

GREEK-ENGLISH LEXICON

COMPILED BY

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PREFACE.

THE First Edition of this Lexicon appeared in 1843, and was stated to be 'based on the German work of FRANCIS PASSOW.' In the Preface to our Fourth Edition (1855) it was said that 'we had omitted the name of PASSOW from our Title-page,—assuredly not from any wish to disown or conceal our obligations to that Scholar, without whose Lexicon, as a base to work upon, our own would never have been compiled,—but because our own was now derived from so many and various sources, that we could no longer fairly place any one name in that position*.' This argument applied with still greater cogency to the Fifth Edition (1861), which was very much augmented and improved, not only by continued reference to the great Paris Thesaurus (then drawing near to completion), but also to the Greek-German Lexicon of Rost and Palm, and to various other sources. The Sixth Edition (1869) was revised throughout; and though brevity was studied, the number of pages was increased by one eighth. Much of this increase was due to the length at which the forms of Verbs were treated; and here, in particular, we must express our obligation to the excellent and exhaustive *Greek Verbs Irregular and Defective*, by Dr. Veitch. We referred in some cases especially to this work, and have to thank him for the great assistance we have constantly derived from his labours.

In this, the Seventh Edition, the last that we can hope to see published, the whole work has been thoroughly revised, and large additions made. But by compression, and a slight enlargement of the page, the bulk of the volume has been reduced by ninety pages. The additions consist mainly of fuller references to the classical authors, and a free use of the *Indices* to the Berlin Aristotle and to the *Corpus Inscriptionum Græcarum*.

We have gratefully to acknowledge the assistance rendered us by many scholars. More particularly must we mention the names of Professors Drisler, of New York; Goodwin, of Cambridge, Massachusetts; and Gildersleeve, of Baltimore. Professors Goodwin and Gildersleeve have rewritten several important Articles, which their well-known Grammatical learning makes peculiarly valuable; we may specify the Articles on ἄν, ἐί, ἐπει, ἔστε, ἔνα, ὅπως, ὅτε, ὅπου, οὐ, μή, and πῶς: the former has also supplied some excellent additions to Attic law-terms, such as γραμματεὺς, παραγραφή, σύνδικος, ὕβρις, ὑπόμνημα. Professor Drisler has gone carefully over the whole Book, and there is hardly a page which does not bear some trace of his accurate observation.

In the *Arrangement* of the work, it will be found that in Verbs, the Grammatical forms come first; then Etymological remarks, inclosed in curved brackets (); then notices of the Prosody, inclosed in square brackets []; then the Interpretation of the word, with examples, etc. In Nouns, the Etymological remarks have been generally left at the end of the word.

The Tenses of Compound Verbs will be found under the Simple forms, except when the Compound Verb itself has anything peculiar.

Adverbs must be sought at the end of their Adjectives.

The science of Comparative Philology has made such rapid progress since the publication of our First Edition (1843),—in which we had adopted for our textbook the valuable *Etymologische Forschungen* of Professor A. F. Pott,—that it was necessary entirely to revise this portion. And in doing so we availed ourselves of the *Grundzüge* of

* Passow had omitted the name of SCHNEIDER from his Title-page.

griechischen of Georg Curtius, an excellent summary of the most approved results of modern inquiry into the relations of the Greek language to Sanskrit*, Latin, Gothic, Old High German, Lithuanian, the Ecclesiastical Slavonic, and other cognate languages. We inserted these results in a compendious form, and have now, to save space, omitted special references to Curtius' book: this work has copious *Indices*, and the English translation by Messrs. Wilkins and England (Murray, 1875) renders it easily accessible to all Students.

We have been urged to incorporate all Proper Names in the Lexicon. But this would have added so much to the bulk of a Book, already bulky enough, that we have been obliged to put the suggestion aside. Many Proper Names, however, appear in their places. Under some words, as *Ἀπόλλων*, *Ζεύς*, etc., a short account of their *mythological* bearings has been retained, as important for the young Student in reading Homer. Others are given which have in themselves some force and significance, or present something remarkable in their grammatical forms, e. g. *Ἀγαμέμνων*, *Ἡρακλῆς*, *Ὀδυσσεύς*. It may be observed that the proper names of the mythological and heroic times contain elements of the language which sometimes cannot be traced elsewhere: cf. *Ζεύς*, *Σείριος*, etc.

In all these cases it is difficult to draw a line between what is essential to general Lexicography and what is not. We have done this to the best of our judgment; and if the line waves more or less, we must shelter ourselves under the plea that it could hardly be otherwise.

We subjoin an *Alphabetical Catalogue of Authors* quoted, with a note of the Edition used, when the reference is made by pages. The date of each author's 'floruit' is added in the margin; and, by comparing this with the short summary of the chief Epochs of Greek Literature prefixed to the Catalogue, it will be easy to determine the time of a word's first use, and of its subsequent changes of signification. It will be understood, however, that the age of a word does not wholly depend on that of its Author. For, first, many Greek books have been lost; secondly, a word of Attic stamp, first occurring in Lucian, Alciphron, or later imitators of Attic Greek, may be considered as virtually older than those found in the vernacular writers of the Alexandrian age. Further, the Language changed differently in different places at the same time; as in the cases of Demosthenes and Aristotle, whom we have been compelled to place in different Epochs. And even at the same place, as at Athens, there were naturally two parties, one clinging to old usages, the other fond of what was new. The Greek of Thucydides and Lysias may be compared in illustration of this remark. We may add that, though the term 'flourished' is vague, it is yet the only one available, if we wish to observe the influence of any particular Writer on Language and Literature. The dates have generally been assigned with reference to some notable event in the life of the Writer: and this is specified in the case of the most eminent persons. In many, however, no specific note of time can be found; and here a date has been taken, as nearly as it could be fixed, so as to give the age of 30 or 35. We have in these matters been chiefly guided by Mr. Fynes Clinton's *Fasti Hellenici*, and Dr. Smith's *Biographical Dictionary*.

* Sanskrit words have been written in English characters according to the system adopted in Professor M. Williams' *Sanskrit Grammar*;—except that *k* and *g* have been used as the equivalents of *च* and *ज*, in pre-

ference to *ch* and *j*; the object being to suggest to the eye of the reader the real affinity which exists between *क* and *ज* (as in *kirk* and *church*), *ग* and *ज* (as in *get* and *gem*), notwithstanding their difference to the ear.

I. SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL ERAS IN GREEK LITERATURE.

- I. The Early Epic Period, comprising the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, the Homeric Hymns, and the Poems of Hesiod.
- II. From about 800 to 530 A. C., in which Literature flourished chiefly in Asia Minor and the Islands: the Period of the early Lyric, Elegiac, and Iambic Poets.
- III. From 530 to 510 A. C., the Age of Peisistratus, etc.; the beginning of Tragedy at Athens: early Historians.
- IV. From 510 to 470 A. C., the Age of *rd Hesperia*, in which the Greek Tragic Poets began to exhibit, and Simonides and Pindar brought Lyric Poetry to perfection.
- V. From 470 to 431 A. C., the Age of Athenian Supremacy: perfection of Tragedy; regular Prose, Ionic of Herodotus and Hippocrates, Attic (probably) of Antipho.
- VI. From 431 to 403 A. C., the Age of the Peloponnesian War: perfection of the Old Comedy: old Attic Prose in Pericles' Speeches, Thucydides, etc.
- VII. From 403 to about 336 A. C., the Age of Spartan and Theban Supremacy, and of Philip: Middle Comedy: Attic Prose of Lysias, Plato, and Xenophon: perfection of Oratory, Demosthenes, etc.
- VIII. From about 336 A. C. to the Roman Times: (1) Macedonian Age: Prose of Aristotle and Theophrastus: New Comedy. (2) Alexandrian Age: later Epic and Elegiac writers, Callimachus, Theocritus, Apollonius Rhodius, etc., learned Poets, Critics, etc.
- IX. Roman Age: Epigrammatic Poets, Hellenic Prose of Polybius, etc.: Alexandrian Prose of Philo, etc.: Grammarians. Then the revived Atticism of Lucian, the Sophists, etc.

II. LIST OF AUTHORS, WITH THE EDITIONS REFERRED TO.

		Floruit circa	
		A. C.	P. C.
Achaëus Eretricus, Tragicus	(Aged 40)	444	—
Achilles Tattius, Scriptor Eroticus (an imitator of Heliodorus)		—	500?
Achmes, Oneirocritica. Ed. Rigalt.		—	?
Actuarius, Joannes, Medicus. In Ideler's <i>Physici Gr. Minores</i>		—	1300
Acusilaus, <i>Λογογράφος</i> . In Müller's <i>Fragm. Historicorum</i>		575?	—
Adamantius, Medicus		—	415
Aelianus, Rhetor. { <i>Hist. Naturalis</i> <i>Varia Historia</i> }		—	130
Aelianus, Tacticus		—	120
Aelius Dionysius, Rhetor et Grammaticus		—	117
Aeneas Tacticus or Poliorcetes	(At battle of Mantinea)	362	—
Aeschines, Orator. In Oratt. Attici: quoted by the pages of H. Stephens	(Speech against Timarchus, at the age of 44)	345	—
Aeschylus, Tragicus. Ed. Dindorf.	(His first prize, at the age of 41)	484	—
Aesopus, Fabularum scriptor, circ. 570 A. C.: but the present collections of his Fables are spurious		—	—
Aetius, Medicus		—	500
Agatharchides, Grammaticus, etc.		117?	—
Agathemerus, Medicus		—	50
Agathias, Hist. Byzant.		—	570
Agatho, Tragicus	(Gains the prize)	416	—
Agesianax, Epicus. (Fragm. in Plutarch)		?	—
Alcaeus Messenius, Elegiacus. In the Anthologia	(Epigram on battle of Cynoscephalae)	197	—
Alcaeus Mytilenaeus, Lyricus. In Bergk's <i>Lyrici Gr.</i>	(At the war about Sigeum)	606	—
Alcaeus, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 2. p. 824	(Contentds with Aristophanes)	388	—
Atidamas, Rhetor. Ed. Reisk.	(At Athens)	432	—
Alciphro, Scriptor Eroticus		—	200?
Aleman, Lyricus. In Bergk's <i>Lyrici Gr.</i>		650	—
Alexander Aetolus, Elegiacus. In the Anthologia	(At the court of Ptolemy Philadelphus)	280	—
Alexander Aphrodisiensis, Philosophus		—	220
Alexander, Comicus (Incert.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 4. p. 553		350?	—
Alexander Trallianus, Medicus		—	570
Alexis, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 3. p. 382		356	—
Amipsias, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 2. p. 701	(The <i>Κωπαραί</i> gains the prize)	423	—
Ammonius, Grammaticus	(At Constantinople)	—	390
Ammonius, Hermeneas fil., Philosophus		—	470
Ammonius Stecas, Philosophus		—	220
Amphilochius, Ecclesiasticus. Ed. Combefis		—	375
Amphis, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 3. p. 301		350	—
Anacreon of Teos, Lyricus. {His true Fragments collected by Bergk} [Spurious Poems, <i>Anacreontica</i>]	(Migrates to Abdera)	540	—
Ananius, Iambographus. In Bergk's <i>Lyrici Gr.</i>		540	—
Anaxagoras, Philosophus. Ed. Schaubach	(Leaves Athens, aged 50)	450	—
Anaxandrides, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 3. p. 161	(Begins to exhibit)	376	—
Anaxilas, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 3. p. 341		340	—
Anaximander, Philosophus	(30 years old)	580	—
Anaximenes, Philosophus		544	—
Anaxippus, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 4. p. 459		303	—
Andocides, Orator. In Oratt. Attici: quoted by the pages of H. Stephens	(Imprisoned, at the age of 52)	415	—
Andromachus, Medicus		—	68
Andronicus Rhodius, Philosophus	(Chief of the Peripatetics at Rome)	58	—

LIST OF AUTHORS,

	Floruit circa
A. C.	P. C.
Anna Comnena, Hist. Byzant. (27 years old)	— 1110
Anthemius, Mathematicus (brother of Alexander Trallianus)	— 570
Antidotus, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 328	350?
Antigonus Carystius	250?
Antimachus, Epicus et Elegiacus. Ed. Schellenberg.	405
Antipater Sidonius. In the Anthologia	106
Antipater Thessalonicensis. In the Anthologia	— 10
Antiphanes, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 3	387
Antipho, Orator. In Oratt. Attici: quoted like Aeschines	440
Antoninus, M. Aurelius, Philosophus	— 161
Antoninus Liberalis	— 147?
Aphthonius, Rhetor	— 315
Apion, Grammaticus	— 38
Apollodorus (tres, Comici Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. pp. 438, 440, 450	{ 330 — 260 — 140 —
Apollodorus, Mythologus	— 10
Apollonius, Archebuli fil., Grammaticus. Lexicon Homericum	—
Apollonius Dyscolus, Grammaticus. (<i>De Constructione</i> , by Sylburg's pages. <i>De Conjunct. et Adverb.</i> , in Bekker's Anecdota, vol. 2. <i>De Pronom.</i> , in Wolf's Museum Antiquitatis. <i>Historiae Commentitiae</i> , Ed. Meursius)	— 138
Apollonius Pergaeus, Mathematicus	220
Apollonius Rhodius, Epicus	200
Apollophanes, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 879	407
Appianus, Historicus	— 140
Aquila, Judaeus	— 130
Araros, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 273	375
Aratus, Poëta Physicus. Ed. Bekker (in which the <i>Διοσμήμια</i> and <i>Φαινόμενα</i> form one continuous poem)	270
Arcadius, Grammaticus. Ed. Barker	— 200?
Archedichus, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 435	302
Archilochus Parius, Iambographus. In Bergk's Lyrici Gr.	700
Archimedes, Mathematicus. From the Bâle ed.	250
Archippus, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 715	415
Archytas Tarentinus, Philosophus	400?
Aretaeus, Medicus	— 70?
Arethas, Ecclesiasticus	— 540?
Aristaenetus, Scriptor Eroticus	— 450?
Aristagoras, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 761	410
Aristarchus, Grammaticus	210
Aristarchus Samius, Astronomus	280
Aristeas, de LXX (in Gallandii Patrum Bibl. tom. ii.)	270
Aristias, Tragicus	450
Aristides, Rhetor. Ed. Jebb	— 160
Aristides Quintilianus, Musicus. In the <i>Antiquae Musicae Auctt.</i> of Meibomius	— 100?
Aristomenes, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 730	425
Aristonymus, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 698	420
Aristophanes, Comicus (Vet.). Ed. Dindorf.	427
Aristophanes, Grammaticus	200
Aristopho, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 356	350?
Aristoteles, Philosophus. Ed. Bekker, Oxon.	347
Arrianus, Historicus (his Peripplus cited by Hudson's pages)	— 124
Artemidorus (Oneirocritica). Edd. Rigalt. and Reiff.	— 160
Asius, Elegiacus. In Bergk's Lyrici Gr.	700?
Astrampsyclus (Oneirocritica). In Rigalt's Artemidorus	— ...?
Astydamas, Tragicus	398
Athanasius, Ecclesiasticus	— 326
Athenaeus, Grammaticus. By Casaubon's pages	— 228
Athenaeus, Mathematicus (<i>De Machinis</i>)	210?
Athenio, Comicus (Incert.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 557	350?
Autocrates, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 891	390
Axonius, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 530	340
Babrius, Fabularum Scriptor	50?
Bacchylides, Lyricus. In Bergk's Lyrici Gr.	470
Basilius Magnus, Ecclesiasticus	— 370
Bato, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 499	260
Bion, Poëta Bucolicus	280
Bito, Mechanicus. In Mathematici Veteres; ed. Paris 1693	...?
Caelius Aurelianus, Medicus	— 150?
Caesarius, Ecclesiasticus	— 350
Callias, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 735	424
Callicrates, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 536	350?
Callicratidas, Pythagoreus. Fragments in Stobaeus	...?
Callimachus, Epicus	260
Callinus Ephesinus, Elegiacus. Ed. Bach.	730?
Callippus, Astronomus	350
Callippus, Comicus (Incert.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 561	...?
Callistratus, Sophista. In Olearius' Philostratus, pp. 890 seq.	160?
Callixenus, Historicus	270
Cantharus, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 835	420
Cassius Iatrosophista. In Ideler's Physici Gr. Minores	— 100?
Cebes, Philosophus	399
Cephisodorus, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 883	402
Cercidas of Megalopolis	320
Chacremom, Tragicus	380
Chalcidius, Philosophus	— 500?
Chariclides, Comicus (Incert.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 556	...?
Charito, Scriptor Eroticus	...?
Charon, Historicus. In Müller's Fragn. Historicorum	504
Chio (Epistolae xiii, but prob. spurious, in Orelli's Memnon)	353

	Florus	P.
Chionides, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 5	487	—
Choerilus Atticus, Tragicus	523	—
Choerilus Samius, Epicus. Ed. Nake	413	—
Choeroboscus, Grammaticus. Ed. Gaisford	—	590?
Christodorus, Poeta. In the Anthologia	—	500
Chrysippus, Philosophus	240	—
Chrysippus Tyaneus (ap. Athenaeum)	—	?
Cleanthes, Stoicus	270	—
Clearchus, Comicus (Incert.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 562	—	?
Clemens Alexandrinus, Ecclesiasticus. Ed. Potter	—	200
Clemens Romanus, Ecclesiasticus	—	92
Cleomedes, Mathematicus. Ed. Bake	—	100?
Clitodemus (or Clidemus), Historicus	400?	—
Coluthus, Epicus	—	500
Corinna, Lyrica. In Bergk's Lyr. Gr.	500	—
Cornutus (De Natura Deorum, publ. by Aldus under the name of Phurnutus)	—	68
Cosmas Indicopleustes. In Nova Collectio Patrum (Paris 1706)	—	535
Crates, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 233	449	—
Crates, Grammaticus	210	—
Cratinus Major, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 15	454	—
Cratinus Minor, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 374	350	—
Critias, Elegiacus et Tragicus. Ed. Bach.	411	—
Crito, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 537	—	?
Crobylus, Comicus (Incert.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 565	324	—
Ctesias, Historicus	401	—
Cyrrillus, Ecclesiasticus	—	412
Damascenus, v. Joannes, and Nicolaus	—	—
Damascius, Philosophus. Ed. Kopp.	—	529
Damocrates, Medicus	—	50
Damoxenus, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 529	345?	—
Demades, Orator. In Oratt. Attici; quoted like Aeschines	349	—
Demetrius (duo Comici). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. {(Vet.) 2. p. 876	400	—
	{(Nov.) 4. p. 539	299
Demetrius Phalereus, Rhetor. In Walz's Rhetores Graeci	317	—
Democrates, Pythagoreus. Sententiae gnomicae in Gale	—	?
Democritus, Philosophus	430	—
Demon, Historicus. Ed. Siebelis	280	—
Demonicus, Comicus (Incert.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 570	—	?
Demosthenes, Orator. In Oratt. Attici; by Reiske's pages	355	—
Dexicrates, Comicus (Incert.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 571	—	?
Dicaearchus, Geographus. In Hudson's Geographi Graeci Minores	320	—
Didymus, Grammaticus	10	—
Dinarchus, Orator. In Oratt. Attici; quoted like Aeschines	336	—
Dinoloehus, Comicus Doricus	487	—
Dio Cassius, Historicus	—	180
Dio Chrysostomus, Rhetor: quoted by Morell's pages (Lutetiae 1604)	—	100
Diocles, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 838	470	—
Diodorus, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 543	354	—
Diodorus Siculus, Historicus. Ed. Wesseling	8	—
Diogenes Laërtius	—	200?
Diogenianus. In the Paroemiographi	—	?
Dionysius Areopagita	—	?
Dionysius, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 547	350	—
Dionysius Halicarnassensis, Historicus, et Criticus. Ed. Reisk. (The treatise <i>De Compositione Verborum</i> sometimes by Upton's pages in the margin of Schäfer's Ed.)	30	—
Dionysius Periegetes	—	300
Diophantus, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 1. p. 492	—	?
Dioscorides, Physicus. Ed. Sprengel	—	100?
Dioxippus, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 541	—	?
Diphilus, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 375	320	—
Dositheus, Grammaticus	—	207
Doxopater or Doxipater, Rhetor. In Walz's Rhetores Graeci	—	1050
Draco Stratonicensis, Grammaticus. Ed. Hermann	—	125
Dromo, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 540	350?	—
Ephantides, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 12	460	—
Empedocles, Poeta philosophicus. Ed. Sturz.	444	—
Ephippus, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 322	368	—
Ephorus, Historicus. In Müller's Fragm. Historicorum	350	—
Epicharmus, Comicus Syracusanus. In Ahrens de Dialecto Dorica	477	—
Epichrates, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 395	376	—
Epictetus, Philosophus. Ed. Schweighäuser	—	90
Epicurus, Philosophus	306	—
Epigenes, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 537	378	—
Epilycus, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 887	394	—
Epiphanus, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 505	217	—
Epiphanius, Ecclesiasticus. By the pages of Petavius, in margin of Dindorf's ed.	—	367
Erasistratus, Medicus	294	—
Eratosthenes, Mathematicus. Ed. Bernhardt	240	—
Eriana, Lyrica. In Bergk's Lyrici Gr.	610?	—
Eriphus, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 556	350?	—
Erotianus, Medicus. Glossary of Hipp.	—	60
Etymologicum Magnum, quoted by the pages of Spang's Ed.	—	1050?
Euangelus, Comicus (Incert.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 572	—	?
Eubulides, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 559	350?	—
Eubulus, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 203	375	—
Euclides, Mathematicus	350?	—
Eudocia, Byzantina	—	420

	Floruit circa	
	A. C.	P. C.
Eudoxus, Astronomus, etc.	366	—
Eudoxus, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 508	...?	—
Eumathius, or Eustathius, Macrembolita, Scriptor Eroticus	—	1100?
Ennapius, Sophista. Ed. Boissonade	—	380
Enricus, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 856	394	—
Euphorio, Poëta et Grammaticus. Ed. Meineke. (Librarian at Antioch, at the age of 55)	221	—
Euphro, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 486	280	—
Eupolis, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 426 (Exhibits)	429	—
Euripides, Tragicus. Ed. Dindorf. (His first prize, at the age of 39)	441	—
Eusebius, Ecclesiasticus. The Demonstratio Evangelica by the pages of the Ed. 1628, the Præparatio Ev. by those of Viger., in Gaisford's margin (Bishop of Caesarea)	—	315
Eustathius, Grammaticus. Ed. Romana:—Opuscula, Ed. Tafel	—	1160
Eustratius, Philosophus	—	1100
Euthycles, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 890	400?	—
Evagrius of Antioch, Ecclesiasticus	—	388
Evagrius, Historicus Eccl.	—	560
Evenus, Elegiacus. In Gaisford's Poëtae Minores Gr., and the Anthologies	450	—
Galenus, Medicus. Ed. Kuhn (Visits Rome, at the age of 34)	—	163
Gaza (Theodorus) Byzant. (Escapes to Italy)	—	1430
Geminus, Mathematicus	77	—
Gemistus, v. Pletho	—	—
Genesisius, Byzant. By the pages of the Venice Ed., in the margin of the Bonn Ed.	—	950
Geoponica. Ed. Niclas	—	920?
Georgius Acropolita, Byzant.	—	1250
Georgius Cedrenus, Byzant.	—	1100?
Georgius Pachymeres, Byzant.	—	1270
Georgius Pisida, Byzant.	—	620
Georgius Syncellus, Byzant.	—	800
Gorgias, Sophista (Embassy to Athens, at the age of 60)	427	—
Gregorius Corinthius, Grammaticus. Ed. Koen. et Schäfer	—	1150
Gregorius Nazianzenus (ὁ Θεολόγος). (Ordained Presbyter, at the age of 32)	—	361
Gregorius Nyssenus, Ecclesiasticus (Brother of St. Basil; bishop of Nyssa)	—	372
Harpocratio, Lexicographus	—	350?
Hecataeus Abderita. Ed. Zorn, Altonae 1730 (Follows Alexander into Syria)	332	—
Hecataeus Milesius, Historicus. In Müller's Fragn. Historicorum	520	—
Hegemon, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 743 (Exhibits)	413	—
Hegesippus, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 469	300	—
Heliodorus, Scriptor Eroticus	—	390
Helladius, Grammaticus	—	430
Hellanicus, Historicus. In Müller's Fragn. Historicorum (30 years of age)	466	—
Heniochus, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 560 (Preceptor of L. Verus)	350?	—
Hephaestio, Grammaticus. Ed. Gaisford	—	150
Heraclides, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 565	348	—
Heraclides Ponticus, Allegoriae Homeri and Politicæ	390	—
Heraclitus, Philosophus	513	—
Hermesianax, Elegiacus. Ed. Bach.	340	—
Hermippus, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 380	432	—
Hermogenes, Rhetor. In Walz's Rhetores Graeci	—	170
Hero Alexandrinus, (Βελοποῦδῃ, <i>Spiritualia</i> , etc.) In Mathematici Vett., Paris 1693	250	—
Hero Junior (<i>De Machinis</i> , etc.). Ibid.	—	620
Herodes Atticus, Rhetor (Consul)	—	143
Herodianus, Historicus	—	238
Herodianus, Aelius, Gramm.: <i>περὶ μνημῶν λέξεων</i> in Dindorf's Gramm. Graeci; <i>ἐπιμερισμοί</i> , ed. Barker	—	160
Herodotus, Historicus (At Thurii, aged 41)	443	—
Hesiodus, Epicus	800?	—
Hesychius, Lexicographus	—	...?
Hierocles, Philosophus	—	450
Hieronimus Rhodius, Philosophus	300	—
Himerius, Sophista	—	350
Hipparchus, Astronomus	150?	—
Hipparchus, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 431	320	—
Hippocrates, Medicus. By the pages of Foësius (Aged 30)	430	—
Hipponax, Iambographus. In Bergk's Lyrici Gr.	546	—
Homerus, Epicus	900?	—
Horapollon or Horus, Grammaticus	—	400?
Hyperides, Orator (Funeral Oration in Lamian War, at the age of 70)	323	—
Iamblichus, Philosophus	—	300
Ibycus, Lyricus. In Bergk's Lyrici Gr.	560	—
Joannes Alexandrinus (<i>τονικὰ παραγγέλματα</i>). Ed. Dindorf	—	—
Joannes Chrysostomus, Ecclesiasticus (Archbishop of Constantinople, at the age of 50)	—	397
Joannes Cinnamus, Byzant.	—	1160
Joannes Damascenus, Ecclesiasticus	—	730
Joannes Gazaëus	—	500?
Joannes Laurentius Lydus, Byzant.	—	520
Joannes Malalas, or Malelas, Byzant.	—	580?
Joannes Philoponus, Grammaticus	—	620
Ion Chius, Tragicus	451	—
Josephus, Historicus (At the age of 34: fall of Jerusalem)	—	70
Isaeus, Orator. In Oratt. Attici: cited like Aeschines	380	—
Isidorus Pelusiota, Ecclesiasticus	—	400
Isocrates, Orator. In Oratt. Attici: cited like Aeschines (Panegyric; at the age of 56)	380	—
Ister, Historicus. In Müller's Fragn. Historicorum	236	—
Julianus, Imperator. Ed. Spanhem. (Emperor, at the age of 30)	—	361
Justinus Martyr, Ecclesiasticus	—	150
Lamprocles, Dithyrambicus. In Bergk's Lyrici Graeci	500?	—
Laon, Comicus (Incert.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 574	...?	—
Lasus, Dithyrambicus. In Bergk's Lyrici Graeci (Preceptor of Pindar)	508	—
Leo, Diaconus, Byzant.	—	080

	A. C.	P. C.
Leo, Grammaticus, Byzant.	—	950?
Leo, Philosphus or Tacticus, Byzant.	—	380
Leonidas Alexandrinus. In the Anthologia	—	60
Leonidas Tarentinus. In the Anthologia	—	—
Leontius, Ecclesiasticus	—	600
Leontius, Mechanicus (in Buhle's Aratus, vol. i)	—	580?
Lesbonax, Sophista. In Oratt. Attici: cited like Aeschines	—	10
Leuco, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 749	422	—
Libanius, Sophista. Ed. Reisk.	—	350
Licymnius, Dithyrambicus. In Bergk's Lyrici Graeci	...?	—
Longinus, Rhetor	—	250
Longus, Scriptor Eroticus	—	400?
Lucianus	—	160?
Lycophro, Iambographus	270	—
Lycurgus, Orator. In Oratt. Attici: cited like Aeschines	330	—
Lyncus, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 433	300	—
Lysias, Orator. In Oratt. Attici	411	—
Lysippus, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 744	434	—
Lxx, i. e. the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament	274?	—
Macarius Aegyptius, and Macarius Alexandrinus, Ecclesiastici	—	330
Macho, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 496	280	—
Magnes, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 9	460	—
Malalas, v. Joannes	—	—
Manasses, Historicus Byzant.	—	1150
Mauetho, Poeta	300	—
Manuel Bryennius, Musicus Byzant.	—	1300
Marcellus Sidetes, Poeta Medicus. In Fabric. Bibl. Gr. vol. 1. p. 14, ed. 3	—	130
Marcianus Capella	—	500?
Marcus Asceta or Eremita	—	400
Marinus, Rhetor. Ed. Boissonade	—	450
Mauricius, Byzant.	—	600
Maximius Epirota (<i>ἐπὶ καταρχῶν</i>)	—	340
Maximus Planudes, Byzant. (Compiler of the latest Anthology)	—	1320
Maxinus Tyrius, Philosophus	150	—
Melampus, Physiognomicus	250?	—
Melanippides, Dithyrambicus. In Bergk's Lyrici Gr.	450?	—
Meleager, Elegiacus. In the Anthologia	60	—
Melinno, Lyrica	—	100?
Melissus, Philosophus	444	—
Memnon, Historicus. Ed. Orelli	—	50?
Menander, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. pp. 99 sqq.	322	—
Menander, Historicus Byzant.	—	30?
Menander, Rhetor. In Walz's Rhetores Graeci	—	...?
Metagenes, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 751	410	—
Methodius, Ecclesiasticus. Ed. Combefis	—	270
Michael Psellus, Byzant.	—	1050
Mimnermus, Elegiacus. In Gaisford's Poetae Minores Gr., or Bergk's Lyrici Gr.	630	—
Mnesimachus, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 567	...?	—
Moris, Grammaticus. Ed. Pierson	—	200?
Moschio, Medicus	—	110?
Moschopolus, Grammaticus Byzant.	—	1300?
Moschus, Poeta Bucolicus	200	—
Musaeus, Grammaticus	...?	—
Musonius Rufus, Philosophus	—	66
Myrtilus, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 418	430	—
Nausicrates, Comicus (Med.?). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 575	350?	—
Nemesius, Philosophus	—	400?
Nicander, Poeta Physicus	160?	—
Nicephorus Bryennius, Byzant.	—	1100
Nicephorus Patriarcha, Byzant.	—	787
Nicetas Choniates, Byzant. Annales, cited by the pages of the 1st Ed., in the margin of the Bonn. Ed.	—	1200
Nicetas Eugenianus, Poeta Eroticus (Byzant.)	—	1175?
Nicetas Paphalo, Ecclesiasticus	—	880
Nicochares, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 842	400	—
Nicolaus, Comicus (Lucert.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 579	...?	—
Nicolaus Damascenus, Historicus	14	—
Nicolaus Myrepsus, Medicus	—	1300?
Nicolaus Smyrnaeus, Arithmeticus. In Schneider's Eclogae Physicae 1. p. 477	—	...?
Nicomachus, Comicus (Nov.?). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 583, (cf. 1. p. 77)	...?	—
Nicomachus Gerasenus, Arithmeticus. Ed. Ast. Lips. 1817	—	50
Nicopho, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 848	388	—
Nicostratus, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 278, (cf. 1. p. 77)	350	—
Nilus, Ecclesiasticus	—	420
Nonnus, Epicus	—	500?
Nymphodorus, Historicus (<i>de Moribus Asiae sive Barbaricis</i>)	...?	—
Ocellus Lucanus, Philosophus	400?	—
Oecumenius, Ecclesiasticus	—	950?
Oenomaus, Philosophus, (apud Eusebium)	—	150?
Olympiodorus, Historicus. In Photius' Bibliotheca	—	450
Olympiodorus, Philosophus Neo-Platonius	—	525
Olympiodorus, Philosophus Aristotelicus	—	575
Onosander, Tacticus	—	55
Ophelio, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 380	380	—
Oppianus, Poeta Physicus	—	180?
Oracula Sibyllina	170	—
Oribasius, Medicus: by pp. of Edd. Matthaei et Mail (in Daraberg's margin)... (Accompanies Julian to Gaul)	—	250
Origenes, Ecclesiasticus	—	355
	—	230

	Flourit circa	
	A.C.	P.C.
Orion Thebanus, Grammaticus	—	450
Orphica. Ed. Hermann	—	—?
Palaeophatus, Mythologus	—?	—
Palladius, Ecclesiasticus, (<i>Historia Lausiaca</i>)	—	420
Palladius, Medicus. Author of a treatise <i>de Febris</i> in Ideler's <i>Physici Gr. Minores</i>	—	—?
Pamphilus, Ecclesiasticus	—	307
Pamphilus, Grammaticus et Medicus	—	30?
Panyasis, Epicus. In Gaisford's <i>Poëtae Minores Gr.</i>	489	—
Pappus, Mathematicus	—	380
Parthenides, Poëta Philosophicus	503	—
Parthenius, Scriptor Eroticus	30?	—
Paulus Alexandrinus, Astrologus, (<i>Apotelesmatica</i>)	—	375
Paulus Silentarius, Poëta Byzant., (<i>Ecphrases</i> in the <i>Corpus Hist. Byzant.</i>)	—	530
Pausanias, Archaeologus	—	180
Phalaris (Spurious Epistles)	—	—?
Phanias, Philosophus	322	—
Phanocles, Elegiacus. Ed. Bach.	330?	—
Phanodemus, Archaeologus	100?	—
Pherecrates, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 2. p. 252	438	—
Pherecydes, Historicus. In Müller's <i>Fragm. Historicorum</i>	480	—
Pherecydes (of Syros), Philosophus	544	—
Philemon, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 4. p. 3	330	—
Philemon Minor, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 4. p. 68	321	—
Philemon, Grammaticus. <i>Lexicon</i> Ed. Osann.	—	650
Philes (Mannuel), Poëta Byzant.	—	1300
Philetaerus, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 3. p. 292	350	—
Philetas, Elegiacus. Ed. Bach.	300	—
Philippides, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 4. p. 467	323	—
Philiscus, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 3. p. 579	380	—
Philistus, Historicus. In Müller's <i>Fragm. Historicorum</i>	404	—
Philo, Academicus	100	—
Philo Judaeus. By Mangey's pages	—	39
Philo Byzantinus, Mechanicus. (<i>Βελονοικία, De vii Mirabilibus</i>)	153	—
Philochorus, Archaeologus. In Müller's <i>Fragm. Historicorum</i>	280	—
Philodemus, Epicureus. In Gomperz <i>Herkul. Studien</i>	50	—
Philonides, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 2. p. 421	430	—
Philoponus, v. Joannes	—	—
Philostephanus, Comicus (Incert.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 4. p. 589	—?	—
Philostorgius, Historicus Eccles.	—	400
Philostratus, Sophista. By the pages of Olearius	—	237
Philostratus, Junior	—	250?
Philoxenus, Dithyrambicus, v. Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 3. pp. 635 sqq., and Bergk's <i>Lyr. Gr.</i>	398	—
Phyllius Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 2. p. 857	392	—
Phlegon (de Miraculis)	—	130
Phocylides, Elegiacus. In Gaisford's <i>Poëtae Minores Gr.</i>	540	—
Phocammon, Rhetor. In Walz's <i>Rhetores Graeci</i>	—	420
Photius, Ecclesiasticus, Lexicographus, etc. <i>Lexicon</i> , ed. Porson; <i>Bibliotheca</i> , ed. Bekker; <i>Epistolae</i> , ed. Montague	—	850
Phrynichus, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 2. p. 580	429	—
Phrynichus, Tragicus	475	—
Phrynichus, Grammaticus. By Lobeck's pages	—	180
Phurnutus, v. Cornutus	—	—
Phylarchus, Historicus. In Müller's <i>Fragm. Historicorum</i>	219	—
Pindarus, Lyricus. Quoted by Heyne's lines, in the right margin of Böckh, Dissen, etc.; the Fragments by Böckh's Edition	490	—
Pisander Larandius, Poëta	—	230
Pisander Rhodius, Poëta	647	—
Pisida, v. Georgius	—	—
Planudes, v. Maximus	—	—
Plato, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 2. p. 615	427	—
Plato, Philosophus: quoted by the pages of H. Stephens	399	—
Pletho, (Georgius Gemistus), Byzant.	—	1400
Plotinus, Philosophus	—	242
Plutarchus, Philosophus. The Lives by Chapters; the <i>Moralia</i> by Xylander's pages	—	80
Poëta de Viribus Herbarum, in Fabricius' <i>Bibl. Graeca</i> , 2. p. 692 ed. 3.	—	—
Polemo, Physiognomicus. In Franz's <i>Scriptt. Physiognomiae Veteres</i>	—	150?
Polemo, Sophista	—	133
Poliochus, Comicus (Incert.) In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 4. p. 589	—?	—
Pollux, Archaeologus	—	180
Polyaenus (Strategemata)	—	163
Polybius, Historicus	167	—
Polycarpus, Ecclesiasticus	—	104
Polydus, Dithyrambicus. In Bergk's <i>Lyrici Gr.</i>	400	—
Polyzelus, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 2. p. 867	402	—
Porphyrius, Philosophus	—	263
Posidippus, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's <i>Com. Fragm.</i> 4. p. 513	289	—
Posidonius, Philosophus	100	—
Pratinas, Tragicus et Lyricus. In Bergk's <i>Lyrici Gr.</i>	499	—
Praxilla, Lyrica. In Bergk's <i>Lyrici Gr.</i>	450	—
Proclus, Philosophus. Paraphr. of Ptolemy, Ed. Leo Allatius	—	440
Procopius, Hist. Byzant.	—	527
Psellus, v. Michael	—	—
Ptolemaeus, Mathematicus et Geographus	—	139
Pythagoras, Philosophus	531	—
Quintus Smyrnaeus (or Calaber), Epicus	—	390?
Rhianus, Elegiacus. In Gaisford's <i>Poëtae Minores Gr.</i>	222?	—
Rufinus, Ecclesiasticus	—	380
Rufus Ephesius, Medicus	—	100

		Floruit circa	
A.C.	P.C.		
Sanchuniatho, translated into Greek by Philo Byblius	—	75	
Sannyrrio, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 872	407	—	
Sappho, Lyrica. In Bergk's Lyrici Gr.	611	—	
Satyrus, Historicus	200	—	
Scylax, Geographus. In Hudson's Geographi Graeci Minores	350?	—	
Scymnus, Poeta Geographicus. In the Geographi Graeci Minores	90?	—	
Secundus, Sophista	—	130?	
Semus, Grammaticus	—?	—?	
Severus, Medicus	—	600?	
Severus, Rhetor. In Walz's Rhetores Graeci	—	470	(Consul)
Sextus Empiricus, Medicus et Philosophus	—	225?	
Sidetes, v. Marcellus	—	—	
Simonides Amorginus, Iambographus. In Bergk's Lyrici Gr.	693	—	
Simonides Cetus, Lyricus. In Bergk's Lyrici Gr.	525	—	(At the age of 31)
Simplicius, Philosophus	—	500	
Solinus, Grammaticus	—	240?	
Solon, Elegiacus. In Bergk's Lyrici Gr.	—	—	(Archonship)
Sopater, Rhetor. In Walz's Rhetores Graeci	594	—	
Sophilus, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 581	—	530?	
Sophocles, Tragicus. Ed. Dindorf.	350?	—	(His first prize, at the age of 27)
Sophon, Mimographus. In the Museum Criticum, and Ahrens de Dialecto Dorica	468	—	
Soranus, Medicus. Ed. Dietz	450	—	
Sosibius, Grammaticus	—	120	
Sosierates, Comicus (Incert.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 591	250	—	
Sosipater, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 482	—?	—	
Sotades, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 585	290?	—	
Sozomenus, Hist. Eccles.	—?	—	
Speusippus, Philosophus	—	450	(President of the Academy)
Stephanus Byzantinus, Geographus	347	—	
Stephanus, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 544	—	500?	
Stesichorus, Lyricus. In Bergk's Lyrici Gr.	332	—	
Stobaeus, { Florilegium: quoted by Gesner's pages Eclogae: by Heeren's pages }	611	—	500?
Strabo, Geographus: quoted by Casaubon's pages	—	—	(With Aelius Gallus in Egypt, at the age of 37)
Strattis, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 763	24	—	
Suidas, Lexicographus	407	—	
Susario, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 3	—	1100?	
Synesius, Ecclesiasticus et Philosophus: quoted by the pages of Petavius	570	—	(Bishop of Ptolemais)
Teleclides, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 361	—	410	
Telesilla, Lyrica. In Bergk's Lyrici Gr.	440	—	
Telestes, Dithyrambicus. In Bergk's Lyrici Gr.	510	—	(Gains prize)
Thalassius, Ecclesiasticus	401	—	
Theages, Pythagoreus	—	662	
Themistius, Rhetor: quoted by Harduin's pages in the margin of Dindorf's Ed.	—?	—	(Senator)
Theocritus, Poeta Bucolicus	—	355	
Theodoretus, Ecclesiasticus	280	—	(Bishop of Cyrus)
Theodorus Hyrtacenus, Byzant.	—	420	
Theodorus Metochita, Ecclesiasticus	—	1300	
Theodorus Prodromus, Poeta Byzant.	—	1300	
Theodorus Studita, Ecclesiasticus	—	1125	(Banished by Constantine VI)
Theodosius, Grammaticus	—	795	
Theognetus, Comicus (Nov.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 549	—	320?	
Theognis, Elegiacus. In Bergk's Lyrici Gr.	—?	—	
Theognostus, Grammaticus. In Cramer's Anecdota Oxon., vol. 2	544	—	
Theon Smyrnaeus, Mathematicus	—	815	
Theophanes, Byzant.	—	130	
Theophanes Nonnus, Medicus	—	880	
Theophilus Antiochenus, Ecclesiasticus	—	930	
Theophilus, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 626	—	180	
Theophilus Protospatharius, Medicus	330	—	
Theophrastus, { Physica. Ed. Schneider et Wimmer Characteres. Ed. Casaubon }	—	800?	(Succceeds Aristotle as President of the Lyceum)
Theophylactus, Ecclesiasticus	322	—	
Theophylactus Simocatta, Byzant.	—	1070	
Theopompus, Comicus (Vet.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2. p. 792	—	610	
Theopompus, Historicus. In Müller's Fragm. Historicorum	390	—	(At the age of 45)
Thomas Magister, Grammaticus. Ed. Oudendorp	333	—	
Thucydides, Historicus	—	1310	
Thucydides, Comicus (Incert.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 593	413	—	(Date of exile, at the age of 48)
Timaeus, Historicus. In Müller's Fragm. Historicorum	—?	—	(Termination of his History)
Timaeus, Sophista. Lexicon Platon., ed. Ruhkenius	264	—	
Timo, Sillographus	—	250?	
Timodes, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 590	279	—	
Timocreon, Lyricus	350	—	
Timostratus, Comicus (Incert.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 595	500	—	
Timotheus, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 589	—?	—	
Timotheus, Dithyrambicus. In Bergk's Lyrici Gr.	350?	—	
Tryphiodorus, Epicus	398	—	
Tyrtaeus, Elegiacus. In Bergk's Lyrici Gr.	—	400?	
Tzetzes, Grammaticus	650	—	
Xanthus, Historicus. In Müller's Fragm. Historicorum	—	1150	
Xenarchus, Comicus (Med.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3. p. 614	463?	—	
Xeno, Comicus (Incert.). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4. p. 596	350	—	
Xenocrates Chalcedonius, Philosophus	—?	—	(President of the Academy, at the age of 57)
Xenocrates, Medicus. In Ideler's Physici Gr. Minores	339	—	
Xenophanes, Poeta Philosophicus	—	50	
Xenophon, Historicus	538	—	(Anabasis, at about 43 years of age)
Xenophon Ephesius, Scriptor Eroticus	401	—	

	Floruit circa	
	A. C.	P. C.
Xiphilinus, Byzant.	—	1075
Zeno Eleaticus, Philosophus	464	—
Zeno Citiensis, Philosophus	290	—
Zenobius. In the Paroemiographi.	—	130
Zenodotus, Grammaticus (First Librarian at Alexandria)	280	—
Zonaras, Historicus et Lexicographus (Retires to Mt. Athos)	—	1118
Zosimus, Historicus	—	420

III. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

N.B.—*The names of those Authors only are here given which are liable to be mistaken: the rest will be easily made out from the foregoing list.*

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|--|---|--|---|
| <p>A. B. = Anecdota Bekkeri
 A. S. = Anglo-Saxon
 absol. = absolute, absolutely
 acc. = accusative
 acc. to = according to
 act., Act. = active
 Acusil. = Acusilaus
 Adj. = adjective
 Adv. = adverb
 Ael. = Aelianus
 Aeol. = Aeolic
 Aesch. = Aeschylus
 Aeschin. = Aeschines
 Ahrens D. Dor. = de Dialecto Dorica
 Ahrens D. Aeol. = de Dialecto Aeolica
 al. = alibi
 Alex. = Alexis
 Alexandr. or Alex. = Alexandrian
 Amips. = Anipsias
 Ammon. = Ammonius
 An. Ox. or Anecd. Ox. = Cramer's Anecdota Oxoniensia
 Anacr. = Anacreon's true Fragments
 Anacreont. = Anacreontica (spurious)
 Anan. = Ananias
 Anth. P. = Anthologia Palatina
 Anth. Plan. = Anthologia Planudea (at the end of Auth. Palatina)
 Antig. = Antigonus
 Antim. = Antimachus
 Antiph. = Antiphanes
 M. Anton. = Marcus Antoninus
 aor. = aoristus
 ap. = apud (quoted in)
 Apoll. Dysc. = Apollonius Dyscolus
 Apoll. Lex. Hom. = Apollonii Lexicon Homericum
 Ap. Rh. = Apollonius Rhodius
 Apollod. = Apollodorus
 App. = Appianus
 Ar. = Aristophanes
 Arat. = Aratus
 Arcad. = Arcadius
 Archil. = Archilochus
 Aretac. = Aretaeus
 Arist. = Aristoteles
 Aristaen. = Aristaeus
 Aristid. = Aristides
 Arr. = Arrianus
 Arr. Epict. = Epicteti Dissertationes ab Arriano digestae
 Astyd. = Astydarnas
 Ath. = Athenaeus
 Att. = Attice, in Attic Greek
 Att. Process = Attischer Process, by Meier and Schömann (Halle 1824)
 augm. = augment
 Babr. = Babrius
 Bast. Ep. Cr. = Bast's Epistola Critica
 Batr. = Batrachomyomachia
 Bekk. = Bekker</p> | <p>Bentl. Phal. = Bentley on Phalaris
 Bergk. = Bergk
 Blomf. = Blomfield
 Böckh P. E. = Böckh's Public Economy of Athens
 Bocot. = Boeotice
 Boissan. An. = Boissonade's Anecdota
 Br. = Brunnk
 Buttm. Ausf. Gr. = Buttmann's Ausführliche Griechische Sprachlehre
 Buttm. Catal. = Buttmann's Catalogue of irregular verbs
 Buttm. Dem. Mid. = Buttmann on Demosthenes' Midias
 Buttm. Lexil. = Buttmann's Lexilogus
 Byz. or Byzant. = Byzantine
 c. gen. pers., etc. = cum genitivo personae, etc.
 C. I. = Corpus Inscriptionum (Böckhii)
 Call. = Callimachus
 Callix. = Calixenus
 cf. = confer, conferatur
 Clem. Al. = Clemens Alexandrinus
 collat. = collateral
 Com. = Comic, in the language of the Comic writers
 Comp. = Comparative
 compd. = compound
 compos. = composition
 conj. = conjunctive; or, sometimes conjecture
 Conjunct. = Conjunction
 contr. = contracted, contraction
 copul. = copulative
 Ctes. = Ctesias
 Curt. = Curtius
 Cynosoph. = Cynosophica
 Cyrill. = Cyril of Alexandria
 dat. = dative
 Dem. = Demosthenes
 Dem. Phal. = Demetrius Phalereus
 Demad. = Demades
 Dep. = Deponent Verb
 deriv. = derived, derivation, derivative
 Desiderat. = Desiderative
 Dict. of Antiqq. = Dictionary of Antiquities (Dr. Smith's)
 Dim. = Diminutive
 Dind. = Dindorf (W. and I)
 Dio C. = Dio Cassius
 Diol. = Diolorus Sicul.
 Diog. L. = Diogenes
 Dion. H. = Dionysius sensus
 Dion. P. = Dior
 Diosc. = Diosc
 Diphil. = Diphilus
 Diph. Siph. =
 dissyll. =
 Döderl.
 Donn.
 N.</p> | <p>Dor. = Dorice
 downwds. = downwards
 dub., dub. l. = dubious, dubia lectio
 e. g. = exempli gratia
 E. Gud. = Etymologicum Gudianum
 E. M. = Etymologicum Magnum
 Eccl. = Ecclesiastical
 Ecphant. = Ecphantides
 Elmsl. = Elmsley
 elsewh. = elsewhere
 enclit. = enclitic
 Ep. = Epice, in the Epic dialect
 Ep. Ad. or Adesp. = Epigrammata Adespota (in Brunnk's Anal.)
 Ep. Hom. = Epigrammata Homerica
 Epich. = Epicharmus
 Epigr. Gr. = Epigrammata Graeca (Kaibel, Berl. 1878)
 epith. = epithet
 equiv. = equivalent
 Erf. = Erfurt
 esp. = especially
 euphon. = euphonic
 etc. = et caetera
 Eur. = Euripides
 Eust. = Eustathius
 exclam. = exclamation
 f. or fut. = future
 f. l. = falsa lectio
 fem. = feminine
 fin. = sub fine
 foreg. = foregoing
 Fr. = Fragment
 freq. = frequent, frequenter
 Frequent. = Frequent
 fut. = future
 Gaisf. = Gaisford
 Galen. = Galenus
 gen. or genit. =
 Geop. = Geop.
 Gloss. = Gloss.
 Goth. =
 Görtl. =
 Gr.
 G.</p> | <p>Hephaest. = Hephæstio
 Hes. = Hesiodus
 Hesych. = Hesychius
 heterocl. = heteroclite
 heterog. = heterogeneous
 Hieracosph. = Hieracosophica
 Hipp. = Hippocrates; but. Eur.
 Hipp. = Euripidis Hippolytus
 Hippiatr. = Hippiatrica
 Hippox. = Hipponax
 Hom. = Homerus
 Homer. = Homeric
 Hom. It Hes. Cert. = Homeri et Hesiodi Certamen, ed. H. S. Pharus
 Husey, W. and M. = Husey's Ancient Weights and Measures
 i. e. = id est
 Iamb. = Iamblichus
 ib. or Ibid. = Ibidem
 Ibyc. = Ibycus
 Ict. = Juriscon
 Id. = Idem
 Il. = Iliad
 imperat. = imperat.
 imperf. = imperfect
 ind. =
 ind.</p> |
|--|---|--|---|

IV. SIGNS, ETC.

*cognate signification with the Verb, as ὑβρίν ὑβρίζειν, λέναι ὑδόν, etc.

υ-βιος) we have written them so. And in Compounds so common. This applies to words regularly compounded with *prepositions*, προ-, μεσο-, μονο-, νεο-, οἰνο-, ὀλιγο-, ὕμο-, παμ-, παν-, παντο-, κω-, χρυσ-, χρυσο-, ψευδ-, ψευδο-.

A.

A — αἰω.

A α, ἄλφα, ῥέ, indecl., first letter of the Gr. alphabet: hence as Numeral, α' = εἰς and πρῶτος, but α = 1000.

Changes of α: I. Aeol., α for ε, in some Advs. of time and place, ἄλλοτα for -τε, ἐνερθα for -θε, Ahrens D. Aeol. p. 74. b. for ο, ὑπα-δεδρόμακεν, Sapph. 2. 10, cf. Alcae. 7 Ahrens:—but ο more frequently represents α, v. sub α.

2. Dor., α for ε, as in Aeol., ἄλλοκα for -τε, ἀνῶθα for -θε or -θεν, γα for γε. b. so in the body of words, Ἄρταμος for Ἄρτεμος, ἄτερος for ἔτερος, ἱαρός for ἱερός, τράφω, στράφω, τράχω, for τρέφω, στρέφω, τρέχω, φρασί for φρεσί, etc., Ahrens D. Dor. p. 113 sq.

c. for ο, εἰκατι (φέικατι) for εἰκοσι; but more often ο for α, v. sub α, Ahr. p. 119. 3. Ion., α for ε, as μέγαθος for μέγεθος:—reversely ε for α, v. sub ε.

b. α sometimes becomes η, in the num. forms, διπλήσις, πολλαπλήσις for διπλάσιος, πολλαπλάσιος, etc.

c. in some words, α represents η, as λέλαμαι for λέλημαι, λάξομαι for λήξομαι, μεσαμβρία for μεσημβρία, ἄμφορ-βυτία, -βυτία for ἄμφορ-βητία, -βητήσις, Dind. de dial. Hdt. p. xxxiv.

d. α for ο, as ἀρρωδέω for ὀρρωδέω, Hdt.

II. changes of α: I. α appears constantly in Aeol. and Dor. (as also in Lat.) for lon. η, whereas Att. agrees sometimes with lon., sometimes with the older dialects; for there is little doubt that the forms in α are the most ancient. It may be laid down as a gen. rule that η lon. becomes α Aeol. and Dor. in the term. of the 1st decl., as πύλα, Ἀτρείδας, etc., for πύλη, Ἀτρείδης, etc.; and wherever η represents α in the Root or primary form, as θνάσχω for θνήσχω (√ θαν), μνάμα (√ μνα), εὐ-άνωρ (ἀνῆρ), ἀλκάεις (ἀλκά), etc.; but when η represents ε or ι, then it is retained in Aeol. and Dor., as ἡρχόμεν (ἐρχομαι), but ἀρχόμεν (ἀρχομαι), ματήρ (√ ματερ), etc.: many exceptions however occur; see on the whole question, Ahrens D. Aeol. pp. 84–88, D. Dor. pp. 127–153.

b. reversely, in Dor., αε and αει in the inflexions of Verbs in αω are contr. not into α but into η, as ἐνίκη for -α, ὄρης for -α, Ahr. D. Dor. p. 195; so αη, as ὄκη' ὄρη for ἔταν ὄρη, Epich. 10 Ahr.:—also in crasis, as τήμα for τὰ ἐμά, κηγών for καὶ ἐγών, etc., Ahr. p. 221.

c. in Dor., αο and αω are contracted not into ω, but into α, v. sub ω.

d. in Aeol., α sometimes stands for Dor. α, as θναίσχω for θνάσχω (θνήσχω), Ahr. D. Aeol. p. 96:—also in certain terminations, v. sub N v II:—v. also αἰ, αἰός, Θηβγένης.

2. in Ion., η for α is as characteristic as α for η in Aeol. and Dor.: so in 1st decl., σοφία, -ης, -η, Ἀρισταγόρης, (-εω), -η, -ην; but when the nom. ends in α, the change only takes place in gen. and dat., ἀλήθεια, -ης, -η, -αν: also in many inflexions and terminations, as θώρηξ, -ηκος, Σπαρτιάτης, ἀνιρτός, λάβρη, λίπν, etc.; and in many words, of which a list (as used by Hdt.) is given by Dind. de dial. Hdt. p. vii sq.

α-, as insep. Prefix in compos.: I. α στερητικόν, alpha privativum, expressing want or absence, like Lat. in-, Engl. -un, as σοφός wise, ἀσάφος unwise: (for the Root, v. sub αν-, ἀνα-) Sometimes it implies blame, as ἀβουλία, = δυσβουλία, ill-counsel, ἀπρόσωπος ill-faced, ugly,—this being strictly a hyperbole, counsel that is no counsel, i. e. bad, a face no better than none, i. e. ugly, cf. ἄδωπος. This α rarely precedes a vowel, as in ἄ-άτος, ἄ-ατος, ἀγής, ἄσικος, ἄσος, ἄσπος; more often before the spir. asper, as ἄσπατος, ἀρσπητος, ἄσπλος, ἄρατος, ἀρίστος, αἰδρός, ἄωπος; other cases are not in point as a F has been lost, as αἰδέλος, αἰδής, ἀδελός, ἀδρις, ἄστος, ἀέκων, ἀέλπτος, ἀέρτος, ἄσικος: sometimes α coalesces with the foll. vowel, as ἄκων, ἀργός (ἀεργός): but before a vowel αν- is more common. It answers to the Adv. ἀνευ, so that Adjs. formed with it often take a gen., as ἀλαμπές ἡλίω, ἄνατος κακῶν, = ἀνευ λαμπέως ἡλίω, ἀνευ ἄτης κακῶν, esp. in Trag., Schäf. Mel. p. 137. Only found in compos. with nouns; for verbs into which it enters are always derivatives, Scaliger ap. Lob. Phryn. 266; cf. ἄβουλῶ, ἀγνόω, ἀνήδομαι, ἀτίζω.

II. α ἀφαιρετικόν, alpha copulativum, α- or α-, expressing union, participation, likeness, properly with spir. asper, as in ἄσπρος, ἄσας, but commonly with spir. lenis, ἄκατος, ἄλοχος, ἀδελφός, ἀτάλαντος, ἀκόλουθος, cf. Plat. Crat. 405 C. It answers to the Skt. sa-, sam- (cum), being prob. akin to the Adv. ἄμα (q. v.), and sometimes appears in the form ὀ-, as in ὀσπατος, ὀγάστρος, ὀζύξ: Curt. no. 598.

III. α ἐπιτατικόν, alpha intensivum, strengthening the force of compds., and said to answer to the Adv. ἄγαν, very. The use of this α has been most induly extended by the old Gramm.: many words cited as examples seem to be inventions of their own, as ἀγανός, ἀγνύμαστος for πολύγανος, πολυνύμαστος, Valck. Adon. p. 214; some words have been referred to this α which

belong to a privative, as ἀδάκρυτος, ἀθέσφατος, ἀέυλος (v. sub vocc.) and in those which remain, as ἄσικος, ἀτενής, ἀσπερχές, ἀσκελές, etc. it may be asked whether the α be any more than a modification of a copulat.

IV. α euphonicum, in a few words, esp. Ion. an Att., is used merely for phonetic purposes, mostly before two consonant, as ἀβληχρός, ἀσπαιρῶ, ἀσταφίς, ἀστεροπή for βληχρός, σπαιρῶ, σταφίς, στεροπή, but also before one, as ἀμείρομαι for μείρομαι, and ἀκούω c. κούω; in some cases also before vowels, v. δέλω, αἰείρω, ἀέζω. [α in all these cases, except by position. Yet Adjs. which begin with three short syllables have α in dactylic metres, as, ἀδάματος, ἀθέμιτος, ἀκάματος, ἀπάλαμος, ἀπαράμυθος (v. sub vocc.). One Adj., ἀθάνατος, with its derivs., has α in all metres, so that to make it short would be faulty, Pors. Med. 139, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 47.]

α, exclamation used to express various emotions, like Lat. and Engl. ah! in Hom. always α δειλέ, α δειλιά, α δειλοί, Il. 11. 441, 452., 17. 443, Od. 20. 355, al.; also in Trag., Aesch. Ag. 1087, etc.; α, μηδαιώς: Soph. Ph. 1300, cf. O. T. 1147; α μάκαρ C. I. 401; sometimes doubled, α α Aesch. Pr. 114, 566, etc.; rare in Prose, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 295 A.

α α or α α, to express laughter, like our ha ha, Eur. Cycl. 157, Ar., etc.; α α δασυνθὲν γέλωτα δηλοῖ Hesych. and Phot.; cf. Meineke Plat. Com. Grunp. 2.

α, Dor. for Artic. η. II. α, Dor. for relat. Pron. η. III. α, Dor. for η, dat. of δς.

ἀάατος, ὄν, (ἀάω) in Il. with penult. long, not to be injured or violated, inviolable, vñν μοι ὁμοσαν ἀάατον Στυγὸς ὕδωρ, because the gods swore their most binding oath thereby, 14. 271.

II. in Od. w: penult. short, μνηστήρεσσιν ἄελον ἀάατον 21. 91; ἄελος ἀάατος ἐκτετέλεσται 22. 5, where it is commonly rendered by hurtful, dangerous; but here also Buttm., Lexil., attempts to retain a kindred sense, not to be hurt, not to be treated lightly or slighted.

III. in Ap. Rh. 2. 77, κάρτος δάατον invincible strength. (Originally δάφατος, which is implied in the Lacon. form δάβατος cited by Hesych.; cf. δάω, ἀτη.)

ἀαγής, ἐς, unbroken, not to be broken, hard, strong, Gd. 11. 575. Theocr. 24. 121, etc. (Originally ἀφαγής; cf. ἀγνυμι.) [The first α short in Od. and Theocr., but long in Ap. Rh. 3. 1251, Q. Sm. 6. 596.]

ἀάζω, f. ωω, to breathe through the mouth, breathe out, Arist. Probl. 34. 7. (For the Root, v. sub ἀημι.)

ἀανθα, η, a kind of earring, Alcmn 113, Ar. Fr. 567, Hesych.

ἀάπλετος, ὄν, lengthd. Ep. for ἀπλετος, Q. Sm. 1. 675.

ἀ-απτος, ὄν, (ἀπτομαι) not to be touched, resistless, invincible, χεῖρες ἀσπτοι Hom. (mostly in Il., as 1. 567), Hes. Op. 147; κήτος ἀσπτον Opp. H. 5. 629.

ἀας, tomorrow or the day after tomorrow, genit. of ἄα, = ἡώς, as Zenod. read for ἡώς in Il. 8. 470 (v. Schol. Ven.); used in Boeot. as Adv., Hesych. ἀασφροσύνη, ἀασφρῶν, in Gramma. for ἀεσφρ.

ἀασμός, ὄ, (ἀάζω) a breathing out, Arist. Probl. 34. 7.

ἀασπετος, ἀάσχετος, v. sub ἀσπετος, ἀσχετος.

ἀαται, Ep. for ἀεται, from αω, satio, Hes. Sc. 101.

ἀ-άτος, contr. ἄτος, ὄν, (ἀο, ἀσαι) insatiate, c. gen., ἄτος πολέμοιο Hes. Th. 714; ἄρπς ἄτος πολέμοιο Il. 5. 388; μάχην ἄτον περ ἐόντα 22. 218; cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v.:—absol., ἄτος ἔβρις Ap. Rh. 1. 459. [The first syll. in ἄτος is short in Hes., but long in Ap. Rh.]

ἀάτος, ὄν, in Q. Sm. 1. 217; = ἄτος, q. v.

ἀάω, old Ep. Verb. used by Hom. in aor. act. ἀάσα contr. ἄσα, med. ἀάσασθην contr. ἀάσασθην, and pass. ἀάσασθαι: the pres. occurs only in 3 sing. of Med. ἀάται Il.

Properly to hurt, damage, but always used in reference to the mind, to mislead, infatuate, of the effects of wine, sleep, divine judgments, etc., ἀασάν μ' ἔταροι τε κακοὶ πρὸς τοῖσι τε ὕπνος Od. 10. 68; ἀσέ με δαίμονος αἶσα κακῇ καὶ . . οἶνος 11. 61; φρένας ἀασε αἶνψ 21. 296; inf. ἀσαι Aesch. Fr. 428; part. ἀσας Soph. Fr. 554:—so in Med., Ἀτῇ ἡ πάντας ἀάται Il. 19. 91, 129:—Pass., ἀάσθην Hes. Op. 281.

II. the aor. med. has an intr. sense, to act recklessly or foolishly, ἀασάμην I was infatuated, Il. 9. 116, 119, etc.; ἀάσατο δὲ μέγα θυμῷ 1b. 537., 11. 340; καὶ γὰρ δὴ νῦν ποτε Ζεὺς ἀασατο (as Arist. tarch., whereas others read Ζῆν' ἀασατο sc. Ἀτῇ). 19. 95, v. Schol. Ven.; εἰ τί περ ἀασάμην Ap. Rh. 1. 1333; ἀασάμην . . ἄτην 2. 623; so also aor. pass., μέγ' ἀάσθη Il. 16. 685.—Cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ἀάσαι. (Hence ἀ-άατος, ἀτη, ἀνατος. Originally it had the digamma, εἴφαω, v. sub ἀτη and αἰατος. Hesych. also cites ἀγατάσθαι (i. e. ἀφανάσθαι) = βλάπτεισθαι, and ἐγάτῃμαι (i. e. ἀφάτῃμαι) = βέβλαμαι.) [The usual quantity

Soph. Fr. 363, Plat. Legg. S34 C, Strattis Χρῶς. 2: also of an old horse, *that no longer sheds them*, A. B. 322.

II. ἀβόλα an *unlucky throw* of the dice, Poll. 7. 204.

II. as Subst., ἀβόλος, ἡ, a *horseman's cloak*, Lat. *abolla*, Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri, p. 4: (in this sense, Curt. regards the ἀ— as a relic of ἀμφ— or ἀμφι—, *throwing around*; cf. ἀτρακτος.)

ἀβόρβωρος, ov, *without mire*, v. sub ἀβάρβαρος.

ἀβός, Dor. for ἡβός.

ἀβόσκης, ἐς, (βόσκω) *unfed, fasting*, Nic. Th. 124.

ἀβόσκητος, ov, *pastureless*, ὅρη Babr. 44. 10, cf. Eust. 307. 27.

ἀβότῶνος, ov, *without plants or vegetation*, Jo. Chrys.

ἀβωτος, ov, (βόσκω) *without pasture*, Hesych.

ἀβουκόλητος, ov, (βουκόλῳ) *untended*: metaph. *unheeded*, ἀβ. τοῦτ' ἐμῷ φρονήματι Aesch. Supp. 929.

ἀβουλει, Adv., *inconsiderately, Suid.*, etc.

ἀβουλεύτος, ov, *ill-advised, inconsiderate*, Hippol. c. Noët. 10. Adv. -τος, LXX (1 Macc. 5. 67).

ἀβουλέω, to be *unwilling*, Plat. Rep. 437 C; c. inf., Ep. Plat. 347 A: —also c. acc. to *dislike, object to*, Dio C. 55. 9. (ἀβουλέω seems to be an exception to the rule that a privat. cannot be comp. directly with Verbs: but Plat., in a manner not unusual with him, may have taken ἀβουλος in the sense of *unwilling* for the purpose of forming this Verb; cf. the curious analogy of *im-probus, improbare*.)

ἀβούλητος, ov, (βούλομαι) *unwilling, involuntary*, Plat. Legg. 733 D.

II. *not according to one's wish or will, disagreeable*, Dion. H. 5. 74. Adv. -τως, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 19, M. 8. 316.

ἀβουλία, ἡ, *ill-advisedness, want of advice, thoughtlessness*, Hdt. 7. 210, Antipho 126. 30, etc.; ἐπαρθέντες ἀβουλίᾳ Hdt. 7. 9, 3; ἐξ ἀβουλίας πεσεῖν, ἀβουλία πεσεῖν Soph. El. 398, 429: also in pl., Hdt. 8. 57, Pind., etc.

ἀβουλος, ov, (βουλή) *inconsiderate, ill-advised*, Soph. Ant. 1026, etc.; τέκνοιαι Ζῆν' ἀβουλον taking no thought for them, Id. Tr. 140: Comp. —τέρεαι Thuc. 1. 120. 7. 2. = κακόβουλος, Soph. El. 546.— Adv. -ως, Hdt. 3. 71; οὐκ ἀβ. Pherecr. Tyr. 1. 6; Sup. ἀβουλότατα, Hdt. 7. 9, 2.

ἀβούτις, ov, ὁ, (βοῦς) *without oxen*, i. e. *poor*, Hes. Op. 449.

ἄβρα, ἡ, a *favourite slave*, Lat. *delicata*, Menand. "Ἀπιστ. 1. Σικ. 3. Ψευδ. 3, LXX (Gen. 24. 61, Ex. 2. 5, al.). (Commonly referred to ἀβρός: but some old Gramm. call the word foreign, and write it ἄβρα, cf. A. B. 322.)

ἄβραμίδιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Xenocr. 76.

ἄβραμῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, a fish found in the sea and the Nile, Opp. H. 1. 244.

ἄβρεκτος, ov, = ἀβροχος, Plut. 2. 381 C, Mosch. ap. Nāke Opusc. 179.

ἄβρίζομαι, Med. or Pass. = ἀβρύνομαι, Hesych.

ἄβριθῆς, ἐς, of no weight, βάρος μὲν οὐκ ἀβριθῆς Eur. Supp. 1125.

ἄβρικτος, ov, (βρίζω) *wakeful*, Hesych., Suid.: ἀβρίξ, Adv., Hesych.

ἄβρο-βάτης, ov, ὁ, *softly or delicately stepping*, Aesch. Pers. 1072.

ἄβρό-βιος, ov, *living delicately, effeminate*, Plut. Demetr. 2, etc.

ἄβρο-βόστρυχος, ov, = ἀβροκόμης, Tzetz.

ἄβρό-γος, ov, *wailing womanish*, Aesch. Pers. 541.

ἄβρό-δαις, ὁ, ἡ, *luxurious, ἀβρόδαιτι τραπέζῃ* Archestr. ap. Ath. 4 E.

ἄβρο-δαιτα, ἡ, *luxurious living*, a faulty compd. (v. Lob. Phryn. 603) in A. B. 322, Suid., Ael. V. H. 12. 24 in lemmate.

ἄβρο-δαιστος, ov, *living delicately, ἀβροδαιτῶν* Λυδῶν ὄχλος Aesch. Pers. 41, cf. Anth. P. append. 59: τὸ ἀβρ. *effeminacy*, Thuc. 1. 6, Ath. 513 C. Adv. -τως, Philo 1. 324.

ἄβρο-εἰμῶν, ov, (εἶμα) *softly clad*, Com. Anon. in Mein. 4. p. 621.

ἄβρο-καρπος, ov, *bearing delicate fruits*, ap. Hesych.

ἄβρο-κόμης, ov, ὁ, *with delicate or luxuriant leaves, φοινῖξ* Eur. Ion 920, I. T. 1099, cf. Anth. P. 12. 256: —ἀβροκόμος, ov, Or. Sib. 14. 67.

ἄ-βρόμος, ov, *without Bacchus*, Anth. P. 6. 291.

ἄβρομῆτρης, ov, ὁ, *with bright girdle*, Hesych.

ἄ-βρομος, ov, either, 1. (a copul.) *noisy, boisterous*, or, 2. (a priv.) *noiseless*: as of the Trojans, v. sub αὐίαχος: Ap. Rh. uses it in the latter sense, ἀβρ. κύμα 4. 153.

ἄβρο-πέδιλος, ov, *soft-sandalled*, "Ἐρως Mel. in Anth. P. 12. 158.

ἄβροπενθής, ἐς, v. sub ἀκροπενθής.

ἄβρόπηνος, ov, (πῆνη) of *delicate texture*, Lyc. 863; whence it was introduced by Salmas. into Aesch. Ag. 690, for the vulg. ἀβροτῖμων.

ἄβρό-πλουτος, ov, *richly luxuriant*, χλιδῆ Eur. I. T. 1148.

ἄβρός, ὁ, ὡν, poet. also ὡς, ὡν: —*graceful, beautiful, pretty, παῖς*, "Ἐρως Anacr. 16. 64: ἀβραὶ Χάριτες (with Aeol. acc.) Sapph. 65; esp. of the body, σῶμα, πούς, etc., Pind. O. 6. 90, Eur., etc.: of things, *splendid, στέφανος, κύδος, πλοῦτος* etc. Pind. I. 8. 144, etc.—Very early, however, the word took the notion of *soft, delicate, dainty, luxurious*, like *τρυφερός*; hence, ἀβρὰ παθεῖν to *live delicately*, Solon 15. 4, Theogn. 474; and, from Hdt. downwards (1. 71, and in Sup. —ότατος, 4. 104) it became a common epithet of Asiatics; Ἰώνων ἀβρός. ὄχλος Antipho. Δωδ. 1; cf. σάκος.—Still the Poets continued to use it in good sense, esp. of women, *delicate, gentle*, e. g. Aesch. Fr. 322, Soph. Tr. 523; and of anything *delicate or pretty*, Valck. Call. p. 233; ἀβρὸν ἄνθρακα, of a pet dog, Epigr. Gr. 626; neut. pl. ἀβρὰ παρηγός = ἀβρὰν παρηγίδα (cf. ἄσμος III. 1), Eur. Phoen. 1486. Adv. ἀβρῶς, Anacr. 16; ἀβρῶς and ἀβρῶν βαίνειν to *step delicately*, Eur. Med. 830, 1164; so neut. pl., ἀβρὰ γελᾶν Anacreont. 44. 3, 45. 5; ἀβρότερως ἔχειν Heliod. 1. 17.—The word is chiefly poet., though never found in old Ep.; and is rare in Att. Prose, Xen. Synip. 4. 44. Cf. ἄβρα. (Perh. from same Root as ἥβη: Curt. regards the root as unknown, p. 490.) [ἄ by nature, v. Eur. Med. 1164, Tro. 820.]

ἄβροσταγής, ἐς, (στάζω) *dropping rich unguents, μέτωπον* Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. ἀβρός.

ἀβροσύνη, ἡ, = ἀβρότης, Sappho 43, Eur. Or. 349, Xenophon. 3. 1.

ἀβροτάζω, to *miss*, c. gen., Ep. Verb only used in aor. 1 subj., μήπως ἀβροτάξωμεν (Ep. for —ωμεν) ἀλλήλοισιν Il. 10. 65. A Subst., ἀβρόταξις, εως, ἡ, *error*, is cited in Hesych., Eust. 789. 52; and an Adj., ἀβροτῆ-μον, ov, *erring*, in Hesych., A. B. 322. (From the same Root with ἀμρτο-εἶν, ἀμαρτ-εῖν, μ being rejected as in ἀμρτοστος ἀμρτος, ἀμπλα-κεῖν ἀπλακεῖν, cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ἀμρτοστος 7.)

ἀβρότης, πτος, ἡ, *splendour, luxury*, δόμους ἀβρότατος houses of *luxury*, i. e. *luxurious*, Pind. P. 11. 51; τῇ Μῆδων στολῇ καὶ ἀβρότῃ Xen. Cyr. 8. 15, cf. Plat. Alc. 1. 122 C, Eur. Bacch. 968; οὐκ ἐν ἀβρότῃ κεῖσθαι thou art not in a position to be *fastidious*, Id. I. T. 1343; also, ἀβρότατος ἐπὶ in *tender youth*, Pind. P. 8. 127.

ἀβρό-τιμος, ov, *delicate and costly*, v. sub ἀβρόπηνος.

ἀβροτίνη, ἡ, = ἀμαρτ-εῖν, Hesych.; cf. ἀβροτάζω.

ἀβροτόνινος, η, ov, *made of ἀβρότονον*, Diosc. 1. 60.

ἀβροτονίτης, οῖνος, ὁ, *wine prepared with ἀβρότονον*, Diosc. 5. 62.

ἀβρότονον, τό, an *aromatic plant*, prob. *southernwood, Artemisia abrotanum*, Theophr. H. P. 6. 7, 3, etc.; v. Schneider in Indice.

ἄ-βροτος, ov, also η, ov, = ἀμρτοστος, *immortal, divine, sent from or sacred to the gods, holy*, in Hom. only once, νῆξ ἀβρότῃ Il. 14. 78, either *holy Night*, as a divinity, (like νῆξ ἄμρτοστος, ἀμρσίτης, δαιμόνι, ἱερὸν κνέφας, ἱερὸν ἥμαρ), or *never failing* (like ἄφροτις ἡώς); ἔπη ἀβροτα *holy hymns*, Soph. Ant. 1134, ubi v. Musgr.—Cf. ἄμρτοστος, ἀμρτοσία, and Buttm. Lexil. s. v.

II. *without men, deserted of men*, ἀβροτον εἰς ἐρημίαν Aesch. Pr. 2, where the MS. reading ἀβατον has been corrected from Schol. Ven. Il. 14. 78.

ἀβρο-φυγῖς, ἐς, *tender of nature*, prob. I. Anth. P. 9. 412; v. ἀφροφυγῖς.

ἀβρο-χαίτης, ov, ὁ, = ἀβροκόμης, Anacreont. 44. 8.

ἀβροχία, ἡ, (ἀβροχος) *want of rain, drought*, Menand. ap. Joseph. A. J. 8. 13, 2, Or. Sib. 3. 540; cf. Lob. Phryn. 291.

ἀβρο-χίτων [ι], ανος, ὁ, ἡ, in *soft tunic, softly clad*, Anth. P. 9. 538; —εἰνὰς ἀβροχίτανas beds with *soft coverings*, Aesch. Pers. 543.

ἀβροχος, ov, (βρέχω) like ἀβρεκτος, *unwetted, unmoistened*, Aeschin. 31. 5, Nic. Th. 339; κατὰ πόντον ἀβροχος ὕψιστος Mosch. 2. 139: *wanting rain, waterless*, πέδια Eur. Hel. 1484; Ἀρκαδίη Call. Jov. 19.

ἄβρυνα, τά, *mulberries*, = σνικάμυνα, Parthen. ap. Ath. 51 F, cf. A. B. 224:—Hesych. writes ἄβρυνα.

ἄβρυντής, οὔ, ὁ, a *coxocomb, fop*, Adam. Physiogn. 2. 20.

ἄβρύνω, (ἀβρός) to *make delicate, treat delicately, μὴ γυναικὺς ἐν τρύποις ἀβρύνει με* Aesch. Ag. 919: to *deck or trick out*, εἰς γάμον ἀβρύνει τινα Anth. P. 6. 281:—Med. or Pass. to *live delicately*, and so, much like θρύπτομαι, to *wax wanton, give oneself airs*, ἀβρύνεται γὰρ πᾶς τις εὖ πράσων ἀνὴρ Aesch. Ag. 1205, cf. Soph. O. C. 1339; ἐκαλλυνόμεν τε καὶ ἡβρύνομεν ἄν Plat. Apol. 20 C; c. dat. rei, to *pride or plume oneself on a thing*, οὐχ ἀβρύνομαι τῷδ' Eur. I. A. 858; ἡβρύνετο τῷ βραδέως διαπράττειν Xen. Ages. 9. 2: cf. λαμπρύνω, σεμνύνω.

ἄβρωμα, τό, a *woman's garment*, Hesych.

ἄβρωμος, ov, *free from smell*, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 355 B.

ἄβρων, ανος, ὁ, ἄβρον, an *Argive*, proverbial for *luxurious living*, ἄβρωνος βίος Suid.

ἄ-βρώς, ὄτος, ὁ, ἡ, = νῆστις, Paul. Sil. 66; restored by Cobet for ἄβρωτος in Soph. Fr. 796.

ἄβρωστία, ἡ, *want of food, fasting*, Poll. 6. 39.

ἄβρωτος, ov, (βιβρώσκω) *not fit to be eaten, not good for food*, Ctes. in Phot. Bibl. 49. 7, Arist. H. A. 9. 28, 1, al.; ὕστα Menand. Δούκ. 3: —of wood, *not eaten by worms*, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 2.

II. of persons, *without eating*, ἀβρ., ἄπωτος Charito. 6. 3 fin.; cf. ἀβρῶς.

Ἄβυδος, ἡ, *Abydos*, the town on the Asiatic side of the Hellespont:—Ἀβυδόθεν, Adv. from *Abydos*, Il. 4. 500; Ἀβυδόθι, at *Abydos*, 17. 584:—Adj. Ἀβυδηνός, ἡ, ὡν, of or from *Abydos*, Ath. 572 E, etc.: proverb., Ἀβ. ἐπιφόρημα a *desert of Abydos*, i. e. *something unpleasant*, variously expl. in Paroemiogr.:—hence Ἀβυδηνοκόμης, or Ἀβυδοκόμης, ov, ὁ, ὁ ἐπὶ τῷ σκοφαντατεῖν κομῶν, Ar. Fr. 568, ubi v. Dind. I. c.

ἄ-βυθος, ov, = ἀβυσσος, εἰς τινα ἀβυθον φλυαρία Plat. Parm. 130 D; but prob. the true reading is εἰς τινα βυθὸν φλυαρία.

ἀβύρσειντος, ov, (βυρσεύω) *untanned*, Schol. Pl. 2. 527.

ἀβυρτάκη [ἄκ], ἡ, a *sour sauce of leeks, cresses*, Pherecr. Incert. 89, Theopomp. Com. Θσα. 1. Alex. Μανδρ. 1. 13, etc.

ἀβυρτάκο-ποιός, ὡν, *making ἀβυρτάκη*, Demetr. Ἀρεσι. 1.

ἄβυσσος, ov, *bottomless, unfathomed*, Hdt. 2. 28; ἄτης ἄβυσσον πύλαος Aesch. Supp. 470: generally, *unfathomable, boundless, enormous*, like βαθύς, ἀβ. πλοῦτος Aesch. Th. 950; ἀργύριον Ar. Lys. 174; φρένα Δίαν καθορᾶν, ὅψιν ἄβυσσον Aesch. Suppl. 1059.

II. ἡ *ἀβυσσος, the great deep, the sea*, LXX (Isai. 44. 27): *the abyss, bottomless pit*, Ev. Luc. 8. 31, Apoc. 9. 1, etc. (For the Root, v. βαθύς.)

ἄβωλόκοπος, ov, *not hoed*, Poll. 1. 246.

ἄβώρ, i. e. ἀφώρ, Lacon. for ἡδός, and ἀβώ = προῶ, Hesych.

ἄγ, apoc. form of ἀνά before κ, γ, χ, v. ἀνά init.

ἄγᾶ, Dor. for ἀγῇ.

ἀγάσθαι, ἀγάσθε, Ep. forms from ἀγαμαι, Od.

ἀγάσσομαι, poet. collat. form of ἀγαμαι, from which we have part. *honouring, adoring*, λοιβαῖσιν ἀγαζόμενοι πρώταν θεῶν Pind. N. 11. 7; impf. ἡγάζετο Orph. Arg. 63:—for the Homeric fut. ἀγάσσομαι, etc., v. sub ἀγαμαι.

II. the Act. is used in same sense as by Aesch. Supp. 1062, τὰ θεῶν μῦθ' ἐν ἀγάσειν; but ἀγάσει is cited from Soph. in A. B. (Fr. 797) as = θαροῦναι.

ἀγόθεος, Dor. for ἡγ-, v. π.

ἀγαθίδιον, τό, Dim. of ἀγαθός, Hesych. s. v. τολύπη.

ἀγαθῖς, ἰδος [f Draco 23], ἡ, a *ball of thread*, Pherecr. 106; ἀγαθὴν ἀγαθίδες, proverb., *quantities of goods*, Com. ap. A. B. 9, Poll. 7. 31.

ἀγαθο-βρυσία, ἡ, good produce, C. I. 9262.

ἀγαθοδαίμονισται or -ισαί, οἱ, guests who drink to the ἀγαθὸς δαίμων (cf. sq.): hence, guests who drink but little, Arist. Eth. E. 3. 6, 3: —ἀγαθοδαίμονισαί, name of a sort of club, Ross Inscr. ined. 282.

ἀγαθο-δαίμων, ονος, ὁ, the good Genius, to whom a cup of pure wine was drunk at the end of dinner, the toast being given in the words ἀγαθοῦ δαίμονος: and in good Greek it was always written divisim. II. an Egyptian serpent, Wessel. Diod. 3. 50.

ἀγαθοδοσία, ἡ, (δόσις) the giving of good, Schol. Arist.

ἀγαθο-δότης, ου, ὁ, the Giver of good, Diotog. ap. Stob. 332. 19: fem. -δοτής, ιδος, ἡ, Dionys. Ar. 440. 34.

ἀγαθο-εἰδής, ἐς, like good, seeming good, opp. to ἀγαθός, Plat. Rep. 509 A, Iambl., etc. Adv. -δώς.

ἀγαθοεργέω, to do good or well, I Ep. Tim. 6. 18: contr. -ουργέω, Act. Ap. 14. 17 (vulg. ἀγαθοποιῶν).

ἀγαθοεργία, Ion. -ιη, contr. -ουργία, ἡ, a good deed, service rendered, Lat. beneficium, Hdt. 3. 154, 160. II. well-doing, Eccl.

ἀγαθο-εργός, contr. -ουργός, ὁν, (*εργῶ) doing good, Damascus ap. Suid. s. v. ἀγαθοεργία: —οἱ Ἀγαθοεργοί, at Sparta, the five oldest and most approved knights, who went on foreign missions for the state, Hdt. 1. 67; v. Bähr ad l., Ruhnke. Tim. s. v., Grote Hist. Gr. 2. 478, 602.

ἀγαθοεθέλεια, ἡ, desire of good, Anon. ap. Suid.

ἀγαθοποιέω, to do good, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 70, Ev. Marc. 3. 4. 2. ἀγ. τινα to do good to, Ev. Luc. 6. 33; c. dupl. acc., LXX (Num. 10. 32).

II. to do well, act rightly, I Ep. Petr. 2. 15.

ἀγαθοποιήσις, ἡ, well-doing, Ilermas: —also -ποιία, ἡ, I Pet. 4. 19.

ἀγαθο-ποῖός, ὄν, doing good, beneficent, Plut. 2. 368 B, LXX, etc. II. as astrolog. term, giving a good sign, Artem. 4. 59, Eus. P. E. 275 D.

ἀγαθο-πρεπής, ἐς, becoming the good, Eccl. Adv. -πῶς.

ἀγαθόρρυτος, ὄν, (ῥέω) streaming with good, Synes. H. 1. 128.

ἀγαθός [ἀγ], ὁν, Lacon. ἀγασός Ar. Lys. 1301: (v. sub fin.): —good, Lat. bonus: I. of persons, 1. in early times, good, gentle,

noble, in reference to birth and rank, the Nobles and well-born being termed good men, prud'hommes, as opp. to κακοί, δειλοί (lewd people, churls, etc.), οἳ τὰ τοῖς ἀγαθοῖσι παραδρῶσι χέρηες Od. 15. 324, cf. Il. 1. 275; ἀφνειός τ' ἀγαθός τε Il. 13. 664, cf. Od. 18. 276; πατρός δ' εἰμ' ἀγαθοῖο, θεὰ δέ με γείνατο μήτηρ Il. 21. 109, cf. Od. 4. 611; so in later writers, κακὸς ἔσθ' ἀγαθοῦ Theogn. 190, cf. 57 sq.; πρᾶτ' ἀσπίδος, οὐ φθονέων ἀγαθῶν Pind. P. 3. 125, cf. 2. 175, 4. 506; τίς ἂν εὐστράτης ὥδε βλάστοι; οὐδεὶς τῶν ἀγαθῶν κτλ. Soph. El. 1080; οἱ τ' ἀγαθοὶ πρὸς τῶν ἀγέων κατακινῶνται Id. Fr. 105; τοὺς εὐγενεῖς γὰρ κάγαθους. φιλεῖ Ἀρης εὐαίρειν lb. 649; and so τὸ εὐγενές is made the attribute of οἱ ἀγαθοί, Eur. Alc. 600 sq., cf. I. A. 625, Andr. 767, Tro. 1254; ἀγαθὸι καὶ εἰ ἀγαθῶν Lat. boni bonis prognati, Plat. Phaedr. 274 A: —with this early sense was often associated that of wealth and political power, just as in the phrases boni et mali cives, optimus quisque in Sallust and Cicero; esp. in the phrase καλοὶ κάγαθοι (v. sub καλοκάγαθος): —on this sense v. Kortum Hellen. Staatsverf. p. 14, Welcker praef. Theogn. § 10–15, 22 sq., and cf. ἱσθλός, χρηστός, ἀμείνων, ἄριστος, βελτίων, βέλτιστος, κακός, χείρων, χερείων, εὐγενής.

2. good, brave, since these qualities were attributes of the Chiefs and Nobles, so that this sense runs into the former, Il. 1. 131, 10. 559; τῷ κ' ἀγαθὸς μὲν ἔπειν', ἀγαθὸν δέ κεν ἐξενάριξεν 21. 280; cf. Hdt. 5. 109, etc.

3. good, in reference to ability or office, ἀγ. βασίλειος Il. 3. 179; ἱστῆρ 2. 732; θεράπων 16. 165, 17. 388; often with qualifying words, ἀγαθὸς ἐν ὑσμίνῃ 13. 314; βοῆν ἀγαθὸς 2. 408, 563, etc.; πύξ 3. 237, Od. 11. 300; βίην Il. 6. 478; so in Att., γνώμην ἀγ. Soph. O. T. 687; πᾶσαν ἀρετὴν Plat. Legg. 899 B, cf. Alc. I. 124 E; τέχνην Id. Prot. 323 B; τὰ πολέμια, τὰ πολιτικά Hdt. 9. 122, Plat. Gorg. 516 B, etc.; —more rarely c. dat., ἀγ. πολέμῳ Xen. Oec. 4. 15; —also with a Prep., ἀγ. περὶ τὸ πλῆθος Lys. 130. 2; εἰς τι Plat. Alc. I. 125 A; πρὸς τι Id. Rep. 407 E; —also c. inf., ἀγ. μάχεσθαι Hdt. 1. 135; ἱππεύεσθαι 1. 79; ἀγ. ἰσθάναι good at weighing, Plat. Prot. 356 B.

4. good, in moral sense, first perhaps in Theogn. 438, but not freq. till the philos. writers, as Plat.; often joined with other Adjcs., ὁ πιστός καγ. Soph. Tr. 451; σοφὸς καγ. Id. Ph. 119; δικάων καγ. lb. 1050, cf. Ant. 671, etc.

5. ὡς γὰρ, my good friend, as a term of gentle remonstrance, Plat. Prot. 311 A, 314 D, etc.

6. ἀγαθὸ δαίμονος, as a toast, 'to the good Genius,' μηδέποτε. . . πίοιμ' ἀκράτου, μισθὸν ἀγαθοῦ δαίμονος Ar. Vesp. 525; cf. ἀγαθοδαίμων, τύχη II. 3. ὁ ἀγ. δαίμων became a title of the Rom. Emperor, as of Nero, C. I. 4699, cf. 3886 (add.): ἡ θεὸς ἀγαθή, the Rom. bona dea, Plut. Caes. 9. Cic. 19.

II. of things, 1. good, serviceable, Ἰθάκῃ ἡ ἀγαθὴ κουροτρόφος Od. 9. 27, etc.; ἀγ. τοῖς τοκέσιν, τῇ πόλει Xen. Cyn. 13. 17; c. gen., εἰ τι οἶδα πρετοῦ ἀγ. good for it, Id. Mem. 3. 8, 3.

2. of outward circumstances, αἰδῶ δ' οὐκ ἀγαθὴν φησὶ ἔμμεναι ἀνδρὶ προίτηρ Od. 17. 352; εἰπεῖν εἰ ἀγαθὸν τοῦ good purpose, Il. 9. 102; ὁ δὲ πείσεται εἰς ἀγ. περ for any good end, 11. 788; μυθεῖτ' εἰς ἀγαθὰ 23. 305: —ἀγαθὸν [ἔστι], c. inf., it is good to do so and so, Il. 7. 282, 24. 130, Od. 3. 196, Att.

3. ἀγαθόν, τό, a good, a blessing, benefit, of persons, ὡς μέγα ἀγ. σὺ τοῖς φίλοις Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 20; φίλον, δ' μέγιστον ἀγ. εἶναι φασι Id. Mem. 2. 4, 2, cf. Hier. 7, 9, Ar. Ran. 73, etc.; ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ τινος for one's good, Thuc. 5. 27, Xen.; ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ τοῖς πολίταις Ar. Ran. 1487: —τὸ ἀγαθὸν or τὰγαθόν, the good, Cicero's summum bonum, Plat. Rep. 506 B, 508 E, 534 C, al.: —also in pl., ἀγαθὰ, τὰ, the goods of fortune, goods, wealth, Hdt. 2. 172, Lys. 138. 32, Xea., etc.; ἀγ. ἀχά. 873, 982, etc.: also good things, dainties, Theogn. 1800, Ar. Ach. 873, 982, etc.: also good qualities, τοῖς ἀγ., οἱς ἔχομεν ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ Isocr. 165 D; εἰ τὰλλα πάντα ἀγ. ἔχοι, κακόπους δ' εἴη, of a horse, Xen. Eq. 1, 2, etc.

III.

the word has no regular degrees of Comparison; but many forms are used instead; viz. Comp. ἀμείνων, ἀρείων, βελτίων, κρείσσων (κάρρων), λωίων (ἀφίων), Ep. βέλτερος, λωίτερος, φέρτερος: —Sup. ἄριστος, βέλτιστος, κρείσσις, λωίσσις (λῳιστος), Ep. βέλτατος, κάρτατος, φέρτατος, φέριστος. The reg. Comp. ἀγαθώτερος occurs in LXX (Jud. 11. 25, 15. 2) and Eccl.; the Sup. ἀγαθώτατος in Diod. 16. 55, Heliod. 5. 15, Eus., etc. IV. Adv. usually, εὖ; but ἀγαθῶς occurs in Hipp. Offic. 742, Arist. Rhet. 2. 11, i, LXX. (The relation of ἀ-γαθ-ός to the Teut. forms got, gut, good, cannot be maintained: for Gk. g ought to be represented by Teut. k.)

ἀγαθότης, ητος, ἡ, goodness, LXX (Sap. 1. 1), Philo 1. 55, Eccl.

ἀγαθοουργέω, -ουργία, contr. from ἀγαθοεργ-.

ἀγαθοουργικός, ὁ, ὄν, beneficent, Eccl.

ἀγαθοουργός, ὄν, contr. from ἀγαθοεργός, Plut. 2. 1015 E.

ἀγαθο-φανής, ἐς, appearing good, Democrat. Sent. p. 629 Gale.

ἀγαθο-φίλης, ἐς, loving good, Dion. Ar.

ἀγαθοφρόν, ὄν, ὁ, ἡ, (φρήν) well-disposed, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 229.

ἀγαθο-φύης, ἐς, of good abilities, Nicet. Paphl. in Notices des Mss.

9. 2, p. 193, Dion. Areop. Div. Nom. 21.

ἀγαθῶ, a verb first found in LXX, to do good to one, τινα or τινί LXX (I Regg. 25. 31, Sir. 49. 10).

ἀγαθύνω, like ἀγαθῶ, first and chiefly in LXX: I. trans. to honour, magnify, exalt (3 Regg. 1. 47, Ps. 50. 18): to adorn, τὴν κεφαλὴν (4 Regg. 9. 30): —Pass. to be of good cheer, to rejoice greatly, 2 Regg. 13. 28, Dan. 6. 23, al.

II. intr. to do good, to do well, Ps. 35. 3; τινί to one, (but with v. f. τινα), lb. 124. 4.

ἀγαθωσύνη, ἡ, goodness, kindness, Ep. Rom. 15. 14, Eph. 5. 9.

ἀγαίομαι, Ep. and Ion. for ἀγαμαι, but only used in pres., and always in bad sense (cf. ἀγῆ II), 1. c. acc. rei, to be indignant at, ἀγαί-ομενον κακὰ ἔργα Od. 20. 16: to look on with jealousy or envy, οὐδ' ἀγαίομαι θεῶν ἔργα Archil. 21, cf. Opp. H. 4. 138.

2. c. dat. pers. to be wrath or indignant with, τῷ. . . Ζεὺς αὐτὸς ἀγίαται Hes. Op. 331; ἀγαίμενοι τε καὶ φθονέοντες αὐτῇ Hdt. S. 69, 1.

3. absol., Ap. Rh. 1. 899.

ἀγαῖος, α, ον, enviable, admirable, Hesych., A. B. 334, E. M. Suid.

ἀγα-κλής, ἐς, voc. -κλέης Hom.: Ep. gen. ἀγακλήης Il. 16. 738, nom. pl. ἀγακλήεις Manetho 3. 324, (and in very late writers, as Apollinar., a sing. nom. ἀγακλήεις): —shortened acc. sing. ἀγακλέα Pind. P. 9. 187, I. 1. 49; dat. ἀγακλεί Anth. Plaut. 377: pl. ἀγακλέεις Antim. Fr. 36; cf. Eukleides: very glorious, famous, Lat. inclutus, in Il. always of men, as 16. 738, 23. 529; in Pind., ἀγ. αἶα, etc.—Ep. and Lyr. word (not in Od.), except in Adv. ἀγακλέως, Plat. 28. 13.

ἀγα-κλειτός, ὁ, ὄν, = foreg., Hom., and Hes., mostly of men. 2. of things, ἀγακλειτὴ ἐκατόμβῃ Od. 3. 59; ἀγ. πάθος Soph. Tr. 854 (in Iyr.): cf. ἀγακλυτός.

ἀγακλυμένη, a poet. fem. = sq., Antim. Fr. 25; cf. ἀγακτιμένη.

ἀγα-κλυτός, ὄν, = ἀγακλής, -κλειτός, Lat. inclutus, Hom. (chiefly in Od.), and Hes., mostly of men. 2. of things, ἀγ. δώματα Od. 3. 388, 7. 3, 46.

ἀγακτιμένη, poet. fem. = ἐκτιμένη, well-built or placed, πόλις Pind. P. 5. 108; cf. ἀγακλυμένη.

ἀγάλακτία, ἡ, want of milk, Autocrit. Incert. 1, Poll. 3. 50.

ἀγάλακτος [γά], ὄν, (a privat., γάλα) without milk, giving none, Hipp. 247. 9, cf. Call. Apoll. 52. 2. getting no milk, i. e. taken from the mother's breast, Horace's jam lacte depulsus, Aesch. Ag. 718. 3. never having sucked, Nonn. Jo. 9. v. 20. 4. νομαὶ ἀγάλακτοι pastures bad for milk cattle, Galen.

II. (a copul.) = ὁμογάλακτας, ap. Hesych., who also quotes ἀγαλακτοσύνη = συγγένεια.

ἀγάλας, ακτος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg. (sign. 1), found only in pl. ἀγάλακτες, Call. Apoll. 52. II. = foreg. II, Hesych., Suid.

ἀγαλλιᾶμαι, τό, a transport of joy, LXX.

ἀγαλλιᾶσθαι, εως, ἡ, great joy, exultation, Ev. Luc. 1. 14, 44, etc.

ἀγαλλιῶμαι, late form of ἀγαλλομαι, to rejoice exceedingly, Apocall. 19. 7 (v. l. ἀγαλλιῶμεθα); ἡγαλλιᾶσα Ev. Luc. 1. 47: —more common as Dep. ἀγαλλιῶμαι or -άσομαι, LXX: fut. -άσομαι lb.: aor. ἡγαλλιᾶσάμην Psalm. 15. 9, Ev. Jo. 8. 56; also, ἡγαλλιᾶσθην Ev. Jo. 5. 35.—But this family of words seems also to have been used in malam partem, ἀγαλ-λιάζει λουδορεῖται, ἀγαλμός· λουδορία, ἀγάλλιος· λαιδορος, Hesych., cf. E. M. 7. 8.

ἀγαλλίς, ιδος, ἡ, a bulbous plant of the genus ὑάκινθος, the iris, or flag, h. Hom. Cer. 7. 426; cf. Alb. Hesych. 1. p. 30.

ἀγάλλοχον, τό, Lat. agallochum, the bitter aloe, Diosc. I. 21, ubi v. Sprengel; from Aëtius' time called ξυαλόψ.

ἀγάλλω [α], Pind., Att.: fut. ἀγαλῶ Ar. Pax 399, Theopomp. Com. Πυρελ. 1; aor. ἡγήλα Dio C., etc., subj. ἀγγέλω Hermipp. Ἀρπ. 1, inf. ἀγγέλαι Eur. Med. 1026: —Pass., only used in pres. and impf. by correct writers: aor. 1 inf. ἀγαλόθηναι Dio C. 51. 20: cf. ἐπ' ἀγάλλω.

To make glorious, glorify, exalt, Pind. O. 1. 139, N. 5. 79: esp. to pay honour to a god, ἀγάλλε Φοῖβον Ar. Thesm. 128, cf. Plat. Legg. 931 A; ἀγ. τινα θυσίασι Ar. Pax 1. c.; φέρε νῦν, ἀγγέλω τοὺς θεούς Hermipp. 1. c.: —to adorn, deck, γαμψίους εὐνάς Eur. I. c.: —Pass. to glory, take delight, rejoice or exult in a thing, be proud of it, c. part., τεύχεα δ' Ἐκταρ. . . ἔχον ἁμοῖσιν ἀγάλλεται Il. 17. 473, cf. 18. 132; ἦν ἕκαστος πατρίδα ἔχων. . . ἀγ. Thuc. 4. 95; but mostly c. dat., ἱπποῖσιν καὶ ὄρεσσιν ἀγαλλόμενοι Il. 12. 114; ὄρνιθες ἀγαλλονται περυγέσσι 2. 462; νῆες. . . ἀγ. Διὸς οὐρῳ Od. 5. 176; Μούσαι. . . ἀγ. πρὶ καλῇ Hes. Th. 68; ἀσπίδι Archil. 5; ἑορταῖς Eur. Tro. 452; so in prose, τῷ οὐνόμῳ τῇ γάλλοντο Ildt. 1. 143, cf. Thuc. 2. 44, Plat. Theat. 176 B; ἀλλοτρίους περὶ αὐτὸν ἀγ. to strut in borrowed plumes, Luc. Apol. 4; also, ἀγάλλεσθαι ἐπὶ τινι Thuc. 3. 82, 15, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 11; later also διὰ

τι Dio C. 66. 2; and even c. acc., Anth. P. 7. 378: absol., Hdt. 4. 64., 9. 109, Hipp. Art. 802, Eur. Bacch. 1197.—Cf. ἀγάλα throughout.

ἀγάλα, atos, τό, acc. to Hesych. πᾶν ἐφ' ὅτι ἀγάλλεται, a glory, delight, honour, Il. 4. 144, etc.; so Alcae. Fr. 15, speaks of λόφοι as κεφαλαῖον ἀνδρῶν ἀγάλατα; and Pind. calls his ode χάρις ἀγάλα, N. 3. 21, cf. 8. 27; often of children, τέκνον δόμῳ ἀγάλα Aesch. Ag. 207; εὐκλείας τέκνους ἀγ. a crown of glory to them (cf. εὐκλεία), Soph. Ant. 704; Καδμείας ἀγ. Νύμφας, addressed to Bacchus, lb. 1116; ματέρος ἀγ. φύσιον, said of slain sons, Eur. Supp. 369, ubi v. Markl.; ἀγάλατ' ἀγορᾶς mere ornaments of the agora (cf. ἀγοραῖος II. 3), Eur. El. 385, cf. Metagen. 'Ομ. 1.

2. a pleasing gift, esp. for the gods, ἀγ. θεῶν Od. 8. 509, cf. 3. 438, where a bull adorned for sacrifice is called an ἀγάλα; of a tripod, Hdt. 5. 60, 61, 158, and generally, = ἀνάθημα, Inscrit. Vet. in C. I. 3 (v. Böckh), 24. 150, al.; ἀνθηκεν ἀγ. Simon. 158; Χάρης εἰμί... ἀγ. τῷ Ἀπόλλωνι Inscr. at Branchidae, Newton p. 779; so, Ἐκάτης ἀγάλα... κίων, because sacred to her, Eur. Fr. 959, cf. Ar. Fr. 635.

3. a statue in honour of a god, Hdt. 1. 131., 2. 42, 46, Lys. 104. 35; as an object of worship, Aesch. Th. 258, Eum. 55, Soph. O. T. 1379, Plat. Phaedr. 251 A: sculpture, μήτε ἀγ. μήτε γραφή Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 10;—but ἀγ. Ἄλδα, in Pind. N. 10. 125, is the headstone of a grave, called στήλη in the parallel passage of Theocr., 22. 207.

4. then generally, = ἀνδρίς, any statue, Plat. Meno 97 D: or a portrait, picture, ἐξελαιθεῖν ὡς ἀγάλα Eur. Hel. 262; cf. A. B. 82, 324, 334.

5. lastly any image, expressed by painting or words, Plat. Tim. 529 C, Symp. 216 E.—On the word v. Ruhnck. Tim. s. v.

ἀγαλματίας, ov, ὁ, like a statue, beautiful as one, Philostr. 612.

ἀγαλμάτων, τό, Dim. of ἀγάλα, Theopomp. Com. Πηνελ. 1, etc.

ἀγαλματίτης, ὁ, = λιθοκόλλας, Hesych.

ἀγαλματο-γλύφος, ὁ, a carver of statues, Theodoret.

ἀγαλματο-ποιός, ὁ, a maker of statues, a sculptor, statuary, Hdt. 2. 46, Plat. Prot. 311 C, etc.; γραφεῖς ἢ ἀγ. Arist. Pol. 8. 5, 21:—

ἀγαλματοποιεῖν, to make statues, Poll. 7. 108:—ἀγαλματοποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a statuary; ἡ, —κή (sc. τέχνη), ap. Poll. 1. 13:—ἀγαλματοποιία, ἡ, the statuary's art, Porph. Abst. 2. 49, A. B. 335, Poll.

ἀγαλματοπυργία, ἡ, = ἀγαλματοποιία, Max. Tyr. 1. p. 438: and ἀγαλματοπυργικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἀγαλματοποιητικός, Id. 2. p. 139, Clem. Al. 41.

ἀγαλματοπυργός, ὄν, (*ἐργω) = ἀγαλματοποιός, Poll. 1. 12.

ἀγαλματοφορέω, to carry an image in one's mind, bear impressed upon one's mind, Philo 1. 16, 412., 2. 403, etc.; and Pass., 2. 136.

ἀγαλματο-φόρος, ὄν, carrying an image in one's heart, Hesych.

ἀγαλματόω, f. ὥσω, to make into an image, Lyc. 845.

ἀγαλμο-εἰδής, ἐς, beautiful as a statue, 'Ερως Poëta ap. Jo. Lyd. p. 117.

18, Bekk.

ἀγαλμο-τύπος [ῥ], ὄν, forming a statue, παλάμῃν ἀγαλμοτύποις Manetho 4. 569.

ἀγάμαι [α], 2 pl. ἀγάσθε (vulg. ἀγάσθε, from ἀγάμαι) Od. 5. 129, Ep. ἀγάσθε lb. 119; Ep. inf. ἀγάσθαι 16. 203: impf. ἡγάμην Plat. Rep. 367 E, Xen., Ep. 2 pl. ἡγάσθε Od. 5. 122:—fut. Ep. ἀγάσσομαι Od. 4. 181, (v. l. i. 389), later, ἀγασθήσομαι Themist.:—aor. ἡγάσθην Hom., Dem. 296. 4, Plut., etc.; Ep. ἡγάσαστο or ἀγάσαστο Il. 3. 181, 224; but after Hom. the pass. ἡγάσθην prevails, Hes. Fr. 206, Solon 32, Pind., Att. (From same Root as ἀγῆ wonder, ἀγάζομαι, ἀγαίσομαι; cf. Buttin. Lexil. s. v. ἀγρος 4.) [ἀγάμαι, but ἡγάσασθε by the requirement of Ep. metre, Od. l. c.]

I. absol. to wonder, be astonished, μνηστήρες δ'... ἐπεφάλας ἀγάσαντο Od. 18. 71, etc.; c. part., ἀγάμαι ἰδὼν Il. 3. 224; cf. ἀγάομαι.

2. more often c. acc., to admire a person or thing, τὸν δ' ὁ γέρον ἡγάσαστο Il. 3. 181; ὡς σε, γύναι, ἀγάμαι Od. 6. 168; μὴδ ἄν. Il. 8. 29; τὸ προσῶν ἀγ. σεν Hdt. 9. 79, cf. 8. 144; so in Att., ταῦτα ἀγάσθεις Xen. Cyr. 213, 19, cf. 7. 1, 41, etc.; c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, to admire one for a thing, Plat. Rep. 426 D, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 21.

3. c. gen. rei only, often in Com., to wonder at, ἀγάμαι δὲ λόγον Ar. Av. 1744, cf. Plat. Euthyd. 276 D, Xen., etc.; ἀγάμαι κεραμέως Enrop. Incert. 90; ἀγ. σοῦ στόματος, ὡς... Phryn. Com. Krón. 5.

4. c. acc. rei et gen. pers., οὐκ ἀγάμαι ταῦτ' ἄνδρος ἀριστεύς Eur. Or. 28.

5. c. gen. pers., foll. by a part., to wonder at one's doing, ἀγ. Ἐρασίνοιο οὐ προδιδόντος Hdt. 6. 76, 2; ἀγ. αὐτοῦ εἰπόντος Plat. Rep. 329 D, etc.; so, ἀγ. τινος ὅτι... or διότι... Id. Hipp. Ma. 291 E, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 9, etc.

6. also like χαίρω, ἡδομαι, c. dat. to be delighted with a person or thing, Hdt. 4. 75, Eur. H. F. 845, Plat. Symp. 179 D, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 9; and later ἐπὶ τινι, Ath. 594 C, cf. Ruhnck. Tim.

II. in bad sense, to feel envy, bear a grudge, c. dat. pers., εἰ μή οἱ ἀγάσαστο Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων Il. 17. 71; ἀγάσασμένοι [μοι] περὶ νίκης 23. 639; with an inf. added, to be jealous of one that... στέλλοι ἐστε, θεοί... οἷτε θεαῖς ἀγάσθε παρ' ἀνδράσιν εὐνάεσθαι Od. 5. 119, cf. 122, 129, 23. 211; foll. by a relat., ἔφρασκε Ποσειδῶν ἀγάσασθαι ἡμῖν, οὐνεκα... 8. 565.

2. c. acc. to be jealous of, angry at a thing, ἀγάσασμένοι κακὰ ἔργα 2. 67; τὰ μὲν πον μέλλεν ἀγάσασθαι θεοὶ 4. 181; ὕβριν ἀγάσασμένοι 23. 64. Cf. ἀγάομαι.

Ἀγαμέμνων, onos, ὁ, (ἀγαν, μένων (from μένω), the very resolute or steadfast, cf. Μέμνων):—Agamemnon, king of Mycenae, leader of the Greeks against Troy, Hom.: Adj. Ἀγαμέμνωνος, εἰς, εὐν, Hom., also -όνειος, εἰς, εἰον, and -όνιος, εἰς, εἰον, Pind., Aesch.: Patron. -ονίδης, on, ὁ, Agamemnon's son, Orestes, Od. 1. 30, Soph. El. 182.

ἀγάμενος, Adv. part. pres. of ἀγαμαι, with admiration or applause, ἀγ. λέγειν Arist. Rhet. 3. 7, 3; ἀγ. τὸν λόγον ἀπεδέξατο with respect or deference, Heind. Plat. Phaedo 89 A.

ἀγάμπος, on, rarer form for ἀγάμος, Comici ap. Poll. 3. 47: a form ἀγάμετος is cited from Soph. (Fr. 798) in A. B.: v. Lob. Phryn. 514.

ἀγαμία, ἡ, single estate, celibacy, Plut. 2. (49) F:—ἀγαμίον δίκη, ἡ, an

action against a bachelor for not marrying, Plut. Lys. 30, v. Poll. 3. 48.

ἀ-γάμος, on, unmarried, single, properly applied to the man, whether a bachelor or widower, ἀνάνθρωπος being used of the woman, Il. 3. 40, and in Prose; so, ὣ δὲ Τίμωνος βίον, ἀγάμον, ἄδουλον Phryn. Com. Μονότρ. 1:—however ἀγάμος is used of the woman in Aesch. Supp. 143, Soph. O. T. 1502, Ant. 867, and Eur. II. γάμος ἀγάμος, a marriage that is no marriage, a fatal marriage, Soph. O. T. 1214, Eur. Hel. 690; like βίος ἄβιος, etc.

ἀγαν, Adv. very, much, very much, Theogn., Pind. and Att., the word λίην being the usual equiv. in Ep. and Ion. (but see Hdt. 2. 173), strongly affirmat. like Lat. prorsus, too surely, Aesch. Th. 811; and so in compos. it always strengthens or enforces. The bad sense too, too much, like Lat. nimis, occurs only in peculiar phrases, as in the famous μηδὲν ἀγαν, ne quid nimis, not too much of any thing, first in Theogn. 335, Pind. Fr. 235; attributed to Chilo by Arist. Rhet. 2. 12, 14; so, ἀγαν τι ποιεῖν Plat. Rep. 563 E, etc. It may stand alone with the Verb, ἀγαν δ' ἐλευθεροστομαῖος Aesch. Pr. 180, etc.; but it is not seldom joined with an Adj., which may either go before or follow, ἀγαν βαρὺς Id. Pers. 515; πιδανὸς ἀγαν Ag. 485; even with Sup., ἀγαν ἀγριωτάτους far the most savage, Ael. H. A. 1. 38, cf. 8. 13; also with an Adv., υπερβύτως ἀγαν Eum. 824; ἀγαν οὕτω Soph. Ph. 598; ὡμὸς ἀγαν Xen. Vect. 5. 6; with a Subst., ἡ ἀγαν σίγη Soph. Ant. 1251; ἡ ἀγαν ἐλευθερία Plat. Rep. 564 A; without the Article, εἰς ἀγαν δουλείαν lb. (The √AT appears in ἀγ-ήνωρ: Curt. refers it to ἀγω: in sense it seems rather to belong to ἀγαμαι, ἀγῆ.) [ἀγαν properly, Orac. ap. Hdt. 4. 157, etc.; but ἀγῶν in Anth. P. 5. 216., 10. 51.]

ἀγάνκτης, f. ἡσω, properly in physical sense, to feel a violent irritation (cf. sq.), of the effects of cold on the body, Hipp. 426. 6; ζεῖ τε καὶ ἀγανakteῖ, of the soul, Plat. Phaedr. 251 C; of wine, to ferment, Plut. 2. 734 E.

II. metaph. to be grieved, displeased, vexed, annoyed, angry, or discontented, μηδ' ἀγανakteῖ Ar. Vesp. 287; esp. to shew outward signs of grief, κλάων καὶ ἀγ. Plat. Phaedo 117 D, etc.:—foll. by a relat., ἀγ. ὅτι... Antipho 126. 5, Lys. 96. 30; ἀγ. εἰ... or ἐάν... Andoc. 18. 16, Plat. Lach. 194 A.

2. c. dat. rei, to be vexed at a thing, e.g. θανάτῳ Plat. Phaedo 63 B; also c. acc. rei, Heind. Phaedo 64 A; ἀγ. ταῦτα, ὅτι... Plat. Euthyphro 4 D; also, ἀγ. ἐπὶ τινι Lys. 91. 5, Isocr. 357 A, etc.; ὑπὲρ τινος Plat. Euthyd. 283 D, etc.; περὶ τινος Id. Ep. 349 D; διὰ τι Id. Phaedo 63 C; πρὸς τι Epict. Enchir. 4; and sometimes c. gen. rei, A. B. 334.

3. to be vexed at or with a person, τινί Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 11; πρὸς τινι Plut. Cam. 28; κατὰ τινος Luc. Tim. 18:—also c. part. to be angry at, ἀγ. ἀποσθήσκοντες Plat. Phaedo 62 E, cf. 67 D; ἀγ. ἐνθυμούμενος... Andoc. 31. 24.

III. ἀγανakteῖσθαι as a Dep.—Cf. δι-, συν-, ὑπερ-ἀγανakteῖν. (The signf. shows that ἀγαν forms the first part of the Verb. The latter part is referred by Schneid. to ἀγω, as -εκτέω in πλεονεκτέω, περιμεκτέω to ἐχω.)

ἀγανάκτησις, εως, ἡ, properly physical pain and irritation, ἀγ. περὶ τὰ οὖλα, of the irritation caused by teething, Plat. Phaedr. 251 C.

II. vexation, annoyance, ἀγανάκτησιν ἔχει the thing gives just grounds for displeasure, Thuc. 2. 41, cf. 2 Cor. 7. 11, Hesych.

ἀγανάκτητικός, ἡ, ὄν, apt to be vexed, easily vexed, irritable, peevish, Plat. Rep. 604 E, 605 A (Bekk.); vulg. ἀγανάκτηκος.

ἀγανάκτητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. vexatious, v. Gorg. 511 B.

ἀγανάκτηκος, ἡ, ὄν, = ἀγανάκτητικός (q. v.), Luc. Pisc. 14. Adv. -κῶς, M. Anton. 11. 13.

ἀγαν-νίφος, on, much snowed on, snow-capt, Ὀλυμπος Il. 1. 420.

ἀγανό-βλέφαρος, on, mild-eyed, lb. c. 4, Anth. P. 9. 604.

ἀγανόρειος, ἀγανορία, Dor. for ἀγαν-.

ἀγανός, ἡ, ὄν, poet. Adj. mild, gentle, kindly, of persons or their words and acts, ἀγ. καὶ ἥμος ἔστω σκηπτοῦχος βασιλεὺς Od. 2. 230., 5. 8; ἀγ. ἐπέεσσιν Id. 2. 164, 180, etc.; μῦθος ἀγ. Od. 15. 53; ἐχὼλῃς Il. 9. 499, Od. 13. 357; δῶροις Il. 9. 113; so in Pind., ἀγ. λόγους P. 4. 179; ἀγ. ὀφρύβ. lb. 9. 65; Trag. only in Aesch. Ag. 101; αὐτῶν ἀγαναί φωναί Mnesim. Ἰππ. 1. 56.

2. in Hom. also of the shafts of Apollo and Artemis, as bringing an easy death, ἀλλ' ὅτε γηράσκωσι... Ἀπόλλων Ἀρτέμιδι ξὺν οἷς ἀγανοῖς βελέεσσιν ἐποιχόμενος κατέπεφνε Od. 15. 411, cf. 3. 280, Il. 24. 759, etc.:—Sup. ἀγανάπατος, Hes. Th. 408. Adv. -νῶς, Anacr. 49. 1, Eur. I. A. 602; Comp. ἀγανώτερον βλέπειν Ar. Lys. 886. (The Root is perh. the same as that of γάνυμαι, with a euphon.)

ἀγανος, on, (ἀγνυμι) broken, ξύλον ἀγ. sticks broken for firewood, A. B. 335, Eust. 200. 3.

ἀγανοφροσύνη, ἡ, gentleness of mood, kindliness, Il. 24. 772, Od. 11. 202.

ἀγανό-φρων, on, gen. onos, (φρήν) poet. Adj. gentle of mood, Il. 20. 467, Cratin. Χείρ. 1; Ἡσυχία Ar. Av. 1321.

ἀγαν-ώπις, ιδος, ἡ, (ὥψ) mild-looking, mild-eyed, Marcell. Sid. 80; ἀγ. παρείς ap. Hesych.

ἀγάνωρ, Dor. for ἀγῆνωρ, Pind.

ἀγάνωτος, on, (γάνω) not glazed over, Posidon. ap. Paul. JEG.

ἀγάομαι, Ep. collat. form of ἀγαμαι, only found in part. ἀγώμενος, admiring, Hes. Th. 619; for in Od. 5. 129, ἀγάσθε is restored for ἀγάσθε; ἀγάσθε, ἡγάσθε, ἀγάσθαι also belong to ἀγαμαι.

ἀγαπάω, Ep. and Lyr. form of ἀγαπάω Hom.; Dor. 3 pl. -οντι Pind. I. 5. 69; Ep. impf. ἀγάπαον Ar. Rh.:—also in Med., Hom.; Dor. impf. ἀγαπάοντο Pind. P. 4. 428:—only used in pres. and impf., except aor. act. ἀγαπάει in Callicrat. ap. Stob. 487. 16.

To treat with affection, receive with outward signs of love, to love, ὡς δὲ πατὴρ ὃν παῖδα... ἀγαπάει, ἐλθούτ' ἐξ ἰππὸς γαίης δεκάτω ἐναντιῶ Od. 16. 17; νεμεσσητὸν δὲ κεν εἴη ἀθάνατον θεὸν ὥδε βροτοὺς ἀγαπαζέμεν

ἀντην II. 24. 464:—Med. in absol. sense, to *show signs of love, caress*, κύνειον ἀγαπᾶμενον κεφαλὴν τε καὶ ὤμους Od. 21. 224; οὐδ' ἀγαπόμενον φιλέω (cf. φιλέω I. 2) 7. 33; but c. acc., like Act., Pind. P. I. c. 2. τιμαὶ καλλίνικον χάρι' ἀγαπᾶσθαι *welcome, receive gratefully*, Pind. I. l. c.; cf. ἀμφεγαπάω.—Used once in Trag., v. ἀγαπᾶω I. 1. ἀγαπάσθαι, ὄν, Dor. for ἀγαπᾶσθαι, Pind.

ἀγάπῳ, f. ἡσω: pf. ἡγάπηκα Isocr. Antid. § 158: Ep. aor. ἀγάπησα Od. 23. 214:—cf. ὑπεραγαπᾶω. (The Root is uncertain.)

I. of persons, to *treat with affection, receive with outward signs of love, to love, be fond of*, like the Ep. ἀγαπάω, used by Hom. once in this sense, Od. I. c.; rare also in Trag., and only in the sense of *showing affection* to the dead, δὲ ἡγάπα νεκροῖς Eur. Supp. 764 (so νέκυν παῖδός ἀγαπᾶσθαι ἐμοῦ Id. Phoen. 1327); but freq. in Plat., etc., both of persons and things, ὥσπερ . . . οἱ ποιητὰὶ τὰ αὐτῶν ποιήματα καὶ οἱ πατέρες τοὺς παῖδας ἀγαπᾶσι Plat. Rep. 330 C, cf. Legg. 928 A; ὡς Λύκαι ἀνὴρ ἀγαπᾷσθαι Poeta ap. Phaedr. 241 D; ἀγ. τοὺς ἐπαινήτας Ib. 257 E; ἐπιστήμη, τὸ δίκαιον, τὰ χρήματα, etc., Id. Philib. 62 D, Rep. 359 A, al.; τοὺτος ἀγαπᾷ καὶ περὶ αὐτὸν ἔχει Dem. 23. 23:—Pass., ἀγ. καὶ οἰκεῖν εὐδαιμόνως Plat. Polit. 30 D; ὑπὸ τῶν θεῶν ἡγαπᾶσθαι Dem. 1404. 4; and of things, λιθὶδια ταῦτα τὰ ἡγαπημένα Plat. Phaedo 110 D.

2. to *desire*, Plat. Lys. 215 A, B. 3. in N. T. and Christian writers, to *regard with brotherly love*, v. ἀγαπή:—the word comes near this sense in two passages of Menand., ὁ μέγιστον ἀγαπᾷν δι' ἐλάχιστ' ὀργίζεται Incert. 113, cf. 215. 4. ἀγαπάω differs from φιλέω, as implying *regard or affection* rather than *passion*, cf. Lat. *diligere*, *amare*, but sometimes can hardly be distinguished, v. Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 9, and 12; φιλεῖσθαι = ἀγαπᾶσθαι αὐτὸν δι' αὐτὸν Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 17.

5. improperly of sexual love, like ἐράω, Arist. Fr. 66, Luc. Jup. Trag. 2; in Plat. Symp. 180 B, Phaedr. 253 A, this sense is not necessary; and in Xen. Mem. 1. 5, 4, πόρνας ἀγαπᾶν is not = ἐράν, but simply to *be fond of, devoted to* them; so, ἀγ. ἑταίραν Anaxil. Neott. 1. II. in relation to things, to *be well pleased, contented*, used once by Hom. also in this sense, οὐκ ἀγαπᾷς ὃ ἔκρηλος . . . μεθ' ἡμῖν δαίνυσθαι Od. 21. 289; but this sense is freq. in Att., ἀγαπᾷν ὅτι . . . Thuc. 6. 36, 4; more commonly ἀγ. εἰ . . . to *be well content* if . . . Plat. Rep. 450 A, al.; ἐάν . . . Ib. 330 B, al.; ἦν . . . ἂν . . . Ar. Vesp. 684, Plat. Gorg. 483 C, al. 2. c. part., ἀγ. τιμώμενος Plat. Rep. 475 B, cf. Isocr. 234 C, Antiph. Neott. 2; c. inf., Hdn. 2. 15, Alciphro 3. 61, Luc., etc. 3. c. dat. rei, to *be contented or pleased at or with* a thing, like στέργω, ἀσπάζομαι, ἀγ. τοῖς ὑπάρχουσιν ἀγαθοῖς Lys. 192. 26; τοῖς πεπραγμένοις Dem. 13. 11.

4. like ἀστέργω, c. acc. rei, *marks* τὴν εὐεθερίαν ἀγ. Isocr. 69 D; τὰ παρόντα Dem. 70. 20; cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 23. 5. rarely c. gen., ἴνα . . . τῆς ἀξίας ἀγαπᾶσθαι *may be content with* the proper price, Alex. Aëf. 3. 7. 6. absol. to *be content, ἀγαπᾶσθαι* Lycurg. 157. 5, cf. Luc. Nec. 17. 7. c. inf. to *be fond of doing, want to do*, like φιλέω, τοὺς Λυκίους ἀγαπᾶντας τρίχρωμα φέρειν Arist. Occ. 2. 14; and so in LXX.

ἀγάπη, ἡ, *love*, ἀγ. καὶ μῖσος LXX (Eccl. 9. 1, al.): esp. *brotherly love, charity*, I. Ep. Cor. 13. 1 sq., al.: *the love of God for man and of man for God*, Philo 1. 283, Rom. 5. 8, 2 Cor. 5. 14, Ev. Luc. 11. 42, al. II. a *beloved object, one's love*, LXX (Cant. 2. 7). III. in pl. a *love-feast*, 2 Ep. Petr. 2. 13, Ep. Jud. 12. The Noun first occurs in LXX, and Biblical writers, though ἀγαπάω, ἀγαπάω, and derivs. are freq. in Classical authors.

ἀγάπημα, τό, Lat. *deliciae, a delight*, of a person, Anth. P. 10. 104. C. I. 5039; of a dainty dish, λιχνῶν ἀνδρῶν ἀγ. Axionic. Φιλ. 1. 6. ἀγαπ-ῆνωρ, ορος, ὁ = ἡγορέην ἀγαπᾶν, *loving manliness, manly*, epith. of heroes, Il. 8. 114, etc.: also as a prop. n., Il.

ἀγάπησις, εως, ἡ, *affection, choice*, Arist. Metaph. I. 1, I, Def. Plat. 413 B, Plut. Pericl. 24; cf. Lob. Phryn. 352.

ἀγαπησμός, ὁ, rarer form for foreg., Menand. Συναρ. 3. ἀγαπητέος, α, ov, verb. Adj. to *be loved, desired*, Plat. Rep. 358 A. ἀγαπητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *affectionate*, Plut. Sol. 7, Clem. Al. 123, etc. Adv. -κῶς, Id. 102, etc.

ἀγαπητός, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. -ατός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. *beloved*, μόνους ἐὲν ἀγαπητῷ the only *dearly beloved* son, Od. 2. 365; more commonly without μόνους, of an only son, Ἐκτορίδην ἀγαπητὸν Il. 6. 401, cf. Od. 4. 817; so in Att., Ar. Thesm. 761; Νικήρατος . . . ὁ τοῦ Νικίου ἐγ. παῖς Dem. 567. 24, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 7, 41, al.; Comically, δαπιδίων ἐν ἀγ. Hipparch. Αναστ. 1. II. of things, *worthy of love, loveable, desirable, dear*, Plat. Alc. I. 131 E, etc.; Sup. -ύτατος Id. Phil. 61 E; τὸ ἀγαπητὸν *an object of desire*, Arist. Rhet. 1. 7, 41, al. 2. to *be acquiesced in* (as the least in a choice of evils), Andoc. 26. 15:—hence, ἀγαπητὸν [ἵσται] *one must be content*, εἰ . . . ἐάν . . . Plat. Prot. 328 A, Xen. Oec. 8. 16, Dem. 302. 1, Arist., etc.; c. inf., Eth. N. 9. 10, 6.

III. Adv. -τῶς, *readily, gladly, contentedly*, Plat. Legg. 735 D, Dem. 409. 7, etc. 2. to *one's heart's content*, Diphil. Incert. 4. 3. *just enough to content one, only just, barely, scarcely*, = μόλις, Plat. Lys. 218 C; ἀγαπητῶς σωθῆναι Lys. 107. 16; so also, ἀγαπητὸν Menand. Μέθη 1.

ἀγαπώντως, late form for ἀγαπητῶς, Eus. P. E. 14. 5. 4, Stob. 297. 41. ἀγαρίκον, τό, Lat. *agaricum*, a sort of *tree-fungus, boletus ignarius*, used for tinder, Diosc. 3. 1. [ἀγ-; but ἀγ metri grat. in the hexam. of Androm. in Gal. Antid. 894 B, 895 D.]

ἀγαρρις, ἡ, (ἀγείρω) a *meeting*, Inscr. Neap. in C. I. 5785. 12, Hesych. ἀγάρρος, ov, contr. -ρρους, ov, (ἀγαν, βῶν) *strong-flowing*, Homeric epithet of the Hellespont, Il. 2. 845, 12. 30.

ἀγασθενής, ἐς, (αθένης) *very strong*, Opp. C. 2. 3; Epigr. Gr. 1052;—in Il. only as prop. n. Ἀγασθένης (paroxyt.)

ἀγασμα, τό, (ἀγαμαι) *an object of adoration*, Soph. Fr. 799.

ἀγά-στάχυν, v, *very rich in corn*, γῆ Greg. Naz. 2. 112 B.

ἀγά-στονος, ov, *much groaning, howling*, of the hollow roaring of the waves, Od. 12. 97, h. Ap. 94: *loud-wailing*, Aesch. Th. 97.

ἀγαστός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀγαμαι) *deserving admiration*, later form of the Hom. ἀγῆτος, *admirable*, Aesch. Fr. 265; οὐκέτι μὲν βλὸς ἀγ. Eur. Hec. 169; ἀγαστός δὲ κρίνω τοῦ ἀνδρός ἀγ. Xen. Hell. 2. 3. 56, cf. An. I. 9, 24, Oec. 11, 19, Eq. 11, 9; often in Plut.:—Adv. -τῶν, Xen. Ages. 1, 24.—In other Att. writers, θαυμαστός is the word preferred.

ἀγαστωρ, ορος, (a copul., γαστήρ, cf. ἀδελφός) *from the same womb: pl. twins*, Hesych.: generally, a *near kinsman*, Lyc. 264.

ἀγασυλλίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a plant, *heracleum gummiiferum*, Diosc. 3. 98.

ἀγασυρτος, ἡ, an obscure epith. given to Pittacus by Alcae. (38), which Diog. L. I. 81 explains by ἐπισσυσυρμένους καὶ ῥηπαρὸς.

ἀγασός, Lacon. acc. pl. of ἀγαθός, Ar. Lys. 1301.

ἀγᾶστος, ἡ, ὄν, poet. for ἀγαστός (cf. θαυματός, ἀδάματος, etc.), h. Hom. Ap. 515; v. Ruhnke. Ep. Cr. p. 26.

ἀγανός, ἡ, ὄν, in Hom. almost always of kings or heroes, *illustrious, noble, high-born*, ἀγ. κήρυκες Il. 3. 268; μνηστήρες, φαίης Od.; ἀγανὴ Περσεφόνεια Od. 11. 213; πομπῆς ἀγανοὶ *noble guides*, Od. 13. 71: also in Pind. P. 4. 127, and once in Trag., Πέρσας ἀγανούς Aesch. Pers. 986 (lyr.):—Sup. -άτατος Od. 15. 229. 2. as prop. names, Ἀγανός, Ἀγανή, Il., Hes.; not Ἀγανός, Ἀγανή, v. Arcad. 45 and 103, Lehrs de Stud. Aristarch. p. 293. (For the Root, v. γαίω.)

ἀγανρίσμα, τό, insolence, LXX (Bar. 4. 34), Hesych., A. B. 325.

ἀγανρός, ὁ, ὄν, = γανρός with a euphon. *stately, proud*, ταῖρος Hes. Th. 832, cf. Wess. Hdt. 7. 57, 2, where the superl. Adv. ἀγανρότατα is used of Xerxes.

ἀγάφθεκτος, ov, (φθέγγομαι) *loud-sounding, doῖδα* Pind. O. 6. 155. ἀγάφος, = ἀγάσσομαι, Alcanan 119.

ἀγγάρα, τά, the *daily stages of the ἄγγαροι*, E. M.

ἀγγαρέα, ἡ, a *despatching, despatch*, C. I. 4956 A. 21, Ant. Epict. 4. 1, 79.

ἀγγαρευτής, οὗ, ὁ, *one who employs an ἄγγαρος*, Hesych.

ἀγγαρεύω, to *press one to serve as an ἄγγαρος*, or generally, to *press into service*, late Lat. *angariare*, Ev. Matth. 5. 41, 27. 32, C. I. 4956 A. 24:—Pass. to *be pressed into service*, Menand. Σικων. 4.

ἀγγαρήσιος, ὁ, Ion. form of ἄγγαρος, Hdt. 3. 126. II. as Subst., ἄγγαρήσιον, τό, *post-riding, the Persian system of mounted couriers*, Id. 8. 98.

ἀγγῦρος, ὁ, Persian word, a *mounted courier*, such as were kept ready at regular stages throughout Persia (with power of impressment) for carrying the royal despatches, Auct. ap. Suid. s. v., cf. ἀγγαρήσιος 11, and v. Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 17.

II. as Adj., Aesch. Ag. 282 ἄγγαρον πῶρ the *courier flame*, said of beacon fires used for telegraphing; cf. πομπὸς fin.

ἀγγαροφόριον, to *bear as an ἄγγαρος*, Procop. 3. 122, 1, al.

ἀγγειδιον, τό, Dim. of ἀγγεῖον, Damocr. in Galen. Antid. 894 F, Poll. 10. 30.

ἀγγειο-λογέω, to *take up a vein and operate upon it*, Paul. Aeg. 6. 5, p. 177:—hence Subst. -λογία, ἡ, Id.

ἀγγεῖον, Ion. -ήτιον, τό, (ἀγγος) a *vessel of any kind for holding liquid or dry substances* (τοῦτο . . . ξηροῖς καὶ ὑγροῖς . . . ἐργασθέν, ἀγγεῖον ὃ δὴ μὴ κλῆσει προσφθεγγόμεθα Plat. Polit. 287 E); of metal, ἀργύρεα ἀγγ. silver jars or vases for water, Hdt. 1. 188; ἀργυρὰ καὶ χαλκὰ ἀγγ. Plut. 2. 695: ἐν ἀγγ. χαλκῷ a *mortar*, Theophr. Lap. 60;—ξύλινα ἀγγ. large tubs or vats of wood, Hdt. 4. 2:—vessels for holding money, in a treasury, Id. 2. 121, 2; for masons' use, Thuc. 4. 4;—ὀστράκιννα ἀγγ. of earthenware, Hipp. 668. 21, LXX (Lament. 4. 2):—pails or buckets used by firemen, Plut. Rom. 20;—also, buckets or sacks of leather, θύλακοι καὶ ἄλλα ἀγγ. Xen. An. 6. 4. 23; τὰ βαφῆς τῶν ἀγγ. Plut. Lys. 16; for corn, LXX (Gen. 42. 25); for wine, LXX (1 Regg. 25. 18).

2. generally, a *receptacle, reservoir*, Xen. Oec. 9, 2, Plat. Criti. 111 A, Legg. 845 E. 3. a *coffin or urn* for the dead, C. I. 4300 v, al.

II. of the human body, a *vessel, cell*, Arist. H. A. 3. 20. 1; of the veins, Ib. 2, al.; of the stomach, Id. P. A. 4. 5. 39; the lungs, Id. G. A. 5. 7. 14; the female breast, Id. P. A. 4. 11. 19; of plants, a *capsule*, Theophr. II. P. 1. 11, 1:—in Eccl. the body itself, like σκεῦος.

ἀγγειο-σίλινον, τό, pot-pansy, Anacr. 37 Bgk.

ἀγγειό-σπερμας, ov, v. s. ἀγγειοσπέρματος.

ἀγγειώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a *vessel, hollow*, Arist. P. A. 3. 8. 5.

ἀγγελία, Ion. and Ep. -ή, ἡ, (ἀγγελος) a *message, tidings, news*, as well the substance, as the conveyance thereof, Il. 18. 17, Od. 2. 30, Att.; ἀγγελίῃ λέγουσα τάδε Hdt. 2. 114; ἀγγελίην φάναι, ἀποφάναι, ἀπειπεῖν Il. 18. 17, etc.; φέρειν, ἀποφέρειν Hom., Hdt., etc.; πέμπειν Hdt.; τὰς ἀγγελίας ἐσφέρειν (cf. ἀγγελιαφόρος) Hdt. 1. 114, 3. 77:—ἀγγελίῃ ἐμῇ a *report of me, concerning me*, Il. 19. 336; ἀγγ. τινὸς a *message about a person or thing*, ἀγγελίην πατρὸς φέρεῖ ἐρχομένοιο news of thy father's coming, Od. 1. 408; so, ἀνδρὸς αἰθῶνος ἀγγ. Soph. Aj. 221; ἀγγ. τῆς Χίου ἀφικνεῖται Thuc. 8. 15; ἀγγ. ἦλθον ἐκ τῶν πολεμίων Xen. Cy. 6. 2, 7: with Verbs of motion, ἀγγελίην ἐλθῶν, like Lat. *legationem obire*, Il. 11. 140, cf. Od. 21. 20, and v. snb ἑσεία;—so also Ep. in gen., τευ ἀγγελίας . . . ἦλυθες Il. 13. 252; ἀγγελίας οἴχνεσκε 15. 640; ἦλυθε σεῦ ἐνὶ κ' ἀγγελίας (i. e. ἀγγελίας σου) ἔνεκα 3. 206; ἀγγελίας πωλεῖται Hes. Th. 781;—in all which places it is gen. causae, and may be rendered on *account of a message*; for the old Interpp. (Schol. Il. II. c., Apoll. Lex.) are wrong in assuming a masc. Subst. ἀγγελίας.

2. an *announcement, proclamation*, Pind. P. 2. 44: a *command, order*, h. Hom. Cer. 448, Pind. O. 3. 50, cf. Od. 5. 150, 7. 263.

II. a *messenger*, v. l. Hes. Th. 781.

ἀγγελι-αρχος, ὁ, = ἀρχάγγελος, Anth. P. 1. 34.

ἀγγελιαφέρεω, f. ἡσω, to *bear messages*, Schol. Aesch. Fr. 966.

ἀγγελια-φόρος, Ion. ἀγγεληφόρ-, ov, *bearing a message, a messenger*,

Hdt. 1. 120, Arist. Mund. 6, 11, Luc., etc.: esp. the Persian minister who introduced people to an audience with the king, Hdt. 3. 118.

ἀγγέλια, ἡ, a female messenger, Orph. H. 78. 3; but v. ἀγγελτήρ. ἀγγέλις, ὁ, v. sub ἀγγελία.

ἀγγελοφόρος, ον, Ion. for ἀγγελιαφόρος.

ἀγγελικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a messenger, ῥῆσις A. B. 26.

ἀγγελία, σφραγὶς Just. M. Apol. 1. 52; ψυχὴ C. I. 8654.

II. ἀγγελική ὄρχησις a Sicilian kind of pantomimic dance at a banquet, Ath. 629 E, cf. Anth. Plan. 289:—Adv. —ἀγῶς, Procl. Plat. Tim. 298; perh. from Ἀγγελος a name of Hecate, cf. Ath. l. c., Poll. 4. 103, Hesych.

ἀγγελιωτής, ον, ὁ, a messenger, h. Hom. Merc. 296: fem. ἀγγελιωτής, ιδος, Call. Del. 216.

ἀγγέλλω, (ἀγγελος): Ep. and Ion. fut. ἀγγελέω Il. 9. 617, Hdt., Att. ἀγγέλω, Dor. —ῶ Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 70: aor. 1 ἡγγείλα Hom., Att.: pf. ἡγγέλα Polyb. 35. 4, 2, (κατ-) Lys. 174. 28, (ἐστ-) Lycurg. 147. 43, (περι-) Dem. 515. 19:—Med. (v. infra): aor. ἡγγείλαμην (ἐπ-) Hdt. 6. 35, Plat.:—Pass., fut. ἀγγελοῦμαι (ἀπ-) Dem. 445. 10, later ἀν-ἀγγελοῦμαι Lxx: aor. ἡγγέλην Hdt., Att.: pf. ἡγγέλμαι Aesch. Cho. 774, Thuc. 8. 97, etc.—An aor. 2 pass. ἡγγέλην is freq. in later Greek, as Dion. H. 10. 20, Plut. Anton. 68, Galb. 25, etc., and was introduced by the copyists into correct writers, as Eur. 1. T. 932 (where now ἡγγέλη is restored): the aor. 2 act. ἡγγελον seldom occurs even in late writers (as Dion. H. l. c.; App. Civ. 1. 121) without the impf. as a v. l., though in Anth. P. 7. 614, ἀγγελέτην is required by the metre; and the aor. 2 med. ἡγγελοῦμαι is equally dub.: v. Veitch Gr. Verbs s. v.

To bear a message, ὦρτο δὲ Ἴρις . . . ἀγγελοῦσα Il. 8. 409, cf. 9. 617, al.; τινί to a person, Od. 4. 24, 15. 458; with an inf. added, οἷ κεῖνος ἀγγέλωσι . . . οἰκόνδε νέεσθαι may bring them word to return home, 16. 350, cf. E. M. s. v. ἀγγελαί; also c. acc. et inf., κήρυκες δ' . . . ἀγγελλόντων . . . γέροντας λέσασθαι make proclamation that they should lie down, 11. 8. 517.

2. acc. rei, to announce, report, ἐσθλά Il. 10. 448; φῶς ἡὸς Od. 13. 94; with dat. added, Ἀχιλῆϊ κακὸν ἔπος Il. 17. 701; Ποσειδάωνι τὰδε πάντα 15. 159;—so in Prose, μὴ τι νεώτερον ἀγγέλλεις Plat. Prot. 310 B; ταῦτα μὲν ἡμῖν ἡγγείλε τις Id. Phaedo 58 A, cf. 57 B; ἀγγ. πύλεμον to proclaim war, Id. Phaedr. 242 B;—with a Prep. added, ἀγγελλόμεν ἐς πόλιν τὰδε Eur. Or. 1539; πρὸς τίν' ἀγγελαί με χρὴ λόγους Id. Supp. 399.

3. c. acc. pers. to bring news of . . . εἰ κε μὴν ἀγγελαίμην Od. 14. 120, cf. 122; later, ἀγγ. περὶ πινος Soph. El. 1111:—dependent clauses are added with a Conj., ἡγγελεν ὅττι βὰ οἱ πόσις ἔκποσι μῦμιεν Il. 22. 439, cf. Simon. 95; ἀγγ. ὥς . . . Eur. 1. T. 704; οὐδυνεκα . . . Soph. El. 47;—also in the part., ἡ καὶ θανόντα ἡγγελεν; did they bring word that he was dead? 1b. 1442, 1443; Κύρον ἐπιστρατεύοντα . . . ἡγγελεν Xen. An. 2. 3. 19, cf. Cyr. 6. 2, 15; with ὥς inserted, πατέρα τὸν σὺν ἀγγελῶν ὥς οὐκέτ' ὦντα Soph. O. T. 955; ἡγγελεας δὲ τεθηκῶτα Id. El. 1341.

II. Med., perh. only in pres., Τεύκρω ἀγγελλόμενα εἶναι φίλος I announce myself to him as a friend, Id. Aj. 1376.

III. Pass. to be reported of, ἐπὶ τὸ πλεῖον Thuc. 6. 34; also c. part., ζῶν ἡ θανὼν ἀγγέλλεται Soph. Tr. 73, cf. Eur. Hec. 591, Thuc. 3. 16, Xen. Hell. 4. 3. 13; c. inf., ἡγγελεται ἡ μάχη ἰσχυρὰ γεγονέναι Plat. Charm. 153 B, cf. Xen. Cyr. 5. 3. 30; also, ἡγγέλεθ' . . . ὅτι φεύγειν news was brought. that . . . Id. Hell. 1. 1. 27:—τὰ ἡγγελλόμενα the reports, ἐπὶ τοῖς ἡγγ. Thuc. 8. 97.

ἀγγελλω, τό, a message, tidings, news, Eur. Or. 876, Thuc. 7. 74, etc.

ἀγγελοειδής, es, like an angel, Jo. Chrys.

ἀγγελος, ὁ, ἡ, a messenger, envoy, Hom., Hdt.; δι' ἀγγέλων ὁμιλέειν τινί Hdt. 5. 92, 6, cf. 1. 99.

2. generally, one that announces or tells, e. g. of birds of augury, Il. 24. 292, 296; Μουσῶν ἀγγελος, of a poet, Theogn. 769; ὄρνις . . . Διὸς ἀγγ., of the nightingale, Soph. El. 149; c. gen. rei, ἀγγ. κακῶν ἑμῶν Id. Ant. 277; ἀγγελον γλῶσσαν λόγους Eur. Supp. 203.

3. an angel, Lxx, N. T.

II. Like Lat. nuntius, the message, or tidings brought, Polyb. 1. 72, 4. (Perh. akin to ἀγγελος and Skt. āngiras, as πολὺς to Skt. purus.)

ἀγγελτήρ, ῥῆος, ὁ, = foreg., Or. Sib. 2. 214, 243; fem. ἀγγέλτρια, 1b. 8. 117; also, ἀγγέλτρια as restored by Dind. in Orph. H. 78. 3.

ἀγγελοῦς, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a messenger, Justin. M. Apol. 1. 22.

ἀγγέλιον, τό, Ion. for ἀγγέλιον, Hdt.

ἀγγο-θήκη, ἡ, a receptacle for vessels, Ath. 210 C.

ἀγγος, εὖς, τό, a vessel of various kinds, a jar to hold wine, Od. 16. 13, cf. 2. 289; milk, 11. 16. 643; a vat for the vintage, Hes. Op. 611; a water-pot, urn, pitcher, such as women carried on the head, Hdt. 5. 12, cf. Ael. V. H. 7. 12, Eur. El. 55; a bucket, pail, Hdt. 4. 62; a bowl or cup for wine, Eur. 1. T. 953, 960.

II. also for dry substances, a coffer or ark, in which children were laid, Hdt. 1. 113, Eur. Ion 32, 1337; a chest for clothes, Soph. Tr. 622; a cinerary urn, 1b. 1118, 1205; a coffin, C. I. 3573.

III. the womb, Hipp. Epid. 5. p. 1185, v. Galen. ad l.

IV. the shell of the κάραβος, Opp. H. 2. 406.

V. the cell of a honey-comb, Anth. P. 9. 226.—Cf. ἀγγεῖον.

ἀγγοῦριον, τό, a water-melon, Byz.; v. Ducang.

ἀγγράφω, shortd. for ἀναγράφω.

ἀγγων, ὧνος, ὁ, a Frankish javelin, Agath. 2. 5, p. 40 D.

ἀγδην, Adv. (ἀγω) by carrying, ἀγδην σύρειν Luc. Lexiphi. 10.

ἀγε, ἀγετε, properly imperat. of ἀγω, but used as Adv. like φέρε, come! come on! well! Lat. age! Hom., who mostly strengthens it, εἰ δ' ἀγε, νῦν δ' ἀγε, ἀγε δὲ, ἀλλ' ἀγε, immo age! in Att. also ἀγε νῦν Ar. Eq. 1011: also like φέρε before 1 and 2 pers. pl., ἀγε δὲ τραπέειμον Il. 3. 441; ἀγε δὲ στέμμεν 11. 348; ἀγε τάμνετε Od. 3. 332; ἀλλ' ἀγε, Πέρσαι, θυμώμεθα Aesch. Pers. 140; ἀγε δὲ, καὶ χρόνον ἄψωμεν Id. Eum. 307, cf. Supp. 625; rarely before 1st sing., ἀγε δὲ . . . ἀριθρήσω Od. 13. 215, Eur. Cyc. 590; even before 3 pl., ἀλλ' ἀγε, κήρυκες . . . λαὸν . . . ἀγειρόν-

των Il. 2. 437; in Prose, ἀγε δὲ . . . σκοπῶμεν Xen. Cyr. 5. 5. 15:—also, ἀγετε . . . Λύσασθε Aesch. Cho. 803; ἀγετε is also used with 1 pl., in 11. 2. 139, Od. 1. 76, Ar. Lys. 665; with 1 sing., Od. 22. 139.

ἀγεῖος, ον, (γῆ) landless, a corrupt word in Aesch. Supp. 858.

ἀγείρατος, ον, poet. for ἀγέρατος, E. M.

ἀγείρω: impf. ἡγεῖρον Hdt. 1. 61, 6, aor. 1 ἡγήρα Ep. ἀγείρα Od. 14. 285; pf. ἡγήγεκα (συν-) Theod. Prodr. p. 181:—Med., fut. ἀγειροῦμαι (in pass. sense) Or. Sib. 1. 346; aor. 1 ἡγήραμην (trans.) Ar. Rh. 4. 1335, (συν-) Hom.:—Pass., aor. 1 ἡγήρθην Hom.: pf. ἀγήγεμαι App. Civ. 2. 134; plpf. ἀγήγεροτο Id. Mithr. 108, Ep. 3 pl. ἀγγήγερατο Il. 4. 211, App.—We also find in Hom. a shortd. aor. 2 of med. form, but pass. sense, ἀγέροντο Il. 18. 245, inf. ἀγέρεσθαι Od. 2. 385 (not ἀγέρεσθαι, v. Pors. ad l.), part. ἀγρόμενος Il. 2. 481, etc. (whence later Poets formed a pres. ἀγέρομαι, e. g. C. I. 6280. 35). To bring together, gather together, λαὸν ἀγείρων Il. 4. 377, etc.; λαὸν ἀγειρόντων κατὰ νῆας let them gather . . . 2. 438; ἐνθάδ' ἀπὸ . . . πολλῶν ἡγήρα ἕκαστον 17. 222; so in Att., τὸν ἐς Θῆβην στύλον Soph. O. C. 1306, Thuc. 1. 9; τὸ Ἑλλάδος στρατεύμα Eur. El. 695; στρατιῶν Xen. An. 3. 2, 13; εἰς μίαν οἰκῆσιν ἀγ. κοινοῦς Plat. Rep. 369 C, cf. App. Mithr. 84; (μάχην ἡγήρας Il. 13. 778 rather belongs to ἡγείρω, as also πόλεμον ἡγήραν Plat. Legg. 685 C, v. Spitzn. Il. 5. 510):—Pass. to come together, gather, assemble, 11. 2. 52, Od. 2. 8, etc.; ἀγρόμενοι σῶες herded swine, Od. 16. 3; θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι ἀγέρθῃ, ἐς φρένα θυμὸς ἀγέρθῃ Il. 4. 152, etc. (v. sub ἡγείρω).

II. of things, to get together, collect, gather, δημῶεν ἀλφίτα . . . καὶ αἰθῶπα οἶνον ἀγείρας Od. 19. 197; πολλὸν βίοντον καὶ χρυσὸν ἀγείρων 3. 301; πολλὰ δ' ἡγήρα χρήματα 14. 285:—so in Med., ἀγειρόμενοι κατὰ δῆμον 13. 14.

2. to collect by begging, stipem colligere, ὥς ἂν πύνα κατὰ μνηστῆρας ἀγείροι 17. 362, cf. Hdt. 1. 61; ἀφ' ὧν ἀγείρει καὶ προσαιτεῖ Dem. 96. 17:—absol. to collect money for the gods and their temples, Νύμφαις ἀγ. Aesch. Fr. 170, cf. Hdt. 4. 35, Plat. Rep. 381 D; esp. for Cybele, Luc. Pseudom. 13, cf. μνηστράνυρτις:—absol. to go about begging, Philostr. 225, Max. Tyr. 19. 3.

3. to put things together, accumulate arguments, as in a speech, Aesch. Cho. 638.

4. ὑφράς εἰς ἐν ἀγ. to frauni, Anth. P. 7. 300.

Rare in good Prose.

ἀ-γείτων, ον, gen. onos, without a neighbour, neighbourless, πάγος Aesch. Fr. 270; οἶκος φίλων ἀγ. Eur. El. 1130; ἀφίλος καὶ ἀγ. Plut. 2. 423 D.

ἀγέλαδόν, Dor. for ἀγελῶδόν, Theocr. 16. 92.

ἀγέλαζομαι, Pass. to go in flocks, be gregarious, Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 9., 9. 2, 1:—Hesych. cites the Act., ἀγέλασαι κομίσαι.

ἀγελαιο-κομικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κομέω) = ἀγελαιοτροφικός; ἡ ἀγελαιοκομική (sc. τέχνη) the art of breeding and keeping cattle, Plat. Polit. 275 E, sq., 299 D:—ἀγελαιοκομική in Clem. Al. 338.

ἀγελαιός, α, ον, (ἀγέλη) belonging to a herd, feeding at large, because the herds stayed out at grass all the summer, in Hom. always with βοῦς, 11. 11. 729, Od. 10. 410, al.; so, βοῦς ἀγ. Soph. Aj. 175; βοσκήματα Eur. Bacch. 677; αἱ ἀγ. τῶν ἵππων, i. e. brood-mares, Xen. Eq. 5. 8.

II. in herds or shoals, gregarious, ἰχθύες Hdt. 2. 93; ἀγελαια, τά, gregarious animals, Plat. Polit. 264 D; opp. to μοναδικά, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 23, sq.; to σποραδικά, Id. Pol. 1. 8, 5; πολιτικὸν δ' ἀνθρώπους ζῶον πάσης μελιττὸς καὶ παντὸς ἀγελαιῶν ζῶον μᾶλλον 1b. 1. 2, 10.

2. of the herd or multitude, i. e. common, ἀγ. ἀνθρώποι, opp. to ἀρχοντες, Plat. Polit. 268 A; ἀγ. ἰσχυρές Eupol. Incert. 74; ἀρτοί Plat. Com. Men. 3; σοφιστὰς Isocr. 236 D: (in this sense the Gramm. make it proparox. ἀγέλαιος, Hemst. Thom. M. p. 7.)

ἀγελαιοτροφία, ἡ, the keeping of herds, Plat. Polit. 261 E.

ἀγελαιοτροφικός, ἡ, ὄν, of fit for ἀγελαιοτροφία: ἡ —κή, = foreg., Plat. Polit. 267 B, etc.; cf. ἀγελαιοκομικός.

ἀγελαιο-τρόφος, ον, keeping herds, Max. Tyr. 25. 6; in Poll. ἀγελαιο-.

ἀγελαιον, ὧνος, ὁ, a place for herds (τὰ ἀγελαια), pasture, Suid.

ἀγελαιρχῶ, to lead a herd or company, c. gen., Plut. Galb. 17.

ἀγελ-άρχης, ον, ὁ, (ἀρχω) the leader of a company, a captain, Plut. Rom. 6; ἀγ. ταῦρος Luc. Amor. 22: —αρχος, cf. Philo 2. 144.

ἀγέλασμα, ατος, τό, a gathering, crowd, νόστας Procl. h. Minerv. 44.

ἀγέλαστῶ, to be ἀγέλαστος, cited from Heracl. Epist.

ἀγέλαστί, Adv. without laughter, Plat. Euthyd. 278 E, Plut. 2. 727 A.

ἀγέλαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to herd together, social, Philo 2. 202, etc.

ἀ-γέλαστος, ον, (γέλαω) not laughing, grave, gloomy, h. Hom. Cer. 200; ἀγ. πρόσωπα βιαζόμενοι Aesch. Ag. 794; epith. of Crassus, Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 5. 30:—metaph. ἀγέλαστα φθέγγεσθαι Heracl. ap. Plut. 2. 397 A; ἀγ. φρήν Aesch. Fr. 418; βίος Phryn. Com. Μονόστρ. 1.

II. pass. not to be laughed at, not light or trifling, ξυμφοραὶ Aesch. Cho. 30; also as v. l. Od. 8. 307.

ἀγέλατῆς, ον, ὁ, v. sub ἀγέλη 1. [α]

ἀγελείη, ἡ, Ep. epith. of Athena, = Ἀηΐτις, ἄγουσα λέαν, the driver of spoil, the forager, 11. 6. 269, etc., and Hes.

ἀγέλη, ἡ, (ἀγω) a herd, of horses, 11. 19. 281; elsewhere in Hom. always of oxen and kine, 11. 11. 678, etc., cf. βούνομος:—also, any herd or company, Lat. grex, σὺν ὧν ἀγ. Hes. Sc. 168, ἀγ. παρθένων Pind. Fr. 78; πτηνῶν ἀγέλαι Soph. Aj. 168, Eur. Ion 106; metaph., πόναν ἀγέλαι Eur. H. F. 1276; a shoal of fish, Opp. H. 3. 639;—also in Plat. Rep. 451 C. Arist. H. A. 9. 2, etc., but not freq. in good Prose.

II. at Crete ἀγέλαι were the bands or classes in which the youth were trained from the age of seventeen until marriage; while at Sparta the boys were removed from their parents' home and put into the ἀγέλαι (there called βοῦαι) at the age of seven; Ephor. ap. Strabo 480, Plut. Lyc. 16, Heraclid. Polit. 3; the chief of an ἀγέλη was ἀγέλατῆς, Heraclid. l. c.; and the youths were ἀγέλαστοι, Hesych.: cf. Müller Dor. 4. 5, 1, sq., and v. βοῦα; also, νέων ἀγ. at Miletus, C. I. 2892; ὠθέων at Smyrna, 3326.

ἀγελῶν, Adv. (ἀγέλη) in herds or companies, Il. 16. 160, Hdt. 2. 93, 2, etc.; also ἀγελῶν, Arat. 965, 1079.
 ἀγέληθεν, Adv. (ἀγέλη) from a herd, Ap. Rh. 1. 356, 406.
 ἀγελῆς, ἴδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ἀγελῶν, Numen, ap. Ath. 320 D.
 II. = ἀγελῆ, Cornut. N. 20.
 ἀγέλη-κόμος, on, keeping herds, Nonn. D. 47. 218.
 ἀγελῆτης, ου, ὁ, belonging to a herd, βοῦς ap. Suid. cf. ἀγελῆτης.
 ἀγελῆφι, Ep. dat. of ἀγέλη, Il. 2. 480.
 ἀ-ἄγελος, on, not matter of laughter, οὐκ ἀγέλοισιν no bad joke, Henioch. Troch. 6.
 ἀγelo-κομικός, -τρόφος, v. sub ἀγελαιο-.
 ἀγέμεν, Ep. inf. of ἀγῶ.
 ἀγεμόνευμα, ἀγεμονεύω, ἀγεμών, Dor. for ἡγεμ-.
 ἀγεν, Ep. for ἐάγησαν, v. sub ἀγνυμι, Il. 4. 214.
 ἀ-γενεῶλογος, on, of unrecorded descent, Ep. Hebr. 7. 3.
 ἀγένεια, ἡ, (ἀγένης) low birth, Arist. Pol. 6. 2, 7; cf. ἀγένεια.
 ἀγένειος, on, (γένειον) beardless, Pind., etc. (v. infra); ἀγένειον τι εἰρηκέναι to speak like a boy, Luc. Jup. Trag. 29; τὸ ἀγένειον, absence or want of beard, Id. Eun. 9. — Adv., ἀγένειος ἔχειν Philostr. 489.
 II. the ἀγένειοι were boys within the age to enter the lists for certain prizes at the games, Pind. O. 8. 71, 9. 135, cf. Ar. Eq. 1373, Lys. 162. 4, Plat. Legg. 833 C, C. I. 236, al., Paus. 6. 6, 3.
 ἀγενής, ἐς, (γενέσθαι) unborn, uncreated, Plat. Tim. 27 C. II. of no family, ignoble, mean, cowardly, vile, opp. to ἀγαθός, Soph. Fr. 105 (the metre warrants the form in this sense, though the correct word was ἀγενής, Stallb. Plat. Prot. 319 D); of things, οὐκ ἀγενεῖς στίχοι Schol. Od. 11. 568; cf. A. B. 336, Steph. Byz. s. v. Ἀνακτορεία.
 III. with no family, i. e. childless, Isae. ap. Harpocr.
 ἀγένητος, on, (γενέσθαι) unborn, uncreated, unoriginated, ἀρχή Plat. Phaedr. 245 D, cf. Arist. Cael. 1. 11, 1, 12, 11.
 II. of things, not done, not having happened, τὸ γὰρ φανθὲν τίς ἂν δύναται ἂν ἀγένητον ποιεῖν; infectum reddere, Soph. Tr. 743; ἀγένητα ποιεῖν, ἀσὶ ἂν ἡ πεπραγμένα Agatho ap. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 2, 6; αἰτίαι ἀγ. groundless charges, Aeschin. 86. 1; διαβολαὶ Alciphro 3. 58; ὦν οὐδὲν . . ἀγ. con be undone, Isocr. 397 A. Cf. ἀγένητος.
 ἀγένεια (in Mss. often ἀγένεια or ἀγεννία), ἡ, meanness, baseness, Arist. de Virt. et Vit. 7. 4, Polyb., etc.
 ἀγενής, ἐς, (γένεια) = ἀγενής II (q. v.), of low family, Hdt. 1. 134 (in Comp.), Plat. Prot. 319 D, etc.
 II. low-minded, base, Hdt. 5. 6, Ar. Pax 748, Plat. Prot. 319 D, al.; οἱ ἀγενεῖς, opp. to οἱ γενναῖοι, οἱ γενναῖοι, Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 2, 4. 12, 2, of a cock, Plat. Theat. 164 C, Menand. Theophr. 2. 13.
 2. of things, much like βάναντος, illiberal, sordid, Plat. Gorg. 465 B, 513 D, al.; οὐδὲν ἀγενεῖς Dem. 563, fin. Adv. -ῶς, Eur. I. A. 1458, Plat. Com. Zeus 1. 6. — In Plat. mostly with a negat. οὐκ ἀγενεῶς, Charm. 158 C, etc. In Mss. sometimes confused with ἀτενής, Ruhnck. Tim. 46.
 ἀγεννησία, ἡ, the state of one not begotten, Greg. Naz. Or. 25. 16, al.
 ἀγεννητογενής, ἐς, born from the unbegotten, Arius ap. Epiphani., Theodoret. H. E. 1. 5.
 ἀγέννητος, on, (γεννάω) like ἀγέννητος, unbegotten, unborn, ἀγ. τὸν ἦ Soph. O. C. 973; unoriginated, Id. Fr. 739, Plat. Tim. 52 A; of the elements, Emped. ap. Hesych.: — Adv., ἀνατίως καὶ ἀγ. Plat. 2. 1015 A.
 II. like ἀγενής, low-born, mean, Soph. Tr. 61. III. act. not productive, Theophr. C. P. 6. 10, 1.
 ἀγεννία, v. sub ἀγένεια.
 ἀγεννίζω, to act like an ἀγενής, Teles. ap. Stob. 68. 6.
 ἀγέμοι, Dor. for ἡγεμοί, Pind.: τὰ ἀγμέμια, customs, prescription, Orac. ap. Dem. 1072. 27. This form also occurs in Mss. of Hdt., as 2. 69, 72, 115, etc., but is corrected by Edd.
 ἀγέραστος, on, (γέρας) without a gift of honour, unrecompensed, unwarded, Il. 1. 119, Hes. Th. 395; ἀγ. τύμβος, ἔνομα Eur. Hec. 117, Bacch. 1378; ἀπελθεῖν ἀγ. Luc. Tyrannic. 3; c. gen., θυεῶν ἀγ. Ap. Rh. 3. 65; — a poet. form ἀγέρματος is cited in E. M.
 ἀγέρεθω, v. sub ἡγέρεομαι.
 ἀγερῶν, Dor. and Ep. 3 pl. aor. 1 pass. of ἀγείρω.
 ἀγερμός, ὁ, a collecting of money for the service of the gods (cf. ἀγείρω 2), C. I. 2656. 28, Dion. H. 2. 19, Ath. 360 D, Poll. 3. 111.
 II. in Arist. Poët. 8, 3, prob. (like ἀγέραις) the gathering of the Greeks against Troy.
 III. generally a collection, as of wisdom and experience, Ael. V. H. 4. 20. — The form ἀγερμός is condemned in E. M.
 ἀγερμοσύνη, ἡ, = ἀγερσις, Opp. C. 4. 251.
 ἀγέρομαι, late poet. form of ἀγείρομαι (q. v.), Ap. Rh. 3. 895.
 ἀγέρρω, Aeol. for ἀγείρω.
 ἀγερστὴ-κύβηλις [ῶ], ὁ, a begging sacrificer or priest, Cratin. Δραπ. 11, ubi v. Meineke. (From κύβηλις II, not Κυβέλη.)
 ἀγερσις, εως, ἡ, a gathering, mustering, στρατίης Hdt. 7. 5, 48.
 ἀγέρτης, Dor., -τας, ὁ, a collection of dues, C. I. 5640. 1. 35.
 ἀγερωχία, ἡ, arrogance, LXX (Sap. 2. 9), Polyb. 10. 35, 8, etc.
 ἀγέρωχος [ῶ], on, poet. Adj. (used also in late Prose), in Hom. always in good sense, high-minded, lordly, honoured, epith. of warlike tribes, mostly of the Trojans, Il. 3. 36, etc.; the Rhodians, 2. 654; the Mysians, 10. 430, cf. Batr. 145; once of a single man, viz. Periclymenus, Od. 11. 286, and so Hes. Fr. 22 Gaisf.; in Pind. of noble actions, ἀγ. ἔργματα N. 6. 56; νίκης O. 10 (11). 95; πλούτου στεφάνωμ' ἀγ. lordly crown of wealth, P. 1. 96.
 II. later in bad sense, haughty, arrogant, insolent, Archil. 154, Alcaec. 119; so also 3 Macc. 1. 25; ἀγ. ὄνος Luc. Asin. 40: — so Adv. -ῶς, Anth. P. 9. 745, Polyb. 2. 8, 7; Comp. -ότερον Id. 18. 17, 3.
 ἀγχιλαός, Ἀγχιλαός, v. sub Ἀγχιλαός.
 ἀγχι-στρατος, ὁ, ἡ, host-leading, Ἀθήνη Hes. Th. 925; σάλπιγγς, αὐλός Nonn. D. 26. 15, 28. 28.

ἀγέτης, ἀγέσις, Dor. for ἡγ-.
 ἀγευστία, ἡ, fasting, Schol. Ar. Nub. 621.
 ἀγευστος, on, (γεύομαι) act. not tasting, without taste of, fasting from, πλακούντος Plat. Com. Ποι. 1; ἰχθύων Luc. Saturn. 28; metaph., οἱ κακὰ ἀγευστος αἰὼν Soph. Ant. 583; ἐλευθερίας ἀγ. Plat. Rep. 576 A; τῶν τετραπύλων Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 23; τοῦ καλοῦ Arist. Eth. N. 10. 10 (9), 4: — absol., without eating, ἀποτο καὶ ἀγ. Luc. Tim. 18. II. pass. ἀγευστῶ, without taste, Arist. de An. 2. 10, 3.
 2. untasted, Plut. 2. 731 D, etc.
 ἀ-γεωμέτρητος, on, of persons, ignorant of geometry, Arist. An. Post. 1. 12, 3; μηδεὶς ἀγ. εἰσῆτω, Inscr. on Plato's door, Tzetz. Chil. 8. 972.
 2. of problems, not geometrical, Arist. ut supr. 4.
 ἀγεωργησία, ἡ, bad husbandry, Theophr. C. P. 2. 20, 1.
 ἀ-γεώργητος, on, uncultivated, C. I. (add.) 2561 b. 77, Theophr. C. P. 1. 16, 2.
 ἀ-γεωργίου δίκη, ἡ, an action for neglect of agriculture, prob. against careless tenants, A. B. 20 and 336.
 ἀγῆ, Dor. ἀγᾶ [ἀγ], ἡ, (v. sub ἀγαμαι) wonder, awe, horror, amazement, Hom. only in phrase ἀγῆ μ' ἔχει Il. 21. 221, Od. 3. 227, 16. 243; — Hesych. interprets it by τιμή, σεβασμός, citing also pl. ἀγῆς (= ἡλώσεσιν) from Aesch. Fr. 81; in Soph. Ant. 4. Coraë reads οὐδὲν . . ἀγῆς ἀτερ pro vulg. ἀγῆς.
 II. envy, malice, φθῶν καὶ ἀγῆ χρεώμενος Hdt. 6. 61; and of the gods, jealousy, μή τις ἀγᾶ θεῶν κνεφθήσῃ Aesch. Ag. 131. — The two senses are also found in the Verb ἀγαμαι, while the latter alone belongs to ἀγῆσθαι.
 ἀγῆ, Dor. ἀγᾶ [ἀγ], ἡ, (v. sub ἀγνυμι) breakage: 1. a fragment, piece, splinter, ἀγῆται καπνῶν Aesch. Pers. 425; πρὸς ἀρμάτων τ' ἀγῆται Eur. Supp. 693.
 2. κύματος ἀγῆ the place where the wave breaks, the beach, Ap. Rh. 1. 554, 4. 941.
 3. a curve, bending, ὄριος ἀγῆ Arat. 688; — hence Böckh reads ἀγῆν (for ἀγᾶν) in Pind. P. 2. 151 (82), in the sense of crooked arts, deceit.
 4. a wound, Hesych.
 ἀγῆ, Ep. for ἐάγη, v. sub ἀγνυμι.
 ἀγῆγιστο, v. sub ἀγείρω.
 ἀγῆλατος, to drive out one accused or polluted (ἀγος), Lat. piaculum exigere, esp. one guilty of sacrilege and murder, Hdt. 5. 72, Soph. O. T. 402, v. Schüff. Greg. p. 546; cf. ἀδερηλατέω.
 ἀγῆλitos, on, (ἀγος, εἰλαίνω) driving out a curse, ἀγ. μᾶστις, i. e. lightning which consumes and so purifies, Lyc. 436.
 ἀγῆμα, τό, (from ἀγῶ, or perh. Dor. for ἡγῆμα) anything led, a division of an army, of the Lacedaemonians, Xen. Lac. 11. 9, 13. 6; but, in the Macedonian army, the Guard, Polyb. 5. 65, 2, Arr. An. 1. 1; τῶν ἱππέων τὸ ἀγ. Id. 4. 24. 1; τῶν πεζῶν τὸ ἀγ. 2. 8, 3; τῶν ἐλεφάντων Ath. 539 E.
 ἀγῆνῶροις, Dor. ἀγᾶνῶρ-, α, on, = ἀγῆνωρ, Aesch. Pers. 1026.
 ἀγῆνωρῶν, a participial form = ἀγῆνωρ, Nonn. D. 12. 206.
 ἀγῆνορία [ᾶ], ἡ, manliness, manhood, courage, of men, Il. 22. 457; haughtiness, in pl., 9. 700; of a lion, 12. 46.
 ἀγῆνωρ [ᾶ], Dor. ἀγᾶνωρ, opus, ὁ, ἡ: (ἀγᾶν, ἀνήρ): poet. Adj., mainly, heroic, θυμὸς Il. 16. 801; κραδίη καὶ θυμὸς ἀγ. 9. 635, al.; βίη καὶ ἀγῆνορι θυμῷ εἶλας, of a lion, 24. 42; often with collat. notion of headstrong, arrogant, of Achilles, 9. 699; of Thersites, 2. 276; of the suitors, Od. 1. 106, 144, al.; of the Titans, Hes. Th. 641, cf. Op. 7; of commanders of an army, Aesch. Th. 124 (lyr.).
 2. in Pind. of animals and things, stately, splendid, magnificent, ἵππος O. 9. 35; πλοῦτος P. 10. 27; κύμπος 1. 1. 60.
 ἀγῆνοχα, pf. of ἀγῶ; also ἀγῆνοχα, v. sub ἀγῶ.
 ἀ-γῆραντος, on, = sq., Simon. 95, Eur. ap. Ath. 61 B.
 ἀ-γῆρατος, on, Att. contr. ἀγῆρατος, on (of which Hom. uses nom. dual ἀγῆρω (v. infr.), nom. sing. and acc. pl. ἀγῆρατος Od. 5. 218, etc.); acc. sing. ἀγῆρων b. Hom. Cer. 242, for which Hes. Th. 949 has ἀγῆρος; nom. pl. ἀγῆρατῶ Hes. Th. 277, dat. ἀγῆρατῶ Ar. Av. 659. Not waxing old, undecaying, Hom., and Hes., who use it of persons in conjunction with ἀθάνατος; ἀθάνατος καὶ ἀγῆρατος ἡματα πάντα Il. 8. 539, cf. Od. 5. 136, etc.; σὺ δ' ἀθ. καὶ ἀγῆρατῶ Od. 5. 218; ἀγῆρατ' ἀθάνατῶ τε Il. 12. 323, 17. 444; so Hes. Th. 949; also, ἀπῆραντος καὶ ἀγ. lb. 955; so, ἀγῆρας χρόνῳ δυνάστας Soph. Ant. 608 (lyr.).
 2. of things, once in Hom., of the Aegis, Il. 2. 447; then, ἀγ. κῶδος Pind. P. 2. 96; χάριν τ' ἀγῆρων ἔξομεν Eur. Supp. 1178; and in Prose, τὸν ἀγῆρων ἐπαυον Thuc. 2. 43; ἀγ. καὶ ἀθάνατον πάθος Plat. Phil. 15 D, etc.
 ἀγῆρασία, ἡ, eternal youth, Schol. Il. 11. 1.
 ἀγῆρατον, τό, an aromatic plant, perhaps yarrow or milfoil, Achillea ageratum, Diosc. 4. 59.
 ἀ-γῆρατος, on, = ἀγῆρατος, κλέος Eur. I. A. 567 (lyr.), C. I. 6269; — also in Prose, Lys. 198. 8, Xen. Mem. 4. 3. 13, Plat. Ax. 370 D, Arist. de Cael. 1. 3. 9.
 ἀγῆρατος, ὁ, a stone used by shoemakers to polish women's shoes, Galen. ἀγῆρας, on, v. sub ἀγῆρατος.
 ἀγῆς [ᾶ], ἐς, (ἀγος) guilty, accursed, Hippon. 11.
 II. also in good sense, = εὐαγῆς C, bright, pure, ἀγῆα κύκλον Emped. ap. A. B. 337, cf. Nüke Choer. 179, sq.; or perh. it is = περηγῆς, round.
 Ἀγῆς-ανδρος, ὁ, epith. of Pluto, = Ἀγῆσιλαος, Hesych.
 ἀγῆσι-λαός [ᾶγ], on, ὁ, leader of the people, conductor of mankind, epith. of Hades (Pluto), Aesch. Fr. 319; ἡγῆσιλαος Anth. P. 7. 545; Ep. ἡγῆσιλαος, Nic. ap. Ath. 684 D; poet. also ἀγῆσιλας, a, Call. Lav. Pall. 130, Anth. P. append. 235; — the form ἀγῆσιλαος, cited in E. M., Zonar., etc., is doubtful.
 II. as pr. n., esp. of the well-known Spartan king, Ἀγῆσιλαος Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 4, etc.; but Ἰγῆσιλαος Id. Vect. 3. 7. Dem. 434. 14, as in Hdt. 7. 204, 8. 131, 2; Ἀγῆσιλας, a, Paus. 8. 18, 8; poet. Ἀγῆσιλας Critias ap. Plut. Cim. 10, C. I. 2599; Ἀγῆσιλας, Inscr. Boeot. in Leake's Northern Gr., no. 37; cf. Ahr. D. Aeol. p. 182, sq.

ἀγῆσι-χορος, ον, (ἀγέομαι, Dor. for ἡγ-) leading the chorus or dance, προίμια Pind. P. 1. 6.

ἀγῆτηρ, ἦρος, ὁ, Dor. for ἡγῆτηρ.

ἀγῆτος, ἦ, ὄν, (ἀγαμαι) Ep. form of the later ἀγαστός, admirable, wonderful, φῶν καὶ εἶδος ἀγῆτον Ἑκτορος II. 22. 370; elsewhere in Hom. of persons, c. acc. rei, δέμας καὶ εἶδος ἀγῆτος admirable in . . . 24. 376, cf. Od. 14. 177; εἶδος ἀγῆτοι wonderful in form only, as a reproach, II. 5. 787, 8. 228; εἶδος ἀγῆτη h. Hom. Ap. 198; later c. dat. rei, ἀγ. χήρησι Solon 5. 3.

ἀγῆτωρ, ορος, ὁ, Dor. for ἡγῆτωρ.

ἀγιάζω, later form for ἀγίζω, Auth. P. append. 339, LXX, N. T., Eccl.; —in Dion. H. 7. 72, prob. ἀγιοζόμενος should be restored, cf. περιγυιζάναντες just above.

ἀγίασμα, atos, τό, = ἀγαστήριον, LXX (Amos 7. 15, al.).

hōliness, Ib. (Ps. 92. 5).

ἀγιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, consecration, sanctification, LXX, N. T., Eccl.

ἀγιαστήριον, τό, a holy place, sanctuary, LXX (Lev. 12. 4, al.).

ἀγιαστικός, ἦ, ὄν, of or for consecration, εἰλαον, etc., Eccl.

ἀγία-φόρος, ον, = ἱεραφόρος, C. I. 481.

ἀ-γίγαρτος, ον, of grapes, etc., without seed or stone, Theophr. C. P. 5. 5. 1. ἀγίζω, f. Att. ἰώ, (ἀγιος) to hallow, make sacred, Lat. dedicare, esp. by burning a sacrifice, θεῶν βούθοντον ἐστῖαν ἀγίζων Soph. O. C. 1495 (lyr.); πύπανα ἦγιζεν ἐς σάκταν, a joke παρ' ὑπόνοιαν for ἐς βομῶν, Ar. Pl. 681: —Pass., βομῶι πατρὶ ἀγισθέντες Pind. O. 3. 34; ἀγισθεῖς C. I. 353. 18. Cf. ἐν-, καθ-ἀγίζω.

ἀγίνεω, lengthd. Ep. and Ion. form of ἀγω, used by Hom. and Hdt. only in pres. and impf. (impf. with or without augm. in Hom., but without always in Hdt.); inf. pres. ἀγίνεμεναι Od. 20. 213, Ion. impf. ἀγίνεσκον Od. 17. 294 (in Arat. 111. ἡγίνεσκον, cf. καλέσκειτο, πωλέσκειτο: f. ἀγνήσω h. Hom. Ap. 57, 249, etc.). To lead, bring, carry, νύμφας . . . ἡγίονον κατὰ ἄστυ II. 18. 493; ἡγίον ἀγίνει Od. 14. 105; ἀγίνεις αἶγας μνηστήρεσσι 22. 198; ἀγίονον ἀσπετον ὕλην II. 24. 784; δῶρα ἡγίονον Hdt. 3. 89, cf. 93. 97, etc., cf. ἀπαγίνεω; so, πλοῦτον ἀγ. εἰς δρετήν Anth. P. append. 47; ληϊσθὰς ἀγ. lead captive, Ar. Rh. 1. 613: —Med., to cause to be brought, γυναικας ἐς τὸ ἱερὸν ἀγινόμενος 7. 33. [ἡγίονον II. 18. 493, is a trisyll.]

ἀγιογράφα (sc. βιβλία), τά, the Sacred Books, i. e. the Poetic Books, which, with the Law and the Prophets, made up the Old Testament, Eccl.; so, ἀγ. δέλοισι Dion. Areop.: v. Suicer.

ἀγιοποιέω, to sanctify, Phot.; from ἀγιο-ποιός, ον, sanctifying, Eccl.

ἀγιο-πρετής, ἐς, befitting the holy, Adv. -πῶς, Subst. -πρέπεια, Eccl.

ἀγιος [ᾱ], a, ον, (ἀγιος or ἅγιος) devoted to the gods, Lat. sacer, and so,

I. in good sense, sacred, holy: 1. of things, esp. temples, Ἀφροδίτης ἱερὸν ἅγιον Hdt. 2. 41; ἱερὸν Ἑρακλέος ἅγιον Ib. 44, cf. Plat. Criti. 116 C, Xen. Hell. 3. 2. 19: —in these places the gen. is sometimes taken as dependent on ἅγιον, sacred to Aphrodite, etc., but prob. wrongly; it must be so, however, in Luc. Syr. D. 13 (νῆρον ἐπὶ τῷ χάσματι Ἱερῶν ἁγίων ἱστῶσιν): —generally, θυσία, ἐνυμβόλεια Isocr. 218 D, Plat.; μητρὶς . . . ἵστι πατρὶς ἀγίωντερον Id. Crito 51 A; ὅρκος ἅγ. Arist. Mir. 57. 1: τὸ ἅγιον, the Temple, LXX, etc.; τὰ ἅγια τῶν ἁγίων the Holy of Holies, Ib., cf. Ep. Hebr. 9. 3.

2. of persons, holy, pious, pure, Ar. Av. 522 (anap.): —Adv., ἀγίως καὶ σεμνῶς ἔχειν Isocr. 226 C: freq. in LXX, N. T., etc.

II. in bad sense, accursed, execrable, as Lat. sacer, Cratin. Incert. 35, Antiph. Auk. 7, Eust. 1356. 59: —The word never occurs in Hom. or Hes., and is rare in Att. (v. supr.); nor is it ever found in Trag., who use ἀγρός instead, Pors. Med. 752.

ἀγιοτής, ἦρος, ἦ, = ἀγίωσιν, 2 Macc. 15. 2, Ep. Hebr. 12. 10.

ἀγιο-φόρος, ον, abounding in holiness, Ignat. Eph. 9, Smyrn. in tit.

ἀγιορός, οῦ, ὁ, = ἐναγισμός, an offering to the dead, Diod. 4. 39.

ἀγιοστεία, ἦ, mostly in pl. holy rites, temple-worship or service, Isocr. 227 A, Plat. Ax. 371 D, Arist. de Caelo 1. 1. 3.

II. holiness, Strabo 417.

ἀγιοστεύω, to perform sacred rites, Plat. Legg. 759 D: —Pass., ὅσα ἅλλα ἀγιοστεύεται all other sacred rites, Philo 2. 231.

2. to be holy, live piously or chastely, ὁσιος . . . βιωτὴν ἀγ. καὶ θιασεύεται ψυχὴν whoever is pure in life and religious in soul, Eur. Bacch. 74: to be sacred, Paus. 6. 20, 2, cf. 8. 13, 1.

II. act. to purify, φόνον χεῖρας from blood, Orac. ap. Paus. 10. 6, 7.

2. to deem holy: Pass., of places, Strabo 417, Dion. H. 1. 40.

ἀγιδώς, Adv. in sacred manner, Sup. -έστατα Philo 1. 675.

ἀγισσύνη, ἦ, holiness, sanctity, LXX (2 Macc. 3. 12), Ep. Rom. 1. 4, etc.

ἀγκ-, poet. (esp. Ep.) abbrev. for ἀνακ- in compds. of ἀνά with words beginning with κ, as ἀγκείσθαι for ἀνακείσθαι: cf. ἀγκάθεν II.

ἀγκάδομαι, (ἀγκάς) Epic Dep. to lift up in the arms, νεκρὸν ἀπὸ χθονὸς ἀγκάδοντο II. 17. 722; aor. ἡγκάσαστο Nonn. D. 7. 318.

ἀγκάθεν, Adv. like ἀγκάς, in the arms, ἀγκ. λαβεῖν τι Aesch. Eum. 80.

II. contr. for ἀνέκαθεν, = ἀνωθεν, on the top, Aesch. Ag. 3 (v. Schol. ad l. c., Hesych., A. B. 337. 25); in this place Ilern. interprets it cubito presso, with bent arm, resting on the arm, since in all other cases ἀγκ- stands for ἀνακ-, never for ἀνεκ-; but v. Schneidew. Philol. 3. p. 117 sq.: —in Eum. 369, ἀνέκαθεν is required by the metre.

ἀγκάλη [ᾱ], ἦ, the bent arm, Hdt., etc.; ἐν ἀγκάλαις Aesch. Ag. 723, Supp. 481, Eur.; proverb., ἐν ταῖς ἀγκ. περιφέρειν τινά Xen. Cyr. 7. 5. 50; also without ἐν, ἀγκάλαις ἔχειν, περιφέρειν Eur. I. T. 289, Or. 464; also, ἐπ' ἀγκάλας λαβεῖν Id. Ion 761; ἐς ἀγκ. Ib. 1598; πρὸς ἀγκάλας πεσεῖν Ib. 962; ὑπ' ἀγκάλας σταθεῖς Id. Andr. 747: —rarely in sing., φέρειν ἐν τῇ ἀγκάλῃ Hdt. 6. 61, cf. Timocl. in Com. Fr. 3. p. 96.

II. metaph. anything closely enfolding, περὶαίει ἀγκάλην Aesch. Pr. 1019; πόντια ἀγκάλαι corners, arms of the sea, Id. Cho. 587, cf. Eur. Or. 1378; πελαγίους ἐν ἀγκάλαις Nausicr. Nauk. 1; κυμάτων

ἐν ἀγκάλαις Ar. Ran. 704; even of the air, γῆν . . . ἔχονθ' ὑγραίς ἐν ἀγκ. Eur. Fr. 935; cf. ἀγκοῖνη. (For the Root, v. ἀγκος.)

ἀγκάλις-αγωγέω, to carry a bundle, Paus. ap. Eust. 1283. 42.

ἀγκάλις-αγωγός, ον, carrying an armful or bundle: of beasts of burden, ἀγκάλις-αγωγός, —φορῶν being used of men, Poll. 7. 109, Eust. 1283. 43.

ἀγκάλλισμαι, Dep., = ἀγκάλομαι, ὅστις κακὸν τοιοῦτον ἀγκάλλισται Simon. Iamb. 7. 77; aor. med., εἰς τρυφεράς ἡγκάλλισσθε χέρας Mel. in Anth. P. 12. 122, cf. Manetho 1. 45; pf. χερσὶν εἰδωλον ἡγκάλλισμένος Lyc. 142, cf. ὑπαγκάλλισω: —but ἀγκάλλισσόμενος in pass. sense, Aesop. 366 (Halm.)

ἀγκάλις, ἦ, in pl. = ἀγκάλαι, arms, Ep. dat. pl. ἀγκάλλιδεσσαν II. 18. 555, 22. 503; ὑπ' ἀγκάλῃν C. I. (add.) 1907 bb.

2. an armful, Nicost. Συρ. 3, Plut. Rom. 8.

II. = δρέπανον, Macedon. word, Hesych., Joseph. A. J. 5. 1. 2.

ἀγκάλισμα, atos, τό, that which is embraced or carried in the arms, Luc. Amor. 14; cf. ὑπαγκάλισμα.

II. an embrace, Lyc. 308.

ἀγκalos, ὁ, an armful, bundle, h. Hom. Merc. 82.

ἀγκάς [ᾱς], Adv. into or in the arms, ἔχε δ' ἀγκάς ἄκοιτον II. 14. 353, cf. Theocrit. 8. 55, Ap. Rh. 1. 276; ἀγκάς ἐμαρπτε Ib. 346; ἀγκάς ἐλάττω θυγατέρα ἦν II. 5. 371; τρώπιν ἀγκάς ἐλὼν νεός Od. 7. 252; ἀγκάς δ' ἀλλήλων λαβέτην (of wrestlers) II. 23. 711: cf. ἀγκάθεν.

(Prob. for ἀγκάε, from ἀγκή = ἀγκάλη.)

ἀγκή, ἦ, = ἀγκάλη (cf. κύχη = κοχύλη), Coraës Heliod. 2. 113, 372: —a metaph. dat. pl. ἀγκάσιν occurs in Opp. H. 2. 315.

ἀγκίον, τό, Dim. of ἀγκος, prob. 1. for ἀγγεῖος Arist. H. A. 8. 16, 2.

ἀγκιστρία, ἦ, angling, Plat. Legg. 823 D.

ἀγκιστρευτικός, ἦ, ὄν, of or for angling: τὸ -κύν, angling, like ἀγκιστρία, Plat. Soph. 220 D.

ἀγκιστρεύω, f. εὔσω, (ἀγκιστρον) to angle for, entice, Aristacn. 1. 5: —so also Med., Philo 2. 265, 316, etc.

ἀγκιστρίον, τό, Dim. of ἀγκιστρον, Theocr. 21. 57.

ἀγκιστρό-δετος, ον, bound with a hook, δύνασ Anth. P. 6. 27.

ἀγκιστρο-εἰδής, ἐς, or -ώδης, ἐς, hook-shaped, barbed, Polyb. 34. 3, 5, Diod. 5. 34, Strabo 24, al.; διὰ τῶν ἀγκ. ἀστρων (ἀτόμων Heeren) Stob. Ecl. Phys. 1. 22.

ἀγκιστρον, τό, (ἀγκος) a fish-hook, Od. 4. 369, Hdt. 2. 70, etc.: the hook of a spindle, Plat. Rep. 616 C.

ἀγκιστροῖμαι, Pass., to be furnished with barbs, Plut. Crass. 25.

II. to be caught by a hook, Synes. Ep. 4; ἡγκιστρωμένους πύθω Lyc. 67.

ἀγκιστρο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, a seller of fish-hooks, Poll. 7. 198.

ἀγκιστρο-φάγος, ον, (φάγειν) biting the hook, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 13.

ἀγκιστρώδης, ἐς, v. sub ἀγκιστρωεῖδης.

ἀγκιστρώτης, ἦ, ὄν, verb. Adj. barbed, Polyb. 6. 23, 10.

ἀγκλάριον, τό, seems to be Dor. for ἀνακλήριον, an apportionment (?), C. I. 2562. 13.

ἀγκλίνας, and ἀγκλίμα, τό, poet. for ἀνακλή-.

ἀγκοῖνη, ἦ, (ἀγκος) poet. for ἀγκάλη, ἀγκών, the bent arm, used only in pl., Ζηνός . . . ἐν ἀγκοῖνῃσιν λαίνας II. 14. 213, Od. 11. 261, etc.

II. metaph. anything closely enfolding, ἐν χθονὸς ἀγκοῖνῃσιν . . . μητριάσιν Anth. P. 9. 398, Opp. H. 3. 34.

ἀγκονίω, v. l. for ἐγκ-, Ar. Lys. 1311, as if from ἀνακονίω = ἐγκονέω.

ἀγκος, εος, τό, properly a bend or hollow: hence a mountain glen, dell, valley, II. 20. 490, Od. 4. 337, Hes. Op. 387, Hdt. 6. 74, etc.; in Trag. only in Eur. Bacch. 1051. (From ἄΓΚ come also ἀγκή, ἀγκάλη, ἀγκών, ἀγκοῖνη, ἀγκύλη, ἀγκύλος, ἀγκιστρον, ἀγκυρα, ὄγκος; cf. Skt. ak, aṅkīmi (curvo), aṅkas (sinus); Lat. uncus, uncus, angulus, ungulus; Goth. hals-agga (neck); O. H. G. angul, etc.)

ἀγκρεμάννυμι, ἀγκρῖσις, ἀγκροτέω, ἀγκροσύω, poet. for ἀνακρ-.

ἀγκτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ἀγχα) an instrument for closing wounds, Lat. fibula, Plut. 2. 468 C, Galen. —Hence ἀγκτηριάω or -ίζω, to bind with an ἀγκτήρ, and ἀγκτηριασμός, ὁ, Galen.

ἀγκυλόμαι, Dep. to hurl like a javelin, Lat. torquere jaculum, Ἐρωσ κεραυνὸν ἡγκυλημένος ap. Ath. 534 F; —in Poll., ἀγκυλλίζομαι.

ἀγκύλη [ῆ], ἦ, (ἀγκος) properly, like ἀγκάλη, the bend of the arm or wrist, ἀπ' ἀγκύλης ἵνασι, a phrase descriptive of the way in which the cottabus was thrown, Bacchyl. Fr. 24; ἀπ' ἀγκύλης ὑπὸ λᾶταγας Cratin. Incert. 16, ubi v. Meineke (hence came the sense of a cup, given by Ath. 667 C and Eust.).

2. a joint bent and stiffened by disease, Paul. Aeg., etc., v. Poll. 4. 196: —also ἀγκύλη, ἀγκύλαι, or ἀγκυλόγλωσσον πάθος, a similar disease of the tongue, Aët. 6. 29.

II. a loop or noose in a cord, πλεκτάς ἀγκύλας Eur. I. T. 1408; in the leash of a hound, Xen. Cyn. 6. 1, cf. Poll. 5. 54, 56.

2. the thong of a javelin, by which it was hurled, Lat. amentum, Strabo 196: hence the javelin itself, Eur. Or. 1476, cf. C. I. 2099 b, Plut. Philop. 6, and v. ἀγκυλόμαι, ἀγκυλητός.

3. a bow-string, ἀγκ. χρυσόστοφοι Soph. O. T. 203.

4. ἀγκύλη της ἐμβάδος, a sandal-thong, Alex. Ἀχ. 2.

5. the looped handle of a vase, cited from Hipp.

ἀγκυλητός, ἦ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ἀγκυλόμαι, thrown from the bent arm, of the cottabus, Aesch. Fr. 178 (as emended by Dobree); cf. ἀγκύλη I. 1.

II. as Subst., ἀγκυλητόν, τό, a javelin, Id. Fr. 14.

ἀγκυλιδωτός, ὄν, having a loop for a handle (ἀγκύλη II), Galen.

ἀγκύλιον, τό, Dim. of ἀγκύλη, a ring of a chain, A. B. 329, Suid.

II. τὰ ἀγκύλια, the Roman ancilia, Plut. Num. 13.

ἀγκυλῖς, ἴδως, ἦ, a hook, barb, Opp. C. 1. 155.

ἀγκυλο-βλέφαρος, ὄν, also -όν, τό, a cohesion of the eyelids, Paul. Aeg. 6. 15: —as Adj. in Cels. 7. 7.

ἀγκυλό-βουλος, ον, crafty, Tzetz. Hom. 144, Posth. 84. 630.

ἀγκυλο-γλῶχιον, ἴνως, of a cock, with hooked spurs, Babr. 17. 3.

ἀγκυλό-δεῖρος, ον, crook-necked, Opp. H. 4. 630.

ἀγκυλό-δδους, οντος, ὁ, ἦ, crook-toothed, of a scimitar, Q. Sm. 6. 218;

ἀγκ. χαλινόι, of anchors, Nonn. D. 3. 50.

II. *barbed*, Ant. P. 6. 176.

ἀγκυλότητες, εσσα, εν, poet. for ἀγκυλος, Nonn. D. 6. 21.

ἀγκυλοκοπέω, to hamstring, Jo. Aegaeates in Rev. Archéol. (1873).

26. 403; v. Casaub. ad Ar. Eq. 262.

ἀγκυλό-κυκλος, εν, curved in spires, of a dragon's tail, Nonn. D. 35. 217.

ἀγκυλό-κωλος, εν, crook-limbed, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 320 A.

ἀγκυλό-μήλη, ἡ, a curved probe, Erot., Galen.

ἀγκυλό-μητις, ου, ὅ, ἡ, (μητις) crooked of counsel, regular epith. of Κρόνος, Il. 2. 205, Od. 21. 415, al., Hes. Th. 19; of Prometheus, Ib. 546, Op. 48.

ἀγκυλό-μητις, ιος, ὅ, ἡ, = foreg., Nonn., v. l. in Hom. and Hes.

ἀγκυλό-πους, ὅ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδος, with bent legs, ἀγκ. δίφρος, the Rom. sella curulis, Plut. Mar. 5.

ἀγκυλό-ρινος, εν, hook-nosed, Malal. 106. 7.

ἀγκυλος, ἡ, εν, (ἀγκος) crooked, curved, rounded, τόξα Il. 5. 209, Od. 21. 264, etc.; ἄρμα Il. 6. 39; of the eagle, ἀγκυλον κάρα his beaked head, Pind. P. 1. 15; of greedy fingers, hooked, Ar. Eq. 205; of the movement of a snake, δ. ἔρπον Dion. P. 123.

II. metaph., 1. of style, crooked, intricate, Luc. Bis Acc. 21; ἐριστικός καὶ ἀγκ. τὴν γλῶσσαν catchy, Alciphro 3. 64; but in good sense, terse, periodic, like στρογγύλος, Dion. H. de Thuc. 25; —so Adv. -λως, Ib. 31. 2. of character, witty, crafty, Luc. 344.

ἀγκυλό-τοξος, εν, with crooked bow, Il. 2. 848, 10. 428, Pind. P. 1. 151.

ἀγκυλό-φρων, ὅ, ἡ, = ἀγκυλομήτης, Nicet. Eug. 8. 194.

ἀγκυλό-χείλης, ου, ὅ, (χείλης) with hooked beak, αἰετός Od. 19. 538; αἰγυπιοί Il. 16. 428, Hes. Sc. 405, v. sq.

ἀγκυλό-χῆλης, ου, ὅ, (χῆλη) with crooked claws, Batr. 295; in Ar. Eq. 197 Cleon is called βυρραειετος ἀγκυλοχῆλης; but the interpr. of the Scholl., ὁ ἐπικαμπὲς τὰς χεῖρας ἔχων, shews that he read -χῆλης.

ἀγκυλόω, f. ὥω, to crook, hook, bend, τὴν χεῖρα, as in throwing the cottabus, Plat. Com. Ζεύς 1, cf. Meineke 5. p. 44:—Pass., ὄνυχας ἡγκυλωμένους with crooked claws, Ar. Av. 1180.

ἀγκυλῶνξ, υχος, ὅ, ἡ, with crooked claws, Nic. Eug. 5. 214.

ἀγκύλωσις, ἡ, as medic. term, anchylosis, a stiffening of the joints, Paul. Aeg.; or, of the eyelids, Galen.

ἀγκυλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., of javelins, furnished with an ἀγκύλη (signf. II. 2), ready for throwing, στοχάσματα Eur. Bacch. 1205.

ἀγκυρα, ἡ, Lat. *ancora*, an anchor, first in Alcæe. 18. 9, Theogn. 459, for in Hom. we hear only of ἐναῖ; ἀγκυραν βάλλεσθαι, καθιέναι, μεθιέναι, ἀφιέναι to cast anchor, Pind. I. 5. 18, Hdt. 7. 36, Aesch. Cho. 662, Xen. An. 3. 5, 10; ἀγκ. αἶρην, αἰρεσθαι to weigh anchor, Plut. Pomp. 50, 80; ἀναίρεσθαι Anth. P. 10. 1; ἐπ' ἀγκυρέων ἔχων τὰς νέας Hdt. 6. 12; ὁρμίζειν Thuc. 7. 59; ἐπ' ἀγκύρας ὁρμίσσεται, ἀποσαλεύειν to ride at anchor, Hdt. 7. 188, Dem. 1213. 24, cf. Eur. Hel. 1071; —proverb., ἀγαθὰ πέλονται . . . δὴ ἀγκυραῖς 'tis good to have 'two strings to your bow,' Pind. O. 6. 173; so, ἐπὶ δυοῖν ἀγκυραῖν ὁρμῖν αὐτοὺς ἔατε Dem. 1295, fin.; ἀγκυρα δ' ἡ μου τὰς τύχας ὥκει μόνῃ Eur. Hel. 277, cf. ὁξέω 1. 1; ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς (sc. ἀγκύρας) ὁρμῖν τοὺς πολλοῖς, i. e. 'to be in the same boat' with the many, Dem. 319. 8; εἰς μὲν παῖδες ἀγκυραῖς βίου Soph. Fr. 612; οἶκον ἀγκυρα, of a son, Eur. Hec. 80; for ἱερὰ ἀγκ., of one's last hope, v. ἱερὸς III. 1.

II. generally, any hook, for prunning, Theophr. C. P. 3. 2, 2.

III. = αἰδοῖον, Epich. ap. Hesych. (For the Root, v. ἀγκος.)

ἀγκυρῆβόλιον, τό, v. s. ἀγκυροβ-.

ἀγκυρίζω, f. Att. ἰώ, (ἀγκυρα) in Ar. Eq. 262, διαλαβὼν ἡγκυρίσας having taken him by the waist you threw him by the hook-trick, i. e. by hooking your leg behind his knee; so, ἀγκυρίσας ἐρρηξεν Eur. Pol. 1. 6; something like it is described in the wrestling-match, Il. 23. 731:—hence ἀγκυρίσμα, τό, Schol. Ar. l. c., Hesych.

ἀγκύριον, τό, Dim. of ἀγκυρα, Luc. Catapl. 1.

πέιωμα, τά, anchor-cables, Diod. 14. 73.

ἀγκυροβόλεω, to secure by throwing an anchor: generally, to hook fast in, fasten securely, ἡγκυροβόληται Hipp. 279. 53.

ἀγκυροβόλιον, τό, an anchorage, Strabo 159, Democr. ap. Plut. 2. 317 A, with v. l. ἀγκυροβ-.

ἀγκυρο-ειδής, ἐς, anchor-shaped, Diosc. 3. 166, Galen.

ἀγκυρο-μήλη, ἡ, a kind of probe, Hipp. ap. Phavor.

ἀγκυροῦχια, ἡ, (ἐχω) a holding by the anchor, ἐν ἀγκυροῦχίαις when at anchor, Aesch. Suppl. 766.

ἀγκυρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. as if from ἀγκυρώ, bent like an anchor, Philo in Math. Vett. 85 D.

II. secured as by an anchor, Epiphian.

ἀγκών, ὄνος, ὁ, the bend of the arm, and so, like Att. ὠλήνη, the elbow, ὁρθαθείς δ' ἐπ' ἀγκῶνος Il. 10. 80; ἡ, καὶ ἐπ' ἀγκῶνος κεφαλὴν σχέθεν Od. 14. 494; ἀγκῶνα τυγῶν μέσον (the man had turned his back before he was hit), Il. 5. 582, cf. 20. 479; ἀγκῶνι νύττειν to nudge, Od. 14. 485, cf. Plat. Amiat. 132 B; κροτεῖν τοῖς ἀγκῶσιν τὰς πλευράς Dem. 1259. 22; proverb., ἀγκῶνι ἀπομύττεσθαι Bion. ap. Diog. L. 4. 46; ἐπ' ἀγκῶνος δειπνεῖν cubito nixus, of the attitude at meals, Luc. Lexiph. 6.

2. generally the arm, like ἀγκάλη, ἀγκοῖνη, νίκας ἐν ἀγκῶνέσσι πίτνειν Pind. N. 5. 76; ἐς δ' ὄρνον ἀγκῶνα, προσπίπτουσιν Soph. Ant. 1237, etc.

3. the bend in animals' legs, Xen. Cyn. 4. 1.

II. any hook or bend, as the jutting angle of a wall, ἀγκῶν τεῖχος Il. 16. 702, cf. Hdt. 1. 180; the bend or reach of a river, Id. 2. 99; the ἔσπεροι ἀγκῶνες in Soph. Aj. 805, seem to be the western angle of the bay of Rheateium near the mouth of the Simois; also the jutting land which forms a bay, Strab. 580; ἀγκῶνες κύβητος the ribs which support the horns of the cithara, Ath. 637 C, Hesych.

III. the proverb γλυκὺς ἀγκῶν is used κατ' ἀντίφρασιν of a difficulty, Plat. Phaedr. 257 D, Ath. 516 A; said to be derived from a long bend or reach in the Nile.

Paroeniogr., Interpp. ad Il. c.; in Plat. Com. Φά. 4, however γλυκὺς ἀγκῶν seems to be = παραγκάλισμα, a thing to be embraced, treasure. (For the Root, v. ἀγκος.)

ἀγκωνίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of ἀγκῶν, Hero Spir. 228, Lxx; -ίσκιον, τό, Hero Spir. 229.

ἀγκωνισμός, οὗ, ὁ, a bending, reach, of an estuary, Eust. 1712. 29.

ἀγκωνο-ειδής, ἐς, curve-shaped, curved, Bito Mech. 110.

ἀγλα-θείρος, εν, bright-haired, h. Hom. 18. 5.

ἀγλαῖα, Ion. -τή, ἡ, (ἀγλαός) splendour, beauty, adornment, of anything splendid or showy, as opp. to what is useful, κῶδός τε καὶ ἀγλ. καὶ ὄνειρα Od. 15. 78; ἀγλαίῃσι πεποιθώς (Ep. dat.) Il. 6. 510; of Penelope's personal appearance, Od. 18. 180; in bad sense, πομπή, show, vanities, ἀγλαίης ἐνεκεν κορμῇεν κύνας 17. 310; and in pl. vanities, 17. 244, Eur. El. 175.

2. festive joy, triumph, glory, glorify, honour, etc.; μηδὲ ποτ' ἀγλαίας ἀποναίαιο Soph. El. 211; in pl., festivities, merriment, Hes. Sc. 272, 285.—The word is poet., and in Trag. only found in lyr. passages, but occurs in Xen. Eq. 5. 8, Ael. N. A. 10. 13, etc.

ἀγλαῖω, Hipp. 666. 45, Ael.: f. Att. ἀγλαῖω (ἐπ-) Ar. Eccl. 575: aor. ἡγλαῖσα Theocr. Ep. 1. 4, Anth., etc., (ἐπ-) Ar. Fr. 548:—Pass., v. infr. (ἀγλαός).

To make bright or splendid, glorify, honour, ἀδανάταις ἡγλαῖσεν χάριον Epitaph. in C. I. 2439, cf. Plut. 2. 965 C, Ael. N. A. 8. 28.

2. To give as an ornament or honour, σοὶ, Βάκχε, τάνδε μοῖσαν ἀγλαίζουεν Carm. Pop. 8 (in Bgk. Lyr. Gr.), cf. Theocr. l. c.—But

II. earlier only in Med. and Pass. to adorn oneself or be adorned with a thing, take delight in. σέ φημι διαμπερὲς ἀγλαΐεσθαι (sc. ἵπποις) Il. 10. 331 (this fut. is the only form in Hom., even of compds.); ὅστις τοιοῦτος θυμὸν ἀγλαΐζει Simon. Iamb. 7. 70; ἀγλαΐεσθαι μουσικῶς ἐν δάτῳ Pind. O. 1. 22; comically, ελαΐφ βάφανος ἡγλαῖσμένη Ephipp. Γτρ. 2.

III. in Antiph. Incert. 37, Pors. restored ἐπῆγλαΐζετ' for ἡγλαΐζεν (intr.); but Hesych. cites ἀγλαΐζετ' θάλλει.—Never used in Trag. or good Att. Prose.

ἀγλαΐσμα, τό, an ornament, honour, Aesch. Ag. 1312; τὸ μητρὸς ἀγλ. Eur. Hel. 11, cf. 282; of the hair of Orestes placed as an offering on his father's tomb, Aesch. Cho. 193, Soph. El. 908, cf. Eur. El. 325; of a sarcophagus, Epigr. Gr. 325.—Poet. word, used in late Prose, as ἀγλ. φυτόν, of the rose, Ach. Tat. 2. 1.

ἀγλαϊσμός, ὁ, an adorning, an ornament, ῥημάτων Plat. Ax. 369 D.

ἀγλαϊστός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὅς, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ἀγλαΐζω, adorned, Hesych.; ἀγλαϊστός χάρα Jo. Chr. 7. 313.

ἀγλαό-βοτρυς, v. gen. vos, with splendid bunches, Nonn. D. 18. 4.

ἀγλαό-γυιος, εν, beautiful-limbed, Ἡβια Pind. N. 7. 6.

ἀγλαό-δενδρος, εν, with beautiful trees, Pind. O. 9. 32.

ἀγλαό-δωρος, εν, with or bestowing splendid gifts, Δημήτηρ h. Hom. Cer. 54, 192, 492.

ἀγλαό-εργός, ὄν, (ἐργον) ennobled by works, Maxim. π. κατ. 68.

ἀγλαό-θρονος, εν, with splendid throne, bright-throned, Μοῖσαι Pind. O. 13. 136; also in N. 10. 1, with v. l. ἀγλαό-θακος.

ἀγλαόθυμος, εν, noble-hearted, Anth. P. 15. 40, 25.

ἀγλαό-καρπος, εν, bearing beautiful or goodly fruit, of fruit-trees, μυλᾶει ἀγλ. Od. 7. 115, 11. 589; ἀγλ. Σικελία Pind. Fr. 83.—And so in h. Hom. Cer. 4, 23, where it is an epith. of Demeter and the Nymphs, as givers of the fruits of the earth; and in Pind. N. 3. 97, of Thetis, as blessing the fruit of woman's womb, v. Böckh ad l. (56).

ἀγλαό-κουρος, εν, rich in fair youths, Κόρινθος Or. O. 13. 5.

ἀγλαό-κωμος, εν, giving splendour to the feast, φανή Pind. O. 3. 10.

ἀγλαό-μεῖδης, ἐς, brightly smiling, Ἐρως Poeta Lyr. ap. Jo. Lyd. de Ostem. p. 282;—restored by Meineke for the vulg. ἀγαλμοειδής.

ἀγλαό-μητις, ιος, ὅ, ἡ, of rare wisdom, Tryph. 183.

ἀγλαό-μορφος, εν, of beautiful form, Inscr. Vet. in C. I. 38, cf. Anth. P. 9. 524, al.

ἀγλαό-παις, ὅ, ἡ, rich in fair children, Opp. H. 2. 41, Epigr. Gr. 896.

ἀγλαό-πέπλος, εν, beautifully veiled, Q. Sm. 11. 240.

ἀγλαό-πηχυς, v. gen. eos, with beautiful arms, Nonn. D. 32. 80.

ἀγλαό-πιστος, εν, splendidly faithful, Hesych.

ἀγλαό-ποιώ, to make famous, Hermap. ap. Animian.

ἀγλαό-πυργος, εν, with stately towers, Tzetz. Hom. 417.

ἀγλαός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὅς, ὄν, Theogn. 985, Eur. Andr. 135:—splendid, shining, bright, often as epith. of beautiful objects, ἀγλ. ὕδωρ Il. 2. 307, etc.; γαῖα 19. 385; μῦρια Hes. Op. 335; ἡβῆς ἀγλαὸν ἄνθος Tyrt. 10. 28, cf. Theogn. l. c.; of the sun, Enripid. 172: then generally, splendid, beautiful, ἀπῶνα Il. 1. 23; δῶρα Ib. 213, etc.; ἔργα Od. 10. 223; ἄλσος Il. 2. 506; so also in Pind., etc.

II. of men, either beautiful or famous, noble, Il. 2. 736. 826, etc.; c. dat. rei, famous for a thing, κέρα ἀγλαὸν σαρκαστικά, Il. 11. 385.—It is an old Ep. and Lyr. word, being only found twice in Trag. in lyr. passages, ἀγλαὸς ὄφθαλμος Soph. O. T. 152; Νηρηΐδους ἀγλαὸν ἔδραν Eur. l. c.; but it occurs in late poetry, e. g. Theocr. 28, 3, and the Adv. ἀγλαῶς in Ar. Lys. 640: cf. the derivs. ἀγλαΐω, ἀγλαΐσμα, ἀγλαΐψ. (Akin perhaps to ἀγάλλω.) [ἀγλαός, and so in compds.]

ἀγλαό-τευκτος, εν, splendidly built, Or. Sib. 14. 125.

ἀγλαό-τίμος, εν, splendidly honoured, often in Orph.

Ἀγλαο-τρίαινης, ου, ὅ, he of the bright trident, a name of Poseidon, Pind. O. 1. 64, in acc. Ἀγλαοτρίανῶν, cf. Böckh. praef. p. 39.

ἀγλαο-φανής, ἐς, of bright appearance, Eccl.

ἀγλαο-φάρης, ἐς, in splendid robe, Or. Sib. 3. 454.

ἀγλαο-φειγγής, ἐς, splendidly shining, Maxim. π. κατ. 189, Or. Sib. 11 (13). 65.

ἀγλαό-φημος, εν, of splendid fame, Orph. H. 30. 4.

ἀγλαό-φοιτος, εν, one who 'walks in beauty,' Maxim. π. κατ. 402.

ἀγλαό-φορτος, εν, proud of one's burden, Nonn. D. 7. 253.

ἀγλαοφύτευτος, *on, beautifully planted*, ἄλσος Manass. Chron. 4260.
 ἀγλαοφώνος, *on, with a splendid voice*, Procl. h. Mus. 2.
 ἀγλαοφῶτις, ἴδος, ἡ, *the peony*, = γλυκυσίδη, Ael. N. A. 14. 24.
 ἄγλαυρος, *on, = ἀγλαός*, Nic. Th. 62, 441. II. ἄγλαυρος, ἡ, a daughter of Cecrops, worshipped on the Acropolis at Athens, Hdt. 8. 53, 2.
 ἀγλαφύρως, Adv. *without polish, inelegantly*, Ath. 431 D.
 ἀγλα-ὤψ, ὤψος, ὅ, ἡ, *bright-eyed, beaming*, πύκνη Soph. O. T. 214 (lyr.).
 ἀγλευκής, ἐς, (γλεύκος) *not sweet, sour, harsh*, Xen. ap. Suid., whence Zeune has received it (in comp.) for ἀγλυκής in Hier. 1, 21, and restored it for ἀτερπές and ἀκλεέστατον in Oec. 8, 3 and 4; opp. to γλυκὺς Arist. Probl. 4, 12, 1; οἶνος Luc. Lexiph. 6; cf. Lob. Phryn. 536:—metaph. of the style of Thucyd. *harsh, crabbed*, Hermogen. — In Nic. Al. 171, ἀγλευκὴ θάλασσαν should prob. be read for ἀγλευκην.
 ἀγληνος, *on, without γλῆνη, i. e. blind*, Nonn. Jo. g. v. 6.
 ἀγλῆς, gen. ἀγλῆδος, not so well ἀγλῆδος (Dind. Ar. Ach. 763), ἡ:—only used in pl., a head of garlic, which is made up of several cloves, Ar. l. c., Vesp. 680: cf. γέλλγς.
 ἀ-γλισχρος, *on, not sticky*, Hipp. 77 D, Theophr. C. P. 6. 11, 16.
 ἀ-γλυκής, ἐς, = ἀγλευκής, q. v., Theophr. C. P. 6. 16, 2.
 ἀ-γλύφος, *on, unheven*, Schol. Soph. O. C. 101.
 ἀγλωσσία, Att. -ττία, ἡ, *want of elocution*, Eur. Fr. 57.
 ἀγλωσσος, Att. -ττος, *on, without tongue*, of the crocodile, Arist. Part. An. 4. 11, 2; of a finte (cf. γλῶσσα III. 1), Poll. 2. 108:—Adv. -τως Id. 6. 145. II. tongueless, inelegant, Plat. elinguis, Pind. N. 8. 41, Ar. Fr. 570, Anth., etc. 2. = βάρβαρος; οὐθ' Ἑλλάς (= Ἑλλην) οὐτ' ἀγλωσσος Soph. Tr. 1060.
 ἄγμα, τό, (ἀγνυμι, ἔαγα) *a fragment*, Plut. Philop. 6.
 ἄγμος, ὅ, (ἀγνυμι) *a breakage, fracture of a bone*, περὶ ἄγμων title of a treatise by Hipp. II. *a broken cliff, crag*, Eur. I. T. 263; in pl., Id. Bacch. 1094, Nic. Al. 391.
 ἀ-γναμπτος, *on, unbending, inflexible*, Orph. Lith. 27; τὸ πρὸς ἡδονάς . . ἀγναμπτον Plut. Cato Mi. 11, cf. Anth. Plan. 4. 278:—in Aesch. Pr. 163, the metre requires a short penult; Dind. suggests ἀγναφον, citing Hesych. ἀκαρθον (l. ἀγναφον) ἀγναμπτον.
 ἀ-γναπτος, *on, of cloth, not fulled or carded*, and so, *new*, Plut. 2. 691 D. II. *not cleansed, unwashed*, Ib. 169 C.
 ἀγνῶφος, *on, (γνῶπτω) = foreg.*, Ev. Matth. g. 16, Marc. 2. 21.
 ἀγνεία, ἡ, (ἀγνεύω) *purity, chastity*, Soph. O. T. 864 (lyr.), Anth. P. append. 99, N. T.; τῶν θεῶν Antipho 116. 11. II. *strict observance of religious duties*, Plat. Legg. 909 E, etc.:—in pl. *purifications*, Isocr. 225 D, Pseudo-Phoc. 215, Joseph. B. J. prooem. 10.
 ἀγνεύμα, τό, (ἀγνεύω) *chaste conduct, chastity*, Eur. Tro. 501.
 ἀγνευτήριον, τό, *a place of purification*, A. B. 267, 9, Eccl.
 ἀγνευτικός, ὅ, ὄν, *preserving chastity*, opp. to ἀφροδισιαστικός Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 30. II. *act. purificatory*, τὸ ἄγν. *a sin-offering*, Philo 2. 206.
 ἀγνεύτρια, ἡ, *a female purifier*, Gloss.
 ἀγνεύω, f. εὐσω: pf. ἤγνευκα Dem. l. citand. To consider as part of purity, make it a point of religion, c. inf., ἀγνεύουσι ἐμψυχον μηδὲν κτείνειν Hdt. 1. 140: absol. *to be pure, ὀρθὸς ὄντις πᾶς ἂν ἀγνεύει* φαγάν; Aesch. Supp. 226, cf. Plat. Legg. 837 C; c. acc. rei, χεῖρας ἀγνεύει Eur. I. T. 1227; ἀγνεύων θύειν Lys. 107, 39; ἀγνεύεις ἐτι Alex. Ἀπεγλ. 1. 6: *to keep oneself pure from, τινός* Dem. 618. 10. II. *act. = ἀγνίζω, to purify*, Lat. *lustrare*, Antipho 119. 11.
 ἀγνεών, ὄνως, ὁ, *a place of purity*, per antiphr. for a brothel, Clearch. ap. Ath. 515 F.
 ἀγνίζω: f. Att. ἰῶ: (ἀγνός). To make pure, to purify, cleanse away, esp. by water (τὸ πῦρ καθαίρει . . τὸ ὕδωρ ἀγνίζει Plut. 2. 263 E), λύμαθ' ἀγνίσας ἐμά Soph. Aj. 655: τί τινος, χεῖρας σὰς ἀγνίσας μιάματος Eur. H. F. 1324; freq. in LXX, N. T.:—late also in Med., but cf. ἀφαγνίζω.
 II. ἄγν. τὸν θανόντα *to hallow the dead by fire*, so that he may be received with favour by the gods below, Soph. Ant. 545, cf. Diphil. Incert. 3. 1:—Pass., σώμαθ' ἡγνίσθη πυρὶ Eur. Supp. 1211: hence 2. *to burn up, destroy*, Soph. Fr. 119.
 ἄγνιος, α, *on, made of ἄγνος or withy*, Plut. 2. 693 F.
 ἄγνισμα, τό, *a purification, expiation, ματῶν ἄγν. φόνου*, of Orestes, Aesch. Eum. 325 (lyr.); also in LXX.
 ἄγνισμός, ὁ, *purification, expiation*, ἄγν. ποιεῖσθαι Dion. H. 3. 22; τοῖς ἄγν. τοῖς πρὸ τῶν Θεσμοφορίων C. I. 3562; ἄγν. τῷ ὕδατι LXX (Num. 6. 3).
 ἀγνιστέος, α, *on, verb. Adj. to be purified*, Eur. I. T. 1199.
 ἀγνιστήριον, τό, *a means of purifying* (cf. περιμραντήριον), Hero 219.
 ἀγνιστής, οὐ, ὁ, *a purifier*, like ἀγνίτης, Gloss.
 ἀγνιστικός, ὅ, ὄν, (ἀγνί(ω) = ἀγνευτικός II, Eust. 43. 6.
 ἀγνίτης [τ], *on, ὁ, (ἀγνί(ω)) a purifier, θεοὶ ἀγνίται Poll. 1. 24. II. one who requires purification*, like ἰκέτης, Hesych., A. B. 338 (ubi ἀγίτης).
 ἀγνοέω, Ep. ἀγνοέω, 3. sing. subj. ἀγνοῖται Od. 24. 218: impf. ἡγνούων Isocr., etc.: fut. ἀγνοήσω Bacchyl. 31, Isocr. 285 C, Dem. 885. 2, 1266. 19: aor. ἡγνούσα Aesch. Eum. 134, Thuc., etc., Ep. ἡγνούσα II. 2. 807, Hes. Th., also Ep. contr. 3. sing. ἀγνώσασκε Od. 23. 95: pf. ἡγνούκα Plat. Soph. 221 D, Alex. Ἀποκοπτ. 1:—Pass., fut. (of med. form) ἀγνοήσομαι, v. inf. : ἀγνοήθησομαι v. l. Luc. J. Trag. 5: aor. ἡγνούσθην, v. inf. : pf. ἡγνούμαι Isocr. Antid. § 182, Plat. (This verb implies a form ἄ-γνοος = ἀγνώω II; for it cannot be compd. of α- priv., ναέω, cf. α- 1, fin. For the Root, v. sub γιγνώσκω.) Not to perceive or know, Lat. *ignorare*; Hom., almost always in Ep. aor., ἀνδρ' ἀγνούσας: ἰδάει from not recognising him, Od. 20. 15, cf. Thuc. 2. 49, Plat. Phaedr. 228 A; but mostly with negat., οὐκ ἡγνούσεν he perceived or knew well (v. supr.); μηδὲν ἀγνέει learn all, Eur. Andr. 899.—Construct..

mostly c. acc. *to be ignorant of*, Hdt. 4. 156, Soph. Tr. 78, Plat.; ἐαυτοὺς ἄγν. *to forget their former selves*, Dem. 151. 7; τὴν πόλιν ἄγν. *not to discern public opinion*, Id. 413. 11, etc.; also *περὶ τινος* Plat. Phaedr. 277 D; also c. gen. pers. add., ἀγνοοῦντες ἀλλήλων ὃ τὴν λέγουμεν Plat. Gorg. 517 C:—dependent clauses are added in part., τίς . . ἀγνοεῖ τὸν ἐκείθεν πόλεμον δεῦρο ἤξοντα; Dem. 13. 17; or with a Conjunct., οὐδέτις ἀγνοεῖ ὅτι . . Id. 565. 8, etc.; ἀγνοῶν εἰ . . Xen. An. 6. 5, 12:—Pass. *not to be known*, Plat. Euthyphro 4 A, Hipp. Ma. 294 D, etc.; ἀγνοοῦμενα δηρ . . ἀγαθὰ ἐστί Id. Rep. 506 A; ἡγνοῖσθαι ἐμπύσιν ὅτι . . Id. Legg. 797 A; ὑπελάμβανον ἀγνοήσεσθαι they expected that they should escape notice, Dem. 310. 7; καὶ μὲν οὐ παρεθέντα οὐδ' ἀγνοῖνθαι Id. 326. 25, cf. Isocr. Antid. l. c.; τὰ ἡγνοημένα unknown parts, Arr. An. 7. 1, 4.
 II. absol. *to go wrong, make a false step*, first in Antipho 134. 30, Isocr. 167 C; part. ἀγνώων *ignorantly, by mistake*, Andoc. 29. 238, Xen. An. 7. 3. 38, Arist.: in moral sense, *to be ignorant of what is right, to act amiss*, Polyb. 5. 11, 5, cf. Ep. Hebr. 5. 2.
 ἄγνόημα, τό, *a fault of ignorance, oversight*, ἄγν. ἕτερον προσαγνοεῖν Theophr. H. P. 9. 4, 8, cf. LXX, N. T.
 ἄγνοητέον, verb. Adj., with negat., οὐκ ἄγν. *one must not fail to remark*, Diosc. prooem. 1, Philo.
 ἀγνοητικός, ὅ, ὄν, *mistaken*, τὰ ἀ. πράττειν Arist. Eth. E. 7. 13, 3.
 ἀγνοῖα, ἡ, (v. sub γιγνώσκω) *want of perception, ignorance*, ἀγνοῖα Aesch. Ag. 1596; ἀγνοίας ὑπο Supp. 499; ἡν ὑπ' ἀγνοίας ὄρῃς whom seeing you pretend not to know, Soph. Tr. 419; ἀγνοία ἐξαμαρτάνει Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 38, cf. Thuc. 8. 92, 11, Ar. Av. 577, Dem.:—in logic, ἡ τοῦ ἐλέγχου ἄγν., *ignoratio elenchi*, *ignorance of the conditions of a valid proof*, Arist. Soph. Elench. 4, 10, cf. 5, 5-6. II. = ἀγνόημα, a mistake, Dem. 271. 15., 1472. 5. [In Poets sometimes ἀγνοῖα, Soph. Tr. 350, Ph. 129; and this is old Att., acc. to Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 1579. 29, cf. Moer. 191, Lob. Phryn. 494. Cf. ἀνοῖα.]
 ἀγνοῖω, Ep. for ἀγνοέω.
 ἀγνοοῦντως, Adv. of ἀγνοέω, *ignorantly*, Arist. Top. 2. 9, 4.
 ἄγνο-ποιός, ὄν, *making pure*, Eccl.
 ἄγνο-πόλος, ὄν, (πολέω) *pure*, Δημήτηρ Orph. H. 18. 12. II. *act. making pure*, Id. Arg. 38.
 ἄγνό-ρετος, *on, pure-flavoured*, ποταμός Aesch. Pr. 435 (lyr.): poet. form.
 ἄγνός, ὅ, ὄν, (ἀγνος) *full of ἄγνος or religious awe*, Hom. (only in Od.), etc.: I. of places and things dedicated to gods, *hallowed, holy, sacred*, ἐορτή Od. 21. 259; of frankincense, ἀγνὴ ὀσμὴ Xenophon. 1. 7 Bgk.; ἄλσος h. Hom. Merc. 187, Pind.; τέμενος Id. P. 4. 363; ὕδωρ Id. 1. 6. 109; πυρὸς ἀγνύταται παγαί Id. P. 1. 41; αἰθέρ Aesch. Pr. 281; φάος, λαυτρόν Soph. El. 86, Ant. 1201; θύματα Id. Tr. 287; χρηστήρια Eur. Ion 243, etc.; χῆρον οὐχ ἄγρὸν πατεῖν a spot not holy to tread on, Soph. O. C. 37. 2. of divine persons, *chaste, pure*, Hom., mostly of Artemis, χρυσόθρονος Ἄ. ἀγνὴ Od. 5. 123, cf. 18. 202, al.; also, ἄ. Περσεφόνεια 18. 202, cf. h. Cer. 337, 439; of Demeter, h. Cer. 203; ἀγναὶ θεαί, of Demeter and Persephone, C. I. 5431, 5643; of other gods, as Apollo, Pind. P. 9. 112; Zeus, Aesch. Supp. 652;—also of the attributes of gods, θεῶν σέβας Soph. O. T. 830, cf. Ph. 1259. II. after Hom., of persons, *undefiled, chaste, pure*, of maidens, Pind. P. 4. 183, Aesch. Ag. 244, Fr. 238; so of Hippolytus, Eur. Hipp. 102; and c. gen., λέχους ἄγρὸν δέμας Ib. 1003; γάμος ἄγρὸς Plat. Legg. 840 D; ἀγνὴ ἀπ' ἀνδρὸς συνουσίας Jusj. ap. Dem. 1371. 23. 2. *pure from blood, guiltless, innocent*, ἀγροὶ τοῦτ' ἡγνὴ τὴν κόρην Soph. Ant. 889; ἀγνὸς χεῖρας Eur. Or. 1604; μητροκτόνος . . τὸθ' ἀγρὸς ὦν Id. El. 1607, cf. I. A. 940; ὅθ' ἀγρὸς ἡ, says Hercules, when I had been purified from blood, Soph. Tr. 258: c. gen., ἀγρὸς αἵματος Eur. Hipp. 316; φόνου Plat. Legg. 759 C. 3. generally, in moral sense, ἄ. κρίσις *pure, upright*, Pind. O. 3. 37; ψυχῆς φιλία ἄ. Xen. Symp. 8, 15, etc. 4. Δαμπαρὸς ἀκτὰς δέμας ἀγρὸν ἵεναι *to keep the body pure from food, abstain from* . . Eur. Hipp. 138. 5. ἐν ἀγνῷ ἵζεσθαι *on pure, holy ground*, Aesch. Supp. 223. III. Adv., ἀγνῶς καὶ καθαρῶς h. Hom. Ap. 121, Hes. Op. 339; ἄ. ἔχειν Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 10.—Cf. ἄγνος fin.
 ἄγνος, ἡ, Att. ὅ (Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 230 B), = λύγος, a willow-like tree, the branches of which were strewed by matrons on their beds at the Thesmophoria, vitex agnus castus (still called ἀγνεῖα), h. Hom. Merc. 410, Chionid. Ἦρ. 2, ubi v. Meineke, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 49. (It was associated with the notion of chastity from the likeness of its name to ἀγρός, ἡ, ὄν.) II. ἄγνος, ὅ, name of a fish, Ath. 356 A. III. a kind of bird, Suid.
 ἄγνό-στομος, *on, with pure mouth*, Tzetz. Chil. 6. 36.
 ἄγνο-τέλης, ἐς, *worshipped in holy rites*, Θέμυς Orph. Arg. 551.
 ἀγνότης, ἡ, (ἀγνός) *purity, chastity*, C. I. 1133, 2 Ep. Cor. 2. 2.
 ἀγνυθες, ὄν, αἰ, *stones hung to the threads of the warp to keep them straight*, Plut. 2. 156 B; cf. Poll. 7. 36, and v. sub λαΐα, κανών.
 ἄγνυμι, 3. dual ἄγνυτον Hom. (v. inf.). fut. ἄζω (κατ-) II. 8. 403: aor. 1. ἔαφα Hom. (κατ- Plat.), ἤφα II. 23. 392; imper. ἄζον 6. 306; part. ἄζας 16. 371, Eur. Hel. 1598 (but in Lys. 100. 5 (κατ-) ἔαζαντες, perh. to distinguish it from the 1. aor. of ἄγω); inf. ἔααι Ap. Rh.:—Pass., pres. (v. inf.). aor. 2. ἔαγην Hom. and Att. (v. inf.): pf. act. (in pass. sense) ἔαγα, Ion. ἔηγα (but only in comp. κατ-) Hes., Hdt., Att.: a pf. pass. κατ-ἔαγμα Luc. Tim. 10. (ἀγνυμι orig. had the digamma, which remained in the form κανέγας (v. κατὰγνυμι), and in the Aeol. Φεάγε, Ahrens D. Aeol. 32; so that the Root was Fay, whence ἀγῆ [ā], ἀ-ἄγῆς, ναν-ἄγῶς, ἀγμός, perh. ἀκτῆ; cf. Skt. bhañg, bhañgmi (frangio), bhañgas (fractura)) [ā by nature, as appears from the pf. ἔαγα, Ion. ἔηγα; in aor. pass. ἔαγην Hom. and later Ep. commonly shorten the penult., (whereas in Att. κατ-ἔαγην is always found); so in the unaugm. form α is short, v. supr.; even Hom. however has ἔαγην, II. 11.

559.] *To break, shiver*, εἰσω δ' ἀσπίδ' ἔαζε Il. 7. 270; ἤξε θεὰ (υἱὸν 23. 392; ἄρματα . . ἄσαντ' (i.e. ἄσαντε, agreeing with ἵπποι) ἐν πρώτῃ ρυμῇ Il. 16. 371; νῆας . . ἔσαν κύματα Od. 3. 298; but, *πρὸ τε κύματ' ἔαζεν broke the waves*, Od. 5. 385; ἄγνυτον ὕλην *crashed through it*, of wild boars, Il. 12. 148; ἄγνυσι κεραυνὸν Anth. Plan. 250.—*Pass.* with pf. ἔαγα, *to be broken or shivered*, ἐν χεῖρεσσιν ἀγῆ εἶρος Il. 3. 367, cf. 16. 801; *ἐν καλοῦς ἐάγη δολιχὸν δόρυ* 13. 162; πάταγος . . ἄγνυμενάν (sc. of the trees), 16. 769; νῆών τ' ἅμα ἄγνυμενάν (cf. ναυάγιον) Od. 10. 123; τοῦ δ' ἐξελακομένοιο πάλιν ἀγεν ὕξεις ὄγκοι as the arrow was drawn back out of the wound the barbs broke (where others join πάλιν ἀγεν, *were bent back and broken*), Il. 4. 214; in Hdt. 1. 185, 7, ποταμὸς περὶ καμπὰς πολλὰς ἀγνύμενος is merely a river with a broken, i.e. winding, course:—*metaph.*, ἄγνυτο ἡχώ the sound spread around, Hes. Sc. 279, 348; so, κέλαδος ἀγνύμετος διὰ στόματος, of the notes of song, Pind. (?) Fr. 238. The Act. never appears in Prose, and the Pass. once, in Hdt.; the compd. *κατάγνυμι* being in far more general use, v. sub voc. Later forms are (κατ')άσσω, (κατ')αγνώ.

ἀγνώδης, es, (εἶδος) like a willow, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 4. **ἀγνώμων**, to be ἀγνώμων, to act without right feeling, act unfairly, Xen. Hell. 1. 7. 33; ἀγν. εἰς or πρὸς τινα to act unfeelingly or unfairly towards one, Dem. 257. 14 (in pf.), 309. 25, Apollod. Adu. 1; with a neut. Adj., μὴ νυν τὰ θνητὰ θνητὸς ὦν ἀγνώμωνε Trag. ap. Clem. Al. 521; ἀγν. περὶ τινα, περὶ τι Plut. Cam. 28, Alcib. 19:—*Pass.* to be unfairly treated, Id. 2. 484 A; ἀγνυμονηθεὶς Id. Cam. 18, etc.

ἀγνώμοσύνη, ἡ, want of acquaintance with a thing, want of knowledge, Plat. Theat. 199 D. **ἀγνώμων**, 2. want of sense, folly, Theogn. 806: senseless pride, arrogance, obstinacy, Hdt. 2. 172, Eur. Bacch. 885 (lyr.); πρὸς ἀγν. πράττειναι Hdt. 4. 93; ἀγνώμοσύνῃ χρᾶσθαι Id. 5. 83; ὅπ' ἀγνώμοσύνῃς 9. 3. **ἀγνώμων**, 3. want of feeling, unkindness, unfairness, Soph. Tr. 1266 (l. susp.), Dem. 311. 7; ἀγν. τύχης, Lat. iniquitas fortunae, Id. 297. 7. **ἀγνώμων**, 4. in pl. misunderstandings, Xen. An. 2. 5, 6.

ἀγνώμων, ov, gen. onos, (γνώμη) ill-judging, senseless, Theogn. 1260 (si vera l.), Pind. O. 8. 79, Plat. Phaedr. 275 B; opp. to μετὰ λογισμὸν πράττειν Menand. Incert. 267; inconsiderate, Hipp. Aër. 290:—*Adv.* -ῶνως, senselessly, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 11, etc.; ἀγν. ἔχειν Dem. 25. 18. **ἀγνώμων**, 2. headstrong, reckless, arrogant, (in Comp. -ονέστερος) Hdt. 9. 41; in Sup., Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 26. **ἀγνώμων**, 3. unfeeling, unkind, hard-hearted, Φοῖβος τε κάμοι μὴ γένῃσθ' ἀγνώμονες Soph. O. C. 86; of judges, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 5; joined with ἀχάριστος, Id. Cyr. 3. 49, cf. Mem. 2. 10, 3; of Midias, Dem. 546. 3; ἡ ἀγνώμων, i.e. fortune, Isocr. Epist. 10. 3:—*esp.* ignoring one's debts, Ulp. ad Dem. 25. 19; ἀγν. περὶ τὰς ἀποδόσεις Luc. Hermot. 10. **ἀγνώμων**, 4. unknowing, in ignorance, ἀγν. πλανᾶσθαι Hipp. 343. 20. **II.** of things, senseless, brute, Aeschin. 88. 37; also, φρονούσαν θνητὰ κοῦκ ἀγνώμονα (neut. pl.) Soph. Tr. 473. **ἀγνώμων**, 2. pass. ill-judged of, unforseen, Parthen. **III.** of horses, without the teeth that tell the age (γνώμονες) Poll. 1. 182; cf. ἀπογνώμων. [ἀγν-, only in Manetho 5. 338.]

ἀγνώριος, ov, unascertained, Theophr. H. P. 1. 2, 3. **ἀγνώσις**, ὅς, ἡ, (γνώσις) *γνώσις*, cf. Lob. de Adj. Imobil. 4, 7): **ἀγνώσις**, 1. pass. unknowing, mostly of persons, ἀγνώσις ἀλλήλοισι Od. 5. 79; ἀγνώσις πρὸς ἀγνῶτ' εἶπε Aesch. Cho. 677, cf. Supp. 993, Soph. Ph. 1008; ἀγνώσις πατρί clam pater, Eur. Ion 14; so in Prose. ἀγν. τοῖς ἐν τῇ νηὶ Thuc. 1. 137, cf. Plat. Rep. 375 E, al. **b.** of things, dark, obscure, unintelligible, φωνή, φθόγγος Aesch. Ag. 1051, Soph. Ant. 1001; ἀγν. δόκησις, a dark, vague suspicion, Id. O. T. 681. **ἀγνώσις**, 2. not known, obscure, ignoble, ἀγν., ἀκλῆς Eur. I. A. 19; οὐκ ἀγνῶτα νίκαι a victory not unknown to fame, Pind. I. 2. 19. **II.** act. not knowing, ignorant, Soph. O. T. 1133; σοῦ μὲν τυχὼν ἀγνώτως unable to appreciate me, Ib. 677; ἀγνώσις, τί δύναται . . Xen. Oec. 20, 13. **III.** c. gen., where the sense fluctuates between pass. and act., χθῶν οὐκ ἀγν. θρῶν Pind. P. 9. 103, cf. I. 2. 44; ἀγνῶτες ἀλλήλων Thuc. 3. 53; ὁ ἀγν. τῶν λόγων Arist. Soph. Elench. 22, 4.

ἀγνώσις, ἡ, a not knowing, ignorance, Hipp. Vet. Med. 11; συμφορὰς ἀγν. Eur. Med. 1204; διὰ τὴν ἀλλήλων ἀγν. from not knowing one another, Thuc. 8. 66: absol., opp. to γνῶσις, Plat. Soph. 267 B. **II.** a being unknown, obscurity, Plat. Menex. 238 D. **ἀγνώσις**, = ἀγνώσις, a pres. only used in late Poets, as Musae. 249, Dion. P. 173, Coluth. 8, Nonn., etc., as also in Luc. Ep. Sat. 25 (with v. l. ἀγνώσις), prob. formed backward from the Hom. form ἀγνώσασκε (v. sub ἀγνώσις) on the analogy of λυμῶσαι, etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 607 sq.

ἀγνώστος, ov, unknown, τινί Od. 2. 175 (or, perh., unexpected): unheard of, forgotten, like ἀδῆλος, Minnemi. 5. 7; v. sub σιωπή, I. 1; ἀγν. ἐς γῆν Eur. I. T. 94:—so also in the form ἀγνώσις, γινῶσις κοῦκ ἀγνῶτα σοὶ Soph. O. T. 58; ἀγνῶτα τοῖς θεωμένοις Ar. Ran. 926. **2.** not to be known, ἀγνώστον τινα τεύχειν Od. 13. 191; πάντεσσι Ib. 397; ἀγνώστῳ τῷ γλώσσῳσαν most unintelligible in tongue, Thuc. 3. 94. **3.** in Plat. and Arist. not a subject of knowledge, unknowable, ἀλογα καὶ ἀγν. Plat. Theat. 202 B, cf. Arist. Metaph. 6. 10, 18; in Comp. harder to know, Ib. I (min.), 3. 1. **4.** as the name of a divinity at Athens, νῆ τὸν Ἀγνώστον Luc. Philop. 9, cf. Act. Ap. 17. 23; in pl. θεῶν . . ὀνομαζομένων ἀγνώστον Paus. 1. 1, 4. **II.** act. not knowing, ignorant of, ψευδῶν Pind. O. 6. 113, cf. Luc. Halc. 3:—*Adv.* -τως, Clem. Al. 881.

ἀγνήραϊνω, ποῖτ. for ἀναγνήραϊνω, Il. 21. 347. **ἀγνής**, ἡ, (ἀγῆα) a throttling, like ἀγῆα, E. M. 194. 50. **ἀγνήγυσις**, ἡ, (γῆγυσις) abstinence from murmuring, patience, Eccl. **ἀ-γῆγυσις**, ov, not murmuring, Eccl. **ἀ-γῆγυσις**, ov, not to be bewitched or beguiled, Synes. 135 B. **II.** Act. without guile: Adv. -τως, Cic. Att. 12. 3, 1. **ἀ-γῆγυσις**, ov, without grinders, ἀγ. αἰὼν toothless age, Diocles Incert. 1.

ἀ-γῆγυσις, ov, not nailed, unfastened, Jo. Chrys.

ἀγνόνατος, ov, (γῆγυσις) without a knee, Arist. Incess. An. 9. 4. **2.** metaph., not bending the knee, inflexible, Socr. H. E. 6. 15. **II.** of plants, without knots or joints, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 7.

ἀγνόνη, to be ἀγνόνη or unfruitful, Theophr. H. P. 9. 18. 3, al.

ἀγνόνη, ἡ, unfruitfulness, Plut. Rom. 24.

ἀγνόνη, ov, (γῆγυσις): **1.** pass. unborn, Il. 3. 40 (which Augustus translated childless, Suet. Oct. 65). **2.** unborn, not yet born, Eur. Phoen. 1597. **II.** act. not producing, unfruitful, impotent, barren, of animals both male and female, Hipp. Aph. 1255, Art. 807, Arist. G. A. 1. 7, 2 (in Comp.), etc.; τόκοισιν ἀγνόνη, travail without issue, bringing no children to the birth, Soph. O. T. 27, cf. Hes. Op. 242, Hdt. 6. 139. **b.** of plants, Theophr. H. P. 1. 13, 4. al.; of sandy soil, Justin. M. 348 B. **c.** metaph., ἀγ. ἡμέρα a day unlucky for begetting children, Hipp. 1053 D; ἀγ. ποιητής, opp. to γόνιμος, Plut. 2. 348 B:—in the Pythag. language 7 was an ἀγνόνη ἀριθμός, not being divisible by any number, nor a factor of any number under 12 (cf. δειπάρθεος), Clem. Al. 811. **2.** c. gen. not productive of, barren of or in, σοφίας Plat. Theat. 150 C, cf. 157 C; θηρίων Menex. 237 D; κακῶν ἀγ. Bios Id. Ax. 370 D.

III. childless, γένος Eur. H. F. 887, v. supr.

ἀ-γῆγυσις, ov, unmourned, Aesch. Th. 1063 (lyr.).

ἀγορά [ἀγ], ἡ, Ion. ἀγορή, ἡ, ἡ: (ἀγείρω). Any assembly, esp. an Assembly of the People, opp. to the Council of Chiefs (Βουλὴ, θῶκος) Il. 2. 51, 93, sq., Od. 2. 26, etc.; the absence of ἀγορά βουλευφόρος among the Cyclopes (Od. 9. 112) is a mark of barbarism. In the ἀγορά, sitting was the proper posture, Il. 2. 96, cf. 99; standing denoted tumult or terror, 18. 246; ἀγορά Πυλῶτιδες, of the Amphictyonic Council at Pylae, Soph. Tr. 638, cf. Ion 1. 3; in Pind., even of the gods, μακρόρων ἀγ. I. 8. 59, cf. A. B. 210:—Phrases, some of which may belong to signif. II. 1, καθίζειν ἀγορῇν to hold an assembly, opp. to λύειν ἀγ. to dissolve it, Od. 2. 69, cf. Il. 1. 305; ἀγορῇνδε καλέειν, κηρύσσειν Il. 1. 54, 2. 51; ἀγορῇν ποιεῖσθαι or τίθεσθαι, εἰς τὴν ἀγ. εἰσιναί, ἀγείρεσθαι, ἀγορῇνδε καθέζεσθαι Hom., etc.—This sense is more freq. in Ep. than Att., but we have ἀγορᾶν οὐνάγειν and οὐαλέγειν Xen. An. 5. 7, 3; ποιεῖν Aeschin. 57. 37:—in late Prose, ἀγ. δικῶν προθεῖναι, καταστήσασθαι, to express the Rom. conventus agere, Luc. Bis Acc. 4 and 12. **2.** generally, a tribe, people, Pind. N. 3. 32. **II.** the place of Assembly, Rom. forum, τοὺς δ' εἰρ' ἐν ἀγορῇ Il. 7. 382; ἵνα σφ' ἀγ. τε θέμυ τε 11. 807, cf. 2. 788, 7. 345, Od. 6. 266, 8. 5, sq.; also in pl., Od. 8. 16. **2.** as in Hom. the ἀγορά was used not only for meetings, trials at law and other public purposes, it is likely that it was also used as a market-place, like the Roman Forum, but the first passage in which this distinctly appears seems to be in Epigr. Hom. 14. 5, πολλὰ μὲν ἐν ἀγορῇ πωλούμενα, πολλὰ δ' ἀγῶναι: but it is freq. in all later authors (though signs, II. 1 and II. 2 are often blended), προμῶνις ἀγορᾶς ἐπὶ Pind. P. 5. 125; θεοὶ . . ἀγορᾶς ἐπισκοποῖ Aesch. Th. 272; μέση Τραχυνίαν ἀγ. Soph. Tr. 424; οὐτε ἀγορῇ οὐτε ἀστεί δέχεσθαι Thuc. 6. 44; in Theogn. 268 οὐκ . . εἰς ἀγ. ἐρχεται is a sign of poverty; but to frequent or lounge in the market was held to be disreputable, δαγῶναι . . ἀγορᾶς χρᾶναι κύκλον Eur. Or. 919; ἐξ ἀγορᾶς εἰ Ar. Eq. 181, etc.; cf. ἀγοραῖος II; εἰς ἀγ. ἐμβάλλειν to go into the forum, i.e. be a citizen, Lycourg. 145. 23; ἐν τῇ ἀγ. ἐργάζεσθαι to trade in the market, Dem. 1308. 9; εἰς τὴν ἀγ. πλάττειν τι to make it for the market, Id. 47. 14. **III.** the business of the ἀγορά: **1.** public speaking, gift of speaking, mostly in pl., ἐσχ' ἀγορᾶν withheld him from speaking, Il. 2. 275; οἱ δ' ἀγορᾶς ἀγόρευον Ib. 788, cf. Od. 4. 818; ψῆδ' ἀντ' ἀγορᾶς μένος Solon 1. **2.** things sold in the ἀγορά, the market, provisions, Lat. annona; ἀγορᾶν παρασκευάζειν, Lat. commercium offerre, to hold a market for any one, Thuc. 7. 40, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 11; ἀγ. παρέχειν Thuc. 6. 50, Xen., etc.; ἀγειν Xen. An. 5. 7, 33, etc.; opp. to ἀγορᾶ χρήσθαι, to have supplies, Xen. An. 7. 6, 24; τῆς ἀγ. εἰργεσθαι to be barred from it, Thuc. 1. 67, Plut. Pericl. 29; ἀγορᾶς περικύπτειν to stop the market Dion. H. 10. 43; ἀγ. ἐλευθέρα, i.e. καθὰ τῶν ἀνίων πάντων, Arist. Pol. 7. 12, 3, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 3; opp. to ἀγ. ἀναγκαῖα Arist. Pol. 7. 12, 7; οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἀγ. market people, Xen. An. 1. 2, 18, cf. Ar. Eq. 181. **b.** market, sale, ἀγ. τῶν βιβλίων, τῶν παρθένων Luc. Indoct. 19, Ael. V. H. 4. 1; cf. Nicoch. Kévt. 2, et ibi Meineke. **IV.** as a mark of time, ἀγορὰ πλήθουσα the forenoon, when the market-place was full, and the ordinary business was going on, ἀγορῆς πληθύνουσις Hdt. 4. 181; ἀγορᾶς πληθύνουσις Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 10; περὶ or ἀμφὶ ἀγορᾶν πλήθουσαν Id. An. 2. 1, 7, 1. 8, 1; ἐν ἀγορᾷ πληθύνει Plat. Gorg. 469 D; also called ἀγορῆς πληθύνει, Hdt. 2. 173, 7. 223; ποῖτ. ἐν ἀγορᾷ πληθύνοντος ὄχλου Pind. P. 4. 151; πρὶν ἀγορᾶν πεπληθύναι Pherecr. Adu. 9;—opp. to ἀγορῆς διδούσις the time just after mid-day, when they went home from market, Hdt. 3. 104, cf. Xen. Oec. 12, 1.

ἀγοράζω [ἀγ], fut. ἀσσω Ar. Lys. 633, ἀγοράω LXX (Neh. 10. 31): aor. ἡγόρασα Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 18, Dem., etc.; pf. ἡγόρακα Arist. Oec. 2. 34, 5, Polyb.:—*Med.*, aor. ἡγορασάμην Dem. 1223. 20; pf. ἡγόρασμαι (v. infir.):—*Pass.*, aor. ἡγοράσθην Id. 1360. 19; pf. ἡγόρασμαι Isac. 71, 22, Menand. Incert. 214. **To be in the ἀγορά, frequent** it, αἱ γυναικες ἀγ. καὶ καπηλεύουσι, in Egypt, Hdt. 2. 35, 4. 164, cf. Arist. Phys. 2. 4, 2; to occupy the market-place, of troops, Thuc. 6. 51. **2.** to buy in the market, buy, purchase, πωλεῖν, ἀγοράζειν Ar. Ach. 625, cf. Pl. 984; ἐπιτήδεια ἀγ. Xen. An. 1. 5, 10; and this became the common sense:—*Med.* to buy for oneself, Xen. An. 1. 3, 14, Dem. 1215. 2; pf. pass. in med. sense, ἀντὶ τοῦ ἡγοράσθαι αὐτοῖς τὸν οἶνον Dem. 929. 6. **3.** as a mark of idle fellows, to haunt the ἀγορά, lounge there, Corinna and Pind. ap. Schol. Ar. Ach. 720; ἀγοράζαίτινος (a crisis for ἀγοράσαι ἀγέμενος) οὐδεὶς nor shall any one lounge in the ἀγορά till he has

got a beard, Dind. Ar. Eq. 1373; ἀγοράζειν εἰς πόλιν, stroll in, Thuc. 6. 51; cf. sq. 11. 2. [ἀγ- properly; but ἀγ- in Com. Anon. 4. p. 620.]

ἀγοραίος [ἀγ] ον, fem. also ἀγοραία (as epith. of Artemis and Athena, Paus. 5. 15. 4., 3. 11. 9, etc.). In, of, or belonging to the ἀγορά, Zeús Ἀγ. as guardian of popular assemblies, Hdt. 5. 46, Aesch. Eum. 973 (lyr.), Eur. Heracl. 70; Ἐρμῆς Ἀγ. as patron of traffic, Ar. Eq. 297, cf. C. I. 2078, 2156, Paus. 1. 15, 1; and generally, θεοὶ ἀγ. Aesch. Ag. 90; cf. Th. 272.

2. of things, τὰ ἀγ. details of market-business, Plat. Rep. 425 C: ἄριστος ἀγ., a particular kind of good bread, Ath. 109 D.

II. frequenting the market, ὁ ἀγ. ὄχλος, δῆμος Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 23, Arist. Pol. 4. 3, 2., 6. 4, 14, etc.; τὸ ἀγ. πλήθος . . τὸ περὶ τὰς πράξεις καὶ τὰς ἀνάς καὶ τὰς ἐμπορίας καὶ τὰς καπηλείας διατρίβον Ib. 4. 4, 10:—ἀγοραῖοι (with or without ἀνθρωποι), οἱ, those who frequented the ἀγορά, loungers in the market, Lat. circumforanei, subrostrani, Hdt. 1. 93, 2. 41; opp. to ἐμποροί, Xen. Vect. 3, 13:—hence generally, the common sort, low fellows (cf. ἀγορά II. 2, ἀγοράζω 3), Ar. Ran. 1015, Plat. Prot. 347 C, Theophr. Char. 6, Act. Ap. 17. 5; and, in Comp., the baser sort, Ptolem. ap. Ath. 438 F:—hence Adv., ἀγοραῖος λέγειν Dion. H. de Rhet. 10. 11.

2. of things, low, mean, vulgar, common, σκώμματα Ar. Pax 750; τοὺς νοὺς ἀγοραῖος ἦττον . . πῶς Id. Fr. 397; ἀγ. φίλια Arist. Eth. N. 8. 13, 6, cf. Ib. 6, 4.

III. generally, proper to the ἀγορά, skilled in, suited to forensic speaking, Plut. Pericl. 11:—ἀγοραῖος (sc. ἡμέρα), a court-day, τὰς ἀγ. ποιεῖσθαι Strabo 629; also, ἀγεῖν τὸν ἀγοραῖον Joseph. A. J. 14. 10, 21, cf. ἀγορά II. 1, fin., Act. Ap. 19. 38; (in this sense some Gramm. write proparox. ἀγοραῖος, as in most Edd. of N. T.):—Adv., in forensic style, Plut. C. Gracch. 4, Anton. 24.

ἀγοραῖον μέν, to be ἀγοραῖος, Alex. Φαίδ. 1, Dion. H. 10. 48, C. I. 2483, 20; πρ. ἡκα Dio C. 52. 32.

ἀγοραῖονία, ἡ, the office of ἀγοραῖος, Arist. Pol. 7. 12, 7, C. I. 1104, al.

ἀγοραῖον μὲν, ἡ, ὅν, of or for the ἀγοραῖος or his office, ἀγ. ἄττα Plat. Rep. 425 D; νόμιμα Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 21; τιμὰ C. I. 1716.

II. for Lat. aediliculus, Dion. H. 6. 95, Plut. Pomp. 53.

ἀγοραῖον μὲν, τὸ, the court of the ἀγοραῖος, Plat. Legg. 917 E, C. I. 2374 e. 44 (add.), 2483, 25.

ἀγοραῖον μὲν, ὁν, of or in the forum, περίπατος C. I. 3545.

ἀγορὰ-νόμος, ὁ, a clerk of the market, who regulated buying and selling there, Ar. Ach. 723, al., Lys. 165. 34, freq. in C. I., v. Ind. iv; cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 67, Dict. of Antiqu. **II.** to translate the Lat. Aedilis, an officer who had similar duties, Dion. H. 6. 90, Plut. 2. 658 D.

ἀγοράομαι, almost wholly used in the Ep. forms, pres. ἀγοράσασθε, impf. ἡγοράσασθε, ἡγορόντων, aor. I only in 3 sing. ἀγορήσατο (v. infir.); but 2 sing. impf. ἡγοράσῃ occurs in Soph.; inf. ἀγοράσθαι in Theogn. 159; aor. I εὐαγορήσῃς (v. εὐηγορέω) Pind. I. 1. 73; in Hdt. 6. 11 the Mss. give the Ep. form ἡγορόντων; Dep. To meet in assembly, sit in debate, οἱ δὲ θεοὶ πᾶν Ζηνὶ καθήμενοι ἡγορόντων Il. 4. 1; also, like ἀγορεύω, to speak in the assembly, harangue, ὁ σφιν εὐφρονέων ἀγορήσατο Il. 1. 73., 9. 95, cf. Od. 7. 185; παῖσιν ἐοικότες ἀγοράσασθε, Il. 2. 337:—to speak, utter, εὐχολαί . . ἄς . . κεναυχέες ἡγοράσασθε 8. 230:—to speak or talk with, ἔως σὺ . . ἡγορῶ ξένους Soph. Tr. 601.

[ἀγ- Il. 2. 337, metri grat.; otherwise ἀγ-] ἀγοράσδω, Dor. for ἀγοράζω, Theocr. 15. 16. ἀγορεύω, Desid. of ἀγοράζω, to wish to buy, Lat. empturio, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1100.

ἀγοράσια, ἡ, a buying, purchase, Teleclid. Incert. 27, Diog. L., etc. ἀγοράσις, εὖς, ἡ, = foreg., Plat. Soph. 219 D, in pl.

ἀγοράσιον, τό, that which is bought or sold: mostly in pl. goods, wares, merchandise, Aeschin. 85. 37, Dem. 909. 27, etc., cf. Alex. Παγκρ. 1.

ἀγορασμός, ὁ, a purchasing, Phintys ap. Stob. 445. 19, Or. Sib. 2. 320.

II. purchase, LXX (Gen. 42. 19, al.), C. I. 4957. 20; in pl., Epigr. Gr. 714.

ἀγοραστής, ὁ, ὁ, the slave who had to buy provisions for the house, the purveyor, Xen. Mem. 1. 5, 2; in later authors ὀφονάτωρ, Lat. obsonator, Ath. 171 A:—generally, a buyer, μέτριος ἀγ. Menand. Φάν. 2.

ἀγοραστικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or for traffic or trade, commercial, Plat. Crat. 408 A: ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη) traffick, trade, commerce, Id. Soph. 223 C.

ἀγοραστός, ἡ, ὅν, verb. Adj. to be bought or sold, Gloss.

ἀγορατρός, ὁ, = πύλα γάρος, Delph. Inscr. in C. I. 1689 b.

ἀγοράραχος, ὁ, some kind of female official in Pelop. cities, C. I. 1446, 1451.

ἀγορευτήριον, τό, a place for speaking, C. I. 5759.

ἀγορευτός, ἡ, ὅν, utterable, to be spoken of, Just. M. 221 D.

ἀγορεύω (ἀγορά), with impf. ἡγορεύον Ep. ἀγορεύον Il. 1. 385:—fut. -εύσω often in Hom., (προ-) Plat. Theat. 147 E:—aor. ἡγόρευσα, Ep. ἀγ-, Hom., (ἀπ-) Plat. Theat. 200 D, Dem. 1021. 18., 1273. 2; (κατ-) Ar. Pax 107, (προ-) Xen. Mem. 3. 2, 1, Dem. 1006. 7; (συν-) Id. 397. 7; pf. ἡγόρευκα (προ-) Id. 157. 20:—Med., αὐτ. ἡγορευομένην (v. infir.):—Pass., fut. (of med. form) ἀγορευέσθαι (προ-) Xen. Hipparch. 2. 7 (where however the sense requires προαγορεύεται):—aor. ἡγορεύθην (προ-) Aesch. Pr. 834, Anaxil. Neott. 2, Philen. Incert. 16:—pf. ἡγόρευμαι, (παρ-) Hdt. 7. 13, (προ-) Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 35.

But in correct Att. writers, this Verb (and still more its compds.) is for the most part confined to the pres. and impf.; the fut. pf. and aor. being borrowed (sc. ἐρῶ, εἴρηκα, εἶπον, and their compds.), v. sub εἶπον; and recent Editors have endeavoured to alter the passages which contravene this rule, cf. Cobet V. LL. p. 36; but see Veitch Gr. Verbs s.v.—Cf. ἀν-, ἀντ-, ἀντ-, ἐξ-, κατ-, προ-, προσ-, συν-αγορεύω. To speak in the assembly, harangue, to speak, ἔπεα πτερόεντα, ἀγορὰς ἀγ. Hom., who constantly uses the word, as do Hes. and Hdt.; ὡς ἔκτωρ ἀγόρευε Il. 8. 542; ἀγ. τινί Il. 1. 571, al.; τινί τι Hdt. 6. 97;

τι πρὸς τινα Il. 24. 142; ὀνειδίζων ἀγ. Od. 18. 380; κακὸν τι ἀγ. τινά to speak ill of one, Ib. 15; also, κακῶς ἀγ. τινά Arist. Fr. 378: in Att., of the crier's proclamation in the Ecclesia, τίς ἀγορεύειν βούλεται; who wishes to address the house? Ar. Ach. 45, Dem. 285. 6, etc.:—also, ἀγ. ὡς . . Il. 1. 109, Hdt. 3. 156; ὅ τι . . Ar. Pl. 102:—C. inf., μὴ τι φύβουδ' ἀγόρευε counsel me not to flight, Il. 5. 252; ἀγ. μὴ στρατεύσασθαι Hdt. 7. 10.

2. to tell of, mention, τι Od. 2. 318., 16. 263, al.; also, ὑπὲρ τίνος ἀγ. of . . , Plat. Legg. 776 E.

3. to proclaim, declare, Il. 1. 385, Plat. Legg. 917 D; and so in aor. med. ἀγορεύσασθαι ὡς . . to have it proclaimed that . . , Hdt. 9. 26:—so in Att. phrase, ὁ νόμος ἀγορεύει the law declares, says, Antipho 123. 16, Lys. 115. 6, Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 5; ἀγ. μὴ ποιεῖν Ar. Ran. 628; οὐνομα . . ἡδ' ἀγ. στήλη C. I. 1412:—simply to say, speak, Soph. O. C. 838, Eur.: metaph., δέρμα θηρὸς ἀγ. χειρῶν ἔργον tells a tale of . . , Theocr. 25. 175.

4. Pass., of a speech, to be spoken, ἐπὶ τοῖς . . θαπτομένοις Thuc. 2. 35.

ἀγορή, Ep. and Ion. for ἀγορά.

ἀγορήθεν, Adv. from the assembly or market, Il. 2. 264, al.

ἀγορήνδε, Adv. to the assembly or market, Il. 1. 54.

ἀγορητής, ὁ, ὁ, (ἀγοράομαι) a speaker, Ep. word, chiefly used of Nestor, λιγὺς Πυλίων ἀγορητής Il. 1. 248, al., cf. Ar. Nub. 1057.

II. in C. I. 4474, ἀγορητής seems to be = ἀγοραῖος.

ἀγορητύς, ὅς, ἡ, the gift of speaking, eloquence, Od. 8. 168: Ep. word.

ἀγορήφι, Adv. in the assembly, Hes. Th. 89.

ἀγορός, ὁ, = ἀγορά, only found in lyrical passages of Eur., and always in pl. (I. T. 1096, El. 723, Andr. 1037), except in H. F. 412, ἀγορον ἀλάσας φίλων.

ἀγός [ᾱ], ὁ, ὁ, (ἄγω) a leader, chief, often in Il., c. gen., e. g. 4. 265; also in Pind. N. 1. 77, Aesch. Supp. 248, 904, Eur. Rhos. 29 (lyr.), Anth. P. 9. 219.

ἄγος or ἄγος [ᾱ], εὖς, τό, any matter of religious awe: hence, like Lat. piaculum, 1. that which requires expiation, a curse, pollution, guilt, ἐν τῷ ἀγεί ἐνεχεσθαι Hdt. 6. 56, 1; ἄγος ἐκθύσασθαι 6. 91; ἄγος . . κεκτῆσται θεῶν Aesch. Th. 1017; ἄγος αἰμάτων Id. Eum. 168; ἄγος φυλάσσεισθαι Id. Supp. 375; φεύγειν Soph. Ant. 256; ὅθεν τὸ ἄγος συνέβη τοῖς Συβαρίταις Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 11; ἄγος ἀφοσιώσασθαι Plut. Cam. 18, cf. Anth. P. 7. 268:—also in concrete sense, the person or thing accused, an abomination, Soph. O. T. 1426; ἄγος ἐλαύνειν = ἀγλατεῖν, Thuc. 1. 126.

2. an expiation, Soph. Ant. 775, Fr. 613; cf. Herm. Aesch. Cho. 149.

II. in good sense, = σέβας, awe, μέγα γὰρ τὸ θεῶν ἄγος ἰσχνάνει αὐδὴν h. Hom. Cer. 479; in Hesych. also we find ἄγεια τεμένηα, and ἀγέεσσιν τεμένεσι; and in A. B. 212. 33, ἀγῆ τὰ μυστήρια.—Cf. Ruhnck. Tim. s. v.

(Curt. seeks to distinguish the two senses as belonging to diff. roots: (1) √ΑΓ, ἄγος, expiation, sacrifice, whence ἄγος, ἄγρος, ἄζωμα, cf. Skt. yaj, yajāmi (sacrifico, colo), yajus, yajñam (sacrificium); and (2) √ΑΓ, ἄγος in bad sense, curse, pollution, whence ἄγος or ἄγος, ἐν-αγός, cf. Skt. āgas (offensa).)

ἀγοστός, ὁ, the flat of the hand, in Hom. only in Il., in the phrase οἱ δ' ἐν κωνίᾳ πεσὼν ἔλε γαῖαν ἀγοσφῶ Il. 425, etc.; ἀγ. χειρὸς Ap. Rh. 3. 120.

II. the arm, = ἀγκάλῃ, Theocr. 17. 129, Anth. P. 7. 464; metaph., Ἀκαδημείας . . ἐν ἀγοσφῶ Σίμων. (?) Ib. 6. 144. (Akin to ἄγκος, ἀγκάλῃ, etc.)

ἀγούρος, ὁ, a youth, Byz.

ἄγρα, ἰον. ἀγρη, ἡ, (ἄγω) a catching, hunting, the chase, (never in Il.), ἄγραν ἐφέπειν to follow the chase, Od. 12. 330; χαίρουσι δὲ τ' ἀνέρες ἀγρη 22. 306; ἄγρας προσεῖσθαι Soph. Aj. 407; ἐς ἄγρας ἵνααι Eur. Supp. 885, cf. Plat. Legg. 823 E; ἔχων ἀνύωνας ἄγρας, of fishermen, Soph. Aj. 880.

2. a way of catching, Hes. Th. 442, Pind. N. 3. 143, Hdt. 2. 70, 1.

II. that which is taken in hunting, the booty, prey, Hes. Th. 442; ἄγραν ὠλεσα Aesch. Eum. 148 (lyr.); εὐκέρως δ. Soph. Aj. 64, cf. 297; Μελέαργε, μελέαν γὰρ ποτ' ἀγρεύεις ἄγραν Eur. Fr. 521; game, Hdt. 1. 73, 5, etc.; of fish, a draught, take, Ev. Luc. 5. 9:—metaph., δορὺς ἄγρα Aesch. Th. 322 (lyr.).

III. Ἄγρα, ἡ, a name of Artemis, like Ἀγοτέρα, Ἀγραία, Plat. Phaedr. 229 C, cf. Ruhnck. Tim. 186.

ἀγράδε, Adv., poet. form of ἀγρόνδε, Call. Fr. 26.

ἀγραῖος, ὁ, ὁν, (ἄγρα) of the chase, as epith. of Apollo, Paus. 1. 41, 6; and of Artemis, Eust. 361. 36; δαίμονες Opp. H. 3. 27: cf. Ἀγοτέρα.

ἀγραμμάτια, ἡ, want of learning, Ael. V. H. 8. 6.

ἀγραμμάτος, ὁν, without learning (γράμματα), unlettered, Lat. illiteratus, Damox. Σύντρ. 12, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 20, Anth. P. 11. 154, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 1. 99: unable to read or write, Plat. Tim. 23 A:—Adv. -τως, Arr. Epict. 2. 9, 10.

II. = ἀγραπτος, ἀγρ. ἔθη Plat. Polit. 295 A.

III. of animals, unable to utter articulate sounds, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 29: of sounds, inarticulate, Id. Interpr. 2, 2, Diog. L. 3. 107.

ἀγραμμος, ὁν, not on the line, ἀγραμμο ἀφέιται, of a throw of the dice, counting nothing, Hesych.

ἀγρανδύς, = ἀγρόνδε, Dor. Adv. in Theognost. Can. 163. 33.

ἀγραπτος, ὁν, unwritten, ἀγρ. θεῶν νόμιμα Soph. Ant. 454: cf. ἀγραφος.

II. ἀγρ. δίκη an action cancelled in consequence of a demurrer, Poll. 8. 57.

ἀγραυλεῖω, to be an ἀγραυλός, and so: to live in the open fields, live out of doors, Arist. Mirab. 11, Plut. Num. 4, Strabo 197; of shepherds, Ev. Luc. 2. 8.

ἀγραυλῆς, ἔς, in the fields, out of doors, κοίτη Nic. Th. 78.

ἀγραυλία, ἡ, the state of an ἀγραυλός:—in Dion. Il. 6. 44, Diod., etc., military service in the field.

ἀγραυλιζομαι, Dep. = ἀγραυλεῖω, Theoph. Sim. 179. 4.

ἀγραυλός, ὁν, (ἀγρός, αὐλή) dwelling in the field, living out of doors, of shepherds, Il. 18. 162, Hes. Th. 26, Ap. Rh. 4. 317; so epith. of Pan, Anth. P. 6. 179; but, ἀγρ. ἀνὴρ a boor, Ib. 11. 60.

regular epith. of oxen, βοῶν ἀγραύλοιο Il. 10. 155., 17. 251, Od. 12. 253; ὅθρ Soph. Ant. 349 (lyr.), Eur. Bacch. 1187, etc. 3. of things, rural, rustic, πόλιν Id. El. 342.

ἀγροφίου γραφή, ἡ, an action against state-debtors, who had got their debts cancelled without paying, Dem. 1338. 19, Poll. 8. 54.

ἀγροφός, ον, unwritten, μνήμη Thuc. 2. 43; ἀγρ. διαθήκαι verbal wills, Plut. Cor. 9. cf. ἀγρ. κληρονομία Luc. Tox. 23; ἀγραφα λέγειν to speak without book, Id. Demosth. 8.—Adv. -φως, Clem. Al. 771. II.

ἀγραφοὶ νόμοι, unwritten laws, which are I. the laws of nature, moral law (cf. ἀγραπτος), τοῖς ἀγρ. νόμοις καὶ τοῖς ἀνθρωπίνους ἔθεσι Dem. 317. 23; τὸ δίκαιον ἐστὶ διττόν, τὸ μὲν ἀγρ., τὸ δὲ κατὰ νόμον Arist. Eth. N. 8. 13. 5.

2. laws of custom, common law, Thuc. 2. 37; ἀγρ. νόμῳ Plat. Legg. 793 A. cf. omnino Arist. Rhet. 1. 10. 3 and 13. 2; ἀγρ. ἀδίκημα a crime not recognised by law as such, Hesych. 3.

religious traditions, as of the Eumolpidae, Lys. 104. 8. III. not registered or recorded, ἀγρ. πόλεις cities whose names do not stand in a treaty, Thuc. 1. 40.

2. ἀγρ. μέταλλα mines which had not been registered, but were wrought clandestinely, to evade the tax of $\frac{1}{2}$, Suid. s. v.; cf. ἀπογράφω III, ἀναπόγραφος.

IV. without inscription, C. I. 155. 41.—Prose word.

ἀγρει, v. sub ἀγρεύω II.

ἀγρεῖος, α, ον, (ἀγρός) of the field or country, πλάτανος Anth. P. 6. 35.

2. clownish, boorish, like ἀγροῖκος, Ar. Nub. 655, Thesm. 160.

ἀγρειοσύνη, ἡ, clownishness: or a rude, vagrant life, Anth. P. 6. 51; cf. Jacobs Del. Epigr. 1. 6.

ἀγρέφω, v. sub ἀγρεύω.

ἀγρέμιος, ον, taken in hunting: τὸ ἀγρ. = ἀγρᾱ II, Anth. P. 6. 224.

ἀγρεμῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, a catcher, hunter, Artem. 2. 17, E. M. 13:—for Aesch. Fr. 138, v. Dind. Lex. Aesch.

ἀγρεσία, Ion. -τή, ἡ, = ἀγρᾱ I, Anth. P. 6. 13, Call. Fr. 22. 2.

ἀγρέτης, ου, ὁ, (ἀγρεύω) a Lacedaemonian magistrate, acc. to Hesych. = ἡγεμῶν, whence it is restored by Toup for ἀγρόται in Aesch. Pers. 1002 (lyr.), and by Bergk in Alcibiades, Lys. 1. 8: a Verb ἀγρετεύω, to be an ἀγρέτας, occurs in a Pelop. Inscr. in C. I. 1395; cf. also ἱππ-αγρέτης.

ἀγρευμα, τό, (ἀγρεύω) that which is taken in hunting, booty, prey, Eur. Bacch. 1241:—metaph., Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 7; ἀγρ. ἀνθρώπων Eur. Fr. 754; cf. ἀγρᾱ II.

II. a means of catching, ἀγρ. θηρῶν Aesch. Cho. 998; ἐν τῷ . . μορσίμῳ ἀγρ., of the net thrown over Agamemnon, Id. Ag. 1048, cf. Eum. 460.

ἀγρεύς, εὼς, ὁ, (ἀγρεύω) a hunter, as epith. of Aristaeus, Pind. P. 9. 115; of Apollo, Aesch. Fr. 205 (cf. ἀγρευτής); of Bacchus, Eur. Bacch. 1192 (lyr.); of Pan, Poseidon, etc., Dorville. Charit. 77.

II. of an arrow, Anth. P. 6. 75. III. a kind of fish, Ael. N. A. 8. 24.

ἀγρεύσιμος, η, ον, easy to catch, Schol. Soph. Ph. 863.

ἀγρευσις, εὼς, ἡ, a catching, Hesych., Achm. Onir. 178.

ἀγρευτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, = sq., Theocr. 21. 6, Call. Dian. 218, Anth. P. 7. 578.

II. as Adj., ἀγρ. κύνες Opp. C. 3. 456; ἀγρευτήρι λίνφῃ, i. e. with fishing net, Manetho 5. 279.

ἀγρευτής, ου, ὁ, a hunter, like ἀγρεύς, epith. of Apollo as slayer of Python, Soph. O. C. 1091 (lyr.).

II. as Adj., ἀγρ. κύνες, hounds, Solon 23. 2; ἀγρ. κάλαμοι a hunter's trap of reeds, Anth. P. 7. 171, cf. 6. 109.

ἀγρευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or skilled in hunting, ἀγρευτικόν (ἐστί) useful for ensnaring an enemy, Xen. Hipparch. 4. 12. Adv. -κῶς, Poll. 5. 9.

ἀγρευτὶς, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of ἀγρευτής, prob. l. in Schol. Ar. Vesp. 367.

ἀγρευτός, ὄν, caught, Opp. H. 3. 541.

ἀγρεύω, f. εὐσώ Call. Dian. 84; aor. ἤγρευσα Eur. Bacch. 1204:—Med., v. infr.:—Pass., aor. ἤγρευθην Anth.: (ἀγρᾱ). To take by hunting or fishing, catch, take, ἔλχθς Hdt. 2. 95, cf. Xen. Cyn. 12. 6; ἀγρᾱν ἤγρευκότες Eur. Bacch. 434; of war, φιλεῖ . . ἀγρᾱν . . ἡνέους Soph. Fr. 498:—also in Med., θυματ' ἤγρευσαοθ' ye caught or chose your victim, Eur. I. T. 1163; also, τί μοι εἶφος ἐκ χερῶν ἤγρευσω; why didst thou snatch . . ? Id. Andr. 841:—Pass., to be hunted, taken in the chase, Xen. An. 5. 3, 8; ἀγρευθεὶς μ' ἤγρευσε Anth. P. 9. 94.

2. metaph. to hunt after, thirst for, αἶμα Eur. Bacch. 138; ἀρετὰς δύναμιν Arist. in Bgk. Lyr. p. 664; ὕπνον Anth. P. 7. 196, cf. 12. 125; but, ἀγρεύειν τιὰ λόγῳ to catch by his words, Ev. Marc. 12. 13.

ἀγρεύω, poet. form of foreg., used only in pres., but seldom in lit. sense, ἀγρεῖ δ' ὄϊνον ἐρυθρὸν search for, Archil. 5. 3; τρώμοις πάναν ἀγρεῖ seizes, Sapph. 2. 14, cf. Theogn. 294; ἀγρεῖ πόλιν captures, Aesch. Ag. 126 (lyr.); of fishing, ἀγρεῖς Anth. P. 6. 304.

only in imperat. ἀγρεῖ, = ἀγέ, come! come on! ἀγρεῖ μὲν οἱ ἔπορσαν Ἀθηναίων Il. 5. 765; so, ἀγρεῖτε Od. 20. 149. Cf. Butt. Lexil. s. v.

ἀγρη, ἡ, Ion. for ἀγρᾱ.

ἀγρηθεν, Adv. from the chase, Ap. Rh. 2. 938.

ἀγρηνὸν, τό, a net, Hesych.:—also a net-like woollen robe worn by Bacchanals and soothsayers, Id., Poll. 4. 116.

ἀγριαίνω, fut. ανῶ Plat. Rep. 501 E: aor. ἡγρίανα Dio C. 44. 47, Ael.:—Pass., Dion. H. 12. 3, Plut.: fut. ἀγριασθήσονται Lxx (Dan. 11. 11): aor. ἡγριασθῆναι Diod. 24. 1.—In Att. the Pass. was supplied by ἀγρίω (cf. Lob. Phryn. p. 757), which was rare in Act.; but the compd. Pass. ἐξαγριαίνω occurs in Plat., and the Act. ἐξαγρίω in Hdt., Eur., Plat.

I. intr. to be or become ἀγrios, to be angered, provoked, angry, Plat. Rep. 493 B, etc.; τινὶ with one, Id. Symp. 173 D; of animals, to be wild, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 11; of rivers and the like, to chafe, πρὸς τὴν πλημυρᾶν . . ἀγριαίνων δ' ποταμῶν Plut. Caes. 38:—of sores, to be angry or inflamed, Aetiae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 11, etc.

II. Causal, to make angry, provoke, anger, Dio C. 44. 47; of love, to irritate, Ach. Tat. 2. 7:—Pass., to be angered, Plut. Anton. 58.

ἀγρίας, ἄδος, ἡ, = ἀγρία, pecul. fem. of ἀγrios, wild, rough, Ap. Rh. 1. 28, Arat., etc.; ἀμπελον ἀγριάδα Anth. P. 9. 561.

ἀγριάω, to be savage, Opp. C. 2. 49, in Ep. form ἀγριώωντα.

ἀγρίδιον, τό, Dim. of ἀγρός, Lat. agellus, Arr. Epict. 1. 1. 10., 2. 2. 17.

ἀγρι-ελαία, ἡ, a wild olive, olive-wildling, Lat. oleaster, Diosc. 1. 125.

ἀγρι-ελαῖος, ον, of a wild olive, Anth. P. 9. 237. II. as Subst., = ἀγριελαία, Theocr. 7. 18, Theophr. H. P. 2. 3. 5, Ep. Rom. 11. 17.

—On late forms like this, ἀγριο-βάλανος, etc., v. Lob. Phryn. 382.

ἀγρινός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἀγrios, wild, Or. Sib. 7. 79.

ἀγριμαῖος, α, ον, wild, opp. to ἡμερος: τὰ ἀγριμαῖα the flesh of wild animals, game, Ptolem. ap. Ath. 549 F.

ἀγρι-μέλισσα, ἡ, a wild bee, metaph. of Hegesias, Hesych.

ἀγριο-απίδιον, τό, wild pear, Geop. 8. 37.

ἀγριο-βάλανος, ἡ, wild βάλανος, cited from LXX.

ἀγριο-βάρβαρος, ον, savagely barbarous, Manass. Chron. 4350.

ἀγριο-βουλος, ον, wild of purpose, Polem. Physiogn.

ἀγριο-δαίτης, ον, ὁ, eating wild fruits, Orac. ap. Paus. 8. 42. 6.

ἀγριόεις, εσσα, εν, = ἀγrios, Nic. Al. 30. 617.

ἀγριο-θύμος, ον, wild of temper, Orph. H. 11. 4.

ἀγριο-κάνυβις, ἡ, wild hemp, Diosc.

ἀγριο-κάρδαμον, τό, wild κάρδαμον, Galen.

ἀγριο-κάρδιος, ον, of savage heart, Manass. Chron. 3763.

ἀγριο-κεντρος, ον, with cruel thorn, Manass. Chron. 4634.

ἀγριο-κοκκύμηλα, ον, wild κοκκύμηλα, Diosc. 1. 174.

ἀγριο-κρόμμινον, τό, wild onion, Schol. Ar. Pl. 283.

ἀγριο-κύμινον, τό, wild cummin, Schol. Nic. Th. 709.

ἀγριο-λάχνα, ον, τό, wild λάχνα, Schol. Theocr. 4. 52, Eccl.

ἀγριο-λευχίν, ὁ, = ἀγrios λευχίν (3), Hesych.

ἀγριο-μύκηλη, ἡ, wild μύκηλη, Schol. Nic. Th. 89.

ἀγριο-μύκηλη, ὁ, τό, wild apples, Diosc. 1. 164.

ἀγριο-μορφος, ον, wild, savage of form, Orph. Arg. 977.

ἀγριο-μύρική [7], ἡ, wild μύρική, LXX (Jer. 17. 6).

ἀγριο-μωρος, ον, desperately foolish, Eccl.

ἀγριο-πετεινάλιον, and -πέτεινον, τό, the hoopoe, Ducang. Gl.

ἀγριο-πήγανον, τό, wild rue, Hesych.

ἀγριο-πηγός, ὁ, (πήγνυμι) = ἀμαξουργός, ἀγρίαν ἐξὺλαν ἐργάτης, Schol. Ar. Eq. 462.

ἀγριο-πνοος, ον, contr. -πνοος, ον, fiercely blowing, Manass. Chron. 4183, 3776.

ἀγριο-ποιέω, to make wild, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 613.

ἀγριο-ποιός, ον, drawing wild characters, writing wild poetry, as epith. of Aeschylus in Ar. Ran. 837.

ἀγριο-ορίγανος, ὁ, wild ορίγανος, Diosc. 3. 34.

ἀγριο-όρνιθες, ον, αἰ, wild fowl, Byz.

ἀγrios, α, ον, Od. 9. 119; also ὄς, ον, Il. 19. 88, Plat. Legg. 824 A: Comp. -ώτερος Thuc. 6. 60; Sup. -ώτατος Plat. Rep. 564 A: (ἀγρός): living in the fields, wild, savage, Lat. agrestis: hence

I. of animals, opp. to τῆσας or ἡμερος, wild, savage, βάλλειν ἀγρία πάντα wild animals of all kinds, Il. 5. 52; αἰε, σὺς 3. 24., 9. 539; ἵπποι, ὄνοι, etc., Hdt. 7. 86, etc.: of men, living in a wild state, Id. 4. 191; of a countryman, as opp. to a citizen, Mosch. 5. 15.

2. of trees, opp. to ἡμερος, wild, Pind. Fr. 21, Hdt. 4. 21, etc.; μητρός ἀγρίας ἀπο ποτὸν made from the wild vine, Aesch. Pers. 614, cf. Arist. Probl. 20. 12. 4; ἀγρ. ἔλαιον Soph. Tr. 1107; ὄλη Id. O. T. 476, etc.

3. of countries, wild, uncultivated, Lat. horridus, Plat. Phaedo 113 B, Legg. 905 B:—but,

II. mostly of men, beasts, etc., as having qualities incident to a wild state:

1. in moral sense, savage, fierce, Lat. ferus, ferox, Il. 8. 96, Od. 1. 199, etc., cf. Ar. Nub. 349, 567, Aeschin. 8. 10; τύραννος, δεσπότης Plat. Gorg. 510 B, Rep. 329 C; ἀγριοὶ καὶ στυγνὴ Theocr. 23. 19, cf. 2. 54; ἀγρ. κλυεῖται a passionate gambler, Menand. Inert. 335.

2. of passion, temper, disposition, wild, savage, fierce, coarse, boorish, θυμός, χόλος, Il. 9. 629., 4. 23; λέων δ' ὤς, ἀγριοὶ οἶδεν 24. 41; ἀγρ. πτόλεμος, μῶλος 17. 737, 398; ἀγrios ἀτη 19. 88; ἀγρ. ὁδοὶ savage ways or counsels, Soph. Ant. 1274; ὄργη O. T. 344; ἀγριώματα ἦθα Hdt. 4. 106; ἔρωτες Plat. Phaedo 81 A; φιλία Id. Legg. 837 B, cf. Rep. 572 B, etc.:—τὸ ἀγριον savageness, Id. Crat. 394 E: ἐς τὸ ἀγριώτερον to harsher measures, Thuc. 6. 60.

3. of things, circumstances, etc., cruel, harsh, δεσμός Aesch. Pr. 176; τέρας Eur. Hipp. 1214; νύξ ἀγριώτερη wild, stormy, Hdt. 8. 13; δουλεία, δουλοῦσι Plat. Rep. 564 A, al.; ἐξοστὰς ἀγρ. a violent strain, Id. Phil. 46 D; ἀγρ. βάρος, of strong, hot wine, Ar. Fr. 130. b. ἀγρ. νόσος, prob., like τεθριωμένος, in the medic. sense, malignanti, cancerous, Soph. Ph. 173, 265; ἀγρ. ἔλκος Bion 1. 16; v. ἀγριαίνω, ἀγρίω, and cf. Cels. 5. 28, 16.

III. Adv. -ῶς, savagely, Aesch. Eum. 972, Ar. Vesp. 705: also ἀγρια as neut. pl., Hes. Sc. 236, Mosch. 1. 11.

[The first syll. is always used long by Hom.; Aesch. and Soph. have it long in iambics, but short in lyr.; Eur. long or short indifferently.—Hom. has ῖ, when the ult. is long, Il. 22. 313.]

ἀγριο-σέλινον, τό, wild parsley, Diosc. 3. 78.

ἀγριο-σταφίς, ἰδος, ἡ, wild grapes, Orneosopl., etc.; so in Gramm., ἀγριο-σταφύλη, -σταφυλίον, -σταφυλὶς.

ἀγριο-συκή, ἡ, the wild fig, Horapoll. 1. 1097.

ἀγριότης, ητος, ἡ, savageness, wildness, of animals, opp. to ἡμερότης, Xen. Mem. 2. 2. 7, Isocr. 267 B; and plants, Theophr. H. P. 3. 2. 4; of untilled ground, ἀγρ. γῆς Geop. 7. 1:—of diet, Hipp. Vet. Med. 13, Aët. 294.

II. of men, in moral sense, savageness, fierceness, cruelty, Plat. Symp. 197 D, al., Arist. H. A. 8. 1, 2; in pl., Dem. 808. 15.

ἀγριο-φαγός, οἱ, men who eat raw food, Salmas. Solin. 214 F.

ἀγριο-φάγρος, ὁ, the wild φάγρος, Opp. H. 1. 140.

ἀγριο-φανής, ὅς, appearing wild, Cornut. 27.

ἀγριόφθαλμος, *ov*, with wild eyes, Vit. Nili Jun.
 ἀγριόφρων, *ov*, *δ*, *ῆ*, (ῥήν) savage of mind, Eccl.
 ἀγριόφυλλον, *τό*, a name for the πεντικέανος, Diosc. 3. 92.
 ἀγριόφωνος, *ov*, with wild rough voice or tongue, like βαρβαρόφωνος, Od. 8. 294.
 ἀγριο-χηνάριον, *τό*, the wild goose, Byz.
 ἀγριο-χοῖρος, *ὁ*, a wild swine, Ar. Pl. 304.
 ἀγριοψωρία, *ῆ*, (ψώρα) inveterate itch, Hesych.
 ἀγρίω, *aor. ἡγρίωσα* Eur. Or. 616, the act. tenses being mostly supplied by ἀγρίαινα: (ἀγριος). To make wild or savage, provoke, ἡ τῇ τεκούσῃ σ' ἡγρίωσα against thy mother, Eur. I. c.
 II. mostly in Pass. (cf. ἀγρίαινω), ἀγριοῦμαι Hipp. Aër. 282: impf. ἡγριοῦμαι Eur. El. 1031: *aor. ἡγρίωθην* Plut., (ἀπ-) Plat. Polit. 274 B: pf. ἡγρίωμαι Soph., Eur., Xen.: *to grow wild*, and in pf. *to be wild*, properly of plants, countries, etc., νῆσος ὕλη ἡγρίωται Theophr. C. P. 5. 3. 6; of men, *to be wild or savage* in appearance, ὡς ἡγρίωσαι διὰ μακρὰς ἀνοσίας Eur. Or. 226, cf. 387. 2. in moral sense, of men, *to be savage, fierce, cruel*, ἡγρίωσαι Soph. Ph. 1321, cf. Eur. El. I. c., etc.:—γλῶσσαι . . ἡγρίωται, of Aeschylus, Ar. Ran. 898; metaph., ἡγριωμένον πέλαιος an angry sea, Plut. Pyrrh. 15. 3. ἔλκεα ἀγριοῦται (cf. ἀγριος II. 4) Hipp. I. c.
 ἀγρίππος, *ὁ*, Lacon. name for the wild olive, Suid., etc.; proverb., ἀκαρπότερος ἀγρίππου Zenob. Cent. I. 60:—in Hesych. ἀγρίφος.
 ἀγρίτης, *ov*, *ῆ*, a countryman, Steph. Byz. s. v. ἀγρός.
 ἀγρίφη [ῆ], *ῆ*, a harrow, rake, Arcad. 115, E. M. 15. 44, Hesych. The Doric ἀγρίφην is restored by Dind. for ἀγρίφην in Anth. P. 6. 297.
 ἀγριώδης, *es*, (είδος) of wild nature, Strabo 155.
 Ἀγριώνιος, *ὁ*, epith. of Bacchus, Plut. Anton. 24:—Ἀγριώνια, *τά*, a festival in his honour, Id. 2. 291 A, 299 F, etc.
 ἀγρι-ωπός, *ov*, wild-looking, ὅμμα Eur. H. F. 990, cf. Bacch. 541; τὸ ἀγριωπὸν τοῦ προσώπου Plut. Mar. 14.
 ἀγρο-βάτης, *ov*, *ῆ*, haunting the country, v. l. in Eur. for ἀγροβύτης.
 ἀγρο-βόας, *ὁ*, rudely shouting, Cratin. Incert. 36.
 ἀγρο-βότης, *ov*, Dor. -ας, *α*, *ὁ*, feeding in the field, dwelling in the country, like ἀγρόνομος, Soph. Ph. 214 (lyr.), Eur. Cycl. 54 (lyr.).
 ἀγρο-γείτων, *ov*, *ὁ*, a country neighbour, Plut. Cato Ma. 25; ἀγρ. τινὺς having a field adjoining his, Joseph. A. J. 8. 3. 8.
 ἀγρο-γενής, *es*, country-born, Gloss.
 ἀγρο-δίαυτος, *ov*, living in the country, Synes. 27 B.
 ἀγροδότης, *ov*, *ῆ*, (ἀγρὰ) a giver of booty, game, etc., Anth. P. 6. 27.
 ἀγρόθεν, Adv. from the country, Od. 13. 268, 15. 428, Eur., etc.
 ἀγρόθι, Adv. in the country, Call. Cer. 136, Poll. 9. 12.
 ἀγροικεῖν, Dep. to be ἀγροικός, E. M.
 ἀγροικρός, *α*, *ὁν*, boorish, ἀγρ. φύας ap. Steph. Byz. s. v. ἀγρός.
 ἀγροικία, *ῆ*, rusticity, boorishness, coarseness, Plat. Gorg. 461 C, Rep. 560 D, al.; cf. Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7. 13. II. the country, Lat. rus, Plut. 2. 519 A; pl. Ib. 311 B:—in pl. country-houses, Diod. 20. 8.
 ἀγροικίζομαι, Dep. to be rude and boorish, Plat. Theaet. 146 A, Plut. Sull. 6: *aor. ἡγροικισάμην* Aristid. I. 491: pf., ἡγροικισμένος Synes.
 ἀγροικρός, *ῆ*, *ὁν*, boorish, Ath. 477 A. Adv. -κῶς, Philostr. 198, etc.
 ἀγροικο-πυρρόνευος, *ὁ*, a rude, coarse Pyrrhonist, Galen.
 ἀγρο-οικος, *ov*, of or in the country, ἀγρ. βίος Ar. Nub. 43, etc. 2. esp. of men, dwelling in the country, a countryman, rustic, Ib. 47:—mostly with the collat. sense of claustral, boorish, rude, rough, coarse, Ib. 628, 646, etc.; μέλος ἀγροικότερον Id. Ach. 674; ἀγρ. σοφία, Lat. crassa Minerva, Plat. Phaedr. 229 E, cf. Isocr. 98 D, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 9. 3; of fortune, Apollod. Car. Γραμμ. 5. 14:—the character of the ἀγροικός is described by Theophr. Char. 4; Dinarchus is called ὁ ἀγρ. Δημοσθένης by Dion. H. de Din. 8.
 II. Adv. -κῶς, Ar. Vesp. 1320; Comp. -στέρας, Plat. Rep. 361 E, Xen. Mem. 3. 13. 1; but -ύτερην, Plat. Phaedr. 260 D. 2. of fruits, grown in the country, common, opp. to γενναῖος, Plat. Legg. S44 D, S45 B. 3. of land, rough, uncultivated, like ἀγριος ὕπος ἀγρ. Thuc. 3. 106.—(Not found in good Ep. or in Trag.)
 ἀγροκο-σοφός, *ov*, coarsely wise, with rude mother-wit, Lat. abnormis sapiens, Philo I. 448.
 ἀγροκόδης, *es*, of clownish kind, rude, Schol. Il. 23. 474, Mus. Vett. p. 67.
 ἀγροώτης, *ov*, *ῆ*, = ἀγρότης I, Hom., who always uses nom. pl., ἀνέρες ἀγροώται Il. 11. 549; Βουκόλοι ἀγρ. Od. 11. 293; λαοὶ ἀγρ. Il. 11. 676; without a Subst., νῆπιοι ἀγρ. Od. 21. 85; so, ποιμένας ἀγροάτας Hes. Sc. 39; sing. in Ar. Thesm. 58: fem. ἀγροάτις, ῆ, Sapph. 70. II. as Adj. rustic, Anth. P. 6. 22. 7. 411: wild, Numen, ap. Ath. 371 C.
 ἀγρο-κήπιον, *τό*, a field kept like a garden, Strabo 545.
 ἀγρο-κόμος, *ὁ*, a land-steward, Joseph. A. J. 5. 9. 2.
 ἀγρο-ολετήρα, *ῆ*, a waster of land, Hesych.; Ἀρτεμῖς ἀγρ. ap. Suid.
 ἀγρο-μενής, *es*, dwelling in the country, Hesych.
 ἀγρόμενος, syncop. part. *aor. pass.* of ἀγείρω.
 ἀγρόνδε, Adv. (ἀγρός) to the country, Od. 15. 370: cf. ἀγראה.
 ἀγρόνομος or -νόμος, *ov*, (νέμομαι) haunting the country, rural, wild, Νύμφαι Od. 6. 106; ὅθρως Aesch. Ag. 142 (lyr.): of a song, ἀγρ. μοῖσα, Virgil's agrestis musa, Anth. P. 7. 196 (C. Pal. ἀγρονόμαν). 2. of places, πλάκες αὐλαὶ Soph. O. T. 1103, Ant. 785 (both lyr.); ὕλη Opp. H. I. 27. II. as Subst., ἀγρονόμος, *ὁ*, (νέμω) a magistrate at Athens, overseer of the public lands, freq. in Plat. Legg., e. g. 760 B; cf. Arist. Pol. 6. 8. 6; v. sub ὕλαρος.
 ἀγρός, *ov*, *ῆ*, a field, mostly in pl. fields, lands, Il. 23. 832, Od. 4. 757, Pind. P. 4. 265, Plat., etc.: in sing. a farm, an estate, Od. 24. 205. 2. the country, opp. to the town, Od. 17. 182, al.; ἀγρὸν τὰν πόλιν ποιεῖς Epich. 162, cf. Eur. Supp. 884; ἀγρῷ in the country, Od. 11. 188; ἐπ' ἀγροῦ in the country, I. 190., 22. 47; ἐπ'

ἀγροῦ νόσφι πόληος I. 185; in pl., κατὰ πύλιν ἢ κατ' ἀγροῦ I. 18; ἐν οἴκας ἢ 'ν ἀγροῖς Soph. O. T. 112; ἐπ' ἀγρῶν Ib. 1049; ἀγροῦσι Id. El. 313; τὸν ἐξ ἀγρῶν Ib. 1051; so, τὰ ἐξ ἀγρῶν Thuc. 2. 13, cf. 14; κατ' ἀγροῦ Cratin. Incert. 178, Plat. Legg. 881 C; οἰκεῖν ἐν ἀγρῷ Ar. Fr. 344. 2; τὰ ἐν ἀγρῷ γιγνύμενα, fruits, Xen. Mem. 2. 9. 4, cf. An. 5. 3. 9:—proverb., οὐδὲν ἐξ ἀγροῦ λέγεις, ἀγροῦ πλέως, i. e. boorish (cf. ἀγροικός), Suid., Hesych. (With √ΑΓΡ, whence also ἀγρος, etc., cf. Skt. agras (aśmior), Lat. ager, Goth. akrs, O. Norse akr, A. S. æcer, Engl. acre.) [ἄ by nature, but often used long, except in Com., who always have it short, except Ar. Av. 579, Philem. Incert. 21; ἀγροῦθεν in Alcae. Καμφ. 1 is a parody on Eur.]
 ἀγρότερος, *α*, *ov*, poet. for ἀγριος, in Hom. always of wild animals, ἡμίονοι, αἶες, ἐλαφοί, αἶγες; so Hes. and Pind.; also, ἀγρότεροι or -ρα, alone, Theocr. 8. 58. 2. of countrymen, Anth. P. 9. 244, Plan. 235. 3. of plants, wild, Anth. P. 9. 384, cf. Coluth. 108. II. (ἀγρὰ) fond of the chase, huntress, of the nymph Cyrenē (cf. ἀγρότης), Pind. P. 9. 10; metaph., μέριμνα ἀγρ. Id. O. 2. 100. 2. as prop. n. Ἀγροτέρα, Artemis the huntress, like Ἀγραιά (cf. ἀγρεύς, ἀγρευτής), Il. 21. 471 (vers. dub.), Xen. Cyn. 6. 13; worshipped at Sparta, Id. Hell. 4. 2, 20; in other places, C. I. 2117, 5173, Paus. I. 19. 6, al.; cf. Interpp. ad Ar. Eq. 660, and v. sub χίμαιρα.
 ἀγροτήρ [ῆ], ἦρος, *ὁ*, = ἀγρότης, Eur. El. 463 (lyr.):—fem. ἀγρότειρα, as Adj., rustic, Ib. 168 (lyr.).
 ἀγρότης, *ov*, *ῆ*, (ἀγρός) poet. word, a country-man, rustic, ἀγρ. ἀνὴρ Eur. Or. 1270; παροινοῦς ἀγρ., of something out of place, Anth. P. append. 311. II. (ἀγρὰ) = ἀγρευτής, a hunter, οἰανὸν . . οἳταί τε τέκνα ἀγρότα ἐξελαῖοντο Od. 16. 218; ἀγρότα Πάν, to whom δίκτυα ἀπ' ἀγροῦσι are offered, Anth. P. 6. 13:—in fem. form, νύμφη ἀγρότις, the same as ἀγρομένα in Pind., Ar. Rh. 2. 509; ἀγρ. καῖρα, i. e. Artemis, Anth. P. 6. 111; ἀγρ. αἰγανέη Ib. 57:—in Od. I. c., etc., some retain the sense of countryman; but Apollon. Lex. and Hesych. interpret it by θηρευταί; and this usage in the later Poets cited seems unquestionable.
 III. for Aesch. Pers. 1002, v. ἀγρέτης.
 ἀγροτικός, *ῆ*, *ὁν*, rustic, Eust. Opusc. 261. 24, etc. II. fond of the chase, Tzetz. ad Lyc. 400, ubi MSS. ἀγρευταί.
 ἀγρο-φίλας [ῆ], *ὁ*, a watcher of the country, Anth. Plan. 243.
 ἀγρυκτος, *ov*, (a privat., γρύ) not to be spoken of, ἀγρυκτα παθεῖν Pherecr. Incert. 20:—hence ἀγρυξία, ῆ, dead silence, Pind. Fr. 253.
 ἀγρυπνέω, *to be ἀγρυπνος*, lie awake, be wakeful, Theogn. 471, Hipp. Progn. 37, Plat., al.; opp. to καθεῖδω, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3. 42; ἀγρυπνεῖν τὴν νύκτα to pass a sleepless night, Id. Hell. 7. 2, 19, Menand. Δημ. I, cf. Incert. 40:—to suffer from sleeplessness, Diosc. 4. 65. 2. metaph. to be watchful, LXX (Sap. 6. 15), Ev. Marc. 13. 33, Epp. Eph. 6. 18.
 ἀγρυπνητέον, verb. Adj. one must watch, Incert. 168. 16.
 ἀγρυπνήτηρ, ἦρος, *ὁ*, a watcher, Manetho I. 81; in Gl., ἀγρυπνήτης.
 ἀγρυπνητικός, *ῆ*, *ὁν*, wakeful, Diod. Excerpt. 32, Plut. Cam. 27.
 ἀγρυπνία, *lon*, -ίη, ῆ, sleeplessness, waking, watching, Hipp. Aph. 1244, al., Plat. Crito 43 B; also in pl., ἀγρυπνίαν εἶχετο Hdt. 3. 129, Ar. Lys. 27. II. a time of watching, Pseudo-Plat. Ax. 368 B. [ῆ in Opp. Cyn. 3. 511.]
 ἀγρ-υπνος, *ov*, (ἀγρέω) seeking after sleep, sleepless, wakeful, watchful, Hipp. Epid. I. 954, Plat. Rep. 404 A, Arist. Pol. 5. 11. 24: metaph., Ζηρός ἀγρ. Βέλος Aesch. Pr. 358; ἥμιος Anth. P. 7. 278:—τὸ ἀγρυπνον = ἀγρυπνία, Plat. Rep. 400 D:—Adv. -ως, C. I. 4717. 23. II. act. banishing sleep, keeping awake, νῆσας Arist. Probl. 18. 7. 4; μέριμναι Anth. Plan. 211. [ἀγρυπνος Eur. Rhos. 2 (lyr.), ἀγρυπνός Theocr. 24. 104.]
 ἀγρυπνώδης, *es*, (είδος) making sleepless, Hipp. 68 A.
 ἀγρώσω, Ep. for ἀγρεύω, only used in pres., to catch, ἀγρώσωαν ἰχθῦς Od. 5. 53; often in Opp., H. 3. 339, 543, etc.; so Call. Ap. 60, Lyc., etc.:—absol. to go hunting, Opp. C. I. 129:—Pass. to be caught, Opp. H. 3. 415., 4. 565.
 ἀγρώστης, *ov*, *ῆ*, = ἀγρότης, subst. and adj., Lat. agrestis, Soph. Fr. 83, Eur. H. F. 377, Rhos. 266; whence Meineke reads ἀγρώστων γερωάτως in Theocr. 25. 48. II. a hunter, (ἀγρέω) Ar. Rh. 4. 175: fem. ἀγρώστις, ιδος, ῆ, as epith. of a hound, Simon. 130 (c. conj. Schneid. for ἀγρώσσα, cf. A. B. 213, 332, where ἀγρώσαι are expl. by κυνηγέται). 2. a kind of spider, Nic. Th. 734.
 ἀγρωστίνος, Syracus. for ἀγροικός, name of a play by Epich.; ἀγρωστίνα· νύμφαι ὕρειαι, Hesych.
 ἀγρωστis, ιδος Theophr. H. P. I. 6. 10, and εως, ῆ, a grass that mules fed on, ἀγρ. μελιπῆς, Od. 6. 90; εἰλιπνής ἀγρ. Theocr. 13. 42:—it is triticum repens, acc. to Interpp. ad Theophr. H. P. I. 6. 7, etc. II. for ἀγρώστις, v. sub ἀγρώστης II.
 ἀγρώσωρ, *ov*, *ῆ*, = ἀγρότης, Nic. Al. 473.
 ἀγρωτήρ, *ὁ*, fem. ἀγρώτειρα, = ἀγρότης, Steph. Byz. s. v. ἀγρός.
 ἀγρώτης, *ov*, *ῆ*, = ἀγρότης, v. l. for ἀγροῦς in Theocr. 25. 51. 2. as Adj. of the field, wild, ὅθρως Eur. Bacch. 562 (lyr.): rustic, Βουκόλοι, Anth. P. 6. 37.
 ἀγυιά, *ῆ*, a street, highway, Il. 5. 642, Od. 2. 388, etc.; ἀγ. στενή Xen. Cyr. 2. 4. 3:—mostly in pl., οἰκίαντο δὲ πᾶσαι ἀγυαί, in describing the passage of Telemachus from city to city, Od. 3. 487, cf. 15. 185; and even of a passage over sea, Il. 12; ἀγυαῖσι in the streets, Epigr. Hom. 15. 5; so in Pind. P. 2. 107, Soph. O. C. 715, Ant. 1136, Eur. Bacch. 87 (all lyr.), Ar.; rare in Prose, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4. 3. 2. a collection of streets, a city, Pind. O. 9. 52, N. 7. 136; πολυπόρος ἀγ. Epigr. Gr. 1028. 2, v. sub εὐρύχωρος, κνισάω. (A quasi-participial form from ἀγῶ, cf. ἀπνία, ὄργνυα.) [ἀγυιά, except in Il. 20. 254, where it is written proparox. ἀγυιά: on this, v. Roche Hom. Text-kritik, p. 177 sq.]
 ἀγυαῖος, *α*, *ov*, of streets or highways, ᾗ Soph. Fr. 211.
 ἀγυιάτης, *ov*, *ῆ*, = Ἀγυεύς, Aesch. Ag. 1081, in voc. Ἀγυιάτα.

ἀγυῖατις, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. from foreg., like *καμῆτις*, a neighbour, Pind. P. 11. 2.
 II. as Adj., ἀγυῖατιδες θεραπείαι the worship of Apollo
Agvies, Eur. Ion 186 (lyr.).
 Ἀγυῖαυς, ἑως, ὁ, a name of Apollo, as guardian of the streets and
 highways, Eur. Phoen. 631, ap. Dem. 531. 9, Inscr. Att. in C. I.
 404-5.
 2. a painted pillar, set up as his statue or altar at the
 street door, Ar. Vesp. 875, v. Müller Dor. 2. 6, 5; similarly, Ἀγυῖαυς
 βαμῶς in Soph. Fr. 340:—cf. *κνισάω*.
 ἀγυῖοπλαστῆω, (πλάσσω) to build in streets or rows, Lyc. 601.
 ἀ-γυος, ov, without limbs, weak in limb, Hipp. 600. 49.
 ἀ-γυμνῶσια, ἡ, want of exercise or training, Ar. Ran. 1088, Arist. Eth.
 N. 3. 5, 15.
 ἀγύμναστος, ov, (γυμνᾶω) unexercised, untrained, ἵπποι Xen. Cyr. 8.
 1, 38, cf. Arist. Probl. 8. 10; ἀγ. τῷ σώματι Plut. Arat. 47. 2.
 2. unpractised, τινὸς in a thing, Eur. Bacch. 491, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 29, Plat.,
 etc.; also εἰς or πρὸς τι Plat. Legg. 731 A, 816 A; περὶ τι Plut. 2.
 802 D.
 3. unharassed, Soph. Tr. 1083; οὐδ' ἀγύμναστον πλάνους
 Eur. Hel. 533; οὐκ ἀγύμναστος πόνοισι φρένας Id. Fr. 335.
 II.
 Adv., ἀγύμναστος ἔχειν πρὸς τι Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 6.
 ἀγύναϊς, ὡς, (γυνή) wifeless, Soph. Fr. 5: another nom. ἀγύνακος oc-
 curs in Phryn. Com. Nov. 13; ἀγύνακος in Dio C., Porphy. Abst. 4. 17,
 Manetho 1. 173; ἀγύνης in Poll. 3. 48; ἀγύνος in Ar. Fr. 571.
 ἀγύρις [ᾶ], ἰος, ἡ, Aeol. form of ἀγορά, a gathering, crowd, ἀνδρῶν
 ἀγυριον Od. 3. 31; ἐν νεκρῶν ἀγύρει Il. 16. 661; ἐν νῆων ἀγ. 24. 141;
 also in Eur. I. A. 753 (lyr.). (Hence ὀμήγηρις, πανήγηρις; cf. ἀγύρτης, etc.)
 ἀγύρμα, ατος, τό, anything collected, A. B. 327.
 ἀγυρμός, ὁ, = ἀγυρις, Babr. 102. 5, A. B. 331: cf. συναγυρμός, and
 v. sub ἀγερμός.
 ἀγυρτάζω, (ἀγύρτης) to collect by begging, χρήματα Od. 19. 284.
 ἀγυρτεία, ἡ, begging; and ἀγυρτεῖν, to be an ἀγύρτης, Suid.
 ἀγυρτευτής, ου, ὁ, = ἀγύρτης, Tzetz.
 ἀγυρτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = sq., Manetho 4. 218.
 ἀγύρτης, ου, ὁ, (ἀγείρω) properly a collector, esp. a begging priest of
 Cybele, Μητρός ἀγ. (cf. μητραγύρτης) Anth. P. 6. 218; Γάλλαις ἀγ.
 Babr. 2:—then, as the character of these persons was bad, a
 beggar, vagabond, impostor, juggler, Eur. Rhes. 503, 715, cf. Lysipp.
 Baerx. 6; applied to Teiresias in Soph. O. T. 388; associated with μάν-
 τεις generally, Plat. Rep. 364 B. II. a throw of the dice, Eubul.
 Krib. 2.—On the accent, v. E. M. 436. 3.
 ἀγυρτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for an ἀγύρτης, vagabond, ἀγ. μάντις Plut. Lyc.
 9; juggler, πινάκες, Id. Comp. Aristid. c. Cat. 3; τὸ ἀγ. γένος Id. 2.
 407 C: τὸ ἀγ. as Subst. jugglery, Strabo 474. Adv. —κῶς, Hierocl.
 ἀγυρτίς, ἴδος, fem. of ἀγύρτης, Tzetz.
 ἀγυρτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ἀγείρω, got by begging, Hesych.
 ἀγυρτρία, ἡ, fem. of ἀγυρτήρ, Aesch. Ag. 1273; cf. ἀγύρτης.
 ἀγυρτώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like an ἀγύρτης, Eccl.
 ἀγχ-, poet. abbrev. for ἀναχ- in compds. of ἀνά with words beginning
 with χ.
 ἀγχαῖω, poet. for ἀναχᾶζομαι, to retire, Soph. Fr. 800.
 ἀγχ-αυρος, ov, near the morning, ἀγχ. νύξ the end of night, Ap. Rh.
 4. 111. (-αυρος seems to be connected with αὔριον, Aur-ora, v. sub ἡδός.)
 ἀγχε-καλῶμενα arms for close fight, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 13; τεύχεσιν ἀγχ.
 Anth. Plan. 173. Adv. —χως, ap. Lob. Phryn. 685. (With ἀγχι, ἀγχε-
 μαχος, cf. ὄψε, ὄψι-μαθής, etc.)
 ἀγχε-πάλος, ov, at close quarters, Or. Sib. 10 (12). 100; cf. ἀγχεμαχος.
 ἀγχ-ήρης, ἐς, close-fitted, neighbouring, near, Soph. Fr. 6, Orph. Arg. 1081.
 ἀγχιήστινος, v. l. for ἀγχιωσ-
 ἀγχι-, = ἐγγύς, poet. Adv. of Place, near, nigh, close by, Il. 5. 185. Od.
 3. 449, etc.:—oft. c. gen., which follows ἀγχι; ἀγχι θαλάσσης Il. 9. 43;
 ἀγχι νῆων 10. 161, etc. (yet goes before in Il. 8. 117, Od. 4. 370);
 Comp. ἀγχιον, ἄσασον: Sup. ἀγχιστα (v. ἄσασον, ἀγχιστος):—so in Trag.
 ἀγχι πελαγίης ἁλός Aesch. Pers. 467; ἀγχι πνευμένων Id. Cho. 639;
 ἀγχι γῆς Soph. O. C. 399:—when ἀγχι appears to be used with dat.,
 the dat. should be taken as dependent on the Verb, as in Il. 5. 570, 6.
 405, 11. 362, 23. 447; or is dat. commodi, 20. 283. 2. in Od.
 19. 301 it is commonly taken of time, next, soon, but needlessly. II.
 like ἀγχιστα, of near resemblance, c. dat., Pind. N. 6. 16. (For the Root,
 v. ἀγχω; cf. Lat. pressus, squeezed close, close, Ital. presso, French près.)
 ἀγχι-ἅλος, ov, also ἡ, ov, h. Hom. Ap. 32, Andromach. 171: (ἅλς):—
 poet. word, near the sea, of cities, Il. 2. 640; of islands, sea-girt, as of
 Peparethos, h. Hom. l. c.; of Lemnos, etc., τὰς ἀγχιᾶλούς . . μεσάκτους
 Aesch. Pers. 887 (lyr.); of Salamis, Soph. Aj. 135 (lyr.), Anth. P. 9. 288;
 of the fountain Arethusa, ἀγχ. ὕδατα Eur. I. A. 169 (lyr.), cf. Ap. Rh. 2.
 160.
 ἀγχι-βαθής, ἐς, deep to the very edge or shore, θάλασσα Od. 5. 413;
 cf. Plat. Criti. 111 A:—so τὰ ἀγχιβαθῆ deep places, Arist. Probl. 23. 31.
 cf. Plut. 2. 667 C. 2. generally, deep, high, ἀκταί Arist. II. A. 5.
 16, 8; λιμήν Strabo 222, 792.
 ἀγχιβατέω, to stand by, Hesych. II. in Ion. for ἀμφισβητέω,
 Suid., who quotes ἀγχιβασίη for ἀμφισβήτης from Heraclit.
 ἀγχι-βάτης, ου, ὁ, one that comes near, Hesych.
 ἀγχι-γάμος, ov, near marriage, Parthen. Fr. 24, Nonn. D. 5. 572.
 ἀγχι-γείτων, ov, gen. ovos, neighbouring, Aesch. Pers. 886 (lyr.).
 ἀγχι-γύος, ov, (γύης) neighbouring, Ap. Rh. 1. 1222, Dion. P.
 215.
 II. near land, Nonn. D. 3. 44.
 ἀγχι-θάλασσος, Att. -ττος, ov, near the sea, Poll. 9. 17.
 ἀγχι-θῆνης, ἐς, near dying, cited from Nonn.
 ἀγχι-θεός, ov, near the gods, i. e. like them in happiness and power, or
 living with them, Od. 5. 35; as Subst. a demigod, C. I. 911, Luc. S. Dea 31.

ἀγχι-θρονος, ov, sitting near, Nonn. Jo. 7. v. 39.
 ἀγχι-θύρῳ, to be at the door, be close at hand, Eust. 1133. 61, Manass.
 Chron. 5227.
 ἀγχι-θύρος, ov, next door, γέτορες Theogn. 302, Anth. P. append.
 50. 3; ἀγχ. ναῖοισα Theogn. 2. 71. 2. near the door, of the
 position of a statue, C. I. 2592.
 ἀγχι-κείλευος, ov, near the way, Nonn. D. 40. 328.
 ἀγχι-κρημνος, ov, near the cliffs or coast, Αἴγυπτος Pind. Fr. 50.
 ἀγχι-λαψ, ατος, ὁ, a sore at the inner corner of the eye, Galen.
 ἀγχι-μάχητης, ου, ὁ, = ἀγχεμαχος, only in pl., Il. 2. 604, etc.
 ἀγχι-μάχος, ov, later form of ἀγχεμαχος, Lob. Phryn. 685.
 ἀγχιμολῶ, to come nigh, Nonn. D. 25. 426.
 ἀγχιμολος, ov, (μολεῖν) coming near: Ep. word, mostly used in neut.
 as Adv. near, close at hand, ἀγχιμολον δέ οἱ ἦλθε Il. 4. 529, cf. Od. 8.
 300, etc., Hes. Sc. 325; ἐξ ἀγχιμολοῦ ἐφράσατο he perceived from nigh
 at hand, Il. 24. 352; ἀγχιμολον δὲ μετ' αὐτὸν close behind him, Od.
 17. 336 (where it need not be taken of time), c. gen. ἔθεν ἀγχιμολοι
 Theocr. 25. 203; in Hes. Sc. 325 the dat. prob. belongs to the Verb, v.
 ἀγχι 1. A form ἀγχιβλως (βλάσσω) is found in E. M.
 ἀγχιμος, ov, (ἀγχι) = πλησίος Eur. Fr. 859.
 ἀγχι-νεφής, ἐς, near the clouds, σκοπέλος Anth. P. 6. 219, 14, Nonn.
 ἀγχινοια, ἡ, (νοεῖν) readiness of mind, ready wit, sagacity, shrewdness,
 Plat. Charm. 160 A, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 9, 3, Rhet. 1. 6, 15:—as a title, τῇ
 σῇ ἀγχινοίᾳ Eus. H. E. 9. 1, 5.
 ἀγχι-νοος, ov, contr. -νοος, ov, ready of wit, sagacious, shrewd, Od.
 13. 332, Plat. Legg. 747 B, etc.; πρὸς τὰ συμβαίνοντα Arist. H. A. 7.
 10, 1:—Comp. and Sup., Sext. Emp. P. 2. 41, 42:—Adv. ἀγχιως, Arist.
 Virt. et Vit. 4, 1.
 ἀγχι-πλῑος, ov, contr. -πλῑος, ov, near by sea, ἀγχ. πόρος a short
 voyage, Eur. I. T. 1325.
 ἀγχι-πορος, ov, passing near, always near, κώλακες Anth. P. 10. 64;
 c. gen., Nonn. Jo. 4. 47. 6, 9.
 ἀγχι-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, near with the foot, near, Lyc. 318.
 ἀγχι-πτολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, ποῖτ, for ἀγχιπτολις, near the city, dwelling hard
 by, Παλλάς Aesch. Th. 501; 'Αρπς Soph. Ant. 970 (lyr.): cf. ἀπύτολις.
 ἀγχιρ-ροος, ov, contr. -ρῑος, ov, flowing near, Ap. Rh. 2. 367.
 ἀγχι-σπορος, ov, near of kin, οἱ θεῶν ἀγχισποροι, οἱ Ζηνὸς ἐγγύς Aesch.
 Fr. 155; φῶσαν αἰθέρος οὐραν ἀγχ. Philo 2. 374.
 ἀγχιστεία, ἡ, (ἀγχατεῖω) nearness of kin, ἡ τοῦ γένους ἀγχ. Plat.
 Legg. 924 D; ἀγχ. ὑπάρχει τι πρὸς τινα Arist. Rhet. 2. 6, 25. 2.
 rights of kin, right of inheritance, Ar. Av. 1661; προτέροις τοῖς ἄρρεσι τῶν
 θηλείων τὴν ἀγχ. πεποίηκε Isae. 65. 26; νόθῳ μὴδὲ νόθῳ ἀγχ. εἶναι Id. 61.
 6, Lex. ap. Dem. 1067. 13; ταῖς ἀγχ. πρότεροι ὄντες τινὸς Isae. 68. 6.
 ἀγχιστεία, τά, = foreg., γένους κατ' ἀγχιστεία Soph. Ant. 174.
 ἀγχιστεῖς, εως, ὁ, mostly in pl. ἀγχιστεῖς, the next of kin, closely
 akin, of nations, Hdt. 5. 80, 3; in law, the next of kin, heir-at-law,
 LXX (Ruth. 3 sq.), Suid., etc.; συγγενὴς ἀγχ. Luc. Tim. 51: cf.
 ἀγχιατεία.
 ἀγχιστεῖν, f. εἶσω, to be next or near, γῇ ἀγχιστεῖν οὐσα . . πόντω Eur.
 Tro. 224 (lyr.). II. to be next of kin, to be heir-at-law, τινὶ Isae. 84.
 28:—metaph., ἀγχ. τινὸς to have to do with a thing, Hipp. 27. 44. 2.
 in LXX, ἀγχ. τινὰ to do a kinsman's office to a woman, i. e. marry
 her, Ruth. 3. 13. 4. 4; also, κληρονομίαν ἀγχ. to enter upon . . , Num.
 36. 8:—in 2 Esdr. 2. 62, Nehem. 7. 64 ἡγχιστεύθησαν ἀπὸ τῆς ἱερατείας
 means, they were excluded from the priesthood because their descent was
 not proved. (Signif. 1, as also ἀγχιστήρ, ἀγχιστίνοι imply nearness only,
 so that a deriv. from the Sup. ἀγχιστος might be questioned: but Lat.
 proximitas, proximity are also derived from a Sup.)
 ἀγχιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, one who brings near, only in Soph. Tr. 256 ἀγχ.
 τοῦ πάθους immediate author of the suffering.
 ἀγχιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the ἀγχιστεία, Annon.
 ἀγχιστίνην, Adv. according to nearness of kin, ἀγχ. γαμῖν Poll. 6.
 175, cf. Solon ap. Hesych.
 ἀγχιστίνοι, η, ov, Ep. Adj. (v. ἀγχιστεῖω), close, crowded, in heaps,
 αἱ μὲν τ' ἀγχιστίναι ἐπ' ἀλλήλοις κέχυνται Il. 5. 141; τοὶ δ' ἀγχι-
 στίνοι ἐπιπτον νεκροὶ 17. 361, cf. Od. 22. 118: on the v. l. ἀγχατίνοι,
 cf. Spitzn. ad Il. 5. 141.
 ἀγχιστος, ov, Sup. of ἀγχι, nearest: as Adj. first in Pind. and Tragg.;
 nearest in place, Aesch. Ag. 256 (lyr.), Soph. O. T. 919; γένει ἀγχιστος
 πατρός nearest of kin, Eur. Tro. 48; τὸν ἀγχιστων, without γένει,
 Soph. El. 1105; nearest and dearest, Pind. P. 9. 114. II. Homi.
 has only neut. as Adv., ἀγχιστων nearest, Od. 5. 280; or more com-
 monly ἀγχιστα, in the phrases, ἀγχιστα ἐῖμαι was most nearly like, Il.
 2. 58, 14. 474; ἀγχ. εὐκῶς Od. 13. 80; ἀγχ. εἰσκω Od. 6. 152, cf.
 Pind. l. 2. 16: often c. gen., Διὸς ἀγχ. next to Zeus, Aesch. Suppl. 1036
 (lyr.); ἀγχ. τοῦ βωμοῦ Hdt. 9. 81; ἀγχ. οἰκῆν τινος 1. 134, al.:—in
 Hipp. Art. 805, nearest to what is right:—οἱ ἀγχ. those next of kin,
 with a play on the other sense the nearest neighbours, Hdt. 5. 79; ἀγχ.
 ἢν αὐτῷ γένους Luc. Catapl. 17. III. of time, most lately, but
 now, πόλεμος . . ἀγχιστα δέδειν Il. 20. 18; ὁ ἀγχ. ἀποθανὼν he who died
 last, Hdt. 2. 143; τὰ ἀγχ. most recently, Antipho 115. 25.
 ἀγχι-στραφος, ov, turning near or closely, quick-wheeling, ἱκτίνος
 Theogn. 1261. 2. quick-changing, changeable, ἀγχιστροφῶ βο-
 λεῖσθαι to change one's mind suddenly, Hdt. 7. 13; ἀγχ. μεταβολὴ
 sudden change, Thuc. 2. 53:—often in Rhet. writers, introducing words
 or thoughts suddenly, τὸ ἀγχ. rapidity of transition, Toup Longin. 27.
 Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 300:—Adv. —φως, Longin. 22. 1.
 ἀγχι-τέλεστος, ov, near an ending, χρόνος Nonn. Jo. 16. 25.
 ἀγχι-τέλης, ἐς, near an end, σελήνη Nonn. D. 40. 314.
 ἀγχι-τέρμων, ov, gen. ovos, (τέρμα) near the borders, neighbouring.

Soph. Fr. 349; *τινί* Eur. Rhes. 426; *τινός* Lyc. 1130:—Mostly poet. (and acc. to Poll. 6. 113 dithyrambic), but also in Xen. Hier. 10. 7.
ἀρχι-τοκος, *ov*, near the birth, *ἀρχ.* ὠδίνες the pangs of child-birth, Pind. Fr. 58. 5; of a woman, in the pangs of child-birth, Anth. P. 7. 462.
ἀρχι-φάνης, *ēs*, appearing near, Nonn. D. 29. 29.
ἀρχι-φύτος, *ov*, planted near, Nonn. D. 3. 152., 12. 279.
ἀρχιων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, nearer, Comp. of *ἀρχι*, E. M. 14. 47.
ἀρχοῶδης, Adv. poet. form of *ἀναχ-* (χέουαι) gushing up, Hesych.
ἀρχοῦδεν, Adv. (*ἀρχοῦ*) from nigh at hand, Hdt. 4. 31, Luc. Syr. D. 28: opp. to *πῶρρην*, Adv.
ἀρχόθι, Adv. = *ἀρχοῦ*, *ἀρχι*, near, c. gen., Il. 14. 412, Od. 13. 103; absol., Theocr. 22. 40, Anth.
ἀρχονάω, (*ἀρχόντῃ*) to strangle, Manetho 1. 317, Suid.
ἀρχόντῃ, *ῃ*, (*ἀρχῶ*) a throttling, strangling, hanging, Trag., etc.; *ἀρχόντης* . . τέματα Aesch. Eum. 746; ἔργα κρείσσον' ἀρχόντης deeds beyond (i. e. too bad for) hanging, Soph. O. T. 1374; τὰς ἀρχόντης πέλας 'tis his as bad as hanging, Eur. Heracl. 246; ταῦτ' οὐχί . . ἀρχόντης ἐπέα; Id. Bacch. 246; ταῦτα . . οὐκ ἀρχόντης; Ar. Ach. 125; rare in Prose, *ἀρχόντῃ* καὶ λύπῃ Aeschin. 33. 18—in pl., ἐν ἀρχοναίς θάνατον λαβεῖν Eur. Hel. 200, cf. Ib. 299, H. F. 154; αἱ ἀρχ. μάστιγα τοῖς νέοις Arist. Probl. 30. 1, 26. II. a cord for hanging, halter, Simon. Iamb. 1. 18; βρόχος ἀρχόντης in Eur. Hipp. 802.
ἀρχονίζω, to strangle, Schol. Eur. Hipp. 780.
ἀρχονομαίος, *a*, *ov*, *μῦρος*, death by strangling, ap. Eus. P. E. 277 D.
ἀρχονιος, *a*, *ov*, (*ἀρχῶ*) fit for strangling, Βρόχος Eur. Hel. 686 (restored by Elmsl. for *ἀρχόνειος*); *δεσμός* Nonn. D. 21. 31., 34. 229.
ἀρχορεύω, poet. for *ἀναχορεύω*, Anacreont. 14. 30, acc. to Coraës.
ἀρχορέε, Adv. coming near, Apoll. de Adv. 607. 23.
ἀρχοτάτω, Adv., Sup. of *ἀρχοῦ*, like *ἀρχιστά*, nearest, next, c. gen., h. Hom. Ar. 18, Hdt. 2. 169, Eur. Fr. 623; *ἀρχ.* *τινός* very near, i. e. very like some one, Hdt. 7. 73, 80, al.; also *τινί* 7. 91, 1:—οἱ ἀρχοτάτω προσήκοντες the nearest of kin, 4. 73:—so too ἀρχότατα; *ἀρχ.* *ἐξεν* *τινός* to be most like . . 7. 64.
ἀρχότερος, *a*, *ov*, Comp. of *ἀρχοῦ*, nearer, c. gen., Hdt. 7. 175.
ἀρχοῦ, = *ἀρχι*, near, Lat. *prope*, freq. in Hom., mostly absol., and at the beginning of a line, *ἀρχοῦ δ' ἱσταμένη* Il. 2. 172, cf. 4. 92, 303, al.; absol. also in Soph. Tr. 962, Fr. 69; twice c. gen., Il. 24. 709, Od. 6. 5; elsewhere in Hom. always *ἀρχοῦ ἱστάμενος* or *-μένη*, except in Od. 17. 526., 19. 271; also c. dat., Pind. N. 9. 95, Hdt. 3. 85; but cf. *ἀρχι*;—never in Att. Prose, v. Luc. Ner. 9. Later forms are ἀρχότερος, ἀρχοτάτω, qq. v. (V. sub *ἀρχῶ*).
ἀρχοῦπος, *ov*, Ion. for *ἀρχοπος*, neighbouring (Hesych.), Anth. P. 9. 235: bordering on, *τινί* Orph. Arg. 122; *τινός* Lyc. 418.
ἀρχοῦσα, v. sub *ἐγγουσα*.
ἀρχουσίβοια, Med. to use rouge, Hesych.
ἀρχῶ, f. *ἀρχῶ*, Ar. Eccl. 638, Luc.: aor. *ἤρξα* C. I. 3588, Joseph., (ἀρ-) Ar. Pax 796:—Med. and Pass. (v. inf.) only in pres.: cf. ἀπάγῃ. (From *√ΑΧ*, *√ΑΤΧ* come ἀχέω, ἀχέω, ἀχνύμαι; ἀχόντῃ, as also ἀρχι (q. v.), ἀρχοῦ, ἐναρχος, ἐγγύς; ἀχος, ἀχθωμαί, ἀχθος, and perh. ἀχτήν, ἀχρηρία (Lat. *egere*); cf. Skt. *anhas*, *anhas* (Lat. *angustus*, *angor*), *aghami* (evil); Lat. *ango*, *angina*, *anxius*; Goth. *aggryva*, (*ango*), *aggvus* (*angustus*); O. H. G. *angust* (*angst*, *anguisk*);—the common notion being of close pressure or constriction.) To press tight, esp. the throat, *ἀρχε* *μιν* *ἡμᾶς* ὑπὸ δειρῆν Il. 3. 371: to strangle, throttle, τοὺς πατέρας ἤγγον νύκτωρ Ar. Vesp. 1039, cf. Eccl. 638, 640; τὸν Κέρβερον ἀπῆρας ἄχων Id. Ran. 468, cf. Av. 1575; καὶ ταῖον ἀχῶας Id. Lys. 81, cf. Dem. 1157. 6., 1263. 7, Theocr. 5. 106, Anth. Plan. 90; ἐν χαλινῷ τὰς σιαγόνας α. LXX (Psalm. 31. 9); metaph., of pressing creditors, Ar. Eq. 775, Luc. Conv. 32, cf. Ev. Matt. 18. 28; v. ad Thoni. M. p. 8; of a guilty conscience, τοῦτο . . ἀρχεῖ, σιαπὴν ποιεῖ Dem. 406. 5:—Med. to strangle oneself, Hipp. 563. 7:—Pass., Pind. N. 1. 69, Dem. 1157. 6. Not found in Trag.
ἀρχώμαλος, *ov*, (ὁμαλός) nearly equal, ἀρχώμαλοι ἐν χειροτονίᾳ Thuc. 3. 49, cf. Dion. H. 5. 14; ἀρχ. μάχη a doubtful battle, Thuc. 4. 134; νίκη Plut. Otho 13; οὐκ ἀρχ. τὸ πλῆθος Id. Caes. 42:—neut. pl. as Adv., ἀρχώματα ναυμαχεῖν, Lat. *aequo Marte rugnare*, Thuc. 7. 71; ἀρχώματα φασὶ ἐγένετο Luc. Herm. 12. Adv. = *άλως* Luc. Ver. Hist. 37.
ἀγῶ [ᾶ], Dor. 3 pl. *ἀγοντι* Pind. P. 13: impf. ἤγον, Ep. ἀγον Il. 7. 312, 3 dual ἀγέτην Od. 3. 439, Dor. ἀγον Pind. P. 9. 217, Ion. ἀγεσκον Hdt. 1. 148, Ar. Rh.:—fut. *ἀγῶ* Il. 1. 139, Soph., Plat.; but *ἀγερε* is used as Adv. imperat. by Hom., Il. 3. 105., 24. 778, Od. 14. 414; so inf. *ἀζέμεναι*, *-έμεν* Il. 23. 50, 111; and med. *ἀζεσθε* 8. 505:—aor. 2 ἤγαγον Hom. and Att.:—also aor. 1 ἤξα Hes. Op. 432, 438, Batr. 115, 119; but aor. 1 is very rare in Att., ἤξα Antipho 134. 42, προσ-ἤξαν Thuc. 2. 97; (in other places it has been corrected, partly from Mss., partly from the context, v. sub *ἀπαίσσω*, *προεαίσσω*, *συννείσω*, cf. L. Dind. Xen. Hell. 2. 20, Veitch Gk. Verbs s. v.):—pf. ἤχα Polyb. 3. 111, 3, (προ-) Dem. 346. 24., 772. 5, (συν-) Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 8; later ἤροχα, Joseph., etc., which is allowed by the Atticists only in compds., *εἰσαγροχότας* Philipp. ap. Dem. 238. 28; *καταγροχεν* (v. sub *κατάγω*), *συναγροχα* Arist. Oec. 2. 1, 10; a form ἤγροχα twice in Luc. Aeg. in C. I. 2. p. 1013, *συν-ἀγάχα* Inscr. Ther. in C. I. 2. 448. III. 12, δι-αγεγῶχα Ib. (add.) 4897 d: plpf. ἀγρόχησμαι Polyb. 30. 4, 17, cf. C. I. (add.) 4897 d:—Med., fut. *ἀξομαι* Hom., Hdt., Trag.: aor. 2 ἡγαγόμην Hom., etc.: also aor. 1 unaugm. *ἀξάμην* (ἐσ-) Hdt. 5. 34, cf. I. 190. 8. 20, 1, never in Att.:—Pass., fut. ἀγρόχσομαι Plat. Hipp. Ma. 292 A, (προσ-) Thuc. 4. 87, etc., but also *ἀξομαι* in pass. sense, Aesch. Ag. 1632, Plat. Rep. 458 D, (προσ-) Thuc. 4. 115, etc.: aor. 1 ἡχόην Xen. An. 6. 3, 10, Ion. ἀχόην Hdt. 6. 30, 1: pf. ἡγμαί Id. 2. 158, 2, Dem. 170. 19: plpf. ἡγμένοι ἦσαν Thuc. 6. 100; also, in med. sense, v. inf. B. 2:

—Verb. Adj. *ἀκτέον*, q. v. (From *√ΑΓ* come also *ἀγινέω*, *ἀγός*, *ἀκταρ*, *ἡγέομαι*, *ἡγεμῶν*, etc.; also *ἀγρα*, *ἀγρεύω*, etc.; *ἀγών* (v. signf. IV. 2); *ἄγμος*, and perh. the Adv. *ἀγαν*: cf. Skt. *ag*, *agāmi* (*ago*), *ajās* (*āktar*); *ajmas* (*āgmos*), *ajās* (*āgōn*); Zd. *az* (*ago*), *azra* (*āgra*).)
I. to lead, carry, convey, bring, mostly with living creatures as the object, *φέρειν* being used of things, *ὥκε δ' ἀγείν* ἐτάροις . . γυναικά, καὶ τριπόδα . . *φέρειν* Il. 23. 512; *βούν δ' ἀγέτην* κερῶν by the horns, Od. 3. 439; *ἀγ.* *eis* or *πρὸς* τόπον, but poet. also c. acc. loci, *νύσται δ' ἐκ πολέμων ἀπόνους* (sc. *ἀνδρας*) . . ἡγῶν οἴκους Aesch. Pers. 862; 'Αἰδᾶς . . ἀγείν 'Αχέρντος ἀκτᾶν Soph. Ant. 811; *ἀγ.* *τινά* *τινι* to lead one to another, Od. 14. 386; *ἵππους ἴφ' ἄρματ'* ἄγ. 3. 476, Aesch. P. V. 465; from the common phrases *ἀγείν στρατεύματα*, *στρατῶν*, etc., comes the use of *ἀγείν* intr. of the soldiers themselves, *ταῦτην* . . *ἀγεί* δ' *λόχος* Xen. An. 4. 8, 12, cf. Hell. 4. 2, 19, and perh. Thuc. 5. 54: more generally, *ἐπὶ τὸ ἀκρον ἀγαγόντων* ἐκατέρων tending to the extreme, Plat. Legg. 701 E: *ἀγῶμεν* let us go, often in N. T.; cf. *ἀκτέον*. b. part. *ἀγών* is used in gen. sense, taking, *στῆσθαι δ' ἀγών* Il. 2. 558, cf. Od. 1. 130; where we should use two Verbs, *took* and *placed*; and v. *ἐχω* A. I. 6, *φέρω* A. X. 2. 2. to take with one, *ἐταίρους* Od. 10. 405; *τι* Il. 15. 531. 3. to carry off as captives or booty, Il. 1. 367., 9. 594, Aesch. Th. 340, etc.; *ἀχθῆ* ἀγόμενος παρὰ βασιλέα had been seized and taken to . . Hdt. 6. 30; ἀγόμενος, i. e. δοῦλος, Archil. 155, cf. Eur. Tro. 140, Plat. Legg. 914 E, 19, Δίκην *ἀγείν* to lead justice forcibly away, Hes. Op. 218:—of a fowler, *φύλον ὄρνιθων ἀμφιβαλὼν ἀγεί* Soph. Ant. 343:—mostly in phrase *ἀγείν* καὶ *φέρειν* to sweep a country of all its plunder (where strictly *φέρειν* refers to things, *ἀγείν* to men and cattle), first in Il. 5. 484 οἷον κ' *ἡ* *φέρειν* Ἀχαιοί *ἡ* *κέν ἀγείν*, cf. 23. 512 sq.; then often in Hdt. and Att. Prose; more rarely reversed, *φερούσι τε καὶ ἀγούσι* Hdt. 1. 88, 1; *ἔφερε καὶ ἤγε* πάντας Id. 3. 39, 4; also c. acc. loci, *φέρων καὶ ἀγών* τὴν Βιθυνίδα Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 2; just like Lat. *agere et ferre*, Liv. 2. 3, 2; but *φέρειν* καὶ *ἀγείν* sometimes means simply to bear and carry, bring together, Heiud. Plat. Phaedr. 279 C; τὴν πόλιν *φέρειν τε καὶ ἀγείν* i. e. bring it into the state, Id. Legg. 817 A, cf. Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 2; like *portari atque agi* in Caes. B. C. 2. 25: in Pass., ἀγόμεθα, φερόμεθα Eur. Tro. 1310, cf. Ar. Nub. 241:—Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 5, has also *ἀγείν* καὶ *καίεν*; cf. *φέρω* A. VI. 2. 4. *ἀγείν* *eis* *δικήν* or *δικαστήριον*, *ἀγ.* *ἐπὶ* τοὺς *δικαστάς* to carry one before a court of justice, Lat. *rapere in jus*, often in Att. Prose; so, *πρὸς* τὴν *δικήν* *ἀγ.* Eur. Fr. 1036; also simply *ἀγείν*, Plat. Legg. 914 E, Gorg. 527 A, etc.: esp. in the phrase *ἐπὶ θανάτῳ ἀγ.* Xen. An. 1. 6, 10, etc.: so, *φόνου ἀγέσθαι* to be accused of murder, Plut. 2. 309 E. 5. to fetch, *ἀεθεῖ ὧν* τὸν ἀρίστον Od. 14. 414: hence also of things, to bring to, or in, import, οἶνον *νῆες* ἀγούσι Il. 9. 72, etc.; cf. Hdt. 1. 70; *ἴνα* οἱ *σὺν* *φύρτον* ἀγοίμῃ (i. e. *σὺν* οἱ) Od. 14. 206. 6. to draw on, bring on, *πῆμα* τὸδ' ἡγάγον Οἰνάντες Il. 24. 547; *Ἰλίου φθοράν* Aesch. Ag. 406; *τερμῖαν ἀμέραν* Soph. Ant. 1330; ὕπνον Id. Ph. 638; χαράν Eur. Fr. 174; δάκρυ Id. Alc. 1081. 7. to bear up, *φειλάει δ' ὧς*, ἀγούσι δίκτυον Aesch. Cho. 506. II. to lead towards a point, lead on, τὸν δ' ἄγε μοῖρα κακῇ θανάτῳ τέλοσθε Il. 13. 602, and absol., 2. 834; οἱ μ' ἀτίμας ἀγείσθαι Soph. El. 1035; also c. inf., *ἀγεί* *θανεῖν* leads to death, Eur. Ilec. 43:—c. acc. cogn., ἀγομαι τὰν πυμάτων ὁδόν (but the metre requires *ἐρχομαι*) Soph. Ant. 877; τὸ *στράτευμα ἤγε* τὴν ἐπὶ *Μέγαρᾳ* (sc. ὁδόν) Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 13; also, ὁδὸς ἀγεί the road leads, *eis* or *ἐπὶ* τόπον, Soph. O. T. 734, Plat. and Xen. 2. metaph. to lead, as a general, Il. 10. 79; *ὡς* ἀγε νεῖκος Ἀθήνη 11. 721; *ἀγ.* *στρατίαν*, ναῦς, etc., Thuc. 7. 12., 8. 59, etc.: to guide, as the gods, etc., Pind., Hdt., etc.; διὰ πόναν ἀγείν *τινά* Eur. I. T. 988; *ἀγ.* *τὴν* *πολιτείαν* to conduct the government, Thuc. 1. 127; *ὥδε* τὴν σοφίαν ἀγούσι thus they treat philosophy, Plat. Theat. 172 B; τὴν αὐτὴν αἰρέσιν *ἀγ.* *τινί* to hold the same views as . . Polyb. 27. 13, 14:—Pass. to be led, guided, λογισμῷ Plat. Rep. 431 C. 3. to bring up, train, educate, ὀρθῶς, καλῶς or κακῶς ἀχθῆναι Plat. Legg. 782 D, etc. III. to draw out in length, *τεῖχος ἀγείν* to draw a line of wall, Thuc. 6. 99; so, *μέλαθρον* *eis* ὀρόφους *ἀγ.* Anth. P. 9. 649; ὅμῳν ἀγείν Theocr. 10. 2, cf. Thuc. 6. 100:—*ἀγ.* *γραμμάς* to draw lines, Arist. Top. 1. 1, 6, cf. An. Pr. 1. 24, 2, etc.:—Pass., *ἡκται ἡ* *διωρῶν* Hdt. 2. 158; *κύλπον* ἀγόμενον τῆς γῆς i. e. the land running round into a bay, 4. 99; cf. ἐλαύνω III. 2. IV. to keep in memory, καὶ *μεν* κλέος ἦγον Ἀχαιοί Od. 5. 311. 2. like *ἀγερε*, to hold, celebrate, ἐορτήν, τὰ Ὀλύμπια, etc., Hdt. 1. 147, 183; though this is more freq. in Att. (for Hdt. mostly uses ἀνάγειν), *ἀγ.* *θυσίαν* Isocr. 386 C, etc.; *κρεουργίον ἡμᾶρ* εὐθύμως ἀγείν Aesch. Ag. 1592; but in Il. 1. 99, Hes. Sc. 480, *ἀγ.* *ἐκατόμβην* is literal, to convey the hecatomb. 3. also to hold, keep, observe, ὁρᾶν ἀγείν ἐφημοσύναν Plat. P. 6. 20; *σπονδὰς ἀγ.* *πρὸς* *τινας* Thuc. 6. 7; *εἰρήνην* Plat. Rep. 465 B, etc.: often c. acc., as a periphrasis for a neut. Verb (cf. *ἐχω* A. I. 8), *νεῖκος ἀγείν* = *νεικεῖν*, Pind. P. 9. 54, cf. ἀρετὴν *ἀγ.* Id. I. 3; *αὐλοῖν ἀγείν* = *αὐλοῦν*, Eur. Med. 1238, Plat. Rep. 376 D; *ῥαυχίαν ἀγ.* = *ῥαυχεῖν* Xen. An. 3. 1, 14; *ἀγ.* *ἀπαστάειν* Ar. Nub. 621; so, *γέλοισι ἀγείν* to keep laughing, Soph. Aj. 382; *ἀγ.* *κτόνον* Eur. Or. 182. 4. to keep, maintain, *ἐλευθέραν ἤγε* τὴν Ἑλλάδα Dem. 120. 17. 5. of Time, to pass, ἀπῆμναντον ἀγών *βίον* Pind. O. 8. 115; *ποίας* *ἡμέρας* *δοκεῖς* μ' ἀγείν; Soph. El. 266; ὁ βίος οὐμὸς ἐσπέραν ἀγεί Alexis Τιστ. 3; *δέκατον* ἔτος *ἀγ.*, etc., *decimum annum agere*, Galen. V. like *ἡγέομαι*, Lat. *ducere*, to hold, account, reckon, ἐν *τιμῇ* ἀγείν or ἀγέσθαι, ἐν οὐδεμῇ *μοίρῃ* *ἀγ.*, *περὶ* *πλείστον* ἀγείν Hdt. 1. 134., 2. 172., 9. 7, 1, etc.; *θεοὺς ἀγείν* to believe in, Aesch. Supp. 924; δι' αἰῶνας, διὰ *τιμῆς* *ἀγ.* *τινά*, etc., Eus. H. E. 7. 24, 4, Luc. Prom. 4, etc.; τὰς δ' ὁλοκλήρ' ἐβρίσκον ἀγῶ Aesch. Supp. 918; τὸ *πράγμ'* ἀγείν . . ὡς *παρ'* οὐδέν Soph. Ant. 34; τὴν Ἀφροδίτην *πρόσθ'* ἀγείν τοῦ Βακχίου Eur. Bacch. 225; *τιμώτερον*

ἀγ. τινα Thuc. 8. 18:—also with Adverbs, δυσφόρως ἀγ. to think insufferable, Soph. O. T. 784; so, ἐντίμως ἀγειν Plat. Rep. 528 C, etc.:—Pass., ἡγήμην δ' ἀνὴρ ἀσπῶν μέγιστος Soph. O. T. 775, cf. Lob. Phryn. 418.

VI. to weigh so much, ἀγειν μῶν, τριακοσίους δαριεύς, etc., to weigh a mina, 300 darics, etc., Dem. 617. 21., 741. 7, cf. Philippiid. 'Apy. 'Aφ. 7, etc.; ἀγειν πλέον Arist. Probl. 23. 3, 2: where the acc. is the weight which the thing weighs or draws down: also, ἀγ. σταβόν Plut. 2. 96 C; cf. ἔλκω A. II. 9, and v. sub ἀντίρροπος. VII. on ἀγε, ἀγετε, v. s. vocc.

B. Med. ἀγομαι, to carry away for oneself, take to oneself, χρυσόν τε καὶ ἄργυρον οἰκαδ' ἀγεσθαι Od. 10. 35: to take with one, 6. 58; often in Att.

2. ἀγεσθαι γυναῖκα, Lat. uxorem ducere, to take to oneself a wife, Od. 14. 211, Hes.; in full, ἀγ. γυναῖκα ἐς τὰ οἶκία Hdt. 1. 59, etc.; and simply ἀγεσθαι, to marry, Il. 2. 659, Hdt. 2. 47, 1, etc., and in Att., cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 808; pf. pass. ἦγμα is used in this med. sense, Joseph. A. J. 14. 12, 1, cf. προάγω 1. 6; (Aesch. Pr. 560 has the Act. ἀγειν in same sense): also of the father, to bring home a wife for his son, Od. 4. 10, Valck. Hdt. 1. 34; of the brother who brings a wife to his brother, Od. 15. 238; and of the friends of the bridegroom and bride, Od. 6. 28, Hes. Sc. 274.

3. δάρον ἀγεσθαι to take to oneself a gift, Valck. Theocr. 1. 11; διὰ στόμα ἀγεσθαι μῦθον to let pass through the mouth, i. e. to utter, Il. 14. 91; ἀγεσθαι τὴν χεῖρα to take a thing into one's hands, and so to take upon oneself, undertake, Hdt. 1. 126., 4. 79.

ἀγῶ [ᾱ], crasis for ἀ ἐγῶ, Soph. El. 259.
ἀγωγαῖος, ον, (ἀγωγή) fit for leading by, of a dog's collar or leash, Anth. P. 6. 35.

ἀγωγέον, τό, a pander's house, Poll. 9. 48.
ἀγωγεύς, ἑως, ὁ, one that draws or drags, Hdt. 2. 175, 3.

2. an accuser (v. ἀγω 1. 4), Suid.
II. = ῥυτήρ, a leading-rein, leash, Soph. Fr. 801, Strattis Xpoc. 2, Xen. Eq. 6. 5.

ἀγωγή, ἡ, (ἀγω) a carrying away, Hdt. 6. 85, etc.; freight, carriage, πρὸς τὰς ἀγῶνας . . . χρήσθαι ὑποζυγίους Plat. Rep. 370 E, cf. C. 1. 1838.

1. b. intr., τὴν ἀγ. διὰ τὰ λόγια ἐποιεῖτο pursued his voyage, Thuc. 4. 29: movement, τοῦ ποδός Plat. Rep. 400 C, cf. 604 B; ἀγ. ἐπὶ τι tendency towards . . . Hipp. Epit. 1. 938.

2. a bringing to or in, ὑμῶν ἢ ἐς τοὺς ὀλίγους ἀγ. your bringing us before the council, Thuc. 5. 85.

3. a carrying off, abduction, Aesch. Ag. 1263, Soph. O. C. 662.

4. ὕδατος ἀγωγαὶ aqueducts, C. I. 2338. 52.

II. a leading towards a point, conducting, guiding, ἵππου Xen. Eq. 6. 4; ἡ τοῦ νόμου, τοῦ λογισμοῦ ἀγ. guidance by . . . Plat. Legg. 645 A, cf. Polit. 274 A:—intr. the course, tenour, tendency of a thing.

2. the leading of an army, Plat. Legg. 746 D; ἐν ταῖς ἀγ. on marches, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 25: the guiding of a state or public business, Polyb. 3. 8, 5.

3. a leading, conducting, directing, training, παιδεία μὲν ἐστὶ ἡ παίδων ὁλκή τε καὶ ἀγ. πρὸς τὸν ὑπὸ τοῦ νόμου λόγον ὁρβὴν ἐρμημένον Plat. Legg. 659 D, cf. 819 A; ἀγ. ὁρβῆς τυχεῖν πρὸς ἀρετὴν Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 8; διὰ τὸ ἦθος καὶ τὴν ἀγ. Id. Pol. 4. 5, 3; esp. of the public education by the Spartan youth, Λακωνικὴ ἀγ. Polyb. 1. 32, 1; Ἀθηναίους ἡχῆθαι τὴν λεγομένην ἀγῶνιν ἐν Λακεδαιμονίᾳ Plut. Ages. 1; cf. Müller Dor. 4. 5, 1:—also of plants, culture, Theophr. H. P. 1. 3, 2; of diseases, treatment, Galen.

4. generally, a method, way, treatment of a subject, Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 10: style, Dion. H. de Isocr. 20, al.; ἡ ἀγ. τῶν διαλέκτων Strabo 648.

5. a school or sect of philosophers, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 145.

III. a mode or system of music, Plut. 2. 1141 C.

ἀγώγιμος, ον, easy to be led, capable of being carried, τρισὺν ἀμαξῶν . . . ἀγ. βάρος enough to load three wains, Eur. Cycl. 385; τὰ ἀγώγια things portable, wares, Plat. Prot. 313 C, Xen. An. 5. 1, 16, etc.; ἄλλο δὲ μὴδὲν ἀγώγιμον ἀγεσθαι ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ Dem. 929. 17.

II. of persons, to be outlawed, Schneid. Xen. Hell. 7. 3, 11: to be delivered into bondage, Dem. 624. 12, Plut. Sol. 13:—so of things, liable to seizure, Dion. H. 5. 69.

2. easily led, complaisant, Plut. Alc. 6.

ἀγώνιον, τό, in Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 54, the load of a wagon or carriage.

ἀγωγός, ὄν, (ἀγω) leading, guiding, and as Subst. a guide, Hdt. 3. 26; ἀγωγοί an escort, Thuc. 2. 12; ἀγ. ὕδατος an aqueduct, Hdn. 7. 12, C. 1. 1040, I. 17: c. gen., δύναμις ἀνδράπων ἀγωγός power of leading, Plut. Lyc. 5.

II. leading towards a point, πρὸς or ἐπὶ τι Plat. Rep. 525 A; ἐλς . . . Plut. Peric. 1.

III. drawing, attracting, τινός, of the magnet, Diosc. 5. 148.

2. drawing forth, eliciting, χοαὶ νεκρῶν ἀγαγοί Eur. Hec. 536; δακρύων ἀγ. Id. Tro. 1131.

3. absol. attractive; Plut. Crass. 7; τὸ ἀγωγόν attractiveness, Id. 2. 25 B.

ἀγών [ᾱ], crasis for ὁ ἀγών.

ἀγών [ᾱ], ὄνος, ὁ, Aeol. also ἀγῶνος, ον, ὁ, Alcae. 120: (ἀγω) A gathering, assembly, like ἀγορά; ἔζανεν εὐρὺν ἀγῶνα Il. 23. 258; λῦτο δ' ἀγῶν 24. 1, cf. Od. 8. 200; ἐν ἀγῶνι νῆν Il. 16. 239, cf. Eust. 1335. 57: esp. an assembly met to see games, often in Il. 23; Ἱππερορέων ἀγῶν Pind. P. 10. 47; κοινούς ἀγῶνας θέντες Aesch. Ag. 845, cf. Ar. Fr. 572.

2. a place of contest, the arena, βῆτην ἐς μέσον ἀγῶνα Il. 23. 685, cf. 531, Od. 8. 260, Hes. Sc. 312, Pind. P. 9. 202, cf. esp. Thuc. 5. 50: proverb., ἔξω ἀγῶνος out of the lists or course, i. e. beside the mark, Pind. P. 1. 84, Luc. Gymn. 21; cf. ἐξαγώνιος, δρόμος II. 2.

II. an assembly of the Greeks at their great national games, ὁ ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ ἀγῶν Hdt. 6. 127; Ὀλυμπίας δ. Pind. O. 1. 11; ὁ Ὀλυμπικός ἀγῶν Ar. Pl. 583; Ἑλλάδος . . . ἀγῶνος Soph. El. 682, cf. 699:—hence the contest for a prize at the games, ἀγῶν ἱππικός, γυμνικός Hdt. 2. 91, Plat. Legg. 658 A, al.; μουσικός Ar. Pl. 1163, Thuc. 3. 104; οἱ ἀγ. οἱ ἐπὶ λαμπάδι Arist. Fr. 385; ἀγῶν τῶν ἀνδρῶν a contest in which the chorus was composed of men, opp. to τῶν παίδων, Dem. 520.

27.—ἀγ. στεφανοφόρος or στεφανίτης a contest where the prize is a crown, Hdt. 5. 102, Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 13; ἀγ. χάλκεος, where it is a shield of brass, Pind. N. 10. 41, ubi v. Dissen:—hence many phrases,

ἀγῶνα ἀγειν, καθιστάναι, τιθέναι, προτιθέναι, ποιεῖν, etc., to hold or propose a contest; ἀγῶνα προαγορεύειν τινί, εἰς ἀγῶνα προκαλεῖσθαι τινα, etc.; ἀγῶνα or ἐν ἀγῶνι νικᾶν, to win one or at one, etc.; ἀγῶν πρὸς τινα Dem. 247. 10; εἰς ἀγ. λόγων ἀρκεῖσθαι τινί Plat. Prot. 335 A.—V. Interpr. ad Ar. Pl. 1163.

III. generally, any struggle, trial or danger, πολλοὺς ἀγῶνας ἐξίων, of Hercules, Soph. Tr. 159; ἀγ. ἐμφόρος Aesch. Cho. 584; εἰς ἀγῶνα τῷδε συμπεσόν μάχης Soph. Tr. 20, etc.; ἀγῶν πρόκειται, c. inf., it is hard or dangerous to . . . Hdt. 7. 11; ἀγῶν ἄπορος Lys. 108. 25; μέγιστος Eur. Med. 235; ὅπλων ἐκεῖ ἀγῶν περί Soph. Aj. 936; and without περί, ἀγῶν τῶν Ἀχιλλεύων ὅπλων Ib. 1240:—so also, ἀγῶν περί τῆς ψυχῆς, περί μεγίστων, etc., a struggle for life and death, for one's highest interests, Eur. Or. 847, Phoen. 1330; πολλοὺς ἀγῶνας δραμέονται περί σφέν αὐτῶν Hdt. 8. 102; λόγων γὰρ οὐ . . . ἀγῶν, ἀλλὰ σῆς ψυχῆς περί Soph. El. 1492; v. sub δρόμος.

2. a battle, action, Thuc. 2. 89, etc.

3. an action at law, trial, Antipho 143. 44, etc., cf. Aesch. Eum. 677, 744; εἰς ἀγῶνας καθιστάναι ἀνθρώπους Plat. Apol. 24 C, Rep. 494 E; περί ψυχῆς εἰς ἀγῶνα καταστήσαι τινα Xen. Lac. 8, 4.

4. metaph., οὐ λόγον ἐστὶ ἀγῶν, now is not the time for speaking, etc., Eur. Phoen. 588; οὐχ ἔδρας ἀγ. 'tis no time for sitting still, Id. Or. 1291, cf. Thuc. 3. 44; ἀγῶν πρόφασιν οὐ δέχεται the crisis admits no dallying, Ar. Fr. 318, cf. Plat. Crat. 421 D, Legg. 751 D; ποίειν ἢ ποθεῖν πρόκειται ἀγῶν the issue proposed is to do or die, Hdt. 7. 11, cf. 209; μέγας δ' ἀγῶν . . . τὸ χρηστὸν ἡ κακὸν γενέσθαι the issue is great . . . Plat. Rep. 608 B; cf. ἀκμή.

ἀγωναλεῖς, οἱ, the Lat. Agonales, Dion. H. 2. 70.

ἀγων-ἀρχῆς, ον, ὁ, judge of a contest, Soph. Aj. 572; cf. ἀγωνοθέτης.

ἀγωνία, ἡ, a contest, struggle for victory, ἀγῶν διὰ πάσης ἀγωνίης ἔχων Hdt. 2. 91; πολεμίων ἀγ. Eur. Hec. 314, cf. Tro. 1003; v. sub ἀνδρομυχή; esp. in the games, Pind. O. 2. 94, P. 5. 150; also in Prose, ἐν δημοτικῇ ἀγ. Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 15; ἀπασαν ἀγ. ἐντείνειν Dem. 1398. 20, etc.

2. gymnastic exercise, wrestling, and the like, Hipp. Art. 787, Plat. Meno 94 B, Legg. 765 C, etc.; generally, exercise, Id. Gorg. 456 D sq., Rep. 618 B.

3. of the mind, agony, anguish, ἐν φόβῳ καὶ πολλῇ ἀγωνίᾳ Dem. 236. 19, cf. Menand. Incert. 5, Arist. Probl. 2. 26, 2; ἐν τοῖς τῆς ψυχῆς φόβοις, ἐλπίσιν, ἀγωνίαις Id. de Spir. 4, 6.

ἀγωνιάτης [ᾱτ], ον, ὁ, a nervous person, Diog. L. 2. 131, Suid.

ἀγωνίω, inf. -ιῶν Plat. Prot. 333 E, part. -ιῶν Id. Charm. 162 C, Isocr., (indic. first in Luc.) impf. ἡγωνίω Polyb., etc.: fut. ἀσῶν [ᾱ] Porph. Abst. 1. 54: aor. ἡγωνιάσα Timocl. Marab. 1, Diod.: pf. ἡγωνιάκα (ὑπερ-) Dem. 1410. 5.

Like ἀγωνίζομαι, to contend eagerly, struggle, Dem. 534. 11; πρὸς ἀλλήλους Isocr. 59 B.

II. to be distressed or anxious, be in an agony, τετραχύνθαι τε καὶ ἀγ. Plat. Prot. 333 E; ἀγωνιάω καὶ τεθορυβημένοι Id. Lysis 210 E, cf. Arist. Probl. 2. 26, 2; περί τινος Id. Rhet. 1. 9, 21; c. acc., Polyb. 1. 20, 6, al.; ἐπὶ τινί Plut. Caes. 46; ἀγ. μή . . . Polyb. 3. 9, 2, etc.

ἀγωνίζομαι, fut. ἰδύμαι Eur. Heracl. 992, Thuc., etc. (in pass. sense, v. infir. B):—ισομαι only in late writers, as Joseph., —ισθήσομαι Aristid. 1. 504: aor. ἡγωνισάμην Eur., etc.: pf. ἡγωνίσαι (in act. sense) Eur. Ion 939, Ar. Vesp. 993, Isocr., (in pass., v. infir. B): aor. ἡγωνίσθην in pass. sense, infir. B: an act. form ἀγωνίσας in C. I. 1108 (bis):—(ἀγών).

A. as Dep., to contend for a prize, esp. in the public games, Hdt. 2. 160, al.; πρὸς τινα Plat. Rep. 579 C, al.; τινί Id. Ion 530 A; περί τινος about a thing, Hdt. 8. 26, Thuc. 6. 16; Ὀλυμπιασίων Plat. Hipp. Mi. 364 A; περί πρωτείων Dem. 247. 5; περί τῆς ἐλευθερίας Id. 287. 17: often c. acc. cogn., ἀγ. στάδιον Hdt. 5. 22; τῶν ἀγῶνων, οὓς περί τῆς ψυχῆς ἡγωνίσσεται Dem. 314. 15; ἀγῶνα . . . τόνδ' ἡγωνίσω thou didst provoke this contest, Eur. Supp. 427, cf. Ion 939, Heracl. 795.

2. to fight, Hdt. 1. 76, 82, al., Thuc. 8. 27, al.; περί τῶν ἀπάντων ἀγ. Id. 6. 16; πρὸς τινα Id. 1. 36; c. acc. cogn., ἦν [μάχην] . . . ἀγωνίσσεται Eur. Supp. 636.

3. to contend for the prize on the stage, both of the poet, Hdt. 5. 67, Ar. Ach. 140, 419, Arist. Poët. 7, 11; and of the actor, Dem. 418. 5: generally to contend for victory, καλῶς . . . ἡγωνίσαι Plat. Symp. 194 A, cf. Menex. 235 D.

4. to argue sophistically, like ἐρίψω, opp. to διαλέγομαι, Plat. Theat. 167 E, cf. Rep. 454 A, Philib. 17 A; but, 5. generally of public speaking, Xen. Mem. 3. 7, 4; ἀγ. πρὸς ἀπίδειξιν Arist. Fr. 1. 23.

II. to contend or struggle against, as law-term, Antipho 130. 7; c. acc. cogn., ἀγ. δίκην, γραφήν to fight a cause to the last, Lys. 98. 14, Dem. 653, 26: hence also, ἀγ. ψευδομαρτυρίαν (sc. γραφήν) Dem. 741. 20; ἀγ. ἀγῶνα Andoc. 4. 1, Lys. 111. 36; also, ἡγ. φόνον to fight against a charge of murder, Eur. Andr. 336; ἀγ. τῷ πράγματι to grapple with the matter, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 369 C, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 1, 5.

III. generally, to struggle, to exert oneself, c. inf., Thuc. 4. 87; εὖ ἀγ. Lys. 160. 6; c. acc. cogn., ἂ μὲν ἡγωνίσαι Dem. 420. 4; κἂν ἀμείναι ἀγωνίσαι Id. 536. 5.

B. as Pass., to be won by a hard contest, to be brought to issue, mostly in pf., πολλοὶ ἀγῶνες ἀγωνίσταται (Ion.) Hdt. 9. 26; τὰ ἡγωνισμένα the contested points, points at issue, Eur. Supp. 465, Dem. 745. 21;—rarely in pres., ὁ ἀγωνιζόμενος νόμος the law now under debate, Dem. 709. 7; or aor., δεινός . . . κίνδυνος ὑπὲρ τῆς . . . ἐλευθερίας ἡγωνίσθη Lys. 194. 5; ἡγωνίσθη λαμπράς (impers.) Plut. Sert. 21;—fut. med. in pass. sense, ἀγωνιέται καὶ κριθέσεται τὸ πρᾶγμα it shall be brought to issue and determined, Dem. 516. 18.

ἀγώνιος, ον, (ἀγών) of or belonging to the contest, ἀεθλος ἀγ. its prize, Pind. I. 5 (4). 9; εὐχος Id. O. 10 (11). 75; πόνος Simon. 29;—epith. of Hermes, as president of games, Pind. I. 1. 85; also of Zeus as decider of the contest, Soph. Tr. 26; of Hermes, Inscr. Lac. in C. I. 1421;—the ἀγώνιοι θεοί, in Aesch. Ag. 513, Supp. 189, 242, 332, 355, are held by some to be all the 12 greater gods as Protectors in danger; by others the gods who presided over the great games (Zeus, Poseidon, Apollo,

and Hermes), or, acc. to Eust., those worshipped on a common altar (κοινοβαμία), as in an ἀγών or assembly; cf. Plat. Legg. 783 A. 2. ἀγωνίῳ σχολῇ in Soph. Aj. 195, is prob. an oxymoron (as the Schol. takes it), quasi σχολῇ ἀσχολῇ, a rest full of conflict and anxiety, anxious idleness.

ἀ-γώνιος, *on, without angle*, ἀγ. σχῆμα ὁ κύκλος Arist. Metaph. 4. 14, 1, cf. Theophr. H. P. 3. 42, 2.

ἀγωνίστις, ἡ, (ἀγωνίζομαι) a contending for a prize, Thuc. 5. 50.

ἀγωνισμα, τό, a contest, conflict, in pl. deeds done in battle, brave deeds, Hdt. 8. 76; feats of horsemanship, Xen. Hipparch. 3. 5; ἀγ. κατὰ τὰ ἀθλα C. I. 2741; ἀγωνίσματα ποιεῖν to enter into competition, of dramatic poets, Arist. Poët. 9. 11.

2. in sing., ἀγ. τινός a feat for him to be proud of, a feather in his cap, Thuc. 8. 12, cf. 17., 7. 56, 59, 86; ξυνέσχευ ἀγ. a fine stroke of wit, Id. 3. 82; ἀρὰς ἀγ. the issue of the curse, Eur. Phoen. 1355.

II. ἀγ. ποιεῖσθαι τι to make it an object to strive for, Hdt. 1. 140, cf. Eur. Phoen. 1355; οὐ μικρὸν τὸ ἀγωνισμα προστάτεις Luc. Imag. 12.

III. that with which one contends, a prize-essay, declamation, ἀγ. ἐς τὸ παραχρήμα Thuc. 1. 22.

IV. the ground or plea on which a cause is founded, Antipho 133. 34, Lys. 137. 8.

ἀγωνισμός, ὁ, rivalry, Thuc. 7. 70.

ἀγωνιστέον, verb. Adj. one must contend, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 9, Dem. 129. 6.

ἀγωνιστήριος, α, *on*, also *os*, *on* (Poll. 4. 89), = ἀγωνιστικός, but sensu dubio in Anaxipp. Kib. 1.

II. ἀγωνιστήριον, τό, a place of assembly, Aristid. 1. 108.

ἀγωνιστής, οὔ, ὁ, a combatant, rival, esp. at the games, Hdt. 2. 160., 5. 22, Isocr. 17 C, etc.:—as Adj., ἀγ. ἔπαια race-horses, Plut. Them. 25.

2. a pleader, party-speaker, debater, opponent, Plat. Phaedr. 269 D, Theaet. 164 C, cf. Thuc. 3. 37.

3. an actor, Arist. Probl. 19. 15; θεωροῖς εἰρ' ἀγωνισταῖς Achae. ap. Ath. 417 F; ἀγ. τραγικῶν παθῶν Timae. 119.

II. a master in any art or science, Isocr. Antid. 201, 204; ἄκρος ἀγ. [τῆς γεωμετρίας] Dem. 1414. 20.

III. c. gen. one who struggles for a thing, ἀγ. τῆς ἀρετῆς, τῆς ἀληθείας, a champion of virtue, of truth, Aeschin. 79. 31, Plut. 2. 16 C.

ἀγωνιστικός, ὁ, ὄν, fit for contest, esp. in the games, δύναμις ἀγ. Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 6; ἀγ. σώματος ἀρετή Ib. 14; ἡ ἀγωνιστικὴ τῆς art of combat or contest, Plat. Soph. 225 A, sq.; so, τὸ ἀγωνιστικόν Ib. 219 C, D.

2. fit for contest in speaking, ἀγ. λέξις style of debate, Arist. Rhet. 3. 12, 1; ἀγ. λόγοι contentions, much like ἐριστικοί, Id. Soph. Elench. 2. fin., al.; ἀγ. διατρίβαι Id. Top. 8. 11, 2.

3. able to win, masterly, bold, striking, ἀγ. προφήματα Hipp. Art. 825; ἀγ. τι ἔχουσα having in it something glorious, Ib. 832.

II. of persons, contentious, eager for applause, Plat. Meno 75 C.

III. Adv. —κῶς, contentiously, Arist. Top. 8. 14, fin.; ἀγ. ἔχειν to be disposed to fight, Plut. Sulla 16.

2. in masterly style, Arist. Probl. 19. 15; boldly, decisively, in late Medic.

ἀγωνιστρια, ἡ, fem. of ἀγωνιστής, Eus. H. E. 5. 1.

ἀγωνο-δίκης, οὔ, ὁ, a judge of the contest, Hesych.

ἀγωνοθεσία, ἡ, the office of ἀγωνοθέτης, direction or exhibition of games, Plut. Ages. 21, C. I. 2785 al., Poll. 3. 140.

ἀγωνοθετέω, f. ἦσαι, (ἀγωνοθέτης) to direct the games, exhibit them, Thuc. 3. 38, oft. in Inscr.; ἀγ. Πύθια, Ὀλύμπια Anth. P. 12. 255; μίμους ἀγ. Plut. 2. 621 C.

2. c. acc., ἀγ. τινας to embroil them, Polyb. 9. 34, 3; ἀγ. στάσιν, πόλεμον, etc., to stir up war, etc., Plut. Cato Mi. 45, Joseph. A. J. 17. 3, 1.

II. generally, to act as judge, decide, Dem. 119. 13, cf. Plat. Symp. 184 A.

ἀγωνο-θετήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = sq., Inscr. metr. in C. I. 5727.

ἀγωνο-θέτης, οὔ, ὁ, (τιθῆμι) judge of the contests, president or director of the games, or (later) an exhibitor of games, Hdt. 6. 127, 3, Andoc. 32. 31, Decret. ap. Dem. 253, fin., oft. in Inscr.

2. generally, a judge, Xen. An. 3. 1, 21, Aeschin. 79. 30.

ἀγωνοθετικός, ὁ, ὄν, of, for the direction of the games, χρήματα C. I. 1378, cf. 2742:—of a person, Ib. 6824.

ἀγωνοθέτης, ἴδος, fem. of ἀγωνοθέτης, C. I. 1444, 3415, al.

ἀγωνο-θήκη, ἡ, = ἀγωνοθεσία, Soph. Fr. 802, as restored by W. Dind. The form is irreg., as Poll. 3. 141 remarks, but introduced metri grat.; cf. νομοθήκη.

ἀγωνολογία, ἡ, (λέγω) laborious discussion, Galen.

ἀ-γωνος, *on*, like ἀγώνιος, without angle, Theophr. H. P. 7. 6, 2.

ἀγωνος, ὁ, Aeol. for ἀγών, q. v.

ἀδαγμός, ὁ, v. sub ὀδαγμός, Hesych. has ἀδακτῶ = κνήθομαι.

ἀδαδος, *on*, (δαῖς, δαῖς) without resin, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 5.

ἀδαδούχης, *on*, (δαδουχέω) not lighted by torches; of marriage, clandestine, Apion ap. Eust.

ἀδαήμονια, ἡ, ignorance, unskilfulness in doing, c. inf. Od. 24. 244, where Buttin. (Lexil. s. v. ἀδῆσαι 13) prefers the v. l. ἀδαημοσύνη.

ἀ-δαήμων, *on*, unknowing, ignorant, c. gen., μάχης ἀδαήμονι φωτῇ Il. 5. 634; κακῶν ἀδαήμονες, ignari malorum (Aen. 1. 108), Od. 12. 208; absol., Pseudo-Phocyl. 81.—Ep. word, used by Hdt. 8. 65 ἀδ. τῶν ἱρῶν τῶν ἐν Ἐλευσίνι.

ἀδαῖς, ἑς, (*δῶα, δαῖναι) = foreg., c. gen. pers., Hdt. 9. 46; c. gen. rei, τῆς θυσίας, τῶν χρησμάτων Id. 2. 49., 5. 90; ὕπν' ὀδύνας ἀδαῖς Soph. Ph. 827 (lyr.): also c. inf., unknowing how to . . . ἀδαῖς δ' ἔχειν μύριον ἄλγος (sc. κῆρ) Ib. 1167 (lyr.): absol., Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 43; οὐκ ἀδ. Auth. Plan. 84:—Adv. ἀδαῖστί, Suid., Zonar.

II. dark, Parmen. 122.

ἀδαήτος, *on*, (δαῖναι) unknown, Hes. Th. 655, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 67.

ἀ-δαῖδαλος, *on*, unembroidered, plain, Orph. Arg. 405.

ἀδαίετος, *on*, (δαίω) undivided, Ap. Rh. 3. 1033.

ἀ-δαίκτος, *on*, undestroyed, Q. Sm. 1. 196., 11. 165.

ἀδάϊος, *on*, Dor. for ἀδείος.

ἀδαῖος, *on*, (ἀδῆν) abundant, Sophron ap. Hesych.

ἀδαῖτος, *on*, (δαῖναι) of which none might eat, θυσία Aesch. Ag. 151.

ἀδαίτρεντος, *on*, (δαίτρεν) = sq., Nonn. D. 17. 51.

ἀδαιτρος, *on*, (δαίω B) undivided, Hesych.

ἀ-δακρύς, *v*, gen. vos, = ἀδάκρυτος 1, Pind. O. 2. 120, Eur. Alc. 1047; ὑπὸ τροφῇ ἀδακρύς, of a healthy child, Theocr. 24. 31.

II. = ἀδάκρυτος 11, Eur. Med. 861; costing no tears, πόλεμος, νίκη Diod. 15. 72, Plut. 2. 318 B.

ἀδακρύτι, Adv. tearlessly, without tears, Isocr. 305 E, Plut. Caes. 7, etc.

ἀ-δακρύτος, *on*, without tears, i. e.: I. act. tearless, ἀδ. καὶ ἀπῆμων Il. 1. 415, cf. Od. 24. 61; ἀδακρύτως ἔχεν ὄσσε Od. 4. 186; ἀπῆμοντος καδάκρυτος Soph. Tr. 1200:—ἐνάειν ἀδακρύτων βλεφάρων πύθον to lull the desire of her eyes so that they weep no more, Ib. 106; on this proleptic usage, v. Lob. Aj. 515, Ellendt Lex. Soph. s. v., and cf. ἀδερκτος.

2. c. gen. not weeping for, τινός Epigr. Gr. (add.) 241 a. 13.

II. pass. unwept, unmourned, Soph. Ant. 881.

costing no tears, τρώπια Plut. Timol. 37.

ἀδᾶλῆς, ἑς, Dor. form, = ἀδῆλτος, Hesych.

ἀδαμάντινος, ἡ, *on*, adamant, of steel, Pind. P. 4. 398, Aesch. Pr. 6, 64, Soph. Fr. 604, Aeschin. 65. 33.

2. metaph. hard as adamant, adamant, οὐδὲς ἂν γένοιτο . . . οὕτως ἀδ., ὅς ἂν . . Plat. Rep. 360 B; αἰδοῦν καὶ ἀδ. λόγους Id. Gorg. 509 A; οὐκ ἀδ. ἐντί, of a girl, Theocr. 3. 39.

Adv. —ως, Plat. Rep. 618 E.

ἀδαμάντιος, ὁ, = foreg., as a name of Origen, Eus. H. E. 6. 14, 10.

ἀδᾶμαντό-δετος, *on*, iron-bound, ἀδ. λῆμαι Aesch. Pr. 148, 426 (lyr.).

ἀδᾶμαντο-πέδιλος, *on*, on a base of adamant, κίων Pind. Fr. 58.

ἀδάμας, *αντος*, ὁ, (δαμάω):—first in Hes. (in Hom. only as prop. n.), properly the unconquerable: I. as Subst. adamant, i. e. the hardest metal, prob. steel, Hes. Op. 149; hence the epithets χλωρός, πολυῖς Id. Sc. 231, Th. 161: metaph. of any thing fixed, unalterable, ἔπος ἐρέω ἀδάμαντι πελάσας having fixed it firm as adamant, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 141; ἀδάμαντος δῆσεν ἄλως, fixed them with nails of adamant, i. e. inevitably, Pind. P. 4. 125, cf. Anth. Plan. 167.

2. a hard metal resembling gold, χρυσὸν ὅσος . . ἀδ. ἐκλήθη Plat. Tim. 59 B, cf. Plin. 7. 15; so perh. in Plat. Polit. 303 E.

3. the diamond, Theophr. Lap. 19.

II. as Adj. not to be broken, ἀνακτίτης Orph. Lap. 192: metaph. the inflexible one, i. e. love, Alex. Φαῖδρ. 1. 13; of Hades, Theocr. 2. 34.

ἀ-δάμαστῖ, Adv. unconquerably, Suid.

ἀδάματος, *on*, (δαμάω) epith. of Hades, inflexible, Il. 9. 158: later in the proper sense, untamed, unbroke, ἵππος Xen. Eq. 1. 1.

ἀ-δάματος, *on*, = ἀδάματος, unconquered, Aesch. Cho. 54, Th. 233, Supp., etc., Soph. O. T. 205: of females, unwedded, Soph. Aj. 450: of beasts, untamed, v. sub πέσμα.—ἀδάματος is the form preferred in Med. Ms. of Aesch., and ἀδάματος in Laur. of Soph.; but the metre in several passages requires ἀδάματος, never —ατος or —αντος; whence Elmsl. (Soph. O. T. 196) inferred that ἀδάματος was the only form used by Trag., who have the word only in lyr. passages.

[ἀδάματῶν in Theocr. 15. 4, unless we read ἀλεμάτῶ, v. sub ἡλέματος.]

ἀ-δαμνής, ἑς, and ἀδαμνος, *on*, = ἀδάματος, Hesych.

ἀ-δαμος, *on*, = ἀδάματος, Ion 9.

ἀδᾶν, Aeol. for ἀδῆν, Alcmān 76.

ἀδαξάω or —έω, ἀδαξῆσαι, ἀδαξομαι, v. sub ὀδαξέω.

ἀδιδάπνητος, *on*, (δαπάναω) inexhaustible, Eccl.

ἀ-δάπανος, *on*, without expense, costing nothing, γλυκεία καδάπανα Ar. Pax 593, cf. Teles. ap. Stob. 69. 19; ἀδ. τιθέσθαι τι C. I. 3065, cf. 3066:—Adv., ἀδαπάνως τέφρα φρένα Eur. Or. 1176.

II. of persons, not spending, ἀδ. χρημάτων εἰς τὸ δέον Arist. Virt. et Vit. 7. 3.

ἀδάρκη, ἡ, or ἀδάρκης, ὁ, a salt efflorescence on the herbage of marshes, Diosc. 5. 137: also ἀδαρκος, ὁ, Damocr. ap. Galen.; Dim. ἀδαρκιον, τό, Galen. Cf. Salmas. Solin. 918.

ἀδαρτος, *on*, (δέπω) unflayed: not cudgelled, Hesych.

ἀδας or Ἄιδας, Dor. for ἀδης, Ἄιδης, Soph.

ἀ-δασμος, *on*, tribute-free, Aesch. Fr. 59.

ἀδαστος, *on*, (δάσασθαι) undivided, Soph. Aj. 54.

ἀδαχέω, to scratch, Ar. Fr. 360: cf. ὀδαξομαι.

ἀδδεῖς, v. sub ἀδείης.

ἀδδῆκότες, ἀδδῆν, ἀδδῆφαγέω, v. sub ἀδέω, ἀδῆν, ἀδῆφαγέω.

ἀδδῆξ, ἶχος, ἡ, a measure of four χοίνικες, Ar. Fr. 573.

ἀδε, ἀδεῖν, v. sub ἀνδάνω.

ἀδέα, Dor. for ἡδέα, and also for ἡδύν: v. sub ἡδύς.

ἀδείης, Ep. ἀδείης, ἑς: Ep. voc. ἀδδεῖς: (δέος). Fearless, εἰ περ ἀδείης τ' ἐστί, of Hector, Il. 7. 117; κύον ἀδδεῖς 8. 423, cf. Od. 19. 91.

2. fearless, secure (v. sub ἀλής), τὸ ἀδέες, security, Thuc. 3. 37; ἀδείης θανάτου Plat. Rep. 386 B; περὶ τὸν καλὸν θάνατον Arist. Eth. N. 3. 6, 10; ἐν νόοις Ib. 11:—ἀδέες δέος δεδιέναι to fear where no fear is, Plat. Symp. 198 A.

II. causing no fear, not formidable, πρὸς ἐχθρούς Thuc. 1. 36; and so in 6. 87, μὴ ἀδέεις εἶναι κινδυνεύειν to have to be not without fear (i. e. formidable) to him (where however Dobree suggests ἀδέες, as in Dem. 207. 23 οὐκ ἀδέες not without cause for fear).

III. most common in Adv. ἀδέως, without fear or scruple, confidently, Hdt. 3. 65., 9. 109; ἀδ. πολιτεύεσθαι Lys. 170. 32; ἀδ. λέγειν Arist. Fr. 394; φθέγγεσθαι Epigr. Gr. 502. 7.

2. freely, largely, Thuc. 2. 40, Cic. Att. 13. 52.

ἀδείης, ἑς, (δέομαι) not in want, Max. Tyr. 5. 1 (c. gen.), etc.

ἀδείητος, *on*, (δέομαι) not wanting a thing, Antipho ap. Suid.; cf. ἀδείητος.

ἀδεῖα, ἡ, (ἀδείης) freedom from fear, Lat. securitas, esp. of the person, ἀδείην δίδναι to grant a safe conduct, amnesty, indemnity, Hdt. 2. 121,

6; τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀδειαν δέδωκεν οἰκεῖν τὴν σφετέραν Antipho 138. 24; ἐν ἀδείῃ εἶναι Hdt. 8. 120; οὐκ ἐν ἀδ. ποιεῖσθαι τὸ λέγειν to hold it not safe, Id. 9. 42; τὸ ἀμά τινας εἰς ἀδειαν καθιστάναι Lys. 192. 4; τῶν σωματῶν ἀδειαν ποιεῖν Thuc. 3. 8; also, ἀδειαν ψηφίζεσθαι περὶ τινας Lys. 166. 7; ἀδ. τινι παρασκευάζειν, παρέχειν Dem. 171. 7, etc.; opp. to ἀδειαν εὐρίσκεσθαι to get an amnesty or indemnity, Andoc. 3. 14; λαμβάνειν Dem. 321. 10; ἀδείας τυγχάνειν Id. 58. 16; τοῦ μὴ πάσχειν ἀδειαν ἦγετε Id. 387. 17; μετὰ πάσης ἀδείας Id. 327. 9; μετ' ἀδείας 601. 13;—also, γῆς ἀδ. a secure dwelling-place, Soph. O. C. 447;—in certain cases, at Athens, accusers were obliged to obtain ἀδεία or indemnity, free licence to speak, Dem. 715. 14, Plut. Per. 31; cf. Dict. of Ant. ἀδείαζω, to be at ease, Eust. Opusc. 251. 6.

ἀδείαντες, οἱ, a name of certain Seleucian magistrates in Polyb. 5. 54, 10;—prob. an Eastern word.

ἀδείης, ἐς, Ep. for ἀδείης.

ἀδεικτος, ον, (δείκνυμι) not shewn, unknown, v. l. Pseudo-Phocyl. 124; of the Deity, Philo 1. 197, 618.

ἀδείλια, ἡ, fearlessness, Pallad. Hist. Laus. 896 B.

ἀ-δέλιος, ον, fearless, Adam. Physiogn.

ἀδείμαντος, ον, (δειμαίνω) fearless, dauntless, Pind. N. 10. 30, etc.; c. gen., ἀδ. ἐμυρῆς without fear for myself, Aesch. Pers. 162;—Adv. -τως, Id. Cho. 771.

2. where no fear is, void of fear, οἰκία Luc. Philops. 31.

ἀδείμος, ον, (δείμα) fearless, Hesych., Suid.

ἀδείν, Aeol. ἀδείν, v. sub ἀνδάνω.

ἀ-δειπνος, ον, without the evening meal, supperless, Hipp. Aph. 1254.

Xen. An. 4. 5, 21, etc.

ἀ-δυσιδαιμονία, ἡ, freedom from superstition, Hipp. 23. 37.

ἀ-δυσιδαιμων, ον, without superstition, Clem. Al. 302. Adv. -μώνως, Diod. Excerpt. 614. 56.

ἀ-δυσίθεος, ον, impious, λογισμοί Orac. ap. Jul. 297 D.

ἀδέκαστος, ον, (δέκω) unbidden, impartial, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 9, 6, Dion. H., etc.;—Comp. Adv. -τέρον Luc. Hist. Conscr. 47.

ἀ-δεκάτευτος, ον, not tithed, tithe-free, Ar. Eq. 301, C. l. 3137. 101.

ἀδεκτος, ον, (δέχομαι) not received, incredible, v. l. LXX (3 Macc. 4. 2).

II. act. not capable of, τῆς εὐδαιμονίας Hippod. ap. Stob. 553. 19; κακοῦ Plut. 2. 881 B.

ἀδελφεά, -εή, ἀδελφεός, -εῖός, v. sub ἀδελφή, ἀδελφός.

ἀδελφεο-κτόνος, ον, Ion. for ἀδελφοκτόνος.

ἀδελφή, ἡ, fem. of ἀδελφός, a sister, Trag., etc.; Ion. ἀδελφεή, Hdt. 2. 56, al.; Ep. ἀδελφεή, Q. Sm. 1. 30, Anth.; Dor. ἀδελφεά, Pind. N. 7. 5, and in lyr. passages of Trag., Soph. O. T. 160, O. C. 535.

2. a sister (as a fellow Christian), Ep. Rom. 16. 1.

ἀδελφίδεος, contr. -οῦς, ὁ, a nephew, generally a brother's son, Hdt. 1. 65, 6. 94, al., Thuc. 2. 101, etc.; also a sister's son, Hdt. 4. 147, Thuc. 2. 101, etc.;—also, ἀδελφίδος, a brother, a dear one, LXX (Cant. 2. 3, al.).

ἀδελφιδῆ, ἡ; Att. contr. for ἀδελφιδῆ, a brother's or sister's daughter, a niece, Ar. Nub. 47, Lysias 97. 2, etc.

ἀδελφίδιον, τό, Dim. of ἀδελφός, Ar. Ran. 60, Call. Incert. 7 (prob. 1.).

ἀδελφίζω, f. Att. ἰω, to adopt as a brother, call brother, Hecatae. 354, Apollon. Ph. 2, Isocr. 390 C;—Pass. to be very like, Hipp. Acut. 384, etc.; τινί Id. Fract. 772.

ἀδελφικός, ἡ, ὄν, brotherly or sisterly, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 10, 6. Adv. -κῶς, Joseph. Macc. 13. 9.

ἀδελφίσις, ἡ, brotherhood, close connexion, Hipp. Art. 823.

ἀδελφο-κτόνος, ον, murdering a brother or sister, Hdt. 3. 65 (in Ion. form ἀδελφοκτ-), Plut. 2. 256 F;—hence ἀδελφοκτονέω, to be murderer of a brother or sister, Joseph. B. J. 2. 11, 4; and ἀδελφοκτονία, ἡ, murder of a brother or sister, Ib. 1. 31, 2.

ἀδελφο-ζωία, ἡ, a living as brothers, Pallad. Vit. Chrys.

ἀδελφο-μυζία, ἡ, marriage of brother and sister, Tzet. 2.

ἀδελφό-παις, παῖδος, ὁ, ἡ, a brother's or sister's child, Dion. H. 4. 64 (ex Cod. Vat.), and restored by Dind. in Joseph. A. J. 4. 6, 12 for ἀδελφῶν παῖδος.

ἀδελφο-ποιός, ὄν, adopting as a brother, E. M.: hence ἀδελφο-ποιέω, Jo. Chrys.; Subst. ἀδελφο-ποίησις, -ποιία, ἡ, -ποιητός, ὄν, Eccl.

ἀδελφοπρεπῶς, Adv., as befits a brother, LXX (4 Macc. 10. 12).

ἀδελφός [α], (α copul., δελφός, Arist. H. A. 3. 1, 21; cf. ὁ γάστρω, and Skt. sa-garbhyas, co-uterinus), so that ἀδελφοί are properly sons of the same mother:

I. as Subst., ἀδελφός, ὁ, voc. ἀδελφε (not -φῆ), Ion. ἀδελφεός, Ep. -εῖος (one of which two forms Hom. always uses, Hdt. and Pind. the former, which also occurs in a lyr. passage of Aesch., Th. 974):—a brother, or generally, a near kinsman; ἀδελφοί brother and sister, like Lat. fratres, Eur. El. 536; ἀδελφοὶ ἀπ' ἀμφοτέρων, i. e. not half-brothers, Hdt. 7. 97; proverb., χαλεποὶ πόλεμοι ἀδελφῶν Eur. Fr. 965;—cf. δδελφῆ.

2. a brother (as a fellow Christian), Ev. Matth. 12. 50, Act. Ap. 9. 30, al.

II. Adj., ἀδελφός, ὄν, brotherly or sisterly, Trag., as Aesch. Th. 811; φύσιν ἀδελφὴν ἔχοντες, of Hephaistos and Athena, Plat. Criti. 109 C.

2. generally, like Lat. geminus, gemellus, of anything double, twin, in pairs, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 19;—also like twins, just like, cognate, δδ. νόμοι Plat. Legg. 683 A, etc.; mostly c. gen., ἀδελφὰ τῶνδε Soph. Ant. 192; ἡ δὲ μοῖρα μάλιστ' ἀδ. τῆς πονηρίας ἔφν Id. Fr. 663; very often in Plat., as Phaedo 108 B, Crat. 418 E, etc.; but also c. dat., ἀδελφὰ τοῦτοιαι Soph. O. C. 1262, cf. Plat. Symp. 210 B.

ἀδελφός, crasis for ὁ ἀδελφός, Ar. Pax 808, Plat. Prot. 310 C.

ἀδελφοσύνη, ἡ, ἀδελφότης, Eccl.

ἀδελφότης, ἡ, brotherly affection, LXX (1 Macc. 12. 10 and 17); relation of brothers and sisters, Schol. Eur. Or. 1045.

II. the brotherhood, 1 Petr. 2. 17, 5. 9.

ἀ-δέμνος, ον, unwedded to any one, τινός Opp. C. 3. 358.

ἀ-δενδρος, ον, without trees, Polyb. 3. 55, 9, Dion. H. 1. 37;—poët.

ἀδένδρεος, Opp. C. 4. 337.

ἀδενωδής, ἐς, (είδος) like an ἄδην, glandular, Galen.;—contr., ἀδενώδη φύματα Plut. 2. 664 F.

ἀ-δέξις, ον, left-handed, awkward, Luc. Merc. Cond. 14, Saturn. 4.

ἀ-δερχής, ἐς, unseen, invisible, Anth. P. 11. 372.

ἀδερχτος, ον, (δέρκομαι) not seeing, ἀδερχτων ὀμμάτων τητῶμενος (a prolepsis) reft of thine eyes so that they see not, Soph. O. C. 1200; cf. ἀδάκρυτος I. Adv. -τως, without looking, Ib. 130.

ἀ-δέρματος, ον, without skin, Schol. Pind. P. 4. 398.

ἀ-δερμος, ον, = foreg., Hesych. s. v. ἀδαπτος.

ἀ-δέσμιος, ον, = sq., Nom. D. 15. 138.

ἀ-δέσμιος, ον, unfettered, unbound, ἀδ. φυλακή, Lat. libera custodia, our 'parole,' Thuc. 3. 34, Dion. H. 1. 83, etc.; βαλλάντια ἀδ. open purses, Plut. 2. 503 D; δέσμιον ἀδελφον φυλάσσει, i. e. the suppliant wreaths which were hung around her, Herm. Eur. Supp. 32.

ἀ-δέσποτος, ον, without master or owner, of property, Plat. Rep. 617 E; of freedom, Myro ap. Ath. 271 F, Arist. Eth. N. S. 10, 6; ἀδ. καὶ αὐτοκρατεῖς, of the gods, Plut. 2. 426 C.

II. of reports or writings, without an owner, anonymous, Dion. H. 11. 50, Plut. Cic. 15, etc.;—Adv. -τως, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1447.

ἀδερτος, ον, (δέω) unbound, loose, Hipp. Art. 808; ἀδ. πλόκος Christod. Ecphr. 73.

2. free, Dem. 753. 1; unmarried, Eccl. 3. unshod, like ἀνυπόδητος, Philostr. 921.

ἀδευήκης, ον, Ep. form of ἀδέητος, Hesych. (vulg. ἀδευτος), E. M. 17. 4.

ἀδευκής, ἐς, a word used by Hom. in Od., ὁλέθρῳ ἀδευκέϊ 4. 489; ἀδευκέα πότμον 10. 245; φῆμον ἀδευκέα 6. 273; so also in Ap. Rh., etc.

It is commonly explained not sweet, bitter, cruel (δέυκος γὰρ τὸ γλυκὺ says Schol. Ap. Rh. 2. 267, cf. Schol. Od. 4. 489, etc.), and Nic. Al. 328 used δευκέϊ οἶνον = γλυκεῖ. But the Scholiasts almost always add another sense, viz. ἀπείκων, ἀπροδοκίτος, ἀπροόριστος, ἀνέκαστος, i. e. unexpected, unforeseen, sudden, and this is the only sense recognised by Apollon. Lex. Hom. Curt. also makes it prob., on etymol. grounds, that the latter is the true Homeric sense, holding that -δευκ- belongs to the same Root as δοκ-; cf. ἐν-δουκίως, Πολύτ. δούκεις.

ἀδέψητος, ον, (δεψέω) untanned, of a raw hide, Od. 20. 2, 142, Anth. P. 6. 298.

ἀδῶ, (ἀω satio) to be sated (only found in two Homeric forms, aor. 1 opt. and pf. part., the other tenses being supplied by ἄω), μὴ ξείνος .. δειπνῶν ἀδῆρεε lest he should be sated with the repast, feel loathing at it, Od. 1. 134 (cf. ἀρδῶ); καμῶν ἀδῆκτες ἰδὲ καὶ ὕπνῳ σάτεσθαι with toil and sleep, Il. 10. 98, cf. 312, 399, 471, Od. 12. 281.—In both these forms the first syll. is long, as in ἀδολέσχης, and the best Mss. and authorities agree in writing them with a single δ; whereas in ἀδην or ἀδην the α is short, except in one phrase, and here the same authorities write ἔδμεναι ἀδδην (Il. 5. 203). Heyne and Buttm. consider the α to be long by nature, but fail to explain the fact that ἀδην as a rule has α. (For the Root, v. ἄδην.)

ἄδην, v. sub ἀνδάνω.

ἀδῆμος, contr. ἀδῆος, Doi. ἀδάτος, ον, unassailed, unravaged, ἀδῆον .. σπαρτῶν ἀπ' ἀνδρῶν Soph. O. C. 1533; of persons, not hostile, Ap. Rh. 4. 647.

ἀδῆκτος, ον, (δάκνω) unbitten, not gnawed or worm-eaten, Hes. Op. 418 (in Sup. ἀδῆκτοτάτη), Diosc. 2. 64, al.;—Adv. -τως, Plut. Pomp. 2.

2. metaph., un molested, not carped at, Plut. 2. 864 C;—Adv. -τως, Ib. 448 A.

II. act. not biting or pungent, Hipp. 596. 4.

Diosc. 1. 29, cf. Schäf. Eur. Hec. 1117.

ἀδῆλέω, (ἀδῆλος) be in the dark about a thing, understand not, σκοπὸς προσηκεῖς ἐν ἀδῆλῳ φράσαι Soph. O. C. 35;—Pass. to be obscure, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 233, cf. 7. 393; to fail, not to appear, Hipp. 590. 17.

ἀδῆλῆτος, ον, (δῆλῳμαι) unknown, Ap. Rh. 2. 709.

ἀδῆλία, ἡ, = ἀδῆλότης, Anth. P. 10. 96, Agath. Hist. p. 180. 18.

ἀδῆλοποιέω, to make unseen, Synonym. Job. 9. 5.

ἀδῆλο-ποιός, ὄν, making unseen, Schol. Il. 2. 455, al.

ἀ-δῆλος, ον, not seen or known; hence, unknown, obscure, ignoble, Hes. Op. 6 (cf. ἀρίηλος); τὸν ἀδ. ἄνδρα .. ἰχνεύειν Soph. O. T. 475; ἐὰν δὲ .. ἀδ. ὁ κτείνας ἡ Plat. Legg. 874 A; ποιεῖν ταῦτον ἀδ., Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 5.

II. mostly of things, ἀδ. θάνατος death by an unknown hand, Soph. O. T. 496; ἀδ. ἔχθρα secret enmity, Thuc. 8. 108; βεῖ πάν ἀδῆλον melts all to nothing, Soph. Tr. 698; ἀδ. τινι unseen by one, unobserved by him, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 13; ἀδ. τινι εἰ .., Plat. Phaedr. 232 E.

b. neut., ἀδῆλον [ἐστι] εἰ .., ὅτι .., it is uncertain whether .., unknown that .., often in Att. Prose; so, ἀδῆλον μὴ .., Plat. Phaedo 91 D;—absol., ἀδῆλον ὅν it being uncertain, Thuc. 1. 2; so also, ἐν ἀδῆλῳ εἶναι Antipho 130. 4; ἐν ἀδῆλῳ εἶναι Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 8; ἐξ ἀδῆλου ἐρχεται [σελήνη] Soph. Fr. 713; εἰς τὸ ἀδ., opp. to ἐν τῷ φανερό, Xen. Eq. Mag. 5. 7;—but also, c. ἀδῆλος agreeing with the subject (like δικαῖος εἰμι), παῖδες ἀδῆλοι ὑποτέρων = ἀδῆλον ὑποτέρων παῖδες εἶναι Lys. 95. 1; ἀδῆλοις .. ὅπως ἀποβήσεται = ἀ ἀδῆλῳ ἐστὶ ὅπως ἀπ., Arist. Eth. N. 3. 10, cf. Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 6.

d. in Eur. Or. 1318 it has a half act. sense, χρὸς ἀδῆλῳ τῶν δεδραμένων περὶ giving no sign of what had been done.

III. Adv. -λως, secretly, Thuc. 1. 92, etc.; Sup. -λῶτα, Id. 7. 50.

ἀδῆλότης, ἡ, uncertainty, Polyb. 5. 2, 3, etc.

ἀδῆλο-φλέβος, ον, with invisible veins, Arist. G. A. 1. 19, 15, P. A. 3. 4, fin.

ἀδῆλῶ, to make ἀδῆλος: Pass. to be obliterated, C. I. 5774. 57.

ἀ-δῆμιουργητος, ον, not wrought by workmen, rough, Diod. 3. 26.

uncreate, Eccl.;—Adv. -ως, Ib.

ἀδῆμοκράτης, ον, not democratical, Dio C. 43. 45.

ἀδῆμονέω, aor. inf. ἀδῆμονήσῃ, to be sorely troubled or dismayed, be in

anguish, Hipp. 563. 5; ἀδμονῶν τε καὶ ἀπορῶν Plat. Theat. 175 D, cf. Dem. 402. 24; ἀδμονήσαι τὰς ψυχὰς Xen. Hell. 4. 4. 3; c. dat. rei, ἀδμονεῖ τῇ ἀπορίᾳ τοῦ πάθους Plat. Phaedr. 251 D; ἐπὶ τῷ Dion. H. 3. 70. (Eust., 833. 15, derives it from ἀδῆμων, a word which is nowhere found, unless it is rightly restored by Littre in Hipp. Epid. 1; besides, the origin of ἀδῆμων is equally unknown.) [ἀδ-, Nic. ap. Ath. 282 F, cf. Anth. P. 12. 226.]

ἀδμονία, ἡ, trouble, distress, Anth. P. 12. 226, Plut. Num. 4: (v. foreg.) ἀδμηος, ὄν, = ἀπόδμηος, Soph. Fr. 566.

ἀδμηοσύνητος, ὄν, not divulged, secret, Eccl.

ἀδμηοσύνη, ἡ, rarer form for ἀδμονία, Democ. Fr. 91, Xen. ap. A. B. 80. ἀδῆμων, ὄν, gen. ονος, sore-troubled, v. sub ἀδμηονέω.

ἀδῆν or ἀδῆν, Ep. ἀδῆν, Adv., Lat. satis, to one's fill, ἔδμεναι ἀδῆν to eat their fill, Il. 5. 203, al.; ἐμπιπλάμενοι σίτων ἀδῆν Plat. Polit. 272 C.

2. c. gen., οἱ μὲν ἀδῆν ἐλόωσι . . πολέμοιο may drive him to satiety of war, Il. 13. 315; Τρῶας ἀδῆν ἐλάσαι πολέμοιο 19. 423; ἐπὶ μὲν φημι ἀδῆν ἑλάν κακότητος Od. 5. 290; so in Att., ἀδῆν ἐλεῖν αἵματος licked his fill of blood, Aesch. Ag. 828; so in Plat., καὶ τούτων μὲν ἀδῆν Euthyphro 11 E, cf. Rep. 341 C, etc.; ἀδῆν ἔχειν τινός to have enough of a thing, be weary of it, Id. Charm. 153 D; τοῦ φαγεῖν Arist. Probl. 28. 7; also, ἀδῆν ἔχουσιν οἱ λόγοι Plat. Rep. 541 B; and c. part., ἀδῆν εἶχον κτείνοντες Hdt. 9. 39. (The Root is $\Delta\delta$ or $\Delta\delta$, cf. the Lat. satis, satur, satio; hence ἀδεῶ, ἀδος, ἀδοσ, ἀδοσμαι: a shorter form δ appears in $\delta\omega$, satio, whence $\delta\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$.) [δ , except in the phrase ἔδμεναι ἀδῆν; v. sub ἀδέω.]

ἀδῆν or ἀδῆν, ἑνος, ὄ, also ἡ, a gland, Hipp. Art. 788, etc.

ἀδῆνης, ἑς, (δῆνος) ignorant, inexperienced, Simon. Iamb. 7. 53 (c. conj.): —Adv. —έως A. B. 341. Hence ἀδῆνεια, ἡ, ignorance, Hesych.

ἀδῆος, ὄν, contr. for ἀδῆιος.

ἀδῆρις, ἰος, ὄ, ἡ, without strife, Anth. P. 7. 440.

ἀδῆριτος, ὄν, (δῆριτοι) without strife or battle, Il. 17. 42, ubi v. Spitzn. 2. uncontested, undisputed, Orph. Arg. 849, Polyb. 1. 2, 3: —so Adv. —τως, Id. 3. 93, 1. II. not to be striven against, unconquerable, ἀνὰ γῆς σθένος Aesch. Pr. 105.

Ἄιδης or αἰδης, ὄν, ὁ, Att.; but also Ἄιδης, αῶ, and εἷω, the older and more Homeric form; Dor. Ἄιδας, α, in lyr. and anap. verses of Trag.: there is also a gen. Ἄιδος, dat. Ἄιδι (as if from Αἰς), Hom., Trag.; v. infr.: (from α privat. and $\sqrt{\text{FID}}$ (ιδεῖν), whence Herm. renders it by *Nelcius*):—in Hom. only as pr. n. *Hades* or *Pluto* (cf. Πλούτων), the god of the nether world, son of Kronos and Rhea, brother to Zeus, Ζεὺς καὶ ἐγώ, τρίτατος δ' Ἄιδης Il. 15. 188, cf. Hes. Th. 455; also called Ζεὺς καταχθόνιος Il. 9. 457; ἀναξ ἐνέρων 20. 61, etc.:—εἷν, εἰς Ἄϊδα (sc. δόμος, δόμους), in, into the nether world, Hom.; also, εἰν Ἄϊδος Il. 24. 593; in Att. Com. and Prose ἐν Ἄϊδου, ἐς Ἄϊδου (sc. οἶκον, οἶκον); Ἀϊδοῦδε Adv. to the nether world, Il. 7. 330, etc.; Soph. El. 463, Tr. 7, etc.; παρ' Ἀϊδῆν, παρ' Ἀϊδῆν O. T. 972, O. C. 1552; cf. πύλη I:—hence, 2. the word came to denote a place, of which the first trace appears in Il. 23. 244 εἰσέκεν αὐτὸς . . Ἀϊδι κεύθωμαι; then, ἐπὶ τὸν αἰδῆν Luc. Catalp. 14; εἰς αἰδῆν Anth. P. 11. 23; ἐν τῷ αἰδῆν Ev. Luc. 16. 23. II. after Hom. as appellat. the grave, death, αἰδῆν λαγχάνειν, δεξασθαι Pind. P. 5. 130, 1. 6 (5). 21; αἰδης πόντος death by sea, Aesch. Ag. 667, cf. Eur. Alc. 13, Hipp. 1047. Cf. Ἄϊδανεύς. [αἰδης in Hom., Att. αἰδης; but in Trag. also αἰδης, Soph. O. C. 1690 (lyr.); and αἰδης in Simon. Iamb. 1. 14:—gen. αἰδέω as an anapaest in Hom., later also αἰδέω, Pors. Hec. 1018, Jac. A. P. p. 374; gen. αἰδέο Hom.; gen. αἰδός before a vowel, Il. 6. 284., 20. 336.]

ἀδῆσσω, v. sub ἀνδάνω.

ἀδῆφᾶγέω, to be greedy, Hermipp. Incert. 16, Isocr. 127 C.

ἀδῆφᾶγία, ἡ, gluttony, Call. Dian. 160; pl., Arist. Fr. 172, Opp. H. 2. 218.

ἀδῆ-φᾶγος, ὄν, (ἀδῆν) eating one's fill and more, gluttonous, greedy, ἀδ. ἀνῆρ, of an athlete, Theocr. 22. 115; τὴν ἀδ. νόσον Soph. Ph. 313; ἀδ. λύχνος, of a lamp that burns much oil, Alcae. Com. Kwp. 2. 2. metaph. devouring much money, costly, τριτῆρης Lys. ap. Harp., cf. Philist. 58; so of racehorses, Pherecr. Incert. 36.

ἀδῆρτος, ὄν, not ravaged, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 5.

ἀδῆβάτος, ὄν, not to be passed, ποταμός, νᾶτος Xen. An. 2. 1, 11, Hell. 5. 4. 44. II. act. not striding, closed, σκέλη A. B. 343.

ἀδῆβεβαίωτος, ὄν, unconfirmed, Ptolem. Geogr. 2. 1.

ἀδῆβηβαστος, ὄν, as Gramm. term. intransitive.

ἀδῆβλητος, ὄν, not listening to slanderous accusations, ἡ τῶν ἀγαθῶν φίλια ἀδ. ἐστι Arist. Eth. N. 8. 4, 3, cf. 8. 6, 7; ἀνύποπτος καὶ ἀδ. Plut. Brut. 8. Adv. —τως, Clem. Al. 536.

ἀδῆβολος, ὄν, = foreg., Stob. Eccl. 2. 240.

ἀδῆβροχος, ὄν, not wetted through, Paraphr. Opp. Ix. 2. 1.

ἀδῆγλυπτος, ὄν, not to be cut through, A. B. 344.

ἀδῆγγνωστος, ὄν, undistinguishable, Diod. 1. 30: hard to distinguish or understand, ὀνόματα Arist. Quint. 9. 14.

ἀδῆγγωγος, ὄν, impossible to live with, Philo 1. 118.

ἀδῆδεκτος, and ἀδῆδοχος, ὄν, without successor, perpetual, Eccl.

ἀδῆδραστος, ὄν, not escaping; secure, φυλάττειν ἀδ. Clem. Al. 118. 2. inevitable, Aristocles ap. Eus. P. E. 15. 14, Id. H. E. 6. 9, 8.

ἀδῆδέκτος, ὄν, not disjoined, inseparable, Cornut. N. D. 14, Iamb.

ἀδῆθετος, ὄν, not disposed or set in order, Schol. Ar. Nub. 1370, etc.; στίχοι ἀδ. Schol. Il. 22. 487. 2. having made no will, intestate, Plut. Cato Ma. 9, Dio Chr. 2. 281:—Adv. —τως, Achm. Onir. 97.

ἀδῆμερος, ὄν, undivided, Arist. Pol. 2. 3, 6, al. 2. indivisible, like ἀμερής, Id. Phys. 6. 1, 1, Metaph. 9. 1, al.; Comp. less divisible, Ib. Adv. —τως, Phryn. 443, C. I. 8962.

II. c. gen., inseparable from, Eccl.

ἀδῆκλειστος, ὄν, not shut out, Joseph. B. J. 5. 4.

ἀδῆκόνητος, ὄν, not executed, Joseph. B. J. 19. 1, 1.

ἀδῆκόνητος, ὄν, which no arrow can pierce, restored by Passow in Ael. V. H. 13. 15, for ἀδῆκόνητος, which Hesych. explains ἀναισθητός, ἀπρωτος.

ἀδῆκόπος, ὄν, not cut asunder, unbroken, uninterrupted, λόγος Philo 1. 81, Porph. Adv. —τως, Ulp. ad Dem.

ἀδῆκόσμητος, ὄν, unarranged, Dion. H. 3. 10.

ἀδῆκρισία, ἡ, want of discernment, Suid., Eccl.

ἀδῆκρίτος, ὄν, not to be parted, undistinguishable, mixed, Hipp. Coac. 213; αἶμα Arist. Somn. 3. 29:—Adv. —τως, without distinction, in common, Lat. *temere*, Eccl. 2. unintelligible, Polyb. 15. 12, 9. 3. undecided, Luc. Jup. Trag. 25, C. I. 2741. 8.

ἀδῆλεπτος, ὄν, unintermitting, incessant, Tim. Locr. 98 E, Ep. Rom. 9. 2., 2 Tim. 1. 3. Adv. —τως, Polyb. 9. 3, 8, Ep. Rom. 1. 9, etc.

ἀδῆλεκτος, ὄν, without conversation, ἀδ. βίος a solitary life, Phryn. Com. Mon. 1.

ἀδῆλήπτος, ὄν, unseparated, undistinguishable, Epiphan. 1. 1071. Adv. —τως, Philodem. s. v. διελκμμένως. The Subst. ἀδῆληψία in Vol. Hercul. Ox. 2. p. 23.

ἀδῆλλάκτος, ὄν, irreconcilable, τὰ πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἀδῆλλάκτα ὑπάρχει my relation to you admits no reconciliation, Dem. 1472. 23. Adv., ἀδῆλλάκτος ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Dion. H. 6. 56, cf. Plut. Brut. 45.

ἀδῆλόγιστος, ὄν, unreasoning, thoughtless, Eccl.

ἀδῆλύτος, ὄν, undissolved; indissoluble, Plat. Phaedo 80 B. II. irreconcilable, as in Adv., ἀδῆλύτος ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Polyb. 18. 20, 4.

ἀδῆλύβητος, ὄν, unblamed, Cyrill. adv. Nest. 2. 4, Hesych.

ἀδῆνέμητος, ὄν, not to be divided, Longin. 22. 3.

ἀδῆνοητεύομαι, Dep. to speak unintelligibly, Schol. Ar. Av. 1377.

ἀδῆνόητος, ὄν, incomprehensible, Plat. Soph. 238 C. II. act. not understanding, silly, Arist. Fr. 77:—Adv. —τως, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 301 C.

ἀδῆνοικτος, ὄν, unopened, σφραγίδες Eccl.

ἀδῆναιος, ὄν, unwetted, παρειαῖς ἀδῆναιος Simon. 37, 3: not bathed in sweat, θένος Pind. N. 7. 107; cf. ἀνδρωτί, ἀκονίτι. II. as Subst. ἀδῆναιος, a plant, maiden-hair, Orph. Arg. 918: also ἀδῆναιον, τό, Theocr. 13. 41, Theophr. H. P. 7. 10, 5.

ἀδῆνύτος, ὄν, not to be accomplished, Gloss.

ἀδῆξέστος, ὄν, unpolished, Galen. 4. p. 574.

ἀδῆπαυστος, ὄν, not to be stilled, incessant, violent, Polyb. 4. 39, 10. Adv. —τως, Id. 1. 57, 1.

ἀδῆπλάστος, ὄν, as yet unformed, Plat. Tim. 91 D, cf. Suid. v. $\Phi\rho\nu\sigma$.

ἀδῆπνεύτω, ὄν, not to perspire, Galen. 10. p. 528.

ἀδῆπνευστία, ἡ, want of perspiration, Galen. 10. p. 257.

ἀδῆπνευστος, ὄν, (διαπνέω) not blown through, Galen. 10. p. 251; not evaporated or volatilized, Theophr. Odor. 39. II. act. without drawing breath, uninterrupted, Iamb. v. Pyth. 188.

ἀδῆπρόνητος, ὄν, not worked out, undigested, Ath. 402 D.

ἀδῆπταίστος, ὄν, not stumbling, Iamb. Protrept. 360.

ἀδῆπτωσία, ἡ, infallibility, Hipp. 1282. 56.

ἀδῆπτόνητος, ὄν, not liable to error, infallible, Hipp. 1283. 21, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 110:—Adv. —τως, Polyb. 6. 26, 4: unerringly, of archers, Heliod. 9. 18. 2. faultless, of writers, Longin. 33. 5: τὸ ἀδῆπτόνω perfection of style, Id. 36. 4.

ἀδῆρπρος, ὄν, a faulty form for sq., Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 5; Lob. Paral. p. 39.

ἀδῆρπρωτος, ὄν, not jointed or articulated, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 5, al. II. of the voice, inarticulate, Plut. 2. 378 C, Adv. —τως, without distinction, Galen. 16. p. 240.

ἀδῆρρρητος, ὄν, not torn in pieces, Jo. Chrys.

ἀδῆρροια, ἡ, constipation, Hipp. ap. Erotian.

ἀδῆρσειστος, ὄν, not shaken about, Galen.

ἀδῆρσέπτως, Adv. inconsiderately, Eccl.

ἀδῆρσκενος, ὄν, unequipt, ἵππος Anon. ap. Suid.

ἀδῆρσκόπος, ὄν, not perspicuous, Schol. Aesch. Cho. 815.

ἀδῆρσπαστος, ὄν, not torn asunder, uninterrupted, unbroken, Xen. Ages. 1. 4, Polyb. 1. 34, 5, Greg. Nyss. Adv. —τως, Hesych., Eccl.

ἀδῆρσταλτος, ὄν, not clearly unfolded, v. l. Schol. Od. 19. 560.

ἀδῆρστασία, ἡ, continuousness, Iamb. in Nicom. Arithm. 81.

ἀδῆρσῦτος, ὄν, without intervals, continuous, Antipho ap. Suid., Cyrill.:—Adv. —τως, without intermission, Philo 1. 342, 501, etc. 2. without difference:—Adv. —τως, without dispute, Eust. Opusc. 228. 50, etc. II. (διόστημα) without dimensions, Plut. 2. 601 C, 926 B.

ἀδῆρστυκτος, ὄν, undistinguished, unvarying, Philo 2. 297.

ἀδῆρστολος, ὄν, not separated, confused, A. B. 309. II. = ἀπερ-έμφατος, Gramm. Adv. —τως.

ἀδῆρσπρέπτος, Adv. without turning, continuously, Hipp. Fract. 765.

ἀδῆρστροφος, ὄν, incapable of turning, of the eyes of certain animals, Arist. Probl. 31. 7; ἀδ. τῷ προσώπῳ πτεῖν Clem. Al. 185: metaph. unperverted, κρίσις Dion. H. de Thuc. 2:—Adv. —τως, Sext. Emp. M. 2. 77.

ἀδῆρσχιστος, ὄν, not cloven, Arist. H. A. 7. 4, 12.

ἀδῆρτακτος, ὄν, unarranged, Dion. H. 3. 10.

ἀδῆρτμητος, ὄν, not cut in pieces, indivisible, Eccl.

ἀδῆρτράνωτος, ὄν, not made clear, unintelligible, Athan.

ἀδῆρτρεπτος, ὄν, immovable, headstrong, Lxx. Adv. —τως, Lxx.

ἀδῆρτρεψία, ἡ, obstinacy, Caligula ap. Suet. Calig. 29.

ἀδῆρτῶπτος, ὄν, unsharpened, Diod. 1. 10.

ἀδῆρταλος, ὄν, with no way back, without return, of the nether world, Eur. Fr. 860: Φερσεφύνας ἀδῆρταλον ὑπὸ . . δόμον Epigr. Gr. 244. 9.

ἀδῆρφθατος, ὄν, = ἀδῆρφθορος 1, Plat. Apol. 34 B, Legg. 951 C. II. = ἀδῆρφθορος 11, Galen. 2. p. 27.

ἀδῆρφθορία, ἡ, incorruption, Ep. Tit. 2. 7 (but Lachm. and Tisch. ἀφθορίαν).

ἀ-διάφθορος, *ov*, uncorrupted, pure, chaste, Plat. Phaedr. 252 D; ἀπ' ὀρθῆς . . . καὶ ἀδιαφθόρου τῆς ψυχῆς Dem. 325. 15; cf. Menand. Incert. 357, Diod. I. 59, Plut.:—Adv. —*πως* ἐρασθαι Aeschin. 19. 20. 2. of judges, incorruptible, Plat. Legg. 768 B; of witnesses, Arist. Rhet. I. 15, 17; of magistrates, Id. Pol. 3. 15, 9; Sup. Adv. —*ώτατα*, Plat. I. c.

II. *imperishable*, Plat. Phaedo 106 D, E. ἀδιαφορέω, *to be adiafhoros or indifferent*, κατά τι Sext. Emp. P. I. 191; πρὸς τι M. Anton. II. 16: ἀδιαφορεῖ c. inf., Lat. *nilhil referi*, Apoll. de Pron. 57. II. ἀδ. τινὸς *not to differ from*, Philo I. 414.

ἀδιαφορήσιμος, *εως*, ἦ, = ἀδιαφορία, Eccl.

ἀδιαφορητικός, ἦ, *ov*, like indifference: τὸ ἀδ. = ἀδιαφορία, Att. Epict. 2. 1, 14.

ἀδιαφθόρητος, *ov*, not evaporating or perspiring, Medic.

ἀδιαφορία, ἦ, indifference, Cic. Acad. Pr. 2. 42, Sext. Emp. P. I. 152; cf. sq. II. *equivalence of signification*, Gramm.

ἀ-διάφορος, *ov*, not different, Arist. Rhet. I. 12, 35; τοῖς ὁμοίοις καὶ ἀδ. Id. Cael. 3. 4. 2. in his Logic, ἀδιάφορα *are individual objects*, as having no logical differentia, ἀδιάφορα ὅν ἀδιαίρετον τὸ εἶδος Metaph. 4. 6, 15; ἀδ. τῷ εἶδει Ib. 14; κατὰ τὸ εἶδος Id. Top. 1. 7, 1, cf. An. Post. 2. 13, 7, etc. II. *indifferent*; in Stoic philosophy; τὰ ἀδιάφορα, *res mediae or indifferentes*, are things neither good nor bad, Cic. de Fin. 3. 16, Epict. Enchir. 32; cf. Sext. Emp. P. 3. 177, sq. III. in metre, common, Lat. *anceps*, Gramm.

IV. Adv. —*πως*, without distinction, promiscuously, Dion. H. de Demosth. 56. ἀ-διάφρακτος, *ov*, with no divisions or joints, opp. to γονατῶδες, Theophr. H. P. I. 5, 3-8, 5, 2. Adv. —*τως*, Ib. 6, 5, 3. ἀδιαχῦτος, *ov*, (διαχῦν) not softened by cooking, opp. to εὐδιάχ., Theophr. C. P. 4. 12, 2. II. not diffuse or extravagant, of persons, Hipp. 22. 45; of style, Longin. 34. 3.

ἀ-διαχώριστος, *ov*, unseparated, Nicet. Eug. 6. 46, Suid.

ἀ-διάψευστος, *ov*, not deceitful, Diod. 5. 37, Ath. Adv. —*τως*, Sext. Emp. M. P. 191.

ἀ-διδάκτος, *ov*, untaught, ignorant, Pseudo-Phocyl. 83; c. gen., ἀδ. ἐρῶτων Anth. P. 5. 122, cf. Hipp. 382. 34. 2. unpractised, untrained, of a chorus, Dem. 520. 13. II. of things, untaught, like αὐτοδίδακτος, ἀπ' ἐαυτοῦ καὶ ἀδ. Plut. 2. 968 C, cf. Luc. de Hist. Conscr. 34. 2. ἀδ. δρᾶμα not yet acted (v. διδάσκω III) Ath. 270 A.

III. Adv. —*τως*, without teaching, Plut. 2. 673 F, al.

ἀ-διεκδύτος, *ov*, not to be escaped, Apoll. Lex. s. v. νήδυμος. Adv. —*τως*, Ulp. in Pand.

ἀ-διεργαστος, *ov*, not wrought out, Isocr. 104 C; v. I. ἀδιέργαστος.

ἀ-διεστάτος, *ov*, that will not stand inquiry, LXX.

ἀ-διεξίτητος, *ov*, (διέξιμ) that cannot be gone through, Arist. Phys. 3. 7-5.

ἀ-διεξόδευτος, *ov*, having no outlet, λαβύρινθος Eust. 1688. 37.

ἀ-διεξόδος, *ov*, that cannot be gone through, τὸ ἀπειρον Arist. Phys. 3. 5, 2. 2. having no outlet, of places, App. Mithr. 100. II. act. unable to get out, Anth. P. 11. 395, cf. Plut. 2. 679 B.

ἀ-διέργαστος, *ov*, not wrought out, unfinished, Isocr. 289 B (cf. ἀδιεργαστος), Poll. 6. 144, who also cites the Adv. —*τως*.

ἀ-διερεύνητος, *ov*, inscrutable, Plat. Tim. 25 D. 2. uninvestigated, Philo 1. 470, etc. II. of persons, unquestioned, Plut. Dio 19.

ἀ-διευκρίνητος, *ov*, indistinct, Eust. 213. 23.

ἀ-διήγητος, *ov*, indescribable, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 22, Dem. 219, fin. II. not related, Heliod.

ἀ-διήθητος, *ov*, not filtered or strained, πτισάνη ἀδ. gruel with the meal in it, Hipp. Acut. 384.

ἀ-δικαίπαρχος, *ov*, = ἀδικος ἄρχων, in Cic. Att. 2. 12, a pun on the name of the historian Dicaearchus, as ἄϊπος on ἵπος, etc.

ἀ-δικαιοδότητος, *ov*, where no justice can be got, Σικελία, Diod. Excerpt. 616. 65.

ἀ-δικαστος, *ov*, without judgment given, Plat. Tim. 51 C: undecided, Luc. Bis Acc. 23. Adv. —*τως*, Aesop.

ἀδίκειμι, Boeot. for ἀδικέω: part. pass. ἀδικείμενος for —ούμενος (in pf. sense) Ar. Ach. 914; cf. ἀδικέω sub fin., and v. Ahrens D. Aeol. p. 210.

ἀδικέουσιν, *εως*, ἦ, a doing wrong, Stoic word, Stob. Ecl. 2. 100.

ἀδικέω, Solon 4. 22, Att.: Ion. impf. ἡδίκεον or —εν Hdt. I. 121: —Pass., fut., in med. form ἀδικήσομαι Eur. I. A. 1437, Thuc. 5. 56, Plat., etc.; pass. ἀδικηθήσομαι Apollod. I. 9, 23, v. I. Dem. 507. 16, etc. To be ἀδικος, do wrong (defined by Arist., Rhet. I. 10, 3, τὸ βλάπτειν ἐκόντα παρὰ τὸν νόμον, cf. ἀδικήμα), first in h. Hom. Cer. 368, where it means to do wrong before the gods, to sin; then in Hdt. and Att.; τὰδικεῖν wrong-doing, Soph. Ant. 1059; τὸ μὰδικεῖν righteous dealing, Aesch. Eum. 85. 749; but, σπῆσει τὸ μὰδικεῖν will restrain wrong-doing, Ib. 694:—in legal phrase, to do wrong in the eye of the law, the particular case of wrong being added in participle, as Σικαρίτης ἀδίκει . . . ποιῶν . . . καὶ διδάσκων Plat. Apol. 19 B, cf. Xen. Mem. init.:—if an acc. re. be added, it must either be the cognate ἀδικίαν, ἀδικήματα, and the like, Plat. Rep. 344 C, 409 A; or some Adj. implying the latter, as ἀδ. οὐδὲν ἄξιον δεσμοῦ Hdt. 3. 145; ἀδικεῖν πολλά, μέγαλα, etc., Plat. Symp. 188 B, al.; οὐδὲν, μηδὲν ἀδ. Ib. A, al.:—also, ἀδ. περὶ τὰ μυστήρια Dem. 571. 15; ἀδ. εἰς τινα, cf. Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 15.—The pres. often takes a pf. sense; I have done wrong, I am in the wrong, (the pf. being mostly, though not always, used in trans. sense), as εἰ μὴ δίκω, εἰ μὴ δίκω γὰρ ἵf I am not wrong, implying certainty of being right, Heind. Phil. charm, IAS6 A; v. II. I, fin. II. trans. c. acc. pers. to do one wrong, to wrong, injure, first in Hdt. I. 112, 121, al. and Att.:—c. dupl. acc. to wrong one in a thing, Ar. Pl. 460; ἀ πολλοὺς ὤμων ἡδίκηκε Dem. 556. 27; τὰ μέγιστα, ἐσχάτα ἀδ. τινὰ Wolf Leptin. 494. 20; but also, ἀδ. τινα περὶ τινος Plat. Legg. 854 F; ἀδ. τινα εἰς ὕβριν Arist. Rhet. 2. 12, 15:—Pass., to be wronged or injured, μὴ δῆτ'

ἀδικηθῶ Soph. O. C. 174; ἀδ. εἰς τι Eur. Med. 265; μέγαλα ἀδ. Aeschin. 65. 35; οὐτ' ἀδικεῖ οὐτ' ἀδικεῖται Plat. Symp. 196 B, etc.; the pres. ἀδικεῖται, —ούμενος is used for the pf. ἡδίκηται, —ημένος (v. supr. 1), Antipho 129. 6, Plat. Rep. 359 A, etc., cf. ἀδικέειμι. 2. little more than βλάπτειν or κακῶς ποιεῖν; ἀδ. γῆν Thuc. 2. 71, etc.; ἵππον Xen. Eq. 6, 3.

ἀδίκη, ἦ, a nettle, Diosc. Noth. 4. 94.

ἀδικήμα, *ατος*, τό, (ἀδικέω) a wrong done, a wrong, Lat. *injuria*, Hdt. I. 2, 100, al., and Att.: properly, a deliberate wrong, opp. to δμάρτυρα and ἀτύχημα, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 8, 7, sq., Rhet. I. 13, 16; ἀδ. διώρισται τῷ ἐκσώσῳ Id. Eth. N. 5. 8, 2; cf. ἀδικέω sub init.:—c. gen. a wrong done to one, ἀδ. τῶν νόμων Dem. 586. 11; also, ἀδ. πρὸς τινα Arist. Rhet. I. 13, 3; ἀδ. εἰς τι Dem. 983. 25; περὶ τι Plut. 2. 569 C:—ἐν ἀδικήματι θέσθαι to consider as a wrong, Thuc. I. 35; also, ἀδικήμα θεῖναι τι Dem. 188. 19; ψηφίσσθαι τι ἐν ἀδικήματι εἶναι Hyperid. Euxen. 36. II. that which is got by wrong, ill-gotten goods, Plat. Rep. 365 E, Legg. 906 D.

ἀδικήσιμος, *εως*, ἦ, a doing wrong, Olympiod. in Job. 176.

ἀδικητέον, verb. Adj. of ἀδικέω, one ought to do wrong, Plat. Rep. 365 E; φαρὲν ἐκόντας ἀδ. εἶναι Id. Crito 49 A.

ἀδικητής, ὁ, a wronger, injurer, Eust., Jo. Chrys.

ἀδικητικός, ἦ, ὄν, (ἀδικέω) disposed to do wrong, injurious, Plut. 2. 562 D. Adv. —*κῶς*, Stob. Ecl. 2. 228.

ἀδικήτω, Aeol. for ἀδικέω, Sappho I. 20, cf. Gaisf. Hephaest. p. 65.

ἀδικία, Ion. —λή, ἦ, wrong-doing, injustice, offence, ἀδικίης ἀρχεῖν Hdt. I. 130, cf. 4. 1. Eur. Or. 28, Plat. Gorg. 447 C, al.; τύχη μᾶλλον ἢ ἀδικία Antipho 141. 21. II. like ἀδικήμα, a wrong, offence, Hdt. 6. 136; ἀδ. καταγνώσθαι τινα Andoc. I. 15;—in pl., Plat. Phaedo 82 A, etc.

ἀδικίαν or ἀδικίαν, Dor. for ἀδικέω, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 138, al. ἀδικίον γραφή, of the suit against public wrong-doers (v. Att. Proc. p. 345 sq.), of the suit against Pericles, Plat. Pericl. 32; mentioned by Harpocr., Hesych., E. M. II. in Hdt. 5. 89, of a hostile invasion, ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀλγινητῶν ἀδικίον.

ἀδικο-δοξέω, (δόξα) to seek fame by unworthy means, Diod. 31. 1.

ἀδικοδοξία, ἦ, an unfair plan, evil design, Polyb. 23. 16, 7.

ἀδικομαχέω, to fight unfairly, esp. in the law-courts, Alciphro 3. 29; dub. in Poll. 3. 154.

ἀδικο-μάχη, ἦ, an unfair way of fighting, Arist. Soph. Elench. 1. 10.

ἀδικόμαχος, *ov*, of horses, obstinate, Xen. in A. B. 344, 6.

ἀδικο-μηχάνος, *ov*, plotting injustice, Ar. Fr. 560.

ἀδικο-πήμων, *ov*, unjustly harming, A. B. 343.

ἀδικοπραγέω, = ἀδικέω, to act wrongly, Plut. 2. 501 A, Philo 2. 329.

ἀδικοπράγημα, τό, a wrong action, Stob. Ecl. 2. 194.

ἀδικο-πράγης, ἔς, acting wrongly, Perict. ap. Stob. 487. 47, in Ion. form —πρηγῆς.

ἀδίκος, *ov*, (δίκη) of persons, wrong-doing, unrighteous, unjust: first in Hes. Op. 258, 332; ἀδικοτέρος Ib. 270; then in Hdt. 2. 119, al., and very freq. in Att.; δίκαν ἐξ ἀδίκων ἀπαύτω Aesch. Cho. 398, cf. Supp. 404, etc.; ἀδικοτάτος Soph. Tr. 1011:—ἀδ. εἰς τι unjust in a thing, εἰς τινα towards a person, Hdt. I. c.; περὶ τινα Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 6 and 27; c. inf., so unjust as to . . . Ep. Hebr. 6. 10. 2. ἀδ. ἴπποι obstinate, unmanageable, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 26; so, ἀδ. γνάθος is the hard mouth of a horse, Id. Eq. 3. 5; cf. ἀδικομάχος. II. of things, wrongly done, wrong, unjust, ἐργατα Theogn. 380, Solon 15. 33; ἀδικα φρονέειν Theogn. 395; ἐργα Hdt. I. 5; ἀδ. λόγος freq. in Ar. Nub.; ἀδίκων χειρῶν ἄρχειν to begin offensive operations, Antipho 126. 6, Xen. Cyr. I. 5, 13; τὸ δίκαιον καὶ τὸ ἀδ., τὰ δίκαια καὶ ἀδικα right and wrong, Plat. Gorg. 460 F, etc.; ἀδ. πλοῦτος ill-gotten, unrighteous, Isocr. 10 D; ἡ ἀδικος . . . συναγωγῇ ἀνδρῶν καὶ γυναικῶς the unrighteous union, Plat. Theat. 150 A, cf. Herm. Opusc. I. 77. III. ἀδ. ἡμέρα, i. e. ἀνευ δικῶν, a day on which the courts were shut, Lat. *dies nefastus*, Luc. Lexiph. 6, cf. Archipp. Incert. 4. IV. Adv. —*κῶς*, Solon 13. 7, Aesch. Ag. 1546; τοὺς ἀδ. θνήσκοντας Soph. El. 113; εἶτε ὦν δὴ δίκαιος εἶτε ἀδ. jure an injuria, Hdt. 6. 137; δίκαιος καὶ ἀδ. Plat. Legg. 743 B; οὐκ ἀδ. not without reason, h. Hom. Merc. 316, Simon. 92, Lysias 96. 5, Plat. Phaedo 72 A.

ἀδικο-τροπος, *ov*, of unjust disposition, Crates Incert. 7.

ἀδικο-χείρ, χειρός, ὁ, ἦ, with unrighteous hand, Soph. Fr. 803.

ἀδικο-χρημάτων, *ov*, with ill-gotten wealth, Crates Incert. 7.

ἀδίνος, ἦ, ὄν [ἀ], radic. sense close, thick, v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v.: hence in Hom.,

I. crowded, thronging, ἀδινὸν κῆρ, like πυκνὰ φέρονες, in physical sense, Il. 16. 481, Od. 19. 516; so too of bees, flies, sheep, Il. 2. 87, 469, Od. I. 92. 2. vehement, loud, of sounds, δὲ γόος Il. 18. 316; Σειρήνες ἀδινὰί the loud-voiced Sirens, Od. 23. 326—but more often as Adv., frequently, or loudly, vehemently, ἀδινῶς ἀνεπέκατο Il. 19. 314; also ἀδινὸν and ἀδινὰ as Adv., ἀδινὸν γοῶν, κλαίειν, μυκᾶσθαι, στυγαχῆσαι Hom.: Comp. ἀδινότερον Od. 16. 216.—The word continued in use, though rare in Att. Poets, ἀδ. δάκος a deep bite, Pind. P. 2. 98; ἀδ. δάκρυα thick-falling tears, Soph. Tr. 848 (lyr.); and freq. in Ar. Rh., as ἀδ. ὕπνος, κύμα abundant, refreshing sleep, 3. 616, 747; ἀδ. εὐνή frequent wedded joys, 3. 1206. (Some Gramm. wrote it with the aspirate, Scholl. ad Il. 2. 87, which would confirm its prob. relation to ἀδρός; v. sub ἀδρός.)

ἀ-διόδευτος, *ov*, not to be travelled through, Themist. 206 D, Charito 7. 3.

ἀ-διολήκτος, *ov*, unarranged, Dem. 709. 5.

ἀ-διότος, *ov*, without commander, of a ship, Aesch. Fr. 261.

ἀ-διόρατος, *ov*, not to be seen through, Poll. 5. 150.

ἀδιοργάνιστος, *ov*, not organised or formed, Byz.

ἀ-διοργάνωτος, *ov*, having bad organs, Iambh. V. Pyth. 17.

ἀ-διόρθωτος, *ov*, not corrected, not set right, Dem. 50. 18:—of books, unrevised, Cic. Att. 13. 21; cf. διορθωτής. II. incorrigible,

irremediable, δουλεία App. Civ. 3. 90. cf. Diog. L. 5. 66; ἀδιόρθωτα ἀδικεῖν Dion. H. 6. 20:—Adv. -τως, Diod. 29. 25.

ἀδιοριστία, ἡ, indefiniteness, Nicom. Geras.
ἀ-διόριστος, ov, undefined, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 1, 2, al.: *indefinite*, ἀδηλον καὶ ἀδ. Id. P. A. 1. 1, 5, al. Adv. -τως, Id. Phys. 1. 1, 3, al.
ἀ-διπλασάστος, ov, not doubled, and Adv. -τως, Eust.
ἀ-δίπλαστος, and **ἀ-δίπλωτος**, ov, = *foreg.*, Eust.
ἀ-διστακτος, ov, undoubted, Ptolem. Geogr. 1. 4.

II. act. undoubling, Eccl.:—Adv. -τως, Anth. P. 12. 151.
ἀδιύλιστος, ov, (διυλίω) not strained or filtered, Galen.

ἀδίχαστος, ov, (δίχάζω) not to be cut in two, Nicom. Geras.
ἀδιψέω, to be free from thirst, Hipp. Coac. 218.
ἀδίψητος, unthirsting, not lacking moisture, Or. Sib. 1. 132, 185, 3. 403.
ἀ-διψος, ov, not thirsty, not suffering from thirst, Hipp. 180 B, Eur. Cycl. 574, Arist. P. A. 3. 6, 8.

II. act. quenching thirst, Hipp. Acut. 385, 394:—Adv. -ψως, Id. Epid. 3. 1089.
ἀ-δίωκτος, ov, unpursued, Synes. ap. Fabr. B. Gr. 8. 240 (ed. 1717).
ἀ-διώματος, ov, not put upon oath, Lat. *injuratus*, Procop. Anecd. 18 B.

ἀδμήτης, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, ποῖτ. for ἀδάματος, Hom. only in Od. of maidens, unwedded, παρθένος ἀδμήτης 6. 109, 228; so, ἀδμήτας ἀδελφάς Soph. O. C. 1056.

2. like ἀδμήτος, of cattle, once in Od., ἡμίονοι . . ἀδμήτες 4. 637.
3. c. gen., ἀδάμας νοσῶντα unsubdued by . . , Bacchyl. 34.

ἀδμήτης, ἴδος, ἡ, v. l. for ἀδμήτη in Il. 23. 655.
ἀδμήτης, ἡ, ov, ποῖτ. for ἀδάματος, in Hom. only in fem. and of cattle, unbroken, βοῶν ἦνιν . . ἀδμήτην, ἥν οὐκ παῖς ὑπὸ ζυγῷ ἤγαγεν ἀνὴρ Il. 10. 293, Od. 3. 383; ἵππων . . ἐξέτε' ἀδμήτην, βρέφος . . κνέουσιν Il. 23. 266; ἡμίονον . . ἐξέτε' ἀδμήτην, ἥ τ' ἀλγίστην δαμάσασθαι Ib. 655.

2. like ἀδμήτης, unwedded, of maidens, παρθένω ἀδμήτῃ h. Hom. Ven. 82, cf. 133, Aesch. Supp. 149; of Artemis, τὰν αἰὲν ἀδμήτην Soph. El. 1239; of Atalanta, τῆς πρόσθεν ἀδμήτης Id. O. C. 1321.

II. ἀδμήτος, ὁ, as pr. n., Hom., etc.
ἀδμολίη, ἡ, uncertainty, Call. Fr. 338: also ἀδμολή in Hesych. and Arcad.: also a Verb ἀδμολῶ and Adv. ἀδμολέει, in Suid.

ἀδμωνες or **ἀδμωες**, οἱ, a kind of sea-fish, Opp. H. 3. 371.
ἀδνός, acc. to Hesych., Cret. for ἀνρύς.

Ἀιδο-βάτης, ov, ὁ, one who has gone to the nether world, restored by Passow in Aesch. Pers. 924 (lyr.) for Ἀγδαβάται.

ᾄδθεν, Adv. from the nether world, Hermesian. 5. 3.
ἀδοιάστως, (δοιάω) without doubt, Anacr. 95. [of i. c.]

ᾄδοιμι, v. sub ἀνδάνω.
ἀ-δόκητος, ov, unexpected, Hes. (v. infr.). τὰν ἀδ. χάριν Soph. O. C. 249; used by Eur. in the concluding moral reflections of the chorus, τὰ δοκῆντ' οὐκ ἐτελέσθη, τῶν δ' ἀδοκῆτων πύρον εὔρε θεός Med. 1417, Alc. 1161, Bacch. 1300, Andr. 1286, Hel. 1690; ξυμποροῦ ἀδ. Thuc. 7. 29, etc.: τὸ ἀδ. the unexpectedness, surprise, Id. 4. 36, al.

II. in Pind. N. 7. 45 ἀδοκῆτον καὶ δοκούντα may be either the *inglorious* and *glorious*, or the *unexpected* and the *expectant*.

III. Adv. -τως, Thuc. 4. 17; also ἀδοκῆτα, as Adv., Hes. Fr. 31, Eur. Phoen. 318; so, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀδοκῆτου Thuc. 6. 47; ἐκ τοῦ ἀδ. Dion. H. 3. 64.

ἀδοκίμαστος, ov, untried, unproved, esp. in regard to civic rights, Lys. 140. 14., 175. 45, Aeschin. 56. 3, etc.; cf. Harpocr. Adv. -τως.

ἀδοκίμος, ov, not standing the test, spurious, base, properly of coin, Plat. Legg. 742 A.

II. metaph. without repute, ignoble, mean, λακίσματ' ἀδοκίμ' ὀλβίους ἔχειν Eur. Tro. 497; μούσα Plat. Legg. 829 D, cf. Dem. 781. 3:—Adv. -μως, Poll. 5. 160.

2. of persons, Plat. Rep. 618 B: rejected as false, reprobate, Xen. Lac. 3, 3, Ep. Rom. 1. 28, 2 Tim. 3. 8, etc.

ἀδολεσχία [ᾗ], f. ἡσω, to talk idly, to prate, Eupol. Incert. 11, Plat. Phaedo 70 C, Xen. Eccl. 11. 3, etc.:—Verb. ἀδολεσχεῖν, Clem. Al. 203.

ἀδο-λέσχης, ov, ὁ, a prating, garrulous fellow, idle talker, esp. of reputed sophists; Σωκράτην, τὸν πτωχὸν ἀδ. Eupol. Incert. 10, cf. Ar. Nub. 1485; ἡ τῶν ἀδ. εἰς γέ τις Id. Fr. 418; ἀδ. τις σοφιστῆς Plat. Polit. 299 B, cf. Theaet. 195 B, Rep. 488 E.

II. in good sense, a keen, subtle reasoner, Plat. Crat. 401 B, cf. ἀδολεσχία II. (Prob. from ἀδρῆν, λέσχῃ, talking to satiety: the α is long (as in ἀνδρ-κότες, v. ἀδῶ), Eupol. and Ar. Il. c.; and in MSS. it sometimes has i subscr. ἀδολεσχεῖν, as in Paris Ms. of Dem. 1462. 12.)

ἀδολεσχία [ᾗ], ἡ, prating, garrulity, idle talk, Ar. Nub. 1480, Isocr. 292 D, Plat. Theaet. 195 C; a foible of old persons, Arist. Rhet. 2. 13, 12; Theophr. wrote περὶ ἀδολεσχίας, Char. 3.

II. keenness, subtlety, Plat. Phaedr. 269 E, Parmen. 135 D.

ἀδολεσχικός [ᾗ], ἡ, ov, prating, τὸ -κόν garrulity, Plat. Soph. 225 D.

ἀδολεσχος [ᾗ], ov, = ἀδολέσχης, Monost. in Com. Fr. 4. p. 347, Anth. P. app. 236.

ἀ-δολος, ov, guileless, without fraud, honest, σοφία Pind. O. 7. 98; in Att. esp. of treaties, ἀδ. εἰρήνην Ar. Lys. 168; σπονδαὶ ἀδ. καὶ ἀβλαβεῖς Thuc. 5. 18:—Adv., often in the phrase ἀδολῶς καὶ δικαίως without fraud or covin, Lat. *sine dolo malo*, Thuc. 5. 23; cf. Polyb. 22. 15, 2, with Liv. 38. 11, and v. sub δόλος; so, πλουτεῖν ἀδολῶς Scol. 8 Bergk;

ἀδολώτερον λέγεσθαι, opp. to πιστῶς, Antipho 122. 42.

II. of liquids, unadulterated, genuine, Aesch. Ag. 95; στύραξ Diosc. 1. 79; ἀργύριον Poll. 3. 86; metaph., αἵρας ἀδολοῖς ψυχᾷς pure, Eur. Supp. 1029.

ᾄδον, Ep. for ἔαδον, aor. 2 of ἀνδάνω.

ἀδώνητος, ov, (δονέω) unshaken, Anth. P. 5. 268.

ἀδονίς, ἡ, ποῖτ. for ἀγρόνις, Mosch. 3. 47, Meineke Theocr. Ep. 4. 11. [ᾗ]

ἀ-δόξαστος, ov, unexpected, Soph. Fr. 215 b.

2. not matter of opinion, i. e. certain, Plat. Phaedo 84 A.

II. act. not supposing, i. e. knowing with certainty, Diog. L. 7. 162:—forming no rash opinion, Plut. 2. 1058 B: cf. δόξα:—Adv. -τως, opp. to δογματικός, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 15, etc.

ἀδοξέω, to be ἀδόξος, be held in no esteem, to stand in ill repute, Eur. Hec. 294, Dem. 374. 7; opp. to εὐδοκίμειν Arist. Rhet. 1. 12, 16.

II. trans. to hold in no esteem, in contempt, τινά Plut. Lucull. 4:—hence in Pass., αἱ βαρυσκοί [τέχναι] . . ἀδοξοῦνται πρὸς τῶν πόλεων Xen. Oec. 4, 2.

ἀδόξημα, atos, τό, disgrace, Plut. 2. 977 E.

ἀδοξία, ἡ, the state of an ἀδόξος, ill-repute, disgrace, Hipp. Lex 2, Thuc. 1. 76, Plat. Phaedo 82 C, Dem., etc.: *obscurity*, Plut. Agis 2.

II. contempt, App. Syr. 41.

ἀ-δοξοποιήτος, ov, not led by opinion, unreasoning, Polyb. 6. 5, 8.

ἀδοξος, ov, without δόξα, inglorious, πόλεμοι Dem. 58. 6: *disreputable*, τέχνη Xen. Symp. 4. 56.

2. of persons, obscure, ignoble, Isocr. 286 A; ἀνάνημοι καὶ ἀδ. Dem. 106. 7, cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 6, 24; of eunuchs, despised, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 61:—Adv. -ξως, Plut. Thcs. 35.

II. = παράδοξος, unexpected, Soph. Fr. 71; improbable, opp. to ἐνδοξος, Arist. Top. 8. 6, 1, etc.: τὰ ἀδοξότατα λέγειν Ib. 9. 4.

ἄδορος, ov, (δέρω) = ἀνέκδοτος, Suid.

II. as Subst., ἄδορος, ὁ, = κώρυκος, a skin, Antimach., cf. Schellenb. ad Fr. 56.

ἄ-δορπος, ov, without food, fasting, Lyc. 638.

ἄ-δορυφόρητος, ov, without body-guard, Arist. Pol. 5. 12, 4.

ἄδος, eos, τό, satiety, loathing, only in Il. 11. 88 τάμνων δένδρεα μακρὰ, ἄδος τέ μιν ἵκετο θυμόν, where Heyne proposes μακρ', ἄδος τέ μιν ἵκετο: v. sub ἀδρῆν.

ἄδος, τό, a decree, Inscr. Hal. reprinted from Newton in Cauer's Delect. Inscr. 131. 20; cf. Hesych. ἄδμος, ἄδος· ψήφισμα, δόγμα, with Schmidt's note, p. 44. 84, and addend.:—and Eust. 1721. 61 cites a Verb ἄδέω from Hippocrax, ἄδῃκε βουλῇ, ἥγον ἥρεσκε τὸ βούλευμα, so that ἄδῃκε, ἄδος seem to be from √AD, ἀνδάνω, ἔαδα.

ἄδος, ἀδοσύνη, Dor. for ἦδος, ἥδοσύνη.

ἄ-δοτος, ov, without gifts, h. Hom. Merc. 573.

ἄ-δούλευτος, ov, one who has never been a slave, Isae. ap. Poll. 3. 80, Arr. Epict. 2. 10, 1.

ἄδουλία, ἡ, a being without slaves: poverty, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 23.

ἄ-δουλος, ov, unattended or unwatched by slaves, ἀδουλα δώμαθ' ἔστιαι Eur. Andr. 593; c. gen., τῶν τοιούτων ἀδούλων unattended by . . , Ael. N. A. 6. 10.

2. having no slaves, too poor to keep a slave, Phryn. Com. Μενύτρ. 1; cf. Ruhnck. Vell. Paterc. 2. 19, 4, Madvig Advers. 1. 580.

II. insipidat of slavery, ἀδουλότερος τῶν λεόντων Philo 2. 451.

ἄ-δούλωτος, ov, unenslaved, unsubdued, Diod. 1. 53, Or. Sib. 5. 18, cf. 10. 22 (where ἀδούλευτος seems to be an error); ἀδούλωτοι ἦδονη Crates 98. 9.

ἄ-δούπητος, ov, noiseless, Anth. P. 5. 294.

ἄ-δουπος, ov, = *foreg.*, Epiphani. 1. 262.

Ἀιδο-φοίτης, ov, ὁ, = Ἀιδοβάτης, Ar. Fr. 198. 4.

ἄδραία, Macedon. for αἰθρία, Hesych.

ἀδρᾶκής, ἐς, = ἀδερκᾶς, Hesych.

ἀδρανῆς, ἐς, = ἀδρανῆς, restored by Dind. in Anth. P. 9. 135, for ἀδρανῆ.

ἄ-δράνεια, ἡ, listlessness, weakness, Hdn. 2. 10, 17; Ep. ἀδρανίη, Ap. Rh. 2. 200, etc. [δρᾶ]

ἀδρᾶνέω, to be ἀδρανῆς, Opp. H. 1. 296, Nonn. 32. 280.

ἀδρᾶνής, ἐς, (δραῖνω) inactive, powerless, feeble, Babr. 25. 3, Anth. P. 9. 359, Plut. 2. 373 D, etc.; of nations, Arr. Epict. 3. 7, 13; of plants, Comp. -έστερος, Diosc. 3. 124: Sup. -έστατος, LXX (Sap. 13. 19).

2. intractable, of iron, Plut. Lycurg. 9, Lysand. 17.

II. act. enervating, Plut. 2. 987 E.

ἀδρᾶνῆ, ἡ, ποῖτ. for ἀδράνεια.

Ἀδράστεια, Ion. Ἀδρήστεια, ἡ, a name of Nemesis, from an altar erected to her by Adrastus, first in Aesch. Pr. 936, v. Blomf. Gloss., and cf. προσκυνέω. (From ᾗ, ἀδράστω, = ἀναπδραστος αἰρία, acc. to Arist. Mund. 7. 5: for other derivs. v. Schol. Plat. Rep. 451 A.)

ἀδραστος, Ion. ἀδρηστος, ov, (ἀδράστω) not running away, not inclined to do so, of slaves, Hdt. 4. 142:—in Il. only as prop. n.

II. pass. not to be escaped, Dio Chr., cf. Ἀδράστεια.

ἀδραστος, and ἀδράτος, ov, (δράω) not done, Hesych., A. B. 7.

ἀδράφαξ or ἀδράφαξ, ἡ, v. ἀτράφαξ.

ἀδράρχνη, ἡ, a kind of tree, once confounded with ἀνδράχνη, Theophr. II. P. 1. 5, 2, Plin. N. H. 13. 22.

ἄ-δρέπανος, ov, untouched by sickle, Soph. Fr. 804.

ἀδρ-επιβολος, ov, (ἀδρός) attaining great things, Longin. 8. 1.

ἄ-δρεπτος, ov, unplucked, Aesch. Supp. 663 (lyr.).

ἀδρένω, ποῖτ. for ἀρδένω, ἡδρένας Or. Sib. 9. 310.

ἀδρέω, to be ἀδρός or grown up, ἡδρῆκός Diosc. 2. 107:—pass. forms ἀδρέω, ἀδρᾶμενον (-οῦμενον) in Hesych.

ἀδρηστος, Ion. for ἀδραστος, ov, Hdt.; so too Ἀδρηστος, etc.

Ἀδρίας, ov, Ion. Ἀδρήν, ἐω, ὁ, the Adriatic, Hdt. 5. 9, etc.:—Adj. Ἀδριάνειος, ἡ, or, (cf. ἀλεκτορίς), but in earlier Att. Ἀδριήνιος, Adriatic, κύμα τὰς Ἀδριήνας ἀκτὰς Eur. Hipp. 736 (lyr.); so, in Aesch. Fr. 67, Herm. restores Ἀδριηναί τε γυναῖκες:—also Ἀδριανικός, ἡ, ὅν, v. l. Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 3, al.; Ἀδριατικός, Ath. 285 D; Ἀδριακὸς ἀμφιφορεύς i. e. a cask of Italian wine, called Adriatic because imported through Corcyra, Anth. P. 6. 257, Arist. Mirab. 104, Hesych.: pecul. fem. Ἀδριάς, ἄδος, Dion. P. 92.

ἄ-δρῆμυς, v, not tart or pungent, Luc. Trag. 323.

ἀδρό-βωλος, ov, in large pieces or masses, of bdellium, Diosc. 1. 80, cf. Plin. 12. 19.

ἀδρo-κέφαλος, ov, with large head, Paul. Aeg. 6. 94.

ἀδρo-μερής, ἐς, of coarse, large grains, opp. to λεπτομερής, Diod. 5. 26: coarse, of wine, Ib. 10. Adv. -ῶς, Galen.

ἀδρόμιθος, *on, getting or asking high pay*, Scymn. 352.
 ἀδρόμοι, *Pass. (ἀδρός) to grow ripe, come to one's strength*, Plat. Rep. 498 B: *to be stout*, Myro ap. Ath. 657 D.
 ἀδρός, *á, óv*, in the primary sense it seems, like *ádunós* (to which it is related as *κυδρός* to *κυδνός*), to mean *thick, stout, bulky*: I. of things, *χρῖνα ἀδρὴν πίπτοντας* *idein* falling thick, Hdt. 4. 31; *τὸν ἀνδράκων οἱ ἀδρότατοι* *the most solid*, Hipp. 648. 55; *κίονες ἀδ. large*, Diod. 3. 47; *τοὺς πόδατος τὸν λέμβον* Id. 20. 85:—*strong, great* in any way, *ἀδρός πόλεμος* Ar. Ran. 1099; *ρένυμα ἀδ. swollen*, Arist. Probl. 28. 1, 3; of rain, *violent*, Id. Mund. 4. 6; of fire, *Plut. Solon* 1; *δῆγμα* Diod. 1. 35; *δαρείς τε καὶ τιμὰς ἀδρὸς δοῦναι* *in abundance*, Id. 19. 86;—of style, *grandiose*, Longin. 40. 4; *τὸ ἀδ.*, Lat. *ubertas*, *grandiloquentia*, opp. to *τὸ ἰσχυρόν*, Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 65:—Adv. Comp., *ἀδρότερος διατῆναι* *to live more freely*, Hipp. Aph. 1243; *ἀδρ. φαρμακεῖν* *lb.*; also neut. as Adv., *ἀδρὸν γελᾶσαι* *to laugh loud*, Antiph. Δημ. 2. 8, cf. Poll. 4. 9; *ἀδρότερον πίνειν* *to drink more deeply*, Diphil. Αἰρ. 1.
 II. of persons, *large, fine, well-grown*, *ἐπὶ δὲ τὸ παῖδον ἀδρὸν γέννηται* Hdt. 4. 180; *τῷ παιδί, ἐπὶ δὲ ἀδρὸς ἐπὶ* Hipp. 232. 42; *τὸν παῖδαν ὅσοι ἀδρόι* Plat. Rep. 466 E; *οἱ ἀδρότεροι* *the best-grown, the stronger*, Isocr. 255 C; in LXX, *οἱ ἀδρόι* *are the chiefs, princes*, 4 Regg. 10. 6. 2. so of animals, *χοῖρος Xen. Oec. 17. 10*; *λύκος Babr. 101*; and in later Com., often of flesh, fish, etc., *Antiph. Ἀκαστρ. 1*, *Ἀλιευμ. 1*, 21, *Alex. Παμφ. 1*, etc. 3. of fruit or corn, *full-grown, ripe*, *ὅπως εἴη καρπὸς ἀδ.* Hdt. 1. 17, cf. Arist. Metaph. 4. 7, 8. 4. of an egg, *ready to be hatched*, Id. H. A. 6. 2, 7.—The word first occurs in Hdt., never in Trag., and is rare in the best Att. writers; but the derivs. *ἀδρότης*, *ἀδρόσυνη*, *ἀδρόνω* occur in Hom., Hes., Soph., al.
 ἀδρόσια, *ή, (δρός) want of dew*, Joseph. A. J. 2. 2, 5.
 ἀδρόσυνη, *ή, (ἀδρός) = sq.*, of ears of corn, Hes. Op. 471.
 ἀδρόσφαυρος, *on, with or in large balls or globules, of the μάλα-βαθρον*, Απ. Peripl. M. Rubri, p. 38.
 ἀδρότης, *ήτος, ή, thickness, ripeness, vigour, strength*, esp. of body, Il. 16. 857, 22. 363, 24. 6 (*ubi vulg. ἀνδρότητα*); of plants, Theophr. H. P. 7. 4, 11: metaph. of sound, *loudness*, *Amarant. ap. Ath. 415 A*. II. *abundance*, 2 Ep. Cor. 8. 20.
 ἀδρόω, v. ἀδρόμοι.
 ἀδρῶα, *τά, = ἀκρόδρῶα*, said to be a Sicilian word, Ath. 83 A, Hesych. ἀδρῶας, *άδος, ή, (a copul., δρός) = Ἀμαδρῶας*, Anth. P. 9. 664.
 ἀδρῶσις, *ως, ή, a coming to maturity*, Arist. Metaph. 10. 9, 3, Phys. 3. 1, 6.
 ἀδρῶντικός, *ή, óv, ripening, strengthening*, Epiphani. 1. 945.
 ἀδρῶντα, (ἀδρός) *to make ripe, ripen*, ἀδρῶναι Soph. Fr. 805; ἀδρῶναι Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 8:—*Pass. to grow ripe, ripen, come to maturity*, of fruit or corn, Hdt. 1. 193, Arist. Phys. 5. 6, 6; of the embryo or young animals, Id. H. A. 6. 10, 14, 9. 34, 3:—v. ἀδρέω, ἀδρόμοι.
 ἀδρυπτος, *on, (δρύπτω) not scratching or tearing*, Nonn. D. 11. 137.
 ἀδρυφάκτος, *on, unperfected, ἀτελήςτος, ἀφύλακτος, ἀνεν δικαστηρίου*, Hesych. i:—metaph., *άπνοος καὶ ἀταλαίπωρος*, A. B. 345.
 ἀδυβόας, *-γλωσσος, -επής, -λόγος, -μελής*, Dor. for ἡδυ-.
 ἀδυναμία, *to want power, be incapable*, LXX (Sirach, in prologo).
 ἀδυνάμειω, *Ion. -ίη, ή, want of strength or power, badly inability or exhaustion*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12. 2. generally, *inability, incapacity*, Hdt. 8. 111, Antipho 129. 33, Plat. Legg. 646 C, etc.; *δὲ ἀδυναμίαν* Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 55, etc.; c. gen., *ἀδ. τοῦ ἀδικεῖν* for wrongdoing, Plat. Rep. 359 B; *τὸν πραγμάτων* for business, Arist. Pol. 5. 11. 16; c. inf., Plat. Legg. 532 B, 3. poverty, Xen. Oec. 20, 22, Dem. 399. 20. 4. an impossibility, Arist. Poët. 25. 6.
 ἀδυνάμος, *on, = αδύνατος*, Diosc. 5. 13.
 ἀδυνάστια, *ή, = αδυναμία*, Hdt. 3. 79, 7. 172, Thuc. 8. 8; c. gen., *ἀδ. τοῦ λέγειν* Id. 7. 8.—The forms *αδυναστία*, Dion. H. de Dem. 26, *αδυναστία*, Dinol. in A. B. 345, are prob. errors, Lob. Phryn. 508.
 ἀδυναστευτος, *on, not subject to a δυναστής*, Synes. 19 C.
 ἀδυναστία, Adv. *impatiently*, Suid.
 ἀδυνάτω, of persons, *to be αδύνατος, to want strength*, Epich. 147 Ahr., Plat. Rep. 366 D, Arist. de Somn. 1. 8; c. inf., *to be unable to do*, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 23, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 4, 10, Pol. 3. 16, 10. II. of things, *to be impossible*, Ev. Matth. 17. 20, Ev. Luc. 1. 37, cf. LXX (Gen. 18. 14).
 ἀδυνάτος [δ], *on*, I. of persons, *unable to do a thing*, c. inf., Hdt. 3. 138, Epich. 130 Ahr., Eur. H. F. 56, etc.; *αδύνατος εἰπεῖν* Arist. Rhet. 2. 2, 7:—Comp., *τὸν δυνάτωτερον τοῦ αδυνάτωτερον* [πλέον ἔχειν] Plat. Gorg. 483 D: Sup., *άπνοος λέγειν* Empol. Δημ. 8. 2. absol. *without strength, powerless, weakly*, Hdt. 5. 9, Eur. Ion 596, Andr. 746; *οἱ αδύνατοι* *men disabled for service, incapable, whether as invalids or paupers*, cf. Lys. ἐπὶ τοῦ αδυνάτου, Arist. Fr. 430, Böckh P. E. 1. 323, sqq.; *ἐν τοῖς αδύνατοις* *μισοφορεῖν* Aeschin. 14. 40; *αδ. σώματι* Lys. 197. 26; *αδ. χρήμασι* poor, Thuc. 7. 28; *εἰς τι* Plat. Rep. Mi. 366 B:—so of things, *disabled, vées* Hdt. 6. 16:—*τὸ ἀδ. want of strength*, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 206 A; *τὰ ἀδ. disabilities*, Dem. 262. 24. II. of things, *that cannot be done, impossible*, Eur. O. 665, Hel. 1043, Plat., etc.; *αδύνατα βούλομαι* Lync. Kevr. 12:—*αδύνατον* [ἔστι] c. inf., Hdt. 1. 32, al.; or *αδύνατά* [ἔστι], Id. 1. 91, 6. 106, Thuc.; *αδ. τι ὥστε...*, Plat. Prot. 338 C: *τὸ ἀδ. impossibility*, Hdt. 9. 60, Att.; *τὰ ἀδ. καρτερεῖν* Eur. I. A. 1370; *τολμᾶν αδύνατα* Id. Hel. 811; *αδύνατον ἐρᾶν* Id. H. F. 318:—Comp., *αδυνατώτερον* ἐτι..., *εἰ οἷόν τε*... Plat. Theat. 192 B, cf. Parm. 138 D: Sup., *ὃ δὲ πάντων αδυνατώτατον* Id. Phileb. 15 B. III. Adv. *-τως, without power or skill, feebly*, λέγασθαι Antipho 122. 42; *ἀμυνέσθαι* Id. 127. 26:—*αδ. ἔχειν* *to be unwell*, Plat. Ax. 364 B; *to be unable*, c. inf., Arist. Rhet. ad Al. 25, 3.—Little used in Poets, and of the Trag. only by Eur. *αδύ-οις, αδύ-πνοος, αδύ-ποῖς*, Dor. for ἡδυ-.
 αἰός, Dor. for ἡδός.

ἀδυσώπητος, *on, not to be put out of countenance, shameless, inexorable*, Plut. 2. 64 F, etc. Adv. *-τως*, *lb.* 534 B.
 αἰδύτος, *on, (δύω) not to be entered*, B. Pind. P. 11. 7; *αἰδ. ἔστιν ὁ τόπος* Strabo 650. II. mostly as Subst. *the innermost sanctuary or shrine*, Lat. *adytum*, Il. 5. 448, 512, Pind. O. 7. 59 (where however the gender is not determined); it is *αἰδύτον*, τό, in Hdt. 5. 72, Eur. Ion 938; *αἰδύτος*, ὅ, in h. Hom. Merc. 247:—metaph., *ἐκ τοῦ ἀδ. τῆς βίβλου* Plat. Theat. 162 A; *αἰδ. τῆς θαλάσσης* Opp. H. 1. 49.
 αἰδω, Att. contr. for αἰδῶ, q. v.
 αἰδωμήτος, *on, (δαμάω) unbuilt*, Nonn. D. 17. 40.
 αἰδών [αἰ], *όνος, ή, Dor. for ἀγδών*, Mosch. 3. 9; cf. *αἰδωνίς*.
 'Αδων [αἰ], *ωνος, ό, = Ἀδωνίς*, Anth. P. 6. 275; v. *Burm. Propert. 2. 10, 53*.
 'Αδωνάια, *ή, epith. of Aphrodité*, Orph. Arg. 30; cf. *Ἀδωνιάς*.
 'Αδωνείος, *α, on, of Adonis*, Suid.
 'Αδωνία, *τά, the mourning for Adonis*, celebrated yearly by Greek matrons, Cratin. Bouk. 2, cf. *Ἀδωνίς*:—hence *Ἀδωνιάζουσαι* (as if from *Ἀδωνιάζω*, *to keep the Adonia*) as title of the 15th Id. of Theocr.
 'Αδωνιακός, *ή, óv, of or for Adonis*, Arr. Epict. 4. 8, 36.
 'Αδωνιάς, *άδος, ή, = Ἀδωνάια*, Nonn. D. 33. 25.
 'Αδωνιασμός, *ού, ό, the mourning for Adonis*, Arr. Lys. 390.
 'Αδωνίος, ὅ, rare form of 'Αδωνίς, Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 188, Plut. 2. 706 C. II. as Adj. *os, on, of Adonis*: hence, 1. *Ἀδωνιον*, τό, *a statue of him borne in the Adonia*, Suid. 2. (sub. μέτρον) *a kind of verse*, consisting of a dactyl and spondee, Herm. El. Metr. 715.
 'Αδωνίς [αἰ], *ίδος (also Ius, Pherecr. Incert. 21), ό, Adonis*, son of of Cinyras and Myrrha, favourite of Aphrodité, ὦ τὸν 'Αδωνιν Sappho 63; 'Αδωνί' ἄγομεν καὶ τὸν 'Αδ. κλάομεν Pherecr. Incert. 84; ὠδωνίς, i. e. ὁ 'Αδ., Theocr. 3. 47:—hence, generally, *an Adonis, a favourite, darling*, δει 'Αδωνίς αὐτοῦς ἀκούειν Luc. Merc. Cond. 35, cf. Alciph. 1. 39, Anth. P. 5. 113. 2. 'Αδωνίδος κήποι, *creases and suchlike quick-growing herbs grown in pots for the Adonia*, Plat. Phaedr. 276 B, cf. Theocr. 15. 113: proverb., *of any short-lived pleasure*, v. Interpp. Plat. 1. c. II. a kind of *flying-fish*, elsewhere, *ἐξέκωκτος*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 332 C, Opp. H. 1. 157, etc.
 αἰδωρήτος, *on, = αἰδωρος*, h. Hom. Merc. 168; *πρὸς τινας* Eur. Hec. 42. II. = *αἰδωρος* II, Eus. P. E. 782 C.
 αἰδωρία, *ή, incorruptibility*, Poll. 8. 11.
 αἰδωροδόκητος, *on, = αἰδωροδόκος*, Aeschin. 65. 21, etc. Adv. *-τως*, Dem. 310. 22, 342. 18.
 αἰδωροδοκία, *ή, = αἰδωρία*, Dio C. Fr. 37.
 αἰδωροδόκος, *on, incorruptible*, Anth. P. 9. 779, Nonn.
 αἰδωρόληπτος, *on, = foreg.*, Hesych., Schol. Thuc. 2. 65.
 αἰδωρος, *on, without gifts, taking none, incorruptible*, c. gen., *αἰδωρό-τατος χρημάτων* Thuc. 2. 65:—Adv. *-ως*, Poll. 8. 11. 2. *unpaid, πρόσβροτος* C. I. 1625. 25. II. *giving no gifts*, c. gen., *αἰδ. τινας* *not giving it*, Plat. Symp. 197 D; *αἰδωρος ἐλαφροβόλαις* by hunting from which no gifts were offered, Soph. Aj. 178. III. *αἰδωρα* *δῶρα* *gifts that are no gifts*, like *βίος ἀβίωτος*, *lb.* 674; cf. *εὐσδωρος*.
 αἰδωτής, *on, ό, one who gives nothing*, Hes. Op. 353.
 αἰέ [αἰ], Dor. for αἰεί, Pind. P. 9. 154 (si vera l.), cf. Cramer An. Par. 3. 321.
 αἰ-έωνος, *on, undowered*, Hesych., who also expl. it by *πολύφερνος*.
 αἰδωνάτος, *on, (ἐδνώω) = foreg.: unfurnished*, Lyc. 549.
 αἰθλεύω, *αἰθλεύωμαι, αἰθλέω, -ητήρ, -ητής, etc.*, Ep. and Ion. for ἀθλ-.
 αἰθλιον, Ep. and Ion. for ἀθλον, *the prize of contest*, Il. 9. 124, Od. 8. 108. II. for ἀθλος, *the contest*, Od. 24. 169 and later Ep.
 αἰθλιος, *on*, also *α, on, gaining the prize, or running for it, ἵππος καλῇ καὶ ἀεθλίῃ* *a race-horse*, Theogn. 257; *αἰθλιος ἵππος* Call. Del. 113; *μήλον αἰθλ.* *the apple of discord*, Anth. P. 9. 637. The contr. form *αἰθλιος* is used in a restricted sense.
 αἰθλον, τό, αἰθλος, ὅ, Ep. and Ion. for ἀθλον, ἀθλος.
 αἰθλο-νίκια, *ή, victory in the games*, Pind. N. 3. 11.
 αἰθλοσύνη, *ή, a contest, a struggle*, Anth. P. 5. 294.
 αἰθλοφόρος, *on*, Ep. and Ion. for ἀθλοφόρος.
 αἰέ [αἰ], Ep. αἰεί, αἰέν (v. sub fin.), Adv. *ever, always, for ever, for aye*, Hom., etc.; often with other specifications of time, as *διαμπερὲς αἰεί, συνεχὲς αἰεί, ἐμμένει αἰεί*, Hom.; *αἰεί καθ' ἡμέραν, καθ' ἡμέραν αἰεί, αἰεί καθ' ἡμέραν, αἰεί καθ' ἡμέραν*, etc., Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 75 D, Schäf. Greg. 169 and Appar. ad Dem. 3. 265, Pors. Phoen. 1422; *δεῦρ' αἰέ* until now, Pors. Or. 1679; also *αἰεί αἰεί, εἰσαί, εἰσαί, v. εἰσαί*.—With the Attic, *ὁ αἰέ χρόνος* *eternity*, Hdt. 1. 54, Plat. Phaedr. 103 E, etc.; *οἱ αἰέ ὄντες* *the immortals*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 32, etc.;—but, *ὁ αἰέ βασιλεύων* *the king for the time being*, Hdt. 9. 116; *οἱ αἰέ δικάζοντες* Dem. 585. 24; *ὁ αἰέ ἐνός γενόμενος* *every one as he got inside*, Thuc. 4. 68; *τὸν αἰέ προστυχόντα* Dem. 557. 20; *τοῖσι τούτων αἰέ ἐκγόνοισι* *to their descendants for ever*, Hdt. 1. 105, cf. 3. 83, etc.; in Aesch. Tr. 937, *θῆπτε τὸν κρατοῦντ' αἰέ*, *the position of αἰέ* is due to the requirement of the metre.—Of this word 14 forms are enumerated, Ahrens D. Dor. 378 sq.:—We here notice the following: 1. αἰεί, Ep. and Ion., and in all Poets except the Att.; Hom. uses αἰεί three times, when his metre required the 1st syll. to be short. 2. αἰέν, used by Hom. when the ult. was required to be short; occasionally also in Trag., for the same purpose, e. g. Aesch. Pr. 428, Ag. 891, Soph. Aj. 682, cf. αἰένπνοος. 3. αἰέ, the only correct Att. form, the 1st syll. being long or short, as the metre required: when this syll. was long, the Copyists often substituted the Ion. αἰεί, and introduced this form even into Att. Prose; but in the best Mss. the true Att. form is often preserved even where αἰ is long, as in the Laur. of Soph., and the Rav. of Ar.; cf. αἰένος, εἰσαί, καίω, κλαίω. 4. αἰές, Dor., Ar. Lys. 1267, Bion 11. 1, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 134. 5. αἰ, Pind. P. 9. 154; cf. αἰ-ραος. 6. ἡί, Bocot., and 7. Aeol. αἰ or -ν, αἰ or -ν,

Ahr. D. Aeol. p. 156; *ā-* is freq. in Inscr., as *āstos*, etc. (The *✓ΑΙΦ* occurs in *αἰφεί*, C. I. 1: with *αἰφών*, *αἰφιδος*, cf. Skt. *aiva* (Ved.), *ēvas* (vīta ratio), Lat. *aevum*, *aetas* (*aevitas*), *aeternus* (*aeviternus*), Goth. *aivs* (aīw), *aīveins* (aīwīnos), *aīw* = Germ. *ewig* = *ever*.)

N. B. Some compds. of *αἰέ*, which are in no way altered by compos., are left out: for they are written divism in the best Edd., and they can always be found under the simple form.

αἰε-βλαστής, *ēs*, *ever-budding*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 11, 6.
αἰεβλάστησις, *ews*, *η*, *a perpetual budding*, Theophr. Ibid.
αἰε-βλαστος, *ov*, = *αἰεβλαστής*, Manass. Chron. 189.
αἰεβλος, *ov*, (*βάλλω*) *continually thrown*, Anth. P. 6. 282.
αἰε-βρυσίς, *ēs*, (*βρύω*) *ever-sprouting*, Nic. Th. 846.
αἰε-γενεσία, *η*, *perpetual generation*, Iamb. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 900.
αἰε-γενετήρ, *ηρος*, *δ*, *ever-generating*, Orph. H. 7. 5.
αἰε-γενετής, only in Ep. form *αἰεγενετής*, *ov*, *δ*, (*γενέσθαι*) *epith. of the gods, like αἰὲν ἔντες, everlasting, immortal*, used by Hom. only at the end of a line, *θεὸν αἰεγενετῶν* Il. 2. 400, al.; *θεοῖς αἰεγενετῶν* 3. 296, al.
αἰε-γενής, *ēs*, *everlasting*, Plat. Legg. 773 E, Symp. 206 E, Xen. Symp. 8, 1.
αἰεγεννητής, *ov*, *δ*, (*γεννᾶω*) *perpetual producer*, *epith. of Apollo (τῷ τὸν αὐτὸν αἰε γίνεσθαι καὶ αἰε γέναν)*, ap. Macrob. Sat. 1. 17.
αἰε-γνητος, *ov*, = *αἰεγενετής*, Orph. Arg. 15.
αἰε-δέλιος, *ov*, = *sq.*, E. M. 21. 33.
αἰε-δέλος, *ov*, (* *φείδω*) *unseen, dark*, Hes. Fr. 61: *obscur*, Opp. H. 1. 86, etc.

II. *not to be looked on*, and so, *dazzling*, Nic. Th. 20. (For *αἰδῆλος*, as *αἰδῆος* for *αἰδέος*, *ἀπερείσιος* for *ἀπειρείσιος*, Butt. Lexil. s. v. *αἰδῆλος* 7.)

αἰε-δής, *ēs*, (* *φείδω*) *unseen, without bodily form, immaterial*, opp. to *σωματοειδής*, often in Plat., as *Phaedr* 79 A. III. (*εἰδέναι*) *unknowing, obscure*, Plat. Ax. 365 C.

III. (*εἶδος*) *without form*, Arist. Cael. 3. 8, 3. 2. *δυσειδής*, *unsightly*, Philaet. Kuv. 1:—Adv. *-δῶς*, dub. I. Theophr. C. P. 2. 4, 11.

αἰεδία, *η*, (*αἰδής* III) *deformity*, Joseph. B. J. 7. 5, 5.
αἰε-δίνητος [Γ], *ov*, *ever-revolving*, Anth. P. 6. 289.

αἰεδῖος, *ov*, Adj. from *αἰέ*, as *sempiternus* from *semper*, *everlasting*, Hesych., Orac. ap. Didym. de Trin. 2. 17, 1.

αἰε-δουλεία and *αἰε-δουλία*, *η*, *perpetual slavery*, Poll. 3. 80.
αἰε-δρομος, *ov*, *ever-running*, Greg. Naz. 168 B.

αἰεδῶ, Ion. and poet. form (cf. *αἰέω*) used by Hom., Pind., and sometimes by Att. Poets (even in trim., Aesch. Ag. 16, Eur. Fr. 158, Cratin. Incert. 142), also in Ion. Prose; Att. contr. *ᾄδω* (also in Anacr. 45, Theocr.), Trag., Plat., etc.:—impf. *ᾄδειον* Od., also *αἰεδον* Il., etc.; Att. ᾄδων Eur. Alc. 761, Thuc.:—fut. *αἰεῖσμαι* Od. 22. 352, Theogn., but *ᾄσσομαι* h. Hom. 5. 2, 32. 19, and always in Att. (for in Ar. Pax 1297 ᾄσει is now admitted; and in Plat. Legg. 666 D Pors. restored *παῖαν δὲ ᾄσσαν* . . *φανήν*): rarely in act. form *αἰέω* Sapph. 11, Theogn. 4, Ar. Lys. 1243 (Lacon.), and late Poets (in Eur. H. F. 681 *αἰέω* is restored by Elmsl.); still more rarely *ᾄσω* (v. supr.) Babr. 12. 13; Dor. *αἰεῖμαι* Theocr. 3. 38, ᾄσω Id. 1. 145:—aor. *ᾄεσα* Call. Ep. 22. 4, Opp., Ep. *αἰεσα* [α] Od. 21. 411, and late Ep., *αἰεσον* Eur. Tro. 513, Ar.; ᾄσα Ar. Nub. 1371, Plat. Tim. 21 B.—Pass., *αἰεδομαι* Pind., Hdt.: poet. impf. *αἰέδοτο* Pind.: aor. *ᾄσθην*, v. inf. II. 1: pf. *ᾄσημι* Plat. Com. Λακων. 1. 11.—An imper. aor. med. *αἰέσσο* occurs in h. Hom. 16. 1, unless *αἰέσσο* be read.—Cf. *δὲ αἰέδω*, *ἐπ*., *προσ*., *συν*-*ᾄδω*. (From *✓ΦΕΙΔ* with *α* prefixed, as in *αἰέρω*, *αἰέω*, come *αἰέδω* (*αἰφείδω*), *αἰεδός*, *αἰεδῶν*: cf. Skt. *vad*, *vadinī* (*loguor*), *vidas* (*sermo*); Lith. *vadinū* (*uoco*); cf. also the later Gr. words *ᾄδω*, *ᾄδης*.)

[*ᾄ*: but *ā* in arsi Od. 17. 519, h. Hom. 27. 1, Theogn. 4, Theocr. 7. 41, etc.] *To sing*, Il. 1. 604, etc.: hence all kinds of sounds of the voice, to *crow*, as cocks, *twitter* as swallows, *hoot* as owls, *croak* as frogs, etc., Arist. Mirab. 70, Theophr. de Sign. 3. 5, etc.:—also of other sounds, to *twang*, of the bowstring, Od. 21. 411; to *whistle*, of the wind through a tree, Mosch. 5. 8; to *ring*, of a stone when struck, Theocr. 7. 26:—*πρὶν νυκτικῆναι ᾄδεν* to crow too soon, Plat. Theat. 164 A.—Construction:—*αἰέδ*, *τινὶ τοῖ σὶν* to one, Od. 22. 346; but also *to vie with one* in singing, Theocr. 8. 6; *ᾄδ*, *πρὸς αὐτὸν ἢ λυρὰν τοῖ σὶν* to . . , Arist. Probl. 19. 9; *ᾄτ' αὐτὸν* Plut. 2. 41 C;—*αἰέσας* . . *χαίρειν Δημοκλέα*, poet. for *εἶπες*, C. I. 3256. 7.

II. trans., 1. c. acc. rei, *to sing, chant, ᾄδην αἰεῖτε κτλ.* Il. 1. 1; *παῖνον* A. 473; *κλέα ἀνδρῶν, νόστον, etc.*, 9. 189, Od. 1. 326; *τὸν Βοιωτῶν νόμον* Soph. Fr. 858—also absol., *ᾄ*, *ἀμφὶ τινος* to sing in one's praise, Od. 8. 267; *εἰς τινα* Ar. Lys. 1243: later simply = *καλεῖν*, Acl. N. A. 2. 28:—Pass., of songs, to be sung, Hdt. 4. 35; *τὰ λεχθέντα καὶ ᾄσθέντα* Plat. Lys. 205 E; *ᾄμα καλῶς ᾄσθέν*, opp. to *λόγος καλῶς ᾄσθείς*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 55.

2. c. acc. pers., *to sing, praise, as Lat. canere*, Pind. P. 5. 32, and Att.; hence in Pass., *αἰεσθαι* *θερφαῖνα* ᾄσται *ἥρωας* is celebrated as the nurse of heroes, Pind. P. 8. 35.

3. in Pass. also, to *resound with song*, *αἰέδεται πᾶν τέμενος* . . *θαλαῖας* Pind. O. 10 (11). 92.

αἰε-εστώ, *η*, *eternal being*, Antipho ap. Harp.; cf. *εὐεστώ*, *ἀπεστώ*.
αἰεζωία, *η*, *eternal life*, Eccl.

αἰε-ζωος, *ov*, Att. contr. *αἰέζωος*, *ov*, *ever-living, everlasting*, *πῦρ αἰεζώων* Heraclitus 20; *αἰεζών πῶαν*, *αἰεζώων πῶας*, both in Aesch. Fr. 31; *αἰεζῶς γενεά* Soph. Fr. 806; *αἰεζών ἔλκος* Ib. 807; *αἰεζῶς θεός* C. I. 4598; *αἰεζώων ψυχᾶς* Melanipp. 6, cf. C. I. 6199: metaph., *ἀχθος αἰεζών* Aesch. Supp. 988.

II. *αἰεζώων*, τό, an *evergreen* plant, prob. *houleek*, Lat. *sempervivum*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 4, Plut., etc.

αἰεζωότης, *ητος*, *η*, = *αἰεζωία*, Isid. Pelus.

αἰε-ζωτος, *ov*, *ever girded, eye ready*, E. M. 22. 20.

αἰε-ζῶων, *ουσα*, *ov*, *ever-living, αἰεζώοντα* . . *ἱερά* Call. Del. 314; *γενετήριος αἰεζῶντος* Nonn. Jo. 1. 34; *αἰεζώουσαν φύσλην* Anth. P. 1. 10, 35.

αἰε-θῆλης, *ēs*, *ever-green*, Anth. P. 7. 195, 12. 256: metaph. *ever-blooming*, *Χάριτες* Orph. H. 60. 5:—τὸ ἀειθαλὲς τῶν φύλλων Diosc. 4. 88.

αἰε-θῶνής, *ēs*, *ever-dying, ever fearing death*, Manetho 1. 166.

αἰεθερής, *ēs*, (*θέρω*) *always warming*, Eratosth. p. 144 Bernh.

αἰε-θουρος, *ov*, *ever-warlike*, Opp. C. 2. 189.

αἰε-θρῆλος, *ov*, *ever talked of, celebrated*, Io. Lyd. de Magistr. 3. 51.

αἰε-καρπός, *ov*, *ever fruit-bearing*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 22, 4.

αἰε-εκέλιος, *α*, *ov*, Od. 4. 244, but also *os*, *ov*, 19. 341; collat. poet. form of *αἰεκής*, Od. 13. 402, Il. 14. 84, and Hdt.; contr. *αἰκέλιος* Theogn. 1344, Eur. Andr. 131 (lyr.):—of things, words, and actions; more rarely of persons, Od. 6. 242. Adv. *-ίως*, Od. 8. 231, 16. 109.

αἰε-εκής, *ēs*, *unseemly, insulting, shameful*, *αἰεκέα* λοιγὸν ἄμυνεν Il. 1. 456, al.; *αἰεκέα* [εἰματα] ἔσσαι Od. 24. 250; *δεσμός* Aesch. Fr. 97, cf. 525; *αἰεκέι σὺν στολῇ* Soph. El. 191; *αἰεκέστερα* ἔπεα Hdt. 7. 13; οὐδὲν αἰεκής παρέχεσθαι to cause no inconvenience, Id. 3. 24; *αἰεκέα μέσθον* *meas*, scanty, Il. 12. 435; so, οὐ . . *αἰεκέα* . . *ἄποινα* 24. 494. Adv. *αἰεκῶς*, Hesych.; Ion. *-ῶς*, Simon. 13; *αἰεκές* as Adv., Od. 17. 216.

2. οὐδὲν αἰεκές ἐστὶ, c. inf., it is nothing strange that . . , Hdt. 3. 33, 6. 98, Aesch. Fr. 1043.—Cf. the Att. form *αἰκής*.

αἰεκία, Ion. *-ιη* [ι, whence in the MSS. often written *-είη*], *η*, *outrage, injury*, *πᾶσαν αἰεκήν ἄπεχε* *χρὸς* (from Hector's body) Il. 24. 19; *πλ*, *μη τίς μοι αἰεκίας ἐνὶ σῶφ* *φανέντω* Od. 20. 308; *αἰεκήν* *περιέπειν* *τινά* Hdt. 1. 73, 115; *ἀπαθής* *τῆς* αἰ. Id. 3. 160.—Cf. the Att. form *αἰκία*.

αἰεκίζω, fut. *ῶ* Il. (v. inf.), Ep. also *αἰεκίσσω* Q. Sm. 10. 401: Ep. aor. *αἰεκίσσα* Il. 16. 545:—Med., Ep. aor. *αἰεκισσάμην* Ib. 559, 22. 404:—Pass., Ep. aor. inf., *αἰεκισθῆναι* Od. 18. 222. *To treat unseemly, injure, abuse*, Hom.; οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ σ' ἐπαχλον αἰεκίω *I will do thee no great dishonour*, Il. 22. 256, cf. 24. 22 and 54, etc.:—Med. in act. sense, Il. 11. c.—Cf. the Att. form *αἰκίω*.

αἰε-κίνησία, *η*, *perpetual motion*, C. 1. 3546. 35, Galen.

αἰε-κίνητος, *ov*, *ever-moving, in perpetual motion*, Plat. Phaedr. 245 C. Adv. *-τως*, Arist. Mund. 6. 37.

αἰε-κωπος, *ov*, *continually revelling*, Manetho 4. 301.

αἰε-λάλος, *ov*, *ever-babbling*, Anth. P. 5. 178.

αἰε-λαμπής, *ēs*, *ever-shining*, Stob. Ecl. 1. 494.

αἰε-λιβής, *ēs*, (*λείβω*) *ever-flowing*, Nonn. Jo. 3. v. 34.

αἰε-λιχνος, *ov*, *ever-eager*, Philo 1. 348.

αἰελογέω, *to be always talking about*, τι Eccl.

αἰελογία, *η*, *a continual talking*:—as Att. law-term, *τὴν αἰελοπείνειν* *σθαι* or *παρέχειν*, to court continual inquiry into one's conduct, Dem. 341. 16., 1306. 27.

αἰελος, *ov*, (*εἰλη*) *unshined*, Aesch. Fr. 419.

αἰε-μαργος, *ov*, *ever-greedy*, Opp. H. 2. 213.

αἰε-μνηνέυοντος, *ov*, *ever-remembered*, Joseph. A. J. 17. 6, 2.

αἰε-μνήμων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, *ever-remembering, of good memory*, Arist. Physign. 3. 14.

αἰε-μνηστος, *ov*, *had in everlasting remembrance, ever to be remembered*, ἔργον Aesch. Pers. 760; *τάφος* Soph. Aj. 1166, Eur., etc.; *μετ' αἰέων*, *μαρτυρίου* Thuc. 1. 33; *τροπαία* Lys. 192. 24; *ἅπανσι αἰέων*. *η* *ἀμαρτία* Antipho 138. 34. Adv. *-τως*, Aeschin. 52. 22.

αἰε-νῆψ, *ēs*, = *sq.*, Nic. ap. Ath. 61 A, in Ep. dat. pl. *αἰεναέσσοι*.

αἰε-ναος, *ov*, = *αἰεναός*, q. v.

αἰε-ναῖται, *ων*, *οἱ*, a *Milesian magistracy*, which held its sittings *on ship-board*, Plut. 2. 298 C.

αἰε-νηστis, *ιος*, *δ*, *η*, *ever-fasting*, Anth. P. 9. 409.

αἰενας, *ov*, Att. contr. for *αἰεναός*, v. *αἰεναός*.

αἰε-πῶθής, *ēs*, *ever-suffering, liable to be perpetually acted on*, φύσις Crito ap. Stob. 43. 42, cf. Philolaus in Stob. Ecl. 1. 420.

αἰεπαῖς, *παῖδος*, *δ*, *η*, *ever-maiden*, of the Virgin, Eccl.

αἰεπαρθενος, *η*, *ever a virgin*, Sapph. 96 (in Aeol. form *ᾄπ*., cf. Cramer An. Par. 3. 321), Eus. Laus Const. 17; of the Vestals, *αἰετραῖαι* αἰεπαρθενος Dio C. 56. 5, cf. 59. 3.

2. in Pythag. language of the number 7, Philo 1. 46, 497; cf. *ἀγνος* II. 1.

αἰε-πλῆνους, *ov*, *ever-wandering*, Epigr. ap. Suid.

αἰε-ποος, *ov*, contr. *-ποος*, *ov*, = *sq.*, Aristeas, etc.

αἰε-ρύτος, *ov*, *ever-flowing, κρήνη* Soph. O. C. 469.

αἰέρω, Ion. and poet. Verb (cf. *αἰέδω*), used by Hdt., and also in Aesch. Th. 759, Pers. 660 (both lyr.); but the Att. form is *αἰρώ* (q. v.), Aeol. *αἰέρω* (q. v.): impf. *ᾄερον* (*συν*-) Il. 10. 499, Hdt., Ep. *αἰέρον* Il. 1: fut. *ᾄρω* [α], contr. from *αἰερώ* (which never occurs), Aesch. Pers. 795, Eur. Heracl. 322, Tro. 1148 (cf. *ἐξαιέρω*):—aor. I *ᾄερα* (*συν*-) Il. 24. 590, Ep. *αἰέρα* 23. 730, part. *αἰέρας* Soph. Ant. 418 (in the speech of the *φύλαξ*):—Med., Hom., and in Soph. Tr. 216 (lyr.): fut. *ᾄρούμαι* (v. sub *αἰρώ*):—aor., imper. *αἰέραο* Ap. Rh., inf. *αἰέρασθαι* (*ἀντ*-) Hdt. 7. 212, part. *-άμενος* Hom.:—Pass., aor. *ᾄέρην* Ap. Rh., (*παρ*-) Il. 16. 341, Ep. *ᾄέρην* Od., 3 pl. *ᾄέρην* Il. 8. 74, subj. *ᾄέρῃω* Eur. Andr. 848, part. *ᾄέρθεις* Hom., Pind., Hdt., Aesch. Ag. 1525: pf. *ᾄέρμαι* Ap. Rh. 2. 171: Ep. plqpf. 3 sing. *ᾄέρτω* Il., Theocr., Ion. *ᾄέρτω* (q. v.) for *ᾄέρτω*.—The form *αἰέρω*, being Ion., is generally used by Hdt. and Hipp., as by Hom., except in Il. 17. 724: also in Pind. and a few Lyric places of Trag., never in Att. Prose. Hom. however prefers the aor. 2 *ᾄρέσθαι* to *αἰέρασθαι*: cf. *αἰρώ*.—V. *ᾄν*-, *ᾄπ*-, *εἰσ*-, *ἐπ*-, *παρ*-, *συν*-*αἰέρω*. (The Root appears, by comparison of the Skt. and Lat., to have been *✓SEF* or *EP*, with *α* prefixed as in *αἰέδω*, *αἰέω*.—From *✓SEF* we have *σειρά*, cf. Skt. *sarai*, *sarit* (*linum*), Lat. *sero* (*servi*), *sera*; from *✓EP*, *ᾄρμος* (*monile*), *ᾄρμαθός*, *ᾄρμιά*; also *αἰρώ*, *ᾄέρω*, *ᾄέρμενος*. The sense of *junction*, *union*, lost in *αἰέρω*, appears in the derivatives *συναἰέρω*, *παρᾄρμος*, *συνᾄρμος*, *συναρπής*, and to some extent in the words cited below, III. 2.)

[*ᾄ*, when unaugmented; but *ā* in arsi in late Ep., as Opp., cf. C. I. 177, 347.] *To lift, heave, raise up*, *ὑψόσ' αἰέρος ᾄρκεν* [*κυρῆν*, etc.] Il. 10.

465; ἴστια . . στείλαν αἶραντες furlled the sails by brailing them up, Od. 3. 11 — esp. for the purpose of bringing or carrying, to bear, carry, ἐκ βελῶν Σαρπηδόνα διὸν αἶρας Il. 16. 678; νόσφιν αἰράσας 24. 583; ἄχθος αἶρειν, of ships of burden, Od. 3. 312; μήλα γὰρ ἐξ Ἰθάκης . . αἶραν νηοὶ carried them off, 21. 18; μή μοι οἶνον αἶρε offer me not wine, Il. 6. 264; often in participle with Verbs of motion, ἐπὶ στεφάνῃν κεφαλῇν αἶρας θήκατο 10. 30; πίνakas παρέθηκεν αἶρας Od. 1. 141; εὐράην αἶραν Aesch. Pers. 660. 2. to raise, levy, λεκτὸν ἀρούμεν στόλον Ib. 795.

II. Med. to lift up for oneself, i.e. bear off, win, take, freq. c. acc. rei, πάντας αἰράμενος πελέκεας Il. 23. 856, etc.: but also just like Act., [πέπλων] ἔν' αἰραμένην Il. 6. 293; cf. αἶρω. 2. to raise or stir up, νεῖκος αἰράμενος Theogn. 90; αἰράσθαι πόλεμον to undertake a long war, Hdt. 7. 132, 156; βαρὺς αἶ. slow to undertake anything, Id. 4. 150. 3. αἰράσθαι τὰ ἴστια to hoist sail, Id. 8. 56, 94; also without ἴστια, 1. 27: so Ap. Rh. has αἶρειν ἴστια in Act., 2. 1229. III. Pass. to be lifted or carried up, ἐς αἰθέρα διὰν ἀέρθη Od. 19. 540, cf. Il. 8. 74; ὑψόσ' αἰρθεῖς . . ἐχόμεν Od. 12. 432; αἰρεσθαι εἰς . . to rise up and go to a place, Hdt. 1. 170; ἀερθέντες ἐκ . . , Ib. 165; — mostly of seamen, but also of land-journeys, as ἀερθῆναι 9. 52 — αἰρθεῖς, like Lat. elatus, rising above or exceeding due limits, Pind. N. 7. 111. 2. to be suspended, hang, [μάχαιρα] παρ' εἰφέος μέγα κουλεὸν αἶεν ἄωρτο Il. 3. 272., 19. 253; cf. ἡρέσθαι, αἰωρόμαι, μετέωρος, ἄωρ, ἀορτήρ. 3. metaph. to be lifted up, excited, Soph. Tr. 216.

αἶς, part. of ἀήμι.

αἶ-σεβάστος, *on*, ever-august, title of late Emperors, C. I. 5187, al. αἶ-σιτος, *on*, always fed: esp. of those who lived at the public expense in the Prytaneum, C. I. 115. 41., 184-197: — in Epich. 18, Ahr. restores αἰνεῖ αἶτον.

αἶ-σκωψ, a kind of owl (σκῶψ), so called from not being migratory, *strix aluco*, Arist. H. A. 9. 28, 1.

αἶσμα, τό, poet. and Ion. for ἄσμα, as αἶδω for ἄδω, Hdt. 2. 79, Call. Ep. 28; also in Eupol. Εἴλωτ. 3.

αἶ-σός, *on*, ever-safe, Nonn.

αἶ-στένακτος, *on*, ever-sighing, Nicet. Eugen. 5. 119.

αἶ-στρεφής, *es*, ever-turning, Greg. Naz.

αἶ-στροφος, *on*, = foreg., Eust. Opusc. 109. 92, Tzetz.

αἶ-σύμφoros, *on*, ever-useful, Cleanth. ap. Eus. P. E. 679 C.

αἶ-συρος, *on*, f. l. for ἀήσυρος.

αἶτας, α, ὁ, Boeot. for αἰτός, Lyc. 461.

αἶ-τελής, *es*, ever-perfect, βέος Alcibi. Intr. 477.

αἶ-τρέπτος, *on*, ever-turning, ever-changing, Pisid.

αἶ-φάνης, *es*, ever-shining, of stars, Arr. Ind. 24. 6.

visible, of the pole, Stob. Ecl. 1. 900.

αἶ-φάτος, *on*, (φημί) ever-famed, Or. Sib. 3. 415.

αἶ-φλεγής, *es*, ever-burning, Greg. Naz., cf. Anth. P. 11. 409.

αἶ-φρούρητος, *on*, = sq., Nonn.

αἶ-φρουρος, *on*, ever-watching, i.e. ever-lasting, Hesych., as emended by Pors. Ar. Nub. 518 (for αἰφούρος); τῷ δ' μελιλάτῳ Cratin. Malθ. 1. 7;

οἰκησις αἰφρ., of the grave, Soph. Ant. 892; πόνοι Opp. H. 4. 189.

αἶ-φύγια, *η*, exile for life, φευγνύει ἀειφυγίαν Plat. Legg. 877 C, C. I. 158 B. 26; αἰφυγία ζημιούν τινά Dem. 528. 7.

αἶφυλλα, *η*, a being ever-green, Theophr. C. P. 2. 17, 2.

αἶ-φυλλος, *on*, ever-green, Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 25, Theophr. C. P. 1. 10, 7.

αἶ-φωτος, *on*, (φῶς) ever-light, ἥλιος Dion. Areop. 188 C.

αἶχειμαστος, *on*, (χειμάζω) ever-stormy, troubled, Joann. Clim.

αἶ-χλωρος, *on*, ever-green, Euphor. Fr. 64.

αἶ-χρόνος, *on*, everlasting, Anth. P. 12. 229.

αἶκαζόμενος, *η*, *on*, particip. form = αἶκων, Od. 18. 135; πόλλ' αἶκαζόμενος (Virgil's multa reluctans), 13. 277.

αἶκήσιος, *on*, for αἰκέσιος, Il. 18. 77; cf. αἰδέσιος.

αἶ-έκτη or αἶεκτή, Epic Adv. against the will, often in Hom.; c. gen., σευ αἶεκτη, αἶεκτη σέθεν, Lat. te invito, Od. 16. 94., 3. 213; θεῶν αἶεκτη, αἶεκτη θεῶν, Lat. Diis non propitiis, Il. 12. 8, Od. 4. 504.

αἶ-εκούσιος, *on*, also α, *on* Luc. Syr. D. 18; Att. contr. ἀκούσιος, *on* [αἶ], but the uncontr. form is used in anapaest. by Soph. Tr. 1263. Against the will, constrained, forced, of acts or their consequences, τοῦτο . . οὐκ αἶκ. αὐτῷ ἐγένετο Hdt. 2. 162; τλήσμενα . . ἀκούσια πολλὰ Theogn. 1343; θράσος ἀκούσιον (as Canter emended ἐκούσιον, but Athens better ἐκ θυσιῶν), Aesch. Ag. 803; ἐς ἀκούσιους ἀνάγκας πίπτειν Thuc. 3. 82; often in Att. of involuntary offences, ἀκ. φόνος Antipho 121. 36; ἀκούσιαν πράκτορες Ib. 39, cf. Plat. Legg. 733 D, 864 A, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 1; τὰ μὲν ἀκούσια [βλάβη] ἀπλῆ, τὰ δὲ ἐκούσια διπλῆ C. I. 71 b.

II. Like αἶκων, of persons, but only in Adv. ἀκούσιως, involuntarily, Thuc. 2. 8, Plat. Tim. 62 C; ἀκ. ἀποθανεῖν, opp. to ἐκούσιως ἀποκτείνειν, Antipho 112. 10; ἀκούσιως τιλὶ ἀφίχθαι to have come as an unwelcome guest, Thuc. 3. 31 (Madvig ἀκούσιφ).

αἶκων, Att. contr. αἶκων [αἶ], *on*, *on*, but the uncontr. form used in anapaest. by Aesch. Supp. 40: (ἐκῶν, v. sub ἐκλος): involuntary, constrained, of persons, ἀκόντως ἐμείο Il. 1. 310; ἐκῶν ἀκοντὶ γε θυμῷ 4. 43; strengthd., πόλλ' αἶκων (Virgil's multa reluctans), 11. 557: — Hom. uses the contr. form only in phrase τῷ δ' οὐκ ἀκοντε πετέσθην (where however the metre would admit ἀκοντε) Il. 5. 366, Od. 3. 484; otherwise it first occurs in h. Hom. Cer. 413, Hdt. 2. 131, al., and then is common in all Att. writers (cf. ἀκούσιος); ἀκόντως Διός, invito Jove, Aesch. Pr. 771; often repeated, ἀκοντὰ σ' αἶκων προσπασσάμενος Ib. 19, cf. 671; so, αἶκων ἀκούειν οὐδ' ἐκῶν εἶπεν λόγους Soph. Fr. 668, cf. Ant. 276; μηδένα μήτ' ἀκοντα μένειν κατέρυκε Pherecr. Xeip. 2 (mock heroic) — Adv. ἀκόντως, unwillingly, ὁμολογῶν Plat. Prot. 333 B, cf. Hipp. Miv. 374 D; οὐκ αἶκ., ἀλλὰ προθύμως ἐπέσθησαν Xen. Hell. 4.

8, 5. II. in Poets, but rarely, like ἀκούσιος, of acts or their consequences, involuntary, κακὰ ἐκῶντα κοῦκ αἶκ. Soph. O. T. 1230; ἔργων αἶκ. Id. O. C. 240, cf. 977.

αἶ-λαιο, οἱ, brothers-in-law, whose wives are sisters: Hesych. writes αἶ-λαιο, but wrongly, v. Eust. 648. 45, E. M. 31. 24. (M. Müller, Oxf. Essays (1856), p. 21, compares Skt. *syālas* (*uxoris frater*); in which case α must be taken as euphon., αἶ-λαιο.)

αἶ-λιος, ὁ, Dor. for ἡέλιος, ἥλιος. [αἶ, but made short in Soph. Tr. 835, Eur. Med. 1252, Ion 122.]

αἶ-λλα, Ep. ἀέλλη, *ης*, *η*, a stormy wind, a whirlwind, often in Hom., not rare also in pl.; ἀργαλέον ἀνέμων . . ἀέλλη Il. 13. 795; ἀέλλαι παντοῖαν ἀνέμων Od. 5. 292, 304; ὕψι δ' ἀέλλη σκιδναί' (i.e. the dust), Il. 16. 374. 2. metaph. of any whirling motion, ἀκνυρόμοις αἶ., of an animal, Eur. Bacch. 873; ἀστρων ὑπ' ἀέλλαισι Id. Hel. 1498. Used by Soph. also in derivs. and compds. (v. infr.), but the word is mostly Ep. (For the Root, v. sub εἶλω.)

αἶ-λλαιος, α, *on*, storm-swift, πελαῖος Soph. O. C. 1081.

αἶ-λλας, ἀδος, *η*, = foreg., ἵπποι Soph. O. T. 467; φωναί Id. Fr. 614.

αἶ-λλης, ἐσσα, *en*, = αἶλλαιος, Nonn. D. 5. 322, etc.

αἶ-λλης κοσίαλος, ὁ, in Il. 3. 13, eddy'ing dust, i.e. an eddy of dust, not found elsewhere: Butt., Ausf. Gr. § 41 Ann. 15 n., would write αἶ-λλης, contr. from ἀέλλης; cf. Spitz., ad l. (For the Root, v. sub εἶλω.)

αἶ-λλο-δρόμος, *on*, storm-swift, πῶλος Bacchyl. 6.

αἶ-λλο-θριξ, τριχος, ὁ, *η*, with hair flouting in the wind, Soph. Fr. 273.

αἶ-λλο-μάχος, *on*, struggling with the storm, Anth. P. 7. 586.

αἶ-λλο-πος, ποδος, ὁ, *η*, for ἀελλόπους (like ἀρτίπος, Οἰδιπός, etc.): — storm-footed, storm-swift, Il. 8. 409, etc. (never in Od.): dat. pl. ἀελλοπόδεσσιν h. Hom. Ven. 218; pl. ἀελλοπόδες, — πόδων, Simon. 7, Pind. N. 1. 6, etc.: once only in Trag., viz. Eur. Hel. 1330. — Later ἀελλοπόδης, *on*, Opp. C. 1. 413.

αἶ-λλος, ὁ, a bird, perh. the stormy petrel, Hesych.

αἶ-λλω, ὅς, contr. αἶς, *η* (αἶλλα) Storm-swift, name of a Harpy, Hes. Th. 267; also of a hound, Ovid. Metam. 3. 219.

αἶ-λλώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) storm-like, stormy, Schol. Il. 3. 13.

αἶ-λλπτω, to be αἶλλπτος, have no hope, despair, only found in part., αἶ-λλπτος σόνον εἶναι Il. 7. 310; α. τοῦς Ἕλληνας ὑπερβαλέσθαι Hdt. 7. 168: — the forms αἶλλπτος, αἶλλπης are defended by Lob. Phryn. 569.

αἶ-λλπτής, *es*, unhop'd for, unlooked for, unexpected, γαῖαν αἶλλπτία δῶκεν ιδέσθαι Od. 5. 408; ubi olim αἶλλπία, v. foreg.

αἶ-λλπτία, *η*, an unlooked for event, i.e. αἶλλπτης, Lat. *ex insperato*, unexpectedly, Archil. 54.

αἶ-λλπτος, *on*, (ἐλπωμαι) αἶλλπτης, h. Hom. Cer. 219; ἐξ αἶλλπτου beyond hope, unexpectedly, Hdt. 1. 111; so ἐξ αἶλλπτου seems to be used in Soph. Aj. 715, cf. Aesch. Supp. 357; πῆμ' αἶ., α. κακόν Id. Pers. 265, 1005; εἰπερ ὅφραμι τὰν αἶλλπτον ἀμείραν Eur. Supp. 785; αἶλλπα γὰρ λέγεις Id. Hel. 585.

2. beyond hope, despaired of, Archil. 74, Solon 35, Hipp. Art. SoS. II. act. hopeless, desperate, h. Hom. Ar. 91, Aesch. Supp. 907.

III. Adv. — τως, beyond all hope, Lat. *insperato*, Aesch. Pers. 261, Soph. El. 1263; and in bad sense, Aesch. Supp. 987: also neut. pl. as Adv., Eur. Phoen. 311.

αἶ-μα, τό, Ep. for ἄμμα, a bounding or bow, Call. Dian. 10, Apoll. 33. αἶ-νός [αἶ-], *on* (νός αἶ), also αἶ-νός Hdt., contr. αἶνως Ar. Ran. 146, (never αἶνσος, which, though often introduced by the Copyists, Herm., Eur. Ion 117, has shewn to be against analogy, cf. αἶ δέ 5); used by Trag. only in lyr. passages. Ever-flowing, κρήνης τ' ἀνείων καὶ ἀπορύτου Hes. Op. 597; αἶνσος λίμνη, ποταμός Hdt. 1. 93, 145, cf. Simon. 120; ποταμός ἀνείωνος Aesch. Supp. 554; τὰν ἀνείων παγῶν Eur. Ion 117, cf. 1083, Or. 1229; ἀνείων πυρός Pind. P. 1. 9; Βύρβορον καὶ σκῶρ ἀνείων Ar. l. c.; ἀνείων νεφέλαι Id. Nub. 275: — generally, everlasting, ἀρετῆς . . κόσμον ἀνείων τε κλέος Simon. 4; ἀνείων ἐν τραπέζαις, of the dinners in the Prytaneum, Pind. N. 11. 9; — also in Prose, ἀνείων τροφή Xen. Ages. 1, 20; ἀνείωντρον . . τὸν ὄλβον παρέχειν Id. Cyr. 4. 2, 44; ἀνείων οὐσίαν πορίσας Plat. Legg. 966 E; ποταμοὶ ἀνείων Arist. Meteor. 1. 13. 6. Adv. ἀνείων Id. Oec. 2. 4, 1.

αἶ-νάων, *on*, *on*, = foreg., Od. 13. 109, Hes. Op. 548.

αἶ-εννόητος, *on*, never thought of, Schol. Soph. Tr. 1057.

αἶ-εξίβλος, *on*, increasing while one lives (?), πένθος Epigr. Gr. 562.

αἶ-εξί-γυος, *on*, strengthening the limbs, ἀεθλα Pind. N. 4. 120.

αἶ-εξί-κακος, *on*, multiplying evil, Nonn. D. 20. 84.

αἶ-εξί-κερως, *on*, gen. *on*, making horns grow, C. I. 6272.

αἶ-εξί-νοος, *on*, contr. — νοος, *on*, strengthening the mind, Procl. h. Mus. 16.

αἶ-εξί-τοκος, *on*, nourishing the fruit of the womb, Nonn. D. 5. 614, etc.

αἶ-εξί-τροφος, *on*, fostering growth, Orph. H. 51. 17.

αἶ-εξί-φυλλος, *on*, nourishing leaves, leafy, Aesch. Ag. 697.

αἶ-εξί-φύτος, *on*, nourishing plants, Ἥως Mel. in Anth. P. 9. 363, 5.

αἶ-ξω, old poet. form of αἶξω (αἶξω), found once in Hdt., twice in Trag. (in lyr. passages); used by correct writers only in pres. and impf. without augm.: later Poets formed a fut. αἶξῃω (Nonn. D. 12. 24), aor. ἡξῆσα (Ib. 8. 104, Anth. append. 299), fut. med. αἶξῃσμαι (Ar. Rh. 3. 837), aor. pass. αἶξῃσθην (Anth. P. 9. 631), plqpf. (ἀν-)ἡξῆγτο (Nonn. D. 4. 427). (Prob. from √FEE, with a prefixed (cf. αἶδω, αἶρα), whence also αἶξω, etc.; cf. Skt. *vakshāmi* (creasco); Goth. *vakstus* (αἶξῃς); O. Norse *vaksa*, to wax; O. H. G. *wachsen* (wachsen); the Lat. *augeo* is referred by Curt. to a diff. Root; v. sub ἔγυς.) To increase, enlarge, foster, strengthen, ἀνδρὶ δὲ κεκμηῶτι μένος μέγα θυμὸς αἶξει Il. 6. 261; θυμὸν αἶζειν Il. 17. 226; πένθος αἶ. to cherish woe, Od. 17. 489; υἱὸν αἶ. to rear him to man's estate, 13. 360; ἔργον αἶξουσιν . . θεοὶ they bless the work, 15. 372. 2. to exalt by one's deeds, to glorify, magnify, αὐτοῦς τ' αἶξαι καὶ πόλιν Pind. O. 8. fin.; τὸ πλῆθος αἶζειν Hdt. 3. 80; to magnify, exaggerate, [ἀργυρίαν] μῦθος

ἀέξει Soph. Aj. 226. 3. ἀέξειν βούταν φόνον Eur. Hipp. 537; cf. αὐξάνω I. 4. II. Pass. to increase, grow, Τηλέμαχος δὲ νέον μὲν ἀέξετο was waxing tall, Od. 22. 426; οὐ . . . ποτ' ἀέξετο κύμα γ' ἐν αὐτῷ no wave rose high thereon, I. 93; χόλος . . . ἀνδρῶν ἐν στήθεσιν ἄ. ἤτε κανὼν rises high, Il. 18. 110; τῶδε ἔργον ἄ. it prospers, Od. 14. 66; ἀέξετο ἱερὸν ἡμᾶρ was getting on to noon, Il. 8. 66, etc.; so, μή τις ἀέζεται Emped. 375; κέρδος ἀέζεται Aesch. Cho. 825, cf. Supp. 856. III. in Soph. Ant. 353 Dind. has received Döderlein's doubtful conj. ἀέζεται (for ἀέται) as a med. form, exalts, adorns; better (with Schöne) ὀχμάζεται, v. Schneidew. ad I. IV. intr. = Pass., Q. Sm. I. 116. ἀέπτος, on, epith. of young animals, as the Schol. read in Aesch. Ag. 141, explaining it by τοῖς ἐπασθαι τοῖς γονεῦσι μὴ δυναμένοις: the Med. Ms. gives ἀέλπτοις: but the word is no doubt corrupt. ἀ-εργηλός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἀεργός, Ap. Rh. 4. 1186, etc.; ἀ-εργής, ἑς, Nic. Fr. 4. ἀ-εργία, Ion. -ίη [ῖ], ἡ, a not working, idleness, Od. 24. 251, Hes. Op. 309, Bion 6. 6 (ubi vulg. ἀεργίη). 2. of a field, a lying fallow or waste, Orac. ap. Aeschin. 69. 1.—Cf. the Att. form ἐργία. ἀ-εργός, ὄν, like ἀεργής, ἀεργηλός, not-working, idle, Il. 9. 320, Od. 19. 27, Hes. Op. 301, etc.; —ἀ. δόμοι idle houses, i. e. where people are idle, Theocr. 28. 15: c. gen., not working out, not doing, ἐργῶν ἀσχηρῶν ἀπαθής καὶ ἄ. Theogn. 1177. II. act. making idle, Nic. Th. 381.—Cf. the Att. form ἀργός. ἀέρην, Adv. (ἀείρω) lifting up, Aesch. Ag. 235.—Cf. the Att. form ἀρόνη. ἀερέσθαι, see under Ion. form ἡερ-. ἀέρην, v. sub αἰέρω. Ἀερία, as, Ion. Ἡερία, ἡ, ὅ, old name of Egypt, prob. from ἀήρ, the misty or dark land, Aesch. Supp. 78, cf. Ap. Rh. 4. 267; also of Crete, Plin. H. N. 4. 20. ἀερίζω, (ἀήρ) to be like air; and so, 1. to be thin as air, Diosc. I. 83. 2. to be sky-blue, Id. 5. 100. ἀερίκον, τό, name of a tax by Justinian, Georg. Cedr. 742 C. ἀερίνος, ἡ, on, aerial, like air, Arist. Metaph. 8. 7, 5. 2. sky-blue, ἐσθής Poll. 4. 119. ἀερί-οικος, on, dwelling in air, Eubul. Incert. 16 (mock heroic). ἀέριος [ᾶ], on, also a, on: Ion. ἡέριος, ἡ, on (q. v.): (ἀήρ). In the mist or thick air of morning, Eur. Phoen. 1534. II. in the air, high in air, Eur. Tro. 546: of the air, aerial, opp. to χθόνιος, Id. Fr. 27; φύσις Arist. Mund. 3. 4; ζῷα Ib. 6, Luc. Prom. 6; αἰέριον γένος Plat. Epin. 984 D.—Adv. -ως, lambl. de Myst. III. wide as air, infinite, Diod. I. 33, etc. ἀερίτις, ἡ, pec. fem. of ἀέριος, Diosc. 2. 209. ἀερκτος, on, (ἐργῶ, εἰργῶ) unfenced, open, Lys. 110. 42. ἀεροβάμων [ᾶ], on, travelling the air, of birds, cf. Lob. Phryn. p. 431. ἀεροβῶτω, to walk the air, of Socrates, in pres., Ar. Nub. 225, 1503, Plat. Apol. 19 C: aor. part. ἀεροβατήσας Luc. Philopat. 12. ἀερο-βάτης, on, ὅ, one who walks the air, Plat. 2. 952 F. ἀερο-δίνης, ἑς, Ion. ἡερ-, wheeling in air, αἰετός Anth. P. 9. 223. ἀερο-δόντης, on, air-tossed, soaring, Ar. Av. 1385; cf. νιφόβοκος. ἀεροδρομέω, f. ἡω, to traverse the air, Luc. V. H. I. 10. ἀερο-δρόμος, on, traversing the air, ἄ. ὕδωρ, of an aqueduct, C. I. 4535 (add.), cf. Eust. 1503. 10, Manass. Chron. 143. 410. ἀερο-εἰδής [ᾶ], Ep. and Ion. ἡεροειδής, ἑς: like the sky or air, Plat. Tim. 78 C, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 2. 3, 5: —sky-coloured, Id. Color. 3. 8: cf. ἀεράδης.—For the Homeric usage of the word, v. ἡεροειδής. ἀερόεις, Hesych., but elsewhere only in Ion. form ἡερόεις, q. v. ἀερόθεν, Adv. out of the air, from on high, cited from Eust. ἀερο-κόραξ, ἄκος, ὅ, an air-raven, Luc. V. H. I. 16. ἀερο-κῶνωψ, ὡπος, an air-gnat, Ibid. ἀερο-λέσχης, on, ὅ, a man of big empty words, Hesych. ἀερο-μῦχία, ἡ, an air-battle, Luc. V. H. I. 18. ἀερό-μελι, ιτος, τό, honey-dew, Virgil's aërium mel (some say manna), Ath. 500 D; also ὅν μελι. ἀερο-μερέω, to measure the air; hence to lose oneself in vague speculation, in pres. inf., Xen. Oec. 11, 3; cf. ἀεροβατέω. ἀερο-μύτης, ἑς, compounded of air, Diog. L. 7. 145, etc. ἀερομυθῶς, = μετεωρολογῶ, περὶ αεληνης Philo I. 457:—from ἀερό-μυθος, Id. 2. 268. ἀεροννητής, ἑς, (νήχομαι) floating in air, of the clouds, Ar. Nub. 337. ἀερο-νομέω, to move in air, Heliod. 10. 30; cf. χειρονομέω. ἀερόσμαι, Pass. to become air, Heraclid. Alleg. 22. ἀερο-πετής, ἑς, (πίπτω) fallen from the sky, Sanchun. ap. Eus. P. E. 38 C. ἀερο-πέτης, ἑς, (πέτομαι) flying in air, Horapollo 2. 124. ἀερό-πλάνος, on, wandering in air, Hesych. s. τ. ἡεροφοίτης. ἀεροπορέω, to traverse the air, Philo 2. 116, 300. ἀερο-πόρος, on, traversing the air, Plat. Tim. 40 A, Philo. ἀερο-σκοπία, ἡ, divination by observing the heavens, Schol. Il. 1. 62, Tzetz. ἀερότομος, on, (τέμνω) cleaving the air, seems to have been coined by way of derivation for Ἀπτεμς, Clem. Al. 668. ἀερό-τονος, on, stretched or driven by air, Philo in Math. Vett. 77. ἀερό-φβος, on, afraid of the air, Cael. Aurel. M. A. 3. 12. ἀερό-φοίτος, on, roaming in air, Aesch. ap. Ar. Ran. 1291. ἀερο-φορήτος, on, upborne by air, Eubul. Στεφ. 2. 2 (Meineke suggests ἀβρο-). ἀερό-χροος, -ους, sky-coloured, Diosc. 5. 85, v. l. Orph. Lith. 264. ἀερόψ, Ion. ἡερόψ, σμος, ὅ, Boeot. name for the bird μέροψ (q. v.), Schol. Ar. Av. 1354. ἀέρω, Acol. for αἰέρω, Sappho 91, Alcae. 78; an aor. I subj. αἰέρσθ Panyas. 6. 13 Dübner.

ἀερσι-κάρηνος, on, carrying the high head, Paul. Sil. Ecphr. 397. ἀερσι-λοφος, on, high-crested, Ap. Rh. 2. 1061, Nonn. ἀερσι-νοος, on, contr. -vous, on, haughty, Nonn. Jo. 8. v. 44. II. act. cheering, οἶνος, prob. I. Ion 9; also, ἀερ. Βάχχου ap. Tzetz. Schol. ad Hes. p. 18, Gaisf. ἀερσιπότης, ἑς, (πέτομαι) = ἀερσιπότης, Q. Sm. 3. 211. ἀερσι-πόδης, on, ὅ, = ἀερσιπούς, Nonn. D. 10. 401. ἀερσι-πόρος, on, going on high, Nonn. D. 1. 285. ἀερσιπότης, on, ὅ, (ποτάομαι) high-soaring, Hes. Sc. 316, Anth. P. 5. 299. ἀερσι-πότης, on, = foreg., Hes. Op. 775. ἀερσι-πούς, ὅ, ἡ, πουν, τῷ, lifting up the feet, brisk-trotting, ἵπποι ἀερσιποδες Il. 18. 532; contr. ἀρσιποδες h. Hom. Ven. 211. ἀεράζω, lengthd. Ep. form of αἰέρω, to lift up, Ar. Rh. 1. 738, Call. Fr. 19, etc.; impf. ἡέρταζον Anth. P. 9. 12, Ap. Rh., etc., Ep. aor. ἀεράσαε Nonn. D. 43. 99:—besides these forms, we have (from *ἀεράται) aor. I ἡέρτησε Anth. P. 6. 223; pf. pass. ἡέρτηται, Ib. 5. 230, Opp. C. 2. 99. ἀερώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) like air, Arist. Mund. 4. 18: light of texture, Schol. Eur. Or. 1431. 2. like ἀεροειδής, of colour, τὴν χρῶαν Diosc. 5. 170: as subst., τὸ ἀερώδες the airy nature, Emped. ap. Plut. 2. 888 B. II. full of air, Arist. P. A. 3. 6, 8. Cf. ἀεροειδής. αἰς, Dor. for αἰ. αἶσα, αἶσαμεν, contr. αἶσαμεν, αἶσαν, inf. αἶσαι, an aor. I (with no other tense in use) to sleep, Od. 19. 342., 3. 151, 490., 15. 40, never in Il. (Akin to ἄσμη, ἄω, cf. πνέοντα . . . ὕπνω Aesch. Cho. 622, and Virg. proleptae somnum: cf. Lob. Rhemat. p. 144.) [ᾶ in arsis or by contraction, ᾶ in thesis.] αἰσιφροσύνη, ἡ, silliness, folly, αἰσιφροσύνη Od. 15. 470, Hes. Th. 502. αἰσι-φρων, on, gen. onos, = φρεσὶν ἀσθεῖς, damaged in mind, witless, silly, Il. 20. 183, Od. 21. 302, Hes. Op. 333;—and therefore for ἀσφί-φρων (from ἀάω, φρήν), Butt. Lexil. s. v. αἰάσαι. αἰετιός [ᾶ], on, (αἰετός) of the eagle, Suid.; cf. αἰετίος. αἰετής, ἑς, v. sub αἰετής. αἰετίδης [ᾶ], ἑως, ὅ, an eagle, Ael. N. A. 7. 47. αἰετίτης [ῖ] λίθος, ὅ, the eagle-stone, said to be found in the eagle's nest, Ael. N. A. I. 35. αἰετός, Ep. and Ion. αἰετός (v. sub fin.), οὐ, ὅ, an eagle, as a generic name, Il. 8. 247; its epithets in Hom. are ἀγχιλοχείλης, ὑψηπτής, ὑψηπτής, αἰθῶν, μέλας, κάρτιστος καὶ ὠκίστος πετεινῶν, ἐξύτατος δερκεσθαί, and in respect to omens, τελειότατος, Il. 8. 247, cf. 12. 209, Od. 1. 146: it was the favourite of Zeus, ὅστε σοὶ αὐτῷ φίλτατος οἰανῶν Il. 24. 310; so in Trag., Διὸς . . . πτηνὸς κύων, δαφνοῖς ἄ. Aesch. Pr. 1022, cf. Ag. 136; ὁ σκηπτοβάμων ἄ., κύων Διὸς Soph. Fr. 766.—proverb., αἰετός ἐν ποταμῶσι Pind. N. 3. 138; αἰετός ἐν νεφέλαισι, of a thing quite out of reach, Ar. Eq. 1013; αἰετὸν καθάρως μαίνεισθαι (v. sub μαίνεισθαι);—the diff. kinds are distinguished by specific names, ἄ. γνήσιος seems to be the golden eagle, χρυσάετος, Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 6, sq.; in this chap. he enumerates the other kinds, πυγαργός, πλάγος, or νητοφόρος, μελανάετος, περικνήπτερος or ὑπάτος (γυπ-), ἀλῖαετος. 2. an eagle as a standard, of the Persians, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 4; of the Romans, Plut. Mar. 23, etc. II. a kind of ray, of the class σέλαχος, Arist. H. A. 5. 5, 3. III. in architecture, like δέταμα, the gable of a house, the pediment of a temple, Lat. fastigium, Ar. Av. 1110, ubi v. Schol., C. I. 160 II. 80; said to be invented by the Corinthians, Pind. O. 13. 29;—also called τῦμπανον and δέλτα. Cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 214 (Eur. Fr. 764). (The Ion. form αἰετός is constantly used by the Ep. and Lyr. Poets; but the only correct Att. form is αἰετός, though αἰετός has often been introduced by the Copyists into Trag., etc., cf. αἰ. —Another form, αἰετός, is now read in Pind. P. 4. 6, v. Bergk Anacr. 99, Arat. 522, 691. The dial. form αἰβετός, i. e. αἰφετός, cited in Hesych., confirms the belief that the Root is Af, v. sub αἰω (A).) [ᾶ, Piers. Moer. 231, and in all derivs. and compds. αἰετοφόρος, ὅ, a standard-bearer, Lat. aquilifer, Plut. Caes. 52. Cf. ἀπτοφόρος. αἰετώδης [ᾶ], ἑς, (εἶδος) eagle-like, Luc. Icarom. 14. αἰέτωμα [ᾶ], τό, = αἰετός III, a gable, Lat. fastigium, οἶκον Hipp. Art. 808, cf. Timae. 50, Joseph. A. J. 3. 6, 4: αἰέτωμα in C. I. 481. 5. αἰέτωσις [ᾶ], ἑως, ἡ, the forming of a gable, Lat. fastigatio, Athen. de Mach. p. 4. αἶα, ἡ, (v. αἶω) heat, ἡελίου Opp. C. I. 134, cf. 3. 324:—dryness, of the skin, χρῶς Nic. Th. 304, ubi Schneid. ἀτῆα:—but in Od. 22. 184 an old shield is said to be πεπαλασμένον ἀτῆα coated with dirt or mould:—of dry sediment, Schol. Theocr. 5. 109. αἶζαινω, (αἶω) to dry, parch up, aor. subj. αἶζην, -ἡνσι Nic. Th. 205, 368 (Schneid. reads also αἶζαν, after Cod. II): Pass., αἶζαίνεται (Schneid. αἰαίνεται) lb. 339. Cf. αἶζανω, καταζαίνω. αἶζαλος, α, on, dry, parched, οὔρος Il. 20. 491; ὕλη Od. 9. 234, etc.; βῶν ἀζαλέν dry bull's-hide, Il. 7. 239; αἶ. γῆρας withered, sapless, Epit. in C. I. 6280. 12, Plat. 2. 789 B. 2. metaph. dry, harsh, cruel, like ἀτεκτος, Anth. P. 5. 238, v. Lob. Aj. 648. II. act. parching, scorching, Σείριος Illes. Sc. 153, cf. Ap. Rh. 4. 679; of love, μανία Ibyc. 1.—Poët. word. Ἀζανία, ἡ, land of Ζάν or Ζεύς, i. e. Arcadia, Steph. Byz. αἶζανω, = αἶζανω, h. Hom. Ven. 271, in Pass. αἶ-ζευκτος, on, unyoked, Dion. H. 2. 31, etc.; αἶ. γάμου Schol. Ar. Lys. 217; also without γάμου, e.g. παρθένος, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 897. αἶζηλια, ἡ, freedom from jealousy, Clem. Al. 171. II. simplicity, Plut. Lyc. 21. αἶ-ζήλος, on, like ἀζήλωτος, unenvied, unenviable, dreary, γῆρας Simon. Iamb. I. 11; φρουρά Aesch. Pr. 143; βίος, ἔργον Soph. Tr. 284, 745;

θέα El. 1455; in Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 140, ἀζήλα πέλει all are in ill plight, Lob. Aglaoph. 1353 corrects ἀζήλα. 2. generally, sorry, inconsiderable, Plut. Lyc. 10. II. act. not envious, Ath. 594 C.

ἀζηλοτύπητος, *ov*, unenvied, Plut. 2. 787 D.

ἀζηλότυπος, *ov*, free from envy, Plut. Comp. Lyc. c. Num. 3.

ἀζήλωτος, *ov*, not to be envied, Plat. Gorg. 469 B.

ἀζήμιος, *ov*, free from further payment, Hdt. 6. 92. 2. without

loss, *scot-free*, Lat. *immunis*, ἀπὸ ἀζ. Id. 1. 212; in legal usage, ἀβλαβὴ καὶ ἀζήμιον παρεχέτω Plat. Legg. 865 C: unpunished, Eur. Med. 1050, Ar. Ran. 407, Antipho 123. 37, etc.; ἐπὶ τῷσιν Plat. Rep. 366 A: not deserving punishment, Soph. El. 1102: c. gen., ἀσεβημάτων ἀζ. Polyb. 2. 60, 5. Adv. -ως, with impunity, Philem. Incert. 10: also

without fraud, honestly, Joseph. A. J. 15. 4, 4. II. act. not amounting to punishment, harmless, of sour looks, Thuc. 2. 37; οὐκ ἀζ. Joseph. A. J. 15. 5, 1.

Ἀζησία, ἡ, a name of Demeter, prob. corrupt for Αἰζησία, Soph. Fr. 809.

ἀζητήτος, *ov*, unexamined, Aeschin. 57. 3. Adv., ἀζητήτως ἔχειν τινός Philo 1. 96.

ἀζηχῆς, *ēs*, unceasing, excessive, ὀδύνῃ Il. 15. 25; ὀρμαγδός 17. 741: neut. as Adv., ἀζηχῆς φαγόμεν καὶ πείμεν Od. 18. 3; [δῖες] ἀζ. μεμαυῖαι Il. 4. 435. II. hard, rough, κορύνῃ Ar. Rh. 2. 99; θυμός v. l. Il. 15. 25, cf. Lob. Aj. 648. (Ep. word, perhaps an old dialectic form for ἀδεχῆς (a copulat.), v. sub ἀ-.)

ἄζομαι, Dep., used only in pres. and impf.; act. only in Soph. O. C. 134, part. ἄζοντα. To stand in awe of, dread, esp. the gods and one's parents, ἄζόμενοι. Ἀπόλλωνα Il. 1. 21; μήτ' οὐν μητέρ' ἐμὴν ἄζεν Od. 17. 401; followed by inf., χερσὶ δ' ἀνιπτοῖσιν Διὶ λείβειν. ἄζομαι Il. 6. 267; ξείνους οὐχ ἄζο. ἔσθήμεναι Od. 9. 478; ἀζ. μή Il. 14. 261;—so in Theogn., τίς δὲ κεν. ἄζοιτ' ἀθανάτους 748; and in Trag., τίς οὐν τὰδ' οὐχ ἄζεται Aesch. Eum. 389, cf. 1002; ἄζονται γὰρ αἰμαῖμος Id. Supp. 651; πλόκαμον οὐδὰμ ἄζεται Ib. 884 (all lyr.); οὐχ ἄζομαι θανείν I fear not to die. Eur. Or. 1116 (vulg. οὐ χάρζομαι, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 600, Monk Alcest. 336).

2. absol. in part. awe-struck, Od. 9. 200; ἀμφὶ σοὶ ἄζόμενος Soph. O. T. 155. (From ἈΖΓ v. ἄγος, ἄγος, ἀγρός, ἄγιος.)

ἄζος, *δ*, contr. from δοζος, a servant, Clitarch. ap. Ath. 267 C.

ἄζυγῆς, *ēs*, = ἄζυξ, Clem. Al. 106.

ἄζυγος, *ov*, = ἄζυξ, unwedded, κοίτῃ Luc. Amor. 44. 2. in pl. not a pair, στανδάλια Strabo 259.

ἄζυμος, *ov*, without process of fermentation, Plat. Tim. 74 D:—of bread, unleavened, ἄπτος Ath. 109 B, ἄπτος ἀζ., ἄζυμα λάγανα Lxx (Exod. 29. 21, Levit. 2. 4): absol., ἄζυμα, καί, Exod. 12. 15; but τὰ ἄζυμα the feast of unleavened bread, Ev. Marc. 14. 1, = ἡ ἑορτὴ τῶν ἄζυμων Ev. Luc. 22. 1.

ἄζυμοφαγία, the eating of unleavened bread, Just. Mart. 231 D (in pl.).

ἄζυξ, ὄγος, *ὅ, ἡ, τό*, (ζεύγνυμι) unyoked, unpaired, Archil. 157, Arist. Pol. 1. 2, 10; and so unmarried, Eur. Bacch. 694; of Pallas the virgin goddess, Id. Tro. 536: with a gen. added, ἄζυξ λέκτρον, γάμον, εὐνῆς, Lat. *nuptiarum expers*, Eur. Hipp. 546, I. A. 805, Med. 673.

ἄζω, v. sub ἄζομαι.

ἄζω (A), to dry up, parch, ὅποτε χρῶς Σείριος ἄζει Hes. Sc. 397, cf. Op. 585, Alcae. 39:—Pass., [ἀζέριος] ἄζομένη κείται lies drying, Il. 4. 487. (From ἈΖ come also ἄζα, ἄζαινω, -άνω: αὖω, αὐαίνω come from a diff. Root.)

ἄζω (B), to cry ἄ (as αἰάζω to cry αἶα), to groan, sigh, Soph. Fr. 808:—and perh. this is the sense of the Med., εἰ τις. ἄζῃτα κραδίη ἀκαχήμενος Hes. Th. 99. 2. to breathe hard, Nicoch. Incert. 2; cf. αἰάζω 2, ἄζωω.

ἄζωτα, ἡ, (ἄζωος) lifelessness, Porph. ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 820.

ἄζωνικός, ἡ, *ὄν*, = sq., Psell. l. c.

ἄζωνος, *ov*, confined to no zone or region, opp. to local deities, Serv. Virg. Aen. 12. 118, Psell. Exp. Dogm. Chald. 114.

ἄζωος, *ov*, (ζωή) lifeless, Porphyr. II. (ζῶον) without worms in it, of wood, Theophr. C. P. 4. 15. 3.

ἄζωστος, *ov*, (ζώννυμι) ungirt, from hurry, Hes. Op. 343; generally, not girded, Plat. Legg. 954 A.

ἄζωτος, *ov*, = foregoing, E. M. 2. 20.

ἄζηδω, to feel disgust at, δείνωσι ἀζήθειεν as the Vienn. Ms. in Od. 1. 134, ubi nunc ἀζήθειεν (v. ἀδέω).

ἄζηδῆς, *ēs*, (ἄζος) unpleasant to the taste, distasteful, nauseous, of food, drugs, etc., Hipp. Aph. 1246, Plat. Legg. 660 A. 2. generally of all things unpleasant, as οὐδὲν ὃ ἀζηδέστερον ἔσθαι Hdt. 7. 101, Plat. Legg. 893 A, al.: in Plat. freq. of narration ἀζήδης or οὐκ ἀζήδης ἐστί, Apol. 33 C, 41 B, Phaedo 84 D:—Comp. ἀζηδέστερος, Hdt. l. c.: Sup. ἀζηδέστατος, Plat. Legg. 663 C, Phaedr. 40 B.

II. of persons, unpleasant, disagreeable, odious, ἀπογοηδῶς ἂ γίγνεται Alex. Incert. 15, cf. Dem. 1147. 12, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 13, al.; τινὶ to one, Plat. Phaedo 91 B.

III. Adv. -δῶς, unpleasantly, ζῆν Id. Prot. 351 B, cf. Phaedo 88 C, al.; ἀζήδως ἔχειν τινὶ to be on bad terms with one, Dem. 500. 15; so, ἀζήδως διακείσθαι, ἀζήδως διατεθῆναι, πρὸς τινα, Lys. 145. 36, Isocr. 237 A. 2. without pleasure to oneself, unwillingly, οὐκ ἂ. Plat. Prot. 335 C, al.

ἄζηδια, ἡ, a being disagreeable, nauseousness, of drugs, Hipp. Acut. 387. II. mostly of persons, unpleasantness, odiousness, Dem. 564. 12, Aeschin. 64. 3, Theophr. Char. 20; τὴν σὴν ἂ. your odious presence, Aeschin. 77. 12. 2. a being ill-pleased, disgust, dislike, Plat. Phaedr. 240 D, Legg. 802 D, etc.; pl., ἂ. καὶ βαρύτερες τῶν ἄλλων Isocr. 239 B.

ἄζηδίζω, to disgust, τὴν γεύσιν Sext. Emp. P. 1. 92:—Pass. to be disgusted with, Eccl.

ἄζηδισμός, *δ*, disgust, opp. to ἡδονή, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 87.

ἄηδόνας, *ov*, = ἄηδόσιος, ἕπνος ἀηδ. proverb. of the least wink of sleep, Nicoch. Incert. 3, cf. Nonn. D. 5. 411.

ἄηδονία, ἡ, loss of pleasure, Diog. L. 2. 89, 90.

ἄηδονιδεύς, *έως, δ*, a young nightingale, Theocr. 15. 121, in poet. pl. ἀηδονιδῆς, cf. Valck. ad l. (p. 401 B). Cf. ἀηδόνειος.

ἄηδόσιος, *ov*, of a nightingale, γλῶς, νόμος ἂ. the nightingale's dirge, Aesch. Fr. 420, Ar. Ran. 684; cf. ἀηδόνειος.

ἄηδονίς, *ίδος, ἡ*, = ἀηδών, a nightingale, Eur. Rhos. 550, Call. Lav. Pall. 94, Theocr. 8. 38; Μουσῶν ἀηδονίς, of a poet, Anth. P. 7. 414; of a girl, Epigr. Gr. 551. 6.—Dim. only in form.

ἄηδῶ, = ἀηδών, of which we have gen. ἀηδοῦς Soph. Aj. 628 (the Schol. says it is a Mytil. form), vocat. ἀηδοί Ar. Av. 679.

ἄηδών, *όνος, ἡ*, (ἀείδω) the songstress, i. e. the nightingale, Hes. Op. 201; in Hom. of the daughter of Pandareüs, who was changed into a nightingale, Od. 19. 518, where the description (ἡ τε θαμὰ τραπώσα χεῖρ πολυρχέα φωνήν) plainly indicates the nightingale, though the epith. χλωρῆς (Od. l. c.), χλωραῖχρη (Simon. 73), hardly suit its colour; cf. also εὐοῦς, ποικιλόδερος; it is called λίγεια, λευφάνος, etc., in reference to its voice:—Μουσῶν ἀηδόνες, periph. for poets, Valck. Phoen. 321; καὶ ἀηδόνες thy strains, Call. Ep. 47; ζωσσας ἔλπιες γὰρ ἀηδόνας songs, Epigr. Gr. 618 a. 9.

II. the mouth-piece of a flute, Eur. Fr. 560: so for the flute itself, Ib. 923.—The masc. is known only from Anth. P. 7. 44, Eust. 376. 24 (Ἀττικὸς ἀνὴρ τὸν αἶγα λέγει ὥσπερ καὶ τὸν ἀηδῶνα).

ἄηθεια, Ion. ἀηθία [ῖ], ἡ, (ἀήθη) unaccustomedness, novelty of a situation, Batr. 72; ἀήθ. τινος inexperience of a thing, Thuc. 4. 55; ἐπὶ ἀηθείας from inexperience, Plat. Theat. 175 D. Cf. ἀηθία.

ἄηθισσω, poet. for ἀηθέω, to be unaccustomed, c. gen., ἀηθέσσον ἔτι νεκρῶν Il. 10. 493 (the only Homeric passage where it occurs); so, ἀηθέσσουσα διῆς Ar. Rh. 4. 38; ἀηθέσσοντες Nic. Al. 378:—in Ar. Rh. 1. 1171 ἄηθισσιν appears to be used metri grat. for ἀηθέσσω.

ἄηθης, *ēs*, (ἡθος) unwonted, unusual, strange, ὥς τις Aesch. Supp. 568; ἔς ἀήθη δάματα Soph. Fr. 517:—Adv. -θως, unexpectedly, Thuc. 4. 17.

II. of persons, unused to a thing, c. gen., μάχης Thuc. 4. 34, cf. Plat. Theat. 146 B, al.; ἀήθεις τοῦ κατακαύειν, τοῦ προσηλακί-ζεσθαι Dem. 15. 28., 538. 2:—in Soph. Tr. 869, Wunder ἀηθῆς. 2.

without ἡθος or character, τραγῳδία Arist. Poet. 6. 15, cf. 24, 14.

ἄηθία, ἡ, = ἀηθεία, Eur. Hel. 418.

ἄηθίζομαι, Dep. to be unaccustomed to a thing, Strabo 198.

ἄηθα, *τό, ἡ*, blast, wind, Aesch. Ag. 1418, Eur. 905; ἑνὶ πνευ- μάτων (Lob. Leivw) Soph. Aj. 674.

ἄημι, 3 sing. ἄησι Hes. Op. 516, 2 dual ἄητον (not ἄετον) Il. 9. 5, 3 pl. ἄεσι Hes. Th. 875; imper. 3 sing. ἄητω Ar. Rh. 4. 768; inf. ἄηται Od. 3. 183, Ep. ἄημεναι Ib. 176; part. ἄείς, ἀέντος Il. 5. 526; impf. 3 sing. ἄη Od. 12. 325., 14. 458 (cf. δαήμεν), 3 pl. ἄεσαν Ar. Rh.:—Pass., 3 sing. ἄηται, impf. ἄητο, part. ἄημενος, v. inf. (From ἈΦ (for FΑ) come also ἄω, ἀήτης, αἶρα (i. c. ἄφρα), ἄηρ (Acol. αὐήρ or ἀφήρ), αὖω, ἰαῦω, ἄεσα (ἄω), ἄάω, ἄωω B, ἄωω (ἄημι), ἰάσθω: cf. Skt. *vi*, *viṃti* (spiro), *vātas*, *vāgus* (ventus); Lat. *ventus*; Goth. *vaia* (πνέω), *vinds* (ἀνεμος); O. Norse *vindr*; etc.) Ep. Verb. to breathe hard, blow, of the winds, *τό τε Θρηκῆθεν ἄητον* Il. 9. 5, cf. Od. 3. 176, 183, etc.; *οἱ τε νέφεα* . . διασπιδνάσιν ἀέντες Il. 5. 526; ἀνέμων . . μένος ὑπὸν ἀέντων Od. 10. 440, cf. Hes. Th. 871 sq.:—the pass. forms are used sometimes in strictly pass. sense to be beaten by the wind, ὕμενος καὶ ἄήμενος Od. 6. 131; but more commonly absol. to toss or wave about, as if by the wind, *διχα θυμός* ἄητο their mind waved to and fro, i. e. was in doubt or fear, Il. 21. 386; *θυμός* ἄηται περὶ παῖδων Ar. Rh. 3. 688; but, *μαρτύρια ἄηται ἐπ' ἀνθρώπων* they are wafted to and fro among men, one knows not how, Pind. l. 4. 15; *περὶ τ' ἀμφὶ τε κάλλος ἄητο* beauty breathed all around her, Ruhnke. h. Hom. Cer. 276; so, *τοῖον ἄητο ἀπὸ κρήθεν* Hes. Sc. 8.

ἄηρ, ἀέρος, in Hom. ἄηρ, ἡέρος, while Hipp. (Acr. 282, 290) has the nom. ἡήρ; Acol. αὐήρ, Dor. ἄβηρ (i. c. ἀήρ), Ahrens D. Acol. 39, Dor. 491:—fem. in Hom. and Hes. (except in Op. 547); from Hdt. downwards masc., (Il. 5. 776., 8. 50, h. Cer. 383, cannot be quoted for the masc. usage, since there *ποῦλος* and *βαθύς* need not be masc.); so *αἶρ* was fem. in Enn., Gell. 13. 20. In Hom. and Hes., the lower air or atmosphere, the thick air or haze that surrounds the earth, opp. to αἰθήρ the pure upper air (v. esp. Il. 14. 288, where a tall pine *μακροστέρα πεφύατα δι' ἡέρος αἰθέρ ἵκανε*, and cf. Ar. Nub. 264 sq.); hence misty darkness, mist, gloom, *περὶ δ' ἡέρα πολὺν ἔχενεν* Il. 5. 776, cf. 3. 381., 8. 50; *ἡέρα μὲν σκέδαε καὶ ἀπώσεν οὐλίχην* 17. 649; *τῆς δ' ἡέρα τῆς βαθείαν* 20. 446; so sometimes in Prose, Hipp. Il. c.; cf. ἡέρος, ἡέροειδής:—but later, 2. generally, air, Soph. El. 87, Ar. Av. 694, Eur., Plat., etc.; *πρὸς τὸν ἀέρα διαρτβεῖν in the open air*, Ar. Nub. 198; *τὸν ἀέρα ἔλκειν καθαρὸν* Philyl. Incert. 1, cf. Philem. Incert. 27 a; *ἐσπασας τὸν ἂ. τὸν καινὸν* Menand. Incert. 2. 7; *ἀέρα δέειν* (cf. Virg. *verberat auras*), 1 Ep. Cor. 9. 26:—in pl., Plat. Phaedo 98 C, D; cf. *mephitic vapours*, Strabo 244.

3. personified, Ἄηρ, ὃν ἂν τις ὀνομάσειε καὶ Δία, as in Lat. *Jupiter* for *aër*, Philem. Incert. 2. 4, cf. Diphil. Incert. 3.—Cf. Buttmi. Lexil. s. v.

II. the open space in baths, Galen. [ἄ, except in Arist. Epigr. ap. Eust. 17. 37. Pseudo-Phocyl. 108. In Soph. El. 87, for ὦ . . γῆς ἰσόμενος ἄηρ. Pors. restored ἰσόμεν.]

ἄησις, *έως, ἡ*, (ἄημι) = ἄηκα, a blowing, Eur. Rhos. 417.

ἄησητος, Att. ἀήτητος, *ov*, unconquered, not beaten, Thuc. 6. 70, Lys. 914, fin., Dem. 309. 17. 2. unconquerable, Plat. Rep. 375 B.

ἄησῶλος, for ἀνέσλος, wicked, Il. 5. 876.

ἄησῦρος, *ov*, (ἄω, ἄημι) light as air, hence little, Aesch. Pr. 452, ubi v. Blomf.: aloft, Ar. Rh. 2. 1101.

ἄητέμαι, Dep. (ἀήτης) to fly, read in Arat. 523.

ἄήτη, ἡ, = ἀήτης, Hes. Op. 643, 673.

ἄήτης, *ov, ὅ*, (ἄω, ἄημι) a blast, gale, ἀνέμοιο, Ζεφύροιο, ἐνέμων ἄηται

Il. 15. 626, Od. 4. 567, Hes. Op. 619: absol. *a wind*, Theocr. 2. 38: — ποῖτ. word, οἱ ποιῆται τὰ πνεύματα ἀήτας καλοῦσι Plat. Crat. 410 B. ἀντόρροος, *on*, contr. — ρους, *on*, *creating ἀήται*, a word coined by Plat. Crat. 410 B.

ἀήτος, *on*, an old word, only found in phrase, θάρσος ἀήτων Il. 21. 395 (written θάρσος ἀάτων in Q. Sm. 1. 217); but quoted also from Aesch. (Fr. 2) by Hesych., ἀήτους· μεγάλας — prob. from ἀήμι, in the sense of *stormy, furious, terrible*, like ἀήτος: but cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v.

ἀητο-φόρος, *on*, eagle-bearing, λεγεῖνες Or. Sib. 8. 78; v. ἀετός sub fin. ἀ-ήττητος, *on*, later Att. for ἀήσπητος.

ἀ-ήχος, *on*, without sound, φωνή Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 11.

ἀβαλάμευτος, *on*, unwedded, ἡλικίη Epigr. Gr. 372. 32.

ἀβαλάσσωτος, Att. — πτεντος, *on*, = ἀβαλάσσωτος, Poll. 1. 121.

ἀβαλάσσια, Att. — τρία, ἡ, ignorance of the sea, Secund. in Galei Opus. p. 639.

ἀ-βαλασσος, Att. — πτος, *on*, without sea, far from it, inland, Menand. Troph. 1. 9. II. not mixed with sea-water, οἶνος Damocr. ap. Galen., Horace's vinum maris expers.

ἀβαλάσσωτος, Att. — ττωτος, *on*, (βαλασσώ) unused to the sea, a land-lubber, Ar. Ran. 204, Agath. Hist. p. 8. 8.

ἀ-βαλῆς or ἀ-βαλλῆς, ἑς, of the laurel, not verdant, withered, Plat. Pomp. 31, Orac. ap. Ath. 524 B.

ἀβαλπῆς, ἑς, (θάλπος) without warmth, Nonn. D. 37. 151., 40. 286, Paul. Sil. etc. Adv. — πῆος, Hipp. Acut. 388.

ἀ-θαμβῆς, ἑς, fearless, Ibyc. 1, Phryn. Trag. ap. Hesych.; σκότου Plut. Lyc. 16.

ἀθαμβία, Ion. — ῖη, ἡ, imperturbability, Democr. ap. Cic. Fin. 5. 29.

ἀ-θαμβος, *on*, imperturbable, Democr. ap. Stob. 38. 39.

Ἀθάνα, Ἀθῶνα, Ἀθῶναία, Dor. for Ἀθῆν-, v. Ἀθῆνη.

ἀθάνασία, ἡ, immortality, Plat. Phaedr. 246 A, al.; ὁ δὲ λιμὸς ἐστὶν ἀθανασίας φάρμακον Antiph. Διπλ. 2. [penult. made long in Or. Sib. 2. 41, 150].

ἀθάνατιζω, to make immortal, Arist. Fr. 601: — Pass. to become or be immortal, Polyb. 6. 54, 2. II. to hold oneself immortal, Γέται οἱ ἀθανατίζοντες Hdt. 4. 93, sq., cf. 94; ἐφ' ὅσον ἐνδέχεται ἀθ. to put off the mortal, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 7, 8; cf. ἀπαθανατίζω.

ἀθάνατισμός, ὁ, the gift of or belief in immortality, Diod. 1. 1.

ἀ-θάνατος, *on*, also ἡ, *on* (as always in Hom., rare in Trag., Elsm. Med. 807). Undying, immortal, opp. to θνητός and βροτός, Hom., Hes., etc.: — hence ἀθάνατοι, οἱ, the Immortals, Hom., etc.; ἀθάναται ἄλκαι, i. e. the sea goddesses, Od. 24. 47: Comp. — ὤτερος, Plat. Phaedo 99 C.

2. of immortal fame, Tyrtae. 12. 32. II. of things, etc., everlasting, ἀθ. κακὸν Od. 12. 118; χάρις Hdt. 7. 178; ἀρετή, ἀρχή Soph. Ph. 1420, O. T. 905; ἀθ. συκοφαντίας Hyperid. Lyc. 3; so, ἀθ. κλέος, μνήμη, δόξα, ὀργή, etc.; ἀθ. ὁ θάνατος death is a never-ending state, like Tennyson's 'death that cannot die,' Amphip. Γυναίκοκρ. 1. 2. ἀθ. ὅρις on which life depended, Aesch. Cho. 620. III. of ἀθάνατοι the immortals, a body of Persian troops in which every vacancy was filled up by successors appointed beforehand, Hdt. 7. 83, 211; so, ἀθ. ἀνὴρ one whose successor in case of death is appointed, (as we say, the king never dies,) Ib. 31.

IV. Adv., ἀθανάτως εὐδεν Anth. P. 9. 570. [ἀθ- always in the Adj. and all derivs., v. sub A, al., fin.]

ἀ-θάνάτω, to make immortal, Tzetz. Hist. 6. 740.

ἀθανατο-ποιός, *on*, making immortal, Eus. V. Const. 4. 62.

ἀ-θάνῆς, ἑς, undying, ψυχῇ Max. Tyr. 28. 2.

ἀ-θαπτος, *on*, unburied, Il. 22. 386, Trag., etc.; ἀθαπτον ὠθεῖν, βάλλειν, εἰδαν τινά Soph. Aj. 1307, 1333, Ant. 205. II. unworthy of burial, Anth. P. 9. 493.

ἀθήρη (not ἀθήρα Piers. Moer. 184), ἡ, groats or meal, a porridge thereof, Hellenic. 179, Ar. Pl. 673, Pherecr. Metraλλ. 1. 3, Crates Ἡρ. 2, Nicoph. Χειρ. 2, Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 42. (An Egypt. word, acc. to Plin. 22. 25; but v. sub ἀθος.) [ἀθήρη, ll. c.: written ἀθήρη in Eust. 1675. 60, Epiphani.]

ἀ-θαρσῆς, ἑς, discouraged, downhearted, Plut. Cic. 35: τὸ ἀθαρσές want of courage, Id. Nic. 4. Adv. — σῶς, Id. Pomp. 50.

ἀθαρώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) like ἀθήρη, Ruf. Ephes., Gramm.

ἀθαυμασία, ἡ, the character of an ἀθαύμαστος, Horace's nil admirari, Strabo 61. The form ἀθαυμασία is dub., Lob. Phryn. 509.

ἀ-θαύμαστος, *on*, not wondering at anything (cf. foreg.), πρὸς τι Zeno ap. Ath. 233 B, M. Anton. 1. 15: — Adv. — τως, Soph. Fr. 810; also ἀθαυμαστί, Suid.

II. not wondered at or admired, Luc. Amor. 13.

ἀ-θεάμων [α], *on*, gen. onos, not beholding, τινός Synes. 147 D. Adv. — ὄνως, i. q. ἀνεπιστημῶνως, ἀπείρως, Poll. 4. 10, who also quotes the Subst. ἀθεαμοσύνη, Ib. 8.

ἀ-θεάτος, *on*, unseen, invisible, Luc. Mar. 14. 2, Plut. 2. 7. 2. that may not be seen, secret, Pseudo-Phocyl. 100, Plut. Num. 9, etc. II. act. not seeing, blind to, τινός Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 31, Arist. Mund. 1, 5.

ἀθησιότης, ἡ, Ion. Noun, want of sight, blindness, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 4.

ἀθεεῖ, Adv. (θεός) without the aid of God, mostly with a negat., οὐκ ἀθεεῖ, Horace's non sine Dis, Od. 18. 353, Philostr., Nonn., etc.

ἀ-θεῖα, ἡ, = ἀθεΐτης, Eccl.

ἀ-θειαστος, *on*, uninspired, οὐκ ἀθ. Plut. Cor. 33.

ἀθειρῆς, ἑς, Ep. for ἀθερῆς; v. sub ἀφείρω.

ἀθέλβω, to filter, Hesych.: — Pass. (written ἀθέλδομαι in A. B. 350), Diocl. Μελιττ. 1.

ἀ-θελγῆς, ἑς, unappeased, Nonn. D. 33. 200.

ἀ-θελγω, = ἀμέλγω, Hesych.: — Pass., ἀθέλγεται is drawn off or pressed out, Hipp. 47. 22, (expl. by Galen. δηθείται, διεκλύεται); so ἐξαθέλγωμα, Hipp. Art. 744. — For ἀθελγῆς, v. ἀλθεῖς.

ἀθέλεος, *on*, (θέλω) = sq., dub. l. Aesch. Supp. 862.

ἀ-θελτος, *on*, unwilling, Hesych., Eccl. Adv. — τως, Aspas. ap. Ath. 219 D.

ἀ-θελκτος, *on*, implacable, Aesch. Supp. 1056, Lyc. 1335.

ἀ-θελξίνος, *on*, not beguiling or seductive, Μοῦσαι Auson. Epist. 12. 26..

ἀθεμίλιος, *on*, without foundation, an Ep. word concealed in two glosses of Hesych.: ἀθέμιλος· οὐδὲν οὐκ ἔχουσα οὐδὲ θεμέλιον, — ἀθεμίλιος. ἀποροφάλης, ψεύστης.

ἀ-θεμελίωτος, *on*, = forc., Hesych.; ἀθ. οἰκία, of a ship, Secund. p. 639 Gale.

ἀ-θεμῖς, ιτος, ὁ, ἡ, lawless, Pind. P. 3. 56., 4. 193, Eur. Ion 1093: — Comp. — ἰστέρος, Opp. H. 1. 756: Sup. — ἰστατος, Or. Sib. 1. 169.

ἀθεμιστέω, to do lawless deeds, Hesych.

ἀθεμιστία, ἡ, lawlessness, App. Civ. 2. 77.

ἀθεμιστός, *on*, lawless, godless, ἀνὴρ Od. 18. 141; mostly in phrase ἀθεμιστία εἰδώς, versed in wickedness, 9. 428, etc.

ἀ-θέμιστος or ἀθέμιτος, *on*, (the first form being required in Poetry, the latter prob. more correct in Prose). Lawless, without law or government, goddess, Lat. nefarius, Il. 9. 63; of the Cyclopes, Od. 9. 106; ἀθεμιστότεροι Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 5: — Adv. — τως, Phaënis ap. Paus. 10. 15, 3. II. of things, lawless, unlawful, ἀθέμιτα ἔρδειν Hdt. 7. 33., 8. 143; ποιεῖν Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 9; εὐχεσθαι Id. Cyr. 1. 1, 6; ἀθέμιστα δρᾶν Soph. Fr. 811; κείνοις δ' οὐκ ἀθέμιστον Epit. in C. I. 1046. 88.

ἀθεμιτογαμέω, to form an unlawful marriage, Eus. P. E. 275 C: — γαμία, ἡ, Eccl.: — so ἀθεμιτομυξία, ἡ, Tzetz. Lyc. 1143.

ἀ-θέμιτος, *on*, = ἀθέμιστος, ἀθ. ἔργα Hdt. 7. 33, cf. Antipho 113. 39, Dion. H. 6. 61, Plut. Acem. 19. Adv. — τως, App. Pun. 53.

ἀθεμιτουργέω, (*ἔργα) to do lawless deeds, with the Adj. — ουργός, and Subst. — ουργία, freq. in Eccl.

ἀθεμιτοφαγέω, to eat unlawful meats, Eus. P. E. 6. 10, 8.

ἀθεμιτο-φάγος, *on*, feeding on unhallowed food, Ptolem.

ἀ-θεος, *on*, without God, denying the gods, esp. those recognised by the state, Plat. Apol. 26 C, etc.: hence several philosophers were named ἀθεοί, Cic. N. D. 1. 23: — τὸ ἀθεον, opp. to τὸ θεῖον, Plat. Theat. 176 E.

2. generally, goddess, ungodly, Pind. P. 4. 288, Aesch. Eum. 151, Soph. Tr. 1036: — Comp. — ὤτερος Lys. 106. 6; Sup. — ὤτατος Xen. An. 2. 5, 39. 3. abandoned of the gods, Soph. O. T. 661. 4. not derived from God, as Κλέωνυμος, Ath. 448 E. II. Adv. —ως, impiously, Ib. 254, El. 1181; Sup. — ὤτατα, in most unholy wise, Ib. 124.

ἀθεότης, ητος, ἡ, ungodliness, Plat. Polit. 308 E; in pl., Id. Legg. 957 C, Plut., etc. II. atheism, Philo 1. 360, 368, etc.

ἀ-θεραπεία, ἡ, = sq., neglect of medical care, Antipho 127. 38.

ἀθεράπνευσία, ἡ, want of attendance, c. gen. neglect of a thing, θεῶν ἀθεράπνευσία Plat. Rep. 443 A; τοῦ σώματος Theophr. Char. 19.

ἀ-θεράπνευτος, *on*, not attended, uncared for, of animals, Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 3; of persons, Dion. H. 3. 22: τὸ ἀθ. negligence of one's personal appearance, Luc. Pice. 12. II. unhealed, incurable, Luc. Ocypr. 27: τὸ ἀθ. impossibility of being cured, Achm. Onir. 236: — Adv. — τως, Philo 2. 404. III. not prepared or cured, στίχαρ Diosc. 2. 93.

ἀθερηῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, having ἀθερές or spikes, Nic. Th. 848.

ἀθερίζω, Hom.: aor. 1 ἀθερίφα Ap. Rh. 4. 477, Orph. Lith. 675, Manetho, and prob. l. for ἀθερίσσα Ap. Rh. 4. 488; but med. ἀθερίσαστο Dion. P. 997. To slight, make light of, Lat. nihil curare, c. acc. pers., οὐπότ' ἐμ' οὐγ' ἀθερίσω Il. 1. 261; οὐ . . τιν' ἀνάνομαι οὐδ' ἀθ. Od. 8. 212; absol., 23. 174; also c. gen., like ἀμελέω, Ap. Rh. 2. 477. (In Hesych. is the gloss ἀθερές· ἀνόητον, ἀνόσιον; and Bgk. restores ἀθερίης (in this sense) in Theogn. 733. The Root is prob. the same as θέρω, to set, support.)

ἀθερίνη [ῖ], ἡ, a kind of smelt, Arist. H. A. 6. 17, 6, Call. Fr. 38.

ἀθερίνος, ὁ, = ἀθερίνη, Arist. H. A. 9. 2, 1.

ἀθερίστος, *on*, unheeded, Zonar. 2. act., χαλκὸς ἀθ., i. e. ὁ ἀθερίσων καὶ οὐδενὸς ἔχων λόγον, Aesch. Fr. 127 c. II. (θερίζω) not reaped, Theophr. H. P. 8. 11, 4.

ἀ-θερίμαντος, *on*, not heated: in Aesch. Cho. 629 ἀθ. ἐστία, prob. a household not heated by strife or passion.

ἀ-θερμος, *on*, without warmth: τὸ ἀθερμον Plat. Phaedo 106 A.

ἀθερολόγιον, τό, a surgical instrument for extracting splinters, Oribas.

ἀθερώδης, ἑς, (ἀθήρ, εἶδος) bearded like ears of corn, Theophr. H. P. 7. 11, 2. 2. = ἀθαρώδης, Galen.

ἀθήρωμα, τό, v. s. ἀθηρ-.

ἀ-θεσία, ἡ, faithlessness, fickleness, Polyb. 3. 17, 2, etc.

ἀθεσμία, ἡ, lawlessness, Eccl.

ἀθέσιμος, *on*, unlawful, lawless, Nonn. Jo. 19. v. 6.

ἀθεσμό-βιος, *on*, living a lawless life, lawless, Hipp. 1282. 32.

ἀθεσμό-λεκτρος, *on*, joined in lawless love, Lyc. 1143.

ἀθεσμο-πράγία, ἡ, lawless conduct, Manass. Chron. 4418.

ἀ-θεσμος, *on*, = ἀθέσιμος, Philo 2. 165, Plut. Caes. 10. Adv. — μως, Hesych.

ἀθεσμο-φάγος, *on*, eating lawless meals, Manetho 4. 564.

ἀθεστος, *on*, (θέσασθαι) not to be intreated, inexorable, of the Erinyes, cf. Meineke Com. Gr. 3. p. 8.

ἀ-θεσφάτος, *on*, beyond even a god's power to express: inexpressible, unutterable, ineffable, marvellous, of horrible or awful things, ὕμνος, θάλασσα, νύξ Il. 3. 4, Od. 7. 273., 11. 373; but also simply of vast quantities or size, ἀθ. οἶνος, σίτρος Od. 11. 61., 13. 244; βοῆς 20. 211; of great beauty, ὕμνος Hes. Op. 660: — only once in Trag., ἀθ. θεά Eur. I. A. 232 (Iyr.). Cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. θέσκελος 7.

ἀθετέω, f. ἴσω, (ἀθετος) to set aside, disregard a treaty, oath, promise, law, C. I. (add.) 2374 e. 19, Polyb. 8. 2, 5, al.; ἀθ. τινα to deny one, refuse his request, Ev. Marc. 6. 26. 2. c. dat. to refuse one's assent to a thing, Id. 12. 14, 6. II. in Gramm., to reject as spurious, = ὑβελίζω, Dion: H. de Dinarch. 9, Diog. L. 7. 34, etc. III. to rebel, revolt, LXX (2 Regg. 13. 3, al.).

ἀθέτημα, τό, a breach of faith, transgression, Dion. H. 4. 27, LXX.
ἀθέτησις, ἡ, a setting aside, abolition, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 142.
rejection (of a spurious passage), Diog. L. 3. 66, cf. Cic. ad Att. 6. 9.
ἀθετητέον, verb. Adj. one must set aside, Polyb. 3. 29, 2.
ἀθετήτης, οὗ, δ, a violator, τοῦ νόμου Eccl.
ἀθετος, ον, (τίμησις) without position or place as a unit (μονάς) is called, in opp. to a point (στιγμή) which is θετός, Arist. Metaph. 4. 6, 25; ἡ μονάς στιγμή δὲ ἐστὶ lb. 12. 8, 27; cf. An. Post. 1. 27.
2. not in its place, i. e. lying about, πλύνθος, λίθος C. I. 160. 1. 10, 22.
II. set aside, invalid, Polyb. 17. 9, 10: hence useless, unfit, Diod. II. 15:—Adv. —τως, = ἀθέτως, lawlessly, despotically, Aesch. Pr. 150.
ἀθεωρησία, ἡ, want of observation, Diod. 1. 37.
ἀθεωρητί, Adv. inconsiderately, Antipho ap. Harp.
ἀ-θεωρήτος, ον, not seen, not to be seen, Arist. Mund. 6, 26: τὸ ἀθ. invisibility, M. Anton. 1. 9.
II. act. not having observed, not conversant with, τῶν ὑπαρχόντων Id. Gen. et Corr. 1. 2, 10; ἀθ. ἐν λόγοις Plut. 2. 405 A.—Adv. —τως, Plut. Num. 18.
ἀθήτης, ον, Ion. for ἀθέτος, Nonn. D. 2. 6.
ἀθήλις, ἐς, (θηλή) not having suckled, μαζός Tryph. 34.
ἀθηλος, ον, (θηλή) unsuckled, Ar. Lys. 881: just weaned, Horace's jam lacte depulsus, Simon. Iamb. 5.
II. a eunuch, Cyrill. ap. Suid.
ἀ-θήλυτος, ον, not womanish, Clem. Al. 282, Ptolem.
ἀ-θηλὺς, υ, not womanish, Plut. 2. 285 C.
II. unfeminine, Id. Comp. Lyc. c. Num. 3.
'Αθήνα, Att. for 'Αθηναίη, 'Αθήνη.
'Αθηναίη, Dor. 'Αθῆναι, ἡ, αἱ, the city of Athens, used in pl., because it consisted of several parts (cf. Θῆβαι, Μυκῆναι), Hom., etc.; the sing. form (like Θῆβη) occurs in Od. 7. 80:—'Αθῆναι generally = Ἀττική, of the whole country, Hdt. 9. 17.
II. Adverbs, 'Αθῆναίς, to Athens, Inscr. Att. (Berl.) 38 g. 11., 43, Thuc. 4. 46, Xen. Rep. Ath. 1. 16:—'Αθῆνην, from Athens, Lys. 132. 7, etc.; poet. 'Αθῆνοθεν, Anth. P. 7. 369:—'Αθῆνηρον, at Athens, Inscr. Att. (Berl.) 26, 28, 29, Dem. 247. 1, etc.:—these forms were more Att. than ἐς Ἀθῆνας, ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν, ἐν Ἀθῆναις, Greg. Cor. p. 165, Heind. Plat. Hipp. Ma. 281 A.
'Αθηναία, τὰ, older name of the Παναθηναία, Paus. 8. 2. 1.
'Αθηναῖζω, to be an Athenian, Just. M. II. to be wise as Athena, Eust. 1742. 2.
'Αθηναίων, τό, ('Αθηναίη) the temple of Athena, Hdt. 5. 95.
'Αθηναῖος, α, ον, Athenian, of or from Athens, Il. 2. 551, etc.
'Αθήνη, ἡ, Athēnē, in Hom. the goddess of mental power and wisdom, of warlike prowess, and of skill in the arts of life, often called Παλλὰς 'Αθήνη (v. Παλλὰς): she is also called 'Αθηναίη or Παλλὰς 'Αθηναίη.—The latter name (in Att. 'Αθηναία, Aesch. Eum. 288, Ar. Eq. 763, Pax 271, Ar. 828, Xen. An. 7. 3, 39, and freq. in Inscr.) was afterwards contr. into 'Αθῆνα, Athena, and became (after the archonship of Euclides, v. c. 403) her common name at Athens, the city under her special protection, C. I. 87., 99. 6, al.: Dor. Ἀθῆνα, which is the form always used by Trag., though they wrote Ἀθηναία even in lyrics, Pors. Or. 26; Ἀθανασία Theocr. 15. 80: Aeol. Ἀθανάα [ῥα], Alcae. 9, Theocr. 28. 1, and also in Att., C. I. 150. 1., 154. She was believed to have founded the court of Areopagus, and to have given her casting vote in favour of Orestes, whence the proverb Ἀθῆνας ψήφος, cf. Aesch. Eum. 753. 2. = Ἀθῆναι, in Od. 7. 80 Ἀθῆνη . . ἵκετο ἐς . . Ἀθῆνην. (On the Root, v. sub ἄνθος.)
'Αθηναῖος, to long to be at Athens, Luc. Pseudol. 24.
ἄθῆρ, ἑρος, ὁ, the beard or spike of an ear of corn, an ear of corn itself, Lat. spica, Hes. Fr. 2. 2, Arist. H. A. 8. 8, 1:—husks, chaff, Luc. Anach. 31.
II. the point of a weapon, Aesch. Fr. 153, Hipp. 496. 54., 1153 H, Plut. Cat. Mi. 70. (On the Root, v. sub ἄνθος.)
ἀ-θηράτος, ον, not caught, or not to be caught, Opp. C. I. 514, Ael. N. A. 1. 4.
ἀ-θηρευτος, ον, not hunted, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 16.
ἀθήρη, ἡ, = ἄβαρη, Diosc.
ἀθηρη-λογός, ὁ, (ἀθήρη) consumer of ears of corn, epith. of a winnowing-fan (πτύον), Od. 11. 128., 23. 275: cf. ἀθηρόβρωτος.
ἀ-θηρία, ἡ, want of game, Ael. N. A. 7. 2.
ἀθηρίωτος, ον, not made savage, Eust. Opusc. 304. 11.
ἀθηρό-βρωτος, ον, (ἀθήρη) devouring ears of corn, ἄθ. ὄργανον, i. e. a winnowing-fan, Soph. Fr. 404; cf. ἀθηρηλογός.
ἀ-θηρος, ον, without wild beasts or game, χάρη Hdt. 4. 185: τὸ ἀθρον ἐνεστὶ ταῖς λῆμναις, = ἀθηρία, Plut. 2. 981 C:—ἄθ. ἡμέρα a blank day, Aesch. Fr. 239.
II. repelling noxious animals, κλάδος Geop. 10. 32, etc.
ἀθρῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = ἀβερῶδης, Basil. ap. Ruhnk. Tim. 124.
ἀθρῶμα, ατος, τὸ, a tumour full of gruel-like matter (ἀθήρη), Galen.
ἀθηραύριστος, ον, not hoarded, not fit for hoarding, Plat. Legg. 844 D: of food, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 11.
ἀ-θιγής, ἐς, (θηγείν) untouched, Theopomp. Hist. 79: of a virgin, Anth. P. append. 248.
2. intangible, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 281.
ἀ-θικτος, ον, untouched: mostly c. gen. untouched by a thing, ἀκτίκτος ἄθ. Soph. Tr. 686; ἄθ. ἡγῆτης Id. O. C. 1521, etc.; κερδῶν ἀθικτον βουλευτήριον untouched by gain, i. e. incorruptible, Aesch. Eum. 704, cf. Plut. Cim. 10; also c. dat., νόστος ἄθ. Aesch. Supp. 561; ἄθ. ὑπὸ τοῦ χρόνου Plut. Peric. 13.
2. chaste, virgin, Aratos Pavn. 2; cf. ἄθ. ἄμματα παρθενίης Epigr. Gr. 248. 8.
3. not to be touched, holy, sacred, τὸν ἄθ. γὰς ὀμφαλόν, of Delphi, Soph. O. T. 899; ἄθ. οὐδ' οἰκη- τὸς [ὁ χῶρος] Id. O. C. 39; ἄθικτα holy things, Aesch. Ag. 371, O. T. 891.
II. act. not touching, c. gen., Call. Dian. 201.
ἀ-θλαστος, ον, not crushed, Arist. Meteor. 4. 8, 5., 4. 9, 10.
ἀθλεύω, Ep. and Ion. ἀθλεύωμαι. f. εἰσώ Aesch. Pr. 95 (lyr.), Q. Sm.,

Nonn. (ἀθλος, ἄθλον). To contend for a prize, combat, wrestle, absol., ἀθλεύων προκαλίζετο Il. 4. 389; εἰ . . ἀθλεύομεν 23. 274; ὄφρα . . ἀθλεύομαι lb. 737, cf. Hes. Th. 435; once in Hom. in contr. form, ἀθλεύων πρὸ ἀνακτος struggling or suffering for him, Il. 24. 734; once in Hdt., ἀθλεύειν 5. 22; and once in Plat., ἐν ἀγῶνι ἀθλ. Legg. 873 E; but the Trag. always used ἀθλέω, except Aesch. l. c.
ἀθλέω, Ion. impf. ἀέθλεον Hdt. 1. 67., 7. 212: fut. —ήσω Or. Sib. 2. 43; aor. ἤθλησα (v. infir.). pf. ἤθληκα Plut. Demetr. 5:—Med., aor. ἐν-ηθλήσασθαι Anth. P. 7. 117:—Pass., pf. καταθλήμαι Suid.: (ἀθλος, ἄθλον). Commoner form of ἀθλεύω, used by Hom. only in aor. part., Λαομέδοντι . . ἀθλήσαντες having contended with him, Il. 7. 453; πολλά περ ἀθλήσαντα having gone through many struggles, 15. 30: to contend in battle, Hdt. 7. 212; πρὸς τινα 1. 67; ἀθλεῖν ἀθλους, ἀθλ. κατὰ τὴν ἀγωνίαν Plat. Tim. 19 C and B, cf. Legg. 830 A; ἤθλησα κινδυνεύματ' have engaged in perilous struggles, Soph. O. C. 564; φαῦλον ἀθλήσας πίνων Eur. Supp. 317; ἀθλεῖν τῷ σώματι Aeschin. 47. 37.
II. to be an athlete, contend for the prize, in games, Simon. 149, C. I. (add.) 2810 b, 2811 b.
ἀθλημα, τό, (ἀθλέω) a contest, struggle, Plat. Legg. 833 C, etc.
II. an implement of labour, Theocr. 21. 9.
ἀθλησις, ἡ, a contest, combat, esp. of athletes, Polyb. 5. 64, 6, C. I. 5913. 36.
2. generally, a struggle, hard trial, ἀθλ. ὑπομένειν Ep. Hebr. 10. 32; of martyrdom, Mart. S. Ignat. 4.
ἀθλητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, older form of ἀθλητής, Od. 8. 164, Epigr. Gr. 969.
ἀθλητής, contr. from ἀθλητής, οὗ, ὁ, (ἀθλέω). A combatant, champion; esp. a prize-fighter, Lat. athleta, Pind. in both forms, N. 5. 90., 10. 95, oft. in C. I. 2. as Adj., ἀθλ. ἵππος a race-horse, Lys. 157. 39, Plat. Parm. 137 A.
II. c. gen. rei, practised in, master of, πολέμων Plat. Rep. 543 B; τῶν καλῶν ἔργων Dem. 99. 16; τῶν ἔργων (sc. τῶν πολεμικῶν) Arist. Pol. 6. 7, 3; τῆς ἀληθινῆς λέξεως Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 415; πάσης ἀρετῆς Diod. Excerpt. p. 551; ἀθλ. γῆς a skilful farmer, Philostr.; etc.
ἀθλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for an athlete, athletic, ξίς Arist. Pol. 8. 8, 3; ἀγῶνες ἀθλ. Plut. 2. 724 F. Adv. —κως, Id. 2. 192 C.
ἀ-θλιβής, ἐς, not pressed or hurt, Nonn. D. 9. 31.
II. act. not pressing, Id. 37. 220.
ἀθλιόπιστος, παῖδος, ὁ, ἡ, wretched in one's offspring, Eumath. 213.
ἀθλιος, α, ον, also os, ον Eur. Alc. 1038, etc., Att. contr. from ἀέθλιος: (ἀέθλον, ἄθλον). Winning the prize or running for it (this sense only in Ep. form ἀέθλιος, q. v.).
II. metaph. struggling, unhappy, wretched, miserable (this sense only in Att. form ἀθλιος), of persons freq. from Aesch. downwds.: Comp. —ώτερος Soph. O. T. 815, 1204: Sup. —ώτατος Eur. Phoen. 1679:—sometimes also of states of life, ἀθλ. γάμοι Aesch. Th. 779, Eur.; βίος, τύχη Eur. Heracl. 878, Hec. 425:—also of that which causes wretchedness, ἀπ' ἀθλιον τοῖναυτος Soph. O. C. 753, cf. El. 1140; πρόσφατος Eur. Or. 952:—Adv., τὸν ἀθλίως δανόντα Soph. Ant. 26, cf. Eur. H. F. 707, etc.
2. in moral sense, pitiful, wretched, Dem. 142. 18; τίς οὕτως ἀθλιος ὥστε . . ; who such a wretch, as to . . ? Id. 536. 7; καὶ γὰρ ἂν ἀθλιος ᾦν, εἰ . . 576. 18.
3. without any moral sense, wretched, sorry, ἥσπριν ἀθλίαν βαρὰν Eur. Phoen. 1603; ἀθλ. ῥάγραφος Plut. 2. 6 F:—Adv., ἀθλίως καὶ κακῶς with wretched success, Dem. 276. 2; ζῆν ἀθλίως Philem. Incert. 109.
ἀθλιότης, ἦτος, ἡ, suffering, wretchedness, Plat. Rep. 545 A, etc.
ἀθλιπτος, ον, (θλιβῶ) = ἀθλιβής, Galen.
ἀθλο-θεσία or —θετία, ἡ, the office of ἀθλοθέτης, Ar. Fr. 585, ubi v. Dind., cf. Lob. Phryn. 510.
ἀθλοθετέω, (τίμημα) to propose a prize, offer rewards, 4 Macc. 17. 12; τινί Ath. 539 B.
II. to manage, direct, Heliod. 7. 12.
ἀθλο-θετήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = sq., C. I. 1397, 6250.
ἀθλο-θέτης, ον, ὁ, one who awards the prize, the judge or steward in the games, Plat. Legg. 764 D, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 4, 5, C. I. 144. 6., 147. 5, al.; cf. ἀγωνοθέτης, βραβεύς.
ἀθλον, τό, Att. contr. from Ep. and Ion. ἀέθλον (which alone is used by Hom. and Hdt., mostly also by Pind., and once by Soph. (Tr. 506) in a lyr. passage). The prize of contest, a prize, Il. 23. 413, 620, etc., often in Pind. (though the gender can seldom be determined), Eur. Hel. 43; also in Prose, ἀθλα ἀρετῆς Thuc. 2. 46; ἀμαρτημάτων Lys. 96. 8. Phrases: ἀθλα κείται or πρόκειται prizes are proposed, Hdt. 8. 26., 9. 101; ἀθλα προφαίνειν, προτιθέναι, τιθέναι to propose prizes, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 23., 1. 2, 12, etc.; ἀθλα λαμβάνειν or φέρειναι to win prizes, Plat. Rep. 613 C, Ion 530 A, etc., cf. Thuc. 6. 80; ἀθλον νίκης λαμβάνειν as the prize, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 17; ἄθ. ποιέσθαι τὰ κινύα Thuc. 3. 82; τὰ ἀθλα ὑπὲρ ὧν ἐστὶν ὁ πόλεμος Dem. 26. 11; ἀθλα πολέμου Id. 41. 25; τῆς ἀρετῆς Id. 489. 21; ἀ. πρόκειται ἡ εὐθερία Arist. Pol. 7. 10, 14.
II. = ἀθλος, a contest, ζώνωνται τε νέοι καὶ ἐπεντύνουνται ἀθλα Od. 24. 89, cf. Xenophon. 2. 5, Pind. O. 1. 5, and v. ἀθροίζω:—metaph. a conflict, struggle, συγγερὸν τὸ ἄθλον Aesch. Supp. 1034, cf. Pr. 634; πολλὰν ἐλέειν δυσοίστων πόνων ἀθλ' Soph. Ph. 508; ἀέθλ' ἀγῶνων Id. Tr. 506:—this usage is censured by Luc. Soloc. 2, cf. Coraet. Isocr. Paneg. 37.
III. in pl. the place of combat, Lat. arena, Plat. Legg. 868 A, 935 B. (For the Root, v. sub ἀθλος.)
ἀθλο-νίκης, ον, ὁ, a victor in the games, Eust. Opusc. 173. 25.
ἀθλο-νικία, ἡ, victory in the games, Pind. N. 3. 11.
ἀθλος, ὁ, contr. from Ep. and Ion. ἀέθλος, which alone is used by Hom. (except in Od. 8. 160), and mostly by Hdt. and Pind. A contest either in war or sport, esp. contest for a prize, toil, trouble, like πόνος, Lat. labor, Hom.; νικᾶν τοιούτῳ ἐπ' ἀέθλῳ (for the arms of Achilles), Od. 11. 548; ἀέθλος πρόκειται a task is set one, Hdt. 1. 126; ἀέθλον προτιθέναι, to set it, Id. 7. 197; ἀθλοὶ Δελφικοί, Πυθικοί Soph. El. 49, 682; often in Pind.:—metaph. a conflict, struggle, Tag., as Aesch. Pr. 702, 752,

Soph. Ant. 856. — On the proper difference of *ἀθλον* and *ἀθλος*, v. *ἀθλον* II. (The proper form of the word seems to be *ἀφεθ-λος*, *ἀφεθ-λον*, from *✓FEΘ* with *a* prefixed; cf. Lat. *uas* (*uadis*); Goth. *vadi* (*riginus*); O. Norse *veðja* (*to wager*); O. H. G. *wetti* (Germ. *wette*)).

ἀθλοσύνη, ἡ, = *ἀθλος*, Anth. P. 6. 54.

ἀθλο-φόρος, *on*, bearing away the prize, victorious, ἵππος II. 9. 124; *ἀνδρὸς* Pind. O. 7. 13, etc.; in Ion. form *ἀθέλ-*, II. 22. 22, Hdt. 1. 31.

II. prize-giving, *ἀγῶνες* C. 1. 1582.

ἀ-θολος, *on*, not turbid, clear, Luc. de Hist. Conscr. 51.

ἀ-θόλωτος, *on*, untroubled, of water, Hes. Op. 593; of pure air, Luc. Trag. 62.

ἀθορος, *on*, (*θορεῖν*) of male animals, veneris experts, Ant. Lib. 13.

ἀ-θορύβητος, *on*, undisturbed: τὸ ἀθ. tranquillity of mind, Xen. Ages. 6, 7.

ἀ-θόρυβος, *on*, without uproar, undisturbed, tranquil, Plat. Legg. 640 C. Adv. -βως, Eur. Or. 630.

ἄθος, Dor. for *ἥθος*.

ἀθραγῆνη, ἡ, a tree of which tinder was made, Theophr. H. P. 5. 9, 6.

ἀθρακτος, *on*, (*θράσος*) = *ἀτάρακτος*, Soph. Fr. 812.

ἀ-θράνευτος, *on*, expl. by *ἀστρωτος*, prob. uncushioned, Eur. Fr. 573, A. B. 352.

ἀ-θραυστος, *on*, unbroken, undestroyed, unhurt, sound, Eur. Hec. 17, etc.: not to be broken, Arist. Meteor. 4. 8, 5, etc.

ἀθρεπτος, f. l. for *ἀτρεπτος*, Anth. P. 5. 178.

ἀθρέω or *ἀθρέω*: fut. ἴσω (v. Elmsl. Med. 519): aor. opt. *ἀθρήσειε*, inf. *ἀθρήσαι* Hom., Soph.: aor. med. *ἀθρήσασθαι* Tim. 6: Ep. part. *ἀθρειο-μεν* Manetho 6. 60. (The Root appears to be *ΘΕΡ*, with *a* prefixed; cf. *θράω*.) To look earnestly at, gaze at, observe, perceive, ἵνα μή τις Ἀχαιῶν βλῆμενον ἀθρήσειε II. 12. 391, cf. 14. 334; οὐδέ πη ἀθρήσαι δυνάμην (sc. Σκύλλην) Od. 12. 232, cf. 19. 478, Eur. Hec. 679, El. 827; [οἱ μεθύνοντες] ἀθρήει τὸ πῦρ οὐ δύναται Arist. Probl. 3. 9.

2. absol. or with a Prep. to look earnestly, gaze, ἔτ' ἐς πεδίον τὸ Τρωϊκὸν ἀθρήσειεν II. 10. 11; ἀθρεῖ observe, watch, Aesch. Fr. 225; δευρ' ἀθρήσον look hither, Eur. Hipp. 300; λεύσσει, ἀθρήσατε Id. And. 1228; οὐ γὰρ ἴδοις ἂν ἀθρῶν by observing, Soph. O. C. 252.

III. later, of the mind, to look at or into a thing, to observe, consider, τι Pind. P. 2. 129; πολλὰ πυνέσθαι, πολλὰ δ' ἀθρήσαι Soph. O. T. 1305, cf. O. C. 1032; ἀθρήσον αὐτὸ Eur. Bacch. 1282, cf. 1327, etc.:—foll. by an interrog. or rel. clause, καὶ ταῦτ' ἀθρήσον, εἰ . . . consider this also, whether . . . , Soph. Ant. 1077, cf. 1216; τούδε τοῖνον ἀθρεῖ πότερον . . . Plat. Rep. 394 E; ἀθρεῖ μή οὐ . . . Id. Phaedr. 104 B, Gorg. 495 B; ἀθρεῖ ὅτι . . . Id. Rep. 583 B; and Plat. generally uses this imper. form, but ἀθρῶ Parm. 144 D, ἀθρῶν Tim. 91 E.

2. absol. ἀθρήσον, consider, Eur. I. A. 1416.

III. to perceive, οὐσιν ἀθρ. Nic. Th. 164.

ἀθρήματα, τά, = *ὑπτήρια*, Hesych.

ἀ-θρήνητος, *on*, unlamented, to expl. *νώνυμος*, Eust. 928. 63.

ἀθρήνη, Adv. (*θρήνος*) without mourning, Suid.

ἀθρήτειν, verb. Adj. of ἀθρέω, one must consider, Eur. Hipp. 379, Xen. Symp. 8, 39.

ἀ-θρίαμψευτος, *on*, uncelebrated, Eust. Opusc. 237. 57.

ἀ-θρίγγωτος, *on*, without coping, E. M.

ἀ-θριξ, τρήχος, ὁ, ἡ, without hair, Matro ap. Ath. 656 F: cf. ὄριξ.

ἀθρίπιδεςτος, *on*, not worm-eaten, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 2, where the MSS. ἀθρίπιδεςτατοι: cf. *θριπιδεςτος*.

ἀθροεῖ, Adv. of ἀθροος, Philes 5. 149.

ἀθροίζω or *ἀθροίζω* (Elmsl. Heracl. 122): fut. *σω*: aor. ἥθροισα Eur., etc.:—Pass., aor. ἥθροισθη: pf. ἥθροισμα: plpf. ἥθροιστο Aesch. Pers. 414:—the quadrisyll. form *ἀθροίζω* is used by Archil. 104, Anth. Plan. 308: restored by Dind. in Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 267, Ar. Av. 253: (*ἀθροός* or *ἀθρόος*). To gather together, collect, esp. to muster forces, ἀθρ. λαόν, στρατεύματα, δυνάμιν, etc., Soph. O. T. 144, Xen. An. 1. 2, 1, etc.; Τροίαν ἀθρ. to gather the Trojans together, Eur. Hec. 1139; πνεῦμα ἀθροισον collect breath, Id. Phoen. 851, cf. Arist. G. A. 2. 4, 5; περιποκάς λόγων ἀθροίσας having strung together, Eur. Phoen. 495:—absol. to collect or hoard treasure, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 20:—Med. to gather for oneself, collect round one, Eur. Heracl. l. c., Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 19:—Pass. to be gathered or crowded together, εὐτε πρὸς ἀεθλα δῆμος ἥθροϊζετο Archil. l. c., cf. 60; ἐς τὴν ἀγορὴν ἀθρ. Hdt. 5. 101; ἀθροισθέντες having rallied, Thuc. 1. 50; τὸ δὲ . . . ἐξυμῶν ἥθροισθη δισχιλίοι but the whole amounted collectively to . . . , Id. 5. 6; ἐνταῦθα ἥθροϊζοντο they mustered in force there, Id. 6. 44, etc.: to form a society, Plat. Prot. 322 B; ἀθροισθέντες having formed a party, Arist. Pol. 5. 5, 3;—of things, περὶ πολλὰν ἀθροισθέντων taken in the aggregate (cf. ἀθροισμα 2), Plat. Theat. 157 B.

2. in Pass. also of the mind, ἀθροίεσθαι εἰς ἑαυτὸν to collect oneself, Plat. Phaedr. 83 A, cf. 67 C; φόβος ἥθροισται fear has gathered strength, arisen, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 34.

ἀθροίσσιμος ἡμέρα, a day of assembling, Eccl.

ἀθροίσσις, *ews*, ἡ, a gathering, collecting, mustering, στρατοῦ Eur. Hec. 314; χρημάτων Thuc. 6. 26; αἱ τῶν νεφῶν δ. Arist. Meteor. 1. 3, 16.

ἀθροισμα, τό, that which is gathered, a gathering, λαοῦ Eur. Or. 874.

2. a process of aggregation, Plat. Theat. 157 B.

II. in Epicur. philos., the concourse of atoms, Diog. L. 8. 66.

ἀθροισμός, ὁ, = *ἀθροισμός*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 10, 7: condensation, Ib. 5. 2, 1.

ἀθροιστέον, verb. Adj. one must collect, Xen. Lac. 7. 4.

ἀθροιστήριον, τό, a muster-place, Eust. (?)

ἀθροιστικός, ὁ, ἡ, of or for collecting, like ἀθροισμός, Eccl.

II. in Gramm. collective, ὀνόματα: copulative, σύνδεσμος.

ἀθρόος, α, *on*, rarely *os*, *on* (Heraclit. Tar. ap. Ath. 120 D), or better *ἀθρόος* as Aristarch. wrote it (Schol. Ven. II. 14. 38), Att. *ἀθρους*, *on*, poet. dat. pl. *ἀθροῖσιν* Epigr. Gr. 1034. 26:—but in later writers the spir. lenis prevailed; (a copulat., *θρόος*). In crowds, heaps or masses,

crowded together, often in Hom. but only in pl., as II. 2. 439; πάντες ἀθροῖ Od. 3. 34, etc.; the sing. first in Pind. P. 2. 65; ἀθρόοι, of soldiers, in close order, Lat. *conferto agmine*, Hdt. 6. 112, Xen. An. 1. 10, 13, etc.; opp. to *ἀσύντακτοι*, Id. Cyr. 8. 1, 46; in column, Ib. 5. 3, 36; also, πολλὰ καὶ μάλα ἀθρ. close together, Id. An. 7. 3, 9.

II. brought together, in a body, ἀθρόα πάντ' ἀπέτισεν he paid for all at once, Od. 1. 43; ἀθρόα πόλιν the citizens as a whole, opp. to *ἐκαστοι*, Thuc. 2. 60; so, ἀθρ. δυνάμιν Id. 2. 39, cf. 1. 141; ἀθρ. ἡ αὐτῶ τὸ στρατεύμα was assembled, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 22; τὸ ἀθρόον their assembled force, Ib. 4. 2, 20, cf. An. 5. 2, 1; ἀθρόον στόματι with one voice, Eur. Bacch. 725; ἀθρόους κρίνειν to condemn all by a single vote, Plat. Apol. 32 B; πολλοὺς ἀθρόους ὕμνων Dem. 558. 1; ἀθροὺς ᾤψθη was seen with all his forces, Plut. Themist. 12, cf. Id. Syll. 12; ἀθρόον λεγόμενον used in a collective or general sense, opp. to *κατὰ μέρος*, Plat. Theat. 182 A; ἡ μετάβασις ἀθρόα γίνεται takes place at once, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 3, opp. to *ἐκ προσαγωγῆς* Ib. 12; καθήκειν ἀθρ. he fell all at once, Theocrit. 13. 49, cf. 25. 252; ἀθρόαι πέντε νύκτες five whole nights, Pind. P. 4. 231; κατὰστασις ἀθρόα καὶ αἰσθητή Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 1; καθάρισαι α., opp. to *κατ' ὀλίγον*, Id. H. A. 7. 2, 2; καταπιεῖν ἀθροὺς τεμαχίτας at a gulp, Eubul. Ἀνασῶς. 1, cf. Plut. 2. 650 B, etc.; ἀθρόον ἐκκαγχάζειν to burst out laughing, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 7, 6, cf. Hipp. 1281.

III. multitudinous, or continuous, incessant, ἀθρ. κακότης Pind. P. 2. 65; δάκρυ Eur. H. F. 489; λόγος Plat. Rep. 344 D, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 20, etc.

IV. Adv. ἀθρόον, all at once, v. supr. II. 1:—also in regul. Adv. ἀθρόως Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 11, etc.; ἀ. λέγειν to speak generally, Rhet.

V. Comp. ἀθρόωτερος Thuc. 6. 34, etc.; later ἀθρόωτερος Plut. Caes. 20, Ath. 79 B, etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 143.

ἀ-θροος, *on*, noiseless, only in Gramm.

ἀθρόσιος, ἡτος, ἡ, (*ἀθρόος*) a being massed together, Diog. L. 10. 106.

ἀθρόος, α, ὄν, for *ἀθρός*, Inscr. Leg. in C. 1. 4710.

ἀ-θρύλητος, *on*, not much spoken of, Jo. Chrys.

ἀθρυπτος, *on*, (*θρύπτω*) unbroken, imperishable, Plut. 2. 1055 A.

II. not enervated, Pythag. Carm. Aur. 35, and often in Plut.; ἀθρυπτος εἰς γέλασα never breaking into laughter, Plut. Pericl. 5. Adv. -τως, Id. Fab. 3.

ἀθρυσία, ἡ, a simple way of life, Plut. 2. 609 C.

ἀθρύμω, f. ἴσω, to be ἄθυμος, be disheartened, lose heart, despond, ἐς νόσον πεισὼν ἄθυμεις Aesch. Pr. 474; οἶμ' ὥς ἄθυμῶ Soph. Aj. 587; ἀθ. τινα at or for a thing, Id. El. 769, etc.; ἐπὶ τινι Isocr. 41 B; εἰς τι Plat. Soph. 264 B; πρὸς τι Thuc. 2. 88; τι Id. 5. 91:—also foll. by a relat. word, to be sore afraid, ἀθρῶ δ' εἰ φανήσομαι Soph. Tr. 666; δεινῶς ἄθυμῶ μὴ βλέπων ὅ μαντίς τι O. T. 747.

ἀθρύμιον, verb. Adj. one must lose heart, Xen. An. 3. 2, 23; τοῖς παροῦσι πράγμασιν οὐκ ἀθ. Dem. 40. 11.

ἀθρμία, Ion. -τή, ἡ, want of heart, faintheartedness, despondency, Hdt. 1. 37, Soph. Ant. 237, Eur. H. F. 551; εἰς ἀθ. καθιστάται or ἐμβάλλεται τινά Plat. Legg. 731 A, Aeschin. 79. 12; ἀθ. παρέχειν τινί Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 8; εἰς ἀθ. καταστήναι Lys. 120. 23; ἐν ἀθ. εἶναι Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 4; ἀθρμίαν ἔχειν Soph. l. c., Xen.; ἀθ. ἐμπίπτει τινί Xen. Mem. 3. 12, 6:—pl., ἀθ. καὶ φόβος Arist. Probl. 30. 1.

ἀ-θρύμιατος, *on*, not exhaling, Arist. Meteor. 4. 8, 5.

ἀ-θύμος, *on*, without heart, fainthearted, spiritless, once in Hom., ἀσκε-λέες καὶ ἀθ. Od. 10. 463; κακὸς καὶ ἀθ. Hdt. 7. 11; οὐ τοῖς ἀθ. ἡ τύχη ἐυλαμβάνει Soph. Fr. 666, cf. O. T. 319; of nations, opp. to *ἐνθύμος*, Arist. Pol. 7. 7, 2; ἀθ. εἶναι πρὸς τι to have no heart for it, Xen. An. 1. 4, 9; so, ἀθύμος ἔχειν πρὸς τι Id. Hell. 4. 5, 4; ἀθύμος διάγειν Id. Cyr. 3. 1, 24; ἀθύμος ποιεῖν to work without heart or spirit, Id. Oec. 21, 5.

2. without anger or passion, Plat. Rep. 411 B, Legg. 888 A.

II. act. unpleasing, ὕδοι Aesch. Eum. 770 (if the line be genuine).

ἀθρύιδωτος, *on*, (*θύρις*) without door or window, Jo. Chr.

ἀθύρμα, τό, (*ἀθύρω*) a plaything, toy, like *παίγνιον*, II. 15. 363, Od. 18. 323, h. Hom. Merc. 40: like *ἀγάσμα*, a delight, joy, Ἀπολλωνίου δθ., of the Pythian games, Pind. P. 5. 29; ἀθύρματα Μουσῶν, i. e. songs, Bacchyl. 48; ἀβρὺν ἀθ., of a pet dog, Epigr. Gr. 626, cf. 272. 10., 810. 4:—rare in Att., Eur. Fr. 274, Cratin. Ὀδυσσ. 16, Com. Anon. in Mein. 4. p. 663, Alcidas ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 2 and 4.

ἀθυρμάτιον, τό, Dim. of *ἀθύρμα*, in Com. Fr. 5. p. 40, Philox. 3. 24: a pet, Luc. D. Mar. 1. 5.

ἀθύρογλωττίς, to be ἀθυρόγλωττος, v. Suicer s. v.

ἀθυρογλωττία, ἡ, imprudent locacity, Polyb. 8. 12, 1.

ἀθύρο-γλωττος, *on*, one that cannot keep his mouth shut (ᾧ γλῶσση θύ-ραι οὐκ ἐπικλείνεται Theogn. 421), a ceaseless babbler, Eur. Or. 903.

ἀθύρο-νομος, *on*, making game of the laws, Hesych.

ἀθύρος, *on*, (*θύρα*) without door, Plut. 2. 503 C, Hdn., etc.

II. metaph. open, unchecked, γλῶττα Philo 1. 678, Clem. Al. 165; στόμα Physiogn.

ἀθύροστομέω, = *ἀθυρογλωττίω*, Eccl.

ἀθύροστομία, ἡ, = *ἀθυρογλωττία*, Anth. P. 5. 252.

ἀθύρρ-στομος, *on*, = *ἀθυρογλωττος*, ἀθ. ἀχῶ ever-babbling Echo, Soph. Ph. 188; cf. *ἀθύρος* II, A. B. 352.

ἀ-θυρος, *on*, without thyrsus, Eur. Or. 1492.

ἀθύρω [v], Ep. word, used only in pres. and impf., rare in Att. (v. inf.). To play, sport, of children, ὥς ὕπ. . . παῖς . . . ὅστ' ἐπὶ ποιῆσθαι ἀθύρματα νηπιέσιν, ἀψ' αὐτὶς συνέχευε ποτὶν καὶ χερσὶν ἀθύρων II. 15. 304; νέος μὲν οὖν . . . ἡλᾷτ' ἀθύρων Eur. Ion 53; τάχ' ἂν πρὸς ἀγκάλασι . . . πηδῶν ἀθύροι Id. Fr. 325; τινί with a thing, Ap. Rh. 4. 950; of dancing, Plat. Legg. 796 B; playing on an instrument, κατά πηκτῶν Anacreont. 41. 10; c. acc. cogn., μουσαν ἀθύρων singing sportive songs, h. Hom. 18. 15:—Med., simply, to sing, h. Hom. Merc. 485.

II. c. acc., παῖς ἔων ἀθύρε μεγάλα ἔργα (of Achilles) when yet a child he

sported with great deeds, did them in play, i.e. great deeds were the sports of his childhood, Pind. N. 3. 78; ἔργα φωτῶν ἄθ. to play the deeds of men, of an actor, Anth. P. 9. 508. 2. to sing, sing of, ἀρετὰν ἀθροῖν Pind. I. 4. 67 (3. 57). Cf. παίζω.

ἄθροτος [ῥ], on, = ἄθροτος, στόμα Ar. Ran. 838, Phryn. Com. Incert. 15.

ἄθροτος, on, = sq., ἱρά Simon. Iamb. 7. 56.

ἄθροτος, on, not offered, i.e. omitted, neglected, ἱερά Lys. 175. 34. 2. not successfully offered, ἱερά ἄθ., Lat. sacra inauspicata, not accepted, Aeschin. 75. 12., 72. 16, cf. Soph. Ant. 1006 (ἐκ θυμάτων Ἱφαιστος οὐκ ἔλαμψεν) and v. ἄπυρος, ἀνίερος:—metaph., ἄθροτα παλλὰκων σπέρματα, of illegitimate children, Plat. Legg. 841 D, cf. Suid. s. v. ἄθροτοι γάμοι.

II. act. not offering, without sacrificing, ἄθροτον ἀπεθεῖν Xen. Hell. 3. 2. 23.

ἄθροτος, on, (θωή) :—unpunished, scot-free, Eur. and Oratt.; ἄθροτος καθίσταται τινὰς to secure their immunity, Dem. 31. 17; ἄθροτον ἀφίναται ap. Dem. 549. 27; ἄθροτος ἀπαλλάττειν or —εσθαι to get off scot-free, Plat. Soph. 254 E, Lys. 103. 28; ἀπέρχεσθαι Archipp. Piv. 1; διαφύγειν Menand. Ἀνσκ. 4. 2. c. gen. free from a thing, πλεῖστον Ar. Nub. 1413; but, ἄθ. ἀδικημάτων unpunished for offences, Lycurg. 157. 38, cf. Diod. 14. 76. 3. unharmed by, ἄθροτος τῆς Φιλίππου . . δυναστέας Dem. 316. 18.

II. not deserving punishment, guiltless, without fault, ἐγὼ μὲν ἄθροτος ἄπασι Dem. 269. 4. III. act. causing no harm, harmless, Dem. (?) 1437. 9. (The form and accent ἄθροτος is maintained by Elmsl. Med. 1267.)

Ἄθρος or Ἄθως (as Choerob. wrote it to distinguish it from ἄθροτος), η, on, of mount Athos, Aesch. Ag. 285, ubi v. Blomf.

ἄθροω, (ἄθροτος) to hold guiltless, ἄθροτον ἄθροον τινὰ LXX (Nah. I. 3):—fut. pass. ἀθροθήσομαι (Prov.).

ἄθροπεντος, on, unflattered, without flattery, τῆς ἐμῆς γλώσσης from my tongue, Eur. Andr. 460. II. act. not flattering, Teles ap. Stob. 524, fin.: hence rough, rude, harsh, Anth. P. 6. 168.

ἄθροράκιος [ἄκ], on, without breastplate or body-armour, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2. 31.

ἄθρορῆκτος, on, = foreg., Nonn. D. 35. 162. II. not drunken (v. θωρήσω II), Hipp. 263. 3.

Ἄθως [ἄ], ω, ὁ, acc. Ἄθω Aeschin. 72. 25, Theocr. 7. 77, etc., but in earlier writers Ἄθων, Hdt. 6. 44., 7. 21, Thuc. 5. 3:—Ep. nom. Ἄθωας, ὦν, II. 14. 229; later nom. Ἄθων, ὠνος, Strabo 330:—mount Athos, Ἄθως σκιάζει νῶτα Λημνίας Boös Soph. P. 348.

ἄθωσις, ἡ, (ἄθωω) acquittal, Ctes. Pers. 61.

αἰ, Dor. for εἰ, if, Epich. 44. 94, Ahr., al.:—in Hom. only αἰ κε or κεν, if only, so that, Lat. dummodo, always with subj., except in orat. obliq., as in II. 7. 387; (in II. 5. 279 Wolf writes αἰ κε τόχωμι for τόχομι; and in Od. 24. 217 ἐπὶ γὰρ should be written for ἐπὶ γὰρ, cf. Spitzn. II. 24. 688); so Dor. αἰκα, Epich. 19, II, Theocr. 1. 4, al.

II. αἰ γάρ (with accent), Ep. for εἰ γάρ (v. εἰ VII. 2. b), to express a wish, O that! would that! Lat. utinam! Hom.; always with optat.; for in Od. 7. 311 αἰ γάρ . . παῖδά τ' ἐμὴν ἐχέμεν καὶ ἐμὸς γαμβρὸς καλέσθαι, some word like ἐθέλωσι must be supplied; so Hdt. I. 27; so also αἰ alone, in Aeol. and Dor. writers. Cf. αἰθε.

αἰ, exclam. of astonishment or indignation, ha! Hdn. ap. Arcad. 183. 20, Joann. τον. παραγγ. 32. 25, who quotes αἰ τάλας, as in Ar. Pl. 706.

II. αἰ (perispom.) exclam. of grief, ah! Lat. vae, only used in the dissyll. αἰαί (as we learn from Hdn. p. μον. λέξ. 27. 13), not αἰ αἰ or αἰ αἰ (as in the Mss.). It is freq. in Trag., αἰαί τόλμας Eur. Hipp. 814; and repeated, αἰαί αἰαί μελέων ἔργων Aesch. Cho. 1007, cf. Pers. 1039: often placed extra versum with an hiatus, αἰαί ἱκνούμαι Soph. El. 136, cf. Tr. 969:—later c. acc., αἰαί τὰν Κνέθειαν Bion. I. 28, etc.; αἰαί πέτρον ἐκείνον Anth. P. 7. 554, cf. 9. 424.—In Ar. Ach. 1083 the αἰαί of Lamachus is mockingly repeated by Dicaeopolis.

αἰ, Aeol. for αἰεῖ.

αἰα, ἡ, Ep. form used for γαῖα metri grat., Hom.; also by Trag., chiefly in lyr. passages: never in pl. II. Αἰα, ἡ, orig. name of Colchis, Soph. Fr. 774: also part of Thessaly, II.

αἰαγμα, τό, a wail, Eur. Alc. 873, etc.: αἰαγμός, οὐ, ὁ, Eust.

αἰάζω, Trag.: fut. ἄζω Eur. H. F. 1054 (restored by Herm. for ἀλάζετε): aor. part. ἀλάξας Anth. P. append. 127: to cry αἰαί or ah! to wail, Trag.; and c. acc. to bewail, Aesch. Pers. 922, Eur.

2. like ἀάζω, ἄζω (B), to breathe hard, αἰ. καὶ ἐκπνέειν Arist. H. A. 4. 9. 20, cf. G. A. 5. 7. 24.

αἰαί, v. sub αἰ.

Αἰάκειος, α, on, of Aeacus, Soph. Fr. 434.

Αἰακίδης, ου, ὁ, son of Aeacus, II. 9. 191, etc.

αἰακτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ἀλάζω, bawled, lamentable, πῆματα Aesch. Th. 846, cf. Ar. Ach. 1195: lamented, θυγατὴρ Epigr. Gr. 205.

II. wailing, miserable, Aesch. Pers. 931, 1009.

αἰανής, Ion. αἰανής, ἑς, an old poet. word, first in Archil. 38 δειπνον αἰανές; next in Pind., αἰανής κόπος, κέντρον, λιμός P. I. 161., 4. 420, I. 3. 4;—then in Aesch. and Soph., νυκτὸς αἰανὴ τέκνα Eum. 416; νυκτὸς αἰανὴς κύκλος Soph. Aj. 672; αἰανὴς νόσος Aesch. Eum. 479, 942; αἰανὴ βάγματα Id. Pers. 635; αἰανὴ πάνδυτρον αὐδᾶν Ib. 940; Πέλοπος . . ἱππεία, ὡς ἔμολες αἰανὴς τῆδε γῆ Soph. El. 506: of time, εἰς τὸν αἰανὴ χρόνον Aesch. Eum. 572, Epigr. Gr. 263; and so in Adv. αἰανῶς for ever, Aesch. Eum. 672.—The form αἰανός, which occurs as a v. l. in Eum. 416, 479, Soph. Aj. 672, El. 506 is prob. corrupt, v. Nauck Mélanges Gréco-Romains, 1862, 2. p. 441. (The prob. deriv. is from αἰεῖ, everlasting, for ever, (as it must be with χρόνος, and in Adv. αἰανῶς), whence might come the notion of never-ending, wearisome, as with νύξ; and then that of dreary, dismal, direful, horrible, as in the

other places cited, though this sense is commonly thought to connect the word with αἰνός.)

Αἰάντειος, α, on, of Ajax: τὸ Αἰάντειον his tomb, Philostr.; τὰ Αἰάντεια (sc. ἱερά) festivals in his honour, Hesych.: Αἰ. γέλας of insane laughter, Paroemiogr., v. Lob. Aj. 301:—a poet. form Αἰάντειος in Pind. O. 9. 166; Nic. ap. Ath. 683 E.

Αἰαντίδης, ου, ὁ, son of Ajax, patron.: hence, one of the tribe Αἰαντίς in Attica, Dem. 1399. 2.

Αἰᾶς, αντος, ὁ, Ajax, masc. pr. n., borne by two heroes, the Greater, son of Telamon, the Less, son of Oileus, Hom. A nom. Αἰᾶς occurs in Alcman 68; acc. Αἰᾶν, Pind. Fr. 179; voc. Αἰᾶν (postulante metro) Soph. Aj. 482, elsewhere in Trag. Αἰᾶς; pl. Αἰᾶντες, proverb. of deep tragedies, Arist. Poët. 18. 6. (Soph. derives it fancifully from αἰαί, Aj. 430.)

αἰβρότος, i. c. αἰφρότος, ὁ, dial. form of ἀέρος, Hesych.

αἰβοί, bah! exclam. of disgust or astonishment: but αἰβοί, βοί, of laughter, Ar. Pax 1066.

αἰγ-αγρος, ὁ and ἡ, the wild goat, capra aegagros (cf. αἶξ), Babr. 102. 8, Opp. Cyn. I. 71.

Αἰγᾶθεν, Dor. for Αἰγίθην, Adv., from Αἰγαί (an island off Euboea), Pind. N. 5. 68.

Αἰγαῖος, α, on, Aegaeian, πέλαγος Aesch. Ag. 659; ἔρος Αἰγ. mount Ida, Hes. Th. 484, v. Gaisf. ad l.

II. Αἰγαῖος (sc. πόντος), ὁ, the Aegaeian, Plat. Eleg. 9. 1, Arist. Meteor. 2. 1. 10, etc.

Αἰγαῖων, ὠνος, ὁ, Aegaeon, the name given by men to the hundred-armed son of Uranus and Gaia, called by gods Βριάρεως (q. v.), II. 1. 404, Hes. Th. 714. 817. (Prob. akin to αἰσσω.)

II. the Aegaeian sea, πόντιον τ' Αἰγαῖον Eur. Alc. 595, cf. Salmass. Solin. I. 125 F; where however others take it as Adj. agreeing with the following word ἀκτάν.

αἰγανή, ἡ, a hunting-spear, javelin, II. 2. 774, Od. 4. 626, Anth. P. 6. 57. (Perh. from αἶξ, a goat-spear, cf. Od. 9. 156.)

αἰγῶν, Adv. (αἰσσω) rushing swiftly, impetuously, Ap. Rh. 2. 826.

αἰγῶ, ἡ, v. sub αἰγίος.

αἰγίος, α, Ion. η, on, Ep. lengthd. for αἰγίος, which is used by Hom. only once, v. infr.: (αἶξ). Of a goat or goat's lat. caprinus, αἰγίον κνή τυρὸν goats-milk cheese, II. 11. 639; ἀσκά ἐν αἰγίῳ in a goat's skin, 3. 247; αἰγίον ἀσκὸν ἔχον Od. 9. 196; αἰγίῃ κυνήη a helmet of goatskin, 24. 231; ἀφθέρην αἰγίῃσιν Hdt. 5. 58; γάλα αἰγίον Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 12. II. as Subst. αἰγίῃ (sc. δόρα), ἡ, a goat's skin, Hdt. 4. 189; τὴν αἰγίαν Joseph. A. J. I. 18, 6; and contr. αἰγῇ Arcad. 105. 2.

Αἰγίως, α, on, of Aegeus, Aesch. Eum. 682, acc. to Well. and Herm.:—Αἰγίον, τό, (properisp.), his temple, Dinarch. ap. A. B. 354.

αἰγίρος, ἡ, the black poplar (cf. λευκή), μακεδνὴ, μακρὴ Od. 7. 106., 10. 510, cf. Soph. Fr. 24; αἰγ. ὑδατοτρεφές Od. 17. 208, cf. 9. 140., 5. 64, 70, Eur. Hipp. 211 (lyr.); with smooth bark and foliage chiefly at top, II. 4. 482; with trembling leaves, Od. 7. 106: Arist. was aware that the tree was dioecious, αἰγ. ἀκαρπός (Mund. 6. 37, cf. G. A. I. 18, 60), and καρποφόρος (Mirab. 69): as a tree of the nether world, Od. 10. 510.

αἰγίρων, ὠνος, ὁ, a black poplar grove, Strabo 774.

αἰγ-ελάτης [ἄ], ου, ὁ, (ἐλαύνω) a goatherd, Plut. Pomp. 4, Anth. Plan. 229.

αἰγίος, α, on, = αἰγίος, q. v.

αἰγίρος, ἡ, = αἰγίρος, Com. Anon. in Mein. 4. p. 621.

αἰγιάω, to talk of goats, Eupol. Αἰγ. 9.

αἰγιάλειος, α, on, of or on the shore, Aëtius:—so αἰγιάλειος, ἦος, ὁ, Nic. Th. 786:—αἰγιάλιος, ου, ὁ, fem. —ίτις, ἰδος, Strabo 182, Anth. P. 10. 10.

αἰγιάλιος, ὁ, the sea-shore, beach, II. 4. 422, Od. 22. 355, Hdt., and sometimes in Att. Prose, as Thuc. 1. 7, Xen. An. 6. 4, 4; distinguished from ἀκτῇ, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 6;—also in lyr. passages of Eur., I. T. 425, I. A. 210; αἰγιάλιον ἐνδον τρέφει, i. e. he has a whole sea-beach (i. e. quantities of voting-pebbles, ψῆφοι) in his house, Ar. Vesp. 120:—proverb., ἀγαλῶ αἰαλεῖς, of deaf persons, Suid. (Not from ἀγνυμι, ἄλς, that on which the sea breaks, like ἀκτῇ; but from αἰσσω, ἄλς, that over which the sea rushes (cf. αἶξ IV, αἰγίς II, αἰγίζω).

αἰγιάλωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) frequenting the shore, ῥῶα Arist. H. A. I. 1, 15.

αἰγιάς, ἰδος, ἡ, a white spot on the eye, Hipp. Coast. 218.

αἰγυ-βάτης [ἄ], ου, ὁ, goat-mounting, epith. of he-goats, etc., Pind. Fr. 215; of Pan, Theocr. Ep. 5, Anth. P. 6. 31.

αἰγυ-βοσις, εως, ἡ, a goat-pasture, Anth. P. 9. 318.

αἰγυ-βότης, ου, ὁ, feeding goats, browsed by goats, Anth. P. 6. 334.

αἰγυ-βοτος, on, browsed by goats, Ἰθάκη Od. 4. 606; so in Od. 13. 246, γαῖα must be supplied from v. 238.

αἰγιδιον, τό, Dim. of αἶξ, a kid, Pherecr. Αὐτομ. 7.

αἰγίζω, (αἰγίς) to rend asunder, Aesch. Fr. 60.

αἰγίθαλλος or αἰγίθαλος, ὁ, the tit, titmouse, Lat. parus, Ar. Av. 887, Alcae. Com. Gan. 2, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 3. 4., 9. 15, 2. In the Mss. often written oxyt., but v. Arcad. 55, A. B. 360.

αἰγίθος, also αἰγίοθος, ὁ, the hedge-sparrow or perh. the bunting, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 18., 9. 15, 3.

αἰγυ-κνημιος, on, goat-shanked, Anth. P. 6. 167.

αἰγυ-κορεῖς, εων, οἱ, goatherds: name of one of the four old Attic Tribes, Hdt. 5. 66 (who derives it from Αἰγυκοῖρας a son of Ion), Eur. Ion 1581, Plut. Sol. 23:—there were four Tribes at Cyzicus with the same names, C. I. 3665.—On the question whether these Tribes were Castes, v. Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 2. p. 4 sq., Grote 4. p. 69, Clinton Fasti I. p. 53, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 94. (If from αἶξ, κοῖρηνυμι, the literal sense would be goat-feeders. But Curt. takes the ρ to represent an older λ, so that the Root would be the same as that of βοῦ-κόλος, αἰ-πόλος, Lat. colo.)

αἰγίλιψ [γί], ἴρος, ὁ, ἡ, (perh. from αἶξ, λείπω) destitute even of goats.

hence *sheep, sheer*, πέτρῃ Il. 9. 15, al. (not in Od.); also in Aesch. Supp. 794 (lyr.).

αἰγίλος, ἡ, an herb of which goats are fond, perh. the same as αἰγίλωψ, Theocr. 5. 128, Bahr. 3. 4.

αἰγίλωπον, τό, = αἰγίλωψ II, Diosc. 3. 144.

αἰγίλωψ [Ὶ], ὡπος, poet. ὡπος, Nic. Th. 857, ὁ, a kind of oats, wild oats, Lat. *avena sterilis*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 15, 15.

II. a kind of oak with sweet fruit, v. l. Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 2.

III. an ulcer in the eye, *lachrymal fistula*, Diosc. 4. 71.

Αἰγίνα, ἡ, ἡ, *Aegina*, Il., etc.; also Αἰγιναιή (sc. νῆσος) Hdt. 5. 86:—hence, Αἰγινίτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -ῆτις, ἰδος, an *Aeginetan*, Hdt., etc.:—Adj. Αἰγιναιός, α, ον, Cratin. Πλοῦτ. 2. al.; ὁβολός Αἰγ., δραχμή Αἰγ., etc., Thuc. 5. 47, etc., v. Dict. of Antiqu. p. 811;—also Αἰγινητικός, ἡ, ὄν, Luc. Tim. 57, Paus., etc.

αἰγνθος, ὁ, v. sub αἰγνθος.

αἰγί-νομεύς, ἑως, ὁ, a goatherd, Anth. P. 9. 318.

αἰγινόμος, ον, (νέμω) feeding goats: as Subst. a goatherd, Anth. P. 6. 221, cf. 9. 744.

II. αἰγινόμος (proparox.), pass. browsed by goats, βοτάνη Anth. P. 9. 217.

αἰγίσθος, ὁ, v. sub αἰγίσθος.

αἰγί-οχος, ον, *Aegis-bearing*, epith. of Zeus, Hom.; later also of Athena.

Αἰγί-πᾶν, ἄνως, ὁ, goat-Pan, goat-footed Pan, the Rom. *Silvanus*, Plut. 2. 311 B.

αἰγί-πλάγκτος, ον, wandered over by goats:—hence ἕρος Αἰγίπλαγκτον

Mount *Aegiplancton*, near Megara, Aesch. Ag. 303.

αἰγί-πόδης, ον, ὁ, goat-footed, h. Hom. 18. 2, 37.

αἰγί-πους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, = foreg., Hdt. 4. 25.

αἰγί-πυρος, ὁ, a plant with a red flower, of which goats were fond, perh. *duckwheat*, Theophr. H. P. 2. 8, 3, Theocr. 4. 25; αἰγίπυρον, τό, in Anth. P. append. 120.

αἰγίς, ἰδός, ἡ, I. the aegis or shield of Zeus, flashing forth terror and amazement, as described at length in Il. 5. 738 sqq.; and so prob. from the same root as *άίσω*, to move violently.—In works of Art the aegis appears on the statues of Athena, not as a shield, but as a sort of short cloak, covered with scales, set with the Gorgon's head, and fringed with snakes (θυσσανόεσσα); hence κόλπος αἰγίδος Aesch. Eum. 404.

The artists no doubt took the word to come from αἶψ, and to mean a goatskin, v. Hdt. 4. 189, Dict. of Antiqu. s. v.

2. simply a goatskin coat, Eur. Cycl. 360.

II. a rushing storm, hurricane, terrible as the shaken aegis, Aesch. Cho. 592; cf. αἰγίω, ἐπαγίω, καταγίς.

III. a yellow kernel in the pith of the pine, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 3.

IV. a speck in the eye, Hipp. Coac. 153.

αἰγίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of αἶψ, LXX.

αἰγλάεις, contr. αἰγλᾶς, Dor. for αἰγλῆς.

αἰγλάζω, to beam brightly, Manetho 4. 264.

αἰγλή, ἡ, properly the light of the sun, radiance, Od. 4. 45, etc.:—then simply daylight, λευκή αἰγλή Od. 6. 45; εἰς αἰγλάν μολεῖν, i. e. to be born, Pind. N. 1. 55; Ὀλύμπου μαρμαρύεσσαν αἰγλάν Soph. Ant. 610 (lyr.):—for Soph. Ph. 831 (lyr.) v. sub ἀντέχω I.

2. any dazzling light, αἰγλή χαλκοῦ the gleam of brass, Il. 2. 458; τὰς πυρφόρους Ἀρτέμιδος αἰγλᾶς the gleam of her torches, Soph. O. T. 208 (lyr.); μέλαιναν αἰγλάν, of dying embers, Eur. Tro. 549; cf. Virgil's *atro lumine taedas* Aen. 7. 456.

3. metaph. splendour, glory, αἰγλή ποδῶν, of swiftness, Pind. O. 13. 49; δῖος ποδῶν αἰγλή Id. P. 8. 136.

II. it is cited by Hesych. from Soph. (Fr. 524), as = χλιδών, a bracelet, and from Epich. as = πέδη, a band; cf. A. B. 354, where other singular uses of the word are cited.

αἰγλήεις, ἑσσα, εν, dazzling, radiant, beaming, in Hom. always αἰγλήεντος Ὀλύμπου Il. 1. 532, Od. 20. 103; so, Κλάρος αἰγλήεσσα h. Hom. Ar. 40; πόλις αἰγλή. h. Hom. 32. 9; neut. as Adv., lb. 31. 11:—Dor. αἰγλᾶεις, contr. αἰγλᾶς, κῶας αἰγλᾶεν . . θυσάνω Pind. P. 4. 411; αἰγλᾶντα κόσμον lb. 2. 19; αἰγλᾶντα σώματα Eur. Andr. 286 (lyr.).

αἰγλήτης, ον, ὁ, the radiant one, epith. of Apollo, Ap. Rh. 4. 1716.

αἰγλο-βολέω, to cast beams of light, Manetho 4. 188.

αἰγλο-φάνης, ἑς, radiant, Anth. P. 12. 5.

αἰγο-βάτης, ον, ὁ, = the older αἰγίβάτης, Anth. P. 12. 41.

αἰγόδορος, ον, (δορῶ) of goatskin, Opp. H. 5. 356.

αἰγο-θήλας, ον, ὁ, the goatsucker, nightjar or fern-owl, *caprimulgus Europeus*, Arist. H. A. 9. 30, 2, Ael. N. A. 3. 39.

αἰγο-κέρας, ατος, τό, *fenugreek*, *foenum Graecum*, Galen.

αἰγο-κερεύς, ἑως, Ion. ἦος, ὁ, = sq. II, Arat. 386.

αἰγό-κερως, gen. -κερῶ, dat. -κερῶ Manetho I. 106, acc. -κερῶν Plut., Luc.: later gen. -κερώτος Julian., cf. Thom. M. 193: (κέρας): goat-horned, Anth. Plan. 4. 234.

II. as masc. Subst. *Capricorn* in the Zodiac, C. I. 6179, Arat. 286, Plut. 2. 908 C, Luc. Astr. 7.

αἰγο-κέφαλος, ὁ, perh. the horned owl, *strix otus*, Arist. H. A. 2. 15, 7.

αἰγ-όλεθρος, ὁ, goat's-bane, prob. *azalea pontica*, a poisonous herb, Antig. Car. p. 30, Plin. H. N. 21. 13.

αἰγο-μελής, ἑς, goat-limbed, Orph. H. 10. 5.

αἰγο-νομεύς, ἑως, Ion. ἦος, ὁ, = αἰγινόμευς, a goatherd, Nic. Al. 39.

αἰγο-νόμιον, τό, a herd of goats, Hesych. s. v. αἰγοπόλιον, etc.

αἰγο-νόμος, ον, = αἰγινόμος, Anth. P. 7. 397.

αἰγ-όνυξ, υχος, ὁ, ἡ, = αἰγώνυξ, Anth. Plan. 4. 258.

αἰγο-πίθηκος, ὁ, a goat-ape, Philostorg. H. E. 3. 11;—a goat-bearded species, acc. to Cuvier.

αἰγό-πλαστος, ον, goat-shaped, Emped. Sphaer. 139.

αἰγο-πόδης, ον, ὁ, = αἰγίπόδης, Anth. Plan. 1. 15.

αἰγο-πρόσωπος, ον, goat-faced, Hdt. 2. 46.

αἰγο-σκελής, ἑς, goat-skanked, Πάν Philostorg. H. E. 3. 11.

αἰγο-τρίχες, to have goat's hair, Strabo 822.

αἰγότριψ, ἴβος, ὁ, ἡ, (τρίβω) trodden by goats, Dion. H. 19. 12.

αἰγο-φάγος, ον, goat-eating, epith. of Hera at Sparta, Paus. 3. 15, 7.

αἰγ-όφθαλμος, ὁ, goat's-eye, a precious stone, Plin. 37. 72.

αἰγυπός, ὁ, a vulture, often in Poets from Hom. downwards, αἰγ. γαμψώνυχες, ἀγκυλοχέλαι Il. 16. 428, cf. Od. 16. 217, Hdt. 3. 76, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 20 and 25:—αἰγυπός and γυψί differ (αἰγυπία γυψίς τε Nic. Th. 406), the former being the γυψ αἰγῶν (γυψαετος or ὑπάετος), the

Lammer-geier, *Vultur barbatus* L., which preys on live animals (cf. Il. 17. 460, Od. 22. 302, Soph. Aj. 169); the latter the *carrian-vulture*, *V. cinereus*.

Αἰγυπτιάζω, to be like an Egyptian, to follow the Egyptians, i. e. to be sly and crafty, Cratin. Incert. 32, cf. Ar. Thesm. 922, Valck. Adon. p. 357; Αἰγ. τῷ δόγματι, of Plato, Eus. P. E. 698 D, cf. D. E. 20 C.

2. to speak Egyptian, Luc. Philops. 31.

II. to be like Egypt, i. e. be under water, Philostr. 831.

Αἰγυπτιάκος, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the Egyptians, Plut., etc. Adv. -κῶς, Eccl.

Αἰγυπτιασμός, ὁ, imitation of the Egyptians, Eust. ad Dion. P.

Αἰγυπτιαστί, = Αἰγυπτιασί (as Dind. reads), Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 14.

Αἰγυπτίος, α, ον, Egyptian, Hom., etc. [In Hom. Αἰγυπτίη, Αἰγυπτιᾶς, etc., are necessarily a trisyll., Od. 4. 83, 127, 229., 17. 432: in Aesch. Supp. 817 Herm. restores Αἰγυπτίον, metri grat.]

Αἰγυπτίω, to make like an Egyptian, i. e. swarthy, χράαν Comic. Anon. 95 B (ubi v. Meineke), Hesych. s. v.

Αἰγυπτιῶτι, Adv. (as if from *Αἰγυπτιῶ), in the Egyptian tongue, Hdt. 2. 46.

II. in Egyptian fashion, i. e. craftily, Theocr. 15. 48.

Αἰγυπτι-ώδης, ἑς, Egyptian-like, Cratin. Min. Γρυ. 2, ubi v. Meineke.

Αἰγυπτο-γενής, ἑς, of Egyptian race, Aesch. Pers. 35.

Αἰγυπτός, ὁ, the river Nile, Od. 4. 477, al.; though even Hes. calls it Νεῖλος.

2. King Aegyptus, Aesch. Supp. 10, etc.

II. ἡ, Egypt, Od. 17. 448, etc.; Αἰγυπτῶνδε to Egypt, Od. 17. 426.

αἰγυλιός or αἰγυλίος, ὁ, a small kind of owl, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 3., 9. 17, 2; written αἰγυλίος in 6. 6, 3.

αἰγώνυξ, υχος, ὁ, ἡ, (όνυξ) goat-hoofed, Anth. P. 6. 35.

αἰγ-ώνυχον, τό, goat's hoof, a plant, the same as λιθόσπερμον, Diosc.

αἰγ-όφθαλμος, ὄν, goat-eyed, of persons, Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 17: also like those of a goat, of eyes, Ib., cf. H. A. 1. 10, 1.

αἰδᾶλος, ον, Dor. for αἰδήλος.

Αἶδας, Dor. for Αἰδης, Αἰδης, freq. in lyr. passages of Trag.

αἰδέομαι, Il., etc., Ep. imper. αἰδέο Il. 24. 503, Od. 9. 269: poet. also αἰδομαι, Hom., part. αἰδόμενος Aesch. Supp. 362, Eum. 549, Eur. Phoen. 1489 (all lyr.); imper. αἰδεο Il. 21. 74:—impf., ἡδούντο Aesch. Pers. 810, etc., αἰδούντο Pind., poet. αἰδετο Il. 21. 468:—fut. αἰδέσσομαι 22. 124, Att., Ep. αἰδέσσομαι Od. 14. 388; late αἰδεσθήσομαι Dio C. 45. 44, Galen., (ἐπ-) Eur. I. A. 900:—aor. med. ἡδέσασθην Od. 21. 28, Att. (v. sub fin.), Ep. imper. αἰδεσθῆσαι Il. 9. 640:—aor. pass. ἡδέσθη

Hom., etc., and in Prose, Ep. 3 pl. αἰδέσθην Il. 7. 93: pf. ἡδέσασθαι (v. sub fin.): the act. form is found only in κατ-αἰδέω, q. v.: Dep. Το

Το be ashamed, to feel ashamed, c. inf., αἰδέσθην μὲν ἀνήρασθαι δεῖσαν δ' ὑποδέχθαι Il. 7. 93; αἰδέομαι δὲ μίσγεσθ' ἀθανάτοισι 24. 90; αἰδ. γὰρ γυμνοῦσθαι Od. 6. 221: rarely c. part., αἰδεσθαι μὲν πατέρα προέλεπον

feel ashamed of deserting him, Soph. Aj. 506:—absol., αἰδεσθῆναι from a sense of shame, Il. 17. 95.

2. mostly c. acc. pers. to stand in awe of, fear, but in moral sense, to fear his bad opinion, αἰδέο θεοῦ Il. 24. 503, Od. 9. 269; αἰδ. Τρώας Il. 6. 442, cf. 22. 124, Od. 2. 65, etc.;

ἀλλήλους αἰδέσθαι shew a sense of shame or honour one for another, Il. 5. 530; so, οὐδὲ θεῶν ὅσιν ἡδέσας neither regarded he . . Od. 21. 28; and of things, αἰδεσθαι μέλαθρον respect the house, Il. 9. 640; ἐχθρόν δ' αἰδεῖ νέκυν; Soph. Aj. 1356; τόνδ' ὕρκον αἰδεσθῆναι Id. O. T. 647, cf. 1426:—in Pind. P. 4. 308 αἰδεσθέντες ἄλκων prob. means shewing a sense of shame in their strength, i. e. using it moderately:—also in Prose,

Δία αἰδεσθέντες Hdt. 9. 7, 1, cf. 7. 141; φοβοῦμαι γε . . τοὺς μοχθηροὺς (ὅν γὰρ δῆποτε εἶποιμ' ἂν ὥς γε αἰδοῦμαι) Plat. Legg. 886 A, cf. Euthyphro 12 B, Phaedr. 254 E; later also, αἰδ. ἐπ' τιτι Dion. H. 6. 92; ὑπὲρ τίνος Plut. Cim. 2.

II. to respect another's misfortunes, feel regard for him, μήδε τί μ' αἰδόμενος . . , μῆδ' ἐλεάριον Od. 3. 96; αἰδ. τῶν μὲν ἀδικούντων εὐσέβειαν Antipho 10. 25.

III. as Att. law-term, to forgive or be reconciled to a person, said of a kinsman who allows a homicide to return from exile (cf. ἀπειναντίω), ἂν ἐλὼν τις ἀκούσιον φόνον . . αἰδέσθαι καὶ ἀφῆ Dem. 983. 19, cf. 991. 5., 1069. 2; Ib. 644. 1, τὸν ἀλόντα ἐπ' ἀκούσιφ φόνῳ . . φεύγειν, ἑὸς ἂν αἰδέσθαι τινα τῶν ἐν γένει πεπονθότων, it seems necessary to read

τις, cf. 635. 22; so αἰδούμενος Plat. Legg. 877 A; ἡδεσμένος Dem. 645, fin.: cf. ἀναίδεια II.

αἰδέομαι, ον, exciting shame or respect, venerable, Luc. Nigr. 26: holy, Paus. 3. 5, 6. Adv. -μῶς, reverently, Ael. N. A. 2. 25.

αἰδέοις, ἡ, respect, compassion, αἰδέσεως καὶ φιλάνθρωπας Dem. 528. 8.

αἰδέσθην, verb. Adj. one must reverence, Eust. 1434. 35.

αἰδεστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. revered, venerable, Plut. 2. 67 B.

αἰδήλος [Ὶ], Dor. -ιδάλος, ον, (a priv., *φιδεῖν*) making unseen, annihilating, destroying (cf. ἀφανίζω): so always in Hom., as epith. of Ares, Athena, etc., Il. 5. 897; but mostly of fire, 2. 455, etc.; later, τύχα C. I. 3328. 5; ἀτῆ Opp. H. 2. 487; πότμος lb. I. 150; αἰδᾶλος τύχα Anth. P. append. 200:—Adv. -λως, = ὀλεθρίως, Il. 21. 220.

II. pass. unseen, unknown, obscure, Hes. Op. 754, Parmenid. 135: as epith. of Hades, either in the Homeric sense, or dark, gloomy, Soph. Aj. 608 (lyr.). Poët. word, on which v. Butt. Lexil. s. v.; cf. δίζηλος.

αἰδημοσύνη, ἡ, modesty, Zeno ap. Stob. Ecl. 2. p. 106, C. I. 6236.

αἰδήμων, ον, gen. *onos*, bashful, modest, Xen. Lac. 2, 10, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 14, al.: Sup. αἰδημονέστατος, Xen. An. I. 9, 5. Adv. -μῶνως, Id. Symp. 4. 58.

αἰδής, ἐς, (α priv. *φιδεῖν*) *unseen, annihilated*, Hes. Sc. 477. act. *not seeing*, Bacchyl. 46.

Αἰδής, ὁ, poet. for Αἰδης; v. sub ᾄδης.

αἰδήσιμος, ον, poet. for αἰδέσιμος, Orph. Arg. 1346.

αἰδιος (αἰδῶ), ον, also η, ον Orph. H. 9. 21, etc. (ἀεί). *Everlasting, eternal*, for αἰδέσιος, h. Hom. 29. 3, Hes. Sc. 310; often in Prose, αἰδῶ χρόνος Antipho 113. 36; ἐχθρα Thuc. 4. 20; δ. οἰκισις, of a tomb, Xen. Ages. 11. 16; ἡ δ. οὐσία *eternity*, Plat. Tim. 37 E; δ. στρατηγία, ἀρχή, βασιλεία, ναυαρχία *perpetual* . . . Arist. Pol. 3. 14. 4, 4. 15. 1; so, δ. βασιλείς, *perpetres* Ib. 3. 13. 25, 5. 6, 11; τὰ δ., opp. to τὰ γενητά and φθαρτά, Id. Metaph. 8. 8, 15; Eth. N. 6. 3, 2, al.: —ἐς αἰδιον *for ever*, Thuc. 4. 63; also *ad infinitum*, Arist. P. A. 1. 1, 14.

αἰδιότης, ἡ, *eternity*, Arist. Cael. 2. 1, 7, Phys. 8. 1, 21, al.

αἰδώς, ἡ, ὄν, (α priv., *φιδεῖν*) poet. word, = αἰδιος, αἰδής, *unseen, hidden, dark*, Hes. Th. 860: —later, αἰδής, εσσα, εν, Euphor. 60; and αἰδής, ἐς, Poeta ap. Plut. Thes. 1, Opp. H. 4. 245.

αἰδοῖα, ἡ, = αἰδώς, Or. Sib. 8. 184.

αἰδοῦαί, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to the αἰδοῖα, Oribas. p. 184 Mai., Paul. Aeg., Aët.

αἰδοῖον, τό, often in pl. αἰδοῖα, τά, the *privy parts, pudenda*, both of men and women, Il. 13. 568, Hes. Op. 731, Hipp. Aph. 1253, Plat., etc.; also in sing., Hdt. 2. 30, 48, and mostly so in Arist. II. αἰδοῖον θαλάσσιον, a sea animal, perh. *pennatula*, Nic. ap. Ath. 105 C, cf. Arist. H. A. 4. 7, 14.

αἰδοῖος, α, ον, (αἰδομαι) *regarded with awe or reverence, august, venerable*, in Hom. and Hes. only of persons, as superiors or elders, persons under divine protection, esp. of the wife or mistress of the house; then generally of women, *deserving respect, tender*, παρθένος αἰδοῖη Il. 2. 514; rarely of the gods, 18. 394, 425, Hes. Th. 44; of guests and suppliants, often joined with φίλος and δεινός in Hom.; also αἰδοῖος absol. for *ἱεότης*, Od. 15. 373, ubi v. Schol. 2. later of things, *deserving reverence, véras*, Plat. P. 5. 22; αἰδοῖστατος κτεάνων χρυσός Id. O. 3. 76.

II. act. *bashful, shamed*, Od. 17. 578, Plat. Legg. 943 E: —Adv. -ως, *reverently*, Od. 19. 243. 2. of things, *showing reverence, reverent*, χάρις Pind. O. 7. 164; αἰδ. πνεῦμα, λόγοι a spirit, words of *reverence or respect*, Aesch. Supp. 29, 455.

III. Comp. αἰδούτερος, Od. 11. 360, -έστερος, Dion. P. 172; Sup. αἰδοῖστατος, Pind. O. 3. 76. —A poet. word; for the few places in which Plato uses it are from Poets.

αἰδουώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like the αἰδοῖα*, Arist. H. A. 5. 6, 3.

αἰδομαι, poet. for αἰδέομαι.

Αἰδός, Ep. gen. of an obsol. nom. Αἰς, v. sub Αἰδης, ᾄδης.

αἰδοσύνη, ἡ, late and incorrect form of αἰδημοσύνη, C. I. (add.) 4316 h.

αἰδο-φρων, ον, gen. ονος, (φρήν) *regardful of mind, compassionate*, Soph. O. C. 237 (lyr.): *respectful, πρὸς τινα* Eur. Alc. 659.

αἰδρεία or -ία (ἦ), ἡ, want of knowledge, ignorance, Od. 12. 41; also in pl., Od. 10. 231, 11. 272: —Ep. word, used by Hdt. 6. 69 in Ion. form αἰδρηγῶ or rather αἰδρηγῶ.

αἰδρηγῶ, εσσα, εν, later collat. form of sq., Nic. Al. 415.

αἰδρηγῶ, ι, gen. ιος and εος, poet. Adj. *unknowing, ignorant*, Il. 3. 219, Pind. P. 2. 68; often c. gen., Od. 10. 282, Hes. Sc. 410, Aesch. Ag. 1105, etc. [The penult. is short by nature, long by position in Aesch. l. c., Soph. Aj. 213 (lyr.).]

αἰδρηγῶ-δικης [δῆ], ον, Dor. -δίκας, α, ὁ, *unknowing of right or law, lawless*, Pind. N. 1. 96.

αἰδρηγῶ-δαν-ἱδρυντος, ον, *unsettled, vagabond*, like ἀνέστιος, ἀπολις, of Timon the misanthrope, Ar. Lys. 809, cf. Dem. 786. 10; δρῶμοις ἄν. in *vagabond* courses, Eur. I. T. 971; αἰδρ. κακόν Cratin. Σερφ. 3, expl. by E. M. δ οὐκ ἄν τις αὐτῷ ἱδρυσσάτο: —metaph. *unsettled or unstable in mind*, Philo 2. 112. 2. of a *floating* island, Dion. H. 1. 15, cf. Plut. 2. 925 F. Adv. -τως, Theod. Metoch. —The better form seems to be αἰδρυντος, though the other is freq. in MSS., v. Lob. Phryn. 730.

Αἰδωνεύς, ἔως (in Anth. P. 7. 480, ἔος), ὁ, lengthd. poet. form of Αἰδης, Hom., Aesch. Pers. 650. Later authors, as Mosch., used the obl. cases Αἰδωνῶς, ἦ, ἡ, with the first syll. long, metri grat.: trisyll. nom. Αἰδωνεύς in Soph. O. C. 1560. In Hesych., the form Αἰδωνι is corrected by Benti. into Αἰδωνῆ from Il. 5. 190.

αἰδώς, ὅς, contr. οὐς, ἡ, as a moral feeling, a *sense of shame, shame, modesty*, Il. 24. 45; ὁ δ' . . . ἀγορεύει αἰδοῖ μελιχρῆ Od. 8. 172, etc.: a *sense of shame, feeling of honour, self-respect*, αἰδῶ θεσθ' ἐνὶ θυμῷ cherish a *sense of shame* within you, Il. 15. 561; ἴσχε γὰρ αἰδῶς καὶ δέος *shame and fear* held them back, Ib. 657 (v. sub δέος); αἰδοῖ εἰκῶν 10. 238; so, ἀλλά με καλύνει αἰδῶς Alcae. 55; ἅμα κίθων ἐκδυμένοι συνεκδύεται καὶ τὴν αἰδῶ γυνή Hdt. 1. 8; αἰδῶς τίς μ' ἔχει Plat. Soph. 217 D; αἰδῶς καὶ δίκη Id. Prot. 322 C; αἰδῶς ἐμπίπασθαι Xen., etc.: —personif., Ζηνὶ σύνθακος θρόνον Αἰδῶς Soph. O. C. 1268.

2. regard for others, *respect, reverence*, αἰδοῖς οὐδεμῆς ἐτυχον Theogn. 1266, cf. Eur. Heracl. 461; αἰδῶς ταύκων *respect* for them, Pind. P. 4. 388; τὴν ἐμὴν αἰδῶ *respect* for me, Aesch. Pers. 699; αἰδῶ λαβεῖν ἐπὶ τινι Soph. Aj. 345; δακρύων πένθειμον αἰδῶ *tears of sorrow and pity*, Aesch. Supp. 577; τὸ γὰρ τραφῆναι μὴ κακῶς αἰδῶ φέρεται Eur. Supp. 911. 3. *mercy, pardon*, Antipho 114. 16, Plat. Legg. 867 E.

II. *that which causes shame or respect*, and so, 1. a *shame, scandal*, αἰδῶς, Ἀργεῖου, κακ' ἐλέγχεται Il. 5. 787, etc.; αἰδῶς, ὡς Λύκιοι ποί φεύγεται; 16. 422; αἰδῶς μὲν νῦν ἦδε . . . 17. 336. 2. = τὰ αἰδοῖα, Il. 2. 262. 3. *dignity, majesty*, αἰδῶς καὶ χάρις h. Hom. Cer. 214.

(On the Homeric notion of the word, v. Gladstone, Hom. 2. 431 sqq.)

αἰεῖ, Ion. and poet. for αἰέ, q. v.

αἰε-γενέτης, ὁ, poet. for αἰεγενέτης, Il. 2. 400, Od. 2. 432, al. (For compds. of αἰεῖ here omitted, v. sub αἰε-.)

II.

αἰε-γενής, ἐς, = foreg., Opp. C. 2. 397.

αἰέλιοι, v. sub ἀέλιοι.

αἰέλουρος, v. sub αἰλουρος.

αἰέν, v. sub αἰέ.

αἰέν-υπνος, ον, *lulling in eternal sleep*, epith. of Death, Soph. O. C. 1578.

αἰές, Dor. for αἰέν, αἰέ.

αἰετηδόν, Adv. *like an eagle*, Apollon. Lex. Hom. 68, Schol. Il. 18. 410.

αἰεταῖος, α, ον, (αἰετός II) *belonging to or placed in the pediment*, C. I. 160. col. 2. 73.

αἰέτιος, ον, = αἰεταῖος: proverb., αἰέτιον χάριν ἐκτίσω, of those who repay benefits quickly, Apost. Cent. 1. 78.

αἰετούς, εσσα, εν, of eagle-kind, Opp. C. 3. 117.

αἰετός, ὁ, v. sub ἀετός.

αἰζήεις, εσσα, εν, late form of αἰζήσος, Theopomp. Coloph. ap. Ath. 183 B.

αἰζήσιος, ὁ, lengthd. form of αἰζήσιος Il. 17. 520, Od. 12. 83, Hes. Sc. 408.

αἰζηλος, ον, = αἰδήςλος, *unseen, τὸν μὲν αἰζηλον θῆκεν θεός* Il. 2. 318, as restored (for ἀρίζηλον) by Buttm. and others from the Scholiasts, Hesych., and Apollon. Lex. Hom.: —On the change of δ and ζ, cf. ἀρίδηλος, ἀρίζηλος and v. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 605.

αἰζήσιος, lengthd. αἰζήσιος, ὁ, in full *bodily strength, active, vigorous*, in Hom. of kings and warriors generally; of the brother of Hecuba, Il. 16. 716: of a *stout, lusty* slave, τεσσαρεσκονταέτης αἰζήσιος Hes. Op. 439, cf. Th. 863: —as Subst. a *warrior*, Cratin. Λακ. 1; simply a *man*, Ar. Rh. 4. 268. These passages show that the common transl. of *youthful, youth*, is inappropriate, except in the latitude allowed to the *Lat. juvenis, junior*, v. Gladstone, Hom. 3. 41 sqq. (The deriv. is as yet not made out, v. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 615.)

αἰηνης, Ion. for αἰανής, Archil. 38.

αἰητος, in Il. 18. 410 Vulcan is called πέλαρ αἰητον, prob. = ἄητον, *mighty monster*, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. 4.

αἰητός, ὁ, Dor. for ἀετός, αἰετός.

αἰθαλῶς, α, ον, (αἰθαλή) *smoky*, Ar. Rh. 4. 777.

II. of ants, =

αἰθαλῶς II. 2, Nic. Th. 750.

αἰθαλή, ἡ, (αἰθα) = αἰθαλος, esp. *soot*, Luc. D. Deor. 15. 1; cf. Lob. Phryn. p. 114.

αἰθαλῆς [αἰ-], ἐς, = αἰεθαλής, Orph. H. 8. 13.

αἰθαλίω, ἄνος, epith. of the τέτις, prob. = αἰθαλῶς II. 2, Theocr. 7. 138.

αἰθαλῶς, ὅσσα, ὄν, contr. αἰθαλῶς, οὐσσα, οὐν: (αἰθαλος). Poët. Adj. *smoky, sooty, μέλαθρον* Il. 2. 415, cf. Theocr. 13. 13; *κόνις αἰθ.* black ashes that are burnt out, Il. 18. 23, Od. 24. 316. II. *burning, blazing*, κεραυνός Hes. Th. 72; φλόξ Aesch. Pr. 992. 2. *burnt-coloured*, i. e. red or reddish-brown, Nic. Th. 566.

αἰθαλοκομπία, ἡ, *empty, boasting*, that is nothing but smoke, Schol. Ar. Eq. 606.

αἰθαλός, ὁ, like λαγνός, a *smoky flame, the thick smoke* of fire, soot, Hipp. 634. 23, Eur. Hec. 911: also αἰθαλή. II. as Adj. αἰθαλος, ον, = αἰθαλῶς II. 2, Nic. Th. 659.

αἰθαλῶς, to sail with soot or smoke, Eur. El. 1140: —Pass. to burn to soot, Diosc. 1. 79; poet. to be laid waste by fire, Lyc. 141.

αἰθαλῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *sooty, black*, Arist. Mund. 4. 20.

αἰθαλώσις, ἔως, ἡ, a *raising of vapor*, Max. Tyr. 41. 1.

αἰθαλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. *burnt to ashes*, Lyc. 338.

αἰθε, Ep. for εἶθε, as for εἰ, in Hom. αἰθ' ὕφελος, Il. 1. 415, al.

αἰθεος, Dor. for ἠθεος.

αἰθερ-εμβάτεω, to walk in ether, Anth. Plan. 328.

αἰθέριος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Eur. Fr. 836. Of αἰθήρ or the upper air, and so, 1. *high in air, on high*, Aesch. Pr. 157, Th. 81, Soph. O. C. 1082, etc.; αἰθερία ἀνέπτα flew up into the air, Enr. Med. 440, cf. Andr. 830.

2. *ethereal, heavenly, γυνή* Eur. Fr. l. c. Adv. -ίως, lambl. Myst. 1. 9. In Trag. used only in lyric passages; also in Arist. Mund. 2. 10., 7. 2.

αἰθεριώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = αἰθερώδης, Galen.

αἰθερο-βάμων [ἄμ], ονος, ὁ, ἡ, *walking in air*, Eust. Opusc. 183. 21, etc.

αἰθερο-βάτεω, = αἰθερμβατέω, Luc. Philops. 25.

αἰθερο-βόσκας, ον, ὁ, *living in ether*, Cercid. ap. Diog. L. 6. 76.

αἰθεροδρομέω, to skim the ether, Welck. Syll. Ep. 32.

αἰθερο-δρόμος, ον, *ether-skimming*, Cines. ap. Ar. Av. 1393, Anth. Plan. 384. C. I. 1907.

αἰθερο-εἰδής, ἐς, = αἰθερώδης, Plut. 2. 430 E.

αἰθερο-λαμπής, ἐς, *shining in ether*, οὐρανός Manetho 4. 29.

αἰθερο-λόγος, ον, *talking of ether and the like*, of Thales, Anaximen. ap. Diog. L. 2. 4; hence αἰθερολογέω, Ib. 2. 5, cf. 8. 50.

αἰθερονόμος, ον, (νέμομαι) = αἰθεροβόσκας, Hesych.

αἰθερο-νομῶς, to rule the sky, Manetho 4. 25.

αἰθερό-πλαγκτος, ον, *roaming in ether*, Orph. H. 5. 1.

αἰθερώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like ether*, Plut. 2. 432 F.

Αἰθήρ, ἡ, name of a horse of Agamemnon, fiery, i. e. *bright boy*, Il. 23. 295.

αἰθήεις, εσσα, εν, (αἰθῶ) = αἰθαλῶς II. 2, Nic. Al. 394.

αἰθήρ, ἔρος, in Hom. always ἡ; in Hes. and Att. Prose always ὁ; in Pind. and Trag. mostly ὁ as always in Aesch., but ἡ in Soph. O. T. 867, and often in Eur.: (αἰθῶ). Ether, the upper, purer air, opp. to ἀήρ (v. sub voc., and cf. Arist. Cael. 1. 3, 13, Meteor. 1. 3, 8); hence heaven, as the abode of the gods, Il. 15. 192; Ζεὺς αἰθερί ναίων 2. 412; and in later philosophy equiv. with the Deity, Ζεὺς ἐστιν αἰθήρ Aesch. Fr. 65 a, cf. Virg. G. 2. 325: —also the blue sky, sky, ὅτε τ' ἐπλετο νήνεμος αἰθήρ Il. 8. 556; but in 16. 365 a cloud is said to come αἰθέρος ἐκ διης, cf. αἰθρηγενής, and v. Spitzn. ad l.: later it is used where ἀήρ might stand equally well, Aesch. Pr. 1044, 1088, Pers. 365, Enr. Bacch. 150; αἰθήρ ζωφερός, ἀχλύεις Ar. Rh. 3. 1264, 4. 927; and Eur., Cyc.

410, even has it for the *fume* from the Cyclops' mouth.

II. in

Eur. Alc. 594, a *clime, region*.

αἰθήρ, *és, burning*: αἰθήρ πέπλος the robe of Hercules, hence proverb. of a demagogue, Paroemiogr., cf. Meineke Cratin. Κλεοβ. 4.

αἰθινός, *η, ov, burning*, Hesych., E. M.

Αἰθιοπίζω, *to speak or be like an Ethiopian*, Heliod. 10. 39.

Αἰθιοψ, *σπος, ὁ, fem. Αἰθιοπίς, ἰδος, ἡ*, more rarely Αἰθιοψ as fem., Lob. Aj. 323: irr. pl. Αἰθιοπῆς II. 1. 423,—whence Call. (Del. 208) formed a nom. Αἰθιοπέυς, *ἥας*: (αἰθα, ὄψ). Properly *Burnt-face*, i. e. an *Ethiopian, negro*, Hom., etc.—proverb., Αἰθιοπα σμήχειν 'to wash a blackamoor white', Paroemiogr.

II. Adj. *Ethiopian*, Αἰθιοπὶς γλῶσσα Hdt. 3. 19; γῆ Aesch. Fr. 304. Eur. Fr. 230:—a form Αἰθιοπῖος, *α, ov*, is found in Eur. Fr. 351: Αἰθιοπικός, *ἡ, ὄν* Hdt., etc.: and as Subst. Αἰθιοπία, *ἡ*, Hdt., etc. 2. in the literal sense, like αἰθούψ, *sun-burnt*, Anth. P. 7. 196.

αἰθόλις, *ικος, ἡ, a pustule, pimple*, Hipp. 427. 4.

αἰθός, *ὁ, a burning heat, fire*, Eur. Supp. 208, Rhcs. 95:—later also

αἰθός, *εος, τό*, Ap. Rh. 3. 1304.

αἰθός, *ἡ, ὄν, burnt*, Ar. Thesm. 246.

II. *fiery*, Pind. P. 8. 65:

of a red-brown colour, Bacchyl. 13.

αἰθούσα (sc. στοά), *ἡ*, in the Homeric house, the *corridor or cloister* of the αὐλή, open in front like a verandah, on each side of the πρόθυρον looking E. or S. *to catch the sun*, whence the name (for it was originally partic. of αἰθα), δῶμον . . . ξεστῆς αἰθούσῃ τετυγμένον II. 6. 243, cf. 20. 11. Hom. makes it the sleeping-place of travellers who wish to start early, Od. 3. 399: in Od. 4. 302 he says the same of the πρόθυρος, prob. as including the αἰθούσα.

αἰθοψ, *σπος, (αἰθός, ὄψ) fiery-looking*, in Hom. as epith. of metal, *flashing*, αἰθοψ χαλκῷ II. 4. 495, etc.; and of wine, *sparkling* (not *fiery-hot* or *strong*, as others) αἰθόσα οἶνον 4. 259, etc.; once of smoke, Od. 10. 152, where it prob. means red smoke, smoke *mixed with flame*, like αἰθαλός; later αἰθοψ φλογμός, λαμπάς Eur. Supp. 1019, Bacch. 594. 2. *swart, black*, Opp. H. 1. 133, etc.; αἰθοψ κισσῷ Anth. P. append. 69.

II. metaph. *fiery, hot, keen, Lat. ardens*, λιμός Hes. Op. 361; βασκανίη Anth. P. 5. 218: *fiery, furious*, ἀνὴρ Soph. Aj. 224; v. sub αἰθών.

αἰθήρ, *ἡ*, in Att. as well as Hom.: later αἶθρα, Piers. Moer. p. 184: (related to αἰθήρ, as γάστρα to γαστήρ): *clear sky, fair weather*, Lat. *sudum, poissana* δ' αἰθήρ II. 17. 646; ἀλλὰ μάλ' αἰθήρ πέπταται ἀνέφελος Od. 6. 44: rare in Att. Poets, as Eur. Fr. 781. 50, Ar. Av. 778. Poët. word, cf. αἰθρία.

αἰθηργενής, *és, (γενέσθαι) epith. of Boreas in II. 15. 171, born in ether, sprung from ether*, (not act. making a clear cold sky, Spitzn. II. l. c.): so αἰθηργενέτης, Od. 5. 296, cf. Soph. O. T. 867.

αἰθρήεις, *εσσα, εν, = αἰθριος*, Pherecr. ap. Schol. Pind. O. 3. 28, Opp. C. 4. 73.

αἰθρία, Ion. -ίη, *prose form for αἰθήρ*, first used however by Solon. 13. 22: *ἐξ αἰθρίας καὶ νηνεμίας* Hdt. 7. 188; *ἐξ αἰθρίας ἀστράφω* Cratin. Δραμ. 4, cf. Hdt. 3. 86, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 31; αἰθρία αὖσις in *clear weather, per purum*, opp. to ὕταν ἐπινέφελον ἡ, Arist. Meteor. 2. 9. 11, al.; so αἰθρίος or -ίας alone, Hdt. 7. 37, Ar. Nub. 371; τῆς αἰθρίας Arist. Probl. 25. 18.

II. *the open sky, ὑπὸ τῆς αἰθρίας in the open air*, Lat. *sub dō*, Xen. An. 4. 4, 14. 2. esp. of the clear cold air of night, Hdt. 2. 68; and so prob. in Hipp. Aër. 285. [ῖ in penult. except in dactylics and anapaestics, Solon l. c., Ar. Nub. 371; cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 34.]

αἰθριάζω, *to clear the sky, ἀέρα Arist. Probl. 26. 8*:—but Hesych., Suid., etc., quote αἰθεῖ in the sense of *χειμάζει*, i. e. *to be chill*, cf. sq.

αἰθριάω, *to expare to the air, to cool*, αἰθριήσας Hipp. 497, fin.; but just below *πρόσπασμένα* (from αἰθριάζω). II. intr. *to be clear*, of the sky, ὡς δ' ἠθρίαε Babr. 45. 9 (Meineke ἠθρίαε).

αἰθρινός, *ἡ, ὄν, = πραινός*, Hesych.

αἰθριο-κούτε, *to sleep in the open air*, Theocr. 8. 78.

αἰθριος, *ον, clear, bright, fair*, of weather, h. Hom. Ap. 433; αἰθριον ἐόντος τοῦ ἡέρος Hdt. 2. 25. C. also as epith. of Ζεύς, Theocr. 4. 43, Arist. Mund. 7, 2. Theophr. C. P. 5. 12, 2: of winds which cause a clear sky, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 18; esp. of the North winds, Ib. 2. 6, 22.

II. *in the open air, kept there*, Cratin. Δηλ. 5. cold, chill, πάγου φανέντος αἰθριόν Soph. Fr. 162; for Id. Ant. 357, v. sub ὑπαιθριος.

III. αἰθριον, τό, an adaptation of the Lat. *atrium* to a Greek sense, Joseph. A. J. 3. 6, 2, Luc. Anarch. 2.

αἰθριώδης, *és, (εἶδος) like the clear sky*, Heracl. Alleg. 36.

αἰθρο-βάτης, *ον, ὁ, walking through ether*, of Abaris, Iamb. V. Pyth. 1. 28.

II. a rope-dancer, Manetho 4. 278.

αἰθρο-βολέω, *to dart rays at, shine on*, c. acc., Manetho 4. 224.

αἰθρο-δόντης, *ον, whirling through ether*, Manetho 4. 298.

αἰθρο-πλάνης, *és, wandering in ether*, Manetho 4. 586.

αἰθρο-παλέω, *to roam through air*, Manetho 2. 383; also -έω.

αἰθρος, *ὁ, the clear chill air of morn*, Od. 14. 318; cf. αἰθήρ, αἰθρία.

αἰθρά-τοκος, *ον, generated in air*, Manetho 4. 339.

αἰθρωπος, *ον, = αἰθριος*, Manetho 4. 166, with v. l. αἰθωπά.

αἰθυγμα, *ατος, τό, (αἰθούσα) a spark*: metaph., αἰθ. εὐνοίας, δόξης Polyb. 4. 35. 7, 20. 5, 4, cf. Plut. 2. 966, 21.

αἰθυια, *ἡ, a sea-bird*, prob. a kind of gull, *Larus marinus*, Od. 5. 337, cf. Arist. H. A. 5. 9, 1; αἰθ. ἰχθυόλοι Anth. P. 6. 23:—epith. of Athena, as protecting ships, Paus. 1. 5, 3.

II. metaph. a ship, Lyc. 230.

αἰθυό-θρεπτος, *ον, feeding with gulls*, Lyc. 237.

αἰθυκτηρ, *ἦρος, ὁ, that which darts through the air*, of wild animals, aprows, etc., Opp. C. 2. 332, Anth. P. 6. 296.

αἰθύσσω (cf. ἀν-, δι-, κατ-, παρ-αθύσσω): aor. παρ-αἰθύξα Pind.:

(akin to αἰθα). To put in rapid motion, stir up, kindle, Soph. Fr. 486:—Pass. to move rapidly, quiver, of leaves, Sappho 4. II. intr., Arat. 1033.

αἰθα, only found in pres. and impf., to light up, kindle, αἰθεν πῦρ Hdt. 4. 145, Aesch. Ag. 1435; θεοῖς ἱρά Soph. Ph. 1033; λαμπάδας Eur. Rhcs. 95, Theocr., etc. (whence perh. πῦρ αἰθεν should be read for πυρᾶν, Eur. Rhcs. 41, 78, 823):—metaph., σέλας ὄμμασιν αἰθεῖ Anth. P. 12. 93; χόλον αἰθ. Ib. 5. 300. 2. rarely intr. to burn or blaze, Pind. O. 7. 87; λαμπτήρες οὐκέν' ἦσαν Soph. Aj. 286.

3. in this sense the Pass. αἰθόμαι is used by Hom. always in part., πυρὸς μένος αἰθόμενος II. 6. 182, cf. 8. 559, etc.; αἰθ. δαλός 13. 320; αἰθ. δάδες Od. 7. 101; so, Pind. O. 1. 2, Eur. Hipp. 1279, etc.; so, after Hom., αἰθεταί κάλλιπτα [τὰ δατέα] Hdt. 4. 61; αἰθέσθω δὲ πῦρ Eur. I. A. 1471; δάματ' αἰθέσθαι δοκῶν Id. Bacch. 624, cf. Xen. An. 6. 3, 19; metaph. like Lat. *uri*, ἐρωτῇ αἰθέσθαι Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 15, cf. Anth. P. 12. 83; also, αἰθερ' ἐρώς (Ep. impf.) burn fiercely, Ap. Rh. 3. 296. (From √ΑΙΘ (see also αἰθός, αἰθος, αἰθών, prob. also αἰθήρ, αἰθήρ; cf. Skt. *indh*, *indhē* (accendo), *iddhas* (bright), *ēdhas* (firewood); Lat. *aestus*, *aestas*, *aedes*; A. S. *ād* (a pile); O. H. G. *eit* (fire); M. H. G. *eiten* (to glow).)

αἰθών, *ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, v. sub fin.: (αἰθα)*. Fiery, burning, blazing, of lightning, etc., Pind. O. 10. 98; also of fiery smoke, Pind. P. 1. 44:—cf. αἰθοψ.

II. of burnished metal, like αἰθοψ, *flashing, glittering*, σίδηρος II. 4. 485, Od. 1. 184, Soph.; αἰθῶνες λέβητες, τρίποδες II. 9. 123, 24. 233. III. of various animals, as in Hom. of the horse, lion, bull, eagle, and in Pind. O. 11. 20, of the fox:—some take it to be *fiery, fierce*; others of the colour, like Lat. *fulvus*, *rufus*; others of their bright, fiery eyes; αἰθῶνες ὄφρες Plat. Rep. 559 D. 2. metaph. of men, ablaze, *fiery*, like Virgil's *igneus*, Soph. Aj. 222, 1088, Hermipp. Μοῦρ. 1; αἰθῶν λῆμα *fiery* in spirit, Aesch. Th. 448; λιμός αἰθῶν Epigr. ap. Aeschin. 80. 11 (Anth. P. append. 205), Call. Cer. 68:—[The penult. of the oblique cases is sometimes shorted in Poets, metri grat. Thus ἀνδρὸς αἰθῶνος is restored by W. Dind. (for αἰθῶνος) in Soph. Aj. 222 from the Laur. Ms.; αἰθῶνα λιμόν (for αἰθῶνα) by Bgk. in Hes. Op. 361; so νήφασι dat. pl. from νήφας, in Theogn.; and αἰθῶνα (wrongly altered by Musurus into αἰθῶνα) is cited by Hesych.]

αἶκα [κᾶ], Dor. for εἶ κε, εἰν, e conj. Valck. Theocr. 1. 10.

αἰκάλλω, only used in pres. and impf.: (αἰκάλος). To flatter, wheedle, fondle, properly of dogs (v. ad fin., and A. B. 21), c. acc., Soph. O. T. 597 (Mss. ἐκαλοῦσαι), Eur. Andr. 630; τὸν δεσπότην ἠκαλεῖ Ar. Eq. 48; τὰ μὲν λόγι' αἰκάλλει με flatter, please me, Ib. 211; αἰκάλλει καρδίαν ἐμὴν it cheers my heart, Id. Thesm. 869:—of a dog, like σάινω, to wag the tail fawningly, Babr. 50. 14.

αἰκάλος, ὁ, a flatterer, Hesych. (Perh. from the same Root as ἀκήν, ἀκίων, v. ἄκη II.)

αἶκε, αἶκεν, poet. and Dor. for εἶν.

αἰκία, v. sub αἰκία.

αἰκέλιος, *ον, poet. for αἰκέλιος*, Theogn. 1344, Eur. Andr. 131. αἰκέλι [αἶ], ἡ, (αἰσσω) rapid motion, flight, Lat. *impetus*, τόζων αἰκαί II. 15. 709; ἐρετῶν Opp. H. 4. 651. Cf. ῥίπη.

αἰκής [ῖ], *és, poet. for αἰκέλης*, Adv. αἰκῶς II. 22. 336: in Trag. also αἰκής, *és* (cf. αἰκία), αἰκίς πῆμα Aesch. Fr. 472; θανάτους αἰκίς Soph. El. 206. Adv. αἰκῶς, Soph. El. 102 (Mss. ἀδίκως), 216, Plat. Com. Incert. 60.

αἰκία, ἡ, Att. for the Ion. αἰκέλη (q. v.), *injuriously, insulting treatment, an affront, outrage*, esp. of blows, stripes, etc., Aesch. Pr. 177, Soph. El. 514, O. T. 748; in pl., Aesch. Pr. 93, Soph. El. 486, 511.

2. in Prose mostly as law-phrase, αἰκίας δίκη a private action for assault, less serious than that for ὕβρις (which was a γραφή), Plat. Rep. 425 D, 464 E, and often in Oratt.; ἦν ὁ τῆς θλάβης ὑμῖν νόμος πάλα, ἔν ὁ τῆς αἰκίας, ἦν ὁ τῆς ὕβρεως Dem. 525. 14, cf. Lys. Fr. 27, Böckh P. E. 2. p. 102.

3. generally, *suffering, disgrace*, Thuc. 7. 75. [αἰκία, wherefore Dawes, Pors., etc., would write αἰκία, cf. αἰκέλη; but v. Ellendt, Lex. Soph.]

αἰκίζω, Act. used only in pres., to treat injuriously, to plague, torment, τινά Soph. Aj. 403, Tr. 839; of a storm, πᾶσαν αἰκίζων φόβην ὕλης Id. Ant. 419:—Pass. to be tormented, pres. in Aesch. Pr. 168; πρὸς κινῶν ἐδεσθὼν αἰκισθέν' Soph. Ant. 206; εἰς τὸ σῶμα αἰκισθῆναι πληγαῖς Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 19.

II. more commonly as Dep. αἰκίζομαι, Aesch. Pr. 195, Isocr.: fut. αἰκισομαι Anth., Att. -οῖμαι (κατ-) Eur. Andr. 829; aor. ἠκισάμην Soph. Aj. 111, O. T. 1153, Xen., but also ἠκίστην Andoc. 18. 11, Lys. 105. 32, Isocr. 73 A, Xen. (for its pass. sense, v. infr.): so, pf. ἠκίσμαι Eur. Med. 1130, plqpf. ἠκίσστω Plut. Caes. 29:—in same sense as Act., c. acc., ll. c.: and even τὰ χωρία αἰκ. Dem. 1075. 11; c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, αἰκίεσθαι τινα τὰ ἔσχατα Xen. An. 3. 1, 18; cf. Ep. αἰκίζω.

αἰκισμα, *ατας, τό, an outrage, torture*, Aesch. Pr. 989, Lys. 105. 29:—in pl. mutilated corpses, Eur. Phoen. 1529.

αἰκισμός, ὁ, = foreg., Dem. 102. 20, and often in later writers.

αἰκιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, prone to outrage, known from Adv. -κῶς, Schol. Ven. B. 22. 36, Poll. 8. 75, and other Gramm.:—fem. αἰκίστρια, ἡ, (as if from a masc. αἰκιστής), Suid. Adv. -κῶς, Schol. Ven. B. II. 22. 336.

αἰκλον or ἀϊκλον, τό, an evening meal at Sparta, Epich. 20 Ahr., Alcmān 71, cf. Ath. 139 B: another form αἰκλινόν is quoted by Hesych., Suid., Eust.:—cf. ἀκόλος.

αἰκτίρ [αἶ], ἦρος, ὁ, (αἰσσω) the swift-rushing, Opp. H. 1. 171.

αἰκτος, *ον, (ἰκνέομαι) unapproachable*, Hesych.; restored by Herm. in h. Hom. Merc. 346, for δδ' ἐκτός.

αἰκῶς, Adv. of αἰκής.

αἰλινός, *ἡ, a plaintive dirge*, repeated, αἰλινον αἰλινον εἰπέ Aesch. Ag. 121 (lyr.), cf. Soph. Aj. 627 (lyr.), Eur. Or. 1395; said to be from αἶ

D 2

Αἶνον, *ah me for Linos!* Paus. 9. 29, 8; v. sub Αἶνος.) 2. Adj. αἶ-
λινος, *on, mournful, plaintive*, αἰλίνος *κακός* Eur. Hel. 171; βρέφος αἰλ.
ἡκαρρύ, C. I. 6251:—neut. pl. αἰλίνα, as Adv., Call. Ap. 20, Mosch.

3. I.

αἰλούριος, δ, *cat-mint*, E. M. 34. 9.
αἰλουργος, Arist. H. A. 5. 2, 7., 6. 35, 3, or αἰέλουργος, δ, ἡ, Hdt. and
Comici II. c. A *cat, felis domesticus*, Hdt. 2. 66, Ar. Ach. 879, Anax-
andr. Πολ. 1. 12, Timoc. Αἰγυπτ. 1. II. later, a *weasel*, v.
Moschop. π. σ. 148. (Acc. to Buttm., Lexil. s. v. αἰλός 5, from
αἰλός and οὐρά, as expressive of the *wavy motion of the tail* peculiar to
the cat kind.)

αἶμα, *aros, τό, blood*, Hom., who often joins φόνος τε καὶ αἶμα, etc.;
ψυχῆς ἀκράτον αἶμα Soph. El. 786; also in pl. *streams of blood*, Aesch.
Ag. 1293, Soph. Ant. 120, Eur. El. 1176, Alc. 496. 2. of anything like
blood, αἶμα σταφυλῆς LXX (Sir. 39. 26), cf. Anth. P. append. 69. 3.
with collat. meaning of *spirit, courage*, οὐκ ἔχων αἶμα *pale, spiritless*,
Aeschin. 76. 28; cf. Arist. de An. 1. 2, 21 αἶμα φάσκειναι τινες τὴν
ψυχὴν.

II. *bloodshed, murder*, Aesch. Cho. 520, Soph. O. T.
101, cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 139; ὅμαμον αἶμα γίγνεται a *kinsman's murder*
is done, Aesch. Supp. 449; εἰργασται μνηστῶν αἶμα Eur. Or. 284, cf.
406; αἶμα πράττειν Ib. 1139; and even αἶμα κτανεῖν, as if αἶμα were
a cognate acc., Soph. Fr. 153:—ἐφ' αἵματι φεύγειν to *avoid trial for*
murder by going into exile, Dem. 548, fin.; which in Eur. Supp. 148 is
αἶμα φεύγειν, v. Müller Eumen. § 50 sq.—The pl. is used in this sense
by Aesch. Ag. 1302, Cho. 64, 650, often by Eur., never by Soph.; αἵματα
σύνγονα *brothers' corpses*, Eur. Phoen. 1503.—The words of Soph.
El. 1394 led Hesych. and others to interpret αἶμα as μάχαιρα, but v.
νεακόνητος.

III. like Lat. *sanguis, blood, blood-relationship*,
kin, αἶμα τε καὶ γένος Od. 8. 583; αἵματος εἰς ἀγαθοῖο 4. 611; οἱ σὺν
ἐξ αἵματος εἰσι γενέθλης II. 19. 111; τὸ αἶμα τίνος his *blood or origin*,
Lat. *stirps*, Soph. N. 11. 44; αἶμα ἐμφύλιον Soph. O. T. 1406; ὁ πῦρ
αἵματος one of the *blood or race*, Id. Aj. 1305, cf. Arist. Pol. 2. 3, 7;
μητρὸς τῆς μητρός ἐν αἵματι akin to her *dy blood*, Aesch. Eum. 606, cf.
Th. 141; ἀφ' αἵματος from the *race*, Soph. O. C. 245. 2. concrete
of a person, ὦ Διὸς . . αἶμα Epigr. Gr. 831. 1; αἶμα σὺν Ib. 722. 8; cf.
1046. 4, al. (The Root of the word is uncertain.)

αἶμα-αγωγός, ὄν, (ἀγω) *drawing off blood*, Diosc. 3. 137.
αἵμακτορία or αἵμακουρία, ὄν, αἶ, (κορύνειν) *offerings of blood* made
upon the grave to appease the manes, Pind. O. 1. 146, v. Dissen. (90):—
the sing. in Plut. Aristid. 21.—Dor. and Boeot. word.

αἵμακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *making bloody*, Schol. Soph. Ant. 1003.
αἵμακτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of αἵμασσω, *mingled with blood, of blood*,
Eur. I. T. 644.

αἵμαλῆς, α, ὄν, *bloody, blood-red*, Anth. P. 6. 129, Tryph., Nonn., etc.
αἵμαλωπῆς, ἰδὸς, ἡ, *a clot of blood*, Diosc. 2. 95.

αἵμαλωψ, ὄν, (αἵμαλός) *a mass of blood: a bloodshot place*, Hipp.
207 C, 240. 11, etc. II. as Adj. *looking like clotted blood*, χυμός
Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 1.

αἵμαξῆς, ὤς, ἡ, *a letting of blood*, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 6.
αἵμαξ, ἄδος, ἡ, *a gush or stream of blood*, Soph. Ph. 697 (lyr.); = αἵμα-
τος *ruis*, as the Schol. has it.

αἵμαξία, ἡ, *a wall of dry stones*, Lat. *maceria*, αἵμασις τε λέγειν to
build walls (v. λέγω A. 1. 2, αἵμασιολογία), Od. 18. 359; αἶμα λέγοντες
24. 224, in Hdt. 1. 180, 191, of the walls of Babylon; of walls as the
haunts of lizards, Id. 2. 69; αἶμα ἐγγεγλυμμένη τύποιαι, of a wall round
an Egyptian temple, Ib. 138; of a defensible wall, Thuc. 4. 43; αἶμα
οἰκοδομεῖν Dem. 1274, fin.; and in Theocr. 1. 47, etc., a boy is sitting
ἐφ' αἵμασιγαῖν. (The sense of *wall* therefore is quite certain; that of
thorn-hedge seems to rest on the supposed deriv. from αἵμός. Cf. Buttm.
Lexil. s. v. λέγειν 8.)

αἵμασιο-λογία, to build walls, Theopomp. Com. Incert. II.
αἵμασιώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like an αἵμασις*, Plat. Legg. 681 A.
αἵμασσω, Att. -τω: fut. -άξω: aor. ἤμαξα (v. infr.).—Pass., aor. ἤμαχ-
θην Eur. El. 574, but αἵμαχθην Soph. Aj. 909; part. Aesch. Pers. 595:—
poët. verb. cf. ἔξ-, καθ-αἵμασσω. To make bloody, stain with
blood, πεδίον Pind. I. 8 (7). 110, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1589; ἐστὶς θεῶν Id. Th.
275; χεῖρας αἵμαξαι βοτῶν to stain them in the *blood* of beasts, Soph.
Aj. 453, cf. αἵμαξω II:—hence to wound, smite so as to make bloody,
κρᾶτ' ἐμὸν τὸδ' αὐτίκα πέτρα . . αἵμαξω πεσὼν shall dash my head
against the rock, Soph. Ph. 1002; πότερος ἄρα πότερον αἵμαξεί; shall
bring to a bloody end, Eur. Phoen. 1288; so, πείσει δαῖτα . . αἵμαξέτον
Ib. 1299; αἵμαξεί . . τὰς καλλυφθόγγους εἰδὰς Id. Ion 168; absol., τῶν
γαρ οὐχ ἤμασσαν βέλους their weapons wounded none, drew no *blood*,
Id. Bacch. 761:—Med., ἤμαξαντο βραχίονας Anth. P. 7. 10:—Pass.
to welter in blood, be slain, Soph. Ant. 1175. 2. as medic. term, to
draw blood, as by cupping, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 4. II. intr.
to be bloody, blood-red, Nic. Al. 480, Opp. H. 2. 618.

αἵματώδης, to be bloodthirsty, cf. φονάω, prob. l. Alcman 68.
αἵματ-εκχυσία, ἡ, *shedding of blood*, Ep. Hebr. 9. 22, Eccl.
αἵματρός, ἄ, ὄν, in Eur. Or. 962 also ὄν, *Bloody, bloodstained*,
blood-boltered, chiefly used by Trag.; αἶμα, χεῖρες, ἔφως, etc.; φλέψ αἵμα-
τρός καὶ δὲ δρυός, i. e. ἀφ' αἵματος καὶ δρυός fed by the *blood of the*
victim and the wood, Soph. Tr. 766: esp. *bloody, murderous*, πνέυμα
Aesch. Eum. 137; τεῦχος αἶμα, the fatal *arm*, Id. Ag. 815; αἶμα βλάβαι
Id. Eum. 359; ὅματων διαφθορά Soph. O. C. 552; στόνος αἶμα, caused
by the *blood-reeking wound*, Id. Ph. 695; cf. θηγάνη. II. of
blood, consisting thereof, μένος Aesch. Ag. 1065; σταγόνες αἶμα, *gouts*
of blood, Eur. Phoen. 1415; αἶμα ροῖς a *bloody flux*, discharge of blood,
Hipp. Coac. 201.
αἵματ-φόρος, ὄν, *bringing blood: bloody*, μύρος Aesch. Th. 419.

αἱμάτια, ἡ, *blood-broth*, the Spartan black broth made with blood, Poll.
6. 57; cf. Manso Sparta 1. 2, p. 192.

αἱματίζω, to stain with blood, aor. αἱματίζειν πέδον γὰς Aesch. Supp.
662.

II. to draw blood, sting, Arist. H. A. 4. 7, 6.
αἱματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of the blood, θερμότης Arist. P. A. 4. 13, 27; ὑγρότης
Id. G. A. 4. 8, 13; τροφή, ἔλη Id. P. A. 2. 6, 8, 3. 4. 3.

II. = *ἐναίμος*, of animals which have blood, opp. to ἀναίμος, Id. H. A. 1. 4,
2. P. A. 2. 1, 21, etc.

αἱμαίνους, ἡ, ὄν, of blood, bloody, σπτηγὴ Arist. H. A. 6. 3, 2; δάκρυα
Schol. Eur. Hec. 238.

αἱμάτιον, τό, Dim. of αἶμα, a little blood, M. Anton. 5. 4.

αἱματίς, ἰδὸς, ἡ, a blood-red cloak, Arist. Color. 5.
αἱματίζης [τ], ὄν, δ, blood-like, λίθος αἶμα, hematite, a red iron-ore,
Theophr. Lap. 37, Diosc. 5. 143; εἰλεὶς αἶμα, a disease, Lat. *convulvulus*
sanguineus, Hipp. 557. 12:—fem., αἱματίτις φλέψ a vein as conductor
of blood, Id. 1286. 42; αἶμα χορδή a black pudding, Sophil. Φυλ. 2.

αἱμάτο-δόχος, ὄν, *holding blood*, Schol. Od. 3. 444.
αἱμάτο-εἰδής, ἐς, like blood, blood-red, Diod. 17. 10.
αἱματόεις, ὄν, contr. αἱματοῦς, ὅσα (restored by Pors. in
O. T. 1279 χάλαζ' ὅ' αἱματοῦς' for χαλάξης αἱματος), ὄν, = αἱμα-
τρός, II. 5. 82. 2. blood-red, or of blood, ψάδες, σμῶδις 16. 459.,
2. 267; αἱματόεν ρέθος αἱαχνεῖ spreads the *blood-red* blush of shame,
Soph. Ant. 529; (so, φοῖνικ', ἐρύθημα προσώπου in Eur. Phoen.
1488).

3. bloody, murderous, πύλεμος, etc., II. 9. 650; ἔρις Aesch.
Ag. 699; βλαχαί Id. Th. 348.

αἱμάτο-λοιχός, ὄν, (λείχω) *licking blood*, ἔρως αἶμα, thirst for blood,
Aesch. Ag. 1478 (lyr.).

αἱμάτο-ποιέω, to make into blood: Pass. to become blood, Medic.
αἱματοποίησις, ὤς, ἡ, a making of blood, Theophil. Med.
αἱματοποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, calculated for making into blood, Galen.

αἱμάτο-ποσία or αἱμο-ποσία, ἡ, a drinking of blood, Porphy. ap. Stob.
Ecl. 1. 1024.

αἱμάτο-ποτέω, (πίνω, ποτῶν) to drink blood, Schol. Ar. Eq. 198.
αἱμάτο-πότης, ὄν, δ, a blood-drinker, blood-sucker, Ar. Eq. 198: in
fem. -πώτις, ἰδὸς, Manetho 4. 616.

αἱματόρροφος, ὄν, (ροφῶ) *blood-drinking*, Aesch. Eum. 193, Soph. Fr. 813.
αἱματόρροτος, ὄν, (ρέω) *blood-streaming*, αἶμα, ρανίδες a shower of
blood, Eur. I. A. 1515.

αἱματοσταγής, ἐς, (στάω) *blood-dripping, reeking with blood*, Aesch.
Pers. 816, Th. 836, Eur. Supp. 812, Ar. Ran. 471:—in Aesch. Eum. 365
the word is against the metre: on Cho. 842, cf. δαιματοσταγής.

αἱματό-φρυτος, ὄν, *blood-stained*, Βέλη Anth. P. 5. 180.
αἱμάτο-χάρης, ἐς, *delighting in blood*, Suid.

αἱμάτο-χάρμης, ὄν, = foreg., Anth. P. 15. 28.
αἱματώω, f. ὤω, to make bloody, stain with blood, αἱμάτων θεὰς βαμὼν
Eur. Andr. 260; διὰ παρηβὸς ὄνυχα . . αἱματοῦτε Id. Supp. 77:—Pass.,
μηδὲν αἱματώμεθα Aesch. Ag. 1056; κράτας αἱματοῦμενοι Eur. Phoen.
1149; ῥηματομένη χεῖρας Id. Bacch. 1135; cf. Ar. Ran. 476, Thuc. 7.
84, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 10. 2. to slay, aor. αἱματώσαι Soph. Fr.
814.

II. to make into blood, Medic.
αἱματώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *looking like blood, blood-red*, Thuc. 2. 49, Arist.
Meteor. 1. 5, 1, al. 2. of the nature of blood, Arist. G. A. 1. 19,
9. P. A. 4. 3, 4, al.

αἱματ-ώπος, ὄν, *bloody to behold, blood-stained*, αἶμα, κόραι, of the Furies,
Eur. Or. 256; αἶμα δερμάτων διαφθορά Id. Phoen. 870.

αἱματώσις, ὤς, ἡ, (αἱματώω) a changing into blood, Galen.

αἱματ-ώψ, ὤπος, ὁ, ἡ, = αἱματώσις, Eur. H. F. 933, e conj. Pors.

αἱμη-πότης, ὅ, Ion. for αἱμοπότης, Apollon, in A. B. 602.

αἱμηρός, ἄ, ὄν, = αἱματηρός, Manetho 1. 338, of women; cf. Steph.
Byz. s. v. Ἐπίδαυρος.

αἱμνιον, τό, a basin for blood, v. I. Od. 3. 444, for ἀμνιον.

αἱμο-βάρης, ἐς, heavy with blood, Opp. H. 2. 603.

αἱμο-βύβης, bathed in blood, Soph. Aj. 219, Nonn.

αἱμο-βόλιον, τό, a word of dub. sense in C. I. 8558.

αἱμο-βόρος, ὄν, *blood-sucking*, of certain insects, Arist. H. A. 8. 11, 1; γασ-
τέρας αἶμα, of serpents, greedy of blood, Theocr. 24. 18; ἐχίδια C. I. 1152.

αἱμο-δατέω, to revel in blood, Theophr. ap. Porph.

αἱμό-διφος, ὄν, *bloodthirsty*, Luc. Ocypr. 97.

αἱμο-δόχος, ὄν, = αἱματοδόχος, E. M., Suid.

αἱμο-εἰδής, ἐς, = αἱματοεἰδής, Philo 2. 244.

αἱμό-κερχνον, τό, a slight cough with blood-spitting, Hipp. ap. Erot.

αἱμο-λάπτis, ἡ, *blood-sucking*, Βέλλα Greg. Naz. 2. 221.

αἱμο-μίκτης, ὅ, an incestuous person; αἱμομμία, ἡ, incest, Pandect.

αἱμο-πότης, = αἱματοπαῖος, Or. Sib. 8. 94:—for αἱμοποσία, ἡ, v. Stob.
Ecl. Phys. p. 1024.

αἱμο-πνυικός, ἡ, ὄν, *spitting blood*, Androm. ap. Galen. 13. 78, sq.

αἱμο-πότης, ὄν, δ, = αἱματοπότης, Lyc. 1403.

αἱμό-ροος, ὄν, poet. for αἱμόρρος, Nic. Th. 318.

αἱμορράγιω, to have a hemorrhage, bleed violently, ἐκ μινῶν Hipp.
Acut. 395; αἱμορραγεῖ πληθὸς there is a violent hemorrhage, Id. Aph.
1250:—also impers. αἱμορραγεῖ Ib. 1252; αἶμα, τινί Id. Epid. 1. 938.

αἱμορ-ράγης, ἐς, *bleeding violently*, Hipp. 1029 F, Soph. Ph. 825.

αἱμορράγία, ἡ, *hemorrhage*, Hipp. Aph. 1259, etc.: a bloody flux, or any
violent bleeding (esp., says Galen, from the nose), Hipp. Aph. 1253, etc.

αἱμορράγικός, ἡ, ὄν, liable to αἱμορραγία, Hipp. 79 B, etc. Adv. -κῶς,
Galen.

αἱμορραγώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = foreg., σημεία αἶμα, symptoms of hemor-
rhage, Hipp. 78 H.

αἰμόρραντος, ὄν, (ραῖνω) *blood-sprinkled, blood-boltered*, θυσίαι Eur.
Alc. 135; ξείνοι Id. I. T. 225.

αἰμορροῶ, *to lose blood*, Hipp. 129 H, 133 A, etc.: *to have a hæmorrhage*, Ev. Matth. 9. 20.

αἰμόρροια, ἡ, *a discharge of blood, bloody flux*, Hipp. 167 A, 168 B, etc.; αἱμ. ἐκ μνέων Id. Aët. 282.

αἰμορροῖδο-καύστης, ον, ὁ, *an instrument for stopping hæmorrhage*, Paul. Aeg. 6. 79.

αἰμορροκόος, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to αἰμόρροια, indicating or causing it*, Hipp. Aph. 1254, cf. 168 B, etc.

αἰμορροῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, mostly in pl. αἰμορροῖδες (sc. φλέβες) *veins liable to discharge blood*, esp. *hemorrhoids, piles*, Hipp. Aph. 1248, etc.

II. *a kind of shell-fish*, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 34 (v. l. ἀπορραῖδες).

III. = αἰμόρροος II, Plin. N. H. 20. 81.

αἰμόρ-ροος, ον, contr. -ροος, ον, *flowing with blood, πρῶματα* Hipp. Art. 831; αἱμ. φλέβες *veins so large as to cause a hæmorrhage* if wounded, Id. Fract. 759, ubi v. Galen.; *suffering from hæmorrhage*, Id.

II. as Subst., a serpent, whose bite makes blood flow from all parts of the body, Diosc. Iob. 30, Nic. Th. 282; cf. αἰμόρροῖς III.

αἰμορροῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = αἰμορραῶδης, Hipp. Coac. 168.

αἰμόρ-ρυῖς, ἐς, = αἰμόρρυνος, A. B. 16.

αἰμόρ-ρῦσις, ἐως, ἡ, = αἰμόρροια, Poll. 4. 186.

αἰμόρ-ρῦτος, ον, (βέω) *blood-streaming*, Aesch. Fr. 230:—poët. αἰμόρ-ρυντος, Anth. P. append. 384.

αἰμορρυγία, (ρύγχοις) *to have a bloody snout*, Hermipp. Incert. 3.

αἰμός, ὁ, = δρυμός, cf. Aesch. Fr. 8.

αἰμοσάτης, ὁ, a Samian stone used in burnishing gold, Diosc. 5. 173, ubi v. Sprengel.

αἰμο-σταγής, ἐς, = αἰματοσταγής, Eur. Fr. 388.

αἰμό-στασις, ἐως, ἡ, *a means of stopping blood*, Galen.: a plant used as a styptic, Diosc. 4. 82.

αἰμο-φόβος, ον, *afraid of blood*, i. e. of bleeding, Galen.

αἰμοφόροκτος, ον, (φορύσσω) *defiled with blood*, κρέα Od. 20. 348.

αἰμό-φυρτος, ον, = αἰματοφύρτος, Polyb. 15. 14, 2.

αἰμο-χαρής, ἐς, = αἰματοχαρής, Or. Sib. 3. 36, cf. Schol. Hec. 24, Or. 1563.

αἰμό-χρους, οον, contr. -χρους, οον, *blood-red*, Joann. Euch. in Mustox. Anecd. p. 2.

αἰμο-χροῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = foreg., Hipp. 1139. 1.

αἰμό-, = αἰματόν, from which we have Ion. part. pass. αἰμύμενα in Hipp. 1138 C; and Dind. restores αἰμοῦσα for αἰμάσσουσα in Eur. I. T. 226. Hesych. expl. αἰμῶδη by ἡματόδη.

αἰμυλία, ἡ, (αἰμύλος) *winning, wily manners*, Plut. Num. 8.

αἰμύλιος, ον, = αἰμύλος, Od. 1. 56, h. Hom. Merc. 317, Hes., Theogn. 704.

αἰμύλο-μήτης, ον, ὁ, *of winning wiles*, Lat. blande decipiens, h. Hom. Merc. 13, where Ruhnk. conj. αἰμυλόμυθος.

αἰμύλο-πλόκος, ον, *weaving wiles*, Cratin. Incert. 39; cf. δολοπλόκος.

αἰμύλος [ῥ], ἡ, ον, also ον, ον Anth. P. 7. 643. Flattering, glozing, wheedling, wily, mostly of words, Hes. Op. 372, Nic. N. 8. 56; so, αἰμύλαι μηχαναί *wily arts*, Aesch. Pr. 206; of persons, τὸν αἰμυλάτατον Soph. Aj. 389 (lyr.), Plat., etc.; of foxes, Ar. Lys. 1269.

αἰμύλο-φρων, ον, gen. ονος, (φρήν) *wily-minded*, Cratin. Incert. 39.

αἰμωδῶ, ἡ, ὥσα, *to be αἰμώδης*, Suid., A. B. 10. 2. *to have the teeth bumbled or set on edge*, Hipp. 49. 30: *to suffer from scorbutic gums*, Orion Theb. 617. 30.

αἰμώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *bloody, blood-red*, Luc. D. Syr. 8. II. *scorbutic*, Galen.

αἰμωδία, ἡ, *a scorbutic affection of the gums*, Arist. Probl. 1. 38.

αἰμωδισμός, ὁ, = foreg., Hesych. s. v. γομφιασμός.

αἰμωδία, *to have the teeth set on edge*, Arist. Probl. 7. 5, 1:—metaph. of one whose mouth waters, ἡμωδία Timocl. Ἐπιχαῖρ. 1. II. trans., αἱμ. τοὺς ὀνύκτας *to set the teeth on edge*, Hipp. 534. 33.

αἱμων, ον, ὁ, = δαίμων β, δάμων, skilful, Σκαμάνδιον αἱμονα θήρης Il. 5. 49; v. Herm. Aesch. Ag. 1450. II. (αἱμα) *bloody*, Aesch. Supp. 847, Eur. Hec. 90.

αἱμόνιος, ον, *blood-red*, σῦκα Ath. 76 B.

αἱμο-πόσις, ὄν, = αἰματοπόσις, Anth. P. 6. 35, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 44.

αἰν-ἀρέτης, ον, ὁ, (αἰνός) *terribly brave*, Il. 16. 31:—so, αἰνάρητος θάνατος Epigr. Gr. 425.

Αἰνέας, ον, ὁ, Aeneas, Ep. gen. Αἰνεῖα, but in Il. 5. 534 Αἰνεῖω: Att. also Αἰνέας, Soph. Fr. 342.

αἰνεῖσις, ἐως, ἡ, (αἰνέω) *praise*, LXX, N. T.; in Philo 2. 245, αἰνήσις.

αἰνεῖον, verb. Adj. *one must praise*, Synes., Medic.; cf. ἐπαυεῖον.

αἰνήτης, ον, ὁ, *one that praises*, Hipp. 5. 48.

αἰνετός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. *praiseworthy*, Arist. Rhet. 2. 25, 7, Anth. P. 7. 429.

αἰνέω, cf. αἰνήμι, αἰνίζομαι: impf. ἤνεον, ἤνον Eur., Ion. αἰνεῖον Ath. 3. 73, etc.: fut. αἰνήσω Od. 16. 380, Theogn. 1080, Pind. N. 1, fin.; in Att. Poets always αἰνέω, as in Pind. N. 7. 92, Simon. Amorg. 7. 112: aor. ἤνησα Hom., opt. αἰνήσει Simon. 57; Dor. αἰνήσα Pind. P. 3. 25; in Att. always ἤνεα, Ion. αἰνεῖσα Hdt. 5. 113; pf. ἤνεκα (ἐπ-) Isocr. 276 B:—Med., fut. αἰνέσσομαι (only in compds. ἐπ-, παρ-):—Pass., aor. part. αἰνεῖσθαι Hdt. 5. 102: pf. ἤνεκα (ἐπ-) Hipp. Acut. 392. 34, Isocr. 281 C. Poët. and Ion. verb. ἤνεκα, very rare in good Att. (Plat. Rep. 404 D, Legg. 952 C), ἐπαυέω being used instead; cf. also κατ-, παρ-, συν-, συνεπ-, ὑπερεπ-αἰνέω. Properly, *to tell or speak of* (cf. αἰνός), Aesch. Ag. 98, 1482, Cho. 102, Soph. Ph. 1380. II. commonly, like the Att. ἐπαυέω, *to speak in praise of, praise, approve*, Lat. laudo, c. acc., Ilom. and Hdt.:—Pass., *to be praised*, ὅτι Σωμῶνιδος αἰνεῖσθαι Hdt. 5. 102; ἐπὶ τινι *for a thing*, Theocr. 16. 15. 2. *to allow, recommend*, Od. 16. 380, 403: c. inf. *to recommend* to do a thing, euphem. for κελεύω, Aesch. Cho. 555, 715 (as ἐπαυέω is used Ib. 581); also c. part., αἰνεῖν λόγα *to commend one's going*, Id. Pers. 642. 3. like ἀγαπᾶν, *to be content, acquiesce*, Pind. N. 1. 112; κἂν μὲν θέλωσιν αἰνεῖσαι Eur.

Supp. 388:—c. acc. rei, *to be content with, acquiesce in, accept*, γάρμον Pind. P. 3. 25, cf. Aesch. Eum. 469, Supp. 902, 1071; θήσαν τράπεαν αἰνεῖσαι Eur. Alc. 2.

4. *to decline courteously*, Hes. Op. 641 (cf. Plut. 2. 22, fin.), Soph. Fr. 96; like laudare in Virg. G. 2. 412. III. *to promise or vow, τινί τι or τινὶ ποιεῖν τι* Soph. Ph. 1398, Eur. Alc. 12.

αἰνή, ἡ, = αἶνος, *praise, fame, in αἰνή ἑών* Hdt. 3. 74, 8. 112.

αἰνήμι, Aeol. for αἰνέω, Hes. Op. 681; cf. ἐπαυήμι.

αἰνήσις, v. sub αἰνεῖσις.

αἰνήτος, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., = αἰνετός, Pind. N. 8. 66; αἰνήτῳ πάντεσσιν ἐπιχθονίοις Arist. (?) Epigr. 14 (8) Bgk.; παρακαίσις C. I. 6203. 6; στέμμα Epigr. Gr. 247, al.

αἰνύμα, ατος, τό, (αἰνίσσομαι) *a dark saying, riddle*, like αἰνιγμός, Pind. Fr. 165, Aesch. Pr. 610, etc., cf. δυστόπαστος: often in pl., ἐξ αἰνιγμάτων in riddles, darkly, Aesch. Ag. 1113, 1183; δὲ αἰνιγμάτων Aeschin. 70. 34 (cf. αἰνιγμός); αἰν. προβάλλειν, ἐκτιθέσθαι, πλέκειν *to make a riddle*, Plat. Charm. 162 B, Apol. 27 A, Plut. 2. 671 E; opp. *to αἰνύμα διεκπεῖν, εἰδέναι, λύειν, εὐρίσκεν* to solve it, Soph. O. T. 393, 1525, etc.

II. *a taunt*, Aristaeon. 1. 27.

αἰνιγματίας, ον, ὁ, = αἰνιγματιστής, Diod. 5. 31.

αἰνιγματιστής, οὐ, ὁ, *one who speaks riddles*, LXX.

αἰνιγματο-ποιός, ὄν, *proposing riddles*, Eust. 1074. 60.

αἰνιγματοῦδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *riddling, dark*, Aesch. Supp. 464; αἰν. ῥημα-τίσας, of the Heraclitians, Plat. Theat. 180 A. Adv. -δῶς, Diog. L. 9. 3.

αἰνιγμός, ὁ, *a riddle*, mostly like αἰνίγμα in pl., δὲ αἰνιγμῶν ἐρεῖν, Ar. Ran. 61, cf. Plat. Tim. 72 E; ἐν αἰνιμοῖσι σημαίνειν τι Eur. Rhes. 754; ἐν αἰν. λαλεῖν Anaxil. Neott. 23.

αἰνίζομαι, Dep. only used in pres., = αἰνέω, Il. 13. 374, Od. 8. 487:—Act. αἰνίζω in Anth. P. 11. 341.

αἰνικτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, *one who speaks darkly*, αἰν. θεσφάτων Soph. Fr. 707.

αἰνικτηῖος, ον, known from the Adv. -ίως, in riddles, Aesch. Pr. 949.

αἰνικτής, οὐ, ὁ, = αἰνικτήρ, of Heraclitus, Timon ap. Diog. L. 9. 6.

αἰνικτός, ἡ, ὄν, *expressed in riddles, riddling*, Soph. O. T. 439.

αἰνίσσομαι, Att. -πτομαι: f. ἰζομαι: aor. ἠνέζαμην:—Dep., but also as Pass., v. inf. II: (αἰνός). *To speak darkly or in riddles*, Pind. P. 8. 56; μὲν ἠνέζαμην; Soph. Aj. 1158; λόγοισι κρυπτοῖσι αἰν. Eur. Ion 430; γνῶμῳ αἰνίζομαι, so as to be understood, Id. El. 946; αἰνίσσασθαι ἔπειτα *to speak riddling verses*, Hdt. 5. 56:—c. acc. rei, *to hint a thing, intimate, shadow forth*, Plat. Apol. 21 B, Theat. 152 C, etc.:—also, αἰν. εἰς . . . *to refer as in a riddle* *to, to hint at*, εἰς Κλέωνα τοῦτ' αἰνιττεται Ar. Pax 47; τὴν Κυλλήνην . . . εἰς τὴν χεῖρ' ὀρθῶς ἠνέζατο τὴν Διοπέθους *used the riddling word* Cyllene of . . . Id. Eq. 1085; so, ἤνιζαθ' ὁ Βάκισ τοῦτο πρὸς τὸν ἄερα Id. Av. 970; αἰνιττόμενος εἰς ἐμέ Aeschin. 42. 19; αἰν. ὥς . . . Arist. Fr. 66:—αἰν. τὸν ὤκεανόν *to form guesses about it*, Id. Meteor. 1. 9, 5. II. also as Pass., *to be spoken darkly, to be wrapped up in riddles*, but perh. in good Greek only in aor. ἠνέζαμην Plat. Gorg. 495 B; pf. ἠνέζαμην, Theogn. 681, Ar. Eq. 106, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 12.

αἰνο-βάκχευτος, ον, *raging direfully*, Lyc. 792.

αἰνο-βίας, Ion. -βίης, ον, ὁ, *dreadfully strong*, Anth. P. 7. 226.

αἰνό-γάμος, ον, *fatally wedded*, Eur. Hel. 1120, Orph. Arg. 875; cf. αἰνόμενος.

αἰνό-γενέθλος, ον, *born to ill luck*, Manetho I. 145.

αἰνο-γένειος, ον, *with dreadful jaws*, Call. Del. 92.

αἰνο-γίγας, ατος, ὁ, *a terrible giant*, Nonn. D. 4. 447.

αἰνό-γοος, ον, *terribly lamented*, C. I. 1653, Keil Inscr. p. 129.

αἰνο-δρυφής, ἐς, *sadly torn*, in sign of mourning, Poëta ap. Apoll. de Pron. 356 C.

αἰνόθεν, Adv. from αἰνός, only found in the phrase αἰνόθεν αἰνῶς, *from horror to horror, right horribly*, Il. 7. 97: cf. οἰόθεν.

αἰνό-θρυπτος, ον, *sadly enervated, lazy*, Theocr. 15. 27.

αἰνο-λαμπής, ἐς, *horrid-gleaming*, Aesch. Ag. 389.

αἰνό-λεκτρος, ον, *fatally wedded*, Aesch. Ag. 713; cf. αἰνολέχης, αἰνό-γαμος. II. *with a frightful bed*, of the cave of Echidna, Lyc. 1354.

αἰν-ολέτης, ον, ὁ, *a dire destroyer*, Orph. Arg. 424.

αἰνο-λεχής, ἐς, = αἰνόμενος, Orph. Arg. 876.

αἰνο-λέων, οντος, ὁ, *a dreadful lion*, Theocr. 25. 168.

αἰνό-λινος, ον, *unfortunate in life's thread*, in allusion to the Parcae, Anth. P. 7. 527.

αἰνό-λύκος, ὁ, *a horrible wolf*, Anth. P. 7. 550.

αἰνο-μάνης, ἐς, *raging horribly*, Nonn. D. 20. 152, etc.

αἰνό-μορος, ον, *doomed to a sad end*, Il. 22. 481, Od. 9. 53: *come to a dreadful end*, Aesch. Th. 904.

αἰνο-πάθης, ἐς, *suffering dire ills*, Od. 18. 201, Anth., etc.

Αἰνό-παῖρις, ἰδος, ὁ, like Δυσπαῖρις, *unlucky Paris*, Paris the author of ill, Alcman 40, Eur. Hec. 944.

αἰνο-πάτηρ, ἑπος, ὁ, *unhappy father*, Aesch. Cho. 315.

αἰνο-πέλωρος, ον, *fearfully portentous*, Opp. H. 5. 303.

αἰνο-πλήξ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, *with dire sting*, Nic. Th. 517.

αἰνό-ποτμος, ον, = αἰνόμορος, Orph. Arg. 1014.

αἰνός, ὁ, an old poet. and Ion. word (cf. αἰνέω), used, I. = μῦθος, *a tale, story*, Od. 14. 508, Archil. 86. 89; αἰνεῖν αἰνόν *to tell a tale*, Aesch. Ag. 1482, Soph. Ph. 1380: hence *a fable*, like Aesop's, Hes. Op. 200: generally, *a saying, proverb*, Eur. Fr. 511, Theocr. 14. 43. II. = Att. ἔπαινος, *praise*, Il. 23. 652, Od. 21. 110, Pind. and Trag.; ἐπιτυμβίδιος αἰνός Aesch. Ag. 1547, cf. 780, Soph. O. C. 707, C. I. 380. 17; ἀτίως αἰνόν μεγάλην Hdt. 7. 107. (Buttm., Lexil. s. v., compares Lat. aio.)

αἰνός, ἡ, ὄν, Ep. and Ion. word = δεινός, used also by Pind. P. 11. 85, Soph. Aj. 706 (lyr.). *Dread, dire, grim, horrible*, often in Hom., of feelings, ἀχος, χόλος, τρόμος, κάματος, ὄϊός; of states and actions, as δημότης,

πόλεμος, φόρος, etc.: of persons, *dread, terrible*, esp. of Zeus, αἰνότετε Κρονίδῃ Il. 4. 25, etc.; of Pallas, 8. 423. II. Adv. — *wōs, terribly*, i. e. *stirringly, exceedingly*, Il. 10. 38; *εὐκεί τι* 3. 158, Od. 1. 208; *φιλέεσσι* 1. 264; *ἐπὶ γόνυ κέκλυται* Aesch. Pers. 930 (lyr.); *φείγεται* τι Hdt. 4. 76; also with an Adj., αἰνῶς κακός *terribly bad*, Od. 17. 24; αἰ. *πικρός* Hdt. 4. 52; *τῆς Σκυθικῆς αἰνῶς ἀξύνου* εὐσφης Ib. 61; — also αἰνὰ as Adv., Il. 1. 414; Sup. — *δύστρον* 13. 52.

αἶνος [ῖ], *ov*, (ῖς) *without vessels or fibres*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 5. 3. αἰνο-τάλας, *άνος*, αἰ, *most miserable*, Antim. in A. B. 1422. αἰνότης, *ητος*, ῖ, (αἰνός) = *δεινότης*, Hdn. π. *μον.* λέξ. 33. 27. αἰνο-τόκεα, ῖ, *unhappy in being a mother*, Mosch. 4. 27. αἰνο-τόκος, *ον*, *unhappy in being a parent*, Opp. H. 5. 526, C. I. 6259. αἰνο-τύραννος, ὁ, *a dreadful tyrant*, Anth. Plan. 5. 350. αἰνύμαι, *poët. Dep.*, used only in pres. and in impf. without augm.; cf. ἀπαῖνυμαι.

To take, αἰνῶτο τεύχε' ἀπ' ὤμων Il. 11. 580., 13. 550; ἀπὸ πασάλου αἰνῶτο τόξον Od. 21. 53; *χεῖρας αἰνόμενοι taking hold of them*, 22. 500; c. gen. partit., *τυρῶν αἰνόμενος taking of the cheeses*, 9. 225; metaph., *ἀλλὰ μὴ 'Οδυσῆος πόθος αἰνῶται* a longing seizes me for him, 14. 144, Hes. Sc. 41; also to enjoy, feed on, καρπὸν Simon. 5. 17. αἰνώ, = *πίσσω*, to *sift, winnow*, Pherecr. Incert. 18 (ap. Eust. Il. 801. 56); *μολγὼν αἰνέειν*, proverb. of any impossibility, v. Bgk. ap. Meineke Com. Fr. 2. pp. 988, 1066, sq., Dind. Ar. Fr. p. 504.

αἶξ, αἰγός, ὁ, ῖ: dat. pl. αἰγεῖν Il. 10. 486. A goat, Lat. *capra*, *capra*, in Hom. mostly fem., but masc. in Od. 14. 106, 530 (cf. τραγός); its bleating is described by *μηκάομαι, μηκάς*; the kid being *ἐρίφος*; *flocks of goats* were common in Homer's time, cf. αἰπόλιον, αἰπόλος; — once in Trag., Soph. Fr. 962 (lyr.). 2. αἶξ ἄγριος the wild goat, ἰονθάς (bearded) Od. 14. 50; *ἐξαλός* (bounding) Il. 4. 105; with horns six spans long, Ib. 109, is no doubt the *ibex*; the αἶγες ὄρεσκαί of Od. 9. 155, ἀγρότεροι of 17. 294, and the αἶγαγρος (q. v.) may belong to diff. species: — proverb., αἶξ οὐρανία in Com. as a source of mysterious and suspected wealth, in allusion to the horn of Amalthea, Cratin. (Xep. 21) ap. Zenob. 1. 26; οὐράνιον αἶγα πλουτοφόρον Com. Anon. 281.

3. the constellation so called, Arat. 157. II. a water-bird, apparently of the goose kind, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 16. III. a fiery meteor, Arist. Meteor. 1. 4. 6. IV. αἶγες, high waves, Artemid. 2. 12; cf. αἰγιαλός. (From *αἶψα* prob. = *αἶψα*, as appears from Skt. *ajā* (goat), *ajās* (buck): the deriv. from αἰσσω must give way, for its root is *āik*: see Curt. no. 120.)

αἶξ, αἶκος [ῖ], ῖ, (αἰσσω) = *αἶκη*, ἀνέμων αἶκες Ap. Rh. 4. 820. (The word occurs earlier in the compds. πολυαἶξ, κορυθαἶξ, cf. αἰγίς, αλγίξω.) αἶξασκε, *Ion.* and *Ep. aor.* of αἰσσω, Il. αἶξονόμοι, *Dep.* to be *foul-mouthed, slanderous*, like the people of Aexoné, v. Menand. Kaneph. 5.

αἰολόμοι, *Pass.* (αἰόλος) to *shift about, be restless*, Hipp. 664. 8. Αἰόλεος, *έως*, ὁ, an Aeolian; pl. Αἰολέες, Hdt. 1. 28, Att. Αἰολεῖς or -ῆς, Thuc. 7. 57; — hence Adj. Αἰολικός, ῖ, *όν*, of or like the Aeolians, Theocr. 1. 56, etc.; — fem. Αἰολίς, ἰδος, Hes. Op. 638, Hdt., etc.; *poët. fem.* Αἰολίης, Pind. O. 1. 164; — Adv. Αἰολικῶς, Gramm.

αἰόλω, = *ποικίλλω*, Plat. Crat. 409 A: *ον* ἐόλει, ἐόλητο, v. sub *vocc.* αἰόλησις, *έως*, ῖ, a rapid motion, Schol. Pind. P. 4. 414. αἰόλας, *ον*, ὁ, a speckled fish, Epich. Fr. 52 Ahr., Plat. Com. Φα. 1, ubi v. Meineke; as Adj., αἰολίην κορακίων Numen. ap. Ath. 308 E. αἰολίζω, f. *ισω*, = αἰόλλω: metaph., like *ποικίλλω*, to *trick out with false words*, μηδ' αἰολίξε ταῦτα Soph. Fr. 815. II. (Αἰολεύς) to imitate the Aeolians, αἰολ. τῷ μέλει Pratin. Fr. 5: to *speak Aeolian*, Strabo 333, Plut. Cim. 1.

Αἰολιστῖ, (Αἰολίζω) in the Aeolic dialect, Strabo 333. αἰόλλω, only used in pres., to *shift rapidly to and fro*, ὥς δ' ὅτε γαστέρ' ἀνήρ. αἰόλλῃ Od. 20. 27; (for Pind. P. 4. 414, v. sub *εἰλεῖ*). II. to *variegate*, Nic. Th. 125; — *Pass.* to *shift colour*, ὄμφακες αἰόλλονται the grapes begin to turn, Hes. Sc. 399; cf. Butt. Lexil. s. v. αἰόλος 10. αἰολό-βουλος, *ον*, *wily*, Opp. C. 3. 449. αἰολο-βρόντης, *ον*, ὁ, *wielder of forked lightning*, Zeus al. Pind. O. 9. 64. αἰολο-δέκτης, *ον*, ὁ, *shewing himself in various forms*, of Phoebus; voc. αἰολόδεκτρα, restored by Herm. in Orph. H. 7. 12 for -δεκτε. αἰολό-δεῖρος, *ον*, with *changeful neck*, Ibyc. 8; cf. *ποικιλόδεῖρος*. αἰολό-δεῖρος, *ον*, with *variegated skin*, Pseudo-Theocr. in Boiss. Buc. 268. αἰολό-δωρος, *ον*, *bestowing various gifts*, Epimen. ap. Schol. Soph. O. C. 42.

αἰολο-θώρηξ, *ηκος*, ὁ, with *glancing breastplate* or *moving easily in one's breastplate* (v. αἰόλος), Il. 4. 489. αἰολό-μησις, *ιος*, ὁ, ῖ, *full of various wiles*, like αἰολόβουλος, Hes. Th. 511, Aesch. Supp. 1037; also αἰολο-μήτης, *ον*, ὁ, Hes. Fr. 28. αἰολο-μήτης, *ον*, ὁ, with *glancing or glittering girdle* (for it was plated with metal, Il. 4. 216), or *moving easily in one's girdle* (v. αἰόλος), Il. 5. 707.

II. with *variegated mitre or turban*, Πέρσαι Theocr. 17. 19. αἰολό-μολπος, *ον*, of *varied strain*, σὺργεξ Nonn. D. 40. 223. αἰολό-μορφος, *ον*, of *changeful form*, Orph. H. 3. 7, etc. αἰολό-νωτος, *ον*, with *speckled back*, Opp. H. 1. 125. αἰολό-πέπλος, *ον*, with *spangled robe*, Nonn. D. 7. 173. αἰολο-πέρυξ, *υγος*, ὁ, ῖ, *quick-fluttering*, Telest. 1. αἰολό-πῶλος, *ον*, with *quick-moving steeds*, Il. 3. 185, Theocr. 22. 34. αἰόλος, *ηος*, *ον*, *quick-moving, nimble, rapid*, Lat. *agilis*, πόδας αἰόλος ἔπος Il. 19. 404; αἰόλα εἰλάει wriggling worms, 22. 509; σφήκες μέσον αἰόλοι 12. 167; αἰόλον ὄφιν Ib. 208; αἰόλος οἰστρος Od. 22. 300. 2. elsewhere in Hom. as epith. of armour, τεύχεα Il. 5. 295; σάκος 7. 222., 16. 107 (cf. Soph. Aj. 1025), where most Critics interpret it in signf. II, but Butt. (Lexil. s. v.) *moving with the body, easily moved, manageable*, Lat. *habilis*: — in this case the Homeric sense is con-

fixed to that of *quick-moving*, cf. αἰόλλω; though it must be confessed that this sense passes easily into that of *quick-glancing, gleaming* (cf. ἀργός 1): the same ambiguity prevails in the compds. αἰολο-θώρηξ, -μήτης.

II. after Hom., certainly, *changeful of hue, gleaming, glancing, sheeny*, (like *shot silk*), δράκων Soph. Tr. 12. 2. *variegated, dappled*, αἰόλα νύξ *star-spangled night* (cf. Cic. *caelum astris distinctum*), Ib. 94, cf. αἰολόχρως; Aesch. Th. 494, calls smoke flushed by fire-light αἰόλη πυρὸς κάσις; κύνων al. *speckled*, Call. Dian. 91, etc.; αἰόλα ἀσπὶς *discoloured from disease*, Soph. Ph. 1157. III. metaph., 1. *changeful, shifting, varied*, αἰόλ' ἀνθρώπων κακὰ Aesch. Supp. 327; of sounds, λαχὴ Eur. Ion 499, cf. Ar. Ran. 248; αἰόλοι ἡμέροι *changeable days*, Arist. Probl. 26. 13, 1 (the only place where it is known to occur in Att. Prose, or to have the fem. in os); cf. αἰολό-μητις, -στομος, etc. 2. *shifty, wily, slippery*, ἔπος Sol. 11; ψεῦδος Pind. N. 8. 43; μηχανήματα Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 16 D. — Cf. ποικίλος, which is used in a similar variety of sense, and also takes a peculiar accent.

B. as prop. n., *proparox. Αἰόλος*, *ον*, ὁ, the lord of the winds, properly. the *Rapid or the Changeable*, Od., al. [The penult. is lengthd. in the gen. Αἰόλου *μεγαλήτρος*, metri grat., Od. 10. 36.]

αἰολό-στομος, *ον*, *shifting in speech*, of an oracle, Aesch. Fr. 661. αἰολό-φύλος, *ον*, of *divers kinds*, Opp. H. 1. 617. αἰολό-φῶνος, *ον*, with *changeful notes*, ἀρῶν Opp. H. 1. 72S. αἰολο-χαίτης, *ον*, ὁ, with *wavy hair*, Eur. 1645. 5. αἰολό-χρως, *στος*, ὁ, ῖ, *spangled, νύξ* Eur. Fr. 596. αἰονάω, *τομοιστεναι*, Hipp. 424. 5, etc.; aor. 1 *ῥόνῃσα* Aesch. Fr. 366. αἰόνημα, *ατος*, τό, a fomentation, Dio C. 55. 17, E. M. 348. 27. αἰόνησις, *έως*, ῖ, a fomenting, Hipp. 424. 37.

αἰπινός, ῖ, *ον*, (αἰπύς) *poët. Adj. high, lofty*, of cities on heights, Hom., cf. Aesch. Fr. 99 b, Soph. Tr. 85S, Ph. 1000; of mountain-tops, Il. 2. 869, Od. 6. 123. II. metaph., 1. *αἰπεινὸν λόγος precipitate, hasty, wicked words*, Pind. N. 5. 59, ubi v. Dissen. 2. *hard to win, σοφαί μὲν αἰπεινὰ* Id. O. 9. 161; αἶψ. *μαντεία difficult*, Eur. Ion 739.

αἶπερ, Dor. for εἶπερ, Theocr. αἶπης, *έσσα*, *εν*, *poët.* for αἰπεινός, Il. 21. 87. αἰπόλεω, only used in pres. and impf., to *tend goats*, Eupol. Aἶγ. 9, Theocr. 8. 85; ἡπόλει ταῖς αἰγῖν Lys. Fr. 13; — *Pass.*, ἀνεν βοτῆρος αἰπολούμενα a flock tended by no herdsman, Aesch. Eum. 196.

αἰπολικός, ῖ, *όν*, of or for *goatherds*, Anth. P. 12. 12S, cf. 9. 217. αἰπόλιον, τό, a herd of goats, αἰπόλ' αἰγῶν Il. 11. 679, al.; also in Hdt. 1. 126, Soph. Aj. 375 (lyr.). II. a goat-pasture, Anth. P. 9. 101. αἰπόλος, ὁ, a goatherd, αἰπόλος αἰγῶν Od. 20. 173, cf. Plat. Legg. 639 A: in Hdt. 2. 46 for αἰπόλος Schäfer restored οἰκόλος, cf. Theocr. 8. 51. (αἰ-πόλος is evidently for αἰγο-πόλος, cf. θαλαμηπόλος, θερηπόλος, μουσούπολος; from *αἶψα*, *αἶψα*, which appear in πέλομαι, πολέω, πολεῖν, ἀναπολεῖν, ἀμφιπόλος, and agree in sense with the Lat. *versari, colere*. It is prob. that *αἶψα* and *αἶψα* are merely diff. in form, cf. Πη. II, so that *βουκόλος* = *βουπόλος*, αἰπόλος = αἰκούλος.)

αἶπος, *έως*, τό, (αἰπύς) a height, a steep, Aesch. Ag. 285, 309, etc.; cf. ἀπότομος: πρὸς αἶπος ἵκναι, ὀδοπορεῖν to *toil up hill*, Hipp. 479. 17 and 44., 485. 51; πρὸς αἶπος ἔρχεται, metaph. of a difficult task, Eur. Alc. 500; and in Phoen. 851 αἶπος ἐκβαλὼν ὁδοῦ (the weariness of the journey) is the prob. reading, for Hesyech. has a gloss αἶπος κάματος, cf. Eust. 381. 19 (where however αἶπος stands in the text).

αἶπός, ῖ, *όν*, Ep. for αἰπύς, high, lofty, of cities, Il. 13. 625, al.; αἶπ' ἀβέβρα streams falling sheer down, Il. 8. 369., 21. 9.

αἰπύδμητος, *ον*, (δέμω) *high-built*, Coluth. 235, Nonn. D. 4. 13. αἰπυ-δολωτής, *ον*, ὁ, an arch knave, Timon ap. Sext. Emp. M. 11. 171. αἰπύ-κερως, *αν*, gen. *ω*, = *ὕψικερος*, E. M. 37. 38, Suid. αἰπύ-λοφος, *ον*, *high-crested*, Nonn. D. 2. 379, etc.

αἰπυ-μήτης, *ον*, ὁ, with *high thoughts*, Θέμιδος ἀπηνήματα παῖ Aesch. Pr. 1S. αἰπύ-νοος, *ον*, = *foreg.*, of Osiris, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 19. αἰπύ-νωτος, *ον*, (νῶτον) *high-backed, on a high mountain-ridge*, of Dodona, Aesch. Fr. 830.

αἰπυ-πλάνης, *ές*, *high-roaming*, Manetho 4. 249.

αἰπύς, *έια*, ὁ, Ep. Adj., used also by Pind., but very rare in Trag., *high and steep*, in Hom. mostly of cities on rocky heights, esp. of Troy, Od. 3. 485, al.; of hills, Il. 2. 603, al.; in Soph. Aj. 845 also τὸν αἰπὺν οὐρανόν: — *βρόχος αἰρ.* a noose hanging straight down, Od. 11. 278. 2. metaph. *sheer, utter*, αἰπὺς ὄλεθρος freq. in Hom., death being regarded as the plunge over a precipice (cf. ἀπότομος); so, φόνος αἰπύς Od. 4. 843; θάνατος αἰπύς Pind. O. 10 (11). 50; also of passions, αἰπὺς χόλος towering wrath, Il. 5. 223; δόλος αἰπύς h. Hom. Merc. 66, Hes. Th. 589.

3. metaph. also, *arduous, πόνος* Il. 11. 601., 16. 651; αἰπὺ ὁ ἐσσεῖται I will be hard work for him, 13. 317. II. after Hom. *deep, σκοτός* Pind. Fr. 252; αἰπειά ἰωή a deep sound, Hes. Th. 682; αἰπυτάτη σοφία Anth. P. 11. 354.

αἶρα, ῖ, a hammer, αἶραν ἐργα smith's work, Call. Fr. 129. II. a weed in wheat, darnel, Lat. *lolium*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 2; in pl., Ar. Fr. 364, Pherecr. Incert. 17; — *acc.* to Arist. Somn. 3. 9 it was *δυνατικός*, so that it is prob. the *lolium temulentum* L.

αἶραριον, τό, the Lat. *aerarium, treasury*, C. I. 4033, al.

αἶρεσις-ἀρχης, *ον*, ὁ, the leader of a school, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 245; esp. of a medical school, C. I. 6607, Galen.

II. the chief of a sect or heresy, an heresiarch, Eus. II. E. 6. 13, 5; whence αἰρεσιπράχτω, Eccl.

αἰρέσιμος, *ον*, (αἶρεω) that can be taken, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 2.

αἰρεσιμ-μάχος, *ον*, fighting for a sect, Philo 2. 84.

αἶρεσις, *έως*, ῖ, (αἶρεω) a taking, esp. of a town, Hdt. 4. 1, etc.; ῖ βασιλῆος αἶρ. the taking by the king, Hdt. 9. 3. 2. a plan or means for taking a place, Thuc. 2. 75.

B. (αἰρέομαι) a *choosing, choice*, αἰρεσίν τέ μοι δίδωμι Aesch. Pr. 779; τῶνδ' αἰρεσίν παρδίδωμι Pind. N. 10. 154; foll. by a relat., αἶρ. δίδοναι πρότερον . . . εἰ . . . etc., Hdt. 1. 11., 9. 26; also, αἰρεσίν προτιθέναι, προβάλλειν Plat. Theat. 196 C, Soph. 245 B; εἰ νέμοι τις αἰρεσίν Soph. Aj. 265; αἰρεσίν λαμβάνειν to have *choice given*, Dem. 947. 18; αἶρ. γίγνεται τινα a *choice* is allowed one, Thuc. 2. 61; οὐκ ἔχει αἰρεσίν it admits no *choice*, Plut. 2. 708 B.

2. *choice or election of magistrates*, Thuc. 8. 89; αἶρ. ποιεῖσθαι Isocr. 143 C, cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 15., 4. 6, 3, etc. 3. *a striving after*, αἶρ. δυνάμειος, Lat. affectatio imperii, Plat. Gorg. 513 A: inclination, *choice, preference*, πρὸς τινα Philipp. ap. Dem. 283. 12, Polyb. 2. 61, 9, etc.

II. a *choice, plan, purpose, course of action or thought*, like προαίρεσις, Plat. Phaedr. 256 C; ἡ αἶρ. τῆς πρεσβείας Aeschin. 29. 30; αἶρ. Ἑλληνική the study of Greek literature, Polyb. 40. 6, 3.

2. a *philosophic principle or set of principles*, or those who profess such principles, a sect, school, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 16, Dion. H. de Dem. et Arist. 7, etc., cf. Cic. ad Fam. 15. 16, 3; esp. a *religious party or sect*, such as the Essenes, Joseph. B. J. 2. 8, 1; the Sadducees and Pharisees, Act. Ap. 5. 17., 15. 5., 26. 5; by them used of the Christians, Ib. 24. 5, 14., 28. 22; and by orthodox Christians of those who dissented, Eccl.: also of their doctrine, *heresy*, Eccl.

3. a *proposed condition, proposal*, Dion. H. 3. 10. 4. a *commission*, ἡ ἐπὶ τοὺς νέους αἶ. Plat. Ax. 367 A.

5. in LXX a *freewill offering*, opp. to a *vow*.

αἰρεσιώτης, οὗ, δ, Eus. H. E. 6. 2, 13, fem. -ώτης, ἴδος, a *heretic*, Eccl. αἰρετός, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be taken, *desirable*, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 7, al.

II. αἰρετέον, one must choose, Plat. Gorg. 499 E, al.

αἰρετίζω, = αἰρέω, to choose, select, Hipp. 1282. 20, Babr. 61. 5, Epigr. Gr. 252, LXX, N. T.:—as Dep., Ctes. Pers. 9.

II. to belong to a sect, Eccl.

αἰρετικός, ἡ, ὄν, (αἰρέω) able to choose, Def. Plat. 412 A:—Adv. -κῶς, Diog. L. 7. 126.

2. *heretical*, Ep. Tit. 3. 10, Eccl.

αἰρεῖται, ἴδος, ἡ, one who chooses, LXX (Sap. 8. 4).

αἰρετιστής, οὗ, ὁ, a *partisan*, τῶν τρώων πῦλιν. Incert. 43; also in Polyb. 1. 79, 9, etc.: a *sectarian*, in philosophy, Diog. L. 9. 6.

αἰρετός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. that may be taken or conquered, δόλω Hdt. 4. 201: to be understood, Plat. Phaedo 81 B.

II. (αἰρέομαι) to be chosen, eligible, *desirable*, opp. to φενικός, Plat. Phil. 21 D, sq., Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 4, al.; often in Comp. or Sup., Hdt. 1. 126, 156, al.; ζῆς πονηρὰς θανάτων αἰρετώτερος Menand. Monost. 193 (Aesch. Fr. 395), etc.

2. *chosen, elected*, δικασταὶ αἶρ., opp. to κληρωτοί, Plat. Legg. 759 B, cf. 915 C, Aeschin. 58. 6; αἶρ. βασιλεῖς Plat. Menex. 238 D; αἰρετὴ ἀρχή an *elective magistracy*, Isocr. 265 A, Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 2; cf. χειροτονήσις—αἰρετοὶ ἄνδρες commissioners, Plut. Lyc. 26; οἱ αἰρετοὶ Xen. An. 1. 3, 21; also the *options* or *accensi* in the Roman army, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 1. 46.

αἰρέω: ἡμῶν ἦρεον Il., Ion. αἰρεον Hdt., but contr. ἦρει even in Il. 17. 463; fut. αἰρήσω Il., Att.: aor. ἤρῃσα late (ἀν-) Q. Sin. 4. 40, etc.: pf. ἤρῃκα Aesch. Ag. 267, Thuc., etc., Ion. ἀράρῃκα or αἰρήκα (ἀν-) Hdt. 4. 66., 5. 102; plqpf. ἀράρῃσκε 3. 39;—Med., fut. αἰρήσομαι Il., Att.: aor. ἤρῃσαν Polyb., etc. (cf. ἐξαίρεω): pf. in med. sense ἤρῃκα Ar. Av. 1577, Xen. An. 5. 6, 12, Dem. 22. 21, etc.: 3 pl. plqpf. ἤρῃκα Thuc. 1. 62;—Pass., fut. αἰρεθήσομαι Hdt. 2. 13, Plat.; rarely ἤρῃσομαι Plat. Prot. 338 C: aor. ἤρῃθη and pf. ἤρῃμαι v. inf. C. al.: plqpf. ἤρῃκα Xen. An. 3. 2, 1, ἀράρῃκα Hdt. 1. 191, etc.—From ✓ EA come the following: fut. ἐλῶ only late (δ-) Inscr. Ther. in C. I. 2448 v. 19, (ἀν-) Dion. H. 11. 18, Diod., (καθ-) Anth. Plan. 334: aor. 1 ἐλα (ἀν-) Act. Ar. 2. 23, (ἀν-) C. I. 3272. 24; elsewhere aor. 2 εἰλον Hom., etc., Ion. ἐλεκε Il. 24. 752:—Med., fut. ἐλούμαι Dion. H. 4. 75, Or. Sib. 8. 184, (ἀφ-) Timostr. Φιλοδωρ. 1, Anth., (δ-) Dion. H., (ἐξ-) Alciphro: aor. 1 εἰλάμην Anth. P. app. 257. 5, (ἀφ-) Ath. 546 A, (δ-) Anth. P. 9. 56; elsewhere aor. 2 εἰλόμην Hom., etc.—Cf. ἀν-, ἀφ-, δ-, ἐξ-, καθ-, παρ-, περι-, προ-, προσ-, συν-, ὑφ-αίρεω.

(Curt. believes that the Roots αἶρ (ἀρ), εἶλ may be closely related: cf. also ἀλίσκομαι, which often serves as a Pass. to αἰρέω.)

A. Act. to take with the hand, grasp, seize, αἶρ. τι ἐν χερσίν, μετὰ χερσίν to take a thing in hand, Od. 4. 66., 8. 372; αἶρ. τινὰ χερσὶς to take one by the hand, Il. 1. 323; κόμης τινὰ Ib. 197; μ' ἐλὼν ἐπὶ μάστακα χερσίν Od. 23. 76; also, αἶρ. χερσὶ δόρυ, etc.:—the part. ἐλὼν is sometimes used as Adv., like λαβάν, by force, Soph. Ant. 497; but, ἐνθεν ἐλὼν having taken up [the song], Od. 8. 500.

2. to take away, τι ἀπὸ τινος Hom.; but also τινὰ τι, like ἀφαίρεσθαι, Il. 16. 805.

II. to take, get into one's power, ναὺς Il. 3. 42; esp. to take a city, 2. 37, Soph. Ph. 347, etc., cf. ἀκρα 3: to overpower, kill, Hom., etc.:—often of passions, etc., to come upon, seize, as χόλος Il. 18. 322; ὕμερος 3. 446; ὕπνος 10. 39; λήθη 2. 33, etc.; of disease, Plat. Theat. 142 B:—simply to conquer (in a race), οὐδ' ἐσθ' ὅς κ' ὀλ' ἄρῃ μετὰ μιν Il. 23. 345:—the Med. is sometimes used in this sense, κακά μιν ἔλοιτο μοῖρα Soph. O. T. 887, cf. Aj. 396.

2. to catch, take, ζῶν ἐλεῖν Il. 21. 102: to take in hunting, Hom., etc.: also to catch, win, seduce, entrap, Soph. O. C. 764, etc.; and in good sense to win over, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 16, cf. 3. 11, 11, Plat. Lys. 205 E, etc.

b. c. part. to catch or detect one doing a thing, Soph. Ant. 385, 655; ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ ἐλεῖν to catch in the very act, Eur. Ion 1214; φῶρα ἐπὶ κλοπῇ ἐλεῖν Plat. Legg. 874 B.

3. generally, to win, gain, κῦδος Il. 17. 321; στεφάνους Pind., etc.; esp. of the public games, Ἰσθμία ἐλεῖν, etc., Simon. 158:—Pass., ἀγὼν ἤρῃθη the game was won, Soph. O. C. 1148; cf. καθαιρέω IV.

b. generally, to obtain, gain, opp. to ἐκφέγω, Plat. Rep. 359 A, cf. Tim. 64 B, etc.

4. as Att. law-term, to convict a person of a thing, τινὰ πινος Ar. Nub. 591; εἰλέ σ' ἡ Δίκη Eur. Heracl. 636; also c. part., αἰρεῖν τινὰ κλέπτοντα to convict of theft, Ar. Eq.

829, Plat. Legg. 941 D; so, ἡρῆσθαι κλοπῆς (sc. ἄν) Soph. Ant. 493, cf. 406.

b. αἰρεῖν δίκην or γραφὴν to get a verdict for conviction, Antipho 115. 24, etc.; but also, δίκην ἐλεῖν τινα to convict one on trial, Isae. 64. 19; ἐλεῖν τὰ διαμαρτυρηθέντα to convict the evidence of falsehood, Isocr. 374 B.

c. absol. to get a conviction, οἱ ἐλόντες, opp. to οἱ ἐθαλωκότες, Dem. 518. 16; Κύπρις εἶλε λόγους αἰλλούς (sic Musgr. pro δολίους) Aphrodite won her cause . . . Id. Idem. 290, cf. Supp. 608, Plat. Legg. 762 B, etc.

d. of a thing or circumstances which convict, τοῦτ' ἐστιν ὃ ἐμὲ αἰρήσει Id. Apol. 28 A.

5. ὁ λόγος αἰρεῖ, Lat. ratio evincit, reason or the reason of the thing proves, Hdt. 2. 33; also c. acc. pers., reason persuades one, Id. 1. 132., 7. 41; ὡς ἐμὴ γνώμη αἰρεῖ Hdt. 2. 43; ὅπη ὁ λόγος αἰρεῖ βέλτιστα ἔχειν Plat. Rep. 604 C, cf. 607 B; c. inf., Ib. 440 B.

III. to grasp with the mind, take in, understand, Plat. Phileb. 17 E, 20 D, Polit. 282 D.

B. Med., with pf. ἤρῃκα (v. supr.), to take for oneself, ἡρώς ἐλέσθαι to take one's spear, Il. 16. 140, etc.; δόρυον, δειπνόν to take one's supper, 7. 370., 2. 399; πῖεν δ' οὐκ εἶχεν ἐλέσθαι Od. 11. 584; Τρωσὶν . . . ὕρκον ἐλ. to accept it from . . . Il. 22. 119; and so in most senses of the Act., with the reflexive force added.

II. to take to oneself, choose, Il. 10. 235, Od. 16. 149; hence to take in preference, prefer one thing to another, τι πρὸ τινος Hdt. 1. 87; τι ἀντὶ τινος Xen. An. 1. 7, 3, Dem. 22. 21; also, τί τινος Soph. Ph. 1100; τι μάλλον ἢ . . . or μάλλον τινος, freq. in Att.; and sometimes, like βούλεσθαι, αἰρεῖσθαι ἢ . . . without μάλλον, Pind. N. 10. 110, Theocr. 11. 49, and even in Att. Prose, Lys. 196. 23.

b. c. inf. to prefer to do, Hdt. 1. 11, al., and Att.; also, μάλλον αἰρεῖσθαι, c. inf., like Cicero's *potius mallo*, Plat. Apol. 38 E, etc.

c. αἰρεῖσθαι εἰ . . . to be content if . . . , Anth. P. 12. 68.

2. αἰρεῖσθαι τὰ τινος or τινὰ to take another's part, join his party, Hdt. 1. 108, etc.; αἶρ. γνώμην to adopt an opinion, Id. 4. 137.

3. to choose by vote, elect to an office, αἰρεῖσθαι τινα ἀρχοντα, στρατηγόν, etc., freq. in Att.; also, αἶρ. τινα εἶπ' ἀρχὴν Plat. Meno 90 B; αἶρ. τινα ἀρχεῖν Id. Apol. 28 E, cf. Il. 2. 127.

4. v. supr. A. II. 1.

C. Pass. to be taken, Hdt. 1. 185, 191., 9. 102; but in this sense, ἀλίσκομαι is more used in Att. as Pass.

2. v. supr. A. II. 3.

II. as Pass. to the med. sense, to be chosen, in pf. ἤρῃκα (which is also med.), Aesch. Ag. 1209, etc.; Ion. ἀράρῃκα Hdt. 7. 118, 172, 173, al.; στρατηγὸν ἤρῃμεν Xen. Mem. 3. 2, 2; ἐπ' ἀρχῇ ἡρῃσθαί Ib. 3. 2; ἐπ' ἀρχὴν τινα Plat. Legg. 809 A;—the aor. ἤρῃθη is always so used, Aesch. Th. 505, Ar. Av. 799, Thuc., etc.; the pres. rarely, αἰρεῖσθαι, are chosen, Arist. Pol. 4. 15. 3.

αἰρησι-τελής, οὗς, ὁ, taker of cities, name of a play by Diphilus.

αἰρικός, ἡ, ὄν, Dioc. 2. 137, or αἰρίνος, ἡ, or, Arctae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 6:—of or made of darnel (αἶρα).

αἰρό-πινον, τό, a sieve (ἐν ᾧ πυρὸς σήθονται ὑπὲρ τοῦ τὰς αἶρας διελεθεῖν), Ar. Fr. 404; v. Phryn. in A. B. 22, Hesych., Suid.

ἄ-ῖρος [ῖ], ὁ, Od. 18. 73 Ἴρος ἄῖρος, Irus unholy Irus,—a play upon his name, like δῶρα ἄδωρα; cf. Δυσσάρις, κακοῦλιος.

αἶρω (lengthd. Ep. and poet. αἰέρω q. v.): f. ἀρῶ [ᾶ] (which hardly occurs in the act. form, v. inf.); from it must be distinguished ἀρῶ [ᾶ], contr. from ἀέρω, fut. of αἰέρω:—aor. ἤρα Hdt. 9. 59, Aesch. Ag. 47, Thuc., with ᾶ through all moods, imper. ἄρων, subj. ἄρῃς, opt. ἄρειας, part. ἄρας [ᾶ], Aesch., Soph., inf. ἄραι Call. Cer. 35:—pf. ἤρακα Dem. 786. 4, (ἀν-) Thuc. 8. 100:—plqpf. ἤρκασαν (ἀν-) Dem. 387. 28:—Med., Eur. El. 360, Thuc. 4. 60: impf. ἤρῃην Soph. Ant. 907; fut. ἀρούμαι [ᾶ] Id. O. C. 460, Aj. 75 (where ἀρεῖ seems to be the true reading), Plat. Legg. 969 A; ἀρέομαι Pind. P. 1. 146; (for ἀρούμαι [ᾶ] v. αἰέρω):—aor. 1 ἤραμην Il. 14. 510, Eur., Plat., with ᾶ through all moods, subj. ἄρῃ, opt. ἄρῃμαι, inf. ἀρασθαι, part. ἀράμενος, Soph., Eur., and in Prose:—in Ep. poets also aor. 2 ἀρούμαι [ᾶ] Il. 11. 625., 23. 592; Ep. subj. ἄρῃαι Hes. Op. 632, ἄρῃται Il. 12. 435; opt. ἀρούμην Il., Trag.; inf. ἀρέσθαι Hom., Soph. Aj. 245; part. ἀρούμενος Aesch. Eum. 168:—pf. (in med. sense) ἤραμην Soph. El. 54:—Pass., fut. ἀρῃθήσομαι Ar. Ach. 565; aor. ἤρῃην Aesch., Thuc., etc., and ἐπ-αρέθης, etc., even in Hdt. 1. 90, etc.: perf. ἤρμαι Eur. Fr. 1027, Thuc., but in med. sense, Soph. El. 54:—Cf. ἀν-, ἀντ-, ἀπ-, δι-, εἰς-, ἐξ-, ἐπ-, κατ-, μετ-, προσ-, συν-, ὑπερ-αἶρω. (For the Root, v. αἰέρω: Curt. thinks that the tenses with ᾶ, viz. fut. αἰρεῖσθαι, aor. 2 ἀρέσθαι, cannot belong to the same Root with those which have ᾶ, fut. ἀρῶ (v. sub αἰέρω), aor. 1 ἄραι, ἀρασθαι: no doubt the fut. cited belongs to αἰέρω: but the aor. forms may have arisen from αἶρω, independently of αἰέρω, just as φαίνω, fut. φάνῶ, has ἐφῆνα for its aor. 1.)

A. Act. to take up, raise, lift up, νέκυν Il. 17. 724 (the only instance in Hom. of αἶρω for αἰέρω); so, ἐμπνους ἀρβείς Antipho 116. 7: to raise up, support, τινὰ Soph. Ph. 879; ἀπὸ γῆς αἶρ. Plat. Tim. 90 A; often in part., ἄρας ἐκπαῖσε he raised [them] and struck, Soph. O. T. 1270:—to take up to carry, and so to carry, bring, τινὶ τι Ar. Ran. 1339:—Phrases, αἰρεῖν βῆμα to step, walk, Eur. Tro. 342; αἶρ. σκέλη of a horse, Xen. Eq. 10. 15; cf. Arist. Incess. 11. 3:—ὄρθον αἰρεῖν τὸ κάρα Aesch. 496; ὄφθαλμὸν ἄρας Soph. Tr. 795; ἀρασα μύξας, of a deer, Id. Fr. 110:—αἶρ. τεῖχος ἱκανὸν Thuc. 1. 90, cf. 2. 75; αἶρ. σημεῖον to make signal, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 23; αἶρ. μηχανὴν to make a coup or unexpected scene in the theatre, Antiph. Ποίησ. 1. 15; αἶρ. θεοὺς to call up the gods, Plat. Crat. 425 D:—Pass. to mount up, ascend, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 5; ἄνω ἀρῇται to be high in heaven, of the sun, Hipp. Aër. 283; (so intr. in Act., ὡς ἄν . . . ἥλιος αἶρῃ Soph. Ph. 1331):—to be seized, snatched up, sublimis rapti, Ar. Ach. 655, cf. 571.

2. often of armies and ships, αἶρ. τὰς ναῦς to get the fleet under sail, Thuc. 1. 52:—also intr. to get under way, start, set out, ἄραι τῷ στρατῷ Id. 2. 12; so absol., Ib. 23; Hdt. has the Pass. ἀερθῆναι in this sense, cf. αἰέρω; also in Med., Soph. Tr. 1255.

II. to bear, sustain, ῥύπον Aesch.

αἰστον ὕβριν (prolept. for ὥστε εἶναι αἰστον) Id. Supp. 881, cf. Pr. 910: —late Adv., αἰστως θυμὸν ὄλεσαν obscurely, ingloriously, Manetho 3. 263.

II. act. unconscious of, ἄτας ἐμὰς αἰστος Eur. Tro. 1313, cf. 1321.

2. In Stesich. Fr. 97 (Kleine) Dabr. as epith. of Athena, v. Dind. ad Schol. Ar. Nub. 964, Bgk. ad Lampe. 1.

αἰστώ contr. αἰστώ: fut. ὤσω: aor. ἤστωσα, contr. ἤστ- (v. infr.): —poët. Verb, not in ll., used by Hdt., and once in Plat., to make unseen, to annihilate, make away with, destroy, like ἀφανίζω, ὥς ἐμ' αἰστώσαναι Od. 20. 79; πῦρ . . αἰστώσαν ἔλαν Pind. P. 3. 67; αἰστώσας γένος τὸ πᾶν Aesch. Pr. 232; πατρίδ' ἤστώσας δόρει Soph. Aj. 515; κηρὸν αἰστώσας πυρὶ Id. Fr. 481 a; τὰ πρὶν δὲ πελώρια . . αἰστώσι Aesch. Pr. 151; so, αἰστώσει μιν Hdt. 3. 69; δύο ἡμέων ἤστώσει Ib. 127: —Pass., οἱ δ' αἶμ' αἰστώθησαν ἀολλέες Od. 10. 259; ταῦτα ἐμχανάτο . . μὴ τι γένος αἰστώσειη Plat. Prot. 321 A.

αἰστωρ, opor, ὁ, ἡ, unknown, unconscious, αἰστωρ ὢν αὐτὸς Plat. Legg. 845 B; τινὸς of or in a thing, Eur. And. 682.

αἰστωτήριος, ov, (αἰστώ) destructive, Lyc. 71.

αἰστώσις, eos, ἡ, annihilation, C. I. 127. 5 (?).

αἰσθητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a word found in many of the Mss. of Il. 24. 347, as epith. of κοῦρος, explained by some Gramm., happy, wealthy (from αἰστος); by some as = νομῆς, a shepherd: —Heyne and Spitzn. follow Aristarch. in restoring κοῦρῳ αἰσυνητήρι, princely youth: yet the Ms. reading derives support from the prop. n. Αἰσθητής in Il.

αἰσῦλο-εργός, ὄν, = αἰσῦλα βέζων, ill-doing, Poëta ap. Clem. Al. 28. 18, Maxim. p. καταρχ. 368; read by Aristarch. in Il. 5. 403 for ὀβριμοεργός.

αἰσῦλος, ov, unseemly, evil, godless, opp. to αἰσμος, αἰσῦλα βέζων Il. 5. 403; μνήσασθαι 20. 202; οἷδεν h. Hom. Merc. 164, cf. Anth. P. 7. 624. (Pott., Et. Forsch. 1. 272, thinks it is for αἰσῦλος = αἰστος.)

αἰσυνάω, to rule over, αἰσυνάω χθονός Eur. Med. 19 (only in this place); cf. αἰσυνήτης II, αἰσυνητεία.

αἰσυνητεία, ἡ, = αἰρετή τυραννίς, an elective monarchy, Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 14, Diog. L. I. 100.

αἰσυνητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = sq.; v. sub αἰσυνήτῃρ.

αἰσυνήτης, ov, ὁ, a regulator of games, chosen by the people, a judge or umpire, like βραβεύς, Od. 8. 258; generally a president, manager, Theocr. 25. 48.

II. a ruler chosen by the people, an elective prince (αἰρετὸς τυράννος), not necessarily for life, Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 8 and 9, 4. 10, 2; v. Argum. Soph. O. T., Dict. of Antiqu.

2. used to express the Rom. dictator, Dion. H. 5. 73. —Fem. αἰσυνήτης, ἰδος, Suid. (Acc. to E. M. from αἰσιν μνήσασθαι, and Curtius favours this deriv.)

αἰσχοκερδής, es, = αἰσχοκερδής, Manetho 4. 314; αἰσχομύθος, ov, and αἰσχοέφημος, ov, talking shameful things, Ib. 57, 592.

αἰσχήμων, ov, v. αἰσχημῶν.

αἰσχήμιον, αἰσχήμιον, used as Comp. and Sup. of αἰσχύς, q. v.

αἰσχος, eos, τό, shame, disgrace, Hom. (who often has it in pl., as Il. 3. 242), Hes. Op. 211, Solon 3, Aesch. Supp. 1008, etc.

2. in pl. also disgraceful deeds, Od. 1. 229.

II. ugliness or deformity, whether of mind or body, Plat. Symp. 201 A, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 29, etc.; αἰσχος περὶ τὴν κάτῃν Hipp. Art. 790; αἰσχος ὀνόματος Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 13.

αἰσχύω, censured by Hdn. p. μὲν. λέξ. 26, as a faulty form for αἰσχύνω: he cites ἥσυχον from the Εὐλαῖες of Eupol.; cf. Kaibel Epigr. Gr. 336.

αἰσχημῶν, ov, gen. onos, (αἰσχύς) shameful, base, Anth. Plan. 1. 15*, ubi al. αἰσχήμων (as in a recent Schol. ad Soph. Aj. 1046 ed. Erf.); Pors. Phoen. 1622 reads αἰσχήμων.

αἰσχροβίος, ov, filthy-living, Or. Sib. 3. 189.

αἰσχρογέλος, otos, ὁ, ἡ, shamefully ridiculous, Manetho 4. 283.

αἰσχρο-διδάκτης, ov, ὁ, teacher of shameful things, Manetho 4. 307.

αἰσχρο-πέτω, (έπος) to use foul language, Ephipp. Φιλ. 3.

αἰσχροεργέω, (*έργω) v. sub αἰσχροεργέω.

αἰσχροκερδία, ἡ, sordid love of gain, base covetousness, Soph. Ant. 1056, Lys. 121. 43, Plat. Legg. 754 E, etc.; but the analogous form is αἰσχροκερδία, as in Diphil. Incert. 13.

αἰσχροκερδῶ, to be αἰσχροκερδής, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 3. 113.

αἰσχρο-κερδής, es, sordidly greedy of gain, Plautus' turpi-lucri-cupidus, first in Hdt. 1. 187, then Eur. Andr. 451, Plat. Rep. 408 C, etc.; v. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 43. Adv. -δῶς, I Ep. Pet. 5. 2.

αἰσχροκερδία, ἡ, v. sub αἰσχροκερδία.

αἰσχρολογέω, = αἰσχροπέτω, Plat. Rep. 395 E, Bryson ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 13.

αἰσχρολογία, ἡ, foul language, Xen. Lac. 5, 6; abuse, Polyb. 8. 13, 8.

αἰσχρο-λόγος, ov, foul-mouthed; and Adv. -γως, Poll. 6. 123, 8. 80, 81.

αἰσχρο-μητις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, fostering or forming base designs, Aesch. Ag. 222.

αἰσχρο-μυθεῖω, = αἰσχροπέτω, of a delirious woman, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1109.

αἰσχρο-πάθης, es, submitting to foul usage, Philo 2. 268.

αἰσχροποιέω, to act filthily, Ath. 342 C.

II. trans. to degrade, dishonour, τὰς τέχνας Hipp. 2. 41.

αἰσχροποιῶ, ἡ, euphem. for fellatio, Schol. Ar. Nub. 295.

αἰσχρο-ποιός, ὄν, doing foully, Eur. Med. 1346: euphem. for fellator, Macho ap. Ath. 582 D.

αἰσχρο-πράγος, = αἰσχροποιέω, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 8, Cyrill.

αἰσχροπραγία, ἡ, = αἰσχροποιῶ, Nilus.

αἰσχρο-πραγμοσύνη, ἡ, = foreg., Phot. Bibl. 22. 36.

αἰσχρο-πρεπής, es, of hideous appearance, Schol. Eur. Hipp. 74, Suid. s. v. Ἀρχιλόχος.

αἰσχρο-πρόσωπος, ov, of hideous countenance, Suid. s. v. φιλοκλῆς.

αἰσχρορρήμων, = αἰσχροπέτω, Incert. ap. Stob. 291. 13.

αἰσχρορρημοσύνη, ἡ, = αἰσχρολογία, Dem. Epist. 1489. 8.

αἰσχρορ-ρήμων, ov, = αἰσχρολόγος, and Adv. -μόνος, Poll. 8. 81.

αἰσχύς, ὁ, ὄν, also ὅς, ὄν Anth. Plan. 151: (αἰσχος). In Hom. causing shame, dishonouring, reproachful, νεῖκεσσαν . . αἰσχροῖς ἐπέεσσιν

Il. 6. 325, etc.; so in Adv., αἰσchrῶς ἐνέεινπε 23. 473.

II. = Lat. turpis, opp. to καλός: 1. of outward appearance, ugly, ill-favoured, of Theristes, Il. 2. 216, cf. h. Hom. Ap. 197, Hdt. 1. 196, etc.; deformed, Hipp. Art. 790; αἰσchrῶς χαλδός with an ugly lameness, Ib. 829; but commonly 2. in moral sense, shameful, disgraceful, base, infamous, Hdt. 3. 155, Aesch. Th. 685, etc.; αἰσchrῶς γὰρ αἰσchrὰ πράγματ' ἐκδιδάσκειται Soph. El. 621; αἰσchrῶν [έστι], c. inf., Il. 2. 298, Soph. Aj. 473, 1159, Plat., etc.; ἐν αἰσchrῶ θέσθαι Tr. Eur. Hec. 806; ἐπ' αἰσchrῶς on the ground of base actions, Soph. Fr. 196, Eur. Hipp. 511: —τὸ αἰσchrῶν, as Subst., dishonour, disgrace, Soph. Ph. 476; τὸ ἐμὸν αἰσchrῶν my disgrace, Andoc. 21. 1; the Socratics and Stoics spoke of τὸ καλὸν καὶ τὸ αἰσchrῶν, Lat. honestum et turpe, virtue and vice, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 1: —Adv. shamefully, Trag., Plat., etc.; Sup. αἰσchrῶτα Aesch. Pr. 959, Soph. O. T. 367.

3. ill-suited, αἰσchrῶς ὁ καιρός Dem. 287. 25; αἰσchrῶς πρὸς τι awkward at it, Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 7.

III. instead of the regul. Comp. and Sup. αἰσchrότερος, —ότατος, the forms αἰσchrῶν, αἰσchrῶτος (formed from a Root αἰσchr) are used by Hom., Hdt., and in Att.

αἰσchrότης, ητος, ἡ, ugliness, deformity, Lat. turpitude, Plat. Gorg. 525 A.

II. obscenity, euphem. for fellatio, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1308. —In Tzetz., αἰσchrοσύνη, ἡ.

αἰσchrοεργέω, contr. for αἰσchrοεργέω, to act obscenely, masturbare, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 206: —Pass., τὰ αἰσchrοεργαύμενα Diog. L. proem. 5.

αἰσchrοεργία, ἡ, contr. for αἰσchrοεργία, shameless conduct, Eur. Bacch. 1060; pl., Eus. H.E. 8. 14, 12.

II. obscenity, Aeschin. 41. 13.

αἰσchrοεργός, ὄν, contr. for αἰσchrοεργός, obscene, Galen. 9. 274.

Αἰσchrῶλειος, α, ov, of or like Aeschylus, Schol. Il. 19. 87.

αἰσchrύνῃ [ῶ], ἡ, (αἰσchrῶ) shame done one, disgrace, dishonour, ἐς αἰσchrύνῃν φέρεi it leads to disgrace, Hdt. 1. 10, cf. 3. 133; so, αἰσchrύνῃν φέρεi, ἐχει it brings, involves dishonour, Soph. Tr. 66, Eur. Andr. 244, etc.; αἰσchr, περιστάται με, συμβαίνει μοι Dem. 30. 24, 254, 2; αἰσchrύνῃ πίπτειν Soph. Tr. 597; περιπίπτειν Xen. Hell. 7. 3, 9; αἰσchrύνῃν περιπίπτειν τινί Plat. Apol. 35 A; αἰσchr, προσβάλλειν τινί Id. Legg. 878 C; ἐν αἰσchrῶ ποιῶν τινά Dem. 272. 18: —of a person, αἰσchrύνῃ πάτρα Aesch. Pers. 774; αἰσchr, τινὸς dishonour from . . , Dem. 17. 6.

2. αἰσchr, γυναικῶν a dishonouring of women, Lat. stupratio, Isocr. 64 D, 287 B; also, γράφεσθαι τινα γένους αἰσchrύνῃς for dishonour done to his race, Plat. Legg. 919 E.

II. shame for an ill deed, Lat. pudor, personified in Aesch. Theb. 409; Αἰσchrύνῃν οὐ νομίσασα θεῶν Anth. P. 7. 450.

2. generally, like αἰδώς, shame, the sense of shame, honour, πᾶσαν αἰσchr, ἀφείς Soph. Ph. 120; ἡ γὰρ αἰσchrύνῃ πάρος τοῦ ζῆν . . νομίζεται Eur. Heracl. 200; δ' αἰσchrύνῃς ἐχειν to be ashamed, Id. I. T. 683; also, αἰσchrύνῃν ἐχειν τινὸς for a thing, Soph. El. 616; or αἰσchrύνῃ τινὸς ἐχει με Ib. 20; αἰσchr, ἐπὶ τινι Plat. Symp. 178 D; ὑπὲρ τινος Dem. 43. 6; joined with δέος Soph. Aj. 1079; with έλεος and αἰδώς, Antipho 114. 22: —rare in pl., πτήσσοσαν αἰσchrύναισιν Soph. Fr. 588; ἐν αἰσchrύνῳ έχω I hold it a shameful thing, Eur. Supp. 164.

III. in late authors, as Orig. Philoc. c. 2, Schol. Ar. Eq. 364, = αἰδοῖον; cf. τὴν τοῦ σώματος αἰσchr., Alcld. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 3.

αἰσchrυνομένη, ἡ, a kind of Mimesis, Plin. 24. 17.

αἰσchrυνομένως, Adv. from αἰσchrύνω, with shame, Dion. H. 7. 50.

αἰσchrυνοτέον, verb. Adj. of αἰσchrύνομαι, one must be ashamed, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 40.

αἰσchrυνηλία, ἡ, bashfulness, Plut. 2. 66 C.

αἰσchrυνηλός, ἡ, ὄν, bashful, modest, Plat. Charm. 160 E, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 9, 3; τὸ αἰσchr, modesty, Plat. Charm. 158 C: —Adv. -λῶς, Id. Legg. 665 E.

II. of things, causing shame, shameful, Arist. Rhet. 2. 6, 27.

αἰσchrυνητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a dishonourer, of Aegisthus, Aesch. Cho. 990; so κατασchrυνητήρ, Id. Ag. 1363: —otherwise αἰσchrυνητήρ occurs only in a late Inscr. in C. I. 8664.

αἰσchrυνητρός, ἡ, ὄν, = αἰσchrυνηλός, in Comp., Plat. Gorg. 487 B. (It is disputed which is the more Att. form, Piers. Moer. p. 28.)

αἰσchrυνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, shameful, Arist. Rhet. 2. 6, 12.

αἰσchrυντός, ἡ, ὄν, shameful, Pseudo-Phocyl. 176, ubi Bgk. αἰσchrυνητοῖς.

αἰσchrύνω [ῶ]: Ion. impf. αἰσchrύνεσκε (κατ-) Q. Sm. 14. 531: fut. -ινῶ Eur. Hipp. 719, Ion. -ινέω Hdt. 9. 53: aor. ἥσchrῖνα Il., Att.: pf. ἥσchrυκα Dio C. 58. 16, ἥσchrυκα Draco 12: —Pass., fut. αἰσchrύνομαι Aesch. Ag. 856, Ar. Fr. 21, Plat., rarely αἰσchrυνησσομαι v. sub fin.: aor. ἥσchrυθην Hdt. and Att., poët. inf. αἰσchrυνημένην Pind. N. 9. 64: pf. ἥσchrυκα (v. infr. B. 1): —cf. ἀπ-, ἐπ-αἰσchrύνομαι, κατ-αἰσchrύνω. To make ugly, disfigure, mar, πρόσωπον, κόμην Il. 18. 24, 27; αἰσchr, τὴν ἵππον to give the horse a bad form, Xen. Eq. 1. 12.

2. mostly in moral sense, to dishonour, tarnish, μὴδὲ γένος πατέρων αἰσchrύνειν Il. 6. 209, cf. 23. 271; τὴν Σπάρτην Hdt. 9. 53; freq. in Att., as αἰσchr, ζεῖαν τράπεζαν Aesch. Ag. 401; τοὺς πρὸς αἵματος Soph. Aj. 1305; τινὸς πατέρα Plat. Menex. 246 D.

b. esp. to dishonour a woman, Eur. El. 44, etc.; αἰσchr, εὐνήν Aesch. Ag. 1626: —for Soph. Ant. 528, v. sub αἰματώεις.

3. to dishonour, disdain, ἐπιχώρα Pind. P. 3. 38.

B. Pass. to be dishonoured, Lat. contumelia affici, νέκυς ἥσchrυμένος, of Patroclus, Il. 18. 180; εἰς τὸ σῶμα αἰσchr, Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 17.

II. to be ashamed, feel shame, absol., Od. 7. 305, 18. 12, Hdt. 1. 10, Eur. Hipp. 1291.

2. more commonly to be ashamed at a thing, c. acc. rei, αἰσchrυνόμενοι φάτιν ἀνδρῶν Od. 21. 323; τὴν δυσγένειαν τὴν ἐμὴν αἰσchr, Soph. O. T. 1079; also c. dat. rei, Ar. Nub. 992, Lys. 97. 12, etc.; and with Preps., αἰσchr, ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 8; ἐν τινι Thuc. 2. 43; ὑπὲρ τινος Lys. 142. 24, Dem., etc.

b. c. part. to be ashamed at doing a thing (which however one does), Aesch. Pr. 642, Soph. Ant. 540, Ar. Fr. 21, Plat., etc.; but

c. c. inf. to be ashamed to do a thing (and therefore not to do it), Hdt. 1.

82, Aesch. Ag. 856, Cho. 917, Plat. Rep. 414 E, Phaedr. 257 D, etc.; though this condition must not be pressed absolutely, v. Apol. 22 B. d. foll. by a relat. clause, αἰσχύνεσθαι εἰς ἢν . . . to be ashamed that . . . Soph. El. 254, Andoc. 34. 31, Plat., etc.; αἰσχ. μὴ . . . Plat. Theaet. 183 E. 3. c. acc. pers. to feel shame before one, Eur. Ion 933, 1074, Pherecr. Avt. 1. 6, Plat. Symp. 216 B; τὸν γε μὴδὲν εἰδὼν αἰσχυνθήσεται Philem. Incert. 51 D; c. acc. et inf., Eur. Hel. 415; ἡσχύνθημεν θεοῖς . . . προδοῦναι αὐτὸν Xen. An. 2. 3, 22;—also, αἰσχ. πρὸς τινα Arist. Rhet. 2. 6, 1. b. to reverence, Aeschin. 25. 36. αἰσχύνωμα, ατος, τό, = τὸ αἰδοῖν, Lxx.

Αἰσωπο-ποίητος, *ov*, made by Aesop, Quintil. Inst. 5. 11. αἴτας [τ], ὁ, Dor. word for a beloved youth, answering to εἰσπνήλας or εἰσπνήλος (the lover), Ar. Fr. 576, Theocr. 12. 14 (where it is said to be a Thessalian word), 23. 63; also generally a lover, Χρῶσας (sc. Ἀθανᾶς) δ' αἴτης Anth. P. 15. 26;—a fem. αἴτις (-ίος), occurs in Armon 125. Cf. Müller Dor. 4. 4, 6. (Either from αἰω, a hearer; or from αἰω, ἄημι, cf. εἰσπνήλας.)

αἶτε, Dor. for εἶτε. αἰτέω, cf. αἰτήμι: Ion. impf. αἰτέον, Hdt.: fut. αἰτήσω: aor. ἤτησα: pf. ἤτηκα Aristid.: pf. pass. ἤτημαι, etc. To ask, beg, absol. in Od. 18. 49, Aesch. Supp. 340. 2. mostly c. acc. rei, to ask for, crave, demand, Il. 5. 358, Od. 17. 365, Att.; ὕδιν αἶτ. to beg one's departure, i. e. ask leave to depart, Od. 10. 17; αἶτ. τινί τι to ask something for one, 20. 74, Hdt. 5. 17;—c. acc. pers. et rei, to ask a person for a thing, Il. 22. 295, Od. 2. 387, Hdt. 3. 1, al., and often in Att.; δίκας αἶτ. τινὰ φόρον to demand satisfaction from one for . . . Hdt. 8. 114; also, αἶτ. τι πρὸς τινα Theogn. 556; παρὰ τινα Xen. An. 1. 3, 16. 3. c. acc. pers. et inf. to ask one to do, Od. 3. 173, Soph. O. C. 1334, Ant. 65, etc.; also, αἶτ. παρὰ τινα δοῦναι Plat. Eryx. 398 E. 4. in Logic, to postulate, assume, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 24, 2, Top. 8. 13, 2, etc. II. Med. to ask for oneself, for one's own use or purpose, to claim, Aesch. Cho. 480; often almost = the Act., and with the same construct., first in Hdt. 1. 90, 9. 34, Aesch. Pr. 822, etc.; αἰτεῖσθαι τινα ὕπας . . . Antipho 112. 41; often absol. in part., αἰτουμένω μοι δὸς Aesch. Cho. 480, cf. 2, Theb. 260, Soph. Ph. 63; αἰτουμένην ποτεῖται Id. Ant. 778; αἰτρηάμενος ἐχρήσατο Lys. 154. 24; οὐ πῶρ γὰρ αἰτῶν, οὐδὲ λοιπὸν αἰτούμενος Menand. Ὀρν. 5; αἰτεῖσθαι ὑπὲρ τινα to beg for one, Lys. 141. 35. III. Pass. of persons, to have a thing begged of one, αἰτῆσθαι τι Hdt. 8. 111, Thuc. 2. 97; αἰτεόμενος Theocr. 14. 63; also c. inf. to be asked to do a thing, Pind. 1. 8 (7). 10. 2. of things, to be asked, τὸ αἰτεόμενον Hdt. 8. 112; ἵπποι ἡτῆμένοι borrowed horses, Lys. 169. 17.

αἰτήμα, ατος, τό, a request, demand, Plat. Rep. 566 B, N. T. II. in Logic, a postulate, assumption, Arist. An. Post. 1. 10, 7. αἰτηματικός, ὅς, ὄν, disposed to ask, Artemid. 4. 2. αἰτηματώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a postulate, Plut. 2. 694 F. αἰτήμι, Aeol. for αἰτέω, Pind. Fr. 127. αἰτήσις, εως, ἡ, a request, demand, Hdt. 7. 32, Antipho 129. 40. II. in Logic, assumption, τῆς ἀποκρίσεως Arist. Interpr. 11, 3. αἰτητέον, verb. Adj. one must ask, Xen. Eq. Mag. 5. 11. αἰτητής, οὗ, ὁ, one that asks, a petitioner, Dio C. Excerpt. p. 67. 39 Reim. αἰτητικός, ὅς, ὄν, fond of asking, τινὲς Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 16. Adv., αἰτητικῶς ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Diog. L. 6. 31. αἰτητός, ὄν, verb. Adj. asked for, ἀρχὴν δωρητόν, οὐκ αἰτητόν freely given, not asked for, Soph. O. T. 384.

αἰτία, ἡ, (αἰτέω) a charge, accusation, imputation, blame, Lat. *crimen*, and so the guilt or fault implied in such accusation, first in Pind. O. 1. 55 and Hdt. (but Hom. uses αἴτιος, ἀναίτιος, and αἰτρώμαι in this sense):—Phrases: αἰτίαν ἔχειν, Lat. *crimen habere*, to have the imputation, be accused, τινὸς of a thing, Hdt. 5. 70, Aesch. Eum. 579; also c. inf., Ar. Vesp. 506; foll. by ὥς. Plat. Apol. 38 C; c. part., Id. Phaedr. 249 E; ὑπὸ τινα by some one, Aesch. Eum. 99, Plat. Rep. 565 B;—reversely, αἰτία ἔχει με 12. 5, 70, 71;—also, αἰτίαν ἔχειν τινὸς from a person, Soph. Ant. 1312; αἶτ. φεύγειν τινὸς Id. Ph. 1404; ἐν αἰτίᾳ εἶναι or γίγνεσθαι Hipp. Art. 830, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 18; αἰτίαν ὑπέχειν to lie under a charge, Plat. Apol. 33 B, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 16; ὑπομένειν Aeschin. 73. 24; φέρεσθαι Thuc. 2. 60; λαβεῖν ἀπὸ τινα 18; so, αἰτίας ἐνέχεσθαι Plat. Crito 52 A; αἰτίας περιπίπτειν Lys. 108. 21; εἰς αἰτίαν ἐμπίπτειν Plat. Theaet. 150 A; αἰτίας τυγχάνειν Dem. 1467. 17; ἔκτος αἰτίας κυρεῖν Aesch. Pr. 330;—opp. to these are ἐν αἰτίᾳ ἔχειν to hold one guilty, accuse, Hdt. 5. 106; δὲ αἰτίας ἔχειν Thuc. 1. 35, etc.; ἐν αἰτίᾳ βάλλειν Soph. O. T. 655; τὴν αἰτίαν ὑπεφέρειν τινί to impute the fault to one, Hdt. 1. 20; αἰτίαν νέμειν τινί Soph. Aj. 28; ἐπάγειν Dem. 320. 9; προσβάλλειν τινι Antipho 121. 32; ἀνατιθέναι, προστιθέναι, etc., Att.; ἀπολύνει τινα τῆς αἰτίας to acquit of guilt, Oratt. 2. in good sense, εἰ . . . εὖ πράξειμεν, αἰτία θεοῦ the credit is his, Aesch. Theb. 4; δὲ ὄντινα αἰτίαν ἔχουσιν Ἀθηναῖοι βελτίους γεγονέναι are reputed to have become better, Plat. Gorg. 503 B, cf. Alc. 1. 119 A; ὥν . . . περὶ αἰτίαν ἔχεις διαφέρειν in which you are reputed to excel, Id. Theaet. 169 A; οἱ . . . ἔχουσι ταύτην τὴν αἰτίαν who have this as their characteristic, Id. Rep. 435 E, cf. Legg. init., Arist. Metaph. 1. 3, 17;—cf. αἰτῶμαι, κατηγορεῖμαι.

3. expostulation, admonition, μὴ ἐπ' ἔχθρῳ τὸ πλεόν ἡ αἰτία Thuc. 1. 69. II. in Plat. and the philosophic writers, a cause, Lat. *causa*, Tim. 68 E, Phaedr. 97 A sq., etc.; on the four causes of Arist., v. Phys. 2. 3, Metaph. 1. 3;—αἰτία τοῦ γενέσθαι or γεγονέναι Plat. Phaedr. 97 A; τοῦ μεγίστου ἀγαθοῦ τῇ πόλει αἰτία ἡ κοινωνία Id. Rep. 464 B;—dat. αἰτία, like Lat. *causa*, for the sake of, κοινοῦ τινα ἀγαθοῦ Thuc. 4. 87, cf. Dion. H. 8. 29;—the first traces of this sense are in Hdt. proem. δὲ ἡν αἰτίην ἐπολέμησαν:—αἴτιον (neut. of αἰτίας)

is used just like αἰτία in the sense of cause, but not in that of accusa-

tion. III. *An occasion, opportunity*, αἰτίαν ῥοαῖοι Μουσῶν ἐνέβαλε gave them an occasion, argument, theme for song, Pind. N. 7. 16; αἰτίαν παρέχειν Luc. Tyrannic. 13. IV. *the head or category*

under which a thing comes, Dem. 645. 11. (The word cannot but be from the same Root as αἰτέω, though the connexion of sense is obscure.)

αἰτιάσθαι, Pass. to be accused, ἡ πόλις αἰτιάσεται Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 5, cf. 12; ἡτίατο τινὸς of a thing, Dio C. 38. 10. The Act. is not found. αἰτιάμα, ατος, τό, a charge, guilt imputed, λαβεῖν ἐπ' αἰτιάματι τινα Aesch. Pr. 194; τοιοῦδε δήσε Ζεὺς ἐπ' αἰτιάμασιν αἰκίζεται Ib. 255; cf. Thuc. 5. 72.

αἰτιάομαι, used by Hom. only in Ep. forms, 3 pl. αἰτιῶνται, opt. αἰτιῶ, -φτο, inf. αἰτιάσθαι, impf. ἡτιάσθε, -ῶντο:—fut. -άσομαι Ar. Nub. 1433, Plat.: aor. ἡτιάσμεν Eur., Thuc., etc., Ion. part. αἰτιῶμενος Hdt.: pf. ἡτιάμαι Dem. 408. 7, Ion. -ῆμαι Hipp. (also in pass. sense, and aor. ἡτιάθην always so, v. infr. 11): cf. ἐπ-, κατ-αἰτιάομαι: (αἰτία). To charge, accuse, censure, blame, c. acc. pers., τάχα κεν καὶ ἀναίτιον αἰτιῶτο Il. 11. 654, cf. 78; ἀναίτιον αἰτιάσθαι 13. 775, cf. Od. 20. 135; θεοῖς βροτοὶ αἰτιῶνται Od. 1. 32; καὶ μ' ἡτιάσθε ἔκαστος Il. 16. 202; so also Soph. O. T. 608, Ph. 685, etc.; αἶτ. ὡς μαρτύρ Plat. Rep. 562 D; αἶτ. τινὰ τινα to accuse of a thing, Hdt. 5. 27, Plat. Rep. 619 C, Dem. 548. 21, etc.;—c. inf., αἶτ. τινὰ ποιεῖν τι to accuse one of doing, Hdt. 5. 27, Plat. Criti. 120 C; αἶτ. τινὰ ὥς . . . or ὅτι . . . Thuc. 1. 120, Xen. An. 3. 1, 7; αἶτ. τινα περὶ τινα Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 6; c. acc. cogn., αἶτ. αἰτίαν κατὰ τινα to bring a charge against one, Antipho 144. 32;—in this sense, certain tenses are used as Pass. to be accused, aor. 1 ἡτιάθην (always) Thuc. 6. 53, 8. 68, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 32; pf. ἡτιάμαι Thuc. 3. 61, Plat. Criti. 120 C; fut. αἰτιαθήσομαι Dio C. 37. 56. b. in good sense, to give one the credit of being, suppose, σὲ τίς αἰτιάται νομοθέτην ἀγαθὸν γεγονέναι; Plat. Rep. 599 E, cf. 309 C, Crat. 390 D; and v. αἰτία II. 2. 2. c. acc. rei, to lay to one's charge, impute, τοῦτο αἶτ. Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 29; ταῦτα Dem. 408. 7; c. dupl. acc., τί ταῦτα τοῖς Λόκωας αἰτιάμεθα; Ar. Ach. 514. II. to allege as the cause, αἶτ. τινα αἴτιον Plat. Phileb. 22 D, Gorg. 518 D; οὐ τὸ αἴτιον αἶτ. not to allege the real cause, Id. Rep. 329 B; τίνα ἔχεις αἰτιάσθαι . . . τοῦτον κύριον; Ib. 508 A; φωνάς τε . . . καὶ ἄλλα μῦρια αἶτ. Id. Phaedr. 98 D; τὰν ἀντία Id. Tim. 88 A; ὧν τὴν πενίαν αἰτιάσιν; ἂν τις Dem. 314. 20; τὴν δύνην Arist. Cacl. 2. 13, 23; τὸ αὐτόματον Id. Phys. 2. 4, 5. 2. c. inf., to allege that, τὸν λόγον αἶτ. δυσχερὲς εἶναι Plat. Prot. 333 D, cf. Meno 93 D; ἰλλήγους ἐκ φιλοσοφίας ἐγγίγνεσθαι to allege by way of accusation that . . . Id. Rep. 407 C; τῆς ἱερᾶς χώρας ἡτίατο εἶναι he alleged that it was part of . . . Dem. 277. 11.

αἰτιάσις, εως, ἡ, accomplishment, accusation, Antipho 132. 25, Arist. Poët. 18. 3. αἰτιάτιον, verb. Adj. one must accuse, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 11. II. one must allege as the cause, Plat. Rep. 379 C, Tim. 57 C, 87 B. αἰτιατικός, ὅς, ὄν, of or for accusation:—ἡ αἰτιατικὴ (sc. πῶσις) casus accusativus; Adv. -κῶς, in the accusative, Gramm. αἰτιάτός, ὅς, ὄν, verb. Adj. produced by a cause, effected, Arist. An. Post. 1. 9, 4; τὸ αἰτιατόν the effect, opp. to τὸ αἴτιον the cause, Ib. 2. 16, 1. αἰτίω, Ep. form of αἰτέω (not in Il., used once by Ar.); only found in pres. (except aor. part. αἰτίσας in Anth. P. 10. 66) to ask, beg, c. acc. rei, σίτων . . . αἰτίωμεν κατὰ δῆμον Od. 17. 558, cf. 222; ἡνίκ' ἐν αἰτίῃ τῇ ἄρτον Ar. Pax 120. 2. c. acc. pers. to beg of, αἰτίειν . . . πόντας ἐποιχόμενον μηροτήγας Od. 17. 346. 3. absol., αἰτίωμεν βύσκειν ἢν γαστέρα by begging, Ib. 228, cf. 4. 651.

αἰτιω-λόγος, to inquire into the causes of a thing, account for, Plat. 2. 689 B; τὸ ζητούμενον Sext. Emp. P. 1. 181; also as Dep. αἰτιολογέομαι, Apoll. de Conj. 507. αἰτιολογῆτον, verb. Adj. one must investigate causes, Diog. L. 10. 80. αἰτιολογία, ἡ, a giving the cause of a thing, Archyt. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 724, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 181. αἰτιολογικός, ὅς, ὄν, ready at giving the cause, inquiring into causes, αἰτιολογικώτατος, of Aristotle, Diog. L. 5. 32;—as Subst. τὸ -κόν or ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), investigation of causes, Strabo 104, Galen. 2. σύνδεσμος αἶτ. causal conjunctions, Gramm.

αἰτιος, α, *ov*, more rarely *us*, *ov* Ar. Pl. 547: (v. αἰτία). To blame, blame-worthy, culpable, ἐπεὶ οὐ τί μοι αἰτιοὶ εἰναι Il. 1. 153, cf. 3. 164, Hdt. 7. 214; Comp. αἰτιώτερος, more culpable, Thuc. 4. 70; Sup. τοὺς αἰτιωτάτους the most guilty, Hdt. 6. 50; αἶτ. τινα most to blame for a thing, Id. 3. 52. 2. as Subst., αἰτιος, ὁ, the accused, the culprit, Lat. reus, Aesch. Cho. 68, etc.; οἱ αἰτιοὶ τοῦ πατρὸς they who have sinned against my father, Ib. 273;—c. gen. rei, οἱ αἶτ. τοῦ φόβου Aesch. Cho. 117, cf. Soph. Ph. 590, Hdt. 4. 200. II. being the cause, responsible for, c. gen. rei, Hdt. 1. 1, etc.; αἰτίως τινὸς τινι being the cause of a thing to a person, Lys. 135. 10, Isocr. 179 C; c. inf. with and without the Art., αἰτίως τοῦ ποιεῖν Hdt. 2. 26, 3. 12, etc.; αἰτίως θανεῖν Soph. Ant. 1173; αἶτ. πεμφθῆναι ἀγγελον Antipho 132. 14;—Comp., τοῦ . . . ἐλευθέραν εἶναι . . . αἰτιώτερον Dem. 701. 11, cf. 1234. 8; Sup., αἰτιώτατος ἐν τῷ στενῷ ναυμαχησῆαι mainly instrumental in causing the sea-fight, Thuc. 1. 74, cf. Hdt. 3. 52; αἶτ. τοῦ μὴ ἀποθανεῖν Dem. 469. 25. 2. αἴτιον, τό, a cause, often in Plat., etc.; τί ποτ' οὐδ' ἐστὶ τὸ αἴτιον τοῦ . . . μηδὲνα εἶναι; what is the cause that . . . ? Dem. 103. 17, ubi v. Dind.; τοῦτο αἴτιον ὅτι . . . Plat. Phaedr. 110 E, etc.;—it is used like αἰτία II, v. Indices Plat. et Arist.

αἰτιώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) causal, Schol. Eur. Or. 439; τὸ αἰτιώδες, formal, as opp. to τὸ ὕλικον, M. Anton. 4. 21, etc.; Adv. -δως, formally, Clem. Al. 930. II. of or respecting the cause, ἀγνοία Id. 449. αἰτιώνυμος, *ov*, (ὄνομα) named from a fault, Schol. Soph. Aj. 205. Αἰτναῖος, α, *ov*, of or belonging to Etnea (Αἰτνη), Pind. P. 3. 121, O. 6.

161, Aesch. Pr. 365, etc. 2. metaph. *huge, enormous*, Eur. Cycl. 395; and so some explain it when used of horses, but better *Etnean*, *Sicilian* (for the Sicilian horses and mules were famous), Soph. O. C. 312; justifying applied to the beetle, Ar. Pax 73; v. Schol. ad l. et ad Ar. Ach. 347; cf. Phot. s. v. ὄχος Ἀκασταῖος, Plaut. Mil. Glor. 4. 2, 73. II.

αἰτρία, for αἰθρία, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1001.

αἰτῶλιος, v. sub αἰγῶλιος.

αἰφνης, Adv., = ἄφνω, ἐξαφνης, on a sudden, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 1581 and other late writers:—the forms αἰφνιδίς, -δόν, are cited in Hdn. Epim. 27. A. B. 1310, etc.

αἰφνιδίος, ov, (or rather ἀφνιδίος (cf. ἄφνω) as Elmsl.). Unforeseen, sudden, quick, Aesch. Pr. 680, Thuc. 2. 61, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 8, 15. Adv. -ίως, Thuc. 2. 53; also -ιον, Plut. Num. 15.

αἰχμαίς, αἰχματάς, Dor. for αἰχμηίς, αἰχμητής. αἰχμάζω, fut. αἰώ, to throw the αἰχμή or spear. αἰχμάς αἰχμάζειν Il. 4. 324; ἔνδον αἰχμάζειν to play the warrior at home, Aesch. Pers. 756; αἰχμάσαι τῷδε to perform these feats of arms, Soph. Tr. 355. II.

to arm with the spear, πρὸς Ἀτρεΐδαιον ἡχμασας χεῖρα (but Musgrave ἡμασας), Soph. Aj. 97.

αἰχμᾶλυσία, ἡ, (ἀλυσίς) a being prisoner of war, captivity, Diod. 20. 61. II. a body of captives, Id. 17. 70, LXX, N. T.

αἰχμᾶλυντός, = sq., LXX, Ep. Eph. 4. 8.

αἰχμᾶλωτίζω, fut. ἰσώ, to make prisoner of war, take prisoner, Diod. 14. 37.—Dep. αἰχμᾶλωτίζομαι, in same sense, Joseph. B. J. 4. 8, 1: fut. -ίσομαι Ib. 2. 4: aor. ἡχμαλωτίζαμην Id. 1. 22, 1, Diod. 13. 24: pf. ἡχμαλωτισαί Joseph. B. J. 4. 9, 8.—pf. also in pass. sense, C. I. 3668.

αἰχμᾶλωτικός, ἡ, ov, of or for a prisoner, Eur. Tro. 871.

αἰχμᾶλωτής, ἴδος, ἡ, a captive, Soph. Aj. 1228, Eur. Tro. 28. 2.

Adj. fem. of αἰχμᾶλωτος, τὰς αἰχμᾶλωτῖδας χεῖρας Soph. Aj. 71.

αἰχμᾶλωσις, εως, ἡ, = αἰχμᾶλυσία, Hesych. s. v. ἀρτάνη; so, αἰχμᾶλωσιμός, ὁ, Schol. Ar. Nub. 186.

αἰχμᾶλωτος, ov, taken by the spear, captive to one's spear, taken prisoner, Hdt. 6. 79, 134; esp. of women, as of Cassandra and Iolē, Aesch. Ag. 1440, Soph. Tr. 417; cf. δορῖαλωτος:—αἰχμᾶλωτοι prisoners of war, Andoc. 32. 7, Thuc. 3. 70; αἰχμᾶλωτον λαμβάνειν, ἀγειν to take prisoner, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 37, 4. 4, 1; αἰχμ. γίγνεσθαι to be taken, Ib. 3. 1, 7; of things, αἰχμ. χρήματα Aesch. Eum. 400, cf. Ag. 334, Dem. 384. 13; νέες Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 8; τὰ αἰχμᾶλωτα booty, Ib. 4. 1, 26, An. 5. 9, 4.

II. = αἰχμᾶλωτικός, δουλοσύνη αἰχμ. such as awaits a captive, Hdt. 9. 76; εὐνή Aesch. Th. 364.

αἰχμή, ἡ, (v. fin.) the point of a spear, Lat. cuspis, πάροισθε δὲ λάμπροτο δοῦρος αἰχμή χαλκείη Il. 6. 319; so, αἰχμή ἔγχεος 16. 315; the shaft being ξυστόν, Hdt. 1. 52. 2. the point of anything, ἀγκίστρον, κεράτων Opp. H. 1. 216, C. 2. 451.

III. a spear, Il., Hdt., and Trag.; πρὸς τὴν αἰχμὴν ἐπάροτο took to his spear, Hdt. 3. 78; αἰχμὴ εἶλε with the spear, i. e. in war (v. infr. 3), Id. 5. 94; τοῖσδε αἰχμῇ, of an arrow, Aesch. Pers. 239; v. infr. 3; rare in Att. Prose, Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 4. b. perh. in the sense of a sceptre, Aesch. Fr. 405, 925, v. infr. III.

2. a body of spear-bearers, like ἀσπίς, Pind. O. 7. 35, P. 8. 58, Eur. Heracl. 276; cf. ἀσπίς 1. 2. 3. war, battle, κακὸς ἡ αἰχμή ἐστίηκε the war went ill, Hdt. 7. 152; θηρών with wild beasts, Eur. H. F. 158:—esp. in compds., as αἰχμᾶλωτος, μεταίχμυς, ὁμαίχμια: cf. δόρυ.

4. metaph. of plague, pestilence, and the like, Aesch. Eum. 803 (if the word be not corrupt). III. warlike spirit, αἰχμὰ νέον θάλλει Terpan. 6; θρέψε δ' αἰχμὰν Ἀμφιτρίωνος Pind. N. 10. 23; so, in Aesch. Ag. 483, Cho. 625, γυναικὸς or γυναικεία αἰχμὰ seems to be a woman's spirit; but Herm. interprets it imperium, sway, rule, v. supr. II. 1. (Perh. related to αἰσσω, as δραχμή v. supr. II. 1. 1.)

αἰχμητής, Dor. -αἰς, εσσα, ev, armed with the spear, Aesch. Pers. 136, Opp. C. 3. 221.

αἰχμητά [α], ὁ, Ep. collat. form of αἰχμητής, Il. 5. 197.

αἰχμητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = αἰχμητής, Opp. C. 3. 211.

αἰχμητήριος, α, ov, warlike, Lyc. 454.

αἰχμητής, ov, Dor. -ατάς, α, ὁ, (αἰχμή) poët. Noun, a spearman, warrior, esp. as opp. to archers, Il. 2. 543, Od. 2. 19, al.; cf. αἰχμητά.

II. In Pind. as Adj., 1. pointed, αἰχματάς κεραυνός P. 1. 8. 2. warlike, αἰχμ. θυμός, N. 9. 87.—Fem. αἰχμητῖς (sic), E. M. 535. 39.

αἰχμώ-δετος, ov, (δέω) bound in war, = αἰχμᾶλωτος, Soph. Fr. 41, cf. E. M. 41. 3.

αἰχμο-φόρος, ov, one who trails a pike, a spearman, Hdt. 1. 103, 215.

2. esp. like δορυφόρος, of body-guards, Id. 1. 8., 7. 40.

αἰψα, Adv. quick, with speed, forthwith, on a sudden, often in Hom. (who also joins αἰψα μάλα, αἰψά δ' ἔπειτα Il. 4. 70, Od. 15. 193, straight thereupon); so also Theogn. 663, Solon 2. Pind. P. 4. 237, Aesch. Supp. 481 (in dialogue); rare in other Poets, and never in Prose. (Hence αἰψήρος, λαίψήρος, q. v.)

αἰψήρο-κέλευθος, ov, swift-speeding, epith. of Boreas, Hes. Th. 379.

αἰψήρος, α, ov, (αἰψα) quick, speedy, sudden, αἰψήρος δὲ κόρος κρυεροῦ γόου satiety in grief comes soon, Od. 4. 103; λυθέν δ' ἀγορὴν αἰψήρην he dismissed the assembly so that it quickly broke up, i. e. in haste, Il. 19. 276, Od. 2. 257; like τοῖον ἀλεγύνετε δαῖτα Od. 8. 38.—Not used in Att.: cf. λαίψήρος.

αἰψω [α], Ep. word, often used by Trag. in lyrics (and so Hermipp. Moir. 2); once only in dialogue (Soph. O. C. 304); found only in pres. and impf.: but cf. ἐπαῖω: (v. sub fin.).

To perceive by the ear, to hear, c. acc. rei, οὐκ αἰεῖς ἂ ἔ φησι; Il. 15. 130, cf. 248; Νέστωρ δὲ πρῶτος κτύπον

αἰεῖ 10. 532, cf. 21. 388, Aesch. Ag. 55, Supp. 59, Eur. Med. 148, etc.; c. gen. rei, Soph. O. C. 304, Ph. 1410; c. gen. pers., αἰεῖ μὲν . . βασιλεῖς Aesch. Pers. 633, cf. 874:—also to perceive by the eye, to see, Od. 18. 11, Soph. O. C. 181:—generally, to perceive, οὐκ αἰεῖς ὡς Τρώες . . εἶσται ἀγχι νεῶν; Il. 10. 160. 2. to listen to, give ear to, δίκης Hes. Op. 211; to obey, Aesch. Pers. 874, Ar. Nub. 1166; cf. ἐπαῖω. (From

√AF comes also αἰτῖας; cf. Skt. av, avānī (tueri, favere), avas (gratia), Zd. av (tueri), Lat. au-dio, and perh. au-ris: Curt. would also recognise αἰσθ-άνομαι as belonging to this Root: cf. also αἰετός.) [Hom. uses αἰ always in pres., αἰω; so also Aesch. Pers. 633, Soph. Ph. 1410; but αἰεῖς, αἰων Soph. O. C. 181, 304, cf. ἐπαῖω: in impf. αἰεῖ Il. 10. 532., 21. 388 (as always in Trag.), but αἰων Il. 11. 463, αἰων 18. 222:—i is always short, except αἰε in Hes. Op. 211, Aesch. Eum. 844, 878, and perh. αἰωνεῖται in Od. 1. 352.]

αἰω [α], = αἰμ, to breathe, found only once in the impf., ἐπεὶ φίλον αἰωθεῖ when I was breathing out my life, Il. 15. 252; like θυμόν αἰωθεῖ (cf. αἰσθω).

αἰών [α], Dor. for ἡών.

αἰών, ὁ, but in Ion. and Ep. also ἡ, as also in Pind. P. 4. 331, Eur. Phoen. 1484: apocope acc. αἰώ, like Ποσειδῶ, restored by Ahrens (from A. B. 363) in Aesch. Cho. 350: (properly αἰφών, αἰων, v. sub αἰεί). A period of existence (τὸ τέλος τὸ περιέχον τὸν τῆς ἐκάστου ζῆτος χρόνον . . αἰὼν ἐκάστου κέκληται Arist. Cael. 1. 9, 15):

I. one's lifetime, life, Hom., who joins ψυχὴ καὶ αἰὼν; ἐκ δ' αἰὼν πέφαται Il. 19. 27; φθίνει Od. 5. 160; λείπει τινά Il. 5. 685; ἀπ' αἰώνος νέος ὦλεο (Zenod. νέον) 24. 725; τελευτᾶν τὸν αἰῶνα Hdt. 1. 32, etc.; αἰῶνος στερεῖν τινά Aesch. Pr. 862; αἰῶνα δοιχνεῖν Id. Eum. 315; συνδιατρίβειν Cratin. Ἀρχ. 1; αἰὼν Αἰακῶν, periph. for the Aiacidae (but Bgk. reads δῖων), Soph. Aj. 645:—ἀπέπνευσεν αἰῶνα Eur. Fr. 798; ἐμὸν κατ' αἰῶνα Aesch. Th. 219:—this is the common sense in Poets. 2. an age, generation, Aesch. Th. 744; ὁ μέλλων αἰὼν posterity, Dem. 295. 2, cf. Plat. Ax. 370 C.

3. one's lot in life, τιν' αἰὼν' εἰς τὸ λοιπὸν ἔξεις; Eur. Andr. 1215.

II. a long space of time, an age, Lat. aevum, αἰὼν γίγνεται 'tis an age, Menand. Incert. 7; esp. with Preps., ἀπ' αἰώνος of old, for ages, Hes. Th. 609, N. T.; δὲ αἰῶνος μακροῦ, ἀπαύστου Aesch. Supp. 582, 574; τὸν δι' αἰῶνος χρόνον for ever, Id. Ag. 554, cf. Cho. 26, Eum. 563, Soph., etc.; τὸν αἰῶνα for ever, Plat. Tim. 37 D; τὸν ἅπαντα αἰ. Arist. Cael. 1. 19, 14, Lycurg. 155. 42; εἰς ἅπαντα τὸν αἰ. Id. 162. 24; εἰς τὸν αἰ. Diod., Luc., etc.; ἐπ' αἰ. Philo 2. 608.

2. a space of time clearly defined and marked out, an era, epoch, age, period of a dispensation, ὁ αἰὼν οὗτος this present world, opp. to ὁ μέλλων, Ev. Matth. 13. 22, Luc. 16. 8:—hence its usage in pl., εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας Ep. Rom. 1. 25, etc.; εἰς τοὺς αἰ. τῶν αἰῶνων Ep. Phil. 4. 20, etc.; ἀπὸ τῶν αἰ., πρὸ τῶν αἰ. Ep. Eph. 3. 9., 1 Cor. 2. 7; τὰ τέλη τῶν αἰῶνων Ib. 10. 11. 3. on αἰὼν and χρόνος, v. Philo 1. 496, 619.

B. the spinal marrow, h. Hom. Merc. 42, 119, Pind. Fr. 77, Hesych., E. M.; cf. Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. 29.

αἰωνίζω, to be eternal, Theod. Metoch. 355, Suid., etc.

αἰώνιος, ov, also α, ov Plat. Tim. 38 B, N. T. Lasting for an age (αἰὼν II), perpetual, μένη Plat. Rep. 363 D, etc. 2. like αἰδώς, ever-lasting, eternal, ἀνάλειθρον . . ἀλλ' οὐκ αἰώνιον Id. Legg. 904 A; θεὸν τὸν αἰ. Tim. Loc. 96 C; οὐ χρονίη μούνη . . ἀλλ' αἰωνίη Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 5.

αἰωνιότης, ἡρος, ἡ, eternity, Eccl.

αἰωνό-βιος, ov, immortal, Isocr. Rosett. in C. I. 4697. 4.

αἰωνο-πύρετον, τό, the place of everlasting fire, C. I. 9065 b.

αἰωνο-τόκος, ov, parent of eternity, Synes. 322 A, etc.

αἰωνο-χαρής, ἐς, rejoicing in eternity, Hymn. in Clem. Al. 115.

αἰώρα, ἡ, (αἰρω) a machine for suspending bodies, a swing, hammock, chariot on springs, Plat. Legg. 789 D, Plut. 2. 793 B, etc.; v. Millingen Uned. Monum. 1. 77, pl. 30. 2. a noose for hanging, a halter, Soph. O. T. 1264 (in the form ἔωρα).

II. a being suspended or hovering in the air, oscillation, Plat. Phaedo 111 E, Dion. H. 3. 47, etc.

αἰωρῶ, fut. ἦσω: fut. pass. -ῆσθαι Dio C. 41. 1, but -ῆσθαι Aristid. p. 479: aor. ἠωρήθη (v. infr.): pf. ἠώρημαι Opp. H. 3. 532: (αἰρω). To lift up, raise, ὑγρὸν νῶτον αἰωρεῖ, of the eagle raising his back and feathers, Pind. P. 1. 17: to swing as in a hammock, αἰωρ. [γυναικῶ] ἐπὶ κλίνης φερομένην Hipp. 617, cf. Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 4; τοὺς ὕψεις . . ὑπὲρ τῆς κεφαλῆς αἰωρᾶν Dem. 313. 26:—cf. ἔωρῶ.

2. to hang, τινὰ ἐκ τοῦ ἀπράκτου Luc. J. Confut. 4, cf. Plut. Brut. 37:—metaph., ἡγρεῖ . . ἐλπίς, οἱ τὸν χάρακα αἰρήσουσι excited them to think that . . App. Civ. 2. 81:—never in good Att.

II. more freq. in Pass., to be hung, hang, δέρματα περὶ τοὺς ὤμους αἰωρούμενα Hdt. 7. 92, cf. καταωρεῖται to hang in a bandage or sling, Hipp. Fract. 757; αἰωρούμενων τῶν ὀστέων being raised, lifted, Plat. Phaedo 98 D; αἰμα ἡωρεῖτο spouted up, Bion 1. 25. 2. hang suspended, float in air, Plat. Lach. 184 A, Arist. Mirab. 79: to hover, of a dream, Soph. El. 1390: to vibrate, oscillate, Plat. Phaedo 112 B. 3. metaph. to be in suspense, Lat. suspensus esse, ἐν κινδύνῳ, to hang in doubt and danger, Thuc. 7. 77; αἰωρ. ἐν ἄλλοις to depend upon . . Lat. pendere ab aliquo, Plat. Menex. 248 A; αἰωρῆσθαι τὸν μεγάλων playing for a high stake, Hdt. 8. 100; αἰωρ. τὴν ψυχὴν Xen. Cyn. 4. 4.

αἰώρημα, αρός, τό, that which is hung up or hovers, Lyc. 1080. 2. a hanging cord, halter, Eur. Hel. 353: of hanging slings or chains, Id. Or. 984; v. sub κουφίζω II. 1.

αἰώρησις, εως, ἡ, a hovering: suspense, Plat. Tim. 89 A.

αἰώρητός, ov, hanging, hovering, Anth. P. 5. 204.

ἀκά, Dor. Adv. = ἄκῃ, softly, gently, Pind. P. 4. 277.

Ἀκαδημία or -ία [ῖ], ἡ, the Academy, a gymnasium in the suburbs of

Athens (so named from the hero Academicus, ἐν δρόμοισιν Ἀκαδήμου θεοῦ Ἐποφ. Ἀστρ. 3), where Plato taught: hence the Platonic school of philosophers were called Academics:—proverb., Ἀκαδημήθεν ἦκει of a philosopher, Apostol. Cent. 2. 1. (Commonly written in the Mss. Ἀκαδημία. But the form Ἀκαδημεία, acknowledged by Steph. Byz. s. v. Ἐκαδήμεια, is here and there preserved in the oldest Mss. (as the Bodd. of Plato and the Ven. of Athenaeus); and that the penult. is long appears from several poet. passages, Ar. Nub. 1002, Epicr. Incert. 370, Alex. Ἀσπ. 1. 2, Ἰππ. 1.)

Ἀκαδημεικός, ἡ, ὄν, Academic, C. I. (add.) 5814.
ἀκαθαίρετος, ὄν, (καθαίρω) not to be put down, Philo 2. 166.
ἀκαθάρσια, ἡ, uncleanness, foulness of a wound or sore, Hipp. Fract. 772, Plat. Tim. 72 C. 2. moral foulness, impurity, foul depravity, Dem. 553. 13.

ἀκαθάρτος, ὄν, (καθαίρω) uncleansed, impure, foul, ἀήρ Hipp. Aër. 283; of the body, Arist. Probl. 5. 27; of a woman, quae menstrua non habet, Luc. Lexiph. 19. b. unpurified, Plat. Legg. 866 A, 868 A; ἀκαθάρτε θου beast! Bato Συνεξ. 1. 2. 2. morally unclean, impure, Plat. Phaedo 81 B, etc.; also like μανώδης, Achae. ap. Hesych. Adv., ἀκαθάρτος ἔχειν Plat. Tim. 92 A. 3. of things, not purged away, unpurged, Soph. O. T. 256, Plat. Legg. 854 B. II. act. not fit for cleansing, [φάρμακα] ἐλέων ἀκαθάρτοτερα Aetiae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 8.

ἀκαθεκτέομαι, Pass. to be left void, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 3.
ἀκαθεκτος, ὄν, ungovernable, Pseudo-Phocyl. 180. Adv. -τως, Cyrill.
ἀ-κάθουσις, ὄν, unpurified, Epiphani. 1. 495 C.
ἀκαυνα, ἡ, ὅν, (ἀκί, ἀκίς) a thorn, prick, goad, Lat. stimulus, Ap. Rh. 3. 1323, Anth. P. 6. 41. II. a ten-foot rod, used in land-surveying, Lat. acnu, acna, Schneid. Ind. Script. R. R.; cf. Call. Fr. 214.

ἀ-καινοτόμητος, ὄν, not altered, Phot.
ἀκαιρεύομαι, Dep. to behave unseasonably, Philo 2. 166, 280.
ἀκαιρέω, to be without an opportunity, opp. to εὐκαιρέω, Diod. Excerpt. Vat. p. 30:—Med., impf. ἡκαιρείσθε, in Ep. Phil. 4. 10, = ἐκαλύεσθε καιρὸν οὐκ ἔχοντες, acc. to Phot.

ἀκαιρία, ἡ, unfitness of times, opp. to εὐκαιρία, Plat. Phaedr. 272 A; to ἐγκαμία, Id. Polit. 305 D. 2. of bad seasons, unseasonableness, ἐνιαυτὸν πολλῶν ἀκ. Id. Legg. 709 A; τῶν πνευμάτων Arist. Probl. 26. 13. 1. 3. opp. to καιρός, want of opportunity, τὴν ἀκαιρίαν τὴν ἐκείνου καιρὸν ὑμέτερον νομίσαντες Dem. 16. 4; also want of time, Plut. 2. 130 E. II. of persons, the character of an ἀκαιρος, want of tact, importunity, Plat. Symp. 182 A, Theophr. Char. 12.

ἀκαιρίμος, ἡ, ὄν, ill-timed:—proverb., ὅ τι κεν ἐπ' ἀκαιρίμον γλώσσαν ἔλθῃ, quicquid in buccam venerit, Schol. Theophr. Comp. p. 8.

ἀκαιρίος, ὄν, poet. for ἀκαιρος, ἀκ. ἦκει, of untimely death, C. I. 6203.
ἀκαιροβίας, ὄν, ὅν, an unseasonable brawler, Eccl.

ἀκαιρολογέω, to prate unseasonably, Schol. Theophr. 39; -λογία, ἡ, Phot.
ἀκαιρολόγος, ὄν, an unseasonable prater, Philo 2. 268, Eust. 208. 38.

ἀκαιρο-μυθία, ἡ, unseasonable talk, Lex. Havn.
ἀκαιρο-παρησία, ἡ, ill-timed freedom of speech, Eust. Opusc. 225. 50, al., and -παρησιαστής, οὗ, ὅ, Id. 1857. 2.

ἀκαιρο-περιπάτητος, ὄν, walking at unseasonable times, Eccl.
ἀκαιρο-ρήμων, ὄν, = ἀκαιρολόγος, Origen.

ἀ-καιρος, ὄν, ill-timed, unseasonable, inopportune, ἐς ἀκαιρα πορεύειν, Lat. operam perdere, Theogn. 919; οὐκ ἀκαιρα λέγειν Aesch. Fr. 1036; ἀκ. προθυμία Thuc. 5. 65; ἐλευθερία Plat. Rep. 569 C; ἔπανος Id. Phaedr. 240 E; ῥαθυμία Dem. 241. 8; γέλωας Menand. Monost. 88:—Adv. -τως, Aesch. Ag. 808, Cho. 624, Hipp. Vet. Med. 11, Acut. 386: Comp. -οτέρως, Id. 955; neut. pl. as Adv., ἀκαιρ' ἀπώλλυτο Eur. Hel. 1081. II.

of persons, importunate, troublesome, Lat. molestus, ineptus, Theophr. Char. 12; ἀκ. καὶ λάθος Alciphro 3. 62. 2. c. inf. ill-suited to do a thing, Xen. Hipparch. 7. 6, in Compar.

ἀκακαλῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, the white tamarisk, Diosc. 1. 118.
ἀ-κάκεμφαιτος, ὄν, in no ill repute, Hesych., Method. Conv. Virg. 3. 20.

ἀ-κάκης, Dor. ἀκάκας [ἀκάκ], ὁ, poet. form of ἀκάκος, Aesch. Pers. 855 (lyr.); epith. of Hades, C. I. 1067; cf. ἀκάκητα.

ἀκάκησιος, ὁ, epith. of Hermes in Arcadia, = sq., Call. Dian. 143.
ἀκάκητᾶ [ἀκάκ], Ep. form, = ἀκάκος, guileless, gracious, epith. of Hermes, Il. 16. 185, Od. 24. 10 (cf. ἐριούνιος); of Prometheus, Hes. Th. 614.

ἀκάκία (A), ἡ, (ἀκή) an Egyptian tree, the acacia, Diosc. 1. 133.
ἀκῦκία (B), ἡ, (ἀκάκος) guilelessness, Dem. 1372. 23, Arist. Rhet. 2. 12, 15, Lxx, etc.

ἀ-κάκησις, ἐς, guileless, Ens., Phot.: Adv. -θως, Iambl. Protr. p. 350 Kiessl.:—in Eust. 404. 8, ἀ-κακοθήεντος, ὄν.

ἀκακοπαθῶ, to be free from suffering, E. M. 86. 12:—Adv. ἀκακοπαθήτως, Apoll. Mirab. 35.

ἀκακοποιός, ὄν, doing no evil, Jo. Chrys.
ἀ-κάκος, ὄν, unknowing of ill, guileless, benignant, Aesch. Pers. 664, Plat. Tim. 91 D. 2. innocent, simple, much like εὐθής or ἀπλοῦς, Dem. 1153. 11, 1164. 13; ἀκ. ἀνθρώπων τρόπος Anaxil. Incert. 1. Adv. -ως, Dem. 1154. 18.

ἀ-κάκορρητος, ὄν, uncorrupted, Harpocr., E. M. Adv. -τως, Epiphani. 1. 495 C.

ἀ-κάκούργος, Adv., used to expl. εὐθής, Schol. Dem. 393. 22.
ἀ-κάκυντος [κά], ὄν, = sq., Hierocl. Carm. Adv. Adv. -τως, Id.

ἀκάκωτος [κά], ὄν, unharmed, Dio C. 77. 15; ἀκ. εὐχή Epigr. Gr. 618. 39. II. unsuited, M. Anton. 5. 18.

ἀκάλανθις, ἰδος, ἡ, = ἀκανθίς, Ar. Av. 872, cf. Pax 1076.
ἀκάλαρρείτης, ὄν, ὅ, (ἀκαλός, ῥέω) soft-flowing, epith. of Ocean, Il. 7. 422, Od. 19. 434:—in Orph. Ag. 1185, ἀκάλαρ-ροος, ὄν.

ἀκάληφῃ, ἡ, a nettle, Lat. urtica, Ar. Lys. 549, etc.: metaph., ἀπὸ τῆς ὀργῆς τὴν ἀκ. ἀφελῆσθαι Id. Vesp. 884. II. a kind of mollusc

which stings like a nettle, urtica marina, of the actinia kind, Arist. H. A. 4. 6, 6, 8. 1, 7, al.

ἀ-καλλής, ἐς, without charms, σῶμα Luc. Hist. Conscr. 48; γῆ αὐχμηρὰ καὶ ἀκ. (v. 1. ἀκαμής), Id. Prom. 14.

ἀ-καλλιήρητος, ὄν, not accepted by the gods, ill-omened, ἱερά Aeschin. 72. 16., 75. 12; μῆσεις Eus. H. E. 9. 3.

ἀ-καλόπιστος, ὄν, unadorned, Luc. Pisc. 12.
ἀκαλός, ἡ, ὄν, like ἡκαλός, peaceful, still, Hesych., Eust. 1009. 30, E. M. 44. 29. Adv. -λως, Eust., E. M.

ἀ-κάλυπτος, ὄν, uncovered, unveiled, Soph. O. T. 1427, Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 2; ἐν ἀκαλύπτῳ . . βίω, of one who has no house over his head, Menand. Πλοκ. 4:—Adv. -τως, 3 Macc. 4. 6.

ἀ-κάλυφής, ἐς, = ἀκάλυπτος, Soph. Ph. 1327, Arist. de An. 2. 9, 13. 1 and ἀκάλυφος, ὄν, Diog. L. 8. 72.

ἀκάμαντο-λόγῃς, ὄν, ὅ, unwearyed at the spear, Pind. I. 7 (6). 13.
ἀκάμαντο-μάχῃς, ὄν, ὅ, unwearyed in fight, Pind. P. 4. 304.

ἀκάμαντο-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδός, untiring of foot, ἵππος Pind. O. 3. 5; also, ἀκ. βροντῇ, ἀπὸ τῆς lb. 4. 2. 5. 6.

ἀκάμαντο-χάρμας, α, ὁ, ἀκαμῆναι in fight, Pind. Fr. 179, in voc. ἀκαμαντοχάρμας Αἶαν, —(κατὰ συνεκδρομὴν τοῦ Αἶαν, as Choerob. observes, 106, 128 Gaist.).

ἀκάμας [ἀκά], αντος, ὁ, (κάμω) untiring, unresting, ἡέλιος, Σπέρχειός, etc., Il. 18. 239., 16. 176, al. (not in Od.); ἵπποι Pind. O. 1. 140; Νότος, Βόρέας Soph. Tr. 112 (lyr.); χρόνος Eur. Fr. 597; ἀκ. πόνου unceasing, Arist. Fr. 596.

ἀ-κάματος [κά], ὄν, also ἡ, ὄν, Hes. Th. 747, Soph. Ant. 339. Without sense of tail, hence, 1. like foreg., untiring, unresting, in Hom. always epith. of fire, Il. 5. 4, Od. 20. 123, al.; ἀνεμοὶ Emped. 464; σθένος Aesch. Pers. 901; ἀκ. γῆ earth that never rests from tillage, or inexhaustible, Soph. I. c.:—neut. ἀκάματα, as Adv., Id. El. 164. 2.

not tired or weary, Hipp. 752 D. II. act. not tiring, Aetiae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 13. Adv. -τως or -τί, Gramm. [ἀκάματος, Soph. El. 164; but first syll. long in dactylic verses; v. A a sub fin.]

ἀ-κάμυστος, ὄν, without winking, Hesych. s. v. ἀσκαρδάμυκτος.
ἀ-καμψής, ἐς, = ἀκαμπτος, Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 4, etc.

ἀκαμπία, ἡ, = ἀκαμψία, Hipp. Art. 822.
ἀκαμπτό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, with unbending foot, ἐλέφαντες Nonn. D. 15. 148.

ἀκαμπτος, ὄν, unbent, that will not bend, rigid, Hipp. Fract. 751, Plat. Tim. 74 B (in Comp.), etc.; ἀκ. χώρος ἐνέραν, Virgil's irremobilis, Anth. P. 7. 467; εἰς ἀκ. ψῆμα τριβὸν Epigr. Gr. 193; τὸ ἀκ. the part that will not bend, Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 3. 2. metaph. unbending, unflinching, Βουλαί Pind. P. 4. 128; ψυχὰν ἀκαμπτος Id. I. 4. 89 (3. 71); ἀκαμπτὰ μένει Aesch. Cho. 455; τὸ πρὸς τοὺς πόνους, τὸ πρὸς ἐπείκειαν ἀκαμπτον Plut. Lyc. 11, Cat. Mi. 4.

ἀκαμψία, ἡ, inflexibility, Arist. P. 2. 8, 9.
ἀκαν, avos, ὁ, = sq., only in LXX (2 Regg. 14. 9).

ἀκανθα [ἀκ], ἡ, ὅν, (ἀκή) a thorn, prick, Arist. P. A. 2. 9, 2, Theocr. 7. 140, etc.: hence 1. a prickly plant, of the thistle or cardoon kind, κύναρος ἀκ. Soph. Fr. 643, cf. 746; in pl. thistle-down Od. 5. 328; cf. ἀκανθός;—used also in LXX (Isai. 5. 4, where E. V. has wild grapes), cf. Ev. Matt. 7. 16:—proverb., οὐ γὰρ ἀκανθαὶ οὐ θίστεις, i. e. nothing useless, Ar. Fr. 407. 2. of the prickles or spines of the porcupine and of certain fish, Ion ap. Ath. 91 E, Arist. H. A. 4. 5, 2:—also the thorns of certain plants, Arist. Plant. 1. 5, etc. 3. the backbone or spine of fish, Aesch. Fr. 270, Ar. Vesp. 969, Alex. Κρατεῦ. 1. 11, al.; of serpents, Hdt. 2. 75, Theocr. 24. 32:—also of men, Hdt. 4. 72, Hipp. Art. 791, Eur. El. 492, Arist. P. A. 2. 8, 9, etc.; but improperly used of mammalia, acc. to Arist. An. Post. 2. 14. 4:—technically, acc. to Galen.

2. 45. 1, of one of the spinous processes of the vertebrae. 4. metaph., ἀκανθαὶ (ζητήσεων), Cicero's spinae disserendi, thorny questions, Luc. Disp. c. 115. 5, Ath. 97 D; cf. ἀκανθο-βάτης, -λόγος, ἀκανθώδης. II. a thorny tree, prob. a kind of acacia, found in Egypt, the Mimosa Nilotica (whence gum arabic is obtained), Hdt. 2. 96 (cf. ἀκάνθινος): several kinds are mentioned by Theophr.

ἀκανθέων, avos, ὁ, a thorny brake, Lat. dumetum, Greg. Naz., Eust., etc.
ἀκανθήεις, εσσα, ev, thorny, prickly, Nic. Th. 638.

ἀκανθηρός, α, ὄν, with spines, of certain fish, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 16.
ἀκανθη-φόρος, ὄν, = ἀκανθοφόρος, cited from Hdn. Epim.

ἀκανθίας, ὄν, ὁ, a prickly thing, and so, 1. a kind of shark, prob. squalus acanthias L., Arist. H. A. 6. 10, sq., 9. 37. 2. a kind of grasshopper, Ael. N. A. 10. 44. 3. a prickly asparagus, Theophr. H. P. 6. 1, 3, Poll.

ἀκανθικός, ἡ, ὄν, thorny, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4. 6.
ἀκάνθινος, ἡ, ὄν, of thorns, στέφανος Ev. Marc. 15. 17, Jo. 19. 5. 2. metaph. thorny, in ἀκ. ἀταρπῆς Anacreont. 53. 12. II. of acantha-wood, ἱέρως Hdt. 2. 96; τὰ ἀκ. cloths made of its inner bark, Strabo 175.

ἀκάνθιον, τό, Dim. of ἀκανθα 2, Arist. H. A. 3. 7, 11. 2. a kind of thistle, onofordium acanthium, Diosc. 3. 18.

ἀκανθίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a bird, the goldfinch, fringilla carduelis, or the linnet, fr. linaria, Arist. H. A. 9. 17, 2, Theocr. 7. 141. II. a name for the plant senecio, Call. ap. Plin. H. N. 25. 106. III. as fem. Adj., prickly, Anth. P. 6. 304.

ἀκάνθινος, avos, ὁ, a hedgehog, porcupine, Galen.
ἀκάνθο-βάτης, ὄν, ὁ, walking among thorns, nickname of grammarians, Anth. P. 11. 322, cf. ἀκανθα 1. 4:—fem. ἀκάνθο-βάτις, ἰδος, Anth. P. 7. 198.

ἀκάνθοβόλος, ὄν, (βάλλω) shooting thorns, pricking, ῥόδον Nic. Th. 542. II. ὁ ἀκ. a surgical instrument for extracting bones, Paul. Aeg. 6. 32.

ἀκανθολόγος, *on, gathering thorns*, nickname of quibbling arguers, Anth. P. 11. 20 and 347; cf. ἀκανθα 1. 4.
ἀκανθό-νωτος, *on, prickly-backed*, Hesych.
ἀκανθόμοι, Pass. (ἀκανθα) *to become prickly*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 6, 2.
ἀκανθο-πλήξ, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, *wounded by the prickle of a fish*, Ὀδυσσεύς ἀκ. name of a play of Sophocles.

ἀκανθός, ὁ, Lat. *acanthus, brank-ursine*, a plant imitated in Corinthian capitals, ὕμνος ἀκ., Lat. *mollis*, Theocr. 1. 55, cf. Diosc. 3. 19; cf. ἀκανθα 1.

II. a prickly Egyptian tree, prob. the same as ἀκανθα II, Voss Virg. G. 2. 119.

ἀκανθο-στεφής, ἔς, of a fish, *prickle-backed*, Arist. Fr. 279.

ἀκανθο-φάγος [ᾶ], *on, eating thorns*, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 6.

ἀκανθοφορέω, *to bear thorns*, Greg. Nyss.

ἀκανθο-φόρος, *on, prickly, bristling*, ἔχινος Nonn. D. 13. 421. 2.

bearing thorns or thistles, Greg. Naz.

ἀκανθο-φύεω, *to bear thorns or thistles*, Diosc. 3. 21.

ἀκανθό-χοιρος, ὁ, a porcupine or a hedgehog, Hesych. s. v. ἔχινος, Gramm.

ἀκανθουλῆς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of ἀκανθός (in form), *aegithalus pendulinus*, the pendulous titmouse, Eubul. Incert. 14, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 9, 9. 14, 2.

ἀκανθώδης, ἔς, (εἶδος) *full of thorns, thorny*, χάρος Hdt. 1. 126; τὸ ῥόδον Arist. Probl. 12. 8, etc. 2. prickly, γλῶττα Arist. H. A.

2. 10, 2; τρίχες Ib. 1. 6, 6; of the vertebrae, spinous, Ib. 3. 7, 11, al.

3. metaph., λόγοι ἀκ. *thorny arguments*, Luc. D. Mort. 10. 8; ἀκ. βίος Pseudoemigr.; cf. ἀκανθα 1. 4.

ἀκανθών, ὄνος, ὁ, = ἀκανθεῖν, Gloss.

ἀκάνιζω, (ἀκανος) *to bear or be like ἀκανοί*, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 8.

ἀκανικός, ἡ, ὄν, *like the ἀκανος*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 10.

ἀκάνιον, τό, Dim. of ἀκανος, Hesych.

ἀκῆνος, ὁ, (ἀκή, ἀκίς) *a kind of thistle*, and the prickly head of some fruits, like the pine-apple, v. Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 6, al., and Schneid. Ind.; v. also Schlein. Thes. Vet. Test.

ἀκάνωδης, ἔς, *like the ἀκανος*, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 3.

ἀ-κάπηλετος, *on, free from tricks of trade, sincere*, Synes. 187 D.

ἀ-κάπηλος, *on, = foreg.*: βίος ἀκ. *a life without tricks*, Strabo 513.

ἀ-κάπνιστος, *on, unsmoked*, μέλι ἀκ. *honey taken without smoking the bees*, Strabo 400.

ἀ-καπνος, *on, without smoke, free from it*, σκέπη Hipp. Acut. 395; *not smoking, making no smoke*, πῦρ Theophr. Ign. 71; θυσία ἀκαπνος an offering but no burnt offering, Luc. Amor. 4; so a poem is called Καλιότης ἀκ. θύος Anth. P. 6. 321 — but, ἀκαπνα γὰρ αἰὲν αἰοῖδοι θύομεν we sacrifice without a fire of our own, i. e. live at others' expense, Poëta ap. Ath. 8 E.

II. = foreg., Plin. H. N. 11. 16.

ἀ-κάπνωτος, *on, free from vapour*, Eur. Fr. 781. 50.

ἀ-καράδωκτος, *on, unexpected*, Eust. 1127. 62.

ἀ-κάριος, *on, wanting the heart*, Plut. Caes. 63; metaph. *heartless*, weak, Lat. *excors*, LXX, Galen.

II. of wood, *without heart or pith*, solid, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 1.

ἀ-κάριος, *on, headless*, Anth. Plan. 116, C. I. 4746.

ἀκάρις, ἔς, (κείρω) *properly of hair, too short to be cut*, hence generally, short, small, tiny, ἀκαρή τινα ἐνθυμήματα Dion. H. de Isocr. 20.

II. metaph. *within a hair's breadth of*, all but, ἀκαρὴς περὶ φιλοπιδῶσαι you have become all but as thin as Philippides (v. Meineke Com. Fr. 4. p. 100), Alex. Μανδρ. 5; ἀκ. παραπλοῶλας Menand. Incert. 226; κατέπεσον ἀκ. τῷ δέει Id. Com. Anon. 3.

III. mostly in neut. ἀκαρές,

1. of Time, *a moment*, ἐν ἀκαρεὶ χρόνου Ar. Pl. 244, Alciphro 3. 56, Luc. Tim. 3 (not ἐν ἀκ. τοῦ χρόνου, as written Ib. 23); ἐν ἀκαρεὶ alone, Id. Asin. 37, etc.; ἀκαρή διαλείπων (sc. χρόνον) having waited a moment, Ar. Nub. 496; also, ἀκαρές ὥρας in a moment, Plut. Anton. 28; ἡμέρας μᾶς ἀκ. Id. 2. 938 A; ἐπ' ἀκαρές Arctae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 2.

2. ἀκαρή is also used adverbially without reference to Time, mostly with a negat., οὐκ ἀπαλαύεις τοῦ ὁ φέρεις ἀκαρή not a bit, not at all, Ar. Vesp. 701; οὐδ' ἀκαρή Ib. 541, Dem. 1223. 28; ἀκαρή παντελῶς (v. l. ἀκαρεὶ or -πεῖ) Xenarch. Πορφ. 1. 15; so, παρ' ἀκαρή within a hair's breadth, Plat. Ax. 366 C.

IV. τὸ ἀκαρές, a ring on the little finger, Poll. 5. 100, Hesych.

ἀκαρι, τό, a kind of mite, bred in wax, Arist. H. A. 5. 32, 2.

ἀκαριαῖος, α, *on, (ἀκαρή) momentary, brief*, πλοῖος Dem. 1292. 2; cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 11, Dion. H. 8. 70. Adv. -ως, Alciphro 1. 39 (Meineke).

ἀκαρνα, ἡς, ἡ, a kind of thistle, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 6.

ἀκαρπῆω, *to be καρπός or barren*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 3, 4.

ἀκαρπία, ἡ, *unfruitfulness, barrenness*, Aesch. Eum. 801, Hipp. 378. 491, Arist. Mirab. 122. 2. [ἀκαρπία, Or. Sib. 4. 73.]

ἀ-κάριπτος, *on, = ἀκάριπος*, where nothing is to be reaped, *unfruitful*, of the sea, like ἀπρύγετος, Eur. Phoen. 210; v. περίρπτος 2.

ἀ-καρπος, *on, without fruit, barren*, Eur. Fr. 890. 8, Plat. Tim. 91 C; c. gen., λήννη δ. ἰχθύων Paus. 5. 7, 3.

2. metaph. *fruitless, unprofitable*, πόνος Bacchyl. 19; λόγοι Plat. Phaedr. 277 A; τὰ ἀκ. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 33:—Adv. -τως, Soph. O. T. 254; cf. καρπός (A) III.

II. act. in Aesch. Eum. 942, *making barren, blasting*.

ἀ-καρπῶτος, *on, not made fruitful, without fruit*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 13, 3.

2. metaph., χρησμός ἀκ. an unfulfilled oracle, Aesch. Eum. 714; νίκας ἀκαρπῶτον χάριν because of some victory which yielded her no fruit, Soph. Aj. 176:—cf. καρπός (A) III.

ἀ-καρτέρητος, *on, insupportable*, Plut. 2. 733 B, Galen.

II. impotent, Niceph. Blemm.

ἀκαρτος, *on, (κείρω) unshorn, uncut*, Ath. 211 E.

ἀκαρφής, ἔς, (κάρφος) *not dried or withered*, Nic. ap. Ath. 133 D.

ἀκασκᾶ, (*ἀκή II) Adv. gently, ἀκ. προβῶντες Cratin. Νόμ. 5.

ἀκασκαῖος, α, *on, (*ἀκή II) gentle*, ἀγαλμα πλούτου Aesch. Ag. 741.

ἀκάτα, a corrupt word in Aesch. Ag. 985; Ahrens' emend. (ψαμμὶς ἀκάτα for ψαμμιάς ἀκάτα) would suit the metre.

ἀ-καταβίαστος, *on, unforced, unenslaved*, Cyrill.

ἀ-κατάβλητος, *on, irrefragable*, λόγος Ar. Nub. 1220.

ἀ-κατάγγελτος, *on, unproclaimed*, πόλεμος Dion. H. 1. 58, App. Bell. Hisp. 434. 19.

ἀ-κατάγνωστος, *on, not to be condemned*, 2 Macc. 4. 47, Ep. Tit. 2. 8, C. I. 1971 b, Epigr. Gr. 728. Adv. -τως, Eccl.

ἀ-καταγνώσιος, *on, unconquerable*, Diod. 17. 26.

ἀ-καταδέκαστος, *on, unbribed*, Eccl.

ἀ-κατάδεκτος, *on, not accepted*, Eccl.

ἀ-καταδίκαστος, *on, not condemned*, Eccl.

ἀ-καταδούλευτος, *on, = sq.*, Theod. Prodr.

ἀ-καταδούλωτος, *on, not enslaved*, Schol. Eur. Hec. 417, 737.

ἀ-καταζητήτως, Adv. *without examination*, Epiphan.

ἀ-καταθυμῖος, *on, disagreeable*, Artemid. 2. 48, Eust. 149. 28, etc.

ἀ-κατάσχυντος, *on, not to be ashamed of*, Eccl.

ἀ-καταιτίαιος, *on, not to be accused*, Joseph. B. J. 1. 24, 8, Cyrill., etc.

ἀ-κατακάλυπτος, *on, uncovered*, LXX, Polyb. 15. 27, 2, 1 Cor. 11. 5, 13.

ἀ-κατάκαμπτos, *on, not to be bent*, Eust. Opusc. 220. 78.

ἀ-κατάκαστος, *on, not burnt*, Apollon. Mirab. 36.

ἀ-κατάκλαστος, *on, not to be broken, stubborn*, Schol. Od. 10. 329, Eust.

ἀ-κατάκλυτος, *on, not open to the waves*, Greg. Nyss.

ἀ-κατάκοπτος, *on, unwearied*, Gramm.

ἀ-κατακόσμητος, *on, unarranged*, Plut. 2. 424 A.

ἀ-κατακράτητος, *on, not to be subdued*: τὸ -των Eust. Opusc. 151. 22.

ἀ-κατακρίτος, *on, uncondemned*, Act. Ap. 16. 37, 22. 25. Adv. -τως, Eust., etc.

ἀ-κάτακτος, *on, not to be broken*, Arist. Meteor. 4. 8, 5.

ἀ-κατάληκτος, *on, incessant*, Arr. Epict. 1. 17, 3, etc.:—Adv. -τως, lb. 2. 23, 46 (where wrongly ἀκαταληκτικῶς).

II. acatalectic, in prosody, Hephaest.

ἀκαταληπτέω, *not to understand*, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 201.

ἀ-κατάληπτος, *on, that cannot be reached or touched*, Arist. Probl. 19. 42; *not held fast*, M. Anton. 7. 54:—Adv. -τως, Schol. Il. 17. 75.

II. *not to be conquered*, Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 7.

2. metaph. *incomprehensible*, a word of the Sceptical philosophers, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 22, Plut. 2. 1056 F, Cic. Acad. 2. 9, 18:—hence, ἀκαταληψία, ἡ, the incomprehensibility of things, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 1, Cic. ad. Att. 13. 19, 3.

ἀ-κατάλλακτος, *on, irreconcilable*, Zaleuc. ap. Stob. 280. 12, Diod. 12. 20. Adv. -τως, ἀκ. πολέμειν Dem. 153. 17.

ἀ-κατάλληλος, *on, not fitting together, heterogeneous*, Arist. Mund. 6, 6, Dion. H. de Dem. 27, etc.: Adv. -ως, Diog. L. 7. 59:—Subst. ἀκαταλληλότης, ἡτος, ἡ, or ἀκαταλληλία, ἡ, Apoll. de Constr. 194 and 199.

ἀ-κατάλυτος, *on, indissoluble*, Dion. H. 10. 31, Ep. Hebr. 7. 16.

ἀ-καταμάθητος, *on, not learnt or known*, Hipp. Acut. 384.

ἀ-καταμάκτος, *on, not softened by kneading*, Schol. Ar. Lys. 656.

ἀ-καταμάχητος, *on, unconquerable*, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 8, M. Ant. 8. 78.

ἀ-κατάμαχος, *on, = foreg.*, Eus. D. E. 424 D.

ἀ-καταμέτρητος, *on, unmeasured*, Strabo 77, Nicom. Geras. 1. 77.

ἀ-κατανάγκαστος, *on, not compulsory*, Eus. P. E. 196 D, 199 A.

ἀ-κατανίκητος, *on, invincible*, Athanas.

ἀ-κατανόητος, *on, inconceivable*, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 13, and Gramm.

ἀ-κατάνυκτος, *on, without communion*, Eccl.

ἀ-κατάξεστος, *on, not keen*, C. I. 160. col. 1. 60, 68, al., Eust.

ἀ-καταπάλαιστος, *on, unconquerable in wrestling*, Schol. Pind. N. 4. 153.

ἀ-κατάπανυστος, *on, not to be set at rest, incessant*, Polyb. 4. 17, 4, etc.: *that cannot cease from*, τινός 2 Ep. Petr. 2. 14. Adv. -τως, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 1002.

ἀ-κατάπληκτος, *on, undaunted*, Dion. H. 1. 81, Eus. H. E. 8. 7, 4. Adv. -τως, Dion. H. 1. 57.

ἀκαταπληξία, ἡ, *undauntedness*, Clem. Al. 498 (restored for κατὰ πλεξιν).

ἀ-καταπότητος, *on, not to be worn out*, κόσμος Philolaüs in Stob. Eccl. 1. 420.

ἀ-κατάποτος, *on, not to be swallowed*, LXX (Job 20. 18).

ἀ-καταπράυντος, *on, unappeasable*, Schol. Soph. Tr. 999.

ἀ-καταπτόητος, *on, not to be scared*, Schol. H. 3. 63.

ἀ-κατάπτωτος, *on, not liable to fall*, Eust. Opusc. 187. fin.

ἀ-κατάργητος, *on, never-ceasing, unwearied*, νοῦς Epiphan.

ἀ-κατάρθεντος, *on, not watered*, Cyrill.

ἀ-κατάσβεστος, *on, unquenchable*, Galen.

ἀ-κατάσειστος, *on, not to be shaken*, Hesych., Eust. Adv. -τως, Cyrill.

ἀ-κατασήμαντος, *on, unsealed, unwritten*, ἀκ. ἐνταλμα a commission by word of mouth, Hdn. 3. 11, 19.

ἀ-κατάσκεπτος, *on, inconsiderate*, Eccl.

ἀ-κατασκευάστος, *on, unwrought, rough, inartificial*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 16, 6, et ibi Schneid., LXX (Gen. 1. 2):—Adv. -τως, Dion. H. de Isaeo 15.

II. *not admitting of high finish*, Vit. Hom. 218.

ἀ-κατάσκευος, *on, without preparation, inartificial*, v. l. Aeschin. 77. 3, Dion. H. de Thuc. 27, Philostr. 249:—Adv. -ως, Polyb. 6. 4, 7.

II. *without regular establishment, without a dwelling*, βίος Diod. 5. 39.

ἀ-κατασκόπητος, *on, not to be gazed upon*, αὐγή Greg. Naz.

ἀ-κατάσκηπτος, *not liable to derision*, Cyrill.

ἀ-κατασφύγιος, *on, not to be put down by fallacies*, Apoll. Tyan. 44.

ἀ-καταστάδια, ἡ, *instability, anarchy, confusion*, LXX (Prov. 26. 28), Polyb. 1. 70, 1, Dion. H. 6. 31, etc.

II. *unsteadiness*, Polyb. 7. 4, 8.

ἀκατασταίω, *to be unstable*, Arr. Epict. 2. 1, 12:—Pass., LXX (Tob. 1. 15).

ἀκατάστατος, *on*, (καθίστημι) *unstable, unsettled*, Hipp. Aph. 1247; *ἀκ. πνεύμα* Dem. 383, 7, cf. Arist. Probl. 26. 13; *πολιτεία* Dion. H. 6. 74:—of men, *fickle*, Polyb. 7. 4, 6; of fevers, *irregular*, Hipp. 399. 47:—Adv. —*τως*, *ἀκ. ἔχειν* Isocr. 401 B. **II.** *not making any deposit, thick*, οὐδὲν Hipp. 69 F, 149 F.

ἀκαταστόρεστος, *on*, *not to be laid low*, κύματα Ann. Comm.

ἀκαταστόχαστος, *not to be conjectured*, Suid.

ἀκατάστρεπτος, *on*, *not to be overthrown*, Schol. Pind. O. 2. 146.

ἀκατάστροφος, *on*, *never-ending*, ap. Stob. 374. 22: of style, *not rounded*, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 168 Schäf.

ἀκατασχεσία, *ἡ*, *ungovernableness*, Ptol., etc.

ἀκατάσχετος, *on*, (κατέχω) *not to be checked*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 90, Diod. 17. 38, etc. Adv. —*τως*, Plut. Cam. 37.

ἀκατάτακτος, *on*, *not to be placed under subjection*, Dion. Arcop.

ἀκατάτρητος, *on*, (κατατρεῖν) *not pierced*, Galen.

ἀκατάτριπτος, *on*, *not to be used up*, Polyb. 3. 89, 9.

ἀκατάφλεκτος, *on*, *not burnt up*, Eccl.

ἀκατάφρατος, *on*, *inexpressible*, Eccl.

ἀκαταφρόνητος, *on*, *not to be despised, important*, Lat. *haud spernendus*, Xen. Ages. 6, 8, Plut., etc.

ἀκατάχρηστος, *on*, *unused*, Eust. 812. 52.

ἀκαταχώριστος, *on*, *undigested*, ἔλῃ Arist. Probl. 28. 3.

ἀκατάψεκτος, *on*, (ψέγω) *blameless*, Eccl. Adv. —*τως* Cyrill.

ἀκατάψευστος, *not fabulous*, ὁπρία Hdt. 4. 191: *κατάψευστα* is a mere conjecture.

ἀκατέργαστος, *on*, *not worked up, unshapen*, Longin. 15. 5. **II.** *undigested*, τροφή Arist. P. A. 2. 3, 9: *indigestible*, Galen. 6. 484.

ἀκατεύναστος, *on*, *not put to bed, waking*, Hesych.

ἀκατεύοδος, *on*, *not easy to travel*, δδός Achmes Onir. 170.

ἀκατηγόρητος, *on*, *blameless*, Diod. 11. 46.

ἀκατηγής, *on*, *not encompassed by sound*, Suid. **II.** *uninstructed in the rudiments of the Faith*, Eccl.

ἀκάτιον [ἀκά], *τά*, Dim. of ἀκάτος, a *light boat*, used by pirates, Lat. *actuaria*, Thuc. 1. 29., 4. 67, Polyb., etc. **II.** *a kind of sail*, either used separately from the large square sail (μέγα ιστίον, ὁδόν), or added to it in a fair wind; perh. a *stay-sail*, cf. δόλων: in Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 27, Iphicrates leaves his μέγα ιστία behind, ὡς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίαν πλέων, and makes little use even of his ἀκάτια, —so that here they plainly were used separately; but in Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 15 D, a person desiring to increase his speed, ἀκάτιον ἀράμενος φεύγει, cf. 1094 D, —so that here they must have been used in addition to the ordinary square sail; and in Luc. Jup. Trag. 46, ὁ ἀνεμος ἐμπύπων τῇ ὁδῷ καὶ ἐμπύπας τὰ ἀκάτια, the two are mentioned as both set together, cf. Hist. Conscr. 45:—in Epicr. Incert. 2, there is a play on the double sense of ἀκάτιον (sail and cup, v. ἀκάτος II), *κατάβαλλε τὰκάτια καὶ κυλίκια (?) αἶρον τὰ μείζω* down with your *stay-sail cups* and up with your *main goblets*. **III.** a sort of *woman's shoe*, Poll. 7. 93, Hesych. **IV.** a *little man, dwarf*, Phryn. in A. B. 19, —*τοὺς μικροὺς τὰ σώματα ἀκάτια λέγουσιν*.

ἀκατοίκητος, *on*, *uninhabited*, Theophril.

ἀκατονόμαστος, *on*, *unnamed, nameless*, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 898 D: *ἀκ. χόνδρος* the *cricoid cartilage of the larynx*, Greenhill Theophril. p. 110.

ἀκατόπτος, *on*, *unobserved*, Heliod. 6. 14.

ἀκατόρθωτος, *on*, *incorrigible*, Cyrill., etc.

ἀκάτος [ἀκ], *ἡ*, (rarely ὁ, as in Hdt. 7. 186): a *light vessel, boat*, Lat. *actuaria*, Theogn. 458, Pind. 1. 11. 60, Hdt. 1. c., Thuc., etc.; cf. ἀκάτιον:—generally, a *ship*, Eur. Hec. 446, Or. 342. **II.** a *boat-shaped cup*, Theopomp. Com. Ἀλθ. 2 (= Telest. 6), Antiph. Ἀγρ. 5; cf. ἀκάτιον II, fin., Pors. Med. 139.

ἀκατούλωτος, *on*, *not scarred over*, Oribas., Paul. Aeg.

ἀκάττυτος, *on*, *unshod*, Teles. ap. Stob. 523. 49.

ἀκαυλός, *on*, *without stalk*, Diosc. 2. 212. **II.** of a feather, *without shaft or stalk*, Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 3.

ἀκαυστος, *on*, (καίω) *unburnt*, Xen. An. 3. 5, 13. **2.** *incombustible*, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 24.

ἀκαυτηρίαστος, *on*, *not branded*, of horses, Strabo 215: v. *καυτηρίαζω*.

ἀκαυχισία, *ἡ*, *humility*, Eccl.

ἀκαχίατο, **ἀκαχίμαι**, **ἀκαχίμεθα**, **ἀκαχίμενος** (on the accent, v. Arcad. 170, 177), **ἀκαχίσω**, **ἀκαχίσο**: v. sub ἀχέω.

ἀκαχίζω [ἀκ], (ἀχέω, ἀκαχέω) only used in pres. to *trouble, grieve*, τινά Od. 16. 432:—Med., *μὴ . . . λῆν ἀκαχίξω θυμῷ* be not troubled, II. 6. 486: c. part., *μῆτι θανάμ ἀκαχίξεν* be not grieved at death, Od. 11. 486.

ἀκαχίμενος, *η*, *on*, an Homeric part. (as if from a Verb *ἀκω, v. sub ἀκή I), *sharpened, sharp-edged*, ἀκαχίμενον δέει χαλκῷ II. 15. 482, Od. 1. 99, al.; πέλεκυν . . . ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἀκ. Od. 5. 235; φάσανον 22. 80.

ἀκίανος, *ὁ*, a kind of herb, Pherecr. Incert. 17.

ἀκίαστος, *on*, (κεῖω) *not to be split or parted*, Greg. Naz.

ἀκείμενος, v. sub ἀκείμαι.

ἀκερε-κόμης, Dor. —as, ὁ, = ἀκερσεκόμης, of Apollo, Pind. P. 3. 26, I. 1. 8; of Asclepius (Aesculapius), C. I. (add.) 511; of Scythians, Anth. Plan. 72.

ἀκίλευθος, *on*, *pathless*, Hesych.

ἀκίλευστος, *on*, *unbidden*, Aesch. Ag. 731, Soph. Aj. 1263, Eur. El. 71, Plat. Legg. 953 D. Adv. —*τως*, Suid.

ἀκίλφος, *on*, *without husk or capsule*, of fruits, Theophr. C. P. 1. 17, 8.

ἀκενδόβοζος, *on*, *without vain conceit*, M. Anton. 1. 16: —δοξία, ἡ, Zonar.

ἀκενος, *on*, *without a vacuum*, Diog. L. 10. 89.

ἀκενσπουδός, *on*, *shunning vain pursuits*, Cic. Fam. 15. 17, 4, M. Anton. 1. 6.

ἀκέντητος, *on*, *needing no good or spur*, Pind. O. 1. 33.

ἀκεντρος, *on*, *stingless*, κρηήνης Plat. Rep. 552 C, 564 B: *without spur*, of a cock, Clynus ap. Ath. 655 E: *without thorns*, βάτος Philo. 1. 91.

2. *without force or energy*, Lat. *aculei expers*, Longin. 21. **II.** *not central*, Mauretho 5. 108.

ἀκένωτος, *on*, (κενύω) *unemptied*, Eccl.

ἀκείωμα [ἀκ], Ion. imper. ἀκείω (for ἀκείω) Hdt. 3. 40; Ep. part. ἀκείωμενος II. 16. 29, Od. 14. 383, also in Pind. P. 9. 180: iut. ἀκείσμαι Dio C. 38. 19, Ep. ἀκείσσομαι Musae. 199, Att. ἀκείμαι Plat. Rep. 364 C: aor. ἡκείσθην, Ep. imper. ἀκείσθαι, etc.: v. sub fin.: Dep.: **I.** trans. to *heal, cure*, c. acc. of the thing healed, ἔλκος ἀκείσαι *heal it*, II. 16. 523; ἔλκε' ἀκείμενοι 16. 29; ψῶρην ἀκείσασθαι Hdt. 4. 90; or of part healed, βλέφαρον ἀκείσαι *healed him of his wound*, II. 5. 402, 901, cf. 448; c. gen. morbi, νόσον . . . μ' ἐκέσω βαρναλγέος Epigr. Gr. 803, cf. Paus. 8. 18, 8. **2.** to *stanch, quench*, πῶν τ' ἀκείντο τε δῖον II. 22. 2. cf. Pind. P. 9. 180. **3.** generally, to *mend, repair*, νῆας ἀκείμενος Od. 14. 383; often applied to a tailor or cobbler, like Lat. *resarcire*, Luc. Fugit. 33, Necyoni. 17; to a spider mending its web, Arist. H. A. 9. 39. 4; cf. ἀκεστής, ἀκεστικός. **4.** metaphr., ἀκ. ἀμαρτάδα Hdt. 1. 167; τὰ ἐπιφερόμενα Id. 3. 16; κακόν, ἄχος Soph. Ant. 1027, Tr. 1035, cf. Eur. Med. 199; μήνιμα Antipho 128. 4; ἀδίκημα Plat. Rep. 364 C; ἀπορίας Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 1. **II.** intr. or aor. to *apply a remedy, make amends*, ἀλλ' ἀκείμεθα θάσσον ἀκεσταί τοι φρένες ἐσθλῶν II. 13. 115; ἀλλ' ἀκείσασθε, φίλοι Od. 10. 69, cf. Hdt. 3. 40, Plat. Phileb. 30 B. **III.** the Act. ἀκείω occurs in Pseudo-Hipp. 412. 34, C. I. 511. 18; cf. ἐκείμαι; and ἀκείται in pass. sense, Aetiae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1; ἀκείμενον τοῦ κακοῦ Id. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 6; aor. ἀκεσθῆναι Paus. 2. 27, 3.

ἀκεραϊόματι, Pass. to be ἀκεραϊός, Eust. 277. 16.

ἀκέραιος, *on*, Prose word (used by Eur.) for the poet. ἀκήρατος, *unmixed, υἱὸν* Arist. H. A. 8. 24, fin., cf. 6. 21, 4. **2.** of a person, *pure in blood*, Eur. Phoen. 943. **II.** *entire, unharmed, unravaged*, ἀκ. ἀπολαμβάνειν τὴν πόλιν Hdt. 3. 146; γῇ Thuc. 2. 18 (perh. with allusion to κρατίζω); ἀκ. δύναμις, of an army, *in full force, fresh*, Id. 3. 3; εἰν τι δυνεῖς καὶ ἀκ. C. I. 989 b, 991 b. **2.** in many relations, ἀκέραιον ὡς σώσαιμι Μενελάω λέχος *inviolable*, Eur. Hel. 48; [τέχνη] ἀβλαβὴς καὶ ἀκ. Plat. Rep. 342 B; φύλακες τῆς οἰκίας ἀκεραίου [χώρας] Dem. 17. 13; οὐσία ἀκ. Id. 1087. 24; ἐλπίδες, ὁρμή Polyb. 6. 9, 3. 1. 45, 2, etc.:—ἐξ ἀκεραίου *anew*, Lat. *de integro*, Id. 24. 4, 10; or, *in a fresh, entire state*, Lat. *re adhuc integra*, Id. 6. 24, 9; ἐν ἀκεραίῳ εἶναι to leave alone, Id. 2. 2, 10:—Adv. —*ως*, Cic. ad Att. 15. 21. **3.** of persons, *uncontaminated, guileless*, Eur. Or. 922: c. gen., ἀκ. κακῶν ᾗδων *uncontaminated by . . .* Plat. Rep. 409 A.

ἀκεραϊοσύνη, *ἡ*, *guilelessness, innocence*, Ep. Barnab., Suid.

ἀκεραϊότης, *ἡ*, *integrity: freshness*, Polyb. 3. 73, 6.

ἀκεραστός, *on*, *unmixed, pure, tynós from a thing*, Plat. Polit. 310 D. **II.** *that cannot be mixed or confounded*, Dion. H. de Comp. 22.

ἀκέρᾱτος, *on*, (κέρας) *without horns*, Plat. Polit. 265 C, sq., Arist. II. A. 2. 1, 51, al.

ἀκέρανος, *on*, = sq., of Capaneus, Aesch. Fr. 15.

ἀκερανώτος, *on*, *not struck by lightning*, Luc. J. Trag. 25.

ἀκέρδεια, *ἡ*, *want of gain, loss*, Pind. O. 1. 84.

ἀκερδής, *ἐς*, *without gain, bringing loss*, Soph. O. C. 1484, Plat. Crat. 417 D, etc.:—*bringing no gain*, Dion. H. 6. 9:—Adv. —*δῶς*, *without profit, gratis*, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 19, Plat. 2. 27 D. **II.** *not greedy of gain*, Plut. Arist. 1.

ἀκέρικτος, *on*, (κερκίζω) *unwoven*, Anth. P. 7. 472.

ἀκερκος, *on*, *without a tail*, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 52.

ἀκερματία, *ἡ*, (κέρμα) *want of money*, Ar. Fr. 119.

ἀκερος, *on*, = ἀκερας, Arist. II. A. 2. 1, 31.

ἀκερσεκόμης, *on*, ὁ, (κεῖρω, κόμη) *with unshorn hair, ever-young* (for the Greek youths wore their hair long till they reached manhood), epith. of Phoebus, II. 20. 39, h. Hom. Ap. 134, Pind. P. 3. 26 and late Poets: cf. ἀκερεκόμης:—Nonn. has a dat. pl. ἀκερεκόμοισιν, D. 14. 232.

ἀκερχνος, *on*, *without hoarseness*, Aetiae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 10. **II.** act. *curing hoarseness*, Id. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 8.

ἀκερως, *on*, gen. ω, = ἀκερατος, Plat. Polit. 265 B, cf. ἀκερος.

ἀκέρωτος, *on*, (κέρας) *not horned*, Auth. P. 6. 258.

ἀκείσθαι, *ἡ*, = ἀκείω, Hipp. 6. 33.

ἀκείσιμβροτος [ἀ], *on*, *healing mortals*, of Aesculapius, Orph. L. S.

ἀκείσιμος, *on*, (ἀκείμαι) *wholesome, healing*, Plut. 2. 956 F.

ἀκείσιος, *on*, *healing*, epith. of Apollo, Lat. *afifer*, Paus. 6. 24, 6.

ἀκείσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, a *healing, cure*, Hdt. 4. 90, 109; τὸν εὐράμενον παυσίπουνος ἀκείσει C. I. 434. **II.** name of a *salve or plaster*, Galen.

ἀκείσμα, *τό*, a *remedy, cure*, Pind. P. 5. 56, Aesch. Pr. 482, Anth.

ἀκείσμος, ὁ, = ἀκείσις, and ἀκείσιμος, *on*, *curable*, Hesych. (nisi leg. ἀκείσιμος).

ἀκείσι-νοσος, *on*, poet. Adj. *healing disease*, Anth. P. 9. 516 (c conj. Schneid.).

ἀκείσι-πονός, *on*, poet. Adj., *assuaging pain or toil*, Nonn. D. 7. 86.

ἀκεστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a *healer*: as Adj., ἀκ. χαλινός the rein that tames the steed, Soph. O. C. 714.

ἀκεστήριον, *τό*, a *tailor's shop*, Liban.

ἀκεστής, οὗ, ὁ, = ἀκεστήρ, Lyc. 1052, Alciphro 3. 27:—in the Phrygian dialect acc. to Schol. II. 22. 2, Eust. 1254. 2, E. M. 51. 7. **2.** ἀκεσταί ἱματίων βαγνάνων *menders of tom clothes*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 16 (with v. I. ἡπῆται, cf. Phryn. p. 91 (Lob.)), v. sub ἀκείμαι 1. 3.

ἀκεστικός, ὁ, *on*, *fitted for healing or repairing*: ἡ —κῆ (sc. τέχνη) *clothes-mending*, Plat. Polit. 281 B.

ἀκεστορία, ἡ, the healing art, Ap. Rh. 2. 512, Anth. P. 9. 349, al., etc. ἀκεστορίς, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of ἀκεστωρ, Hipp. 295. 48. ἀκεστός, ἡ, ὄν, curable, Hipp. Art. 825; πρᾶγμα Antipho 140. 15:—metaph., ἀκεσταί φρένες ἐσθλῶν the spirit of the noble is easily revived, Il. 13. 115.

ἀκίστρα, ἡ, a darning-needle, Luc. D. Mort. 4. 1. ἀκίστρια, ἡ, =sq.: a sempstress, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 24. ἀκίστρις, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of ἀκίστηρ, a midwife, Hipp. 254. 50. ἀκεστρον, τό, a remedy, Soph. Fr. 427. ἀκεστωρ, ὀρος, ὁ, a healer, saviour, Φοῖβος Eur. Andr. 900. ἀκεσφορία, ἡ, healing, salvation, Maxim. καταρχ. 167. ἀκεσφόρος, ὄν, bringing a cure, healing, c. gen. rei, Eur. Ion 1005, Astyd. ap. Ath. 40 B. ἀκεσ-ῶδυνος, ὄν, allaying pain, Paetus in Hipp. 1279. 2, Anth. P. 9. 815, C. I. 5973 c.

ἀ-κέφαλος, ὄν, without head: οἱ ἀκέφαλοι, fabulous creatures in Libya, Hdt. 4. 191, cf. Plin. 5. 8. 2. without beginning, λόγος, μῦθος Plat. Phaedr. 264 C, Legg. 752 A; στίχοι ἀκ., hexameters which begin with a short syllable, Ath. 632 D, Gaisf. Hephaest. p. 181. 3. αἰρέσις ἀκ. a sect with no known head, Suid., etc.; ἀκέφαλοι, schismatics, Eccl. II. = ἄπιμος, Horace's capitis minor, Artemid. I. 35.

ἀκέω, v. ἀέκουμαι sub fin. II. v. sq. ἀκέων, ὄντα, (v. sub ἀκή II) a participial form, used by Hom. as Adv. like ἀκῆν, stillly, softly, silently, Il. 1. 34, Od. 9. 427, etc.; used in sing. even with pl. verb, ἀκέων δαίνυσθε 21. 89, h. Hom. Ap. 404; but dual ἀέκοντε Od. 14. 195; never in pl.—Though ἀέκουσα occurs Il. 1. 565, Od. 11. 141, yet ἀέκων stands also with fem., Ἀθηναίη ἀέκων ἦν Il. 4. 22.—Ap. Rh. 1. 765 has an opt. ἀκέοις, as if a Verb ἀκέω, to be silent, really existed. Cf. Butt. Lexil. s. v.

ἀκή, ἡ, a Subst. cited by Gramm. (Hesych., Suid., Eust., E. M.) in three senses, I. a point, (cf. ἀκίς, ἀκων, ἀκαίνα, ἀκακος, ἀκονή, ἀκρος, ὠκίς, the term.—ἦκης, the part ἀκαχμένος, ἀκός, ἀκαχῆ, ἀκμή, αἰχμή; Skt. aṣan (dart), ārus (swift); Zd. aku (a point); Lat. acus, acuo, acer, acior, and perh. acies; O. H. Germ. egg-ja (acuo). II. silence, (cf. ἀκῆν, ἀέκων, ἀκά, ἀκασκα, ἀκακακίαι, ἦκα, ἦκιστα, ἦκαλος). III. healing (whence ἀέκουμαι, and perh. αἰκάλος, αἰκάλλω) Hipp. 853 C, 866 B.—Curt. suspects that II and III belong to one and the same root; the common notion being that of soothing, gentleness.

ἀκήθεια, ἡ, (ἀκηθής) carelessness, indifference, in pl., Emped. 441, Ap. Rh. 3. 298. ἀκηθεμόνευτος, ὄν, (κηθεμών) neglected, slighted, Eccl. ἀ-κήδεστος, ὄν, uncared for, unburiel, Il. 6. 60: so in Adv., -τως, without due rites of burial, or (perh.) without care for others, recklessly, remorselessly, Il. 22. 465., 24. 417, cf. Anth. P. 9. 375.

ἀ-κήδευτος, ὄν, unburiel, Plut. Periclit. 28, Joseph. ἀκήδεός, fut. ἦσώ, Q. Sm. 10. 16., 12. 376, but aor. ἀκήδεσα Il. 14. 427: (ἀκηθής). To take no care for, no heed of, c. gen., οὐ τίς εὖ ἀκήδεσεν Il. 1. c.; οὐ μέν μεν ζώντος ἀκήδεις, ἀλλὰ θανόντος 23. 70; σταντοὶ δ' ἀκήδει δυστοχούντος (imperat.) Aesch. Pr. 508, cf. Mosch. 4. 81:—cf. ἀφειδέω. I. pass. uncared for, unheeded, unburiel, ὄφρα μὲν Ἔκτωρ κείται ἀκ. Il. 24. 554; ἡ αὐτὸς κείται ἀκ. Od. 20. 130; σάματ' ἀκήδεα κείται Od. 24. 187, cf. 6. 26, 19. 18. II. act. without care or sorrow, Lat. securus, σῶμ' ἀπολιχμίζονται ἀκηδέες Il. 21. 123, cf. 2. 526, Hes. Th. 489, Anth. P. 11. 42. 2. careless, heedless, τὸν δὲ γυναικὲς ἀκηδέες οὐ κομέουσιν Od. 17. 319; taking no care of, παῖδων Plat. Legg. 913 C.

ἀκήδια, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, =ἀκήθεια: indifference, torpor, from grief or exhaustion, Hipp. 272. 39, Cic. ad Att. 12. 45, Aretae., etc. ἀκήδιώω, to be careless or reckless, Basil., Io. Chrys. 2. to be torpid, exhausted, weary, Lxx (Ps. 60. 2., 142. 4, etc.). ἀ-κήλητος, ὄν, to be won by no charms, proof against enchantment, Plat. Phaedr. 259 B.—hence unconquerable, inexorable, in Hom. only once, ἀκήλητος νόος, Od. 10. 329 (a line susp. even by old Gramm.); μανία ἀκ. Soph. Tr. 999 (lyr.), adv. of persons, Theocr. 22. 169.

ἀ-κηλιδωτός [ῆ], ὄν, spotless, pure, Lxx. ἀκήμα, τό, =ἀκεσμα, a cure, relief, ὀδυνάων Il. 15. 394. ἀ-κήμωτος, ὄν, unmuzzled, Eccl. ἀκῆν, (v. sub ἀκή II) an accus. form used as Adv. stillly, softly, silently, Hom. mostly in phrase, ἀκῆν ἐγένοντο σιωπῇ Il. 3. 95, al.; also, οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ἀκῆν ἴσαν 4. 429. ἀ-κήπευτος, ὄν, not in a garden, wild, Posidon. ap. Ath. 369 D. ἀ-κήπος, ὄν, without a garden, κήπος ἀκήπος Greg. Naz. ἀ-κηρασία, ἡ, purity, Hesych. (ἀκηρεσία in MS.), Apollin. Psalm. ἀ-κηράσιος, ὄν, Ep. form of ἀκήρατος, unmixed, ὀλivos Od. 9. 205. II. untouched, Lat. integer, ἀκ. λεμῶνες meadows not yet grazed or mown, h. Hom. Merc. 72; ἄνθος ἀκ. pure, fresh, Anth. P. 12. 93; σκήπτρα ἀκ. powerful, C. I. 4158.

ἀκήρατος, ὄν, (κεράννυμι) like ἀκέρατος, unmixed, uncontaminated, undefiled, pure, properly of liquids, ὕδωρ Il. 24. 303; ποτόν Aesch. Pers. 614; χεῦμα, ὕμβρος Soph. O. C. 471, 690; ἀκ. χρυσός pure gold, Hdt. 7. 10, I. Simon. 64, cf. Plat. Rep. 503 A, Polit. 303 E. II. metaph., 1. of things, untouched, unhurt, undamaged, Lat. integer, οἶκος καὶ κληρος, κτήματα Il. 15. 498, Od. 17. 532; σκάφος Aesch. Ag. 661; ἀνία strong reins, Pind. P. 5. 43; ἀκ. κόρη unshorn hair, Eur. Ion 1266; ἀκ. λεμῶν an unmown meadow, Id. Hipp. 73; ἀκ. φίλια, κόσμος Xen. Hier. 3, 4, Cyr. 8. 7, 22; ἐπιστήμη, θῆη Plat. Phaedr. 247 D, Legg. 735 C; ἀκ. φάρμακα spells that have all their power, Ap. Rh. 4. 157:—in Hdt. 4. 152, τὸ ἐμπόριον τοῦτο ἦν ἀκ. τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον, it may be taken for either untouched, unvisited (like ἀκ. ἀλγεσι supr.), or in full

force and freshness. 2. of persons, Lat. integer, παρθένος ἀκ. an undefiled virgin, Eur. Tro. 670; so, ἀκ. λέχος Eur. Or. 575; and c. dat., ἀκήρατος ἀλγεσι, τύχας untouched by woes, etc., Eur. Hipp. 1113, H. F. 1314: mostly c. gen., ἀκ. κακῶν without taint of ill, Ib. 949; ἀκ. γάμων Plat. Legg. 840 D; ἀκ. ὀδῶν free from throes of child-birth, Ap. Rh. 1. 974, etc. Cf. ἀκέρατος, ἀκηράσιος, ἀκηραφνής.

ἀ-κήριος (A), ὄν, unharmed by the Κῆρες, generally unharmed, Hom. (never in Il.), Od. 12. 98., 23. 328; ψυχὰι ἀκήριοι, =ἀθάνατοι, free from the power of the Fates, Pseudo-Phocyl. 99. II. act. unharmed, harmless, ῥάβδος h. Hom. Merc. 530; ἡμέρα Hes. Op. 821.

ἀ-κήριος (B), ὄν, (κήρ) without heart, i. e., I. lifeless, Hom. (never in Od.), ἀκήριον αἶψα τίθησι Il. 11. 392, cf. 21. 466. II. heartless, spiritless, Lat. vecors, σέ που δέος ἴσχει ἀκήριον 5. 812; ἡμενοι αὐθι ἐκαστοὶ ἀκήριοι 7. 100.

ἀκηρότατος, a poet. Sup. of ἀκήρατος, Anth. P. 12. 249. ἀ-κηρυκεῖν and -τί, Adv. without needing a flag of truce, Thuc. 2. 1: but in Dio C. 50. 7, without admitting one; cf. sq.

ἀ-κήρυκτος, ὄν, unannounced, unproclaimed, ἀκ. πόλεμος a sudden war, Hdt. 5. 81; but also a war in which no herald was admitted, truceless, implacable, Xen. An. 3. 3, 5, Plat. Legg. 626 A; ἦν γὰρ ἀσπονδὸς καὶ ἀκήρυκτος ὑμῖν πρὸς τοὺς θεατὰς πόλεμος Dem. 314. 16 (cf. ἀσπονδος); ἀκ. ἐχθρα Plut. Periclit. 30. 2. without herald, τὸ ἀκ. τῆς ὁδοῦ the fact that the journey was unprepared by heralds, App. Mithr. 104:—Adv. -τως, without needing a flag of truce, Thuc. 1. 146; cf. foreg. II. not proclaimed victor by heralds, inglorious, unknown, Eur. Heracl. 89, Aeschin. 86. 37.

III. with no tidings, not heard of, Soph. Tr. 45.

ἀκήρωτος, ὄν, (κηρώω) unwarmed, Luc. Icarom. 3, Polyaeon. ἀκηχέδαται, ἀκηχέμενος, v. sub ἀχέω. ἀκηχεδών, ὄνος, ὁ, =ἀχχος, Hesych.

ἀ-κιβδήλευτος, ὄν, =sq., Philo 1. 565, etc.

ἀ-κιβδηλος, ὄν, unadulterated, genuine, Plat. Legg. 916 D; δόκιμα καὶ ἀκ. Luc. Hermot. 68. 2. metaph. of men, guileless, honest, Hdt. 9. 7, 1, Phryn. in A. B. 371. Adv. -λως, Isocr. 3 C.

ἀκιδνός [α], ἡ, ὄν, weak, feeble, faint, Hom. Od., always in the Comp., εἶδος ἀκιδνότερος 8. 169, cf. 5. 217., 18. 130; insipid, ἔδεσμα Archestr. ap. Ath. 117 A.—Ep. word, found also in the Prose of Hipp., 27. 43, etc.

ἀκιδώδης, es, (ἀκίς, εἶδος) pointed, Theophr. H. P. 4. 12. 2. ἀκιδωτός, ἡ, ὄν, =foreg., Poll. 1. 97., 10. 133, A. B. 331, Hesych. II. τὸ ἀκ., a plant, =ποτήριον II, Diosc. 3. 15.

ἀ-κιδάρις, i, gen. ios, without the harp, Aesch. Supp. 681.

ἀ-κίκυς, vos, ὁ, ἡ, powerless, feeble, Od. 9. 515., 21. 131. II. weakening, νόστος Orph. Lith. 22.—Ep. word, used by Aesch. Pr. 548 (lyr.), and in the Ion. Prose of Hipp. 504. 5.

ἀκίναγμα [ἀκί], τό, -γμός, ὁ, =τίναγμα, -γμός, Poëta ap. E. M. 48. 39. ἀκίνακς, ὁ, Lat. acinaces (Hor. Od. 1. 27, 5), Persian word, a short straight sword, often in Hdt., who declines it -εος, -εῖ, -εα, 3. 118, 128., 4. 62., 9. 107; but in 7. 54., 9. 80, almost all the Mss. give acc. ἀκίνακην, ἀκίνακας (as in Xen. An. 1. 2, 27, al.) for -εα, -εας; ἀκ. ἐπίχρυσος, (prob.) a Persian sword kept in the Parthenon, C. I. 139. 16, ubi v. Böckh.; also, vῆ τὸν ἀκίνακην, a Scythian oath, Luc. Tox. 38; v. Dict. of Antiqq. s. v. [in Horace].

ἀκινδύνι, Adv. of sq., without danger, Suid.

ἀ-κινδύνος, ὄν, without danger, free from danger, Simon. 51., 107, Eur. I. A. 17, Thuc. 1. 124; πυρετοὶ Hipp. Aph. 1260; ἀρεταὶ ἀκινδ. virtues that court no danger, i. e. cheap, easy virtues, Pind. O. 6. 14, cf. Thuc. 3. 40; ἀκ. εἶναι τινι τὸν ἀγῶνα Hyperid. Lyc. 7; ἀκ. γέρας, of silence, C. I. 6308. II. Adv. -νως, Eur. Rhes. 584, Antipho 120. 3, etc.; ἡ ἀκ. δουλεία Thuc. 6. 80; τὸ ἀκ. ἀπελθεῖν αὐτοῦς their departure without danger to us, Id. 7. 68; Comp. ἀκινδυνότερον with less danger, Plat. Phaedo 85 D; Sup. ἀκινδυνότατα ζῆν Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 6.

ἀκινδυνότης, ἡτος, ὁ, freedom from danger, Galen. ἀ-κινδυνώδης, es, (εἶδος) of no dangerous appearance, Hipp. 829 H. ἀ-κίνησις, εσσα, εν, =ἀκίνητος, Nic. Al. 436.

ἀκίνησις, ἡ, quiescence, rest; Arist. H. A. 5. 17, 11: also ἀκίνησις, εως, ἡ, Theod. Metoch. 798. ἀκίνητῳ, to be ἀκίνητος, Hipp. 596. 30, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 188; of bones, as opp. to joints, Galen. 19. 460.

ἀκίνητῳ, or -τέ, Adv. immovably, Poll. 3. 89., 9. 115.

ἀκίνητίζω, =ἀκίνητέω, Arist. H. A. 4. 10, 12, etc.

ἀκίνητίνδᾱ, Adv., ἀκ. παίζειν to play a game of standing stock-still, Poll. 9. 110; so βασιλινδᾱ, etc.

ἀ-κίνητος, ὄν, also ἡ, ὄν, Pind. O. 9. 51, Anth. P. append. 50. 14:—unmoved, not moving, motionless, of Delos, Orac. ap. Hdt. 6. 98; then in Pind., etc.; ἐξ ἀκίνητου ποδὸς without stirring a step, Soph. Tr. 875; τὰς κινήσεις ἀκίνητος Plat. Tim. 40 B; ἀστρα ἀκ. fixed stars, Poll. 4. 156. 2. idle, sluggish, ἐπ' ἀκίνητοις καθίζειν to sit in idleness, Hes. Op. 748 (where others, to sit on graves, v. infr. II. 2); ἀκ. φρένες a sluggish soul, Ar. Ran. 899; of the Boeotians, Alex. Troph. 1; χώρα ἀκ. unutilled, Plut. 2. 1054 A. 3. unmoved, unaltered, ἀκ. νόμιμα Thuc. 1. 71, etc.; τοὺς νόμους εἶν ἀκίνητους Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 21, cf. Plat. Legg. 736 D; ἀκ. διαμένειν Xen. Lac. 14, 1.

II. immoveable, hard to move, Plat. Soph. 249 A, Luc. Imag. 1 (in Comp.):—Adv., ἀκίνητως ἔχειν Isocr. 293 C, Plat., etc. 2. not to be stirred or touched, inviolate, Lat. non movendus, τῶσος Hdt. 1. 187: esp. proverb. of sacred things, κινεῖν τὰ ἀκίνητα Id. 6. 134, cf. Soph. O. C. 1526, Plat. Theaet. 181 A:—hence that must be kept secret, τὰκίνητ' ἔφη Soph. O. C. 624; τὰκίνητα φράσαι Id. Ant. 1060. 3. of persons, not to be shaken, steadfast, stubborn, Ib. 1027; ἀκίνητος πειθοῖ Plat. Tim.

51 E; ἀκ. ὑπὸ φόβου Def. Plat. 412 A; πρὸς τὸ θεῖον Plut. 2. 165 B.

III. Adv. -τως, v. supr. II. 1.

ἀκίνιος, ὁ, a chaplet of *akinos*, Ath. 680 D.

ἀκίνος, ὁ, basil-thyme, Diosc. 3. 50.

ἀκίος, ὄν, (κίς) not worm-eaten, Sup. ἀκίωτος Hes. Op. 433.

ἀκίρος, ὄν (al. ἀκίρος, α, ὄν), Theocr. 28. 15, v. 1. Hes. Op. 433, a word of dub. signif., prob. = ἀκιδνός.

ἀκίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (v. sub ἀκή 1) a point, Hipp. 554. 44; a splinter, Id.

1153 E: the beak of a ship, Diod. 13. 99.

2. the barb of an arrow or hook, Lat. *cuspid*, *belous* Plut. Demetr. 20; ἀκίστρον Anth. P. 6.

5:—an arrow, *dart*, Ar. Pax 443, Mnesim. Φιλ. 1, Opp. H. 5.

151.

3. metaph., ἔρως . . ἡ φρενῶν ἀκίς Timoth. Διθ. 5; πόθων ἀκίδες the stings of desire, Anth. P. 12. 76: also shooting pains, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 4.

II. a surgical bandage, Galen.

ἀ-κίχτος [τ], ὄν, not to be reached, unattainable, ἀκίχτρα δῶκων Il.

17. 75; μεταθεῖν Ael. N. A. 4. 52.

II. of persons, not to be reached by prayer, inexorable, Aesch. Pr. 184.

ἀ-κίαν, ὄν, ὁ, ἡ, not supported by pillars, Hesych.

ἀκίξομαι, Dep. (ἀκκῶ) to affect indifference, properly of prudish girls,

τὰ μὲν οὖν γύναια . . ἡκίξ'ετο Philippiid. Ἀναγ. 1, cf. A. B. 364, Suid.

and v. ἀκίσιμός.

2. generally, to affect ignorance, dissemble, ὁδοῖα, ἀλλ' ἀκίξει Plat. Gorg. 497 A, Cic. ad Att. 2. 19, 5; cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

s. v.—Act. ἀκίξω in Ael. Epist. 9.

ἀκικηπίσιος, ὁ, Lat. *acipenser*, the sturgeon, Ath. 294 F.

ἀκίκα, ατος, τό, = sq., Nicet. Eug. 6. 404.

ἀκίσιμός, ὁ, affectation of indifference, prudery, Philem. Ἀδελφ. 1. 14:

cf. ἀκίξομαι.

ἀκιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to be coy, Eust. 1727. 28.

ἀκκορ, Lacon. for ἀκός, Hesych.

ἀκκή, ἡ, like ἀλφιδά, μορμά, a bugbear, that nurses used to frighten

children with: acc. to others, a vain woman, Zenob. 1. 53, ubi v. Leutsch.

ἀκλαγγί, Adv. (κλαγγή) without clang or noise, Longus 1. 5: in Aesch.

Pr. 803, Dind. reads ἀκλαγγίς.

ἀ-κλάδευτος, ὄν, unpruned, Eccl.: Aeol. fem. ἀκλάς, ἄδος, Hesych.

ἀκλάρωτος, Dor. for ἀκλαρ-, Pind.

ἀ-κλαστος, ὄν, unbroken, Theophr. C. P. 1. 15, 17, Anth. P. 9. 322:

metaph. of an unbroken line, ἡ κύκλω φορὰ ἀκλ. Arist. Cael. 2. 6, 3.

ἀκλαυστεῖ ὁ—τί, ἀκλαυτέ ὁ—τί, (κλαίω) Adv. of sq., without weep-

ing, Call. Dian. 267.

ἀ-κλαυτος ὁ ἢ ἀκλαυστος, ὄν,—the former being the only form used

by Hom., and prob. also by the Trag.: (κλαίω): I. pass. *un-*

weep, esp. without funeral lamentation, Il. 22. 386, Od. 11. 54, Solon

21; ὤλετ' ἀκλαυτος, ἄστος Aesch. Eum. 595: c. gen., φίλων ἀκλαυτος

Soph. Ant. 847:—in Eur. Andr. 1235 Thetis says, ἐγὼ γάρ, ἦν ἀκλαυτ'

ἔχρην τίκτειν τέκνα . . , i. e. children not liable to death.

II. act. *unweeping*, tearless, οὐδὲ σέ φημι δὴν ἀκλαυτον ἔσσεσθαι Od. 4. 494,

cf. Aesch. Th. 696, Eur. Ael. 173:—in Soph. El. 912=χαίρων, with

impunity.

ἀκλεής, ἑς: gen. ἑός: acc. ἀκλεᾶ, Ion. ἀκλεή, Ep. ἀκλεῖ Od. 4. 728:

—Ep. ἀκλεῖς, Ar. Rh. 3. 932, Poeta ar. Plut. 2. 38 F, Nonn.; pl.

ἀκλειεῖς ὁ ἢ ἀκλεῖς, Il. 12. 318, Spitzn. Exc. 22: (κλέος). Without

fame, inglorious, *unsung*, Hom., Pind. O. 12. 22, Hdt. proem., Eur., etc.

Adv. ἀκλεῖως, Hdt. 5. 77, Antipho 113. 38, Ep. ἀκλεῖως, Il. 22. 304:

also neut. as Adv., ἀκλεῖς αὐτῶς Il. 7. 100.—Cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v.

ἐπιτηδῆς 1. 3.

ἀ-κλεῖα, Ion. -τή, ἡ, ingloriousness, Anth. P. 9. 80.

ἀ-κλειής, ἑς, Ep. for ἀκλεῖς.

ἀκλεισιος, ὄν, Ion. ἀκλήσιος Call. Fr. 41, Att. contr. ἀκλήσιος

Eur. Andr. 593, Thuc. 2. 93: (κλεῖω):—not closed or fastened, Il. c.,

Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 25.

ἀ-κλεπτος, ὄν, not stealing, not deceiving, Soph. Fr. 615.

ἀκλήης, ἑς, v. sub ἀκλεῖς.

ἀκλήσιος, ὄν, v. sub ἀκλεισιος.

II. (κλεῖζω) nameless, Greg. Naz.

ἀ-κλήματος, ὄν, (κλήμα) not from the vine, γάνυσμα Greg. Naz.

ἀκλήρῶ, to be *aklērōs*, be unfortunate, Polyb. 1. 7, 4, etc.

ἀκλήρημα, ατος, τό, a loss, mishap, Diod. 13. 31.

ἀκλήρεια, ἡ, misfortune, Soph. Fr. 816, Antiph. Ἀδων. 1, Polyb., etc.

ἀκλήρονόμητος, ὄν, without inheritance, Eccl.

II. without heirs, Eust. 533. 32, Gramm., Eccl.

ἀ-κλήρος, ὄν, without lot or portion, poor, needy, Od. 11. 490, Xen.

An. 3. 2, 26, etc.: c. gen. without lot or share in, Aesch. Eum. 353;

Isae. 41. 15, etc.:—Adv. ἀκλήρει, Zonar.

II. unallotted, without an owner, h. Hom. Ven. 123, Eur. Tro. 32.

ἀκλήρουχτος, ὄν, not having received a lot, C. I. 3137. 102.

ἀ-κλήρωτεῖ ὁ—τί, Adv. without casting lots, Lys. 147. 19, C. I. 2880.

ἀ-κλήρωτος, ὄν, without lot or portion in a thing, c. gen., χῶρας

ἀκλάρωτος Pind. O. 7. 108.

2. without casting lots, Dio C. Fr. 62.

II. not distributed in lots, Plut. 2. 231 E.

ἀκλήρσιος, v. sub ἀκλεισιος.

ἀ-κλήτι, Adv. uncolled, unbidden, Zenob. 2. 46 [where τ].

ἀ-κλήτος, ὄν, uncolled, unbidden, Asius 1, Aesch. Pr. 1024, Cho. 838,

Soph. Aj. 289, Thuc. 1. 118, Plat., etc.

ἀ-κλήτις, ἑς, bending to neither side, unwavering, unswerving, Plat.

Phaedo 109 A: regular, ἀκλήτων καλῶν Anth. P. 10. 11, etc.:—Adv.

-ως, Philo 2. 669; Ion. -νέως, Anth. P. 5. 55.

2. metaph. steady, Anth. P. 12. 158, Ep. Hebr. 10. 23, Luc., etc.:—unmoved,

tranquil, Nonn. D. 35. 11, etc.

ἀ-κλήστια, ἡ, indeclinableness, Apoll. in A. B. 551, 552.

ἀ-κλήτος, ὄν, undeclined, indeclinable, Gramm.: Ael. Dion. wrote περὶ

ἀκλήτων ῥημάτων. Adv., ἀκλήτως ἔχειν Eust. 162. 32.

ἀ-κλόνητος, ὄν, unshaken, unmoved, Synes., Suid., C. I. 8672. Adv.

-τως, Cyrill.:—in Galen. 9. 205, ἀκλόνος, ὄν.

ἀ-κλotos, ὄν, not stolen, Greg. Naz.

II. not liable to seduction, Id.

III. not furtively concealed, ἀγκιστρον Opp. H. 3. 532.

ἀ-κλῦδανστος, ὄν, not lashed by waves: generally, sheltered from, λιμὴν

ἀκλ. τῶν πνευμάτων Polyb. 10. 10, 4.

ἀ-κλυστος, ὄν, = foreg., Lyc. 736, Plut. Marius 15, Nonn., etc.; λιμὴν

ἀκλ. Diod. 3. 44; fem., Αἰλὴν ἀκλύστατον Eur. I. A. 121.

ἀ-κλύτος, ὄν, (κλύω) unheard, Epigr. Gr. 1046. 91:—the sense is dub.

in Plut. 2. 722 E.

ἀ-κλῶν, ὁ, ἡ, without twig or branch, Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 2.

ἀκλωστος, ὄν, (κλῶω) unspun, στήμονες Plat. Com. Lucert. 53.

ἀκμάζω, fut. ἀσώ, (ἀκμή) to be in full bloom, be at the prime,

flourish: I. of persons, Hdt. 2. 134, Plat. Prot. 335 E; ἀκμάζειν

σώματι, ῥώμῃ, Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 23, Plat. Polit. 310 D, etc.; so of cities

and states, Hdt. 3. 57. 5, 28; ἀκμ. τὸ σῶμα ἀπὸ τῶν λ' ἐτῶν μέχρι

τοῦ ε' καὶ μ' Arist. Rhet. 2. 14, 4.

2. to flourish or abound in a thing, πλοῦτῳ Hdt. 1. 29; παρασκευὴ πάσῃ Thuc. 1. 1; νεότητι Id. 2.

3. c. inf. to be strong enough to do, Xen. An. 3. 1, 25.

II. of things, ἀκμάζει ὁ πόλεμος, ἡ νόσος

is at its height, Hipp. Aph. 1245, Thuc. 3. 3., 2. 49; ἀκμάζον θέρος

mid-summer, Id. 2. 19; of corn, to be just ripe, Ibid.

2. so also, ἡνίκα . . ἀκμάζει [ὁ θυμὸς] when passion was at its height, Plat. Tim. 70

D; ἀκμάζουσα ῥώμη Antipho 127. 25; ἀκμάζει πάντα ἐπιμελείας δεδ-

μεῖα require the utmost care, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 40.

3. impers., c. inf., ἀκμάζει βρετάνῃ ἐχσάει τὴν τιμὴν . . , Aesch. (lyr.) Th. 96; νῦν

γὰρ ἀκμ. Πειθῶ . . ἐγκαταβῆναι now 'tis time for her to . . , Id. Cho. 726.

ἀκμαῖος, α, ὄν, in full bloom, at the prime, blooming, flourishing,

vigorous, πῶλοι Aesch. Eum. 405; ἦβη Id. Th. 11; ἀκμαῖος φύσιν in

the prime of strength, Id. Pers. 441; ἀκμ. τὴν ὕρην Luc. Tim. 3;

κἀλλεῖ ἀκμαῖος Epigr. Gr. 127; τὸ ἀκμαῖοτατον Dion. H. 5. 22:—ἀκμ. πρὸς

ἔρωτα, Lat. *nubilis*, Anth. P. 7. 221, cf. Luc. D. Deor. 8. 2, Ael. N. A.

15. 10:—so in Adv., ἀκμαῖος ἔχειν κατὰ τὴν ἡλικίαν Polyb. 32. 15, 7:

—of things, at the height, ὁ ἀκμαῖοτατος καιρὸς τῆς ἡμέρας, i. e. noon,

Polyb. 3. 102, 1; τὸ ἀκμαῖον τοῦ χειμῶνος Arr. An. 4. 7, 1, etc.

II. in time, in season, Lat. *opportunos*, ὡς ἀκμαῖος . . μῦλοι (Wakef. ἀκμαῖ'

ἀν), Soph. Aj. 921; ἀκμ. ἡμέραι the seasonable days, Ath. 180 C, cf.

Anth. P. 10. 2.

ἀκμαστικός, οὐ, ὁ, = foreg., Hdn. 1. 17, 24.

ἀκμαστοῦς, ἡ, ὄν, = ἀκμαῖος, ἀκμ. πυρετός Galen. 10. 615, of a kind

of continuous fever, when the amount of heat is kept up steadily through-

out; also ὀμότονος. Adv. -κῶς, Theod. Metoch. 59.

ἀκμή, ἡ, (v. sub ἀκή 1) a point, edge: proverb., ἐπὶ ξυροῦ ἀκμῆς on

the razor's edge (v. sub ξυρόν); ἀκμή φασγάνου, ξίφους, ὀδόντων, Pind.,

etc.; κερκίδων ἀκμαί Soph. Ant. 976; λόγῳ ἀκμή Eur. Supp. 318;

ἀμφιδέξιοι ἀκμαί both hands, Soph. O. T. 1243; ποδοῖν ἀκμαί the feet,

Id. 1034; πυρὸς ἀκμαί, ἔμπυροι ἀκμαί, v. sub ῥήξις.

II. the highest or culminating point of anything, the bloom, flower, prime, zenith,

esp. of man's age, Lat. *flor aetatis*, ἀκμή ἡβης Soph. O. T. 741; ἐν τῇδε

τοῦ κάλλους ἀκμή Cratin. Πυρ. 13; σώματος τε καὶ φρονήσεως Plat.

Rep. 461 A; μέτριος χρόνος ἀκμῆς Id. Rep. 460 E; ἀκμή βίου Xen.

Cyr. 7. 2, 20, etc.; εἰς ἀκμὴν ἐλθών Eur. H. F. 532; ἐν ἀκμῇ εἶναι =

ἀκμαῖεν Plat. Phaedr. 230 B; ἐν αὐταῖς ταῖς ἀκμαῖς Isocr. 147 A;

ἀκμὴν ἔχειν, of corn, to be ripe, Thuc. 4. 2; τοσοῦτον τῆς ἀκμῆς

ὕστερῶν Isocr. 418 D; τῆς ἀκμῆς λῆγειν to begin to decline, Plat.

Symp. 219 A:—then in various relations, as ἀ. ἡρος the spring-prime,

like Milton's 'the point of dawn,' Pind. P. 4. 114; ἀ. θέρος mid-summer,

Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 19; ἀ. πληρώματος the highest condition, prime

of a crew, Thuc. 7. 14; ἀ. τοῦ ναυτικοῦ the flower of their navy, Id. 8.

46; ἀ. τῆς δόξης Id. 2. 42:—αἱ ἀκμαί the crisis of a disease, Hipp. Aph.

1245:—generally, strength, vigour, ἐν χειρὶ ἀκμᾷ Pind. O. 2. 113, cf.

Aesch. Pers. 1060; ἀ. ποδῶν swiftness, Pind. I. 8 (7). 83, cf. Aesch.

Eum. 370; φρενῶν Pind. N. 3. 68; βαρὺς ἀκμᾷ terrible in strength, Id.

I. 4. 86 (3. 81):—periphr. like βία, ἀκμή ὁπσειδίων Soph. O. C.

1066.

III. of time, like καιρός, the time, i. e. the best, most

fitting time, often in Trag., ἡνίκ' ἀν δὴ πρὸς γάμον ἦκη' ἀκμάς Soph.

O. T. 1492; ἔργων, λόγων, ἔδρας ἀκμή the time for doing, speaking,

sitting still, Id. Ph. 12, El. 22, Aj. 811; c. inf., ποῦκέτ' ἦν μέλλεν ἀ.

Aesch. Pers. 407, cf. Ag. 1353; ἀπηλλάχθαι δ' ἀ. Eur. El. 1338; ἐπ'

ἀκμῆς εἶναι, c. inf., to be on the point of doing, Eur. Hel. 897, cf. Ar. Pl.

256; σοὶ μὲν ἀκμῇ φιλοσοφεῖν Isocr. 1 C:—ἐπ' αὐτὴν ἦκει τὴν ἀκμὴν

'tis come to the critical time, Dem. 52. 7; ἀκμὴν λαμβάνειν to seize

the right moment, Isocr. (Epist.) 404, Plut.; τὴν δυνάτην ἀ. παριέναι

to let it pass, Plat. Rep. 460 E. Cf. also sq.

ἀκμὴν, accus. of ἀκμή, used as Adv., much like ἔτι, as yet, still, very

rare in Att., τὰ σκευοφόρα . . ἀκμὴν διέβαινε were just crossing the

river, Xen. An. 4. 3, 26; (Isocr. 1 C is now corrected, v. ἀκμή III);

often in Polyb., as 1. 13, 12., 3. 17, 5, al.; also Theocr. 4. 60, Anth.

P. 7. 141, Ev. Matth. 15. 16, etc.; ἀκμὴν νέος ἂν C. I. 6864; strengthd.,

ἀκμὴν ἔτι Polyb. 14. 4. 9, 15. 6, 6.

ἀκμηνός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀκμή) full-grown, θάμνος ἐλαῖος Od. 23. 191; νυμ-

φῶν ἂς ἀκμηνὰς καλούσιν Paus. 5. 15, 6.

ἀκμηνος, ὄν, (not ἀκμηνός, Spitzn. 11. 19. 163):—fasting from food,

ἀκμηνος σίτου Il. 1. c.; ἐμὸν γὰρ ἀκμηνον πόσιος καὶ ἐθνητός lb. 320;

absol., νήστιας,

Soph. Ant. 353; *πυλαὶ ἀκμ.* Anth. P. 9. 526; —also in late Prose, as Dion. H. 9. 14 (*ubi male ἀκμήντην*), Paus. l. c., Plat. Cim. 13. **ἀκμητέι** and **-τί**, Adv. *without toil, easily*, Joseph. B. J. 1. 16, 2. **ἀκμητός**, *ον*, (*κάμνω*) = *ἀκμής*, *unworn*, *unworned*, *ποσὶν* h. Hom. Ap. 520. **II.** *not causing pain*, Nic. Th. 737. **ἀκμο-θέτης**, *ον*, *ὅ*, = *sq.*, Poll. 10. 147. **ἀκμο-θετός**, *τό*, (*τίσθω*) *the oval-block, stithy*, Il. 18. 410, Od. 8. 274. **ἀκμόνιον**, *τό*, Dim. of *sq.*, Aesop. **ἀκμων**, *ονος*, *ὅ*, orig. prob. *a meteoric stone, thunderbolt* (v. sub fin.), *χάλκκος ἀκμων οὐρανὸν κατὰν* Hes. Th. 722, cf. 724. **II.** *an anvil*, Il. 18. 476, Od. 8. 274. Hdt. 1. 68: metaph., *πρὸς ἀκμονί χάλκευ γλώσσαν* Pind. P. 1. 167; *λόγῃς ἀκμονες* *very anvils* to bear blows (as the Schol. takes it), Aesch. Pers. 51; so, *ὑπομένειν πηλῆγας ἀκμων* Aristoph. *ἴατρ.* 1; *Τιρύνδιος ἀκμων*, i. e. Hercules, Call. Dian. 146. **2.** *a pestle*, a Cyprian usage acc. to Hesych. **III.** = *οὐρανός*, and *ἀκμονίδαι* = *οὐρανίδαι*, Hesych., cf. Alcanian 111 (*ubi* v. Bgk.). **IV.** *a kind of eagle*, Hesych. **V.** *a kind of wolf*, Opp. C. 3. 326. (With the above-cited senses, cf. Skt. *agmā* (*a stone, meteoric-stone*), *agmaras* (*lapideus*); O. Norse *hamarr*; O. H. G. *hamor* (*hammer*); Lith. *akmū* (*a stone*).) **ἀκναμπτος**, **ἀκναπτος**, **ἀκνύφος**, = *ἀγν-*. **ἀκνήμος**, *ον*, (*κνήμη*) *without calf of the leg*, Plut. 2. 520 C. **ἀκνησμος**, *ον*, *without irritation or itching*, Hipp. Offic. 747. **ἀκνηστis**, *ιος*, *ῆ*, (*ἀκνος*) *the spine or backbone of animals*, Od. 10. 161. **II.** *a plant*, Nic. Th. 52. **ἀκνίστος**, *ον*, (*κνίστα*) *without the fat of sacrifices*, *βαμὸς* Anth. P. 10. 7; so Cobet restores *βαμοῖσι παρ' ἀκνίστοις* in Luc. J. Trag. 6. **2.** *meagre, spare*, of persons, Theophr. C. P. 2. 4, 6; of food, Plut. 2. 123 B. **ἀκνίστος** [*ῆ*], *ον*, *without the steam of sacrifice*, Aesch. Fr. 422. **ἀκούῃ**, *ῆ*, Ep. *ἀκούῃ* (*the stem being ἀκούω*, as in *ἀκούω* = *ἀκούω*) — *a hearing, the sound heard*, *ἔκασθεν δὲ τε γίνετο* ἀκούῃ Il. 16. 634. **2.** *the thing heard, news, tidings*, *μετὰ πατρὸς ἀκοὴν ἰκέσθαι*, *βῆναι* to go in quest of tidings of his father, Od. 2. 308, 4. 701, cf. Anth. P. 7. 220; *κατὰ τὴν Σόλωνος ἀκοὴν* according to Solon's story, Plat. Tim. 21 A, cf. 22 B. **3.** *the thing heard, a hearing, report, saying, fame*, Pind. P. 1. 162, 174; *ἀκούσ σοφοῖς* *a thing for wise men to listen to*, Ib. 9. 135; *ἀκούῃ ἱστορεῖν, παραλαβεῖν* *ti*, etc., to know by hearsay, Hdt. 2. 29, 148, etc.; *ἐπίστασθαι* Antipho 137. 17, Thuc. 4. 126; so, *ἐξ ἀκοῆς λέγειν* Plat. Phaedo 61 D; *τὰς ἀκοὰς τῶν προγεννημένων* traditions, Thuc. 1. 20; *ἀκοαί* . . *λόγων* Id. 1. 73; *ἀκοὴν μαρτυρεῖν* to give evidence on hearsay, Dem. 1300. 16; *ἀκοὴν προσάγειν* to bring hearsay evidence, Ib. 14; *βαρὺν* . . *ἀκοῆς ψόφον* Anth. P. 6. 220. **II.** *the sense of hearing*, Hdt. 1. 38, etc.; joined with *ὄψis*, Plat. Phaedo 65 B, etc.; *οἷς ὅτα μὲν ἔστιν, ἀκοαὶ δὲ οὐκ ἐνεῖσιν* Philo 1. 474. **2.** *the act of hearing; hearing*, *ἐς ἀκοὴν ἔμην* to my hearing, *my ear*, Aesch. Fr. 690; *γάρνυ ἀραρεῖν ἀκοαῖς* Simon. 41; *ὀφείλει ἀκοὴν* . . *λόγους* *διδούς* Soph. El. 30; *ἀκοῇ κλύειν* Id. Ph. 1412; *ἀκοαῖς δέχεσθαι*, *εἰς ἀκοὰς ἐρχεσθαι* *ti* Eur. I. T. 1496, Phoen. 1480; *δὲ ἀκοῆς αἰσθάνεσθαι* Plat. Legg. 900 A; *οὐδὲν ἀκοὴν ὑπεκρίναι* Eur. H. F. 962 (perh. in allusion to the herald's cry, *ἀκούετε λέω*); *τοῖς ἀκροάμασι τὰς ἀκοὰς ἀνατίθεναι* Polyb. 24. 5, 9. **3.** *the ear*, *ὀπάτασσι δ' οὐδὲν ὄρη*, *ἐπιβρόμιοι δ' ἀκούαι* Sapph. 2. 12; *ἀπεσθίει μὴ τὴν ἄκ.* Hermipp. Στρατ. 7, cf. Pherecr. Incert. 24; *δυσὶν ἀκοαῖς κρίνειν* with two ears, Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 12. **III.** *a hearing, listening to*, *ἀκοῆς ἀξίως* worth hearing, Plat. Theat. 142 D; *εἰς ἀκοὴν φωνῆς* within hearing of the voice, Diod. 19. 41. **ἀκοῖλιος**, *ον*, *without hollows*, Hipp. 409. fin., Eust. Opusc. 194. 53. **2.** *without stomach*, Galen. 5. 384. **ἀκοῖλος**, *ον*, *not hollow*, Arist. H. A. 3. 5, 1. **ἀκομήτος**, *ον*, *sleepless, unresting*, of the sea, Aesch. Pr. 139, cf. Theocr. 13. 44, Diod., Plut., etc.; *ἀκ. δάκρυσι* C. I. 1778; of the Emperor, Epigr. Gr. 1064. 9: —the form **ἀκοίμωτος**, *ον*, is dub. in Diod. Excerpt. 616. 48. **ἀκοινος**, *ον*, *not common*, Themist. Or. 142 A. **ἀκοινωνσία**, *ῆ*, *the non-existence of community of property*, Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 12. **II.** *unsociableness*, Stob. Ecl. 2. 320. **III.** *excommunication*, Eccl. **ἀκοινώτης**, *ον*, *not shared with*, *γάμοις ἀκοινώνητον εὐνάν* *a bed not shared in common with other wives*, Eur. Andr. 470. **2.** *not to be communicated*, *ὄνομα* LXX (Sap. 14. 21). **II.** *act. having no share of or in*, c. gen., νόμον Plat. Legg. 914 C; also c. dat., *ἀκ. τοῖς κακοῖς* Arist. Top. 3. 8: absol. *unsocial*, Plat. Legg. 774 A: *inhuman* Cic. Att. 6. 3, 7: —so in Adv. —*τως*, Ib. 6. 1, 7. **III.** *excommunicated*, Eccl. **ἀκοινωνία**, *ῆ*, *unsociableness*, Ep. Plat. 318 E. **ἀκοίτης**, *ον*, *ὅ*, (a copul., *κοίτη*, cf. *ἀλοχος*) *a bedfellow, spouse, husband*, Il. 15. 91, Od. 5. 120, Pind. N. 5. 51, Soph. Tr. 525, Eur.: —fem. *ἀκοίτης*, *ιος*, *ῆ*, *a spouse, wife*, Il. 3. 138, Pind., Aesch. Pers. 684, Soph., Eur.: —Poët. words, cf. Plat. Crat. 405 C. **ἀκολάκευτος**, *ον*, *not to be won by flattery*, Plat. Legg. 729 A. **II.** *act. not flattering*, Telés ap. Stob. 524, fin.: —so in Adv. —*τως*, Cic. Att. 13. 51, 1. **ἀκολάκας**, *ον*, *not flattering*, Diog. L. 2. 141. **ἀκολάστia**, *ῆ*, *licentiousness, intemperance, excess*, opp. to *σωφροσύνη*, Hecataea, 144, Antipho 125. 35, Thuc. 3. 37, Plat., etc., cf. Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 3; in pl., Lys. 146. 34, Plat. Legg. 884. **ἀκολασταίνω**, fut. *ανῶ* Ar. An. 1226, to be *licentious, intemperate*, Ar. l. c., Mnesim. Ἰπποτρ. 1. 19, Plat. Rep. 555 D, al. **ἀκολάσταγμα**, *τό*, (as if from **ἀκολαστήω*) = *ἀκολάστημα*, restored by Dobree in Ar. Lys. 399, for *ἀκόλαστ' ἄσματα*; and Meineke suggests *ἀκολαστάσματα* for *-άματα* in Anaxandr. Incert. 24, cf. Aleiph. 1. 38.

ἀκολάστημα, *ατος*, *τό*, *an act of ἀκολασία*, Plut. Crass. 32, M. Anton. 11. 20, Orig. **ἀκολαστητέον**, verb. Adj. (as if from **ἀκολαστέω*), *one must behave licentiously*, Clem. Al. 2. 28. **ἀκολασία**, *ῆ*, probl. 1. for *ἀκολασία*, Alex. Gal. 1. 6; v. Meineke. **ἀ-κόλαστος**, *ον*, Lat. *non castigatus, uncastigated, undisciplined, unbridled*, *ὁ δῆμος* Hdt. 3. 81; *ὄχλος* Eur. Hec. 607; *στράτευμα* Xen. An. 2. 6, 9; so Plat. etc. **2.** commonly, *unbridled in sensual pleasures, licentious, intemperate*, opp. to *σάφρων*, Soph. Fr. 817, Plat. Gorg. 507 C, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 2, 7; *περί* *ti* Id. H. A. 6. 18, 8; *πρὸς* *ti* (v. fin.): —so in Adv., *ἀκολάστως* *ἔχειν* Plat. Gorg. 493 C; Comp. —*οτέρως* *ἔχειν* *πρὸς* *ti* to be too intemperate in a thing, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 1. **ἀκολλητί**, Adv. of *sq.*, Herm. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 1078. **ἀ-κόλλητος**, *ον*, *not glued or adhering to a thing*, *τινὶ* Galen. **2.** *not to be so fastened, incompatible*, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 42. **ἀ-κόλλος**, *ον*, *without glue, not adhesive*, Theophr. C. P. 6. 10, 3. **ἀκόλλυβιστος**, *ον*, v. sub *κόλλυβος* II. **ἀ-κόλυβτος**, *ον*, *not curtailed*, Eust. 727. 39. **ἀκόλος**, *ον*, *ῆ*, *a bit, morsel*, like *ψαμμός*, Od. 17. 222, Anth. P. 9. 563, cf. 6. 176; Boeot. for *ἐνθεος*, Strattis Φοίν. 3. 7. (Curtius suggests that *ἀκόλος* and *αἰκλον* may perh. be akin to the Skt. *√as* (*to eat*).) **ἀκολοῦσθαι**, fut. *ῆσω*, *to be an ἀκόλουθος*, *to follow one, go after or with him*, esp. of soldiers and slaves: —Construct, mostly c. dat. pers., Ar. Pl. 19, etc.; *ἀκ. τῷ ἡγουμένῳ* Plat. Rep. 474 C; also with Preps., *ἀκ. μετὰ* *τινος* Plat. Lach. 187 E, Lysias 193. 18, etc.; *τοῖς δούμοις μετ' ἐκείνων* *ἡκολούθουν*, *ταῖς δ' εὐνοῖαις μετ' ἡμῶν ἦσαν* Isocr. 299 C; *ἀκ. σὺν* *τινι* Xen. An. 7. 5, 3; *κατὰ* *τινός* Ar. Pl. 13; very rarely c. acc., as Menand. Incert. 32, cf. Lob. Phryn. 354: —absol., often in Plat., etc.; *ἀκ. ἐφ' ἀπαρχῆς*, of soldiers, Thuc. 2. 98; *ἀκολούθῶν*, *ὅ*, as Subst., = *ἀκόλουθος* I, Menand. Kēd. 3. **II.** metaph. *to follow one in a thing*, *let oneself be led by him*, *τῇ γνώμῃ* *τινός* Thuc. 3. 38; *τοῖς πράγμασιν*, *τοῖς καιροῖς* *to follow circumstances*, etc., Dem. 51. 14, 730. 18: *to obey*, *τοῖς νόμοις* Andoc. 31. 35. **2.** *to follow the thread of a discourse*, Plat. Phaedo 107 B, etc. **3.** also of things, *to follow upon*, *to be consequent upon*, *in conformity with*, *ἀκολουθεῖν τοῖς ἐρημένους* Plat. Rep. 332 D; *εὐλογία* . . *εὐθελία* *ἀκ.* Ib. 400 E, cf. 398 D: *to follow the analogy of*, *to be like*, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 3, al. **4.** absol. *ἀκολουθεῖ*, *it follows*, Lat. *sequitur*, Id. Categ. 12. 2: —Only in Att. Comedy and Prose: cf. *ἀκόλουθος*. **ἀκολουθήσις**, *εως*, *ῆ*, *a following, sequence*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 7. **2.** *a consequence, conclusion*, Id. An. Pr. 1. 46, 17. **II.** *obedience*, Def. Plat. 412 B. **ἀκολουθήρεον**, verb. Adj. *one must follow*, absol., Xen. Oec. 21, 7; *τῷ λόγῳ* Plat. Rep. 400 D. **ἀκολουθητικός**, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, *disposed to follow*, *ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις*, *τοῖς πάθεσι* Arist. Rhet. 2. 12, 3, Eth. N. 1. 3, 6. **ἀκολουθία**, *ῆ*, *a following, attendance, train*, Soph. Fr. 818, Plat. Alc. 1. 122 C. **2.** *a series, continuous succession*, Clem. Al., etc.; *κατ' ἀκολουθίαν* *in regular succession*, Hdn. 8. 7. **II.** *a following upon, conformity with*, *τοῖς πράγμασι* Plat. Crat. 437 C: *a grammatical agreement, right construction* (cf. *ἀνακολουθία*), Dion. H. de Comp. p. 178. **2.** *obedience*, M. Anton. 3. 9. **III.** *a consequence*, Philo 2. 497. **ἀκόλουθισκος**, *ὅ*, Dim. of *ἀκόλουθος*, *a foot-boy*, Ptol. ap. Ath. 550 A. **ἀκόλουθος**, *ον*, (a copul., *κλέεσθω*, Plat. Crat. 405 C): —*following, attending on*; mostly as Subst. *a follower, attendant, footman*, Lat. *pedisequus*, Ar. Av. 73; *ὅτοισι παῖς ἄκ.* *ἔστιν* *ων* *who keep a lacquey*, Eupol. Kol. 1. 3; often in Att. Prose, Antipho 115. 19, Thuc. 6. 28, 7. 75, Plat. Symp. 203 C, etc.; *οἱ ἀκόλουθοι* *the camp-followers*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 36; also fem., Plut. Caes. 10. **2.** *following after*, c. gen., *πάτα* . . *Νηρήδων* *ἀκ.* Soph. O. C. 719 (lyr.). **3.** *following or consequent upon*, *in conformity with*, c. gen., *τάκολουθα* *τῶν βακῶν* Ar. Ach. 438, cf. Plat. Phaedo 111 C: but mostly c. dat., Id. Legg. 716 C, Tim. 88 D; *ἀκόλουθα* *τούτοις πράττειν* Dem. 312. 25; *ἀκ. τοῖς ἐιρημένους* *ἐστὶ* *τὸ διηρῆσθαι* Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 1: —absol. *correspondent*, Lys. 162. 26; *agreeing with one another*, Xen. An. 2. 4, 19, Hyperid. Euxen. 36: —Adv. —*θως*, *in accordance with*, *τοῖς νόμοις* Dem. 1100. 14, cf. Diod. 4. 17: absol. consistently, *εἰκότως* *καὶ* *ἀκ.* Aristid. 2. 142: —Used once by Soph. l. c.; otherwise only in Com. and Prose. **ἀκολουτέω**, for *ἀκολουθῶ*, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1198. **ἀ-κόλπος**, *ον*, *without bay or gulf*, Ael. N. A. 15. 16. **ἀ-κόλυβτος**, *ον*, *unable to swim*, Batr. 157, Strabo, Plut. **ἀκομιστία**, Ep. —[*ῆ*] *ῆ*, *want of tending or care*, Od. 21. 284, Themist. **ἀ-κόμιστος**, *ον*, *untended*, Diog. L. 5. 5, Nonn. **ἀ-κόμωτος**, *ον*, *unpainted*, Themist. 218 B. **ἀκομος**, *ον*, (*κόμη*) *without hair, bald*, Luc. V. H. 1. 23: of trees, *leafless*, Poll. 1. 236. **ἀ-κόμπαστος** and **ἀ-κομπος**, *ον*, *unboastful*, Aesch. Theb. 538, Ib. 554. **ἀ-κόμψεντος**, *ον*, *inartificial*, Dion. H. de Comp. 178. 200. **ἀ-κομψος**, *ον*, *unadorned, boorish*, Archil. 158; *ἐγὼ δ' ἀκομψος* *'rude I am in speech'*, Eur. Hipp. 986; *ἀκ. καὶ φαῖλος* A. B. 369, cf. Diog. L. 3. 63. Adv. —*ψως*, Plut. 2. 4 F. **ἀκονάω**, fut. *ῆσω*, (*ἀκόνη*) *to sharpen, whet*, *μαχαίρας* Ar. Fr. 551; *λόγῃν* Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 33: —Med., *ἀκονάσθαι* *μαχαίρας* *to sharpen their swords*, Id. Hell. 7. 5, 20. **2.** metaph. like *ὄγγω*, *δύνω*, *παρako-νάω*, Lat. *acuo*, *to provoke, inflame*, *γλώσσαν ἡγωνήμενος* Poëta ar. Plut. Comp. Lys. c. Syll. 4, cf. Xen. Oec. 21, 3; *θυμὸν ἐπ' ἐλπίδι* *τινός* *ἀκονάω* Demad. 180. 30. **ἀ-κόνδυλος**, *ον*, *without knuckles*: —*without blows*, Luc. Char. 2. **ἀκόνη** [*ῆ*], *ῆ*, (v. sub *ἀκῆ* 1) *a whetstone, hone*, Lat. *cos*, *λιθὴν* Chilo 1, Hermipp. Μοίρ. 1, etc.; *ἀκ. Νάξια* (*the best were from Naxos*) Pind. 1.

6 (5). fin. 2. metaph., δόξαν ἔχω ἀκόντας λιγυράς ἐπὶ γλῶσσῃ 1 have the feeling of a whetstone on my tongue, i.e. am roused to song, Pind. O. 6. 141: esp. of persons, like Horace's *fungar vice cotis*, of ἔργων, Anth. P. 12. 18, cf. Plut. 2. 838 E, Greg. Naz. ap. Suid. s. v. Ὀριγένης. ἀκόνησις, εὖς, ἡ, a sharpening, Hesych., E. M. s. v. βρυγμός. ἀκόντας, οὐ, δ, a kind of fish, Numen. ap. Ath. 326 A. ἀκονιῶτος, οὐ, (κονιῶν) unplastered, not whitewashed, Theophr. H. P. 8. 11, 1. ἀκόνιον, τό, in medicine, a specific for the eyes, prob. powdered by rubbing on an ἀκόνη, Diosc. 1. 129. ἀκονιορτος, οὐ, without dust, opp. to κονιορτώδης, Theophr. H. P. 8. 11, 1. ἀκονίρι [ῖ], Adv. of ἀκόντος, without the dust of the arena, i.e. without a struggle, without effort, Lat. *sine pulvere*, of the conqueror, Thuc. 4. 73, Xen. Ages. 6, 3; but, εἰ ταῦτα προεῖτο ἀκονίρι Dem. 295. 7. ἀκονιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, made of ἀκόνιον, Xen. Cyn. 11, 2. ἀκόνιον, τό, = sq., Lat. *aconitum*, a poisonous plant, like monkshood, growing on sharp steep rocks (ἐν ἀκόνιας), or in a place called Ἀκόνια, Theophr. H. P. 9. 16, 4, cf. Sprengel Diosc. 4. 76, Theopomp. Hist. 200: —also ἀκονίτος, ἡ, Schneid. Nic. Al. 42. ἀκόνιτος, οὐ, (κονίω) without dust, combat or struggle, Q. Sm. 4. 319. II. = ἀκωνιστος Diosc. 1. 6: —Adv. —τως, Id. ἀκονίρι [ῖ], Adv. of ἀκων, for ἀκονίρι, Plut. Fab. 5, etc.; but not in good Att. (Lob. Phryn. 5). ἀκοντίας, οὐ, ὄν, (ἀκων) a quick-darting serpent, Lat. *jaculus*, Nic. Th. 491, Galen., Luc. II. a meteor, mostly in pl., Plin. H. N. 2. 23. ἀκοντιζῶ, fut. Att. ἰω, (ἀκων) to hurl a javelin, or absol. to throw, dart, τινός at one (cf. στοιχάζομαι), Αἴαντος. . . ἀκόντισε φαίδιμος Ἑκτωρ II. 14. 402, cf. 8. 118; also, Αἴας . . ἐφ' Ἑκτορί . . ἔτε' ἀκοντίσσαι 16. 359; ἀκ. ἐς or καθ' ὅμιλον Od. 22. 263, Il. 4. 490: —the weapon is mostly put in dat., ἡ καὶ ἀκόντις δοῦρι darted with his spear, Il. 5. 533; ἀκ. δοῦρι φαεινῷ Ib. 611, al.; also in acc., ἀκόντισαν ἔβη δοῦρα darted their spears, Od. 22. 265; ἀκοντίσσαι θαμέας αἰχμὰς ἐκ χειρῶν Il. 12. 44, cf. 14. 422, Pind. I. 1. 33: to use the javelin, τοξέειν καὶ ἀκ. Hdt. 4. 114; ἀκ. ἀπὸ τῶν ἵππων ὀρθός Plat. Meno 93 D. 2. after Hom., c. acc. pers. to hit or strike with a javelin, or simply to aim at, Lat. *petere*, ἀκ. τὸν αὖν Hdt. 1. 43, etc.; hence in Pass. to be so hit or wounded, Eur. Bacch. 1098, Antipho 120, ult., Xen. 3. ἀκ. ἐαυτὰς ἐπὶ ποταμὸν to hurl themselves, Eus. H. E. 8. 12, 4. 4. to shoot forth rays, of the moon, Eur. Ion 1155; in Med. to flash, Arist. Mund. 2. 11. II. intr. to dart or pierce, εἶσω γῆς Eur. Or. 1241. ἀκόντιον, τό, Dim. of ἀκων, a dart, javelin, h. Hom. Merc. 460, Hdt. 1. 34, al. 2. in pl. the javelin-exercise, Plat. Legg. 794 C. ἀκόντισις, εὖς, ἡ, the throwing a javelin, Xen. An. 1. 9, 5. ἀκόντισμα, ατος, τό, the distance thrown with a javelin, ἐν τῷ ἀκόντισματι within a dart's throw, Xen. Hell. 4. 4. 16. II. the thing thrown, a dart, javelin, Strab. 576, Plut. Alex. 43, etc. III. in pl. = the concrete ἀκοντιστῆς, Id. Pyrrh. 21. ἀκοντισμός, ὄ, = ἀκόντισις, Xen. Eq. Mag. 3, 6, Arr. An. 1. 2, 6; as a game, C. I. 2360. 24: a darting out of liquids, Galen., Eust., etc. 2. ἀκοντισμοὶ ἀστέρων, of shooting stars, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. 147. ἀκοντιστήρ, ἡρος, ὄ, = sq., Eur. Phoen. 142. II. as Adj. dorting, hurling, τρίαυα Opp. H. 5. 535: —metaph., ἱαμβοὶ Christod. Ecphr. 359. ἀκοντιστής, οὐ, ὄ, a darter, javelin-man, Il. 16. 328, Od. 18. 262, Hdt. 8. 90, Aesch. Pers. 52, Thuc. 3. 97, etc. ἀκοντιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in throwing the dart, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 63; Supr. Ib. 6. 2, 4; τὰ ἀκοντιστικά the art of throwing the dart, Plat. Theag. 126 B. ἀκοντιστής, ὄς, ἡ, Ion. for ἀκόντις, the game of the dart (like the Eastern *jerid*), ἀκοντιστὴν ἐλαδύσαι Il. 23. 622. ἀκοντο-βόλος, οὐ, spear-throwing, Ap. Rh. 2. 1000. ἀκοντο-δόκος, οὐ, receiving (i.e. hit by) the dart, or watching (i.e. shunning) the dart, Simon. 106. ἀκοντο-φόρος, οὐ, carrying a dart, Nonn. D. 20. 148. ἀκόντως, Adv. of ἀκων, v. sub ἀκων. ἀκοός, ὄν, = ἀκουστικός, Plat. Com. Incert. 61. ἀκοπητή, Adv. of ἀκοπος, Liban. ἀκοπία, ἡ, (ἀκοπος) freedom from fatigue, Cic. Fam. 16. 18. ἀκοπίαστος, οὐ, (κοπιῶν) not wearying, ὑδός Arist. Mund. 1. 2. II. untiring, unwearied, Stob. Ecl. 1. 952: —Adv. —άστως Schol. Soph. Aj. 852; also —αστί, Socr. H. E. 6. 11. ἀ-κοπος, οὐ, without weariness, and so, I. untired, κατακινεῖσθαι Plat. Legg. 789 D. 2. free from trouble, Amips. Lucert. 14. II. act. not wearying, ὀρχῶν Plat. Tim. 89 A; of a horse, easy, Xen. Eq. 1. 6; τοῖς τετραπόσιν ἀκοπον τὸ ἐστάναι Arist. P. A. 4. 10. 55. 2. removing weariness, refreshing, Hipp. Aph. 1246, Acut. 395, Plat. Phaedr. 227 A: —ἀκοπον (sc. φάρμακον), τό, a restorative, Galen., etc.; ἀκ. μάλagma Diosc. 1. 93; in Galen. also ἀκοπος, ἡ: —Adv. —τως, Theophr. C. P. 4. 16, 2. III. (from κόπω) not worm-eaten, Arist. Probl. 14. 2. 2. not broken or ground, whole, Alex. Aphr. ἀκόπριστος, οὐ, (κοπιῶν) not manured, Theophr. C. P. 4. 12, 3. ἀ-κοπος, οὐ, with little excrement in the bowels, Hipp. Acut. 394. II. = foreg., Theophr. H. P. 8. 6, 4. ἀ-κοπρώδης, ες, producing little excrement, of food, Hipp. Acut. 393. ἀκορῆστος, οὐ, (κορέννυμι) Att. for ἀκόρητος, insatiate, Trag., in lyr. passages (v. ἀκόρετος), c. gen., αἰχμὰς ἀκορῆστος Aesch. Pers. 999: —in Soph. O. C. 120 (ὁ πᾶν ἀκορῆστος, most insatiate, most shameless), the word is either sync. for ἀκορῆστος (cf. μέσαστος, νείστος), or is the Sup. of ἀκορῆς (a word cited by Hesych. s. v. ἀγκοπῆς and used by Themist. Or. 90 D). 2. of things, insatiate, unceasing,

Lat. *improbis*, αἰζὺς Aesch. Ag. 756; οἰμωγὰ Soph. El. 123; νείκη Eur. Med. 638; γάος ἀκορῆστος (as Prien for —τοτάτος) Aesch. Pers. 545. II. act. not satiating, Aesch. Ag. 1331. 2. not liable to surfeit, φιλία Xen. Symp. 8, 15. ἀκόρετος, οὐ, used in Trag. (metri grat.) for ἀκορῆστος, Aesch. Ag. 1114, 1143, Soph. El. 122. ἀκορῆς, ες, v. sub ἀκορῆστος. ἀκόρητος, οὐ, (κορέννυμι) insatiate, unsated, c. gen., πολέμου, μάχης, ἀπαιλῶν Il. 12. 335, 20. 2., 14. 479 (never in Od.), cf. Hes. Sc. 346; προκαδῶν h. Hom. Veni. 71: cf. ἀκορῆστος. II. (κορέω) unswept, untrimmed, Ar. Nub. 44. ἀκορία, ἡ, (ἀκοπος) in Hipp. 1180 F, a not eating to satiety, moderation in eating; —but in Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 2, ἀκ. ποτοῦ, prob. an insatiable desire of drinking. ἀκορίτης [ῖ] οἶνος, ὄ, wine flavoured with ἀκοπος, Diosc. 5. 73. ἀκορνα, ἡ, a prickly plant, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 6 and 13, 3. ἀκορος, οὐ, = ἀκορῆστος: untiring, ceaseless, Lat. *improbis*, εἰρεσία Pind. P. 4. 360. ἀκορος, ἡ, the sweet flag, *acorus calamus* (Sprengel *iris pseudacorus*), its root being ἀκορον, τό, Diosc. 1. 2. ἀκόριφος, οὐ, (κορυφή) without top, without beginning, Dion. H. de Comp. 198. II. = sq., Hesych. ἀ-κορύφωτος, οὐ, not to be summed up, Hesych. s. v. ἀκριτα. ἀκος, εὖς, τό, (ἀκόμαι) a cure, relief, remedy, resource, c. gen. rei quae avertitur, κακῶν Od. 22. 481, cf. Il. 9. 250, etc.; νυμφικῶν ἐδαλίων Aesch. Cho. 71; κύβους . . περὶ νύκτα ἀκος Soph. Fr. 380; κακῶ διδούς ἀκος Id. Aj. 363: —absol., ἀκος εὐρεῖν Il. 9. 250; διζῆσθαι, ἐξερεῖν, ἐκπονεῖν, λαβεῖν, ποιεῖσθαι, Hdt. 1. 94., 4. 187, Aesch. Supp. 367, Eur. Bacch. 327, Plat., etc.: —in literal medical sense, Hipp. Acut. 383; and (by a medical metaph.), ἀκος ἐντέμνειν, τέμνειν, Aesch. Ag. 17 (cf. Cho. 539), Eur. Andr. 121: —ἀκος [ἔστι], c. inf., ἀκος γὰρ οὐδὲν τόνδε θρηγείσθαι it boots not to . . , Aesch. Pr. 43. 2. a means of obtaining a thing, c. gen. rei, quae expetitur, σωτηρίας Eur. Hel. 1055. ἀκοσμέω, fut. ἦσω, to be disorderly or unmannerly, to offend, οἱ ἀκοσμοῦντες Soph. Ant. 730, Ph. 387, Lys. 140, 42, Dem. 729. 7; ἀκ. περὶ τι to offend in a point, Plat. Legg. 764 B. ἀκοσμῆς, εσσα, ὄν, = ἀκοσμος, Nic. Al. 175. ἀκόσμητος, οὐ, (κοσμεῖν) unarranged, unorganised, Plat. Gorg. 506 E, Prot. 321 C: —Adv. —τως, Id. Legg. 781 B. 2. of style, undorned, Dion. H. de Thuc. 23, etc. 3. unfurnished with, τινί Xen. Oec. 11, 9. ἀκοσμία, ἡ, disorder, Plat. Gorg. 508 A: extravagance, excess, λόγων Eur. I. A. 317: —in moral sense, disorderliness, disorderly conduct, Soph. Fr. 726; in pl., Plat. Symp. 188 B. II. an interregnum (v. κόσμος III), Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 14. ἀ-κοσμος, οὐ, without order, disorderly, φυγῇ Aesch. Pers. 470; ἀκ. καὶ παραχρῆδες ναυμαχία Plat. Mar. 10: —in Hom. once, in moral sense, disorderly, unruly, of Thersites' words, Il. 2. 213: —Adv. —μως, Hdt. 7. 220, Aesch., etc. II. κόσμος ἀκοσμος, a world that is no world, Anth. P. 7. 561, but in 9. 323 of an inappropriate ornament. ἀκοστήω or —έω, (ἀκοστή) only used in aor. part., ἵππος ἀκοστήσας ἐπὶ φάτνῃ a horse well-fed at rack and manger, a stalled horse, Il. 6. 506, 15. 263: —cf. κρηάω, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ἀκοστήσας. ἀκοστή, ἡ, barley, Nic. Al. 106. (Said to be a Cyprian word, cf. Buttm. Lexil. ubi supr.) ἀ-κοτος, οὐ, without grudge, Hesych. ἀκουάζομαι [ᾱκ], Dep. = ἀκούω, to hear, hearken, or listen to, c. gen., αἰδοῦ Od. 9. 7, cf. 13. 7; δαῖτὸς ἀκουάζεσθαι ye are bidden to the feast, like καλεῖσθαι, Lat. *vocari*, Il. 4. 343: —absol. to listen, Hipp. 483. 10. —In h. Merc. 423, also ἀκουάζω. ἀκούη, ἡ, Ep. for ἀκοή (q. v.). ἀκούρευτος, οὐ, (κουρεύω) unshaven, unshorn, Hesych., Suid., etc. ἀκουρος, οὐ, (κοῦρος for κῶρος) childless, without male heir, Od. 7. 64. II. (κουρά) unshaven, unshorn, Ar. Vesp. 477, Lyc. 976, Strabo. ἀκουσεῖω, Desiderat. of ἀκούω, to long to hear, Soph. Fr. 820; and in Hesych., the series of words requires ἀκουσεῖω for ἀκουστέω. ἀκουσία [ᾱκ], ἡ, involuntary action, Soph. Fr. 822. ἀκουσιάζομαι [ᾱκ], in aor. I. Pass. to do a thing unwillingly, LXX (Num. 15. 28). ἀκουσί-θεος [ᾱ], οὐ, heard of God, Anth. P. 6. 249. ἀκουσίμιος [ᾱ], ἡ, οὐ, audible, Soph. Fr. 823. ἀκουσίσιος, οὐ, Att. contr. for ἀκουσίσιος. ἀκουσίτης [ᾱκ], ἡρος, ἡ, = ἀκουσία, Hesych. s. v. ἀέκητι, etc. ἀκουσίς [ᾱ], εὖς, ἡ, a hearing, Arist. de An. 3. 2, 5. ἀκουσμα [ᾱκ], ατος, τό, a thing heard, such as music, ᾗδιστον ἀκ. the sweetest strain the ear takes in, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 31, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 10. 4. 7. Menand. Lucert. 115; ἀκ. καὶ ὀράματα Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 7. 2. a rumour, report, tale, Soph. O. C. 517 (lyr.). ἀκουσματικός, ἡ, ὄν, willing or eager to hear: —οἱ ἀκουσματικοὶ the probationers in the school of Pythagoras, Clem. Al. 246. ἀκουσματίον, τό, Dim. of ἀκουσμα, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 18. ἀκουστέον, verb. Adj. of ἀκούω, one must hear or hearken to, c. gen. pers., Hdt. 3. 61, Eur. I. A. 1010, Xen., etc.; c. acc. rei, Plat. Rep. 386 A: absol., Soph. O. T. 1170. 2. ἀκουστέος, α, οὐ, to be hearkened to, τῶν κρατούντων ἐστὶ πᾶν ἀκουστέος Id. El. 340. —Cf. ἀκούω IV. ἀκουστής [ᾱ], οὐ, ὄ, a hearer, listener, Menand. Lucert. 403. 2. an auditor, disciple, Agatham. Geogr. 1. 1, Dion. H., etc. ἀκουστικός [ᾱ], ἡ, ὄν, of or for the sense of hearing, αἰσθησις ἀκ. Plut. 2. 37 F; πόπος ἀκ. the orifice of the ear, Galen.: τὸ ἀκ. the faculty of hearing, Arist. de An. 3. 2, 5. 2. = ἀκουσματικός,

c. gen., Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, 19, Arr. Epict. 3. 1, 13:—Adv. —*κῶς*, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 355. II. = *ἀκουστός*, Schol. Eur. Or. 1281.

ἀκουστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of *ἀκούω*, *heard*, *audible*, h. Hom. Merc. 512, Plat., etc.; opp. to *θεατός*, Isocr. 42 C. II. *that should be heard*, Soph. O. T. 1312; *ἀκούσαι δ' οὐκ ἀκούσθ' ὅμως θέλω* Eur. Andr. 1084. *ἀκουτίξω* [α], fut. *ίσω*, Att. *ιῶ*, to *make to hear*, *τίνα τι* or *τινός* LXX: in Pass., to *hear*, Byz.

ἀκούω [α]: Ep. impf. *ἀκούον* Il. 12. 442: fut. *ἀκούσομαι* (the Act. form *ἀκούσω* first occurs in Alexandr. Greek, as Lyc. 378, 686, LXX, Dion. H., etc., cf. Winer's Gramm. of N. T. p. 99, Veitch's Irreg. Gr. Verbs s. v.): aor. *ἤκουα*, Ep. *ἤκουα* Il. 24. 223: pf. *ἤκηκα*, Lacon. *ἄκουκα* Plut. Lyc. 20, Ages. 21: later *ἤκουκα*: plpf. *ἤκηκουν* Hdt. 2. 52, 7. 208, Lycurg. 15; *ἤκηκουν* Xen. Oec. 15, 5; old Att. *ἤκηκον* Eur. Vesp. 800, Pax 616 (ubi v. Schol.); *ἤκηκον* Plat. Crat. 384 B.—Rare in Med., pres. (v. infr. II. 2): Ep. impf. *ἀκούετο* Il. 4. 331: aor. *ἤκουσάμην* Mosch. 3. 120.—*Pass.*, fut. *ἀκουσθήσομαι* Plat. Rep. 507 D: aor. *ἤκουσθην* Thuc. 3. 38, Luc.: pf. *ἤκουσμαι* Dion. H. Rhet. 11. 10, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 4; *ἤκουσμαι* in Luc. de Hist. Conscr. 49 is now corrected. (The Root seems to be *ΚΟΥ*, i. e. *ΚΟΦ*, with a prefixed; cf. *κοῦα*, *ἀκοή*.)

To *hear*, Hom., etc.: *κλέιν*, *ἀκούσαι* (Aesch. Cho. 5) is ridiculed as tautology by Ar. (Ran. 1173, sq.), but cf. II. 3.—Construct., properly, c. acc. of *thing heard*, gen. of *pers. from whom it is heard*,—as *ταῦτα Κάλυψος ἤκουα* Od. 12. 389, cf. Soph. O. T. 43, etc.; the gen. pers. being often omitted, *πάντ' ἤκηκας λόγον* Id. Aj. 480, etc.; or the acc. rei, *ἀκούε τοῦ θανάτου* Id. El. 643, cf. 644;—often however c. gen. rei, *φθογγῇ, κτύπῳ* to *have hearing of it*, *hear it*, Od. 12. 198, 21. 237; *λόγον* Soph. O. C. 1187. b. c. gen. objecti, to *hear of*, *hear tell of*, *ἀκ. παρὸς* Od. 4. 114; to this a partic. is often added, *ἀκ. παρὸς τεθνήκῳ* Ib. 1. 289, etc.; in same sense, c. acc., 287: this in Prose is commonly *ἀκ. περὶ τίνος*, as first in Od. 19. 270, cf. Eur. I. T. 964. c. in Prose the pers. *from whom the thing is heard* often takes a Prep., *ἀκούειν τι ἀπὸ, ἐκ, παρὰ, πρὸς τίνος*, as first in Il. 6. 524, cf. Hdt. 3. 62, Soph. O. T. 7. 95, Thuc. 1. 125; rarely *ὑπὸ τίνος*, Xen. Oec. 2, 1; rarely also c. dat. pers., as Il. 16. 515, Soph. El. 227. d. not often c. dupl. gen. pers. et rei, to *hear of a thing from a person*, as Od. 17. 115, Dem. 228. 12. e. the act or state of the person or thing is added in part. or inf.,—in part. when the hearing amounts to certain knowledge, otherwise in inf., as *εἰ πτόσσοντας ὑφ' ἔκτορι πάντας ἀκούσαι* should *hear that he are now crouching* under Hector, Il. 7. 129, cf. Hdt. 7. 10, 8, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 12, Dem. 31. 3; but, *ἀκ. αὐτὸν ὕβριον εἶναι* to *hear [generally] that he is happy*, Il. 24. 543, cf. Xen. An. 2. 5, 13, etc.:—this is often changed for *ἀκούειν ὅτι* or *ὡς* with finite Verb, as Od. 3. 193, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 33; also, *ἀκ. οὐνεκα* Soph. O. C. 33. f. c. gen. et partic. to express *what one actually hears from a person*, *ταῦτ' ἤκουον σαφῶς* Oδυσσεὺς λέγοντος Soph. Ph. 595; *ἀκ. τινὸς λέγοντος, διαλεγόμενου*, Plat. Prot. 320 B, Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 1.—Hom. once uses the Med. for Act., *ἀκούετο λαὸς ἀντὶς* Il. 4. 331.

2. to *know by hearsay*, *ἔξοιδ' ἀκούων* Soph. O. T. 105: this sense sometimes involves an apparent use of the pres. like a pf., *νῆσός τις Συρίη κυκλῶσκεται, εἰ που ἀκούεις* Od. 15. 403, cf. 3. 193; and so in Att. Prose, Plat. Gorg. 503 C, Rep. 407 A, Luc. Somn. 13. 3. absol. to *hear, hearken, give ear*, esp. to begin a proclamation, *ἀκούετε λαὸ ἡμεῖς* I sub fin.: for Soph. O. T. 1387, v. πηγῇ 2. 4. ὁ ἀκούωντες readers of a book, Polyb. 1. 13, 6, al.

II. to *listen to*, *give ear to*, c. gen., Il. 1. 381, etc.; rarely c. dat., *ἀκούειν ἀνέρι κρομόμῳ* to *give ear to him*, Il. 16. 515; by an anacoluth. with gen. of part. after a dat., *ὅττι οἱ ὦκ' ἤκουσε . . θεὸς εὐχόμενος* Ib. 531. 2. to *obey*, *βασίλῃος, θεοῦ* Il. 19. 256, Od. 7. 11; so in Med., *Λεωφίλου δ' ἀκούεται [πάντα]* Archil. 69. 3. to *hear and understand*, *κλύοντες οὐκ ἤκουον* Aesch. Pr. 448.

III. after Hom., serving as Pass. to *εἶ* or *κακῶς λέγειν τινά*, to *hear oneself called, be called* so and so, like Lat. *audire*, *εἶπερ ὄψ' ἀκούεις*, *Ζεῦ*, Soph. O. T. 903 (cf. Aesch. Ag. 161); *κακῶς ἀκ. ὑπὸ τίνος* to *be ill spoken of by one*; *πρὸς τίνος* Hdt. 7. 16, 1; *περὶ τίνος* for a thing, Id. 6. 86, 1; *εὐ, κακῶς, ἀριστα* *ἀκ.*, Lat. *bene, male audire*, Hdt. 2. 173, 8. 93, Soph. Ph. 1313, Antipho 138, 13, etc.

2. with nom. of the subject, *ἀκούειν κακός, καλός*, Soph. O. C. 988, Plat. Lys. 207 A; *νὺν κόλακες καὶ θεοὶ ἐχθροὶ . . ἀκούουσι* Dem. 241. 13, etc.; 3. sometimes c. inf., *ἤκουον εἶναι πρῶτον* were said or held to be the first, Hdt. 3. 131; so also, *ἀκούσομαι μὲν ὡς ἔρην οἴκτου πλέως* Soph. Ph. 1074. 4. c. acc. rei, *ἀκ. κακά*, to *have evil spoken of one*, Ar. Thesm. 388, cf. Soph. Ph. 607; so too, *ἀκ. λόγον ἑσλόν* Pind. I. 5. 17; *φῆμας . . κακὰς ἤκουσεν* Eur. Hel. 615. 5. *ὅπως ἀκ.*, to *hear it so said*, i. e. at first hearing, Wolf. Dem. Lept. 235, Schaff. Mel. 80; *ὡς οὕτω γ' ἀκούσαι* Plat. Euthyphro 3 B; *ὡς γε οὕτως ἀκούσαι* Id. Lys. 216 A.

IV. in Scholl. to *understand* so and so, *subaudire*, Schol. Eur. Or. 333; *τι ἐπὶ τίνος* Schol. Hipp. 73; so *ἀκουστέον*, Schol. Or. 1289, Schol. Ar. Rh. 3. 86.

ἄκρα, Ion. *ἀκρη*, ἡ, (fem. of *ἄκρος*) like *ἄκρον*, the highest or furthest point: 1. a headland, foreland, cape, Il. 4. 425, 17. 264, Od. 9. 285, Soph. Tr. 788, Plat. Criti. 111 A; *ἄκραν ἐπεβήκειν* (metaph.) Aesch. Eum. 562; *κάμπτειν* Menand. 'Ala. 9. 2. a mountain-top, peak, Soph. Fr. 265, etc.; metaph., *κύματος ἄκρα* the top or summit, Eur. Fr. 232. 3. used by Hom. only in the phrase *κατ' ἄκρης* (though this may mean *κατ' ἄκρης πόλεως*, v. infr. 3), *νὺν ἄλετο πάσα κατ' ἄκρης* 'Ιλιος αἰπεινὴ from top to bottom, i. e. utterly (so Virg., *ruit alto a culmine Troja, sternitque a culmine Trojam*, Aen. 2. 290, 603), Il. 13. 772, cf. 15. 557, 24. 728; so, *πόλιν αἰρέειν κατ' ἄκρης* Hdt. 6. 18, cf. Plat. Legg. 909 B; (cf. *κατ' ἄκραν περὶ γὰρ ἑλὲν πόλιν* Eur. Phoen. 1176); also, *ἔλασεν μέγα κύμα κατ' ἄκρης* a billow struck him from above, Od. 5. 313; so in Att., *γῆν πατρίαν . . πρήσας κατ' ἄκρας*

utterly, Soph. Ant. 201; and metaph., *κατ' ἄκρας ὡς πορθοῦμεθα* how utterly . . . Aesch. Cho. 691, cf. Soph. O. C. 1242, Eur. I. A. 778, Thuc. 4. 112, Plat., etc.:—cf. *ἀκρῆθεν, κατάκρῆθεν, κρᾶς*.

4. the castle or citadel built on a steep rock overhanging a town, Lat. *arx*, Xen. An. 7. 1, 20, etc.; cf. Nieb. R. H. 3. n. 311: this is called *ἀκρη πόλις* in Hom., and in later times *ἀκρόπολις*. 5. an end, extremity, Arist. H. A. 3. 2, 8, 3. 11, 5; *παρ' ἄκρας* (acc. pl.) at the ends, Eur. Or. 128.

ἀκράντος [κρᾶ], ὄν, (κραίνω) = *ἀκράντος, without result, unfulfilled, fruitless*, Lat. *irritus*, Il. 2. 138, Od. 2. 202.

ἀκράτης, ἑς, (κράω) not barking, *ἀκράτεις κύνες*, of the gryphons (like *πύρ ανηράστων*, etc.), Aesch. Pr. 803. Hesych. expl. *ἀκράτεις* by *δυσχερές, σκληρόν, ὀξύχολον*, and in Ar. B. 369 we read *ἀκράτεις* (l. *ἀκράτεις*) ἀκρόχολον, whence Meineke Com. Fr. 3. p. 452 suspects the word to be a compd. of *ἄκρος, ἄγος*; Herm. of *ἄκρος, ἀγῆ*. Cf. ἀσλαγγί.

ἀκράδαντος, ὄν, (κραδαίνωμαι) *unshaken*, Philo 2. 136, etc. Adv. —*τως*, Nicom. Harm. p. 8.

ἀκράτης, ἑς, (ἄκρος, ἀμυ) blowing strongly, fresh-blowing, of the north and west wind, Od. 14. 253, 2. 421, Hes. Op. 592; *si ἀκράτεις erit*, if it shall be clear weather, Cic. Att. 10. 17. Adv. *ἀκράτει πλεῖν* to sail with a fresh breeze, Arr. Ind. 24. 1.

ἀκράτος, α, ὄν, = *ἄκρος*, often in Hipp. (as Epid. 1. 954, 3. 1066), and Galen. in plur. *τὰ ἀκράτια, the extremities* (of the body); in the MSS. and Edd. almost always written *ἀκρεα*.

II. dwelling on the heights, epith. of Hera, Eur. Med. 1379; of Aphrodite, Paus. 1. 1, 3, 2. 32, 6; of Artemis and Athena, Hesych. s. v. *ἀκράτια* (leg. *ἀκράτια*); οἱ ἐν ἀκροπόλει θεοὶ ἀκράτιοι [εἶσι], καὶ πολεῖς, Poll. 9. 40.

ἀκραίπυλος, ὄν, without nausea from drunkenness, Arist. Probl. 3. 17. 2. of certain wines, not producing such nausea, Ath. 32 D. 3. of certain herbs, counteracting nausea, Diosc. 1. 25.

ἀκραιφνής, ἑς, synecp. form of *ἀκραιο-φανής* (which is not in use), = *ἀκραιφνής, unmixed, pure, κόρης ἀκρ. αἶμα* Eur. Hec. 537; *ὕδαρ* Ar. Fr. 98: metaph., *πενία ἀκρ. sheer, utter poverty*, Anth. P. 6. 191. II. untouched, unharmed, entire, Lat. *integer*, Eur. Alc. 1052, Thuc. 1. 19, 52. 2. c. gen. untouched by . . . *ἀκρ. τῶν κατηγερμένων* Soph. O. C. 1147; *κόρους ἀκραιφνέας μυρρίνης free from . .*, Lysipp. Incert. 3.

ἀκραντος, ὄν, poet. Adj., like the Homeric *ἀκράντος, unaccomplished, unfulfilled, fruitless, idle*, *ἔπεια, ἐλπίδες* Pind. O. 1. 137, P. 3. 41; *τέχνης* Aesch. Ag. 249:—neut. pl. as Adv., in vain, Pind. O. 2. 158; *ἀκραντα βάξω* Aesch. Cho. 882; *οὐδ' ἀκραντ' ἐκάμομεν* Eur. Bacch. 435; *ἀκραντ' ὕδρει* Id. Supp. 770.—For Aesch. Cho. 65, v. sub *ἀκρατος* 2.

ἀκρ-αξόνιον, τό, (ἄξων) the end of the axle, Poll. 1. 145.

ἀκράσις, ἡ, (ἀκράτης) bad mixture, ill temperature, opp. to *εὐκρασία*, *ἀκρ. ἀέρος* an unwholesome climate, Theophr. C. P. 3. 2, 5; *διὰ τὴν ἀκρησίην*, of meats (nisi legend. *ἀκράσιον, intemperance*), Hipp. Vet. Med. 10.

ἀκράσις, ἡ, = *ἀκράτεια*, q. v.

ἀκράτεια [κρᾶ], ἡ, (ἀκράτης) want of power, debility, *νεύρων* Hipp. Aph. 1253. II. the conduct and character of one ἀκράτης, incontinence, want of self-control, opp. to *ἐγκράτης*, Plat. Rep. 461 B, Legg. 734 B, etc.; *ἀκρ. ἡδονῶν τε καὶ ἐπιθυμιῶν* Ib. 886 A, etc.—The prevailing form in later writers is *ἀκρασία*, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 1–4, Rhet. 1. 12, 12, Menand. Δείσ. 4; and this form occurs in MSS. of Plat. (Rep. 1. c., Gorg. 525 A) and Xen. (Mem. 4. 5, 6, al.): the form *ἀκρατία* also occurs in MSS. of Hipp. Coac. 145, Plat., etc., prob. by error:—v. Lob. Phryg. 524 sq.

ἀκράτευσμαι, Dep. (ἀκράτης) to be incontinent, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 2, 1, 7. 3, 3, etc.: censured by Phryg. p. 442, who quotes however Menand. Incert. 449.—The Act. occurs in Plut. ap. Stob. 81. 40.

ἀκράτευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, arising from incontinence, *ἀδικήματα* Arist. Rhet. 2. 10, 4.

ἀκράτῳ, to be ἀκράτης, Hipp. 600. 35, Poll. 2. 154.

ἀκράτης, ἑς, (κράτος) powerless, impotent, *γῆρας* Soph. O. C. 1236; *παῖδια* Hipp. Aph. 1247; of paralysed limbs, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 7.

II. c. gen. rei, not having power or command over a thing, Lat. *impotens*, γλώσσας Aesch. Pr. 884; *φωγῆς* Hipp. 447. 24; *ὀργῆς* Thuc. 3. 84; *θυμοῦ* Plat. Legg. 869 A; *ἀκρ. τῶν χειρῶν*, of persons with their hands tied, Dion. H. 1. 38;—also, *intemperate in the use of a thing*, *ἀποβουσίαν, οἶνον* Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 2, Oec. 12, 11; so, *ἀκρ. κέρδους, τιμῆς* intemperate in the pursuit of them, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 1, 7; also with Preps., *ἀκρ. πρὸς τὸν οἶνον* Arist. H. A. 8. 4, 2; *περὶ τὰ πόματα* Id. P. A. 4. 11, 5; and c. inf., *ἀκρ. εἰργεσθαι τίνος* unable to refrain from . . . Plat. Rep. 252 C. 2. absol. in moral sense, without command over oneself or one's passions, incontinent, unbridled, licentious, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 1, sq.; *ἀκρ. στόμα* Ar. Ran. 838; *νῆδὺς* Aristias ap. Ath. 686 A:—Adv., *ἀκρατῶς* *ἔχειν πρὸς τι* Plat. Legg. 710 A. 3. also of things, uncontrolled, immoderate, *δαπάνη* Anth. P. 9. 367; *οἶνον . . ἀκρατῆς incontinence of urine*, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 6; so in Adv., *ἀκρατὶ τὰ οὖρα ἐκχέειν* Id. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 7.

ἀκράτητος [κρᾶ], ὄν, uncontrolled, Arist. Meteor. 4. 7, 11: *incontrollable, ἐπιθυμία* Hdn. 1. 8.

ἀκράτῃα, ἡ, v. sub *ἀκράτεια*.

ἀκράτῃζομαι, fut. *τοῦμαι*: Dep.: (ἀκράτος). To drink pure wine (*merum*): hence, to breakfast, because this meal consisted of bread dipped in wine (Ath. 11 C, sq.), Ar. Pl. 295, ubi v. Schol., Canthar. Incert. 1:—c. acc., *ἀκρ. κοκκύμηλα* to breakfast on plums, Ar. Fr. 505 a; *μυκρόν* Aristom. Incert. 1:—metaph., c. gen., *ἀμυγδὺς ἡκρατίως σοφίας* Philo 2. 166.

ἀκράτῃα [κρᾶ], ατος, τό, a breakfast, *ὡς ἀκράτῃματος ὥρας* Arist. H. A. 6. 8, 3, cf. Ath. 11 D.

ἀκράτῃσμός, ὁ, breakfasting, Ath. 11 D.

ἀκράτιστος [κρᾶ], ὄν, the Ms. reading in Theocr. 1. 51, *πρὶν ἢ ἀκράτιστον ἐπὶ ἔηροισι καθίξῃ*,—defended by Herm., who interprets *ἀκράτισ-*

so, ἀκριτα μηχανώμενοι engaged in rash attempts, Eur. Andr. 549. 2.

not exercising judgment, undistinguishing, of the Fates, Anth. P. 7. 439, cf. 5. 284; ἀκριτε δαίμον, of death, Epigr. Gr. 204. 3.

ἀκριτό-φυλλος, ον, of undistinguishable, i. e. closely blending, leafage, ὅρος II. 2. 868.

ἀκριτό-φυρτος, ον, undistinguishably mixed, Aesch. Theb. 360.

ἀκριτό-φωνος, ον, to explain βαρβαρόφωνος, Apoll. Lex., Hesych.

ἀκρόαζομαι, = ἀκροάομαι, Epich. 75 Ahr., Menand. Ἐγγ. 2 (si vera l.)

ἀκρόαμα, ατος, τό, (ἀκροάομαι) Lat. *acrostoma*, like ἀκονισμα, anything heard, esp. with pleasure, anything read, recited, played or sung, as a play, musical piece, etc., Xen. Symp. 2, 2, Hier. 1, 14, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 3, 7, and freq. from Polyb. downwards.

II. in pl. for the concrete, lecturers, singers, or players, esp. during meals, Polyb. 16. 21, 12, al.

ἀκροαματικός, ἡ, ὄν, designed for hearing only, αἱ ἀκρ. διδασκαλῖαι the esoteric doctrines of philosophers, delivered orally, Plut. Alex. 7; cf. ἀκροατικός, ἐσotericός.

ἀκροάομαι, 2 sing. impf. ἡκροᾷσθαι Antiph. Ἐπιδ. 2: fut. -άσομαι [α] Plat. Apol. 37 D, etc.: aor. ἡκροάσασθαι Ar. Ran. 315, Plat., etc.: pf. ἡκροάμαι Arist. H. A. 4. 10, 11: aor. ἡκροάθην (in pass. sense) Joseph. A. J. 17. 5, 2, Aristid.: Dep. (Perh. from the same Root as κλῶν, with a prefixed: cf. A λ, IV.) To hearken to, listen to: Construction as with ἀκούω; c. gen. pers., Antipho 129. 38, Plat. Euthyd. 304 D; c. acc. rei, Thuc. 6. 17, etc.; but sometimes also c. gen. rei, Thuc. 2. 21, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 285 D. 2. absol. to listen, Ar. Lys. 504, Pherecr. Vesp. 1: ὁ ἀκροώμενος a hearer, Eupol. Δημ. 6; esp. of those who hear lectures, a pupil, disciple, Plat. Rep. 605 C, Xen. Symp. 3, 6; hence like a Subst. c. gen., ἀνὴρ Ἀριστοτέλους ἡκροαμένος Strabo 608, cf. Plut. Caes. 3, and v. ἀκρόαμα, ἀκροατής.

II. to attend to, obey, τινός Thuc. 3. 27, Lys. 158. 35, Plat. Gorg. 488 C: absol. to submit, Thuc. 6. 10.

ἀκρόασις, εως, ἡ, a hearing, hearkening or listening to, Antipho 129. 41, Thuc. 1. 21, 22, etc.; ἀκρ. ποιῆσθαι τινος, = ἀκροᾶσθαι, Andoc. 2. 21; κλέπτειν τὴν ἀκρόασιν ὑμῶν to cheat you into hearing, Aeschin. 58. 37. 2. obedience, τινός Thuc. 2. 37. II. the thing listened to, a recitation, lecture, Hipp. 28. 15, Polyb. 32. 6, 5: —φυσικὴ ἀκρ., name of a work by Arist.

III. = ἀκροατήριον, Plut. 2. 58 C.

ἀκροατήριον, verb. Adj. one must listen to, τῶν κριτῶν Ar. Av. 1228.

ἀκροατήριον, τό, a place of audience, Lat. auditorium, Act. Ap. 25. 23:

a lecture-room, Plut. 2. 45 F. II. an audience, Id. Cato Ma. 22.

ἀκροατής, οὐ, ὁ, a hearer, Lat. auditor, of persons who come to hear a public speaker, Thuc. 3. 38, Plat., etc.: one who hears a teacher, a disciple, a pupil, Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 7, cf. Eth. N. 1. 3, 5. II. a reader, lecturer, Plut. Thes. 1, Lysand. 12.

ἀκροατικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for hearing, ἀκρ. λόγοι esoteric discourses (v. ἀκροαματικός), Arist. Fr. 612; μισθός ἀκρ. a lecturer's fee, Lat. honorarium, Luc. Encom. Dem. 25. Adv., ἀκροατικῶς ἔχειν to be fond of hearing, Philo 1. 215, etc.

ἀκροβαμονέω, = ἀκροβατέω, Hippiatr. p. 265.

ἀκροβάμων, ον, (βαίνω) walking on tiptoe or erect, Greg. Naz.

ἀκροβάτω, to walk on tiptoe, skim along, of ostriches, Diod. 2. 50;

of haughty people, Philo 1. 640, etc.: v. Lob. Aj. 1217. II. to climb aloft, Polyæn. 4. 3, 23.

ἀκροβατικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for mounting, Lat. scansorius, Vitruv. 10. 1.

ἀκρο-βῦτος, ον, = ἀκροβάμων, ἔχουσιν ἀκροβάτοις Nonn. D. 47. 234.

ἀκρο-βῆψις, ἐς, tinged at the point or slightly, Anth. P. 6. 66. II.

skimming the surface of the water, Nonn. D. 1. 65.

ἀκρο-βελής, ἐς, with a point at the end, Anth. P. 6. 62.

ἀκρο-βελίς, ἰδος, ἡ, the point of a dart or spit, Archipp. Ἥρ. 3.

ἀκρο-βηματίζω, = ἀκροβατέω, Hesych., Schol. II. 13. 158.

ἀκρο-βλαστος, ον, budding at the end, Theophr. H. P. 1. 14, 2.

ἀκροβολέω, to be an ἀκροβόλος, to sling, Anth. P. 6. 106.

ἀκροβολής, ἐς, = ἀκροβελής, Anth. Plan. 213.

ἀκροβολία, ἡ, a slinging, skirmishing, App. Civ. 1. 84, etc.

ἀκροβόλομαι: αor. ἡκροβόλασθαι Hdt., Thuc.: Dep. To throw

from afar, to fight with missiles, as opp. to close combat, to skirmish,

πρὸς τινα Thuc. 4. 34; absol., Id. 3. 73, Xen. Cyr. 8. 22: —metaph.,

ἀκρ. ἔπεισι Hdt. 8. 64: —The Act. only in Anth. P. 7. 546, and Hesych.

ἀκροβόλις, εως, ἡ, a skirmishing, Xen. An. 3. 4, 18, etc.

ἀκροβόλισμα, ατος, τό, = foreg., App. Pun. 36.

ἀκροβόλισμός, οὐ, ὁ, = ἀκροβόλις, Thuc. 7. 25, Xen. Hell. 1. 3, 14, etc.

ἀκροβόλιστής, οὐ, ὁ, = sq., Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 28.

ἀκρό-βόλος, ον, pass., struck from afar, Aesch. Theb. 158. II.

ἀκρό-βόλος, ὁ, one who throws from far, a skirmisher, Hesych., Suid.

ἀκροβυστία, to be uncircumcised, LXX.

ἀκροβυστία, ἡ, the foreskin, Lat. praeputium, LXX, Act. Ap. 11.

3. II. the state of having the foreskin, uncircumcision, Ep. Rom.

2. 25, etc. 2. collect. the uncircumcision, i. e. the uncircumcised,

Ib. 2. 26., 3. 30, etc. (The deriv. from ἀκρος, βῦς is difficult to

understand. Perh. the word is a corruption for ἀκροποσθία; in which

case the Adj. ἀκρόβυστος, ον, occurring as v. l. in LXX and in Eccl.

writers, must have been formed from the Subst.)

ἀκρο-γένειος, ον, with prominent chin, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 40.

ἀκρογωνιαίος, α, ον, (γωνία) at the extreme angle, ἀκρ. λίθος the corner

foundation-stone, LXX (Esai. 28. 16), Ep. Eph. 2. 20.

ἀκρό-δετος, ον, bound at the end or top, Anth. P. 6. 5.

ἀκρό-δικαιος, ον, = ἀκροδοίκαιος, Clem. Al. 413.

ἀκρό-δρυς, τά, fruit-trees, Plat. Criti. 115 B, Xen. Oec. 19, 12. II.

fruits, Arist. H. A. 8. 28, 8, Probl. 22. 8: —acc. to Geop. 10. 74, properly

of hard-shelled fruits, as acorns, chestnuts; so δρυὶς ἀκρά in Theocr. 15.

112: —the sing. occurs in Anth. P. 9. 555, Ath. 49 E.

ἀκρο-ἐλικτος, ον, twisted at the end, Paul. Sil. Ambo 178.

ἀκρόζεστος, ον, (ζέω) boiled or heated slightly, Diosc. 2. 146.

ἀκρο-ζεύγια, τά, = ζεύγη, Hesych., Poll. 1. 253.

ἀκρό-ζυμος, ον, slightly leavened, Galen.

ἀκρο-θάλυπτος, ον, burnt at the end, Lat. adustus, Hesych.

ἀκρόθεν, Adv. from the end or top, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 20, Nic. Th. 337.

ἀκρό-θεριμος, ον, very hot, cited from Philes de Prop. An.

ἀκρόθι, Adv. at the beginning, c. gen., νυκτός Arat. 308.

ἀκρο-θίγης, ἐς, touching on the surface, touching the lips, φίλημα Anth.

P. 12. 68. Adv., ἀκροθίγως ἐμβάπτειν just to dip in, so that it is hardly

wetted, Diosc. 2. 105.

ἀκροθιναίεσθαι, Dep. to take the ἀκροθίνα, take of the best, pick out

for oneself, Eur. H. F. 476.

ἀκρο-θίνιον [θί], τό, Eur. Phoen. 282, Thuc. 1. 132, Plat. Legg. 946 B;

but mostly in pl. ἀκροθίνα, in Pind. also ἀκρόθινα: (ἀκρος, θίς). The

topmost or best part of a heap; hence the choice part, firstfruits of the

field, of booty, etc., to be offered to the gods, like ἀπαρχαί, Simon. 109,

Hdt. 1. 86, 90, al., Pind., and Trag.; ἀκροθίνα πολέμου, in Pind. O. 2. 7,

the Olympic games, as being founded from spoils taken in war.—Properly

a neut. Adj., as in Aesch. Eum. 834 ἀκροθίνα θύη offerings of firstfruits.

Post-hom. word, rare in Prose.

ἀκροθώραξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (θωρήσω II) slightly drunk, Arist. Probl. 3. 2;

πεπωκότ' ἤδη τ' ἀκροθώρακ' ὄντα Diphil. Hp. 1; Ion. —θάρης, Hipp. ap.

Erotian. p. 178.

ἀκρο-καρπος, ον, fruiting at the top, φοινῆς Theophr. H. P. 1. 14, 2.

ἀκρο-κελαινώω, only used in Ep. part. ἀκροκελαινώων, growing black

on the surface, of a swollen stream, Il. 21. 249; cf. Nonn. D. 18. 156.

ἀκροκέραια, τά, (κέρας) the ends of sail-yards (cf. κέρας VIII), Poll. 1. 91:

also ἀκρόκερα, Schol. Ar. Rh. 1. 566.

ἀκροκίονιον, τό, (κίω) the capital of a pillar, Philo 2. 147.

ἀκρο-κνέφαλος, ον, at the beginning of night, in twilight, Hes. Op. 565:

—so, ἀκρο-κνεφής, ἐς, Luc. Praec. Rhet. 17, Lexiphr. 11.

ἀκρόκομος, ον, (κόμη) with hair on the crown, epith. of the Thracians,

who either tied up their hair in a top-knot, or shaved all their head

except the crown, Il. 4. 533: with hair at the tip, of a goat's chin, Polyb.

ap. Strabo 208:—in Poll. 2. 28, ἀκρόκομης, ον, ὁ. II. with leaves

at the top, tufted with leaves, Eur. Phoen. 1516, Theocr. 22. 41; esp. of

the palm, Diod. 2. 53, Dion. P. 1010.

Ἀκρο-κόρινθος, ὁ, the citadel of Corinth, Eur. Fr. 1069, Xen. Hell. 4. 4. 4.

ἀκροκύματώ, (κύμα) to float on the topmost waves, a bombastic word

ridiculed by Luc. Lexiphr. 15.

ἀκρο-κώλιον, τό, mostly in pl. the extremities of the body, esp. of animals,

the snout, ears, trotters, petioles, Lat. *trunculi*, Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1.

14, Telecl. Incert. 13, Ar. Fr. 109, Archipp. Ἥρ. 2, Arist. Probl. 23. 40, 1,

etc.; —the sing. in Antiph. Κορινθ. 1, Alex. Κυβ. 1, Eubul. Ἀμαλθ. 1.

ἀκρόλειον, τό, (λεία) = ἀκροβόλιον, Suid.

ἀκρό-λίθος, ον, with the ends made of stone; ξόανον ἀκρ. a statue with

the head, arms, and legs marble, the rest wood, Anth. P. 12. 40; cf.

Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 84. 1.

ἀκρο-λίγων [λί], τό, the edge of a net, Xen. Cyn. 2. 6., 6. 9, ubi olim

(ut in Poll. 5. 29) ἀκρολέγων.

ἀκρό-λίγος, ον, at the edge of the net, Opp. C. 4. 383.

ἀκρο-λίπαρος [λί], ον, fat on the surface, Alex. Πονηρ. 7.

ἀκρο-λογέω, to gather at top, στάχυας Anth. P. 9. 89.

ἀκρολοφία, ἡ, a mountain ridge, hilly country, Polyb. 2. 27, 5, Strab. 699.

ἀκρολοφίτης [φ], ον, ὁ, a mountaineer, Anth. P. 6. 221.

ἀκρο-λοφος, ον, high-crested, peaked, πέτραι Opp. C. 1. 418, Anth.

P. 12. 185: —as Subst. a mountain crest, Plut. Poplic. 22.

ἀκρο-λύτew ζώνην, to play with the ends of the belt, as if untying it,

Anth. P. 5. 253.

ἀκρό-μαλλος, ον, having short wool, dub. in Strabo 196, where Coraëus

proposes μακρόμαλλος.

ἀκρο-μάνης, ἐς, on the verge of madness, somewhat mad (cf. ἀκράχολος,

ἀκροθώραξ), οὐ φρενήρης ἀκρ. τε Hdt. 5. 42.

ἀκρο-μέθυσος, ον, = ἀκροθώραξ, Schol. Ar. Ach. 1132, Vesp. 1190.

ἀκρο-μόλιβδος, ον, leaded at the edge, λίγων Anth. P. 6. 5.

ἀκρο-μόφαιλον, τό, the middle of the navel, Poll. 2. 169.

ἀκρον, ον, τό, (neut. of ἀκρος) like ἀκρος, the highest or furthest

point. 1. a mountain-top, peak, summit, Γάργαρον, ἀκρον Ἰδης Il.

14. 292; ἀκρον ὑπερβαλέειν Od. 11. 597; τὰ ἀκρά the heights, Hdt. 6.

100, Plat., etc. 2. a headland, foreland, cape, Σούνιον ἀκρον

Ἀθηνῶν Od. 3. 278. 3. an end, extremity, τὰ ἄ. τῆς θαλάσσης

Plat. Phaedr. 109 D; ἀκρά χειρῶν the hands, Luc. Imag. 6; ἐξ ἀκρων

at the end, Ar. Fr. 94; ἐξ ἀκρων Com. Anon. in Mein. 4. p. 653: —ἐπ'

ἀκρος Plat. Soph. 220 D: —a border, frontier, Polyb. 1. 42, 2. II.

metaph. the highest pitch, the height, πανδοφίας ἀκρον Pind. N. 1.

14; εἰς ἀκρον ἵκασθαι to the highest pitch, Simon. 58; εἰς ἀκρον δδύς

exceedingly, Theocr. 14. 61; ἐπ' ἀκρον ἀφικέσθαι, ἐλθεῖν Plat. Polit.

268 E, Tim. 20 A; πρὸς ἀκρὰ γενέσθαι Id. Phaedr. 247 B; ἀκρά, τά,

the heights, highest point, οὗτοι ποθ' αἶψα τῶν ἀκρων ἀνευ πόνου Soph.

Fr. 463; τὰ ἀκρά τοῖς ἀκροῖς ἀποδιδόναί the highest place to the highest

men, Plat. Rep. 478 E; ἀκρά φέρεσθαι to win the prize, Theocr. 12.

31. 2. of persons, Ἀργεὺς ἀκρά Πελασγοῖ the oldest rulers of

Argos, Theocr. 15. 142; v. Valck. Adon. p. 414. III. δρυὶς

ἀκρά, v. sub ἀκρόδρυς.

IV. in the Logic of Arist. τὰ ἀκρά are the major and minor terms of a syllogism, as opp. to the μέσων or middle,

cf. μέσος III. 4.

ἀκρονυχῶς, (νύσσω) Adv. touching at the edge, Galen.

ἀκρό-νυκτος, ον, = ἀκρό-νυχος, Procl. etc.; in Manetho 5. 177, —νύκτιος.

ἀκρό-νυξ, νυκτος, ἡ, = ἀκρονυχία, night-fall, A. B. 372, Suid.

ἀκρ-ονυχί [ν], Adv. with the tip of the nail, for ἀκρονυχί, Anth. P. 12.

126 (Cod. Pal. ἀκρονυχῆ, from an Adj. -νυχής; but cf. αὐτονυχί). Cf. ἀκρ-όνυχος.

ἀκρονύχια, ἡ, = ἀκρόνυχ, Suid., Tzetz. Hes. Op. 565.

ἀκρό-νυχος, *ov*, at night-fall, at even, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 28, Theophr. Sign. Pluv. 1. 2, Theocr. 31. 3, Nic. Th. 761:—neut. as Adv., Arist. Probl. 26. 18.

ἀκρ-όνυχος, *ov*, = ἀκρόνυχος, Anth. P. 6. 103, Q. Sm. 8. 157.

ἀκρο-πύγης, *ēs*, fastened or nailed at the end, Nonn. Io. 4. 23.

ἀκρό-παθος, *ov*, f. l. for ἀκράπατος, q. v.

ἀκρόπατος, *ov*, (πάσσω) sprinkled on the surface: slightly salted, Sopat. ap. Ath. 119 A, Xenocr. Aquat. 5.

ἀκρο-πάχης, *ēs*, thick of the end, Moer. 346.

ἀκρο-πενθής, *ēs*, exceeding sad, Aesch. Pers. 135 (lyr.): but Paley ἀβροπενθείς, mourning effeminately, from the Schol., cf. ἀβρόγος.

ἀκρό-πηλος, *ov*, muddy on the surface, Polyb. 3. 55, 2.

ἀκροπῆς, disabled, γλώσσα Hipp. 1259 H, 1221 G:—but the readings are doubtful, see Littré 4. p. 410.

ἀκρό-πλοος, *ov*, contr. -πλοος, *ov*, swimming at the top, skimming the surface, Hipp. 451. 38 (v. Galen. Gloss. p. 420), Aretae. Plut.:—restored for ἀκρόπαθος in Hipp. 95. 263:—superficial, Id. Epist. 1286.

ἀκροποδητή or -τή [τῆ], Adv. (πούς) on tiptoe, stealthily, Luc. Prom. 1, etc.

ἀκρο-πολεύω, to traverse the top, Manetho 4. 79.

ἀκρό-πολις, poet. ἀκρό-πολις, *ēs*, the, the upper or higher city. hence the citadel, castle, Lat. *arx*, *ēs* ἀκρόπολις Od. 8. 494 (in Il. only divism, ἀκρη πόλις, v. ἀκρος 1), Pind. O. 7. 89, Hdt. 1. 84, etc.; τὰνδ' ἐς ἀκρό-πολιν Aesch. Theb. 240, cf. Eur. Or. 1094; as the seat of a tyranny (in *arce* tyrannus, Juven., Philo 1. 401, 417. 2. in Att. writers the Acropolis of Athens, Andoc. 10. 31 (cf. Hdt. 1. 60., 8. 51); which served as the treasury, Thuc. 2. 13; as a record office, C. I. 84, 85, 87, al.; γεγραμμένα ἐν τῇ ἀκρόπολει, ἀνεκχεῖσθαι εἰς ἀκρόπολιν to be entered as a debtor to the state, Dem. 1337. 24., 1327. 25; (in this sense the Art. is often omitted).

II. metaph. of men, ἀκρόπολις καὶ πύργος ἐὼν δῆμον Theogn. 233; ἀκρ. Ἑλλάνων, of Corinth, Simon. 137: also the most important part, chief stronghold, τῆς ψυχῆς, τοῦ σώματος Plat. Rep. 560 B, Arist. P. A. 3. 7, 11, cf. Plat. Tim. 70 A. ἀκρόπόλος, *ov*, (πολέω) high-ranging, lofty, ἐν ἀκρόπολιν οὐρανῶν Il. 5. 523, Od. 19. 205.

ἀκρο-πόρος, *ov*, boring through, piercing with the point, ὀβελοὶ Od. 3. 463.

2. προπαροχ., ἀκρόπορος, *ov*, pass. with an opening at the end, στήριγξ Nonn. D. 2. 2. II. (πορεύομαι) going on high, Ib. 46. 136.

ἀκρο-πόριος, *Ion*, -τή, ἡ, the foreskin, Lat. *praeputium*, Hipp. Aph. 1257, Arist. H. A. 1. 13, 3:—ἀκρόποστιον, τό, Poll. 2. 171. (Cf. ἀκροβυστία.)

ἀκρο-πότης, ἡ, a hard drinker, Nonn. D. 14. 108.

ἀκρόπους, ὁ, the extremity of the leg, i. e. the foot, an anomalous word for ἀκρος ποῦς in Hipp. Fract. 285; v. Lob. Phryn. 603, cf. ἀκρόχειρ.

ἀκρό-πρωον, τό, the end of a ship's prow, Strabo 99, 101.

ἀκρό-πτερον, τό, the tip of the wing, Anth. P. 6. 229; ἀκρόπτερα φωτῶν, the men in the wings of a company, Opp. C. 4. 127.

ἀκρό-πολις, ἡ, poet. for ἀκρόπολις.

ἀκρόρριζος, *ov*, (ρίζα) not striking deep root, Basil.

ἀκρο-ρίνιον, τό, (ρίς) the tip of the nose, Poll. 2. 80.

ἀκρο-ρύμιον, τό, the fore-end of the pole, Poll. 1. 146.

ἀκρος, *a*, *ov*, (on the Root, v. ἀκῆ 1) at the furthest point or end, and so either highest, topmost, Lat. *summus*, or, outermost, Lat. *extremus*:

1. highest, topmost, ἀκρότατη κορυφή Il. 1. 499, al.; ἐν ἀκρῇ πόλει = ἐν ἀκρόπολει, Il. 6. 88; ἐξ ἀκρῆς πόλιος Ib. 257; ἀκρῶ Ὀλύμπῳ 13. 523; Γαργάρι ἀκρῶ 14. 352; λαβόντες . . μέλαν ὕδωρ ἀκρὸν at its surface, 16. 162; ἀκρῶν μινὸν the surface of the skin, Od. 22. 278, cf. infr. v; ἐπ' ἀκρῶν ὄρεων on the mountain tops, Soph. O. T. 1106; cf. ἀπτόμον; Supr., ἀκρότατος ὀρόφοισι Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 140.

2. outermost, κατ' ἀκρας σπιλάδος on the edge of . . , Soph. Tr. 678; πέδιον ἐπ' ἀκρον Id. Ant. 1197; esp. of the extremities of the body, ἀκρη χεῖρ, ἀκροὶ πόδες, ἀκρος ὤμος the end of the hand, ends of the feet, tip of the shoulder, 11. 336., 16. 640, etc.; ἀκρος ποῦς, χεῖρ the foot, hand itself, Hdt. 1. 119 and (prob.) Thuc. 2. 49, cf. ἀκρόχειρ; γλώσσαν ἀκρῶν Soph. Aj. 238; ἀκρας τῆς κομῆς by the ends of the foliage, Cratin. Incert. 138:—ἐπ' ἀκρῶν [δανκτύλων] on tiptoe, Soph. Aj. 1230, ubi v. Schol.; so, comically, ἐπ' ἀκρῶν πυγιδίων on tip-tail, Ar. Ach. 638, cf. Plat. Tim. 76 E; ἀκρότατος χεῖλεσιν Epigr. Gr. 547. 8:—οὐκ ἀπ' ἀκρας φρενὸς not from the outside of the heart, i. e. from the inmost heart, Aesch. Ag. 805, cf. Eur. Hec. 242; ἀκρος μυελὸς the inmost marrow, Id. Hipp. 255; ἀκροὶ λαίφους κρασπέδοις with the mere edges of the sail, i. e. under close-reefed sails, so as to escape the fury of the wind, Id. Med. 524 (where the Schol. interprets with sails full set, but v. Ar. Ran. 1000, et ibi Schol.).

III. of Time, ἀκρος denotes completeness, ἀκρὰ σὺν ἑσπέρῳ when eve was fully come, Pind. P. 11. 18; ἀκρον θέρος mid-summer, Hipp. Aph. 1247; ἀκρας νυκτὸς at dead of night, Soph. Aj. 285; cf. ἀκρέστερος: though in some later compds. ἀκρος signifies that the time is only just come, cf. ἀκρό-νυχος, -φάνης, ἀκρωρία.

III. of Degree, the highest in its kind, prime, exceeding good, consummate, excellent, Lat. *capitalis*, 1. of persons, Hdt. 5. 112., 6. 122, Aesch. Ag. 628; θεσφάτων γυνάμων ἀκρος Ib. 1130; μάντις Soph. El. 1499; of πάντων ἀκροί, οἱ ἀκρότατοι Plat. Theat. 148 C; τοῖς ἀκροῖς τὰ ἀκρὰ ἀποδίδοναι Id. Rep. 478 E: then of any extremes (opp. to μέσος), as of classes in a state, Arist. Pol. 4. 12, 4: of moral conditions, Id. Eth. N. 2. 7, 8, cf. Ib. 8. 1 and ἀκρον III:—often with an acc. modi added, ψυχὴν οὐκ ἀκρος not strong of mind, Hdt. 5. 124; ἀκροὶ τὰ πολέμια 7. 111; ἀκρος ὀργὴν quick to anger, passionate, 1. 73; Εὐρώπῃ ἀρετὴν ἀκρὴ 7. 5; so c. gen. modi, οἱ ἀκροὶ τῆς ποιήσεως Plat.

Theat. 152 E; τῆς φιλοσοφίας Clem. Al., etc.; also, ἀκρος εἰς φιλοσοφίαν Plat. Rep. 499 C; περὶ ὀπλομαχίαν Id. Legg. 833 E:—so also in Supr., highest, most excellent, Id. Theat. 148 C, al. 2. of things, highest, extreme, συμφορὰ Alex. Tapan. 4 (as amended); νηστεία Diphil. Λημν. I:—Supr., Plat. Phil. 45 A.

IV. as Subst., v. sub ἀκρὰ, ἀκρόν. V. neut. as Adv. on the top or surface, just, ἀκρον ἐπ' ἀνθέρικον θέον Il. 20. 227; ἀκρον ἐπὶ ῥηγμίνος Ib. 229; so, ἀκρὰ δ' ἐπ' αὐτὰς βαθμίδας Anth. P. 7. 428, 3. . . b. exceedingly, οὐδ' ἀκρὰ τιμήσσοι Theocr. 27. 43; ἀκρον ἐράτων εἰδότης, ἀκρὰ μάχας Anth. P. 7. 448; ἀκρον ἔχων σοφίης Epigr. Gr. 442; ἀκρὰ φέροντος ἀρετῆς Ib. 224; cf. ἀκρον II.

2. also in the reg. Adv., ἀκρως ἀνεστάλθαι to be turned up at the point, Hipp. Mochl. 855. b. utterly, completely, Plat. Rep. 543 A, Ath. 248 F; μόνος ἀκρως Euphro. A8. 1. 5.

ἀκροσῶπης, *ēs*, (σῆποιμαι) rotten at the end, Hipp. 382. 41.

ἀκρο-σιδήρος, *ov*, pointed or shod with iron, Anth. P. 6. 95.

ἀκρο-σικρία, ἡ, a hill-slope, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 65, 71; cf. σκίρος. ἀκρό-σοφος, *ov*, high in wisdom, Pind. O. 11. 19, Dion. H. de Demosth. 51.

ἀκροσσοος, *ov*, without tassels, Athanas. 2. 116, Geop. 20. 22.

ἀκρο-στήθιον, τό, the chest, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 10.

ἀκρο-στιχίς, ἴδος, ἡ, an acrostic, i. e. a short poem in which the first letters of the verses form a word, Dion. H. 4. 62, Cic. Divin. 2. 54:—also, -στίχιον, τό, Or. Sib. 8. 249., 11. 17, 23.

ἀκρο-στόλιον, τό, the gunwale of a ship, Plut. Demetr. 43, Callix. ap. Ath. 203 F. II. also = ἀβλαστον, Diod. 18. 75, Paus. 9. 16, 3.

ἀκρο-στόμιον, τό, the edge of the lips, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 164. II. = ἀκροφύσιον, Eust. 1153. 38.

ἀκρο-σφαίρια, τά, the rounded tips of the fingers, Ermerins Anecd. Med. p. 15.

ἀκροσφάλης, *ēs*, (σφάλω) apt to trip, unsteady, Plut. 2. 713 B; ἀκρ. πρὸς ἐγγίαν precarious in health, Plat. Rep. 404 B:—so in Adv., ἀκροσφαλὼς ἔχειν Plut. 2. 682 D. II. act. apt to throw down, slip-pery, dangerous, Polyb. 9. 19, 7.

ἀκρό-σφύρα, τά, a sort of woman's shoes, Hesych.; ἀκροσφύρια ap. Poll. 7. 94.

ἀκρο-σχιδής, *ēs*, cloven at the end, Theophr. H. P. 3. 11, 1.

ἀκρο-τελεύτιον, τό, the fug-end of anything, esp. of a verse or poem, Thuc. 2. 17, Phryn. A. B. 369: hence the burden, chorus, cf. Dio C. 63. 10.

ἀκρο-τενής, *ēs*, stretching high, Nonn. D. 7. 310.

ἀκρότης, ἡ, (ἀκρος) an extremity, Hipp. Vet. Med. 17, Arist. Plant. 2. 9, 12. II. an extreme (in point of height), opp. to μεσότης, Id. Eth. N. 2. 6, 17:—metaph. excellence, Dion. H. de Demosth. 2, etc.

ἀκρότης, *ov*, not beaten down, Heliod. 9. 8. II. not struck together or in unison, μέλῃ παράπαν ἀκρότητα κύμβαλα Com. Anon. in Meineke 4. p. 606.

ἀκροτομέω, to lop off, shave the surface, Xen. Oec. 18, 2.

ἀκρότομος, *ov*, (τέμνω) cut off sharp, abrupt, of a precipice, Polyb. 9. 27, 4, Philo 1. 82; ἡ ἀκρ. (sc. πέτρα), LXX (Ps. 113. 8, cf. Job 28. 9, Deut. 8. 15): of a stone, sharp, Theodot. Exod. 4. 25.

ἀκρο-τονος, *ov*, strained to the utmost, muscular, Polemo ap. Ath. 552 D.

ἀκροτος, *ov*, unapplauded, Hesych.

ἀκρ-ουλος, *ov*, curled at the end, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 42.

ἀκρ-ουράνια, ἡ, heaven's citadel, Luc. Lexiph. 15.

ἀκρονυχέω, (ἀκρον, ἔχω) to haunt the heights, Soph. Fr. 900.

ἀκρο-φάης, *ēs*, = ἀκροφανής, Nonn. D. 4. 130.

ἀκρο-φύλιτριάω, to shine or to be white at top, only in Ep. part. ἀκροφα-ληρώοντα Nonn. D. 2. 460.

ἀκρο-φάνης, *ēs*, just dawning or bright-shining, often in Nonn.

ἀκρο-φύτης, *ēs*, grown at the tip or end of a branch, Theophr. H. P. 9. 5, 1. II. high-bred, Synes. 180 B; ἀκρ. νῆς Id. 60 D.

ἀκρο-φύλας, ἄκος, ὁ, governor of a citadel, Polyb. 5. 50, 10.

ἀκρο-φύλλος, *ov*, with leaves at top, Theophr. H. P. 1. 14, 2.

ἀκροφύσιον, τό, (φύσα) the snout or pipe of a pair of bellows, Soph. Fr. 824, Thuc. 4. 100; ῥήματα . . ἐπιδεκνύναι πάντ' ἀπ' ἀκροφυσίων fresh from the bellows (or, as we say, from the anvil), Ar. Fr. 561.

II. a comet's tail, Dio C. 78. 30.

ἀκρο-χάλις, ὁ, ἡ, = ἀκροθώραξ, Ap. Rh. 4. 432.

ἀκρο-χάνης, *ēs*, yawning at top, δέρμα Arist. P. 6. 57.

ἀκρο-χεῖρ, χείρος, ἡ, later form for ἀκρὰ χεῖρ, i. e. the hand, whereas χεῖρ includes the arm, Galen.; in Ptol. also ἀκροχεῖρον, τό. Cf. ἀκρόπους.

ἀκρο-χειρίζω, to seize with the hands, Aristaeon. 1. 4. II. more usual in Med. to struggle at arm's length, of a kind of wrestling, in which they grasped one another's hands, without clasping the body (the latter being called συμπαλαστή), Arist. Eth. N. 3. 1, 17; ἀκρ. τινι or πρὸς τινα, Plat. Alc. 1. 107 E, Posidon. ap. Ath. 154 B; cf. Ruhnke. Tim.

ἀκροχειρῖς, *ēs*, = sq., Hipp. 374. 3; and to be restored in 364. 16 (for ἀκροχειρίξ), 372. 38 (for -χειρίξ).

ἀκροχειρῖσμός, ὁ, wrestling with the hands, Luc. Lexiph. 5, Galen.

ἀκροχειριστής, *ov*, ὁ, a handwrestler, Paus. 6. 4, 1.

ἀκρο-χλῆρος [τῆ], *ov*, just warm, lukewarm, Hipp. Acut. 394.

ἀκροχολός, -χολία, -χολος, v. sub ἀκρὰχ-.

ἀκροχορδῶν, ἄνος, ἡ, (χορδή) a wart with a thin neck, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Plut. Fab. 1, Galen., etc.; distinguished from μυρμηκία, τά, Paul. Aeg. 4. 15:—ἀκροχορδονόδης, *ēs*, troubled with warts, Dio C. Fr. 16.

ἀκρό-ψιλος, *ov*, bare or bald at top, Hipp. 1133 E.

ἀκρό-ψωλος, *ov*, ψωλός at the end, Schol. Ar. Eq. 960.

ἀκρυπτος, *ov*, unhidden, Eur. Andr. 836. Adv. -τως, A. B. 8.

ἀκρύσταλλος, *ov*, free from ice, ἡ χάρη, Hdt. 2. 22.

ἀκρ-ωλένιον, τό, the point of the elbow:—v. sub ἀκρόλινιον.

ἀκρ-ωμία, ἡ, the point of the shoulder, acromion process, Hipp. Art. 791:

in a horse, the withers, Xen. Eq. I, 11, cf. Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 19:—so ἄκρ-ώμιον, τό, Hipp. Art. 780, Arist. H. A. 8. 5, 4. Cf. Greenhill Theophil. 176. 13.

ἄκρων, ονος, ὅ, and ἀκρωνάριον, τό, = ἀκροκάλιον, Hippiatr. p. 32, etc.; like *acro* in late Latin.

ἀκρωνία, ἡ, in Aesch. Eum. 188 is taken by H. Steph. as = ἀκρωτηριασμός, mutilation, which Herm. (Opusc. 6. 2. p. 41) calls impossible: the Schol. interprets κακοῦ ἀκρωνία by κακῶν ἀθροῖς, the height of woe, and in A. B. 372 the word is expl. by ἀθροίσματα, ἀκρότης, ἀκμή:—but the passage is prob. corrupt, v. sub χλοῖνις.

ἀκρωνύχια, ἡ, (ὄνυξ) the tip of the nail: hence, the ridge or top of a mountain, = ἀκρώρεα, Xen. An. 3. 4, 37, Hell. 4. 6, 7.

ἀκρώνυχος, ον, (ὄνυξ) with nails, claws, hoofs, etc., χερὸς ἀκρώνυχα, the tips of the fingers or toes, Anth. P. 12. 82; ἔχνος ἀκρ. the traces of one walking on his toes, Plut. 2. 317 E, cf. 325 B:—ἀκρώνυξ, Suid.

ἀκρώρεα, ἡ, (ὄρος) a mountain-ridge, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 10, Theocr. 25. 31, etc.

ἀκρωρία, ἡ, (ῥα) daybreak, Theophr. Sign. Pluv. 3. 5.

ἀκρωτηριάω, to cut off the ἀκρωτήρια, of ships, τὰς πρῶτας ἡκρωτηρίαν cut the beaks off the prows, Hdt. 3. 59:—so in Med., τὰς τρήρεις ἀκρωτηριάσμενοι Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 36; p. pass. in med. sense, ἡκρωτηριάσμενοι τὰς παρτίδας having foully mutilated their countries, Dem. 324. 22.

2. of persons, to cut off the hands and feet, mutilate, Polyb. 5. 54, 10, etc.; μηδὲν ἀκρωτηριάσης ἐνθάδε, Inscr. on a statue, C. I. 6855.

II. intr. to form a promontory, to jut out like one, Polyb. 4. 43, 2, Strabo 28.

ἀκρωτηριασμός, τό, mutilation, Hesych. v. τομία, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 478.

ἀκρωτηριασμός, ὅ, mutilation, Diosc. 7. 1, Poll, etc.

ἀκρωτήριον, τό, (ἀκρος) any topmost or prominent part, ἀκρ. τοῦ οὐρεος a mountain-peak, Hdt. 7. 217, cf. Pind. O. 9. 12. 2. a cape, promontory, Hdt. 4. 43, Pind. O. 9. 12, Thuc. 1. 30.

II. the end or extremity of anything, ἀκρ. νῆος a ship's beak, Lat. rostrum, Hdt. 8. 121; ἀκρωτήρια πρύμνις h. Hom. 33. 10. 2. in pl. the extremities of the body, hands and feet, fingers and toes, Hipp. Aph. 1258, Acut. 390, Thuc. 2. 49; ἀκρ. ἀποτηρήσασθαι Lys. 105. 29; τὰ ἀκρ. τῆς Νίκης her wings, Dem. 738. 14, cf. C. I. 150. 22, 151. 10. 3. in pl. the angles of a pediment, i. e. the top and ends of base, on which stood statues, Plat. Criti. 116 D, Plut. Caes. 63, etc.

ἀκρωτηριώδης, ἐς, like an ἀκρωτήριον, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 726.

ἀκρώτης, ον, ὅ, (ἀκρος) a chief, v. sub ἀγέρτης.

ἄκτα, τά, the Latin acta, C. I. 2927, al.

ἄκτάζω, fut. σω, (ἀκτή Α) to banquet on the shore, to enjoy oneself, Lat. in actis esse, convivari, Plut. 2. 668 B, in the proverb., σήμερον ἄκτάσωμεν, —v. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 1021, Hesych. s. v. ἀκτή. II. = ἀκταῖνα, E. M.

ἄκταῖνα, as, ἡ, a fine Persian state robe, Democr. ap. Ath. 525 D. II. a marble ball, Clearch. ap. Ath. 648 F; cf. ἀκτίτης. III. v. sub ἀκτέα.

ἄκταῖνω, to lift up, raise, ἀκταῖνεν στήνιν to raise myself so as to stand, to get on my legs, stand upright, Aesch. Eum. 36 (βάσιν is an emendation written over στήνιν in the Ms.):—so also in the form ἀκταίνω, ἀκταίνωμαι Anacr. 137; ὅταν ἀκταίνωσθαι ἐαυτοῖ Plat. Legg. 672 C.—Both forms are recognised by the Gramm., ἀκταίνωμαι. τὸ ἐψώσθαι καὶ ἐξῆραι καὶ μετερίσσει (Plat. Com. Fa. 9), . . . Αἰσχύλος οὐκ ἐρ' ἀκταῖνω φησὶ βαρυντοῖς, οἷον οὐκ ἐρ' ὀρθοῖν δύναμαι ἑμάντιν Phryn. in A. B. 23. 7, cf. 373. 18, E. M. 54. 34, etc. V. Ruhnk. Tim. s. v., cf. ἀκτάζω II, ἀπακταῖνω, ὑπερμεταῖνωμαι.

ἄκταος, α, ον, (ἀκτή) on the shore or coast, as epith. of Ionian cities, Thuc. 4. 52: so, Ἀκταία (sc. γῆ), ἡ, an old name of Attica, = ἀκτή (A), 1. 2, Call. Fr. 348. 2. dwelling on the coast, belonging thereto, θεοὶ Orph. Arg. 342; Βάτραχοι Babr. 25. 6.

ἄκτεα, contr. ἀκτῆ, ἡ, the elder-tree, sambucus nigra, Hipp. 564. 1., 609. 31, Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 4, etc. The uncontr. form appears in Luc. Tragop. 74, where the MSS. give the faulty form ἀκταῖα. Cf. A. B. 23, Lob. Paral. 337.

ἀ-κτέωνος, ον, without property, poor, τίνας in a thing, Anth. P. 7. 353.

ἀ-κτένιστος, ον, uncombed, unkempt, Soph. O. C. 1261.

ἀκτέον, verb. Adj. of ἀγω, one must lead, Plat. Rep. 467 E, etc.; εἰρήνην ἀκτέον one must keep peace, Andoc. 28. 28, Dem. 91. 11. II. one must go or march, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 5.

ἀ-κτερίστος, ον, unhallowed by funeral rites, Anth. P. 7. 564.

ἀ-κτερής, ἐς, = foreg., Or. Sib. 3. 481.

ἀ-κτέριστος, ον, = ἀκτερίστος, Soph. Ant. 1071; cf. πασάς.

ἀκτῆ (A), ἡ, a headland, foreland, promontory, ἀκτῆ προύχουσα Od. 24. 82; ἀκτῆ προβλήτης 5. 405, 10. 89; opp. to λιμὴν, Il. 12. 284; often with epithets denoting a high rugged coast, τρηχεῖα, ὑψηλὴ Od. 5. 425, Il. 2. 395; τραχεῖα Hdt. 7. 33; στυφλὸς Aesch. Pers. 303; ἀμφέκλυτος Soph. Tr. 752; στόνῳ βρέμονι δ' ἀντιπλῆγες ἀκταὶ Id. Ant. 592:—even of the rugged banks or strand of rivers, ἀκταὶ Ἐλάρου, Νείλου Pind. N. 9. 96, I. 2. 62; Σιμόντος Aesch. Ag. 697; Ἀχέροντος Soph. Ant. 813.—Rare in Att. Prose, as Xen. An. 6. 2, 1, Lycurg. 149 sq. 2. generally, a tract of land running out into the sea, a peninsula, or generally coast-land, ἀκταὶ διφάσαι of the N. and S. coasts of Asia Minor, Hdt. 4. 38; of Africa, conceived as jutting out from Asia, 4. 41, cf. 177; of Cape Sepias to the S. of Thessaly, 7. 183, al.; of Mt. Athos, Thuc. 4. 109; of Italy, Arist. Pol. 7. 10, 3; an old name of Attica, hence Ἀκταία, Soph. Fr. 19, cf. Suid. s. v.

II. generally, any edge or strand, like the sea-coast, Lat. ora, as χλωμάτος ἀκτῆ of a sepulchral mound, Aesch. Cho. 722, cf. Ag. 493; χλωρά δ., of a mountain, Soph. Ant. 1133; βώμιος δ. of an altar, Id. O. T. 183. (Commonly derived from ἄκνυμι, as ῥήγνυμι from ῥήγνυμι, the land against

which the waves break: but Curt. remarks that the Root of ἄκνυμι is FAT, whereas there is no trace of the F in ἀκτῆ.)

ἀκτῆ (B), ἡ, an old poet. word for corn or meal, Δημήτερος ἀκτῆ Il. 13. 322., 21. 76, cf. Eur. Hipp. 138, Epin. Μῆνη. 9; μυλῆφάτον ἀλφίτον δ. Od. 2. 355, cf. 14. 429, Il. 11. 630:—in which places the sense of fine meal or flour seems to suit, and so the Scholl. take it, deriving the word from ἄκνυμι. But, as in ἀκτῆ (A), here also, there is no trace of the F; and in Hes. Δημήτερος δ. plainly means corn, either still in the fields, or not yet ground, Sc. 290, Op. 32, 464, 595, 803; so that in this word also the deriv. from ἄκνυμι becomes dub.

ἀκτῆ, contr. for ἀκτέα, q. v.

ἀκτῆμονέω, to be ἀκτῆμων, live in poverty, Eust. Opusc. 96. 83., 220. 17.

ἀκτῆμοσύνη, ἡ, poverty, Poll. 3. 111., 6. 197, and Eccl.

ἀ-κτῆμων, ον, gen. ονος, without property, poor, χρυσοῖο in gold, Il. 9. 126; absol., ἀκτ. πενία Theocr. 16. 33; cf. Plut. Sol. 14.

ἀ-κτῆν, ἦνος, = ἀκτῆμων, E. M.

ἀ-κτῆρσία, ἡ, = ἀκτῆμοσύνη, Eccl.

ἀ-κτῆτος, ον, not worth getting, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 374 E.

ἀκτῆνδόν, Adv. like a ray, Luc. Salt. 18.

ἀκτινοβολέω, to send forth rays, Philo 1. 638:—Pass. to receive the rays of the sun, Isid. Char. ap. Ath. 94 A, Eust., etc.

ἀκτινοβολία, ἡ, the shooting of rays, Plut. 2. 781 A: in Manetho I. 322, ἀκτινηβολίη.

ἀκτίνο-γράφια, ἡ, a treatise on radiation (by Democritus), Diog. L. 9. 48.

ἀκτινοειδής, ἐς, = ἀκτινώδης, Philo 2. 559.

ἀκτινώεις, εσσα, εν, = ἀκτινωτός, Or. Sib. 8. 191 [with γ, incorrectly].

ἀκτινός, η, ον, (ἀκτῆ) of elder-wood, Theophr. H. P. 5. 3, 3; but prob. ἀκτέινος should be restored, Lob. Paral. 337.

ἀκτίνο-φόρος, ον, bearing rays:—as Subst., a radiated shell-fish, Lat. pecten, Xenocr. Aquat. p. 11.

ἀκτινώδης, ἐς, like rays, Philostr. 133. Adv. -δώς, Galen.

ἀκτινωτός, ἡ, ὄν, furnished with rays, Lat. radiatus, Philo 2. 560.

ἀκτιον, τό, = ἀκτῆ (A), Ael. N. A. 13. 28.

ἀκτιος, ον, (ἀκτῆ), of or on the sea-beach, epith. of Pan as god of the coast, Theocr. 5. 14; of Apollo, Ap. Rh. 1. 402; cf. δάιτυλας, λιμενίτης.

ἀκτίς [ι], ἴνος, ἡ, a ray, beam, ἀκτίεσσιν ἐοικότες ἡλίου Il. 10. 547, cf. Aesch. Pr. 797, etc.; ἀκτίς alone, Od. 5. 479, Emped. 225, Soph. Tr. 685, Arist. Meteor. 3. 4, 17, etc.; ἀνὰ μέσον ἀκτίνα, i. e. from the south, Soph. O. C. 1247; ἀκτίες τελευτῶσαι sunset, Eur. Ion 1136:—also of lightning, ἀκτίες στεροπᾶς ἀπορηγνύμεναι Pind. P. 4. 352; ὦ Διὸς ἀκτίς, παῖσον Soph. Tr. 1086; of the eyes, Pind. Fr. 88.

2. metaph. brightness, splendour, glory, ἀκτίς ἀγώνων, καλῶν ἐργμάτων Pind. P. 11. 72, I. 4. 72 (3. 60); ἀκτίες ὤλου splendid fortunes, Id. P. 4. 454.

II. like Lat. radius, the spoke of a wheel, Anth. P. 9. 41S. Poët. word, but used by Plat. Tim. 78 D, and not seldom by Arist.

ἀ-κτιστος, ον, unbuilt: uncreate, Eccl.

ἀκτίτης [ι], ον, ὅ, (ἀκτῆ) a dweller on the coast, Anth. P. 6. 304. II. ἀκτ. λίθος stone from Attica (cf. ἀκτῆ (A) 1. 2), i. e. Pentelic marble, Soph. Fr. 72, Hyperid. ap. Harpocr. s. voc. ἀκτῆ.

ἀ-κτίτος, ον, poet. for ἀκτιστος, untitled, h. Hom. Ven. 123.

ἀκτός, ἡ, ὄν, brought, (dub. word, v. sub νακτός).

ἀ-κτώπιος, ον, noiseless, Eust. 964. 60:—Adv. ἀκτωπί, Polemo.

ἀκτώπριος, ὁ, the Lat. actuarius, C. I. 4004.

ἄκτωρ, ορος, ὅ, (ἀγω) a leader, Aesch. Pers. 557, Eum. 399; as prop. name, Il., etc.

II. a leash, = ἀγαγνύς, Hesych.

ἀκτωρέω, from ἀκτ-ωρός, ὅ, a guard of the coast, both in Hesych.

ἀ-κυβέρνητος, ον, without a steersman, Plut. Caes. 28, Luc., etc.

ἀ-κύβεutos, ον, risking nothing upon a die: cautious, prudent, M. Anton. 1. 8.

ἀ-κυθητήριον (sc. φάρμακον), τό, a drug to cause abortion, Hesych.

ἀ-κύθηρος, ον, (Κυθήρη) like ἀναφρόδιτος, Lat. invenustus, without charms, Cic. Fam. 7. 32, 2, Eunap. 10.

ἀκύθος, ον, (κύω) unfruitful, Call. h. Apoll. 72: also ἀκutos.

ἀ-κύκλιος, ον, one who has not gone the round of studies, opp. to ἐγκύκλιος, Plat. Com. Incert. 62.

ἀ-κύλιστος, ον, not to be rolled about: metaph., κραδίη ἀκ. an undaunted heart, Timon ap. Ath. 162 F. II. of Protagoras, οὐκ ἀκ. not without volubility or versatility, Id. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 9. 57.

ἀκίλος, ὅ, a kind of acorn, given to swine with the βάλαρος, Od. 10. 242, Arist. H. A. 8. 6, 4: the fruit of the ilex (πῖνος), Amphip. Incert. 6, A. S. Theophr. H. P. 3. 16, 3. (Perh. from same Root as Skt. ἄρ (edere).)

ἀ-κύματος [υ], ον, not washed by the waves, ψαμάθοις ἐπ' ἀκυμάτων on sands washed by no waves, i. e. on the sands of the stadium, Eur. Hipp. 235, cf. 229. II. waveless, calm, πάλαιος ἀκ. Luc. D. Marin. 5. r.

ἀ-κύματος [υ], ον, = foreg. II. Poët in A. B. 6.

ἀ-κύμος, ον, = ἀκυμάτων, Arist. Probl. 23. 4, Plut., etc.: metaph., ἀκ. βίος Eur. H. F. 698.

ἀκυμῶν [υ], ον, gen. ονος, (κύμα) = ἀκυμάντος, Pind. Fr. 259, Aesch. Ag. 566: metaph. calm, βίος Plut. 8 B, etc., v. Wyttenb. ad l.

ἀκυμῶν [υ], ον, gen. ονος, (κυέα) without fruit, barren, of women, Eur. Andr. 158; of the earth, Moschio ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 242.

ἀ-κῦρῆς, ἐς, = ἀτυχῆς; hence ἀκῦρημα and ἀκυρμα, τό, Hesych., E. M.

ἀ-κῦρία λέξεως, impropriety of language, Hermog.

ἀ-κυρίευστος, ον, not ruled, suffering no master, Eust. Opusc. 252. 31.

ἀκυρο-λέκτικος, ον, incorrectly used, Eust. 569. 6 (ubi male ἀκυριο-).

ἀκυρολεξία, ἡ, = ἀκυρολογία, Eust. 1770, fin., etc.

ἀκυρολογέω, to speak incorrectly, Philo 1. 216, Gramm.

ἀκυρολογία, ἡ, an improper phrase, Dion. H. de Lys. 4.

ἀ-κύρος, ον, without authority, opp. to κύριος, and so,

I. of

laws, sentences, etc., of no validity, unratified or obsolete, ψήφισμα Andoc. 2. 11; δίκη Plat. Legg. 954 E; συνθήκαι Lys. 150. 35; ἀκυρόν ποιεῖν, καταστήσαι, Lat. irritum facere, to set aside, like ἀκυροῦν, Plat. Prot. 356 D, Isaac, etc.; ἀκυρόν γίνεσθαι, εἶναι, to become or be of no force, to be set aside, Plat. Legg. 954 E, etc.; νόμοις ἀκύροις χρωμένῃ, i. e. having laws, but not enforcing them, Thuc. 3. 37.

II. of persons, having no right or power, ἀκ. ποιεῖν τινα Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 24; καθιστάναι Lys. 115. 42; τίνος over a thing, Plat. Theat. 169 E; ἀκύροι πάντων . . γενήσεσθε Dem. 342. 2; c. inf., Plat. Legg. 929 E. 2. so too of things, ἀκυρότερα κρίσις a less trustworthy decision, Plat. Theat. 178 D; ἀκύρος ἀμφορεύς the voting urn into which the neutral votes are said to have been thrown, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1150, Poll. 8. 123; τὰ ἀκύρα the unimportant parts of the body, Galen., cf. Arist. G. A. 4. 4, 41.

III. of words and phrases, used in an improper sense, Lat. improprieus, Cic. Fam. 16. 17, 1; — so Adv. —ως, Eust. 457. 41, etc. ἀκύρωσ, fut. ὦσω, to cancel, set aside, Dion. H. 2. 72.

ἀκύρωσις, εως, ἡ, a cancelling, Dion. H. 8. 21.
ἀκυρωτός, verb. Adj. one must cancel, Strab. 362, Clem. Al. 223.
ἀκύρωτος, on, verb. Adj. unconfirmed, Eur. Ion 800.

ἀκῦτος, on, (κύω) = ἀκνυος, Hesych.
ἀκχαλίβρα, = κράββατος, Lacon. word in Hesych.
ἀκχός, ὁ, = ἄκμος, Hesych. (Curt. takes this to be the same as Lat. ala (i. e. axilla), Dim. axilla: cf. ἄξων.)

ἀ-κωδώνιστος, on, not tested, Ar. Lys. 485; v. κώδων.
ἀκώκη [ᾱ], ἡ, (ἀκή 1) a point, edge, Lat. acies, donus, βέλεος, ἔγχος II. 10. 373., 13. 251., 22. 327, cf. Od. 19. 453, Theocr. 22. 195; also in late Prose, Luc. D. Mort. 27. 4; ἀκίς being the usual Att. word.

ἀκώλιστος, on, not divided into clauses (κῶλα), Dion. H. de Comp. 23.
ἀ-κωλος, on, without limbs, mutilated, Paus. 1. 24, 3.

II. ill-jointed, and so moving slowly, Schol. Od. 12. 89.
ἀ-κώλυτος, on, unhindered, Luc. Tim. 18, C. I. 2321. 8, etc. Adv. —τως, Plat. Crat. 415 D; also ἀκωλυτί, Democr. in Fabr. Bibl. 4. 338.

ἀ-κώμαστος, on, without revelry, Liban.
ἀ-κωμώδηςτος, on, not ridiculed: —Adv. —τως, Luc. V. H. 1. 2.

ἀκων [ᾱ], onτος, ὁ (ἀκή 1) a javelin, dart, smaller and lighter than the ἔγχος, II. 15. 709, Od. 14. 531, al., Pind. P. 9. 37, Eur. Phoen. 1402, etc.
ἀκων [ᾱ], ἀκουσα, ἄκων, Att. contr. for ἀέκων.

ἀκωνίστος, on, (κωνίζω) unpitched, Diosc. I. 6.
ἀ-κωνος, on, without a conical oar, πῖλος Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 3.

ἀ-κώπητος, on, not having oars: unequipped, A. B. 373, Hesych.
ἀ-κωπος, on, without oars, Anth. P. 9. 88.

ἀλάβα or ἀλάβη, ἡ, a kind of ink, Hesych.
ἀλάβαρχέω, to be ἀλαβάρχης, Joseph. A. J. 18. 8, 1., 20. 5, 2.

ἀλάβάρχης, v. sub Ἀραβάρχης.
ἀλῦβαρχία [ᾱλ], ἡ, the office of ἀλαβάρχης, Joseph. A. J. 20. 7, 3; ἐξ ἀλαβαρχίης [ᾱ], Anth. P. 11. 383.

ἀλῦβαστιον, τό, Dim. of ἀλῦβαστος, Eubul. Στεφ. 7.
ἀλῦβαστίτης (sub. λίθος), on, ὁ, calcareous alabaster, Theophr. Lap. 6: also ἀλῦβαστίτης, ιδος, ἡ, Ath. 206 C; v. sub ἀλῦβαστος.

ἀλῦβαστο-θήκη, ἡ, a case for alabaster ornaments, Dem. 415. 5: generally, a small box or casket, Ar. Fr. 463: v. ἀλῦβαστος.

ἀλῦβαστος [ᾱλᾱ-], ὁ, a box or casket of alabaster (cf. ἀλῦβαστίτης), Hdt. 3. 20, Ar. Ach. 1053, Crates 2. 6, Alex. Εἰσοικ. 1, Μανδρ. 4. In the places cited the best MSS. preserve the form in ἀλῦβαστος, which is recognised as the old and correct form in A. B. 206, Phot. Lex. s. v. λήκυσον. The other form ἀλῦβαστρος occurs in the common dialect, as LXX, N. T., Plut., etc.: Dor. acc. pl. ἀλῦβαστρος Call. Lav. Pall. 15. —A neut. ἀλῦβαστρον occurs in N. T., pl. ἀλῦβαστρα or —τα in Theocr. 15. 114, Anth. P. 9. 153.

ἀλῦβαστο-φόρος, on, carrying alabaster vases, Aesch. Fr. 354.
ἀλῦβαστρο-εἰδώς, Adv. like alabaster, Diosc. 4. 77.

ἀλῦβαστρος, v. ἀλῦβαστος.
ἀλάβη, v. sub ἀλάβα.

ἀλάβης or ἀλλάβης, ητος, ἡ, a fish of the Nile, Strabo 823; in Plin. alabates.

ἄλαδε [ᾱλ], Adv. (ἄλς) to or into the sea, II. 1. 308, etc.; also, εἰς ἄλαδε Od. 10. 351.

II. ἄλαδε μύσαι, name of the second day of the Eleusinian mysteries, the 16th of Boëdromion, Polyaeus. 3. 11, 2.

ἄλά-δρομος [ᾱλ], ὁ, dithyrambic word in Ar. Av. 1395,—by some derived from ἄλλομαι, the bounding race; by others from ἄλς, a race over the sea.

ἄλαζονεία, ἡ, the character of an ἀλαζών, false pretension, imposture, quackery, Ar. Eq. 903, Plat. Gorg. 525 A, etc.; described by Arist. Eth. N. 4. 7, Theophr. Char. 23; ὑπ' ἀλαζονείας Ar. Ran. 919; in pl. Id. Eq. 290, Isocr. 237 B:—metaph., ἀλ. χορδῶν their over-readiness to sound, opp. to ἐξάρνησις, Plat. Rep. 531 B.—That the penult. is long appears from Ar. Il. c., Menand. Incert. 195; ἀλαζονία [ᾱ] only in late Ep., Or. Sib. 8. 32.

ἄλαζονεῖν, ατος, τό, an imposture, piece of quackery, Aeschin. 87. 41: in pl. quackeries, Ar. Ach. 87, Aeschin. 25. 23.

ἄλαζονεύομαι, fut. εἰσάμαι: Dep.: (ἀλαζών). To make false pretensions, Lys. Fr. 42, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 371 A; of the Sophists, Xen. Mem. 1. 7, 5, etc.; περί τινος Eupol. Kōl. 10, Isocr. 293 B. 2. c. acc. to feign, pretend, Arist. Oec. 1. 4, 3.

ἄλαζονίας, ου, ὁ, a boaster, braggart, Hdn. Epim. 183.

ἄλαζονικός, ὁ, ὄν, disposed to make false pretensions, boastful, braggart, Hipp. 20. 14, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 5, Arist. Adv. —κώς, Plut. Mar. 9.

ἄλαζονο-χαυνο-φλύβιος, ὁ, a swaggering empty babbler, Archestr. ap. Ath. 29 C.

ἀλαζών [ᾱλ], ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀλη) properly a wanderer about the country,

vagabond, the Scottish landlouser, Alcac. Com. Incert. 5. II. like ἀνύστης, a false pretender, impostor, quack, esp. of Sophists, Cratin.

Incet. 41, Ar. Nub. 102, Plat. Phaedo 92 D, al.; cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 12, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 7, 11, and v. ἀλαζονεία. 2. as Adj. swaggering, boastful, braggart, Lat. gloriozus, Hdt. 6. 12; ἀλ. λόγαι Plat. Rep. 560 C:—Sup., ἡδανή ἀλαζονιστάτη (not —εστάτη, v. Eust. 1441. 27),

most shameless, Plat. Phil. 65 C.
ἀλάθεια, ἀλᾶθης, Dor. for ἀλήθ-.

ἀλᾶθεις, v. sub ἀλάμοι.

ἀ-λάθητος [ᾱλ], on, = ἀληστος, which nothing escapes, Aesop., Eust., and late writers.

ἀλαῖνω [ᾱλ], = ἀλάμοι, to wander about, Aesch. Ag. 82, Eur. Tro. 1083, El. 204, 589, Cycl. 79; ἀλ. πόδα δύστηνον (v. βαῖνω A. 11. 4), Id. Phoen. 1536; always in lyrics, except Eur. Or. 532.—Cf. ἡλαῖνω.

ἀλαῖος, ὄν, f. l. for ἀλᾶος; cf. ἡλᾶος II.

ἀλακάνα, ἡ, Dor. for ἡλακάτη.

ἀλαλά, Dor. for ἀλαλή, q. v.

ἀλαλάγη, ἡ, a shouting, Soph. Tr. 206; cf. ἀλαλή, ἀλαλάξω.

ἀλαλαγμα, ατος, τό, = sq., Call. Fr. 310, Plut. Mar. 45.

ἀλαλαγμός, ὁ, = ἀλαλαγή, Hdt. 8. 37. II. generally a loud noise, τυμπάνων, αἰλού Eur. Cycl. 65, Hel. 1352.

ἀλαλάξω: fut. —άξομαι Eur. Bacch. 593, —άξω LXX: aor. ἡλάλαξα Eur., Xen., etc., poet. ἀλάλαξα Pind. O. 7. 69; —Med., Soph. Fr. 479, Ar. An. 5. 10: (formed from the cry ἀλαλαῖ or ἀλαλή, as ἐλελεῖω (B), ἀλλοῦζω from similar sounds; cf. ἀν-, ἐπ-, συν-αλαλάζω). To raise the war-cry, τῷ Ἐννεαλίῳ ἡλάλαξαν (v. l. ἡλέλιξαν) Xen. An. 5. 2, 14, cf. 6. 5, 27, and so in Med., Ar. l. c.; c. acc. cogn., νίκηρ ἀλαλάζειν to shout the shout of victory, Soph. Ant. 133. 2. generally, to cry or shout aloud, Pind. l. c., etc.; of Bacchus and the Bacchae, Eur. Bacch. 593, 1133, etc. 3. rarely of a cry of pain, ἡλάλαξε δυστή-σκον φόνῳ Eur. El. 843 (where Valck. ἐσφάδαξε), Ev. Marc. 5. 38, Plut. Luc. 28. II. rarely also of other sounds than the voice, to sound loudly, ψαλμὸς δ' ἀλαλάζει Aesch. Fr. 55; κύβαλον ἀλαλάζον I Ep. Cor. 13. 1: cf. ἀλαλαγμός II, ἀλαλήτος.—Poet. word used by Xen. and in late Prose.

ἀλαλαῖ [ᾱλ], exclam. of joy, in the formula ἀλαλαῖ ἰὴ παιγνῶν Ar. Av. 1763, Lys. 1291; and restored in Av. 953 for ἀλαλάν.

ἀλαλάξις, ὁ, epith. of Ares, Cornut. N. D. 21.

ἀλαλᾶτός, ὁ, Dor. for ἀλαλήτος.

ἀλαλή [ᾱλᾱ], Dor. ἀλαλά, ἡ, (ἀλαλαῖ) = ἀλαλήτος, a loud cry, μανία τ' ἀλαλαῖ τ' ὀρνυμένων Pind. Fr. 224; ἀλαλαῖ αἰαγμάτων (v. l. ἀλαλαγαῖ) Eur. Phoen. 337:—esp. the cry with which battle was begun, hence the war-cry, battle-cry, Pind. N. 3. 109, 1. 7 (6). 15.—Ἀλαλά personified by the same Poet, κλύθ', Ἀλαλά, πολέμου θυγάτηρ, Id. Fr. 225, cf. Plut. 2. 349 C.

ἀλάλημαι [ᾱλᾱ], pf. of ἀλάμοι, but only used in pres. sense (and part. ἀλαλήμενος takes the accent of pres., Od. 14. 122), to wander or roam about, like a beggar, Hom. mostly in Od., as 2. 370., 15. 10, etc.; of seamen, μαφιδίως ἀλάλησθε 3. 72, cf. 313; of a departed spirit, ἀλ. ἄν' εὐρυπύλεις Ἄϊδος ὧν II. 23. 74; of things, μυρία λυγρὰ κατ' ἀνθρώπους ἀλάληται Hes. Op. 100:—once in Trag., Eur. Andr. 307 (lyr.). Cf. ἀλαλύκτημαι.

ἀ-λάλητος, on, unspeakable, unutterable, Anth. P. 5. 4, Ep. Rom. 8. 26.

ἀλᾶλήτος, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀλαλά) the shout of victory, II. 16. 78: the war-cry, battle-shout, Hes. Th. 686, Pind. P. 1. 137. 2. generally, a loud shouting, II. 2. 149. 3. rarely, a cry of woe or wailing, 21. 10; comically, τῶν δὲ πλακούντων . . ἦν ἄλ. Teleclid. Ἀμφ. I. 13. II. rarely of other sounds, a loud noise, αὐλῶν Anth. P. 6. 51.

ἀλαλία, ἡ, = πονηρία, ἀταξία, Soph. Fr. 220.

ἀλαλκε [ᾱλᾱ], 3 sing. aor. 2 (also 2 imperat., Theogn. 13) Hom., Hes., Pind.; subj. (v. inf.); opt. ἀλάλκω, —κοι, —κοιεν Od. 13. 319, II. 21. 138., 22. 196; inf. ἀλάλκεμαι, —έμεν II. 17. 153., 19. 30, ἀλάλκεν only in Anth.; part. ἀλάλκων II. 9. 605, Anth. To ward or keep off, τί τινα something from a person, II. 19. 30, etc.; more rarely τί τινας 21. 539; also, ἀλ. τί τινα κρατός Od. 10. 288.—No other tenses are in use in Hom., for Wolf rightly altered the fut. ἀλάλκησῃ (Od. 10. 288) into aor. ἀλάλκησι; but Ap. Rh. 2. 235 formed a fut. ἀλάλκησουσιν, and Q. Sm. 7. 267 a pres. ἀλάλκωσιν. (From ἄΛΑΚ come ἀλαλκε, ἀλακείν, ἀλκή, ἄλκαρ, ἄλκιμος, ἀλκτήρ, ἀλγέω: identical with ἈΡΚ (v. Δ λ. IV), whence ἀρκέω Lat. arceo, arx, arca; cf. Skt. raksh (= arks), rakshāmi (defendo): prob. ἀρήγω also is a modification of the same Root.)

Ἀλακομενής, ἴδος, epith. of Athena, II. 4. 8., 5. 908: acc. to Aristarch. from the Boeot. town Alalcomenae, but better from ἀλαλκεῖν, the Protectress. A masc. Ἀλακομενεύς, ἔως, of Zeus, E. M.

ἀλακομένιος, ὁ, a Boeot. month, answering to the Att. μαίμακτηριών, C. I. no. 1569, Plut. Aristid. 21, cf. Müller Orchom. p. 213.

ἀλακτήριον, τό, (ἀλαλκε), a remedy, Phavorin., Zonar.

ἀ-λάλος, on, speechless, dumb, Aesch. Fr. 57, LXX (Ps. 37 (38). 13), Ev. Marc. 9. 17, etc.; κείμεθα ἄλ. Epit. in C. I. 6233. 8.

ἀλᾶλυγς, νγγος, ἡ, = λυγμός, a gulping, choking, Nic. Al. 18.

ἀλαλύκτημαι [ᾱλᾱ], a pf. formed by redupl. from ἀλκνέω (like ἀλάλημαι from ἀλάμοι), once in II. (10. 94). οὐδέ μοι ἦτορ ἔμπεδον, ἀλλ' ἄλ. am in anguish, am sore distressed.

ἀλᾶμπετος, on, (ἀλμπω) without light, darkness, h. Hom. 32. 5; of the nether world, Soph. O. C. 1662 (where it is restored by Dind. from the margin of the Laur. Ms.); ἀλ. Ἄϊδος C. I. 1930. 5; ἀλ. οὐδας Ἄϊδος Ib. 2321, cf. 3333; σκότος Anth. P. 9. 540.

ἀ-λαμπής, ἔς, = ὀρεγς, of eyes, Hipp. Progn. 37; ἀλ. ἥλιον out of the sun's light, Soph. Tr. 691; ἀλαμπέας Ἄϊδος εὐνάς Anth. P. append:

260. 2. metaph. *obscure*, ἀρετὴν . . ἀμαυρὰν καὶ ἀλαμπῇ Plut. Phoc. 1.

ἀλαμπία, ἡ, want of light, Theol. Arith. p. 6. 19, Phot.
ἀλάομαι [ἀλ], Ep. 3 pl. ἀλύνονται, imper. ἀλῶν (v. infr.), but used by Hom. mostly in contr. forms ἀλάσθω, ἀλῶμενος, imperf. ἡλῶμην, Ep. ἀλῶτο, fut. ἀλῶσομαι (ἀπ-) Hes. Sc. 409 (but v. l. ἀπαλῆσαστο): Ep. aor. ἀλήθην Od. 14. 120, 362, Dor. part. ἀδάθεις Aesch. Supp. 870: cf. ἀλάλημαι: Pass.: (ἀλγ). *To wander, stray or roam about*, Hom., Hdt., and Att. (though in Prose πλανᾶμαι was the commoner form), οἷα τε ληιστῆρες . . τοὶ τ' ἀλόντων ψυχὰς παρόντων Od. 3. 73: τὴν δὲ σύστηνος ἀλῶμενος ἐνθάδ' ἰκάνει 6. 206; μὴ πάθωμιν τι ἀλῶμενος Hdt. 4. 97; αἰσχρῶς ἀλῶμαι Aesch. Supp. 98; ἀσιτος νηλίουτος τ' ἀλ. Soph. O. C. 349: esp. *to wander from home, be banished*, like φεύγειν, Ib. 444, Thuc. 2. 102, Lys. 105. 41, Dem. 440. 21; ἐκ σέθεν by thee, Soph. O. C. 1363;—often with a Prep., ἀνὰ στρατὸν οἷοι δαῖσθε Il. 10. 141; καμπέδιον . . οἷος δαῖστο 6. 201; πολλὰ βροτῶν ἐπὶ ἀσπὲ ἀλῶμενος Od. 15. 492; γῆς ἐπ' ἐσχάτοις ὕροις Aesch. Pr. 666; ἐπὶ ξένῃς χώραις Soph. Tr. 300, cf. Isocr. 76 A; οὕτω νῦν . . ἀλῶν κατὰ πόντον Od. 5. 377; cf. Aesch. Supp. 870; νομάσσει γὰρ ἐν Σκυθαῖς ἀλάται Ar. Av. 942; also c. acc. loci, ἀλ. γῆν *to wander through or over the land*, Soph. O. C. 1686; πορθμῶνς ἀλ. Eur. Hel. 532; ἄρεα Theocr. 13. 66; cf. πλανᾶν II.

2. c. gen. *to wander away from, miss or be without* a thing, εὐφροσύνης ἀλάται Pind. O. 1. 94; ψυχὴν ἀλάται τῆς πάροθ' εὐπραξίας Eur. Tro. 635. II. metaph. *to wander in mind, be perplexed*, Soph. Aj. 23.

ἀλαός, ὄν, *not seeing, blind*, Od. 8. 195, etc. (v. fin.), never in Il., and used by Trag. only in lyric passages; τὸ φωτῶν ἀλῶν γένος Aesch. Pr. 549; ἀλαός, as opp. to θεορόκτες, the dead, Id. Eum. 322; of the eyes, Soph. O. C. 150, 243, Eur. Phoen. 1531; ἔλκος ἀλῶν *a blinding wound, i. e. blindness*, Soph. Ant. 974.

III. like Lat. caecus, dark, obscure, νέφος Ar. Rh. 2. 259. III. invisible, imperceptible, φθίσιν ἀλαή Hipp. 412. 24, restored by W. Dind. for ἀλλῃ, or (as Galen. Lex.) ἀλαῖα. (If it be a compd. of ἀ privat. and λᾶω video (though the existence of this Verb is dub., v. s. voc.), the accent is exceptional, and is so taken by Arcad. 38.)

[ἀλάος Od. l. c., etc.;—hence, in Od. 10. 493., 12. 267, for μάντιος ἀλαοῦ, the best Edd. give μάντιος ἀλαοῦ with the ult. of μάντιος lengthd. in arsi, Herm. El. Metr. p. 347.]

ἀλο-σκοπία, Ion. -νῆ, ἡ, *a blind, i. e. useless, careless watch*, Il. 10. 515 (ubi v. Spitzn.), 13. 10, Od. 8. 285, Hes. Th. 466.

ἀλῶ-τόκος, ὄν, *bringing forth young blind*, Suid.

ἀλῶω, *to blind, ὀφθαλμοῦ ἀλᾶσαι to blind him of his eye*, Od. 1. 69., 9. 516; c. acc., Anth. P. 7. 601.

ἀλαπαδνός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀλαπάω) easily exhausted, i. e. powerless, feeble, στίχες, σθένος, μῦθος, etc., Il. 4. 330, Od. 18. 373, h. Hom. Merc. 334, al., cf. Hes. Op. 435; Comp. ἀλαπαδνότεροι γὰρ ἔεσθε Il. 4. 305.—Ep. word, used by Aesch. without the *a* euphon. (cf. ἀλαπάω), δύνας λαπαδνῶν being restored by Musgr. for λέπαδων in Eum. 562.

ἀλαπαδνοσύνη, ἡ, feebleness, Q. Sm. 7. 12.

ἀλαπάω [ἀλ], Ep. imperf. ἀλάπαον Il. 11. 503; fut. ἀέω; Aesch.: Ep. aor. ἀλάπα 11. 750, Theogn. 951.—Pass., Il. 24. 245: aor. ἀλαπάσθην (ἐξ-) Or. Sib. *To empty, drain, exhaust*, Od. 17. 424; ἀλ. πόλιν *to sack or plunder it*, Il. 2. 367; and of men, *to overpower, destroy*, s. 166., 11. 503, al.; metaph., [οἶλως] ἐκ κραδίος ἀνίας ἀνδρῶν ἀλ. Panyas. ap. Ath. 37 C. Ep. word (cf. ἐξαλαπάω) used by Aesch. without the *a* euphon. (cf. ἀλαπαδνός), λαπάζειν ἄστν Καδμείων βία Theb. 47, 531; and Triclin. gave κτήνη . . Μοῖρα λαπάζει (for Μοῖρ' ἀλαπάζει) in Ag. 130. (The Root appears to be ΛΑΠ with *a* prefixed, cf. λαπάσσω: but Curt. hesitates to connect these words with λάπτω, q. v.)

ἄλας, ἄρος, τό, (ἄλς) salt, acc. to Suid. only used in the proverb ἄλαςιν ὕει; but the nom. occurs in Arist. Mirab. 138, and often in late Prose, as Plut. 2. 668 F, Ev. Matt. 5. 13, etc.

ἀλάστειν, =sq., Hesych.

ἀλάστω, (ἀλαστος) *to be full of wrath, ἡλάσσειν δὲ θεοί* (as trisyll.) Il. 15. 21; ὦμαζεν . . καὶ ἀλαστήσας ἔπος ἦδα 12. 163, cf. Call. Del. 239, etc., and v. ἐπαλαστέω.

ἀλαστορία, ἡ, wickedness, Joseph. A. J. 17. 1, 1.

ἀλάστορος, ὄν, *under the influence of an ἀλάστωρ*, Aesch. Fr. 90 (in acc. masc. ἀλάστορον): *suffering cruelly*, ἀλαστόρουσιν ὀμμάτων κύκλους Soph. Ant. 974 (lyr.).

ἀλάστωρ, ὄν, Ion. ἀλστος Philo: (α privat., λαθεῖν, λήσθαι). *Not to be forgotten, insufferable, unceasing, πένθος*, ἄχος Il. 24. 105, Od. 4. 108, Hes. Th. 467, cf. Aesch. Pers. 990; ἔπαθον ἄλαστα Soph. O. C. 538: neut. as Adv., ἀλάστον ὑδύρομαι I wail incessant, Od. 14. 174.

2. of persons, as in Il. 22. 261, where Achilles calls Hector ἀλαστε, thou whom I will never forget nor forgive!—*an accursed wretch*, Soph. O. C. 1482; so, πατρός . . ἀλ. αἶμα Ib. 1672: cf. ἀλάστωρ. Poët. word, used by Trag. only in lyr. passages.

ἀλάστωρ, ὀρος, ὁ, the Avenging Deity, destroying angel, Lat. Deus Vindex, with or without δαῖμων, often in Trag., as Aesch. Pers. 354, Ag. 1501, 1508; ἀλ. οὐμός Soph. O. C. 788; ἐξ ἀλαστόρων νοσεῖν Id. Tr. 1235; ἀλ. Πελοπιδῶν, proverb. of utter ruin, Xenarch. Bont. 1; generally, βουκόλων ἀλάστωρ the herdsmen's plague, of the Nemean lion, Soph. Tr. 1092; as fem., of the Sphinx, Nicoch. Incert. 4; cf. μιάστωρ II.

II. pass. *he who suffers from such vengeance, a polluted or accursed wretch*, Aesch. Eum. 236, Soph. Aj. 374; μαροῖ . . καὶ κόλακες καὶ ἀλάστορες Dem. 324. 21; βάρβαρόν τε . . καὶ ἀλάστορα τὸν Φίλιππον ἀποκαλῶν Id. 438. 28; ἀνθρῶπ' ἀλάστωρ Bato Ἄνθρ. 1. 5, cf. Meineke 3. p. 186: cf. ἀλάστορος. (The 2nd signf. of

ἀλάστωρ brings it into close connexion with ἀλάστωρ. But Curt. refers this last word to √ΑΛΛ in ἀλγ, ἀλδομαι.)

ἀλάτας, ἀλάτεια, Dor. for ἀλῆτης, ἀλγῆτεια.

ἀλάτινος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἄλας) made of salt, λίθος Clem. Al. 461.

ἀλάτιον, τό, Dim. of ἄλας, Aesop.

ἀλατο, Dor., 3 sing. aor. I of ἀλδομαι.

ἀλατόμητος, ὄν, *not heuon square*, ap. Clem. Al. 452.

ἀλατο-πωλία, ἡ, the trade of vending salt, Arist. Oec. 2. 4, 2.

ἀ-λάχανος, ὄν, *without herbs*, Greg. Naz.

ἀλα-ῶπις, ἴδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of sq., Emped. 185.

ἀλα-ῶπις, ὄν, *blind-eyed: dark*, Lat. caecus, Nonn. Jo. 9. 14.

ἀλαωτός, ὄνος, ἡ, (ἀλαός) a blinding, ὀφθαλμοῦ Od. 9. 503.

ἀλα-ῶψ, ὀπος, ὁ, ἡ, =ἀλαστος, Synes. Hymn. 3. 583.

ἀλβάριος, ὁ, the Lat. albarius, a plasterer, C. 1. 9863.

ἀλγεινός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀλγος) giving pain, painful, grievous, Aesch. Pr. 197, 238, Soph. O. T. 1530, Eur. Med. 1037, Thuc., etc.;—Adv. —νως, Soph. Ant. 436, Ph. 1011, Plat. Gorg. 476 c.

II. rare in act. sense, *feeling pain, grievously suffering, suffering*, Soph. O. C. 1664.—

The Comp. and Sup. in common use are ἀλγίων, ἀλγιστος, though Plat. has ἀλγεινότερος, —ύτατος, Gorg. 477 D, Symp. 218 A; so Arist. Probl. 9. 8, and v. l. Isocr. 306 A. The Hom. form is ἀλγεινός, q. v.

ἀλγεσι-ῶρος, ὄν, *bringing pain*, Sappho 125, Opp. Hal. 2. 668.

ἀλγεσι-θύμος, ὄν, *grieving the heart*, Orph. H. 64.

ἀλγέω, fut. ἴσω, (ἀλγος) to feel bodily pain, suffer, ἀλγῆσας smarting with pain, Il. 2. 269, etc.; *to suffer, be ill*, Hdt. 4. 68; more fully, ἀλγῆσας δύνουσι Il. 12. 206: the suffering part in acc., as ἀλγῆσον ἥπαρ Aesch. Eum. 135; τὰς γνάθους ἀλγῆσσε Ar. Pax 237; τὸν δακτυλον Plat. Rep. 462 D; τὰ ὄμματα Ib. 515 E.

2. *to suffer hardship*, ἡ ἀλὺς ἡ ἐπὶ γῆς ἀλγῆσσε Od. 12. 27.

II. *to feel pain of mind, to grieve, be troubled or distressed*, ἀλγείν ψυχὴν, φρένα Hdt. 3. 43, Eur. Or. 608, etc.: ἀλγ. τινὶ *to be pained at a thing*, Hdt. 3. 120, Soph. O. C. 744, etc.; ἐπὶ τινι Id. Aj. 377, etc.; διὰ τι Hdt. 4. 68; περὶ τι or τινος Thuc. 2. 65, Eur. Andr. 240; but also c. gen., ἀλγείν χρῆ τύχης παλινκτόνος Aesch. Ag. 571, cf. Eur. Hec. 1256: c. acc., ἀλγῶ μὲν ἔργα Aesch. Cho. 1016; πρᾶξιν ἢ ἡγήσθ' ἐγὼ Soph. Aj. 790 (v. sub χαίρω, ἥδομαι): c. part., ἡλγιστ' ἀκούσας Hdt. 3. 50, Aesch. Pers. 844; ἀλγῶ κλύων Soph. Ph. 86; ὀρῶν Eupol. Δημ. 15. 2.

III. trans. *to cause pain*, τὰ ἀλγούντα (ἀλγύνοντα?) Clem. Al. 933.

ἀλγῶν, ὄνος, ἡ, *a sense of pain, pain, suffering*, of body, Hdt. 5. 18, Eur. Med. 24, Plat. Prot. 354 B; δύνειν τὴν ἡ ἀλγ. Id. Rep. 413 B, al.

II. of mind, *pain, grief*, Soph. O. C. 215, Eur. Med. 56, al. (With the termin. —ῶν in this and χαίρῶν, cf. Lat. torpedo, lib-ido, cup-ido.)

ἀλγμια, τό, *pain felt or caused, suffering*, Soph. Ph. 340, Hipp. Vet. Med. 10, Eur., etc.; οὐκ ἐστὶ λυτὴς ἀλγ. μείζων Menand. Incert. 121.

ἀλγῆρός, ὁ, ὄν, *painful*, LXX (Jerem. 10. 19, al.).

ἀλγῆσιν, εως, ἡ, *sense of pain*, Soph. Ph. 792, Ar. Thesm. 147.

ἀλγίνους, εσσα, εν, (ἀλγος) painful, grievous, Hes. Th. 214, 226, Minnerm. 11, Xenophan. 2. 4.

ἀλγίων, ὄν, ἀλγιστος, ἡ, ὄν, irreg. Comp. and Sup. of ἀλγεινός, formed from Subst. ἀλγος (as καλλίως, —ιστος from κάλλος, αἰσχίως, —ιστος from αἰσχος). More or most painful, grievous or distressing. Of the Comp., Hom. has only neut. ἀλγίων, in signf. *so much the worse, all the harder*, τῷ δ' ἀλγίων, αἰ κ' ἐθέλῃσιν . . ἀμμι μάχεσθαι Il. 18. 278, cf. 306, Od. 4. 292: he has Sup. only in Il. 23. 655, ἥτ' ἀλγίων δαμάσσομαι (of a mule);—but both are common in Att., as ἀλγίων Aesch. Pr. 934, Soph. Ant. 64; ἀλγιστος Id. O. T. 675, etc.: cf. ἀλγεινός fin. [In Hom. ἀλγίων, but ἴ always in Att.]

ἀλγος, εος, τό, poet. Noun, *pain* of body, Il. 5. 394, Soph. Ph. 734, 1379; in Hom. mostly in pl. *pains, sufferings*, ἀλγεια τεύχει Il. 1. 110; α. πάσχων 2. 667, al.

2. *pain* of mind, *grief, distress*, Il. 1. 2., 3. 97, Od. 2. 41, etc.; τὴν δ' ἄμα χάριμα καὶ ἀλγος ἔλε φρένα 19. 471; α. δεικλίων 14. 32; ἀνῆκεστον Il. 5. 394; but more freq. in pl., Il. 2. 39, al.; τὰ κύνταστ' ἀλγῃ κακῶν Eur. Supp. 807; ὑπ' ἀλγος from pain, Aesch. Eum. 183; αἰσχροῦς ἐμας ὑπ' ἀλγέων from grief for my shame, Eur. Hel. 201.

II. later, *anything that causes pain*, Bion 2. 11, Anth. P. 9. 390. (Hence ἀλγεινός, ἀλγεινός, ἀλγέω, etc.: cf. also γλάσσω.)

ἀλγύνω [ῶ], Ion. imperf. ἀλγύνεσκε (ἐπ-) Q. Sm. 4. 416; fut. ὕνω Soph. O. T. 332, etc.: aor. ἡλγύνω Soph., etc.;—Pass., with fut. med. ἀλγνυῖμαι (in pass. sense) Id. Ant. 230, Eur. Med. 622: aor. ἡλγύνθη: —Trag. Verb, used by Eupol. Δημ. 2, Xen. Apol. 8, and in late Prose, *to pain, grieve, distress, τινὰ Aesch.*, etc.;—Pass. *to feel or suffer pain, be grieved or distressed at a thing, τινὶ Soph. Ant. 468, etc.; ἐπὶ τινι Eur. Tro. 172; τι Soph. Ph. 1021: c. part., εἰσιδοῦσά τ' ἡλγύνθη κέραι Aesch. Pr. 245.*

ἀλδαίνω, rare poet. Verb, used only in pres. and imperf., except Ep. aor. 3 sing. ἡδύνε Od. 11. citand. (not elsewhere in Hom.), and ἀλδήσασθαι Orph. Lith. 364, cf. ἐν-ἀλδαίνω:—Causal of ἀδήςκω, *to make to grow, nourish, strengthen*, μέλε' ἡλδανε ποιμένι λαῶν she filled out his limbs, Od. 18. 70., 24. 368, cf. Aesch. Th. 12; θυμὸν ἀλδαίνουσαν ἐν εὐφροσύναις Id. Pr. 540: *to increase, multiply*, δε οὐκ ἐάσει γλάσσαν . . ἀλ-δαίνειν κακὰ Id. Th. 557. (From √ΑΛΔ come also ἀδήςκω and Ἀλδήμνος (a name of Zeus, Method. in E. M. 58. 20): diff. from ἈΛΘ in ἀλθαίνω, etc.; though both prob. come from the older Root ἈΛ, v. sub ἄλσος.)

ἀλδήεις, εσσα, εν, *waxing, increasing*, Maxim. π. κατ. 533.

ἀλδήσσω, *to grow, wax*, Ἀλίου ἀλδήσκοντος Il. 23. 599.

trans. =ἀλδαίνω, Theocr. 17. 78, Epigr. Gr. 511.

ἄλδομαι, =ἀλδήσσω, v. sub ἀλθαίνω, and cf. ἐναλθαίνω.

ἀλέα [ἄλ], (A), Ion. ἀλέη, ἡ, (ἀλη, ἀλέομαι) an avoiding, escaping, flight, ἐγγυθὶ μοι θάνατος . . . οὐδ' ἀλέη II. 22. 301 (not in Od.); c. gen. shelter from a thing, ὑετοῦ Hes. Op. 543; cf. ἀλώρη. Ep. word.

ἀλέα [ἄλ], (B), Ion. ἀλέη, ἡ, warmth, heat, of fire, Od. 17. 23 (not in I.); but more commonly of the sun, ἐν ἀλῇ γενέσθαι Hipp. Vet. Med. 15; ποιέσθαι περιπατοῦς ἐν ἀλ. Id. Aët. 285; ἐν ἀλῇ κατακείμενος Ar. Eccl. 541; ἀλέας καὶ ψύχους in heat and cold, Plat. Eryx. 401 D, cf. Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 17; πνίγους καὶ ἀλέα Id. Metaph. 5. 2, 7; in pl. Id. Probl. 5. 40, etc.; in late Prose animal heat, Plut. 2. 131 D, 658 C, etc. (From the same Root seem to come ἐπ-ἀλής, εἰλη (q. v.), though the breathing makes a difficulty in this word.)

ἀλέζω, to be warm, Arist. Probl. 1. 39, de Resp. 4. 9; cf. λέζω.

ἀλεαίνω, aor. ἀνα Ael. V. H. 9. 30, (ἀλέη (B)) to warm, make warm, Hipp. 523 (acc. to Litttré), Arist. Probl. 6. 3, P. A. 2. 10, 7. II. intr. to grow warm, be warm, Ar. Eccl. 540; ἀλ. πρὸς τὸ πῦρ καθήμενη Menand. Incert. 235.

ἀλεαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for warming, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 179.

ἀλέασθαι, ἀλέασθε, Ep. aor. 1 forms of ἀλέομαι.

ἀλεγείνός, ἡ, ὄν, Ep. for ἀλεγείνός, painful, grievous, αἰχμή, μάχη, II. 5. 658, 18. 248; εἰρεσίη Od. 10. 78; μεριμνάματα Pind. Fr. 245; c. inf. troublesome, ἵπποι ἀλεγείνῳ δαμῆναι II. 10. 402. Adv. -νῶς, Q. Sm. 3. 557.

ἀλεγίζω, Ep. Verb, only used in pres. and impf.: (ἀλέγω). To trouble oneself about a thing, to care for, mind, heed, in Hom. (only in II.) always with a negat., c. gen., τῶν οὐτι μετατρέπῃ οὐδ' ἀλεγίζεις II. 1. 160, al.; τῶν μὲν ἀρ' οὐκ ἀλεγίζε πατρί 11. 80, cf. Hes. Th. 171; absol., δ' ἀφήμενος οὐκ ἀλεγίζεις οὐδ' ὀσεται II. 15. 106; in late Ep. c. acc., ἐγὼ δέ μιν οὐκ ἀλεγίζω Q. Sm. 2. 428; rarely without negat., ὅς τρία μὲν τίκεται, δύο ἐκλέπει, ἐν δ' ἀλεγίζε Musae. ap. Arist. H. A. 6. 6, 1; ἥρωαν ἀλ. C. I. 6280. 42: Pass., οὐκ ἀλεγίζομαι Anth. P. 5. 18.

ἀλεγύνω, Ep. Verb, used by Hom. only in pres. and impf.: aor. ἀλέγῃνα Ap. Rh. 1. 394, med. ἀλεγύνωτο Emped. 445: (ἀλέγω). To mind, heed, care for, Hom. (only in Od.) always c. acc. δαῖτα or δαῖτας, ἀλλας δ' ἀλεγύνετε δαῖτας find your meals elsewhere, 1. 374; δαῖτ' ἀλέγῃνα, of invited guests, 13. 23; but, δαῖτας ἔστας . . . ἀλεγύνειν to prepare a meal for guests, 11. 186; later, δολοφροσύνην ἀλεγύνων h. Hom. Merc. 361.

ἀλέγω, Ep. Verb, used also by Pind. and once in Aesch. (Iyr.), only in pres., to trouble oneself, have a care, mind, heed, mostly with negat.: 1. absol., οὐκ ἀλ. to have no care, heed not, Lat. negligo, II. 11. 389, Od. 17. 390; κύνες οὐκ ἀλέγουσαι careless, reckless . . . Od. 19. 154; but without negat., Λαῖται ἀλέγουσαι κιοῦσαι walk with good heed, II. 9. 504. II. with a case, 1. c. gen. to care for, οὐδ' ἀλλήλων ἀλέγουσιν Od. 9. 115; οὐ γὰρ Κύκλωπες Διὸς . . . ἀλέγουσιν Ib. 275, cf. Simon. 37. 10; βαμῶν ἀλέγοντες οὐδὲν Aesch. Supp. 752; without negat., ψυχῆς ἀλ. ὑπερ Ap. Rh. 2. 634, cf. C. I. 6280. 65. 2. rarely c. acc. to heed, regard, respect, θεῶν ὅπιν οὐκ ἀλέγοντες II. 16. 388, Hes. Op. 251: without a negat., νηὸν ὅπλα . . . ἀλέγουσιν take care of, Od. 6. 268, cf. Pind. O. 11 (10). 15, I. 8 (7). 103. III. Pass.

ἀλέγεσθαι ἐν τισι, to be regarded or counted among, Pind. O. 2. 142. (Commonly deriv. from a copul., λέγω, to count with, and Pind. in the last passage seems to have taken it in this sense. Hence ἀλεγίζω, ἀλεγύνω: the connexion with ἀλεγείνός, ἀλεγείνός, etc., is more than doubtful.)

ἀλεεινός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀλέα (B)) lying open to the sun, warm, hot, χώρη Hdt. 2. 25; opp. to ψυχρεῖος, Xen. Cyn. 10, 6; χιτῶν Id. Symp. 4. 38; often in Arist., of places, climate, air, water, etc.

ἀλεείνω [ἄ], Ep. Verb, used only in pres. and impf. (except aor. ἀλείναι Manetho 6. 736): (ἀλέα (B), ἀλη). Like ἀλέομαι, to avoid, shun, mostly c. acc. rei, θυμὸν ὑπὸ γυναικὶ ἡδ' ἀλείνω Id. 13. 148, al.; ὁ δὲ κερδοσύνην ἀλείνει evaded [my question], 4. 251; more rarely c. acc. pers., ἀλείνει δ' ὑποφρόνῳ 16. 477, cf. h. Hom. Merc. 239; c. inf., κτείνει μὲν ῥ' ἀλείνει II. 6. 167; ἀλέεμεναι ἀλείνει 13. 356:—also in Luc. Dem. Encom. 23. II. intr. to shrink, ἀψ' τ' ἀλείνειν Ap. Rh. 3. 650.

ἀλέη, v. sub ἀλέα.

ἀλέης, ἔς, like ἀλεεινός, warm, in the sun, ὕπνος Soph. Ph. 859 (Iyr.):—so the MSS. read and so the Schol. interprets; but the conj. of Reiske, ἀδεής, is very plausible.

ἀλέα, ἡ, (ἀλη) a wandering about, A. B. 376, Hesych.

ἀλέα, ἡ, = ἀλεία, like ὑγεία for ὑγία, v. l. Arist. Oec. 2. 4, 2, Hdn. 3. 1, etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 493.

ἀλείαντος, ὄν, (ἀλαῖον) unmanicured, τροφή Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 9.

ἀλείατα, τά, (ἀλῶ) wheaten flour, Od. 20. 108; cf. ἀλευρον.

ἀλειμμα, ατος, τό, (ἀλείφω) anything used to anoint with, unguent, fat, oil, Plat. Tim. 50 E, Antiph. Mithrag. 1, Arist. Probl. 5. 38, etc.; cf. χρῆσμα.

ἀλειμμάτων, τό, Dim. of foreg., Diog. L. 6. 52.

ἀλειμματόδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) unctuous, Hipp. 685. 16.

ἀλειπτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, = ἀλείπτῃς, Manetho 4. 178.

ἀλειπτήριον, τό, a place for anointing in gymnastic schools, or among the Romans at the baths, used also as a sudatory, Alex. Kan. 1, Theophr. Ign. 13, C. I. 2782. 25, al.; v. Schneid. Vitruv. 5. 10, 5.

ἀλείπτῃς, ὄν, ὁ, an anointer: hence (cf. ἀλείφω 1), the trainer and teacher in gymnastic schools, Lat. aliptes, lanista, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 6, 7, Polyb. 27. 6, 1, C. I. 418, al. 2. metaph. a teacher, τῶν πολιτικῶν Plut. Peric. 4; τῆς κακίας Sext. Emp. M. 1. 298; cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 133 B.

ἀλείπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the ἀλείπτῃς, trained under him, Plut. 2. 619 A:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of training, Tim. Locr. 104 A. Adv. -κῶς, like an ἀλείπτῃς, Schol. Ar. Eq. 492.

ἀλειπτός, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ἀλέφω, anointed, smeared, Clem. Al. 240.

ἀ-λειπτός, ὄν, (λείπω) not left behind, unconquered, πύκτης, ἀθλητής C. I. 5909, 5912-15, 6883-4.

ἀλείπτῃς, ἡ, fem. of ἀλείπτῃς, Lys. ap. Poll. 7. 3; a title of plays by Amphis, Autiphanes, etc.

ἀλειπτρον, f. l. for ἐξάλειπτρον, q. v.

ἀλείς, εἶσα, ἐν, v. sub εἶλω III.

ἀλεισον [ἄ], τό, a cup, goblet, = δέπας (Ath. 783 A), χρύσειον II. 11. 774, Od. 3. 50, al., Call. Fr. 109; also as niasc., ἄλεισος, ὁ, Ar. Fr. 521.

II. the hip-socket, Marsyas ap. Ath. 479 C; cf. κοτύλη 2.

ἀλειτεία, ἡ, (ἀλη) = ἀλτήρια, Suid.

ἀλειπτήρος, v. sub ἀλειπτήρος.

ἀλείτῃς, ὄν, ὁ, (ἀλη) one who leads or goes astray, a sinner, of Paris and the suitors of Penelope, II. 3. 28, Od. 20. 121:—ἀλείτῃς τινὸς a sinner against one, Ap. Rh. 1. 1338:—cf. ἀλιπτός, ἀλοίτης, ἀλοῖτος.

ἀλειτουργία, ἡ, exemption from λειτουργία, a late word for the Att. ἀτέλεια, C. I. (add.) 4315 n; censured as εὐτελὲς by Poll. 8. 156.

ἀλειτούργησας, ὄν, free from λειτουργία, Lat. immunitis, ἀλ. πασῶν τῶν λειτουργιῶν Decret. Byz. ap. Dem. 256. 10, cf. Dinarch. ap. Poll. 8. 156; ἀσύμβολος καὶ ἀλ. C. I. 2271. 45, 2693 d. 10.

ἀλειφα, collat. form of sq., Hes. Th. 553 (Mss. ἀλειφαρ), Hipp. 620. 47, Aesch. Ag. 322, Call. Fr. 12, Q. Sm. 1.4. 265, C. I. 5953.

ἀλειφαρ, ατος, τό, (ἀλείφω) unguent, anointing-oil, oil, fat, used in funeral sacrifices, II. 23. 170, Od. 3. 408, etc.; ἀλειφαρ ἀπὸ κέδρου, ἀπὸ συλλικυπρίων oil of cedar, etc., Hdt. 2. 87, 94.

II. generally, anything for smearing with, hence in Theocr. 7. 147, pitch or resin, to seal wine-jars.—Cf. foreg.

ἀλειφῶντης ἄρτος, ὁ, bread baked with oil, Epich. ap. Ath. 110 B.

ἀλειφό-βιος, ὄν, one that lives by anointing, contemptuous word for ἀλείπτῃς, Ar. Fr. 578. 2. generally, poor, Philo 2. 537, Hesych.

ἀλείφω, Hdt., Att.: fut. -ψω (ἐξ-) Eur. I. A. 1486, Plat.: aor. ἤλειψα Hom., Att., Ep. ἀλειψα Od. 12. 177; pf. ἀλήλψα (ἀπ-) Dem. 1243, fin., (ἐξ-) Aristid.—Med., fut. -ψομαι Thuc. 4. 68; ὁ γλεψάμην Att., Ep. ἀλ- II. 14. 171:—Pass., fut. ἀλειφθήσμαι (ἐξ-) Dem. 792.

4: aor. 1 ἤλειψθην Hipp. 514. 6, Plat. Lys. 217 C, (ἐξ-) Eur., etc.; but aor. 2 ἐξ-ἤλψην is read from MSS. by Bekk. in Plat. Phaedr. 258 B, cf. Joseph. A. J. 17. 12, 2, Dio C. 55. 13; pf. ἀλήλψα Thuc. 4. 68, (ἐξ-, ὑπ-) Dem. 791. 13, Xen. Oec. 10. 6.—The pf. forms ἀλήλψα, ἀλήλψαμαι, ἤλειψα, ἤλειψαμαι occur in MSS., v. Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 8, 5. 23, 3, Plut. Marcell. 17, Luc. Pisc. 24 and 36, etc. (From ἄλψω with a prefixed, v. sub λείψω).

To anoint with oil, oil the skin, as was done after bathing, the Act. referring to another, Med. to oneself, λούσας κέλετ' ἀμφὶ τ' ἀλείψαι II. 24. 582; but Hom. elsewhere always adds λίπα or λίπ' ἐλαίω (v. sub λίπα), πάντα λούσσατο καὶ λίπ' ἀλείψεν Od. 6. 227; λούσσαμένω καὶ ἀλειφάμενῳ λίπ' ἐλαίω II. 10. 577, cf. 14. 171, 18. 350; applied to anointing for gymnastic exercises, λίπα μετὰ τοῦ γυμνάζεσθαι ἤλειψαντο Thuc. 1. 6; λίπα ἀλείφεσθαι Id. 4. 68.

2. to supply the oil for the gymnasts, ἀλειφάντης τῆς πόλεως C. I. (add.) 1957 g, cf. 2820 A, 3616-17, al.:—Pass., ὁ ἀλειφόμενος the youths at the gymnastic schools, those who were in training for the games, Ib. 108 b, 256, 1183, al.; ἀλείφεσθαι παρά τινι to attend a gymnastic school, Arr. Epict. 1. 2, 26; cf. ἀλείπτῃς 2.

3. metaph. to prepare as if for gymnastics, to encourage, stimulate, Demad. 180. 29, Plat. ap. Diog. L. 4. 6; ἤλειψεν [ἐαυτὸν] ἐπὶ τὸν Κλώδιον App. Civ. 2. 16, cf. Plut. Themist. 3; cf. ἀλείπτῃς 2.

II. like ἐπαλείφω in Hom., generally to anoint, daub, plaster, besmear, Lat. linere, οὐατα ἀλείφει to stop up the ears, Od. 12. 47, 177, 200; ἀλ. αἵματι Hdt. 3. 8; μίλτω Xen. Oec. 10. 5; ψιμοσίφ Plat. Lys. 217 D.

III. to blot out, efface, cf. ἀλοιφή III.

ἀλειψις, εως, ἡ, an anointing, Arist. G. A. 5. 5, 5, al. 2. a method or custom of anointing, Hdt. 3. 22.

ἀλεκτόρειος, ὄν, (ἀλέκτωρ) of a fowl, φά Synes. 167 D.

ἀλεκτοριδεύς, εως, ὁ, a chicken, Acl. N. A. 7. 47.

ἀλεκτρίων [ἄ], ἶδος, ἡ, fem. of ἀλέκτωρ and ἀλεκτρῶν, a hen, Epich. 96 Ahr.:—the word was found both in Trag. and Com. (acc. to Phryn. p. 228, ubi v. Lob.), being used as a generic name, v. Arist. H. A. 5. 13, 2, 9. 9, 3; Ἀδριαναὶ ἀλ., a small kind, Ib. 6. 1, 3. A rare form ἀλεκτρονίδης occurs in Schol. Ar. Nub. 226, where however Suid. ἀλεκτορίς, cf. Galen. 12. 285; and Ar. introduced a form ἀλεκτροναῖα, by analogy to λέανα, Nub. 667.

ἀλεκτορίσκας, ὁ, Dim. of ἀλέκτωρ, a cockerel, Babr. 5. 1, 97. 9.

ἀλεκτορό-λαφος, ὁ, cock's comb, a plant, Plin. H. N. 27. 23.

ἀλεκτορο-φώνια, ἡ, cock-crow, i. e. the third watch of the night, Aesop. 44 de Furia, Ev. Marc. 13. 35, and Byz. writers.

ἀ-λεκτος, ὄν, not to be told, indescribable, Pherecr. Incert. 20, Polyb. 30. 13, 12, etc.

ἀλεκτρος, ὄν, unbedded, unwedded, Soph. Ant. 917, etc.; ἀλεκτρ', ἄνμφα γάμων ἀμύλληματα, much like γάμος ἀγάμος, a marriage that is no marriage, i. e. a lawless, unhallowed marriage, Id. El. 492; ἀλ. ζῶα Eur. Tro. 254 (Iyr.); ἀλεκτρα γηράσκων, as Adv., Soph. El. 962.

ἀλεκτροναῖα, ἡ, v. sub ἀλεκτορίς.

ἀλεκτρονέως, ὄν, of a fowl, κρέας Hipp. 645 A.

ἀλεκτρονίδων, τό, Dim. of ἀλεκτρῶν, Epiph. Ὁβελ. 1. 8.

ἀλεκτρονο-πώλης, ὄν, ὁ, a poulturer, Poll. 7. 136.

ἀλεκτρονο-τρόφος, ὁ, a cock-feeder, Aeschm. ap. Poll. 7. 135.

ἀλεκτροναυδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like fowls, Eunap. ap. Phil. Bibl. 24.

ἀλεκτροα-πώλης, ὄν, ὁ, = ἀλεκτροναυδής, Lob. Phryn. 669.

ἀλεκτροο-πώλιον or -πωλητήριον, τό, a poultry-market, Phryn. Com. ap. Poll. 7. 135.

ἀλεκτρῶν [ἄ], ὄνος, ὁ, a cock, gallus gallinae, Theogn. 864, etc., cf. Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 14, etc.; ὁ ἀλ. ᾄδει 'tis cock-crow, Plat. Symp. 223 C.

II. ἡ, = ἀλεκτροναῖα, a hen, Ar. Nub. 663, Fr. 237, Plat. Com. Δαῖδ. 1, Theopomp. Com. Eip. 3, etc. Cf. ἀλέκτωρ, ἀλεκτορίς.

ἀλέκτωρ [ἄ] (A), ορος, ὁ, poet. form of ἀλεκτρῶν, a cock, ἔως ἐβύσην.

ἀλ. Batr. 191, cf. Pind. O. 12. 20, Simon. 81, Aesch. Ag. 1671, Enn. 861; also in later Prose, Arist. Fr. 271, C. I. 523. 27.

II. a husband, consort, Tzetz. Lyc. 1094, and so perh. in Soph. Fr. 730. (Perh., like ἀκούτης, ἀλοχος, from a copul., λέκτρον.)

ἀλέκτωρ (B), opus, ἡ, (a privat., λέγω) = ἀλεκτρος, Ath. 98 B. ἀλέκω [ᾶ], = ἀλέξω, to ward off, ἀλέκοις πενήν Anth. P. 6. 245, ex conj. Salmas. pro ἀλέγοις:—for the fut. ἀλέξω, etc., v. sub ἀλέξω.

ἀλ-ἐλαιον, τό, salted oil, Galen. ἀλέματος, ἀλεμάτως, Dor. for ἡλεμ-.

ἀλεν and ἀλέν, v. sub εἰλω III. ἀλεξ-αἰθρος, on, screening from the chill air, Soph. Fr. 120.

Ἀλεξανδρίζω, to be on Alexander's side, Apollon. ap. Ath. 251 D. Ἀλεξανδριστής, οὗ, ὁ, a partisan of Alexander, Plut. Alex. 24.

Ἀλεξανδρο-κόλαξ, ακος, ὁ, a flatterer of Alexander, Ath. 538 F. ἀλέξ-ανδρος, ον, (ἀνήρ) defending men, πολέμοις Inscr. ap. Diod. 11.

14. II. the usual name of Paris in Pl., cf. Aesch. Ag. 61, 363. Ἀλεξανδρόδης, es, (εἶδος) Alexander-like, Menand. Incert. 39.

ἀλέξανερμία, ἡ, shelter from wind, Polyb. Mai. 2. 451. ἀλέξ-άνεμος, ον, keeping off the wind, Od. 14. 529, Philo. 1. 666.

ἀλέξημα, ατος, τό (ἀλέξω) a defence, guard, help, Aesch. Pr. 479; ἀλ. πρὸς τι a defence against . . , Dion. H. 7. 13.

ἀλέξ-ήνωρ, opus, ὁ, aiding man, as the name of a physician, Paus. 2. 11. 6, in Dor. form -άνωρ.

ἀλέξ-ησις, εως, ἡ, a keeping off, defence, πρὸς ἀλ. τραπέσθα Hdt. 9. 18.

2. a helping, assistance, Hipp. 1279. 14. ἀλέξ-ήτερα, ἡ, Anth. P. 9. 764, Nonn.; fem. from ἀλέξ-ήτηρ, ἥρος, ὁ, one who keeps off, Lat. *averruncus*, ἀλ. μάχης stemmer of battle, Il. 20. 396; λοιμοῦ ἀλ. a protector from plague, Ar. Rh. 2. 519; κακῶν Epigr. Gr. 831. 13;—rare in Prose, ταῖς πατρίσιν ἀλεξη-τῆρες εἶναι Xen. Oec. 4. 3.

II. as Adj., θυμὸς ἀλ. Opp. H. 4. 42. ἀλέξ-ήτριος, α, ον, fit or able to keep off, defend or help, esp. as epith. of the gods, like Lat. *averrunci*, Ζεὺς ἀλ. Aesch. Theb. 8; ξύλον ἀλ. a club for defence, Eur. H. F. 464.

2. ἀλεξητήριον (sc. φάρμακον), τό, a remedy, medicine, Hipp. Acut. 393; a protection, Xen. Eq. 5, 6; ἀλ. τῆς δηλησεως a charm against . . , Theophr. H. P. 7. 13, 4; ἀλ. νοῦσαν C. I. 1897.

ἀλέξ-ήτωρ, opus, ὁ, = ἀλεξητήρ, Ζεὺ ἀλεξητόρ, Soph. O. C. 143. ἀλεξί-ἄρη [ᾶρ], ἡ, (ἀρά) she that keeps off a curse, or (from Ἄρης) she that guards from death and ruin, Hes. Op. 462; ἀλ. ῥάμονα a wand that served as an amulet, Nic. Th. 861.—The masc. ἀλεξιάρης occurs in Paus. 9. 25, 6, cf. Hesych.

ἀλεξί-βέλεμος, ον, keeping off darts, Anth. P. 6. 81. ἀλεξί-γάμος, ον, shunning marriage, Βάκχαι Nonn. D. 40. 541.

ἀλεξί-κάκος, ον, keeping off ill or mischief, μῆνις Il. 10. 20, cf. Hes. Op. 123, Paus. 8. 41, 8: c. gen., διψῆς ἀλ. Anth. P. 6. 170; as epith. of Heracles, Luc. Alex. 4, etc., cf. Schol. Ar. Nub. 1375; of Hermes, Ar. Vesp. 422.

ἀλεξί-Λογος, ον, promoting or supporting discourse, γράμματα Critias (Fr. 1. 9) ap. Eust. 1771. 44 (from Ath. 28 ubi Schweigh. λεξιλ.), A. B. 382.

ἀλεξί-μβροτος, ον, protecting mortals, Λύχης Pind. N. 8. 51; ἀλ. πομπαι sacred processions to shield men from ill, Id. P. 5. 122.

ἀλεξί-μορος, ον, warding off death, τρισσὸι ἀλ., i. e. Apollo, Artemis, Athena, Soph. O. T. 164.

ἀλέξιμον, τό, = ἀλεξητήριον, Nic. Th. 702; also ἀλέξιον, Ib. 805, Al. 4. ὤλεξις, εως, ἡ, help, E. M. 59. 22.

II. Κῶοι ἀλεξιν τὸν Ἡρακλέα νομίζουσιν Aristid. 1. 60.

ἀλέξί-φάρμακος, keeping off poison, acting as an antidote, μανίης against it, Hipp. 1274. 19.

II. ἀλεξιφάρμακον, τό, an antidote, Lat. *remedium*, Plat. Polit. 279 C. Theophr. H. P. 9. 15, 7; Ἀλεξιφάρμακα, title of a poem by Nic. 2. a charm, spell, Ἐφέσια τοῖς γαμοῦσιν . . λέγων ἀλ. Menand. Παιδ. 2.

3. generally, a remedy, τινὸς against a thing, Plat. Legg. 957 D.

ἀλέξί-χορος, ον, helping or favouring the chorus, Ἀθήναι C. I. 511. III. 17. ἀλέξω [ᾶ], Ep. inf. ἀλέξμεναι, -έμεν Hom.; fut. ἀλέξῃσθαι Id.: aor. opt. ἀλέξῃσθαι Od. 3. 346:—Med., fut. ἀλέξῃσθαι Hdt. 8. 81, 108.

Besides these tenses (formed as if from ἀλέξω), we find others formed from ἀλέκω, fut. ἀλέξω, aor. ἤλεξα (v. sub ἀπ-άλέξω):—Med. fut. ἀλέξομαι Soph. O. T. 171, 539, Xen. An. 7. 7, 3; aor. ἀλέξασθαι Il., Hdt., and Xen. An. 1. 3, 6, 3, 4, 33, 5, 21, Cyr. 1. 5, 13.—for the aor. 2 ἀλακε, ἀκαθεῖν, v. sub vocc. (For √ΑΔΚ, v. sub ἀλακε.)

To ward or keep off, turn away or aside, like ἀμύνω, and constructed like it;—c. acc. rei, Ζεὺς τὸ γ' ἀλέξῃσθαι Od. 3. 346; c. acc. rei et dat. pers., Δαναοῖσιν ἀλεξήσω κακὸν ἥμαρ will ward it off from them, Il. 9. 251, cf. 20. 315; ἀλλήλοισι . . ἀλεξέμεναι φόνον αἰών 17. 365, etc.:—then c. dat. pers. only, to assist, defend, ἀλεξέμεν ἀλλήλοισιν Il. 3. 9, cf. 5. 779, al., Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 2; absol. to lend aid, Il. 1. 590.—Med., ἀλέξασθαι to keep off from oneself, Lat. *defendere*, ἀλέξασθαι . . κύναις ἡδὲ καὶ ἀνδράσιν Il. 13. 475, cf. Hdt. 7. 207; also, ἀλέξασθαι περὶ τινι or τιος Ar. Rh. 4. 551, 1488: absol. to defend oneself, Il. 11. 348, 15. 565.

Archil. 66, Hdt. 1. 211, 2. 63, al., Soph. O. T. 539, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 13; also c. dat. instrum., οὐδ' ἐνὶ φροντίδῳ ἔρχοις, ψ τις ἀλέξεται Soph. O. T. 171.

2. in Med., also, to recompense, requite, τοὺς εὖ καὶ κακῶς ποιοῦντας ἀλεξόμενος Xen. An. 1. 9, 11.—Soph. alone of the Trag. has the word, except in compd. ἀπ-; and Xen. is the chief authority in Att. Prose.

II. = ἀλέγω, to take care of, protect, only in the derivs. ἀλεξίς, ἀλεξί-μβροτος, -χορος.

ἀλέσθαι [ᾶλ], contr. ἀλέσμαι Theogn. 575, also ἀλεύσθαι Od. 24. 29. Hes. Op. 533; part. ἀλεύμενος Simon. Iamb. 7. 61; impf. ἀλέοντο (ἐξ-) Il. 18. 586;—but chiefly used by Hom. in aor., v. infr.; inf. ἀλέασθαι, -εάσθαι Hes. Op. 732, 503; part. ἀλευάμενος Od. 9. 277, Theogn. 400.

(Prob. from same Root as ἄλῃ, ἀλάσμαι: cf. ἀλεύω, ἀλύσσω, ὑπ-αλεύομαι, ὑπ-αλύσκει.)

Ep. Dep., to avoid, shun, c. acc. rei, ἔρχεα δ' ἀλλήλων ἀλέωμεθα Il. 6. 226; ἡλεύατο χάλκεον ἔγχος 13. 184; ἐμὸν ἔγχος ἀλευαί 22. 285; ἀλευάτο κῆρα μέλαιναν 3. 360; Διὸς δ' ἀλέωμεθα μῆνιν 5. 34; ὄφρα τὸ κῆτος . . ἀλεύατο 20. 147; κακὸν . . τὸ κεν οὐτίς . . ἀλεύατο Od. 20. 368; μύθους μὲν ὑπερφιάλους ἀλέασθε 4. 774; rarely c. acc. pers., θεοὺς ἡ δεῖδιμεν ἡ ἀλέασθαι 9. 274:—c. inf. to avoid doing, λίθον δ' ἀλέασθαι ἐπαυρεῖν Il. 23. 340; ἀλεύεται (Ep. for -ῆται) ἡπεροπενν Od. 14. 400.

2. absol. to flee for one's life, flee, τὸν μὲν ἀλευάμενον τὸν δὲ κτάμενον Il. 5. 28; οὔτε . . φυγέειν δύνατ' οὐτ' ἀλέασθαι 13. 436; μή πως . . ἀλέγται Od. 4. 396.

ἀλέος, ὄν, = ἀλεινός, Hesych., E. M. II. v. sub ἡλέος II. ἀλεότης, ἥτος, ἡ, (ἀλῆς) an assemblage, like ἄθροισις, Galen.

ἀλέε-φρων, ον, gen. onos, = Homer's φρένας ἡλέος, Hesych., E. M. 59. 45. Cf. ἡλέος.

ἀ-λεπίδωτος, ον, without scales, τὰ σελάχη Arist. P. A. 4. 13, 23; and so Schneider, for the faulty form ἄλετος, in Ael. N. A. 12. 27.

ἀ-λέπιτος, ον, not scaled, unscaled, Archestr. ap. Ath. 311 B. II. unpeeled: of flax, not hackled, Schol. Ar. Lys. 737.

ἀλέσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀλέω) a grinding, Geop. 2. 32, cf. ἀλῆσις: also ἀλέσ-μός, ὁ, restored from Mss. for ἀλεστών in Joseph. A. J. 3. 10, 5.

ἀλεσμά, ατος, τό, meal, Tzetz. ἀλεστήον, verb. Adj. from ἀλέω, one must grind, Diosc. 5. 103.

ἀλέτης, ον, ὁ, a grinder, v. sub ὄνος VII. 2. ἀλετός, ὁ, a grinding, Plat. Anton. 45; cf. ἀλητός. II. the thing ground, meal, Eust. Opusc. 260. 35, etc.

ἀλετρία, fut. εὔσω, strengthd. from ἀλέω, to grind, Od. 7. 104. ἀλε-τρίβανος [ᾶλ. τῖ], ὁ, (τρίβω) that which grinds or pounds, a pestle, Ar. Pax 259, 265, 269.

ἀλετρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a female slave who grinds corn, Lat. *molitrix*, γυνὴ ἀλετρίδ Od. 20. 105.

2. at Athens, one of the noble maidens who prepared the meal for the offering-cakes, Ar. Lys. 643, Eust. 1885. 9. ἀλετρο-πόδιον, τό, the constellation Orion, Petav. Uranol. p. 258.

ἀλετών, ὄνος, ὁ, = ἀλέτης, ἀλ. ὄνος, the upper mill-stone, v. ὄνος VII. 2; also ἀλετών alone, Dieuch. ap. Ath. 263 A, Eust., etc.

ἀλεν, v. sub ἀλεύομαι. ἀλενρίτης ἄρτος, ὁ, bread of wheaten flour (ἀλευρά), Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 115 C.

ἀλενο-θήκη, ἡ, a flour-bin, Hesych.

ἀλευρο-μαντεῖον, τό, divination from flour, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. F. 219.

ἀλευρο-μαντις, εως, ὁ, one that divines from flour, Clem. Al. 10. fin., Hesych., etc.; as epith. of Apollo, Lob. Aglaoph. 2. 815; cf. ἀλφειομαντις.

ἀλευρον [ᾶλ], τό, but mostly in pl. ἀλευρα (ἀλέω), = Homer's ἀλείατα, wheaten flour, distinguished from ἀλφίτα, Hdt. 7. 119; ἐκ μὲν τῶν κριθῶν ἀλφίτα σκευάζομενοι, ἐκ δὲ τῶν πυρῶν ἀλευρα Plat. Rep. 372 B, cf. Legg. 849 C, Xen. An. 1. 5, 6, Arist. Probl. 1. 37;—in sing., Ar. Fr. 141, Stotad. Ἀλευρ. 1. 24, Arist. Probl. 21. 1.

2. generally, meal, ἀλ. κριθῶν Diosc. 1. 94, etc.

ἀλευρο-ποιέω, to make into flour, E. M. 62. 54: -ποιία, ἡ, Eust.

ἀλευρό-τηςις, εως, ἡ, (σῖθω) a flour-sieve, Poll. 6. 74, A. B. 382. II. the flour sifted, fine flour, Suid.

ἀλευρώδης, es, (εἶδος) like flour, Galen.

ἀλεύω, used rarely by Trag. in lyr. passages as the Act. of ἀλεύομαι (v. sub ἀλέομαι), to remove, keep far away, Lat. *averruncor*, syncop. imp. ἀλευ, for ἀλευε, Aesch. Pr. 568; fut. ἀλεύσω Soph. Fr. 825; aor. imper., ἀλευσον ἀνδρῶν ὕβριν Aesch. Supp. 528, cf. Theb. 141; ἰὼ θεοί . . κακὸν ἀλεύσατε Ib. 87.

ἀλέω [ᾶ], impf. ἤλουν Pherecr. Ἀγρ. 1: aor. ἤλεσα Id. Incert. 18, Hipp., etc., Ep. ἀλεσσα (κατ-) Od.: pf. ἀλήλεκα Anth. P. 11. 251:—Pass., pf. ἀλήλεκα Hdt. 7. 23, Thuc. 4. 26 (where however Bekk. ἀλήλεμαι; and that this is the true Att. form appears from the metre, if rightly given by Meineke, in Amphip. Γυναικομ. 1): aor. ἤλεσθην Diosc. 1. 173. To grind, bruise, pound, κατὰ πυρὸν ἀλεσαν (which properly belongs to καταλέω), Od. 20. 109; ἤλουν τὰ σῖτια Pherecr. l. c.; βίος ἀληλεμένος a civilised life, in which one uses ground corn and not raw fruits, v. Meineke Amphip. l. c.; ἀλει, μύλα, ἀλει grind, mill, grind! a song in Plut. 2. 157 E, Bgk. Carm. Pop. Lyr. 43. (From √ΑΛ come also ἀλῆθαι, ἀλῆνω, ἀλείατα, ἀλετός, ἀλευρον (but not ἀλφειον), ἀλοάω, ἀλως, ἀλώη: Buttm. and others connect this Root with √ΕΛ in εἰλω, which view is supported by the form οὐλαί (barley-groats). But there is no trace of the √ in ἀλέω and its derivs.; and the cognate words in Lat. and others point to the loss of an initial M, so that the orig. Root may have been ΜΑΛ, ΜΟΛ, Lat. *molio*, *mola*, etc.; v. sub μύνη.)

*Αλέω, only used in Med. ἀλέομαι, q. v.

ἀλεωρή, Att. -ρά, ἡ, (ἀλέομαι) avoidance, escape, Il. 24. 216; ἀλ. τινα εὐρέσθαι escape, relief, Hdt. 9. 6.

2. c. gen., a means of avoiding, a defence or shelter from, δητῶν ἀνδρῶν ἀλ., of a palisade, Il. 12. 57; of a breastplate, 15. 533; σκευὴν βελέων ἀλ. (mock heroic verse), Ar. Vesp. 613; used also by Arist., τὴν περὶ τὸ αἶμα ἀλ., of armour, P. A. 4. 10, 23, cf. 4. 5, 23, H. A. 1. 1, 31, 9. 8, 1, etc.

ἀλέωσσω: v. ἡλέος II.

ἀλῆ [ᾶ], ἡ, wandering or roaming without home or hope of rest, Od. 10. 464, al.; ἔρχεται δ' ἀλῆ a troop of wandering ghosts (Hesych. ἄθροισμα), Soph. Fr. 693.

2. wandering of mind, distraction, Lat. *error mentis*, Eur. Med. 1285, Plat. Crat. 421 B.

II. act., ἀλαι βροτῶν δύσορμοι, of storms such as keep men wandering without haven and rest, Aesch. Ag. 195. (From the same Root seem to come ἀλύνω, ἀλύσσω, etc.; cf. ἀλύνω.)

ἀλῆ [ᾶ], ἡ, the Lat. *ala*, a squadron of horse, C. I. 3991, al.

ἀλῆ, ἡ, only used in pl. ἀλαί, Lat. *salinae*, salt-works, ἀλαί τῶν ὀρυκτῶν

ἀλῶν Strabo 561 (as restored by Meineke); "Ἄλυσ . . ὠνόμασται ἀπὸ τῶν ἀλῶν ὡς παραρρεῖ (the gend. shows it is not from ἄλς) Id. 546; so ἀλαῖς is restored for ἀλλαις, Id. 831; ἀλάς, ἀλαῖς for ἀλλας, ἀλλαις in Dion. H. 3. 41; and no doubt τῶν ἀλῶν belongs to this word, not to ἄλς, Ib. 2. 55.

ἀλ-ηγός, ἄν, carrying salt, Plat. 2. 685 E.

ἀ-ληθάργητος, ὄν, free from lethargy, ever wakeful, C. I. 2804, Hesych., etc.

ἀλ-θεια [ἄλ], ἡ, Dor. ἀλάθεια; Ep. also ἀληθεία, but the forms ἀλ-θείη, -ῆη in Mss. of Hdt. are false, v. Dind. de Dial. Hdt. p. xi: (ἀλ-θής): I. truth, opp. to a lie, or to mere appearance: 1.

in Hom., and Pind., only as opp. to a lie, and Hom. mostly has it in phrase ἀληθεῖν καταλέγειν, Il. 24. 407, al.; ἀλ. ἀποκρίν 23. 361; παιδὸς πᾶσαν ἀλ. μυθεῖσθαι to tell the whole truth about the lad, Od. 11. 507, cf. Pind. N. 5. 31; so too in Hdt. and Att., ἀπλὰ γὰρ ἐστὶ τῆς ἀλ. ἐπὶ Aesch. Fr. 173, cf. Eur. Phoen. 472; χρᾶσθαι τῇ ἀλ. Hdt. 1. 116; εἶπαι τῇ ἀλ. Id. 6. 69; ἡ ἀλ. περὶ τινος Thuc. 4. 122, Soph. Tr. 91; ἀλ. εἶχειν to be true, Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 1; also in pl., ταῖς ἀλ. χρῆσθαι Isocr. p. 190 A; τὰς ἀλ. λέγειν Menand. Aphr. 3, al.:—'Ἀλθεια was the title of a work by Protag., Plat. Theat. 161 C, 162 A, Crat. 391 C.

2. in Att. also opp. to appearance, truth, reality, ἡ ἀλ. τῶν πραγμάτων Antipho 119. 21; τῶν ἔργων ἡ ἀλ. Thuc. 2. 41; μῆμματα ἀλθείας Plat. Polit. 300 D:—in adverb. usages, τῇ ἀλθείᾳ in very truth, Thuc. 4. 120, etc.; so, ταῖς ἀλθείαισιν Philem. Incert. 40 a, cf. Babr. 75. 20; rarely (without the Art.) ἀλθείᾳ, as Plat. Prot. 343 D;—also with Preps., ἐπ' ἀλθείας in truth and reality, Dem. 323. 26; ἐπὶ τῆς ἀλθείας καὶ τοῦ πράγματος Id. 538. 4; but, ἐπ' ἀλθείᾳ for the end or sake of truth, Aesch. Supp. 628, Ar. Pl. 891; also according to truth and nature, Theocr. 7. 44;—μετ' ἀλθείας Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 27, Dem. 19. 1;—κατὰ τὴν ἀλ. Isocr. 242 A, etc.; κατ' ἀλθείαν Arist. Pol. 3. 6, 6, etc.;—ἐν ἀλθείᾳ Aesch. Ag. 1567;—πρὸς ἀλθείαν Diod. 5. 67, etc.

3. in Polyb. real war, as opp. to exercise or parade, 5. 63, 13, etc.

4. the true event or realisation of a dream or omen, Hdt. 3. 64, Damon ap. Schol. Ar. Pl. 1003; cf. ἀλθής 1. 3.

II. the character of the ἀλθής, truthfulness, sincerity, frankness, candour, Hdt. 1. 55; ἀλαθεία φρενῶν Aesch. Ag. 1550; cf. Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 12., 4. 7.

III. the symbol of truth, a sapphire ornament worn by the Egyptian high-priest, Diod. 1. 48 and 75, Acl. V. H. 14. 34: so of the Thummin, Lxx.

ἀλθ-ευσίς, εὐς, ἡ, = ἀλθεία II, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 394.

ἀλθ-ευτής, οὗ, ὁ, a truthful, candid man, Max. Tyr. 21. 6.

ἀλθ-ευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, truthful, frank, candid, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 7. Adv. -ῶς, Eust. 385. 6, etc.

ἀλθ-εύω, fut. εὐσω Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 5, al.:—to be ἀλθής, to speak truth, Aesch. Theb. 562, Hipp. Progn. 42, Plat. Rep. 589 C; περὶ τῇ Id. Theat. 202 B; and with neut. Adj., ἀλ. πάντα to speak truth in all things, Batr. 14; πολλά ἀλ. Xen. An. 4. 4, 15; so also, τὰς δέκα ἡμέρας ἡλθ-ευσε he rightly foretold . . , Ib. 5. 6, 18; ἀλ. τοὺς ἐπαίνους to prove they praise true, Luc. Indoct. 20.

2. of things, to be or prove true, σημεῖα Hipp. Progn. 46:—Arist. often uses the word; in Act. of reasoners, to arrive at the truth, Metaph. 3. 5, 2, al.; in Pass. of arguments, to be in accordance with truth, Top. 5. 4, 2 sq., al.; fut. med. in same sense, Eth. N. 1. 10, 7, al.; ἀλθ-ευσέσθαι κατὰ τινος to be truly predicated of . . , Id. Metaph. 3. 6, 10:—Med. in act. sense, to speak truth, Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 10 (unless with Schneid. we read ἐπὶ τούτοις ἀλθ-ενομένοις on the fulfilment of these conditions).

ἀλθ-ήτης [ἄ], Dor. ἀλῆτης, ἐς, (λῆθος, = λαθάνω; ἀλθῆς τὸ μὴ λῆθον, said Heraclit.):—unconcealed, and so true, real, as opp. to false, or to apparent: 1. in Hom., as opp. to ψευδής, in phrases ἀλθ-εῖα μυθεῖσθαι, εἰπεῖν, ἀγορεύειν, ἀλθ-εῖς ἐνισπεῖν Il. 6. 382, Od. 13. 254., 3. 254, 247, al.; in Hdt., and Att., τὸ ἀλθ-εῖς, by Trag. crasis τᾶλθ-εῖς, Ion. τᾶλθ-εῖς (Hdt. 6. 68, 69), or τὰ ἀλθ-εῖ, by crasis τᾶλθ-εῖ, etc.; ἀλθ-εῖ λόγῳ χρῆσθαι Hdt. 1. 14, etc.; ἀλθ-εστάτη πρόφασις Thuc. 1. 23.

2. of persons, truthful, frank, honest, in Hom. only once, ἀλθ-ήτης γυνή Il. 12. 433; so, ἀλ. νῆος Pind. O. 2. 167; κατήγορος Aesch. Theb. 439; ἀλ. κριτής Thuc. 3. 56; οἶνος ἀλ. ἐστὶ 'in vino veritas', Plat. Symp. 217 E, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 7; ἀλθ-εῖς εἶναι δεῖ τὸ σεμνόν Menand. Incert. 478.

3. of oracles, true, unerring, Lat. certus, ἀλαβ-εῖα μαντίων Ὀάκων Pind. P. 11. 11, cf. Eur. Ion 1537, Soph. Ph. 993; of dreams, Aesch. Theb. 692; cf. ἀλθ-εῖα 1. 4.

II. of qualities or events, true, real, φίλος Eur. Or. 414; ἀλ. τὸ πρᾶχ-εῖν Antipho 112.

15. 2. realising itself, coming to fulfilment, ἀρά Aesch. Theb. 946, cf. Eum. 796; and v. ἀλθ-ινός.

III. Adv. ἀλθ-ῶς, Ion. -θ-έως, truly, Simon. 5, Hdt. 1. 11, al., Aesch. Supp. 310, etc. b. really, actually, in reality, γένος τὸδε Ζηνὸς ἐστὶν ἀλ. Ib. 585; ἀλ., οὐδὲν ἐξηκασμένη Id. Ag. 1244; so Thuc. 1. 22, etc.; τὴν ἀλθ-ῶς μουσιχὴν (sc. οὖσαν) Antipho. Trist. 1. 6;—also, ὡς ἀλθ-ῶς Eur. Or. 739, Plat. Phaedr. 63 A, etc.; ἡ μὲν γὰρ ὡς ἀλθ-ῶς μῆτηρ Dem. 563. 3; ὡς δὴ ἀλθ-ῶς as if really, Hdt. 3. 155; so also, ὁ ἀλθ-εῖ λόγῳ βασιλείας really, Id. 1. 120.

2. also neut. as Adv., proparox. ἀλθ-εῖς; itane? indeed? really? in sooth? ironically, Soph. O. T. 350, Ant. 758, Eur. Cycl. 241, Ar. Ran. 840, Av. 174; cf. ἐτέος II:—but τὸ ἀλθ-εῖς in very truth, really and truly, Lat. revera, Plat. Phaedo 102 B, etc.; so, τὸ ἀλθ-εστάτον Thuc. 7. 67.

ἀλθ-εῖζομαι, Dep. = ἀλθ-έω, Hdt. 1. 136., 3. 72, Alciphro 3. 39, 59:—Act. ἀλθ-εῖω only in Plat. 2. 230 B.

ἀλθ-εῖον-λογία, ἡ, a speaking truth, Plat. ap. Poll. 2. 124, Polyb.

ἀλθ-ινός, ἡ, ὄν, agreeable to truth: 1. of persons, truthful, trusty, Xen. An. 1. 9, 17, Dem. 113. 27. 2. of things, real and true, genuine, opp. to apparent or sham, Plat. Rep. 499 C, etc.; ἰχθύς Amphip. Leuc.

1; πέλαγος Menand. 'App. 1: τὰ ἀλ. real objects, opp. to τὰ γεγραμμένα, Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 4; so of persons, ἐς ἀλ. ἀνδρ' ἀπαθῆναι to turn out a genuine man, Theocr. 13. 15:—Adv. -ῶς, truly, really, Isocr. 111 B, Plat., etc.; ζῆν ἀλ. to be really alive, Plat. Tim. 19 B; ἀλ. γεγάμηκεν; Antiph. Phil. 1.

ἀλθ-ο-γνώσῖα, ἡ, (γρῶναι) knowledge of truth, Dion. Arcop.

ἀλθ-ο-επής, ἐς, speaking truth, Hesych.

ἀλθ-ο-μαντῖς, ὁ, ἡ, prophet of truth, Aesch. Ag. 1341; cf. κακόμαντῖς.

ἀλθ-ο-μυθεῖω, to speak truth, Democr. ap. Stob. 140. 26.

ἀλθ-ο-μύθος, ὄν, speaking truth, Democr. p. 627 ed. Gal.

ἀλθ-ο-ποιέω, to make or prove true, Euthym.

ἀλθ-ο-ορκέω, to swear truly, Chrysipp. ap. Stob. 196. 58; v. ἐπιορκέω.

ἀλθ-ο-σύνῃ, ἡ, poet. for ἀλθ-εῖα, Theogn. 1226.

ἀλθ-ο-ότης, ητος, ἡ, = ἀλθ-εῖα, Sext. Enip. M. 8. 472.

ἀλθ-ο-ουργῖς, ἐς, (*εργω) acting truly, Heracl. Alleg. Hom. 67.

ἀλθ-ῶ [ἄ], later form of the Att. ἀλέω, only used in pres. (and imperf., Lxx), Theophr. C. P. 4. 12, 13, Diod. 3. 13, Anth. P. 11. 154. V. Meineke Com. Gr. 2. 285.

'Ἀλθιον πεδῖον, τό, (ἄλῃ), lit. the land of wandering, in Lycia or Cilicia, καπ πεδῖον τὸ Ἀλθιον οἶος ἀλάτο, . . πάντων ἀνθρώπων ἀλείων (where there is a double play on ἀλάτο, ἀλείων), Il. 6. 201, cf. Hdt. 6. 95.

ἀλθ-ίος, ὄν, (λθῖον) without corn-lands or fields, poor in lands, opp. to πολυλθῖος, Il. 9. 125, 267.

ἀλθ-ικιο-πώλης, οὐ, ὁ, (Lat. halec) a dealer in fish-pickle, C. 1. 9185.

ἀλθ-ικτος, ὄν, (λθῖω) unceasing, C. 1. 6303 (postulante metro); cf. ἀλθ-ικτος.

ἀλθ-ίεκα, ἀλθ-ίεμαι or -εσμαι, v. sub ἀλέω, to grind.

ἀλθ-ίλῖφα, ἀλθ-ίλμιμα, v. sub ἀλείφω.

ἀλθ-ημα [ἄλ], ατος, τό, (ἀλέω) fine meal: used metaph. by Soph. of a fine-witted, wily knave, such as Ulysses (like παιτάλμα, τρίμμα), Aj. 381, 390 (lyr):—cf. ἀλθ-μα.

ἀλθ-ιμεναί, ἀλθ-ναι, v. sub εἶλω III.

ἀλθ-ιμοσύνη, ἡ, (ἄλῃ) a wandering about, Dion. P. 716: in pl., Ap. Rh. 2. 1264.

ἀλθ-ίμων [ἄ], ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀλάομαι) a wanderer, rover, ἀλθ-ίμονες ἄνδρες Od. 19. 74; of planets, Anth. P. 9. 25; and absol., Od. 17. 376. Ep. word.

ἀλθ-ίς, ητος, ὁ, a kind of pulse, Alex. Trall.

ἀ-λθ-ιπτος, ὄν, not to be laid hold of, hard to catch, Plat., etc.; in Comp., ἀλθ-ιπτότερος less amenable, Thuc. 1. 37. 82, 143.

III. in Stoic philosophy ἀλθ-ιπα are things not to be made matter of choice, opp. to ληπτά.

ἀλθ-ίς, ἐς, Ion. word equiv. to Att. ἀθρόος, thronged, crowded, in a mass, Lat. confertus, Hdt. and Hipp.; either in pl., ὡς ἀλ-εῖς εἴσαν οἱ Ἑλληνες Hdt. 9. 15, cf. 1. 190, 3. 13, al.; or with collective nouns, ἀλθ-ίς γενα-μένη πᾶσα ἡ Ἑλλάς 7. 157; ἀλθ-ίς ἐὼν ὁ στρατός Ib. 236; ἀλ-εῖς μὲν . . , ὅτι τὸ ἐνὶ δὲ ἐκαστῷ . . 4. 184; κατὰ μὲν ἕνα . . ἀλ-εῖς δὲ . . 7. 104; χρέονται ἐπιφορῆμασι . . οὐκ ἀλ-εῖς not all put on table at once, 1. 133:—to this word Güttl. refers Hes. Op. 491, ἀλέα λέσχων the crowded hall, where others take ἀλέα = ἀλείων. Adv. -ῶς, Hipp. 604.

49. (From ὤ/AA, akin to FEA in εἶλω, cf. aor. 2 pass. ἐλθ-ην, ἐλθ-ναι; hence also ἀελλῆς, ἀωλλῆς, ἀλ-εῖς, ἀλ-ίζω [ἄ], ἀλ-ία [ἄλ], ἡλ-ιαία.)

[ἄ, as appears from Hes. l. c., if rightly referred to this word, but at all events from Call. Fr. 86, and ἀλ-ίζω.]

ἀλθ-ισίς, εὐς, ἡ, (ἀλάομαι) = ἀλῃ, of the course of the sun, Arat. 319.

II. (ἀλέω) a grinding, Achnes Onir. 194, Geop. 9. 19, cf. ἀλ-εσις.

ἀλθ-ισμός, ὁ, (ἀλέω) a grinding, crushing, Ignat. Rom. 5.

ἀλθ-ιστευτος, ὄν, unpillaged, Joseph. A. J. 18. 9, 4, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 93.

ἀλθ-ιστος, ὄν, v. sub ἀλ-ιστος.

ἀλθ-ιτεῖα, Dor. ἀλῆτεῖα, ἡ, a wandering, roaming; δυσπλάνας ἀλ-α-τεῖας Aesch. Pr. 900 (lyr.); ἀλατεῖα βιότου ταλαίφρων Eur. Hel. 523, cf. 934.

ἀλθ-ιτεύω, fut. σω Eur. Heracl. 515:—to be an ἀλθ-ίτης, to wander, roam about, mostly of beggars, Od. 17. 501, al.; but also of hunters, 12. 330: of exiles, Eur. I. c., Hipp. 1048, etc.

ἀλθ-ίτης [ἄ], οὐ, Dor. ἀλάτας, α, ὁ; voc. ἀλθ-ίτα Soph. O. C. 1096, Dor. ἀλῆτα Ib. 165; (ἀλάομαι). A wanderer, stroller, rover, vagabond, Lat. erro, Hom. only in Od., and always of beggars (17. 420, al.); in Trag. also of exiles, Aesch. Ag. 1282, Cho. 1042, Soph. O. C. 50, 746, Eur. Heracl. 224, Supp. 281:—τὸν μακρῶν ἀλῆταν πόνων one who has wandered in long labour, Soph. Aj. 888.

2. as Adj. vagrant, roving, βίος ἀλθ-ίτης Hdt. 3. 52:—so also fem. ἀλθ-ίτις, ἴδος, as the name of a song in honour of Erigone, Arist. Fr. 472, Poll. 4. 55, Hesych. s. v.; cf. ἐώρα II.

ἀλθ-ο-εῖδής, ἐς, like meal, meal-coloured, Hipp. Coac. 217.

ἀλθ-ιτρον, τό, meal, flour, (cf. ἀλευρον), Hipp. Art. 802, Rhinthon ap. Ath. 500 F.

ἀλθ-ιτός, ὁ, poet. for ἀλ-ετός, εἰς ἀλ. ἐπράθῃ was sold to grind in the mill, Babr. 29. 1.

ἀλθ-ιτός, ὄν, ἡ, Ion. for ἀλῃ, Call. Fr. 277.

ἀλθ-αῖα, ἡ, wild mallow, marsh mallow, Theophr. H. P. 9. 15, 5:—as prop. name, Il. 9. 555.

ἀλθ-αῖον, to heal, Lyc. 582; fut. ἀλθ-ήσω Nic. Th. 587; aor. ἡλθ-ησα Ib. 496, Al. 112:—Pass. to become whole and sound, pres., ἐπὶ τὸ ἔλκος ἀλθαίνονται Hipp. 472. 4; Ep. imperf. or aor. ἀλθ-ετο χεῖρ Il. 5. 417; ἀλθ-ομένη Q. Sm. 9. 475 (where perh. ἀλθ-ομένη is better, v. Spitzn.); fut. ἀλθ-ήσομαι (ἀπ-) Il. 8. 405; aor. ἀλθ-εσθῆναι (συν-) Hipp. Art. 792 D (cf. ἀλθ-εσθῆναι from ἀλθ-αῖμα);—later aor. med. ἡλθ-ήσαμην Poëta de Herb. 44; cf. ἀλθ-εῖς. (With ὤAAΘ, cf. Skt. ardh (to thrive), ardhukas (thriving), Zd. ared (to grow).)

ἀλθ-εῖς, εὐς, ἡ, a healing, cure, Hipp. Fract. 758, Art. 800 (where

Galen. ἀθεύς), cf. Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 2 :—a fut. med. ἀλθέσομαι (as if from *ἀλθέσω) = ἀλθόσσομαι, occurs in Caus. M. Diut. 2. 8.

ἀλθεύς, ἑως, ὁ, a healer, physician, Hesych.

ἀλθής, εσσα, εν, healing, wholesome, Nic. Th. 84, 645.

ἀλθεστήρια, τά, remedies, Nic. Th. 493.

ἀλθήσκω or ἀλθίσκω, = ἀλθαίνω, Hipp. 472. 31.

ἀλθος, εος, τό, a healing, medicine, E. M., Hesych.

ἀλία, Ion. -τή [ἀλ-, v. sub ἀλῆς], ἡ, an assembly of the people, in Dor. states, answering to the Att. ἐκκλησία, as at Sparta, ἀλ. συλλέγειν Hdt. 7. 134; at Byzantium, Decret. ap. Dem. 255. 21; at Corcyra, C. I. 1841-5; in Sicily and Magna Graecia, Inscr. Sicil. ib. 5475-91, Tab. Heracl. ib. 5774. 118., 5775. 10: cf. ἀλίσσα, ἀλία, ἀολλῆς, ἡλία.

II. Hdt. uses the word generally, ἀλῆν ποιεῖσθαι, at Miletus, 5. 29; at Thebes, lb. 79; of the Persians, I. 125.

ἀλιά [ἀλ], ἡ, (ἀλς) a mortar for pounding salt, a salt-cellar, Archipp. 'Hρακλ. 6, Strattis Κινση. 2; ἀλῆν τρυπᾶν to clear out the salt-cellar, a mark of extreme poverty, (as Persius, digito terebrare salinum), Call. Ep. 51. 1, where however it is written παροχ. ἀλῆν.

ἀλιάδης, ου, ὁ, (ἀλς) a seaman, Soph. Aj. 880 (lyr.).

ἀλί-ἀετος, ποῖτ. -αίετος, ὁ, the sea-eagle, prob. the osprey, falco haliaetus L., Eur. Fr. 637, Ar. Av. 891, Arist. H. A. 9. 32.

ἀλί-ᾄης, ἐς, (ἀημι) blowing seaward, only in Od. 4. 361, cf. Nitzsch ad l.

ἀλία, ἡ, = ἀλία, ἡλία, at Epidamnus and Tarentum, Arist. Pol. 5. 1, 9, Hesych.

ἀλιακός, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. for ἡλιακός.

ἀλι-ανθής, ἐς, properly sea-blooming, hence = ἀλιπόρφυρος, bright purple, Anth. P. 5. 228., 7. 705.

ἀλιαρός, ὄν, (ἀλς) salted, Eust. 1506. 61.

ἀλιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ἀλς) of or belonging to the sea: ἀλιάς (sc. κύμβα), ἡ, a fishing-boat or bark, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 12, Moschio ap. Ath. 208 F, Diod. 3. 21.

ἄλιος, v. ᾄλιος sub fin.

ἀλίσσα, τῷ. (ἀλιά) a decree, Bουλᾶς Inscr. Sicil. in C. I. 5475. 5, cf. -76, -91.

ἄλισπτης, Dor. ἡλίσπτης.

ἄλίστος, ὄν, (ἰάσσομαι) unbending, unabating, not to be stayed or turned, μάχη, ὁμασός, γῶος Il. 14. 57., 12. 471., 24. 760; πόλεμον δ' ἄλίσστον ἔγειρε 20. 31; ἀλ. ἀνίη Hes. Th. 611; neut. as Adv., μηδ' ἄλίσστον ὕδρευο nor mourn incessant, Il. 24. 549; and in same sense, φῆρην ἄλίσστος φρίσσει Eur. Hec. 85.

II. of persons, undaunted, Eur. Or. 1479.—Ep. word, used twice by Eur. in lyric passages.

ἀλιβάνωτος [ἄν], ὄν, not honoured with incense, Plat. Com. Ποιητ. 1.

ἀλί-βαπτος, ὄν, dipped in the sea, drowned therein, Nic. Al. 618 [where εἰλ- in arsi].

ἀλίβας, ἄντος, ὁ, a dead body, corpse, Hippon. 102; ἐνέροι καὶ ἀλίβαντες Plat. Rep. 387 C; cf. Schol. Ar. Ran. 158, 196.

2. the dead river, i. e. the Styx, Soph. Fr. 751, cf. 831.

3. dead wine, i. e. vinegar, ἔβησαν οἶον (v. l. οἶνον) ἀλίβαντα πίνοντες Call. Fr. 88; v. E. M. 63. 52. (Nothing is known of the origin of the word; for the notion of the Gramm. that it properly means dry, withered (a privat. and λιβάς) is refuted by the fact that the quantity is ἄλιβας. Hesych. cites a Lacon. word ἀκχάλιβας = κράββατος, which may be related.)

ἀλίβατος, ὄν, Dor. for ἡλίβατος.

ἀλί-βυφής, ἐς, = ἀλίβατος, πολὺδονα σώμαθ' ἀλιβαφῇ restored in Aesch. Pers. 275 (lyr.), for ἀλίδονα σ. πολυβαφῇ.

ἀλίβδω [ῶ], Aeol. for *ἀλιδω, to sink or submerge in the sea. νῆας ἀλιβδύουσι Call. Fr. 269; to hide, aor. ἀλιβδύσασα Lyc. 351. Perh. it should be written ἀλῖ βδ-.

ἀλί-βρεκτος, ὄν, washed by the sea, Anth. P. 7. 501, Nonn.

ἀλί-βρομος, ὄν, murmuring like the sea, Nonn. D. 43. 385.

ἀλί-βροχος, ὄν, = ἀλίβρεκτος, Ap. Rh. 2. 731.

ἀλί-βρωτος, ὄν, swallowed by the sea, Lyc. 760; also ἀλί-βρω, ὄντος, Id. 443.

ἀλίγδονπος, ὄν, ποῖτ. for ἀλιδονπος, Opp. H. 5. 423, Nonn.

ἀλί-γέτων, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, near the sea, Ep. Hom. 4.

ἀλί-γενής, ἐς, sea-born, of Aphrodite, Plut. 2. 685 E.

ἀλίγκιος [ᾗ], ὄν, resembling like, ἀλ. ἀστέρι καλᾷ Il. 6. 401; ἀλ. ἀθανάτοιον Od. 8. 174; ἀλ. ἡρώεσσιν C. I. 6235. 3;—but the compd. ἐναλίγκιος is more freq.—Ep. word, used once by Emped. 138 and Aesch. Pr. 449 ὀνειράτων ἐλίγκιοι μορφαῖσιν. (Of uncertain deriv.: perh. akin to ἡλιξ, ἡλικός.)

ἀλιγύ-γλωσσος, ὄν, with no clear-toned voice, not voluble, Timon ap. Sext. Emp. M. 9. 57.

ἀλί-δίνης, ἐς, sea-tost, Dion. P. 908.

ἀλί-δονος, ὄν, sea-tost, v. sub ἀλιβαφής.

ἀλί-δουπος, ὄν, sea-resounding, of Poseidon, Orph. H. 17. 4: cf. ἀλίγδ-.

ἀλί-δρομος, ὄν, running over the sea, Nonn. D. 43. 281.

ἀλία, ἡ, (ἀλιεύς) fishing, Arist. Pol. I. 8, 7, Oec. 2. 4, 2, Strabo, etc.; cf. ἀλεία.

'Αλιεία, τά, Dor. for 'Ηλιεία, the festival of the Sun, at Rhodes, Lysipp. (?) Incert. 2; v. Meineke 5. p. 52.

ἀλί-ειδής, ἐς, sea-coloured, Numen. ap. Ath. 305 C.

ἀλί-εργής, ἐς, working in the sea, fishing, Opp. H. 4. 635; also ἀλί-εργός, ὄν, Nonn. D. 40. 306.

II. = ἀλουργής, purple, E. M.

ἀλί-ερκής, ἐς, sea-fenced, sea-girt, of Aegina, Pind. O. 8. 34; of the Isthmus, Id. I. 1. 10; ἀλ. ὄχθαι Id. P. 1. 34.

ἀλίευμα, ἄντος, τό, (ἀλιεύω) a draught of fish, Strabo 493.

ἀλιεύς, ὁ: gen. ἑως, Ion. ἦος, and contr. ἀλιῶς Pherecr. Incert. 27; acc. pl. ἀλιεῖς Antiph. Πλουσ. 1. 17, Alex. 'Oδ. 2; gen. ἀλιέων Id. 'Ελλά. 1. 5; (ἄλς, ἄλιος). One who has to do with the sea, and so, 1. a fisher, Od. 12. 251, 22. 384, Hdt. 3. 42, Soph. Fr. 118, Plat.,

etc. 2. a seaman, sailor, Od. 24. 419; ἐρέτας ἀλιῆς rowers on the sea, Il. 16. 349; so, ἀλιεὺς στρατός Opp. H. 5. 121, v. Βάτραχος 11.

ἀλιευτής, ὄν, ὁ, = foreg., I. Theodoret.

ἀλιευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for fishing, ἀλ. πλοῖον a fishing-boat, Xen. An. 7. 1, 20; ἀλ. κάλαμος a fishing-rod, Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 11; ἀλ. βίος a fisher's life, Id. Pol. 1. 8, 8;—ἡ-κῆ (with or without τέχνη) the art of fishing, Plat. Ion 538 D, Soph. 220 B; τὰ Ἀλιευτικά a poem by Opp. on this subject.

II. of persons, engaged in fishing, Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 21.

ἀλιεύω, (ἄλς) to fish, Ev. Joann. 21. 3: to be a fisher, Plut. Anton. 29, Luc., etc.; ἀλ. τὴν θάλασσαν to fish it, Basil.: metaph. of an avenger, ἀλιεὺν τινά LXX (Jerem. 16. 16).

II. only the Med. occurs in Att., Plat. Com. Eὐρώπ. 2; 'Αλιευμένη as title of a play by Antiph.; cf. Ath. 544 C, Thom. M. 36.

ἀλίζω (A): aor. ἤλιστα Eur. H. F. 412, (συν-) Hdt., Xen.:—Pass., aor. ἡλίσθη Hdt., Xen.: Ion. part. pf. ἄλισμένος (without augm.) Hdt. 4. 118., 7. 172: (ἀλῆς). To gather together, assemble, of military forces, Hdt. 1. 77, 80, 119, etc.; ἀλ. εἰς ἐν Eur. Heracl. 404:—Pass. to meet together, Hdt. 1. 63, 79, 7. 172: to be massed into a globe, Emped. 241.—Rare in Att., the Act. being used twice by Eur., once by Plat. Crat. 409 A; the Pass. by Xen., An. 2. 4, 3, 6, 3, Arist. Probl. 2. 28, 2. 4. 9: generally, the compd. συναλίζω is more freq. [ἀ-, Elmsl. Heracl. 1. c.]

ἀλίζω (B) [ᾗ], fut. ἰσω, (ἄλς) to salt, and Pass. to be salted, Arist. H. A. 6. 15, 10, Probl. 21. 5, LXX, N. T.

II. to supply with salt or salt food, Arist. H. A. 8. 10, 2, al.: Pass., of sheep, to be supplied with salt, lb. 3.

ἀλί-ζωνος, ὄν, sea-girt, Anth. P. 7. 218.

ἀλί-ζωος, ὄν, living on or in the sea, Anth. P. 7. 654, Pancrat. ap. Ath. 321 F.

ἀλίη, ἡ, Ion. for ἀλία.

ἀλίηγης, ἐς, (ἀγνυμι) broken on by the sea, πέτρα Opp. H. 3. 460.

ἀλίηρης, ἐς, (ἐρέσσω) sweeping the sea, κῆπη Eur. Hec. 455.

ἀλίητωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, ποῖτ. for ἀλιεύς 1, Hom. Ep. 16.

ἀλί-ηχης, ἐς, resounding like the sea, Musae. 26; cf. ἀλίβρομος.

ἀλίθιος, Dor. for ἡλίθιος.

ἀ-λίθος, ὄν, without stones, not stony, of lands, Xen. An. 6. 4, 5.

II. without a stone set in it, of a ring, Poll. 7. 179.

III. free from the stone, as a disease, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 3.

ἀλι-κάκαβος, τό, a plant, prob. physalis Alkekengi, Diosc. 4. 72.

'Αλικαρνασσός, Ion. -νησός, ἡ, a Doric city of Caria, Hdt., etc.: 'Αλικαρνασσεύς, ἑως, Ion. -νησεύς, εος, ὁ, a Halicarnassian, Id.: 'Αλικαρνασσοῦθεν, Adv. from Halicarnassus, Luc. de Dom. 20.—On the forms with single σ, v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. 2. p. 387: in Newton's Halic. (Inscr. 1) a gen. pl. 'Αλικαρνατέων occurs.

ἀλίκια, ἡ, Dor. for ἡλίκια.

ἀλί-κλυτος, ὄν, sea-washed, sea-beaten, of a coast, Soph. Aj. 1219 (lyr.); ἀλ. παρ χθονὶ Πειραεὺς Epigr. Gr. 113; ἀλ. δέμας Anth. P. 9. 228.

2. high-surfing, πόντος Orph. Arg. 335.

ἀλί-κμητος, ὄν, wearied by the sea, μέριμνα ἀλ. the care and toil of a sea-life, Paul. Sil. Ambo 198.

ἀλί-κνήμις ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, ἀπὴν ἀλ. a sea-borne car, Nonn. D. 43. 199.

ἀλίκος, α, ὄν, Dor. for ἡλίκος.

ἀλίκος, ἀλικάτης, worse forms for ἀλυκός, ἀλυκότης.

ἀλί-κράς, ἄντος, ὁ, ἡ, mixed with salt-water, Eust. 1559. 50.

ἀλί-κράτωρ [ᾗ], ὄρος, ὁ, = sq., Theod. Prodr. 5. 422.

ἀλί-κρείων, ὄντος, ὁ, lord of the sea, Eust. 57. 27.

ἀλί-κρήπις, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, at the sea's edge, Nonn. D. 1. 289.

ἀλί-κρόκύλιος, ὄν, shingly, pebbly, Orph. Arg. 337.

ἀλί-κτύπος, ὄν, groaning at sea, in bad weather, of ships, Soph. Ant. 953 (lyr.); also, ἀλ. κύμα roaring on the sea, Eur. Hipp. 754 (lyr.).

ἀλί-κῶων [ῶ], ὄν, surrounded by the sea-waves, Anth. P. 9. 429.

ἀλί-κώδης, worse form for ἀλυκώδης, Theophr. H. P. 9. 11, 2.

ἀλί-μέδων, ὄντος, ὁ, = ποιομέδων, Ar. Thesm. 323.

ἀλιμενία, ἡ, want of harbours, Hyperid. in A. B. 78, Poll. 1. 101.

ἀ-λίμενος [ῖ], ὄν, without harbour, harbourless, Lat. importuosus, Aesch. Supp. 768, Eur. Hel. 1211, Thuc. 4. 8, etc.

2. metaph. shelterless, inhospitable, ὄρεα, ἄντλος Eur. Hel. 1132, Hec. 1025; ἀλίμενον ἄερος αὐλακα Ar. Av. 1400; καρδία Eur. Cycl. 349.

ἀλίμενότης, ἡ, = ἀλιμενία, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 7.

ἀλί-μυκτος, v. sub ἀλίσμακτος.

ἄλιμος, ὄν, (ἄλς) of or belonging to the sea, Lat. marinus, Hesych.; τὰ ἄλιμα the sea-side, LXX (Jerem. 17. 6).

II. as Subst., ἄλιμον, τό, a shrubby plant growing on the sea-shore, perh. salt-wort, Antiph. Μνήμ. 1, Theophr. H. P. 4. 16, 5; in Diosc. also ἄλιμος, ὁ, 1. 120.

ἀ-λίμος, ὄν, banishing hunger, Plut. 2. 157 D.

ἀλίμυρτης, εσσα, εν (μύρα) flowing into the sea, ποταμοὶ Il. 21. 190, Od. 5. 460; cf. Ap. Rh. 2. 936; cf. sq.

ἀλί-μυρτής, ἐς, = foreg., Orph. Arg. 346, etc.

II. = ἄλιος (A), Ap. Rh. 1. 913, Phanocl. 1. 17, Anth. Plan. 180.

ἀλινδῶ or ἀλίνδω [ᾗ], (the pres. is only found in Pass.): the aor. ἤλιστα and pf. ἤλιστα only found in comp. with ἐξ: (the formation of these tenses with ῖ exactly resembles the form ἐκλύστα from κυλινδῶ or κυλινδῶ) :—to make to roll.

II. Pass., mostly used in participle, rolling in the dust, like a horse (cf. ἀλινδῶν), ἀλινδόμενος Plut. 2. 396 E; ἀλινδόμενοι φαρμάκοι Nic. Th. 156; ἀλινδῶν 1b. 204; ἡλινδῶν μένος rolled over, over-turned, Dinarch. ap. Snid. 2. generally, to roam about, ἀλλήν ἐξ ἄλλης εἰς χθὺν ἀλινδόμενος Anth. P. 7. 736; οἱ περὶ τὴν Ἀκαδημίαν ἀλινδόνται Alciphro 3. 14, cf. 31.

ἀλινδῶν, ἡ, a place for horses to roll in, Lat. volutabrum (cf. κονίστρα), cf. Ar. Nub. 32: metaph., ἀλινδῶν ἐπ' ἡν, i. e. long rolling words, Id. Ran. 904.

ἀλινδῶσις, εως, ἡ, a rolling in the dust, an exercise in which the wrestlers rolled on the ground, Hipp. 364, 13., 368. 26.

αλίνδομαι, v. sub αλινδέω.

αλινήκτηρα, ἡ, (νήχω) fem. as if from *αλινηκτήρ, *swimming in the sea*, Anth. P. 6. 190 [with ἦ in arsi].

αλινηχῆς, ἐς, *swimming in the sea*, Anth. P. 6. 29.

ἄλινος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἄλς) of salt, χόνδροι Hdt. 4. 185; τοῖχοι Ib.

ἄλινος, ὄν, (λίον) without a net, without hunting toils, ἄλ. θήρα a chase in which no net is used, Anth. P. 9. 244.

ἄλινω, (ἀλέω) = λεπτύνω, to round, Soph. (Fr. 826) ap. A. B. 383. 11:—but Hesych. gives ἀλινεῖν (leg. ἀλινεῖν)· ἀλέφειν;—ἀλινάι· ἐπαλείφαι.

ἄλιξ, Dor. for ἡλιξ.

ἄλιξ, ἴκος, δ, = χόνδρος, Ath. 647 D.

ἄλι-ξαντος, ὄν, worn by the sea, χοιράδες Anth. P. 6. 89; ἄλ. μόρος death by being dashed on the beach, Ib. 7. 404.

ἄλιος, ὁ, Dor. for ἥλιος.

ἄλιος (A), α, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν Soph. Aj. 357, Eur. Heracl. 82: (ἄλς) = of the sea, Lat. *marinus*, epith. of sea-gods, nymphs, etc., Hom. etc.; *θυγάτηρ ἄλσιοιο γέροντος*, i. e. of Nereus, Il. 1. 556, Hes. Th. 1003, cf. Od. 4. 365, al.; *θεαὶ ἄλσιοι* sea-goddesses, Nereids, 18. 432; of Apollo, Arist. Meteor. 107, cf. ἀλπίλακτος; ἄλ. ψάμαθοι the sea-sand, Od. 3. 38; ἄλ. πρῶν Aesch. (Iyr.) Pers. 131, 879; κύμα Id. Supp. 15; ναῦς, πλάτα, πρύμνη, etc., Pind. O. 9. 111, Soph. O. C. 716, etc.; ἄλῖα δρῦς, perh. the same as ἀλπίλοισι, Eupol. A77. 1. 4; v. Meineke ad l.

ἄλιος (B), α, ὄν: (ἄλη, ἡλίσιος):—like μάταιος, of things, fruitless, unprofitable, idle, erring, ἔπος, μῦθος, πόνος, βέλος, ὕριον, etc., Il.; in Od. only with ὁδός, 2. 273, 318; of a person, Il. 10. 324: neut. ἄλιον as Adv., in vain, 13. 505; and so best taken in 4. 179; so also Soph. O. C. 1469; but regul. Adv. -ίως, Id. Ph. 840.—Ep. word, used by Soph. in lyric passages.

ἄλιο-τρεφῆς, ἐς, feeding in the sea, sea-reared, φῶκαι Od. 4. 442.

ἄλιω, Poët. Verb. only used in fut. ἀλιώσω, aor. ἡλιώσω, Ep. ἀλιώσα: a fut. med. occurs in act. sense, Maxim. p. καταρχ. 582, in pass. Ib. 512: (ἄλιος B). To make fruitless, disappoint, Διὸς νόον. . . ἀλιώσαι Od. 5. 104; οὐδ' ἄλιωσε βέλος nor did he hurl the spear in vain, Il. 16. 737; οὐχ ἄλιωσε τοῦπος spake not the word in vain, Soph. Tr. 258. 2. = αἰσθῶν, to destroy, τὸ μὲν τις οὐ . . ἀλιώσει Soph. O. C. 704.

ἄλι-πάρης, ἐς, not fit for a suppliant, ἄλ. θρίξ (perh. with a play on λιπαρός,—not sleek and smooth), Soph. El. 451.

ἄλι-παστος, ὄν, sprinkled with salt, Aristom. Γόητ. 2, Eubul. Ἀμαλθ. 1. 10, Arctestr. ap. Ath. 399 E.

ἄλι-πέδον, τό, a plain by the sea, sandy plain, Theophr. H. P. 7. 15, 2, Lyc. 681; so the plain in Attica near Piraeus was called, Xen. Hell. 2. 4. 30; but Ar. (Fr. 30) wrote ἐν ἀλιπέδῳ with spir. lenis, says Harp. [ἄλ- in arsi, Lyc. I. c., which prob. explains the form ἀλιπέδον in Poll. 1. 186.]

ἄλιπῆς, ἐς, (λίπος) without fat, meagre, poor, Ath. 315 D: without any fatty substance, Strabo 195; in Medic. not thick and fatty, of lotions as opp. to salves, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 7.

ἄλι-παστος, ὄν, sprinkled with salt, Aristom. Γόητ. 2, Eubul. Ἀμαλθ. 1. 10, Arctestr. ap. Ath. 399 E.

ἄλι-πλάγος, ὄν, roaming the sea, ὦ Πάν, Πάν ἀλιπλαγέτε . . φάνηθι prays the Chorus of Greek seamen at Troy (so, below, Apollo is summoned to come Ἰκαρίων ὑπὲρ πελαγέων), Soph. Aj. 695; of Triton, Anth. P. 6. 65; ἔχισ ἄλ. Epigr. P. 1033. 15:—cf. ἀλιπλάγος.

ἄλι-πλάνης, ἐς, sea-wandering, Anth. P. 11. 390.

ἄλι-πλάνια, ἡ, a wandering voyage, Anth. P. 6. 38.

ἄλι-πλάνος, ὄν, = ἀπλανῆς, Opp. C. 4. 258.

ἄλι-πλεῦμων, ὄν, = πλεῦμων II, Marcell. Sid. 27 in Fabr. Bibl. 1. p. 17. ἄλι-πληκτος, Dor. = πλάκτος, ὄν, sea-beaten, of islands, Pind. P. 4. 24; θαλασσοπλήκτος in Aesch., whence ἀλιπλάκτος is restored in Soph. Aj. 597 (Iyr.) for ἀλιπλάγος.

ἄλι-πλήξ, ἡγος, δ, ἡ, = foreg., Call. Del. 11, Anth. P. 6. 193.

ἄλι-πλοος, ὄν, contr. = πλοος, ὄν, covered with water, τείχεα Il. 12. 26. II. later act. sailing on the sea, ναῦς Arion 17 (Bkg. p. 873): as Subst. a seaman, fisher, Ap. Rh. 3. 1329, Call. Del. 15.

ἄλι-πνοος, ὄν, redolent of the sea, Musae. 205.

ἄλι-πόρος, ὄν, through which the sea flows, διασφάξ Luc. Tragoed. 24. ἀλιπόρφυρος, ἴδος, ἡ, a bird, perh. the same as πορφυρίς, Ibyc. 7; cf. ἀλιπόρφυρος ὄρνις, Alcman 12 (26).

ἄλι-πόρφυρος, ὄν, of sea-purple, of true purple dye, ἡλάκατα, φάρεα Od. 6. 53, 13. 108; οἶδμα Arion 18 (Bkg. p. 873).

ἄλι-πολιητος, ὄν, scared by the roar of the sea, Nonn. D. 8. 58.

ἄλιρράγης, ἐς, (βήγνη) breaking the waves; or rather pass., against which the tide breaks, σκόπελος Anth. P. 7. 383.

ἄλιρ-ραϊστικός, ὁ, (ραῖω) ravaging in the sea, δράκων Nic. Th. 828.

ἄλιρ-ραπτος, ὄν (ραῖω) sea-surfing, πύκτος Anth. P. 9. 333.

ἄλιρ-ρηκτος, ὄν, = ἀλιρραγῆς, δεῖραις Anth. P. 7. 278.

ἄλιρ-ρόθος, ὄν, also α, ὄν, Anth. P. 7. 6, 624:—sea-roaring, sea-beat, κύρις, νηὶς Anth. Il. c.

ἄλιρ-ροθος, ὄν, = foreg.; ἄλ. πόροι the roaring friths, or the pathways of the roaring sea, Aesch. Pers. 367, cf. Soph. Aj. 412 (Iyr.); also, ἄλ. ἀκτὴ Eur. Hipp. 1205, Mosch. 2. 128: cf. ἀλίκλυστος, ἀλίκτυπος.

ἄλιρ-ροῖζος, ὄν, = ἀλιρρόθος, Nonn. D. 13. 322, etc.

ἄλιρ-ρύτος, ὄν, washed by the sea, Anth. P. 12. 55. II. ἄλ. ἄλως the surging sea itself, Aesch. Supp. 868 (Iyr.).

ἄλις [ἄλῖς], Adv.: (v. sub ἄλῃς). In heaps, crowds, swarms, in abundance, in plenty, Lat. *affluam*, and in a modified sense, sufficiently, enough, Lat. *satis*: 1. in Hom. mostly joined with Verbs, ἄλις πεποτίζεται [μέλισσαι] Il. 2. 90; περὶ δὲ Τρωαὶ ἄλις ἦσαν 3. 384; κύπρος ἄλις κέχυτο Od. 17. 298; ἄλις δὲ οἱ ἦσαν ἀρουαί Il. 14. 122:—from the context it sometimes takes the sense of just enough, like μετρίως, εἰ δ' ἄλις ἔλθοι Κύπρος Eur. Med. 629; ἔφερε καὶ ἄλις Id. Alc. 907. 2. in Hom. also often closely attached to a Noun, χαλκὸν τε χρυσὸν τε ἄλις

gold and silver in abundance, gold and silver enough, Od. 16. 231, cf. Il. 22. 340; νῆα ἄλις χρύσειον καὶ χαλκοῦ νηήσασθαι Il. 9. 137; ἄλις χέραδος (v. sub χέραδος) 21. 319; ἄλις δ' εὐώδεις ἔλαιον Od. 2. 339:—this Homeric usage is rare in Att., ἄλις βίοντα εὔρον Eur. Med. 1107; λύπας ἄλις ἔχων (Elmsl. λύτης) Id. Hel. 589:—rarely with an Adj., ἄλις ἦσθ' ἀνάρσιος Aesch. Ag. 511. 3. ἄλις (sc. ἐστὶ) 'tis enough, ἡ οὐχ ἄλις, ὅττι . . ; is't not enough, that . . ? Il. 5. 349; ἡ οὐχ ἄλις, ὥς . . ; 17. 450, Od. 2. 312; so, ἄλις, ἴν' ἐξήκεις δακρύων Soph. O. T. 1515; and absol. ἄλις enough! Id. Aj. 1402:—in Att. c. acc. et inf., Ἀργεῖοισι Καδμείους ἄλις ἐς χεῖρας ἔλθειν Aesch. Theb. 679; c. dat. et inf., ἄλις δὲ κλάειν τοῦτον ἦν ἐμοὶ κακόν Eur. Alc. 1041, cf. Soph. O. T. 685.

4. like an Adj., as the predicate, ἄλις γὰρ ἡ παρούσα συμφορὰ Eur. Alc. 673, cf. I. T. 983, Soph. Tr. 332. 5. ἄλις (sc. εἰμί) with a part. added, ἄλις νοσούσ' ἐγὼ enough that I suffer, Id. O. T. 1061; ἄλις ἐγὼ δυστυχῶν Trag. ap. Arist. Eth. N. 9. 11, 5. 6. in Att., like Lat. *satis*, c. gen. rei, enough of a thing, ἄλις ἔχειν τῆς βορῆς Hdt. 1. 119, cf. 9. 27; πημονῆς ἄλις γ' ὑπάρχει Aesch. Ag. 1656, cf. 1659; ἄλις [ἐστὶ] λελεγεμένον Id. Eum. 675; ἄλις λόγων Soph. O. C. 1016; ἄλις ἀφύρῃ μιν Ar. Fr. 421; to conclude an argument, καὶ τούτων μιν ἄλις Plat. Polit. 287 A; καὶ περὶ μὲν τούτων ἄλις Arist. Eth. N. 1. 5, 6, etc.

II. a form ἄλιος, or ἄλιος, in Hippon. 101, cf. E. M. 63. 18, Joann. Al. τὸν παραγγ. p. 38. 12; and read by Dind. in Eur. Ion 723 (Iyr.), ἄλιος ἄλιος ὁ παρὸς ἀρχαγός, where the Mss. ἄλιος.

ἄλις, ἴδος, ἡ, (ἄλς) = ἀλμυρὸς, Eust. 706. 56.

ἄλισβη, ἡ, = ἀπάτη, Hesych.

ἄλισγέω, to pollute, LXX (Dan. 1. 8, al.):—ἀλίσγημα, ατος, τό, a pollution, Act. Ap. 15. 20.

ἄλίσκομαι [ἄλ], a defect. Pass., the Act. being supplied by αἰρέω (ἀλίσκω only in proverb ἐλεφᾶς μὴν οὐχ ἀλίσκει, Pseudoionogr.): impf. ἡλίσκωμην (never ἔαλ-) Hdt., Att.: fut. ἀλώσομαι Hdt., Att.: aor. ἡλων Od. 22. 230, always in Hdt., and sometimes in Mss. of Att. writers, as Plat. Hipp. Ma. 286 A, Xen. An. 4. 4. 21, but the common Att. form was ἔαλων [ἄ, Ar. Vesp. 355, but ἄ Anth. P. 7. 114, 11. 155; ἄ in all other moods, etc., except in part. ἀλόντε Il. 5. 487]; subj. ἀλῶ, φς, φ Aesch. Theb. 257, Eur. Hipp. 420. Ar. Ach. 662, Vesp. 898, etc., Ion. ἀλῶν, ἀλῶν Il. 11. 405, 14. 81, Hdt. 4. 127; opt. ἀλόνην Plat., Ep. ἀλόνην Od. 14. 183, 15. 300; (the subj. ἀλῶν and opt. ἀλῶν are often confounded, v. Il. 11. 9. 592, 14. 81, Hdt. 4. 127); inf. ἀλῶναι Il. 21. 281, Att., Ep. ἀλῶμεναι Ib. 495; part. ἀλόνς Il. 2. 374, Att., v. supr.:—pf. ἡλῶκα Hdt. 1. 83, Antiph. Στρατ. 1, Xenarch. Πορφ. 1, and often in Dem.; but commonly in Att. ἔαλῶκα [ἔα] Aesch. Ag. 30, Thuc., etc. (and in Mss. of Hdt., I. 191, 209): plarf. ἡλῶμεν Xen. An. 5. 2, 12.—On the forms ἡλῶν ἔαλων, ἡλῶκα ἔαλῶκα, v. Veitch Gr. Verbs s. v.—Of these Tenses, Hom. uses only the aor.—Cf. παραλίσκομαι. (The fact that ἀλίσκομαι, with its tenses, serves as a Pass. to αἰρέω, aor. 2 εἰλον, ἔλειν, points to √ΑΛ = FEA (cf. ἐφάλων), in the sense of take, v. Lob. Rhem. 163. It seems to be unconnected with ἀνάλίσκω, v. sub voc.)

To be taken, conquered, fall into the enemy's hand, of persons and places, Il. 2. 374, al., Hdt., Trag., etc.; ἀλώσεται (sc. ὁ Κρέων) Soph. O. C. 1065; ἀλίσκεσθαι εἰς πολεμῖους to fall into the hands of the enemy and be taken by them, Plat. Rep. 468 A; ἐν τοιαύταις συμφοραῖς Id. Crito 43 C. 2. to be caught, seized, of persons and things, θανάτῳ ἀλῶναι to be seized by death, die, Il. 21. 281, Od. 5. 312; also without θανάτῳ, Il. 12. 172, Od. 18. 205, etc.; ἀνδρ' ἐκ θανάτου κομίται ἦδη δακνύτα [sc. νόσφ] Pind. P. 3. 100; ἔαλῶσαν εἰς Ἀθήνας γράμματα letters were seized and taken to Athens, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 2;—in Ar. Ach. 700 there is a play on the law-phrase (v. infr. II. 2); τοῖς αὐτῶν πτεροῖς ἀλίσκομεσθα, of an eagle, i. e. by a feathered arrow, Aesch. Fr. 129, v. omnino Pors. Med. 139 (iii):—to be taken or caught in hunting, Il. 5. 487, Xen. An. 5. 3, 10:—also, ἄλ. ἔντην Aesch. Eum. 67; ἀπάταις, μονία Soph. El. 125, Aj. 216; ὑπ' ἔρωτος Plat. Phaedr. 252 C, etc.; νοσήματι, διαρροαί, etc., Arist. Probl. 30. 1, 19, etc.:—absol. to be overpowered, Soph. Aj. 649; ἀλῶς ἐφόνευσα, Lat. *mente captus*, Id. O. C. 547 (as Hermi, for ἄλῶνος, but v. ἄνους); μὴ νίκη ἀλίσκονται by one victory they are ruined, Thuc. 1. 121.

3. in good sense, to be won, achieved, attained, Soph. O. T. 543, Eur. Alc. 786, Xen. Cyn. 12, 22; cf. ἀλωτός II. II. to be caught or detected doing a thing, οὔτε σὺ ἀλώσεις ἀδικέων Hdt. 1. 112; ἐπιβουλεύων ἐμοὶ . . ἔαλῶκα Ib. 209; ἐὰν ἀλῶς ἔτι τούτο πράττων Plat. Apol. 29 C; also with a Subst. or Adj., the part. ὦν being omitted, οὐ γὰρ δὴ φονεὺς ἀλώσομαι Soph. O. T. 576; μοιχὸς γὰρ ἦν τύχης ἀλούς Ar. Nub. 1079; also, ἄλ. ἐν κακίῃ Soph. Ant. 496. 2. often as Att. law-term, to be convicted and condemned, in full, ἀλούς τῇ δίκῃ Plat. Legg. 937 C; λιποταξίῳ γραφῇ ἡλῶκεναι Dem. 549. 1, cf. Antipho 117. 18, 118. 26:—ἀλ. μὴ ψήφῳ Andoc. 30. 10:—c. gen. criminis, ἀλῶναι ψευδομαρτυριῶν, ἀσπρατείας, ἀσεβείας, etc. (sc. γραφῇ), v. sub vocc.; ἄλ. θανάτου to be convicted of a capital crime, Plut. 2. 552 D; also, ἀλῶσα δίκη a conviction, Plat. Legg. 937 D:—cf. αἰρέω II. 4.

ἄλισμα, τό, a water-plant, *Alisma Purnassifolia* or *Plantago*, Diosc. 3. 169.

ἄλι-σμάργος, ὄν, sea-resounding, Nonn. D. 39. 362.

ἄλι-σμηκτος, ὄν, washed by the sea, Lyc. 994: Hesych. has ἀλίσμηκτα (Cod. ἀλίσμηκτα): ἡλίσμια, and Suid. ἀλίσμηκτον· πεπασμένον.

ἄλι-σπατος, ὄν, sown or sprinkled with salt, Eust. 1827. 61, Hesych., E. M. ἄλίσπεδον, τό, v. ἀλίσπεδον.

ἄλι-στεφάνος, ὄν, sea-crowned, sea-girt, νῆσος Alex. ap. Steph. Byz. s. v. Ταρροβάνη:—so, ἄλι-στεφῆς Θάσος Epigr. Gr. 208. 16, cf. Orph. Arg. 146.

ἄλι-στονος, ὄν, sea-resounding, βαχία Aesch. Pr. 712. II. groaning on the sea, of fishers, Opp. H. 4. 149.

ἄλι-στός [ἄ], ἡ, ὄν, (ἀλίω) salted, pickled, Anth. P. 9. 377, Strabo 197. ἄλι-στρο, ἡ, = ἀλινθήρα, Poll. 1. 183.

ἀλίστρεπτος, *on*, sea-tost, ναῦς Anth. P. 9. 84.
ἀλίστρεπτος [ἀλ], Ep. Verb also used by Aesch. in lyr. passages chiefly found in aor. 2 act. and med. use:—Act., in aor. ἄλίστρον Il., Theogn. 1170, Aesch. Eum. 269; subj. ἀλίστρε Pseudo-Phoc. 208; opt. ἀλίστροι Aesch. Pr. 533; part. ἀλίστρον Aesch. Eum. 316 (restored by Stanl. for ἀλίστρον); later Ep. aor. 1 ἀλίστρε Orph. Arg. 642:—Med., ἀλίστρεται (v. l. ἀλίστρε) Hes. Op. 328: aor. ἀλίστροντο, ἀλίστρεται, ἀλίστρεσθαι Hom.: part. ἀλίστρεντος, with accent and sense of pres. (formed as if from ἀλίστρεμι, cf. τιθέμενος Ep. for τιθέμενος), v. infr. (Akin to ἀλῆ, ἀλῶμαι, etc.?:—hence ἀλίστρε, ἀλίστρος, ἀλίστρεος: ἀλίστρεντος is merely an Ep. form.) To sin or offend against, c. acc. pers., ἐκ γὰρ δὴ μ' ἀπάτησε καὶ ἤλυσεν Il. 9. 375; ὅτις σφ' ἀλίστρεται ὁμόσας 19. 265; ἀθανάτους ἀλίστρεσθαι Od. 4. 378; Ἄθρηναίον ἀλίστροντο 5. 108; so Hes. Sc. 80 (ubi leg. μέγ' for μετ'), Theogn., l. c., Aesch. Eum. 269; cf. ἀλίστρεω. 2. c. acc. rei, to transgress, Διὸς δ' ἀλίστρεται ἐφετμάς Il. 24. 570; ὕρκον, σπονδὰς Ap. Rh. 4. 388, Opp. H. 5. 563. 3. c. gen. to stray from, ἀλίστρεν ἀπαρτοῦ Orph. l. c.; cf. Call. Dian. 255. 4. the part. ἀλίστρεντος is used = ἀλίστρος, as an Adj., θεοῖς ἀλίστρεντος sinful in the eyes of the gods, Od. 4. 807; cf. ἀλίστρεος.
ἀλίστρεντος, *on*, only found in poet. form ἀλλίστρε-, q. v. Adv. -ως, A. B. 374, E. M. 57.
ἀλίστρεντος, *es*, stretching to or along the sea, Diod. 3. 44. II. flat, low, of lands, Strabo 307, Arr. Ind. 21. 9; ambulatio ἀλ. a walk on a flat place, Cic. Att. 14. 13, 1: of boats, flat, Plut. Them. 14: of the sea, skollow, Polyb. 4. 39, 3, App. Civ. 2. 84.
ἀλίστρεμω, *on*, bounded by the sea, Anth. P. 9. 672.
ἀλίστρεμα, *ατος*, τό, a sin, offence, Anth. P. 5. 278.
ἀλίστρεμενος, *on*, missing the right day, untimely born, like ἡλιότομος, Hes. Sc. 91 (e conj. Guetii pro ἀλίστρεμενον), cf. E. M. 428. 10.
ἀλίστρεμοσύνη, ἡ = ἀλίστρεμα, Orph. Arg. 1315.
ἀλίστρεμων, *on*, gen. *ονος*, (ἀλίστειν) = sq., Il. 24. 157, 186, Call. Dian. 123.
ἀλίστρεμος, *on*, (ἀλίστειν) sinning or offending against, c. gen., τῶν ἀλίστρεμων . . τῶν τῆς θεοῦ Ar. Eq. 445; ἐναγείς καὶ ἀλ. τῆς θεοῦ, Thuc. 1. 126; so, κοινὸν ἀλίστρεμον . . ἀπάντων the common plague of all, Dem. 280, 27; ἀλίστρεμος Ἑλλάδος Aeschin. 76. 7. 2. absol. sinful, guilty, Lat. homo peccatoris, Lys. 137. 19, Andoc. 17. 11; Πρωταγόρας . . ἀλίστρεμος (i. e. ὁ ἀλ.) Eupol. Kol. 10, cf. Δημ. 7, Menand. Incert. 38. II. = ἀλίστρεω, an avenging spirit, Antipho 125. 32, 127. 1; cf. Ruhnk. Tim. s. v.
ἀλίστρεωδης, *es*, (είδος) abominable, accursed, ruinous, οἰστρος Plat. Legg. 854 B; στάσις Id. Rep. 470 D.
ἀλίστρεός, *on*, = ἀλίστρεος: but in Soph. O. C. 371, καὶ ἀλίστρεός φρενός must be corrupt, for the *i* is short; Toup suggested κάλίστρεός, Herm. καὶ ἀλίστρεός, Dind. καὶ ἀλίστρεός.
ἀλίστρεος [ἱ], *ον*, ὁ = ἀλίστρεος, Hesych., Lex. de Spir. p. 209, etc.; whence it is restored by Herm. in Eur. Heracl. 614 for ἀλίστρεος, which is against the metre: but, II. ἀλίστρεος [ἱ], *ον*, ὁ = θαλάσσιος, Lex. de Spir. ib., Hdn. Epim. 181, 263; whence it is restored by Ahrens in Epich. 24.
ἀλίστρεος-μνος, *on*, = the Homeric ἡλιότομος, Suid., etc.
ἀλίστρε-φνας, *on*, sinning against one's friend, Pind. O. 10 (11). 7.
ἀλίστρε-φρασίνη, ἡ, a wicked mind, Anth. P. 7. 648.
ἀλίστρεναι, Ep. for ἀλίστρεω (when required by the metre), absol. to sin, offend, ὅστις ἀλίστρεναι or ὅς κεν ἀλίστρεναι Hes. Op. 241 (v. Aeschin. 49. 27, 73. 4); ἢ μὲν ἀλίστρεναι Anth. P. 9. 763; οὐδὲν ἀλ. Tryph. 269.
ἀλίστρεφής, *es*, sea-bred, Q. Sm. 3. 272, Noun. D. 24. 116.
ἀλίστρεω, = ἀλίστρεω, Aesch. Eum. 316; but Auratus restores ἀλίστρον.
ἀλίστρεία, ἡ, sinfulness, mischief, Soph. Fr. 42, Ar. Ach. 907; v. sub ἀλίστρεός.
ἀλίστρεός-βιος, *on*, living wickedly, wicked, Noun. D. 12. 72.
ἀλίστρεός-νοος, *on*, wicked-minded, Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 168, Epigr. Gr. 1052.
ἀλίστρεός, *on*, syncop. for ἀλίστρεός, sinful, sinning, wicked, Il. 8. 361, Theogn. 377, Solon 13. 27, Pind. O. 2. 107: but in Hom. also as Subst., δαίμονιν ἀλίστρεός a sinner against the gods, Il. 23. 595; and in milder sense, a knave, rogue, Od. 5. 182; a fem., ἀλίστρεός ἀλώκεος Simon. Iamb. 7. 7.
ἀλίστρεοσύνη, ἡ = ἀλίστρεία, Ap. Rh. 4. 699 (in pl.), Anth. P. 7. 574, etc.
ἀλίστρεοφας, *on*, living by or on the sea, of fishers, Opp. H. 1. 76.
ἀλίστρεοχος, *on*, rushing through the sea, Ibyc. 49, in metapl. acc. sing. ἀλίστρεοχος: cf. εὐτροχος.
ἀλίστρεός, *on*, sea-beaten, sea-worn, γέρον Theocr. 1. 45; κύμβη Anth. P. 7. 294.
ἀλίστρεος, *on*, sea-beaten, ἀλ. Βάρη griefs for sea-tost corpses, Aesch. Pers. 945 (lyr.): as Subst. a seaman, fisherman, Eur. Or. 373.
ἀλίστρεος, ὁ, a sort of salt-cheese, Anth. P. 9. 412.
ἀλίστρεος, to shipwreck, and metaph. to ruin, Sophr. ap. E. M. 776. 46:—ἀλίστρεωσαι ἀφανίσαι, Hesych. Cf. Lob. Soph. Aj. p. 358.
ἀλίστρεορία, ἡ, a disaster at sea, shipwreck, Anth. P. 9. 41.
ἀλίστρεορος, *on*, destroying on the sea: as Subst. a pirate, Anth. P. 7. 654.
ἀλίστρεος, ὁ, ἡ, sea-bark, a kind of oak, Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 5, 41.
ἀλίστρεοσύνη, ἡ = ἱκανὴ φρόνησις (from ἀλῆς, φρόνη), Hesych.; Adj. ἀλίστρεοφρονες, Naumach. 63:—but prob. only Il. for χαλκροσύνη, χαλκίφρονες.
ἀλίστρεος, *on*, purple-clad, Noun. D. 20. 105; cf. ἀλίστρεοφρονος.
ἀλίστρεος, ὁ, ἡ, πέτρα in Hesych., v. sub ἡλίβατος.
ἀλίστρεω, to put forth strength or prowess, E. M. 56. 11., 66. 10:—Med., ἡλκίζοντο ἡμύνοντο, ap. Hesych.
ἀλίστρεω, poet. aor. with no pres. in use (v. sub ἀλέξω), to assist, cited in A. B. 353 from Aesch. (Fr. 425) and Soph. (Fr. 827): cf. ἀμυνάειν.
ἀλκαία, ἡ, a lion's tail, Ael. N. A. 5. 39, Opp. H. 5. 264: cf. ὀκαία.
ἀλκαίος, *α*, *on*, (ἀλκή) strong, mighty, δύων Eur. Hel. 1152 (lyr.).
ἀλκαρ, τό, only used in nom. and acc.:—a safeguard, defence, οὔτε τί σε τρώσσειν ὕδαρ ἀλκαρ ἔσσεσθαι Il. 5. 644; ἀλκαρ Ἀχαιῶν 11. 823, and γήραος ἀλκαρ a defence against old age, l. Hom. Ar. 193. Ep. word, used by Pind. P. 10. 81, Pseudo-Phocyl. 120. (Akin to ἀλκή.)

ἀλκῆς, *v*, sub ἀλκήεις.
ἀλκῆα, ἡ, a kind of wild mallow, Diosc. 3. 164.
ἀλκήει, ἡ, a poisonous plant, Orph. Arg. 925.
ἀλκή, ἡ, (v. sub ἀλκακε) strength as displayed in action, prowess, courage, boldness, and so distinguishing from βίωη (mere strength), poet. word (used also in Hdt., and later Prose, as Tim. Loc. 103 B, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 6, 12, Pol. 8. 3, 7, etc.), in Hom. joined with σθένος, βίη, ἡγορέη, μένος, Il. 17. 212, Od. 22. 237, al.; esp. in phrase ἐπιειμένους ἀλκήν; so, φρεσὶν εἰμένους ἀλκήν 20. 381; δύσεσθαι ἀλκήν 9. 231:—later also, χερός ἀλκῆ Pind. O. 10 (11). 122; θηρία ἐς ἀλκήν ἀλκαίμα Hdt. 3. 110: generally, force, power, might, συνήψαν ἀλκήν (like σ. μάχην) Eur. Supp. 653:—in pl. feats of strength, bold deeds, Pind. N. 7. 18, Eur. Rhos. 933. II. strength to avert danger, a safeguard, defence, and so help, succour, aid, Διὸς ἀλκή Il. 15. 490, cf. 8. 140; οὐδέ τις ἀλκή Od. 12. 120., 22. 305; ποῦ τις ἀλκή; Aesch. Pr. 545; ἀλκή βελώνη Soph. Ph. 1151; δόρυς Eur. Phoen. 1098:—but, ἀλκή τινας defence or aid against a thing, Hes. Op. 199, Pind. N. 7. 142, Soph. O. T. 218, cf. ἀλκαρ:—ἀλκήν ποιέσθαι or τιθέναι to give aid, Soph. O. C. 459, 1524; ἐς or πρὸς ἀλκήν τρέπεσθαι to turn and resist, stand on one's guard, Hdt. 2. 45., 3. 78, Thuc. 2. 84; σπρέψας πρὸς ἀλκήν Eur. Andr. 1149; ἐς ἀλκήν ἐλθεῖν Id. Phoen. 421; ἀλκῆς μνησθῆναι Hdt. 9. 70; ἐν οἷς ἐστὶν ἀλκή where [death] is helpful, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 6, 12; cf. ὑπομένω Il. 3. III. battle, fight, Aesch. Theb. 498, 569, 876, Eur. Med. 664.
ἀλκή, ἡ, the elk, Paus. 5. 12, 1. (Cf. Skt. rishas, rishyas (a kind of antelope), Lat. alces, O. H. G. elaho, A. S. elch.)
ἀλκήεις, *εσσα*, *ev*, valiant, warlike, h. Hom. 28, Anth. P. 6. 277: Pind. (O. 9. 110, P. 5. 95) has it in Dor. contr. form ἀλκῆς, ἄντος.
ἀλκιστῆς, *ου*, ὁ, a kind of fish, Opp. H. 1. 170.
ἀλκί [ἱ], metapl. poet. dat. of ἀλκή, might, strength: Hom. has it in phrase ἀλκί πεπαιθῶς (five times) of wild beasts; once of Hector, Il. 18. 158; cf. Theogn. 949.
ἀλκιβιάδες, *αι*, a sort of shoes (from Ἀλκιβιάδης), Ath. 534 C, Poll. 7. 89.
ἀλκιβιος, ἡ, with and without ἔχιν, a kind of Anchusa, used as an antidote to the bite of serpents, Nic. Th. 541:—also ἀλκιβιάδειον or -άδιον, τό, Diosc. 4. 23, 24, Galen. 13. p. 149.
ἀλκί-μάχος, ἡ, *on*, bravely fighting, or a defender in the fight, of Athena, Anth. P. 6. 124.
ἀλκίμος, *on*, also *η*, *on* Soph. Aj. 401:—strong, stout, brave, of men and things, τῶες, ἔγχος, δοῦρε Il. 11. 483., 3. 338, Od. 22. 125, etc.; so in Conip. -ώτερος Hdt. I. 79, 103, 201, Xen., Arist., etc.; Sup. -ώτατος Eur. Phoen. 750; ἀλκιμος τὰ πολεμικά Hdt. 3. 4; ἐς ἀλκήν ἀλκαίμα Ib. 110; then in Pind., Soph., and later Poets; ἀλκ. μάχῃ Eur. Heracl. 683:—proverb., πάλαι ποτ' ἦσαν ἀλκαίμα Μιλήσιοι, like *fimus Troës*, 'times are changed,' Anacr. 85, Ar. Pl. 1002:—rare in Prose, Plat. Rep. 614 B (where there seems to be a play on Ἀλκίμου), Arist. H. A. 8. 29, 1, 9. 41, 12.
ἀλκίφρων, *on*, gen. *ονος*, (φρόν) stout-hearted, Aesch. Pers. 92 (lyr.).
ἀλκίτηρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (v. sub ἀλκακε) one who wards off, a protector from a thing, c. gen., ἀρῆς, κυνῶν καὶ ἀνδρῶν Il. 18. 100, Od. 14. 531; so in Hes. Th. 657, where the dat. depends on γένεα, Pind. P. 3. 13.
ἀλκίτηριον, τό, a help, antidote, τινός against a thing, Nic. Th. 528, etc.; and so prob. Eur. Fr. 698 (cod. ἀρκίτηρια).
ἀλκυνέοντα and -ων, τό, bastard-sponge, a zoöphite, so called from being like the halcyon's nest; the latter form occurs in Dinsc. 5. 135.
ἀλκυνόντις, ἴδος, ἡ, in form Dim. of ἀλκυνών, but in usage = ἀλκυνών, Ap. Rh. 1. 1085, Epigr. Gr. 205, C. I. 3333. II. as Adj., ἀλκυνόντις, *αι*, with or without ἡμέραι, the fourteen winter days during which the halcyon builds its nest, and the sea is always calm, hence halcyon days, proverb. of undisturbed tranquillity, Ar. Av. 1594, ubi v. Schol., cf. Theocr. 7. 57, Arist. H. A. 5. 8, 9 sq., Philoch. 180:—also, ἀλκυνόντις ἡμέραι in Arist. l. c., cf. Ael. N. A. 1. 36.
ἀλκυνών, ὄνος, ἡ, the kingfisher, halcyon, first in Il. 9. 563, cf. Simon. 12, Ar. Av. 251, Arist. H. A. 5. 8, 8. (That the spir. asper, prob. due to the notion that the word is a compd. of ἀλς, κύνω, v. ἀλκυνόντις), is incorrect appears from Lat. *alcedo*, O. H. G. *alacra*.)
***ἀλκω**, = ἀλέξω: v. ἀλκαεῖν, ἀλκακε.
ἀλλά, Conjunct., being originally neut. pl. of ἄλλος, with changed accent, in another way, otherwise: ἀλλά therefore serves to limit or oppose sentences or clauses, being stronger than δέ. I. to oppose single clauses, but, Lat. *autem*, the preceding clause being negat., freq. from Hom. downwards; in this case it always stands first in its own clause, except in late Poets, as Call. Ep. 5. 11 Κλεινίου ἀλλὰ θυγατρὶ δίδου χάριν.—When two clauses are strongly opposed, ἀλλά is preceded by μέν if the first clause be affirmative, by οὐ μόνον if negative; ἐνθ' ἄλλοι μὲν πάντες ἐπενεφύμηναν Ἀχαιοί, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἄτρεϊδῃ . . Il. 1. 24; οὐ μόνον ἅπαρ, ἀλλὰ πολλὰίκευ Plat. Phaedr. 228 A:—in the latter case to heighten the opposition καὶ mostly follows ἀλλά, as Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 13., 2. 7, 6; ἀλλά καὶ is also found after οὐδὲν, οὐδέτις, etc., but on the contrary, Wolf. Leptin. 460. 2; so too οὐχ (or μή) ὅτι, οὐχ (or μή) ὅπως, are followed by ἀλλά . . ἀλλά καὶ . . not only . . but . . The first clause is also often strengthened by various Particles, as τοί, ἦτοι, etc., and ἀλλά by the addition of γέ or ὅμως.—Special usages of ἀλλά with single clauses: 1. in hypothesis, sentences, the apodosis is often opp. to the protasis by ἀλλά, ἀλλά καὶ, ἀλλά περ, yet, still, at least, Il. 1. 281., 8. 154., 12. 349, etc.; so, after εἴπερ τε . . ἀλλά τε . . Il. 10. 226, ἀλλά τε καὶ . . Il. 1. 82: also in Prose, after εἰ . . ἀλλά . ., or ἀλλά . . γέ Plat. Phaedr. 91 B, Gorg. 470 D, etc.; εἰ καὶ μετέχουσιν . . ἀλλ' οὐ . . Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 12:—less often after Conjunctions of Time, as ἐπειδὴ, Od. 14. 151; ἐπεὶ, Soph. O. C. 241. 2. after Hom., ἀλλά is sometimes attached to a single word, ἀλλά νῦν, ἀλλὰ τῷ χρόνῳ, tandem aliquando: but in fact the usage is elliptic, and may be explained from the foreg. head, as in Soph. El. 411,

ὡ θεοὶ πατῆρες, συγγένεσθέ γ' ἀλλὰ νῦν (i. e. εἰ μὴ πρότερον, ἀλλὰ νῦν γε), cf. Ant. 552, O. C. 1276:—this usage is very freq. in Trag., v. Elmsl. Eur. Heracl. 565, Med. 912:—so, ἐάν οὖν ἀλλὰ νῦν γ' ἐτι, i. e. ἐάν οὖν [μὴ] ἀλλοτε, ἀλλὰ νῦν γε . . . if then now at least ye still . . . Dem. 37. 19: v. infir. 11. 2.

3. after a negative ἀλλά sometimes = ἀλλ' ἢ (q. v.), *except, but*, οὐτοι μοι ἀτίτοι ἀλλος, ἀλλὰ . . . τοῦτε no one else, *but* . . . Od. 8. 312; οὐδέ τις ἀλλ' φαίνεται γαῖαν, ἀλλ' οὐρανὸς ἦδ' ὁλάσσα 12. 404; ἔπαισαν οὐτὶς ἀλλ' ἐγὼ Soph. O. T. 1331; ἦδ' α . . . οὐκ ἔστιν ἀλλὰ τοῖσι Arist. Eth. N. 10. 5, 10, cf. 7. 12, 1; cf. the reverse process in our word *but* = *be out, except*:—so also, τάφον, οὐκ ἐν ᾧ κεύνται μάλλον, ἀλλ' ἐν ᾧ ἡ δόξα κτλ. not more that in which they are lying, *but* . . . Thuc. 2. 43; οὐχ ὅπλων τὸ πλεόν, ἀλλὰ δαπάνης Id. 1. 83.

4. after a vocat., like δέ 1. 5, Plat. Euthyphro 3 C. II. to oppose whole sentences, *but, yet, Lat. at*: 1. often in quick transitions from one subject to another, as in Il. 1. 134, 140, etc.; so too ἀλλὰ καὶ ὡς 1. 116; ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὡς . . . Od. 1. 6:—after Hom. also in quick answers and objections, *may but . . . well but . . .*, mostly in negation, Ar. Ach. 402, etc.; but not always, Plat. Prot. 330 B, Gorg. 449 A. When a number of objections follow in quick succession, both questions and answers are introduced by ἀλλά, as, *πότερον ἦσαν σέ τι . . .*; ἀλλ' ἀπ' αὐτῶν; ἀλλὰ περὶ παιδικῶν μαχόμενος; ἀλλὰ μεθ' ὧν ἐπαρήρησα; Xen. An. 5. 8, 4; (when all after the first may be rendered by *or*); so, ἀλλὰ μὴν . . . answered by ἀλλά, Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 4 sq.;—in vehement answers Plato often uses *νῦν τοὺς θεοὺς ἀλλά . . . μὰ Δὲ ἀλλά . . .* Gorg. 481 C, Phil. 36 A, cf. Alc. I. 110 B, C, al.:—Hom. also has ἀλλά at the beginning of a speech, to introduce some general objection, Od. 4. 472, cf. Xen. Symp. init.

2. ἀλλά is used, esp. by Hom., with imperat. or subj., to remonstrate, encourage, persuade, etc., like Lat. *tandem*, ἀλλ' ἔτι, ἀλλ' ἄγε, ἀλλὰ ἴωμεν, ἀλλὰ πείθεο Ἄνθρωποι, so, ἀλλ' ἔρπεθ' ὡς τάχιστα Soph. O. C. 1643, cf. Ant. 1029, etc.: the vocat. sometimes goes before ἀλλά, as, ὦ φίλῆς, ἀλλὰ ζεύξον Pind. O. 6. 37, v. sup. 1. 2. 3. often to break off a subject abruptly, ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν τί δεῖ λέγειν; Soph. Ph. 11, cf. 756, Tr. 467, etc.

4. a number of Att. phrases may be referred to this head, as elliptical, οὐ μὴν ἀλλά, οὐ μέντοι ἀλλά . . . it is not [so], *but* . . . ὁ ἵππος πίπτει καὶ μικροὶ αὐτὸν ἐξετραχίλισεν: οὐ μὴν [ἐξετραχίλισεν], ἀλλ' ἐπέμεινεν ὁ Κύριος it did not however [throw him], *but* . . . Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 8; cf. Plat. Symp. 173 A:—so, οὐ γὰρ ἀλλὰ At. Ran. 58, 498:—even after δέ, ὅμοιός δέ μ' ἀλλὰ παιδί συμφωνεῖσάτα Soph. Hec. 391.

III. when joined with other Particles, each retains its proper force, as, 1. ἀλλ' ἄρα, much like ἀλλά in quick transition, Il. 6. 418, 12. 320; but in Att. to introduce an objection founded on something foregone, Plat. Apol. 25 A; also in questions ἀλλ' ἄρα . . . Id. Rep. 381 B.

2. ἀλλ' οὖν, *but then, however*, Hdt. 3. 140, Soph. Ant. 84, etc.; also in concession, *well then*, Plat. Prot. 310 A; and in apodosis, *yet at any rate*, ἀλλ' οὖν γε Plat. Phaedo 91 B, cf. Aeschin. 66. 5. 3. ἀλλὰ γάρ, often with words between, Lat. *enimvero*, but really, certainly, as, ἀλλὰ γάρ Κρόντα λεύσσω . . . παύσω γόους, but this is irregularly placed for ἀλλά, Κρόντα γάρ λεύσσω, παύσω γόους, Eur. Phoen. 1307; and so we find the collocation in Soph. Ph. 81, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 481, Med. 1035; but the Verb accompanying ἀλλά is often omitted, Hdt. 8. 8, Aesch. Pr. 941: this usage in the negative form ἀλλ' οὐ γάρ is earlier, Il. 7. 242, Od. 14. 355, al., Soph. O. T. 1409:—also, ἀλλὰ γάρ δὴ, ἀλλὰ γάρ τοι, Soph. Aj. 167, Ph. 81; v. οὐ γάρ ἀλλά. 4. ἀλλ' εἰ . . . quid si . . . ? Il. 16. 559.

5. ἀλλ' ἢ in questions, Lat. *an vero?* ergo? ἀλλ' ἢ, τὸ λεγόμενον, κατόπιν ἐορτῆς ἦκομεν; Plat. Gorg. 447 A, cf. Prot. 309 C, Elmsl. Heracl. 426: cf. ἀλλ' ἢ (suo loco). 6. ἀλλά is followed by many words that merely strengthen it, as ἀλλ' ἦτοι Ἄνθρωποι; ἀλλά τοι Aesch. Pers. 795, etc.; ἀλλὰ μέντοι, ἀλλὰ μὴν, v. sub μὴν 11. 3; ἀλλά . . . γε concessive, ἀλλ' ἔμοιγε . . . φαίνεται nay . . . Plat. Theat. 157 D; so, ἀλλά δὴ, mostly with words between, Soph. Aj. 1271, O. C. 586, etc.; ἀλλὰ μὲν δὴ καὶ αὐτὸς Plat. Theat. 143 B.

ἀλλάγδην, Adv. alternately, Theognost. p. 161. 20.

ἀλλάγη, ἡ, (ἀλλάσσω) a change, Aesch. Ag. 482, Plat., etc.; ἀλλαγή βίου Soph. O. T. 1206; ἡ κατὰ τὸν αἶ. Arist. de Spir. 8.

II. exchange, barter, whether buying or selling, Plat. Rep. 371 B, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 5, 10, sq., Pol. 1. 8, 8; so in pl., διὰ τὰς ἀλλ. for purposes of exchange, Ib. 3. 9, 6.

III. in late Gr., a change of horses, a fresh stage, Eust. 531. 21; v. Ducang.

ἀλλάγι, ἡ, = foreg., Or. Sib. 2. 157.

ἀλλαγμα, ατος, τό, that which is given or taken in exchange, καὶ νῆς διαίτης Hipp. Vet. Med. 9. 2. The price of a thing, Anth. P. 12. 132, LXX (Dent. 23. 18).

ἀλλαγμός, ὁ, = foreg., Arcad. 58, 5, Manetho 4. 189.

ἀλλακτέον, verb. Adj. one must change, Plut. 2. 53 A.

ἀλλακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for exchange: ἡ — ἢ ἢ ἢ — κόν the business of exchange, Plat. Soph. 223 C; κοινωνία ἀλλ. Arist. Eth. N. 5. 5, 6.

ἀλλάναν, τό, Dim. of ἀλλὰς, Moer., Thom. M.

ἀλλαντο-ειδής, ἑς, sausage-shaped, ἀλλ. ἰμὴν, χιτὼν the allantoid membrane of the foetus, Soran. p. 68 Dietz., v. Greenh. Theoph. p. 332.

ἀλλαντο-ποιός, ὁ, a maker of ἀλλάντες, Diog. L. 2. 60.

ἀλλαντοπωλῶ, to deal in ἀλλάντες, Ar. Eq. 1242.

ἀλλαντο-πώλης, ου, ὁ, a dealer in ἀλλάντες, Ar. Eq. 143, etc.

ἀλλαξ, Adv. = ἐν ἀλλάξ, C. I. 4957 (prob. 1.).

ἀλλαξίς, εως, ἡ, exchange, barter, Arist. Magn. M. 1. 34, 12.

ἀλλὰς, ατος, ὁ, forced-meat, a sausage or black-putting, Ar. Eq. 161, Crates Θρη. 3, etc.

ἀλλάσσω, later Att. — ττω: fut. ἀξω: aor. ἡλλαξα: pf. ἡλλάξα (ἀπ-) Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 6, (δι-) Dionys. Com. Θερμ. 1. 10:—Med., fut. ἀλλάξομαι Luc. Tyr. 7, (ἀντ-) Eur.: aor. ἡλλάξαμην Eur., Antipho 138, 35, Thuc., etc.: pf. (in med. sense), ἡλλαγμαί (ἐν-) Soph. Aj. 208:—Pass.,

fut. ἀλλαχθήσμαι and ἀλλαγήσμαι, the former always in Trag., the latter in Prose; aor. ἡλλάχθην and ἡλλάγην, the former most freq. in Trag., the latter in Prose; v. Veitch Gr. Verbs: pf. ἡλλαγμαί Antiph. Ὀμφ. 1, Anth.: plqpf. ἡλλακτο Hdt. 2. 26:—Freq. in compds. ἀντ-, ἀντ-, δι-, ἐξ-αλλάσσω, etc. To make other than it is (from ἄλλος), to change, alter, τι Emped. 67, 157; χροῖαν, εἶδος Eur. Med. 1168, Bacch. 53; τὸ ἐαυτοῦ εἶδος εἰς πολλὰς μορφὰς Plat. Rep. 380 D; χάρων Id. Parm. 139 A.

II. ἀλλ. τί τινος to exchange, give in exchange for, barter one thing for another, τῆς σῆς λατρείας τὴν ἐμὴν ἐσπραΐαν . . . οὐκ ἂν ἀλλάξαιμ' ἐγὼ Aesch. Pr. 967; τι ἀντί τινος Eur. Alc. 661; and in Med., τὴν παραντικά ἐλπίδα . . . οὐδένας ἂν ἡλλάξαντο Thuc. 8. 82; cf. ἀνταλλάσσω, infir. 111.

2. to repay, requite, φόνον φονεῖσιν Eur. El. 89. 3. to give up, leave, quit, οὐράνιον φῶς Soph. Ant. 944, cf. Eur. I. T. 193; v. infir. 111. 2, and παραλάσσω.

4. Med., ἔχρος ἐξω τρίβον ἀλλάσσεσθαι to remove one's position, Eur. El. 103.

III. to exchange, take one thing for another, κάκιον τοῦσθλοῦ παρέσθον Theogn. 21; also, πόνω πόνον ἀλλ. to exchange one suffering with another (nisi leg. πόνου), Soph. Fr. 400; ἡλλαπτόμεσθ' ἂν δάκρυα δύντες χρυσίον should take in exchange, Philen. Σαρδ. 1:—ἀλλ. ἠντην εἶδος to assume it, Eur. Bacch. 53, cf. 1332:—more freq. in Med., τί τινος one thing for another, εὐδαιμονίας κακοδαιμονίαν Antipho 138. 34, cf. Plat. Legg. 733 B; τὰ οἰκτῆρα κακὰ ἀλλάσσεσθαι τοῖσι πληροῖσι to exchange them with them, Hdt. 7. 152; hence, to buy, τι ἀντ' ἀργυρίου Plat. Rep. 371 C; δι' ὧν ἡ καὶ πρῶτος ἀλλάττεσθαι τί τινα Id. Legg. 915 D.

2. to take a new position, i. e. go to a place, ἀλλάσσειν Ἄδρα θαλάμους Eur. Hec. 483 (where the sense of 'having escaped death only to fall into slavery,' has also been suggested); πόλιν ἐκ πόλεως Plat. Polit. 289 E; so, *mutare* in Hor. Od. 1. 17, 2, etc.

IV. absol. to have dealings, whether as buyer or seller, in Med., πρὸς τινα Plat. Legg. 915 E. 2. to alternate, σκῆπτρ' ἀλλάσσων ἔχων to enjoy power in turn, Eur. Phoen. 74, cf. Plat. Tim. 42 C:—Pass., ἀρεταί . . . ἀλλασσόμεναι in turns, Pind. N. 11. 49, cf. Arist. Probl. 25. 22:—Cf. ἀμείβω throughout.

ἀλλαχῇ, Adv. (ἄλλος) elsewhere, in another place, ἄλλος ἀλλαχῇ one here, another there, Xen. An. 7. 3, 47; ἄλλοτε ἀλλαχῇ now here, now there, Id. Mem. 1. 4, 12.

ἀλλαχόθεν, Adv. from another place, Antipho 124. 16:—ἀλλαχόθι, Adv. elsewhere, somewhere else, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 8:—ἀλλαχόσε, Adv. elsewhere, to another place, Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 7, Arist. Fr. 381:—ἀλλαχοῦ, Adv. elsewhere, somewhere else, Soph. O. C. 43, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 20:—These forms are censured by Thom. M. and Moer. as being less Att. than ἀλλοθεν, ἀλλοθι, ἀλλοσε.

ἀλλεγεν, Adv. elsewhere, v. sub ἀνελόγω.

ἀλλεπαλληλία, ἡ, accumulation, Eust. 12. 3.

ἀλλ-επ-ἀλληλος, ον, one upon another, τὸ ἀλλεπ. accumulation, Paus. 9. 39, 4, Gramm.: alternate, Eccl.:—But in most passages, except in late authors, Editors write divisim ἀλλ' ἐπ., v. Alciphron Fr. 6. 11, Heinichen Eus. H. E. 2. 6.

ἀλλη, Adv., properly dat. fem. of ἄλλος: I. of Place, 1. in another place, elsewhere, Il. 13. 49, Soph. Ph. 23, Xen.; in Hdt. also τῇ ἀλλῃ, 2. 36, 4, 28:—c. gen. loci, ἄλλος ἀλλῇ τῆς πόλεως one in one part of the city, one in another, Thuc. 2. 4; ἄλλοτε ἀλλῇ (as in ἀλλαχῇ, q. v.), Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 20; ἀλλῇ καὶ ἀλλῇ here and there, prob. 1. Id. An. 5. 2, 29; ἀλλῇ καὶ ἀλλῇ Plat. Euthyd. 273 B.

2. to another place, elsewhere, Il. 5. 157, Od. 18. 288; ἐρχεται ἀλλῇ, i. e. is lost, Il. 1. 120, cf. ἄλλως Il. 3 fin.; ἄλλοι ἀλλῇ Hdt. 1. 46, cf. 7. 25; ἀλλῇ λαοῖσι Id. 4. 114.

II. of Manner, in another way, somehow else, otherwise, Il. 15. 51, Hdt., etc.; τῇ ἀλλῃ πολλὰχῃ Hdt. 6. 21; ἀλλῇ γέ πῃ Plat. Symp. 189 C; ἀλλῃ παρ Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 1, etc.

ἀλλ' ἢ, = ἀλλὰ 1. 3. *except, but*, after negat. words, esp. οὐδέος or μηδεῖς, which are often joined with ἄλλος or ἕτερος, as, οὐδέος ἀλλ' ἢ ἐκείνη no one except she, Hdt. 9. 109; μηδεῖν ἄλλο δοκεῖν εἶναι ἀληθές ἀλλ' ἢ τὸ σωματοειδές Plat. Phaedo 81 B, cf. 83 A, 97 D, Rep. 429 B, etc.; ἀργύριον μὲν οὐκ ἔχω ἀλλ' ἢ μικρὸν τι Xen. An. 7. 7, 53; so after questions implying a negat., Plat. Phaedr. 258 E:—in Ar. Ach. 1111, 1112, for ἀλλ' ἢ . . . ἀλλ' ἢ . . . Krüger's emendation ἀλλ' ἢ . . . ἀλλ' ἢ . . . should prob. be accepted. (This form is best explained as = ἄλλο ἢ, other than, except, the accent of ἄλλο having been lost; indeed the phrase appears in full in Hdt. 1. 49, 9. 8, ἀλλο γέ ἢ ὅτι . . . except that . . . cf. ἄλλο τι.)

ἀλλ' ἢ, in questions, v. ἀλλά 111. 5.

ἀλλ-ηγορεύω, (ἀγορεύω) to speak so as to imply something other than what is said, to interpret allegorically, allegorize, Ἐλληνες Κρόνον ἀλληγοροῦσι τὸν χρόνον Plut. 2. 363 D, cf. 996 B:—Pass., to be spoken allegorically, Ep. Gal. 4. 24; ἀλληγορεῖται ὁ Ἀπόλλων εἰς τὸν Ἥλιον, Schol. Soph. Aj. 186.

ἀλληγορητής, οὔ, ὁ, an allegorical expounder, Theodoret., Eust.:—ἀλληγορηστῶν Eus. H. E. 271 A, ubi Dind. — ἡρώων.

ἀλληγορία, ἡ, an allegory, i. e. description of one thing under the image of another, Longin. 9. 7, Cic. Att. 2. 20, 3, in pl.:—an allegorical exposition of mythical legends, Dem. Phal. 101, Plat. 101, 2. 19 E; v. sub ὑπόνοια 11.

II. metaphorical language, Cic. Orat. 27.

ἀλληγορικός, ἡ, ὄν, allegorical, Longin. 32, etc. Adv. — κῶς, Dem. Phal. 254.

ἀλληγορός, Adv. allegorically, Tzetz. (?) ap. Schol. Aesch. Pr. 428.

ἀλληκτος, ον, poet. for ἀληκτος, unceasing, ceaseless, νότος Od. 12. 325; ὀδύνα Soph. Tr. 985:—implacable, θυμὸς Il. 9. 636:—So Ἀλληκτῶ is restored for Ἀληκτῶ (the Fury) in Luc. Tragop. 6.

ἀλληλ-αἰτία, οἰ, one the cause of the other, Justin. M.

ἀλληλ-έγγυοι, α, bound in law one for another, mutual sureties, Bvz.

ἀλληλ-ένδετοι, *a, bound one into the other*, Byz.
 ἀλληλίζω, *to lie together*, sensu obscc., A. B. 383, Clem. Al. 222. Two other usages are noted by Hesych., ἀλληλίζειν ἄλλως καὶ ἄλλως λέγειν, and ἀλληλίζεσθαι τὸ ἀλλήλους ἐπιχειρήσαι.
 ἀλληλο-βόρος, *on, in pl. devouring one another*, Hesych. s. v. ἀλληλο-δωδύται (leg. ἀλληλεδυσταί).
 ἀλληλο-γραφία, *ἡ, the writing of amœbian poems*, Eust. 55. 39.
 ἀλληλο-διαδόγους, *Adv. in continuous succession*, Eccl.
 ἀλληλο-δρόμοι, *a, running from one to another*, Nicet. Eugen. 2. 314.
 ἀλληλοκτονέω, *to slay each other*, Hipp. 1282. 32, Arist. Fr. 268.
 ἀλληλοκτονία, *ἡ, mutual slaughter*, Dion. H. 1. 87, Philo 2. 567.
 ἀλληλο-κτόνος, *on, of things, producing mutual slaughter*, δαίτες Moschio ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 242; ζῆλος Dion. H. 2. 24.
 ἀλληλομάχια, *ἡ, a mutual fight*, Schol. Il. 3. 443.
 ἀλληλο-μάχοι, *a, fighting one with another*, restored by conj. in Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 26 for ἀλληλοφάγοι.
 ἀλληλο-τροποὶ, *a, exchanging forms*, Linus ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 282.
 ἀλληλο-τρέφοι, *a, feeding one another*, v. ἀλληλόφλοι.
 ἀλληλο-τύπια, *ἡ, mutual striking or wounding*, Democrit. ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 348.
 ἀλληλουχέω, *to hold together*, Eust. Opusc. 316. 15; Pass., lb. 308. 9.
 ἀλληλουχία, *ἡ, a holding together*, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 202 Schäf.; πτηδόνων Diosc. 5. 144.
 ἀλληλοῦχοι, *a, (ἐχῶν) holding together*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 99, Hesych.
 ἀλληλοφάγοι, *to eat one another*, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 25, Fr. 299.
 ἀλληλοφάγια, *ἡ, an eating one another*, Hdt. 3. 25, Plat. Epin. 975 A.
 ἀλληλο-φάγοι, *a, eating each other*, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 17, Orac. ap. Paus. 8. 42, 6; ἡ δὲ ἀλλ. ἀνομία Sext. Emp. M. 2. 32; ἄλλ. δίκαι Telecl. Αμφ. 4; cf. ἀλληλομάχος.
 ἀλληλοφθονία, *ἡ, (φθόνος) mutual envy*, Dion. H. 4. 26.
 ἀλληλοφθορέω, *to destroy one another*, Enseb. H. E. 1. 2.
 ἀλληλοφθορία, *ἡ, mutual slaughter*, Plat. Prot. 321 A.
 ἀλληλο-φθόρος, *on, destroying one another*, Max. Tyr.
 ἀλληλο-φίλοι, *a, fond of each other*, Geop. 2. 6 (v. l. -τρόφα).
 ἀλληλοφονία, *Dor. ἀλλὰλο-, ἡ, mutual slaughter*, Pind. O. 2. 74.
 ἀλληλο-φόνουι, *a, murdering one another*, λόγχοι Pind. Fr. 137; χείρες, μανία Aesch. Theb. 931 (in Dor. form ἀλλὰλ-), Ag. 1575; ἀδελφοί Xen. Hier. 3. 8.
 ἀλληλο-φόντης, *on, ὅ, = foreg.*, Justin. M. 1 Apol. 39.
 ἀλληλο-φύγῃς, *ἔς, in pl., grown out of one another*, Plat. 2. 908 E.
 ἀλληλο-φωνία, *ἡ, mutual speech*, Eust. Opusc. 261. 1.
 ἀλλήλων, *gen. pl., dual ἀλλήλων (a nom. being impossible): dat. ἀλλήλους, ais, eis, dual ἀλλήλων: acc. ἀλλήλους, as, a. Redupl. from ἄλλος, of one another, to one another, one another, Lat. alter alterius, alter alteri, alter alterum; hence mutually, reciprocally, used of all the three persons, Il. 4. 62, Od. 1. 209, etc.:—in Od. 12. 102, by the common punctuation, ἀλλήλων must be taken for τοῦ ἑτέρου; but if the stop be put after πᾶσιον (v. Schol.), there is no difficulty. Of the dual, Hom. uses dat. ἀλλήλοιν for ἀλλήλων, perh. also as gen. Il. 10. 65; but, τοῦτω . . ἐν ἀλλήλοισι Aesch. Pers. 188; in Prose the dual is rare. Often with Preps., ἐν ἀλλήλοισι, among one another, Pind. P. 4. 397, etc.: εἰς ἀλλήλους, πρὸς ἀλλήλους Aesch. Pr. 491, 1087; ἐπὶ or πρὸς ἀλλήλους Od. 22. 389, Aesch. Pers. 506, Ag. 654; ἐξ ἀλλήλων Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 23, Arist.; παρ' ἀλλήλων Hdt.; παρ' ἀλλήλων, -α, Plat. Gorg. 472 C, Phaedr. 264 B; δι' ἀλλήλων Arist. An. Pr. 2. 5, 3, etc.; μετ' ἀλλήλων Id. Probl. 30. 1; ὑπ' ἀλλήλων Aesch. Theb. 821.
 ἄλλην, acc. fem. of ἄλλος, used as Adv., elsewhere, to another place: but, ἄλλην καὶ ἄλλην ἀποβλέπειν εἰς τινα again and again, Plat. Euthyd. 273 B.
 ἄλλεξ, ἱκος, ἡ, Lat. *allicula*, a man's upper garment, Euphor. Fr. 112, Call. Fr. 149, v. Müller Archæol. d. Kunst § 337. 6: also ἄλλεξ, ηκος, ἡ, E. M. ἄλλιστος, *on, Ep. for ἄλυστος, (ἀλίσσεται) inexorable*, Ἄλδης Emped. Fr. 50 (ubi v. Meineke), Anth. P. 7. 643.
 ἀλλοιάνευτος, *Ep. for ἀλλοιάνευστος, inexorable*, Anth. P. 7. 483.
 ἄλλο-γενής, *ἔς, of another race, a stranger*, LXX, Ev. Luc. 17. 18.
 ἀλλογλωσσία, *ἡ, the use of a strange tongue, difference of tongue*, Joseph. A. J. 1. 5, 1.
 ἀλλό-γλωσσος, *on, using a strange tongue*, Hdt. 2. 154.
 ἄλλογονόεω, (γνο-, γνῶναι) *Ion. Verb. to take one for another, to mis-know, not know, ἀλλογνώσας Κροῖον (Ion. for ἀλλογνώσας) Hdt. 1. 85.*
 II. *to be deranged*, Galen. Lex. Hipp.
 ἄλλό-γνώς, ὥτος, ὅ, ἡ, = sq., Emped. 194, in dat.
 ἄλλό-γνωτος, *on, mis-known, unknown, strange*, δῆμος Od. 2. 366.
 ἄλλοδαπός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἄλλος, v. sub ποδαπός). *Belonging to another people or land, foreign, strange*, Il. 16. 550, Od. 17. 485, Pind. N. 1. 33, Aesch. Theb. 1077, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 14, etc.:—a later form is ἀλλοδαπής, ἔς, mentioned in E. M. 68. 2, and found in a few passages of later writers: cf. Bast. Greg. p. 891.
 ἀλλοδημία, *ἡ, = ἀποδημία, stay in a foreign land*, Hipp. 558. 45; ἐν ἀλλοδημία (for ἐν ἄλλῳ δῆμῳ), abroad, Plat. Legg. 954 E.
 II. *concrete, a crowd of foreigners*, Poll. 9. 21; who also uses the Adj.
 ἀλλό-δημος, *on, foreign*, 3. 54.
 ἀλλο-δικῆς, *on, ὅ, having strange notions of justice*, Or. Sib. 3. 390, (and c. conj.) lb. 11. 216.
 ἀλλοδοξέω, *to opine that one thing is another, mistake one thing for another*, Plat. Theat. 189 D, 190 D: and ἀλλοδοξία, *ἡ, a mistake of this kind*, lb. 189 B, 190 E: cf. ἀλλοφρονέω.
 ἀλλό-δοξος, *on, holding a strange or wrong opinion*, Athanas.
 ἀλλο-εθνής, *ἔς, of a foreign nation*, Diod. 2. 37, Joseph. A. J. 15. 11, 5.
 ἀλλοεθνία, *ἡ, difference of nation*, Strabo 534.
 ἀλλο-ειδής, *ἔς, of different form, looking differently*, τοῦνεκ' ἀρ' ἄλλο-*

εἰδέα φαίνεται πάντα ἀνακτι Od. 13. 194, [where ἀλλοεἰδέα is a trisyll., as if ἀλλῶδη; unless we follow Pors. in adopting the reading of the Harl. Ms., ἀλλοεἰδέα φαίνεται, i. e. ἀλλοφειδέα, v. Butt. Lexil. s. v. θεοῦδης 3, not.] Adv. -δῶς, Diog. L. 10. 104, where ἐλικοεἰδῶς is a plausible conj.
 ἄλλοθ', by elision from ἄλλοθι, often in Hom.
 ἄλλοθεν, Aeol. ἄλλοθα (rejected by Apoll. de Adv. 563): Adv. :—*from another place, ἄλλοθεν ἄλλος one from one place, another from another*, Il. 2. 75, etc., cf. Aesch. Ag. 92, 595, etc.; ἄλλοθεν εἰλήλουθε he came from abroad, Od. 3. 318; ἄλλοθεν ποθεν from some place else, 7. 52; in Att., ἄλλοθεν ὁδοῖν or ὁποθεν from what other place soever, Plat. Legg. 738 C, Gorg. 512 A; οὐδαμῶν ἄλλοθεν Id. Phil. 30 A:—c. gen. loci, ἄλλοθεν τῶν Ἑλλήνων Id. Legg. 707 E.
 ἄλλοθι, Adv., elsewhere, in another place, esp. in a strange or foreign land, Od. 14. 130, al. (never in Il.): c. gen., ἄλλοθι γαίης in another or strange land, Od. 2. 131; but, ἄλλοθι πάτρης elsewhere than in one's native land, i. e. away from home, 17. 318; ἄλλοθι πού or πῇ somewhere else, Plat. Phaedo 91 E, Soph. 243 B: in Att., ἄλλοθι οὐδαμῶ, πανταχοῦ, πολλαχοῦ, etc., Plat.; in Plat. Lach. 181 E, followed by relat. ἐν οἷς . ., as if it had been ἐν ἄλλοις τόποις; ἄλλοθι καὶ ἄλλοθι on one side or another, Arist. Meteor. 3. 5, 12.
 II. *in other ways, from other causes*, Thuc. 1. 16; ἄλλοθι οὐδαμῶ in no other way, Plat. Prot. 324 E, Symp. 184 E, etc.
 III. *sometimes also with Verbs of motion, where properly it should be ἄλλοσε*, Antipho 112. 7, and (with v. l. ἄλλοσε) Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 2, Dem. 918. 5.
 ἄλλό-θροος, *on, Att. contr. -θρους, as always in Trag.). Speaking a strange tongue, ἐπ' ἀλλοθρόους ἀνθρώπους, κατ' ἀλλοθρόους ἀνθρ.* Od., as 1. 183, 3. 302, 15. 453; ἐπ' ἀλλοθρόων ἀνθρ. 14. 43: generally, foreign, στρατός Hdt. 1. 78; ἄλγυπτος Id. 3. 11; πόλις Aesch. Ag. 1200; strange, alien, γνῶμη Soph. Tr. 844.—Not in good Att. Prose.
 ἄλλο-ονία, *ἡ, changing of wines, drinking several wines*, Plat. 2. 661 C.
 ἄλλοιό-μορφος, *on, strangely formed*, Hanno Peripl. p. 3.
 ἄλλοιός, *a, on, (ἄλλος) of another sort or kind, different, with a notion of comparison*, Il. 4. 258, Od. 16. 181, Pind., etc.; ἄλλοτε ἄλλοιός Pind. l. 4. 8 (3. 23), etc.; ἄλλοιὺν τι, euphem. for κακόν τι, other than good, Hdt. 5. 40; εἰ τι γένοιτο ἄλλοιόν Diog. L. 4. 44; ἄν . . [ὁ λόγος] ἄλλοιότερος φανῇ Dem. 1442. 11; cf. ἑτέρος:—from its comparative force, it may be foll. by ἡ . ., Hdt. 2. 35, Plat. Apol. 20 C, etc.; or by a gen., Id. Legg. 836 B:—but an actual Comp. ἄλλοιότερος occurs Hdt. 7. 212, Thuc. 4. 106, Dem. 1. c., Arist. de Cael. 1. 10, 9; later ἄλλοι-έστερος, Schol. Od. 2. 190, Eust.
 2. simply, different in kind, Pind. P. 3. 90, 187.
 II. Adv. -ως, otherwise, Plat. Lys. 212: Comp. -ότερον Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 2: neut. pl. as Adv., differently, Emped. ap. Arist. Metaph. 3. 5, 11.
 ἄλλοιό-στροφος, *on, of irregular strophés, i. e. not consisting of alternate strophe and antistrophe*, Hephaest. 9.
 ἄλλοιο-σχήμων, *on, of changed or different form*, Diog. L. 10. 74.
 ἄλλοιότης, *ἡ, difference*, Hipp. 296. 19, Plat. Tim. 82 B.
 ἄλλοιοτροπέω or -έωμαι, *to vary*, Galen. Lex. Hipp.
 II. *trans. to alter*, Hesych.
 ἄλλοιό-τροπος, *varying*; and Adv. -πως, Eccl.
 ἄλλοιό-χροος, *on, contr. -χρους, onv, (χρῶς) of changed or different colour*, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 206.
 ἄλλοίω, fut. ὥσω, (ὀλοῖος) *to make different, to change, alter*, Hipp. Progn. 37, Plat. Rep. 381 A, etc.
 II. *Pass., fut. -οθήσομαι* Galen. 3. 641, etc., but -ώσομαι Id. 3. 761:—*to become different, be changed*, Hipp. 342. 24, etc., and freq. in Att. Prose; ἄλλοιούσθαι τὴν γνῶμην Thuc. 2. 59; τῇ ὥσῃ Xen. Cyn. 9, 4; ἄλλοιῶσιν ἄλλοιούσθαι to undergo an alteration, Plat. Theat. 181 D; rare in Poetry, ὀλοῖντ' ἰδοῦσιν τοῦσδ' ἂν ἡλλοιούμενους Eur. Supp. 944.
 2. *to be estranged*, Dio C. 37. 11.
 3. *to be changed for the worse*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 9.
 4. *to be deranged in mind*, Lat. *mente alienari*, Polyb. 8. 29, 5.
 ἄλλοίωμα, *ατος, τό, = sq., Damox. Σύντρ. 22.*
 ἄλλοίωσις, *εως, ἡ, a change, alteration*, Plat. Rep. 452 C, etc.; v. ἄλλοιῶν II. 1.
 2. *aberration of mind*, Polyb. 3. 81, 5.
 ἄλλοιωτικός, *ἡ, ὄν, fit for changing*, Arist. Sens. 4, 12, Phys. 8. 5, 15.
 ἄλλοιωτός, *ἡ, ὄν, changed, changeable*, Arist. Phys. 3. 1, 5, etc.
 ἄλλοκα, Aeol. for ἄλλοτε, Theocr.
 ἄλλόκοτος, *on, of unusual nature or form, strange, monstrous, miscreate, portentous*, Hipp. Fract. 750, Ar. Vesp. 71, Crates ap. A. B. 15, Plat., etc.; ἄλλ. πράγμα unwelcome, against the grain, Thuc. 3. 49; ἄλλ. ὄνομα a strange uncouth word, Plat. Theat. 182 A: c. gen., ἄλλο-κότῃ γνῶμῃ τῶν πάρος with purpose utterly different from . ., Soph. Ph. 1191. Adv. -τως, Pherecr. Incert. 26, Plat. Lys. 216 A.—Cf. Ruhnk. Tim. (Prob. derived directly from ἄλλος, -κοτος being a mere termination, cf. νεόκοτος, παλιόκοτος; for it is difficult to suppose, with A. B. 14. 28, that κοτος can be used like ὀργή = ἥθος.)
 ἄλλομαι, impf. ἡλλόμην Xen., etc.: fut. ἀλοῦμαι (ἵπερ-) Xen. Eq. 8. 4, Dor. ἀλεύμαι Theocr. 3. 25, 5. 144; aor. 1 ἡλάμην Batr. 228, Eur. Ion 1402, Ar. Ran. 243 (cf. the compds. with εἰς-, ἐν-, ἐξ-), part. δάμενος [1st syll. long] Ar. Av. 1395; but the obl. moods are mostly from the aor. 2 ἡλόμην (which again is rare in indic.), subj. ἄλῃται [ᾶ], Il. 21. 536, Ep. also ἀλεται 11. 192; opt. ἀλοῦμαι Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 9 (cf. εἰς-) ; inf. δάσθαι Opp., etc.; part. δάμενος [ᾶ], Aesch. Eum. 368 (lyr.), Xen., etc.: to the aor. 2 also belong the 2 and 3 sing. ἄλσο, ᾶλτο, part. ἄμενος only in compds., exc. δάμενος in Opp. Hal. 5. 666 (the only forms that take a smooth breathing). (From √AAL come also ἄλ-μα, ἄλ-σις, ἄλ-τήρ; cf. Skt. sar (ire, fluere); Zd. hor (ire); Lat. sal-ia, sal-tus, sal-to, sal-ax.—In a Boeot. Inscr. (Keil p. 69) is 'Ἐπι-Ἔλτης, as if the Root were Fal.)
 To spring, leap, bound, properly

of living beings, *μὴ . . ἐς τεύχος ἀλγῆται* Il. 21. 536; *ἐπεὶ κ' . . ἐς ἵππους ἄλεται* (Ep. for -ῆται) 11. 192; *εἰς ἅλα ἄλτο* 1. 532, (but, *ἴλατο πόντον* Call. Dian. 195); *ἐξ ὅχλων . . ἄλτο χαμάς* Il. 6. 103; *ἄλτο κατ' Οὐλύμπου* 18. 616;—*ἀλλεσθαὶ ἐπὶ τινὶ τοῖς ἔργοις* or *against*, 21. 174, Od. 22. 80; *ἐπὶ στήχας* Il. 20. 353.—c. inf., *ἄλτο θέειν, πέτεσθαι* h. Hom. Cer. 390, Ap. 448: absol. of a horse, Xen. Eq. 8. 4. 2. of things, *ἄλτο ὁίστις* Il. 4. 125; of sound, Plat. Phaedr. 255 C; of parts of the body, *το θρόβῳ, ἄλεται ὀφθαλμός* Theocr. 3. 37, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 2, and v. *ἄλμα* 11.

ἄλλο-μορφος, *ov*, of strange shape, Hipp. 379. 51., 380. 24. **ἄλλο-πάθεια**, *ῆ*, the state of an *ἀλλοπαθής*, Diod. Ecl. p. 513. **ἄλλο-πρόβητος**, *ῆς*, having influence on another, *ῆμα ἄλλο*, a transitive verb, opp. to *αὐτοπαθής* (a neuter), Apoll. de Constr. 175.—Adv. *-ῶς*, transitively, Eust. 920. 27. 2. of pronouns, *non-reflexive*, E. M. 496. 45, cf. 34.

ἄλλοπροσαλλος, *ὁ*, i.e. *ἄλλοτε πρὸς ἄλλον*, leaning first to one side, then to the other, *fickle*, epith. of Ares, Il. 5. 831, 889; *πλοῦτος* Anth. P. 15. 12, cf. 1. 34. (Acc. to some from *ἄλλομαι*, cf. Lat. *salisubulus*: v. Nāke Opusc. p. 107.)

ἄλλος, *ῆ*, *ο*: (From *ἈΛΛΑ* come also *ἀλλά*, *ἄλλοις*, *ἀλλότριος*, *ἀλλήλων*, *ἀλλὰσσω*, Lat. *alius* (old L. *alis*, *alid*), *aliquis*, *alienus*, etc.; Goth. *alis* (ἄλλος), *aljahthró* (ἄλλαχρόν); O. H. G. *ali-ranti* (ausland), *alles*, *elles* (else): cf. *ἐνίοι*). *Another*, i.e. *one besides what has been mentioned*, either as an Adj. or as a Pron.: when used as an Adj., its Subst. is either in the same case, or in gen., *ἄλλος Ἀχαιῶν* or Ἀχαιῶς, *ἀνδρῶν ἄλλος* or *βορῶν ἄλλος* Hom., etc.:—*ἄλλος μὲν . . ἄλλος δέ . . one . . another . . rarely the one . . the other . .* (of two persons, etc.) Il. 22. 493, and Att.; but also, *ὁ μὲν . . ἄλλος δέ . .* Il. 6. 147, and Att.; *ἕτερος μὲν . . ἄλλος δέ . .* Il. 9. 313; *ἄλλος μὲν . . ἕτερος δέ . .* Hdt. 1. 32; *ὁ μὲν ἕτερος . . ὁ δ' ἄλλος* Eur. I. T. 962; but *ἄλλοι* in pl. only stands in the second clause, Spitzn. II. 9. 594.

II. the following usages may be distinguished: 1. *ἄλλος τις* or *τις ἄλλος*, *any other, some other*, Hom.; *οὐδὲς ἄλλος* no other; *ἄλλοι πολλοὶ* or *πολλοὶ ἄλλοι*, or *πολλοὶ καὶ ἄλλοι* many others, Att.; *εἴ τις ἄλλος*, Lat. *si quis alius*, Thuc. 6. 32, etc.; also, *εἴ τις καὶ ἄλλος* Xen. An. 1. 4. 15, etc., v. sub *εἴ* VII. 1. d.

2. *ἄλλος* is often joined with other of its own cases or adverbs derived from it, *ἄλλος ἄλλο λέγει* one man says one thing, *one another*, i.e. *different men say different things*, Xen. An. 2. 1. 15; *ἄλλος ἄλλῳ ἔλεγεν* Plat. Symp. 220 C; *ἄλλος ἄλλῳ ἐγάρπετο* Xen. An. 4. 8, 19; but the Verb may be in pl., *παράλαμβάνον ἄλλος ἄλλον ἐπ' ἄλλον*, *τὸν δ' ἐπ' ἄλλον χρεῖα . . θέμεθα πόλιν ὄναμα* Plat. Rep. 369 B, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 1. 4, etc.: the pl. *ἄλλοι* is used when the several parties are pl., *λείποντες τὸν λόφον . . ἄλλοι ἄλλοθεν* Xen. An. 1. 10, 13; and so *pro*. *ἄλλοι* should be restored in Hell. 7. 1, 15;—v. sub *ἄλλαχθ' ἄλλῃ*, *ἄλλῃ*, *ἄλλοθεν*, *ἄλλοσε*, *ἄλλοτε*, *ἄλλον*, *ἄλλου*.

3. *ἄλλος καὶ ἄλλος*, *one and then another, one or two*, Xen. An. 1. 5. 12; so, *ἄλλο καὶ ἄλλο* *one thing after another*, Id. Cyr. 4. 1. 15. 4. repeated for emphasis, *ἄλλος ἄλλος τρόπος quite another sort*, Eur. Phoen. 132. 5. *οὐδ' ἄλλος* for *οὐδέτερος*, Theocr. 6. 45. 6. joined with the Art., *ὁ ἄλλος*, *the other, the rest, all besides what has been mentioned*; in pl., *ὁ ἄλλοι* (in Hdt. contr. *ἄλλοι*), *all the others, the rest*, Lat. *ceteri*, freq. from Hom. downwards, who has *ἄλλοι* sometimes in same signifi., Spitzn. II. 2. 1; *τὰ ἄλλα*, contr. *τᾶλλα* or (as Wolf, Anal. 2. p. 431) *τᾶλλα*, Lat. *cetera*, *reliqua*, not *alia*, Hom., etc.; *τᾶλλα πλὴν ὁ χρυσός* Pytherr. (Bgk. Lyr., Scol. 1, p. 1287); in Att. often used as Adv. for the rest: sometimes also of time, *=τὸν ἄλλον χρόνον* Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 2; (where observe that *ὁ ἄλλος χρόνος* is usu. said of past time, *ὁ λοιπὸς χρ.* of future, Wolf Leptin. 462. 1; but *ὁ ἄλλος χρ.* of future, Lys. 139. 45); *οἱ τε ἄλλοι καὶ . . τὰ τε ἄλλα καὶ . . all others, and especially . .* Hdt. 1. 1, etc.; *ἄλλα τε δὲ εἶπε, καὶ . .* Plat. Theat. 142 C; (v. sub *ἄλλως* 1):—*τὸ ἄλλο* is much less freq. than *τὰ ἄλλα*.

7. *ἄλλος* is used with Numerals, when it must be rendered by *yet*, *still*, *further*, etc., *πέμπτος ποταμὸς ἄλλος yet a fifth river*, Hdt. 4. 54, cf. Aesch. Theb. 486, Soph. Ant. 1295. 8. in enumerating several objects, where it seems pleonast., but serves to bring them into sharper contrast, as, *ἅμα τῇγε καὶ ἀμφίπολοι κίον ἄλλαι* with her their mistress came attendants also, Od. 6. 84; *ἔκτοθεν ἄλλων μνηστῆρων* (where Athena is spoken of), 1. 132, cf. 9. 367, 13. 266; and freq. in Att., *παρ' ἀγγέλων ἄλλαν ὅθεν* there was no grass nor any tree at all, Xen. An. 1. 5. 5; *προσποφλὼν οὐ τὴν ἐπαβελεῖαν μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ ἄλλῃν ὕβριν* besides, Aesch. 23. 26; cf. Herm. Soph. Ph. 38, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 473 D, Stallb. Plat. Apol. 36 B.—Hom. also often has it almost pleonast. with a Comp., *οὐτὶς σείο νεώτερος ἄλλος Ἀχαιῶν* Il. 15. 569, cf. 22. 106, al.; with a Sup., *διζυράτατος ἄλλων* Od. 5. 105; also with *πλησίος* Il. 4. 81, al.; with *εἰς* or *μόνος*, Eur. Med. 945, Plat. Charm. 166 E.—On the other hand *ἄλλος* is said to be omitted in phrases like *ὦ Ζεὺ καὶ θεοί* Ar. Pl. 1, cf. Il. 6. 476.

III. much more rarely like *ἄλλοις*, of *other sort, different*, Il. 13. 64., 21. 22. 2. in this sense sometimes like a Comp., c. gen., *ἄλλο τῶν δικαίων other than just*, Xen. Mem. 4. 4. 25;—so also followed by *ῆ* . . when either a negat. goes before, *οὐδὲ ἄλλο . .* *οὐδὲν ἄλλο* (or *ἄλλο οὐδὲν*), *ῆ* . ., nothing else than . ., Hdt. 1. 49., 7. 168, Thuc. 4. 14; *οὐδὲν ἄλλο ᾧ ἢ πτήξας* Aesch. Pers. 209; *ᾧ μὲν ἄλλο ἢ διανοεῖται τις* which one only thinks, Plat. Theat. 195 E.—or, more often, the clause is interrog., *τίς ἄλλος ᾧ γῶ . .*; Aesch. Pr. 440; *τίς ἄλλο ᾧ . .*; what else than . .? Thuc. 3. 39, etc.; *τί δ' ἄλλο ᾧ ἢ πνέοι . .*; Aesch. Theb. 851: ellipt., *τί ἄλλο* (sc. *πάγχ*) *ἢ ἱπποκένταυρος γίγνομαι*; Xen. Cyr. 4. 3. 20;—also followed by *πᾶν*, Soph. Aj. 125, Ar. Ach. 39; also by Prepositions, *ἄλλος πρὸ . .*, Hdt. 3. 85; *ἄλλος ἀντὶ . .*, Aesch. Pr. 467; *παρά . .*, Plat. Phaedo 80 B, etc.; and when joined with a negat.,

sometimes by *ἄλλα*, Il. 18. 403., 21. 275., 24. 697;—for *ἄλλοτι*, *ῆ* . ., v. sub *vocce*.—Hence come several secondary signs: 3. *other than common, strange, foreign*, *ἄλλος ὁδότης* Od. 23. 274. 4. *other than what is, untrue, unreal*, 4. 348., 17. 139. 5. *other than right, wrong, bad*, Plat. 2. 187 D, etc.; cf. *ἄλλως*:—*ἕτερος* is so used in better Greek, v. *ἕτερος* III. 2.

ἄλλοσε, Adv. (*ἄλλος*) to another place, elsewhere, Od. 23. 184; *ἄλλος ἄλλοσε* *one one way, one another*, Aesch. Pers. 359; *ἄλλοσ' . . ἔμπα θάτερα δὲ νοῦν ἔχοντα* Soph. Tr. 272: *to foreign lands*, ἄλλ. ἐκπέμπειν to export, Xen. Hell. 6. 1. 11;—joined with another Adv., *ἄλλοσε οὐδαμῶσε* to no other place, Plat. Crito 52 B; *ἄλλ. πολλαχόσε* to many other places, Id. Phaedo 113 B; *ποῖ ἄλλοσε*, to what other place? Id. Menex. 241 E; *ἄλλοσε ποὶ τοῦ some other place*, Id. Theat. 202 E;—often also c. gen., *ἄλλοσε ποὶ τῆς Σικελίας* to some other part of Sicily, Thuc. 7. 51; *ἄλλοσε τοῦ σώματος* Plat. Legg. 841 A;—in the phrase *ἄλλοσε ὅποι* *in ἀρίστη* Plat. Crito 45 B it is not = *ἄλλαχού*, but *put for* it by attraction to *ὅποι*.

ἄλλοτε, Aeol. *ἄλλοκα* A. B. 606, Adv.: (*ἄλλος*, ὅτε). *Another time, at another time, at other times*, first in Hom., who commonly opposes *ἄλλοτε . . ἄλλοτε . .*, *at one time . . at another . .* *now . . now . .*; also, *ὅτε μὲν . . ἄλλοτε δέ* Il. 11. 65; *ἄλλοτε μὲν . . ἄλλοτε δ' αὐτε* Od. 16. 209, Hes. Fr. 44; *τὸτ' ἄλλος, ἄλλοθ' ἄτερος* Soph. El. 739; *ποτέ μὲν κακόν, ἄλλοτ' ἐπ' ἐσθλόν* ἐρεῖ Id. Ant. 367; *ἄλλοτε μὲν . . τότε δέ* Xen. An. 4. 1, 17: sometimes the former *ἄλλοτε* is omitted, *φοιτῶν [ἄλλοτ'] ἐναργῆς ταύρος, ἄλλοτ' αἰὼλος δράκων* Soph. Tr. 11; [*ἄλλοτ'] ἐπ' ἀκταῖς, ἄλλοτ' ἐν πόντῳ σάλῳ* Eur. Hec. 28; sometimes the latter, Soph. O. C. 1675;—*ἄλλοτε καὶ ἄλλοτε now and then*, Xen. An. 2. 4, 26;—very often joined with *ἄλλος*, etc., *πρὸς ἄλλοτ' ἄλλος sometimes* to this man, sometimes that, Aesch. Pr. 276, etc.; so too, *ἄλλως ἄλλοτε at one time one way, etc.*, Aesch. Theb. 1071; *ἄλλοτ' ἄλλῃ, ἄλλοθι, ἄλλοσε*, etc.

ἄλλο τι, anything else, in interrog. sentences, mostly foll. by *ῆ*, *ῆ σοι ἄλλο τι φαίνεται . . ἢ λόγος*; Plat. Phaedr. 258 A, cf. Phaedo 64 C:—hence often, mostly in Plat., in an elliptic phrase, equiv. to *ἀρα . .*; or *nomine . .*? implying an affirm. answer, *ἄλλο τι ἢ πενήσουσι*; *ἢ εἰ ἄλλο τι πέσουσι* *ἢ πενήσουσι*; will they not be starved? Hdt. 2. 14, cf. 1. 109; so, *ἄλλο τι ἢ ἡρέμα ἐπανάσκειόμεθα*; shall we not calmly reconsider? (i.e. let us do so), Plat. Theat. 154 E, cf. Phaedo 70 C, Meno 82 D, Gorg. 481 C, etc.; *τῷ διαλέγει σὺ νῦν; ἄλλο τι ἢ ἐμοί*; *is it not with me?* Id. Alc. 1. 116 D:—sometimes with other words interposed, *ἄλλο τι λέγεις ἢ τόδε*; Id. Symp. 200 D, cf. Phaedo 79 A, 106 A, Crito 50 A, etc.;—so, *ἄλλο τι πᾶν . .*; Id. Soph. 228 A;—but often *ἄλλο τι* or *ὁ ἄλλοτι . .* stands alone, *ἄλλο τι οὖν . .* *ἔλεγες*; did not you say? Id. Gorg. 495 C, cf. 470 B, Theat. 165 E, Rep. 337 C, etc.

II. rarely without a question, *ἀπόγνοια τοῦ ἄλλο τι ἢ κρατεῖν τῆς γῆς* Thuc. 3. 85. **ἄλλοτριάω**, to be ill-disposed, Lat. *alieno animo esse*, Polyb. 15. 22. 1. **ἄλλοτρίο-γνῶμος**, *ov*, thinking of other things, absent, Cratin. Πανόπτ. 3. **ἄλλοτριο-επίσκοπος**, *ὁ*, a busy-body in other men's matters, 1 Ep. Petr. 4. 15, Dion. Ar.

ἄλλοτριο-κάματος, *ov*, labouring for others, Eccl. **ἄλλοτριο-λογέω**, to speak of things foreign to the subject, Strabo 62. **ἄλλοτριο-μορφο-διαίτος**, *ov*, ever changing in form, epith. of nature, Orph. H. 9. 23.

ἄλλοτριο-νομέω, to assign things to their wrong place, opp. to *διανέμειν ἐπὶ τὰ αὐτῶν ἕκαστα* Plat. Theat. 195 A. II. to adopt foreign customs, Dio C. 52. 36. **ἄλλοτριοπράγῳ**, to meddle with other folk's business: to excite commotions, Polyb. 5. 41, 8;—hence **ἄλλοτριοπράγῳ**, *ῆ*, a meddling with other folk's business, Plat. 2. 57 D.

ἄλλοτριο-πράγμαον, *ov*, busy about other folk's business, meddling, A. B. 81:—**ἄλλοτριοπραγμοσύνη**, *ῆ*, meddlesomeness, Plat. Rep. 444 B. **ἄλλότριος**, *α*, *ον*, (*ἄλλος*) of or belonging to another, Lat. *alienus*, opp. to *ἴδιος*, Hom., etc.; ἄλλ. *βίος*, *νῆς*, ἄχα Hom.; ἄλλ. *γυνή* another man's wife, Aesch. Ag. 447 (lyr.); *ἄλλοτρίων χαρίσασθαι* to be bountiful of what is another's, Od. 17. 452; *γναθμοῖσι γελοῖων ἄλλοτρίων*, of the suitors, laughed with a face unlike one's own, of a forced, unnatural laugh, 'laughed with alien lips' (Tennyson; cf. Val. Flacc. 8. 164), or (as Eust.) laughed where laughing is out of place, unseasonably, Od. 20. 347. (Horace has borrowed the phrase, *malis ridere alienis*, but applied it differently); ἄλλ. ὁμαῖαν εἶπον by the help of another's eyes, Soph. (lyr.) O. C. 146; *οὐκ ἄλλ. ἄτην* not inflicted by other hands, Id. Ant. 1259;—proverb., *ἄλλοτρίων ἁμῶν θέρος* to put one's sickle into one's neighbour's corn, Ar. Eq. 392, cf. Hes. Th. 599; *ἄλλοτριοτάτοις τοῖς σώμασιν* *χρησάσθαι* to deal with one's body as if it absolutely belonged to another, Thuc. 1. 70; *τὰ ἄλλότρια*, contr. *τᾶλλότρια*, what belongs to others, not one's own, τ. *δειπνέειν* Theophr. Com. 108. 3, al.

II. opp. to *οἰκείος*, foreign, strange, Lat. *peregrinus*, 1. of persons, ἄλλ. *φῶς* a mere stranger, Od. 18. 219; often with the notion of hostile, Il. 5. 214, Od. 16. 102; *οὐδέ τις ἄλλοτρίων* *no stranger*, Hdt. 3. 155; *εἴτε ἄλλ. εἴτε οἰκείος ὁ θενωτός* Plat. Euthyphro 4 B; *οὐδὲς ἐστὶ μοι ἄλλ.*, *ἐν ᾧ χρηστός* Menand. Περικειρ. 2; *ἄλλοτρίω-τερος τῶν παίδων* less near than thy children, Hdt. 3. 119; *ἄλλοτρίωτερος*, opp. to *οἰκείωτερος*, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 12, 4, cf. 8. 10, fin., etc.; c. dat., ἄλλοτρίοι ὁμῶν ὄντες Isocr. 306 C.

2. of things, alien, strange, ἄλλ. *ἐπὶ πρῶτον γέγονεν ἄλλότριον* Dem. 290. 13; *ἢ ἄλλότρια* *an alien country, the enemy's country*, Isocr. 218 A, cf. Hdt. 7. 83; c. gen. *alien from*, *ἐπιτηδεύματα δημοκρατίας ἄλλότρια* Lys. 190. 12; *οὐδὲν ἄλλ. ποιῶν τὸ πρόσω* Decret. ap. Dem. 289. 15. b. *foreign to the subject, not to the purpose*, Plat. Rep. 491 D, Dem. 289. 14, etc.; Sup., Arist. Categ. 15.

III. Adv., *ἄλλοτρίως* *ἔχειν* or *διακεῖ-*

σθαι πρὸς τινα to be *unfavourably* disposed towards . . . I.ys. 911. 4. Isocr. 266 C, 96 B: Comp. — *ιῡτερον* less *favourably*, Dem. 228. 12.

2. *strangely*, *marvellously*, Epigr. Gr. 989. 2. ἀλλοτριότης, ητος, ἡ, *alienation*, *estrangement*, opp. to οἰκειότης, Plat. Symp. 197 C, Polit. 261 A: of persons, Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 17; τινὸς πρὸς τινα Ep. Plat. 318 D, cf. Decret. ap. Dem. 282. 26.

ἀλλοτριοφάγειν, to eat another's bread, Eust. 1404. 9.

ἀλλοτριοφάγος, ον, *eating another's bread*, Soph. Fr. 309.

ἀλλοτριοφρονέω, to be estranged, be ill-disposed, Diod. 17. 4.

ἀλλοτρίο-φρων, ὁ, ἡ, *otherwise-minded*, Theod. Metoch. 499, Eust.

ἀλλοτρίο-χρῶς, ατος, ὁ, ἡ, *changing colour*, Anth. P. 11. 7.

ἀλλοτρίο-χωρος, ον, *of a strange land*, Joseph. A. J. 3. 12, 3.

ἀλλοτρίως, fut. ὥσω:—c. gen. pers. to *estrangle* from, τῶν σωματῶν τὴν πόλιν οὐκ ἀλλοτριούντες Thuc. 3. 65; ἀλλ. ἐαυτὸν ἀπὸ τῆς λειτουργίας to *withdraw* oneself from it, shift it from one's own shoulders, Dem. 1233. 11.

2. c. dat. pers. to *make hostile* to another, τὴν χώραν τοῖς πολεμίοις Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 16:—Pass. to *become estranged*, be made an enemy, τινί Thuc. 8. 73; ἀλλοτριούσθαι πρὸς τι to be prejudiced against a thing, Dion. H. de Thuc. 27.

3. in Pass. to be alienated from one's true nature, Plat. Tim. 64 E. 4. in Pass. also, of things, to be alienated, fall into other hands, ἀλλοτριούται ἡ ἀρχή Hdt. 1. 120.

ἀλλοτρίωσις, εως, ἡ, *estrangement*, τινός from one, App. Civ. 5. 78; τινὸς εἰς τινα Ib. 3. 13:—τῆς ἐννομαχίας οὐχ ὁμοία ἡ ἀλλ. its *estrangement*, its loss, Thuc. 1. 35.

ἀλλοτροπέω, to be changeable, Hesych.

ἀλλοτροπία, ἡ, *variety*, Eccl.

ἀλλο-τροπος, ον, *in another manner*: Adv. —ως, Arist. de Plant. 1. 3, 5, Gramm.

ἀλλοτύπως, ον, *differently formed*, Manetho Apotel. 4. 75.

ἀλλο-φάνης, ἐς, *appearing otherwise*, Noun. Jo. 11. 47, etc.

ἀλλο-φάσσω, to be delirious, Hipp. Progn. 44; rejected by Lob. Phryn. 607.

ἀλλο-φάτος, ον, (*φένω) *slain by others*, A. B. 386, Hesych. II.

(φαίνω) = ἀλλοφανής, Noun. Th. 148.

ἀλλοφος, ον, Ep. for ἀλφος.

ἀλλο-φρήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, one of another φρατρία, C. 1. 5785. 11.

ἀλλοφρονέω, (ἀλλοφρών) Ep. and Ion. Verb. to think of other things, to give no heed, ἀλλ' ἤμην ἀλλοφρονέοντα Od. 10. 374; of one in a swoon, to be senseless, κὰδ ὁ' ἀλλοφρονέοντα . . . εἶσαν Il. 23. 698; κείρ' ἀλλ. Theocr. 22. 128, cf. Arist. Metaph. 3. 5, 14; ὑπὸ τούτων ἀλλοφρονήσαι were seized with frenzy by reason of the thunder, etc., Hdt. 5. 85; ἀλῦει καὶ ἀλλ. ὑπὸ τῆς ὀδύνης Hipp. 467. 6, cf. 607. 43 (where Littre ἀλλοφάσσει).

II. to be of another mind, have other views, Hdt. 7. 205.

ἀλλοφροσύνη, ἡ, *absence or derangement of mind*, Poll. 8. 163.

ἀλλο-φρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, *thinking differently*, Manetho 4. 563.

ἀλλο-φύης, ἐς, *changeable in nature*, Noun. D. 2. 148.

ἀλλοφύλῳ, to adopt foreign customs or religions, LXX (4 Macc. 18. 5).

ἀλλοφύλια, ἡ, *foreign matter*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 106.

ἀλλοφύλισμός, ὁ, *adoption of foreign customs*, LXX (2 Macc. 4. 13).

ἀλλο-φύλος, ον, (φυλή) of another tribe, foreign, Lat. *alienigena*, Hipp. Aër. 289; ἐς ἀλλόφυλον . . . χθόνα Aesch. Eum. 851; ἀνθρώποι Thuc. 1. 102, Plat. Legg. 629 D; πόλεμος ἀλλ. war with foreigners, Plut. Camill. 23:—comic phrase, μάσαν ἐπ' ἀλλ. *alien*, not one's own, Eur. Iph. 1. 12.

2. of a different kind, ὥσα Diod. 3. 18.

ἀλλοφωνέω, to speak another tongue, Eust. Opusc. 122. 50.

ἀλλοφωνία, ἡ, *confusion of tongues*, Joseph. A. J. 1. 4, 3.

ἀλλο-φωνος, ον, *speaking a foreign tongue*, LXX, Hesych.

ἀλλοχρῶς, to change colour, Arist. Probl. 4. 29.

ἀλλοχρόα, ἡ, *change of colour*, Adamant. Phys. 2. 25.

ἀλλο-χροος, ον, contr. —χρους, *own, changed in colour*, Eur. Hipp. 174 (lyr.):—so also, ἀλλο-χρῶς, ατος, ὁ, ἡ, *looking strange or foreign*, Id. Phoen. 138, Andr. 879.

ἀλλῶδης, Adv. (ἀλλῶς) Ep. for ἀλλοσε, *elsewhither*, used by Hom. only with ἄλλος, ἀλλυδὶς ἄλλος one *hither*, another *thither*, Il. 11. 486, Od. 5. 71, al.; τρέπεται χρῶς ἀλλυδὶς ἀλλῇ his colour changes *now one way*, *now another*, Il. 13. 279; imitated from Hom. by Eur. Kōlak. 1. 11.

ἀλλῦσκε, ἀλλῦσθα [ῶ], Ep. for ἀνέλυε, ἀναλύουσα.

ἀλλῦτας, v. sub ἀναλύτης.

ἄλλως, Dor. ἀλλῶς (A. B. 581), Adv. of ἄλλος, *in another way or manner*, *otherwise*, *in other respects*, Hom., etc.: in Att. often joined with other Adv., ἄλλως ἢς in *some other way*, ἄλλως οὐδαμῶς in *no other way*, Plat. Rep. 343 B, 526 A, etc.: πῶς δ. Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 39.

2. καὶ ἄλλως, *and besides*, δὴν ἦν ἐστὶ καὶ ἄλλως Il. 9. 699; a woman is described as very tall καὶ ἂ. εὐεῖδής Hdt. 1. 60, etc.; ἀρίστου καὶ ἂ. φρονιματόν Plat. Phaedo, fin.:—so ἂ. δέ. . . Hdt. 6. 105.

b. at all events, *any how*, ἐπεὶ περ καὶ ἂ. ἐθέλει . . . Hdt. 7. 16, 31; so ἄλλως alone, εἰ ἂ. βούλοιο Id. 8. 30; ἐπεὶ περ ἄλλως . . . εἰς Ἄργος κίεσι Aesch. Cho. 680.

3. often in Att. phrase ἄλλως τε καὶ . . . both *otherwise* and *so*, . . . i. e. *especially*, *above all*, Aesch. Eum. 473, Thuc. 1. 70, 81, etc.; strengthd., ἂ. τε πάντως καὶ . . . Aesch. Pr. 636, Eum. 726; ἂ. τε καὶ . . . is mostly followed by εἰ, ἢν, ἐπειδὴ, *especially* if . . . Hipp. Aph. 1246, Thuc. 2. 3; or by a part., Id. 4. 104., 7. 80:—so also ἂ. τε Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 59, Cyr. 1. 6, 43.

II. *otherwise* than something implied, *differently*, τοῦτ' οὐκ ἐστὶν ἂ. εἶπαι to deny it, Hdt. 6. 124; οὐκ ἂ. λέγω I say *no otherwise*, i. e. I say so, Eur. Hec. 302; hence several special usages:

2. in far other manner, i. e. *better*, Il. 14. 53, Od. 8. 176, etc.

3. more freq., *otherwise* than should be, i. e. *heedlessly*, at random, without aim or purpose, without reason, Od. 14. 124, Hdt. 3. 16., 4. 77, etc.:—also *fruitlessly*, in vain, like μάτην, Il. 23. 144; and freq. in Att., ἀλλ' ἂ. ποιεῖ Soph. O. T. 1151, cf. 333; with a Subst.,

εἰδωλον ἂ. a mere image, Id. Ph. 947, cf. Eur. Hec. 489; ἀριθμὸν ἂ. Id. Tro. 476; παρὰ καιρὸν ἂ. Id. 1. A. 800; ἀριθμὸς, πρόβατ' ἂ. Ar. Nub. 1203; ὄχλος ἂ. καὶ βασκανία Dem. 348. 23, cf. Thuc. 8. 78; also τὴν ἂ., v. τινάλλω:—for nothing, like προῖκα, Lat. *gratis*, Hdt. 3. 139:—also *otherwise than right*, *wrongly*, *perversely*, Dem. 1466. 5, etc.

ἄλμα, τό, (ἀλλομαι) a spring, leap, bound, Od. 8. 103, 128 (and in later Poets, πῆδημα being the prose word); the leap, of one of the contests in the games, Simon. 153; ἄλμα πέτρας or πετραῖον a leap or fall from the rock, Eur. H. F. 1128, Ion 1268; κρημνῶν ἂ. C. 1. 3026; οἰκεῖον . . . ἄλμ' ἐπὶ ξίφος Eur. Hel. 96; κονὴς ἄλμα the leap of the lot from the helmet, Soph. Aj. 1287:—in Eur. El. 439 Achilles is called κοῦφον ἄλμα ποδῶν,—the abstract being put for the concrete, cf. Anth. P. append. 273.

II. in Medic. a pulsation, palpitation, esp. of the heart, Hipp. 269. 7., 382. 45; and so Plat. Tim. 70 D must be taken, v. Stallb.; cf. ἀλλομαι sub fin.

ἄλμα, τό, (ἀλδω) = ἄλσος, Lyc. 319.

ἄλμαία, ἡ, = ἄλμη, brine, Ar. Fr. 366, Nic. Fr. 3. 18; in pl., Diosc. 2. 205.

ἄλμαίνομαι, Pass. to become salt, Theophr. H. P. 7. 5, 4.

ἄλμᾶς, ὁδος, ἡ, *salted, steeped in brine*, ἐλδα Ar. Fr. 190; ἐς τὰς ἀλμᾶδας (sc. ἐλᾶδας) Hermipp. Incert. 2, cf. Eupol. Taf. 3, Ar. Fr. 345, Theophr. Char. 21.

ἄλμω, to be or become salt (cf. ἄλμη II), Theophr. H. P. 8. 10, I (ubi v. Wimmer p. 289), C. P. 6. 10, 5.

ἄλμευσις, εως, ἡ, *brine for pickling*, Diosc. 3. 91:—ἄλμεντης, οὔ, ὁ, a seller of pickled fruit, Id. 1. 27:—ἄλμεῦν, (ἄλμη) to steep in brine, pickle, Id. 2. 134.

ἄλμη, ἡ, (ἄλς) sea-water, brine, Od. 5. 53, Pind., and Att.: spray that has dried on the skin, Od. 6. 219; a salt incrustation on soil, Hdt. 2. 12.

2. after Hom., the brine, i. e. the sea, Arion 3 (Bgk. p. 872), Pind. P. 4. 69, Aesch. Pers. 397, etc.

3. salt-water, brine used for pickling, Hdt. 2. 77, Ar. Vesp. 1515; ἡ θασία ἂ. Cratin. Ἀρχ. 3; ἐν ἄλμῃ ἔψαι [τὸν ἰχθύν] Antiph. Φιλ. 1, cf. Eubul. Καμπ. 1; καταπίνειν Sotad. Ἐγκλ. 1. 21, etc.

II. saltiness, esp. as a bad quality in soil, Xen. Oec. 20, 12; in the juices of plants, Theophr. H. P. 8. 10, 1; cf. ἄλμω.

ἄλμης, εσσα, εν, salt, briny, πῶρος ἄλμ., i. e. the sea, Aesch. Supp. 844 (lyr.); but Herm., metri grat., ἄλμῶεις.

ἄλμα, τό, *salted provisions*, Menand. Troph. 1. 5.

ἄλμοποσία, ἡ, a drinking of brine, Jul. Afr. Cest. p. 279.

ἄλμο-πότης, ον, ὁ, *drinking brine*; fem. —πότις, ἴδος, Ath. 32 E.

ἄλμυρίζω, to be saltish, Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 5, Diosc. 2. 156.

ἄλμυρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *anything salt*, and so, 1. a salt humour, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1089; a salt scum, Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 13.

2. salt-pickle, Plut. 2. 801 A.

3. salt soil or land, Theophr. C. P. 2. 5, 4, LXX (Job 39. 6); cf. ἀλίπεδον.

II. saltiness, Diod. 3. 39.

ἄλμυρ-γεως, ον, (γῆ) with salt soil, πείδης Philo 2. 111.

ἄλμυρός, ἂ, ὄν, (ἄλμη) salt, briny, Hom. only in Od., and always in phrase, ἄλμυρὸν ὕδωρ the salt sea-water, 4. 511, etc.; ἄλμ. πόντος Hes. Th. 107; καθ' ἄλμ. ἄλα Epich. 26 Ahr., Eur. Tro. 76; ἄλμ. βένεβα Pind. O. 7. 105; ἄλμ. ποταμός, of the Hellespont, Hdt. 7. 35.

2. in Att. Prose, of taste, salt, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 31; αἷμα Plat. Tim. 84 A; of drinking-water, brackish, Thuc. 4. 26; of soil, Theophr. C. P. 6. 10, 1; opp. to μωρός (insipid), Com. Anon. 220.

3. metaph. bitter, distasteful, like Lat. *amarus*, ἀκοή, γεινόνημα Plat. Phaedr. 243 D, Legg. 705 A, Alc. 116, cf. Ath. 121 E; ἄλμυρὰ κλαίειν to weep bitterly, Theocr. 23. 34.

b. piquant, Plut. 2. 685 E.

ἄλμυρότης, ητος, ἡ, *saltiness*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 979, Theophr.

ἄλμυρῶδες, ἐς, (εἶδος) saltish, Hipp. Coac. 157, Xen. Oec. 20, 12, etc.

ἄλῳδω, Att., Ep. ἀλοῖω Theocr. 10. 48; Ep. impf. ἀλοῖα Il.: fut. —ήσω LXX; aor. ἡλόησα Ar. Ran. 149, but part. ἀλοῖσας [ῶ] Pherecr. Ἰνπ. 3; Ep. ἡλόησα [ἄπ-] Il., (συν-) Theocr. —Pass., fut. —ηθήσωμαι LXX; aor. ἡλόησθην Polyb. 10. 12, 9, Plut., but part. ἀλοῖσθεις Theocr. C. P. 4. 6, 5; perf. ἡλόημαι Ib. 4. 12, 9 (Cod. Urb.): cf. ἀπ-, κατ-, συν-αλοῖω.—There is also found a poet. aor. part. ἀλοῖσας (as if from ἀλοῖω) Epigr. ap. Diog. L. 7. 31, and ἡλοῖσε has been suggested in Soph. Fr. 21; cf. κατ-αλοῖω. (V. sub ἀλέω.)

To thresh, thresh out, Plat. Theag. 124 A, Xen. Oec. 18, 2.

2. to thresh, smite, γῆν χερσὶν ἀλοῖα Il. 9. 568, cf. Epigr. 1. c.: to cudgel, beat, thrash, Soph. Fr. 21, Ar. Ran. 149, Thesm. 2.

II. to tread round, like cattle when treading out the corn, v. Schol. Ar. Thesm. 2.

ἄ-λοβος, ον, with a lobe wanting, of the livers of victims, ἄλ. ἱερά Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 15, etc., v. Ellendt Arr. An. 7. 18.

ἀλογενομαι, Dep. to play the fool, Cic. Att. 6. 4, 3; al. ἀλλογοοῦμενα.

ἀλογέω, fut. ἤσω, to be *alogos*, to pay no regard to a thing, Lat. *rationem non habere*, c. dat., εἰ δέ μοι οὐκ ἐπέεσσ' ἐπιτείσεται, ἀλλ' ἀλογήσει Il. 15. 162; c. gen. to be *disregardful* of, πάσης συμβουλῆς Hdt. 3. 125; τῶν ἐντολῶν Id. 8. 46; absol., Ib. 116.

II. Pass. to be disregarded, Diog. L. 1. 32; to reckon without one's host, to miscalculate, Polyb. 8. 2, 4., 28. 9, 8.

2. to be out of one's senses, Luc. Ocyrr. 143.

3. to offend against the laws of language, E. M. 405. 34, etc.

ἀλόγημα, ατος, τό, a mishap, Polyb. 9. 16, 5.

ἀλογητέον, verb. Adj. one must take no heed of, τινός Philo 1. 312.

ἀλόγητος, ον, *disregarded*, Schol. Eur. Or. 1156.

ἀλογία, Ion. —ιη, ἡ, *want of respect or regard*, ἀλογίην εἶχον τοῦ χρηστῆριον took no heed of it, nullam ejus rationem habere, Hdt. 4. 150; so, ἐν ἀλογίῃ ἔχειν or ποιεῖσθαι τι 6. 75., 7. 226;—in 2. 141, ἐν ἀλογίῃσι ἔχειν, παραχρησάμενον, τῶν Αἰγυπτίων, the gen. is an anacoluthon (as if he had said ἀλογέειν or ἀλογίην ἔχειν τῶν Αἰγ.); ἀλογίης ἐγκυρῆναι to be disregarded, 7. 208:—this sense is Ion.

2. in Att. want of reason, unreasonable conduct, absurdity, opp. to λόγος, F 2

Plat. Theat. 207 C, cf. 199 D, Phaedo 67 E, etc.; πολλὰ ἀλ. τῆς διανοίας Thuc. 5. 111. 3. *confusion, disorder*, Polyb. 15. 14, 2:—speechlessness, amazement, Id. 36. 5, 4. 4. *indecision, doubt*, Paus. 7. 17, 6. ἀλογίζομαι, Dep. to be irrational, Eust. 1656. 43, etc. II. Act. ἀλογίζω, = ἀλογέω, in Procop.

ἀλογίον γραφή, prosecution of a public officer, for not having his accounts passed, Eupol. Incert. 24; cf. λογιστής.

ἀλογισταίνω, to reason absurdly, Just. M. Apol. 1. 46.

ἀλογιστενυτος, *on, unheeded, unprovided*, Hierocl., Eccl.

ἀλογιστέω, to be thoughtless or silly, Plut. 2. 656 D.

ἀλογιστί, Adv. of ἀλόγιστος, thoughtlessly, Harp., A. B. 380.

ἀλογιστία, ἡ, thoughtlessness, rashness, Polyb. 5. 15, 3, Plut., etc.

ἀ-λόγιστος, *on, unreasoning, inconsiderate, thoughtless, heedless, τόλμα* Thuc. 3. 82; ὀργή Menand. Incert. 25:—Adv. —τως, thoughtlessly, διαπανὶ ἀλ. βίον Ib. 79, etc. 2. irrational, opp. to λογιστικός, Plat. Apol. 37 C, Rep. 439 D, al.; πλοῦτος ἀλ. προσλαβὰν ἐξουσίαν Menand. Incert. 119: τὸ ἀλόγιστον unreason, Thuc. 5. 99:—Adv. —τως, Id. 3. 45, Plat. Prot. 324 B, al. II. not to be reckoned or counted up, Soph. O. C. 1075 (lyr.). 2. not to be accounted, vile, Eur. Or. 1156, Menand. Aesp. 4.

ἀ-λογογράφτος, *on, undescribed*, Eust. 888. 49.

ἀ-λογοθέτητος, *on, of which no account is given*, Eccl.

ἀ-λογοπράγτος, *on, from whom no account is demanded*, Eust. Opusc. 23. 35, etc.

ἀ-λογος, *on, without λόγος, and so, I. without speech, speechless*, Plat. Legg. 696 E; so Soph. O. C. 131, in Adv. ἀλόγως:—ἀλ. ἡμέρα Lat. dies nefastus, *on which no business may be done*, Luc. Lexiphr. 9. 2. not to be expressed in words, Plat. Theat. 203 A, cf. 205 C: unutterable, inexpressive, Lat. infandus, Soph. Fr. 241. II. without reason, unreasoning, irrational, ἡδὼν, ὄχλος, etc., Plat. Rep. 591 C, Tim. 42 D, etc.: τὰ ἀλογα brutes, animals, Id. Prot. 321 B, Xen. Hier. 7, 3; (in modern Greek ἀλογον is a horse, cf. ἀλογοτροφεῖον). 2. not according to reason, not guided thereby or springing thence, ἀλ. δόξα, opp. to ἡ μετὰ λόγον δ., Plat. Theat. 201 C; ἀλ. τριβὴ καὶ ἐμπειρία mere routine, mechanical skill without knowledge, Id. Gorg. 501 A; ἀλόγω πάθει τὴν ἀλογον συνασκέειν αἰσθῆναι, in appreciating a work of art, Dion. H. de Lys. 11. 3. contrary to reason, absurd, Thuc. 6. 85, Plat. Theat. 203 D: unaccountable, unintelligible, Lys. 177. 9: unhit, unsuited to its end, Thuc. 1. 32: groundless, Polyb. 3. 15, 9:—the Adv. is most common in this sense, Plat. Rep. 439 D, Isocr. 28 B, etc.; οὐκ ἀλ. οὐδ' ἀκαίρως Id. 312 B. III. without reckoning: 1. not reckoned upon, unexpected, Thuc. 6. 46 (in Comp.). 2. act. not having paid one's reckoning, of an ἐρανιστής, Gramm. IV. of magnitudes, bearing no ratio to each other, incommensurable, much like ἀσύμμετρος, Arist. An. Post. 1. 10, 3, de Lin. Insec. 9, v. Schäff. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 130:—of quantities, irrational, surd, Euclid. 10. Def. 10.

ἀ-λογο-τροφεῖον, τό, (ἀλογος II. 1) a stable, Athanas. ap. Snicer.

ἀ-λόχοος, *on, without lances or weapons*, ἀλ. ἀνέων στρατός Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 E.

ἀλογώδης, *es, (εἶδος) seeming irrational*, v. I. Arist. Spir. 2. 6.

ἀλόη, ἡ, the aloe, Diosc. 3. 25, Plut.

ἀλοηδάριον, τό, a purgative prepared from aloes, Medic.

ἐλόησις, *ews, ἡ, (ἀλόα) a threshing*, Gloss.

ἀλοητός, ὁ, (ἀλόα) a threshing, Xen. Oec. 18, 5: threshing-time, Ael. N. A. 4. 25; cf. ἀμυγός.

ἀλόθεν, Adv. (ἀλς) from the sea, ἐξ ἀλόθεν II. 21. 335.

ἀλο-θήκη, ἡ, a salt-box, Eust. 183. 8.

ἀλοῖα, Ep. for ἀλόα.

ἀ-λοιδόρητος, *on, unreviled*, Plut. 2. 757 A, Epigr. Gr. 728. II. not reviling: neut. pl. as Adv., κομπάζειν ἀλοιδόρητα Soph. Fr. 731.

ἀ-λοιδόρος, *on, not reviling or railing*, Aesch. Ag. 412.

ἀλοιτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ἀλοῖα) a thresher, grinder, σίδηρος, Nonn. D. 17. 237: ἀλ. δδόντες the grinders, Lat. molares, Anth. P. 11. 379.

ἀλοῖα, *atos, τό, (si vera l.), and ἀλομῶς, οὐ, ὁ, = ἀλειμμα, ἐπάλειψις*, Soph. Fr. 73.

ἀλοιτήρος, v. sub ἀλειτήρος.

ἀλοιτής, *ou, ὁ, Acol. for αἰλίτης*, Emped. ap. Plut. 2. 1113 B:—fem. Ἀλοιτῆς, ἴδος, ἡ, of Athena, Lyc. 936.

ἀλοιτός, ὁ, (ἀλειπν) = αἰλίτης, Lyc. 136.

ἀλοιφατος, α, *on, for anointing*, Lyc. 579.

ἀλοιφή, ἡ, (ἀλειψα) anything with which one can smear or anoint: in Hom., mostly, hog's-lard, grease, whether in the carcase (Il. 9. 208), or when melted for use (17. 390): also of an unguent for making supple the limbs and softening the skin, as early as Od. 6. 220., 18. 179: then, generally, ointment, pitch, varnish, paint, etc., Plat. Criti. 116 B, Plut. 2. 65 C. II. an anointing, laying on of unguents or paint, ἀλ. μύρων Plat. Alc. 1. 122 C. III. a blotting out, erasure, Lat. litura, Plut. 2. 611 A.

ἀλοῖα, v. sub ἀλόα.

ἀλοκίζω, (ἀλοφ) to trace furrows; esp. in waxen tablets, to write, draw, (cf. Lat. ex-arare), Ar. Vesp. 850:—Pass., part. pf. ἡλοκισμένος scratched, torn, Lyc. 119, 381, etc.; cf. κατ-αλοκίζω.

ἀλόντε [α], v. sub ἀλαιοκίζω.

ἀλοξ, *okos, ἡ, = ἀλλας, q. v.*

ἀλοπήγιον, τό, salt-works, salt-pits, Strabo 312. 605.

ἀλο-πηγος, *on, (πηγνυμι) one who prepares salt*, Nic. Al. 519.

ἀ-λόπιτος, *on, not barked or peeled*, Theophr. II. P. 5. 1, 2.

ἀ-λοπος, *on, (λέπω) not hackled, of flax*, Ar. Lys. 736; cf. ἀλέπιστος.

ἀλο-πώλης, *ou, ὁ, a dealer in salt*, Eust. 183. 10.

ἄλος, Dor. for ἥλος.

ἄλοσάνθινος, ἡ, *on, prepared with brine*, Diosc. 5. 76.

ἄλοσ-ανθον, τό, brine, Galen.; v. Lob. Phryn. 304.

ἄλοσ-ἄχνη, ἡ, (ἄλς, ἄχνη, foam of the sea) a zoöphyte of the class ἀλκυνεία, Arist. H. A. 9. 14, 2.

Ἄλο-σύδνη, ἡ, the Sea-born, epith. of Amphitritē, Od. 4. 404, where the seals are called children of Halosydne. As appellat. in Il. 20. 207, where Thetis is named καλλιπλόκαμος ἀλ. fair-haired child of the sea: so the Nereids are called ἀλσύνειαι by Ap. Rh. 4. 1599; and a Nereid Ἰδοσ-σύδνη by Call. Fr. 347. (The syll. συ- is prob. from the same Root as υἴος, viz. Skt. su, sū (generare): the term. -δνη is compared with ἔχι-δνα, βασίλιννα, δίκτυννα, etc.)

ἄλο-τριψ, ἴβος, ὁ, (τριβω) a pestle to pound salt, Anth. P. 6. 306: in Eust. 183. 10, ἀλο-τριβανος.

ἀλο-τροφέω, to feed with salt, Schol. Il. 13. 493.

ἀλουργής, *ēs, (ἄλς, ἔργον) wrought in or by the sea*, but always in the sense of sea-purple, i. e. of genuine purple dye, as distinguished from imitations, ἐμβαίνοντ' ἀλουργέαν on cloths of purple (v. Arist. Color. 5), Aesch. Ag. 946; μέτρα ἀλουργής Pherecr. Aἴφρ. 1; στρώματ' ἀλουργῇ Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 7; γῆ Plat. Phaedo 110 C; τὸ ἀλουργές Arist., etc.:—also ἀλουργός, ὄν, ἔρια Id. Rep. 429 D; χιτωνίσκος C. I. 155. 10, 14, etc.; (but χ. ἀλουργής Ib. 24); στρωμάτι Com. An. 295 a, this form being less usual, A. B. 81.—The best Mss. of Plat. Tim. 68 C give a neut. ἀλουργόν, as if from ἀλουργέος; and in Ath. 540 A occurs a fem. acc. pl. ἀλουργάς. Cf. ἀλιπύρρος.

ἀλουργία, ἡ, purple clothing, Philostr. 159; so ἀλούρημα, *atos, τό, Liban.*

ἀλουργιαῖος, α, *on, = ἀλουργός, Ar. in A. B. 380, (or Antiph. acc. to Suid.), in neut. ἀλουργιαῖον, which Bernhardt conj. to be an error for ἀλουργίδιον.*

ἀλουργίδιον, τό, Dim. of ἀλουργής, C. I. 155. 56: v. foreg.

ἀλουργίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a purple robe, Ar. Eq. 967, C. I. 155. 58, etc. II. as Adj., ἐσθῆς ἀλουργίς Luc. Navig. 22; but prob. ἀλουργής should be restored, as in Imag. 11.

ἀλουργο-βαφής, *ēs, purple-dyed*, Clem. Al. 235.

ἀλουργο-πώλης, *ou, ὁ, a dealer in purple*, Arist. Mech. 1. 20.

ἀλουργοπωλική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, the trade of an ἀλουργοπώλης, Isae. ap. Harp., etc.

ἀλουργός, ὄν, v. sub ἀλουργής.

ἀλουσία, ἡ, a being unwashed, want of the bath, ἡγρίωσαι διὰ μακρῶς ἀλουσίας Eur. Or. 226; in pl., ἀλουσίησι . . συμπεπτακώς Hdt. 3. 52:—also ἀλουτία, Eupol. Taf. 7, ubi v. Meineke.

ἀλουτέω, to be αλουτος, go without bathing, Hipp. 338. 23, etc., Epict., etc.: ἀλουτία, in Schol. Ar. Nub. 442.

ἀ-λουτος, *on, unwashed, not bathing, filthy*, Ildt. 2. 64, Simon. Iamb. 7. 5, Eur. El. 1107, Ar. Av. 1554.

ἀ-λοφος, Ep. ἄλλοφος, *on, without a crest*, Il. 10. 258, Anth. P. 6. 163; opp. to εὐλοφος.

ἀ-λόχευτος, *on, born not in the natural way, of Athena*, Coluth. 180. II. without birth-rangs, virgin, Nonn. D. 41. 53.

ἄλοχος [ἄ], *ou, ἡ (a copul., λέχος, cf. αἰκοίτης): poet. word:—a partner of one's bed, a bed-fellow, spouse, wife, Il. 1. 114, Od. 3. 403, al. (cf. κυριδῖος); then in Aesch. Pers. 63, Soph. O. T. 183, Eur., also in Arist. Pol. 1. 3, 1; ἀλοχον εἰς δόμους ἀγειν Com. Anon. 349. 2. also a leman, concubine, Il. 9. 336, Od. 4. 623. II. (a privat.) unwedded, ἀλ. οὐσα τὴν λοχίαν εἰλχε, of Artemis, Plat. Theat. 149 B.*

ἄλωα, Ep. imperat. of ἀλόαμαι, Od. 5. 377.

ἄλπιςτος, ἡ, *on, Sup. of ἄλπιος (only found in the compd. ἐπαλπιος, q. v.), sweetest, loveliest*, Pind. 1. 5. 14; Hesych. gives ἄλπαλέον (Ms. -αῖον) ἀγαπητόν. (From ἔλω (Fέλω), Lat. volup.)

ἄλς, ἀλός [ἄ], (A) masc.; dat. pl. ἄλασιν (v. inf.):—in sing. a lump of salt, esp. of rock-salt, Hdt. 4. 181–185, cf. χόνδρος, χοινδρός. 2. generally, salt, etc., πάσας δ' ἄλς θείω (cf. θεῖος) Il. 9. 214, cf. Od. 17. 455; ἄλς μέταλλον a salt-mine, Hdt. 4. 185; ἄλς χόνδρι Ib. 181; in sing. also Philyl. Incert. 13, Axionic. Χαλκ. 2:—but in this sense the pl. was more freq., first in Od. 11. 123, then Hdt. 4. 53., 6. 119., 7. 30, and often in Att.;—proverb. phrases: οὐ σὺ γ' ἄν . . σφ' ἐπιστάτῃ οὐδ' ἄλα δοίης Od. 17. 455; φῆς μοι πάντα δομεν τάχα δ' . . οὐδ' ἄλα δοίης Theocr. 27. 60; ἄλας συναναλώσας, i. e. to be bound by ties of hospitality, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 8, 3; τῶν ἄλων συγκατεδωκεῖν μέδιμον to have eaten a bushel of salt together, i. e. to be old friends, Plut. 2. 94 A, cf. Arist. Eth. E. 7. 2, 35; ὄρκον μέγαν, ἄλας τε καὶ τράπεζαν Archil. 96; ποῦ ἄλες; ποῦ τράπεζα; Dem. 400. 16; τοὺς ἄλας παραβαίνειν Id. 401. 3; even, οἱ τῆς πόλεως ἄλες, as constituting a claim on patriotism, opp. to ξενικὴ τράπεζα, Aeschin. 85. fin.; ἄλων δὲ φόρτος ἐνθεν ἦλθεν, ἐνθ' ἔβη, said of men who had lost what they had got, Pseudoimogr.; ἄλασιν ὑεῖ, of great abundance, Suid. II. = ἄλμη, brine, Lat. muria, Call. Fr. 50; also ἄλός ἄνθος, cf. ἄλοσάνθινος. III. ἄλες, salt-works, dub., v. ἀλή.

IV. ἄλες, also metaph. like Lat. sales, wit, Plut. 2. 685 A. (From √AA come also ἄλ-ας, ἄλ-ῆ, ἄλ-μῆ, ἄλ-μυρός, ἄλ-ῖω; cf. Skt. sar-as (sal); Lat. sal, sal-inus, sal-sus; Goth. salt (ālas), salt-tun (ālīw); O. H. G. sulza (salsugo), etc.: v. sq.)

ἄλς, ἀλός [ἄ], (B) fem., the sea, often in Hom., and Poets, rare in Prose; εἰς ἄλα διαν Il. 1. 141; χεῖρας νιψάμενος πολίτης ἄλς in seawater, Od. 2. 261; ἡ ἄλς ἡ ἐπὶ γῆς either by sea or land, Od. 12. 27: sometimes seemingly pleonast. πόντος ἄλς Il. 21. 59, Theogn. 10; ἄλς πελάγη or πέλαγος Od. 5. 335, h. Apoll. 73, Eur. Tro. 88; πελαγίας ἄλς Aesch. Pers. 427; παρ' ἀλμυρὰν ἄλα Eur. Bacch. 17; in pl. (with a pun), Ar. Ach. 760. (Orig. the same as ἄλς masc.; hence ἄλιος (marinus):—σάλας, Lat. salum, is referred by Curt. to 2 diff. Root.)

ἀλσιήδες, *ων, αἱ*, (ἀλσιος) *grove-nymphs*, Ap. Rh. 1. 1066.
 ἀλσιήνη, *ῆ*, an unknown plant, perh. a kind of *cerastium*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 13, 3: Diosc. 2. 214 identifies it with *myosotis*.
 ἄλσις, *εως, ῆ*, (ἀλλομαι) a *leaping*, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 4, 3, etc.
 ἄλσις, *εως, ῆ*, (ἀδαινα) *growth*, Apoll. Lex. s. v. ἀδαινεῖν, E. M., etc.
 ἄλσο, *ν*, sub *ἀλλομαι*.
 ἄλσο-κόμος, *ο*, one who takes care of a *grove*, Theodoret. Graec. Aff. 8. p. 111: ἄλσκοκομῶ; ἄλσκοκομική, *ῆ*, (sc. τέχνη); ἄλσκοκομικός, *όν*, Adv. — *κῶς*, Poll. 7. 140, 141.
 ἄλσο-ποιία, *ῆ*, a *planting of groves*, Poll. 7. 140.
 ἄλσος, *εως, τό*, a *place grown with trees and grass, a grove*, Il. 20. 8, Od. 10. 350.
 II. esp. a *sacred grove*, Od. 6. 291, Hes. Sc. 99, Hdt. 5. 119, Plat., etc.:—hence = *τέμενος*, any hallowed precinct or *laurel*, even without trees, Il. 2. 506, Böckh Pind. O. 3. 19; so, *Μαροβάνιον ἄλσος*, of the field of battle, viewed as a holy place, in an Epigr. attributed to Aesch. (Anth. P. append. 3); metaph., *πόντιον ἄλσος*, Cicero's *Neptunia prata*, the ocean-plain, Aesch. Pers. 111, cf. ἄλλιντος. (Prob. from the same Root as ἀδαινα, ἀδδσκα, a *fresh, green place*:—acc. to Döderl. from ἀλλομαι, as *saltus* from *salio*.)
 ἄλσώδης, *εως, (εἶδος) like a grove, woodland*, Eur. I. A. 141.
 growing in *woods*, of plants, Theophr. H. P. 3. 2, 4, LXX, Plut.
 ἄλτῆρες, *ων, οἱ*, (ἀλλομαι) *weights held in the hand* to give an impetus in *leaping*, something like dumb-bells, Crates' Hp. 4 (ubi v. Meineke), Arist. Incess. An. 3. 3, 4, Probl. 5. 8, cf. Juv. 6. 421, Martial. 7. 67., 14. 49, Senec. Ep. 56. 1, Müller Archæol. d. Kunst § 423. 3, Dict. of Ant. s. v. *Halteres*:—hence, ἄλτῆρῖα, *ῆ*, the *use of ἄλτῆρες*, Artemid. 1. 55; also, ἄλτῆρο-βολία, *ῆ*, *lamb. P. Pyth.* 21.
 ἄλτῆρικός, *ῆ, ὄν*, (ἀλλομαι) *good at leaping*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 20; τὰ ἄλτ. *μῦθια* the parts used in *leaping*, Arist. P. A. 4. 6, 16; ἄλτ. ὄρχησις, of the *Salii*, Plut. Num. 13.
 Ἄλτις, *ιος, ὁ*, the *sacred grove of Zeus at Olympia*, Pind. O. 10. 55, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 29, etc.; old Elean for ἄλσος, Paus. 5. 10, 1.
 ἄλτο, *ν*, sub ἄλλομαι.
 ἄλυκη [ῆ], *ῆ*, = ἄλσις, ἄλσμός, Hipp. Aph. 1260.
 ἄλυκίς, *ιδος, ῆ*, (ἄλς) a *salt-spring*, Strab. 182.
 II. saltiness, Plut. 2. 896 F.
 ἄλυκος, *ῆ, ὄν*, salt, like ἄλμυρός, Hipp. Acut. 390, Ar. Lys. 403, etc.
 ἄλυκό-σμυρνα, *ῆ*, a *kind of myrrh*, Hippiatr.
 ἄλυκότης, *ῆτος, ῆ*, saltiness, Arist. Fr. 209, Theophr. C. P. 2. 5, 4.
 ἄλυκρός, *ἄ, ὄν*, = θαλυκρός, warm, lukewarm, Nic. Al. 386.
 ἄλυκτάζω (v. sub ἄλνώ), only in impf., to be in *distress*, Hdt. 9. 70. A form ἄλυκτέω is cited in Hesych., A. B. 385. 13, E. M., Suid.; and has been restored for ἄλνεί in Hipp. 592. 36 by Littre (8. 30) from Mss. and Erot.; also aor. part. ἄλυκτέας in act. sense, Hesych., E. M.; and from the Verb in this sense comes the Ep. ἀλάνκτῃμα, q. v.
 ἄλυκτοπέδαι, *αἱ*, (ἄλυσσω, πέδη) *distressing or galling bonds*, in pl., Hes. Th. 521, Ap. Rh. 2. 1249, in sing., Anth. P. 5. 230, etc.:—the common expl. that ἄλυκτοπέδαι = ἄλυσσώδεις, indissoluble bonds, is rightly questioned by Lob. Pathol. prol. p. 34; cf. sq.
 ἄλυκτος, *όν*, to be *skipped*, φόνος C. I. 3973;—but Suid. and Zonar. take it = ἀφνυκτος (though properly the word cannot mean this), v. Herm. Supp. 754.
 ἄλυσσώνη, *ῆ*, = ἐκκλίσσις, Suid.
 2. = ἀκοσμία, Hesych.
 ἄλυσσώδης, *εως, (εἶδος) like salt, saltish*, Hipp. 396. 28, Theophr. H. P. 9. 11, 2 (ubi ἄλκωδης).
 ἄ-λύμαντος [ῆ], *όν*, *unhurt, unimpaired*, Plut. 2. 5 E.
 ἄλυξις, *εως, ῆ*, (ἄλυσσω) an *escape*, Aesch. Ag. 1299.
 ἄλυσσω, to *free from pain*, imper. ἄλυσσε, on grave-stones, C. I. 5996, 6796.
 ἄ-λύπητος, *όν*, not *pained or grieved*, Soph. Tr. 168.
 II. act. not causing pain, Soph. O. C. 1662 (but v. sub ἀλάμπετος): so in Adv. — *ως*, Plat. Legg. 958 E.
 ἄλυσπία, *ῆ*, freedom from pain or grief, Plat. Ax. 371 D, Menand. Incert. 19, Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 15.
 II. act. harmlessness, Theophr. H. P. 2. 4, 2.
 ἄλυσπίας, cf. sq. III.
 ἄ-λύπος, *όν*, without pain, unpaired, often in Att. from Soph. downwards; c. gen., ἄλ. γήρας without the pains of age, Soph. O. C. 1519; so, ἄλ. ἄτης El. 1002: absol. Id. O. T. 593; τὸ ἄλυνον = ἄλυσπία, Plat. Rep. 585 A:—Comp. —ότερος Plat. Rep. 581 E; Sup. —ότατος Hes. 848 E.—Adv., ἄλυσπος ζῆν, διατελεῖν to live free from pain and sorrow, Plat. Prot. 358 B, Phil. 43 D; ἀποθανεῖν Menand. 'Al. 5; Sup. ἀλυσπύατα, Lys. 169. 9.
 II. act. not paining or troubling, causing no pain or grief, Hipp. Art. 804, Plat., etc.; ἄλ. οἶνος harmless, Hermipp. Φορμ. 2. 5, cf. Eur. Bacch. 423; so wine is called ἄλυνον ἄνθος ἄνις setting free from the pain of sorrow, Soph. Fr. 182; ἀλυσπύατος κλητύρ, of a hospice, Epigr. Gr. 450.—Adv., ἄλυσπος τοῖς ἄλλοις ζῆν to live without offence to others, Isocr. 233 D.
 III. ἄλυνον, τό, a plant, *globularia alypum*, so called from its anodyne qualities, Diosc. 4. 180: in later Medic., also ἄλυσπίας, ἄδος, ῆ.
 ἄ-λύπος, *όν*, without the lyre, unaccompanied by it, ὕμνος ἄλυρος, i. e. wild dirges (accompanied by the flute, not the lyre, cf. ἀφώρμυκτος), Eur. Alc. 461, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 6, 7; ἄλ. ἔλεγχος Hel. 185; 'Αἶδος μοῖρ' ἄλυρος, of death, Soph. O. C. 1223 (lyr.):—of sad talk, Alexis 'Ολυνθ. 1.
 2. unsuited to the lyre, of certain poems, Plat. Legg. 810 B; μέλος ἄλυνον Arist. Rhet. 3. 6, 7.
 ἄλυσ, *υος, ὅ*, (ἄλνώ) listlessness, ennui, Hipp. Epist. 1271, Plut. Pyrrh. 13, Eum. 11.
 ἄλυσσδών, Adv. in chains, Manetho 4. 486.
 ἄλυσσθαῖν, (ἄλνώ) to be sick or weak, Hipp. 480. 31., cf. 482. 11, Nic. Th. 427; ἄλυσσθαῖν in Call. Del. 212: ἄλυσσάινω in Hesych.
 ἄλυσσι-δετος, *όν*, bound with chains, Hesych.
 ἄλυσσιδίων or -εἰδίων, τό, Dim. of ἄλυσσις, A. B. 380, etc.

ἄλυσσιδωτός, *ῆ, ὄν*, (as if from a Verb *ἀλυσσιδῶ) wrought in chain fashion, ἄλ. θώραξ Polyb. 6. 23, 15, Diod., etc.; opp. to λινθώραξ, στάδιος θώραξ, Strabo 154, Schol. Ap. Rh. 3. 1226.
 ἄλυσιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Menand. Kap. 3, Philippi. Incert. 9.
 ἄλυσσις (not ἄλυσσις), *εως, ῆ*, a chain, χαλκήν ἄλυσιν δεδεμένην ἄγκυρα Hdt. 9. 74; πέτρην ἄλυσσιν χρυσταῖσι φερόμενάν Eur. Or. 984:—as a woman's ornament, Ar. Fr. 309, 12, Menostr. Incert. 7; σφραγίδε . . ἄλυσσιν χρυσᾶς ἔχουσαι C. I. 150. B. 35.
 ἄλυσσις, *εως, ῆ*, (ἄλνώ) *distress, anguish*, Galen.
 ἄλυσσιτέλεια, *ῆ*, damage, prejudice, Polyb. 4. 47. 1.
 ἄ-λυσσιτέλης, *εως, ὄν*, unprofitable, Hipp. Progn. 41, Plat. Crat. 417 D, Xen. Oec. 14. 5, Bato 'Ανδρ. 1. 9:—Sup. —έστατος Aeschin. 15. 8. Adv. —λως, Xen. Mem. 1. 7, 2.
 ἄλυσσάω, strengthd. for ἄλύνω (from which it borrows its obl. tenses), to *shun, avoid*, c. acc., ὕβριν ἄλυσσάωμεν Od. 17. 581: absol., Il. 5. 253, 6. 443:—Ep. word, used by Cratin. 'Οδ. 10.—An Ep. aor. 1 ἄλυσσασε, Od. 22. 330, has been corrected into ἄλυσσικαν (a lengthd. impf. of ἄλύνω) from Apoll. Lex. and Harl. Ms.; but a form ἄλυσσάσσει remains in Nonn. D. 42. 135., 48. 481, 630.
 ἄλυσσάω, Od., etc.: fut. ἄλυσσω Il. 10. 371, Aesch. Pers. 94, Soph. Ant. 488, etc., but ἄλυσμαι Hes. Op. 363: aor. ἤλυξα, Ep. ἄλυνε, Hom., Hes., Aesch.:—Med., v. ἐξαλύνω (v. sub ἄλνώ).
 Poët. Verb used by Aesch. and Soph., both in lyric passages and in dialogue, to *flee from, shun, avoid, forsake*, c. acc., Il. 10. 371, Od. 12. 335, etc., so Hes. l. c., Pind. P. 8. 21, Aesch. Pr. 587, etc.: rarely, like φεύγω, c. gen., Soph. Ant. 488, El. 627:—absol. to *escape, get off*, ὅθεν οὐτως ἦεν ἄλυνε Od. 22. 460; προτὶ ἄστρ' ἄλυνε Il. 10. 348; ἄλυνεν ἐν Γερῆσσι he escaped by staying in Gerenus, Hes. Fr. 45.
 II. to be uneasy, wander restlessly, like ἄλνω, ἄλυσσω, Ap. Rh. 4. 57.
 ἄλυσσός, *ὅ*, (ἄλνώ) *anguish, disquiet*: esp. of the tossing about of sick persons, Hipp. Progn. 37.
 ἄλυσσώδης, *εως, (εἶδος) uneasy, troubled*, Hipp. Coac. 167.
 ἄλυσσον, τό, (ἄλνώ) a plant used to check hiccup, Diosc. 3. 105, Plut.
 ἄ-λυσσος, *όν*:—πηγή ἄλ. a well (in Arcadia) curing canine madness, Paus. 8. 19, 3.
 ἄλυσσω, (v. sub ἄλνώ) to be uneasy, be in distress, the pres. only in Il. 22. 70 ἄλυσσοντες περὶ θυμῷ: fut. ἄλυσσει τε καὶ μίμνῃ ἑαυτὴν will be restless . . , Hipp. 589. 51: plqpf. pass. ἀλάλυκτο, was disquieted, Q. Sm. 14. 24.
 ἄλυσσάινω, v. ἀλυσθαῖν.
 ἄλυντις, *όν, ὁ*, a police-officer at the Olympic games, Lat. *licitor*, E. M. 72. 12: their chief was ἄλυν-άρχης, ὁ, Luc. Hermot. 40, C. I. 3170.
 ἄ-λυνος, *όν*, not to be loosed or broken, indissoluble, πέδαι, δεσμοὶ Il. 13. 37, Od. 8. 275, Aesch. Pr. 55; Μοῖραν νῆμ' ἄλυνον Phanocl. in Jac. Anth. I. p. 205, cf. C. I. 1973; πολέμοιο νῆμα Il. 13. 360:—continuous, ceaseless, κύκλος Pind. P. 4. 383, cf. Soph. El. 230: also of substances, indissoluble, Arist. Meteor. 4. 6, 12: so in Adv. —*ως*, Plat. Tim. 60 C.
 2. not to be confuted, of arguments, Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 18., 2. 25, 14.
 II. not loosed or dissolved, Plat. Tim. 60 E.
 ἄ-λυνος, *όν*, without lamp or light, Eur. Fr. 425, Diog. L. 1. 81.
 ἄλνω, or ἄλνώ (v. Suid., cf. Gaisf. ad v.).
 Poët. Verb. found only in pres. and impf., and used also in late Prose, as Galen., to *wander in mind*.
 1. from grief, to be ill at ease, be distraught, frantic, beside oneself, ἡ δ' ἄλυνον ἀπὲρθετο Il. 5. 352; δινεύσας ἄλυνον παρὰ θίνα 24. 12; ἄλυνον in mad passion, Od. 9. 398; ἐπ' αὖ μ' ὤδ' ἄλυνον Soph. El. 135; τί χρῆμ' ἄλνω; Eur. Or. 277, etc.
 2. from perplexity, to be at a loss, not know what to do, like ἀπορέω, ἄλνει δ' ἐπὶ παντί Soph. Ph. 174; ἄλυνοντα χειμερίω λῦμα Ib. 1194; ἐν πόνοισι ἄλυσσαν Id. O. T. 695; οἱ μὲν εὐποροῦμεν οἱ δ' ἄλυνον ἡρε in want, Alexis Κυβερν. 1. 13:—to be weary, ennuied, Ael. V. H. 14. 12.
 3. from joy or exultation (rarely), to be beside oneself, Od. 18. 333, Aesch. Theb. 391; cf. Jac. A. P. p. 760.
 II. in late Prose, to *wander or roam about* (v. Il. 24. 12 supr. c.), Luc. D. Mar. 13, Babr. 10. 11, Plut. (There are several collat. forms, ἄλυσσω, ἄλυνέω (pf. pass. ἀλάνκτῃμαι), ἄλυντάζω, which, like Lat. *hullucinar*, all refer to *mental wandering*, and indicate that ΑΛΥ, ΑΛΥΚ is lengthd. from ΑΑ, ἄλν, ἄλμασι:—ἄλυσσω, ἄλυντάζω seem to belong to a diff. Root, though ἄλμασι is used = ἄλυσσω as Ap. Rh., and ἄλυνέω is taken as fut. of ἄλυσσω by Hipp.) [ῆ in Hom., except once at the end of the verse, Od. 9. 395, as Ap. Rh. 3. 866, etc.; ἄλυντες in 4th foot, Emped. 394, Opp.: v. always in Trag.]
 ἄλφα, τό, indecl., v. a a init.; cf. Callias ap. Ath. 453 D, Plat. Crat. 431 E.
 ἄλφά-βητος, ὁ, the *alphabet*, Epiphani., etc.
 ἄλφάνω [ἄν], also (as cited in E. M. 72. 39) ἄλφαῖνω: aor. ἤλφον, opt. ἄλφοιμ. Hom. uses the aor. only, but the pres. occurs in Eur. Med. 298 (nowhere else in Trag.), Ar. Fr. 308, Enpol. Taf. 12, Menand. 'Ομοσ. 3.
 Ep. Verb (used by Plut. 2. 668 C), to *bring in, yield, earn*, ἵνα μοι βίοντον πολλὸν ἄλφοι Od. 17. 250; ὁ δ' ὕμιν μυρίον ὠνον ἄλφοι 15. 452, cf. 20. 383; ἐκἀπόρμυον δέ τοι ἤλφον Il. 21. 79:—metaph., φθόνον ἄλφάνω to incur envy, Eur. I. c.
 (From the ἄλφ come also ἄλφῆ, ἀλφειστής, ἀλφειστικός, etc.; cf. Skt. *rabh* (desiderare, etc.), *sam-rabh* (comprobat esse); Lat. *labor*, etc.; Goth. *arbaiths* (κύπος), *arboizjan* (κοπιᾶν); O. H. G. *arabeit* (arbei), etc.; so that the orig. notion seems to be that of labour, earning by labour; cf. ἀλφειστής.)
 Ἀλφειστικός, *α, ὄν*, bringing in oxen, παρθένοι ἀλφειστικοὶ maidens who yield their parents many oxen as presents from their suitors, i. e. much-courted, Il. 18. 593, h. Hom. Ven. 119; ὕδωρ ἄλφ., of the Nile, water that yields fat oxen (by enriching the pastures), Aesch. Supp. 855 (lyr.), cf. 'Alex. Act. in Jac. Anth. I. p. 208. The prop. n. Ἀλφειστικός is used metricaly in the form Ἀλφεισσιβία, Soph. Fr. 785; cf. Παρθενότατος.
 ἄλφῆ, *ῆ*, produce, gain, Lyc. 549, 1394: ἄλφῆσις, *εως, ῆ*, Gloss.

ἀλφῆμα, ατος, τό, = foreg., the sum for which a contract is made by a builder, etc., C. I. 2266 A. 14.

ἀλφῆστειν, to fetch a good price, prob. I. in Hippon. 46 (Bgg. ἀλφῆστειν).

ἀλφῆστηρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = sq., Or. Sib. 1. 98., 13. 13.

ἀλφῆστης, οὔ, ὁ, old word used by Hom. only in Od., in phrase ἀνέρες ἀλφῆσται, working for their daily bread, laborious, enterprising men, a meaning suggested by the sense of the Verb ἀλφάνω (q. v.); the epith. being applied to men (ἀνδρες), not to mankind (ἄνθρωποι), Nitzsch Od. 1. 349, cf. Hes. Op. 82; applied to trading, seafaring people, Od. 13. 261, h. Hom. Apoll. 458; whence the Phaeacians are said to be ἐκὰς ἀνδρῶν ἀλφῆσταιν Od. 6. 8.—Ep. word, used twice by Trag. (in lyr. passages) in the Homeric sense, Aesch. Theb. 770, Soph. Ph. 709. (The deriv. from ἀλφῆ, ἐδεσθῆς, meal-eating, adopted by Döderl. and others, agrees ill with the passages cited.)

II. a kind of fish that went in pairs, labrus chineus, Epich. 28 Ahr.:—metaph. of lewd men, cf. Sophron ap. Ath. 281 F.

ἀλφῆστικός, ὁ, = ἀλφῆστης II, Arist. Fr. 290.

ἀλφι, τό, poet. indecl. abbrev. form of ἀλφῆτον, ἀλφι καὶ ὕδωρ h. Hom. Cer. 208, cf. Strabo 364, E. M. 769. 39; cf. also κρή for κρήθη, etc.

ἀλφίσκω, f. I. in E. M. 758. 47, v. Gaisf. ad l.

ἀλφίτ-ἄμοιβος, ὁ, a dealer in ἀλφῆτα, Ar. Av. 491, etc.

ἀλφῆτεία, ἡ, a preparing of ἀλφῆτα, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 6. 37, cf. 7. 18:—ἀλφῆτειον, τό, a mill for grinding ἀλφῆτα, Poll. 3. 78., 7. 19, A. B. 261:—ἀλφῆτευσ, ἔως, ὁ, a barley-miller, Poll. 7. 18:—ἀλφῆτευν, to grind barley, v. sub ἀλφῆστευν.

ἀλφῆτηδόν, Adv. like ἀλφῆτα, Diosc. Parab. 2. 49. II. said of fractures, where the bone is much shivered, Galen., Paul. Aeg.

ἀλφῆτῆρος, ἄ, ὄν, of or belonging to ἀλφῆτα, ἀγγεῖον ἀλφ., a meal-tub, Antiph. Βομβύλ. 1, where (in Poll. 10. 179)—τήριον stood.

ἀλφῆτο-ειδής, ἔς, like ἀλφῆτα, Poët. de Herb. 77.

ἀλφῆτό-μαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, one that divines from barley-meal, A. B. 52, Poll. 7. 188, Hesych.: cf. ἀλευρόμαντις, ἀλφισκοπέος.

ἀλφῆτον [ῖ], τό, (v. sub ἀλφός) peeled or pearl-barley, barley-meal, Lat. *polentia*, used by Hom. in sing. only in the phrase ἀλφῆτον ἀκτῆ, barley-meal, II. 11. 631, Od. 2. 355., 14. 429, and in Medic. (v. infr.); cf. ἀλφῆτα;—elsewh. in pl. ἀλφῆτα, barley-groats, barley-meal, opp. to ἀλείατα, ἀλεύρα (wheat flour), Od. 2. 290 (where he has ἀλφῆτα, μνελὸν ἀνδρῶν), 2. 354., 10. 197, Hdt. 7. 119, and oft. in Att.; used to sprinkle over roast meat, II. 18. 560, cf. Od. 14. 477; esp. over such as was offered in sacrifice, Od. 14. 429, cf. κρήθη, οὐλαί, οὐλοχύναι: ἐπ' ἀλφῆτον πίνειν to drink wine with barley groats in it (cf. ἀπαλφῆτῖ(ω)), Epin. Myns. 1:—of this meal was made a kind of barley-water, πνέιν ἀλφῆτον or —τα Hipp. 1142 E, 1144 D; also *polentes*, Diosc. 4. 88: it was also used as hair-powder by the Κανηφόροι, cf. Ar. Eccl. 732, Hermipp. Θεοῖ 2.

II. generally, any meal or groats, ἀλφ. πύρινα or πυρῶν, ἀλφ. φακῶν καὶ ὀρόβων, Hipp., v. Foës. s. v.; even, λίθοιο ἀλφῆτα Orph. Lith. 212.

III. metaph. one's bread, daily bread, Ar. Pl. 219: πατρώα ἀλφ. one's patrimony, Id. Nub. 107.

ἀλφῆτοποιός, ἡ, = ἀλφῆτεία, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 6.

ἀλφῆτο-ποιός, ὁ, ἡ, a preparer of ἀλφῆτα, Onomast. ap. Eus. P. E. 232 C.

ἀλφῆτο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, = ἀλφῆταμοιβός, Nicoph. Χειρ. 1: fem., ἡ ἀλφῆτο-πόωλις στοά, the flour-market at Athens, Ar. Eccl. 682.

ἀλφῆτοπωλήτρια, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ἀλφῆτοπώλης, Poll. 6. 37.

ἀλφῆτο-σίτωρ, ατος, ὁ, ἡ, of the colour of barley-meal, κεφαλὴ ἀλφ. a powdered, i. e. hoary head, Ar. Fr. 453.

ἀλφῆτῶ, ὄος, contr. οὖς, ἡ, like ἀκκῶ, a spectre or bugbear with which nurses frightened children, Plut. 2. 1040 B.

ἀλφός, ὁ, a dull-white leprosy, esp. on the face, Lat. *vitiligo*, Hes. Fr. 42, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Plat. Tim. 85 A; cf. Luc. D. Meretr. 11. 4:—hence, in Hippiatr., ἀλφο-πρόσωπος, or, white-faced, ἀλφο-ρυγχος, or, with a white snout. (From √ΑΛΦ prob. come also ἀλφῆτον, because of the whiteness of meal, cf. ἀλφῆτοχρῶς, ἀλφός, and comp. Goth. *hwaiti* (wheat) with *hwetiti* (white); Lat. *albus* (Umbr. *alfu*, Sabin. *alpus*); O. H. G. *elbiz* (a swan)—perh. the prop. names Ἀλφειός, *Albula* (Paul. Epit. 4), *Alpes*, *Elbe* come from the same Root: Curt. no. 399).

ἀλφώδης, ες, (ἀλφός) leprous, Galen.

ἄλῳα, Dor. for ἀλῳή, Theocr.

Ἀλῳα or Ἀλῳα, ον, τὰ, (ἀλῳα) a festival of Demeter as inventress of agriculture, harvest-home, Dem. 1385. 2, Philoch. 161, Luc. D. Meretr. 7. 3.

ἀλῳαίος, α, ον, (ἀλῳα) belonging to the threshing-floor: Ἀλῳαῖη as epith. of Demeter, Orph. H. 40. 5.

Ἀλῳάς, ἄδος, or Ἀλῳαίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = Ἀλῳαία Theocr. 7. 155.

ἀ-λῳβήτος, ον, unharmed: unblamed, Themist.

ἀλῳδής, ες, (εἶδος) like salt, Plut. 2. 627 F.

ἀλῳεῖνός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀλῳα) of or used in a threshing-floor, ἵππου Anth. P. 9. 301.

ἀλῳεύς, εως, Ep. ἦρος, ὁ, one who works in an ἀλῳή, a thresher, husbandman, gardener, vine-dresser, etc., Ap. Rh. 3. 1401, Arat. 1045, etc.: in Hom. only as prop. n.

ἀλῳή [ᾱ], Dor. ἀλῳά, ἡ, (ἀλέα, cf. Att. ἀλῳα): poet. word: I. a threshing-floor, ἱερὰς κατ' ἀλῳάς II. 5. 499; μεγάλην κατ' ἀλῳήν, ἐκτεμνέμεν κατ' ἀλ. 13. 588., 20. 496; cf. Hes. Op. 597.

II. a garden, orchard, vineyard, etc., II. 5. 90, Od. 6. 293, etc., v. sub γαυνός: Ποσειδωνίου ἀλῳή, i. e. the sea, Cicero's *Neptunia prata*, Opp. H. 1. 797; cf. ἄλῳος.

III. a halo of the sun or moon, Arat. 810.

ἀλῳή and ἀλῳή, v. sub ἀλῳσκομαι.

ἀλῳός, α, ον, = ἀλῳεῖνός, Nic. Th. 113.

Ἀλῳαίς, v. sub Ἀλῳαίς.

ἀλῳίτης [ῖ], ον, ὁ, = ἀλῳεύς, Anth. P. 6. 98.

ἀλῳόμενα, Ep. for ἀλῳαίνα, v. sub ἀλῳσκομαι.

ἀλῳα, ονος, ἡ, = ἄλῳα, found in the obl. cases, Arist. Vent. 3, Fr. 238. 4.

ἀλῳεῖνόμενα, Dep. to work on a threshing-floor, App. Maced. 9. 11.

ἀλῳ-όνητος, ον, bought with salt, ἀλῳόνητα δουλάρια worthless slaves from Thrace, because the Thracians sold men for salt, cf. II. 7. 472-5, et ibi Eust., Zenob. 2. 12.

ἀλῳονία, ἡ, = ἄλῳα, a threshing-floor, Ath. 524 A.

ἀλῳονίζω, f. I. for ἀλῳονίζω, q. v.

ἀλῳόνιον, τό, Dim. of ἀλῳα, Geop. 12. 2, 2, and Gramm.

ἀλῳον-τρίβειον, to beat on a threshing-floor, Longus 3. 29.

ἀλῳό-φυτος, ον, grown in the vineyard, οἶνος Nonn. D. 13. 267.

ἀλῳπέκειος, α, ον, Ion. εως, ἡ, ον, (ἀλῳπή) of a fox, Galen. II.

ἀλῳπέκη, Att. contr. -κῆ (sub. δορά), a fox-skin, Hdt. 7. 75: proverb., ὅπου ἡ λεοντὴ μὴ ἐπαρκεῖται, προπαρτέον ἐκεί τῇν ἀλῳπέκην Plut. Lys. 7.

ἀλῳπέκία, ἡ, a disease, like the mange in foxes, in which the hair falls off, Soph. Fr. 369: pl. bald patches on the head, Arist. Probl. 10. 27, 2.

II. a fox-earth, Hesych.

ἀλῳπέκίας, ον, ὁ, branded with a fox, Luc. Pisc. 47. II. the thresher shark, Lat. *squalus vulpes*, Arist. Fr. 293, Mnesim. Ἰππ. 49.

ἀλῳπέκιστος, εως, ἡ, = ἀλῳπέκία I, Galen.

ἀλῳπέκεῖδης, εως, ὁ, a fox's cub, young fox, Ar. Pax 1067.

ἀλῳπέκῖζω, to play the fox, Lat. *vulpinari*, οὐκ ἔστιν ἀλῳπέκῖζειν Ar. Vesp. 1241; ἀλῳος ἀλῳπέκῖς τοῖς ἀπειρητοῖς Bahr. 95. 64:—proverb., ἀλ. πρὸς ἀλῳπέκα, 'the bitter bit,' II. trans. to overreach, Hesych.

ἀλῳπέκῖον, τό, Dim. of ἀλῳπή, a little fox, Ar. Eq. 1076, 1079.

ἀλῳπέκῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, a mongrel between fox and dog, = κυναέκτη, Xen. Cyn. 3. 1. II. a fox-skin cap, Xen. An. 7. 4. 4. III.

a kind of vine, the cluster resembling a fox's brush, Plin. H. N. 14. 4. 9: ἀλῳπέκ-ουρος, ὁ, fox-tail, a kind of grass, Theophr. H. P. 7. 11, 2.

ἀλῳπέκωδης, ες, (εἶδος) fox-like, sly, Hesych., E. M.

ἀλῳπή [ᾱ], εκος, ἡ, also ἀλῳπήκος in Anianus 5 Bgg.; dat. pl. ἀλῳπή-κεσσι Opp. C. 1. 433:—a fox, *canis vulpes* (a smaller Egyptian species in Arist. H. A. 8. 28, 7, c. *Neloticus*); Archil. 8. 6, Simon. Iamb. 7. 7, Solon 11. 5, Hdt. 2. 67, etc.: often of sly fellows, as we say 'a sly fox' (cf. κίναδος), ἀλῳπέκος ἔχουσι βαίνειν Solon 1. c.: μῆτιν ἀλῳπήν a very fox for craft, Pind. 1. 4. 79 (3. 65): proverb., τὴν . . . Ἀρχιλόχου ἀλῳπέκα ἐλκε-τὸν ἐξόπισθεν we must trail Archilochus' fox-skin behind, i. e. deceive by false appearances, Plat. Rep. 365 C; ἡ ἀλῳπή τὸν βοῦν ἐλαύνει sleight masters might, Paremiochor. 2. = ἀλῳπέκη, a fox-skin, Ruhnk. Tim. s. v. τὴν ἀλ., as λέων for λεοντῆ.

II. πτηνὰ δερμῶπτερα οἷον ἀλῳπή, a kind of flying squirrel, *sciurus* or *pteromys volans*, Arist. H. A. 1. 5. 10. III. a kind of shark or dogfish (v. ἀλῳπέκῖας II.), lb. 6. 11, 8.

IV. in pl., ἀλῳπέκες, the muscles of the loins, *proas-muscles*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 399 B; cf. ψῶα.

V. = ἀλῳ-πέκῖα I, Call. Dian. 79. VI. a kind of dance, Soph. Fr. 369, cf. γλαυῖ 1. 2, λέων v. (Pott compares the Skt. *lōp-āras*, *carriion-eater*; but Curt. holds that the resemblance is accidental, and identifies ἀλῳπή (a being euphon.) with Lith. *lūpe*, *lūpukas* (*vulpes*, *vulpecula*). The Lat. *vulpes* may be the same, if the v can have been lost both in Gr. and Lith.)

ἀλῳπός, ὁ, = ἀλῳπή, Arcad. p. 67. 23, Ignat. Ep. 9: cf. Coraës Plut. 3. p. 187.

II. as Adj., = ἀλῳπέκωδης, Soph. Fr. 242.

ἀλῳπό-χρῶος, ον, contr. -χρῶος, ον, fox-coloured, A. B. 381, Eust.

ἀλῳ-ρηῖται, οἱ, watchers of salt (ἀλῳα) or threshing-floors (ἀλῳα), Suid., E. M.

ἄλῳα [ᾱ], ἡ, gen. ἄλῳ Hipp. Vet. Med. 12, Xen. Oec. 18, 8, ἄλῳα Anth. P. 6. 258; dat. ἄλῳ Arist. Phys. 2. 8, 3; acc. ἄλῳ Aesch. Theb. 489, ἄλῳ Nic. Th. 166, ἄλῳα Call. Fr. 51:—pl., nom. and acc., ἄλῳα Dem. 1040. 24, Arist. Mirab. 72: cf. ἄλῳα, ονος: (v. sub ἀλῳα).

Like the Ep. ἀλῳή, a threshing-floor, Xen. l. c.:—from its round shape, also, II. the disk of the sun or moon, or of a shield, Aesch. l. c.: but later, a halo round them, Arist. Meteor. 1. 7, 7. 3, 2. 1, sq. al.

2. a coiled snake, Nic. Th. 166. 3. a bird's nest, Ael. N. A. 3. 16. 4. the outer circle of the eye-ball, Poll. 2. 71.

ἀλῳσίμος, ον, (ἀλῳα) easy to take, catch, win, or conquer, of places and persons, Hdt. 3. 153, Eur. Hel. 1622, Thuc. 4. 9: metaph. easily beguiled, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 11. 2. of the mind, easy to make out or apprehend, Soph. Ph. 863 (lyr.).

3. as law-term, liable to conviction, Aristid.

II. (ἀλῳσις) of or belonging to capture or conquest, παῖδ' ἀλ. a song of triumph on taking a city, Aesch. Theb. 635; βαίς ἀλ. tidings of the capture, Id. Ag. 10.

ἄλῳσις, εως, Ion. ιως, ἡ, a taking, capture, conquest, destruction, Pind. O. 10 (11). 49, lldt. 1. 5., 3. 156, Aesch. Ag. 589, etc.; δαῖων ἀλ. conquest by the enemy, Aesch. Theb. 119: means of conquest, Soph. Ph. 61.

2. a taking or catching of birds and fish, Arist. II. A. 8. 3. 10., 8. 15. 9.

II. as law-term, conviction, Plat. Legg. 920 A; ἀλῳαὶ ἰσχυρῶν ἀλῳσι to be taken without power to escape, Plut. Num. 15.

ἀλῳτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ἀλῳαίνα, to be taken or conquered, Thuc. 6. 77.

II. attainable, Soph. O. T. 111, Menand. Δύσκ. 5.

ἀλῳφῆτος, ον, (ἀλῳφῶ) unremitting, Plut. Fab. 23.

ἀλῳφός, ὄν, = λευκός, Hesych.: cf. ἀλῳφός.

ἀλῳώ, v. sub ἀλῳσκομαι.

ἄμ, for ἀνά, before a word beginning with the labials β, π, φ, μ, e. g. ἄμ βαμοῖτο, ἄμ μέσον, ἄμ πέδιον, ἄμ πέλαγος, ἄμ φντά; also in compds., as ἀμπαῶν:—this form is mostly Dor., as in Pind., but also in Hom., and sometimes in Att. Poets, cf. ἀμπευήρης, ἀμπαλιννορος.

ἄμᾱ [ᾱ], Dor. ἄμᾱ, q. v.: (v. sub ἄμᾱ).

A. as Adv., at once, at the same time, mostly of Time, serving to unite two different actions, etc.:

in the first clause, very often added to τε . . . , καί, as, ἀμ' οἰμωγῇ τε καὶ ἐχθαλῇ Il. 8. 64; ἀμα τ' ὠκύμοδος καὶ ὕψυρος Il. 1. 417; σέ θ' ἄμα καὶ αἰὼν καὶ ἐμὲ Il. 24. 773; σαυτὸν θ' ἄμα καμέ Soph. Ph. 772, cf. 119;—also with καί only, ἀμα πρόσσω καὶ ὑπίσσω Il. 3. 109; χειρὶν τε βίης θ' ἄμα Hes. Th. 677; ἄνους τε καὶ γέρον ἄμα Soph. Ant. 281, etc.

2. ἀμα μῦθος ἔην, τετέλεστο δὲ ἔργον, the word was spoken, and the deed was done, 'no sooner said than done,' Il. 10. 242; ἀμ' ἔπος τε καὶ ἔργον ἐμῆδετο h. Hom. Merc. 46; ἀμα ἔπος [ἔπε] καὶ ἔργον ἐποίησε Hdt. 3. 135, cf. 9. 92;—which was shortened into ἀμ' ἔπος ἀμ' ἔργον, Paroemiogr.

3. ἀμα μὲν . . . ἀμα δέ . . . in Att., *paritly* . . . Plat. Phaedo 115 D, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 2;—ἀμα τε . . . καὶ ἀμα, Plat. Gorg. 497 A; ἀμ' ἡδέως ἔμοιγε κἀλγηναις ἀμα Soph. Ant. 436.

4. in Prose ἀμα δέ . . . καὶ ἀμα τε . . . καί . . . ἀμα . . . καί . . . may often be translated by *simul ac*, ἀμα δὲ ταῦτα ἔλεγε καὶ ἐπεδείκνυε Hdt. 1. 112; ταῦτά τε ἀμα ἡγόρευε καὶ πέμπει 8. 5; ἀμα ἀκηκούμεν τε καὶ τριηράρχους κασίπαστοι as soon as we have heard, we appoint . . . Dem. 50. 18; ἀμα διαλλάττονται καὶ τῆς ἔχθρας ἐπιλανθάνονται Isocr., etc.

b. in this case the former Verb often becomes a partic., as, βρίζων ἀμα . . . ἐξήμελξας εὐτράφεις γάλα Aesch. Cho. 897; ἀμα εἰπὼν ἀνέστη as soon as he had done speaking, he stood up, Xen. An. 3. 1, 47; τῆς ἀγγελίας ἀμα ῥηθείσης ἐβοήθουν as soon as the news was brought they assisted, Thuc. 2. 5; ἀμα γιγνόμενοι λαμβάνοντες Plat. Phaedo 76 C; ἡμῖν ἀμα ἀναπανομένοι οὐ παῖς ἀναγνώσεται Id. Theat. 143 A.

5. ἀμα μὲν followed by ἐπὶ δέ, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 3; ἀμα μὲν . . . πρὸς δέ . . . Hdt. 8. 51,—which are anacolutha.

II. all instances of the Adv. have the notion of *Time*, though it sometimes involves that of *Place* or *Quality*, as ἀμα πάντες or πάντες ἀμα Il. 1. 495; ἀμα ἀμφω h. Hom. Cer. 15; ἀμα κρατερὸς καὶ ἀμύμων Od. 3. 111, etc.: cf. Arist. Metaph. 10. 12, 11.

III. used with σύν or μετά, Eur. Ion 717, Plat. Criti. 110 A.

IV. absol. with a Verb, at one and the same time, αἱ πᾶσαι [νῆες] ἀμα ἐγίγονοντο ἐν τῷ θέρει δ' καὶ ὕ Thuc. 3. 17, cf. οὐχ ἀμα ἡ κτήσις παραγίνεται Dem. 658. 6.

B. as Prep. with dat., at the same time with, together with, ἀμ' ἡοὶ at dawn, Il. 9. 682, al.; Att. ἀμα ἔφ, ἀμα ἔφ γιγνόμενη Thuc. 1. 48, 4. 32; so, ἀμ' ἡελίῳ ἀνύντι or καταδύντι at sunrise or sunset, Il. 18. 136, 210, al.; ἀμ' ἡμέρᾳ or, more freq., ἀμα τῇ ἡμέρῃ Hdt. 3. 86, al., and Att.; ἀμ' ἡρὶ ἀρχομένη or ἀμα τῷ ἡρὶ at beginning of spring, Thuc. 5. 20, etc.; ἀμα κῆδὲ κεκάθαι τὰς κεφαλὰς at, during the time of . . . Hdt. 2. 36; ἀμα τειχισμῷ Thuc. 7. 20.

2. generally, along with, together with, ἀμα τῇ στείχῃ Il. 16. 257; ὁπάσσαι 24. 461, al.; so, Ἑλένην καὶ κτήμαθ' ἀμ' αὐτῇ 3. 458; ἀμα πνοιῆς ἀνέμοιο keeping pace with the wind, Od. 1. 98; twice repeated, ἀμ' αὐτῷ . . . ἀμ' ἐποντο 11. 371; οἱ ἀμα θάοντι Hdt. 6. 138, cf. Thuc. 7. 57.

II. in Byzant. ἀμα is sometimes followed by a genitive.

(From √AM or √OM come also ἀμάκις, ὁμός, ὁμοῖος, ὁμαλός: cf. Skt. *sam* (with), *samam*, *samā* (together), *Zd. hama* (same); Lat. *simul*, *similis*, *simulo*, *simia* (?); Goth. *sama*; O. Norse *samr* or *sama* (same); O. H. G. *sama* (in the compd. *zi-samane*=Germ. *zusammen*); cf. a ὁμοσυντικόν, ἀπαξ.)

ἀμά, Dor. for ἄμα, Pind. O. 3. 64, al., Ar. Lys. 1318, Call. Lav. Pall. 75, Theocr. 9. 4. (Ahrens, D. Dor. p. 372, writes ἀμά.)

ἀμαγγάνευτος, *on*, without trickery or guile, Eccl.

ἀμαδέος, τό, a kind of *jig*, Cretan word, Hermonax ap. Ath. 76 F.

ἀμάδις, Adv.,=ἄμα, Gramm.

Ἀμαδρυάδες, αἱ, (ὀρύς) the *Hamadryades*, Nymphs whose life depended on that of the trees to which they were attached, Ath. 78 B: the sing., Ἀμαδρυάς occurs in Ap. Rh. 2. 477: cf. Ἀδρυάς.

ἀμάρομαι, (ἀμάω) Pass. to have a crop reaped from it, to yield as a crop, C. I. 4700.

Ἀμαζών, ὄνος, ἡ, mostly in pl., the *Amazons*, a warlike nation of women in Scythia, Il. 3. 189, Hdt., etc.: in Pind. O. 13. 124, Call., etc., also Ἀμαζονίδες. II. epith. of Artemis, Paus. 4. 31. 8.—Hence Adj. Ἀμαζόνειος, or -ιος, *on*, Eust., Nonn. D. 37. 117: Ἀμαζονικός, ἡ, ὄν, Plut. Pomp. 35, Paus. 1. 41, 7. (Commonly derived from μαζίς, from the fable that they got rid of the right breast, that it might not interfere with the use of the bow: and in works of Art the right breast is usu. hidden.)

ἀμαθαίνω, (ἀμαθής) to be untaught, ignorant, stupid, a Platonic word, used only in pres.; absol., Rep. 535 E; ἀμ. τι or εἰς τι, to be ignorant in a thing, Legg. 689 C, D.

ἀμαθεῖ, Adv. of ἀμαθής, Suid.

ἀμαθής, ἑς, (μαθῆν) unlearned, unlettered, ignorant, stupid, boorish (v. sub ἀμαθία), Hdt. 1. 33, and freq. in Att. from Eur. downwards, of persons and their actions; ἔθνεα ἀμαθέστατα, of the Scythians, Hdt. 4. 46; ἀνὴρ πένεις, εἰ καὶ γένοντο μάμθας Eur. Supp. 421, al., Ar. Nub. 135; ἀμ. καὶ βδελυρὸς Id. Eq. 193; ἀμαθέστατοι πάντων Andoc. 20. 1; ἀμαθής τὴν ἐκείνων ἀμαθίαν stupid of their stupidity, Plat. Apol. 22 E; ἀμαθέστερον τῶν νόμων ὑπεροφίας παιδεύεσθαι to be educated with too little learning to despise the laws, Thuc. 1. 84; opp. to δειλός, Id. 3. 82; so, ἀμαθέστερον ἐπὶ καὶ σαφέστερον less learnedly, so that plain folk may understand, Ar. Ran. 1445; of animals, such as the hog, θυμῷδὲ καὶ ἀμ. Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 32:—so in Adv., ἀμαθῶς ἀμαρτεῖν through ignorance, Eur. Phoen. 874:—c. gen. rei, without knowledge of a thing, unlearned or unskilled in it, τοῦ καλοῦ Eur. Or. 417; Ἀρτείας Thuc. 4. 41, cf. 3. 37; more rarely, ἀμ. περί τιος Plat. Eryx. 394 E; τι Id. Lach. 194 D; πρὸς τι Id. Legg. 679 D; so, ἀμαθῶς ἔχειν τινός Ael. N. A. 6. 5:—Comp. ἀμαθέστερος, Sup. -έστατος, v. supr.

2. of things, ἀμ. παρησία boorish freedom of speech, Eur. Or. 905; ἀμ. βώμη brute force, Eur. Fr. 732; δύναιμι Plut. Demetr. 42.

II. not heard of, unknown, ἀμ. ἔρρει Eur. Ion 916:—Adv. ἀμαθῶς χωρεῖν, of events, to take an unforeseen course, Thuc. 1. 140.

ἀ-μάθητος, *on*, =ἀμαθής, Phryn. Com. Κόνν. 3.

ἀμαθία, ἡ, the state of an ἀμαθής, ignorance, stupidity, Soph. Fr. 663, Eur., and freq. in Att. Prose; ἀμ. μετὰ σωφροσύνης Thuc. 3. 37; ἀμ. τινός, περί τι Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 22, Plat. Legg. 688 C.

ἀμαθίτης, ἴδος, ἡ, (ἀμαθος) dwelling in the sand, ἀμ. κύγχοι sand-snails, Epich. 23. 9 Ahr.

ἀμαθος [ἀμ], ἡ, Ep. form of ἀμμος, sand of the plain, sandy soil, opp. to sea-sand (ψάμμος, ψάμαθος), Il. 5. 587; v. Schol. 9. 384, 593, Lehrs Aristarch. p. 128:—in pl. the links, dunes (or dunes) by the sea, h. Hom. Ap. 439.

ἀμαθῖνω, (ἀμαθος) Ep. Verb, only used in pres., impf., and in Q. Sm. 14. 645, aor.:—to level with the sand or to make into dust, utterly destroy, πόλιν Il. 9. 593; [ἀνδρα] μέγα φανούντ' Aesch. Eum. 937 (lyr.); ἀμ' ἐν φλογὶ σόρκα Theocr. 2. 26:—Pass., Q. Sm. 2. 334.

2. to spread smooth, level, so as to obliterate all traces of a thing, κόνην h. Hom. Merc. 140.

ἀμαθῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like sand: sandy, ποταμός Strabo 344.

ἀ-μαίεντος, *on*, never having needed a midwife, i. e. virgin, maiden, Nonn. D. 41. 133.

II. without aid of midwife, Opp. C. 1. 40.

ἀμαμάκετος, ἡ, *on*, also *os*, *on* Hes.:—irresistible, an old Ep. word, used also by lyr. Poets; of the Chimaera, Il. 6. 179, 16. 329; of the fire vomited by her, Hes. Th. 319; of fire generally, Soph. O. T. 177; of the sea, Hes. Sc. 207, Pind. P. 1. 28; of a strong, stubborn mast, Od. 14. 311; of the trident, Pind. I. 8 (7). 74; ἀμ. μένος, κυνηθμός Id. P. 3. 58, 4. 370; of the Furies, Soph. O. C. 127; ἀμ. βυθός in unfathomable depths, C. I. 434. (Prob. from ἀμαχος, ἀμάκετος, by a kind of redupl., cf. δαρτάρης.)

ἀμάκις, Adv. =ἀπαξ, said to be Cretan, Hesych.; v. Ahrens D. Dor. 85, Lob. Paral. p. 131. (V. sub ἀμα.)

ἀμαλα· τὴν ναῦν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀμαλὸν τὴν ἄλα (Aesch. Fr. 212) Hesych.; ἀμάδα· τὴν ναῦν E. M.; hence ἐπ' ἀμαλα is restored by Herm. in Aesch. Supp. 842, 847, where the Med. Ms. ἐπαμίδα. No nom. is cited, Lob. Paral. 275.

ἀ-μαλάκιστία, ἡ, incapability of being softened, hardness, Diod. 4. 35.

ἀ-μαλάκτος, *on*, (μαλάσσω) that cannot be softened, intractable, of materials, as Arist. Meteor. 4. 7. 12; ἀτηκτα καὶ ἀμ. lb. 4. 10, 10.

2. unsoftened, unmitigated, τὸ ψυχρὸν Plut. 2. 953 E: metaph. of expression, harsh, Longin. 15. 5.

II. unfeeling, Schol. Soph. Aj. 766.

ἀμαλάπτω, =sq., to destroy, efface, aor. ἡμάλαφα Soph. Fr. 413, Lyc. 34, cf. Phot. 68. 3; ἀμαλαπτόμενος is restored by Weil in Aesch. Pr. 899, for γάμψο δαπτομέναν.

ἀμαλδύνω, (ἀμαλός) Ep. Verb (not in Od.), to soften, weaken: hence to crush, destroy, ruin, efface, τείχος ἀμαλδύνει Il. 12. 18; στίβον Ap. Rh. 4. 112; to use up, waste, χρήματα Theocr. 16. 59;—Pass., ὥς κεν . . . τείχος ἀμαλδύνηται Il. 7. 463; ἀμαλδυνθήσεται Ar. Pax 380; ἀμαλδυνθεῖσα χρόνῳ περικαλλέα μορφήν Anth. P. 6. 18; to neglect, abuse, Democ. ap. Orell. 1. 94.

2. metaph. to hide, conceal, disguise, εἶδος h. Hom. Cer. 94: cf. ἀπαμαλδύνω.

ἀμάλη [ἀμ], ἡ, =ἀμαλλα, Ath. 618 D, Philostr. Jun. p. 879.

ἀμαλη-τόμος, *on*, (τέμνω) a reaper, Opp. C. 1. 522.

ἀ-μαλθακτος, *on*, (μαλθάσσω)=ἀμαλακτος, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 11, Anth. P. 5. 234.

Ἀμαλθεῖα, ἰον, εἴη, ἡ, the goat *Amaltheia*, which suckled Zeus, Call. Fr. 19; from her horn flowed whatever its possessor wished, hence proverb., κέρας Ἀμαλθείας, the horn of plenty, Anacr. 8 (in form -θίη), Phocyl. 7, etc.; cf. Argum. Soph. Tr., and αἶψ I. 2.—Atticus had a Library or Museum in his house in Epirus which he called Ἀμαλθειον, Cic. Att. 1. 16, cf. 2. 1.

ἀμαλλα [ἀμ], ἡ, (ἀμάω) a bundle of ears of corn, sheaf, Soph. Fr. 540, Plut. Poplic. 8:—also ἀμάλη, q. v.

2. poet. for corn, Q. Sm. 11. 156, 171, etc.

ἀμαλλεύω, -ζω, to bind into sheaves, bind, tie, Hesych., E. M.

ἀμάλλιον, τό, Dim. of ἀμαλλα, Eust. 1162. 29.

ἀμαλλο-δετήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, (δέω) a binder of sheaves, Il. 18. 553.

ἀμαλλο-δέτης, *on*, ὁ, =foreg., Theocr. 10. 44.

ἀ-μαλλος, *on*, without fleece or nap, Eust. 1057. 11.

ἀμαλλοτόκεια, ἡ, producer of sheaves, Jo. Gaz.; pecul. fem. of ἀμαλλο-τόκος, *on*, sheaf-producing, Nonn. D. 7. 84, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 2.

ἀμαλλο-φόρος, *on*, (φέρω) bringing sheaves, Porph. Abstin. 2. 19; epith. of Demeter, Eust. 1162. 27.

ἀμάλος [ἀμ], ἡ, ὄν, soft, weak, Lat. *tener*, in Hom. of young animals, Il. 22. 310, Od. 20. 14; γέρον Eur. Heracl. 75; in Aesch. Pers. 537 (lyr.) where the Med. Ms. has ἀπαλαῖς spir. leni, Prieu restores ἀμαλαῖς.

Adv. -λῶς, slightly, moderately, Hipp. 449. 53, 463. 49 (vulg. ὁμαλῶς). (From the same Root as μαλακός with a euphon.: cf. βληχρός, ἀβληχρός. It has no connexion with ἀπαλός.)

ἀμαλώω, =ἀμαλδύνω, Hesych.

ἀμάμαξος [ἀμ], ἡ, gen. vos or (in Sappho) vdos:—a vine trained on two poles, Epich. 15 Ahr., Sappho 150, Matro ap. Ath. 137 B. Cf. ψευδαμάμαξος.

ἀμα-μηλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, (μηλον) a tree with fruit like the pear, a kind of medlar or service-tree, Hipp. 608. 27, Aristom. Διόν. 1: cf. ἐπιμηλῖς.

ἀμανθάλας, =ἀφανής, as if ἀμάλαντος from ἀμαλδύνω, Alcae. 122.

ἀμάντις [ἀμ], ὄν, οἱ, a sort of fungi, Nic. ap. Ath. 61 A, Eust. 290. 3, etc.

ἀμάντευτος, *on*, (μαντεύομαι) not prophesied or foretold, not to be conjectured of, τύχη Max. Tyr. 11. 6. 2. act. not divining: hence of dogs with bad noses, Poll. 5. 63, Porph. Adv. -τως, Eccl.

ἀ-μαντις, *i*, not divining, ἀμ. μαντική Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 213 B.

ἀμαξα [ἀ], Att. ἀμαξα, ἡ, (v. sub ἄμα) a carriage, esp. a heavy wagon or wain, opp. to the war-chariot (άρμα), and in Hom. synonym with ἀπήνη, Lat. *plaustrum*, yet cf. Hdt. 1. 31; four-wheeled, Od. 9. 241, cf. Hdt. 1.

188, Thuc. 1. 93; drawn by oxen or mules, and used for carrying goods, Il. 24. 782, Od. 6. 37; therefore Priam takes one to carry his presents to Achilles and bring back Hector's body, Il. 24. 263 sq., cf. 7. 426, and v. πέρις; of the wagons of the Scythians, Hdt. 4. 114, 121; βοὺς ὑφ' ἀμάξης draught-oxen, Xen. An. 6. 4, 22, and 23.

2. c. gen. a wagon-load of, πετράων, σίτων Xen. An. 4. 7, 10, Cyr. 2. 4, 18; ἑλλεβόρου Plat. Euthyd. 299 B; so, τρισσῶν ἀμαζών βάρος a weight of three wagon-loads, Eur. Cycl. 385, cf. 473, and v. ἀμαξίατος. 3. proverb., ἡ ἀμαξα τὸν βοῦν (sc. ἔλκει), 'the cart before the horse,' Luc. D. Mort. 6. 2; ἐξ ἀμάξης ὑβρίζειν, of abusive ribaldry, such as was allowed to the women as they were taken in wagons to the Eleusinian mysteries, v. Ar. Pl. 1014, Menand. Περὶνθ. 4, and v. sub ἀμαξουργός, πομπεία; βοῶς . . ὥσπερ ἐξ ἀμάξης Dem. 268. 14; v. omnino Benti. Phal. p. 208 (ed. 1777).

II. the carriage of the plough, Lat. curruis, Hes. Op. 424, 451: Charles' wain in the heavens, the Great Bear (ἄρκτος), Il. 18. 487, Od. 5. 273.

III. = ἀμαξίτης, Anth. P. 7. 479. ἀμαξία, = ἀμαξα, Gramm.

ἀμαξίατος, α, ov, of or like a wagon, ἀμ. ἄρκτος (cf. ἀμαξα 2), Arat. 93, cf. Nonn. D. 1. 251.

ἀμαξία, ἡ, the loading of a wagon, Suid. ἀμαξεύς, ὢς, δ, a wagner, Dio Chr.: βοὺς δ, a draught-ox, Plut. Dion. 38. ἀμαξεύω, to traverse with a wagon, and in Pass. to be traversed by wagon-roads, of a country, Hdt. 2. 108.

2. metaph., ἀμ. βίοντον to drag on a weary life, Anth. P. 9. 574. II. intr. to be a wagner, Plut. Eumen. 1, Anth. P. 7. 478: to live in wagons, of the Scythians (cf. ἀμαξόβιος), Philostr. 307.

ἀμαξήλατος, to drive a wagon, Hesych.: -ηλάτης, ου, δ, a wagner, charioteer, Eust.

ἀμαξή-ηλάτος, ov, (ἐλαύνω) traversed by wagons: ἡ ἀμ. (sc. ὁδός), a carriage-road, Poll. 9. 37.

ἀμαξή-ποδες, ol, v. ἀμαξήποδες.

ἀμαξήτης, es, (*ἄρω) of or on a carriage, ἀμ. θρόνος, = δίφρος, Aesch. Ag. 1054; ἀμ. τρίβος a high-road, Eur. Or. 1251.

ἀμαξίατος, α, ov, large enough to load a wagon, λίθος Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 27, Arist. Mirab. 98, Dem. 1277. 12, Diphil. Έναγ. 1:—metaph., ἀμ. ῥήμα of big words, Paroemiogr.; ἀμ. χρήματα money in cart-loads, Com. Anon. 256.

ἀμαξικός, ὢς, ov, belonging to a wagon, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7. 6.

ἀμαξίων, τό, = sq., Arist. de Mot. An. 7. 7.

ἀμαξίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Dim. of ἀμαξα, a little wagon, Lat. plastellum, Hdt. 3. 113; as a toy for children, Ar. Nub. 864.

ἀμαξίτης [ι], ου, δ, of or for a wagon, φόρτος Anth. P. 9. 306.

ἀμαξί-τος, ov, Ep. and Lyr. ἀμ- (ἀμαξα, εἰμι) traversed by wagons, ἀμ. ὁδός a carriage-road, high-road, highway, Pind. N. 6. 92, Xen. An. 1. 2, 21; and without ὁδός, as Subst., Il. 22. 146, h. Hom. Cer. 177, Theogn. 599, etc.

2. metaph., παῖδους ἀμ. Emped. 304; μακρά μοι νείσθαι κατ' ἀμαξίτον Pind. P. 4. 439.

ἀμαξό-βιος, ov, living in wagons, as nomad tribes do, Porph. Abst. 3. 15, cf. Hor. Carm. 3. 24. 10.

ἀμαξο-ειδώς, Adv. like a wagon, Eust. 1156. 15.

ἀμαξόθεν, Adv. from a wagon, Nicet. Eug.

ἀμαξέ-οικος, ov, dwelling in a wagon, Strab. 296, 492.

ἀμαξο-κύλιστρος, οὗ, δ, (κυλίνδω) a down-roller (i.e. a destroyer) of wagons: the Ἀμαξοκυλιστᾶς was a Megarean family, Plut. 2. 304 E.

ἀμαξοπηγέω, to build wagons, Poll. 7. 115.

ἀμαξοπηγία, ἡ, wagon-building, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7. 6.

ἀμαξοπηγός, ov, (πήγνυμι) a cartwright, Plut. Peric. 12.

ἀμαξοπληθής, ἐς, (πλήθος) filling a wagon, large enough to fill a wagon, like ἀμαξίατος, Eur. Phoen. 1158; cf. χειροπληθής.

ἀμαξό-ποδες, ol, Lat. arbusculae, cylindrical blocks by which military engines were moved, Vitruv. 10. 20; ἀμαξήποδες in Poll. 1. 253.

ἀμαξοτροχία, ἡ, (τροχός) the track of a wain or car, Callias Κύνελ. 9, ubi v. Meineke: ἀμαξο-τροχός, δ, a wagon-wheel, Manass.

ἀμαξουργία, ἡ, = ἀμαξοπηγία, Theophr. H. P. 3. 10. 1.

ἀμαξουργός, ov, (*ἐργω) = ἀμαξοπηγός, ἐξ ἀμαξουργοῦ λέγειν to talk cartwrights' slang, Ar. Eq. 464.

ἀμαξο-φόρητος, ov, carried in wagons, ἀμ. αἶκος, of the Scythians, Pind. Fr. 72.

ἀμαρ, ατος, τό, Dor. for ἡμαρ.

ἀμάρα [ἄμᾱ], Ion. ἀμάρη, ἡ, a trench, conduit, channel, for watering meadows, χειρὶ μάκελλον ἔχων, ἀμάρης ἡ ἐχέματα βάλλων Il. 21. 259; κρηναὶ ἀμαραὶ Ap. Rh. 3. 1392; βάλλεις εἰς ἀμάρην με Theocr. 27. 52, cf. Sappho 151.

2. the hollow of the ear, E. M.

ἀμαράκινος, ὢς, ov, made of amaracus, μύρον Anth. P. 1. 41.

ἀμαράκιος, εσσα, εν, like amaracus, Nic. Th. 503.

ἀμαράκων [ἄμᾱ], τό, and ἀμαράκος, δ, Lat. amaracum, amiracum, first in Phercer. Πέρσ. 2, where the gender is uncertain; masc. in Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 C; Theophr. has both forms, cf. H. P. 6. 1. 1, 1. 9. 4:—ἀμάρατον, f. l. for -ακον, Anth. Plan. 4. 188.—The Greek species (Nic. Th. 575) was prob. a bulbous plant: the foreign, called Persian or Egyptian, answers to our marjoram, strictly ἀμάρνυχον, Diosc. 3. 47.

ἀμαράντινος, ὢς, ov, of amaranth, C. I. 155. 39, Philostr. 741. 2. unfading, imperishable, στέφανος 1 Ep. Petr. 5. 4.

ἀ-μαράντος [ἄμᾱ], ov, (μαράνω) unfading, undecaying, σοφία LXX (Sap. 6. 12); κληρονομία 1 Petr. 1. 4, cf. C. I. (add.) 2942 c, Luc. Dom. 9, etc.

II. as Subst., ἀμ., δ, a never-fading flower, amaranth, Diosc. 4. 57, C. I. 5759 c, 3. Poll. 1. 229.

ἀμάρευμα, ατος, τό, foul water carried off by a drain, Hesych.: metaph., in Greg. Naz. 1. 464 D.

ἀμάρεω, (ἀμάρα) to flow off, Aristaen. 1. 17.

ἀμ-αρθρίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, gout in all the limbs at once, Cael. Aur. Chron. 5. 2.

ἀμάρια, ἡ, = ἀμάρα, E. M.

ἀμαρῖαιος, α, ov, carried off in a conduit, ὕδωρ Theophr. H. P. 2. 6. 5, acc. to some.

ἀμαρτάνω [ἄμ . . ἄν]: fut. ἀμαρτήσομαι Hom., Att.; later -ήσω, Ev. Matth. 18. 21, Dio C. 59. 20, Galen. (but in compds. δι-, ἐξ-, Hipp. 398. 33, cf. 2. 420 Littre) —aor. ἡμαρτον Theogn., Pind., Att. (Ep. ἡμροτον, but only in indic.; Aeol. inf. ἀμβροτην Inscr. Mytil. in Newton) opt. ἀμαρτον (for ἀμαρτοῖμι) Cratin. Δραπ. 6: aor. 1 ἡμάρτηκα Anth. P. 7. 339, Diod., etc., also in Emped. 372 Stein.: pf. ἡμάρτηκα Hdt., Att.:—Pass., aor. ἡμαρτήθην Thuc., Xen.: pf. ἡμαρτημαι Soph., etc.: plqpf. ἡμαρτητο Thuc. 7. 18, Lys. 188. 36. (For the Root, v. sub fin.)

To miss, miss the mark, esp. of a spear thrown, absol., Il. 5. 287, etc.; ἐρριψεν, οὐδ' ἡμαρτε Aesch. Fr. 179, cf. Ag. 1194: c. gen., φωτός ἀμ. Il. 10. 372, al.; so, τῶν μεγάλων ψυχῶν ἰεὺς οὐκ ἀμάρτος Soph. Aj. 155; ἀμ. τῆς ὁδοῦ to miss the road, Ar. Pl. 961; τοῦ σκοποῦ Antipho 124. 26.

2. generally, to fail of doing, fail of one's purpose, to miss one's point, fail, go wrong, absol., Od. 21. 155, Aesch. Ag. 1194, etc.; c. gen., οὐ τι νυμφατος ἡμροτον ἐσθλοῦ nor did he fail in hitting upon the happy thought, Od. 7. 292, and simply, μὴνὼν ἡμάρτανε failed of good speech, Il. 511; so in Prose, and Att., γνῶμης, ἐλπίδων, βουλῆς ἀμ. Hdt. 1. 207, Eur. Med. 498, Thuc. 1. 33, 92; (but, ἀμ. γνῶμῃ to be wrong in judgment, v. signif. II, Thuc. 6. 78); ἀμ. τοῦ χρηστοῦ to mistake it, Hdt. 1. 71:—once c. acc., ἀμ. τῷ ἀληθῆς Hdt. 7. 139 (where τοῦ λέγειν may be supplied, or τὰ ἀληθῆς received with Schäfer).

3. in Hom. also, to fail of having, i. e. to be deprived of, lose, mostly c. gen., χειρῶν ἐξ Ὀδυσῆος ἀμαρτήσεσθαι ὁπαπῆς that I should lose my sight by Ulysses' hands, Od. 9. 512; so in Trag., τοῦ ῥυσίου ᾧ ἡμαρτε Aesch. Ag. 535; ἀμ. πιστῆς ἀλόχου Xen. Alc. 879, cf. 144:—once also with neut. Adj., οὐ γὰρ εἰκός . . ἐμὲ ὑμῶν ἀμαρτεῖν τοῦ τό γ' 'tis not seemly that I should lose this at your hands, ask this of you in vain, Soph. Ph. 231:—rare in Prose, ἡμάρτομεν τῆς Βιωτῆς Hdt. 9. 7, cf. Thuc. 7. 50; ἀμ. δοῦν κακοῖν (i. e. either one or the other), Andoc. 4. 2, cf. Soph. El. 1320.

4. rarely, to fail to do, neglect, φίλων ἡμάρτανε δῶρον Il. 24. 68; ξυμμαχίας ἀμαρτῶν Aesch. Ag. 213.

II. to fail, do wrong, err, sin, absol., Il. 9. 501, Simon. Iamb. 7. 111, Aesch. Pr. 260, Soph. El. 1207, etc.; or with some word added to define the nature of the fault, as ἐκούσιος (or -ίως) ἀμ. to sin wittingly, ἀκούσιος (or -ίως) ἀμ. to sin unwittingly, Plat. Rep. 336 E, 340 E, etc.:—also c. part., ἡμαρτε χρηστὰ μωμῆν Soph. Tr. 1136; πρόθεσος ὧν ἡμαρτες Eur. Or. 1630, cf. Antipho 116. 23; or with the case of a noun, ἀμ. βήματα Plat. Gorg. 489 B; also ἐν λόγοις Id. Rep. 396 A; cf. τοιαῦτ' ἀμαρτάνουσιν ἐν λόγοις ἐπη Soph. Aj. 1096:—lastly with a cognate acc., ἀμαρτῶν ἀμ. Soph. Ph. 1249, Eur. Hipp. 320; with a neut. Adj., αὐτὸς ἐγὼ τῷδε γ' ἡμροτον I erred in this, Od. 22. 154; πολλά' ἀμαρτῶν Aesch. Supp. 915; ἀνθρώπινα Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 40: but in Prose more commonly, ἀμ. περὶ τι or τινος to do wrong in a matter, Plat. Legg. 891 E, Phaedr. 242 E; ἐπὶ τινι Antipho 140. 13; ἐπὶ τι Arist. Eth. N. 4. 5. 3; ἀμ. εἰς τινα to sin against . . , Hdt. 1. 138, Soph. O. C. 968, Fr. 419; περὶ τινι Antipho 121. 41.

Pass., either ἀμαρτάνεταί τι a sin is committed, Thuc. 2. 65, etc.; so also in pf. part., τάμᾳ δ' ἡμαρτημένα my plans are frustrated, Plat. O. T. 621; or less commonly impers., ἀμαρτάνεταί περὶ τι Plat. Legg. 759 C; ἀπειρία ἡμαρτῆται Antipho 129. 43:—τὰ ἡμαρτημένα, τὰ ἀμαρτηθέντα, peccata, Soph. O. C. 439, 1269, Xen. An. 5. 8, 20.

3. ἀμαρτανόμηνος, as Adj., wrong, mistaken, Fr. manqué, Plat. Phil. 37 D, al.; αἱ ἡμαρτημέναί ποικίλται Id. Rep. 449 A, Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 9. 6, 11; and of persons, ἡμαρτημένοι mistaken, Id. Eth. N. 4. 3, 35. (Buttm., Lexil. v. ἀμβροτος to not, refers ἀμαρτάνω with ἀμείρω to ✓MEP in μείρω, μέρος (with ἀν- privat.), and assumes as the orig. sense to be without share; cf. also ἀμείρω. Curt. also considers that the sense of ἡμροτον (cf. ἀμροτάξω) almost drives us to this deriv., p. 679).

ἀμαρτᾶς, ἰδος, ἡ, Ion. for ἀμαρτία, Hdt. 1. 91, 119, al., Hipp. Acut. 390, al. ἀμαρτή or ἀμαρτή [ἄμ], Adv. together, at the same time, at once, Il. 5. 656, Od. 22. 81, Solon. 33. 4. Also, in Hesych., ἀμαρτήδην. On the form, v. Spitzn. Excurs. xii. ad Il.:—ἀμαρτή or -τῆ is a v. l. (As to the deriv., the ἀμ- is plainly the same with the Root of ἄμα, ὁμοῦ: for the latter part, v. sub *ἄρω.)

ἀμαρτήμα, ατος, τό, like ἀμαρτία, a failure, fault, sin, Soph. Ant. 1261 (lyr.), and freq. in Att. Prose, as Antipho 123. 20, Thuc. 2. 65, etc.; midway between ἀδικημα and ἀτύχημα, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 8, 7, Rhet. 1. 13, 16;—ἀμ. περὶ τι a fault in a matter, Plat. Polit. 296 B; εἰς τινα towards a person, Id. Legg. 729 E.

2. a bodily defect, malady, Id. Gorg. 479 A.

ἀμαρτηνικός, ὢς, ov, prone to failure, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 3. 7: sinful, Eccl. 1. 50, Adv. -κῶς, Clem. Al. 520.

ἀμαρτία, ἡ, a failure, fault, sin, freq. in Att. from Aesch. downwds.; ἀμ. τινός a fault committed by one, Aesch. Ag. 1198; οὐ τῇ αὐτοῦ ἀμαρτία χρῆσθαι Antipho 127. 35; ἀμ. δόξης fault of judgment, Thuc. 1. 32.

2. in the language of philosophy and religion also an abstract term, guilt, sin, Plat. Legg. 660 C, al., Arist. Eth. N. 7. 4, 2, al., LXX, N. T., Eccl.

ἀμαρτί-γamos, ov, failing of marriage, Nonn. D. 48. 94.

ἀμαρτί-voos, ov, erring in mind, distraught, Hes. Th. 511, Solon 22. 2, Aesch. Supp. 542 (lyr.).

ἀμαρτίον, τό, = ἀμαρτήμα, Aesch. Pers. 676, Ag. 537 (in pl., where Herm. θάμαρτία as dual fem. for τὸ or τὰ ἀμαρτία): on the form, cf. ἀμπλάκιον.

ἀμαρτο-επής, ἐς, (επος) erring in words, speaking at random, Il. 13. 824; οἶνος ἀμ. winc that makes men talk at random, Poëta ap. Clem. Al. 183.

ἀμαρτο-λόγος, *ov*, speaking faultily, Ath. 165 B.
 ἀ-μαρτύρητος, *ov*, needing no witness, Eur. H. F. 290, Antiph. Incert. 94.
 ἀ-μαρτύριος, *ov*, without witness, unattested, Thuc. 2. 41, Dem. 502.
 20, etc. Adv. -ρως, Dem. 869. 22.
 ἀμαρτωλή, ἡ, = ἀμαρτία, Theogn. 327, Rhian. (1. 12) ap. Stob. 54. 19;
 ἀμ. διαίτης Aetiae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 6.
 ἀμαρτωλία, ἡ, = ἀμαρτία, Hipp. 1006 B, Eupol. Mar. 10, ubi v. Meineke,
 et Bentl. Ar. Pax 419 (415).
 ἀμαρτωλός, *ov*, erring, erroneous, ἀμαρτωλότερον Arist. Eth. N. 2. 9.
 4. 2. sinful, hardened in sin, Plut. 2. 25 C; —ἀμαρτωλὴ γέρον, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1111.
 II. as Subst. ἀμαρτωλός, *o*, a sinner, common in LXX, N. T. and Eccl.
 ἀμαρυνγή [Att. ὕ, Ep. ὕ], ἡ, = μαρμαρυνγή, a sparkling, twinkling, glancing, of objects in motion, as of the eye, h. Hom. Merc. 45; of stars, Ap. Rh. 2. 42; of any quick motion, ἵππων ἀμ. Ar. Av. 925. —Also ἀμαρυνξ, γγος, ἡ, in Choerob. 1. 82: ἀμαρυνξ, *ews*, ἡ, Schol. Ar. Rh. 3. 1018. 'Αμαρυνγες as a prop. name occurs in Il. 23. 630, al. Cf. ἀμαρύνσω fin.
 ἀμαρύνμα, *ατος*, *τό*, a sparkle, twinkle, of the eye, Ap. Rh. 3. 288; of changing colour, and light, Anth. P. 5. 259, etc.; of any quick, light motion, Χαρίτων ἀμαρύνματ' ἔχουσα with the flashing steps of the Graces, Hes. Fr. 225; ἀμ. χεῖλεος quivering of the lip, Theocr. 23. 7.
 ἀμαρύνω [ἀμ], Ep. Verb. used only in pres. and impf., to sparkle, twinkle, glance, of the eye, πῦρ ἀμαρύνσκει ἐξ ὀσσεων Hes. Th. 827; πικνὺν οὐ πικνὴν ἀμαρύνσσαν darting quick glances, h. Hom. Merc. 278, 415; —so in Med., of light, colour, etc., Ap. Rh. 4. 178, 1146; ἀμαρύνσεται ἀρθεῖσι λευκῶν Anth. P. 9. 668.
 II. act. to shoot forth, dart, πῦρ Q. Sm. 8. 29. 2. to dazzle, Nonn. D. 5. 485. (From ✓MAP, with a euphon., cf. μαρ-μαίρω.)
 ἀ-μαρστος, *ov*, (μασάσμαι) unchewed, LXX (Job 20. 18), Archigen. in Matthaei Medd. p. 221.
 ἀ-μαστίγωτος, *ov*, unscored, Synes. 224 D.
 ἀ-μαστικός, *ov*, = foreg., Schol. Pind. O. 1. 133.
 ἀ-μαστος, *ov*, without breasts, Eumath. p. 41.
 ἀμα-στικός, *αδός*, ἡ, = sq., Hesych.
 ἀμά-σκον, *ατος*, *τό*, with or without ἡλῶν, a fruit like the fig, or ripening at the same time, Paus. ap. Eust. Cf. ἀμάμηλις.
 ἀ-μάταιότης, *ητος*, ἡ, freedom from vanity, Diog. L. 7. 47.
 ἀμα-τροχάω, (τρέχω) to run together, run along with, only used in Ep. part. ἀματροχάων (al. ἀμα τρ.) Od. 15. 451.
 ἀμα-τροχιά, ἡ, a jussling or clashing of wheels, ἀματροχιάς ἀλείων Il. 23. 422. 2. by an error for ἀματροχιά, the track of wheels, Call. Fr. 135, Nic. Th. 263.
 ἀμάτωρ, Dor. for ἀμήτωρ.
 ἀμαυρίσκω, = ἀμαυρώ, Democr. ap. Stob. append. 14.
 ἀμαυρό-βιος, *ov*, living in darkness, darkling, ἀνδρες Ar. Av. 685.
 ἀμαυρός [ἀμ], *α*, *όν*, dark, i. e., 1. hardly seen, dim, faint, baffling sight, εἰδωλὸν ἀμ. a dark shadowy spectre, Od. 4. 824; ἵχνος ἀμ. a faint footstep, of an old man, Eur. H. F. 125, cf. Xen. Cyn. 6, 21; of the sun, ἀχλὺς καὶ ἀμ. obscure, glimmering, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 19; of a comet's tail, Ib. 1. 6, 12, cf. 1. 7, 11, Theocr. 22. 21. 2. having no light, darkling, νύξ Luc. Amor. 32; ὄψις Xen. Cyn. 5, 26; —hence blind, sightless, like Lat. caecus, of a man, Soph. O. C. 1018; so also, ἔπειο . . ἀμαυρῶ κῶλω with blind foot, i. e. foot of the blind, Ib. 182, cf. Τυφλός.
 3. of sound, dim, faint, Arist. Audib. 31; φανόσας ἀμαυραῖς χερσίν Il. 1639; ἀμαυρὰ ὁ ἀμαυρός βλέπειν dimly, Anth. P. 12. 254 append. 337.
 II. metaph., 1. dim, faint, obscure, uncertain, κληθὼν Aesch. Cho. 853; σθένος Eur. H. F. 231; δόξα, ἡδοναί, εἰπίς, etc., Plut. Lyc. 4., 1. 125 C, etc.; ἑξ ἀμαυρότερον creatures of obscure kind, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 1.
 2. obscure, mean, unknown, γενεή Hes. Op. 282; ἀμ. φῶς, γυνή Soph. O. C. 1018, Eur. Andr. 203; τυχηρὸν . . τιθεῖσιν ἀμαυρὸν Aesch. Ag. 465; —Adv. -ρως, obscurely, opp. to ἀκριβώς, Arist. Cael. 1. 9, 16, C. I. 6300. 3. gloomy, troubled, φρήν Aesch. Ag. 546, Cho. 157.
 III. act. enfeebling, νύσσω Arist. P. 7. 78. (The orig. form was prob. ἀμαρφός; and the obvious deriv. is from a priv., and ✓MAP, in μαρμαίρω, not sparkling, dark, dim; but this leaves the forms μαυρός, μαυρὸς, unaccounted for. On the other hand, the expl. that *α* is euphon., and that ✓MAP here means glimmering, dim, is not satisfactory. The origin of ἀμαυρός, a word nearly coinciding in sense, is equally obscure.)
 ἀμαυρότης, *ητος*, ἡ, dimness, obscurity, Eus. H. E. 352.
 ἀμαυρο-φάνης, (φαίνομαι) dimly gleaming, of the moon, Stoic. ap. Stob. Bcl. 1. 556.
 ἀμαυρῶν [ἀμ], Solon., Att. (no other tense in Att. Prose), cf. μαυρῶν: fut. -ώσω Simon.: aor. ἡμαύρωσα Anth. P. 9. 24, Polyb., etc.: pf. ἡμαύρωκα Strabo 332; —Med., aor. opt. ἡμαυρόαιστο Aristen. 1. 16; —Pass., pf. ἡμαυρώμαι Plut.: aor. ἡμαυρώην (without augm.) Hdt. To make ἀμαυρός (q. v.), to make dark, dim, faint, or obscure, ἡ σελήνη ἀμ. τὰ ἥλιον Xen. Cyn. 5. 4; —Pass., to become dark or dim, ὁ ἥλιος ἀμαυρώη Hdt. 9. 10; φορτὶ ἀμαυρωθείη perished utterly, Hes. Opp. 691; τὸ θερμὸν μικρὸν ὄν μεγάλοις ἀμ. Arist. P. A. 3. 4, 28, cf. Eth. N. 10. 4, 9, etc.; —cf. ἀφανίζω.
 II. metaph. in same sense, εὐνομία . . ὕβριν ἀμ. Solon 4. 35; ἐντάξιον . . οὐτ' εὐρὺς οὐτ' . . ἀμαυρώσει χρόνος Simon. 4. 5; χρόνος δ' ἀμαυρὸν πάντα Soph. Fr. 685; τίς ἀρα σάν . . ἀμαυροῖ (οἶον; Eur. Hipp. 816; πολλοὶ γε . . τῷ θράσει τὰς συμφορὰς (ζητοῦσιν ἀμαυροῦν Id. Fr. 420; ἀμ. δόξαν Polyb. 20. 4, 3; τὰς ἀλλας κακίας Plut. Crass. 2; —to weaken, dull, impair, πόνος πόνον ἀμ. Hipp. Aph. 1246, cf. Aēr. 294; ἀμ. ἡδονήν Arist. Eth. N. 10. 4. 9; ὄργην, ἔρωτα Plut., etc.; —Pass., ἀμαυροῦσθαι τὸ ἀξίωμα, τῇ δόξῃ Plut. Per. 11, Cor. 31.
 ἀμαύρωμα, *ατος*, *τό*, obscuration, of the sun, Plut. Caes. 69.

ἀμαύρωσις, *ews*, ἡ, a darkening, ὁματῶν ἀμ. a becoming dull of sight, Hipp. Coac. 154; later a name for a complete hindrance to sight, without any visible cause, Galen. 14. 776. 2. a dulling, as of the mind in old age, Arist. de An. 1. 4. 13.
 II. a lowering, detraction, Plut. 2. 149 A.
 ἀ-μάχαιρος, *ov*, without a knife, Pherecr. Kpaπ. 13.
 ἀμαχανία, ἀμάχανος, Dor. for ἀμηχ-.
 ἀ-μαχεί, Adv. of ἀμαχος, without stroke of sword, without resistance, Thuc. 1. 143, etc.; without question, undoubtedly, Plut. 2. 433 C; —not so well ἀμαχί, v. An. Ox. 2. 313.
 ἀ-μάχτος, *ov*, poet. for ἀμάχης, Aesch. Theb. 85 (lyr.).
 ἀ-μάχητι, Adv. of sq., without battle, without stroke of sword, Il. 21. 437, Hdt. 1. 174; in Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 28, An. 4. 2, 15, the MSS. fluctuate between ἀμαχητί and -τεί, cf. Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 216.
 ἀ-μάχης, *ov*, not to be fought with, unconquerable, Soph. Ph. 198. II. not having fought, not having been in battle, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 14; ἀμ. δλεῖσθαι destruction without fighting, Lys. (?) Fr. 99. Cf. ἀμαχος.
 ἀμάχῃ, v. sub ἀμαχεί.
 ἀ-μάχος, *ov*, without battle; and so, I. with whom no one fights, unconquered, unconquerable, invincible, of persons, Hdt. 5. 3. Pind., lyr. passages of Trag., Ar. Lys. 253, 1014 (in iambics), Plat., etc.: of places, impregnable, Hdt. 1. 84; also of things, irresistible, κακὸν Pind. P. 2. 139; κύμα θαλάσσης Aesch. Pers. 90; of feelings, ἀλγος Id. Ag. 733; φθόνος Eur. Rhes. 457; ἀμ. πράγμα, of a woman, whose beauty is irresistible, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 36; so, ἀμ. κάλλος Aristen. 1. 24; ἀμ. τροφή Ael. N. A. 16. 23; —ἀμαχὸν [ἔστι] c. inf., like ἀμηχανον; 'tis impossible to do . ., Pind. O. 13. 16. II. act. not having fought, taking no part in the battle, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 16; ἀμ. διάγειν to remain without fighting, Id. Hell. 4. 4, 9. 2. disinclined to fight, peaceable, Aesch. Pers. 855; not contentious, 1 Ep. Tim. 3. 3, Tit. 3. 2; ἀμ. ἐβίασα C. I. 387. 6. Adv. -χως, incontestably, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 266; cf. ἀμαχεί.
 ἀμάω, *ov*, Hes., Dor. part. pres. pl. dat. ἀμώντεσσι Theocr. 10. 16; impf. ἤμων Il.: fut. ἀμήσω Hes., Hdt., Ar.: aor. ἤμισα Hes., Aesch., Ep. ἀμηση (δι-) Il.: —Med., Hes., Eur.: fut. ἀμήσομαι Soph. Fr. 550, (ἐξ-) Eur.: Ep. aor. ἀμήσατο (ἐπ-, κατ-) Hom.: —Pass., aor. part. ἀμήςεις Nic. Al. 216; pf. ἤμμηαι (ἐξ-) Soph. Aj. 1179. The simple Verb takes the augment in Hom., but not so the compds., v. Il. 3. 359, 24. 165, Od. 5. 482. [In Hom., init. *a* in ἀμάω is always long, except in Od. 9. 247, as also in ἀμητήρ, ἀμητος; but short in compds., see the places above cited; in later Ep., short or long, as the metre requires, cf. Theocr. 10. 16 and 50, Ap. Rh. 1. 1183, with Theocr. 11. 73, Call. Cer. 137, etc.; in Att., short both in the simple Verb and in compds.] The primary sense of this poet. Verb, so far as usage shews, is to reap corn, absol., ἤμων ὀξείας δρεπάνας ἐν χερσίν ἔχοντες Il. 18. 551; ἤμενος ἀμήσεις Hes. Op. 478; metaph., ἤμισαν καλὸς they reaped abundantly, Aesch. Ag. 1044; —so c. acc., μάλα κεν βαθὺ λήϊον . . εἰς ὕρας ἀμειν Od. 9. 135, cf. Theogn. 107; ὡς ἀμήσων τὸν αἶτον Hdt. 6. 28, cf. 4. 199; τάλαντον ἀμὼν θέρος Ar. Eq. 392. b. metaph., εἰράνω, δς ἀρσε, κείνος ἀμάσει Call. Cer. 137; ἐλευθερίαν ἤμισαν they reaped the fruits of liberty, Plut. 2. 210 B. 2. generally, to cut, λαχύνειν ὄροφον λειμάνων ἀμήσαντες Il. 24. 451; θαλλὸν ἀμάσας Theocr. 11. 73; and in Med., σκοῖνον ἀμώσμενος Anth. P. 4. 1, 26; —Med., στάχυν ἀμώσονται Ap. Rh. 1. 688; cf. Call. Dian. 164; ἀμώνται Q. Sm. 14. 199. 3. to mow down in battle, like Lat. demetere, Ap. Rh. 3. 1187, 1382, Anth. P. 9. 362, 25; except that the Med. is cited from Soph. (Fr. 550), in this sense, ἀμάσσει (Dor. fut.) σφάξει Hesych. II. Hom. and Hes. use the Med. in a peculiar way, to gather together, gather in, collect, as reapers gather in corn, ταλάροιον ἀμώσμενοι [γάλα] Od. 9. 247; so, ἀλλότριον κώματος σφετέρην ἐς γαστήρ ἀμώνται Hes. Th. 599; cf. Ap. Rh. 3. 859, ἀμήσατο γαῖαν ἀμφ' αὐτοῖς Ar. Rh. 1. 1305; —so also in Act., χερσίν ἀμήσας . . κύνων, of scraping together earth over a corpse, Anth. P. 7. 241. (From ✓AM come ἀμητος and ἀμητός, ἀμάλη and ἀμαλλά; cf. Lat. meto, messis; O. H. G. mōjan (to mow); mādari (a mow); A. S. māven (to mow), etc.; so that *a* appears to be euphon. —The cogn. words seem to shew that the sense of cutting or mowing was original, and that of gathering in secondary. The sense of cutting appears in Hom. and Hes. in the compds. ἀπ-, δι-αμάω, and in Trag. in δι-, ἐξ-, κατ-αμάω. The sense of gathering or collecting appears in the Med., v. supr., and cf. the compds. ἐπ-, κατ-, συν-αμάμαι.)
 ἀμβ-, Ep. and Ion., and hence poet. for ἀναβ- at the beginning of words: also prob. the form used in common life. Only the most important forms will be found in their place: for the rest, v. sub ἀναβ-.
 ἀμβαρυντα, ἡ, = Lat. Ambarvalia, Strabo 230.
 ἀμβάσε, Dor. for ἀνέβησε.
 ἀμβάσις, ἀμβάτης, ἀμβατος, ἀμβλήδην, poet. for ἀναβ-: ἀμβάτε, Dor. for ἀναβήτε.
 ἀμβη, ἡ, Ion. for ἀμβων, Hipp. Art. 783, 839.
 ἀμβίξ, ἱκος, *ο*, a cup, beaker, Ath. 480 D; also ἀμβίτικος, *ο*, Posidon. ap. Ath. 152 C, C. I. 3071. 7, Hesych., etc.; —cf. ἀμβυξ. 2. the cap of a still, Diosc. 5. 110. (V. sub ὀμφαλός.)
 ἀμβλακεῖν, ἀμβλακίσκω, older and Dor. forms of ἀμπλ-.
 ἀμβλήδην, Adv., poet. for ἀναβλήδην, which does not occur: (ἀναβάλλομαι) —with sudden bursts, ἀμβλ. γούσσα Il. 22. 476; cf. ἀμβολόδην.
 II. tardily, Arat. 1070.
 ἀμβλίσκω, Plat., and in compds. ἐξ-αμβλῶ (q. v.): fut. ἀμβλίσσω (ἐξ-) Ael.: aor. ἤμβλωσα Hipp. 600. 40, (ἐξ-) Plat. Theaet. 150 E; pf. (ἐξ-) ἤμβλωκα, (ἐξ-) ἤμβλωμαι Ar. Nub. 137, 139; (ἀμβλός). To cause to miscarry, Soph. Fr. 134, Plat. Theaet. 149 D, ubi v. Stallb. 2. of the woman herself, to bring on a miscarriage, Muson. ap. Stob. 450. 11,

Plut. Lyc. 3, Ael. l. c.—The form ἀμβλίσκων occurs in Poll. 3. 49, Max. Tyr. 179. II. Pass., ἀμβλόμαι, to be abortive, κἄν . . . τὸ γινόμενον ἀμβλωθῇ Arist. G. A. 4. 4, 43: also of the buds of trees, ἀμβλούνται they come to nothing, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 6. ἀμβλῦ-γώνιος, *on*, obtuse-angled, Polyb. 34. 6, 7. ἀμβλυντήρ, *nos*, *o*, blunting, weakening, Poëta de Herb. 65. ἀμβλυντικός, *h*, *on*, apt to blunt, ὄψεως Diph. ap. Ath. 64 B. ἀμβλύνω [v], fut. ὄνω (ἀπ-) Aesch. Theb. 715: aor. ἤμβλυνα Anth.:—Pass., fut. —ὀνήσομαι (ἀπ-) Aesch. Pr. 866, but —ὀνούμαι (in pass. sense) Hipp. 1243 D: aor. ἤμβλυνθην LXX, Anth. P. 6. 65, etc.: pf. ἤμβλυμαι, 3 pl. —ὀνται (ἀπ-) Epigr. Hom. 12, Sext. Emp., but ἤμβλυνται is 3 sing. in Herodas 1, Poët. ap. Ath. 592 A: (ἀμβλύνω). To blunt, dull, take the edge off, Lat. *hebetare*, properly of a sharp instrument, and metaph. to make dim, to dull, ἀμβλ. μερίμνας Emped. 295; τὸ ψυχρὸν . . . τὰς ὀσφάς ἀμβλ. Arist. Sens. 5, 11; ὀμματος αὐγὴν ἀμβλύναι Anth. P. 6. 67; τὸ ἀλγος Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 10; ἀμβλ. ἀκρατον to take away the strength of wine, Plut. 2. 656 A; οὐ γὰρ αἰοῖδ' ἀμβλύνειν αἶν . . . δύναιτο Anth. P. 7. 225. II. in earlier Greek mostly in Pass. to become blunt or dull, lose the edge, of the teeth, Arist. P. A. 3. 1, 5, cf. G. A. 5. 8, 8; νόσος Hipp. Aph. 1243. 2. metaph., ὀργὴ γέροντος ὥστε μαλθακὴ κοπὴ . . . ἀμβλύνεται Soph. Fr. 761, cf. Plat. Rep. 490 B; of an oracle, to lose its edge or force, Aesch. Theb. 844; so, ἡ νύσος ἀμβλυνέται Hipp. 1243 D; of the mind, to be disheartened, Thuc. 2. 87:—c. gen., ἀμβλύνεσθαι ἐρωῆς Opp. H. 2. 338.—Cf. ἀπαμβλύνω. ἀμβλυνέει, εἶσα, *en*, dull, dark, ὀμίχλη Manetho 4. 156. ἀμβλύνω, εἶα, *u*, (v. μαλακός):—blunt, dulled, with the edge or point taken off, properly of a sharp instrument, opp. to ὀξύς, Plat. Lys. 215 E, Theaet. 165 D; ἀμβλ. γωνία an obtuse angle, Id. Tim. 55 A, Arist., etc. 2. metaph. dull, dim, faint, weak, of sight, ἀμβλὺ δῶν, βλέπειν Plat. Theaet. 174 E, Arist. P. A. 2. 13, 11, al.; of hearing, Id. Probl. 7. 5, 5; of the feelings or mind, ἀμβλυντέρα τῇ ὀργῇ less keen, Thuc. 3. 38; ἀμβλυντερον ποιεῖν τι less vigorous, Id. 2. 65. b. of persons, in Aesch. Eum. 238 of Orestes as now purified, having lost the edge of guilt: but mostly, dull, spiritless, having lost the keenness of one's feeling, Thuc. 2. 40, Eur. Fr. 818; ἀμβλυντερος τὴν φύσιν duller, Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 3; ἀμβλ. εἰς, περί or πρὸς τι dull or sluggish in a thing, Plut. Cato Ma. 24, Alcibi. 30, etc.:—Adv. Comp. —ντέρος Joseph. A. J. 19. 2, 5. II. act. making dull, darkening, of a cloud, Anth. P. 7. 367. ἀμβλύσχω, dub. form of ἀμβλίσκω; but cf. Lob. Phryn. 210. ἀμβλυστονέω, v. ἀναβαλ-. ἀμβλύντης, *ntos*, *h*, bluntness of the teeth, Arist. G. A. 5. 8, 8; dullness, τῆς διανοίας, τῆς ὄψεως Plut. 2. 42 C, 1110 D: faintness, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 5: sluggishness, Plut. Galb. 18. ἀμβλυν-χειλῆς, *es*, with rounded lips, Antyll. ap. Oribas. p. 142. ἀμβλυγώνιος, *o*, (ἀμβλυνώτω) dull or dim sight, Hipp. Progn. 46. ἀμβλυνώτω, to be dim-sighted, Hipp. Progn. 38, Menand. Incert. 488, Plut., etc.; doubtful in correct Att., as Xen. Cyn. 5, 27. ἀμβλυωπής, *es*, v. l. for ἀμβλωπής. II. act. weakening the sight, Diosc. 2. 174. ἀμβλυνωσία, *h*, dim-sightedness, Hipp. 1248, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 374 D, etc. ἀμβλυν-ωπός, *on*, dim-sighted, Arist. Fr. 546, Theophr., etc.; of the stars, dim, ἀμβλυνώτετρα Hipp. 308. 27. II. act. = ἀμβλωπής II, Diosc. 2. 129. ἀμβλυνωσμός, *o*, = ἀμβλυνωγμός, read in Hipp. Protrh. 108. ἀμβλυνώσω, Att. —τω, only used in pres.: (ἀμβλύνω). To be dim-sighted or short-sighted, have weak sight, Hipp. 108 H, 113 E, etc., Plat. Rep. 508 C, D, 516 E, 517 D, Hipp. Mi. 374 D; ἀμβλ. πρὸς τὸ φῶς to be blind to it, Luc. Contempl. 1; but, ἀμβλ. τὰ τηλικαῦτα Id. Tim. 27; τὸ ἀμβλυνώττον = ἀμβλυνωγμός Plut. 2. 13 E. ἀμβλωθρίδιον, τό, I. (sub. παιδίου), an abortive child, ἀ. καὶ ἐκτροπία Philo I. 59, Hesych., Harpocr. II. act. (sub. φάρμακον), a drug to cause abortion, Poll. 2. 7.—Properly, neut. from ἀμβλωθρίδιος, *on*, causing abortion, which occurs in Aretae. Caus. Morb. Ac. 2. 11:—also in Schol. Ar. Nub. 137, ἀμβλωθρίδιον, τό. ἀμβλωθρία, *atos*, τό, (ἀμβλίσκω) an abortion, Antipho ap. Poll. 2. 7, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 6, etc. ἀμβλωπής, *es*, *dim*, of the buds of trees, Theophr. C. P. 3. 15, 2; cf. ἀμβλωσις II. ἀμβλ-ωπός, *on*, = foreg., bedimmed, dark, βίος Aesch. Eum. 955; ἀχλὺς Critias 2. 11. ἀμβλωσμος, *on*, belonging to abortion, Manetho 4. 413, Maxim. π. κατ. 275. ἀμβλωσις, *ews*, *h*, abortion, Lys. ap. Poll. 2. 7; ἀμβλωσιν ποιεῖσθαι Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 15; ἀμβλ. γίνεται τοῦ κνήματος Id. G. A. 4. 4, 43: ἀμβλωσῶς γραφή Lys. Fr. 11. II. the failure of the eyes or buds in the vine, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 13. ἀμβλώσχω, = ἀμβλυνώσω, Galen. II. = ἀμβλίσκω I. 2, Synes. 56 D. ἀμβλωσμός, *o*, *o*, = ἀμβλωμα, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 11. ἀμβλωσῶ, = ἀμβλυνώσω, Nic. Th. 33. 2. = ἀμβλίσκω, Gramm. ἀμβλωτικός, *h*, *on*, fit to produce abortion, Galen. ἀμβλ-ώψ, *ōps*, *o*, *h*, = ἀμβλωπός, αὐγαί Eur. Rhcs. 737. ἀμβλόμα, ἀμβλόω, poet. for ἀναβλόμα, ἀναβόω. ἀμβο-ειδής, *es*, like an ἀμβον, protuberant, Oribas. p. 133 Mai. ἀμβολά, *h*, poet. for ἀναβολή. ἀμβολάδην [ἀδ], Adv., poet. for ἀναβολάδην, which does not occur: (ἀναβολή): bubbling up, ὡς δὲ λέξεις ζεῖ ἐνδόν, . . . πάντοθεν ἀμβολάδην II. 21. 364, whence Hdt. (4. 181) borrowed it: metaph. by jets, i. e. capriciously, Anth. P. 10. 70. II. like an ἀναβολή or prelude in solemn song, h. Hom. Merc. 426, Pind. N. 10. 62. ἀμβολαδῖς, Adv., poet. for ἀναβολαδῖς, vigorously, Call. Dian. 61.

ἀμβολάς, *ados*, *h*, for ἀναβολάς, ἀμβ. γῆ earth thrown up, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 12. ἀμβολο-εργός, *on*, poet. for ἀναβολ- (ἀναβάλλω B. II) putting off a work, dilatory, ἀνὴρ Hes. Op. 411; τινός or ἐν τινι in a thing, Plut. 2. 548 D, 118 C. ἀμβολή, *h*, poet. for ἀναβολία, delay, Ap. Rh., and late Epp. Ἀμβολο-γῆρα, *h*, she that puts off old age, the youth-prolonging, Spartan title of Aphroditē, Paus. 3. 18, 1. Ἀμβρακίδες, *ai*, Ambracian women's shoes, Poll. 7. 94. ἀμβροσία, *ion*, -*h*, *h*, (v. sub fin.). Ambrosia (i. e. immortality v. infir. II), the food of the gods, as nectar was their drink, Hom., etc.; therefore withheld from mortals, as containing the principle of immortality, Od. 5. 93, Arist. Metaph. 2. 4. 12, sq. Sappho and Anaxandrides however made ambrosia the drink of the gods, Ath. 39 A; and so we have κατασπένδειν . . . ἀμβροσίαν in Ar. Eq. 1095; and Anaxandr. (Incert. 7) has τὸ νέκταρ ἰδοῖω πάντων . . . διαπίνω τ' ἀμβρ.—It was sometimes used as an unguent, Il. 14. 170: so, in Od. 4. 445, Eidothea perfumes Menelaüs with ambrosia to counteract the stench of the phœacæ; also as a divine restorative, for the Simeis makes ambrosia grow up for the horses of Hera, Il. 5. 777, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 247 E, Theocr. 15. 108:—in late Ep., as Tryph., Nonn., taken as a fem. Adj., agreeing with ἔδωδ' ἡ, φορβή. 2. in religious rites, a mixture of water, oil, and various fruits, Ath. 473 C; and so some understand it in Il. 14. 170. 3. in medicine, a perfumed draught or salve, Paul. Aeg. 7. 18, Aët. 14. 2. 4. a plant, ambrosia maritima, Diosc. 3. 129. II. immortality, σώματος ἀμβρ. Epigr. Gr. 338. (In Skt. *amṛitam* is the elixir of immortality; cf. *μορτός*.) ἀμβρόσια, *h*, a festival of Bacchus, E. M. 564. 13. ἀμβροσί-οδμος, *on*, smelling of ambrosia, Philox. 2. 43. ἀμβρόσιος, *os*, *on*, also *os*, *on* Eur. Med. 983: (v. sub μορτός):—poët. form of ἀμβροτός, immortal, divine, rarely of persons, νύμφη h. Hom. Merc. 230:—in Hom. night and sleep are called ambrosial, divine, as gifts of the gods, (like νύξ ἀμβροτός, νύξ δαμονίη, ἱερὸν ἡμᾶρ, ἱερὸν κνέφας, cf. Hes. Op. 728); so, ἀμβρ. ὕδωρ Ep. Hom. 1. 4; ἀμβρ. κρήνη Eur. Hipp. 748:—further, everything belonging to the gods is called ambrosial, as their hair, Il. 1. 529, etc.; their robes, sandals, etc., 5. 338, 21. 507, 24. 341, al.; their anointing oil, 14. 172, 23. 187; their voice and song, h. Hom. 27. 118, lles. Th. 69; the fodder and the mangers of their horses, Il. 5. 369, 8. 434:—also of all things divinely excellent or beautiful, κάλλος Od. 18. 193; of verses, Pind. P. 4. 532; friendship, Id. N. 8. 2, etc.:—cf. ἀμβροσία, ἀμβροτός, ἀβροτός, and Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ἀμβροτό-παλος, *on*, with coursers of immortal strain, epith. of Pallas, Eur. Tro. 536. ἀμβροτός, *os*, *on*, also *h*, *on* Pind. Fr. 3. 15, Timoth. Dith. 5: (v. sub μορτός):—poët. Adj., like its lengthd. form ἀμβρόσιος, immortal, divine, only that it is used of persons as well as things, θεὸς ἀμβροτός Il. 20. 358, Od. 24. 444, Pind. N. 10. 11; θεά Aesch. Eum. 259 (lyr.); ἀμβροτε Φάμα, of the oracle, Soph. O. T. 158 (lyr.). 2. νύξ ἀμβροτός, like ἀμβροσίη νύξ, Od. 11. 330:—then of all belonging to the gods, ἀμβροτον αἶμα Il. 5. 339; κρήδεμον Od. 5. 347; ἵπποι Il. 16. 381; τεύχεα 17. 194, etc.:—cf. ἀβροτός. ἀμβρῆς, *ēkos*, *o*, perh. = ἀμβρῆς, Draco 28, Hdn. in An. Ox. 3. 286. ἀμβρον, *anos*, *o*, *ion*. ἀμβρῆ, *q*, v.: (v. sub ὀμφαλός). The ridge or crest of a hill, Aesch. Fr. 100. 2. in a dish or cup, explained to be a raised edge or rim, (is it not rather a raised centre or bottom, as in our wine-bottles?), Eupol. Αὐτόλ. 1, Ephipp. Γηρ. 1, 16, Critias ap. Ath. 483 B, Plut. Lyc. 9. 3. later, a pulpit or reading-desk, as in the poem of Paul Silentiarius called Ἀμβρον, cf. C. I. 8697. c. ἀμβρώσας, *ion*, for ἀναβροσῶς, v. sub ἀναβόω. ἀμέ or ἀμέ, Dor. for ἡμᾶς, Ar. Ach. 759, Lys. 95, Decret. Byz. ap. Dem. 256. 2. ἀμέγατος, *on*, (a privat., μεγαίρω) poet. Adj. unenviable: 1. mostly of things or conditions, *sad*, melancholy, direful, πόνος Il. 2. 420; ἀνέμων . . . αὐτῇ Od. 11. 400; μάχη Hes. Th. 666; so in Att. Poets, *κακά* Eur. Hec. 193; πάθος Ar. Thesm. 1049, cf. Aesch. Pr. 401. 2. of persons, *unhappy*, miserable, ἀμέγατε συβῶτα as a reproach, *unhappy* wretch of a swineherd, Od. 17. 219; ἀμεγάρτων φύλ' ἀνθρώπων h. Hom. Merc. 542; ἀμ. ποίμνα a miserable band, Aesch. Supp. 641. ἀ-μεγέθης, *es*, wanting in size, Arist. Metaph. 11. 10, 13, al.; without dignity, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 134 Schäff. ἀ-μέτεκτος, *on*, unparticipating, and Adv. —τως, Eccl. ἀ-μέτεκτος, Adv. without distraction, δίχνα μετολής, Philo I. 559. ἀμετέξια, *h*, non-participation, τινός Cornut. N. D. 35, Dion. Areop. ἀ-μεθοδεύτος, *on*, not to be managed or deceived, κριτής Hermes in Stob. Ecl. I. 976. ἀ-μέθοδος, *on*, unguided, without plan, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 21. ἀ-μεθυσον, τό, = ἀμέθυσις II. 1. Diosc. 1. 176. II. = ἀμέθυσις II. 2, Theophr. Lap. 30 and 31. ἀμέθυσις, *h*, *on*, amethystine, of amethyst, Luc. V. H. 2. 11. ἀμέθυσιος, *os*, (μεθύω) not drunken, without drunkenness, Plut. 2. 464 C. II. as Subst., ἀμέθυσιος, *h*, a remedy against drunkenness:—hence such things as were supposed to act as remedies, viz., 1. a kind of herb, Plut. 2. 647 B, 15 B, ubi v. Wytténb. 2. the precious stone amethyst, LXX (Ex. 28. 19), Apocal. 21. 20, Dion. P. 1122; ἀλίθος ἀμ. Anth. P. 5. 205, v. 748. Cf. ἀμέθυσιον. ἀ-μεγαγνήτος, *on*, (μεγαγνήω) unweighed, Synes. 170 C. ἀμείβοντες, *oi*, v. sub ἀμείβω A. II. ἀμείβω [α], ll., Trag.: Ep. impf. ἀμείβων Il. 14. 381: fut. —ψω, Aesch. Pr. 23: aor. ἤμειβα, Dor. ἀμ- [α] Pind., inf. ἀμείβαι Hdt., part. ἀμείβας

Trag. — **Med.**, impf. ἡμειβόμεν Hom., Hdt., Ep. ἀμ — Il. 3. 171, etc.: fut. ἀμείβομαι Eur. Supp. 517: aor. ἡμειβάμεν Il., Soph., Ep. and Ion. ἀμ — Il. 4. 403, Hdt. — **Pass.**, fut. ἀμειβθήσεται Hesych.: aor. ἡμειβήθη Anth. P. 7. 589, 638, etc., (but also = ἡμειβάμεν Pind. P. 4. 179, Theocr. 7. 27): pf. ἡμειπται Galen.: plpf. ἡμειπτο Nonn. — The Verb is almost exclusive poet. and Ion., but used once or twice in Plat. and Xen., and in late Prose (and the same remark applies to the compds. ἀντ-, ἀπ-, ἀνταπ-, μετ-αμειβῶ, ἀλλάσσω and its compds. being preferred in Att. Prose. (From **√MEF** or **MAF**, with a prefixed, compd. ἀμειβομαι (i. e. ἀμειβομαι), ἀμειβῶ, ἀμειβήθη; cf. Skt. *miv*, *mivāmi* (moueo); Lat. *moveo*, *motus*, *muto*, *mutuus*: Curt. regards the Skt. *apa-mayé* (*muto*), *ni-mayas* (*barter*) as at most distantly akin.)

A. Act. *to change, exchange*, (not in Od.), ἐντὶ ἀμειβῶν Il. 17. 192, etc.: τί τινος, as γόνυ γονύς ἀμειβῶν *changing* one knee for the other, i. e. walking slowly, Il. 11. 547 (v. infr. B. 1. 1), etc.: — and so either

1. *to give in exchange*, ἵς πρὸς Τυδείδην Διομήδεα τεύχε' ἀμειβε χρύσεια χαλκεῖαν golden for brasen, Il. 6. 235; δάμαρ' ἀμειψας Eur. Alc. 46, v. infr. 6: or more commonly, 2. *to take in exchange*, τι ἀντί τινος, Pind. P. 4. 30, Eur. Hel. 1382; πόσιν ἀντί σῶς ἀμειψαί ψυχᾶς *to redeem* at that price, Id. Alc. 462, etc.: with simple acc., τιμὰν πρὸς ἀνθρώπων ἀμειψῶ Ibyc. 24.

3. in Att. often of place, *to change it*, and so *to pass, cross, porphōn*, πόρον Aesch. Pers. 69, Eur. I. A. 144, etc.: — hence b. either *to pass out of a house, leave it*, ἀμ. στέγας, δώματα Soph. Ph. 1262, Eur. El. 750; or *to pass into, enter it*, ἀμ. θύρας Hdt. 5. 72, cf. Aesch. Cho. 571: and, generally, *to leave, quit* a place, or *to go to it*, (like Lat. *muto*, Hor. Carm. Sec. 39, Od. 1. 17, 2), πόλιν ἐκ πόλεως ἀμ. Plat. Soph. 224 B, cf. Parm. 138 D: so, μορφήν ἀμ. ἐκ θεοῦ βροτησίαν Eur. Bacch. 4; ἀμ. τὰν ἐμὰν [φυλακὰν] Id. Rhes. 527; v. infr. B. II. 2.

4. simply, *to change, alter*, χρῶτα βαφῇ Aesch. Pers. 317; χροῖας ἀνθος Id. Pr. 23; and so in Med., of one's colour, χροῖης ἀνθος ἀμειβομένης Solon 27. 6.

5. Causal, *to make others change*, τεύχε' ἀμειβῶν Il. 14. 381; *to pass on, hand on from one to another*, τέκνα . . διαδοχὰς ἀμειβούσας χερσίν Eur. Hec. 1159. 6. rarely like Med. 1. 3, *to repay, return*, ἀμ. χάριν Aesch. Ag. 729, cf. Cho. 793.

II. intr. in part., ἀμειβόντες, *ol, the interchangers*, i. e. the *rafters that meet and cross each other*, Il. 23. 712, cf. Nonn. D. 37. 588; ἐν ἀμειβόντι = ἀμειβάσις, Pind. N. 11. 53: — so prob., ἀμειβεὶ καὶ νῶν ἐκ καὶ νῶν τόδε, Lat. *excipit*, *succeeds*, Eur. Or. 1503.

B. *Med. to change one with another, do in turn or alternately*, absol., ἀμειβόμενοι φυλακὰς ἔχον Il. 9. 471; ἀείδον ἀμειβόμενοι ὑπὲρ καλῇ (cf. ἀμειβάσις) 1. 604; ὀρχήσασθην . . ἀμειβομένην Od. 8. 379; ἀμειβόμενοι κατὰ οἴκους at every house in turn, Od. 1. 375, 2. 140; ἀρούραι ἀμειβόμεναι ploughed and fallow in turn, Pind. N. 6. 17; so, ἀμειβόμεναι ἐπ' αὐλὰς, *alternating, cross-wise*, of the motion of the legs in horses or oxen, Pind. P. 4. 403 (cf. Il. 11. 547, and Virg., *sinuataque alterna volumina crurum*); ἄλλα ἄλλοθεν ἀμειβεται now comes one thing, now another in turn, Eur. Hipp. 1108; ἀμειβεται φόνος Id. Med. 1267; c. part., θρώσκων ἄλλοι' ἐπ' ἄλλον ἀμειβεται leaps in turn . . , Il. 15. 684: — ἀμ. στενύτητι *to vary in narrowness*, Xen. Cyn. 9. 14.

2. often of dialogue, ἀμειβεσθαι ἐπέσει answer one another, Od. 3. 148, etc.; and in part., ἀμειβόμενοι προσέφη, προσήνδα, προσέειπε Hom.; ἀμ. πρὸς τινα Hdt. 8. 60; πρὸς τι Ib. 58, Eur. Tro. 903: — but also c. acc. pers. et dat. rei, ἀμ. τινα μῦθον, μῦθους, ἐπέσεις; also ἀμειβεσθαι τινα alone, *to answer one, reply to him*, Hom., etc.; τὸν λόγον ἀμειβήθη Pind. P. 4. 180, cf. Theocr. 7. 27; ἀμειβετο τοῖσδε in these words, Hdt. 1. 35, al.: — later c. acc. rei, τοῖστος ἀμειβῶν . . εὐμαθὲς τι Aesch. Eum. 442, cf. 586; μὴ σφριγῶντ' ἀμειβή μῦθον Eur. Supp. 478; ἡμειψάτο ταῦτα Hdt. 1. 37 (though he more often says τοῖσδε); and even, ταῦτα τοὺς φίλους ἡμειψάτο Hdt. 2. 173, cf. 52, Aesch. Supp. 105; τὸν δὲ . . μῆτιν . . ἀμειβετο gave him counsel in reply, Pind. P. 9. 65; not so in good Att. Prose, but found in Luc. Alex. 19.

3. *to repay, requite*, c. acc. pers. et dat. rei, δάρισαν ἀμ. τινα Od. 24. 285; χρηστοῖσι Hdt. 1. 41, cf. 4. 97; ὁμοίως Dem. 458. fin.; c. acc. pers. only, τὸν ἄδικον ἀμ. Soph. Fr. 11; also c. acc. et dat. rei, ἀμ. ἐνεργείας χάρισεν Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 15; or c. acc. rei only, χάριν φιλότιμος Soph. El. 134; βροτῶν ἀσυνείσας Eur. Phoen. 1727; τὴν προὔπαρχην Arist. Eth. N. 9. 2, 5: rarely c. dat. pers., πολλοῖσι γὰρ κέρηθι ποινῇ ζῆμίαν ἡμειψάτο, Eur. Cycl. 311; rarely also c. gen. rei compensatae, ἀμ. τινα τῆς δικαιοσύνης Luc. Somn. 15. — N. B., in this sense, mostly, *to return good for good*; but also *bad for good*, Pind. P. 7. 19; *bad for bad*, Eur. El. 1093.

II. *to get in exchange*, λῶφους φρένας τῶν νῦν παρουσῶν Soph. Tr. 737. 2. like Act. *to change a place, to pass either out or in, ψυχῇ* . . ἀμειψεται ἔρκος ὀδόντων Il. 9. 409; and reversely of things swallowed, φάρμακα . . ἀμ. ἐρκ. ὀδ. Od. 10. 328; ἀμειβόμεναι μέγαν ὀδόν . . ἡ μὲν ἔσω . . ἡ δὲ θύραζε Hes. Th. 749; so, πατρίδ' ἀμειψάμενος Solon 2; ποταμὸν Simon. ap. Hdt. 7. 228; *Βίοντα ἀμειψεται* (where the metre requires ἀμειβεῖ), Aesch. Cho. 1019; πρὸθυρα Ib. 905; πύλας Eur. Alc. 752; γῆν οὐρανὸν ἀμ. *to change earth for heaven*, Plat. 2. 607 E; ὑπὲρ ὀδόνδ' ἀμειβόμενον Theocr. 2. 104; ἄλλην ἐξ ἄλλης πλέως ἀμειβόμενος Plat. Apol. 37 D; also, ἔτετρα δ' ἕτερος ἀμειβεται πῆματα *passes through them*, Eur. Or. 979. 3. *to exchange, τι πρὸς νόμισμα* Plat. Aemil. 23.

III. *to pass, surpass, outdo, μελίσσαν πόνον* Pind. P. 6. 54, cf. 7. 19; v. ἀμειβομαι. **IV.** in Aesch. Theb. 856, πύλινον χερσίν, ὅς ἀνδ' ἔδ' Ἀχέροντα ἀμ. θεωρίδα *conveys, accompanies it* (deducit Blomf.).

ἀμειβῶ, οὖς, ἡ = ἀμειβή, Eust. 1471. 30.

ἀμειβής, ἑς, *not smiling, gloomy*, Plat. 2. 477 E, Orph. Arg. 1086, Opp. **ἀμειβήτος**, οὖς = **foreg**, LXX (Sap. 17. 4); νύξ Arg. Rh. 2. 908; βέρεθρον Orph. Arg. 975; Τάρταρος C. I. 5816: — also **ἀμειδιάτος**, οὖς, Dio Chr. 1. 169.

ἀ-μελικτός, οὖς, (μελίσσω) *unsoothed, harsh, cruel*, of words, Il. 11. 137, 21. 98; of fetters, Hes. Th. 659. **II.** of persons, = sq., Ap. Rh. 3. 337, Mosch. 4. 26.

ἀ-μελίχτος, οὖς, (μελίσσω) *implacable, relentless*, Ἀΐδης Il. 9. 158; ἦτορ Ib. 572; βία Solon 32; στρατός, κότες Pind. P. 6. 11, 8. 10: — a form ἀμειλίχτος occurs in an Epigr. in C. I. 3344. B. **II.** of things, *unmitigated*, πόνοι Aesch. Cho. 623; ἀμειλίχα σαρκεῖς ἔχουσιν C. I. 6860 b.

ἀμείνων, οὖς, gen. οὖνος, irreg. Comp. of ἀγαθός, better (v. sub fin.). **I.** of persons, *abler, stouter, stranger, braver*, often in Hom., etc.: of ἀμεινῶνες, *the better sort*, Lat. *optimates*, Plat. Legg. 627 A; v. sub ἀγαθός.

II. of things, *better, fitter*, Il. 1. 116, 274, 3. 11; μέγ' ἀμ. Il. 22. 158, etc.; πολλὸν ἀμ. Hes. Op. 19; c. acc. vel inf., ἀμεινῶν παντοίας ἀρετάς, ἡμῖν πόδας ἡδὲ μάχεσθαι Il. 15. 641, cf. Hes. Op. 443, Aesch. Pr. 335, etc. 2. from Hom. downwards, ἀμεινὸν [ἔστι] *'its better so, or as we say, 'its good or well*, either c. inf., ἐπεὶ πείθεσθαι ἀμεινῶν Il. 1. 274, and so in Att.; or, ἀμεινὸν ἔστι or γίγνεται *τινι* c. part., ἐπὶ σφί ἀμεινὸν γίγνεται *τιμωρέουσι* if it is good for them to assist, Hdt. 7. 169, cf. Thuc. 1. 118, 6. 9: — so also absol., ἐλὶ γ' ἀμεινῶν Il. 1. 116, Hdt. 1. 187; βουλομένην . . ἐλὶ τι ἀμεινῶν καὶ ὑμῖν καὶ ἐμοί Plat. Apol. 19 A; often with negat., οὐ γὰρ ἀμεινῶν *'twere better not*, Hes. Op. 748, Hdt. 1. 187; εἰρήσεται γὰρ, ἐλὶ ἀμεινῶν εἴτε μὴ Dem. 578. 12.

3. neut. as Adv., ἀμ. πρῆσσειν *to fare better*, Hdt. 4. 156, sq., etc.; so, ἔστι τι ἐπὶ τῷ ἀμεινῶν Decr. ap. Andoc. 10. 35, cf. ap. Dem. 1072. 15; also, τὰ ἀμεινῶ φρονέειν *to choose the better part*, Hdt. 7. 145; τοῖσι τὰ ἀμ. ἐάνδαν Id. 9. 19.

III. an Adv. ἀμεινῶνως is found in Ar. Fr. 321.

IV. a new Comp. ἀμεινότερος, α, οὖς, formed from ἀμεινῶν occurs in Mimmern. 13. 9, Anon. ap. Philon. 2. 500. (The orig. Root has perhaps been preserved in old Lat. *piānus* (*bonus*), whence *mane* (in good time), *Mānes* (good spirits), *im-mōnis*.)

ἀμείρω, = ἀμείρω, *to bereave*, c. gen. rei, Pind. P. 6. 27.

ἀμειψήρυσσέμεν, (δυσμῶς = ῥυθμός) *to change form*, Democ. ap. Hesych., E. M. 1. — ἀμειψήρυσμα, ἡ, *change of form*, Id. ap. Diog. L. 9. 47.

ἀμειψις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἀμειβῶ) *exchange, interchange*, Polyb. 10. 1, 5; ἐν ἀμειψίᾳ τῶν τάσεων in the act of changing posts, Plut. Aristid. 16: — *change, succession*, Id. Sull. 7.

II. a *requiting, repaying*, and so an answer, Id. 2. 803 C.

ἀμειώτος, οὖς, *unlessened: not to be lessened*, Basil. in Boiss. An. 1. 87. Adv. — τως, Olympiod.

ἀ-μέλαθρος, οὖς, *houseless*, Manetho 4. 113.

ἀμέλγω [α], fut. ἐω, *to milk*, with acc. of the animals milked, μήλα . . ὅσθ' ἡμέλγω Od. 9. 238; ἡμέλγειν εἰς καὶ μηκάδας αἰγας Ib. 244; βόας Theocr. 4. 3: — **Med.**, in metaph. sense, ἀμέλγεσθαι τοὺς ξένους *to milk them dry, drain them of all they have*, Ar. Eq. 325; ἀμ. χροὸς αἶμα Nic. A. 506.

II. of the milk taken from the animals, ἀμ. γάλα Hdt. 4. 2; and in Pass., εἶς . . ἀμειλγόμεναι γάλα λευκὸν milchewes, Il. 4. 434; γάλα πολλὸν ἀμ. Arist. H. A. 3. 21, 6. cf. 20, 10; νέκταρ ἀμέλγεται Ion 1 Bgk.: — **Med.**, *to let suck*, Opp. C. 1. 437.

2. metaph. *to squeeze out like milk*, *to press out*, ἐκ βοτρυῶν ξανθὸν ἀμειλε γάνος Anth. P. 9. 645; δάκρυ-ηλέκτροιο Dion. P. 293.

III. *to drink, αὐτὸ λαβὼν ποτὶ χειλὸς ἀμέλγω* Theocr. 23. 25, cf. Bion. 1. 48; and freq. in Nonn.

(From **√MEAL**, with a prefixed, come also ἀ-μολγ-εῦς, etc.; cf. Lat. *mulctra*, etc.; O. Norse *milk-ja*; O. H. G. *milch-u*; Lith. *mélz-u* (*milk*)). The **√MEPT** (v. ἀμείρω) is akin; but the form in λ, *to milk*, is confined to the European nations. The Lat. *mulceo* is referred by Curt. to a diff. Root.)

ἀμέλει, properly imperat. of ἀμελέω (cf. ἀμείλσον, Luc. D. Mort. 5. 2), *never mind, do not trouble yourself*, esp. to begin an answer, Ar. Nub. 877, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 7: — hence, **II.** as Adv., *doubtless, by all means, of course*, Ar. Ach. 368, Nub. 488, al., Plat. Phaedo 82 A, al.; often ironically, as Ar. Ran. 532.

ἀμέλεια, ἡ, *the character and conduct of an ἀμελής, indifference, negligence*, Thuc. 1. 122, 5. 38, etc.; τινος towards a person, Plat. Legg. 905 B; περί τινος Ib. 903 A; also in pl. *negligences*, Plat. Rep. 443 A, Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 4.

ἀμελετσία, ἡ, *want of practice, negligence*, Plat. Theaet. 153 B; μνήμη Id. Phaedr. 275 A.

ἀ-μελέητος, οὖς, *unpractised, unprepared*, περί τινος, ἐν τινι Plat. Symp. 172 A, Legg. 635 C; τινος, πρὸς τι Luc. Contempl. 7, Tox. 29, Arist. Soph. Elench. 16, 5: absol. of horses, *untrained*, Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 19, al. Adv., ἀμελέητως ἔχειν *to be unprepared*, Plat. Symp. 173 C.

ἀμέλω [α], fut. ἡσώ: aor. ἡμέληκα, Ep. ἀμ-: pf. ἡμέληκα Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 43: (ἀμελής). *To have no care for, be neglectful of* (but always c. negat.), Hom. (never in Od.), οὐδ' ὥς Μενελάου ἐφημεσίονος ἀμέλησεν Il. 17. 697; οὐκ ἀμέλησε κασιγνήτιο πεσόντος, where *protection* is implied, D. 330; οὐκ ἀμέλησε Πατρόκλου πεσόντος he lost not sight of Patroclus [in order to plunder him], 17. 9: — so also after Hom., with and without negat., ἐλὶ τούτων ἀμέλησεν Hdt. 2. 121, 3, cf. Ar. Nub. 989, Thuc. 3. 40, Plat., etc.; δόξης ἀμειλήσαι Dem. 303. 21; ἀμειλήσας ὑμῶν Id. 568. 16; in Lycurg. 149. 36, τούτου is now restored for τούτῳ.

2. absol. *to be careless, heedless, negligent*, Hes. Op. 398, and oft. in Att., Isocr. 206 E, etc.; τὸ μμελεῖν (i. e. μὴ ἀμειλεῖν) μάθε learn carefully, Aesch. Eum. 86: — rare construct., πῶς ἐπὶ φθιμένοις ἀμειλεῖν καλόν; how is it right to neglect one's duty in the case of the dead? Soph. El. 237.

3. c. acc. rei, Hdt. 7. 163; c. acc. pers. et part. *to overlook*, and so *to let, allow, suffer*, like περιπαρῶν, παῖδας λάβρα θήσκοντας ἀμειλεῖ he lets them die, Eur. Ion 439: — Xen. has the gen. in same sense, Hell. 5. 2, 16, Mem. 2. 3, 9.

4. c. inf. *to neglect to do*, Hdt. 2. 66, Plat. Phaedo 95 D, Legg. 944 C, al.

II. Pass. *to be slighted, overlooked*, Eur. I. A. 1094, Thuc. 1. 68; ἐκφεύγει τὰμειλούμενον Soph.

ΤΥ. 11. 5 :—Adv. ἀμεταστρεπῆ [ῖ] or -εί, *without turning round, straightforward*, λέγειν, φεύγειν Plat. Rep. 620 E, Legg. 854 C.

ἀ-μετάστροφος, *on, not to be turned round, unalterable*, Plat. Rep. 620 E, Legg. 960 C. Adv. -φως, Epiphani.

ἀ-μετάστροφος, *on, = foregoing*, Plut. Thes. 17. Adv. -τως, Eccl.

ἀμεταστροφία, ἡ, *immutability*, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 1082.

ἀ-μετάστροφος, *on, = ἀμετάστροφος*, Orph. H. 58. 17.

ἀ-μετάφορος, *on, not to be transferred or changed*, Cyrill.

ἀ-μετάφραστος, *on, not to be interpreted*, Hesych.

ἀ-μετάχειριστος, *on, not handled, new*, Ar. Fr. 579.

cult to handle, Hesych. s. v. θρίπτον.

ἀμέτερος, Dor. for ἡμέτερος.

ἀ-μετεώριστος, *on, not lightminded*, Basil.

ἀ-μέτοχος, *on, having no share of*, ἐγκλημάτων Thuc. 1. 39 (though the words are prob. spurious, but cf. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 93).

ἀ-μετρῆς, *ēs, poet. for sq.*, Orac. ap. Diod. 12. 10.

ἀμετρησία, ἡ, late form of ἀμετρία, Epigr. Gr. p. xix.

ἀ-μέτρητος, *on, also ἡ, on, Pind. l. 1. 53:—unmeasured, immeasurable, immense*, Lat. immensus, πένθος Od. 19. 512., 23. 249; ἄλς Pind. l. c.; ἄρη Ar. Nub. 264; exhaustless, μούσα Anth. P. 7. 75.

unnumbered, countless, ἐρεμιοί Eur. El. 433. Adv. -τως, Jo. Chrys. ἀμετρί, Adv. of ἀμετρος, μέτρων ὕδωρ πίνοντες, ἀμ. δὲ μάζαν ἐδόντες Proverb. ap. Suid.

ἀμετρία, ἡ, (ἀμετρος) excess, immoderation, disproportion, opp. to συμμετρία, ἐμετρία, Plat. Tim. 87 D, Rep. 486 D, etc.

2. infinity, countless number, Id. Ax. 367 A, in pl.

ἀμετρο-βάθης, *ēs, immensely deep*, Opp. H. 1. 85.

ἀμετρο-βίος, *on, of immensely long life*, Anth. P. append. 129.

ἀμετρο-επιής, *ēs, unmeasured in words, unbridled of tongue*, Il. 2. 212.

ἀμετρο-κύκος, *on, immensely bad*, Eunap. ap. Suid.

ἀμετρο-παθής, *ēs, excessive in passion*, Alcibi. Introd. in Plat. p. 118.

ἀμετρο-πότης, *on, ὁ, drinking to excess*, Anth. P. 9. 644.

ἀ-μετρος, *on, without or beyond measure, immense, excessive, boundless*, Lat. immensus, Simon. 7. 16; opp. to μετρητός, Plat. Legg. 820 C:—so in Adv. -τως, Id. Phaedo 86 C, etc.; also neut. pl. ἀμετρα as Adv., Babr. 11. 10.

2. immoderate in moral sense, Plat. Legg. 690 E, etc.:—Adv. -τως, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6. 34.

3. never-ceasing, τέττιγες Simon. 224.

4. disproportionate, Plat. Tim. 87 E.

II. without metre, prosaic, opp. to ἔμετρος, Critias 3. 4, Arist. Poët. 9. 2, Dion. H., etc.

ἀμεύομαι, for ἀμείβομαι in Aeol. poets (v. ἀμείβω fin.), but not found in pres., to surpass, conquer, ἀμείψασθ' ἀντίως Pind. P. 1. 86, cf. P. 6. fin.; ἀμείψασθε Τισάνδρον Fragm. ap. East. Opusc. 56. 85.

Ἀμευσία, ὁ, Boeot. for Ἀμειψία, Keil's Insert. 11. 41.

ἀμευσι-επιής, *ēs, surpassing words, φωνῆς Pind. ap. East. Opusc. 56. 86.*

ἀμευσίμος, *on, (ἀμεύομαι) passable*, Ap. Rh. 4. 297.

ἀμευσί-πορος, *on, with interchanging paths, τριπόδι Pind. P. 11. 58.*

ἀμη, ἡ, a shovel or mattock, Ar. Av. 1145, Pax 426, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2.

2. a water-bucket, pail, Lat. hama, ἀμαίς καὶ σκάφαις ἀνύσασθαι, proverb. of great abundance, Plat. 2. 963 C.

3. a harrow, rake, Geop.

4. Ion. for ἀμης, Ath. 645 A. (Prob. akin to ἀμάω.)

ἀμη, Adv. (properly ἀμῆ, dat. fem. of ἀμός = τίς), in a certain way: hardly to be found save in the compd. ἀμγγέπη or -πη, in some way, somehow or other, etc. = ὁπωσούν, Plat. Prot. 331 D, Rep. 474 C, al. cf. Ruhnk. Tim. s. v., Elmsl. Ach. 608; v. s. ἀμός, ἀμοῖ, ἀμῶς.

ἀμήν, Hebr. Adv. verily, of a truth, so be it, LXX, N. T.:—τὸ ἀμήν, certainty, N. T.

ἀμήνιον, τό, v. l. for ἀμμιον, in Diosc. 5. 110.

ἀ-μηνίς, 105, ὁ, ἡ, = sq., Joseph. A. J. 19. 4. 6.

ἀμήνιτος, *on, (μηνία) not angry or wrathful*, Hdt. 9. 94; βάσις Aesch. Supp. 975 χειμῶν Ἀχαιοὶν οὐκ ἀμήνιτος θεοῖς sent on them not but by the special wrath of heaven, Aesch. Ag. 649 (where Dobree corrected Ἀχαιοὶς οὐκ ἀμήνιτος θεῶν).

Adv. -τως, lb. 1034.

ἀ-μήνυτος, *on, not informed of*, Heliod. 8. 13. In Byz. an Adv. -εἰτί.

ἀ-μήνυτος, *on, not to be drawn out, i.e. tedious*, γῆρας Ap. Rh. 2. 221; λόγος A. B. 20.

ἀμῆς, ἡτος, ὁ, a kind of milk cake, Ar. Pl. 999, Antiph. Δυσσπ. 1, Menaech. Ὑποβ. 11, etc.

ἀμητέον, verb. Adj. of ἀμάω, one must reap, An. Ox. 3. 226.

ἀμητήρ [ᾱ], ἡρος, ὁ, (ἀμάω) a reaper, Il. 11. 67: metaph. one that mows down, a destroyer, Christod. Ephr. 376:—as Adj., ἀμητήρ τύπη in form like a sickle, Nonn. D. 26. 302:—fem. ἀμήτειρα, E. M.

ἀμητήριον, ὁ, a sickle, Max. Tyr. 30. fin.

ἀμητύκος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀμύττω) of or for reaping, δρέπανον ἀμ. a reaping-hook, Ael. H. A. 17. 37.

ἀμητίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of ἀμης, Telecl. Ἀμφ. 1. 12, cf. Pherecr. Περσ. 1. 7.

ἀμήτος [ᾱ], ὁ, (ἀμάω) a reaping, harvesting, Il. 19. 223 (where it is metaph. of slaughter).

2. harvest, harvest-time, Hes. Op. 382, 573, Hdt. 2. 14., 4. 42, and in late Prose.

II. the crop or harvest gathered in, or the field when reaped, Lat. seges, Dion. P. 194, Arat. 1097; with another Subst., ἁλίοιο ἀμῆτοιο Opp. C. 1. 527:—metaph. of a beard, (Shakspeare's 'chin new-reaped') An. P. 11. 368.—The more accurate Gramm. vary the accent, writing ἀμῆτος for signf. I, ἀμῆτός for II, as in τρύγητος τρυγητός, ἀπορήτος ἀπορητός, etc., Arcad. 81, E. M. 83, etc.; whereas Ammon, precisely reverses the statement. The reasonable rule seems to be that in signf. I the word is a Subst., and therefore is to be written ἀμῆτος; in signf. II an Adj. (sub. καρπός, σίτος), and therefore ἀμητός: v. omnino Spitz. Excurs. XXX. ad II.

ἀμητρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of ἀμητήρ, Poll. 1. 122.

ἀ-μήτωρ, *op, opos, without mother, motherless*, Hdt. 4. 154, Eur. Ion

109, cf. 837.

II. that is no mother, unmotherly, μήτηρ ἀμήτωρ

Soph. El. 1154; of a young wife dying in childbed, Epigr. Gr. 365.

ἀμηχανῶν, =sq., Opp. H. 3. 328, Anth. P. 9. 591, etc., in Ep. forms, ἀμηχανῶσαν, -δωπ.

ἀμηχανῶν, fut. ἦσω: impf. ἤμηνανον, Plat. Com. Eup. 3:—to be ἀμή-
χανος, to be at a loss far, or in want of, χρήματος οὐδένος Hdt. 1. 35,

cf. Ap. Rh. 4. 692; also, ἀμ. περί τινος about a thing, Eur. I. T. 734; c. acc., τέρμα Aesch. Ag. 1178, etc.; ταῦτα Eur. Heracl. 492; c. dat., ἀμ. θεσφάταισι Aesch. Ag. 1113:—often followed by a relative clause,

ἀμηχ. πότερον . . ἡ . ., Soph. Ph. 337; ἀμ. ὅπα τράποιμαι, ὅποι τραπεζοῖμαι Aesch. Ag. 1532, Pers. 458; ποῖ ἔλθω Soph. El. 1174: absol., Aesch. Supp. 379, Eur. Andr. 983.

2. c. inf. not to know how to do, ὅσων συμβαλεῖν ἀμηχανῶ Neophro ap. Schol. Eur. Med. 668; χρόνος . . ἐν λανθάνειν ἀμηχανῶ know not how to escape, Antiph. Incert. 72.

3. ἀμηχανῶν βιοτεύω I live without the necessities of life, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 19:—cf. ἀπορέω, which is the word preferred in Att. Prose: but in Thuc. 7. 48, τὰ μὲν ἀπορήσειν, τὰ δ' ἐτι ἀμηχανῆσαι, some distinction is intended.

ἀμηχανῆς, *ēs, poet. for ἀμήχανος*, h. Hom. Merc. 447, in gen. pl. -έων. In Dion. H. 1. 79 ἀχανῆς has been restored from Vat. Ms.

ἀ-μηχανήτος, *on, = ἀμήχανος* II, Joseph. A. J. 1. 19, 7 dub.

ἀμηχανία, Ion. -ῖη, ἡ, like ἀπορία, want of means or resources, helplessness, impatience, Od. 9. 295, Theogn. 385, and (in pl.) 619; then in Hdt. 8. 111, Pind., and Att.: ὅπ' ἀμηχανίας Ar. Av. 475.

II. of things, hardship, trouble, χειμῶνας ἀμηχανίη Hes. Op. 494.

ἀμηχανο-εργός, *όν, unfit for work*, Hes. Fr. 13.

ἀμηχανο-ποτέομαι, Dep. to go awkwardly to work, μηχανοποιέοντα ἀμηχανοποιέσθαι Hipp. Fract. 772.

ἀ-μήχανος, Dor. ἀμάχανος, *on, without means or resources, at a loss, helpless, impotent*, ἀμήχανος τινος in trouble about one, Od. 19. 363; πόρνον αὐτῷ τῇ πόλει δ' ἀμ. Ar. Ran. 1429; ἀμ. καὶ ἀτεχνος Plat. Polit. 274 C; of animals, opp. to εὐμήχανος, Arist. H. A. 9. 11, 1: hence,

2. (where the ἀμήχανος is the cause of his own situation) incapable, awkward, ἀπραδέες καὶ ἀμ. h. Hom. Ap. 192; τὸν ἀμ. ὀρθοῦν Aesch. Theb. 227; ἀμ. γυνή Eur. Hipp. 643; ἀμ. εἰς τὴν awkward at a thing, Id. Med. 408:—Adv., ἀμηχανῶς ἔχειν = ἀμηχανεῖν, Aesch. Cho. 405, Eur., etc.

3. c. inf. at a loss how to do, unable to do, τὸ δὲ βιά πολιτῶν δρᾶν ἀμήχανος ἔφην Soph. Ant. 79; ἀμ. ὅ τι χρῆ λέγειν Dem. 1392. 16, etc.

4. ἀμ. συμφόρᾳ = ἀμηχανία, Suid. ap. Plat. Prot. 344 C.

II. oftener in pass. sense, allowing of no means: 1. impracticable, impossible, hard, c. inf., ἀμήχανος ἔσαι πηθεῖσθαι Il. 13. 726, cf. 14. 262.

b. of things, τοῦτο δ' ἀμ. εὐρεῖν Pind. O. 7. 45: ὁδὸς ἀμ. εἰσελθεῖν a road hard or impossible to enter on, Xen. An. 1. 2. 21: but also ἀμήχανον ἔστι, c. inf. 'tis hard, impossible, ἀμ. ἔστι γενέσθαι Emped. 102, cf. Hdt. 1. 48, 204, Soph. Ant. 175, etc.:—absol., ἀμήχανα impossibilities, ἀμηχανῶν ἔρην lb. 90, cf. 92; δεινὸν . . εὐρεῖν καὶ ἀμηχανῶν πόρον Aesch. Pr. 59; ἐκ τῶν ἀμ. πόρον εὐμήχανως πορίζω Ar. Eq. 759.

2. against whom or which nothing can be done, irresistible, in Hom. the common usage, applied to Zeus, Hera, Achilles; ἀμήχανος ἔσαι, ἀμ. ἔπλεν Il. 10. 167., 16. 29.

b. of things, ἀμήχανα ἔργα mischief without resource, help, or remedy, Il. 8. 130; so, ἀμ. δόλος Hes. Th. 589; κῆδεα Archil. 60; κακόν, δύναιτο, ξυμφορὰ, νόσος Trag.

c. specially also of dreams, inexplicable, not to be interpreted, Od. 19. 560.

3. in Att., also, extraordinary, inconceivable, infinite, immense, μεγέθη Plat. Phaedo 111 D; ἡδοναί Id. Phil. 46 E; ἀμήχανον εὐδαιμονίας an inconceivable amount of happiness, Id. Apol. 41 C:—often c. acc., ἀμήχανος τὸ μέγεθος, τὸ κάλλος, τὰ πλῆθος, etc., i.e. inconceivable in point of size, etc., Plat. Rep. 584 B, 615 A, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5. 38; but also c. dat., ἀμ. πλήθει τε καὶ ἀτοπία Plat. Phaedr. 229 D.

b. in this sense, Plat. also is fond of joining the words with the relatives οἷος, ὅσος, and the Adv. with ὥς, as, ἀμήχανον ὥσον χρόνον an inconceivable length of time, Phaedo 95 C; ἀμήχανον ὥσον πλεονί by it is impossible to say how much more, Rep. 588 A; ἀμήχανον τι ὅσον quite indescribably, Charmid. 155 D:—so in Adv., ἀμηχανῶς ὥς Rep. 527 E; ἀμ. γε ὥς σφόδρα Phaedr. 263 D.

ἀμ-ῆως, *on, with the dawn*, Herm. Orph. Arg. 486.

ἀμία, ἡ, a kind of tunny, which ascends rivers, perh. the bonito, scamber, Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1. 26, Arist. H. A. 2. 15, 14., 4. 8. 8., 6. 17, 14, al.:—also ἀμίας, *on, ὁ*, Matro ap. Ath. 135 F:—in many passages the gender is uncertain, Epich. 30 Ahr., Archipp. Ixth. 7, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 24., 8. 2, 24, al.

ἀ-μιάντος, *on, undefiled, pure*, ὕδωρ Theogn. 447; φῶς Plat. Fr. 106; Aesch. Pers. 578 calls the sea simply ἡ ἀμιάντος; ἀμ. τοῦ ἀνοσίου περί free from the stain of uncleanness, Plat. Legg. 777 E; γάμοι οἱ ἀμ. Epigr. Gr. 204. 13.

2. not to be defiled, Dion. H. 2. 75.

II. ὁ ἀμ. λίθος a greenish stone like asbestos, Diosc. 5. 156.

ἀμίας, *on, ὁ*, = ἀμία, q. v.

ἀ-μίγής, *ēs, (μίγνυμι) unmixed, pure*, ἡδοναί Arist. Eth. N. 10. 3, 2; ἀμ. τι καὶ καθαρὸν Id. Metaph. 1. 8: c. gen. rei, without mixture of a thing, Plat. Menex. 245 D; so, ἀμ. πρὸς ἄλλα Id. Polit. 265 E; ἀμ. τινὲς Aethae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 3.

Adv. -γῶς, and (acc. to Hdn. Epim. 254) -γῶ. ἀμίδιον, τό, Dim. of ἀμῖς, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 234.

ἀμῖθα, a kind of cake, perhaps the same as ἀμης, Anacr. ap. Hesych.

ἀμῖθεος, Dor. for ἀμῖθεος.

ἀμῖθρῶ, ἀμῖθρός, by Eph. metaph. for ἀριθμέω, ἀριθμός, Call. Cer. 86, Fr. 339, Theocr. 13, 72 Ahr., Simon. 134; cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 172.

ἀ-μικτος, *on, unmingled, that will not mingle*, Emped. 172. 321; ἀμ. βοή κρίπας that will not blend or harmonise, Aesch. Ag. 321; ὡς ἀμικτον ἀνθρώπους ἐρᾶν λέβητων Babr. 98. 19.

II. unmixed, pure, βίος, ἡδονή Plat. Phil. 61 B, 50 E:—ἀμ. τινὶ unmixed with a thing, Id. Polit. 310 D; ἀμικτα κατὰ στίχον, of regular verses, such as Ep. or Iamb.,

Hephaest. 118:—Adv. —*τως*, Superl. —*τότατα*, Plat. Phil. 59 C. III. of persons, *not mingling with others* (as *μυγῆναι* is used of intercourse), inaccessible, unsociable, savage, of Centaurs and Cyclopes, Soph. Tr. 1095, Eur. Cycl. 428; δράκαινα Anaxil. Νεοττ. 1. 3; τὸ ἀμικτον = ἀμικία II, Hipp. Aër. 294; ἀμ. πατήρ morose, Eur. Fr. 502; —ἀμ. τινι *having no intercourse with others*, Hdt. 4.29; so of laws and customs, ἀμ. νόμιμα τοῖς ἄλλοις Thuc. 1. 77; πρὸς ἄλληλα Plat. Soph. 254 D. b. *without sexual intercourse*, Plat. Polit. 276 A; ἀνδρὸς *with a man*, Phintys ap. Stob. 444. 28. 2. of places, ἀμ. αἰα *an un hospitable land*, Eur. I. T. 402; τόπος Isocr. 202 C.

ἀμιλλα, ἡς, ἡ, (from ἀμα, —nothing to do with ἕλη). A contest for superiority, a conflict, τὸν νέον ἀμιλλαν. ἰδέσθαι, of a *sham fight*, Hdt. 7. 44; ἀμ. ἵππων a race, Ib. 196; then in Pind., and Att.: ῥυπαράμοις ἀμιλλαις in racing of swift chariots, Soph. O. C. 1063, cf. El. 861; ἀμ. ἀγαθὸν ἀνδρῶν a contest of brave men, Dem. 490. 1; χόρον Plat. Legg. 834 E. 2. c. gen. rei, ἰσχὺς ἀμ. a trial of strength, Pind. N. 9. 27; πτερύγων ἀμιλλαις Aesch. Pr. 124; ποδαῖν, λόγων, φρονήματος Eur. I. A. 212, Med. 546, Andr. 214; ἀρετῆς Plat. Legg. 731 B; c. gen. objecti, ἡ. λέκτρον a contest for marriage, Eur. Hipp. 1141, cf. Ar. Eq. 556, Thuc. 8. 6:—instead of the first we also have ἀμ. περί τινος Isocr. 215 A; instead of the second an Adj. is often used by the Poets, ἀμ. φιλόπλουτος, πολυτέκνος a striving after wealth or children, Eur. I. T. 412, Med. 557; the gen. sometimes stands for an Adj., ἀμ. αἵματος, αἰματώεσσα, Id. Hel. 1155. 3. ἀμιλλαν τιθέναι, προτιθέναι to propose a contest, Eur. Andr. 1020, Med. 546; ἀμιλλαν ποιεῖσθαι to contend eagerly, ὅκως. Hdt. 8. 10; ἀμ. ἐποιούντο they had a race, Thuc. 6. 32; ἀμ. ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς τινα Plat. Legg. 830 D; εἰς ἀμ. ἐρχεσθαι, ἐξελεῖν Eur. Tro. 617, Hec. 226; πρὸς ἀμ. ἐλεῖν Id. Med. 1082; ἀμιλλα γίγνεται a struggle arises, Thuc. 8. 6.

ἀμιλλάομαι: fut. —ἡσομαι Ar., Plat.; aor. ἡμιλλήθην Eur., Thuc. (v. infir.); later ἡμιλλασάμην Plut. Arat. 3, Luc. Paras. 51, Aristid., etc.: pf. ἡμιλλήμαι Eur.:—cf. ἔξ-αμιλλάομαι. (ἀμιλλα). Dep. to compete, vie, contend with another, Lat. *aemulari*, Hdt. 4. 71, Pind. N. 10. 58, and oft. in Att.:—Construction, c. dat. pers. to vie or strive with one, Hdt. I. c., Eur. Andr. 127, etc.; πρὸς τινα Id. H. F. 960 (v. infir. 2); c. dat. rei, to contend in or with a thing, ἄλλοισιν ἀμιλλῆθεις λόγῳ Id. Supp. 195, cf. H. F. 1255; ἵπποις, τόχοις Andoc. 32. 34, Plat. Rep. 328 A, Legg. 834 A; περί τινος about or for a thing, Luc. Char. 20; περί τινι, Pind. N. 10. 58; ἐπὶ or πρὸς τι Plat. Legg. 830 E, 963 B; ὑπέρ τινος Polyb. 5. 86, 8:—the purpose of contest is added in a relat. clause with ὥς . . , or ὅπως . . , Plat. Rep. 349 C, Xen. Hell. 7. 2. 14:—the kind of contest is added in a cognate acc., ἀμ. στάδιον being = ἀμ. ἀμιλλαν στάδιον Plat. Legg. 833 A. 2. in pass. sense, τὸ περὶον . . πρὸς ἄλλου ἀμιλλῆθην being matched one against another, Thuc. 6. 31; πόλιν ἀμιλλῆθέντα made subjects of contest, Eur. Fr. 809. 2. II. ἀμιλλήματα, στος, τό, a conflict, struggle, Soph. El. 493; v. sub ἀλεκτρος; —καθ' ἀμιλλάματα πρῶτος Inscr. Cyr. in C. I. 5149 b. ἀμιλλῆτέον, verb. Adj. one must vie, πρὸς τι Isocr. 154 E. ἀμιλλήτηρ, ἥρος, a competitor in the race, τρύχους ἀμιλλήτηρας ἡλίου, v. sub τρύχος B. ἀμιλλήτηριος, α, ον, of a contest, Poll. 1. 181:—τὸ ἀμ. a place of contest, Suid.

ἀμιλλήτικός, ἡ, ον, of or for a contest, Plat. Soph. 225 A. ἀ-μίμητος-βιος, ον, inimitable in one's life, Plut. Anton. 28. ἀ-μίμητος [i], ον, inimitable, χάριτες Anth. P. 5. 108; τινι in a thing, Plut. Peric. 13, etc.:—Adv. —*τως*, Id. Nic. 1. II. not imitated, Id. 2. 53 D.

ἀμείξια, Ion. —ἡ, ἡ, a being ἀμικτος, and so, I. unmixedness, purity, Theophr. C. P. 4. 16, 2. II. of persons, want of intercourse, δάλληλον Thuc. 1. 3; πρὸς τινα Luc. Tim. 42; unsociableness, Isocr. 130 A; also, ἀμείξια χρημάτων want of money dealings and commerce, Hdt. 2. 136. 2. abstinence from sexual intercourse, Aristaeon. 2. 3. ἀμ-ἵππος, ον, keeping up with horses, i. e. fleet as a horse, Soph. Ant. 985. II. ἀμῖπποι, οἱ, infantry mixed with cavalry, Thuc. 5. 57, Xen. Hell. 7. 5. 23.

ἀμῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, a chamber-pot, Ar. Vesp. 935, Thesm. 633:—it is corrupt in Aesch. Supp. 842, v. sub ἀμαλα.

ἀμιογής, ἑς, poet. for ἀμύγης, Nic. Al. 195. ἀμιοτής, ἑς, not hateful, Plut. 2. 10 A: Comp. ἀμιοστέρος, less disagreeable or troublesome, Xen. Eq. 8. 9. Adv. —*ως*, Philo. 2. 57. ἀμιοθί, Adv. of ἀμιοθος, Archil. 38, Eur. Tro. 409, Dem. 731. 20; χρημάτων καὶ δόξης ἀμ. without reward of money or honour, Plut. Arist. 3. [Archil. I. c.]

ἀ-μισθία, ἡ, the state of an ἀμισθος, App. Hann. 17. ἀ-μισθία, ον, without hire or pay, opp. to ἐμισθος, and so, I. pass. unpaid, unhired, ἀσθὴ Aesch. Ag. 979, cf. Soph. Fr. 832, etc.; λύπη, ἀμ. ἐνέμπος Aesch. Cho. 733; cf. ἀμισθί. 2. act. without paying, Luc. D. Meretr. 12.

ἀ-μισθωτος, ον, not let, bringing no return, ὅσκος Dem. 865. 20. unhired, Diod. 18. 21. Adv. —*τι*, Justin. M.

ἀ-μισορία, ἡ, a being not hated, Clem. Al. 474. ἀ-μιστὺ λέντος, ον, =sq., Damasc. in Wolf's An. 3. 250.

ἀ-μίστολλος, ον, not cut into small pieces, E. M.

ἀ-μυχος, ον, without stem or stalk, Theophr. H. P. I. 10. 7. 3. 7. 5. ἀ-μῖτρος, ον, without head-band or girdle, παῖδες ἀμῖτροι girls who have not yet put on their woman's girdle, i. e. unmarried, Spanh. Call. Dian. 14; cf. ἀώστος.

ἀ-μῖτρο-χίτωνες, οἱ, epith. of Lycian warriors, in Il. 16. 419, wearing no girdle (μίτρα) with their coat of mail (χιτών), cf. μῖτροχίτωνες: but as this seemed strange, others interpr. having had their μίτραι stripped from their bodies, or (from a copul.) having the girdle joined to the coat of mail: v. Schol. Ven. B ad l.

ἀ-μῖτρωτος, ον, not bound with a head-band, Nonn. D. 35. 220.

ἀ-μυχαλδεις, εσσα, εν, (μύγνυμι, μυχθῆναι) epith. of Lemnos in Il. 24. 753, h. Hom. Ap. 36, inaccessible, inhospitable, like ἀμικτος III, of which word it seems to be a lengthd. form: others wrongly take it = ὀμιχλάδης.

ἀμν-, poet. for ἀνὰ μν-, e. g. ἀμνίγδιον for ἀναμνίγδιον, etc.

ἀμνα, ατος, τό, (ἀπτα) anything tied or made to tie, and so, 1. a knot, ἀ. λύνειν, ἀνάπτειν Hdt. 4. 98; ἀ. ποιεῖσθαι Xen. Eq. 5. 1. 2. a noose, halter, Eur. Hipp. 781. 3. a cord, band, Id. Bacch. 697, etc.; ἀ. παρθένια the maiden girdle, Anth. P. 7. 182, cf. Epigr. Gr. 248. 8. 4. the link of a chain, Themist. p. 32. 5. pl. huggings in wrestling, Plut. Fab. 23: also the wrestler's arms, Id. Alcib. 2. 6. a measure of length (like our chain), = 40 πήχεις, Math. Vett.

ἀμνα, ἡ, a mother, esp. in a convent, C. I. 8979; also ἀμνός, Eccl.

ἀμνατίζω, (ἀμνα) to tie, bind, Oribas. 4. 404 Daresb.

ἀμναπτον, τό, Dim. of ἀμνα, a bandage, Galen.

ἀμναπισμός, ὁ, a bandaging, treatment by bandages, Oribas.

ἀμμεμίζεται, ἀμμένω, poet. for ἀναμμεμίζεται, ἀναμένω.

ἀμμες, old Aeol., Dor., and Ep. for ἡμεῖς, Hom.

ἀμμέσον, poet. for ἀνὰ μέσον, Hes.

ἀμμι, εως, τό, an African plant, *ammi* Copticum, Diosc. 3. 70.

ἀμμι, ἀμμιν, old Aeol., Dor., and Ep. for ἡμῖν, Hom.

ἀμμιγα, ἀμμίγνυμι, poet. for ἀνάμμιγα, ἀναμνίγνυμι.

ἀμμινος, ἡ, ον, = ψάμμινος, sandy, Arr. Perip. I. M. Rubri p. 145.

ἀμμιος, τό, (ἀμμος) cinnabar in its sandy state, Lat. *minium*, Diosc. 5. 110, cf. Theophr. Lap. 58.

ἀμμίτης, ὁ, also ἀμμίτις, ἡ, (sc. λίθος) sandstone, Plin. 37. 10.

ἀμμο-βάτης, ὁ, (βαίνω) = ἀμμοδότης, Ael. N. A. 6. 51.

ἀμμο-δρομος, ὁ, a sandy place for racing, A. B. 208.

ἀμμο-δότης, ὁ, a sand-burrower, a kind of serpent, more generally called δαψάς, Strabo 803; cf. ἀμμοβάτης. We have the Dor. form ἀμμο-δοῦτας, of a crab, in Anth. P. 6. 196; cf. Lob. Pathol. I. 472. [ὑ, but cf. χηραμοδότης, σιανομοδότης.]

ἀμμο-εἰδής, ἑς, like a bandage, Oribas.

ἀμμο-κονία, ἡ, sand mixed with lime, cement, Pozzuolana, Strabo 245.

ἀμμο-νιτρον, τό, potass mixed with sand,—the two being fused together produce glass, Plin. 36. 27.

ἀμμο-πλυσία, ἡ, sand-washing, Olympiod.

ἀμμορία, Ion. —ἡ, ἡ, poet. for ἀμορία, which is not found in use, Zeῦς οἶδε μοῖραν τ' ἀμμορίην τ' ἀνθρώπων what is man's fate and what is not, or their good fortune and their bad, Od. 20. 76, cf. Anth. P. 9. 284.

ἀμμορία, ἡ, = ἀμορία, Epigr. ap. Dem. 86. 23.

ἀμμορος, ον, poet. for ἀμορος (q. v.), without share of, without lot in, esp. in something good, c. gen., ἀμμορος. Λοετρῶν Ὀκεανοῖο Il. 18. 489, Od. 5. 275; καλῶν Pind. O. 1. 134; πάντων Soph. Ph. 182; τέκνων ἀμ. bereft of children, Eur. Hec. 421; ἐλπίδος Anth. P. append. 349. 2. later, simply free from, without. ἀμ. κακότητος Q. Sm. 1. 430; ὠδίνων Anth. P. 7. 465.

II. absol. unhappy, Il. 6. 408., 24. 773; οὐκ ἀμν. Pind. N. 6. 26.

ἀμμος or ἄμμος (cf. ὕψ-αμμος), ἡ, sand, Plat. Phaedo 110 A, etc.

II. sandy ground, a racecourse, Xen. Mem. 3. 3. 6. (Related to ἀμαθος as ψάμμος to ψάμαθος.)

ἀμμο-τροφος, ον, growing in sand, Anth. P. 4. 1. 20.

ἀμμο-φάνης, ἑς, sandy, χθών ἀμν., of Egypt, Epigr. Gr. 430.

ἀμμο-χρῖστος, ὁ, a gem, resembling sand veined with gold, Plin. 27. 11.

ἀμμο-χυσία, ἡ, a sanding or silting up, Paul. Aeg. 3. 48.

ἀμμώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) sandy, gravelly, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 14., 6. 15, 4.

Ἄμμων, ὠνος, ὁ, the Libyan Zeus-Ammon: said to be an Egyptian word, Hdt. 2. 42 (ubi v. Bähr), Pind. P. 4. 28, etc.:—fem. Adj. Ἀμμωνίς, ἴδος, Libyan, A. Ἔδρα the seat of Ammon, i. e. Libya, Eur. Alc. 114, El. 734:—Phot. has Ἀμμωνίς, ἴδος.

Ἀμμωνιακόν, τό, rock-salt, v. Beckmann Hist. Invent. 4. 306. 2. the gum of an unbelted plant, *gum-ammoniac*, Diosc. 3. 98.

ἀμνάων [ἀμν-], ὁ, (ἀμνός) a descendant, son, grandson, Lyc. 1.44. 872, etc.: in Poll. 3. 19 also ἀμνάμων, ὠνος, ὁ.

ἀμνάμων, Dor. for ἀμνώνων.

ἀμνάς, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of ἀμνός, a lamb, v. l. for ἀμνός, Theocr. 5. 3; dat. ἀμνάων LXX (Gen. 31. 41). Alexandr. word, Ruhnk. Ep. Crit. p. 187.

ἀμνάσει, ἀμνάσει, Dor. for ἀμνῆσαι, Böckh Pind. P. 1. 47 (91).

ἀμναστέω, ἀμναστος, Dor. for ἀμνῆται.

ἀμνεῖος, α, ον, of a lamb, ἀμν. χλαῖνα a lambskin cloak, Theocr. 24. 61. ἀμνή, ἡ, fem. of ἀμνός, a ewe-lamb, Orph. Arg. 319.

ἀμνημόνευτος, ον, unmentioned, Polyb. 2. 35. 4, Plut., etc.:—in Eur. I. T. 1419 it seems to be *unthought of*, unheeded.

II. act. = ἀμνημόνω, unmindful, Diog. L. 1. 86.

ἀμνημονέω, Aesch., etc.: fut. ἥσω Isocr. 285 E: aor. ἡμνημόνησα Id. 96 D, Xen., etc.:—to be *amnemonic*, be unmindful, absol., Aesch. Eum. 24, Eur. Or. 216:—c. gen. to make no mention of, not speak of, Eur. I. T. 361, Thuc. 3. 40, Lys. 189. 14; so, ἀμν. τι περί τινος Thuc. 5. 18:—dependent clauses are added either in partic., ἀμνημονεῖς σάντων

δρῶντα; do you forget your doing? Plat. Theat. 207 D; or in a relative clause with ὅτι . . . Id. Rep. 474 D.—The faulty form — μνηεύω is found in Diog. L. 5. 72, v. l. in Plut. 2. 612 D, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 18; v. Lob. Phryn. 566.

ἀμνημοσύνη, *η*, forgetfulness, Eur. Ion 1100.
ἀμνημων, Dor. ἀμνάμων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*: —unmindful, forgetting, forgetful, Pind. I. 7 (6). 24, Soph. Fr. 780, Plat.; τινός of a thing, Aesch. Theb. 606, Eur. H. F. 1397, Antipho 115, 29: esp. unmindful of kindness, ungrateful, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 7, 1. 2. pass. forgotten, not mentioned, Eur. Phoen. 64:—Adv. — μύνως, Cosmas Topogr. II. Ἀμνήμωες, *oi*, a council of 60 at Cnidus, Plut. 2. 292 A.

ἀμνηστία, *η*, = λήθη, forgetfulness, LXX (Sap. 14. 26, Sirac. 2. 25).
ἀμνησικάκω, to be ἀμνησικακος, τινός Nic. Damasc.:—Pass. to enjoy an amnesty, Diod. 18. 56.

ἀμνησικάκην, *ov*, not maliciously remembered, ἀμνησικάκην ποιῆσαι ἀμαρτίαν Polyb. 40. 12, 5.

ἀμνησικάκία, *η*, forgivingness, LXX (3 Macc. 3. 21), Clem. Al. 474.

ἀμνησικάκος, *ov*, forgiving, Nic. Damasc., Eccl. Adv. — *κως*, Id.

ἀμνηστευτος, *η*, unwooed; not sought in lawful wedlock (but as a concubine), Eur. Phoen. Fr. 13: neut. pl. as Adv. without honourable wooing, Pseudo-Phocyl. 186.

ἀμνηστῶ, Dor. ἀμναστῶ, = ἀμνημονέω only used in pres. to be unmindful, to forget, Soph. El. 482, Arat. 847:—Pass. to be forgotten, Thuc. I. 20.

ἀμνηστία, *η*, forgetfulness of wrong: hence an amnesty, Plat. Cic. 42, Ant. 14:—in better authors ἀμεία. II. ἀμνηστὴν ἔχειν τινός = ἀμνηστῆν, Diog. L. 9. 14.

ἀμνηστος, *ov*, forgotten, no longer remembered, Theocr. 16. 42, Lyc. 1230. 2. act. unmindful, forgetful, A. B. 13.

ἀμνιον (not so well ἀμνιον), τό, a bowl in which the blood of victims was caught, Od. 3. 444. 2. the membrane round the foetus, Emped. ap. Poll. 2. 223; also ἀμνίους χιτών: cf. πάλιον II.

ἀμνίος, Hermipp. Ἀθ. γον. 2 (ubi E. M. ἀμνίος).

ἀμνίς, ἴδος, *η*, = ἀμνῆ, Theocr. 5. 3.

ἀμνο-κῶν, ὁ, (κῶα) sheep-minded, i. e. a simpleton, Ar. Eq. 264.

ἀμνος, ὁ, a lamb, Soph. Fr. 708, Ar. Av. 1559; ἀμνοὶ τοὺς τρώπους lambs in temper, Ar. Pax 935: as fem. in Theocr. 5. 144, 149, Anth. P. 5. 205:—though we have also ἀμνὴ or ἀμνίς.—The oblique cases are seldom found, ἀμνός, ἀμνί, ἀμνα, etc., being used instead; v. sub ἀρνός.

(Curt. regards the μ in ἀμνός as representing the f in ūs (ὄfis), Lat. ovis, Skt. avis, but doubts the deriv. of Lat. agnus from the same Root.)

ἀμνο-φόρος, *ov*, f. l. for μανοφόρος, q. v.

ἀμνογῆτι, Adv. of sq., without toil or effort, Il. 11. 637.

ἀμνογήτος, *ov*, (μωγῆ) unwearied, untiring, h. Hom. 7. 3.

ἀμνοθῆ, Adv. in Thuc. 5. 77, from a Lacedaem. State-paper, prob. (from a privat., μῆθος) without quarrel or faction, v. Ahrens D. Dor. p. 481.—The form in —εί is warranted by Theognost. Can. p. 165; so that the reading ἀμνῆ, in any way (cf. οὐδ' ἀμνῆ) cannot be maintained.

ἀμνῶθεν, Ion. ὁμνῶθεν, Adv.: (ἀμνός). From some place or other, τῶν ἀμνῶθεν γε, θεά . . . εἰπέ καὶ ἡμῖν, of which from what source soever . . . tell us also, Od. 1. 10; ἀμνῶθεν γέ ποθεν from some quarter or other. Plat. Gorg. 492 D, Legg. 798 B; ἀμνῶθεν alone, Opp. C. I. 401: cf. ἀμῆ, ἀμοῖ, οὐδαμῶθεν, and v. Ruhnck. Tim. s. v.

ἀμοῖ, Adv. (ἀμνός) somewhat, ἀμοιγέοι A. B. 204.

ἀμοιβάδιος, *a*, *ov*, = ἀμοιβαίος, Opp. C. 4. 349, Anth. P. 12. 238.

ἀμοιβυδῖς, Adv. (ἀμοιβή) by turns, alternately, ἀμ. ἄλλοθεν ἄλλος one after another, Theocr. I. 34; ἀμ. ἀνέρος ἀνῆρ Ap. Rh. 4. 199:—so, ἀμοιβαδόν, Ap. Rh. 2. 1226, Tim. Locr. 95 E. II. in turn, again, C. I. 4738. Cf. ἀμοιβηδῖς.

ἀμοιβαίος, *ov*, also η or α, *ov*, (ἀμοιβή) giving like for like, retributive, δέιπνα Pind. O. I. 63; νέμεις, φῶνος Anth. P. 10. 123, Opp. C. 2. 485:—Adv. — *ως*, in requital, Luc. Amn. 9. II. interchanging, alternate, reciprocal, Emped. 179; ἀμοιβαία βιβλία interchanged letters, Hdt. 6. 4; ἀμ. χάρις an exchange of favours, Ap. Rh. 3. 82:—τὰ ἀμοιβαία, alternating verses, sung by two persons one in answer to the other, carmen amoebaeum, Plat. Rep. 394 B; so, ἀμοιβαῖη αἰοδά Theocr. 8. 31, cf. Il. 1. 604: answering as in dialogue, Schol. Ar. Pl. 253, 487.

ἀμοιβάς, ἄδος, *η*, pecul. fem. of foreg., χλαῖνα . . . ἥ οἱ παρεκείκετ' ἀμοιβὰς ἡ beside him as a change of raiment, Od. 14. 521.

ἀμοιβή, *η*, (ἀμείβω) a requital, recompense, return, payment, Hom. (only in Od.), Hes., etc.; σοὶ δ' ἄξιόν ἐστιν ἀμοιβῆς Od. I. 318; ἀλλοῖσι δίδου χαρίεσσαν ἀμοιβήν . . . ἑκατόμβης for the hecatomb, 3. 58; εὖ ἔρπονται κακὴν ἀπέθηκες ἀμ. Theogn. 1263, cf. Eur. Or. 467; γλυκεῖαν μόχθω ἀμ. Pind. 5. 88; ἀγαναῖς ἀμ. τινα τίνασθαι to requite him as a like return, Id. P. 2. 43; οἷας ἀμ. ἐξ Ἰάσονος κυρεῖ Eur. Med. 23; ἀμνοῖσι τῶν θυσῶν Plat. Symp. 202 E. 2. a repayment, compensation, τίσισι βοῶν ἐπιεικέ' ἀμ. Od. 12. 382; ἐργ' ἀντ' ἀδίκων χαλεπὴν ἐπέθηκεν ἀμ. Hes. Op. 332. 3. value given in exchange, τῷ συντοτῶμ ἀντὶ τῶν ὑποδημάτων ἀμ. γίνεται κατ' ἀξίαν Arist. Eth. N. 9. 1, 1; τὴν ἀμ. ποιῆτον κατὰ τὴν προαίρεσιν Ib. 7; δέκα μῶν ἀμ. Plut. Lyc. 9. 4. an answer, ἀσχῶμην ἐν τῇ ἀμ. Hdt. 7. 160. II. change, exchange, τὰς ἀμ. ποιεῖσθαι Strabo 502; of money, Plut. Luc. 2.

III. change, alternation, κακῶν Eur. El. 1147; ἑορτῶν Plat. Legg. 653 D. 2. transformation, Diog. L. 9. 8.

ἀμοιβηδῖς, Adv. (ἀμοιβή) alternately, in succession, Il. 18. 506, Od. 18. 310; also ἀμοιβηδῆν, Ap. Rh. 2. 1071, Orph. L. 685. Cf. ἀμοιβαδῖς.

ἀμοιβηδόν, Adv., = foreg., Hipp. 1281. 48; so Aristarch. in Il. 18. 506.

ἀμοιβός, ὁ, (ἀμείβω) one who exchanges, a successor, ἀμοιβοὶ soldiers that relieve others, elsewh. διδοχοί, Il. 13. 793. II. as Adj. in requital or in exchange for, νέκυν νεκρῶν ἀμ. ἀντιδούδς Soph. Ant. 1067.

ἀμοίρω, to have no lot or share in a thing, Thales ap. Stob. Ecl. I. 292; c. gen., Plut. Alex. 23, etc. Hence ἀμοίρημα, τό, loss, want, Hesych.

ἄμμορος, *ov*, like ἀμμορος, without lot or share in a thing, τινός Aesch. Theb. 732, Eum. 353, etc.; mostly of those who are shut out from or bereft of some good, τῶν καλῶν καὶ ἀγαθῶν ἀμ. Plat. Symp. 202 D; τῆς τοῦ θεοῦ συνουσίας Id. Phaedo 83 E; τῆς ἀρετῆς Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, 14:—rarely, freed from some evil, ἀμ. ὑβρεως, μεταβολῆς Plat. Symp. 181 C, Polit. 269 E. 2. absol., like ἀμμορος, unfortunate, Eur. Phoen. 613, Plat. Symp. 197 D. II. c. gen. pers., τῶν κάτωθεν ἀμμορος having no portion with them, Soph. Ant. 1071.—In Pind. N. 6. 26 ἀμμορος is now read; v. also γάμορος.

ἀμολγαῖος, *a*, *ov*, (ἀμέλγω) of milk, made with milk, μᾶζα ἀμολγαῖη Hes. Op. 588; others take it = ἀκαία (from ἀμολγός Achaean for ἀκμή), bread of the best flour;—and this interpr. is adopted by Butt. Lexil. s. v. ἀμολγός 8: in Leon. Tar. (Anth. P. 7. 657), he takes ἀμολγαῖος μαστός to be an odder at its ἀκμή, i. e. distended. Cf. ἀμολγός.

ἀμολγεύς, ἑως, ὁ, a milk-pail, Lat. mulctra, Theocr. 8. 87, Anth. P. 9. 224.

ἀμολγή, *η*, a milking, Eumath. p. 10.

ἀμολγίον, τό, a milk-pail, Theocr. 25. 106.

ἀμολγός, ὁ, an Homeric word, of which the exact sense and origin are as yet obscure:—Hom. always joins νυκτός ἀμολγῶ, to mean either the four hours before daybreak (the time of true dreams, Od. 4. 841; the autumnal rising of the dog-star, Il. 22. 28); or the four hours after sunset, Il. 22. 317: and so, generally, at night-time, in the dark of night, Il. 11. 173., 15. 324, h. Hom. Merc. 7, cf. λυκώφας; so also later, as in Orph. H. 33. 12, ἀμολγῶ without νυκτός:—νυκτός ἀμολγόν also occurs in Aesch. Fr. 66; and Eur. is said by Hesych. to have used it as an Adj., νύκτα ἀμολγόν = ζοφεράν, σκοτεινήν: but in Eur. Fr. 781. 6 (where it stands alone, οὐκ ἀμολγόν ἐξομῶρετε, εἰ ποῖς τίς ἐστιν αἵματος χαμαὶ πεσών), it seems (if genuine) to be a clot of blood, cf. Herm. Opus. 3. 137, sq.—(The natural supposition that ἀμέλγω is the Root, and that ἀμολγός meant milking-time, cannot be sustained. Butt., comparing Eust. 1018. 21 (who says that ἀμολγός is an old Achaean word for ἀκμή), makes νυκτός ἀμ. to mean the depth or dead of night, though not necessarily midnight; cf. ἀμολγαῖος.)

ἀμολύντος, *ov*, (μολύνω) undefiled, LXX, Xen. Ephes. 2. 9, Muson. ap. Stob. 167, fin. II. not defiling, not leaving any mark or stain, Galen., etc. Adv. — *τως*, Epiph.

ἀμολφῆτος, f. l. Aesch. Cho. 510, where Herm. restored ἀμολφῆ τὸν δ' εἰτενάτην λόγον, for the Ms. reading ἀμολφῆτονδενατον.

ἀμμορφος, *ov*, (μομφή) blameless, Aesch. Eum. 475; πρὸς ὑμῶν Ib. 678. II. act. having nothing to complain of, restored by Robertellus for ἀμορφος, Ib. 413.

ἀμόρα, *η*, a sweet cake, Phillet. 34, cf. Ath. 646 D.

ἀμορβαῖος, *ov*, only in Nic. Th. 28, 489, acc. to the Schol. rustic, pastoral, or dark; cf. ἀμορβάς, ἀμολγαῖος.

ἀμορβάς, ἄδος, *η*, fem. of ἀμορβός: ἀμορβάδες Νύμφαι in Ap. Rh. 3. 881 (acc. to Schol.) rural or attendant Nymphs.

ἀμορβεύς, ἑως, ὁ, = ἀμορβός, Opp. C. 3. 295.

ἀμορβεύω, to follow, attend, c. dat., Nic. Fr. 35:—Med. to let follow, make to follow, Id. Th. 349, Antim. (15) ap. Steph. Byz. s. v. Δούρη has ἀμορβεύω.

ἀμορβίτης, ὁ, = ἀμόρα, Ath. 646 F, prob. f. l. for ἀμορβίτης.

ἀμορβός, ὁ, a follower, attendant, Spanh. Call. Dian. 45: esp. a herdsman, shepherd, swain, Opp. C. I. 132, Nic. Th. 49: cf. ἀμορβάς. II. as Adj. dark, Schol. Nic. Th. 28; and it may be noted that ἀμορβῶ is also a v. l. for ἀμολγῶ in Hom. (The whole family of words is of uncertain origin, and only found in Alex. Poets.)

ἀμορβή, ἑως, ὁ, one who presses out the ἀμορβῆς, Poll. 1. 222.

ἀμόργη, *η*, v. sq. II. the plant producing ἀμοργίς, Schol. Aeschin. 27. 21 ed. Dind.

ἀμόργης, *ov*, ὁ, (ἀμέργω) the watery part that runs out when olives are pressed, olive-tees, Lat. amurca, Arist. Color. 5. 22, Theophr. C. P. 6. 8, 3; in Hipp. Aph. 1260, the Mss. give ἀμόργη. *η*.

ἀμοργίδιον, τό, Dim. of ἀμοργίς, Paus. ap. Eust. ad Dion. p. 525.

ἀμόργινος, *ov*, epith. of rich cloths and stuffs, made of ἀμοργίς, of Amorgian flax, χιτώνια Ar. Lys. 150 (described as διαφανῆ, Ib. 48); χιτῶν ἀντὶ Μῆδ. 1, C. I. 155. 12; κάλυμμα Clearch. ap. Ath. 255 E; τὰ ἀμόργινα (sc. ἱμάτια) Aeschin. 14. 3, cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 141.

ἀμοργίς, ἴδος, *η*, fine flax from the isle of Amorgos, resembling βύσσης (Harpocr.), ἀλοπος ἀμ. unhackled flax, Ar. Lys. 736. II. proparox.

ἀμοργίς, ἑως, *η*, = ἀμόργης, Arcad. 29. 22, Suid.

ἀμοργμός, ὁ, (ἀμέργω) a gathering, Mel. 129 Brunck; but the Pal. Ms. (12. 257) gives ἓνα μόχθον for ἓν ἀμοργμόν.

ἀμοργμός, ὁ, (ἀμέργω) one who squeezes or drains, ἀμοργμοί, πόλεως ὀλεσθῶν Cratin. Ξερίφ. 13, ubi v. Meineke. II. in Emped. 222, we have ἀνέμων λαμπτήρας ἀμοργμός lanterns protecting [the light] from the winds; v. Mullach. ad l.: many Mss. give ἀμουργμός. For Cratin. Malθ. 4, v. omni. Meineke.

ἀμορία, *η*, poet. ἀμμορία, q. v.

ἀμορίτης, ὁ, ἄρτος, = ἀμόρα, LXX (1 Paral. 16. 3).

ἀμμορος, *ov*, = ἀμμορος, ἀμμορος, c. gen., τέκνων Eur. Mcd. 1395. II. absol. unlucky, wretched, restored by Pors. for ἄμμορος in Soph. O. T. 248.

ἀμορφία, *η*, shapelessness, ὕλης Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. I. 318. II. unshapeliness, unsightliness, Eur. Or. 391, Arist. Phys. I. 7, 8.

ἀμορφος, *ov*, misshapen, unshapely, unsightly, γυνή Hdt. r. 196; γῆρας Theogn. 1021; στολὴν γ' ἀμορφὸν ἀμφὶ σῶμ' ἔχεις Eur. Hel. 554: cf. ἀμμορφος.

ἀμμορφος ἐκείνων πτασῶν τὸν ἰδεῶν without partaking of their form, Ib. 50 D; ἡ ἕλκ καὶ τὸ ἀμ. Arist. Phys. 1. 7, 13. III. metaph. unseemly, unbecoming, Plat. Legg. 752 A: degrading, Ib. 855 C.—Sup. ἀμμορφέστατος (as if from ἀμορφῆς) Hdt. ibid.; but a regul. Comp. — *ύτερος*, Xen. Symp. 8, 17; Sup. — *ύτατος* Plat. Mar. 2, etc.

ἀμορφύνω, to make misshapen, disfigure, Antim. in An. Ox. I. p. 55. 30:—so ἀμορφός, Schol. II. 2. 269.

ἀ-μόρφωτος, *ov*, (μορφώω) not formed, unwrought, Soph. Fr. 243; ἀμ. καὶ ἀσχημάτιστος Tim. Loc. 94 A.

ἀμός or ἀμός [α], ἡ, *ov*, = ἡμέτερος, *our*, *ours*, Hom., Pind., and Trag.

II. in Att. Poets also for ἑμός, when a long penult. is required by the metre, Aesch. Theb. 417, Cho. 428, 437, Soph. El. 279, 588, 1476; ἥσθη πατέρα τὸν ἀμὸν εὐλογοῦντά σε Id. Ph. 1314, ubi v. Dind.; cf. Eur. Hel. 531, I. A. 1455;—also Lacon. in Ar. Lys. 1181. —It has been proposed to write ἀμός in the former sense, ἀμός in the latter; but neither Grammarians nor MSS. enable us to determine any rule.—The form ἡμός seems to be an invention by the Gramm. as Ion. and Att. for ἀμός, related to ἡμέτερος as σφός to σφέτερος.

ἀμός [α], an old word equiv. to εἰς or τίς, only found in the Adv. forms ἀμοῦ, ἀμῇ, ἀμοῖ, ἀμῶς, ἀμβθεν. (Cf. Goth. *sums* (some one), *suman* (sometime, once): perhaps from the same Root as ἄμα.)

ἄμος, Dor. for ἡμος, *as, when*, Theocr. 4. 61, etc.

ἄμοτον, Adv. from ἄμοτος (v. infr. II.), *insatiably, incessantly, restlessly*; in Hom. always joined with Verbs expressing passion, desire, etc., esp. with μεμᾶσαι, μεμᾶς, μεμᾶναι, striving incessantly, full of insatiate longing, Il. 4. 440, etc.; ἄμοτον κλαίω τεθνεῖστα I weep continually, 19. 300; ἀμ. κεχαλμαμένους implacably angered, 23. 567; ἀμ. μενεαίνειν Hes. Sc. 361; ἡμίονοι ἄμοτον ταῖνόντο they struggled restlessly forwards, Od. 6. 83; later, *vehemently, violently*, Ap. Rh. 2. 78, etc.—later reg. Adv. —*as*, Schol. II. 4. 440.

II. as Adj. ἄμοτος, *ov*, *furious, savage*, θῆρ Theocr. 25. 240; λῖς Ib. 202 (acc. to Meineke); πῦρ Mosch. 4. 104.—*Er*. word. (Prob. from same Root as μέμονα *with a intent*, or euphon.)

ἀμοῦ, Att. Adv. of ἀμός (= τίς), *somewhere, ἀμοῦ γέ ποι some-where or other* (restored by Bekk. for ἄλλου γέ ποι), Lys. 170. 12: cf. ἀμβθεν, ἀμῇ, ἀμοῖ.

ἀμουργός, *ov*, v. ἀμουργός II.

ἀμουσία, ἡ, the character of the ἀμουσος, *want of education, want of taste or refinement, rudeness, grossness*, Eur. Fr. 1020, Plato, etc.; joined with ἀπειροκαλία, Plat. Rep. 403 C.

II. *want of harmony*, Eur. H. F. 676.—Cf. ὁμουσία.

ἀμουστο-λογία, ἡ, *inelegance of language*, Ath. 164 F, in pl.

ἀ-μουσος, *ov*, without the Muses, without taste for the arts, without taste or refinement, unpolished, inelegant, rude, gross, Eur. Ion 526, Ar. Vesp. 1074, Plat., etc.; ἀμ. ἡδοναί, ἀμνηστὰ gross pleasures, faults, Plat. Phaedr. 240 B, Legg. 863 C: τὰν Αἰθιόπειον ἀμυστότερος, proverb. for the lowest degree of mental cultivation, Bast Ep. Cr. p. 266; ἀμ. ἐστι, c. inf., it is incongruous, Ar. Thesm. 159:—Adv. —*as*, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 292 C.

II. *unmusical*, of persons, Plat. Soph. 253 B, al.

2. of sounds, *unmusical, discordant*, ἀμοῦ ὀλακτεῖν Eur. Alc. 760; ἀμουσίσταται εἰδαί Id. Phoen. 807, etc.

ἀμουστότης, *ητος*, ἡ, = ἀμουσία, Agath.

ἀ-μοχθεῖ or -θῆ [ι], Adv. without toil, Aesch. Pr. 208, Eur. Bacch. 194.

ἀ-μόχθητος, *ov*, = sq., Opp. C. I. 456. Adv. —*as*, Babr. 9. 2.

ἀ-μόχθος, *ov*, free from toil and trouble, of persons, Soph. Fr. 359; ἀμ. βίος Id. Tr. 147.

2. *shrinking from toil*, καρδία Pind. N. 10. 55, Eur. Fr. 242.

3. *not tired*, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 33.

ἀμ-, poet., esp. Ep. and Lyr., abbrev. for ἀναμ-, under which will be found words beginning with ἀμ-.

ἀμ-παλίνωρος, *ov*, strengthd. for παλίνωρος, Meineke Philetaer. MeA. I.

ἀμπαλος, poet. for ἀνάπαλος, ἀμπαλον θείναι Pind. O. 7. 110, where however Böckh ἀμ. πάλον θείναι, i. e. πάλον ἀναθίνα:—but in Theocr. 28. 4 (acc. to Herm.) Dor. for ἀμφάλαος.

ἀμπαυμα, ἀμπαῦ, etc., v. ἀναμ-.

ἀμπεδῖον, ἀμπεδίηρος, ἀμπελάγος, should be written divisim ἀμ πεδῖον, i. e. ἀνὰ πεδῖον, etc.

ἀμπεῖρω, poet. for ἀναπεῖρω.

ἀμπελ-άνθη, ἡ, = οἰνάνθη, Luc. V. H. 2. 5.

ἀμπελεια, ἡ, a vineyard, C. I. 2097.

ἀμπελειος, *ov*, of a vine or vineyard, Suid.

ἀμπελεῖον, ἄνος, ὅ, poet. for ἀμπελῶν, Theocr. 25. 175.

ἀμπελικός, ἡ, *ov*, of the vine, Hipp. 405. 34:—Adv. —*as*, Arr. Epict. 2. 20, 18.

ἀμπελίνος, *ov*, also, ἡ, *ov*, of the vine, καρπός, Hdt. I. 212; οἶνος ἀμ. grape-wine, opp. to οἶνος κριθίνος, etc., Id. 2. 37, 60; φύλλα Arist. P. A. 3. 5, 10; ἀμ. βακτηρία a vine stick, Lat. vitis, Polyb. 29. 11, 5.

II. metaphr., γράδς ἀμπελίνῃ, *anus vinosa*, Anth. P. 7. 384.

ἀμπελίον, τό, Dim. of ἀμπελος, Ar. Ach. 512, Pax 596.

ἀμπελῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, Dim. of ἀμπελος, a young vine, vine-plant, Ar. Ach. 995.

II. the bird ἀμπελίαν, Ar. Av. 304, cf. Poll. 6. 52.

III. a sea-plant, Opp. Ix. 2. 7.

ἀμπελίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, of or for the vine, ἀμ. γῆ vine-land, Lapis Rosett. in C. I. 4697. 15; but,

II. in Strabo 316, ἡ ἀμ. γῆ is a bituminous earth, used to cure φθειρίαις in the vine.

ἀμπελίω, ἡ, a kind of singing bird, Opp. Ix. 3. 2; cf. ἀμπελῖς II.

ἀμπελο-γενής, ἰς, of the vine kind, Arist. Phys. 2. 8, 12.

ἀμπελό-δεσμος, ὅ, a Sicilian plant used for tying up vines, Plin. 17. 23.

ἀμπελῖδες, ἐσσα, *ev*, but fem. eis II. 2. 561:—*rich in vines, vine-clad*, of countries, Il. I. c., 3. 184, 9. 152, Theogn. 784, Pind., etc.

2. of a vine, ἀμ. βάκτρον a vine-stick, Nonn. D. 14. 102; ἀμ. καυλία vine-shoots, Nic. Al. 142.

ἀμπελοεργός, ὅ, = ἀμπελοουργός, Anth. P. 6. 56.

ἀμπελό-καρπον, τό, a name of the plant ἀρίανη (q. v.), Diosc. 3. 104.

ἀμπελο-λευκή, ἡ, the wild vine, elsewh. λευκή ἀμπελος, Plin. 23. 1.

ἀμπελο-μείζα, ἡ, an intermixture of vines, Luc. V. H. 1. 9.

ἀμπελο-ποιία, ἡ, = ἀμπελοουργία, Eust. 1619. 59.

ἀμπελό-πρασον, τό, a leek, *allium ampeloprasum*, Diosc. 2. 186, Ath. 371 F.

ἀμπελος, ἡ, a vine, Lat. vitis, Hom. (but never in Il. except in the Adj. ἀμπελῖς), etc.; πυροὶ καὶ κριθαὶ καὶ ἀμπελοὶ Od. 9. 110, cf. 133, Hdt. 4. 195, etc.; ἀμπελον ἡν περὶ τὸ ἱερὸν κόπτοντες, in a collective sense (cf. ἵππος, ἡ), Thuc. 4. 90; wine is called δρόσος ἀμπελῶν, Pind. O. 7. 3, and ἀμπελῶν παῖς, N. 9. 124, (as, reversely, the vine is οἶνον μήτηρ, Aesch. Pers. 614, Eur. Alc. 757).

2. ἀμ. ἀγρία or λευκή the wild vine, or perh. some kind of bryony, Theophr. C. P. 9. 14, I. Diosc. 4. 181 sq.; also,

3. a sea-plant, *clemais maritima*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 2.

II. a vineyard, Acl. N. A. 11. 32.

III. on engine for protecting besiegers, Lat. vinea, Apollod. in Math. Vett. p. 15. (Perh. from ἀμπί (Aeol. for ἀμφί), and √ΕΛ, which appears in ἐλίσσω, ἐλίζ, εἰλῶν.)

ἀμπελο-στάτις, τό, to plant vines, Poll. 7. 141.

ἀμπελοουργεῖον, τό, a vineyard, Aeschin. 49. 13 (where ἀμπελῶν is now restored from one Ms.). Suid. s. v. ἀμπελῖς.

ἀμπελοουργέω, only used in pres., to work in or cultivate a vineyard, esp. to dress or strip vines, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 5, Luc. V. H. 1. 39; in Pass., ἀμπελος ἀμπελοουργοῦμένη Theophr. C. P. 3. 14, 1.

2. metaphr. to strip, plunder, πόλιν Aeschin. 77. 25.

ἀμπελοουργία, ἡ, vine-dressing, Theophr. C. P. 3. 14, 2; and, ἀμπελο-ουργημα, τό, a vine-dresser's work, Poll. 7. 140.

ἀμπελοουργικός, ἡ, *ov*, of or for the culture of vines:—ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη), the art of cultivating the vine, vine-dressing, Plat. Rep. 333 D. Adv. —*as*, Poll. 7. 141.

ἀμπελο-ουργός, ὅ, (ἐργῶ) a vine-dresser, Ar. Pax 199, C. I. 93. 17: cf. ἀμπελοεργός.

ἀμπελο-φάγος [α], *ov*, eating or gnawing vines, Strabo 613.

ἀμπελο-φόρος, *ov*, bearing vines, Poll. 1. 228.

ἀμπελό-φυλλον, τό, a vine-leaf, Hesych. s. v. Κλαρία.

ἀμπελο-φύτης [υ], *av*, ὅ, a vine-planter, C. I. 5877 C.

ἀμπελό-φύτος, *ov*, planted with vines, growing vines, Diod. I. 36, etc.

ἀμπελο-φύτωρ, *opos*, ὅ, vine-planter, of Bacchus, in Anth. P. 6. 44. [ὑ metri grat., as in πεποφύτωρ.]

ἀμπελώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) rich in vines, Poll. 1. 228.

ἀμπελῶν, ἄνος, ὅ, a vineyard, Aeschin. 49. 13, Diod. 4. 6, Plut., etc.: cf. ἀμπελεῖον.

ἀμπελωργικός, ὅ, *ov*, Dor. for -ουργικός, fit for vine-growing, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5775. 43.

ἀμπεμπα, poet. for ἀναέμπα.

ἀμπεπαλόν, v. sub ἀναπάλλω.

ἀμπερές, ἀμπερέως, v. sub διαμπερές.

ἀμπερῖνναι, ἀμπερῖσαι, poet. for ἀναπερῖνναι, ἀναπέτομαι.

ἀμπετῆς, (cf. ἀμπί) Adv. round, Inser. Cret. in C. I. 1554. 117; cf. περι-αμπετῆς.

ἀμπεχόνῃ, ἡ, (ἀμπεχῶ) a fine shawl or robe, worn by women and effeminate men, Pherecr. Metalla. I. 28: generally, clothing, clothes, Plat. Rep. 425 B, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 5.

ἀμπεχόνιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., A. B. 388, Hesych.

ἀμπεχόνον, τό, = ἀμπεχόνῃ, Ar. Fr. 309. 7, C. I. 155. 52, Theocr. 15. 21.

ἀμπε-έχω, Aesch., Soph. (ἀμπε-έχω is a late form, Anth. P. 7. 693); also ἀμπε-έχω Eur. Hipp. 193, Supp. 165, cf. Elmsl. Med. 277; Ep. impf. ἀμπεχον Od. 6. 225 (late ἀμπεχον Q. Sm. 3. 6, 5. 106); fut. ἀμπεχέω Eur. Cycl. 344; aor. ἡμπεσχα Id. Ion 1159, Ar., Plat.:—Med. ἀμπε-χομαι Ar., Xen.; ἀμπεσχομαι Eur. Hel. 422, with 3 pl. ἀμπεσχοῦνται Ar. Av. 1090; impf. ἡμπεσχομένη Plat. Phaedo 87 B, Ep. ἀμπεσχομένη Ar. Rh. I. 324; fut. ἀμπεσέσθαι Philetaer. Incert. I: aor. ἡμπεσχομένη Ar. Med. 1159, Ar. (not ἡμπεσχ-, Elmsl. Med. I. c.); 2 sing. subj. ἀμπεσχη Eur. I. A. 1439, part. ἀμπεσχομένη Ar. Vesp. 1150.—The aor. forms, ἀμπεσχῖν, ἀμπεσχάν, are often falsely written (as if pres.) ἀμπίσχειν, ἀμπίσχαν: (ἀμπί Aeol. for ἀμφί, ἔχω).

I. to surround, cover, Lat. cingere, c. acc., ἀλῆμ ὀ νῶτα ἀμπεχον Od. 6. 225; κνήη πρόσσασα Θεσσαλῖς νιν ἀμτέχει Soph. O. C. 314, cf. Aesch. Pers. 848; metaphr., ἀμ. τινὰ συμκρότησι to invest one with . . , Plat. Prot. 320 B:—absol., σκότος ἀμπίσχαν the surrounding darkness, Eur. Hipp. 192; etc.

2. to embrace, γυνὴ σὺν ἀμπίσχων χερσὶ Id. Supp. 165.

3. to comprehend, Plat. Polit. 311 C.

II. to put round, Lat. circumdare, induere, esp. to put clothes and the like on another, c. dupl. acc., κρίβα-νόν μ' ἀμπίσχετε Ar. Vesp. 1153, cf. Ran. 1063, Lys. 1156; also, with a prep., ταῖσασιν δ' ἐπὶ ἡμπίσχαν . . ὑφάσματα put them all over . . , Eur. Ion 1159.

2. Med. to put round oneself, also, to have on, wear, τὸ τῆς γυναικὸς ἀμτέχει χιτῶνιον Ar. Eccl. 374; λευκὸν ἀμτέχει; do you wear a white cloak? Id. Ach. 1023; χλαῖνας οὐκ ἀμπίσχοῦνται Id. Av. 1090; καλῶς ἡμπίσχετο was well dressed, Id. Thesm. 165; ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ ἀμ. (cf. ἀναβάλλω III), Id. Av. 1567; ἀμπίσχομενος with your cloak round you, Id. Vesp. 1150; ἀμπεχόμενοι with their cloaks on, opp. to γυμνοί (cf. γυμνός I. 5), Plat. Gorg. 523 C, Arist. Probl. 2. 9; ἄνω τοῦ γόνατος ἀμ. to wear a tunic not reaching to the knee, Philetaer. I. c.; περιτῶς ἀμ. to be gorgeously dressed, Plat. Demetr. 41:—also, c. dat., to clothe or cover oneself with (v. sub ἐκβαλος), Eur. Hel. 422.

ἀμπίρησε, for ἀνεπήδησε.

ἀμπί, Aeol. for the aspirated ἀμφί, Koen Greg. p. 344, = Lat. *amb-* in *ambio*, etc.; cf. ἀμπελος, ἀμτέχω, ἀμψυ, ἀμψυστατήρ.

ἀμπίπτω, poet. for ἀναπίπτω.

ἀμπισχνόμεναι or ἀμπισχοῦμαι, ἀμπίσχω, v. sub ἀμτέχω.

ἀμπλάκων, inf. of aor. ἡμπλάκων (Archil. 68 ἡμβλακον), part. ἀμπλά-κων: from the same Root we have pf. ἡμπλάκην (v. ἐμπλάω fin.); pass. ἡμπλάκηναι Aesch. Supp. 916:—the only pres. in use is ἀμπλά-κισκω, Dor. ἀμβπλακίσκω (Theag. ap. Stob. 9. 15., 10. 15); Dor. impf. ἀμβπλακίσκων Phintys ib. 444. 36. (Prob. akin to πλάζω, the a being

euph; and *μ* inserted as in ἀμβροτος, *v. καταπλάνων*.) [When the first syll. is to be short, it is written ἀπλ-: *nay*, Pors. and Elmsl. hold this to be the true form everywhere (ad Eur. Med. 115); against them *v. Herm. Opusc.* 3. p. 146; cf. Ellendt Lex. Soph.] Poët. Verb. used just like ἀμαρτάνω, never in Hom. (who used instead ἀβροτάζω, ἡμβροτον):

I. c. gen. *to miss, fail or come short of*, ἀνορέας οὐκ ἀμπλάκων Pind. O. 8. 89, cf. Soph. Ant. 554, 1234. 2. *to lose, be bereft of*, εἰ τοῦδ' ἡμπλακον (sc. παιδός) Soph. Ant. 910; ἀρίστης ἀπλακῶν ἀλόχου Eur. Alc. 241; λέκτρων ἀπλακῶν Id. I. A. 124. II. absol. *to fail to do, sin, err, do wrong*, Ibyc. Fr. 51, Eur. Hipp. 892, Andr. 948, etc.; also c. neut. pron., ὡς τὰς ἡμπλακον when I committed these sins, Aesch. Ag. 1212; hence also in Pass., τί δ' ἡμπλάκηται τῶνδ' ἐμοί; Id. Supp. 916.

ἀμπλάκημα, τό, *an error, fault, offence*, Aesch. Pr. 112, 386, etc., Soph. Ant. 51, etc.—Poët. word, used by Lycurg. ap. Plut. 2. 226 E;—also, metri grat., ἀπλάκημα Aesch. Eum. 934.

ἀμπλάκητος, *v. sub ἀναμπλάκητος*.

ἀμπλακία, ἡ, = ἀμπλάκημα, Theogn. 204, Pind., Trag. (but in Trag. ἀμπλάκημα is more common); ἀμπλακίαισι φρενῶν, much like Homer's σφῆνι ἀτασθαλίῃσιν, Pind. P. 3. 24; τινός ἡμπλακίης ποινὰς ὀλέκει; Aesch. Pr. 564; ἀμπλακίαισι τῶν παροίθεν Eur. Hipp. 832.

ἀμπλακίον, τό, = ἀμπλακία, Pind. P. 11. 41; cf. ἀμάρτιον.

ἀμπλακίσκου, *v. sub ἀμπλακεῖν*.

ἀμπνέω, *Er. for ἀναπνέω*.

ἀμπνευμα, ἀμπνοά, ποῖτ, *for ἀνάπνευμα, ἀναπνοή*.

ἀμπνυε, ἀμπνύνθῃ, ἀμπνύτο, *v. sub ἀναπνέω*.

ἀμποτε, *i. e. ἄν ποτε*, with opt., *o that!* Schol. rec. Aesch. Pr. 971.

ἀμπρεύω, *to draw along, drag, αἰχμάλωτον ἡμπρεύων* Lyc. 1298;

ἀνδρα . . ἀμπρεύοντες Call. Fr. 234: metaph., λυτὸν βίον ἀμπρεύσει *will drag on a wretched life, like ἀμαρτεῖν, ἔλκειν*, Lyc. 975, cf. 635:—only found in Alex. Poets, except that Ar. once uses ἑξαμπρεύω.—The Nouns ἀμπρον, τό, ἀμπρος, ὅ, are given by Gramm. in the sense of a rope for drawing loads, Suid., Schol. Ar. Lys. 289.

ἀμπτῶσα, ἀμπταίνῃ, *v. sub ἀνατέτομαι*.

ἀμπυκάζω, *to bind the front hair as with a band (ἀμπυξ)*, κίσσῳ καὶ στεφάνοισιν ἀμπυκασθεῖς Anth. P. 13. 6.

ἀμπυκῆρ, ἦρος, ὅ, (ἀμπυξ) *a horse's head-band*, Aesch. Theb. 461.

ἀμπυκτῆριον, τό, = ἀμπυκτῆρ, Soph. O. C. 1069 (where φάλαρα is a mere gloss, as is plain from Hesych. s. v.).

ἀμπυξ, ὅκος, ὅ, but ἡ Soph. and Eur. (from ἀμπί, Aeol. for ἀμφί). *A woman's head-band, snood*, apparently of metal (cf. χρυσάμπυξ, λιπαράμπυξ), Il. 22. 469, Aesch. Supp. 431, Eur. Hec. 464. 2. *the head-band of horses*: also a bridle, Q. Sm. 4. 511: cf. ἀμπυκτῆρ. II. anything circular, *a wheel*, Soph. Ph. 680.

ἀμπώλημα, (Dor. for ἀναπ-), τό, *indemnification*, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 110, 155.

ἀμπωτίζω, *to ebb*, of the sea, Philo. t. 298:—so in Med., Eust. 688. 52.

ἀμπωτις, gen. εως, Ion. ias, later also ἰδος, Lob. Phryn. 340, for ἀνάπτωσις (from ἀναπνομαί), *v. infr.*:—*a being sucked back*, *i. e. of the sea, the ebb*, opp. to πλημμυρίς or βαχία (Ion. ῥηχίη), Hdt. 2. 11., 7. 198., 8. 129, Arist., Plut., etc.; in pl., generally, *the ebb and flow, the tides*, Hdn. 3. 14.—The full form ἀνάπτωσις is only found in Pind. O. 9. 78, and in late Prose, as Polyb. 10. 14, 2, Arr., etc. 2. *the retiring of a stream*, Call. Del. 130. II. *the return of humours inward from the surface of the body*, ἀμπ. τῶν χυμῶν Hipp. 47. 1, cf. Schol. ap. Gaissford E. M. p. 2467.

ἀμυγδάλεα, contr. -λή, *the almond-tree*, Eupol. Βαπτ. 8, Theophr., etc.

ἀμυγδάλεος, α, *on, of or belonging to almonds or the almond-tree*, *v. l.*

for ἀμυγδαλέος in Nic. Th. 891 (ap. Ath. 649 D).

ἀμυγδάλη, ἡ, *an almond*, Phryn. Com. Incert. 6, etc., *v. Ath.* 52 C, sq.

ἀμυγδαλή, ἡ, contr. for ἀμυγδαλέα, *q. v.*

ἀμυγδαλίνας, ὅ, *on, of almonds*, χρῖσμα Xen. An. 4. 4, 13.

ἀμυγδαλίον, τό, Dim. of ἀμυγδάλη, Hipp. 484. 10.

ἀμυγδαλῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, Dim. of ἀμυγδάλη, Philox. ap. Ath. 643 C.

ἀμυγδαλίτης [τ], ὅ, = sq., Plin. 26. 8.

ἀμυγδαλό-ειδής, ἑς, *like the almond or almond-tree*, cited from Diosc.

ἀμυγδαλόεις, εσσα, εν, = ἀμυγδάλεος, Nic. Th. 891.

ἀμυγδαλό-κατάκτης, *on, ὅ, an almond-cracker*, Ath. 53 B.

ἀμυγδαλίον, τό, *f. l. for ἀμυγδαλή*, Philyl. Φρεορ. 2, Piers. Moer. p. 10.

ἀμυγδαλός, ἡ, = ἀμυγδαλή, Luc. Merc. Cond. 5.

ἀμυγμα, ατος, τό, (ἀμύσσω) *a scratching, tearing, πολλῶς ἀμ. χαίτης*

Soph. Aj. 633; ὀνύχων ἀμύγματα Eur. Andr. 827.

ἀμυγμός, ὅ, (ἀμύσσω) *a scratching, tearing, a conjecture commonly received in Aesch. Cho. 24; Herm. διωγοίς*.

ἀμυδὺς [ῥ], *an old form of ἄμα*: I. of Time, together, at the same time, Id. 12. 415. II. oftener of Place, together, all together,

ἀμυδὺς κικλῆσθετο Il. 10. 300; ἀμυδὺς καλέσασα 20. 114; ὄστρεα . . πάντ' ἀμυδὺς 12. 385; ἀμυδὺς ἰσάσιν = συνιστάσιν, 13. 336; φλόγα ἀμυδὺς ἔβαλλον they threw the burning embers together, 23. 217: often in late Ep. Cf. ἀμῆδης. (The word is Aeol. like ἀγνῶτα, ἀλλυδὺς; hence the spir. lenis.)

ἀμυδρῆς, εσσα, εν, = sq., Nic. Th. 274.

ἀμυδρός, ὁ, ὄν, like ἀμαυρός, *indistinct, dim, faint, obscure*: 1. of impressions on the eye, ἀμυδρά χροῖας a rock dimly seen through water, Archil. 54; (so in Paus. 10. 28, 1, we read of a picture by Polygnotus, ἀμυδρά οὕτω δὴ τὰ εἶδη τῶν ἰχθύων,—σκιάς μάλλον ἢ ἰχθύος εἰκάσεις); ἀμ. γράμματα scarce legible letters, Thuc. 6. 54, cf. Plat. Theaet. 195 A; ἀμ. φέγγος, χρώμα Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 12., 3. 2, 4:—Adv., ἀμυδρὸς βλέπειν, ὁρᾶν Id. H. A. 4. 10, 13., 5. 30, 8; ἀμ. μμεῖσθαι τὸ ἀμυδρῶς its form obscurely, lb. 2. 8, 6; ἀμ. εἶναι to be indistinctly marked, Id. G. A. 3. 5, 6. 2. of impressions on the mind, ἀμ. εἶδος

a shadowy form, Plat. Tim. 49 A; ἀμ. πρὸς ἀλήθειαν faint in comparison with truth, Id. Rep. 597 A; δὲ ἀμυδρῶν ὀργάνων by imperfect organs, Id. Phaedr. 250 B; μαντεῖα ἀμυδρότερα τοῦ τι σαφὲς σημαίνειν too obscure . . , Id. Tim. 72 B; ἀμ. ἐλπίς Plut.; etc.:—Adv. ἀμ. καὶ οὐθὲν σαφὺς Arist. Metaph. 1. 4, 4; ἀμ. θιγγάνειν τινος lb. 1. 7, 1;—Comp. ἀμυδρότερον, Plat. Soph. 250 E. (The origin of the word is unknown; cf. ἀμαυρός.)

ἀμυδρόομαι, *to become indistinct or feeble*, Dion. Areop.

ἀμυδρότης, ἦτος, ἡ, *indistinctness*, Phot. Bibl. 491. 14, etc.

ἀμυδρῶσις, εως, ἡ, *a making indistinct or feeble*, Galen.

ἀμύελος, *on, without marrow*, Arist. P. A. 2. 9, 15.

ἀμύζω, *v. sub μύζω*.

ἀμύσσια, ἡ, *a being uninitiated*, A. B. 406, Hesych. s. v. ἀνοργῖας.

ἀμύσθητος, *on, uninitiated, profane*, Andoc. 2. 38, Lys. 107. 38; ἀμ. καὶ ἀτέλεστος Plat. Phaedo 69 C: c. gen., ἀμ. Ἀφροδίτης not admitted into the mysteries of Aphrodite, Aristaeon. Epist. 14. II. in Plat.

Gorg. 493 A, B, with a secondary sense, as if from μύω, = οὐ δυνάμενος μύειν, *unable to keep close, leaky*.

ἀμύθητος [ῥ], *on, unspeakable, unspeakably many or great*, χρήματα Dem. 49, fin.; κακὰ καὶ πράγματα ἀμύθητα παρέχων 520. 20; ἀμ. πλῆθος μῶν Arist. H. A. 6. 37, 2; ἀμύθητον ὅσον διαφέρει Id. Pol. 2. 5, 8.

ἀμύθος, *on, without mythic tales*, ποίησις Plut. 2. 16 C.

ἀμυκάλα, αἱ ἀκίδες τῶν βελῶν, παρὰ τὸ ἀμύσσειν, Hesych.

ἀμύκτες [ῥ], *on, of places, where no herds low*, Anth. P. 9. 150.

Ἄμυκλαι, ὠν, αἱ, a Lacon. city, famous for the worship of Apollo, Il., etc.:—Ἄμυκλαῖος, or Ἄμυκλαεύς, εως, ὁ, *an Amyclean*, *v. Xen. Hell.*

4. 5, 11, Arist. Fr. 489:—Ἄμυκλαῖον, τό, *the temple of Amycloeian Apollo*, ἐν Ἄμ. Foed. ap. Thuc. 5. 18 and 23; ἐν τῷ Ἄμ. Strabo 278.—Adv. Ἄμυκλαθεν, Adv. from Amyclae, Pind. N. 11. 44.

Ἄμυκλαι, αἱ, *a sort of shoes*, named after Amyclae, Theocr. 10. 35; also Ἄμυκλαῖδες, αἱ, Poll. 7. 88, Hesych., etc.

Ἄμυκλαῖζω, *to speak in the Amyclean (i. e. Laconian) dialect*, Theocr. 12. 13.

ἀμύκτεον, verb. Adj. of ἀμύσσω, *one must scarify*, Matthaei Med. p. 151.

ἀμύκτηρ, ἦτος, ὅ, ἡ, *without nose*, Strabo 711.

ἀμυκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀμύσσω) *fit for tearing, lacerating*, Plut. 2. 642 C:—Adv. -κῶς, Schol. Nic. Th. 131. II. of certain medicines,

provocative, Cael. Aur.

ἀμύλον, τό, Dim. of ἄμυλος II, Arist. Probl. 4. 21, Plut. 2. 466 D.

ἀμύλος, *on, not ground at the mill*: hence of the finest meal, ἀπὸρος Poll. 6. 72; cf. foreg. II. as Subst., ἄμυλος, ὁ, *a cake of fine meal*, Ar. Ach. 1092; so in Pax 1195, Dind. (from MSS.) has restored τὸν for τὰς, cf. Theocr. 9. 21, Teleclid. Στερρ. 2, etc. 2. ὀμυλον, (sc. ἄμυρον), τό, *fine meal*, prepared more carefully than by common grinding, cf. Plin. H. N. 7. 18:—*a cake of such meal*, Ath. 647 E: starch, Diosc. 2. 123.

ἀμύμων [ῥ], *on, gen. onos*: dat. pl. ἀμύμωσιν Epigr. Gr. 451, 594: (μῶμος, by an Aeol. change, as χελώνη into χελύνη: Hesych. has μῶμος καὶ μῶμος). Blameless, noble, excellent, οἶκος δὲ ἀφνειὸς καὶ ἀμ. Od. 1. 232; ἄμα κρατερός καὶ ἀμ. 3. 111. In Hom. applied to all distinguished persons, so that it became a mere honorary epithet or title, like our honourable, illustrious, excellency, implying no moral excellence, being given in Od. 1. 29 even to Aegisthus:—but never used of gods, for Aesculapius is ἀμύμων as a physician, Il. 4. 194; and the nymph in 14. 144 was a mortal. II. of things, ὅς δ' ἂν ἀμύμων αὐτὸς ἐν καὶ ἀμύμωνα εἶδη Od. 19. 332; θεῶν ὑπ' ἀμύμων πομπῇ Il. 6. 171; μήτις 10. 19; σὺ, ἔργα, τόγον, ὕψηλός, etc.—Of. in Hom.; twice in Hes. (Th. 264, 654); once in Pind. O. 10 (11). 33; never in Att. Poets.

ἀμύνα, ἦς, ἡ, *the warding off an attack, defence, requital, vengeance*, Philod. in Gonperz Herk. Stud. p. 107, Plut. Caes. 441; cf. Lob. Phryn. 23.

ἀμυνάθω, a pres. assumed by the Gramm. (Draco 59, E. M. 8. 18) as lengthd. form of ἀμύνω: but all the forms assigned to it belong to an aor. ἡμυνάθην, with which may be compared the aor. forms ἀλκαθεῖν, διακαθεῖν, εἰκαθεῖν, εἰργαθεῖν, σχεθεῖν: *v. Elmsl. Eur. Med. 186, Dind. Soph. El. 396, Ellendt. Lex. Soph. s. v. εἰκαθεῖν*. The inf. therefore is ἀμυνάθειν (not -άθειν), imper. Med. ἀμυνάθου (not -άθου). To defend, assist, c. dat. pers., εἰ σοῖς φίλοις ἀμυνάθειν χρήεις Eur. Androm. 1079, cf. I. A. 910; ἀμυνάθετέ μοι Ar. Nub. 1323; absol., ἀξίαι δ' ἀμυνάθειν [αἱ ἐμφοραὶ] Soph. O. C. 1015:—Med. *to ward off from oneself, repel, τινὲς ἀμυνάθου φύγον* Aesch. Eum. 438: *to take vengeance on, μὴ . . ἀμυνάθουσι σε* Eur. Andr. 721.

Ἀμύνιας [ῥ], *on, ὁ, (ἀμύνω) masc. pr. n.*; so Ἀμύντας. II. also used as appellat., ὁ θυμὸς εὐθὺς ἦν ἀμύντας on its guard, Ar. Eq. 570.

ἀμύνειρα, ἡ, fem. of ἀμυντήρ, *a protectress*, Gloss.

ἀμυντέον, verb. Adj. of ἀμύνω, *one must assist*, c. dat. pers., Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 6; so also pl., ἀμυντέ ἐστι τοῖς κοσμομυμένοις Soph. Ant. 677. II. one must repel, Ar. Lys. 661.

ἀμυντήρ, ἦτος, ὅ, (ἀμύνω) *a defender*: ἀμυντήρης, in Arist. H. A. 9. 5, 6, are the front points of a stag's antlers.

ἀμυντήριος, *on, defensive, ἀμυντήρια δπλα* Plat. Legg. 944 D (cf. infr. 11); ἀμ. τέχνηαι lb. 920 E:—c. gen., φάρμακον ἀμ. γήρως an antidote for . . , Ael. N. A. 6. 51; ποῖαι τῶν δηγμάτων ἀμ. lb. 12. 32. II. as Subst., ἀμυντήριον, τό, *a means of defence*, Plat. Polit. 279 C, sq.: *a defence, bulwark*, Polyb. 18. 32, 2: *a weapon of defence*, Plut. 2. 714 F: ἀμ. τοῦ κακοῦ an antidote for . . , Ael. N. A. 3. 41; ἀμ. ἐξ ἀπύρων a way of escape from . . , lb. 3. 22.

ἀμυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, *prompt to repel an affront or attack*, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 5, 6; of animals, opp. to φυλακτικά Id. H. A. 1. 1, 31; τὸ ἀμ. ὄργανον Id. P. A. 4. 6, 13. 2. fit for keeping off: ἡ ἀμυντική χειρῶν Plat. Polit. 280 E. 3. ἡ ἀμ. ὁρμή the instinct of revenge, Plut. 2. 457 C.

ἀμύντωρ, opos, ὁ, poet. Noun, a defender, helper, aid, Il. 13. 384, Od. 2. 326, etc. 2. a repeller, δυσφροσυνῶν Simon. 11. 3. an avenger, πατρός Eur. Or. 1588. Cf. ἀμυντήρ.

ἀμύνω [ῶ]: Ep. impf. ἀμύνον Il. 15. 731: fut. ἀμύνω, Ion. ἔνέω Hdt. 9. 60, 3 pl. —εῖσι Id. 9. 6: aor. 1 ἤμυνα, Ep. ἀμυνα [ᾶ] Il. 17. 615: for aor. 2, v. sub ἀμυνάθω: —Med., Ep. impf. ἀμύνομεν Il. 13. 514: fut. ἀμυνούμαι: aor. 1 ἤμυνάμην: aor. 2 (v. sub ἀμυνάθω): —Pass. rare (v. infr. c.). (From √MTN come also ἀμυνα, ἀμύντωρ (with a prefixed), μύνη (pretence); Lat. munio, monia (and prob. murus), munus, im-munis, com-munis, monis, etc.) To keep off, ward off, Hom., mostly in II.—Construction in Hom., 1. c. acc. of the person or thing to be kept off, c. dat. of pers. for or from whom the danger is kept off, Δαναοῖσιν λογιὸν ἀμύνειν to ward off ruin from the Danaei, Il. 1. 456, cf. 341, Od. 8. 525: the dat. is often omitted, as, ὅς τοι λογιὸν ἀμύνει Il. 5. 603 (and so in Plat., e.g. Legg. 692 E, ἀμύνει τὸν βάρβαρον, cf. A. B. 79). b. often the acc. is omitted (though λαγὺν or the like may easily be supplied), and then the Verb may be rendered to defend, fight for, assist, aid, succour, ἀμ. ὤρεσι, σοῖσιν ἔτρηαι Il. 5. 486, 6. 262, etc., cf. Od. 11. 500; so in Hdt. 8. 87, 9. 6, and Att., τοιαῦτ' ἀμύνειν Ἡρακλεῖ such aid ye give to H., Eur. H. F. 219; ἀμ. τῇ πόλει, τῷ δήμῳ, etc., Ar. Eq. 577, 790; —with an inf. added, τοῖς μὲν οὐκ ἤμυνάτε σωθῆναι so that they might be saved, Thuc. 6. 80.

2. c. gen. from whom danger is kept off, Τρῶας ὅμνε νέων he kept the Trojans off from the ships, Il. 15. 731, cf. 4. 11, 12. 402; (Δαναῶν ἀπὸ λογιὸν ἀμύναι Il. 16. 75, Od. 17. 538 is commonly written ἀπο, as if the Prep. belonged to Δαναῶν; but it must belong to the Verb in Il. 1. 67, ἡμῖν ἀπὸ λογιὸν ἀμύναι, and is better taken so generally, v. Spitzn. 1. l. c.) b. here too the acc. may be omitted, as ἀμ. νῆων to defend the ships, Il. 13. 109. 3. absol. to repel assaults, to aid, defend, χεῖρες ἀμύνειν hands to aid, Il. 13. 814; ἀμύνειν εἰσὶ καὶ ἄλλαι Ib. 312; so, ὦ ξυδικασταί . . ἀμύνετε help! Ar. Vesp. 197; τὰ ἀμύνοντα means of defence, Hdt. 3. 155. 4. once with περί, ἀμύνεμαι περί Πατρόκλεια (like the Med. 1. 3) Il. 17. 182; so in Prose, ἀμ. ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος Plat. Legg. 692 D; ἀμ. πρὸ πάντων Polyb. 6. 6, 8. 5. lastly c. dat. instrumenti, σθένει ἀμ. to defend with might, Il. 13. 678. II. rarely like Med. II, to requite, repay, ἐργ' ἀμύνουσιν κακά Soph. Ph. 602; ἀμύνειν . . τοῖς λόγοις τάδε to repay with words, Id. O. C. 1128.

B. Med. to keep or ward off from oneself, to guard or defend oneself against, often with collat. notion of requital, revenge: 1. mostly c. acc. rei, ἀμύνετο νηλεὲς ἦμαρ Il. 13. 514; ἀμύνεσθαι μόνον Aesch. Ag. 1381; τὸ δυστυχὲς γὰρ ἠγέμεναι ἀμύνεται Eur. Heracl. 303; etc. b. c. acc. pers., ἀμ. τὴν Δαρείου στρατιὴν Hdt. 3. 158; ἐκείνοι ἤμυνοντο Soph. Fr. 514, cf. 278. 2. that from which danger is ward off in gen., as in Act. (1. 2), ἀμυνόμενοι σφῶν αὐτῶν Il. 12. 155; νῆων ἤμυνοντο Ib. 179; —so too in Prose, τῶν παρ' ἡμῶν ἀμ. Plat. Legg. 637 C. 3. with περί, ἀμύνεσθαι περί πάσης Il. 12. 243; περί τῶν οἰκείων Thuc. 2. 39; also, ὑπὲρ τῶν Xen. Cyn. 9, 9; cf. supr. 1. 4. 4. absol. to defend oneself, act in self-defence, ἀμύνεσθαι φίλον ἔστω Il. 16. 556; ἢν συλλαμβανόμενος ἀμύνεται Hdt. 1. 80, cf. 4. 174, al.; ἀλλ' ἀμύνον Ar. Eq. 244; τοῦ ἀρέαντος καὶ οὐ τοῦ ἀμυνόμενου Antipho 128. 45; οὐδ' ἀμυνόμενος ἀλλ' ὑπάρχων Isocr. 356 A, cf. Plat. Gorg. 456 E; καὶ πᾶσιν ἀμύνει ἀντιφάντα κακὸς Plat. Crito 49 D; εἰς ἢ χεῖρες, ἀμ. εἰς ὅρων Arist. Eth. N. 8. 13, 2, cf. Rhet. 2. 23, 8. II. after Hom., ἀμύνεσθαι τινα commonly means to avenge oneself on an enemy, and so, like αἰεῖσθαι, to requite, repay, punish, Ar. Nub. 1428, Thuc., Plat., etc.: freq. c. dat. instrum., ἐργῶς πεπονηθὼς βῆμασιν σ' ἀμύνομαι Soph. O. C. 873; so, ἀμ. τινὰ σιδήρῳ Antipho 126. 9; τοῖς ὀμοίοις, ταῖς ναυσίν, ἀρετῇ Thuc. 1. 42, 142., 4. 63; also, ἀμύνεσθαι τινὰ νινος or ὑπὲρ νινος to punish for a thing, Thuc. 1. 96., 5. 69; cf. ἀνταμύνομαι.

C. very rarely in Pass., ἀμύνονται ἄται are ward off, Pind. P. 11. 84; ἀμύνεσθω let him be punished, Plat. Legg. 845 C. ἀμύξ, Adv. (ἀμύσσω) scratching, tearing, v. l. for ὀδαξ in Nic. Th. 131. II. ἀμύξ· ἀμύχ· a doubtful gl. of Hesych. ἀμύξεις, εως, ἡ, (ἀμύσσω) a tearing, rending, mangling, Orph. Arg. 24: scarification, Antyll. ap. Matth. Med. p. 139. ἀ-μυος, ov, wanting muscle, σκέλος Hipp. Art. 819. ἀ-μύριστος, ov, not steeped in unguents, στέμματα C. I. 5172. 2. metaph. rude, rough, ἀμ. φεγγυμένη Plut. 2. 397 A. ἀ-μύρος, ov, =foreg., epith. of Lycia, Or. Sib. 5. 128. ἀμύσακτος, ov, (μυσάττω) not abominable, without pollution, A. B. 321, Athanas. ἀμύσσω, Att. —ττω: Ep. impf. ἀμύσσον Il. 13. 514: fut. ἤμυσα Noun., Ep. ἀμ— Anth. P. 7. 218: —Med., pres., Hipp. 8. 176 Litt.: aor. part. ἀμύσμενος Anth. P. 7. 491: —Pass., fut. ἀμύσθησμαι Aquil. V. T.: aor. part. ἀμύσθεν Anth. P. 11. 382, Ath.: —cf. κατ—, περι-αμύσσω: (v. sub fin.). To scratch, tear, wound, lacerate, χερσὶ δ' ἀμύσσειν στήθεα Il. 19. 284; to tear in pieces, mangle, Hdt. 3. 76, 108; ἀμ. τοῖς νύμφιν, of the eagle, Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 8: —esp. of any slight surface-wound, from whatever cause, to prick as a thorn, Longus 1. 14; sting as a fly, Luc. Musc. Encom. 6; ἀμφοτέραισιν ἀμ. to strike . . , Theocr. 22. 96, etc., in Medic., to scarify. II. metaph., σὺ δ' ἐνδοθὶ θυμὸν ἀμύξεις χωόμενος thou wilt tear thy heart with rage, Il. 1. 243; καρδίαν ἀμύσσει φροντίς care tears or gnaws my heart, Aesch. Pers. 161; φρήν ἀμύσσειται φόβῳ Ib. 115; so in Lat. animus pungere, animus pungi. (From √MTK (with a prefixed), come also ἀμύξεις, ἀμύχῃ, ἀμυκάλοι, cf. Lat. micro: perhaps νύσσω (to prick) may be akin.)

ἀ-μυσταγόγητος, ov, not initiated, Cyrill.; ἀ-μυστηρίαστος, ov, Schol. Theocr.

ἀ-μυστί [ῖ], Adv. (μύω) without closing the mouth, i. e. at one draught, ἀμυστί πίνειν Luc. Lexiph. 8, etc.

ἀμυστίξω, to drink deep, ἡμυστικα Eur. Cycl. 565; pres., Plut. 2. 650 B. ἀμυστις, ios and idos, ἡ, (ἀμυστί) a long draught of drink, ἀμυστιν προπιεῖν, πίνειν Anacr. 62. 2 (ubi v. Bgk.), Epich. 18 Ahr.; ἐλκόσαι Eur. Cycl. 417. 2. deep drinking, tipping, Id. Rhcs. 438, et ibi Schol.

II. a large cup, used by the Thracians, noted as toppers, ἀμυστιν ἐκλάπτειν Ar. Ach. 1229, Amips. Incert. 1, cf. Hor. Od. 1. 36, 14. ἀ-μυστος, ov, =ἀμυστήρ, Dion. Areop.

ἀμυσχρός, ᾶ, ὄν, (μύσος) undefiled, Parth. ap. Hephaest. 9, and prob. 1. in Soph. Fr. 834 (though Suid. hesitates between ἀμυχνός, ἀμυχνός, ἀμυκαρός): cf. Lob. Pathol. 1. 227.

ἀμυχή, ἡ, (ἀμύσσω) a scratch, tear, skin-wound, laceration, ἀμυχὰς καταμύξαντες Phryn. Com. 'Ep. 1: of marks of strangling, Dem. 1157. 5: —scarification, Medic. II. =ἀμυξίς, in sign of sorrow, ἀμυχὰς κομπομένην ὤφειλεν Plut. Solon 21.

ἀμυχηδόν, Adv., =ἀμύξ: hence, slightly, E. M.

ἀμυχίαλος, α, ov, (ἀμυχή) scratched slightly: metaph. superficial, Plat. Ac. 366 A.

ἀμυχμός, ὁ, =ἀμυξίς; ἀμ. ξιφῶν a sword-wound, Theocr. 24. 124.

ἀμυχνός, ἀμυχνός, v. sub ἀμυσχρός.

ἀμυχῶδης, es, (εἶδος) like a scratch: chapped, ἐξάνθημα Hipp. Coac. 189 A: —of the pomegranate flower, Theophr. H. P. 1. 13, 5.

ἀμφ-, old poet. abbrev. for ἀναφ- (cf. ἀμπ-); but more common for ἀμφί before a vowel.

ἀμφάγαμαι, to stand round and admire, Q. Sm. 7. 722.

ἀμφ' ἀγάπαζω, Ep. Verb, used by Hom. only in impf. ἀμφαγάπασον and part. pres. Med. —ομενος; in later Ep. only in pres. and impf.: —to embrace with love, treat kindly, greet warmly, Lat. amare amplecti, Od. 14. 381, Ar. Rh. 3. 258, etc.; so in Med., Il. 16. 192, h. Cer. 291.

ἀμφάγαπάω, Ep., like the foreg., aor. ἀμφαγάπησε h. Hom. Cer. 439; ἔδον καὶ ὀν ἀμφαγάπωντες (i. e. Pandora), Hes. Op. 58; ἀμφαγάπα Orac. ap. Diocl. Exc. Vat. p. 11.

ἀμφαγείρομαι, Med. to gather round, used by Hom. only in aor. 2, θεαὶ δέ μιν ἀμφαγείροντο Il. 18. 37, cf. Ar. Rh. 4. 1527; hence in later Ep. we have a pres. ἀμφαγείρομαι, Theocr. 17. 94, Opp. H. 3. 231., 4. 114; cf. ἀμφηγείρομαι.

*ἀμφαγνέω, a pres. assumed by Gramm. for deriv. of ἡμψηγνύνον, but v. ἀμφιγνέω.

ἀμ-φάδᾶ, ἀμφάδην, v. sub ἀμφαδόν: ἀμφαδίην, v. ἀμφάδιος.

ἀμφάδιος, α, ov, (poet. for ἀναφάδιος which does not occur, v. ἀμφαδόν): public, γάμος Od. 6. 288. II. acc. fem. ἀμφαδίην as Adv. (cf. αὐτοσχεδίην), =ἀμφαδόν, publicly, openly, aloud, Lat. palam, Il. 13. 356; so also in later Ep.

ἀμ-φάδων, Adv. poet. for ἀναφάδων = ἀναφανδόν (ἀμφανδόν), publicly, openly, without disguise, opp. to λάθρῃ, Il. 7. 243; to κρυφῶδων, Od. 14. 330; to δόλφῃ, 1. 296; ἀμφ. βαλέειν, κτείνειν, ἀγορεύειν, εἰπεῖν Hom. —It seems to be neut. of an Adj. ἀμφαδός, ὅ, ὧν, which occurs in Od. 19. 391, μὴ ἀμφαδὸ ἐργα γένοιτο, discovered, known. A form ἀμφαδίην is used by Archil. 60.

ἀμφαῖνω, poet. for ἀναφαῖνω.

ἀμφ-άισσομαι, Pass. to rush on from all sides, float around, ἀμφὶ δέ τ' αἰσσοῖνται Il. 11. 417; ἀμφὶ δὲ χυταῖς ὤμοις αἰσσοῖντο 6. 510., 15. 267. ἀμφαῖωρέω, to make float around, restored for ἀμφαῖρέω in Arctae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1.

ἀμφάκανθος, ov, (ἀκανθα) surrounded with prickles, ἀμφ. δέμας, of the porcupine, Ion ap. Plut. 2. 971 F (al. ἀμφ' ἀκανθαν).

ἀμφάκης [ᾶ], es, Dor. for ἀμφήκης.

ἀμφαλάλῳ, to shout around, Nonn. D. 40. 98.

ἀμφαλάλημαι, to wander round about, Opp. C. 3. 423.

ἀμφαλλάξω, Adv. strengthd. for ἀλλάξ, alternately, Poëta ap. Ath. 116 C.

ἀμφαλλάσσω, to change entirely, Opp. C. 3. 13.

Ἀμφαμύεται, f. l. for Ἀφαμύεται, q. v.

ἀμφαναδείκνυμι, to exhibit all round, Or. Sib. 12 (10). 204.

ἀμφανδόν, Adv., poet. for ἀναφανδόν, Pind. P. 9. 73.

ἀμφανέω, poet. for ἀναφανέειν, inf. fut. of ἀναφαίνω, h. Hom. Merc. 16.

ἀμφαῖονέω, (αἶζον) go unsteadily, totter: metaph. from wheels loose on their axles, A. B. 23.

ἀμφαράβῃω, Ep. Verb, to rattle or ring around, τεύχεα ἀμφαράβῃω Il. 21. 408: —so ἀμφαράβῃω, in Ep. impf. ἀμφαράβῃω, Hes. Sc. 64.

ἀμφαρίστερος, ov, with two left hands, i. e. utterly awkward or clumsy, Lat. ambilaevus, formed on the analogy of ἀμφιδέσιος, Ar. Fr. 432: hence, luckless, Hesych., Eust.

ἀμφάστῃ, ἡ, Ep. for ἀφασία (cf. ἀμπακῶ), speechlessness caused by fear, amazement or rage, ὅην δέ μιν ἀμφασίη ἐπέων λάβε Il. 17. 695, Od. 4. 704.

ἀμφαῖς, εως, ἡ, (αἰζειν) the hard growth round the places where branches have been lopped off in the pine-tree, also ἀμφιφύα, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 1.

ἀμφαῖνέω, to ring around, κόρυθος δ' ἀμφ' αὖον αἰτεῖν Il. 12. 160.

ἀμφαφαίω, Ep. Verb, to touch or feel all round, κοῖλον λόχον ἀμφαφάσσει Od. 4. 277; καὶ κ' ἀλᾶς . . διακρίνει τὸ σῆμα ἀμφαφῶν by feeling it, 8. 196; to handle, τόξον ἐξέσση ἀμφαφάσσαντας 19. 586; 2 sing. ἀμφαφάεις Orph. Lith. 522; Ion. impf. ἀμφαφάσσκε, Mosch. 2. 95: —also in Med. just like the Act., τὸν μὲν . . χεῖρσιν ἀμφαφῶντο Od. 15. 461.

2. like Lat. tractare, of persons, μαλακώτερος ἀμφαφάσσαι (Ep. for ἀμφαφᾶσθαι) easier to deal with, Il. 22. 373; τόξον αἰδᾶ ἐξέσση ἀμφαφάσσαι know how to handle it, Od. 8. 215, cf. 19. 475: —Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1; —ἀντα Ib. 2. 4.

ἀμφεικάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (sc. ἡμέρα) *the day next after the twentieth, the twenty-first*, C. I. 2448. III. 1: cf. Hesych. s. v. ἀμφ' εἰκάς.

ἀμφιέλαμαι, Pass. *to surround*, Phillet. ap. Strabo 168, in tmesi; cf. Mein. Anal. Alex. p. 349.

ἀμφελελίσσμαι, Pass. *to swing or wove to and fro*, Q. Sm. II. 465.

ἀμφέλικτος, ον, poet. for ἀμφέλ-, *coiled round*, Eur. H. F. 399.

ἀμφελίσσω, poet. and Ion. for ἀμφιέλ-, *to wrap or fold*, ἀμφελίσσαντες χέρας Eur. Andr. 425, cf. Hipp. 8. 140 Litt.; pres. in Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 4:—Med., ἀμφελίσσασθαι γνάθος τέκνους *to close their jaws upon the children*, Pind. N. 1. 62.

ἀμφέλω, *to draw around*: Med., ἀμφέλκεσθαι τι *to draw a thing round one*, i. e. *be surrounded by it*, Dion. P. 268.

ἀμφελυτρώω, *to wrap round*, Lyc. 75:—and ἀμφελύτρωσις, εως, ἡ, *a wrapper or coating*, Id. 845.

ἀμφεμένος, poet. pf. part. of ἀμφιέννυμι.

ἀμφενέπω, strengthd. for ἐνέπω, Nic. Th. 627.

ἀμφέπω, poet. for ἀμφιέπω.

ἀμφερείδω, *to fix around*, ζυγὸν ἀμφ. τινί Lyc. 504.

ἀμφερέφω, *to cover up*, Anth. P. 11. 37.

ἀμφερής, ἐς, *fenced round*, πῖθος Achae. ap. Hesych.

ἀμφερυθαίνω, *to redden, make red all over*, Q. Sm. I. 60.

ἀμφέρχομαι, Dep. *to come round one, surround*, Hom. only in aor. 2, c. acc., *με κούρων ἀμφήλυθε* . . αὐτῇ Od. 6. 122; *με κνίσσης ἀμφ.* . . αὐτῇ 12. 369.

ἀμ-φέρω, ἀμ-φεύω, poet. for ἀναφ-.

ἀμφέχδνε, v. sub ἀμφιχάσκω.

ἀμφεχύθη, ἀμφέχυτο, v. sub ἀμφιχέω.

ἀμφέχω, v. sub ἀμπέχω.

ἀμφηγερέσθαι, Ep. for ἀμφαγείρομαι, ἀμφί δ' ἡγερέσθαι Od. 17. 34.

ἀμφήκης, ἐς, (ἀκή) *two-edged, double-biting*, φάσανον, ξίφος Il. 10. 256, Od. 16. 80, etc.; κέντρον, δῦρον Aesch. Pr. 692, Ag. 1149; ἔγχος, γένυς Soph. Aj. 286, El. 485; of lightning, forked, πυρὸς ἀμφήκης Βόστρυχος Aesch. Pr. 1044. II. metaph., ἀμφ. γλώττα *a tongue that will cut both ways*, i. e. maintain either right or wrong, Ar. Nub. 1160; of an oracle, *cutting both ways, ambiguous*, ἀμφ. καὶ διπρόσωπος Luc. Jup. Trag. 43.

ἀμφ-ημερινὸς πυρετός, *a quotidian fever*, opp. to διάτριτος and τεταρταῖος, and also to πεντημεριός, Hipp. Epid. 1. 944, Plat. Tim. 86 A; cf. Piers. Moer. p. 46:—so, ἀμφήμερος (sub. πυρετός), Soph. Fr. 448.

ἀμφηρεφέω, ἐς, (ἐρέφω) *covered on both sides, close-covered*, epith. of Apollo's quiver, Il. 1. 45.

ἀμφήρης, ἐς, (ἄρω) *fitted or joined on both sides*, λαβὼν ἀμφήρης εὐθυνον δῦρον, i. e. the double rudder used in Greek ships (v. πηδάλιον), Eur. Cycl. 15; ξύλα ἀμφ. the wood of the funeral pile regularly piled all round, Id. H. F. 243; ἀμφ. σκηναὶ dwellings well fastened or secured, Id. Ion 1128. II. (ἐρέσσω) *with oars on both sides*, only in Gramm.; cf. ἀμφηρικός.

ἀμφηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἀμφήρης II; ἀκάτιον ἀμφ. *a boat in which each man pulled two oars or sculls*, Thuc. 4. 67.

ἀμφήριστος, ον, (ἐρίζω) *contested on both sides, contested, disputed, doubtful*, ἀμφήριστον ἔθηκεν, i. e. made it a 'drawn' race, Il. 23. 382; γένος ἀμφ. Call. Jov. 5; νεῖκος Ap. Rh. 3. 627; ἐλπίδες Polyb. 5. 85, 6. ἀμφί, Prep. with gen., dat., and acc.—(With $\sqrt{\text{AMF}}$, *ambh*, *amb*, cf. ἀμφίς, ἀμβω, ἀμπί, ἀμπέτις; Skt. *abhitas*; Lat. *amb-* in *ambages*, *ambiguis*, *ambulo*, *amplector*, etc.; O. H. G. *umpi* (Germ. *um*):—Radice, sense, *on both sides*; chiefly used in Poets and Ion. Prose; cf. περί.

A. C. GENIT., almost wholly poet., I. Causal, like ἐνεκα, *about, for, for the sake of a thing*, ἀμφί πιδάκος μάχεσθαι *to fight for the possession of a spring*, Il. 16. 825; ἀμφί γυναικός Pind. P. 9. 184, Aesch. Ag. 62; ἀμφί λέκτρον Eur. Andr. 123: hence like πρὸς in entreaties, πρὸς Ζηῆος . . Φοῖβου τ' ἀμφί for Phoebe's sake, Ar. Rh. 2. 216.

2. *about*, i. e. *concerning a thing*, of it, like περί c. gen., or Lat. *circa* for *de*, only once in Hom., ἀμφί φιλόνητος αἰδεῖν *to sing of love*, Od. 8. 267; once too in Hdt., 6. 131; more freq. in Pind., as, ἀμφί δαίμονων O. 1. 56, and Eur.; for Soph. Ph. 554 v. sub ἐνεκα. II. of Place, *about, around, round about*, is a post-Hom. usage, ἀμφί ταύτης τῆς πόλιος Hdt. 8. 104; τὸν ἀμφί Αἰνῆας τρόχον Eur. Hipp. 1133; ἀμφί πέπλων ὑπὸ σκότους εἶφη σπάσαντες *under cover of their cloaks*, Id. Or. 1458.

B. C. DAT., I. of Place, *on both sides of*, ἀμφ' ὑχέεσσι Il. 5. 723; ἀμφί κεφαλῇ, ἄμωσι, στήθεσσι *about the head, etc.*, Hom.; ἀμφί οἱ ἀround him, Il. 12. 396; μοι ἀμφ' αὐτῶ around me, Il. 9. 470; likewise, ἀμφί περί στήθεσσι Od. 11. 609:—then, just like περί, all round, κρέα ἀμφί βελείοις ἔπειραν *they fixed the meat round*, i. e. *upon*, the spits, Od. 12. 395; πεπαρμένη ἀμφ' ὀνύχουσιν Hes. Op. 203 (cf. περί B. 1).

2. in a more general relation of Place, at, by, near, with, like ἐπί, ἀμφί πύλῃσι μάχεσθαι *at the gates*, Il. 12. 175; ἀμφί φάλῳ on the helmet, 3. 362; ἀμφί πυρὶ on, over, or by the fire, 18. 344; ἀμφ' ἐμοί by my side, Od. 11. 423; esp. of hanging or lying over one, Il. 4. 493, Soph. Aj. 562; ἀμφί γυνάσιν πίπτειν Eur. Alc. 947.

III. generally, of Connexion or Association, without any distinct notion of Place, freq. in Pind., ἀμφ' ἀέθλοισιν in, for them, N. 2. 26; ἀμφί σοφία P. 1. 22; σοὶ ἀμφί τρώῃ N. 1. 42; ἐπ' ἐργοῖσιν ἀμφί τε βουλαῖς P. 5. 160; so, ἐπὶ ἀμφί μονακῇ Hdt. 6. 129, and later, e. g. Luc. D. Deor. 20. 14.

IV. Causal, *about, for, for the sake of*, ἀμφ' Ἑλένη μάχεσθαι Il. 3. 70; ἀμφί γυναικὶ ἄλγεα πάσχειν Ib. 157: *about, of, regarding, concerning*, 7. 408, Od. 1. 48; ἐπὶ δ' ἀμφ' Ὀδυσσῇ Od. 14. 364; ἀμφ' ἐμοί for me, Soph. O. C. 1614; ἀμφί σοι Aesch. Ag. 890; ἀμφί τῷ θανάτῳ αὐτῆς λόγος λέγεται *about her death it is reported*,

Hdt. 3. 32, cf. Soph. Aj. 303.

2. like περί, Lat. *prope*, of impulses, ἀμφί τάρβει, ἀμφί φόβῳ, *prope pavore*, for very fear, Aesch. Chio. 547, Eur. Or. 825; ἀμφί θυμῷ Soph. Fr. 147:—and of the means, ἀμφ' ἀρετῇ δέχεσθαι for, through it, Pind. P. 1. 155; ἐμὰ ἀμφί μαχανὰ by my skill, Id. P. 8. 47, cf. O. 8. 55.

C. C. ACCUS., which is the most freq. in Prose:

I. of Place, as with dat., *about, around*, mostly however with a sense of motion, ἀμφί μιν φάρος βάλλον Il. 24. 588, cf. Od. 10. 365; ἦλθεν . . ἀμφί Δωδώνῃ Aesch. Pr. 830; ἀμφί βωμίαν ἐπτήξε πασάδα Eur. H. F. 984.

2. of general relations of Place, ἀμφ' ἅλα by the sea, Il. 1. 409; ἀμφί βέεθρα somewhere by the banks, 2. 461; also, ἀμφί περί κρήνην somewhere about the fountain, 2. 305; ἀμφί ἅστυ all about in the city, 11. 706; ἀμφί ψάμαθον all on the sand, Soph. Aj. 1064; περί πιδάκος ἀμφί Theoc. 7. 142.

3. of persons who are about one, οἱ ἀμφί Πριάμον Priam and his train, Il. 3. 146, cf. 2. 417, 445; οἱ ἀμφί Ἑρῆε his army, Hdt. 8. 25; but οἱ ἀμφί Μεγαρέας καὶ Φιλαισίου are the same as immediately afterwards οἱ Μεγαρέες καὶ Φιλαισίου, Hdt. 9. 69. Hence the peculiar Att. usage, οἱ ἀμφί Πρωταγόραν the school of Protagoras or even Protagoras himself (and in later authors it is often used for the single person), Plat. Theat. 170 C; οἱ ἀμφί Πλάτωνα, the Platonists, οἱ ἀμφί Εὐθύφρονα Euthyphro's friends, Heind. Plat. Crat. 399 E:—τὰ ἀμφί τι that which concerns a thing, τὰ ἀμφί τὴν διαίταν the domestic arrangements, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 6; cf. περί c. I. 5.

4. like ἀπὸ B. III, κλαίειν ἀμφί τινα *to weep about or for one*, Il. 18. 339; μνησασθαι ἀμφί τινα *to make mention of one*, h. Hom. 6. 1; κελεύδοντι φάμαι ἀμφί τινα Pind. P. 2. 27, cf. Aesch. Theb. 843; ἀμφί νυν γινώμενος Soph. Fr. 937.

5. Att. phrase, ἀμφί τι ἔχειν with an Adv., *to set about a thing, be occupied about or with it*, Aesch. Theb. 102, Xen. Cyr. 5. 54, etc.; so εἶναι, διατρίβειν, στρατεύεσθαι ἀμφί τι Id. An. 3. 5, 14, etc.: cf. περί c. I. 3.

II. a loose definition of Time, *throughout, for, τὸν λοιπὸν ἀμφί βίον, τὸν ὅλον ἀμφί χρόνον* Pind. O. 1. 157, 2. 55; ἀμφί Πηλεΐδαν δύναι Aesch. Ag. 826; ἀμφί τὸν χειμῶνα Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 22, etc.: cf. περί c. II.

2. so of Number, ἀμφί τὰς δώδεκα μυριάδας circiter, about 120,000, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 15:—just like εἰς, except that with ἀμφί the Article is usual, not so with εἰς.

D. POSITION. In Poets ἀμφί sometimes follows its case, οἱ δέ μιν ἀμφί Od. 23. 46. But it never suffers anastrophe, E. M. 94. 16.

E. WITHOUT CASE, as Adv., *about, around, round about, on both or all sides*, very often in Hom., who often so places it, that it may be either an independent Adv., or separated by tmesis from a Verb, as in Il. 5. 310:—often the foreg. Verb must be repeated, as in Od. 10. 218. Also ἀμφί περί as Adv., Il. 21. 10. 2. = ἀμψί II, by oneself, apart, h. Hom. Cer. 85; but v. Buttin. Lexil. s. v. ἀμψί 12.

F. IN COMPOS., I. *about, on both sides*, so that it sometimes seems to stand for δύο, and reminds one of ἀμφο, *ambo*, e. g. ἐμφύστομος, = δίστομος, ἀμφίalos. 2. *all round, on all sides*, as in ἀμφιβάλλω I. 3, ἀμφιλαβάνω, ἀμφιλαφής.

II. Causal, *for, for the sake of*, as in ἀμφιμάχομαι, ἀμφιτρομέω.

G. PROSODY, v. sub περί II.

ἀμφιάγγυμαι, Pass., *to be broken around*, τινί Joseph. B. J. 4. 10, 5.

ἀμφιάζω, Plut. C. Gracch. 2: fut. -άσω Alciphro 3. 42: aor. ἡμφίασα Anth. P. 7. 368, C. I. 5128. 25, Polyæn.: pf. ἡμφίακα (συν-) Clearch. ap. Ath. 256 F:—Med., fut. -άσομαι (μετ-) Luc.: aor. ἡμφιασάμην Apollod. 2. 1, 2, etc.; pf. ἡμφίασμαι in med. sense (μετ-) Diod. 16. 11:—ἀμφιέζω is a common v. l. in Plut., etc.: cf. ἀπ-, μετ-, συν-αμφιάζω: (from ἀμφί, as ἀντιάζω from ἀντί). Later word for ἀμφιέννυμι, *to put garments round another, put on him*, τινί τι Themist.:—Med., ἀμφιάσασθαι τι, LXX (Job. 40. 5), Apollod. 1. c., etc.

II. *to clothe; τινά* Plut. 1. c.; *ματίους τινά* Alciphro 1. c.: metaph., of a grave, *ὅστω ἡμφιάσεν* Anth. P. 1. c.

ἀμφιῦλος, ον, (ἄλς) *sea-girt*, constant epith. of Ithaca in Od., as 1. 386, 395; of Lemnos, Soph. Ph. 1464.

2. *later of Corinth, between two seas*, Horace's *bimaris Corinthus*, Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 13; so Pind., O. 13. 57, calls the Isthmian games ἀμφιῶλα Ποτειδάνος τεθμοί.

ἀμφιάνакτες, ον, of, nickname of the *dithyrambic poets*, because their odes often began thus, —ἀμφί μοι αὐτὸς ἀνάκτα or ἀμφί μοι ἀναξ, v. Ar. Nub. 595, et Schol. ad 1.

ἀμφιανακτίζω, *to sing dithyrambic hymns*, Ar. Fr. 151, cf. Suid, s. v.

Ἀμφιάραος, ον, Att. Ἀμφιάρεως, ω, (a choriambus in Soph. O. C. 1313), *Amphiaraus*, the Theban hero and seer, Aesch., etc.: prob. also called Ἄμφος in Aesch. Fr. 361.

ἀμφίας, ὢ, a bad Sicilian verb, Nicastro. Οἶνον I.: in Hesych., ἀμφης.

ἀμφιάσις, εως, ὢ, (ἀμφιάζω) *a garment*, LXX (Job. 22. 6, al.).

ἀμφίασμα, ατος, τό, *a garment*, Ctes. Pers. 19, Luc. Cyn. 17.

ἀμφιασμός, ὢ, = ἀμφιάσις, Theophil. Protopsp.

ἀμφι-άχω, of a bird, *to fly about shrieking*, in irreg. part. pf. ἀμφι-άχια, Il. 2. 316.

ἀμφιβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι, etc.: (v. βαίνω). *To go about or around, ἡέλιος μέσον οὐρανὸν ἀμφιβέβηκε* the sun in his course had reached mid-heaven, Il. 8. 68.

2. *to bestride*, ἀμφ' ἐνὶ δαυράτῃ βαίνει he bestrode a beam, Od. 5. 371; ἔπνον ἀμφ. Call. Del. 113; ἀμφ. θη-λείας, of a cock, Babr. 5. 8.

3. *to bestride a fallen friend, so as to protect him*, ἀμφί κασιγνήτῳ βεβαῖος Il. 4. 477 (cf. περιβαίνω I. 1): hence,

b. of tutelary deities, *to guard, protect*, Κίλλαν ἀμφιβέβηκας Il. 1. 37; δαίμονες ἀμφιβάντες πόλιν Aesch. Theb. 175:—so, of a wild beast, *to guard its young*, Opp. C. 3. 218; or its prey, Xen. Cyn. 10, 13. II. *to surround, encompass, wrap round*, c. acc., νεφέλη ἀκούπτελον ἀμφιβέβηκε Od. 12. 74; σὺ πόνος φρένας ἀμφιβέβηκε Il. 6. 355, cf. Od. 8. 541; *ταραγὸν ἀμφιβάντ' εἶχον μάχης* Eur. Phoen. 1406; ὦ μοῖρα, . . ὅτα με . . ἀμφιβάσ' ἔχεις Id. Andr. 1082: also c.

dat., τῶν νέφος ἀμφιβέβηκε νηυσίν II. 16. 66; ἀμφ. ἀμφί τι of a slit bandage which embraces a tender part without pressing on it, Hipp. Art. 799. 2. metaph., τὸδε μοι θράσος ἀμφιβαίνει Eur. Supp. 609; ἀμφιβάσα φλόξ οἶνον, where the metaph. is taken from *flame spreading round a vessel on the fire*, Id. Alc. 758.

Ἀμφίβαιος, ὁ, epith. of Poseidon at Cyrené, = ἀμφίγαιος, γαιήχοος, Tzetz. Lyc. 749.

ἀμφιβάλλω, fut. -βαλῶ, etc. (v. βάλλω); — Med., Ep. fut. ἀμφιβαλέυμαι Od. 22. 103. To throw or put round, used by Hom. mostly in times:

I. of clothes, etc., to put them on a person, like Lat. *circumdare*, like ἀμφιέννυμι, c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, ἀμφί δέ με χλαῖναν . . βάλεν ἡδὲ χιτῶνα Od. 10. 365, cf. 451; ἀμφί δέ μιν ῥάκος . . βάλεν 13. 434; also c. dat. pers., ἀμφί δέ μοι ῥάκος . . βάλεν 14. 342; ἀμφί δ' Ἀθήνην . . Βάλ' αἰγίδα II. 18. 204; στολήν . . ἀμφέβαλλε σφ' κάρη Eur. H. F. 465; γέρας κόμας Pind. P. 5. 42 — Med. to put round oneself, put round one, Lat. *accingi*, δὸς δέ ῥάκος ἀμφιβαλέσθαι Od. 6. 178, cf. 22. 103, etc.; στεφάνους . . ἀμφ. πλοκάμους Eur. Bacch. 104: — then

b. in various metaph. and half metaph. uses, τῷ δ' ἐγὼ ἀμφιβαλὼν θάλαμον δέμον I built a chamber over him, Od. 23. 192; ὕγν' Ἑλλάδι ἀμφ. Aesch. Pers. 50, cf. 72; κρατὴρ ὕπνον ἀμφιβαλλεῖ ἀνδράσι Eur. Bacch. 384; λευκὴν τήνδ' . . ἐκ μελαίνης ἀμφιβάλλομαι τρίχα I put on, get white hair, Soph. Ant. 1093; ἀμφ. νέφος θανάτου Simon. 154. c. for the Med. the Act. is sometimes used, κρατερὸν μένος ἀμφιβαλόντες [ἐαυτοῖς], like ἐπιειμένους ἀλκήν, II. 17. 742; δουλοσύναν ἀμφιβαλοῦσα κάρη [ἐαυτῆς] Eur. Andr. 110; and reversely the Med. for the Act., ἀμφιβαλέσθαι αἶδαν ἐπὶ τινι Id. Andr. 1191: — Pass., ὕμνος ἀμφιβάλλεται σοφῶν μνήσεις song is cast (like a net) over the minds of poets, Pind. O. 1. 14.

2. to throw the arms round, so as to embrace, c. dat. pers., ἀμφ' Ὀδυσσῆ . . χεῖρε βαλόντες Od. 21. 223; ἀμφί δέ χεῖρας δέιρῃ βάλλ' Ὀδυσσῆ 23. 208; ἀμφί δέ παιδὶ . . βάλε πῆχες 24. 347; but, ἀμφί δέ χεῖρας βάλλομεν, of seizing or taking prisoner, 4. 454; also, ἀμφί δέ χεῖρα . . βάλεν ἔγχεϊ grasped it, 21. 433; ἀμφί δέ . . βάλε γούνασι χεῖρας, as a suppliant, 7. 142. 3. reversely, c. acc. pers. to encompass, embrace, ἀμφ. τινά χερσὶ, ὠλένας Eur. Bacch. 1363, Phoen. 306; also simply, ἀμφ. τινά to embrace him, Id. Supp. 70; ἀμφ. φύλον ὀρίων to surround them with nets, Soph. Ant. 344; to strike or hit on all sides, τινά βέλεσι Eur. H. F. 422. b. metaph., ἀμφί κύπτος οὐατα βάλλει II. 535.

II. to force or pave round, τὸ ἄρβρον Hipp. Art. 780 H. III. to doubt, περί τινος Polyb. 40. 10, 2: also followed by inf., ὥς . . , or εἰ . . , Ael. N. A. 9. 33, Clem. Al. IV. intr., ἀμφ. εἰς τὸν τοῦ go into another place, Eur. Cycl. 60. 2. to be doubtful or uncertain, Arist. Eth. E. 7. 10, 17, Alciphron I. 37.

ἀμφίβαιος, εὖς, ἡ, a going round, δεῖσε δ' ὄγ' ἀμφίβαιον . . Τῶων (i. e. τοὺς ἀμφιβαίνοντας Τῶων), II. 5. 623; cf. ἀμφιβαῖνον I. 3. ἀμφιβατήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a defender, guardiān, of angels, Synes. p. 324. ἀμφίβιος, ὄν, living a double life, i. e. both on land and in water, amphibious, of frogs, Batr. 59; so, ἀμφ. στόμα Anth. P. 6. 43, cf. Plat. Ax. 368 B: — the word is said by Theophr. (Fr. 12. 12) to have been first used by Democritus.

ἀμφίβλημα, atos, τό, something thrown round, an enclosure, Eur. Hel. 70. II. a garment, cloak, πέπλους τε τοὺς πρὶν λαμπρά τ' ἀμφιβλήματα Ib. 423; πάντοπα ἀμφ. coats of panoply, Id. Phoen. 779. ἀμφιβληστροειδής (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, net-fishery, Poll. 7. 139. ἀμφιβληστροῦς, to catch with a net, Aquil. V. T. ἀμφιβληστροειδής, ἡ, ὄν, serving for a net, Plat. Soph. 235 B. ἀμφιβληστρο-εἰδής, εἰς, net-like, ἀμφ. χιτῶν prob. the relina, Poll. 2. 71, cf. Greenhill Theoph. 159. 6.

ἀμφιβληστρον, τό, (ἀμφιβάλλω) anything thrown round: 1. a casting-net, Hes. Sc. 215, Hdt. I. 141., 2. 95; ἀμφιβληστρον περιβάλλεσθαι Menand. 'Al. 15. b. metaph. of the garment thrown like a net over Agamemnon, Aesch. Ag. 1382, Cho. 492, and (without any play on the former sense) Soph. Tr. 1052; also, ἀμφιβληστρο σώματος, ῥάκη rags, thrown around the body, Eur. Hel. 1079. 2. a fetter, bond, Aesch. Pr. 81. 3. of walls, ἀμφιβληστρο τοίχων Eur. I. T. 96.

ἀμφίβλητος, ὄν, put or thrown round, ῥάκη Eur. Fr. 698. ἀμφίβητος, ὄν, sounding round, resounding, Call. Del. 303. 2. noised abroad, far-famed, Anth. P. 9. 241. ἀμφιβολεύς, εὖς, ὁ, (ἀμφιβάλλω) a fisherman, Lxx (Isai. 19. 8). ἀμφιβολή, ἡ, a cast as of a net, λίνου ἀμφ. a fishing-net, Opp. H. 4. 149.

ἀμφιβολία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, the state of being attacked on both sides, ἀμφιβολίῃ ἐχθεσθαι to be so attacked, Hdt. 5. 74; cf. ἀμφιβολος II. II. ambiguity, Arist. Poët. 25, 11, Soph. Elench. 4. 4, al.; εἰς ἀμφ. θέσθαι to make doubtful, Plut. 2. 756 C; ἀμφ. ἀναεῖν to remove doubt, Id. 2. 1050 A. ἀμφίβολος, ὄν, (ἀμφιβάλλω) put round, encompassing, κλωστοῦ ἀμφ. λίνουσι Eur. Tro. 537; σπάργαντα Id. Ion 1490. II. struck or attacked on both or all sides, Aesch. Theb. 298; ἀμφ. εἶναι to be between two fires, Thuc. 4. 32 and 36; ἀμφ. γεγενῆσθαι ἐπὶ τῶν πολεμίων Plut. Camill. 34; cf. ἀμφιβολία. 2. act. hitting at both ends, double-pointed (cf. ἀμφίρρητος), κάμακες Anth. P. 6. 131. III. doubtful, ambiguous, Plat. Crat. 437 A, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 35, Arist., etc.; τὰγαθὰ ἐς ἀμφιβολον ἀσφαλὺς ἔθεντο prudently accounted their good fortune as doubtful, Thuc. 4. 18; ἀμφ. νόμος Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 10; τὸ ἀμφ. Id. Top. 8. 7, 3, al.; ἀμφιβολα λέγειν Id. Rhet. 3. 5, 4; οἰανδρὸν ἀμφ. doubtful whether it is wine or water, Polioch. Incert. 1. 8; ἐν ἀμφιβόλῳ εἶναι to be doubtful, Luc. D. Mort. 1. 1: — Adv., οὐκ ἀμφιβόλως Aesch. Theb. 863; cf. ἀμφιλόγως.

ἀμφιβόσκομαι, Dep. to eat all about, Luc. Tragœd. 303.

ἀμφιβουλος, ὄν, double-minded: c. inf. half-minded to do, Aesch. Eum. 733. ἀμφιβράγχα, τά, the parts about the tonsils, Hipp. ap. Galen. ἀμφιβράχους, εἰα, v. skort at both ends; ὁ ἀμφ., the metrical foot —, c. g. ἀμεινον, Dion. H. de Comp. 17.

ἀμφιβροτος, ἡ, ὄν, also os, ὄν, covering the whole man, in Hom. always, ἀμφιβρότη ἀσπίς, as in II. 2. 389; ἀμφ. χθών, of the body as surrounding the soul, Emped. ap. Plut. 2. 683 E. ἀμφιβροχος, ὄν, thoroughly soaked, Anth. P. 7. 27. ἀμφιβρώμιος, ὄν, round the altar, Eur. Tro. 578: — also ἀμφίβρωμος, Eccl. ἀμφίβρωτος, ὄν, contr. from ἀμφιβρότης, Ion ap. Hesych.

ἀμφιγάννυμι, Dep. = ἀμφιγέω, Q. Sm. 1. 62. ἀμφιγενής, εἰς, (γένος) of doubtful gender, Eust. 668. 48. ἀμφιγενὺς, v, gen. vos, two-edged, like ἀμφήκης, Hesych. ἀμφιγνήθω, to rejoice around or exceedingly, h. Homi. Ap. 273. ἀμφιγλωσσος, ὄν, = διγλωσσος, Synes. 122 D. II. ambiguous, Eust. 489. 19, etc.

ἀμφιγνῶναι, impf. ἡμφιγνῶν Plut., Xen.: fut. -ήσω Synes. 1 B: aor. ἡμφιγνῶσα Plat. Polit. 291 B, Soph. 228 E; on the double angm. v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 56, 6: (v. sub γιγνώσκω). To be doubtful about a thing, not know or understand it, doubt about it, τι Plat. Soph. 228 E; περί τινος Isocr. 20 C; ἐπὶ τινος Plat. Gorg. 466 C; ἡμφιγνῶναι ὅ τι ἐποιοῦν they knew not what they were about, Xen. An. 2. 5, 33; οὐκ ἀμφιγνῶ σε γεγνῶτα . . I am not mistaken in thinking so and so, Plut. Pomp. 79: — Pass., ἡμφιγνῶνθεις being not known or unknown, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 26. ἀμφιγνοία, ἡ, doubt, Schol. Soph. Aj. 23. ἀμφιγνώμων, ὄν, of doubtful mind, Byz.: whence -γνωμονέω, -γνωμονήσις, εὖς, ἡ, lb.

ἀμφιγύγος, ὄν, bewailed all round, Anth. P. 7. 700. ἀμφίγονος, ὄν, a step-child, Hesych., E. M. Ἀμφιγυγίης, ὁ, epith. of Hephaestus, he that halts in both feet, the lame one, II. 1. 607, etc. (From γυῖος, lame, not from γυῖον.) ἀμφίγυος, ὄν, in Hom. always as epith. of ἔγχος, pointed at each end, double-pointed, II. 13. 147, Od. 24. 526; ἀμφ. δούρυ Ap. Rh. 3. 1356: — hence, in Soph. Tr. 504, ἀμφίγυοι, of persons, armed at all points, practised combatants. (L. Dind. in Steph. Thes. believes -γυος to be a mere term, as in ἔγγυος, κρήγυος, ὑπόγυος, holding that it has no connexion with γυῖον, limb.)

ἀμφιδάω, to kindle around: — only used in intr. pf. and plqpf. to burn or blaze around, αὐτὴ τε πύλεμὸς τε ἄστυ τὸδ' ἀμφιδέθη II. 6. 329; ἀμφί μάχῃ τ' ἐνόησε τὸ δεῖναι τοίχους 12. 35, cf. Hes. Sc. 62. ἀμφιδάκνω, to bite all round: to grip close, Anth. Plan. 118. ἀμφιδάκρυτος, ὄν, all-tearful, πόθος Eur. Phoen. 330. ἀμφιδεμάω, to tame all round, subdue utterly, Byz.

ἀμφιδέσους, εἰα, v. shaggy or fringed all round, epith. of the Aegis, which was hung round with θύσανοι, II. 15. 309; also of the head of Marsyas, Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 456 B. ἀμφιδεῖα, αἰ, anything that binds or is bound around, bracelets or anklets, Hdt. 2. 69, Ar. Fr. 309. 11, C. I. 150. 26; but also neut. ἀμφιδεῖα, τά, lb. 17., 151. 7; (Böckh writes ἀμφιδεῖα, -δεῖα). 2. the iron rings, Lat. armillae, by which folding-doors were secured in the hinges, Lys. ap. Harpocr., cf. Juv. 3. 304, Böckh Urkunden p. 409. 3. τὰ ἀμφιδεῖα, the edges of the womb, Hipp. 610. 42, cf. Galen. Lex.

ἀμφιδεῖς, εἰς, (θεός) afraid on all sides, Hesych., A. B. ἀμφιδεκάτη, ἡ, Arcad. for the 21st day of the month, Hesych., but dub., cf. ἀμφεκός.

ἀμφιδέω, to build round about, cited from Joseph. ἀμφιδέξιος, ὄν, with two right hands, very dextrous, like περιδέξιος, Lat. ambidexter, opp. to ἀμφοτέρω, Hippon. 59, Hipp. Aph. 1260, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 7, 4, al. 2. ready to take with either hand, i. e. taking either of two things, indifferent, Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 34 A; so, ἀμφιδέξιος εἶναι 'tis indifferent, Aesch. Fr. 257. 3. like ἀμφήκης, two-edged, σίδηρος Eur. Hipp. 780. b. metaph. double-meaning, ambiguous, Lat. anceps, χρηστήριον Hdt. 5. 92, 5. 4. = ἀμφοτέρω, Lat. uterque, ἀμφ. ἀμφοτέρω with both hands at once, Soph. O. T. 1243; ἀμφ. πλευρῶν either side, both sides, Id. O. C. 1112.

ἀμφιδεξιότης, ἡ, ambidextrousness, dexterity, Eust. 957. 30. ἀμφιδέρκομαι, Dep. to look round about one, Anth. P. 15. 22. ἀμφιδέτης, ὁ, (δέω) a collar for oxen, Artemid. 2. 24. ἀμφιδετος, ὄν, (δέω) bound or set all round, Anth. P. 6. 103. ἀμφιδέω, to bind round, Ap. Rh. 2. 64. ἀμφιδριμάομαι, Dep. to fight about, γυναικὺς εἵνεκα Simon. Iamb. 6. 118; c. dat., Lyc. 1437.

ἀμφιδρίττος, ὄν, disputed, doubtful, νίκη Thuc. 4. 134, Polyb.; μάχη Polyb. 35. 2, 14. ἀμφιδιαινώ, to moisten all around, ἱδρωτὶ κόμην Anth. P. 9. 653. ἀμφιδιένομαι, Pass. to be put round in a circle, Ep. Verb. used by Hom. in pf. only, ᾧ περὶ χεῖμα φαινοῦ κασιτέροιο ἀμφιδεδιγῆται round whose edge a stream of tin is rolled, II. 23. 562; κολεῶν ἀμφιδεδιγῆται [ἀορ] a scabbard is fitted close round it, Od. 8. 405: — a pres. ἀμφιδιενόμενος occurs in Arctae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 3.

ἀμφιδιόρρωσις, εὖς, ἡ, a guarding oneself both before and after saying something which may seem too bold, Rhetor. ἀμφιδιόσκω, to lie in wait and watch for, τινά Bion 2. 6, Orph. Arg. 930. ἀμφιδίωμος, ὄν, built around, Opp. H. 2. 351.

ἀμφιδονέω, to whirl round, to agitate violently, ἔρως φρένας ἀμφεδύνησε Theocr. 13. 48; Ζεφύρος δένδρεα ἀμφιδονεῖ Anth. P. 9. 668. ἀμφιδόξω, to be doubtful, τὸ ἀμφιδόξενον room for doubt, Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 4; ἀμφ. περί τινος Polyb. 32. 26, 5. II. c. acc. to doubt about a thing, Arist. Soph. Elench. 17, 17: — Pass. to be doubtful, τὰληθές ἀμφιδόξεται Ib. 17, 18; ἐλπίδες Diod. 19. 96, cf. Plut. Thes. 23.

ἀμφίδοξος, *ov*, (δόξα) *with doubtful mind, dubious*, Pseudo-Eur. Fr. 1117. 52, Arist. Rhet. Al. 16. 1; of persons, πρὸς τὸ θεῖον Plut. 2. 434 D; περί τοῦ μέλλοντος Ib. 11 D.

II. of things, *doubtful, viking*, ἑλπίς Polyb. 11. 1, 8., 15. 1, 12. 2. in Prosody, *of doubtful quantity*, Lat. *anceps*, Gramm.

ἀμφίδορος, *ov*, *quite flayed*, Anth. P. 6. 165.

ἀμφιδουλος, *ov*, *a slave both by father and mother*, Hesych., Eust.

ἀμφιδοχος, *ov*, (δοχή) *as large as can be grasped*, λίθος ἀμφ., like χειραπληθής, Xen. Eq. 4. 4.

ἀμφιδρόμια, *ov*, τὰ, an Att. festival at the naming of a child, so called because the parents' friends carried it round the hearth and then gave it its name, Ar. Lys. 757, Ephipp. 179. 2, Lys. ap. Harp.; this was on the 5th day after birth, acc. to Schol. Theat. 160 E.—Verb ἀμφιδρομέω in A. B. 207.

ἀμφιδρομος, *ov*, *running both ways*, ἀ κατὰ τὸν παρθμόν τόπον, ἀμφ. ὄντες subject to a constant ebb and flow, Polyb. 34. 2, 5, cf. Strabo 23. 2. encompassing, inclosing, Soph. Aj. 352; ἀρκυς ἰστάναι ἀμφ. Xen. Cyn. 6. 5.

ἀμφιδρόντομαι, *v. sub* δρόντω.

ἀμφιδρόντος, *ov*, =sq., Anth. P. 6. 84., 9. 323.

ἀμφιδρόφης, *ῆς*, (δρόντω, δέδρυφα) *torn all round*, ἀλοχος ἀμφ. a wife who has torn both cheeks, in grief, Il. 2. 700, Orac. ap. Hdt. 6. 77.

ἀμφιδρύφος, *ov*, =foreg., παρειά Il. 11. 393.

ἀμφιδύς, *ov*, *two-fold, double*, λιμὴν ἀμφ. Od. 4. 847; ἀικαί, Ar. Rh. 1. 940, cf. Opp. H. 1. 179: *of double nature*, Id. C. 3. 483. (The term. —δύμος recurs in διδυμος, τριδυμος.)

ἀμφιδύσις, *ῆς*, *a double cup*, like διπασάμφικυπελλον, Anaxandr. Incert. 25.

ἀμφιδύω, *to put on*, τίνι τι Schol. Ar. Thesm. 1053:—Med. *to put on oneself*, ἀμφιδύσεται χροί [πέπλων] Soph. Tr. 605.

ἀμφίζω, *a constant v. l. for* ἀμφιάζω.

ἀμφίεκτον, τό, a measure, between the ἡμίεκτον and ἀμορεύς, dub. in Themist. 113 D.

ἀμφελικτός, *ov*, *turning round and round, revolving*, as a wheel, the moon, etc., Arat. 378: cf. ἀμφελικτός.

ἀμφιέλις, ἱκος, ὅ, ῆς, =ἀμφιελικτός, Paul. Sil. Ambo 108.

ἀμφιέλισσα, *ῆς*, (ἐλίσσας) Epic Adj. only used in this fem. form, in Hom. always of ships, and commonly expl. *rowed on both sides*. But (as Rost remarks) the sense of ἐλίσσας, and the usage of later Ep. Poets may lead to another interpr.: for these Poets use it to mean *twisting, doubling*, ἱμάσθη ἀμφ. Nonn. D. 48. 328; *wavering, doubtful*, δοιδή Tryph. 667; *μενανή* Christod. Ecphr. 21; and so in Hom., ναὺς ἀμφιέλισσα may well mean, the ship *swaying to and fro*, the rocking ship: cf. ἀμφιστροφος.

On the form, v. Wernicke Tr. 667, Lob. Paral. 472.

ἀμφιελίσσω, *to wind round*, Orph. Fr. 44, Arat. 996; cf. ἀμφελίσσω.

ἀμφιέννυμι Plat. Prot. 321 A; —ύω Plut.: fut. ἀμφίσσω Od. 5. 167, Att. ἀμφίω (v. ἀπ., προσ—): aor. ἡμφίεσα Od., Att.:—Med., Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 21: fut. —έσσω Id. 4. 3, 20, Plat.: aor. ἡμφιέσσην, Ep. ἀμφιέσαντο Hom.:—Pass., aor. part. ἀμφιέσθεις Hdn. 1. 10: pf. ἡμφιέσαι Ar., etc.; poet. part. ἀμφεμμένος Epigr. Gr. 1035. 25; cf. ἀμφιάζω.

To *put round* or on, like Lat. *circumdare*, ἀμφι δέ καλά λέπαδν ἔσαν Il. 19. 393; but mostly, like ἀμφιβάλλω, c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, ἔμε χλαῖνάν τε χιτῶνά τε εἵματα . . ἀμφιέσσα Od. 15. 369; and in tmesi, ἀμφι δέ με χλαῖνάν τε χιτῶνά τε εἵματα ἔσαν Ar. 5. 542; ἀμφι δέ μιν μέγα δέρμα . . ἔσσ' ἐλάσσω 13. 436; so in Att., as Ar. Pl. 936, Plat. Symp. 219 B, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 17, Plat., etc.:—Pass., ἡμφιέσμενος τι *clothed in* . . wearing, Ar. Vesp. 1172, Thesm. 92, Eccl. 879, etc.; τροφαλὶς σκίρον ἡμφιέσμενῃ *with a rind on*, Eupol. Χρυσ. γέν. 5.

2. rarely c. dat. rei, ἀμφ. τινά τινι *to clothe one in or with*, θριεῖ καὶ δέρμασι Plat. Prot. 321 E; metaphr., πανθρά χρησιμοποιεῖ ἀμφ. λόγους *to cloak* . . Dion. H. 6. 16.

II. Med. *to put on oneself, dress oneself in*, ἀμφιέσαντα χιτῶνας Od. 23. 142; ἀμφι δ' ἄρα . . ἐάνν' ἔσθ' Il. 14. 178; ἀμφι δ' ἄρα . . νεφέλην ὤμοισι ἔσαντο *they put a cloud round their shoulders*, 20. 150; so, γυῖας κόνιν ἀμφιέσασθαι Aesch. ap. Anth. P. 7. 255; λευκήν ἀμφιέσασθε κόμην Ib. 12. 93; ἀρετὴν ἀντὶ ἱματίων ἀμφ. Plat. Rep. 457 A.

ἀμφίεω, poet. also ἀμφέω (the only form used by Trag.): impf. or aor. ἀμφίεω and ἀμφεω, both in Hom. Poët. Verb. only used in the tenses just cited, and once or twice in Med. (cf. ἔπω A):—*to go about, be all round*, γάστρην τρίποδος πῦρ ἀμφέω Il. 18. 348, Od. 8. 437; πρύμνην πῦρ ἀμφέω Il. 16. 124; ἔρσα ἀμφέπει the dew hangs round [the grass], Pind. N. 3. 135.

II. like διέτω, *to be busy about, look after*, ἀμφιέπον τάγον Έκτορος Il. 24. 804, cf. 5. 667; ἀμφι βοῶς ἔπειτον κρέα *dressed the meat*, 11. 776; so, βοὸν, οἶν ἀμφ. Od. 8. 61, Il. 24. 622:—*to do honour or reverence to*, Δήμητρα Pind. O. 6. 160; *to tend or heal the sick*, Id. P. 3. 92; ἀμφ. σκῆπτρον *to sway the sceptre*, Id. O. 1. 18, cf. Soph. El. 651: esp. *to guard, protect*, like ἀμφιβαίνειν, Pind. P. 5. 91, Eur. Med. 480, etc.; χῶρον ἀμφ. Simon. 26; Βακχεύ . . ὡς ἀμφέπει Ἰταλίαν Soph. Ant. 1118; *μαντεύειν* Eur. I. T. 1248:—ἀμφ. κῆδος *to court an alliance*, Lat. *ambire*, Eur. Phoen. 340; ἀμφ. μόχθον *to go through* toil and trouble, Pind. P. 4. 477; ἀμφ. θυμόν *to have one's mind so and so*, Id. N. 7. 15; ἀμφ. ὄλβον *to enjoy* happiness, Id. I. 4. 100 (3. 77).

2. absol. in partic. (cf. παύω), when it may be rendered by an Adv. *with good heed, heedfully, carefully*, ἵππους ἀμφιέπαιτες ἔγγυσσαν Il. 19. 392; στίχας ἰστανον ἀμφιέποντες Il. 2. 525; κακὰ βάττομεν ἀμφιέποντες Od. 3. 118; ἀμφέπον δαίμον the fortune that attends one, Pind. P. 3. 192.

3. in Med. *to follow and crowd round*, ἀμφι δ' ἀρ' αὐτὸν Τρώες ἔπονθ' Il. 11. 473 (ubi v. Spitzn.); ἀμφ. τινί Q. Sm. 1. 47.

ἀμφιέργος, *ov*, *worked or prepared in two ways*, ἡμβρεχὴ καὶ ἡμίειλον, ἦν καλοῦσι τινες ἀμφ. Theophr. C. P. 3. 23, 1.

ἀμφιέρχομαι, *v. ἀμφέρχομαι*.

ἀμφίεις, *εως, ῆς*, =sq., Schol., v. Thom. M. p. 44.

ἀμφίεσμα, *ατος, τό*, (ἀμφιέννυμι) *a garment*: in pl. *clothes, clothing*, Plat. Gorg. 523 D, Rep. 381 A.

ἀμφιεσμός, ὁ, =foreg., Dion. H. 8. 62 (v. l. —ασμός).

ἀμφιεστρίς, ἱδος, ῆς, *a night-gown*, Poll. 6. 10., 7. 61.

ἀμφιετέ, Adv. =sq., Suid., Eust.

ἀμφίετες, Adv. (έτας) *yearly, year by year*, Piers. Moer. p. 45.

ἀμφιετέω, (έτος) *to offer yearly sacrifices*, E. M. 90. 26.

ἀμφιέτηρίς, ἱδος, ῆς, *a yearly festival*, formed like τριετ—, Suid.

ἀμφιέτηρος, *ov*, (έτος) *yearly*, Orph. H. 51. 10.

ἀμφιέτης, *ές*, =foreg., Call. Del. 278, Orph.

ἀμφιετίζομαι, Pass. *to return yearly*, as festivals, Hesych., E. M.

ἀμφι-ίζάνω, *to sit on*, c. dat., χιτῶνι ἀμφιέζων τέφρῃ the ashes settled upon the tunic, Il. 18. 25.

ἀμφιζεκτος, *ov*, *joined from both sides*, Aesch. Pers. 130.

ἀμφιζέω, fut. ζέσω, *to boil or bubble around*, Q. Sm. 6. 104.

ἀμφιζωστος, *ov*, *girt around*, Nonn. D. 32. 159.

ἀμφήκης, *ῆς*, (ἀκή) =ἀμφήκης, Hesych.

ἀμφιθάλαμος, *ov*, *with chambers on both sides*, Vitruv. 6. 7, 2.

ἀμφιθάλαστος, Att. —τας, *ov*, *with sea on both sides*, sea-girt, like ἀμφιθαλος, Pind. O. 7. 61, Xen. Vect. 1, 7, Strab. 391:—in Byz. also —θαλασσιδισος.

ἀμφιθάλης, *ῆς*, (θαλεῖν) *blooming on both sides*, of children who have both parents alive, Lat. *patrimi cū matrimi*, Il. 22. 496, Ar. Av. 1737 (ubi v. Schol.), Plat. Legg. 927 D, Dem., etc.

2. *flourishing on all sides*, all-abounding, of the gods, Aesch. Cho. 394; Έπος Ar. Av. l. c.; of a man, Epitaph. in C. I. 6262:—metaphr., ἀμφιθαλής κακοῖς abounding in . . . Aesch. Ag. 1144.

II. of things, *complete*, ἀλθθεια Plat. Ax. 370 D.

ἀμφιθάλλω, pf. (with pres. sense) ἀμφιτέθλα, *to be in full bloom*, Anth. P. 9. 231., 12. 96.

ἀμφιθάλλω, *to warm on both sides*, to cherish, Luc. Trag. 28:—φοῖνικας . . πέπλους αὐγαῖσιν ἐν ταῖς χρυσαῖς ἀμφιθάλλουσι Eur. Hel. 181 (for purple was said to recover its brightness in the sun), cf. Id. Hipp. 125, Poll. 1. 49.

ἀμφιθέατρον, τό, *a double theatre, amphitheatre*, a space wholly surrounded by seats rising one behind another, so as to command a view of the whole arena, (the word, like the thing, first occurring after the introduction of Roman customs), C. I. 3935, 3936. 13, 5361-2, Dio C. 43. 22, Hdn., etc.—Properly neut. of ἀμφιθέατρος, *ov*, which is used by Dion. H. 4. 44. ἀμ. ἱπποδρόμος.

ἀμφιθετος, *ov*, in Il. 23. 270, 616, ἀμφ. φιάλη, acc. to Aristarch., a cup that will stand on both ends; acc. to Eust., *with handles on both sides*, that may be taken up by both sides, like ἀμφιπορεύς; cf. Ath. 501 A sq., and v. ἀμφικυπέλλος.

II. Eccl. *put on, artificial, false*.

ἀμφιθέω, only used in pres., *to run round about*, ἀμφιθέουσι μητέρας Od. 10. 413; also c. dat., νόος δέ οἱ αἰσινος ἀμφιθέει a right mind surrounds him, i. e. he has a right sound mind, Mosch. 2. 107.

ἀμφιθήκτος, *ov*, *sharpened on both sides*, two-edged, ξίφος Soph. Ant. 1309:—so, ἀμφιθηγής, *ῆς*, Anth. P. 6. 94.

ἀμφιθάσσις, *εως, ῆς*, *pressure all round*, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 6.

ἀμφιθάσμα, *ατος, τό*, *a bruise of the flesh round a spot*, Hipp. Art. 817 (in form —φλασμα).

ἀμφιθάω, *to crush or bruise round*; in pass., σὰρξ περὶ ὀστέον Hipp. Fract. 759, Art. 817 (in form —φλάω), Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 6.

ἀμφιθνήσκω, of flesh, *to mortify round* a wound, Hipp. Fract. 774.

ἀμφιθοάω, *to rush around*, οὐρανόν Manetho 4. 84.

ἀμφιθορεῖν, aor. 2 of ἀμφιθρόσκω, Ar. Rh. 3. 1373.

ἀμφιθώκος, *av*, *around the throne*, Greg. Naz.

ἀμφιθρεπτος, *ov*, *clotted round* a wound, αἷμα Soph. Tr. 572.

ἀμφιθρυπτός, *ov*, *fit for breaking up*, φάρμακον ἀμφ. dub. l. Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 4.

ἀμφιθύρος, *ov*, *with a door on both sides*, with double entrance, αἶκας Soph. Ph. 159; οἰκία Lys. 121. 23.

II. as Subst., ἀμφίθυρον, τό, *a hall*, Theocr. 14. 42.

ἀμφιτύσσημι, *v. ἀμφίσσημι*.

ἀμφικάθημαι, Pass. *to sit all round*, Eus. P. E. 175 D.

ἀμφικαλύπτω, fut. ψω, etc.:—poët. compd., I. c. acc. *to cover all round*, ενωπαρ, enfold, of garments, Il. 2. 262; of a coffin, ἀμφικ. ὀστέα 23. 91; ἐπὶν πόλιν ἀμφικάλυψι δουράτεον μέγαν ἵππον received within it, Od. 8. 511, cf. 4. 618; also, ἔρως φρένας ἀμφικάλυψε love clouded my senses, Il. 3. 442; θάνατος δέ μιν ἀμφεκάλυψε 5. 68, cf. 12. 116; θανάτου δέ μελιν νέφος ἀμφεκάλυψε 16. 350; ἀμφι δέ ὥστε κελευσὶν νύξ ἐκάλυψε 11. 356; [ἕπνος] βλέφαρ' ἀμφικαλύψας Od. 5. 493.

II. ἀμφ. τί τινι *to put a thing round* any one as a veil, cover or shelter, ἀμφ. σάκος τινί Il. 8. 331; νέφος τινί 14. 343; νύκτα μάχη ἀμφ. *to throw the mantle of night over the battle*, 5. 506; ὄρος πόλει ἀμφ. *to throw a mountain round the town*, Od. 8. 569.

III. after Hom., ἀμφ. τινά τινι *to surround* one with (v. Spitzn. Il. 8. 331), φύλλοις κνήμας Batr. 161, cf. Opp. H. 1. 746:—Pass., ἀμφεκάλυφθη κρᾶτα λέοντος χάσματος *he had his head covered with a lion's jaws*, Eur. H. F. 361.

ἀμφικάρηνος, *av*, *two-headed*, Nic. Th. 372.

II. *around the head*, Id. Al. 417.

ἀμφικάρης, *ῆς*, =foreg., Nic. Th. 812.

ἀμφικαρπος, *ov*, *with fruit all round*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 12.

ἀμφικανυστός or —κανυτός, *εως, ῆς* (καῖα):—*ripe barley*, Eust. 1446. 29, Hesych.

II. in Com., *of the pudenda*, Cratin. Incert. 30, ubi v. Meineke.

ἀμφικεῖω, *to cleave asunder*, Ep. part. aor. —κέσσας Od. 14. 12.

ἀμφίκειμαι, Pass. *to lie round or upon*, τινί Pind. Fr. 93; ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ἀμφικείμενοι *locked in each other's arms*, ἐπὶ τινι Soph. O. C. 1620;

ἐπ' ὑλέθρῳ . . ἀμφικείσθαι φόνον that one murder lies close upon another, Id. Anth. 1292.

ἀμφικείρω, fut. — κερῶ, to shear all round, Anth. P. 9. 56.

ἀμφικέρως, on, gen. α, two-horned, Manetho 1. 306., 4. 274.

ἀμφικεύθω, to cover all round, Hesych.

ἀμφικέφαλος, on, two-headed, Eubul. Σφίγγ. 1. 10 (in poet. form ἀμφικέφαλλος); σκέλους τὸ ἀμφ., i. e. the thigh-bone, Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 5.

II. of a couch, having two places for the head, i. e. two ends, Poll. 10. 36; ἀμφ. καθέδρα Synes. 158 C (cf. ἀμφικέφαλλος).

ἀμφικύνυρμαι [ῥ], Dep. to go wailing about, Ap. Rh. 1. 882.

ἀμφικίων [κί], on, gen. onos, with pillars all round, like περίστυλος, Soph. Ant. 285.

ἀμφικλαστος, on, (κλάω) broken all round, Anth. P. 6. 223.

ἀμφικλαυτος, on, mourned around, Opp. H. 4. 257.

ἀμφικλάω, fut. ἀσώ, to break all in pieces, Q. Sm. 8. 345.

ἀμφικλίνω, ἐς, (κλίνω) unsteady, uncertain, χαρά Philo 2. 548. Adv., —ως ἔχειν to be in doubt, Id. 2. 171.

ἀμφικλύω, to wash or flood around, Orph. Arg. 271.

ἀμφικλύστος, on, washed on both sides by the waves, ἀκτὶς τις ἀμφ., of a promontory, Soph. Tr. 752, cf. 780.

ἀμφικνέφαλλος, on, with cushions at both ends, prob. I. for ἀμφικέφαλος II.

ἀμφικνεφής, ἐς, dark all round, ap. Synes. 140 D.

ἀμφικολιός, on, hollowed all round, quite hollow, Suid.

ἀμφικοίτος τάπης, a coverlet, Suid.

ἀμφικολλος, on, glued on both sides: — κλινὴ ἀμφ. (acc. to Hesych.) a couch with two ends fixed on, Plat. Com. 'Eoptr. 10; cf. παράκολλος.

ἀμφικομέω, to tend on all sides or carefully, Anth. P. 7. 141.

ἀμφίκομος, on, with hair all round, Anth. P. 9. 516. 2. thick-

leafed, θάμνω ὑπ' ἀμφικόμῳ II. 17. 677, cf. Archestr. ap. Ath. 285 C.

ἀμφίκοπος, on, (κόπτω, κοπή) two-edged, Eumath. 109. 7.

ἀμφίκορος, ὁ, the middle of three brothers, Suid.

ἀμφίκορος, on, v. περίκορος.

ἀμφίκορνος, on, = ἀμφικάρνος, Eur. H. F. 1274. II. surrounding the head, Anth. P. 6. 90, in Ion. form — κρηνος.

ἀμφικρέμαμαι, Pass. to hang round, φρένας ἀμφικρέμανται ἐλπίδες Pind. I. 2. 64, cf. O. 7. 44.

ἀμφικρεμής, ἐς, hanging around or over, σκόπελος Anth. P. 9. 90: — hanging round the shoulder, φαρέτρῃ Id. Plan. 212.

ἀμφικρήνιος, on, with cliffs all round, ἄγκος Eur. Bacch. 1049. II. metaphr. ἀπάτῃ ἀμφ. deceit which is always on the edge of the precipice, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 16; ἐρώτημα ἀμφ. a cautious question, Greg. Naz.

ἀμφίκρινος, on, Ion. for ἀμφικράνος, q. v.

ἀμφίκοτος, on, struck with both hands, ψαλμοί Epigr. Gr. 928. 8.

ἀμφικρύπτω, to cover or hide on every side, τοῖον νέφος ἀμφὶ σε κρύπτει Eur. Hec. 907.

ἀμφικτύονες, on, οἱ, (v. sub κτίω) they that dwell round or near, next neighbours, Hdt. 8. 104, Pind. P. 4. 118., 10. 12, N. 6. 40; cf. sq. and v. περιτύονες.

Ἀμφικτύονες, on, οἱ, the Amphictyons, deputies of the states associated in an ἀμφικτυονία or Amphictyonic League.—There were several such leagues in Greece, but the one which almost appropriated the name was that which met twice a year, in the spring at Delphi, in the autumn at Anthela near Thermopylae (hence called Πυλαία, q. v.), Hdt. 5. 62., 7. 200, 213, 228, C. I. 158. I., 159. 20 sq., 1124, al.:—instituted (acc. to Parian Chron.) B. C. 1522; but (acc. to others) after the date of the Homeric poems. It consisted of members sent by twelve Hellenic States; and these members were of two classes, πύλαγοροι and ἱερομνήμονες (qq. v.): its objects were to maintain the common interests of Greece, v. Aeschin. p. 43, Paus. 10. 8; but in later times it became a mere machine in the hands of powerful states, ἡ ἐν Δελφοῖς σκιά Dem. 63. ult. The

Ancients derived the name from a hero Amphictyon, cf. Hdt. 7. 200: but the word doubtless was orig. the same as ἀμφικτύονες or περιτύονες, cf. Timae. s. v., Anaximen. ap. Harp. s. v., Paus. l. c., etc.; and so it is sometimes spelt in Inscr., C. I. 1688. 16, 41, 42 (but with υ in line 20).

II. the presidents of the Pythian games.

Ἀμφικτυονεύω, to be a member of the Amphictyonic Council, C. I. 1058. 10.

Ἀμφικτυονία or —εία, ἡ, the Amphictyonic League, or its rights, Dem. 62. 1., 153. 14; τὸ δίκαιον τῆς —είας C. I. 1121. 2. generally, a league (cf. Ἀμφικτύονες), Strabo 374.

Ἀμφικτυονικός, ἡ, ὅν, Amphictyonic, belonging to the Amphictyons or their League, Ἀμφ. δίκαια trials in their court, Dem. 331. 29; ἱερὰ Ἀμφ. offerings made at their meeting, Lex ap. Dem. 632. 1; πόλεμος Ἀμφ. Dem. 275. 20; τὰ χρήματα τὰ Ἀμφ. C. I. 1688. 7, cf. 26; Ἀμφ. ἐγκλημα 2350. 4.

Ἀμφικτυνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of foreg.; Ἀμφ. (sc. πόλις), a city or state in the Amphictyonic League, Aeschin. 43. 21. II. a name of Demeter at Anthela, the meeting-place of the Amphictyonic Council, Hdt. 7. 200.

ἀμφικυάω, to stir up, Nic. Th. 602.

ἀμφικυκλόμαι, Pass. to encircle, surround, ἀμφὶ δὲ κυκλοῦντο νῆσον Aesch. Pers. 458.—The Act. occurs in Byz.

ἀμφικυλίνδω, aor. — ἐκύλισα, to roll about, round or on, φασγάνῳ ἀμφικυλίσαι Pind. N. 8. 40; cf. περιπετῆς I. 3.

ἀμφικύνεω, deosculare, Q. Sm. 7. 328, in aor. ἀμφικύνσαι.

ἀμφικύπελλος, on, in Hom. always διπᾶς ἀμφικύπελλον, a double cup, such as forms a κύπελλον both at top and bottom (cf. ἀμφιδετός, ἀμφιδυσίς, περίποτος), Il. 1. 584, al.:—Arist., H. A. 9. 40, 9, compares the cell of a honeycomb to it, as having ἀμφίστρομοι θυρίδες: cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v.: and for other interpr., v. Ath. 783 (post 466 C), Schliem. Troy p. 313 E. Tr.

ἀμφικυρτος, on, curved on each side, like the moon in its third quarter, gibbous, Arist. Cael. 2. 11, 2, Theophr. de Sign. Pluv. 4. 7, Plut., etc.; cf. μνησιδής, διχότομος.

ἀμφικυρτόμαι, Pass. to be ἀμφικυρτος, of the moon, Manetho 6. 575, in tmesi.

ἀμφιλαῖος, on, chattering incessantly, χεῖλῃ Ar. Ran. 678.

ἀμφιλαμβάνω, to take hold of on all sides, Hipp. Act. 802.

ἀμφιλάδεια or —ία, ἡ, fulness, wealth, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2. 6, 3, Hesych., A. B. 389.

ἀμφιλάφης, ἐς, (prob. from √ΛΑΒ, cf. εἰ-ληφ-α; and so) taking in on all sides, wide-spreading, of large trees, Hdt. 4. 172; πλάτανος . . ἀμφ. τε καὶ ὑψηλὴ Plat. Phaedr. 230 B; hence, 2. thickly grown, thick, ἀμφ. ἄλσος δένδρεσιν Call. Cer. 27, cf. Ael. N. A. 7. 6; also of hair, Philostr. 873, etc.; ἀμφ. φολίδεσσι δράκον Nonn. D. 5. 153. 3. generally, abundant, excessive, enormous, δύναμις Pind. O. 9. 122; βορραί, χιών Hdt. 4. 28, 50; δόσις ἀμφ. a bounteous gift, Aesch. Ag. 1015; γῶος ἀμφ. a universal wail, Id. Cho. 331:—Adv. —φῶς, copiously, Plut. Eum. 6, etc.:—then, 4. of actual bulk, bulky, huge, vast, ἐλέφαντες Hdt. 3. 114; ἵππος Ap. Rh. 4. 1366; νῆσος Il. 983; παστάς Theoc. 24. 40; χορός Call. Dian. 3, etc. 5. rarely of persons, ἀμφιλαφὴς τέχνη great in art, Call. Apoll. 42.—Cf. Ruhnk. Tim., Blomf. Aesch. Ag. 985.—Chiefly poetic.

ἀμφιλαχαίνω, to dig or hoe round, φυτὸν ἀμφελάχαιεν Od. 24. 242.

ἀμφιλέγω, to dispute about, τὴν Xen. An. 1. 5, 11: foll. by μή . ., to dispute, question that a thing is, Id. Apol. 12.

ἀμφιλείπω, to forsake utterly, Q. Sm. 12. 106.

ἀμφιλεκτός, on, discussed on all hands, doubtful, Lat. anceps, πῆματα Aesch. Ag. 881; so Adv. —τως, Id. Theb. 809. II. act. disputatious, capious, ἐπὶ Eur. Phoen. 500; ἀμφ. εἶναι τινι to be at issue, quarrel for a thing, Aesch. Ag. 1585.

ἀμφίλιος, on, bound with flaxen thongs, Soph. Fr. 43.

ἀμφιλήπης, ἐς, defective at both ends, of certain metres, Gramm.

ἀμφιλιχμάζω, to lick all round, Opp. H. 4. 115, in tmesi.

ἀμφιλογέομαι, Dep. to dispute, doubt, περί τιος, like ἀμφιλέγω, Plut. Lys. 22. The Act. in Joseph. A. J. 18. 1, 4.

ἀμφιλογία, ἡ, dispute, debate, doubt, Hes. Th. 229; ἀμφ. ἔχειν, διαλύειν Plut. Comp. Arist. c. Cat. 4, Ages. 28. [Long in 2nd syll., metri grat., Hes. l. c.]

ἀμφιλόγος, on, disputed, disputable, questionable, ἀγαθὰ Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 34; τὰ ἀμφιλόγια disputed points, Thuc. 4. 118., 5. 79; ὑφέλημα Arist. Eth. N. 8. 13, 6; ἀμφιλόγον γίνεται τὴν πρὸς τινα a dispute on a point takes place with some one, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 10. 2. uncertain, wavering: neut. pl. ἀμφιλόγια as Adv., Eur. I. T. 655; so Adv. ἀμφιλόγως (v. l. —βόλως) Aesch. Pers. 904. II. act. disputatious, jarring, νείκη Soph. Ant. 111; ὀργαί Eur. Med. 636: cf. ἀμφιλεκτός.

ἀμφιλόξος, on, slanting both ways, ἀμφιλόξα μαντεύσασθαι to divine all ambiguously, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 5.

ἀμφιλόφος, on, encompassing the neck, ζυγόν Soph. Ant. 351.

ἀμφιλύκη νύξ, ἡ, in Il. 7. 433, the morning-twilight, gray of morning, elsewhere. Λυκόφως in Ap. Rh. without νύξ, 2. 671. No masc. ἀμφιλύκος is found. (V. sub ἄλυκος).

ἀμφίμακρος, on, long at both ends: —ὁ ἀμφ. the metrical foot amphimacer, —υ— (as Oldipus), also called creticus, Gramm.

ἀμφιμαλλός, on, woolly on both sides, Ael. V. H. 3. 40, Poll. 7. 57.

*ἀμφι-μάομαι, assumed as pres. of an aor. found in Od. 20. 152, σπύγγαι τραπέζας πάσας ἀμφιμάσασθε wipe the tables all round with sponges; indic. ἀμφιμάσασθε in Q. Sm. 9. 428. Cf. ἐπιμαίομαι.

ἀμφιμάρπτω, to grasp all round, feel or handle, Ap. Rh. 3. 147, Opp. H. 5. 636,—in pf. ἀμφιμέμαρτα.

ἀμφιμασχάλος, on, covering both arms, two-sleeved, ἀμφ. χιτών Ar. Eq. 882; cf. Plat. Com. Incert. 26, Müller Archäol. § 337. 3.

ἀμφιμάχομαι, Dor. for ἀμφιμήχομαι.

ἀμφιμάχητος, on, fought for, Anth. P. 7. 705; cf. περιμάχητος.

ἀμφιμάχομαι [ᾱ], Ep. Dep., only used in pres. and impf., to fight round, and that, 1. c. acc. to assail, attack, besiege, Ἴλιον ἀμφεμάχοντο Il. 6. 461; Τρώων πόλιν 9. 412; στρατὸν 16. 73. 2. c. gen. to fight for, as for a prize, both of defenders and assailants, τείχεος ἀμφεμάχοντο 15. 391; νέκυνος δὲ δι' ἀμφ. 18. 20.

ἀμφιμέλας, μέλαινα, μέλιν, black all round: in Hom. always φρένες ἀμφιμέλαιναί, —which can in some places be taken to mean darkened by rage or sorrow, Il. 1. 103., 17. 83, Od. 4. 661; but not so in Il. 17. 499, 573; so that it probably always refers to the position of the φρένες or midriff, as being wrapt in darkness, dark-seated. 2. generally, ἀμφ. κόινος coal-black dust, Anth. P. 7. 738.

ἀμφιμέλει, to be a core to, τινὶ Q. Sm. 5. 190, in pf. —μέμηλα.

ἀμφιμερίζομαι, Pass. to be completely parted, Anth. P. 9. 662.

ἀμφιμήτορες, οἱ, αἱ, (μήτηρ) brothers or sisters by different mothers, but the same father, Aesch. Fr. 70, Eur. Andr. 465; cf. ἀμφιπάτορες.

ἀμφιμήτριος, on, (μήτηρ) round the womb, concerning it, Hipp. ap. Galen.

2. ἀμφιμήτρια, τά, a ship's bottom, next the keel, elsewhere. ἔγκοιλια, Poll. 1. 87.

II. (μήτηρ) by a different mother, Lyc. 19.

ἀμφιμήγχις, ἐς, well mixed, Hesych.

ἀμφιμήγχιος, to mix up well, aor. 2 pass. ἀμφιμήγεισα Orph. Fr. 7. 21.

ἀμφιμήτος, on, with double woof (cf. our dimity), Poll. 7. 57., 10. 38.

ἀμφιμυκάομαι, Dep., properly of cattle; metaphr., δάπεδον δ' ἅπαν ἀμφιμυκέ the floor echoed to the song of Circe, Od. 10. 227.

ἀμφινάω, to flow round about, ὕδαρ ἀμφινάον Emped. 228.

ἀμφινεικής, ἐς, contested on all sides, eagerly wooed, of Helen, Aesch. Ag. 686; of Deianira, Soph. Tr. 104: cf. ἀμφιμάχητος.

ἀμφινείκητος, on, (νεύκει) = ἀμφινεικής, of Deianira, Soph. Tr. 527.

ἀμφινέμομαι, Med., properly of cattle, *to feed around*; then, of men, *to dwell round*, c. acc. loci, Ἰάμπον ἀμφινέμοντο Il. 2. 521; Ὀλύμπον ἀμφ., of the gods, 18. 186; Ἰθάκην Od. 19. 132:—metaph., ἄλβος ἀμφ. encompasses thee, Pind. P. 5. 18. II. of fire, *to spread, gain ground*, Byz.: cf. νέμομαι.

ἀμφινεύω, *to nod this way and that way*, Anth. P. 9. 709.

ἀμφινοέω, *to think both ways, be in doubt*, ἀμφινοῦ τῶδε . . , πῶς εἰδῶς ἀντιλογίῳ Soph. Ant. 376.

ἀμφινοός, *on, looking at both sides*, Timo 29.

ἀμφινομάω, in Aesch. Fr. 305. 8, *to surround*:—dub. in h. Hom. Cer. 373.

ἀμφιξέω, *to smooth all round, κορμὸν . . ἀμφιξέσα χαλκῷ Od. 23. 196.*

ἀμφιξέος, *on, contr. -ξέους, polishing all round, σκέπαρνον Anth. P. 6. 205.*

ἀμφίον, *on, τό, = ἀμφίεμα*, Soph. Fr. 370, Dion. H. 4. 76. (From ἀμφί, as ἀντίος from ἀντί.)

ἀμφορκία, ἡ, *a mutual oath, i.e. taken by each party in a lawsuit*, Poll. 8. 122, Hesych.

ἀμφιπᾶγῆς, ἐς, (πήγνυμι) *set all round, τινί with . .*, Nonn. D. 5. 362.

ἀμφιπαλτός, *on, tossed about, ρεῖχον, αὐδῇ Anth. P. 15. 27.*

ἀμφιπάλυνω, *to scatter around*, Ap. Rh. 3. 1247.

ἀμφιπάτασσω, *to strike on or from all sides*, Anth. P. 9. 643.

ἀμφιπάτορες, οἱ, αἱ, *brothers or sisters by different fathers, but the same mother*, Suid.: cf. ἀμφιμήτορες.

ἀμφιπεδάω, fut. ἦσω, *to fether all round*, Opp. H. 2. 34.

ἀμφιπέδος, *on, surrounded by a plain*, Pind. P. 9. 94.

ἀμφιπέλεκκος, *on, f. l. for ἀμφί πελέκω in Il. 13. 612.*

ἀμφιπέλομαι, Dep. *to hover or float around, of music, ἦτις ἀκονόντεσσι νεοτάτῃ ἀμφιπέλῃται Od. 1. 352.*

ἀμφιπένομαι, Ep. Dep., *used only in pres. and impf., = πένομαι ἀμφί τινα, to be busy about, take charge of*, c. acc. pers., οἱ μὲν πατέρ' ἀμφιπένοντο Od. 15. 467; esp. of people tending a wounded man, Il. 4. 220., 16. 28, Od. 19. 455:—mostly in good sense, but, β. τὸν οὐ κύνες ἀμφιπένοντο the dogs made not a meal of him, Il. 23. 184, cf. 21. 203. 2. c. acc. rei, δῶρα . . ἀμφ. 19. 278.

ἀμφιπεριῦσταται, Pass. *to stand around*, Q. Sm. 3. 201.

ἀμφιπερικτίονες, *on, οἱ, the dwellers all around*, Callin. 1. 2, Theogn. 1058; cf. ἀμφικτίονες, περικτίονες.

ἀμφιπερίξ, Adv. *all around*, cited from Hipp.

ἀμφιπεριπλάζω, *to make to wander all about*, Paul. Sil. Ambo 268.

ἀμφιπεριπλάσσομαι, Pass. *to be put round like a mould*, Orph. Lith. 80.

ἀμφιπεριπλέγδην, Adv. *twined round*, Anth. P. 5. 276.

ἀμφιπεριπτῶσσω, *to tremble all about*, Q. Sm. 12. 472.

ἀμφιπερισκαίρω, *to skip all about*, Opp. H. 1. 190.

ἀμφιπεριστέννομαι, (στείνω, στενός) Pass. *to be pressed or crowded on all sides*, Call. Del. 179.

ἀμφιπεριστέφομαι, Pass. *to be put round as a crown*, ἀλλ' οὐ οἱ χάρις ἀμφιπεριστέφαί ἐξέσσι grace crowns not his words, Od. 5. 175.

ἀμφιπεριστροφάω, Frequent. of -στρέφω, *to keep turning about all ways*, Ἐκτωρ δ' ἀμφιπεριστρώφα καλλιτέρχας ἵππους Il. 8. 348.

ἀμφιπερισφίγγω, *to bind all round*, Nonn. D. 48. 338.

ἀμφιπεριτρομέω, *to tremble all over*, Opp. H. 4. 193.

ἀμφιπεριτρυῶ, *to chirp or twitter round about*, Anth. P. 5. 237.

ἀμφιπεριφθινύω [ῥ], *to decay or die all around*, h. Hom. Ven. 272.

ἀμφιπεριφρίσσω, *to bristle all round, all over*, Opp. H. 4. 54.

ἀμφιπετάννυμι, *to spread round, ἀμφιπετάσσαι Orph. Lith. 643.*

ἀμφιπέτομαι, Dep. *to fly around*, c. acc., Opp. H. 2. 448.

ἀμφιπήγνυμαι, Pass. *to be fixed around*, aor. 2 ἀμφιπαγήναι, Opp. H. 1. 241, 297.

ἀμφιπιάζω, Dor. for -πιέζω, *to squeeze all round, hug closely*, [τὰν χίμαρον] χαλαῖς ἀμφιπιάξαι Λύκος Theoc. Ep. 6. 4.

ἀμφιπίπτω, *to fall upon and embrace, to embrace eagerly*, c. acc., φίλον πόσιν ἀμφιπεσούσα Od. 8. 523; so (in poet. form), ἀμφιπίνουσα τὸ αὖν γόνυ Eur. Supp. 278; c. dat., οὐτ' ἀμφιπίνον στήμασιν embracing so as to kiss, Soph. Tr. 938:—metaph., like Lat. amplexor, ἔθνος Ἀοκρῶν ἀμφέπεσον μέλιτι Pind. O. 10 (11). 118.

ἀμφιπλεκτής, ἐς, = sq., Orph. Arg. 605.

ἀμφιπλεκτος, *on, intertwined*, Soph. Tr. 520; cf. κλίμαξ.

ἀμφιπλέκω, *to twine round, κείσθω δόρυ μοι μίτρον ἀμφιπλέκειν Ἀράχνης Enr. Fr. 370. 1*, Orph., etc.; αὖσαν ἀμφιπλέκειν καλάμοις, of a musician, Telest. 4 Bgk.

ἀμφίπληκτος, *on, beaten on both sides*, ἰσμοί Hesych. II. act. *dashing on both sides*, ῥόθια Soph. Ph. 688.

ἀμφιπλήξ, ἦτος, ὅ, ἡ, *striking with both sides, double-biting, φάσγανον* Soph. Tr. 930; ἀρά O. T. 417. II. = foreg. 1, Paul. Sil. Ambo 252.

ἀμφιπλήξ, Adv. *at full stride, long-striding*, Soph. Fr. 538.

ἀμφιπλίσσω, *to stride out*, Poëta ap. Poll. 2. 172.

ἀμφιπλύνω, *to wash all over*, Hipp. 649. 31.

ἀμφίποκος, *on, = ἀμφιμαλλος*, Hesych.

ἀμφιπολείον, τό, = περιπόλιον, Inscr. Aeg. in C. I. 2139. 13.

ἀμφιπολεύω, Ep. Verb (used by Hdt.) *used by the best writers only in pres.*: fut. -εύσω Or. Sib. 3. 481: aor., Ib. 353. C. I. v. infr.): cf. ἀμφιπλώω. *To serve as an attendant, to be busy about, take care of*, βίον, ὄρχασον, ἵππους Od. 18. 254., 24. 244 (never in Il.), h. Hom. Merc. 568: esp. of slaves, hence *to serve, have the care of*, ἀμφιπολεύσαν ἱρὸν Διὸς Hdt. 2. 56; Ὀσίριδος θάκον C. I. 4708. 2. absol., [τὰς κύρας] ἔδωσαν . . Ἐρινύαν ἀμφιπολεύειν Od. 20. 78, cf. Iles. Op. 801. 3. c. dat., *to minister to*, as a priest, Q. Sm. 13. 270, C. I. 5742, 5754.

ἀμφιπολεῖω, later form of ἀμφιπολεύω, and like it mostly used in pres., (aor. 1, Pind. N. 8. 11). *To attend constantly, ἦδη γε γηραιὸν μέρος ἀλκιὰς ἀμφ. Pind. P. 4. 280. 2. to attend on, watch, guard, Ἰμέραν*

Id. O. 12. 2. 3. *to tend, treat gently*, Lat. *fovere*, τρώμαν ἔλκεος Id. P. 4. 483. II. c. dat., *to attend, minister to*, θεαῖς Soph. O. C. 680; φρενὶ Bacchyl. 19. III. c. gen. rei, *to be ministers of*, Κυρίας δῶρων Pind. N. 8. 11.

ἀμφιπολία or -εία, ἡ, *the office of attendant priest*, Diod. 16. 70.

ἀμφίπολος, poet. ἀμφίπολος, ὁ, ἡ, *encompassing a city, ἀνάγκη ἀμφίπολος 'necessitas urbi circumdata' (Blomf.)*, of a city taken by blockade, Aesch. Cho. 72; cf. ἀμφιτεχτής. II. as Subst., ἀμφ., ἡ, *a city between two seas or rivers*, v. Thuc. 4. 102.

ἀμφίπολος, *on, (πέλω, πολέω) being about, busy about, busy*, epith. of Κύπρις, Soph. Tr. 860:—but in Hom. and Hdt. only as fem. Subst., *a handmaid, waiting-woman*, like θεράπαινα, opp. to the common maids and female slaves (δωαί, δοῦλαι): in Od., the ἀμφίπολοι appear in their mistress's train, 1. 331., 6. 199, etc.; so, λάβει ἀμφίπολοι γράβας ἀμενοῦς Eur. Supp. 1115:—in Hom., sometimes joined with another Subst., ἀμφ. ταμῆ, ἀμφ. γράβας the housekeeper, the old woman in waiting, Il. 24. 302, Od. 1. 191. b. later, *a handmaid of the gods, priestess, θεάς* Eur. I. T. 1114. 2. as masc. *an attendant, follower*, Pind. O. 6. 53. Eur. Fr. 982. 3. masc. *a priest*, Plut. Comp. Demetr. c. Ant. 3. C. I. 1839; fem. *a priestess*, Ib. 6300. II. in pass. sense, as Adj., ἀμφ. τοῦμος, *the much-frequented tomb*, Pind. O. 1. 149.

ἀμφιπνέομαι, Dep. (πνέω) *to attend to, take charge of, provide for*, τὰδε δ' ἀμφιπνοσάμεθ' Il. 23. 159; κείνου κεφαλῇν . . Ἡφαίστος . . ἀμφιπνοήσῃ of the funeral fire, Archil. 11.

ἀμφιπνοτάομαι, Dep. *to fly round and round*, of a bird, ἀμφεπνοτάο Il. 2. 315.

ἀμφίπποι, *on, οἱ, horsemen* who (in riding) vaulted from one horse to another, Lat. *desultores*, Ael. Tact. 37.

ἀμφίπποτοξοί, *ol, light cavalry*, the same as ἀμφίπποι, but also armed with bows, Diod. 19. 29 (with v. ll. ἀφ- or ἐφ-πποτοξέται), Plut. 2. 197 C.

ἀμφιπρόστυλος, *on, having a double prostyle*, Vitruv. 3. 1 (2).

ἀμφιπρόσωπος, *on, double-faced*, Lat. *bifrons*, Emped. 214, Plut. Num. 19, Ael. N. A. 16. 29.

ἀμφίπρυμνος, *on, with two sterns, i.e. with a rudder behind and before*, ναῦς Soph. Fr. 135; also ἀμφίπρως, *on, with two prows*, Galen.: cf. διπρως.

ἀμφιπτολεμο-πηδησί-στράτος, *on*, Comic word of Eupolis (Incert. 70) of uncertain sense.

ἀμφίπολις, poet. for ἀμφίπολος.

ἀμφιπτύσσομαι, Med. *to embrace*, Opp. H. 4. 289, in tmesi.

ἀμφιπτύχη, ἡ, *a folding round, embrace, σώματος δὲς ἀμφιπτύχας* Eur. Ion 519.

ἀμφίπυλος, *on, with two entrances*, Eur. Med. 135.

ἀμφίπυρος, *on, (πῦρ) with fire at each end*, of the double-pointed thunder-bolt, Eur. Ion 213; δειράδες Παρνασσῷ . . ἵνα Βάκχιος ἀμφίπυρος ἀνέχων πύκας . . πηδῇ, in allusion to the two peaks of Parnassus (cf. δῖλοφος, δικούρφος), Ib. 716; so in Soph. Tr. 214, epith. of Artemis as bearing a torch in either hand, cf. O. T. 206. II. *with fire all round*, τρίποδες Soph. Aj. 1405 (cf. ἀμφιβαῖνω II).

ἀμφίρρεπής, ἐς, (ρέπω) *inclining both ways*, Schol. Or. 633, al.: τὸ ἀμφ. ambiguity, Eust. 1394. 18. Adv. -πῶς, Id. 200. 11.

ἀμφίρρηγνυμι, *to rend all in pieces*, aor. 2 pass. ἀμφιραγείς Q. Sm. I. 39.

ἀμφίρροπος, *on, = ἀμφιρρεπής*, Polyacn. 2. 1, 23.

ἀμφιρρώξ, ὄγος, ὅ, ἡ, *split around, full of clefts*, Ap. Rh. 1. 995.

ἀμφίρριτος, ἡ, *on, (βέω) flowed around, sea-girt*, in Od. always in fem.: ἀμφίρριτος as epith. of islands, as 1. 50; so, τῆς ἀμφίρριτος Σαλαμῖνος Soph. Aj. 134:—ἀμφίρριτος, *on*, Hes. Th. 983, Orac. ap. Hdt. 4. 163, 164, Pind., etc.

ἀμφίς, Ep. word, used also by Pind., but never in Att., properly = ἀμφί, as μέχρις = μέχρι, but mostly used as Adv.: 1. *on or at both sides*, ἀμφίς ἀραγῶι helpers on either hand, to each party, Il. 18. 502, cf. 519; ἀμαρτῇ δούσαντι ἀμφίς [βλέν] threw with spears from both hands at once, Il. 21. 162. 2. generally, *around, round about*, ἀμφίς εὐνέες Il. 24. 488; ἀμφίς ἰδῶν having looked about, Hes. Op. 699, (v. infr. B. 1); δεσμοί . . ἀμφίς ἔχουσιν may bonds encompass, Od. 8. 340; but, σείον (σύν) ἀμφίς ἔχοντες having it on both sides, 3. 486; (and also to keep apart, ut mox infra). II. from the notion of two sides or parts comes that of division, apart, asunder (like χωρίς, δίχα), γαῖαν καὶ οὐρανὸν ἀμφίς ἔχουν to keep heaven and earth asunder, Od. 1. 54; ἀμφίς ἐέργειν to keep apart, Il. 13. 706; ἀμφίς ἀγῆναι to snap in twain, 11. 559; ἀμφίς μένον 15. 709; ἀμφίς φράζεσθαι to think separately, each for himself, i.e. to be divided, 2. 13; ἀμφίς φρονεῖν 13. 345; ἀμφίς ἕκαστα εἰρεσθαι to ask each by itself, i.e. one after another, Od. 19. 46.—Cf. ἀμφί B. 2, χωρίς 1. 2. III. the sense of *between*, ascribed to ἀμφίς in Il. 3. 115., 7. 342, is rejected by Buttm. Lexil. s. v. 9, who in both places interprets it *about, all round*.

B. more rarely as Prep., like ἀμφί, I. c. gen. *around*, ἀρ-ματος ἀμφίς ἰδεῖν to look all round his chariot, Il. 2. 384. 2. *apart from, far from*, ἀμφίς ἐκείνων εἶναι Od. 14. 352; ἀμφίς πινος ἦσαι Il. 8. 444; ἀμφίς φυλκίπιδος Od. 16. 267; ἀμφίς οὐδοῦ aside from, out of the road, Il. 23. 393; ἀμφίς ἀληθείης Parmen. 110 Karst.; also, ἐσθᾶτος ἀμφίς, in Pind. P. 4. 450, acc. to Buttm., *without garments*, acc. to Böckh = ἀμφί, *for a prize of a robe*.—It sometimes follows and sometimes goes before the genit. II. rarely c. dat., σισιρέφ' ἄξον ἀμφίς Il. 5. 723. III. c. acc., *about, around*, always after its case, Κρόνον ἀμφίς Il. 14. 274; Πισιδίην ἀμφίς Od. 6. 266, cf. 9. 400.

ἀμφι-σαλεύομαι, Pass. *to toss about*, Anth. P. 5. 65.

ἀμφίσβαινα, ἡς, ἡ, (βαῖνω) *a kind of serpent, that can go either for-wards or backwards*, Aesch. Ag. 1233, Nic. Th. 372.

ἀμφισβασίη, ἡ, Ion. for ἀμφισβήτησις, ἐς ἀμφισβασίας ἀπικέσθαι τι to come to controversy with one, Hdt. 4. 14; ἐγένετο λόγαν ἀμφ. Id. 8. 81; so in Inscr. Prien. in C. I. 2905 B. 6.

ἀμφισβάτω, Ion. for ἀμφισβητέω.

ἀμφισβάτος, ον, = ἀμφισβήτητος, Hellenic. 177.

ἀμφισβήτην: impf. ἡμφισβήτηον or ἡμφεσβ-: fut. -ήσω: aor. ἡμφισβήτησα or ἡμφεσβ-:—Pass., fut. of med. form -ήσομαι Plat. Theaet. 171 B: aor. ἡμφισβήτηθην or ἡμφεσβ-. On the single or double augm., with regard to which the best MSS. of the same author vary, v. Veitch. Gr. V. s. v. Att. prose Verb. used twice in Ion. form ἀμφισβατέω, by Hdt., cf. Inscr. Prien. in C. I. 2905 B. 6, Mityl. ibid. 2166. 20. (From √BA, v. βαίνω.) Literally, to go asunder, stand apart, and so to disagree with, ὁ ἕτερος τῶν λόγων τῷ πρίτερον λεχθέντι ἀμφ. Hdt. 9. 74. b. absol. to disagree, dispute, debate, wrangle, argue, Lat. altercari, Id. 4. 14, and Att.; περί τινος Andoc. 4. 38, Isocr. 44 D, Plat. Prot. 337 A, C. I. 73. 5, al.; ὑπέρ τινος Antipho 124. 15; πρὸς τινα Id. 120. fin.:—οἱ ἀμφισβητοῦντες the disputants, the opponents, in a lawsuit, Dem. 1175. 11, Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 6, al. 2. c. dat. pers. to dispute or argue with a person, τινι Plat. Phaedr. 263 A, al.; τινὶ περί τινος Id. Polit. 268 A, Isae. 44. 8, etc. 3. c. gen. rei, to dispute for or about a thing, τὸν σίτον ἀμφ. ἡμῶν with us about it, Dem. 884. 26; hence to lay claim to, τῶν οὐδὲν ὑμῖν προσκείμενων Id. 165. 11; τῆς ἀρχῆς Id. 1000. 3; τῆς πολιτείας Arist. Pol. 3. 8, 7, cf. 3. 12, 7; τρία τὰ ἀμφισβητοῦντα τῆς ἰσότητος three things which make a difference in . . . , Ib. 4. 8, 9; τῆς μεσότητος ἀμφισβητεῖ τὰ ἄκρα Id. Eth. N. 4. 4, 4;—so also, ἀμφ. πρὸς τι Id. Pol. 3. 13, 1. b. as Att. law-term, to lay claim to the property of a deceased person or the guardian-ship of a heiress, τοῦ κληῖον ἀμφ. Dem. 1051. 22, 1092. 3; cf. Isae. 44. 8, sq., A. B. 256. 13. 4. c. acc. rei, to dispute a point, be at issue upon it, ἐν τούτῳ ἀμφισβητοῦμεν Plat. Gorg. 472 D; οὐκ ἀληθὴ ἀμφ. Id. Menex. 242 D.—so also c. dat. rei, v. sub ἀμφισβητήτων. 5. c. acc. et inf. to argue or maintain that . . . , ἀμφ. εἶναι τι Id. Gorg. 452 C, cf. Dem. 833. 6, etc.; so, ἀμφ. ὅτι ἐστὶ τι Plat. Symp. 215 B; and with a negat. to dispute its being so, argue or maintain that it is not, ἀμφ. μὴ εἶναι ἡδέα τὰ ἡδέα Id. Phileb. 13 B; ἡμφεσβήτηι μὴ ἀληθὴ λέγειν ἐμέ Dem. 347. 8; so also, ἀμφ. ὡς οὐκ ἐστὶ τι Plat. Rep. 476 D, al.; ἀμφ. περί τούτων, ὡς οὐ . . . Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 10. 6. in Aeschin. 48. 1, there is a play on the word, οὐ δὲ ἀμφισβητῶν ἀνὴρ εἶναι,—καὶ γὰρ ἂν ἀμφισβήτημαι, ὡς ἀνὴρ εἶ,—you claiming the character of a man,—and indeed I should be inclined to dispute the claim.

II. Pass. to be the subject of dispute, to be in question, ἀμφισβητεῖται τι Plat. Rep. 581 E, etc.; or impers., ἀμφισβητεῖται περί τι Id. Soph. 225 B; περί τινος Id. Rep. 457 E; ἀμφισβητεῖται μὴ εἶναι τι it is questioned, disputed, Id. Polit. 276 B; ὁ πολίτης ἀμφ. is a debatable term, Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 2:—τὰ ἀμφισβητούμενα, = ἀμφισβητήματα, Thuc. 6. 10., 7. 18, Isocr. 44 C, Plat. Legg. 641 D, etc.

ἀμφισβητήμα, atos, τό, a point in dispute, question, Plat. Theaet. 158 B, Arist. Pol. 3. 2, 4. 2. a point maintained in argument, Plat. Phil. init. ἀμφισβητήσιμος, ον, disputed or disputable, controverted, questionable, debatable, doubtful, Antipho 120. 41, Plat. Symp. 175 E, etc.; χώρα ἀμφ. debatable ground, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 3, Dem. 87. 13; τὰ ἀμφ. disputed property, Plat. Legg. 954 C; ἀμφ. ἀγαθὰ Arist. Rhet. 1. 6, 18; ἀμφ. ἐστὶ τι it is matter of argument or doubt, πότερον . . . Id. Metaph. 2. 2, 10; so, οὐκ ἐν ἀμφισβητήσιμῳ τὰ πράγματα ἦν Dem. 274. 5.

ἀμφισβήτησις, εως, ἡ, a dispute, argument, controversy, debate, ἀμφ. γίνεσθαι (or ἐστὶ) περί τινος Plat. Phileb. 15 A, Rep. 533 D; ἀμφ. Δελοφῶν πρὸς Ἀριστοσεῖς ὑπὲρ τῶν δρον C. I. 1711; ἀμφισβήτησιν ὑπολείπειν to leave room for dispute, Antipho 131. 17; ἀμφ. ποιεῖν Lys. 148. 30; ἀμφισβήτησιν ἔχει it admits of question, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 1, 2; ἀμφ. ἐσται, τίνας ἀρχὴν δεῖ Id. Pol. 3. 13, 5; ἀμφισβήτησας [γίνονται], μὴ βλαβερὸν εἶναι τι Id. Rhet. 3. 16, 6, etc. 2. as Att. law-term, the act of claiming an inheritance (v. ἀμφισβήτην 1. 3. b), Isae. 56. 27.

ἀμφισβητήτεον, verb. Adj. one must argue against, τοῖς ἐλημένοις Arist. Eth. N. 3. 5, 5; cf. ἀμφισβήτην 1. 4.

ἀμφισβητητικός, ὁ, ὢν, fond of disputing, disputatious, contentious, περί τι Plat. Polit. 306 A:—ἡ-κή (sc. τέχνη) the art of disputing, Id. Soph. 226 A; τὸ-κόν, argumentation, Ib. 225 A.

ἀμφισβήτητος, ον, disputed, debatable, γῆ Thuc. 6. 6.

ἀμφίσκος, ον, (σκιά) throwing a shadow both ways, sometimes North, sometimes South, of those who live within the Tropics, Posidon. ap. Strabo 135; cf. ἑτερόσκιος, περίσκιος. II. shady all round, πέτρη Opp. H. 1. 789.

ἀμφιστελλομαι, Med. to fold round oneself, deck oneself in, ἐυστίδα ἀμφιστελλομένη Theocr. 2. 74.

ἀμφιστένω, to sigh or groan around, Q. Sm. 9. 440, etc.

ἀμφιστεννος, ον, double-breasted, Emped. 214.

ἀμφιστεφάνομαι, Pass., ὄμιλος ἀμφιστεφάνων an assembly (Lat. corona) stood all round, h. Hom. Ven. 120.

ἀμφιστεφής, ἐς, placed round like a crown, Il. 11. 40; v. sub ἀμφιστεφής.

ἀμφιστεφής, II. brim-full, κρατὴρ Heschyl., Suid. s. v. ἐπιστεφής.

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1. 15; ὕρναμα ἀμφ. a tunnel, Hdt. 3. 60; λαβὰς ἀμφ. handles on both sides of the bowl (ἐκατέρωθεν τοῦ στόματος Schol.), Soph. O. C. 473; ἀμφ. θυρίδες, of honeycombs, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 9. 2. two-edged: esp. of a body of soldiers, facing both ways, δύναμις, ταῖς Polyb. 2. 28, 6., 29, 4.

ἀμφιστρατεύομαι, Dep. to beleague, besiege, Ep. impf. ἀμφεστρατεύοντο πόλιν Il. 11. 713.

ἀμφιστροφής, ἐς, turning all ways, of a dragon's three heads, Il. 11. 40, ubi olim ἀμφιστεφές:—also ἀμφιστροφής, Diotog. ap. Stob. 331. 12.

ἀμφιστρόγγυλος, ον, quite round, Luc. Hipp. 6.

ἀμφιστροφος, ον, turning to and fro, quick-turning, Lat. versatilis, βάρις ἀμφ. = ἀμφιέλισσα, Aesch. Supp. 882.

ἀμφισφάλλω, to make to rotate, of a joint, Hipp. Art. 780; in Pass., Id. Mochl. 848.

ἀμφισφάλλω, εως, ἡ, a coming round, rotating, Hipp. Art. 833.

ἀμφισφάρα, τά, a kind of high shoes, Poll. 7. 94.

ἀμφισ-ωπος, ον, = περίωπος, Aesch. Fr. 35; cf. περιωπή.

ἀμφιτάλαντεύω, to weigh on all sides, Nonn. D. 1. 183.

ἀμφιτάλαντος, ον, on the balance, wavering, Greg. Naz.

ἀμφιτάμνω, Ion. for ἀμφιτέμνω.

ἀμφιτανύω, = ἀμφιτείνω, h. Hom. Merc. 49.

ἀμφιτάπηξ [α], ἡ, πτος, ὁ, a cloth or rug with a nap on both sides, Alex. Ias. 1, Diphil. Kth. 1; but we also hear of ἀμφιτάπητες ψιλὰι, Inscr. Teia in C. I. 3071:—so, ἀμφιτάπηξ, ἰδος, ἡ, Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 746. 39; and ἀμφιτάπηξ, ὁ, LXX (Prov. 7. 16), Callix. ap. Ath. 197 B;—in which places costly Egyptian rugs are spoken of.

ἀμφιτάρασσος, Pass. to be troubled all round, ἄλδος ἀμφιταρασσόμενος ὕρμαγδός Simon. 61.

ἀμφιταίνομαι, Pass. to be spread round or over, ἀμφιταθείς Christod. Ecphr. 326, Opp. H. 1. 163.

ἀμφιτειχίης, ἐς, encompassing the walls, λέως Aesch. Theb. 290.

ἀμφιτέμνω, Ion. -τάμνω, to cut off on all sides, intercept and surround, Lat. interciperi, in tmesi, τάνοντ' ἀμφὶ βοῶν ἀγέλας Il. 18. 528; cf. περιτέμνω II.

ἀμφιτέμνος, ον, bounded on all sides:—Adv. -μως, Soph. Fr. 125.

ἀμφιτέμνω, to make or work round about, plupf. pass., Τηθύς δ' ἀμφιτέμνω, of the sea round the shield of Achilles, Q. Sm. 5. 14.

ἀμφιτέμνω [τι], 3 sing. ἀμφιτεῖται Xenophon. 1. 2, imper. ἀμφιτεῖται Theogn.: aor. indic. ἀμφιτέμνη, the other moods being supplied by aor. 2: (v. τίθημι).

To put round, like ἀμφιβάλλω, Lat. circumdo, Hom. mostly in tmesi, ἀμφὶ δὲ οἱ κενὴν κεφαλῆζον ἔθηκεν Il. 10. 261, cf. Od. 13. 431; τοῖς ἀδικοῖς ἀμφιτίθει πέδας Solon 3. 33; ἂν περ . . . κόσμον ἀμφιθῇ χροῖ Eur. Med. 787, cf. El. 512, Or. 1042, etc.; also, στέφανον ἀμφὶ κράτα . . . ἀμφιθεῖται Id. I. A. 1531:—c. acc. rei only, ζεύγλαν δύσλοφον ἀμφιτεῖται Theogn. 847, cf. Theocr. 15. 40:—(in Simon. Iamb. 6. 116, for δεσμὸν ἀμφιτέμνην . . . πέδρ, Koeler conj. πέδης; and in Lyc. 1344, τραχήλῳ ζεύγλαν ἀμφιτεῖς πέδας, some emend. seems necessary):—Med. to put round oneself, to put on, ὁ δ' ἀμφιτέρο εἶφος Od. 21. 431; ἀμφιτέρο στεφάνους κρατὸς ἔπ' Anth. P. append. 308:—Pass. to be put on, κενὴ ἀμφιτεῖσθαι Il. 10. 271.

2. rarely c. dat. rei, to cover with a thing, ἀμφιτεῖς κράτα πέπλους Eur. Hec. 432.

ἀμφιτινίσσω, to shake around, δουλίδας ἀμφιτινίναξε . . . προσώπων swung round the door in my face, Anth. P. 5. 256.

ἀμφιτυττίζω, to twitter or chirp around, in pres., Ar. Av. 235.

ἀμφιτόμος, ον, cutting on both sides, two-edged, βέλκενον Aesch. Ag. 1496; λόγχοι, ἑξή Eur. Hipp. 1375, El. 164.

ἀμφιτόνος, ον, well-rounded, σπῆς Eur. Tro. 1156.

ἀμφιτόρνωτος, ὁ, ον, = φορέγ, Lyc. 704.

ἀμφιτοράχλος [α], ὁ, around the neck, Schol. Soph. Ant. 350.

ἀμφιτρέμω, to tremble round one, in tmesi ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ἀμβρόσιος ἐάνους τρέμει Il. 21. 507.

ἀμφιτρένω, to run round, surround, αὐλὴν ἔρκος ἀμφιδέδρομεν Archil. 37; σέλας δ' ἀμφέδρομεν Pind. P. 3. 69; θείη δ' ἀμφιδέδρομεν χάρις Simon. Iamb. 6. 89.

ἀμφιτρέψ, ἡτος, ὁ, ἡ, (*τράω) = sq.; ἀμφιτρέψ [sc. πέτρα] a rock pierced through, a cave with double entrance, Eur. Cycl. 707; also neut., ἀμφιτρέψ αὐλῶν Soph. Ph. 19; cf. Lob. Aj. 323.

ἀμφιτρέψ, ον, (*τράω) pierced through, Anth. P. 6. 233.

Ἀμφιτρίτη [τρί], ἡ, Amphitritē, Poseidon's wife, Hom., etc. 2. poet. the sea, Dion. P. 99.

ἀμφιτριψ, ἰβος, ὁ, (τριβῶ) rubbed all round; metaph., like περίτριμμα, of a practised knave, Theogn. in An. Ox. 2. 95, cf. Hdn. ib. 3. 286, who cites it from Archil. (121). Hence in Hesych., ἀμφιτριβας· περιττῶς τετριμμένον is corrected by Dind. ἀμφιτριβας· . . τετριμμένους.

ἀμφιτρομέω, to tremble for, τοῦ δ' ἀμφ. καὶ δεῖδια Od. 4. 820.

ἀμφιτροχῶ, to run round, to encompass, ἀμφιτροχῶσας Apollod. 1. 9, 12,—prob. from a Poet.

ἀμφιτύπος, ον, (τύπτω, τύπειν) two-edged, Q. Sm. 1. 159.

ἀμφιφαίνω, to beam around, αἴγλη δὲ μιν ἀμφ. h. Hom. Ap. 202.

ἀμφιφαής, ἐς, (φάος) everywhere visible, Arist. Mund. 4. 25; cf. ἀμφιφανής.

ἀμφιφάλος κενή, in Il. 5. 743, II. 41, a helmet with double φάλος, v. sub φάλος.

ἀμφιφάνης, ἐς, (φαίνωμαι, φανῆναι) visible all round, seen by all, known to all, Eur. Andr. 835.

2. of stars, visible morning and evening, or (acc. to others) rising and setting just before and after the sun, Art. in Stob. Ecl. 1. 588.

ἀμφιφάω, to shine all round, Orac. ap. Synes. 142 D.

ἀμφιφόρομαι, Pass. to be borne round, revolve, in impf., Q. Sm. 5. 10.

ἀμφιφοβέομαι, Pass. to fear, tremble or quake all round, ἔταροι δὲ μιν ἀμφεφόβηεν Il. 16. 290 (al. ἀμφὶ φοβ-), cf. Q. Sm. 2. 546, 11. 117.

ἀμφιφορεύς, gen. ἑως Ἐρ. ἦος, ὅ: (φέρω, φορέω). A large jar or pitcher with two handles, of gold, II. 23. 92, Od. 24. 74; of stone, 13. 105; for keeping wine in, 2. 290, etc.; so Simon. 213: used as a cinerary urn, II. 23. 92. **II.** = μετρητής, Theopomp. ap. Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 1187. (The latter form was ἀμφορεύς, q. v.)

ἀμφιφορίτης [τ], ὅ, v. sub ἀμφορίτης.

ἀμφιφράζομαι, Med. to consider on all sides, consider well, in tmesi, ἀμφὶ μάλα φράζεσθε, φίλοι II. 18. 254.

ἀμφίφωα, ἦ, (φύω) = ἀμφαυεῖς, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7. 1.

ἀμφιφών, ὦντος, ὅ, properly part. of ἀμφιφύω, shining around: hence a kind of cake, so called because offered by torchlight to Munychian Artemis, Phercer. Incert. 6, Philem. Πτο. 1, cf. Ath. 645 A, Poll. 6. 75, E. M. 94. 55.

***ἀμφιχαῖνω**, v. ἀμφιχάσκω.

ἀμφιχαῖτος, ὤν, with leaves all round, Diod. 2. 53.

ἀμφιχάνης, ἐς, gaping wide, Abyden. ap. Eus. P. F. 9. 2.

ἀμφιχάρασσω, to scratch or mark around, Manetho 2. 66.

ἀμφιχάσκω, v. infr.: with aor. ἀμφέχων (for no pres. ἀμφιχαῖνω occurs). To gape round, gape for, c. acc., ἐμὲ μὲν Κῆρ ἀμφέχανε II. 23. 79; μαστὸν ἀμφέχασκ' ἐμὸν, of an infant, Aesch. Cho. 545; ἀμφιχανῶν λόγχοις ἐπτάπυλον στόμα, of the Argive army round Thebes, Soph. Ant. 118; ἀγκίστρον . . πλάνον ἀμφιχανοῦσα, of a fish, Anth. P. 7. 702:—rarely c. dat., Opp. H. 3. 178.

ἀμφιχέω, to pour around, to pour or spread over, in tmesi, ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ἐρμίσιν χεῖ δέσματα Od. 8. 278. **II.** mostly in Pass. to be poured or shed around, πάρος κύνιν ἀμφιχυθῆναι II. 23. 764; c. acc., θεῖη δέ μιν ἀμφέχυντ' ὕμνη II. 2. 41; τὴν ἀχὸς ἀμφεχύθη Od. 4. 716; ἀμφιχυθὲν γῆρας Mimn. 5; ἀμφὶ δὲ σποδὸν κάρα κεχύμεθα we have ashes poured over our head, Eur. Supp. 826. **2.** of persons, like Lat. circumfundi, to embrace, ἀμφιχυθεὶς πατέρα Od. 16. 214; absol., lb. 22. 498.

ἀμφιχολόομαι, Pass. to be angry on account of, c. gen. rei, Greg. Naz.

ἀμφιχορεύω, to dance around, Eur. Fr. 596, Anth. P. 9. 83.

ἀμφιχρίομαι, Med. to anoint oneself all over, ἀμφὶ δ' ἐλαίω χρίσομαι Od. 6. 219.—The Act. in Byz.

ἀμφιχρύσος, ὤν, gilded all over, φάσανγον Eur. Hec. 543.

ἀμφίχυτος, ὤν, poured around; thrown up around, τείχος ἀμφίχυτον, i. e. an earthen wall, II. 20. 145, cf. Hellenic. ap. Schol. Ven. ad I.

ἀμφιχῶλος, ὤν, lame in both feet, Anth. P. 6. 203.

ἀμφοδικός, ἦ, ὤν, of, belonging to streets, etc., κέλευθαι Manetho 4. 252.

ἀμφοδον, τό, any road that leads round a place or block of buildings, Ar. Fr. 304, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 9. 36, N. T.—also ἀμφοδος, ἦ, Clem. Al. 257. **2.** a block of houses surrounded by streets, and so, = Lat. vicus, the quarter of a town, LXX (Jerem. 17. 27).

ἀμφ-όδους, = ἀμφώδων, Hipp. Art. 785.

ἀμφορεῖαφόρῶ, to carry water-pitchers, Ar. Fr. 285.

ἀμφορεῖα-φόρος, ὤν, carrying water-pitchers, Menand. 'Ραπ. 6.

ἀμφορεῖδιον (not -ίδιον), τό, Dim. of sq., Ar. Pax 202, etc.

ἀμφορέως, ἑως, ὅ: acc. ἀμφορέα Ar. Fr. 285; pl. ἀμφορῆς Id. Nub. 1203:—a jar with a narrow neck (στενύοστομον τὸ τεύχος Aesch. Fr. 107, cf. ἴσθμον II), Hdt. 4. 163, Ar. Nub. 1203, etc.; used for various purposes, esp. for keeping wine and milk in, Ar. Pl. 808; or water, Eur. Cycl. 327, Ar. Fr. 285; for pickling, Xen. An. 5. 4, 28; also a cinerary urn, Soph. Fr. 303. **II.** a liquid measure = μετρητής (Phyll. Δωδ. 1, Moer., etc.), being 1½ Roman amphorae, or nearly 9 gallons, Hdt. 1. 51, C. I. 355. 48 and 53, Dem., etc. (Shortened form of ἀμφιφορεύς, q. v., from its having two handles.)

ἀμφορίσκος, ὅ, Dim. of ἀμφορέως, Dem. 617. 19.

ἀμφορίτης ἄγων [τ], ὅ, a race run by bearers of amphorae, and of which an amphora was the prize, Callim. (Fr. 80) ap. Schol. Pind. O. 7. 156; cf. Müller. Aeginet. p. 24, and v. ὑδρία.—In E. M. 95. 3 also ἀμφορίτης.

ἀμφοτεράκις, Adv. in both ways, Arist. Probl. 11. 31.

ἀμφοτέρῃ, Adv. in both ways, Hdt. 1. 75., 7. 10, 2.

ἀμφοτέρῳ, to be in both ways, ἀμφ. τῇ χρεῖα, of figs, to be serviceable at both seasons, Julian 393 B.—In Strabo 265 ἀφορίζουσι is restored from MSS.

ἀμφοτερό-βλεπτος, ὤν, looking on both sides, circumspect, Timo ap. Sext. Emp. P. 1. 224.

ἀμφοτερό-γλωσσος, ὤν, speaking both ways, double-tongued, of Zeno the inventor of dialectic, Timon ap. Plat. Peric. 4.

ἀμφοτερο-δέξιος, ὤν, = ἀμφοδέξιος, LXX (Judic. 3. 15), Aristaen. 1. 8.

ἀμφοτερο-δύναμος, ὤν, available in both directions, Eust. 1363. 29.

ἀμφοτερό-πλοος, ὤν, contr. -πλοος, ὤν, navigable on both sides, γῇ Poll. 9. 18. **2.** τὸ ἀμφοτερόπλοον (sc. ἀργύριον or δάνειον), money lent on bottomry, when the lender bore the risk both of the outward and homeward voyage, ἐδάνευσεν Φορμίωνι κ' μνᾶς ἀμφοτερόπλοον εἰς τὸν Πόντον Dem. 908. 20, etc.;—when he bore the risk only of the outward, ἐτερόπλοον was the word, v. Böckh P. E. 1. 176 sq.; cf. ναυτικόν.

ἀμφότερος, α, ὤν, (ἀμφω), rare in sing., each or both of two, Lat. uterque (opp. to ἑκάτερος, Lat. uter, each one of two), ἀμφοτέρας κοινὸν αἶας common to either land, Aesch. Pers. 131; ποιήμα ἡ πάθος ἡ ἀμφοτέρων or partaking of both, Plat. Soph. 248 D, cf. Hipp. Ma. 302 E sq., Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 4. **2.** Hom. uses it only in neut. ἀμφότερον, as Adv., foll. by τε . . , καί, as, ἀμφότερον βασιλεύς τ' ἀγαθός, κρατερός τ' ἀεικλήτης both together, prince as well as warrior, II. 3. 179; so without change for all cases, as, ἀμφ. γενεῇ τε, καὶ οὐνεκα . . , II. 4. 60; so, ἀμφότερον foll. by τε . . , δέ . . , Pind. P. 4. 140: in like manner the neut. pl., ἀμφοτέρα μένιν πέμνει τε Aesch. Eum. 480, cf. Plat. Phaedo 68 C, etc.; foll. by καί . . , καί . . Plat. Ion 541 B; but by τε . . , ἡ . . Pind. O. 1. 166. **3.** the dual is more freq. in Hom., but the pl. far the most common of all, as in all later writers; pl. with a dual Noun, χεῖρε πετάσας ἀμφοτέρας II. 21. 115.—Phrases: κατ' ἀμφοτέρα on both sides,

Lat. utrimque, Hdt. 7. 10, 2, Plat. Parm. 159 A; for which in Thuc. 1. 13 ἀμφοτέρα; also ἀμφοτέρῃ or ἀμφοτέρωθι, qq. v.:—ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα, towards both sides, both ways, Lat. in utramque partem, Hdt. 3. 87, al., and freq. in Thuc.; so, ἀμφοτέρα, absol., on both sides, Thuc. 1. 13:—ἀπ' ἀμφοτέρων from both sides, Lat. ex utraque parte, Hdt. 7. 97; so, ἀμφοτέρωθεν, q. v.; so, παρ' ἀμφοτέρων Βεβακῶς (sc. ποδῶν) Theocr. 14. 66. ἀμφοτέροισι, one with another (si sana lect.), Theocr. 12. 12:—ἀμφοτέροις βλέπειν (sc. ὄμμασι), Call. Epigr. 31. 6; ἀμφοτέρας, Ep.—ῥσι (sc. χερσίν), Od. 10. 264; ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρων Βεβακῶς (sc. ποδῶν) Theocr. 14. 66. ἀμφοτερό-χῶλος, ὤν, = ἀμφιχῶλος, Apollon. Lex. s. v. ἀμφιγυῖεις.

ἀμφοτέρωθεν (also -θε, Orph. Fr. 6. 24), Adv. from or on both sides, Lat. ex utraque parte, utrimque, II. 5. 726, Hdt. 2. 29, and Att. **2.** at both ends, Od. 10. 167.

ἀμφοτέρωθι, Adv. on both sides, Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 12.

ἀμφοτέρως, Adv. in both ways, Plat. Gorg. 469 A, al.

ἀμφοτέρωσθε, Adv. to both sides, γεγωνέντων ἀμφ. II. 8. 223., 11. 6.

ἀμφ-οὔδης, Adv., only in Od. 17. 237 κάρη ἀμφοῦδης αἰέρας lifting up an enemy's head from the ground to dash it down again. (Prob. from ἀμφίς II, οὔδας, hardly from ἀμφί.)

ἀμφράσσαιτο, ποῦτ. opt. aor. 1 of ἀναφράζομαι.

ἀμφ-υλάω, to bark around or at, Greg. Naz. Carm. 5. 20.

ἀμφω, τῶ, τᾶ, τῷ, also οἱ, αἱ, τὰ; gen. ἀμφοῖν Soph. Ph. 25, etc., dat. ἀμφοῖν Id. Aj. 1264, etc.:—both, not only of individuals, but also of two armies or nations, II. 1. 363., 2. 124:—Hom. uses only nom. and acc. ἀμφο:—from Hom. downwards, often joined with a pl. noun or verb:—ἐξ ἀμφοῖν = ἐξ ἀλλήλων, Soph. O. C. 1425. Sometimes the word is indecl., like δύο, Ruhnck. h. Hom. Cer. 15, Theocr. 17. 26. (For the Root, v. ἀμφί, etc.: cf. ἀμφοτέρος; Skt. ubhāu; Lat. ambo; Goth. bai, bairjō; O. Norse baðir; O. H. G. beidē (both); Slav. oba, etc.)

ἀμφοβόλος, ὅ, (ὀβολός) a javelin or spit with double point, Eur. Andr. 1133:—ἀμφώβολα in Soph. (Fr. 835) ap. Eust. 1405. 30 is explained αἱ διὰ σπλήγανων μαντεῖαι. Cf. πεμπάβολον.

ἀμφώδων, ὤντος, ὅ, ἦ, (ὀδούς) with teeth in both jaws, as all carnivorous animals, whereas ruminants are οὐκ ἀμφώδοντα, Arist. H. A. 2. 1. 50, cf. P. A. 3. 2, 18, H. A. 1. 16, 18, al. **II.** as Subst. the ass, Lyc. 1401.—The form ἀμφώδων is common in MSS. and in later writers, cf. also ἀμφόδους.

ἀμφώης, ἐς, (οὖς) = ἀμφωτός, Theocr. 1. 28, cf. Meineke ad I.

ἀμφωλένιον, τό, (ᾠλένη) a bracelet, Aristaen. 1. 25.

ἀμφ-ωμος, ὤν, round or on the shoulders, Hesych.

ἀμφωμοσία, ἡ, (δωμνυ, ὀμόςαι) = ἀμφιορκία, Hesych.

ἀμφωτός, ἴδος, or ἀμφωτίς, ἴδος, ἦ, (οὖς) a two-handled pail, Philet. 35; in E. M. 94. 7, wrongly, ἀμφωτίς. **II.** a covering for the ears, Aesch. Fr. 101; it was worn by young boxers, to prevent their ears becoming swollen, Plut. 2. 38 A, 706 D; cf. Λακωνίζω.

ἀμφωτός, ὤν, (οὖς) two-eared, two-handled, Od. 22. 10.

ἀ-μώμῆτος, ὤν, unblamed, blameless, II. 12. 109, Archil. 5. 2; δμ. σοφιστής C. I. 2529; used in Epitaphs, 4642, al. Adv. -τως, Hdt. 3. 82.

ἀμωμῆς, ἴδος, ἡ, a plant like the anomum, Diosc. 1. 14.

ἀμωμῆτης [τ], ὅ, like anomum, a kind of λίβανος, Diosc. 1. 81.

ἀμωμον, τό, Lat. anomum, an Indian spice-plant, Arist. Fr. 105, Theophr. H. P. 9. 7, 2, cf. Voss Virg. Ecl. 3. 89., 4. 25.

ἀ-μωμος, ὤν, without blame, blameless, Simon. Iamb. 4, Hdt. 2. 177; κάλλει Aesch. Pers. 185; used in Epitaphs, C. I. 1974, al. Adv. -μως, Eccl.

ἀμῶς or **ἀμῶς**, Adv. from obsol. ἀμῶς = τίς, only in form ἀμωσάγῃως (corrupted into ἄλλως γέ πως, Jacobs append. to Pors. Adv. 311), in a certain manner, in some way or other, Ar. Thesm. 429, Lysias 130. 22, Plat. Prot. 323 C, etc. (V. s. ἀμός.)

ἀμωτον, τό, = κασπάνειον, Ageloch. ap. Ath. 54 D.

ἄν, Ep. and Lyg. κε or κεν, Dor. κα (ā), both enclitic,—a Particle which cannot be separately translated in English: its force must be learnt from the constructions which contain it. In Homer κε is far more common than ἄν, but without perceptible difference of meaning: see also κε. [Ἄν has always ā: the passages once cited for ā are now generally admitted to be corrupt.] What is said below of ἄν applies to κε in Epic, unless the contrary is stated.

***Ἄν** is not joined with the pres. or pf. indic. in classic Greek (v. A. tv), and never with the imperative. For apparent cases of ἄν c. pres. indic., v. infr. D. 1. 3, and III. A few supposed cases of ἄν c. imperat. are now corrected or otherwise explained: see L. Dind. Xen. An. 1. 4, 8.

Three uses of ἄν must be distinguished in practice: A. in combination with Conditional, Relative, Temporal and Final words. B. in Apodosis. C. in Iterative sentences.

A. I. WITH SUBJUNCTIVE:—when the Verb is in the subjunctive, ἄν regularly follows εἰ, ἵφ, relative and temporal words in clauses expressing a condition, and sometimes final particles. Here it seems to belong to the relat. word, and is attached to it, as ὅς ἄν quicumque, πρὶν ἄν, ἕως ἄν, ὅπως ἄν, etc.; and often coalesces with it, as ἐάν, ἥν, for εἰ ἄν, ἐπείν, ἐπὶν for ἐπεὶ ἄν, etc.: in this usage it may be compared with Lat. cumque.

1. in protasis with εἰ. In Attic εἰ ἄν is contracted into ἐάν, ἥν, or ἄν (ā): Homer has generally εἰ κε (or αἰ κε), sometimes ἥν (rarely εἰ ἄν). The protasis thus introduced expresses either a future condition (with apod. of fut. time), or a general condition (with apod. of repeated action): εἰ δὲ κεν ὧς ἐρξῃς καὶ τοι πείθωνται Ἀχαιοί, γνῶσθ' ἐπειθ', κτλ., if thus thou shalt do, etc., II. 2. 364; ἥν ἐγγυῖς ἔλθῃ θάνατος, οὐδεὶς βούλεται θνήσκειν if death (ever) come near . . , Eur. Alc. 671.

2. in conditional relative or temporal clauses. Here also ἄν coalesces with ὅτε, ὅποτε, ἐπεί, and ἐπειδὴ, so as to form ὅτον, ὅπταν, ἐπὶν or ἐπᾶν (Ion. ἐπείν), and ἐπειδὴν. Hom. has ὅτε κε (sometimes

ὅτ' ἂν, not ὅταν), ὅποτε κε (sometimes ὅπου ἂν or ὅπουτ' ἂν), ἐπεὶ κε (ἐπεὶ ἂν, II. 6. 412), ἐπὶν; also εὐτ' ἂν; v. also εἰσέκε (εἰς δ' κε). The conditional force here is the same as in common protasis: τάων ἦν κ' ἐθέλωμι φίλην ποιήσωμ' ἄκοιτιν *whomsoever* of these I may wish . . . II. 9. 397; ὅταν δὴ μὴ σθένω, πεπασσομαι when I shall have no strength . . . Soph. Ant. 91; ἐχθρὸς γὰρ μοι κείνος . . . ὅς χ' ἕτερον μὲν κεύθῃ ἐνὶ φρεσίν, ἄλλο δὲ εἴπῃ *whoever* conceals one thing in his mind and speaks another, II. 9. 312, v. Dem. 42. 2, Thuc. 1. 21.—Hom. uses the subj. in both the above constructions (1 and 2) without ἂν; and this liberty is sometimes taken by the Attic poets, Soph. Aj. 496, Ar. Eq. 698; μέχρι and πρὶν occasionally take the subj. without ἂν even in prose, e.g. Thuc. 1. 137, 4. 16 (μέχρι οὖ), Plat. Phaedo 62 C, Aeschin. 62. 15. 3. sometimes in final clauses with ὥς, ὅπως, and (Ep.) ὅφρα, σαύτερος ὥς κε νέηται II. 1. 32; ὅφρα κεν εὖδῃ Od. 3. 359; ὅπως ἂν φαίνεται κἀλαίστους Plat. Symp. 199 A; μηχανητόν ὅπως ἂν διαφύγῃ Id. Gorg. 481 A (where ὅπως with fut. ind. is the regular constr.). Ἴνα never takes ἂν in final clauses: in Od. 12. 156 κε belongs to the Verb; in Eur. I. A. 1579, ἴνα means *where*. Μη, *lest*, takes ἂν only with opt. in apodosis, as Soph. Tr. 631, Thuc. 2. 93. (Cases of ἂν or κε with subj., like ἐγὼ δὲ κεν αὐτὸς ἐλαμαι II. 1. 324, and ὅτ' ἂν ποτ' ὁλόωγ 6. 448, belong to infr. B. 11.)

II. In Ep. sometimes with OPTATIVE as with subj., εἴ κεν Ἀρης οἴχοιτο Od. 8. 352; ὥς κε . . . δόλῃ φ' κ' ἐθέλοι that he *might* give her to whomsoever he *might* please, Od. 2. 54; in such cases κε or ἂν does not affect the Verb. Hdt. sometimes uses ἂν thus in final clauses; as 1. 75. 99;—in Od. 23. 135 ὥς κεν τις φαίη, κεν belongs to the Verb in apod., as in ὥς δ' ἂν ἦιστα ταῦτα φαίνονται, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5. 81.—In most edd. of the Attic writers a few examples remain, in which a relat. or temp. word, followed by the oratio obliqua, retains an ἂν which it would have with the subj. in the direct form; e.g. Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 6, Plat. Phaedo 101 D (see Stallbaum), Dem. 865. 24 (where even ἐπειδὴν δοκιμασθῆναι is retained by Bekker).

III. rarely with εἰ and the INDICATIVE in protasis only in Ep., and that not often, 1. with fut. indic. as with subj.: αἶ κεν Ἰάδων περὶδύσεται II. 15. 213; οἵ κε με τιμύσουσι 1. 174, cf. Od. 16. 282. 2. once with a past tense of indic., εἰ δέ κ' ἐτε προτέρω γένητο δρόμος II. 23. 526.

IV. in later Greek, as in LXX and N. T., εἰδν, ὅταν, etc., take all the tenses of the indic.: ἐάν οἶδμεν I Ep. Jo. 5. 15; ὅταν κατέβῃ ἡ δρόσος LXX (Num. 11. 9).

B. IN APODOSIS: here ἂν belongs to the Verb, and denotes that the assertion made by the Verb is dependent on some condition, expressed or implied. Thus, ἦλθεν he came, ἦλθεν ἂν he would have come (under conditions, which may or may not be defined), and so he might have come; ἔλθοι may he come, ἔλθοι ἂν he would come (under some conditions), and so he might come.

I. WITH INDICATIVE: 1. with historical tenses, generally impf. and aor., a. in apodosis of conditional sentences; with protasis implying non-fulfilment of a past or present condition, and the apod. expressing what would be or would have been the case if the condition were or had been fulfilled. The impf. with ἂν refers to present time or to continued or repeated action in past time (in Hom. always the latter); the aor. simply to action in past time; the (rare) plqpf. to action finished in past or present time: πολλὰ ἂν θαυμαστότερον ἦν, εἰ ἐτιμῶντο it would be far more strange if they were honoured, Plat. Rep. 489 B; οὐκ ἂν ἦσαν ἐκράτες, εἰ μὴ τι καὶ ναυτικὸν εἶχεν he would not have been master of islands if he had not had also some naval power, Thuc. 1. 9; εἰ τότε ταύτην εὗχε τὴν γνώμην, οὐδὲν ἂν ἂν νυλῇ πεποιθὲν ἐπραΐεν if he had then come to this opinion, he would have accomplished nothing of what he has now done, Dem. 41. 18; δ' εἰ ἀπεκρίνω, ἱκανῶς ἂν ἦδη παρὰ σοῦ τὴν δαιτύτητα ἐμεμάθηκα I should have already learnt . . . Plat. Euthyphro 14 C, v. Xen. An. 2. 1, 4 (aor. and impf. combined). In animated language, after an impf. denoting present time in protasis, an aor. ind. with ἂν in apod. (like εἴπειν ἂν or ἀπεκρίνασθαι ἂν) sometimes means *he would* (at once) reply, v. Plat. Gorg. 447 D, Symp. 199 D, Euthyphro 12 D.

b. this protasis is often understood: τὸ γὰρ ἔργον τῷ στρατοπέδῳ οὐκ ἂν ἐτελείσαντο for they would not have built the wall (if they had not won a battle), Thuc. 1. 11; πολλοὺ γὰρ ἂν ἦν ἀξία for (if they were so) they would be worth much, Plat. Rep. 374 D; οὐ γὰρ ἦν ὅ τι ἂν ἐποιεῖτε for there was nothing which you could have done (i.e. would have done if you had tried), Dem. 240. 15.

c. with no definite protasis understood, so that the indic. with ἂν expresses what would have been likely to happen, i.e. might have happened (and perhaps did happen), in past time, thus supplying a past potential mood: ἡ γὰρ μιν ζῶν γε κινήσει, ἡ κεν Ὀρέστης κτεῖνεν ὑποφθάρμενος for either you will find him alive, or else Orestes may already have killed him before you, Od. 4. 546; δ' θεασάμενος πᾶς ἂν τις ἀνὴρ ἡράσθη δαῖος εἶναι every man who saw this (the Seven against Thebes) would have longed to be a warrior, Ar. Ran. 1022; ἀλλ' ἦλθε μὲν δὴ τοῦτο τοῖνυδος τάχ' ἂν ὀργῇ βιασθὲν μάλλον ἢ γνώμῃ φρενῶν, i.e. it might perhaps have come Soph. O. T. 523, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 265 B; τάχα ἂν δὲ καὶ ἄλλως πῶς ἐσπλεύσαντες (sc. διέβησαν) and they might also perhaps have crossed by sea (to Sicily) in some other way, Thuc. 6. 2. Cases like II. 4. 421, ὑπὸ κεν ταλασιφρόνᾳ περ δέος εἶλεν inward fear would have seized even a stout-hearted man (if he had heard the sound)—or (better) fear might well have seized even a stout-hearted man (on hearing it)—show a natural transition from c to b. It must be remembered that the full conditional sentence (a) does not necessarily or logically imply that the action of the apodosis does not (or did not) take place, e.g. τὰ αὐτὰ ἂν ἐπραΐε καὶ πρώτη λαχούσα (= εἰ πρώτη ἐλαχεν) it would have done the same (as it did), even if it had drawn the first place, Plat.

Rep. 620 D. In constructions (a) and (b) ἂν is sometimes omitted for rhetorical effect, as when we say it had been better—it would have been better, Lat. *melius fuerat for melius fuisset*: εἰ μὴ . . . ἦσμεν, φόβον παρέσχεν it had caused (for it would have caused) fear, Eur. Hec. 1113; so Horat., *me truncus illapsus cerebro sustulisset* . . . (for sustulisset).

2. with fut. indic.: a. frequently in Epic, giving the fut. ind. a sense between that of the simple fut. and that of the opt. with ἂν (infr. 111), ὃ δὲ κεν κεχολάσεται ὃν κεν ἱκάμαι and he will likely be angry to whomsoever I shall come, II. 1. 139; καὶ κε τις ὧδ' ἐρέει and some one will perchance speak thus, 4. 176; ἐγὼ δὲ γέ τοι καταλέγω Od. 3. 80; so in lyric poetry, Pind. N. 7. 100.

b. a few cases occur in Attic, even in prose, where the MSS. have the fut. ind. with ἂν: ἀπισχυρισάμενοι δὲ σαφὲς ἂν καταστήσετε (where Bekk. restored καταστήσατε) Thuc. 1. 140; οὐχ ἦκει, οὐδ' ἂν ἦξει δεῦρο (Steph. ἦκα) Plat. Rep. 615 D, cf. Apol. 29 C, Xen. An. 2. 5. 13.

II. WITH SUBJUNCTIVE, only in Ep. The Ep. subj., which is used in independent sentences like the fut. indic., can take κε or ἂν like the fut., εἰ δέ κε μὴ δάωρην, ἐγὼ δὲ κεν αὐτὸς ἐλαμαι, i.e. I will take her myself, II. 1. 324, cf. 205, 3. 54. We translate these forms sometimes by *will*, sometimes by *would*.

III. WITH OPTATIVE (never the fut.): a. in apodosis of conditional sentences, after a protasis in opt. with εἰ or some other conditional or relative word, expressing a fut. condition corresp. to the Engl. form *if he should*: ἀλλ' εἰ μοι τι πίθοιο, τό κεν πολλὸν κέρδιον εἴη II. 7. 28; οὐ πολλὰ ἂν ἀλογία εἴη, εἰ φοβοίτο τὸν θάνατον; Plat. Phaedo 68 B;—in Homer, the pres. and aor. opt. with κε or ἂν are sometimes used like the impf. and aor. ind. with ἂν in Attic (B. 1. 1. a.), with either the regular ind. or another opt. in the protasis: καὶ νῦν κεν ἐνθ' ἀπολοῖτο . . . εἰ μὴ νόσσε, κτλ., i.e. he would have perished, had she not perceived, etc., II. 5. 311, cf. 5. 388, 17. 70; εἰ νῦν ἐπὶ ἄλλῃ ἀθλεύοιμεν, ἡ τ' ἂν ἐγὼ . . . κλισίῃνδε φερόμην if we were now contending in another's honour, I should now carry . . . II. 23. 274: this Hom. usage is occasionally found even in the Attic poets: οὐδ' ἂν σὺ φαίης, εἰ σε μὴ κνίζοι λέχος (for εἰ μὴ ἐκνέει), Eur. Med. 568:—sometimes the tense in the protasis is pres. or fut., and the opt. with ἂν in apodosis takes a simply future sense (as infr. b.), φροῦρον δ' εἰ ποιήσονται, τῆς μὲν γῆς βλάπτουεν ἂν τι μέγας they might perhaps damage, Thuc. 1. 142, cf. 2. 60, Plat. Apol. 25 B; cf. also Ar. Nub. 116, Dem. 16. 25, al.

b. the protasis is often understood: οὔτε ἐσθίουσι πλείω ἢ δύναται φέρειν διαπραγείν γὰρ ἂν for (if they should do so) they would burst, Xen. Cyr. 8. 21; τὸν δ' οὐ κε δὴ ἀνέρε . . . ἀπ' οὐδὸς ὀχλοῦσαν two men could not heave the stone from the ground, i.e. would not, if they should try, II. 12. 447; οὐδ' ἂν δικαίως ἐς κακὸν πέσοιμι τι Soph. Ant. 240, cf. Dem. 20. 18, 595. 20; in Hom. the aor. opt. with κε or ἂν may refer to the past; οὐκ ἂν γνοίης ποτέροισι μετήν, i.e. you would not have known (if you had tried to decide), II. 5. 85. The implied protasis is often too indefinite to be capable of being expressed, so that the opt. with ἂν becomes a potential mood, often coming very near the fut. ind. in sense: ἦδώς δ' ἂν ἐροίμην Λεπτήνῃ but I would gladly ask Leptines, Dem. 496. 8; βουλοίμην ἂν I should like, Lat. *velim* (but βουλόμην ἂν I should wish, if it were of any avail, *vellem*); ποῖ οὖν τραποίμεθ' ἂν; *which way then can we turn?* Plat. Euthydr. 290 A; οὐκ ἂν μεθείμην τοῦ θρόνου I will not give up the throne, Ar. Ran. 830; so, αὐταὶ δὲ οὐκ ἂν πολλὰί εἴσαν but these would not (on investigation) prove to be many, Thuc. 1. 9; εἴσαν δ' ἂν οὐτοὶ Κρήτες Hdt. 1. 2. The Athenians were, like ourselves, fond of softening assertions by giving them the less positive form, as, οὐκ ἂν οὖν πάνν γε τι σπουδαῖον εἴη ἡ δικαιοσύνη, i.e. it would not prove to be, etc. (for it is not, etc.), Plat. Rep. 333 E.

c. the opt. with ἂν thus sometimes has the force of a mild command, exhortation, or entreaty, σὺ μὲν κομίζεις ἂν σεαυτὸν ἢ θέλεις you may take yourself off (milder than κομίζε σεαυτὸν), Soph. Ant. 444; χωροῖς ἂν εἰσω you may go in, Id. El. 1491; κλύος ἂν ἦδη, Φοῖβε hear me now, Phœbus, Ib. 637. d. in a protasis which is also an apodosis: εἴπερ ἄλλῃ τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ πειθοίμην ἂν, καὶ σοὶ πείθομαι if I would trust any (other) man (if he gave me his word), I trust you, Plat. Prot. 329 B; εἰ μὴ ποῖσάτ' ἂν τοῦτο if you would not do this (if you could), Dem. 44. 30, cf. Xen. Mem. 1. 5, 3; so probably εἰ τούτῳ κε λάβοιμεν II. 5. 273 (v. infr. D. 1. 1).

e. an apodosis like πᾶς ἂν ὀλοίμην *how gladly would I perish!* must not be confounded with the ordinary opt. without ἂν in wishes. See also Aesch. Ag. 1448, Soph. O. C. 1100. f. ἂν is rarely omitted with the opt. in apodosis: most of the cases occur in Homer, as II. 5. 303, Od. 14. 123, 3. 231; a few in the Attic poets, chiefly in lyric passages, or after οὐκ ἐστ' ὅπως, οὐκ ἐστ' ὅστις, etc., as Aesch. Ag. 620, Pr. 292; none in Attic prose where the text is beyond suspicion, as Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 21, where εἰδείην ἂν is restored.

IV. WITH INFIN. and PART., which represent the indic. or opt. with ἂν: 1. pres. inf. or part., a. representing impf. ind., φησὶν αὐτοὺς ἐλευθέρους ἂν εἶναι, εἰ τοῦτο ἐπραΐεν he says they would (now) be free if they had done this; οἶδα αὐτοὺς ἐλευθέρους ἂν ὄντας, εἰ τοῦτο ἐπραΐεν I know they would (now) be free, etc.; οἰεθε τὸν πατέρα . . . οὐκ ἂν φυλάττεν; do you think he would not keep them safe? (οὐκ ἂν ἐφύλαττεν) Dem. 1194. 20, cf. 1300. 8; ἀδυνάτων ἂν ὄντων [ὑμῶν] ἐπιβουλήν when you would have been unable, etc., Thuc. 1. 73, cf. 4. 40. b. representing pres. opt., φησὶν αὐτοὺς ἐλευθέρους ἂν εἶναι, εἰ τοῦτο πράξειαν he says they would (hereafter) be free (εἴεν ἂν) if they should do this; οἶδα . . . ἂν ὄντας, κτλ., I know they would be, etc.; v. Xen. An. 2. 3, 18, Dem. 313. 6.

2. aor. inf. or partic., a. representing aor. indic., οὐκ ἂν ἡγήσθ' αὐτὸν κἂν ἐπιδραμεῖν; do you not think he would even have run thither (καὶ ἐπέδραμεν ἂν)? Dem.

831. 10; ἴσμεν ὑμᾶς ἀναγκασθέντας ἂν we know you would have been compelled, Thuc. 1. 76, cf. 3. 89; ῥαδίως ἂν ἀφεθείς when he might easily have been acquitted (ἀφείθη ἂν), Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 4. b. representing aor. opt., οὐδ' ἂν κρατῆσαι αὐτοὺς τῆς γῆς ἡγούμαι I think they would not even be masters of the land (οὐδ' ἂν κρατῆσαι), Thuc. 6. 37, so 2. 20., 5. 32; ὅραν ῥαδίως ἂν αὐτὸ ληφέν (ληφείη ἂν) Id. 7. 42; οὔτε οὔτα οὔτε ἂν γένόμενα, i. e. things which are not and never could happen (ἂ οὔτε ἂν γένοιο), Id. 6. 38. 3. representing pf. inf. or partic. (which includes plqpf.): a. plqpf. ind., πάντα ταῦθ' ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων ἂν ἐλασκέναι (φῆσιν ἂν) he would say that all these would have been destroyed by the barbarians (ἐλαύκεσαν ἂν), Dem. 441. 21; οἶδα ταῦτ' ἂν ἐλασκότα might be used in the same way. b. pf. opt., οὐκ ἂν ἡγούμαι αὐτοὺς δικὴν ἄξίαν δεδωκέναι, i. e. καταψήφισαίσε I do not believe they would (then) have suffered (δεδώκότες ἂν εἶεν) punishment enough, etc., Lys. 178. 31; so we might have οἶδα αὐτοὺς δικὴν ἄξίαν ἂν δεδωκότας. 4. the usage with fut. inf. or partic. is more than doubtful: it is never found in Ep., and the fut. in the few Att. passages in which it appears to occur are prob. due to Copyists; νομιζόντες ῥαδίως ἂν σφίσι τάλλα προσχωρήσειν (-χωρήσει) Thuc. 2. 80, cf. 5. 82., 6. 66., 8. 25, 71; the partic. is still more exceptional, ὡς ἐμοὶ οὐκ ἂν ποιήσαντος ἄλλα Plat. Apol. 30 B, Dem. 450. 27.

C. with impf. and aor. indic. in the ITERATIVE construction, to express elliptically a condition fulfilled whenever an opportunity offered; κλαίσκε ἂν καὶ ὀδυρέσκετο Hdt. 3. 119; εἶτα πῦρ ἂν οὐ παρῆν Soph. Ph. 295; εἰ τινες ἴδον . . ἀνέδρασαν ἂν whenever they saw it, on each occasion, etc., Thuc. 7. 71; διηρτάνον ἂν αὐτοὺς τί λέγοιεν Plat. Apol. 22 B. The impf. of this constr. becomes the inf. in Dem. 123. 16; ἀκούω Λακεδαιμονίους τότε ἐμβαλόντας ἂν . . ἀναχωρεῖν, i. e. I hear they used to retire, (ἀνεχώρουν ἂν).

D. GENERAL REMARKS: I. POSITION OF ἂν. 1. in A, when ἂν does not coalesce with the relat. word (as in ἐάν, ὅταν), it follows directly or is separated only by such monosyllables as μέν, δέ, τέ, γάρ, καί, νῦν, πέρ, etc.; as εἰ μὲν κεν . . εἰ δέ κε, Il. 3. 281, 284; rarely by τίς, as ὅποι τίς ἂν, οἶμαι, προσθῆθ' Dem. 22. 9;—in Hom. and Hes. two such particles may precede κε, as εἰ περ γάρ κε Od. 8. 355, cf. Il. 2. 123; εἰ καὶ νῦν κε, εἰ γάρ τίς κε, δὲ μὲν γάρ κε, Hes.; rarely in Prose, ὅποι μὲν γάρ ἂν Dem. 53. 5; in Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 52 we have ὅ τι ἄλλο ἂν δοκῇ ὑμῖν. In Il. 5. 273 and 8. 196, for εἰ τούτω κε λαβόμεν, Bekk. reads γε by conjecture. 2. in apodosis, ἂν may stand either next to its Verb (before or after it), or after some other emphatic word, esp. an interrog., a negative, or an important adjective or adverb. It may thus follow a participle which represents the protasis, as λέγοντος ἂν τινος πιστεύσαι οἴεσθε; do you think they would have believed it if any one had told them? (εἰ τις ἔλεγεν, ἐπίστευσαν ἂν), Dem. 71. 4. 3. by a peculiar idiom, ἂν is often separated from its inf. by such verbs as οἴομαι, δοκέω, φημί, οἶδα, etc., so that ἂν has the appearance of belonging to the pres. indic., καὶ νῦν ἡδέως ἂν μοι δοκῶ κοινηῶνσαι I think that I should, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 25; οὕτω γάρ ἂν μοι δοκεῖ ἢ τε πόλις ἀριστα διοικεῖσθαι Aeschin. 54. 5; ἂ μὴτε προῆλθε μῆδε μὴτ' ἂν εὐχῇ τήμερον ῥηθῆναι, where ἂν belongs to ῥηθῆναι, not to εὐχῇ, Dem. 303. 8;—in the peculiar case of οὐκ οἶδ' ἂν εἰ, or οὐκ ἂν οἶδ' ἂν, ἂν belongs not to οἶδα but to the Verb which follows; as, οὐκ οἶδ' ἂν εἰ πείσασμι, for οὐκ οἶδα εἰ πείσασμι ἂν, Eur. Med. 941, cf. Alc. 48; οὐκ ἂν οἶδ' εἰ δυνάμην Plat. Tim. 26 B; οὐκ οἶδ' ἂν εἰ ἐκτεθάρμην Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 12. 4. ἂν never begins a sentence, or even a clause after a comma; but it may stand first after a parenthetic clause, ἄλλ' ὧ μέλ', ἂν μοι στίγων διπλῶν ἔδει Ar. Pax 137.

II. REPETITION OF ἂν:—in apodosis ἂν may be used twice or even three times with the same verb, either to make the condition felt throughout a long sentence, or to emphasize certain words, ὥστ' ἂν, εἰ σθένος λάβοιμι, δηλώσαιμ' ἂν Soph. El. 333, cf. Ant. 69, Aesch. Ag. 340, Thuc. 1. 76 (fin.), 2. 41, Plat. Apol. 31 A. 2. ἦν περ γάρ κ' ἐθέλων occurs as protasis, Od. 18. 318; ὥρρ' ἂν μὲν κε so long as, Il. 11. 187, 202, Od. 5. 361., 6. 259.

III. ELLIPSIS OF VERB:—sometimes the Verb to which ἂν belongs must be supplied, ἄλλ' οὐκ ἂν πρὸ τοῦ (sc. ἔργεσκον), Ar. Nub. 5; τί δ' ἂν δοκεῖ σοι Πριάμος (sc. πράττει), εἰ τὰδ' ἦνυσεν; Aesch. Ag. 935, cf. Soph. O. C. 1529;—so in phrases like πῶς γάρ ἂν; and πῶς οὐκ ἂν (sc. εἴη); and in ὥσπερ ἂν εἰ (or ὥσπερ ἂν), as φοβούμενος ὥσπερ ἂν εἰ παῖς (i. e. ὥσπερ ἂν ἐφοβήθη εἰ παῖς ἦν) Plat. Gorg. 479 A;—so also when κἂν εἰ (=καὶ ἂν εἰ) has either no Verb in the apod. or else one to which ἂν cannot belong, Plat. Rep. 477 A, Meno 72 C; cf. κἂν:—so also the Verb of a protasis containing ἂν may be understood, ὅποι τις ἂν προσθῇ, κἂν μικρὰν δύναμιν (i. e. καὶ ἐὰν προσθῇ) Dem. 22. 9; ὡς ἐμοὶ οὐκ ἔνι ἴνκτος ὅπῃ ἂν καὶ ὑμεῖς (sc. ἴητε) Xen. An. 1. 3, 6.

IV. ELLIPSIS OF ἂν:—when an apodosis consists of several coördinate clauses with the same mood, ἂν is generally used only in the first and may be understood in the others: οὐδὲν ἂν διάφορον τοῦ ἑτέρου ποιοί, ἄλλ' ἐπὶ ταῦτον ἀμφοτέρω ἴσεν Plat. Rep. 360 C, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1049;—so even when the same construction is continued in a new sentence, Plat. Rep. 352 E, 439 B. If the omission would cause confusion, ἂν is generally repeated, as in Rep. 398 A, cf. Dem. 390. 9, where an opt. is implied with the third ὡς after two implied indicatives;—it is rare to find ἂν expressed with the second of two coördinate Verbs and understood with the first, as, τοῦτον ἂν . . θαρσύνῃ ἐγὼ καλῶς μὲν ἄρχειν, εὖ δ' ἂν ἀρχεσθαι θέλειν (i. e. καλῶς μὲν ἂν ἀρχει, εὖ δ' ἂν θέλοι ἀρχεσθαι) Soph. Ant. 669.

E. for τάχ' ἂν, in which τάχα means perhaps and ἂν modifies a Verb in apodosis, see τάχα, and the third, fourth, and fifth examples under B. 1. c. ἂν [ἀ], Att. Conj.;—ἐάν, ἦν. The Trag. always use ἐάν or ἦν (in Soph. O. T. 1062, for οὐδ' ἂν ἐκ τρίτης ἐγὼ μητρός φανῶ τριδούλος, Herm.

restores οὐδ' ἂν τρίτης); and these are the most common forms in Att. Prose: but we find ἂν in Thuc. 4. 46., 6. 13, 18., 8. 75, and often in Plat., e. g. ἂν σωφρονῇ Phaedo 61 B; ἂν θεὸς ἐθέλῃ Ib. 80 D: cf. kān.

ἂν, by crasis for ἂ ἂν, quaecunque, Soph. O. T. 281, 580, etc.

ἂν or ἂν, Ep. form of ἀνά, q. v.

ἂν, apocop. from ἀνα, v. sub ἀνά F.

ἂν- or ἀνα-, the negat. Prefix, of which a privativum is a shortened form: ἂν- is regularly retained before vowels, as in ἀν-αἴσιος, ἀνατος, ἀν-ῶντος (though often not, as in ἀέκων, ἀελπτος, ἀεργος), and the complete form still remains in ἀνάενδος, ἀνάελπτος.—From ἂν come ἀνευ, Dor. ἀνις; cf. Skt. an-, a-; Zd. ana-, an-, a-; Lat. in- (Osc. and Umbr. an-, a-); Goth. inuh; O. H. G. anu, ōne (Germ. ohne); cf. vñ-. ἂνά [ἀνά], Prep. governing gen., dat., and acc.; but gen. and dat. only in Ep. and Dor. poetry. By apocope ἀνά becomes ἂν before dentals, as ἀνάβα; ἂν before palatals, as ἂν γύαλα; ἂν before labials, as ἂν βωμοίσι, ἂν πέτραις, ἀμμένω, etc. (Radic. sense up, upon, opp. to κατά. From ἂν come also ἂνω; cf. Zd. ana (upon); Osc. and Umbr. an, cf. Lat. anhelō; Goth. ana.)

A. WITH GEN., only in Od., in phrase δν δ' ἄρα . . νηὸς βαίνει went on board ship, 2. 416; ἀν νηὸς ἔβην 9. 177; ἂν δὲ . . νηὸς ἐβήσεται 15. 284;—which some explain, not so well, as a tmesis.

B. WITH DAT., on, upon, without any notion of motion, only in Ep. and Lyric Poetry, and therefore used by Trag. only in lyric passages, ἀνὰ σκήπτρῳ upon the sceptre, Il. 1. 15, Pind. P. 1. 10; ἂν βωμοίσι Il. 8. 441; ἀνὰ σκολόπσει 18. 177; ἀνὰ Γεργάρῳ ἄκρω 15. 152; ἀνὰ ὤμῳ upon the shoulder, Od. 11. 127; ἂν ἱπποῖσι Pind. O. 8. 67; ἂν πέτραις Aesch. Supp. 350; ἀνὰ τε ναυσὶ καὶ σὺν ὄπλοις Eur. I. A. 754.

C. WITH ACCUS., the comm. usage, implying motion upwards, I. of Place, up, from bottom to top, up along, ἀνὰ κίονα Od. 22. 176; ἀνὰ μέλαθρον up to, Ib. 239; [φάει] ἀνὰ νῶτα θέουσα διαμπερὲς αὐχέν' ἰκάνει Il. 13. 547; ἀνὰ τὸν ποταμὸν Hdt. 2. 96:—so, ἀνὰ δώμα ὑπὸ καὶ down the house, throughout it, Il. 1. 570; ἀνὰ στρατὸν, ἄστυ, ὕμνον Ib. 384, Od. 8. 173, etc.; ἂν γύαλα Aesch. Supp. 550:—to this may be referred ἀνὰ στόμα, ἀνὰ θυμὸν ἔχειν to have continually in the mouth, in the mind, Il. 2. 36, 250; ἂν Ἀλγυπτίους ἀνδρας among them, Od. 14. 286; so, ἀνὰ πᾶσαν τὴν Μηδικὴν, ἀνὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα Hdt. 1. 96., 2. 135, etc.; ἀνὰ τοὺς πρώτους εἶναι to be among the first, Id. 9. 86.

II. of Time, throughout, ἀνὰ νύκτα all night through, Il. 14. 80; Hdt. often has ἀνὰ πᾶσαν τὴν ἡμέραν all the day (not ἀνὰ πᾶσαν ἡμ., of which below); ἀνὰ τὸν πόλεμον Id. 8. 123; ἀνὰ χρόνον in course of time, Hdt. 1. 173., 2. 151, cf. 5. 27; ἀνὰ μέσσαν ἁκτίνα Soph. O. C. 1427. 2. taken distributively, ἀνὰ πᾶσαν ἡμέραν day by day, Hdt. 2. 37, 130, etc.; ἀνὰ πᾶν ἔτος 1. 136, etc.; or, ἀνὰ πάντα ἔτια 8. 65.

III. distributively also with Numerals, κρέα εἰκοσιν ἂν ἡμιβολαῖα 20 pieces of meat at half an obol each, Ar. Ran. 554; τῶν ἂν ὕκτων τῶνβολοῦ that sell 8 for the obol, Timocl. Kanv. 1; also, ἀνὰ πέντε παρασάγγας τῆς ἡμέρας [they marched] at the rate of 5 parasangs a day, Xen. An. 4. 6, 4; ἔστησαν ἀνὰ ἑκατὸν they stood in bodies of 100 men each, Ib. 5. 4, 12; κλισίας ἀνὰ πεντήκοντα companies at the rate of 50 in each, Ev. Luc. 9. 14; ἔλαβον ἀνὰ δηνάριον a denarius apiece, Ev. Matth. 20. 10; ἀνὰ δύο χιτῶνας two coats apiece, Ev. Luc. 9. 3.

IV. ἀνὰ κράτος up to the full strength, i. e. vigorously (much like κατὰ κράτος), ἀνὰ κράτος φεύγειν, ἀπομάχεσθαι Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 30., 5. 3, 12; ἀνὰ λόγον Plat. Phaedo 110 D, al.; ἀνὰ μέσον in the middle, Antiph. Adwn. 2, Menand. Incert. 2. 19; ἀνὰ μέρος, opp. to πάντες, Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 17, al. V. ἀνὰ τὸ σκοτεινὸν in the darkness, Thuc. 3. 22.

D. WITHOUT CASE as Adv. thereupon, Hom. and other Poets:—and with the notion of spreading all over a space, throughout, all over, μέλαρες δ' ἂνὰ βύτρους ἦσαν all over there were clusters, Il. 18. 562, cf. Od. 24. 343;—but ἀνὰ often looks like an Adv. in Hom., where really it is only parted from its Verb by tmesis, ἀνὰ δ' ἴσχεο (for ἀνέχου δέ); ἀνὰ δ' ὤπρτο (for ἀνάρπτο δέ); ἀνὰ τευχέ' εἰπάρας (for τευχέα ἀναεῖρας), etc.

E. IN COMPOS. 1. as in c. I, up to, upwards, up, opp. to κατά, as in ἀναβαίνειν, ἀναβλέπω, ἀνααίρω, ἀνίστημι: poet. sometimes doubled, ἂν' ὀρσοθύρην ἀναβαίνειν Od. 22. 132. 2. hence flows the sense of increase or strengthening, as in ἀνακρίνω; though it cannot always be translated, as in Homer's ἀνέρομαι:—in this case opp. to ὑπό, sub.

3. from the notion throughout (D), comes that of repetition, and improvement, as in ἀναβλαστάνω, ἀναγινώσκω. 4. the notion of back, backwards, in ἀναχωρεῖω, ἀνανεῖω, etc., seems to come from such phrases as ἀνὰ βόον, up, i. e. against the stream, = Lat. re-, retro-.

F. ἀνα, written with anastr., for ἀνάστηθι, up! arise! ἄλλ' ἀνα Il. 6. 331, Od. 18. 13; for ἀνάστηθι, as ἀνα γε μάν' ὀμίμοι, so Blomf. for ἀναγίγμαιν), Aesch. Cho. 963;—in this sense the ult. is never elided, as we see from Il. 5. 247 ἄλλ' ἀνα, εἰ μέμονε; Soph. Aj. 194 ἄλλ' ἀνα ἐξ ἔδρανων.

2. the apocop. ἂν always stands for ἀνέστη, he stood up, arose, Il. 3. 268., 23. 837, etc. 3. when used as Prep. ἂν never suffers anastrophe (though Herm. ad Elmsl. Med. 1143 maintains the contrary). ἂνα [ἀνά], vocat. of ἀνάξ, king, only in the phrases ὦ ἀνα, contr. ἄνα, and Ζεῦ ἀνα, and always as an address to gods; Sappho is said to have used it also for ὦ ἀνασσα.—Rare in Trag., Herm. Eur. Bacch. 546; the ult. never elided, Herm. h. Apoll. 526.

ἀναβάδην [βά], Adv. (ἀναβαίνειν) going up, mounting, up on high, aloft: hence in Ar. Ach. 399, 410, Pl. 1123, opp. to καταβάδην (Ach. 411), with the legs up, lying on a couch (an effeminate posture, Ath. 529 A; so, Σαρδανάπαλλος ἔβαινε πορφύραν, ἂν ἐν ταῖς παλλακαῖς καθήμενος Plut. 2. 336 C); but Suid., after one of the Scholl., interprets it upstairs, in the garret, opp. to καταβάδην, downstairs; and from v. 400 this appears to be the true sense.

ἀναβῶδον, Adv. by mounting, ἂν τὴν ὀχείαν ποιεῖσθαι Arist. II. A. 6. 30, 1.

ἀναβαθμῖς, ἴδας, ἡ, a step, stair, LXX (Ex. 20. 26).
ἀναβαθμός, ὁ, a flight of steps, stair, Hdt. 2. 125, Arist. Occ. 2. 5, 1, Dio C. 65. 21.

ἀναβάθρα, ἡ, = sq., al. ἀν. αἰ Στοιχαί C. I. (Add.) 4436 b.
ἀναβάθρον, τό, a raised seat or chair, C. I. 2924, v. Ruperti Juv. 7. 46.
ἀναβαίνειν, impf. ἀνέβαινον Hdt., Lys. (cf. βαίνω): fut. -θήσονται: (for aor. 1 v. infir. B): aor. 2 ἀνέβην, imper. ἀνάβηθι, -βῶ, -βήναι, -βάς, Xen., etc.: pf. -βέβηκα:—Med., aor. 1 -εβησάμην, Ep. 3 sing. -εβήσεο, v. infir. B:—Pass., v. infir. 11. 2.

To go up, mount, c. acc. loci, οὐρανόν, ὑπερώια ἄν. to go up to heaven, to the upper rooms, II. 1. 497, Od. 18. 301; φάτις ἀνθρώπων ἀναβαίνει goes up among, Od. 6. 29; oftener with a Prep., ἀν. ἐς δῖφρον II. 16. 657; rarely, ἀν' ὁρασθῆναι ἄν. Od. 22. 132; and, after Hom., most freq. with ἐπὶ, as, ἀν' ἐπὶ οὐρα Hdt. 1. 131:—rarely c. dat., νεκροῖς ἄν. to trample on the dead, Lat. mortuis insultare, II. 10. 493:—c. acc. cogn., ἀν. στόλον to go up on an expedition, Pind. P. 2. 114; v. ἀνάβασις II.

II. Special usages: 1. to mount a ship, go on board, embark, Lat. conscendere, in Hom. mostly absol.; ἐς Τροίην ἄν. to embark for Troy, Od. 1. 210; ἀπὸ Κρήτης ἄν. 14. 252; ἀν. ἐς ἑλάνην II. 14. 287; so in Hdt., and Att.; cf. ἀνά Α, ἀναβιβάζω.

2. to mount on horseback (cf. ἀναβατής), ἀν. ἐφ' ἵππον to mount on horseback, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 7, cf. 7. 1, 3; absol., ἀναβεβηκώς mounted, Id.; in the phrase ἀναβάντες ἐφ' ἵππον ἑλᾶσαι, ἀναβάντες should be taken absol., Ib. 3. 3, 27; ἀν. ἐπὶ τροχόν to mount on the wheel of torture, Antipho 134. 11.

b. c. acc., ἀν. ἵππον to mount a horse, Theopomp. Hist. 2:—Pass., [ἵππος] ὁ μή ποτε ἀναβάνοντος that has not yet been mounted, Xen. Ep. 1, 1; ἀναβασθεῖς when mounted, Ib. 3. 4; ἐν ἵππῳ ἀναβαμένῳ with its rider on, Id. Hipparch. 3, 4, cf. 1, 4.

3. of land-journeys, to go up from the coast into Central Asia, Hdt. 5. 100, Xen.; ἀναβ. παρὰ βασιλεῖα Plat. Alc. I. 123 B.

4. of rivers in flood, to rise, Hdt. 2. 13; ἀν. ἐς τὰς ἀρούρας to overflow the fields, 1. 193.

5. of climbing plants, to shoot up, ἐπὶ δένδρα Xen. Occ. 19, 18; also of hair, Id. Symp. 4. 23.

6. in Att., ἀν. ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα, or ἄν. alone, to mount the tribune, rise to speak, Lat. in concionem ascendere, Dem. 247. 5, 580. 21., 1461. 22: hence also, ἀν. ἐπὶ or εἰς τὸ πλῆθος, τὸ δικαστήριον to come before the people, before the court, Plat. Apol. 31 C, 40 B, Gorg. 486 B, cf. Ar. Vesp. 963; ἀν. ἐπὶ τὸν ὀκρίβαντα to mount the stage, Plat. Symp. 194 B; absol., ἀναβαίνει Ar. Eq. 149; of witnesses in court, Lysias 94. 28.

7. of the male, to mount, cover, ἀν. τὰς θηλέας Hdt. 1. 192, cf. Ar. Fr. 317: v. ἀναβαδόν, ἀναβάτης II.

III. of things and events, to come to an end, turn out, like ἀποβαίνω, ἐκβαίνω, Lat. evenio, Valck. Hdt. 7. 10, 8; ἀπὸ τιος ἄν. to result from, Xen. Ath. 2, 17.

2. to come to, pass over to, like περιελθεῖν, ἐς Λαωιδίην ἀνέβαινεν ἡ βασιλεὴς Hdt. 7. 205, cf. 1. 109.

IV. to go upwards or onwards, and so to proceed, esp. to speak of a thing, πρὸς τι Xen. Hipparch. 1, 4, cf. Plat. Rep. 445 C.

B. the aor. ἀνέβησα is used by Poets as aor. to ἀναβιβάζω in causal sense, to make to go up, esp. to put on ship-board, II. 1. 144, 308, Pind. P. 4. 340; also in aor. med. ἀνέβησαστο, Od. 15. 475; rare in Prose, ἀνδρας ἐπὶ καμήλους ἀνέβησε he mounted men on camels, Hdt. 1. 80.

ἀναβακχεῖν, to rouse to Bacchic frenzy, to madden, Eur. H. F. 1086; cf. sq.

II. intr. to break forth in Bacchic frenzy, to rage, exult, Eur. Bacch. 864, Plut. Crass. 33.

ἀναβακχίδω, = foreg., Eur. Or. 337, Pors. for ἀναβακχεῖν.

ἀναβάλλω (v. βάλλω), to throw up, χεῖν ἐξ ὀρύγματος Thuc. 4. 90; ἀν. τιὰ ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον to put on horseback, mount him, Xen. An. 4. 4, etc.: but of the horse, ἀν. τὸν ἀναβάτην to throw his rider, Id. Eq. 8, 7.

2. ἀν. τὰ ὄμματα to cast up one's eyes, so as to show the whites, Arist. Probl. 4. 1: hence, τὰ λευκά Alex. Tapan. 4. 9, Ctes. ap. Poll. 2. 60.

II. to put back, put off, μηκέτι νῦν ἀναβαλεῖν. ἀεθλον Od. 19. 584 (the only place in which Hom. uses the Act.); ἀναβ. τινα to put off [with excuses], Dem. 202. 27; ἀν. τὰ πράγματα Id. 44. 5:—Pass., ἀνεβλήθη ἡ ἐκκλησία it was adjourned, Thuc. 5. 45; ὥστε . . εἰς τοὺς παῖδας ἀναβλήθησθαι τὰς τιμωρίας will be put off to the time of the sons, Isocr. 226 C: cf. infir. B. II.

III. like the Med. III, to put on, ἀν. τὸ Κρητικόν (which was a short cloak), Eupol. Incert. 36.

IV. to run a risk (prob. metaph. from the dice), ἐγὼ σφε θαῖω κἀνὰ κίνδυνον βαλὼ Aesch. Theb. 1028; v. infir. B. IV, and cf. ἀναρίπτω.

B. much oftener in Med., to strike up, begin to play or sing (cf. ἀναβολή II), ἀναβάλλετο καλὸν αἰδεῖν Od. 1. 155, 8. 266, Theocr. 6. 20; and absol., ἀναβάλεο Pind. N. 7. 114; ἀναβαλὼς Ar. Pax 1269; also c. acc., ἀνεβάλλετο μολεῖν Christod. Ecphr. 130; εὐχὴν ἄν. τῷ Ἐρωτῇ Philostr. 806:—Pass., [μέλος] ἀναβλημένον a slow tune, opp. to ἐπίτροχον, Heliod. 2. 8; hence Adv. -μένως, with delay, slowly, Dion. H. de Dem. 54.

II. to put off or delay a thing in which oneself is concerned (v. supr. II), μηδ' ἐτι θύρον ἀναβαλόμεθα ἔργον II. 2. 436, cf. Hes. Op. 408, Pind. O. 1. 129, N. 9. 69, Hdt. 3. 85; τὸ μὲν τι νῦν μὴ λάβης, τὸ δ' ἀναβαλὼς Ar. Nub. 1130; εἰσαυθὺς ἀναβεβλήμεθα Id. Eccl. 983; εἰς τὴν ὑστερίαν ἀναβαλῆσθαι [τὴν δαίταν] to adjourn till the morrow, Dem. 554. 1. 26;—c. inf. fut., ἀν. κυρώσειν ἐς τέταρτον μῆνα Hdt. 6. 86, 2; ἀν. ἐς τρίτην ἡμέραν ἀποκρινέσθαι Id. 5. 49; ἀν. ποιήσιν τὰ δόντα Dem. 31. 1; c. inf. aor., ἀν. ὑποκρίνασθαι Hdt. 9. 8; μὴ οὐ μηχανήσασθαι Id. 6. 88.

2. to throw off oneself on another, refer a thing to him, τὶ ἐπὶ τινα Luc. Pisc. 15.

III. to throw one's cloak up or back, throw it over the shoulder, so as to let it hang in folds, ἀναβάλλεσθαι χλαῖναν Ar. Vesp. 1132; so also ἀναβάλλεσθαι alone, Id. Eccl. 97; ἀν. ἐπιδέξια Plat. Theat. 175 E, cf. Ar. Av. 1568; εἶω τὴν χεῖρα ἔχοντα ἀναβεβλημένον with one's cloak thrown up or back, Dem. 420. 10; ἀναβεβλ. ἄνω τοῦ γόνατος Theophr. Char. 4:—on the fashions of doing this, cf. Heind. and Stallb. Plat. l. c., and

cf. supr. A. III, ἀναβολή 1. 2.

IV. = Act. III, ἀναβάλλεσθαι μάχην to risk a battle, dub. in Hdt. 5. 49 for ἀναλαβεῖσθαι, v. Schweigh.

ἀναβαπτίζω, to dip repeatedly, Plut. Pomp. 11.

II. ἀναβαπτίζω, to dip repeatedly, Plut. Pomp. 11.

ἀναβάπτισμα, = foreg. I, Theod. Prodr. in Notices des Mss. 8. 119:—Med., ἀν. τὰς χεῖρας. 2. to stain, dye one's hands, Theophr. H. P. 3. 13, 6.

ἀναβάσιμος, ον, that may be ascended, Cyrill.

ἀναβάσις, ποῖτ. ἀμβασις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναβαίνω) a going up, mounting, on horseback, Xen. Eq. 3. 11; a way of mounting, Ib. 7. 4, b.

πᾶσα ἀμβασις = πάντες ἀναβάται all the horsemen, Soph. O. C. 1070.

2. an expedition up from the coast, esp. into Central Asia, as that of the younger Cyrus related by Xen.

3. the rising, swelling of a river, Diod. 1. 34. Strab. 757, Plut.

4. in Medic. the increasing period of a disease, before the crisis (ἀκμή), Galen. 9. 556; cf. ἀναβατικός II.

II. a way up, the ascent of a tower, a mountain, etc., Hdt. 1. 181, 7. 223; ἡ ἀν. τῶν Ἐπιπολῶν Thuc. 7. 42; ἀναβῆναι ἐκείνην τὴν ἀν. to make that ascent, Plat. Rep. 519 D, cf. 515 E.

ἀναβατικός, ὁ, = ἀναβαθμός, Paus. 10. 5, 2, etc.:—βασμα, τό, Aristid. ἀναβασσώρην, = ἀναβακχεῖν II, ἀνὰ δῆντε βασσαρήσων Anacr. 64 Bgk.

ἀναβαστάξω, to raise or lift up, carry, Luc. Gymn. 24.

ἀναβατήριον (sc. ἱερὸν), τό, a sacrifice for a fair voyage, Plut. 2. 984 B.

ἀναβάτης, ον, ὁ, ποῖτ. ἀμβάτης, one who mounts, one mounted, of Pentheus in the tree, Eur. Bacch. 1107: esp. a horseman, rider, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 1, Plat., etc.; cf. ἀνάβασις 1. 1.

II. a stallion, Hesych.

ἀναβατικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in mounting, ready at mounting, ἀναβατικῶ-τεροι ἐπὶ τοὺς ἵππους Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 5.

II. of a fever, gradually increasing in heat (cf. ἀνάβασις 1. 4), Galen. 7. 337.

ἀναβατός, Ep. ἀμβατός, ὄν, to be mounted or scaled, easy to be scaled, II. 6. 434, Od. 11. 315, Pind.

2. ἀναβατον, τό, in Byz., leaven.

ἀναβέβλημένος, v. ἀναβάλλω B. 1.

ἀναβέβρυχεν, pf. with no pres. in use, ἀναβέβρυχεν ὕδωρ the water gushed or bubbled up, II. 17. 54, where Zenod. ἀναβέβροχεν. (Akin to βάλω, βάλω, βρύω, cf. ὑπόβρυχα: cf. βρόχω 1.)

ἀναβήσω, to cough up, expectorate, Hipp. Progn. 41.

ἀναβιβάζω, aor. -εβίβασα:—Med., fut. -βιβάσομαι, Att. -βιβῶμαι Ameips. Incert. 10: aor. -εβιβάσασθαι: (v. sub βιβάζω).

Causal of ἀναβαίνω (cf. ἀναβαίνω B), to make go up, cause to mount, ἐπὶ τὴν πυρῆν, ἐπὶ πύργον Hdt. 1. 86, 3, 75, Xen.: ἐπὶ τὸν τροχόν, of torture, Andoc. 6. 43; κατὰ τὸ ἀκρότατον Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 3.

II. Special usages: 1. ἀν. τινα ἐπ' (ἐφ') ἵππον to mount one on horseback, Hdt. 1. 63, 4. 72, Xen.; ἐπ' ἄρμα Hdt. 4. 180; ἐπὶ τὸ ὄχημα Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 28; cf. ἀναβιβάστέον.

2. ἀν. ναῦν to draw a ship up on land, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 2.

3. in Med., ἀναβιβάζεσθαι τινα ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς to have them put on board ship, to embark for sea, Thuc. 7. 33; absol., ἀναβιβάσασθαι Ib. 35, cf. Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 10.

4. at Athens, to bring up to the bar of a court of justice as a witness, Isae. 78. 4, Lys. 122. 17, Plat. Apol. 18 D: but in Med., of a culprit, to bring up his wife and children to raise compassion, Andoc. 19. 17, Plat. Apol. 34 C, Lysias 151. 27., 161. 9, Hyperid. Euxen. 49. Aeschin. 54. 25.

5. ἀν. ἐπὶ τὴν σκηνὴν to bring upon the stage, Polyb. 29. 7, 2, in Pass.

6. ἀν. τὰς τιμὰς to raise the prices, Diod. 5. 10:—but, in Pass., ἀναβιβάζεσθαι εἰς τιμὴν to ascend to honour, Plut. Cato M. 16.

7. ἀν. τὸν τόνον, in Gram., to throw back the accent; but b. ἀν. τοὺς φθόγγους, to lower, moderate them, Plut. Ti. Gracch. 2.

ἀναβιβάζω, εως, ἡ, and ἀναβιβάσας, ὁ, the throwing back the accent, Gram.

ἀναβιβάστέον, verb. Adj. one must cause to mount, τοὺς ἱππῆας Xen. Hipparch. 1, 2; ἐπὶ τοὺς ἵππους ἀν. τοὺς νεωτάτους Plat. Rep. 467 E.

ἀναβιβρώσκω, aor. -έβρωσα, to eat up, Nic. Th. 134; aor. pass. ἀναβρωθῆναι Philostr. 836.

ἀναβιώω, ἀναβίω Arist. Mirab. 29 (but ἀναβιώσκει is the common pres.): fut. ἀναβιώσομαι: aor. 2 ἀνέβιον (v. infir.), ἀν-εβίον Luc. Hist. Conscr. 40; later, aor. 1 ἀνέβιωσα Arist. H. A. 7. 10, 3, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 12: pf. ἀναβέβιωκα Plat. 2. 85 D.

To come to life again, return to life, ἀναβιών νῦν πάλιν Ar. Ran. 177; ἐπειδὴ ἀνέβιω Andoc. 16. 27; ἀναβίους ἔλεγεν Plat. Rep. 614 B.

ἀναβιώσις, εως, ἡ, a reviving, LXX, Plut. Lucull. 18.

ἀναβιώσκει, as Pass. = ἀναβιώω (q. v.), Plat. Phaedo 71 E, 72 C, D, Symp. 203 E, Polit. 271 B.

II. as Dep., Causal of ἀναβιώω (cf. βιώσκει), to bring back to life, ἀποκινύντων καὶ ἀναβιωσκομένων Plat. Crito 48 C; aor. ἀνεβιβάσασθαι. Id. Phaedo 89 B: so in Act. ἀναβιώσκει, Schol. Eur. Alc. 1; fut. ἀναβιώσεις τὴν μύϊαν Ael. N. A. 2. 29; aor. ἀνεβίωσα Palaeaph. 41.

ἀναβλαστάνω, fut. -βλαστήσω Hdt. 3. 62: aor. -έβλαστον Id.

To shoot up, grow up again, of plants, Plat. Legg. 845 D, Plut.:—of a city, to shoot up, [αἱ Συρρηκοῦσαι] ἀνὰ τ' ἔδραμον καὶ ἀνέβλ. Hdt. 7. 156; of misfortunes, to spring up, be rank, εἶδε . . κακὰ ἀναβλαστῆναι Id. 5. 92, 4, cf. 3. 62.

ἀναβλάστημα, τό, an up-shoot, offshoot, Plato ap. Poll. 7. 145.

ἀναβλάστησις, εως, ἡ, an up-shooting, Theophr. H. P. 8. 1, 6.

ἀναβλεμμα, ατος, τό, a look cast back, a looking back at one, of dogs, Xen. Cyn. 4, 4, Poll. 2. 56.

ἀναβλέπω, fut. -βλέψω Hdt. 2. 111, -βλέψομαι Eur. H. F. 563: aor. -έβλεψα Hdt. l. c., etc.

To look up, Ar. Nub. 346, Plat. Rep. 621 B; πρὸς τὸ φῶς Ib. 515 C; εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν Id. Ax. 370 B: esp. as a mark of confidence, ἀν. ὁρᾶσι ὄμμασιν Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 30; ἀν. πρὸς τινα to look him in the face, like ἀντιβλέπω, Id. Cyr. 1. 4, 12.

2. c. acc. to look up at, φῶς ἀναβλέψεθε Eur. H. F. 563; so also c. dat., ἀελίου ἀν. λαμπάσι Id. Ion 1476; τοῖς κερταμοῦσι γοργὸν ὥς ἀναβλέπει Id.

Supp. 322. 3. c. acc. cogn., ἀν. φλόγα to cast up a glance of fire, Eur. Ion 1263; cf. βλέπω. II. to see again, recover one's sight, Hdt. 2. 111, Plat. Phaedr. 243 B; πάλλιν ἀν. Ar. Pl. 95, 117. ἀνάβλεψις, εως, ἡ, a looking up, seeing, Arist. Phys. 7. 3, 13. II. recovery of sight, Ev. Luc. 4. 19;—in Ael. N. A. 17. 13 ἀντίβλεψις is required by ἀντιβλέπει just above. ἀνάβλησις, εως, ἡ, a putting off, delay, κακοῦ Il. 2. 380; λύσιος 24. 655; πανάτοιο Call. Apoll. 45. ἀναβλητικῶς, to expl. ἀμβολῶν, ἀμβλήδην, Eust. 1241. 36., 1282. 1. ἀναβλύω, ποῖτ. ἀμβλ-, Anth. P. 9. 374, Orph.: Ion. impf. ἀναβλύσκει (vulg. -βλύσκει) Q. Sm. 14. 496, Ar. Rh. 3. 223; aor. ἀνέβλυσα Arist. Mund. 6, 32; inf. ἀναβλύσαι (leg. -βλύσαι) Plut. Sull. 6. To spout up, ἐλαίον Arist. Mirab. 113; ἀκρητόν Anth. P. 7. 31. 2. intr. to gush forth, Arist. Mund. I. c., C. I. 5956, etc.; Νείλος ἀναβλύζων Theocr. 17. 80. ἀνάβλυσις, εως, ἡ, a sprouting up, πηγῶν Arist. Mund. 4, 34. ἀναβλυσάντων, = ἀναβλύνω, Strabo Epit. 208 Huds., Origen, etc.—A form ἀναβλυσθαίνω also appears in Schol. Plat. p. 204 (v. Bast. Ep. Cr. append. p. 56); and ἀμβλυσθονίσαι or -τονίσαι is read by Meineke in Eupol. 12, from Eust. 1095. 8, E. M. 200. 52. ἀναβλύω, = ἀναβλύζω, to boil over, Hipp. 624. 5; to gush out, Polyb. 34. 9, 7, Nonn. D. 2. 71; c. acc. cogn., to spout out, ἀνέβλυον ἱκμάδα, ὕδωρ Id. 3. 383, 6. 255;—to spout foam from the mouth, Hipp. 305. 47. ἀναβόα, ποῖτ. ἀμβ-, τό, = ἀναβόησις, Aesch. Cho. 34. ἀναβόα: fut. ἡσσομαι Eur. I. A. 465, Dor. -ασσομαι Ar. Pl. 639; (ἀναβόασις, in Eur. Hel. 1108 is aor. subj.): aor. ἀνέβησα Thuc., Ion. ἀνέβωσα Hdt. I. 10, al., part. ἀμβώσας Id. I. 8., 3. 38. To cry or shout aloud, utter a loud cry, esp. in sign of grief or astonishment, ἀμβώσας μέγα Hdt. II. c., cf. Antipho 137. 27, Eur. Bacch. 1079; οἰκτρὸν ἀνέβωσα Eur. Hel. 184; of the war-cry, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 38; c. inf. to call out that . . . Id. Hell. 4. 2, 22. 2. c. acc. rei, to cry out something, Eur. Bacch. 525; but b. ἀχθ, ἐμφωρὰν ἀν. to wail aloud over a misfortune, lament it aloud, Aesch. Pers. 572, Eur. Hel. 1108; Πανὸς ἀναβόα γάμος Ib. 190. 3. c. acc. pers. to call on, συμμαχῶς Ib. 1592; Ἀσκληπιὸν Ar. Pl. 639. 4. also to cry up, praise aloud, Alex. Ἰσοστ. I. 12. ἀναβόησις, εως, ἡ, a shouting, calling to, Dion. H. 9. 10, etc. ἀναβορρύνω, to dig up, force up, A. B. 389, Suid., Hesych.: metaph. to undermine, Eccl. ἀναβόλαιον or -άδιον, τό, (ἀναβάλλω) a mantle, Symm. V. T., Eccl. ἀναβολάς, ἄδος, ἡ, v. sub ἀμβολάς. ἀναβόλεις, εως, ὁ, a groom who helps one to mount, App. Pun. 106, Plut. C. Gracch. 7; cf. Schneid. Xen. An. 4. 4. 4. II. a lever or forceps, Medic. ἀναβολή, ποῖτ. ἀμβολή, ἡ: (ἀναβάλλω): I. of the thing, 1. that which is thrown up, a mound of earth, bank, Xen. An. 5. 2, 5, Diod. 17. 95; cf. ἀμβολάς. 2. that which is thrown back over the shoulder, a mantle, cloak, Plat. Prot. 342 C, LXX (Nehem. 5. 13, al.):—also the fashion of wearing it, Luc. Somn. 6; cf. ἀναβάλλω B. III. II. as an action, 1. a striking up, a prelude on the lyre preliminary to singing, ὅπταν προοιμίων ἀμβολὰς τεύχευς ἐλελιζομένη, addressed to the lyre, Pind. P. 1. 7; hence, a rambling dithyrambic ode, Ar. Av. 1385, cf. Pax 830, Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 6; v. ἀναβάλλω B. I. 2. a putting off, delaying, οὐκ εἰς ἀναβολὰς ποιεῖντο τὴν ἀποχώρησιν Hdt. 8. 21; ὅ τι μέλλετε . . . μὴ εἰς ἀν. πράσσετε Thuc. 7. 15; οὐκ εἰς ἀμβολάς without delay, Eur. Heracl. 270; ἐν ταῖς ἀναβολαῖς Id. H. F. 93; ἐπὶ ἀναβολῇ τι ποιεῖσθαι Plat. Legg. 915 D; ἀναβολὴν νινος ποιεῖσθαι Thuc. 2. 42; ποιεῖν Plat. Symp. 201 D; also, εἰς τὸ γῆρας ἀναβολὰς ποιεῖν Menand. Θησ. 1. 8; δακρύους . . . ἐμποιεῖν ἀν. τῷ πάθει Id. Incert. 16; ἀναβολὰν λαβόντες τρία ἐτῆ Inscr. Thess. in Using p. 3; cf. ἀναβάλλω B. II. 3. intr. a going up, ascent, a way up, ἀν. τῶν Ἀλπεων Polyb. 3. 39, 9, etc.; τὴν ἀν. ποιεῖσθαι Ib. 50. 3. 4. a rising up, bursting forth, πομφολύγων, Arist. Probl. 24. 6, Theophr. Ign. 16; Νείλον ἀμβολαί C. I. 4924. ἀναβολικός, ἡ, ὄν, delayed, deferred, of payments, C. I. 4957. 21. Adv. -κῶς, with delay, Eust. 1241. 38. ἀναβόλιμος, ὄν, to be delayed, δικαί Hesych. ἀναβορρύνω, to grumble loudly, Ar. Eccl. 433. ἀναβουλεύσομαι, Dep. to change one's opinion, Eust. 1385. 59. ἀναβράζω, intr. to boil or foam up, Procop.; cf. ἀναβράσσω. ἀναβράσις, εως, ἡ, a boiling up, bubbling up, e. g. of water, Strabo 140:—so ἀναβρασμός, ὁ, Medic.; and ἀναβρασμα, τό, Byz. ἀναβράσσω, Att. -βράττω, to boil well, seethe, ἀναβράττω κίχλας Ar. Pax 1197; κρέα ἀνέβραττεν ὕρνιθεια Id. Ran. 510; absol., ἀναβράττετ, ἐπὶ τῷτε Id. Ach. 1005; cf. ἀναβραστος. 2. to throw up, eject, τὰ ἐν τοῖς λίκνοις ἀναβρασθέντα the scum left in the licks, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 42; ἄλμη ἀναβρασθεῖσα spray dashed up, Ar. Rh. 2. 566. ἀναβραστος, ὄν, boiled, κρέα Ar. Ran. 553, Aristom. Γοητ. 4; κίχλαι Pherecr. Περσ. 1. 10, cf. Μεταλλ. 1. 23. *ἀναβράχω, v. sub ἀνέβραχε. ἀναβρέχομαι, Pass. to become wet again, v. l. Arist. Probl. 21. 6; ἀνεβρέξατο Niceph. Rhet. 7. 11. ἀναβρομέω, to roar aloud, Ath. 126 D, Nonn. D. 45. 330. ἀναβροντάω, to thunder aloud, Tryph. 118. ἀναβρόζειε, ἀναβροχέιν, v. sub βρόχω. ἀναβροχομῶς, ὁ, the extraction of eye-lashes by a loop, an operation for trichiasis, Paul. Aeg. 6. 13, cf. Galen. 16. 918; ἀναβροχίζω, Id. 14. 754. ἀναβρυνάω, to neigh aloud, of horses, ἀνεβρύσαν Ar. Eq. 602. ἀναβρυτον, τό, water gushing from a pipe, Byz. ἀναβρυχόμαι, Dep. to roar aloud, Plat. Phaedo 117 D. *ἀναβρυχω, v. sub ἀναβέβρυχε.

ἀναβρύω, = ἀναβλύνω, Ael. V. H. 3. 43, Philo 1. 477;—c. acc., ἀν. ἀνθεα Nonn. D. 7. 346. ἀναβρωσις, εως, ἡ, an eating up, Galen. ἀναβρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, corrosive, Alex. Aphr. ἀναγαλλίς, ἡ, anagallis, pimpernel, a plant, Diosc. 2. 209; cf. ἀγαλλίς. ἀναγαργαρίζω and -λίζω, to gargle, χλιαροῖσιν Hipp. 470. 10, cf. 469. 55., 517. 5; so also in Med., 666. 28. ἀναγαργαρίσμα, ατος, τό, a gargle, Medic. ἀναγαργαρίστον and -λκτον, τό, a gargle, Hipp. 569. 53, etc. ἀναγγελία, ἡ, proclamation, τῶν στεφάνων C. I. 3640. 27, cf. Poll. 8. 139. ἀναγγέλλω, (v. ἀγγέλλω) to carry back tidings of, report, Lat. renunciare, τι Aesch. Pr. 661; πάντ' ἀναγγεῖλαι φίλοις Eur. I. T. 761; τῷ Βρασίδα τὴν ἐυνθηκὴν Thuc. 4. 122, etc.; τι πρὸς τινα Polyb. 1. 67. 11; c. part. to tell of a person doing, Xen. Ages. 5, 6; so in Pass., ὡς ἀνηγγέλη θεοῦ Plut. Pericl. 18. 2. ἀν. τῷ δήμῳ, Lat. referre ad populum, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 5, 18. ἀν-ἀγγέλος, ὄν, from which no messenger returns, μάχη Anth. P. 7. 244, cf. Il. 12. 73. ἀν-ἀγγέλτος, ὄν, unannounced, secret, Heliod. ap. Hesych. ἀν-αγείρω, to reassemble, v. l. Q. Sm. 2. 577. ἀναγελάω, to laugh loud, ἀναγελάσας Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 9; ἐπὶ τινι at one, Ib. 6. 1, 34. ἀναγεννάω, to beget anew, regenerate, 1 Ep. Petr. 1. 3, cf. 23. ἀναγέννησις, εως, ἡ, regeneration, Eccl.; v. ap. Suicer. ἀναγεννητικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to reproduce, τινὸς Iamb. Myst. 3. 28. ἀναγεύω, to give one a taste, πρῶτος ἡλίωσ' ἀναγεύσθ' ὕμας Ar. Nub. 523. ἀναγνύσομαι, Dep. to cry aloud, Ael. N. A. 5. 34. ἀν-ἀγής, ες, (ἀγος) = καθάρσις, Hesych. s. v. ἐναγής:—the gloss of Harp. needs correction. ἀναγινώσκω, later ἀναγινώσκο: I. Ep. usage, confined to aor. 2 ἀνέγνων, 1. to know well, know certainly, οὐ γὰρ πῶς τις ἐδὼν γνῶν αὐτὸς ἀνέγνων Od. I. 216, cf. 21. 205, Il. 13. 734. 2. to know again, recognise, Od. 4. 250; so once in Hdt., to acknowledge, cwn, Lat. agnoscere, ἀναγνῶναι τοὺς συγγενέας Hdt. 2. 91, cf. Pind. I. 2. 35; so also aor. pass. once in Eur., εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἐξ ἡσίας, ἀνεγνώσθημεν ἀν. Hel. 290; in Ar. Ran. 557 Flmsl. restored ἀν. γνῶναι. II. Att. usage, fut. ἀναγνώσομαι (Cret. 3 pl. -γνώσονται, C. I. 2554. 40): aor. 2 ἀνέγνων: pf. ἀνέγνωκα:—Pass., fut. -γνώσθησμαι Lys. 149. 3; aor. ἀνεγνώσθην Plat. Parmen. 127 D; pf. ἀνεγνώσμαι Isocr. 342 A, etc.:—of written characters, to know them again, and so to read (the Ion. word being ἐπιλέγομαι), first in Pind. O. 10 (11). 1 (where it is explained by the γέγραπται following), Ar. Eq. 118, 1065, Ran. 52, Thuc. 3. 49, Andoc., etc., but never in Trag.; ἀναγνώσεται [sc. ὁ γραμματεὺς] Dem. 516. 27, etc.; ἀνάγνωθι, often in Dem.; λέγε . . . καὶ ἀνάγνωθι Id. 363. 11:—absol., οἱ ἀναγινώσκοντες students, Plut. Alex. I; τὰ βιβλία τὰ ἀνεγνώσμενα books read aloud and so published, opp. to τὰ ἀνέκδοτα, Lycon ap. Diog. L. 5. 62. III. Ion. usage, Causal, mostly in aor. ἀνέγνωσα, to persuade or induce one to do a thing, τοὺτους . . . ἀναγνώσας ἐπείσθαι Hdt. 5. 106, cf. 1. 87., 4. 158., 6. 83, al., Hipp. 780 D; the inf. is sometimes omitted, ὡς ἀνέγνωσε when he had persuaded him, Hdt. 1. 68;—the pres. is once so used, ἀναγινώσκεισι στρατευσέσθαι βασιλεῖα 7. 10:—so in aor. pass. ἀνεγνώσθη, to be persuaded to do a thing, c. inf., 7. 7 and 236; without inf., ὑπὸ τῆς γκακίδος ἀνεγνώσθεις 4. 154; χρήμασι ἀν. 6. 50; and in plrpf. pass., ὡς . . . οἱ ἀνεγνώσμενοι ἔσαν 8. 110; rare in Att., ὑπὸ τῶν κυρίων ἀναγινώσκόμενον Antipho 117. 11. ἀναγκάω, fut. ἄσω; pf. ἡνάγκακα Plat. Hipparch. 232 B; plrpf. -ειν Dem. 901. 20: (ἀνάγκη). To force, compel, mostly c. acc. pers. et inf., ἀν. τινὰ κτείνειν, ποιεῖσθαι, etc., Hdt. I. 11, 98., 6. 42; δρᾶν, λέγειν, etc., Soph. El. 256, O. C. 979, etc., cf. O. C. 589 (where εἰς or τοὺς Ἀθηναίους must be supplied), etc.; so in Pass., ἡναγκάζοντο ἀμύνεσθαι Hdt. 5. 101:—so without the inf., καὶ ἡνάγκαζι τάδε [sc. δρᾶν] Soph. Ph. 1366, cf. O. T. 280; ἀναγκάζεσθαι τι to be forced [to do] a thing, Plat. Phaedr. 242 A, 254 B, cf. Xen. Mem. 4. 5, 4; also, ἀν. τινὰ εἰς τὸ πολεμεῖν Thuc. I. 23; εἰς τὸ ἔργον Id. 2. 75. 2. c. acc. pers. only, to constrain a person, esp. by force of argument, opp. to πείθειν, Plat. Gorg. 472 B; δεινοῖς ἡναγκάσθην I was constrained, tortured, Soph. El. 221, cf. Xen. Hier. 9, 2; ἡναγκασμένος, ἀναγκασθεὶς under compulsion, Thuc. 6. 22., 8. 99, cf. 7. 62; ὑπὸ δεσμῶν ἀναγκάσθαι Andoc. I. 9; φανεροί ἦσαν ἀναγκασθόμενοι Dem. 231. 16. 3. c. acc. rei only, to carry through by force, πόλιν ἀναγκάζει τάδε Eur. I. T. 595, cf. Xen. Mem. 4. 5, 5, Arist. Rhet. 2. 19, 9; ἡναγκασμένα λάχανα forced vegetables, Philostr. 27. 4. c. acc. rei et inf. to contend that a thing is necessarily so and so, μὴ ἀνάγκη δὲ μὴ καλὸν ἐστὶν αἰσχρὸν εἶναι Plat. Symp. 202 A, cf. Crat. 432 C, D, Theaet. 196 B; also foll. by a Conj., ἀν. ὅτι θάνατον ψυχῇ Id. Rep. 611 B. 5. absol. to apply compulsion, Arist. Pol. 5. 4, 12;—it may be so in the difficult passage, Plat. Theaet. 153 C. ἀναγκαῖη, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. for ἀνάγκη, Hom., Tyr., Solon, Hdt., etc. ἀναγκαῖον, τό, a place of constraint, a prison, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 8 and 14, cf. Harpocr., who adds Καλλισθένης δὲ ἀνώγειον εἶπεν, ὁ δὲ μάλλον λέγεσθαι: but the correct reading is prob. ἀνάκαιον (preserved in Suid. and A. B. 98, as a word used by the Boeotians), or Ἀνάκειον, q. v., as in Dem. 1125. 24, cf. E. M. 98. 32. II. = αἰδοῖον, Artemid. I. 47, Eust., etc., cf. Meineke Com. Fragn. 3. p. 309. III. a privy, Byz. ἀναγκαῖος, α, ὄν, in Att. also os, ὄν Thuc. I. 2, 5, 8, Plat. Rep. 554 A, etc.: (ἀνάγκη) of, with, or by force: I. act. constraining, obliging force, μῦθος ἀν. a word of force, Od. 17. 399; χρεῖω ἀν. urgent necessity, Il. 8. 57; ἡμᾶρ ἀν., like δούλιον ἡμᾶρ, the day of constraint,

i. e. a life of slavery (not, as some, of death), 16. 836; so, ἀναγκαία τύχη the lot of slavery, Soph. Aj. 485; (but ibid. 803, the same phrase means pressing necessity; and in El. 48, a violent death); τῇ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀναγκαίῳ παροφινόμενος by the compulsory nature of our rule, Thuc. 5. 99; δέσμός ἀν. Theocr. 24. 33; ἐξ ἀναγκαίου under compulsion, Thuc. 7. 60.

2. convincing, cogent, πειθὼ Plat. Soph. 265 D; ἀποδείξει Id. Tim. 40 E; διαλλακτὰς πολὺ τῶν ἐμῶν λόγων ἀναγκαιότερος Thuc. 4. 60.

II. pass. constrained, forced, πολεμισταὶ ἀν. soldiers perforce, whether they will or no, Od. 24. 498; so, δμῶς ἀν. Ib. 209 (where however Eust. expl. it χρεῖσθαι, trusty, serviceable, v. infr. 6): —not used in pass. sense elsewhere. In Hom.

2. painful, troublous, Br. Theogn. 297, 472.

3. necessary (physically or morally), οὐκ ἀν. unnecessary, freq. in Att. (on its diff. senses in philosophy, v. Arist. Metaph. 4. 5, and cf. ἀνάγκη 1. 2. c.), ἀναγκαῖον [ἐστίν], like ἀνάγκη ἐστίν, it is necessary to . . ., Soph. Ph. 1317, etc.; γίνεταί μοι ἀναγκαῖστατον, c. inf., Hdt. 3. 65; —but also used like δικάως εἶμι, c. inf., εἶναι τῶν ἀποκρίσεων ἀναγκαῖα ποιεῖσθαι necessarily requiring to be made, Plat. Gorg. 449 B; οὐδὲν ἀναγκαῖστατον εἶναι τρέπεσθαι Id. Soph. 242 B; μαθήματα ἀναγκαῖα προμεμαθημένα necessary for us to have learnt them before, Id. Legg. 643 C.

4. τὰ ἀναγκαῖα, necessary things, needs, as food, sleep, etc., Plat. Legg. 848 A, etc., Xen.; but also, things with certain or necessary results, Id. Mem. 1. 1, 6; and, τὰ ἐκ θεοῦ ἀν. the appointed order of things, laws of nature, Id. Hell. 1. 7, 36; θεῶν ἀναγκαῖον τόδε Eur. Hec. 584, cf. Phoen. 1000.

5. absolutely necessary, indispensable, barely sufficient, δέμνιον Eur. Or. 230; ἀν. τροφή = ἡ καθ' ἡμέραν, Thuc. 1. 2; τὰ ἀν. Antipho 125. 24; τὰ ἀν. τοῦ βίου Isocr. 48 D; τὸ ἀναγκαῖστατον ὕψος the least height that was absolutely necessary, Thuc. 1. 90, cf. 6. 37; οὐδὲ τὰ ἀν. ἐξικέσθαι Id. 1. 70; ἡ ἀναγκαῖστατή πόλις the least that could be called a city, Plat. Rep. 369 D; ἐκ τεττάρων ἀναγκαῖστατων συγκείσθαι πόλιν Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 12; αὐτὰ τὰ ἀναγκαῖστατα? εἰπεῖν to say what is barely necessary, give a mere outline of the facts, Dem. 269. 14, cf. 284. 20.

6. of persons, connected by necessary or natural ties, i. e. related by blood, Antipho 112. 3, Plat. Rep. 574 B; ἀν. δόμοις Eur. Alc. 533: —οἱ ἀναγκαῖοι, Lat. necessarii, kinsfolk, relations, Xen. An. 2. 4, 1; ἀν. φίλοι Eur. Andr. 671; συγγενεῖς καὶ ἀν. Dem. 434. 20; τοὺς συγγενεῖς αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀν. φίλοι Act. Ap. 10. 24.

III. Adv. —ως, necessarily, of necessity, perforce, ἀναγκαῖως ἔχει it must be so, Hdt. 1. 89, Aesch. Cho. 239, Soph. Tr. 723, Plat., etc.; ἀν. ἔχει μοι ποιεῖν ταῦτα Hdt. 8. 140, 1, al.; ἀν. φέρειν as best one can, opp. to ἀνδρείως, Thuc. 2. 64.

2. γελῶσι καὶ ἀν. λέγειν only so far as is necessary, Plat. Rep. 527 A, cf. Tim. 69 D, al.; πτωχῶς μὲν, ἀλλ' ἀν. Babr. 55. 2: —Sup. ἀναγκαῖστατα, Plat. Phil. 40 C.

IV. ἀναγκαῖον, τὸ, v. sub v. ἀναγκαιότης, ἧτος, ἡ, blood-relationship, Lat. necessitudo, Polyb. 18. 34. 10.

II. later, a necessity, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 205. ἀνάγκασμα, ατος, τό, a compulsion, Joseph. A. J. 19. 2. 5. ἀνάγκασμός, ὁ, = foreg., Iamb. Protr. 137.

ἀνάγκαστός, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be compelled, ἀν. ἄρχειν Plat. Rep. 539 E.

II. ἀναγκαστέον one must compel, lb. 378 D, Xen. ἀναγκαστήρ, ἧτος, ὁ, one that constrains, ἀν. ἀτρακτοὶ the constraining spindles of Fate, Epigr. Gr. 222. 7.

ἀναγκαστήριος, α, ον, = sq., ἀν. δικαιοσύνης Dion. H. 2. 75. ἀναγκαστικός, ὁ, ὄν, compulsory, coercive, opp. to συμβουλευτικός, of the law, Plat. Legg. 930 B; so, ὁ νόμος ἀν. ἔχει δύναμιν Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 12. Adv. —κως, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 193.

ἀναγκαστός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj. forced, constrained, Hdt. 6. 58; ἀν. στρατεῖν pressed into the service, Thuc. 7. 58, cf. 8. 24. Adv. —τῶς, Plat. Ax. 366 A.

ἀνάγκη, ἰον, and Ep. ἀναγκαίη, ἡ. Force, constraint, necessity, first in Hom., κρατερὴ δ' ἐπικείσεται Il. 6. 458; ἀναγκαίη γὰρ ἐπείγει lb. 85; ἀναγκαίη πολεμίζειν 4. 300; τίς τοι ἀνάγκη πῶσσειν; what necessity is there for thee to cower? 5. 633; οἷον ἀνάγκη (sc. φυλάσσειν), 10. 418, al.; but he has it mostly in dat. as an Adv., ἀνάγκη perforce, of necessity, ἀνάγκη αἰδεῖν, ἀν. ἔχειν, πολεμίζειν, φεύγειν, etc.; also in act. sense, forcibly, by force, ἀνάγκη ἴσχειν, ἄγειν, κελεύειν: the dat. is strengthened by καί, Od. 10. 434; so, ὑπ' ἀνάγκης 19. 156, Plat., etc.; ὑπ' ἀναγκαίης Hdt. 7. 172, al.; later, ἐξ ἀνάγκης Soph. Ph. 73, Plat., etc.; δι' ἀνάγκης Plat. Tim. 47 E; σὺν ἀνάγκῃ Pind. P. 1. 98; πρὸς ἀνάγκην Aesch. Pers. 569; κατ' ἀνάγκην Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 7: —ἀνάγκη ἐστίν, c. inf. it must be that . . ., is necessary that . . ., v. l. supr. cit.; πᾶσα ἀν. ἐστὶ ὕσαι Hdt. 2. 22; τρέφειν τοὺς τοκέας τοῖσι μὲν παῖσιν οὐδέμια ἀν., τῇσι δὲ θυγάτρσιν πᾶσα ἀν. Ib. 35; σιγᾶν ἀνάγκῃ Soph. Fr. 669, etc.; c. dat. pers., ἀν. μοι σχεθῆναι Aesch. Pr. 16, cf. Pers. 293: —in Trag. also often in answers and arguments, πολλὰ γ' ἀνάγκη, πολλὰ γ' στ' ἀνάγκη or πολλὰ γ' μ' ἀνάγκη, with which an inf. may always be supplied, Elmsl. Med. 981; so πᾶς ἀνάγκη, c. inf., Soph. El. 1497, Plat. Phaedo 67 A, etc.; ἀνάγκη μεγάλη [ἐστίν] Isac. 38. 24, Dem. 838. 10; ἐν ἀνάγκῃ ἐστὶ Lys. 104. 2.

2. necessity as a law of nature, natural want or desire, γαστρὸς ἀνάγκας Aesch. Ag. 725, cf. Ar. Nub. 1075, Xen. Mem. 1. 11, Cyn. 7. 1; ὑπ' ἀν. τῆς ἐμφύτου Plat. Rep. 458 D; ἐρωτικὰς ἀν. Ib., etc. b. ἀνάγκη δαίμωνων, αἱ ἐκ θεῶν ἀνάγκαι, fate, destiny, Eur. Phoen. 1000, 1763: —often personified in Poets, as Soph. Fr. 234, cf. Voss. h. Hom. Cer. 216; ἀνάγκη δ' οὐδὲ θεοὶ μάχονται Simon. 8. 20.

o. necessity in philosophic sense, as opp. to natural force (φύσις) and simple constraint (βία), Arist. An. Post. 2. 11, 9, Metaph. 5. 2, 6, al.; —also of logical necessity, by which a conclusion necessarily follows, lb. 10. 8, 4, al.

3. actual force, violence, punishment, esp. of torture, in sing. and pl., ἐς ἀνάγκας ἀγασθαι Hdt. 1. 116, cf. Antipho 144. 16, sq.; ἀνάγκην προστιθέναι, ἐπιτιθέναι Xen. Hier. 9, 4, Lac. 10, 7; προσάγειν τινὶ τὰς ἀνάγκας Thuc. 1. 99, cf. 3. 82;

metaph., δολοποιὸς ἀν., i. e. the stratagem of Nessus, Soph. Tr. 832; βρόχων πλεκταῖς ἀνάγκας Xenarch. Bourn. 1. 9.

b. any constraint or force, forcible treatment, application of mechanical force, τῶν ἀναγκῶν τινὰ προσφέρειν Hipp. Fract. 763, cf. Art. 813, 834.

4. in Poets for bodily pain, anguish, suffering, distress, κατ' ἀνάγκην ἔρπειν painfully, Soph. Ph. 206; ὑπ' ἀνάγκης βοᾶν Ib. 215; ὠδίνων ἀνάγκαι Eur. Bacch. 89, etc.

II. like Lat. necessitudo, the tie of blood, relationship, kindred, Andoc. 32. 14, Lys. 804. 20. (Prob. from the same Root as ἀγχω, angere, angustus, etc., Germ. eng; v. sub ἀγκος.)

ἀναγκό-δακρυς, υ, shedding forced tears, Aesch. Fr. 407.

ἀναγκο-θέτης, εως, ἡ, compulsion, coined by Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 260 C, as a parody on νομοθέτης.

ἀναγκό-σιτος, ον, eating perforce, i. e. getting what one can, epith. of parasites, Crates Incert. 6, Nicost. Incert. 6.

ἀναγκοτροφέω, (τρέφω) to eat perforce: to eat by regimen, not after one's own appetite, like the athletes, Epict. Enchir. 29. 2.

ἀναγκοφάγῳ, = ἀναγκοτροφέῳ, Arr. Epict. 3. 15, 3: metaph., ἀν. τὰ πράγματα Theopomp. Hist. 301.

ἀναγκοφύγῳ, ἡ, compulsory eating, the strict prescribed diet of athletes, Arist. Pol. 8. 4, 9.

ἀναγκοφορέω, (φέρω) to bear on compulsion, Dion. H. 10. 16.

ἀναγκύλος, ον, without thong (ἀγκύλη), of a javelin, Diod. 3. 8.

ἀναγλύκανω, to sweeten: Pass., to become sweet, Theophr. C. P. 3. 22, 3. ἀνάγλυπτος, ον, = ἀνάγλυκος, Plin. H. N. 33. 49.

ἀναγλύφῃ, ἡ, work in low relief, Strabo 806.

ἀναγλύφος, ον, wrought in low relief, embossed, Byz.: τὸ ἀνάγλ. = ἀναγλύφῃ, Clem. Al. 237.

ἀναγνᾶπτω, fut. ψω, to bend back, αἰχμὴ ἀνεγνᾶμφθῃ the spear-point was bent back, ll. 3. 348, 7. 259, etc. 2. to undo, loose, δεσμὸν μὲν ἀνεγνᾶμψαν θεοὶ αὐτοῖ Od. 14. 348.

ἀναγνεία, ἡ, (ἀγνέω) abominable wickedness, LXX (2 Macc. 4. 13).

ἀνάγνιστος, ον, unpurified, unexpiated, Orph. Ar. 1229.

ἀνάγνος, ον, impure, unclean, unholy, defiled, Aesch. Ag. 220, Cho. 986, Soph., etc.; ἀν. καὶ μαρτὸς Antipho 116. 11. Adv. —τως, Poll. 1. 32, Or. Sib. ἀνάγνομαι, v. sub ἀνάγνωσμα.

ἀναγνώριζω, to recognise, Plat. Polit. 258 A, Parm. 127 A, al.: —Med., Apollod. 3. 5. 5. 2. in a tragedy, to recognise or come to the knowledge of a person, so as to produce a dénouement, Arist. Poët. 14. 13 sq., 17. 6: —in 16 it seems to have a causal sense, to make a person know.

II. to recover knowledge possessed in a former state, Id. An. Pr. 2. 21, 7, cf. Plat. Meno 81 C.

ἀναγνώρισις, εως, ἡ, recognition, Plat. Theaet. 193 C. 2. in a tragedy, recognition, as leading to the dénouement (cf. foreg. 2), Arist. Poët. 11. 4, 16, 1, etc.: —in 26, 11, ἀναγνώσει was restored by Tyrwhitt.

ἀναγνώρισμα, ατος, τό, = foreg., Pseudo-Hipp. 300. 30.

ἀναγνώρισμός, ὁ, = ἀναγνώρισις, Arist. Poët. 10. 2, Heliod. 7. 7, etc.

ἀναγνώριστικός, ὁ, ὄν, contributing to recognition, Schol. Luc. Laps. 5.

ἀναγνώσειω, Desiderat. of ἀναγνῶσκω, to wish to read, Gloss.

ἀνάγνωσις, εως, ἡ, recognition, like ἀναγνώρισις, Hdt. 1. 116. 2. a reading, Plat. Enthydr. 279 E, Legg. 810 E: —fondness for reading, study, Plut. 2. 604 D: —in pl. liturgical readings, a lectionary, Eccl.

II. persuasion, Suid.

ἀνάγνωσμα, ατος, τό, a passage read aloud, a lecture, Dion. H. 1. 8 (ubi male ἀνάγνωμα), Luc. V. H. 1. 2, Plut. 2. 328 D.

ἀναγνώστηον, verb. Adj. one must read, cited from Ath.

ἀναγνώστηριον, τό, a lectern, reading-desk, Hesych.

ἀναγνώστης, ον, ὁ, a reader, a slave trained to read, Plut. Crass. 2, Cic. Att. 1. 12, Corn. Nep. V. Att. 13.

ἀναγνώστικός, ὁ, ὄν, fond of reading, Plut. 2. 514 A. 2. suitable for reading, opp. to ἀγανιστικός, Arist. Rhet. 3. 12, 2.

ἀνῳγόρευσις, εως, ἡ, a public proclamation, Decret. ap. Dem. 253. fin., Inscr. Cnid. 51 (in Newton), Plut. Marcell. 4.

ἀνῳγόρευτος, ον, not to be spoken or told, Schol. Soph. Tr. 1093.

ἀν-ῳγορεύω, and impf. ἀνῳγορεύω Aeschin. 54. 10, 70. fin.: fut. —εύσω Lex ap. Dem. 267, Plut.: aor. —ῳγορέωσα Lex ap. Dem. 243. 15, Keil Inscr. iv. B. 33, Polyb. —Pass., aor. —ῳγορέωθην Xen. Cyn. 1. 14, Plut.: pf. —ῳγορέυμαι Id.: —the fut., aor., and pf. in classic authors are mostly supplied by ἀνερῶ, ἀνείπον (v. sub his vv.); cf. ἀγορεύω. To proclaim publicly, Aeschin. 70. ult., etc.; ἀν. κήρυγμα to make public proclamation, Polyb. 18. 29, 4; ἀν. τινὰ αὐτοκράτορα Plut. Galb. 2: —Pass. to be proclaimed, ἀνῳγορεύεσθαι νικηφόρος Plat. Legg. 730 D, cf. Dem. 331. 6, Aeschin. 55. 15.

2. in Pass. also to be generally called, φιλοπάτω Xen. l. c.

ἀναγραμματίζω, to transpose the letters of one word so as to form another, Gramm.; e. g. Ἡρα ἀπρ. ἀρετὴ ἐρατή, Ἀρσινόη ἰὼν Ἡρας, Πτολεμαῖος ἀπὸ μέγιστος are anagrams: —ἀναγραμματοῖς, οὐ, ὁ, transposition of this kind, lb.

ἀναγραπτέον, verb. Adj. one must inscribe, εὐεργέτην ἀν. τινὰ Luc. D. Mort. 30. 2. II. ἀναγραπτός, α, ον, Enscr. 129.

ἀναγράφω, ον, inscribed, recorded, registered, Thuc. 1. 129. II. painted, in a picture, Clem. Al. 50.

ἀναγράφεις, εως, ὁ, a registrar, Lat. scriba publicus, τῶν νόμων Lys. 183. 11; τῶν ἱερῶν καὶ ὁσίων 185. 33.

ἀναγράφῃ, ἡ, an inscribing, registering, of treaties and the like, συναλλαγμάτων Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 21; of the names of public benefactors, etc., Xen. Vect. 3, 11.

2. a record, description, Polyb. 3. 33, 17, Plut. Peric. 2, etc.

II. that which is registered, a register, Plat. Legg. 850 A, etc.; in pl. the public records, registers, Inscr. Delph. in Curt. p. 13, Polyb. 12. 11, 4, etc.; αἱ ἀν. τῶν χρόνων Clem. Rom. 25.

ἀναγράφω, contr. ἀγγράφω, C. I. 1052, 5774. 126: (v. γράφω). To

engrave and set up, esp. to *engrave* on a tablet placed in some public place, of treaties, laws and public acts, to *inscribe, register, record*, τὰς ἐνυθήκας ἐν στήλῃ λιθίνῃ Thuc. 5. 47; νόμους ἐν τῇ στοᾷ Andoc. 11. 22; τὰ συμβολαῖα καὶ τὰς κρίσεις πρὸς ἀρχὴν τινα Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 7; ἀν. τι ἐς στήλην, εἰς λεύκωμα, etc., Lycurg. 164. 30, Dem. 707. 12; τὴν προειναι ἀναγράφω . . καὶ ἀναθεῖω (cf. ἀνατίθημι II) C. 1. 1335. 20, cf. 1570. 46; so, ἀναγράφω 1052. 13; —Med., ἀναγράφω συνθήκας to have them registered, App. Mithr. 70. 2. of persons, to register or record his name in like manner, στήλην ἀν. τινά Isocr. 348 D: —Pass. to be inscribed or entered in a public register, to be registered or recorded, ἀναγραφῆναι πατρὸς Hdt. 6. 14., 8. 90; ἀναγράφω εὐεργέτης to be registered as a benefactor, as was the custom of the Persians, Id. 8. 85, cf. Thuc. 1. 129, Lys. 159. 39; hence the phrase came into general use, μέγιστος εὐεργέτης παρ' ἐμοὶ ἀναγράφει Plat. Gorg. 506 C, cf. Xen. Vect. 3. 11; so also, 'Αρῆμιον . . ἐχθρὸν αὐτῶν ἀνέγραψαν Dem. 122. 10; ἐν τοῖς φίλοις ἀν. τινά Dio C. 38. 44; Εὐ-βουλον κοῦρα ἀνεγράφονταν became his adopted daughter, Epigr. Gr. 205. 3. c. acc. rei, ἀν. στήλην to set up a pillar with an inscription on it, Lys. 185. 12. II. to write out, describe, Xen. Eq. 1. 6; ὅσα ἄμφω ξυνέγραψαν, ταῦτα ἐγὼ ἀναγράφω Arr. in prooem. 2. to describe lines and figures mathematically, Plat. Meno 83 A (in Med.); so, ἀναγράφειν τὰς τῆς γῆς περιόρους Arist. Meteor. 1. 13, 13. III. to entitle, λαύκοι ἀναγράφονται τὸ βιβλίον Plut. Lucull. 42. IV. to fill up outlines, opp. to περιγράφω, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 17, cf. Philostr. 838.

ἀναγρηγορέω, to awake again, Eus. H. E. 5. 1, 21. **ἀναγρία**, ἡ, (ἀγρία) the time when hunting was forbidden, the close season, Xen. Cyn. 5. 34. **ἀναγρύζω**, strengthd. for γρύζω, to mutter, ἢν ἀναγρύζῃ Ar. Nub. 945; c. negat., οὐδ' ἀναγρύζειν not to mutter so much as γρύ, Xen. Oec. 2. 11. **ἀναγυμνός**, to strip naked, unveil, Plat. Comp. Lyc. c. Num. 3. **ἀνάγυρος**, οὐ, δ, anagryris foetida, the stinking bean-trefoil, Ar. Lys. 68; also ἀνάγυρος, ιος, ἡ, Diosc. 3. 167; proverb., κινεῖν τὸν ἀν. Ar. l. c., et Schol. —From it the Att. deme 'Αναγυροῦς took its name (cf. 'Ραμναῖος, etc.). Adv. 'Αναγυροννύσθην from Anagryris, Ar. Lys. 67; Adj. 'Αναγυράστος, ὁ, a man of this deme, Plat., etc. [v. prob.; cf. ὀνόμας]. **ἀναγχο-ὑπῆλω**, to be forced to serve as a knight, Eupol. ap. Suid. **ἀν-άγχο**, to hang up, choke, strangle, Nic. Th. 475. **ἀν-άγω**, fut. ἀνάξω Aesch. Cho. 131; aor. ἀνήγαγον, etc.: (v. ἄγω): —opp. to κατάγω. I. to lead up from a lower place to a higher, ἐς Οὐλύμπον Theogn. 1347, Eur. Bacch. 289; πρὸς τὸ ὕψος Xen. An. 3. 4, 28; ἱερὸν ἀν. ζῶσαν to bring the Trojan horse up to the citadel, Eur. Tro. 525; ὁ πέπλος ἀνάγεται εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν Plat. Euthyphro 6 C. 2. to lead up to the high sea, to take to sea, carry by sea, λαὸν ἀνήγαγεν ἐνθάδ' αἰέρας Il. 9. 338; γυναιεὶ εὐεθέδ' ἀνήγης ἐξ 'Απίης γαίης 3. 48, cf. 6. 292; so Hdt. 7. 10, 8, etc.; but often = simple ἄγω, to conduct, carry to a place, as in Il. 8. 203, Od. 3. 272: —the phrase ἀν. ναῦν to put a ship to sea, first in Hdt. 6. 12, 7. 100; who also uses ἀνάγειν absol. in the same sense, 3. 41., 8. 76, cf. Dem. 677. 5; —but this is more common in Med. 3. to take up from the coast into the interior, Od. 14. 272, Hdt. 6. 30, 119; esp. from Asia Minor into Central Asia, ἀν. παρὰ ὡς Βασιλέα Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 6, An. 2. 6, 1, etc. 4. to bring up, esp. from the dead, ἀν. εἰς φάος Hes. Th. 626; εἰς φῶς Plat. Rep. 521 C; τῶν φθιμένων ἀν. τινά Aesch. Ag. 1023; also, κλίνει κἀνάγει πάλιν lays low and brings up again, Soph. Aj. 131, cf. Eur. Alc. 989; ἀν. ἐκ λεχέων to waken up, Pind. I. 4. 37 (3. 40). 5. ἀν. χορὸν to conduct the choir, Hes. Sc. 280, Eur. Tro. 325 (cf. 332), Thuc. 3. 104; also, ἀν. θυσιάν, ὄρῃν to celebrate . . Hdt. 2. 60, 61, al. 6. to lift up, raise, κάρα Soph. Ph. 866; τὸ ὅμμα ἀν. ἀνω Plat. Rep. 533 D; ἀν. τὰς ὀφρὺς = ἀνασπᾶν, Plat. 2. 975 C. 7. ἀν. παιᾶνα to lift up the pæan, Soph. Tr. 210, cf. Aesch. Cho. 963, Eur. El. 126. 8. ἀν. εἰς τιμὴν to raise to honour, Plut. Num. 16; τιμᾶν ἀν. τινα Eur. H. F. 1333; ἀν. τινά εἰς φιλοσοφίαν Plat. Rep. 529 A; εἰς μέτρα θ' ἡβης ἀν. ἀνηγόμην was reared up to . . , Epigr. Gr. 193. 9. in various sense, ἀν. ὀδόντας to cut teeth, Hipp. Aphr. 1248; ἀν. αἷμα to bring up blood, Plut. Cleom. 30; ἀν. ποταμὸν to bring a river up [over its banks], Luc. D. Deor. 3; ἀν. φάλαγγα, like ἀναπτύσσειν, Id. Crass. 23. 10. μύρια τάλαντα εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν ἀνήγαγεν carried them up to the Acropolis, i. e. paid them into the treasury there, Dem. 35. 7. II. to bring back, ἀνήγαγον αὐθις 'Αργος ἐς ἱπποβότον Il. 15. 29; so Od. 24. 401, Pind. P. 5. 4, and Att. —2. τὸν λόγον ἐπ' ἀρχὴν ἀν. to carry back to its principles, Plat. Legg. 626 D; εἰς ἄλλας ἀρχάς Arist. Eth. N. 3. 5, 6, cf. G. A. 5. 1, 4, al.; εἰς γυναιμώτερον Id. Metaph. 6. 16, 3, al. 3. ἀν. τι εἰς τὸν δῆμον, Lat. ad populum referre, Arist. Pol. 4. 29: —so of persons, ἀν. τινά ἐπὶ τὴν συγγραφὴν to refer him to the contract, Dem. 1292. 12; ἀν. τι εἰς τινα to refer an act to the doer, Id. 1126. 4; εἰς αὐτὸν τὴν ἀρχὴν [τῆς πράξεως] Arist. Eth. N. 3. 3, 17. 4. to reduce a syllogism to the first figure, Id. An. Pr. 1. 32, 1, al. 5. to make legal restitution, Lat. redhibere, Plat. Legg. 916 A; cf. ἀναγορῇ II. 3. 6. to rebuild, Plut. Poplic. 15, Camill. 32: simply to build, Id. Nic. 18. 7. to reckon or calculate, ἀν. τὰς ἡμέρας πρὸς τὸ μαντεῖον Plut. Cim. 18; χρόνον ἐκ τῶν 'Ολυμπικῶν Id. Num. 1; ἀν. εἰς ἀσφάλειαν to reckon on . . , Id. Brut. 12. 8. intr. (sub. εἰαυτὸν) to draw back, withdraw, retreat, Lat. referre pedem, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 45, etc.; ἐπὶ πύδα ἀν. to retreat facing the enemy, lb. 3. 3, 69; ἀν. ἐπὶ σκέλος Ar. Av. 883; metaph., ἀναγεῖς τοῦπίσω, perh. a nautical phrase, put back again, Plat. Rep. 528 A. b. to draw back into a small compass, to contract, ἀν. ὡς εἰς ἐλάχιστον Dem. 783. 20.

B. Med. and Pass. to put out to sea, to set sail (v. supr. I. 2), II. 1.

478, Hdt. 3. 137, Thuc. 6. 30, etc.; ἀναχθῆναι Hdt. 3. 138., 4. 152; ἀναχθεῖς Aesch. Ag. 626. 2. metaph. to put to sea, i. e. to make ready, prepare oneself, ὡς ἐπαρτήσων Plat. Charm. 155 D, cf. Eryx. 392 D. **ἀναγωγεύς**, εὖς, ὁ, one that brings up from below, ψυχῶν ἀν. Procl. h. Sol. 34. 2. a machine to draw water, Eust. Opusc. 328. 25. II. the strap for holding a shield (cf. ἀναφορεύς), Eust. 995. 26: —ἀναγωγεῖς are also the straps which keep up the sandal round the foot, fastened in front by ἀνασπαστοί, Ael. V. H. 9. 11 (with the note of Perizon.), Ath. 543 F. **ἀναγωγή**, ἡ, a leading up, esp. taking a ship into the high sea, a putting to sea, ἀν. γίγνεται Thuc. 6. 30, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 28. 2. a bringing up from the stomach, πτυέλου ἀν. expectation, Hipp. Acut. 393; αἰτῶν ἀν. vomiting, Id. Epid. 1. 943, cf. Aph. 1253; αἵματος Erasistr. ap. Galen. 19. 14. 3. a bringing up, rearing, φυτῶν Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 4: education, discipline, Polyb. 33. 15, 5. 4. a lifting up of the soul to heavenly things, Synes. 50 C: hence in Eccl., a mystical interpretation. II. a referring, of individuals to a class, Arist. Metaph. 3. 2, 22; of phenomena to a cause, lb. 5. 3, 4. 2. reduction of syllogisms (v. ἀνάγω II. 4), Id. An. Post. 2. 3, 1. 3. restitution by law, Lat. redhibito, ἀν. ἐστὶν restitution is made, Plat. Legg. 916 A; ἀναγωγὴν ποιεῖσθαι to make it, lb. B; ἀναγωγὴς τυγχάνειν to obtain it, lb.; v. Att. Process. p. 525. **ἀναγώγῃ** (sc. ἱερᾷ), τὰ, offerings made at departure, a feast of Aphrodite at Eryx, Ael. V. H. 1. 15, cf. Ath. 395 A; v. ἀνάγω I. 5. **ἀναγωγή**, ἡ, (ἀν- priv., ἀγωγή) want of discipline, dissoluteness, Polyb. 7. 10, 15. II. unpleasantness, Dion. Com. Θεσμ. 1. 42; v. Meineke ad l. (3. 550). **ἀναγωγικός**, ἡ, ὄν, raising the mind to heavenly things, mystical (cf. ἀναγορῇ I. 4), Eccl. **ἀναγώγιος**, ὄν, = foreg., Procl. Hymn. **ἀναγωγός**, ὄν, bringing up, eliciting, πτυέλου Hipp. Acut. 392. 2. restoring, Iambl. Myst. 2. 6: elevating, sublime, ζῳῇ Eccl. **ἀν-άγωγος**, ὄν, ill-trained, ill-bred, Timo ap. Ath. 588 A; dissolute, Plut. 2. 140 B, etc.: of horses and dogs, ill-broken, unmanageable, Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 4. 1, 3: —Adv. —γως, Macho ap. Ath. 580 E. **ἀν-ἀγώνιστος**, ὄν, without contest or conflict, ἀν. ἀνέμια Thuc. 4. 92: never having contended for a prize, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 10; ἀν. περὶ τῆς ἀρετῆς making no exertion in the cause of virtue, Plat. Legg. 845 C. **ἀναδαινῖμα**, to feed in turn, ἀνὴρ ἀν. ἰχθύν Theod. Prodr. in Notices des Mss. 8. 184. **ἀναδαίωμα**, v. ἀναδατέομαι. **ἀναδαῖα**, poet. ἀνδαῖα, to light up, φλογὺς μέγαν πάγωνα Aesch. Ag. 305: —Pass., Ap. Rh. 4. 1726. **ἀναδάκνω**, to bite again, bite all round, Theophr. C. P. 3. 17, 4: generally, to irritate, Oribas. **ἀναδάσασθαι**, aor. 2 inf. of ἀναδατέομαι. **ἀναδάσμιος**, ὄν, to be distributed afresh, Schol. Ven. II. 1. 300. **ἀναδασμός**, ὁ, (ἀναδάσασθαι) re-distribution or partition of land, among colonists, Hdt. 4. 159, 163; esp. as a democratic measure, attended with abolition of debts (cf. ἀναδατέομαι, ἀνάδαστος), Plat. Rep. 566 A, Dem. 215. 25., 746, 25. **ἀνάδαστος**, ὄν, divided anew, re-distributed, ἀν. γῆν ποιεῖν, esp. of demagogues (cf. ἀναδάσμιος), Plat. Legg. 843 B; ἀν. ποιεῖν τὴν χώραν Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 4; τὰς οὐσίας ἀν. ποιεῖσθαι lb. 5. 5, 5, cf. 8, 20. II. later, ἀν. ποιεῖν τι to alter, undo, rescind, Luc. Abd. 11: cf. Ruhnke. Tim. **ἀναδατέομαι**, (v. δατέομαι) to divide anew, re-distribute (cf. ἀναδασμός), ὁ δῆμος τὴν γῆν ἐπενύει ἀναδάσασθαι Thuc. 5. 4: —a Pass. ἀναδαίωμα, to be distributed, occurs in Orac. ap. Hdt. 4. 159; aor. —δασθεῖς Plut. Agis 8. **ἀνάδειγμα**, ατος, τό, an image for show, Hesych. 2. a mouth-piece worn by public criers to serve the purpose of our speaking-trumpets (cf. φορβεῖα), Anth. P. append. 372. **ἀναδείκνυμι** and —ύω: fut. —δείξω, Ion. —δέξω: (v. δείκνυμι). To lift up and shew, exhibit, display, πύλας ἀναδείκνυμι to display by opening the gates, i. e. throw wide the gates, Soph. El. 1458; so, μυστοδόκος δόμος ἀναδείκνυται Ar. Nub. 304; ἀναδείξει ἀσπίδα to hold up a shield as signal, Hdt. 6. 115, 121, sq.; ἀνέδειξε σημήιον τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀναγεσθαι made signal for them to put to sea, Id. 7. 128. II. to make public, declare, notify, esp. to proclaim any one as elected to an office, ἀν. τινά βασιλέα Polyb. 4. 48, 3; ἀναδ. τινά μέγιστον to make him the greatest man, Id. 22. 4, 3; Θαλῆν ἀν. ἀστρολόγον Epigr. ap. Diog. I. 1. 34. 2. to consecrate, Lat. dedicare, Strabo 410, Plut. Pomp. 52; ἱερὰ ἀν. Anth. P. 9. 340. **ἀναδεκτέον**, verb. Adj. one must set forth, exhibit, Clem. Al. 291. **ἀνάδειξις**, εὖς, ἡ, a showing forth: esp. a public act of proclamation or appointment to an office, Lat. designatio, ἡ τῶν ὑπάτων ἀν. Plut. Mar. 8; τῶν συναρχόντων ἡ ἀναγορεύσις καὶ ἀν. Id. C. Gracch. 12; absol., ἡ ἀν. the election, Id. Cat. Mi. 44, 46: —so also, 2. ἡ ἀν. τοῦ διαδήματος the ceremony of coronation, Polyb. 15. 26, 7: the dedication of a temple, Strabo 381. II. (from Pass.) a manifestation, of Osiris, Diod. 1. 85, Eccl. —It is uncertain whether the words ἡ ἀν. αὐτοῦ πρὸς τὸν Ἰσραὴλ, Luc. 1. 80, are to be taken in the act. or pass. sense, cf. LXX (Sirc. 43. 6). **ἀναδείπνια**, τὰ, a second supper, or second course at supper, ascribed to the Lycians by Eust. 1141. 14. **ἀναδέομαι**, Ion. for ἀναδέχομαι. **ἀναδεκτικός**, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for receiving, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 355. **ἀν-ἀδελφος**, ὄν, without brother or sister, Eur. Or. 310, etc. **ἀνάδεμα**, poet. ἀνδεμα, ατος, τό, = ἀνάδημα, Anth. P. 7. 423. **ἀναδέομαι**, Med. to build up again, Joseph. B. J. 2. 20, 6, Philo 1. 317, 324.

ἀναδενδρός, ἄδος, ἡ, a vine that grows up trees, Lat. *vitis arbutiva*, Pherecr. Μέταλλ. 2, Dem. 1251. 23, Theophr. C. P. 1. 10, 4:—in the same sense Greg. Nyss. has ἡ ἀναδενδρουμενὴ ἄμπελος.

ἀναδενδρίτης οἶνος [ῖ], ὁ, wine from the ἀναδενδρός vine, Polyb. 34. 11, 1:—fem., ἀναδενδρίτης ἄμπελος, Geop. 5. 61. Also, ἀναδενδροκαρπία, ἡ, its fruit, Nicet. Eugen.

ἀναδενδρο-μαλάχη, ἡ, tree-mallow, perh. *Lavatera arborea*, Oribas. ἀναδέξαι, v. sub ἀναδέκνυμι.

ἀναδέρκομαι, Dep. to look up, aor. 2 act., ἀνέδρακεν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν of one who recovers from fainting, Il. 14. 436; cf. ἀναβλέπω.

ἀναδέρω, poet. ἀνδ-, to strip the scar off, ἀν. τὸ δέρμα Hipp. 189. 25; ἀνδέρουσιν πόδας they strip the skin off the feet, Pind. Fr. 217. 2.

metaph. to lay bare, expose, τι Luc. Pseudol. 20; so in Med., ἡρώτα δ' ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν οὐδὲν, ὥς μὴ ἀναδέρουσιν Philostr. 534; in Ar. Ran. 1106, where ἀναδέρουσιν τὰ τε παλαιὰ καὶ τὰ καινὰ is against the metre, Brunck restored ἀναδέρουσιν, = ἀνακαλύπτετε, εἰς τὸ μέσον προφέρετε, as the Schol.; Bgk. suggests ἀνὰ δ' ἐρεθῶν inquire into.

ἀνάδευσις, εὼς, ἡ, a binding on, στεφάνων Plut. Sertor. 22. 2. a binding up, or decking, κόμης Luc. Jov. Trag. 33.

ἀναδυσμῶ, to bind on or up, Diod. 18. 42; so, -δυσμῶ, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 191.

ἀναδέσμη, ἡ, a band for women's hair, a head-band, like μίτρα, Il. 22. 469 (where it is described as πλεκτή), Anth. P. 5. 276; and restored by Elmsl. in Eur. Med. 978:—see the plate in Schliem. Troy p. 335, and cf. δέσμα Il. ἀνάδεσμος, ὁ, = foreg., Anth. Plan. 4. 134; v. foreg.

ἀνάδετος, ον, binding up the hair, μίτρα Eur. Hec. 923.

ἀνάδω, to moisten, wet, steep, dye, Theophr. H. P. 9. 13, 3, Phylarch. 26; ἤθεσι ἀν. τοὺς νόμους to imbue them with moral principle, Plut. Comp. Lyc. c. Num. 4, cf. Max. Tyr. p. 178; fut. ἀναδύσσομαι in pass. sense, Galen.

2. to mix in a mass, Plut. 2. 997 A, cf. 700 A.

ἀναδέχομαι, fut. -δέχομαι; aor. ἀνεδέχην, Ep. aor. ἀνεδέχην; pf. pass. ἀνεδέχην (v. δέχομαι); Dep. To take up, catch, receive,

σάκος δ' ἀνεδέχαιο πολλὰ [sc. δόρατα] Il. 5. 619; ἀναδ. πηγάς εἰς τὸ σῶμα Plut. Timol. 4; βέλη τῷ σώματι Id. Marcell. 10. II.

to take upon oneself, submit to, ἀνέχουσι Od. 17. 563, cf. Archil. 60, Pind. P. 2. 77; so, ἀν. τὴν αἰτίαν Plut. Hipp. Mi. 365 D; πόλεμον Polyb. 1. 88, 12; ἀπέχθειαν Plut., etc.; in full, ἀν. τι ἐφ' αὐτῶν Dem. 613. 5, cf. 352. 18:—absol. to own a fact, allow it, Id. 1131. 2.

2. to accept, receive, λουτρά . . μητρὸς ἀνεδέξω πάρα Eur. I. T. 818; χορηγίαν, ἡγεμονίαν Plut. Aristid. 1. 23, etc.; τὸν κλῆρον Id. Cic. 43; ἀν. θεομῆτρά Id. Cat. Mi. 61.

3. to undertake, promise to do, c. inf. fut., Hdt. 5. 91, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 17; c. inf. aor., Plut. Aristid. 14; absol., Dem. 925. 13.

4. to be surety to one, τινὶ Thuc. 8. 81; τινὶ τι to one for a thing, Plut. 11. 25, 9; but, ἀν. τινα τὸν χρημάτων to bail a person for the sum required, Id. 5. 16, 8; ἀν. τοὺς δανειστέας to undertake to satisfy them, Plut. Caes. 11.

5. to take back, Dem. 1365. 1. III. to wait for, Polyb. 1. 52, 8.

ἀνάδω, poet. ἀνδῶ, Att. contr. part. ἀναδῶν (infr. 1. 2); fut. -δήσω; aor. ἀνέδωκα:—Med. and Pass., Att. contr. ἀναδύνται, ἀναδύμενος (infr. 1. 2, II):—Pass., pf. δέδεκα. To bind or tie up, to wreath,

δάφνη κόμας ἀναδήσαντες Pind. P. 10. 62; στέφανοι ἀνέδωσαν ἔθειραν Id. I. 5 (4). 11; and so in Med., ἀναδέσσεια τὰς κεφαλὰς μίτρησιν to bind their heads . . . Hdt. 1. 195; ἀνδραῖοι κόμας ἔχοντες wreathed one's hair, Pind. N. 11. 36, cf. I. 1. 37; κρῶβυλον ἀναδέσσεια τῶν τριχῶν to bind one's hair into a knot, Thuc. 1. 6; στέμμι ἀνδραῖοι κόμας ἔχοντες bound his brows with the fillet, C. 1. 5173; hence, τίς τόσσαδε . . ἀνέδη-σάτο νίκας; who has won so many crowns of victory? Simon. 22;

ἀναδέσσεια πίστιν to gain credit for oneself, Plut. 2. 243 A. 2. c. acc. pers. to crown, τινα στεφάνους Pind. P. 2. 10; λήροις (Com. for στεφάνους) ἀναδῶν τοὺς νικητὰς Ar. Pl. 589; ἀν. τινα εὐαγγέλια to crown him for good tidings, Ib. 764; ἀν. τὸν ἡνίοχον Thuc. 5. 50:—metaph. in Pass., προφῆτὴ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις πᾶσιν, ὥσων βίος δέεται, ἀναδύνται are well furnished with . . . Plut. Rep. 465 D.

II. ἀναδέσσεια τὴν πατρίην (or ἐαυτοὺς) ἐς τινα to trace up one's family to a founder, Hdt. 2. 143.

III. in Med. to fasten by a rope to oneself, ἀνευὼν ἀναδύμενος τοὺς στανρούς Thuc. 2. 25; esp. of a ship, ἀναδύμενος ἔλκειν to take in low, Id. 1. 50, 2. 90, etc.:—metaph., ἀναδέσσεια τινας to attach them to oneself, Ael. V. H. 4. 9, Luc.; ἀναδέσσεια τι ἐκ τινος to make dependent upon . . . Plut. 2. 322 E; and in Pass., ἀναδέ-σσεια ἐκ τινος or εἰς τι Id. Dio 26, Eum. 11.

ἀνάδημα, poet. ἀνδημα, τό, = ἀναδέσμη, Pind. Fr. 170, Eur. Hipp. 83, El. 882; ἀν. χρυσὸν Plut. Com. Φα. 4.

ἀνάδηξις, εὼς, ἡ, a biting: in Theophr. C. P. 3. 17, 5, prob. of the stimulating effect of certain manures.

ἀναδιδακτέον, one must teach otherwise or better, Philo 1. 162.

ἀναδιδάσκω, (v. διδάσκω), to teach otherwise or better, Lat. *dedocere*, ἀν. ὧς . . . Hdt. 4. 95, cf. Thuc. 3. 97, 8. 86; also simply = διδάσκω, Id. 1. 32:—Pass. to be better instructed, ὅτι . . . Plut. Hipp. Ma. 301 D: to learn better things, change one's mind, Hdt. 6. 83; to learn anew or from the beginning, Joseph. A. J. 2. 9, 1.

II. ἀναδ. δράμα to alter a play and bring it on the stage again, Blomf. praef. Aesch. Pers. p. xxii.

2. to expound, interpret, λόγια ἀν. τινὰ to one, Ar. Eq. 1045, etc., cf. Pl. 563.

ἀναδιδράσκω, to run away again, Polyb. 29. 7, 1; dub.

ἀναδίδωμι, poet. ἀνδ-: fut. δώσω, etc.: (v. δίδωμι). To give up, hold up and give, Pind. I. 6 (5). 57, Xen. Symp. 2. 8.

II. to give forth, send up, esp. of the earth, to yield, καρπὸν Hdt. 7. 15, cf. Hipp. Aër. 288; τὰ ὕψα Thuc. 3. 58, etc.; and Pass. to grow up, of plants, Theophr. de Sud. 10.

2. of a river, ἀναδίδωαι ἄσφαλτον Hdt. 1. 179; of a volcano, ἀν. πῖρ καὶ κανὼν Thuc. 3. 88, etc.; ἀν. ὑψίστην

Plut. 2. 645 E, cf. 918 B.

3. intr., of springs, fire, etc., to burst or issue forth, Hdt. 7. 26, Arist. Meteor. 1. 13, 28; cf. ἐκδίδωμι II.

III. to deal round, distribute, impart, διαβούλιον τοῖς φίλοις Polyb. 5. 58, 2, cf. 8. 17, 2; τοῖς λόχοις τὰς ψήφους Dion. H. 10. 57, Plut., etc.; δ. φῆμν to spread it, Plut. Aemil. 25:—Pass. to be dispensed, Medic.; and of food, to be digested, lb.; (the Act. also intr., in same sense, lb.)

IV. to give back, restore, Pind. Fr. 4, in 3 sing., ἀνδιδῶ ψυχὴν πάλιν; and so ἀνδιδῶν (if it be retained) must be taken in Soph. O. C. 1076:—Med. to sell (nisi leg. ἀποδόσθαι), Arist. Fr. 517.

2. in Gramm., ἀν. τὸν τόνον to throw back the accent, Schäf. Greg. Cor. 411.

3. intr. to go backwards, retrograde, opp. to ἐπιδίδωμι, Arist. Rhet. 2. 15, 3.

ἀναδικάζω, to decide again, hear on appeal, τὰ γνωσθέντα Philo 1, 299.

II. Med. to renew an action after a previous judgment had been cancelled, Isae. ap. Harpocr. et Poll. S. 23.

ἀναδικεῖν, defect. aor. to throw back, Ep. 3 sing. ἀνδике, A. B. 394.

ἀναδικία, ἡ, the renewal of an action (v. ἀναδικάζω II), Lys. ap. Poll. 8. 23.

ἀνάδικος, ον, tried over again, δικαί ἀν. γίγνονται (v. ἀναδικάζω II), Andoc. 12. 7, Plat. Legg. 937 D; ψῆφον ἀν. καθιστάναι to cancel a former vote, Dem. 760. 3.

ἀναδινεύω, to whirl about, Opp. H. 3. 296.

ἀναδινύω, intr. of the eyes, to roll about, Hipp. 604. 21.

ἀναδιπλασιάζω, fut. ἄσω, to redouble, Gramm.

ἀναδιπλασιασμός, ὁ, reduplication, repetition, Cyrill., Gramm.

ἀναδιπλόομαι, Pass. to be made double, φάλαγγ βαθύνερα ἀναδιπλον-μένη being made twice as deep, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 5. 2. in Gramm.,

of a word or syllable, to be reduplicated.

ἀναδιπλῶσις, εὼς, ἡ, a doubling back, τοῦ ἐντέρου Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 25, P. A. 3. 14, 19. 2. in Rhet. repetition. 3. in Gramm. reduplication.

ἀναδιφάω, to grope after, Cratin. 'Apx. 2.

ἀναδοιδικάζω, to stir up, E. M.; also -ίζω, Hesych.

ἀναδοιμέω, = ἀναδέμω, Byz.

ἀναδονέω, to stir up, agitate, Philo 1. 659; in tmesi, Anacreont. 62.

ἀναδόρα, ἡ, ulceration, Aetiae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 3 and 9.

ἀναδοσις, εὼς, ἡ, (ἀναδίδωμι intr.) a growing up, growth, as of plants, Theophr. C. P. 2. 1, 4; a bursting or issuing forth, as of fire, wind, water, Arist. Mund. 4, 16, Diod. 2. 12: exhalation, Plut. 2. 31 E.

II. (trans.) a distribution, e.g. of viands at dinner, Ath. 210 E. 2. of food, digestion, Polyb. 3. 57, 8, Plut. 2. 654 A: metaph. digestion of knowledge, Id. Pericl. 2. III. in Gramm. a throwing back of the accent, v. ἀναδίδωμι IV. 2.

ἀναδοτικός, ὁ, ὄν, distributive, digestive, c. gen., Greg. Naz.

ἀνάδοτος, ον, given up or to be given up, Thuc. 3. 52.

ἀνάδουλος, to reduce to slavery again, App. Civ. 4. 29:—hence, ἀναδούλωσις, ἡ, Byz.

ἀναδοχή, ἡ, a taking up, undertaking, πόνων Soph. Tr. 825. II. surety, bail, Polyb. 5. 27, 4, ubi v. Schweigh.

ἀνάδοχος, ον, taking upon oneself, giving security for, πρὸς τὴν ἀδελφὴν ἀν. τῶν χρημάτων Menand. Xhp. 3. II. as Subst. a security, surety, Dion. 11. 6, 84, Plut. Dio 18.

ἀναδραμεῖν, aor. 2 inf. of ἀνατρέχω.

ἀναδράμντεον, verb. Adj. one must run up or back, Procl. in Plat.

ἀναδρέπω, to break off, pluck, Nonn. D. 9. 120:—Med. to cull, ῥήτορ-κοὺς λόγους ἀναδρέψασθαι Themist. 332 D.

ἀναδρομή, ἡ, (ἀνατρέχω, -δραμεῖν) a running up, rising, as of the sap, Theophr. C. P. 4. 5, 1. 2. a sudden throbb of pain, Hipp. Coac. 168.

ἀνάδρομος, ον, running up, of a fish running up a river, Alex. Trall.

ἀναδύνω, to come to the top of water, Batr. 90.

ἀναδύομαι, Ep. 3 sing. ἀνδύνεται [ῖ]; fut. -δύσομαι [ῖ]; aor. ἀνεδύσα-μην, Ep. 3 sing. -ατο or -ετο; Dep. with act. aor. ἀνέδιν, subj. ἀναδύη or opt. ἀναδύῃ [ῖ] Od. 9. 377, inf. ἀναδύν, apoc. for -δύναι, suggested by Dind. for ἀνιδεῖν in Aesch. Cho. 805; pf. ἀναδέδωκα (v. δύω). To come up, rise, esp. from the sea, c. gen., ἀνέδω πολλῆς ἁλὸς ἡὸν ὁμίχλη Il. 1. 359; ἀνεδύσατο λίμνης Od. 5. 337; also c. acc., ἀνεδύσατο κύμα θαλάσσης Il. 1. 496; absol., εἴπερ ἀναδύσει πάλιν Ar. Ran. 1460; so, 'Αφροδίτη ἀναδυσμένη, a famous picture by Apelles, Plin. 35. 36, 15.

2. of rivers that have disappeared into the earth, to come up again, Arist. Meteor. 2. 2, 24.

II. to draw back, shrink back, withdraw, retire, Od. 9. 377; ἀναδύναι ἀψ λαῶν ἐς ὄμιλον Il. 7. 217: to shrink back, hesitate, shrink, Lat. *tergiversari*, ἵτοιμός εἰμ' ἐγὼγε, κοῦκ ἀναδύ-ομαι, δάκνειν Ar. Ran. 860, cf. Xen. Symp. 5, 5, Dem. 102. 12, 109. 12., 406. 20:—of springs, to fail, Plut. Thes. 15.

2. rarely c. acc. to draw back from, σὺν, ἀνδύεται πόλεμον Il. 13. 225; in imitation of which Plato said ἀναδύεσθαι τὰ ὁμολογημένα, to shrink from one's admissions, Theat. 145 C, cf. Euthyd. 302 E.

ἀνάδυσσις, εὼς, ἡ, a drawing back, retreat, escape, Plat. Euthyd. 302 E: a holding back, shunning, esp. to serve as a soldier, Plut. Cim. 18.

ἀναδυσμός, ὁ, = foreg., Schol. Od. 5. 337.

ἀνά-εβνος, ἡ, without presents from the bridegroom, without bridal gifts, Il. 9. 146 (ubi v. Spitzn.), 13. 366. (ἀνα remains without elision before ε, because of the f, ἀνάφεδος, cf. ἀνάελπτος; but prob. Bekk. is right in restoring ἀν-έβδος, i.e. ἀν-έβδος, ἔβδνα being the commoner form in Hom.)

ἀνά-αίρω, to lift up, of a wrestler, ἡ μ' ἀνείρ', ἡ ἐγὼ σέ Il. 23. 724; ἀνείρε δύω χρυσοῖο τάλαντα took them, carried them off, lb. 614, 778; ἀθανάτοισι φίλας ἀνὰ χεῖρας αἰείρας Virgil's *palmas ad sidera tendit*, Il. 7. 130:—Med. to lift up in one's arms, carry off, Ar. Rh. 4. 94:—Pass. to arise, ἀέλλαι Ap. Rh. 1. 1078; of a ship, to float, Orph. Arg. 270.

ἀνά-ελπτος, ον, like ἀέλπτος, unlooked for, ἀνάελπτα παθόντες Hes. Th. 660. (Properly ἀνάελπτος, v. ἀνάεβος)

ἀν-αέξω, to enlarge, increase, Q. Sm. 1. 460: to make grow, ἀνθος Coluth. 241.

ἀναερίτω, lengthd. for ἀναείρω, Anth. P. 6. 195: Nonn. has -άξω.

ἀναζάω, inf. -ζῆν, to return to life, be alive again, Ev. Luc. 15. 24 and 32, C. I. 2566: in Ep. form -ζάω, Nic. ap. Ath. 133 D, C. I. 8695. Cf. βιάω.

ἀναζείω, Ep. for ἀναείω II, Anth. P. 9. 626.

ἀνάζεμα, ατος, τό, (ἀναζέω) a boiling or bubbling up, Gramm.

ἀνάζεστις, εως, ἡ, a boiling up, of fire, Arist. Mirab. 40.

ἀναζεύγνυμι and -ύω, fut. -ζεύω: (v. ζεύω) To yoke or harness again, ἀναζεύγνυμι τὸν στρατὸν to move off the army, Hdt. 9. 41; ἀν. τὸ στρατόπεδον to break up the camp, Ib. 58; ἀν. πρὸς τὸν Ἰσθμὸν τὰς νῆας to move them back . . . Id. 8. 60, 1.

2. absol. to break up or shift one's quarters, mostly in part., ἀναζεύξας ἤλαυνε Thuc. 8. 108, cf. Xen. An. 3. 4, 37; ἀν. ἐπ' οἴκου to return home, Plut. Pomp. 42; ἀν. διὰ Σούριος to march through . . . Id. Anton. 84.

ἀναζεύξις, εως, ἡ, a breaking up one's quarters, marching off or forth, Plut. Ages. 22: a return home, Plut. Cor. 31.

ἀναζέω, fut. -ζέσω, to boil up or bubble up, ἐκ γῆς Soph. Tr. 702; πῦρ ἀνέζεε Arist. Mirab. 39; of a lake, Ib. 89. 2. ἀναζ. εὐλάς to boil or sear with worms, a kind of disease, Plut. 2. 337 B (where εὐλάς is a cognate acc.); but also, εὐλαὶ ἀναζέουσι Id. Artox. 16.

3. metaph. of passion, to boil over, Arist. Probl. 27. 3, 2, Plut. 2. 728 B; also of persons, ἀν. χόλον to boil with rage, Ap. Rh. 4. 391. II. Causal, to make to boil, Hipp. Act. 387: cf. ἀναζέω.

ἀναζήτω, to exanume into, investigate, Lat. *inquirere*, τὰς αἰτίας Plat. Legg. 693 A; and in Pass., Hdt. 1. 137, Ar. Lys. 26, Thuc. 2. 8: to investigate philosophically, τὰ ὑπὸ γῆς Plat. Apol. 18 B:—to search out, discover, τοὺς δράσαντας Dem. 1331. 1 (v. 1. ζητῆσαι).

ἀναζήγησις, εως, ἡ, investigation, Plat. Criti. 110 A.

ἀναζήγη, ἡ, = ἀνάγεσις, Polyb. 3. 44, 13, etc.

ἀναζήγω, to push back the bolt (ζυγῶρον), to unbolt, τὴν θύραν ἀναζήγῳσας Ar. Fr. 581, cf. Hesych.

ἀναζυμώω, to leaven thoroughly, cause to ferment, γῆν χιὼν ἀναζυμῶι Theophr. C. P. 2. 1, 3:—Pass. to ferment, Diod. 1. 7.

ἀναζυμωσις, εως, ἡ, fermentation, γῆς ὑπὸ χιόνος Theophr. de Ign. 18. ἀνάζω, Tarent. for ἀνάσσω, Ahrens D. Dor. 101.

ἀναζωγράφω, to paint completely, delineate, Strab. 354, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 222, Clem. Al. 435:—Subst. ἀναζωγράφησις, εως, ἡ, a picture, painting, in Chrysipp. ap. Diog. L. 7. 201, and late writers.

ἀναζωγρέω, to recall to life, Anth. P. 7. 594, Nonn. D. 29. 155. ἀναζώννυμι or -ύω, fut. -άσω, to gird up again, recall a soldier to service, Themist. 224 A:—Med., ἀν. τὰς ὀσφύας to gird up one's loins, Ep. Petr. 1. 13; ἀν. πέπλους Nonn. D. 19. 73; ἀνεζωσμένοι, Lat. *alte praecincti*, Didym. ap. Ath. 139 D.

ἀναζωπυῖω and ἀναζώω, to recall to life, Eccl.

ἀναζωπυῖω, to rekindle, light up again, in tmesi, ἀν' αὖ σὺ ζωπυεῖς νεῖκη νέα Eur. El. 1121; θερμῶ τὸ θερμὸν ἀν. Arist. de Spir. 5. 12:—Pass. to gain fresh life, strength, and courage, Plat. Rep. 527 D, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 46.

II. intr. in Act., Plut. Pomp. 41, etc. Cf. Piers. Moer. 170.

ἀναζωπύρησις, εως, ἡ, restoration of strength, Joseph. A. J. 12. 8, 1. ἀναζώστρα, ἡ, (ζώννυμι) a kind of bandage, Galen.

ἀναζωτικός, ἡ, ὁν, reviving, encouraging, Eccl.

ἀναζώω, v. ἀναζήω.

ἀναζώωσις, εως, ἡ, a recalling to life, Theophyl.

ἀναθάλλω: aor. ἀνέθλα Ael. V. H. 5. 4, N. A. 2. 25 (v. θάλλω):—to shoot up again, sprout afresh, Ael. II. c.:—fut. med. in pass. sense, ἀναθαλήσεται σπάχης Anth. P. 7. 281; ἀναθαλήω. II. trans.

to make to flourish, LXX (Sirac. 11. 22, 50. 10).

ἀναθάλλω, to warm again, cherish, Anacreont. 34. 21; and Subst., ἀνάθαλις, ἡ, Olympiod. in Plat. Phaedo.

ἀναθαρσέω, Att. -θαρρέω, to regain courage, Ar. Eq. 806, Thuc. 6. 63, 7. 71; τινα ἀθάρσει, Id. 6. 31; πρὸς τι Plut. Alex. 31:—Subst., ἀναθάρσῃσις, ἡ, recovery of courage, Eust.

ἀναθαρσύνω, Att. -θαρρύνω, to fill with fresh courage, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 23. 2. intr. = foreg., Plut. Lucull. 14.

ἀναθεάομαι, Dep. to contemplate again, Plut. 2. 586 A.

ἀνάθημα, poet. ἀνθεμα, ατος, τό, (ἀνατίθημι) properly, like ἀνάθημα, anything offered up or dedicated, Theocrit. Ep. 13. 2, Anth. P. 6. 162, C. I. 2693 d, 3971 v, al. 2. in usage, mostly, anything devoted to evil, an accursed thing, LXX (Levit. 27. 28, Deut. 7. 26, 13. 17, al.); of persons, Ep. Rom. 9. 3, 1 Cor. 12. 3, etc. II. a curse, v. ἀναθεματίζω 1. 1.

ἀναθεματίζω, to devote to evil, LXX (Num. 21. 2, Josh. 6. 20, al.); ἀναθεματὶ ἀν. Deut. 13. 15; but ἀναθεματὶ ἀν. ἑαυτοὺς to bind themselves by a curse, Act. Ap. 23. 14:—Pass. to be devoted to evil, LXX (Num. 18. 14). 2. to excommunicate, C. I. 8593, -55, -59, al.

II. intr. to curse and swear, Ev. Marc. 14. 71.

ἀναθεματικός, ἡ, ὁν, worse form for ἀναθηματικός, Gramm.; also, ἀναθεματικός, α, ον, Schol. II., v. Lob. Phryn. 543.

ἀναθεματισμός, ὁ, a cursing: excommunication, Byz.

ἀναθεραπεύω, to rear with care, τοὺς βλαστούς Theophr. H. P. 4. 13, 3. ἀναθερίζω, to glean, Hesych.; cf. ἀνακαλαρόμαι.

ἀναθερμάνω, to warm up, heat again, Anth. P. 11. 55:—Pass. to become warm again, recover heat, Hipp. Epid. 1. 940, 970, Arist. H. A. 6. 15, 6: to grow feverish again, Hipp. Progn. 42.

ἀναθερμασία, ἡ, a warming again, Oribas.

ἀνάθεσις, εως, ἡ, a settling up in public, a dedicating of gifts in temples, ἀν. σκευῆς, τρίποδος Lys. 161. 38., 162. 3. II. a putting off, adjournment, Poll. 9. 137.

III. a laying on, imposition, ἀχθὲος Aetnae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 2.

ἀναθερέω, verb. Adj. of ἀνατίθημι, one must put off, Plat. Legg. 935 E.

II. one must ascribe or attribute, τί τινα Id. Menex. 240 E.

ἀναθεῖω, to run up, ἐπὶ δένδρα Ael. N. A. 5. 54, etc. 2. of plants, to shoot up, Ib. 2. 36.

II. to run back, return, Plat. Tim. 60 C.

ἀναθεωρῶ, to look at, observe carefully; to view or observe again, Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 1., 8. 6, 2, Diod. 12. 15.

ἀναθεωρήσις, εως, ἡ, close observation, Diod. 13. 35, Plut. 2. 19 E.

ἀναθήκη, ἡ, = ἀνάθεσις, Hesych.

ἀναθηλάω, to rear by suckling: metaph. to rear a tree, of the root, Philo Byz. de VII Mir. 1.

ἀναθηλέω, like ἀναθάλλω, to sprout afresh, οὐδ' ἀναθηλήσει II. 1. 236.

ἀνάθημα, ατος, τό, (ἀνατίθημι) that which is set up, and then, like ἀγαλμα, a votive offering set up in a temple, such as tripods, statues, etc., Hdt. 1. 14, 92, Soph. Ant. 286, etc.; ἀν. ἐκ λειτουργιῶν Lys. 175. 26.

2. used by Hom. only in first sense of ἀγαλμα, a delight, ornament, μολεῖται τ' ὕψιστος τε: τὰ γὰρ τ' ἀνάθηματά δαυτός Od. 1. 152, cf. 21. 430, C. I. 26 (in the old form ἀνάθεμα); so children are called τοῖς τεκοῦσιν ἀνάθημα βίου Eur. Fr. 522; and fame is ἀν. σοφίας, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 364 B; of a slave in a temple, ἀν. πόλεως devoted to this service by the city, Eur. Ion 310. Cf. ἀνάθεμα.

ἀναθηματικός, ἡ, ὁν, consisting of votive offerings, τιμαί Polyb. 27. 15, 3. ἀνάθλασις, εως, ἡ, a squeezing out, Erotian.

ἀναθλάω, to crush in pieces, Ep. aor. ἀνέθλασσα Q. Sm. 8. 94.

ἀναθλίβω [Ὶ], fut. ψω, to press hard, Anth. P. 7. 23, 9. 668; ἀν. ρεῖθρον εἰς κρήνην to force it up, Strabo 173, cf. 754.

ἀν-αθλος, ον, without contest, not warlike, Luc. Calumn. 12.

ἀναθολώ, to make muddy, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 35, and (in Pass.) G. A. 3. 2, 17. 2. metaph., ἀν. τινα ἐπὶ τινα to trouble his mind with suspicion against . . . Philostr. 559; and in Pass., to be troubled, ὑπὸ τῆς ἀνίας ἀνεθοοῦθ' ἡ καρδία Pherecr. Myrm. 8.

ἀναθόλωσις, εως, ἡ, a making muddy, ἀν. ὑπὸν a thick mixture of the juices of herbs, Plat. Legg. 824 A.

ἀναθορεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of ἀναθρόσκω.

ἀναθορνύμαι, = ἀναθρόσκω, Ael. N. A. 1. 30., 12. 18:—the Act. form ἀναθορνύω in Dio C. 63. 28.

ἀναθορνύεω, to cry out loudly, commonly in applause, Lat. *acclamare*, ἀν. ὡς ἐν λέγοι Plat. Prot. 334 C, cf. Xen. An. 5. 1, 3; ὡς ἐν εἰπόντος τινός ἀν. Ib. 6. 1, 30, cf. Plat. Euthyd. 276 B.

II. c. acc. to applaud, Id. Symp. 198 A.

ἀνόθηρεμα, ατος, τό, a nursling, λεαίνας Theocr. 23. 19.

ἀνάθρεπτος, ον, brought up, of a slave, Ap. Civ. 4. 43.

ἀνάθρεψις, εως, ἡ, fresh growth, Hipp. Aph. 1243, q. v.

ἀν-αθρέω, to look up at, view narrowly, observe closely, like ἀναθεωρῶ Eur. Hec. 808; ἀν. ἄ ὑποπεν Plat. Crat. 399 C:—Pass., τὰ ἔργα ἐκ τῶν λόγων ἀναθρούμενα compared with . . . Thuc. 4. 86.

ἀναθρηνέω, to lift up one's voice in wailing, Dio C. 74. 13.

ἀνάθρησις, εως, ἡ, close observation, Timo 24.

ἀναθροπτομαι, Med. to indulge in affection, Poll. 6. 185.

ἀναθρόσκω, poet. and Ion. ἀνθρ-: 2 aor. -θαρεῖν Xen. Lac. 2, 3: an aor. 1 ἀναθρώσκει in Opp. H. 3. 293: (v. θρώσκει). To spring up, bound up, rebound, as a stone, ὡς δ' ἀναθρώσκων πέτεται II. 13. 140; of blood, Emped. 350; of men, ὅς δ' ἀμβώσας μέγα ἀναθρώσκει Hdt. 7. 18, cf. Anth. P. 9. 774; ἀναθρώσκει ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον springs upon it, Hdt. 3. 64.

ἀναθνώω, to be again at heat, of swine, Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 23., 6. 18, 28; and prob. to be restored in Pherecr., v. Meineke 2. p. 268.

ἀναθνήτεις, εως, ἡ, a rising in vapour, which is distinguished as two-fold, ὑγρὰ or ἀτμυδῶς, and ξηρὰ or καπνώδης, Arist. Meteor. 2. 4, al.

2. a word used by Heraclitus to describe the soul, an exhalation, Arist. de An. 1. 2, 19; cf. ἐκτίπρωσις.

ἀναθνήτω, fut. ἀσώ [ᾶ], to make to rise in fume or vapour, Theophr. Ign. 38:—Pass. to rise in fume or vapour, Arist. P. A. 2. 7. 11 and 12; of fire, Id. Meteor. 1. 3, 27; of the earth, to send forth vapour, Ib. 2. 4, 14; οἶνος ἀναθνημαθῆς Plut. 2. 432 E; of smoke, Luc. V. H. 1. 23; metaph., μῖσος ἀναθνηματίζεται Polyb. 15. 25, 7.

II. Med. to draw up vapour, οἱ ἡρακλειτίζοντες φασιν ἐκ τῆς θαλάττης τὸν ἥλιον ἀν. Arist. Probl. 23. 30.

ἀναθῶω (A), to dart up, burst forth, ὕδωρ Call. Cer. 30.

ἀναθῶω (B), to sacrifice again, in Pass., v. l. Dio C. 37. 46.

ἀναθούσω, fut. ἔξω, to call upon, shout aloud, Hesych.

ἀναδεία, Ep. and Ion. ἀναδείη; Att. also ἀναδεία, Ar. Fr. 29, cf. Elmsl. Med. 608; also ἀναδείη Archil. 64: (ἀναίδης). Shamelessness, impudence, effrontery, ἀναδείην ἐπιεικῆ ἐν ἰσχυρίᾳ Id. 1. 149;

ἀναδείης ἐπιβῆναι Od. 22. 424 (v. ἐπιβαίνω I. 1. 4); ἀναδείη χρεώμενος Hdt. 7. 210, cf. 6. 129; ἀναδείας πλέα Soph. El. 607; μετ' ἀναδείας = ἀναίδας, Plat. Phaedr. 254 D; εἰς τοῦθ' ἤκεν ἀναδείας Dem. 232, 17, etc.

II. in the court of Areopagus, λίθος ἀναδείας was the stone of unforgiveness, on which stood an accuser who demanded the full penalty of the law against one accused of homicide (v. αἰδέομαι III), Pans. 1. 28, 5; the accused stood on the λίθος ὑβρέας, Ib.

ἀναίδεομαι, Dep., = sq.; ἀναίδεω dub. 1. in Pythag. ap. Diog. L. S. 8. An act. form ἀναιδήκωτες is cited by Suid.

ἀναιδεύομαι, Dep. to behave impudently, Ar. Eq. 397; cf. Lob. Phryn. 66.

ἀν-αιδήμων, ον, shameless: in Adv. -μόνος, Galen.

ἀναίδην, faulty form for ἀνείδην, q. v.

ἀν-αίδης, ἑς, (αἰδέομαι) shameless, reckless, of Agamemnon, ὦ μέγ' ἀναίδης II. 1. 158; of Penelope's suitors, Od. 1. 254, al., and Att. ᾧ βρέμει' ἀναίδης Soph. El. 622.

2. c. gen., Κυδοιμὸν ἀναίδα δῆϊο, τῆτος insatiate of strife, Il. 5. 593.

II. of things, as, in Od. 11. 598, the stone of Sisyphus is called λίθος ἀναίδης, the reckless, ruthless stone (cf. Il. 4. 521., 13. 139); later, πότμος ἀν. Pind. O. 10 (11). fin.;

ἐλπίς ἀν. greedy, Id. N. 11. 59; ἔργ' ἀναίδῃ Soph. O. C. 516; λόγοι τῶν ἀναίδων ἀναιδέστεροι Ar. Eq. 383: — τὸ ἀναίδες = ἀναίδεια, βλάβη παρὰ τὰν αἰδέων ἀγαθῶν Eur. I. A. 379; ἐνθα τὰν αἰδέων κρατεῖ Diphil. Incert. 29; εἰς ἀναίδες . . δὸς μοι σεαυτὸν Soph. Ph. 83; ἐπὶ τὸ ἀναιδέστερον τραπέσια Hdt. 7. 39.

354, Eur., Ar., etc.

ἀν-αἰδῆτος, *on*, = *foreg.*, Ap. Rh. 3. 92, 4. 360.

ἀναιδίζομαι, = ἀναιδέομαι, Ar. (Eq. 397) ap. A. B.; but in the text ἀναιδεύεται.

ἀναθύσσω, *to stir up, rouse*, Soph. Fr. 486; φλόγα Eur. Tro. 344.

ἀναίθω, *to light up, set on fire*, Eur. Cycl. 331: *to inflame* to love, Mosch. 1. 23: — *Pass.* *to be inflamed*, Opp. C. 2. 188.

II. *to blaze up, ἀνήθον* . . λαμπήρης Aesch. Cho. 536 (as the Schol. must have read for ἀνήλθον: for he interpr. it by ἀνέλαμψαν).

ἀναιμακτί, Adv. of sq., *without bloodshed*, Themist. 90 A: so ἀναιμακτές, Nic. Th. 90.

ἀν-αἰμακτός, *on*, *bloodless, unstained with blood*, Lat. *incruentus*, ἀν. φυγαί Aesch. Supp. 106; χρώς Eur. Phoen. 264; βωμός Pyth. ap. Diog. L. 8. 22.

ἀν-αἰμάτος, *on*, = ἀναιμος, *drained of blood*, Aesch. Eum. 302, Poëta ap. Ath. 63 B.

ἀναιμία, ἡ, *want of blood*, Arist. P. A. 2. 7. 8.

ἀν-αἰμος, *on*, (αἷμα) *opp.* *to ἔναιμος, without blood, bloodless*, of parts of the body, Plat. Tim. 70 C, Prot. 321 B, Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 5. 3. 19, 5. al.

II. of certain animals, *oft.* in Arist., H. A. 1. 4, 3. al.

ἀναιμό-σαρκος, *on*, *with bloodless flesh*, of the cicada, Anacreont. 43. 17 (with v. l. ἀναιμ', ἀσαρκε).

ἀναιμότης, ἡ, = ἀναιμία, Arist. P. A. 4. 1. 2.

ἀν-αἰων, *on*, = ἀναιων, *without blood, bloodless*, epith. of the gods, II. 5. 342; of fish, Ion ap. Ath. 318 E; of wine, Plut. 2. 692 E.

ἀν-αιωτῇ, Adv., like ἀναιμακτί, *without shedding blood*, οὐ γὰρ ἀναιωτῇ γ' ἐμάχοντο II. 17. 363, cf. Od. 18. 149.

ἀναιωνία: *impf.* ἡναιωνίμην, Ep. ἀναιωνίμην, late also ἀννηρόμην Agath.: aor. ἡναιωνίμην, subj. ἀννητήται, *inf.* ἀννησθαι: cf. ἀπ-αναινομαι: Dep. (ἀν-privat., αἰνος: *on*, acc. to Buttm. a reduplicated form of the negat. ἄΝ.)

I. c. acc. *to refuse or reject with contempt*, *spurn*, σὶ δ' ἀναινεταὶ καὶ τὰ σὰ δῶρα II. 9. 679; δς δέ κ' ἀνῆνται [σφέας] Ib. 510; τῶν ἄλλων οὐτινα ἀναινομαι *on* no one of the rest

Od. 1. 23; ἀναινομαι, *Od.* 8. 212; and without a notion of contempt, πρὶν μὲν ἀναινετο ἔργον αἰκέες *refused, declined to do it*, Od. 3. 265;

χαλεπὸν κεν ἀνῆναισθαι δῶσαν εἴη 't would be hard to *refuse* a gift, 4. 651; 50, ὡς μὲν ἀναινοται ἔργον Xen. Cyr. 2. 1. 31.

II. *to renounce, disown*, φάος . . οὐκ ἡναινετο Aesch. Ag. 300; οὐδ' οἶδν τ' ἀνῆναισθαι πόσιν Eur. Med. 237; ἀναινεταὶ δὲ λέκτρα Id. Hipp. 14, cf. El. 311; ἡμᾶς . . ἀναινοῦν ἄν (sc. ἡ διαλεκτική) Plat. Phil. 57 E; τοῦτον . . ἀναινεῖ; Dem. 954. 7.

III. c. *inf.* *to refuse, decline to do*, ἡναινετο λογιὸν ἀμύναι II. 18. 450; ἔξεσθαι μὲν ἀνῆναισθαι 23. 204; and with pleon. negat., ἀναινετο μὲν ἐλέσθαι *he said no*, he had received nothing, Ib. 500; οὐκ ἀναινομαι θανείν Aesch. Ag. 1652, cf. Supp. 801; — so, *el.* . . ἀναινεταὶ εἰ ἐγὼ ἔσομαι (for ἐμὲ ἔσεσθαι) Isac. de Menecl. Hered. § 27.

III. absol. *to refuse, disown*, αἰδέσθην μὲν ἀνῆναισθαι II. 7. 93; *to deny*, οὐδ' αὐτὸς ἀν. 9. 116; ἐπειδὴ πάμπαν ἀναινεταὶ Od. 14. 149; cf. Dem. 1415. 28: — of a woman, *to refuse her favours*, Plat. Com. Pha. 7, Menand. Σικ. 6.

IV. c. part. *to disown* doing or having done, οὐκ ἀναινομαι νικώμενος Aesch. Ag. 583; ἀναινομαι τὸ γῆρας ὕμῶν εἰσὶν ἰσὶν I am ashamed to look on thine old age, Herm. Eur. Bacch. 251, cf. I. A. 1502, H. F. 1124. — A poet. Verb, but not unknown in Prose, as the examples shew.

ἀναιρέμα, ατος, τό, = ἐλῶριον, Schol. Ap. Rh. 2. 264.

ἀναιρέσις, εως, ἡ, *a taking up or away*, esp. of dead bodies for burial, δατέων Eur. Or. 404; νεκρῶν Thuc. 3. 109, 113; οἱ ἄν μὴ ἐνέρεθαι ἐς ἀναιρέσιν 2. 34, cf. Antipho 137. 26, Lys. 191. 11; ἀναιρέσιν δούναι Eur. Supp. 18: — as in a sea-fight, ναυαγίων ἀν. Thuc. 7. 72; τῶν ναυαγίων Xen. Hell. 1. 7. 5.

2. *a taking up*, ἀν. καὶ θέσις ὅπλων Plat. Legg. 814 A, cf. Antipho 123. 9.

3. *an undertaking, ἔργον* Plat. Legg. 847 B.

II. *a destroying, destruction*, Xen. Hell. 6. 3. 5; τευχῶν καὶ πόλεων Dem. 385. 3; *abrogation of laws*, Plut. Cic. 34.

2. *direct confutation of arguments, opp.* *to διαίρεσις* (confutation by drawing a distinction), Arist. Soph. Eleuch. 33. 7.

ἀναιρέσις, verb. Adj. *one must take up or take away*, Diosc. 5. 116.

ἀναρέτης, *on*, δ, *a destroyer, murderer*, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1147, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 190.

ἀναρετικός, ἡ, *on*, *destructive*, Arist. Rhet. 2. 8. 8; ἀν. τινος Plut. 2. 427 E. Adv. — *κώς*, negatively, Diog. L. 9. 75.

ἀν-αίρετος, *on*, (αἰρέομαι) *incapable of choosing the good*, Timon ap. Sext. Emp. M. 11. 164.

ἀναίρειν, (v. αἰρέω) — *to take up*, Lat. *tollere*, ἀνελόντες ἀπὸ χθονός *having raised* the victim from the ground, so as to cut its throat (cf. αἰερέω), Od. 3. 453.

2. *to take up and carry off; bear away*, esp. of hard-won prizes, II. 23. 736, cf. 551, Hdt. 5. 102 (cf. *infr.* B. 1).

3. simply, *to take up*, παιδα Pind. P. 9. 105; τὰ δατὰ Thuc. 1. 126.

4. *to take up* bodies for burial, ἀνελόντες καὶ κατακλυσσάντες Ar. Vesp. 386; cf. Xen. An. 6. 4. 9; but this is more common in Med., v. *infr.* B. 1. 3.

II. *to take away, make away with, destroy*, of men, *to kill*, like αἰρέω, εἶλον, Hom., Hdt. 4. 66, Aesch. Cho. 1004; — *sc.* μὲν ἡμετέρα ψήφος ἀν. Eur. Andr. 517; also, *θανάτους ἀν.* Plat. Legg. 870 D (v. sub ἐξορίστος); ἐκ πολιτείας τοιαυτὰ θηρία ἀν. Dinarch. 110. 36, etc.

2. of things, *to abolish, annul, cancel*, ὀλιγαρχίας Xen. Cyr. 1. 1. 1; στάσιον ἀπὸ πρᾶσιδος ἀνελών conj. in Pind. Fr. 189 (228); νόμον Aeschin. 59. 13; διαθήκην Isac. 36. 32; στήλην Andoc. 14. 6;

ἀναξίαν Dem. 38. 14, etc.; ἐκ μέσου ἀν. βλοσφημίας Dem. 141. 1;

τηλικαύτην ἀνελόντας μαρτυρίαν Id. 837. 10.

3. *to destroy* an argument, *answer or confute it completely*, Plat. Rep. 533 C, and *oft.* in Arist.; esp. *to confute directly*, opp. *to διαίρειν* (v. ἀναιρέσις II. 2), Arist. Soph. Elench. 18. 3, 22. 9.

III. *to appoint, ordain*, of an oracle's answer to an inquiry made, ὁ θεὸς αὐτοῖς ἀν. παραδίδουσι Thuc. 1. 25; ὁ δὲ ὁ θεὸς ἀνέλετ Plat. Legg. 865 D, cf. 642 D; ἀνέλεν θεοῖς οἱ ἐδὲ θύειν Xen. An. 3. 1, 6; also c. acc. et *inf.*, ἀνέλε μιν βασιλέα εἶναι Hdt. 1. 13; — but

2. more commonly absol. *to answer, give a response*, ἀνέλε ἡ Πύθι, etc., 1. 13, etc., and in Att.; ἀν. τι περί τινος *to give an oracle about a thing*, Plat. Legg. 914 A; μαντείας ἀν. *to deliver oracles*, Dem. 1466. fin.: *so* in Pass., Dem. 530. 26.

B. Med. *to take up for oneself, take up*, οὐλοχύτας ἀνέλοντο II. 1. 449; ἀσπίδα, ἔγχος 11. 32., 13. 296; κυνὴν Hdt. 1. 84; δίκτυα Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 13: — *to gain, win*, ἀν. Ὀλύμπια, τὴν Ὀλυμπίαν, τὴν νίκην Hdt. 6. 36, 70, 103; and generally, ἀν. ἐπιφροσύνας Od. 19. 22; εὐδαιμονίαν Pind. N. 7. 83, cf. Theogn. 281; ἀν. κλήρον Plat. Rep. 617 E; and in bad sense, οὐνιδος σπαργάνων ἀν. Soph. O. T. 1035; ἐφ' ὃ ἀνελόμεν if I should receive thee, i. e. into my service, Od. 18. 357; σῖτρα ἀν. *to get forage*, Hdt. 4. 128; ποινὴν τινος ἀν. *to exact punishment from one, i. e. revenge oneself on him*, Id. 2. 134.

2. *to take up and carry off, snatch away*, κόπρας ἀνέλοντο θεάλλαι Od. 20. 66; ἀναρούμενος οἰκάδε φέρειν Plat. Legg. 914 B; ἀνέλατο δαίμον C. I. 4137.

3. *to take up* dead bodies for burial, Hdt. 2. 41., 4. 14, Thuc. 4. 97, etc.; πατέρων ἀρίστην σώμαθ', ἀν. ἀνελόμεν Eur. Supp. 1167; — in this sense, more rarely in Att., v. *supra* A. 1. 2: — also of one still living, Eur. Hel. 1616, Xen. Hell. 6. 4. 13; τοὺς ναυαγίους Ib. 1. 7, 4 and 11; τοὺς δέκα στρατηγούς τοὺς οὐκ ἀνελόμενους τοὺς ἐκ ναυμαχίας Plat. Apol. 32 B: — *Pass.*, ἀναίρεθέντων τῶν νεκρῶν . . ὑγιὲς ἀνῆρθεῖν Id. Rep. 614 B, al.

4. *to take up* in one's arms, II. 16. 8: hence, *to take up* new-born children, *own* them, Lat. *tollere, suscipere liberos*, Plut. Anton. 36, cf. Ar. Nub. 531.

5. *to conceive* in the womb, like συλλαμβάνω, Hdt. 3. 108., 6. 69.

6. *to take up* money at interest, Dem. 1212. 3.

II. *to take up* *on* oneself, *undertake*, Lat. *suscipere*, πόνους Hdt. 6. 108; πόλεμον τινα war against one, Id. 5. 36; πόλεμον ἀναρούμεθα Eur. Supp. 492, cf. Dem. 11. 4; also, ἀν. ἐχθραν Plat. Phaedr. 233 C; ἐχθραν πρὸς τινα Dem. 71. 2; ἀν. δημόσιον ἔργον *to undertake, contract for the execution of a work*, Plat. Legg. 921 D, cf. A. B. Dem. 53. 21.

2. *to accept* as one's own, γνώμην Hdt. 7. 16, 1; τὰ οὐνόματα τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων ἤκοντα 2. 52; ἀν. φιλοφύλιον *to entertain* a love for life, 6. 29; τὸν παρ' αὐτὸν πεσύντα [κλήρον] ἀν. Plat. Rep. 617 E.

III. *to take back to oneself, undo what one has done, cancel, συγγραφήν, συνθήκας*, etc., Dem. 916. 10., 1180. 6.

ἀναίρω, fut. ἀναρῶ, *to raise, lift up*; in Med., "Εως γὰρ λευκὸν ὄμμι" ἀν. Eur. El. 102; in Pass., ἀναρβεί, of Ganymede, Anth. P. 12. 67.

ἀναισθήσις, ες, = ἀναισθητός, Max. Tyr. 17. 5.

ἀναισθησία, ἡ, *want of feeling or perception*, Plat. Tim. 52 B (v. sub ἀποκναίω); *insensibility to pleasure or pain*, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 8. 6., 3. 11, 7.

2. *stupor*, Plat. Tim. 74 E, Arctaeus. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 5: *want of consciousness or sensation*, Plat. Ax. 365 D.

ἀναισθητέω, = ἀναισθητέω, Diosc.; also in Med., Id.; v. Lob. Phryni. 349: — in Tzetz. also ἀναισθηταίω.

ἀναισθητέω, *to want perception*, Dem. 302. 3; ἀν. ταλαιπωρίας *to be without* sense of weariness, Joseph. A. J. 11. 5. 8.

ἀναισθητός, *on*, *without sense or feeling, insensate, unfeeling*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 14, Plat. Tim. 75 E, Xen.; ἀν. τινός *without* sense of a thing, Plat. Legg. 843 A; ἀν. καὶ νεκρός Menand. Incert. 157; ἀν. ἡ ἀφ' ἧς the sense of touch is lost, Arctaeus. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 7: — Adv., ἀναισθητῶς πάντων Hipp. Epid. 3. 1115; ἀν. ἔχειν *to be insensible or indifferent*, Isocr. 256 A, cf. Thuc. 1. 82.

2. *without perception or common sense, senseless, wanting tact, stupid*, Id. 6. 86; οἱ ἀν. Θηβαῖοι those blockheads . . , Dem. 240. 10: — τὸ ἀναισθητόν = ἀναισθησία, Thuc. 1. 69.

II. *pass. unfelt, θάνατος* Thuc. 2. 43; αἰράτον καὶ ἄλως ἀν. Plat. Tim. 52 A, etc.

2. *not subject to the senses, insensible*, (sensus effugiens Lucret.), Plat. Tim. 52 A, etc.; ἐν ἀν. χρόνῳ in an unperceptible time, Arist. Phys. 4. 13, 7, cf. Poët. 7. 9.

ἀναισθίμην, *impf.* ἀναισθίμην: subj. aor. ἀναισθίμην: — *Pass.*, pres. and *impf.*: aor. ἀναισθίμην, pf. ἀναισθίμην all in Hdt.

Ion. Verb (v. *infr.*), *to use up, spend, consume, τὸν χροῖν* . . ἀναισθίμην *he used up* the earth, Hdt. 1. 185; ἵνα μὴ τὸν αἶον ἀναισθίμην 3. 90; — *Pass.*, οἶνας ἀναισθίμην 2. 60; εὐζώνῳ ἀνδρὶ πέντε ἡμέραι ἀναισθίμην 1. 72, cf. 2. 11., 5. 53; often ἀν. ἐς τι *to be used for a purpose, or spent upon a thing*, εἰς τὴν ἵππον ἑκατὸν τάλαντα ἀναισθίμην 3. 90; ὅσα ἐς σურμαίνην ἀναισθίμην 2. 125; τάλαντων χιλιάδες ἀναισθίμην (sc. ἐς τὴν πυραμίδα) 2. 134; also, πῶς ταῦτα ἀναισθίμην; where (i. e. how) these are disposed of? 3. 60; δεῖ ἐπιφράσαι ἵνα (i. e. ἐς τι) ἡ γῆ ἀναισθίμην 1. 179. — If this Verb be a compd. of ἀνά, αἰσθίμην (from αἴσματος), it never occurs in the simple form: like its compds. προ-, προσ-αναισθίμην, it is used almost exclus. by Hdt. (the Att. words being ἀναλίσκω and δαπανάω), unless Dind. is right in restoring the pf. ἀνῆσθίμην from MSS. for ἀνήλκω in Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 15; κατασθίμην, however, occurs in Com. Poets.

ἀναισθίμην, ατος, τό, = Att. δαπάνη, *that which is used up*, τὰ ἀναισθίμην τῇ στρατῇ the war-expenses, Hdt. 5. 31.

ἀναίσσω [ἀνά-], Att. contr. ἀνάσσω, used also by Pind.: (v. αἰσσω). *To start up, μη πρὶν ἀναίσσαι* . . ὕψος Ἀχαιῶν II. 4. 114; ὕψος . . ἀναίσσαι Ὀδυσσεύς whenever he rose to speak, 3. 216; μη πρὶν ἀναίσσαι . . ὕψος Ἀχαιῶν: of thought, ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἀναίσσαι (ἀν. ἀνίστη) νόος ἀνέρος 15. 80; of a spring, *to gush forth* (v. sub πηγῇ) 22. 148: — so in later Poets, μυελὸς στέρων ἐντὸς ἀνάσσω springing fresh within

ἀνακεφαλαιωτικός, ἡ, ὡν, fit for summing up: τὸ ἀν. = foreg., Dion. H. de Lys. 19. Adv. -κώς, Eust. 1579. 8, etc.

ἀνακρίω, to sprout up, gush forth, ἀνακρίεν αἶμα Il. 7. 262; ἀνακρίει ἰδρώς 13. 705; πέτρης from . ., Ap. Rh. 3. 227. 2. rare in Prose, to bubble up, throb violently, Plat. Phaedr. 251 B. II. Causal, to make to sprout out, freq. in late Ep., Wellauer Ap. Rh. 4. 600. [Ἐρ., cf. κηρίω.]

ἀνακήρυκτος, ον, proclaimed, Dion. Areop.: but, 2. in Poll. 8. 139, seemingly = ἀκήρυκτος.

ἀνακήρυξις, εως, ἡ, a proclamation, Poll. 8. 139.

ἀνακηρύσσω, Att. -ττω, to proclaim by voice of herald, publish abroad, φόνον τὸν Λαίειον Soph. O. T. 450: Pass., μὴ ἀνακηρυχθῇ ἡ βδελυρία εἰς πόλιν Aeschin. 9. 16. 2. c. acc. pers. to proclaim as conqueror, τοὺς νικῶντας Ar. Pl. 585:—Pass., ἀνακηρυχθῆναι Hdt. 6. 103, cf. Thuc. 5. 50. II. to put up to auction, Hdt. 1. 196. III. to offer by voice of herald, ἀν. σώσπρὰ τῶν Xen. Mem. 2. 10, 2.

ἀνάκτις, ἐς, = ἀνήκεστος, Eupol. Αἴγ. 27.

ἀνάκιδωτος, ον, (ἀκίς) pointless, Arcad. 82.

ἀνακιδύω, = ἀνακηκίω, Pind. Fr. 184.

ἀνακυνδυνεύω, to run into danger again, to run a fresh risk, c. inf., Hdt. 8. 100; c. dat., ἀν. ναυμαχίῃ Id. 8. 68, 1; c. part., ἀν. συμβάλλοντα Id. 9. 26.

ἀνακνέω, fut. ἦσω, to sway or swing to and fro, Hdt. 4. 94; ἀν. τὰς χεῖρας, of pugilists, Cicero's brachia concutere, cf. ἀνακνήσις. II. to stir up, awaken, Lat. suscitare, νόον ἀν. (others take it intr., but needlessly), Soph. Tr. 1259; ἀν. θηρία to stir them up (to fight), Plat. Legg. 789 C; ἀν. πόλεμον, στάσιν, etc., Plut., etc.:—Pass., δοῦναι ἀνακνέηνται Plat. Meno 85 C.

ἀνακνήμα, ατος, τό, a swinging of the arms as an exercise, Hipp. 364. 5: cf. sq.

ἀνακνήσις, εως, ἡ, a swinging to and fro of the arms as a preparatory exercise of pugilists: generally a preparation, prelude, Plat. Legg. 722 D. II. excitement, emotion, φρενῶν Soph. O. T. 727.

ἀνακνίναμαι, Dep. to mix, ἀνακνίναται ποτὶν Soph. Fr. 239: metaph., φιλίας . . ἀνακνίνασθαι to join in closest friendship, Lat. jungere amicitias, Eur. Hipp. 254, v. Pors. Med. 138; cf. νεοκράς. II. as Pass., ἀήρ ἥλιον ἀκτίων ἀνακνίμενος tempered by . ., Plat. Ax. 371 D:—an Act. ἀνακνίρῃσι occurs in Philo 1. 184.

ἀνακλάω, fut. -κλάγω: aor. 2 ἀνέκλαγον Eur. I. A. 1062: aor. 1 ἀνέκλαγας Ael. N. A. 12. 33:—to cry aloud, scream out, Eur. I. c.; of a dog, to bark, bay, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 15; of geese, to cackle, Ael. I. c.

ἀνακλάω, Att. -κλάω, to weep aloud, burst into tears, ἀνακλάσας μέγα Hdt. 3. 14, cf. 66. 2. c. acc. to weep for, κατὰ μείζω ἢ ἀνακλαίειν Hdt. 3. 14; so in Med., ἔμην γὰρ . . ἀνακλάσαι Soph. Ph. 939; τὰς παρούσας ἀνυχίας ἀν. πρὸς ἡμᾶς Antipho 119. 24.

ἀνάκλασις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνακλάω) a bending back, flexure, Hipp. 751 C: a bending or turning over, Dioid. 5. 30. II. reflexion of light or reverberation of sound, Arist. An. Post. 2. 15, 1, Sens. 2. 6, al.; so of the wind, Id. Probl. 26. 40: of water, ἀν. ποιέσθαι to have its course turned, Polyb. 4. 43, 9; ἀν. τῆς σαρκὸς ποιέσθαι to make it elastic, Arist. Prot. 37. 6.

ἀνακλασμός, ὁ, = foreg., Paul. Aeg. ἀνάκλαστος, ον, (ἀνακλάω) bent back, reflected. II. in Gramm. declinable, Plut. 2. 1011 D.

ἀνακλαυθμός or -κλαυσμός, ὁ, = sq., Dion. H. 6. 46.

ἀνάκλυτος, εως, ἡ, (κλύω) lamentation, Dion. H. 9. 33.

ἀνακλάω (v. κλύω) to bend back, fūla Hipp. Fract. 761; ἀνακλάσας δέρην Eur. Or. 1471:—Pass., πίομι τὸν τράχηλον ἀνακεκλασμένη with one's neck bent back, Theopomp. Com. Στρατ. 1; but in Medic., ἀνακεκλασμένοι persons whose eyelids are turned back, Hipp. Coac. 126, acc. to Foëx. 2. to break short off, Thuc. 2. 76, 7. 25.

3. metaph., ἀν. ἐπ' ἄλλα τὴν διάνοιαν Plat. 2. 359 A. II. of light, in Pass. to be reflected, Arist. Meteor. 1. 3. 16, 3. 5, 13, al.; τοσούτον ἀνακλασθῆναι that [the rays] should be so much reflected, Ib. 1. 6, 11; of sound, to be reverberated, Theophr. de Sens. 53, cf. κατακλάω III; of a ball, to rebound, Arist. Phys. 8. 4, 19.

2. ἀνακλῶμενος, in metre, of an irregularity in Ionic verse, Hephaest. 321.

ἀνά-κλεις, εἶδος, ἡ, a picklock, Poll. 7. 107.

ἀνάκλημα, ατος, τό, = ἀνάκλησις, ἀν. τοῦ ῥυθμοῦ Julian 421 B.

ἀνακληρῶ, to re-allot, and ἀνακληρώσις, ἡ, re-allotment, Schol. Pind. O. 7. 110 Bockh.

ἀνάκλησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνακαλέω) a calling on, invocation, θεῶν Thuc. 7. 71; a salutation, address, Plut. 2. 35 A. 2. a calling aloud, οἱ βάτραχοι . . ἀνακλήσει χράνται Ib. 982 D. II. a recalling, ἀν. θερμῆς ποιέσθαι Aetiae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 7, cf. Caus. 2. 12.

2. restoration, revival, Id. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 6, cf. M. Diut. 1. 7.

3. a retreat, ἀν. σάλπιγγι σημαίνειν Plat. Fab. 12, cf. Alex. 33.

ἀνακλητήρια, τά, a festival on a king's proclamation, Polyb. 18. 38, 3, 28. 10, 8.

ἀνακλητικός, ἡ, ὡν, fit for exhorting, πρὸς ὁμόνοιαν Plut. Lyc. 4. II. fit for recalling: τὸ ἀνακλητικὸν σημαίνειν or σαλπίζειν to sound a retreat, Dion. H. 8. 65, Anth. P. 11. 136. Adv. -κώς, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 818.

ἀνάκλητος, ον, called back to service, Lat. evocatus, Dio C. 45. 12.

ἀνάκλιμα, τό, a slope, ascent, Lat. acclivitas, Apollod. Pol. p. 32.

ἀνακλινό-πάλῃ, ἡ, = παγκράτιον, Martial. 14. 201; cf. Salm. Solin. 206 A.

ἀνακλιντήριον, τό, a recumbent chair, Erotian. p. 88, Hesych.: also ἀνάκλιντρον, τό, Poll. 6. 9.

ἀνακλίνω, ποῖτ. ἀγκλ-: (v. κλίνω):—to lean one thing upon another, [τόζον] ποτὶ γαῖαν ἀγκλινάς having laid it on the ground, Il. 4. 113; ἀν. ἐαυτοὺς ἐπὶ τὸ ἐναντίον, of sailors struggling against the wind, Arist. Mechan. 7, 2:—mostly in Pass. to lie, sink, or lean back, to recline, Lat.

resupinari, ἀνακλινθεὶς πέσον ὑπτιος Od. 9. 371; of persons asleep, 18.

189; of towers, 13. 78; of the elephant, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 9:—later also

for κατακλινόμεναι, v. sub συνανακλινόμεναι. 2. Pass. also, of ground,

to lie sloping upwards, Geop. 2. 3, 1. II. to push or put back,

and so to open (v. ἀνίμω II), θύρην ἀγκλινάς Od. 22. 156; so of the

door of Olympus, ἡμῖν ἀγκλινά περικύον νέφος ἥδ' ἐπιθεῖναι Il. 5. 751;

and of the door of the wooden horse, Od. 11. 525; cf. Call. Ap. 6;

τὴν θύρην τὴν καταπαιτὴν ἄν. i. e. the trap-door, Hdt. 5. 16. III.

to throw the head back, and so to lift up, τὴν τῆς ψυχῆς αὐγὴν Plat.

Rep. 540 A. IV. to breach a wall, of a battering ram, Paus. 7. 24, 10.

ἀνάκλις, εως, ἡ, a lying or leaning back, reclining, Hipp. Coac.

197, Arist. Categ. 7, 3. II. a back to lean against, βάθρον

ἀνάκλιον ἔχον C. 1. 2139.

ἀνάκλισμός, ὁ, the back of a chair or couch, Hipp. Art. 783.

ἀνάκλιος, ον, reclined, ἐν δὲ ῥῳφῳ Aetiae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 2. II.

ἀν. θρόνος = ἀνακλιντήριον, Plut. Rom. 26.

ἀνακλονέω, to toss up and down, Opp. H. 3. 478.

ἀνακλύω, fut. ὄσω, to wash up against, Ar. Rh. 2. 551. 2. absol.

to boil as with waves, Plut. 2. 590 F.

ἀνακλώω, of the Fates, to undo the thread of one's life, to change

one's destiny, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 38; Μοιρῶν νῆμ' ἀνέκλωσαν [αἱ

Μοῦσαι] C. 1. 6092.

ἀνακναδάλλω, to excite by scratching, of quails, Poll. 7. 136, 9. 108,

Hesych.

ἀνακνᾶπτω, to make old clothes fresh by fulling: metaph., ἀν. τὰς

ἀλλοτρίας ἐπινοίας to vamp them up as new, v. Meineke Lysipp. Baxx. 5.

ἀνακνᾶω, to scratch up, A. B. 9.

ἀνακνισῶ, to perfume thoroughly, fill with vapour, Tryph. 349.

ἀνακογχύω, dub. in Hipp. Mochl. 845, for ἀνοκαχέω.

ἀνακογχυλιάζω, (κόνχη) to open and counterfeit a seal, Ar. Vesp.

589. 2. = ἀναγαργαρίζω (sc. ὕδατι), Plat. Symp. 185 D, cf. Eupol.

Phil. 5, Ruhnck. Tim.

ἀνακογχυλίσμος, ὁ, gargling, Ath. 187 A; and ἀνακογχυλίστῳ

(sc. φάρμακον), τό, a gargle, Plat. Com. Incert. 13.

ἀνακογχυλίω, -ισμός, = -ιάζω, -ιασμός, Poll. 6. 25, Aetiae. Cur. M.

Ac. 1. 7.

Ἄνακο, ον, αἰ, = Ἄνακες, Koen Greg. p. 592, cf. Hesych.

ἀνακοῦνῶ, to communicate or impart something to another, τινὶ τι,

Lat. communicare aliquid cum aliquo, Plat. Crat. init. (v. l. ἀνακοῦνω-

σάμεθα). 2. ἀν. τινι to communicate with, take counsel with,

Ar. Lys. 1177; ἀν. τοῖς μάντισι Plat. Legg. 913 B; ἀν. τοῖς θεοῖς περὶ

τινός Xen. An. 3. 1, 5; ἀν. τισὶ ὑπὲρ τῶν Arist. Mirab. 133. II.

Med., with pf. pass. ἀνακοῦνόμεναι Xen. An. 5. 6, 36:—properly, to

communicate what is one's own to another, so of a river, ἀνακοῦνῶνται

τῷ Ἰστροῦ τὸ ὕδωρ mingles its water with the Ister, Hdt. 4. 48; so, ἀν.

τὸ ὕδωρ πρὸς τὴν πηγὴν Paus. 5. 7, 3, cf. S. 28, 3. 2. much like

Act., to impart, τινὶ τι Theogn. 73 (in irreg. imper. ἀνακοῖνεο), Xen.

An. 5. 6, 36, etc.; ἀνακοῦνῶνται τινι to consult one, Plat. Prot. 314 B,

Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 8; πρὸς τοὺς οἰκτεράς ἀνακοῦνῶνται Theophr. (P.); absol.,

βουλομένους ἀνακοῦνῶνται τε καὶ ἐς λόγον ἐλθεῖν Ar. Nub. 470, cf.

Plat. Prot. 349 A.—V. Piers. Moer. p. 20, and cf. συμβουλευῶ.

ἀνακοῦνσις, εως, ἡ, communication, Schol. Ar. Pl. 37.

ἀνακοῦνέω, to rule or command in a place, Anth. P. append. 67.

ἀνακοκκίζω, to crow aloud, to begin to crow, Psell.

ἀνακολλάω, to glue on or to, glue together, Diosc. 2. 161.

ἀνακόλλημα, τό, that which is glued on, Diosc. 2. 164.

ἀνακολλητικός, ἡ, ὡν, of or for gluing, Diosc. 2. 161.

ἀν-ακολουθία, ἡ, in Gramm. an anacoluton or inconsequence, where a

sentence begins with one construction and changes as if it had begun

differently, Dem. Phal. 153.

ἀν-ακόλουθος, ον, inconsequent: Adv. -θως, Dion. H. de Rhet. 8, 13,

Schol. Il. 2. 469, etc.

ἀνακολπάω, (κόλπος) to tuck up one's gown, gird oneself up, Ar.

Thesm. 1174.

ἀνακολπῶ, = foreg., E. M. 410. 20.

ἀνακολυμβάω, fut. ἦσω, to come up after diving: trans. to bring up from

the bottom, Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 5.

ἀνακομάω, to get hair again, Luc. D. Meretr. 12. 5.

ἀνακομῶμαι, Dep. to gird oneself up for action, ap. Geop. 10. 83, 1.

ἀνακομῖδῃ, ἡ, a carrying away again, recovery, ἡ τῶν πλοίων Ar.

Decret. ap. Dem. 250. 13. 2. a recovery, ἐκ νόσου Hipp. Vet.

Med. 171. 3. a return, Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 9.

ἀνακομίζω, ποῖτ. ἀγκομ-: (v. κομίζω):—to carry up, Xen. Hell. 2. 3,

20:—Pass., Dinarch. 98. 43: esp. to be carried up stream, or up the

country, Hdt. 2. 115. II. to bring back, recover, Xen. Mem.

2. 10, 1:—Med. (with pf. pass., Xen. An. 4. 7, 1 and 17), to bring

or take back with one, Hdt. 5. 85, Thuc. 6. 7:—Pass. to be brought

back, Hdt. 3. 129, etc.; and of persons, to return, come or go back,

Id. 2. 107, Thuc. 2. 21: to get safe away, escape, Lat. se recipere,

Polyb. 1. 38, 5; so in Med., ἐαυτὸν ἀνακομίζειν ἐκ . ., Plut. Arat.

51. 2. in Med. also, τὸ Μηδείας ἐπὸς ἀγομίσσασθαι to recall

to mind, bring to pass, Pind. P. 4. 15; ἀν. τόχην δαμνάνον to bring it

back upon oneself, Eur. Hipp. 831 (lyr.). III. to restore to health,

strengthen, Hipp. Fract. 756: metaph., πεπονηκυῖα ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἀνακε-

ομίσθαι τὴν οἰκονομίην Aristid. 1. 225.

ἀνακομίστεον, verb. Adj. of Act. one must restore to health, Paul.

Aeg. 2. of Pass. one must return, Ach. Tat. 5. 11.

ἀν-ἄκοντιζω, intr. to dart or shoot up, αἶμα δ' ἀνηκόντιζε Il. 5. 113; so

of water, Hdt. 4. 181. 2. Causal, Philostr. 906.

ἀνακοπή, ἡ, a beating back, a checking, hinderance, Lat. retusio, Plut.

2. 76 F, etc. II. *the recoil of the waves*, Id. Pyrrh. 15. III. *water left after flood-tide, stagnant water*, Strabo 174, Plut. Alex. 44.

ἀνακόπτω, *to drive back, sweep down* ἄνεκπτεν ὄχλος Od. 21. 47. 2. *to beat back an assailant*, Thuc. 4. 12, cf. Plut. Cacs. 38. 3. *ἀν. ναῦν* *to change a ship's course*, Casaub. Theophr. Char. 25. II. *to cut off or knock out, to turn the head*, τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς Diog. 14. 115; τὰς ὀφθαλμούς Philostr. 664. III. *to check, stop, hinder* Coluth. 123:—Pass. *to be stopped, turned from a thing*, Luc. Alex. 57; *to stop short in a speech*, Id. Nigr. 35.

ἀνακορέω, *to sweep again or out*, A. B. 14.

ἀνακός, ὁ, = ἀναξ, like φυλάκος for φύλαξ, cf. Ἀνακοί.

ἀνακοσμέω, *to adorn anew, restore*, C. I. 6830. 14, v. I. Aristid. I. 225.

ἀνακοσμοποιέω, *to bring into the world again*, Eccl.

ἀνακουφίζω, *to lift or raise up*, Soph. Fr. 24; ἀν. δέμας Eur. Or. 218; *ἐαυτὸν εἰς ἀνάβασιν*, of a horseman mounting, Xen. Eq. 7, 2; of a ship, ἀν. κάρα βυθῶν Soph. O. T. 23; ὁ ἄνδρ. ἀν. τὸν ἄσπονδον Arist. Probl. 25. 13:—Pass. *to feel lightened or lifted up*, ἀνεκοσμήθη δέμας Eur. Hipp. 1392; *to rise in spirits*, like ἀναπτεροῦμαι, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 28.

ἀνακούφισις, εὖς, ἡ, *relief from a thing*, κακῶν Soph. O. T. 218.

ἀνακούφισμα, ατος, τό, *a relief*, Hipp. 364. 4.

ἀνακραγαίνω, = ἀνακράζω, Hesych.

ἀνακράδενω, *to swing upwards, brandish*, Hesych.:—also —κραδαίνω, and, in Greg. Naz., —κραδάω.

ἀνακράζω, fut. —κράξομαι LXX: aor. ἀνέκρᾶγον, the tense most in use; late ἀνέκρᾶξα LXX: (v. κράζω). *To cry out, lift up the voice*, of men, ἔπει . . ἀνέκρᾶγον Od. 14. 467; εἰ τι πέραν . . ἀνέκρᾶγον if I raised my voice too high, Pind. N. 7. 112; *ἐξ ἐνὸς στόματος πάντες ἀνέκρᾶγον* Ar. Eq. 670, cf. Vesp. 1311, etc.; οὐκ ἀνέκρᾶγεν, of a dying man, Antipho 134. 29:—foll. by a relat., ἀνέκρᾶγον ὥς εἰ λέγοι Ar. Eccl. 431, cf. Xen. An. 5. 1, 14; τηλικαυτὸν ἀνέκρᾶγετε, ὥς . . , Dem. 583. 17; c. inf., ἀνακράγοντων βάλλειν . . Plut. Phoc. 34. 2. rarely of animals, ἀν. γλαυῖ ἀνακράγῃ Menand. Incert. 5. 11.

ἀνακράστις, εὖς, ἡ, *a mixing with others*, Plut. Alex. 47, etc.

ἀνακραυγάζω, fut. ἄσω, *to cry aloud*, A. B. 396.

ἀνακραύγασμα, τό, *a loud outcry*, Epicur. ap. Cleomed. 2. p. 91.

ἀνακρέκομαι, Med. *to begin to play*, ἄς ἄρας ὕρνης ἀνακρέκεται each bird *times its voice* for thee, Anth. P. 9. 562.

ἀνακρεμάννυμι: poet. ἀγκρ-: Pass. —κρέμαι: (v. κρεμάννυμι):—*to hang up on a thing, passively ἀγκρεμᾶσθαι* Od. 1. 440; τὰς πέδας ἀνέκρεμᾶσαν ἐς τὴν ἡρόπολιν, as a votive offering, Hdt. 5. 77; τὰ ὅπλα πρὸς τὸν Ἀθήναιον Ib. 95; ἀν. τινὰ *to hang him up*, Id. 9. 120; but, ἀν. [ἐαυτὸν] *to hang oneself*, Diod. 2. 6:—Pass., ἀνακρεμάννυμι τοῦ νέκρου being *hung up*, Hdt. 2. 121, 3; τούτου . . τοῦ ἀνακρεμᾶσθέντος Id. 9. 122, cf. 7. 194. II. *to make dependent, ἀν. ἐξ ἀλλήλων τὴν δύναμιν* Plat. Ion 536 A; so, ἀνακρεμᾶσας [ὑμᾶς] ἀπὸ τῶν ἐλπίδων Aeschin. 68. 2; ἀν. τὴν πίστιν εἰς τινα Polyb. 8. 21, 3.

ἀνακρεμασμός, ὁ, *a hanging up*, A. B. 447.

ἀνακρήμνημι, = ἀνακρεμάννυμι, App. Mithr. 75; ἀν. θηρίον τῆς οὐρᾶς by its tail, Clem. Al. 274.

ἀνακριβής, ἐς, *inaccurate*, Eust. 878. 37, etc.; also ἀνάκριβος, ον, Nicet. Ann. 363 A.

ἀνακρίνω [ῥ], fut. ἰνῶ: (v. κρίνω):—*to examine closely, to question, interrogate*, esp. judicially, Πανσανίαν Thuc. 1. 95, cf. Antipho 116. 6, Plat. Symp. 201 E; ἀν. τινὰ πόθεν ᾔδει Diphil. Έμμ. 1. 2. *to inquire into a fact, ἀν. τοὺς ἐργαζομένους* *to inquire* who had done the deed, Antipho 118. 10:—Med., ἀν. ποινὰ τίς ἐστὶν what remedy there shall be, Pind. P. 4. 111. II. used at Athens in two technical senses: 1. *to examine magistrates* so as to prove their qualification, Dem. 1319. 21., 1320. 18, cf. Arist. Fr. 374–5, and v. δοκιμασία. 2. *of the magistrates, to examine persons concerned in a suit*, so as to prepare the matter for trial (v. εἰσαγωγὴς II), Andoc. 13. 35, Isae. 54. 11, Dem. 1175. 28; τὸν ἄρχοντα ἀνακρίναντα εἰσάγειν [τὴν δίκην] Arist. Fr. 382:—Med., οὐκ ἀνεκρίνατο ταύτην [τὴν γραφήν] *he did not have it examined*, of the plaintiff, Dem. 548. 1; cf. ἀνέκρισις.

III. in Med., absol., ἀνακρίνεσθαι πρὸς ἑαυτούς *to dispute or wrangle one with another*, Hdt. 9. 56.

ἀνάκρισις, poet. ἀγκρ- (cf. δυσάκριτος), εὖς, ἡ, at Athens, *the previous examination of parties concerned in a suit, a preparation of the matter for trial*, Xen. Symp. 5, 2: this was the business of the presiding magistrates, who were said ἀνακρίσιν διδόναι or παραδίδόναι (Plat. Charm. 176 C, Legg. 855 E), while the parties were said εἰς ἀνάκρισιν ἦκειν (Isae. 57. 26, etc.); hence, μηδ' εἰς ἀγκρίσιν ἐλθεῖν, i. e. should not even begin proceedings, (where however the Schol. explains εἰς ἀγκρίσιν by εἰς μάχην, cf. ἀνακρίνω III), Aesch. Eum. 364; so, οὐδ' ἂν μοι δώσεις you will not allow me the first forms of law, Plat. Charm. I. c.—Each party was required to make an affidavit (ἀνταμοσία or διωμοσία) that his cause was just. Cf. ἀνακρίνω II. 2, and v. Dict. of Antiqu. 2. generally, inquiry, Plat. Phaedr. 277 E.

ἀνακροτάλλω, = ἀνακροτέω, Hippoloch. ap. Ath. 129 C.

ἀνακροτέω, *to lift up and strike together*, τῷ χειρὶ ἀνέκροτῃ ὑφ' ἡδονῆς Ar. Pl. 739; ἀνακροτήσας τὰς χεῖρας Aeschin. 33. 36: absol., οἱ δ' ἀνέκροτῃσαν *applauded vehemently*, Ar. Eq. 651, Vesp. 1314.—On a poet. form ἀνακροτέω, v. sub κροτέω; and cf. ἐγκροτέω.

ἀνακρούσις, εὖς, ἡ, *a pushing back, esp. pushing a ship back, backing water*, Thuc. 7. 36; also, ἡ πάλιν ἀν. Ib. 62; so, ἀν. ἵππων, with the bit, Plut. 2. 549 C. 2. *recovery of self-possession*, Ib. 78 A. II. in Music, *the first touching of an instrument, beginning of a tune*, Strabo 421; cf. ἀναβολή. 2. in metre, anacrusis, a half-foot prefixed to a verse, on which the voice is checked, as ἰ-ήϊε Δάλιε Παῖδν Soph. O. T. 154; cf. Herm. Elem. Metr. p. 11.

ἀνακρουστέον, verb. Adj. *one must check*, Xen. Eq. 10, 12.

ἀνακρουστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *filled for checking*, πληγῇ Plut. 2. 936 F.

ἀνακρούω, poet. ἀγκρ-, *to push back, stop short, check*, ἵππον χαλινῷ Xen. Eq. 11, 3; τὸ ζεύγος Plut. Alc. 2. 2. ἀπὸ χειρὸς νῆα . . ἀνακρουέσθαι *thrust her off from shore*, Ar. Rh. 4. 1650: cf. ἀνακρούσις, ἀνακρουστέον.

II. in Med., ἀνακρουέσθαι πρὸν πηλὸν *to put one's ship astern, by backing water*, Ar. Vesp. 399, cf. Diod. 11. 18; or ἀνακρουέσθαι alone, Thuc. 7. 38, 40; also, κρουέσθαι πρὸν πηλὸν, v. κρούω 9:—in Hdt. 8. 84, we have ἐπὶ πρὸν πηλὸν ἀν., in the same sense, but ἐπὶ πρὸν πηλὸν ἀν. occurs just below, and Valck. would restore ἐπὶ in the first passage: metaph., τὸν λόγον πάλιν ἀν. *to put back and make a fresh start*, Plat. Phil. 13 D; παῖς . . μικρὸν ἀνακρουόμενος Luc. Nigr. 8; ἀν. αὐθὺς ἐπὶ σάφρονι βίον Plut. Cleom. 16. 2. in Music, *to strike up*, like ἀναβάλλεσθαι, Theocr. 4. 31: hence *to begin a speech*, Polyb. 4. 22, 11. III. ἀνακρούειν χεῖροιν (apparently) = ἀνακροτεῖν, Autocr. Τυμπ. 1.

ἀνακρυπτήριος, ον, *unmutilated*, Eust. 31. 41, Schol. Thuc. 3. 34.

ἀνακτάομαι, fut. ἡσμαι: pf. ἀνέκτημαι Soph. Fr. 328: Dep.:—*to regain for oneself, get back again, recover*, τυραννίδα, ἀρχὴν ἀν. ὁπίσω Hdt. 1. 61., 3. 73; Ἀργος ἐς ἐαυτοὺς ἀν. 6. 83; δῶμα πατρός Aesch. Cho. 237; ἀν. τινὶ τι Diod. 16. 14:—*to repair, retrieve, ἐλαττώσει* Polyb. 10. 33, 4. 2. *to refresh, revive, σώματα, ψυχὰς* Id. 3. 60, 7., 87. 3: ἀνακτ. ἐαυτόν, Lat. recolligere vires, Valck. Adon. 365 B. 3. *to reinstate*, Lat. restituere in integrum, τοὺς ἐπαικτότας Dio C. 44. 47: *to restore, replace, ναοὺς* Id. 53. 2. II. c. acc. pers. *to win a person over, gain his favour or friendship*, Hdt. 1. 50, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 9, etc.; also, φίλον ἀν. τινά Ib. 2. 10.

ἀνακτέον, verb. Adj. of ἀνάγω, *one must bring up*, φλέγμα διὰ τοῦ στόματος Hipp. 268. 1. II. *one must refer, εἰς τὴν ὑλὴν τὰς αἰτίας* Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 4; cf. ἀνάγω II. 2.

ἀνάκτησις, εὖς, ἡ, *a regaining*, Hermes in Stob. Eccl. 1. 978:—*a recovery of strength*, etc., Hipp. 10. 2, Theophr. ap. Ath. 66 F.

ἀνακτητός, ον, verb. Adj. *to be recovered*, Philostr. 55. 2. ἀνακτητόν, *one must recover, recruit, revive*, Antyll. ap. Oribas. p. 136.

ἀνακτητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fit for recovering*, dub. in Diosc.

ἀνακτίζω, *to rebuild*, Strabo 403:—Pass., C. I. 8646, al.

ἀνάκτις, εὖς, ἡ, *a rebuilding, new creation*, Clem. Al. 632.

ἀνάκτητις, ὁ, *a precious stone*, Orph. Lith. 192: also γαλακτίτης.

ἀνακτορία, ἡ, (ἀνάκτωρ) *lordship, rule*, Ar. Rh. 1. 839; *management of horses*, h. Hom. Ar. 234.

ἀνακτόριος, α, ον, *belonging to a lord or king, royal*, ὕες Od. 15. 397. II. ἀνακτόριον, τό, = ἀνακτορον, Hesych., Suid.; in Hdt. 9. 65 ἀνακτορον is the best reading.

ἀνακτορον, τό, *a king's dwelling*, only in Byz.: mostly of the dwelling of gods, a temple, shrine, Simon. 180; τὸ κρηπιδὸν ἀν. Soph. Fr. 696; θεῖσιν εἰς ἀν. Eur. Andr. 43, cf. 117. 1112, Ion 55, Rhes. 516; τὸ ἱπὸν ἐν Ἐλευσίνι ἀνακτορον (where ἱπὸν is prob. a gloss), Hdt. 9. 65.

Ἀνακτο-τελῆσται, ἄν. οἱ, (τελῆς) *the presidents of the mysteries of the Corymbantes*, cf. Paus. 10. 38, 7, Clem. Al. 12.

ἀνάκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = ἀναξ, Aesch. Cho. 356, Eur. I. T. 1414.

ἀνακτύσσω, *to copulate again*, Arist. H. A. 6. 19, 1.

ἀνακυκιάω, *to stir up and mix, mix up*, Ar. Ach. 671, Pl. 302, al.

ἀνακυκλεύω, = sq., App. Civ. 4. 103.

ἀνακυκλώω, *to turn round again*, ἀνακύκλει δέμας Eur. Or. 231: metaph. *to revolve in one's mind, meditate upon*, Luc. Nigr. 6. II. intr. in Act. *to come round again*, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 2. 11, 9; αἱ αἰτῆς δοξαί ἀν. ἐν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις Id. Meteor. 1. 3, 8:—so in Pass., ἀν. πρὸς αὐτὴν Plat. Tim. 37 A; αἱ τύχαι πολλὰς ἀν. περὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς Arist. Eth. N. 1. 10, 7. III. in Pass. also, like Lat. versari, ἀν. ἐν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις Ath. 44 F.

ἀνακυκλῆσις, εὖς, ἡ, *a coming round again, a circuit, revolution*, Plat. Polit. 269 E.

ἀνακυκλικός, ἡ, ὄν, *easy to turn round*, of a verse that will read either backwards or forwards, ἀνάστρεφον ἢ ἀνακυκλικόν, Titul. in Anth. P. 6. 323.

ἀνακυκλισμός, f. l. for ἀνακυλισμός, q. v.

ἀνακυκλώω, = ἀνακυκλέω, Anth. P. 9. 342, in Pass.

ἀνακυκλῶσις, εὖς, ἡ, = ἀνακύκλῆσις, *a wheeling about*, ἱπποκὶ τάγματος Hdn. 4. 2, 19; ἀνακ. τῶν πολιτικῶν *a revolution of states*, Polyb. 6. 9, 10.

ἀνακύλισμός, ὁ, *a rolling upwards or back*, Dion. Areop.;—of Time, Diod. 12. 36, as restored by L. Dind. for —κυκλισμός.

ἀνακύλλω [ῥ], *to roll away*, ἀνακυλλὸν οὐσίας Alex. Κυβερν. 1. 7.

ἀνακυμβάλλω, (κύμβαλον) only in Il. 16. 379, διφροὶ ἀνεκυμβάλλουσιν the chariots fell rattling over, cf. 11. 160; al. ἀνεκυμβαχίζουσιν (from κύμβαχος), they fell headlong; v. Spitzn.

ἀνακύπτω, *to overturn, turn upside down*, Lyc. 137, Nic. Th. 705.

ἀνακύπτω: fut. —κύψομαι Ar. Av. 146; ψω Luc. D. Mar. 3. 1: aor. ἀνέκυψα Hdt. 5. 91, Att.: pf. ἀνακέψα Eur. Cycl. 212, Xen. To lift up the head, Hdt. 5. 91; ἀνακεκνῶς *with the head high*, of a horse, Xen. Eq. 7, 10; κύκνψας ἔχε and keep your head up (for καὶ ἀνακύψας), Ar. Thesm. 236; ἐν ὀροφῇ ποικίλματα θέμενος ἀνακύπτων *throwing his head back*, Plat. Rep. 529 B; esp. in drinking, Arist. H. A. 9. 7, 6, cf. Eur. I. c. II. *to come up out of the water, pop up*, Lat. emergere, Ar. Ran. 1068; ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης εἰς τὸν ἐνθάδε τόπον Plat. Phaedo 109 D; ἀν. μέχρι τοῦ αὐχένος, opp. to καταδύναι, Id. Theaet. 171 D, cf. Phaedr. 249 C. B. metaph., ὅτι ἐξ αὐτῶν καλὸν τὴν ἀνακύψοι Id. Enthyd. 302 A; of persons, *to rise out of difficulties, to breathe again*, Xen. Oec. 11, 5.

ἀνακύρνωσις, ἡ, *authoritative confirmation*, Hipp. 24. 42 (al. ἀνακρίσεως).

ἀνακύρτος, ον, *curved upwards or backwards*, Gloss.

ἀνακυρνώω, *to curve upwards or backwards*, Eumath. p. 13.

ἀνακωδονίζω, *to try by the sound, ring*, Ar. Fr. 288.

ἀνακικύνω [v], to wail aloud, κἀνακικύνσας λιγύ Aesch. Pers. 468, cf. Soph. Ant. 1227; κἀνακικύνει . . ὅζον φθόγγον utters a loud shrill wailing cry, Ib. 423.

ἀνά-κωλος, on, docked, curtailed, ἀν. χιτωνίσκος, a 'cutty sark,' short frock, elsewhere, ἐπιγωνάτις, Plut. 2. 261 F; of a camel, short-legged, Diod. 2. 54 (acc. to Schneid.).

ἀνάκωμα, τό, a district, Pythag. word, Böckh Philolaos, p. 174.

ἀνακωμῶδες, to bring again on the stage, quiz in a Comedy, dub. in Plut. 2. 10 C.

ἀνακῶς, Adv., = ἐπιμελῶς, carefully, ἀνακῶς ἔχειν τινός to look well to a thing, give good heed to it, Hdt. 1. 24., 8. 109, Thuc. 8. 102, Plut. Thes. 33; in Plat. Com. Incert. 23, for τὰς θύρας ἀν. ἔχων, τῆς or τὰς should be restored.—Said to be a Dor. word, Erotian. s. v., but used in Att. (From ἀνακός = ἀναξ, a manager, cf. Ἀνακες.)

ἀνακωχή, ἀνακωχέω, v. sub ἀνοκωχῆ.

ἀναλίζομαι, Dep. to take again, μορφήν Mosch. 2. 159.

ἀναλακτίζω, to kick out behind, Lat. recalcitro, Antyll. ap. Oribas. p. 121.—trans. to kick at, spurn, Clem. Al. 890.

ἀν-ἀλάλδω, to raise a war-cry, shout the battle-shout, ἀνῆλάλαον [οἱ στρατιῶται] Xen. An. 4. 3, 19; στρατὸς δ' ἀνῆλάλαξε Eur. Phoen. 1395: generally, to cry aloud, ἐγὼ δ' ἀνῆλα Id. Supp. 719.

ἀναλαμβάνω, fut. -λήψομαι: (v. λαμβάνω).—to take up, take into one's hands, τὸ παῖδιον Hdt. 1. 111; τὰ ὅπλα, τὰ τόξα, etc., 6. 78., 9. 46: to take on board ship, 1. 166, Thuc. 7. 25, etc.: and generally, to take with one, esp. of soldiers, supplies, etc., Hdt. 9. 51, Thuc. 5. 64., 8. 27, etc.; hence the part. ἀναλαβών, like λαβών, may be often rendered by our Prep. with, ἀνδρας ἀναλαβὼν ἡγήσασθαι Xen. An. 7. 3, 36, cf. Thuc. 5. 7. b. to take up, for the purpose of examining or considering, Plat. Apol. 22 B, Meno 87 E, al. 2. to receive, φιλοφρόνως ἀν. Id. Ep. 329 D, etc.; of women, ἀν. τὴν γονὴν to conceive, Id. 2. 495 E, cf. Arist. H. A. 10. 1, 6. 3. to take upon oneself, assume, τὴν προτέριαν Thuc. 6. 89; τὴν ἀρχὴν C. 1. 2096. 4; ἐσθῆτα Plut. Aristid. 21; πρόσσωπον, σχῆμα Luc. Nigr. 11, Somn. 13. 4. in Med. to undertake, engage in, ἀναλαβέσθαι κινδύνον Hdt. 3. 69; and so prob. μάχας ἀναλαβέσθαι (cf. ἀναβάλλω IV) Id. 5. 49;—so, ἀντὶ τῆς φιλίας τὸν πόλεμον ἀναλαβεῖν Philipp. ap. Dem. 251. 15. 5. to take up, adopt, Aeschin. 8. 12, Arist. Fr. 66. 6. of money, to appropriate, confiscate, Plut. 2. 484 A. 7. to learn by rote, Plut. Ages. 20. II. to get back, regain, recover, τὴν ἀρχὴν Hdt. 3. 73, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 10; ἀν. ἐπιστήμην Plat. Meno 85 D; ἀφελόντα λίθον οὐ δυνατόν ἀναλαβεῖν Arist. Eth. N. 3. 5, 14. 2. to recover, retrieve, make good, τὴν αἰτίην Hdt. 7. 237; ἀμαρτίαν Soph. Ph. 1249, Eur. Ion 426; τὴν ἀρχαίαν ἀρετήν Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 14; ταῦτα ἀν. καὶ μεταγινώσκων Dem. 550. 14; v. sub καταρραβνύμι.

3. to restore to health and strength, repair, Lat. reficere, κακότητα, τῶμα Hdt. 5. 121., 8. 109; ἀν. τὴν πόλιν ἐκ τῆς πρόσθεν ἀθυναίας Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 21;—ἀν. ἐαυτὸν to recover oneself, regain strength, revive, Thuc. 6. 26, etc., cf. Dem. 282. 2: to come to one's senses, Isocr. 86 D; so also ἀναλαβεῖν absol., Plat. Rep. 467 B, Dem. 282. 2, and Medic. 4. to take up again, resume, in narrative or argument, τὸν λόγον Hdt. 5. 62, Plat. Rep. 544 B, al.; πρὸς ἑαυτὸν πάντα ἀν. Id. Tim. 26 A; πολλάκις ἀν. Id. Phaedo 95 E; ἀναλαβεῖν διεξιόντα to repeat in detail, Id. Euthyd. 275 C;—ἀν. τὴν μνήμην to recollect, Id. Polit. 294 D; so without τὴν μνήμην, Plut. Lycurg. 21; but, ἀν. μνήμην to recover memory, Arist. de Mem. 2. 2. III. to pull short up, of a horse, Xen. Eq. 3. 5; to check, Plat. Legg. 701 C, Polyb., etc.; so, ἀν. τὰς κύνας to call them back, Xen. Cyn. 7, 10. IV. to gain quite over, win over, Ar. Eq. 682, Diarch. 93. 43; ἀν. τὸν ἀκροατὴν Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 10.

ἀναλάμπω, fut. -λάμψω: (v. λάμπω).—to flame up, take fire, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 16; to shine out, of the sun, Theophr. C. P. 4. 13, 6. II. metaph. to break out anew, as war, Plut. Sol. 6, cf. 7. 2. to come to oneself again, revive, Id. Brut. 15, cf. 2. 694 F. ἀνάλαμψις, εὐς, ἡ, a shining forth, ἀν. εὐμενεῖς ἔχειν Plut. 2. 419 F.

ἀν-αλγής, = ἀνάλγητος, πρὸς τὸ αἰσχροῦ Plut. 2. 528 E: of a mortified state of body, Hipp. Art. 831: painless, θάνατος Plut. Sol. 27.

ἀναλγησία, ἡ, want of feeling, insensibility, Dem. 237. 14, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 10, 12.

ἀν-ἀλγητος, on, without pain, and so: I. of persons, insensible to pain or danger, Arist. de Xenoph. 1, 4, Eth. N. 3. 7, 7. 2. unfeeling, hard-hearted, ruthless, Soph. Aj. 946; ἀναλγητότερος εἶναι to be less sensitive, feel less grieved, Thuc. 3. 40; c. gen., ἀν. εἶναι τινος to be insensible to, Plut. Aemil. 35.—Adv. -τως, unfeelingly, Soph. Aj. 1333; callously, ἀν. ἀκούειν Plut. 2. 46 C. II. of things, not painful, ἀνάλγητα (sc. πράγματα) a lot free from pain, Soph. Tr. 126. 2. cruel, πάθος Eur. Hipp. 1386 (but Madvig ἀνάλγητον).

ἀναλαδνῶ, to make to grow up, flourish, Nonn. Jo. 15. 18.

ἀν-αλδής, ἐς, (ἀλδανῶ) not thriving, feeble, καρποί Hipp. Ait. 290, cf. Ar. Vesp. 1045.

2. act. checking growth, Arat. 333.

ἀναλδίσκω, to grow up, Ar. Rh. 3. 1303; to spring up afresh, Opp. C. 2. 397.

ἀναλγῶ: Ep. impf. λέγειν: fut. -λέξω Ar.: Ep. aor. inf. ἀλλέξαι:—Med.: (v. Infr.). To pick up, gather up, ὁστέα ἀλλέξαι Il. 21. 321; ὁστέα . . ἀλλέγον ἐς φιάλην 23. 253; ἀνὰ τ' ἔντεα καλὰ λέγοντες 11. 755; ἐκ βίβλων ἀν. to collect materials from books, Epigr. Gr. 878:—Med. to pick up for oneself, τοὺς στατήρας Hdt. 3. 130; [σκόληκας] ἀν. τῇ γλάττῃ, of the woodpecker, Arist. II. A. 9. 9, 1; ἀν. πνεύμα to collect one's breath, Anth. P. 12. 132.

II. to reckon up, τὸν χρόνον Plut. Lycurg. 1:—Pass., ὁ σοὶ τιμὴν οἶσσι ἐς τὸν ἔπειτα χρόνον ἀναλεγόμενον being recounted, Xen. An. 2. 1, 17.

III. in Med., like ἐπιλέγωμαι, to read through, τὸ περὶ ψυχῆς γράμ' ἀναλεξάμενος Call.

Ep. 24; συχνὰς ἀναλεξάμενος γραφάς Dion. H. 1. 89; ἐκ γραμμάτων ἀν. τι Plut. 2. 582 A.

ἀν-ἀλείφω, on, anointed, Themist. 235 D, Archig. ap. Aët.

ἀναλειψία, ἡ, neglect of anointing, Symm. Ps. 108. 24, and prob. I. for ἀναλειψία in Hipp. 362. 6; cf. Lob. Phryn. 571.

ἀναλείχω, to lick up, τὸ αἶμα Hdt. 1. 74.

ἀναλεκτέον, one must gather, collect, Byz.

ἀνάλεκτος, on, select, choice, γυναῖκες ἀν. τὸ κάλλος Ep. Sacr. 9.

ἀν-ἐλήθης, es, untrue, false, Polyb. Exc. Vat. p. 401, Diod., etc. Adv. -θως, M. Anton. 2. 16.

ἀνάλημμα, ατος, τό, (ἀναλαμβάνω) that which is used for repairing or supporting; a sling for a wounded limb, etc., Hipp. Offic. 748; in pl. calls for underpropping, Lat. substructiones, Dion. H. 3. 69, Diod. 20. 36; and so in sing., Diod. 17. 71, cf. C. 1. 1104, 2747, Inscr. Delph. 20. 67 Curt. II. a sundial, C. 1. 2681 (ubi v. Böckh), Vitruv. 9. 4.

ἀναληπτέον, verb. Adj. one must resume, Plat. Legg. 864 B: one must take up an enquiry, Id. Phil. 33 C.

ἀναληπτῆρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a bucket for drawing water, Joseph. A. J. 8. 3, 7.

ἀναληπτικός, ἡ, ὁ, restorative, Galen.

ἀναληπτρίς, ίδος, ἡ, a suspensory bandage, Galen.

ἀνάληψις, in late writers ἀνάληψις, εὐς, ἡ: (ἀναλαμβάνω).—a taking up, e.g. suspension in a sling, Hipp. Art. 795. 2. a taking up of

a child, to acknowledge it, Luc. Abdic. 5. 3. acquirement of know-

ledge, etc., Tim. Locr. 100 C, Sext. Emp. 1. 73, Diod., etc. 4.

assumption of an office, C. 1. 2906. 5. pass. a being taken up, the

Ascension, Ev. Luc. 9. 51, Eccl. II. a taking back, recovery,

μνήμης Arist. de Mem. 2, 2: a means of regaining, Plut. Popl. 9. 2.

a making good, making amends for a fault, Thuc. 5. 65: a refreshing

of soldiers after hard work, Polyb. 3. 87, 1, and Luc. —recovery from

illness, Hipp. Aph. 1250, Plat. Tim. 83 E; ἀν. ποιεῖν to bring about

recovery, Demetr. Ἀρεστ. 1. 9. 3. repair, restoration, comfort,

Strab. 599, Eus. H. E. 6. 39, 5. 4. repetition, Gramm.

ἀν-αλθής, ἐς, not to be healed, ἐλκύνδιον Hipp. Art. 829, cf. Arctin. ap.

Schol. II. 11. 515 (Düntzer p. 22). 2. not healing, powerless to

heal, φάρμακα Bion. 7. 4.

ἀν-ἀλθης, on, = foreg., incurable, Nonn. D. 35. 296.

ἀν-αλγικίος, on, unlike, Hesych.

ἀναλκιμῶ, to winnow out, of grain, Plat. Tim. 52 E.

ἀν-άλιος, on, Dor. for ἀνήλιος.

ἀνάλιπος [ἄλ], on, Dor. for ἀνήλιπος, barefoot, Theocr.

ἀνάλισκω Eur. I. T. 337, Ar. Thesm., Thuc. 7. 48, Plat.; also ἀν-

άλω Hipp. Art. 288, Aesch. Theb. 813, Eur. Med. 325, Ar. Pl. 248,

Fr. 15, Araros Καμπ. 3, Thuc. 2. 24., 3. 81., 4. 48., 6. 12., 8. 45, Xen.

Hier. 1, 11: impf. ἀνάλισκον Plat., Xen., ἀνάλσκον Ar. Fr. 15, Thuc. 8.

45; fut. ἀνάλωσω Eur., Plat.: aor. ἀνῆλωσα and ἀνάλωσα [ᾶ]: pf. ἀνῆ-

λωκα and ἀνάλωκα [ᾶ].—Pass., fut. ἀνάλωθήσονται Eur., Dem., ἀν-

άλωσονται Galen.; aor. ἀνῆλῶθην and ἀνάλῶθην: pf. ἀνῆλῶμαι

and ἀνάλωμαι.—The forms of the auge. tenses vary between ἀναλ-

and ἀνῆλ- in the best MSS.; the Atticists reject the forms in ἀνῆλ-, no

doubt because a is already long; but in an old Att. Inscr. (C. 1. 147) is

ἀνέλωσαν (i. e. ἀνῆλῶσαν), and in another (15S) ἀνῆλῶθη: the forms

ἡνάλωσαν, ἡνάλωμαι, ἡνάλῶθην occur only in comp. with κατ-.

(The form of this Verb seems to connect it with ἀλίσκομαι. Yet the different

quantity of the syll. αλ, the act. form of the Verb, the trans. sense of

the pf., and above all the difference of sense, indicate a difference of

origin.) To use up, spend, Ar. Pl. 381; absol., Ib. 248: esp. in a bad

sense, to lavish or squander money, Thuc. 1. 117., 7. 83; ἀν. εἰς τι to

spend upon a thing, Ar. Fr. 15, Plat. Phaedo 78 A, Rep. 561 A, al.;

ἐπὶ τι Ib. 369 E; πρὸς τι Dem. 33. 26; ὑπὲρ τινος Id. 247. 7; also

c. dat., Ἰσοκράτης ἀργύριον ἀν. to spend money in paying him, Id.

937. 25.—Pass., τὰνῶντα μόνις ἐξεδόθη, Id. 264. 15; τοῦτο

γὰρ μόνον οὐκ ἐστὶ τὰνῶντα ἀναλωθὲν λαβεῖν Eur. Supp. 776. 2.

metaph., ἀνάλωσας λόγον ἡνᾶς wasted words, Soph. Aj. 1049, etc.;

χρόνον καὶ πόνον Plat. Rep. 369 E; ἀν. σώματα πολέμω Thuc. 2. 64;

τὴν τῶν προγόνων δόξαν Plat. Menex. 247 B; ἀν. ὕπνον ἐπὶ βλεφάροις

spending sleep upon her eyelids, i. e. indulging them with sleep, Pind. P.

9. 44, acc. to Böckh (but Dissen. joins ἐπὶ βλ. βέποντα). 3. simply

to consume, σιτία Hipp. Vet. Med. 12:—Pass., to be expended, εἰς τὴν

πιεμένην in forming fat, Arist. G. A. 1. 19, 17, al. II. of persons,

to kill, destroy, τοὺς ἀναλωθέντας Aesch. Ag. 570, cf. Soph. O. T. 1174,

Fr. 763, Eur. El. 681, Thuc. 8. 65:—Med. to kill oneself, Id. 3. 51:

—Pass. to be consumed, to perish, Plat. Polit. 272 D. 2. of things,

ἀνῆλῶνται have been disposed of, got rid of, Ib. 289 C.

ἀν-άλιστος, on, unsalted: silly, Timo ap. Diog. L. 4. 67.

ἀναλιχμόμαι, Dep., = ἀναλείχω, Philostr. 225; aor. ἀνελιχμήσαντο

Joseph. A. J. 8. 15, 6.

ἀνάλεια, ἡ, want of strength, feebleness, cowardice, ἀναλκίῃσι δαμέν-

τες Il. 6. 74., 17. 320:—also in sing., οἱ μοι ἀναλκίης [old poet. form

with ῖ] Theogn. 891.

ἀν-αλκίς, ἐς, = sq., Hipp. Ait. 290, Arist. Physiogn. 5, 4.

ἀν-αλκίς, ίδος, ὁ, ἡ: acc. -ῖδα Il. 8. 153, etc., but -ῖν Od. 3. 375,

Aesch. Ag. 1224: (ἀλκή).—without strength, impotent, feeble, of unwar-

like men, ἀπτόλεμος καὶ ἀν. Il. 2. 201, cf. 9. 35; κακὸν καὶ ἀνάλκεια

8. 153., 14. 126; of the suitors, Od. 4. 334., 17. 125; of Aegisthus,

3. 310, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1224; of Aphrodite, Il. 5. 331; also, ἀν. θυμός

16. 656; φύξαι 15. 62;—ὁ πάντ' ἀναλκίς Soph. El. 301, cf. Hdt. 2. 102.

ἀν-ἀλλακτος, on, unchangeable, Orph. Fr. 3. 8.

ἀν-αλλογόρητος, on, without allegory, Eust. 83. 23., 549. 29.

ἀν-ἀλλοιώτως, on, unchangeable, Arist. Metaph. 11. 7, 13, Cacl. 1. 3, 9.

Adv. -ως, Diog. L. 4. 16.

ἀν-άλλομαι, Dep. to leap or spring up, Ar. Ach. 669; ἐπὶ ὄχθους Xen. Hipparch. 8, 3.

ἀν-άλλος, *on*, changed, different, Eust. 1000. 31, etc.

ἀν-άλμος, *on*, not salted, Xen. Oec. 20, 12.

ἀν-άλμπος, *on*, = foreg., Diosc. ap. Galen.

ἀναλογάδην, (ἀνάλογος) Adv. proportionably, Hesych.

ἀναλογεῖον, τό, = ἀναγνωστήριον, Hesych.; but v. Poll. 10. 60.

ἀναλογία, to be analogous, σπλάγχχον οὐκ ἔχει ἀναλογεῖν Arist. Fr. 315; ἀν. τοῖς τὰς ἀξίας βασιμοῖς to keep up to the degrees of his rank, Inscr. Mit. in C. I. 2189, cf. 3486, Ath. 80 C, 81 A, etc.

ἀναλογητέον, verb. Adj. one must sum up, Arist. Rhet. Al. 37, 26 (legend. videtur ἀναλογιστέον or παλλογητέον).

ἀναλογητικός, ἡ, *on*, proportional, dub. in Diog. L. 1. 17.

ἀναλογία, ἡ, equality of ratios (λόγος), proportion; as, a:b=c:d, or $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$ Plat. Tim. 31 C, 32 C, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 5. 3, 8, Pol. 4. 12, 3.

Poët. 21, 11, etc.; κατὰ τὴν ἀν. proportionately, Pol. 3. 13, 5; τὸ κατ' ἀν. ἴσον Ib. 5. 1, 2. II. generally, analogy, Plat. Polit. 257 B, etc.

Cf. sub παλλοπαλστος.

ἀναλογίζομαι, Dep. to reckon up, sum up, τὰ ἀμολογημένα Plat. Prot. 332 C, cf. Rep. 474 D; τὰ δεινά Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 4; τὰ γεγονότα καὶ τὰ παρόντα πρὸς τὰ μέλλοντα ἀν. to calculate the present in comparison with the future, Plat. Theat. 156 A; ἀν. τι πρὸς τι Arist. Pol. 6. 6, 1; ἐκ τούτων ἀν. to make calculations from . . . Id. Cael. 2. 13, 3. 2. to calculate, consider, τι Thuc. 5. 7, Lys. 144. 10. 3. mostly foll. by a conjunction, ἀναλ. ὥς . . . ὅτι . . . , to recollect that, Thuc. 8. 83, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 23, etc.

ἀναλογικός, ἡ, *on*, (ἀνάλογος) proportional, analogous, Plat. 2. 1145 A; ἡ -κή τέχνη Sext. Emp. M. 1. 199. Adv. -κῶς, Greg. Nyss.

ἀναλόγισμα, atos, τό, a result of reasoning, τὰ περὶ τούτων ἀν. Plat. Theat. 186 C.

ἀναλογισμός, ὁ, fresh calculation, reconsideration, Thuc. 3. 36, cf. 8. 84; —a course or line of reasoning, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 19; ἐν τῇ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀν. Menand. Στρατ. 1. 2. κατὰ τὸν ἀναλογισμὸν according to proportionate calculation, ap. Dem. 262. 5; δι' ἀναλογισμοῦ Sext. Emp. P. 1. 147.

ἀναλογιστέον, v. sub ἀναλογητέον.

ἀναλογιστικός, ἡ, *on*, judging by analogy, analogical, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 250; ἡ -κή τέχνη Ib. 1. 214. II. teaching analogy, γραμματικὸς Ib. 2. 79. Adv. -κῶς, Ib. 3. 40.

ἀνάλογος, *on*, according to a due λόγος or ratio (v. ἀναλογία), analogous, proportionate, conformable, Plat. Tim. 69 B, cf. Tim. Loc. 103 D; —the neut. ἀνάλογον is freq. used by Arist. in an adverbial sense, in proportion, analogously, Eth. N. 3. 8, 3, etc.; —often it might be an Adj., τὸ ἀνάλογον λέγω, ὅταν . . . Poët. 21. 11; παρὰ τὸ ἀν. Eth. N. 5. 3, 12, al., etc.; but often this cannot be so, ἐκ τούτου ἀνάλογον Rhet. 2. 23, 17, 3. 2, 9, al.; μεταφορὰ αἱ ἀνάλογον (sc. οὐσαι) Ib. 3. 6, 7; τὰ τούτοις ἀνάλογον H. A. 1. 11, etc.; ἀν. οἰκοδόμοι (as a predicate) Eth. N. 2. 1, 6, cf. Rhet. 1. 7, 20, al.; —so that it is plain that ἀνάλογον is merely equiv. to ἀνὰ λόγον, as it is written in Plat. Tim. 37 A; cf. λόγος B. III: —the regul. Adv. ἀναλόγως in Sext. Emp. P. 1. 88, etc.

ἀναλογονύτης, Adv. pres. part., = ἀναλόγως, c. dat., C. I. 2766.

ἀν-άλος, *on*, (ἀλς) without salt, not salt, Arist. Probl. 21. 5.

ἀνάλω, an old form of ἀναλίσκω, q. v.

ἀν-άλτος, *on*, (ἀλτω) not to be filled, insatiate, Lat. inexplēbilis, βύσκειν ἢ γαστέρ' ἀνάλτον Od. 17. 228, 18. 364; so also Cratin. ap. Suid.

ἀν-άλτος, *on*, (ἀλς) not salted, Hipp. 480, Timoc. Icar. 2.

ἀναλύω, to sob aloud, Luc. Somn. 4. Q. Sm. 14. 281 (vulg. ἀνωλύ-).

ἀνάλυσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναλύω) a loosing, releasing, κακῶν from evils, Soph. El. 142. 2. a dissolving, Arist. Mund. 4. 11, Plut., etc.; —the resolution of a whole into its parts, analysis, opp. to γένεσις, σύνθεσις, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 3, 12. 3. in the Logic of Arist., the reduction of the imperfect figures into the perfect one, An. Pr. 1. 45, 9. 4. the solution of a problem, etc., Plut. Romul. 12. II. (from Pass.) retrogression, Plut. 2. 76 E: retirement, departure, Joseph. A. J. 19. 4, 1; used of death (cf. ἀναλύω III), 2 Ep. Tim. 4. 6.

ἀναλύτης, ἦρος, ὁ, a deliverer, Aesch. Cho. 159.

ἀναλύτης [ῶ], *on*, ὁ, a deliverer, esp. from a magic spell, Magnes Anth. 2, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 644: —Dind. proposes to restore the Dor. poet. form στήνων ἀλλύτας (for αὐτάς) in Aesch. Theb. 146.

ἀναλυτικός, ἡ, *on*, analytical: —τὰ ἀναλυτικά, Aristotle's treatises on Logic, wherein reasoning is resolved into its simplest forms, cf. Eth. N. 3. 5, An. Pr. 1. 32. Adv. -κῶς, Id. An. Post. 1. 22, 12.

ἀνάλυτος, *on*, dissoluble, Plotin. 457 A.

ἀναλύω, Ep. ἀλλύω; ἀνλύω Gr. 1028. 55: fut. ἀναλύσω: (v. λύω, for the tenses and prosody: Hom. has ἀλλύσκειν, ἀλλύσκεν with λύω). To unloose, undo, of Penelope's web, νύκτας δ' ἀλλύσκειν Od. 2. 105; ἀλλύουσιν . . . ἀγλαὸν ἱστὸν Ib. 109, etc.; ἀνὰ τε πρυμνήσια λύσαι Id. 9. 178, etc. 2. to unloose, set free, release, ἐμὲ δ' ἐκ δεσμῶν ἀνέλυσαν Id. 12. 200 (never in II.); τὴν καταιδύτης Ael. V. H. 5. 18.

II. after Hom., to undo in various senses: 1. to unloose, ζώνην Call. Del. 237, in Med., cf. Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 11. 2. ἀν. ὀφθαλμῶν, φανῶν, i. e. to restore to a dead man the use of his eyes and voice, Pind. N. 10. fin. 3. to dissolve matter into its elements, ἐς αὐτὰ ταῦτα Tim. Loc. 102 D: to dissolve snow, etc., Plut. 2. 898 A. b. to resolve into its elements, analyse, and so examine, Pseudo-Phocyl. 96: —to investigate analytically, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 3, 11. 4. in the Logic of Arist., to reduce a syllogism, Id. An. Pr. 1. 32, 2, al.; cf. ἀνάλυσις 1. 3. 5. to do away, abolish, cancel, Dem. 58.4. 16, cf. 187. 25, Plut., etc.: but mostly in Med., to cancel faults, πάντα ταῦτα Xen.

Hell. 7. 5, 18; ἀμαρτίας Dem. 187. 24. 6. to stop, put an end to, as frost stops hunting, Xen. Cyn. 5. 34. 7. to solve a problem, etc., Plut. 2. 792 D, Wytt. Ib. 133 B. 8. to break a spell, Menand. Heph. 4, cf. Alb. Hesych. 1. p. 330.

III. intr. to loose from the moorings, weigh anchor, and so, to depart, go away, Polyb. 3. 69, 14, Bahr. 42. 8, Or. Sib. 8. 55, etc.: —metaph., of death, ἐς θεοὺς ἀνέλυσσας Epigr. Gr. 340. 7; and so absol. to die (cf. ἀνάλυσις II), Ep. Phil. 1. 23, Epigr. Gr. 713. 2. to return, Ev. Luc. 12. 36; ἐξ ὁδοῦ LXX (Sap. 2.1). ἀν-αλφάβητος, *on*, not knowing one's a b c, Philyl. Aty. 2, cf. Ath. 176 E.

ἀνάλωμα, atos, τό, ἀνάλωμα in late Inscr., C. I. 2347 c. 61, 3137. 58: (ἀνάλω) —expenditure, expense, cost, loss, Aesch. Supp. 476; opp. to λῆμμα, Lys. 905. 1, Plat. Legg. 920 C; in pl. expenses, Thuc. 7. 28, etc.; οὐσίαν, ἥς αἱ πρόσδοι λυνοῦσι τὰνάλωματα Diphil. Έμπ. 1. 5; v. sub ἀναλίσκω 1; ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων ἀναλωμάτων καθοπλίζειν at their own private costs, Decret. ap. Dem. 265. 22: metaph., σκαῶν γε τὰνάλωμα τῆς γλῶσσης τὸδε Eur. Supp. 547. 2. an exhalation, Plut. 2. 384 A.

ἀνάλωσις, ἡ, outlay, expenditure, Theogn. 903, Thuc. 6. 31. II. destruction, Just. M. Apol. 1. 20.

ἀναλωτός, α, *on*, verb. Adj. to be spent, Plat. Legg. 847 E.

ἀνάλωτης, οὐ, ὁ, a spender, waster, Plat. Rep. 552 B, C.

ἀνάλωτικός, ἡ, *on*, expensive, ἥδοναί, ἐπιθυμία Plat. Rep. 558 D, 559 C.

ἀνάλωτος (ἀλ), *on*, (ἀνα privat., ἀλίσκομαι) not to be taken, invincible, impregnable, of strong places or forts, Hdt. 1. 84, 8. 51; but in Thuc. 4. 70, simply, not taken, still holding out. 2. of persons, proof against all argument, irrefutable, Plat. Theat. 179 C; ἀν. ὑπὸ χρημάτων incorruptible, Xen. Ages. 8, 8. 3. of things, unattainable, Dem. 1412. 23.

ἀναλωφάω, to be relieved again, have a respite from suffering, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 11.

ἀναμαίρω, to rage through, ὡς δ' ἀναμαιμαί βαθ' ἄγκρα θεσπιδαῖς πύρ II. 20. 490.

ἀναμάλασσω, to soften again, Hipp. 672. 2.

ἀναμανθάνω, to inquire closely, Hdt. 9. 101.

ἀναμαντεύομαι, Dep. to make an oracle of none effect, Dio C. 37. 25, A. B. 26.

ἀν-αμάξεντος, *on*, impassable for wagons, Hdt. 2. 108.

ἀναμαρμαίρω, to move quickly, of a smith's bellows, Ar. Rh. 3. 1300; Ruhnck. suggested ἀναμορμύροισι, Merkel ἀναμαιμαῖονσι.

ἀναμαρτία, ἡ, faultlessness, innocence, App. Pun. 52.

ἀν-αμαρτήτος, *on*, without missing or failing, unfailing, unerring, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 22. 2. in moral sense, free from fault or error, faultless, blameless, Hipp. Fract. 703; opp. to οἷός τε ἀμαρτάνειν, Plat. Rep. 339 B; ἀν. πολιτεία a faultless form of government, Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 9; —ἀν. πρὸς τινα or τινί, having done no wrong to a person, having given him no offence, Hdt. 1. 117, 5. 39; ἀν. τινὸς guiltless of a thing, 1. 155; τὸ ἀν. = ἀναμαρτία, Aes. Ages. 6, 7, Plat.; πρὸς τὸ ἀν. to preserve from error, Arist. Eth. 8. 1, 2: —Adv. —τως, without foil, unerringly, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 5; inoffensively, Dem. 1407. 18. II. of things, not done by fault, done unavoidably, συμφορά Antipho 122. 18.

ἀναμαρτυρόμαι, v. ἀναμνηρ.

ἀναμάσσομαι, Dep. to chew over again, ruminate, Ar. Vesp. 783.

ἀναμάσσω, Att. —ττω: fut. ἔω: (v. μάσσω). To rub or wipe off, ἔριπον, δ σὴ κεφαλῇ ἀναμάσεις a deed (as if a stain), which thou wilt wipe off with or on thine own head, i. e. become responsible for it, Lat. capite luere, Od. 19. 92; so, ταῦτα ἐμῇ κεφαλῇ ἀναμάσας φέρω Hdt. 1. 155; so also in Med., Paus. 10. 33, 2; ἀναματτεσθαι τῇ προσώπῳ τοῦ αἵματος to have [some of] the blood wiped on one's face, Plut. Anton. 77. II. Med. to knead one's bread, A. B. 391, cf. ἐμαμάσσω. 2. to receive an impression, Tim. Loc. 94 A. 3. to express, τὸν σωτήριον βίον Clem. Al. 156; cf. Arr. Epict. 2. 23, 3. —Cf. ἐμαμάσσω.

ἀναμαστέω, to inquire into, Lat. anquirere, Hesych.

ἀναμασχαλίστηρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (μασχάλη) a shoulder-strap, an article of female dress, Philippi. Ἀδων. 1.

ἀν-νάματος [νᾶ], *on*, wanting water, Epigr. ap. Plut. 2. 870 E, dub.

ἀναμάχομαι (v. μάχομαι): Dep. —to renew the fight, to retrieve a defeat, Hdt. 5. 121, 8. 109, Thuc. 7. 61. II. metaph., ἀν. τὸν λόγον to fight the argument over again, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 286 C, cf. Phaedo 89 C. 2. to make good a loss, ἀν. τὰ ἀμαρτανόμενα Theophr. C. P. 3. 2, 5; περιπέτειαν Polyb. 1. 55, 5; ἡ φύσις τὴν φθορὰν ἀν. nature makes up, repairs the waste, Arist. G. A. 3. 4, 6.

ἀν-άμβρατος, *on*, of a horse, that one cannot mount, unbroken, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 46.

ἀναμελετάω, to con over, παράγγελμα Sext. Emp. M. 11. 122.

ἀν-άμεκτος, *on*, un milked, Schol. Theocr. 1. 6; cf. ἀνήμεκτος.

ἀναμέλω, to begin to sing, c. acc. cogn., ἀοιδὰν Theocr. 17. 113. II. trans. to praise in song, Anacreont. 36. 1.

ἀναμεμυγμένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. promissively, Gramm.

ἀναμενετέον, verb. Adj. one must await, τινά Ach. Tat. 5. 11.

ἀναμένω, poet. ἀμμένω: (v. μένω) —to wait for, await, abide, ἀνέμεινα . . . ἥω δὲν Od. 19. 342; νύκτα, τὸν ἥλιον Hdt. 7. 42, 54; τέλος δίκης Aesch. Eum. 243; ὅμμα νύμφας ἀμμένει Soph. Tr. 527; freq. in Eur., and Att. Prose: —ἀν. τινά to wait for him, Hdt. 9. 57; but also to await an enemy, Pind. P. 6. 31: —c. acc. et inf., ἀν. τινά ποιεῖν to await one's doing, Hdt. 8. 15; ἀν. τι γίνεσθαι a thing happening, Id. 5. 35, cf. Thuc. 4. 120, 135: —foll. by relat. clauses, ἀν. ἐς τε . . . , ἔως ἀν. . . , Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 44, Plat. Lys. 209 A; ποῖ χρὴν ἀναμένειν; i. e. ἐς τίνα χρόνον; Ar. Lys. 526: —absol. to wait, stay, Έρμης . . . οὐκέτ' ἀμμένει Soph. El. 1397, cf. 1389, Ar. Ran. 175; c. part., πεινῶν ἀν. Id. Vesp. 777. 2. to await, endure, τί Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 30, Symp. 4. 41. 3. to put off, delay, Id. Cyr. 1. 6, 10, Dem. 411. 5.

ἀναμερίζω, to divide; and ἀναμερίσμός, ὁ, division, Gramm.

ἀνά-μεσος, on, in the midst, in the heart of a country, Lat. mediterraneus, πόλις ἀνάμεσος Hdt. 2. 108.

ἀνάμεστος, on, filled full, τινός of a thing, Eupol. Αἰγ. 16; ἐχθρας πρὸς τὸν δῆμον ἀνάμεστος Dem. 779. 25.

ἀναμεστώ, fut. ὥσω, to fill up, fill full, Ar. Ran. 1084, in Pass.

ἀναμεταξύ, Adv. between, intermedie, Arist. Phys. 7. 2, 2, cf. 7.

ἀναμετρέω, fut. ῥωσ, to measure back again, to re-measure (i. e. return) the same good one came by, ὅφρ'. ἀναμετρήσαιμι Χάρυβδι Od. 12. 428; ἀν. σαντὸν ἀπιών, measure yourself off! Ar. Av. 1020; πόνοις πόνους ἀν., i. e. to undergo a succession of labours, C. I. 987:—Pass., ἀν. κύκλῳ to return to the same point, Plat. Tim. 39 B.

2. to recapitulate, Eur. Or. 14, in Med.

II. to measure over again, τὸ ὕδωρ Hipp. Aēr. 285.

2. to measure carefully, take the measure of, Hdt. 2. 109; ἀν. τὸ ὅλον Arist. Phys. 4. 12, 8; τινί τι one thing by another, Plat. Rep. 531 A:—more freq. in Med., ἀν. γῆν Ar. Nub. 205;

ἀνεμετρήσαντες φρένας τὰς σὰς took the measure of, Eur. Ion 1271; γυνῆς ποτηρίῳ κανόνι ἀναμετρούμενος τὸ σῶφρον Id. 52.

3. ἀναμετρεῖσθαι δάκρυ εἰς τινα to measure out to him (pay him) the tribute of a tear, Id. I. T. 346.

ἀναμετρήσις, εὖς, ἡ, measurement, τῆς γῆς Strabo 11. 2. an ad-measurement, estimate, τινος πρὸς τι of one thing by another, Plut. Solon 27.

ἀναμηλῶ, to examine with a probe, h. Hom. Merc. 41, Ruhnck.

ἀναμηνυκάομαι or ἀναμάρ-, Dep. to chew the cud, Alex. Mynā. ap. Ath. 390 F, Luc. Gall. 8.

ἀναμήρυμα, Dep. to wind up, draw back, as a thread, Plut. 2. 978 D.

ἀνάμικτα, poet. ἀμύγα, Adv. = ἀνάμικτ', promiscuously, Soph. Tr. 839, C. I. 1448; τινί with, Ap. Rh. 1. 573, Anth. P. 7. 12; also, τινός Ib. 22.

ἀνάμικτα, = ἀνάμικτ', Soph. Tr. 519; ἀνάμικτον, Nic. Th. 912.

ἀνάμικτ', ἡ, a mixture, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 330.

ἀναμίγνυμι and -νῶ: poet. ἀμμίγνυμι, Bacchyl. 26: poet. aor. part. ἀμμίγας Il. 24. 529: cf. ἀναμίσγω. To mix up, mix together, ἀνὰ δὲ κρήνῃς ἐμείαν Od. 4. 41; πάντα τὰ κρέα Hdt. 4. 26, and Att.; κάμοι . . μάναμίγνυσθαι (i. e. μὴ ἀναμ-) τύχας τὰς σὰς Eur. Supp. 591.

II. often in Pass. to be mixed with others, πάντες ἀναμεμύγμενοι Soph. El. 715; τοῖσι πολλὰ ἔθνεα ἀναμεμύχεται Hdt. 1. 146;

Κάδοι μοι αἰσὶν ἀναμεμύγμενοι Eur. Bacch. 37; πάντες ἀλλήλοισι Arist. Pol. 6. 4, 19; ἐν μέσοις τοῖς Ἑλλησιν, cf. Plat. Phil. 48 A, Xen. An. 4. 8, 8:—also in Med., μάργα δ' ἀμμιμύχεται (restored by Dind. for μέλαινα δ' αὐ μεμύχεται), Aesch. Pers. 1051.

2. to join company, ὡς δὲ ἀνεμίσχθηεν Dem. 1259. 7: to have intercourse, Plut. Num. 20.

ἀνα-μικτός, ἡ, ὅν, mixed up, Alex. Trall. p. 415.

ἀν-ἀμικτος, on, unmixed, Origen. c. Marc. 3. p. 78 Wetst.

ἀναμικτός, ὅν, mixed, Alex. Trall.

ἀναμίλλητος, on, undisputed, Hesych., Suid.

ἀναμνήσκω: fut. ἀναμνήσω, poet. ἀμνήσσω: (v. μνήσκω).

To remind one of a thing, c. dupl. acc., ταῦτά μ' ἀνέμνησας Od. 3. 211, cf. Hdt. 6. 140, Soph. O. T. 1133, Thuc. 6. 6; but also c. gen. rei, ἀν. τινά τινος Eur. Ale. 1045, and Plat.

2. c. acc. pers. et inf. to remind one to do, Pind. P. 4. 96; so, ἀναμνήσθαι τινα ἵνα . . , Dem. 230. 26.

3. c. acc. rei only, to recall to memory, make mention of, Antipho 120. 26, Dem. 299. 8.

II. in Pass. to remember, recall to mind, τινός Hdt. 2. 151, Thuc. 2. 54, etc.; more rarely τι, Ar. Ran. 661, Plat. Phaedo 72 E, Xen. An. 7. 1, 26; περί τι Plat. Rep. 329 A:—

foll. by a relat., ἀναμνήσκεισθαι οἷα ἐπάσχετε Hdt. 5. 109; ἀν. ὅτι . . , Thuc. 2. 89, etc.: absol., Hdt. 3. 51, Ar. Eccl. 552. Cf. ἀνάμνησις, μνήμη 1. 2.

ἀναμίνω, poet. for ἀναμένω, c. acc., Il. 11. 171; absol., 16. 363.

ἀναμνήριζω, to sing languishingly, Prot. ap. Ath. 176 B.

ἀναμίξ, Adv. promiscuously, pell-mell, Hdt. 1. 103, Thuc. 3. 107.

ἀνάμικξις, εὖς, ἡ, a mingling, Theophr. C. P. 4. 15, 4: intercourse, Plut. Num. 17.

ἀναμίσγω, poet. and Ion. for ἀναμίγνυμι, ἀνέμισγε δὲ σίτῳ φάρμακα Od. 10. 235; ἀμμίσγω Emped. 47 Sturz.:—Med. to have intercourse with, τινί Hdt. 1. 199.

ἀναμισθαρῶ, to serve again for pay, Com. Anon. 302*, Plut. Nic. 2, etc.

ἀναμισθόομαι, Pass. to be let anew, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 111.

ἀναμμα, atos, τό, (ἀνάπτω) anything kindled, a burning mass, the sun being described by the Stoics as ἀν. νεοῦν ἐκ θαλάττης Plut. 2. 890 A, Diog. L. 7. 145: words attributed to Heraclit. in Stob. Ecl. 1. 524.

ἀν-ἀμματος, on, (ἄμμα) without knots, Xen. Cyn. 2. 4.

ἀνάμνησις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἀναμνήσκω) a calling to mind, recollection, Plat. Phaedo 72 E, 92 D, Phil. 34 C, al., Arist. de Mem., where it is distinguished from μνήμη, memory, v. μνήμη 1. 2:—ἀναμνήσεις θυσῶν recollection of vows to pay sacrifices, Lys. 194. 22.

ἀναμνηστέον, verb. Adj. one must remember, Eust.

ἀναμνηστικός, ἡ, ὅν, able to recall to mind readily, opp. to μνημονικός (of retentive memory), Arist. de Mem. 1. 1, 2, 24.

ἀναμνηστικός, ὅν, that which one can recollect, Plat. Meno 87 B.

ἀναμολεῖν, ἀνέμολον, aor. 2 with no pres. in use (cf. βλάσκω), to go through, ἀνὰ δὲ κέλαδος ἔμολε πόλιν Eur. Hec. 928.

ἀναμόλυνω, strenghtd. for μόλυνω, Pherecr. Incert. 4, cf. Plut. 2. 580 F.

ἀναμονή, ἡ, patient abiding, endurance, Iam. V. Pyth., Schol. Eur. Or. 1101.

ἀναμορμύρω, to roar loudly, boil up, πᾶς ἀναμορμύρσκε, of Charybdis, Od. 12. 238; v. ἀναμαρμαίρω.

ἀναμορφῶ, to form anew, renovate, Eccl. 2. to transform. εἰς τι Philostr. 869.

ἀναμορφῶσις, εὖς, ἡ, a forming anew, Cyrill.

ἀναμοχλεύω, to raise by a lever, ἀν. πύλας to force open the gates, Eur. Med. 1317, ubi v. Pors. (1314).

ἀν-ἀπτόχωνος, on, without upper garment, of a woman, Meineke Euphor. p. 23.

ἀν-ἀπλάκτος, on, unerring, unfailing, Κῆπες ἀν. Soph. O. T. 472, where (as the metre requires) ἀναπλάκτοι is now read. 2. a nian, without error or crime, Aesch. Ag. 344, Soph. Tr. 120.

ἀν-ἀμπυξ, ὅκος, ὅ, ἡ, without head-band or fillet, Call. Cer. 124.

ἀναμυρίζω, to anoint again, of the baptismal chrisin, Eccl.: also the Subst. -μυρισμός, ὁ.

ἀναμυχιζομαι, Dep. to moan loudly, Aesch. Pr. 743; cf. μυχιθίζω.

ἀναμύω, to open the eyes, opp. to συμμύω, A. B. 391, Eust.:—Subst. ἀνάμυσις, εὖς, ἡ, Eust.

ἀν-ἀμφ-ήριστος, on, undisputed, undoubted, as Schneid. in Timon ap. Sext. Emp. P. 1. 224; al. ἐπαμφήριστος. Adv. -τως, Clem. Al. 378.

ἀν-ἀμφι-βόλος, on, unambiguous, positive, νίκη Dion. H. 3. 57. Adv. -ως, Luc. Gymn. 24.

ἀν-ἀμφιέστος, on, undressed, not clad, Cyrill. Adv. -τως.

ἀν-ἀμφι-λεκτος, on, = sq., τιμή Dion. H. 9. 44, cf. Luc. Rhet. Praec. 15, Longin., etc. Adv. -τως, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 5.

ἀν-ἀμφι-λόγος, on, undisputed, undoubted, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 34, Symp. 3, 4, in Superl. Adv. -γως, without dispute, willingly, Id. Cyr. 8. 1, 44: unquestionably, indisputably, Id. Ages. 2. 12.

ἀν-ἀμφισβητήσιμος, on, indisputable, Eus. V. Const.

ἀν-ἀμφισβητήτος, on, undisputed, indisputable, τεκμήρια Thuc. 1. 132; ἀρσενία Lys. (Epit.) 194. 34; ἀν. ἡ κρίσις Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 5; ἀν. καὶ φανερά ἡ ὑπεροχή Ib. 7. 14, 2; ἀν. χώρα a place about which there is no dispute, i. e. well-known, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 6.

II. act., of persons, without dispute or controversy, ἀν. διετελέσαμεν Isac. 74. 5:—Adv. ἀν-ἀμφισβητήτως πιστεύειν τινί Antipho 131. 16, cf. Plat. Euthyd. 305 D, al.

ἀναμωκάομαι, Dep. to mock, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1358.

ἀν-ἀνάγκαστος, on, unconstrained, Arr. Epict. 1. 6, 40, etc.

ἀνανδρία (in the Mss. sometimes wrongly written -εία, and in Ion. Gr. -ήνη), ἡ, want of manhood, Hipp. Aēr. 290, Eur. Med. 466, Plat., etc.; of eunuchs, Luc. Syr. D. 26.

2. unmanliness, cowardice, Aesch. Pers. 755, Eur. Or. 1031, Thuc. 1. 82, Andoc. 8. 22, etc.; ἀνανδρία χερῶν Eur. Supp. 314.

II. unmarried womanhood, Plut. 2. 302 F.

ἀνανδρείς, οἱ, impotent persons, v. sub ἐνέπαις.

ἀνανδρόομαι, Pass. to become impotent, Hipp. Aēr. 294.

ἀνανδρος, on, (ἀνήρ): I. = ἀνὲν ἀνδρός, husbandless, of virgins and widows, Trag., e. g. Aesch. Supp. 287, Pers. 289, Soph. O. T. 1506, etc., and in Prose, as Hipp. 592. 18, Plat. Legg. 930 C.

2. = ἀνὲν ἀνδρῶν, without men, χρήματα ἀνανδρα Aesch. Pers. 166; πόλις Soph. O. C. 939; ἀνανδρον τῶν ἐν ἡρήμῳ (a prolepsis, = ὥστε εἶναι ἀνανδρον) Aesch. Pers. 298.

II. wanting in manhood, unmanly, cowardly, Hdt. 4. 142, Plat. Gorg. 522 E, al.; τὸ ἀν. = ἀνανδρία, Thuc. 3. 82.

2. of things, unworthy of a man, διαίτα Plat. Phaedr. 239 D.

3. Adv. -δρως, opp. to ἀνδρικός, Antipho 116. 2, Plat. Theat. 177 B.

ἀνανδρῶτος, widowed, εἶναι Soph. Tr. 110.

ἀνανεάζω, fut. -άσω, to renew, make young again, Ar. Ran. 593.

ἀνανέω, poet. ἀνέω, to divide anew, like ἀναδατέομαι (cf. ἀναοπή).

II. to count up, in Med., ἀνανεμεῖται τὰς μητέρας (Ion. fut.) Hdt. 1. 173.

2. to recite, rehearse, read, mostly Dor., Epich. ap. Zonar., Theocr. 18. 48, ubi v. Toup.

ἀνανεόομαι, Dep. to mount up, οὐδ' ὅπῃ ἀνεῖται (poët. for ἀνανεῖται) ἡλίου Od. 10. 192.

ἀνανεόομαι, fut. -ώσομαι Polyb.: aor. ἀνενεώσαμην Thuc. 5. 43, 46, poet. inf. ἀνενεώσασθαι, v. infr. To renew, ἀν. τὸν ὕρκον Thuc. 5. 18; τὴν προέβαν 5. 43; τὰς σπονδὰς 5. 80; φιλίαν 7. 33, Dem. 660.

17; ὁμόνοιαν τινί Philipp. ap. Dem. 284. 1; συμμαχίαν, συνθήκας, etc., Polyb., etc.

II. κάνεωσασθαι λόγους to revive them, recall them to mind (as Herm. for καὶ νέωσασθαι), Soph. Tr. 396, cf. Eur. Hel. 722, Polyb. 5. 36. 7.—The Act. only late, Lxx (Job 33. 24), C. I. 8622, etc.

ἀν-ἀνετος, on, never relaxed, cited from Porphyry. Isag. p. 19.

ἀνάνεσις, εὖς, ἡ, (νέομαι) a return, revival, Lxx.

II. (νέω) a refusal, opp. to κατένευσις, Eust. Opusc. So. 5.

ἀνανευστικός, Adv. shewing a disposition to refuse, Arr. Epict. 1. 14, 7.

ἀνανεύω, fut. -νεύσομαι Plat. Rep. 350 E, -νεύσω Luc. Sat. 1: aor. ἀνένευσα, etc.: (v. νέω).

To throw the head back in token of denial (which we express by shaking the head), to give signs of refusal, opp. to κατανεύω or ἐπινεύω, ὡς ἔφαρ' εὐχόμενῃ, ἀνένευσεν δὲ Παλλὰς Ἀθ. Il. 6. 311; ἀνένευσεν καρῆτά 22. 205; ἀνὰ δ' ὀφρύσι νεύον ἐκάστω Od. 9. 468; ἄλλ' Ὀδυσσεὺς ἀνένευσεν 21. 129; so also Hdt. 5. 51, Ar. Lys. 126, Plat., etc.

2. c. acc. rei, to deny, refuse, ἕτερον μὲν ἔδωκε πατήρ, ἕτερον δ' ἀνένευσεν Il. 16. 250; so c. inf. fut., σὸν δ' ἀνένευσεν μάχης ἐξαπνεύσθαι 16. 252.

3. later, c. gen. rei, to go back from, Alciphro 3. 53; ἀπὸ τινος Arr. Epict. 2. 26, 3.

4. simply to return, Cyrill.

II. generally, to throw the head up; hence, ἀνανευνκῶς, with the head up, upright, Polyb. 18. 13, 3. cf. 1. 23, 5.

ἀνανέω, fut. νεύσομαι, to come to the surface, Lat. emergere, Ael. N. A. 5. 20: hence to recover, Dio Chrys.

ἀνανεώσις, εὖς, ἡ, a renewal, ευμαχίας Thuc. 6. 82: a revival of games, C. I. 2932, cf. Diod. 5. 67.

ἀνανεωτής, ὁ, a renewer, reviver, C. I. 2804.

ἀνανεωτικός, ἡ, ὅν, renewing, reviving, τινός Joseph. A. J. 11. 4, 7.

ἀνανηδόομαι, Pass. to become a child again, Lat. repuerascere, Gaza ad Cic. Cat. Ma. 23.

ἀνανήφω, to become sober again, come to one's senses, Arist. Mirab. 178; ἐκ μέθης Dion. H. 4. 35: to return to sobriety of mind, 2 Ep. Tim. 2. 26.

2. trans. to make sober again, Luc. Bis Acc. 17.

ἀνανήχομαι, Dep., = ἀνανέω, to float, Arist. de Resp. 9, 8, Plut. 2. 985 B:—metaph. to revive, recover, ἐκ νόσου λοιμῶδους ἀν. Paus. 7. 17, 2.

ἀνάνηψις, εως, ἡ, a recovery, revival, Eccl.
 ἀνανθέω, to blossom again, continue blossoming, Theophr. C. P. 3. 24, 3.
 ἀν-ανθής, ἐς, without bloom, Theophr. C. P. 3. 19, 1: past its bloom, Plat. Symp. 196 A.
 ἀν-ἄνω, on, without pain: act. not giving pain, Hesych., E. M.:—Adv. -ως, E. M. Cf. ἀνήπιος.
 ἀνανίσσομαι, Dep., = ἀνανέομαι, Opp. H. 5. 410.
 ἀνανομή, ἡ, a redistribution, Eur. Temen. 20.
 ἀνανοσέω, to be sick again, to relapse, Joseph. B. J. 5. 6, 1.
 ἀν-αντα, Adv. up-hill, opp. to κάτωτα (q. v.), Il. 23. 116.
 ἀν-αντῶνιστος, on, without a rival, without a struggle, Thuc. 4. 92;
 ἀναγν. εὐνοια uncontested, unalloyed good-will, Id. 2. 45:—Adv. -τως, Plat. 2. 1128 B.
 II. irresistible, Id. Phoc. 14, etc.
 ἀν-ανταπόδοτος, on, without opodosis: τὸ ἀνανταπόδοτον a hypothetical proposition wanting the consequent clause, as in Ar. Pl. 468, etc., v. Greg. Cor. p. 47.
 ἀνάνης, ἐς, (ἀνά, ἀντάω) up-hill, steep, opp. to κατάνης, χαρίων Hdt. 2. 29; πεδία Hipp. Aër. 292; ὁδὸς, ἀνάβασις Plat. Rep. 364 D, 515 E; πρὸς ἀνάντες ἐλαύνειν, opp. to κατὰ πρηνούς (down-hill), Xen. Eq. 3, 7, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 247 B; πρὸς τὸ ἀνάντες τῶν πολιτειῶν to the highest point of our constitutions, Id. Rep. 568 C; πρὸς ὑψηλὰ καὶ ἀνάνη Id. Legg. 732 C.
 ἀν-αντίβλεπτος, on, what one dares not face, Plut. 2. 67 B.
 ἀν-αντίθετος, on, not to be contradicted, Olympiod., Simplic. Adv. -τως, Eriphan.
 ἀν-αντίλεκτος, on, incontestable, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2. 10, Luc. Eun. 13, Adv. -τως, Strabo 622.
 ἀν-αντίρρητος, on, = foreg., not to be opposed, Polyb. 6. 7, 7., 28. 11, 4; undentiable, λόγος Sext. Emp. M. 8. 160. Adv. -τως, Polyb. 23. 8, 11.
 ἀν-αντίτυπος, on, giving no resistance, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 411.
 ἀναντιφωνία, ἡ, a not answering, Cic. Att. 15. 13, 2.
 ἀναντιφώνητος, on, unanswered, Cic. Att. 6. 1, 23.
 ἀν-αντλέω, to draw up or out, ποταμούς δν. κοχλίας Strabo 147: to pour one upon another, ἐπὶ μέθῃ ἄλλην μέθην Clem. A. 182:—metaph. to exhaust, go patiently through, Lat. exantllare, pónovs Dion. H. S. 51.
 ἀναξ [ᾱ], ἀνακτος (cf. Ἄνακες), ὁ: rarely fem. ἀναξ for ἀνασσα, Pind. P. 12. 6, Aesch. Fr. 379, cf. Herm. h. Hom. Cer. 58: (properly φάναξ, v. ἀνάσσα). A lord, master (v. sub fin.), being applied, I, to the gods, esp. to Apollo, ἄγουσι δὲ δῶρα Ἄνακτι Il. 1. 390, al.; ὁ Πύθιος ἀναξ Aesch. Ag. 509; ἀναξ Ἀπολλών Ib. 513, Eum. 85, etc.: ἀναξ Ἄρ. Soph. O. T. 80; ἀναξ without Ἀρολλών, Hdt. 1. 159, 4. 150, al.; to Zeus, Hom. only in voc., Ζεὺ ἀνα Il. 3. 351., 16. 233; Ζεὺς ἀναξ Aesch. Pers. 762; ἀναξ ἀνάκτων. Ζεὺ Id. Supp. 524; μὰ τὸν Δία τὸν Ἄνακτα Dem. 937. 12; to Poseidon, Aesch. Theb. 130; ὦ δέσποτ' ἀναξ, to various gods, Ar. Nub. 264, Vesp. 875; ἀναξ δέσποτα Id. Pl. 748; and esp. to the Dioscuri, cf. Ἄνακες, Ἄνακοι; and to all the gods, πάντων ἀνάκτων. . . κοινοβωμίαν Aesch. Supp. 222;—often in Inscr. —The irreg. vocat. ἀνα (q. v.) is never addressed save to gods; ἀναξ is freq. in Trag. and Com.
 II. to the Homeric heroes; but Agamemnon as general-in-chief is especially ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν (so Euphates in Il. 15. 532, while Orsillochos is called ἀναξ ἀνδρῶσιν in Il. 5. 546, cf. Eur. Phoen. 17):—also as a title given to all men of rank or note, as to Teiresias, Od. 11. 144, cf. Soph. O. T. 284; to the sons or brothers of kings (οἱ υἱεῖς τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ οἱ ἀδελφοὶ καλοῦνται ἀνακτες Arist. Fr. 483), and generally to a chief, leader, Aesch. Pers. 5, 587, Ag. 42, etc.; cf. Musgr. Soph. O. T. 85, 911:—Βασίλῃ ἀνακτι lord king, Od. 20. 194, v. Pors. Or. 342:—applied to the Emperors, θεοὶ ἀνακτες Epigr. Gr. 618. 2., 892. 4, al.
 III. the master of the house, Lat. herus, dominus, οἰκοτὸν ἀναξ Od. 1. 397; ἀμφὶ ἀνακτα κύβες 10. 216; esp. as denoting the relation of master to slave, often in Od.; ἀναξ, θεοὺς γὰρ δέσποτας καλεῖν χρῶν Eur. Hipp. 88; in Od. 9. 440, of the Cyclops, as owner of his flocks.
 IV. in Att., metaph., κόπης, ναῶν ἀνακτες lords of the oar, of ships, Aesch. Pers. 378, 383; πύλῃς ἀναξ, of a porter, Soph. in Miller Mélanges, p. 32; ἀν. ὅπλων Eur. I. A. 1260; ψευδῶν Id. Andr. 447; ὑπὸ τῆς Plat. Com. Πρεσβ. 3; cf. ἀνάσσα 3. ἀνάσσα 11.—Poët. word; equiv. to the later δέσποτης (v. Eur. Hipp. l. c.), but somewhat diff. from βασιλεύς, which properly denotes the political chief of the Tribe; v. Grote Hist. of Gr. 2. 84.
 ἀναξαίνω, to tear open, ἄν. λύπην, like Lat. vulnus refricare, Babr. 12. 23, Theist.:—hence in Pass., of evils, to break open anew, Polyb. 27. 6, 6; εἰς κάκωσιν ἀν. Plut. 2. 610 C.
 ἀναξήω, to hew smooth, polish, λίθου ἀνεξέσμενον Joseph. A. J. 13. 6, 6.
 ἀναξήρανω, fut. ἀνῶ: aor. ἀνέξηρανα, Ep. subj. ἀνέξηράνῃ:—to dry up, ὡς δ' ὅτ' ὁπαιρὸς Βορέης . . ἀλῶν αἰψ' ἀνέξηράνῃ Il. 21. 347; τὰ ὑποζύγια ἀρδόμενα ἀνέξηρηνε [τὴν λίμνην] Hdt. 7. 109:—Pass., Hipp. Aër. 285, 2.
 2. metaph. To consume, exhaust, οἶκον ἀν. ὀδόντες Call. Cer. 114.
 II. to dry again, after bathing, in Pass., Hipp. Acut. 395.
 ἀναξηραντικός, εως, ἡ, a drying up, drying, Theophr. H. P. 3. 1, 2.
 ἀναξηραντικός, ὁ, ἄν. fit for drying, Plut. 2. 624 D.
 ἀναξηρσία, ἡ, = ἀναξηρσις, Theophr. Fr. 12. 12.
 ἀναξία, ἡ, (ἀνάσσα) a command, behest, charge, Pind. N. 8. 18, in pl.
 2. = βασιλεία, Aesch. Fr. 9.
 ἀν-αξία, ἡ, (ἀξία) worthlessness, ἀναξίαν ἔχειν to be worthless, Zeno ap. Diog. L. 105; cf. Lob. Phryn. 106.
 ἀναξιδώρα, ἡ, = ἡ ἀνάγουσα δῶρα, of Demeter, Hesych.
 ἀναξιδόλογος, on, inconsiderable, cited from Diod.
 ἀναξιοπάθεια, ἡ, unworthy treatment, or rather, just indignation thereat, Joseph. A. J. 15. 2, 7.
 ἀναξιοπαθῶ, (παθεῖν) to be indignant at unworthy treatment, Strabo 361, Dion. H. 4. 11.

ἀναξιδό-πιστος, on, unworthy of credit, Phot.
 ἀν-ἄξιος, on, also often in Att. a, on: I. of persons, unworthy, not deemed or held worthy, c. gen., ἀν. σφέων αὐτῶν, ἐωυτοῦ Hdt. 1. 73. 114; ἀνάξιον σοῦ too good for thee, Soph. Ph. 1009; πολλὰ καὶ ἀν. ἐμοῦ Plat. Apol. 38 E, etc.:—also c. inf., ἀν. γὰρ πᾶσιν ἐστε δυστυχῆν undeserving in the eyes of all to suffer, Soph. O. C. 1446; νικᾶν Plat. Prot. 356 A:—Adv., ἀναξίως ἐφάρησαν ἐωυτῶν Hdt. 7. 10, 5.
 2. absol. unworthy, worthless, good for nothing, despicable, Id. 7. 9, Soph. Ph. 439, etc.; ἀπείρε τις ποικίλος ἀναξία οἰκονομῶ Id. El. 189:—Adv. -ίως, Id. Aj. 1432, al.
 3. undeserving of evil, Id. Ant. 694, Eur. Heracl. 526, Thuc. 3. 59.
 II. of things, unworthy, undeserved, ἀναξία παθεῖν Eur. I. A. 852, al., Plat. Theat. 184 A; ἀν. παθεῖν τῶν ὑπὲρ γένων Lys. 164. 7.
 2. worthless, τὸ ἀν. ἀκερδές Plat. Hipparch. 231 E.
 ἀναξίως, on, (ἀναξ) kingly, royal, Schol. Il. 23. 630.
 ἀναξιδό-μορμυξ, ἡ, ἡ, ruled by the lyre, ἀναξιδόμορμυγες ὕμνοι (cf. ἀναβολή 11), Pind. O. 2. 1.
 ἀναξιδό-ω, (ἐνός) = ἀνακινῶ, which is v. l. for it in Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 30.
 ἀναξυρίδες, ἰδων, αἱ, the trousers worn by eastern nations, Hdt. 5. 49., 7. 61, Xen. An. 1. 5, 8; by the Scythians, Hdt. 1. 71; by the Saeae, 3. 87, etc.: acc. to Bähr Hdt. 1. 71, not the loose trousers (θύλακοι), but a tighter kind, like the Gallic braccæ or trews, cf. Hipp. Aër. 293, fin. The sing. occurs in Luc. de Hist. Conscr. 19, and Tzetz. (Eust. derives it from ἀνασύνρομαι; but the word is Persian, v. Bähr l. c.)
 ἀναξίω [ῶ], to scrape up or off, τὰ ἐν τῇ γῇ ὄντα [σημεῖα] ἀναξίωσιν Antipho 134. 35:—Pass., ἀναξίωσιν τῆς γῆς being scraped up by fishermen dredging, Arist. H. A. 6. 15, 5, cf. 8. 20, 7; ἀναξισθέντες having the surface scraped off, Plut. Poplic. 15.
 ἀνα-οίγω, fut. ἔω, poet. for ἀνοίγω, Il. 24. 455.
 ἀναπαίδεω, to educate afresh, Soph. Fr. 434, Ar. Eq. 1099.
 ἀναπαυστικός, ὁ, ὄν, anapaestic, Dion. H. de Comp. 25.
 ἀνάπαιστος, on, (ἀναπαῖν) struck back, rebounding: hence, as Subst., an anapaest (i. e. a dactyl reversed, d. repercurssus or antidactylus), Gramm.
 2. an anapaestic verse, Arist. Poët. 12, 8, Dion. H. 1. 25, etc.: in pl. of the Comic parabasis, Ar. Eq. 504, Pax 735, al.; on ἀνάπαιστοι σύμπυκτοι, v. Meineke Com. Fragm. 2. p. 283; ἀνάπαιστον τι something in anapaestic metre, Aeschin. 22. 27:—hence, ἀνάπαιστα, τὰ, anapaestic verses, satire, ridicule, Alciphro 3. 43, Plut. Pericl. 33.
 ἀναπαιστρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a smiler, i. e. a smith's hammer, Hesych.
 ἀναπαῖω, to strike again, strike back, Eust. 587. 18:—metaph., ῥυθμοὶ ἐμμετροὶ καὶ ἀναπαίοντες, = ἀνάπαιστοι, Philostr. 601.
 ἀναπαλαίσις, εως, ἡ, a renewal of the contest, Theod. Stud.
 ἀναπαλαῖω, to retrieve by contest, τὰ σφάλματα Joseph. B. J. 4. 1, 6.
 II. ἀν. τὰς ὑποσχέσεις, to retract, Schol. Od. 8. 567.
 ἀναπάλη [πᾶ], ἡ, a dance which imitated the five contests of the πένταθλον, Ath. 631 B.
 ἀναπάλιν, Adv. back again, λέγειν Plat. Polit. 269 D, cf. Phaedr. 264 A, al.; ἐπὶ τὸ πέρας ἡ ἀν. Arist. Eth. N. 1. 4, 5; ἀν. στραφῆναι Id. Cael. 2. 2, 7, etc.
 II. over again, = ἔμπαλιν, Plat. Theat. 192 D; ἀνάπαλιν αὖ Id. Rep. 451 B.
 III. contrariwise, reversely, in reverse order, Hipp. Coac. 170, Plat. Tim. 82 C, al.; ἀν. ἔχειν Arist. Cael. 1. 6, 9, al.; ἀν. τιθέναι Id. An. Pr. 1. 17, 12, etc.; ἀν. ἐστιν ἡμῖν ἡ τοῖς ἄλλοις with us it is not as with the rest, Theophr. H. P. 8. 3, 5.
 ἀναπαλινδρομέω, in Hipp. Fract. 754, of a bandage, to be brought back again to the same spot.
 ἀν-απάλλакτος, on, irremovable, Synes. 183 A.
 ἀναπάλλω, poet. ἀμπάλλω: Ep. aor. part. ἀμπεπαλῶν. To swing to and fro, ἀμπεπαλῶν προῖε δολιχόχοκιν ἔγχος κούινγ ποῖσεν and drawn back the spear, so as to throw it with greater force, Il. 3. 355, etc.; ἀμπάλλειν κῶλα, i. e. to dance, Ar. Ran. 1358; ἀνέπηλιν ἐπὶ θῆρα . . μαινάδας urged them on, excited them, Eur. Bacch. 1190:—Med., αἱ . . αἰθέρα ἀμπάλλεσθε agitate it as you fly, Id. Or. 322:—Pass. to dart, spring or bound up, ὡς δ' ὅτ' ὑπὸ φρικῶς . . ἀναπάλλεται ἰχθύς, . . ὡς πληγῇς ἀνέπαλτο Il. 23. 692:—which passage proves that the sync. aor. ἀνέπαλτο (also found in Il. 8. 85., 20. 424, Pind. O. 13. 102) must be referred to this Verb, and not to ἀνεπάλλομαι (cf. the forms ἐκπαλτο, ἐνέπαλτο, κατέπαλτο); yet Ar. Rh. seems to have brought it from the latter Verb, for he uses the part. ἀνεπάλλμενος (2. 825); those who, like Heyne, refer it to ἀνεπάλλομαι, write it ἀνέπαλτο (cf. ἐπάλτο): v. Spitzn. Exc. xvi ad Il.:—Mosch. 2. 109 has the aor. med. ἀνέπηλτο (ubi olim ἀνέπιπντο); aor. pass. part. ἀναπαλῆς, Strabo 379.
 II. ἀναπάλλων, ὁ, an earthquake with an upward movement, Arist. Mund. 4. 31.
 ἀνάπαλος, contr. ἀμπαλος, on, ὁ, = ἀνάπαλος: but, κατ' ἀμπαλον by auction, Inscr. Thess. in Ussing 2. 15.
 ἀνάπαλος, εως, ἡ, a flinging up, Arist. Mund. 4. 31.
 ἀν-απάνητος, on, where one meets no one, Cic. Att. 9. 1, 3.
 ἀνα-παρθένους, ἡ, restoration of virginity, Schol. Aesch. Cho. 71.
 ἀναπαρίσσω, to change sides like the Parians, to rat, proverb. in Ephor. (Fr. 107) ap. Steph. B. s. v. Πάρος.
 ἀν-απάρτιστος, on, incomplete, Diog. L. 7. 63.
 ἀνάπας, ασα, αν, = ἀπας, Anth. P. 7. 343 (where Finck ἀμα πάσης).
 ἀνάπασσω, fut. ἄσω, to scatter or shed upon, χάριν τινί Pind. O. 10 (11). 115.
 ἀναπάττω, to go up, go back, A. B. 397: to walk up and down, Malal.
 ἀν-απαύητος, on, indefatigable, Clem. A. 492.
 ἀνάπαυλα, ης, ἡ, (ἀπαυαῖν) repose, rest, ὑπὸν κἀνάπαυαν ἡγαγεν Soph. Ph. 637; κατ' ἀναπαύας διηρῆσθαι to be divided into reliefs, of workmen, Thuc. 2. 75.
 2. c. gen. rei, rest from a thing, κἀκῶν Soph. El. 873, cf. Ph. 878; πόνων Thuc. 2. 38; τῆς σπουδῆς Plat.

Phil. 30 E.

II. *a resting-place*, Eur. Hipp. 1137: esp. *an inn*, Lat. *deversorium*, Ar. Ran. 113, Plat. Legg. 722 C; ἀναπαύλαι κατά τὴν ὁδὸν Ib. 625 B; εἰς ἀναπαύλας ἐκ κακῶν (where there is a play upon the first sense) Ar. Ran. 185, cf. 195.

ἀνάπαυμα, poet. ἀμπ-, ατος, τό, *a repose, rest*, Hes. Th. 55; κακῶν ἀμπαυμα μεριμνῶν Theogn. 343. 2. *a resting-place*, Anth. Plan. 228; *a tomb*, C. I. 4623.

ἀναπαύσμιος, *on, of or for rest*, Eust. 1260. 53, etc.

ἀνάπαυσις, poet. ἀμπ-, εως, ἡ, *repose, rest*, Mimnerm. 12. 2, Pind. N. 7. 76, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12, Xen.: esp. *relaxation, recreation*, Plat. Tim. 59 C, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 47. 2. *c. gen. rei, rest from a thing, κακῶν* Thuc. 4. 20; πολλοῦν Xen. Hier. 2, 11.

ἀναπαυστέον, verb. Adj. *one must pause*, Greg. Naz.

ἀναπαυστήριος or -παυτήριος, Ion. ἀμπ-, *on, of or for resting, θῶκοι ἀμπ. seats to rest on*, Hdt. 1. 181. II. as Subst. ἀναπαυστήριον, τό, *a time of rest, of θεοὶ τὴν νύκτα διδάσκον, κάλλιστον* ἄν. Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 3: on the form, v. Lob. Soph. Aj. 704, p. 321. 2. *a place of rest*, Luc. Amor. 18. 3. *the sound of trumpet for bed-time*, opp. to τὸ ἀνακλητικόν, Poll. 4. 86.

ἀναπαύω, poet. and Ion. ἀμπ-: (v. παύω). *To make to cease, to stop or hinder from a thing, χειμῶνος* . . . ὅς ῥά τε ἔργων ἀνθρώπων ἀνέπαυσεν Il. 17. 550; ἄν. τινὰ τὸ πλάνου to give him rest from wandering, Soph. O. C. 1113; τοὺς λειτουργοῦντας ἄν. (sc. τῶν ἀναλωμάτων) to relieve them from . . . , Dem. 1046. 21, cf. 1049. 2. 2. *c. acc. only, to stop, put an end to, βοηθόν* Xen. Tr. 1262: *to kill*, Plut. 2. 110 E:—more commonly, *to rest, make to halt*, ἄν. στράτευμα Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 4; κατὰ μέρος τοὺς ναύτας ἄν. Id. Hell. 6. 2, 29; κάματος ἵππων ἄν. Aesch. Fr. 192; σάμα Eur. Hipp. 1353; εἰδωλὸν ἄν. ἐπὶ ἄμαξαν to lay it in a *reposing posture*, Ael. V. H. 12. 64, cf. N. A. 7. 29. 3. rarely intr. in sense of Med. *to take rest, ἀναπαύοντες ἐν τῷ* μέρει Thuc. 4. 11; ἡσυχίαν εἶχε καὶ ἀνέπαυεν Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 21.

II. in Med. and Pass. *to leave off or desist from a thing, ἀπὸ ναυμαχίας ἀναπαυαμένοι* Thuc. 7. 73; ἀναπαύ. τὸν εἰσφορῶν to be relieved from . . . , Isocr. 163 B; ἀναπαύον κακῶν take rest from . . . , Cratin. Incert. 111. 2. absol. *to take one's rest, sleep*, Lysias 130. 40, etc.; ἐκ μακρᾶς ἄν. ὁδοῦ after a long journey, Plat. Criti. 106 A. b. of land, *to lie fallow*, Pind. N. 6. 20. c. of the dead, *to rest from one's labours, κεκαμὸς ἀμπαύεται* Theocr. 1. 17; ἀμπ. σὺν φιλίῃ εὐνῶς ἀλόχῳ C. I. 1973, 5; cf. Call. Ep. 14. d. of soldiers, *to stop, halt, rest*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 3, etc. e. *to regain strength*, Ib. 6. 1, 11.

ἀναπαφλάζω, *to boil or bubble up*, Hesych.

ἀναπέιθω, fut. πείσω:—*to bring over, convince*, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 52, al.:—Pass., Thuc. 1. 84. 2. in general simply *to persuade, move to do a thing, c. acc. pers. et inf.*, Hdt. 1. 124, 156, al., and Att.; foll. by a conj., ἄν. ὡς χρῆ . . . Id. 1. 123; also, ἄν. λόγῳ ἔκως . . . 1. 37; c. dupl. acc., ἄν. τινὰ τὸν πείσω *one of a thing*, Ar. Ran. 77. 3.

to seduce, mislead, τινὰ Hdt. 3. 148, 5. 66, Xen., etc.; more fully, ἄν. χρήματα, δῶρος, *to bribe*, Ar. Pax 622, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 3; χρυσὸν διδοὺς ἀναπεισεὶ ὅπως . . . , Ar. Eq. 473:—Pass., ἀναπεισμένους, bribed, Id. Vesp. 101; cf. πείθω II. 3.

ἀναπεινάω, *to be hungry again*, Lync. ap. Ath. 109 E.

ἀνάπειρα, ἡ, *a trial or proof made of a thing*, Polyb. 26. 7, 8. II.

in pl. *exercises of soldiers*, Id. 10. 20, 6.

ἀναπειράομαι, Dep., (v. πείρω):—*to try or attempt again, generally to make a trial, essay*, Polyb. 26. 7, 9: ἀναπειράσθαι ναῦν *to make trial of a new ship, prove her*, Dem. 1229. 19. II. as a military and naval term, *to renew or continue their exercises*, Hdt. 6. 12, Thuc. 7. 7, 12, 51.

ἀναπείρω, poet. ἀμπ-, (v. πείρω):—*to pierce through, fix on a spit, σπῆλ᾽ ἄν. ἀμπεράντες* Il. 2. 426; ἴν' ἀναπείρω τὰς κίχλας Ar. Ach. 1007; κρῆς . . . τὸν ὁδεῶν ἀμπεράντων (so Elmsl. for ἔμπ-) fixed on the spit, Ib. 796; ἐπὶ τὸν θεβελίκον Arist. Mirab. 63. II. *to impale, ἐπὶ ξύλῳ ἄν. τινὰ* Hdt. 4. 103; Pass., ἀποθανεῖν ἀναπαρεῖς Id. 4. 94; μὴ . . . τὸν πῶδ' ἀναπαρῶ Macho ap. Ath. 349 C.

ἀναπειστήριος, α, *on, persuasive, χαύνωσις* Ar. Nub. 875.

ἀναπεμπάζομαι, Dep. *to count again, count over, sum over*, Plat. Lys. 222 E: *to think over, ponder over*, Id. Legg. 724 B, Ath., etc.:—late writers commonly use the Act. in same sense, Lyc. 9, Anth. P. 11. 382, Heliod., etc.

ἀναπέμπω, poet. ἀμπ-: (v. πέμπω):—*to send up, κάταθεν* Aesch. Cho. 382, cf. Ar. Thesm. 585; Ἀφαιστόου κρουνοῦς ἄν. sends forth . . . , Pind. P. 1. 48; χθὼν ἡνῶν φῦλλ' ἄν. Ib. 9. 82; παντοῖα φύματα Plat. Tim. 85 C; of anything strong-scented, Philostr. Heroic. p. 313 Boiss.:—Med. *to send up from oneself*, Xen. An. 1. 1, 5. 2. *to send up to higher ground, from the coast inland, esp. into Central Asia, ἄν. ὡς βασιλέα* Thuc. 2. 67, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 34, cf. Isocr. 179 B (cf. ἀναβαῖναι II. 3. ἀνάβασις); to the metropolis, Polyb. 1. 7, 12, etc. 3. *to trace up one's pedigree, γένος εἰς τινα* Diod. 4. 83. II. *to send back*, Pind. I. 7 (6). 16. 2. *to refer*, Eus. Mart. Pal. 2. 3.

ἀναπεπταμένος, η, *on, part. pf. pass. of ἀναπετάννυμι*, Il.:—Adv. —ως, explicitly, Plotin. 489 B.

ἀναπεπτικῶτως, Adv. part. pf. of ἀναπίπτω, despondingly, Poll. 3. 123.

ἀναπέσσα, Att. —πτω, *to cook again*, Arist. II. A. 6. 10, 16.

ἀναπετάννυμι, or —νω, Xen. An. 7. 1, 17 (cf. ἀναπίννυμι); ἀναπετάω Luc. Calumn. 21; fut. —πετάσω, Att. —πετώ:—poet. ἀμπ-: *To spread out, unfold, ἀνὰ δ' ἰστία λευκὰ πέτασσαν*, Il. 1. 480, etc.; ἄν. βύστρονχον Eur. Hipp. 202; ἀμπετάσαν χάριν ἐπ' ὅσους shed grace over the eyes, Sapph. 62; φῶς ἀμπετάσας having shed light abroad, Eur. I. A. 34:—

ἀναπετάσαι τὰς πύλας *to throw wide the gates*, Hdt. 3. 146:—Pass., ἀναπεπταμένοι σάνιδες, θύραι Il. 12. 122, Pind. N. 9. 4, cf. κλισίαι; also, βλέφαρα ἀναπετάννυται Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 6; ἀλλ' ὥστε ἀναπιννᾶμένη a fox lying flat on its back to await the eagle's swoop, Pind. I. 4. 80 (3. 79):—the part. pf. pass. ἀναπεπταμένος, η, *on*, is often a mere Adj. *open, ἐν πελάγῃ ἄν. ναυμαχίῃσι* Hdt. 8. 60, 1; ἄν. ὄμματα Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 22; οἰκία πρὸς μεσημβρίαν ἄν. lying open to the south, Id. Oec. 9, 4; ἄν. πρὸς τὸ φῶς τὴν εἰσοδὸν ἔχουσα, of a house, Plat. Rep. 514 A; διαίτα ἄν. in the open air, Plat. Per. 34; metaph., ἄν. παρηγσία open, barefaced impudence, Plat. Phaedr. 240 E.

ἀναπέτεια, ἡ, *expansion*, Galen. 7. p. 5, Alex. Aphr. 1. 90.

ἀναπετής, ἐς, *expanded, wide open, ὀφθαλμοὶ* Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 6; and read by Herm. in Aesch. Supp. 782, in form ἀναπέτης.

ἀναπέτομαι, poet. ἀμπετάμαι C. I. 6270; fut. —πήσομαι: aor. ἀνεπτόμην or ἀνεπτόμην, in Trag. also ἀνέπτην: (v. πέτομαι). *To fly up, fly away, ἦν . . . ἀναπτήθε ἐς τὸν οὐρανὸν* Hdt. 4. 132, cf. 5. 55; οἰχέσονται ἀναπτόμενοι Antipho ap. Ath. 397 D; ἀμπαῖσα δ' ὥσπερ κύνες Aesch. Supp. 782; αἰθερία δ' ἄνεπτα Eur. Med. 440; ἄν' ὑγρὸν ἀμπαῖν αἰθερία Id. Ion 796; ἀναπέτομαι δὴ πρὸς Ὀλύμπῳ Ar. Av. 1372, cf. 35, Lys. 774; εἰ . . . πτηνὸς γενόμενος ἀναπτοίτο Plat. Phaedo 109 E; εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν ἀναπτήσομαι Id. Legg. 905 A, cf. Aeschin. 83. fin.:—metaph., ἀμπαῖσμενα φρούδα πάντα κείται Eur. Andr. 1219. 2.

metaph. also, *to be on the wing, περιχαρὴς δ' ἀνεπτόμαν* Soph. Aj. 693; ἀνέπαρ φόβῳ Id. Ant. 1307; cf. ἀναπτόρο 1. 2, μετεπρίξω II.

ἀνάπευσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναπυνθάνομαι) *an inquiry*, Charito 3. 4.

ἀναπεφλασμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἀναφλάω, q. v.

ἀναπηνγάζω, fut. πῶω, (πηγή) *to make to gush up*, Epiphani.

ἀναπηνγῶ, *to transfix, fix on a spit, λόγῳ ἀναπηνγῶσι* Ar. Eccl. 843. 2. *to impale or crucify, τινὰ ἐπὶ τοῦ ξύλου* Alex. Taran. 4; τὸ ὅμα διὰ τριῶν σταυρῶν Plat. Artox. 17.

ἀναπιδῶ, poet. ἀμπ-: fut. —ήσομαι Luc. Asin. 53; (v. πιδῶ):—*to leap up, start up*, esp. in haste or fear, ἐκ λόχου ἀμπίδησε Il. 11. 379; ἐκ τοῦ θρόνου Hdt. 3. 155; ἀνεπιδῆσαν πάντες ἐπ' ἔργον jumped up from bed, Ar. Av. 490, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 2; ἄν. πρὸς τὸν πάππον to jump up on his knees, Ib. 1. 3, 9:—*to start up in a disorderly way, to speak, ἄν. ἐν δῆμῳ* Cratin. Incert. 124, cf. Ar. Eccl. 428, Aeschin. 10. 31, 78. 29. 2. of water, *to spring up*, Arist. II. A. 8. 11, 2, al.

II. *to leap or spring back, from fear*, Ar. Ran. 566; ἀνεπιδῶν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑστίαν, for protection, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 52.

ἀναπιδῆμα, τό, *a start up, an outburst, αἵματος* Eust. 680. 23.

ἀναπιδῆσις, εως, ἡ, *a leaping up, ἐκ κλίνης* Hipp. 303. 15. 2. ἄν. τῆς καρδίας *a sudden throbbing of the heart*, opp. to σφύξις, Arist. de Resp. 20, 7.

ἀναπινθάνομαι, Dep. *to unwind, reel off*, e.g. the threads of a silkworm's cocoon, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, II. 6. 14. 3.

ἀναπληρία, ἡ, *lameness, mutilation*, Cratin. Πλοῦτ. 9, Arist. Rhet. 2. 8, 10, al.; of the crocodile's tongue, Id. P. A. 2. 17, 10.

ἀναπνέομαι, Pass. *to be maimed, Plat. Polit. 310 E, Arist. Probl. 32. 6.*

ἀνάπηρος, *on, maimed, mutilated, crippled*, Hermipp. Κερκαπ. 1, Lys. 169. 26, Plat. Crito 53 A, etc.; ψυχὴ ἄν. πρὸς ἀλήθειαν Id. Rep. 535 D; ἀνάπηρα θύειν Id. Alc. 2. 149 A; often in Arist. Adv. —ως, Zonar.

ἀναπιδῶ, *to spring up, swell, grou, Theophr. C. P. 6. 4. 1. 2. of ground, to send forth water*, Plut. Aemil. 14.

ἀναπίεζω, fut. ἔσω, *to press back*, Hipp. Art. 807.

ἀναπείσμος, τό, *a kind of trap-door on the stage*, Poll. 4. 127, 132.

ἀναπείσμος, οὐ, ὁ, *repression: pressure, πρὸς τόπον* Ilero Spir. 182 A.

ἀναπλήμνημι, 3 sing. —πλημῆ Arist. Probl. 38. 8; fut. ἀναπλησῶ: (v. πλημνημι). *To fill up*, Lat. *explere*, πῖθον Epigr. ap. Luc. Dips. 6:—but mostly 2. metaph. *to accomplish what is destined, as always in Hom., πότμον ἀναπλήσαντες having filled up the full measure of misery*, Il. 11. 263; αἶ κε θανῆς καὶ μοῖραν ἀναπλήσῃς βιότοιο 4. 170; so, ἀναπλήσαι οἶτον, κακὰ, ἀλγέα, κῆδεα, Hom.; so in Hdt. 5. 4, 6. 12., 9. 87, Pind., etc.

II. *c. gen. rei, to fill full of a thing, καὶ ξυνηχθῶσι σ' Ἵπέρβολος δίκαν ἀναπλήσει* Ar. Ach. 847, cf. Nub. 1023, Plat. Phil. 42 A, Dem. 466. 1, etc. 2. often with a notion of *defiling, infecting, ὡς πλείστους ἀναπλήσαι αἰτίαν* Plat. Apol. 32 D; so in Pass., like Lat. *impleri* (Liv. 4. 30), *to be infected with disease*, Thuc. 2. 51; ἄν. τῆς τούτου [τοῦ σώματος] φύσεως Plat. Phaedo 67 A; cf. Ruhnck. Tim. s. v. ἀνάπλωσις.

ἀναπληρῶμι, *to blow, swell up*, Nic. Th. 179, in Pass.; cf. ἀναπρήθω.

ἀναπῖνω [ῖ], *to drink up, suck in like a sponge*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 18:—*to absorb again*, Lat. *resorbere*, of suppurations which do not come to a head, Id. Art. 805, cf. 817.

ἀναπινράσκω, *to sell again*, Poll. 7. 12; Pass. in aor. 1 part., ἀναπινράσθης C. I. 2058 A. 53.

ἀναπίντω, poet. ἀμπ-: fut. πεσοῦμαι: (v. πίντω):—*to fall back*, Aesch. Ag. 1599, Eur. Cycl. 410: *to lay oneself back, like rowers*, Cratin. Incert. 8, Xen. Oec. 8, 8; ἄν. ὑπὲρ Plat. Phaedr. 254 B, cf. E.

2. *to fall back, give ground*, Thuc. 1. 70: hence *to flag, lose heart*, Lat. *concidere animo*, Dem. 411. 3; ταῖς σπονδαῖς (vulg. σπονδ-) ἀναπινκέναι, Lat. *refrixisse studiis*, Dion. H. 5. 53.

3. of a plan, *to be given up, ἀναπεπτόκει τὰς τῆς ἐξόδου* Dem. 567. 12. 4. ἄν. ἀπ' οἴκων *to be banished from one's house*, Poeta ap. Athenas. pro Christo 22.

5. *to recline at table, like ἀνάκειμαι*, Alex. Incert. 26, Com. ap. Mein. 4. p. 650, Luc. Asin. 23, N. T.

ἀναπισσῶ, *to cover over again with pitch*, Geop. 6. 8, 3.

ἀναπίννυμι, poet. for ἀναπετάννυμι, Plat. O. 6. 45.

ἀναπλάκητος, *on*, = ἀναμολάκητος, q. v.

ἀνάπλαισις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναπλάσσω) *a remodelling, new formation, σαρκῶν* Hipp. Offic. 748: *an adjustment*, Ib. 746; hence, in Eccl. *regeneration*.

ἀνάπλασμα, ατος, τό, *that which is remodelled, a model*, τὰ ἀν. τῶν σωμάτων Diod. 2. 56.

II. *a representation, imagination*, fiction, Strabo 530, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 354.

ἀναπλασμός, ὁ, = ἀνάπλασις, ἀν. ματαίων ἐλπίδων *the building of castles in the air*, Plut. 2. 113 D, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 223.

ἀναπλάσσω, Att. -πτω: fut. -πλάσω [ἀ]: (v. πλάσσω): — *to form anew, restore*, τῆς Αἰδοῦς . . τῶγαλμ' ἀν. Ar. Nub. 995; *to restore a broken nose*, Hipp. 845 E; — Med., ἀναπλάσασθαι οἰκῆν *to rebuild one's house*, Hdt. 8. 109.

2. *to mould into a new shape, remodel*, Lat. *refingo*, τὰ μέλη τοῦ παιδὸς Plat. Alc. I. 121 D; metaph., τοῖς ψηφίσμασιν ἀν. [Ἀλέξανδρον] Demad. 179. 41; ἀν. ταύτας [τὰς ἐταίρας] Alex. Ἰσοστ. I. 5.

3. metaph., ἀν. διπλάσια τῆς ἀληθείας κακὰ *to invent, imagine them*, Philom. Incert. 71, cf. Polyb. 3. 94. 2; and so in Med., Anth. P. 9. 710.

II. *to plaster up*, ὑπὸ τοῖς ὄντι κερὶν ἀνα-
πεπασμένους Ar. Vesp. 108.

ἀνάπλαστος, ὅν, *that may be moulded, plastic*, Galen.

ἀναπλατύνομαι, Pass. *to be spread wide*, Plut. ap. Eus. P. E. 84 D.

ἀναπλέω, Ep. for ἀναπλέω, Nic. Th. 308.

ἀναπλέω, fut. ξω, *to enwrap, entwine*, ὕρμιον χέρας Pind. O. 2. 135; ἀν. τὰς τρίχας Poll. 2. 35: absol. in Med. *to braid one's hair*, Luc. Navig. 3.

2. metaph., ἀν. ῥυθμόν, *like to enwrap*, Anth. P. 11. 64, cf. Christod. Ecp. 113.

3. ἀναπεπλεγμένοι *closely engaged*, Plut. Brut. 17.

ἀνάπλεος, α, ὄν, Att. masc. and neut. ἀνάπλεως, ὄν, but fem. ἀναπλέα Plat. Phaedo 83 D: — pl., nom. masc. and fem. ἀνάπλεω Plat. Theat. 196 E, Eubul. Στεφ. I. 8, neut. ἀνάπλεα Arist. de An. 2. 11. 6; acc. masc. ἀνάπλεω Plat. Rep. 516 E: quite full of a thing, πτερώων λέ-
γουσι ἀνάπλεον εἶναι τὸν ἥρα Hdt. 4. 31; ἀνάπλεως ψιμοῦσι Ar. Eccl. 1072; σκότους ὄν. οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ Plat. Rep. 516 E, etc.

II. *in-fected* (v. ἀναπλημμι II. 2), τοῦ σώματος ἀνάπλεα [ἡ ψυχὴ] *with the body*, Plat. Phaedo 83 D; αὐτὸ τὸ καλὸν μὴ ἀν. σαρκὸν Id. Symp. 211 E; ἀν. ἐσμέν τοῦ μὴ καθαρὸς διαλέγεσθαι Id. Theat. 196 E.

ἀνάπλευσις, εως, ἡ, only metaph., *a decay and crumbling away of the bone*, Hipp. 157 E; cf. ἀναπλέω III.

ἀναπλέω, Ion. -πλώω, Ep. -πλέω (q. v.): fut. -πλεύσομαι: (v. πλέω). *To sail upwards, to go up stream*, στενωπὸν ἀναπλέον *we sailed up the strait*, Od. 12. 234, cf. Hdt. 2. 97. 4. 89: — Pass., ἀναπλέ-
ται ἐκ θαλάττης ὁ ποταμὸς Polyb. 2. 16. 10.

2. *to put out to sea*, ἐς Τροίην νήεσσιν ἀναπλεύσεσθαι Il. 11. 22, cf. Andoc. 10. 28, Dem. 290. 2.

3. *to float up, rise to the surface*, ναυάγιον ἀν. Arist. Probl. 23. 5. 1.

4. *to overflow*, Jacobs Ael. N. A. 10. 19.

II. *to sail the same way back again, sail back*, Hdt. 1. 78, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 36: — also of fish, *to swim back*, Hdt. 2. 93.

2. metaph. of food, *to return from the stomach*, for rumination, Ael. N. A. 2. 54.

III. ὀδύντες ἀναπλέουσι *the teeth fall out*, Hipp. 1125 G, Nic. Th. 308; cf. ἀνάπλευσις.

ἀνάπλεως, v. sub ἀνάπλεος.

ἀναπλήθω, poet. for ἀναπλημμι, in pres. and impf. (for ἀναπλήσω, ἀνέπλησα *belong to ἀναπλήμμι*, Coraë Heliod. 2. p. 123, Bast Ep. Cr. p. 138), Q. Sm. 11. 312.

2. intr. *to be full*, Id. 13. 22.

ἀναπλημμύρω, *to overflow*, Philostr. 809.

ἀναπλημμύρω, *to make overflow*, ἀναπλημμύρε θάλασσαν Q. Sm. 14. 635.

ἀναπληρόω, *to fill up a void*, Plat. Tim. 81 B, cf. 78 D: — Pass. *to be filled up*, Arist. Cael. 3. 8. 1.

2. *to make up, supply*, εἰ τι ἐξέλειπον, ἀν. Plat. Symp. 188 E; τὴν ἐνδειαν Arist. Pol. 6. 4. 4; τοὺς . . ἀμύ-
ρους ἀναπληροῖ τὸ τοῦ λέγειν πιθανότης *compensates them*, Id. Fr. 108: — Med., δώματ' ἀν. *to fill their houses full*, Eur. Hel. 906.

3. *to fill up the numbers of a body, τὴν βουλὴν, τὰς τάξεις, etc.*, Plut., cf. Xen. Vect. 4. 24; ἀν. τὴν συνηγορίαν *to fill the place of advocate* (left vacant by another), Plut. Crass. 3.

4. *to pay in full*, in Med., ἔως ἀνε-
πληρώσατο τὴν προῖκα Dem. 817. 26.

II. Pass. *to be restored to its former size or state*, ἀνεπληρώθη ὁ ἥλιος, after an eclipse, Thuc. 2. 25; ἀνοσπληρομένης τῆς φύσεως *being in process of restoration*, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 8, 2, cf. H. A. 5. 16. 6.

ἀναπληρωμα, ατος, τό, *a supplement*, Arist. Mirab. 44.

ἀναπληρωματικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fit for filling up, expletive*, Gramm.

ἀναπληρωσις, εως, ἡ, *a filling up, means of filling up*, τῆς ἐνδείας Arist. Eth. N. 3. 11. 3.

2. *a satisfying*, τῆς ἐπιθυμίας Id. Pol. 2. 7, 19; *satisfaction of the wants and appetites*, Id. Eth. N. 10. 3, 6.

3. *restoration*, τῆς κατὰ τὴν φύσιν αὐταρκείας Id. Pol. I. 9, 6, cf. Plut. Demetr. 45.

II. (from Pass.) *a becoming full, over-
flowing*, of the Nile, Thales ap. Ath. 2. 87.

ἀναπληρώω, Verb. Adj. *one must fill up, supply*, Plut. Cim. 2.

ἀναπληστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀναπλημμι) *fit for filling up, expletive*, Arist. P. A. 2. 3. 2.

II. *infectious*, Id. Probl. 25. 12.

ἀναπλοκή, ἡ, (ἀναπλέω) *a braiding*, χαίτης Philostr. 240.

II. in Music, *a combination of notes ascending in the scale*, opp. to κατα-
πλοκή, Ptolem. Harm. 2. 12.

ἀνάπλους, contr. -πλους, ὁ, (ἀναπλέω) *a sailing up-stream*, Hdt. 2. 4 and 8; ὁ ἀν. ἐκ τῆς θαλάττης, of a canal from the sea to an inland har-
bour, Plat. Criti. 115 D, cf. 117 E.

2. *a putting out to sea*, Polyb. 1. 53, 13, etc.

II. *a sailing back, return*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 7. 3.

ἀναπλώω, *to unfold, open*, ταρασσὸν ἀναπλώσας Mosch. 2. 60; τὰς ὄρας
Babr. 74. 3.

ἀνάπλους, εως, ἡ, *a washing or rinsing out*, Arist. Insomn. 2. 11.

ἀνάπλωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπλώω) *an unfolding; explanation*, Eriolan.

ἀναπλωτάζω, *to float up, rise to the surface*, of eructation, Clem. Al. 187.

ἀναπλώω, Ion. for ἀναπλέω.

ἀναπνέω, poet. ἀμπν-, Ep. for ἀναπνέω, Ap. Rh. 2. 737.

ἀναπνευμα, poet. ἀμπν-, ατος, τό, *a resting-place*, Pind. N. 1. 1.

ἀνάπνευσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναπνέω) *recovery of breath, respite from, ὀλιγύ-*

δὲ τ' ἀνάπνευσις πολέμοιο Il. 11. 801., 16. 43.

II. *a drawing breath, inspiration*, Plat. Tim. 92 B; opp. to ἐκπνευσις, Arist. H. A. I. 11. 7.

ἀναπνευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for respiration, ὁ ἀν. τῶσος the lungs, Arist. de Sens. 5. 31, Theophr. Sndor. 38; τὰ μὴ ἀν. [ῥῆα] Arist. de Spir. 2, 9; ἀν. δύναμις *the power of breathing*, M. Ant. 6. 15.

ἀν-ἀπνευστος, ὄν, poet. for ἀπνευστος, *without drawing breath, breath-
less*, Hes. Th. 797, where Herm. (Opusc. 6. 16) ἀν-ἀπνευστος, but cf. ἀπνευ-
στος I.

II. pass. *capable of being breathed*, ὁ ἀήρ Arist. Top. 5. 5. 10.

ἀναπνέω, Ep. (in Ap. Rh.) ἀμπνέω 2. 737, etc.: fut. -πνεύσομαι: aor. -
ἐπνευσα: besides the common tenses (v. πνέω), we have three Homeric
forms (as if from ἀμπνέω), imper. aor. 2. ἀμπνέε (ἀμπνέε in Q. Sm.),
aor. 1 pass. ἀμπνύνθη, and aor. 2 with form of plapf. ἀμπνύτο.

To breathe again, take breath, στήθει καὶ ἀμπνέε Il. 22. 222, etc.; more
commonly c. gen. *to enjoy a respite, recover from, ἀνέπνευσαν κακότητος*
Il. 11. 382; ὡς κε . . ἀναπνεύσας πόνοιο 15. 235; τῆς νόσου Soph. Aj.
274; so, ἀν. ἐκ τῆς ναυσῆς Hdt. 8. 12; ἐκ καμάτων C. I. 5408: —
but, ἀνέπνευσα ἐκ σθένος by thy help I recovered, Soph. O. T. 1220: —
c. part., ἀν. τειρόμενοι Il. 16. 43; ἐς τεῖχος ἀλέντες 21. 534: — absol. *to
revive*, Xen. An. 4. 1, 22, Dem. 293. 18; (in the same sense Hom. uses
the pass. forms ἀμπνυτο Il. 22. 475, etc.; ἀμπνύνθη 5. 697., 14.
436).

2. *purge a man to revive, burn up again*, Theophr. H. P. 5. 9, 6.

II. *to draw breath, breathe*, Pind. N. 8. 32, etc.; ἀν.
πάντα καὶ ἐκπνέει Emped. 249 Sturz, cf. Plat. Phaedo 112 B, etc.; ἀν.
πικνὰ Hipp. 671. 11.

2. ἀν. ἐπὶ ἴσα *to live for the same ends*, Pind. N. 7. 7.

III. *to breathe forth, send forth*, c. acc. cogn., καπνὸν
ἀμπνέοντες Pind. O. 8. 47; ἀνέπνευσεν αἰῶνα Eur. Fr. 798; πύρος εἰλας
ἀμπνέοντες Ap. Rh. 3. 231; ἀν. δάκνυον *to breathe hyacinth*, Pherecr.
Περσ. 2; and absol. *to exhale an odour*, Theophr. Odor. 69; impers.,
ἡδὺ ἀναπνέει τῶν φυτῶν Philostr. 663; metaph., ἀν. χρησμοῦσι Id.
509.

2. of the vapour, ἀτμὴ ἀν. μυχοῖο Ap. Rh. 2. 737.

IV. Causal, ἀν. τὸν ἵππον (as we say) *to breathe the horse*, Heliod. 8. 14.

ἀναπνοή, poet. ἀμπν-, ἡ, (ἀναπνέω) *recovery of breath, revival*, Pind. P. 3. 102, Plat. Phaedr. 251 E; μόθαν ἀμπνοῦν *rest from toils*, Id. O. 8, 9; ἀμπνοῦν ἐστῶσαν *they recovered breath, took fresh courage*, Id. P. 4. 354; cf. Eur. I. T. 92, etc.; ἀν. δίδοναι, παρέχειν Eur. Andr. 1138, Plat. Tim. 70 C; λαμβάνειν Id. Phaedr. 251 E; ἀναπνοὴν ἔχει . . εἰπεῖν
has breath enough to say, Menand. Incert. 7. 6.

II. *a drawing breath, inspiration, breathing*, Ar. Nub. 627, Plat., etc.; opp. to ἐκπνοή
(expiration), Plat. Tim. 78 E, 79 E, cf. Arist. de Resp. 21. 1; but it also
means the act of breathing generally, including both ἐισπνοή and ἐκπνοή,
Ib. 2, 3; — ἀμπνοῦς ἔχειν = ἀναπνέειν, *to breathe, live*, Soph. Aj. 416;
τὴν ἀν. ἀπολαβεῖν *to strongle*, Plut. Rom. 27; ὑπὸ τὴν ἀν. *in a
breath*, Polyb. 10. 47. 9.

III. *evaporation*, Plat. Tim. 85 A; *an exhalation*, Theophr. H. P. 6. 2, 4.

IV. *a breathing organ*, of the nose and mouth, Diod. 2. 12, Luc. Nigrin. 32; hence, *an air-hole*,
vent, Plut. Aemil. 14.

ἀνάπνοια, ἡ, = foregoing, Tim. Locr. 101 D, Arist. Probl. 33. 8.

ἀναπρόβλητος, ὄν, *not to be thrown away or lost*, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 238.

ἀναπρόγραφος, ὄν, *not registered in the custom-house books, contra-
band*, Poll. 9. 31, cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 55; ἀν. μέταλλα *unregistered mines*,
Hyperid. Euxen. 43; v. sub ἀγραφος.

ἀναπρόδεικτος, ὄν, *not proved, undemonstrated*, Lycurg. 166. 18, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 11, 6.

II. *not requiring demonstration*, of first prin-
ciples, indemonstrable, Arist. An. Pr. 2. 1. 7., 2. 5. 3, al. Adv. -τως,
Sext. Emp. P. 1. 173; cf. ἀμεσος.

ἀναπρόδεκτος, ὄν, *not to be received*, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 527.

ἀναπρόδήμητος, ὄν, (ἀποδμήω) *untravelled*, Philo 2. 11.

ἀναποδίξω, fut. ἴσω: (ποιός): — *to make to step back, to call back and
question, cross-examine*, ἐπιστρώθης τε καὶ ἀναπ. τὸν κήρυκα Hdt. 5.
92, 6; πολλὰκις ἀνεποδίσθη τὸν γραμματέα Aeschin. 81. 26.

2. ὀδμητ' ἄλλῃ ἀνεποδίδε ἐωυτὸν *in no other passage did he correct him-
self, retract what he before said*, Hdt. 2. 116.

II. intr. *to step back*, Pythag. ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 300, LXX (Sirc. 46. 4), Luc. Nycemion. 7; εἰς τοῦτ' ἴσω Hdn. 5. 6; κύκλον ἀν. *to recur in a cycle*, Hippodam. ap. Stob. 534. 43; cf. ἀναποδῶ.

ἀναποδίστις, εως, ἡ, *a going back*, Triclin. Soph. El. 142.

ἀναποδισμός, ὁ, *a going back*, εἰς μονάδα, opp. to προποδισμός ἐκ
μονάδος, Moderat. ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 18.

II. *a calling back, recall*, LXX.

ἀναποδιστής, οὐ, ὁ, *one who drives back*, Eust. 717. 16.

ἀναπόδοτος, ὄν, *not given back, not returned*, ἀν. δόσις ἡ δαρεῖα Arist. Top. 4. 4. 11; ἀργύριον ἀν. δόντα *not to be repaid*, C. I. (add.) 4278 k, cf. 4300 o.

II. *to ἀναπόδοτον*, = ἀναπαπόδοτον, Schäf. Greg. p. 48, 958.

ἀναποδῶ, = ἀναποδίσσω II, ἀν. ἐπὶ τὴν μονάδα Plat. 2. 876 F.

ἀναπόδραστος, ὄν, *unavoidable, not to be escaped*, Arist. Mund. 7. 5, Plat. 2. 166 E.

2. *act. unable to run away*, A. B. 392.

ἀναπονέω, *to make up, prepare a medicine*, Hipp. 577. 28.

II. *to make fresh, vamp up*, τὰ ἱμάτια Schol. Ar. Pl. 1064.

ἀναποίητος, ὄν, *made up, wrought up*, ἐκ τινος Anition. 128.

ἀναποικίλλω, *to variegate*, Schol. Pind. O. 10. 113 Böckh.

ἀναπόνοις, ὄν, *without ransom*, Hom., but only once in neut. ἀνάποι-
νον as Adv., Il. 1. 99. Cf. νήποινοις.

ἀναπόκριτος, ὄν, *unanswered*, ἀν. ἀποστέλλειν τινά Polyb. 4. 34. 1; ἀν. ἀπελθεῖν 23. 10. 13: — Adv., ἀναποκρίτως εἰπὼν Antipho 122.

34. 2. act. *not answering*, Polyb. 8. 23. 6.

ἀναπόλαυστος, ὄν, *not to be enjoyed*, Plut. 2. 829 D, 1104 E.

2. act. *not enjoying*, Hesych.

ἀναπολέμω, *to renew the war*, Strabo 833, C. I. 4040. IV. 8; and
ἀναπολέμησις, εως, ἡ, Strabo 511.

ἀναπολέω, poet. ἀμπ-, properly *to turn up the ground again* (τὴν
ἀροτρίαν τὴν γῆν Hesych. s. v. ἀραπολεῖν), cf. πολέω, ἀναπολεῖω: hence

to go over again, to repeat, reconsider, Lat. *volvere* or *versare* [animo], ταῦτα τρίς τετράκις τ' ἀμολοῖν Pind. N. 7. 153; δις ταῦτα βούλει καὶ τρίς ἀναπολεῖν μ' ἔφη Soph. Ph. 1238; ὅταν . . αὐτὸς ταύτην ἀναπόλησιν [κρήνην] Plat. Phil. 34 B:—1 aor. pass. Joseph. A. J. 13. 5, 8.

ἀναπόλησις, εὖς, ἡ, repetition, Plotin. 393 B.

ἀναπολήτῃον, verb. Adj. one must recall to mind, M. Anton. 4. 32.

ἀναπολίω, = ἀναπολέω, of a field, Plut. P. 6. 2.

ἀν-απολόγητος, on, inexcusable, Polyb. 12. 21. 10, etc.

ἀν-απολόγιος, on, not able to get loose, Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 15, 15. Adv. -τως, Galen.

ἀναπομπή, ἡ, (ἀναπέμω) a sending up, e.g. to the metropolis, Polyb. 30. 9, 10.

2. ἀν. θησαυρῶν a digging up of treasures, Luc. Alex. 5.

II. reference, reduction, ἐπὶ γένος Sext. Emp. M. 9. 274.

ἀναπόμνημος, on, sent back, Luc. Luct. 10, Dio C. 62. 2. 2. of trials, referred to another court, Luc. Eunuch. 12; τοῖς κυρίοις Diod. 14. 96.

ἀναπομπός, ὁ, one that sends up or back, epith. of Hades, as sending up the shade of Darius, Aesch. Pers. 650.

ἀν-αποπνίγος, on, unwashen, Ar. Eq. 357. II. = sq., Cyrill.

ἀν-απόπλutos, on, (πλύνω) not to be washed out, Eust. Opusc. 326. 89.

ἀναπορεύομαι, Pass. to go up or forth, Dio C. 75. 9.

ἀν-απόσβεστος, on, inextinguishable, cited from Joseph. c. Apion.

ἀν-απόσπαστος, on, inseparable, Eccl. Adv. -τως, Simplic.

ἀν-απόστᾶτος, on, unable to escape from, θανάτου Epigr. Gr. 526. 2.

absol., δεσπότης ἀν. from whom there is no escape, Plut. 2. 166 E.

ἀν-απόστρεπτος, on, not to be turned away, Symm. V. T.

ἀν-απότευκτος, on, never failing of one's effort, Arr. Epict. 1. 4. 11, etc.

ἀν-απότμητος, on, not to be cut off or severed, Arr. Epict. 1. 1. 24.

ἀν-απότριπτος, on, not to be rubbed off, indelible, Cyrill.

ἀν-απούλωτος, on, not scarred over, Galen.

ἀναποφαίνω, to shew forth, dub. I. Ael. N. A. 13. 6.

ἀνάπραξις, εὖς, ἡ, the exaction of a debt or penalty, δανείων Dion. H. 6. 1; τοῦ ἀργυρίου C. I. 1845. 10.

ἀνάπραξις, εὖς, ἡ, retail dealing, Poll. 7. 12.

ἀναπρίσσω, Att. -πράττω, contr. ἀμπρ-: fut. -πράξω;—to exact, levy, as money or debts, Thuc. 8. 107, Lys. 146. 10; ἀν. τό τε κεφάλαιον καὶ τὸν τόκον C. I. 1845. 58; ἀν. ὑπόσχεσιν to exact the fulfilment of a promise, Thuc. 2. 95, cf. Ar. Av. 1621:—Med. to exact for oneself, δίκας Dion. H. 6. 19; to gather, collect, τόκους Plut. 2. 295 D.

ἀναπρέσβευω, to send up ambassadors (to Rome), Joseph. A. J. 18. 2, 4.

ἀναπρήθω, to blow up or forth, to let burst forth, δάκρυ ἀναπρήσας with tears bursting forth, Il. 9. 433, Od. 2. 81; v. sub πρήθω. I. 2.

ἀνάπρις, εὖς, ἡ, a saving off, Hipp. Epist. 1288. 34.

ἀνάπταιστος, on, = ἀπταιστος, Suid.; but v. Lob. Path. 1. 195.

ἀναπτέον, verb. Adj. one must attack, τὸν λόγον ἀπὸ τίνος Strabo 54.

ἀναπτέρω, fut. ὥσω, properly to raise its feathers, of a bird: hence metaph. to raise, set up, ὄρθους εὐθείας ἀναπτέρωκα Eur. Hel. 639.

2. metaph. to set on the wing, put on the tiptoe of expectation, excite vehemently, ἀναπτέρωσας αὐτὴν οἴχεαι Hdt. 2. 115, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 255 C; μὲν τί . . ἀγγελεῖ ἀναπτέρωκε Δαναΐδων πόλιν; Eur. Or. 876; φόβος μ' ἀναπτεροῖ Id. Supp. 89; ἀν. τινὰ χρηστὰς λόγους Ar. Av. 1449, cf. πτερόω:—Pass. to be in a state of eager expectation or excitement, ἀναπτέρωθης Aesch. Cho. 292; ἀν. τὴν ψυχὴν Cratin. Incert. 166; ἀναπτέρωμαι κλύων Ar. Av. 433; ἀναπτέρωμιον τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 2; ἀναπτέρωμιον θεᾶσθαι Id. Symp. 9, 5; ἀναπτέρωθεις ὑπὸ τινος, ὥς . . being irritated by the remark of some, that . . Id. Hell. 3. 1, 14;—cf. ἀναπτεροῖαι 2, μεταωρίζω II.

II. to furnish with new wings, make light and active again, Ar. Lys. 669:—Pass. to get new wings, Plat. Phaedr. 249 D.

ἀναπτέρυγιζω, to raise the wings and fly away, Ael. H. A. 4. 30.

ἀναπτέρυσσομαι, Pass. to be furnished with wings, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1341.

II. metaph., like ἀναπτερόμαι, Eust. Opusc. 243. 11.

ἀνάπτῃς, on, ὁ, (ἀνάπτω II) a stirrer up, agitator, Greg. Naz.

ἀνάπτῃς, εὖς, ἡ, upward flight, Philes de Anim.

ἀναπτέω, poet. -πτεώω, to scare exceedingly, Mosch. 2. 23, Opp., etc.:—Pass. to be scared, Plut. Pelop. 16; to be in great excitement, Id. 2. 261 A, etc.

ἀναπτος, on, (ἀν-, ἀπτομαι) not to be touched, impalpable, Arist. de An. 2. 11, 19.

II. ἀναπτος, on, (ἀνάπτω) fastened on, φάρος Eust. 1774. 15.

2. kindled, Nonn. Jo. 18. v. 18.

ἀνάπτυκτος, on, that may be opened, Arist. P. A. 4. 7. 3.

ἀνάπτῃς, εὖς, ἡ, an unfolding, opening, τοῦ στόματος Arist. P. A. 3. 1, 13.

2. an unfolding, explanation, like ἀνάπλωσις, Id. Rhet. Al. 26, 5, cf. Plut. 2. 382 D.

ἀνάπτῃς, εὖς, ἡ, (ἀναπτύω) expectoration, Galen.

ἀναπτύσσω, fut. -πτύσω: aor. pass. ἀναπτύσθην Hipp. 57. 16, but -επτύσθην 558. 27: (v. πτύσσω).

To unfold the rolls on which books were written, and so, like Lat. *evolvere*, to unroll, open for reading, ἀν. τὸ βιβλίον Hdt. 1. 125, cf. 48; δέλτων ἀναπτύσσοιμι γῆρυν Eur. Fr. 370:—also, ἀν. πύλας, κύτος, to undo, open, Eur. I. T. 1286, Ion 39; χαλαρὰ Plut. Demetr. 42; even χεῖλος, Opp. H. 3. 247; ἀναπτύσσει χεῖρας with arms outspread, Eur. Hipp. 1190:—Pass. to be unfolded, opened, Arist. P. A. 3. 3, 11, al.

2. to unfold, disclose, reveal, Lat. *explicare*, πᾶν ἀν. πάθος Aesch. Pers. 254, 294; πᾶν τ' ἀναπτύσσει χρόνος Soph. Fr. 284; ἀν. πρὸς φῶς Id. El. 639, cf. Eur. H. F. 1256; φρένα πρὸς τινα Id. Tro. 657; κῆρ Mosch. 4. 51.

II. as military term, τὴν φάλαγγα ἀναπτ. to fold back the phalanx, i.e. deepen it by countermarching from front to rear, the French *replier*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 3; but conversely, τὸ κέρα ἀναπτ. to open out the wing, i.e. extend the line by countermarching from rear to front, the Fr. *déployer*, Lat. *explicare* (Virg. G. 2. 280), Xen. An. 1. 10, 9 (ubi v. Krüger), Plut. Pelop. 23.

ἀναπτύχη, ἡ, = ἀνάπτῃς, id. . . αἰθέρος ἀμπνυχταὶ oh wide expanse of

heaven, Eur. Ion 1445; but in Soph. Fr. 655, νυκτὸς τε πηγὰς οὐρανοῦ τ' ἀναπτύχας the sources of night and the opening out of heaven, i.e. the West and East; ἥλιον ἀναπτύχαι the sun's unclouded orb, Eur. Hipp. 601: in Electr. 868 ἀμνησὶς is the prob. reading.—Cf. πνυχτή, περιπτύχη.

ἀνάπτῃς, on, = ἀνάπτῃς, Arist. H. A. 4. 4. 4.

ἀναπτῃς, fut. ὥσω: (v. πτύω)—to spit up or out, αἷμα Hipp. Aph. 1253; σπάλω Polib. 12. 13, 11: absol. to spit and sputter, πόντος ἐς . . οὐδὰς ἀνέπτῃς Emped. 357 (al. ἀππτῃς); μυδῶσα κρηὶς . . ἐτῷφε κἀνέπτῃς Soph. Ant. 1009; ξηρὰ δ' ἀναπτῃς [ῥ] Nic. Al. 211.

ἀν-ἀπτω, fut. ὥσω:—to bind or make fast on or to, Hom. (only in Od.), ἐκ δ' αὐτοῦ [ιστοῦ] πείρατ' ἀνήπτων they made fast the ropes to the mast, Od. 12. 179, cf. 51, 162; προμήσσι ἀνάσαι 9. 137; c. dat., γαίῃ Ar. Rh. 2. 177; ἀν. τὴν πρὸς τὴν Eur. H. F. 1011; τὴν εἰς τὴν Arist. Metaph. 12. 4, 3:—Med., ἐκ τοῦδ' ἀναψόμεσθα προμήνην κάλων to him will we moor our bark, i.e. he shall be our protector, Eur. Med. 770, etc.; θεοὶα κῆδος ἀνάψασθαι to form a close connexion with . . Id. Tro. 845; χάριτας εἰς τινα ὥς to confer favours on . . Id. Phoen. 569; but also to fasten to oneself, take in tow, carry off, ναῦν Diod. 13. 19, Plut. Camill. 8; τὸ κράτος Philo. 1. 474:—Pass. to be fastened or fasten oneself on to, cling to, c. gen., e.g. πέπλων Eur. H. F. 629; ἀμφὶ τινὶ Ib. 1038; ἀνέψθαι τὴν to have a thing fastened on one, like Horace's *suspensi loculos*, Ib. 549; ἐπιστολὴν ἐκ τῶν δακτύλων ἀν. Dinarch. 94. 41.

2. to hang up in a temple, offer up, like ἀνὰ τι, πολλά δ' ἀνέψαν ἀγάλματα Od. 3. 274, cf. Arist. Fr. 532, Lyc. 853, Tryph. 256.

3. metaph. to fasten upon, attach to, μῶμον ἀνάσαι Od. 2. 86; αἷμα ἀν. τινὶ a charge of bloodshed, Eur. Andr. 1197, cf. Pseudo-Phocyl. 65, etc.; κῆδ' ἀνέψθαι τινὶ Ap. Rh. 2. 245; to ascribe or refer to, τοὺς λόγους εἰς ἀριθμοὺς ἀν. Arist. Metaph. 12. 4, 3; ἀρχὴν, αἰτίαν ἀν. εἰς τινα Plut. Lycurg. 6, etc.; χάριν ἀν. τινὶ to ascribe a favour to him, Id. Anton. 46; but, τὴν χάριν τινὸς ἀν. εἰς τινα to refer one's gratitude to another, Id. Brut. 6.

II. to light up, light, kindle, λύχνα Hdt. 2. 133;—πῦρ Eur. Or. 1137; φῶς Plat. Tim. 39 B; also, πυρὶ ἀν. δόμους Eur. Or. 1594:—metaph., νέφος αἰωγῆται ὡς τὰχ' ἀνάσαι Id. Med. 107; ἀναφθέντος τοῦ δήμου v. l. Aesch. 51. 42.

2. intr. to be lighted up, Arist. Mirab. 115.

ἀνάπτῃς, εὖς, ἡ, (ἀναπτῃς) a falling back; metaph. a sinking of courage, Eust. 1406. 8.

ἀναπνύθνομαι, fut. -πνέσομαι Dem.:—to inquire closely into, τὰς πάτρας αὐτῶν ἀνεπνέθω Hdt. 6. 128; ἀνεπνέθοντο τὸν ποιήσαντα Id. 8. 90; ἀναπνέθωμεν τούδε, τίνας ποτέ, καὶ πόθεν ἔμολλον Ar. Av. 403.

2. to learn by inquiry, ἀναπνύθονόμενος εὐρίσκαω Hdt. 5. 57; ἀν. ταῦτα πατρώμενα Xen. An. 5. 7, 1; ἀν. περὶ τινος Plat. Hipp. Mi. 363 B; ἀν. τί τινος to ask of a person, learn from him, Ar. Pax 693.

ἀναπύρω, to set on fire, Arist. Mund. 4, 19; ἀναπυρίζω, Jo. Chrys.

ἀναπυρέσω, to make fiery or glaring, βαφὴν Poll. 1. 49.

ἀνάπτῃς, on, inquired into, well-known, notorious, Od. 11. 274, Hdt. 6. 64, 66, etc.

ἀναπύτῃς, to spit up, spout up, Hero Spir. p. 181: hence ἀναπυτισμός, ὁ, Id. Autom. p. 247.

ἀναπωλέω, to sell again, Poll. 7. 12; cf. ἀμπώλημα.

ἀναπωμάζω, (πῶμα) to lift up the cover, Hero Spir. p. 150.

ἀνάπτῃς, v. sub ἀππτῃς: Adj. ἀναπτῃς, ἡ, ὄν, Eust. 1719. 44.

ἀναπ-: when ἀνά is compd. with words beginning with ρ, the ρ is usually doubled, as in ἀναρραβῆ, etc., though in Poets and Ion. Greek it is sometimes single, as in sq.

ἀναρᾶζομαι, Ion. and poet. for ἀναρᾶζομαι.

ἀναρᾶζομαι, Dep. to recall a curse, Callisth. ap. Suid., Poll. 5. 130.

ἀν-ἀρβύλος, on, without shoes, unshod, Eur. 534. 7.

ἀναργύρια, ἡ, a not having received money, Byz.

ἀν-ἀργύρος, on, without silver: without money, Lys. Fr. 19, Plat. Legg. 679 B.

II. of things, unbound by silver, Paul. Sil.:—Adv. -ρως, Byz.

2. incorruptible by money, Poll. 6. 191.

ἀν-ἀρδευτος, on, unwatered, dry, Cyrill.

ἀναρδία, ἡ, want of vigour, Arist. Probl. 10. 36, 1.

ἀν-ἀρδος, on, without joints, not articulated, Plat. Tim. 75 A, Arist. H. A. 7. 3, 6, al.

3. without strength, nerveless, Soph. Tr. 1103, Eur. Or. 228.

II. of sound, inarticulate, φῶναι Diod. 3. 17; δαλαγμῶς Plut. Mar. 63; φωνή Id. 2. 613 E; φθέγματα C. I. 4741:—Adv. -ρως, confusedly, Plut. 2. 611 B.

III. without the article, Gramm.

ἀν-ἀριθμέομαι, Med. to reckon up, enumerate, Dem. 346. 20. II.

to reconsider, Plat. Ax. 372 A.—The Act. is cited from Dio C.

ἀν-ἀριθμητος, on, not to be counted, countless, Pind. O. 7. 45, Hdt. 1. 126, 7. 190, 211, al., and Att.: of time, immeasurable, Soph. Aj. 646.

2. unregarded, Eur. Ion 837, Hel. 1679.

ἀναριθμος, on, = ἀνάριθος;—at least Hesych. has ἀναριθμῶν ἑχθρόν, opp. to ἐναριθμῶν φίλον, συνήθη;—cf. ἐνήριθμος, and v. Benti. Call. Fr. 127.

ἀν-ἀριθμος [α], poet. ἀνήριθμος, on, without number, countless, numberless, Sappho 72, Trag. (cf. γέλασμα); πλῆθος ἀναριθμοὶ Aesch. Pers. 40: c. gen., ἀναριθμός ὡς ἐρήνων without count or measure in lamentations, Soph. El. 232; μηνῶν ἀνήριθμος (as Herm. for μήλων) without count of months, Id. Aj. 604; ἀν. πόλις ἀναριθμός ὄλλεται by [the loss of] countless hosts of them . . Id. O. T. 179; but, χρόνον . . ἡμερῶν ἀνήριθμον simply for ἡμέρας ἀναριθμούς, Id. Tr. 246.—On the form, v. Lob. Phryn. 711. [ἀναριθμός occurs in Aesch. Pers. 40 (lyr.); ἀνήριθμος in Eur. Bacch. 1335 (iamb.).] Soph. has ἀναριθμός in lyr., O. T. 167, 179, and prob. in El. 232. Aesch. and Soph. also use ἀνήριθμος in lyr.: Theoc. has ἀναριθμός in arsi, 15. 45, but ἀναριθμός 16. 90.]

ἀναρίστητω, to take no breakfast, Hipp. Acut. 388.

ἀναρίστητος, on, not having breakfasted, Eupol. Bap. 2, Ar. Fr. 391, etc.

ἀναριστία, ἡ, *want of breakfast*, Hipp. 371. 38, in pl.; and so prob. in 379. 17, where ἀναριστία is read.
 ἀνάριστος, *on*, = ἀναρίστως, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12, Xen. An. 1. 10, 19, etc.; v. sub ἀκράτιστος.
 ἀναρίτης [ἱ], *ου, ὁ, = νηρείτης*, Ibyc. 34, Epich. 23 Ahr.; cf. νηριτοτρόφος.
 ἀναρίχασμαι, v. ἀναρρίχασμαι.
 ἀν-ἀρκτος, *on*, (ἀρῶ) *not governed or subject*, Thuc. 5. 99: *not submitting to be governed*, Blos Aesch. Eum. 506 (where Wieseler metri grat. ἀνάρκτος, on analogy of ἀνέυκτος), Soph. Fr. 28.
 ἀν-ἀρμενος, *on*, (ἀρῶ) *unequipped*, Anth. P. 11. 29.
 ἀν-ἀρμόδιος, *on*, *unfit*, Zosim. Adv. -ίως, A. B. 363.
 ἀν-ἀρμος, *on*, *not fitting*, ὕγκοι Sext. Emp. M. 10. 318, etc.
 ἀναρμωστέω, *to be ἀναρμωστος*, *not to fit or suit*, τινί or πρὸς τι Plat. Rep. 462 A, Soph. 253 A: of musical instruments, *to be out of tune, not in harmony*, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 482 B.
 ἀναρμωστία, ἡ, *discord*, of musical sounds, *opp. to ἀρμονία*, Plat. Phaedo 93 C, E, al.
 ἀν-ἀρμωστος, *on*, *unsuitable, incongruous, disproportionate*, Hdt. 3. 80, Xen., etc.:—of sound, *out of tune, unharmonious*, Id. Phaedo 93 C, Symp. 206 C, Tim. 80 A; τὸ ἀν., *opp. to τὸ εὐάρμωστον*, Theat. 178 D:—Adv. -ίως, Plat. Rep. 590 B. II. of persons, *impertinent, absurd*, Lat. ineptus, A. Nub. 908.
 ἀναρροβδέω, v. sub ἀναρρ-
 ἀναρρᾶδην, Adv. *snatching up violently*, Ap. Rh. 4. 579, 1232.
 ἀναρρᾶγή, ἡ, *re-capture*, στράτευμ' ἀθροίσας εἰς ξυμὰς ἀναρρᾶγὰς Eur. Hel. 50.
 ἀναρρᾶζω, fut. ἀσῶ (infr. III), and ἀζω, more often in med. form -άσμαι, v. infr. III: aor. -ήρπασα and ἀξα, in Hom. as snits the metre: (v. ἀρπάζω). *To snatch up*, ἀνὰ δ' ἤρπασε Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη (sc. τὸ ἔργον) Il. 22. 276; so Pind. P. 4. 60, and Att.; ἀν. τὰ ὕψη Xen. An. 7. 1, 15: of the sun *causing the earth's moisture to evaporate*, Hipp. Aër. 285. II. *to snatch away, carry off*, ὅτε μιν . . ἀνῆρπασε Φοῖβος Il. 9. 564; ἡ μιν . . θέω ἀναρρᾶξας Λυκίης ἐν πόνι δῆμῳ 16. 437; μιν ἀναρρᾶξασα Θέελλα Od. 4. 515, cf. 5. 419; of slave-dealers, ἀλλὰ μ' ἀνῆρπασαν Τάφιοι *carried me off*, kidnapped me, 15. 427; so in Diod., etc.; ἀνῆρπασέν ποτε . . Κέφαλον ἐς θεοὺς Έως Eur. Hipp. 454; ἀν. τοῖς ὄντιν, of an eagle, Ar. Vesp. 17, cf. Epicr. Ἀντίλ. 1. 10:—Pass., φροῦδος ἀναρρᾶσθῆς Soph. El. 848: in Prose also, *to be carried off by force, dragged before a magistrate, carried off to prison*, Lat. rapi in jus, δεῖ με ἀναρρᾶσθαι Dem. 554. 1, cf. 136. 11., 550. 20; v. Butt. Dem. Mid. in Ind. 2. in good sense, *to rescue*, Plat. Pyrrh. 160. III. *to take by storm, to plunder, ravage*, ἀν. ἀναρρᾶσεις δόμοις; Eur. Ion 1303; so of persons, ἀναρρᾶσόμενος τὸς Φωκίας *to take them by storm or at once*, Hdt. 8. 28., 9. 59:—Pass., ἀνῆρπασται πόλις Eur. Phoen. 1079, Hel. 751, Dem. 123. 10, Aeschin. 72. 30. IV. *to carry off, steal*, πολλοὺς καὶ πολλὰ ἔχουσαν ἀνῆρπᾶσθαι Xen. An. 1. 3, 14; τρία τάξαντα ἀνῆρπᾶσαι Dem. 822. 27:—also of regatrs, *to buy up unfairly*, ἀναρρ. σίτον Lys. 165. 30.
 ἀναρρᾶξάνδρος, f. l. for ἀρπᾶξάνδρος, q. v.
 ἀναρρᾶστός, *on*, also ἡ, *on* Eur. Hec. 206: (ἀναρρᾶζω):—*snatched up, carried off*, ἀν. γίγνεσθαι *to be carried off*, Eur. l. c., Plat. Phaedr. 229 C. 2. *carried up the country*, i. e. into Central Asia, ἀν. γίγνεσθαι πρὸς Βασιλέα Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 33; v. ἀνάσπαστος. II. of things, ἀν. ποιεῖν τὸν βίον *to give up his substance as plunder*, Polyb. 9. 26, 7, cf. Hdn. 7. 3.
 ἀναρρᾶζω, *to recover from a bad illness*, Poll. 3. 108, Hesych.
 ἀναρρᾶνω, *to send gushing forth*, πέτρα κρουὺν ἀν. Arist. Mirab. 114.
 ἀναρρᾶπτω, fut. ψω, *to patch on or to*, Galen. 6. p. 21. 23.
 ἀναρρᾶφή, ἡ, *a sewing up*, Panl. Aeg.; Adj., ἀναρρᾶφικός, ἡ, *on*, fit for sewing, Id.
 ἀναρρᾶψδέω, *to begin singing*, Luc. Jup. Trag. 14.
 ἀναρρᾶγγω, *to snore aloud*, Eumath. p. 74.
 ἀναρρᾶπτω, *to fly up*, of scales, Theol. Arithm. p. 29.
 ἀναρρᾶω, fut. -ρεύσομαι, *to flow back or up hill*, Plat. Tim. 78 D.
 ἀναρρᾶγνυμι or -ύω, fut. -ρήξω: (v. βήγνυμι):—*to break up*, μή οἱ ὑπερθε γαῖαν ἀναρρᾶξει Ποσειδάων Il. 20. 63; ἀν. αὐλακὰς Hdt. 2. 14; ἀν. τάφον *to dig a grave*, Eur. Tro. 1153. 2. *to break through, break open*, τεῖχος ἀναρρᾶξας Il. 7. 461; οἴκων μυχούς Eur. Hec. 1040; ὑπὸνυον Polyb. 5. 71. 9; δεσμοματρία Plat., etc.:—Pass., ναὺς ἀναρρᾶγνυται τὴν παρέξειρεϊαν *has it broken through*, Thuc. 7. 34. 3. *to tear open a carcass*, of lions, Il. 18. 582; of hounds, Xen. Cyn. 7. 9; of Ajax, διχα ἀναρρᾶγνυ *was cleaving them asunder*, Soph. Aj. 236. II. *to make to break forth, λόγον* Pind. Fr. 172; ἐπὶ Ar. Eq. 626; νεῖκος Theoc. 22. 172; ἀν. πόλιν *to make it break out, excite greatly*, Plat. Flamin. 10, Mar. 35; cf. βήγνυμι:—Pass. *to burst forth, break*, of sores, Hipp. Fract. 759; of floods, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 35; of volcanos, Id. Mirab. 154; metaph. of persons, ἀναρρᾶγνυσθαι πρὸς ὀργήν, εἰς τόλμαν Plat. Brut. 18, Cie. 10; so also, III. *intr. to break or burst forth*, δέδοικα μὴ . . ἀναρρᾶξει κακὰ Soph. O. T. 1075; esp. in pf. part. ἀναρρᾶγώς, of the mouth of carnivorous animals, *with a wide opening*, στόμα ἔχειν ἀναρρᾶγώς Arist. H. A. 2. 7, 1, P. A. 4. 13, 22; also of the animals themselves, τὰ καρχαρόδοντα πάντα ἀναρρᾶγῶτα Ib. 3. 1, 12, cf. 13: cf. βήγνυμι C.—A pres. ἀναρρᾶγνυ in Diod. 17. 58.
 ἀναρρᾶθηναί, aor. inf. pass. of ἀνεῖπειν, q. v.
 ἀναρρᾶρημα, *ατος, τό*, a proclamation, Lat. edictum, A. B. 23.
 ἀναρρᾶρῆς, *εως, ἡ*, (ἀναρρᾶγνυμι) *a breaking up, breakage*, νῶν Plat. Anton. 66, in pl.: τῶν αἱμάτων ἡ ἀν. hemorrhage, Hipp. 91 D.
 ἀναρρᾶρσις, *εως, ἡ*, a public proclamation, ἡ ἀν. τοῦ στεφάνου Aeschin. 58. 20, Dem. 244. 21; cf. ἀναγορεῖν, ἀνεῖπον.
 ἀναρρᾶρινον, *τύ*, a pungent herb, nasturtium, Arist. Probl. 20. 22.

ἀναρρᾶρῖζω, *to re-kindle*, τὸ θερμὸν Arist. Fr. 224, cf. Dion. H. 1. 59; metaph., ἀσάων Id. 7. 15:—*to fan*, Autiph. Στρατ. 2. 16.
 ἀναρρᾶρῖτω, also -ρῖπτω, which form of the pres. is found in Od. 13. 78, Hdt. 7. 50, Thuc. 4. 95, etc.: (v. ρῖπτω). *To throw up*, ἀν. ἀλα πηδῶ *to throw up the sea with the oar*, i. e. row with might and main, Od. 7. 328; also without πηδῶ, οἱ δ' ἀλα (vulg. ἀμα) πάντες ἀνέρρῖψαν 10. 130; of a boar *tossing a dog*, Xen. Cyn. 10, 9; ἀν. τὴν κύνην, of the bison, Arist. H. A. 9. 45, 5; ἀν. ὑπὲρ τὴν κεφαλὴν Plat. Aemil. 20.
 II. ἀν. κινδύνον, a phrase from the game of dice, *to stand the hazard of a thing, run a risk*, Hdt. 7. 50, Thuc. 4. 85, 95, v. Elmsl. Heracl. 149; περὶ or ὑπὲρ τινας Plat. Nic. 11, Dem. 20; διὰ μᾶς μάχης τὸν περὶ τῆς πατρίδος κόβον ἀν. Plat. Brut. 40; but κινδύνον came to be omitted, as ἐς ἅπαν τὸ ὑπάρχον ἀναρρᾶρῖπτεν *to throw for one's all*, stake one's all, Thuc. 5. 103; and in late Prose another acc. was added, ἀν. μάχην *to hazard or risk a battle*, Plat. Caes. 40, etc.; also, τὸ πᾶν πρὸς ἑνα κινδύνον ἀν. Id. Arat. 5:—Pass., ἀνερρῖθω κύβος, *jaeda sit alea*, Menand. Ἀρρ. 1, cf. Ar. Fr. 545, Plat. Caes. 32:—v. ρῖπτω 6, παρρᾶρῖπτω 1, ρῖφοκινδύνον.
 III. *to set in motion, stir up*, στάσιν Dion. H. 10. 17.
 ἀναρρᾶρῖσάμαι, impf. ἀνερρῖχῶμαι Ar. Pax 70, Aristaen. 1. 20: fut. -ήσομαι Poll. 5. 82: aor. ἀνερρῖχῶμαι Dio C. 43. 21:—in Snid. and E. M. the angm. tenses are written ἀνῆρρ-, which would include in the regular form, since the simple is ἀρρῖχάμαι, Hipponax 97, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 14; v. Dind. Schol. Ar. l. c.:—it is sometimes spelt with a single ρ, A. B. 19, and Mss. of Arist. l. c. *To clamber up with the hands and feet*, scramble up, ἀνῆρρ. ὥσπερ οἱ πῖρκον ἐπ' ἀκρὰ τὰ δένδρα Hellenic. 178; ἀν. εἰς οὐρανὸν l. c.; so also in late Prose, as Philostr. 853, Ael. N. A. 7. 24., 10. 29, Aristaen. 1. 3, Liban., etc.; rarely c. acc., τὸς ἀναρρᾶρῖσιν τοῖς γόνασιν ἀν. Dio C. l. c.; τὸν τοίχον Aristaen. 1. 20:—the word ridiculed as obsolete by Luc. Lexiph. 8. (The deriv. is quite uncertain.)
 ἀναρρᾶρῖσις [ἱ], *εως, ἡ*, a clambering up, ἐπὶ τοὺς οἴκους Arist. Fr. 73.
 ἀναρρᾶρῖς, *εως, ἡ*, a throwing up, πετρῶν, of a volcano, Plat. 2. 398 E, cf. Ib. 95 C.
 ἀναρρᾶρῖζω, *to dash up*, of the sea, Eupol. Incert. 32.
 ἀναρρᾶρῖς, ἡ, *back-flow, reflux*, Arist. Mirab. 130, 4, Plat., etc.:—also ἀναρρῖθ, Eust. 992. 57.
 ἀναρρᾶρῖδέω, *poët. ἀναρρᾶρῖδέω, to swallow back, suck down again*, Χάρυβδις ἀναρρᾶρῖδεῖ μέλαν ὕδωρ Od. 12. 104; τῖσι δ' ἀναρρᾶρῖδεῖ Ib. 105, cf. 236, Soph. Fr. 390.
 ἀναρρᾶρῖδης, *εως, ἡ*, a gulping down again, Strabo 75.
 ἀναρρᾶρῖω, *to rush up, rush back*, Plat. 2. 979 D. II. *to hurtle high in air*, of arrows, Nonn. D. 29. 289.
 ἀναρρᾶρῖα, ἡ, *motion upwards*, Hipp. 47. 13.
 ἀναρρᾶρῖος, *on*, tilted up, like one side of a balance, Hipp. Mochl. 860. II. recoiling, Galen. 8, p. 602, 623.
 ἀναρρᾶρῖς, *ου, ὁ*, an upward flow, *opp. to κατάρρῖς*, τοῦ αἵματος Hipp. 881 H:—*eis ἀν. against stream*, metaph. in Eust. Opusc. 276. 43, cf. 100. 14.
 ἀναρρᾶρῖός, = ἀναρρᾶρῖδέω, Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 2, Plat. 2. 894 B, Luc. ἀναρρᾶρῖσις, *εως, ἡ*, = ἀναρρᾶρῖδης, Eumath. p. 170.
 ἀναρρᾶρῖθῶ, *to retire with a roar*, of waves, Orph. Arg. 706.
 ἀναρρᾶρῖζω, *to reduce to order*, Philostr. 74.
 ἀναρρᾶρῖμα, *τό*, a sacrifice, Schol. Plat. Tim. 21 B; ἀνάρρῖμα, A. B. 417.
 ἀναρρᾶρῖς, *εως, ἡ*, a rescuing, Phot. 2. name of the second day of the festival Ἀπαυῖα, Ar. Pax 890, ubi v. Schol., cf. A. B. 417.
 ἀναρρᾶρῖα, (δύω, ἐρύω) *to draw the victim's head back* so as to cut the throat, like Homer's ἀνερῶν, *to sacrifice*, Eupol. Incert. 136. 2. Med. *to draw back, rescue*, ψυχὴν ἀν. παθὼν from . . , Hipp. Epist. 1288. 51; ἀν. ἤτταν *to repair a defeat*, Dion. H. 5. 46:—Pass., ἀνερρᾶρῖσσαν Malal. p. 461.
 ἀναρρᾶρῖνυμι, aor. ἀνερρᾶρῖσα, *to strengthen afresh*, Plat. 2. 694 D, etc.:—Pass. *to regain strength*, ἀναρρᾶρῖσντες Thuc. 7. 46, Plat., etc. 2. intr. in aor. act., νοστήσας ἀνερρᾶρῖσα Plat. Pomp. 57, cf. 2. 182 B.
 ἀναρρᾶρῖομαι, Dep. *to rush back*, ἀναρρᾶρῖσάμαι ὀπίσσω Orph. Arg. 1263. 2. part. act. ἀναρρᾶρῖων, driving back, Ib. 1209.
 ἀναρρᾶρῖσις, *εως, ἡ*, recovery, νόσος Hesych. s. v. ἀναστατήρια.
 ἀνάρρῖος, *on*, also α, *on* Soph. Tr. 642: (ἀρῶ, ἀρῖος):—*not fitting, incongruous*: hence, I. of persons, hostile, unpropitious, implacable, δυσμενέες καὶ ἀνάρρῖοι Il. 24. 365, Od. 14. 85; ὅσ' ἀνάρρῖοι ἀνδρες ἐδηλῆσαντ' ἐπὶ χέρσῳ Od. 10. 459., 11. 401, etc.; also in Trag., ἡσδ' ἀνάρρῖος (vulg. ἡλδης), of Apollo, Aesch. Ag. 511; ἀνάρρῖοι enemies, Soph. Tr. 853; so, ἀν. καναχῶ, *opp. to θεῖα μούσα* Ib. 642. II. of events, untoward, strange, monstrous, ἀν. πρήγματα πεπονημένα Hdt. 1. 114, cf. 9. 37; οὐδὲν ἀν. πρήγμα συνεείχθη 3. 10., 5. 89, 90; δεινὸν τε καὶ ἀν. ἐποίητο [τὸ πρήγμα] 9. 110.—Ep. and lon. word, used two or three times in Trag.
 ἀν-ἀρτάω, *to hang to or upon*, λαμὼν ἀν. μελάρῳ Ap. Rh. 3. 789: *to hang up*, ἐαυτὸν Plat. 2. 841 A; τὸ ζῆν Ib. 314 A:—but mostly, 2. metaph. *to attach to, make dependent upon*, δῆμῳ . . μήτε πᾶν ἀναρτῆσθις κράτος Eur. Fr. 628; ἀν. ἐαυτὸν εἰς δῆμον Dem. 1480. 5; ἐς θεοὺς ἀν. τὴν *to leave it depending upon them*, Eur. Phoen. 705. 3. *to keep in suspense*, Alciphro 1. 22. II. Pass. *to be hung up*, παραδείγματα ἀνηρτῆμένους as examples, Plat. Gorg. 525 C. 2. metaph. *to hang or depend upon*, ἐκ τινας Plat. Ion 533 E; ἐλπιδὸν ἐξ ἐλπίδων ἀνηρτῆμένους clinging to one hope after another, Dem. 346. 27:—ἀνηρτῆσθαι εἰς . . *to be referred or referable to*, τὰ ἀμαρτήματα . . εἰς θεὸν ἀνηρτῆμένα τιμωρόν Plat. Legg. 729 E; τὰ ἄλλα πάντα εἰς τὴν ψυχὴν ἀν. Id. Meno 88 E; ὅτῳ πάντα εἰς ἐαυτὸν ἀνηρτῆται who has everything dependent on himself, Id. Menex. 247 E; ἀνηρτῆμένοι ταῖς

ὑφ᾽ ἑαυτοῖς πρὸς τινα *hanging* on one with their eyes, Plut. Oth. 3: ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις εἰς τι Id. 2. 989 D; ἀνηρτημένοι ταῖς ψυχαῖς *in suspense or excitement*, Diod. Exc. 2. pp. 593, 628. III. Med., also with pf. pass., = Act., Dion. H. 11. 46:—hence, *to attach to oneself, make dependent upon one*, *turn* Xen. Cyr. I. 4, 1; also *to subdue*, Ib. 1. 1, 5.

ἀναρτέομαι, Ion. Verb. only used in pf. pass. (cf. ἀρτέομαι), *to be ready, prepared to do*, c. inf., ἀναρτημένου σευ χρῆσθαι ἔργα ποιεῖν Hdt. 1. 90; ἀναρτημένοι ἔρδεν τινα κακῶς 6. 88; ἀναρτῆμαι ἐπ' αὐτοὺς στρατεύεσθαι 7. 8, 3.

ἀνάρτησις, εὖς, ἡ, *a suspension*, Theophr. Fr. 7. 10.

ἀνάρτιος, ον, *uneven, odd*, opp. to ἀρτίος, Plat. Phaedo 104 E, al. 2. at odds with one, *hostile*, Plut. 2. 1030 A.

ἀνάρτιος, ον, *unprepared, unseasoned*, of food, Diogenian. 2. 12; ἀν. βίος Ath. 511 D.

ἀναρυστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *a bucket*, Hesych.

ἀναρύνω [ῥ], *to draw as from a well*, Plut. 2. 942 E:—metaph., ἀν. θριάμβους Cratin. Διδασκ. 1, ubi v. Meineke.

ἀν-αρχαῖζω, *to make old again*, Anth. P. 7. 707.

ἀνάρχτος, v. sub ἀναρτος.

ἀναρχία, ἡ, (ἀναρχος) *lack of a leader, ἀναρχίης ἐξουσίας* since there was no commander, Hdt. 9. 23; οὐκ ἐρεῖτ' ἀν. Aesch. Supp. 906. II. *the state of a people without lawful government, lawlessness, anarchy, δημόβρους ἀναρχία* Aesch. Ag. 883, cf. Thuc. 6. 72; ἀν. καὶ ἀνομία, ἀν. καὶ ἀσυνταξία Plat. Rep. 575 A, 560 E; ἀν. καὶ ἀταξία Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 5; ἀν. δούλων καὶ γυναικῶν *their independence*, Ib. 6. 4, 20.

III. At Athens this name was given to the year of the thirty tyrants (B. C. 404), *during which there was no archon*, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 1, cf. Wolf. Dem. Proleg. ad Lept. p. cxviii.

ἀναρχος, ον, (ἀρχή) *without head or chief*, Il. 2. 703; ναυτικὸν στρατεύειν ἀν. Eur. I. A. 914, cf. Hec. 607; ἀν. ζῶα, opp. to τὰ ὑφ' ἡγεμόνα ὄντα, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 25:—τὸ ἀν. = ἀναρχία, Aesch. Eum. 606.

2. ἔτος ἀν. *a year without any regular magistrates*, Inscr. Teia in C. I. 3064.

II. act. *holding no office or magistracy*, prob. I. Arr. Epict. 4. 6, 3. 2. *without beginning*, Parmenid. 83, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 312, Clem. Al. 638, etc., cf. Suicer.

ἀνασάλλω, *to shake up, stir up*, Luc. Astr. 29, etc.

ἀνασάλλω, τό, *a mine that is re-opened and worked*, after having been closed, Böckh C. I. 162. 1. 289.

ἀνασβέννυμι, *to quench, damp, ὀρμές*, susp. in Plut. 2. 917 D.

ἀνασειράω, *to draw back with a rein*, Ar. Rh. 1. 391: metaph. *to hold in check, φλόγα* Ar. Fr. 470; *τὴν ὁρεῖν* Anth. P. 9. 687:—verb. Adj. -αστέον, Byz. 2. *to draw off the right road*, Eur. Hipp. 237, ubi v. Valck.

ἀνασειρασμός, οὔ, ὁ, *a drawing back of the reins*, Nicet. Ann.

ἀνασεισί-φαλλος, ον, *phallum agitant*, v. Bgk. Hippon. 99.

ἀνάσεισμα, ατος, τό, (ἀνάσειω) *a shaking up and down*, esp. for the purpose of threatening, ἀν. ὅπλων Dion. H. 14. 15. Also ἀνασεισμός, ὁ, *threatening gestures*, Id. 6. 62; and ἀνάσεισις, ἡ, Byz.

ἀνασειώ, ποῖτ. ἀνασειέω: Ion. impf. ἀνασειέασκε, h. Hom. Ap. 403: (v. σείω). *To shake back, ἀνασειοντά τε κόμας* Eur. Bacch. 240: *to swing to and fro, brandish, αἰγίδα* Hes. Sc. 344; ἀν. τὰς χεῖρας *to move the hands up and down* as a signal, Thuc. 4. 38; ἀν. φοινικίδα Lys. 107. 40, cf. φοινικίς 4;—ἀν. βοῶν, in Ar. Ach. 347, seems to be a Com. phrase for ἰσάναί β., with reference to ἐκείσεσθαι and σεῖσθαι just above.

2. *to brandish at one, threaten with, εἰσαγγεῖλαι* Dem. 784. 22; cf. προσανασειά. 3. *to shake out, πλέομεν ἀνασειάντες πάντα κάλων* *having shaken out every reef*, Poll. 1. 107; ἀν. τὰ ἱστία Ib. 103; πάσας τὰς ἡνίας Ib. 214; *τὴν χλαμύδα* Philostr. 772.

II. *to stir up*, τὸ πλῆθος Dion. H. 8. 81, Diod. 13. 91, N. T., v. Wess. Diod. 1. 615.

ἀνασεύομαι, (v. σεύω), Pass., only found in syncop. aor., αἶμα . . ἀνέσσυτο *the blood sprang forth, spouted up*, Il. 11. 458.

ἀνασηκῶ, *to make up what is wanting by adding weight, to compensate for*, like ἀντιστοῖμι, Lat. *rependere, τὴν μεταβολὴν* Hipp. Acut. 388, cf. Ar. Fr. 583; *ἀν. γενέσθαι ἀν. τὰς φθοράς* Arist. ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 696 (where in Mund. 5, 13 the Mss. give ἐπαναστέλλουσι).

ἀν-ασθμαίνω, *to breathe with difficulty*, Q. Sm. 4. 244.

ἀνασιλλάομαι, Dep. *to wear the hair bristling up*, Hesych.

ἀνασιλλο-κομάω, = foreg., dub. I. Plut. Crass. 24.

ἀνάσιλλος or -σίλος, ὁ, *bristling hair on the forehead as the Parthians wore it, τῶ ἀνασίλλῳ κομᾶν* Plut. Crass. 24; restored by Sylburg in two passages of Arist. Physiogn., viz. in 5, 8 for οἷον ἀν. ἀσίλον, and in 6, 43 for ἀναστειλόν.

ἀνασιπταίνω, Dep., = ἀνασιμῶ, Poll. 2. 73.

ἀνά-σιμος, ον, Lat. *resimus*, with a turned-up nose, snub-nosed, Ar. Eccl. 940.

2. generally, *turned up at end, ὀδόντες* ἀν., of the elephant's tusks, Arist. H. A. 2. 5; ἀν. πλοῖα Id. Probl. 2. 3, 4.

ἀνασιμῶ, *to turn up the nose, sniff*, esp. of male animals following the females, Lat. *nasum supinari*, Hesych.

ἀνασαιρω, —σκαίρεσθαι, *to hop or skip up*, Q. Sm. 8. 321.

ἀνασκάλεω, *to hoe up again, scrape up*, Hesych., Zenob. Prov. 1. 27.

II. *to uncover, disclose*, Eust. Opusc. 268. 20, etc.: cf. sq.

ἀνασκάλλω, *to dig up*, Eust. Opusc. 44. 17, etc.:—in Plat. Com. ap. Poll. 2. 83, ἀνασκάλλεται is prob. an error for ἀνασκαλεύεται, v. Meineke Com. Fragm. 2. p. 666.

ἀνασκάπτω, *to dig up*, Arist. Mirab. 73, in Pass. 2. *to extirpate*, of plants, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 5: *to raise to the ground*, of buildings, Polyb. 16. 1, 6.

3. *to dig up ground*, Plut. Thes. 36, cf. Pomp. 62.

ἀνασκάφῃ, ἡ, *a digging up*, Strabo 421.

ἀνασκεδάννυμι or -νω, *to scatter abroad*, Plut. Pyrrh. 22.

ἀνασκεπτέον, verb. Adj., *one must consider*, Theophr. C. P. 6. 13, 2.

ἀνασκέπτομαι, Dep., late form of ἀνασκοπέω, Plut. 2. 438 D.

ἀνασκευάζω, opp. to κατασκευάζω, *to pack up the baggage* (τὰ σκεύη), Lat. *vas colligere, conuolare*, and so *to carry away*, Xen. An. 6. 2, 8, etc.; ἀν. τινα ἐκ θαλάττης *to clear them off the face of the sea*, Philostr. 505:—often in Med. *to break up one's camp, march away*, Thuc. 1. 18; κατασκευάζετο καὶ ἀνεκ. Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 2, etc. 2. *to disfigure, dismantle* a place, Thuc. 4. 116; and in Med. *to dismantle one's house or city*, Id. 1. 18.

3. *to waste, ravage, destroy*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 25, in Pass.; ἀν. τὰς συνθήκας *to break them*, Polyb. 9. 31, 6.

4. Pass., technically, *to be bankrupt, break, τῆς τραπεζῆς ἀνασκευασθείσης* Dem. 895. 5; ἀνασκευάζονται αἱ τράπεζαι *the banks are broken*, Dem. 1205.

2; οἱ ἀνεσκευασμένοι τῶν τραπεζιτῶν *broken bankers*, Id. 1204. 26; and so metaph., ἀνεσκευάμεθα Eur. El. 602.

5. of logicians, like ἀναγείω, *to destroy or demolish the opponent's arguments*, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 26, 3, al.; κατασκευάζειν ἢ ἀν. Id. Rhct. 2. 24, 4.

II. *to build again, rebuild, remodel*, Strab. 738; also in Med., Plut. 2. 578 F.

ἀνασκευαστέον, verb. Adj. *one must demolish*, Gramm.

ἀνασκευαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *serving to destroy, destructive*, in logic, ἀν. τόποι Arist. Top. 7. 2:—Adv. -κῶς, *destructively, by way of refutation*, Id. An. Pr. 1. 46, 13.

2. c. gen. *destructive of, ἀλλήλων* Sext. Emp. M. 8. 196.

ἀνασκευή, ἡ, opp. to κατασκευή, *a pulling down: suppression of desires*, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 175.

2. *a refuting of arguments*, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 4, cf. Quintil. 2. 4, 18.

ἀνασκησία, ἡ, *want of practice or exercise*, Poll. 1. 159, Clem. Al. 460.

ἀν-άσκητος, ον, (ἀσκήω) *unpractised, unexercised*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 24, Polyb., etc. Adv. -τως, Plut. 2. 112 D.

ἀνασκήδινυμι, = ἀνασκηδάννυμι, Philo 1. 262.

ἀνασκηδάλω or -έλω, late form of Att. ἀνασκηδύλειω.

ἀνασκιρτάω, fut. ἴσσω, *to leap up, skip*, Diod. 19. 55; *a part. pf. pass. ἀνεσκιρτημένος* is cited from Eupol. (Incert. 28).

ἀνασκολοπίζω: aor. -εσκολόπισα Hdt.:—Pass. with fut. med. -σκολοπιόμην (in pass. sense) Id. 3. 132., 4. 43, but pass. -σκολοπιόμην Luc. Prom. 7: aor. -εσκολοπισήν and pf. -εσκολόπισμαι Id. *To fix on a pole or stake, impale*, Hdt. 1. 128., 3. 159, al.; in 9. 78 it is used convertibly with ἀνασταυρῶ, as in Philo 1. 237, 687, Luc. Peregr. 11.

ἀνασκολοπίσις, εὖς, ἡ, *an impaling*, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 7, Eust.

ἀνασκολοπιμός, ὁ, and -σκολόπισμα, τό, = foreg., Malal.

ἀνασκολόπτω, = ἀποσκολόπτω, Hesych.

ἀνασκοπέω, c. fut. -ακέσσομαι, aor. ἀνεσκεψάμην: (v. ἀνασκέπτομαι):—*to look at narrowly, examine well, πάντα ἀνασκέπει καλῶς* Ar. Thesm. 666, cf. Thuc. 1. 132, etc.: also in Med., ἀνασκοποῦμαι Ar. Eccl. 827.

II. *to look back at, reckon up*, like ἀναλογίζεσθαι, Xen. Vect. 5, 11.

ἀνασκοπή, ἡ, *consideration*, Timon ap. Sext. Emp. M. 1. 53.

ἀνασकुζάω, *to be at heat again*, A. B. 12.

ἀνασνύχω, *to consume as by a slow fire*, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 1.

ἀνασπένω, *to scare and make to start up*, generally, *to rouse, ἀγρᾶν* Plat. Lys. 206 A:—Pass., ἀνασπενόμενος τὴν κόμην *with hair on end through fright*, Luc. Tim. 54; κόμην ἀνασπενόμενῃ Id. Jup. Trag. 30.

ἀνασπῶ, ἡ, *a disturbance, tumult*, Athan.

ἀνασπάρσσω, fut. ἄρω, *to tear up*, Eur. Bacch. 1104.

ἀνάσπαισις, εὖς, ἡ, *a drawing up, contraction*, Hipp. Art. 815: *a tearing up, τῆς γῆς* Theophr. C. P. 5. 4, 7.

ἀνασπαστήριος, ον, *fitted for drawing up*: τὸ ἀν. *a machine for raising a portcullis*, Ar. Civ. 4. 78.

ἀνασπαστός, ὁν, not ἀνάσπαστος, ον, E. M. 269. 3:—*drawn up*, Ar. Vesp. 382: but mostly, *dragged up the country*, of tribes compelled to emigrate into Central Asia, ἀνασπαστοὺς ποιεῖν τοὺς Παίονας ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην Hdt. 5. 12; τοὺτους ἐξ Ἀλγύπτου ἀν. ἐποίησαν παρὰ βασιλέα Id. 4. 204, cf. 6. 9, 32; τοὺς ἀν. κατοικεῖν Id. 3. 93, cf. Valck. ad 7. 80: later, generally, *emigrating*, Polyb. 2. 53, 5.

2. of a door or gate, *drawn back, opened* (v. Schol.), Soph. Ant. 1186.

II. as Subst., οἱ ἀνασπαστοὶ (sc. ἰμάντες), *latchets*, v. sub ἀναγαγείς.

ἀνασπάω, ποῖτ. ἀνσπᾶν: (v. σπάω). *To draw or pull up*, δίκτυον Solon 32. 3, cf. Hdt. 4. 154., 5. 16; βύβλον ἐκ τῶν ἐλέων Id. 2. 92;—so in Med., ἐκ χροῦς ἔγχος ἀνέσπασατ' *he drew his spear forth again*, Il. 13. 574.

b. *to draw a ship up on land*, like ἀνέλω, Pind. P. 4. 48, Hdt. 7. 188, Thuc. 4. 9.

2. *to draw or suck up greedily*, αἶμα Aesch. Eum. 647; ἀν. ποτὶν, τροφήν, etc., Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 9, P. A. 2. 17, 15; but, ὕδωρ ἀν. *to draw water*, Thuc. 4. 97:—Med., ἀν. ὑγρότητα *to absorb*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 17.

3. *to draw back, τὴν χεῖρα* Ar. Pl. 661.

4. *to tear up, pull down*, τὰ ἀγάλματα ἐκ τῶν βάθρων Hdt. 5. 86; τὴν σκηνήν Id. 7. 119; τὸ σταύρωμα Thuc. 6. 100; τὰ μύθους Eur. Med. 1381, cf. Bacch. 949; δένδρα Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 6, al.; τὰς σανίδας τῆς γεφύρας Polyb. 2. 5, 5; πυλίδας Id. 5. 39, 4, etc.

5. metaph., ἀνασπᾶν λόγους, in Soph. Aj. 302, *to draw forth words, to utter proud, offensive words*, cf. Ar. Ran. 903;—the phrase may be explained from Plat. Theat. 180 A (ὥσπερ ἐκ φαρτέρων ῥηματικῶν . . ἀνασπῶντες), and Menand. Ραπ. 7 (πόθεν . . τοὺτους ἀνεσπᾶσαν οὗτοι τοὺς λόγους); cf. also ἀνσπᾶω.

6. τὰς ὀφρὺς ἀνασπᾶν *to draw up the eyebrows*, and so put on a grave important air, τὰς ὀφρὺς ἀνεσπᾶκὼς ὥσπερ τι δεινὸν ἀγγεῶν Ar. Ach. 1069, cf. Alex. Ἀπεγλ. 2, Dem. 442. 11; so, ἐβλεψε νᾶπι καὶ τὰ μέτωπον ἀνέσπασεν Ar. Eq. 631; μέχρι νεφένων τὴν ὀφρὺν ἀν. Philom. Incert. 81, cf. Xen. Symp. 3. 10, and v. τοξοποιεῖω.

II. *to draw back*, ἐαυτὸν Hipp. 262. 35.

III. *to carry away from home*, Luc. Tox. 28; cf. ἀνασπαστός.

ἀνασπογγίζω, *to sponge clean, sponge well*, τὸ ἔλκος Hipp. 872 H, Galen.

ἀνασσα, ἡ, fem. of ἀναξ, *a queen, lady, mistress*, addressed to goddesses, Od. 3. 380., 6. 175; esp. in Att. to Athena, Aesch. Eum. 228, 235, 443, etc.

2. *to a mortal*, Od. 6. 149, Trag.—The word becomes common

in Poetry from Pind. downwards; but rare in Prose, as Isocr. 203 D, Arist. Cypr. Rep.; c. dat., Ap. Rh. 3. 862. 3. generally, like ἀνάξ IV, ἀνάσσα πράγους καὶ βουλευμάτων *authress* of this deed, Eur. Fr. 704; ὀργίων Ar. Ran. 385. II. as Adj. *royal*, ἀν. Βουλῆ, of the Roman Senate, Epigr. Gr. 1046. 35.

ἀν-άσσω, Dor. for ἀνήσσω, Theocr.

ἀνασσεύσκει, v. ἀνασείω.

ἀνάσσω, *on*, (ἀνασείω) *rushing back, driven back*, Hipp. 645. 9.

ἀνάσσω, *impf.* ἠνάσσαν Hom., Ep. ἀνάσσαν Il. 1. 252: *fut.* ἀνάξω Il. 20. 180: Ep. aor. ἀνάξα Hes. Th. 837:—rare in Med. and Pass., v. infrr.: (like ἀνάξ, it had the digamma, *Φανάσσω*, in Hom.). Poët. Verb. mostly used in pres., *to be lord, master, owner, to rule, sway*, as well of earthly lords as of tutelary deities; in Hom. mostly c. dat., 'Αργεῖ, νῆ-σοισι, δώμασι, κτήμασιν οἷσι ἀν. *to be lord, hold sway* in Argos, etc.; but also c. gen., Τενέδαιο, 'Αργείων, πεδίοιο ἀνάσσειν *to be lord of* Tenedos, etc., Il. 1. 38, etc.; c. gen. and dat. at once, ἐλπόμενον Τρώεσσι ἀνάξειν . . . τιμῆς τῆς Πριάμου *to be master of* Priam's sovereignty over the Trojans, Il. 20. 180, cf. Od. 24. 30; (so, γῆς ἀνάσσει βαρ-βάροισι Eur. I. T. 31); πάντων μὲν κρατεῖν ἐθέλειν, πάντεσσι δ' ἀνάσσειν, πᾶσι δὲ σημαίνειν Il. 1. 288: also with a Prep., μετ' ἀθανά-τοιαι ἀνάσσειν *to be first among* the immortals, Il. 4. 61, cf. 23. 471; ἐν Βουδαίω 16. 572; ἐν Φαίρῃ Od. 7. 62; παρὰ τὸν 'Αχέροντα Soph. El. 184; ὑπὸ γαίᾳ Ib. 841; with neut. Adj., Ζεὺ πάντ' ἀνάσσαν Id. O. T. 904;—in Hom. often with ἴδι added, Τενέδου τε ἴδι ἀνάσσειν *rulest over* T. with might, Il. 1. 38; ἴδι ἀν. δώμασι, κτήμασι, etc., Od. 11. 275, etc.: absol., τὸν ἀνασσόντων *the kings*, Soph. Ph. 6:—Med. once in Hom., τρις ἀνάξασθαι γένεα ἀνδρῶν *to be king for three genera- tions*, i. e. *to be thrice king*, and each time through one generation, Od. 3. 245:—Pass. *to be ruled*, ἀνάσσονται δ' ἐμοὶ αὐτῶ 4. 177.—Com- mon also in Pind. and Trag., who use the same constructions. II. in Trag. sometimes metaph. of things, κώπης ἀνάσσει Eur. Tel. 20; ὕχων ἀνάσσουν' Hel. 1040; στρατηγίας I. T. 17; so, κόφον πηδήματος ἀνάσσειν *lord of the light leap* (where some Edd. give ἀνάσσαν, without explaining the constr. of πηδήματος), Aesch. Pers. 96; ἃ τὸν νυκτιπόλων ἐφόδων ἀνάσσει, of Persephoné, Eur. Ion 1049:—Pass., παρ' ὅτ' αὖ σκηπ-τρον ἀνάσσειται *is held as lord*, Soph. Ph. 140, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 10:—v. ἀνάξ IV, ἀνάσσα 3, δεσπότης II.

ἀν-άσσω, Att. for ἀνάσσω.

ἀναστῶδόν, Adv. (ἀνίσταμι) *standing up*, Il. 9. 671., 23. 469.

ἀναστῶδόν, *to make trickle forth*, Opp. C. 4. 324.

ἀνασταλτικός, ἡ, ὡν, *fitted for checking*, λυτῆς Ael. V. H. 7. 3.

ἀνασταλίζω, strengthd. for σταλίζω, ἀσταλίζω, Anacr. 41. 4.

ἀναστάς, f. l. for παστάς in Ap. Rh. 1. 789.

ἀναστασία, late form for ἀνάστασις, Or. Sib. 4. 69, Byz.

ἀναστάσιμος, *on*, pertaining to the resurrection, Eccl.

ἀνάστασις, *ews*, Ion. 105, ἡ. I. act. (ἀνίσταμι) *a making to stand or rise up, raising up again*, the dead, ἀνδρὸς δ' ἐπειδὴν αἰμ' ἀνασπῶν κόνις . . . οὐτις ἐστ' ἀν. Aesch. Eum. 648, cf. Pors. Phoen. 581. 2. *a making to rise and leave their place*, removal, as of sup- pliants, ἀν. ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ Thuc. 1. 133; ἀν. τῆς Ἰωνίας *the removal of* all the Greeks from Ionia [for safety], Hdt. 9. 106, cf. Thuc. 2. 14: but mostly in bad sense, *an overthrow, destruction, ruin*, ἀλωσις Ἰαίου τ' ἀνάστασις Aesch. Ag. 589; πόλεον ἀν. Id. Pers. 107, Eur.; τῆς πατρίδος Dem. 10. 17. 3. *a setting up, erection*, τειχῶν Dem. 478. 24; τρο-παίου Plut. 2. 873 A; εἰκόνας Inscr. Cnid. in Newton p. 760. II. (ἀνίσταμαι) *a standing or rising up*, esp. in token of respect, Ast Plat. Rep. 4. 4; to answer a challenge, of Menelaus, Arist. Fr. 151. 2. *a rising and moving off, removal*, Thuc. 7. 75; ἀν. ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ Id. 1. 133. 3. *a rising up, ἐξ ὕπνου* Soph. Ph. 276. b. *a rising again* after a fall, Ev. Luc. 2. 34. c. *a rising from the dead*, Τυνδάρω Luc. Salt. 45:—in N. T. and Eccl. *the Resurrection*.

ἀναστῆρ, ὁ, *a destroyer*, Aesch. Theb. 1015, Cho. 303.

ἀναστῆρ, ἡ, *a sacrifice on one's recovery*, Hesych.

ἀναστῆς, *ou*, ὁ, = ἀναστατήρ, Aesch. Ag. 1227.

ἀνάστατος, *on*, (ἀνίσταμαι) *made to rise up and depart, driven from one's house and home*, ἀναστάτους ποιεῖν τινας, ἀναστατοὶ γίνεσθαι, Id. 1. 76, 177., 7. 118, Decret. ap. Dem. 289, 22, cf. Soph. O. C. 429, Tr. 39; cf. ἀνασπατός. 2. of cities, ruined, laid waste, Hdt. 1. 155, 178, Andoc. 14. 35, etc.; ἀν. διὰ χώρα Soph. Tr. 240; δόμος πθίειν ἀν. Id. Aut. 673; ἀν. ποιεῖν τὰ χωρία Thuc. 8. 24. 3. c. gen. *driven from, deprived of* a thing, Plut. 2. 613 D. II. engaged in revolt or sedition, Plat. Soph. 252 A. III. as Subst., ἀνάστατος, ὁ, *a kind of light bread* at Athens, Ath. 114 A, cf. Valek. Adon. 398 B.

ἀνασταῖω, *to unsettle, upset*, τὴν οἰκουμενὴν Act. Ap. 17. 6, cf. 21. 38; of the mind, Ep. Gal. 5. 12:—Pass., ἀνασταθῶναι Harpocr.

ἀνασταῖω, ἡ, *an unsettling*, Eust. 81. 41. 2. *destruction*, Poll. 3. 91.

ἀνασταυρίζω, = sq., Ctes. in Phot. Bibl. 44. 10.

ἀνασταυρόω, *to impale*, Hdt. 3. 125., 6. 30, al.; identical with ἀνα-σκολορίζω, 9. 78:—Pass., Thuc. 1. 110, Plat. Gorg. 473 C. II. in the Rom. times, *to affix to a cross, crucify* (v. σταυρός II), Polyb. 1. 11, 6, al., Plut. Fab. 6, al. 2. *to crucify afresh*, Ep. Hebr. 6. 6.

ἀνασταυρώσις, *ews*, ἡ, *an impoling*, Xen. Ephes. 4. 2.

ἀνασταύω, (στάχυς) *to shoot up with ears*, Ap. Rh. 3. 1054, etc.:—the fut. ἀνασταυώσομαι, (as if from -νόμοι), occurs in Or. Sib. 3. 382, etc.

ἀναστειβω, strengthd. for στειβω, Anth. P. 7. 544.

ἀναστειλος, ὁ, v. ἀνάστειλος.

ἀν-άστειος, *on*, *unmanly*, Lat. inurbanus, Ath. 585 B.

ἀνάστειρος, *on*, (στεῖρα) *with a high brow*, ναῦς Polyb. 16. 3, 8.

ἀναστειλώ, *to go up, ἐπιγαίνειν* Opp. H. 1. 422: *to ascend*, κολῶντιν Ib. 4. 65.

ἀναστῆλλω, *to send up, raise*, ὁπαπᾶς Christod. Ecphr. 63:—Med. *to*

gird or tuck up one's clothes, νεβρίδας ἀνεστῆλλαντο Eur. Bacch. 696; ἀνεστῆλλεσθ' ἄνω τὰ χιτῶνια Ar. Eccl. 268; absol., ἀναστῆλθαι Ar-temid. 4. 44:—Pass., ἀνεσταλμένῳ τῷ χιτῶνι *with one's frock girt up*, Plut. 2. 178 C: cf. ἀνασούω.

II. *to draw back*, e. g. the flesh in a surgical operation, Hipp. V. C. 907, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 50, 6:—Pass. *to be turned up*, of the foot, Hipp. Mochl. 855. 2. *to keep back, re- pulse*, mostly used of checking the assault of light troops, Eur. I. T. 1378, Thuc. 6. 70, Xen. An. 5. 4, 23; οἱ ἀνεμοὶ ἀν. τὰ νέφη Arist. Probl. 26. 29; φόβος ἀν. τινά Ael. N. A. 5. 54:—Med. *to restrain or suppress one's inclinations*, to dissemble, Polyb. 9. 22, 9:—Pass. *to go back, retire, keep back*, Thuc. 3. 98; c. gen., ἀν. τοῦ . . . *to be restrained from* . . . Ael. N. A. 8. 10. 3. *to remove, make away with*, γῆν Diod. 17. 82. III. in Med. *to renounce, refuse*, ἀναστῆλθαι τροφήν Ael. N. A. 11. 14.

ἀναστεινῶ, = ἀναστίνω, Hdt. 1. 86, 6. 80; c. acc. cogn., τοιάδ' ἀν. ἐχθρόδοπα *such hateful words didst thou groan forth*, Soph. Aj. 930. II. c. acc. pers. *to groan for, lament*, Aesch. Cho. 335, Eur. H. F. 118, Xen. Symp. 1, 15.

ἀναστεινῶ, *to groan oft and loudly, wail aloud*, Il. 10. 9.

ἀναστεινῶ, c. acc. pers. *to groan aloud over, bemoan, bewail aloud*, c. acc., Il. 23. 211; so in Med., 18. 315, 355.

ἀναστίνω, *to groan aloud*, Aesch. Ag. 546, 1286, Soph. II. like ἀναστεινῶ, c. acc., Archil. 8. 8, Eur. I. T. 551.

ἀν-άστειρος, *on*, poet. for ἀναστειρος, Arat. 228.

ἀναστῆφω, fut. ψω, *to crown, wreath*, τὸν σὸν κράτα Eur. Fr. 243; ἀν. στεφάνοισι Ib. 362. 48:—Pass., ἀνέστημαι κόρα φύλλοις I have my head wreathed with leaves, Id. Hipp. 806. II. δάφνας κλώνας ἀναστῆφασθαι *to have them put round the head*, Epigr. Gr. 786.

ἀναστηλῖναι, *to post up, proclaim by placards*, Eccl.

ἀναστηλώω, *to set up as or on a monument*, Lyc. 883, Plut. 2. 1033 E.

ἀναστηλώσις, *ews*, ἡ, *a setting up of a monument*, Ptolem. ap. Phot. 190.

ἀναστήμα, *atos*, τό, (ἀνίσταμαι) *height, tallness*, as of a mountain, plant, etc., Theophr. H. P. 9. 9, 5; ἀνάστ. βασιλικόν *the royal majesty*, Diod. 19. 92. 2. *an erection, building*, Epict. ap. Stob. 316. 40:—in Or. Sib. 8. 268 occurs a late poet. form ἀνάστημα.

ἀναστηρίζω, fut. ἰζω, *to set up firmly*, Anth. P. 7. 321.

ἀναστησεῖω, Desiderat. of ἀνίσταμι, Agath. 76 B.

ἀναστοιχείω, *to resolve matter into its elements*, Philo 1. 501. II. in Pass. *to be renovated, regenerated*, Origen., etc.

ἀναστοιχείωσις, *ews*, ἡ, *dissolution*, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 79. II. renewal, regeneration, Eccl.

ἀναστολή, ἡ, (ἀναστέλλω) *a putting back*, τῆς κόμης Plut. Pomp. 2; cf. Winckelm. 5. 5, 11. 2. *the boring of a wound by putting back* the flesh, Medic.

3. *repression*, παθῶν Clem. Al. 507.

ἀναστομῶ, *to furnish with a mouth*, ἀν. τῶρον *to clear out* a trench, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 15; ἀν. τὰς Νείλου διώρυγας Polyb. 5. 62, 4, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 5. 59; ἀν. τὸ ἥρπον *to open* it, C. I. 916:—Med., φάρμακον ἀναστομῶν τὸ χεῖλος *open* your gullet wide, Eur. Cycl. 357:—Pass., τραυλὴ μὲν ἐστίν, ἀλλ' ἀνεστομωμένη *with mouth wide-opened, loud talking* (cf. στόμωσις), Callias Incert. 3. 2. Pass. also *to be opened, dilated*, ἀν. οἱ πόροι Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 9, G. A. 3. 1, 24; ὑστέρα ἀν. H. A. 10. 2, 6. 3. of one sea opening into another, κατὰ στενο-πόρους αἰχένας ἀνεστομωμένους Arist. Mund. 3. 8; ὁ 'Αράβιος κύλπος ἀνεστομῶται εἰς τὸν . . . Ἰκεανόν Diod. 3. 38, cf. Philo 2. 475, Heliod. 1. 29, and v. ανστομῶμαι.

II. metaph. *to sharpen or whet* the appetite, ταῦτα τῶν ἡδυσμάτων ἀναστομοὶ τῶσθητήρια Diphil. Ἀπολ. 2. ἀναστομῶσις, *ews*, ἡ, *an opening, outlet, discharge*, Plut. 2. 590 F, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp. II. *a bringing to a point*: metaph. *a whetting* of the appetite, Ath. 132 F: hence also of the stimulating effect of manures, Theophr. C. P. 3. 17, 6.

ἀναστομωτήριος, *on*, proper for opening, τῆς ὑστέρας Hipp. 587. 22.

ἀναστομωτικός, ἡ, ὡν, *fit for sharpening*, of the appetite, Diosc. 1. 4.

ἀναστοναχέω, fut. ἡσώ, = ἀναστένω, Orph. Arg. 1294: so, ἀναστονα- χίζω, Q. Sm. 2. 634; v. Spitzn. Exc. iii. ad Il.

ἀν-αστράπτω, *to lighten*, Philo 2. 204.

ἀναστράτεω, *to enlist again*, App. Civ. 3. 66:—Med. *to serve again*, of soldiers, Dio C. 41. 35.

ἀναστράτοπεδεῖα, *as*, ἡ, *a decamping*, Polyb. 6. 40, 1.

ἀναστράτοπεδεῖω, *to decamp*, Polyb. 1. 24, 4, etc.:—Med., Joseph. A. J. 14. 15, 14.

ἀναστρέμω, τό, in Xen. Cyn. 4, 4, f. l. for ἀνάβλεμμα.

ἀναστρεπέω, verb. Adj. *one must invert*, ti Isocr. 109 B. 2. from Pass. *one must attend to, dwell on* a thing, περί τι Clem. Al. 819.

ἀναστρέφω, poet. ἀνστρέφω: fut. ψω: pf. ἀνέστρεφα Theognet. Φασμ. 1. 8. To turn upside down, μήπως . . . διφόρον ἀνστρέφειαν might upset them, Il. 23. 436; ὁ θεὸς πάντ' ἀν. πάλιν Eur. Supp. 331; ἀν. γένος Ar. Av. 1240; ἀν. καρδίαν *to upset* the stomach, i. e. cause sickness, Thuc. 2. 49: *to reverse*, Aesch. Pers. 333, Eur. I. c., etc., Ar. Pl. 779:—Pass., fut., ἀναστραφῆσεται τὰ πράγματα Isocr. 95 A; pf., ἀναστραφῆται τῆς πολιτείας Id. 129 E; ὅρος ἀναστραμμένον ἐν τῇ γῆτῃ *turned up* by digging, Hdt. 6. 47, cf. Xen. Oec. 16, 11. II. *to turn back, bring back*, τινά ἐξ 'Αἰδου Soph. Ph. 449, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1228; ἀν. δίκην τινί Id. Bacch. 793; ὅμ' ἀν. κύκλῳ *to roll* it about, Id. Hel. 1557: *to rally soldiers*, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 21. 2. *intr.* *to turn back, round or about, return, retire*, Hdt. 1. 80, and freq. in Att.; esp. in part., ἀναστρέφας ἀπῆλαιεν Xen. An. 1. 4, 5, etc.:—ἀναστρέφον, τό, v. ἀνασκευκός.

III. in Gramm. *to write with anastrophe*, as περί for περί, Schol. Ven. Il. 9. 449.

B. Pass., v. supr. I. II. *to be or dwell* in a place, like Lat. versari, ἀλλά τιν' ἄλλην γαίαν ἀναστρέφομαι *to go to a place and dwell there*, Od. 13. 326, cf. Call. Lav. Pall. 76; (so, ἀναστρέφειν πόδα ἐν γῇ

Eur. Hipp. 1176); ἀναστρέφειν ἐν Ἀργεῖ Id. Tro. 993; ἐν φανερῷ, ἐν μέσῳ *to live in public*, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 16, Plat. Rep. 558 A; ἀν. ταύτη Thuc. 8. 94; ἐν εὐφροσύνῃ Xen. Ages. 9, 4; ἐν τοῖς ἥθεσι Plat. Legg. 865 E:—so, ἀν. ἐν ζυμμάχῳ *to continue in an alliance*, Xen. Hell. 7. 3, 2; ἀν. ἐν γεωργίᾳ *to be engaged in* . . . Id. Oec. 5, 13; ἐπὶ κνηγείῃς Polyb. 32. 15, 19:—generally, *to conduct oneself, behave, as despotēs* Xen. An. 2. 5, 14; θρασείῳ, ἀχαρίστῳ ἀν. εἰς τινα Polyb. 1. 9, 7, 25. 1, 10. 2. *to revolve, like the sun in the heavens*, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 8.

III. of soldiers, *to face about, rally*, Id. An. 1. 10, 12, etc. 2. *to be reversed or inverted, ἐμοὶ τοῦτ' ἀνέστραπται* Id. Hier. 4, 5, cf. Cyr. 8. 13, Arist. Mechan. 20, 5. 3. *to return*, Plat. Polit. 271 A, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 20.

ἀν-αστροφολόγητος, ὄν, ignorant of astrology, Strabo 76.

ἀν-αστρος, ὄν, without stars, Theophr. ap. Schol. Arist., Eratosth.

ἀναστροφόδην, Adv. (ἀναστρέφω) reversely, Hesych.

ἀναστροφή, ἡ, (ἀναστρέφω) a turning upside down, upsetting, Eur. Fr. 303; μοῖραν εἰς ἀν. ἰδῶναι=ἀναστρέφει, Id. Andr. 1007: disorder, confusion, Posidipp. Xop. 22. 2. a turning back, return, Soph. Ant. 226; πολλὰς ἀν. ποιούμενος, of a hunter, making many casts backward, Xen. Cyn. 6, 25: a wheeling round, as of a horse, Id. Mag. Eq. 3, 14 (Dind. στροφάις); esp. of soldiers in battle, whether to flee or rally, Id. Cyr. 5. 4, 8; μηκέτι δύναι αὐτοῖς ἀναστροφήν Id. Hell. 4. 3, 6, cf. Ages. 2, 3; of a ship, Thuc. 2. 89; ἐξ ἀν. wheeling about, Polyb. 4. 54, 4; κατ' ἀναστροφήν reversely, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 430. 3.

in Gramm., *anastrophe*, a throwing back of the accent to the former syllable, as in prepositions after their case, ἀπο for ἀπό, etc. 4. in Rhet. writers, *repetition of a word which closes one sentence at the beginning of another*, Walz Rhett. 8. 552. II. (from Pass.) a turning about in a place, dwelling in a place, Plut. 2. 216 A; ἀν. ἐποίησαντο they staid or abode, Inscr. Megar. in Keil iv. B. 7, cf. C. I. 1193. 2. the place where one tarries, an abode, haunt, δαιμόνων ἀναστροφή Aesch. Eum. 23. 3. a mode of life, Polyb. 4. 82, 1, Diog. L. 9. 64, cf. Ep. Gal. 1. 13, Eph. 4. 22, al. 4. delay, like διατριβή, Polyb. 1. 66, 3: time for doing a thing, Id. 3. 93, 3. 5. a return, way back, Arist. H. A. 9. 48, 5, cf. Probl. 26, 5.

ἀναστροφῶς, Adv. reversely, vice versa, Sext. Emp. M. 22.

ἀναστρωπή, ἡ, word coined by Plat., Crat. 409 C, to explain ἀστραπή (ὅτι τὰ ἀπὸ ἀναστρέφει).

ἀναστρωφῶ, Frequentat. of ἀναστρέφω, τόξον ἐνώμα πάντῃ ἀναστρωφῶν turning it constantly, Od. 21. 394:—Med. to wander about, Soph. Fr. 682 (in which sense Arat. 1069 has ἀν. intr.): ἀν. ἐν ἀφθονίᾳ *to live in the midst of plenty*, Menand. (Eur.?) Incert. 1. 7. ἀναστυφέλιξ, strengthd. for στυφέλιξ, Nonn. D. 1. 181. ἀναστυφῶ [ῶ], =στυνύζω, to look sad or gloomy, Soph. Fr. 371 (Satyric). 2. in Comic writers, =στύω, quoted in aor. ἀναστυφαί by Poll. 2. 176, Hesych., Suid.

ἀνασυνταξίς, ἑως, ἡ, a change in the σύνταξις or war-tax levied on property, Poll. 6. 179, Suid.; v. Böckh P. E. 2. 280.

ἀνασυντάσσω, fut. ἔω, to change the war-tax, Hyperid. ap. Harp.

ἀνάσσυρα, ατος, τό, the effect of ἀναστρέφειν: hence, παρθένου ἀν. a clandestine birth, Eubul. Incert. 29.

ἀναστυρόλις, ἑως, ἡ, a lewd woman, Hippon. 99.

ἀναστυρῶ [ῶ], (v. στυρῶ), to pull up another's clothes, Diog. L. 2. 116: to expose to view, τὴν ἀκρυσίαν Clearch. ap. Ath. 548 B:—Med. to pull up one's clothes, expose one's person, Hdt. 2. 60, Theophr. Char. 11, Diod. 1. 85, etc.; ἀναστυρῶνται τὸν χιτωνίσκου Plut. 2. 248 B; part. pf. pass. as Adj., ἀγοραῖός τις καὶ ἀναστυρῶντος obscene, Theophr. Char. 6; κωμῳδία ἀν. Synes. 213 C. 2. in Pass. also, of Alexander's hair, to be drawn back (cf. ἀναστρολή 1), Ael. V. H. 12. 14. II. Med. to snatch up, plunder, ravage, Plut. 2. 330 D.

ἀνασφάδαζω, to struggle violently, Hesych., Tim. Lex.

ἀνασφάλλω, intr. to rise from a fall or illness, to recover, συμπτώματος ἀνασφάλλαι Plat. Ax. 364 C; ἐκ νόσου Babr. 75. 9; νόσου καὶ πόνῳ 78. 3. ἀνασφηνῶ, to pin or fasten with wedges, Apollon. in Math. Vett. p. 24.

ἀνασφίγγω, to bind tight up, ἵππον χαλινῷ Nonn. D. 42. 51.

ἀνασχεῖν, -θεῖν, inf. of the poet. aor. 2 of ἀνέχω.

ἀνάσχεσις, ἑως, ἡ, (ἀνέχομαι) a taking on oneself, endurance, τῶν δεινῶν Plut. Num. 13. 2. ἀν. ἡλίου the rising of the sun, Arist. Mund. 3, 10; cf. ἀνατολή, ἀνοχή.

ἀνασχετικός, ἡ, ὄν, enduring, patient, Plut. 2. 31 A.

ἀνασχετός, Ep. ἀνσχετός, ὄν, (ἀνέχομαι) to be borne, sufferable, endurable, Theogn. 119, Soph. Ph. 987: but mostly with negat., οὐ γὰρ ἐτ' ἀνσχετὰ ἔργα τετελεχάται Od. 2. 63; πεσείν . . πῶματ' οὐκ ἀν. Aesch. Fr. 919; θρέμματ' οὐκ ἀν. Id. Theb. 182:—οὐκ ἀνασχετόν [ἔστι], c. acc. et inf., Hdt. 1. 207, cf. 3. 81., 8. 142; ζῆν γὰρ κακῶς κλυούσαν οὐκ ἀνασχετόν Soph. Tr. 721, cf. O. C. 1652; οὐκ ἀνασχετόν ποιεῖσθαι τι Hdt. 7. 163.

ἀνασχίζω, fut. ἴσω, to rip up, τοῦ λαγοῦ τὴν γαστέρα Hdt. 1. 123, 124, cf. 3. 35; τὰς κυνίστας Arist. Eth. N. 7. 5, 2; δέρμα ὀνύχῃσι Theoc. 25, 277.

ἀνασχινδύλλω, in later Greek ἀνασκινδύλλω, =ἀνασκοποῖν, Plat. Rep. 362 A; cf. Piers. Moer. 360, Ruhnke. Tim. 32.

ἀνασῶζω, fut. ὠσω. (v. σώζω). To recover what is lost, rescue, ἀπὸ φόνου Soph. O. T. 1351; ἀν. φίλον ἀλλοιουθέντα Arist. Eth. N. 9. 3, 3:—more oft. in Med., ἀνασῶζεσθαι τινα φέβου *to recover one from fear*, Soph. El. 1133; ἀνασῶσμένους μοι δὲς . . Σάμων Hdt. 3. 140:—but Hdt. commonly uses the Med. in the proper sense, ἀν. τὴν ἀρχὴν *to recover it for oneself*, 1. 82, 106, etc.; in 3. 65 he joins Act. and Med., μὴ ἀνασῶσμένοι δὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν μὴδ' ἐπιχειρήσας ἀνασῶζεν:—Pass. *to be restored to safety*, Plat. Phil. 32 E: *to return safe*, εἰς Κατόνην Lys. 160. 13; ἀνασῶθῃναι ἐς τὰς πατρίδας, of exiles, Xen. Hell. 4. 8,

28; ἐκ φυγῆς Polyb. 18. 10, 2.

2. *to preserve in mind, remember*,

Hdt. 6. 65.

ἀνασωρεύω, to heap up, Polyb. 8. 35, 5.

ἀνασωσμός, ὁ, a saving, preservation, Aquil. V. T.

ἀνατύνω, poet. ἀντ-, =ἀνατείνω, Call. Jov. 30.

ἀνατάρσσω, Att. -τρω, fut. ἔω, to stir up the mud, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 2:—Pass., οὐρα ἀναταραγμένη troubled, thick urine, Hipp. Aph. 1252, cf. Epid. 1. 976. II. to stir up, excite greatly, rouse to frenzy, Soph. Tr. 218: to confound, Plat. Phaedo 88 C:—Pass., ἀναταραγμένους προεῖσθαι *to march in disorder*, Xen. An. 1. 7, 20.

ἀντάσσις, ἑως, ἡ, (ἀνατείνω) extension, εἰς ὕψος Polyb. 5. 44, 3, etc. 2. a stretching out, Hipp. Art. 788: a putting forth the hands against any one, violence, Polyb. 4. 4, 7, etc. 3. intensity, inflexibility, τὸ φρονήματος Plut. Mar. 6. 4. endurance of hunger, fasting, Plut. 2. 62 A, ubi v. Wytténb. 5. ἀν. τῆς βοῆς a straining, Schol. Or. 149.

ἀνατάσσομαι, Att. -τρωμαι, Med. to go regularly through again, rehearse, Plut. 2. 968 C.

ἀνατάκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀνάσσις 2) threatening, Polyb. 5. 43, 5. Adv. -κῶς, Id. 4. 4, 7.

ἀνατέι, v. ἀνατί.

ἀνατί, v. ἀνατί.

ἀνατίω, poet. ἀντ-: (v. τεῖνω):—to stretch up, lift or hold up, χεῖρα ἀν. *to lift up the hand and swear*, Pind. O. 7. 120; also in prayer, Id. I. 6 (5). 60; ἐξόμεθ' . . ἀνατείνοντες τῷ χεῖρ' Ar. Av. 623; as token of assent in voting, Xen. An. 5. 6, 33, etc. 2. to stretch forth, so as to threaten, τὴν μάχαιραν ἀνατεμένους with his sword stretched out, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 2; so in Med., οὐδὲ Πολυδύκεος βία χεῖρας ἀντείναιτ' ἀν' ἐναντίον αὐτῷ Simon. 16; οὐδὲν ἀν' ἡμῖν εἶχε ἀνατείνασθαι φοβερόν *to hold out any alarming threat*, Dem. 389. 1, cf. Polyb. 5. 55, 1. 3. to hold up, propose as a prize, Pind. N. 8. 43, in Pass. 4. to lift up, exalt, κῦδος τινος Ib. 58; ἀνατείνασθαι ἀρχὴν *to strain or augment its force*, Plut. Cleom. 10. 5. to lift up, κῆρα Pind. N. 1. 65; ἐάντου Ael. N. A. 3. 21; ἀν. τὰς ὀφρῦς=ἀνασπάω 6, Luc. Tim. 54:—Pass. *to strain upwards*, as the soul, freq. in later Platonists, Ruhnke. Tim., etc. 6. to strain, and metaph. to excite, τινά Plut. 2. 60 C:—Pass. of sound, *to be strained to a high pitch*, Arist. Probl. 19. 37. II. to stretch or spread out, expand, e. g. a line of battle, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 6; τὰ κέρατα Ib. 23; ἀπὸς ἐπὶ δόρατος ἀνατεταμένους a spread eagle, Ib. 4; ἰστία πρὸς ζυγῶν Pind. N. 5. 93:—Pass. *to be distended*, Tim. Locr. 102 A.

III. to hold out, persevere, esp. in abstinence, Arr. Epict. 2. 17, 9. IV. intr. to reach up, stretch up, πέδιλα ἐς γόνα ἀνατείνοντα Hdt. 7. 67; ἀν. ἐς ὕψος Polyb. 9. 21, 10. 2. to extend, stretch out, σῶρος . . ἀν. ἐς τὴν Οἴτην Hdt. 7. 176, cf. 8. 107, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 20.

ἀνατεχίζω, to rebuild, τεῖχῃ Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 18: to re-wall, Cyrill.

ἀνατεχισμός, ὁ, a rebuilding of the walls, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 9.

ἀνατέλλω, poet. ἀντ-: aor. ἀνέτειλα: pf. ἀνατέταλκεν Polyb. 9. 15, 10; (v. τέλλω). To make to rise up, τοῖσιν δ' [sc. ἱπποῖς] ἀμφοτέρων ἀνέτειλε νέμεσις Il. 5. 777; Αἰγυπτος . . Δημητρώς ἀνατέλλει σταχύν Aesch. Fr. 304; ὕδαρ ἀνατέλλειν *to make water gush forth*, Pind. I. 6 (5). 111; so in Pass., φλόξ ἀνατελλομένη a flame mounting up, Ib. 4 (3). 110. 2. to bring forth, give birth to, bring to light, Διόνυσον ἀνέτειλες Ib. 7 (6). 5; Ιούλους Ap. Rh. 2. 44: of events, μυρί' ἀπ' αἰσχρῶν ἀνατέλλοντα Soph. Ph. 1139. II. intr. to rise, esp. of the sun and moon, Hdt. 2. 142., 4. 40, Soph. O. C. 1246, Ar. Nub. 754, like ἀνέχω B. 1; πρὸς ἡῷ τε καὶ ἡλίῳ ἀνατέλλοντα Hdt. 1. 204; also of constellations, Ap. Rh. 3. 959., 2. 1007, cf. ἀνατολή; (though ἐπιτέλλω is more usual in this sense). 2. of a river, to take its rise, ἐκ ταύτης [τῆς λίμνης] Hdt. 4. 52, cf. Ael. N. A. 14. 16, etc. 3. to grow, of hair, ταρφὺς ἀντέλλουσα θρίξ Aesch. Theb. 535; of teeth, Arist. H. A. 2. 4. 4. of a mountain, to rise, Ap. Rh. 1. 501, etc. 5. to rise up, ἀνέτειλε σωτήρ Epigr. Gr. 978.

ἀνατέμνω, fut. -τεμῶ, to cut up, cut open, νεκρὸν Hdt. 2. 87, cf. Luc. Prom. 21. II. to cut off, κλήματα Aeschin. 77, 26.

ἀνατεταμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἀνατείνω, stretched or strained to the utmost, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1315.

ἀνατήκω, fut. ἔω, to melt: metaph. to relax, τὸ σῶμα ἡδοναῖς Plut. 2. 136 D:—Pass. to melt away, thaw, Polyb. 2. 16, 9.

ἀνάτηξις, ἑως, ἡ, a melting, thawing, Polyb. 9. 43, 5.

ἀνατί [ῆ], Adv. of ἀνατός, without harm, with impunity, Aesch. Eum. 39, Soph. Ant. 485, Eur. Med. 1357, Plat. Legg. S71; also written ἀνατέι, C. I. 104; less correctly acc. to Blonif. Gloss. ad Pr. V. 216.

ἀνατίθημι, fut. -θήσω: Ael. aor. ὀνέθειναι C. I. 1766, cf. 3524. 9, 54, al. To lay upon, in Hom. only once, ἐλεγχέειν ἀναθήσει μοι, like μῶμον ἀνάπτειν, Il. 22. 100; ἀν. ἄχθος *to lay on as a burden*, Ar. Eq. 1056; κινδύνους ἰδιώτας ἀν. Hyperid. Euxen. 24; but in good sense, ἀν. κῦδος τινος Pind. O. 5. 17, cf. Lys. 110. 7. 2. in Prose, to refer, attribute, ascribe a thing to a person, μέγαλὰ οἱ χρήματα ἀν. Hdt. 2. 135; οὐ γὰρ ἀνὸν πυραμίδα ἀνέθεσαν ποιήσασθαι would not have attributed to him the erection of the pyramid, Ib. 134; Φοῖβον τὴνδ' ἀναθήσω πρᾶξιν Eur. El. 1206; εἰ μὴ, ὅταν . . εὖ πράξῃτε, ἐμοὶ ἀναθήσετε will give me the credit of it, Thuc. 2. 64; οὐ γὰρ συμβούλῃ τὴν τοῦ κατορθοῦν . . ἀνέθηκε δύναμιν Dem. 322. 21. ἀν. τινὶ τὴν αἰτίαν τινὸς Isocr. 10 B, Aeschin. 29. 25. b. ἀν. τινὶ πάντα πράγματα *to lay them upon him, entrust them to him*, Ar. Nub. 1453, Thuc. 8. 82; τὴν ἄμνηναν εἰς τὸν χρόνον ἀν. *to leave it* . . , Plut. 2. 817 C. II. to set up as a votive gift, dedicate, consecrate, τινὶ τι Hes. Op. 656, Hdt. 2. 159., 7. 54, Ar. Pl. 1089, etc.; ῥήγιναν ἀνέθηκε τῷ Ἀπόλλωνι Thuc. 1. 13; hence the votive gift itself was ἀνάθημα, as ἀνάθημα ἀνατίθεναι Hdt. 1. 53., 2. 182: they commonly said ἀν. τι ἐς Δελφοῖς, not ἐν Δελφοῖς, Id. 1. 92., 2. 135, 182, Plat. Phaedr. 235 D, etc.; but ἐν Δελφοῖς Arist. Fr.

377:—Pass., ἀνατέθηναι Ar. Eq. 849; but ἀνάκειμαι is more freq. as the Pass. 2. simply to set up, erect, βαλόν, νέων, etc., Polyb. 5. 93, 10, Plut., etc. 3. metaph., ἀν. τι λύρα (as in Horace commissi calores . . fidibus), Pind. P. 8. 41; also, ἀν. τὰς ἀκοὰς τοῖς ἀκροάμασι to give them up to . . . Polyb. 24. 5, 9. 4. to set up and leave in a place, ἀν. τινά ἐπὶ κρημνῶν Ar. Pl. 69; ἀν. ζῶντα (on a cross), Polyb. 1. 86, 6. III. to put back, remove (cf. ἀναβέτον), τί γὰρ παρ' ἡμᾶρ ἡμέρα τέρπειν ἔχει, προσθεῖσα κἀναθεῖσα τοῦ γε καθανεῖν; by adding or putting off somewhat of the necessity of death (so Herm.), Soph. Aj. 476; so, prob., in Pind. O. 7. 110, μνασθέντι ἀμ πάλον μέλλεν θέμεν was about to annul the lot for him when he mentioned it, v. Donalds. ad I. (61); v. infr. Med. II.

B. Med. to put upon for oneself, ἀναθεσθαι τὰ σκεύη ἐπὶ τὰ ὑποζύγια Xen. An. 2. 2, 4; τοῖς ὤμοις ἀν. τι to put on one's shoulders, Plut. 2. 983 B; but often much like Act., ἀν. τινα ἐφ' ἵππον Id. Artoc. 11, etc. 2. to impart, communicate something of one's own, τινί τι Act. Ap. 25. 4, Ep. Gal. 2. 2, Plut. 2. 772 D. 3. to remit or leave a thing to another, Plat. Hipparch. 229 E, 230 A, al.; ἀν. περί τινος εἰς σύγκλητον to refer the consideration of it to the Senate, Polyb. 22. 27, 11.

II. to place differently, change about, e.g. the men on a draught-board, ἀνὰ πάντα τίθεσθαι Orac. ap. Hdt. 8. 77, v. Luc. Pseudol. 29. 2. metaph. to take back a move, retract one's opinion, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 44; and freq. in Plat., ἀναθεσθαι ὅ τι δοκεῖ Plat. Gorg. 462 A, cf. Prot. 354 E, Charm. 164 D; οὐκ ἀνατίθεμαι μὴ οὐ τοῦτο εἶναι to retract and say this is not so, Id. Phaedo 87 A; οὐκ ἀν. μὴ οὐ καλῶς λέγεσθαι Id. Meno 89 D; v. supr., Act. III.

ἀνατίκτω, to bring forth again, Ael. N. A. 1. 17. ἀνατίμω, to raise in price, Hdt. 9. 33; ἀν. ἐαυτὸν Dio C. 38. 5; cf. ἐπιτιμῶ, and v. Poll. 3. 125.

ἀνατίναγμός, ὁ, a shaking violently, LXX. ἀνατίνασσω, fut. ξω, to shake up and down, brandish, θύρσον Eur. Bacch. 80; also of the wind shaking about a sail, Id. Or. 341.

ἀνατυράω, fut. ἀνατρήσω, to bore through, bore, Diosc. 1. 7, 9, Trypho ap. Ath. 182 E, in Pass.

ἀνάτλημα, ατος, τό, sufferance, Suid. ἀνατλήναι, inf. of ἀνέτλην, aor. with no pres. in use: fut. ἀνατλήσομαι. To bear up against, endure, κῆδε' ἀνέτλη Od. 14. 47; οἷζός ἦν ἀνέτλημεν 3. 104; φόρμακ' ἀνέτλην, i.e. resisted the strength of, the magic drink, 10. 327; πολυθῆρνον αἰῶνα . . ἀνατλάσθαι Aesch. Ag. 716; πατέρα . . οὐκ ἀνέτλασε Soph. O. C. 239, etc.; πολλὰ ἀνατλάς Ar. Pax 1035; τὴν εἰμαρμένην Plat. Theaet. 169 C; τὰ προσήκοντα πάθῃ Id. Gorg. 525 A; c. part., ἀνέτλην μογέουσα C. I. 6275.

ἀνατμίζομαι, Pass. to evaporate, Democrit. ap. Ath. (?) 87 D. ἀνατοιχέω, (τοιχος) to roll from side to side, esp. of sailors in a storm: metaph., Arr. Epict. 3. 12, 7; the Gramm. prefer διατοιχέω, Lob. Phryn. 161.

ἀνατοκισμός, ὁ, compound interest, Ernesti Clav. Cic. s. v. anatocismus. ἀνατολή, poet. ἀντ- (ἀνατέλλω):—a rising, rise, esp. of the sun, often in pl., ἀντολάη ἡελίου Od. 12. 4; ἀπὸ ἀντολᾶς ἄλιον μέχρι δούρας Inscr. Argiv. in C. I. 1123, al.; also of the stars (cf. ἀνατέλλω II), ἀντολὰς ἐνὶ ἄστρων εἵδεα Aesch. Pr. 457, cf. Eur. Phoen. 504:—also in sing., δύσεως τε καὶ ἀντολῆς ἡλίου καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἄστρων Plat. Polit. 269 A, cf. Legg. 807 E. 2. the quarter of sunrise, East, Lat. Oriens, ἀπὸ ἡλίου ἀντολῶν Hdt. 4. 8; ἡλίου πρὸς ἀντολὰς Aesch. Pr. 707; later without ἡλίου, πρὸς ἀντολὰς C. I. 4040. IV. 14, Polyb. 2. 14, 4, etc. 3. also the time of rising, περὶ Ἠρίανος ἀντολῆν Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 2; ἀπὸ Παιαῖδος ἀν. Id. H. A. 8. 15, 3. 4. in pl. also the head of a river, Polyb. 2. 17, 4.

II. a growing, as of the teeth, Arist. H. A. 2. 4; of the white at the root of the nails, Poll. 2. 146. ἀνατολικός, ὁ, ὡν, eastern, C. I. 4450, 4573 b, Plut. 2. 888 A. ἀνατόλιος, poet. ἀντ-, ἡ, ὡν, = foreg., ἄρουρα Nonn. D. 25. 98.

ἀνατολμάω, to regain one's courage, take courage, only in late writers, as Plut. Lucull. 31, etc.; cf. Pers. Med. 325.

ἀνατομή, ἡ, (ἀνατέμνω) a cutting up, dissection, Arist. H. A. 3. 1, 7, etc.; he wrote a treatise entitled αἱ ἀνατομαί, v. Indicem p. 104. II. in a logical sense, ὧν, καὶ διατρέχεις Arist. An. Post. 2. 14, 1. ἀνατομικός, ὁ, ὡν, skilled in anatomy, Galen. Adv. -κῶς, Id.

ἀνάτομος, ὡν, (ἀνατείνω) stretching upwards, Vitruv. 10. 15. ἀνατορέω, = ἀνατιράω, Plaut.

ἀν-άτος, ὡν, unharmed, Ὀφίου κότῳ Aesch. Ag. 1211; κακῶν ἀνατος harmed by no ills, Soph. O. C. 786, where the Laur. Ms. ἀναίτος: cf. ἀνατί.

II. act. not harming, harmless, Aesch. Supp. 356, 359, 410. ἀνατρεπτός, verb. Adj. one must overthrow, refute, Luc. Hermot. 49. ἀνατρεπτικός, ὁ, ὡν, turning upside down, upsetting, ἐπιπλήθουσα . . πόλεως ὥσπερ νεὺς ἀν. Plat. Rep. 389 D; οἱ ἀν. διάλογοι Plato's refutative dialogues, as Euthydemus and Gorgias, Thrasyl. ap. Diog. L. 3. 57.

ἀνατρέγω, poet. ἀντ-: fut. -τρέψω: pf. -τέροφα, Soph. infr. cit., Andoc. 17. 13, later perh. also τέτραφα:—aor. 2 med. ἀντρέπετο in pass. sense, Id. 6. 64, Plat. Crat. 395 D, Theoc. 8. 90: (v. τρέπω). To turn up or over, overturn, upset, like ἀναστρέφω, the Act. first in Archil. 51, 3; but in Hom., ἀντρέπετο = ὑπτιος ἔπεσεν, Il. 6. 64; ἀνατετραμμένος Ar. Ran. 543; often of ships, Plat. Legg. 906 E, Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 11, etc.; ἀν ἀνατραπὴ γὰρ πλοῖον Alex. 'ΕΛΛ. 1. 3. 2. to overthrow, ruin, Lat. evertere, like ἀπολλύμι, opp. to σώω, πρόρριζον ἀνατρέψαι τινά Hdt. 1. 32, cf. 8. 62; μὴ . . δαίμων . . ἀντρέψῃ ποδὶ ὄλβον Aesch. Pers. 164; λακπύτην ἀντρ. χαράν Soph. Ant. 1275; πλῆστον Andoc. 17. 13; πόλιν Ar. Vesp. 671; πολιτείαν, οἰκίαν, etc., Plat. Legg. 709 A, Rep. 471 B; τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων Dem. 275. 15:—Pass., ἥρπεε πόλιν μάνατραπῇναι Aesch. Theb. 1076; ὁ βίος ἀνατετραμμένος ἀν εἴη Plat. Gorg. 481 C, etc. 3. τὴν τράπεζαν ἀνατρ. to upset the table, Dem.

403. 7, cf. 743. 1, and v. τράπεζα II: metaph. to ruin one, Andoc. 17. 10, Plut., etc. 4. to upset in argument, refute, Ar. Nub. 901. 5. in Pass., to be upset, disheartened, ἀντρέπετο φρένα λύπα Theoc. 8. 90; also, ταῖς ψυχαῖς ἀν. Polyb. 22. 8, 8.

II. to stir up, awake, arouse, ἀνατρέφω ὅ τι καὶ μύθη Soph. Tr. 1008; in Pass. of the sea in a storm, Arist. H. A. 8. 15, 9, etc.

ἀνατρέφω, fut. -θρέψω: (v. τρέφω):—to bring up, nurse up, cherish, educate, Aesch. Eum. 522; ἀν. τὸ φρόνημα to raise the spirit, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 34, cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 85: so in Med., ἀνατρέφειν αἰὼν to have him educated, Hdn. 1. 2; ἀν. λειμὼν κάλλεα Nic. ap. Ath. 684 B:—Pass. to grow up, Arist. H. A. 8. 30, 7; ἀνατραφήναι . . , Plut., etc.; τῇ Ἑλλάδι φωνῇ Ael. N. A. 11. 25; ἀνέτραφε in Anth. P. 5. 157 must be ἀντρέφαται.

2. to feed up, opp. to λαχναῖω, Hipp. Art. 799, 817, Ar. Ran. 944:—Pass., ἀνατρέφειν ἐκ νόσου, convalescere, Id. Vet. Med. 13. ἀνατρέχω: fut. -θρέξομαι, also -δραμαῖμαι, poet. 3. sing. -δρᾶμαι Anth. P. 9. 575: (v. τρέχω). To run back, ὁ μὲν αὖθις ἀνέδραμε Il. 16. 813, cf. 11. 354; ἀνὰ τ' ἔδραμ' ὀπίσω 5. 599: to retire, ebb, of the sea, Plut. 2. 915 A; to return, recur, eis or ἐπὶ τι Polyb. 2. 67, 6, 5. 40, 4, Plut., etc.: to return to one's former position, Diod. 20. 59. 2. to go back, in narrative, ἀν. τοῖς χρόνοις Polyb. 1. 12, 6, etc. 3. c. acc. to retrace, Lat. repetere, κῶδος ἀνέδραμον ὕμνῳ Pind. O. 8. 72; to undo, Menand. Incert. 355; ἀν. τὴν τῆς φύσεως ἐλάττωσιν to make amends for, Plut. 2. 2 C.

II. to jump up and run, start up, of men, ἀναδραμὼν ἔθεε Hdt. 3. 36; ἐκ τῆς κοίτης, ἐκ τοῦ θρόνου Id. 7. 15, 212; πρὸς τὰ μετέωρα Thuc. 3. 89, cf. Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 4. 2. of things, ἐγκέφαλος δὲ . . ἀνέδραμε ἐξ ἀπειλῆς the brains spurted up from the wound, Il. 17. 297; σμῶδιγγες . . ἀνέδραμον wheelks started up under the blow, 23. 717:—to run or spread over, τὰ πάθος ἀν. ἐπὶ τὴν χεῖρα Plut. 2. 978 C; ἀν. ἐρεουσὶν Call. Lav. Pall. 27. 3. to run up, shoot up, of plants, ὁ δ' ἀνέδραμεν ἐρεῖν ἴσος Il. 18. 56, cf. Hdt. 8. 55: hence of cities and peoples, to shoot up, rise quickly, ἀνὰ τ' ἔδραμον καὶ εὐθνήσαν Hdt. 1. 66, cf. 7. 156; ἀν. εἰς ἄλγεα Plut. Poplic. 21; ἀν. τοῖς βίαις, ταῖς ἐλπίσι Diod. 5. 12, etc.; ἀν. ἡ πολυτέλεια increases, Plut. Mar. 34. 4. λίσση δ' ἀναδεδρόμε πέτρῃ the rock ran sheer up, Od. 5. 412.

ἀνάτρεψις, εως, ἡ, a turning upside down, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 35. ἀνάτρησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνατρίνω) a boring, trepanning, Plut. Cato Ma. 9. 2. a hole bored, Id. 2. 341 A.

ἀνάτρητος, ὡν, bored through, Synes. 189 C. ἀνατρανέω, (τρίαντα) to shake as with a trident, Amphip. Διουρ. 1. 8; cf. συντρανέω.

ἀνα-τριάκοσιο-λόγιτος, ὡν, reckoned at 300 a head, C. I. 3599, ubi v. Böckh.

ἀνατρίβω [f], fut. ψω, to rub well, chafe, τὸν ὤμον Hipp. Art. 785; so in Med., Hipp. 375:—Pass., sensu obs., Ar. Ach. 1149. 2. to rub clean, κόνας Xen. Cyn. 6. 26. 3. in Med., ελαίῳ ὑδαρ συμμίξας ἀν. to rub them down, Arist. Probl. 5. 6. 4. in Pass. to be worn away, Hdt. 3. 113.

ἀνατρίξω, to chirp aloud, Q. Sm. 13. 107 (al. -τρίξω). ἀνάτριπτος, ὡν, rubbed up: ἀν. ἱμάτιον a cloth with rough, raised pile, like plush or velvet, Diosc. 3. 40.

ἀνατρίχομαι, Pass. to have one's hair grow again, Suid. ἀνάτριχος, ὡν, (θρίξ) with hair bristling backwards, cited from Porphyry. ἀνάτριψις, εως, ἡ, a rubbing, chafing, friction, Hipp. Art. 785. ἀνατροπεύς, εως, ὁ, an overturner, destroyer, τοῦ αἰῶνος Antipho 116. 28; τῆς νεότητος Plut. 2. 5 B.

ἀνατροπή, ἡ, an upset, τοῦ πλοῖου Arist. Metaph. 4. 2, 5. 2. ἀνατροπαὶ δωμάτων, οἰκῶν τῆς οὐραήτων, Aesch. Eum. 355, Plat. Prot. 325 C. ἀνατροπιάζω, to turn back, A. B. 312.

ἀνατροφή, ἡ, education, Dion. H. de Rhet. 5. 3, Plut. 2. 608 C, etc. ἀνατροχάζω, late form of ἀνατρέχω, Philo Byz. de VII Mir. 1. ἀνατροχαρμός, ὁ, a running backwards, prob. l. in Antyll. ap. Oribas. p. 112 for -ισμός, cf. p. 113.

ἀνατρυγάω, to glean grapes off, τοὺς ἀμπελώνας Philo 2. 390. ἀνατρυξέω, v. sub ἀνατρίβω.

ἀν-αττικός, ὡν, alien to the Attic dialect, Steph. B., etc. ἀνατίλισσος, Att. -ττω, to unroll, βιβλία Luc. Indoct. 16:—metaph., ἀν. τοὺς λόγους πρὸς ἐαυτὸν Luc. Nigr. 7; τὰ γενόμενα Clem. Rom. 31. ἀνατύπω, to impress again, Luc. Alex. 21: to represent, Philostr. 694:—Med. to form an image of a thing, imagine it, Plut. 2. 329 B, 331 D: hence Subst., ἀνατύπωμα, τό, an image formed, representation, Diog. L. 7. 61; and ἀνατύπωσις, εως, ἡ, a re-presenting, Hesych., and Adj. ἀνατυπωτικός, ὁ, ὡν, re-presenting, Simplic.

ἀνατυρβάζω, fut. ὄσω, to stir up, confound, disorder, Ar. Eq. 310. ἀ-ναναγής, ὡν, unshattered, Cyrril. ἀ-ναγής, ὡν, rayless, sunless, 'Αιδης Aesch. Pr. 1028.

ἀναυδής, ἐς, speechless, Epicr. Incert. 1. 20. II. = sq., Hesych. ἀν-αυδής, Dor. -άτος, ὡν, not to be spoken, unutterable, ineffable, and so, like ἀρηγος, Lat. infandus, ἀναυδάτω μένει Aesch. Theb. 895; ἀφαντος ἀναυδάτων λόγων Eur. Ion 784. 2. unspeakable, impossible, οὐδὲν ἀναυδάτων φατῶναι μὲν Soph. Aj. 713. II. speechless, Id. Tr. 964 (Laur. Ms. ἀναυδός).

ἀναυδία, ἡ, speechlessness, Hipp. 122 D, 174 B. ἀν-αυδος, ὡν, speechless, Od. 5. 456. 10. 378, Hes. Th. 797, etc.: silent, Aesch. Theb. 82, etc.:—properly, unable to articulate, whereas ἀφαντος is voiceless, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1098, but cf. Aesch. Pers. 578: simply, without speaking, Soph. O. C. 1274, 1404:—Adv. -δως, Hipp. Protrh. 74 C. 2. preventing speech, silencing, χαλινῶν ἀν. μένος Aesch. Ag. 238. II. like ἀναυδής, Lat. infandus, ἔργον ἀναυδόν Soph. Aj. 947.

ἀναυλεῖ, Adv. (ναῦλον) without passage-money, Suid. ἀν-αυλος, ὡν, without the flute, κῶμος ἀν. a procession unaccompanied by flutes, i. e. joyless, melancholy, Eur. Phoen. 791; ἔρωτες Plut. 2. 406

A: neut. pl. as Adv. ἀναυλα ὀρχεῖσθαι Babr. 9. 9; θύειν Plut. 2. 277 E. 2. *unskillful*, μέλη βωῶν ἀναυλα (as Bgk. for ἀναυδα) Soph. Fr. 631. II. *unskilled in flute-playing*, Luc. Halc. 7.

ἀ-ναυλόχητος, *on, not brought to haven*, Lyc. 745.
ἀ-ναυμάχητος, *on, without sea-fight*, ὁλεθρος ἄν. *loss of a fleet without striking a blow*, Lys. ap. Dion. H. de Lys. 14.

ἀ-ναυμάχιον γραφή, ἡ, *an indictment of a trierarch for keeping his ship out of action*, Andoc. 10. 21: cf. λιποστράτιον, λιποταξίον.

ἀναυγής, ἑς, (αὐγῶ) *not increasing*, Theophr. C. P. 4. 6, 3. II. *intr. not waxing or growing*, Hipp. Art. 821, al., Arist. H. A. 6. 15, 4.

ἀναυγησία, ἡ, *a defect in growth*, prob. l. Hipp. Art. 819 (al. -γης). 2. *in Gramm., omission of the augment*.

ἀναυγητος, *on, also η, on*, Theodect. ap. Strabo 695, = ἀναυγής, Arist. Cael. 1. 3, 7. 2. *without augment*, Gramm.:—Adv. -τως, lb.

ἀν-αυρος, *on, without air, windless, still*, Hesych.

Ἄναυρος, ὁ, *a river in Thessaly*, Hes. Sc. 477. II. as appellat.

ἀναυρος, ὁ, *a mountain-torrent*, Mosch. 2. 31, Nic. Al. 235, Lyc. 1424, C. I. 6857. 7; cf. Ἀγελῶος.

ἀναυς, *gen. ἀναῶς, ὁ, ἡ, without ships*, used only by Aesch. Pers. 680 in nom. pl., νᾶες ἀναῶς *ships that are ships no more, naues nenaves*, cf. Schäf. Eur. Hec. 612: v. Ἄϊπος.

ἀν-αὐτέω [ῶ], *to shout aloud, call out*, Opp. C. 4. 301, etc.

ἀν-αύχη, *enos, ὁ, ἡ, without neck or throat*, Emped. 307.

ἀναύω, (αὐω to cry) = ἀναυτέω, aor. ἀνήυσα, Theocr. 4. 37, Ap. Rh. 4. 75.

ἀναφαῖνον, ποῖτ. ἀμφ-: fut. -φάνω, but -φάνω Eur. Bacch. 529, v. Dind. Ar. Eq. 300: aor. ἀνέφηνα or -έφηνω (v. φαίνω). *To make to give light, make to blaze up*, ξύλα, δαΐδας Od. 18. 310. 2. *to bring to light, produce*, θύσας Hdt. 4. 105. b. *to shew forth, make known, display*, θεοπραπίας, ἀρετήν, ἐπεσβολίας Il. 1. 87., 20. 411, Od. 4. 159, Pind., and Att.; *κάνεφηνεν οὐ δεδεδειγμένα* Soph. Fr. 379. 8; *ἀν. θύσας* Eur. I. T. 466; *ὄργαν* Id. Bacch. 538; *ἄσπρα* Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 4; *ἡμέρα* καὶ ἡλῶν . . χεῖρ οἶδα, ὅτι μοι Κλεῖνίαν ἄν. Id. Symp. 4. 12; rarely of sound, βοᾶν ἀμφ- *to send forth a loud cry*, Aesch. Supp. 829; *ἀν. μελέων νόμος* Ar. Av. 745;—in Med., νικᾶν ἀνεφάντο Pind. I. 4. (3.) 119. 3.

to proclaim, declare, βασιλεῖ ἄν. τινά Pind. P. 4. 110; *ἀν. πόλιν* *to proclaim* it victor in the games, Id. P. 9. 129, N. 9. 29; c. part., τοὺς πολίτας ἀγαθὸς ὄντας ἄν. Plat. Criti. 108 C, cf. Lysias 127. 21:—c. inf., ἀναφανῶ σε τῶδε . . ὀνομάζειν *I proclaim that they call thee by this name*, i. e. order that thou be so named, Eur. Bacch. 529. b. of things, *to appoint, institute*, ὅς τελετὰς ἀνέφαινε καὶ ὄργια C. I. 401, cf. Chron. Par. ib. 2374. 28; Πανὶ νόμος ἄν. Ar. Av. 745; νῆσον ἄν. τινὶ οἰκίῃ Philostr. 746. 4. *to make illustrious*, Pind. N. 9. 29. 5. ἀναφάναντες τὴν Κύπρον *having opened, come in sight of* . . Act. Ap. 21. 3; so, ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀπόλλο in Virg., Aen. 3. 275. II. Pass., with fut. med. ἀναφανήσονται Ar. Eq. 950, Vesp. 124, Plat., but also -φανοῦμαι Id. Polit. 289 C: pf. ἀναπέφηνμαι, but also in med. form -πέφηνω Hdt., etc.:—*to be shewn forth, come to light or into sight, appear plainly*, ἀναφανέται ἀσπὴρ Il. 11. 62; *ἀν. αἰπὺς δαίμων* Ib. 174; τῇ δεκάτῃ . . ἀναφανέτο παρτῆς ἄρουρα Od. 10. 229; so, τὸ Δέλτα ἐστὶ νεωστὶ ἀναφανέρως Hdt. 2. 15, cf. Soph. O. C. 1222, etc.; *ἀν. ὁ βλάπτων* Aesch. Cho. 329. b. *to reappear*, Hdt. 6. 76., 7. 30, 198.

2. ἀναφανῆναι μόνιναρχος *to be declared king*, Id. 3. 82; στρατηγὸς ἄν. Plat. Ion 541 E; κλέπτης τις ὁ δίκαιος . . ἀνεπέφηνται *proved to be* . . Id. Rep. 334 A, cf. Symp. 185 A, Oratt.; *ἀν. λογογράφος* ἢ τῆρμαρχός of a sea-captain *to come out* a romancer, Aeschin. 78, 26:—also c. part., ἀναπέφηνται ἄν ἀγαθὸς Plat. Rep. 334 A; ἀναφανέσθαι ἔχων, *sewasménos to be seen or found to have, to be plainly in safety, etc.*, Plat. Soph. 233 C, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 15, etc.

III. the Act. is used intr. in late authors, as ἀνέφαινεν ἔσπερος Musae. 111, cf. Coraë's Heliod. 2. p. 187:—in Hdt. 1. 165 πρὶν ἡ τὸν μύθον τοῦτον ἀναφῆναι, *some emend ἀναφανῆναι*; some evade the difficulty by translating, before [they] brought the mass to light; but this is forced, and Hesych. cites ἀναφῆναι in the sense of ἀναφανῆναι.

ἀν-αφαίρετος, *on, not to be taken away*, Menand. Monost. 2, Dion. H. 8. 74.

ἀναφάλακρος, *on*, = ἀναφάλαντος, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 203.

ἀναφῆλαντίας, *on, ὁ*, = ἀναφάλαντος, Luc. Tim. 47.

ἀναφῆλαντίας, *ews, ἡ*, forehead-baldness, Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 8.

ἀναφῆλαντος, *on*, forehead-bald, LXX (Levit. 13. 41).—ἀναφάλας, ὁ, Malal.: v. Ducang.

ἀναφῆλάντωμα, *ατος, τό*, forehead-baldness, LXX (Levit. 13. 42).

ἀναφανδᾶ, Adv. (ἀναφανῶν) *visibly, openly, before the eyes of all*, opp. to κρύβδην, Od. 3. 221., 11. 455; in Ap. Rh. 4. 84, also as neut. Adj. (V. sub ἀμαρᾶδ).

ἀναφανδόν, Adv. = foreg., Il. 16. 178, Hdt. 2. 35, 46, Plat. Prot. 348 E, etc.: ποῖτ. ἀμφανδόν, Pind. P. 9. 73.

ἀναφαντάζω, fut. ἄσω, = ἀναφαίνω, Basil.

ἀναφέρω, ποῖτ. ἀμφ-: fut. ἀνοίσω; aor. ἀνήνεγκα, Ion. ἀνήνεικα, also ἄνωσα Hdt. 1. 157: (v. φέρω): I. *to bring or carry up*, Κέρβερον ἐξ Ἄϊδα Od. 11. 624; ἐκ τῆς λυτοῦς ψήγματος ἄν. χρυσοῦ Hdt. 4. 195, cf. 6. 102; *ἀν. τινὰ εἰς Ὀλύμπον*, εἰς τοὺς θεοὺς Xen. Symp. 8, 30, Plat., etc.:—in histo. writers, *to carry up the country*, esp. into Central Asia, Hdt. 6. 30 (cf. ἀνάβασις 1. 2): *to raise up*, εἰς τὸ ἄνω Hipp. Art. 802; *ἀν. πόδα* *to lift it*, Eur. Phoen. 1410:—Med. *to carry up* to a place of safety, *take with one*, Hdt. 3. 148., 8. 32, 36, etc. 2. *to bring up, pour forth*, of tears, ἐτοιμώτερα γέλωτος ἄν. λίβη Aesch. Cho. 447; αἷμα ἄν. *to bring up, spit blood*, Plut. Cleom. 15; *ἀν. φωνάς*, στεναγμούς, Id., etc.:—Med., ἀνενεύκασθαι, absol. *to fetch up a deep-drawn breath, heave a deep sigh*, μνησόμενος δ' ἀδινῶς ἀνενεύκατο Il. 19. 314, cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v.; ἀνενεύκαμένον τε καὶ ἀναστενέξαντα Hdt. 1. 86 (where others, *having recovered himself, come to himself*, v. infr. II. 6); in Alex. Poets, *to utter, ἀνενεύκατο φωνάν*, μύθον Theocr.

23. 18, Ap. Rh. 3. 463. 3. *to uphold, take upon one*, Lat. *sustinere*, ἄχθος Aesch. Cho. 841; κινδύνους Thuc. 3. 38; πόλεμον, διαβολάς, etc., Polyb., etc.; πολλῶν ἄν. ἀμαρτίας LXX (Isai. 53. 12), Ep. Hebr. 9. 28.

4. *to offer, contribute*, εἰς τὸ κοινόν Dem. 1030. 13:—*to offer in sacrifice*, Ep. Hebr. 8. 27., 13. 15, etc.:—absol., perhaps, *to make expiation or compensation*, Inscr. in Newton 82, 83, 88, etc. 5. intr. *to lead up*, of a road, ἀμαξίτος εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ ἀναφ. Xen. Hell. 2. 4. 10, cf. Polyb. 8. 31, 1. II. *to bring or carry back*, Pind. N. 11. 49 (in Med.); εἰς τοῦσπερ ἄν. πόδα Eur. Phoen. 1410; and often in Prose, ἄν. τὰς κώπας *to recover the oars* (after pulling them through the water), Thuc. 2. 84; so, ἡ εἰρεσία ἀναφέρεται Plut. Demetr. 53, Anton. 24. 2. *to bring back tidings, report*, Lat. *renuntiare*, ἄν. λόγους παρὰ τινα Hdt. 1. 47; εἰς τινα Id. 1. 91, Thuc. 5. 28, etc.; τὰ ἐκ τῆς ἐκκλησίας ἀνενεγκόντες Decret. ap. Dem. 250. 12:—Pass., Hdt. 1. 141, al.:—Med. *to serve as a spy*, Eus. H. E. 6. 5, 3, 8. 4, 3. 3. *to bring back from exile*, Thuc. 5. 16. 4. *to carry back, trace up one's family to an ancestor*, τὸ Ἡρακλέους γένος εἰς Περσέα ἀναφέρεται Plat. Alc. 1. 120 E; but also without γένος, ἄν. εἰς Ἡρακλέα Id. Theaet. 175 A. 5. *to refer a matter to another*, βουλευματα εἰς τὸ κοινόν Hdt. 3. 80; εἰς ἀφανὲς τὸν μύθον ἄν. Id. 2. 23; ἀμαρτίαν εἰς τινα ἄν. *to ascribe* Eur. Or. 76, Bacch. 29, etc.; *ἀν. κηλῖδα εἰς τινα* Antipho 123. 42; τὴν αἰτίαν εἰς τινα Lys. 164. 42; rarely, ἄν. τί τινα Eur. Or. 432, Lys. 127. 33; τι ἐπὶ τινα Dem. 302. 28, Aeschin. 84. 36; τι ἐπὶ τι Plat. Phaedr. 76 D; τι πρὸς τι Arist. Eth. N. 1. 12, 5, al.; ποῖ δὲν ἀνοίσομεν, *to whom shall we refer the judgment?* Eur. Ion 253. b. without acc., ἄν. εἰς τινα *to refer or appeal to another, make reference to him*, Hdt. 3. 71, Plat. Apol. 20 E, Dem. 920. 26; εἰς τινα περὶ τινος Hdt. 1. 157., 7. 149; *ἀν. πρὸς τι* *to refer to something, as to a standard*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 11:—of things, ἄν. εἰς τι *to have reference to a thing, be related to it*, Rep. 484 C, cf. Phaedr. 237 D. 6. *to bring back, restore, recover*, πόλιν ἐκ πονηρῶν πραγμάτων Thuc. 8. 97; *ἀν. ἐαυτὸν* Acl. N. A. 13. 12:—and in Pass. *to recover oneself, come to oneself*, μόγις δὲ τότε ἀνενεύχθεις εἶπε (v. supr. 1. 2), Hdt. 1. 116; ἀφανος ἐγένετο, εἵπειτα πάλιν ἀνένηχθη Theopomp. Com. Inscr. 12:—so, b. intr. in Act. *to come to oneself, recover*, τῷ πόματι ἀνέφερον (sc. ἐαυτοῦς) Hdt. 3. 22, cf. Hipp. Aph. 1246, Dem. 210. 15; ἐκ τραύματος Dion. H. 4. 67; ἐξ ὕπνου Plut. Cam. 23; ἀνέφερε τις ἐλπίς ἀμυνδρὰ ἐκ τῶν παρόντων revived, Id. Alc. 38. 7. *to return, yield, as revenue*, Xen. Vect. 5, 12: *to pay or return as paid*, εἰς τὸ κοινόν Dem. 1030. 13, cf. 1031. 9, 11; πρὸς τὴν [ἀρχὴν] αἰ προσδοῖ ἀναφέρονται Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 6. 8. *to call to mind, consider*, Plat. Legg. 829 E: *to remember*, Wytténb. Plut. 2. 126 F. 9. *to repeat*, Plat. Tim. 26 A. 10. *to recall a likeness*, Plut. Brut. 1:—*to represent, portray*, Id. 2. 65 B. ἀναφεύγω, fut. -φεύξομαι, *to flee up*, Xen. An. 6. 4, 24, Plut. 2. *to escape*, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 40. 3. of a report, *to disappear gradually*, Plut. Aemil. 25.

ἀναφευκτικός, ὁ, ὡν, *fit for fleeing or flight*, Strabo 699.

ἀνάφευξίς, *ews, ἡ*, a fleeing away, Dio C. 75. 6.

ἀναφής, ἑς, (ἀφῆ) *not to be touched, impalpable*, Plat. Phaedr. 247 C, Plut. 2. 721 C, etc.:—Adv. -φῶς, Iamb., etc. II. of wine, tasteless, insipid, Plut. 2. 650 B (al. ἀβαφής).

ἀναφθέγγομαι, Dep. *to call out aloud*, Polyb. 17. 5, 6, Plut. Thes. 24, Caes. 46, etc.

ἀναφθίρομαι, Pass. *to be undone*, κατὰ τί δέωρ' ἀνεφθάρης; *by what ill luck came you hither?* Ar. Av. 916: cf. φθίρω II.

ἀναφλασμός, ὁ, Lat. masturbatio, Eupol. Ἀντολ. 21.

ἀναφλάω, fut. ἄσω, Lat. masturbare, Ar. Lys. 1099, etc.

ἀναφλεγμαιώ, fut. -φλεγμαιώ, *to inflame and swell up*, Plut. Ant. 82.

ἀναφλέγω, *to light up, rekindle*, Eur. Tro. 320. II. *to inflame*, ἔρωτα Plut. Alc. 17: often in Pass. *to glow with anger*, Ep. Plat. 349 A: *to be inflamed*, in Anth. P. 12. 80: *to be excited*, ὑπ' ὀργῆς Plut. 2. 798 F; ὑπὸ λιμοῦ Ael. N. A. 15. 2; πρὸς ἀρετὴν Plut. Dio 4; δίψος ἀναφλέγεται Id. Anton. 47, etc.

ἀναφλέξις, *ews, ἡ*, a lighting up, Plut. Lys. 12.

ἀναφλογίζω, = ἀναφλέγω, Call. Ep. 67, Anth. P. 12. 127.

ἀναφλογώ, = foreg., Tzetz.

ἀναφλόγωσις, *ews, ἡ*, = ἀναφλέξις, Jul. Afr. Cest. p. 315. 17.

ἀναφλώ, *to bubble or boil up*, ἀνὰ δ' ἐφλυε καλὰ βέεθρα Il. 21. 361.

ἀναφροβύω, *to frighten away*, Ar. Vesp. 670.

ἀναφροιβάζω, *to purify*, Hesych.

ἀναφροῖται, *to go up, go back*, Nic. Th. 138.

ἀναφροῖταις, *ews, ἡ*, a going up, Athanas. 2. p. 1118.

ἀναφορά, ἄς, ἡ, (ἀναφέρω) *a coming up, rising, ἀν. ποιεῖσθαι* *to rise*, Arist. H. A. 9. 5, 29; of vapours, Plut. 2. 893 C, etc.: of a star's ascension, opp. to ἀπόκλιμα, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 157; hence a treatise by Hypsicles was named ἀναφορικός.

II. (ἀναφέρω) *a carrying back, referring, reference of a thing to a standard*, διὰ τὸ γίνεσθαι ἐπαινοῦς δι' ἀναφοράς Arist. Eth. N. 1. 12, 3; reference to an authority, Theophr. Char. 8; ἡ ἄν. ἐστὶ πρὸς τι Arist. Categ. 6, 13, al.; *ἀν. ἔχειν πρὸς ὅ ἐπὶ τι* *to be referrible to* . . Polyb. 4. 28, 3, Plut.; *ἀν. τινος γίγνεται πρὸς ὅ ἐπὶ τι* Polyb. 1. 3, 4, Plut. 2. recourse to a thing [in difficulty], ὑπέλιπε ἐαυτῷ ἀναφορὰν Dem. 301. 24, cf. 704. 8; νῦν δὲ αὐτοῖς μὲν κατέλιπον τὴν εἰς τὸ ἀφανὲς ἀναφορὰν Aeschin. 41. 42, cf. Polyb. 15. 8, 13, etc. 3. a means of repairing a fault, defeat, etc., ἀλλ' ἔστιν ἡμῖν ἄν. τῆς συμφορᾶς Eur. Or. 414; *ἀν. ἀμαρτήματος* ἔχειν *a way to atone for* . . , Plut. Phoc. 2; *ἀν. ἔχειν means of recovery*, Id. Fab. 14.

4. an offering, LXX (Ps. 50. 19).

5. a report, Clem. Rom. Mart. 18.

III. the floor of a wine-press, Geop. 6. 1, 3.

ἀναφορεύς, ἑως, ὁ, a bearer, bearing-pole, LXX (Ex. 25. 13, sq., al.), Eust., etc.

ἀναφορέω, = ἀναφέρω I, but used in a frequentat. sense, Hdt. 3. 102, 111, Thuc. 4. 115.
 ἀναφορικός, ἡ, ὄν, standing in relation, referring: in Gramm. relative: —Adv. —ως, with a reference, Stob. Ecl. 2. 136. II. in Medic., bringing up blood, phlegm, etc. III. v. sub ἀναφορά I.
 ἀνάφορον, τό, = ἀναφορεύς, Ar. Ran. 8, Fr. 472, cf. A. B. 10.
 ἀναφορύσσω, Ion. for ἀναφύραω, Hipp. 610. 17., 672. 48, etc.
 ἀναφρόζομαι, Med. to be ware of, οὐλὴν ἀμφράσσαιο Od. 19. 391.
 ἀναφράσσω, to barricade again, block up, τὰς εἰσόδους Strabo 194:—Pass., LXX (Nehem. 4. 7): ἀμείβες ἀνέφραγγυντο Themist. 91 D. II.
 to remove barriers, Hesych.
 ἀν-ἀφρίζω, to cover with foam, A. B. 26.
 ἀναφρίσσω, to bristle up, ἀκόνθαις with . . . , Opp. H. 4. 599.
 ἀναφροδίσια, ἡ, want of power to inspire love, Philostr. 335. II.
 insensibility to love, A. Gell. 19. 9.
 ἀν-ἀφροδίστος, ὄν, without 'Αφροδίτη, not enjoying her favours, Plut. 2. 751 E, etc.; ἀν. ἐλς τὰ ἐρωτικά unlucky in . . . , Luc. D. Deor. 15. 2. 2. insensible to love, Plut. 2. 57 D. 3. Lat. invenustus, without charms, Plut. Ant. 4, etc.
 ἀνα-φρονέω, to come back to one's senses, Xen. An. 4. 8, 21, Dio C. 60. 14.
 ἀναφροντίς, to think over, c. inf., ἀν. σχεθέμεν to meditate how to get, Pind. O. 1. 111.
 ἀν-ἀφρος, ὄν, without froth, διαχωρήματα Hipp. 47. 40; αἷμα Arctae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 2.
 ἀναφύγη, ἡ, (ἀναφεύγω) an escape or release from, ἀναφυγὰς κακῶν Aesch. Cho. 943. II. a retreat, Plut. Aemil. 16.
 ἀναφύη, ἡ, an up-springing, as of suckers from a root, Cyrill. 707 B (Vat. Ms.).
 ἀνάφυξις, εως, ἡ, = foreg., ἀν. κακῶν Plat. Legg. 713 E.
 ἀναφύραω, to mix up well, Hipp. 659. 34., 660. 9, Theophr. Odor. 25; τέφραν μετ' οἴνου ἀν. C. I. 5980. 8: cf. ἀναφορύσσω.
 ἀναφυρμός, οὐ, ὅ, confusion, Cyrill.
 ἀναφύρω [ῶ], to mix up, confound, τινὰς τισι Themist. 260 C:—Pass., ἀναμίξῃ ἢν πάντα ὁμοίως ἀναπεφυρμένα Hdt. 1. 103. 2. to defile, μάλιστα καὶ αἵματα ἀναπεφυρμένους Id. 3. 157, cf. Eur. Bacch. 742.
 ἀναφύσσω, to blow up or forth, eject, ἀποσπάζματα ἀν., of volcanoes, Plat. Phaedr. 113 B:—Pass. to be blown upwards, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 17. 2. absol. of the elephant when under water, μυκτῆρι ἀν. blows upwards, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 6; so of whales, Id. P. A. 3. 6, 2:—of Tritons, Philostr. 800. II. metaph. in Pass. to be puffed up or arrogant, Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 23, Hell. 7. 1, 24. III. to blow the flute, begin to blow, Ath. 351 E, cf. Philostr. 780.
 ἀναφύσημα, ατος, τό, an upward blast or eruption of wind or fire, as in volcanoes, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 15, Mund. 4. 16. II. metaph. conceit, arrogance, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 3.
 ἀναφύσησις, εως, ἡ, an upward blast, of volcanoes, Arist. Mund. 4. 26, Polyb. 34. 11, 17. II. the prelude in flute-playing, Hesych. s. v. Γρονθῶν, Eust. 1406. 50.
 ἀναφύσησις, ἡ, ὄν, blown up, into, or upon, Eust. 1139. 58.
 ἀναφύσσω, to fetch up a deep-drawn breath, blow, of a dolphin, Hes. Sc. 211; ἀν. ἀσθμα Ap. Rh. 2. 431.
 ἀνάφυσσις, εως, ἡ, a growing again, κεράτων Ael. N. A. 12. 18.
 ἀν-ἀφύσσω, to draw water; aor. ἀνήψωσα Nom. D. 43. 31.
 ἀναφύττω, to plant or sow again, Arist. Mirab. 100, 3.
 ἀναφύω: fut. —φύσω, late —φύσσω Just. M. Apol. 1. 52:—to produce again, ὁμοία κέρата Arist. H. A. 9. 5, 5; πτελά νεαρά Ael. N. A. 12. 4: generally to let grow, foster, πάγωνα Theoc. 10. 40; συγκοφάντας, ἐπιθυμίας Plut.; etc. 2. absol. to produce grass, etc., Arist. Fr. 240. II. Pass., with aor. 2. —έφυν and pf. —πέφυκα, to grow up, Pherecyd. 44, Hdt. 4. 58, Plat., etc.; ἢν γὰρ ἀποθάνῃ εἰς τις ποιεῖται, δὴ ἀνέφυσαν ῥήτορες Plat. Com. Incert. 4; ἀναφύονται τινι διαβολαί, δίκαι Plut. Thes. 17, Peric. 37. 2. to grow again, of the hair, Hdt. 5. 35.
 ἀναφώνω, to call aloud, Arctae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 3: esp. of poetic exclamations, Arist. Mund. 6, 31, Plut. Cor. 32: to practise the voice by declaiming, Plut. 2. 130 C; τὰ πρὸς τινι ἀναφώνημένα declamations upon . . . , Ib. 30 E. 2. to proclaim, βασιλέα Plut. Demetr. 18. 3. ἀν. τὴν ἐλευθερίαν to claim liberty, Artemid. 1. 58, cf. Plut. Cic. 27.
 ἀναφώνημα, ατος, τό, a proclamation, Plut. Pomp. 13, etc.
 ἀναφώνησις, εως, ἡ, declamation, Plut. 2. 1071 C, Arctae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 7 and 13. II. an outcry, ejaculation, Plut. Brut. 24.
 ἀναφωτῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, a window in the roof, sky-light, Nicet. Ann. 70 C.
 ἀναχάζω, to make to recoil, force back, only found in poet. aor. 1, οὐδ' ἀνέχασσαν (vulg. ἀνέχασσαν) Pind. N. 10. 129. II. mostly as Pass. ἀναχάζομαι, Ep. aor. ἀνεχάσαμην:—to draw back, often in ll., of warriors, ἀλλ' ἀναχασσάμενος λίθον εἵλετο 7. 264; ἀλλ' ἀνεχάετο τυτθὸν 15. 728; ἀν ἀναχάζομενον 16. 819, cf. 17. 47, etc.; ἀναχασσάμενος νῆχον πάλιν giving way to the wave, Od. 7. 280:—c. gen., ἀν. ἡπίεροι to draw back from . . . , Ap. Rh. 4. 1241:—used also by Xen., ἐπὶ πόδα ἀναχάζεσθαι to retire slowly, of soldiers, Cyr. 7. 1, 34; and in An. 4. 1, 16 he has the Act. in the sense of Pass.
 ἀναχαίνω, v. sub ἀναχάσσω.
 ἀναχαίριζω, (χαίρη) of a horse, to throw the mane back, rear up, ἀν. φύβω Eur. Rhos. 786; κόμην ἀν. Heliod. 2. 36: metaph. of men, to become restive, Soph. Fr. 189, Plut. Demetr. 34; θάλαττα ἀναχαίριζονσα a turbulent sea, Philostr. 835. 2. c. acc. to rear up and throw the rider, φυλάσσαν μὴ ἀναχαίρισειν νιν lest it should throw him off, Eur. Bacch. 1072:—metaph. to overthrow, upset, ἐσφλε κἀναχαίτισεν Id. Hipp. 1232; ἀναχαίτισε καὶ διέλυσε Dem. 20. 27; ἀνεχαίτηεν [ῥῆμα], of wine, Anaxandr. Ἄγρ. 2; cf. ἐκτραχίλιζω. 3. c. gen., ἀν. τῶν πραγμάτων to shake off the yoke of business, Plut. Anton. 21, v. Schüff.

ad I. II. to hold back by the hair, and generally, to hold back, ἀν. ναῦν δρόμου Luc. Lexiph. 15, cf. Trag. 305.
 ἀναχαίτισμα, τό, a drawing back, restraint, dub. I. in Plut. 2. 611 F:—also ἀναχαίτις, Schol. Hermog.; and ἀναχαίτισμός, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 2. 15., 3. 52.
 ἀναχάλασμός, ὅ, relaxation, easing, Plut. 2. 909 D.
 ἀναχάλαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, relaxing, φάρμακα cited from Diosc.
 ἀναχάλαω, to relax, Thales (?) ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 760, Polyb. 6. 23, 11, in Pass.
 ἀναχαλκεύω, to forge anew; generally, to renew, revive, Eccl.
 ἀναχαράφω, εως, ἡ, a scraping up, ruffling, τῆς λεπίδος Plut. 2. 979 C:—also, ἀναχαράγη, ἡ, Apollod. Poliorc.
 ἀναχαράσσω, Att. —τω, to scrape up, Plut. 2. 913 E; ἀν. ἀναχαράσσει ἰὼν air causes the roughness of rust, Ib. 396 A.
 ἀναχάσσω, only used in pres. and impf., Ar. Av. 502, ap. Ath. 86 F (Baβυλ.), Luc. V. H. 2. 1; poet. ἀγχασκε, Pherecr. Incert. 22:—the other tenses are formed from the late pres. ἀναχαίνω, fut. —χαίνουμαι Hipp. 264. 51., 678. 34: aor. 2 ἀνέχων: pf. ἀνακέχνηα:—to open the mouth, gape wide, ἀναχανών Ar. Eq. 641; στόμα ἀνακεχνηός Hipp. 579. 40, cf. 36.
 ἀναχανῶ, = ἀναλῶ, Suid.
 ἀναχειρίζομαι, Dep. to pour forth, hold back, hinder, Dio C. 38. 13.
 ἀναχεύουσμαι, Dep. to cough up, Schol. Nic. Al. 81, and prob. I. in Galen, and Erotian. Lex. Hipp.
 ἀναχέω, fut. —χέω, to pour forth, θάλασσαν Opp. H. 2. 33:—Pass. to be poured out, spread over a wide space, Arist. Probl. 26. 34, Mund. 3. 8. II. = ἀναχάννυμι, Orph. Arg. 568 (in tmesi), cf. 724.
 ἀναχλαινώ, to clothe with a mantle, Nonn. D. 11. 232.
 ἀναχλαινώ, to make warm again, Arist. Probl. 8. 18, 2:—Pass., Ib. 22, 7.
 ἀναχνοαίνομαι, Pass. to get the first down (χνόος), Ar. Ach. 791.
 ἀναχοή, ἡ, (ἀναχέω) an eruption, Αἰτῆς Longin. 35. 4.
 ἀναχορεύω, to begin a choral dance, Ar. Thesm. 994; and c. acc. cogn., ἀν. θιάσον, ὄργια, στεφανοφορίαν Eur. Phoen. 1756, Bacch. 482, al.
 2. to celebrate in the chorus, Βάκχιον Ib. 1153. 3. οὐκ ἀν με . . ἀνεχέρεν 'Ερμύς would not scare me away by a band of Furies, Id. Or. 582. II. intr. to dance for joy, Id. Ion 1079.
 ἀναχώ, older form for ἀναχάννυμι, Luc. Lexiph. 2.
 ἀναχράσμαι, Dep. to use up, make away with, Thuc. ap. A. B. 399, v. Arnold. ad 3. 81.
 ἀναχρέμπτομαι, Dep. to cough up, Diog. L. 2. 75, Suid.
 ἀναχρέψις, εως, ἡ, a coughing up, Hipp. Protr. 67, etc.
 ἀναχρονίζομαι, Pass. to be an anachronism, Schol. Eur. Hipp. 231, Phoen. 854.
 ἀναχρονισμός, ὅ, an anachronism, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 846, Valck. Phoen. 861.
 2. an exchange of the quantity of two syllables, Eust. 1704. 8.
 ἀναχρῶννυμι, to colour anew, discolour, Plut. 2. 930 F:—Pass., Theophr. Sudor. 12.
 ἀναχρῶσις, εως, ἡ, a discolouring; a taint, infection, Plut. 2. 53 C.
 ἀνάχρωμα, ατος, τό, an expanse, ἀν. αἰθέριον Nicom. Mov. p. 6.
 ἀν-ἀχρύματος [ῶ], ὄν, without chaff or husks, Ar. Fr. 152.
 ἀνάχυστις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναχέω) effusion, χολῆς Arctae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 15. 2. ἡ τῆς ἀστυίας ἀν. excess of profligacy, 1 Ep. Petr. 4. 4. II. an estuary, Strabo 140.
 ἀναχῦτέον, verb. Adj. one must pour out, Clem. Al. 292.
 ἀνάχωμα, τό, a mound, dam, Harpocr. s. v. ἀνδρα, Scholl.
 ἀναχωματίζω, to throw up a mound, Eust. 652. 29.
 ἀναχωματισμός, ὅ, the throwing up a mound, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 646, etc. Also, —δω, and —ωσις, ἡ, Byz.
 ἀναχώνω, to cast or melt over again, Strabo 1, 399: hence ἀναχώνεσις, ἡ, Eccl.
 ἀναχώννυμι, fut. —χῶσω, to heap up into a mound, κύνιν Anth. P. 7. 537: in Pass., prob. I. Thuc. 2. 102, for ἀν. κειχῶσθαι; ἀν. ὀδὸν to raise a road by throwing down rubbish, Dem. 1279. 20; τάφους Luc. Tox. 43.
 ἀναχωρέω, to go back, πόλινδ' ἀν ἀναχωρήσουσιν Il. 10. 210, cf. Od. 17. 461. 2. in ll., mostly, to retire or withdraw from battle, δαλὰ σ' ἐγὼ γὰρ ἀναχωρήσαντα κελεύω ἐς πηλὸν ἵεναι Il. 17. 30; τόφρ' ἀναχωρεῖται 11. 189, cf. 4. 305., 20. 335, etc.:—also in Prose, ὡς ἀν. Hdt. 4. 183., 5. 94, etc.; εἰς τοῦτοισιν Lys. 140. 6; ἐς τοῦτοισιν Ar. Pl. 1208; ἀναχωρήκεσαν they had retired or returned, Thuc. 8. 15; ἀν. φυνγῇ Plat. Symp. 221 A. 3. to retire from, c. gen. loci, ἀνεχώρησαν μεγάροιο Od. 22. 270; and, in Prose, with all Preps. denoting motion to or from, ἐς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν Hdt. 3. 143; ἐπ' οἴκου Thuc. 1. 30; ὑπὸ τὸ τεῖχος Xen., etc.; ἀν. ὑπὸ τινος ἐς τόπον were forced by them to retire to . . . , Hdt. 5. 61. II. to come back or revert to the right-owner, ἡ βασιλῆϊ ἀνεχώρε ἐς τὸν παῖδα Id. 7. 4; so, ἡ πινὴ ἀν. εἰς ὑμᾶς Antipho 115. 13: cf. ἀναβαῖν III. 2. III. to draw back, refrain, abstain, ἐκ τινος Plat. Phaedo 83 A; ἀν. ἐκ τῶν πραγμάτων to retire from public life, from the world, Polyb. 29. 10, 5; cf. Cic. Att. 9. 4:—absol. to withdraw, retire, Ar. Av. 524, Plat. Symp. 175 A; ἀναχωρηκῆναι χώρα a retired spot, Lat. locus in secessu, Theophr. H. P. 9. 7, 4; ἀν. ἀπὸ θαλάσσης inland, Polyb. 2. 11, 16; ἀναχωρηκὸς ῥῆμα, ὄνομα obsolete, Dion. H. de Rhet. 7.
 ἀναχώρημα, ατος, τό, a retiring, receding, Arist. Mund. 4. 33.
 ἀναχώρησις, εως, Ion. ios, ἡ, a drawing back, retiring, retreating, Hdt. 9. 22, and often in Thuc.; ἀν. ποιεῖσθαι Diod. 1. 10:—of the sea, Arist. Mund. 6. 32. II. a means or place of retreat, refuge, Lat. recessus, Thuc. 1. 90, Dem. 354. 11.
 ἀναχωρητέον, verb. Adj. one must withdraw, retreat, Plat. Crito 51 B.
 ἀναχωρητής, οὐ, ὅ, one who has retired from the world, an anchorite, Eccl., v. Suicer.
 ἀναχωρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to retire; τὸ ἀν. Arr. Epict. 2. 1, 10.
 ἀναχωρίζω, to make to go back or retire, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 41, An. 5. 2, 10;

ἀγχωρίζαντες (Dor.) τὸν ὄρον *having drawn it back*, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 56, cf. 59.

ἀναψάλλω, to *touch up, work up*, A. B. 9.

ἀναψάλλω, to *tear up, open*, Lyc. 343.

ἀναψάω, fut. ἥσω, to *wipe up*, like ἀνασπογγίζω, Ctesias. Ind. 28, v. ap. Clem. Al. 566.—Med., aor. —ῆσασθαι, Plut. Thes. 22.

ἀναψηλαφάω, to *examine closely*, Epiphan. 1. 937.

ἀναψηλάφωσις, εὖς, ἡ, *close examination*, Eust. 254. 31, etc.

ἀναψηφίζω, to *put to the vote again*, Thuc. 6. 14.—Med. to *vote anew*, Pherecr. Douloδ. 6.

ἀναψις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἀνάπτω) a *lighting up, kindling*, Dion. H. 2. 66.—of the *rise of stars*, ἀν. καὶ σβέσις Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 92.

ἀναψυκτήρ, ἥρος, ἡ, a *refresher, πόνων from labours*, Eur.-Fr. 135.

ἀναψυκτικός, ἡ, ὅν, *fit for cooling, refreshing*, Galen.

ἀνάψυξις, εὖς, ἡ, a *cooling, ἔλκεος Hipp. Fract. 767: a refreshing, relief*, Strabo 459.

ἀναψύχῃ, ἡ, a *cooling*, Plat. Legg. 919 A.

ἀναψύχω, fut. ἀνψύξω, to *cool, to revive by fresh air, to refresh*, ἀήτας Ῥικανὸς ἀνίπρω, ἀναψύχει ἀνθρώπους Od. 4. 568; ἀνέψυχον φίλον ἦτορ *were reviving their spirit*, Il. 13. 84, v. infir.; ἔλκεος ἀναψύχοντα 5. 795, cf. Hipp. Fract. 767; δμῶας ἀν. Hes. Op. 606; ἀν. βάσιν to *cool the feet in water*, Eur. I. A. 421.—Pass. to *be revived, refreshed*, ἀνέψυχθεν φίλον ἦτορ Il. 10. 575; of the body, Plat. Tim. 78 E, cf. 70 D; ὥστ' ἀνέψυχῃς [v] Amiphs. Μοιχ 1.

2. ναὺς ἀν. to *let the ships rest and get dry, relieve them*, Hdt. 7. 59, Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 10; so, ἀν. τὸν ἰδρωτὰ to *let it dry off*, Plut. Sull. 29; ἀν. τὰς αὐλαίας to *dry them*, Id. Themist. 30.

3. metaph. c. gen., ἀν. πόνων τινα to *give him relief from toil*, Eur. Hel. 1094.

II. the Act. is also used intr. to *become cool, recover oneself, revive*, Diphil. Φιλ. 1, Anth. P. 12. 132, Opp. H. 5. 623; εὐρεν . . δρόμων ἀναψύχουσιν [τὴν] ἑλαφον] Babr. 95. 57.

ἀνδαίω, poet. for ἀναδαίω.

ἀνδάνω [α]: impf. ἦνδανον, Ep. ἦνδανον, in Ion. Prose ἔανδανον Hdt. 9. 5 and 19, (in 7. 172, 8. 29 the MSS. give ἦνδανον):—fut. ἀδήσω Hdt. 5. 39.—pf. ἀδήκα Hippon. 90; but also εἶνδανον ap. Rh. 1. 867 (written εἶδα in Theocrit. 27. 22); part. εἰδώς (v. infra):—aor. ἔανδον Hdt. 4. 201, 6. 106; Ep. εὐῖδον (i. e. ἔφανδον), Il. 14. 340, Od. 16. 28; but Hom. also has ἔανδον [α] Il. 13. 748; 3 sing. subj. ἔδῃ Hdt. 1. 133; opt. ἔδοι Od. 20. 327; inf. εἶδεν Il. 3. 173, Soph. Ant. 89. (From √σφαδ, cf. Skt. svad, svad-āmi (gusto, placeo), svad-us (dulcis), Lat. sua-vis (i. e. suavis), suad-eo; Goth. sut-is, O. Norse sæt-r (or rather sæt-r), A.S. swet-e; O.H.G. swoz-i (süss). From the same Root prob. come ἥδομαι, ἡδύς, ἥδος, ἡδονή, ἄρμενος, and perh. εἰδανός.)

To please, delight, gratify, mostly Ion. and poet., used like ἥδομαι, except as to construction; mostly c. dat. pers., Hom., Hdt., Pind., etc.; also c. dupl. dat., Ἀγαμέμνωνι ἦνδανε θυμῷ Il. 1. 24, cf. Od. 16. 28; εἰ σφῶιν κραδίη ἄδοι 20. 327; Πηνελόπειῃ ἦνδανε μύθοισι *please her with words*, Il. 398.—in ἀδόντα δ' εἴη με τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ὁμιλεῖν the dat. belongs both to the part. and to the inf., Pind. P. 2. fin.;—absol., τοῖσι δὲ πᾶσιν ἐαδὸντα μύθον εἶπε Il. 9. 773, Od. 18. 422.

2. if ἀνδάνω can govern the acc. (like ἀρέσκω III), we may accept the reading of several MSS. in Eur. Or. 1607, οὐ γόρ μ' ἀνδάνωσι, and ἀνδάνουσα μὲν φυχῇ πολίτας in Med. 12; we certainly find νόον δ' ἐμὸν οὕτως εἶδε in Theocrit. 27. 22; but in Theogn. 26, for οὐδ' ὁ Ζεὺς ὕαν πάντα ἀνδάνει, πάντεςσ' is the prob. reading.

III. in Hdt. ἀνδάνει, like Lat. placet, expresses the opinion of a body of people, οὐ σφ' ἦνδανε ταῦτα 7. 172, cf. 9. 5; τοῖσι τὸ ἀμείνω ἔανδανε 9. 19; c. inf., τοῖσι μὲν εἶδε βοηθέντι Ἀθηναίοισι 6. 106, cf. 4. 145, 153, 201.—Hom. has it impers. in this sense, ἐπεὶ οὐ τοι εἶδαν οὕτως [sc. ποιῶν] Il. 17. 647; cf. Od. 2. 114.

a Med. ἀνδάνεται occurs in Anth. P. 10. 7.

ἀνδρεια, ἀνδρειαῖος, ἀνδρέχμαι, ἀνδρῆα, ἀνδρῆμα, poet. for ἀνδρῆα.

ἀνδρῆον, τό, any *raised bank*, by the side of a river or ditch, a dyke, Mosch. 5. 102.—mostly in pl., ἀνδρῆρα, τά, Lyc. 629, etc.; τετμήσθαι καθάπερ ἀνδρῆοις καὶ ὄρεσσι Plut. 2. 650 C; cf. Luc. Lexiph. 2; ἀνδρ. θαλάσσης Opp. H. 4. 319.

2. a *raised border, flower-bed*, like πρασίαι, Theophr. C. P. 3. 15, 4 (H. P. 7. 15, 2 is corrupt) Theocrit. 5. 93, Anth. P. 12. 197, Nic. Th. 576. Also in A. B. 394, ἀνδρεῖαδες, αἱ.

ἀνδρεῖα, οὐ, ὅ, for ἀναδρεῖα (ἀναδρεῖν), the catch of a mousetrap, also ῥόπτρον, Call. Fr. 233.

ἀνδρεῖα, Adv. (ἀνδρῆα) *asunder*, in twain, ἡ δ' [κεφαλῇ] ἀνδρεῖα πάντα κείσθαι Il. 16. 412; ἀνδρεῖα πάντα δάσασθαι 18. 511; opp. to ἀμύγηρ, Nic. Th. 912; cf. διανδρεῖα:—also apart, Anth. P. 5. 5.

2. as Prep. c. gen., like ἀμφί, χωρίς, Ap. Rh. 2. 927.

ἀνδοκάδην, Adv. (ἀναδοχῇ) *alternately*, Hesych.; cf. ἀμβολάδην.

ἀνδοκεία, ἡ, = ἀναδοχῇ II, ἐν ἀνδοκείᾳ Ζωτικῷ in the hands of Zoticus, of a balance over from the preceding year, C. I. 5640. II. 19, al., 5641. 50.—ἀνδοκί-ἀρχης, οὐ, ὅ, an *officer in charge of this balance*, lb. 5645. Cf. ἐπιμονή.

ἀνδράγαθός, fut. ἦσω Diod. S.: pf. ἥνδραγάθηκα Id.: aor. —ῆσα Polyb.: (ἀνδρῆ, ἀγαθός)—later form of ἀνδραγαθίζωμαι, Polyb. 1. 45, 3, al., C. I. 2222. 14:—Pass., ἥνδραγαθήμενα, opp. to ἡμαρτημένα, Plut. Fab. 20.

ἀνδράγαθμα, τό, a *brave honest deed*, Plut. Sert. 10, C. I. 5879. 9.

ἀνδράγαθία, Ion. —ἰη, ἡ, *bravery, manly virtue*, Hdt. 1. 99, 136, al.

2. at Athens, *bravery and honesty, the character of a brave honest man*, Ar. Pl. 191, Phryn. Com. Ἐπιδιτ. 2, Thuc. 2. 42; ἀνδραγαθίας ἔνεκα στεφανοῦσθαι Hyperid. Lyc. 13; cf. ἀνδραγαθίζωμαι.

ἀνδράγαθίζωμαι: aor. ἀνδραγαθίσασθαι App. Civ. 5. 101: Dep.:—to act *bravely, honestly*, εἰ τις ἀπραγμοσύνην ἀνδραγαθίζεται if anyone

thinks to sit at home and *play the honest man*, Thuc. 2. 63; ἐκ τοῦ ἀκινδύνου ἀνδραγαθίζεσθαι Id. 3. 40, cf. Arist. de Virt. et Vit. 4. 4.

ἀνδράγαθικός, ἡ, ὅν, *befitting a good man*, Hipp. Art. 837.

ἀνδρ-ἀγρία, ὠν, τά, *the spoils of a slain enemy*, Il. 14. 509.

ἀνδρ-αγχος, ὅ, a *throttler of men; an executioner*, Eust. 1833. 54.—1858. 57:—ἀνδραγχος is only f. l.

ἀνδρ-ἀδελφός, ἡ, (not ἀνδράδελφος, Lob. Phryn. 304) a *husband's brother, brother-in-law*, Suid.:—ἀνδρ-ἀδελφή, ἡ, a *husband's sister*, Eust. 392. 2, Zonar.:—also —φίς, idos, Paraphr. II.:—hence, ἀνδραδελφό-παῖς, ὅ, a *husband's nephew*, Manass.

ἀνδραῖζομαι, as Pass. to *become masculine*, Epiphan.

ἀνδρῆκός, Adv. (ἀνδρῆ) *man by man*, like κατ' ἀνδρα, Lat. viritum, Od. 13. 14, Cratin. Βουκ. 5, cf. Plut. 2. 151 E; ἀνδρακὲς καθήμενος apart, Aesch. Ag. 1595 (but Herm. ἀνδρακὲς καθήμενός ἀσκημα . .).

ἀνδρακός, ἄδος, ἡ, (ἀνδρῆ) a *man's portion*, Nic. Th. 643.

ἀνδραπόδεσσι, v. sub ἀνδραπόδον.

ἀνδραποδίζω: fut. ἄνδρ. Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 20: aor. ἥνδραπόδισα Hdt., Thuc.:—fut. med. ἀνδραποδισέμεν in pass. sense, Hdt. 6. 17 (cf. ἔξανδρ-); but also ἀνδραποδισθήσομαι, Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 14: aor. pass. ἥνδραποδίσθην Lys.: pf. ἥνδραπόδισμαι Hdt., Isocr.: (ἀνδραπόδον).

Prose Verb, to *reduce to slavery, enslave*, esp. to *sell the free men of a conquered place into slavery*, Lat. vendere sub corona, (and so something worse than δουλόω, καταδουλόω, to *subjugate or subdue*), Hdt. 1. 151, Thuc. 1. 98; παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας ἀνδρ. Thuc. 3. 59; πόλιν 6. 62:—Pass. to *be sold into slavery*, Hdt. 6. 106, 119, 8. 29, Xen., etc.; πόλις ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων ἥνδραποδίσθη Lys. 195. 46. The Med. was also used in act. sense, Hdt. 1. 76, 3. 59, 4. 203, Andoc. 26. 11, etc.: indeed the pres. act. first occurs in Alciphro 3. 40.

II. such selling was commonly a public act; but the word was sometimes used of individuals, to *kidnap*, Plat. Gorg. 508 E, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 14, Symp. 4. 36: cf. ἀνδραποδισμός.

ἀνδραπόδιον, τό, Dim. of ἀνδραπόδον, Diphil. Τιθρ. 1.

ἀνδρῆπόδισις, εὖς, ἡ, = sq., Xen. Apol. 25.

ἀνδραποδισμός, ὅ, a *selling free men into slavery, enslaving*, Thuc. 2. 68, Isocr. 61 D, etc.; πατρίδος Dem. 10. 18; cf. ἀνδραποδίζω.

II. of individuals, a *kidnapping*, whether of free men or other people's slaves, ὑπόδικος ἀνδραποδισμοῦ liable to action for *kidnapping*, Plat. Legg. 879 A, 955 A.

ἀνδραποδιστήριος, α, ὠν, *fitted for enslaving*, Tzetz. Lyc. 784.

ἀνδρῆποδιστής, ὠν, ὅ, a *slave-dealer or kidnapper*, Ar. Eq. 1030, Pl. 522, Lysias 117. 8, etc., cf. Poll. 3. 78; coupled with ἱερόσυλοι, τοιχαρχοὶ, etc., Plat. Rep. 344 B: metaph., ἀνδρ. ἑαυτοῦ οὐκ ὠκὸς sells his own independence, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 6.

ἀνδρῆποδιστικός, ἡ, ὠν, = ἀνδραποδιστήριος: ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη), *man-stealing, kidnapping*, Plat. Soph. 222 C:—Sup. Adv. ἀνδραποδιστικώτατα, Eupol. Incert. 77.

ἀνδρῆποδο-κάπηλος, ὅ, a *slave-dealer*, Luc. Indoct. 24, Philo 2. 338.

ἀνδρῆποδον [δρᾶ], τό, *slave-dealer, one taken in war and sold as a slave*, whether originally slave or free, a *captive*, first in Hdt. 3. 125, 129, 5. 31, and freq. in Att. Prose:—the orig. distinction of ἀνδρῆποδον and δούλος is clear, ὅσοι δὲ ἦσαν εἰνέοι τε καὶ δούλοι . . ἐν ἀνδραποδῶν λόγῳ ποιούμενος εἶχε Hdt. 3. 125; τὰ ἀνδρ. πάντα, καὶ δούλα καὶ ἐλευθέρα Thuc. 8. 28; τὰ ἀνδρ. τὰ δούλα πάντα ἀπέδοτο Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 15.

II. it came, however, to be used merely in the sense of a slave, a *slavish low fellow*, Plat. Gorg. 483 B, Theag. 130 B, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 39, cf. ἀνδραποδῶδης.—The word is found in a line of Hom., Il. 7. 475, in the Ep. dat. pl. ἀνδραποδέσαι (as if from ἀνδράπους), where Aristarch. proposed to read ἀνδραπόδοις; but it is almost certain that the word was post-Homeric, and the line was rejected on that account by Zenodotus and Aristophanes. (The form ἀνδραπόδεσαι suggests a deriv. from ἀνδρός, πούς; but at present the deriv. must remain uncertain.)

ἀνδρῆποδῶδης, es, (εἶδος) *slavish, servile, abject*, opp. to ἐλευθέριος (Arist. Eth. N. 4. 8, 5), ἀρετῇ Plat. Phaedo 69 B; ἀργόμοι . . καὶ ἀνδρ. Id. Legg. 880, cf. Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 22; θηριώδης καὶ ἀνδρ. Plat. Rep. 430 B, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 3. 10, 8, 11, 3, etc.; ἀνδρ. ὀρίε short coarse hair like that of slaves, hence metaph., ἐτι τὴν ἀνδρ. τρίχα ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ ἔχοντες Plat. Alc. I. 120 B. Adv. —δως, Id. Symp. 215 E.

ἀνδρῆποδωδία, ἡ, *servility*, Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 9, Plat. 2. 7 B.

ἀνδρῆποδ-ώνης, ου, ὅ, a *slave-dealer*, Ar. Fr. 295, Cyrill. 237 D.

ἀνδρῆρνον, τό, Dim. of ἀνδρῆ, a *manikin, pitiful fellow*, Ar. Ach. 517, Synes. 245 C.

ἀνδρ-ἀριστος, ὠν, most *excellent*, C. I. 8762.

ἀνδρᾶ-σίτος, ὅ, a *man-eater*, Byz.

ἀνδρᾶ-φαγῆς, v. sub ἀνρᾶφαγῆς.

ἀνδρ-αχθῆς, ἐς, *loading a man, as much as a man can carry*, χειρᾶδια Od. 10. 121; βώλακες Ar. Rh. 3. 1334; γύγγωρι Eudox. ap. Ath. 288 C.

ἀνδράχλην, ἡ, said to be Att. form for ἀνδράχην (1), Hellad. ap. Phot. Bibl. p. 533. 26.

II. a *chafing-dish, warming-pan or stool*, Eust. 1571. 25 (in signif. II, prob. akin to ἀνθραξ).

ἀνδραχλος, ἡ, v. l. in Theophr. for ἀνδράχην.

ἀνδράχην, ἡ, a *plant, purslane*, Theophr. C. P. I. 10, 4, al., Diosc. 2. 150, Luc. Trag. 151.

2. a *wild strawberry-tree*, also κόμαρος, Theophr. II. P. I. 9, 3.

ἀνδραχνοε, ἡ, = ἀνδράχην (2), Paus. 9. 22, 2, and 28, 1.

ἀνδρεία, ἡ, Ion. —ῆγῃ (Hdt. 7. 99), generally written ἀνδρία in the MSS., in agreement with the opinion of Apollon. (A. B. 546), refuted by other Gramm. in E. M. 461. 53, cf. Dind. Ar. Nub. 510:—ἀνδρεία is required by the metre in Ar. Nub. 510, and may always stand in the few poet. passages where it occurs (Simon. 26, Aesch. Theb. 52, Soph. El. 983, Eur. Tro. 669), whereas ἀνδρία is required in Eur. H. F. 475 μέγα φρονῶν ἐπ' ἀνδρία (where however Elmsl. restored εὐανδρία), and

in a late poet in Cramer An. Par. 4. 342: the form ἀνδρεία is also confirmed by the Ion. form ἀνδρήη, and is now generally adopted. *Manliness, manhood, manly strength or spirit*, Lat. *virtus*, opp. to δειλία, II. cc.; but in Soph. El. 983, of women; cf. Arist. Rhet. I. 9, Eth. N. 3. 9; ἀνδρεία περί τι Strabo 140:—in pl. *brave deeds*, Plat. Legg. 922 A. II. in bad sense, = ἀναΐδεια, insalence, Wyttenb. Ep. Cr. p. 233, 275.

ἀνδρείκελον, τό, an image of a man, Plat. Rep. 501 B (unless here it be used in signif. II), App. Civ. 2. 147, Anth. Plan. 221. II. a flesh-coloured pigment, Plat. Crat. 424 E, Xen. Oec. 10, 5, Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 47, Theophr. Lap. 51: cf. Ruhnk. Tim. ἀνδρ-εἰκελος, or, like a man, εἶδωλα Dion. H. 1. 38; διατύπωσις Plut. Alex. 72. The form ἀνδρείκελος is late and dubious.

ἀνδρείομαι, Pass. *to be manly*, Procl.:—so, hdt. in Act., ἀνδρείω, Byz. ἀνδρείος, α, ov, Ion. -ήιος, η, ov, but Int. keeps the common form in the Comp. and Sup. ἀνδρείωτερος, -ότατος, 1. 79, 123: (ἀνὴρ):—*of or for a man*, στέγη Aesch. Fr. 123; θαυμάτια Ar. Eccl. 75; opp. to γυναικεῖος, Id. Thesm. 154, Plat., Xen.; πέπλοι Theocr. 28. 10 (where ἀνδρείοι); αὐλός (v. αὐλός) Hdt. 1. 17; ἀνδρ. αγορά the men's market, Inscr. Cyz. in C. 1. 3657; (so, γυναικεία ἀγ. Menand. Συναρ. 7); ἀνδρείος (sc. σύλλαρος) Inscr. Dor. in C. I. 2448. L. 24; ἀνδρεία ἡμπισχέτο vestem virilem, Diog. L. 3. 46.

II. *manly, masculine, courageous*, Hdt. 7. 153, and freq. in Att.; even γυνή Arist. Pol. I. 13, 3, 4. 17; and in bad sense, *stubborn, ἀνείσχυτος καὶ ἀνδρ. τὰ τοιαῦτα* Luc. Indoct. 3:—neut. τὸ ἀνδρεῖον = ἀνδρεία, Thuc. 2. 39; καὶ τοῦτο δὲ τάνδρεον this is true courage, Eur. Supp. 510; ἔβησαν πρὸς τάνδρεον (like πρὸς ἀλκὴν τρέψασθαι), Id. Andr. 683:—Adv. -ως, Ar. Pax 498, al.; Sup. -ότατα, Plat. Polit. 262 A. 2. of animals, Arist. Il. A. 1. 3, 2, cf. Plat. Lach. 196 D and E. 3. of things, *strong, vigorous, λαφυρμός*, Eupol. Kόλ. 12; ἔργον Ar. Vesp. 1200; θήρατρον Ael. V. H. 1. 1.

III. ἀνδρεία, τά, the public meals of the Cretans, also the older name for the Spartan φειδΐτια or φιλιτία (q. v.), Alcman 37, Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 5 (where, as in Plut. Lycurg. 12, it is written ἀνδρία), cf. Müller Dor. 4. 3, 3:—also, τὸ ἀνδρείον, Cretan for the public hall, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2554. 51., 2556. 38. ἀνδρείωτης, ἦτος, ἡ, = ἀνδρεία, Xen. An. 6. 5, 14, Tim. Locr. 103 D. ἀνδρεῖ-φόντης, ου, δ, (φονεύω) *man-slaying*, always as epith. of the god of war, Il. 2. 651, etc.: cf. ἀνδρόφοντος.

ἀνδρεῖων, δ, poet. for ἀνδρεῶν, ἀνδρῶν. ἀνδρ-εράστρια, ἡ, a woman that is fond of men, Ar. Thesm. 392. ἀνδρεῖμενος, η, ov, Ion. for ἀνδρόμενος. ἀνδρεύομαι, Dep. = ἀνδρίζομαι, E. M. 599. 17. ἀνδρῶν, ἀνδρήνη, ἀνδρήσιος, Ion. for ἀνδρῶν, -δρεία, -δρείος. ἀνδρῶν-αἵτω, fut. ἦσω, to banish from house and home, ἐκ γῆς τῆσδε Aesch. Ag. 1419; ἐκ πόλεως τε καὶ δόμων Soph. O. T. 100, cf. Eum. 221, Plat. Rep. 565 E, etc.:—Pass., Dio C. 47. 19. Cf. sq. ἀνδρῶν-λάτεις [ἄ], ου, δ, (ἐλαύνω) he that drives one from his home, esp. the avenger of blood in cases of murder, Aesch. Theb. 637, cf. Ruhnk. Tim., Müller Eumen. § 44.

ἀνδρία, v. sub ἀνδρεία. II. ἀνδρία, τά, v. sub ἀνδρείος. ἀνδριαντάριον, τό, Dim. of ἀνδρίας, Schol. Luc. Lexiph. 3. ἀνδριαντίσκος, δ, Dim. of ἀνδρίας, a puppet, Plut. Thes. 20, etc. ἀνδριαντο-γλύφος, δ, a carver of statues, Tzetz. Lyc. 615. ἀνδριαντο-εἰδής, ἐς, like a statue, Clem. Al. 40. ἀνδριαντο-εργάτης, ου, δ, = ἀνδριαντοποιός, Tzetz. Hist. 10. 268. ἀνδριαντο-θήκη, ἡ, a niche for a statue, C. I. 2749. 1. ἀνδριαντο-πλάστης, ου, δ, a modeller of statues, Eust. 206. 37. ἀνδριαντο-πλαστική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, the art of modelling, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 188.

ἀνδριαντοποιῶ, to make statues, Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 2. ἀνδριαντοποιία, ἡ, the sculptor's art, sculptuary, Plat. Gorg. 450 C, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 3. ἀνδριαντοποικῆ (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, the sculptor's art, Arist. P. A. 1. 1, 17, Phys. 2. 3, 5, Metaph. 4. 2, 4 (with v. l. -ποιητική).

ἀνδριαντο-ποιός, ου, δ, a statue-maker, statuary, sculptor, Pind. N. 5. 1, Plat. Rep. 540 C, etc.

ἀνδριαντοργεῖω, = ἀνδριαντοποιῶ, τινά Clem. Al. 296. ἀνδριαντουργία, ἡ, statuary, sculpture, Tzetz. Hist. 8. 348.

ἀνδριαντοργός, δ, (ἔργον) = ἀνδριαντοποιός, Galen.

ἀνδρίας, δ, gen. ἄντος (Att. ἄντος, acc. to Jo. Alex. τον. παρ. 8): (ἀνὴρ):—the image of a man, a statue, Pind. P. 5. 53, Hdt. 1. 183, 2. 91, Ar. Pax 1183, Thuc. 1. 134, etc.; ἀνδριάντας καὶ ἄλλα εἴδη λίθων καὶ ξύλων Plat. Rep. 514 B; cf. ἀγαλμα:—in Il. 420 C, ἀνδριάντας γράφειν to paint statues (not pictures), v. Stallb., (yet cf. Meineke Menand. p. 53):—proverb., ἀνδριάντος ἀφώνητος Synes. 55 D; γυμνότερος Dio Chr. 2. 34: ironically, a puppet, Dem. 270. 11.

ἀνδρίζω, fut. ἴσω, to make a man of, make manly, τοὺς γεωργουμένους Xen. Oec. 5. 4.

II. mostly in Pass. or Med. to come to manhood, Ar. Fr. 653. 2. to behave like a man, play the man, Plat. Theaet. 151 D, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 6, 12: to dress like a man, Philostr. 766, cf. Luc. Anach. 15; opp. to βλακένιος, μαλθακίζομαι. 3. sensu obsc., Dio C. 79. 5. ἀνδρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a man, masculine, manly, Lat. *virilis*, Plat. Rep. 474 E, etc.; ἀνδρ. ἰδρώς the sweat of manly toil, Ar. Ach. 695; σφῆξ Id. Vesp. 1090, cf. 1077; ἐσθής Dio C. 45. 2—c. inf., πίνειν καὶ φαγεῖν μὲν ἀνδρικοί like men to eat and drink, Eubul. Ἀντιστ. 1—τὸ ἀνδρικός manly character, Arist. Fr. 499:—Adv. -κῶς, like a man, Ar. Eq. 599, Vesp. 153, al.; -ώτερον, Id. Pax 515; Sup. -ατάτα, Id. Eq. 81; opp. to ἀνάνδρως, Plat. Theaet. 177 B. 2. of things, large, Eubul. Κυβ. 1. II. *empowered of men*, χορός Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 16, Lys. 161. 35.—Cf. ἀνδρείος.

ἀνδρίον, τό, Dim. of ἀνὴρ, a manikin, Ar. Pax 51: a pitiful fellow, Theocr. 5. 40, cf. Eupol. Incert. 15.

ἀνδρισμός, δ, = ἀνδρεία, Poll. 3. 120: so, ἀνδρισμα, ματος, τό, a manly act, Max. Tyr. 38. 4.

ἀνδριστέον, one must play the man, Plat. Phaedo 90 E.

ἀνδριστής, ου, δ, a brave man, Nicet. Ann. p. 23 A.

ἀνδριστί [ι], Adv. like a man, like men, Ar. Eccl. 149, Theocr. 18. 23.

ἀνδρο-βάμων, ονος, δ, a foot-path, C. I. 2570. 3; in Hesych. ἀνδρο-βασμος· στενὴ ὁδός.

ἀνδρο-βάρης, ἐς, = ἀνδραχτής, Eust. 1651. 9.

ἀνδροβάτew, fut. ἦσω, (βαίνω) = Lat. *paedico*, Anth. P. 5. 208: the Subst. ἀνδροβάτης, δ, Hesych. s. v. παιδοπίτης.

ἀνδρό-βιος, ov, living like a man, Suid. s. v. θρύπτεται.

ἀνδροβόρος, ov, (βιβρώσκω) *man-devouring*, Anth. P. 7. 206, Q. Sm. 6. 247.

ἀνδρό-βουλος, ov, (βουλή) of manly counsel, man-minded, like ἀνδρό-φρων, Aesch. Ag. 14, cf. A. B. 19: opp. to γυναικέβουλος.

ἀνδροβρώς, ὤτος, δ, ἡ, (βιβρώσκω) *man-eating, cannibal, γνάθος* Eur. Cycl. 93; χαρμοναί Id. H. F. 385; cf. ὠμοφάγος.

ἀνδρογένεια, ἡ, (γένος) κατ' ἀνδρογένειαν of descent by the man's side, Hipp. Epist. 1294. 33.

ἀνδρο-γίγας, αντος, δ, a giant-man, Call. Cer. 35.

ἀνδρο-γόνος, ov, begetting men, ἡμέρα ἀνδρ. a day favourable for begetting (or for the birth of) male children, Hes. Op. 781, 786.

ἀνδρό-γίνος, δ, a man-woman, both male and female, hermaphrodite, Plat. Symp. 189 E: also γύνανδρος, Ἐρμαφρόδιτος. 2. a womanish man, weak effeminate person, Hdt. 4. 67, Coni. Anon. 250, Plut. 2. 219 E: also ἡμίανδρος, ἡμιγύναις. 3. = *pathicus, cinaedus*, Com. Anon. 335 δ, Auth. P. 6. 254.

II. as Adj. common to men and women, λουτρὰ ἀνδρ. baths used by both at once, Ib. 9. 783.—Also -γύναιος, ov, Athanas.

III. ἀνδρόγυνον, τό, in Byz. law, the union of man and woman, matrimony; and ἀνδρογυνο-χωριστής, δ, one who puts asunder man and wife.

ἀνδροδάκτυτος, ov, (δαΐζω) *man-slaying, murdering*, Aesch. Cho. 860; on Aesch. Fr. 131 (ap. Ar. Ran. 1264), v. Herm. Opusc. 5. 138; cf. ἰήκωτος.

ἀνδροδάμας [α], αντος, δ, ἡ, (δαμάω) *man-taming, φόβος, οἶνος* Pind. N. 3. 67, Fr. 147: *man-slaying*, of Eriphylē, Id. N. 9. 37 (ubi al. ἀνδροδάμας τ' pro -δάμας).

ἀνδρο-διώκτης, ου, δ, a persecutor of men, Byz.

ἀνδρο-δόκος, ov, receiving men, Paul. Sil. Ambo. 118.

ἀνδρό-δομος, δ, = ἀνδρῶν, Eust. 1573. 29.

ἀνδρο-εἰδής, ἐς, of man's form, like a man, Cyrill.

ἀνδρο-θέα, ἡ, the man-goddess, i. e. Athena, Anth. P. 15. 22.

ἀνδρόθεν, Adv. from a man or men, Anth. P. 4. 115.

ἀνδρό-θηλυς, δ, ἡ, = ἀνδρόγυνος 1, Philostr. 489.

ἀνδροθνής, ἦτος, δ, ἡ, (θνήσκω) *murderous, φθοραί* Aesch. Ag. 814.

ἀνδρο-κάπηλος, δ, a slave-dealer, Galen.

ἀνδρο-κάρδιος, ov, manly-hearted, Manass. Chron. 1271, etc.

ἀνδρό-κλας, δ, (κλάω) *weakening men*, of the climacterical year, i. e. the 63rd., Jul. Firmic. 4. 4, 14; also ἀνδροκλάστης, δ, Critodeni. ap. Valent. Med. 5: v. Lob. Phryn. 609.

ἀνδροκμής, ἦτος, δ, ἡ, (κάμνω), *man-wearying, λογός, τύχαι, μόχοι* Aesch. Supp. 679, Eum. 248: *man-slaying*, πέλεκυς Id. Cho. 889; ἀνδροκμήτας προσφέρων ἀγωνίας, Eur. Supp. 525.

ἀνδροκμήτος, ov, (κάμνω) *unwrought by men's hands, τύμβος* Il. 11. 371: cf. θεόμητος.

ἀνδρο-κόβαλος, δ, a rogue, Suid., Hesych.

ἀνδροκοίτης, (κοίτη) *to sleep with a man*, Moschio Mul. 160:—also Subst. -κοίτης, δ, Jo. Malal.

ἀνδρο-κόνος, ov, = ἀνδροκόνιος, q. v., A. B. 394.

Ἀνδρο-κόρινθος, δ, a Man-Corinth, in allusion to the lewdness of the men of Heraclea and the women of Corinth, Stratonice. ap. Ath. 351 C.

ἀνδροκτασία, ἡ, (κτείνω) *slaughter of men in battle*, mostly in pl., παύσασθαι. Ἀρην ἀνδροκτασίαν Il. 5. 909; μάχας τ' ἀνδροκτασίας τε 7. 237, etc.: in sing., ἀνδροκτασίης ὑπὸ λυγρῆς by reason of sad homicide, 23. 86, cf. Aesch. Theb. 693.

ἀνδρο-κτονεῖον, τό, a slaughter-house of men, A. B. 28.

ἀνδρο-κτονέω, to slay men, to commit homicide, Aesch. Eum. 602.

ἀνδροκτόνος, ov, (κτείνω) *man-slaying, murdering*, Hdt. 4. 110, Soph. (?) ap. Plut. 2. 35 E, Eur. Cycl. 22.

ἀνδρό-λαγνος, ov, *lusting after men*, Theophr. Char. 28; v. l. ἀνδρο-λάβος, *man-ensnaring*.

ἀνδρ-όλεθρος, ov, *man-destroying*, Theod. Stud.

ἀνδρ-ολέτερα, ἡ, a murderer, Aesch. Ag. 1465; ἀνδ. νόσος Id. Theb. 314.

ἀνδρόλημη, ἡ, (λήμα) = ἀνδρόβουλος, Hesych.

ἀνδρόληψία, ἡ, seizure of men guilty of murdering a citizen abroad, in which case the law of Athens authorised the seizure of three citizens of the offending state, Lex ap. Dem. 647. 24 sq., 1232. 4; also ἀνδρόλη-ψιον, τό, Id. 648. 11., 692. 22.

ἀνδρόλογέω, to enlist soldiers, Alciphro 1. 11:—Pass., Luc. Toxar. 58, Clem. Al. 947.

ἀνδρόλογία, ἡ, a levying men; in 2 Maccab. 12, 43, a collecting money man by man, a poll-tax.

ἀνδρό-λόγος, ov, speaking like a man, λίθος Tzetz. Posth. 575.

ἀνδρομάνης, ἐς, (μαίνομαι) *mad after men, lustful*, Eur. ap. Plut. Lyc. et Num. 3. A. B. 394; v. sub γυναικομανής.

ἀνδρομάνια, ἡ, lust after men, Greg. Naz.:—and the Verb -μάνέω, Eccl.

ἀνδρο-μάχος [α], ov, (μάχομαι) *fighting with men, χεῖρες* Anth. P. 7. 241: fem., ἀνδρομάχη ἀλσος Il. 11. 378: in Hom. only as proper n. Ἀνδρομάχη.

ἀνδρο-μεγέθης, *es*, = ἀνδρομήκης, Nicet. Ann. 132 D.
 ἀνδρομέος, *a, ov*, (ἀνὴρ) of man or men, human, κρέα, αἷμα, χρώς ἀνδρ. man's flesh, blood, skin, Od. 9. 297., 22. 19, 11. 20. 100; ψάμοι ἀνδρ. goblets of man's flesh, Od. 9. 374; ὄμιλος ἀνδρ. a press or throng of men, 11. 11. 538; ἀνδρ. κεφαλὴ Emped. 392; αὐδὴ, ἰνότης Ap. Rh. 1. 258., 4. 581.
 ἀνδρομήκης, *es*, (μήκος) of a man's height, σταύρωμα Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 3; ὕψος, βάθος Polyb. 8. 7, 6., 10. 46, 3; πυρὺς Sosith. Lityers. 18 (v. Clinton F. H. 3. p. 502).
 ἀνδρομηρόν (or -μητόν) ἐγγχειρόμεν, τό, a dagger with a blade slipping back into the haft, used for stage-murders, Hesych., cf. Ach. Tat. 3. 20, sq.
 ἀνδρό-μορφος, *ov*, (μορφή) of man's form or figure, Apollod. 1. 6, 3.
 ἀνδρομος, *ov*, = ἀνδρώδης, Arcad. 61.
 ἀνδρό-νους, *ov*, = ἀνδρόβουλος, Manass. Chron. 5704.
 ἀνδρό-όμοιος, *a, ov*, like a man, masculine-looking, Tzet. Posth. 370.
 ἀνδρο-πύγης, *es*, (πήγνυμι) of well-knit, compact frame, as a full-grown man, Amphiloeh.
 ἀνδρό-παις, αἰδός, *δ*, a man-boy, i. e. boy with a man's mind, of Parthenopaeus, Aesch. Theb. 533; of Troilus, Soph. Fr. 551.
 ἀνδροπλαστία, *ῆ*, (πλάσσω) a moulding of men, Dion. Areop.
 ἀνδροπλήθεια, *ῆ*, (πλήθος) a multitude of men, ἀνδρ. στρατοῦ Aesch. Pers. 255.
 ἀνδρό-πλουτος, *ῆ*, of a widow, left rich by her husband, Byz.
 ἀνδρο-ποιός, *ov*, making manly, Plut. 2. 334 F.
 ἀνδρό-πορνος, *δ*, cinaedus, Theopomp. Hist. 249, Dem. Phal. 27.
 ἀνδρο-πρεπής, *es*, (πρέπω) befitting men, manly, Eccl.
 ἀνδρο-πρόσωπος, *ov*, = sq., Hesych.
 ἀνδρό-πρως, *ov*, with man's face, Emped. 314; v. πρόφα.
 ἀνδρο-σάβαν, *δ*, (σάβη) obscene epith. of Priapus, prob. l. A. B. 394 for -σάβαν, Suid.; also -σάβης, *δ*, A. B. ib.
 ἀνδρό-σαυον, τό, (αἷμα) a kind of St. John's wort, with blood-red juice, Diosc. 3. 173; our tutsan is so called by botanists.
 ἀνδρόσακες, *ov*, an uncertain sea-plant, Diosc. 3. 150.
 ἀνδρό-σίνις, ἴδος, *δ*, *ῆ*, hurtful to men, Anth. P. 4. 266.
 ἀνδρο-σπλαγχνος, *ov*, with human bowels or heart, Manass. Chron. 5704.
 ἀνδρό-στροφος, *ov*, conversant with men, Manetho 4. 358.
 ἀνδροσύνη, *ῆ*, = ἀνδρεία, Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 223 D.
 ἀνδρο-σφαγέιον, τό, a slaughter-house of men, restored by Dobree in Aesch. Ag. 1092 for ἀνδρός σφαγέιον.
 ἀνδρό-σφιγξ, ἰγγος, *δ*, a man-sphinx, sphinx with the bust of a man, not (as usually) of a woman, Hdt. 2. 175.
 ἀνδρότης, *ητος*, *ῆ*, = ἀνδρεία, Phintys ap. Stob. 444. 13;—for 11. 22. 363, v. sub ἀδρότης.
 ἀνδροτομέω, (τέμνω) to geld, castrate, τὸν πατέρα Sext. Emp. M. 1. 289.
 ἀνδρο-τοξότης, *ov*, *δ*, shooting at men, ἔρω Nicet. Eugen. 4. 380.
 ἀνδροτύχης, *es*, (τυγχάνω, τυχεῖν) getting a man or husband, ἀνδρ. βίος wedded life, Aesch. Eum. 960.
 ἀνδροφάγέω, to eat men, v. l. for ἀνθρωποφάγ., Hdt. 4. 106.
 ἀνδροφάγος, *ov*, (φάγειν) eating men, epith. of the Cyclops, Od. 10. 203; οἱ ἄνδρ. a people to the N. of the Scythians, Hdt. 4. 18, 106.
 ἀνδροφθόρος, *ov*, (φθείρω) man-destroying, murderous, μοῖρα Pind. Fr. 164; ἐχίδνα Soph. Ph. 266. II. proparoex. ἀνδρόφθορον αἷμα the blood of a slain man, Id. Ant. 1022; cf. τραγόκτονος.
 ἀνδροφονεύς, *δ*, = ἀνδροφόνος, Manetho 2. 302, Tzet. Hom. 341.
 ἀνδροφονέω, to slay men, Strabo 206: c. acc., Hipp. Epist. 1282:—Pass., Philo 2. 314.
 ἀνδροφονία, *ῆ*, slaughter of men, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 6, 18, Plut. Romul. 22.
 ἀνδροφόνος, *ov*, (*φένω) man-slaying, Homeric epith. of Hector, 11. 24. 724, etc.; of Achilles, 11. 317:—rarely except of slaughter in a battle (ἀνδρὸκτασία), but in Od. 1. 261, φάρμακον ἀνδρ. a murderous drug:—generally, as epith. of αἷμα, Orph. H. 65. 4. 2. of women, murdering their husbands, Pind. P. 4. 449. II. as law-term, one convicted of manslaughter, a homicide, Lys. 116. 38, Plat. Phaedo 114 A, Dem. 629. fin.:—hence as a common term of abuse, τοὺς ἀνδρ. ἰχθυοπώλας Ath. 228 C, cf. Amphip. Πλάτ. 1, et ibi Meineke.
 ἀνδροφόντης, *ov*, *δ*, = ἀνδρεφόντης, Aesch. Theb. 572.
 ἀνδρό-φρων, *δ*, *ῆ*, man-minded, like ἀνδρόβουλος, γυνή Soph. Fr. 680.
 ἀνδρόφυς, *es*, of man's shape or nature, Emped. 216, Nonn. D. 36. 94.
 ἀνδρόω, fut. ὥσω, to change into a man, Lyc. 176, 943. II. to rear up into manhood, Anth. P. 7. 419, Plut. 2. 490 A:—Pass. to become a man, reach manhood, Hdt. 1. 123., 2. 32, Hipp. Art. 825, Eur. H. F. 42, etc.:—metaph., διθροαμβοὶ ἡδρωμένοι Macho ap. Ath. 341 C. III. in Pass. also of a woman, ἀνδραβείσα, Lat. virum experta, Valck. Hipp. 490, Gatak. ad M. Anton. 1. 17. Cf. ἀδρόμοα.
 ἀνδράδης, *es*, (εἶδος) like a man, manly, Isocr. 97 C; ἀνδρ. τὴν φύσιν Arist. Eth. N. 9. 11, 4; ἀνδραδέστεροι τὰ ῥήτ. Id. Rhet. 2. 17, 2; ἀνδρ. ῥήτορι, σχήματα Dion. H. de Dem. 43, al.; λόγοι Plut. 2. 110 D. Adv., ἀνδραδῶς διακείσθαι Isocr. 239 B: Sup. —δέσတာ, Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 1.
 ἀνδράν, ἄνος, *δ*, the men's apartment in a house, the banquetting hall, etc., Hdt. (v. infr.), etc.; εὐτράπετοι, εὐξενοι Aesch. Ag. 243, Cho. 712, Eur., Xen., etc.; Ion. ἀνδρεών, Hdt. 1. 34., 3. 77, al.; Ep. —εών, Anth. P. 9. 332:—also ἀνδρωνίτις, ἴδος, *ῆ*, Lys. 92. 29, Xen. Oec. 9. 6:—opp. to γυναικῶν, γυναικωνίτις. II. among the Romans, a passage between two courts of a house, Vitruv. 6. 10. § 52.
 ἀνδρανύμιον [v], τό, (ἀνὴρ, ὄνομα) a proper name, should be read in Theognost. Can. 9, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1231:—ἀνδρωνύμικος, (sc. ὄνομα), τό, a name transferred from an animal to a man, e.g. Σκύμνος, Πίλωος, Schol. 11. 18. 319.
 ἀνδράφω, *a, ov*, late form of ἀνδρείος, (for in Hipp. 1. 26, Xen. Oec. 9. 6, the best Mss. give ἀνδρείος), Muson. ap. Stob. append. p. 54 Gaisf., Schol. Ar. Ran. 47.

ἀνάστος, *ov*, (νέω) of land, unploughed, Strabo 502.

ἀνέβραχε, (v. *βράχω), 3 sing. aor. 2, with no pres. in use, τὰ δ' ἀνέβραχε but it [the armour] clashed or rung loudly, 11. 19. 13; τὰ δ' ἀνέβραχεν [the door] creaked or grated loudly, Od. 21. 48; in Ap. Rh. 1. 1147 of water, it gushed roaring forth (nisi leg. ἀνέβροχε). Cf. Butt. Lexil. v. βρόβαι 7.

ἀνέβρωσε, Ion. for ἀνέβωσε.

ἀνεγγραπτος, *ov*, not inscribed, Cyrill.; ἀνεγγραφος, Schol. Plat., Suid.
 ἀνεγγυος, *ov*, not vouched for, not accredited, ὥρη ἄν. of uncertain weather, Anacr. 114; of an illegitimate child, νόθος καὶ ἀνέγγ. Plat. Rep. 461 B: of a woman, unbetrothed, unwedded, Plut. Caes. 14, Dio C. 59. 12, etc.; so, ἄν. ποιεῖν τὰς μίσεις Dion. H. 2. 24: cf. ὑπέγγυος.

ἀνεγείρω, fut. ἐρῶ: (v. ἐγείρω):—to wake up, rouse, ἐξ ὕπνου 11. 10. 138; ἐκ λεχέων Od. 4. 730; τὴν ἀγδῶνα Ar. Av. 208:—Pass., Eur. H. F. 1055; ἀνηγέρθη Xen. An. 3. 1, 12, Anth. P. 11. 25; aor. med. poet. ἀνεγρόμην Ap. Rh. 1. 522, etc. 2. metaph. to wake up, raise, κῶμον Pind. 1. 8 (7. 5); μολεῖν Ar. Ran. 370: Pass., ἀνεγειρομένα φάμα Pind. 1. 4. 40 (3. 41). 3. metaph. also to rouse, encourage, ἀνέγειρα δ' ἐταίρους μελιδίους ἐπέεσσιν Od. 10. 172: to stir, rouse the spirit of, θυμοειδὴ ἵππον Xen. Eq. 9, 6. II. of buildings, to raise, δοῦρον Anth. P. 9. 693.

ἀνεγέρμων, *ov*, gen. ovos, wakeful, κύνας Anth. P. 9. 558.

ἀνέγερσις, *ews*, *ῆ*, a raising up, Plut. 2. 156 B. 2. a waking up, Tzet. 2.

ἀνεγερτίον, verb. Adj. one must awaken, arouse, Clem. Al. 218.

ἀνεγερτήρια, τό, hymns on the resurrection, Nicet. Ann. 409 B.

ἀνεγερτικός, *ῆ*, *ov*, awakening, rousing, Epiphani.

ἀνεγέρτος, *ov*, not to be awakened, ἄν. ὕπνος a sleep that knows no waking, Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 11, Eth. E. 1. 5, 6. Adv. —τως, Justin. M.

ἀνεγκάλυπτος, *ov*, uncovered, unconcealed, Hesych.

ἀνεγκέφαλος, *ov*, without brain, Galen.

ἀνεγκλησία, *ῆ*, blamelessness, Bardesani, ap. Eus. P. E. 274 D.

ἀν-εγκλητί, Adv. of sq., Plat. Com. Incert. 64, v. l. Isocr. 315 D.

ἀν-έγκλητος, *ov*, not accused, without reproach, void of offence, blameless, Xen. Mem. 6. 1, 13, Dem. 1470. 22; ἀνεγκλήτους · τὰς οὐσίας πρὸς ἀλλήλους κατασκευάζεσθαι without cause for complaint, Plat. Legg. 737 A; διαφυλάττειν τινας ἄν. Arist. Rhet. 1. 4, 11; ἄν. ἐαυτὸν παρέχεσθαι C. I. 2270. 7. Adv. —τως, Dem. 212. 8, C. I. 1608 b etc.; ἄν. ἔχειν Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 4.

ἀνεγκλίτος, *ov*, (ἐγκλίνω) unchanging, Plut. 2. 393 A. II. in Gramm. not enclitic, A. B. 136.

ἀν-εγκωμίαστος, *ov*, not praised, Isocr. 204 A, Joseph. A. J. 4. 6, 13.

ἀνέγρομαι, late poet. form for ἀνεγείρομαι, formed from the aor. ἀνηγρόμην, Orp. H. 2. 204, Q. Sm. 5. 610.

ἀνεγχείρητος, *ov*, not to be attempted, Eccl.

ἀν-εγχώρητος, *ov*, impossible, Greg. Naz., Athanas.

ἀν-εδαφίσις [α], *ov*, not levelled, γῆ Arist. Probl. 23. 29, 2.

ἀνεδέγμεθα, Ep. aor. of ἀναδέχομαι, Od. 17. 563.

ἀνέγρω, Adv. (ἀνίμω) let loose, freely, without restraint, Plat. Prot. 342 C; ἄν. φεύγειν, Lat. effuge fugere, Aesch. Supp. 14; τῆς πομπέας τῆς ἄν. γεγεννημένης Dem. 229. 3; ἀνέδην καὶ ὡς ἔτυχε Acl. N. A. 3. 9:—remissly, carelessly, Soph. Ph. 1153; cf. ἔρνω 11. 4:—licentiously, violently, Polyb. 15. 20, 3, etc. II. without more ado, simply, absolutely, Plat. Gorg. 494 E. (The form ἀναιδὴν is a f. l.)

ἀνδραστός, *ov*, without firm seat, unsteady, βάσις Dion. H. de Comp. 22; δρόμος C. I. 1656, cf. Clem. Al. 789. Adv. —τως, ap. Oribas. p. 63 Mai.

ἀνέδνος, *ov*, v. sub ἀνέδνους.

ἀνέργω, impf. ἀνέργων, old Ep. forms of ἀνείργω.

ἀν-έξομαι, Pass. to sit upright, Ap. Rh. 1. 1170., 4. 1332.

ἀν-εθέλησις, *ῆ*, unwillingness, Cyrill.

ἀν-εθέλητος, *ov*, unwished for, unwelcome, ἐπὶ συμφορὴν ἐνέπεσε ἀνέθελτον Hdt. 7. 88; ἄν. γίνεται τι Ib. 133; cf. ἀναγκαῖος; involuntary, Eccl. Adv. —τως, Cyrill.

ἀνέθιζομαι, Pass. to become used to a thing, Diog. L. 2. 96.

ἀν-έθιστος, *ov*, unaccustomed, πόνοι Hipp. 364. 36; ἱερά Dion. H. 2. 73.

ἀν-είδους, *ov*, (εἶδος) without form, shapeless, Stob. Eccl. 1. 310, Plut. 2. 882 C, Acl. N. A. 2. 56:—also ἀνείδης, *es*, Philo 1. 598.

ἀνείδοποίητος, *ov*, unformed, unshapen, Eust. Opusc. 25. 70.

ἀνείδωλοποίητος, = εἰδωλοποίητος, Plut. 2. 1113 A, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 155: Med. to form a conception of a thing, Plut. 2. 904 F:—Pass., τὰ ἀνείδωλοποιούμενα μέτρα patterns conceived in the mind, Longin. 14. 1.—Hence ἀνείδωλοποιία, *ῆ*, Clem. Al. 627; and ἀνείδωλοποίησις, *ews*, *ῆ*, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 189.

ἀνείδωλος, *ov*, without images or forms, Eccl.

ἀνεκαίξομαι, Med. to represent satirically, Cratin. Δραμ. 13.

ἀν-εκαίστητος, *ητος*, *ῆ*, discretion, Arr. Epict. 3. 2, Diog. L. 7. 46.

ἀν-εἰκαστος, *ov*, unattainable by conjecture, immense, Eccl.

ἀ-νεῖκής, *es*, uncontested, v. l. for ἀεῖκής, 11. 12. 435.

ἀν-εἰκόνιστος, *ov*, not to be portrayed, Clem. Al. 418.

ἀ-νεῖκος, *ov*, without contest or demur, C. I. 2693, e. 11.

ἀν-ελεῖθνα, *ῆ*, without the aid of Eileithyia, ὡν ὠδῖναν λοχίαν never having invoked her aid in childbirth, Eur. Ion 453, cf. Lob. Aj. 175.

ἀνείλω, (v. εἰλῶ), to roll up or crowd together, τοὺς πολέμους Philostr. 59:—Pass. to crowd or throng together, ἀνείληντές εἰς τε χαρίων Thuc. 7. 81; αἱ μέλονται . . αὐτοῦ ἀνείλονται, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 57; of wind pent in the bowels, Hipp. Progn. 40; of sound, Arist. Audib. 65; ἀνείλεται ἡ γλῶσσα is kept within bounds, Plut. 2. 503 C. II. to unroll, 1b. 109 C:—Pass., Plat. Criti. 109 A; v. ἀνείλῃω.

ἀνείλμα, *atos*, τό, a rolling up: in pl., like στρόφος, flatulent colic, Lat. tormina, Hipp. Vet. Med. 118.

ἀνείλησις, *ews*, *ῆ*, = foreg., Hipp. Epid. 3. 1086. 2. a twisting of the body, in gymnastic exercises, Aretac. Cur. M. Diat. 1. 2., 2. 13.

ἀνελιγμένως, Adv. pf. pass. *explicitly*, Hermias in Plat. Phaedr.
ἀνελίξις, εως, ἡ, a *revolution*, of things that have reached their climax,
Plat. Polit. 270 D, 286 B.

ἀνελίσσω, poet. for ἀνελίσσω.

ἀνέλλω or ἀνέλω, = ἀνελίω, (v. εἶλω). — in Pass. to *shrink up* or *back*,
Plat. Symp. 206 D: — v. ἀνελίω, ἀνέλω.

ἀνέμαρται, 3 sing. pf. pass., = οὐχ εἰμαρται, it is *not decreed by fate*,
dub. in Plat. 2. 885 A; v. Lob. Paral. 157.

ἀνέμενως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἀνίμῃ, at *ease*, *carelessly*, ἀργῶς καὶ
ἀν. Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 7; ἀν. δαυτᾶσθαι *without restraint*, *freely*, Thuc.
2. 39; πίνειν Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 8; ὅν Arist. Eth. N. 2. 5, 2; ἀν. ποιεῖσθαι
τοὺς λόγους *frankly*, Isocr. 167 D.

ἀνεμι, in Att. serving as fut. to ἀνέρχομαι, and ἀνῆναι, Ep. ἀνῆναι, as
impf.: (εἰμι). — to go up, ἀμ' ἡλιαυ ἀνιόντι at *sun-rise*, Il. 18. 136, cf.
Hdt. 3. 85; ἀνῆναι ἐς περὶ πῆν I went up a *hill* (or went up inland),
Od. 10. 146, cf. Plat. Rep. 614 D; γῆ δ' ἀνείη' εἰς αἰθέρα Eur. Fr. 688;
ιδρῶς ἀνῆναι χρωτὶ came up upon the skin, Soph. Tr. 767. 2. to sail up,
i. e. out to sea, like ἀναπλεῖν, ἐκ Τροίης ἀνιόντα θοῇ σὺν νηϊ Od. 10. 332;
πόντον ἀνῆναι Ar. Rh. 4. 238. 3. to go up inland (v. supr. 1),
esp. to go up into Central Asia, ἡ ἀγγελην ἀνῆναι παρὰ τὸν βασιλεῖα Hdt.
5. 108; ἡ Πειραιῶς Plat. Rep. 439 E, etc.; εἰς ἀστυ Φαληγρῶν Id. Symp.
172 A. 4. to come forth, Acl. N. A. 11. 33. II. to approach,
esp. in suppliant guise or for succor, ἀνεῖαι παῖς ἐς πατρός ἑταίρους Il.
22. 492, 499.

III. to go back, go home, return, often in Od., as
ἐξ Αἰθιῶπων ἀνιών 5. 282; so, ἀν. ἐπὶ τὸν πρότερον λόγον Hdt. 1. 140, cf.
7. 239; εἰς προβλήματα Plat. Rep. 531 C; θαλάσσης εἰς τέκνα Plat.
Com. Φά. 1. 11; ellipt., πάλιν δὲ τῶνδ' ἀνεῖμι σοὶ γένος *genus repetat*,
Eur. Heracl. 209.

ἀνέμωv, ov, (εἶμα) *without clothing*, *unclothed*, Od. 3. 348.

ἀνεπιέν, aor. with no pres. in use, ἀναγορεύω being used instead; cf.
ἀνερῶ: — to announce, proclaim, esp. by herald, ἀν. τινὰ to *proclaim* con-
queror, Pind. P. 1. 61., 10. 12; στέφανον C. 1. 2374 e. 34 (p. 1074).
cf. Dem. 244. 2; τῷ ἀπειθῶντι πάντα τὰ χαλεπὰ ἀνείπειν Xen. Cyr. 4.
2, 35; — acc. et inf. to make proclamation that . . . τοὺς γεωργοὺς
ἀπείπει Ar. Pax 550; κήρυγμα τὸδε ἀνείπειν . . . τὸν μὲν βουλόμενον . .
μένειν κτλ., Thuc. 4. 105; so also, εἴ τις εἴη . . . ἐκφαίνεσθαι Xen.
Cyr. 4. 5, 56; — absol. to proclaim, give notice, in the Athen. assemblies,
law-courts, theatres, etc., ἀνείπειν ὁ κήρυξ Thuc. 2. 2, cf. Eur. Ion 1167,
Plat. Rep. 580 B, etc.; ὁ δ' ἀνείπει (sc. ὁ κήρυξ) Ar. Ach. 11; ἐν τῷ
βουλευτηρίῳ ἀν. Dem. 244. 2; — also simply, to say aloud, τῷ δὲ ἀνείπειν
ἐνδόξην, 'εἰς κύριας' Luc. Alex. 46. — The pass. form, ἀνείπειν, ἀναρρηθῆναι
ἀναρρηθῆναι Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 20, etc.; ἀναρρηθῆναι ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ
τοῦ στέφανου Dem. 253. 6, cf. 277. 3; τὸν ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ ἀναρρηθῆναι
στέφανον Aeschin. 60. 9; fut. ἀναρρηθῆσθαι Id. 74. 31; so in pf.
ἀνείρησθαι let the proclamation be taken as made (where it answers to
ἀνείπειν as aor. and προδ-αναγορεύω as pres.), Plat. Rep. 580 C. II.
to call upon, invoke, θεοῦ Plat. Comp. Rom. c. Thes. 6.

ἀνείρωγ, to keep back, restrain, used by Hom. always in Ep. impf.,
τῶνδ' ἀνείρωγε φίλαγας Il. 3. 77; μάχην ἀνείρωγον ὅπισθεν 17. 752;
so, ἀν. τὸν θυμὸν Plat. Legg. 731 D; τοὺς στρατιώτας Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 31;
c. acc. et inf., ἀν. μὴ διασκήδασθαι τὴν ἀγέλην Luc. D. Deor. 20. 5; —
in Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 45, ἀνείρωγμένος . . . τοῖς σκευοφόροις seems to mean, with
the beasts of burden in narrow file, — unless ἀνείρωγμένος should be read.

ἀνείρωξις, εως, ἡ, a *keeping off*, *prohibition*, Plat. 2. 584 E.

ἀνείρωμαι, used by Hom. only in pres., whereas the Att. prefer ἀνερῶ-
τάω: but they use an aor. ἀνείρωμαι (from ἀνέρομαι) Soph. Aj. 314, inf.
ἀνείρῃσθαι Id. O. T. 1304; and Plat. Meno 85 C has a fut. ἀνείρῃσθαι;
I aor. ἀνείρωτο in Nonn. D. 38. 46. 1. c. acc. pers. to inquire of,
question, ὅτε κεν δῆ σ' αὐτὸς ἀνείρωται ἐπέεσι Od. 4. 420; so, μὴ μ'
ἀνείρῃ τίς ἐμὲ Soph. O. C. 210, cf. Aj. 314, Plat., etc. 2. c. acc.
rei, to ask about, τῆνδε τε γαῖαν ἀνείρωαι Od. 13. 238; in Prose also,
περὶ τινας Plat. Meno 74 C. 3. c. dupl. acc., ὁ μ' ἀνείρωαι what thou
inquirest of me, Il. 3. 177, cf. Soph. O. T. 1304; ἀνείρω . . . Χαιρεφῶντα
Σωκράτη ψάλλον, ὅπως ἄλλοιτο . . . πόδας Ar. Nub. 145; so Plat., etc.

ἀνείρωω, poet. and Ion. for ἀνείρω.

ἀνείρω, (v. εἶρω), to fasten on or to, to string, ἀνείρας [τὰ ὄντα] περὶ τὸν
χαλινὸν Hdt. 3. 118, cf. Plat. Com. Incert. 22; ἀν. στεφάνους to *twine*
or *wreath* the helmet, Ar. Ach. 1006; τρίχας βελόνῃ Dio C. 51. 14; cf.
ἀνείρωγ sub fin.

ἀν-εἰσακτος, ov, not initiated, = ἀμύητος, Iambl. V. Pyth. 17, etc.

ἀν-εἰσοδος, ov, without entrance or access, Plut. Dio 7, Pyrrh. 29.

ἀνείσφορία, ἡ, exemption from the εἰσφορά, Plut. Eumen. 4, C. I. 2126,
Newton's Inscr. p. 757.

ἀν-εἰσφορος, ov, exempt from the εἰσφορά, Dion. H. 5. 22, Plut. Cam.
2, C. I. 5879. 12.

ἀνέκαθεν, before a cons. — θε (Hdt. 6. 128). Adv. of Place (cf. ἀνεκάς),
from above, like ἀνωθεν, Aesch. Cho. 427, Eum. 369; τὰνέκαθεν βεῖ
ἐκ . . . Hdt. 4. 57; cf. ἀνέκαθεν. II. of Time, from the first, ὄντες

ἀν. Πύλοι being Pylians by origin, Id. 5. 65, cf. 7. 221; more often
with the Att., γεγονόντες ἀν. ἀπὸ Αἰγυπτίου 2. 43, cf. 6. 128;
ἀνδρὸς τὸ ἀν. γένος ὄντος Φοῖνικος 1. 170, — where γένος is adverb., by
birth, as appears from the pl. form γένος ὄντες τὰ ἀν. Γεφυραῖοι 5. 55,
cf. 6. 35; τὰ ἀνέκ. λαμπροὶ of ancestral renown, 6. 125. 2. ἀν. κατῃ-
γορεῖν to narrate from the beginning, Polyb. 2. 35. 10., 5. 16, 6, etc.

ἀνεκάς, Adv. upwards, Lat. sursum, ὅταν . . . μοῖρα πέμψῃ ἀν. ὀλβον
Pind. O. 2. 38; ἀσπίδα φέρειν . . . ἀν. ἐν τὸν οὐρανὸν Ar. Vesp. 18, cf.
Fr. 234; [τρέπειν] τὸν ἀνέχ' ἐκ γῆς ἀν. Crates 'Hp. 2; ἀν. δ' ἐπῆρω
τὸ σκέλος Eupol. Αἰδολ. 9, cf. Pherecr. Incert. 80. (Plut. Thes. 33
derives the name of the 'Anakes from this word, τὸ γὰρ ἄνω τοὺς Ἀττικῶν
ἀνεκάς [sic] ὀνομάζειν καὶ ἀνέκαθεν τὸ ἀνωθεν, cf. Num. 13: from these

passages and the forms ἀνάκανδα in Hesych., ἀνάκαρ in Galen. Gloss.
Hipp., Schneidew. (Philol. 3. p. 119) suspects that the orig. form was
ἀνακάς, and that it is not, as commonly assumed, a compd. of ἀνά, ἐκάς.)
ἀν-ἐκβάτος, ov, without outlet, χαράδρα Thuc. 3. 98; Αἶδος ἐνὶ ὄρῳ
H. 4. 392.

ἀν-ἐκβάστος, ov, not to be overpowered, Plut. 2. 1055 D.

ἀνέκδαρτος, ov, (δαρτός) not skinned; and Adv. ἀνεκδαρτί, both in Suid.

ἀν-ἐκδημητός, ov, unpropitious for a journey, ἡμέρα Plut. 2. 269 D.

ἀν-ἐκδιήγητος, ov, indescribable, ineffable, 2 Ep. Cor. 9. 15, Eccl.

ἀν-ἐκδοτός, ov, unavenged, Joseph. A. J. 20. 3, 1, Apoll. Lex. v. νήποινοι.

ἀν-ἐκδοτος, ov, not given in marriage, unaffianced, of a girl, Lys. 134.

I, Dem. 1124. 7. Isac. 57. 37; ἀν. ἐνδον καταγῆραςκεν Hyperid. Lyc.

11. II. not published, kept secret, Diod. 1. 4, Cic. Att. 14. 17, 6;

cf. ἐκδόωμι 1. 7.

ἀν-ἐκδρομος, ov, inevitable, inextricable, ὠμίγῃ Anth. P. 9. 343.

ἀν-ἐκδυματος, ov, not to be escaped from, to interpret. νήδυμος, Eust. 1580. 13.

ἀν-ἐκθερμάντος, ov, not warmed or to be warmed, Oribas. ap. Phot.

Bibl. p. 175. 40. Adv. — τως, Antyll. Matthiae p. 256.

ἀν-ἐκθύτος, ov, not to be appeased by sacrifice, v. l. in Cornut. N. D. 9.

ἀν-ἐκλειστος, ov, not excluded, Eccl.

ἀν-ἐκλεισταςτος, ov, not used for assemblies of the people, θεάτρον

Posidon. ap. Ath. 213 D. 2. in Eccl. excluded from the church.

ἀν-ἐκκλητος, ov, unchallenged, C. I. 5912. 12., 5913. 11., 5914.

ἀν-ἐκκλιτος, ov, not to be evaded, Hesych., Schol. II.

ἀν-ἐκκλιτως, Adv. unavoidably, Schol. II. 2. 797.

ἀν-ἐκκρίτος, ov, not emptied, γαστήρ Poeta de Herb. 137.

ἀν-ἐκκλάττος, ov, unutterable, ineffable, 1 Ep. Petr. 1. 8, Eunap. 77.

Adv. — τως, Athanas.

ἀν-ἐκλειπτος, ov, incessant, endless, Hyperid. Epitaph. v. 115, Diod. 4.

84, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 141.

ἀν-ἐκλεκτος, ov, not picked out, Dion. H. de Comp. 3.

ἀνέκλιπής, ἐς, = ἀνέκλειπτος, LXX (Sap. 7. 14., 8. 18).

ἀν-ἐκλόγιστος, ov, = ἀνεύθυνος, irresponsible, Eust. Opusc. 70. 45,

etc. II. incalculable, Id. 893. 45; — Adv., — τως πίνειν without

reckoning, Pherecr. Typ. 1. 7.

ἀν-ἐκνίπτος, ov, indelible, Poll. 1. 44.

ἀνεκτίμμητι, to fill up or again, Xen. An. 3. 4, 22; ubi Krüger ἀν

ἐξεπίμμησαν.

ἀν-ἐκπλήθυντος, ov, not multiplied or amplified, Basil.

ἀν-ἐκπληκτος, ov, undaunted, intrepid, Plat. Theat. 165 B; ὑπὸ κακῶν

Id. Rep. 619 A; πρὸς τι Synes. 64 B; — τὸ ἀνέκπλ. = ἀνεκπληγία, Xen.

Ages. 6, 7; — Adv. — τως, Plut. 2. 260 C. II. act. making no

impression, λέξις Plat. 2. 7 A.

ἀνεκπληγία, ἡ, intrepidity, dountlessness, Def. Plat. 412 C.

ἀν-ἐκπλήρωτος, ov, not filled or to be filled up, Gloss.

ἀν-ἐκπλύτος, ov, indelible, Plat. Tim. 26 C, Synes. 183 A, Poll. 1. 44.

ἀν-ἐκπύρετος, ov, not going out or forth, Byz.

ἀν-ἐκπραξία, ἡ, non-effect, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 843.

ἀν-ἐκπτωτος, ov, not falling out or forth, Psell.

ἀν-ἐκπύητος, ov, not suppurating, Hipp. Aph. 1253; δακρυώδης καὶ ἀν.

exuding watery matter instead of healthy pus, Id. Fract. 767.

ἀν-ἐκπύρωτος, ov, not set on fire, Byz.

ἀν-ἐκπυστος, ov, not found out by inquiry, Joseph. A. J. 17. 11, 2.

ἀν-ἐκρίζωτος, ov, not rooted out or up, Justin. M.

ἀνέκτος, ov, verb. Adj. of ἀνέχομαι, to be borne, ἀνεκτέα (sc. ἐστί τάδε)

Soph. O. C. 883; ἀνεκτέα τάδε (restored for ἀνεκτά), Ar. Lys. 478.

ἀνεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀνέχομαι) enduring, patient, M. Anton. 1. 9; τινός

App. Epict. 2. 22, 36. Adv. — κως, Hierocl. Pyth. p. 145.

ἀνεκτός, ὄν, later ἡ, ὄν Diog. L. 2. 36; — verb. Adj. of ἀνέχομαι, bear-

able, sufferable, tolerable, mostly with a negat. (like ἀνασχετός), λογία

ἔργα . . . οὐδ' ἐτ' ἀνεκτά Il. 1. 573; χρεῖω . . . οὐκέτ' ἀνεκτός 10. 118,

Theogn. 1195, etc.; so mostly in Att., οὐκ ἀνεκτόν Aesch. Ag. 1364;

οὐκ ἀνεκτά Soph. Ant. 282, etc.; or with a question, ἡ ταῦτα δὴτ'

ἀνεκτά; Id. O. T. 429; ταῦτα δὴτ' ἀνέκτ' ἀκούειν; Ar. Thesm. 563; —

οὐκ ἀνεκτόν [ἐστί] foll. by inf., with or without μὴ οὐ, Plat. Theat.

154 C, 181 B; τὸ μὲν οὐκ ἀν. ἐμοὶ . . . γίγνεται Id. Legg. 861 D. 2.

without a negat., τὸ μὲν καὶ ἀνεκτόν ἐχει κακὸν that can be endured,

Od. 20. 83; ἀν. χούτος ἦν ὅμως ἐμοὶ Pherecr. Xείρ. 1. 18; ἀνεκτά

παθεῖν whatsoever, Id. 8. 90, cf. Dem. 1477. 24; ἀν. τι λέγειν Isocr.

172 B; ἀνεκτότερα more tolerable, Cic. Att. 12. 45; ἀνεκτότερα ἔσται

τινι Ev. Matth. 10. 15., 11. 22, etc. b. of persons, μόγις ἀνεκτοὶ Lys.

166. 10, cf. Dem. 1477. 25. II. Adv. — τως, in Hom. always

οὐκέτ' ἀνεκτός, Od. 9. 350, etc.; οὐκ ἀνεκτῶς ἐχει it is not to be borne,

Xen. Hell. 7. 3. 1.

ἀνεκτότης, ητος, ἡ, endurance, Gloss.

ἀν-ἐκτρηπτος, ov, indelible, Poll. 1. 44.

ἀν-ἐκφαντος, ov, not displayed or revealed, Eust. Opusc. 237. 57. Adv.

— τως, Id., 11. 382. 9.

ἀν-ἐκφυκτος, ov, not to be escaped, inevitable, Diod. 20. 54. II.

act. unable to escape, = ἀναπύδατος, Plut. 2. 166 E.

ἀν-ἐκφώητος, ov, not used to go out, unsocial, Procl. in Plat. Tim.

p. 2. Adv. — τως, Athanas., and freq. in Eccl.

ἀν-ἐκφόρος, ov, not to be brought to light, Iambl. V. P. 226, Poll. 5. 147.

ἀν-ἐκφράστος, ov, unutterable, and Adv. — τως, Eccl.

ἀν-ἐκφώνητος, ov: in Gramm., ἀνεκφώνητα are unpronounced letters,

as i subscriptum, E. M. 203. 7.

ἀν-ἐκχυμωτος, ov, not drained of juices, Galen.

ἀν-ἐλαιος, ov, without oil, Theophr. C. P. 2. 3, 8, Strabo 809.

ἀνέμφατος, *ov*, without expression, τινός of a thing, Plut. 2. 45 C. Adv. -τως, Walz Rhett. 3. 369.
 ἀνεμώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) windy, Σκύρος Soph. Fr. 496; χώρα Hipp. Aër. 295, cf. Nic. Th. 96; ἔτος Th. Arist. Meteor. 2. 4. 8; κύματα *ἀν.* causing wind, Id. Probl. 23. 11; σημεῖον *ἀν.* a sign of wind, Theophr. Sign. 1. 18.
 2. metaph. vain, idle, Plut. 2. 967 B.
 ἀνεμώκης, *es*, (ἀκός) swift as the wind, νεφέλα Eur. Phoen. 163; δῖναι Ar. Av. 697: formed like ποδάκης.
 ἀνεμώλιος, *ov*, windy, Hom., but only metaph., ἀνεμώλια βάσειν to talk words of wind, Il. 4. 355, Od. 11. 464; οἱ δ' αὖτ' ἀνεμώλιοι are like the winds, i. e. empty boasters, good for naught, Il. 20. 123; τί νυ τόσον ἔχεις ἀνεμώλιον; why bear thy bow in vain? 21. 474; ἀνεμώλια γάρ μοι ὑπὸ δει (sc. τὰ τόξα) 5. 216; ἔπεισε . . ἀνεμώλιον αὐτῶς Theophr. 25. 239; εἶπε δ' ὕδωρ πίνειν, ἀνεμώλιος the empty fool! Anth. P. 11. 61; ἀν. ἀσπίδα δεινὰν to make it powerless, i. e. harmless, Orph. Lith. 506. Ep. word, and used as such by Luc. Astrol. 2. (From ἀνέμος: with the form cf. μεταμώλιος).
 ἀνεμῶνι, *ῆ*, the wind-flower, anemone, Cratin. Malθ. 1, Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 25, etc., cf. Bion 1. 66:—metaph., ἀνεμῶνι λόγων flowers of speech (with suggestion of emptiness), Luc. Lexiph. 23:—in Nic. Fr. 2. 64, also ἀνεμῶνις, ἴδος, *ῆ*.
 Ἀνεμῶτις, ἴδος, *ῆ*, she that stills the wind, Ἀθηνᾶ Paus. 4. 35, 8.
 ἀν-ενδεής, *es*, in want of naught, Plut. 2. 1068 C, Anth. P. 10. 115. Adv. -εως, without failing, Dion. H. de Rhet. 1. 5; ἀν. τελέσας C. I. 3989, 4085.
 ἀν-ενδεκτος, *ov*, inadmissible, impossible, Ev. Luc. 17. 1, Artemid. 2. 70.
 ἀν-ενδοίαστος, *ov*, indubitable, Luc. Hermot. 67, Poll. 5. 151. Adv. -τως, Heliod. 7. 296, Poll. 5. 152.
 ἀν-ένδοτος, *ov*, not giving in, unyielding, rigid, τίνος κλίνης Antyll. in Matthaei Med. 235:—metaph., προθυμία Hierocl. ap. Stob. 461. 19. Adv. -τως, Eccl.
 ἀνένδυτος, *ov*, (ἐνδύω) not put on, Hesych. s. v. ἄφαροι.
 ἀνένεικα, Ion. aor. act. of ἀναφέρειν.
 ἀνεκτεόν, verb. Adj. of ἀναφέρειν, one must refer, Plotin. 432 A.
 ἀν-ενεργής, *es*, inefficacious, Theophr. H. P. 9. 17, 1.
 ἀνεργησία, *ῆ*, inefficacy, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 161.
 ἀνεργήσιος, *ov*, (ἐνεργέω) inefficacious, inactive, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 30.
 ἀνενηνοθε, v. sub ἐνήνοθε.
 ἀν-ενθουσίαστος, *ov*, not extravagant or impassioned, ἔπος Plut. 2. 751 B, etc. Adv. -τως, Ib. 346 B.
 ἀν-εννότος, *ov*, without conception of, τινός Polyb. 2. 35, 6, 11. 8, 3, Diod. 1. 8, etc.
 ἀν-ενόχλητος, *ov*, undisturbed, Hdn. 5. 7, Heliod. 5. 19; of a sepulchre, C. I. 2845. 9. Adv. -τως, Schol. Eur. Or. 630.
 ἀν-ένοχος, *ov*, not bound, not liable, Byz.
 ἀν-έντατος, *ov*, (έντεινω) without tension or force, Theopomp. Com. Incert. 9, Antyll. in Matth. Med. 107.
 ἀν-ενταφιάστω, Adv. without burial, Eust. 1278. 60.
 ἀνεντερίζω, to rip up, disenbouel, Malat.
 ἀν-έντευκος, *ov*, unsociable, Plut. 2. 10 A, etc. 2. in good sense, inaccessible to persuasion or influence, δική Id. 355 A, etc.
 ἀν-εντρέπτως, without doubt, An. Oxon. 2. 341.
 ἀν-εντρέχης, *es*, not versed in, unskillful, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 228. 53.
 ἀν-έντροπος, *ov*, not heeding or respecting a thing, Hesych.
 ἀν-εξάγγελτος, *ov*, not avowed, unconfessed, Theod. Stud.
 ἀν-εξαγόρευτος, *ov*, not to be uttered, late Eccl.
 ἀν-εξάκουστος, *ov*, not well heard, unheard, Schol. Soph. Aj. 317.
 ἀν-εξάλειπτος, *ov*, indelible, Isocr. 96 C, Plut. Adv. -τως, Hesych.
 ἀν-εξάλλακτος, *ov*, unchangeable, Procl. ap. Plat. Tim. p. 175.
 ἀν-εξάντλητος, *ov*, inexhaustible, Jo. Chrys. Adv. -τως, Byz.
 ἀνεξυπτήτριά, *ῆ*, freedom from deception or mistake, Arr. Epict. 3. 2, 2.
 ἀν-εξυπάτητος, *ov*, infallible, not to be deceived, Arist. Top. 5. 4, 2; πρὸς τι in a thing, Id. Pol. 8. 3, 12. Adv. -τως, Poll. 8. 11.
 ἀν-εξυρίθμητος, *ov*, not to be counted or told, Poll. 3. 88, 4. 162.
 ἀν-εξάρνητος, *ov*, not denying, τινός Justin. M.
 ἀν-εξέλεκτος, *ov*, like ἀνέλεκτος, unquestioned, impossible to be questioned or refuted, of statements or arguments, Thuc. 1. 21; τὸν λόγον ἀν. ποιεῖν Arist. Soph. Elench. 17, 18; ἀν. μάλλον ἢ πιθανὴν difficult to disprove, rather than credible, Diod. 1. 40, etc.; ἀν. ἔχει τὸ ἀνδρείον leaves their courage without any real test or proof, Thuc. 4. 126:—Adv. -τως, Xen. Occ. 10. 8. 2. of persons, not to be convicted, Antipho 116. 10: blameless, irreproachable, Xen. Cyn. 13. 7, Dem. 782. 3, Plut., etc. ἀν-εξέλευστος, *ov*, in Hesych., = ἀνέλιπτος.
 ἀν-εξέλικτος, *ov*, not unfolded: Adv. -τως, dub. I. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 191.
 ἀν-εξέρχαστος, *ov*, unfinished, Luc. Fugit. 21, prob. I. Isocr. 289 B.
 ἀν-εξερευνήτος, *ov*, not to be searched out, Heraclit. ap. Clem. Al. 437, Dio C. 69. 14. Adv. -τως, Eccl.
 ἀνεξεστ-έλεγχος, *ov*, blanning before trial, Tzet. z.
 ἀν-εξέταστος, *ov*, not searched out, not inquired into or examined, Dem. 50. 16, 584. 10, Aeschin. 57. 3. II. without inquiry or investigation, οὐ ἀν. βίος οὐ βιωτὸς ἀνθρώπῳ Plat. Apol. 38 A. Adv. -τως, Philo 1. 550.
 ἀν-εξευρέτος, *ov*, not to be found out, ἀριθμὸς Thuc. 3. 87, cf. Arist. Mund. 2. 8.
 ἀν-εξήγητος, *ov*, not to be told, μυστήρια Hesych. s. v. σεμνά. 2. unexplained, Galen.
 ἀν-εξήκείω, to be long-suffering, Jo. Chrys.; τινί, ἐπὶ τινι Cyrill.
 ἀν-εξήκᾶκᾶ, *ῆ*, forbearance, Plut. 2. 90 E, etc.; ἀν. πόνων patient endurance under . . . Hdn. 3. 8.
 ἀν-εξή-κύκος, *ov*, (ἀνέχομαι) enduring evil, Luc. Judic. Voc. 9, Themist.

271 B: forbearing, long-suffering, 2 Tim. 2. 24. Adv. -ως, Luc. Asin. 2.
 ἀν-εξίκαστος, *ov*, not dried up, Arist. Probl. 21. 12, 4.
 ἀν-εξί-κῶμη, *ῆ*, = ἡς οὐκ ἂν ἀνάσχοιτο ὅλη κῶμη, Cratin. (Incert. 54) ap. Hesych.; but it should rather be ἡ ὅλην κῶμην ἀνέχουσα, cf. γεγαυροκῶμη, and Meineke ad l.
 ἀν-εξίλαστος [ῆ], *ov*, implacable, Harpocr. s. v. ἀνίδρυτος.
 ἀν-εξίτηλος [ῆ], *ov*, indelible, βαφή Poll. 1. 44.
 ἀν-εξίτητος [ῆ], *ov*, with no outlet: inevitable, Hesych.
 ἀν-εξιχνιάστος, *ov*, not to be traced, unsearchable, inscrutable, Ep. Rom. 11. 33, Eph. 3. 8.
 ἀν-εξοδίαστος, *ov*, not to be alienated, C. I. 2050.
 ἀν-εξοδος, *ov*, with no outlet, not to be got out of, impassable, Lat. irremediabilis, Ἀχέρων Theocr. 12. 19; δυσχωρία Dion. D. 3. 59; λαβύρινθος Antil. P. 12. 93. 2. ἡμέρα *ἀν.* unfit for an expedition, Plut. 2. 269 E. II. of persons, conditions, etc., not coming into public, unsocial, Ib. 242 E, 426 B, etc.; Bion 1098 D; διάνοια 610 A; λόγος *ἀν.* without practical result, 1034 B.
 ἀνέξιστος, *ov*, = ἀνέκφορος, Plut. 2. 728 D, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 82.
 ἀν-εξομολόγητος, *ov*, that has not confessed, Eccl.
 ἀν-εξούσιος, *ov*, without power, Gloss.
 ἀνεοί or ἀνεοί, v. sub ἀνεως.
 ἀνέορταστος, *ov*, (ἐορτάζω) without holidays or festive joy, βίος Democr. in Stob. 154. 38, Plut. 2. 1102 B.
 ἀν-έορτος, *ov*, without festival, Alciphro 3. 49; ἐορταί *ἀν.* festivals unkept, Dion. H. 8. 25; c. gen., ἀν. ἑρῶν without share in festal rites, Eur. El. 310.
 ἀνεοστασίη, *ῆ*, = ἐνεοστασίη, Hesych.; v. Ruhnke. Ep. Cr. p. 212.
 ἀν-επάγγελτος, *ov*, not announced, πόλεμος *ἀν.* a war begun without formal declaration, Polyb. 4. 16, 4; cf. ἀκήρυκτος. 2. uninvited, ἀν. φοιτᾶν ἐπὶ δεῖπνον Cratin. Διον. 4.
 ἀν-επαίσθητος, *ov*, unperceived, imperceptible, Tim. Locr. 100 B, Plut. 2. 1062 B, Luc. Saturn. 33. 2. act. not perceiving, τινός Longin. 4. 1, C. I. 4717. 13. Adv. -τως, Byz.
 ἀν-επαίστος, *ov*, inaudible, Agathocl. ap. Ath. 376 A.
 ἀν-επαίσχυντος, *ov*, having no cause for shame, 2 Ep. Tim. 2. 15. II. shameful, -τως, Eccl.
 ἀν-επαυτιάτος, *ov*, unimpeached, Joseph. A. J. 4. 8, 38.
 ἀν-επακτος, *ov*, not brought in or home, Philo 1. 139.
 ἀν-επάλλακτος, *ov*, not alternating, ἀν. ζῶα animals in which the upper and lower teeth do not lock into one another, but meet flat, opp. to καρχαρόδοντα, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 51.
 ἀνέπαλτο, ἀνέπαλμενος, v. sub ἀναπάλλω.
 ἀν-επανάκλητος, *ov*, irrevocable, Planud.
 ἀν-επανόρθωτος, *ov*, incorrigible, Plut. 2. 49 B: uncorrected, Arr. Epict. 3. 1, 11. II. not to be amended, perfect, Philo 2. 614.
 ἀν-επαύξητος, *ov*, not admitting of increase, An. Oxon. 4. 180.
 ἀνέπαφος, *ov*, (ἐπαφή) untouched, unharmed, ἀν. παρέχειν τι rem integrum praestare, Dem. 931. 5, cf. 926. 20; ἀν. σώματα, of slaves (cf. ἀνέπαφος), Menand. Περνθ. 8; ἐλευθέρᾳ ἔσται καὶ ἀν. Inscr. Delph. 39. 26:—c. gen. unharmed by, ὕβρεως M. Anton. 3. 4. Adv. -φως, Suid.—Also ἀνεπαφής, *es*, Athanas.
 ἀν-επαφρόδιτος, *ov*, = ἀναφρόδιτος, Xen. Symp. 8, 15, Alciphro 3. 60.
 ἀν-επαχθής, *es*, not burdensome, without offence, Plut. Cato Mi. 8, Pomp. 1; σκώμματα Luc. Ep. Sat. 34:—so in Adv., ἀνεπαχθῶς προσομιλεῖν Thuc. 2. 37; λέγειν Luc. Soloc. 5. 2. not taking offence, ἀνεπαχθῶς φέρειν Lat. haud gravate ferre, Plut. 2. 102 E, etc.
 ἀν-επίγῳκτος, *ov*, blameless, and Adv. -τως, Nicet. Ann. 30 B, etc.
 ἀν-επέκτατος, *ov*, not extended or lengthened, Choerob. 12; of declensions, parisyllabic, A. B. 818.
 ἀν-επέλευστος, *ov*, not coming back, Schol. Soph. El. 182.
 ἀν-επεξέργαστος, *ov*, not wrought out, imperfect, Eust. 499. 2.
 ἀν-επέρειστος, *ov*, not supported, Iambli. in Villois. Anecd. 2. 198.
 ἀν-επερώτητος, *ov*, not stipulated for, Byz.
 ἀν-επηρεαστος, *ov*, not despitefully or harshly treated, Memn. 11, Archig. ap. Matth. 153. Adv. -τως, Joseph. A. J. 16. 2, fin.
 ἀν-επής, *es*, without a word, speechless, Hesych.
 ἀν-επιβάρητος, *ov*, unburdened, πόλις C. I. 3612.
 ἀν-επιβάτος, *ov*, not to be climbed, impassable, Strabo 545: inaccessible, Plut. 2. 228 B.
 ἀν-επιβλήτος, *ov*, inattentive, heedless, prob. I. Philodem. in Vol. Herc. 1. 15. Adv. -τως, incidentally, cited from Iambli.
 ἀν-επιβούλευτος, *ov*, without plots, and so. 1. act. not plotting, τὸ ἀν-επιβούλευτον πρὸς ἀλλήλους the absence of intrigue, Thuc. 3. 37. 2. pass. not plotted against, not liable to attack, ἀν. φθόνῳ Com. Anon. 52, cf. Polyb. 7. 8, 4, Ael. N. A. 9. 59, etc. Adv. -τως, Philo, Eust.
 ἀν-επιβούλω, Adv. without treachery, Eust. 905. 57.
 ἀν-επιγνώμων, *ov*, onos, ignorant, unconscious, τινός Porph. Abst. 1. 45.—Also in Byz. the Subst. ἀνεπιγνώμοσύνη, *ῆ*, ignorance.
 ἀν-επιγνώστος, *ov*, not distinctly known, Hermes in Stob. Eccl. 1. 968. Adv. -τως, Polyb. 18. 1, 16.
 ἀν-επιγράψος, *ov*, without title or inscription, χιτωνάκιον *ἀν.*, for the names of those who offered vestments were embroidered upon them, C. I. 155. 31, cf. 1570 b. 49., 2860. 11; Aeol. ἀνεπιγράψος, Ib. 5774. 84;—so in Polyb. 8. 33, 6, Diod. 1. 64, etc.: metaph. without noticeable features, Luc. Necyom. 15, Catapl. 25.
 ἀν-επιδάνειστος [ᾶ], *ov*, on which no money has been borrowed, not mortgaged, Schol. Luc. J. Trag. 48.
 ἀν-επιδεής, *es*, = ἀνενδεής, Plat. Legg. 947 E; ἀν. τινος Luc. D. Mort. 26. 2 (v. I. ἀτελεῖς).

ἀνεπιδείκνυμι, to exhibit, display, Phot.

ἀνεπίδεκτος, ov, without display, Hierophil. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 11. 50.

ἀνεπίδεκτος, ov, not accepting or admitting, κακοῦ Sext. Emp. M. 9. 33, cf. Diog. L. 3. 77. 2. inadmissible, Greg. Naz.: cf. ἀνεγνώ-
ρητος. Adv. -τως, Athanas.

ἀνεπίδετος, ov, not bandaged, Hipp. Fract. 765. II. not bound
ov, Diosc. 5. 100 (vulg. ἀνεπίδηκτος).

ἀνεπίδηλος, ov, not manifest or observable, Ptol. Mus. 1. 4.

ἀνεπίδικος, ov, without going through the process at law (ἐπιδικασία),
by which claims to inheritance or guardianship were enforced, ἀν. ἔχειν
τὰ πατρῷα Isae. 44. 1; παραλαμβάνειν ἀν. τὴν ἀγχιστείαν Id. 72. 36;
ἀν. ἔχειν κληρὸν Dem. 1135. 27; cf. Poll. 3. 33.

ἀνεπίδοκτος, ov, unexpected, Simon. 43.

ἀνεπίδοτος, ov, not increasing or growing, Theophr. C. P. 4. 6, 3.

ἀνεπίδυτος, ov, without setting, Eccl. Adv. -τως, Eccl.

ἀνεπίεκεια, ἡ, unfairness, unkindness, Dem. 845. 22.

ἀνεπίεκῆς, ἐς, unreasonable, unfair, Thuc. 3. 66. Adv. -κῶς, Poll. 8. 13.

ἀνεπιζητήσια, ἡ, (ζητέω) absence of inquiry, Byz.

ἀνεπιθετος, ov, admitting no addition, Dicaearch. in Müller Geogr. 1. 101.

ἀνεπιθώρητος, ov, unconsidered, Origen.

ἀνεπιθόλωτος, ov, untroubled, unpolluted, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 303.

ἀνεπιθύμητος, ov, without desire, opp. to ἐπιθυμητικός, Stob. Eccl. 2.
302, cf. Clem. Al. 632.

ἀνεπικάλυπτος, ov, unconcealed, Tzetz. —Adv. -τως, Diod. 2. 21.

ἀνεπικάμπτos, ov, unbent, unbending, cited from Eus. H. E.

ἀνεπικρύκευτος, ov, = ἀκήρυκτος, Hesych., Procop. de Aedif. p. 66 B.

ἀνεπικλήρωτος, ov, not assigned by lot, Inscr. in Böckh's Urkund. 263.

ἀνεπικλήτος, ov, unblamed, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 22: Conip. -τέρος Id.
Ages. 1, 5: —Adv. -τως, Dio C. 39. 22. II. without preferring
any charge: —Adv. -τως, Thuc. 1. 92.

ἀνεπικλωστος, ov, not to be spun afresh, unalterable, Nicet. Ann. 64 A.

ἀνεπικλώνητος, ov, not social or gregarious, Eust. 73. 38.

ἀνεπικούρητος, ov, without succour, Philom. Incert. 1. 2.

ἀνεπικρίσια, ἡ, reservation of judgment, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 182.

ἀνεπικρίτος, ov, not decided, not to be decided, Aristocl. in Eus. P. E.
758 D, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 98, etc.: —Adv. -τως, Id. M. 11. 230. 2.
injudicious, indiscreet, Justin. M.

ἀνεπικρύπτos, ov, unconcealed, M. Anton. 1. 14.

ἀνεπικώλυτος, ov, unhindered, unrestrained, Joseph. A. J. 18. 6, 4.
Adv. -τως, without let or hindrance, C. I. (add.) 2114 bb; χρῆσθαι ταῖς
ἡδοναῖς ἀν. without restraint, Diod. 2. 21, cf. Eus. H. E. 9. 7.

ἀνεπίλειπτος, ov, unfulfilling, late Byz.

ἀνεπίλητος, ov, not open to be attacked, τοῖς ἐχθροῖς Thuc. 5. 17:
not censured, blameless, Blos Eur. Or. 922, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 15; ἀνεπι-
ληπτότερον less open to censure, Plat. Phil. 43 C; ἐξουσία ἀν. not subject
to control, Dion. H. 2. 14; τέχνη Philo 1. 15. Adv. -τως, Xen. An. 7. 6, 37.

ἀνεπίλητος, ov, not to be forgotten, Aristaen. 2. 13, and Gramm.
Adv. -τως, Schol. Od. 14. 174.

ἀνεπιλόγιστος, ov, inconsiderate, thoughtless: —Adv. -τως, Plat. Ax.
365 D, 369 E: —Subst. -ιστία, ἡ, Schol. Od. 15. 225: —Verb -ιστέω,
Philodem. in Vol. Herculi. 1. 37.

ἀνεπιμέλητος, ov, uncared for, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 1175, Geop. 12. 29, 1.

ἀνεπιμερίστωs, Adv. indivisibly, Phot. in Mai's Collect. Nov. 1. 338.

ἀνεπίμικτος, ov, unminged with, τῷ ἔξω Arist. de Spir. 5. 4: pure from,
τινος cited from Diosc. II. not mixing with others, unsocial, Blos
ἀν. ὁμίλεις Plut. 2. 438 C; διαίτα ἀν. Id. Rom. 3; τὸ ἀνεπίμικτον =
ἀνεμίμικτα, Strabo 333: of a country, unfrequented, unvisited, ξενικαῖς
δυναμείς Diod. 5. 21, cf. Plut. 2. 604 B; so, ψυχὴ ἀν. πάθει lb. 959 C;
ποιεῖσθαι τι ἀν. εἰνῶ to make it alien from oneself, Diod. 5. 17.

ἀνεπίμιξία, ἡ, want of intercourse or traffic, Polyb. 16. 29, 12, App.
Mithr. 93.

ἀνεπίμονος, ov, not enduring long, Plut. 2. 7 B.

ἀνεπιμώμητος, ov, = ἀμώμητος, Schol. Od. 13. 42: —also, ἀνεπίμωμος,
ov, Phot.

ἀνεπινοησία, ἡ, inconceivableness, Sext. Emp. M. 3. 57.

ἀνεπινόητος, ov, inconceivable, unknown, Diod. 2. 59, Sext. Emp. P. 2.
104. 2. incapable of forming conceptions, Byz.

ἀνεπίξεστος, ov, not polished, not finished, δόμος Hes. Op. 744, Themist.
388 B. Götting, observing that in Hes., just below, occurs the phrase
χυτροπόδων ἀνεπίρρεκτων, suggests that the two epithets have been
transposed, so that in 744 should be read δόμον ἀνεπίρρεκτων undec-
ated house, and in 746 χυτροπόδων ἀνεπίρρεκτων unpolished vessels.

ἀνεπίπλωτος, ov, not plastered over: —metaph. unaffected, Diog. L.
2. 117.

ἀνεπίπλεκτος, ov, without connexion with others, isolated, Strabo 15, etc.
ἀνεπίπληκτος, ov, not liable to be reproved, Eupol. Incert. 139, v. l.
Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 9. 2. in bad sense, not reproved, licentious, τροφή
ἀν. τραφῆναι Plat. Legg. 695 B. II. act. not reproving or blam-
ing, τὸ ἀν. abstinence from blame or criticism, M. Anton. 1. 10.

ἀνεπιπληξία, ἡ, impunity, licentiousness, Plat. Legg. 695 B.

ἀνεπιποίητος, ov, not made up or falsified, Nicet. Ann. 28 C.

ἀνεπιπρόσθητος, ov, not screened by any object set in front, cited from
Porphyr. Adv. -τως, Eust. 1138. 59.

ἀνεπίρρεκτος, ov, (πέζω) not dedicated: v. sub ἀνεπίξεστος.

ἀνεπισήμαντος, ov, undistinguished, κατὰ τὴν ἐσθῆτα Polyb. 5. 81, 3;
ἀν. τινα or τι παραλεπεῖν Id. 11. 2, 1, Diod. 11. 59.

ἀνεπισημεύωτος, ov, unexplained, Clem. Al. 883.

ἀνεπίσκεπτος, ov, inattentive, inconsiderate: in Adv. -τως, Hdt. 2. 45;
ἀν. ἔχειν τινος to give no consideration to . . . , Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 6. II.
pass. not examined, unregarded, Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 3.

ἀν-ἐπίσκενος, ov, without equipment, Inscr. in Böckh's Urkund. 273, etc.

ἀνεπισκεψία, ἡ, want of observation, Arist. An. Post. 1. 13, 8.

ἀνεπισκλαστος, ov, not shadowed, clear, plain, Basil., etc.

ἀν-ἐπισκόπητος, ov, unregarded, Olympiod. II. independent

of bishops, Eust. Opusc. 262. Adv. -τως, Theod. Metoch. 628.

ἀν-ἐπισκοπος, ov, without superintendence, Eus. H. E. 8. 1.

ἀν-ἐπισκόπητος, ov, not overclouded, Galen., etc.; and so prob. Procl.
paraphr. p. 144 (where -ιστος).

ἀν-ἐπιστάθμευτος, ov, without billeting (of soldiers), exempt therefrom,
Polyb. 15. 24, 2: —also ἀνεπίσταθμος, ov, C. I. 4474. 37.

ἀνεπιστάσια, ἡ, inattention, thoughtlessness, Plat. Ax. 365 D.

ἀνεπιστάτης, ov, without inspector, without tutelary genius, Max.
Tyr. 14. 8; generally, unguided, unadvised, Cyrill.

ἀν-ἐπίστατος, ov, (ἐφίστημι) inattentive, Polyb. 5. 34, 4; τινος to a
thing, Porph. Abst. 1. 9: —Adv. -τως, Polyb. 1. 4, 4, etc. 2. pass.
not attended to, unregarded, Ptol. Math.

ἀνεπιστημονέω, to be ignorant, E. M. 23. 24.

ἀνεπιστημονικός, ἡ, ὅν, not fitted for scientific pursuits, Arist. Eth. E. 2. 3, 1.

ἀνεπιστημοσύνη, ἡ, want of knowledge, ignorance, unskilfulness, Thuc.
5. 7; of bees, Arist. H. A. 4. 49, 42: τινός Plat. Rep. 560 A: want of science,
opp. to ἐπιστήμη, Plat. Rep. 350 A, Theact. 200 B, Charm. 169 B sq.

ἀν-ἐπιστήμων, ov, gen. ovos, unknowing, ignorant, unskilful, Hdt. 9.
62, Hipp. Vet. Med. 8, Thuc. 7. 67, etc.; ναὺς ἀνεπιστήμωνες ships with
unskilful crews, opp. to ἐμπεροί, Id. 2. 89; so, μηδὲν ἀν. εἶναι to
leave no part untrained, Plat. Legg. 795 C: —ἀν. τινός or περὶ τινος
unskilled in a thing, Id. Prot. 350 B, Theact. 202 C: —ἀν-επ. c. inf.
not knowing how to do a thing, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 7: —foll. by a relat.,
ἀν. εἶναι . . . not knowing that . . . , Thuc. 5. 111; ἀν. ὅσην πράσσειναι Id. 3.
112: —Adv. -μόνας, Plat. Legg. 636 E, Xen. Cyn. 3, 11. II.

without knowledge, unintelligent, Plat. Rep. 350 B, etc.; ἡ δ' ἐτέρη
[γνώμη] ἀνεπιστημονοσύνη μὲν ἐστὶ τῆς ἐτέρας less intelligent, Hdt. 2. 21.

ἀνεπιστρεπτεώ, to be inattentive, Diog. L. 6. 91, Arr. Epict. 2. 5, 9.

ἀν-ἐπιστρεπτος, ov, without turning round: metaph. inattentive, heed-
less, Artemid.; τινός Eus. 145 C. Adv. -τως, Arr. Epict. 2. 9, 4; also
-τέι or -τί, Plut. 2. 46 E, 418 B.

ἀν-ἐπιστρεφής, ἐς, = forc., ἀν. τινός careless of, Plut. 2. 851 B: —in-
exorable, Justin. M.

ἀνεπιστρεψία, ἡ, want of regard, τινός Arr. Epict. 2. 1, 14, Clem. Al. 840.

ἀνεπιστροφος, ov, = ἀνεπιστρεπτος, Phot. Bibl. 544. 3; τινός Eust.
Opusc. 134. 2, etc. Adv. -φως, dub. in Hdn. 7. 10.

ἀν-ἐσφαλής, ἐς, = σφαλής, Themist. 190 A. Adv. -λῶς, Byz.

ἀν-ἐσχετος, ov, not to be stopped, φορὴ Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 5;
δακρύων ἀν. πηγὰς Aristen. 2. 5. Adv. -τως, Plut. Ages. 27.

ἀν-ἐπτακτος, ov, subject to no control, τῆς ἀν. πᾶσιν ἐς τὴν διαταγὴν
ἐξουσία Thuc. 7. 69, cf. Plut. 2. 987 B. Adv. -τως, without orders or
command, Diog. L. 5. 20.

ἀν-ἐπίτατος, ov, not to be extended further, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 272. 2.
not stretched, slack, cited from Porphy. Adv. -τως, Procl.

ἀν-ἐπτευκτος, not hitting the mark, vain, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1387.

ἀν-ἐπιτέχνητος, ov, inartificial, without design: in Adv. -τως, Plut.
2. 900 B.

ἀν-ἐπιτήδειος, ov, (α, ov, Geop. 5. 26, 3), Ion. -εος, ἡ, ov: —unservice-
able, unfit, of persons and things, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 4, Plat., etc.; πρὸς τι
Plat. Soph. 219 A; and in a positively bad sense, mischievous, prejudicial,
hurtful, Hdt. 1. 175, Thuc. 3. 71; γυνάαι τι ἀν. περὶ τινος Andoc. 23.
15; of bad omens, Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 12; ἀν-επ. τινι, of food, Hipp. Acut.
380, Vet. Med. 17: c. inf. unfitted to . . . , Lys. 186. 44: —Adv., ἀνεπιτη-
δεῖος πράττειν to act unfitted, i. e. ill, Lys. 187. 14; Comp. -ότερον,
Plat. Legg. 813 B. 2. unkind, unfriendly, harsh, Andoc. 23. 15, Xen.
Hell. 7. 4, 6; ἄλλους τινας ἀν. ἀνάλωσαν other unfriendly persons, i. e.
political opponents, Thuc. 8. 65.

ἀνεπιτηδεύω, ἡ, unfitness, inconvenience, Philo 1. 191, Eccl.

ἀν-ἐπιτήδευτος, ov, made without care or design, simple, artless, Dion.
H. de Comp. 22, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 44: —Adv. -τως, Dion. H. de Lys. p.
468. II. unpractised, untried. οὐδὲν ἀμύμητον οὐδ' ἀν. Plut. Alc. 23.

ἀν-ἐπιτίμητος [τί], ov, not to be censured, Isocr. 284 A, Arist. Eth. N.
7. 14. 5, etc.; τινος for a thing, Dem. 1417. 12. 2. unpunished,
Polyb. 35. 2, 8. II. not estimated or rated, C. I. 103. 7. Adv.
-τως, cited from Eust. Opusc.

ἀν-ἐπιτρόπευτος, ov, without guardian or overseer, Eccl.: also, ἀν-
ἐπιτρόπος, ov, A. B. 9.

ἀν-ἐπιτύχης, ἐς, = ἀνεπίτευκτος, Artemid. 4. 24.

ἀν-ἐπίφαντος, ov, unadorned, Philo 2. 76. Adv. -τως, M. Anton. 1. 9.

ἀν-ἐπιφάτος, ov, unexpected, Hesych. Adv. -τως, Suid.; and dub. l. in Philo.

ἀν-ἐπιφθόνητος, ov, unenvied, E. M. 81. 25.

ἀν-ἐπίφθονος, ov, without reproach, ἔγχος Soph. Tr. 1033; ἀν. ἐστί
πᾶσιν 'tis no reproach to any one, Thuc. 6. 83, cf. Plat. Rep. 612 B;
οὕτω γὰρ μοι . . . ἀνεπιφθονώτατον εἰπεῖν least invidious, Dem. 331. 24:
cf. ἀν-εμέσθητος. Adv., [τὴν ἀρχὴν] ἀνεπιφθονῶς κατεστήσατο so as not
to create odium, Thuc. 6. 54, cf. Plut. Camill. 1; ἀν. εἰπεῖν Isocr. 311 E.

ἀν-ἐπίφρακτος, ov, unforgotten, Byz.

ἀν-ἐπίφραστος, ov, unthought of, δύναι Simon. Iamb. 1. 21.

ἀν-ἐπιφώνητος, ov, not objected to, Byz.

ἀν-ἐπιφωράτος, ov, undetected: in Adv. -τως, Byz.

ἀν-ἐπιχείρητος, ov, unassailable, Plut. Cleom. 3. 2. unattempted,
Id. 2. 1075 D.

ἀν-ἐπίλογος, ov, blameless, Theophr. Stud.

ἀν-ἐπονείδιστος, ov, not to be censured, irreproachable, Theophr. Simoc.
ἀν-ἐπόπτευτος, ov, not admitted among the ἐπύπται, Hyperid. ap.
Harp., cf. Poll. 2. 58, 8. 124.

ἀνέποτος, *ov*, not to be discerned or distinguished, Poll. 5. 150.

ἀνέπουλος, *ov*, not cicatrised, Theoph. Nonn.

ἀνέποψος, *ov*, not in sight, Suid.

ἀνέραμαι or ἀνέρασμαι: *aor.* ἀνέρασθην: (ἐράω):—to love again, love anew, *c. gen.*, Andoc. 16. 37, and perh. Xen. Mem. 3. 5. 7.

ἀνεραστία, *ῆ*, ignorance of love, Themist. 163 D.

ἀνέραστος, *ov*, without love, Plut. 2. 406 A, etc.; *ἀν. κοινωνία*, ὁμιλία Ib. 752 C, 756 E; τὸ ἀνέραστον ἐτέρων want of love for . . , Ib. 634 B; ἀνέραστα ποιεῖν Ib. 61 A. 2. not loved, Luc. D. Mort. 6. 13.

II. act. not loving, Heliod. 3. 9, Anth. P. 12. 18; τινός Aristaen. 1. 10: unloving, cruel, harsh, Call. Epigr. 33. 4, in Sup.

ἀνέργατος, *ov*, not thoroughly wrought, imperfect, Arist. Metaph. 8. 6, 3; λίθος *ἀν. un*wrought, Diod. 14. 18; γῆ *ἀν. untilled*, Luc. Prom. 11; σίτος *ἀν. raw*, Joseph. B. J. 5. 10, 2:—of a subject, not thoroughly handled or treated of, Polyb. 10. 43, 1.

ἀνέργης, *ῆς*, inefficient, ineffectual, Melet. in An. Ox. 3. 136:—also ἀνέργητος, *ov*, Herenn. in Mail Act. Class. 9. 554.

ἀνέργια, *ῆ*,=ἀεργία, *dub.* in Artemid. 2. 28.

ἀνέργος, *ov*, not done, ἐργα *ἀν.*, Lat. *facta infecta*, Eur. Hel. 363.

ἀνέργω, old poet. form of ἀνεργῶ.

ἀνερεῖδω, *fut. iow*, to provoke, stir up, excite, Plut. Thes. 6:—Pass. to be provoked or excited, to be in a state of excitement, Thuc. 2. 21, Xen. An. 6. 6, 9, Plut. Pyrrh. 11.

ἀνερείδω, to prop up, rest a thing on, τί τινα *dub.* in Aristaen. 1. 22.

ἀνέρεκτος, *ov*, not bruised, unground, Hipp. 528. 36.

*ἀνερέπτομαι, Ep. Dep., used by Hom. only in 3 pl. *aor.*, to snatch up and carry off, ἀνερρίψαντο, of the Gods, Il. 20. 234; of the Harpies, Od. 1. 241, etc.; of storms, 4. 727; so, παῖδα . . Ἀφροδίτῃ ὤρῃ ἀνερρίψαμένη Hes. Th. 990:—later, to take upon oneself, πόνον Orph. Arg. 292 (perhaps by some confusion with ἀναρρίπτω).

ἀνέρεστος, *un*supported, *un*stable, Epiphani.

ἀνέρεπτομαι, Pass., στόμαχος ἀνερεπτόμενος the stomach drawn up spasmodically so as to cause vomiting, Nic. Al. 256, cf. A. B. 401.

ἀνερεύω, to throw up, disgorge, ἀνήρυσεν ἄτμον (*aor.* 2) Nönn. D. 1.

239; ἰωὴν Ib. 485:—Pass. to discharge itself, of a river, Arist. Mund. 3. 1, Ap. Rh. 2. 744.

ἀνερεύω, to search out, examine, investigate, λόγους Plat. Phaedo 63 A; also in Med., Id. Legg. 816 C.

ἀνερεύνησις, *ῶς*, *ῆ*, a searching out, Tzetz. ad Lyc. 11.

ἀν-ερεύνητος, *ov*, not investigated, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 298 C; *ἀν. παραλιπεῖν* τι Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 22. 2. that cannot be searched or found out, Plat. Crat. 421 D: ἀνερεύνητα δυσθυμείσθαι to harass oneself about inscrutable things, Eur. Ion 255.

ἀν-ερίθνετος (*ῆ*), *ov*, unbribed, uncorrupted, C. I. 2671. 46., 2693 d. 5, Philo 2. 555.

ἀν-ερίναστος (*ῆ*), *ov*, not ripened by capricification, of figs, Theophr. H. P. 2. 8, 3, C. P. 2. 9, 12. Also, in Hermipp. Στρατ. 9, ἀνερίνεος, *ov*, si v. 1.

ἀν-ερίστος, *ov*, (ἐρίω) undisputed, A. B. 397.

ἀν-ερκής, *ῆς*, *un*protected, Q. Sm. 3. 494.

ἀν-ερατίστος, *ov*, without ballast, ὥπερ τὰ *ἀν. πλοῖα*, Plat. Theaet. 144 A. 2. metaph., *ἀν. τράπεζα an empty table*, Plut. 2. 704 B; metaph. also of persons, without ballast, Ib. 501 D, Ruhnk. Longin. 2. 2.

ἀν-ερμήνευτος, *ov*, inexplicable, indescribable, τῷ πέλας Sext. Emp. M. 7. 66; ὁδὴν Aristaen. 2. 5. Adv. -τως, Jo. Chrys.

*ἀνέρομαι, v. sub ἀνείρομαι.

ἀνέρπω, to creep upwards or up, Eur. Phoen. 1178; *aor.* ἀνείρῃσα (cf. ἐρπω, ἔλκω), Ar. Pax 586, Luc. Nectom. 22, etc.; of ivy, Eur. Fr. 89: to spring up, of water, Call. Ap. 110; *ἀν. πρὸς τὸ μετεωρύτερον* to rise gradually to . . , Arist. P. A. 4. 10. 31.

ἀνέρπω, to go quite away, take oneself off, Eupol. Πόλ. 27 in *aor.* ἀνέρρησα: ἀνέρπε, like ἐρπε, away with you, Lat. *abi in malam rem*, Valck. Hipp. 793.

ἀνεργυγάνω,=ἀνερεύω, Suid.

ἀν-ερυθρίστος, *ov*, unblushing, Philo 2. 664. Adv.-τως, Jo. Chrys., etc.

ἀνερυθρίω, to begin to blush, blush up, Plat. Charm. 158 C, Xen. Symp. 3. 12.

ἀνέρω, Ion. and Dor. ἀνερύω: *fut.* ὤσω [*ῆ*]:—to draw up, ἀνά θ' ἰστία λευκὴ ἐρύσαντες Od. 9. 77., 12. 402; ἀνερύσαι νῆας=ἀνελεῖν, Hdt. 9. 96, cf. Ap. Rh. 2. 586; *ἀν. πέπλους* Theocr. 14. 35:—Med., ἐκ νούσου ἀνερύω Anth. P. 6. 300.—V. sub ἀνερύω.

ἀνέρχομαι, (cf. ἀνέμι): *aor.* ἤλυνον or ἤλθον:—to go up, ἀνελθὼν ἐς ἀκοπὴν Od. 10. 97; εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν Xen. Hell. 2. 4. 39; ἐπὶ τὴν σκηνὴν Arr. Epict. 3. 22, 26; ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα Hdn. 1. 5; hence absol. to mount the tribune, Plut. Aemil. 31:—to go up from the coast inland, Od. 19. 190:—to come up from the nether world, *ἀν. ἐξ Ἄϊδω* Theogn. 703; καὶ Ἄϊδον θανάων πρὸς φῶς *ἀν.* Soph. Ph. 624; ἐξ Ἄϊδου εἰς θεούς Plat. Rep. 521 C. 2. of trees, to grow up, shoot up, Od. 6. 163, 167: of the sun, to rise, Aesch. Ag. 658; *ἀν. ἑκαενοῖο* Ar. Rh. 3. 1230: of fire, to blaze up, Aesch. Cho. 536: of water, to rise, Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 32:—metaph., ὧλβος *ἀν.* Eur. Or. 810.

3. to go up to the beginning, in argument, ἐπ' ἀρχὴν ἀνελθόντες σκοπεῖν Plat. Rep. 511 D. II. to go or come back, go or come home again, return, Hom., who also strengthens it by ἀψ or αὐθις, Il. 4. 392, Od. 1. 317; cf. ἐπανέρχομαι. 2. to come back to a point, recur to it and say, ἀνελθε μοι πάλιν, τι . . Eur. Phoen. 1207, cf. Ion 933; πάλιν ἐπ' ἀρχὴν *ἀν.* Plat. Tim. 69 A. 3. νόμος . . εἰς σ' ἀνελθὼν ἐις διαφθάρησεται being brought home to you, Eur. Hec. 802.

[In Il. 4. 392 ἀψ ἀνερχομένω should be corrected, from the Venet. Ms., to ἀναερχομένω, cf. 6. 187, Ap. Rh. 1. 821.]

ἀνέρω, Att. *fut.* of ἀναγορεύω, v. sub ἀνείπον.

ἀνερῶτάω, *fut. ῆσω*, like ἀνείρομαι, I. c. acc. pers. to ask or

inquire of, question, καὶ μιν ἀνερῶτων Od. 4. 251, cf. Plat. Rep. 454 C; τινὰ ὑπὲρ τίνος Id. Apol. 22 D, etc.:—Pass., Id. Gorg. 455 D. 2.

c. acc. rei, to ask about, inquire into, τὰς δόξας, Id. Meno 84 D, al.; also *ἀν. περὶ τίνος* Hdt. 9. 89. 3. c. dupl. acc. to question a person about a thing, ask it of him, Eur. I. T. 664, Ar. Pl. 499, Plat. Theaet. 143 D.

ἀνερῶτητόν, verb. Adj. one must inquire into, Plat. Phil. 63 C.

ἀν-ερῶτῆτος, *ov*, unasked, Byz.

ἀνερῶτιζω,=ἀνερῶτάω, Teleclid. Incert. 14.

ἀνείσμαι, ἀνέσων, ἀνέσωναι, ἀνέσει, v. sub ἀνίμην.

ἀνεσθίω, to eat away, of ulcers, etc., Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 13.

ἀνεσία, *ῆ*,=ἀνεσις, Cratin. Bouk. 6; v. Lob. Phryn. 527.

ἀνέσιμος, *ov* (ἀνίμην) let loose, given up to idleness, *ἀν. ἡμέρα a holiday*, Schol. Thuc. 7. 73.

ἀνεύσις, *gen.* *ῶς*, Ion. *ῖος*, *ῆ*: (ἀνίμην). A loosening, relaxing, τῶν χορδῶν of the strings, opp. to ἐπίτασις, Plat. Rep. 349 E; to χάλασις, Ib. 590 B; τῆς ἀληθείας . . δεσμὸν τὸν ὕπνον εἶναι φασιν, τὴν δὲ . . ἀνεῖαν ἐγρήγορσιν Arist. de Somn. 1. 14; πάγων *ἀν.*, i. e. a thaw, Plut. Sert. 17.

2. metaph. remission, abatement, κακῶν Hdn. 5. 28; λύτης, μοχθηρίας, etc., Plut. 2. 102 B, etc.; *ἀν. φόρων, τελῶν remission* of tribute, taxes, Id. Sert. 6, etc.; κολλάσας Plotin. 390 A: of fevers, opp. to παροξυσμός, Galen.

3. relaxation, recreation, opp. to σπουδῇ, Plat. Legg. 724 A, Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 29; *ἀν. καὶ σχολῇ* Polyb. 1. 66, 10; ψυχῇ Mnesith. ap. Ath. 484 A. II. a letting loose, indulgence, license, ἡδονῶν Plat. Rep. 561 A; *ῆ* τῶν γυναικῶν παρ' ἑμὶν *ἀν.* Id. Legg. 637 C, cf. Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 5; δούλων Ib. 5. 11, 11.

ἀνέσπερος, *ov*, without evening, Theod. Stud.

ἀνέσσυτο, 3 sing. Ep. *aor.* pass. of ἀνασεύω, Il. 11. 458.

ἀνεσταλμένος, Adv. pf. pass. of ἀναστella, succinctly, Schol. Hes. Sc. 287.

ἀνέστιος, *ov*, without hearth and home, homeless, Il. 9. 63; *ἅπας τε κάγωναις κἀνέστιος* Soph. Fr. 5, cf. Ar. Eq. 1266; *δοῖκος καὶ ἀν.* Luc. Sacr. 11.

ἀνεστραμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. *per*versely, E. M. 584. 20.

ἀνέσχεθε, ἀνέσχεθμεν, v. sub ἀνέχω.

ἀνέταῶ, to inquire of, ἀλλήλους τὴν αἰτίαν LXX (Susann. in Dan. v. 14). II. to examine, τινά Act. Ap. 22. 29, cf. 29.

ἀν-έταιρος, *ov*, without friends or fellows, Plut. 2. 807 A.

ἀνέτασις, *ῶς*, *ῆ*, an examination, investigation, Eus. c. Hierocl. § 20.

ἀνέτην, verb. Adj. of ἀνίμην, one must relax, Plat. Soph. 254 B. II. one must dismiss, Id. Symp. 217 C, Polit. 291 C.

ἀν-ετερόωτος, *ov*, unchangeable, Arist. Mund. 2. 10, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 455.

ἀνετικός, *ῆ*, *ῶν* (ἀνετός) relaxing, Antyll. in Matth. Med. 110: in Gramm. of words denoting relaxation, cf. ἀνετικός. Adv. -τως Stob. Ecl. 2. 150.

ἀν-έτοιμος, *ov*, unready, not ready, Polyb. 12. 20, 6, Diod. 12. 41; εἰς τι Anth. Plan. 242:—out of reach, unattainable, ἀνέτοιμα δίδωκεν Hes. (?) ap. Plut. 2. 505 D.

ἀνετος, *ov* (ἀνίμην) relaxed, slack, of reins, Philostr. 242; of the hair, Luc. Alex. 13; τὸ *ἀν. τῆς κόμης* Philostr. 41:—then, of men's bodily and mental powers, Arist. G. A. 2. 4. 6:—Adv., ἀνετός (sic Hesych.) Soph. Fr. 567.

2. set free, freed, free from labour, esp. of men and animals dedicated to a god, and so free from all work, Tacitus *nullo mortali opere contacti*, Philostr. 805, App. Civ. 1. 110; and of land, consecrated and lying untilld, Ael. N. A. 11. 2, Poll. 1. 10.

3. metaph., τὴν τῶν μειρακίων ὁρμὴν ἀνετον εἶσαν νέμεσθαι Plut. 2. 12 A: uncontrolled, licentious, ἔξουσία Hdn. 2. 4.

ἀν-ετιμολόγητος, *ov*, of unknown derivation, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 245.

ἀν-έτιμος, *ov*,=foreg., Sext. Emp. M. 1. 245. Adv. -μως, Ib. 244.

ἀνευ, Boeot. and in some Alex. writers *ἀνυς*, q. v.: (v. sub *ἀν.*, negat. prefix).—Prep. (never used in compos.) *c. gen.* without, opp. to σύν, ἀνευ ἔθεν οὐδὲ σὺν αὐτῷ Il. 17. 407; ἀνευ κέντρου without spurring, 23. 387; μόνος ἀνευ τινός Ar. Lys. 143, Plat. Symp. 217 A:—in pregnant sense, ἀνευ θεῶν, mostly with negat., as in Lat. *non sine Diis*, οὐτι ἀνευ θεῶν ἦδε γε βουλὴ Od. 2. 372; οὐ τοι ἀνευ θεοῦ ἔπατο . . ὄρνις 15. 530; οὐκ ἀνευ θεῶν τινος Aesch. Pers. 163; also without negat., ἀνευ ἐμέθεν without my knowledge and will, Il. 15. 213; ἀνευ πολιτῶν without their consent, Aesch. Cho. 431; ἀνευ τοῦ κραινώτος, Lat. *in jussu regis*, Soph. O. C. 926; ἀνευ τοῦ ὕμνου without reference to health, Plat. Gorg. 518 D, cf. 519 A; *ῆ*ν ἀνευ κακοῦ τίνος Diphil. Έμπ. 1. 12, etc.

II. away from, far from, ἀνευ δῆλων Il. 13. 556; ἀνευ ὄψου ποιεῖν τινὰς ἐπιτιμώμενος Plat. Rep. 372 C, cf. Hipp. Ma. 290 E.

III. in Prose, except, besides, like χωρίς, πάντα ἀνευ χρυσοῦ Plat. Criti. 112 C; ἀνευ τοῦ καλῶν δόξαν ἐνεργεῖν, Lat. *praeterquam quod abstulerit* . . , Dem. 255. 10; καὶ ἀνευ τοῦ λαμβάνειν even without it, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4. 28.—In Att. it very rarely follows its case, ἐφηγγροῦ γ' ἀνευ (Herm. διχα) Soph. O. C. 502; *ἄν ἀνευ* Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 14; more freq. in later Prose, as Plut., etc.

ἀν-εναῖω, *fut.* *ἄω* Nonn. D. 1. 20, to utter cries of *εὐα*, Dion. P. 579, Anth. P. 9. 139.

II. c. acc. pers. to honour with such cries, Lyc. 207, Arr. An. 5. 2, 7.

ἀνευθε, before a vowel -θεν: (from ἀνευ, as ἀπερθε from ἀπερ):—Ep. word: 1. Prep. *c. gen.*, like ἀνευ, without, ὅλος, ἀνευθ' ὅλον (like ὅλος ἀπ' ἄλλων in later authors), Il. 23. 378; μόνος ἀνευθ' ἄλλων Od. 16. 239; ἀνευθε πόνου 7. 192; ἀνευθε θεοῦ=ἀνευ θεοῦ, Il. 5. 185, c. Pfnd. O. 9. 156.

2. away from, ἀνευθεν ἄγων πατρός τε φίλων τε Il. 21. 78.—Hom. always puts it before its case, though sometimes parted from it, as ἀνευθε δὲ σε μέγα παῖν Il. 22. 88; later it often follows, as πατρός ἀνευθε Ap. Rh. 4. 746.

II. Adv. far away, distant, αἱ δὲ τ' ἀνευθε [γῆσοι] Od. 9. 26; τοὶ δ' ἄλλοι ἀνευθεν Il. 23. 241; ἐγγρητοί μοι θάνατος κακός, οὐδὲ τ' ἀνευθεν 22. 300; οὐδὲ . . ἀνευθ' ἔσαν ἄλλα μάλ' ἐγγύς 23. 378; *ἀν. λέπειν* to leave far away, Pind. P. 1. 19:—often constr. with the part. *ἄν, οὖσα, ὄν*, as Il. 2. 27., 4. 277.

ἀν-εὐθετος, *on, inconvenient*, λιμὴν ἄν. πρὸς τι Act. Ap. 27. 12.
 ἀνεύθυνος, *on, not accountable, irresponsible*, opp. to ὑπεύθυνος, τῇ [μοναρχίᾳ] ἐξοστὶ ἀνεύθυνον ποιεῖν τὰ Βούλεται Hdt. 3. 80, cf. Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 26; ὑπεύθυνον τὴν παραίνεσιν ἐχόντας πρὸς ἀνεύθυνον τὴν ὑμετέραν ἀκράσιν Thuc. 3. 43. 2. *guiltless, innocent*, because such a one is not liable to trial, Luc. Abdic. 22; c. gen. ἄν. ἀμαρτήματος *guiltless of it*, Luc. Nigr. 9. Adv. -ως, Poll. 3. 139.—In Att., ἀνεύθυνος was more common.

ἀν-εὐθυντος, *on, not in a straight line*, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 8.
 ἀν-ευκτος, *on, not wishing, not praying*, εὐχομένους καὶ ἀνευκτοὺς Poeta ap. Plat. Alc. 2. 143 A (Anth. P. 10. 108).
 ἀνευλάβεια, ἡ, *incautiousness*, Jo. Chrys.
 ἀν-ευλάβης, ἐς, *fearing nothing, irreverent, impious*, Aquila V. T., Eccl. Adv. -βῶν, Eccl.
 ἀν-ευλόγητος, *on, unblest*, Eccl.
 ἀν-ευλόγος, *on, improbable*, Byz. Adv. -γως, Origen.
 ἀν-ευδωτος, *on, that does not prosper*, Incert. V. T.
 ἀν-ευπαράδεκτος, *on, unacceptable*, Cyrill.
 ἀν-ευπρεπής, ἐς, *unseemly*—in Adv. -πῶς, Hesych.
 ἀνεύρεσις, εως, ἡ, *a discovery*, Eur. Ion 569, Dion. H. 11. 27, Plut. Thes. 12, etc.

ἀνευρετόν, verb. Adj. *one must find out*, Plat. Polit. 294 C.
 ἀν-ευρετος, *on, undiscovered*, Plat. Legg. 874 A, Diog. 5. 20, etc.
 ἀνεύρημα, ατος, τό, *an invention or discovery*, Paus. 5. 9, 2.
 ἀνεύρισκω, fut. -εῤῥῶσα, aor. -εῤῥον, un-Att. -εῤῥάμην Ap. Rh. 4. 1133; πάσ. -εῤῥέθην. *To find out, make out, discover*, Hdt. 1. 67, 2. 54, Att.; ἀγαθὰ ἄν. λογιζόμενος Hdt. 7. 8, 3; ἄν. φόνον Aesch. Ag. 1094; σὺν χρέος, ἀνεύρισκεν πότερον . . , Eur. I. T. 883; ἄν. τὴν αἰτίαν Plat. Phaedo 100 B; τὴν τοῦ θεοῦ φύσιν Phaedr. 252 E, etc.:—Med. *to win, gain*, ἱερὸν χάρον ἀνευρομένην C. I. 4703;—Pass. *to be found out or discovered*, ὡς ὕστερον ἀνευρέθη Thuc. 1. 128; c. part., ἀνευρεθῆναι ἐόντα . . Hdt. 1. 137; ἀνευρήναι ὁμοία παρεχόμενην Id. 4. 44.
 II. *to find out, think out, invent*, μόνος ἀνευρηκὸς τέχνην Antiph. Kār. 1, cf. Timocl. Incert. 3, Plat. Phaedr. 273 C; ἄν. πρὸφασιν τινα Philen. Incert. 4, 10; etc.
 ἀνευρος, *on, without sinews*, Hipp. Mochl. 886. 2. *nerveless, slack*, feeble, Theopomp. Com. Incert. 9, Arist. H. A. 4. 11, 12, al.
 ἀνεύρυνσις, εως, ἡ, *a widening, dilating*, Galen.
 ἀνεύρυνω, fut. ὕνω, to widen, dilate, Hipp. 264. 14, Plut. 2. 907 E, etc.:—Pass., ἄν. πάλιν ὁ Ἰκεανὺς Arist. Mund. 3, 11.
 ἀνεύρυσμα, ατος, τό, *an aneurysm*, Galen. 10. 355, etc., v. Daremberg Oribas. 4. 660.
 ἀνευρυσμός, ὁ, *a widening, dilatation*, Antyll. Oribas. 4. 52, 53.
 ἀνευφημέω, to shout ἐυφημί or ἐυφημείε: hence, as this was mainly done on sorrowful occasions, *to cry aloud, shriek*, ὅπως δ' ἀνευφημῶν οἰωγῇ λαὸς Soph. Tr. 783, cf. Eur. Or. 1335, Plat. Phaedo 60 A. II. later, *to receive or honour with auspicious cries*, τινα ὡς ἐυεργέτην Joseph. B. J. 4. 2, 5, etc.
 ἀν-ευφήμητος, *on, unpraised*, Eccl.
 ἀν-ευφήμος, *on, ill-omened*, Eccl.
 ἀν-ευφραντος, *on, not rejoicing, joyless*, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 363, Suid.
 ἀν-εύχομαι, Dep. *to unsay a prayer*, Plat. Alc. 2. 142 D, 148 B; cf. ἀναμάλλωαι.
 ἀνεφάλλωαι, Dep. *to leap up at*, only used in part. ἀνεπάλμενος, v. sub ἀναπάλλωαι.
 ἀν-ἐφαπτος, *on, not to be claimed as a slave* (cf. ἀνεπαφος), C. I. 1699, 1704—1709 b.
 ἀνεφέλομαι, Med. *to draw up for oneself*, ἐξ ἁλὸς ἰχθύν Manetho 5. 279.
 ἀ-νεφέλος, *on, unclouded, cloudless*, αἰθρῇ Od. 6. 45; ἀήρ Arist. Mund. 4. 4; νύξ Plut. Arat. 21, etc.:—metaph. *not to be veiled or hidden*, κακὸν Soph. El. 1246. Some read ἀνέφ- as an Ep. form in Hom. I. c., Arat. 415, etc.; Eust. 945. 4 has also the form ἀνεφής, ἐς.
 ἀν-εφθός, *on, unbaited*, Antyll. in Matth. Med. p. 251, Geop. 10. 67, 1.
 2. ἄν. πλίνθος *unbaked*, Byz.
 ἀν-ἐφικτος, *on, out of reach*, Plut. 2. 54 D, Luc. Hermot. 67, cf. Halc. 3.
 ἀν-εξεγγυος, *on, unwarranted*, διὰ τὴν γνῶμην ἀνεχέγγυον γεγενῆσθαι because they had no sure confidence in themselves, Thuc. 4. 55.
 ἀν-ἐχύρος, *on, unsafe*:—in Adv. -πως, Eust. Opusc. 286, 5.
 ἀνέχω, Ep. 3 sing. subj. ἀνέχραι (cf. παμφαίησαι, προφέρησαι), Od. 19. 111; impf. ἀνέχου: also ἀνίσχω, impf. ἀνίσχου: fut. ἀνέξω Archil. 76, Luc., also ἀνασχῶ Hdt. 5. 106, 7. 14, Eur. I. A. 732:—aor. ἀνέσχον Il. 17. 310, Att.; poet. length. ἀνέσχεον, Hom., Eur. Med. 1027, Ep. inf. ἀνέσχεον, Od. 5. 320 (v. sub ἀμυνάω):—pf. ἀνέσχη Sext. Emp. M. 7. 190, Phalar. 52:—Med. ἀνέχομαι: impf. ἡνεχόμεν (with double augm.), Aesch. Ag. 905, Soph. Ph. 411, Thuc., etc.: fut. ἀνέξομαι Hom., Att.; also ἀνασχόμεναι Aesch. Theb. 252, Ar. Ach. 299, Ep. inf. ἀνέσχησθαι Il. 5. 104; aor. ἀνέσχεσθαι 18. 430, Aesch. Cho. 747, Eur. Hipp. 687 (where ἡνέσχον is contra metr.); but more often with double augm. ἡνέσχεσθαι, Hdt. 5. 48, Aesch. Ag. 1274, etc.; sync. ἡνέσχεσθαι Soph. Ant. 467 (ubi v. Dind.), 2 sing. imper. ἀνέσχεο (v. inf. c. II).
 A. trans. *to hold up, lift up*, χεῖρας ἀνέχον held up their hands in fight (v. inf. c. I), Od. 18. 89; (later of pugilists, *to hold up the hands in token of defeat*, Lat. dare manus, Theocrit. 22. 129):—often *to lift up the hands in prayer*, θεοῖσι δὲ χεῖρας ἀνέχον Il. 3. 318, cf. 1. 450, etc.; so, ἀνακτι εὐχὰς ἄν. *to offer prayers*, perhaps with uplifted hands, Soph. El. 636; ἀνέχε χεῖρας, ἀνέχε λόγον Eur. El. 592; also, ἄν. τὴν χεῖρα *to offer the hand* (to shake), Theopomp. Com. Incert. 24. 2. *to lift up* as an offering, τὰ γ' Ἀθηναίη Ἀπιδι . . ὑψόφ' ἀνέσχεθε χεῖρ Il. 10. 460; also as a testimony, σκήπτρον ἄν. πᾶσι θεοῖσι 7. 412; μαζὶν ἄν., of Hecuba entreating her son Hector, 22. 80; κενεὰς . . ἀνέσχε

γλήνας Ap. Rh. 2. 254; so, ἀκούε δ' ἄν' οὖς ἔχων Aesch. Fr. 125. 3. ἄν. φλόγα *to hold up a torch*, esp. at weddings, Eur. I. A. 732; hence the phrase ἀνέχε, παρέχε (sc. τὸ φῶς), *hold up the light* so as to lead the procession, i. e. *make ready, go on*, Id. Tro. 308, Cycl. 203, cf. Ar. Vesp. 1326; also, ἄν. φῶς σωτήριον Eur. Med. 482; τὸ σημεῖον τοῦ πυρός Thuc. 4. 111. 4. *to lift up, exalt*, τινα Pind. P. 2. 163. 5. *to hold up, prop, sustain*, οὐρανὸν καὶ γῆν, of Atlas, Paus. 5. 11, 5; κίων ἄν. τὴν στέγην Oenoni. ap. Eus. P. E. 230 D: Pass., γέφυρα σκῆφαις ἀνεχόμενην Dion. H. 3. 55:—but more often b. metaph. *to uphold, maintain, support*, εὐδικίας Od. 19. 111; πολέμους Thuc. 1. 141; ὄργια ἄν. *to keep up the revels*, Ar. Thesm. 948:—Βάκχης ἀνέχων λέκτρ' Ἀγαμέμνων remaining constant to, Eur. Hec. 123 (v. inf. B. 3); and so in Soph. O. C. 674 ὀνῶπ' ἀνέχουσα κισσόν (si vera l.) may be rendered, *keeping constant to, haunting the ivy*; v. inf. B. 3. 6. *to put forth, holding up*, δάφνα πτόρθους Eur. Hec. 458. 7. *to grant, τι* Pind. N. 7. 131. II. *to hold back, ἀνέχ' ἵππους* Il. 23. 426; ἐμαυτὸν ἀνίσχον Hdt. 1. 42; ἄν. τὰ ὕλα διὰ τῶν ἀνακλητικῶν Dion. H. 9. 21; ἄν. Σικελίαν μὴ ὑπὸ τινα εἶναι *to keep it from being* . . , Thuc. 6. 86; ἐαυτὸν ἀπὸ πινος Plut. 2. 514 A. cf. ἀνοχή, ἀνοκαχή.

B. intr. *to rise up, rise, emerge, ἀνασχεθεῖν* . . ἐκ κύματος ὁρμῆς Od. 5. 320; of a diver, Hdt. 8. 8; σκόπελοι ἐν τῷ Νείλῳ ὄξεις ἄν. Id. 2. 29; ἄν. ἐς δέρα Ap. Rh. 3. 1383. b. esp. in form ἀνίσχω, of the sun, πρὸς ἥλιον ἀνίσχοντα Hdt. 3. 98, etc.; so, λαμπὰς ἀνίσχει Aesch. Ag. 93; ἄμ' ἡλῶ ἀνέχοντι Xen. Cyn. 6, 13, cf. Eubul. Incert. 1. c. of events, *to arise, happen*, Hdt. 5. 106, 7. 14. d. *to appear, shew oneself*, Soph. Tr. 204. e. *to stand up, κίονες περὶ τοίχοις* Ap. Rh. 3. 217. 2. *to come forth, αἰχμή* παρὰ . . ὦμον ἀνέσχεν Il. 17. 310, cf. Plut. Caes. 44:—of a headland, *to jut out into the sea*, Hdt. 7. 123, Thuc. 1. 46, etc.; ἄν. πρὸς τὸ Σικελικὸν πέλαγος Id. 4. 53, cf. Dem. 675. 26; ἐς τὸν πόντον τὴν ἀκρὴν ἀνέχοντα *jutting out* with its headland into the sea, Hdt. 4. 99, cf. 2. 29; reversely, κοιλίδας ἐς μεσόγαιαν ἐκ θαλάσσης ἄν. Strabo 142. 3. *to hold on, keep doing*, c. part., ἄν. διασκοπῶν Thuc. 7. 48; so, αε . . στέργας ἀνέχει *is constant in his love* for thee, Soph. Aj. 212 (v. sup. A. 1. 4); c. acc. et inf. *to aver constantly that* . . , Id. O. C. 1573:—also absol., Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 10; ταύτη ἀνέχει Thuc. 8. 94. 4. *to hold up, cease*, Ζεὺς οὐθ' ὕψιν πάντεσσ' ἀνδάνει οὐτ' ἀνέχων Theogn. 26; cf. Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 28:—generally, *to wait, delay*, Thuc. 2. 18, cf. 7. 48. 5. c. gen. *to cease from suffering, get rest from pain*, οὐδὲ . . καμάτων ἀνέχουσι γυναῖκες Soph. O. T. 174; τοῦ πολέμου App. Pun. 75; τοῦ φονεύειν Plut. Alex. 33.—Hom. uses no tense intr., but the aor.

C. Med. *to hold up what is one's own*, ὁ δ' ἀνέσχετο μέλινον ἔγχος Il. 5. 655; δοῦρατ' ἀνασχομένους 11. 594, etc.; hence ἀνασχομένος is often used absol. (suh. ἔγχος, ἔλφος, etc.), πλῆξεν ἀνασχομένους 3. 362; κύπεδ' ἀνασχ. Od. 14. 425; πῦρ μάλ' ἀνασχομένω πεπληγμένῳ 11. 23. 660; also, ἄντα δ' ἀνασχομένω χειρὶ Ib. 686, cf. 34. II. *to hold oneself up, bear up, hold out*, οὐδὲ σ' οἶον ὀρνὲν εἰ' ἀνσχήσεσθαι Il. 5. 285, cf. Od. 11. 375; imperat. aor. ἀνάσχεο, =τέλεισθαι, be cf. good courage, Il. 1. 586; ἀνάσχεο be patient, 23. 587; so in Archil. 60 ἄντα δ' ἔχειν should be restored for ἀντα δ' εὔ:—in part., ἀνέχουμένη φέρουσι they bear with patience, Hdt. 4. 28. 2. c. acc., τοσοῦτ' ἐνὶ φρεσὶν ἥσαν ἀνέσχετο κῆδεα Il. 18. 430; ἥ δὲ πολλὰ κακ' ἀνάσχεο αὖν κατὰ θυμὸν 24. 518; τὴν δουλοσύνην οὐκ ἄν. Hdt. 1. 169; τὰ πρὶν κακὰ ἡνεχόμεθα Aesch. Ag. 905, etc.; χαλκὸν ἀνασχεσθαι Il. 4. 511, etc.; c. acc. pers., οὐ γὰρ εἰνούς . . ἀνέχονται they do not suffer or bear with strangers, Od. 7. 32, cf. 17. 13; so, ἵπποι οὐκ ἄν. τὰς καμῆλους 7. 87; τοῦτους ἀνάσχω δεσπότης Eur. Alc. 304, etc. 3. c. gen., once in Hom., δουλοσύνης ἀνέσχεσθαι Od. 22. 423; so, ἀπαντος ἀνδρός ἄν. Plat. Prot. 323 A, v. inf. 4; so Dem. 345. 24. 4. the dependent clause is mostly (always in Hom.) added in part., οὐ μὲν αε . . ἀνέχομαι ἀλγῶν ἔχοντα I will not suffer these to have . . , Il. 5. 895; οὐ γὰρ ἀέρην [ὄντα] ἀνέχομαι I will not suffer one [to be] . . , Od. 19. 27; εἰ τὸν . . θανόντ' ἄπαπτον ἡνέσχεον νέκυν Soph. Ant. 467; οὐκ ἀνέχεται τικτόντας ἄλλους Eur. Andr. 712; and in relation to the subj., καὶ γὰρ κ' . . ἀνεχόμεν ἡμενος for I would be content to sit . . , Soph. Ant. 595; σοὺ κτεῖν ἀνέχεται Aesch. Pers. 838, cf. Soph. El. 1028, Ph. 411; ἀνάσχεσθαι σιγῶντα Id. Fr. 609; οὐ αἰγ' ἀνέξει (sc. ἄν) Id. Aj. 75; and this is the common constr. in Prose, e.g. Hdt. 1. 80, 206, 5. 19, al., Thuc. 2. 74, etc.; ἀπὸτος ἄν. Arist. H. A. 8. 2:—in Prose also, ἄν. τινὸς λέγοντος Plat. Rep. 564 D, cf. Apol. 31 B, Dem. 345. 28. 5. rarely c. inf., *to suffer, not ἀνέχομαι τὸ μὴ οὐ* . . , Aesch. Eum. 914; κοκκύζειν τὸν ἀλεκτρυῶν' οὐκ ἀνέχοντα Cratin. Incert. 31; ἀναεκέσθαι οὐκ ἄν. Aretae. Caus. M. Acl. 1. 9; ἄν. ὑπομένειν Alciphro 3. 34; οὐκ ἄλλους βιάσθαι οὐκ ἄν. Acl. N. A. 6. 30:—also, b. *to dare to do, ἀνέσχεοντο τὸν ἐπὶ οὐτὰ δέξασθαι* Hdt. 7. 139; also, οὐδ' ἄν ἡνέσχεο, εἰ τις . . Dem. 569. 24. III. rarely, *to hold on by one another, hang together*, ἀνὰ τ' ἀλλήλους ἔχοντα Od. 24. 8.

ἀν-ἐψάων, *on, (ἐψω) bad for cooking*, ὕδατα Hipp. Aür. 285.
 ἀν-ἐψητος, *on, =ἀνέψαντος*, Tim. Lex., Eust.
 ἀνεψία, ἂς, ἡ, fem. of ἀνεψίος, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 2, Isocr. 386 A, etc.
 ἀνεψιᾷδῃ, ἡ, *a first cousin's daughter*, Ar. Fr. 584, cf. A. B. 15.
 ἀνεψιᾷδης, ου, ὁ, =sq., lambl. Protr. p. 364, Poll. 3. 28.
 ἀνεψιᾷδους, οὔ, ὁ, *a first-cousin's son, or a second cousin*, Pherecr. Incert. 28, Hermipp. Incert. 14, Dem. 1088. 17. The form ἀνεψιαδός, ὁ, occurs in late Byz.
 ἀνεψίος, ὁ, *a first-cousin, or generally a cousin*, Il. 9. 464, Hdt. 5. 30, 7. 82, Aesch. Fr. 856, etc., v. esp. Andoc. 7. 20; ἄν. πρὸς πατρός Isae. 83, 8; ἐκ πατρός Theocrit. 22. 170: comically, ἐγγέλειαν ἀνεψίος Strattis Plot. 3: cf. fem. ἀνεψιά.
 2. *a nephew, niece*, correlat. to θεῖος, θεία. [When the ult. is

long, Hom. lengthens also the penult., ἀνεψιὸν κταμένοιο Il. 15. 554, cf. Q. Sm. 3. 295.] (From $\sqrt{\text{NEPI}}$; whence also νέποδες, q. v.; cf. Skt. *napāt* (nepos), *napāti* (neptis); Zd. *napāt*, *napat*, f. *napiti*, and *napta* (familia); Lat. nepos, neptis;—Goth. *nithjis*, fem. *nithjō* (συγγενής), O. Norse *nefi* (nepos), *nipt* (soror), A. S. *nefa*; O. H. G. *nefo*, *nifila*—the a in ἀνεψιός seems to be copulat., as if *con-nepos*, M. Müller in Oxf. Essays 1856, p. 21.)

ἀνεψιότης, ἡ, the relationship of cousins, strictly of first-cousins, Plat. Legg. 871 B, Dem. 1068. fin.

ἀνέω, Adv. (a priv., *anō* to cry) without a sound, in silence, δὴν δ' ἀνέω ἦσαν Il. 9. 30, 695; τίπτε ἀνέω ἐγένεσθε; 2. 323; οἱ δ' ἀνέω ἐγένοντο 3. 84, Od. 7. 144, 10. 71; ἀπαντες ἦσθ' ἀνέω 2. 240.—In all the places cited it is joined with a pl. Verb. and is commonly written ἀνέω (as if nom. pl. from ἀνέως=ἀν-αυός). But in Od. 23. 93 (ἦ δ' ἀνέω δὴν ἦστο) it is sing., and cannot represent ἀναυός. It is, therefore, best to follow Aristarch. in writing ἀνέω as an Adv. always.—Cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v., Spitzn. II. 2. 323.

ἀνέωγα, ἀνέωγον, v. sub ἀνοίγνυμι.
ἀνεωγμένος, Adv. part. pf. of ἀνεωγός (from ἀνοίγω), openly, Gl. — **ἀνεώκτης**, ου, ὁ, an opener, Pseudo-Chrys.

ἀνέωνται, v. ἀνίημι sub init.

ἀνη, ἡ, (ἀνῶ) fulfilment, Aesch. Theb. 713, Call. Jov. 90.
ἀνηβῶ, fut. ἦσω, to grow young again, Lat. *repuerascere*, Aesch. Supp. 606 (Tyrwh. ἀνηβῆσαι με for ἀν ἡβῆσαι), Eur. Ion 1465; δὲ δ' ἀν. Theogn. 1003; πάλιν Plat. Legg. 666 B, Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 7; παλαιούμενος ἀνηβῆ Plut. 2. 5 E.

II. to grow up, attain to ἡβη, Call. Jov. 55.—The form ἀνηβάσκω, in Dion. H. de Rhēt. 2. 6, is censured by Thom. M. p. 415.

ἀνηβητήριος, α, ov, making young again, ἀν. βῶμη the returning strength of youth, Eur. Andr. 552.

ἀνηβος, ov, not yet come to man's estate, beardless, opp. to ἐφηβος, Lys. 142. 7, Plat. Legg. 833 C, Theocr. S. 3; οἱ ἀν. pueri, C. I. 2034; ἀνηβοὶ καὶ ἀγονοὶ ἐκ γενετῆς impotent, Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 10. 2. of a girl, Epigr. Gr. 671.

ἀνηβότης, ἡ, childhood, Byz.

ἀνηγεμόνευτος, ov, without leader, unguided, Luc. Icarom. 9; φυρμός M. Anton. 12. p. 414.

ἀνηγέομαι, fut. ἡσομαι:—Dep. to tell as in a narrative, relate, recount, Pind. N. 10. 35, Hdt. 5. 4 (ubi al. ἀπηγ.); cf. δι-, ἐξ-ηγέομαι. 2.

intr., ἀν. πρόσφορος ἐν Μουσῶν δὶφωρ to advance worthily in the Muses' car, Pind. O. 9. 120.

ἀνήγητος, ov, = ἀνέγητος, vήγητος, Nonn. Jo. 11. 45.

ἀνήδης, ἐς, = ἀήδης: Adv. —δέως, Hipp. 526. 18; v. Lob. Phryn. 729.

ἀνήδομαι, Pass. to renounce one's enjoyment of a thing, no longer enjoy it, like ἀνεύχομαι, c. acc., Hermipp. Incert. 5.

ἀν-ἡδονος, ov, disagreeable, Joseph. A. J. 17. 3, 1, Themist. 319 D. Adv. —*anōs*, without pleasure, Clem. A. 874.

ἀνήδυντος, ov, not sweetened or seasoned, Lat. *inconditus*, Arist. Pol. 8. 5, 25, Probl. 20. 23, Ath. 564 A, etc. 2. metaph. unpleasant, repulsive, γωνή, φωνή Plut. 2. 142 B, 405 D; ἡθος ἀν. πρὸς χάριν Ib. 799 D.

ἀνήδυστος, ov, v. l. for foreg., Plut. Phoc. 5.

ἀνήη, v. sub ἀνίημι.

ἀνήθ-έλαιον, τό, oil of anise or dill, Galen.

ἀν-ἡθικευτος, ov, without characteristic, Schol. Lyc.

ἀνήθινος, η, ov, made of anise or dill, στέφανος (in form ἀνήτ-) Theocr. 7. 63; μύρον Diosc. 1. 61, cf. Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 2.

ἀνήθιςτος οἶνος, ὁ, wine mixed with dill, Geop. 8.

ἀνήθον or **ἀνήθον**, τό, anise, dill, Lat. *anethum*, Ar. Nub. 982, Thessm. 486, Theocr. 15. 119, etc.; Ion. ἀνήθον or ἀνήθον, Hdt. 4. 71, Hipp. Acut. 387; Aeol. ἀνήθον or ἀνήθον, Alcae. 36, Sappho 79, v. ap. Ath. 674; later Att. ἀνίσον or ἀνίσσον Alex. Δεβ. 2. 7 (where, however, ἀνήθον and ἀνίσον are mentioned as different).—The double ν is required by the metre in Ar. Thesm. l. c., Nic. Th. 650; but the single ν in Alcae. and Sapph. ap. Ath. 674 D, E, in Ar. Nub. 982, and in Alex. l. c.

ἀν-ἡθοσιότητος, ov, not giving exact delineation of character, Dion. H. de Lys. 8, Longin. 34. 3. 2. immortal, Cic. Att. 10. 10, 5.

ἀνήιον, v. sub ἀνίημι (εἶμι).

ἀν-ἡκεστος, ov, (ἀκείομαι) not to be healed, incurable, desperate, fatal, χόλος, ἄλγος Il. 5. 394, 15. 217; ἀν. πάθος ἐρδειν τινά Hdt. 1. 137; ἀν. λῶβην λωβάσθαι τινα Id. 3. 154; λυμαίνεσθαι τινα λύμῃσι Id. 1. 6, 12, cf. Aesch. Cho. 516, etc.; κακά, συμφοραί, etc., Hes. Th. 612, Arist. 8. 5, Thuc. 5. 111, etc.; μῆσμα . . ἀν. τρέφειν to keep it till 'tis past cure, Soph. O. T. 98; ἀν. ἀμαρτίας Hipp. Acut. 390; ἔργον Antipho 140. 15; ποιηρία, βιβλία, etc., Xen., etc.;—ἀν-ἡκεστα ποιεῖν τινα to ruin utterly, Id. An. 2. 5, 5; ἀν-ἡκεστα πάσχειν to be utterly ruined, Thuc. 3. 39, etc.; ἀν. τι παθεῖν ap. Dem. 527. 8; ἀν. τι βουλεύσθαι περί τινος Thuc. 1. 132; ἀπάντων ἀν-ἡκεστων αἴτιον Dem. 537. 10, etc.

2. of persons, ἀν. πλεονέκται Xen. Oec. 14. 8; χρῆσθαι τινι τὴν ὥν ἔχθρῳ ὡς ἀν-ἡκεστω Plut. Peric. 39; ἀν. εἰς τι Joseph. A. J. 18. 6, 10.

II. act. damaging beyond remedy, most destructive or pernicious, πῦρ Soph. El. 888; χαρά Id. Aj. 52.

III. Adv., ἀν-ἡκεστος διατίθενται to treat with barbarous cruelty, Hdt. 3. 155, cf. 8. 28; ἀν. λέγειν to chatter incorrigibly, ap. Aeschin. 5. 34.

ἀν-ἡκής, ἐς, (ἀκος) = foreg., Soph. Fr. 44; cf. Ellendt. s. v.

ἀν-ἡκιδωτος, ov, (ἀκιδωτός) without point, Aesch. Fr. 262; opp. to ἡκιδωμένος, Inscr. in Böckh's Urkund. 411, cf. 110.

ἀν-ἡκούα, ἡ, a not hearing, Plut. 2. 38 B, 502 C. 2. ignorance, Ib. 676 E.

ἀν-ἡκούος, ov, (ἀκοή) without hearing, deaf, Arist. Probl. 11. 41; of the

dead, Mosch. 3. 110; πέτραι Lyc. 1451. 2. c. gen. not hearing a thing, never having heard or learnt it, Plat. Phaedr. 261 C, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 31: hence unknowing, ignorant of it, παιδείας Aeschin. 19. 41:—

Adv., ἀν-ἡκούως ἔχουν τινος Plut. 2. 145 D. b. c. acc. rei, ἀν-ἡκούον εἶναι ἕνα γεγεννημένα (where ἀν. εἶναι=ἀγνοεῖν), Plat. Alc. 2. 141 D. c. absol., σκαυὶς καὶ ἀν. ignorant, untaught, Dem. 441. 15. 3.

not willing to hear, not listening, Call. Del. 116: τὸ ἀν-ἡκούον disobedience, Dion. H. 6. 35.

II. unheard, Philostr. 721; and so without result, ἀν. τέθνηαι Alciphro 3. 35.

ἀν-ἡκουστέω, fut. ἦσω, to be unwilling to hear, to disobey, c. gen., οὐδ' ἄρα πατρὸς ἀν-ἡκουστέω Il. 15. 236, 16. 676; τῶν πατρὸς λόγων Aesch. Fr. 40; τὸν νόμον Thuc. 1. 84; c. dat., ἀν. τοῖσι στρατηγοῖσι Hdt. 6. 14: also absol., 1. 115. Cf. poet. form νηκουστέω.

ἀν-ἡκουστία, ἡ, want of hearing, deafness, Hipp. 488. 2. disobedience, Plat. Legg. 671 A.

ἀν-ἡκουστος, ov, (ἀκούω) not to be heard, inaudible, Arist. de An. 2. 9, 7. 2. unheard of, Lat. *inauditus*, ἡκουσ' ἀν-ἡκουστα . . , ὥστε φρίσσει Soph. El. 1408, cf. Eur. Hipp. 363, Antipho 113. 40.

II. act. not willing to hear: τὸ ἀν-ἡκουστον disobedience, Xen. Cyn. 3. 8. Adv. —*anōs*, Byz.

ἀν-ἡκω, to have come up to a point, reach up to, of persons, ἐς μέτρον τινος ἀν. Hdt. 2. 127; αἰμασίην, ὕψος ἀν-ἡκουσαν ἀνδρὶ ἐς τὸν ὀμφαλόν Id. 7. 60; ἐς τὰ μέγιστα ἀν. ἀρετῆς περί 5. 49; χρήμασι ἀν. ἐς τὰ πρῶτα 7. 134; φρενῶν ἐς τὰ ἐμμενυτὸ πρῶτα οὕκ ἀν. have not yet reached the highest point I aim at, Ib. 13; οὐκ ἐς τοσοῦτο εὐηθείης ἀν. Ib. 16, 3, cf. 9, 3; πρὸς ἀρετῆς ἀν. Ib. 237:—also, ἀν. εἰς τὸ ὀρέω to rise to a point, Ael. N. A. t. 55.

2. of things, τοῦτο μὲν ἐς οὐδὲν ἀν. amounts to nothing, Hdt. 2. 104; μείζων ἀν. ἡ κατ' ἐμὰν βῶμαν the matter has gone too far . . , Soph. Tr. 1018; αἱ πολλαὶ [ζημίαι] . . ἐς τὸν θάνατον ἀν. have gone as far as . . , Thuc. 3. 45. b. ἀν. ἐς σε ἔχουν it has come to you to have, has become yours to have, Hdt. 6. 109.

c. ἀν. εἰς τι to refer to or be connected with . . , Lat. *pertinere ad* . . , Dem. 1390. 17, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 6, 2; τὰ ἐς ἀργυρίου λόγον ἀν. δεικνύματα which involve a money consideration, Dinarch. 97. 41; so, ὁ φόνος ἀν-ἡκεί ἐς τινα Antipho 123. 14; ἀν. πρὸς τι Polyb. 2. 15, 4, etc.

II. to belong or appertain, LXX (1 Macc. 10. 40, al.): to be fit or proper, Ep. Eph. 5. 4, Coloss. 3. 18; τὸ ἀν-ἡκον, like τὸ προσῆκον or καθήκον, Ep. Philem. 8.

III. to have come back, ἐς τοὺς πρῶτους πάλιν ἀν. λόγους Plat. Theat. 106 B.

ἀν-ἡλάκτος, ov, unable to spin, γυνή Matro ap. Ath. 183 A.

ἀν-ἡλάτος, ov, (ἐλαύνω) not to be beaten out, not ductile, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 17: metaph. stubborn, Anacr. 138 Bgk.

ἀν-ἡλεγής, ἐς, unconcerned, reckless, πόλεμος Q. Sm. 2. 75. Adv. —*éws*, Id. 2. 414: cf. ἀπληγής, ἀπληγέως.

ἀν-ἡλεῖμων, v. sub ἀνελείμων.

ἀν-ἡλεῖς, ἐς, better form for ἀνελείης, without pity, unmerciful, Call. Del. 106, App. Mithr. 38; poet. acc. ἀν-ἡλεῖα (as if from ἀν-ἡλής), C. I. 5172, cf. An. Ox. 1. 6a. Adv. —*éws*, Andoc. 34. 14, Plat. Legg. 697 D: cf. νηλεῖς.

ἀν-ἡλεῖστος, ov, = foreg., Lycurg. 169. 6, Aeschin. 50. 8.

ἀν-ἡλειπτος, ov, (ἀλείφω) unanointed, should be read in Matthaei Medic. 301, etc.; also ἀν-ἡλειφος or ἀν-ἡλιφος, ov, Dio C. 56. 30.

ἀν-ἡλειψία, ἡ, a being unanointed, uncleanliness, Polyb. 3. 87. 2.

ἀν-ἡλής, v. s. ἀν-ἡλεῖς.

ἀν-ἡλιάζω, to place in the sun, Protag. ap. Ath. 124 E.

ἀν-ἡλιάστος, ov, not exposed to the sun, East. Opusc. 287. 79.

ἀν-ἡλικός, ov, not yet arrived at man's estate, ἀν-ἡλική ὥρῃ immature, C. I. 2161 b, cf. Addend., and v. Suid. s. v. ἀν-ἡλιος.

ἀν-ἡλιος, Dor. —*άλιος*, ov, without sin, unspun, sunless, of the nether world, Aesch. Theb. 859; μυχοί, δνφοί Id. Pr. 453, Cho. 51; φυλλὰς Soph. O. C. 676; λιβάς Eur. Andr. 534.

ἀν-ἡλιπτος, Dor. ἀνάλ-, ov, unshod, barefoot, Theocr. 4. 56; cf. νήλιπτος, νηλιπτος. (Said to be from ἡλιψ, a Dorian shoe.)

ἀν-ἡλιφής, ἐς, Suid.; ἀν-ἡλιφος, ov, Dio C. 56. 30, = ἀν-ἡλειπτος.

ἀν-ἡλυσίς, ἐως, ἡ, (ἀνέρχεται) a going up: a return, Hesych. —also, ἀν-ἡλυσίη, ἡ, to be read in Orac. ap. Lactant. 7. 13, 5.

ἀν-ἡλωτος, ov, not nailed, Suid. s. v. ἀγόμεωτος.

ἀν-ἡμελκτος, ov, (ἀμέλγω) un milked, Od. 9. 439.

ἀν-ἡμερος, ov, not tame, wild, savage, of persons, πολήτας Anacr. 1. 7; ἀν-ἡμεροι γάρ, οὐδὲ προσηπτοῦ ἐξένοισι Aesch. Fr. 716; of a country, Id. Eum. 14; ἐκβολή Eur. Hec. 1077; βίος Plut. 2. 86 D. Adv. —*anōs*, Diod. Exc. p. 100 Mai.

ἀν-ἡμερότης, ἡ, wildness, savageness, Gloss.

ἀν-ἡμερώω, to clear of wild beasts, ἀν. κνωδάλων ὕδην Soph. Fr. 233.

ἀν-ἡμετος, ov, v. ἀνέμετος.

ἀν-ἡμικτος, ov, (ἀμύσσω) not torn or lacerated, Hesych.

ἀν-ἡμιος, ov, unbridled, insolent, E. M. 107. 20.

ἀν-ἡμιον, ov, Ion. for ἀνάνιος, without pain, Hipp. ap. Galen.

ἀν-ἡνοθε, Ep. pf. used like an aor.: Hom. has it twice, αἶμ' ἔτι θερμόν ἀν-ἡνοθεν ἐξ ὤτειλῆς blood gushed forth from the old wound, Il. 11. 266; κίσθη μὲν ἀν-ἡνοθεν the savour mounted up, Od. 17. 270. (The pres. would by analogy be ἀνέθω, to rise up, as that of ἐν-ἡνοθε would be ἐνέθω, to be in; cf. ἐν-ἡνοθα from ἐνέκω, ἐδ-ἡδοκα from ἔδω. It seems more prob. that these Verbs are formed directly from the Prepositions ἀνά, ἐν, with the term. —έθω, much as ἀν-ἡνομαι is formed from ἀντί, than

that ἡνῶθα is a pf. of ἀνέω (with ἀνά, ἐν prefixed), as Buttm. and Curt. assume.)

ἀν-ήνυστος, *ov*, (ἀνύω) like ἀτέλεστος, of none effect, ineffectual, ἀν-ήνυστος ἐπὶ ἔργῳ Od. 16. 111.

ἀν-ήνυτος, *ov*, = ἀνήνυστος, οἷτος, Soph. El. 167; ἀν. πόνος, εὐχαί Plat. Legg. 735 B, 936 C; ἀν. ἔργον πράττειν, of Penelope's web, Id. Phaedr. 84 A; cf. Eur. Hel. 1285:—Adv., ταῦτ' ἀνῆνυτως ἔχει Soph. Fr. 501.

ἀνήνυτος, *ov*, = ἀνήνυστος, κακὸν Plat. Gorg. 507 E.

ἀνήνυτος, *ov*, (ἀνήνυ) untimely, dastardly, like ἀνανδρος, Od. 10. 301; ἀνῆρ ἀνήνυτος a man of no manhood, Hes. Op. 749.

childless, Hesych.

ἀν-ήνυστος, *ov*, (ἡνύω) unheard of, Zonar., v. Lob. Phryn. 701.

ἀνῆνυτος, fut. σῶ, = ἀναφωνέω, to cry aloud, roar, Mosch. 2. 98, Ap. Rh. 4. 1197. [On the quantity, v. sub ἡνύω.]

ἀνῆρ, ὁ, ἀνδρός, ἀνδρὶ, ἀνδρά, voc. ἀνερ: pl. ἀνδρες, -δρῶν, -δράσι [ᾶ], -δρας: in Att. the Att. often forms a crasis with the Noun, ἀνῆρ for ὁ ἀνῆρ, πάνδρος, τάνδρι for τοῦ ἀνδρός, etc., ἀνδρες for ὁ ἀνδρες; the Ion. crasis is ἀνῆρ, ὡνδρες Hdt. 4. 161, 134. The Ep. have also the regul. decl. ἀνέρος, ἀνέρι, pl. ἀνέρες, ἀνδρῶν. [Ep. Poets mostly use ᾶ in arsi, ᾶ in thesis; but in trisyll. cases ἀνέρος, ἀνέρι, ἀνέρες always ᾶ; so also Trag. in lyrics, Soph. Tr. 1010, O. T. 869. But in Trag. senariis ᾶ always, for when ἀνῆρ is found with ᾶ, it must be written ἀνῆρ (i. e. ὁ ἀνῆρ), Pors. Phoen. 1670.] (Prob. from **ANEP**, with a euphon. prefixed, **ANEP**, and with δ inserted, ἀνδρ: hence ἡνῶρη, ἀνῆρ, cf. ἀνθρωπος; cf. Skt. nar, nar-as (vir), nar-yas (virilis), nri-mṣat (virtus, vis); Zd. nar, nar-a (vir); Sabin. ner-o (fortis), ner-io (fortitudo); Umbr. ner (princeps).)

A man, as opp. to a woman, Lat. vir, (ἀνθρωπος, Lat. homo, being man as opp. to beast), Il. 17. 435, Od. 21. 323; τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἀπαις without male children, Plat. Legg. 877 E. Though Hom. uses it mostly of princes, leaders, etc., yet he extends it to all free men; ἀνῆρ δῆμον one of the people, Il. 2. 198, Od. 17. 352; and to mark a man of rank, a qualifying word is mostly added, as ἀνῆρ βουλῆφόρος, ἀρχός, βασιλεύς, ἀγός, ἡγήτωρ, ἑξοχος.

II. a man, as opp. to a god, πατήρ ἀνδρῶν τὸ θεῶν τ. Hom.; Διὸς ἀγγελιοὶ ἦδὲ καὶ ἀνδρῶν Il. 1. 334, 403, cf. Hdt. 5. 63, etc.: most common in pl., yet sometimes in sing., e. g. Il. 18. 432, Soph. Aj. 77:—often with a limiting Noun added, βροτοὶ ὁ θνητοὶ ἀνδρες Hom.; ἀνδρες ἡμίθεοι Il. 12. 23; and often ἀνδρὸς ἥρωες:—also of men, as opp. to monsters, Od. 21. 303:—of men in societies and cities, οὐτε παρ' ἀνδράσιν οὐτ' ἐν ναυαὶ κοίλας Pind. O. 6. 15; and so prob., ἀλλοτὴ μὲν τ' ἐπὶ λῶνδου ἐβήσασο ... ἀλλοτὴ δ' αὖ νήσους τε καὶ ἀνέρας ... h. Hom. Ap. 142.

III. a man, as opp. to a youth, though the latter also is called in Hom. ἀνῆρ νέος, νεώτερος, κούρύτερος, ὑπλούτερος, νενηνῆς: so again, ἀνῆρ γέρον ὁ προγενέστερος, Od. 4. 205, 18. 53; but ἀνῆρ alone always means a man in the prime of life, esp. a warrior, ἀνῆρ ἔλεν ἀνδρά Il. 15. 328; so, ἀνῆρ ἀντ' ἀνδρὸς ἐλύθησαν Thuc. 2. 103; the several ages are given as παῖς, μεράκιον, ἀνῆρ, πρεσβύτερος Xen. Symp. 4. 17; εἰς ἀνδρας ἐγγραφέσθαι, συντελεῖν Dem. 412. 25, Isocr. 277 B; εἰς ἀνδρας ἀναβαίνειν, μεταβαίνειν Newton Inscr. p. 698; often in Inscrip. relating to contests, as opp. to παῖδες, C. I. 213, 217, 218, al.

IV. a man emphatically, a man indeed, ἀνέρες ἔστε, φίλοι Il. 5. 529; and often in Hdt., e. g. πολλοὶ μὲν ἀνθρωποι, ἐλάχιστοι δὲ ἀνδρες 7. 210; so, ἀνδρα γίνεσθαι ὁ χρῆ Eur. El. 693; ἀνῆρ γαγνήσκει δι' ἐμὲ Ar. Eq. 1255; δ σὺ μαθὼν ἀνῆρ ἔσει Id. Nub. 823; ἀνδρας ἡγούνται μόνον τοὺς πλείστα δυναμένους καταφαγεῖν Id. Ach. 77; εἰ ἀνδρες ἐλεν ὁ στρατηγὸς Thuc. 4. 27; οὐκέτι ἀνῆρ ἀλλὰ σκευοφόρος Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 25; τὸν Λυκομήδην μόνον ἀνδρα ἡγούτο Id. Hell. 7. 1, 21; οὐκ ἐν ἀνδράσι not like a man, Eur. Alc. 723, cf. 732; ἀνδρὸς τὸ προσπίπτοντα γενναίως φέρειν 'tis the part of a man ... Menand. Inscr. 283, etc.

V. a man, as opp. to his wife, a husband, Il. 19. 291, Od. 24. 196, Hdt. 1. 146, and Att.; εἰς ἀνδρὸς ὡρᾶν ἡκουσα κόρη Plat. Crit. 113 D; so, ἐξοικνέειν εἰς ἀνδρὸς [οἶκον] θυγατέρα Luc. Lexiph. 11:—but also used of a paramour, opp. to πόσις, Soph. Tr. 551, cf. Valck. Hipp. 491, Toup Theocr. 15. 131; ἀνῆρ ἀπασῶν τῶν γυναικῶν ἔστι νῦν Pherecr. Inscr. 5; αἰγῶν ἀνερ, Virgil's vir gregis, Theocr. 8. 49.—Nearly all these senses belong to Lat. vir.

VI. later usages, esp. in Att.: **1. ἀνῆρ** was commonly joined with titles, professions, and the like, as in Hom., as ἀνῆρ μάντις, ἄ. στρατηγός Hdt. 6. 83, 92; ἄ. νομεύς Soph. O. T. 1118; ἀνδρες λοχίται, λησταί, ἀσπιτυήρης Ib. 751, 842, etc.; also with names of nations, as ἀνδρες Κίλικες, Ὀρχες, etc.: esp. in addresses, ἀνδρες ἔφοροι Hdt. 9. 9; ἀνδρες πολῖται Soph. O. T. 513; so, ἀνδρες δικασταί, βουλευταί, ἔφοροι Oratt.; esp. in the wellknown ἀνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι: hence in Comedy, ἀνδρες ἰχθύες, Archipp. Ἰχθ. 14; ἀνδρες θεοί Luc. Jup. Trag. 15; ὦ ἀνδρες κύνες Ath. 160 B.

2. ὁ ἀνῆρ, by crasis Att. ἀνῆρ, Ion. ἀνῆρ, is often used emphatically, for αὐτός, ἐκεῖνος Trag., and Plat.: sometimes so in oblique cases without the Article, Soph. Tr. 55, 108, 293, etc.; but not in Prose: cf. ἀνθρωπος.

3. ἀνῆρ ὕδρ, ὁδ' ἀνῆρ, frequent in Trag. in all cases for ἐγώ.

4. πᾶς ἀνῆρ, every man, every one, frequent in Plat.

5. a man, any man, εἴτ' ἀνδρα τῶν αὐτῶν τι χρῆ προΐεναι Ar. Nub. 1214; cf. Plat. Phaedr. 114 D, etc.; οὐ παντὸς ἀνδρὸς. ἐστ' ὁ πλοῦς 'tis not every one that can go, Nicol. Inscr. 1. 26.

6. ὁ δαιμόνι' ἀνδρῶν Empol. Inscr. 15; and often with a Supr., ὁ φιλτατ' ἀνδρῶν Phryn. Com. Inscr. 10, etc.

7. κατ' ἀνδρα, viritum, Isocr. 271 A; so, τοὺς κατ' ἀνδρα, individuals, Dio Chr. 1. 655.

VII. a male animal, Arist. H. A. 10. 6, 2.

ἀνῆρεκτος, *ov*, Ion. for ἀνέρεκτος, q. v.

ἀν-ηρέκτος, *ov*, restless, Sext. Emp. M. 3. 5:—Adv. -τως, 10. 223.

ἀνῆρεστος, *ov*, (ἀρεστός) unpleasant, displeasing, Gramm.

ἀνῆρεφής, *ēs*, (ἐρέφω) not covered, Ar. Rh. 2. 1171 (Madv. εὔρη-). ἀνῆρης, *ēs*, = ἀνδρῶν, cited by Hesych. from Aesch. (Fr. 218).

ἀνῆριμος, *v. sub* ἀνῆριμος.

ἀνῆροστα, Ion. -ῆ, ἡ, a being unploughed, Or. Sib. 3. 542.

ἀνῆροτος, *ov*, (ἀρόω) unploughed, untilled, Od. 9. 109, 123; also in Aesch. Pr. 708, there being no Att. form ἀνάροτος:—metaph., γυνή ἀν. Luc. Lexiph. 19.

ἀνῆροτινός, Adv. (ἀναρτῶ) without vigour, Hermias in Plat. Phaedr.

ἀνῆροδωρα, ἡ, (ἀνῆρι, δῶρον) sending up gifts, epith. of Earth and Demeter (cf. ξείδωρος), Alciphro 1. 3, Paus. 1. 31, 4, Plut., al.

ἀνῆροσος, *ov*, ἀν. πῦρ fire that is no real fire, i. e. discord, Eur. Or. 621, ubi v. Pors.

ἀνῆροστος, Dor. ἀνάστυτος, *ov*, unconquered, Theocr. 6. 46: cf. the more common ἀήσπτος.

ἀνῆροσις, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀν- negat., ἐσθίω) = νῆσις, Cratin. Διον. 3; cf. νάννυος ἀνάννυος, νήνεμος ἀνῆνεμος, νῆριμος ἀνῆριμος.

ἀνῆρινος, *ov*, Dor. for ἀνῆρ-: ἀνῆρον ὁ ἀνῆρον, *v. sub* ἀνῆρον.

ἀν-ῆφαιστος, *ov*, ἀν. πῦρ fire that is no real fire, i. e. discord, Eur. Or. 621, ubi v. Pors.

ἀνῆφθω, *v. sub* ἀνάπτω.

ἀνθαίρεμα, fut. ἡσμαι: Dep.:—to choose one person or thing instead of another, τὸ δ' εὐσεβείας τῆς δυσσεβείας ἀνθελοῦ Eur. Cycl. 311; ἄλλους ἀνθῆ. ἀντὶ τούτων C. I. 2715. 11; στρατηγὸς ἐπιστάν. καὶ ἄλλους ἀνθελοῦ Thuc. 6. 103, cf. Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 13, Plat. Legg. 765 D; τὰν εὐδοκῶν ἀνθ. φῆμαν to prefer, choose rather, Eur. Hipp. 773.

II. to dispute, lay claim to, οὐδὲς ἀνθελοῦ ἀνθαίρεται Id. Hec. 660.

ἀνθαίρεσις, *ews*, ἡ, choice of one to succeed another, C. I. 2715. 12.

ἀνθαλίσκομαι, fut. -αλίσσομαι: Pass.:—to be captured in turn, i. e. after one has captured others, οὐ τὰν ἄλυντες αὐθὺς ἀνθαλοῦν ἀνθ. Aesch. Ag. 340; to be convicted in turn, ἀντακατηγόρησθαι καὶ ἀνθελοῦ Dio C. 36. 23.

ἀνθαμύλλομαι, Dep. to vie one with another, be rivals, Plat. Legg. 731 A: to race one another, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 28.

ἀνθαμύλλος [ᾶ], *ov*, (ᾶμύλλω) vying with, rivalling, Eur. Ion 606:—the fem. form, ἀνθαμύλλητρα, ἡ, a rival, τινι Nicet. Ann. 325 B.

ἀνθάπτομαι, Ion. ἀντ-: fut. φῶμαι: Dep.:—to lay hold of in return, οἱ Πέρσαι . . ἄπτοντο αὐτοῦ . . οἱ δὲ ἀντάπτοντο Hdt. 3. 137, cf. Eur. Hec. 275: but mostly

II. simply to lay hold of, grasp with, engage in, c. gen., ἀντ. τοῦ πολέμου Hdt. 7. 138; ἀνθ. τῶν πραγμάτων to take part in state affairs, Lat. confessere remp., Thuc. 8. 97; ἀνθ. τῆς λογιστικῆς Plat. Rep. 525 C: generally, to reach, attain, τερμῶν Eur. Med. 1182.

2. to lay hold of, seize, attack, esp. of pain, etc., πνευμάτων Soph. Tr. 778, Ar. Ran. 474; φρενῶν, καρδίας Eur. Med. 55. 1360; περὶ τῆς μισοφροῦς . . μαλακώτερος ἀνθῆπτετο (sc. Τισσαφέρων) attacked him, Thuc. 5. 50.

ἀνθαρμύζω, to make one thing correspond to another, Schol. Pind.

ἀνθαρπάξω, to seize in turn, Eccl.:—ἀνθάρπαγμα, τό, a thing seized by way of reprisal or pledge, Eccl. 577. 37.

ἀνθεινός, ἡ, ὅν, = ἀνθῶν, Diod. 4. 4, Ael. N. A. 2. 11.

ἀνθειον, τό, (ἄνθος) a flower, blossom, Ar. Ach. 869.

ἀνθειος, *a, ov*, flowery, epith. of Hera at Argos, Paus. 2. 22, 1.

ἀνθεκτέον, verb. Adj. of ἀντέχω, one must cleave to, τούτου ἀνθ. τοῖς ἐπιμεληταῖς Plat. Rep. 424 B; ἀνθ. τῆς μέσης ἔξεως Arist. Eth. N. 4. 11, 14; so in pl., ἀνθεκτέα ἐστὶ τῆς θαλάσσης Thuc. 1. 93.

ἀνθεκτικός, ἡ, ὅν, clinging to, attached to, τινὸς Arr. Epict. 4. 11, 3.

ἀνθελγμός, ὁ, (ἐλίσσω) a counter-winding, in Ion. form ἀντελγμός, Plut. 2. 896 C:—also, ἀνθελγμα, τό, Byz.

ἀνθελίς, ἡ, ὅς, the interior curvature of the ear, the exterior being ἑλξ, Rufus p. 26.

ἀνθελκω, fut. ἔω, to draw or pull against, Thuc. 4. 14; ἀνθ. ἀλλήλους to pull against one another, Plat. Legg. 644 E; ἀνθ. τὴν ψυχὴν to draw it in a contrary direction, Id. Rep. 439 B; ἀνθ. τινὰ πρὸς αὐτὰς ἐκίστην Luc. Demon. 63:—Pass., Plat. Ax. 372 A, Dion. H. 3. 30:—The Subst., ἀνθελκίσις, *ews*, ἡ, in Epiphani.

ἀνθεμα, *atos*, τό, *v. sub* ἀνθέμα.

II. name of a dance, in Ath. 629 E, unless this be neut. pl. of ἀνθεμον.

ἀνθεμίξομαι, Dep.: in Aesch. Supp. 73 γοεὶν ἀνθεμίξομαι, i. e. (says the Schol.) τὸ ἀνθὸς τῶν γῶν ἀποδρέπεσθαι: cf. ἀπανθίζω.

ἀνθέμιον, τό, = ἀνθος, dub. in Theophr. (v. Schneid. in Ind.), Anth. P. 4. 1, 36; ἀνθ. χρυσίου, *v. sub* ἀνθεμον.

2. in C. I. 1. 160 (p. 277) Böckh takes ἀνθ. to be the honey-suckle pattern on Ionic columns, v. Stuart's Athens 4. pp. 7-12; so, ἀνθέμιον ἐστιγμένοι tattooed with a flower-pattern, of the Mosynoeci, Xen. An. 5. 4, 32, v. Sturz Lex. s. v.

ἀνθεμίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = ἀνθος, Anth. P. 6. 267.

2. an herb like our chamomile, Diosc. 3. 144, Nic. ap. Ath. 683 E (Fr. 2. 37):—also ἀνθεμίσιον (-ιδιον?), τό, Alex. Trall. 7. 20.

ἀνθεμοειδής, *ēs*, = ἀνθεμῶδης, Orph. H. 42. 4.

ἀνθεμοῖς, *essas*, *ev*, also *eis* as fem., Il. 2. 695, Hes. Fr. 22:—flowery, of places, ἐν λειμῶνι Σκαμανδρίῳ ἀνθεμόντι Il. 2. 467, cf. 695, al.

II. of works in metal, bright, burnished, or (as others) wrought, embossed with flowers, λέβητ' ἄμυρον . . ἀνθεμόντα Il. 23. 885; ἐν ἀνθεμόντι λέβητι Od. 3. 440; κρητῆρα πανάργυρον ἀνθ. 24. 275; also of tapestry, etc., flowered, Anth. P. 6. 272.

ἀνθεμον, τό, (ἀνθῶ) = ἀνθος, Sappho 87, Simon. Iamb. 66, Pind. N. 7. 116, Cratin. Malθ. 1, Ar. Ach. 992; ἀνθεμα χρυσοῦ, i. e. the costliest gold, Pind. O. 2. 130; so, ἀνθεμ' ὀρειχάλκου h. Hom. 5. 9; ἀνθέμιον χρυσίου LXX (Eccl. 12. 6); v. ἀνθος II.

2. name of a plant, prob. = ἀνθεμίς 2, Theophr. H. P. 7. 14, 2.

3. in pl. the name of a dance, Ath. 629 E; cf. ἀνθεμα.

ἀνθεμόρροπος, *ov*, (ῥέω) flowing from flowers, ἀνθ. γάμος μελίσσης, i. e. honey, Eur. I. T. 634.

ἀνθεμονργός, *ov*, (*έργω) working in flowers, ἡ ἀνθ., i. e. the bee, Aesch. Pers. 612.

ἀνθεμοῦς, *ov*, *ov*, contr. from ἀνθεμοῖς, ἀνθεμῶντα Anacr. 62.

ἀνθεμώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *flowery, blooming*, ἦρ Aesch. Pr. 455; Τμῶλος Eur. Bacch. 462; Λεϊμών Ar. Ran. 449.

ἀνθεμωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (as if from ἀνθεμώδης) *adorned with flowers or with flower-patterns*, καλυπτήρ Inscr. in Böckh's Urkund. 407, sq. ἀνθέσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντήχομαι) *a clinging to, ἀλλήλων* Ep. Plat. 323 B. ἄνθος, Ep. imper. aor. 2 med. of ἀνατίσθαι.

ἀνθερών, ὄνος, ὁ, the chin or part on which the beard grew (from ἀνθῶ), Lat. mentum, δεξιτερῇ δ' ἄρ' ὑπ' ἀνθερώνας ἐλοῦσα, in token of supplication, Il. 1. 501; παρὰ νεύον ἀνθερώνα, i. e. just under the chin, 5. 293; so Hipp. 280. 1, Nic. Th. 444. 2. later, the neck, Iliad, Euphor. 51, in pl. 3. the mouth, Nonn. D. 3. 247. (V. sub ἄνθος; and cf. Od. 11. 320.)

ἀνθερίκη [ῖ], ἡ, = ἀνθερίκος, ἀνθερίξ, Anth. P. 12. 121. ἀνθερίκος, ὁ, the stalk of asphodel, Theophr. H. P. 7. 13, 2, cf. Helianth. 93 (in Müller Hist. Fr.); and so prob. ἐξ ἀνθερίκων in Hdt. 4. 190, which others refer to ἀνθερίξ. 2. the flower of asphodel, Diosc. 2. 199. 3. the plant itself, asphodel, Cratin. Lucr. 135, Eupol. A7γ. 1. II. ἀνθερίξ 1, Schol. Arat. 1060.

ἀνθερίκωδης, ες, like a stalk of corn, καλὸς Theophr. H. P. 9. 10, 1. ἀνθερίξ, ἱκος, ὁ, (ἄνθος) = ἀθήρ, the beard of an ear of corn, the ear itself, Lat. spica, Il. 20. 227, Hes. Fr. 156 Gützl. Opp. II. = ἀνθερίκος 1. 1 (q. v.), the stalk of asphodel, Theocrit. 1. 52. ἀνθερίσκος, ὁ, = ἀνθερίκος, dub. in A. B. 403, Longus 1. 10. ἀνθερό-χειλος, ὄν, with blooming lips, Tzetz. Posth. 506, for ἀνθηρό-χειλος, which occurs in Tzetz. also.

ἀνθεσαν, Ep. 3 pl. aor. 2 act. of ἀνατίσθαι. ἀνθεσιουργός, ὄν, creating flowers, Orph. ap. Procl. ἀνθεσι-πότατος, ὄν, fluttering round flowers, μέλας Antiph. Trist. 1. ἀνθεσί-χρος, ατος, ὁ, ἡ, variegated, blooming, Matro ap. Ath. 135 E. Ἀνθεστήρια, ὡν, τὰ, the Feast of Flowers, i. e. the three days' festival of Dionysus at Athens, in the month Anthesterion, Harpocr., v. Butt. Exc. 1. ad Dem. Mid., and cf. Διονύσια.

Ἀνθεστηριών, ὄνος, ὁ, the month Anthesterion, eighth of the Attic year, answering to the end of February and the beginning of March, in which the Anthesteria were celebrated, C. I. 71 b. 39, etc. ἀνθεστῖα, fut. ἀσώ [ᾶ], (ἀντί, ἐστῖα) to entertain in return or mutually, Plut. Anan. 32, Luc. Amor. 9. Ἀνθεσφόρια, τὰ, a festival in honour of Persephoné, who was carried off while gathering flowers, Poll. 1. 37.

ἀνθεσφόρος, ὄν, (ἄνθος, φέρω) bearing flowers, flowery, σμίλαξ Eur. Bacch. 703; Λεϊμακες ἀνθεσφόροι (restored from MSS. for ἀνθηφόροι), Id. I. A. 1544. II. ἀνθεσφόροι, αἱ, women celebrating the Anthesphoria, Poll. 4. 78; cf. ἀνθοφόρος II. ἀνθετο, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 2 med. of ἀνατίσθαι.

ἀνθῆω, fut. ἥσω, etc.: (ἄνθος) — to blossom, bloom, of the youthful beard, πρὶν . . . ὑπὸ κροτάφοισιν ἰούλους ἀνθῆσαι Od. 11. 320, (the only place in Hom.), cf. Orph. L. 252; of persons, πρῶτον δ' ἀνθίσαντας ὑπὸ κροτάφοισιν ἰούλον with the young down just sheaving, C. I. 1499. 3, cf. Anth. Plan. 384. 2. of flowers and plants, first in Hes. Op. 80; στάχυς Soph. Fr. 698; κυπάρισσοι Theocr. 27. 44; c. dat., ἀνθεσιν h. Hom. Ar. 139; ῥόδοις Pind. I. 4. 31; metaph., ἀνθοῦν πέλαγος Αἰγαίου νεκροῖς Aesch. Ag. 659; ἄφροδ ἦναι Λαόν in Ar. Lys. 1257. II. metaph., 1. to bloom, be brilliant, shine with colour, etc., ἦνθαι φοινικίαι . . . ἡ στρατιά Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 1. 2. to be in bloom, blooming, ἦβας καρπὸν ἦνθίσαντα Pind. P. 9. 193; ἀνθοῦσαν ἄκμην ἔχων Isocr. 84 C; ἐν ὥρᾳ, ἐφ' ὥρᾳ ἄνθῃν to be in the bloom of youth, Plat. Rep. 475 A; Plut. Pericl. 16; τὰ δὲ λήγει ὥρας, σὺ δ' ἄρχει ἄνθῃν Plat. Alc. I. 131 E, cf. ib. C. 3. to flourish in wealth and prosperity, λαοὶ Hes. Op. 225; ἀνέσθης τῆς Ἀσῆς, Ἐρετρίης Hdt. 4. 1, 6. 127, cf. Thuc. 1. 19, etc.; ἔλαβον σμικρὸν ἀνθίσας χρόνον Eur. El. 944; τὸ ἀνθοῦν τῆς δυνάμεως the flower of the force, Plut. Cor. 39 — c. dat., ἀνθ. ἀνδρῶσι to flourish, abound in men, Hdt. 4. 1. b. of persons, to flourish, be popular, οὕτως ἦνθον ἐκείνος Ar. Eq. 530, cf. Nub. 897, 962; πρᾶσιδεσσι, δόξῃ ἀνθ. Pind. O. 11 (10). 10, etc.; Ἐκτοπος ἦνθαι δῶρ Eur. Hec. 1210; σφόδρα γε ἦνθον ἐπὶ ταῖς ἐλπίσιν, of Philip, Dem. 21. 3; ἀνθ. πρὸς δόξαν, πρὸς χάριν Plut. Art. 18, etc. 4. to be at the height or pitch, ἀνθεῖ πάθος τινὶ Aesch. Cho. 1009; cf. doctores, ἦνθον Soph. Tr. 1059, cf. Hipp. Epid. 1. 963; σκαμμάτων ἀνθοῦντων when they were in vogue, Plut. Anan. 32; cf. θάλλω. 5. c. gen., like βρύω, to swarm with, φθερῶν ἦνθον Paus. 9. 33, 6; cf. Walz Rhett. 1. 495.

III. trans. to make to blossom, only in late writers, Lob. Soph. Aj. p. 93. ἀνθεῶν or ἀνθῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, a flower-bed or garden, Gloss. ἄνθη, ἡ, like ἀνθησις, the full bloom of a flower or plant, Plat. Phaedr. 230 B; a special Att. form, Piers. Moer. p. 4, Thom. M. p. 127. 2. a blossom or bloom, Nic. Th. 625, etc., Ael. N. A. 12. 4. ἀνθηδών, ὄνος, ἡ, (ἀνθῆω) the flowery one, i. e. the bee, Ael. N. A. 15. 1. II. a kind of medlar, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 5. Hence, ἀνθηδο-νοειδής, ες, as epith. of another kind, lb. (For the form, cf. ἀλγυδών, ἀγδών, κηληδών.)

ἀνθήλη, ἡ, (ἀνθηλός for ἀνθηρός) the downy plume of the reed, Lat. panicula, Theophr. H. P. 4. 10, 4, Diosc. 1. 114. ἀνθήλιον, τό, Dim. of ἀνθήλη, Diosc. 3. 173, 4. 122. ἀνθ-ήλιος, ὄν, later form for ἀντήλιος.

ἀνθημα, τό, prob. only found in compounds, as ἐξάνθημα; v. Hesych. ἀνθημα, τό, poet. for ἀνάθημα, an offering, Epigr. Gr. 948. 1. ἀνθημων, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, = ἀνθηρός, κυνίνοιο . . . καρπὸν Nic. Al. 623. ἀνθηρο-γράφω, to write in a florid style, Cic. Att. 2. 6, Eust. 991. 8. ἀνθηρο-ποικίλος, ὄν, brocaded with flowers, flowered, Philo 1. 666. ἀνθηρός, ἄ, ὄν, (ἀνθῆω) flowery, blooming, εἶρ Chacrem. ap. Ath. 608

E; Λεϊμών, δάπεδον Ar. Av. 1093, Ran. 351; πρόσφεις, δαΐθεσις Diod. 5. 3, and 19: — τὰ ἀνθηρά *flowery meads*, Plut. 2. 770 B; but also *flowering plants*, lb. 765 D. II. metaph. *fresh, young, χλόη* Eur. Cycl. 541: of music, etc., *fresh, new*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 38, cf. Plut. Pericl. 15; of persons, Plut. Pomp. 69; ἱλαρός καὶ ἀνθ. 2. 50 B; v. ἄνθος II. fin. 2. τὰς μανίας ἀνθηρὸν μένος rage bursting (as it were) into flower, i. e. at its height, Soph. Ant. 960. 3. bright-coloured, bright, like ἀνθινός, ἀνθηρὸς εἰμάτων στολῇ Eur. I. A. 73; τοῦ χαλκοῦ τὸ ἀνθ. its brightness, brilliancy, Plut. 2. 395 B, cf. 79 D; of colours, τὸ ἀνθ. τῶν χρωμάτων Luc. Nigr. 13, and often in Plut. 4. brilliant, splendid, δειπνάριον Diphil. Πελιάδ. 1; ἐδωδὴ Philo 1. 679. 5. of style, *flowery, florid*, Plut. 2. 648 B; so in Adv., ἀνθηρότερον λέγειν Isocr. 294 E.

ἀνθηρός, ἡτος, ἡ, bloom, freshness, Nicet. Ann. 276. ἀνθησις, εως, ἡ, = ἀνθη, Theophr. C. P. 4. 10, 1, Plut. 2. 647 F. ἀνθησάσσομαι, Pass. to be beaten in turn, give way or yield in turn, τινὶ Thuc. 4. 19, cf. Dio C. 49. 44. ἀνθησυχάζω, to be quiet in turn, App. Civ. 2. 93. ἀνθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀνθῶ) blossoming, Theophr. H. P. 1. 14, 13; and so Cleti. Al. 338 (ubi ἀνθεν-).

ἀνθηφόρος, ὄν, v. ἀνθεσφόρος, ἀνθοφόρος II. ἀνθίας, ὁ, a sea-fish, Labrus or Serranus anthias (Adams), Anan. Fr. 2, Epich. 29 Ahr., Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 6, al. ἀνθιέρω, to consecrate in return, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 1117 C. ἀνθίζω, fut. ἴσω, (ἄνθος) to strewn or deck with flowers, Eur. Ion 890; κεφαλῇ ῥόδοις Philostr. 786: metaph., ἀνθ. τὴν λέξιν Diou. H. de Isocr. 13: — Med. to gather, pull flowers, App. Civ. 4. 105. 2. to colour, dye, stain, [πορφύρα] ἀνθ. τὴν χεῖρα Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 8: — Pass., ἡνθισμένοι φαρμάκοις Hdt. 1. 98; αὐτὰρ σε μὴ . . . γνῶσ' . . . ὥδ' ἡνθισμένον thus disguised, Soph. El. 43; κρέα πυρὸς ἀκμαῖς ἡνθισμένα meat browned at the fire, Epicr. Ἐρμ. 1, cf. Philem. Στρατ. 1.

ἀνθικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or like flowers, τὰ ἀνθικά = ἀνθη, Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 2. ἀνθιμος, ὄν, = sq., Orph. Lith. 18. 94. ἀνθινός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἄνθος) of or like flowers, blooming, fresh, like ἀνθηρός: in Od. 9. 84 the esculent lotus is called ἀνθινὸν εἶδος, where prob. vegetable as opp. to animal food is all that is meant; ἀνθ. κυκεῶν, ἀνθ. ἔλαιον a drink, oil flavoured with flowers, Hipp. 538. 27; τριμμάτιον Sotad. ap. Ath. 293 C; ἀνθ. εὐωδία Plut. 2. 645 E. II. flowered, bright-coloured, Lat. floridus, of women's dress, ἐσθῆτες, στολῇ Plut. 2. 278 A, 304 D, Ath. 528 E; τὰ ἀνθινὰ (se. μετρία), gay-coloured dresses worn by the ἐταῖραι at Athens, Phylarch. 45; cf. ἀνθοφορέω II. 2. also of dresses worn at the Anthesteria by the Satyrs; τὴν φιλοσοφίαν ἀνθινὰ ἐνέδυσεν he clothed philosophy in molley, of Bion, who delivered his precepts in sarcastic verses, like those used in the satyric drama, Diog. L. 4. 52, cf. Strab. 15. — Cf. Weleker, praef. Theogn. lxxvii. sq., and v. ἄνθος II.

ἀνθιον, τό, Dim. of ἄνθος, a floweret, Diosc. 4. 153. II. in Orphic phraseology, ἀνθιον (proparox.), τό, the spring, Clem. Al. 676. ἀνθι-ὑπάρχης, ὁ, deputy-master of the horse, Io. Lyd. de Magistr. 1. 38. ἀνθι-πυλαία, ἡ, a sham-fight of horse, Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 20, etc. ἀνθι-πύλω, to ride against, ἀλλήλους, of cavalry, Xen. Eq. 8, 12. ἀνθισμα, ατος, τό, (ἀνθίζω) a party-coloured dress, Clem. Al. 258.

ἀνθίστημι, fut. ἀντιστήσω — to set against, Ar. Ran. 1389, Thuc. 4. 115; esp. in battle, τινὰ τινι Plat. Legg. 834 A; ἀνθ. τροπαῖον to set up a trophy in opposition, Thuc. 1. 54, 105; ἀντ. τινὸς τὴν ὀλκήν to overweigh him (v. ὀλκή II), LXX (Sirac. 8. 2). 2. to match with, Lat. comperire, and so to compare, Plut. Thes. 1. II. Hom. uses only Pass., with intr. aor. 2 ἀντέστην: aor. 1 pass. ἀντεστάσθην in Hdt. 5. 72: pf. ἀντέστηκα N. T.; Att. contr. part. ἀνθεστώς Thuc. 6. 70: fut. ἀντιστήσομαι Hdt. 8. 75, Soph. O. C. 645: aor. 1 ἀντεστήσαμην Ar. Ran. 1389: to stand against, esp. in battle, to withstand, Ἥρῃ δ' ἀντέστη . . . Ἀρτεμις Il. 20. 70, cf. 72, Hdt. 6. 117, al.; τοὺς ἀνθιστάμενους τοῖς ὑμετέροις βουλήμασι Dem. 242. 9; also, προτὴν ἀνάγκην οὐδ' Ἄρης ἀνθ. Soph. Fr. 234, cf. Thuc. 1. 93, Xen. Symp. 5, 1: rarely c. gen., δέος . . . σοι φρενῶν ἀνθίσταται Aesch. Pers. 703 (Wakef. suggests ἀνθᾶπτεται), cf. Q. Sm. 1. 520. 2. of things, to turn out unfavourably to one, ἀντιστάτως αὐτῷ τοῦ πράγματος Thuc. 5. 4, cf. 38; ἀντὰ παρ' ὑμῶν τῶν ἀκούοντων ἀντιστή Dem. 450. 15. 3. absol. to make a stand, ἀλλ' ἐπ' ἄρ' ἀνθίσταντο Il. 16. 305: to resist, fight still, Hdt. 5. 72, etc.; ὑπὲρ τινος Soph. Aj. 1231, Ant. 518.

ἀνθο-βάφης, ες, bright-coloured, ἐσθῆς Sext. Emp. P. 1. 148; πέδιλα Luc. Amor. 41. ἀνθοβαφία, ἡ, bright colouring, Plut. ap. Stob. 380. 51. ἀνθο-βάφος [ᾶ], ὁ, a dyer in bright colours, Plut. 2. 830 E, Manetho 2. 326: — βαφεύς, εως, ὁ, a dyer, Basil.: — βαφικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for dyeing, Jo. Damasc.

ἀνθοβολέω, to bestrew with flowers, χαίτην Anth. P. 5. 147. — Pass. to have flowers showered upon one, as a mark of honour, Plut. Pomp. 57, Caes. 30. II. to put forth flowers, Geop. 10. 2, 10. ἀνθοβόλησις, εως, ἡ, a putting forth of flowers, Geop. 10. 59, 3. ἀνθο-βόλος, ὄν, garlanded with flowers, θρίξ Anth. P. 9. 270. ἀνθο-βοσκός, ὄν, nourishing, growing flowers, Soph. Fr. 29. ἀνθο-γραφέω, = ἀνθηρογραφέω, Philo 1. 33.

ἀνθο-δίατος, ὄν, living on flowers, μέλισσα Anth. P. 5. 163. ἀνθ-οδμον, τό, the scent of flowers, Theophr. (?) ἀνθοδόκος, ὄν, (δέχομαι) holding flowers, τάλαρος Mosch. 2. 34. ἀνθο-κάρηνος, ὄν, crowned with flowers, Opp. C. 4. 235. ἀνθοκομέω, to produce flowers, γῇ βοτάνας ἀνθ. Anth. P. 7. 321. ἀνθο-κόμος, ὄν, decked with flowers, flowery, λειμῶνες Anth. P. 10. 6. 2. party-coloured, οἰανοί Opp. C. 2. 190. ἀνθο-κράτέω, to govern flowers, Luc. Pseudol. 24.

ἀνθό-κροκος, *ov*, (κρέκω) *worked with flowers*, or *bright saffron-coloured* (κροκόεις goes before), Eur. Hec. 471.

ἀνθολκή, *ῆ*, (ἀνθέλκω) *a pulling in the contrary direction, corrective*, Aetac. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 4: *a counterpoise*, Dio C. 35. 5; τοῦ βλάπτοντος ἀνθ. Plut. 2. 20 C: *a resistance*, Id. Luc. 11.

ἀνθολικός, *όν*, = ἀντίρροπος, Iambl. Protr. p. 356 Kiessl.

ἀνθολογέω, *to gather flowers*, Plut. 2. 917 E; c. acc., Hipp. Epist. 1278.—Med., of bees, *to gather honey from flowers*, Arist. H. A. 9. 42, 1.—Pass., Geop. 11. 26, 2.

ἀνθολόγημα, *ατος*, τό, *a posy, collection of flowers, florilegium*, Eust. Opusc. 55. 4, etc.

ἀνθολογία, *ῆ*, *a flower-gathering*, Luc. Pisc. 6. 'Ανθολογία were collections of small Greek poems (esp. epigrams) by several authors, which the editor picked out and made up (as it were) into a *posy* or *nosegay*. The first was made by Meleager (Anth. P. 4. 1); next came Philippos of Thessalonica; then Agathias; we have also those of Constantinus Cephalas (formerly called the Vatican, but now the Palatine), and of Maximus Planudes.

ἀνθολόγιον, τό, = *foreg.*, Clem. Al. 14: cf. Suid. s. v. Διογενιανός.

ἀνθό-λόγος, *ov*, *flower-gathering*, Anth. P. 12. 249; c. gen. *culling the flower of*, κάλλεος Ibid. 95.

ἀνθόλοψ, *οπος*, ὁ, *a horned animal, prob. the antelope*, Eust. (?)

ἀνθ-ομιλέω, *to associate, deal with one another*, Hipp. 1283. 35.

ἀνθό-μοιος, *ov*, *similar, corresponding*, Poëta ap. Schol. Soph. O. C. 1375. cf. Herm. Opusc. 7. 201 sqq.

ἀνθ-ομολογέομαι, *Med. to make a mutual agreement or covenant, πρόσ τινα* Dem. 89. 4. 26, Polyb. 5. 56, 4; *τινί* Id. 10. 45, 10. II. *to confess freely and openly, τὰς ἀρετὰς* Diod. 1. 70; *χάρην* Plut. Aemil. 11; ἀμαρτίας Joseph. A. J. 8. 10, 3; absol., Polyb. 30. 8, 7; *πρός τι* Id. 15. 27, 9. 2. *to return thanks to God*, LXX (Ps. 78. 13). Ev. Luc. 2. 38.

ἀνθ-ομολόγησις, *εως*, *ῆ*, *mutual agreement*, Polyb. 32. 10, 12. 2. *a confession, admission, testimony*, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 184., 8. 453.

ἀνθ-ομολογία, *ῆ*, = *foreg.*, Gloss.:—also *-γῆτης*, οὗ, ὁ, *a confessor*, Eccl. ἀνθονομέω, *to feed on flowers*, Aesch. Supp. 44, Pors.

ἀνθό-νομος, *ov*, *having its flowers fed on by bees*, Aesch. Supp. 539.

ἀνθ-οπλίζω, *fut. ἴσω*, *to arm against*, Ἰππέυσι δ' ἱππῆς ἦσαν ἀνθωπλισμένοι Eur. Supp. 666; ἀνθωπλισται *πρός τὰ πολέμια* Xen. Oec. 8. 12:—Med. *to arm oneself*, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 7.

ἀνθόπλις, *εως*, *ῆ*, *a counter-arming, hostile armament*, Schol. Thuc. 1. 141, Nicet. Ann. 159 C.

ἀνθ-οπλίτης [τ], *ov*, ὁ, *one armed in like manner*, Lyc. 64.

ἀνθό-πνους, *ov*, *breathing of flowers*, Byz.

ἀνθ-οποιός, *ov*, *producing flowers*, Jo. Damasc.

ἀνθ-ορίζω, *fut. ἴσω*, *to make a counter-definition*, Schol. Dem.

ἀνθ-ορισμός, ὁ, *a counter-definition*:—and Adj., ἀνθ-οριστικός, ῆ, *ov*, Tzetz. in An. Ox. 4. 15.

ἀνθ-οριμέω, *fut. ἴσω*, *to lie at anchor opposite*, τινί Thuc. 7. 19; ἀνθ. ἀλλήλοισι, *of two hostile squadrons before fighting*, 2. 86; ἀνθ. *πρός τινα* 7. 34.

ἀνθ-ορος, Dor. ἀντ-, ὁ, *an opposite limit*, Tab. Heracl. pp. 185, 190.

ἀνθος, *εος*, τό: gen. pl. ἀνθέων, *used for ἀνθῶν* (to distinguish it from ἀνθ ὄν, and from the pres. part. act. ἀνθῶν), Soph. El. 896, Hermipp. 'Αθ. γον. 3 and 4, Eubul. Στεφ. 3, Aristag. Μαμμ. 1; but ἀνθῶν Pherecr. Douλ. 7.

(Prob. from *ἄνθος* with N inserted; cf. ἀνθῶ, ἀνθη, etc., ἀνθεράων, ἀνθερίε with ἀθήρ, ἀθάρη, and perh. with 'Αθήνη, 'Αθήναι; cf. Skt. andhas (herba); also perh. Lat. ador, adores. See also ἀνθονθε.)

A blossom, flower, πέταλον ἐπ' ἀνθεσιν ἐλαρινόισιν Il. 2. 89; **ὕακινθιν** ἀνθεὶ ἐοικώς Od. 6. 231; **βρύει ἀνθεὶ λευκῷ** Il. 17. 56; **τέρεν' ἀνθεα** ποίης Od. 9. 449; **ἐπ' ἀνθῶν** ἰξίεν Ar. Eq. 403; **δένδρα** καὶ ἀνθη καὶ καρποὺς Plat. Phaedo 110 D; **ῆ κατ' ἀνθη** διαττα Id. Symp. 196 A; **ἀνθεα** τεθρίππων *the chaplets of flowers which graced them*, Pind. O. 2. 91, cf. 7. 147.

2. the bloom or flowering time, κόμ-μον ἀνθος, ὥριον ἀνθος, Ruhnk. h. Hom. Cer. 108. **3. generally, anything thrown out upon the surface, προσώπου** Hipp. Coac. 185, v. sub ἔξανθέω: *froth or scum, ἀνθος οἶνον*, Lat. flos vini, *the crust on old wines*, Schneid. Colum. p. 627, 638; *χαλκοῦ ἀνθος*, v. sub χαλκός.

II. metaph. the bloom or flower of life, ἡβης ἀνθος Il. 13. 484; **ἡβης ἀνθεσι** Solon 21; **ῥάπας ἀνθος** Xen. Symp. 8. 14; **καλὸν ἀνθος** ἔχων Theogn. 994; **χροιάς ἀμείψεις ἀνθος** the bloom of complexion, Aesch. Pr. 23; **τὸ τοῦ σώματος ἄ.** its youthful bloom, Plat. Symp. 183 E; **ὅταν [τὰ πρόσωπα]** τὸ ἄ. *προλίπη* Id. Rep. 601 B:—also, *the flower of an army and the like, ἀνθος Ἀργείων* Aesch. Ag. 197; **ἀνθος** Πελοπίδους αἶας Id. Pers. 59, cf. 252, 925, Eur. H. F. 878; **ὁ τι περ ἦν αὐτῶν ἀνθος ἀπολάλει** Thuc. 4. 133, cf. Hemst. Luc. 1. 171; **ἀνθεα ὕμνων** γεωγράων *the choice flowers of new songs*, Pind. O. 9. 74; **τὸ σὺν . . ἀνθος**, παντρίων πυρὸς σέλας *thy pride or honour*, Aesch. Pr. 7:—**τὰ ἀνθη** flowers or choice passages, elegant extracts, Anth. Plan. 274, Cic. Att. 16. 11, 1.

2. like ἀκμή, the height or highest pitch of anything, bad as well as good, θεζέθουμον ἔρωτος ἀνθ. Aesch. Ag. 744; **ἀκλήπτου** μανίας ἀνθος Soph. Tr. 1000; cf. ἀνθηρῶν, 1. fin.

III. brightness, brilliancy, as of gold, Theogn. 452: hence in pl. *bright dyes, gay colours*, Meineke Hermipp. 'Αθην. 4; **ἱμάτιον** πᾶσιν ἀνθεσιν πεποικιλμένον Plat. Rep. 557 C:—esp. of purple, in sing., Ib. 429 D, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 6; **ἀλδς ἀνθεα** Anth. P. 6. 206; cf. Welcker ad Philostr. Imag. pp. 11, 14, and v. ἀνθίνος II.

ἀνθος, ὁ, *a bird, perhaps the yellow wagtail*, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 5., 9. 1, 21.

ἀνθ-οσμία, ῆ, *odour, ἀρωμάτων* Jo. Chrys. Hom. 4 in 1 Thess.

ἀνθ-οσμάς, *ov*, ὁ, (ὀσμή) *redolent of flowers*, almost always of wine, οἶνος ἀνθ. *with a fine bouquet*, Ar. Pl. 807 (ubi v. Interpp.), Ran. 1150, Pherecr. Met. 1. 30; also ἀνθ. (sub. οἶνος) Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 6, Luc. Saturn.

22:—in Luc. Lexiph. 2, ἀνθ. λειμώνες, as a pedantic phrase.—The Schol. Ar. 1. c. has also the form ἀνθόσμιος, *ov*.

ἀνθ-οσύνη, ῆ, *a flowering, bloom, luxuriant growth*, τεκένων Anth. P. 5. 276; **ἐλαίη** Ib. 11. 365.

ἀνθ-οτρόφος, *ov*, = ἀνθοστικός, Hesych.

ἀνθ-οφορέω, *to gather honey from flowers*, of bees, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 32. II. *to bear, produce flowers*, Anth. P. 10. 16. 2. *like*

ἀνθηα φορέειν, *to wear the flowered robe, play the courtesan*, Clem. Al. 195.

ἀνθ-οφόρος, *ov*, *bearing flowers, flowery, ἄλσος* Ar. Ran. 442, Anth. P. 12. 256; *opp. to κάρπιμος*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 5, 5. 2. **ἀνθ-οφόρος**, ῆ, *a flower-bearer*, a sort of attendant priestess, C. 1. 2161 b, 2162; so, ἀνθ-οφόρος τῆς 'Αφροδίτης Inscr. Aphrod. ib. 2821, 2822.

ἀνθ-οφύης, *ἐς*, *party-coloured, πτέρυξ* Anth. P. 9. 562. II. *pro- ducing flowers*, Epigr. Gr. 103.

ἀνθ-οχροία, ῆ, *a florid, glowing colour*, Manass. Chron. 129.

ἀνθ-οχῦμος, *ov*, *full of the juice of flowers*, Eust. Opusc. 311. 42.

ἀνθ-οράκεια, ῆ, *a making of charcoal*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 7.

ἀνθ-οράκευς, *εως*, ὁ, *a charcoal-maker*, Themist. 245 A, App. Civ. 4. 49:—also, —κεντής, οὗ, ὁ, Andoc. Fr. p. 97 Blass., Ael. N. A. 1. 8.

ἀνθ-οράκευτος, ῆ, *ov*, *charred, opp. to φλογιστός*, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 31.

ἀνθ-οράκεω, *to make charcoal*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 3, 1, cf. Poll. 7. 146; τὰ ἀνθ-οράκευμένα charcoal, Antig. Car. 151. 2. *to burn to a cinder*, τινα τινί Ar. Lys. 349.

ἀνθ-οράκην, ὁ, *ov*, *belonging to charcoal*, Alex. Σπονδ. 1.

ἀνθ-οράκια, *ας*, Ep. —νῆ, ῆ, *a heap of charcoal, hot embers, ἀνθ-οράκην* στορέσαι Il. 9. 213; *ὑποθεῖναι* Hipp. 581. 33; *ἀνθ-οράκις* ἀπο a broil hot from the embers, Eur. Cycl. 358, cf. Anth. P. 6. 105; *ἐπ' ἀνθ-οράκις* ἐπύρσαι Cratin. 'Οδ. 5; *σὺν τῇς ἀνθ-οράκις* ἀπολαύει warms himself at your fire, Ar. Eq. 780; *metaph. of lovers, τιθέναι* τινα ἐπὶ ἀνθ-οράκις or ἀνθ-οράκην Anth. P. 12. 17, 166, cf. 5. 211. 2. *black sooty ashes*, Ib. 11. 66.

ἀνθ-οράκις, *ov*, ὁ, *a man black as a collier*, Luc. Icarom. 13.

ἀνθ-οράκιδες, *αι*, *small fish for frying*, Philyl. Πόλ. 1; cf. *ἀνθ-οράκιδες*.

ἀνθ-οράκιζω, *fut. ἴσω*, *to make charcoal of, to roast or toast*, Ar. Pax 1136. II. *intr. to be like a carbuncle (ἀνθραξ II. 2)*, Eccl.

ἀνθ-οράκων, *η*, *ov*, *of the nature of, or made of, a carbuncle*, LXX.

ἀνθ-οράκιον, τό, Dim. of ἀνθραξ, Theophr. Lap. 33. II. *a coal-*

pan, Alex. Δημν. 1.

ἀνθ-οράκην [τ], *ov*, ὁ, *anthracite*, name of a gem, Plin. 36. 38. II. *fem. —τῆς, ἴδος*, a kind of coal, Id. 37. 27.

ἀνθ-οράκο-γράφια, ῆ, *a rough sketch as with charcoal*, Eccl.

ἀνθ-οράκο-εἰδής, *ἐς*, *like, or of the colour of, coal*, Philo. 1. 383.

ἀνθ-οράκοεις, *εσσα*, *ov*, *made of coal or charcoal*, Noun. Jo. 18. 117.

ἀνθ-οράκο-θήκη, ῆ, *a coal-cellar*, Gloss.

ἀνθ-οράκο-καστός, *ov*, ὁ, (καίω) = ἀνθρακεύς, Schol. Ar. Ach. 325.

ἀνθ-οράκομαι, Pass. (ἀνθραξ) *to be burnt to cinders or ashes, κεραυνῷ Ζηνὸς ἡνθ-οράκωμενος Aesch. Fr. 372, cf. Eur. Cycl. 612, Theophr. Lap. 12. For the Act., v. ἀπανθρακώ, κατανθρακώ.*

ἀνθ-οράκο-πώλης, *ov*, ὁ, *a coal-merchant*, Philyl. Πόλ. 5.

ἀνθ-οράκουργία, ῆ, (ἔργον) *a furnace*, Nicet. Eugen. 2. 120.

ἀνθ-οράκωδης, *ες*, = ἀνθρακεῖδης, Hipp. 595. 38, Arist. Sens. 2, 7.

ἀνθ-οράκωμα, τό, *a heap of charcoal, a coal-fire*, Diosc. Parab. 1. 48.

ἀνθ-οράκων, ὄνος, ὁ, = ἀνθρακία, Arcad. 12.

ἀνθ-οράκωσις, *εως*, ῆ, *a malignant ulcer*, commonly in the eye, Paul. Aeg. 3. 22.

ἀνθ-ορῆς, ἄκος, ὁ, (Root unknown) charcoal, Sotad. 'Εγκλει. 1. 12; mostly in pl. ἀνθρακες Ar. Ach. 34, 332, Nub. 98; **ἄ.** Παρηγήσοι made in the woods of Parnes, Id. Ach. 348; **ὀπαμέναις** κόγχασις ἐπὶ τῶν ἀνθράκων Id. Fr. 49; **ἀνθρακες** ἡμέρους Thuc. 4. 100, etc.; their vapour produced stupor, Arist. de Sens. 5, 25. 2. **stone-coal**, Theophr. Lap. 16.

II. a precious stone of dark-red colour, including the carbuncle, ruby, and garnet (Adams), Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 30, LXX. 2. hence, like Lat. carbunculus, *a carbuncle, malignant pustule* (acc. to some, small-pox), Hipp. Epid. 3. 1082, Galen.; also, ἀνθράκωσις, Galen.

III. cinnabar, Vitruv.

ἀνθ-ορῆδων, ὄνος, ῆ, *a hornet*, Diod. 17. 75; cf. πεμφρῆδων, *τενθρῆδων*.

ἀνθ-ορῆνη, ῆ, *a hornet, wasp*, Ar. Nub. 947; in Arist. the name seems to be given to several diff. species, H. A. 9. 42, 1, al.

ἀνθ-ορῆνιν, τό, *a wasp's nest*, Ar. Vesp. 1080, 1107;—Philostr. Jun. (Imag. 884) calls Sophocles Μουσῶν ἀνθ-ορῆνιν.

ἀνθ-ορῆνιδης, *ες*, *honeycombed, ἀνθρ. καὶ πολύπορος* Plut. 2. 916 E.

ἀνθ-ορῆνιο-εἰδής, *ἐς*, *like an ἀνθ-ορῆνη*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 13, 3.

ἀνθ-ορῆσκον, τό, *an umbelliferous plant, anthriscus*, Cratin. Μαλθ. 1; written ἐνθροσκον in Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 2; cf. Schneid. Theophr. H. P. 7. 7:—in Hesych., ἀνθ-ορῆσκον, τό; in Poll. 6. 106, ἀνθ-ορῆσκος, ὁ.

ἀνθ-ορῆ-απάτης, *ov*, ὁ, *a deceiver of men*, Manass.

ἀνθ-ορῆ-ἀρεσκος, *ov*, ὁ, *a man-pleaser*, Ep. Eph. 6. 6, Col. 3. 22:—the Subst. ἀνθ-ορῆ-ἀρεσκεία, Justin. M.; and Verb —ἀρεσκίω, Ignat.

ἀνθ-ορῆ-ἀρίον, τό, Dim. of ἀνθ-ορῆς, a manikin, Ar. Pl. 416, Arr. Epict. 1. 3, 5.

ἀνθ-ορῆ-πέ, contr. —πῆ (sub. δορά), ῆ, *a man's skin*, like ἀλωπεκή, λεοντή, etc., Hdt. 5. 25 (in some MSS. wrongly ἀνθ-ορῆ-πέ), Poll. 2. 5.

ἀνθ-ορῆ-ποιος, α, *ov*, Ion. —τίος, ῆ, *ov* (os, *ov*, Luc. Asin. 46):—*of or belonging to man, human, ἀνθ-ορῆ-πέ φωνή* Hdt. 2. 55; *ῆ ἀνθρ. φύσις* Id. 3. 65, al.; *ἀνθ-ορῆ-ποιος* πῆματα such as man is subject to, Aesch. Pers. 706; *ἀνθ. ψύχης* reproach of men, Id. Ag. 937; *τέχνη ἀνθρ.* Thuc. 2. 47:—*ἀνθ-ορῆ-ποιος* πῆματα human affairs, man's estate, humanity, Hdt. 1. 32; *τὰ ἀνθ-ορῆ-ποιος* Aesch. Fr. 155; *ἀπαντα τάνθρ.* Soph. Aj. 132, Antiph. Incert. 68, etc.:—τὰ ἀνθρ. may be rendered either *mankind* or *human nature*, πέφυκε τὸ ἄ. ἀρχαίον τοῦ εἰκότος Thuc. 4. 61, cf. 5.

105. 2. *human, suited to man, within man's powers*, ἡ ἀνθρ. εὐδαιμονίῃ Hdt. 1. 5; ἀδύνατον καὶ οὐκ ἀνθρ. not for man to attempt, Plat. Prot. 344 C; ὅσα γε τὰνθρώπεια in all human probability, Id. Crito 46 E; κατὰ τὸ ἀνθρ. Thuc. 1. 22. 3. *human, as opp. to mythical*, ἡ ἀνθρ. λεγόμενη γενεή Hdt. 3. 122. II. Adv. -ως, by human means, in all human probability, Thuc. 5. 103; ἀνθρ. φράζειν to speak as befits a man, Ar. Ran. 1058. V. ἀνθρώπων, fin.

ἀνθρωπεύομαι, Dep. to act as a human being, as opp. both to gods and beasts, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 8, 6; ψυχὴ ἀνθρωπευομένη a human soul, Stob. Ecl. 1. 1074.

ἀνθρωπίζος, ἡ, ον, v. sub ἀνθρώπειος.

ἀνθρωπιάω, to ape humanity, Tzetz.

ἀνθρωπιζώ, fut. ἰσῶ, to act like a man, play the man, be humane, Archyt. ap. Diog. L. 3. 22; opp. to κυνὰν, Luc. Demon. 21:—so in Med., Ar. Fr. 100.

II. Pass. to become man, Eccl.:—and so in Act., Anth. P. 1. 105.

ἀνθρωπικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a man, human, Plat. Soph. 268 D (Heind. ἀνθρώπινον), and oft. in Arist., ἡ ἀνθρ. ἀρετὴ Eth. N. 1. 13, 14, cf. 10. 8, 1: ἀνθρώπικόν [ἐοῖται], c. inf., it is like a man, accord. to man's nature, Ib. 8. 16, 4, al.: τὰ ἀνθρώπικα human affairs, Ib. 3. 3, 6. Adv. -κῶς, Luc. Zeux. 4, Plut. 2. 999 B. V. ἀνθρώπινος, fin.

ἀνθρώπιμος, ἡ, ον, also os, on, Plat. Legg. 737 B: of, from or belonging to man, human, ὁ πᾶς ἀνθρ. βίος Hdt. 7. 46; ἅπαν τὸ ἀνθρ. all mankind, Id. 1. 86; τὸ ἀνθρ. γένος Antipho 125, 22, Plat. Phaedo 82 B; ἀνθρ. κίνδυνος, opp. to θεῶν, Andoc. 18. 14; cf. Lys. 105. 7; Xen. Mem. 5. 4, 19; ἀνθρ. τεκμήρια, opp. to οὐρανῶν, Antipho 139. 1; τὰ ἀνθρ. πράγματα human affairs, man's estate, the lot of man, Plat. Parm. 134 E, etc.; so, τὰνθρώπινα Id. Theaet. 170 B. 2. *human, suited to man*, ἀνθρώπινον δόξα fallible, human understanding, Id. Soph. 229 A; οὐκ ἀνθρ. ἀμβλία a more than mortal ignorance, Id. Legg. 737 B, etc.; ἀνθρώπινον καὶ μετρία σκῆψις Dem. 527. 14; οὐ χρὴ ἀνθρώπινα φρονεῖν ἀνθρώπων ὅντα Arist. Eth. N. 10. 7, 8; ἀνθρ. νοῦς Menand. Τροῖς. 3, etc.

II. Adv., ἀνθρώπινως ἀμαρτάνειν to commit human, i. e. venial, errors, Thuc. 3. 40; ἀνθρώπινώτερον more like a man, Plat. Crat. 392 B, Dem. 311. 19; ἀνθρώπινως ἐκλογίζεσθαι, i. e. with fellow-feeling, Andoc. 8. 27; humanely, gently, Dem. 643. 11; ἀνθρ. χρὴ τὰς τύχας φέρειν with moderation, Menand. Incert. 281; εὐτυχίαν Diod. 1. 60.—Of the three forms, ἀνθρώπειος is used exclusively in Trag. and in earlier Att. Prose; ἀνθρώπινος prevails in Comedy and in Prose from Plat. downwards (though he uses ἀνθρώπειος no less frequently); ἀνθρωπικός is freq. in Arist.

ἀνθρώπιον, τό, = sq., Eur. Cycl. 185, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 16; a paltry fellow, Id. Cyr. 5. 1, 14, cf. Mem. 2. 3, 16, Dem. 307. 23; a wretched man, Ar. Pax 263.

ἀνθρώπιος, ὁ, Dim. of ἀνθρώπος, a manikin, Lat. homunculo, Eur. Cycl. 316, Plat. Rep. 495 C; ἰδιώτας ἀνθρ. κομωδῶν Ar. Pax 751.

ἀνθρωπισμός, ὁ, (ἀνθρωπιζώ) humanity, Aristipp. ap. Diog. L. 2. 70.

II. a taking man's nature, Epiph.

ἀνθρωποβορέω, to eat men, be a cannibal, and Subst., ἀνθρωποβορία, ἡ, cannibalism, Eccl.

ἀνθρωποβόρος, ον, man-eating, Philo 2. 472, Eus. H. E. 7. 8, 2.

ἀνθρωπό-βρωτος, ον, eaten by a man, Justin. M.

ἀνθρωπο-γενής, ἑς, and -γέννητος, ον, born of a man, Eccl.

ἀνθρωπό-γλωσσος, Att. -ττος, ον, speaking man's language, speaking articulately, of the parrot, Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 13.

ἀνθρωπο-γυμνασίον, τό, a place for fulling men, comic name for a bath, ap. Clem. Al. 281.

ἀνθρωπογονέω, (γονή) to beget, produce men, Philo 2. 494.

ἀνθρωπογονία, ας, ἡ, a begetting of men; the origin of men, Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 8, Eus. P. E. 719 B.

ἀνθρωπο-γράφος [ἄ], ὁ, a painter of men, in Plin. N. H. 35. 37.

ἀνθρωπο-δαίμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, like ἥρως, a man-god, i. e. a deified man, Eur. Rhes. 971.

ἀνθρωπό-δηκτος, ον, bitten by a man, Diosc. 1. 178.

ἀνθρωπο-διδάκτος, ον, taught of man, Cyrill.

ἀνθρωπο-εἰδής, ἑς, like a man, in human shape, τύπος Hdt. 2. 86; θεὸν ἀνθρ. οὐδένα γενέσθαι Ib. 142; θεοὶ Arist. Metaph. 2. 2, 22; of apes, Id. H. A. 2. 1, 53. Adv. -δῶς, Diog. L. 10. 139.

ἀνθρωπο-θεός, ὁ, the Man-God, God Incarnate, late Eccl.

ἀνθρωποθηρία, ἡ, (θήρα) a hunting of men, Plat. Soph. 223 B.

ἀνθρωπό-θυμος, ον, bold as a man, opp. to θυμολέων, Plut. 2. 988 D.

ἀνθρωπο-θύσια, ἡ, a human sacrifice, Plut. 2. 417 C, al.; in pl., Strabo 198.

ἀνθρωπο-θύτω, to offer human sacrifices, Philo 2. 28.

ἀνθρωποκομικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κομῶ) belonging to the care or government of men: ἡ, -κή (sc. τέχνη) politics, Themist. 186 D:—ἀνθρωπο-κόμος, ον, occurs in Walz Rhett. 3. 607.

ἀνθρωποκτονέω, v. l. for ἀνθρωποσφαγέω, Eur. Hec. 260, cf. Phylarch. 63:—Subst., ἀνθρωποκτονία, ἡ, Clem. Al. 36, Heliod. 10. 7.

ἀνθρωποκτόνος, ον, (κτείνω) murdering men, a homicide, Eur. I. T. 389.

II. proparox., ἀνθρωποκτονος βορά a feeding on slaughtered men, Id. Cycl. 127.

ἀνθρωπολατρεία, ἡ, man-worship, and -λατρεῖν, to worship man, Cyrill.; ἀνθρωπο-λάτρης, ὁ, a man-worshipper, Athanas., etc.

ἀνθρωπο-ἀλεθρος, ον, plague of men, murderous, Eust. Opusc. 239. 51, Suid.:—also, -ολέτρης, ον, ὁ, Byz.

ἀνθρωπό-λιχνος, ον, fond of men, μύια Hermes Stob. Ecl. 1. 1074.

ἀνθρωπολογέω, to speak after the manner of man, Philo 1. 282.

ἀνθρωπο-λόγος, ον, speaking of man, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 8, 31.

ἀνθρωπο-μάγειρος, ὁ, one who cooks human flesh, Luc. Asin. 6.

ἀνθρωπο-μίμος, ον, imitating men, Pseudo-Plut. Fluv. 1157 A.

ἀνθρωπομορφία, ἡ, human form, Dionys. Arcop.:—μορφῶ, to put it on, wear it, Theod. Stud.

ἀνθρωπό-μορφος, ον, of human form, Strabo 805, Philo 1. 15, cf. Dind. Aesch. Fr. 21. Adv. -φως, Theod. Stud. Hence -μορφιανοί and -μορφίται, of, heretics who believed in a God of human form, Eccl.

ἀνθρωπο-μορφώω, to clothe in human shape, θεούς Justin. M.

ἀνθρωπό-νεκρος, ὁ, a corpse, Eccl.

ἀνθρωπονομικός, ἡ, ὄν, (νέμω) feeding men: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) the mode of supporting men, Plat. Polit. 266 E.

ἀνθρωπό-νοος, ον, contr. -νοῦς, ον, with human understanding, intelligent, πίθηκοι Ael. N. A. 16. 10; Sup. -νοῦστακος Strab. 699.

ἀνθρωπόομαι, Pass. to have the concept or idea of a man, opp. to his real existence, Plut. 2. 1120 C. Cf. ἱπποδομαί.

ἀνθρωποπάθεια, ἡ, humanity, Alciphro 2. 1.

ἀνθρωποπαθέω, to have man's feelings, ἀνθρώπος ὡς ἀνθρ. Philo 1. 134.

ἀνθρωπο-παθής, ἑς, with man's feelings, Clem. Al. 719. Adv. -θῶς, Hermog. in Walz Rhett. 3. 376, and Eccl.

ἀνθρωπο-πλαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, moulding, forming man, Theod. Prodr.

ἀνθρωπο-ποιέω, to make, form man or men, Greg. Naz.

ἀνθρωποποιία, ἡ, a making of man or men, Luc. Prom. 5. 17.

ἀνθρωπο-ποιός, ὄν, making men, of a portrait-sculptor, opp. to θεοποιός, Luc. Philops. 18, 20.

ἀνθρωπο-πολίτης, ον, ὁ, a dweller in man, Cyrill.

ἀνθρωπο-πρεπής, ἑς, befitting men, Eccl. Adv. -πῶς, Eccl.

ἀνθρωπορραίστης, ον, ὁ, (ραῖω) a man-destroyer, Draucansir, a comedy of Strattis; v. Meineke Com. gr. 1. 224.

ἀνθρώπος, ὁ; Att. crasis ἀνθρώπος, Ion. ἀνθρώπος, for ὁ ἀνθρ-. (Prob. from ἀνθρ, ἀνδρός and ὤψ, man-faced, Pott, Crat., etc.) Man, both as a generic term and of individuals, from Hom. downwards; as opp. to gods, ἀνάταντα τε θεῶν, χαίρει ἐρχομένων τ' ἀνθρώπων Il. 5. 442, etc.; πρὸς ἥσαν ἡ ἐσπερίαν ἀνθρώπων the men of the East or of the West, Od. 8. 28; he gives the name even to those who had died and been removed to the Isles of the Blest, Od. 4. 565:—κόμπος οὐ κατ' ἀνθρώπων Aesch. Theb. 425, cf. Soph. Aj. 761.

2. Plat. uses it both with and without the Art. to denote man generically, ὁ ἀνθρ. θείας μέτεσχε μοίρας Prot. 322 A; οὕτω . . εὐδαιμονέστατος γίγνεται ἀνθρ. Rep. 619 B, al.; ὁ ἀνθρώπος the ideal man, humanity, ἀπάλεσας τὸν ἀνθρ., οὐκ ἐπλήρωσας τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν Arr. Epict. 2. 9, 3.

3. in pl. mankind, ἀνθρώπων, . . ἀνθρὸν ἡδὲ γυναικῶν Il. 9. 134; ἐν τῷ μακρῷ . . ἀνθρώπων χρόνῳ Soph. Ph. 305.

b. joined with a Sup. to increase its force, δεινέστατος τῶν ἐν ἀνθρώποις ἀπάντων Dem. 1246. 13; ὁ ἀριστος ἐν ἀνθρώποις ὄρνις the best quail in the world, Plat. Lys. 211 E; so, τὰ ἐξ ἀνθρώπων πράγματα a world of trouble, Id. Theaet. 170 E; γράψας τὰς ἐξ ἀνθρώπων ἐν γράφῳ Lysias 136. 34; αἱ ἐξ ἀνθρώπων πληγαὶ Aeschin. 9. 12; and often without a Prep., μάλιστα, ἥμισυ ἀνθρώπων most or least of all, Hdt. 1. 60, Plat. Legg. 629 A, Prot. 361 E; ἀριστά γ' ἀνθρ., ὀρθότατα ἀνθρ., Id. Theaet. 148 B, 195 B, etc.

4. joined with another Subst., like ἀνθρ, ἀνθρ. οὐδὲτις Il. 16. 263; πολίτας ἀνθρ. Dem. 609. fin.; with names of nations, πᾶσις. Μερόπων ἀνθρώπων h. Hom. Ar. 42; but in Att. ἀνθρώπος often gives to its accompanying Subst. a contemptuous sense, ἀνθρ. ὑπογραμμάτης, γῆς, συνοφάντης, Lys. 186. 6, Aeschin. 48. 33, 52. 35; cf. Valck. Oratt. p. 336, Heind. Plat. Phaedo 87 H; Μενέππου, Κάρπος τινος ἀνθρώπου Dem. 571. 17:—so homo histrio, Cic. de Orat. 2. 46.

5. in the same way ἀνθρώπος or ὁ ἀνθρώπος was used alone, the man, the fellow, Plat. Prot. 314 E, Phaedo 117 E; ὡς ἀστέιος ὁ ἀνθρ. with slight irony, Ib. 116 D, al.; also with a sense of pity, Dem. 543. 26.

6. in the vocat. it often had a contemptuous sense, as when addressed to slaves, ἀνθρώπε or ὦ ἄνθρωπε, sirrah! you sir! Hdt. 8. 125, 9. 39, and freq. in Plat., but rare in Trag., as Soph. Aj. 791, 1145.

7. in direct sense, a slave, ἄν ἀνθρ. ᾗ Philem. Εἰκοκ. 1; ἀνθρ. ἐμὸς Galen.; and in Byz., as feudal phrase, a vassal, —cf. our word homage.

II. as fem. (as homo also is fem.), a woman, first in Hdt. 1. 60, cf. Isocr. 381 B, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 5, 2;—contemptuously, of female slaves, Antipho 113. 16, etc.; with a sense of pity, Dem. 402. 25;—in Lacon., ἀνθρώραι, ἡ, Hesych., v. Lob. Aglaoph. 733.—Opp. to ἀνθρ, as Lat. homo to vir, v. sub ἀνθρ.

ἀνθρωποσφάγέω, (σφάττω) to slay men, Eur. Hec. 260.

ἀνθρωπο-σχημος, ον, in human form, Athanas.

ἀνθρώπιότης, ητος, ἡ, humanity, the abstract notion of man, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 273, Clem. Al. 106; ἡ ἀνθρ. τοῦ Χριστοῦ C. I. 8964.

ἀνθρωπο-τόκος, ον, producing man, i. e. offspring of human nature, Eccl.

ἀνθρωπο-τρέφος, ον, nourishing men, Hesych.

ἀνθρωπο-υπόστατος, ον, of human personality, Eccl.

ἀνθρωποურγία, ἡ, -ουργός, ὄν, (*ἐργω) = ἀνθρωποποιία, -ποιός, Eccl.

ἀνθρωποφάγέω, to eat man or man's flesh, Hdt. 4. 106, Arist. H. A. 8. 5, 2.

ἀνθρωποφάγία, ἡ, an eating of men, Arist. Pol. 8. 4, 3; in pl., Plut. Lucull. 11.

ἀνθρωποφάγκως, Adv. like cannibals, Eust. 634. 59.

ἀνθρωπο-φάγος [ἄ], ον, man-eating, Antiph. Bouv. 1. 12, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 53:—esp. of cannibal tribes, Strabo 201, etc.

ἀνθρωποφύνης, ἑς, (φαίνομαι) in human form, Philostorg.

ἀνθρωποφθόρος, ον, (φθείρω) destroying men, to explain βροτολοιγός, Schol. Il. 5. 31.

ἀνθρωπο-φλόγος, ον, (φλέγω) burning men, Eust. Opusc. 188. 19.

ἀνθρωπο-φόντης, ον, ὁ, a man-destroyer, Manass. Chron. 3605.

ἀνθρωπο-φόρος, ον, bearing men, opp. to σιστοφόρος, Eccl.

ἀνθρωποφύτης, ἑς, (φυή) of man's nature, οὐκ ἀνθρωποφύτας ἐνόμισαν τοὺς θεούς Hdt. 1. 131; Κένταυροι Diod. 4. 69:—in Dionys. Ar., also -φυτικός, ἡ, ὄν.

ἀνθρωπό-φύτος, ον, born of man, Melet. in An. Ox. 4. 15.

ἀνθρωπο-χοιροτροφέιον (or -τρέφιον), τό, a sty for men to wallow in, a sink of debauchery, Tzetz.

ἀνθρώσκω, ποῖτ. for ἀναθρώσκω.

ἀνθ-υβρίζω, fut. ἴσω, to abuse one another, abuse in turn, Eur. Phoen. 620 (in Pass.), Plut. Pericl. 26, etc.

ἀνθ-υλακτέω, fut. ἴσω, to bark or bay at, Ael. H. A. 4. 19:—in Timario in *Notices des Mss.*, 9. 236, ἀνθυλάξαντος, as if from ἀνθ-υλάσσω.

ἀνθ-ύλλιον, τό, Dim. of ἀνθος, a flower, M. Anton. 4. 20; cf. ἐπύλλιον.

II. = sq., in Plin. N. H. 26. 8.

ἀνθ-ύλλις, ἴδος, ἡ, a plant, acc. to some, *cressa Cretica*, Diosc. 3. 153.

ἀνθ-υπάγω [ᾶ], to bring to trial or indict in turn, Thuc. 3. 70. 2. to rejoin, reply, Apollon. de Pron. 67 C.

ἀνθ-υπάκουω, to listen to in turn, τινός Walz Rhett. 1. 314.

ἀνθ-υπαλλάγη, ἡ, an interchange, Dem. Phal. 60.

ἀνθ-υπαλλάσσω, -ττω, to interchange, invert, Dem. Phal. 59:—Med. to receive in exchange, τι ἀντί τινας Philo 2. 440.

ἀνθ-υπαντάω, to go to meet, πρὸς τινα Longin. 18.

ἀνθ-υπαρχῶ, to have an opposite existence, Stoic. ap. Plut. 2. 960 B.

ἀνθ-υπάτεια, ἡ, the proconsulate, Hdn. 7. 5. C. I. (add.) 3841 f.

ἀνθ-υπάτεω, to be proconsul, Plut. Comp. Dem. C. Cic. 3. Hdn. 7. 5.

ἀνθ-υπατικός, ἡ, ὄν, proconsular, ξουσία Dio C. 58. 7; in Byz. also ἀνθ-υπατιανός, ἡ, ὄν.

2. ἀνθ. δεκαδρχία the body of Military Tribunes which took the place of the Consulate, Plut. 2. 277 E.

ἀνθ-υπάτος, ὄν, a proconsul, Lat. *pro consul*, Polyb. 21. 8, 11, al., freq. in Inscr.

II. as Adj. proconsular, ξουσία Dion. H. 9. 16; ἀρχή Ib. 11. 62.

ἀνθ-υπέικω, fut. ἔω, to yield in turn, τινί Plut. Cor. 18, etc.

ἀνθ-υπέις, εως, ἡ, a mutual yielding, Plut. Solon 4.

ἀνθ-υπεκκαίω, to kindle in opposition, πῦρ ὑπὲρ Walz Rhett. 1. 497.

ἀνθ-υπεζάγω, to lead away, remove in turn, Byz.

ἀνθ-υπερβάλλω, to surpass in turn, Joseph. A. J. 16. 7, 2.

ἀνθ-υπερφρονέω, to be haughty in return, August. ap. Sueton. vit. Horat., with v. l. ὑπερφρανέω.

ἀνθ-υπέρχομαι, to insinuate oneself into, creep upon in turn, τινά Walz Rhett. 1. 601.

ἀνθ-υπηρετέω, to serve in turn, τινί Arist. Eth. N. 5. 5, 7., 9. 10, 2.

ἀνθ-υπισχένομαι, Dep. to promise in return, Schol. Ar. Eq. 691.

ἀνθ-υποβάλλω, to bring objections against, Aeschin. 83. fin.

ἀνθ-υποκλίζω, to crouch before, τινί Philes de An. 35. 7.

ἀνθ-υποκλέπτω, to steal in turn, Eumath. p. 193.

ἀνθ-υποκρίνομαι, Ion. ἀντυπ-, Med. to answer in return, Hdt. 6. 86, 3.

II. to put on or pretend in turn, ὀργήν Luc. Dom. 30.

ἀνθ-υποκροῦω, to rejoin, reply, Manass. Chron. 2900.

ἀνθ-υποκρύπτω, to hide in turn, Manass. Chron. 3801.

ἀνθ-υπολείπω, to leave on the other side, as a counterbalance, Philo. 2. 505, in Pass.

ἀνθ-υπομνήσκω, to remind one of, τι Eccl.

ἀνθ-υπομνυμι, to make a counter-affidavit, Dem. 1174. 8., 1336. 13, in Med.

ἀνθ-υπονοστήω, to go back again, return, Byz.

ἀνθ-υποπτεύω, to suspect mutually:—Pass., ἀνθ-υποπτεύεται, . πλείον ἔξει he is met by the suspicion that . . , Thuc. 3. 43.

ἀνθ-υπορύσσω, fut. ὄρω, to make counter-mines, Polyaeu. 6. 17.

ἀνθ-υποστρέφω, to turn right round, Poll. 3. 107, etc.

ἀνθ-υποσχεύς, εως, ἡ, a mutual promise, Nicet. Eugen. 3. 228.

ἀνθ-υποτείνωμαι, Dep. to maintain by way of rejoinder, Schol. Dem.

ἀνθ-υποτιμάομαι, to reply to the ὑποτίμησις (q. v.), Poll. 8. 150.

ἀνθ-υποτρέχω, to gain an advantage over in turn, τινα Theod. Prodr.

ἀνθ-υπουργέω, to return a kindness, ἀντυπ. τινι τοῦτο τὸ ἀν δεσφῇ Hdt. 3. 133; χάριν Soph. Fr. 313; ἀσχηρὰ τινι Eur. Hipp. 999.

ἀνθ-υπουργέω, εως, ἡ, the returning of a kindness, Hesych.

ἀνθ-υποφαίνω, to reveal in turn, C. I. 4958.

ἀνθ-υποφέρω, to suggest an objection (cf. ἀνθ-υποφορά), Dion. H. de Dem. 54, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 440. II. to take away in turn, Plut. 2. 76 D:—Pass., Ib. 939 A.

ἀνθ-υποφορά, ἡ, an objection suggested by the speaker, in order to answer it, Dion. H. de Dem. 54, Ulpian.; cf. Quintil. 9. 3, 87.

ἀνθ-υποχώρησις, εως, ἡ, a retiring in turn, εἰς τὸ ἐντὺς Plut. 2. 903 D.

ἀνθ-υφαίρεσις, εως, ἡ, an alternate withdrawal, Eccl.

ἀνθ-υφαίρεω, to take away again or in turn, Dio C. 48. 33, in Pass.

ἀνθ-υφίσταμαι, Pass., with aor. ἀνθ-υπέστην, to undertake for another, ἀνθ-υποστήναι (sc. χορηγὸς γενέσθαι) to undertake to serve as choragus instead of another, Dem. 536. 21.

ἀνθώδης, es, (ἀνθος, εἶδος) like flowers, flowery, Theophr. H. P. 1. 13, 1. ἀνθωραῖομαι, Dep. to vie with another in ornaments, cited from Greg. Naz.

ἀνία, Ion. ἀνίη, Aeol. ὀνία, ἡ, grief, sorrow, distress, trouble, Od. 15. 394, Hes. Th. 611, Sappho 1. 3, Theogn. 76, etc.; ὑπὸ τῆς ἀνίας ἀνεθολοῦθ' ἡ καρδία Pherecr. Murr. 8; εἰς ἀνίαν ἐρχεται τινι is like to be a mischief to him, Soph. Aj. 1138, cf. ἄλυσος; also in Prose, Plat. Gorg. 477 D, Prot. 355 A, al.;—also in pl., ὀνίαισι Sappho l. c.; ἀντ' ἀνίαν ἀνία Theogn. 344; ἐμοὶ λυπὰν ἀνίας Soph. Aj. 973, cf. 1005, Ph. 1115, Plat. Gorg. 353 E.

2. actively, δαιτὸς ἀνίη the killjoy of our feast, Od. 17. 446; ἀπηρκετος ἀνίη inevitable bane, of Scylla, 12. 223; ἀνίη καὶ πολλὸς ὕπνος an annoyance, 15. 394. [In Hom. and Soph. (who alone of the Trag. uses the word) always ἴ. From Theogn. and Sappho downwards, the Poets made the ἰ long or short, as the verse required; though the Homeric quantity prevailed in Ep., Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 276, Pors. Phoen. 1334.]

ἀνία, Dor. for ἡνία, a rein, Pind.

ἀνιάω, only used in pres. and impf. (except aor. ἡνίασα Anth. P. 11. 254): Ion. impf. ἀνιάσκεον, Ap. Rh.:—Ep. Verb. to grieve, distress, like ἀνία, c. acc. pers., ὅς κεν τοῦτον ἀνιάσῃ Od. 19. 323; ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ δ' ἀνίαον . . Ἀχαιοὺς (Eust. Ἀχαιοί) Il. 23. 721, v. Spitzn. II.

intr. to be grieved or distressed, feel grief, θυμῷ ἀνιάων grieving at heart, Od. 22. 87; ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ δ' ἀνίαζε was grieving, growing weary, 4. 160; κρείτεσιν ὑπερφιάλως ἀνιάζει he grieves for his goods, Il. 18. 300; ἐπὶ παιδί Arat. 196. [metri grat. in Hom. and other Ep.]

ἀνιᾶκας, apparently the name of a tune, Enbul. Καμπ. 6.

ἀνιάμα, ατος, τό, a grief, sorrow, Byz.

ἀν-ιάομαι, Dep.:—to cure again, repair, τὸ παρὲν τρῶμα ἀνιένται (which in sense at least is an Ion. fut.), Hdt. 7. 236. [V. sub ἰδομαι.]

ἀν-ιᾶρίζω, Dor. for ἀνιερίζω, to dedicate, C. I. 5773.

ἀνιᾶρός, ὁ, ὄν, Ion. and Ep. ἀνιᾶρός, ἡ, ὄν: (ἀνιάω):—grievous, troublesome, annoying, of persons, πτωχὸν ἀνιᾶρόν Od. 17. 220; ἐχθροὶς ἀνιᾶροί Ar. Pl. 561, cf. Lysias 173. 19:—of animals, σχέτλια καὶ ἀν. Hdt. 3. 108:—Adv., ἀνιᾶρὸς λέγειν Soph. Ant. 316. 2. mostly of things, painful, grievous, πτωχεύειν πάντων ἐστ' ἀνιᾶρότατον Tyrt. 7. 4, cf. Theogn. 124; πᾶλλ' ἀνιᾶρὰ παθὼν Theogn. 276, cf. 472; opp. to ἡδύ, Eur. Med. 1095, cf. Plat. Prot. 355 E; τοῖς ἀνιᾶροῖς γεγεννημένοις Dem. 323. 3:—Comp. ἀνιᾶρότερος Lys. 118. 28, cf. Tyrt. and Theogn. ll. c.: irr. Comp. ἀνιᾶρότερος Od. 2. 190 (cf. ἀκράτος). II. pass.

grieved, distressed, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 14:—Adv. -ρῶς wretchedly, ζῆν Id. Mem. 1. 6, 4. [In Hom. and Soph. always ἀνι-; ἀνιᾶρος in Tyrt. and Theogn. ll. c.: in Eur. also and Com. poets ἀνιᾶρος,—so that ἰ was short in familiar language; cf. ἀνιάω.]

ἀν-ιάτος, Ion. -ίητος, ὄν, incurable, Hipp. Aph. 1262; ἔλκος, τραῦμα Plat. Legg. 877 A, 878 C: also in moral sense, πράγματα Ib. 660 C; ἀν. καὶ ἀνέκστα κατὰ Αἰσχίν. 75. 42; ἀνελευθερία ἀν. ἐστιν Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 37. 2. of persons, incurable, incorrigible, Plat. Rep. 410 A, Gorg. 526 B; ἀν. διὰ μαχθηρίαν Arist. Eth. N. 9. 3, 3, al.: so Adv., ἀνιάτως εἶναι to be incurable, Plat. Phaedo 113 E, Dem. 332. 21; οἱ ἀν. κακοί Arist. Eth. N. 5. 9, 17. II. act., ἀν. μετάνοια unavailing

repentance, Antipho 120. 29.

ἀν-ιάτρεντος, ὄν, = foreg., Suid. s. v. θρῶω.

ἀνιάτρεω, to heal again, Tzetz. Hist. 6. 665.

ἀν-ιάτρολόγητος, ὄν, (λόγος) uninstructed in medical science, Vitruv. 1. 1, 13.

ἀν-ιάτρος, ὁ, no-physician, a quack, Arist. Phys. 1. 8, 3.

ἀνιάχος, f. l. for ἀνιάχος in Hom. and Q. Sm.

ἀν-ιάχω, fut. -αχῆσai, to cry aloud, Ap. Rh. 2. 270, etc. 2. c. acc. to praise loudly, Anth. Plan. 296. II. to exclaim in reply, Nonn. Jo. 10. 90.

ἀνιάω, Soph., etc.: 3 sing. impf. ἡνία Soph. Aj. 273, Plat. Gorg. 502 A: fut. ἀνιάω [ᾶ] Xen. An. 3. 3, 19, Ep. ἀνιάω Hom.: aor. ἡνίασα Andoc. 1. 50, etc.; Dor. ἀνιάσα Theocr. 2. 23: pf. ἡνίακα Heliod. 7. 22:—Pass., ἀνιάωμαι, Att. Ion. 3 pl. opt. ἀνιάσθαι Hdt. 4. 130: 3 pl. impf. ἡνιάσθον Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 10: fut. ἀνιάσομαι, Ar. Fr. 445 a, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 8; (ἀνιάθῃσai only in Galen.); Ep. 2 sing. ἀνιάσῃ Theogn. 991: aor. ἡνιάθην Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 20; Ion. -ῆθην Hom.: pf. ἡνίαμαι Mosch. 4. 3.—The aor. med. ἀνιάσασθαι is prob. f. l. for ἀνιάσῃσai: (ἀνία). [Always in Hom. and Soph.; common in Theogn. and late Poets; short in Ar. l. c., etc.,—so that ἰ was prob. short in familiar language, cf. ἀνιᾶρός.] Commoner form of the Ep. ἀνιάω, to grieve, distress, c. acc. pers., ἀνιᾶσαι . . ὕλας Ἀχαιῶν Od. 2. 115, cf. 20. 178; μὴδὲ φίλους ἀνία Theogn. 1032; φίλους ἀνιών Soph. Aj. 266, cf. Andoc. 7. 38, etc.:—c. acc. rei, ἀνιᾶ μοι τὰ ἄρα Plat. Gorg. 485 B:—c. dupl. acc., ὁ δρῶν σ' ἀνιά τὰς φρένας Soph. Ant. 319; c. acc. pers. et neut. Adj., τί ταῦτ' ἀνιάς με; Ib. 550; παῦρ ἀνιάσας, πόλλ' εὐφράνας (sc. ὕμας) Ar. Pax 764:—Pass. to be grieved, distressed, c. dat. pers. vel rei, ἀνιάται παρ' ἐνι he is vexed by one's presence, Od. 15. 335; ἀν. ὀρυμαγθῆ 1. 133; σύν σοι . . παθόντι κακῶς ἀνιώμεθα Theogn. 655; πάσχων ἀνιᾶσαι Id. 991; ἀν. ὑπομνησκαν Lysias 133. 35; δαπανῶντα ἀνιάσθαι Xen. Cy. 8. 3, 44; περί τινας Ar. Lys. 593: c. neut. Adj., τοῦτ' ἀνιάωι πάλα I have long been vexed at this, Soph. Ph. 906, 912; πολλὰ μὲν αὐτοὺς ἀνιωμένους, πολλὰ δὲ ἀνιῶντας τοὺς οἰκείας Xen. Oec. 3. 2:—absol., οὐδ' ἂν . . ἀνιάτο Theogn. 1205; esp. in aor. part. aor. pass. ἀνιᾶσθεις, melancholy, Od. 3. 117, Il. 2. 291.

ἀνιᾶρός, ὁ, ὄν, = ἀνιᾶρός, Nic. Th. 8, Opp. H. 3. 188, Anth. P. 7. 561, Epigr. Gr. 562.

ἀνιᾶν, inf. aor., to look up, dub. in Aesch. Cho. 808, (Herm. ἀνέδην, Dind. ἀνᾶδην apocope for ἀνᾶδναι).

ἀν-ιδίος, ὄν, with nothing of one's own, = ἀκτῆμων, Basil.

ἀν-ιδίρῃ, Adv. (ιδίω) without sweat or toil, Plat. Legg. 718 E.

ἀν-ιδίω, to perspire so that the sweat stands on the surface, Plat. Tim. 74 C Bekk.; vulg. ἀνιδρώσα.

ἀνιδρος, ὄν, v. s. ἀνιδρώς.

ἀνιδρώω, to get into a sweat, Hipp. Coac. 120.

ἀν-ιδρύτος, ὄν, v. sub ἀιδρύτος.

ἀνιδρῶν, fut. ὄσω, to set up, e. g. a statue, Dio C. 37. 34.

ἀνιδρώω, av, without perspiration, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 16, 2. 7; and so ἀνιδρος should be corrected in Hipp. 399. 21.

ἀνιδρώσις, εως, ἡ, a sweating, Hipp. 1236 B.

ἀνιδρωτί, Adv. (ιδρώω) without sweat, Hipp. Prorrh. 72, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 29: metaph. without toil or trouble, Il. 15. 228: lazily, slowly, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 30, Oec. 21, 3.

ἀνιδρώτος, ὄν, (ιδρώω) without having sweated or exercised oneself, av. γενόμενοι εἰαίοιεν Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 29.

ἀν-ιῆρος, ὄν, = ἱερεῖα μὴ θύετα A. B. 405.

ἀνιῆρος, ὄν, unholy, unhallowed, Aesch. Ag. 220, 770, Supp. 757; ἀνιῆρος ἀδύτων πελάγων unhallowed because of the unoffered sacrifices, Eur. Hipp. 147:—all lyr. passages. II. unconsecrated, Plat. Rep. 461 B.

ἀνιερόω, to dedicate, devote, Arist. Oec. 2. 2; τινί τι Plut. Cor. 3: 3.

used in case of persons invoking the wrath of the gods upon themselves or others in case of breach of faith, Newton *lusc.* 81, sqq.

ἀνέρωσις, εως, ἡ, consecration, ἱεροῦ Dion. H. 5. 35.
ἀνέρωσι, Adv. = ἀνέρως, Heraclit. ap. Eus. P. E. 67 A, Clem. Al. 19 (vulg. ἀνέρως).

ἀνίημι, ἡς (in Il. 5. 880, ἀνίης as if from ἀνίω), ἡσι: impf. ἀνίην, 2 and 3 sing. εἰς, εἰ, Hom. and Att., Ion, 3 sing. ἀνίσκε Hes. Th. 157; also ἡνίε Hipp. 1222; 1 sing. ἀνίειν Luc. Catapl. 4, v. Butt. Ansf. Gr. § 108, Anm. 1: fut. ἀνίω: pf. ἀνέκα: aor. 1 ἀνῆκα, Ion. ἀνέκα: —Hom. also has a 3 sing. fut. ἀνέσει, Od. 18. 265, 3 pl. aor. ἀνέσαν Il. 21. 537, opt. ἀνέσαιμι 14. 209, part. ἀνέσαντες 13. 657 (sometimes referred to ἀνέζω): —aor. 2, 3 pl. ἀνέσαν Thuc. 5. 32, imp. ἀνέσ Aesch. Cho. 489, Eur., subj. ἀνῆς Aesch. Eum. 183, Ep. 3 sing. subj. ἀνῆν Il. 2. 34; opt. ἀνέη; inf. ἀνέιναι; part. ἀνέντες: —Pass., ἀνείμαι: pf. ἀνέμαι Hdt. 2. 65, Aesch. Theb. 413, 3 pl. pf. ἀνέωνται (like ἀφένωνται from ἀφίημι) restored by Steph. in Hdt. 2. 165 (for ἀνέονται), inf. ἀνέωσθαι (sic) Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 153, v. Dind. de Dial. Hdt. p. xxxvii: aor. part. ἀνέθεις Plat. Rep. 410 E; fut. ἀνέθῃσθαι Thuc. 8. 63. [ἀνῆ— Ep., ἀνῆ— Att.: but even Hom. has ἀνῆι, ἀνίμενος, and we find ἀνίησιν in Plat. Com. Σνμμ. 2.] To send up or forth, Ζεφύριοι . . . ἀήτας ἤκεαν ἀνίησιν Od. 4. 568; of Charybdis, τῆς μὲν γὰρ τ' ἀνίησιν . . . τῆς δ' ἀναροιβέει 12. 105; ἀφρόν ἀνίησιν οὐ τὸ σπῆν ῥη, Aesch. Eum. 183; σταγύνας [αἵματος] ἀνίησιν O. T. 1277; of the earth, καρπὸν ἀνίησιν to make corn or fruit spring up, h. Hom. Cer. 333; κνώδαλα Aesch. Supp. 266; also of the gods, ἀνίησιν ἀφρόν οὐ γῆς Soph. O. T. 270, Plat., etc.; so of females, to produce, Soph. O. T. 1405; so in Pass., σπαρτὸν ἀπ' ἀνδρῶν βίωμι ἀνείμαι Aesch. Theb. 413; then in various relations, ἀνίησιν ἡρώς Soph. Fr. 357; κρίνην Eur. Bacch. 766; πῦρ καὶ φλόγα Thuc. 2. 77; πνεῦμ' ἀνείησιν ἐκ πνευμόνων Eur. Or. 277, cf. ἀνέοντο: —to send up from the grave or nether world, Aesch. Pers. 650, Soph. Ant. 1101, Ar. Ran. 1462, Plat., etc.: —Pass., ἐκ γῆς κάτωθεν ἀνείμαι ὁ πλοῦτος Plat. Crat. 403 A; of fruit, Theophr. C. P. 5. 1, 5.

2. to let come up, give access to, τινά Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 11; εἰς τὸ πεδίον Ib. 7. 12, 12. II. to send back, εἰ κέν μ' ἀνέσει θεός Od. 18. 265 (where the Scholl. refer it to next sense); ἐς δὲ φρόν δ' ἀνέσαντες having put him back . . . Il. 13. 657; πύλας ἀνέσαν they put back the gates, i. e. opened them, 21. 537; ἀν. θυρετρα Eur. Bacch. 448; ἀν. σήμαντρα to open the seal, Id. I. A. 325: —Pass., πύλας ἀνέμαιναι Dion. H. 10. 14; cf. ἀνακλῶ II.

III. to let go, from Hom. downwards a very common sense, ἐμὲ δὲ γλαυκὸς ὕπνος ἀνῆκεν, i. e. left me, Il. 2. 71, Od., etc., cf. Plat. Prot. 310 D: more rarely c. gen. rei, δεσμῶν ἀνείησιν loosed them from bonds, Od. 8. 359; so, ἐκ στέγης ἀνίησιν Soph. Ant. 1101: to let go unpunished, ἀνδρα . . . λυμαινόμενον Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 11, cf. Lys. 138. 40; of a state of mind, ἐμὲ δ' οὐδ' ὥς θυμὸν ἀνείησιν . . . οὐδὲν Il. 15. 24; so, ὥς μὴ οὐ νόσος ἀνῆκεν Hdt. I. 213, cf. Soph. El. 229, etc.; ἀνίησιν to let him go (by slackening the rein), Ib. 721; ἵππους εἰς τάχος ἀνίησιν Xen. Eq. Mag. 3, 2; τῶ δὲ δῆμῳ τὰς ἡνίας ἀνίησιν Peric. 11.

2. ἀν. τινί to let loose at one, slip at, ἀν. τὰς κύνas, Lat. canes immittere, Xen. Cyn. 7, 7; hence, ἀφρόνα τοῦτον ἀνέντες (cf. ἐπανίημι) Il. 5. 761, cf. 880; c. acc. et inf., Διομήδεα μαργαίναν ἀνέηκεν Ib. 882: —then generally, to set on or urge to do a thing, c. inf., Μοῖσ' ἀρ' αἰδοῖν ἀνῆκεν ἀειδέμεναι Od. 8. 73, cf. 17. 425, Il. 2. 276, 5. 422, 14. 209: —often c. acc. pers. only, to let loose, excite, as οὐδέ κε Τηλέμαχον . . . ὥδ' ἀνείησιν Od. 2. 185; μέγας δὲ σε θυμὸς ἀνῆκεν Il. 7. 25; τοῖσιν μὲν Θρασύμηδα δῖον ἀνῆκεν urged Thrasymedes to their aid, 17. 705: —so in Pass., ἀπας κίνδυνος ἀνείμαι σοφίας Ar. Nub. 955.

3. ἀν. τινά πρὸς τι to let go for any purpose, τὸν λεῶν . . . ἀνείμαι πρὸς ἔργα τε καὶ θυοῖas Hdt. 2. 129; ἐς παγινήν ἐωυτόν ἀν. Ib. 173; ἐς τύχην ἀνείησιν Eur. Fr. 964 (v. l. ἀφείησιν); τὸ σῶμα ἐπὶ ῥαδιουργίαν Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 75; ἀν. τινά μανίας to set free from madness, Eur. Or. 227; ἐάν δ' ἀνῆς, ὕβριστον χρήμα κἀκλόαστον [γυνή] if you leave her free, Plat. Com. Πείσ. 2. 4. to let, allow, c. acc. et inf., ἀνείμαι αὐτοὺς ὅ τι βούλονται ποιεῖν Plat. Lach. 179 A; ἀν. τρίχας αὐξέσθαι Hdt. 2. 36, 4. 175; or with inf. omitted, ἀν. πενήθηρ κόμαν to let it hang loose, Eur. Phoen. 323; ἀν. στολίδα Ib. 1491; κόμαν Plut. Lysand. 1: —also c. dat. pers. et inf., ἀνείησιν αὐτῶ θηρῶν having given him leave to hunt, Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 3. 5.

Med. to loosen, undo, c. acc., κόλπον ἀνέμην ῥαίναν her breast, Il. 2. 80; αἶγας ἀνέμηναι stripping or flaying goats, Od. 2. 300; so, ἀνείησιν λαγόνas Eur. El. 826. 6. to let go free, leave untilled, of ground dedicated to a god, τέμενος ἀνῆκεν ἅπαν Thuc. 4. 116; ἀργὸν τὸ χαρίον τῶ θεῷ ἀν. Plut. Popl. 8; cf. Isocr. 302 C; or generally, τὴν χώραν ἀν. μηλόβωτον Isocr. 302 C; ἀρούρας ἀσπόρους ἀν. Theophr. H. P. 8. 11, 9: —but this sense mostly in Pass. to devote oneself, give oneself up, ἐς τὸ ἐλεύθερον Hdt. 7. 103; esp. of animals dedicated to a god, which are let range at large (cf. ἀνέρος), ἀνείηται τὰ θηρία Valck. Hdt. 2. 65; so of a person devoted to the gods, νῦν δ' οὗτος ἀνείηται στυγερῇ δαίμονι Soph. Aj. 1214; also of places, etc., δένδρεα ἀν. θεοῖσι Call. Cer. 47; ἅλcos ἀνέμηναι a consecrated grove, Plat. Legg. 761 C; hence, metaph., ἀνέμηνος εἰς τι devoted to a thing, wholly engaged in it, e. g. ἐς τὸν πόλεμον Hdt. 2. 167; ἀνέωνται ἐς τὸ μάχημον (v. sub init.) they are devoted to military service, Id. 2. 165; ἐς τὸ κέρδος λῆμ' ἀνέμηνον given up to . . . Eur. Heracl. 3: —hence part. pf. pass. ἀνέμηνος as Adj. going free, left to one's own will and pleasure, at large, Soph. Ant. 579, El. 516; ἀν. τι χρήμα πρεσβυτῶν ἔφν, καὶ δυσφύλακτον Eur. Andr. 728; πέπλοι ἀνέμηναι let hang loose, Ib. 598; τὸ ἀνέμηνον εἰς or πρὸς τι unrestrained propensity to . . . Plut. Num. 16, Lycurg. 10; ἀνέμηνος γέλωτος unrestrained laughter, Wytt. Ep. Cr. 159, 5; cf. ἀνέμηνος.

7. like Lat. remittere, to slacken, relax, opp. to ἐπιτείνω or ἐντείνω, of a bow or stringed instrument, to unstring, as

Hdt. 3. 22, cf. Plat. Rep. 442 A, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 7, etc.; metaph., ὀργῆς ὀλίγον τὸν κόλλωσ' Ar. Vesp. 574, cf. Pherecr. Xείρ. 1. 4: —hence,

b. to remit, neglect, give up, Lat. praetermittere, omittere, στέφανον ἀραγμούς Soph. O. C. 1608; φυλακὰς ἀνῆκα Eur. Supp. 1042; φυλακὴν, ἀσκήσιν, etc., Thuc. 4. 27, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 70, etc.; ἀν. θανάτων τινί to remit sentence of death to one, let one live, Eur. Andr. 532; ἐχθρας, κολάσεις τισί Plut. 2. 536 A; ἀν. τὰ χρέα, τὰς καταδικας Plut. Solon 15, Dio C. 64. 8, cf. 72. 2; ἀνέας λόγον speak more mildly, Eur. Hel. 442; so, ἀν. τινὸς ἐχθραν Thuc. 3. 10; ἀν. ἀρχήν, πόλεμον, etc., Id. 1. 76, 7. 18, etc.: —Pass. to be treated remissly, ἀνεθῆσεται τὰ πράγματα Thuc. 8. 63; ὁ νόμος ἀνείηται has become effete, powerless, Eur. Or. 941; τοῖς γηράσκουσιν ἀνείηται ἡ συντονία is relaxed, let down, Arist. G. A. 5. 7, 16, cf. Plat. Rep. 410 E: —often in part. pf. ἀνέμηνος, as an Adj., ἐν τῷ ἀνέμηνῳ τῆς γνώμης when their minds are not strung up for action, Thuc. 5. 9; ἀνέμηνῳ μῦθος easy-going, facile, opp. to ἐντονος, Pratin. 8; ἀνέμηνῳ τῇ διαίτῃ relaxed, unconstrained, of the Athenians, Thuc. 1. 6; δῖατα λῖαν ἀν., of the Ephors, Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 24; ἀν. ἡδοναί dissolute, Plat. Rep. 573 A; ἀν. καὶ λῖαν ἀν. Ib. 549 D; ἀν. χεῖλεα parched, Theocr. 2. 63; Comp. ἀνέμηνωτερος, lambl. V. P. 54: —but, 8. the sense of relaxation occurs also as an intr. usage of the Act., to slacken, abate, of the wind, ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀνέμηνον πνεῦμ' ἀνῆν Soph. Ph. 639, cf. Hdt. 2. 113, 4. 152; ἐὼς ἀνῆν τὸ πῆμα Soph. Ph. 764, cf. Hdt. 1. 94; κηφῖσα οὐκ ἀνείη, of a viper, having fastened on him she does not let go, Id. 3. 109; esp. in phrase, οὐδὲν ἀνείηται not to give way at all, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 46, cf. Cyr. 1. 4, 22; αἱ τιμαὶ ἀνείηκασιν prices have fallen, Dem. 1290, 22, cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 13, 13; σιδήρια ἀν. ἐν τοῖς μαλακοῖς lose their edge, Theophr. H. P. 5. 5, 1. b. c. part. to give up or cease doing, ὡς οὐκ ἀνείη [ὁ θεός] Hdt. 4. 28, cf. 125, 2. 121, 2, Eur. I. T. 18, etc. c. c. gen. to cease from a thing, μοῖρας Id. Med. 456; τῆς ὀργῆς Ar. Ran. 700, Dem. 572. 2; φιλονεικίας Thuc. 5. 32. 8. To dilute, dissolve, Galen., cf. Lob. Phryn. 27 (Phryn. says that διήμῳ is more correct in this sense); διυγραινομένην καὶ ἀνέμηναν Theophr. Vent. 58.

ἀνιπρός, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. for ἀνιπαρός.

ἀνίκα [ῖ], Dor. for ἡνίκα.

ἀν-ἱκανός [ῖ], on, insufficient, incapable, Babr. 92. fin., Heliod. 2. 30. 2. dissatisfied with every thing, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 106. Adv. —ως, Cyrill.

ἀνικάνωτης, ητος, ἡ, insufficiency, inability, Eccl.

ἀνικέ or **ἀνικί**, Adv. (νίκη) without victory, Dio C. 61. 21.

ἀν-ἱκέτευτος, on, without prayer, not entreating, Eur. I. A. 1003.

ἀν-ἱκνίτης [ῖ], Dor. —ατος, on, unconquered, unconquerable, Hes. Th. 489, Tyrtae. 7. 1, Theogn. 491, Pind. P. 4. 161, Soph. Ant. 781, Ph. 78, Eur., etc. Adv. —τως, Hesych.

ἀνικμάστος, Pass. to be quite dried up, Diosc. 4. 65: —hence Verb. Adj. —αστός, α, on, cited from Diosc.

ἀν-ἱκμος, on, (ἱκμός) without moisture, Arist. Probl. 12. 3, 5, Plut. 2. 951 B. Adv. —μως, Athanas.

ἀν-ἱλαστος [ῖ], on, unappeased, merciless, Plut. 2. 170 C.

ἀν-ἱλεως [ῖ], on, Att. for ἀνίλαος (not in use), unmerciful, Hdn. Epim. 257; cf. ἀνέλεος.

ἀνίλλω, = ἀνείλλω, A. B. 19, Olympiod.

ἀνίλλωμα, ατος, τό, = ἀνάβλεμμα, Poll. 2. 54.

ἀνιλοσπάσμαι, Dep. to wind one's way or struggle upwards, Hesych.; wrongly written ἀνείλω.

ἀν-ἱμαστος, on, unscourged, Nonn. Jo. 19. 3.

ἀνιμάω, used by the best writers only in pres. and impf., to draw up, raise water, by means of leather straps (ἱμάντες), ἀπὸ τροχιλίας Theophr. H. P. 4. 3, 5; then, generally, to draw out or up, ἀλλήλους δόρασι ἀνιμάω Xen. An. 4. 2, 8, cf. Eq. 7. 2; to draw up fish, Cyrill., —Pass., aor. ἀνιμήσθην Theopomp. ap. Diog. L. 1. 116: pf. ἀνιμῆμαι Luc. Pisc. 50: —often used by later writers in Med., ἀνιμάμαι, Arist. Plant. 2. 6, 9, Luc. Alex. 14, Geop.: fut. —ῆσμαι Longus 1. 12: aor. —ῆσθην Plut. 2. 773 E, Luc. V. H. 2. 42, etc. II. seemingly intr. (sub. ἐαυτόν), to get up, Xen. Eq. 7. 1: aor. ἀνιμήσα Plut. Phoc. 18, Hierocl. in Stob. 491. 26.

ἀνιμήσις, εως, ἡ, a drawing up, Hesych., Suid.

ἀνίος, on, (ἀνία) = ἀνιπρός, Aesch. Pers. 256, 1055, 1061.

ἀν-ἱουλος, on, without down, beardless, Christod. Ecphr. 136, 291.

ἀνιόχος, Dor. for ἡνιόχος, Pind.

ἀνιπτεύω, to ride on high: but in Eur. Ion 41 Mnsgr. restored ἀμ' ἱπνέοντος ἡλίον κύκλω.

ἀν-ἱππος, on, without horse, not serving on horseback, ἱππῶται καὶ ἀνιπποὶ Hdt. 1. 215, Soph. O. C. 899; without a horse to ride on, Ar. Nub. 125; unable to ride, Plut. 2. 100 A. 2. of countries, unsuited for horses, ἀν. καὶ ἀναμάζονται Hdt. 2. 108, Dion. H. 2. 13.

ἀνίπταμαι, Dep. = ἀναπέτομαι, q. v.

ἀνιπτό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, gen. πόδος, with unwashed feet, Il. 16. 235; epith. of the Σελλοί, Dodonaean priests of Zeus, who appear to have been ascetics, Heyne Il. t. 7. 288; applied to parasites by Enbul. Incert. 16; to the Great Bear, as metuens aequore fingi, by Nonn. D. 40. 285, cf. Od. 5. 273.

ἀνίπτος, on, (νίψω) unwashed, χειροὶ δ' ἀνίπτοι (v. l. —αῖοι) Διὶ λείβειν . . . ἀζοῖται Il. 6. 266, cf. Hes. Op. 723; ἀν. ποσί, i. e. unprepared, Luc. Pseudol. 4.

2. not to be washed out, αἶμα Aesch. Ag. 1459.

ἄνις, = ἀνεν, Megarean in Ar. Ach. 798, 834; also in late Poets, Lyc. 350, Nic. Al. 419, C. I. 5172. 7.

ἀνισάζω, to equalise, Hipp. 368. 2, Arist. Incess. An. 7, 11, Cael. 2. 12, 14, al.: —Pass., Ib. 2. 14, 15.

ἀνισάκις, Adv. on unequal number of times, Nicom. Arithm. 131.

ἀνίσ-ἀριθμος, on, of an odd number, Xen. Epist. in Stob. 612. 2.

ἀνισασμός, ὁ, (ἀνισάζω) equalisation, Eust. 42. 6.

ἀνισάτων, τό, a decoction of aniseed, Alex. Trall. 8. 6.

ἀνισο-επί-πεδος, *ov*, of unequal surfaces, Iambl. in Nicom. Arithm.
 ἀνίστιος, *ov*, δ, fem. -ίτις, *idos*, *h*, flavoured with aniseed, Geop. 8. 4.
 ἀνισο-γώνιος, *ov*, having unequal angles, Iambl. in Nicom. 131.
 ἀνισο-δρομος, *ov*, of unequal course, cited from Philo.
 ἀνισο-ειδής, *es*, of uneven form, Porphy. V. Pyth. 50.
 ἀνισο-κράτεω, *to be too weak for a thing*, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 82.
 ἀνισο-μετρος, *ov*, of unequal measure with, τινί Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 2.
 ἀνισο-μήκης, *es*, of unequal length, Galen.
 ἀνίσσον, τό, v. s. ἀνήθον.
 ἀνισο-πᾶχης, *es*, of unequal thickness, Galen.
 ἀνισο-πλάτης, *es*, of unequal breadth, Euclid. 608 ed. Greg.
 ἀνισο-πλευρος, *ov*, with unequal sides, Tim. Loc. 98 A.
 ἀνισο-όριπος, *ov*, unequally balanced, cited from Plut.
 ἀνίστος, *ov*, worse *fr*, *ov*, v. Lob. Par. 469: (ίστος). Unequal, uneven, Hipp. Fract. 776, Plat. Tim. 36 D, etc.: τὸ ἀν. inequality, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 1, 8, etc.:—ἀν. πολιτεία, of an oligarchy, Aeschin. 1. 24:—so of persons, of ἀνισοι Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 2; ἀν. κατά τι lb. 3. 13, 13; but also *not content with equality or justice, unjust*, Id. Eth. N. 5. 1, 8 and 11.
 II. *unequally divided, unfair*:—Adv., Hipp. Art. 827; ἀν. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα *to act unfairly towards*, Dem. 752. 17; ἀν. νεμεῖσθαι τὰς ἀρχάς Arist. Pol. 3. 12, 2.
 ἀνισο-σθενής, *es*, of unequal strength, Galen. 5. 379.
 ἀνισο-σκελής, *es*, with uneven legs, Schol. Dion. P. 175.
 ἀνισο-τάχης, *es*, unequally rapid, Philo 2. 637. Adv. —ως, Procl.
 ἀνισότης, *ητος*, *h*, inequality, Plat. Phaedo 74 B, al., Arist. Pol. 5. 1, 7, al.
 ἀνισο-τίμος, *ov*, of unequal value, cited from Greg. Naz.
 ἀνισο-τοιχέω, (τοιχός) *to be out of trim, lean over to one side*, metaph. from a ship, Simplic. in Epict. Ench. 31.
 ἀνισο-τόνος, *ov*, unequal in tone, Ptol. ap. Porph. Comm. 259.
 ἀνισο-υψής, *es*, of unequal height, Apoll. Poliorc. 15.
 ἀνισο-φύνης, *es*, of unlike nature, Cyrill.
 ἀνισο-χρονως, Adv., in unequal time, Byz.
 ἀν-ισώω, (ἀνά, ισώω) *to make equal, equalise, balance*, Plat. Polit. 289 E; τοὺς ἀσθενέας ἀν. τοῖς ἰσχυροῖς *puts them on a par with* . . . Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 65:—Pass. *to be equal in a thing, πληθεῖ ἀνισωθῆναι* Hdt. 7. 103.
 B. (ἀνισος) *to make unequal*, late Byz.
 ἀνίστημι, A. Causal in pres. ἀνίστημι (later ἀνίστασθαι Sext. Emp. M. 9. 61): impf. ἀνίστην: fut. ἀναστήσω, poet. ἀνστήσω: aor. 1. ἀνέστησα, Ep. ἀνστήσα: also in aor. 1 med. ἀναστήσασθαι (v. infr. 1. 4, III. 6).
 I. *to make to stand up, raise up, γέροντα δὲ χειρὸς ἀνίστην* *he raised the old man up by his hand*, Il. 24. 515, cf. Od. 14. 319; τί μ' αὖ . . . ἐξ ἔδρας ἀνίστατε; Soph. Aj. 788; ἀν. τινὰ ἐκ τῆς κλίνης Plat. Prot. 317 E; ὁρθὸν ἀν. τινὰ Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 11.
 2. *to raise from sleep, wake up*, Il. 10. 32, 24. 551, 689, etc.: ἐλς ἐκκλησίαν ἀν. τινὰ Ar. Eccl. 740; ἀν. τινὰ ὠμόθυνον Empol. Lucert. 8: metaph., ἀν. νόσον Soph. Tr. 979.
 3. *to raise from the dead, οὐδὲ μιν ἀνστήσει* Il. 24. 551, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1361, Soph. El. 139; from misery or misfortune, Id. O. C. 276, cf. Ph. 666; from slavery, Aeschin. 6. 28.
 4. after Hom., also of things, *to set up, build, στήλην* Hdt. 2. 102; πύργον Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 12, etc.; τροπαῖα Plat. Tim. 25 C; ἀνδριάντα ἐς Δελφούς ap. Dem. 164. 21; so, ἀν. τινὰ χρυσοῦν, χαλκοῦν (in earlier writers *ιστάναι* without the Prep.) *to set up a golden, brassen statue of him*, Plut. 2. 170 E, Brut. 1:—so in aor. 1 med., ἀναστήσασθαι πλῖν *to build oneself a city*, Hdt. 1. 165; ἀναστήσαντο δὲ βωμούς *they set them up altars*, Call. Dian. 199.
 b. *to build up again, restore, τείχεα* Dem. 477. 23; metaph., θεῶν τιμάς Eur. H. F. 852.
 5. *to put up for sale*, Hdt. 1. 196.
 II. *to rouse to action, stir up*, ἀλλ' ἰθὺ νῦν Αἰλάντα . . . ἀνίστησον Il. 10. 176, cf. 179, 15. 64, etc.: c. dat. pers. *to raise up against another, τοῦτω δὲ πρόμουν ἄλλον ἀναστήσουσιν* Il. 7. 116 (v. infr. B. 1. 4):—*to rouse to arms, raise troops*, Thuc. 2. 68, 96; ἀν. πόλεμον ἐπὶ τινα Plat. Cor. 21:—ἀναστήσας ἤγε στρατὸν *he called up his troops and marched them*, Thuc. 4. 93, cf. 112, etc.
 III. *to make people rise, break up an assembly by force*, Il. 1. 191; but, ἐκκλησίαν ἀναστήσαι *to adjourn it*, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 42.
 2. *to make people emigrate, transplant* (v. infr. B. II. 2), ἐνθεν ἀναστήσας ἄγε Od. 6. 7; ἀνίστασαν τοὺς δῆμους Hdt. 9. 73; Αἰγινήτας ἐξ Αἰγίνης Thuc. 2. 27; even, γαῖαν ἀναστήσειν Ap. Rh. 1. 1349; οἰκοῦν Plut. Poplic. 21; also, ἀν. τινὰ ἐκ τῆς ἐργασίας Dem. 270. 14, cf. 313. 18; v. infr. B. II. 2.
 3. *to make suppliants rise and leave sanctuary*, Hdt. 5. 71, Thuc. 1. 137, etc.:—also, ἀν. στρατόπεδον ἐκ χώρας *to make an army decamp*, Polyb. 29. 11, 10; τὰ πρᾶγμα ἀνίστησι τινὰ Plat. Alc. 31.
 4. ἀν. ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα *to make to ascend the tribune*, Plut. 2. 784 C, cf. Camill. 32.
 5. of sportsmen, *to put up game, spring it*, Xen. An. 1. 5, 3, cf. Cyr. 2. 4, 20, Cyn. 6, 23.
 6. μάττυρα ἀναστήσασθαι τινὰ *to call him as one's witness*, Plat. Legg. 937 A.
 IV. pf. ἀνέστακα trans. in LXX (1 Regg. 15. 12).
 B. Intr. in pres. and impf. ἀνίσταμαι, -μην, in fut. ἀνίστησμαι, in aor. 2 ἀνέστην, pf. ἀνέστηκα, Att. plpf. ἀνέστηκα; also in aor. pass. ἀνεστάθην (v. infr. II. 2):—*to stand up, rise, esp. to speak, τοῖσι δ' ἀνέστη* Il. 1. 68, 101, etc.; ἐν μέσσοις 19. 77; in Att. c. part. fut., ἀν. λέγον, κατηγορήσαν, etc.; so c. inf., ἀνέστη μαντεύσασθαι Od. 20. 380; in part., ἀναστάς εἶπε Eur. Or. 885; παραινέσεις ἐποιούοντο . . . ἀνιστάμενοι Thuc. 8. 76: also *to rise from one's seat as a mark of respect*, Lat. *assurgere*, θεοὶ δ' ἅμα πάντες ἀνέστησαν Il. 1. 533.
 2. *to rise from bed, ἐξ εὐνῆς ἀνιστάσθαι* Il. 14. 336, cf. Aesch. Eum. 124; ἐνύπνιον Od. 20. 124; ὁρθρὸν ap. Hes. Op. 575; ὠφέ Ar. Vesp. 217; ἀν. ἐκ κλίνης, after sickness, Andoc. 9. 20:—absol. *to rise from sleep*, Hdt. 1. 31.
 3. *to rise from the dead*, Il. 21. 56, cf. 15. 287, Hdt. 3. 62, Aesch. Ag. 569; παρὰ τὸν πλείονα Ar. Eccl. 1073.
 4. *to rise from an illness, recover, ἐκ τῆς νόσου* Hdt. 1. 22, cf. Plat. Lach. 195 C; absol.,

Thuc. 2. 49.
 5. *to rise as a champion*, Il. 23. 709; θανάτων χάρα πύργος ἀνέστα (Oedipus), Soph. O. T. 1201: hence c. dat. *to stand up [to fight against . . .]* Ἀγκαῖον . . . ὅς μοι ἀνέστη Il. 23. 635; μή τίς τοι . . . ἄλλος ἀναστή Od. 18. 534; τυφάνα θοῶρον πᾶσιν δὲ ἀνέστη θεοῖς (olim ἀνέστη) Aesch. Pr. 354; v. supr. A. II.
 6. *to rise up, rear (olimp πύργου)* Eur. Phoen. 824, cf. Polyb. 16. 1, 5: of statues, etc., *to be set up*, Plut. 2. 91 A, 198 F: metaph., μή τι ἐξ αὐτῶν ἀναστήνῃ κακὸν Pind. P. 4. 276; πόλεμος Dion. H. 3. 23.
 7. *to be set up, βασιλεύς as king*, v. l. Hdt. 3. 66.
 8. of a river, *to rise, ἐξ ὕψους* Plut. Pomp. 34.
 II. *to rise to go, set out, go away, εἰς Ἄργος* Eur. Ileracl. 59, cf. Thuc. 1. 87, 7. 49, 50; ἀνίστατο εἰς οἰκῆμ' ἡ δὲ λουσόμενος Plat. Phaedo 116 A, ubi v. Heind.
 2. *to be compelled to migrate* (supr. A. III. 2), ἐξ Ἀργεῖς ἀναστάντες ὑπὸ Θεσσαλῶν Thuc. 1. 12, cf. 8:—generally, *to be removed, ἀπὸ βασιλείας* Aeschin. 9. 22:—of a country, *to be depopulated, χώρα ἀνεστηκυῖα* Hdt. 5. 29; πόλις . . . πᾶσ' ἀνέστηκεν ὁδοῖ Eur. Ilec. 494; ἡσυχάσασα ἡ Ἑλλάς καὶ οὐκέτι ἀνίσταται no longer subject to migration, Thuc. 1. 12; τῇν ἀσφάλειαν . . . περιείδετε ἀνασταθεῖσαν Dem. 367. 20.
 3. of a law-court, *to rise*, Dem. 585. 9.
 4. of game, *to be put up*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 20; v. supr. A. III. 5, and cf. ἀνάστατος.
 ἀνιστορέω, *to make inquiry into, ask about, ἀρνησις αὐκ ἐνεστιν ὧν ἀνιστορέω* Soph. O. T. 578; c. acc. pers. et rei, *to ask a person about a thing, πεισὶν γὰρ οὐδὲν ὧν ἀνιστορεῖς ἐμέ* Aesch. Pr. 963, cf. Soph. O. T. 991, Ph. 253; so, αὖ . . . ἀνιστορῶ Eur. Supp. 110; ἀν. τινὰ περὶ τίνος Id. Hipp. 92:—*to investigate, τι* Theophr. C. P. 1. 5, 5.
 ἀνιστορησία, *h*, ignorance of history, Cic. Att. 1. 7.
 ἀνιστορητός, *ov*, ignorant of history, uninformed, περὶ τίνος Polyb. 12. 3, 2:—Adv., ἀνιστορητῶς ἔχειν τινός Plut. Demetr. 1.
 II. *not mentioned in history, unrecorded*, Id. 2. 731 C, 733 B, Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 453. 37.
 ἀν-ίστωρ, opus, δ, *h*, late form for ἀίστωρ, Tzetz. Hist. 3. 272.
 ἀνίσχων, like ἀνίσχω, poet. for ἀνέχω, Orph. Arg. 445.
 ἀν-ίσχυος, *ov*, without hips or haunches, of birds, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 28.
 ἀν-ισχύρος, *ov*, not strong, without strength, Strab. 89, Schol. Theoc. 14. 15.
 ἀνισχυρότης, *ητος*, *h*, want of strength, Gloss.
 ἀν-ισχυς, v. gen. vos, without strength, LXX (Isai. 40. 30).
 ἀνίσχω, v. sub ἀνέχω.
 ἀνίσων, avos, δ, —ἐπίστιος (ῆ), acc. to Ath. 447 A.
 ἀν-ίσωσις [ῆ], eos, *h*, equalisation, Thuc. 8. 87, Plat. Legg. 740 E.
 ἀνύτων, verb. Adj. of ἀνέμει, *one must return, ὅθεν ἐξέβημεν* Dion. II. de Lys. 13.
 ἀνύτω, *to howl loud*, Q. Sm. 11. 177.
 ἀν-ιχθός, v. gen. vos, without fish, with few fish in it, λίμνη Strabo 746.
 ἀνίχνευσις, eos, *h*, a tracing out, investigation, Eust. 1437. 16.
 ἀν-ιχνεύω, *ov*, not tracked, Luc. Amor. 35.
 ἀνίχνευτος, (ἀνά, ιχνεύω) *to trace back*, as a hound, Il. 22. 192, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 13: generally, *to trace out, search out*, Plut. Caus. 69; χέρσον ἀν. Lyc. 824:—ἀνίχνεω in C. 1. 237.2.
 ἀν-ιχνος, *ov*, without track or trace, Greg. Naz.
 ἀν-ίψαλος, *ov*, (ἴππομαι) unhurt, Stesich. 74.
 ἀν-ίωτος [ῆ], *ov*, (ἰῶω) not liable to rust, Arist. Mirab. 48. 2, Fr. 248.
 ἀνείτται, Ep. for ἀναείτται, from ἀναείτωμαι.
 ἀννίφελος, Ep. for ἀνέφελος.
 ἀννησο-ειδής, *es*, like ἀννησον, Hesych.
 ἀννησον, ἀννητον, τό, v. sub ἀνῆλθον.
 Ἀννιβαϊκός, *h*, *ov*, of or for Hannibal, Polyb. 2. 71, 9, Diod. 2. 5.
 Ἀννιβίς, *to side with Hannibal*, Plut. Marcell. 10.
 ἀννίσον, τό, v. sub ἀνῆλθον.
 ἀννανεύομαι, Pass. *to have as an allowance (απκοπα)*, ἀνν. καθ' ἐκάστην ἡμέραν ἄρτους μβ' C. 1. 5128. 20.
 ἀννάνη, *h*, the Lat. *anona*, C. 1. 4447, 5128. 16, al.
 ἀν-όδευτος, *ov*, impassable, χεῖμα Hecyl. ap. Strabo 683.
 ἀνοδηγέω, *to guide back*, Babl. 95. 55.
 ἀνοδία, *h*, (ἀνοδος, *ov*) a road that is no road, ὁδὸν ἣ κυριώτερον εἰπεῖν ἀνοδίαν Philo 2. 156, cf. 257; mostly in dat. ἀνοδία, ἀνοδίας, through places with no roads, Polyb. 5. 13, 6, 4. 57, 8, Diod. 19. 5.
 ἀν-οδμος, *ov*, without smell, having no smell, Hipp. Prorrh. 151, Arist. Probl. 3. 13.
 ἀν-οδοντος, *ov*, = ἀν-οδους, Pherecr. Kop. 9, Κρατ. 13.—In Byz. also ἀν-οδόντωντος, *ov*.
 ἀν-οδος, *ov*, having no way or road, impassable, ὁδοὶ ἀν. Eur. I. T. 889; opp. to εὐοδος, Xen. An. 4. 8, 10.
 ἀνοδος, *h*, (ἀνά, ὁδός) a way up, c. g. to the Acropolis at Athens, Hdt. 8. 53; τῇν ἀν. οἰκοδομήσασα C. 1. 1948: metaph., *h* eis τὸν νοητὸν τύπον τῆς ψυχῆς ἄν. Plat. Rep. 517 B.
 b. a journey inland, esp. into Central Asia, like ἀνάβασις, τριῶν μηνῶν ἀν. (to Susa), Hdt. 5. 50; ἀν. παρὰ βασιλεῖα lb. 51, Xen. An. 2. 1, 1.
 2. a rising, τοῦ ὕψους Arist. Meteor. 2. 2, 9: the rising of a star, κατηλυσι τ' ἀνοδός τε Arat. 536: the slope of a hill, Polyb. 5. 24. 4.
 II. the first day of the Thesmophoria, when the women went up to the temple, Dind. Schol. Ar. 3. p. 427.
 ἀν-οδους, οντος, δ, *h*, without teeth, toothless, Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 9, Fr. 278.
 ἀν-οδύρομαι, Dep. *to break into wailing*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 6, Plut. 2. 123 C.
 ἀν-οδύρτος, *ov*, not mourning, Poeta ap. M. Anton. 7. 51.
 ἀν-οίος, *ov*, with no, or very few, branches, Theophr. H. P. 1. 8, 1, etc.: Comp. —ότερος, lb. 3. 13, 3:—also ὁζιος, *ov*, lb. 1. 5, 4, etc.
 ἀνόημα, atos, τό, a foolish act, Stob. Ecl. 2. 194.
 ἀ-νοήμων, *ov*, without understanding, Od. 2. 270, 278, 17. 273.
 ἀνοησία, *h*, want of understanding, Suid.; v. ἀνοηρία.
 II. in-

ἀνοηταίνω, to be senseless, Plat. Phil. 12 D, Henioch. Incert. 1. 3; ἀνοητεύω, Schol. Ar. Nub. 1484; ἀνοητής, dub. in Epiph. ἀνοητία, ἡ, Att. for ἀνοησία, Ar. Fr. 585, v. Phryn. 206, A. B. 406. ἀνόητος, *ov*, not thought of, unheard of, ἀπαρτὸς ἢ δ' ἀνόητα h. Hom. Merc. 80. 2. not within the province of thought, νοήματα ὄντα ἀνόητα εἶναι Plat. Parm. 132 C; τῷ θνητῷ καὶ ἄν. unintelligent, Id. Phaedo 80 B. II. act. not understanding, unintelligent, senseless, silly, Lat. *amens*, ineptus, Hdt. 1. 87, 8. 24; ὦ ἀνόητοι oh fools! Ar. Lys. 572; ἀνόητε Id. Vesp. 252; opp. to προνοητικός, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 9; oft. in Plat.; τὸ ἄν., = οἱ νοῦν ἔχοντες, Plat. Tim. 30 B; τὸ ἄν. [τῆς ψυχῆς] Id. Rep. 605 B, etc.: of animals, τὸ τῶν προβάτων ἦθος εὐθὺς καὶ ἄν. Arist. H. A. 9. 3, 2, cf. 37, 21. 2. so of acts, thoughts, etc.: ἄν. γνώμαι Soph. Aj. 162; δόξαι Plat. Phil. 12 D; εὐχείρια Hipp. Art. 802; ἄν. καὶ κενὸν Ar. Ran. 531; οἶνον . . καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀνόητον and all other follies, Id. Nub. 417. III. Adv. -τως, Id. Lys. 518, Plat., etc.: -τως διακείσθαι Lysias 117. 24: also ἀνοητεῖ, An. Ox. 2. 313:—Sup. -ότατα Dio C. 44. 35; -οτάτως, Cyrill. ἀ-νόητος, *ov*, unadulterated, Arist. Mirab. 158. Adv. -τως, Eccl. ἀ-νοβος, *ov*, = *foreg.*, pure, genuine, unadulterated, φιλοσοφία Philo ap. Euseb. P. E. 388 D. Adv. -θως, Philo 2. 216. ἀνοία, Ep. ἀνοίη, ἡ, Theogn. 453:—the character of an *avoois*, want of understanding, folly, ἀνοίη in Jyly, Hdt. 6. 69; ὅν' ἀνοίας Aesch. Fr. 1079, Philem. Incert. 34 b; νεότητι καὶ ἀνοία Plat. Legg. 716 A; ἄν. λόγος Soph. Ant. 603; τὴν ἄν. εὐφρέιν Eur. Hipp. 398; ἀνοία πολλὴ χρησθῆαι to be a great fool, Antipho 122. 31; πολλὴ ἀνοία [στὶ] πολεμῆσαι Thuc. 2. 61; ἀνοίαν ἐφλίσκάνειν to be thought a fool, Dem. 16. 24; δύο ἀνοίας γένη, τὸ μὲν μανίαν, τὸ δ' ἀμαθίαν Plat. Tim. 86 B; but opp. to μανία, Id. Rep. 382 C, E, etc.:—pl. follies, Isocr. 160 A. [In old Att. sometimes paroxyt. ἀνοιά, as in ἀγνοιά, διανοιά, παρανοιά:—on Aesch. Theb. 402, v. Dind. in Lex. Aesch., cf. Soph. Fr. 517; Eur. Andr. 520.] ἀνοίγευς, *εως*, ὁ, an opener; Damasc. in Wolf. Anecd. 3. 260. ἀνοίγη, ἡς, ἡ, the act of opening, χειρὸν Jo. Chr. ἀνοίγμα, ατος, τό, an opening, a door, LXX (3 Regg. 14. 6 Alex.), Schol. Ar., etc. II. extent, dimensions (?), C. I. 3546. 12.—Also, ἀνοίγηός, ὁ, Byz. ἀνοίγωμαι Lys. 12. 10; ἀνοίγω Pind. P. 5. 119, Hdt. 3. 37, 117, and Att.; Ep. ἀνοίγω Il. 24. 455; later ἀνοίγνυμι Dem. Phal. 122, Paus. 8. 41, 4:—impf. ἀνέγων Il. 16. 221, al., Hdt. 1. 187, Att.; also ἀνέγον Il. 14. 168; rarely ἤνοιγον, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 2 and 6, 21; Ion. and Ep. ἀναοίγεσκον (v. inf.). late ἀνέγωνον App. Civ. 4. 81, etc.:—fut. ἀνοίξω Ar. Pax 179:—aor. ἀνέφερα Id. Vesp. 768, Thuc. 2. 2; part. ἀνέφερας C. I. (add.) 4300 d; also ἡνοῖα Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 13 and in late Prose; Ion. ἀνοίξα Hdt. 1. 68 (vulg. ἀνέφα), 4. 143, 9. 118; poet. ἀνέφα Theocr. 14. 15:—pf. ἀνέφεχα Dem. 42. 30, 1048. 13, Menand. Θερτ. 3; ἀνέφεχα Aristae. 2. 22; plpf. ἀνέφεργα Pherecr. Κρατ. 6 (v. inf.):—Pass. ἀνοίγνυμαι, Eur. Ion 923, Ar. Eq. 1326: late fut. ἀνοικήσομαι, LXX, Epict., etc.; ἀνοίγησομαι LXX; ἀνέφεσομαι Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 14:—pf. ἀνέφεργα Eur., Thuc., etc.; ἀνέφεργα Theocr. 14. 47; later, ἤνοιγμαι (δι-) restored by Litré in Hipp. Epid. 1229, cf. Joseph. c. Ap. 2. 9; plpf. ἀνέφεργα Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 14; (the pf. 2 ἀνέφεργα is used in pass. sense in Hipp. 269. 17, 502. 10, Plut., etc.; but in good Att. never, save in Dinarch. ap. An. Ox. 1. 52):—aor. ἀνέφεχθην Eur. Ion 1563, subj. ἀνοικήθ Dem. 44. 37, opt. ἀνοικήθην Plat. Phaedo 59 D; ἀνοικήθεις Thuc. 4. 130, Plat.; later, ἤνοιχθην Paus. 2. 35. 4, LXX; and aor. 2 ἤνοιγην Luc. Amor. 14, etc.—In late Gr., very irreg. forms occur, ἡνέφεα LXX (Gen. 8. 6), Joseph.; ἡνέφεγμα Apocal. 10. 8, Heliod. 9. 9; ἡνέφεχθην LXX (Gen. 7. 11); also aor. 1 inf. ἀνέφαισι Q. Sm. 12. 331; ἀνοικήθην Nonn. D. 7. 317. To open, of doors, etc., ἀναοίγεσκον μεγάλην κληῖδα τὴν τριὰς τὸ put back the bolt so as to open [the door], Il. 24. 455, cf. 14. 168; πόλας ἀνοίξαι Aesch. Ag. 604; θύραν Ar. Vesp. 768; also without θύραν, ἐπειδὴ αὐτὰρ ἀνέφε τις Plat. Prot. 310 B, cf. 314 D, E; χλωρὸν δ' ἀπὸ πᾶν' ἀνέφεγ τοῦκ off the cover and opened it, Il. 16. 221; φωριασμέν ἐπιθήματα κάλ' ἀνέφεγν 24. 228; so, ἄν. σπορόν, τάφρον, θήκας Hdt. 1. 68, 187, etc.; κισθάρων Lys. 121. 5; ἄν. σήμαντρα, σημεῖα, διαθήκας to open seals, etc., Xen. Lac. 6. 4, Dem. 1048. 13, etc.; and (metaph.) καθαρὰν ἀνοίξαντι κληῖδα φρενῶν Eur. Med. 660; ἄν. οἶνον to tap it, Theocr. 14. 15; γήρην ἀνοίξας, for στόμα, Tryph. 477; ἄν. φίληματα to kiss with open mouths, Ach. Tat. 56. 5. 2. metaph. to lay open, unfold, disclose, ὄνομα Aesch. Supp. 321; ἐργ' ἀναίδη Soph. O. C. 515, cf. Eur. I. A. 326; ἀτυχίαν Menand. Incert. 128. 3. as nautical term, absol., to get into the open sea, get clear of land, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 2, 5, 13, 6, 21, and so in modern Greek;—but, ἄλδς κέλευθον ἄν., Pind. P. 5. 118, is to open or first skew the way over the sea. 4. to open, declare, Aesch. Supp. 321. II. Pass. to be open, stand open, lie open, ὅσπερ τῆς ἀνοίγομένης θύρης Hdt. 1. 9; ἀνεγμένην καταλαβάνειν τὴν θύραν Plat. Symp. 174 D; ἔως ἀνοικήθι τὸ δεσμοτήριον Id. Phaedo 59 D; διακαστήρια ἀνοίγεται Id. Rep. 405 A; παρέξει τὰμπόρι Δ. ἀνεγμένα Ar. Av. 1523; λέων τὰ ἐντὸς ἀνοικήθεις cut open, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 3; κόλποι δ' ἀλλήλων ἀνοίγομενοι opening one into another, Plut. Crass. 4: metaph., θησαυροὶ ὡς ἀνοίγνται κακῶν Eur. Ion 923. 2. so also pf. 2 act. ἀνέφεργα in late Greek (v. sub init.), for which in correct Att. ἀνέφεργα is used, as in Eur. Hipp. 56, Dem. 764. 22, cf. Lob. Phryn. 157, sq.; the use of ἀνέφεργα for ἀνέφεργα, though ridiculed by Luc. (Solec. 8), is yet adopted by him in other places, Navig. 4, Gall. 6. ἀνοιδάω, to blow up, inflate, Plotin. 449 D; aor. med. ἀνοιδῶμαι Q. Sm. 14. 470:—Pass. to swell up, of the muscles, Christod. Ecphr. 234. II. intr., = ἀνοιδῶ, Nic. ap. Ath. 126 C. ἀνοιδανισ, *εως*, ἡ, = ἀνοιδῶ, Plotin. 449 D. ἀνοιδῶ, Ep. -είω (Nic. Th. 855): fut. ἡσώ: aor. ἀνέφθη Eur., Plat.:—to swell up, Lat. *intumesco*, Hipp. Acut. 385; of a wave, Eur.

Hipp. 1210; of wind, Plat. Tim. 84 E; of figs ripening, Nic. l. c.; τὸ κἀλῶμα ἀνοιδῶς swelled out, inflated, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 22, cf. G. A. 1. 20, 15. 2. metaph., θυμὸς ἀνοιδῶ, Hdt. 7. 39, cf. Philostr. 313 (so in Med., θυμὸν ἀνοιδῶσαντο they swelled with rage, Q. Sm. 9. 345); ἀνοιδῶσης τῆς νόσου Philostr. 142. ἀνοιδῶσις, *εως*, ἡ, a swelling, intumescence, τῶν μαστῶν Arist. H. A. 6. 20, 7, al.; θαλάσσης Id. Mund. 6, 21. ἀνοιδίσκω, to make to swell, σίτον Theophr. C. P. 4. 13, 7:—Pass., = ἀνοιδῶ, Hipp. Acut. 385. ἀν-οίκειος, *ov*, also α, *ov*, Clem. Al. 506, etc.:—not friendly, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 67: ill agreeing with, τιπὸς Polyb. 6. 10, 1., 24. 5, 13, Diod. 12. 21; τιπὶ Polyb. 5. 96, 8. II. unfitting, unseasonable, Diod. 3. 56, Plut. 2. 102 A. Adv., ἀνοικεῖος ἔχειν πρὸς τι Synes. 260 C. ἀνοικελότης, *ητος*, ἡ, unfriendliness, cited from Synes. ἀνοικεῖατος, *ov*, not to be adapted, alien, ἀλλήλους M. Anton. 12. 30. ἀν-οικητος, *ov*, dub. for δολικητος, Lob. Phryn. 731. ἀνοικῶ, fut. Att. ἰω:—to remove up the country, ἀν. τὴν Σπάρτην, i. e. to break it up as a city, Arist. Rhet. Al. 2, 23; ἄν. τινὰς ἐς τὴν Πελοπόννησον Paus. 1. 25, 4: metaph., ἄν. τινα φθόνον to remove him out of envy's way, cited from Philostr.:—Pass. and Med. to shift one's dwelling up the country, to migrate inland, αὐτοὶ δ' ἀνέκισαν' ὅπως ἀναστήναι Ar. Pax 207, cf. Strabo 406, App. Pun. 84; and of cities, to be built inland or away from the coast, Thuc. 1. 7:—generally, to migrate, δευρ' ἀνοικισθεῖς Ar. Av. 1351; ἀνοικισσάμενοι εἰς Ὀλύνθον Thuc. 1. 58, cf. 8. 31. II. to re-settle, colonise afresh, Paus. 2. 1, 2, Strabo 621:—Pass. to be re-peopled, Plut. Lucull. 29. ἀνοικισίς, *εως*, ἡ, a shifting people upward and inland, App. Pun. 84. ἀνοικισμός, ὁ, = *foreg.*, Strabo 406. II. a rebuilding, restoration, πόλεων Hdn. 3. 6. ἀν-οικοδεσποτήτος, *ov*, without a lord of the house, astrol. term, Salmas. Climact. 301. ἀνοικοδομέω, fut. ἡσώ, to build up, τὰ χεῖλα τοῦ ποταμοῦ . . ἀνοικοδόμησε πλίνθοισι Hdt. 1. 186. 2. to wall up, λαύρας καναῖν πλίνθοισιν Id. Ar. Pax 100, cf. Lycurg. 166. 8; πύλας Diod. 11. 21 (in this sense ἀποικ- is a freq. v. l.). II. to build again, rebuild, πόλιν καὶ τεῖχην Thuc. 1. 89, cf. ap. Lycurg. 158. 7, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 19, etc.; ἄν. χώραν to occupy again with buildings, Diod. 15. 66:—Pass., metaph., to be exalted, LXX (Mal. 3. 15). ἀνοικοδομή, ἡ, and -μῆσις, *εως*, ἡ, a rebuilding, restoration, Byz. ἀν-οικοδόμητος, *ov*, not built up, Or. Sib. 5. 409. ἀνοικοδομία, ἡ, a building up, Schol. Thuc. 8. 90. ἀν-οικονόμητος, *ov*, not set in order, unarranged, Macho ap. Ath. 341 B, Longin. 33. 5:—Subst. -νομῆσις, ἡ, mismanagement, disorder, Byz. ἀν-οικος, *ov*, houseless, homeless, ἄν. ποιεῖν τινά Hdt. 3. 145; cf. ἀοικος. ἀνοικέτι or -τί, Adv., = ἀνοικῶ, Hdn. Epim. 257. ἀνοικτέον, verb. Adj. of ἀνοίγω, one must open, Eur. Ion 1387. ἀν-οικτήριον, *ov*, pitiless, merciless, Soph. Fr. 587, Anth. P. 7. 303. ἀν-οικτίσμος, *ov*, unmourning, ὀνόμα Arist. in Anth. P. append. 9. 74. II. act. pitiless: so Adv. -τως, Antipho 114. 10. ἀνοικτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀνοίγω) opened, Babr. 59. 11, Luc. V. H. 1. 24. ἀν-οικτος, *ov*, pitiless, ruthless, Eur. Tro. 782, Ar. Thesm. 1022:—Adv. -τως, without pity, without being pitied, Soph. O. T. 180, Eur. Tro. 751. ἀνοικωῶ, fut. ἔσμαι, to wail aloud, Aesch. Pers. 465, Thuc. 3. 113. ἀν-οικωκτος, *ov*, unmourning, unlamented, Aesch. Cho. 433, 511:—Adv. ἀνοικμακτί [i], without need to wail, with impunity, Soph. Aj. 1227. ἀνοινία, ἡ, = ἀοινία, Euseb. Laus Const. 17: so, ἀνοινος, *ov*, = ἀοινος, Hdn. Epim. 216. ἀνοίξαι, *εως*, ἡ, (ἀνοίγνυμι) an opening, πύλιν Thuc. 4. 67, 68, etc.—So in Byz. ἀνοίξια, τά. ἀνοίσις, *εως*, ἡ, (ἀναφέρω, ἀνοίσω) a bringing back, Suid. ἀνοιστέος, α, *ov*, verb. Adj. of ἀναφέρω, to be referred, Eur. ap. Plut. 2. 431 A. II. ἀνοιστέον, one must carry back or report, Soph. Ant. 272, Eur. H. F. 1221:—one must refer, τι πρὸς τι Plut. Phoc. 5; ἐπὶ τι Theophr. C. P. 4. 11, 8. ἀνοιστός, Ion. ἀνείστος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀναφέρω, ἀνοίσω) brought back, ἄν. ἐς τινα referred to some one for decision, Hdt. 6. 66. ἀνοιστρέω, to goad to madness, Eur. Bacch. 979. ἀν-οιστρος, *ov*, without madness or excitement, Greg. Naz. ἀνοίσω, v. sub ἀναφέρω. ἀνοῖτο, v. sub ἀνώ. ἀνοκαχέω, fut. σῶ, (ἀνοκαχῆ, q. v.) to hold back, slay, hinder, ἄν. τὰς νέας, to keep them riding at anchor, Hdt. 6. 116, etc.: metaph. of a chariot, to hold it in, keep it back, Soph. El. 732; also, ἄν. πόλεμον Dion. H. 9. 16. 2. ἄν. τὸν τῶνον τῶν ὕλων to keep up the tension of the ropes, keep them taut, Hdt. 7. 36. II. also intr. (sub. εαυτὸν), to keep back, keep still, Id. 9. 13, cf. Diod. 11. 18.—A dub. form in -έω is found in Hipp. Art. 803. ἀνοκαχῆ, ἡ, formed by redupl. from ἀνοχῆ (cf. ὄκωχα pf. of ἔχω), a stay, cessation, κακῶν Thuc. 4. 117; ἄν. νομῆς a pause in the spreading of the ulcer, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 9, cf. 1. 7. 2. esp. a cessation of arms, truce, δι' ἀνοκαχῆς γίγνεσθαι τι to be at truce with one, Thuc. 1. 40; ἄν. γίγνεσθαι τι πρὸς τινα one party has a truce with another, Id. 5. 32. II. a hindrance, τριβὴ καὶ ἄν. τῶν Ἑλλήνων Id. 8. 87. (The corrupt forms ἀνακαχῆ, ἀνακαχένω must be corrected, except in late writers, v. διοκαχῆ, κατακοχῆ, συνοκαχῆ. That the forms in ο are required by analogy was seen by some old Gramm., and is now generally acknowledged, Valck. Ammon. p. 24, Dind. Steph. Thes. s. v. διακοχῆ, κατακοχῆ; even in Cyrill. 533 A, ἀνοκαχῆν is now restored from two Mss.—See, however, κοχέω.) ἀνολβία, ἡ, the state of an ἀνολβος, misery. [in Illes. Op. 317.]

ἀνολιβίζω, to deem happy, bless, Eccl.
ἀνόλιβος, ov, =sq., Hdt. 1. 32, Eur. Fr. 175.
ἀν-ολβος, ov, poet. Adj. *unblest, wretched, luckless*, ἡμαρ Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 85; γαῖα, ἄμμα Eur. Hel. 247. 1. A. 354; ὦμοι ἐμῶν ἀνολιβα δουλευμάτων, for ἐμὰ . . δουλευματα, Soph. Ant. 1265.—of persons, Theogn. 288 (in Comp.), Aesch. Eum. 551, Soph. Aj. 1156, etc. 2. *without means, poor*, Arat. 1073.
ἀν-όλεθρος, ov, not ruined, having escaped ruin, Il. 13. 761: cf. Att. ἀνώλεθρος.
ἀν-ολιγάρως, ov, not careless, and Adv. -πως: both in late Eccl.
ἀνολισθάνω, aor. -ώλισθον, to slip or glide back, to return, εἰς τινα Call. Fr. 96, et ibi Bentl.
ἀνολκή, ἡ, (ἀνέλκω) a hauling up, λίθων Thuc. 4. 112; ἄν. καὶ καθολκή Aen. Tact. 10.
ἀνολολύζω, fut. ὕζω, to cry aloud, shout aloud, ἀνωλόλυφα χαρὰς ὕπο Aesch. Ag. 587; cf. Simon. in Anth. P. 13. 28, Soph. Tr. 205, Eur. Med. 1173, etc.; cf. δολολύζω, ὀλολυνή. 2. c. acc. to *beuail loudly*, Soph. El. 750; but c. acc. cognato, βοῶν ἄν. Eur. Tro. 1000.
 II. in a causal sense, to excite by Bacchic cries, πρώτας δὲ Θήβας . . ἀνωλόλυφα Id. Bacch. 24.
ἀνολοφύρομαι [ῥ], Dep. = ἀνοδύρομαι, to break into loud wailing, Thuc. 8. 81, Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 14; c. part., ἄν. ποθῶν . . , Plat. Prot. 327 D.
Ἀνολυμπιάς, ἡ, an Olympiad omitted in the list, Paus. 6. 22, 3, cf. Diod. 15. 78.
ἀνομαί, v. sub ἄνω.
ἀνομαλίζω, to restore to equality, equalise, only known from pf. inf. ἀνωμαλίσθαι, Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 5; cf. sq.
ἀνομαλῶσις, εως, ἡ, restoration of equality, equalisation, Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 12.—The sense shows that this is compd. of ἀνά, ὁμαλῶ, and not derived from the Adj. ἀνώμαλος (unequal).
ἀνομβρέω, to gush out with water, πηγῇ Philo 2. 91: c. acc. to *pour forth as water*, LXX (Sirac. 18. 29), al.
ἀνομβρῆεις, εσσα, ev, rainy, Nic. Al. 288:—and Subst. ἀνόμβρησις, εως, ἡ, Byz.: -ητικός, ἡ, ὄν, pouring out as water, τινός Epiphani.
ἀνομβρία, ἡ, want of rain, drought, Arist. H. A. 8. 28, 12.
ἀν-ομβρος, ov, wanting rain, without rain, of countries, Hdt. 2. 22, 4. 185.
 2. ἄν. βροαί streams not fed by showers, Eur. Bacch. 406.
ἀνομέω, to be ἀνομος, to act lawlessly, περί τι Hdt. 1. 144.
ἀνόμημα, atos, τό, a transgression of the law, Diod. 17. 5, C. I. 8940.
ἀνόμια, Ion. -κη, ἡ, lawlessness, lawless conduct, opp. to δικαιοσύνη, Hdt. 1. 96, 97; ἄν. νόμων κρατεῖ Eur. I. A. 1095; ἄν. ἀμύνειν Antipho 125. 44; ἄν. ὀφισκάνειν Eur. Ion 443; ἀντί αὐτονομίας . . εἰς ἀνομίας ἐπιπίπτει Isocr. 129 C, cf. Plut. 2. 755 B; ὅγῃ ἐν πάσῃ ἀναρχίᾳ καὶ ἄν. Plat. Rep. 575 A.
ἀν-ομίλητος [ῥ], ov, having no communion with others, unsociable, Plat. Legg. 951 A, Plut. 2. 50, etc. 2. c. gen., ἄν. παιδείας uneducated, Ep. Plat. 332 C, cf. Luc. Merc. Cond. 14.
ἀν-ομίχλος, ov, without mist, ἀήρ Arist. Mund. 4. 4.
ἀν-ομμάτος, ov, eyeless, sightless, Soph. Ph. 857.
ἀν-ομογενής, ἐς, of different kind, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 229.
ἀν-ομοειδής, ἐς, differing in species, Iamb. Myst. 19.
ἀν-ομοζήλος, ov, having a different bent, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 56.
ἀ-νομοθέτητος, ov, unregulated, lawless, disorderly, Plat. Legg. 785 A, 781 A, Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 5. 2. not prescribed by law, Dion. H. 7. 41.
ἀν-ομοιοβαρής, ἐς, of unequal weight, Arist. Cael. 1. 6, 8.
ἀν-ομοιογενής, ἐς, of different kind, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 32, Arr. Epict. 1. 20, 2:—Adv. -νός, in a different gender, Schol. Soph.
ἀν-ομοιοειδής, ἐς, of unlike kind, heterogeneous, φιλαί Arist. Eth. N. 9. 1, 1:—Hence Subst., -εἶδεια, ἡ, Apoll. de Pron. 389.
ἀνομοιο-μερής, ἐς, consisting of unlike parts, not homogeneous, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 3, al.
ἀν-ομοιοπίπτως, ov, with unlike inflexions, Eust. 1228. 62. Adv. -τως, Ib. 631. 27.
ἀν-όμοιος, ov, Plat. Phileb. 14 A, etc., also α, ov Isocr. 279 D, etc.:—*unlike, dissimilar*, Pind. N. 8. 48, freq. in Plat.; ἐξ ἀνομοίων ἡ πόλις is composed of dissimilar elements, Arist. Pol. 3. 4, 6; ἄν. τινι unlike it, Plat. Gorg. 513 B, al.; for Aesch. Supp. 54, v. γαιάνομος. Adv. -ως, Thuc. 1. 84; Plat. Rep. 388 C, al.; ἄν. ἔχειν Xen. An. 7. 7. 49.
ἀν-ομοιοστροφος, ov, consisting of unequal strophes, Hephaest. 9. 3.
ἀν-ομοιοσχημων, ov, of unlike form, Galen., Alex. Aphr.
ἀνομοιότης, ητος, ἡ, unlikeness, dissimilarity, Plat. Parm. 159 E, al.; c. gen., Ib. 161 B:—in pl., Id. Polit. 294 B, Arist. Poët. 2. 5.
ἀν-ομοιοσύσιος, ov, of unlike substance, Athanas.
ἀν-ομοιόχροτος, ov, of dissimilar time or quantity, Eust. 13. 7.
ἀνομοιῶω, to make unlike or dissimilar, Plat. Rep. 546 B, Parm. 148 B:—Pass. (c. fut. med., Porph. Abst. 1. 37) to be or become so, Plat. Theaet. 166 B, al.
ἀνομοιῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) unlike, Procl. Inst. Theol. 203.
ἀνομοιῶσις, εως, ἡ, a making unlike, dissimilarity, Plat. Theaet. 166 B.
ἀνομολογέομαι, fut. ἡσσομαι: pf. ἀναμολόγημαι: Dep. i.—to agree upon a thing, come to an understanding, περί τινος Plat. Rep. 442 E; πρὸς ἀλλήλους Ib. 348 B; πρὸς τι with a view to . . , Id. Theaet. 164 C; τινί with a person, Plut. 2. 1070 D: absol. to admit, Muson. ap. Stob. 596. 18.
 2. to recapitulate, sum up one's conclusions, τὰ εἰρημένα Plat. Symp. 200 E.
 3. to pay money by note of hand or order, C. I. 147. 34; whence the Subst. ἀνομολόγημα, τό, a promissory note, Ib. 221.
 II. the Act. occurs in no good author (even Plut. Pericl. 39. 2, 1070 D, are very dub.). but Dem. 25. 11 uses the pf. in pass. sense, ἀναμολόγημαι . . τὰ ἀρίστα πράττειν I am allowed by all to be doing what is best, cf. 315. 14., 1389. 24; so aor. part. -γηθείς, Philo 2. 520: cf. ἀνομολογούμενος.

ἀνομολογῶ, verb. Adj. one must admit, τοῦτο περὶ αὐτῶν Plat. Rep. 452 E, cf. Legg. 737 C.
ἀνομολογῶτος, av, agreed on again, under a renewed bill for both the principal debt and the unpaid interest, acc. to A. B. 211.
ἀνομολογία, ἡ, (ἀνομολογέομαι) agreement, Hesych. II. (ἀνομολογος) disagreement, Strabo 98, Plut. Comp. Nic. c. Crass. 1.
ἀν-ομολόγος, ov, not agreeing, cited from Sext. Emp. Adv. -γως, Porph. Abst. 2. 40.
ἀν-ομολογούμενος, η, ov, not agreeing, inconsistent, ἵνα μὴ ἄν. ᾖ ὁ λόγος Plat. Gorg. 495 A; ἄν. τοῖς προειρημένους Arist. An. Pr. 1. 34. 4. 2. not admitted, not granted, ἐξ ἀνομολογούμενων συνάγειν Id. Rhet. 2. 22, 15, cf. 2. 23, 23.—An Adj., compd. of ἀν- negat., and ὁμολογούμενος;—for a Verb ἀνομολογέομαι, to disagree with, is contrary to analogy. Adv. -νως, Galen.
ἀ-νομος, ov, without law, lawless, impious, τράπεζα Hdt. 1. 162; often in Trag. both of persons and things, e. g. Aesch. Ag. 151, Soph. O. C. 142, Tr. 1096, Eur. Bacch. 995, Or. 1455; μοναρχία Plat. Polit. 302 F; τὰ ἀνόμα lawless acts, Hdt. 1. 8:—Adv. -μως, Eur. Med. 1000, Antipho 125. 25, Thuc. 4. 92; Comp. -ώτερον, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 285 A. 2. in Ep. Rom. 2. 12, merely = χωρίς νόμον. II. (νόμος II) unmusical, νόμος ἄν. Aesch. Ag. 1142.
ἀνομο-ταγής [α], ἐς, (τάσσω) of a different order, Damasc. ap. Wolf. Anecd. 3. 236.
ἀνομό-φύλος, ov, of different tribe or kind, Manass.
ἀν-ονειδιστος, ov, irreproachable, cited from Nicol. Dam.
ἀν-όνητος, Dor. ἄτος, ov, unprofitable, περισσὰ κἀνόνητα σώματα Soph. Aj. 758; ὧ πολλὰ λέξας . . κἀνόνητ' ἐπη Ib. 1272; ἄν. γάμος Eur. Or. 1502, cf. Hel. 886; ἄν. γίνεσθαι Dem. 121. 16, Plut.; ἄν. ἐσθί τι τινι Arist. Eth. N. 1. 3, 7, cf. Pol. 7. 16, 3:—the neut. pl. ἀνόνητα is freq. in Eur. as Adv. in vain, as Hec. 766, Alc. 413, etc., so in Plat. Rep. 486 C. II. act. c. gen., ἄν. τῶν ἀγαθῶν making no profit from a thing, Dem. 275. 5., 442. 26.
ἀν-ονόμαστος, ov, faulty form for ἀωνόμαστος, Hdn. Epimer. 203, Irenae., Suid.
ἀν-όξυντος, ov, not to be written with the acute accent, Eust. 930. 57.
ἀ-νοος, ov, contr. ἀνους, ov, without understanding, silly, κἀρήν II. 21. 441; ψυχῇ Plat. Tim. 44 A, etc.; of persons, Soph. Ant. 99; ἀνους τε καὶ γέρον ἅμα Ib. 281; ἀνους ἐφόνευσα in my blindness, Id. O. C. 547 (as Pors. for ἄλλους); πλούτος ἄν. wealth without wit, Anth. P. 9. 43:—Comp. ἀνούστερος, Aesch. Pr. 987, Soph. Fr. 514; cf. Lob. Phryn. 143.
ἀνοσταία, only in Od. 1. 320, ὅπως δ' ὡς ἀνοσταία ἀνέπτειρο, where it is variously written and explained: 1. acc. to Hdn. ap. Eust. it is an Adv. (compd. of ἀνά, *σπταμαι), she flew away unseen, unnoticed; or, acc. to Eust., = ἀνω, ἀνωφερές, up into the air, in which sense Emped. used the word, καρπαλίμως ἀνόπαιον; cf. Ἀνοπαια, the name of the pass above Thermopylae (Hdt. 7. 216). 2. acc. to Aristarch., ἀνοσταία or πανόσταία, a kind of eagle, cf. Od. 3. 371. 3. acc. to Gramm. in An. Ox. 1. 83, ἀν' οὔστα (= ἀνὰ ὀπὴν) up by the hole in the roof, up the smoke-vent.
ἀνόπιν, Adv. backwards (cf. κατόπιν), Hesych.; further back, in a book, etc., Eust. 1031. 46.
ἀνοπλος, ov, without the ὄπλον or large shield, of the Persians, who bore only γέρρα, Hdt. 9. 62: generally, unarmed, Plat. Euthyd. 299 B; τὸ ἀνοπλον, opp. to τὸ ὀπλιτικόν, of citizens not entrusted with arms, Arist. Pol. 4. 3. 1:—of ships, not rigged, etc., Polyb. 2. 12, 3. On the form, v. ἄσπλος.
ἀν-οπτος, ov, unseen, Suid.
ἀν-όρατος, ov, Plat. Tim. 51 A, Polycharm. ap. Ath. 333 F, for the more usual ἀόρατος.
ἀνοργάζω, to knead up, work up, put in condition, Galen. II. to toss, dandle, παιδία Hesych.
ἀν-όργανος, ov, without instruments, Plut. Pericl. 16; κίνησις ἄν. movement without limbs for the purpose, of serpents, Id. 2. 381 A.
ἀνόργητος, ov, Hellenic for ἀνοργος, Moer. p. 12.
ἀνοργία, ἡ, = ἀμυησία, Hesych., Suid.
ἀν-οργίαστος, ov, not celebrated with orgies, ἱερά Ar. Lys. 898, cf. Clem. Al. 19. 2. of a person, in whose honour no orgies are held, Plat. Epin. 985 D. II. uninitiated, ἀμύητος καὶ ἀνοργ. τῶν ἱερῶν Themist. 166 C.
ἀν-οργος, ov, not wrathful, Cratin. Incert. 43: cf. ἀνόργητος.
ἀνορέα, ἡ, more common in Ion. form ἡνορέη, Pind.
ἀνορέω, to hand up, of the elephant's tusk, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 6.
ἀνορέκτω, to have no appetite, Antyll. in Matthaei Med. 74.
ἀν-ορέκτος, ov, without appetite for, ἀπολαύσεως Arist. de Virt. 4. 5; περί τὰς ἀπολαύσεις Ib. 2. 1; absol., Plut. 2. 460 A:—Adv., ἀνορέκτως ἔχειν Alex. Trall. 6. 2, p. 102. II. pass. not desir. of food, Plut. 2. 664 A.
ἀνορέξια, ἡ, want of appetite, Tim. Locr. 102 E, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 3.
ἀν-όρεος [α], α, ov, (ἀνήρ) = ἀνδρείος, Soph. Fr. 384:—ἀνορέα, Dor. for ἡνορέη.
ἀνορθίζω, to call out, shout aloud, Andoc. 5. 5. II. to prick up, τὰ ὦτα Philo 2. 188.
ἀνορθο-περιπατητικός, ἡ, ὄν, walking upright, late Eccl.
ἀνορθος, ov, upright, erect, Hipp. 295. 8; ἄν. εἰς τι up to the level of . . , Inscr. ap. Müller Munim. Athen. p. 56.
ἀνορθόω, fut. ὠσώ: aor. ἀνάρθασα Eur. Alc. 1138, Isocr. 95 A, etc. (cf. καταρθώω): plpf. with double augm. ἡνωρθύειν Liban., v. Lob. Phryn. 154: the double augm. is common in the compd. ἐπανορθόω, cf. συνεπανορθόω. To set up again, restore, rebuild, τὸν νηὸν Hdt. 1. 19; τὸ τεῖχος 7. 208; τὸ στρατόπεδον Thuc. 6. 88, etc.; τὸ σῶμα τινος Eur. Bacch. 364:—Med., ἀνορθοῦσθαι τὰ πίπτοντα τῶν οἰκοδομημάτων

ἀνταγώνιστος, *ov*, in Poll. 3. 141, is interpreted, *contending as an adversary*:—but *ἀνταγωνιστας*, Id. 1. 157, is f. l. for *ἀνάντ*—, v. Dind.
ἀνταδίκω, *to injure in return, retaliate upon*, ἄλλήλους Plat. Theaet. 173 A, cf. Crito 49 B, sq.
ἀντῆδω, fut. —*ἀσμαι*—*to sing in answer*, esp. of the partridge, *to answer* when another calls, *ἀντ. ὡς μαχοῦμενος* Arist. H. A. 9. 8, 8, cf. Mirab. 151. 2, Ael. N. A. 4. 16; *ἀντ. Μουσας* Luc. Pisc. 6; τοῖς φθεγγόμενοις Plut. 2. 794 C: *to cry out at one*, Lat. *occino*, ἐγὼ δ', ἦν τοῦτο δρᾶς, ἀντάσσομαι Ar. Eccl. 887:—*Pass.*, *στροφῇ ἀντασθῆναι* Poll. 4. 112.
ἀνταίρω, = *ἀνταίρω*, but only in Med., ἀνταίρεσθαι χεῖράς τι *to raise one's hands against one, make war upon him*, Hdt. 3. 144, 7. 101; or *without τινί*, 6. 44., 7. 212; also, *πύλεμον βασιλεῖ ἀντ.* 8. 140, 1.
ἀντάει, Dor. for ἀντήεις.
ἀνταῖλος, *ov*, *contending against, rivalling*, τινός Anth. P. 12. 68.
ἀνταίδομαι, Med. *to respect in return, αἰδοῦμεν* ἀντ. Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 28.
ἀνταῖος, *a, ov*, (ἀντα) *set over against, right opposite*, Lat. *adversus*, ἀνταία πληγὴ *a wound in front, right in the breast*, Soph. El. 196, Eur. Andr. 844; ἀνταῖαν ἔπαισεν (sc. πληγὴν) Soph. Ant. 1308. 2.
ἀνταίω, *to oppose to, hostile, hateful*, Lat. *adversarius*, κνώδαλον ἀντ. βροτοῖσιν Aesch. Cho. 588; πομπὰ Eur. I. A. 1324, cf. Soph. Fr. 74, 310, 466; τὰνταῖα θεῶν *their hostile purposes*, Aesch. Pers. 604. II. *besought with prayers*, epith. of Hecate, etc., Ar. Rh. 1. 1141, cf. Orph. H. 40. 1; ἀνταῖα: ἰκέσιος Aesch. (Fr. 219) ap. Hesych.; ἀνταῖος Ζεὺς Schol. II. 22. 113.
ἀνταίρω, fut. —*ἀρῶ*, aor. —*ἤρα*:—*to raise against, χεῖράς τι* Anth. P. 7. 139; Thuc. 3. 32., 1. 53; *πύλεμον τι* Polyb. 15. 7, 8; ἀντ. πρὸς Ἐρωτα μάχην Anth. P. 12. 147:—*Med.*, v. sub ἀνταίρω.
ἀνταίρειν, *to rise up against, withstand*, Lat. *contra assurgere*, ἀνταίρειν τι *Plut. Euthyd.* 272 A, Dem. 25, 2; *πρὸς τι* or *τινα*, Dem. 66. 24, Plut. Pyrrh. 15, Dion. H. 6. 48: so in Med., *τινι* Luc. Hermot. 33, etc. 2.
ἀνταίρειν, *to rise opposite to or in the same parallel with*, τοῖς κατὰ Μερόν τούτοις Strabo 68, cf. 77; *πρὸς τὴν Διὶν* Plut. Aemil. 6.
ἀνταίσχυνομαι, *Pass.*, *to be ashamed before another*, cited from Ach. Tat. ἀνταίτω, *to demand in return*, Thuc. 4. 19; τινὰ τί τινας App. Civ. 3. 35.
ἀνταῖδομαι, *Dep.*, *to retort on*, Dio C. Excerpt. pp. 72. 75., 452. 17.
ἀνταῖτιος, *ov*, *blamable in turn*, Clem. Al. 932.
ἀνταῖχμαλωτεύω, *to make captive in turn*, Eccl.
ἀνταῖωρέομαι, *Pass.*, *to rise aloft in turn*, Plotin. 670 A.
ἀντάκατος, *δ*, a sort of sturgeon, Hdt. 4. 53, Lync. Κέντ. 1. 9, Ael. N. A. 14. 23. 2. as Adj., τὰριχος ἀντακαῖον caviar, Antiph. Παράσ. 3.
ἀντάκολουθῶ, *to attend in turn*, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1046 E, cf. Diog. L. 7. 125.
ἀντάκολουθία, *ἡ*, an accompanying, Clem. Al. 436:—also, ἀντάκολουθῆσις, *ews*, ἡ, Synes. 49 D.
ἀντάκοντιζῶ, *to hurl against in return*, λίθον Dio C. 59. 28.
ἀντάκου, fut. —*οὔσομαι*, *to hear in turn*, τινὶ Soph. O. T. 544; ἃ γ' εἶπας ἀντ. Eur. Heracl. 1014; κάμω δὲν ἀντάκουσον Id. Supp. 569: absol. *to listen in return*, ἀντ. ἐν μέρει Aesch. Eum. 198: also in Prose, Xen. An. 2. 5, 16.
ἀντακροῶμαι, *Dep.*, = *to hear in turn*, Ar. Lys. 527.
ἀνταλαλάζω, *to return a shout*, of opposing armies, Plut. Pyrrh. 32, etc.; of Echo, Aesch. Pers. 390.
ἀνταλλάγη, *ἡ*, an exchanging, exchange, barter, Lat. *permutatio*, Gloss.
ἀντάλλαγμα, *ατος*, τό, *that which is given or taken in exchange*, φίλον for a friend, Eur. Or. 1157, cf. LXX (Job. 28. 15, al.); τῆς ψυχῆς Ev. Matth. 16. 26.
ἀντάλλαγματικός, *ἡ*, *ὅν*, of or for traffic, Gramm.
ἀντάλλαγος, *ov*, *exchanged for another*, Menand. 'Al. 10, Kan. 3, Xh. 4.
ἀντάλλακτέον, *verb.* Adj. *one must give in exchange*, τινός for a thing, Dem. 410. 20.
ἀντάλλακτος, *ov*, *taken as equivalent*, πρὸς τι Porph. Abst. 1. 51.
ἀντάλλάσσω, Att. —*ττω* (v. ἀλλάσσω):—*to exchange one thing with another*, δάκρυα δ' ἀντάλλάσσετε τοῖς τῆσδε μέλεσι Eur. Tro. 351; τὴν ἀξίωσιν τῶν ὀνομάτων ἀντ. they changed the signification of a names, Thuc. 3. 82, cf. Plut. 2. 56 B; τί τινας Poll. 3. 113. II. more commonly in Med., *to take in exchange*, ἀνδρα Aesch. Cho. 133; ἀντάλλάσσεσθαι τί τινας *to take one thing in exchange for another*, Eur. Hel. 1088, Dem. 68. 6, etc.; *τὶ ἀντί τινας* Id. 203. 12; ἀντάλλάσσεσθαι τί τῆς διανοίας *to interchange in thought*, Plat. Theaet. 189 C; θάνατον ἀντάλλάξεται shall receive death in exchange, i. e. as a punishment, Eur. Phoen. 1633:—so in *Pass.*, ἀνταλλαγμένους τοῦ ἑκατέρων τρόπου *having made an interchange of each other's custom*, i. e. having each adopted the way of the other, Thuc. 4. 14.
ἀνταμείβομαι, Med. *to exchange one thing with another*, ἀνταμείβειν ἀντ. ῥυμόν Archil. 69. 7. II. c. acc. pers. *to repay, requite, punish*, ἀνταμείβεσθαι τινα κακοῖς Archil. 59; κακαῖσι ποιναῖς Aesch. Pr. 223; κακοῖς κακοῖσι Id. Theb. 1049; ἀλόους ἔργους ἀντί τινας Ar. Thesm. 722. III. *to answer again*, ἀνταμείβεσθαι τοῖσδε Hdt. 9. 79; ἀντ. τι πρὸς τινα Soph. O. C. 814; τινα οὐδέν Ib. 1273; also c. dat. rei, ὑμᾶς . . τοῖσδ' ἀνταμείβομαι λόγους Eur. Andr. 154.
ἀνταμείψω, *ews*, ἡ, an exchanging, Hesych.; in Jo. Chrys. also ἀνταμείβῃ.
ἀνταμειβός, *ὅν*, v. sub ἀντημειβός.
ἀνταμύνω, *ἡ*, ἡ, a defending against, Theod. Prodr.: v. Lob. Phryn. 23.
ἀνταμύνωμαι [v], Med. *to defend oneself against another, resist*, Thuc. 4. 19. II. *to requite*, τινὰ κακοῖς Soph. Ant. 643; οἱ ἀνταμυνόμενοι Thuc. 3. 84.
ἀνταναβαίνω, *to ascend in turn*, Theod. Prodr. p. 186.
ἀνταναβιβάζω, fut. —*βιβῶ*, *to make go up in turn*, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 15.
ἀνταναβόω, *to cry out in answer or opposition*, App. Civ. 2. 131.
ἀνταναγιγνώσκω, *to read and compare*, Cratin. Incert. 44, ubiv. Meineke.

ἀντανάγω, *to lead up against, ἀντ. νέας to put ships to sea against*, Hdt. 6. 14, Thuc. 7. 37; but also *ἀντ. ναυαῖ with ships*, Ib. 52; more freq. absol. in same sense,—whether in Act., as 8. 38, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 23; or in Med., as Thuc. 4. 13, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 5:—*Pass.*, ναυσὶν ἀντανάχθεις Diod. 13. 71:—generally, *to attack, ἀντανήγγοτο πρὸς τὸ μετρίων* Plat. Eryx. 388 E. 2. *to bring up or out instead*, Anth. P. 9. 285.
ἀνταναίρεσις, *ews*, ἡ, subtraction, Arist. Top. 8. 3, 5. II. *mutual or alternate removal*, Eust. 1397. 44.
ἀνταναιρῶ, *to take away from the opposite sides of an account, do away with*, to cancel, Dem. 304. 19:—*Pass.*, *to be cancelled*, Arist. Metaph. 6. 15, 7. 2. *to kill in return*, Philo 2. 321, in Pass.
ἀντανάκλασις, *ews*, ἡ, reflexion of light, Plut. 2. 901 D; also of sound, echo, Ib. 502 D. II. *the use of a word in an altered sense*, Lat. *contraria significatio*, Quintil. 9. 3, 68, Schol. Ar. Rh. 1. 746.
ἀντανάκλασμός, *δ*, a reflexive sense, of words, Apoll. de Pron. 70 B.
ἀντανάκλαστικός, *ἡ*, *ὅν*, cf. or for reflexion, ἡ ἀν. ἀντωνυμία a reflexive pronoun, Gramm. —also —*κλαστος*, *ov*, Priscian.
ἀντανάκλαω, *to reflect*, φῶς Plut. 2. 696 A:—*Pass.*, Ib. 903 A; ἀντανάκλαται ἀκτίς Sext. Emp. M. 5. 82; ὁθαλάμῳ ἀλλήλους ἀντανάκλαμενοι reflected one in another, Achill. Tat. 1. 9. 2. of sound, *to be reflected or echoed*, LXX (Sap. 17. 19). 3. in Gramm., σχῆμα ἀντανάκλαμενον, reflexive, Apoll. de Constr. p. 175; cf. foreg.
ἀντανακλίνωμαι, *Pass.*, *to lean or lie back, go to rest opposite*, Nicet. Eugen. 7. 333.
ἀντανάκοπη, *ἡ*, a receding, κυμάτων Arist. Mund. 4. 33.
ἀντανάκοπτω, fut. *ψω*, *to throw back again*, A. B. 34.
ἀντανάκρῶ, *to cry out in turn, or reply*, App. Mithr. 26.
ἀντανάλισκω, fut. —*ἀλώσω*, *to destroy in return*, Eur. Fr. 1165.
ἀντανάμενω, *to wait instead of taking active measures*, c. inf., Thuc. 3. 12.
ἀντανάπαυομαι, Med. *to rest in turn*, Polyæn. 1. 14.
ἀντανάπνιπτο, *to send back in return*, Byz.
ἀντανάπνιπλημι, *to fill in return*, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 12.
ἀντανάπλεκω, *to plait in rivalry with*, τινί Anth. P. 4. 2.
ἀντανάπληρῶ, *to fill in turn, supply as a substitute*, Apoll. de Constr. p. 14; ἀντ. πρὸς τὸν εὐπορώτατον δὲ τοὺς ἀπορώτατους *to put in the poorest so as to balance the richest*, Dem. 182. 22:—ἀντανάπληρῶσις, *ews*, ἡ, a filling up again, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 48.
ἀντανάπτω, *to kindle in turn or in opposition*, Walz Rhett. 1. 495.
ἀντανάστῃσις, *ews*, ἡ, the erection of a wall or the like over against another, Eust. Opusc. 291. 80.
ἀνταναστρέφω, *to turn back again*, Clem. Al. 160.
ἀντανάτρεχω, *to run back again, close again*, of the skin, Paul. Aeg. p. 197.
ἀντανάφρα, fut. —*ανοίω*, *to bring or carry back again*, ἀντ. τὴν πίστιν, Lat. *fidem aequare*, Wyt. Plut. 2. 20 C. II. absol. *to make compensation*, πρὸς τι Themist. 99 C.
ἀντανάχωρῶ, *to give ground in turn*, Aristid. 1. 529.
ἀντανόρος, *ov*, (ἀνὴρ) *instead of a man, as a substitute*, ἀντί τινας Luc. D. Mort. 16. 2, etc.
ἀντάνειμι, (εἶμι ἰδο) *to rise so as to balance*, τινι Thuc. 2. 75.
ἀντανείργω, *to resist, repulse*, τινὰ Philes de Eleph. 241.
ἀντανέλκω, *to draw back again*, Nicet. Eugen. 6. 397.
ἀντανέρχομαι, *Dep.*, *to return again*, Theod. Prodr.
ἀντανέχω, *to hold up in turn or in reply*, πρὸς τὸν Polyæn. 6. 19, etc.
ἀντανίσω, *to make equal, adjust, compensate*, Synes. 126 B.
ἀντανίστημι, *to set up against or in rivalry*, τι Plut. 2. 40 E, Dio C. 42. 48; τί τινι Plut. 348 D. II. *Pass.*, with aor. 2 act., *to rise up against*, τινὶ ἐς χεῖρας Soph. Tr. 441, cf. Plut. Sull. 7; *to rise one against another*, Id. 2. 723 B.
ἀντανίσχω, = ἀντανέχω, Basil.
ἀντανίσωμα, *ατος*, τό, an equivalent, Joseph. A. J. 18. 9, 7.
ἀντανίσωσις, *ews*, ἡ, a balancing, Porph. ap. Eus. P. E. 556 D.
ἀντάνοιγ or —*οίγνυμι*, *to open against*, ἀντ. ὄμματα κερανοῖς *to face them*, Longin. 34. 4.
ἀντανύω [v], fut. *σω*, *to accomplish in turn*, Epigr. Gr. 1036. 5.
ἀντ-ἄξιος, *a, ov*, *worth just as much as*, c. gen., ψυχῆς ἀντᾶξιος *worth life itself*, Il. 9. 401; πολλῶν ἀντᾶξιος ἄλλων Il. 514; ἑκαστὸς δέκα ἀνδρῶν ἀντ. *worth as much as ten*, Hdt. 7. 103, cf. 2. 148; and so Plat., Xen., etc. 2. absol. *worth as much, worth no less*, Il. 1. 136:—Comp. —*ἄτερος*, Cyrill. Adv. —*ἴσως*, Schol. Luc.
ἀνταξίω, *to demand as an equivalent, or in turn*, Thuc. 6. 16; c. dupl. acc., ἀνταξίωσαι δαρεδὲν αὐτὸν Macho ap. Ath. 579 A.
ἀνταπατέω, *to demand in return*, Thuc. 3. 58, 5. 17, etc.:—*Pass.*, *to be called on for a thing in turn*, τι Plut. Cato Mi. 53.
ἀνταπαμβέβομαι, Med. *to obey in turn*, ῥήτρας Tyrtæ. 2. 8.
ἀνταπῦτάω, *to deceive in turn*, τινὰ Joseph. A. J. 5. 8, 11.
ἀνταπαύγασμα, *ατος*, τό, the reflexion of light or glory, Eccl.
ἀνταπειλῶ, *to threaten in turn*, τινι Philo 2. 469, cf. Themist. 95 B.
ἀνταπερύκω [v], *to keep off in turn*, Anth. P. 15. 14.
ἀνταπέρχομαι, *Dep.*, *to go away in turn*, Theod. Prodr.
ἀνταποδέννυμι or —*νύω*, fut. —*δείξω*:—*to prove in return or answer*, Xen. Symp. 2, 22, Arist. Rhet. 2. 26, 3. 2. 2. *to appoint instead*, Dio C. 49. 43.
ἀνταποδέχομαι, *to receive in turn*, Byz.
ἀνταποδίδωμι, fut. —*δώσω*:—*to give back, repay, tender in repayment or requital*, Batr. 187; ἀνταποδίδου τὸ ὅμοιον, τὸ ἴσον Hdt. 1. 18, Thuc. 1. 43; τὴν ἴσην Arist. Rhet. 2. 2, 16, cf. ἀνταποδοτέον; ἀντ. τροφία Lys. 107. 32; ἀρετὴν Thuc. 4. 19; opp. *to πόσχειν*, Plat. Tim. 79 E:—absol., *to make a return*, Thuc. 3. 40, Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 24; ἀντ. ἀλλήλους Ib. 3. 5, 2. II. *to make correspondent*, Plat. Phaedo 71 E, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 4, 4; so of clauses in a sentence, Dem. Phil. 53: v. ἀνταποδοτέον 14.
ἀντ. intr. *to answer to, correspond with*,

εἰ μὴ ἀνταποδοίῃ τὰ ἕτερα τοῖς ἑτέροις Plat. Phaedo 72 A, cf. B; οὐκ ἀποδίδωμι τὸ ὅμιον there is no similar correspondent, Arist. Meteor. 1. 11, 4, cf. Incess. An. 7, 6; δεῖ τὴν μεταφορὰν τὴν ἐξ ἀναλόγου ἀνταποδοῖναι to be convertible, Id. Rhet. 3. 4, 4. 3. to give back words, answer, τινί Plat. Phaedr. 236 C. III. to deliver in turn, τὸ σύνθημα Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 58, in Pass.: to explain in turn, Plat. Tim. 87 C. IV. to give back a sound, Plut. Sull. 19, Timol. 27.

ἀνταπόδομα, τό, a repayment, requital, whether of good or evil, LXX (Sirac. 12. 2, 14. 6, al.), Ep. Rom. 12. 19, cf. Ps. 62. 22.

ἀνταπόδοσις, εὖς, ἡ, a giving back in turn, opp. to ἀποδοχή, Thuc. 4. 81: a rendering, requiting, repayment, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 5, 7, 8. 13, 10, al.; χάριτος Menand. Monost. 330, Diod. 20. 100; in bad sense, LXX (Isai. 61. 2, 63. 4, al.); γίγνεται ἀντ. ἐκ τινος Polyb. 5. 30, 6:—reward, LXX (Ps. 18. 11), Ep. Col. 3. 24. II. a turning back, opposite direction or course, ἀντ. ποιεῖσθαι Polyb. 4. 43, 5, etc. 2. a responsive sound, Arist. Audib. 50. III. an alternation, e. g. of action and reaction, περιόδων Hipp. Aph. 1243. 2. in Rhet., the correspondence or opposition of clauses in a periodic sentence, cf. Quintil. 8. 3, 78 sq.

ἀνταποδοτέον, verb. Adj. one must repay, τὴν ἀξίαν ὣν ἔπαθεν Arist. Eth. N. 8. 13, 9; τιμὴν 8. 14, 3; χάριν 9. 2, 1; τὰς εὐεργεσίας Ib. 3; τὸ ὀφείλημα Ib. 5. II. ἀντ. εἶναι τινί one must make it correspond to . . . Plat. Phil. 40 D.

ἀνταπόδοτος, οὐ, ὁ, a requiter, repayer, Ep. Barnab.

ἀνταποδοτικός, ἡ, ὅν, in Gramm., belonging to or marking ἀνταπόδοσις; or, of pronouns, correlative:—Adv. —κώς, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 5.

ἀνταποδύομαι, Med. with aor. and pf. act., to strip, prepare for a contest with, τινί Philostr. 842.

ἀνταποθνήσκω, to die in turn, Antipho 130. 26.

ἀντάποινα, a faulty form for ἀντίποινα, Dind. Soph. Ph. 316.

ἀνταποκρίνομαι (ῥ), Med. to answer again, Ev. Luc. 14. 6: to argue against, τινί Ep. Rom. 9. 20. II. to correspond with, ἀλλήλως Nicom. Ar. 77.

ἀνταπόκρισις, εὖς, ἡ, a reply, Nicet. Eugen. 1. 266.

ἀνταποκτείνω, to kill in return, Hdt. 7. 136, Aesch. Cho. 121, etc.

ἀνταπολαμβάνω, fut. —λήψομαι, to receive or accept in return, Plat. Tim. 27 B, Dem. 471. 2.

ἀνταπόλλυμι, to destroy in return, Eur. Ion 1328, Plat. Crito 51 A. II. Pass. and Med., with pf. 2 act., to perish in turn, αὐτὶς ἀνταπωλόμην Eur. Hel. 106, cf. I. T. 715; ὑπὲρ ἀνδρὸς ἐκάστον δέκα ἀνταπόλλυσθαι that there should be put to death in revenge for each man, Hdt. 3. 14.

ἀνταπολογέομαι, Dep. to speak for the defence or in reply, Isac. 52. 23, cf. Dio C. 50. 2.

ἀνταποπαίζω, to lose what one has won at play, Com. Anon. Fr. 259.

ἀνταποπάλαισις, εὖς, ἡ, a rebounding, revulsion, Cass. Probl. 26:—also the verb —πάλλω, in Byz.

ἀνταποπέμψω, to send away in turn, cited from Matth. Anecd.

ἀνταποπέρω, Lat. oppedere, πρὸς τὰς βροντὰς Ar. Nub. 293.

ἀντ-απορέω, to raise questions in turn, Sext. Emp. 1. 231.

ἀνταποστέλλω, to send away in turn or in exchange, Polyb. 22. 26, 22: to send back, Nicet. Eugen. 5. 325, in Pass.: to refer one back again, ἐπὶ τι Sext. Emp. M. 8. 86.

ἀνταποστολή, ἡ, a sending in return, mutual despatch, πρέσβων Nicet. Anna. 257 B.

ἀνταποστρέφω, to turn back again, Tzetz. Hist. 5. 903.

ἀνταποστροφή, ἡ, a turning away from one another, of places which face opposite ways, Strabo 257.

ἀνταποσφαρεύω, to part off by trenches, cited from App.

ἀνταποτειχίζω, to wall off, fortify on the other side, Dio C. 43. 7.

ἀνταποτινῶ, to requite, repay, Auth. P. 9. 223:—also ἀνταποτινύμι or —ύω, Byz.

ἀνταποφάινω, to shew on the other hand, Thuc. 3. 38, 67:—Med. to assert a contrary opinion, Clem. Al. 891.

ἀνταποφύρω, to carry off in turn: to throw back, Poll. 9. 107.

ἀνταποχή, ἡ, the debtor's acknowledgment of his debt (?).

ἀντάπτομαι, Ion. for ἀνάπτομαι.

ἀνταπωθέω, to repel in turn, Arist. Probl. 24. 9, 3:—Pass., Id. Somn. 3. 23.

ἀνταπώθησις, εὖς, ἡ, mutual repulsion, Anaxag. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 526.

ἀντάπωσις, εὖς, ἡ, = foreg., Plut. 2. 890 D.

ἀντάριθμός, to compare number for number, count against one another, Paus. 10. 20, 2:—verb. Adj. —ητέον, Poll. 2. 93.

ἀνταρκέω, to hold out against, τοῖς παροῦσιν Thuc. 7. 15; πρὸς τι Plut. Cleom. 30. II. absol. to hold out, persist, Ar. Eq. 540, Isocr. 132 C, 389 D; c. part., πρέφουσα . . . ἀντήρκεσεν Dio C. 68. 25.

ἀνταρκτικός, ἡ, ὅν, (ἀρκτος) opposite the north, antarctic, πόλος Arist. Mund. 2. 5, Plut. 2. 888 C.

ἀνταρσις, εὖς, ἡ, a rising against one, insurrection, Symm. V. T., Byz.:—also, ἀνταρσία, ἡ, Byz.:—ἀντάρτης, οὐ, ὁ, a rebel, Jo. Chr.:—and Adj. ἀνταρκτικός, ἡ, ὅν, Byz.

ἀντάρχω, to act as vice-president, τοῦ ἀγῶνος C. I. 353. 8, cf. 2222. 17.

ἀντασπάρομαι, fut. ἀσπάρω, Dep. to welcome, greet in turn, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 3: to receive kindly, Ib. 5. 5, 42:—hence, ἀντασπασμός, ὁ, a mutual greeting, Theod. Stud.

ἀνταστράπτω, to lighten against, ἀστραπαῖς Dio C. 59. 28.

ἀντασχυόμενος, ἡ, οὐ, v. sub ἀντα.

ἀνταυγίζω, fut. ὁσώ, = ἀνταυγέω, πρὸς ἥλιον Heliod. 1. 2. II. trans. to expose to the light, illuminate, ἡλίον βίον ἀντ. Philo 2. 260.

ἀνταυγίσια, ἡ, reflexion of light, Gloss.:—so, ἀνταύγεια, ἡ, Philolaos in Stob. Ecl. 1. 530, Xen. Cyn. 5. 18; τῆς χιῶνος from the snow, Diod. 17. 82.

ἀνταυγέω, to reflect light, Arist. Probl. 23. 6, 1, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 B; πρὸς Ὀλυμπόν Emped. ap. Plut. 2. 400 B; φάσγανον ἀνταυγεί φόνον flashes back murder, Eur. Or. 1519: to gleam, glitter, Eubul. KvB. 1.

ἀνταυγίς, ἐς, reflecting light, sparkling, κόραι Ar. Thesm. 902; χιῶν Diod. 17. 82.

ἀνταυδάω, fut. ἥσω, to speak against, answer, τινά Soph. El. 1478.

ἀνταυλέω, to play on the flute against, τινί Agath. Hist. 257. 3.

ἀνταύξω, to increase in turn, Byz.

ἀνταύω, fut. ὁω, to sound in turn, answer, οἱ ἀντάυσε [v] βροντὰς φέγγμα Pind. P. 4. 350, cf. Opp. C. 2. 78.

ἀνταφαίρω, to take away in return, Antipho 125. 46, in Med. II. to subtract from both sides, and ἀνταφαίρεσις, εὖς, ἡ, subtraction from both sides, Nicom. Arithm. 86.

ἀνταφειστιάω, v. sub ἀντεφειστιάω.

ἀνταφίημι, fut. —αφήσω, to let go in turn, δάκρυ ἀν. to let the tear fall in turn, Eur. I. A. 478. II. to send back, φαίρων Poll. 9. 107.

ἀντάω, poet. opt. ἀντάω Soph. Tr. 902: Ion. impf. ἤντεον Hom.: fut. ἀντήσω: pf. ἤντηκα: (ἀντα, ἀντί): I. c. dat. pers. to come opposite to, meet face to face, meet with, ἡ οἱ ἔπειτ' ἤντησ' Il. 6. 399; ἤντεον ἀλλήλοισιν 7. 423; so also in Trag., ἀνέμοις ἀντ. Aesch. Supp. 37; πατρί Soph. Tr. 902, etc.: cf. ἀντιάω II. II. = ἀντίαι, c. gen., 1. c. gen. pers. to meet in battle, εἰ κεν πάντων ἀντήσομεν Od. 16. 254, cf. Il. 16. 423; also, without any hostile sense, σπέρμα μὲν ἀντάω Ἐρεχθειδῶν by lineage she reached, went up to the Erechtheidæ, Soph. Ant. 982. 2. c. gen. rei, to meet with, take part in, partake in or of, μάχης, δαίτης Il. 7. 158, Od. 3. 44; καταλεξόν ὅπως ἤντησας ὀπαῖς how thou hast sped in getting sight of him (opp. to μετὰ πατρὸς ἀκούην in preceding line), Od. 17. 44, cf. 3. 93-97; so, ἀντ. ξενίων Hdt. 2. 119; ἀλώσεως Pind. O. 10 (11). 49; ἀντ. τυρὸς ὑπὸ τινος to meet with such and such treatment from another, Hdt. 1. 114; σφῶ (so Elmsl. for σφόν) . . . ἀρώμαι ἥ ποτ' ἀντήσῃ κακῶν Soph. O. C. 1445. III. rarely c. acc. (cf. ἀντιάω 1), Ἀργεῖον ἀντήσας στόλον Aesch. Supp. 323; where the MSS. ἀντήσας (whence Paley ἀντήσῃς mayst raise up, support):—Eur. I. A. 150, ἦν νιν πομπὰς ἀντήσῃς νιν, is probably an interpolation.—The simple Verb never in Com. or Att. Prose; but cf. ἀπαντάω.

ἀντεγγράφω, to insert one name instead of another, Dem. 792. 3.

ἀντεγγυῶ, to pledge or bind in return, Theod. Prodr.

ἀντεγείρω, to raise or build instead, Dio C. 69. 12: to build in opposition, τί τινι App. Pun. 114.

ἀντέγερσις, εὖς, ἡ, a raising up instead, Theod. Prodr.

ἀντεγκάλεω, fut. ἐώω, to accuse in turn, recriminate, Dem. 1012. 17; τινί Isocr. 360 D.

ἀντέγκειμαι, Pass. to be urgent on the other side, Eunap. p. 39 Boiss.

ἀντέγκλημα, atos, τό, a counter-accusation, Walz Rhett. 4. 647, al.

ἀντέγκληματικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or for a counter-accusation, Walz Rhett. 4. 673. Adv. —κώς, Schol. Ap. Rh.

ἀντεγκύκλια, (sc. γράμματα), τό, circular letters rescinding or contradicting former ones, Evagr. H. E. 3. 7.

ἀντεγχαράσσω, to engrave instead, Manass. Chron. 4338.

ἀντεγχαρίζω, to entrust to another instead, τινί δικας Dio C. 60. 24.

ἀντεκάλω, fut. ἀσσομαι Plat. Meno 80 C: aor. —ήκασα Ar. Vesp. 1311, subj. —εἰκάσω Plat. Ib. —to compare in return, τινά τινι Ar. Vesp. 1311; absol., Plat. 1. c. Hence —κασία, ἡ, Schol. Ven. Il. 8. 560.

ἀντεκόνισμα, τό, an image, likeness, τινὸς Byz.

ἀντείνω, poet. for ἀντείνω.

ἀντέπειν, aor. 2 without any pres. in use: (cf. ἀντερῶ, ἀντιλέγω, ἀνταγορεύω), to speak against or in answer, gainsay, mostly c. dat., οὐδὲν ἀντ. τινι Aesch. Pr. 51, Soph. O. C. 999, etc.; ἀντ. τινί δεομένης Thuc. 1. 136. 2. absol. to speak in answer, πρὸς τινα or τι Id. 3. 61, Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 3, Plat. Theag. 131 A; ἀντ. ὑπὲρ τινος to speak in one's defence, Ar. Thesm. 545:—c. acc. cogn. ἀντ. ἔπος to utter a word of contradiction, Eur. I. A. 1391; δύο λόγους περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ἀντεπεῖν to speak on both sides of a question, Isocr. 208 A. 3. c. acc. rei, ἀντ. τινί τι to set one thing against another, Plat. Apol. 28 B. 4. κακὸς ἀντ. τινά to speak ill of him in turn, to answer him with reproaches, Soph. Ant. 1053; cf. εὖ εἶπεν τινά, etc. (εἶπον II. 4).

ἀντείρομαι, perhaps only in aor. —εἰρόμην, Att. —ἡρόμην (as if from —έρομαι):—to ask in turn, Hdt. 1. 129, 3. 23, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 22; in part., Plut. 2. 739 B; τοὺς ἀντερομένους τῶν πολιτῶν C. I. 2671. 34.

ἀντεισάγω, to introduce instead, substitute, Dem. 121. 6 (in Pass.), Plat. Ax. 369 E, Menand. Πλοκ. 1. 16. II. to bring in to office in turn, ἀλλήλους Plut. Caes. 14.

ἀντεισαγώγη, ἡ, a rhetorical figure, Lat. compensatio, by which a general assertion is met by a contradictory case, Walz Rhett. 8. 47.

ἀντεισακτέον, verb. Adj. one must introduce instead, substitute, Byz.

ἀντεισβάλλω, to throw upon in turn, συμφορὰν τινι Nicet. Eug. 6. 43. II. intr. to make an inroad in reprisal, Dio C. 48. 21.

ἀντεισδρομή, ἡ, an entrance in turn, succession, Cyrill.

ἀντεισδύνω, to enter instead, εἰς τι Eust. 1111. 45.

ἀντεῖσιμι, to enter in turn or in return, cited from Synes.

ἀντεισέρχομαι, Dep. to come into in turn or instead, cited from Aristid.

ἀντεισκαλέω, to call in in turn, Cyrill.

ἀντεισοδιάω, to bring in, introduce in turn, A. B. 883.

ἀντεισπράττω, to exact in return, Phot. ap. Wolf Anecd. 2. 121.

ἀντεισφένω, fut. —ίσω, to contribute in return, Ar. Lys. 654; cf. εἰσφορά.

II. νόμον ἀντ. to substitute a new law for an old one, Dem. 486. 24; καὶνὰ δαίμονια Dio C. 52. 36.

ἀντεισφορά, ἡ, an introduction instead, a substitution, Byz.

ἀντεκθέω, to rush out on the other side, Att. An. 1. 21.

ἀντεκθλίβω [ἔ], to press out in turn, Hipp. 411. 45.
 ἀντεκκλέπω, to steal away in return, Ar. Ach. 527.
 ἀντεκορρίζω, to carry out or away in return, Hesych.
 ἀντεκορπίω, to knock out in return, ὀφθαλμὸν Dem. 744. 13; εἰ τις τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν ἐξέκοψέ τινας, ἀντεκορπίῃ Arist. M. Mor. I. 34. 15.
 ἀντεκπέμπω, to send out or away in return, Xen. Hell. 4. 8. 25.
 ἀντεκπλέω, to sail out against, τινί Thuc. 4. 13; absol., Plut. Lys. 10.
 ἀντεκπλήσσω, fut. ἔω, to frighten in return, Ael. N. A. 12. 15.
 ἀντεκπνέω, to breathe out in turn, Galen.
 ἀντεκρέω, to flow out in turn, Galen.
 ἀντεκτάσις, εὖς, ἡ, Hesych., prob. v. l. for ἀντέκταις.
 ἀντεκτάσσω (sc. στρατὸν), to draw out troops in opposition, App. Civ. 4. 108.
 ἀντεκτείνω, to stretch out in opposition, ἀν. αὐτὸν τινι to match oneself with another, Ar. Ran. 1042; τί τινι Philostr. 517.
 ἀντεκτίθημι, to set forth or state instead, Plut. Arat. 1. II. to set one thing against another, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 251.
 ἀντεκτίνω [ἔ], to repay, Philo 2. 78.
 ἀντέκτισις, εὖς, ἡ, retribution, Philo 2. 510, Schol. Pind. P. 1. 112.
 ἀντέκτιστος, ὄν, (ἐκτίσιν) punished in turn, Schol. Il. 24. 213.
 ἀντεκτρέφω, to maintain in return; in Pass., ἀντεκτρέφεσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν ἐγκόνων Arist. H. A. 9. 13. 2. 2. to train as a rival, βότρυν βότρυϊ Lyceus ap. Ath. 654 A.
 ἀντεκτρέχω, to sally out against, Xen. Hell. 4. 3. 17, Ages. 2. 10.
 ἀντεκφέρω, to bring out against, oppose, τί τινι Plut. 2. 72 E.
 ἀντεκφύω, to beget, generate in turn, Eccl.
 ἀντελαττόμαι, Pass. to be worsted in turn, Dio C. 44. 27.
 ἀντελαύνω, intr. to sail against, τριήρηι with a trireme, Plut. Nic. 24.
 ἀντελιγμός, ὁ, Ion. for ἀνδελ-, q. v.
 ἀντέλλογος, ὁ, compensation, Jurisc.: also -λογισμός, ὁ, Gloss.: -λογίζομαι, to compensate, Jurisc.
 ἀντεπλίζω, to hope instead or in turn, τι Thuc. 1. 70.
 ἀντεπιβαίνω, to fit into each other, of hinge-joints (γίγλυμοι), Galen. 2. 737; he likewise uses the Substs. ἀντέμβασις and ἀντεμβολή, ἡ.
 ἀντεμβάλλω, to put in instead, τί τινι Theophr. H. P. 9. 8. 7. 2. intr. to make an inroad in turn, Xen. Hell. 3. 5. 4, Polyb. 5. 96. 3: to attack in turn, Plut. Philop. 18.
 ἀντέμβασις, ἡ, v. sub ἀντεμβαίνω.
 ἀντεμβιβάζω, to put on board instead, Thuc. 7. 13, cf. Dem. 50. 24.
 ἀντεμβόω, to shout at a person in answer, A. B. 85, Eust. 855. 21: also -βοή, ἡ, an answering cry, Walz Rhett. 3. 580.
 ἀντεμβολή, ἡ, a mutual inroad, Eccl. 2. v. sub ἀντεμβαίνω.
 ἀντεμβριμάομαι, Dep. to threaten in turn, τινί Nicet. Ann. 169 C.
 ἀντεμπαίζω, to mock at in return, τινί Schol. Ar. Pax 1112.
 ἀντεμπίγνυμαι, aor. -εναπάγν, Pass. to stick right in, τινί Ar. Ach. 230.
 ἀντεμπίπλημι, fut. -πλήσω, to fill in turn, ἀντενέπλησαν τὴν ὁδὸν Xen. Hell. 2. 4. 12: to fill in return, by way of compensation, τί τινας Id. An. 4. 5. 28:—Pass. to be filled full of, τινὸς Plat. Legg. 705 B.
 ἀντεμπίπρημι, fut. -πρήσω, to set on fire in return, ἀντενέπιπρησαν τὰ ἱρά Hdt. 5. 102.
 ἀντεμπλέκομαι, Pass. to be entwined together, Diosc. 1. 14, Poll. I. 184:—to return one's embraces or salutation, Joseph. A. J. 16. 2, 5.
 ἀντεμπλοκή, ἡ, a mutual entwining, embrace, M. Anton. 7. 50.
 ἀντεμφοίνω, fut. -φάνω, to oppose by a counter-statement, ἀντ. ταῖς ἀποφάσεσιν Polyb. 18. 11, 12:—also, in Hesych., ἀντεμφοίνω.
 ἀντέμφασις, εὖς, ἡ, a difference of appearance, Strabo 109: opposition, antithesis, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 57.
 ἀντέμφυσησις [ῶ], εὖς, ἡ, a blowing against, ἀντ. ἀνέμων contrariety of winds, Theod. Prodr. Rhod. p. 282.
 ἀντεμψύτευω, to implant on the other side, Eust. Opusc. 160. 6.
 ἀντεμῶνιον, τό, antimony, late, v. Ducang.
 ἀντεναντίως, εὖς, ἡ, a rhetorical figure, by which a positive statement is made in a negative form, as οὐκ ἐλάχεια for μέγιστα, Walz Rhett. 8. 481.
 ἀντενδείκνυμαι, Med. to give contrary indications, of symptoms, Galen.
 ἀντένδειξις, εὖς, ἡ, an adverse indication, obstacle, Theod. Stud.
 ἀντένδιδωμι, fut. -δώσω, to give way in turn, of sawyers, ὁ μὲν ἔλκει, ὁ δ' ἀντένδιδωκε Ar. Vesp. 694, restored by Dobree for ἀντανέδωκε.
 ἀντενδύομαι, Pass. to put on instead, Plut. 2. 139 C.
 ἀντενέδρα, as, ἡ, a counter-ambuscade, Polyb. 1. 57. 3.
 ἀντενεδρεύω, to lay a counter-ambuscade, Hipp. Ep. 1282, Dio C. 41. 51.
 ἀντενεργέω, to operate against, Barnab. Ep. 2.
 ἀντενέχρον, τό, a counter-pledge, Schol. Ar. Rh. 1. 1355:—hence ἀντενεχυράζομαι, Dep. to take a counter-pledge, Schol. Eur. Ion 1406.
 ἀντένθεσις, εὖς, ἡ, an insertion instead, Eust. 1679. 12.
 ἀντενοκίζω, to introduce as inhabitants instead, Tzetz.:—Pass., αἱ ψυχαὶ ἀγροῖς πάλιν ἀντ. ἀσμάσιν Joseph. B. J. 3. 8. 5.
 ἀντεντίθημι, to insert in turn or instead, Nicom. Ar. 149.
 ἀντεντρέπω, to turn in an opposite direction, Theod. Prodr., in Pass.
 ἀντενώπιος, ὄν, face to face, Manass. Chron. 3725, etc. II. to lead out against, τὰ στρατόπεδα Polyb. 2. 18, 6, cf. Diod. 13. 66:—absol. to march out against, τινί Polyb. 3. 66. 11.
 ἀντεξαίρω, to elevate, magnify in rivalry, λόγους ἔργα Philostr. 511.
 ἀντεξαίτέω, to demand in return, Plut. Alex. 11.
 ἀντεξανίσταμαι, Pass., with aor. 2 act., to rise up against, πρὸς τι Heliod. 7. 19.
 ἀντεξαπάτω, to deceive in return, Dio C. 58. 18.
 ἀντεξαποστέλλω, to send away in turn, Byz.
 ἀντέξαρμα, ατος, τό, (ἀντεξαίρω) an opposite elevation, Theol. Ar. 25.
 ἀντέξωμι, (ἐμῖ, ibo) to go out against, Xen. Hell. 4. 5. 10, etc.

ἀντέξελαύνω, to drive, ride, sail out against, Plut. Philop. 18, etc.
 ἀντέξερχομαι, = ἀντέξωμι, Xen. Hell. 7. 2. 12, etc.
 ἀντέξετάζω, fut. ἔσω, to try one by the standard of another, Aeschin. 6. 2, Arr. Epict. 2. 18. 21; τι πρὸς τι Plut. Caes. 3:—Pass. to be measured or compared, παρὰ or πρὸς τι Plut. Timol. 36. 2. 65 B:—Med. to measure one's strength against another, τινί Luc. D. Mort. 12. 2: esp. to dispute with him at law, like ἀντιδικέω, Ib. 29. 1, Merc. Cond. 11: metaph., ἀν. τῇ νόσῳ Id. Abdic. 16.
 ἀντέξετάσις, ἡ, a trying one against another, Walz Rhett. 9. 496.
 ἀντέξεστατός, α, ὄν, to be compared, cited from Max. Tyr.: ἀντέξεστατικός, ἡ, ὄν, comparing, Aphthon. in Walz Rhett. 1. 97.
 ἀντέξηγομαι, to state in turn, Origen.
 ἀντέξηγησις, εὖς, ἡ, a counter-explanation, Ath. 634 E.
 ἀντέξηπτεύω, to ride out against, Plut. Pomp. 7.
 ἀντέξισάζω, to make equal, compare, Schol. Od. 11. 308.
 ἀντέξισταμαι, Pass. c. aor. 2 act., to yield to an attack, Plut. 2. 946 D.
 ἀντέξορμω, to march or sail out against, Dio C. 48. 47. 63. 24.
 ἀντέξορμησις, εὖς, ἡ, a sailing against, Thuc. 2. 91: a mode of attack, Plut. Pomp. 69.
 ἀντέξωσις, ἡ, a mutual thrusting out, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 93.
 ἀντεπαγγέλλω, to promise in turn, Theod. Prodr.
 ἀντεπάγω, to lead against: absol. (sub. στρατὸν or the like), to advance against, advance to meet an enemy, Thuc. 4. 124, Polyb. 12. 18, 11, etc. II. to inflict in return, πονὴν τινι Aristaen. 2. 9.
 ἀντεπέδω, to use charms against, ἀντέδωκα καὶ ἀντεπ. Plotin. 437 B.
 ἀντεπαύω, fut. ἔσω, to praise in return, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3. 49. II. Pass., ἀντ. τινί to be extolled in comparison with, Luc. pro Imag. 19.
 ἀντεπανάγομαι, Pass. to put to sea against, πρὸς τινα Thuc. 4. 25.
 ἀντεπανέρχομαι, Dep. to return, come back again, Timario in Notices des Mss. 9. 170.
 ἀντεπαρόωμι, Dep. to draw in turn, Eus. Laud. Const. 14.
 ἀντέπαρχος, ὁ, subpraefectus, Gloss.
 ἀντεπαυγίζω, to beam with light in turn, Manass. Chron. 5959.
 ἀντεπαυξάω, to increase in turn, Theod. Prodr. p. 178, Eust.
 ἀντεπαφίημι, to let go, let slip against, τινί Luc. Zeux. 9.
 ἀντεπεγείρω, to stir up against; in Pass., Manass. Chron. 3743.
 ἀντέπειμι, (ἐμῖ) to rush upon, meet an advancing enemy, Thuc. 4. 33, 96, etc.; τινί Id. 7. 6.
 ἀντεπείπον, aor. 2, without pres. in use (cf. ἀντέπειπον), to answer, Nicet. Eug. 8. 70.
 ἀντεπεισάγομαι, Pass. to be carried in or enter instead, Tim. Loc. 102 A; εἰς τὰ ἀδραῦματα, Plut. 2. 903 E.
 ἀντεπεισόδος, ἡ, an entrance in return, ἀντ. παρέχειν Plut. 2. 903 D.
 ἀντεπεισφόρομαι, Pass. to come in instead, Plut. 2. 903 E.
 ἀντεπεκτάσις, ἡ, a stretching against or in opposite direction, Hesych.
 ἀντεπελαύνω, aor. -ήλασα, to rush to meet, attack one, App. Pun. 26.
 ἀντεπεμβαίνω, to board a ship against: to oppose, Theod. Prodr. p. 262.
 ἀντεπεξαγείρω, to collect in opposition, Theod. Prodr. p. 210, in Pass.
 ἀντεπεζάγω, intr., to go out against, Thuc. 8. 104, Luc. Bacch. 3:—also in Med., Dio C. 50. 31.
 ἀντεπέξωμι, (ἐμῖ) to march out to meet an enemy, πρὸς τινα Thuc. 7. 37; absol., Xen. Cyr. 3. 30, etc.
 ἀντεπέξελαύνω, = foreg., Thuc. 4. 72; cf. ἐλαύνω I. 2.
 ἀντεπέξερχομαι, = ἀντέπεξωμι, Thuc. 4. 131, Aristid. 1. 149.
 ἀντεπέξοδος, ἡ, a sally in turn, Dio C. 67. 37.
 ἀντεπερίδομαι, Med. to strive against, Lat. obnitor, Gloss.
 ἀντεπέρχομαι, to march against, τινί Dio C. 36. 34.
 ἀντεπερωτάω, -τησις, ἡ, restipulator, restipulation, Gloss.
 ἀντεπηγέω, to clamour against one, Luc. Catapl. 19.
 ἀντεπιβούλευτος, ὄν, plotting, or used in plots, against one, μηχανή Math. Vett. p. 9.
 ἀντεπιβουλεύω, to form counter-designs, Thuc. 1. 33. 3. 12, etc.
 ἀντεπιγράφω, to write something instead, καλὰ ἀνελὼν ἀσεβῆ ἀντεπιγράφειν Dem. 615. fin.:—Med., ἀντεπιγράφεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν νίκην to put their own names instead of the other party to the victory, i. e. claim it, Polyb. 18. 17, 2.
 ἀντεπιδείκνυμι, to exhibit in turn, Plat. Theaet. 162 B; c. part. to contrast, ἀντ. ἐαυτὸν ποιοῦντά τι Xen. Ages. 1. 12:—Med. to exhibit oneself in competition, Plut. 2. 674 B; also c. acc. rei, ἀντ. τι καλὸν τινι to exhibit some fine quality against another. Id. Anton. 23; also, τι πρὸς τι Id. Alex. 21.
 ἀντεπιεύγνυμαι, Pass. to be attached on the other side, Irenae. I. 17.
 ἀντεπίθεσις, εὖς, ἡ, a mutual attack, contention, Philo 1. 7.
 ἀντεπιθύμω, to desire a thing in rivalry with, τινὸς Andoc. 32. 42:—Pass., ἐπιθυμῶν ζυνεῖναι καὶ ἀντεπιθυμεῖσθαι τῆς ἐννοίας and to have one's company desired in turn, Xen. Mem. 2. 6. 28.
 ἀντεπικαίω, fut. ἔσω, to accuse in return, ἀντ. ὅτι . . . App. Civ. 5. 59.
 ἀντεπικηρύσσω, to advertise for sale in return, Poll. 4. 93.
 ἀντεπικλάω, to break or bow down in turn, Byz.
 ἀντεπικλύω, to inundate, overwhelm in turn, Nicet. Eug. 9. 34.
 ἀντεπικουρέω, to help in return, τινί Xen. Hell. 4. 6. 3.
 ἀντεπικραίνω, to bring to pass in turn: v. ἐπικραίνω.
 ἀντεπικράτεια, ἡ, alternate mastery, νείκους καὶ φιλάς Stob. Eccl. 1. 416.
 ἀντεπικρατέω, to get the upper hand in turn, Strabo 745, Dio C. 44. 27.
 ἀντεπικραβάνομαι, Med. to lay hold on the other side, Luc. Symp. 43.
 ἀντεπικλέομαι, Dep. to choose in turn or instead, Eust. Opusc. 248. 51.
 ἀντεπιμελόμαι or -μέλομαι, Dep. to attend or give heed in turn, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 18; τινὸς to one, Id. An. 3. 1, 16.
 ἀντεπιμέλλω, v. s. ἀντιμέλλω.

ἀντεπιμετρέω, to measure to in return, Poll. 5. 142.
 ἀντεπισνοέω, to devise in turn, Ael. N. A. 6. 23, Joseph. A. J. 10. 8, 1.
 ἀντεπισπλέω, to sail against in turn, Poll. 1. 124. v. 1. Thuc. 1. 50.
 ἀντεπρέρω, to admit moisture instead, Hipp. 418. 54.
 ἀντεπρέρημα, τό, Poll. 4. 112; v. sub ἐπέρημα.
 ἀντεπύρρα, ἡ, flux and reflux, Eust. Opusc. 128. 81.
 ἀντεπυροβέω, to resound, of a sea-beaten rock, Manass. Chron. 4016.
 ἀντεπισκοπότης, ον, resisting episcopal authority, Eust. Opusc. 262. 35, joined with ἀντισκοπότης.
 ἀντεπίσκοπος, ὁ, an anti-bishop, rival claimant of a see, Greg. Naz.
 ἀντεπισκοτέω, to darken again or in turn, Manass. Chron. 3078.
 ἀντεπισκώπτω, to mock in return, τινά Polyb. 17. 7. 5.
 ἀντεπισπάω, = ἀνθέλλω, Hesych.
 ἀντεπιστάλλω, to write an answer, Luc. Sat. 19, Paus. 4. 22, 6, etc.
 ἀντεπιστόω, to groan in turn or in reply, Nicet. Eug. 1. 51.
 ἀντεπιστολή, ἡ, a letter in reply, Epiphan.
 ἀντεπιστρατεύω, to take the field against, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 33: the verb. Adj. -εύτεον, in Nicet. Eug. 5. 338.
 ἀντεπιστρέφω, to turn against, retort, Plut. 2. 810 E.
 ἀντεπιστροφή, ἡ, a turning back upon, χειρὸς ἐπὶ τὸν ὤμον Plut. 2. 901 D.
 ἀντεπιστάτω, to order in turn, τινὶ ποιεῖν τι Thuc. 1. 135; τινὶ τι Plat. Tim. 20 B.
 ἀντεπιτείνω, to turn in a contrary direction, Plut. 2. 933 C.
 ἀντεπιτειχίζομαι, Dep. with pf. pass. to occupy ground with a fort in turn, Thuc. 1. 142; cf. ἐπιτειχίζω.
 ἀντεπιτίθω, properly to lay on in turn or exchange, πληγὴν Clem. Al. 932:—Pass., Dio C. 58. 7. 2. ἀντ. ἐπιστολὴν πρὸς τινα to give a letter in answer, Thuc. 1. 129, Isae. ap. Harpocr.; cf. ἐπιτίθω. II. Med. to make a counter-attack, to throw oneself upon, Diod. Excerpt. 533. 61.
 ἀντεπιτιμάω, to blame in turn, Eccl.
 ἀντεπιτρέχω, = ἀντεφοδεύω, Suid.
 ἀντεπίτροπος, a deputy governor, C. I. (add.) 4536 f.
 ἀντεπιφέρω, to lay, inflict in turn upon, τί τινι Philo 1. 407: to send back, echo, ῥήματα Planud. 2. Pass. to rush upon in turn, Tim. Locr. 102 A.
 ἀντεπιχειρέω, to undertake in turn, Strabo. II. to attack in turn, τινὶ Plut. Themist. 31. III. to make attempts to prove the contrary, Arist. Top. 8. 8, 2; τὰ ἀντεπιχειρούμενα controversial efforts to prove or disprove, Sext. Emp. 1. 91; cf. ἐπιχειρέω.
 ἀντεπιχειρήσις, εως, ἡ, a counter-attack, Dion. H. 9. 14.
 ἀντεπιχωριάζω, of words, to be interchangeable, Basil.
 ἀντεποφείλω, to owe in turn, or as a set-off, Byz.
 ἀντεράμει, aor. -ῆρασθην: Dep. = sq., τινὶ τιος Luc. Munc. Enc. 10.
 ἀντερανίζω, to contribute one's share in turn; Pass. to be repaid, ὁμασιν ἀλλοτρίοις Anth. P. 9. 12.
 ἀντεραστής, ὁ, ὁ, a rival in love, τινός Ar. Eq. 733: a rival, Plat. Rep. 521 B, Arist. Rhet. 2. 10, 6:—fem. ἀντεράστρια, Gloss.
 ἀντερᾶω, to love in return, τὸν ἀντερῶντων ἰμέρᾳ πεπληγμένους Aesch. Ag. 544; ἐρῶν ἀντερᾶται Xen. Symp. 8, 3, cf. Bion 8. 1; ἀντερᾶν τινός Luc. D. Marin. 1. 5; ἀντερᾶσθαι ὑπὸ τινος Plut. Dio 16. II. to rival in love, τινὶ Plut. 2. 972 D; ἀντ. τινὶ τιος to rival one in love for . . . Eur. Rhes. 184: absol., τὸ ἀντερᾶν jealous love, Plut. Lycurg. 18.
 ἀντερροβάζω, to compete with, τινὰ in a thing, Posidipp. Ἀναβλ. 1.
 ἀντερροβίζω, to provoke in turn, τινὰ πρὸς μάχην Eust. 848. 17.
 ἀντερρίδω, to set firmly against, χειρὶ χεῖρα ἀντερρίσας clasp'ing hand in hand, Pind. P. 4. 65; ἀντερρίδει τοῖς Ἐρεχθεΐδας δόρυ Eur. Supp. 702; ἀντ. ἐλθα [τῷ πυργῷ] to set wooden stakes or props against it, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 5; ἀντ. βάσιν to plant it firm, Soph. Ph. 1403. II. intr. to stand firm, resist pressure, offer resistance, opp. to ὑπέκω, Xen. Cyr. 8. 16, cf. Cyn. 10, 16, Plat. Tim. 45 C, Arist., etc.; θέναι ἀντ. Hipp. Fract. 761; τὸ ὠθούμενον ἀντ. ὕβεν ὠθείται offers resistance in the direction from which the pressure comes, Arist. Mechan. 34. 1, etc.
 ἀντέρεισις, εως, ἡ, a thrusting against, resistance, Hipp. Ar. 17: esp. the fulcrum or resistance used in setting a bone, Ib. 780; in stepping, Arist. Incess. An. 3, 2; λάμπειν ἀντέρεισι τοῦ αὐθέου by its resistance, Plut. Lysand. 12:—repulsion, Id. 2. 396 A.
 ἀντέρεισμα, τό, a prop, Hesych. s. v. στήναι.
 ἀντερειστικός, ὁ, ὁν, of or for resistance, ἐξίς Metop. ap. Stob. 10.
 ἀντερέρσω, Att. -ττω, to row against, prob. 1. Dio C. 48. 48.
 ἀντερρίζω, to strive against, contend, πρὸς τι Polyb. 40. 5, 8; ταύροις Philostr. 722:—poët. also ἀντερριδαίνω, Nonn. Jo. 7. 43.
 ἀντέρωμα, v. sub ἀντέρωμα.
 ἀντέρωμαι, Dep. to make equal in weight with, to value equally with, c. gen., χρυσοῦ τε καὶ ἀργύρου ἀντέρωσασθαι Theogn. 77; cf. ἀντισκῶν and ἐρῶ.
 ἀντέρω, fut. without any pres. in use; pf. ἀντέρωκα Soph. Ant. 47; (cf. ἀντέωρον):—to speak against, gainsay, lb.; τεθνάναι δ' οὐκ ἐν' ἀντ. θεοῖς Aesch. Ag. 539; τι πρὸς τινα Ar. Nub. 1079; πρὸς τι Ach. 701:—Pass., οὐδὲν ἀντέρωσεται no denial shall be given, Soph. Tr. 1184.
 ἀντέρως, οτος, ὁ, return-love, love-for-love, Plat. Phaedr. 255 D Bekk., Ach. Tat. 1. 9. II. Anterōs, personified as a god who avenged slighted love, Paus. 1. 30, 1, etc.; the Deus ultor of Ovid. Met. 14. 750, cf. Cic. N. D. 3. 23:—but also (as it seems) a god who struggled against Ἐρως, Paus. 6. 23, 5.—For representations of Anterōs in works of art, v. Müller Archæol. d. Kunst. § 391. 8.
 ἀντερωτάω, to question in turn, ἐρωτῶμενος ἀντερωτᾶν Plat. Euthyd. 295 B, cf. Plut. Cor. 18. Hence ἀντερωτήτων, verb. Adj. one must interrogate in turn, τινὰ τι Clem. Al. 191:—and, -τηματικός, Adv. by way of mutual question, by questioning in turn, cited from Theod. Stud.

ἀντεσθίω, to eat in turn, ἀλλήλους Psell. in Seebod. Misc. 2. 4, 603.
 ἀντεστραμμένος, Adv. part. pf. pass.; v. ἀντιστρέφω IV. 3.
 ἀντεσδοκίμω, to rival in distinction, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 1. 24.
 ἀντενεργέτω, to return a kindness, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 4; ἀντ. τοὺς εὖ ποιήσαντας Arist. Rhet. Al. 2. 13.
 ἀντενεργέτημα, τό, a kindness returned, Hesych.
 ἀντενεργέτης, ον, ὁ, one who returns kindnesses, Schol. Ap. Rh.
 ἀντενεργέτικός, ὁ, ὁν, disposed to return kindnesses, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 24.
 ἀντενυκτικός, ὁ, ὁν, praying in turn or return, Theod. Prodr. 94.
 ἀντενυλογέω, to bless in return, Eust. Opusc. 152. 4.
 ἀντενυνοέω, to wish well in return, τινι Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 49.
 ἀντενύνοια, ἡ, mutual good-will, Byz.
 ἀντενύπασχω and ἀντενύποιεω are by recent Edd. written divisim ἀντ' εὖ π. (v. Plat. Gorg. 520 E, Xen. An. 5. 5, 21, Dem. 494. 22), on the ground that εὖ never enters into direct composition with Verbs, v. εὖ fin.; but Bekk. retains ἀντενυποιεῖν in Arist. Eth. N. 10. 8, 13, Rhet. 1. 13, 12.
 ἀντενυφνέω, to praise in turn, Synes. 175 D.
 ἀντενυφραίω, to gratify in turn, Greg. Nyss. 3. 642.
 ἀντενύφρασμα, τό, the opposite of joy, quoted from Agatho by Suid.
 ἀντενυχαστήτεον, verb. Adj. one must give thanks in turn, Porphyry. Abstin. 2. 37.
 ἀντενύχομαι, Dep. to pray against, or on the other side, Philodem.
 ἀντενυπαπλόω, to spread out in turn, χειρὰς τινι Nicet. Eug. 7. 288.
 ἀντενύπτω, to attract in turn, Eumath. 3. 7, in Med.
 ἀντενυπτάω, fut. ἀνω, (ἐφέστιος) to entertain in return, acc. to the l. vulg. in Plat. Tim. 17 B, retained by Bekk.; but Böckh follows Procl. and Schol. in reading ἀνταφιστάω to pay off the debt of hospitality: the other form however occurs in Philostr. 573, Ael. N. A. 9. 45, 15. 7.
 ἀντενυφύρσκω, to find out against, Joseph. A. J. 10. 8, 1.
 ἀντενύφστημι, to appoint against one, στρατηγὸν τινι Aristid. 1. 302.
 ἀντενυφεύω, to go forth to meet, Suid.
 ἀντενυφιδύζομαι, Pass. to be furnished by way of provisions; metaph. in Joseph. A. J. 15. 9, 1.
 ἀντενυφολίζω, to arm against or in turn, Byz.
 ἀντενυφορμάω, to rush against, attack, Heliod. 8. 16.
 ἀντενυφορμέω, to anchor over against the enemy, Poll. 1. 122.
 ἀντενυφορμίζω, εως, ἡ, a rushing against, attack, Philo 2. 31.
 ἀντενυφονύω κλίνην to sleep on it instead, Theod. Prodr. 138.
 ἀντέχω or ἀντίσχω: fut. ἀνθέξω: aor. ἀντέσχω:—to hold against, c. acc. et gen., χεῖρα ἀντ. κρατὸς to hold one's hand against one's head, so as to shade the eyes, Soph. O. C. 1651; c. dat., ὁμασι δ' ἀντίσχοις τάνδ' αἴγλαν my'st thou keep this sunlight upon his eyes (for it can hardly mean keep it off his eyes), Id. Ph. 830; ἀντ. τοὺς χαλινούς Hdn. 5. 6. II. c. dat. to hold out against, withstand, Ἀρπάγω Hdt. 1. 175, cf. 8. 68; τοῖς δικαίοις Soph. Fr. 99; τῇ ταλαίπωρᾳ Thuc. 2. 49; πρὸς τινα Id. 6. 22; πρὸς τι Hdn. 3. 6, fin., etc.:—c. acc. to endure, ἀντέχοντες καμάτους Anth. P. 9. 299; but in Thuc. 8. 63 ἀντ. τὰ τοῦ πολέμου rather belongs to the next sign., to hold out as regards the war; so πολλά ἀντ. Ib. 86. 2. to hold out, endure, ἡ Ἀζωτος . . . ἐπὶ πλείστον χρόνον πολιορκουμένη ἀντέσχε Hdt. 2. 157, cf. 5. 115, Thuc. 2. 70; μηκέτι ἀντέχουσι τῷ πόνῳ διεσταμένοι Plat. Tim. 81 D; πολλάκις γυνομένην τὴν ψυχὴν ἀντέχειν to last through several states of existence, Id. Phaedo 88 A. 3. absol. to hold out, to stand one's ground, Hdt. 8. 16, Aesch. Pers. 413, etc.; πῶς δύσμορον ἀντ.; Soph. Ph. 175; νόσσην ἀντίχουσι τῷ αἵματι πάντα Hipp. Fract. 759; ἐς τ' ἀνδρῶν ἀντέχῃ Eur. Alc. 337; βραχὺν χρόνον Dem. 21. 1; ἀντ. ἐπὶ πολὺ, ἐπὶ πλεόν Thuc. 1. 7, 65; ἀντ. ἐλπίσιν in hope, Diod. 2. 26; Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 16 has ἀντ. περὶ τινος: peculiarly, ἀντ. μὴ ὑπακούσαι I hold out against . . . refuse, Plut. 2. 708 A. b. of the rivers drunk by the Persian army, to hold out, suffice, Hdt. 7. 196, cf. Aesch. Pers. 413; (in full ἀντ. βέβρον Hdt. 7. 58; ἀντ. ὕδωρ παρέχον Id. 7. 108); so, ἀντέχει ὁ αἶσος Thuc. 1. 65. 4. to extend, reach, ὅσον ἡ ἐπιστήμη ἀντ. Id. 6. 69. III. Med. to hold before one against something, c. acc. et gen., ἀντίσχεσθε τραπέζας ἰὼν hold out the tables against the arrows, Od. 22. 74. 2. c. gen. only, to hold on by, cling to, ἐκείνου τῆς χειρὸς Hdt. 2. 121, 5; πέπλων Eur. Tro. 745, cf. Ion 1404; τὼν θυρῶν Ar. Lys. 161:—metaph., ἀντ. τὼν ὄχθων to cling to the banks, keep close to them, Hdt. 9. 56; ἀντ. Ἡρακλείους to cleave to Hercules, i. e. worship him above all, Pind. N. 1. 50; ἀντ. τῆς ἀρετῆς, Lat. adhaerere virtuti, Hdt. 1. 134; ἀντ. τοῦ πολέμου Id. 7. 53; τοῦ κέρδους Soph. Fr. 325; τῆς θαλάσσης Thuc. 1. 13; σωτηρίας Lys. 914. 6; τῆς ἀληθείας Plat. Phil. 58 E, cf. Rep. 600 D, al.; τὴν παραδεδομένην μύθον Arist. Poët. 9, 8; τῆς ἐλευθερίας Decret. ap. Dem. 290. 10. 3. absol., αὐτὸς ἀντέχῃ Soph. Ph. 893; cf. Ar. Ach. 1121, Plat. Rep. 574 B. 4. c. dupl. gen. pers. et rei, ἀντέχεσθαι σου τῶν πατρῶν χρημάτων will lay claim to the property from you, dispute it with you, Ar. Av. 1658. 5. to resist, Plat. Rep. 574 B, Arist. H. A. 7. 3, 1; φονεύσαι τοὺς ἀντέχουμένους Diod. 4. 49.
 ἀντή, ἡ, (ἀντομαι II) prayer,—a word preserved by Hesych., ἀντησι (Cod. ἀντήσι): λιτανείας, ἀντήσσει, restored by Herm. for λιταῖς, metri grat. in Soph. El. 139.
 ἀντηγρώω, to speak against, Theod. Stud.
 ἀντήδην, Adv. in supplication, Hesych.
 ἀντήης, Dor. -αῖς, εἰσα, εν, (ἀντα) hostile, Pind. P. 9. 165.
 ἀντήλιος, ον, (ἀντί, ἥλιος) opposite the sun: i. e. looking east, eastern, Soph. Aj. 805; cf. πρόσαιλος:—δαίμονες ἀντήλιος statues of gods which stood in the sun before the house-door, Aesch. Ag. 519, Eur. Fr. 542. II. like the sun, formed like ἀντίθεος, Id. Ion 1550. III. ἀντήλια = παρήλια, parhelia, Suid., cf. Menand. Χαλκ. 1. A. 411; so ἀνθήλια, Plut. 2. 894 F.
 2. screens, or parasols, Eust. 1281. 3; also blinkers on horses' bridles, Poll. 10. 54, Eust. 1562. 40.—The Ion.

form ἀντήλιος is always used in Trag.; ἀνθήλιος first in Theopomp. Com. Incert. 23, Philo 1. 658, Plut., etc.; (v. sub ἥλιος).

ἀντημοιβός, ὄν, Ep. for ἀνταμοιβός, corresponding, Call. Del. 52.
ἀντην, (ἀντί): Ep. Adv. against, over against, οὐ μὲν ἔγωγε φεύγομαι . . . ἀλλὰ μὲν ἄντην στήσομαι I will confront him, Il. 18. 307, cf. 11. 590; ὁμοιωθῆναι ἀντην to match himself openly against me, 1. 187, Od. 3. 120; so, περὶσθῆναι ἀντην 8. 213; more rarely with Verbs of motion, ἀντην ἔρχεσθαι straight forwards, opp. to πάλιν τρέπεσθαι, Il. 8. 399; also, ἀντην βαλλομέναν in front, 12. 152; οὐδέ τις ἔτλη ἀντην εἰσδεῖν to look him in the face, 19. 15, cf. 24. 223; ἀντην λοέσσομαι will bathe before all, openly, Od. 6. 221, cf. 8. 158; ἀγαπαῖξεν ἀντην to greet in the face of all, Il. 24. 464; νεῖκεσέ τ' ἀντην 10. 158; ὅς μ' ἔφραυ ἀντην 15. 247; —θεῶν ἐναλγικίος ἀντην like a god in presence, Od. 2. 5, 4. 310; χελιδόνι εἰκέλη ἀντην 22. 240. Cf. ἀντα. II. as Prep. c. gen., only in late Ep., as Opp. C. 3. 210, Nic. Th. 474.

ἀντήνωρ, opor, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀνήρ) instead of a man, σποδὸς ἀντ. dust for men, Aesch. Ag. 442.—In Il. as nom. pr.

ἀντηρετώ, to row against, or on the opposite side to another, E. M. 112. 40.

ἀντηρέτης, ου, ὁ, (ἐρέτης) properly, one who rows against another, cf. A. B. 411; generally an opponent, adversary, Aesch. Theb. 283, 595; ἀντ. δορὸς τι 1b. 993.

ἀντηρῆς, ἐς: (ἀντί, -ήρης; v. sub -ήρης):—poët. Adj. set over against, opposite, λαβεῖν τινὰ ἀντηρῆ to meet face to face in battle, Eur. Phoen. 754, cf. 1367; ἀντηρῆς στέρνων πληγὰς, of blows on the breast in sign of grief, Soph. El. 89;—c. gen., Φοινίκας ἀντ. χώρα, over against, facing it, Eur. Tro. 221; c. dat., ἀντ. τινί opposite to a thing, Id. I. A. 224; ἀντ. ὅψεσι presenting itself before the eyes, Soph. Fr. 839.

ἀντηρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (either from ἀντηρῆς, or from ἀντί, ἐρείδω; the latter being assumed by Hero Bel. 130, where is the Dim. ἀντηρείδιον):—a prop, stay, support, Eur. Fr. 918, cf. Polyb. 8. 6, 6; ἀρκύν Xen. Cyn. 10, 7; in Thuc. 7. 36 ἀντηρίδες are stay-beams fixed inside a ship's bow, and projecting beyond it, so as to support and strengthen the ἐπισπίδες; cf. ὑποσπείνω 1. 1. II. = ὑπὸς, a window, Suid.—and in Eur. Rhes. 785 it must mean nostrils, if it be the right reading. [ἰδος, Eur. Il. c.]

ἀντησις, εως, ἡ, v. sub ἀντη;—ἀντιστιν, v. sub κατ'ἀντιστιν.

ἀντησέω, Dor. -ἀσέω:—to sound or sing in answer, παιδῶνα θεῶ Eur. Alc. 423; ἀντάχσθ' ἀν. ὕμνον ἀρσένων γέννα would have sung a song in answer to . . . Id. Med. 426; πρὸς τι Polyb. 22. 11, 12. II. absol., of a musical string, to sound responsively, Arist. Probl. 19. 24, Luc. V. H. 1. 38, Plut. Caes. 5, cf. Mar. 19.

ἀντηχήμα, τό, an echo, Schol. Philostr.

ἀντηχήσις, εως, ἡ, a re-echoing, Plut. 2. 589 D.

ἀντί, Prep. governing gen.:—orig. sense over against. (From **ANT**, come also ἀντα, ἀντην, ἀντίος (as ἀπὸς from ἀπό), ἀντη, ἀντικρύς, ἀντομα, ἀντάνα; cf. Skt. anī (opposite, facing); Lat. ante, anterior;—Goth. and as a Prep., O. Norse and A. S. and- as a Prefix, as in and-svar and and-svarir (answer); Germ. ant- in ant-worten, etc.)

A. Usage. I. of Place: opposite, over against, formerly quoted from several places of Hom., as Il. 21. 481 ἀντί ἐμεῖο (where now ἀντί ἐμεῖο, i. e. ἀντί); Τρώας ἀνθ' ἑκατον (i. e. ἀντα) 8. 233; so, ἀντ' Αἴαντος (i. e. ἀντα) 15. 415, cf. Od. 4. 115, Hes. Op. 725. 2. answer-ing to, of the accompaniment to a song, Dem. Phal.; v. Chappell Hist. of Mus. p. 53. II. instead, in the place of, Ἐκτορος ἀντί πεφάσθαι Il. 24. 254; ἀντί γάμοιο τάφου Od. 20. 307; so later, πολέμος ἀντί φίλου καταστῆναι Hdt. 1. 87; ἀντί ἡμέρης νύξ ἐγένετο Id. 7. 37, v. Valck. 6. 32; ἀντί φωτῶν σποδὸς Aesch. Ag. 434; τὸν πόλεμον ἀντ' εἰρήνης μεταλαμβάνειν Thuc. 1. 120, cf. 4. 20, 7. 75; βασιλεύειν ἀντί τινος Xen. An. 1. 1, 4;—also, ἀντί ἀρχεσθαι ὑπ' ἄλλων Hdt. 1. 210, cf. 6. 32, 7. 170 (where the usual constr. would be ἀντί τοῦ ἀρχεσθαι, as some Ed. give it without authority, cf. Thuc. 7. 28, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 19, etc.):—in some instances used elliptically, ἡ τοκμήσασ' ἀντ' ἐμοὶ δοῦναι τι, i. e. ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐμοὶ δοῦναι, Soph. Ph. 369, cf. O. C. 448.

2. in Hom. often to denote equivalence, Lat. pro, instar, ἀντί νυ πολλὰν λαὸν ἔστιν ἀνὴρ he is as good as many men (cf. ἀντάτιος), Il. 9. 116; ἀντί κασιγνήτου ξείνος . . . τέτυκται a guest is as much as a brother, Od. 8. 546; ἀντί τοι ἐμὶ κέλευθον I am as a suppliant, Il. 21. 75, cf. 8. 163, Od. 8. 405; so later, τοῦτο σφι ἀντί λουτροῦ ἐστὶ serves as a bath, Hdt. 4. 75; ὑπάρχειν ἀντὶ τῶν ἔνδον to be as hostages for . . . Thuc. 2. 5; δουλεύειν ἀντὶ ἀργυρομήταν just like bought slaves, Dem. 212. 20. 3. to denote Exchange, at the price of, in return for, σοὶ δὲ θεοὶ τῶνδ' ἀντὶ χάριν . . . δοῖεν Il. 23. 650; ἀντὶ χρημάτων παραλαβεῖν for money paid, Hdt. 3. 59; ἀμείβειν τι ἀντὶ τινος Pind. P. 4. 30, cf. Eur. Or. 646, 651; ἀντὶ ποίας ἐνέργειας Lysias 106. 38, etc.; τί δ' ἐστὶν ἀνθ' οὗ . . .; Soph. Ant. 237; ὄνειδος ἀνθ' οὗτο Id. O. 967;—hence, ἀνθ' ἂν, wherefore, Aesch. Pr. 31, and often in Soph., cf. Thuc. 6. 83; but ἀνθ' ἂν also for ἀντὶ τούτων ὅτι . . . because, Soph. Ant. 1068, Ar. Pl. 434; ἀντὶ τοῦ; wherefore? why? Soph. O. T. 1021.

4. for the sake of, Soph. El. 537; also with Verbs of entreaty, like πρὸς c. gen., ἀντὶ παῖδων ἱκετεύομεν σε Id. O. C. 1326. 5. to mark comparison, εἰν ἀνθ' ἐνός one set against the other, compared with it, Plat. Rep. 331 B, Legg. 705 B; ἀντ' ἀνίων ἀνία grief for grief, i. e. grief ὑπὸς grief, Theogn. 344; ἀντ' ἀγαθὸν ἀγαθὸς ἰσχύς Aesch. Supp. 966, cf. Intersp. ad Evang. Joh. 1. 16; cf. πρὸς c. III. 4:—in preference to, ἀφενδὸν βούλεται ἀντ' ἀγαθοῦ Theogn. 188; even after Comparatives, πλέον ἀντὶ σοῦ, μέζων ἀντὶ τῆς πάτρας Soph. Tr. 577, Ant. 182; so, (esp. after a negative) ἄλλος ἀντ' ἐμοῦ Aesch. Pr. 407, Soph. Aj. 444, Ar. Nub. 653; ὁδὸν ἀντὶ τοῦ ζῆν ἡγαπηκὸς Plat. Alex. 42; cf. πρός A. III. παρὰ c. 1. 5. d.

B. Position: ἀντί rarely follows its case, as in Il. 23. 650, Aesch. Ag. 1277, Soph. Ph. 1100 (ex emend. Dind., τοῦ πλέονος δαίμονος εἶλοντο τὸ κάκιον ἀντί); Anth. P. 7. 715; but the Gramm. hold that it never suffers anastrophe. C. IN COMPOS., it signifies, 1. over against, opposite, as ἀντιβαῖνω, ἀντιπῶς. 2. against, in opposition to, as ἀντιλέγω, ἀντίβιος. 3. one against another, mutually, as ἀντιδεδίδομαι. 4. in return, as ἀντιβοσθῶ. 5. instead, as ἀντιβασιλεύς, ἀνθύπατος. 6. equal to, like, as ἀντιθεός, ἀντίπαις, ἀντίδουλος. 7. corresponding, counter, ἀντιφορῶς, ἀντίτυπος. ἀντία, v. sub ἀντίος. ἀντιάω, impf. ἀντίαον Hdt. I. 166 (but ὑπ-ηντίαον 4. 121), ἡντίαζον Xen., etc.; fut. ἀντιάω, Dor. -ἄσω (v. inf.). aor. ἡντίασα Hdt. 4. 80., 9. 6; but these two tenses belong also to ἀντιάω: (ἀντί). To meet face to face, I. c. acc. pers. to encounter, whether as friend or foe, τὸν ἐπώντα Hdt. 4. 118, cf. 141., 4. 80, Aesch. Ag. 1557, etc.; ἀντ. [τινὰ] ἐς τόπον lldt. I. 166, cf. 9. 6, Soph. O. T. 102; πατέρ' ἀντιάσασα πρὸς . . . πόρθημα Aesch. Ag. 1557; absol., κύρος . . . βαρὺς ἀντιάσαι Pind. N. 10. 36; μόλις πρὸς κάλαμον ἀντιάει song shall answer to the pipe, Id. O. 10 (11). 100. 2. to approach as suppliant, ἀντ. τινα δάροσι Hdt. I. 105; hence simply to entreat, supplicate, Ἀρεά ἀντιάω Soph. O. T. 191; καὶ σ' ἀντιάω πρὸς . . . Διὸς Id. Aj. 492, cf. Eur. Alc. 400, Andr. 572, etc.; often with the acc. omitted, ἀλλ' ἀντιάω Soph. El. 1009, cf. Ph. Sog. 7; βαθεὶ καὶ ἀντίανον γονάτων entreat [her] by her knees, Eur. Supp. 272;—in this sense it resembles προστρέπω, ἱκέτης, etc. II. = ἀντιάω II, ἀντάω, c. dat. pers., ὅταν θεοὶ . . . Γιγάντεσσι μάχην ἀντιάωσιν in fight, Pind. N. 1. 102.—This Verb is never used in correct Att. Prose, though Xen. has the compd. ἐπαντιάω. ἀντιάνειρά, ἡ, (ἀντί, ἀνῆρ) like βωτιάνειρά, κυδιάνειρά, fem. form of a masc. in -άνωρ or -ήνωρ (for the -ρά shews that it cannot come from a nom. in -ος, cf. δάτερα, οὔτερα, δρᾶστερα, etc.): in Il. always as epith. of the Amazons, a match for men, like ἰσάνδρος, 3. 189., 6. 186, etc.; so of Athena, Coluth. 170. II. in Pind. O. 12. 23, στάσις ἀντιάνειρα faction wherein man is set against man. ἀντιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a tussle, mostly in pl. = παρίσματα, Hipp. 464. 28., 471. 13;—esp. when swollen, Galen. 6. 247; cf. κάτ'ῤροπος. ἀντι-ιάω, to cry or call against, Theocr. Ep. 4. 11, Ap. Rh. 2. 828. ἀντ-ιάω, = foreg., Orph. Ag. 826; ἀμοιβῆδην ἀντιάχην Ap. Rh. 4. 76. ἀντιάω: Hom. uses the pres. only in the Ep. forms ἀντίαω, inf. ἀντιάν, 3 pl. imper. ἀντιώντων, part. ἀντιών, ὥσα, ὄντες; but ἀντιώω, which is pres. in Il. 1. 31., 23. 643, serves as fut. in 13. 752, Od. 1. 25., 24. 56; cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v.:—fut. ἀντιώω [αἰ] Od. 22. 28, Theogn.; aor. ἡντίασα Hom.; (these two tenses in form belong to ἀντιάω; but such instances as belong in sense to ἀντιάω are given here).—Med., once in Hom. (v. inf.), Ap. Rh. I. 470., 2. 24: (ἀντί, ἀντίος): Epic Verb: I. to go for the purpose of meeting or receiving: 1. c. gen. rei, to go in quest of, when an aim or purpose is implied, πολέμοιο μενοῖνα ἀντιάν Il. 13. 215; ὅρρα πόνοιο . . . ἀντιάσῃον 12. 356; οὐκέτ' ἀέθλων ἄλλων ἀντιάσεις Od. 22. 28, al.; metaph. of an arrow, to hit, ἀλλὰ κεν ἡ στέρνων ἡ νηδύς ἀντιάσειεν Il. 13. 290;—often of the gods, to come (as it were) to meet an offering, and so, in past tenses, to have received, accepted it, ἀντιώων ταύρων τε καὶ ἀρνεῶν ἐκατόμβης Od. 1. 25; ἀνών κνίσσης αἰγῶν τε τελέων . . . ἀντιάσας Il. 1. 67; generally, to partake of, enjoy, αἰ γὰρ . . . ὀνήσιος ἀντιάσειεν Od. 21. 402; so, ἔργων ἀντιάσεις χαλεπῶν Theogn. 1308; οὐτε τὸν τάφου ἀντιάσας Soph. El. 869; absol., ἀντιάσας having obtained [his wishes], Pind. I. 6 (5). 21;—once in Med., ἀντιάσθε, θεοί, γάμον Il. 24. 62. 2. more rarely c. gen. pers. to match or measure oneself with, ἡμεῖς δ' εἰμὶν τοιοὶ ὅτι ἀν σέθεν ἀντιάσαιμεν Il. 7. 231; δῖον ἀντιάσειν Theogn. 552. b. rarely in sense of coming to aid, οὐ παῖδὸς τεθνήτορος ἀντιώωσα Od. 24. 56. II. c. dat. pers. to meet with, encounter, as by chance, μὲδ' ἀντιάσεις ἐκείνῳ Od. 18. 147; δυστήνων δέ τε παῖδες ἐμῷ μένει ἀντιώωσι Il. 6. 127., 21. 151; cf. ἀντιάω II. III. absol. in aor. part., ἀλλὰ τιν' ἐμὶ ὧς δόμεναι θεὸν ἀντιάσαντα having happily met you, Il. 10. 551, cf. O. 6. 193., 13. 312., 17. 442. IV. c. acc. rei, only in ἐμὸν λέχος ἀντιώωσα, euphem. for shading it, only in Il. 1. 31;—it has been proposed to get rid of this sense by construing ἰσθὺν ἐποιομήνῃ καὶ ἐμὸν λέχος, ἀντιώωσαν willingly, readily; but v. Buttm. ubi supr. V. to approach as a suppliant, supplicate, like ἀντιάω I. 2, only in late Ep., c. gen. pers., Ar. Rh. 1. 703. ἀντιβᾶδην [αἰ], Adv. going against, opposite, ἀντ. ὠθεῖν Plut. 2. 381 A. ἀντιβᾶδίζω, to go against, the contrary way, Phot. ἀντιβαῖνω, fut. -βήσομαι, to go against, withstand, resist, c. dat., Hdt. 5. 40, Aesch. Pr. 234, Decret. ap. Dem. 290. 6, etc.; πλεωραῖσι ἀντιβάσα having set her foot against . . . Eur. Bacch. 1126. 2. absol., Hdt. 3. 72., 8. 3, Eur. I. A. 1016, etc.; βιασθεὶς πολλὰ κἀντίβας reluctant, Soph. El. 575; εἰ . . . μὴ περὶ σοῦ μάχῃ μοι μῶνος ἀντιβηκῆας Ar. Eq. 767; ἀντ. πρὸς τι Plat. Legg. 634 A. II. ἀντιβάς ἑλᾶν to pull stoutly against the oar, going well back, Ar. Ran. 202. ἀντιβάλλω, fut. -βάλλω, (the acc. pers. being understood), to throw against or in turn, to return the shots, Thuc. 7. 25; βέλος Polyb. 6. 22, 4;—c. dat., ἀντ. ἀκούσιος Plut. Nic. 25; ἀντ. τοῦ κορυκῶ to practise by striking against the sack, in the gymnasium, Luc. Lexiph. 5. II. to put one against the other, compare, collate, Strabo 609, 790; λόγους ἀντ. πρὸς ἀλλήλους to exchange words in conversation, Ev. Luc. 24. 17, cf. 2 Macc. 11. 13. ἀντιβάρης, ἐς, (βαρὺς) of equal weight, Schol. Il. 8. 233. ἀντιβαρῆς, (or rather -ημα), ατος, τό, a counterpoise, Byz. ἀντιβασιλεύς, εως, ὁ, a vice-king, Lat. interrex, Dion. H. 9. 69. ἀντιβασιλεύω, to reign as a rival-king, τισὶ Joseph. B. J. 4. 7. 1. ἀντιβᾶσις, εως, resistance, Plut. Caes. 38, etc.; πρὸς τι Id. 2. 584 E. II. a second or companion base of a column, Vitruv. 10. 15.

ἀντιβαστάζω, to support by leaning against, to prop, East. 1933. 37.
 ἀντιβάτης [ᾶ], ou, ὁ, the bolt of a door, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 201.
 ἀντιβατικός, ὁ, ὄν, contrary, opposite, Plut. Phoc. 2, Galen.
 ἀντιβιάζομαι, Dep. to use force against, Anth. P. 12. 183, cf. Philo 2. 423.
 ἀντιβίας, f. l. in Anth. P. 10. 8; v. ἐναντίας.
 ἀντιβιβρώσκω, fut. -βρώσκει, to eat in turn, Ath. 343 C.
 ἀντιβίην, Adv., much like ἀντα, ἀντην, against, face to face, ἐριζόμεναι βασιλῇ ἀντιβίην Pl. 1. 278; "Ἐκτορι ἀντ. πειρηθῆναι 21. 226, cf. 5. 220. So also ἀντίβιον, v. sq. II.
 ἀντίβιος, α, ον, also -ος, ον: (βία):—opposing force to force: as Adj. in Hom. only in the phrase, ἀντίβιος ἐπέεσσι with wrangling words, Il. 1. 304, Od. 18. 415, etc.; so, ἀντ. ὕμιλος hostile, Tryph. 624. 2. as Adv. ἀντίβιον, = ἀντιβίην, ἀντ. μαχέσασθαι Il. 3. 20; Μελέαδ' ἀντίβιον . . πολεμίζειν Ib. 435; εἰ μὲν ἀντίβιον . . πειρηθείης II. 386.
 ἀντιβλάπτω, to harm in return, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 11, 2, Philo 2. 371.
 ἀντιβλέπω, = sq., c. dat., Byz.
 ἀντιβλέπειν, fut. -βλέψω Dem. 799. 24 (but with v. l. βλέψεθε, and the simple βλέπονται occurs just above):—to look straight at, look in the face, c. dat. pers., τῷ ἐμῷ πατρὶ οὐδ' ἀντιβλέπειν δύναμαι Xen. Hell. 5. 4. 27; εἰς or πρὸς τὸν ἥλιον Id. Mem. 4. 7. 7, Theophr. Fr. 1. 18:—c. acc., ἀντιβλέπειν ἐκείνον οὐ δύνησμαι Menand. Incert. 59: part., ἀντιβλέπουσαι . . αἱ αἰγες facing one another, Ar. H. A. 9. 3. 5.—Verb. Adj., ἀντιβλέπων, μοι πρὸς τι Luc. Dem. Enc. 17.
 ἀντιβλέψις, εως, ἡ, a looking in the face, a look, Xen. Hier. 1, 35, Plut. 2. 681 B.
 ἀντιβοᾶω, fut. ἡσσομαι, to return a cry, of echo, Bion 1. 38: to call aloud in answer, Joseph. B. J. 3. 5. 4.
 ἀντιβοηθῶ, to help in turn, τινὶ Thuc. 6. 18., 7. 58, Plat. Rep. 559 E, Xen.
 ἀντιβοῖος, ον, (βοῦς) worth an ox, Soph. Fr. 353.
 ἀντιβολῆω: impf. ἡντιβόλουν Ar. Eq. 667, Lysias 94. 11, etc.: fut. ἀντιβολήσω Od., Lysias 141. 18: aor. in Hom. ἀντεβόλησα (which is contrary to analogy, since the word is not a compd., but derived from ἀντιβάλλω, Buttin. Lexil. ἀνήνοθεν 13); with double augm. ἡντεβόλησα Ar. Fr. 101. To meet by chance, esp. in battle, c. dat. pers. or absol., often in Hom. 2. rarely c. dat. rei, to be present at, φόνος ἀνδρῶν ἀντεβόλησας Od. 11. 416; τάφω ἀνδρῶν ἀντ. 24. 87: cf. ἀβολέω. 3. c. gen. rei, to partake of, have one's share of, μάχης καυστοτέρης ἀντιβολήσαι Il. 4. 342; οὐ μὲν τευ ἐπὶ τῷ ἀντιβολήσας Od. 21. 306; σὺ δέ κεν πάρος ἀντιβολήσας 4. 547; γάμον ἀντ. Hes. Op. 782, cf. Pind. O. 13. 43; even, πυκνὸν νόον ἀντ. Timon ap. Sext. Emp. P. 1. 224. 4. rarely of the thing, to fall to one's lot, c. gen. pers., στυγερὸς γάμος ἀντιβολήσει . . ἐμθεν Od. 18. 272. 5. c. acc. pers. to meet as a suppliant, entreat, supplicate, often in Com., Ar. Nub. 110, Pl. 444; c. acc. et inf., Ar. Eq. 667, Ach. 147, Dem. 575. 18:—absol., περὶ τῶν ἀντιβολούντων those who supplicate, Ar. Vesp. 559: often in parenthesis, εἰπ', ἀντιβολῶ Id. Eq. 109, cf. Pl. 103; (often also ἀντιβολῶ σε Plat. Com. Eupr. 1, Φα. 1. 3; also in Lys. 94. 11 and 25, Xen. Ath. 1, 18):—Pass., to be supplicated, ἀντιβοληθεῖς Ar. Vesp. 560. II. Causal, to cause to meet, τινά τινι Epigr. Gr. 579.
 ἀντιβολῇ, ἡ, a confronting, comparing, collation, ἀντιγράφων Strabo 790: opposition, Hesych.
 ἀντιβολήσις, εως, ἡ, = ἀντιβολία, Plat. Apol. 37 A, Symp. 183 A.
 ἀντιβολία, ἡ, an entreaty, prayer, Eupol. Incert. 16, Thuc. 7. 75.
 ἀντιβολίον, τῶ, = ἀντιγραφον, Byz.; ἀντιβολον, τό, in Schol. Dem.
 ἀντιβομβέω, to return a humming sound, Ach. Tat. 3. 2, cf. Eust. 1885. 19.
 ἀντιβουλεύομαι, Med. to give contrary advice, Polyae. 1. 30, 3.
 ἀντιβουλόμαι, Dep. to have a contrary will, dislike, resist, Eccl.
 ἀντιβράδυνω, to delay in turn, Schol. Thuc.
 ἀντιβρίθω [βρι], to press down in the opposite scale, Philo 2. 170.
 ἀντιβροντάω, fut. ἡσσω, to rival in thundering, τινὶ Luc. Timon 2; βρονταῖς ἀντ. Dio C. 59. 28.
 ἀντιβρυχάομαι, Dep. to roar, bellow against, τινὶ Eust. Opusc. 357. 78.
 ἀντιγᾶμέω, to marry in turn, Eust. 1796. 53.
 ἀντιγέγωνα, pf. in pres. sense, to return a cry, Anth. P. 9. 177.
 ἀντιγενελογέω, Ion. form, to rival in pedigree, Hdt. 2. 143.
 ἀντιγεννάω, to generate in rivalry, Lync. ap. Ath. 285 F; or in return, Philo 1. 89.
 ἀντιγεραίρω, to honour in turn, App. Civ. 2. 140.
 ἀντιγηροτροφῶ, to support in old age in turn, Lesbon. 171. 37.
 ἀντιγωνόμεναι, fut. ἡσσω, to be of a different opinion, τινὶ Dio C. 46. 44: ἀντ. τι μὴ οὐκ εἶναι to think that a thing is otherwise, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3. 8.
 Ἀντιγόνος, ὁ, name of several Macedonian kings:—hence Ἀντιγόνειος, α, ον, of Antigonus, Polyae. 4. 9, 1; Ἀντιγόνεια, τό, name of a festival in his honour, Polyb. 28. 16, 3: also, Ἀντιγονικός, ἡ, ὄν, Plut. Arat. 54:—fem. Ἀντιγονίς, ἰδος, a kind of cup named from him, Polemo ap. Ath. 497 F, Plut. Aem. 33:—Ἀντιγονίζω, to be on Antigonus' side, of his party, Polyae. 4. 6, 13.
 ἀντιγράμμαι, τό, = ἀντιγραφον, Luc. Hermot. 40.
 ἀντιγράφους, εως, ὁ, a check-clerk or copying-clerk (v. ἐντίγραφος), Lat. contrarotulator (controller), a public officer, Aeschin. 57. 23, cf. Inscr. Att. in C. I. 100, IS4, 187, 190, al., Arist. Fr. 399, Polyb. 6. 56, 13, Biech P. E. 1. 247, Dict. of Antiqu. p. 578:—ἀντ. τῶν εἰσενεγκόντων one who keeps a check upon their accounts, Dem. 615. 14. II. in Byz., as equivalent to the Lat. Dictator.
 ἀντιγραφεῖν, ἡ, reply in writing, such as Caesar's Anticato in reply to Cicero's Cato, Plut. Caes. 3, Id. 2. 1059 B. II. as law-term, the answer put in by the defendant, his plea, Dem. 1115. 21 (where a specimen is found); sometimes of the plaintiff's plea, an indictment, Plat. Apol. 27 C, Hyperid. Euxen. 20, 40:—in a suit of inheritance (δια-

δικασία κλήρου), ἀντιγραφή was used indifferently of both parties, cf. Att. Process 628 sq., 651, Dict. of Antiqu.:—in Ar. Nub. 471, generally, counter-pleas, pleas, cf. Poll. 8. 58. III. a transcribing, Dion. H. 4. 62. 2. = ἀντιγραφον, Plut. 2. 577 E. IV. a rescript, imperial decree, C. I. 4474, Byz.
 ἀντιγράφος, ον, copied, in duplicate, στήλαι, διαθήκαι, etc., Dem. 468. 9., 1104. 23. II. as Subst., ἀντιγραφον, τό, a transcript, copy, counterpart, duplicate, Andoc. 10. 31, Lys. 896 Reisk., Dem., etc.; ἀντιγραφα παραδόσεως χρημάτων copies of accounts, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 19; εἰκόνας ἀντ. the copy of a picture, Luc. Zeux. 3.
 ἀντιγράφω [ᾶ], fut. ψω, to write against or in answer, write back, Thuc. 1. 129 (in Pass.), Plut. Lucull. 21, etc.; ἀντ. τῇ γραφῇ to vie in description with painting, Longus. II. Med., with pf. pass. (Aeschin. 22. 11, Dem. 1115. 16), as law-term, to put in as an ἀντιγραφή, to plead against, τι περὶ τινος Isae. 85. 19, cf. Dem. 1175. 26; also, ἀντ. τινὶ or τινά, c. inf., to plead against another that such is the case, Lys. 166. 45, Dem. 1092. 10:—also, to bring a counter-accusation, Poll. 8. 58, cf. Aeschin. 17. 1., 22. 11. 2. to keep a counter-reckoning of money paid or received (cf. ἀντιγραφεύς), Arist. Fr. 399.
 ἀντιγραφίς, εως, ἡ, the putting in of an ἀντιγραφή, Lys. 167. 22 (Bekk.; al. -φή).
 ἀντιδάκνω, fut. -δήσομαι: the aor. ἀντέδακα in Luc. Ocypr. 27 is very dub.:—to bite in turn, Hdt. 4. 168, Ael. N. A. 4. 19, Muson. ap. Stob. 170. 27.
 ἀντιδάκτυλος, ὁ, the thumb, Aquila V. T. II. in Scriptt. Metr., a dactyl reversed, an anapaest.
 ἀντιδανείσκειν, verb. Adj. one must lend in return, τῷ δανείσαντι Arist. Eth. N. 9. 2, 5:—the Verb ἀντιδανείζω, Jo. Chrys.
 ἀντιδᾶπνάω, to spend in turn upon, τοὺς δαπαναμένους Liban. Epist. 763.
 ἀντιδειπνός, ον, taking another's place at dinner, Luc. Gall. 9.
 ἀντιδεξιόομαι, Dep. to give the right hand in turn, to return one's salute, τινά Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 19, Luc. Laps. 13.
 ἀντιδέομαι, fut. δεήσομαι, Dep. to entreat in return, Plat. Lach. 186 D.
 ἀντιδέρομαι, Dep. = ἀντιβλέπω, c. acc., Eur. H. F. 163; c. dat., v. l. Luc. Icarom. 14.
 ἀντιδέρω, to beat in turn, Eccl.
 ἀντιδεσμεύω, to bind in turn, Byz.
 ἀντιδέχομαι, Dep. to receive in return, accept, Aesch. Cho. 916; ἔδωκα κἀντεδέχμην Eur. I. A. 1222.
 ἀντιδηλώω, to declare on the other hand, Byz.
 ἀντιδημῶγωγέω, to rival as a demagogue, Plut. C. Gracch. 8.
 ἀντιδημηγορέω, to korangue in opposition to, τινὶ Eust. 1029. 1:—the Subst. -γορία, ἡ, in Phot. Bibl. pp. 28, 9.
 ἀντιδημιουργέω, to make or work in rivalry with, τινὶ Clem. Al. 262:—Med., πρὸς τι Ath. 469 B.
 ἀντιδιαβαίνω, to cross over in turn, Xen. Ages. 1, 8.
 ἀντιδιαβάλλω, to attack in return, τὸν διαβάλλοντα Arist. Rhet. 3. 15, 7.
 ἀντιδιαζεύγνυμι, to match one against another, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 15, in Pass.
 ἀντιδιαίρεσις, εως, ἡ, in Logic, division by opposition, Plotin. 782, Diog. L. 7. 61.
 ἀντιδιαίρῶ, to divide logically, βαρβάρους πρὸς Ἑλλήνας Strabo 662:—Pass., to be opposed as the members of a logical division, Arist. Categ. 15. 3, Top. 5. 6, 10, al.
 ἀντιδιακονός [ᾶ], ον, serving in return, τοῖς ἄλλοις Strabo 783.
 ἀντιδιακοσμέω, to arrange or array in opposition, App. Civ. 2. 75.
 ἀντιδιαλέγομαι, to reply to, answer in discussion, Clem. Al. 203: in Pass., Chrysipp. in Diog. L. 7. 202.
 ἀντιδιαλλάσσομαι, Med. to exchange prisoners, τινά τινος Dion. H. Excerpt. 4. II. to vary a narrative, etc., Id. 1. 84.
 ἀντιδιάμετρος, ον, diametrically opposite, τινὸς Byz.
 ἀντιδιανυκτερεύω, to bivouac opposite to, τινὶ App. Civ. 4. 130.
 ἀντιδιαπλέκω, toretort, ἀντιδιαπλέκειν . . Aeschin. 57. 41, cf. A. B. 406.
 ἀντιδιασταλτικός, ἡ, ὄν, distinctive, Apoll. Pron. 48 B. Adv. -κῶς, Ib.
 ἀντιδιαστέλλω, to distinguish, discriminate, Strabo 457; τι ἀπὸ τινος Longin. Fr. 3. 5:—Med., ἀντ. πρὸς τινά Dion. H. de Thuc. 32. II. to contrast, oppose, τι τινι Sext. Emp. P. 1. 9.
 ἀντιδιαστολή, ἡ, opposition, distinction, Clem. Al. 545, and Gramm.
 ἀντιδιατάσσομαι, Med. to oppose, compare, τινὶ περὶ τινος Sext. Emp. M. 7. 159; τι τινι Synes. 249 B.
 ἀντιδιατίθεναι, Med. to contend in opposition, Byz.
 ἀντιδιατίθημι, to retaliate upon a person, Diod. Excerpt. 602. 70; κακῶς παθόντα ἀντιδ. Eust. 540. 28:—Med. to offer resistance, πρὸς τι Longin. 17. 1; τοὺς ἀντιδιατιθεμένους opponents, 2 Ep. Tim. 2. 25.
 ἀντιδιδασκάλου, οί, poets who are rivals in dramatic or lyric contests, Schol. Pind. N. 4. 60, v. Casaub. Ar. Eq. 525, cf. sq.
 ἀντιδιδάσκω, to teach in turn or on the other side, App. Civ. 5. 19, Anth. P. 6. 236. II. of dramatic or lyric poets, to contend for the prize, Ar. Vesp. 1410.
 ἀντιδίδωμι, fut. -δῶσω, to give in return, repay, τινὶ τι Hdt. 1. 70., 3. 135, Aesch. Cho. 94, etc.; πόνον, οὐ χάριν, ἀντιδίδωσιν ἔχειν Soph. O. C. 232, cf. Aesch. Cho. 498, Eum. 264; νέκυν νεκρῶν ἀμοιβὴν ἀντ. Soph. Ant. 1067; ἀντ. χάριν Eur. H. F. 1337, Thuc. 1. 41., 3. 63; τιμωρίαν Id. 2. 53; λαμβάνων ἀντεδίδον Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 23:—Pass., ἔλεος πρὸς τινά δίκαιος ἀντιδίδωσθαι Thuc. 3. 40. 2. to give for or instead of, τί τινος Eur. Alc. 340, I. T. 28; τι ἀντὶ τινος Ar. Pax 1251. II. at Athens, ἀντ. [τὴν οὐσίαν] to offer to change fortunes with one (cf. ἀντίδοσις), Lys. 169. 4, Dem. 496. 21; to accept of such an offer, Id. 840. 28; so, ἀντ. τρηπαρχίαν Id. 539. fin. III. to give as an antidote, Damocr. ap. Galen. 14. 90.
 ἀντιδιέξιμι, to go through, recount in turn, ὀνόματα Aeschin. 22. 17.

ἀντιδιεξέρχομαι, Dep. to go through in opposition, ἀντ. λόγῳ Plat. Theat. 167 D.

ἀντιδιήγησις, εὖς, ἡ, a counter-narration, Rhetor.

ἀντιδιδόσκειν, fut. διαστήσω, = ἀντιδιαστέλλω, Hesych., Suid.

ἀντιδικάσκειν, Dep., in pl. to plead one another, Lys. ap. Poll. 8. 5, 24.

ἀντιδικασία, ἡ, litigation, Aquila Prov. 20. 3.

ἀντιδικέω, fut. ἡσώ: impf. ἡντιδίκουν Lys. 104. 16, but ἡντιδικέων (acc. to the best Mss.) Dem. 1006. 2., 1013. 23: aor. ἡντιδικήσα Dem. ap. Poll. 8. 23.

To be an ἀντιδικός, dispute, go to law, περί τινος Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 8; οἱ ἀντιδικούντες ἐκάτεροι the parties to a suit, Plat. Legg. 948 D; absol. of the defendant, ἀντιδικῶν Ar. Nub. 776; ἀντ. πρὸς τι or πρὸς τινα, to urge one's suit against . . . , Dem. 840. fin., 1030. fin., Isae. 84. 21: to join issue, ἡντιδικούν ἡ μὴν . . . , c. acc. et inf., Lys. l. c.: to oppose, rebut, διαβολαῖς Dem. 1032. 4.

ἀντιδικήσις, εὖς, ἡ, = sq., Gloss.

ἀντιδικία, ἡ, litigation, contention, πρὸς τινα ὑπέρ τινος Plat. 2. 483 B. ἀντιδικός, ὁ, (δική) an opponent or adversary in a suit, Aeschin. 50. 22; properly the defendant, Antipho 111. 41; but also the plaintiff, Lys. 109. 25; ἀντ. πρὸς τινα Antipho 112. 7; οἱ ἀντιδικοί the parties to a suit, Plat. Phaedr. 273 C, al.:—generally, an opponent, adversary, Aesch. Ag. 41.

ἀντιδικάτωρ, ὁ, the Latin Pro-dictator, J. Lyd. de Magistr. 1. 38.

ἀντιδιορίζω, to define in turn, give a counter-definition, Galen.

ἀντιδιορύσσω, Att. —ὑπτω, to countermince, Strabo 576.

ἀντιδιόσκωσις, ἡ, a doubling of the sun's disk, J. Lyd. de Ostent. 4.

ἀντιδογματίζω, to maintain opposite principles, τινί, cited from Luc. and Greg. Nyss.

ἀντίδομα, αὐτός, τό, a return, recompense, δῶρον Eust. Opusc. 312 fin.

ἀντιδομή, ἡ, (δέμω) an opposed or substituted building, Aen. Tact. 23.

ἀντιδοξάζω, to be of a contrary opinion, Plat. Theat. 170 D.

ἀντιδοξέω, = foreg., πρὸς τινα or τινί Polyb. 2. 56, 1., 16. 14, 4; τινί περί τινος Diod. 2. 29; ἀντιδοξεῖ Strab. 110 (as Madv. for ἀν τι, δοξεῖ δ').

ἀντιδόξος, ὁ, (δόξα) of a different opinion or sect, Luc. Hermot. 17;

μάχη φορὰς ἀντ. Id. Paras. 29.

ἀντιδόρος, ὁ, (δορά) clothed with something instead of a skin, κάρνον χλωρὴς ἀντιδορον λεπίδος Anth. P. 6. 22.

ἀντίδοσις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἀντιδοῖν) a giving in return, an exchange, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 5, 8, Call. Fr. 221; φορτίων Diod. 2. 54; αἰμαλώτων 12. 63; κακῶν App. Civ. 1. 3; ἡ εἰς τὴν σωτηρίαν ἀντ. Ael. N. A. 5. 9 — repayment, requital, ὑβρεῖς Luc. Alex. 50:—ἀντιδοῖν τινος in return for . . . , Epigr. Gr. 822.

II. at Athens, a form by which a citizen charged with a λειτουργία or εἰσφορά might call upon any other citizen, whom he thought richer than himself, either to exchange properties, or to submit to the charge himself, Lys. 98. 9, etc.; καλεῖσθαι τινά εἰς ἀντ. τριηραρχίας Xen. Oec. 7, 3; καταστὰς χορηγὸς ἐξ ἀντιδόσεως Dem. 565. 8; ποιέσθαι ἀντ. τινι Dem. 50. 20; ἀντ. ἐπ' ἐμὲ παρεσκεύασαν 840. 27; cf. Isocr. περὶ Ἀντιδόσεως, Dem. in Phaenipp., Wolf Lept. p. cxxiii, Böckh P. E. 2. 368, and v. ἀντιδοῖν 11.

ἀντιδοτικῶς, Adv. by way of recompense, Eust. Opusc. 193. 55.

ἀντίδοτος, ὁ, (ἀντιδοῖν) given in lieu of, πυρός Anth. P. 9.

165. II. given as a remedy for, κακῶν φάρμακον ἀντ. Ib. 10.

118. 2. as Subst., ἀντίδοτος (sc. δόσις), ἡ, an antidote, remedy, Anth. P. 12. 13, Clem. A. 461: in other places the gender is uncertain, Plat. 2. 42 D, 54 E, etc.

ἀντιδουλεύω, to serve in turn, τοῖς τεκοῦσι γὰρ δύστηνος ὅστις μᾶντι δουλεύει (for μὴ ἀντ.) τέκνων Eur. Supp. 362.

ἀντιδουλος, ὁ, instead of a slave, neut. pl. as Adv., ταύρων γονὰς δοῦς ἀντιδουλα Aesch. Fr. 194.

II. of persons, being as a slave, treated as a slave, Id. Cho. 135.

ἀντιδουπος, ὁ, re-echoing, Aesch. Pers. 121; βοᾶν ἀντιδουπάτινι Ib. 1040.

ἀντιδράσσομαι, Att. —ττομαι, to lay hold of, καρδίας Themist. 357 B.

ἀντιδράω, fut. —δράσω [cf.], to act against, to retaliate, παθὼν μὲν ἀντὶδρᾶν Soph. O. C. 271, cf. Eur. Andr. 438, Antipho 126. 12; ἀντ' ὃν πεποιηθῶς ἤξιον τὰς ἀντιδρᾶν Soph. O. C. 953; πρὸς τὰς πράξεις ἀντ. Ib. 959.

II. c. acc. pers. to repay, requite, ἀντ. τινά καὶως Ib. 1101, cf. Plat. Crito 49 D; γενναῖα γὰρ παθόντες ὑμᾶς ἀντιδρᾶν ὀφείλομεν Eur. Supp. 1179.

ἀντιδρομέω, to run in a contrary direction, dub. in Luc. Astrol. 12.

ἀντιδουχεῖναι, fut. ἀνῶ, to be angry in turn, M. Anton. 6. 26.

ἀντιδουσιπῶ, to entreat in turn, τινά ποιεῖν τι Eus. V. Const. 4. 33.

ἀντιδωρεά, ἡ, a return-gift, recompense, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2, 15.

ἀντιδωρέομαι, Dep. to present in return, ἀντ. τινά τινι one with a thing, Hdt. 2. 30, Plat., etc.; also, τινί τι a thing to one, θεοὶ δὲ σοὶ ἐσθλὰν ἀμοιβὰς ἀντιδωρεῖσάτω Eur. Hel. 159, cf. Plat. Enthyphro 14 E; with τι only, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 8, 6.

ἀντιεύγνυμι, to annex, e. g. a word in the corresponding clause of a sentence, Dion. H. ad Amm. 2. p. 800.

ἀντίζηλος, ὁ, ἡ, a rival, adversary, LXX (Levit. 18. 18, Sirac. 26. 6).

ἀντίζηλός, to be emulous of, rival, Byz.:—also in Med., τισί Clem. Al. 319.

ἀντίζηλω, to seek one who is seeking us, Xen. Oec. 8. 23.

ἀντίζομαι, Ion. for ἀνθίζομαι, to sit before or opposite.

ἀντίζυγος, ὁ, ἡ, put in the opposite scale: hence balancing, correspondent, Arist. P. 3. 4, 15, Plat. 2. 723 C.

ἀντίζυγός, to counterbalance, correspond, πρὸς τι Eust. 60. 29.

ἀντιζωγρέω, to save alive in turn, Babr. 107. 16;—in Byz. —ζωγρεύω.

ἀντιθάλλω ἀλλήλους, to warm one another, Joseph. B. J. 4. 4, 6.

ἀντιθάπτω, to bury opposite: Pass. aor. ἀντετάφην Anth. P. append. 147.

ἀντιθεῖα, ἡ, (ἀντιθεός II) worship of false gods, Eccl.

ἀντίθεος, ὁ, ὁ, on, equal to the gods, godlike, like ἰσῆθεος (cf. Sext. Emp.

M. 7. 6): Homeric epith. of heroes, as distinguished for strength, beauty,

etc.; also of whole nations, Il. 12. 408, Od. 6. 241; of women only in Od. 11. 117:—no moral quality is implied, as it is applied even to Polyphemos, and the suitors, Od. 1. 70, 14. 18; cf. ἀνύμων.

II. contrary to God, impious, Nonn. Jo. 5. 166.

2. as Subst., ἀντίθεος,

ὁ, a hostile deity, Heliod. 4. 7.

ἀντιθεράπειω, to take care of in return, γονέας Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 49.

ἀντιθερμαίνω, to warm in return, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 115.

ἀντιθέσιον, τό, synonym for ἐάντων (q. v.) in Diosc. 4. 138.

ἀντίθεσις, εὖς, ἡ, opposition, Plat. Soph. 257 E, 258 B; ἀντιθέσειν ἔχειν πρὸς τι to be opposed to . . . , Arist. II. A. 2. 11, 3:—resistance, Anth. P. 12. 200.

2. in Logic, opposition of propositions, Arist. Interpr. 10. 3; Top. 2. 8, Metaph. 9. 3, 1, al.; cf. ἀντίκειμαι.

3. in Rhetoric, antithesis, Isocr. 233 B, Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 9.

4. in Grammatical, the change or transposition of a letter, E. M. 172. 9., 156. 11.

ἀντιθετέον, verb. Adj. one must oppose, τι πρὸς τι Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 10.

ἀντιθετικός, ὁ, ὁ, setting in opposition, contrasting, τινῶν Sext. Emp. P. 1. 8: antithetical, Eust. 1325. 19.

II. contrasted, correspondent,

of metres, in which the first line of the antistrophe corresponds with the last of the strophe, and vice versa, Hephaestion p. 117.

ἀντίθετος, ὁ, (ἀντιτίθημι) opposed, antithetic, ἀντ. εἰπὼν οὐδέν Timocl.

Ἡρ. 1; φῶσιν ἔχειν ἀντ. πρὸς τι Plat. 2. 672 B; ἀρεταῖς κακία ἀντ.

Sext. Emp. M. 9. 156.

2. ἀντίθετον, τό, an antithesis, Ar. Fr. 300 B, Arist. Rhet. Al. 27. 1.

ἀντιθεῖω, fut. —θεύσωμαι, to run against another, compete in a race,

Hdt. 5. 22.

II. to run contrary ways, Anth. P. 9. 822.

ἀντιθήγω, to whet against another. ὑδόντας ἐπὶ τινα Luc. Paras. 51.

ἀντιθλίβω, to press against, counteract, ἀλλήλους Archyt. in Stob. Eccl. p. 742 Gaisf. —Pass., ἀντιθλίβεται τὸ θλίβον pressure produces counter-

pressure, Arist. G. A. 4. 3, 18.

ἀντιθήσκω, to die in turn or for another, E. M. 114. 14.

ἀντιθώκος, ὁ, (θῶκος) seated opposite, Greg. Naz. Arcan. 6. 44.

ἀντιθρηνέω, to wail in return, τινί An. Ox. 3. 180.

ἀντιθροέω, to cry out against, Emped. 372; Karsten ἀμφιθορόντος.

ἀντιθρόνος, ὁ, seated opposite, Greg. Naz. Arcan. 4. 25.

ἀντιθροός, ὁ, echoing, resounding, Coluth. 118, Anth. Plan. 153.

ἀντιθύρετρος [ῥ], ὁ, instead of a door, λίθος Nonn. Jo. 11. 140.

ἀντιθύρος, ὁ, (θύρα) opposite the door, κατ' ἀντίθυρον κλισίης opposite the door of the house, Od. 16. 159, as the Schol.; or it may be a neut. Subst., ἀντίθυρον, the part facing the door, the vestibule, as it is in βάρε κατ' ἀντιθύρων Soph. El. 1433, ubi v. Herm.: in Luc. Symp. 8, the side of a room facing the door; ναὸς ἀντ. Id. Dom. 26.

ἀντιθύω, to sacrifice in turn, Philox. 10, in Pass.

ἀντικαθαίρω, to pull down or destroy in turn, Dio C. 46. 34.

ἀντικαθεύδω, fut. εὐθῶσθαι, to sleep again or instead, Anth. P. 11. 366.

ἀντικαθήμαι, Ion. ἀντικατ-, properly pf. of ἀντικαθίζομαι, but used as pres., to be set over against, τινί Archyt. ap. Stob. 269. 11.

2. mostly of armies or fleets, to lie over against, so as to watch each other, ἡμέραι σφί ἀντικατμήνουσι ἐγγεγόνεσαν ὁκτώ Hdt. 9. 39, cf. 41, Thuc. 5. 6, Xen., etc.: metaph., λόγος ἀντ. τινι Sext. Emp. M. 1. 145.

ἀντικαθίζομαι, Ion. ἀντικατ-, fut. —εδοῦμαι, aor. —εἰόμενι:—Med.: to sit or lie over against, of armies or fleets watching one another, Hdt. 4. 3., 5. 1, Thuc. 1. 30., 4. 124.

II. the Act. is found in LXX (4 Regg. 17. 26), to place or settle instead of another.

ἀντικαθίστημι, Ion. ἀντικατ-: fut. —καταστήσω:—to lay down or establish instead, substitute, ἄλλα Hdt. 9. 93; μὴ ἐλάσσω ἀντικαταστήσει πάλιν to replace an equal quantity of good, Thuc. 2. 13; ἄλλους ἀντ. set up others in their stead, Arist. Mirab. 94.

2. to set against, oppose, τινά πρὸς τινα Thuc. 4. 93; τινά τινι Plat. Rep. 591 A.

3. to set up or bring back again, ἀντ. ἐπὶ τὸ θαρρεῖν Thuc. 6. 65; ταῖς θορυβηθέντας Dion. H. 6. 11.

II. Pass., with aor. 2 and pf. act.; also aor. pass. κατεστάθην (Xen. An. 3. 1. 38):—to be put in another's place, reign in his stead, Hdt. 2. 37, Xen. l. c.

2. to stand against, resist, absol., Thuc. 1. 71., 3. 47, etc.; τινί Xen. Hipparch. 7. 5.

ἀντίκαινος, ὁ, equal to new, Hesych.

ἀντίκαλῶ, Att. —κάω, to set on fire in turn, Plat. Tim. 65 E.

ἀντίκακουργέω, to damage in turn, τινά Plat. Crito 49 C, 54 C.

ἀντίκάκω, = foreg., Joseph. B. J. 3. 6, 30:—hence ἀντίκάκωσις, εὖς, ἡ, injury returned, mutual damage, Eust. Opusc. 100. 87, etc.

ἀντίκαλέω, to invite in turn, Xen. Symp. 1. 15, in fut. pass. —κληθήσομαι.

ἀντίκαλωπιζομαι, to adorn oneself in rivalry with, τινί Plat. 2. 406 D.

ἀντίκαμπτω, to bend, direct in turn, Byz.

ἀντίκανονίζω, to decide or act against the canons, in Eccl. law, Byz.

ἀντίκαρδιον, τό, in Poll. 2. 165, the depression in the stomach next its cardiac extremity: but Ruf. Ephes. (Part. Corp. H., pp. 28, 50, Clinch) makes it the depression in the throat above the clavicle, = σφαγή, λαυκανίη.

ἀντίκαρτερέω, to hold out against, πρὸς τι Dio C. 39. 41.

ἀντίκαταβάλλω, to put down or pay in turn, Libani. 4. 800.

ἀντίκατάγω, to bring in instead:—Pass., ἀντίκαταχθῆναι τινι to come

into the place of another, Tim. Locr. 101 D.

ἀντίκαταδύω, of a star, to set in the opposite quarter, Theo Astrol. p. 178.

ἀντίκαταδύομαι, to stoop down in turn or in opposition, Ach. Tat. 6. 18.

ἀντίκαταθνήσκω, aor. 2 —έθανον:—to die or be slain in turn, δέι ταῖς

κτανόντας ἀντίκαταθανεῖν (the word δίκη, which follows, being pro- constructed with δόντας or the like in a line that has been lost), Aesch. Cho. 144.

ἀντίκατακείνω and —κτείνω, v. sub ἀντίκαταθήσκω.

ἀντίκαταλαμβάνω, to take possession of in turn, Tim. Locr. 102 D.

ἀντίκαταλέγω, to enroll instead, soldiers, senators, etc., Dio C. 54. 14.

ἀντίκαταλείπω, to leave in one's stead, Plat. Rep. 540 B.

ἀντίκαταλλάγῃ, ἡ, exchange, τινὸς πρὸς τι Plat. 2. 49 D.

ἀντίκατάλλαγμα, τό, requital, Joseph. A. J. 15. 9, 2.

ἀντικαταλλακτέον, verb. Adj. one must exchange, Arr. Epict. 4. 3.
 ἀντικατάλαξις, εως, ἡ, the proceeds of trade, Diog. L. 7. 99.
 ἀντικατάλλασσμαι, Att. -τρομαι: Med. — to exchange one thing for another, 1. to give one thing for another, τι ἀντί τινος Lycurg. 159. 2; τι ὑπὲρ τινος Isocr. 109 C; τί τινος Dem. 273. 25. 2. to receive one thing in exchange for another, τι ἀντί τινος Isocr. 138 B. 3. to set off or balance one against another, εὐεργεσίας κρίσεως Dinarch. 92. 1; ἀντ. τι πρὸς τὴν περὶ τὰ θεῖα φιλοσοφίαν make some compensation . . Arist. P. A. 1. 5. 3; ἀντ. ἀδικούντα, εἰ βλαβερὸν, ἀλλὰ καλὸν to strike a balance in case of injury . . Id. Rhet. 3. 15. 2. 4. to interchange, Id. Eth. N. 8. 5, 2, Aeschin. 66. fin. III. Pass., ἀντικαταλλάττειν τι to be reconciled, Polyb. 15. 20, 5. III. the Act. = Med., Athanas.
 ἀντικαταμειδῶ, to scoff at, make a mock of, τινος Cyrill.
 ἀντικαταμύω, to shut one's eyes in turn, Poll. 9. 113.
 ἀντικαταπέμψω, to send down in return, Basil.
 ἀντικαταπλήσσω, fut. ζω, to frighten in turn, App. Civ. 3. 91.
 ἀντικαταρρέω, to flow down in turn, Olympiod.
 ἀντικατασκευάζω, to establish instead or in turn, Dion. H. 1. 5.
 ἀντικαταστάσας, εως, ἡ, a being confronted with one another, Polyb. 4. 47. 4; opposition, Joseph. A. J. 16. 2, 5; ἐξ ἀντικαταστάσεως C. I. 222. 8.
 ἀντικαταστράτοπεδύν, to encamp opposite, Dion. H. 8. 84.
 ἀντικατάσχεσις, εως, ἡ, a holding in by force, τοῦ πνεύματος Arist. Probl. 3. 1, 3.
 ἀντικατάσχις, εως, ἡ, a stretching against, stretching by pulling opposite ways, Hipp. Art. 834.
 ἀντικατατάσσω, to set in another's place, τινὰ ἀντί τινος Clem. Al. 351.
 ἀντικατείνω, to stretch by pulling against another, Hipp. Fract. 761, Art. 781: metaph., ἀν ἀντικατείναντες λέγομεν αὐτῶ λόγον παρὰ λόγον if we speak setting speech directly in contrast with speech against him, Plat. Rep. 348 A, cf. Plat. 2. 669 F.
 ἀντικατατρέχω, with aor. -έδραμον, to overrun in turn, Dio C. 60. 9.
 ἀντικαταφρονέω, to despise in turn, τινὸς Dio C. 54. 33.
 ἀντικαταχωρισμός, οὐ, ὁ, replacement, Antyll. Oribas. p. 98.
 ἀντικατηγορέω, to accuse in turn, recriminate upon, τινος Lys. 106. 41, Aeschin. 25. 25; — in Pass., Dio C. 36. 23. II. Pass., in Logic, to be reciprocally predicable, to be convertible, like ἀντιστρέφειν, Arist. An. Post. 1. 3, 7, 1. 13, 1; ἀντ. τοῦ πράγματος Id. Top. 1. 5, 4 sq., al.
 ἀντικατηγορία, ἡ, a counter-charge, Quintil. 3. 10, 4.
 ἀντικατήμια, ἀντικατίζομαι, ἀντικατίστημι, Ion. for ἀντικαθ-
 ἀντικατοίχομαι, fut. οἰχίσσομαι, Dep. to perish in turn, Walz Rhet. 1. 465.
 ἀντικάτων, ωνος, ὁ, Anticato, name of a book written by Caesar in reply to the Cato of Cicero, Plat. Caes. 54, App. Civ. 2. 99.
 ἀντικείμει, used as Pass. of ἀντιτίθω, to be set over against, to correspond with, τιμὰ ἀγαθοῖν ἀντ. is held out to them as a fitting reward, Pind. I. 7 (6). 36. II. to be opposite to, of places, τινος Hipp. Aër. 282; τινι Strabo 120: of things, to be opposite or opposed, πρὸς ἄλλα αἰα Plat. Soph. 258 B; ἀντ. κατὰ διάμετρον in a circle, Arist. Cael. 1. 8, 11, al. 2. in the Logic of Arist., to be opposed, of propositions, Categ. 10, Metaph. 4. 10, 1, al.; τὰ ἀντικείμενα opposites, An. Pr. 2. 15, al.: ἀντικείμενος in the way of opposition, λέγεσθαι Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 5; propositions are opposed either contradictorily (ἀντιφατικῶς), or contrarily (ἐναντίως), de Interp. 7, cf. P. A. 2. 8, 6, al. 3. in Rhet., ἀντικειμένη λέξις antithetical, Rhet. 3. 9, 7; ἀντικείμενος εἰπεῖν Ib. 2. 24, 2, cf. 3. 10, 5. III. to resist, be adverse, ἀντικείμεσθαι τοῖς ἀντικείμενοις οὐ LXX (Ex. 23. 22, cf. Isai. 66. 6, al.).
 ἀντικείμενος, ον, on the opposite side of the way, τοῦχος Nonn. D. 8. 191.
 ἀντικελεύω, to bid, command in turn, Thuc. 1. 128: — Pass. to be bidden to do a thing in turn, Id. 1. 139.
 ἀντικεντρον, τό, something acting as a goad, Aesch. Eum. 136, 466.
 ἀντικερδαίνω, to gain, receive in turn, Nicet. Eng. 3. 363.
 ἀντικηδεύω, to mind, tend instead of another, τινὸς Eur. Ion 734: — also ἀντικηδόμεαι, Poll. 5. 142.
 ἀντικήρυξ, ὁ, a deputy herald, C. I. 353. III. 9.
 ἀντικηρύσσω, to proclaim in answer to, οὐδὲν ἀντεκήρυξεν λόγοις Eur. Supp. 673; τὴν ἀληθινὴν γῶσιν Eus. H. E. 3. 32.
 ἀντικινέω, to move in opposition, Arist. Meteor. 2, 29: — Pass., ἀνάγκη τὸ κινεῖν ἀντικινεῖσθαι must suffer a counter-movement, Id. Phys. 8. 5, 19, cf. G. A. 4. 3, 18, Cael. 1. 5, 12. II. in Pass. also to make counter-movements, move against the enemy, Polyb. 2. 66, 3.
 ἀντικίνησις, ἡ, counter-movement, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 400.
 ἀντικλάζω, to sound by striking against, κραγῇ . . πέτραισιν ἀντέκλαγ' is echoed by them, Eur. Andr. 1145. 2. c. acc. cogn., ἀντ. ἀλλήλους μέλος τινι to sing against one another, Id. Bacch. 1057.
 ἀντικλαῖω, Att. -κλώω, to weep in return, Hdt. 3. 14 (v. I. ἀνέκλαιον), Eust. 37. 14.
 ἀντικλάω, to bend back, Psell. — Pass., Greg. Naz.
 ἀντίκλεις, εἶδος, ἡ, a false key, Clem. Al. 897, Poll. 10. 22: — also -κλειδρον, τό, Gloss.
 ἀντικληρόδομαι, Med. to have allotted to one in return, τι Eust. Opusc. 273. 91.
 ἀντικλῖνω [ῖ], to turn or bend again, Musae. 108.
 ἀντικλήθω, to scratch in turn, ἀλλήλους ἀντ. 'claw me, claw thee,' Apostol. Adag. 17. 20 Leutsch.
 ἀντικνήμιον [or -ιάζω], to strike on the shin, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 217.
 ἀντικνήμιον, τό, the part of the leg opposite the κνήμη (τῆς κνήμης τὸ πρὸθεν Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 5), the shin, Hippon. 40, Hipp. Fract. 764, Ar. Ach. 219, Eq. 907.
 ἀντίκοιλον, τό, the hollow of the instep, Polemo Physiogn. 2. 27.
 ἀντικολάζομαι, Pass. to be punished in return, Luc. Tyrannic. 12.

ἀντικολλάω, to flatter in turn, Plut. Alc. 24.
 ἀντικομίζω, to bring back as an answer, λόγον Plut. Lys. 26.
 ἀντικομῆζω, fut. αῶω, to boast in opposition, τινί Plut. Anton. 62.
 ἀντικονόω, to support with a pole or stick, ξύλῳ ἀντ. τῷ σώματι Hipp. Mechl. 852; ἀντι-κοτέουσι or -κοταίνουσι ap. Erot. p. 90 is altered by Foës. into -κοτέουσι. — But that the form in -ω is the true one appears from the Subst. ἀντικόντισις, εως, ἡ, the support of a stick to a lame man, Hipp. Art. 819, 824.
 ἀντικοπή, ἡ, a beating back, resistance, Plut. 2. 77 A, 649 B; in pl., Strabo 222.
 ἀντικοπέσις, ἡ, ὄν, resisting, repellent, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 137.
 ἀντικόπτω, to beat back, resist, oppose, 1. in a physical sense, c. acc., ὅταν νέφεα . . ἀντικόπηται πνεῦμα ἐναντίον Hipp. Aër. 285; absol., ὅταν πνεῦμα ἀντικόπηται νότιον Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 13, cf. P. A. 1. 1, 36, Theophr. C. P. 1. 12, 9; ἀντ. ἀλλήλους, also of winds, Id. Vent. 53. 2. of persons, ὁ δὲ Θρακιστὴς ἀντέκοπτε λέγων . . Xen. Hell. 2. 3. 15. 3. impers., ἦν τι ἀντικόψη if there be any hindrance, Ib. 2. 3, 31.
 ἀντικορβύω, to make to swell in turn, τὴν θάλασσαν Nicet. Eng. 9, 29.
 ἀντικορρῶσμαι, Med. to take arms against, τινί Anth. P. 7. 668, Ath. 702 B.
 ἀντικοσμῶ, to arrange or adorn in turn, Plut. 2. 813 C, etc.: — the Subst. -κοσμησις, ἡ, in Suid.
 ἀντικοσμητής, οὐ, ὁ, a deputy κοσμητής (signif. 1. 2), C. I. 272, 276, 281, 284: — hence, ἀντικοσμητῶ, to discharge this office, Ib. 376.
 ἀντίκοψις, εως, ἡ, (κόπτω) opposition, ἀνέναντι Theophr. Vent. 55.
 ἀντίκράζω, fut. -κεκράζομαι, to shout in return, Byz.
 ἀντικράτῶ, to hold, have instead of something else, Anth. P. 11. 298.
 ἀντικρινύω, to judge in turn, τινὰ Aristid. 2. 410: to compare, match, τί τινι Ael.: — Med. to contend against, LXX (Job. 9. 32, 11. 3).
 ἀντίκρισις, εως, ἡ, = ὑπόκρισις, Anaxil. Incert. 11 (v. Poll. 4. 113).
 ἀντίκρουσις, εως, ἡ, a striking against, hindrance, sudden stop, Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 6, Plut. 2. 721 B: the sense is dub. in Aeschin. 24. 10, perhaps a repartee.
 ἀντίκρουω, fut. σω, to strike or clash against, come into collision, 1. in a physical sense, ὁλέγα . . τὰ ἀντικρουόντα αὐτοῖς Arist. Cael. 4. 6, 2; absol., Id. P. A. 1. 1, 45, al.; ἀντ. Plat. Legg. 857 B; ἀσπίς ἀσπίδι Liban. 4. 542. 2. in a general sense, αὐτοῖς . . τοῦτο ἀντεκρούκεται had been a hindrance to them, had counteracted them, Thuc. 6. 46; ἀντ. ταῖς συμβουλαῖς Plut. Ages. 7; ἀντ. πρὸς τι Id. Cato Ma. 24: — absol. to prove a hindrance, offer resistance, ἀντέκρουσέ τι καὶ γέγονεν οἷον οὐκ ἔδει Dem. 294. 20; ἐὰν ἀντικρούσῃ τις Arist. Rhet. 2. 2, 9; ἀντέκρουον αἱ γυναῖκες Pol. 2. 9, 11.
 ἀντίκρυ, Adv., = ἀντην, over against, right opposite, θεοῖς ἀντίκρυ μάχεσθαι Il. 5. 130; c. gen., "Εκτορος ἀντίκρυ Il. 8. 301. II. = ἀντίκρυ, straight on, right on, ἀντίκρυ δόρυ χάλκεον ἐξεπέρσεν Od. 10. 162; ἀντίκρυ μεμῶσ Il. 13. 137; — but mostly followed by a Prep., ἀντίκρυ δ' ἀν' ὀδόντας 5. 74; ἀντίκρυ δ' ὤμου 4. 481, cf. Od. 22. 16; ἀντίκρυ κατὰ μέσσον right in the middle, Id. 16. 285; so once in Xen., ἀντίκρυ δ' αὐτῶν Cyr. 7. 1, 30: — in a similar sense Hom. uses καταντίκρυ, q. v. 2. outright, utterly, quite, ἀντίκρυ δ' ἀπόφρη Il. 7. 362; ἀντίκρυ δ' ἀπάραξ 16. 116, cf. 17. 49, Od. 10. 162, etc.: — with ἀντίκρυ μακάρεσσιν ἔϊκτο, Ap. Rh. 4. 1612, we may compare ὁμοιωθῆναι ἀντην, etc. — V. ἀντίκρυ sub fin. [Hom. has ὅ in arsi, ὅ in thesis; but Ar. Eccl. 87 has καταντίκρυ, with the quantity of ἀντίκρυ.]
 ἀντίκρυς, Adv., = ἐπ' εὐθείας, straight on, right on, ἀντίκρυς ἰὼν παρεκάθετο ἐκ δεξιᾶς he came straight up and . . Plat. Euthyd. 273 B, cf. Ar. Lys. 1069, Thuc. 2. 4; also, εἰς τὸ ἀντ. πορεύεσθαι Plat. Symp. 223 B. 2. outright, openly, without disguise, ὅπως ἀντ. τὰδ' αἰνέσω Aesch. Cho. 192; ὁ χρησμός ἀντ. λέγει Ar. Eq. 128; εὐχονται γε πλουτεῖν ἀντ. Id. Pl. 134; ἀντ. ἐφη χρῆται πλεῖν Thuc. 6. 49; οὐδὲν ἡ ἀντ. δουλείαν downright slavery, Id. 1. 122; ἡ ἀντ. ἐλευθερία Id. 8. 64; οὐκ ἀντ. not at all, οὐδ' οἰοῦντ' ἀντ. τῶν Ἡρακλειδῶν Ar. Pl. 384. 3. sometimes of Time, straightway, συλλαβόντες ἀγορεύον ἀντ. ὥς ἀποκτενοῦντες Lys. 137. 10, cf. Plat. Ax. 367 A. II. later, = ἀντίκρυ, opposite, ἀντ. εἶναι to oppose, Arist. Eth. E. 10. 20; ἀντ. ἐπινέει against, Dion. H. 3. 24; κατὰστήναι Plut. Solon 27; ἐν τῇ ἀντ. πναλίδι C. I. (add.) 4224 e, etc.; v. Lob. Phryn. 444. — The distinction between ἀντίκρυ, ἀντίκρυς, as above given on the authority of the best authors, was noted by the Gramm., who explained ἀντίκρυ by ἐξ ἐναντίας, ἀντίκρυς by φαερῶς, διαφρόνῃ, cf. A. B. 408. Hom. used only ἀντίκρυ, and that in both senses. In correct Att. ἀντίκρυς is almost exclusively used and always in the secondary sense, καταντίκρυ being used for ἀντίκρυ. In Trag., neither ἀντίκρυ or καταντίκρυ occur, and ἀντίκρυς only in Aesch. l. c.
 ἀντικτείνω, to slay in return, Eccl.
 ἀντίκτησις, εως, ἡ, acquisition of one thing for another, Plut. 2. 481 E.
 ἀντικτόνος, av, (κτείνω) in requital for murder, ἀντικτόνοισι ποινάσι . . πατρὸς Aesch. Eum. 464: — the Subst., -κτονία, ἡ, occurs in Eccl.
 ἀντικτύπω, to ring, clash against, τινι Anth. Plan. 221.
 ἀντίκτυπος, ov, resounding, re-echoing, v. I. Nonn. Jo. 20. 70.
 ἀντικυδαίνω, to praise in turn, Themist. 57 D.
 ἀντικυμαίνομαι, Pass. to boil with conflicting waves, to dash hither and thither, Plut. 2. 897 B: — the Act. ἀντ. ἐαυτὸν, in same sense, Oribas. Matth. 244: — also ἀντικυματόω, Byz.
 ἀντί-κύριος, ὁ, as equiv. for Lat. vice-dominus, Ducang. — and ἀντίκυρλα, ἡ, = ἐξουσία, in Suid.
 ἀντίκυρ[α] [ῖ], aor. ἀντίκυρσα: — to hit upon something, meet, τινί Pind. O. 12. 16, Soph. O. C. 99, etc.; absol., Id. Ph. 545.
 ἀντικολών, to hinder by resisting, Hipp. 412. 36: — the verb. Adj., -ντων occurs in Galen.
 ἀντικωμάζω, to celebrate by a festival in turn, Schol. Pind.

ἀντικωμωδέω, to ridicule in turn, Plut. Flamin. 9. ἀντικωμωλάτης, ὁ, = ἀντιρέτης, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 283. ἀντιλῦβεις, εὖς, ὁ, part of the handle of a shield, Hesych. ἀντιλάβη, ἡ, (ἀντιλαμβάνω) a thing to hold by, a handle, Lat. *ansa*, ὅπως ἂν . . μὴ ἔχῃ ἀντιλάβην ἢ χεῖρ Thuc. 7. 65; of a shield, οὕτε πύρρακος οὐτ' ἀντιλαβὰς ἔχει Strabo 154. 2. metaph., πολλὰς . . ἔχει ὑποφάτας καὶ ἀντιλαβὰς gives many handles against one, points of attack, Plat. Phaedo 84 C; so, ἀντ. δίδοναι Dion. H. de Rhet. 8. 15; παρέχεσθαι Luc. Tim. 29; cf. λαβή.

ἀντιλαγχάνω, fut. -λήξομαι: pf. -εἰληχα Dem. 1009. 4: as law-term, ἀντ. δαίταν to have a new arbitration granted, i. e. to get the old one set aside, Dem. 542. 12; ἀντ. τὴν μὴ οὖσαν (sc. δαίταν) to get it set aside as false or groundless, Id. 543. 14; ἀντ. ἔρμον (sc. τὴν δίκην) to get it set aside by default, Id. 889. 23; ἀντ. τὰς παραγραφὰς Id. 976. 24: cf. Att. Process 756.

ἀντιλάζομαι, -μαί, ποῖτ. for ἀντιλαμβάνομαι, to take hold of, hold by, c. gen., Eur. I. A. 1227: to take a share of, partake in, πόνων Id. Or. 452, etc. 2. c. acc. to receive in turn, to be repaid, ἀντιλάζονται . . τοιάδ' ἂν τοκεῦσι Eur. Supp. 363. Cf. λάζομαι.

ἀντιλακίζω, to kick against, τινί Ar. Pax 613; τινά Plut. 2. 10 C.

ἀντιλακωνίζω, to answer in Laconian fashion, Eust. 1642. 51.

ἀντιλῦλώ, to speak against one, Symm. V. T.

ἀντιλαμβάνω, fut. -λήψομαι, to receive instead of, χρυσοῦ δώματα πλήρη τὰς ἡβας ἀντ. Eur. H. F. 646 (lyr.); mostly without a gen., εὐδρῶν ἐπὶ πάλιν ἀντιλαβεῖν to receive in turn, Theogn. 108; κἂν . . ἑφ' ὥρων . . σάφρον' ἀντιλήψεται Eur. Andr. 741; ἡδονὴν δύντας . . κακίαν . . ἀντ. Thuc. 3. 58; ἔρανον Arist. Pol. 7. 14, 5; ἀντ. ἄλλην [χρῶσαν] to seize in return, get instead, Thuc. 1. 143; ἀντ. ἄλλους τινες Xen. Cyr. 5. 3. 12.

II. mostly in Med., with pf. pass. -εἰλημμαι Lys. 180. 44:—like ἀντέχομαι, c. gen., to lay hold of, σαμποῦ πείσματος ἀντελαβοῦ Theogn. 1362; ἀκροῦ τοῦ στόματος ἀντ. Plat. Lach. 184 A, cf. Prot. 317 D, al.; τῇ ἁριστερίᾳ ἀντ. τοῦ τριβάνου Ib. 335 B; φιλίας χάρας ἀντ. to gain or reach it, Thuc. 7. 77; (on Ar. Thesm. 242 v. Dind. ad l.)—hence in various relations, 2. to help, take part with, assist, οὐκ ἀντιλήψεσθ'; Eur. Tro. 464; τῆς σωτηρίας, τῆς ἐλευθερίας Thuc. 2. 61, 62, etc.; of persons, ἀντ. Ἑλλήνων to take their part, Diod. 11. 13; ἀντ. τῶν ἀσθενούντων Act. Ar. 20. 35, etc.;—in Thuc. 7. 70, the constr. is prob. περὶ τῆς ἐς τὴν πατρίδα σωτηρίας—νῦν, εἴ ποτε καὶ αὖθις, . . ἀντιλαβεσθαι [αὐτῆς] now or never to give it a helping hand.

3. to lay claim to, seize on, τοῦ ἀσφαλοῦς Thuc. 3. 22; τοῦ θρόνου Ar. Ran. 777, 787. 4. to take part or share in a thing, take in hand, Lat. *capessere*, Thuc. 2. 8; τῶν πραγμάτων Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 6, Dem. 15, etc.; τοῦ πολέμου Isocr. 136 E; τῆς θαλάττης Polyb. 1. 39, 14; τῆς Ἀφροδίτης Alex. Tap. 3. 15; τῆς παιδείας Plat. Rep. 534 D; ἀντ. τοῦ λόγου to seize on the conversation (to the interruption of the rest), Ib. 336 B.

5. to take hold of for the purpose of finding fault, to reprehend, attack, ἡμῶν Plut. Soph. 239 D, cf. Gorg. 506 A, etc.; ἀντιλαβόμεθα let us attack the question, Id. Theaet. 169 D; ἀντιλ. ὡς ἀδυνατον . . to object that . . , Id. Soph. 251 B, cf. Rep. 497 D. 6. to take fast hold of, i. e. to captivate, ὁ λόγος ἀντιλαμβάνεται μου Id. Phaedo 88 D, cf. Parm. 130 E, Luc. Nigr. 19. 7. of plants, to take hold, take root, strike, like Lat. *comprehendere*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 1. 5. 8. to grasp with the mind, perceive, apprehend, Plat. Ax. 370 A; noted as an absol. word for συνιέναι by Luc. Solec. 7:—so of the senses, ἀντ. κατὰ τὴν ἀκοήν, ὁσφρῆσαι Sext. Emp. P. 1. 50, 64.

III. in Med. also, to hold against, hold back, ἵππων Xen. Eq. 10, 15; so, ἀντιληπτὸν τοῦ ἵππου τῷ χαλινῷ Ib. 8, 8; cf. Arist. M. Mor. 1. 14, 2, Audib. 41.

ἀντιλάμπω, to light up in turn, οἱ δ' ἀντέλαμψαν (sc. οἱ φύλακες) Aesch. Ag. 294.

II. intr. to reflect light, shine, Xen. Cyn. 5, 18; πρὸς τὴν σελήνην Plut. Arat. 21. 2. to shine opposite to or in the face of, ὁ ἥλιος ἀντ. τινί Plut. Mar. 26, etc.; to dazzle, τινί Id. 2. 41 C, 420 F.

ἀντιλαμψις, εὖς, ἡ, reflexion of light, Plut. 2. 930 D, 931 B.

ἀντιλέγω, Hdt., Com., and Att. Prose (cf. ἀνταγορεύω):—fut. ἀντιλέξω Eur. Hipp. 993, Ar. Ran. 998, Xen.; but the common fut. is ἀντερῶ:—aor. ἀντέλεξα Soph. O. T. 409, Ar. Nub. 1040 (but the aor. commonly used is ἀντέπειν): so the pf. is ἀντέρηκα, the fut. pass. ἀντερησμαι.

To speak against, gainsay, contradict, τινί Thuc. 5. 30, Plat., Xen., etc.; περὶ τινος Thuc. 8. 53; τινί περὶ τινος Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 8; ὑπὲρ τινος Ib. 3. 5, 12; πρὸς τινί Ar. Nub. 888:—often foll. by a dependent clause, ἀντ. ὡς . . to declare in opposition or answer that . . Hdt. 8. 77, Ar. Eq. 980, Thuc. 8. 24, Xen., etc.; οὐ τοῦτο γ' ἀντιλέγουσιν, ὡς οὐ . . Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 11; also, ἀντ. ὑπὲρ τινος ὡς . . , Thuc. 8. 45; so c. inf., ἀντ. ποιήσεν ταῦτα, ἦν . . to reply that they will . . , if . . , Id. 1. 28; ἀντ. μὴ ποιεῖν to speak against doing, Id. 3. 41, Xen. An. 2. 3, 25; ἀντ. μὴ οὐ ἀξιοῦσθαι τινα Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 20. 2. c. acc. rei, το' ἀντιλέγει (v. supr.) Soph. O. T. 409; ἀντ. τινί τι to allege something against . . , Thuc. 5. 30; ἀντ. λόγον Lys. 113. 19; μῦθον ἀντ. τινί to tell one tale in reply to another, Ar. Lys. 806; so Med., ἀντιλέγεσθαι τι πρὸς τινα περὶ τινος Dem. 818. 13:—Pass. to be disputed, questioned, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 37; of a place, ἵππους ἀντιλεγόμενον counter-claimed, Ib. 3. 2, 30.

3. absol. to speak one against the other, speak in opposition, Hdt. 9. 42, Eur., Ar., etc.; ὁ ἀντιλέγων the opponent, Plat. Prot. 335 A; ὁ ἀντιλέγωντες Thuc. 8. 53.

ἀντιλεκτόν, verb. Adj. one must gainsay, Eur. Heracl. 975.

ἀντιλεκτός, on, questionable, to be disputed, ὅρος οὐκ ἀντ. Thuc. 4. 92.

ἀντιλέξις, εὖς, ἡ, an answer, Hipp. 24. 44.

ἀντιλέγειν, εὖς, ἡ, an answer, Hipp. 24. 44.

ἀντιλεσχάω, to chatter against, Perictyonē ap. Stob. 458. 3.

ἀντιλέων, ὁ, lion-like, formed like ἀντίθεος, Ar. Eq. 1044; where however it is, in fact, a proper name.

ἀντίληξις, εὖς, ἡ, a motion for a new arbitration, Dem. 1006. 14; v. sub ἀντιλαγχάνω.

ἀντιληπτέον, verb. Adj. one must take part in a matter, Ar. Pax 485; τῶν πραγμάτων αὐτοῖς ἀντ. Dem. 9. 13, cf. 13. 15. II. v.

ἀντιλαμβάνω III.

ἀντιληπτικός, ἡ, ὁν, able to apprehend, λόγων Tim. Locr. 100 C; δύναμις ἀντ. πληγῆς ἄερος Plut. 2. 98 B: assisting a creeper to cling, γλαυχρότης Theophr. C. P. 1. 6, 4: sustaining, supporting, τινός Eust. Opusc. 160. 14:—Adv. -κῶς, Justin. M. 2. pass. to be perceived by the senses, τινί Cass. Probl. 35. II. able to check, Def. Plat. 416.

ἀντίληψις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἀντιλαμβάνω) a receiving in turn or exchange, Thuc. 1. 120: a counter-claim, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 5. II. (from

Med.) a laying hold of in turn, reciprocation, Democr. ap. Arist. Fr. 202; of plants, a taking root, Theophr. C. P. 3. 6, 6: the clinging of a vine by its tendrils, Ib. 2. 18, 2. 2. = ἀντιλάβη, a hold, support, Xen.

Eq. 5, 7; of a bandage, Hipp. Offic. 743; ἀντιλήψαν βοηθείας ἔχουν Diod.

1. 30; ἀντ. δίδοναι τινί to give one a handle, Plut. 2. 966 E. 3.

defence, help, succour, 1 Ep. Cor. 12. 28. 4. a claim to a thing, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 5. 5. an attacking, objection, Plat. Phaedo 87 A,

Soph. 241 B, Hipp. Ma. 287 A: a demurrer, Rhet. 6. grasping

with the mind, apprehension, Tim. Locr. 100 B, Diod. 3. 15; ποιότητων

Plut. 2. 625 B. III. (from Pass.) a being seized, seizure, attack,

as by sickness, Thuc. 2. 49.

ἀντιλῑτάνεω, to entreat in return, Plut. 2. 1117 C.

ἀντιλόβιον, τό, a part of the ear, opp. to προλόβιον, Poll. 2. 86.

ἀντιλογέω, fut. ἥσω, = ἀντιλέγω, to deny, Soph. Ant. 377. 2. =

ἀντιλέγω, 3. Ar. Nub. 322:—in Med., Antipho ap. Poll. 2. 120.

ἀντιλογία, ἡ, contradiction, controversy, disputation, Lat. *disceptatio*,

ἀντ. χρησμών contradiction of the oracles, Hdt. 8. 77; ἡμέας . . ἐς ἀντ.

παρέχοντες will offer ourselves to argue the point, Id. 9. 87; ἐδόκειον ἀντι-

λόγους κηρύσσειν expected to be allowed to argue it, Ib. 88; Lys. Fr.

45. 1, Plat., etc.; ἐς ἀντ. τινί Thuc. 1. 73; ἀντ. καὶ λουδορία Dem.

1018. 8; ἀντιλογίαν ἔχει it involves contradiction, Arist. Rhet. 3. 17,

16, cf. 13, 3; in pl. opposing arguments, answering speeches, Ar. Ran.

775, Thuc. 4. 59:—ἀντ. πρὸς τινα Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 20; ἐς ἀντ. ἐλθεῖν

Thuc. 1. 31; ἀντιλογίαν ἐν αὐτῷ ἔχειν to have grounds for defence in

itself, Id. 2. 87.

ἀντιλογίζομαι, Dep. to count up or calculate on the other hand, Antipho

117. 13; ἀντ. ὅτι . . , Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 24.

ἀντιλογικός, ὁ, ὄν, given to contradiction, contradictory, disputations,

Ar. Nub. 1173, Isocr. 319 B, Plat. Theaet. 197 A, al.:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη),

the art of contradiction or of arguing from contradictions, Id. Rep.

453 E, Phaedr. 261 D; so, τό -κὺν Id. Soph. 225 B:—οἱ -κοὶ persons

skilled in this art, Id. Lys. 216 A; and of the arguments, οἱ περὶ τοὺς

λόγους ἀντιλογικοὺς διατριψάντες Id. Phaedo 90 B, cf. 101 E. Adv. -κῶς,

in the manner of such disputants, Id. Theaet. 164 C.

ἀντιλογισμός, ὁ, a countercharge, Philostr. 549.

ἀντιλόγος, on, contradictory, reverse, τόχαι Eur. Hel. 1142.

ἀντιλουδorie, to rail at or abuse in turn, Plut. 2. 88 E, 1 Petr. 2. 22:

—Med., c. acc. rei, Luc. Conv. 40.

ἀντίλοξος, on, slanting, oblique, Byz.

ἀντιλύπεω, to vex in return, Plut. Demetr. 22, Luc. D. Meretr. 3. 3.

ἀντιλύπησις, εὖς, ἡ, avenging in return, Arist. de An. 1. 1, 16, Plut. 2. 442 B.

ἀντιλύρος, on, (λύρα) responsive to the lyre, Soph. Tr. 643.

ἀντιλύτρον, on, τό, a ransom, 1 Ep. Tim. 2. 6. 2. in Orph. L.

587, an antidote, remedy.

ἀντιλυτροῦ, to ransom in return:—verb. Adj. ἀντιλυτρωτέον, Arist.

Eth. N. 9. 2, 4.

ἀντιλυβόμαι, Dep. to maltreat in return, Eust. 757. 59.

ἀντιμαίνομαι, Pass. to rage or bluster against one, Luc. D. Meretr. 12.

2; τινί Anth. Plan. 30.

ἀντιμανθάνω, to learn in turn or instead, Ar. Vesp. 1453.

ἀντιμαντις, εὖς, ὁ, a rival-prophet, Schol. Lyc.

ἀντιμαρτύρεω, to appear as witness against, Ar. Fr. 382: to contradict

solemnly, τινί or πρὸς τι Plut. Alc. 21., 2. 471 C; τινός Ib. 418 A.

ἀντιμαρτυρήσις, ἡ, counter-evidence, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 244; in pl.,

Plut. 2. 1121 E.

ἀντιμαρτύρομαι [ῶ], Dep. to protest on the other hand, Luc. Symp. 47.

ἀντιμάχω, to resist by force of arms, Diod. Excerpt. 502. 69. 2.

as law-term, [ῶ], resist, demur, A. B. 184.

ἀντιμάχησις [ῆς], εὖς, ἡ, a conflict, struggle, ἐπ' ἀλλήλοις Dion. H. 8.

58:—ἀντιμάχης, ἡ, Eratosth. ap. Schol. Ven. II. 19. 233.

ἀντιμάχητις, οὐ, ὁ, an antagonist, Or. Sib. 14. 165.

ἀντιμάχομαι, fut. -μάχησμαι, Dep. to fight against one, Thuc. 4. 68.

ἀντιμάχος, on, fighting against, τινί App. Hiss. 9; cf. Ath. 154 F.

ἀντιμεγαλοφρονέω, to vie in pride or boasting with, τινί Eust. 676. 5.

ἀντιμεβέλω, to drag different ways, distract, Anth. Plan. 136, 139, in

Pass.; τῇ καὶ τῇ Anth. P. 10. 74.

ἀντιμεθίστημι, fut. -μεταστήσω:—to move from one side to the other,

to revolutionise, ψηφίσματα καὶ νόμον Ar. Thesm. 362. II. Pass.,

with aor. 2 and pf. act. to pass one into the other, to be interchangeable,

ἀντ. ἀλλήλοις τὸ τε ὕδωρ καὶ ὁ ἀήρ Arist. Phys. 4. 2, 5, cf. 4. 4, 13.

Meteor. 2. 8, 27; cf. ἀντιπερίσστημι 1. 2: to pass to the other side, Luc.

Dem. Enc. 37.

ἀντιμεριμνέομαι, Dep. to behave petulantly in return, πρὸς τινα

Plut. Sull. 6.

ἀντιμελετάω, to study or practise in emulation, Athanas.

ἀντιμελίζω, to compete in music with, τινί Anth. P. 5. 222.

ἀντιμέλλω, to wait and watch against one, ἀντιμελλῆσαι Thuc. 3. 12,

as restored by Bekk. for the MS. reading ἀντεπιμελλῆσαι.

ἀντιμέφομαι, Dep. to blame in turn, retort upon one, ἀντ. ὅτι . . , Hdt. 2. 133.
 ἀντιμερίζομαι, Dep. to impart in turn, χάριν Anth. P. 6. 209.
 ἀντιμεσουρένω, to be in the opposite meridian, as the sun at midnight, Plut. 2. 284 E.
 ἀντιμεσουρήματα, τό, the opposite meridian, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 12.
 ἀντιμεταβαίνω, to pass over in turn, ἐπὶ τι Alex. Trall. 6. 2, p. 101.
 ἀντιμεταβάλλω, to meet one change with another, Hipp. Acut. 388.
 ἀντιμεταβολή, ἡ, transposition, as a figure of speech, Longin. 23. cf. Quintil. 9. 3. 85.
 ἀντιμετάδοις, εὖς, ἡ, a mutual exchange, Eust. Opusc. 50. 63.
 ἀντιμετάθεσις, εὖς, ἡ, a counterchange, Longin. 26.
 ἀντιμετακλίνω [ῖ], to turn aside or the opposite way, Philo 1. 678.
 ἀντιμεταλαμβάνω, to assume in turn or in exchange, τι Plut. 2. 785 C:—Pass. to be transformed, A. B. 540.
 ἀντιμετάληψις, εὖς, ἡ, a partaking of the opposite, Plut. 2. 438 D; ἀντ. τῶν βίων experience of divers kinds of life, Ib. 466 B.
 ἀντιμεταλλεύω, to countermine, Polyb. 1. 42, 12., 16. 31, 8.
 ἀντιμεταρρέω, to flow off in turn or back, Plut. 2. 904 A.
 ἀντιμετασπάω, fut. -σπάω, to draw off in a different direction, εἰς τι Joseph. A. J. 13. 5. 3.
 ἀντιμετάστας, εὖς, ἡ, counter-change, reciprocal replacement, Arist. Phys. 4. 1, 2: of circumstances, Dion. H. 3. 19.
 ἀντιμετάταξις, εὖς, ἡ, interchange of position, as in using one word for another, Dion. H. de Thuc. 91.
 ἀντιμετάτασσω, fut. -ω, to change the order of battle so as to meet the enemy, Dion. H. 3. 25.
 ἀντιμεταχωρέω, to go away to the other side, ἀντιμεταχ. ταῖς ἐλπίσι to make room for new hope, Joseph. A. J. 15. 2, 2.
 ἀντιμεταχώρησις, εὖς, ἡ, interchange, of letters, etc., Eust. 1618. 36.
 ἀντιμέμειμι, to compete with others: οἱ ἀντιμεμύντες rival competitors, Plut. Comp. Aristid. c. Cat. 2.
 ἀντιμετρέω, to measure out in turn, to give one thing as compensation for another, τί νιν Luc. Amor. 19: Pass., ἀντιμετρηθήσεται ὑμῖν it shall be measured in turn, Eur. Matth. 7. 2, Luc. 6. 38:—hence, -ησις, εὖς, ἡ, recompense, Byz.
 ἀντιμέτωπος, on, front to front, face to face, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 19, Ages. 2, 12.
 ἀντίμηλον, τό, synonym. of μανδραγόρας (q. v.), Diosc. 4. 76.
 ἀντιμηνίω, to rage, be wrathful against, Suid.
 ἀντιμνησσομαι, Pass. to be informed in reply, Nicet. Eng. 2. 315.
 ἀντιμνησσομαι, Dep. to contrive against or in opposition, άλλα ἀντ. Hdt. 8. 52; σβεστήρια κωλύματα Thuc. 7. 53: absol., Eur. Bacch. 291, Arist. H. A. 9. 8, 5; πρὸς τι Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 16.
 ἀντιμνησσομαι, atos, τό, an engine or device used against another, μηχανήμασιν ἀντιμ. εὐρησιζέειν Polyæn. 4. 2, 20.
 ἀντιμίμησις [μι], εὖς, ἡ, close imitation of a person in a thing, c. dupl. gen., Thuc. 7. 67.
 ἀντιμίμος, on, closely imitating, τινός Alcimed. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 3; c. dat., ὁφθαλμὸν ἀντ. ἡλίου τροχῷ Ar. Thesm. 17.
 ἀντιμίσσω, to hate in return, Ar. Lys. 818.
 ἀντιμισθία, ἡ, a requital, recompense, Ep. Rom. 1. 27, 2 Cor. 6. 13.
 ἀντιμισθός, on, as a reward, in compensation, μνήμη ἀντιμισθὸν ἡνέρε' ἐν λίταις Aesch. Supp. 270.
 ἀντιμισθωτός, on, hired as a substitute, Hesych.
 ἀντιμνησσομαι, to rival in love, Diod. Excerpt. 550. 97. And, ἀντιμνηστήρ, ἦρος, ὅ, a rival suitor, τινός Schol. Clem. Al. 31.
 ἀντιμοιρεῖ, Adv. by way of compensation, Dem. 946. 28, as restored by Wolf.
 ἀντιμοιρέω, to receive a proportionate share, Poll. 4. 176.
 ἀντιμοιρία, ἡ, compensation, as in some MSS. of Dem. l. c. sub ἀντιμοιρεῖ.
 ἀντιμοιρος, on, = ἱσμοιρος, q. v.
 ἀντιμολέειν, (v. βλάσκα) to go to meet, Apoll. Lex. Hom. s. v. ἀντιβολήσαι.
 ἀντιμολπος, on, sounding instead of, ἀντ. ὁλοφυγὴς κωκωτός a shriek of for other note than the cry of joy, Eur. Med. 1176; ἔπνον τὸδ' ἀντιμολπον . . ἄκος song, sleep's substitute, Aesch. Ag. 17.
 ἀντιμορος, on, corresponding to, τινί C. I. 160. 26 (p. 273).
 ἀντιμορφός, on, formed after, corresponding to a thing, Luc. Amor. 44. Adv. -φως, τινι Plut. Crass. 32.
 ἀντιμοσχος, on, sounding responsive, φθαῖς ἀντ. μέλος Niceph. in Walz Rhett. 1. 493.
 ἀντιμυκάομαι, Dep. to bellow in answer, τινί Dion. H. 1. 39.
 ἀντιμυκτηρίζω, to mock in turn, ap. Cic. Fam. 25. 19, 4.
 ἀντίναυλον, τό, a tax on sailors, Byz.
 ἀντιναυμάχω, to fight against one at sea, Byz.
 ἀντιναυπηγέω, to build ships against, Thuc. 7. 36, 62, in Pass.
 ἀντινήχομαι, Dep. to swim against, πρὸς κύμα Plut. 2. 979 B.
 ἀντινικάω, to conquer in turn, Aesch. Cho. 499, cf. Dio C. 48. 21.
 ἀντινομία, ἡ, (νόμος) an ambiguity in the law, Plut. 2. 742 A; ἐν ἀντινομίᾳ γίνεσθαι to be in a strait between two laws, Id. Caes. 13.
 ἀντινομίζομαι, Pass.: hence, νόμοι ἀντινομιζόμενοι τινος, prob., laws enacted against one, Archyt. ap. Stob. 267. 39.
 ἀντινομικός, ἡ, on, relating to ambiguity in the laws, Plut. 2. 741 D. Adv. -κως, Schol. Dem. 592.
 ἀντινομοθετέω, to make laws against, τινί Plut. 2. 1044 C, etc.
 ἀντινοός, on, opposite in character, resisting, τινί Hipp. 1184 F.
 ἀντινουθετέω, fut. ἡσω, to warn in return, Plut. 2. 72 E.
 ἀντίνωτας, on, in pl., back to back, Diod. 2. 54.
 ἀντιπενίζω, to entertain a ξένος in return, Eust. 1961. 37.
 ἀντιπείσσω, to set oneself against, oppose to, Pind. O. 13. 47.
 ἀντίπεις, on, contr. -ξους, συν:—Ion. word, opposed to, adverse, ἐλπί-

μενοι οὐδὲν σφι φανήσεσθαι ἀντίπεις Hdt. 7. 218, cf. 6. 50; τὸ . . τοῖσι Σιπυρῶσι ἀντ. 4. 129; στρατὸν . . ἀντ. Πέρσῃσι 6. 7:—absol., ἐν μυχρίσι γυνάμει μὴν οὐκ ἔχω ἀντίπεις 8. 119; ἀντ. δοῦρα Ar. Rh. 2. 79; τὰ ἀντίπεις opposition, Hdt. 1. 174; τὸ ἀντ. συμφύρον Heracit. ap. Arist. Eth. N. 8. 1, 6. Adv. ἀντιπείως in hostile spirit, Philostr. 315. (The Root seems to be ξίω, though it is not easy to see the connexion of sense).
 ἀντιπείω [ῖ], to scrape in turn, ἀντ. τὸν ξύοντα, 'claw me, claw thee', Sophron ap. Suid. (Mus. Crit. 2. 355).
 ἀντίον, as Adv. = ἀντην, v. sub ἀντίος.
 ἀντίον, τό, a part of the loom, Ar. Thesm. 822; called by Poll. 10. 125, ἱστοῦ ἀντίον. 2. generally the loom, ἀντίον ὑφαίνειν LXX (2 Regg. 21. 19, al.).
 ἀντίομαι, fut. ὤσομαι Hdt. 7. 9, 102, al.: aor. pass. ἡντιώθη, Ion. ἀντ-, Id. 4. 126, 7. 9, al.: Dep. To resist, oppose, τινί Id. 1. 76, Aesch. Cho. 389, etc.; τινί ἐς μάχην Hdt. ll. c.:—absol., οἱ ἀντιούμενοι = οἱ ἐναντίοι, Id. 1. 207. 4. 1. 2. in Hdt. 9. 7, c. acc., τὸν Πέρσῃ ἀντιώσεσθαι ἐς τὴν βοιωτίαν that ye would meet him in Boeotia. Rare in Att. (v. supr.), ἐναντιόμοι being the form in general use.—The Homeric forms ἀντιώω, ἀντιώουσι, etc., belong to ἀντίαω.
 ἀντίος, ἰα, ἰον, (ἀντί) set against, and so I. in local sense, face to face, opposite, ἀντίοι ἔσαν ἀπαντες ll. 1. 535; ἀντίος ἦλθε θεὸς went running to meet him, 6. 54; ἡ δ' οὐκ ἀθήσῃ δύναι' ἀντήν though she faced him, Od. 19. 478; esp. in battle, ll. 11. 216, etc.; ἐχάρεον . . οἱ Πέρσαι ἀντίοι Hdt. 9. 62; ἀντίος ἐλαύνει Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 8:—often c. gen., which often precedes, Ἀγαμέμνωνος ἀντίος ἐλθὼν ll. 11. 231, cf. 5. 301., 7. 98; but also follows, ἀντ. ἡλυθ' ἀνακτος Od. 16. 14, cf. 17. 31, etc.: less often in Hom. c. dat., ὅς βὰ οἱ ἀντ. ἦλθε 15. 584, cf. 7. 20; but mostly so after Hom., ἀντία τοῖς Πέρσῃσι ἴζοντο Hdt. 5. 18, cf. Pind. N. 10. 149, Eur. Supp. 667, Xen. An. 1. 8, 17, etc.; also, ἀντίος πρὸς τι Od. 17. 334. 2. in Att., opposite, contrary, τὸν ἀντίον τοῖσδε λόγον Aesch. Ag. 499; τοῖσδε ἀντία opinions opposed to these, Eur. Supp. 466; ἀδεία μὲν ἀντία δ' ὁσῶ with pleasure [I speak], though I shall offer contrary counsel, Soph. Tr. 122; οἱ ἀντίοι = οἱ ἐναντίοι, Pind. P. 1. 86, Hdt. 9. 62; ἀντ. γίγνεσθαι = ἐναντιοῦσθαι, Id. 8. 140: ἐκ τῆς ἀντίας contrariety, Ib. 6; εἰς τὸν ἀντίον Xen. Eq. 12, 12.—Xen. has the rare construct., Λόγοι ἀντίοι ἢ οὐς ἤκουον words the very reverse of those I have heard, An. 6. 6, 64.
 II. as Adv. in neut. ἀντία and ἀντίον, like ἀντην and ἀντα, against, straight at, right against, absol., ἀντίον ἴζειν Od. 14. 79, etc.;—more oft. like a Prep. c. gen., ἀντί' ἐμείοι στήσεσθαι Il. 21. 481; ἀντία δεσποῖνς φάσθαι before her, Od. 15. 377; so, ἀντία σεν in thy presence, Hdt. 7. 209, cf. 1. 133; ἀντίον τοῦ μεγάρου facing it, Id. 5. 77; τὰς καμύλους ἔταξε ἀντία τῆς ἵππου Id. 1. 80, cf. 3. 100, al.; τὰνδρὸς ἀντίον μολεῖν Soph. Tr. 785: so, 2. against, ὅς τις σέθεν ἀντίον (—ία?) εἶπ' Il. 1. 230; ἀντίον αὐτῶν φωνὴν ἰέναι Hdt. 2. 2; ἀντία τινος ἐρίζειν Pind. P. 4. 508; c. dat., ἰέναι ἀντία τοῖς Πέρσῃσι ἐς μάχην Hdt. 7. 236; ἀντίον τινι Pind. N. 1. 36. 3. in the phrase τὸν δ' ἀντίον ἡῦδα Od. 15. 48, ἀντ. ἡῦδα = ἡμείβετο, answered. The word is almost confined to Poets and Ion. Prose; in Att. Prose ἐναντίος is preferred, though Xen. uses ἀντίος. The Adv. ἀντίον for ἐναντίον is hardly to be found in Att.
 ἀντιο-σπάτέω, = ἀντίσπαται, to be contrary, of a wind, Soph. Ph. 640.
 ἀντιο-τομία, ἡ, excision of the tonsils, Ermerins Anecd. Med. 155.
 ἀντιοχεύομαι, Pass. to drive against, Anth. P. 11. 284.
 ἀντιώω, ἀντιώουσα, etc., v. sub ἀντίαω.
 ἀντιπαγκρατίζω, to contend in the παγκράτιον, Schol. Philostr. 818.
 ἀντιπάθεια, ἡ, a suffering instead, λυπεῖ τὸν στερόμενον τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἡ ἀντ. κακῶν Plat. Ax. 370 A, cf. Aeschin. Dial. 3. 16. II. a feeling opposed to another, antipathy, Plut. 2. 952 D, al.
 ἀντιπαθῆς, to have an aversion, Alex. Aphr.
 ἀντιπαθῆς, ἐς, (πάθος) in return for suffering, Aesch. Eum. 782: felt mutually, ἡδονή Luc. Amor. 27. 2. of opposite feelings or properties, δύναμις Plut. 2. 664 C; φθὸν ἔχειν ἀντ. πρὸς τι Ib. 940 A:—Adv. -θως, Geop. 5. 11, 4. II. as Subst., ἀντιπαθῆς, τό, a remedy for suffering, Plut. Anton. 45, Hesych.: also, ἀντιπαθῆον, τό, Hesych.:—the name was given to a black kind of coral, Diosc. 5. 140.
 ἀντιπαιδεύω, to teach as a rival master, τινί Suid.
 ἀντιπαίζω, to play one with another, Xen. Cyn. 5, 4, Plat. Eryx. 395 B.
 ἀντίπαις, ὁ, ἡ, like a boy or child, γράψαι Aesch. Eum. 38; θυγατὸς ἀντίπαιδος Eur. Andr. 326. II. instead of a boy, i. e. no longer a boy, Soph. Fr. 148: so in late Prose, as Polyb. 15. 33, 12., 27. 13, 4. Cf. ἀντιθεός.
 ἀντιπαῖω, to strike against, resist, τὸ ἀντιπαῖω Hipp. Vet. Med. 18, cf. Arist. Probl. 11. 29, 1; πρὸς τι Polyb. 18. 29, 15.
 ἀντιπαιωνίζω, to sing the battle song against, ἀλλήλοισι Max. Tyr. 32. 6.
 ἀντιπάλαισμα, a device for resistance, Greg. Nyss.
 ἀντιπάλαιστος, οὐ, ὁ, an antagonist in wrestling, Ael. V. H. 4. 15.
 ἀντιπάλαιω, to wrestle against, Schol. Ar. Ach. 570, Eccl.
 ἀντιπάλαιμάομαι, = ἀντιμνησσομαι, Eccl.:—the Subst., -ησις, ἡ, Byz. ἀντιπάλαιμα, Pass. to rebound, Cass. Phil. 26, Eust. 948. 12.
 ἀντιπᾶλος, on, (πάλη) properly wrestling against: hence struggling against, antagonist, rival, κράτος ἀντ. Aesch. Pr. 529; ἀντ. τινί rivaling another, Eur. Bacch. 544; c. gen., μένος γήραος ἀντίπαλον Pind. O. 8. 94:—as Subst., ἀντίπαλος, ὁ, an antagonist, rival, adversary, Pind. N. 11. 33, Soph. Ant. 125; mostly in pl., Hdt. 7. 236, Ar. Ran. 365, 1027, al.; τὸ ἀντίπαλον the rival party, Thuc. 2. 45, etc.; δ' ὁ ἦλθεν ἐς τὰντίπαλον Eur. Bacch. 278. 2. of things, like ἱσπάκος, nearly matched, nearly balanced, ἐξ ἀντιπάλου παρασκευῆς Thuc. 1. 91; ἀντ. τριήρης equally large, Id. 4. 120; ἀντ. τινι Id. 1. 11; γυνάμει ἀντ. πρὸς ἀλλήλους Id. 3. 49; ἀντ. δέος fear caused by the balance of the power of the parties, mutual fear, Id. 3. 11; ἀντ. ποινὰς adequate punishment, Eur. I. T. 446; ἦθεα ἀντίπαλα [τῇ πόλει] habits corresponding to . . , Thuc.

2. 61; *ἀντ. τινί* a match for him, Id. 1. 11; *ὁμεινίων γόσος ἀντίπαλος* Eur. Alc. 922:—*τὸ ἀντίπαλον τῆς ναυμαχίας the equal balance, undecided state of the action*, Thuc. 7. 71, cf. 34, 38; *ἀντίπαλα καταστήσαι* to bring to a state of balance, Id. 4. 117; *εἰς ἀντ. καταστήναι* to be in such state, Id. 7. 13:—Adv. *-λως*, Id. 8. 87; also neut. pl., *ναυμαχῆσαντες ἀντίπαλα* Id. 7. 34.

II. in a pecul. sense, *τὸν ἄρῶν ἀντ. him who fights for me, my champion*, Aesch. Theb. 417.

ἀντιπᾶνουργεῖν, Dep. to deal craftily with or against, *τινί* Eccl. *ἀντιπαράβῆλιν*, fut. *-βῆλῶ*, to hold side by side, so as to compare or contrast, *τὴν πρὸς τι* or *παρά τι* Plat. Apol. 41 B, Hipp. Mi. 369 C, Isocr. 111 B; *τί τινι* Arist. Fr. 82; *βίον τιος καὶ τιος* Plat. Ti. Gracch. 1:—Pass., c. dat., App. Civ. 2. 15.

II. to contribute instead, Xen. Lac. 5. 3. *ἀντιπαρβαλῆτεον*, verb. Adj. one must compare, An. Ox. 3. 216 (where *-τόν*).

ἀντιπαροβολή, ἡ, close comparison or contrast, Arist. Rhet. 3. 13, 3. 3. 19, 5.

ἀντιπαράγγελια, ἡ, competition for a public office, Plut. Arat. 35.

ἀντιπαράγγελλω, fut. *εἰλῶ*, to give orders, command in turn or also, Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 19.

II. to compete for a public office, Plut. Mar. 29, Caes. 7; *τινί* with one, Id. Cato Mi. 49. Cf. *παράγγελλω*.

ἀντιπαράγραψή, ἡ, a counter-paragraph, a replication, Gloss.

ἀντιπαράγραφο, to add or insert on the other side, Ptol. —Med., as law-term, to reply to a paragraph, Gloss.

ἀντιπαράγω, to adduce, allege on the other side, Plut. 2. 719 C; but mostly,

II. intr. to lead the army against, advance to meet the enemy, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 43.

2. to march parallel with, *τινί* Polyb. 1. 77, 2, etc.

ἀντιπαρύγωγη, ἡ, an advancing against, Polyb. 9. 3, 10, al. in pl. *enimities*, *πρὸς τινα* Id. 10. 37, 2, al.

ἀντιπαράδεικνυμι, to compare, contrast, *τινά τινι* Greg. Nyss.

ἀντιπαράδιδωμι, to deliver up in turn, *τὴν ἀρχὴν τινι* Joseph. A. J. 15. 3, 1.

ἀντιπαράθεσις, *εὖς*, ἡ, comparison, contrast, Joseph. c. Ap. 2. 33, Eccl.

ἀντιπαράθετος, *ον*, put or to be put in comparison with, Epiphani.

ἀντιπαράθεω, to outflank, Xen. An. 4. 8, 17.

II. to run parallel to a thing, Plotin. 6. 5, 11.

ἀντιπαράθεωρέω, to examine by contrasting, Greg. Nyss.

ἀντιπαράνιω, to advise contrariwise, c. inf., Dio C. 65, 11.

ἀντιπαράκαλῶ, fut. *έσω*, to summon in turn or contrariwise, *ἐπὶ ἀληθεστέραν γε σωτηρίαν* Thuc. 6. 86, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 24, Plat. Gorg. 526 E.

ἀντιπαράκειμαι, Pass. to lie just opposite, *τινι* Polyb. 3. 37, 7.

2. in Gramm., to correspond with, *τινι* Apollon. de Adv. 625.

ἀντιπαράκελεύομαι, Dep. to exhort in turn or contrariwise, *τοῖς πρεσβυτέροις μὴ κατασχυνθῆναι* Thuc. 6. 13, cf. Xen. Cyr. 3. 42 and 59.

ἀντιπαράκλησις, *εὖς*, ἡ, exhortation on both sides, Polyb. 11. 12, 2.

ἀντιπαράλαμβάνω, to compare by contrasting, Galen.

ἀντιπαράλῃπεω, to annoy in turn, Thuc. 4. 80.

ἀντιπαράτρεμμαι, Pass., *ἀντ. τῇ μνήμῃ* to be cheered on one's way to death by the remembrance, Plut. 2. 1099 D.

ἀντιπαράτήγνυμι, to fix near or opposite, Apollon. de Constr. 37.

ἀντιπαράπλῶ, to sail along on the other side, Thuc. 2. 83.

ἀντιπαρὰπορεύομαι, Pass., = *ἀντιπαρέμμι*, Polyb. 5. 7, 11.

ἀντιπαρὰσκευάζομαι, Med. to prepare oneself in turn, arm on both sides, Thuc. 1. 80, etc.; *ἀντ. ἀλλήλους ὡς ἐξ μάχην* Id. 7. 3.

II. later, in Act. to prepare against, set on, *τινά τινι* Dio C. 38. 14.

ἀντιπαράσκευή, ἡ, hostile preparation, Thuc. 1. 141.

ἀντιπαράστᾶσις, *εὖς*, ἡ, as a figure of speech, a counter-objection, a replication, objection, Apstin. 55 Bäke:—Adj. *-στατικός*, ἡ, *όν*, Byz.; Adv. *-κως*, Eust. 704. 36.

ἀντιπαρὰστρόθεν, to encamp opposite, Dion. H. 8. 25.

ἀντιπαράταξις, *εὖς*, ἡ, hostile array, *ἀντιπαράταξις κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν* Dion. H. 6. 22; *ἀντ. τῆς γνώμης* stubborn determination to resist, Joseph. A. J. 18. 8, 4.

ἀντιπαράτασσομαι, Att. *-ττομαι*, Med. and Pass. to stand in array against, *τινί* Thuc. 6. 98; *ἀντιπαρεταγμένους πρὸς τὴν τούτων ἀελέγειαν* Aeschin. 90. 16:—absol. to stand in hostile array, Thuc. 1. 63, Xen.; *ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀντιπαρὰταγθέντος in hostile array*, Thuc. 5. 9; in a Com. metaph., ἡ δημιουργὸς ἀντιπαρὰταγμένην κρεάδι' ὀπᾶτ Menand. Ψευδ. 1. 12.

II. the Act. is used = Med. in Polyb. 9. 26, 4.

ἀντιπαράτεινω, to stretch side by side so as to compare or contrast, *ἄλλον λόγον πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀντ.* Plat. Phaedr. 257 C.

ἀντιπαράτιθημι, to contrast and compare, *τὰς ἄλλας νύκτας ταύτῃ ἀντ.* Plat. Apol. 40 D, cf. Menand. Misog. 1; of the Hexapla, Eus. H. E. 6. 16, 4.

ἀντιπαράτρεπω, to turn in the contrary way, Cyrill.

ἀντιπαράχωρέω, to give way in turn, Basil.:—Subst. *-χώρησις*, ἡ, mutual concession, Eust. 445. 11.

ἀντιπαρέμμι (*έμμι* ἰδο), to march so as to meet, of armies on opposite sides of a river or entrenchments, Xen. An. 4. 3, 17, Hell. 5. 4, 38.

ἀντιπαρεκδύομαι, Pass. to slip out, emerge in turn, Synes. 17 B.

ἀντιπαρέκτασις, *εὖς*, ἡ, equal extension, Chrysipp. in Stob. Eccl. 1. 376, Philo 1. 433.

ἀντιπαρεκτείνω, = *ἀντιπαράτεινω*, Chrysipp. in Stob. Eccl. 1. 376.

ἀντιπαρέβγω, to lead on against the enemy, *τὴν δύναμιν, τὸν ἵππον* Plat. Lucull. 27, Pyrrh. 16.

2. (sub. *στρατὸν*) to march against, like *ἀντιπαράγω*, Philipp. ap. Dem. 239. 6: metaph. to contend in controversy, *τινί* with one, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 166.

b. to march parallel with, *τινί* Plat. Aemil. 30.

II. to compare, *ἐαυτὸν πρὸς τινα* Id. 2. 470 B.

ἀντιπαρεξάγωγη, ἡ, a means of attack in controversy, *πρὸς τινα* Sext. Emp. M. 7. 150.

ἀντιπαρέξειμι, = *ἀντιπαρέμμι*, Plut. 2. 195 C.

ἀντιπαρέξομαι, Dep. = foreg. Dio C. 47. 46.

ἀντιπαρέξω, to confront with, Dion. H. 3. 11:—Subst., *-παρέξ-τασις*, ἡ, Eust. Opusc. 255. 40.

ἀντιπαρέρχομαι, Dep. to pass by on the opposite side, Ev. Luc. 10. 31: c. acc. loci, Anth. P. 12. 8.

II. to come up and help, as against an enemy, LXX (Sap. 16. 10).

ἀντιπαρέχω, to furnish or supply in turn, Thuc. 6. 21; also in Med., Xen. Hier. 7, 12, Anth. P. 9. 12.

2. to cause in return, *τοὺς ἀντιπαρέχοντας παράμματα* Dem. 555. 12.

ἀντιπαρηγορέω, to persuade, comfort in turn, Plut. 2. 118 A.

ἀντιπαρήκω, to stretch along parallel to, *τοῖς ἐιρημένοις*, c. dat., Arist. Mund. 3, 10, cf. Strab. 128:—to outflank, *τῷ στρατεύματι* Paus. 8. 10, 6.

ἀντιπαρθεύω, to lead a virgin life in turn, Eumath. p. 333.

ἀντιπαριπνέω, to bring their cavalry against, Arr. An. 5. 16.

ἀντιπαρίσταμαι, Pass. to correspond, Ptol.

ἀντιπαροδεύω, to meet on a march, *ἀλλήλους* App. Pun. 107.

ἀντιπαρρησιάζομαι, Dep. to speak freely in turn, Plut. 2. 72 E.

ἀντιπαρῶδεω, to write a parody against, *τινι* Strabo 394.

ἀντιπαρωνυμείομαι, Pass. to be opposite in name or expression, Nicom. Arithm. 77; the Act. in same sense, Iambl.:—Subst., *-παρωνυμία*, ἡ, Iambl. and Adj., *-παρωνυμος*, *ον*, Nicom. Arithm. 110.

ἀντιπάσχω, fut. *-πέισσμαι*; aor. *-έπαθον*:—to suffer in turn, *κακά* (or *κακῶς*) *ἀντ.* to suffer evil for evil, Antipho 126. 16; *τί ἂν δράσειαν αὐτοὺς, ὅτι οὐκ ἂν μείζον ἀντιπάθοιεν*; Thuc. 6. 35; *δρῶν ἀντιπάσχω χρηστά* I receive good for good done, Soph. Ph. 584; *ἀντ' εὖ πέισται* Plat. Gorg. 520 E (v. sub *ἀντεπάσχω*); *καθὼν τὸ εὖ ποιεῖν μὴ ἵνα ἀντιπάθῃ* Arist. Eth. N. 8. 13, 8;—also, *ἀντ. ἀντί τινος* Thuc. 3. 61: absol. to suffer for one's acts, Xen. An. 2. 5, 17.

2. to ἀντιπεποιθός, reciprocity, Arist. Eth. N. 5, 1, sq.; but of persons, *εὐνοίαν ἐν ἀντιπεποιθόσι φιλίαν εἶναι* good-will in cases of reciprocity, Ib. S. 2, 3.

3. to stand in the same relation, *πρὸς τι* Id. Mechan. 3, 2.

II. to counteract, *τινί* Diosc. 3. 70, 74.

III. to be of opposite nature to, *τινί* Theophr. Lap. 14, Polyb. 34. 9, 5.

IV. ἀντιπεπονηότα reflexive verbs, Diog. L. 7. 64.

ἀντιπάτῃω, to rattle so as to drown another sound, *ψόφῳ* Thuc. 3. 22.

ἀντιπείθω, to persuade or try to persuade to the contrary, Jo. Chrys.

ἀντιπειστικός, ἡ, *όν*, availing to persuade to the contrary, Bachm. An. 2. 291.

ἀντιπελάργεω, to cherish in turn, and *ἀντιπελάργησις*, or (in Schol. Soph.) *-γῶσις*, *εὖς*, ἡ, and *-γία*, ἡ, love in return, esp. the mutual love of parents and children, Aristaen. 1. 25, Glycas Ann. p. 41 B, Suid., etc.; v. Jacobs Ael. N. A. 2. p. 114. Cf. *αγοργή*.

ἀντιπέμνω, to send back an answer, Hdt. 2. 114., 3. 68, etc.:—Pass., Id. 6. 4.

2. to send back sound, echo, Arr. An. 6. 3, 3.

3. to send in requital or repayment, *οἰκονομία* Soph. Tr. 542; *τὴν ὀφίον* Philem. Neap. 1.

II. to send against, *στρατιάν τινι* Thuc. 6. 99.

III. to send in the place of another, *στρατηγὸς ἐπὶ τὰς ναὺς* Id. 8. 54.

ἀντίπεμψις, ἡ, a sending back of sound, an echo, Arr. An. 6. 3, 3.

ἀντιπενθής, *ές*, causing grief in turn, Aesch. Eum. 782.

ἀντιπενθός, v. sub *ἀντιπάσχω*;—Adv. *-θότως*, Archimed. Aequilibr. 1. 7; and Subst., *-πενθόνθους*, ἡ, Nicom. Arithm. p. 75.

ἀντιπερᾶ, Adv. for *ἀντιπερᾶν*, Polyb. 1. 17, 4, etc.

ἀντιπεραίνω, to pierce in turn, sensu obscuro, Anth. P. 12. 238.

ἀντιπεραιδομαι, Pass. to be carried, pass over again, Sozom.

ἀντιπεραίος, a, *ον*, lying over against, *ἀντιπεραί* ἐνέμουτο the lands lying over against, Il. 2. 635:—in late Ep. also a fem. *ἀντιπεραιά*, Ap. Rh. 2. 351, Dion. P. 962; so, in Tzetz., *ἀντιπεραιῖς*, ἡ.

ἀντιπερᾶν, Ion. *-ην*, Adv. = *ἀντιπερᾶς*, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 9.

II. Adj., *Ἀσία τ' ἀντιπερᾶ* τῇ Ἀσίᾳ and the opposite coast, Mosch. 2. 9.

ἀντιπερᾶς, Adv. over against, on the other side, c. gen., Thuc. 2. 66, etc.; absol., ἡ *ἀντ. Θράκη* Id. 1. 100, cf. 4. 92.

ἀντιπερᾶω, = *ἀντιπαρέμμι*, Byz.

ἀντιπερήθεν, Adv. from the opposite side, Ap. Rh. 1. 613; c. gen., Id. 2. 1031, Anth. P. 9. 551.

ἀντιπεριάγω, to bring round against, *τὸν δὲ [σκορπίον] τὸ κέντρον ἐπαίροντα ἀντιπεριάγειν* Arist. Mirab. 139; so of the corvus employed on the Roman ships, Polyb. 1. 22, 8.

ἀντιπεριάγωγη, ἡ, opposite motion, Ptol.

ἀντιπεριβάλλω, to put round in the other direction, e.g. a bandage, Hipp. Fract. 759.

2. to embrace mutually, Ach. Tat. 5. 8:—Pass. to be envircled, *θανάτῳ* LXX (Sirac. 23. 12).

ἀντιπεριέμμι, to come round as in a cycle, Aetiae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 2.

ἀντιπεριέλκω, to draw round to the other side, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 189.

ἀντιπεριέρχομαι, Dep. to change into a thing, Theod. Prodr.

ἀντιπεριηχέω, to echo around, Plut. 2. 502 D.

ἀντιπεριίστημι, fut. *-στήσω*, to oppose by surrounding, compress, Arist. Meteor. 4. 5, 5, cf. 1. 10, 5:—Pass., with intr. tenses of Act., to be compressed, Ib. 1. 12, 12, al.

2. in Pass. also to be replaced by another substance, Ib. 4. 4, 5; *ἀντ. ἀλλήλους* Id. Resp. 5, 2; cf. *ἀντιμεισίστημι* II.

II. to bring all round, *φύλους ἀντ. τινι* Polyb. 4. 50, 1.

ἀντιπεριλαμβάνω, to embrace in turn, Xen. Symp. 9, 4.

ἀντιπεριπίπτω, to fall right upon, *πέτρας* Clem. Al. 183 (Dind. περιπεσών).

ἀντιπεριπλέω, to sail round on the other side, Strabo 5.

ἀντιπεριποιέομαι, Dep. to express reciprocal action, of certain verbs, Apollon. de Constr. 299:—Adj., *-ητικός*, ἡ, *όν*, Gramm.

ἀντιπερίσπασμα, τό, as military term, a diversion, *ἀντ. ποιεῖν τινί* Polyb. 3. 106, 6.

ἀντιπερισπασμός, ὁ, = foreg., Diod. 14. 49.

ἀντιπερισπᾶν, to draw off in turn, to draw off or divert, Diod. 3. 37:—Pass. to be drawn off or diverted, Arist. P. A. 3. 7, 15; esp. as military term, Polyb. 2. 24, 8, etc.

ἀντιπερίστασις, *ews*, ἡ, a surrounding so as to compress, Arist. Sonar. 3, 18 and 30, Probl. 2. 16., 33. 5. 2. reciprocal replacement, of two substances, Arist. Phys. 4. 8, 6., 8. 10, 12 (v. Simplic. ad l.), Meteor.

1. 12, 10; cf. Plat. Tim. 59 A, 79 B.

ἀντιπεριστροφή, ἡ, a turning round to the other side, Plut. 2. 901 C.

ἀντιπεριτένω, to circumscribe anew or in opposition, Epiph. 2. 172.

ἀντιπεριφέρω, to bring round, convert into the opposite, Phot.

ἀντιπεριχωρέω, to move round in turn or in opposition, Plut. Ages. 39.

ἀντιπεριψύχω [ῶ], to cool or chill in turn, Plut. 2. 691 F.

ἀντιπεριβάω, to push or press back any surrounding body, and Subst.,

ἀντιπερίωσις, *ews*, ἡ, both in Plut. 2. 1005 D.

ἀντιπέσσομαι, Att. -ττομαι, Pass., of food, to be quite digested, Arist.

Probl. 5. 30, 1.

ἀντίπετρος, *on*, equal to stone, stone-like, rocky, Soph. O. C. 192; cf. ἀντίθεος, etc. II. in Theocr. Syrinx (acc. to Schol.) exchanged for a stone, of Zeus in his infancy.

ἀντίπηξ, ἡγος, ἡ (πῆγνυμι) a kind of cradle for infants, moved on wheels, κοίτης ἐν ἀντίπηγος εὐτρόχῳ κύκλῳ Eur. Ion 19; κύτος ἐλακτὸν ἀντίπηγος Ib. 40; made of osier, πλεκτὸν κύτος Ib. 37; cf. 1338, 1391: v. λάρναξ. (Said to be a Lesbian word for a chest or ark, Eust. 1056. 56.)

ἀντιπηρόμαι, Pass. to be maimed in return, Philo 2. 332.

ἀντιπίπτω, fut. -πείσομαι, to fall against, meet with an obstacle, Arist.

Probl. 16. 13, 1, 26. 4; —to fall upon an enemy, τινὶ ἢ πρὸς τινα Polyb.

3. 19, 5; 4. 44, 9. 2. to resist, ἀντιπίπτων a resisting body, Arist.

Probl. 32. 13; ἀντ. τινὶ Act. Ap. 7. 51. 3. of circumstances, to be

adverse, τινὶ Polyb. 16. 2, 1, etc.; absol., Id. 16. 28, 2 II. to

fall in a contrary direction, αἱ σκιαί Strabo 76.

ἀντιπιάσσω, = ἀνταποδίδωμι, Hesych.

ἀντιπλάσσομαι, Pass. to be remoulded, Clem. Al. 221.

ἀντιπλάστος, *on*, = ἰσόπλαστος, Soph. Fr. 268.

ἀντιπλέω, to knot, tie up, intertwine, Galen.

ἀντιπλευρος, *on*, with its side opposite, parallel, Soph. Fr. 19.

ἀντιπλέω, fut. -πλεύσομαι, to sail against an enemy, Thuc. 1. 50, 54;

ἀντ. ἀνέμοισιν Pseudo-Phocyl. 113.

ἀντιπληκτής, *ος*, ὁ, one who returns blow for blow, Basil. 2. 208 B.

ἀντιπληκτίζω, to struggle with, πρὸς τινα Tzetz. Lyc.

ἀντιπλήξ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, beaten by the opposing waves, ἀκταί Soph. Ant. 592.

ἀντιπλήξις, *ews*, ἡ, repercussion, Justin. M.

ἀντιπληρόω, to fill in turn or against, ἀντιπλ. τὰς ναῦς to man them

against the enemy, Thuc. 7. 69, etc. —Med., ἀντ. φιλοστοίαν πρὸς τινα

to fill one's cup in his honour, pledge him, Aristid. 2. 115. II.

to fill up after exhaustion, Theophr. C. P. 1. 13, 3.

ἀντιπλήσσω, to strike in turn, ἀλλήλους Arist. Plant. 2. 4, 10; —Pass.,

Id. Eth. N. 5. 5, 4, M. Mor. 1. 34, 14.

ἀντίπλοια, ἡ, a sailing with contrary winds, dub. l. in Polyb. 6. 10, 7.

—Adj. ἀντίπλοος, *on*, sailing the contrary way, Byz.

ἀντιπνεύσις, *ews*, ἡ, an opposite current of air, Oribas. Matth. 244.

ἀντιπνεύω, fut. -πνεύσομαι, of winds, to blow against, πρὸς τι Arist.

Probl. 26. 7; —impers., ἀντιπνέει there is a contrary wind, Id. Meteor.

3. 1, 4. 2. to be adverse or contrary, Plut. Cic. 32, Luc. Nav. 7;

metaph. of fortune, Polyb. 26. 5, 9, Poëta ap. Stob. 562. 19; c. dat.,

Luc. Tox. 7; cf. οὐρίων.

ἀντίπνοια, ἡ, a conflicting wind, τῷ βορέᾳ Theophr. Vent. 28. 2.

a contrary wind, Arist. Plant. 2. 4, 10, Hdn. 5. 4, Philo 1. 352; —so

ἀντιπνοή, ἡ, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 820.

ἀντίπνοος, *on*, contr. -πνοος, *on*, caused by adverse winds, ἀντιπνόους .

ἀπλοῖας (Dind., metri grat., ἀντ. αὐπας contrary winds), Aesch. Ag. 149;

στάσις ἀντ. Id. Pr. 1088. Adv. -νύως, Tzetz. Lyc.

ἀντίποδες, *ol*, v. sub ἀντίπους.

ἀντιπόλεω, to long for in turn, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 28, in Pass.; the Act.

in Eccl.

ἀντιπώω, opp. to ἀντιπάζω, to do in return, ταῦτα Plat. Crito 50 E;

ἀντ' εὖ ποιεῖν Id. Gorg. 520 E; οἱ μὴ ἀντιποιοῦντες εὖ Arist. Rhet. 2.

2, 17 (v. sub ἀντιπαύω); κακῶς πάσχειν οὐδὲν δ' ἀντ. but do not

retaliate, Xen. An. 3. 12; ἀντ. τινά τι Ib. 3. 7; ἀντ. τὸ αὐτὸ Arist.

Eth. N. 5. 11, 5; —Pass. to have done to one in turn, LXX (Levit. 24.

19). II. Med. (aor. pass. in Luc. D. Mort. 29. 2), c. gen. to

exert oneself about a thing, seek after it, ἀντ. τῶν ἀπουδαίων Isocr. 1 B;

to lay claim to, Lat. sibi arrogare, τῆς πόλεως Thuc. 4. 122; ἀρετῆς

Isocr. 117 D; τῆς τέχνης, τῶν νικητηρίων Plat. Meno 90 D, Phil. 23 A;

τοῦ πρωτεύειν Dem. 145. 8; τῆς θαλάττης Antiph. Πλουα. 1. 11; οἱ

Δωριεῖς ἀντιποιοῦνται τῆς τραγῳδίας Arist. Poët. 3. 5; —also c. inf.,

ἀντ. ἐπιστασθαι τι to lay claim to knowing . . , Plat. Meno 91 C, cf.

Hipp. M. 363 A. 2. to contend with one for a thing, ἀντ. τινὶ τῆς ἀρ-

χῆς Xen. An. 2. 1, 11., 2. 3, 23; more rarely τινὶ περὶ τινος, Ib. 5. 2, 11;

τινὸς πρὸς τινα Att. Epict. 1. 29, 9. 3. absol. to act as a rival, Arist.

Pol. 5. 11, 14. 4. to maintain possession of a place, Polyb. 2. 9, 5.

ἀντιποίησης, *ews*, ἡ, a laying claim to, τινὸς Dion. H. 11. 30. II.

the study, practice of a thing, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 27.

ἀντιποιητέον, verb. Adj. one must aim at, study, τινός Clem. Al. 231.

ἀντιποιητικός, ὁ, ὄν, aiming at, seeking after, τινός Eccl. Adv. -κώς, Eccl.

ἀντιποιμαίνω, to play the rival shepherd, Greg. Naz.

ἀντίποινα, τὰ, requital, retribution, ἀντίποινα ὡς τίνης μητροφόνους

δύας (as restored by Schütz) where ἀντίποινα τίνης, = ἀντίτινος, may'st

atone for, Aesch. Eum. 268; ἀντίποινα τινος πράσσειν, λαμβάνειν to

exact retribution for . . , Id. Pers. 476, Soph. El. 592; ἀντίποινα' ἔμοῦ

παθεῖν to suffer retribution for me, Soph. Ph. 316. —In the MSS. some-

times written ἀντάποινα, q. v. Later in sing., but cf. ἀντίποινον.

ἀντιπολεμέω, to wage war against, Thuc. 3. 39; c. dat., Plat. Criti.

112 E, Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 24; c. acc., LXX (Isai. 41. 12): —Pass. to be

warred against, Dio C. 38. 40.

ἀντιπολέμιος, *on*, warring against, οἱ ἀντιπολέμιοι enemies, much like

οἱ πολέμιοι, Thuc. 3. 90; in Hdt. 4. 134, 140, the books vary between

ἀντιπόμενοι and -μιοι; but in 7. 236, 8. 68, 2 ἀντιπόμενοι occurs

without v. l., and is the only form cited by Hesych.

ἀντιπολίξω, to build or rear up in turn, Joseph. B. J. 5. 2, 4.

ἀντιπολιορκέω, to besiege in turn, τόπον Thuc. 7. 28; τινα Plut. Mar-

cell. 7: —Pass., Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 19.

ἀντίπολις, *ews*, ἡ, a rival city, τινα Strabo 169, Diod. 11. 81.

ἀντιπολιτεία, ἡ, an opposite policy, party-spirit, τινὶ πρὸς τινα Polyb.

20. 5, 5. II. in pl. opposite parties, Id. 11. 25, 5.

ἀντιπολιτεύομαι, Dep. to be a political opponent, Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 5;

οἱ ἀντιπολιτευόμενοι the opposite party, Dinarch. 102. 30: ἀντ. τινι to

oppose his policy, Plut. Them. 19, Pericl. 8.

ἀντιπρονέομαι, Dep. to exert oneself in opposition, App. Civ. 5. 33.

ἀντιπρονέω, τό, return for labour, wages, Iambl. V. P. 22 (v. l. -προνέω).

ἀντιπρονέιν, aor. with no pres. in use, to give instead, Anth. Plan. 341.

ἀντιπροέομαι, Pass. to march to meet another, Xen. Hell. 7. 3, 5.

ἀντιπορθέω, (πέρθω) to ravage in return, Eur. Tro. 359, cf. Lyc. 1398.

ἀντίπορθμος, *on*, over the straits, εἰς ἀντ. γέιτονα χώραν Aesch. Pers.

67, cf. Supp. 544; ἀντιπορθμα πεδία plains on opposite sides of the straits,

Eur. Ion 1585; Πελοπίας χθονὸς ἐν ἀντιπόρθμοις in the parts opposite

Peloponnesus, Id. Fr. 519, cf. Arist. Mund. 3, 3; c. dat., Strabo 379.

ἀντι-πορό-βουσκος, ὁ, title of a comedy by Dioxippus, Ath. 100 E,

Com. Gr. 4. 541.

ἀντίπορος, *on*, like ἀντιπορθμος, on the opposite coast, ἐς ἀντ. χθόνα,

i. e. Europe, as separated by a strait from Asia, Aesch. Pers. 66, cf. Supp.

544, Eur. Med. 210; so, 'Αρτεμὶς Χαλκίδος ἀντίπορον, i. e. her temple

at Aulis over against Chalcis in Euboea, Id. I. A. 1494; —all lyr. passages:

—in Xen., An. 4. 2, 18, τὸν ἀντ. λόφον τῷ μαστῷ, simply, over against,

opposite to.

ἀντιποτίξω, to give to drink in return, τινά τι Eccl.

ἀντίπους, ὁ, ἡ, πονὶ, τὸ, with the feet opposite, στὰς ἀντίπους, of one

at the Antipodes, Plat. Tim. 63 A; so, ἀντ. ἐστὶν πορευόμενος ἑκάστος

αὐτὸς αὐτῷ Arist. Cael. 4. 1, 4; οἱ ἀντ. the Antipodes, Strabo 15, Cic.

Acad. Pr. 2. 39, Plut. 2. 869 C. Cf. ἀντίχων 2, περίοικος 111.

ἀντιπρακτικός, ὁ, ὄν, counteracting, M. Anton. 2. 1.

ἀντιπράκτωρ, *oros*, ὁ, an adversary, Byz.

ἀντίπραξις, *ews*, ἡ, counteraction, resistance, Polyb. 6. 17, 8, Dion. H.

11. 53, Plut. Popl. 11.

ἀντιπράσσω, Att. -ττω, Ion. -πρήσω, fut. ἔω: —to act against, seek

to counteract, τινὶ Xen. Ath. 2. 17, Alex. Incer. 10. 8; πρὸς τι Arist.

Pol. 6. 5, 3, etc.; c. acc. et inf., Dem. 886. 2. 2. absol. to act in

opposition, ὁ ἀντιπρήσσω, = ἀντιστασιώτης, Hdt. 1. 92; ἀντ. τι to oppose

in any way, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 14; ἐὰν ἀντιπράττῃ ἢ μὴ ἀντιπράττῃ Arist.

Rhet. 2. 2, 9; —so in Med., Xen. Hier. 2, 17, Dion. H. 7. 51.

ἀντιπρεσβεύομαι, Med. to send counter-ambassadors, Thuc. 6. 75, Luc.

Pereg. 16; c. dat., Paus. 7. 9, 5.

ἀντιπρεσβευτής, *ος*, ὁ, an ambassador's substitute, Gloss.

ἀντιπρίλαμι, Dep. to buy in return, Byz.

ἀντιπροαίρεσις, *ews*, ἡ, mutual preference, πρὸς ἀλλήλους Arist. Eth.

E. 7. 2, 12.

ἀντιπροβάλλομαι, fut. -βιάσομαι, Med. to propose instead of another,

τὸν ἕτερον Plat. Legg. 755 D: —the Act. occurs in Galen.

ἀντιπροβολή, ἡ, ὄν, a proposing instead of another, Plat. Legg. 755 D,

756 A. 2. a counter-proposition or plea, Rhet.

ἀντιπροείδον, aor. 2 (cf. *είδω) to look on face to face, ἀλλήλους Philo 2. 544.

ἀντιπρόεμι, (εἰμι ibo) to come forward against or to meet, τινὶ Thuc.

6. 66; absol., App. Pun. 107.

ἀντιπροθυμέομαι, Dep. to be hostilely disposed, Aen. Tact. 11.

ἀντιπροκα, Adv. for next to nothing, cheap, Xen. Ages. 1, 18, cf. Poll.

7. 10; —Lob. Paral. 280 takes it as an Adj., ἀντιπροκα, *on*.

ἀντιπροίσχομαι, Dep. to hold out before one, present, as weapons, The-

mist. 357 B: —Hesych. has the Act.

ἀντιπροκἀλέομαι, Med. to retort a legal challenge (πρόκλησις), Dem.

979. 9: to challenge in turn, c. acc. et inf., Dion. H. 4. p. 2324 Reisk.: —

hence -κλήσις, *ews*, ἡ, a retorting of a πρόκλησις, Hesych.

ἀντιπροκαταληπτέον, verb. Adj. one must anticipate in turn, Arist.

Rhet. Al. 9. 12.

ἀντιπροπίνω, to drink in turn, αἶμα ἀλλήλους Joseph. B. J. 5. 10,

4. II. to present in return (cf. προπίνω 1, 2), αἰδῶς Dionys.

Eleg. 1. 4 Bgk.

ἀντιπροσάγορέω, to salute again, Plut. Crass. 3, in aor. -ευσά: —but

the Att. aor. is ἀντιπροσείπον, Theophr. Char. 15: pass. ἀντιπροσέρρηθην

Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 1.

ἀντιπροσαμάομαι, Med. to heap in turn, ἀντ. τὴν γῆν to scrape up new

soil upon, Xen. Oec. 17, 13. [V. ἀμάω.]

ἀντιπρόσσειμι, (εἰμι ibo) to go against, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 24, v. l. Thuc. 6. 66.

ἀντιπροσείπον, v. sub ἀντιπροσαγορεύω.

ἀντιπροσελαύνω, intr. to march against, Dio C. 46. 37.

ἀντιπροσέρχομαι, Dep., = ἀντιπρόσειμι, τινὶ Dio C. 60. 6.

ἀντιπροσέχω, to attend to in turn, τινὶ Nicet. Eug. 6. 93.

ἀντιπροσκαλέομαι, Med. to summon in turn, Dem. 1153. 3.

ἀντιπροσκύνω, to fall down and worship in turn, Plut. 2. 1117 C.

ἀντιπροσλάβω, to address in turn, Byz.

ἀντιπροστίθημι, to add on the other hand, Byz.

ἀντιπροσφάγω, to bring near in turn, λύχων τινὶ Xen. Symp. 5. 9.

ἀντιπροσφθέγγομαι, Dep. to accost in return, Philo 1. 36.

ἀντιπροσφώνησις, *ews*, ἡ, a reply, retort, Byz.

ἀντιπροσχωρέω, to approach in turn, *τινί* Byz.
 ἀντιπρόσωπος, *ov*, with the face towards, facing, τοῖς πολεμίοις Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 25: face to face, ἀντιπρόσωποι μαχόμενοι Id. Hell. 6. 5, 26. Adv. — *πως*, Arist. Mirab. 72: — the Verb — *ωπείω*, to face, *τινί* Byz.
 ἀντιπρότασις, *ews*, *η*, a counter-proposition, Tzetz. in An. Ox. 4. 74.
 ἀντιπροτέλλω, to hold out in turn, τὴν δεξιάν Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 31; ἱκετηρίας Dion. H. 8. 19. 2. = *sq.*, Dio C. 48. 11, in Med.
 ἀντιπροτίθω, to propose in turn, Dio C. 65. 1.
 ἀντιπροφέρω, to produce, allege on the other hand, Greg. Nyss.
 ἀντίπρως, *ov*, (πρῶτα) with the prow towards, *αντ.* τοῖσι βαρβάροις γένόμενοι Hdt. 8. 11; τοὺς ἑσπλους ταῖς ναυσὶν ἀντιπρῶς κλείειν Thuc. 4. 8; [ταῖς ναυσὶ] μὴ ἀντιπρῶς χρῆσθαι not to charge prow to prow, Id. 7. 36; τὸ ἀντιπρῶρον φυγαρῶσαι Ib.; *αντ.* ἐμβάλλεσθαι Ib. 34; τῶν πολεμίων *αντ.* ἐφορμῶντων Id. 8. 75; *αντ.* καταστήσει τὰς τρήρεις Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 28; τὸ στράτευμα *αντ.* ὡς περ τρήρη προσήγει Ib. 7. 5, 23. 2. like ἀντιπρόσωπος, face to face, τὰδ ἀντίπρως βάλεται παρέστ' Soph. Tr. 223; κατ' ἀντίπρως ναυστάθμων in front of them, Eur. Rhes. 136; ὄρηγ' ἀντιπρῶς κυλινδουμένης Plut. ap. Stob. 175. 49: head-for-head, πῖπτεν Or. Sib. 8. 190.
 ἀντιπερύσσομαι, Med. to flap the wings in rivalry, Eust. Opusc. 320. 43.
 ἀντίπτω, *atos*, τό, a stumble against, LXX: an accident, Medic.
 ἀντίπτωσις, *ews*, *η*, a falling against, resistance, Hipp. 22. 48. II. in Gramm., an interchange of cases, Schol. Eur. Or. 140.
 ἀντίπτωκός, *η*, *ον*, of or belonging to ἀντίπτωσις (II), Walz Rhett. 8. 660: — Adv. — *κῶς*, with such interchange, Eust. 29. 39.
 ἀντίπυγος, *ov*, rump to rump, Arist. H. A. 5. 2, 8, 5. 8, 4; cf. πυγῆδόν.
 ἀντιπυκτεύω, to wrestle against, *τινί* Schol. Soph. Tr. 441.
 ἀντίπυλός, *ov*, (πόλη) with the gates opposite, ἀλλήλην Hdt. 2. 148.
 ἀντιπυνθάνομαι, Dep. to ask or inquire in turn, Eccl.
 ἀντίπυργος, *ov*, like a tower or fort, Eur. Bacch. 1097; formed like ἀντίθεος, etc. II. as Subst., *αντ.*, ὁ, a repository, *αντ.* ξύλινος Liban. 1. p. 358. 10.
 ἀντιπυργῶν, to build a tower over against, c. acc. cogn., πόλιν τήνδ' ἀντιπυργῶν reared up this rival city, i. e. the Areopagus as a rival to the Acropolis, Aesch. Eum. 688.
 ἀντιπυρεῖν, to return signals (πυρεῖν), Polyb. 8. 30, 3.
 ἀντιρρᾶπιζω, to smile again in return, Jo. Chr.
 ἀντιρρέπω, to counterpoise, balance, Aesch. Ag. 574; *τινί* Hipp. Art. 782: metaph. to vacillate, Philo 2. 170, etc.: cf. ἀντίρροπος.
 ἀντιρρέω, to flow or (of wind) blow contrariwise, Poll. 1. 111.
 ἀντιρρήγνυμι, to break opposite ways, Plut. 2. 1005 B.
 ἀντίρρησις, *ews*, *η*, a counter-statement, gainsaying, altercation, *πρὸς* τινι Polyb. 2. 7, 7; contradiction, disproof, Diod. 1. 38.
 ἀντιρρηγνέω, verb. Adj. one must speak against, Plat. Polit. 297 B.
 ἀντιρρητικός, *η*, *ον*, controversial, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 21. Adv. — *κῶς*, Byz.
 ἀντιρρητοῦμαι, to speak against, dispute with, *τινί* Max. Tyr. 9. 3.
 ἀντίρρινον, τό, a plant, snap-dragon, Theophr. H. P. 9. 19, 2. Diosc. 4. 133.
 ἀντίρροπος, *η*, (ἀντιρρέω) a back-current, Theophr. Vent. 53.
 ἀντιρροπία, *η*, even adjustment, symmetry, Hipp. Art. 813.
 ἀντίρροπος, *ov*, like ἰσόρροπος, counterpoising, compensating for, *τινός* Dem. 12. 6; ἄγειν . . λυπῆς *αντ.* ἄχθος to balance the counterpoising weight of sorrow, Soph. El. 119; Θεαοὶ . . *αντ.* balancing her, weighing as much as . . , Antiph. 'A. 1. 24: — Adv., ἀντιρρῶς πράττειν *τινί* so as to balance his power, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 36; also neut. pl. as Adv., ψυχὰς δ' ἀντίρροπα θέντες in the balance, Epigr. Gr. 21. 2. like ἀντίζυγος, equivalent to c. dat., Xen. Oec. 3. 15; *πρὸς* τι Def. Plat. 412 A.
 ἀντίρροπος, *ov*, (ῥέω) flowing directly opposite to, Νείλω Strabo 492.
 ἀντισίβωμαι, Dep. to revere in turn, Plut. 2. 1117 C.
 ἀντισεμνύνομαι, Med. to meet pride with pride, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 13. II. the Act. in Eust. 1563. 40, to extol in return.
 ἀντίσηκος, *ov*, compensating, equivalent, Eust. 1075. 8.
 ἀντισήκω, to counterbalance, compensate for (cf. ἀνασκήω), c. dat. rei, ὡς τοῖσδε (sc. κακοῖς) δὲς ἀντισήκωσαι Aesch. Pers. 437; c. gen., θεῶν τις φέρεται σε, ἀντισήκωσας τῆς πάροψ' εὐπραγίας some god ruins thee, making compensation for, balancing, thy former happiness, Eur. Hec. 57; c. acc., τιμαῖς ἀντισήκωσάω χάριν I will compensate the favour by honours, Luc. Trag. 243; to support by way of compensation, *τινα* Hipp. Acut. 389. 10, cf. Art. 782 G. II. to balance, τὰς πλάστιγγας Clem. Al. 151.
 ἀντισήκωμαι, *atos*, τό, an equipoise, compensation, Eust. 546. 24.
 ἀντισήκωσις, *ews*, *η*, Ion. 105, *η*, equipoise, compensation, *αντ.* γίνεται Hdt. 4. 50; Dor. — *σάκωσις*, Inscr. Boeot. 3. 4 (Keil).
 ἀντισημαίνω, to give a counter-sign, Joseph. A. J. 19. 1, 10. II. to give hostile signs, *τινί* Paus. 10. 23, 3.
 ἀντισήπω, to make to putrefy in turn, Galen.
 Ἀντισθενεῖοι, *oi*, the followers of Antisthenes, Arist. Metaph. 7. 3, 7.
 Ἀντισθενισμός, ὁ, a way of life according to the teaching of Antisthenes, Julian. 187 C.
 ἀντίσιγμα, τό, sigma reversed, as a critical mark, Diog. L. 3. 66, and Gramm.
 ἀντισιωπάω, fut. —ήσομαι, to be silent in turn, Ar. Lys. 528.
 ἀντισκαίρω, to lay snares for, *τινά* Tzetz. Hist. 3. 256.
 ἀντισκαύδομαι, Med. to furnish for oneself in opposition, τὸν οἶκον Xen. Ages. 8, 6.
 ἀντίσκιος, *ov*, throwing a shadow the opposite way, Julian. 147 C; ζῶφον . . *αντ.* 'Hoūs Nonn. D. 7. 311.
 ἀντισκληρύνομαι, Pass. to be hardened in opposition, Byz.
 ἀντισκοτέω, to obstruct, τῷ ἐκαλάω Sext. Emp. M. 2. 78. Hence Subst., ἀντισκότης, *η*, an obstruction, Gloss.
 ἀντισκύλευσις, *ews*, *η*, a mutual spoiling, plunder, Nicet. Ann. 347 A.

ἀντισκοπῶ, fut. *φομαι*, to mock in return, Plut. Timol. 15: — Pass. to take a gibe in return for one's own, ἤδεω Dio C. 66. 11.
 ἀντ-ίσσομαι, Pass. to oppose on equal terms, Thuc. 3. 11. II. the Act. to equalise occurs in Eccl.
 ἀντισοφίζομαι, Dep. to use intrigues in turn, *πρὸς* τι Arist. Pol. 4. 13, 5.
 ἀντισοφιστεῖν, = *foreg.*, Numen. ap. Eus. P. E. 736 A: — from ἀντισοφιστής, *ος*, *η*, *δ*, one who seeks to refute by sophistry or trick, Luc. Alex. 43, etc.: — ἀντισοφένμα, τό, one trick against another, Justin. M.
 ἀντίσπασις, *ews*, *η*, (ἀντισπᾶω) a drawing back, esp. of the humours of the body, Hipp. 47. 17., 361. 27, etc.
 ἀντίσπασμα, *atos*, τό, in war, a distraction, diversion, like ἀντιπερίσπασμα, Polyb. 2. 18, 3, Diod. 20. 86. II. a quarrel, Joseph.
 ἀντισπασμός, ὁ, a convulsion, Ar. Lys. 967. II. the counter-movement (ebb and flow), of the sea, Crates Gramm. ap. Stob. App. 78 Gaiss.
 ἀντισπαστέω, verb. Adj. one must draw off by another outlet, Galen.
 ἀντισπαστικός, *η*, *ον*, able to draw back, retractile, τὴν ὑστέραν πακύν *αντ.* Arist. H. A. 10. 7, 6: — Adv. — *κῶς*, Oribas. 2. p. 32 Darembr. II. in metre, *antispastic*, v. *sq.*
 ἀντίσπαστος, *ov*, (ἀντισπᾶω) drawn in the contrary direction, νεφέλαι πνεύμασιν *αντ.* Orph. H. 20. 5; of machinery, Athenio Mech. 5. 2. spasmodic, convulsive, δάκρυον ὅστων *αντ.* Soph. Tr. 770. II. ἀντίσπαστος (sc. πούς), *η*, in Prosody, an antispast, a foot made up of an iambus and trochee, — — —, e.g. Ἀλέξανδρος; so, ἀντίσπαστα μέλη Phryn. Trag. ap. Ath. 135 C; ἀντίσπαστα alone, Soph. Fr. 361.
 ἀντίσπᾶω, fut. *άσω*, *η*, in Prosody, to draw the contrary way, hold back, *αντ.* ὀρμῶμενον Aesch. Pr. 337; τοὺς μὲν τείνειν τοὺς δ' *αντ.* Ar. Pax 493, cf. Luc. Catapl. 4; opp. to σπᾶω, Arist. H. A. 5. 8, 4. al. — Pass. to suffer a check, Id. Rhet. 3. 9, 6. 2. to draw to itself, Xen. Cyn. 5. 1; *eis* αὐτό Arist. Probl. 21. 20: — Med. to draw over to one's own side, Polyb. 23. 10, 14. II. intr. — *ἐν* τέχεσιν, to cling to, c. gen., Ap. Rh. 2. 598.
 ἀντίσπένδω, to oppose eagerly, contend against, *πρὸς* τινα Antipho 112. 16; ἐπιθυμήμασι Dio C. 59. 13.
 ἀντισπῆδιον, τό, (σποδός) a substitute for [mineral] ashes, vegetable ashes, Oribas. 2. 720, Galen.; ἀντισπῆδον in Diosc. 5. 86.
 ἀντισπουδάξω, = ἀντισπένδω, *τινί* Dio C. 40. 55.
 ἀντισπουδία, *η*, *ος*, offsite exertion, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 217 A.
 ἀντιστάδην [ᾶ], Adv. opposing hand to hand, in battle, Byz.
 ἀντιστάδιος, *α*, *ον*, a furlong long, i. e. enormous, Schol. Od.
 ἀντισταθμῶς, = ἀντιστήκω, Basil., Greg. Naz.: — so in Med., Eust. 1875. 8.
 ἀντιστάθμους, *η*, = ἀντιστήκω, Jo. Chrys., Gramm.
 ἀντισταθμίζω, = ἀντιστήκω, Incert. V. T.
 ἀντισταθμος, *ov*, (στάθμη) counterpoising, balancing, *τινι* Plat. Soph. 229 C; χρυσὸν *αντ.* τῆς κεφαλῆς οὐκ ἐδέξαντο Diod. 5. 29: — metaph., in compensation for, *αντ.* τοῦ θύρος ἐκένειν τὴν κόρην Soph. El. 571.
 ἀντιστάσις, *η*, = ἀντιστάσις, Nicet. Ann. 179 C.
 ἀντιστάσιζω, to form a party against, *τινί* Xen. An. 4. 1, 27; οἱ ἀντιστασιζόντες = οἱ ἀντιστασιζῶνται, Id. Cyr. 7. 4, 3; *αντ.* *πρὸς* πάντα to offer opposition to . . , Dio C. 37. 54.
 ἀντιστάσιωστής, *ov*, ὁ, = ἀντιστασιώτης, Dio C. 73. 4.
 ἀντιστάσιος, *ov*, of equal weight, Max. Tyr. 39. 1; metaph., Id. 4. 1.
 ἀντιστάσις, *ews*, *η*, an opposite party, στάσις καὶ *αντ.* καὶ μάχη Plat. Rep. 560 A. II. a standing against, opposition, τόχης Plut. Aemil. 36; ἐξ *αντ.* ἀγωνίσασθαι in pitched battle, Hdn. 5. 4, 6; *ισή* *αντ.* equipoise, Arist. Mund. 5, 7. III. a counter-plea, set-off, Rhet.
 ἀντιστασιώδης, *ης*, seditious, rebellious, Clem. Al. 430.
 ἀντιστασιώτης, *ov*, ὁ, one of the opposite faction or party, Hdt. 1. 92., 4. 164, Xen. An. 1. 1, 10, etc.
 ἀντιστάτω, = ἀντιστάμαι, to resist, oppose, esp. as a political partisan, Hdt. 3. 52; *τινί* Plat. Gorg. 513 C; *πρὸς* τι Plut. 2. 802 B.
 ἀντιστάτῃμα, *atos*, τό, a resistance, obstacle, Nicet. Ann. 345 A.
 ἀντιστάτης [ᾶ], *ov*, ὁ, an opponent, adversary, Aesch. Theb. 518, Plut. 2. 1054 B. II. a support, stay, Hero Belop. 131 sqq.
 ἀντιστάτικός, *η*, *ον*, disposed for resisting, Hermiog. Adv. — *κῶς*, Greg. Nyss.: — So ἀνάστατος, *ov*, Greg. Naz.
 ἀντιστάλλω, to set in contrast, *τινί* τι Jo. Chrys.: — Pass. to differ from, *τινι* Basil.
 ἀντιστέργω, to love in return, Byz.
 ἀντιστέρων, τό, the part of the spine opposite the breast, Poll. 2. 177.
 ἀντιστεφάνω, to crown in turn, Eumath. 8. 10.
 ἀντιστήκω, = ἀντιστάμαι, Hesych.
 ἀντιστήριγμα, *atos*, τό, a prop or support, Hipp. Art. 785, 793: metaph. a support, stay, LXX (2 Regg. 22. 19, al.).
 ἀντιστήριγμός, ὁ, a pushing against; v. sub *στηριγμός* II. 3.
 ἀντιστήριζω, fut. *ίξω*, to support, Arist. Probl. 25. 22, 2. II. to press against, Hipp. Art. 813, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 137.
 ἀντιστίλβω, to shine by reflexion or in rivalry, Greg. Naz.
 ἀντιστοιχείωσις, *ews*, *η*, = ἀντιστοιχία II, Schol. II. 12. 29.
 ἀντιστοιχείω, to stand opposite in rows or pairs, χοροὶ ἀντιστοιχοῦντες ἀλλήλοις Xen. An. 5. 4, 12; *αντ.* *τινι* to stand vis-a-vis to a partner in a dance, Id. Symp. 2, 20. II. of letters, v. *συστοιχος*.
 ἀντιστοιχία, *η*, a standing opposite in pairs, τῶν ποδῶν Arist. Probl. 10. 30; πραγμάτων Plut. 2. 474 B. II. of letters, v. *συστοιχος*.
 ἀντιστοιχος, *ov*, ranged opposite in rows or pairs, Arist. Incess. An. 6, 4, 8, 6 and 7. 2. standing over against, σκιά ἀντιστοιχος ὡς (Ald. σκιά *αντ.* ὡς just like a shadow), Eur. Andr. 745; ἀντιστοιχία λέγων . . τούτουσιν corresponding with. Dion. H. de Rhet. 9. 7. II. of letters, v. *συστοιχος*.
 ἀντίστομος, *ov*, prob. f. l. for ἀμφίστομος in Att. Dialect.
 ἀντιστοχοαστικός, *η*, *ον*, conjecturing in turn, Schol. Dem.
 ἀντιστρατεύομαι, Dep. to take the field, make war against, *τινι* Xen.

Cyr. 8. 8, 26:—so also in Act., Diod. Excerpt. 499. 22; metaph., Aristaen. 2. 1.

ἀντιστρατήγέω, to act against as general or (generally) to make war against, *τινι* Dion. H. 11. 37, Clem. Al. 581. **II.** to be Proprietor, Plut. Sertor. 12.

ἀντιστρατήγημα, ατος, τό, a hostile manœuvre or stratagem, Math. Vett. 326:—also -γησος, ἡ, Onesand. 32.

ἀντιστράτης, ὁ, the enemy's general, Thuc. 7. 86, Dion. H. 6. 5. **II.** the lieutenant of the στρατηγός at Rome, the Proprietor or Legatus Praetoris, Polyb. 15. 4, 1, and oft. in C. I.; also = ἀνθύπατος, the Pro-consul, Polyb. 28. 3, 1, cf. 28. 5, 6.

ἀντιστράτιωτης, ου, ὁ, a soldier of the enemy, Joseph. A. J. 13. 14, 2 (v. l. -στασιώτης), Liban. 4. 522.

ἀντιστράτοπεδία, ἡ, = sq., Polyb. 3. 101, 8. **ἀντιστράτοπεδευσις**, εως, ἡ, an encamping opposite, the position of two armies in sight of one another, Dio C. 78. 26.

ἀντιστράτοπέδω, to encamp over against, *τινι* Isocr. 130 D, Polyb. 1. 74, 13, etc. **II.** more commonly in Med., *τινι* Hdt. 1. 76, Thuc., Xen.; absol., Thuc. 1. 30; so pf. pass., Id. 4. 124.

ἀντιστρέπτος, α, ον, verb. Adj. convertible, logical term in Arist. An. Pr. 1. 45, 10, al.

ἀντίστρεπτος, ον, that can be turned about: τὰ ἀντίστρ. machines that move on a pivot or swivel, Diod. 20. 91.

ἀντιστρέφω, fut. ψω: pf. -έστροφα:—to turn to the opposite side:—Pass. to turn and look round, Aristaen. 1. 4. **2.** intr. to wheel about, face about, Xen. Ages. 1, 16.

II. to retort an argument, τοὺς λόγους Arist. Top. 8. 14, 1; absol., ὁ ἀντιστρέφων a retort, Gell. 5. 11.

III. in Arist. two terms are said to be converted or convertible, ἀντιστρέφειν (intr.) or ἀντιστρέφειν (pass.), when they can be transposed, or one can be put in the place of another, Categ. 12, 6, al.; τὰ γένη κατὰ τῶν εἰδῶν κατηγορεῖται, τὰ δὲ εἶδη κατὰ τῶν γενῶν οὐκ ἀντιστρέφει are not conversely predicable of genera, Ib. 5, 11:—impers., ἀντιστρέφει a conversion of the terms may be made, Id. Gen. et Corr. 2. 11, 5, cf. de An. 2. 11, 8, Probl. 5. 25, 30. 4. **2.** this word is used most freq. in the doctrine of syllogism, where the reduction of the 2nd and 3rd figures to the 1st is effected by the conversion of one of the premisses, v. An. Pr. 1. 2, sq.; the word being used either of the terms, ἀντιστρέφει τὸ Β τῷ Α the term Β is convertible with Α, Ib. 2. 22, 1, al.; τὸ Γ πρὸς τὸ Α ἀντ. Ib. 2; ἀντ. τὸ καθόλου τῷ κατὰ μέρος Ib. 1. 11, 3, etc.; or of the propositions, Ib. 1. 2, al.; ἀντ. καθόλου to be simply convertible, Ib. 1. 3, 1; ἀντ. ἐπὶ μέρους, κατὰ μέρος Ib. 1. 20, 3, al.

3. generally, to be suited conversely for one or another purpose, ὁ τόπος ἀντιστρέφει πρὸς τὸ ἀνασκευάζειν ἢ τὸ κατασκευάζειν Id. Top. 2. 2, 4; ἀντ. πρὸς ἀμφῶν Ib. 2. 6, 1, al.

IV. Pass. to be mutually opposed, ἀντεστραμμένα πρὸς ἀλλήλα Id. H. A. 2. 1, 9, cf. Polyb. 6. 32, 6.

2. in Logic, converted, of propositions, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 28, 7, 2. 5, 4; ἀντ. τῇ πᾶντι ὁ εὐρύς its converse, Id. G. A. 5. 4, 7; ἢ ἀντ. πρόσθεσις Id. Phys. 3. 6, 13.

3. Adv., ἀντεστραμμένως, conversely, Ib. 3. 6, 7, P. A. 4. 9, 6, al.;—in Logic, conversely, by conversion, Id. Interpr. 13, 31.

ἀντιστροφή, ἡ, a turning about: **I.** in choruses and dances, the antistrophe or returning of the chorus, exactly answering to a previous στροφή, except that they now moved from left to right instead of from right to left: hence the name given to the verses answering to the στροφή, as in Pind., and Trag., cf. Dion. H. de Comp. 19, al.; v. ἀντιστροφικά.

II. in Rhet. the figure of retortion, Dion. H. 8. 10, 7:—in Logic, the conversion of the terms of a proposition, Id. An. Pr. 1. 3, 3; ἀν. δέχεσθαι to admit of conversion, be convertible, Ib. 1. 45, 4; v. ἀντιστρέφω **III.**

IV. in Gramm., an inverted construction, as ἔκαμε τεύχων, ληρεῖς ἔχων, for ἔτευξε καμῶν, ἔχεις ληρῶν: also a reverse position of the letters in a word, v. E. M. 424. 8.

ἀντιστροφικά, ὧν, τὰ, the lyrical parts of Greek dramas, consisting of strophes and antistrophes, Gramm.

ἀντίστροφος, ον, turned so as to face one another, set over against, and so correlative, coördinate, counterpart, Plat. Theat. 158 C, etc.; *τινι* to a thing, Id. Gorg. 464 B, Rep. 605 A, Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 1, Pol. 4. 6, 11, etc.; but also *τινός*, as if ἀντ. were a Subst., the correlative or counterpart of . . . Plat. Rep. 530 D, Gorg. 465 D, Isocr. 94 D, etc.; ἀντ. πρὸς τὴν Luc. Merc. Cond. 31:—ἀντ. . . ὥσπερ Arist. Pol. 4. 5, 2:—Adv. -φως, coördinately, *τινι* Plat. Rep. 539 D. **II.** that can be retorted, Dion. H. de Rhet. 9. 5.

III. ἐξ ἀντιστροφῶν by an inverted construction, Rhet. **IV.** ἀντίστροφος, = ἀντιστροφή, Dion. H. de Comp. 19, Schol. Ar. Pl. 253; also, τὰ ἀντ. Arist. Probl. 19, 15.

ἀντισύγκλητος, ἡ, a counter-senate, name given by Marius to his body-guard, Plut. Mar. 35, Sull. 8.

ἀντισυγκρίνω [ῖ], to compare one with another, Charito p. 98.

ἀντισυζύγια, ἡ, a combination of opposites, Eccl.

ἀντισυλλογίζομαι, Dep. to answer by syllogism, Arist. Rhet. 2. 25, 2.

ἀντισυμβουλεύω, to give contrary advice, Stob. Eccl. 2. 40.

ἀντισυμμάχομαι, Pass. to be helped in return, ὑπὸ τινος Longin. 17. 1.

ἀντισυμποσίαις, to write a Symposium in rivalry of Plato, Luc. Lexiph. 1.

ἀντισυμφωνέω, f. l. for ἀντιφωνέω in Plut. 2. 334 B.

ἀντισυναγωγή, to gather rival congregations, of schismatics, Eccl.

ἀντισυναλείφω, to blot out, obscure in turn, Vol. Herc. 1. 18 A.

ἀντισυναντάω, to meet face to face, Anth. P. 12. 227.

ἀντισυναξίς, εως, ἡ, a rival, i. e. schismatical, congregation, Eccl.

ἀντισυνάπτω, intr. to meet on opposite sides, Galen.:—in Byz. it also occurs in Pass.

ἀντισύνδρομος, ον, rushing, dashing together, Byz.

ἀντισύνθετος, ον, corresponding, Philo de Anim. 29. 97.

ἀντισυντάσσω, to compose against or in reply, Epiphan.

ἀντισφαιρίζω, to play at ball against, οἱ ἀντισφαιρίζοντες the parties in a match at ball, Xen. Lac. 9, 5.

ἀντισφάττω, to slaughter in turn, Dio C. 45. 47, in aor. 2 pass.

ἀντισφῆν, ὁ, a wedge placed so as to meet another, Math. Vett. 67.

ἀντισφίγω, (acc. to Littre in Hipp. Art. 781) ἐνθεν καὶ ἐνθεν ἀντ. to bind tight one against another.

ἀντισφράγισμα, τό, a sealed copy, C. I. 2222. 12.

ἀντισχηματίζω, to meet one figure by another, Dion. H. de Rhet. 8. 14; also Subst. -ισμός, ὁ, the use of such figures in turn, Ib.

ἀντ-ισχυρίζομαι, Med. to be stiff in maintaining a contrary opinion, Thuc. 3. 44; πρὸς τὴν Plut. 2. 535 E.

ἀντίσχυρος, ον, strong to resist, Hesych.

ἀντ-ισχύνω, fut. ἴσω [ῖ], to repel by force, Dio C. 48. 11, C. I. 2977.

ἀντ-ισχύνω, collat. form of ἀντέχω (q. v.), Hipp. Fract. 759, Soph. Ph. 830, Thuc. 1. 7; but ἀντ-ισχεῖν is often f. l. for aor. ἀντ-ισχέω.

ἀντισώζω, to preserve in turn, ap. Suid.

ἀντισωμος, ον, (σῶμα) to serve as a substitute, Byz.

ἀντίταγμα, ατος, τό, an opposing force, Diod. 11. 67, Plut. Cleom. 23. **ἀντίτακτείνω**, verb. Adj. of ἀντιτάσσω, one must array against, *τι* πρὸς τὴν Plut. 2. 127 F. **2.** (from Pass.) one must make resistance, πρὸς *τινα* Arist. Top. 5. 4, 17.

ἀντιτακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for resistance, πρὸς τὴν Plut. 2. 759 E.

2. in Eccl. heretical:—Adv. -κῶς, Eccl.:—also Subst. ἀντιτάκτης, ον, ὁ, a heretic, Clem. Al. 526.

ἀντιτάλαντεύω, = ἀντιστήκω, Anth. Plan. 221, Liban. 4. 798.

ἀντιτάλαντος, ον, = ισοτάλαντος, Hesych.

ἀντιτάλάντωσις, εως, ἡ, equilibrium, Walz Rhett. 1. 466.

ἀντιτύμις, ὁ, the Roman Proquaestor, Dio C. 41. 43.

ἀντίταξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντιτάσσω) a setting in array against, ἡ σφετέρᾳ ἀντ. τῶν τρήρων their ships ranged for battle, Thuc. 7. 17; ἀντ. ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς *τινα*, = ἀντιτάσσεσθαι, Id. 5. 8. **2.** generally, opposition, Plat. 2. 663 B, etc.

ἀντιτάραττω, to stir up in opposition, Max. Tyr. 14. 7.

ἀντιτάσσω, εως, ἡ, (ἀντιτείνω) a stretching the contrary way, e. g. in the setting of a dislocated limb, Hipp. Art. 836. **2.** opposition, resistance, πᾶσαν ἀντίτασιν ἀντιτείνω Plat. Legg. 781 C.

ἀντιτάσσω, Att. -τάττω: fut. -τάξω:—to set opposite to, range in battle against, τὸ ἀριστον ἀντ. Πέρσῃ Hdt. 5. 110; *τιν'* ἀντιτάξεις τῷδε; Aesch. Theb. 408, etc.; ἀντ. τὸν νόμον πρὸς τὴν ἀναιδέαν to set the law in opposition to your impudence, Aeschin. 56. 8, cf. Isocr. 201 B, etc.:—so in Med., πρὸς τὸ ἐμπειρότερον αὐτῶν τὸ τολμηρότερον ἀντιτάσσεσθαι Thuc. 2. 87; τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀρετὴν τῇ Ξέρξῳ δυνάμει ἀντιτάσσεσθαι Id. 3. 56.

2. in Med. also to set oneself against, meet face to face, meet in battle, ἀντιτόξοι κτενῶν σε Eur. Phoen. 622, cf. Thuc. 4. 55, etc.; περὶ τῶν πρῶτων ἀντιτάσσεσθαι ἡμῖν Dem. 36. 6:—so in Pass. to be drawn out in array against, *τινι* Hdt. 4. 134, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 6; πρὸς *τινα* Hdt. 7. 103, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 18, etc.; κατὰ *τινας* Id. Hell. 4. 2, 18; so, τὸ ἀντιτετάχθαι γνῶμῃ ἀλλήλοισ Thuc. 3. 83.

2. generally, to oppose, resist, Polyb. 32. 11, 8, etc.—For Eur. Supp. 1144, v. ἀντιτείνω sub fin.

ἀντιπαφρεύω, to dig a trench in opposition, Philo Belop. 93 C.

ἀντιτείνω, fut. -τενῶ, (Plat. Rep. 604 A):—to stretch or strain back, εἰς τοῦσθεν τὰ σπαρτῖα Arist. Probl. 8. 9, 5; τὰς ἡνίας Plat. 2. 13 D.

2. to stretch out or offer in return, repay, *τι* ἀντὶ τινος Eur. Med. 891. **II.** intr. to act or strive against, counteract, resist, ἐπιβουλία Pind. N. 4. 60; *τινι* Hdt. 7. 161, Plat., etc.; ἀντ. παντὶ λόγῳ Plat. Phaedo 91 C; πρὸς τὴν Id. Phaedr. 256 A, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 6, 2:—absol., Hdt. 7. 219, Soph. Ant. 714, etc.; οὐκ ἀντέτεινον, ἀλλ' εἶκον Hdt. 8. 3; ὑπέκει καὶ οὐκ ἀντ. Plat. Legg. 727 D; ἀντιτείνοντες δὲ pulling one against the other, Hipp. Fract. 762; cf. ἀντίτασις.

2. of countries and places, to lie over against, *τινι* Plut. Themist. 8.

ἀντιτεχνίσμα, τό, a counter-fortification, Thuc. 2. 77, Ath. 603 D.

ἀντιτέμνω, fut. -τεμῶ, to cut against, i. e. as a remedy or antidote, φάρμακα . . ἀντιτεμῶν βροτοῖσι Eur. Alc. 972: cf. ἀντίτομος, ἐντέμνω.

ἀντιτέρπω, fut. ψω, to delight in return, Plut. 2. 334 A, in Pass.

ἀντιτετραγμένως, Adv. pf. pass. in an opposite way, *τινι* Plotin. 5. 3, 15.

ἀντιτευχος, (gend. uncertain), a cast of the dice, Eubul. Kuβ. 2.

ἀντιτεχνῶ, to make in opposition, ἀντιτέτυκτο Antimach. 24.

ἀντιτεχνάζω, to use art in turn, Dion. H. de Rhet. 9. 5.

ἀντιτεχνάσμαι, Dep. to contrive in opposition, counter-plan, τάδε Hdt. 5. 70; *τινι* Max. Tyr. 32. 9; absol., Plut. Sert. 18.

ἀντιτεχνέω, to be a rival in art, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1402.

ἀντιτέχνισις, εως, ἡ, counter-manœuvring, emulation, Thuc. 7. 70; in Byz. also ἀντιτεχνία, ἡ.

ἀντιτεχνος, ον, rival in an art or craft, Ar. Ran. 816, Plat. Rep. 493 A; οὐκ ἐκείνῳ οὐδὲ τοῖς ποιήματι αὐτοῦ Id. Phaedo 60 D, cf. Legg. 817 B; c. gen., τῆς μαγγανείας αὐτοῦ Luc. Alex. 43.

ἀντιτρήω, to preserve, maintain in turn, Arr. Epict. 2. 20, 14.

ἀντιτίθημι, fut. -θήσω, to set against or so as to oppose, θαλασσαισι δινὰς ἀντιθέντα μένος στάλας Simon. 6. **b.** to set against so as to contrast or compare, ταῦτ' ἐκείνῳ ἀντιθήσω Hdt. 1. 207, cf. 8. 66; δύο γὰρ ἀντίθει δύοιν Eur. Or. 551; also c. gen., τὴν Ἀθηναίων ἐκ πολλοῦ ἐμπειρίαν τῆς σφετέρας ἐξ ὀλίγου μελέτης Thuc. 2. 85, cf. 3. 56; with a Prep., ἀντ. *τι* πρὸς τὴν Dem. 571. 13:—Pass. to be contrasted, *τινι* or πρὸς τὴν Plat. Soph. 257 E. **2.** ἀντ. *τινι* *τινα* to match one against the other in battle (like *ἐννῆμι* in Hom.), Lat. *committere*, *ισοὺς ἰσοῖσι* . . ἀντίθει Eur. Phoen. 750, cf. Ar. Eq. 353:—Pass. to be

- matched one against another, Hdt. 4. 50., 8. 83. 3. to retort, rejoins, ἀντίθεος παρηγοία, ὅπως . . , Eur. El. 1049; ἀντιθεῖς ἀμείβομαι Id. Tro. 917; ἀντ. ὅτι . . , Thuc. 6. 18. 4. intr. to oppose, resist, Arr. Epict. 3. 24, 24, etc. II. to place or deposit in return, ἀντιθέντας ἐν ναοῖς ἢ χαλκὸν ἢ . . Eur. Hipp. 620, cf. Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 1: to give in return or as a recompense, Pind. O. 3. 54; ἀντ. τι τινος one thing for another, τὴν ἐνθάδ' Ἀδλιν ἀντιθέσσα τῆς ἐκεῖ Eur. I. T. 358. ἀντιτιμάω, fut. ἥσω, to honour in return, τινα Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 13; τινά τι Id. Cyr. 5. 2, 11, etc.—fut. med. in pass. sense, Id. Oec. 9, 11. II. Med. as law-term, to fix a counter-estimate of damages, c. gen. pretii, Plat. Apol. 36 B, Dem. 743. 21: cf. τιμάω III. 2, ὑποτιμάω. ἀντιτιμήμα, τό, and ἀντιτιμήσις, εὖς, ἢ, as Att. law-term, much the same as ὑποτιμήσις, Hesych. ἀντιτιμωρέομαι, Dep. to avenge oneself on, τινά Eur. I. T. 357, Thuc. 3. 82; absol. to revenge oneself, take vengeance, Arr. Pax 134, 609:—a fut. pass. occurs in Schol. Lyc.:—and verb. Adj.,—ῥέον, in Galen:—ῥος, ον, = ἀντίτος (q. v.), Eust. 1346. 3. ἀντιτιμωρήμα, ατος, τό, and —τιμωρία, ἢ, vengeance, revenge, Schol. Lyc.: so —τιμωρήσις, εὖς, ἢ, Origen. ἀντιτίνα, fut. —τίσω, to pay or suffer punishment for a thing, τι Theogn. 738; absol., Soph. Aj. 1086:—generally, to repay, χάριτας τινα Eust. 142. 15. II. Med. to exact or inflict in turn, ἀγαθήν ἀντιτίσασθαι φόνον to exact death as a punishment for bringing, Aesch. Ag. 1263; πόσιν δίκην (v. l. δίκην) τῶνδ' ἀντιτίσασθαι κακὸν to exact a penalty from him for these evil deeds (cf. ἀποτίνα), Eur. Med. 261, ubi v. Elmsl. (256). 2. to avenge, punish, σὸν φόνον Eur. Supp. 1144 (where Canter restored ἀντιτίσσομαι for ἀντιτάσσομαι).—Cf. τιώ II. [On the quantity, v. τίνω.] ἀντιτίρῶσσω, to wound in turn, Heliod. 7. 27, in Pass. ἀντιτολίμα, to dare to stand against another, Thuc. 2. 89; πρὸς τολμῆρους Id. 7. 21. ἀντιτολμος, ον, (τόλμα), boldly attacking, Aesch. Eum. 553. ἀντίτομος, ον, (ἀντιρέμω) cut as a remedy for an evil:—ἀντίτομον, τό, a remedy, antidote, h. Hom. Cer. 229; ἀντίτομα ὀδυνᾶν antidotes for sorrows, Pind. P. 4. 394. ἀντιτονέομαι or —δόμα, Pass. to have a different accent from, τινα Eust. 1025. 4. ἀντίτονος, ον, (ἀντιρέμω) strained against, resisting, Plat. Tim. 62 C: like παλίντονος, of a bow, Anth. Plan. 211. 4. 2. as Subst., ἀντι-tona, τά, cords to manage an engine used in sieges, Plut. Marcell. 15, cf. Philo Belop. 99 D. ἀντιτοξέω, to shoot arrows in turn, Xen. An. 3. 3, 15:—and Subst. —τοξότης, ον, ὁ, a hostile archer, African. Cest. in Math. Vett. p. 301. ἀντιτορέω, to bore right through, c. gen., ὀδρῳ χροδὸς ἀντετόρησεν Il. 5. 337: also c. acc., πικνὸν δόμον ἀντιτορήσας having broken it open, Il. 10. 267, cf. Herm. h. Hom. Merc. 86, 178:—hence ἀντιτόρησις, ἢ, a piercing, Eust. 672. 30. ἀντίτος, ον, (poët. for ἀνάτιτος, which only occurs in Hesych.), like παλίντιτος, requited, revenged, ἀντίτα ἔργα the work of revenge, Od. 17. 51, 60; ἀντίτα ἔργα παιδὸς revenge for her son, Il. 24. 213; cf. Solon 12. 31. ἀντιτράγος, ὁ, the eminence of the external ear (cf. τράγος v), Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 2, Poll. 2. 85. ἀντιτράγῳδέω, to bewail in turn, Theod. Prodr. ἀντιτραυμάτίζω, to wound in return, Eust. Opusc. 233. 26. ἀντιτραυχέομαι [v], Pass. to be exasperated in turn, πρὸς τινα Eust. 467. 9. ἀντιτρέφω, to sustain or maintain in turn, Xen. 8. 3, 38. ἀντιτρέχω, to run in rivalry or against, Jr. ἀντιτρίβω [τ], to rub in return, Plotin. 6. . . in Pass. ἀντιτυγχάνω, aor. —έτϋχον, to meet with in turn, τινός Simon. 184. Theogn. 1334; ἀντ. ἐπικουρίας ἀπὸ τινος Thuc. 6. 87; ἀντ. μάχος to fall into quarrel, Pind. N. 7. 62; ἀντ. χοιράδος to hit upon a rock, Opp. H. 4. 480; πλείστον ἀντ. δέθλων C. I. 1212. 2. ἀντιτυπέω, to strike against, resist, repel, esp. of a hard body, τινα Arist. Meteor. 3. 1, 4; πρὸς τι Ach. Tat. 2. 38: absol., Hipp. 665. 6; τὸ εἶκον καὶ μὴ ἀντιτυποῦν Plat. Crat. 420 D:—also in Med., Hipp. 638. 51. ἀντιτύπησις, ἐς, resisting, repellent, like ἀντίτυπος, Hdn. 6. 7. 2. metaph. hard, πόνος Philo 2. 162. ἀντιτύπια, ἢ, the resistance of a hard body, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 39, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 14; in pl., Plut. 2. 599 D. II. repulsion, Hernes ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 400. ἀντίτυπος, ον, rarely ἢ, ον, v. infr. II. 2: (τύπτω):—repelled by a hard body, τύπος ἀντ. blow against blow, blow and counter-blow, of the hammer and anvil, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 67, cf. 68:—of sound, echoed, echoing, στόνος Soph. Ph. 695, 1460, cf. Anth. Plan. 194; κατὰ τὸ ἀντ. by repulsion, of an echo, Luc. Dom. 3:—of light, reflected, ἀκτίνες Tryph. 519, cf. Anth. P. 9. 822. 2. corresponding, as the stamp to the die, ἅμα ἀντ. τῶν ἀληθινῶν figuring or representing the true, Ep. Hebr. 9. 24, cf. Ep. Petr. 3. 21, Nonn. Jo. 12. 122; ἀντ. τοῖς δακρύοις χάριτα C. I. 6210; ἀντ. μίμημα an exact counterfeit, Or. Sib. 1. 33. 8. 270. b. as Subst., ἀντίτυπος, ὁ, or ἀντίτυπον, τό, an image, Ἀρμῶνος κεραυὸς χάλκεον ἀντ. C. I. 4535: metaph. an impression on the mind, Plotin. 2. 9. 6. II. act. repelling, as a hard body does; hence, 1. elastic, springy, χαυρίον Hipp. A. 1. 508; ἀντι-τυπάτατον εἶδος, distinguished from σκληρόν, Plat. Tim. 62 C; but also, 2. in the opposite sense, repellent, rigid, unelastic, Anth. P. 9. 737; ἀντιτυπότερα ὄντα, of a horse's fetlocks, Xen. Eq. 1, 4; and so, ἀντιτύπα δ' ἐπὶ γὰρ πέσε (with the fem. term., as corrected by Pors. for ἀντίτυπα, which is against the metre), Soph. Ant. 134; οἱ ἐν ἀντι-τύποις περὶπατοὶ walking on hard, unelastic ground, Arist. Probl. 5. 40, 6. b. metaph. repellent, stubborn, obstinate, ἀνθρωποι Plat. Theat. 156 A; μάχη ἀντ. Xen. Ages. 6. 2: harsh-sounding, ἀρμονία Dion. II. de Comp. 22; τραχέα καὶ ἀντ. ἢ συζυγία Ib.; ἀντ. ἀκούσαι Acl. N. A. 12. 15:—Adv. —πως harshly, Eccl. 3. opposed to, ἥθος δύλιον πότερος ἀντίτυπος the reverse of . . , Theogn. 1244; ἀντ. Διὸς the adversary of Zeus, Aesch. Theb. 521: adverse, of events, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 11:—simply, ἀντ. τινα opposite, over against, Polyb. 6. 31, 8. ἀντιτυπώω, to express as by a figure, χρώμασι . . χάριν Anth. P. 1. 36. ἀντιτύπω, to beat in turn, Arr. Nub. 1424; τυπτόμενον ἀντιτύπεν Plat. Crito 51 A. ἀντιτύπωσις, εὖς, ἢ, an image impressed, impression, Oribas. Maii 36. ἀντιτύρανέω, to play the tyrant in turn, Jo. Lyd. de Magistr. 2. 1. ἀντιτυθάω, to ridicule in turn, Canon Narr. 49. ἀντιφαίνω, to shine upon or opposite one, Theophr. Sens. 26. ἀντιφάνεια, ἢ, a reflexion, elsewhere ἐμφασις, Heliod. Lariss. Optic. 8. ἀντιφάρμακον, τό, an antidote, Arist. Mirab. 86, Cebes 26, Ath. 85 A. ἀντιφάσις, εὖς, ἢ, (ἀντίφρασις) in Logic, contradiction of propositions, Arist. Interpr. 6, 3, An. Post. 1. 2, 6, Metaph. 3. 7, 8, 9, 4, 8, al. II. a contradictory proposition, Id. Interpr. 7, 13, An. Pr. 1. 15, 15, al. ἀντιφάσσω, to contradict, τὰ ἀντιφάσσωτα contradictory, Schol. Arist. P. 44. 37 Brandis. 2. to answer, Nicet. Eng. 6. 170, etc. ἀντιφάτικός, ἢ, ὄν, in Logic, contradictory, Arist. Interpr. 7, 6, al. Adv. —κώς Ib. 7, 6 and 13, al.; cf. ἀντίκειμαι. ἀντιφείζω, like ἰσοφείζω, to set oneself against, measure oneself with, οὐ τις σοίγῃ . . δύναται ἀντιφείζειν Il. 21. 357, cf. Hes. Th. 609; μένος τινὲ ἀντ. Il. 21. 488; σὺ θεμιστοκλέϊ ἀντιφείζεις; Arr. Eq. 813, cf. 818; also, ἀντ. παρὰ τινα Pind. P. 9. 88. Cf. ἀντιφείρομαι. ἀντιφένος, ον, (φερέω) instead of a dower, ἀντ. φθορά Aesch. Ag. 406. ἀντιφέρω, fut. ἀντίοισα, to set against, Plat. Eryx. 395 B; ἀντ. πόλεμον ἐπὶ τινα Anth. P. 7. 438:—used by Hom. only in Med. or Pass. to set oneself against, fight against other, μάχη ἀντεφένοντο Il. 5. 701; ἀρ-γαλέος γὰρ Ὀλύμπιος ἀντιφένεσθαι hard to oppose, 5. 589, cf. Od. 16. 238; also c. acc. cognato, μένος ἀντιφ. τινὲ to match oneself with another in strength, Il. 21. 482: cf. ἀντιφείζω. II. in Pass. also to be borne in a contrary direction to, τῷ οὐρανῷ Arist. Cael. 2. 10, 2, cf. Phys. 2. 8, 8. ἀντιφεύγω, to flee or go into exile in turn, ἀντί τινας Eur. El. 1091. ἀντίφμι, fut. —φήσω, to speak against, to contradict, Plat. Gorg. 501 C; ἀντ. τινὲ to contradict a thing, Arist. Incomm. 3, 14; πρὸς τι Ib. 2, 18. ἀντιφθέγγομαι, Dep. to return a sound, echo, Pind. O. 6. 105, Eur. Hipp. 1216: to repeat, echo, τὸ ἀκουσθέν Arist. G. A. 5. 2, 3. II. to speak against, contradict, Luc. Salt. 23. ἀντιφθέγμα, ατος, τό, an echo, Schol. Soph. El. 109. ἀντιφθόγγος, ον, of answering sound, concordant, Pind. Fr. 91: imitative, Anth. P. 7. 191. II. of opposite sound, contradictory, Byz. ἀντιφλέω, fut. ἥσω, to love in return, Plat. Lys. 212 C sq., Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 28, Theocr. 12. 16, Arist.:—Pass., Arist. Eth. N. 8. 3, al. II. to kiss in return, Anth. P. 5. 285. ἀντιφίλησις, εὖς, ἢ, return of affection, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 2, 3. ἀντιφιλία, ἢ, mutual affection, Arist. Eth. Eud. 7. 2, 12. ἀντιφιλοδοξέω, to vie in ambition, πρὸς τινα Polyb. 1. 40, 11. ἀντιφιλονεικέω, to strive jealously against, πρὸς τι or τινι Polyb. 3. 103, 7. 32, 7. 6, etc.: absol., Joseph. A. J. 2. 9. 1. ἀντιφιλοσοφέω, to hold contrary tenets, τινα Luc. Bis. Acc. 21. ἀντιφιλοτιμέομαι, Pass. to be moved by jealousy against, πρὸς τι Dion. H. 6. 96, Plut. Pericl. 14; τινὲ Max. Tyr. 14. 7; plqpf. ἀντεπιφιλισί-μυτο, Dio C. 59. 19:—Subst. —ησις, ἢ, rivalry, jealousy, Eccl. ἀντιφιλοφρονέομαι, Dep. to receive kindly in turn, Plut. Sect. 20. ἀντιφλέω, to light up again or to meet one, αὐτῷ ὅλον δέθαλμὸν ἀντιφλέει Μῆνα Pind. O. 3. 36:—also, ἀντιφλογίζω, Theod. Prodr. ἀντιφλυαρέω, to talk nonsense against, τοῖς φλυαροῦσιν ἀντ. Galen. 8. pp. 80, 501. ἀντιφοβέω, to frighten in turn, Acl. N. A. 12. 15. ἀντιφονεύω, to murder in return, Schol. Eur. Or. 415, Epiphan. ἀντίφονος, ον, in return for slaughter, in revenge for blood, ποιῶνς ἀντιφόνους ἄτας=ποιῶνς ἀτηρὰς ἀντὶ φόνου, Aesch. Eum. 982; δώσου' ἀντιφόνους δίκας Soph. El. 248; ἀντίφονον κορέσαι σιόμα Soph. Ph. 1156. II. θάνατοι ἀντ. deaths by mutual slaughter, Aesch. Theb. 893.—Trag. word, but only in lyric passages. ἀντιφόρησις, εὖς, ἢ, a wearing instead, Eust. Opusc. 279. 87. ἀντιφορικός, as Adv., =ἀντιφραστικός, Schol. Thuc. 3. 15. ἀντιφορτίω, to take in a return cargo, Dem. 931. 1 (acc. to the best Mss.); but the Med. is more usual in same sense, lb. 13, 935. 20. II. in Med. also, to import in exchange for exports, Xen. Vect. 3. 2; ἀργύριον Arist. Mirab. 135. 2. Pass., χρήματα . . ἀντιφορτισθέντα goods received in exchange for the cargo, ap. Dem. 926. 11., 931. 1. ἀντίφορτος, ὁ, a return-freight, Argum. Ar. Ach. ἀντίφραγμα, τό, a counter-fence, bulwark, πρὸς τι Plat. 2. 558 D. ἀντιφράζω, fut. ἄσω, to express by antithesis or negation, Galen. 13. p. 143, Walz Rhett. 8. 755. ἀντιφρακτικός, ἢ, ὄν, obstructive, Eccl. ἀντίφραξις, εὖς, ἢ, (ἀντιφράσσω), a barricading, γῆς ἀντίφρ. the interposition of the earth, so as to cause a lunar eclipse, Arist. An. Post. 2. 2, 3, cf. Meteor. 2. 8, 27; so, ἥλιον ἐκλείπειν σελήνης ἀντιφράζει Id. Fr. 203; cf. ἀντιφράσσω 2. ἀντιφράσις, εὖς, ἢ, (ἀντιφράζω) in Rhet. and Gram., ἀντίφρασις, i. e. the use of words of good sense in place of those of a contrary sense, Εὐμενίδες for Ἐριαννίς, πόντος εἰβείνος for ἄβείνος, Ath. 90 B, Walz Rhett. 8. 722: v. Lob. Act. Soc. Gr. 2. p. 293, sqq.

ἀντιφράσσω, Att. — **φράττω**, to barricade, block up, Xen. Symp. 5, 6; **ἀντιπεφραγμένος λαμπτήρ** a screened lamp, lantern, Philist. 15. II. c. dat. to stand in the way of, bar its way, τῷ ἄερι Arist. de Juv. 5, 6, cf. Probl. 21. 20; esp. of the earth intercepting the sun's light (as in a lunar eclipse), ὅσοις ἀντιφράττει ἡ γῆ ὥστε μὴ ὁράσθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου such bodies as the earth by its interposition prevents from being seen . . . Id. Meteor. 1. 8, 5; ἕκαστον ἀντιφράττει αὐτὴν (αὐτῇ?), sc. τὴν σελήνην, Id. Cael. 2. 13, 7:—absol., ἡ γῆ ἀντ. Id. An. Post. 1. 31, 2, cf. 2. 2, 3; ἡ θάλαττα ἀντ. Id. Meteor. 2. 8, 38; κωλύει τὸ ἀλλότριον καὶ ἀντ. Id. de An. 3. 4, 3. 2. v. ἀντίφραξις:—Pass. to be placed as an obstacle, ἀντιφραχθέντος τινὸς περὶ τὴν ἀναπνοὴν Plat. Tim. 66 E. **ἀντιφραστικῶς**, Adv. by way of ἀντίφραξις, Gramm. **ἀντιφρίσσω**, to bristle up against, Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 7. **ἀντιφρουρος**, ὁ, τὴν ἰσὴν ἔχων φρουρὰν, block up. **ἀντιφρούσομαι**, Dep. to neigh at one another; metaph. to rival in insolence and wantonness, Greg. Naz. 1. 524 B. **ἀντίφρων**, ov, gen. ovos, (φρῶν) disaffected towards, Nicet. Ann. 96 B. **ἀντιφύλακῃ**, ἡ, a watching against one another, πρὸς ἀλλήλους Thuc. 2. 84; cf. Dio C. 77. 2. **ἀντιφύλαξ** [ῶ], ὁ, one posted to watch another, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 28. **ἀντιφύλασσω**, Att. — **πτω**, to watch in turn, Plat. Legg. 705 E:—Med. to be on one's guard in turn, τινὰ Xen. An. 2. 5, 3, cf. Plat. Demetr. 36. **ἀντιφύομαι**, Pass. to be of contrary nature, ἀντιφύοντα Eust. Opusc. 6. 29; so, ἀντιπεφύκεναι, Hesych. **ἀντιφύσσω**, to blow in the contrary direction, Antyll. in Matthaei Med. 249:—Subst. — **φύσημα**, τό, Greg. Nyss. **ἀντιφύτεύω**, to plant in turn, Pseudo-Phocyl. 73. **ἀντιφωνέω**, to sound in answer, reply, rejoice, absol., Aesch. Eum. 303, Soph. Ant. 271, etc.; esp. to answer in a loud voice, Plut. Mar. 19, etc.; ἀντ. τινι Sext. Emp. M. 7. 327. 2. c. acc. cogn., ἀντ. ἔπος to utter a word in reply, Soph. Aj. 773; πολλά ἀντ. Id. El. 1501; ἀντ. Ἔρωτα, of a lute, to sound love strains in reply, Anacreont. 23 (1). 9. 3. c. acc. pers. to reply to, answer, μὴ μ' ἀντιφάνει μηδὲν Soph. Ph. 1065. 4. to answer by letter, τινι Polyb. 8. 18, 11; Pass. to be received in answer, ἐκ Ῥώμης Id. 15. 18, 6. II. to answer for another, be responsible, Jo. Chrys.: hence — **νησις**, εως, ἡ, and — **νηγίς**, οὐ, ὁ, as Byz. law terms. **ἀντίφωνος**, ov, (φωνή) sounding in answer, concordant, as in the octave, δέξτηντα βαρύτερη ξύφωνον καὶ ἀντ. Plat. Legg. 812 D; ἀντ. ταῖς πρότερον ῥηθείσι Ib. 717 B: absol., μέλη, ἀρμονία Philo 2. 485. 2. responsive to, c. gen. στεναγμάτων Eur. Supp. 800; ἀντίφωνα τῶν γενησομένων Plat. 2. 412 B. II. as Subst., ἀντίφωνον, τό, a concord in the octave, τὸ ἀντ. σύμφωνον ἐστι διὰ πασῶν Arist. Probl. 19. 39, 1, cf. 19. 16, al. 2. in Eccl. an antiphon, anthem:—hence, ἀντιφωνικῶς, antiphon-wise, in alternate strains, Byz. **ἀντιφωτισμός**, ὁ, (φωτισμός) reflexion of light, Plut. 2. 625 D; πρὸς τὴν σελήνην Id. Nic. 21. **ἀντιχαίρω**, to rejoice in turn or answer, Νίκα ἀντιχαίρεῖσα Θήβα Soph. Ant. 149; for the form, v. sub χαίρω. **ἀντιχάλεπαίνω**, to be embittered against, Dion. H. Excerpt. p. 2335 Reisk., Plut. 2. 468 B. **ἀντιχαλκεύω**, to forge, manufacture in turn or instead, Eccl.:—Med., Polyaen. 8. 7, 2. **ἀντιχαράσσω**, to engrave, write in answer, Byz. **ἀντιχαρίζομαι**, Dep. to shew kindness in turn, τινὶ Hdt. 7. 114, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 20, etc.:—ἀντιχαρίζω, ιτος, ἡ, acknowledgment of a favour, Walz Rhett. 1. 447, etc. **ἀντιχασμάομαι**, Dep. to yawn in answer to, τοῖς χασμαίνουσιν Arist. Probl. 7. 1, 1. 7, 6, 1. **ἀντίχειρ** (sc. δακτύλος, which is supplied in Sext. Emp. M. 1. 137), ὁ, the thumb, as being opposite to the fingers, Plut. 2. 761 C, Poll. 2. 145; cf. Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 3. **ἀντιχειροτονέω**, to vote against, absol. in Thuc. 6. 13, 24; ἀντ. μὴ παρέχειν Ar. Eccl. 423; ἀντ. ὥς . . . Dem. 1346. 25; τινι Max. Tyr. 17. 5. **ἀντιχειροτονία**, ἡ, a contrary vote, Poll. 2. 150. **ἀντίχθων** (sc. γῆ), ovos, ἡ, an opposite or counter Earth, in the Pythagor. system of the Universe, Arist. Cael. 2. 13, 2, Metaph. 1. 5, 3, Philolaos ap. Plut. 2. 895 E; cf. Clem. Al. 732, Stob. Eccl. 1. 458, Grote's Plat. 1. 13. 2. the southern hemisphere, Cic. Tusc. 1. 28:—in pl. the people of the southern hemisphere, Plin. N. H. 6. 24, Mela 1. 1. **ἀντίχορδος**, ov, sounding in answer, concordant: metaph. in reply, τινὶ Plut. 2. 663 F. **ἀντιχορεύω**, to dance in harmony, Nonn. D. 22. 44, Synes. H. 4. 159. **ἀντιχορηγέω**, to be a rival choragus, Andoc. 34. 39; ἀντ. τινὶ to rival him in the choragia, Dem. 534. 25. II. to furnish in return, Joseph. B. J. 2. 20, 8, in Pass. **ἀντιχορηγός**, ὁ, a rival choragus, Andoc. 31. 36, Dem. 533. 14; cf. Wolf Dem. Lept. p. xci. **ἀντιχόριον**, τό, a chorus that sings alternately with another, the song of such chorus, Plut. 4. 107. **ἀντιχρῶ**, (χρῶ B) to be sufficient, like ἀποχρῶ, only used in aor. 1, ὁ ποταμὸς οὐκ ἀντέχρησε τῇ στρατιᾷ πινόμενος Hdt. 7. 127, cf. 187. **ἀντίχρησις**, εως, ἡ, reciprocal usage, Byz. law-term. **ἀντιχρησμοδοτέω**, to deliver oracles in turn, Eumath. 468. **ἀντίχριστος**, ὁ, Antichrist, 1 Ep. Jo. 2. 18, 22, etc.; cf. Suicer. s. v. Hence the Adjs. — **χριστιανός**, — **χριστικός**, and the Verb — **χριστέω**, Eccl. **ἀντιχρονομισμός**, ὁ, the use of one tense for another, Hdn. in An. Ox. 3. 274, Schol. Eur. Or. 48:—also — **χρονία**, ἡ, Ib. 82. **ἀντίχροος**, ov, of varied colour, Greg. Naz. **ἀντιχρῶζω**, to colour, tinge in turn, Liban. 4. 1071.

ἀντιψάλλω, to play a stringed instrument in accompaniment of song, ἀντ. ἐλέγχοις φόρμιγγα Ar. Av. 217. **ἀντιψαλμος**, ov, responsive, harmonious, ᾠδὰς Eur. I. T. 179. **ἀντιψάω**, = ἀνθάπτομαι, Schol. Eur. Hec. 275. **ἀντιψέγω**, to blame in turn, Schol. Aesch. Eum. 416. **ἀντιψηφίζομαι**, Dep. to vote against, πρὸς τι Plut. Lys. 27. **ἀντίψηφος**, ov, voting against, τῷ θεῷ Plat. Alc. 2. 150 B. **ἀντίψυχος**, ov, (ψυχή) given for life, Luc. Lexiph. 10; ἀντ. εἶναι τινος Ignat. Ephes. 21, Smyrn. 10, al. 2. ἀντ. ἀποθανεῖν giving one's own life for another's, Dio C. 59. 8. **ἀντιψύχω** [ῶ], to cool, chill in turn, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 113. **ἀντιψυμίζω**, to feed with dainty morsels in rivalry, Argum. Ar. Ach. **ἀντλήω**, fut. ἤσω: (ἀντλος):—to bale out bilge-water, bale the ship, Theogn. 673, Alcae. 19, cf. Elmsl. Eur. Heracl. 169. 2. generally, to draw water, ἀντλέει καὶ ἐκχέει Hdt. 6. 119; ὅλον ἐκ κρήνης ἐπ' ὀχετοῦς ἀντλ. to draw as from a well, and pour into . . . Plat. Tim. 79 A; so, ἀντλ. εἰς . . . Xen. Oec. 7. 40; διὰ χρόνης τοῖσι βουλομένοις πίνειν Pheocr. Μεταλλ. 1. 31; proverb. of labour in vain, ἡμῶς ἀντλεῖν to draw water in a sieve, Arist. Oec. 1. 6, 1. II. metaph. to drain dry, i. e., 1. to use the utmost, make the most of, τὰν ἐμπροκτον ἀντλεῖ μαχανὰν Pind. P. 3. 110; but more commonly, 2. of toil, suffering, etc., to exhaust, come to the end of, like Lat. exantllare or exhaustire labores, τὴν παρούσαν ἀντλήσω τύχην Aesch. Pr. 375; τλημόνας ἦντλον κακὰ Id. Cho. 748; λυπρὸν ἀντλήσει βίον Eur. Hipp. 898; δέκα ἀντλήσας ἐτῆ Id. Tto. 433:—cf. διαντλέω, ἐξαντλέω. 3. πατρίαν κτήσιν ἀντλεῖν to drain, i. e. squander, Soph. El. 1291. **ἀντλήμα**, ατος, τό, a bucket for drawing water, Plut. 2. 974 E, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1332, Ev. Jo. 4. 11. 2. affusion of water, water poured on a diseased part, Medic. **ἀντλήσις**, εως, ἡ, a drawing up or emptying, Ael. V. H. 1. 24. **ἀντλητήρ**, ἦρος, ὁ, one who draws water, Poll. 10. 31; ληρῶν Manetho 4. 257:—a vessel for drawing wine, Ath. 424 A. **ἀντλητήριος**, α, ov, of or for drawing up: τὸ ἀντλ. (sc. ἀγγεῖον), a bucket, Dio C. **ἀντλητής**, οὐ, ὁ, = ἀντλητήρ, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1332. **ἀντλία**, ἡ, = ἀντλος, i. e., 1. the hold of a ship, Soph. Ph. 482; τὴν ἀντλίαν φυλάξω Ar. Eq. 434; δέειπνον . . . ἐξ ἀντλίας ἔκοντα, i. e. the coarse food used by seamen, Dionys. Com. Θεσμ. 1. 41. 2. bilge-water, filth, Ar. Pax 17. **ἀντλι-αντλητήρ**, ὁ, a bucket, Menand. Ἀνατθ. 1; v. Meineke. **ἀντλίων**, τό, a bucket, Ar. Fr. 82, Epilyc. Καρὰλ. 5. **ἀντλος**, ὁ, in Poll. 1. 92 also ἀντλον, τό: (for the Root, v. *τλᾶω):—in Hom. the hold of a ship, where the bilge-water settles, Lat. sentina, Od. 12. 411, 15. 479; then, 2. the bilge-water in the hold, πόλις . . . ἀντλον οὐκ ἐδέξατο let in no water, metaph. for 'let no enemy come in,' Aesch. Theb. 796; ἀντλον εἰργειν ναὸς to pump out water from a ship, Lat. sentinam exhaustire Eur. Tro. 686; εἰς ἀντλον ἐμβαίνειν πῶδα, metaph. for getting into a difficulty, Id. Heracl. 168, ubi v. Elmsl. 3. generally, sea-water, the sea, Pind. O. 9. 79, Eur. Hec. 1025; ἐν ἀντλῳ πῶδεναι to throw into the sea, i. e. cause to disappear, Pind. P. 8. 14. II. a bucket, Manetho 6. 424. III. a heap of corn, thrashed but not yet cleansed, Nic. Th. 114, 546, Q. Sm. 1. 352. **ἀντοδυνᾶω**, to hurt in return, Schol. Theocr. 3. 13. **ἀντοδύρομαι** [ῶ], Dep. to lament in return, App. Civ. 1. 10. **ἀντοκέω**, to inhabit on the other side, ἡ ἀντοικουμένη = ἀντίχθων, Porph. ap. Schol. Od. 3. 296. **ἀντοκοδομέω**, to build or fortify against, Polyb. 1. 42, 12:—metaph., ἀντ. τινι διατριβήν, v. H. 4. 9:—verb. Adj. — **ητόν**, Philo Belop. 92 B. **ἀντοκοδομία**, ἡ, building against, Polyb. 1. 48, 1. **ἀντ-οικος**, ov, living in the same latitude in the opposite hemisphere, Plut. 2. 898 B: cf. περὶ οὐρανὸν III. **ἀντοικτίζω**, to pity in return, τινὰ Eur. Ion 312. **ἀντοικτέω**, = foreg., Thuc. 3. 40. **ἀντοίκομαι**, Dep. with aor. pass. ἀντῆσθην, to be of contrary opinion, Plat. Theat. 178 C. **ἀντολή**, ἡ, poet. for ἀνατολή. **ἀντολίη**, ἡ, collat. poet. form of ἀντολή, ἀνατολή, Anth. Plan. 61, Epigr. Gr. 441, al.:—ἀντολίηθε, Adv., for ἀνατολίηθε, from the East, Opp. C. 2. 123, Manetho 2. 49, etc.:—ἀντολίηνδε, towards the East, Dion. P. 260. 2. as Adj., Eastern, ἐν ἀντολίᾳ . . . Ἀπούρρ Nonn. D. 25. 98. **ἀντολικός**, ὁ, ὅν, Eastern, Paul. Sil. Ambo 241. **ἀντομαι**, Dep. only used in pres. and impl.: (ἀντί, ἀντα):—poet. Verb (used by Hom. only in Il.), = ἀντάω, to meet, Il. 2. 595, al.; esp. in battle, c. dat., ἀλλήλοισιν ἀντέσθ' ἢν πόλεμῳ 15. 698, cf. 16. 788; ἀργύρῳ ἀντομένη . . . ἐπέτραπε' αἰχμῇ 11. 237; so, χαλεπῇ ἦντ. θευ-μορίῃ Call. Ep. 31:—absol., διπλῶς ἦντοτο θώρηξ the breastplate doubled (by the overlying belt) opposed or stopped (the dart), Il. 4. 133, 20. 415:—absol. to be present, attend, Pind. P. 2. 130. II. c. acc. pers., = ἀντιάζω 1. 2, to approach with prayers, entreat, πρὸς σε . . . ἀντομα Διὸς Eur. Alc. 1098; πρὸς σε γενειάδος . . . ἀντομαι Id. Supp. 279; πρὸς σ' ὅ τι σοι φίλον ἐκ σεθεν ἀντομαι Soph. O. C. 250; ἀντ. Ἑρμῇ Ar. Thesm. 977; also, ἀντ. ὑπὲρ τινος to beg in another's behalf, Soph. O. C. 243; absol., ἔλθετον, ἀντόμεθ' Ar. Thesm. 1155. **ἀντοματέω**, = ἀντοφθαλλέω, to look in the face, τινι Eccl. **ἀντόμνημι**, fut. — **ομούμαι**:—to swear in turn, swear on the other part, in a treaty, c. fut. inf., Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 6, Ages. 1, 10. II. as Att. law-term, to make an affidavit, both of the accuser and the defendant (cf. ἀνταμοσία), Antipho 11. 22, Isae. 74. 31, etc.; also in Med., Isac. 52. 19. **ἄν-τομος**, ὁ, dialectic form of ἀνάτομος, a stake or pale, and collectively

a *paling*, boundary-fence, often in the Tabulae Heracl., C. I. 5774, 5775; also a road adjoining such a fence, 5774. 15., 5775. 12, al.; v. Franz p. 706.

ἀντονείδιζω, to upbraid in return, *τινί* Eust. 1042. 46.

ἀντονίνημι, fut. -ονήσω, to serve mutually, Liban. 1. 240.

ἀντονομάζω, to name instead, call by a new name, c. dupl. acc., Thuc. 6. 5.

II. to use ἀντονομασία or rhetorical figures, Ar. Thesm. 55.

2. to use the pronoun, Eust. 103. 23: ἀντ. τινά Apollon.

Constr. 192.

ἀντονομασία, ἡ, antonomasia, i.e. the use of an epithet, patronymic, or appellative for a proper name, and vice versa, Walz Rhett. 8. 723, Vita Hom. 24.

II. in Gramm., the pronoun, or the use of it, Lat. pronominatio, Bast. Greg. p. 399.

ἀντοπτεύω, to fix one's eyes upon, *τι* Byz.

ἀντοργίζομαι, Pass. to be angry in turn, M. Anton. 6.

ἀντορέγω, to stretch out, present in turn, Themist. 153 A.

ἀντ-ορος, ὁ, dialectic form of ἀνθ-ορος, an opposite boundary, a counter-fence, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 60, al.

ἀντόρυξ, εως, ἡ, a countermining, Philo in Math. Vett. 100.

ἀντορύσσω, to dig a counter-mine, Hdt. 4. 200: metaph., ἀντ. ὄφθαλμοῖς Paus. 3. 14, 10.

ἀντορχέομαι, Dep. to imitate one's dancing, Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 12.

ἀντοφείλω, to owe a good turn, to be indebted, Thuc. 2. 40.

ἀντοφθαλμέω, to look in the face, meet face to face, ἀντ. κατὰ πρόσωπον Polyb. 18. 29, 12: hence to defy, withstand, *τινι* and *πρός τινα* Id. 1. 17, 3., 2. 24, 1, etc.; ἀντ. τῷ ἀνέμῳ of a ship, Act. Ap. 27. 15:—hence, ἀντοφθάλμησις, ἡ, a looking in the face, gazing at a thing, Eust.:—and ἀντοφθαλμίζω, = -έω, Byz.

ἀντόφθαλμος, ον, looking in the face, Hesych.

ἀντοχέομαι, Pass. to drive or ride against, Mosch. 2. 119.

ἀντοχεύς, εως, ὁ, = ἀντιλαβεύς, Hesych.

ἀντοχή, ἡ, a holding against, holding fast, Oribas. Maii 34.

ἀντοχυρόω, to fortify in turn or against, Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 23.

ἀντραῖος, α, ον, haunting caves or grotts, Eur. ap. Steph. Byz. s. v.

ἀντρον, cf. Meineke Com. Gr. 2. p. 434.

ἀντρίπω, poet. for ἀνατρίπω.

ἀντριάς, ἄδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ἀντραῖος, Νύμφαι ἀντ. grot-Nymphs, Anth. P. 6. 224.

ἀντρο-δίαυτος, ον, living in caves, Orph. H. 31. 3.

ἀντροειδής, ἐς, like or full of caves, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 105, Plut. 2. 86 E.

ἀντροθε, Adv. formed like οἰκοθεν, from a cave, Pind. P. 4. 181.

ἀντρον, τό, Lat. antrum, poet. word, a cave, grot, cavern, hole, Od. (not in Il.), mostly as a haunt of the nymphs and woodland gods, like σπείας, g. 216, 218, etc.; also in Hes. Th. 483, Pind., and Trag., etc.; of a lion, Aesch. Eum. 193; of a serpent, Eur. Phoen. 232.

ἀντροφύης, ἐς, (φύω) born in caves, ἀνθία Opp. H. 3. 212.

ἀντροχαρής, ἐς, (χαίρω) cave-haunting, epith. of nymphs and Pan, Orph. H. 10 and 50.

ἀντρώδης, ἐς, full of caves, πέτρα Xen. An. 4. 3, 11; τύπος Arist. Probl. 23. 5, 1.

ἀντρώγος, ὄν, formed like an ἄντρυξ, Hesych.

ἀντρυξ, ὄγος, ἡ, like ἵρυς, the edge or rim of anything round or curved; and so, I. used by Hom. (only in Il.), 1. the rim of the round shield, Il. 6. 118., 14. 412., 18. 479, etc. 2. the rail round the front of the chariot, ἐξ ἀντρυγος ἥνια τέλειος having made the reins fast to the chariot-rail, 5. 262, 322; sometimes it was double, δοιαὶ δὲ περιδρόμοι ἀντρυγὲς εἰσι 5. 728; καὶ ἀντρυγες αἱ περὶ δίφρον 11. 535; in pl. also, Soph. Aj. 1030, Plat. Theaet. 207 A; in sing., μάρπτει δὲ . . ἥνιας ἀπ' ἀντρυγος Eur. Hipp. 1188.

II. post-Hom., 1. in pl. the chariot itself, Soph. El. 746, Eur. Phoen. 1193;—sing., κατ' ἀντρυγα Νυκτὸς ὁπαδοί Theoc. 2. 166.

2. the frame of the lyre, Valck. Hipp. 1131.

3. the orbit of a planet, h. Hom. 7. 8: hence, ἀντ. οὐρανίη Anth. P. 9. 806., 11. 292:—the orb, circle of the world, Nonn. D. 38. 108; ἀντ. ἡμίτομος . . σελάναν the disk of the half moon, Mosch. 2. 88.

4. in Nonnus, the rounded parts of the body, ἀντρυγες μαστῶν, μηρῶν the breasts, hips, D. 12. 393., 15. 228.—Poët. word, used by Plat. Theaet. 207 A, Luc. D. Deor. 25. 2, in signifi. 1. 2.

ἀντυποκρίναμαι, ἀντυπουργέω, Ion. for ἀνθυπ-.

ἀντ-φδή, ἡ, responsive singing, ἀντ. καὶ ἀντιστροφή Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1086.

ἀντ-φδός, ὄν, singing in answer, responsive, ἡχῶ λόγων ἀντφδός Ar. Thesm. 1059; ἀντ. τινι κέλαδος Anth. P. 7. 196; μέλος ἀντ. ἡχεῖν, of birds, Ael. N. A. 4. 16.

ἀντφθέω, to push against or back, Hipp. Fract. 776:—Pass., τὸ ὠθῶν ἀντφθεῖται Arist. G. A. 4. 3, 18, cf. Mech. 31, 1:—Med., to push one against another, Theopomp. Hist. 125.

II. to oppose, Philo 1. 14.

ἀντφθίσις, εως, ἡ, a thrusting against one, Nicet. Ann. 27 A; also ἀντφθισμός, οὐ, ὁ, lb. 102 B.

ἀντ-ωμος, ον, shoulder to shoulder: ἀντωμοι, οἱ, dwellers in the same hemisphere, opp. to ἀντιπόδες, Cleomed. 4.

ἀντωμοσία, ἡ, (ἀντμνυμ) an oath or affidavit made on beginning the ἀνάκρισις, by the prosecutor (on the one hand giving a summary of the charges he undertook to prove, by the defendant in reply stating that he had a good defence against those charges, v. Harpocr. s. v.: Poll. 8. 55 states that the prosecutor's affidavit was προωμοσία, but this word does not occur in our authorities; the διαωμοσία (q. v.) seems to have been a special kind of ἀντωμοσία: examples of the prosecutor's affidavit are found in Plat. Apol. 19 B, 24 B, Lysias 167. 38, Isae. 50. 16 sq., cf. 75. 31; of the defendant's in Id. 38. 28, cf. Antipho 112. 22.

ἀντωνέομαι, Dep. to buy instead, Xen. Oec. 20, 26, Menand. Σικ.

3. 2. to bid against, ἐπεὶ οὐδεὶς ἀντεωνεῖτο Andoc. 17. 29; ἀντ. ἀλλήλοισι Lys. 165. 5; ὁ ἀντανομήμενος a rival bidder, Dem. 307. 6.

ἀντωνόμεω, to have an opposite name, Theol. Arithm. 41.

ἀντωνόμεα, ἡ, a pronoun, Dion. H. de Conip. 2, Plut. 2. 1009 C; v. Apollon. περὶ ἀντωνομίας.

ἀντωνομικός, ἡ, ὄν, pronominal, Dion. H. Ep. ad Ammae. 2. 12. Adv.

-κώς, like a pronoun, Apollon. Constr. 156.

ἀντωπέω, = ἀντοφθαλμέω, Heliod. 1. 21, Clem. Al. 971.

ἀντωπής, ἐς, = ἀντωπός, Manetho 4. 336:—ἀντῳπός, ον, Ap. Rh. 4. 729.

ἀντῳπός, ἴδος, pecul. fem. from sq., Nonn. D. 6. 76.

ἀντωπός, ὄν, (ὠψ) with the eyes opposite, facing, ἀντωπὰ βλέφαρα Pseudo-Eur. 1. A. 585; τῆς ὀφθαλμοῦ ἀντωπὰ the front parts of the face, Luc. Imag. 6: opposite, Anth. P. 10. 14:—also like, Opp. H. 5. 7.

ἀντωρύομαι, Dep. to roar against or at, Schol. Luc. Paras. 51.

ἀντωσίς, εως, ἡ, a pushing against or back, Arist. de Resp. 20. 7.

ἀντωτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (ἀντί, ὠς) a covering for the ear, Clem. Al. 198.

ἀντωφελέω, to assist or benefit in turn, *τινα* Xen. Men. 2. 10, 3:—Pass.

to derive profit in turn, Ib. 2. 8, 3, Cyr. 1. 6, 11.

ἀνυβρίστι, Adv. of sq. 11, Anaer. 62.

ἀν-ύβριστος, ον, not insulted, Pseudo-Phocyl. 145; τελευτή Plut. Pelop.

9. II. act. without insulting, not outrageous, decorous, παιδιαί Id. Ser. 26; σκάμμα Id. 2. 46 C; τὸ ἀν. τοῦ βίου 92 E. Adv. -τως,

Democr. ap. Stob. p. 72. 34.

ἀνυγιαίνω, to restore to health, Medic.

ἀν-ύγιαστος, ον, = ἀναλθής, incurable, Hesych.

ἀν-υγραίνω, to moisten, Hipp. 560, Theophr. C. P. 2. 6, 1: metaph. to melt, soften, Plut. 2. 156 D:—Pass., Ib. 566 A.

ἀνυγρασμός, ὁ, a moistening, Archigen. ap. Orib. in Matthaei Med. 159.

ἀν-ύδατος, ον, without water, Manetho 1. 144.

ἀνυδρεύομαι, Dep. to draw up from a well, τὸν κάδον Pherecr. Kor. 11.

ἀν-ύδρευτος, ον, unwatered, Theophr. H. P. 7. 4, 6.

ἀνυδρία, ἡ, want of water, drought, Hipp. Aër. 288, Thuc. 3. 88, Plat.

ἀν-ύδρος, ον, (ὑδωρ) wanting water, waterless, of arid countries, Hes.

Fr. 35 Marcksch., Hdt. 4. 185; γῆ Hipp. Aër. 280: esp. without spring-water, of the Delta of Egypt, Hdt. 2. 7, cf. 149. 3, 5; ἡ ἀνύδρος (sc. γῆ) Id. 3. 4 and 9, Arist. Fr. 99; of seasons, Hipp. Aph. 1247; in Eur. Tro.

1085, of a corpse, deprived of funeral lustrations;—in Ion 89 σμύρνης δ' ἀνύδρον is the prob. l.

ἀνύκτερος, ον, without night or darkness, φῶς Eccl.

ἀνύλακτος, ον, without barking, Suid.

ἀνύλος, ον, (ῦλη) without wood, Theophr. C. P. 1. 5, 2 (v. l. ἄλλος).

ἀν-ύμναϊος, ον, without the nuptial song, unwedded, Soph. Ant. 876,

917, Eur. Hec. 416, etc.; μοῖρα ἀν. Soph. O. C. 1222: neut. pl. as Adv., Id. El. 962, Eur. Phoen. 347. Adv. -ως, Schol. Eur. 1. c.

*ἀνυμν, v. sub ἀνύω.

ἀνυμνέω, to praise in song, c. acc., Eur. El. 1190.

ἀν-ύμφεutos, ον, unwedded, Soph. El. 165; ματρός ἔχοντες ἀν. γονάν

born of an ill marriage, Id. Ant. 980, v. Schol. Adv. -τως, Eccl.

ἀνυμφής, ἐς, = sq., ἀν. μήτηρ virgin-mother, Greg. Naz.

ἀν-υμφος, ον, not bridal, unwedded, ἀν. τροφή Soph. El. 1183; νύμφη

ἀνυμφος a bride that is no bride, unhappy bride, Eur. Hec. 612; cf. ἀλεκτρος.

II. without bride or mistress, μέλαθρα Id. Hel. 1125.

ἀνυπαίτιος, ον, blameless, Heliod. 9. 11, Poll. 8. 68. Adv. -ίως, Philo 1. 206.

ἀν-ύπαρκτος, ον, non-existent, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 135, Plut., etc.

ἀν-ύπαρξία, ἡ, non-existence, nonentity, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 21, etc.

ἀν-ύπυτος, ον, without consul, ἐναντός Byz.

ἀν-ύπεικτος, ον, unyielding, hard, Greg. Nyss., Suid.

ἀν-υπεξαίρετος, Adv. without exception, M. Anton. 8. 41.

ἀν-υπεξάλυκτος, ον, inevitable, Nicet. Ann. 29 C, etc.

ἀν-υπέρβυτος, ον, not passed or overcome, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 153, Diog.

L. 7. 93. Adv. -τως, Nicom. Geras. 2. 23, Galen.

ἀν-υπερβλήτος, ον, not to be surpassed or outdone, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 15,

Dem. 23. 11, Lycurg. 161. 37; ἀνυπερβαν ἀν. εἰς πονηρίαν Antipho. Neott.

1. Adv. -τως, Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 13.

ἀν-υπερήφανος, ον, not arrogant, Eccl. Adv. -ως, Eccl.

ἀνυπερθεσία, ἡ, immediateness, haste, Jo. Chrys.:—and ἀνυπερθετεύω,

to do immediately, to be hasty, Aquila V. T.

ἀν-υπέρβητος, ον, immediate, Diosc. praef. Ther.:—Adv. -τως, forth-

with, without delay, C. 1. 523. 7, Diosc. Ther. 33. II. insuperable,

Democr. Stob. 451, 55.

ἀν-υπέροχος, ον, not overcoming, not superior, Eust. 832. 3.

ἀν-υπεστολήμενος, Adv. without shrinking or flinching, Eccl.

ἀν-υπεσθύνος, ον, not liable to the εὐθύνη, not accountable, irresponsible,

Hipp. 27. 15, Ar. Vesp. 587, Plat. Legg. 761 E, 875 B, Arist. Pol. 4. 4,

24, al.; cf. ἀνεσθύνος. Adv. -τως, Diod. 1. 70.

ἀν-υπήκοος, ον, not obeying, τινός Plat. Tim. 73 A, 91 B.

ἀν-υπηλίδης, ἐς, E. M. 61. 6, or -υπηλίδας, ον, A. B. 21, not anointed

with pitch.

ἀν-ύπηνος, ον, beardless, Eust. 1353. 47.

ἀν-υππρέπτος, ον, without attendance, Eurypham. ap. Stob. 556. 44.

ἀνυπνος, ον, sleepless, Byz.

ἀν-υπόβλητος, ον, not subject or liable, *τινι* Justin. M.

ἀνυποδεσία, -δετέω, -δετας, late forms of ἀνυποδησία, -δητέω, -δητος,

only found in Plut., Luc., etc.: v. Lob. Phryn. 445.

ἀν-υποδήματος, ον, = ἀνυπόδητος, A. B. 82.

ἀν-υποδησία, ἡ, a going barefoot, Plat. Legg. 633 C. Xen. Lac. 2, 3.

ἀνυπόδητος, to go barefoot, Arist. Fr. 64, Luc. Cyn. 1.

ἀν-υπόδητος, ον, unshod, barefoot, as the philosophers and Spartans

Epich. in A. B. 1. 82, Lys. 903, 5, Plat. Prot. 321 C, Phaedr. 229 A.

Symp. 173 B, al.; ἄν. ὄρθρου περιπατεῖν Aristoph. Πυθ. 1. 8; cf. Becker Charicles 2. p. 364 sq.; — also with old shoes, ill-shod, Ernesti Ar. Nub. 103. ἄν-υπόδικος, *on, not liable to action*, Plut. Cato Mi. 11; ἄν. πάσας δίκας καὶ (αἰτίας) Inscr. Delph. in C. 1. 1699, 1701, — 2, — 4, — 6, al.

ἀν-υπόθετος, *on, not hypothetical, unconditioned, absolute, ἀρχή* Plat. Rep. 510 B; τὸ ἀνυπ. lb. 511 B, al.

II. *without foundation*, Plut. 2. 358 F: — so Adv. — τως, lb. 399 B.

ἀν-υπόστολος, *on, insupportable*, Timae. ap. Ath. 519 F, Dion. H. 7. 15. Adv. — τως, Poll. 3. 130. Hence Subst. — οιστότης, ἡ, Gloss.

ἀν-υπόκριτος, *on, without dissimulation*, LXX (Sap. 5. 19), Ep. Rom. 12. 9, al.: — Adv. — τως, M. Anton. 8. 3: — Subst. — κρισία, ἡ, sincerity, Eust. Opusc. 90. 26.

II. as a gramm. term, v. ἐννυπόκριτος.

ἀν-υπόλογος, *on, without being liable to give account*, C. 1. 2693 e.

ἀν-υπομένετος, *a, on, not to be sustained*, Stob. Eccl. 2. 196: also — τός, ἡ, ὄν, lb.

ἀν-υπομονσία, ἡ, *want of endurance, intolerance of a thing*, Eccl.: — Adj. — ητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *not enduring, intolerant of a thing*, Eccl.

ἀν-υπομόνητος, *on, unbearable*, Arist. Mirab. 130. 2, Diod. 3. 29, etc. Adv. — τως, Hesych. s. v. ἀστεκτος.

ἀν-υπονόητος, *on, unsuspected, πρὸς τι* in a thing, Dem. 1404. 22: — Adv. — τως, Polyb. 1. 84. 9. 2. *unexpected*, Id. 2. 57. 6. II. act. *unsuspecting*, τινος lb. 4. 10. 7: — Adv. — τως, *unsuspectingly*, Id. 5. 39. 2.

ἀν-υποπτος, *on, without suspicion*, i. e., 1. pass. *unsuspected*, Thuc. 3. 43 (in Comp.), Xen. Cyr. 5. 3. 11: — Adv. — τως, *unsuspectingly*, Thuc. 1. 146, Menand. Inscr. 120. 2. act. *unsuspecting*, τινος Polyb. 8. 92. 2: — Adv. — τως ἔχειν Arist. Top. 8. 1. 14.

ἀν-υπόπτιος, *on, (ὑποπτιῶν) not coming under the cognisance of the senses*, Sext. Emp. 1. 7. 345, etc.

ἀν-υποστάλτως, Adv., = ἀνυποστούλως, Schol. Arist. p. 35. 13 Brandis.

ἀν-υπόστατος, *on, not to be withstood, irresistible, δύναμις* Plat. Legg. 686 B; ἀνάγκη Xen. Lac. 10. 7; φρόνημα, πύλιν Id. Cyr. 5. 2. 33. Mem. 4. 4. 15; τολμήματα Dem. 1268 fin.: — Adv. — τως, Aristob. ap. Eus. P. E. 377 D.

II. *without sure foundation, ἡ τῆς ἀρχῆς ὑπόθεσις* Polyb. 1. 5. 3; ἄν. εἶναι τὰς τῶν ὁλων ἀρχάς Diog. L. 9. 99; see the joke in Ath. 98 C. 2. *without sediment*, οὖρα Aetiae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 13, cf. Cur. 1. 13.

ἀν-υπόστολος, *on, using no concealment, frank, fearless, ῥήτωρ* Poll. 4. 21; τὸ ἀν. τῆς ὀργῆς Joseph. A. J. 16. 3. 1. Adv. — λως, Poll. 4. 24, Alciphro 3. 39, etc.

ἀν-υπόστρεπτος, *on, unreturning*, Suid. s. v. ἀνοστος.

ἀν-υπόστρεφος, *on, from which none return*, Orph. H. 56. 2. of diseases, *without relapse*, Hipp. 1175 A.

ἀνυποτακτός, *to be unruly, insubordinate*, Schol. Od. 19. 179.

ἀν-υπότακτος, *on, of things, not made subject, τινι* Ep. Hebr. 2. 8: *unrestrained, free*, Philo 1. 473. 2. *not to be classified under heads*, perplexed, Polyb. 3. 36. 4. II. *unruly, refractory*, of persons, 1 Ep. Tim. 1. 9, Tit. 1. 6 and 10, cf. Arr. Epict. 2. 10. 1.

ἀν-υποταξία, ἡ, *insubordination*, Eccl.

ἀν-υποτίμητος [τ], *on, not rated or assessed*, Lat. non census, Joseph. A. J. 15. 7. 10. II. *unpunished, like ἀνεπιτίμητος* lb. 16. 9, 1, in Adv. — τως.

ἀν-υπότλητος, *on, unfit to be borne*, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 93.

ἀν-υπόουλός, *on, without disguise*, Philo 2. 435. Adv. — λως, Jo. Chrys.

ἀνύπους, ὁ, ἡ, *only in a Gl. of Hesych. (ἀνύποδες ταχύποδες, ἀπὸ τοῦ τοῖς ποσὶν ἀνένει), prob. founded on a mistaken reading of Soph. Aj. 837 Ἐρινὺς τανύποδας.*

ἀν-υποφόρητος, *on, insufferable*, E. M. 115. 18: — also — φορος, *on*, Byz.

ἀν-ύπιος, *on, not passive*, Diog. L. 7. 64; v. ὀρθός v.

ἀνύσι-εργός, *on, finishing work, industrious*, Theocr. 28. 14 [ametrigrat.].

ἀνύσιμος [ῶ], *on, (ἀνύω) = ἀνυστικός, ἀνυτικός, efficacious, effectual*, πρὸς τι Plat. Legg. 716 D; εἰς τι Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 22: — Comp. — ὤτερος Aetiae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 10: — Sup. — ὤτατος Plat. l. c. Adv. — μως, Plat. Theat. 144 B; Sup. — ὤτατα Id. Rep. 518 D.

ἀνύσις, εὐς, ἡ, (ἀνύω) *accomplishment*, ἀν. δ' οὐκ ἔσσεται αὐτῶν Il. 2. 347; οὐκ ἀνύσιν τινα δρομεν we find no end, accomplish nothing, Od. 4. 544; χρήμασιν, ἂν ἀν. γίνεταί οὐδεμία Theogn. 462; οὐδ' ἀνύσις Theocr. 25. 93.

ἀνύσμα, ατος, τό, *an accomplishment, end*, Schol. Od. 5. 299.

ἀνύστακτος, *on, watchful*, Byz.

ἀνύστέον or — έα, verb. Adj. *one must accomplish*, Suid.

ἀν-υστήριος, *on, unfailing, not deficient*, Eccl.

ἀνυστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fit for business, rapid*, Arist. Physiogn. 6. 44; Comp. — ὤτερος Polyb. 8. 5. 3; cf. ἀνυτικός.

ἀνυστός, *on, to be accomplished, practicable, οὐκ ἐστ' ἀνυστόν τόνδε σοι κατακταίνεις* Eur. Heracl. 901; τί γὰρ μερόπασιν αὐτῶν; Opp. H. 2. 4: — neut., ὡς ἀνυστόν [ἐστι], like ὡς δυνατόν, ὡς ἀν. κάλλιστα, Diog. Apoll. Fr. 4; ὡς ἀν. ἀνθρωπίνῃ γνώμῃ Hipp. 245. 51; σιγῇ ὡς ἀν. as silently as possible, Xen. An. 1. 8. 11; ἢ ἀν. μετριάται Id. Lac. 1. 3; τὸ μετὰ τὸ ἀριστον . . ἀνυστόν Arist. Fr. 40. 2. of persons, *able, ready*, πρὸς λόγους Hipp. 22. 53.

ἀνυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἀνυστικός, Xen. Eq. Mag. 2. 6, Oec. 20. 22. 2. *rapid*, ἀνυτικώτερον ποιεῖν τὴν κίνησιν Arist. P. A. 4. 6. 1: — condemned by Lob. Paral. 431. Adv. — κως, Longin. Fr. 8. 8.

ἀνύτω or ἀνύτω, Att. form of ἀνύω.

ἀνύφαινω, *to weave anew*, ἀν. τὸ ἀνατριβόμενον *to renew* the worn-out garment, Plat. Phaedo 87 D. The Subst. ἀνύφανος, ἡ, Achmes Onir. 231; — υφάντης, ὁ, Suid.; feni. — υφάντρυα, Eust. 1764. 60.

ἀνύψω, *to raise up, exalt*, LXX (Ps. 112. 8, al.): — Med., Anth. P. 7. 748.

ἀνύψωμα, ατος, τό, *a raised place*, Aesop., Eust. Opusc. 190. 55.

ἀνύψωσις, εὐς, ἡ, *a raising up on high*, Eccl.

ἀνύω, Att. ἀνύτω or ἀνύτω (Pors. Phoen. 463, Elmsl. Bacch. 109S), cf.

ἀνύω, ἀνύτω, the *pure* form being rare, as Il. 4. 56, Eur. Hec. 1167, Ar. Ran. 606: impf. ἤνουν Hdt. 9. 66, Att. — fut. ἀνύσω [ἀνῶ-], Soph. Aj. 607, Ar. Ran. 649: — aor. ἤνυσα Od. 24. 71, Aesch. Pers. 726, etc.; poet. ἤνυσσα (Dor. ἄν-) Pind. P. 12. 20, Ap. Rh. 4. 413, Ep. ἀνύσσα [ᾶ] Hes. Th. 954: — pf. ἤνυκα Plat. Polit. 264 B: — Pass., pf. ἤνυσμαι Polyb. 8. 31, 1, etc. (δὲ ἤνυσμαι Xen.): aor. ἤνυσθην Id. 32. 7, 17: fut. ἀνασθήσομαι Ael. V. H. 1. 21: — Med., ἀνύομαι Pind. P. 2. 90, Bion; ἀνύομαι Xen. An. 7. 7, 24: impf. ἤνυτο Aesch. Ag. 1159: fut. ἀνύσομαι (v. infr.): aor. ἤνυσμαι Trag., ἀνύσασθαι Xen. — In Poets we have also some forms as if from a pres. ἀνύμι, viz., — impf. act. ἀνύμιες, Dor. for ἤνυμι, Theocr. 7. 10: pass. pres. ἀνύται Opp. H. 3. 427, Nic.: impf. pass. ἤνυτο Od. 5. 243; Dor. ἀνύτο Theocr. 2. 92: — but Meineke would restore ἀνόμεν, ἀνεται, ἀνετο, from the pres. ἀνώ, q. v. [ῶ in all parts of the Verb; so that ἀνύσαι in Tryph. 126, ἀνύσόμενοι in Anth. P. 10. 12 should be written with double σ; ἀνύων in Nonn. D. 21. 16 is faulty.] To effect, achieve, accomplish, complete, Lat. conficere, ἤνυτο δ' ἔργον Od. 5. 243, cf. Aesch. Pers. 726, etc.; θάνατον ἀνύσαι Soph. Tr. 886; ἀργάν Id. Ph. 1145; τοῦτος ὡς ἐν ὀρθὸν ἤνυσας Id. Ant. 1178, cf. O. C. 454: — absol., οὐδὲν ἤνυε he did no good, Hdt. 9. 66; εἰ τι ἐμελλεν ἀνύειν whatever was likely to forward the work, Thuc. 2. 75; σμικρὸν ἀνύειν Plat. Soph. 230 A, al.; ἤσσαν ἀνύειν Thuc. 2. 76; οὐδὲν ἤνυε τοῖσιν he did no good by these measures, Dem. 548. 18; ἀν. εἰς τι to conduce towards . . Plat. Ax. 369 D; c. acc. et inf., Ἀπύλλων . . ἐκείον ἤνυσε φονία γενέσθαι brought it to pass that . . Soph. O. T. 720: — Med. to accomplish for one's own advantage, ἀνύσασθαι τάδε ἔργα (where it is often taken in pass. sense, will be accomplished), Od. 16. 373; so also in Att., Ar. Pl. 196, Plat. Phaedo 69 D; but the Med. is also used just like the Act., Hdt. 1. 91, Pind. P. 2. 90. 2. to make an end of, destroy, φλῶς σε ἤνυσεν Od. 24. 71; and reversely, ἤνυσας ἔκποτις φλόγα Soph. O. T. 166, cf. Nic. Al. 400: also to kill (for which Hom. uses ἔξανω), Pind. P. 12. 20. 3. to finish a journey, ὥσσαν τε πανημερίη γλαφυρή νηὺς ἤνυσεν (sc. ὁδοῦ) as much as a ship gets over in a day, Od. 4. 357; so, πολλὰν κέλευθον ἤνυσεν Aesch. Pers. 745; also c. acc. loci, ὅρα τάχιστα νηὺς ἀνύσει θαλάσσης . . ὥδω Od. 15. 294, cf. Theogn. 511, Soph. Ant. 231. 4. in Att. often absol. (sub. ὁδὸν or κέλευθον), like ἔξανω or τελέω, to make one's way, πρὸς πόλιν Id. Tr. 657; ἐπὶ ἀκτάν Eur. Hipp. 743; also, θάλαμον ἀνύειν (i. e. εἰς θάλαμον), to reach the bridal chamber, Soph. Ant. 805; ἀν. Ἀΐδα Id. Aj. 607, Eur. Supp. 1142: metaph., δούλια ζυγὰ ἀνύσαι to end in slavery, Eur. Tro. 595: — rarely with an inf. instead of the acc., στρατὸς ἤνυσε περὶν succeeded in crossing, Aesch. Pers. 721; and with an Adj., εἶναι being omitted, to come to be, arrive at being, εὐδαίμων ἀνύσει καὶ μέγας Soph. Ph. 720. 5. in Pass. of Time, to come to an end, χρόνος ἀνύτο Theocr. 2. 92. 6. in Pass. also of persons, to grow up, ἡνύτομαι τροφαῖς (lyr.) Aesch. Ag. 1159. 7. to get, procure, γαστήρ φορβάν Soph. Ph. 713, cf. Theocr. 5. 144; τινὸς χρεῖας ἀνύσαι; i. e. τινὸς χρεῖας προσπίπτετε, ὥστε ἀνύσαι αὐτῇ; Soph. O. C. 1755: — Med., χρεῖαν ἤνυσσθε ye obtained it, Aesch. Pr. 700, cf. Cho. 858, Soph. Tr. 996, and v. ἔξανω 6. II. with a partic., οὐκ ἀνύω φθόνονα I gain nothing by grudging, Il. 4. 56. 2. in Com. writers, to do quickly, make haste, οὐ μέλλειν . . ἀλλ' ἀνύειν Ar. Pl. 607, cf. Ran. 606, 649; ἀλλ' ἀνύσον, οὐ μέλλειν ἔργῳ Fr. 110; used often just like φθάνω, ἀνε πράττων make haste about it, Pl. 413; ἀνύσον ὑποδράμενος make haste and get your shoes on, Vesp. 1168, cf. Av. 241; ἀνύσον ποτ' ἐξεθῶν Pherecr. Dougl. 5; but more freq. in part. ἀνύσας, or ἀνύσας τι with another Verb, ἀνοιγ', ἀνοιγ' ἀνύσας make haste and open the door, Ar. Nub. 181; ἀνάβαιν' ἀνύσας Vesp. 398; ἀλλ' ἀνύσας τρέχε Pl. 229; λέγ' ἀνύσας lb. 349; σὺ δ' ἔρχεον πειν' ἀνύσας τι Eq. 118; cf. Vesp. 202, 847, 1158, Pl. 648, 974; βοηθῶτάς τις ἀνύσας Ach. 571; νῦν ὅν ἀνύσαστε φροντίσμεν Eq. 71; ἀκολουθήσεις ἐμοὶ ἀνύσας τι Nub. 506, cf. 1253; ἀπύδωμεν ἀνύσαντε Pax 872.

ἀνώ, inf. ἀνέιν Plat. Crat. 415 A, part. ἀνων, impf. ἤνον, etc. (v. infr.): aor. ἤνεσα Epigr. Gr. 491., 1028. 35. Radic. form of ἀνῶ, ἀνύτω, to accomplish, finish, ἤνον ὁδὸν Od. 3. 496; οὐδ' ἂν τι θῶαν οὐτ' ἐπισπένδων ἀνῶς (as Dobree for ναοῖς or λάβοις), Aesch. Fr. 156; ἀλλ' οὐδὲν ἤνον Eur. Andr. 1132; ταῦτα πρὸς ἀνδρὸς ἐστ' ἀνοντος εἰς σατηρίαν (like ἀνῶ 1. 3), Ar. Vesp. 369, ubi v. Dind.; ἤνομεν ἀνυσάμενοι Anth. P. 11. 64; ἀνῶς, ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀνῶς Phryn. in A. B. 406. II. Pass. to come to an end, be finished, mostly of the conclusion of a period of time, μάλα γὰρ νῦν ἀνεται night is quickly drawing to a close, Il. 10. 251; ἔτος ἀνόμενον the waning year, Hdt. 7. 20, cf. 1. 189; ἡμαρ ἀνόμενον Ap. Rh. 2. 494: — but also, ὅπως . . ἔργον ἀνοίτο Il. 18. 473; ἤνετο τὸ ἔργον Hdt. 8. 71; ἀνομέαν Βηρυτάην Aesch. Cho. 799; ὅσποτα θήρης . . ἔργον ἀνηται Opp. H. 5. 442: — impers., λιταὶς ἀνεται = λιταὶ ἀνύονται, Pind. O. 8. 10; cf. ἀνῶ init. [ᾶ Hom., except in Il. 18. 473: afterwards it is common, cf. Aesch. l. c., Opp. H. 5. 442.]

ἀνω, Aeol. ὄνω, Koen. Greg. 455, Adv. (ἀνῶ): I. with Verbs implying Motion, up, upwards, ἀνώ ἀθεσκε ποτὶ λύφον Od. 11. 596; ἀνώ ἀναπλεῖν up stream, Hdt. 2. 155; κύνις δ' ἀνώ φορεῖτο Soph. El. 714; κοινοῖτος ἀνώ ἐχώρει Thuc. 4. 34; ἡ ἀνώ ὁδὸς the upword road, Plat. Rep. 621 C; so, ἀνώ ἰόντι going up the country (i. e. inland, v. infr. II. 1. c.), Hdt. 2. 8, cf. Eur. Med. 410, Dem. 433. 24, etc.; so also in the phrase ἀνώ κάτω, v. infr. II. 2; πέμψειν ἀνώ, i. e. from the nether world, Aesch. Pers. 645, cf. Cho. 147; σύριγγες ἀνώ φυσάσι μέλαν μένος Soph. Aj. 1412. II. with Verbs implying Rest, up, aloft, on high, Ib. 239, etc.; τὸ ἀνώ Plat. Phaedr. 248 A, etc. b. on earth, as opp. to the world below, νύρε κατὰ γῆς ἀνώ Soph. O. T. 416; εἶναι ἀνώ Id. El. 1167; ἀνώ βλέπειν Id. Ph. 1167; ἀνώ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς Plat.

Phaedo 109 C; *οἱ ἀνω the living*, opp. to *οἱ κάτω the dead*, Soph. Ant. 1068, cf. Ph. 1348, etc.; *τὰ ἀνω πράγματα the world above*, Luc. Charid. 1. c. *in heaven*, as opp. to earth, *οἱ ἀνω θεοὶ the gods above*, Lat. *superi*, Soph. Ant. 1072; *κρηρῶ τῶν ἀνω τε καὶ κάτω* Aesch. Cho. 124. d. generally of relative position, *ἀνω καθέσθαι to sit in the upper quarter of the city*, i.e. the Pnyx, Dem. 285. 2; *ἡ ἀνω βουλὴ*, i.e. the Areopagus, Plut. Sol. 19; *βαλλόμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν ἀνω* by those above on the higher ground, Thuc. 4. 48; *τὰ ἀνω Xen.* An. 4. 3, 25; *τὸ ἀνω τῆς οἰκίας* Id. Eq. 1, 2; *ὁ ἀνω τόπος the highland country*, Plat. Rep. 435 E. e. geographically, *on the upper side*, i.e. on the north, northward, ὅσων Λέσβος ἀνω . . ἐργεῖν Il. 24. 544; *ἀνω πρὸς βορέην* Hdt. 1. 72; *οὔτε τὰ ἀνω χωρία οὔτε τὰ κάτω, οὔτε τὰ πρὸς τὴν ἡῶ οὔτε τὰ πρὸς τὴν ἐσπέρην* Id. 1. 142;—so in the human body, v. *κάτω* II. d, c. f. *inward from the coast*, τὰ ἀνω Ἀσίης, opp. to τὰ κάτω, Id. 1. 95, 177, etc.; *τῆς Αἰθύης τὰ ἀνω* Id. 2. 24; *ἡ ἀνω ὁδὸς the upper or inland road*, Id. 7. 128, Xen. An. 3. 1, 8; *ἡ ἀνω πόλις*, opp. to the Peiræus, Thuc. 2. 48; in full, *ὁ ἀπὸ θαλάσσης ἀνω* Id. 2. 83; *ἡ ἀνω Μακεδονία* Plut., etc.; *ὁ ἀνω βασιλεὺς the king of the upper country*, i.e. of Persia, Hdt. 4. 18; v. sub *ἀνάβασις*. g. for its sense in the race-course and the human body, v. *κάτω* II. d and e. h. of Time, formerly, of old, *eis τὸ ἀνω reckoning upwards or backwards*, Plat. Theæt. 175 B; *οἱ ἀνω men of olden time*, Id. Criti. 110 B; *οἱ ἀνω τοῦ γένους* Id. Legg. 878 A; *αἱ ἀνω μητρές the mother's lineal ancestors*, Id. Rep. 461 C; so, *ὁ ἀνωτέρω* Id. Legg. 880 B; *ἐν τοῖς ἀνω χρόνοις* Dem. 328. 23. i. above, like Lat. *supra*, in referring to a passage, Plat. Gorg. 508 E, Rep. 603 D. k. of tones in the voice, *ὁ ἀνω τόνοι* Plut. Cic. 3. l. metaph., *ἀνω βαίνειν to walk proudly*, Philostr. 15; *ἀνω φρονεῖν* Heliod. 7. 23. 2. *ἀνω καὶ κάτω, up and down, to and fro*, εἰρπ' ἀνω τε καὶ κάτω Eur. H. F. 953; *ἀνω καὶ κάτω φεύγειν* Ar. Ach. 21; *δ. τε καὶ κ. κυκάν* Id. Eq. 866; *περιπατεῖν ἀνω κάτω* Id. Lys. 709. b. *upside down, topsy-turvy*, Lat. *susque deque*, τὰ μὲν ἀνω κάτω θήσω, τὰ δὲ κάτω ἀνω Hdt. 3. 3; *πάντ' ἀνω τε καὶ κάτω στρέφον* τίθησιν Aesch. Eum. 650; *τρέπουσα τύμβ' ἀνω κάτω* Id. Fr. 321, cf. Ar. Av. 3; *ἀνω κάτω συγχέειν* Eur. Bacch. 349; and in Prose, *ἀνω καὶ κάτω στρέφειν, μεταστρέφειν, μεταλαμβάνειν*, etc., Plat.; *ποιεῖν* Dem. 120. 19, cf. 544. 1; *ἀνω καὶ κάτω μεταπίπτειν, γίγνεσθαι* to be turned upside down to *pant or gasp*, (*sublimi anhelitu*, Hor.), Menand. Ἀλ. 3, Sosicr. Παρακατ. 1, and v. s. ὀρρόπνοια. B. as Prep. with gen., *ἀνω*, ἡ ἀνω Ἄλυσος Ἀσίῃ Hdt. 1. 130; Ἄλυσος ἀνω Id. 1. 103; *αἱ ἀνω μητρές* (v. *supra* II. g); *ἀνω τοῦ γόνατος above the knee*, Theophr. Char. 4. 825. 2. the gen. is partitive in αἰθέρος ἀνω ἐλεῖν, Soph. Ph. 1092, cf. Eur. Or. 1542; *γῆς ἡκοντ' ἀνω* Id. H. F. 616; *μικρὸν προαγαγὼν ἀνω τῶν πραγμάτων* Aeschin. 32. 42. C. Comp. ἀνωτέρω, absol. higher, ἀνωτέρω θακῶν . . Ζεὺς Aesch. Fr. 312; *ἀνωτέρω οὐδὲν τῶν πρηγμάτων προκοπτόντων* not getting on any further, Hdt. 1. 190, etc. 2. c. gen., *οὐ προσήϊσαν ἀνωτέρω Σάμου beyond Samos*, Id. 8. 130, 132; *ἀνωτέρω γίγνεσθαι* Xen. An. 4. 3, 25; *ἀνωτέρω τῶν μαστῶν above them*, Ib. 1. 4, 17; later, as in Polyb. 1. 7. 2, etc., also *ἀνωτέρω*, in Eccl. —τέρας;—cf. ἀνώτερος. II. Sup. ἀνωτάτω, ἔς τοὺς ἀν. (sc. σπάντας) Hdt. 7. 23; ἡ ἀν. κώμη Xen. An. 7. 4, 11; ἀνωκίσαντ' ὅπως ἀν. Ar. Pax 207; ἡ ἀν. ἀσκήσις the highest, Arr. Epict. 3. 24, 84; τὰ ἀν. γένη *summa genera*, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 138; v. ἀνωτάτος.—Cf. κάτω throughout. ἀνω [ᾱ], subj. aor. 2 of ἀνίμω. ἀνωγα, old Ep. pf. with pres. sense, the forms being very irreg.: ἀνωγα, —as, —ε, without augm., Il. and Trag., Hdt. 3. 81; 1 pl. ἀνωγμεν h. Hom. App. 528; imper. ἀνωγε Eur. Or. 119, but more often ἀνωχθι Il. 23. 158, Aesch. Cho. 772, Eur.; 3 sing. ἀνωγάς Od. 2. 195, ἀνώχθω Id. 11. 189; 2 pl. ἀνώγετε Od. 23. 132, ἀνώχθε 22. 437, Eur. Rhos. 987; subj. ἀνώγη Hom., Hdt. 7. 104; inf. ἀνώγεσθαι Il. 13. 56;—plpf. with impf. sense, 3 sing. ἠνώγει 6. 170, Soph.; and without augm. ἀνώγει Il. 18. 176; Ion. ἠνώγα Od. 9. 44, 17. 55;—but the form ἀνώγει in Il. 6. 439, 7. 74, 19. 102, Od. 5. 139, 357, Hes. Th. 549, Hdt. 7. 104 is necessarily present in sense, and therefore must be referred to a pres. ἀνώγω (though in all these places ἀνώγει might be read); we have also 2 dual ἀνώγετον, Il. 4. 287, and (later) 2 sing. ἀνώγεις Q. Sm. 13. 238;—from this pres. again are formed the impf. ἠνώγον Il. 9. 574, Od. 14. 237, or ἀνώγον Il. 5. 805, Od. 3. 35, etc.; ἠνώγε h. Cer. 298, Hes. Op. 68; fut. ἀνώγῃ Od. 16. 404; aor. ἠνώξα Hes. Sc. 479, inf. ἀνώξει Od. 10. 531; aor. subj. ἀνώξομεν, Ep. for —ομεν, Il. 15. 295;—in Il. 7. 394, the impf. ἠνώγειον implies another pres. ἀνώγαγε, unless (with Spitzn.) we read ἠνώγειν. Poët. Verb (used twice by Hdt.), *to command, bid, order*, Lat. *jubeo*, esp. of kings and masters, Il. 5. 509, etc.; but also of equals and inferiors, *to advise, desire, urge*, 16. 8, Od. 2. 195, etc.;—the full construct. is c. acc. pers. et inf., *σιωπᾶν λαὸν ἀνώγει bade the people keep silence*, Il. 2. 280, cf. 4. 287, etc.; *πατήρ σ' ἀνώγει . . αὐδᾶν* Aesch. R. 947, cf. 1037, etc.; *ἀνώγει πάσας εὐχέσθαι* Soph. Tr. 1247; *σιγᾶν ἀνωγα* (sc. σε) Id. El. 1458;—in Hom. also c. dat. pers., Od. 10. 531, 20. 139, sq., cf. Ar. Rh. 1. 693;—c. acc. pers. only, *θυμὸς ἀνώγει me my spirit bids, prompts me*, often in Hom.; absol., *ἐποτρύνει καὶ ἀνώγει* Il. 15. 43; *κέλευμαι καὶ ἀνωγα* Od. 3. 317, etc. ἀνώγαγον or ἀνώγειον, τό, (ἀνω, γαῖα) anything raised from the ground; the upper floor of a house, used as a granary, Xen. An. 5. 4, 29, Antiph. Isocr. 86;—also as a dining-room, Lat. *coenaeum*, Ev. Marc. 14. 15, Luc. 22. 12. 2. a prison, Suid.—We also find in MSS. and Gramm. the forms ἀνώγειον, ἀνάγαγον or ἀνόγαγον, τό, and ἀνώγειος, εἰς, ὅ, ἡ. Lob. Phryn. 297.

ἀνώγειν, v. sub ἀνοίγνυμι.

ἀνώγη, ἡ, (ἀνωγα) a command, exhortation, Ap. Rh. 1. 1134, etc.

ἀνώγω, v. sub ἀνωγα.

ἀνώδης, ες, (ὄζω, ὀδωδα) scentless, without smell, Plat. Tim. 50 E; formed like ἐνώδης.

ἀνώδωμι [ῖ], to be in labour, bring forth, Nonn. D. 41. 167.

ἀν-ῶδης, ον, not singing, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 20.

ἀν-ῶδισια, ἡ, freedom from pain, Protag. ap. Plut. 2. 118 E.

ἀν-ῶδυνος, ον, (ὀδύνη) free from pain, οἰδήματα Hipp. Progn. 38; of persons, Soph. Ph. 883; τὸ ἀνῶδυνον = ἀνῶδνία, Plut. 2. 102 D;—Adv., ἀνῶδύνως τιθεσθαι Hipp. 205 G; ἀνῶδυνάτα Id. Acut. 384. 3.—2. harmless, τὸ μὴ φρονεῖν γὰρ κάρτ' ἀν. κακόν Soph. Aj. 555 (prob. a spurious line); ἀμώρτημα ἡ αἰσχος ἀν., definition of τὸ γελοῖον, Arist. Poët. 5. 2.

II. act. allaying pain, Hipp. Aph. 1253; φάρμακον ἀν. an anodyne, Plut. 2. 614 C;—the Epitaph of a physician in Anth. P. app. 57 combines both signs, πολλοὺς δὲ σώσας φαρμάκοις ἀνῶδύνους, ἀνῶδύνον τὸ σῶμα νῦν ἔχει βαλὼν.

ἀνωθεν, and metri grat. ἀνωθε (Ar. Eccl. 698), Dor. ἀνωθα Tab. Heracl. in C. 1. 5774. 87: (ἀνω)—Adv. of Place, from above, from on high, Hdt. 4. 105, Pind. Fr. 87, Trag., etc.; ὁδὸς ἀνωθεν γενομένου, i.e. rain, Thuc. 4. 75; βάλλειν ἀνωθεν Id. 7. 84;—θεὸς ἐστρεψ' ἀνωθεν . . κάτω Eur. Tro. 1243; from the interior of a country, Thuc. 1. 59, Xen. An. 7. 7. 2.

2. according to a common Greek idiom (v. Jelf Gr. § 647), often used much like ἀνω, above, on high, opp. to κάτωθεν or κάτω, Aesch. Ag. 871, and often in Trag.; of the gods, Id. Supp. 597, Plat. Legg. 717 B; of men on earth, *ὁ ἀν. the living*, Aesch. Cho. 834, Eur. Hel. 1014; but also *those on deck* (in a ship), Thuc. 7. 63; of birds of the air, Soph. El. 1058; ἡ ἀν. Φρυγία upper Phrygia, Dem. 671. 19. b. rarely c. gen., ἀν. τοῦ στρατοπέδου Hdt. 1. 75; τῆς νέως Plut. Themist. 12; in Aesch. Ag. 1579, γῆς prob. belongs to ἀχθ. II. of Time, from the beginning, ἀν. ἀρχεσθαι, ἐπιχειρεῖν Plat. Philib. 44 D, Legg. 781 D; ἐξετόειν, Lat. *ex alto repetere*, Dem. 1082. 7; in quotations, above, earlier, Athanas., Gramm.:—οἱ ἀν. ancestors, Plat. Tim. 18 D; Κορινθία εἰμὲς ἀν. by descent, Theocrit. 15. 91, cf. 2. 164; *πονηρὸς ἀν.* a born rogue, Dem. 1125. 23; ἐν τοῖς ἀν. χρόνοις Id. 121. 19;—τὰ ἀν. first principles, Plat. Phaedo 101 D. 2. over again, anew, afresh, *denuo*, φιλαν ἀν. ποιεῖται Joseph. A. J. 1. 18, 3, Artem. Onir. 1. 14, cf. Ev. Jo. 3. 3, Ep. Gal. 4. 9; cf. Harp. s. vv. ἀναθέσθαι, ἀναποδιζόμενα, ἀνασύνταξις.

ἀνωθεῶ, fut. ἀνώσω:—to push up or forth, ἀνώσαντες πλέον (sc. ναὺν) they pushed off from shore and sailed, Od. 15. 553;—like Lat. *protrudere in altum*; ἀν. τὴν πόλιν εἰς τοὺς πολεμίους Thuc. 8. 93;—Pass. to be thrust upwards, Arist. Probl. 23. 4. 3. 2. to push back, Hipp. Art. 839; *ὅστις σίτον . . ἐσαχθέντα ἀνωθεῖ* C. 1. 3044. 51;—Med. to repel, repulse, οὔτοι ἔσαν οἱ βασιλεῖς . . ἀνωσάμενοι Thuc. 7. 139, cf. 8. 109.

ἀνωστί [ῖ], Adv. of sq., unlooked for, Od. 4. 92.

ἀνωστός, ον, (οἶομαι) unlooked for, unexpected, ἀν. κακόν Il. 21. 39; ἀνωστόν πολέων περ Ep. Hom. 5; βίλεα Mosch. 2. 75;—Adv. —τως, Ap. Rh. 1. 680.

ἀνωστός, ον, Ion. for ἀνοιστός, referred, ἀνωστόν γενομένου ἐς τὴν Πιθὴν the matter having been referred to . . , Hdt. 6. 66. 2. lifted up, raised, Aetæae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 15.

ἀν-ῶλεθρος, ον, (ἄλεθρος) indestructible, Parmen. Fr. 57; ἀθάνατος καὶ ἀνώλ. Anaximand. 1, Plat. Phaedo 88B, 95 B, al. II. act. not deadly, harmless, ὅπως Paus. 10. 17. 6; of symptoms, Aetæae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 5.

ἀν-ῶλοφρικός, ον, (ὀλοφύω) = unbewailed, Hesych.

ἀνωμάλῳ, to be uneven, Greg. Nyss.

ἀνωμάλῃς, ἐς, (ὀμαλός) = ἀνώματος, Arist. Probl. 19. 6, 1; ἡ φωνὴ μεταβάλλει ἐπὶ τὸ . . ἀνωμαλότερον Id. H. A. 7. 1, 3. Adv. —λῳς, Id. Phys. 8. 9, 5. ἀνωμᾶλῃα, ἡ, unevenness, Plat. Rep. 547 A, Aeschin. 29. 11, Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 11; of the voice, Id. G. A. 5. 7, 25. II. of conditions, etc., ἀν. τῆς κτήσεως Id. Pol. 2. 9, 13; βίω, τύχης Plat. 108. 59, 20. 30.

III. of persons, irregularity, Aeschin. 35. 7, Isocr. 16 A, Plut. Aemil. 17; ἀν. ἔχειν to be anomalous, Strab. 742. IV. deviation from rule, anomaly, Gramm.

V. indisposition, Heliod. 7. 19. ἀνωμάλῳς, ἀνωμάλως, v. sub ἀνωμ.

ἀνωμᾶλός, ον, (ἀν- negat., ὀμαλός) uneven, irregular, χώρα Plat. Legg. 625 D; τὸ ἀν. unevenness of ground, Thuc. 7. 71, Arist. Probl. 5. 40, 1, al.; and in Supp., Hipp. Aër. 289; of movements, Arist. Phys. 5. 4, 14, al.; of periods of time, Id. G. A. 4. 4, 37; of the voice, Ib. 5. 7, 25;—Adv. —λως κινεῖσθαι Id. Phys. 6. 7, 6, al.

II. of conditions, fortune, and the like, *φεύ τῶν βορραίων ὡς ἀν. τύχαι* Eur. Fr. 685; πόλις, πολιτεία Plat. Legg. 773 B, Menex. 238 E; φύσις Id. Tim. 58 A;—Adv. —λως, Hipp. Progn. 37; Plat. Tim. 52 E.

III. of persons, inconsistent, capricious, ἀν. τις Arist. Poët. 15. 6; ὄχλος, δαιμόνιον App. Civ. 3. 42, Pun. 59; πῖθσις Phryn. Com. Mov. 2. IV. in Gramm. of words which deviate from a general rule, anomalous.

ἀνωμᾶλότης, ητος, ἡ, = ἀνωμαλία, Plat. Tim. 57 E, 58 C, al. ἀνωμᾶλως, v. sub ἀνωμᾶλως.

ἀνωμος, ον, without shoulder, Suid.

ἀνωμοτί, Adv. of sq., without oath, καὶ ὁμνώντας καὶ ἀν. Hdt. 2. 118. ἀν-ῶμοτος, ον, (ὁμνυμι) unworship, not bound by oath, ἡ γλῶσσ' ὀμώμοχ', ἡ δὲ φρήν ἀν. Eur. Hipp. 612, cf. Ar. Thesm. 275, Arist. Rhet. 3. 15. 8; ἀν. μαρτυρεῖς Antiph. 130. 40, cf. Dem. 542. 14; θεὸν ἀνῶματος Eur. Dem. 737;—Adv. —τως, Aristid. 2. 387.

II. not sworn to, ἐπὶ τὴν Dem. 404. fin. ἀνωμοίω, to carry on the shoulder, Nicet. Ann. 153 A (v. 1. ἀνεμόω).

ἀνόμος, ἰδος, ἡ, v. sub ὀνόμος.

ἀνώνματος, ον, (ὀνομάω) nameless, indescribable, ineffable, Eur. Hec. 714; ἀν. δὲ μὴ ἄν. Ar. Av. 1715.

ἀνώνυμῃ and —ῖ, Adv., without name, A. B. 747, E. M. 764. 22. ἀνώνυμία, ἡ, namelessness, Arat. 146.

ἀνώνυμος, *on*, (from ὄνομα, Ael. *onoma*) without name, οὐ μὲν γὰρ τις πάμπαν ἄν. *on* ἄνθρωπον Od. 8. 552; ἢ Εὐρώπῃ . . ἦν ἄν. Hdt. 4. 45; θαῖαι, i. e. the Furies, Eur. I. T. 944; Ὀρκοῦ παῖς ἔστιν ἄν. Orac. ap. Hdt. 6. 86; so Plat., etc. 2. anonymous, μῆνυσαι Lys. 131. 39. 3. *not to be named, unspeakable, indescribable*, Aristid. 1. 322. II. *nameless, inglorious, ἡσπας* Pind. O. 1. 132; γῆ πατρὶς οὐκ ἄν. Eur. Hel. 16, cf. Id. Hipp. 1; ὄνομα ἄν. Ar. Lys. 854; of persons, Soph. Fr. 377, Plat. Legg. 721 C; ἄν. καὶ ἄδοξοι Dem. 106. 6. Adv. -ως, Poll. 5. 160. ἀνώξιος, *ew*, ἦ, = ἀνωγῆ, Hesych. ἀνώξω, *v. sub* ἀνωγῆ. ἀνώπιον, τό, (ὀπή) *the part above the door*, in pl., Poll. 2. 53. ἀνω-ρεπής, *es*, *tending upwards*, Byz. ἀνώριος, *lon*, -ίη, *unfamiliarity, ἀν. τοῦ ἐτίους πολεμείν the bad season of the year for war*, opp. to ὥρα ἔτους, Hdt. 8. 113. ἄνωρος, *on*, = ἄνωρος, ἄν. ἀποθανών Hdt. 2. 79. ἀνώροφος, *on*, (ὄροφος) *unroofed, uncovered*, Lyc. 350, Dio C. 37. 17. ἀνώροπος, *on*, worse form for ἀνάροπος (q. v.), Eust. Opusc. 185. 77. ἀνωρύομαι [ῶ], Dep. *to howl aloud, utter with a howl*, πένθος Anth. P. 7. 468; Heliod. 10. 16. ἀνώσαι, *v. sub* ἀναφέρειν. ἀνώτατος, *on*, *on*, Sup. Adj. formed from ἄνω, *topmost, τὰ ἀνώτατα* Hdt. 2. 125; θεοὶ ἀνώτατοι Eurypham. ap. Stob. 555. 53.—Adv. ἀνωτάτω, *v. sub* ἄνω. ἀνωστικός, Adv. *by pushing upwards*, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 69. ἀνωτερικός, ἦ, ὄν, *upper in point of place, inland (v. ἄνω II. 1. c)*, Act. Ap. 19. 1. II. in Hipp. 264. 11, τὸ ἄν. *a medicine which takes effect upwards, an emetic*. ἀνώτερος, *a, on*, Comp. Adj. formed from ἄνω, *upper, higher*, Arist. H. A. 1. 17, 13; -ον, as Adv., Ib. 2. 11, 9.—Adv. ἀνωτέρω, *v. sub* ἄνω. ἀνωτίσθαι, Adv. *from above, from a higher place*, Hipp. 275. 3. ἀνω-φάλακρος, *on*, *bald at top*, Ptol. ἀνωφάλας, *is*, *uselessness*, Diog. L. 9. 78, Aquila V. T. ἀνωφελής, *es*, *unprofitable, useless, ἀφροσύνα* Xenophon. 3. 1; γούσι Aesch. Pr. 33; ακιὰ Soph. El. 1159; πάντα ἄν. ἦν Thuc. 2. 47; ἄν. αὐτῷ τε καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις Plat. Rep. 496 D, al. 2. *hurtful, prejudicial*, Thuc. 6. 33; *τινι* Plat. Prot. 334 A, Xen. Comp. -έστερος Eur. Fr. 49. Adv. -λως, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 3, 6. ἀνωφελής, *on*, *unprofitable, useless, worthless*, *τινι* to one, Aesch. Cho. 752; absol., Soph. Ant. 645, El. 1144; γῆ Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 11. II. *helpless, ἀνθρώπος* Eupol. Incert. 87. ἀνωφείρεα, ἦ, *motion upwards*, opp. to κατωφ., Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 92. ἀνω-φερής, *es*, *borne upwards, ascending*, opp. to κατωφερής, ὁρμαί Arist. Probl. 13. 5; τὸ ἄν. Plut. 2. 649 C. 2. of wine, *heady, intoxicating*, Ath. 32 C. II. act. *bearing upwards*, Arist. Phys. 4. 9, 2. ἀνωφλίων, τό, (φλιά) *the lintel of a door*, Suid. ἀνώ-φοιτος, *on*, *mourning upwards*, Zeno ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 406, Philo 2. 513, etc. ἀνωφορέω, *to bear up, raise*, freq. in Eust., esp. in Pass. ἀνώφορος, *on*, = ἀνωφερής, Sext. Emp. 10. 9. ἀνωχθί, ἀνωχθω, ἀνωχθε, *v. sub* ἀνωγῆ. ἀνω-φύριος, *on*, better form for ἀνώφυρος (Lob. Phryn. 712), *not fortified*, Xen. Ages. 6, 6. II. *open, clear*, χάρα susp. in Hipp. Aër. 295. ἀξείνος, *on*, *lon*, for ἀξείνος, q. v. ἀξέμεν, -ίμενα, *v. sub* ἀγῶ. ἀξενάγωγος, *on*, *not received or guided as a guest*, cited from Eumath. —Also, in Notices des Mss. 10. 2, 262, ἀξενάγωγος, *on*. ἀξενία, ἦ, *inhospitality*, Eratosth. ap. Strabo 802. ἀξείνος, *lon*, and poet. ἀξείνος, *on*, *inhospitable*, of persons, opp. to πολῦξείνος, Hes. Op. 713; ἀνὴρ ξείνοισιν δέ, Eur. ap. Stob. 621. 4; δέ, καὶ ἄγριον Plat. Soph. 217 E; of places, ἄβρος Soph. Ph. 217; γῆ, στέγη Eur. I. T. 94, Cycl. 91.—Comp. and Sup. -ώτερος, -ώτατος, Id. Alc. 556, Med. 1204. II. ἄξενος (sc. πόντος), *the Axine*, afterwards called *the Euxine* (Euxineus qui nunc Axenus ille fuit, Ov.), Pind. P. 4. 362; ἄξενος in Eur. Andr. 794; in full, πόρος, πόντος A. Eur. I. T. 253. 341.—cf. ἐπιδρομή, συμπληγάς. ἄξείστος, *on*, *unwrought, λίθος* Soph. O. C. 19, cf. Fr. 487, Anth. P. 7. 657;—metaph. of a poet, *rough, uncouth*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 86. ἄξια, *lon*, -ίη, ἦ, (ἄξιος) *the worth or value of a thing, τὸν φορτίαν* Hdt. 4. 196; τοῦ τιμῆματος τῆς ἀξίας Eur. Hipp. 623; ἢ ἀξία τοῦ δούλου Plat. Legg. 936 D; then, simply, *money-value, price, amount*, κατ' ἀξίαν ἐκδοσὶν ἀδικοματός Hdt. 1. 100; ὑποτελεῖν ἀξίαν Βασίλειδ. Id. 4. 201; τῆς ἀξίας τιμᾶσθαι to estimate the penalty at the real amount, Plat. Apol. 36 B, cf. D, E; ἢ ἀξία τῆς βλάβης Id. Legg. 845 E; προσ-ἄπτεν ἐκαστῷ τῶν ἀμαρτημάτων τὴν ἀξίαν τοῦ . . πάθους Ib. 876 D; μὴ κατ' ἀξίαν τῆς οὐσίας Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 32; σκοποῦμαι, . . εἰ δ' ἄρα ὥσπερ τὸν οἰκετῶν, οὕτω καὶ τὸν φίλων εἰδὼν ἀξία Id. Mem. 2. 5, 2; κατὰ τὴν τῆς ἀληγορίας ἀξίαν according to the amount of his neglect, Decret. ap. Dem. 249. 27; ἢ κατ' ἀξία ἰσότης Arist. Pol. 5. 1, 15; τὸ κατ' ἀξία Ib. 5. 7, 8; παρὰ τὴν ἀξία Id. Eth. N. 4. 2, 13, al. 2. of persons, *worth, reputation, rank, honour*, Thuc. 6. 68, Dem. 171. 13, 246. 1; ἢ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀξία Plat. Legg. 945 B; ἢ τῆς ἀξίας τιμῆ Ib. 744 B; οἱ ἐπ' ἀξίας persons of dignity, official personages, Luc. Nigr. 24; ἐξεπορεύετο μετὰ μεγάλης ἀξίας with great dignity, pomp, Polyb. 39. 2, 6;—and in opposite sense, *doublet, ἀξία servile estate, condition*, Diod. 5. 40. 3. generally, *a man's due, merit, deserts*, τὴν μὲν ἀξίαν οὐ λάμβανει, ἐλάσσω δὲ τῆς ἀξίης Hdt. 7. 39; εἰ τῆς ἀξίας ἐτύγχανεν Ar. Av. 1223; κατ' ἀξίαν according to desert or merit, duly, Eur. Hec. 374, Plat. Rep. 496 A, Phaedo 113 E, al.; ὑπὲρ τὴν ἀξίαν beyond desert, undeservedly, Eur. H. F. 146, Dem. 18. 23; παρὰ τὴν ἀξίαν, οὐ κατ' ἀξίαν Thuc. 7. 77, cf.

Dem. 16. 1. 4. in the technical language of the Stoics, ἡ ἀξία is the *honestum*, Heyne Epict. 36. II. *estimate of a thing's worth, opinio*, κατὰ τὴν ἰδίαν ἀξίαν Diod. 14. 10, cf. 107; cf. ἀξίω, ἀξίωμα. ἀξιο-ἀγάπητος, *on*, *worthy of love*, Clem. Rom. 1. 1, Clem. Al. 612. ἀξιο-ἀγαστος, *on*, *worth admiring, admirable*, Xen. Lac. 10, 2, Eus. Mart. Pal. 11. 21. Adv. -τως, cited from Joseph. ἀξιο-ἀγνος, *on*, *honoured for purity*, Ignat. ad Rom. in titulo. ἀξιο-ἀγνώστος, *on*, *well-matched, πρὸς τινα* Nicet. Ann. 60 D. ἀξιο-ἀκουστος, *on*, *worth hearing*, Xen. Symp. 4. 44. ἀξιο-ἀκρόατος, *on*, *worth listening to*, Xen. Lac. 4. 2, in Sup. -ότατος. ἀξιο-ἀπόλαυστος, *on*, *worth enjoying*, Stob. Ecl. 2. 118. ἀξιο-ἀφήγητος, *lon*, ἀξίατήγ-, *on*, *worth telling*, Hdt. 1. 16, 177, al. ἀξίαω, fut. δέω, = ἀξίωω, Inscr. Lamps. in C. I. 3640. 34. ἀξιο-ἐλήπιος, *on*, *pitiable*, Byz. ἀξιο-ἐντρέπτος, *on*, (ἐντρέπομαι) *worthy of attention, respectable, reverend*, Clem. Al. 997. ἀξιο-ἐπαίνετος, *on*, = v. l. for sq., in Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 6. ἀξιο-ἐπαίνος, *on*, *praiseworthy*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 6, etc.: Sup. -ότατος, Id. Hell. 4. 4, 6. Adv. -ως, Gramm. ἀξιο-ἐπιθυμητος, *on*, *worth desiring*, Hesych. ἀξιο-ἐπίτευκτος, *on*, *worthy of success*, Ignat. ad Rom. in tit. ἀξιο-ἐραστος, *on*, *worthy of love*, Xen. Symp. 8, 14, C. I. 8655.—in Comp. -ότερος, Luc. D. Mar. 1. 2. ἀξιο-ήκοος, *on*, (ἀκοή) = ἀξιάκουστος, Ep. Socr. 33. ἀξιο-θεός, ἀξιοθέωρος, *v. sub* ἀξιοθεός. ἀξιο-ἄριον, τό, Dim. of sq., Joseph. B. J. 2. 8, 7, Porph. Abst. 4. 12. ἀξιο-ἄνη [ῖ], ἦ, *an axe-head, ἀξίην ἐχάλκον ἐλαίνω ἀμφὶ πελέκῃ* Il. 13. 612; but in 15. 711 it is *an axe, battle-axe*, diff. however from πέλεκυς, (διστομος πέλεκυς acc. to Hesych.); cf. Hdt. 7. 64. 2. *an axe for hewing wood*, Xen. An. 1. 5, 12, Ev. Matth. 3. 10, Luc. 3. 9. ἀξιο-ἄνη-φόρος, *on*, *bearing a battle-axe*, Byz. ἀξιο-ἰδίων, τό, Dim. of ἀξίην, Joseph. B. J. 2. 8, 9. ἀξιο-κοπέω, *to cut down with an axe*, Byz. ἀξιο-κράτημα, *ατος, τό, the helve, handle of an axe*, Zonar. ἀξιο-πληκτος, *on*, *struck by an axe*, Cramer An. Par. 3. 114. ἀξιο-βίωτος, *on*, *worth living for*, οὐκ ἀξιοβιωτόν ἐστιν Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 6; cf. ἄβιος, ἀβίωτος. ἀξιο-δάκρυτος, *on*, *worthy of tears*, Schol. Eur. Med. 1221. ἀξιο-διήγητος, *on*, = ἀξιάφηγητος, Eus. H. E. 3. 30. ἀξιο-δότης, (δίδωμι) Adv. *deservedly*, Byz. ἀξιο-εργός, *on*, *fit for, capable of work*, Xen. Oec. 7, 34. ἀξιο-ἔηλος, *on*, *enviable*, Ael. V. H. 12. 64. Adv. -λως, Suid. ἀξιο-ἔηλωτος, *on*, = foreg., Diosc. praef., Plut. Flamin. 20. ἀξιο-ἔηλητος, *on*, *worth enquiry*, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 255 B. ἀξιο-θάνυτος, *on*, *worthy of death*, Schol. Aesch. ἀξιο-θαύμαστος, *on*, *wonder-worthy*, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 4 (in Comp.), Callix. ap. Ath. 205 C. ἀξιο-θέατος, *lon*, -ητος, *on*, *well worth seeing*, Hdt. 1. 14, 184, al., Xen. Symp. 1. 10.—Comp. -ότερος Plat. Demetr. 43: Sup. -ότατος Hdt. 2. 176, Xen. Lac. 4. 2. ἀξιο-θεός, *on*, (θεός) *worthy of God, holy*, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 230 C. ἀξιο-θεός, *on*, (θέα) *worth seeing*, Alciphro 3. 55:—so in poet. forms ἀξιοθεός, C. I. 4943; and ἀξιοθέωρος, *on*, Ib. ἀξιο-θρηνος, *on*, *worthy of lamentation*, Eur. Alc. 904. ἀξιο-θριάμβευτος, *on*, *worth being led in triumph*, Sueton. Calig. 47. ἀξιο-καταφρόνητος, *on*, *deserving contempt*, Iambl. V. Pyth. 206. ἀξιο-κλέος, *on*, *worthy of glory*, Byz. ἀξιο-κοινωνήτος, *on*, *worthy of one's society*, Plat. Rep. 371 E, Legg. 661 A. ἀξιο-κτητος, *on*, *worth getting*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 10, Paus. 1. 9, 5. ἀξιο-ληπτος, *on*, *worth acceptance, precious*, Cyrill. ἀξιο-λογος, *on*, *worthy of mention, noteworthy, remarkable*, δ' ἐν Ἐφέσῃ ἡνός Hdt. 2. 148, so Plat., etc.; πόλεμος ἀξιολογώτατος Thuc. 1. 1; τοῦτο ἀξιολογώτερον Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 13.—Adv. -ως, Id. Mem. 1. 5, 5. 2. of persons, *of note, important*, τοὺς μάλιστα ἐν τέλει καὶ ἀξιολογώτατος Thuc. 2. 10, etc. ἀξιο-μάθητος [ᾶ], *on*, *worth being learnt*, Iambl. V. Pyth. 38. ἀξιο-μακάριστος [κά], *on*, *worthy to be deemed happy*, Xen. Apol. 34. ἀξιο-μάχος, *on*, *a match for another in battle or war*, τινι Hdt. 7. 157, 236, al., Thuc. 8. 38; πρὸς τινα Plut. Cato Ma. 12, etc.: absol., Hdt. 3. 19, 8, 63, Thuc. 8. 80. 2. c. inf. *sufficient in strength or number*, νέες ἀξιμάχοι τῆσι Λιβυητῶν συμβαλέειν Hdt. 6. 89; νέων . . ἀξιμάχων δεκέσθαι τὸν ἐπὶ τῷ 1. 138, cf. 101; ἀξιμάχον τι δρᾶν Dio C. 43. 4. Adv. -ως, Plut. Thes. 4. ἀξιο-μίμητος [ῖ], *on*, *worthy of imitation*, Ecphant. ap. Stob. 334. 52. ἀξιο-μίστης, *es*, *worthy of hate, hateful*, Dio C. 78. 21; so, ἀξιο-μίστος, *on*, Plut. 2. 10 A, 537 C.—ἀξιομίσιος, *on*, occurs in a corrupt passage of Aesch., Enn. 366. ἀξιο-μνημόνευτος, *on*, *worthy of mention*, Plat. Prot. 343 A, Symp. 178 A, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 1.—In Gloss. also ἀξιομνηστος, *on*. ἀξιο-μορφος, *on*, *shapely, beautiful*, Manetho 4. 513. ἀξιο-νίκος, *on*, *worthy of victory, worthy of being preferred*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 10; c. inf., ἀξιομικρότερος ἔχειν τοῦτο τὸ κράτος more worthy to hold this supremacy, Hdt. 7. 187, cf. 9. 26. Adv. -κώς, Eccl. ἀξιο-ονόμαστος, *on*, *worthy of commemoration*, Ignat. Eph. 4. ἀξιο-παράκλητος, *on*, *deserving comfort*, Byz. ἀξιο-πενθής, *es*, *lamentable*, Eur. Hipp. 1465.—also -θητος, *on*, Byz. ἀξιοπιστία, ἦ, *trustworthiness*, Diod. 1. 23. 2. *plausibility*, Joseph. B. J. 1. 22, 2. ἀξιο-πιστος, *on*, *trustworthy*, Plat. Alc. 1. 123 B; ἀξιοπιστος ἄν εἰκότας

φαίνονται Dem. 10. 5; Κτησίας οὐκ ἂν ἀξ. Arist. H. A. 8. 28, 4, al.; ἀξ. εἰς τι Xen. Mem. 1. 5, 2; ἀξ. πρὸς τοσαύτην ναυτιλίαν sufficient for . . . Plut. Caes. 58.

2. of evidence, *trustworthy*, Arist. G. A. 2. 5, 7; — so Adv. — τως, ἀξ. συνάπτει lb. 3. in bad sense, *plausible*, Eccl.: — so Adv. — τως, Timae. 70.

ἀξιοπιστοσύνη, ἡ, = ἀξιοπιστία, Manetho 4. 505.

ἀξίω-πλοκος, ον, *worthily twined*, στέφανος Ignat. Ep. Magnes. 13.

ἀξίω-ποινος, ον, *exacting due punishment*, of Athena at Sparta, Paus. 3. 15, 6.

ἀξίω-πράγῃ, ἡ, *worthy conduct*, Clem. Al. 226.

ἀξίω-πρεπής, ἐς, *proper, becoming, goodly*, Lat. *decorus*, σώμα Xen. Symp. 8, 40. Adv. — πως, Eccl.

ἀξίω-προστάτευντος [ᾶ], ον, *worthy of command*, Poll. 1. 178.

ἀξίω-ρύματος, ον, *worth seeing*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 32, Philo 1. 441.

ἀξιος, ἰα, ἰον, (from ἀγωνί, and therefore properly) *weighing as much, of like value, worth as much as*, c. gen., βοός ἀξιος Il. 23. 885, cf. Hdt. 1. 32, 7. 21; νῦν δ' οὐδ' ἐνός ἀξιοί εἰμὲν Ἐκτορος we are not—all together—worth one Hector, Il. 8. 234; πάντων Ζεὺς ἀξίον ἡμᾶρ ἔδωκεν, like Lat. *instar omnium*, Il. 7. 119; — so, πολλοὺ ἀξίος worth much, Xen. An. 4. 1, 28, Plat. Symp. 185 B, etc.; πλείονος ἀξ. Id. Phaedr. 235 B, etc.; πλείστου ἀξίον, *quantitatis pretii*, Thuc. 2. 65, Plat. Gorg. 464 D, etc.; so also, παντός and τοῦ παντός ἀξίον Eur. Fr. 277, Plat. Soph. 216 C; παντός ἀξίον c. inf., Ar. Av. 797; λόγον ἀξίος, = ἀξιόλογος, Hdt. 1. 133, Thuc. 1. 73, etc.; — opp. to these are οὐδένος ἀξ. Thuc. 2. 456; ἡ παντός ἡ τὸ παράπαν οὐδένος Plat. Phileb. 64 D; ὁλίγου Id. Gorg. 497 B, etc.; σμικροῦ Id. Rep. 504 D, etc.; βραχέος Id. Legg. 692 C; μέιονος, ἐλάττωτος, ἐλαχίστου ἀξ. Xen. Vect. 4, 50; πολλαπλασίονος τιμῆματος ἀξία κτήσεως Arist. Pol. 5. 6, 17; also, εἰς ἐνδοξήσαντα μὲν ἀξία worth np to a sum of . . . Dem. 816. 20.

2. c. dat. pers., σοὶ δ' ἀξίον ἔστιν ἀμοιβῆς 'tis worth a return to thee, i. e. will bring thee a return, Od. 1. 318; πολλὸς δὲ οἱ ἀξίον ἔστιν Il. 23. 562; πολλοῦ οὐ πλείστου ἀξίον εἶναι τι Xen., etc. 3. absol. *worthy, goodly*, ἀξία δάφνη, etc.; ἀξίος ἄνθρωπος a goodly price, Od. 15. 429; ὅθεν κέ τοι ἀξίον ἄλφει it would bring thee a good price, 20. 383; φέροντες δ' ἐκαστος ἀξίον εἶχε Xen. Cyr. 3. 2. — In Hom. therefore, as mostly in Att., the word had the sense of *high value or worth*; but b. in Att. it has also an exactly opposite sense, of *a proper value or due price, cheap*, as in Ar. Eq. 645, 672, 895; ὡς ἀξιώτατον πρίασθαι Lysias 165. 3. 4. in Att. also *worthy, deserved, meet, fit, due*, δική Soph. El. 298, Xen. Oec. 12, 19; χάρις Id. Hell. 1. 6, 11; ἀξία δράσας ἀξία πάσχων fit suffering for fit deeds, Aesch. Ag. 1527, cf. Eur. Ion 735.

5. of persons, οἱ ἐαυτοῦ ἀξιοί those of one's own rank, his peers, Hdt. 1. 107. 6. *sufficient for*, c. gen., ἀξία τοῦ πολέμου τὰ χρήματα Dem. 185. 26. 7. αἰδοῦς ἀξίαν . . . τὴν προθυμίαν μάλλον ἢ θράσους more like modesty than rashness, Arist. Cacl. 2. 12, 1.

II. after Hom., esp. in moral relation, *worthy, estimable*, of persons and things, Hdt. 7. 224, etc.; οὐδὲν ἀξία nothing worth, Aesch. Cho. 445; ἀξίαν δὲ ἀξίων Id. Eum. 435. 2. *worthy of, deserving, meet for*, mostly c. gen. rei, ἀξίον φυγῆς, ἀξία στεναγμάτων, ἡλώματος, etc., Eur. Med. 1124, Or. 1326, etc.; ἐγκαίμων τί ἀξιώτερον ἢ . . . Xen. Ages. 10, 3; — but c. gen. pers., ποιεῖν ἀξία οὐτε ἡμῶν οὐτε πατέρων Thuc. 2. 71; ἀξίον τοῦ πατρὸς Isocr. 207 B; so, ἀξία τοῦ Μαραθῶνος διανοεῖσθαι Plut. Cim. 5. b. c. gen. rei et dat. pers., ἡμῖν δ' Ἀχιλλεύς ἀξίος τιμῆς is worthy of honour at our hands, Pors. Hec. 309, Elmsl. Heracl. 316; πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν ἀξίος ἑμῖν Ar. Ach. 633; so, ἀξ. πλείστου Αἰακιδαιμονίους Thuc. 4. 81; θανάτου τῇ πόλει Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 1, cf. 1. 2, 62; εἰμὶ δ' οὐ τούτων ἐνὶν ἀξίος Dem. 584. 2, cf. Antipho 142. 26; later, τιμῆς ἀξ. παρά τινος Luc. Tox. 3. c. c. inf., Προθύμῳ ἀντὶ πεφάσθαι ἀξίος worthy to be killed instead of him, Il. 14. 412, cf. Hdt. 1. 14, Thuc. 1. 76; τίσθαι δ' ἀξιώτατος Aesch. Ag. 531; ἀξ. θρήνων τυχεῖν Soph. Ag. 924; ἀξίος δουλεύειν only fit to be slaves, Arist. Pol. 1. 5, 10; — and so, b. c. gen. rei, ἀξίος εἰμι, like δίκαιός εἰμι, I deserve to . . . ἀξίος εἰμι πληγὰς λαβεῖν Ar. Eccl. 324; ἀξίος εἰμι ἀπολαύσαι Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 19; — absol., the inf. being easily supplied, *authorised to act*, Andoc. 17. 19; so, ἀξίος γὰρ, emphatically, Plat. Theaet. 143 E.

4. ἀξίον [ἔστι] 'tis meet, fit, due, ἀξίον εἶναι τρεῖς ἐνὸς ἀντὶ πεφάσθαι Il. 13. 446; ἀξ. μὴμην ἔχειν Hdt. 1. 14. b. c. dat. pers. et inf., τῇ πόλει γὰρ ἀξίον ἐκλαβεῖν τὸν ἄνδρα 'tis meet for the city, befits her well to . . . Ar. Ach. 205; τί σοι ζῆν ἀξίον; Id. Nub. 1074, cf. Av. 548; ἀξίον γε πᾶσιν ἐπολοῦσθαι Id. Eq. 616; and this construct. is freq. in Xen., ὡς οὐκ ἀξίον εἶη βασιλεῖ ἀφείναι κτλ. that it was not meet for him . . . An. 2. 3, 25, cf. Sturz Lex. s. v. 10, Andoc. 1. 6. c. the inf. is sometimes omitted, ἀξίον γὰρ Ἑλλάδι 'tis meet in the eyes of Hellas [so to do], Ar. Ach. 8; and sometimes the dat., ἀξίον ἐστι operae pretium est, it is worth while, ἐνδομηθῆναι, Dem. 15. 7; γαμεῖν οὐκ ἀξίον Eur. Alc. 629.

III. Adv. ἀξίως, c. gen., ἐμάχοντο ἀξίως λόγῳ Hdt. 6. 112; οὐτε ἐαυτοῦ ἀξ. Id. 3. 125; οὐκ ἀξ. ἀπηγγέσθαι Id. 3. 125; τῆς ἀδικίας Thuc. 3. 39; in Aesch. Cho. 707, Dind. suggests ἀξίως; — absol., Soph. O. T. 133, etc.; κολλᾶσθε ἀξίως as they deserve Thuc. 3. 40.

ἀξίω-σεβαστος, ον, *worthy of reverence, worshipful*, Eust. Dion. P. p. 72. 22; also — σεπτos, ον, Manass. Chron. 4230.

ἀξίω-σκεπτος, ον, *worth considering*, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 13.

ἀξίω-σπουδαστος, ον, *worthy of zealous endeavours*, Xen. Lac. 10, 3, Plut. 2. 5 C.

ἀξίω-στράτηγος, ον, *worthy of being general, or worthy of a great commander*, Xen. An. 3. 1, 24, in Comp.; — the forms ἀξίω-στρατηγικός and —στρατηγῆτος are found in Mss. of Arr. and Dio C.; the latter being preferred by Bekk. and Dind.

ἀξίω-τίκματος, ον, *worthy of being brought in evidence, credible*, ἀξιώτεκαρπύτερον τοῦ λόγου τὸ ἔργον deeds are stronger proof than words, Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 10.

ἀξίω-τίμητος [ῖ], ον, *highly prized, valuable*, Philo 1. 461; also — τιμος, ον, App. Civ. 3. 19, in Sup. — and Subst. — τίμησις, ἡ, a *valuing, appraisement*, Schol. Aristid.

ἀξίω-φάνης, ἐς, (φανήν) *seeming worthy*, Eccl.

ἀξίω-φίλιτος [ῖ], ον, *worth loving*, Xen. Oec. 10, 3, Stob. Eccl. 2. 118.

ἀξίω-χρεως, ων, gen. ω: Ion. ἀξιώχρεος, ον, Hdt. (though the other form is also given in Mss.), and Hipp.: neut. pl. ἀξιώχρεα: — Comp. and Sup. ἀξιώχρεώτερος, — ἄνωτος, Polyb. 4. 3, 3. 10, 27, 1: (χρῆος): — *worthy of a thing*, and so, I. absol., like ἀξιώλογος, *note-worthy, considerable, notable*, πόλις Thuc. 1. 10; of a person, ἐπὶ ἀξιώχρεω καὶ ἀποθανεῖν ἡμίση ἀνθρώπου (cf. Virg. Aeneae magni dextra cadis), Hdt. 5. 111.

2. *serviceable, trustworthy, sufficient*, ἀξιώχρεον πρόφασιν προτείνειν Id. 1. 156; ἐπ' οὐδεμὴ αἰτίῃ ἀξιώχρεω Id. 3. 35; also of persons, ἀξ. ἐγγυηταὶ trustworthy, substantial, Ar. Eccl. 1065, Plat. Apol. 38 B; εἰς ἀξ. τὸν λέγοντα ἀναισῶα lb. 20 E.

II. c. inf. *able, sufficient to do . . .*, Hdt. 4. 126, Thuc. 5. 13; ἀξιώχρεω . . . ἡμῖν ἀντιτάξασθαι Dem. 36. 5; ἡ οὐκ ἀξιώχρεος ὁ θεός . . . τὸ μίσημα λῆσαι; Eur. Or. 598. III. c. gen. rei, *worthy, deserving of*, ἀξιώχρεα ἀπηγγέσθαι = ἀξιαπήγγηται, Hdt. 5. 65; ἀξ. τηλικούτων πράγματος *worthy of credit in* . . . Dem. 101. 28, cf. 381. 22. — Rare in Poets, as Eur. I. c.

ἀξιώω, fut. ὥσω; pf. ἡξίωκα Isocr. 376 A: — Med., v. inf. II. 3: — Pass., fut. ἀξιώσθαι Isocr. 190 B, but also ἀξιώσεται Soph. Ant. 637; aor. ἡξιώθη; pf. ἡξίωμαι: (ἔξιος). To think or deem worthy,

I. c. acc. et gen., whether in good sense, to think worthy of a reward, ἡμᾶς ἀξιοί λόγου Eur. Med. 962; ἐαυτὸν τῶν καλλίστων Xen. An. 3. 2, 7; or in bad, of a punishment, Hdt. 3. 145; ἀξ. τινα ἀτιμίας Philipp. ap. Dem. 283. 25; κακοῦ Plat. ap. 38 A: — Pass., ἀξιώμενος θυγατρὸς τῆς σῆς Hdt. 9. 111; λέχη . . . τυράννων ἡξιωμένα *deemed worthy of kings*, Eur. Hec. 366; ἀξιώσθαι κακῶν Antipho 122. 23; τοῦ αὐτοῦ ὀνόματος Plat. Phaedo 103 E, al. 2. c. acc. only, to esteem, honour, Soph. Aj. 1114, Eur. Heracl. 918; ἀξ. τινα προσφθέγγασιν to honour one with words, Aesch. Ag. 903: — Pass., καλοῖς ὑμεναίοις ἀξιώσθαι Eur. Or. 1210; cf. Pors. et Herm. ad Hec. 319 (τίμβρον ἀξιώμενον ὁράσθαι) and Thuc. 5. 16. 3. to value at a certain price, ὅπως ἂν τιμῆς ἀξιώσῃ τι Plat. Legg. 917 D.

II. c. acc. pers. et inf. to think one worthy to do or be, σέ τοι ἡξίωσε ναίειν Eur. Alc. 572; οὐκ ἀξιώω γὰρ μαντὸν ἰσχυρὴν μέγα Ar. Eq. 182; τί σαυτὸν ἀποτινέιν ἀξίοις; Pherecr. Kρατ. 7: — Pass., Pind. N. 10. 73, Aesch. Pr. 240; διδάσκαλος ἀξιώσθαι to be esteemed as a teacher, Plat. Theaet. 161 D.

2. to think fit, expect, require, demand that . . . Lat. *postulare*, ἀξ. τινα λαβεῖν Hdt. 2. 162; ἀξ. τινα ἀληθῆ λέγειν Antipho 118. 20; οὐκ ἀξ. [ὑμᾶς] τὰ μὴ δεῖν ἐν ὁρρωδίᾳ ἔχειν we expect that you do not . . . Thuc. 2. 89; ἀξ. π. ἐμοὶ γενέσθαι Andoc. 18. 36; ἀξ. καὶ παρακαλεῖν τινα c. inf., Decret. ap. Dem. 283. 3.

III. c. inf. only, ἀξ. κομίζεσθαι, τυγχάνειν to think one has a right to receive, expect to receive, Thuc. 1. 42, 7. 15; ἀξίως ἄλλο τι ἢ ἀποθανεῖν; Lys. 164. 32; with a negat., οὐκ ἀξίω ὑποπτεύεσθαι I think I do not deserve to be suspected, have a right not to be . . . Thuc. 4. 86, cf. 1. 102, 3. 44: — Pass., ὥστε ἀξιώσθαι λειτουργεῖν so as to be required to . . . Dem. 833. 26; νῦν προθύμως τάξιόν μου ποῶν one's duty, Menand. Adelf. 3.

2. to think fit, expect, consent, resolve, etc., and so in various senses, ἀξιώθαι I consent to die, Soph. O. T. 944, etc.; ἀξίω πράσσειν I dare, determine to do, Aesch. Pers. 335, etc.; esp. to deign to do, εἰς τί ἀξιώω μαθεῖν Id. Ag. 1661, cf. Soph. O. T. 1413; so, ἀξίω λαμβάνειν I do not hesitate to receive, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 364 D, etc.; οἶμαι πάντας . . . φέρειν ἀξίουν I think that all should be glad to bring, Dem. 547. 9: — often with a negat., οὐκ ἀξίω μνησθῆναι I do not think them worth mentioning, Hdt. 2. 20; οὐκ ἡξίωσαν οὐδὲ προσβλέπειν Aesch. Pr. 215; οὐκ ἀξίωσαντες . . . τοῦτο παθεῖν Thuc. 1. 102, cf. 136; πείθεσθαι οὐκ ἀξιώντες refusing, Xen. Oec. 21. 4; rarely, ἀξ. μὴ ποιεῖν Thuc. 3. 66: — also in Med. (but not in Att. Prose), ἀξιώσθαι μέλειν to deign to care for, Aesch. Ag. 370; φονεὺς γὰρ εἶναι ἡξιώσατο thought fit to be, Id. Eum. 425; οὐκ ἀξίωμεναι ἀναμίσγεσθαι ἴσθαι ἄλλῃσι not condescending to . . . Hdt. 1. 199: — but also as a real Med., οὐκ ἀξίωμενος ἐς τὸν . . . θρόνον ἵζεσθαι not deeming oneself worthy to . . . Id. 7. 16.

3. to think, deem, hold, ἀξιώντες ἀδικεῖσθαι Id. 6. 87, cf. Soph. O. C. 579, Eur. H. F. 1343; ἐκάτεροι κακῶν ἡξίουν thought themselves conquerors, claimed the victory, Thuc. 1. 54.

IV. to make a claim, Thuc. 4. 58, Arist. Pol. 3. 17, 6; ἀξιώσας ἀξ. Polyb. 39. 1, 7; — also, ἀξίουν τινα τι to make a claim on a person, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 12.

2. ἐγὼ μὲν οὐκ ὄντως περὶ τῆς τύχης ἀξίω hold this opinion . . . Dem. 312. 6; ἔγω μὲν οὐκ ἀξίω, like οὐ φημι, Id. 460. 28: — in philosophic language, to lay down, hold, maintain (cf. ἀξίωμα II. 2), Arist. An. Pr. 1. 17, 5. 24. 2, al.; ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ ἀξίουντι in such a state of opinion, Thuc. 3. 43; cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 436. 2.

ἀξίω-μνηστος, ον, *worthy of hymns*, Byz.

ἀξίω-φονος, ον, *without sword*, Lyc. 50. Adv. ἀξίωφεί, Hdn. Epim. 257.

ἀξίω-ῶλεθρος, ον, *worthy to perish*, Procop.

ἀξίω-μα, atos, τῷ, (ἀξίω) that of which one is thought worthy, an honour, γάμων . . . ἀξίωμ' ἐδόξατο Eur. Ion 62; ἐς δὲ βαίνειν lb. 605;

κοινῆς τραπέζης ἀξ. ἔχειν Id. Or. 9; τὸ τῆς πόλεως ἀξ. the dignity of the city's representative, Thuc. 2. 77. 4. 2. honour, reputation, high estimation or character, Lat. *dignitas*, Eur. Supp. 424, Thuc. 2. 34. 65, etc.; εἶναι ἐν ἀξιώματι ὑπὸ ἀσώτων Id. 6. 15; τὸ τῶν ἐλευθέρων γυναικῶν ἀξ. Dem. 1384. 3: — c. gen. objecti, ἀξ. ἔχειν ἀρετῆς a reputation for virtue, Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 6.

3. rank, position, ἀξίωματος ἀφάνεια Thuc. 2. 27; γένει καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀξιώμασι Isocr. 385 E: — of things, worth, quality, οὐ τῷ πλήθει ἀλλὰ τῷ ἀξιώματι Thuc. 5. 8.

II. that which is thought fit, a resolve, decision, intention, purpose, δαιμόνων Soph. O. C. 1452, cf. 1459; τὰ τῶν προγόνων ἀξ.

Dem. 298. 4. 2. in Science, *that which is assumed as the basis of demonstration, a self-evident principle*, Arist. *Metaph.* 2. 2, 15, *An. Post.* 1. 3, 7, al.:—in Mathematics, *a self-evident theorem, an axiom*, Ib. 1. 10, 4, *Metaph.* 3. 3, 1, al. 3. *a request, petition*, Plut. 2. 633 C. **ἀξιωματικός**, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for dignity, dignified, honourable*, Polyb. 10. 18, 5, etc.; of style, Dion. H. de Dem. 1093, etc.: *high in rank*, Plut. 2. 617 D. **II.** *supplicatory*, Polyb. 20. 9, 9. **III.** *speaking in axioms, axiomatic*, Diog. L. 4. 33. **ἀξιωματίων**, τό, Dim. *a petty dignity*, Arr. *Epict.* 2. 2, 10. **ἀξιόνυμος**, ὄν, (*ὄνομα*) *worthy*, Byz. Adv. -*ως*, Greg. Naz. **ἀξίως**, Adv., v. sub *ἄξιος* IV. **ἀξίως**, gen. *εως*, Ion. *ιος*, ἡ, (*ἀξιώω*) *a thinking worthy, τῆς ἀξιώσεως ἐνεκα τῆς ἐξ ἐμεῦ γῆμαι for your thinking it worthy, deeming it fit, to marry from my family*, Hdt. 6. 130. 2. *a being thought worthy, one's reputation, character, διὰ τὴν προπάρχουσαν ἀξ.* Thuc. 1. 138; τὴν ἀξ. μὴ ἀφανίσαι Id. 2. 61: *actual worth of a thing, excellence*, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 54. **II.** *a demand or claim, on grounds of merit (as opp. to χρεία, on grounds of necessity)*, Thuc. 1. 37; ἀξ. χάριτος Ib. 41, cf. Polyb. 1. 67, 10, etc.; ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπαρχούσης ἀξ. Thuc. 6. 54. **III.** *a thinking fit, an opinion, principle, maxim, τὴν ἀξ. ταύτην εἰλήφεσαν . .*, Id. 2. 88, cf. Aeschin. 85. 17. **IV.** ἀξ. τῶν ὀνομάτων ἔς τὰ ἔργα *the established meaning of words*, Thuc. 3. 82. **ἀξιώτως**, verb. Adj. *one must think worthy, τινα Arist. Eth. N. 8. 8, 6.* **ἀξόδυνος**, ὄν, *without carved images*, Luc. *Syr. Dea* 3. **ἀξον-ῆλατος**, ὄν, *whirling on the axle, σπύργες* Aesch. *Sopp.* 181. **ἀξόνιον**, τό, Dim. *a little axle*, Hero *Spir.* 183 C, *Poll.* 10. 31:—also **ἀξονίσκος**, ὅ, Hero Ib. 220 A. **ἀξόνιος**, α, ὄν, (*ἄξων*) *belonging to the axle*, Anth. P. 9. 117. **ἄσχος**, ὄν, = *ἄσχετος*, Hesych., v. Benil. Call. Fr. 105. **ἄσος**, ὅ, Cretan word for *ἀγμός*, Steph. B., cf. Wessel. Hdt. 4. 154. **B.** *Maced. word for ὕλη, Hesych.* **ἀξυγκρότητος**, ὄν, for *ἀσυγκ-*, *not welded together by the hammer*:—metaph., of towers, *not trained to pull together*, Thuc. 8. 95: of style, *not compact, rambling*, Dion. H. de Dem. 19. **ἄξυλευτος** and **ἄξύλυστος**, ὄν, = *ἄξυλος* I, Hesych. **ἄξύλεια**, ἡ, *want of wood*, Hes. ap. Schol. Ven. Il. 11. 155, Strabo 725. **ἄξύλος**, ὄν, *with no timber cut from it, Lat. incaeduius, ἄξυλος ὕλην an unthinned, i. e. thick, wood*, Il. 11. 155; ἀφ' ἧς οὐδεὶς ἐξύλισσας Schol. Ven. ad l.:—others refer it to *a* intens., *thick with trees*, but wrongly,—for *ξύλον* can only mean *a log of wood, not a growing tree*. **II.** *without wood*, Hdt. 4. 61, 185, Anth. P. 9. 89: also *without a load of wood*, Luc. *Asin.* 32. **ἄξυν-**, **ἄξυν-**, v. sub *ἄσυν-*, *ἄσυν-*. **ἄξυνος**, ὄν, acc. to Gramm. *very sociable*, Valck. *Adon.* p. 226 C. **ἄξυρής**, ἔς, and **ἄξυρος**, ὄν, *uncut, or act. not cutting*, Hesych. **ἄξυστατος**, ὄν, v. sub *ἀσυστατος*. **ἄξυστος**, ὄν, *not scraped*, Antyll. in *Matthaei Med.* 53. **II.** *unpolished*, Schol. *Soph.* O. C. 102. **ἄξων**, ὄνος, ὅ, *an axle, χάλκεος* Il. 16. 378; *σιδήρεος* 5. 723; *φθίνυος* Ib. 858; and so *Trag.*, etc. 2. *the axis of a cone*, Arist. *Meteor.* 3. 5, 2, Fr. 342. 3. *the supposed axis of the heavens*, Id. *Mund.* 2, 4, *Arat.* 22, Dion. H. 2. 5; *ἄξων νοητός* Eust. 1389. 59. **II.** ὁ *ἄξων*, *the wooden tablets of the laws in Athens, made to turn upon an axis*, Plut. *Solon* 25; cf. *Herm. Pol.* Art. § 107, 1, and v. *κύβητες*; sing. in *Dem.* 630. 12. **III.** in pl. also of *part of a bridle-bit*, Xen. *Eq.* 10, 9 and 10. **IV.** name of *one of the vertebrae*, *Poll.* 2. 132. (From **ἈΞ**, a strengthful, form of **ΑΓ** (*ἄγω*), whence also *ἄμαξα*; cf. *Skt.* *akshas*, *Lat.* *axis*; O. H. G. *ahsa* (*achse*); *Lith.* *aszis*.) **ἄ-ογκος**, ὄν, *not bulky, attenuated, ὡς δογκότατος* Hipp. 229. 5. **ἄ-οδμος**, ὄν, = *ἀνοδμος*. **ἄοζέω**, to serve, wait on, Aesch. *Fr.* 50. **ἄοζία**, Ion. -*ιη*, ἡ, *attendance*, *Epigr.* Gr. 425. **ἄοζος**, ὅ, = *θεράπων, a servant, attendant*, esp. belonging to a temple, Aesch. *Ag.* 231; cf. *ἀσασέω*. (Prob. for *ἄ-οζιος* (a copulat.) and so = *ἀκολούθος*.) **ἄ-οζος**, ὄν, = *ἀνοζος*, q. v. **ἄοιδῆ**, Att. contr. *ᾠδή*, q. v.: (*ἀείδω*):—*singing, whether, 1. the art of song, ἀντὶ τῆς ἀοιδῆς θεσπεσίην ἀφέλοντο* Il. 2. 599; ὡς ἄρα τοι . . θεὸς ὅπασα θέσπιν ἄ. Od. 8. 498, cf. 24. 197. 2. the act of singing, song, ὁ δ' ἔς ἡμετέρας ἄ. τρεψάμενοι 18. 304. 3. the thing sung, a song, σπονδύεσσιν ἄ. οἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἐθρήνεον Il. 24. 721, cf. Od. 1. 352; so Hdt. 2. 79, and often in *Pind.*; whether of joy or sorrow, cf. Aesch. *Eum.* 954, with *Soph.* *Ant.* 882:—*λύρος ἀοιδῆς* Eur. *Med.* 425. 4. the person sung of, ἵνα ᾗσι καὶ ἑσομένοισιν ἄ. Od. 8. 580; and so in 24. 200 it is said of *Clytemnestra* that she will be a *συνεργὴ ἀοιδῆ* among men, cf. *Theogn.* 252: hence, 5. a legend, tale, story, *Jac. Del. Ep.* 9. 12. Cf. *ᾠδή*. [In *Hes. Th.* 48 (unless *λήγουσι τ' ἀοιδῆς* be read), and in *Pind. N.* 11. 23, *ἀοιδῆ* must be pronounced, if not written, *ᾠδή*.] **ἄοιδάω**, poet. for *ἀείδω*, Od. 5. 61., 10. 227, *Hermesian.* 5. 13. **ἄοιδικός**, ἡ, ὄν, *musical*, prob. coined by *Schol. Hephaest.* **ἄοιδμος**, ὄν, *sung of, famous in song or story*, Hdt. 2. 79, 135, *Pind.* P. 8. 85, etc.; from *Pind.* (Fr. 46) downwards, a favourite epith. of Athens, like *λεπταίρι*, *Wytt.* *Ep. Cr.* p. 144; ἄ. πόμα *a glorious draught*, *Pind.* N. 3. 136; ἄ. εὐνομήτην famous for his justice, C. I. 1080; ἄ. αἰὲν ὀράσθαι *Epigr.* Gr. 1060:—only once in *Hom.*, and in bad sense, *notorious, infamous, ὡς . . ἀνθρώποις πελώμεθ' ἀοιδμοῖ* Il. 6. 358. **ἄοιδο-θέτης**, ὄν, ὅ, *a lyric poet*, *Anth.* P. 7. 50; cf. *ἑμνοθέτης, νομοθέτης*. **ἄοιδο-μάχος** [ἄ], ὄν, *fighting with verses, λογολέχαι* *Anth.* P. 11. 140. **ἄοιδο-πόλος**, ὅ, *one busied with song, a poet, like μουσικός*, *Anth.* P. 7. 594, 595. 2. *ode-devoted*, of the *choriambus*, *Auson. Epist.* 14. 6

ἄοιδός, ὅ, (*ἀείδω*) *a singer, minstrel, bard*, *Lat.* *vates*, Il. 24. 721 and often in *Od.*, as 3. 267, 270, al., *Hes. Th.* 95, *Op.* 26; *ἄοιδὸς ἄνθρωπος* Od. 3. 267; *θεῖος ἄ.* 4. 17., 8. 87, al.; τοῦ ἀρίστου ἀνθρώπου ἀοιδὸς Hdt. 1. 24; πολλὰ ψεύδονται ἀοιδὸς Arist. *Metaph.* 1. 2, 13:—c. gen., γέων, χρησμῶν ἀοιδὸς Eur. H. F. 110, *Heracl.* 403; πρῶτος ἀοιδὸς of the cock, *Theocr.* 18. 56. 2. as fem. *a songstress, of the nightingale*, *Hes. Op.* 206; of the *Sphinx*, *Soph.* O. T. 36, *Eur. Phoen.* 1507; *ἄοιδὸς Μοῦσα* Id. *Rhes.* 386, cf. *Theocr.* 15. 97. 3. *an enchanter*, *Lat. incantator*, *Soph.* Tr. 1001. **II.** as Adj. *tuneful, musical, ὄρνις ἀοιδότατα* Eur. *Hel.* 1109, cf. *Theocr.* 12. 7, *Call. Del.* 252, C. I. 2211. 2. pass. = *ἀοιδμος*, famous, πολλὸν ἀοιδότῃρ *Arctil.* ap. *Diog. L.* 4. 30. **ἄοιδόσυνη**, ἡ, *song, poetry*, *Greg. Naz.* **ἄοιδο-τόκος**, ὄν, *inspiring song*, *Anth.* P. 9. 364. **ἄ-οίκητος**, ὄν, *uninhabited, ἀοίκ.* καὶ ἐρήμος ἡ Διβύη Hdt. 2. 34, cf. 4. 31 (v. l. ἄν-), 5. 10; so in *Plat. Legg.* 778 B; τὰ ἀοίκητα *Arist. Meteor.* 2. 5, 17. **II.** *houseless, ποιεῖν τινα ἀοίκητον to banish one from home*, *Dem.* 1123. 2 (unless *ἀοίκος* should be read, cf. *Luc. Somn.* 17). **ἄ-οικος**, ὄν, *houseless, homeless*, *Hes. Op.* 600, *Eur. Hipp.* 1029, *Plat. Symp.* 203 D, etc.; ἐπὶ ξένῃς χώρας ἀοίκος *Soph.* Tr. 300; of certain animals, *Arist.* H. A. 1. 1, 27. **II.** *ἀοίκος εἰσόικησις a homeless, i. e. miserable, home*, *Soph.* Ph. 534. **ἄ-οιμος**, ὄν, = *ἄοργητος*, acc. to *Hesych.* **ἄοινέω**, to drink no wine, abstain from wine, *Hipp.* 490. 8. **ἄοινία**, ἡ, *abstinence from wine*, *Strabo* 706. **ἄ-οινος**, ὄν, *without wine, ἀοίνοι χοαί*, such as were offered to the *Erinyes*, *Aesch.* *Eum.* 107 (whence they are themselves called *ἀοίνοι*, *Soph.* O. C. 100); but *ἀοίνοις ἐμνεαῖς θυμῶμασιν*, Ib. 860, means *frantic not merely with drunken passion, but with deliberate and lasting hatred*; συμπίσιον *Theophr.* ap. *Plut.* 2. 679 A; νηφαντικὴ καὶ ἄ. κρήνη *Plat. Phil.* 61 C:—cf. *νηφάλιος*. 2. of men, *drinking no wine, sober*, *Xen. Cyr.* 6, 2, 27; also of a place, *having none*, Ib. 26. 3. *without use of wine, ἀοινότερα τροφή* *Arist. Pol.* 7. 17, 1; *ἀοίνοις μέθῃ* *Plut.* 2. 716 A. **ἄοιτος**, *Aeol.* and *Dor.* for *ἡόιτος*. **ἄ-οιστος**, ὄν, *insufferable*, *Aesch.* *Supp.* 881, as *Herm.* for *ἄιστος*. **ἄοκνία**, ἡ, *indefatigableness, πόνων* *Hipp.* 1180; censured by *Poll.*, 3. 120. **ἄ-οκνος**, ὄν, *without hesitation, resolute, untiring, restless, ἀνῆρ* *Hes.* *Op.* 493; φύλαξ *Soph.* *Aj.* 563; ἄ. πρὸς μελλήτας *Thuc.* 1. 70; πρὸς τι *Plat. Phil.* 3; *ἀοκνὸς βλάβῃ a pressing, present mischief*, *Soph.* Tr. 841. *Adv.* -*ως*, *diligently*, *Hipp.* Art. 803, *Plat. Legg.* 649 B. **ἄολληθῆν**, *Adv.* of sq., in a body, together, *Opp.* H. 1. 788:—of two only, *Mosch.* 2. 49, cf. sq. **ἄολληξ**, ἔς: (v. sub *ἄλω*):—*all together, like ἄθροος, in throngs, shoals or crowds*, often in *Hom.*, esp. of warlike hordes, always in pl., Ἀργεῖοι δ' ἐπέμειναν ἄολλές Il. 5. 498; βάλλον δ' εἰν ἐλεοῖσιν ἄολλές they put [the joints] all together on the dressers, *Od.* 14. 432; τῶν ἄννων μετ' ἐπαινέντες ἄολλές *Alcae.* 37:—also in *Att.*, χαράμεν δὴ πάντες ἄολλές *Soph.* Ph. 1469:—of two only, together, *Id.* Tr. 513; cf. *foreg.* **ἄολλίζω**, fut. *ίσω*, to gather together, like *ἀθροίζω*, ἄολλισαν κατὰ ἄστυ γεραιὰ Il. 6. 287; ἄολλισσάσα γεραιὰ Ib. 270:—*Pass.* to come together, assemble, πάντες ἄολλίσθησαν Ἀχαιοὶ Il. 19. 54; πρὶν περ ὅμιλον ἄολλισθῆμεναι 15. 588; νῆσοι ἄολλίζονται *Call. Del.* 18. 2. later of things, to gather together, hear up, ὄλβον *Anth.* P. 9. 649; Βαίχων Ib. 772. **ἄομβρία**, ἡ, for *ἀνομβρία*, cited from *Arist.* by *Lob. Phryn.* 729. **ἄ-ομματος**, ὄν, = *ἀνόμματος*, *Byz.* **ἄ-οπλος**, ὄν, *without shields (ὄπλα)*, *without their heavy armour on* (cf. *ὀπλίτης*), *Thuc.* 4. 9, etc.: generally, *unarmed*, *Plat. Prot.* 321 C; τὰ τυφλά τοῦ σώματος καὶ ὄπλα καὶ ἄχαιρα, i. e. the back, *Xen. Cyr.* 3. 3, 45; ἄρμα ὄπλα. a chariot without scythes, *Ib.* 6. 4, 16: of ships, *unarmed, not equipped for war*, *Polyb.* 2. 12, 3. *Adv.* -*ως*, *Byz.*:—Cf. *ἀνοπλος*, which seems to be a later and less correct form, v. *Dind. Steph. Thes.* s.v. **ἄοπος**, ὄν, (ὄψ) *speechless*, *Hesych.* **II.** = sq., *sightless*, *Id.* **ἄοπτος**, ὄν, (*ὀπτομαι) *sightless, unseen*, *Antipho* ap. *Harp.* **ἄορ** or **ἄορ**, *ἄορος*, τό, cf. *Lob. Paral.* 204: (*ἀείρω*):—properly *a hanger or sword hung in a belt* (cf. *δορήτηρ*), *a sword*, often in *Hom.*: it must have been broad and stout, as *Ulysses* dug a trench with his *ἄορ*, *Od.* 11. 24; but in *Od.* 10. 294, compared with 321, it is synonym. with *ξίφος*. In 17. 222 we have a masc. acc. pl., οὐκ ἄορος, οὐδὲ λέβητας, to which *Hesych.* alludes in the *Gloss.* *ἄορας*: *ξίφη, ἀροενκῶς*; but *Eust.* and the *Scholl.* ad l. mention that *ἄορας* here was taken by many as = *ἄσπρας*, *women given as prizes, or = τριπόδας*. 2. later, any weapon, *ἄορ τριγλῶχιν the trident*, *Call. Del.* 31: of the horn of the rhinoceros, *Opp.* C. 2. 553.—Cf. also *ὄπλον, χρυσάω*. [*Hom.* has ἄ in dissyll. cases, as also *Hes. Sc.* 457; in the trisyll. cases, ἄ in arsi, ἄ in thesis, e. g. Il. 10. 484, 489. In *Hes. Sc.* 221, and later *Poets*, ἄ in arsi even in *ἄορ*, which must then be written *ἄορ*. *Hes. Th.* 283 has *ἄορ* as monosyll., unless we read with *Götl.* γένθ', ὅ δ' ἄορ χρύσειον . . .] **ἄορᾶσία**, ἡ, *inability to see, blindness*, *LXX* (*Gen.* 19. 11, al.). **ἄ-οράτος**, ὄν, *unseen, not to be seen, invisible*, *Plat. Phaen.* 85 E, etc.; ἄράτος ὄνιν *Alex.* Ὑπν. 1; τραυμ' ἄορ, ἔρως *Anth.* *Plat.* 198; ἄορ. τὸ μέλλον *Isocr.* 8 B; τὰ ἄρατον the unseen world, the unseen, ἐξ οὐρανοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἄ. *Plat.* *Soph.* 246 A, cf. *Theact.* 155 E, al.; τὸν ἄ. ἀτραπιτὸν βίτου obscure, C. I. 2592. 2:—*Adv.* -*ως*, *Plut.* 2. 891 A. **II.** *act. without sight of, not seeing, τινός* *Polyb.* 2. 21, 2., 3. 108, 6: absol., *Luc. Halc.* 3. **ἄοργησία**, ἡ, *a defect in the passion of anger, 'lack of gall'*, *Arist. Eth.* N. 4. 5, 5:—in good sense *Plut.*, who wrote a treatise περὶ ἀοργησίας. **ἄ-οργητος**, ὄν, *incapable of anger*, *Arist. Eth.* N. 2. 7, 10:—in good sense, *Plut.* 2. 10 B, etc. *Adv.* -*ως*, *Arr. Epict.* 3. 15, 6.

ἀοργητέομαι, to be ἀοργητός, Athanas.

ἀορισταῖν, =sq., Procl. Inst. Theol. c. 124.

ἀοριστέα, to be indeterminate, Arist. Probl. 18. 7, 4; περί τινος Sext. Emp. P. 1. 28.

ἀοριστία, ἡ, indefiniteness, indeterminateness, Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 4: unsettledness, Id. Probl. 26. 13, 2.

ἀοριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, indeterminate, like an aorist, Gaza.

ἀ-οριστος, ὄν, without boundaries, γῆ Thuc. 1. 139.

II. undefined or undefinable, indefinite, indeterminate, Plat. Legg. 916 D, often in Arist.; joined with ἀνέξιστατος, ἀτακτος, ἀδιόρθωτος, Dem. 50. 16, 18; ἀορ. ἀρχων one who holds office without limit of time, Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 6: uncertain, τῆς τελευτῆς Anth. P. 9. 499: Adv. -τως, Plat. l. c., Arist. 2. ἀορ. ὄνομα an indefinite noun, as οὐκ-άνθρωπος Id. Interpr. 10, 1. 3. ὁ ἀοριστος (sc. χρόνος), the aorist tense, Gramm.

ἀοριστώα, to express by the aorist, cited from Eust. 2. Pass. to be indefinite, often in Apollon. de Constr.

ἀοριστώδης, es, (εἶδος) like an aorist, Apoll. de Constr. 68, etc.

ἀ-ορμητος, ὄν, without impulse, Philo 1. 278.

ἀορνος, ὄν, (ὄρνις) without birds, λίμνη Soph. Fr. 840; ἀορνα ὑψη heights no birds can reach, Plut. 2. 327 C:—ἀορνος λίμνη, lake Avernus, Arist. Mirab. 102. 1; called ὁ Ἀορνος by Strabo 244: ἡ ἀορνος πέτρα is a hill-fort on the Indus, Diod. 17. 85, Plut. 2. 181 C.—Dion. P. 1151 has ἀορνις, ὁ, ἡ.

ἀορος, ὁ, =ἀωρος, sleeping, restored by Schäff. in Anth. P. 9. 270, ἐβάρνυ' ἀόρος, for the MS, read ἐβαρύνατος.

ἀορτέω, lengthd. form of ἀείρω, only found in part. aor. 1 pass. ἀορτηθεῖς hung up, suspended, Anth. P. 7. 606.

ἀορτή, ἡ, (ἀείρω) in pl. the lower extremities of the windpipe, the same as βρόγχια, Hipp. de locis 415 (where however Littre reads ἀορτῶν, -τρησι). 2. later in sing. the artery (φλέψ Arist. calls it) which proceeds from the left ventricle of the heart, H. A. 1. 17, 14. 3. 3. 7. 3. 5, 1, al.; in pl. the arteries, Poll. 2. 205.

II. a knapsack that hung from the shoulders, Menand. Mισογ. 11, Diphil. Ἐπιδ. 1, Posidipp. Ἐπιστ. 1; cf. Poll. 7. 79, 10. 139:—Hesych. writes it ἀόρτης, ὄν, masc.

ἀορτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ἀείρω) a strap to hang anything to, a sword-belt, Od. 11. 609; in pl., κοιλῶν . . χρυσέοισιν ἀορτήρεσιν ἀρπός Il. 11. 31.

2. in Od., a knapsack-strap, στρόφος ἀορτήρ, v. sub στρόφος.

II. ἀορτήρες ἵπποι, =σειραφόροι, Jo. Chrys.

ἀορτο, Ion. for ὄρτο, 3 sing. plupf. pass. of ἀείρω, cf. ἀωρτο.

ἀορτρα, ὡν, τά, the two lobes of the lungs, Hipp. 480. 10.

ἀόρηξ, es, without ὄρηξ, gelded, Dio C. 75. 14.

ἄος ὁ ἄος, τό, a breeze, air, Hesych.; read by Herm. in Aesch. Supp. 782.

ἀοσμία, ἡ, want of perfume, opp. to εὐοσμία, Theophr. C. P. 6. 16, 3.

ἀοσμος, ὄν, (ὁσμή), having no smell, without smell, Hipp. Acut. 394.

Arist. de Sens. 5, 4; opp. to εὐσμος, Theophr. C. P. 6. 16, 5.

ἀοσσεύω, aor. inf. ἀοσσησάι, to help, τινί Mosch. 4. 110; cf. ὀζέω.

ἀοσσητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, an assistant, helper, aider, Il. 15. 254, 22. 333.

Od. 4. 165, Ap. Rh. 1. 471; cf. ἄος.

ἀουτος, ὄν, (οὐτάω) unwounded, unhurt, Il. 18. 536, Hes. Sc. 157.

ἀ-όφθαλμος, ὄν, =ἀνόφθαλμος, Byz.

ἀοχλητός, ἡ, undisturbedness, τοῦ σώματος Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 127.

ἀ-όχλητος, ὄν, undisturbed, still, calm, Dion. H. 1. 8:—a favourite Epicurean term, Luc. Paras. 11. Adv. -τως, Clem. Al. 496: Sup. -ότατα, Galen.

ἀ-οχλος, ὄν, not troublesome, Hipp. Art. 837, in Sup. Adv. -ως, Id. Fract. 773 Littre.

ἀοψ, ὄν, ὁ, ἡ, without sight, blind, Hesych.

ἀπαγγελεύς, εὼς, ὁ, =ἀπαγγελλήρ, Mautheo 2. 263.

ἀπαγγελία, ἡ, a report, as of an ambassador, Dem. 342. 20, al., Arist.

Rhet. A. 31. 2; ἀπ. ποιέσθαι Lycurg. 149. 29.

2. a narrative, recital, ὄν . . βραχεῖα ἡ ἀπ. ἀρκεί Thuc. 3. 67; so lyric poetry is said to be δι' ἀπαγγελίας αὐτοῦ τοῦ ποιητοῦ Plat. Rep. 394 C; dramatic poetry is expressed by action, καὶ οὐ δι' ἀπαγγελίας Arist. Poët. 6, 2, cf. 5, 7.

II. diction, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 120.

ἀπαγγέλλω, fut. -αγγελλῶ, Ion. εὖ Simon. 12. 20: aor. 1 -ἡγγεῖλα:—

Pass. pf. -ἡγγεῖλμαι Plat. Charm. 153 C: aor. -ἡγγέσθην Hdt. 2. 121,

5, Eur. Hec. 672, later -ἡγγέλην Plut. Galb. 25: 1. of a messenger,

to bring tidings, report, announce, τινί τι Il. 9. 626, etc., Hdt. 3. 25, and often in Att.; also, τι πρὸς τινα Aesch. Cho. 266, Xen. An. 6. 3, 22, etc.;

ἀπ. εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, εἰς τὸ στρατιπεδόν, etc., Ib. 2. 4, 4, 6. 2, 25; τὰ

παρί τινος Ib. 2. 3, 4; ταῦτα περὶ σου οἰκάδε Plut. Meno 71 C, cf. Hipp.

6. 53, Thuc. 4. 122; ἀπ. ἡδονάς, φόνον Eur. I. T. 641, Andr. 1241:—

followed by a relat. clause, ἐκέλευε τὸν ἄγγελον ἀπαγγέλλειν ὅτι . .

Hdt. 1. 127, Xen. An. 2. 3, 5; ἀπ. ὤς . . Lys. 114. 38:—absol., πάλιν ἀπ.

to bring back tidings, report in answer, Od. 9. 95:—Pass., ἐξ ὧν . . ἀπ.

ἡγγέλετό μοι as he was reported to me, Dem. 522. 25; c. part.,

ἀπαγγέλλθην . . ὁ νέκυσ ἐκκεκλεμένος was reported to have been stolen

away, Hdt. 2. 121, 5, cf. Polyb. 1. 15, 11.

2. of a speaker or

writer, to report, relate, narrate, Hdt. 1. 210, Arist. Rhet. 3. 16, 10,

Poët. 3, 1; ὡν ὁ παθὼν . . οὐδ' ἂν ἀπαγγεῖλαι δύναιθ' ἐτέρῳ Dem. 537.

27: to describe, Hipp. 84 G, Plut. Fab. 16.

ἀπαγγέλλους, εὼς, ἡ, =ἀπαγγεῖλια A. B. 348.

ἀπαγγελλήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a messenger, Anth. P. 6. 5.

ἀπαγγελλτικός, ἡ, ὄν, reporting, narrative, Schol. Ar. Ach. 9.

II. in Rhet. of or for expression, like ἐμπνευστικός:—τὸ ἀπαγγ. power of

expressing, Arr. Epict. 2. 23, 2.—Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 197.

ἀπάγε, Adv. away! begone! Lat. praege! ἀπ. ἐς μακαρίαν Ar. Eq.

1151; κάπαγ' ἀπὸ τῆς ὁφύσος hands off! Id. Pax 1053; absol., Luc.

Prom. 7, Amor. 38, etc.: rarely c. part., ἀπαγε τὰ πάρος εὐτυχίματ'

αὐδῶν Eur. Phoen. 1733; or c. gen., ἀπ. τοῦ νόμου Synes. 161 B. Properly imperat. of ἀπάγω, so that σεαυτὸν must be supplied, if not expressed, as it is in Ar. Ran. 853. The pl. also occurs in Dio C. 38. 46.

ἀπ-ἀγέλος, ὄν, not yet received into the ἀγέλη, of boys under 17, Cretan law, Hesych.

ἀπάγης, ἐς, (πήγνυμι) not firm or stiff, πῖλοι ἀπαγέες, of Persian caps, Hdt. 7. 61; prob. opp. to the κυρβατοὶ ὄρθαι πεπηνγνῖαι mentioned,

lb. 64:—of water, ἀπ. καὶ αὐστάτων, Plut. 2. 949 B:—of flesh, flabby, Diog. L. 7. 1, Poll. 1. 191; νεοσσοί Philes An. Prop. 12. 33.

ἀ-πάγι(δεύτος), ὄν, not to be snared or caught, Nicet. Ann. 93 C.

ἀπαγίνω, Ion. for ἀπάγω, esp. of paying tribute, ἀπ. φόρον Hdt. 3.

89, 94; cf. ἀπάγω III, ἀπαγωγή.

ἀ-πάγι(ωτος), ὄν, =ἀπαγής, Byz.

ἀπαγκύλλω, to make crooked, χεῖρα Ath. 667 C, Hero Autom. 271 D.

ἀπαγκωνίζομαι, Dep. to push away with the elbows, ἀπαγκωνισμένη

πάντα elbowing all aside, utterly unabashed, Philostr. 242; γλῶττα

ἀπαγκωνισμένη καὶ γυμνῇ Id. 561. II. the Act. in Eust. 1221.

58, to bind one's hands behind him.

ἀπαγαλίζω, to deprive of ornament, τινά τινας Anth. P. 5. 220, cf.

C. I. 2384, Poll. 1. 217.

ἀπαγμα, ατος, τό, a fracture at a joint, Oribas. in Cocchi Chirurg. 56,

where the pass. Verb ἀπαγνύμαι also occurs.

ἀπαγνίζω, Ion. for ἀπαγνύω, Hipp.

ἀπαγόρευμα, ατος, τό, a prohibition, interdict, Plut. 2. 1037 C.

ἀπαγορεύσμιος, ὄν, prohibitory, Byz.

ἀπαγόρευσις, εὼς, ἡ, a prohibition, Clem. Al. 223. 2. a negation,

Th. M. 290. II. failure of strength, exhaustion, Luc. Gymn. 37,

Plut. Ant. 45.

ἀπαγορευτέον, verb. Adj. one must give up, Luc. Hermot. 47; περί

τινος Dio Chr. 1. 267:—also -τέος, α, ὄν, Adamant. Physiogn. 1. 17.

ἀπαγορευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, forbidding, prohibitory, Plut. 2. 1037 F. Adv.

-κῶς, Schol. Hom. to explain ἀπληγέως.

ἀπαγορεύω, mostly in pres. and impf. only; (ἀπερῶ being used as fut. by

correct writers, ἀπέπον as aor., ἀπείρηκα as pf., and ἀπορηθήσομαι, ἀπε-

ρήσθην, ἀπείρημαι as pass. fut., aor. and pf.): aor. ἀπηγόρευσα Plat. Theact.

200 D (but ἀπαγορεύς in Bodl. Ms.), Dem. 1021. 18., 1273. 2, and often

in later writers: pf. ἀπηγόρευκα Arist. Physiogn. 3, 8, Plut. 2. 1096, etc.;

and Arist. (v. infr.) has pf. pass. ἀπηγορευμένος: (v. ἀγορεύω). To

forbid, μὴ ποιεῖν τι Hdt. 1. 183., 3. 51, Ar. Ach. 169, Plat., etc.; ἀπ.

τινί μὴ ποιεῖν Hdt. 4. 125, Plat.; ἀπ. τινά ποιεῖν Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 14;

also, ἐμοίγε ἀπηγόρευες ὅπως μὴ . . ἀποκρῖνοίμην, Plat. Rep. 339 A; τοῦ

νόμου ἀπαγορευόντος ἐάν τις . . Lysias 114. 39; ἀπ. τι Id. 116. 38; περί

ἂν ὁ νόμος ἀπ. μὴ κινῶσιν Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 8; τὰ ἀπαγορευμένα things

forbidden, lb. 7. 17, 9; and so later, cf. Sext. Emp. P. 1. 152.

2. to dissuade, πολλά ἀπαγορεύων οὐδὲν ἤνευ Hdt. 9. 66, cf. 3. 124; ἀπ.

τινί τι Plut. Arat. 35.

II. intr. to bid farewell to, c. dat., ἀπαγ.

τῷ πολέμῳ to give up, renounce war, Plat. Menex. 245 B; also c. part.

to give up doing, οὐτέ λέγων, οὐτέ ακούων ἀπαγ. Xen. Cyn. 1, 16: also

to grow weary of, ἀπ. θέμενος Id. Eq. 11, 9:—absol. to give up, Plat.

Rep. 368 C. 2. like ἀπείρηκα, ἀπέπον, to fail, sink, as strength,

etc., lb. 568 C, Theact. 200 D (answering to ἀπερῶν just above),

and Xen.; ἀπ. γῆρα by old age, Id. Eq. Mag. 1, 2; ἀπ. ὑπὸ πόνον to be

exhausted by . . Id. An. 5. S, 3; ταχὺ ἀπ. οἱ ἵπποι Arist. Incess. An. 14,

3; ἀπ. πρὸς στρατίαν Plut. Cor. 13:—also of things, τὰ ἀπαγορεύοντα,

worn out and useless, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 33.

ἀπαγορία, Dor. for ἀπηγορία.

ἀπαγρεύω, to carry off, take away, Hesych.

ἀπαγρίομαι, Pass. to become wild or savage, μὴ μ' ἐκπάρηγ' . . ἀπ.

ἡγρωμένον Soph. Ph. 226, cf. Plat. Polit. 274 B; ὑπὸ τῶν σατιρῶν ἦν

ἀπαγριασμένη had been made saucy by riches, Epier. Ἀντιλ. 1. 16.

ἀπαγρίωσις, εὼς, ἡ, a growing wild, Theophr. C. P. 4. 5, 6.

ἀπαγρός, ὄν, (ἀγρος) unlucky in the chase, Hesych.

ἀπαχύνω, to strangle, Anth. P. 11. 111:—Pass., Hipp. 562.

32. II. to release from a noose, Luc. Lexiph. 11.

ἀπαγχόνισις, εὼς, ἡ, strangulation, Byz.

ἀπάγχο, fut. -άγχο, to strangle, throttle, ὁ μὲν λάε νέβρον ἀπάγχο

Od. 19. 230; γαλῆν ἀπ. Ar. Pax 796, cf. Plut. Mar. 27, Luc. Lexiph. 11;

ὁ μάλιστα μ' ἀπάγχει chokes me with anger, Ar. Vesp. 686:—Med.

and Pass. to hang oneself, to be hanged, Archil. 61, Hdt. 2. 131, Hipp.

Aph. 1246, Aesch. Supp. 465, Andoc. 16. 28; ἐκ δένδρων Thuc. 3. 81;

ὥστε μ' ἀπάγχεσθ' was ready to choke, Ar. Nub. 988; ἀπάγχεσθαι

βρῦνόμενος Arr. Epict. 2. 20, 31.

ἀπάγω, fut. -άγω, to lead away, carry off, ἀπάγουσι βόας καὶ ἴφια μῆλα

Od. 18. 278; so in Trag., etc.; προσάγειν . . ἀπάγειν to bring near . .

hold far off, Arist. Probl. 31. 25; ἀπ. ἀλῶν ἀπ' ὀφθαλμῶν to remove it,

Theophr. H. P. 7. 6, 2; τὸ ἱμάτιον τοῦ τραχήλου Plut. Anton. 12:—

Med. to take away for or with oneself, Hdt. 1. 196., 4. 80, Trag.; or that

which is one's own, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 37, etc.:—Pass., ἐς δὲν ἀπαγμέναις

brought to a point, tapering off, Hdt. 7. 64, cf. 2. 28, Arist. P. A. 2. 16,

1. 2. to lead away, draw off troops, τῆς στρατιᾶς τοὺς πολλοὺν Hdt.

1. 164, cf. 115, Thuc. 1. 28, al.: so, ἀπ. κώμονος πρὸς τάφον Eur. Tro.

1184; θεωρίαν εἰς Δῆλον Plat. Phaedo 58 B; ἀπαγε τὸν ἵππον Ar. Nub.

32. b. elliptically, to retire, withdraw, march away, 5. 120,

Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 34, al.; cf. ἀπαγε.

II. to bring back, bring home,

lb. 18, 326; ἀπάγειν οἰκάδε Od. 16. 370, cf. Soph. Ph. 941, Xen. An.

1. 3, 14; ἀπ. ὀπίσω Hdt. 9. 117.

III. to return what one owes,

render, pay, (like ἀποδοῖμι, ἀποφέρειν), τὸν φόρον Ar. Vesp. 707, cf. Xen.

Cyr. 2. 4, 12, Thuc. 5. 53, cf. ἀπαγωγή III.

IV. to arrest and

carry off, ἀπάγεται αὐτὸν παρ' ἐμῆ Hdt. 2. 114, cf. 6. 81; δεῖν κἀπάγειν

ἐφίετο Eur. Bacch. 439:—Pass., ἀπαχύνοντας παρ' ἐωσύν Hdt. 6.

119. 2. esp. as Att. law-term, *to bring before a magistrate and accuse* (v. ἀπαγωγή III). Antipho 139. 27; ἀσέβειας for impiety, Dem. 601. 26; ἀπ. ὡς θεσμοθέτας Id. 630. 16; ἀπ. τοῖς ἔνδεκα Id. 736. 2, cf. Antipho 137. 35. 3. hence, as the result of such process, *to carry off to prison*, Plat. Gorg. 486 A, Dem. 647. 2; εἰς τὸ δεσμητήριον Andoc. 31. 24, Dem. 940. 4; absol., ὡς γόης ἀπαχθῆναι Plat. Meno 80 B; ἀπαχθεῖς Lys. 172. 34. V. *to lead away from the subject*, esp. by sophistry, ἀπὸ τοῦ νότος ἐπὶ τοῖνάντιον Plat. Phaedr. 262 B; ἀπ. τινὰ ἀπὸ τῆς ὑποθέσεως Dem. 416. 24; ἀπ. τὸ ὀργιζόμενον τῆς γνώμης *to divert* . . . Thuc. 2. 59; ἀπὸ δεινῶν ἀπ. τὴν γνῶμην Ib. 65. 2. *to take away, separate*, ἀπ' ὕλης . . . τὰ δοξάζοντα ἀπ. Plat. Phil. 39 B, cf. Phaedo 97 B. VI. simply *to carry*, ἐν ἀριστερὰ τὸζον Id. Legg. 795 A.

ἀπάγωγή, ἡ, a leading away, τοῦ στρατεύματος Xen. An. 7. 6, 5: a dragging away, rape, γυναικῶν Luc. Phil. 1. 3. II. *payment*, κατεστρέφω ἐς φόρον ἀπ. subjected them to payment of tribute, Hdt. 1. 6, 27., 2. 182; cf. ἀπάγω III, ἀπαγινέω.

1. a summary process by which a person caught in the act (ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ) might be arrested by any citizen and brought before the Magistrates (commonly before the Eleven, v. ἔνδεκα, οἱ), Antipho 130. 20, Andoc. 12. 9, Lys. 137. 43, sq., Dem. 735. fin.; ἀπαγωγῆς ἄξια Hyperid. Euxen. 22: in some cases such arrest was allowed on grounds of notorious guilt, v. αὐτόφωρος fin. 2. the written complaint which was handed in to the Magistrates, ἀπάγειν τὴν ἀπ. to lay such accusation, Lys. 138. 7; παραδέχεσθαι ἀπ., of the Eleven, to admit it, Ib.—Cf. Dict. of Antiqu.

IV. in the Logic of Arist., ἡ εἰς τὸ ἀδύνατον ἀπ. *reductio ad impossibile*, An. Pr. 1. 7, 4;—but also a kind of argument described in 2. 25.

ἀπάγωγός, ὄν, leading away, diverting, λύπης Gorgias Hel. 10. ἀπάγωνος, v. sub ἐπαγωνος.

ἀπάδειν, Ion. —ένν, v. sub ἀφανδάνω. ἀπάδειν, *to withhold wrongfully*, μισθὸν ἀπ. τινος LXX (Deut. 24. 14).

ἀπάδης, αἰ, [ἀπᾶ], found in most Mss. of Pind. P. 1. 161, and explained as =παρίδες (cf. ἡπαρ); but there is good authority for ἐλπίδας, which Böckh adopts.

ἀπάδω, fut. —ήσομαι Plat. Tim. 26 D:—*to sing out of tune, be out of tune*, ὅλη τῇ ἁρμονίᾳ Id. Legg. 802 E, cf. Arist. Probl. 19. 21; absol., Plat. Hipp. Mi. 374 C. II. metaph. *to dissent*, ἀπ' ἀλλήλων Id. Legg. 662 B; πρὸς τι Plut. Lycurg. 27; c. gen., ἔθων Luc. Anach. 6. 2. *to wander away*, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐρωτήματος Plat. Hipp. Ma. 292 C. Hence Adv. ἀπαδόντως, *unbefittingly*, Plotin. 3. 4, 5.

ἀπαίρω, aor. —ήειρα, poet. form of ἀπαίρω, *to depart*, Eur. Fr. 775. 62:—so in Med., ἀπαίρουμενον πόλιος Il. 21. 563. ἀπαίεσθαι, poet. for ἀπαυξάνομαι, *to grow out of*, Simon. Iamb. 6. S5; plqpf. ἀπητέρητο Q. Sm. 14. 198.

ἀπαερόσμαι, Pass. *to become air*, Byz. ἀπάδαντίζω, *to aim at immortality*, Plat. Charm. 156 D, ubi v. Heind., cf. Arist. Eth. N. 10. 7, 8. II. trans. *to deify*, Diod. 2. 20; ἀπ. τὴν ψυχὴν *to represent it as immortal*, Schol. Arist. 576. 38 Brandis:—Pass. *to become immortal, earn immortality*, ψυχὰ ἀθανάτιζόμενα, opp. *το φαρτὰ σώματα*, Philo 1. 427: *to become a God*, Dio C. 45. 7.

ἀπαδανάσις, ἡ, deification, Dio C. 60. 35: so —ισμός, ὁ, Epiphani.

ἀπάθεια, ἡ, want of sensation, impossibility, of things, opp. *το πάθος*, Arist. Phys. 4. 9, 11, Metaph. 8. 1, 5. II. of persons, *insensibility, apathy*, Id. Eth. N. 2. 3, 5, 6; An. 3. 4, 5; ἀπ. κακῶν *insensibility to . . .*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 15, 1; ἀπ. ἐπὶ τι Arist. An. Post. 2. 13, 18, Rhet. 2. 6, 2. 2. among the Stoics, *calmness, dispassionateness*, the state of their true σοφός, Horace's nil admirari, cf. Heyne Epict. 12. 29; in pl., Sext. Emp. M. 10. 224. III. *absence of suffering*, δι' ἀπάθειαν *without suffering pain*, Arist. P. A. 4. 6, 6.

Ἀπαθῆναιοι, ὧν, οἱ, degenerate Athenians, Theopomp. Hist. 332; censured by Poll. 3. 58.

ἀ-πάθος, ἐς, without πάθος or sensation, *not suffering or having suffered*: I. c. gen., ἀπ. ἐργῶν αλαχρῶν Theogn. 1177; κακῶν Hdt. 1. 32., 2. 119, Xen. An. 7. 7, 33, etc.; ἀευκείης Hdt. 3. 160; τῶν σεισμῶν τῶν τοῦ σώματος Plat. Phil. 33 E; νόσων Dem. 1399. 19, etc.; but also *without experience of, πόνων* Hdt. 6. 12; καλῶν μεγάλων Id. 1. 207. 2. absol., Aesch. Pers. 861, Thuc. 1. 26; πρὸς τινος Pind. P. 4. 529; χάριν ἴσθι ἔδν ἀπ. be grateful for going unpunished, Hdt. 9. 79:—generally, *unaffected, ὑπὸ τινος* Arist. Probl. 3. 8, Theophr. Ign. 42; πρὸς τι Plut. Alcib. 13, etc.; c. dat. modi, Luc. Nav. 44. II. without passion or feeling, *insensible, apathetic*, diff. from ἐγκρατής, Arist. Top. 4. 5, 2, cf. Rhet. 2. 1, 4., 2. 5, 18:—Adv., ἀπαθῶς ἔχειν Plut. Solon 20; Sup. —έστατα Longin. 41. 1. 2. of things, *not liable to change, impassive*, Arist. Metaph. 4. 12, 4, al.; ἀπαθεῖς αἰ δέω Id. Top. 6. 10, 2, cf. Metaph. 1. 9, 19; Ἀναξαγόρας τὸν νοῦν ἀπαθῆ λέγει Id. Phys. 8. 5, 10; ὁ δὲ νοῦς ἴσως θεϊωτέρων τι καὶ ἀπαθεῖς ἐστιν Id. de An. 1. 4, 15, cf. 3. 2: esp. in Stoic philosophy, *ὁσία ἄσπαρτος καὶ ἀπ.* Plut. 2. 765 A; cf. ἀπάθεια 2.

III. act. *exciting no feeling, making no impression*, Arist. Poët. 14, 16; τὰ ἀπαθῆ *unexciting topics*, Id. Fr. 125; τὰ ἀπαθῆ *intransitive verbs*, Gramm.

ἀπαί, poet. for ἀπὸ, like διαί, παρὰ, ὑπαί, Hes. Sc. 409, v. l. Il. 11. 664.

ἀπ-αγειρόμαι, Pass. *to be changed into a poplar*, Strabo 215.

ἀπαιδελόγητος, ὄν, without teacher or guide, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 36: *uneducated, untaught*, τινος in a thing, Id. Pol. 8. 4, 6 (v. l. ἀπαιδελόγητος). Adv. —τως, Cyrill.

ἀπαιδευσία, ἡ, want of education, opp. *το παιδεία*, Plat. Rep. 514 A, al.; μετὰ ἀπαιδευσίας Thuc. 3. 42; δι' ἀπαιδευσίαν Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 7; δι' ἀπ. τινός *from want of instruction in a thing*, Id. Metaph. 3. 3, 5, cf. 4. 2, 2; ἀπ. πλούτου *inexperience in money*, Id. Rhet. 2. 16, 4. 2. ignorance, stupidity, boorishness, coarseness, Plat. Gorg. 527 E, al.,

Aeschin. 18. 36, etc.

II. ἀπαιδευσία ὀργῆς *from want of control over passion*, Thuc. 3. 84.

ἀπαιδευτός, *to be ἀπαιδευτός*, A. B. 501.

ἀπαιδευτός, ὄν, *uneducated, παιδευόμενον τὸν ἀπ.* Eur. Cycl. 492, Plat., etc.; πιθανώτεροι οἱ ἀπαιδευτοὶ τῶν πεπαιδευμένων ἐν τοῖς ὄχλοις Arist. Rhet. 2. 22, 3, cf. Eur. Hipp. 989:—c. gen. rei, *uninstructed in . . .*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 55. 2. ignorant, stupid, boorish, rude, Eur. Cycl. 493, Plat. Gorg. 510 B, Philem., etc.; ἀπ. βίος Alex. Incert. 17; ἀπ. μαρτυρία *clumsy evidence*, Aeschin. 7. 12.

II. Adv. —τως, Plat. Rep. 559 D; ἀπ. ἔχειν Eur. Ion 247.

ἀπαιδευτό-τροπος, ὄν, rude, uncivilised, prob. l. Diod. Excerpt. 600. 42 (for ἀναπ-).

ἀπαιδία, ἡ, (ἀπαις) childlessness, Hdt. 6. 139, Soph. O. T. 1024, Antipho 121. 4, etc.

ἀπ-αιδουῖω, *to castrate or to circumcise*, Poll. 2. 176.

ἀπαιδοτρόβητος, ὄν, *not taught by a παιδοτρόβης*, A. B. 419.

ἀπ-αιδάλω, *to burn to cinders or ashes*, v. l. Theophr. C. P. 4. 12, 8.

ἀπαιθερόομαι, Pass. *to become ethereal*, cited from Synes.

ἀπ-αίθωμαι, Pass. *to take fire*, Q. Sm. 1. 693.

ἀπ-αιδριάζω, *to expose to the air, to air*, Hipp. 497. 15. 2. ἀπ.

τὰς νεφέλας *to clear away the clouds*, Ar. Av. 1502. 3. intr. *to clear up, grow fine*, of weather, Liban. 1. 343: metaph., M. Anton. 2. 4.

ἀπ-αυδύσσομαι, Pass. *to flare, stream*, of a torch, Diod. 2. 53. The Act. in E. M. 233. 34, intr., of the eyes.

ἀπαικτος, ὄν, (παῖς) *unfit for jesting*, Eccl.

ἀπαινέω, *to dispraise*, Eccl.

ἀπαινόμεαι, v. l. for ἀναίνόμεαι, Il. 7. 185.

ἀπ-αίνωμαι, Dep. *to take away, withdraw*, τί τινος Od. 17. 322: *to pluck off*, Mosch. 2. 66:—Hom. also ἀποαίνωμαι, Il. 13. 262, Od. 12. 419.

ἀπ-αυαλῶ, *to perplex, confound*, Eur. Ion 549; ἀπ. τινὰ τῆς ἀληθείας Babr. 95. 99.—Schol. Ar. has ἀπαιολέω.

ἀπαυόλη, ἡ, (αἰύλος) *a being defrauded, loss by fraud*, τέθνηκεν . . . χρημάτων ἀπαυόλη Aesch. Fr. 185. II. *Fraud*, personified in Ar. Nub. 1150.

ἀπαυόλημα, atos, τό, =foreg., Aesch. Cho. 1002, Soph. Fr. 841, Ar. Nub. 729:—also ἀπαυόλησις, εως, ἡ, Hesych.

ἀπαυρέθεω, Ion. subj. aor. I pass., and ἀπαυρημένος, Ion. part. pf. pass. from ἀπαυρέω.

ἀπ-αίρω, (cf. ἀπαίειρω): fut. ἀπαρῶ: aor. I ἀπῆρα Eur.: pf. ἀπῆρκα Thuc. 8. 100, Aeschin. 39. 6: Ion. impf. ἀπαίρεσκον Hdt. *To lift off*, and so *to carry off, take away*, τὰ εὔλα Hdt. 1. 186: *to remove, τί τινος* Eur. Or. 1608; τινὰ Σπάρτης Id. Hel. 1671: in I. T. 967, perhaps, *to get rid of*:—Pass., ἀπαίρεται τράπεζα Aesch. ap. Ath. 641 E. II. *to lead or carry away a sea or land force*, τὰς νῆας ἀπὸ Σαλαμῖνος Id. Hel. 8. 57; so, μελάθρων ἀπ. πόδα Eur. El. 774; ἀπ. τινὰ ἐκ χθονός Id. Hel. 1520. 2. elliptically (sub. ναῦς, στρατόν, etc.), *to sail away, march away, depart*, ἀπαίρειν ἀπὸ Σαλαμῖνος Hdt. 8. 60, freq. in Thuc., Xen., etc.: also c. gen., ἀπαίρειν χθονός *to depart from the land*, Eur. Cycl. 131; Σπάρτης ἀπῆρας νηὶ Κρησίου χθόνα Id. Tro. 944; c. acc. cogn., ἀπ. πρεσβείαν *to set out on an embassy*, Dem. 392. 14. Cf. ἀπάγω.

ἀ-παις, ἀπαῖδος, ὁ, ἡ, childless, Hdt. 6. 38, Soph. Fr. 5; τὰς ἀπαιδας οἰσίας, perhaps, *childless estate*, Id. Tr. 911 (if the verse be genuine):—often c. gen., ἀπ. ἐρσεως γόνων *without male heirs*, Hdt. 1. 109, cf. 5. 48; ἀπ. ἐρσεως καὶ θήλεος γόνου Id. 3. 66; τάκαινα, τέκνων ἀπαιδα Eur. Supp. 810; ἀπ. ἀρρένων παίδων Andoc. 15. 36, Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 2; ἀρρένων τε καὶ θηλείων Plat. Legg. 925 C.

II. Νυκτὸς παῖδες ἀπαίδες *children of Night, yet children none*, Aesch. Eum. 1034, cf. 69.

ἀπ-αῖσιος, ὄν, ill-omened, Lat. inauspicatus, ὕαινα Opp. H. 1. 372; ἡμέρα Luc. Pseudol. 12. Adv. —ως, Galen.

ἀπ-αῖσω, Att. —ήσω: fut. ἐω:—*to spring from a height*, κρημνοῦ ἀπαῖξας Il. 21. 234. II. *to dart away*, ὅπταν μὲν ἀπαῖξη τέρεν αἶμα Emped. 348; τοῦ δ' ἐγὼ κλωνὶ ἀπῆρα Soph. Tr. 190; ἀπῆξε πέμφει burst, Id. Fr. 319; φρενὲς . . . γνώμης ἀπῆξαν Id. Aj. 448; ἀπῆξας restored for ἀπῆξας in Ar. Ran. 468. [ἀπᾶ—Hom. in arsi, cf. ἀῖσσω.]

ἀπ-αισχύνομαι, Dep. *to shrink back or refuse through shame*, Plat. Gorg. 494 C; cf. ἀποδιδάω.

ἀπ-αισχυντός, =foreg., Helioid. 8. 5 (with v. l. ἐπαναίσχ- or ἀπαναίσχ-).

ἀπ-αῖτώ, fut. ἦσω:—*to demand back, demand to have returned*, esp. of things forcibly taken or rightfully belonging to one, Hdt. 1. 2, 3, Andoc. 22. 29; τὸ μαθάριον γὰρ ἂν ἀπαιτῆς Diphil. Ζωργ. 2. 34:—ἀπ. τινὰ τι *to demand something of one*, Hdt. 8. 122, Eur. Hel. 963, Ar. Av. 554; also, ἀπ. ἐπὶ τοῦ πατρός Soph. Ph. 362; χάριν ἀπ. τινὰ Plat. Phaedr. 241 A, Dem., etc.; τι παρὰ τινος Arist. de An. 1. 4, 6; also, ἀπ. δικηρῆς κενος Aesch. Cho. 398; λόγον ἀπ. τινὰ περί τινος Plat. Rep. 599 B; ὑπέρ τινος Ib. 612 D; ἀπ. ὑπόσχεαν Arist. Eth. N. 9. 1, 4; c. inf., ἀπ. τινὰ ποιεῖν τι Eur. Supp. 385.

II. Pass., of things, *to be demanded in payment*, etc., Hdt. 5. 35. 2. of persons, *to have demanded of one*, ἀπαιτεῖσθαι ἐυεργεσίαν Xen. Apol. 17; ἀπ. τὸ τέλος C. I. 198S. 8: *to yield to a request*, οὐκ ἀπαιτούμεσθα, answering *το ἀπαιτῶ σκήπτρα*, Eur. Phoen. 602.

ἀπαιτήμα, atos, τό, a demand, M. Anton. 5. 15.

ἀπαιτήσις, εως, ἡ, a demanding back, Hdt. 5. S5; Ἑλένης ἀπ., name of a play by Soph.; ἀπ. ποιεῖσθαι *to make a formal demand*, before legal proceedings, Dem. 901. 1:—a claim, right to demand a thing, τινος ἀπὸ τινος C. I. 1732 b. 25.

ἀπαιτητέον, verb. Adj. *one must demand or require*, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 20.

2. —τέος, α, ὄν, *to be demanded, required*, Ib. 2. 2, 3.

ἀπαιτητής, οὐ, ὁ, a tax-gatherer, Greg. Nyss.

ἀπαιτητικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed for demanding, Eust. Opusc. 136. 49.

ἀπαιτίζω, fut. ἴσω, =ἀπαίρω, *to demand back*, esp. of things forcibly taken away, χρήματα Od. 2. 78, cf. Call. Fr. 178, Nonn. D. 42. 382.

ἀ-παίω, *ωνος*, δ, ἡ, *without the paeon, cheerless* (as ἀ-παίνωστος, *ον*, Eur. ap. Hesych.), ἀκράτῃ ἀπαίωνας. . . Ἀχέρωντος Soph. Fr. 469.

ἀπαυωρόμαι, *Pass. to hang down from, hover about*, Hes. Sc. 234; ἀπ. ἔνθεν *καὶ ἔνθεν to hang without support at either end, as a fractured limb only supported by the bandage at the fracture*, Hipp. Fract. 756, cf. Art. 829; ἀπ. τινος *or τινι to hang from or to . . .*, Arist. Plant. 1. 4. 1., 1. 6, 8.

II. later in Act. ἀπαυωρέω, *to let hang down*, πλοκάμους Alciphro 3. 55; *to suspend*, Clem. Al. 262.

ἀπαυώρημα, *ατος*, τό, *a sort of sling*, Hipp. 771 H:—ἀπαυώρησις, *εως*, ἡ, *a hanging down*, κρασπέδων Clem. Al. 238.

ἀπακμάζω, *to go out of bloom, fade away*, Stob. 536. 48.

ἀπακμή, ἡ, *a going out of bloom, decay*, Longin. 9. 30.

ἀπακονόμω, *Pass. to be sharpened off*, Joseph. A. J. 6. 6.

ἀπακοντίω: fut. Att. ἴω:—*to shoot away like a javelin, shoot off*, τὰς ἀποφάδας Arist. H. A. 2. 1. 531:—*to dart forth*, μαρμαρυγὴν Nonn. D. 40. 414.

ἀπακριβόμαι, *Pass. to be highly wrought or finished, πρὸς κάλλος* Plat. Legg. 810 B; λόγος ἀπακριβωμένος Id. Tim. 29 C, Isocr. 43 A, cf. Plat. Philib. 59 D; παιδεία Isocr. Antid. § 190; τὰ μάλιστα ἀπακριβέως *the most perfect creatures*, Arist. P. A. 3. 4, 15; of persons, ἀπακριβωμένος ἐπὶ τινι *accurately versed in a thing*, Isocr. 238 D; cf. ἀπακριβωμένος.

II. in Med. *to finish off, make perfect*, of sculpture, Anth. Plan. 172, 342; ἀπ. ταῖς γραμμαῖς Luc. Imag. 16.

ἀπακταίνω, *to be unequal to violent exercise*, Hesych. II. *trans. to tire by violent exercise*, as must be read in Plat. Legg. 672 C; cf. Ruhnck. Tim. v. ἀκταίνειν.

ἀπακτέον, verb. Adj. *one must lead away*, τινά τινος Plut. 2. 9 F.

ἀπακτός, ὅν, *that may be dragged to prison*, Arr. Epict. 3. 24, 105 (as Schweigh. for ἀπόκτατος).

ἀ-πάλαστος, *ον*, *not to be thrown in wrestling, unconquerable*, Pind. N. 4. 154: v. sq.

ἀ-πάλαστρος, *ον*, *not trained in the palaestra, unskilled in wrestling*, Anth. P. 12. 222; opp. to οἱ μετέχοντες τοῦ γυμνασίου, C. I. 3086, cf. 3085.

2. generally, *awkward, clumsy*, Cic. Brut. 68, Quintil. 9. 4, Hesych. s. v. Κυρία πάλιν. II. *not customary on the palaestra, contrary to its rules*, Anth. P. 5. 214.—Jacobs ad Anth. p. 101 would everywhere read ἀπάλαστος.

ἀ-παλαίωτος, *ον*, *not growing old or decaying*; Hesych.

ἀπάλαλκε, 3 sing. aor. 2, opt. ἀπαλάλκοι, (with no pres. in use, v. ἀλάλκε and cf. ἀπαλέγω)—*to ward off, keep off something from one*, τὴν τινος II. 22. 348, cf. Od. 4. 766; νόσους Pind. O. 8. 112: Theocr. 28. 20 has inf. ἀπαλαλκέμεν.

ἀπάλαμος, *ον*, *poet. for ἀπάλαμος*, (cf. παλαμναῖος from παλάμη, *νώνυμος* from νώνυμος):—*properly, without hands, i. e. helpless, good for naught*, ἀνὴρ ἀπ. II. 5. 597, cf. Simon. 8. 11:—Adv. -νος, A. B. 418:—Theod. Prodr. has a Sup. -έστατος, as if from ἀπαλαμνής.

II. in Lyr. and Eleg. Poets, like ἀμήχανος, *impracticable, reckless, lawless*, of persons, Pind. O. 2. 105; of acts, ἔρδειν ἐργ' ἀπ. Solon 14; ἀπάλαμα μυθεῖσθαι Theogn. 481; ἀνελεῖσθαι Id. 281; so, ἀπ. τι πάσχειν Eur. Cycl. 598.

ἀ-πάλαμος, *ον*, (παλάμη) like ἀπάλαμος, *helpless*, Hes. Op. 20; βίος ἀπ., of Tantalus, Pind. O. 1. 95. [ἀπ.—metri grat., Hes. l. c.]

ἀπαλάσσω, *Pass. to go astray, wander, ἀπ. ἄλλῃ* Hes. Sc. 409.

ἀπαλάστω, (ἀλαστός) *to complain of grievous usage*, Hesych.

ἀπαλαγέω, *to feel no more pain at a thing*, τι Thuc. 2. 61; ἀπ. τὸ πένθος *to put away sorrow*, Plut. Cleom. 22; like ἀπολοφύρομαι.

II. generally *to be orathetic, callous*, ἀπ. ταῖς ἐλπίσιν Polyb. 9. 40, 4; πρὸς ἐλπίδα Dio C. 48. 37: absol., Polyb. 1. 35, 5, etc.

ἀπάλεψις, *εως*, ἡ, *a ceasing to feel pain*, Heliod. 6. 5.

ἀπαλέψω, fut. ψω: pf. ἀπαλήφα Dem. 1243. 29:—*to wipe off, expunge*, esp. from a record or register, Id. 1115. 5; ἀπ. τινά ἀπὸ ὀφλήματος *to give one his quittance*, Id. 1338. 8; ἀπ. τι *to cancel it*, Aeschin. 49. 30; ἀπ. ἀπὸ τῶν παρακαταθηκῶν *to embezzle part of the deposits*, Dem. 1243. 17, cf. 29.—Hence verb. Adj. ἀπαλειπτέον, *one must expunge*, M. Anton. 11. 19;—and Adj. -πτικός, ὅν, ὅν, *expunging*, Eccl.:—ψις, *εως*, ἡ, *an expunging*, Athanas.

ἀπαλέξαι, ἀπαλέξασθαι, v. sub ἀπαλέξω.

ἀπαλέξησις, ἡ, *a defence, tins against a thing*, Clem. Al. 224, Suid.

ἀπαλέξητικός, ὅν, ὅν, *helping, defending*, E. M. 56. 10.

ἀπαλέξι-κακος, *ον*, = ἀλεξίκακος, Orph. H. 67.

ἀπαλέξω, fut. ἔξω: *to ward off from*, c. acc. rei et gen. pers., καὶ δέ κεν ἄλλον σεῦ ἀπαλέξῃσαι II. 24. 371; so c. dat. pers., Ζεὺς . . μοι ἀπαλέξαι γάμον *may he avert it from me*, Aesch. Supp. 1053.

2. reversely c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, like Lat. defendere aliquem ab aliquo re, οὐδ' ὡς τιν' ἐμελλεν ἀπαλέξῃσιν κακότητος Od. 17. 364.

II. Med. *to defend oneself, πρὸς ταύτ' ἀπαλέξασθαι* Soph. Aj. 166, cf. Fr. 286, Nic. Th. 829. V. ἀπαλάλκε.

ἀπαλέουμαι, *Dep. to keep aloof from*, v. l. Nic. Th. 395 (Schol.).

ἀπαλήθεύω, *to speak the whole truth, πρὸς τινά* Xen. Oec. 3. 12, in Med.

II. *to verify, confirm*, Suid.

ἀπαλθαίνωμαι, fut. ᾄσωμαι: *Dep. :—to heal thoroughly*, ἔλκε' ἀπαλθήσεσθον (=εσθαι Aristarch.), II. 8. 419; impf. in Q. Sm. 4. 404.

ἀπαλία, ἡ, (ἀπαλός) *tenderness, softness*, Geop. 1. 8, 2.

ἀπαλίας, *ον*, δ, *a sucking pig*, Diog. L. 8. 20.

ἀπαλλάγη, ἡ, (ἀπαλλάσσω) *deliverance, release, relief from a thing, riddance of it, πόνον, πημάτων, συμφορὰς* Aesch. Ag. 1, 20, Pr. 754, Soph. Ant. 1338, etc.; so in pl., Aesch. Pr. 316, Eur. Heracl. 811; ἀπ. πραγμάτων Antipho 145. 30; ἀπ. τοῦ πολέμου οὐκ ἦν πέρας οὐδ' ἀπ. Dom. 275. 29; of matters of business, ἀπ. συμβολαίων Id. 803. 13; generally, *a cessation, τινος* Arist. H. A. 7. 2, 3.

2. absol. *a divorce*, Eur. Med. 236, 1375.

II. *a removal*, Plat. Legg. 736 A.

III. (from Pass.) *a going away*,

a means of getting away, an escape, retreat, Hdt. 1. 12., 7. 207, al.; τέλος τῆς ἀπαλλαγῆς *the final departure*, Id. 2. 139; ἡ ἀπ. ἐγένετο ἀπαλλων *separation of combatants*, Thuc. 1. 51.

2. τοῦ βίου *departure from life*, Hipp. 1234 A, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 13; ψυχῆς ἀπὸ σώματος Plat. Phaedo 64 C; hence ἀπαλλαγῇ *alone, death*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 3, etc.

ἀπαλλακτέον, verb. Adj. of ἀπαλλάσσω, *one must release from*, τινά τινος Plut. Cor. 32.

2. *one must remove, make away with*, τι ἐκποδὼν Dion. H. 6. 51.

II. (from Pass.) *one must withdraw from, get rid of*, τινὸς Lys. 104. 4, Plat. Phaedo 66 D.

ἀπαλλακτής, *οδ*, δ, *a liberator from, κακοῦ* Max. Tyr. 13. 5.

ἀπαλλακτιάω, = ἀπαλλάξω, M. Anton. 10. 36.

ἀπαλλακτικός, ὅν, ὅν, *fit for delivering from*, τινος Diosc. 3. 83:—Adv., ἀπαλλακτικῶς ἔχειν, = ἀπαλαξείην, Dion. H. de Rhet. 11. 8.

2. *fit for curing disease*, Arist. Probl. 31. 23.

ἀπαλλάξω, Desiderat. of ἀπαλλάσσω, *to wish to be delivered, to wish to go away from*, get rid of, τινος Thuc. 1. 95., 3. 84.

ἀπάλαξις, *εως*, ἡ, = ἀπαλλαγῇ, Hdt. 9. 13, Hipp. 48. 11.

ἀπαλλάσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ἔω Isocr. 92 E: pf. ἀπηλλάχα Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 6: aor. ἀπηλάφα Hdt. and Att. Prose:—Pass., pf. ἀπηλλάγαμ. Ar. Pax 1128, Isocr., Ion. ἀπαλλάγαμ. Hdt. 2. 144, 167: aor. ἀπηλάχην, Ion. ἀπάλα., Id. 2. 152, Trag.; in Att. ἀπηλλάχην [α] as always in Prose; also in Trag. (for the most part metri grat., cf. however Soph. Ant. 422, El. 782), Pors. Phoen. 986: fut. ἀπαλλαχθήσομαι Eur. Hipp. 356, Ar., in Prose ἀπαλλαγήσομαι Thuc. 4. 28, etc.:—Med., fut. (in pass. sense) ἀπαλλάξομαι Hdt. 7. 122, Eur. Hel. 437, Thuc., etc.: aor. ἀπηλλάξαντο Eur. Heracl. 317, cf. Plut. Cato Mi. 64.

A. Act. *to set free, release, deliver from a thing, παίδιον δνσομοφῆς* Hdt. 6. 61; τινά πόνον, πημονῆς, κακῶν, φόβου, etc., Aesch. Pr. 773, 471, etc.; τινά ἐκ γῶν Soph. El. 292; ἐκ φόβου Andoc. 8. 39; c. acc. only, *to set free, release*, Soph. Ant. 597, etc.; κύπος μ' ἀπ. Id. Ph. 880: *to release from a debt or obligation, grant a quittance to*, Dem. 952. 16.

2. *to put away from, remove from*, τί τινος, as ἀπ. γῆς πρόσσπον, φρενὸν ἔρρωτα Eur. Med. 27, Hipp. 774; σφαγῆς χεῖρα I. T. 994; χρυσὸν χερὸς Hec. 1222; ἀπ. τινά τινος *to take away or remove from one*, Ar. Eccl. 1046; τινά ἀπὸ τινος Dio C. 43. 32.

3. c. acc. only, *to put away, remove*, τι Eur. Hec. 1068, Plat., etc.; κύβους ἔργ' ἀπ. κακὰ *to do away ill by words*, Id. Fr. 284. 26:—also *to get rid of creditors*, Andoc. 16. 16, Isae. 53. 36, Dem. 914. 4: *to get rid of an opponent, by fair means or foul*, Id. 711. 25, 712. 1; ἀπ. τοὺς κατηγοροὺς Lys. 181. 25; *to dismiss, send away*, τινά Thuc. 1. 90; *to remove or displace from an office*, Id. 129; also *to make away with, destroy*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 15, 2; ἐαυτὸν Plut. Cato Mi. 70.

b. *to withdraw an accusation*, Dem. 952. 11., 966. 3, v. Interpret. ad ll.:—*to discharge a debt*, Dio C. 59. 1, etc.; so in Pass., Id. 51. 17.

II. intr. *to get off free, escape*, esp. with an Adv. added, ῥηιδίως Hipp. Vet. Med. 11, cf. Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 5; ὁ στόλος οὕτως ἀπ. came off, ended, Hdt. 5. 63, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1288, Eur. Med. 786; οὐκ ὡς θέλει ἀπηλάλαξεν Hdt. 1. 16; κακῶς ἀπ. Plat. Rep. 491 D; καταγελάστως ἐπ. Aeschin. 33. 17; so with a part. or adj., χαίρων ἀπ. Hdt. 3. 69; ὁδῶς ἀπ. Ar. Pl. 271, Plat. Soph. 254 D, etc.:—c. gen. *to depart from*, βίου Eur. Hel. 302, cf. Plat. Ax. 367 C; so, πῶς ἀπηλλάχεν ἐκ τῆς οδοῦ; Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 6; ἀριστ' ἀπαλλάττει ἐπὶ τούτου τοῦ κύβου *in respect of . .*, Diphil. Σύνωρ. 1: v. infr. II. 2.

B. Pass. and Med., *to be set free or released from a thing, get rid of it*, ἀπαλλαχθέντας δουλοσύνης Hdt. 1. 170; τυράννων Id. 5. 78; τῶν παρεόντων κακῶν Id. 2. 120; πημονῆς Aesch. Pr. 471; φόβου Soph. El. 783; πραγμάτων τε καὶ μαχῶν Ar. Pax 293; στρατιᾶς Ar. Ach. 251; Κλέωνος Thuc. 4. 28; κακῶν τῆσδε χθονος *from the evils issuing from this land*, Soph. O. C. 786, etc.

2. *to get off, escape*, mostly with some Adj. or Adv. added (as in Act. II), ἀγῶνος ἀπ. καλῶς Eur. Heracl. 346; ἀγῆμιος ἀπ. Ar. Pl. 271; and often in Plat.

3. absol. *to be acquitted*, Dem. 605. 17.

4. of a point under discussion, *to be dismissed as settled*, τοῦτο ἀπηλλάκται . . μὴ τὸ φίλον φίλον εἶναι Plat. Lysis 220 B, cf. Philib. 67 A.

II. *to remove, depart from*, ἐκ χώρης, ἐκ γῆς Hdt. 1. 61., 2. 139, etc.; μαντικῶν μυθῶν Aesch. Eum. 180; ἀλως, γῆς ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι πόδα Eur. Med. 729 (cf. βαίνειν πόδα, βαίνειν A. II. 4); ἀπ. παρά τινος Aeschin. 8. 20:—*to depart, go away*, ἐς τὴν ἐωυτοῦ Hdt. 1. 82, al.; ἐπὶ τῆς ἐωυτοῦ Id. 9. 11, cf. 5. 64; πρὸς χάραν Plat. Legg. 938 A; ἐπὶ τύπον Polyb. 5. 15, 6; absol., Id. 2. 93, al.:—hence in various relations, as,

2. ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι τοῦ βίου *to depart from life*, Eur. Hel. 102, cf. Hipp. 356; βίου ἀπαλλαγῇ Ar. Plat. Rep. 496 E; also often without τοῦ βίου, *to depart, die*, Eur. Heracl. 1000, Thuc. 2. 42, Plat. Phaedo 81 C, etc.; of things, *to cease*, Arist. M. Mor. 6. 2, 20.

3. ἀπ. λέχους, *to be divorced*, Eur. Andr. 592; ἀπ. γυνή τε ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς καὶ δὲ ἀνὴρ ἀπὸ γυναικὸς Plat. Legg. 868 D.

4. ἀπ. τοῦ διδασκάλου, *to leave school*, Id. Gorg. 514 C, cf. Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 24.

5. ἀπ. ἐκ παιδῶν, like Lat. e pueris *exceeding*, to become a man, Aeschin. 6. 16.

6. *to be removed from*, ἀπαλλαγμένος εὐθύνης *many removes from folly*, Hdt. 1. 60; συμφορῶν Thuc. 1. 122; αἰσχύνῃς Id. 3. 63; c. inf., κρίναι ἱκανῶς οὐκ ἀπηλλάκτο was not far from judging adequately, Thuc. 1. 138.

b. πολλὸν ἀπαλλαγμένος τινὸς far inferior to him, Hdt. 2. 144.

7. *to depart from*, leave off from, τῶν μακρῶν λόγων Soph. El. 1335; σκωμμάτων Ar. Pl. 316; ἀπ. λημμάτων *to give up the pursuit of . .*, Dem. 37. 24; οὐκ ἀπηλλάκται γραφικῆς *is not averse from . .*, Luc. Salt. 35.

b. absol. *to have done, give over, cease*, Soph. Ant. 422, Plat. Apol. 39 D; ὡς ἀπηλλάγαμ. when I gave up, Dem. 578. 14.

c. c. part., like ἄνυσον πράξας, etc., σιτῶν ἀπαλλάγηθι speak and be done with it, Plat. Gorg. 491 C, cf. Theaet. 183 C; ἀπαλλάχθητι πυρώσας Eur. Cycl. 600; but also in part., like ἄνυσας, with a Verb, οὐκὼν ἀπαλα-

λαχθείς ἀπει; make haste and begone, Soph. Ant. 244. 8. *to depart from enmity*, i.e. *to be reconciled*, so that it comes to be used much like διαλλάσσομαι or καταλλάσσομαι, πρὸς ἀλλήλους Plat. Legg. 915 C; absol., Ib. 768 C, Dem. 578. 14. 9. *to recover from an ailment*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 9, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 14.

ἀπαλλοτρίος, α, ον, *given over to strangers*, πολιτεῖται Diod. 11. 76.

ἀπαλλοτρίω, fut. ὥσω; pf. ἀπαλλοτρίωκα Aeschin. 29. 20:—*to estrange, alienate*, Hipp. Art. 824; ἀπ. τι ἀπὸ τινος *to estrange from*, Aeschin. 1. c.; τινά τινος Joseph. A. J. 4. 1, 1:—Pass. *to be alienated*, Plat. Tim. 65 A; *tinous from one*, Polyb. 1. 79, 6; πρὸς τινά towards one, Isocr. Epist. 423 E, Diod. 18. 48; ἀπαλλοτρίωμένην πρὸς φυντεῖαν χάρων ill-suited for . . . Id. 3. 73. 2. *of property, to alienate* (cf. sq.), Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 7, C. I. 2058 B.

ἀπαλλοτρίωσις, ἡ, *alienation*, λέγω ἀπαλλοτρίωσιν δόσιν καὶ πράσιν Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 7, cf. C. I. 3281.

ἀπαλόω, ποιέω. —οἶώω; fut. ἡώω;—*to thresh out, σίτος ἀπηλοσμένης* Dem. 1040. 22. 2. metaph. *to bruise, crush*, Il. 4. 522 (v. sub ἀχρί); generally, *to destroy*, Nonn. D. 9. 320.

ἀπαλό-βιος, ον, *living delicately*, Byz.

ἀπαλό-θριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, *soft-haired*, Eur. Bacch. 1185.

ἀπαλοιφή, ἡ, (ἀπαλείφω) *an effacing, expunging*, Gloss.

ἀπαλο-κουρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = ἀπαλή κουρίς, or καρὶς, Epich. 50 Ahr.

ἀπαλό-παις, δος, ὁ, α, *a delicate child*, Hesych.

ἀπαλο-πάρῃος, ον, *with soft cheeks*, Eust. 691. 52.

ἀπαλο-πλόκαμος, ον, *with soft curls*, Philox. 2. 14.

ἀπαλό-πνοος, ον, *breathing softly*, Byz.

ἀπαλο-πτερύς, υγος, *with soft wings*, Byz.

ἀπαλός, ἡ, ὡν, Αἰολ. ἀπ-, *soft to the touch, tender*: in Hom. mostly of the human body, ἀπαλήν ὑπὸ δειρῇν Il. 3. 371; παρειῶν ἀπαλάων 18. 123; ἀπαλοῖο δι' αὐχένος ἤλθεν ἀκακίη 17. 49, Od. 22. 16; ἀπ. πόδες Il. 19. 92; ἀπ. δὲ σφ' ἦτορ ἀπηγύρα, i.e. the life of young animals, 11. 115 (so, ἀπαλὸς λαβοῦσα having taken them young, Arist. H. A. 10. 6, 3); so, ἵσαν αὐδὴν ἐξ ἀπαλῶν στομάτων Hes. Sc. 279; of a person, delicate, εὐμορφότερα . . . τὰς ἀπαλὰς Γορύννας Sappho 78; rare in Trag., and only in lyrics, Aesch. Supp. 70 (cf. ἀμαλός); Βρέφος ἀπ. Eur. I. A. 1286; βρέφαρον τέγγουσι ἀπ. El. 1339; but more freq. in Com., σισυμβρίον Cratin. Xείρ. 2; κρέα Ar. Lys. 1063; δάκτυλοι Alex. Δημ. 3; θερμολοισαῖς ἀπαλοῖ Com. Anon. 241; so in Prose, ἀπ. ψυχῇ Plat. Phaedr. 245 A; of fresh fruit, Hdt. 2. 92, cf. Xen. Oec. 19, 18; of tender meat, Xen. An. 1. 5, 2; of a gentle fire, Philem. Στρατ. 1. 8, Diod. 3. 25. II. metaph. *soft, gentle*, ἀπαλὸν γελᾶσαι, like ἡδὺν γελᾶσαι, *to laugh gently*, Od. 14. 465; ἀπ. δαίτια, *soft, delicate*, Plat. Phaedr. 239 C; τῷ αὐτῷ . . . χρησώμεθα τεκμηρίω περὶ ἐρώτα, ὅτι ἀπαλός Id. Symp. 195 E:—even, ἀπ. εἰσπλους λεμένος, opp. to τραχύς, Cratin. Incert. 12. 6:—Adv., ἀπαλὸς ὑπᾶν *to roast moderately*, Sotad. Ἐγκλ. 1. 16, cf. Wess. Diod. 1. p. 192. 2. in bad sense, *soft, weak*, ὡς ἀπ. καὶ λευκός Cratin. Πυρ. 3; λευκός, ἐξηρμένος . . . ἀπ. Ar. Thesm. 192. (The Root is perhaps the same as that of ἀβρός, v. sub ἀβρός, Döderl. connects it with ὁπός (sap). [ἀπαλός; for καλᾶμω . . . ὅψ' ἀπαλῷ, in Theocrit. 28. 4, is corrupt.]

ἀπαλό-σαρκος, with soft or tender flesh, Hipp. 426. 53., 588. 51.

ἀπαλό-στομος, ον, *delicate to the mouth*, Hesych.

ἀπαλ-όστρακος, ον, *soft-shelled, crustaceous*, Greg. Nyss.

ἀπαλο-σύγκριτος, ον, *delicately compared*, Oribas. Mai. p. 9. 12.

ἀπαλότης, ἡ, (ἀπαλός) *softness, tenderness*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 18, Plat. Symp. 195 D, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 22; δι' ἀπαλότητα Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 2.

ἀπαλο-τρέφης, ἔς, *well-fed, plump*, σίαιος Il. 21. 363; ἀπ. λειμῶνες rich pastures, Anth. P. append. 50. 11.

ἀπαλο-φόρος, ον, *wearing soft raiment*, E. M.

ἀπαλό-φρων, ον, *soft-hearted*, Anth. P. 7. 403, Clem. Al. 108.

ἀπαλό-χρους, ον, contr. -χρους, χροῦν; with heterocl. gen. ἀπαλό-χρους, dat. -χροῖ, acc. -χροα:—*soft-skinned*, h. Hom. Ven. 14, Hes. Op. 517, Theogn. 1341 Bgk., Eur. Hel. 373 (lyr.):—also ἀπαλόχρους, χροῦς, ὁ, ἡ, A. B. 18.

ἀπαλό-ψυχος, ον, *of gentle mind*, Byz.

ἀπαλυντής, οὗ, ὁ, α, *a worker of hides, currier*, Zonar.

ἀπαλύνω, fut. ἑνώ, (ἀπαλός) *to soften, τοῦ ἵππου τὸ στόμα, τὰς τρίχας* Xen. Eq. 5. 5: *to make plump*, opp. *to laxen*, Hipp. Art. 816. 2. *to make tender or delicate, τοὺς πόδας ὑποδήμασι* Xen. Lac. 2. 1, cf. Eq. 4. 5:—Pass. *to be softened*, metaph., LXX (4 Regg. 22. 19, Ps. 54. 21).

ἀπαλῦσθαι, = ἀπαλεῖσθαι: ἀπαλῆσθαι v. l. for ἀπαλῆσθαι, Nic. Th. 829.

ἀπαλῦσις, ὁ, α, *a making plump*, Hipp. Art. 817.

ἀπ-αλφίττω, fut. σω, *to mix wine with barley-meal or groats*, in the Persian fashion, Ath. 432 D; ἐπ' ἀλφίτου πίνειν in Epinic. ib.; v. Mein. Com. Gr. 4. 505.

ἀπάλωσις, εως, ἡ, *a softening*, Athanas.

ἀπάμαλδύνω, *to bring to naught*, Anth. P. 9. 24, Greg. Naz.

ἀπαμαρῶω, *to remove darkness, ὄσων . . . ἀπημαρῶσας ὀμίχλην* Orph. H. 6. 6. II. *to make obscure*, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 21.

ἀπαμάω, fut. ἡσω, *to cut off, ἀπ' οὐατα γηλέη χαλκῷ βινάς τ' ἀμήσαντες* Od. 21. 301, cf. Hes. Th. 181; ἀπαμάσων [τῶν πύδα] Soph. Ph. 749; so in Med., Theophr. Lap. 21; ἀπὸ στάχυν ἀμψαμάσσει Q. Sm. 13. 242:—Pass., Nonn. D. 4. 413. [ἀπα- in Ep.; but in Soph. ἀπα-]

ἀπαμβλίσκω, *to make abortive, ἀπ. καρπὸς to produce abortive fruit*, Plut. Arat. 32. II. intr. *to miscarry*, aor. ἀπημβλωσε, Id. Pomp. 53.

ἀπαμβλύνω, fut. ἑνώ, *to blunt or dull the edge of, τὰ ἔξοχα* Dio C. 40. 24; but mostly, 2. metaph., ἐλπίδα Pind. P. 1. 160; of a person, τεθηγμένον τοῖ μ' οὐκ ἀπαμβλύνει λόγῳ Aesch. Theb. 715; φῶς ὄσων Opp. H. 4. 525:—more freq. in Pass. *to be blunted, lose its edge or force*,

Ep. Hom. 12, Plat. Rep. 442 D; ἰσχύς ἀπημβλυνται Poëta ap. Ath. 592 A; γηρόσκιον συγγηράσκουσι αἱ φρένες καὶ ἐς τὰ πρήγματα πάντα ἀπαμβλύνονται Hdt. 3. 134; ἀπαμβλυνθήσεται γνώμην Aesch. P. 866.

ἀπαμβροτεῖν, v. sub ἀφαμαρτάνω.

ἀπαμείβομαι, fut. ψομαι; aor. ἀπημείβην Xen. An. 2. 5, 15; plarf. ἀπάμειπτο Anth. P. 14. 3; Dep. —: *to reply, answer*, very freq. in Hom., but always with a second more definite Verb, as ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη or ἀπαμειβετο φώνησέν τε; so, ὡς ἀπ. Xen. I. c.; τινά Theocrit. 8. 8.

ἀπαμείρω, *to deprive one of share in a thing, τινά τι* Ar. Rh. 3. 186:—Pass. *to be bereft, τινός of a thing, v. l. for ἀπο-*, Hcs. Th. 801, Op. 576; and v. l. for ἀποαίνυται, Od. 17. 322.

ἀπαμέλω, *to suck out milk from the breast*, Medic.

ἀπαμείλωμαι, Pass. *to be neglected utterly, ἀπαμειλμένος* Hdt. 3. 129, 132, Soph. Ph. 652.

ἀπαμέργομαι, Med., only used in pres. and impf., *to take or carry off for oneself*, Nic. Th. 861, Al. 306.

ἀπαμέρδω, = ἀπαμείρω, Q. Sm. 4. 422, etc.

ἀπαμμένος, Ion. part. pf. pass. of ἀπάπτω.

ἀπαμπίσχω, *to undress, lay bare*, Philo 2. 74, etc.

ἀπαμπλάκειν, inf. of aor. ἀπαμπλακόν (with no pres. in use), = ἀφαμαρτεῖν, *to fail utterly*, Soph. Tr. 1139. (Others would read ἀπαπλ-; cf. Elmsl. Med. 115.)

ἀπαμύνω, fut. ἑνώ, *to keep off, ward off*, with collat. notion of defence, τί τινα something for (i.e. from) another, Αἰτωλοῖσιν ἀπήμυνεν κακὸν ἦμαρ Il. 9. 597; ἡμῖν ἀπὸ λογιῶν ἀμύνειν 1. 67; later, τί τινας Luc. Cyn. 13 (cf. ἀρῆν ἀπὸ οἴκου ἀμύναι Od. 2. 59); also c. acc. only, ἀπ. τὰ κακά Hdt. 7. 120; ἀπ. τὸν βάββαρον *to repulse him*, 9. 90; τὰς μνίας Ar. Vesp. 597; τοὺς ἐξέθεν Plat. Rep. 415 E. II. Med. *to keep off from oneself, to drive back, repel, ἀνδρ' ἀπαμύνασθαι* Od. 16. 72; so, ἀπ. τὰς νῆας Hdt. 5. 86; τὴν πεινίαν καὶ τὴν δεσποσύνην Id. 7. 102; also, ἀπ. ταῦτα *to be free from* ὀφθαλμῶν Id. 3. 110. 2. absol. *to defend or protect oneself, ὅ δ' οὐκ ἀπαμύνετο χερσίν* Od. 11. 579; πόλις ἣ ἀπαμυνάινεσθαι by which we may protect ourselves, Il. 15. 735; so, Arist. de Long. Vitae 5, 11.

ἀπαμφιάζω, *to take off a garment, to doff it*, Plut. 2. 406 D; Med., ἀπαμφιάσθαι τὰ περιεπτα Philo 1. 288; ἀπαμφιάζων πενθικὴν ἡμορφίαν C. I. 8795:—metaph., γυμνὴ καὶ ἀπαμφιασμένη ἀλήθεια Philo 1. 263; ἀπαμφιάσαι γυμνὴν τὴν ψυχὴν Themist. 249 D:—hence Subst. ἀπαμφιασμός, ὁ, Comut. N. D. 30;—and -ασις or -εσις, ἡ, Dionys. Ar., Cynill.

ἀπαμφιέννυμι, *to strip of garments, στέρον' ἀπημφιεσμέναι having them stripped bare*, Xenarch. Πλουτ. 1. 5. 2. *to strip off, τοίχους* Plut. 2. 516 F.

ἀπαμφίζω, fut. Att. -ιῶ, = ἀπαμφιάζω, *to strip from one, τί τινας* Menand. Misch. 9:—also ἀπαμφίωσις, Philo 2. 319.

ἀπαναγιγνώσκω, *to read omitt, Apollon. de Constr. 126: ἀπανάγνωσμα, τό, a fault in reading, faulty reading*, Ib. 146, etc.

ἀπαναγκάζω, fut. ὥσω, *to force away, τι ἀπὸ τινος* Hipp. Art. 780; opp. *to προαναγκάζω*, Ib. 792:—freq. as f. l. for ἔπαν-.

ἀπαναδεύομαι, Dep., = ἀναισχυντέω, mentioned by Thom. M. as an Att. word; but only found in late writers, as Nicet. Ann. 142 D.

ἀπαναίνομαι, Dep. *to disown, reject, οἱ δ' οὐ γιγνώσκοντες ἀπηνήναντο* Il. 7. 185; ἀπανήνασθαι θεοῦ εὐνὴν Od. 10. 297; εὐνὴς δ' ἀπανάνατο νόμφαν Pind. N. 5. 60; part. ἀπανημένος, Aesch. Eur. 972: the pres. in Hipp. 665. 26, Plut. 2. 132 C.

ἀπανασιμῶ, *to use quite up, like ἀπαναίσκω*, Hipp. (?)

ἀπαναισχυντέω, *to have the effrontery to do or say, ὅ, τοῦτο, ὡς . . .* Plat. Apol. 31 C. II. *to deny shamelessly*, Dem. 850. 17.

ἀπαναδίσκω, fut. -ανᾶλῶσω, cf. Alciphro 3. 47: pf. ἀπανάδισκα Thuc. 7. 11: aor. pass. ὤθην Id. 7. 30; plarf. ἀπανήλθην Diod. 12. 40:—*to use quite up, utterly consume*, Il. c.:—the form ἀπαναλῶ occurs in Tim. Loc. 101 D in part. pres. pass.

ἀπανάλωσις [νᾶ], εως, ἡ, *a using quite up, consuming*, Diod. 1. 41.

ἀπαναστάσις, εως, ἡ, *migration, departure*, Joseph. B. J. 1. 15, 3.

ἀπαναστάτης, ου, ὁ, α, *emigrant, πατρίδων ἀν. Eunath. 273.*

ἀπαναστεύω, = ἀπανίσταμαι, Nicet. Ann. 114 B.

ἀπαναστομέω, = ἀναστομέω, for which it is v. l., Dion. H. 3. 40.

ἀπανατέλλω, ποιέω. ἀπαντ-, *to make to rise, raise up from*, Opp. C. 2. 97, 563:—for Aesch. Ag. 26, v. ἐπανατέλλω.

ἀπαναχωρῶ, strengthd. for ἀναχωρεῖν, Andr. Cret. p. 222, 228; c. gen., Theoph. Simoc. Epist. 79; and ἀπαναχώρησις, εως, ἡ, Diod. 25. 2:—unless in all cases ἔπαν- should be restored.

ἀπανδόκευτος, ον, *without an inn to rest at, ὁδὸς* Democrit. ap. Stob. 154. 38.

ἀπανδρίζομαι, Dep. *to stand manfully, πρὸς τι* Callistr. Stat. 895.

ἀπανδρόβολος, Pass. *to become manly, come to maturity*, Eur. Ion 53, Luc. Amor. 26; ἀπανδρώθησαν αἱ μήτραι viro maturae factae sunt, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 6.

ἀπᾶνερόμοι, Pass. *to be blown down*, Hesych., where ἀπηνεμῶθη should be restored (with Schneider) for -ῆθη.

ἀπᾶνευθε, and before consonants -θεν, strengthd. for ἀνευθε, Adv. *afar off, far away*, ἀπ. κίων Il. 1. 35; φεύγοντες ἀπ. 9. 478, etc.

II. as Prep. with gen. *far from, away from, aloof from, τῶν ἄλλων ἀπ. θεῶν* Il. 14. 189, cf. 20. 41; ἀπ. θεῶν *without their knowledge*, 1. 549; so, ἀπ. τοκήων Od. 9. 36. 2. *out from, issuing from, τοῦ δ' ἀπ. σέλας γένετ'* Il. 19. 374.

ἀπανθέω, fut. ἡσω, *to leave off blooming, fade, wither*, Hipp. 234. 44:—mostly metaph., Ar. Eccl. 1121; ἀναθεῖ . . . καὶ ἀπνηθῆναι καὶ σώματα καὶ ψυχὴ even with a faded body and soul, Plat. Symp. 196 A; so in Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 2, old age is compared to straw, ἀμφο γὰρ ἀπνηθη-

κότα; freq. also in Luc.
to ripen, Alex. Δημ. 6.

II. of wine, to lose its sweetness, i. e.
to ripen, Alex. Δημ. 6.

ἀπάνθις, εως, ἡ, a fading, withering; κατ' ἀπάνθισιν at the time
when the blossom fades, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 13.

ἀπανθίζω, fut. ἴσω, to pluck off flowers, Lat. decerpere: metaph., ματαίαν
γλῶσσαν ἀπανθίσαι to cull the flowers of idle talk, i. e. talk as boldly as
they please, Aesch. Ag. 1662; Ἀρπυ φιλεί . . τὰ λῶστα πάντ' ἀπανθίζουσιν
(as Conington for πάντα τὰνθρώπων) to cut off all the best, Id. Fr. 98:—
Med. to gather honey from flowers, Luc. Pisc. 6: metaph., to cull the best of
a thing, Plut. 2. 30 C, Luc. Merc. Cond. 39, Philostr. 565: cf. λωτίζομαι.

ἀπάνθισμα, τό, a flower plucked or culled, Eust. 782. 21; τὸ τερπνὸν τῆς
πορφύρας ἀπ., rhetorical description of the emperor Constant. Porphyrog.,
Geop. Prooem. 11:—ἀπανθισμός, ὁ, a plucking of flowers, Schol. Il.:—
in Galen. 2. 808, either a hardly visible line or a capillary vein.

ἀπανθράκιζω, to broil on the coals, roast, βοῦν ἀπανθράκιζ' ὄλον Ar.
Ran. 506, cf. Av. 1546, Philo 1. 665:—ἀπανθράκισμα, τό, a broil,
Hesych. s. v. χρυάματα.

ἀπανθράκις, ἰδος, ἡ, a small fish for broiling, also ἐπανθράκις (q. v.),
Ath. 129 B. II. a cake baked on coals, v. l. Diocl. Caryst. ap. Ath.
110 B, Hesych.; v. Sturz. Dial. Maced. p. 69.

ἀπανθράκω, to burn to a cinder, ἀπανθράκωσεν Luc. D. Mort. 20. 4:—
Pass., Id. D. Marin. 11. 1, Peregr. 1, etc.

ἀπανθρωπέομαι, Dep. to shun like a misanthrope, rejected by Poll. 2. 5,
but used by Hipp. Epist. 1275 in the form ἀπανθρωπέοντα, altered by
Stephan. into —εύνται; but the common form is acknowledged by Tzetz.
Hist. 7. 880, 885 (ubi —ούνται).

ἀπανθρωπία, ἡ, dislike of men, Luc. Tim. 44. II. inhumanity,
cruelty, Hipp. Coac. 194: ἀπανθρωπεία ap. Poll. 8. 14; but —ία, 2. 5.,
3. 64., 4. 14.

ἀπανθρωπίζομαι, Pass. to become a man, as opp. to a beast, Hermes in
Stob. Ecl. 1. 1096.

ἀ-άνθρωπος, on, far from man, and so, I. desert, desolate,
τῷδ' ἀνθρώπων πάγῳ, of Caucasus, Aesch. Pr. 20; ἀν. ἡ γῆ Luc. Prom.
11.

II. of men, and their deeds, inhuman, savage, Soph. Fr. 842;
ἀπάνθρωπα διαπαρηγμένοι Dion. H. 8. 61:—unsocial, misanthropic,
τῶσποσ Plat. Ep. 309 B; χρῆσθαι ἀν. not unpleasing, Plut. 2. 54 E,
Cato Mi. 5:—Adv. —πως, Luc. Tim. 35.

ἀπανίστημι, fut. —στήσω, to make rise up and depart, send away,
τὴν στρατὴν Hdt. 3. 156, 6. 133, Thuc. 2. 70. II. Pass., with
aor. 2 and pf. act., and fut. med., to arise and go away, depart again,
Hdt. 9. 87; ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως Ib. 86; ἐκ πόλεως Thuc. 1. 61; Ποσειδάϊας
from . . , Ib. 139: esp. to leave one's country, emigrate, Ib. 2.—A late
form —ιστάω occurs in Eust. Opusc. 147. 11.

ἀ-άνουργος, on, guileless, Plut. 2. 966 A:—Adv. —γως, Sext. Emp. M.
2. 77.—Also —γευτος, on, E. M. 163. 6:—Adv. —τως, Schol. Dem.

ἀπαντάπασι, Adv. altogether, Solon 34.
ἀπαντάχῃ, Adv. (ἀπας) everywhere, Eur. Fr. 217:—ἀπανταχόθεν, from
all sides, Diod. 20. 57; c. gen., γῆς Luc. D. Mort. 9. 2:—ἀπανταχόθι,
= ἀπανταχοῦ, Luc. Prom. 12, Themist. 310 B:—ἀπανταχοῦ, to every
quarter, Isae. 76. 9:—ἀπανταχόσε, = ἀπανταχοῦ, Plut. Cam. 41:—
ἀπανταχοῦ, everywhere, Eur. I. T. 517, Alex. Μικ. 1, Menand., al.; ἀν.
γῆς Dio C. 69. 13.

ἀπαντάω, impf. ἀπῆντων Thuc. 4. 127, Dor. 3 sing. ἀπάντη Bion 4. 7:
fut. ἀπαντήσω Arist. Rhet. Al. 19, 4, Polyb. 4. 26, 5, and later; but
better ἤσσομαι, Thuc. 4. 77., 7. 2 and 80, Xen., Lys., etc.: aor. ἀπῆντησα
Eur. Phoen. 1392, Thuc. 2. 20: pf. ἀπῆντηκα Ar. Lys. 420, Dem.:—
the pres. med., used in act. sense by Polyb. 8. 8, 5, and Polyæn., is censured
by Luc. Lexiph. 25; so also pf. ἀπῆντημαι, Polyb. 2. 37, 6, Dion. H. 6.
88, etc.: v. Lob. Phryn. 288. Cf. συναντάω, ὑπαντάω. I. mostly
of persons, to move from a place to meet a person, and generally to meet,
encounter, τινὶ Hdt. 8. 9, Eur. Supp. 772, Thuc. 7. 1, etc.; ἀλλήλους ἐξ
ἐναντίας ἀν. Plat. Legg. 893 E; ἀν. ταῖς ὁμοίαις φύσεσι to encounter,
fall in with them, Dem. 1395. 5:—absol., ὁ δὲ ἀπαντῶν anyone that
meets you, any chance person, like ὁ ἐπίων, δ' τυγχάνω Plat. Rep. 563 C;
οἱ ἀπαντῶντες Dem. 958. 16, Alex. Ἐπιμ. 1, Θεοφ. 1. b. often
with a Prep., ἀν. τιμὴ εἰς τόπον to come or go to a place to meet him,
meet him at a place, Hdt. 2. 75., 6. 84; ἐπὶ τόπον Thuc. 4. 70, 89, etc.;
ἀν. τιμὴ Μαραθωνιάδε Andoc. 14. 32:—also without a dat. pers., to present
oneself at a place, εἰς Κύζικον Xen. Hell. 1. 3, 13, etc.; ἀν. ἐνθάδε Ar.
Lys. 13; δεῦρο πάλιν ἀν. Plat. Theaet. 210 D, etc. (v. infr. 3).

2. often in hostile sense, to meet in battle, ἀν. δορὶ (the dat. pers. being
omitted) Eur. Phoen. 1392; ἀν. Ἀθηναίους ἐς Τάραντα Thuc. 6. 34, cf.
2. 20., 3. 95, etc.; also, ἀν. πρὸς τινα Isocr. 58 B, 59 A: generally to
resist, oppose in anyway, νομοθέτῃ ἀν. λέγων . . Plat. Legg. 684 D; διὰ
λόγων νοητικῶν ἀν. Ib. 740 E; ἀν. τραχείας πρὸς τι Isocr. 8 D, Dem.
522. 23; ἀν. τοῖς εἰρημνοῖς to rejoice, reply, Isocr. 227 C. b. absol.
to present oneself in arms, attend the muster, Eur. Bacch. 782; ὅπλοις
ἀν. Id. H. F. 542.

3. often as a law term, to meet in open court,
τῷ καλεσμένῳ Plat. Legg. 936 E, cf. Dem. 995. 17, etc.:—often with-
out the dat. pers., ἀν. πρὸς τὴν δίκην present oneself at the trial, Plat.
Legg. 936 E; πρὸς ἣν [δίκην] οὐκ ἀπῆντα did not appear to defend his
cause, Dem. 543. 18, cf. 540. 23; ἀν. πρὸς τοὺς θεσμοθέτας, διαηγητάς,
etc., to come before them, Id. 591. 27., 1011. 15, cf. ἀπαντητέον; and
absol. to appear in court, Id. 1013. 6, cf. 898. 6., 1041. 6, al.:—but,
ἀν. ἐπὶ τῇ δαίταν to agree to the terms of arbitration, Id., 544. 20;
ἀν. ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀλλοτρίοις ἀγῶσι to be present at other people's suits, meddle
in them, Id. 580. 20, cf. 133. 15.

4. ἀν. εἰς . . to enter into a
thing, attempt it, εἰς τὸν ἀγῶνα Plat. Legg. 830 A; ἀν. εἰς τὴν τιμῆσιν
to come to the question of rating, Aeschin. 82. 21; ἀν. εἰς τὰς χρείας
Arist. Eth. N. 8. 6, 1; so, ἀν. πρὸς τὰς μαθήσεις Plat. Theaet. 144 B;
D.

πρὸς τὸν λόγον, πρὸς τὴν ἀπορίαν, etc., Arist. Soph. Elench. 16, 4, etc.;
ἀν. πρὸς τὴν τροφὴν go to seek it, Id. de An. 2. 9, 8; to have recourse
to . . , Dem. 563. 23., 760. 24, etc.; ἐπὶ ταύτας τὰς οἰκίας ἀν. οἱ τραγω-
δοποιοὶ Arist. Poët. 14., 20. II. of things, to come upon one, meet
or happen to one, ἀν. δαίρματι Eur. Ion 940, cf. Bion 4. 7; τοῖς πρὸς
ἡμᾶς ζῶσι τοσαύτην κωφότητα . . παρ' ἡμῶν ἀπαντῶν Dem. 411. 26;
ἀν. μοι κραγὴ παρὰ τὴν δικαστῆν Aeschin. 23. 31; μή τίς σοι ἐναντίος
λόγος ἀν. Plat. Phaedo 101 A; so in Dion. H. 4. 33, and later
writers.

2. absol. to happen, occur, turn out, Ar. Lys. 420, Ep.
Plat. 358 E, Arist. Pol. 5. 1, 15, Top. 8. 7, 1, al.; τούτων ἀπαντῶντων
Hdt. 8. 142 Schaeef.:—so also in Pass., Polyb. 2. 7, 4.

ἀπάντη, ἡ, = ἀπάντησις, LXX.
ἀπάντη, Adv. (ἀπας) everywhere, κύκλω ἀπάντη all round about, Od.
8. 278; κῆρυξ δὲ φέρων ἀν' ὁμίλον ἀν. δεῖξε (sc. τὸν κλῆρον) Il. 7. 183,
cf. 186; ἀν. πλανώμενος Plat. Legg. 752 A.

ἀπάντημα, ατος, τό, (ἀπαντάω) a meeting, Eur. Or. 514.

ἀπάντησις, εως, ἡ, = foreg., Polyb. 5. 26, 8, etc.; ἀν. λαμβάνειν to
find an occasion, Id. 12. 8, 3. II. a meeting in argument, a reply,
πρὸς τι Arist. Soph. Elench. 17, 12, Metaph. 3. 5, 3; ἀν. ποιεῖσθαι to
reply, Polyb. 5. 63, 7; προσφιλῆς κατ' ἀν. in conversation, Id. 10. 5, 6;
cf. Plut. 2. 803 F.

ἀπαντητέον, verb. Adj. one must present oneself, appear, ἀν. μοι εἰς τὴν
στον Plat. Theaet. 210 D.

ἀπαντικρύ, Adv., strengthd. for ἀντικρύ, right opposite, τινὸς Dem. 99.
1, Luc. Amor. 5; ὁ ἀν. λόφος Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 4. 2. plainly,
openly, Hipp. Art. 807.

ἀπαντίον, Adv., strengthd. for ἀντίον, like ἀπεναντίον, right opposite,
εἰ τὴν ἀν. ἀκτὴν Hdt. 7. 34, cf. Scylax in Müll. Geogr. 1. 90.

ἀπαντῶ, to draw off from, ἀν. χθονὸς ὕβρισμα θνητῶν Eur. Or.
1641: to draw off, πόνοισι τινι Aesch. Pr. 84; ἀν. τὸ ὕγρον Arist. Probl.
2. 41; opp. to ἐπιχέω (q. v.). II. c. acc. only, to lighten, lessen,
βάρος ψυχῆς Eur. Alc. 354; τὰ σώματα διαίταις ἀν. Plat. Rep. 407 D:
—in Pass., Plut. Alex. 57, Philo 1. 266.—Hence verb. Adj. ἀπαντλήτεον,
one must draw off, as water, Geop. 6. 18.

ἀπάντλησις, εως, ἡ, a drawing off of water, Arist. Probl. 2. 33, 1.

ἀπάντομαι, = ἀπαντάω, Eur. Rhos. 901, in tmesis.

ἀπάντοτε, Adv., always, Apollon. de Constr. 152, al., A. B. 595.

ἀπάνυω, fut. ὕσω [ῶ], to finish entirely, νῆες ἀπῆνσαν οἰκάδε (sc. ὕδον),
the ships performed the voyage home, Od. 7. 326:—Pass., Q. Sm. 5. 1.

ἀπάνωθεν, from above, from the top, τοῦ τείχους LXX (2 Regg. 11. 24).

ἄπαξ, Adv. (for ἀπάκις, as πολλάκις, ἐξάκις, etc.):—once, once only, once
for all, like Lat. semel (Bentl. Hor. Sat. 2. 8, 24), first in Od., ὅτε τ'
ἄλλοι ἀπαξ θνήσκουσι 12. 22; ἄπαξ . . ἀπὸ θυμὸν ὀλέσσαι Ib. 350; cf.
Eur. Cycl. 600; οὐχ ἄπαξ μόνον more than once, Aesch. Fr. 209;
ἄπαξ . . κοῦχ δις Soph. O. C. 1208; πολλάκις καὶ οὐχὶ ἄπαξ Hdt. 7.
46; πολλάκις τε κοῦχ ἄπαξ Soph. O. T. 1275; οὐχ ἄπαξ ἀλλὰ πολλάκις
Antipho 111. 45, Plat. Legg. 711 A; οὐ δις, ἀλλ' ἄπαξ μόνον Arist. Pol.
4. 15, 1; ἄπαξ ἐτι yet this once, Aesch. Ag. 1322; ἀν. ὅσοις ποδοῖν, i. e.
two square feet (1 × 2), opp. to ὅσοις δις (2 × 2), four, Plat. Meno 82
C. 2. c. gen., ἀν. τὸ ἐναντιοῦ, ἀν. ἑτέρος ἐκάστων Hdt. 2. 59., 4.
105; also, ἀν. ἐν τῷ ἐναντιῷ Id. 2. 132.

II. without any
notion of number, after εἴπερ, ἦν, ἐπεὶ, ὥς, ὅταν, like Lat. ut semel, if
once, when once, εἴπερ ἐπέσιω γ' ἄπαξ if once you have made a treaty,
Ar. Ach. 307, cf. 923; ἦν ἄπαξ ἀλφ Id. Vesp. 898, cf. Av. 342; ἀν
ἀπαρ τὶς ἀποθανῇ Amphip. Fun. 1; ἐπεὶ ὅλην γ' ἄπαξ ἐμοὶ σεαυτὸν
παροδεδώκας Ib. 1129; ἐπεὶ ἀπὰς ἐταράχθησαν Thuc. 7. 44; ὥς
ἄπαξ ἤρξατο Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 58; ἐπεὶ ἀπὰς αὐτοῖς φίλος ἐγένετο Id.
An. 1. 9, 10, cf. 3. 2, 25, Isocr. 283 D; ὥς ἄπαξ ἐταράχθη ἐταράχθη
Dem. 277. 23: so with part., ἐπὶ γὰν ἄπαξ πένον . . αἶμα Aesch. Ag.
1019; ἄπαξ θανόντος οὗτος ἐστ' ἀνάστασις Id. Eum. 648; ἄπαξ ἐλθόντες
Plat. Parm. 165 E.—Cf. εἰσάπαξ. (For the Root, v. sub a ἀδροιστικόν
and ἄμα; hence ἀ-παξ, ἀ-πας, ἀ-παλος; cf. Skt. sakṛt (semel); Lat.
semel, simplex, singuli.)

ἄπαξ-ἄπας, ἄσα, ἄν, all together, the whole, περιτρέχων τὴν γῆν
ἀπαράσσαν Hermipp. Ἀθ. γων. 1; ἡμέρα ἀν. Stratist. Murp. 1; ἀπαξ-
ἀπαν Xenarch. Πορφ. 1. 16:—mostly in pl. all at once, all together,
Ar. Pl. 111., 206, al.

ἄπαξ-ἄπῶς, Adv., strengthd. for ἀπῶς, in general, Sext. Emp. M. 7.
428, Luc. Peregr. 3.

ἄπαξία, ἡ, (ἄξιος) in the language of the Stoics, moral worthlessness,
opp. to ἀξία, Ar. Epict. 1. 2, 10, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 62.

ἄπαξιος, on, = ἀνάξιος, unworthy of, τινὸς Plat. Legg. 645 C. II.
οὐκ ἀν. [ἔστι], c. inf., Ep. Plat. 324 B. Adv. —ως, Iamb. Myst. 5. 6.

ἄπαξίω, to disclaim as unworthy, disown, Lat. designari, τι or τινα
Thuc. 1. 5, Polyb. 1. 67, 13, etc.:—also, ἀν. μή c. inf., Paus. 10. 14,
6. 2. ἀν. τί τινας to deem a thing unworthy of one, Arist. Mund.
1. 1, Luc. Dom. 2:—so in Med., ἦς λέσχης ἀπηλῶσαστο deemed them
unworthy of . . , banished them from . . , Aesch. Eum. 367:—Pass., to be
deemed unworthy of, λόγων Clem. Al. 84.

ἄπαξίωσις, εως, ἡ, rejection, contempt, Polyb. Fr. 42, Dion. H. 1. 9.

ἄπαροπος, on, Dor. for ἀπάρπος.

ἄπαπαί, = ἀπαπαί, Ar. Vesp. 309.

ἄπαπη, ἡ, a plant like dandelion, Theophr. H. P. 7. 7, 1 (ubi v. Wim-
mer), 7. 8, 3 and 11, 3, ex Cod. Urb. pro vulg. ἀπάτη vel ἀπάκη.

ἄπαπαπαί, = ἀπαπαί, Soph. Ph. 846.

ἄ-παππος, on, with no grandfather: metaph., φάος οὐκ ἀπαππον
Ἰδαίον πυρὸς light not unfathered by th' Idaean flame, Aesch. Ag. 311.

ἀπάπτω, Ion. for ἀπάπτω.

ἀπαράβάτος, on, not to be transgressed or altered, Plut. 2. 410 F, 745
D. II. act. not passing over to another, e. g. of an office; hence,

not passing away, *unchangeable*, Ep. Hebr. 7. 24. 2. *not transgressing*, Joseph. A. J. 18. 8, 2. Adv. — τως, Arr. Epict. 2. 15, 1.

ἀ-παράβλαστος, *ov*, not putting forth suckers, Theophr. H. P. 1. 2, 5. ἀ-παράβλητος, *ov*, *incomparable*, Origen.

ἀπαράβολου, *ov*, without deposit made, κρίσιν ἀπαράβολου (sic) Inscr. Corc. in C. I. 1845. 115; v. παράβολος III. II. Adv. — λως, without danger, Schol. Il. 13. 141.

ἀ-παράγγελλτος, *ov*, without the signal of battle, Polyb. 16. 3, 1. ἀ-παράγραπτος, *ov*, not to be excepted against, Nicet. Ann. 158 B. Adv. — τως, Eccl.

ἀ-παράγρῳφος, *ov*, *illimitable*, *infinite*, ποσότης Polyb. 16. 12, 10. ἀ-παράγωγος, *ov*, not to be turned aside, Hierocl. Prov. 158. Adv. — γως, Id.

ἀ-παραδειγμάτιστος, *ov*, *unexampled*, Ptolem. Adv. — τως, Tzetz. ἀ-παραδέκτος, *ov*, not acceptable, Eccl., and Gramm. II. act.

not receiving or admitting, c. gen., μαθημάτων Memmo p. 4. ed. Or.; μεταβολῆς, Orig. c. Cels. p. 151. Adv. — τως, Byz. ἀ-παραδέκτος, *ov*, not supported by parallel passages, or not consisting of extracts, Diog. L. 7. 181: hence in Gramm., ἀπράδετα words or phrases without quoted authority, Bast. Greg. p. 348. 2. *incomparable*, Eccl.

ἀ-παράδραυστος, *ov*, *unshaken*, not to be shaken, Athanas., etc. ἀ-παραιρημένος, *Ion*. part. pf. pass. of ἀφαιρέω.

ἀ-παράτῃτος, *ov*, I. of persons, not to be moved by prayer, implacable, *inexorable*, *inflexible*, δαίμων Lys. 19S. 5; θεοί Plat. Legg. 907 B; Δίκη Dem. 772. 25; δικαστής Lycurg. 148. 4; ἀπ. εἶναι περί τι Plut. Pyrrh. 16:—Adv. — τως, implacably, *inexorably*, Thuc. 3. 84; ἀπ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Polyb. 22. 14, 15:—τὸ ἀπαράτῃτον τινας πρὸς τινα Plut. Popl. 3.

II. of punishments, etc., not to be averted by prayers, inevitable, *unmerciful*, τιμωρία Dinarch. 93. 8; κολάσεις Tim. Locr. 104 D; ὀργή, κατηγορία Polyb. 1. 82, 9, 12. 12, 4:—hence just = ἀνήμετος, Polyb. 4. 24, 6; ἀμαρτία, *unpardonable*, Id. 33. 8, 5. 2. not to be refused or evaded, ἰκέτευμα Plut. 2. 950 F.

ἀ-παράκαλυπτος, *ov*, *uncovered*, *undisguised*, γυμνή και ἀπ. κατηγορία Heliod. 10. 29. Adv. — τως, *undisguisedly*, Plat. Rep. 538 C, Euthyd. 294 D; Comp. — ὅτερον Dio C. 67. 3.

ἀ-παράκλητος, *ov*, *unsummoned*, *volunteering*, Thuc. 2. 98; και παρακαλούμενος και ἀπ. Plut. 2. 403 B, cf. C. I. 2271. 28. II. not to be consoled, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 185, Cyrill.

ἀ-παρακολούθητος, *ov*, not to be reached or attained, Tzetz., Lyc. II. not to be followed, *over hasty*, *rash*, Basil. — Adv. — τως, *rashly*, M. Anton. 2. 16; so, ἀπαρακολούθησία, *η*, *rashness*, Basil.

ἀ-παράλειπτος, *ov*, without omission, *continual*, *complete*, Alex. Trall. 241, Eus. H. E. 1. 1. Adv. — τως, Eccl.

ἀ-παράλεκτος, *ov*, = ἀπαράτῃτος, Phercer. Incert. 70, v. Poll. 2. 35. ἀ-παράληκτος, *Adv*. *unceasingly*, C. I. 2271. 7.

ἀ-παράληπτος, *ov*, *impregnable*, Byz. ἀ-παράλλακτος, *ov*, *unchanged*, *unchangeable*, Dion. H. 2. 71, Diod. 1. 91, Plut. T. Gracch. 3:—c. dat. exactly like, Origen. Adv. — τως, Ath. 26 A, etc. Hence the Verb ἀπαράλλακτώ, Byz.

ἀπαράλλαξία, *η*, *unchangeableness*, Plut. 2. 107 C, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 108. ἀ-παράλόγιτος, *ov*, not to be deceived, Iambl. V. Pyth. 115:—Adv. — τως, Eccl.

II. act. not deceiving, Cyrill. 98 D, Hesych. ἀ-παράλογος, *ov*, not without reason or method, Iambl. V. Pyth. 182. ἀ-παράλύμαντος [ῥ], *ov*, *uninjured*, νεκρός Nicet. de Sign. 855. 22.

ἀ-παράμυγής, *ἑς*, *unmixed*, Schol. Od. 2. 341. ἀ-παράμιλλητος, *ov*, *unrivalled*, Joseph. A. J. 8. 7, 3.

ἀπαράμιλλος, *ov*, (ἀμίλλα) = foreg., Eust. Opusc. 208. 33, etc. ἀ-παράμυθτος [ῥ], *ov*, not to be persuaded or entreated, *inexorable*, Plat. Epin. 980 D, Plut. 2. 629 A; also *inconsolable*, ἀθυμία Id. Crass. 22: so, κακόν Heliod. 1. 14. 2. *incurable*, in Adv. — τως, Plat. Legg. 731 D. II. of conditions, devoid of comfort or relief, *comfortless*, Plut. 2. 332 D, 787 B.

ἀ-παράμυθος, *ov*, = foreg., *inexorable*, κέαρ Aesch. Pr. 185: *restive*, ὄμμα πολυκόν Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 620. [In Aesch. ἀπ., metri grat.] ἀ-παράνοικτος, *ov*, not opened, Eccl.

ἀ-παράπειστος, *ov*, not to be seduced, Dion. H. 8. 61. ἀ-παράποδιστος, *ov*, without embarrassment or interference, *clear*, διάνοια Hices. ap. Ath. 689 C; ὁρμή Heliod. 3. 13. Adv. — τως, Arr. Epict. 2. 13, 21, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 178.

ἀ-παράποιστος, *ov*, not counterfeit, *genuine*, Cyrill. Adv. — τως, Id. ἀπαράρροπος, *ov*, not leaning to one side, even, An. Ox. 3. 208.

ἀ-παράσάλευτος, *ov*, *unshaken*, Jo. Chrys., etc. Adv. — τως, Epiphani. ἀ-παράσημαντος, *ov*, *undisturbed*, LXX 2 Macc. 15. 36), Basil. ἀ-παράσημειωτος, *ov*, = foreg., Diosc. prooeni.

ἀ-παράσημος, *ov*, not counterfeit, Cyrill. c. Jul. p. 25. 2. = ἀπαράσημαντος, Gramm.

ἀπαράσκευασία, *η*, want of preparation, Hipp. Acut. 395. ἀ-παράσκευαστος, *ov*, = sq., dub. in Xen. An. 1. 1, 6., 1. 5, 9 (Comp.), etc.; but found in N. T. and late writers. Adv. — τως, Arist. Rhct. Al. 9, 11.

ἀ-παράσκευος, *ov*, without preparation, *unprepared*, Antipho 131. 28 (Sup.), Thuc. 2. 87; ἀπαράσκευον τινα λαβὴν Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 25; ἀπ. ληφθῆναι Dem. 1017. 17; ἀπ. πρὸς τι Polyb. 1. 49, 4: also of things, ἀπόστασις Thuc. 3. 13. Adv., ἀπαράσκευως ἔχειν, διακείσθαι Polyb. 1. 45, 7, 14, 10, 7.

ἀ-παράσπαστος, *Adv*. so as not to be drawn aside, *firmly*, Byz. ἀ-παράσσω, Att. — ττω: fut. ἔω:—to strike off, ἀντικρύ δ' ἀπάραξε [τῇ ἀλχηῖν] Il. 16. 116; ἀπῆραξεν δὲ χαμάδι . . κάρη 14. 497; ἀπ. τοῦ ἵππου τοὺς πύδας Ildt. 5. 112; κρῆτα βίου Soph. Tr. 1015. 2. to knock or sweep off, Lat. *decutere*, τοὺς ἐπιβάτας ἀπὸ τῆς νηὸς Ildt. 8. 90;

τοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ πολέμου καταστρώματος ὅπλῃτας ἀπ. Thuc. 7. 63:—Pass., aor. part. ἀπαρχθεῖς Dion. H. 8. 85. 2. = ἀπαλούω, v. sub ἀχρη.

ἀ-παρασχημάτιστος, *ov*, not to be changed in form, ἀπ. τῷ ἀρσενικῷ ὄνομα that does not take the form of the neuter, Hdn. in An. Ox. 3. 282. ἀ-παρατήρητος, *ov*, without observation, Origen. 2. *inadvertent*, Basil. Adv. — τως, Polyb. 3. 52, 7., 14. 1, 12.

ἀ-παράτιλτος, *ov*, with hairs not pulled out, Ar. Lys. 279, Luc. Salt. 5. ἀ-παράτρεπτος, not turned, of clothes, A. B. 29. II. of persons, *inflexible*, *unchanged*, Plut. 2. 745 D: *rigidly just*, Poll. 8. 10. Adv. — τως, M. Anton. 1. 16.

ἀ-παράτρωτος, *ov*, *uninjured*, Phot. Bibl. 157. 19. ἀ-παράφθαρτος, *ov*, not spoiled, *incorrupt*, Eccl. Adv. — τως, Eccl. ἀ-παράφθορος, *ov*, *incorruptible*, Cyrill. 334 B.

ἀ-παράφθακτος, *ov*, not to be guarded against, Gramm. II. (from Med.) *careless*, *heedless*, Schol. Eur. Hipp. 657. Adv. — τως, Eus. H. E. 4. 7. ἀ-παράφαρκτος, *ov*, not counterfeit, Democr. ap. Gal. 14. 135. Adv. — τως, Orig.

ἀ-παράφύτος, *ov*, without anything poured in, *unmixed*, οἶνος Democr. ap. Galen. 10. 832; ὕδωρ Heliod. 5. 16: generally, *pure*, Plut. 2. 968 C. ἀ-παράχώρητος, *ov*, not giving ground, *staunch*, Polyb. 1. 61, 3:—Adv., — τως διακείσθαι περί τινος Id. 5. 106, 5. II. *unyielding*, Dion. H. 10. 19, Plut. 2. 10 A.

ἀπαρβόλος, v. ἀπαράβολος. ἀπαργία, *η*, prob. a kind of succory, Theophr. H. P. 7. 8, 3.

ἀπαργία, *ατος*, τό, = ἀπαρχή (q. v.), and like it mostly (if not always) in pl., Ar. Pax 1056, Lyc. 106; ἀπαργματα ὧν αἱ ὥραι φέρουσιν C. I. (add.) 2465 f. II. in Aesch. Fr. 381, = μασχαλίσματα.

ἀπαργύριζω, to turn into money, Themist. 202 D. ἀπαργύρισμός, *ος*, a selling for ready money, Gloss.

ἀπαργύριος, = ἀπαργύριζω, Artemid. 1. 50. ἀ-παρέγκλιτος, *ov*, *inflexible*, *rigid*, Galen. II. *unimpaired*, ὕγεια Iambl. V. Pyth. 13.

ἀ-παρεγχείρητος, *ov*, not to be attacked, Joseph. A. J. 15. 8, 1:—*unblamable*, *perfect*, Tim. Locr. 95 A, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 161. Adv. — τως, *incontestably*, Diod. 4. 78.

ἀ-παρέγκητος, *ov*, = ἀπαράχνητος, Ath. 27 A. ἀ-παρεμπόδιτος, *ov*, = ἀπαρεμπόδιος (for which it is a common v. l.), Sext. Emp. M. 1. 147. Adv. — τως, Gramm.

ἀ-παρέμφατος, *ov*, (παρεμφαίνω) not determining or defining a thing, c. gen., Gramm., v. Schäff. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 83. II. ἡ ἀπαρέμφατος (sc. ἔγκλις), *modus infinitivus*, Dion. H. de Comp. 5, Apollon. de Constr. 226, etc.: so, τὸν, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 204:—Adv. — τως, in the infinitive mood, Apollon. de Constr. 78: cf. παρέμφασις.

ἀ-παρενόμητος [ῥ], *ov*, not considering carelessly, M. Anton. 10. 8. Adv. — τως, Id. 6. 53.

ἀ-παρενόχλητος, *ov*, not liable to be disturbed, C. I. (add.) 2114 bb, Plut. 2. 118 B.

ἀ-παρέξεδουτος, *ov*, where there is no losing one's way, ὁδός Basil. ἀ-παρέσκω, fut. — ἀρέσω, to be disagreeable to, τινί Thuc. 1. 38, Plut. 2. 6 B. 2. c. acc. pers. to displease, Plat. Theaet. 202 D, Julian. 395 D. II. Med., οὐ . . γὰρ τι νεμεσσητὸν βασιλῆα ἀνδρὶ ἀπαρέσσεσθαι one must not take it ill that a king should shew displeasure, = δισσαρεστεῖν, Il. 19. 183 (where the Schol. and Eust. explain it should give satisfaction, be reconciled, = ἀρέσασθαι; but the other sense suits the context better, v. Heyn. ad l., and is the only one used by later writers); ἀπαρέσκεσθαι τινι to be displeased with, Hdn. 5. 2, 11, cf. 5. 6, 8., 6. 1, 24, Jo. Lyd. de Magistr. 2. 7, and v. ἀπάρεστος.

ἀπάρεστος, *ov*, *unpleasing*, Epict. Fr. 97, Stob. Eccl. 2. 216. ἀ-παρηγόρητος, *ov*, *inconsolable*, Plut. Demosth. 22, Joseph. A. J. 7. 6, 1. II. not to be controlled, Menand. Incert. 196, Plut. Mar. 2, Anton. 6:—Adv. — τως, *inflexibly*, Philo 2. 196.

ἀ-παρηγόρητος, *ov*, *unconsoling*, ὁρῶν Epigr. Gr. 344. 2. ἀ-παρθένευτος, *ov*, *unmaidenly*, *unfitting a maiden*, Eur. Phoen. 1740, in neut. pl. as Adv.; cf. Id. I. A. 993, Ithyphall. ap. Ath. 622 E (Bkg. Lyr. p. 879). II. (a copul.) *maidenly*, Soph. Fr. 287.

ἀ-πάρβενος, *ov*, no more a maid, Theocr. 2. 41; νύμφην ἀνυμφον παρθένον τ' ἀπάρβενον 'virgin wife and widow'd maid,' Eur. Hec. 612.

ἀ-παρθέρομαι, Pass. to be jointed, ἀπὸ τινος (like διάθρομος opp. to συνάθρομαι), Hipp. Art. 797:—ἀπαρθρώσις, *η*, in Galen.

ἀπάρθιμε, to count over, take an inventory of, Xen. Oec. 9, 10: to reckon up, Id. Cyr. 5. 2, 35; μύθους ἀπ. to recount, Arist. Poët. 13, 7. II. to reckon or pay back, repay, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 42, Dion. H. 4. 10, etc.

ἀπάρθιμησις, *ως*, *η*, a counting over, *recounting*, ὀνομάτων Thuc. 5. 20: of money payment, Greg. Naz. — Also Adj. — ητικόν, *η*, *έρ*, Walz Rhett. 7. 1027. Verb. Adj. — ητέον, Byz.

ἀπαρίνη [ῥ], *η*, a kind of bed-straw, prob. *Galium apariné*, cleavers, Theophr. H. P. 8. 8, 4, cf. Sprengel Diosc. 3. 94; called φίλανθρωπος, φιλεταίριος, because its burrs cling to the dress, Id. 3. 104., 4. 8, etc.

ἀπαρίνης, *ἑς*, of the ἀπαρίνη, *χυλός* Nic. Th. 953. ἀπαρκέω, fut. ἔσω, to suffice, be sufficient, Aesch. Pers. 474, Soph. O. C. 1769, Eur. Fr. 884; τινί Dion. H. 11. 1; πρὸς τι Sext. Emp. P. 1. 185:—οὐκ ἀπαρκέι it was not enough, Ar. Fr. 395. II. to be contented, acquiesce, ὥστ' ἀπαρκεῖν Aesch. Ag. 379: so in Pass., Lyc. 1302.

ἀπαρκούντως, *Adv*. (ἀπαρκέω) sufficiently, Poll. 9. 154, — perh. f. l. for ἐπ. — ἀπαρκέοντι, verb. Adj. of ἀπαρχομαι, one must offer as first-fruits, etc., Themist. 142 A, Philo 1. 533.

ἀπαρκτίας, *ος*, ὁ, (ἀρκτος) a north wind, Lat. *Septentrio*, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 6, al., Theophr. Fr. 6. 2, 10. The form ἀπαρκίας (without τ), mentioned by Eust. 1156. 17., 1535. 16, but censured by Phryn. in A. B. 19, occurs in the Tabula Ventorum in C. I. 6180; cf. ἀρκσιος pro ἀρκτειος.

ἀπάρκτιος, α, ον, *northerly*, *πνοαί* Lyc. 27.
 ἀπάρνησμαι, fut. ἡσσομαι Plat.: aor. ἀπάρνησάμην Call. Cer. 75, 107, Ap. Rh., N. T., but in Att. always — *πρήσθην*, Soph. Tr. 480, Eur. Hipp. 1266, Thuc., etc.: Dep. *To deny utterly*, deny, Hdt. 6. 69; κλέψαντες ἀπαρνήσθαι Antipho 118. 20; μή . . ἀπαρνήσθεις γένῃ Plat. Soph. 217 C; ἀπαρνήθηναί τι *to refuse, reject it*, Thuc. 6. 56, etc.: ἀπ. μή c. inf., τὸν . . ἀπαρνήθηνα μή χράναι Eur. 1. c.; οὐκ ἀπαρνούμαι δὲ μὴ (sc. δρᾶσαι), Soph. Ant. 443, Aj. 96; οὐκ ἀπαρνήσεσθαι μὴ αὐ . . , Plat. Gorg. 461 C; also without μὴ, ἀπ. χαρίσασθαι Id. Phaedr. 256 A. 2. in Log., opp. *to κατηγορεῖν*, *to deny*, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 32, 9, al.
 II. the fut. ἀπαρνήσεται in pass. sense, *it shall be denied or refused*, Soph. Ph. 527, cf. Ev. Luc. 12. 9.
 ἀπαρνησι-θεία, ἡ, *denial of God*, ἀπαρνησί-θεος, ον, *God-denying*, Eccl. ἀπαρνήσις, εως, ἡ, *utter denial, renunciation*, Philo 2. 438.
 ἀπαρνητής, οὐ, ὁ, *one who denies utterly*, Gloss.
 ἀπαρνητικός, ὁ, ὄν, *denying utterly*, Eust. 29. 44. Adv. — *κῶς*, Basil. ἀπαρνος, ον, (ἀρνέομαι) *denying utterly*, ἀπαρνός ἐστι μὴ νοσέειν Hdt. 3. 99, cf. Antipho 112. 27, 32: also c. gen., ἀπαρνος οὐδένος καθίστατο she denied nothing, Soph. Ant. 435. II. pass. denied, ᾧ . . οὐδὲν ἀπαρνον τελεθεῖ who takes no denial, Aesch. Supp. 1040.
 ἀπάρνυμαι, Dep. *to take away from one*, Hesych.
 ἀπαρόδεντος, ον, *inaccessible*, κρημνοί Diod. 17. 67.
 ἀπαρόξυντος, ον, *without paroxysms*, Alex. Trall. 10. 23.
 ἀπαρόπλιστος, ον, *unarmed*, Byz.
 ἀπαρόρητος, ον, *not excitable*, Theag. ap. Stob. 12. 32.
 ἀπαρουσίαστος (παρουσία), Adv. *without bodily presence*, Olympiod. ἀπαρόω, and ἀπαροτρώω, *to plough up*, Suid.
 ἀπαρρενώω, = ἀπανδρώω, Theophr. H. P. 7. 4. 3, in Pass.
 ἀπαρρησίαστος, ον, *deprived of freedom of speech*, πολιτεία Polyb. 23. 12, 2, cf. Luc. Cal. 9. II. *not speaking freely*, Cic. Att. 9. 2:—Adv., ἀπαρρησίαστος εὐλαβεῖσθαι Philo 1. 477.
 ἀπαροίς, εως, ἡ, (ἀπαίρω) *a setting out, departure*, Dion. H. 3. 58, LXX (Num. 33. 2), Joseph. A. J. 17. 9, 3.
 ἀπαρόω, fut. ἡσσω, *to hang up from, to suspend*, Arist. Mechan. 12. 1; ἀπ. δέρνῃ *to strangle*, Eur. Andr. 412:—Pass. *to hang loose*, Xen. Eq. 10. 9, Arist. Audib. 35; ἀπὸ τινος Id. G. A. 2. 4, 38; — *ἐκ τινος* Luc. Pisc. 48; *τινος* Babr. 17. 2. 2. metaph. *to make dependent upon*, ἀπ. ἐλπίδας ἐξ ἑαυτοῦ Luc. Tim. 36. II. *to detach, separate*, opp. *to συναρτᾶν*, τὸν λόγον τῆς γραφῆς Dem. 244. 27, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 35, 2:—Pass., ὥστε τὴν χώραν παλὸν τῆς πόλεως ἀπηρτῆσθαι Id. Pol. 6. 4, 14; ὁ πλεύμων . . παλὸν ἀπηρτημένος τῆς καρδίας Id. H. A. 2. 17, 22; *οἱ πόροι* . . ἀπηρτῆνται ἀλλήλων, opp. *to συμπίπτανσι*, Ib. 1. 16, 7; — but that from which one is separated is often omitted, and the Pass. used absolutely, ἀπηρτημένοι καὶ ταῖς παρασκευαῖς καὶ ταῖς γνώμας disunited, Dem. 43. 23; συνεχεῖς καὶ οὐ ἀπηρτημένοι *not detached*, Arist. H. A. 3. 1, 5, cf. 2. 15, 14, al.; *in time, τοῖς καιροῖς οὐ μακρὰν ἀπηρτῆσθαι* Polyb. 12. 17, 1, cf. Plut. T. Gracch. 3; *λίαν ἀπηρτ.* far different, Philo 1. 300. III. *seemingly intr.* in Act. *to remove oneself, go away*, ἢ ἀλλοτρίαν ἀπαρτᾶν Thuc. 6. 21, unless τὰς κομιδὰς be supplied from the foreg. clause: *to be away, distant*, ἀπὸ τινος Dio C. 51. 4.
 ἀπαρτήμα, ατος, τό, *that which is hung on*, as an ornament, Greg. Nyss. ἀπαρτής, ες, read by Littre (p. 174) in Hipp. Art. 803, and interpreted *in its place*; al. ἀπαρτῆτος, perhaps, *slung as in a bandage*.
 ἀπαρτήσις, ἡ, *a hanging from, an appendage*, τὸν περὶ τὸν ἄριστ. G. A. 1. 14, 2. 2. suspension, Clem. Al. 248. II. *detachment, separation*, Philo 1. 209.
 ἀπ-ἀρτί, [r], Adv. *completely*, and, of numbers, *exactly, just*, ἡμέραι ἀπ. ἐννεήκοντα Hdt. 5. 53, cf. 2. 158; ἀπ. ταύτης τῆς τέχνης: Teleclid. Incert. 8; ἀπ. ἀμύσειν πρὸς τι Hipp. Art. 834. II. *just the contrary*, *τί . . ἀποτίειν τῷδ' ὀφείας* — ἀπαρτί δὲ πον προσλαβεῖν παρὸ ταῦδ' ἐγὼ μᾶλλον, i. e. *pay, on the contrary, I expect to receive . .* Pherecr. Krap. 7, cf. Κοριαν. 6, A. B. 418; so, ἀπαρτί ποιεῖν τι . . ἐν ᾧ *to do the precise contrary*, Hipp. Acut. 390, v. Littre. III. *of Time, from now, from this time, henceforth*, Ar. Pl. 388, Plat. Com. 30f. 10, Ev. Matth. 23. 39, etc. 2. *just now, even now*, Ev. Jo. 13. 19, etc.: Cf. Lob. Phryn. 21. — In signif. III, some write it ἀπάρτι, and Lachm. in N. T. gives ἀπ' ἀρτι.
 ἀπαρτία, ἡ, = ἀποσκευή, *household utensils, movables, chattels*, Hippon. (70) cf. Theophr. ap. Poll. 10. 19. II. *a public auction*, Poll. 1. c.; cf. ἀπάρτιον.
 ἀπαρτίζοντως, Adv. *perfectly*, Diog. L. 7. 60.
 ἀπαρτίζω, fut. ἴσω, *to make even, smooth*, ἢ βὴν ἀπαρτίζει πόδα *does not allow his feet to move evenly, regularly*, Aesch. Theb. 374 (but Herm. αὐ καταργίσει). II. *to get ready, complete*, Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 33, Polyb., etc.; ἀπ. ὥστε σφαιραεῖδῃ εἶναι *to make it perfectly spherical*, Arist. Meteor. 1. 3, 26:—Pass. *to be brought to perfection*, Arist. Fr. 237; *to be completed, be exactly made up*, Hipp. 507. 7; ἀπαρτίζεται εἰς ἐπὶ κεφαλᾶς, of the golden candlestick, Joseph. A. J. 3. 6, 7; ἀπαρτισμένους *complete, perfect*, Dion. H. de Dem. 50. 2. intr. *to be even or exact*, τῆς ἀκταμένην ἀπαρτίζουσης Hipp. 1031 C; ἀπ. ὁ πόσις καὶ τὸ σῶμα *fit exactly*, Arist. Phys. 3. 5, 16; ἀπ. πρὸς τι, Lat. quadrare ad . . , *to square with, suit exactly*, Id. Pol. 5. 10, 37; ἡ ἀπαρτίζουσα ὥρα *the fitting season*, Id. H. A. 5. 8, 7; cf. Lob. Phryn. 447.
 ἀπαρτιλογία, ἰονί, -της, ἡ, *an even number or sum*, Hdt. 7. 29, ubi v. Valck. Lys. ap. Harp., cf. Poll. 2. 120.
 ἀπάρτιον προγράφειν, (ἀπαρτία), Lat. *auctionem bonorum proscribere*, *to put up goods to public sale*, Plut. Cic. 27., 2. 205 C.
 ἀπάρτισις, εως, ἡ, *completion, perfection*, φυτὰ Arist. Plant. 2. 4, 5. II. *a perfect system*, νεύρων Hipp. Art. 784.
 ἀπαρτισμός, ὁ, *completion*, Ev. Luc. 14. 28; κατ' ἀπαρτισμόν absolutely, perfectly, Dion. H. de Comp. 24, Stob. Eccl. 1. p. 258.

ἀπαρτίως, Adv., (ἀρτίος) = ἀπαρτί, for which it is v. l. in Hipp. 834. ἀπαρῦω or -ῦτω [δ]: fut. ὤσω:—*to draw off, τὸ ἐπιστάμενον ἀπαρῦσαντες, having skimmed off the cream*, Hdt. 4. 2, cf. Diod. 5. 37. 2. metaph. *to draw off, take off the force of a thing*, χαλκῷ ἀπὸ ψυχῆν ἀρῶας Ep. ap. Arist. Poet. 21, 10; ἀπαρῦστέον τῶν ἀπειλῶν Ar. Eq. 921: also, like ἀνατλέω, *to exhaust, come to the end of*, Plut. 2. 463 C, etc.; — also in Med., c. gen., ὁ τῆς μνήμης ἀπαρῦόμενος Plut. 2. 610 E:—part. aor., ἀπαρῦείς τὴν ἀνῶ . . ἄνοιαν ἐπιπαλάζουσιν *having it skimmed off the surface*, Alex. Δημητρ. 6.
 ἀπαρχαίω, *to compare to something ancient, τινί τι* Ath. 20 C.
 ἀπαρχαῖοςμαι, Pass. *to be or become ancient*, ἀπαρχαῖωμένα old-fashioned songs, Antiph. Διπλ. 1, cf. Dion. H. de Thuc. 24, etc.
 ἀπαρχή, ἡ, mostly used in pl. ἀπαρχαί (cf. ἀπαρχμα), 1. the beginning of a sacrifice, the primal offering (of hairs cut from the forehead), ἀπαρχαί κόμης Eur. Or. 96, cf. Phoen. 1525; cf. ἀπαρχμα. 2. the firstlings for sacrifice or offering, first-fruits, ἀπάντων ἀπαρχαί Hdt. 3. 71; ἀπαρχὰς ἄγειν θεοῖσι Soph. Tr. 153; ἀπαρχὰς θύειν Eur. Fr. 520; ἀπ. σκυλευμάτων Phoen. 857; ἐπιφέρειν ἀπ. τῶν ὠρίων Thuc. 3. 58; τὰν ὄντων Isac. 55. 15 — so also in sing., λείας ἀπαρχή Soph. Tr. 761; ἀπαρχή τῶν πατριῶν χρημάτων Hdt. 1. 92, etc.; ἀνθρώπων ἀπ. εἰς Δελφοῦς ἀποστέλλειν Arist. Fr. 443; also, κεφαλῆς ἀπαρχὴν ἀπὸ τινος ἀνατίθεναι Hdt. 4. 88; inscribed on votive offerings, ἀνέθηκεν . . τὸδ' ἀπαρχὴν Epigr. Gr. 754, cf. 753: it became, in later times, a sort of banquet, Plut. 2. 40 B, ubi v. Wytt. 3. metaph., ἀπαρχαί τῶν ἐμῶν προσφθεγμάτων Eur. Ion 402; ἀπαρχὴν τῆς σοφίας ἀνατίθεναι Plat. Prot. 343 B, etc.; ἀπ. ἀπὸ φιλοσοφίας Plut. 2. 172 C.
 ἀπάρχομαι, fut. ξομαι: Dep. — *to make a beginning*, esp. in sacrifice; in Hom. always c. acc., τρίχας ἀπάρχεσθαι *to begin the sacrifice with the hair*, i. e. *by cutting off the hair from the forehead and throwing it into the fire*, κάπρου ἀπὸ τρίχας ἀρράμενος Il. 19. 254; ἀλλ' ὃ γ' ἀπαρχόμενος τρίχας ἐν πυρὶ βάλλειν Od. 14. 422, cf. 3. 446. II. later c. gen. *to cut off part of a thing to offer it, τοῦ ὠπὸς τοῦ κτήνεος* Hdt. 4. 188; ἀπ. κόμης Eur. El. 91; τὰν κρέων καὶ σπλάγχνων *to offer part of them*, Hdt. 4. 61: hence, 2. *to offer the firstlings or first-fruits*, πάντων ὁ ἀπὸ τινος ἰδ. 3. 24; — absol. *to begin a sacrifice or offer the firstlings*, Ar. Ach. 244, Pax 1056, etc.; ἀπ. τοῖς θεοῖς Xen. Hier. 4, 2: — eunuchs are called ἀπαρχμένοι, *having had their first-fruits offered*, Anaxand. Πολ. 1. 3. metaph. *to take as the first-fruits, take as the choice or best*, Plat. Legg. 767 C, Theocr. 17. 109. III. generally *to offer, dedicate, στατήρε δύο C. 1. 150 B. 18, cf. Plut. Sull. 27, Anth., etc.* IV. late, *just like ἀρχομαι to begin*, c. gen., πημάτων Lyc. 1409; c. inf., Luc. Nigr. 3; so, *to practise, prelude on*, ὄργανον Himer. 694:—Cf. ἐπάρχομαι, κατάρχομαι.
 ἀπαρχος, ὁ, v. sub ἐπαρχος.
 ἀπάρχω, fut. ξω, *to be the first, ὁ ἀπάρχων τῶν ὀρχηστῶν the leader of the dance*, Dion. H. 7. 73; ὅμρι δ' ἀπάρξει *shall lead you in the dance*, Anth. P. 9. 189. II. in Pind. N. 4. 76, *to reign far away from home*, of Teucer; cf. ἀπαύκειω II.
 ἀ-πάρωδής, Adv. *unparaded*, Eust. 1090. 12.
 ἀπᾶς, ἀπᾶσα, ἅπαν, (ἀμα, πᾶς) strengthd. for πᾶς, *quite all, the whole*, and in pl. *all together*, freq. from Hom. downwards; ἐν ἀπασι, εἰς ἀπαντα, entirely, Valck. Phoen. 622; ἀπᾶσι in all things, Hdt. 1. 1, cf. 91. 2. with an Adj., ἀργυρεὺς δὲ ἔστιν ἀπᾶς all silver, i. e. of massive silver, Od. 4. 616., 15. 116; ἀπᾶς δὲ τραχὺς ὅστις ἂν νέον κρατῇ Aesch. Pr. 35; μικροὶ γὰρ μάκος . . , ἀλλ' ἅπαν κακὸν Ar. Ach. 909, cf. Theocr. 15. 19, 148; ἡ ἐναντία ἀπᾶσα οὕτως the exactly contrary way, Plat. Prot. 317 B. 3. with an abstract. Subst. *all possible, absolute*, ἀπᾶς ἀνάγκη, Ar. Thesm. 17; σπουδὴ Dion. H. 6. 23; ἀταπία Polyb. 40. 6, 7; so, εἰς ἅπαν ἀφικέσθαι ἀνοίαι Paus. 7. 15, 8. 4. it sometimes takes the Art., Hdt. 3. 64, al., Aesch. Pr. 483, Thuc. 2. 13. II. after Hom. the sing. was used, like πᾶς, in the sense of everyone, Lat. unusquisque, and neut. like πᾶν, everything, unusquodque, Heind. Plat. Phaedo 108 B; so, οὐ πρὸς τὸ ἀπαντας ἀνδρὸς not in the power of every man, Hdt. 7. 153; οὐκ ἐξ ἀπαντος δεῖ τὸ κερδαίνειν φιλεῖν Soph. Ant. 312; ἐξ ἀπαντος εὐ λέγει in any case whatever, Id. O. C. 807, cf. 761; σίγα νῦν ἀπᾶς ἔχει Cratin. 'Oδ. 15; ἀπαν γένοιτ' ἂν ἡδὴ nihil non . . , Ar. Thesm. 528; so also with a Subst., ἀπαντι λόγῳ in every matter, Cratin. Xer. 11; τὸ ἀπαν, as Adv. altogether, Plat. Phaedr. 241 B; καθ' ἅπαν Tim. Loc. 96 D. (V. sub ἀμα, ἀπαρ.) [ἀπᾶν Hom.; but ἀπᾶν Pind., and Att., Draco 24, 29, 85, A. B. 416; yet ἅν Ar. Pl. 493.]
 ἀπασβολόομαι, Pass. *to turn to soot, become sooty*, Diosc. 5. 87.
 ἀπασκαρίζω, fut. ἴω, *to struggle, be convulsed*, like a dying fish, ἀπ. ὥσπερ πέτρην χαμαί Ar. Fr. 416; ἀπασκαριώγελωτι Menand. Incert. 243 A.
 ἀπασπαίρομαι, Dep. *to take leave of*, τινα Himer. 194.
 ἀπασπαίρω, *to struggle or gasp away, θνήσκει δ' ἀπασπαίρουσα dies in convulsions* (cf. ἀπασπείω), Eur. Ion 1207.
 ἀπαστί, Adv. of ἀπαστος, fasting, Hesych.
 ἀπαστία, ἡ, *an abstaining from food*, a fast, ἀπ. ἄγειν Ar. Nub. 621: — also ἀπαστύς, εως, ἡ, E. M. 118. 50.
 ἀπαστος, ον, (πατέρομαι) *not having eaten, abstaining from food, fasting*, Il. 19. 346, Arist. H. A. 6. 6, 2, Call. Cer. 6. 2. c. gen., ἀπαστος ἐδότης ἡδὲ ποτήτος *without having tasted meat or drink*, Od. 4. 788, cf. 6. 250: — whence, ἐδότης ἔργον ἀπαστος a meal which feeds not, Opp. H. 2. 250. II. pass. *not eaten*, Ael. N. A. 11. 16.
 ἀπαστράπτω, *to flash forth*, Arat. 430, Opp. C. 1. 220; c. acc. cogn., αἰγλῆν Ib. 3. 479, Orph. H. 69. 6, cf. Luc. Gall. 7.
 ἀπαστραψίς, εως, ἡ, *lightning*, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 106.
 ἀπασφαλίζω, *to make secure, fasten or shut up*, cited from Porph.

ἀπασχολέω, to leave one no leisure, keep him employed, Luc. Philops. 14, Heliod. 2. 21.—Pass. to be wholly occupied or engrossed, so as to attend to nothing else, περί τινα Luc. Charid. 19. II. τῆς συνεχείας τῶν φυχῶν ἀπασχολούσης εἰς ἑαυτὴν τὰ βέλη rendering them of none effect, Hdn. 7. 2.

ἀπασχολία, ἡ, detention by business, Strabo 228:—also ἀπασχόλησις, ἡ, Eriphan.

ἀπαταγί, Adv. (πάταγος) noiselessly, Suid.

ἀπάτω, Ion.—ἔω: impf. ἡπάτων Eur. El. 938, Ion. ἔξ-ἀπάτεσκον Orac. in Ar. Pax 1070: fut. ἡσώ: aor. ἡπάτησα, Ion. ἀπ- Il. 9. 344, Soph. Tr. 500 (lyr.): pf. ἡπάτηκα:—Pass., fut. ἀπατηθήσομαι Arist. An. Prior. 2. 21, 9, cf. (ἔξ-) Plat. Crat. 436 B, Aeschin.; but also in med. form ἀπατήσομαι, Plat. Phaedr. 262 A, (ἔξ-) Xen. An. 7. 3, 3: aor. ἡπάτησθην Plat.: pf. ἡπάτημαι Thuc., etc.: (ἀπατή). To cheat, trick, outwit, beguile, Lat. decipere, Il. 19. 97, Od. 17. 139, etc.: to cheat one's hopes, Hes. Op. 460; οἱ ἡπάτηκας Soph. Ph. 929; κλέμματα . . ἃ τὸν πολέμιον ἀπατήσας (acc. of cogn. sign.) Thuc. 5. 9:—absol. to be deceptive or fallacious, Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 25:—Pass. to be deceived, to be self-deceived, mistaken, Soph. O. T. 594; ἐγνώκα . . φῶτὸς ἡπατημένη Id. Aj. 807, etc.; τί γὰρ οὐκ . . ἐρχεται ἀγγελίας ἀπατωμένον comes not deceived or frustrated? Id. El. 170, ubi v. Herm.: so in Plat., etc.; ἀπ. περί τι Arist. Rhet. 1. 10, 4; περί τιους Id. Sens. 4, 21; ἀπ. ταυτήν τὴν ἀπατήν Id. An. Post. 1. 5, 1. II. in Pass. also, ἀπατᾶσθαι, ὥς . . to be deceived into thinking that . . Plat. Prot. 323 A.—The compd. ἔξαπατᾶν is more common, esp. in Hdt. and Att. Prose.

ἀπ-ἀπερθε, before a conson. —θεν, Adv. apart, aloof, ἀπ. δὲ θαυρήσοντο Il. 2. 587, cf. Theogn. 1059, Pind. O. 7. 137. II. as Prep. with gen. far away from, ἀπατέρθεν ὁμίλου Id. 5. 445, cf. Theogn. 1153; γόαν ἀπ. Epigr. Gr. 562.

ἀπᾶτεύω, Ion. for ἀπάτῶ, Xenophon. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 9. 193. ἀπᾶτέων, ὄνος, ὁ, a cheat, rogue, quack, Hipp. Art. 808. Plat. Rep. 451 A, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 27:—hence, ἀπ. λόγος Max. Tyr. 2. 1. ἀπάτη (ἀπᾶ-), ἡ: (perh. akin to ἀπαφίσκα, q. v.):—a trick, fraud, deceit, πῦν δὲ κακὴν ἀπατήν βουλευσάτο Il. 2. 114, cf. 4. 168: later, a stratagem in war, Thuc. 2. 39:—often guile, in pl. wiles, οὐκ ἀπ' ἐμελλες . . λῆξεν ἀπατᾶν, says Athena to Ulysses, Od. 13. 294, cf. Il. 15. 31; σκολιαὶ ἀπάται Pind. Fr. 232. 2. II. guile, fraud, deceit, treachery, ἀταν ἀπάτα μετανοήσας Aesch. Supp. 110, cf. Soph. O. C. 230: ἀπάτης δικαίως οὐκ ἀποστατέει Aesch. Fr. 287, cf. Pers. 93; ἀπ. ἐρώτων Soph. Ant. 617; διαβολὴ καὶ ἀπ. Antipho 142. 10, etc.; ἀπ. εὐπρεπῆς, opp. to βία ἐμφανής, Thuc. 4. 86; ἀπ. λεχέων a being cheated out of the marriage, Soph. Ant. 630; ἀνευ δόλου καὶ ἀπάτης 'without fraud or covin,' Hdt. 1. 69; μετὰ σκότους καὶ ἀπ. Plat. Legg. 864 C. 3. Ἀπάτη is personified in Hes. Th. 224, cf. Luc. Merc. Cond. 42. II. a beguiling of time, pastime, (not Att., Piers. Moer. 65), Polyb. 2. 56, 12, Dicaearch. in Müll. Geogr. 1. 98. III. as name of a plant, f. l. for ἀπάτη (q. v.) in Theophr.

ἀπάτηλιος, on, poet. Adj. guileful, wily, ἀπάτηλια εἰδὼς skilled in wiles, Od. 14. 288; ἀπ. βάξιν Ib. 127; of a person, Nonn. D. 46. 10.

ἀπάτηρλος, ἡ, ὄν, (os, on, Plat. Criti. 107 C),=foreg., Il. 1. 526, Parmen. Fr. 111 (v. κόσμος); δέσποινα Xen. Oec. 1, 20; κακοῦργος καὶ ἀπατηρλή Plat. Gorg. 465 B; ἀπ. λόγος Id. Legg. 892 D; τὸ ἀπ. ἐν λόγῳ Id. Crat. 407 E; σκιαγραφία ἀπατηρλὸς producing illusion, Id. Criti. 107 C.—Adv. —λως, lambd. Myst. 94, Poll. 9. 135.

ἀπάτημα [πᾶ], atos, τό, a deceit, stratagem, Aen. Tact. 23: a beguilement, ἀπ. πῶθων Anth. P. 7. 195.

ἀπάτημων, on, gen. ὄνος, =ἀπάτηλιος, Zosim.

ἀπάτηνω, opos, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀνὴρ) beguiling men, Tryph. 137.

ἀπάτησις, εως, ἡ, a beguiling, LXX (Judith 10. 4).

ἀπάτητης, οὐ, ὁ, a deceiver, Gloss.: irreg. fem. —ήτρια, ἡ, Hesych.

ἀπάτητικός, ἡ, ὄν, fraudulent, fallacious, of sophistry, Plat. Soph. 240 D, 264 D, Arist. An. Post. 1. 16, al.; Comp. —κύτερος, more effective in deceiving, Xen. Eq. Mag. 5. 5. Adv. —κῶς, Poll. 4. 24.

ἀπάτητος [πᾶ], on, untrodden, Anth. P. 6. 51. II. not trodden down, not worn, new, A. B. 1.

ἀπάτιμάω, =sq., ἀπητιμασμένη Aesch. Eum. 95.

ἀπάτιμάω, to dishonour greatly, ἀπητίμησε Il. 13. 113; οὐ μιν ἀτιμήσει θεή Anth. P. app. 51. 54.

ἀπατιμίζω, to evaporate, ἀπατιμίζει τὸ ὑγρὸν Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 37, cf. Somn. 3. 25, P. A. 2. 7, 18.

Ἀπατούρεων, ὄνος, ὁ, Cyclic name for the third month, answering to Att. Pyanepsion, C. I. 3661, cf. 2083; written —ιών, Ib. 2338:—C. F. Hermann. de Mens. p. 45.

Ἀπατούρια, on, τῆ, the Apaturia, a festival celebrated by the members of each φρατρία at Athens in the month Pyanepsion, lasting three days, called respectively δόρπια, on which there was a banquet, Philyl. Ἱερὰκλ. 1 (ubi v. Meineke); ἀνάρρως, on which offerings were made to Zeus Phratrios and Athena Apaturia; and κουργῶτες, on which the grown-up youths (κουργοί) were enrolled among the φράτρες (Dem. 995. fin.), with the offering of a sheep or goat, Andoc. 16. 31, Theophr. Char. 3, Schol. Ar. Pax 890. A like festival was held in all the Ionian cities, except Ephesus and Colophon, Hdt. 1. 147.—Cf. A. B. 273, E. M. 533. 35. Aphrodité was called Ἀπατούρια at Troezen, as presiding at this ceremony, Paus. 2. 33, 1; also Ἀπάτουρος, Ἀπατούρη or Ἀπατουριάς in some cities of the Tauric Chersonese, Strabo 495, C. I. 2109 b, 2125. (Prob. therefore from πατριά, =φρατρία, with a euphon.; v. Dict. of Antiqq.)

ἀπατρία, ἡ, exile, C. I. 3632.

ἀπάτρις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, without country, Tzetz. Hist. 7. 436.

Ἀπάτωρ, opos, ὁ, ἡ, (πατήρ) without father, of deities, αὐτοπάτωρ, ἀπ. Orph. H. 9. 10; ἀπ . . ἀμήτωρ Nonn. D. 41. 53, cf. Ep. Hebr. 7. 3:

fatherless, orphan, αἰοίκους ἀπατόρας τε Soph. Tr. 300; ἀμήτωρ ἀπ. τε Eur. Ion 110; ἀπ. πότμος Id. 1. T. 864: also in neut. pl., ἀπάτορα τέκεα Id. H. F. 114: disowned by the father, Plat. Legg. 928 E:—also, c. gen., ἀπ. ἐμοῦ not having me for a father, Soph. O. C. 1383: 2. of unknown father, like σκότιος; Lat. spurius, Plut. 2. 288 D.

ἀπαυαίνειν, to make to wither away, Theophr. C. P. 3. 10, 8:—Pass. to be withered, Q. Sm. 1. 66.

ἀπαυαγέω, to flash forth, ἀπὸ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν σέλας Heliod. 3. 4; χροῖαν, χρώμα Id. 4. 8, Philostr. 101. II. Med. to beam forth, Call. Del. 181. 2. to see from far, Ib. 125.

ἀπαύγασμα, atos, τό, radiance, effulgence, of light beaming from a luminous body, φῶτὸς αἰθέριος LXX (Sap. 7. 26); δόξης Ep. Hebr. 1. 3; cf. Philo 1. 337, 2. 356, Heliod. 5. 27.

ἀπαυγασμός, ὁ, effluve of light, radiance, effulgence, Plut. 2. 83 D, 934 D.

ἀπαυδάω, fut. ἡσώ, to forbid, absol., ἐγὼ δ' ἀπαυδάω γ' Soph. Ph. 1293; often foll. by μή c. inf., like other Verbs of prohibition, τὸν ἀνδρ' ἀπύδα . . στέγης μὴ ἔξω παρήκω Id. Aj. 741, cf. O. T. 236 (where γῆς ἡσάδε is perh. a partit. gen., to be construed with τινα), Eur. Rhes. 934, Supp. 468, Ar. Eq. 1072. 2. in Ar. Ran. 369, τοῦτος αὐτῷ, καὺθις ἀπαυδάω, καὺθις τὸ τρίτον μάλ' ἀπαυδάω ἐξίστασθαι μύσταισι χοροῖς, it is rendered to bid or tell plainly, proclaim, Lat. edico; but the true sense even there is to denounce or warn against intrusion. II. to decline, refuse, shun, οὐκὼν ἀπαυδάω δυνατὸν ἐστὶ μοι πόνοιν Eur. Supp. 343: to deny, renounce, νεῖκος ἀπ. Theocr. 22. 129; to say No, Anth. Plan. 4. 299. III. to be wanting towards, fail, φίλοισι Eur. Andr. 87: hence absol., to sink, die, of plants, Theophr. H. P. 5. 6, 1; ἀπ. πρὸς τι Antyll. in Matth. Med. 108: to become speechless, Luc. Philops. 18; ἀπ. τὰ μαντεῖα the oracles are dumb, Plut. 2. 431 B:—ἀπ. ὑπὸ λιμοῦ Luc. Luct. 24; κόψω Babr. 7. 8; πόνοις Anth. P. 5. 168.—Cf. ἀπείπον, ἀπαγορεύω, ἀπερῶ.

ἀπαυδισμός, εως, ἡ, exhaustion, Agathin. in Matthaei Med. 286.

ἀπαυθάδισμα, τό, doring sublimity, Dio Chrys. 1. 477, dub.

ἀπαυθαδίζομαι, Dep. to speak or act boldly, speak out, Plat. Apol. 37 A; freq. in late Prose, v. Lob. Phryn. 66. The form ἀπαυθαδιάζομαι occurs in aor., Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 11, and here and there in MSS., as in Themist. 131 D, 135 A; but ἀπαυθαδίσασθαι, 290 C. The Act. ἀπαυθαδιάζοντες: μεγαλοφρονούντες, A. B. 419, Suid.; and in Nicet., ἀπαυθαδέω, cf. Thom. M. p. 84.

ἀπαυθημερίζω, to do on the same day: esp. to go or return the same day, εἰς τὸ στρατοπέδον Xen. An. 5. 2, 1; ἐκ Πίονος εἰς Αἰγίαν Ael. V. H. 9. 2.

ἀπαύλια, on, τῆ, (αὐλή) a sleeping alone, esp. the night before the wedding, when the bridegroom slept alone in the father-in-law's house; also the presents made to the bride on the same day:—both senses in Poll. 3. 39, Hesych., E. M. But some confusion seems to exist between ἀπ- and ἐπ-αύλια.

ἀπαυλίζομαι, aor. —ηυλίσθην: Dep.:—to sleep or live away from, τῆς πόλεως Dion. H. 8. 87.

ἀπαυλισμός, ὁ, seems to be used of a moon-stroke or fit caused by sleeping in the moonlight, Poëta de herbis 173.

ἀπαυλιστήριος, a, on, belonging to the ἀπαύλια, ἀπ. χλαῖνις a garment presented on this day, Poll. 3. 40.

ἀπαυλος, on, lying alone, Hesych.

ἀπαυλόσυνος, on, swaying from the αὐλή, Anth. P. 6. 221, susp.

ἀπαυλίστης, εως, ἡ, decrease, decline, Longin. 7. 3.

ἀπαυράω, never found in pres.; impf. ἀπηύρων, as, a, in aor. sense, Hom., pl. ἀπηύρων Il. 1. 430: a part. of aor. form ἀπούρας (as if from ἀπούρημι) Hom., Dor. ἀπούρας Pind. P. 4. 265: aor. med. ἀπηύρατο v. l. Od. 4. 646; and a-part. ἀπουράμενος Hes. Sc. 173: for fut. ἀπουρήσω, v. sub ἀπουρίζω.

To take away or wrest from, rob of, c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, ἀμφω θυμὸν ἀπήρῃ Il. 6. 17; ἀπαλὸν τέ σφ' ἦτορ ἀπήρῃ Il. 11. 115; τοὺς μὲν Τυδείδης . . τεύχε' ἀπήρῃ Ib. 334; λάθον δὲ ἐθυμὸν ἀπούρας 13. 270; etc. 2. c. gen. pers., Ἀχιλλὸς γέρας αὐτὸς ἀπήρῃ 19. 89; κοῦρην . . Ἀχιλλὸς ἐβης κλισίῃσιν ἀπούρας 9. 107; cf. Od. 18. 273; τὴν βα βῆ ἀέκοντος ἀπήρῃν look her away by force from him unwilling, Il. 1. 430; but in Od. 4. 646, ἡ σε βῆ ἀέκοντος ἀπήρῃ νῆα, the constr. seems to be mixed, as if for σε he had said σοῦ, or as if ἀέκοντος should be δέκοντος (as la Roche would read).

3. c. dat. pers., πολέσιν . . θυμὸν ἀπήρῃ Il. 17. 236; οἱ οὐτιν' ἀπήρῃ Od. 3. 192.

4. c. acc. only, ἔχει γέρας αὐτὸς ἀπούρας Il. 1. 356, 507; ἐλευθρον ἦμαρ ἀπ. 6. 455, etc.:—Med., ἀπουράμενοι ψυχὰς having lost their lives, or having taken away each other's lives, Hes. Sc. 173.

II. after Hom., to receive good or ill, to enjoy or suffer; so first Hes. Op. 238, ἐμπάσα πόλις κακοῦ ἀνδρὸς ἀπήρῃ (where some read ἐπαυρεῖ); but Eur. Andr. 1029 has ἀπήρῃ τῇ πρὸς τινος, received at another's hands, without v. l., cf. Buttm. s. v. 12.—For Aesch. Pr. 28, Hipp. Jussur., v. sub ἐπαυρίσκομαι.

(The Root of this old Ep. Verb is never found in the simple form. Ahrens supposes the v to represent f, so that the Verb would be ἀπο-φράω or ἀπ-φράω, (cf. ρῶα, ἐ-ρῶα), ἀφράω coming from the former, ἀπήρῃ from the latter. But what the √FPA or √AFPA is remains uncertain: Curt. with some hesitation connects it with ἀπό-φρασε, v. ἀπόφρασε.)

ἀπαυστί, Adv. of sq., unceasing, incessant, Dio C. 37. 46.

ἀπανυστός, on, unceasing, never-ending, Parmen. Fr. 82; ἀπῶν Aesch. Supp. 573; βίος Plat. Tim. 36 E; ἀτα Soph. Aj. 1186; ἀπ. καὶ ἀθάνατος φόρᾳ Plat. Crat. 417 C, etc.:—Adv. —τῶς, Arist. Mund. 2. 2.

2. not to be stopped or assuaged, insatiable, διψᾶ Thuc. 2. 49; γνάθος Antiph. Incert. 15. II. c. gen. never ceasing from, γόων Eur. Supp. 82.

ἀπαυτικά, Adv. strengthd. for αὐτικά, on the spot, Dio C. 40. 15 with v. l. ἀπανυτὶ καί.

ἀπαιτοματίζω, to do or offer a thing of oneself, Plut. 2. 717 B, Philo 1. 571:—Pass., Philo 2. 182; and Act. in same sense, Id. 1. 387, etc.

ἀπαιτομολέω, to go of one's own accord, desert, Thuc. 7. 75; πρόσ τινα Dion. H. de Oratt. 2; τινος Dio C. 35. 17.

ἀπαυχεῖν, to cut off by the neck, Diod. Ecl. 2. 529.

ταύρον ἀπ. to tame a bull by forcing back his neck, Philostr. 722, 864.

III. to shake off the yoke from the neck, get free by struggling, like ἀφηνιάω, Philo 1. 305, etc.:—hence Subst. ἀπαυχέ- νισις, ἡ, ὑποῦ Nicet. Ann. 238 C.

ἀπαφής, ὅν, that can be deceived, Or. Sib. 7. 129.

ἀπ-αφάρτησις, εως, ἡ, incorruptibility, Byz.

ἀπαφίσκω, fut. ἀπαφίσσω: aor. ἀπήπαον:—like ἀπατάω, to cheat, beguile, mostly found in compos. with παρά and ἐξ:—of the simple word Hom. has only ἀπαφίσκει Od. 11. 217; ἡπαρε 14. 488; later ἀπάφῃ Anth. Plan. 4. 108; ἀπαφών (so we ought to read) Opp. H. 3. 444; opt. aor. med. ἀπάφιστο in act. sense, Id. 23. 216. (From ἀπτω, palpare, ἀφή: perh. also akin to ἀπατή, ἀπατάω.)

ἀπαφρίζω, fut. ἰσω, to skim off the froth, Alex. Δημ. 6:—Pass., Galen. 6. 283.

ἀπαφύσσω, v. sub ἀποαφύσσω.

ἀ-πύχης, ἐς, without thickness or solidity, Eust. 641. 35:—in Procl.,

ἀπαχος, ον. Hence Subst. ἀπάχεια, ἡ, thinness, Eust. 641. 33.

ἀπάχθωμαι, Dep. to be grievous, τινι Sappho 37: cf. ἀπεχθάνομαι.

ἀπάχλω [v], to free from darkness, Q. Sm. 1. 78.

ἀπαχρεῖω, to disuse, make obsolete, Eust. Opusc. 169. 10, etc.

ἀπύγονος, ὁ, ἡ, a great grand-son or daughter, Lat. pronepos, Byz.

ἀπεγγυάλλω, fut. ἰσω and ἰσω, to give up, deliver again, Hesych.

ἀπεγνωσμένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. desperately, Byz.

ἀπεδανός, ὅν, = ἡεδανός, Hesych.

ἀπεδισθαί, ἀπεδισθοκα, v. sub ἀπεσθίω.

ἀπεδίζω, (ἀπεδος) to level, ἡπεδίζον τὴν ἀκρόπολιν Clitodem. 22.

ἀ-πέδιλος, ον, unshod, Aesch. Pr. 135; in Call. Cer. 124, -δίλωτος, ον.

ἀπεδος, ον, (a copul., πέδον) even, level, flat, Lat. planus, campestris, χώρῃ Hdt. 1. 110, cf. 9. 25, 102, Thuc. 7. 78, Xen.: as Subst., ἀπεδον,

τό, a plain, flat surface, Hdt. 4. 62.

ἀπέδω, v. sub ἀπεσθίω.

ἀπέξω, ον, (πέξα) footless, Lyc. 629.

ἀπ-εθίζω, fut. ἰσω, to disuse, disaccustom, τιμωρίας ἀπ. τινά Aeschin.

5. 27; c. inf., ἀπ. μὴ ποιεῖν to use or teach not to do something, Lat. dedocere, Id. 21. 31; part. pf. ἀπειθικός Plut. Alex. 40; pass. ἀπειθισ- μένος Joseph. B. J. 5. 13, 4.

ἀπειθιστόν, verb. Adj. one must disuse, unteach, Geop. 14. 7. 5.

ἀπεῖδον, inf. ἀπείδειν, aor. 2 with no pres. in use, ἀφώρα being used instead:—to look away from other things at, and so simply to look at,

ἐς or πρὸς τι Thuc. 7. 71; πόρρωθεν ἀπείδειν Timocl. Δημ. 1.

to look away from, and so to despise, Plut. 2. 1070 F.

ἀ-πειθαρχία, ἡ, disobedience to command, Antipho ap. A. B. 78, Dio C.

Excerpt. 23. 80.

ἀπειθεῖα, ἡ, disobedience, Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 5, Plut. Aemil. 31, N. T. 1.

ἀπ. πρὸς τὸν λόγον Clem. A. 159.

ἀπειθέω, fut. ἴσω, Att. form of ἀπιθέω (though even the Trag. preferred

ἀπιστεύω, q. v. 1), to be disobedient, refuse compliance, Aesch. Ag. 1049;

opp. to πείθομαι, Plat. Phaedr. 271 B; oft. c. dat., to disobey, οὐκ ἀπει-

θήσας θεῷ Eur. Or. 31; ἀπ. ἅμα νόμῳ καὶ τῷ θεῷ Plat. Legg. 741 D,

etc.; τὰ μεγάλα ἀπ. τινι in great matters, Id. Rep. 538 B; ἀπ. ταῖς

ἐνεχρυσίας not to abide by them, Id. Legg. 949 D.

II. to disbelieve, Greg. Naz.

ἀπειθεῖν, ἀπειθεῖσθαι, Ion. aor. 1 pass. of ἀφίμην.

ἀ-πειθής, ἐς, disobedient, Soph. Fr. 45; ἀπ. τοῖς νόμοις Plat. Legg. 936

D; of ships, τοῖς κυβερνήταις ἀπειθεστέρως τὰς ναὺς παρείχον less obe-

dient to them, Thuc. 2. 84, cf. Xen. Eq. 3. 6; ἀπειθέα τεύχεα to work

disobedience, be disobedient, Call. Dian. 66:—Adv., ἀπειθὺς ἔχειν πρὸς

τινα Plat. Rep. 391 B.

2. of things, inflexible, rigid, κέντρον Ael. N. A. 1. 55;

σδιήρον ἀπειθεῖστον Philo 2. 87; ὀδόντες ἀπ. unyielding, Opp.

C. 2. 511; χώρος ἀπ. impracticable, Hermesian. 5. 3.

III. act. not persuasive, incredible, μῦθος Theogn. 1235; uninviting, πρὸς τὴν

γεῖσιν Ath. 87 C; τὴν γεῖσιν Id. 323 A; so of countries, Acl. ap. Suid.

ἀπειθεία, ἡ, = ἀπειθεῖα, Gloss.

ἀπεικάω, fut. ἀσομαι, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 1, ἀσω Plut. 2. 1135 A:—Pass.,

aor. ἀπεικάσθην Eur., Plat.: fut. -σθήσομαι Themist.: pf. ἀπεικάσμαι

Plat.:—the augm. tenses ἀπεικάζω, ἀπεικάσσω, are written ἀπήκ- by

Bekker in Plat. To form from a model, to represent, express, copy,

of painters, ἀπ. τὸ καλὸν Isocr. 4 B; τὸν ὄν χρώμα καὶ σχῆμα Plat.

Crat. 432 B, cf. Criti. 107 D, E; διὰ χρωμάτων ἀπ. Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 1;

χρώμασι καὶ σχήμασι Arist. Poët. 1, 4; metaph., ἀπ. ἐαυτὸν τινι to

conform oneself to . . . , Plat. Rep. 396 D:—Pass. to become like, resemble,

τὸν Ib. 563 A, Crat. 419 C; ἀπεικασθεὶς θεῷ in a god's likeness, Eur.

Id. 979.

2. to express by a comparison, ἔχομαι ἂν αὐτὸ μὴ κακῶς

ἀπεικασαί (then follows the comparison), Soph. Fr. 162, cf. Plat. Theaet.

169 B; οἷος γὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς ἐγένετο, ἀπεικάσσειεν ἂν τις Βρασιδαν Id.

Symp. 221 C; τὸ δάλλειν τὴν αὐτὴν μοῖ δοκεῖ ἀπεικάζειν τὴν τῶν νέων

the world δάλλειν seems to express the growth. . . Id. Crat. 414 A; ἀπ. διὰ

τοῦ ῥῶ to express by the sound of ῥ, Ib. 426 E:—Pass. to be copied or

expressed by likeness, τοῖς ὑπὸ τῶν κάτω ἀπεικάσθαι Id. Rep. 511 A;

εἰς ὁμοιότητα φ. ἀπεικάετο (sc. τοῦτον φ.) Id. Tim. 39 E; ἀπ. πρὸς τι

to be copied in reference to . . . , i. e. from . . . , Ib. 29 C.

3. to liken, compare with, τινί τι Eur. Supp. 146, Plat. Phaedo 76 E, Gorg. 493 B,

Symp. 221 D, al.; οὐ τοιοῦτον ἐστίν, φ. οὐ ἀπεικάειν not such [as that],

to which you compare it, Id. Phaedo 92 B:—Pass. to be likened or com-

pared, Id. Legg. 905 E, al.; impers., ἀπεικασταὶ τῇ πορείᾳ the comparison

is made by reference to walking, Id. Crat. 420 D; ἀπεικασταὶ τοῖς καθεύ-

δουσι Ib. 421 B.—These senses are freq. in Plat.

II. ὡς ἀπεικάσαι, as one may guess, to conjecture, Soph. O. C. 16, Tr. 141, cf. Or. 1298; cf. ἐπεικάω.

ἀπεικάσσια, ἡ, representation, μίμησις καὶ ἀπ. Plat. Legg. 66S B, Criti.

107 B:—also -ασμός, ὁ, Porph. Abst. 4. 7.

ἀπεικάσμαι, ατος, τό, a copy, representation, Plat. Crat. 402 D, 420 C.

ἀπεικάστέον, verb. Adj. one must represent, Plat. Phaedr. 270 E; ἀπει-

λητικά τὰ ἔμματα ἀπ. Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 8.

ἀπεικονίζω, fut. ἰσω, (εἰκῶν) to represent in a statue, Anth. P. 12. 56;

to express, Ib. 127:—Pass., Philo 1. 106, 154, al.

ἀπεικονισμα, τό, = ἀπεικάσμα, Epist. Socr. 20, freq. in Philo and Eccl.:—

also ἀπεικόνισις, ἡ, Byz., and ἀπεικονισμός, ὁ, Eriphan. = ἀπεικασία.

ἀπεικῶς, ἀπεικῶς, v. sub ἀπεικῶς.

ἀπ-εἰλῶ, fut. ἴσω, = ἀπειλλῶ (v. sub εἰλῶ); mostly in Pass., ἐς ἀπορίην

ἀπειληθεὶς or ἀπειλημένος brought into great straits, Hdt. 1. 24, 2. 141;

ἐς ἀναγκάην ἀπειλημένος Id. 8. 109; ἀπειληθέντες ἐς στενοὺν forced into

narrow compass, Id. 9. 34.

II. to unroll, roll off, Hero Autom. 248.

ἀπειλέω, ἀπειλήτην, Ep. for ἡπειλήτην, 3 dual impf. act., Od. 11. 312:

later Ep. pres. ἀπειλείω, Musae. 122, Nonn. D. 20. 204; fut. ἴσω, etc.:—

(ἀπειλή). To hold out either in the way of promise or threat, and therefore,

I. sometimes in good sense, to promise, οὐδ' ἡπειλήσεν

ἀναίτι . . . ῥέξειν κλειτὴν ἑκατόμβην Il. 23. 863, cf. 872:—also to boast

or brag, ὡς τὸτ' ἀπειλήσει 8. 150; ἡ μὲν ἀπειλήσας θητάρμονας εἶναι

ἀρίστους Od. 8. 383; cf. ἀπειλή 1.

II. commonly in bad sense, to threaten, Lat. minari, in Hom. either absol., as Il. 2. 665, Od. 21.

368; or (more freq.) c. dat. pers., Od. 20. 372, etc., and freq. afterwards;

also c. acc. cogn., αἶψα δ' ἀναστὰς ἡπειλήσεν μύθον spake a threaten-

ing speech, Il. 1. 388; ἀπειλὰς ἀπ., v. sub ἀπειλή; δεινὴ ἀπειλήσων ἔφη

Eur. Supp. 542: often also with neut. Pron. or Adj., ἀπ. τότε θυμῷ Il.

15. 212; ταῦτα, πολλὰ ἀπ. Hdt. 7. 18, 1. 111. Thuc. 8. 33, etc.; πύρ-

ρονος ἀπ. δεινὰ Aesch. Theb. 426; ταῦτ' ἀπειλήσας ἔχεις Soph. O. C.

817.

2. with acc. of the thing threatened, θάνατον ἀπ. τινι Hdt.

4. 81; ξίφος Plut. Pomp. 47; ζήμιας ἀπ. κατὰ τινος Id. Camill.

39.

3. dependent clauses were added in inf. fut., γέρας . . . ἀφαίρη-

σθαι ἀπειλεί Il. 1. 161, cf. 15. 179, Od. 11. 313 (v. sup. 1); and the

same construction continued in use, σφέας . . . ἐκρίβειν ἡπειλεε Hdt. 6. 37;

ἀπ. δράσειν τι Eur. Med. 287; ἀπ. ἀποκτενεῖν Lys. 98. 43; rarely in

inf. pres., ἦν . . . ἐλκεῖν Il. 9. 682; after Hom. in inf. aor., Xen. Mem.

3. 5, 4, Hell. 5. 4. 7. Theocr. 24. 16, (ἀν being omitted, v. Cobet V. LL.

97).

4. in Att. also, ἀπ. ὅτι . . . ὡς . . . , Ar. Pl. 88, Xen. An. 5. 5,

22, etc.; ἀπ. τινι, εἰ μή . . . , Id. Cyr. 4. 5, 12.

III. Pass.

ἀπειλούμαι, of persons, to be terrified by threats, Id. Symp. 4.

31.

2. of things, τὰ ἀπειληθέντα = ἀπειλαί, Plat. Legg. 823 C:—

but, later,

IV. ἀπειλούμαι is found as Dep., App. Civ. 3. 29,

Polyan. 7. 35. Act. Ap. 4. 17. Clem. A. 142.

ἀπειλή, ἡ, mostly in pl., boastful promises, boasts, ποῦ τοι ἀπειλαί, ἄς . .

ὑπὸ σκεοὺς οἰνοποτάω; Il. 20. 83; cf. ἀπειλέω 1.

II. commonly,

threats, ποῦ τοι ἀπειλαί οἰχόμεναι, τὰς Τρῶσιν ἀπειλεῖσιν υἱὲς Ἀχαιῶν; Il.

3. 219; οὐδὲ . . . λήθει ἀπειλῶν, τὰς ἀντιθέω Ὀδυσσεὺς πρῶτον ἐπηπειλή-

σεν Od. 13. 126, cf. Il. 16. 201, Hdt. 6. 32; εὐθύνειν ἀπειλαῖς καὶ πληγαῖς

Plat. Prot. 325 D, Aesch. Pr. 174, etc.:—in sing. a threat of punishment,

Soph. Ant. 753, Thuc. 4. 126, Plat. Legg. 66S B; ἀπειλὴς ἔνεκα τοῖς

ἐν Τρωτάρῳ Arist. An. Post. 2. 11. 8. (Deriv. uncertain.)

ἀπειλήμα, ατος, τό, = ἀπειλή, in pl., Soph. O. C. 660, Nicet. Chon. 281.

ἀπειλήτηρ, ἥρος, ὁ, a threatener, boaster, Il. 7. 96, Call. Del. 69, Anth.

P. 6. 95:—ἡτέρι, ἡ, as fem. Adj., Nonn. D. 2. 257.

ἀπειλήτηριος, α, ον, of or for threatening, λόγῳ Hdt. 8. 112.

ἀπειλήτης, οὔ, ἡ, = ἀπειλήτηρ, Diod. 5. 31.

ἀπειλήτικος, ἡ, ον, = ἀπειλήτηριος, ῥήσεις Plat. Phaedr. 268 D; νό-

μα Id. Legg. 823 C; cf. ἀπεικαστέον. Adv. -κῶς Greg. Nyss.

ἀπειλήφορος, ον, bearing threats, Jo. Chrys.

ἀπειλукρύνω, to purify, Synes. 126 D, Walz Rhett. 1. 604.

ἀπειλλῶ, like ἀπειλέω, to force back, but prob. only found in old Att.

law phrase, ὅστις ἀπειλλῇ τῇ θύρᾳ whoever bars the way with the door,

ap. Lys. 117. 37; cf. ἐξείλω, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. εἰλεῖν 10.

ἀπειμ, (εἰμί sum): impf. ἀπην. 2 sing. ἀπῆσθα Soph. Ph. 379; Ep.

ἀπην. 3 pl. ἀπσαν. Hom.: fut. ἀπέσμαι Ar. Nub. 887, Ep. ἀπέσσομαι

Hom.: 3 sing. ἀπέσσειται Od. 19. 302. To be away or far from,

Hom.; τινος Od. 19. 169, 20. 155, al.; ἐὰν δ' ἀπῇ τούτων τὸ χαίρειν

Soph. Ant. 1169; ἀπ. ἀπὸ τινος Thuc. 1. 141; c. dat., φίλωσιν Eur.

Med. 179, cf. Tro. 393, Hdt. 4. 1, Thuc. 2. 61, etc.: but mostly,

2. absol. to be away or absent, and of things, to be away, wanting, οἱ τ'

ὄντες οἱ τ' ἀπόντες, i. e. all that are, every one, Soph. Ant. 1109; τὰς

ὄσας τῷ μου καὶ τὰς ἀπούσας ἐλπίδας Id. El. 306; of the dead, Eur.

Hec. 312; τοῦ θεοῦ ἀπόντος the god not being counted, Hdt. 6. 53:—

in 3 pl. impf., the Mss. sometimes confound ἀπῆσαν and ἀπῆσαν, e. g. in

Thuc. 1. 42.

ἀπειμ, (εἰμί ibo), serving as fut. of ἀπέρχομαι: inf. ἀπέναι, in Anth. P.

11. 404, metri grat., ἀπέναι. To go away, depart, Od. 17. 593, al.;

οὐκ ἀπεί = ἀπιδί, be gone, Soph. O. T. 431; ἀπῶν οἴχεσθαι Dem. 246.

ἀπειπον, inf. ἀπειπεῖν, Ep. ἀποπειπεῖν, ἀποπειπέμεν, and part. ἀποπειπών, i. e. ἀποφειπών, Il. 19. 35, etc.: more rarely aor. 1 ἀπειπα Hdt. 3. 153, Soph. Ant. 405; med. ἀπειπάμεν Hdt. 1. 59., 5. 66, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 16, 4, but never in the best Att.: the fut. in use is ἀπερῶ, pf. ἀπείρηκα, mostly used in signif. IV. 2.—Pass., fut. ἀποπρήθησμαι Iys. infr. cit.: aor. ἀπεπρήθη Plat. Legg. 929 A, Dem. 899. 14:—the pres. and impf. are supplied by ἀπαυδάω, ἀποφῆμι, and in Att. Prose by ἀπαγορεύω. To speak out, tell out, declare, μῦθον, ἀληθεῖν, ἐφημεύουσιν, ἀγγελλῖν ἀποπειπὲν Hom.; μνηστῆρσιν ἀπειπέμεν (prob. μνηστῆρσ' ἀποπειπέμεν) to give them full notice, Od. 1. 91; ἀπληγείως ἀποπειπεῖν Ib. 373, Il. 9. 309; ῥῆσιν ἀπερεῖν to deliver a verbal message, Hdt. 1. 152:—so also in aor. med., ἀπειπάσθαι θανάτῳ ζημιῶν Arist. Mirab. 84.

II. to deny, refuse, ἐνόσχεο καὶ κατάνευσον, ἢ ἀπέειπ' Il. 1. 515, cf. 9. 506. 675; ξύμφαθι ἢ ἀπειπε Plat. Rep. 523 A. III. to forbid (cf. ἀπαγορεύω 1), very freq. in Prose, ἀπ. τι μὴ ποιεῖν to forbid one to do, tell him not to do, Hdt. 1. 155, Soph. O. C. 1760, Ar. Av. 556; and with the inf. omitted, ἀπειπὼν εἶργει μελάρων Aesch. Ag. 1333, cf. Soph. Ant. 405; ἀπ. τινὶ τι to forbid him the use of it, Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 19:—Pass., ἀπείρησθαι γὰρ οἱ . . . μῆδεν ἐπιδεικνύμεν Hdt. 6. 61; τὸ ἀπείρημένον, a forbidden thing, Id. 3. 52, Antipho 121. 42; ἀπείρηται δὲ τοῦτο τῷ νόμῳ Xenarch. Porph. 1. 7.

IV. to renounce, disown, give up, c. acc. rei, ἀπ. μῆνιν Il. 19. 35; and not seldom in Prose, as, εἰ . . . ἀπερέουσιν . . . τὴν συμμαχίην Hdt. 7. 205; ἀπειπεῖν . . . κτηνὸν ὑπο . . . πατρίαν ἐστὶν to renounce it by public proclamation, Eur. Alc. 737; τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ κήρυκος ἀπ. Plat. Legg. 928 D; πόνους Eur. H. F. 1354; προφεινάν Thuc. 5. 43, 6. 89; ὀμιλίαν Lys. 112. 39; ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἀπέπεισι τὸν ἀνδρα 55. 1. 19; ἀπ. τὴν στρατηγίαν to resign it, Xen. An. 7. 1, fin.; τὴν ἀρχὴν Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 13; ἀπ. γυναῖκα to divorce her, Plut. Lucull. 38:—so in Pass., αἱ σπονδαὶ οὐκ ἀπείρητο had not been renounced, remained in force, Thuc. 5. 48; τὰς σπονδὰς ἀποπρήθησεν Lys. 165. 28:—(prob. never c. gen. rei, for in Il. 3. 405 is now read (with Aristarch.) θεῶν δ' ἀποπειε κελεύθου, v. Spitzn. ad l.):—so in Med. ἀπειπάσθαι, Hdt. 1. 59., 4. 120, 125; ἀπ. ὅψιν averruncare, Id. 5. 56; ἀπ. τὸν υἱόν, τὸν πατέρα Arist. Eth. N. 8. 16, 4; ἀπ. γνῶμην to withdraw, retract it, Plut. Caes. 8.

2. intr. to give up, to be worn out, fail, flag or sink from exhaustion, ἐπεὶ δ' ἀπέπειε Soph. Tr. 789, cf. Ar. Pax 306, etc.; ἀπειρηκὸς σῶμα Antipho 140. 27; οὐ γὰρ πού ἀπεροῦμεν shall not give in, Plat. Theat. 200 D; ἔως ἀν ἀπείπων Dem. 1265. fin.; οἱ διὰ τὸν χρόνον ἀπειρηκότες Arist. Pol. 7. 9, 9; οὐδ' ἀπέπειν . . . φάτις failed not, was not unfulfilled, Aesch. Theb. 840.

b. c. dat. pers. to fail or be wanting to one, οὐκ ἀπειρηκὼς φίλους Eur. Med. 460, cf. Andr. 87. c. c. dat. rei, to fail or fall short in a thing, ἀπειρηκότες δὲ χρήματα, i. e. when they were bankrupt, Dem. 30. fin.; ἀπ. σῶμασι Isocr. 59 C, Lycurg. 153. 4; but, d. ἀπ. κακοῖς, ἀλγεί, to give way to, sink under them, Pors. Or. 91, Hec. 942; so, ἀπ. ὑπὸ πλῆθος κακῶν Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 15; ἀπ. πρὸς τὸν φόνον Plut. Camill. 18. e. also c. part., ἀπ. ταλαιπωροῦμεναι Ar. Lys. 778; φέροντες ἀπεροῦσιν they will be tired of paying, Thuc. 1. 121; ἀπ. καθήμενος Plat. Phaedr. 228 B; ἀπ. λέγων to give over speaking, Id. Legg. 769 E; ἀπείρηκα σκοπῶν Id. Phaedo 99 D, etc.

ἀπειράγυθια, to act without knowledge of right, Paul. Aeg. 6. 50. ἀπειράγυθια, ἡ, ignorance of goodness, folly, Clem. Al. 190, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 415. 55.

ἀπειρ-ἀγαθος, ov, unacquainted with goodness, foolish, like ἀπειρόκαλος, Eccl. 1:—Adv. -θως, Diod. 15. 40. II. of infinite goodness, Eccl.

Ἀπειρίτιος, α, ov, Apeiran, and Ἀπειρήθεν, Adv. from Apeiré, both in Od. 7. 8 γρηῖς Ἀπειραῖη . . . τὴν ποτ' Ἀπειρήθεν νέες ἤγαγον. Apeiré seems to be Limitless-land (from ἀ-πειρος), an imaginary place (cf. Ἵππειρος): the ἄ is Dor. for Ἥπειρος.

ἀπειράσις, Adv. (ἀπειρος) times without number, Arist. Phys. 2. 1, 8, de Xenophan. 2. 2; πολλάκις, μάλλον δ' ἀπ. Id. Pol. 7. 10, 7; οὐχ ἀπαξ οὐδὲ δις ἀλλ' ἀπ. Id. Cael. 1. 3, 12.

ἀπείρ-ἀνδρος, ov, that has not known man:—Adv. -δρως, Byz.

ἀ-πείραντος, ov, v. sub ἀπέραντος.

ἀπείρ-ἀριθμος, ov, infinite, countless, Byz.

ἀ-πείραστος, ov, incapable of being tempted, κακῶν Ep. Jacob. 1. 13.

ἀ-πείρατος, ov, Dor. and Att. for ἀπείρητος.

ἀ-πείρατος, ov, for ἀπείραστος, like θανματός for θανμαστός, Böckh Pind. O. 6. 54 (90). II. for ἀπείραντος, Orph. Fr. 9. 1.

ἀπειράχως, Adv. in an infinite number of ways, Plut. 2. 732 E.

ἀπειράγαν, Ep. ἀποείργαν, poet. aor. 2 of ἀπείργω, to keep away, keep off, Πηλεΐωνα δὴλ' ἀπείργαθε λαοῦ Il. 21. 599; βάκα μεγάλης ἀπείργαθε οὐλῆς he pushed back the rags from the scar, Od. 21. 221; ἦν μὴ σε τῆσδε γῆς ἀπείργαθ' Soph. O. C. 863. On the form, v. sub σχέθω.

ἀπείργων, Ion. and Ep. ἀπέργω, and in Hom. also ἀποέργω (i. e. ἀπο-φέργω): fut. ἀπείρῶ; aor. ἀπείργαθον (q. v.): aor. also ἀπείρφα Soph. Aj. 1280, Thuc. 4. 37, etc. To keep away from, debar from, c. gen., ὁ δὲ Τρώας . . . αἰδοῦσθαι ἀπείρην Il. 24. 238; σφέας θυσιῶν ἀπέρφα Hdt. 2. 124; ἀπ. πόλεως ζυγόν Aesch. Theb. 471; ἐγὼ σφ' ἀπείργω . . . χαρὰς Soph. Aj. 51; οὐκ ἐστὶν ὅτε ἀπείρημον τινα . . . μαθήματος Thuc. 2. 39, cf. 3. 45; νόμον ἡμᾶς ἀπείργεις; do you exclude us from their benefit? Ar. Vesp. 467; so, δέπεινον ἀπ. τινὰ Cratin. Δραπ. 1; also, ἀπ. τινὰ ἀπὸ τινος Hdt. 9. 68:—Med. to abstain from, keep away from, τινος Plat. Legg. 879 D. 2. to keep from doing, prevent, hinder, c. acc. et inf., ἀπ. τινὰ ποιεῖν Soph. Aj. 70, Eur. Rhes. 432; or μὴ ποιεῖν Id. Hel. 1559; ἀπ. τι μὴ γίνεσθαι Plat. Legg. 837 D:—Pass. to be debarred from doing, ἀπτεσθαι τινος Id. Parm. 148 E. 3. c. acc. to keep back, keep off, ward off, μικρὸς δὲ λίθος μέγα κύμ' ἀπείργει Od. 3. 295; τίς ταῦτ' ἀπείρζειν; Soph. Aj. 1280; νόσους ἀπ. Eur. Ion 1013; so, absol., ἀλλ' ἀπείργει θεός God fend! Soph. Aj. 949; ὅπου μὴ . . .

καῦμα ἀπείργει Plat. Tim. 22 E, etc.

b. νόμος οὐδεὶς ἀπ. debars, checks them, Thuc. 2. 53; τὴν βίαν προφῆν ἀπ. to prohibit it, Arist. Pol. 8. 4, 7:—Pass., φυγῇ ἀπείργόμενος Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 15. c. in Hdt. 2. 99, τὸ ἀπείργμενον is the old bed of the Nile laid dry by barring or damming off the river; whence the phrase just above, ὁ ἀγκῶν . . . ὅς ἀπείργμενος βέει, must be interp. the reech which is formed by the water being dammed off.

II. to part, divide, separate, ὅθι κληῖς ἀπο-έργει αὐχένα τε στήθους τε Il. 8. 325:—and so to bound, skirt, of seas and rivers, etc., ὁ Ἄλυσ ἐνθεν μὲν Καπαδόκας ἀπείργει, ἐξ ἐναντίου δὲ Παφλαγόνας Hdt. 1. 72; πρὸς βορέην ἀνεμον ὁ Κραμαϊκὸς κόλπος ἀπείργει Ib. 174, cf. 204., 2. 99., 4. 55. 2. of persons travelling, ἐπορεύετο, ἐν ἀριστερῇ μὲν ἀπέργων Ῥοίτειον πόλιν κτλ. keeping Rhoeteium on the left . . . Hdt. 7. 43; ἐκ δεξιῆς χειρὸς τὸ Πάργαιον οὖρος ap. Ib. 112, cf. 109., 8. 35. III. to shut up, confine, ἐντὸς ἀπ. Id. 3. 116; ἀπείργμενος ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει Id. 1. 154, cf. 5. 64; ἐν τῷ ἱρῷ Id. 6. 79.

ἀπείρεσις, α, ov (os, on, only Or. Sib. 1. 225), lengthd. poet. form for ἀπείριος (signif. II), boundless, endless, immense, γαῖα, οὐρανός Il. 20. 58, Od. 11. 621; δῆρις Batr. 4: countless, ἀνθρώποι, ἄνδρες, ἔεδα, ἀποινα Od. 19. 174, Hes. Fr. 39. 4, etc.: also, ἀπ. εἶδος untold beauty, Hes. Fr. 73. 3:—once in Trag., ἀπ. πόντοι Soph. Aj. 928 (lyr.):—neut. as Adv., Q. Sm. 2. 179. Cf. ἀπείριος, ἀπείρεσιος.

Ἀπειρήθεν, v. Ἀπειραῖος.

ἀπείρηκα, v. sub ἀπείπειν.

ἀπ-εργήτος, α, ov, verb. Adj., to be despaired of, Nicet. Ann. 179 A.

ἀπείρητος, Dor. and Att. ἀπείρατος, ov; also η, ov h. Hom. Ven. 133;—without trial, and so,

1. act. without making trial of, without making an attempt upon, c. gen., ἀπείρητος . . . σταθμοῖο, of a lion, Il. 12. 304; absol. moking no attempt or venture, Pind. 1. 4 (3). 50. 2.

without trial or experience of, unknowing of, φιλότῳ η. Hom. Ven. 133; οὐκ ἀπείρατος καλῶν Pind. O. 11 (10). 13; ἀλλοδαπῶν οὐκ ἀπ. δόμοι not unvisited by . . . Id. N. 1. 33; ἀπ. πολέμιας σάλπιγγος that never heard an enemy's bugle, Demad. 180. 1:—absol. inexperienced, ov. to εὐ εἰδῶς, Od. 2. 170, Pind. O. 8. 80:—Adv., ἀπείρητος ἔχειν πόντος Paus. 10. 7, 1.

II. pass. untried, unattempted, οὐ μὲν ἔτι δηρὸν ἀπ. πόντος ἔσται . . . ἥτ' ἀλκῆς ἦτε φόβοιο Il. 17. 41 (where however Enst. takes it in signif. 1. 2); ἔστω μῆδεν ἀπ. Hdt. 7. 9, 3; οὐδὲν ἦν ἀπείρατον τοῦτοισ κατ' ἐμὲ Dem. 310. 11, cf. Luc. Tox. 3.

ἀπειρία, ἡ, (ἀπειρος A) opp. to ἐμπειρία, want of skill, inexperience, ignorance, Hipp. Lex. Thuc. 1. 80; ἐμπειρία τε τῆς ἀπειρίας κρατεῖ Eur. Fr. 622; ἡ ἐμπειρία τέχνην ἐποίησεν ἡ δ' ἀπειρία τύχην Polus ap. Arist. Metaph. 1. 1, 5; ὑπὸ ἀπειρίας Plat. Theat. 167 D; δι' ἀπειρίαν Id. Gorg. 518 D.

2. c. gen. rei, τοῦ θανείν Eur. Phoen. 9; ἀπ. μέθης want of skill to carry it discreetly, Antipho 127. 22; ἀπ. ἐργου Andoc. 23. 37; μονακῆς ἀπειρία Philoet. Phil. 1; δι' ἀπειρίαν τοῦ ἐραστῆν τε καὶ ἀποκρίνεσθαι Plat. Rep. 487 B; ἀπείρησι νόοιο [with i] Anth. P. app. 270.

ἀπειρία (ἀπειρος B), ἡ, infinity, infinitude. opp. to πέρας, Anaxag. ap. Arist. Metaph. 1. 7, 2, Plat. Phil. 116 C; ἀπ. χρόνον Id. Legg. 656 A; ἀπ. τῶν κόσμων Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 45. 2. infinite space, Arist. Cael. 1. 9, 15.

ἀπείριτος, ov, = ἀπείρεσιος, Od. 10. 195, Hes. Th. 109.

ἀπείρο-βυθής, ἐς, unfathomable, Synes. Hymn. 4. 171.

ἀπείρο-βίως, Adv. without experience of life, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 416.

ἀπείρο-βουλος, ov, various in will, Eccl.

ἀπείρο-γῆμος, ov, unwedded, Eubul. Hx. 1, Nonn., etc.

ἀπείρο-γνώστος, ov, of infinite wisdom, Eccl.

ἀπείρο-γονος, ov, prob. of eternal generation, Eccl.

ἀπείρο-γωνος, ov, with infinite angles, Theol. Arithm. p. 1.

ἀπείρο-δακρυς, v, ignorant of tears, Aesch. Supp. 71.

ἀπείρο-δροςος, ov, unused to dew, unbedewed, parched, Eur. El. 735.

ἀπείρο-δύναμος, ov, infinite in power, Porph. ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 822, Eccl.

ἀπείρο-ειδής, ἐς, infinite, Procl. Instit. Th. 90.

ἀπείρο-ζυγος, ov, unused to the yoke, Basil.

ἀπείρο-θάλαττος, ov, unused to the sea, Philostr. 883.

ἀπείρο-κάκος, ov, without experience of evil: τὸ ἀπ. inexperience of evil, unsuspectingness, Thuc. 5. 105. II. unused to evil or misery, Eur. Alc. 927.

ἀπείροκάλωμαι or -εύομαι, Dep. to want taste, Aeschin. Ep. 10.

ἀπείροκάλια, ἡ, ignorance of the beautiful, want of taste, ἀπ. καὶ ἀμυνσία Plat. Rep. 403 C; ὑπὸ ἀπείροκαλίας Ib. 405 B; ἀπ. περὶ χρήματα vulgar extravagance, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 6; in pl. vulgarities, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 3.

ἀπείρο-κάλος, ov, ignorant of the beautiful, without taste, tasteless, vulgar, (in most cases it answers to Cicero's ineptus), Plat. Legg. 775 B, Dion. H. de Plat. 2, Plut. 2. 44 D, etc.: τὸ ἀπ., = ἀπείροκαλία Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 5. Adv. -λως, Plat. Phaedr. 244 C, etc.

ἀπείρο-λεχής, ἐς, (λέχος) = ἀπείρολογος, Ar. Thesm. 119.

ἀπείρο-λογία, ἡ, (λόγος) boundless loquacity, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 151.

But ἀπείρο-λογος, ov, incapable of speaking, Epiphani.

ἀπείρο-μάχης [α], ov, Dor. -μάχος, α, ὁ, unused to battle, untried in war, Pind. N. 4. 49. The form -μάχος, ov, Byz.

ἀπείρο-μεγέθης, ἐς, immensely large, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 44, Cleomed. 103. Adv. -θως, Epiphani.

ἀπείρο-μείζων, ov, infinitely greater, Cleomed. 96.

ἀπείρο-μέριμνος, ov, free from care, Byz.

ἀπείρο-μετρος, ov, immeasurable, immense, Byz.

ἀπείρο-μοθος, ov, = ἀπείρομάχης, Nonn. D. 20. 260.

ἀπείρο-νυμφος, ov, bridegroom of brides innumerable, Eccl.

ἀπείρο-πάθεια, ἡ, infinity of passion, Synes. 277 B.

ἀπείρο-παθής, ἐς, free from passion or suffering, Esther (addit.) 16. 4.

ὑπειροπλάσιος, *ov*, infinitely more, many thousand-fold, Orig., etc.: also ἀπειροπλάσιον, *ov*, Eust. 89. 8. Adv. — *ous*, Greg. Nyss.

ὑπειρό-πλεθος, *ov*, of vast extent, Byz.

ὑπειρο-πληθής, *ēs*, infinitely great or numerous, Eccl. The Subst.

ὑπειρο-πληθία, *ov* — *πληθία*, *hē*, Eust. 202. 43.

ὑπειρό-πλους, *ov*, ignorant of navigation, Luc. Dom. 12.

ὑπειρό-πλουτος, *ov*, of vast wealth, Eus. in Hier. 19.

ὑπειρο-ποιός, *ov*, making infinite, Byz.

ὑπειρο-πόλεμος, *ov*, ignorant of war, App. Mithr. 51: τὸ ἀπ. inexperience in war, Dion. H. 8. 37. Adv. — *μους*, App. Civ. 2. 71.

ὑπειρό-πονός, *ov*, unneeded to toil, Nonn. D. 24. 276.

ὑπειρό-πους, *ov*, many-footed, Dion. Areop.

ὑπειρο-πρόσωπος, *ov*, many-faced, Dion. Areop.

ὑπειρος, Dor. for ἥπειρος.

ὑπειρος (A), *ov*, (ἥπειρα) like ἥπειρος, without trial or experience of a thing, unused to, ignorant of, unacquainted with, Lat. *expers*, δῶλον Theogn. 1007; καλὸν Pind. I. 8 (7). 154; τυράννον Hdt. 5. 92, 1; τῆς ναυτικῆς Id. 8. 1; Περίων Id. 9. 58, cf. 40; πόνην, νόσαν Aesch. Cho. 371, Fr. 281; γνάμης Soph. Ant. 1250; δῆκων Antipho 111. 34; πολέμιον Thuc. I. 141; τοῦ μεγέθους τῆς νήσου Id. 6. 1; γραμμάτων Plat. Apol. 26 D, etc.; — of a woman, ἀπ. ἀνδρὸς not having known a man, unwedded, Hdt. 2. 111, Plat., etc.; so, ἀπ. λέχους Eur. Med. 672; also without λέχους, Ib. 1091.

2. absol. inexperienced, ignorant, Pind. I. 8 (7). 106; γλυκὺς ἥπειροι πόλεμος Id. Fr. 76; διδασκ' ἥπειρον Aesch. Cho. 118; and freq. in Att. — Adv. ἥπειρος ἔχων τὸν νόμον Hdt. 2. 45; πρὸς τι Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 29; περὶ τιος Isocr. 86 A; — Comp. ἥπειρότερον παρεκκευασμένον Thuc. 1. 49; also, — *ότερως* Isocr. 240 C.

ὑπειρος (B), *ov*, (ἥπειρας, πέρας) = Homer's ἥπειρος, boundless, infinite, σκότος Pind. Fr. 95. 8; τὸν ὑψὸς τὸνδ' ἀπ. αἰθέρα Fr. 935; ἥπειρον εἰς ἀπ. Ib. 998; of number, countless, πλῆθος Hdt. I. 204; ἀριθμὸς ἥπειρος πλῆθει Plat. Parm. 144 A; ἀπ. τὸ πλῆθος Id. Rep. 525 A, al.; εἰς ἀπ. αὐξάνειν τι Id. Legg. 910 B; — τὸ ἀπ. the Infinite, i.e. infinite Matter, the first Principle of Anaximander, Arist. Phys. 3. 4, 9; — Arist. discusses the ἥπειρον and πεπερασμένον ib. 3. 4-8; εἰς ἀπ. λέναι, προϊέναι, ἥκειν, etc., Id. An. Post. 1. 19, 4, al.

2. in Trag., often of garments, etc., in which one is entangled past escape, endless, i.e. without end or outlet, ἀμφιβληστρον Aesch. Ag. 1382; χιτὼν Soph. Fr. 473; ὕψασμα Eur. Or. 25; cf. ἥπειρων I. 2, ἥπειραντος, ἥπειραν. 3. endless, i.e. circular, ἀπ. δακτύλιος a simple hoop-ring, = ἀλίστος (Poll. 7. 179), Arist. Phys. 3. 6, 10: v. ἥπειραν I. 3; — Adv. — *μους*, Id. Probl. 11. 6, 6.

ὑπειρο-σθενής, *ēs*, of infinite strength, Eccl.

ὑπειροσσύνη, *hē*, = ἥπειρα, Eur. Hipp. 106, Med. 1094.

ὑπειρο-τάλαντος, *ov*, of vast wealth, Eust. Opusc. 129. 4.

ὑπειρο-τεχνής, f. l. for — *λεχῆς* in Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 4. 23.

ὑπειρό-τοκος, *ov*, not having brought forth, virgin, Anth. P. 6. 10.

ὑπειρ-ωδίν, *ēs*, knowing not the pains of child-birth, Nonn. D. 16. 152. In Epiphani. also — *ωδίνος*, *ov*.

ὑπείρων, *ov*, (ἥπειρα) = ἥπειρος A, without experience, ignorant, only in Soph. O. T. 1088.

ὑπείρων, *ov*, (ἥπειρας, πέρας) Ep. form of ἥπειρος B, boundless, endless, ἐπ' ἥπειρα γαῖαν Od. I. 98, Hes. Th. 187; Ἑλλησποντος ἀπ. II. 24. 545; δῆμος ἀπ. a countless people, 24. 776; ὕπνος ἀπ. seeming endless, i.e. profound sleep, Od. 7. 286; ἥπειρα γῆς βάθῃ Emped. 237; τὸν ἡλιθίων ἀπ. γενέθλα Simon. 8. 13.

2. = ἥπειρος B, 2, without end or escape, δεσμοὶ ἥπειρονες Od. 8. 340.

3. in Att. = ἥπειρος (B), 3, having no end, circular, δακτύλιος ἀπ. Ar. Fr. 247 (ap. Schol. II. 14. 200), and in an old Att. Inscr. in C. I. 150. 38 (ubi ἥπειρων, as Hesych., ἥπειρον: πέρας μὴ ἔχοντα); so, ἐν λῦχῃ ἥπειρονι, of persons standing in a circle, Aesch. Fr. 407.

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ἀπεκλογή, *hē*, rejection, opp. to ἐκλογή, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 133.

ἀπεκλῶ, *to relax, weaken*, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 120, dub.

ἀπεκμυζῶ, *to suck out*, Eust. Opusc. 313. 90.

ἀπεκπέμψω, *to send away*, Byz.

ἀπεκρύψω, f. l. for ἀπέκρυσ, q. v.

ἀπέκτασις, *ēs*, *hē*, a spreading out, LXX (Job. 36. 29), Galen.

ἀπεκτείνω, *to extend*, Athanas. 1. 212 C.

ἀπεκτέμνω, *to cut off*, Byz.

ἀπέκτητος, *ov*, = *sq.*, Anth. P. 5. 270.

ἀ-πεκτος, *ov*, uncombed, unkempt, Androt. (41) ap. Ath. 375 B, Philoch. 63, of sheep not yet a year old.

ἀπελάζω, f. l. for ἀπελλάζω.

ἀπελάσσια, *hē*, (ἀπελαύνα) a driving away, Cyrill. Hier.

ἀπέλασις, *ēs*, *hē*, = *foreg.*, Eus.

ἀπελαστικός, *ov* — *ατικός*, *hē*, *ov*, driving away, Justin. M.

ἀ-πέλαστος, *ov*, unapproachable, Simon. 43.

ἀπελάτιος, *a*, *ov*, verb. Adj. to be driven away, Philostr. 254. 2.

ἀπελάττειν, *one must drive away*, Byz.

ἀπελάττηρος, *a*, *ov*, driving away, τινος Tzetz.

ἀπελάτης, *ov*, *ō*, a driver away, cattle stealer, etc., Byz.

ἀπελαύνω, also ἀπέλα as imperat. from a pres. ἀπελάω, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 32; Dor. impf. ἀπῆλαον Ar. Lys. 1001: fut. — *ελάω*, Att. — *ελῶ* (also in Hdt. 7. 210): pf. — *ελέλακα* Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 10: — *Pass.*, aor. — *ηλάθην* [α] — *Med.*, aor. — *ηλασάμην*. To drive away, expel from a place, τινά δόμων, πόλεως, etc., Eur. Alc. 553, etc.; ἀπὸ τόπου Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 16: ἀπ. τινά to drive away, banish him, Soph. O. C. 93, 1356, etc.: to expel (from a society), Xen. An. 3. 1, 32: to exclude, keep at a distance, Ar. Eq. 58: to remove, φύβον τινί Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 10: to exclude from a thing, Id. Hell. 3. 2, 31: — *Med.*, ἀπ. τί τινος to ward off, avert from him, Anth. P. 7. 303.

2. ἀπ. στρατὴν to lead away an army, Hdt. 4. 92: hence, often, absol. like ἀπάγω, to march, go away, depart, Id. I. 77., 5. 25, etc.; πυρῶσας τὰς Ἀθήνας ἀπελάς Id. S. 102: also (sub. ἵππων) to ride away, Xen. Symp. 9. 7, etc.

II. *Pass.* to be driven away, ἐνθεῖσεν Hdt. 5. 94; ἐνθεῖσεν εἰς ἄλλον τόπον Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 3; γῆς ἐμῆς πρὸς τινος Soph. O. C. 599: — *to be excluded from a thing*, ἀπάσης [τῆς στρατῆς] from the command, Hdt. 7. 161, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 15; τῆς πολιτείας Lys. 149. 34; τῶν ἀρχῶν Plat. Rep. 564 D; also, ἀπ. τῆς φροντίδος to be far from, Hdt. 7. 205; ἐς πατέρ' ἀπηλάσθην τύχης was barred from [good] fortune on my father's side, Eur. H. F. 63; ἀπ. φιλίας Themist. 90 C.

ἀπελεγτικός, *ov*, *ō*, one who refutes, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 256 B.

ἀπελεγμός, *ō*, refutation, exposure, disrepute, Act. Ap. 19. 27.

ἀπελεγξις, *ēs*, *hē*, = ἀπελεγμός Eus. Hierocl. 1.

ἀπελέγω, strength, for ἐλέγω, to convict, expose, or refute thoroughly, Antipho 131. 35; τινά τινος, and τί τινος Philo I. 205, 193, cf. C. I. (add.) 4325 k; τινά περὶ τι M. Anton. 8. 36: — *Pass.* to be convicted, πείσας of having persuaded, Antipho 132. 2.

ἀ-πέλεθος, *ov*, immeasurable, ἵν' ἀπέλεθρον ἔχοντας II. 5. 245, Od. 9. 538; ἀπέλεθρον ἀνέδραμε sprang back immeasurably, II. 11. 354.

ἀ-πέλεκτος, *ov*, unkeown, unwrought, Crantor ap. Diog. L. 4. 27.

ἀπελίσθαι, ἀπελόμενος, Ion. aor. 2 med. of ἀφαιρέω.

ἀπελευθερία, *hē*, the enfranchisement of a slave, Aeschin. 59. 25. II. the state of a freedman, Lat. *libertinitas*, Poll. 3. 83.

ἀπελευθεριάζω, *to be free, act freely*, Philo I. 419, etc.: in bad sense to take liberties, Id. 1. 277.

ἀπελευθερικός, *hē*, *ov*, in the condition of a freedman, Plut. Sull. 1, Cic. 7.

ἀπελευθεριότης, *ō*, *ō*, a freedman, Strabo 235; v. l. ἀπελευθερίων.

ἀπ-ελευθερός, *ō*, an emancipated slave, a freedman, like the Lat. *libertus*, Plat. Legg. 930 D; ἀπ. τινος Lys. 109. 13; opp. to δούλος and μέτοικος, Xen. Rep. Ath. 1. 10, Arist. Pol. 3. 5, 2; ἀπ. ἀφίεναι τινά Aeschin. 59. 25: — also ἀπελευθερία, *hē*, Lat. *liberta*, Isae. 58. 13, Menand. P. ap. 10; cf. Lob. Paral. 470.

ἀπελευθερότης, *hē*, *hē*, = ἀπελευθερία II, Byz.

ἀπελευθερόω, *to emancipate a slave*, Plat. Legg. 915 A, sq.: — *Pass.*, lb. B; *ō* ἀπελευθερούμενος αἰρείται ἐπίτροπον Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 1.

ἀπελευθερώσις, *ēs*, *hē*, emancipation, δούλων Dem. 215. 25.

ἀπέλευσις, *ēs*, *hē*, a going away, removal, Eust. 191. 13.

ἀπελίσσω, *to unroll, unwind*, ἀπελίσσων Dio C. 46. 36: — the Ion. form ἀπελίσσόμενης, in Hero Autom. 245.

ἀπέλω, Ion. for ἀφέλω.

ἀπελλάω, Lacon. for ἐκκλησιάζω, Plut. Lycin. 6. — Hesych. writes ἀπελάειν, but he quotes ἀπέλλαι σηκοί, ἐκκλησίαι. (Prob. akin to ἀελλῆς, ἀολλῆς.)

Ἀπελλαῖος, *ō*, Maced. name of a month, Inscr. Delph. in Curt. 18 and 23; Ἀπελλῆιος in C. I. 1705: — answering to the Roman *December*, Evagr. H. E. 4. 19; but v. Ideler Handb. Chronol. 1. 430 sqq.

Ἀπελλῆτος, *ō*, = ἀνταγωνιστής, Aesch. (Fr. 426), acc. to A. B. 421.

Ἀπέλλων, *ō*, Dor. form of Ἀπόλλων, C. I. 1065, 8426.

ἀπελος, *ō*, (πέλλα B) a wound not skimmed over, Call. Fr. 343.

ἀπελπίζω, fut. *ίσω*, Att. *ω*: pf. — *ἤλπισα*: — *to give up in despair*, τι Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 127, Polyb. 1. 19, 12, etc. (v. ἀπογινώσκω): — *Pass.* to be given up in despair, Id. 10. 6, 10.

2. ἀπ. τινος to despair of, Id. 1. 55, 2, al.; περὶ τινος Diod. 2. 25.

3. absol. to hope that a thing will not happen, Diog. L. 1. 59.

II. Causal, to drive to despair, τινά Anth. P. 11. 114.

III. to hope to receive from another, μηδὲν ἀπελπίζοντες Ev. Luc. 6. 35: this sense is strongly supported by the context, but has no authority.

ἀπελπισμός, *ō*, hopelessness, despair, Polyb. 31. 8, 11, and Eccl.

ἀπελπιστόν, verb. Adj. one must despair, Philo 2. 422, Oribas. 2. 548 Daremb.

ἀπελπιστία, *hē*, despair, despondency, Tzetz. Hist. 11. 18.

ἀπεμέω, fut. έσω, to spit up, vomit forth, Lat. *evomere*, Il. 14. 437, Opp. H. 1. 560, Arist. Probl. 3. 3:—Pass., ἀπεμύμενα Ib. 20. 34.
 ἀπεμπολάω, fut. ήσω, to sell, ἀπημπολά με λάθρα Eur. Ion 1371; ἀπ. τι αντί τινας to sell for a thing, Eur. Cycl. 256; τί τινας Xen. Symp. 8, 21; ἀπ. τινά ές λατρείαν Luc. Merc. Cond. 23: to sell, i. e. to betray, ή μὲν Ἄργος βαρβάρους ἀπημπολά Eur. Tro. 973; ἀπ. ψυχὴν to barter one's life, Id. Phoen. 1228 (cf. ξεμπολάω); τήνδ' ἀπεμπολῆς χθονός; dost thou smuggle her out of the country? Id. I. T. 1360:—Pass., ἀπεμπολούμενοι 'bought and sold,' Ar. Ach. 374.—The edd. of Luc. have an Ion. form ἀπεμπολέω, Tox. 28:—ἀπεμπαλάω is f. l., Lob. Phryn. 584.
 ἀπεμπολήσις, εως, ή, a selling, sale, Hipp. 23. 37:—also—πολή, ή, Cyrill.
 ἀπεμπολήτης, ου, ό, a seller, dealer, Lyc. 341.
 ἀπ-έμπροσθεν, Adv. from before the face of, τινας Epiphan.
 ἀπεμφαίω, to present a different appearance, be incongruous, Polyb. 6. 47, 10; of verses faulty in metre, Schol. Hephaest. Hence Adv. pres. part. ἀπεμφαινόντως, Origen.
 ἀπέμφασις, εως, ή, incongruity, absurdity, Strabo 454, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 61.
 ἀπεμφερής, ές, unlike, Theophr. H. P. 8. 8, 5.
 ἀπέναντι, Adv. (έναντι) opposite, c. gen., Polyb. 1. 86, 3, C. I. 2347 c. 28:—against, c. gen., Act. Ap. 17. 7. 2. absol., ές την άπ. βουών C. I. 2905 D. 11.—So άπεναντίον, ή άπ. (sc. χώρα) the opposite shore, ές την άπ. Hdt. 7. 55.—Hence also, II. Adj. άπεναντίας, on, Byz.:—Adv.—ίως, Luc. Nigr. 36, but with v. l. ήπ—.
 άπενδρίζω, fut. ίζω, (έναρα) to strip of arms, despoil one of a thing, τοὺς ένάριζον άπ' έντρα Il. 12. 195., 15. 343.
 άπενάσαστο, 3 sing. aor. I med. of άποναίω, Hom.
 άπένεικα, άπενείχθην, v. sub άποφέρω.
 άπενεκτός, α, on, verb. Adj. of άποφέρω, to be carried away, cited from Moschion.
 άπενέομαι, Pass. (ένεός) to become mute, Daniel 4. 16 (Theodot.).
 άπένέτω, v. sub άπένεπω.
 ά-πενθής, ές, free from grief, Aesch. Pr. 956, Bacchyl. Fr. 19, Plut. Flamin. 17, etc.
 άπένθητος, on, =foreg., Aesch. Ag. 895, Eum. 912. 2. pass. unlamented, LXX 2 Macc. 5. 10, Epigr. Gr. 436.
 άπενιαυτέω, v. sub άπενιαυτίζω.
 άπενιαυτίζω, εως, ή, banishment for a year, Plat. Legg. 868 D (v. l. άπενιαυτίσις). Also—τιμώσις, ό, A. B. 421, Hesych.
 άπενιαυτίζω, fut. Att. ώ, to go into banishment for a year, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 13: so in Plat. Legg. 866 C, Ald. gives άπενιαυσάτω (but our Mss. —ήσάτω), whereas in 868 C, all agree in άπενιαυτέιν: v. Müller Eum. § 44.
 II. to outlive the year after a thing, Dio C. 46. 49.
 άπένεπω, Trag. word, also άπενέτω (but only in a lyr. passage, Eur. I. A. 533):—like άπανάτω, to forbid: absol., Aesch. Theb. 1053, etc.; άπ. τι to forbid it, Soph. O. C. 209; more commonly c. acc. et inf., άπ. τινά ποιεῖν Eur. Med. 813, Heracl. 556; άπ. τινά μη ποιεῖν Id. Ion 1282, etc.:—άπ. τινά θαλάμω to order him from the chamber, Id. I. A. 553. 2. also c. acc. rei, to deprecate, άνδροκμήτας δ' . άπενέπω τύχας Aesch. Eum. 957.
 άπεντεύθεν, Adv. from hence, Polyb. 40. 6, 1:—henceforth, Eccl.: v. Lob. Phryn. 46.
 άπεντευκτέω, to be unlucky, fail, Byz.:—Subst. άπέντευξις, εως, ή, a loss, failure, Byz.
 άπέξ, v. sub άπέκ.
 άπεξάγω, to lead or carry out, Byz.
 άπεξαιρέω, to take out, remove, τι τινας Eur. I. T. 1278, in tmesi.
 άπεξαρτάω, to hang out, τι εκ τύπου ap. Suid.
 άπεξεργάζομαι, Dep. to form, fashion, cited from Julian.
 άπεξεργασμένος, Adv. pf. pass. part., in a smooth, polished manner, Cyrill.
 άπεξωθέω, to drive out, expel, A. B. 1454.
 άπεικός, Att. άπεικός, υία, ός, part. of άπέουκα (which only occurs in late writers, Arr. Ind. 6. 8, Plut. Peric. 8):—unreasonable, unfair, unnatural, ουκ άπεικός Hipp. Vet. Med. 9, Antipho 117. 1; ουκ άπεικός not unlikely, Polyb. 2. 62, 8; άπεικός πρὸς τὰ καλά unfitful, indisposed for noble deeds, Id. 6. 26, 12:—often in late Prose, Wytténb. Ind. Plut.—Adv. άπεικότως, unreasonably, Thuc. 6. 55; but in 1. 73., 2. 8., 8. 68, he has ουκ άπεικότως.
 ά-πέπαιτος, on, not ripened, unripe, Theophr. C. P. 2. 8, 4, Anth. P. 9. 561.
 ά-πέπειρος, on, unripe, untimely, Anth. P. 9. 78.
 ά-πέπλος, on, unrobed, i. e. in her tunic only, of a girl, άππλος όρούσαι' άπό στρωμνάς Pind. N. 1. 74:—just like μονόπλος in Eur. Hec. 933 (—πέπλος here meaning a garment generally):—λευκόν φάρειον άππλος, i. e. clad in black, Eur. Phoen. 324 (cf. a as prefix, 1).
 άπείπτω, to suffer from indigestion, Luc. Paras. 57, Plut. 2. 136 D. 2. Pass. of food, to be, remain undigested, Galen.
 άπειπτος, on, (πέπτω) uncooked: undigested, of food, Hipp. Epid. 1. 970, Arist. de An. 2. 4. 19, al.; of humours, crude, uncooked, Hipp. Vet. Med. 16; όρνον Id. Acut. 390; φύματα Id. Art. 807:—Adv.—τως, Id. Epid. 1. 943. 2. metaph., άπ. καί άκάριπτον όπὲ τῆς φύσεως Arist. Meteor. 4. 7, 11, cf. 3. 1, 6, al. II. suffering from indigestion, Arctae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 3. III. χώρα άπ. countries where fruits ripen ill, Theophr. C. P. 6. 18, 12.
 άπερ, neut. pl. of ύπερ, q. v., in Att. often used as Adv., =ώσπερ, as, so as, Aesch. Eum. 660, Soph. Aj. 167, O. T. 176, Xen., etc.
 άπεραντολογέω, to talk without end, Strabo 601.
 άπεραντολογία, ή, =άπειρολογία, Luc. D. Mort. 10. 10:—in Byz. also —λεσχία, ή.
 άπεραντο-λόγος, on, talking without end, γλώσσαι Thales ap. Diog. L. 1. 35, Philo 1. 216.
 άπέραντος, on, (πέρας) boundless, infinite, of space, πεδών Pind. N. 8. 65 (who also has άπείραντος άλά, P. 9. 61); πόντον κληδ' άπ. Eur.

Med. 213; τὸν αέρα τόνδ' όντ' άπ. Ar. Nub. 392; όδός Plat. Theaet. 147 C:—of Time, endless, τὸ χρέμα τῶν νυκτῶν όσον άπείραντον Ar. Nub. 3; χρόνος Plat. Polit. 302 A:—of Number, countless, infinite, άπ. άριθμὸς άνθρώπων Plat. Criti. 119 A; άπ. κακά Id. Rep. 591 D, etc.:—generally of events, business, etc., άπείραντον ήν there was no end to it, Thuc. 4. 36; μακρὸν καί άπ. φαίνεται Arist. Eth. N. 1. 11, 2; άπείραντα ένμπεραίνειν to represent as concluded what is not concluded, Luc. Philops. 9, cf. Diog. L. 7. 77; μηδέν άδασάνιστον μηδ' άπ. Polyb. 4. 75. 3:—Adv., τὸ άπείραντος διεστικός Arist. Phys. 3. 5, 9, Metaph. 10. 10, 7.
 II. allowing no escape, whence none can pass, Τάρταρος, δικτυον Aesch. Pr. 153, 1078; cf. άπειρος 11. 2.
 άπείρασις, εως, ή, (άπεράω) a spitting out, vomiting, Plut. 2. 134 E: metaph., Strabo 389 (as restored from Mss. for άπέκρσις). II. a carrying off moisture, Theophr. C. P. 2. 9, 8.
 άπείρατος, on, (περάω) not to be crossed or passed, ποταμός Plut. 2. 326 E, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 58: metaph., Διὸς οὐ παρβατός έστιν μεγάλη φρήν άπ. Aesch. Supp. 1049.
 άπείραττος, on, unbounded, Plut. 2. 424 D.
 άπεράω, fut. άσώ [ά], to spit off or away, disgorge, Alciphro 3. 7. II. of moisture, generally, carry off, Strabo 52: so in Pass., Theophr. C. P. 1. 17, 10.
 άπεργάζομαι, fut. άσσαι: aor. —εργασάμην: pf. —εργασμαι, which is sometimes act., sometimes pass., cf. Plat. Legg. 704 C, Tim. 30 B, al., with Rep. 566 A, Phaedr. 272 A, al.: aor. —εργάσθην always in pass. sense, Id. Rep. 374 C, al.: Dep. To finish off, turn out complete, bring to perfection, τὰ έύλινα τοῦ τέχους Ar. Av. 1154; often in Plat., έργον άπ. Gorg. 454 A, Rep. 353 B, 603 A, al.; εύδαίμονα πόλιν άπ. Legg. 683 B; τὸν τε πολιτικὸν άπ. καὶ τὸν φιλόσοφον Polit. 257 A; ή τέχνη έπτελεῖ, ά ή φύσις άδυνατεῖ άπεργάσασθαι Arist. Phys. 2. 8, 8. 2. of a painter, to fill up with colour, to represent or express perfectly, opp. to ύπογράψαι (to sketch), Plat. Rep. 548 D, cf. 504 D: generally, to make, form, cause, Id. Phil. 24 C, etc. 3. to finish a contract, Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 5. II. to effect, cause, produce, δοξάν ψεύδη Plat. Phil. 40 D; νίκην Id. Legg. 647 B; πανουργίαν άντί σοφίας Ib. 747 C; όμην Arist. Fr. 327, etc. III. c. dupl. acc. to make so and so, άγαθόν άπ. τινα Xen. Symp. 8, 35; τοὺς παῖδας άπ. δειλοτέρους Plat. Rep. 381 E, cf. Polit. 287 A, al.:—so pf. in pass. sense, άπεργασμένος τύραννος a finished tyrant, Id. Rep. 566 A; τέχνη άπεργασμένη Id. Phaedr. 272 A; άνήρ άπ. καλὸς κάγαθός Xen. Oec. 11, 3. 2. to make one thing into another, άπ. ύδωρ ήγην, πῦρ αέρα to make earth water, air fire, Plat. Tim. 61 B. 3. άπ. τινά τι to do something to one, ό τι άγαθόν ήμῶς άπεργάζεται Id. Charm. 173 A, cf. Rival. 135 C.
 άπεργασία, ή, a finishing off, completing, of painters, πρὸς την άπ. την γῶν εύκων Plat. Prot. 312 D, Arist. Poët. 4. 6; cf. άπεργάζομαι.
 II. a making, causing, producing, άπ. χάριτος καὶ ήδονῆς Plat. Gorg. 462 C. III. a business, trade, Id. Euthyphr. 13 D, E: ή άπ. τῶν νόσων the way of treating them, treatment, Id. Alc. 2. 140 B.
 άπεργαστικός, ή, όν, fit for finishing, effecting, causing, c. gen., Plat. Rep. 527 B:—ή —κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of making, τινας Id. Epin. 375 D.
 άπ-εργός, όν, away from work, idle, Artemid. 1. 42.
 άπέρω, v. sub άπείρω.
 άπέρω, fut. έω, to bring to an end, finish, ίρήτα Hdt. 4. 62 (like άπολόφωρομαι, etc.).
 άπερί, Adv., =ώσπερί, από άπερ, Soph. El. 189.
 άπερίδω, fut. σω, to rest, fix, settle, τὰς ύψεις Plut. 2. 681 F; την ύψιν πρὸς τι Luc. Dem. Enc. 17. 2. intr. =Pass., ένθα ή ύψις άπερίδω Luc. D. Deor. 20. 8; but, II. used by earlier writers in Pass., with fut. and aor. med., to support oneself upon, rest upon, of a horse, άπ. έν τῷ χαλινῷ to lean upon the bit, Xen. Eq. 10. 7; όκτώ τοῖς μέλεσι άπ. supporting himself on . . , Plat. Symp. 190 A, cf. Tim. 44 E, Arist. P. A. 4. 8, 3, al.; άπ. ές τούτο to be fixed steadily on . . , Plat. Rep. 508 D; ές έν κεφάλαιον άπ. to rest entirely on . . , Ib. 581 A; ές άσφαλές άπ. περίδοιαι to have a secure position to rest upon, Polyb. 3. 66, 9; so, άπ. επί τι Id. 28. 17, 8; πρὸς τι Hipp. Art. 820, Arist. Incess. An. 3, 3:—of diseases, to settle in a particular part, e. g. ές βουβῶνα, Medic.: cf. άποσκήπτω.
 III. Med. in act. sense, άπ. ές τούτο [τὸ όύς] Xen. Cyn. 5, 32; άπ. έλπίδα ές τινα to fix one's hopes upon one, Polyb. 24. 5, 3; άπ. όργήν ές τινα, χάριν επί τινα to direct one's anger, one's gratitude, towards him, Id. 1. 69, 7., 24. 3, 6, cf. Plut. 2. 775 E; άπ. άγνοίαν επί τινα to throw one's own ignorance upon another, Polyb. 38. 1, 5; άπ. τι ές τύπον to carry safely to a place, deposit in . . , Id. 3. 92, 9:—often in Plut. 2. to force from oneself, produce with effort, ώδινας άπείρεισαντο Call. Del. 120, cf. LXX (Job 39. 3).
 άπερείσιος, on, another Ep. form of άπερίσιος, as άείδελος for άίδωλος, in Hom. always άπερίετα' άποινα countless ransom, Il. 1. 13, etc.
 άπέρεισις, εως, ή, a leaning upon, pressure, resistance, Plat. Crat. 427 A; άντ. πρὸς άλλαλα Arist. Incess. An. 3, 3, Probl. 5. 40, 6. II. infliction, τιμωρία Plut. 2. 1130 D.
 άπέρισμος, ατος, τό, a prop, stay, Hesych.
 άπερύνομαι, Med. to belch forth, disgorge, τι Hipp. 482. 48, Nic. Al. 380, etc.; άπ. άχρήν, of a river, to empty itself, Dion. P. 981; cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 150. Cf. άπεργγάνω.
 άπέρευξις, εως, ή, a belching forth, Arctae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 9.
 άπερήμεομαι, Pass. to be left destitute of, της τοῦ δαίμονος έπιμελείας Plat. Polit. 274 B; από τῶν έντων Id. Soph. 237 D.
 άπέρημος, on, strength, for έρημος, Schol. Pind. N. 4. 88.
 άπερήνω, fut. ύώ [υ], to keep back, hinder, Ap. Rh. 1. 772.
 ά-περίανσιτος, on, not purified, probl. in Illesych., v. Schmidt.
 ά-περίβλεπτος, on, not looked at from all sides, A. B. 819. II. incomprehensible, Iambl. V. Pyth. 162, Suid.

- ἀ-περίβλητος, *ov*, without covering; metaph. *unclad, bare, bald*, λόγος Walz Rhett. 3. 270.
- ἀ-περιγίντος, *ov*, not to be overcome, Diod. 3. 30.
- ἀ-περίγραφτος, *ov*, not circumscribed, i.e. *infinite*, Eccl.: *undetermined*, cited from Cornut. Adv. -τως, Eccl.
- ἀ-περίγρῳφος, *ov*, = *foreg.*, Dion. H. de Comp. 22, and often in Philo. Adv. -φως, Philo 1. 47.
- ἀ-περιγραφία, ἡ, *a being uncircumscribed or infinite*, Eccl.
- ἀ-περίδρακτος, *ov*, (δράσσω) not to be grasped, incomprehensible, Greg. Nyss. Adv. -τως, Id.
- ἀ-περιέργαστος, *ov*, not wrought carefully, simple, Eccl.: not curiously investigated, Eccl.
- ἀπεριέργια, ἡ, *artlessness*, Perictioné ap. Stob. 488. 53.
- ἀ-περιέργος, *ov*, not over-busy, artless, simple, Hipp. 22. 42, Ath. 274 A, B; τὸ ἀπ. simplicity, Plut. 2. 1144 E; cf. Ael. V. H. 12. 1. Adv. -ως, Cebes 21.
- ἀ-περισπασμένως, Adv. pf. pass. part., = ἀπερσπάζω, Eccl.
- ἀ-περιτήρητος, *ov*, not traced out, ἀ. καθάπερ τινὲ περιγραφῇ Plat. Legg. 770 B: *indescrivable*, Theod. Prodr. p. 453.
- ἀ-περιτήρητος, *ov*, not encompassed by sound, A. B. 422. II. not talked about, Greg. Nyss.
- ἀ-περιθαμβήτως, Adv. fearlessly, Nicet. Ann. 216 D.
- ἀ-περιθλάστω, Adv. without crushing, Paul. Aeg. 122.
- ἀ-περίθραυστος, *ov*, unbroken, untamed, Cyrril.
- ἀ-περικάθατος, *ov*, unpurified, impure, LXX (Levit. 19. 23).
- ἀ-περικάλυπτος, *ov*, uncovered, exposed, Arist. Plant. 2. 2, 18. Adv. -τως, undisguisedly, Heliod. 8. 5.
- ἀ-περικλόνητος, *ov*, undisturbed, Byz.
- ἀ-περίκλυτος, *ov*, not flooded, Byz.
- ἀ-περίκοπος, *ov*, without hindrance or interruption, Timario in Notices des Mss. g. 216. Adv. -πως, Tzetz. Lyc. 1432.
- ἀ-περικόσμητος, *ov*, not decked overmuch, Eumath. 10. 11.
- ἀ-περικράτητος, *ov*, not controlled, Basil.
- ἀ-περίκτητος, *ov*, not gaining wealth, Ptol.
- ἀ-περικτύπητος, *ov*, not surrounded with noise, Suid. Adv. -τως, Byz.
- ἀ-περιλάλητος, *ov*, not to be out-talked, Ar. Ran. 839:—cf. Hesych., ἀπεριλάλητον (so Kuster for ἀπεριλάλητον) ἀνεξαπάτητον, ἀφελῆ. Adv. -τως, Eust. Opusc. 191. 79.
- ἀ-περίληπτος, *ov*, uncircumscribed, ἐξουσία ἀπ. absolute power, Plut. Pomp. 25: not to be embraced or comprehended, λόγῳ Philo 2. 24: opp. to ἀπειρος, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 42, cf. Plut. 2. 883 A.
- ἀ-περιμάχητος, *ov*, not to be fought about, worthless, Philo 1. 2.
- ἀ-περιμέριμνος, *ov*, free from care, Eust. Opusc. 248. 83:—Adv. -νω, unthinkingly, Ar. Nub. 136.
- ἀ-περινόητος, *ov*, incomprehensible, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 70. Philo 1. 581. II. unintelligent, Eust. 644. 43. III. Adv. -τως, unawares, Polyb. 4. 57. 10.
- ἀ-περιόδοτος, *ov*, not to be treated by a physician, incurable, Byz.
- ἀ-περιόδος, *ov*, not periodic, Dion. H. de Comp. 126.
- ἀ-περίοπος, *ov*, unregarding, reckless of, πάντων Thuc. 1. 41. Adv. -τως, Poll. 3. 117.
- ἀ-περίορτος, *ov*, unlimited, indeterminate, undefined, Longin. 44. Philo 1. 187. Adv. -τως, Galen. 7. 469.
- ἀ-περιουσίαστος, *ov*, without wealth, Eust. Opusc. 306. Adv. -τως, lb. 146.
- ἀ-περιπλάνητος, *ov*, without wandering or deviating, Eust. 1308. 46.
- ἀ-περίπνευστος, *ov*, sheltered from wind, Agathin. in Matth. Med. 288.
- ἀ-περίπνευστος, *ov*, not wrap up, Joseph. A. J. 3. 7. 5.
- ἀ-περίπτωτος, *ov*, not liable to, τινος Diosc. 2. 49: τινι Diog. L. 7. 122. II. not subject to chances, Arr. Epict. 1. 1, 31.
- ἀ-περισάλπτικτος, *ov*, not surrounded by the sound of trumpets, Stob. 366. 35:—in Synes. p. 13, ἀπερισάλπιστος. Adv. -τως, Byz.
- ἀ-περίσκοπος, *ov*, inconsiderate, thoughtless, heedless, Thuc. 4. 108, Dion. H. 6. 10. Adv. -τως, Thuc. 4. 10. 6. 57; Comp. -ότερον, 6. 65.
- ἀ-περίσκοπος, *ov*, = *foreg.*, Suid.
- ἀ-περίσπαστος, *ov*, not drawn hither and thither, not distracted by business, Polyb. 2. 67. 7. al.; ἀπ. τινος LXX (Sirac. 41. 1):—Adv. -τως, Polyb. 2. 20, 10, al.; τὸ ἀπ. τῆς ἐξουσίας the fact of power not passing from hand to hand, Plut. Aristid. 5. 2. uninterrupted, continuous, Dion. H. de Thuc. 9.
- ἀ-περίσσευτος, = ἀπέρπτος, Phint. ap. Stob. 44. 53.
- ἀ-πέρισσος, *ov*, v. ἀπέρπτος.
- ἀ-περίστατος, *ov*, not stood around: and so, I. not guarded; without need of guards, Lat. securus, Polyb. 6. 44. 8. 2. solitary, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 159, Diog. L. 7. 5, cf. Hemst. Ar. Pl. 333: destitute, Eccl. II. apart from circumstances, of cases considered generally and in the abstract, Walz Rhett. 3. 7. 4. 141, etc.
- ἀ-περίστικτος, *ov*, not dotted round, opp. to περιεστιγμένος, of certain grammatical symbols, Cramer An. Par. 3. 293, etc.
- ἀ-περίστρεπτος, *ov*, Basil.: -στροφος, *ov*, African. Cest. in Math. Vett. 278 F: = ἀπέρπτος.
- ἀ-περιτήρητος, *ov*, uncircumcised, LXX (Gen. 17. 14, al.), N. T., etc. II. not dipped or circumscribed, ἡ φύσις Plut. 2. 495 C.
- ἀ-περίτροπος, *ov*, not returning, Soph. El. 182: but also with collat. notion of *unheeding, careless, v. Herm.*
- ἀ-πέριττος, *ov*, without anything over and above, without affectation, plain, simple, Plut. 2. 267 F, Philostr. 527; τὸ ἀπ. τῆς τροφῆς Luc. Nigr. 26. Adv. -ττως, plainly, Diod. 12. 26: frugally, Simpl. in Epict. p. 75.
- ἀπεριττότης, ἡτος, ἡ, simplicity, λόγῳ Sext. Emp. M. 12. 23; βίου Clem. A. 157.
- ἀ-περίττωτος, *ov*, without περιττώματα, Theophr. C. P. 6. 10, 3, etc.
- ἀ-περιφέρης, *es*, not round or rounded, Theophr. C. P. 6. 1, 6.
- ἀ-περίφρακτος, *ov*, not fenced round, unprotected, Basil.
- ἀ-περίφραστος, *ov*, without periphrasis or circumlocution, Eust. 1941. 59. Adv. -τως, lb. 1112. 42.
- ἀ-περιφρούρητος, *ov*, unwatched, unguarded, Byz.
- ἀ-περιχάρως, Adv. without joy, Byz.
- ἀ-περίψυκτος, *ov*, not cooled down, Galen.
- ἀ-πέρπερος, *ov*, not light-minded, without vanity, Eccl.
- ἀπερριμμένος, Adv. of ἀπορρίπτω, negligently, Aristaeus de LXX. 106 D.
- ἀπέρρω, to go away, be gone, Eur. H. F. 260: ἀπέρρω away, begone, Lat. abi in malam rem, Ar. Nub. 783, Eccl. 169; so, οὐκ ἀπέρρῃσεις ἀν θάττον; Cratin. Nom. 6.
- ἀπερυγάνω, aor. ἀπέρρυνον, to belch forth, disgorge, τὴν κραυγὴν Menand. Incert. 517; so Nic. Th. 253, Diog. L. 5. 77, Philo. 1. 639: of a river, Byz. II. ἀπέρρω to eruptate, Arist. Probl. 33. 5.
- ἀπερυθρίαω, fut. ἀσώ [āsō]:—to put away blushes, to be past blushing, Ar. Nub. 1216; ἀπερυθρία πάς, ἐρυθρία δ' οὐδὲς ἔτι Menand. Incert. 287:—Adv. ἀπερυθριακῶς, shamelessly, Apollod. Incert. 1. 10; ἀπερυθριασμένως, Cyrril. ap. Suid. s. v. σπάδων: ἀπερυθρίαστω, Byz. 2. to cease to be red or flushed, Luc. Lexiph. 4.
- ἀπερύκω [ō], fut. ξω, to keep off or away, εἰ γὰρ Ἀθήνη... βελέων ἀπερύκω ἐρωῶν Il. 17. 562; σῶας τε κύνας τ' ἀπ. Od. 18. 104; ἀπερύκω... Φοῖβος κακὰν φάτιν Soph. Aj. 186 (lyr.):—c. gen., στρατὸν... Μῆδων ἀπέρυκε τῆδε πολέως Theogn. 775; c. acc. et inf. to prevent one from... οὔτε σε κωμάζην ἀπερύκομεν Id. 1207:—mostly poet., but ἀπ. τινι τι to keep off from, ταῦτα ἡ εὐτυχία οἱ ἀπερύκει Hdt. 1. 32; τι ἀπὸ τινος Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 2, Occ. 5, 6; ἀπ. τινα Arist. H. A. 9. 34. 6:—Pass., πατρίδας γῆς ἀπερύκομεν debarred from... Theogn. 1210:—Med., ἐρίδος δὴν ἀπερύκομενα desisting from... Id. 494; ἀπερύκου (sc. φωνῆς) abstain from speech, Soph. O. C. 169 (lyr.).
- ἀπερύσιβω, fut. ὥσω, (ἐρυσίβη) to destroy by mildew, Theophr. C. P. 5. 10, 3, in Pass. 2. to produce mildew, lb. 5. 9, 13.
- ἀπέρω, to tear off from, μὲν ἀπ' ὑστερίων ἐρῶσαι Od. 14. 134; πόρτιν μητρός ἀπερύσαντες Q. Sm. 14. 259:—Med., Anth. P. 7. 730. [On the quantity, v. ἐρῶ.]
- ἀτέρχομαι, fut. -ελεῖσσομαι (but the Att. fut. is ἀτείμαι): pf. -ελήλυθα; aor. -ἤλθον. Dep. To go away, depart from, c. gen., πατρίδα Il. 24. 766; οἴκου Od. 2. 136, cf. Soph. O. C. 1165, etc.; λόγῳ Eur. I. T. 546; also, ἀπ. ἀπὸ βουλευτηρίου Thuc. 8. 92; ἐκ χώρας Id. 1. 89, etc.; and metaph., ἀπ. ἐκ δακρύων to cease from them, Eur. Or. 295. 2. when used with eis, departure from one place and arrival at another is implied, ἀπ. ἐς Σάρδις Hdt. 1. 22, cf. Soph. Ant. 818; ἀπ. εἰς τόπον οἰκίσαν Andoc. 30. 30; παρὰ τινα Luc. Tim. 11; ἀπ. ἐπ' οἴκου to depart homewards, Thuc. 1. 92; οἰκάδε Archipp. Πιν. 1, al.; ἀπ. εἰς τὴν ἀρχαίαν φύσιν to return, Plat. Symp. 193 C; ἀπὸ τῆς οὐδενος went back to the place whence he came, Menand. Τροβ. 2. 3;—so metaph., ἀπ. εἰς τὴν ἀρχαίαν φύσιν Plat. Symp. 193 C. 3. absol., Hdt. 1. 199, Eur. Alc. 379, Thuc. 1. 24, etc.; ταχέϊ ἀτέρχεται (sc. ἡ νῆος) Soph. Ph. 808; κατ' ὄφλιν ἀπ. Ar. Ach. 689; ἀπὸ τούτου λαβὼν take him and be off, Id. Av. 948; ἀπὸ τούτου ἐναντιοῦ Plat. Legg. 954 D. 4. c. part., ἀπ. νικῶν to come off conqueror, Aristid. 2. 2, etc., cf. Plut. Ages. 7. II. to depart from life, Diog. L. 3. 6, ubi v. Casaub., Anth. P. 11. 335, cf. Philo 1. 513.
- ἀτέρω, Ion. ἀπέρω, fut. with no pres. in use: v. sub ἀπείπον.
- ἀτέρωεύς, ἑως, ὁ, a thwarting, ἐμὼν μὲν ἀτέρωεύς Il. 8. 361.
- ἀτέρωεύς, to retire or withdraw from, τῷ κε τάχα... πολέμου ἀτερῶσαις Il. 16. 723.
- ἀτέρωή, ἡ, a keeping off, λυγρῶν Tzetz.
- ἀ-τέρωπος, *ov*, inconsiderate, cruel, expl. by ἀναίδης, σκληρῶς, οἷον ἀπέρωπος καὶ ἀπέρβλητος in A. B. 8; by στυγνός, etc. in Hesych. and E. M.; and the interpr. στυγνός given by the Schol. on Aesch. Cho. 600 shews that he read ἀτέρωπος, not -ωτος.
- ἀ-τέρωτος, *ov*, (έρως) loveless, unloving, έρως ἀτέρωτος, like γάμος άγάμος, Aesch. Cho. 600; but v. ἀτέρωπος.
- άτες, Ion. for άδες, v. sub άθήμη.
- άπεσθόμαι, (έσθής) Med. to undress oneself, Luc. Lexiph. 5, in part. pf. άπησθημένοι.
- άπεσθίω, fut. άπέδομαι: pf. άπέδηδoka:—Pass., aor. 1 άπείδησθη Plat. Com. Σοφ. 5: pf. άπέδηδμαι (v. έσθίω) Arist. H. A. 8. 2. 22. To eat or gnaw off, Ar. Il. cc.; άπέδομαι τούς δακτύλους Hermipp. Εὐρ. 1, cf. Ar. Av. 26; άπεσθίει μου τήν άκοήν Hermipp. Στρατ. 7; τίς τήν κεφαλήν άπέδηδοκεν τῆς μαινίδος; Ar. Ran. 984; άπεσθίει τήν βίνα τάνδρώπου Dem. 788. 25. II. to leave off eating, τὰ πετράια τών ιχθυείων Theopomp. Com. Φιν. 1, ubi v. Meineke.—The pres. άπέδω only in late Greek.
- άπεσία, Ion. for άφεσία, ἡ, = άφεις, Hesych.
- άπέσκη, es, (πέσκος) without skin, uncovered, Soph. Fr. 552.
- άπέσκληκα, άπεσκληκός, v. sub άποσκληγναι.
- άπεσκληρμμένος, Adv. of άποσκληρνώ, = foreg., A. B. 422.
- άπέσσανα, he is gone off, Lacon. for άπεσσαι, άπεσύνθη, aor. pass. οἱ άποσύνω, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 23; v. Lobek Rhemat. p. 22.
- άπεσσύμεθα, συνη, Ep. sync. aor. pass. of άποσύνω.
- άπεστραμμένος, Adv. of άποστρέφω, in an opposite way, Plat. 2. 905 C.
- άπεστώ, οὐς, ἡ, (άπειμι, cf. έυεστώ):—Ion. Noun, a being away, absence, έπαισχυνμένος τῇ άπεστοί τῆς μάχης Hdt. 9. 85, cf. Call. Fr. 340:—Hesych. also gives άπεστός, υος.
- άπεσχαρώ, to produce an eschar, Zopyrus ap. Oribas. 2. 587 Daremb.

Adj. ἀπεσχαρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, Paul. Aeg. 286, — in which passage it is commonly rendered *removing eschars*.

ἀπεσχισμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἀποσχίζω, *separately*, Basil.

ἀ-πέτηλος, ὄν, leafless, Anth. P. 6. 190.

ἀ-πετρος, ὄν, without stones, Eust. 1736. 9.

ἀπευδιασμός, ὁ, (εὐδιάζω) a making calm, Iambl. V. Pyth. 29.

ἀπενδοκέω, to despair, Athanas.

ἀπενθανύτιζω, to die well or happily, LXX (2 Macc. 6. 28).

ἀπενθύης, ἐς, (πυνθάνομαι) not inquired into, unknown, Lat. ignotus, κείνου δ' . . ὁλεθρον ἀπενθέα θῆκεν Od. 3. 88; ἀπ. ἀκοῇ Max. Tyr. 17. 9.

II. act. not inquiring, ignorant, Lat. ignarus, ἤλθον . . ἀπενθύς Od. 3. 184; c. gen., Dion. P. 194, Anth. Plan. 303.

ἀ-πενθος, ὄν, = foreg., dub. in Hesych.

ἀπενθύω, to make straight again, πάντα ὁρθὰ ἀπ. Plat. Tim. 71 D; χεῖρας δεσμοῖς ἀπ. to bind his arms straight, i. e. behind him (cf. παρενθύω), Soph. Aj. 72.

2. to guide aright, to direct, δεῦρ' ἀπ. μολεῖν Aesch. Ag. 1667; ἀπ. βροτῶν τοὺς ἀνγαρμόσιν ἀντιπῶντας corrects, chastises them, Eur. Bacch. 884; ἐκ πρῶντος ἀπ. to steer, Plat. Criti. 109 C; so, πλῆκτροις ἀπ. τρώπην Soph. Fr. 151; ἀπ. πόλιν to govern, rule, Id. O. T. 104; ἀπ. τὰ κοινὰ Aeschin. 76. 13; κληρῶ ἀπ. [τὴν ἰσότητᾱ] to correct, restore it, Plat. Legg. 757 B, cf. Polit. 282 E; ἀπ. τι πρὸς τι to adjust, Arr. Epict. 4. 12, 16, cf. Luc. Imag. 12; ταῖς συλλαβαῖς ἀπ. τοὺς χρόνους Dion. H. de Comp. 11.

II. τὸ ἀπενθυμένον (sc. έντερον), intestinum rectum, Galen. 2. 573, etc.

ἀπένθυσις, εως, ἡ, a direction, Paul. Aeg. p. 213; also -υσμός, ὁ, Oribas. Mai p. 23.

ἀπευκος, ὄν, without resin, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 3, in Comp. -ότερος.

ἀπευκατός, α, ὄν, = sq., Plat. Ax. 369 B, Plut. 2. 289 B, cf. Apollon. de Constr. 252.

ἀπευκτός, ἡ, ὄν, Luc. Pseudol. 12, Heliod. 7. 25: (ἀπεύχομαι):—to be deprecated, abominable, πῆματά Aesch. Ag. 638; ἀπ. τὸ δευθῆναι τούτου Plat. Legg. 628 C; τὰ ἀπ. Id. Epist. 353 E.

ἀπευλογίας, ὄν, ὁ, unblessed, Basil.

ἀπενύαλω, to lull to sleep, ἀπενυσθέντος κακοῦ (Dind. ἀπ' εὐνυσθέντος κ.), Soph. Tr. 1242.

ἀ-πυστος, ὄν, = ἀπενθύς, Hesych.

ἀπεντακτίω, to pay regularly, τοὺς φόρους Strabo 206: Pass., Id. 311.

ἀπεντελιζω, to make common, cheapen, Eccl.

ἀπευφημέω, to deprecate, Lat. abominari, Philostr. 202, 286 (v. l. ἐπ-).

ἀπευχαριστίω, to thank heartily, Byz. — also Subst. -ιστία, ἡ, Byz.

ἀπένυχτος, ὄν, = ἀπενθύς, Aesch. Cho. 155, 625.

ἀπένυχτοι, fut. φομαι: Dep. to wish a thing away, wish it may not happen, Lat. deprecari, c. acc. rei, ἀπένυχον ταῦτα, πρὸς θεῶν Eur. Hipp. 891 (ubi v. Monk); τὴ μάστιγ' ἀν' ἀπένυγμαθα; Dem. 505. 7; — ἀπ. τι τοῖς θεοῖς to pray the gods it may not be, Plat. Legg. 687 D; — also c. inf., ἀπ. τι μὴ γενέσθαι Dem. 102. 16; also without μὴ, ἀπένυχθε ἰδεῖν Id. 71. 18, cf. 489. 15; so also, τοῦτο . . μὴ γένοιτο . . ἀπένυχτοι Arr. Thesm. 714.

II. to reject, despise, τι Aesch. Eum. 608.

ἀπένυ, to scorch off, v. ἀφένω.

ἀπενυνίζω, to sell cheap, like ἐπενυνίζω, dub. in Luc. Nigr. 23.

ἀπέφθιθον, v. sub ἀποφθίζω.

ἀπέφθοσ, ὄν, softened form of ἀφέφθοσ (ἀφέψω), boiled down, — ἀπ. χρυσός refined gold, like Lat. aurum recoctum, Theogn. 449, Hdt. 1. 50; χρυσὸν Thuc. 2. 13; ὕδωρ ἀπέφθον water purified by boiling, Alex. Puth. 1.

ἀπεχθαίρω, fut. -άρω: aor. ἀπήχθηρα: — to hate utterly, detest, τινά Il. 3. 415, Opp. H. 5. 420: — Med., Q. Sm. 13. 255.

II. to make utterly hateful, ὅς τε μοι ὕπνον ἀπ. καὶ ἔδωθ' ὄν Od. 4. 105.

ἀπεχθάνομαι, Od. I. citand., Ar. Pl. 910, Plat., etc.: impf. ἀπήχθανόμην Cratin. Διδασκ. 1, Xen.: fut. ἀπεχθήσομαι Hdt. 1. 89, Eur. Alc. 72, Plat., etc.; ἀπεχθάνομαι first in Theist. : pf. ἀπήχθηται Thuc. 1. 75, 2. 63, Xen., etc.: aor. ἀπήχθονην, ἀπήχθητο Il. 24. 27, Att.; subj. ἀπέχθωμαι Il. 4. 53; inf. ἀπεχθέσθαι (not ἀπέχθεσθαι, v. sub ἀπέχθεμαι); part. ἀπεχθόμενος Plat. Rep. 321 A: Pass. To be hated, incur hatred, ἀπεχθάνεαι δ' ἐπὶ μάλλον Od. 2. 202: elsewhere Hom. always uses the aor., mostly c. dat. pers. to be or become hateful to one, incur his hate, ἀπὸ χυθρο τοῦ παῖδος Il. 6. 140; ἴσον γὰρ σφιν . . ἀπήχθητο κηρὶ μελαίνῃ 3. 454; οὐτε τί μοι πᾶς δήμος ἀπεχθόμενος χαλεπαίνει nor does the people roused to hate against me distress me, Od. 16. 114; so also in Hdt. 1. 89, 3. 1, Antipho 142. 35, Thuc. 1. 136, etc.; ἀπ. πρὸς τινα to be hateful in his eyes, Eur. Med. 290, cf. Plut. Galb. 18, Joseph. A. J. 13. 9, 3: — c. dat. rei, to be hated for a thing, Plat. Apol. 24 A, cf. Thuc. 2. 63: — c. part., ἀπ. ποιῶν Andoc. 30. 19; θριάμβους ἀνάρπυσσ' ἀπὸ πηχθάνον Cratin. Διδ. 1.

II. as Dep., in causal sense, λόγος ἀπεχθάνομενος language that causes hatred, opp. to οἱ πρὸς φίλιαν ἀγοῦσι, Xen. Symp. 4. 58.

ἀπέχθεια, ἡ, hatred, 1. felt towards another, πρὸς τινα Eur. Rhes. 810, Dem. 237. 16, Arist. Pol. 5. 5, 9; διὰ τὴν ἀπ. τοῦ πάθους for it, Ib. 2. 12, 9.

2. felt by others towards one, enmity, odium, opp. to χάρις (popularity), Antipho 124. 13, Plat. Apol. 28 A, Dem. 32. 2, etc.; in pl. enmities, Plat. Apol. 23 A, Dem. 127. 19; — δι' ἀπέχθειαν τινὲς ἔλθειν to be hated by him, Aesch. Pr. 121; δι' ἐπὶ γίγνεται τι it becomes hateful, Xen. Hier. 9, 2 (cf. διά A. 1v); οὐτ' ἐκείνου πρὸς χάριν οὐτ' ἐμοῦ πρὸς ἀπέχθειαν Dem. 58. 27; ἀπέχθειαν φέρε τι it brings odium, Id. 1451. 17; so, πολλὰν ἔχει ἀπ. Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 9.

ἀπεχθής, Adv. yesterday, Apollon. de Constr. 235: — divisim ἀπ' ἐχθές, Auth. P. 11. 35.

ἀπεχθήεις, εσσα, εν, Adj. odious, noxious, Andromach. 19.

ἀπέχθημα, ατος, τό, the object of hate, Eur. Tro. 425.

ἀπεχθημοσύνη, ἡ, enmity, Eccl.

ἀπεχθημῶν, ὄν, gen. ovos, = sq., Poll. 8. 153.

ἀπεχθής, ἐς, (ἐχθος) hateful, Soph. Ant. 50: hostile, Theocr. 1. 101, etc.

II. hated, Isocr. 6 B; δακρυά C. 1. 1156. Adv., ἀπεχθῶς

ἔχουν τινι Dem. 61. 25: Sup. —έστατα, Poll. 5. 116.

ἀπεχθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, full of hatred, envious, opp. to κόλαξ, Arist. M. Mor. 1. 32, Eth. Eud. 2. 3, 7, 3. 7, 3.

ἀπέχθομαι, a later form of ἀπεχθάνομαι, first found in Theocr. 7. 45, Lyc. 110, Anth. P. 5. 177, Plut. Marcell. 22, etc.; for in Eur. Hipp. 1260 ἐπάχθομαι is now restored; and the inf. ἀπέχθεσθαι (Il. 21. 83, Eur. Med. 290, Thuc. 1. 136, etc.) is now written ἀπεχθέσθαι, being the inf. of ἀπήχθονην, aor. of ἀπεχθάνομαι, v. Elmsl. Med. 1. c.

ἀπέχω, fut. ἀφέξω, and (Od. 19. 572) ἀποσχήσω; aor. ἀπέσχον: — to keep off or away from, αἶκεν Τυδείος νιδὸν ἀποσχῆ' Ἰάλοιο ἱρῆς Il. 6. 96, 277; νῆσαν ἀπέχων εὐεργεία νῆα Od. 15. 33; Εὐβοίης ἀπέχουν . . αἰγας Orac. ap. Hdt. 8. 20, cf. 22; ἀπέχε τὰς βοῦς τὸν ταῦρον Aesch. Ag. 1125, cf. Fr. 687.

2. c. dat. pers., τοῖς . . χεῖρας ἀφέξω Od. 20. 263, cf. Spitzn. Il. 1. 97.

3. with a prep., κληῖδες ἀπ' ὤμων αὐχέν' ἔχουσιν the collar-bone parted the neck from the shoulders, Il. 22. 324; so, ἀπ. παρὰ τινος Eur. Bacch. 427.

4. c. acc. only, to keep off or away, σκοτεινὸν ἀπ. ψόγον Pind. N. 7. 89; ἀπ. φάσγανον Eur. Or. 1519.

5. οὐδὲν ἀπέχει c. inf., nothing hinders, debars one from doing, Plat. Crat. 407 B, Plut. 2. 433 A.

II. Med., κακῶν ἀπὸ χεῖρας ἔχσθαι to hold one's hands off or away from . . , Od. 22. 316; κνέμον ἀπὸ χεῖρας ἔχεσθε Emped. 451; ἀθανάτων ἀπ. χεῖρας Aesch. Eum. 350, cf. Supp. 756, Plat. Symp. 213 D, 214 D — but mostly,

2. ἀπέχεσθαι τινος to hold oneself off a thing, abstain or desist from it, πολέμου Il. 8. 35, etc.; βοῶν Od. 12. 321; οὐδὲ . . σεὺ ἀφέξομαι will not keep my hands off thee, Od. 19. 489; so in Hdt. 1. 66, 4. 118, al., Thuc. 1. 20, etc.; — in pf. pass., μὴδὲ τῶν μικρῶν ἀπεσχημένον Dem. 828. 12; ἀγορὰς ἀπεσχ. Arist. Pol. 3. 5. 7.

3. c. inf., ἀπέχεσθαι μὴ στρατεύσαι to abstain from marching, Thuc. 5. 25; λαμβάνειν ἀπέχετο Philen. Incert. 10; so, ἀπέχεσθαι τοῦ ποιεῖν Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 3; also, ἀπ. τὸ μὴ ποιεῖν Id. Cyr. 1. 6, 32, Plat. Rep. 354 B.

4. absol. to refrain oneself, Dem. 534. 12.

III. intr. in Act. to be away or far from, c. gen. loci, τῆς πόλεως οὐ πολλὴν ὁδὸν ἀπέχει Thuc. 6. 97; so, ἀπ. ἀπὸ Βαβυλῶνος, etc., Hdt. 1. 179, cf. 3. 26, al.; ἀπὸ θαλάττης . . δώδεκα ὁδὸν ἡμερῶν ἀπ. Euphront Incert. 1. 3; ἀπ. παμπόλων ἡμερῶν ὁδὸν Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 3; πλείστον ἀπ. κατὰ τόπον Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 3; ἀπ. τὴν ἡμερίαν διάμετρον Id. Cael. 2. 13, 8, etc.

2. of actions, to be far from, ἀπέχον τῆς ἐξευρέσεως οὐδὲν ἔλασσον were just as far from the discovery, Hdt. 1. 67; ἀπέχον τὸν λέγεον, ποιεῖν Isocr. 227 D, 130 C; ἀπέχει τοῦ μὴ [πράττειν] Dem. 527. 21; τοσοῦτ' ἀπέχει [τις] (sc. τοῦ μὴ καλῶναι) Id. 533. 21; πλείστον ἀπ. τοῦ ποιεῖν to be as far as possible from doing, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 62.

3. generally, to be far removed from, πολιτείας, μοναρχίας, etc., Arist. Pol. 4. 2, 4. 6, 8, al.; τοῦ μέσου Id. Eth. N. 2. 8, 7.

IV. to have or receive in full, τὴν ἀπόκρισιν Aeschin. 34. 35; τὸ χρέος ἀπ. to receive payment in full, Call. Ep. 57; ἀπ. τὸν μισθὸν Plut. Solon 22, Ev. Matth. 6. 2, al.; καρπὸν ἀπ. τῶν πονηθέντων Plut. Them. 17; ἀπ. χάριν to have due thanks, cf. Jac. Anth. 2. 3. p. 243, Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 124 E.

2. impers., ἀπέχει it sufficeth, it is enough, Ev. Marc. 14. 41, cf. Anacreont. 15. 33, Hesych.

ἀπεψία, ἡ, (ἀπεπτος) indigestion, Com. Anon. 59, Arist., etc.; δι' ἀπεψίαν Id. P. A. 3. 5, 14; — and in pl., Id. Meteor. 4. 3, 21, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 131.

ἀπέψω, Ion. for ἀφέψω.

ἀπέψω, v. sub ἀπωσέω.

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ἀ-πῆλος, *ov*, without mud, Greg. Naz.
 ἀ-πῆλμος, *ov*, unharmed, unhurt, Od. 19. 282; ἀπ. βίος a life free from misery, Pind. O. 8. fin. — ἔστω δ' ἀπῆλμον be misery far away, Aesch. Ag. 378.
 II. act. unharmed, σθένος Id. Supp. 576; of persons, Nic. Th. 492. Adv. —ως, Tzetz.
 ἀπῆμβροτον, *v. sub* ἀφαμαρτάνω.
 ἀπῆμελῆμένος, Adv. of ἀπαμελῆς, without being cared for, Byz.
 ἀ-πῆμιος, δ', averter of ill, Zevs Paus. 1. 32, 2, Chron. Par. in C. I. 2374. 7.
 ἀπῆμονία, ἡ, = sq., Call. Jov. 92.
 ἀπῆμοσύνη, ἡ, freedom from harm, safety, Theogn. 758, Epigr. Gr. (add.) 750 a.
 2. harmlessness, Opp. H. 2. 647.
 ἀπῆμφεσιμένως, Adv. of ἀπαμφέννυμι, without disguise, Cyrill.
 ἀ-πῆμων, *ov*, gen. *onos*, (πῆμα) like ἀπῆμαντος, unharmed, unhurt, ἀδάκρυτος καὶ ἀπ. Il. 1. 415, etc., cf. Hes. Th. 955; σὺν νηυσὶν ἀπῆμονες ἦλθον Ἀχαιοὶ Od. 4. 487; prosperous, νόστος 4. 519; πλοῖς Eur. I. A. 1575; μοῖρα Ar. Rh. 1. 422; without sorrow or care, ἀμφί τι Pind. N. 1. 83; *c. gen.*, ἀπῆμων πάσης οἰζύος Aesch. Eum. 803; —rare in Prose, as Hdt. 1. 42, 4. 179, Plat. Phaedr. 248 C, Philo 1. 393. II. act. doing no harm, harmless, and so gentle, kindly, propitious, οὐδὲν ἀπῆμονα τε λιaron τε Od. 7. 266, cf. 12. 167; πόντος Hes. Op. 668; ὕπνον ἀπῆμονα τε λιaron τε Il. 14. 164; μῦθος 13. 748; πομπὴ Od. 8. 566; of the gods, ἀπῆμων κέαρ Pind. P. 10. 33; without hostile intent, Aesch. Supp. 186; *c. gen.*, πλοῦς νέων ἀπ. free from harm to them, Eur. I. A. 1575.
 ἀπῆνεα, ἡ, (ἀπῆνης) harshness, Theophr. Char. 15, Ap. Rh. 2. 1202.
 ἀ-πῆνμος, *ov*, (ἀνεμος) without wind, Dio Chr. 1. 209, A. B. 424; ἀπ. λιμήν Poll. 1. 100.
 ἀπῆνη, ἡ, a four-wheeled wagon, drawn by mules, ἡμίονοι ἔλκον τετρακύκλον ἀπῆνην Il. 24. 324, cf. Od. 6. 57 with 68, 72, 73, 82; much the same as ἄμαξα, cf. Il. 24. 266 with 324, Od. 6. 72 with 73; when used of a racing-car, as in Pind. O. 5. 6 (cf. Arist. Fr. 527), it was still drawn by mules, ἡμίονοις ἔσσαν τ' ἀπῆνη Id. 4. 167; ἡν γὰρ δὴ ἀπῆνη. ἡμίονους ἀνδ' ἵππων ἔχουσα Paus. 5. 9, 2. 2. later, any car or chariot, Aesch. Ag. 906, Soph. O. T. 753; ἀπ. παλική Ib. 803; a war-chariot, Strabo 200; cf. *καθὰ*.
 3. metaph. also, like ζεύγος, of any conveyance, ναῦα ἀπ. a ship, Eur. Med. 1123; πλωταῖς ἀπῆνησι Poeta ap. Dion. H. de Comp. 17; τετραβάμονος ὡς ὑπ' ἀπῆνας, of the Trojan horse, Eur. Tro. 517.
 4. metaph. also, like ζεύγος, a pair, e. g. of brothers, Id. Phoen. 329. (Deriv. unknown.)
 ἀ-πῆνηκτος, *ov*, (πῆνηξ) without false hair, Nicet. 382 D.
 ἀ-πῆνης, *es*, Ep. Adj. harsh, rough, hard, of persons, Il. 1. 340; so, ὅτι τοι νόος ἐστὶν ἀπ. 16. 35; θυμὸς ὑπερφύλαος καὶ ἀπ. 15. 94; μῦθον ἀπῆνεα τε κρατερὸν τε Ib. 202; cf. Od. 18. 381, al.; ὅς μὲν ἀπῆνης αὐτὸς ἦ καὶ ἀπῆνεα εἶδ' ἐπὶ αὐτῷ himself and full of cruel thoughts, 19. 329; —rare in Att. (never in Trag.), ὅπως τοῖς ἐξωθεν μηδὲν δείσαν ἀπῆνες Ar. Nub. 974 (hexam.); ἀπῆνες τι εἰπεῖν Plat. Phaedr. 257 B, cf. Legg. 950 E; but freq. in late Prose, as Diod. Excerpt. 553. 23, Plut., etc., v. Wytt. in Indice; —Adv. —ως, Dio Chr. 1. 679. II. in physical sense, σπλῆν ἀπ. hard, Arctae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 14, cf. 2. 12, Cur. M. Ac. 1. 5. Hence ἀπῆνη-εὐδὼς, Eccl.: —ἀπῆνότης, ἡ, = ἀπῆνεα, Eccl.: —and ἀπῆνδ-φρων, *ov*, harsh-minded, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 159. (The Root of the term. —πῆνης, which appears again in the opp. word προ-πῆνης, and perh. in πρ-πῆνης, cannot be said to be determined: v. however Curt. Gr. Et. no. 419.)
 ἀπῆνθον, Dor. aor. 2 of ἀπέρχομαι, Theocr. 2. 84, al.
 ἀ-πῆξία, ἡ, (πῆγνυμι) want of solidity, Ptol.
 ἀπ-ήρος, Dor. and Att. ἀπῆρος, *ov*: (ἀείρω): —hanging on high, far distant, Arat. 396, 895; and in form ἀπῆρίος, Anth. P. 9. 71: *c. gen.*, ἀπῆρος ἐχθρῶν aloof from them, Pind. P. 8. 124. Cf. ἀπῆρος.
 ἀ-πῆρης, *es*, (πῆρος) unmaimed, Ap. Rh. 1. 888. Adv. —ρως, v. Cramer An. Ox. 1. 84.
 ἀ-πῆρινος, *ov*, (πῆρῖν) without scrotum, restored (for ἀπῆρνος) by Coraes in Archestr. ap. Ath. 299 A; v. ad Galen. de Akuat. p. 204.
 ἀπῆρος, *ov*, = ἀπῆρης, Hdt. 1. 32, Diog. L. 5. 40, Hesych.
 ἀπῆρτημένος, Adv. (ἀπαρτῶ) consequently upon, τινι Plat. 2. 105 E.
 II. disjunctively, separately, M. Anton. 4. 45.
 ἀπῆρτισμένος, Adv. (ἀπαρτίω) completely, Dion. H. 1. 90, etc.
 ἀπῆρθυδιάκτως, ἀπῆρθυδιασμένως, *v. sub* ἀπερθυθῶ.
 ἀ-πῆρωτος, *ov*, not maimed, Theophr. C. P. 3. 5, 1. Adv. —ωτί, Theognost. Can. 159.
 ἀπῆρων, *as*, *a*, *v. sub* ἀπανράω.
 ἀπῆρχεια, ἡ, discord, enmity, Lys. ap. Harp.: ἀπῆρξία, A. B. 16.
 ἀπῆρχει, *to sound back, re-echo*, Arist. Probl. 11. 6, 1, 19. 11. 2. *to utter*, φωνάς Att. Epict. 2. 17, 8. II. *to be out of tune*, like ἀπῆδω, A. B. 16.
 ἀπῆρχημα, *atos*, τό, an echo; metaph. of sayings repeated by rote, Plat. Ax. 366 C. 2. generally, an utterance, expression, Longin. 9. 2.
 ἀπῆρξης, *es*, (ῆχος) discordant, ill-sounding, Aristid. 1. 506, Luc. Vit. Auct. 10: quarrelsome, Alciphro 3. 74.
 ἀπῆρξης, *es*, ἡ, an echoing, echo, M. Anton. 4. 3.
 ἀπῆρχητικός, ἡ, *ov*, sounding, uttering, Eust. Opusc. 203. 4.
 ἀπῆρχημένος, Adv. *pf. part. pass.* ἀπῆρχάνομαι, hostilely, Philostr. 315.
 ἀπῆρος, *ov*, high in air, ἀπ. δ' ἔσαν οἶοι Od. 12. 435; cf. ἀπῆρος.
 Ἀπῖα γῆ, *v. sub* ἄπιος.
 ἀ-πῖαλλω, fut. —αλλῶ (Hesych.), Dor. word for ἀποπέμνω, Thuc. 5. 77; μεγάλον δ' ἀπὸ χείρας ἱάλλε keep them off, Archestr. ap. Ath. 321 A.
 ἀπ-ιδιάζω, *to live remote or apart*, Greg. Nyss.
 ἀπιδιαστικός, ἡ, *ov*, retired, recluse, Bios-Basil.
 ἀπιδιον, τό, Dim. of ἄπιος, a pear, Hierophil. in Ideler Phys. 1. 416; in Hdn. Epim. 104, ἀπιδέα, ἡ.
 Ἀπειόν, τό, the temple of Apis, Lap. Ros. in C. I. 4697. 33.

ἀ-πῖστος, *ov*, (πίζω) incompressible, Arist. Meteor. 4. 8, 5, 9, 15; cf. Lob. Paral. 460.
 ἀ-πῖθάνος, *ov*, of things, incredible, unlikely, improbable, Plat. Legg. 603 E, Arist. Poët. 25, 27. 2. of persons, not to be trusted or relied on, πῶς τι in a matter, Aeschin. 28. 12. b. unpersuaded, unconvinced, ἀπ. ἂν εἴη Plat. Parm. 133 B.
 II. not having confidence to do a thing, *c. inf.*, Plut. Nic. 3.
 III. not persuasive, unconvincing, λόγος Plat. Phaedr. 265 B, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 4, 8, 1; ἀπ. λέγειν, of persons, Plut. 2. 812 E, cf. 819 C; ἀπ. ὡς γὰρ Luc. Indoct. 22: —Adv. —ως, not persuasively, coarsely, rudely, Isocr. 87 C, and often later.
 ἀπῖθάνότης, ἡ, *ov*, unlikelihood, improbability, αἰτίας Aeschin. 36. 23. II. want of persuasiveness, Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 34.
 ἀπῖθέω, fut. ἦσω, (πειθω) Ep. form of ἀπειθέω, *c. dat.*, often in Hom. commonly with the negat., οὐκ ἀπῖθησε μῦθος he disobeyed not the words, Il. 1. 220, etc., cf. 6. 102, al.; once *c. gen.*, οὐδ' ἀπῖθησε θεά. . ἀγγε-λιάων h. Hom. Cer. 448: —used once by Soph. in an anap. verse, Phil. 1447.
 ἀ-πῖθής, *es*, poet. for ἀπειθής, Anth. P. 5. 87.
 ἀπῖθυντήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, a director, guide, Paul. Sil. Ambo 78.
 ἀπ-ιθύνω, = ἀπενθύνω, of setting bones, Hipp. Fract. 756; of drawing lines, Anth. P. 6. 67.
 ἀπ-ικμάω, *to winnow*, σῖτον Theophr. C. P. 4. 16, 2.
 ἀπῖκραντος, *ov*, (πικραῖνω) not acrid, Anon. in Ideler Phys. 2. 196.
 ἀπῖκρος, *ov*, not bitter, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 4. 3.
 ἀπῖκρό-χολος, *ov*, free from bitter bile, Hesych.
 ἀπῖλητος, *ov*, (πῖλῶ) not to be pressed close, i. e. either incompressible or elastic, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 23; cf. Lob. Paral. 460.
 ἀπῖμελος, *ov*, (πῖμελῆ) without fat, not fat, Diod. Caryst. ap. Ath. 116 E, Arist. H. A. 3. 14, P. A. 3. 14, 20, al.: Comp. —ώτερος, Ib. 3. 9, 14; Sup. —ώτατος, H. A. 3. 17, 3.
 ἀπῖνής, *es*, (πῖνός) without dirt, clean, Ath. 661 D.
 ἀπῖνης, prob. = ἐξῖννης, Epigr. in Cramer An. Par. 4. 326.
 ἀπῖνύω, (ἀπῖνης) to clean, Hesych.
 ἀπῖνύσω, (πῖνύτος) to lack understanding, δοκεῖς δέ μοι οὐκ ἀπῖνύσ-σεν Od. 5. 342; κῆρ ἀπῖνύσων of one lying senseless, Il. 15. 10; v. Apollon. Lex. Hom. s. v. ἀπῖνυτέω.
 ἀπῖς, *es*, ἡ, Ion. for ἀπῖς.
 ἀπῖο-εἰδής, *es*, fear-shaped, Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 3.
 ἀπῖον, τό, (ἀπῖος) a pear, Plat. Legg. 845 B, Theocr. 7. 120. 2. = ἀπῖος (ῆ), a pear-tree, Theophr. C. P. 1. 15, 2.
 ἀπῖος [ῆ], ἡ, also δ, Eust. Opusc. 135) a pear-tree, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 22, Theophr. H. P. 1. 3, 3, etc. 2. = ἀπῖον, a pear, Ar. Fr. 476. 3; 1. Εὐβοίας ἀπῖος Hermipp. Φορμ. 1. 17; cf. Meineke ad Alex. Bperr.
 II. a kind of Euphorbia, perhaps the *suns-purge*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 9, 5, Diosc. 4. 174.
 ἀπῖος, ἡ, *ov*, far away, far off, distant, τῆλ' ὅθεν ἐξ ἀπῖος γαίης Il. 1. 270, 3. 49, Od. 16. 18, Soph. O. C. 1685. II. Ἀπῖος, *a*, *ov*, Apian, i. e. Peloponnesian, said (in this sense) to be derived from Ἀπῖς, a mythical king of Argos, son of Apollo, bard and physician (ἱατρομάντις) (which attributes lead Herm. to connect the Root with ἦπιος), Aesch. Supp. 262 sq.; Ἀπῖα γῆ, Ἀπῖα χθών, or Ἀπῖα alone, the Peloponnesus, esp. Argolis, Aesch. Ag. 257, Soph. O. C. 1303; also Ἀπῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, Theocr. 25. 183. [The former word has ἄ, the latter ἠ; yet Soph. O. C. 1685 uses signif. 1 with ἄ, and late Ep. Poets have signif. 11 with ἠ; Buttm. Lexil. v. Ἀπῖη γαῖα.] (Commonly derived from ἀπῶ, as ἀντίος from ἀντί. But Curt. p. 428 refers it to Skt. *ap* (aqua). If this be accepted, the orig. sense must be far away over sea, Fr. outremer; and the later sense may be compared with the modern Morea from Slav. *more* (mare).)
 ἀπῖπῶ, *to press the juice from anything*, Hdt. 2. 94.
 Ἀπῖς, ἰδος, *es*, and Ion. *ios*, ὁ, Apis, a bull worshipped in Egypt, the Greek Epaphos acc. to Hdt. 2. 153. 2. a mythical king of Argos, v. ἄπιος 11.
 II. Ἀπῖς = Ἀπῖα γῆ, cf. ἄπιος 11.
 ἀπῖσῶ, *to make equal*, αὐτὸν ἄπ. τοῖς κλητήρσιν, in reference to Procrustes, Plut. Thes. 11, cf. Luc. pro Imag. 13: —Pass. *to be made equal*, τῇ ἀξίᾳ τῶν φορτίων to their value, Hdt. 4. 196.
 ἀπῖσσωτος, *ov*, (πῖσσω) unpitched, Strabo 516.
 ἀπιστέω, fut. ἦσω: *pf.* ἠπίστηκα, etc.: —Pass., fut. ἀπιστηθήσομαι Diod. 32. 11, but ἀπιστήσομαι in pass. sense, Plat. Rep. 450 D. *To be* ἀπιστος, and so, I. *to disbelieve, distrust, mistrust*, ἐγὼ τὸ μὲν οὐκ ἐπ' ἀπίστεον Od. 13. 339; τύχην ἀπ. Eur. Alc. 1130; πάντα Att. Eccl. 775, cf. Thuc. 7. 28, Xen. Ages. 5. 6, 8, 7: —Pass., τὴν γῆν ὅταν ἀπιστεύσῃ was distrusted, i. e. no one could be sure of knowing, Thuc. 7. 44; ἀπ. ἐμνερτυρίας Antipho 117. 11; ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ἀπιστοῦμενοι, οὐ φίλους τοὺς ἀπιστοῦντας Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 17: —but mostly, 2. *c. dat. pers.*, Hdt. 1. 158, Thuc. 5. 83, Plat., etc.: so, πᾶς ἀπιστῶν λόγος; Soph. Ph. 1350; ἀπ. τῇ ἐαυτῶν ἐνέειπε Thuc. 3. 37, cf. 6. 86; ἀπ. τινὶ τι *to disbelieve* one in a thing, Hdt. 3. 122; τινὶ περὶ τινος Id. 4. 96. 3. *c. inf.*, οὐδὲν εἰ ἀπιστῶ καὶ δις οἰμῶμαι I nothing doubt that . . . Soph. Aj. 940; ἀπ. μὴ γενέσθαι τι *to doubt* that it could be, Thuc. 1. 10, cf. 2. 101, 4. 40, Plat. Polit. 301 C; —so also, ἀπ. μὴ or μὴ οὐ γένηται τι *to suspect* it will or will not happen (like φοβεῖσθαι), Plat. Rep. 555 A, Meno 89 D; ἀπ. πᾶς . . . Id. Phaedr. 73 B; ἀπ. εἰ . . . Anth. Plan. 52, Philo 2. 555: —Pass., τὸ ἐπιτήδευμα ἀπιστεῖται ἢ δυσαντὸν εἶναι it is not believed to be possible, Plat. Legg. 839 C, cf. Charm. 168 E; and so some take it in Hdt. 3. 15 εἰ ἠπιστῆθη μὴ πολυπρημονεῖν if he had not been believed to be meddling, i. e. unless he had been, —but ἠπιστῆθη here ought prob. to be referred to ἐπίσταμαι, v. Interpp.
 4. absol. *to be distrustful, incredulous*, Hdt. 8. 94; νᾶφε καὶ μέμνω' ἀπιστεῖν Epich. 119 Alfr.; ἐπὶ τινι Philo 2. 92. II. = ἀπειθέω, *to disobey*, τινι Hdt. 6. 108 (ubi v. Valek.); and this was the word more common in Att.,

Aesch. Pr. 640, Soph. Ant. 381, Tr. 1183, Plat. Apol. 29 C, al.:—absol. to be disbelieved, τοὺς ἀπιστοῦσαν τὰδε in these things, Soph. Ant. 219, cf. 656; ἢν δ' ἀπιστῶσι but if they refuse to comply, Eur. Supp. 389, cf. Plat. Legg. 941 C. III. τὸ σῶμ' οὐκ ἀπιστήσω χθονί, i.e. I will not hesitate to commit it . . ., Eur. Heracl. 1024, cf. Lys. 188. 39.

ἀπιστητέον, verb. Adj. one must mistrust, disbelieve, c. dat., Polyb. 4. 41, 8, Strabo 362.

ἀπιστητικός, ἡ, ὄν, incredulous, M. Anton. 1. 6.
ἀπιστία, Ion. -ία, ἡ, unbelief, disbelief, distrust, mistrust, πίστεως . . ὁμῶς καὶ ἀπιστία ὤλεσαν ἄνδρας beliefs and disbeliefs, Hes. Op. 370; πίστει χρημάτων ἀπώλεσεν, ἀπιστία [i] δ' ἐσώσατο Theogn. 831; τοῖς παρέουσι ἀπ. πολλῇ ἐπεκέχυτο Hdt. 3. 66, cf. 2. 152; ὑπὸ ἀπιστίας Id. 3. 153, al.; ὑπὸ ἀπ. μὴ γενέσθαι τι from disbelief that . . . Id. 1. 68; ἀπιστία λόγους ἐνδέχεσθαι Eur. Ion 1606; πέφευγε τοῦπος ἐξ ἀπιστίας Aesch. Ag. 268; ἀπιστίαν ἔχουν περί τινος to be in doubt, Plat. Phaedo 107 B; σῶφραν ἀπ. Eur. Hel. 1617; ἀπ. τοῦ καταγόρου want of faith in him, Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 7; ἡ ἀπ. ἢ πρὸς ἀλλήλους Id. Pol. 4. 12, 5; ἀπ. κατὰ τινος Longin. 38. 2; πρὸς τι Plat. Soph. 258 C. 2. of things, τὰ εἰρημένα ἐς ἀπ. πολλῇ ἀπίκται Hdt. 1. 193; πολλὰς ἀπιστίας ἔχει it admits of many doubts, Plat. Rep. 450 C; ὁ λόγος ἐς ἀπ. καταπίπτει Id. Phaedo 88 D; καταβάλλει τινα ἐς ἀπ. lb. C; ἀπ. παρέχειν lb. 86 E; ἀπ' ὧν λέγει their incredulity, Isocr. 368 C.

II. want of faith, faithlessness, unbelief, θνήσκει δὲ πίστις βασιτάνει δ' ἀπ. Soph. O. C. 611, cf. Plat. Gorg. 493 C: treachery, Andoc. 23. 38, Xen. An. 2. 5, 21; βλέπειν ἀπιστίαν Eupol. Incert. 22.

ἀπιστό-κορος, ὄν, surfeited with unbelief, Or. Sib. 1. 150, 177, 329.

ἀ-πιστος, ὄν, I. pass. not to be trusted, and so, 1. of persons and their acts, not trusty, faithless, ὑπερφίαλοι καὶ ἀπ. Il. 3. 106; θεοῖσιν τ' ἐχθρὸν καὶ ἀνθρώποισιν ἀπίστε Theogn. 601; ἀπ. ὡς γυναῖκες γενέσθαι Eur. I. T. 1298; δολοπλοκίαι Theogn. 226; ἀπ. ποιεῖν τινα mistrusted, Hdt. 8. 22, cf. Xen. An. 2. 4, 7; ἀπ. ἐταρείας λιμὴν Soph. Aj. 683, cf. Ph. 867; θράσει ἀπίστω ἐπαυρόμενος by untrustworthy, groundless confidence, Thuc. 1. 120; ἦθη ἀπ. uncertain, inconstant, unstable, Plat. Legg. 705 A, cf. 775 D. 2. of reports and the like, incredible, Parmen. 76, Archil. 69, Pind. O. 1. 51, Hdt. 3. 80; τέρας Aesch. Pr. 832; ἀπ. καὶ πέρα κλέειν Ar. Av. 416; ἀπ. ἐνόμιον εἰ . . , Philo 2. 556; τὸ ἐλπίδων ἀπίστον what one cannot believe even in hope, Soph. Ph. 868; πίστις ἀπιστοτάτη Andoc. 9. 32; so in Plat., etc. II. act. not believing or trusting, distrustful, mistrustful, incredulous, suspicious, θυμὸς δέ τοι αἰὲν ἀπίστος Od. 14. 150; ὅσα . . ἀπιστότερα ὀφθαλμῶν less credulous, Hdt. 1. 8; ἀπίστος πρὸς Φίλιππον distrustful towards him, Dem. 349. 15; ἀπίστος εἰ . . καὶ σαυτὸν you do not believe what you say yourself, Plat. Apol. 26 E; τὸ ἀπ.=ἀπιστία, Thuc. 8. 66. b. in N. T., unbelieving, an unbeliever, 1 Ep. Cor. 6. 6, al. 2. not obeying, disobeying, Soph. Fr. 553; c. gen., Aesch. Theb. 875; ἔχουν ἀπίστον . . ἀναρχίαν πύλει, i.e. ἀναρχίαν ἔχουν ἀπειθεύσαν τῇ πόλει, Ib. 1030, cf. Eur. I. T. 1476.

III. Adv. ἀπίστως, 1. pass. beyond belief, Thuc. 1. 21, cf. Arist. Rhet. Al. 31. 8. 2. act. distrustfully, suspiciously, Thuc. 3. 83.
ἀπιστοσύνη, ἡ, ἀπιστία, Eur. Med. 423.
ἀπιστούντως, Adv.=ἀπίστως 2, Numen. ap. Eus. P. E. 735 A.
ἀπιστό-φίλος, ὄν, loving unbelief, Or. Sib. 8. 186.
ἀπισχνάω, to make lean or thin, Philem. Incert. 12, Arist. H. A. 6. 20, 5;—verb. Adj. ἀπισχναντέον, Arist. Probl. 1. 50, 2.
ἀπισχνῶ, ἀπισχνάω, Hipp. 533. 29.
ἀπισχυρίζομαι, Dep. to set oneself to oppose firmly, give a flat denial, πρὸς τινα Thuc. 1. 140; πρὸς τὰς ἡδονὰς Plat. Agis 4, al. II. to set oneself to affirm, maintain a thing, Eust. 1278. 23, etc.; to hold fast to a thing, Synes. 167 D; read by L. Dind. in Schol. Ar. Pl. 1097 for ἐπισχ-;—Hence Adv. ἀπισχυριστικῶς, positively, Eust. 1561. 41.

ἀπίσχω, ἀπέχω, to keep off, hold off, Od. 11. 95; χεῖρας ἔργου Joseph. B. J. 1. 7, 3.
ἀπίσσωσις, εὖς, ἡ, equalisation, Poll. 4. 27, Nicom. Ar. p. 105.
ἀπίτέον, verb. Adj. of ἀπειμι, one must go away, Xen. An. 5. 3, 1, Amphip. Ἀθάμ. 1, Luc. Hermot. 82.
ἀπίτης (sub. οἶνος), ὁ, (ἀπίον) perry, Diosc. 5. 32, Geop. 8. 5. [i]
ἀπίτην, pl. εἶα, verb. Adj.=ἀπίτέον, Luc. Lexiph. 2.
ἀπυχθύομαι, Pass. to become a fish, Hermes Stob. Eccl. 1. 1098.
ἀπ-ιχθύς, ὅ, eating no fish (cf. ἀσούσιος), Ar. Fr. 480. 2. in Eust. 1720. 24, as Subst., a paltzy little fish.
ἀ-πίων [i], ὄν, not fat, Diphil. Siph. ap. Ath. 120 F, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. I. 5.
ἀπλάγνιστος, (πλαγνίστω) Adv. not obliquely, Eust. 1229. 41.
ἀπλαγκτος, ὄν, ἀπλανής, Nonn. D. 4. 313.
ἀπλαῖ, ὦν, αἶ, (fem. pl. of ἀπλοῦς) single-soled shoes, a Laconian kind, Dem. 1267. 25.

ἀπλακέω, ἀπλακία, etc., v. sub ἀμπλακέω, etc.
ἀ-πλάκοντος, ὄν, without cakes, Plat. Com. Ποιητ. 1.
ἀπλάνεια, ἡ, constancy, inchangeableness, Suid.
ἀ-πλάνης, ἔς, not wandering, steady, fixed, Plat. Polit. 288 A, al.; c. gen., ἀπλάνες ἀπειργάστο κινήσας made it free from their influence, Id. Tim. 34 A. 2. in Astron. of stars, fixed, opp. to πλανήται, Ib. 40 B, cf. Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 11, Metaph. 11. 8, 10, Arist. 461, Anth. P. 9. 25. II. of a line, straight, Anth. P. 6. 65. III. not erring, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 195, etc.;—Adv. -νῶς, without going astray, Max. Tyr. 5. 2: accurately, Alciphro 3. 59.

ἀπλάγησια, ἡ, freedom from error, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 394.
ἀπλάγητος, ὄν, that cannot go astray or err, Babr. 50. 20, Eccl.
ἀπλάστια, ἡ, sincerity, Def. Plat. 412 E, Eust. Opusc. 89. 90.
ἀ-πλαστος, ὄν, not capable of being moulded, Arist. Meteor. 4. 8, 5, cf. 9. 12. 2. not moulded or shaped, in its natural state, simple,

Plut. 2. 16 B, 62 C: natural, unaffected, unfeigned, φρόνημα, εὐνοια, προθυμία etc., Plut. Aemil. 37, Themist. 56 D, etc.; of persons, Cebes Tab. 20:—Adv. -τως, naturally, without disguise, γελᾶν Ep. Plat. 319 B; αἰδέειν Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 4; ἀποκρίνεσθαι Ael. V. H. 9. 27. 3. not fully shapen, unformed, Philo 2. 317. II. also taken as synecp. for ἀπέλστος, monstrous, in which sense however ἀπλάτος is the reading generally preferred; v. ἀπλατος.

ἀ-πλάτης, ἔς, without breadth, γραμμή Arist. An. Fr. 1. 41, 4; μήκος ἀπλ., opp. to πλάτος ἔχον, Id. Top. 6. 6, 3. Adv. -τῶς, Iambl.
ἀ-πλάτος, Dor. and Att. for Ep. ἀπλήτος, ὄν, (πλησίον, cf. τεχεισε-πλήτης),=ἀπέλαστος, unapproachable, but always with a notion of terrible, monstrous, much like ἀάπτος, Hes. Op. 147, Th. 151; ἀπλ. πῦρ Pind. P. 1. 40 (whence it must be restored for ἀπλήστον in Aesch. Pr. 371); ὄψις, Τύφων Pind. P. 12. 15, Fr. 93; θρέμμα Soph. Tr. 1093; αἶσα Id. Aj. 255; ἀπλάτον ἀνύμβλητον τ' ἐξεθρεψάμην Id. Fr. 350.—In many places, ἀπλάστος is a v. l., cf. Elmsl. and Herm. Med. 149: see also ἀπλήστος.

ἀ-πλεκτος, ὄν, unplaited, χαιτή Anth. P. 7. 412, Epigr. Gr. 790. 8:—also ἀπλεκτής, ἔς, Nonn. D. 42. 87.

ἀ-πλεόναστος, ὄν, with no surplusage, Eust. 947. 16.
ἀ-πλεονέκτητος, ὄν, free from avarice, Clem. Al. 663; without surplus, Theol. Arithm. 34. 2. pass. not to be overcome, Cyrill.

ἀπλετο-μεγέθης, ἔς, unapproachably great, λίθος Schol. Ar. Rh. 3. 41.
ἀπλετος, ὄν, boundless, immense, ὕψος Emped. 439; δόξα Pind. I. 4. 17 (3. 28); βάρος Soph. Tr. 982; also found in Prose, χρυσὸς ἀπλ. Hdt. 1. 14, 50, al.; αἶες, ὕδωρ 4. 53, 8. 12; οἰμαγή 6. 58; μάχη Plat. Soph. 246 C; ἀπλ. καὶ ἀμήχανον Id. Legg. 676 B; ἐν χρόνῳ μήκεσιν ἀπλετοῖς lb. 683 A; χιών Xen. An. 4. 4, 11; πλῆθος Arist. G. A. 3. 5, 5; ποταμοὶ ἀπλετοὶ τὸ πλῆθος Id. Meteor. 2. 2, 17; βαφανίδες ἀπλ. τὸ πάχος Id. Probl. 20. 13; θόρυβος Polyb. 1. 50, 3, etc. (Prob. from √ΠΑΕ, πίμπλημι, πλέω, not to be filled, beyond measure.)

ἀ-πλευρος, ὄν, without sides or ribs, ἀπλ. στήθος a narrow chest, Arist. Physiogn. 5, 11: of persons, narrow-chested, opp. to εὐπλευροι, lb. 6, 9.
ἀ-πλευστος, ὄν, not navigable, not navigated: τὸ ἀπλ. a part of the sea not yet navigated, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 16.

ἀπλήγητος, ὄν, clad in a single garment: generally=ἀπλοῦς, Eupol. Πόλ. 27 B.

ἀπληγίς, ἴδος, ἡ,=ἀπλοῖς (as Subst.) a single upper garment or cloak, opp. to διπληγίς, Soph. Fr. 843, Ar. Fr. 149.

ἀπληγος, ὄν, (πληγή) without blow, protected from blows, Melet. in An. Ox. 3. 41. Adv. -τως, Achmes 251.

ἀ-πληθύντος, ὄν, not multiplied, Porphyry. Sent. 35. Adv. -τως, lb.

ἀ-πληκτος, ὄν, unstricken, of a horse needing no whip or spur, Eupol. Πόλ. 2, Plat. Phaedr. 253 D, like ἀκέντητος in Pind. O. 1. 33: metaph., Plut. 2. 721 E:—unwounded, without receiving a blow, φροῦδι δ' ἀπλ. Eur. Rhos. 814; of a plant, uninjured, Theophr. H. P. 9. 14, 1. II. act. not irritating or pungent, in Medic., as Antyll. Matth. 109:—Adv. -τως, Oribas. 2. 218 Daremb.

ἀ-πλημμελής, ἔς, sinless, Cyrill.
ἀπλήμων, ὄν, ἀπληστος, Hesych.
ἀ-πληγής, ἡγος, ὅ, ἡ,=ἀπληκτος I, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 124; sensu obsc., Luc. Amor. 54.

ἀ-πληροφόρητος, ὄν, without confidence, Eccl. Adv. -τως, Eccl.

ἀπληροφωρία, ἡ, want of confidence or faith, Byz.

ἀπληρώτος, ὄν, insatiable, Luc. Merc. Cond. 39; "Αἰδης Anth. P. apend. 122; πάντων Plut. 2. 524 B. 2. unfilled, Poll. 1. 121.

ἀπληστιαστος, ὄν, ἀπλάτος, Schol. Pind. P. 12. 15.

ἀπληστεύομαι, Dep. to be insatiable, τινος in a thing, Hipparch. ap. Stob. 575. 8; ἐν τινι LXX; περὶ τι Eccl.

ἀπληστία, ἡ, insatiate desire, greediness, whether of food or money, ὑπὸ τῆς ἀπληστίας Pherecr. Incert. 6; εἰς τοσαύτην ἀπλ. ἀφρόνητο Lys. 121. 42; διὰ τὴν ἀπλ. Plat. Gorg. 493 B. 2. c. gen. rei, insatiate desire of, πλοῦτον, χρυσὸν Id. Rep. 562 B, Legg. 831 D; λέχους Eur. Andr. 218; τῆς εὐχῆς, referring to Midas, Arist. Pol. 1. 9, 11.

ἀπληστ-ονος, ὄν, insatiate in wine, Timon ap. Ath. 424 B.

ἀπληστό-κορος, ὄν, insatiate, Or. Sib. 14. 5.

ἀπληστος, ὄν, not to be filled, insatiate, greedy, Theogn. 109, Soph. El. 1336, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 27, etc.; often confounded with ἀπλάστος (i.e. ἀπλάτος), Elmsl. and Herm. Med. 149, Dind. Aesch. Pr. 371.

2. c. gen., ἀπλ. χρημάτων, αἵματος insatiate of money, blood, Hdt. 1. 187, 212, Plat. Legg. 773 E, etc.; κακῶν Aesch. Eum. 976. II. Adv., ἀπλήστως ἔχουν Plat. Gorg. 493 C, al.; ἀπλ. διακείσθαι or ἔχουν πρὸς τι Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 14, Isocr. 109 D, 160 A; περὶ τι Id. Antid. § 31:—Comp. -οτέρας Byz.:—also neut. pl., αἰάλας ἀπλήστα C. I. 2240; and ἀπληστέη Hdn. Epim. 257.

ἀπλήτος, ὄν, Ep. form of ἀπλάτος (q. v.), Ruhnk. h. Hom. Cer. 83.

ἀπλο-ειδής, ἔς, simple or single, Theol. Arithm. 52.

ἀπλόη, ἡ,=ἀπλότης, Synes. 288 B.

ἀπλό-θριξ, ὅ, ἡ, with plain, untrimmed hair, Ptol.

ἀπλοια, ἡ, Ion. and poet. ἀπλοτή, Call. Dian. 230, Anth. P. 7. 640: (ἀπλους):—impossibility of sailing, detention in port, esp. from stress of weather, Aesch. Ag. 188; ἀπλοία χρῆσθαι Eur. I. A. 88; ἡσύχαζεν ὑπὸ ἀπλοίας Thuc. 4. 4, cf. 6. 22: also in pl., ἀποπλέων . . ἀρμημένον αὐτὸν ἴσχον ἀπλοιαί Hdt. 2. 119:—for Aesch. Ag. 150, v. sub ἐξηγής.

ἀποτίζομαι, Dep.: (ἀπλοῦς):—to behave simply, deal openly or frankly, πρὸς τοὺς φίλους Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 18, cf. Dio C. 65. 7. The Act. in same sense, Schol. Od. 6. 187.

ἀπλοϊκεύομαι, Dep.=foreg., Eust. Opusc. 118. 18.

ἀπλοϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, like an ἀπλοῦς, simple, natural, plain, Phintys ap.

Stob. 444. 54. Luc. Tim. 56, etc.:—Sup. —*ώτατος* Philostr. 582, Luc. Alex. 4. Adv. —*κῶς*, Dion. H. de Dem. 45.

ἀπλοῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, *simple, single, ἀπλοῖδες* χλαῖναι Il. 24. 230, Od. 24. 276: esp. as Subst. *a single garment*, = ἀπλήγης, Anth. P. 5. 294.

ἀ-πλόκαμος, *ov*, *with unbraided hair*, Anth. P. 7. 146.

ἀπλοκος, *ov*, (πλέκω) = ἀπλεκτος, Opp. H. 3. 469: metaph. *unconnected*, Lougñ. 19. 1.

Ἀπλο-κύνω, ὁ, *nickname of a Cynic who wore his coat single instead of double*, Plut. Brut. 34; v. Wytenb. Ind. ad Plut.

ἀπλόος, *η*, *ov*, contr. ἀπλοῦς, ἡ, *ov*, like Lat. *simplex*, opp. to διπλόος, *duplex, two-fold*, and so, I. *single, ἀπλῆν οἶμόν φησιν εἰς Ἀἰδοῦ* φέρειν Aesch. Fr. 236, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 4; ἀπλῶ τέχει περιτείχισιν Thuc. 3. 18; οὐκ ἐς ἀπλοῦν *not in one way only*, Soph. O. T. 519; δις τὸς ἐξ ἀπλῶν κακά Id. Aj. 277; ὅπως ἂν ἡ χάρις ἐξ ἀπλῆς διπλῆ φανῇ Id. Tr. 619; ἀπλᾶς δὲ λύπαι ἐξὸν οὐκ οἶσα διπλᾶς Eur. I. T. 688.

b. ἀπλαῖς (sc. κρηπίδες), *al. single-soled shoes*, Strattis Aghm. 4, Dem. 1267. 23.

II. *simple, natural, plain, straight-forward, κελεύθους ἀπλόας* ζωᾶς Pind. N. 8. 61; ἀπλοῦς ὁ μῦθος Aesch. Cho. 554; ἀπλῶ λόγῳ Id. Pr. 610, al.; ὡς ἀπλῶ λόγῳ Id. 46, Ar. Ach. 1153; ἀπλοῦς λόγος, ἀπλῆ δὴγῃσις *a plain tale*, Eur. Hel. 979, Plat. Rep. 392 D; ἀπλᾶ γε καὶ σαφὴ λέγω μαθεῖν Alex. Ὑπν. 1. 7; οὐδὲν ἔχω ἀπλοῦστερον λέγειν Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 32; of style, Dem. Phil. 17, etc.; of habits of life, Polyb. 9. 10, 5; νόμοι λίαν ἀπλοὶ καὶ βαρβαρικοὶ Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 19; —ἀπλοῦν ἦν . . ἀποβαίνειν *a plain course*, Menand. Ἀλ. 5.

b. of persons, or their words, thoughts, and acts, *simple, open, frank, ἀπλᾶ γὰρ ἐστί τῆς ἀληθείας ἐπη* Aesch. Fr. 173; ἀπλ. καὶ γενναῖος Plat. Rep. 361 B, etc.; ἀπλοὶ τρόποι Eur. I. A. 927, etc.; opp. to δόλος Ar. Pl. 1158; cf. Ruhnk. Tim. v. διπλόος.

c. *simple, ὁ κριτὴς ὑπόκειται εἶναι ἀπλοῦς* Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 13; opp. to κακοῦργος Id. H. A. 9. 1, 5, cf. Rhet. 1. 9, 29; —also in bad sense, *simple, silly*, Isocr. 23 E; λίαν γὰρ ἀπλοῦν τὸ νομίζειν . . Arist. Meteor. 1. 3, 9; cf. ἀπλῶς II. 1. b.

III. *simple, opp. to compound or mixed*, Plat. Rep. 547 D, etc.; opp. to μειγμένους, κεκραμένους, Arist. Metaph. 4. 5, 14, al.; ἀπλὰ χρώματα Id. Color. 1. 1; ἀπλὰ ὀνόματα, opp. to διπλᾶ, Id. Poët. 21, 1, cf. Rhet. 3. 3, 1, etc.

2. ἀπλῆ ὁμοκρατία *absolute, sheer, downright*, Plat. Polit. 302 D; ἀκρασία Arist. Ethic. N. 7. 5, 5; συμφορὰ Lys. 168. 43, etc.

3. *simple, absolutely true* (cf. ἀπλῶς II. 3), οὐ πάνν μοι δοκεῖ . . οὕτως ἀπλοῦν εἶναι ὥστε . . Plat. Prot. 331 C, cf. Symp. 206 A, Theaet. 188 D, al.

4. also general, opp. to ἀκριβής, Arist. Metaph. 5. 1, 1. 6, 4, 11, al.

IV. Adv. ἀπλῶς, v. sub voc. V. Comp. and Sup. ἀπλούστερος, ἀπλούστατος, Plat. Phaedr. 230 A, etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 145; ἀπλότατος, Anth. P. 6. 185.

(ἀ-πλόος is related to a copulativum, ἀμα, ἀ-παξ, qq. v., as Lat. *simplex* to *simul*: cf. διπλόος, *duplex*.)

ἀ-πλοος, *ov*, contr. ἀπλοος, *ov*: I. act., of ships, *not sailing, unfit for sea*, *not sea-worthy*, τρήρης Andoc. 24. 6; ναὺς ἀπλοος ποιεῖν Thuc. 7. 34; νῆες ἀπλοὶ ἐγένοντο, lb.; of persons, *naῦκληρον* . . ποιήσας ἀπλοῦν Crito Φιλσop. I:—Comp., ἀπλόωτεται ναῦς, *less fit for sea*, Thuc. 7. 60, which Suid. cites in the form ἀπλούστερα, v. Lob. Phryn. 143.

II. pass., of the sea, *not navigable, closed to navigation* (cf. ἀπλοία), ἀπλοῦς ἡ θάλαττα ὑπὸ τῶν . . Ἀρησῶν γέγονεν Dem. 307. 19; ἀλμυρ Ar. Rh. 4. 1271; πόντος Polyb. 4. 38, 7; and often later.

ἀπλοπάθεια, ἡ, *a simply passive state*, and ἀπλοπαθής, ἐς, (πάθος) *being simply passive*, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 47.

ἀπλός, ἡ, *ov*, late form for ἀπλούς, An. Ox. 2. 331.

ἀπλοσύνη, ἡ, = ἀπλότης, LXX (Job 21. 23).

ἀπλο-σύνθετος, *ov*, *simply composed or compounded*, Theod. Stud.

ἀπλο-σχῆμων, *ov*, of *simple form*, cited from Strabo.

ἀπλότης, ἡ, *simplicity, τῆς φωνῆς*, Arist. Audib. 17. II. *simplicity, τῆς μουσικῆς* Plat. Rep. 404 E; τῆς τροφῆς Diod. 3. 17.

2. of persons, *simplicity, frankness*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 3, etc. 3. *liberality*, 2 Ep. Cor. 8. 2, 9, 11, etc.

ἀπλο-τομή, (τέμνω) *to cut by a simple incision*, τι Oribas. p. 1, Mai.:—Subst. —τομία, ἡ, *a simple incision*, lb. p. 2.

ἀπλοῦς, ἡ, *ov*, contr. for ἀπλόος.

ἀπλοος, *ov*, contr. for ἀπλόος.

ἀπλούστερος, —τατος, v. sub ἀπλόος v.

ἀ-πλοτος, *ov*, *without riches*, Soph. Fr. 718; ἀβρὸς καὶ οὐκ ἀπλ. Philostr. 273; ἀπλ. ἀπεργάσασθαι τὸν πλοῦτον Plut. Lycurg. 10, cf. 2. 527 B, 679 B.

ἀπλόω, fut. ὥσω, (ἀπλόος) *to make single, to unfold, stretch or spread out*, οὐρῆν Batr. 74; σῶμα Anth. P. 11. 107; ἰστία Orph. Arg. 362, etc.; φάλαγγα Paus. 4. 11, 2; ἀ. τὸν ἄρῃον *to beat it thin*, Anacreont. 10. 5:—Pass., ἀγρευθεὶς εἰς τὸ πλοῖον ἡλωθή [the fish] *lay stretched out* . . , Babr. 4. 5:—the Med. in Anth. P. 10. 9, Orph. Arg. 280, Dion. P. 235.

2. metaph., ἀπλωσεν σεαυτὸν *be simple*, M. Anton. 4. 26.—The word is common in Eccl. and Byz.

ἀπλώτερος, Comp. of ἀπλόος.

ἀπλώστια, ἡ, (ἀπλutos) *filthiness, filth*, Anth. P. 7. 377.

ἀπλώστια σπόνγος, ὁ, a sponge, so called from its *dirty gray colour*, Arist. H. A. 5. 16, 10; in Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 10, al ἀπλυσία is read.

ἀπλutos, *ov*, (πλύνω) *unwashed, unwashed*, of clothes, ἀλutos ἀπλutos ἐν εἰμασί Simon. Iamb. 6, 5; βαφανίδες Pherecr. Incert. 3; of sponges, Arist. H. A. 5. 16, 8; —also, like ἀλutos, of parts of the body, Ar. Vesp. 103.

ἀπλωμα, τό, (ἀπλώω) *that which is unfolded, an expanse*, Schol. Ar. Av. 1218: *a table-cloth or coverlet*, Eust. Opusc. 329. 13.

ἀπλως, Adv. of ἀπλόος, Lat. *simpliciter, singly, in one way*, Plat. Rep. 381 C, etc.; ἀπλως λέγεσθαι *in one sense*, opp. to πολλαχῶς, πλεοναχῶς, Arist. Top. 8. 3, 2; ἐσθλοὶ γὰρ ἀπλως, παντοδαπὸς δὲ κακοὶ Id. Eth. N. 2. 6, 14, etc.

II. *simply, plainly, ἀλλ' ἀπλως φράσον* Aesch. Supp. 464; ἀπλως τι φράζου (cf. ἀπλωστὶ) Id. Cho. 121; ἀπλως εἰπεῖν Isocr. 72 E; λαλεῖν Anaxil. Neott. 1. 23; ἀπλως καὶ ὑσκέπτος λέγειν

Arist. G. A. 3. 6, 2. b. *openly, frankly*, Isocr. 37 D, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 37; *in good faith*, Dem. 328. 3, etc.:—in bad sense, ἀπλως ἔχιν *to be a simpleton*, Isocr. 44 A; cf. ἀπλοος II. c.

2. *simply, absolutely, without exception*, ἀπλως ἀδύνατον Thuc. 3. 45; τῶν νέων κατέδου οὐδὲμία ἀπλως absolutely not one, none at all, Id. 7. 34; ἀπλως οὐδὲν . . συνίτημι Philen. Incert. 40 b; ὅς' ἐστιν ἀγαθὸν . . ἀπλως simply all the good things there are, Ar. Ach. 873; ἐδωκ' ἐμαυτὸν ὑμῖν ἀπλως Dem. 288. 12; ἀπλως ἡγίμαται Dem. 547 (cf. καθάπαξ); ἀπλως absolutely, opp. to κατὰ τι (relatively), Arist. Top. 2. 11, 4, et passim; ἀπλως βαρὺ, κοῦφον, μαλακόν, etc., Id. Cael. 1. 4, 1, Meteor. 4. 9, 20, al.; τὸ ἀπλως καλόν, τὸ δ. ἀγαθόν, etc., Id. Eth. N. 5. 9, 9, al.; opp. to ὁτιοῦν (in some particular), Id. Pol. 5. 1, 3; also strengthd. ἀπλως οὕτως, (Plat. Gorg. 468 B; τὴν ἀπλως δικήν absolute, strict justice, opp. to τοῦτοις καὶ χάρις, Soph. Fr. 709; ἡ τελέεια καὶ ἀπλως κακία Arist. Eth. N. 5. 11, 7;—Comp. ἀπλούστερον Isae. 46. 32; —τέρως Strabo 255: Sup. ἀπλούστατα Plat. Legg. 921 B.

3. *in a word*, Lat. *denique*, Eur. Rhcs. 851, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 33, Mem. 1. 3, 2, etc.

4. generally, opp. to σαφές, ἀκριβές, ὠρισμένως, Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 3, al.; ὡς ἀπλως εἰπεῖν Ib. 3. 14, 8, Eth. N. 3. 6, 2, al.:—in bad sense, loosely, superficially, Isocr. 43 B, Arist. Metaph. 1. 5, 16, al.; οὐχ ἀπλ. φέρειν *not lightly*, Eur. I. A. 899; ἀπλως καὶ ὡς ἐτυχε Maxim. ap. Eus. P. E. 342 D.

ἀπλωστὶ, Adv., as Herm. ingeniously reads for ἀπλως τι in Aesch. Cho. 121; cf. μεγαλωστί and v. Sturz. Opusc. p. 255.

ἀπλωτικός, ἡ, *ov*, *making one, uniting*, Eccl.

ἀπλωτος, *ov*, (πλώω) *not navigated, not navigable*, Arist. Mirab. 105, 2, Philo 2. 108; ἀπλωτα πάντα ἦν navigation was stopped, Arap. Mithr. 93.

ἀπνέης, ἐς, (πνέω) in Anth. P. 9. 420, πῦρ ἀπνέης, prob. a fire not kindled by the bellows, of love.

ἀπνεύματος, *ov*, (πνέω) *not blown through, without wind or current of air*, Arist. Probl. 15. 5, 5, Theophr. C. P. 1. 8, 3, etc.

ἀ-πνεύμων, *ov*, *without breath, life, spirit*, νεκρὰ καὶ ἀπν. Simplic. Epict. p. 11.

ἀπνευστί, Adv. of ἀπνευστος, *without breathing*, ζῆν Arist. Probl. 10. 67, 1, de Respir. 9, 6; ἀπ. ἔχιν *to hold one's breath*, Plat. Symp. 185 D; *without drawing breath, λόγους συνείρειν σαφῶς καὶ ἀπν.* Dem. 328. 12; ἀπν. ἔλκειν, ἐκπνέειν Antiph. Γανυμ. 2. 14, Alex. Ὑποβ. 1. 3.

II. *breathlessly*, ἀπν. κείσθαι Plut. 2. 642 D.

ἀπνευστία, ἡ, *a holding of the breath, not breathing*, Arist. Probl. 5. 9, 2, 33, 1, 3.

ἀπνευστάζω, *to hold the breath*, Arist. Probl. 33. 13, 1.

ἀπνευστος, *ov*, (πνέω) *breathless, ἀπν. καὶ ἀνανδός* Od. 5. 456, cf. Theocr. 25. 271.

II. = ἀπνεύματος, τόποι Theophr. C. P. 5. 12, 7.—Adv. —τως, = ἀπνευστί (q. v.), Pseudo-Plut. 2. 844 F.

ἔπνοια, ἡ, *want of wind*, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1051: *a calm*, Arist. G. A. 5. 5, 6, Probl. 26. 36, 2, Theophr. C. P. 2. 7, 5.

ἀπνοος, *ov*, contr. ἀπνoος, *ov*: (πνέω):—*without wind, with but little air*, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1052, Arist. Meteor. 2. 4, 21, Theophr. C. P. 2. 9, 1.

II. *without breath, breathless*, Theopomp. Com. Incert. 9. 2. lifeless, Anth. P. 7. 229, C. I. 6248.

3. *without breathing or respiration*, Heracl. ap. Diog. L. 8. 60, 67, Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 1.

ἀπό, Aeol. ἀπύ Sappho 50, Inscr. Myt. in C. I. 2189, cf. 4725. 5, 4727. 2:—Prep. with Gen. only, (Skt. and Zd. *apa*; Lat. *ab, au-, abs*; Goth. and O. Norse *af*; A. S. *of*, (cf. Engl. *of, off*); O. H. G. *aba* (*von*), Germ. *ab-* in compos.). Orig. sense, *from*. (ἀπό: but in old Ep. the ult. was sometimes lengthd. in *arsi* before a liquid, *δ*, or the digamma; so in Att. before *ρ*. In these cases, later Poets wrote it *ἀπαί*, like *παράι*, *ὑπαί*, *σπιτῶν*. Vers. Her. p. 52. The first syll. long in Ep. compds., such as *ἀποπέσθαι*, where otherwise the word could not stand in the verse.)

I. OF PLACE, the earliest, and in Hom. the prevailing sense: I. of Motion, *from, away from*, ἐσσεύοντο νεῶν ἀπο καὶ κλισιάων Il. 2. 208; ἄγειν ἀπ' ἀκτῆς, ἀπὸ Τροίης, ἀπ' οὐρανόν, etc., Hom.; strengthd., ἐκτός ἀπὸ κλισίης Il. 10. 151; so in Att. with all Verbs of Motion; also, ἀπ' αἰῶνος νέος ὄλεω *implying departure from life*, Il. 24. 725:—in Hom. often of warriors fighting from chariots, etc., οἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἵππων, οἱ δ' ἀπὸ νηῶν . . μάχοντο Il. 15. 386; ἀρ' ἵππων μάχασθαι Od. 9. 49; so, ἡ μάχη ἦν ἀρ' ἵππων Hdt. 1. 79, cf. Ar. Lys. 679; λαμπὰς ἐσθαι ἀρ' ἵππων on horseback, Plat. Rep. 328 A; so also, ἀπὸ νεῶν πεζομαχέειν Thuc. 7. 62; ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν αἰρούμενος τοὺς ἱατροὺς ἀπὸ τούτων ἐσκοπεῖτο Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 29:—ὑμᾶς ἀπο . . κατέσταιον γένυν, of tears, Eur. Hec. 241:—joined with ἐκ, ἐκ Κορίνθου ἀπὸ τοῦ στρατοπέδου Plat. Theaet. 142 A.

2. of Position, *away from, far from*, μένων ἀπὸ τῆς ἀλόχοιο Il. 2. 292 (cf. ἀπ' ἀνδρὸς εἶναι *to live apart from a man or husband*, Plut. C. Gracch. 4); κεκρυμμένος ἀπ' ἄλλων Od. 23. 110; so, μούνος ἀπ' ἄλλων h. Hom. Merc. 193; ἀπ' ὑφθαλμῶν, ἀπ' οὐατος *far from sight or hearing*, Il. 23. 53, 18. 272, 2. 454; so in Att., ἀπὸ θαλάσσης ψικισθησαν Thuc. 1. 7; ἀλδ' ἐσθαι ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπῆλων Id. 6. 64; ἀπ' οἴκου εἶναι Ib. 99; σπεύδειν ἀπὸ βυτηρίας *far from, i.e. without using the rein*, Soph. O. C. 900:—in Hom. often strengthd., τῇλε ἀπὸ . . νόσφιν ἀπὸ . . so in measurement of distances, ὅσον ἰε' στάδια ἀπὸ Φυλῆς Xen. Hell. 2. 4. 4, etc.; but later the numeral follows ἀπό, πηγάς ἔχων ἀπὸ μ' σταδίων τῆς θαλάσσης Diod. 4. 56; ἀπὸ σταδίων κ' τῆς πόλεως Plut. Philop. 4; κατεστρατοπέδευεν ἀπὸ ν' σταδίων, where we should say, so many stades off or away from a place, Id. Otho 11.

3. of the mind, ἀπὸ θυμοῦ ἀπὸ θυμοῦ *away from, i.e. alien from*, my heart, Il. 1. 562; so, ἀπὸ δόξης 10. 324; οὐ . . ἀπὸ σκοποῦ, οὐδ' ἀπὸ δόξης Od. 11. 344:—so in Att., ἀπὸ ἀνθρωπίνου τρόπου Thuc. 1. 76; οὐκ ἀπὸ τρόπου *not without reason*, Plat. Rep. 470 B; οὐκ ἀπὸ σκοποῦ or καιροῦ Id. Theaet. 179 C, 287 E; οὐκ ἀπὸ γνώμης Soph. Tr. 359; οὐκ ἀπὸ πράγματος Dem. 701. 23; μάλα πολλὸν ἀπ' ἐλπίδος ἔπλετο Ar. Rh. 2.

863. 4. in pregnant sense, with Verbs of rest, previous motion being implied, εἰσεῖδε . . . ὁσά' ἐξ Οὐλύμποιο ἀπὸ βίου II. 14. 154; ἀνεβάσεν . . ἀπὸ πέτρας σταθεῖς Eur. Tro. 523, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 18; ἀπὸ τῆς ἐμῆς κεφαλῆς τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀναθήσκει, i. e. taking the chaplet off my head, and placing it on his, Plat. Symp. 212 E.—also with Verbs of hanging, where ἐκ is more common, and where our idiom requires ὡρον, ἀφαμένην βρόχον ἀπὸ μελάθρου Od. 11. 378; v. ἐκ 1. 6. 5. with the Article, where the sense of motion often disappears, οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν οἰκίων φεύγουσιν, i. e. οἱ ἐν ταῖς οἰκίαις φεύγουσιν ἀπ' αὐτῶν, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 23; οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν πύργων . . ἐπαρήξουσιν Ib. 6. 4, 18; αἶρεν τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς Plat. Crat. 410 B; αἱ ἵπποι αἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄρματος Hdt. 4. 8; δ' Ἀθηναῖος ὁ ἀπὸ τοῦ στρατεύματος Xen. An. 7. 2, 19. 6. in partitive sense, αἶσ' ἀπὸ λήϊδος a part taken from the booty, a share of it, Od. 5. 40; ἀπαίρει ἀπὸ τῶν καλπίδων Ar. Lys. 539; ἀπὸ ἐκατὸν παίδων εἰς μόνους Hdt. 6. 27; οὐλίοι ἀπὸ πολλῶν Thuc. 7. 87. 7. from being, instead of, ἀθανάτων ἀπὸ θνατῶν . . ἐποίησας Βερενίκαν Theocr. 15. 106. II. OF TIME, from, after, since, Hom. only in Il. 8. 54 ἀπὸ δείπνου θωρήσονται, and rare in Ep., v. Spitzn. ad l.; cf. Hdt. 1. 133; often in Prose, ἀπὸ δείπνου εἶναι or γενέσθαι Id. 1. 126., 2. 78., 5. 18, etc.; ἀπὸ τῶν σίτων διαπορεύεσθαι Xen. Lac. 5. 8; τὸ ἀπὸ τούτου or τοῦδε after this, Hdt. 1. 4., 2. 99; ἀπὸ τούτου τοῦ χρόνου Id. 1. 52, Xen. An. 7. 5, 8; τὸ ἀπ' ἐκείνου Luc. Tox. 25; ἡμέρῃ δεκάτῃ ἀφ' ἧς . . Hdt. 3. 14, etc.; δευτέρῃ ἡμέρῃ ἀπὸ τῆς ἐμπροσθίας Id. 8. 55, cf. Xen. An. 7. 18, etc.; ἀφ' οὗ χρόνου Id. Cyr. 1. 2, 13; more often ἀφ' οὗ, Lat. ex quo, Hdt. 2. 44, Thuc. 1. 18, etc.; ἀφ' οὗπερ Aesch. Pers. 177; ἀπὸ παλαιού, ἀπὸ τοῦ πᾶν ἀρχαίου of olden time, Thuc. 1. 2., 2. 15;—also, ἀπ' ἀρχῆς Pind. P. 8. 34, etc.; ἀπὸ γενεᾶς Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 8;—ἀφ' ἑσπέρας from the beginning of evening, i. e. at eventide, Thuc. 7. 29; ἀπὸ πρώτου ὕπνου Id. 7. 43; ἀπὸ νουμηνίας Xen. An. 5. 6, 23; γενόμενος ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς Plut. Caes. 5: so Lat. de die; cf. Liv. 2. 40, ab hoc sermone profectus Paulus. III. OF ORIGIN, Cause, etc.: 1. of that from which one is born, οὐκ ἀπὸ δρυὸς οὐδ' ἀπὸ πέτρης not sprung from oak or rock, Od. 19. 163; γίνονται δ' ἀρα ταῖγ' ἐκ τε κηρύνων ἀπὸ τ' ἄλσων 10. 350; so in Att., Soph. O. T. 415, O. C. 571, etc.; but sometimes ἀπὸ denotes remote, and ἐκ immediate, descent, τοὺς μὲν ἀπὸ θεῶν, τοὺς δ' ἐξ αὐτῶν τῶν θεῶν γεγονότες Isocr. 249 B, cf. Hdt. 7. 150, Aesch. Pr. 853; τρίτος ἀπὸ Διὸς third in descent from Zeus, Plat. Rep. 391 C; οἱ ἀπὸ γένους τινος his descendants, Plut. Themist. 32; Πέρσεως ἀφ' αἵματος Eur. Alc. 509;—also of the place one springs from, ἵπποι . . ποταμοῦ ἀπὸ Σαλλήεντος II. 2. 839, cf. 849; οἱ ἀπὸ Σπάρτης Hdt. 8. 114, cf. Thuc. 1. 89, etc.; τοὺς ἀπὸ Φρυγίας Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 5, etc.; hence, b. metaph. of things, κάλλος ἀπὸ Χαρίτων beauty born of the Graces, such as they give, Od. 6. 18; μῆδεα ἀπὸ θεῶν Ib. 12; γάλα ἀπὸ βοῦς Aesch. Pers. 611; ἀφ' ἡμῶν μῆνιν Id. Eum. 314; ἡ ἀφ' ἡμῶν τιμωρία Thuc. 1. 69; ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων φόβος fear inspired by the enemy, stronger than ὁ τῶν πολ. φόβος, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 53. c. later, of connexion with the founder or leader of a sect, οἱ ἀπὸ Πυθαγόρου, οἱ ἀπὸ Πλάτωνος, etc., Plut., Luc., etc.; so also, οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀκαδημίας, ἀπὸ τῆς Στοᾶς, etc., Ib.; and more loosely, οἱ ἀπὸ φιλοσοφίας καὶ λόγων philosophers and learned men, Luc. Symp. 6; οἱ ἀπὸ σκηπῆς καὶ θεάτρων stage players, Plut. Sull. 2; ὁ ἀπὸ βουλῆς Id. Caes. 10, etc. 2. of the Material from or of which a thing is made, ἀπὸ ξύλου πεποιημένα Hdt. 7. 65; ἀπ' ὕμφοις τεύχειν οἶνον Aesch. Ag. 970, cf. Soph. Tr. 704; ἀπὸ γλυκερῶ μέλιτος Theocr. 15. 117; θῆλυν ἀπὸ χροιάς feminine of complexion, to judge by it, Id. 16. 49;—hence, στέφανος ἀπὸ ταλάντων ἐξήκοντα of or weighing 60 talents, Dem. 256. 24;—κράσις ἀπὸ τε τῆς ἡδονῆς συγκεκραμένη καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς λύπης Plat. Phaedo 59 A. 3. of the Instrument from or by which a thing is done, τοὺς . . πέφεν ἀπ' ἀργυρέοιο βιοῖο [arrow shot from] silver bow, II. 24. 605; τόξον ἀπὸ κρατεροῦ ὀλέκοντα φάλαγγας 8. 279, cf. 10. 371., 11. 675; even, ἀπὸ χειρὸς ἐργάζεσθαι μεγάλη Luc. Conscr. Hist. 29; γυμνάζεσθαι ἀπὸ σκελῶν, χειρῶν, τραχύλου Xen. Lac. 5; ἡ ἀπὸ εἰφούς μάχῃ Diod. 5. 29. 4. of the Person from whom an act comes, i. e. by whom it is done, οὐδὲν μέγα ἔργον ἀπ' αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο II. 1. 14; ζήτησιν ἀπὸ σφέων γενέσθαι Id. 2. 54; ἐπαρχὴν ἀπ' αὐτοῦ οὐδὲν Thuc. 1. 17, cf. 6. 61; ἀπὸ τινος βλάπτεσθαι, ὀφασθαι, σώζεσθαι Id. 7. 67, Plat. Rep. 528 A, Dem., etc.;—so that ἀπὸ came to be used much like ὑπό, though mostly to indicate a less direct agency, cf. ἐλξητ' . . ἐμῆς ἀπὸ χειρὸς ἀκοντι Ib. 11. 675;—so τῆς ἐμοῦ, τῆς σου Eur. Tro. 74, Soph. O. C. 1628.—But in many MSS., ἀπὸ and ὑπό are hardly distinguishable, Cobet V. LL. 276. 5. of the Source from which life, power, etc., is sustained, ζῆν ἀπ' ὕλης ἀγρίης Hdt. 1. 203; ἀπὸ κτήρεων καὶ ἰχθύων Ib. 116; ἀπὸ πέλμου Id. 5. 6; ἀπ' ἐλαχίστων χρημάτων Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 14; ἀπὸ τῆς ἀγορᾶς Id. An. 6. 1, 1; τρέφειν τὸ ναυτικὸν ἀπὸ τῶν νήσων Id. Hell. 4. 8, 9, cf. Thuc. 1. 69; ἀπὸ τῶν κοινῶν πλουτεῖν Ar. Pl. 569, cf. Dem. 739. 21; ἀπὸ μικρῶν εὖνους . . γεγένησθαι Ar. Eq. 788, cf. Dem. 260. 11; ἀφ' ὧρας ἐργάζεσθαι quæstum corpore facere, Plut. Timol. 14. 6. of the Cause, Means, or Occasion from, by, or because of which a thing is done, ἀπὸ τούτου κριοπρόσπον τῷ γάμῳ τοῦ Διὸς ποιεῖσι Hdt. 2. 42; ἀπὸ τινος ἐπαίνεισθαι, θανμάζεσθαι, ὠφελείσθαι, Thuc. 2. 25, 6. 12, Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 2; ἀπὸ τῶν ἐνυμφῶν διαβάλλεσθαι Thuc. 5. 17; τὴν ἐπανυμίαν ἔχειν ἀπὸ τινος Id. 1. 46; ὄνομα ἐγένετο ἀπὸ τινος Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 4; ἀπ' αὐτῶν τῶν ἔργων κρίνειν Dem. 25. fin.; ἀπὸ τοῦ πάθους in consequence of . . Thuc. 4. 30; βλάπτειν τινα ἀπὸ τινος Id. 7. 29; even, τρώπειαν ἀπὸ τινος εἰσθῆκει on occasion of his defeat, Dem. 444. 6; so, πλῆμυν οὐδ' ἀπ' εὐτόλμου φρενὸς Aesch. Ag. 1302, cf. 1643; ἀπὸ δικαιοσύνης by reason of it, Hdt. 7. 164; ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν λημμάτων moved by, for the same profits, Dem. 38. 9, etc.; for ὅσον ἀπὸ βοῆς ἔνεκα, v. sub ἔνεκα;

—hence in many half adverbial usages, ἀπὸ σπουδῆς in earnest, eagerly, II. 7. 359; ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου, ἀπὸ τῆς ἴσης, or ἀπ' ἴσης, equally, Thuc. 1. 99, 15, Dem., etc.; ἀπὸ ἀντιπάλου παρασκευῆς Thuc. 1. 91; ἀπὸ τοῦ προφανοῦς openly, Id. 1. 35; ἀπὸ τοῦ εὐθέως, = εὐθὺς, etc.; ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου of free-will, Plat. Prot. 323 C:—so also, ἀπὸ γλώσσης by word of mouth, Hdt. 1. 123, (but also from hearsay, Aesch. Ag. 813); ἀπὸ στόματος Plat. Theat. 142 D; ἀπ' ὤψεως at sight, Lys. 147. 32; ἀπὸ χειρὸς (v. sub λογίζομαι); πνεύμαι δ' ἐπ' ὀμμάτων νύστων Aesch. Ag. 988; ὀμμάτων ἀπο by the evidence of my eyes, Eur. Med. 216; ἀπ' ὀρθῆς καὶ δικαίας ψυχῆς Dem. 325. 15; etc.—ἀπὸ τοῦ κυμαίου ἀρχοντας καθίστασθαι Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 9; τριπλάροχους αἰρεῖσθαι ἀπὸ τῆς οὐσίας Dem. 262. 2:—ἀφ' ἐαυτοῦ from oneself, of one's own accord, Thuc., etc.; ἀπὸ συνθήματος, ἀπὸ παραγγέλματος by agreement, by word of command, Hdt. 5. 74, Thuc. 8. 99; ἀπὸ σάλπιγγος by sound of trumpet, Xen. Eq. Mag. 3. 12. 7. of the Object spoken of, τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς νήσου οἰκῆτα ἐστὶ the things told from or of the island . . Hdt. 4. 195, cf. 54, 53., 7. 195:—for II. 2. 126, v. sub ὄρῳς. B. AS ADVERB, far away: but almost always with Verbs in tmesi, as II. 5. 214, etc., and sometimes in Prose, as Hdt. 8. 89. C. IN COMPOS.: 1. from, asunder, as ἀπολύω, ἀποτέμνω: and hence away, off, as ἀποβάλλω, ἀποβαῖναι; removal of an accusation, as ἀπολογέομαι, ἀποφρῆζομαι. 2. finishing off, completing, ἀπεργάζομαι, ἀπανδρῶ, ἀπανθρωπίζω, ἀποκαρκεῖν. 3. ceasing from, leaving off, as ἀπαλγέω, ἀποκρινέω, ἀποκοφύρομαι, ἀποκείω, ἀπανθίζω, ἀποβριζέω. 4. back again, as ἀποδίδωμι, ἀπολαμβάνω, ἀπόπλεω: also in full, or what is one's own, as ἀπέχω, ἀπολαμβάνω:—but often it only strengthens the sense of the simple, v. Herm. Soph. Aj. 216. 5. by way of abuse, as in ἀποκαλέω. 6. almost—a priv.; sometimes with Verbs, as ἀπαυδάω, ἀπαγορεύω; more freq. with Adjectives, as ἀποχρημάτος, ἀπότιμος, ἀπόσιτος, ἀπόφρονος. D. ἀπο, by anastrophe, for ἀπό, when it follows its Noun, as ὀμμάτων ἀπο Soph. El. 1231, etc.; never so in Prose. 2. ἀπο for ἀπεστί, Timocreon 9 Bgk. ἀποαγνέω, = ἀποκαθαίρω, Hesych. ἀποαίνυμαι, v. ἀπαίνυμαι. ἀποαίρειομαι, poet. for ἀφαίρειομαι, II. 1. 275. ἀποαφύσσω, aor. 1 ἀποήφισα, to draw off, Euphor. 72. ἀτόβα, v. sub ἀποβαῖναι. ἀποβαδίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to go away, οἴκαδε Ar. Fr. 400. ἀπο-βάβα, Ion. -βάθηρ, ἡ, a ladder for disembarking, a gangway, Hdt. 9. 98, Soph. Fr. 364, Thuc. 4. 12. II. acc. to Suid., = λᾶσανον 1. ἀποβαῖναι: fut. -βήσομαι, with Ep. aor. 1 -εβήσετο (II. 2. 35): aor. 2 ἀπέβην: pf. ἀποβέβηκα:—in these tenses intr. (though the pres. is not used by Hom.) To step off from a place, νηὸς ἀπ. to alight or disembark from a ship, Od. 13. 281; ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν, ἀπὸ τῶν πλοίων Hdt. 5. 86., 4. 110; ἐκ τῶν νεῶν Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 12; absol. to disembark, Hdt. 2. 29, Thuc., etc.; ἀπ. ἐς χῶρον Hdt. 7. 8, 2, cf. Eur. Fr. 700, Thuc. 4. 9, Lys. 192. 30; ἐς τὴν γῆν Thuc. 1. 100:—so, ἐξ ἵππων ἀπ. to dismount from a chariot, II. 3. 265; ἵππων 17. 480; absol., 11. 618; but in Dem. 1408. 12, τὸ ἀποβαίνειν seems to be the ars desultorum, v. ἀποβάτης:—generally, ἀβῆτων ἀποβάς having slipped off ground on which none should step, Soph. O. C. 166. 2. to go away, depart, II. 1. 428., 5. 133, Att.; ἀπέβη πρὸς μακρὸν Ὀλύμπον 24. 468; πρὸς δώματα, κατὰ δῶμα Od. 4. 657, 715; μετ' ἀθανάτοισι II. 21. 298:—c. gen., ἀπ. πεδίων Eur. Hec. 142; ἀπὸ τῆς φάτνης Xen. Hipparch. 1, 16:—of death, ἀπὸ δὲ φθίμενος βεβᾶσι Eur. And. 1021; of hopes, to fail, come to naught, Id. Bacch. 909. II. of events, to issue or result from, τὰ ἐμμελες ἀποβήσεσθαι ἀπὸ τῆς μάχης Hdt. 9. 66; τὰναντία ἀπέβη resultd, Plat. Phil. 39 A, cf. Legg. 782 E; ὅ τι ἀποβήσεται Id. Prot. 318 A, etc.—τὰ ἀποβαίνον, contr. τὰποβαίνον, the issue, event, Hdt. 2. 82, etc.; τὰ ἀποβαίνοντα, τὰ ἀποβάντα the results, Thuc. 1. 83., 2. 87, etc.; τὰ ἀποβησόμενα the probable results, Id. 3. 38. 2. mostly with an Adv. or other qualifying phrase, σκοπεῖν . . τὴν τελευταίην κῆ ἀποβήσεται how it will turn out, issue, Hdt. 1. 3; ἀπέβη τῆπερ εἶπε Ib. 86; ἀπ. κατὰ τὸ ἐν Ib. 97; ἀπ. παρὰ δόξαν, ἀπ. τοιοῦτο Id. 8. 4., 7. 23; τοιούτ' ἀπ. τότε πράγμα Eur. Med. 1419, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 13; οὐδὲν αὐτῷ . . ὥς προσεέχετο ἀπέβαιναι Thuc. 4. 104, cf. 3. 26; πῶς ἡ φήμῃ δοκεῖ ὑμῖν ἀποβῆναι; Andoc. 17. 12. 3. absol. to turn out well, succeed, ἡ ὑπόσχεσις ἀπέβη Thuc. 4. 39, cf. 5. 14; of dreams, to turn out true, Arist. Divin. per Somn. 1. 13. 4. so of persons, with an Adj. to turn out, end by being, prove to be so and so, ἀπ. κοινοὶ to prove impartial, Thuc. 3. 53; ἀπ. χείρους Plat. Legg. 952 B; φρενυτικοὶ ἀπ. Hipp. Coac. 184; so, of a wound, ἰσάμουν ἀπ. Plat. Legg. 878 C. b. also with eis . . ἀπ. εἰς τὰ πολιτικά τοιοῦτο to prove fit for public affairs, Id. Symp. 192 A; ἐς ἀλαθινὸν ἀνδρ' ἀπ. Theocr. 13. 15:—and, c. o. of conditions, etc., ἀπέβη ἐς μοναρχίην things ended in a monarchy, Hdt. 3. 82; εἰς ἐν τέλειον Plat. Rep. 425 C. 5. in Plat. Criti. 112 A, of Space, μέγεθος μὲν ἦν πρὸς τὸν Ἡριδανὸν ἀποβεβηκῶτα running out, reaching, extending to . . τῷ ἀποβεβηκῶτι ποδί with the hind foot, opp. to τῷ προβεβηκῶτι, Arist. Incess. An. 4. 9. B. Causal, in aor. 1 ἀπέβησα, to make to dismount, disembark, land, (in which sense ἀποβιβάζω serves as pres.), ἀπ. στρατιὴν Hdt. 5. 63., 6. 107; ἐς τὴν Ψυττάλειαν Id. 8. 95. II. hence, in Pass., τὸ ἀποβαίνω-μενον σκέλος, a leg put out so as not to bear the weight of the body, opp. to ὑποβαίνωμενον stood upon, Hipp. Art. 819, cf. Mochl. 552, fin. ἀποβάλλω, fut. -βαλῶ, to throw off, ἀπὸ δὲ χλαῖναν βάλε II. 2. 183, cf. 21. 51; c. gen. to throw off from, ἀπὸ φροντίδος ἄχθος . . βαλεῖν Aesch. Ag. 165; ἀπ. ὀμμάτων ὕπνον Eur. Bacch. 692:—Med. to throw off from oneself, cast off, δύναμιν βαοίλειος Andoc. 27. 12. 2. to throw away, h. Hom. Merc. 358, Hdt. 3. 40, etc.; ἀπ. τὴν ἀσπίδα Ar.

Vesp. 23, etc., Andoc. 10. 22, Lys. 117. 5, etc.; τὸν ἄνδρα τὸν παρὸς ἀπ. to reject him, Eur. Tro. 663, cf. Plat. Theat. 151 C, etc.; ἀπ. τὰ κέρατα, τὰς ὕπλεις, etc., to cast or shed, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 37., 8. 23, al.; —Med., Plat. Legg. 802 B; οὐδεὶς ἀπ. ἐκὼν θρούς goods overboard, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 1, 5; ἀπ. τὸν φιλέοντα Theocr. 11. 19; —Pass., ἀποβλήθης τῆς τυραννίδος Plut. Dion. c. Brut. Comp. 3; cf. ἀποβλήτος: —to throw away, sell out cheap, Xen. Oec. 20, 28. 3. to lose, Lat. *jacturam facere rei*, τὴν τυραννίδα Hdt. 1. 60; τὰ πατῖρα, τὸν στρατὸν, τὴν κεφαλὴν Id. 3. 53., 8. 65, al.; βιοτάν Soph. Fr. 520; τὴν οὐσίαν Ar. Eccl. 84, Plat., etc.; τὰ ὄντα Antipho 115. 25, etc.; opp. to κτᾶσθαι, Isocr. 128 A, Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 24; ἀπ. δόξαν, τέχνην Id. de An. 3. 3, 15, Metaph. 8. 3, 3, al.; ἀπ. τὴν ὁπὸ τινας Xen. Symp. 4, 32; so of persons, ἀπ. πολλοὺς τῶν στρατιωτῶν Thuc. 4. 7; τὸν εὐεργέταν Eur. H. F. 878. 4. to throw back, relegate, Plat. Legg. 630 D.

ἀπόβαμμα, τό, a tincture or infusion, Schol. Nic. Al. 51.
ἀποβαπτίζω, to unbaptize, make one as though unbaptized, Theod. Stud. II. Med. to rise after sinking, emerge, Byz.

ἀποβάπτω, fut. φω, to dip quite or entirely, ἐκπύον Hdt. 2. 47; ἐς τὴν κύλικα ἀκινάκεια Id. 4. 70; ἐς ποταμὸν τὰ γυνόμενα Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 3; λίθον ἐν οἴνῳ Id. H. A. 8. 29, 3; φαρμάκῳ τοὺς διστοὺς Id. Mirab. 141; —metaph., ἀπ. τὴν λέξιν εἰς νοῦν Plut. Phoc. 5; —Pass., ὅστις ἐν ἄλμῳ . . ἀπεβάφθη Ar. Fr. 366; περιστερὰς ἀποβεβαμμένας εἰς μύρον Alex. Eisoun. 1. 2. ἀπ. ὕδωρ to draw water, LXX (2 Macc. 1. 21).

ἀποβάσις, εὼς, ὁ, an ex-king, A. B. 1089.
ἀποβάσις, εὼς, ἡ, (ἀποβαίνω) a stepping off, disembarking, ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν ἐς τόπον Thuc. 3. 103, etc.; ἡ ναυτική ἐπ' ἄλλους ἀποβάσις landing from ships in the face of an enemy, Id. 4. 10; absol., ποιεῖσθαι ἀποβάσιν to disembark, land, Thuc. 2. 26; ἐς τόπον Id. 3. 115; ἀπ. ἐστι a landing is possible, Id. 4. 13., 6. 75; οὐκ ἐχει ἀποβάσιν does not admit of landing, or has no landing-place, Id. 4. 8; ἐν ἀποβάσει τῆς γῆς = ἀποβάντες ἐς τὴν γῆν, Id. 1. 108; πανταχὲ ἡ ἀποβάσεις ἦσαν landing-places, Id. 6. 75.

2. in Polyb. 8. 6, 4 ἐξ ἀποβάσεως ἰσοϋψὺς τῷ τείχει, of a ladder, equal in height to the wall, when planted at the proper distance from its foot, i. e. (as appears from 9. 19, 6) about one-sixth longer than the height of the wall. II. a way off, escape, Plut. Solon 14. III. a result, completion, τῶν ἐρημνέων Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 4, Luc. Disp. c. Hes. 6.

ἀποβαστάζω, fut. ἀσώ, to carry away or off, Cyrill.
ἀποβαστήριος, ὁ, of Zeus, as protector of persons landing, Att. An. 1. 11, 7. II. τὰ ἀπ. (sc. ἐπὶ), offerings made on landing, Steph. B.

ἀποβάτης [ἀ], οὐ, ὁ, one that dismounts; but in usage, one who rode several horses leaping from one to the other, Lat. *desultor*, ἀποβάτην ἀγωνιάσθαι Plut. Phoc. 20; see the description in h. Hom. Ap. 231 sq., Dion. H. 7. 73; cf. A. B. 198, 426, E. M. 124. 31, Suid.
ἀποβατικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or for an ἀποβάτης, Suid., E. M.
ἀποβδελύσσομαι, Dep. to abominate, reject with abhorrence, Walz Rhett. 1. 492, 1.

ἀποβελίζω, to take off the spit, Sotad. ap. Ath. 293 B, sqq.
ἀποβημῶνίζω, to cast from one's rank or station, degrade, Lat. *dejacere de gradu*, Plut. 5. p. 657 ed. Wyttienb.

ἀποβήσσω, to cough up, Hipp. Aph. 1253, Progn. 45; fut. —βήξομαι, Id. 607. 29.

ἀποβιάζομαι, Dep. to force away, force back, τὸ ὑγρὸν Arist. Incess. An. 17, 6; τὸ κωλῶν Id. Probl. 11. 35, cf. G. A. 2. 4, 5, Meteor. 2. 8, 38; —Pass. to be forced away or back, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 24, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 15; ἀπ. εἰς ἑλάντα τῶναι to be forced into . . lb. 2. 8, 11. 2. to force, treat with violence, τινά Polyb. 16. 24, 5, al. II. absol. to use force, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 19, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 18, al.; to force its way, lb. 1. 13, 26. —A form —βιάζομαι occurs in Hipp. 458. 9; and an Act. —βιάζω in Scholl.

ἀποβιβάζω, Causal of ἀποβαίνω (v. signif. II), to make to get off, esp. from a ship, to disembark, put on shore, τινά Thuc. 6. 97, etc.; τινὰ εἰς τὸν ποταμὸν Hdt. 8. 76, Plat. Gorg. 511 E; ἐς τὴν πολέμιαν ἀποβιβάζων τὸν πῶδα Ar. Vesp. 1163; ἀπ. τινὰ ὑπο αὐτὸς κελεύει Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 3; —so in Med., ἀποβιβάσασθαι τινὰς ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν to cause them to be put on shore, Hdt. 9. 32, cf. 8. 76.

ἀποβιβασμός, ὁ, a disembarkation, Iambl. V. Pyth. 17.
ἀποβιβρώσκω, fut. —βρώσω, to eat off, Anth. P. 7. 294, in aor. pass., χείρας ἀποβρώσθηντα.

ἀποβίω, fut. ὥσσομαι, to cease to live, Philostr. 368; ἀπεβίω C. I. 9355; —later also —βιώσκω, Hermias in Plat.

ἀποβιώσις, εὼς, ἡ, a ceasing to live, departure, death, Plut. 2. 389 A, C. I. 4253, al.; —hence ἀποβιώσιμος, on, at or belonging to death, Byz.
ἀποβλάπτω, fut. φω, to ruin utterly, Pind. N. 7. 87 (as Herm. rightly reads), Plat. Legg. 795 D; —Pass., ἀποβλαφθῆναι φίλον to be robbed of a friend, Soph. Aj. 941; cf. βλάπτω 1. 2.

ἀποβλαστάνω, fut. —βλαστήσω, to shoot forth from, spring from, ἀπέβλαστον ματρὸς ὠδίνος Soph. O. C. 533, cf. Plut. 2. 954 C.

ἀποβλάστισμα, τό, a shoot, scion, Plat. Symp. 208 B, Theophr. C. P. 1. 20, 1.

ἀποβλάστισσις, εὼς, ἡ, a shooting forth, growth, νεύρων Hipp. Art. 810.

ἀπόβλεμμα, τό, a steadfast gaze, Phryn. Com. Incert. 19.

ἀπόβλεπτιον, verb. Adj. one must look at, attend to a thing, Galen.

ἀπόβλεπτος, on, gazed on by all, admired, like περιβλεπτος, Eur. Hec. 355, cf. Valck. Phoen. 554.

ἀποβλέπω, fut. —βλέψομαι, Luc. Somn. 12, etc.; pf. —βέβλεφα Antip. ap. Stob. 428. 10; Med., pres. Luc. V. H. 2. 47; aor., Schol. Od. 12. 247; Pass., Ar. Eccl. 726. To look away from all other objects at one, to look or gaze steadfastly, ἐς ἐμὲ Id. 7. 135; εἰς σε Eur. Andr. 246, cf. Plat. Charm. 162 B, al.; ἐς ἀκράς Eur. Hipp. 1206; ἐς μίαν τέχνην ἀπ. Id. Hel. 267; πρὸς τὸ Ἰσραὶν Hdt. 9. 61, cf. Plat. Rep. 431 B; πρὸς

τινα Id. Phaedo 115 C, Phaedr. 234 D, al. 2. to look to, pay attention to, regard, ἐς τὸ κακὸν Ar. Ran. 1171; εἰς τὰ καυὰ Eur. Supp. 422; εἰς τὰ πράγματα ἀπ. φαύλους ἔχοντα Dem. 26. 17; εἰς τὸ κέρδος μόνον Demetr. Incert. 2; ἐπὶ τι Plat. Phil. 61 D; κατὰ τι Luc. D. Mort. 18. 1; πρὸς τι Plat. Rep. 477 C, al.; εἰς τὰ πράγματα καὶ πρὸς τοὺς λόγους ἀπ. Dem. 28. 3; also c. acc., Theophr. de Vertig. 8, Plut., etc. 3. of a place, to look, face in a particular direction, πρὸς ὁδὸν Dio C. 76, 11; Ἰήρον προχῶς Anth. P. 9. 283. 4. to look upon with love, wonder or admiration, look at as a model, pattern, authority, Lat. *observare, suspicere*, c. acc., οὐ χρὴ . . μέγαν ὄλβον ἀπ. Soph. Fr. 520; ἀπ. τινά Luc. Vit. Auct. 10; but more commonly with a Prep., εἰς ἐμὴ Ἑλλάς . . ἀπ. Eur. I. A. 1378; ἡ σὴ πατρίς εἰς σε ἀπ. Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 8, cf. Thuc. 3. 58; so, ἀπ. πρὸς τινα Eur. I. T. 928, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 30; of a vain person, ἀπ. εἰς τὴν ἐαυτοῦ σκιάν lb. 2. 1, 22; of entire dependence on another, Plat. Phaedr. 239 B; of a dog watching its master's eye, Xen. An. 7. 2, 33; to look longingly, ἐς τὸν ἀργὸν Ar. Ach. 32; —Pass. to be looked up to, Ar. Eccl. 726; ὡς εὐδαίμων ἀπ. Luc. Nigr. 13, cf. Somn. 11. 5. ἐς τοῦτο ἀποβλέψας μόνον τροπαῖον αὐτοῦ στήσσομαι with a single look, Eur. Andr. 762.

II. to look away, Dio Chrys. p. 272.

ἀπόβλεψις, εὼς, ἡ, of a place, ἀπ. ἔχειν πρὸς βύρραν to look towards . . , Geop. 2. 3, 7.

ἀπόβλημα, τό, anything cast away, Theodot. V. T., Schol. Ar. Eq. 412.

ἀπόβλησις, εὼς, ἡ, a throwing out; in Eust. 1767. 59 prob. an ejaculation.

ἀποβλήσιος, α, on, verb. Adj. to be thrown away, rejected, Plat. Rep. 387 B, Luc. Hermot. 18.

ἀποβλητικός, ἡ, ὅν, apt to throw off, καρπὸν Theophr. C. P. 2. 9, 3.

ἀποβλήτος, on, to be thrown away or aside, as worthless, οὗτοι ἀπόβλητ' ἐστὶ θεῶν ἐρικυδέα δῶρα lb. 3. 65; οὗτοι ἀπόβλητον ἔπος ἔσεται 2. 361; γάρηστον Simon. 91, etc.; —so in late Prose, as Luc. Tox. 37, Plut. 2. 821 A; capable of being lost, Diog. L. 7. 127. 2. in Eccl. excommunicated.

ἀποβλίττω, fut. —βλίσω [ῖ], to cut out the comb from the hive: hence to steal away, carry off, ὃ δ' ἀπέβλισε θοιράτιόν μου Ar. Av. 498; —aor. med. ἀπέβλιστο prob. 1. in Auth. P. 7. 34. —Cf. Ruhnk. Tim. s. v. βλίττειν, and v. ὑποβλίσσω.

ἀποβλύζω, fut. σω, to spirt out, ἀπ. οἶνον to spirt out some wine, Il. 9. 491; cf. Archil. 32, and v. παραβλύζω. II. intr. to flow forth, πηγὰι ἀπ. τῶν ὄρων Philostr. 775.

ἀποβλύω, = foreg., Orph. Arg. 1066; —also in Byz., —βλυστάνω.

ἀποβλώσκω, to go away, Ap. Rh. 3. 1143.

ἀποβολεύς, ὁ, one who throws away, ὕπλων Plat. Legg. 944 B.

ἀποβολή, ἡς, ἡ, a throwing away, e. g. ὕπλων Plat. Legg. 943 E, sq.; in Gramm. the dropping of a letter. 2. a losing, loss, Lat. *jactura*, opp. to κτήσις, χρημάτων Plat. Lach. 195 E, Arist., etc.; ἐπιστήμη Plat. Phaedo 75 E, cf. Euphr. Aδ. 1. 27; in pl., τὰς τῶν κακῶν ἀπ. Arist. Rhett. 1. 6, 4.

ἀποβολήματος, on, apt to throw away, c. gen., τῶν ὕπλων Ar. Pax 678. 2. pass. usually thrown away, worthless, Gloss.

ἀποβόμοι, Pass., of 10, to become a cow, Eust. 278. 32.

ἀποβουσκίω, = sq., E. M. 120. 5.

ἀποβουσκομαι, Dep. to feed upon, καρπὸν Ar. Av. 750, 1066.

ἀποβουκόλω, to lead astray, as cattle, βοὺς ἐς τὴν ἰδίαν ἀγέλην Longus 1. 13; —Pass. to stray, Jo. Chr. 2. to let stray, to lose (as a bad shepherd does his sheep), χαρίεν γὰρ εἰ . . τῇ θυγατρὶ τὸν παῖδα ἀποβουκόλῃσαι . . if I were to lose my daughter her son, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 13, cf. Luc. Bis Acc. 13; —Pass. to stray, lose one's way, Id. Navig. 4. 3.

ἀποβουκόλημα, ατος, τό, a decoy; a delusion, Damasc.

ἀποβουκολίζω, fut. ἰσω, = ἀποβουκόλω, Byz.

ἀπόβρασμα, τό, that which is thrown off, scum, etc., Suid.

ἀπόβρασμός, ὁ, a throwing off scum, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 103.

ἀποβράσσω, Att. —ττω, Poll. 6. 91; mostly in aor. —έβρασα: —to throw out froth, like boiling water, and metaph. to shake, sift out the bran from the meal, Call. Fr. 232; —Pass. to bubble or spirt out, Hipp. 248. 33; —Cf. Ruhnk. Tim. s. v. βράζω. II. intr. to cease to boil, Lat. *deservescere*, Alciphro 1. 23.

ἀπόβρεγμα, ατος, τό, an infusion, Strabo 776, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1, Plut. 2. 614 B.

ἀποβρέχω, fut. ἔω, to steep well, soak, Theophr. C. P. 2. 5, 5; metaph., τὴν γλῶσσαν εἰς νοῦν ἀπ. Zeno ap. Stob. 218. 2, cf. Suid. s. v. Ἀριστοτέλης. Pass., aor. part. —βρεχθεῖς, Theophr. H. P. 5. 9, 5; —βραχεῖς, Diosc. 1. 151.

ἀποβρίω, fut. ἔω, to go off to sleep, go sound asleep, Od. 9. 151, 12. 7, Theocr. Ep. 21; ὕπνον ἀπ. Call. Ep. 17.

ἀποβρόξις, aor. of *ἀποβρόχω, to swallow, gulp down part of a thing (v. sub ἀναβρόξις, καταβρόξις), v. l. Anth. P. 7. 506.

ἀποβροχή, ἡ, distillation by infusion, Diosc. 1. 53.

ἀποβροχθίζω, fut. ἰσω, to gulp down, Ar. Fr. 31.

ἀποβροχίζω, fut. ἰσω, to bind tight, Archigen. —hence verb. Adj. ἀποβροχιστέον, Oribas. ap. Cocch. 157; —Subst. ἀποβροχισμός, ὁ, Antyll. in Oribas. 56, Mai.

ἀποβρόκω [ὦ], to bite off, eat greedily of, τῶν κρεῶν (partit. gen.) Eubul. Καμπύλ. 4; absol. to bite in pieces, Archipp. Pl. 2; —in Anth. P. 7. 506, 8, Plaut. gave ἀπέβρουεν (for —έβρουεν).

ἀποβρύω, to sprout, shoot out, Byz.

ἀπόβρωσις, εὼς, ἡ, a devouring, consumption, πυρὸς Eus. D. E. 29 D; —also ἀπόβρωμα, τό, something devoured, Byz.

ἀποβῶ, fut. ὥσω [ῶ], to stop quite up, Clem. Al. 73; —fut. med. (in pass. sense), ἀποβύσεται σοι . . τὰ ῥήματα will be stopped, Ar. (Fr. 1 Dind.) as corrected by Bgk. Com. Fr. 2. 1035; —Adj. ἀπόβυστος, on, hidden, hushed-up, Byz.

ἀποβόμιος, on, far from an altar, godless, Κύκλωφ Eur. Cycl. 365. II. in Eust. 1720. 28, literally, not offered on an altar. —

ἀπόγαιος, v. ἀπόγειος.

ἀπογαίω, to make into land, Heraclid. p. 439 ed. Gale, Galcn. — Pass. (in form ἀπογενομαι) to be converted into earth, Philo 2. 508.

ἀπογάλακτιζω, to wean from the mother's milk, Diphil. Συν. 2:—hence verb. Adj., -κτιστέον, one must wean, Medic. — and Subst., -ισμός, δ, a weaning, Hipp., or -κτισις, εως, η, Theod. Stud.

ἀπογάλακτοῦμαι, Pass. to become milky, Antyll. ap. Matth. 52.

ἀπογλήνιομαι, Pass. to become calm, Democr. in Fabric. Bibl. Gr. 4. 335. ἀπόγειος, ον, (γη) from land, coming off land, άνεμοι, πνεύμα Arist. Mund. 4. 10, Meteor. 2. 5, 18:—η ἀπογεία (sc. αύρα) a land-breeze, Arist. Probl. 26. 5; but α ἀπογεία lb. 40; also τὰ ἀπόγεια, lb. 26. 4, cf. Lob. Paral. 473.

2. ἀπόγειον or ἀπόγειον, τό, a mooring cable, Polyb. 33. 7, 6, Luc. V. H. 1. 42, etc.; but perh. ἀπόγειον is the true form, as in Büchh's *Urkunden* p. 162, and restored by Dind. from MSS. in Poll. 1. 93, 104.

II. far from the earth, Plut. 2. 933 B, Luc. Lexiph. 15: τὸ ἀπ. (sc. διάστημα), in Astronomy, a planet's greatest distance from the earth, its apogee, Ptolem.

ἀπογειώσω, to make to jut out like a cornice or coping (γεῖσον), ὀφρύναι ἀπ. τὰ ὑπὲρ τῶν ὀμμάτων Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 6:—Pass. to jut out like a cornice, Arist. G. A. 5. 2, 8.

ἀπογειώσωμα, τό, a cornice, coping, Arist. P. A. 2. 15, 1.

ἀπογεμίζωμαι, Pass., of a ship, to discharge her cargo, Dion. H. 3. 44.

ἀπογεμίζω, to unburden, discharge, Hesych.

ἀπογένεσις, εως, η, opp. to γένεσις, a decease, Porph. Antr. Nymph. 31.

ἀπογεννάω, to engender, Hipp. 458; ἀπ. δυσμενῶν Demad. 180. 18.

ἀπογεννῶμαι, τό, a scion, offspring, Tim. Locr. 97 E, Ael. N. A. 15. 8.

ἀπογέννησις, εως, η, generation, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 105:—ἀπο-

γεννήτωρ, ορος, ὅ, Dion. Ar.

ἀπόγειος, ον, v. sub ἀπόγειος.

ἀπογεύομαι, Med. to take a taste of a thing, τινος Plat. Rep. 354 A, Theact. 157 C, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 4; ἐκάστον μικρὸν ἀπ. Eubul. Καμπ. 4.

II. Act. ἀπογεύω to give one a taste of, Anth. P. 4. 3 (39); opp. to ἀποπληρώω, Hdt. (Med.) ap. Matth. p. 78.

ἀπογεφύρω, to bank off, fence with dykes, τὴν Μέμφιν Hdt. 2. 99; cf. γέφυρα.

ἀπογηράσκω, to grow old, Theogn. 819, Hipp. Aph. 1245; ἀπογηράσ, part. aor. (v. s. γηράσκω), prob. i. Alex. Incert. 15; but ἀπογηράσα Theophr. H. P. 7. 13, 6; of vines, ὅσαι δέ κα. ἀπογηράσκωντι fail from old age, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 170.

ἀπογίγνομαι, Ion. and in late Att. -γίνομαι: fut. -γενήσομαι:—to be away from, have no part in, τῆς μάχης Hdt. 9. 69; τῶν ἀμαρτημάτων Thuc. 1. 39.

II. absol. to be taken away, opp. to προσγίγνομαι, Plat. Tim. 82 B, Legg. 850 A; ἀπεγίγνετο οὐδέν. . . προσέγιντο δέ Thuc. 2. 98: generally, to be away, absent, Antipho 118. 21, Plat. Phaedo 69 B, Dem. 98. 24; ἀπὸ τινος Aeschin. 44. 42: of diseases, opp. to προσπίπτω, Hipp. 302. 33.

2. esp. of death, ἀπ. ἐκ τῶν οἰκίων to depart from the house, die out of it, Hdt. 2. 85; ἀπογενέσθαι alone, to be dead, lb. 136, Thuc. 5. 74; of ἀπογινόμενοι the dead, Thuc. 2. 34; ὁ ὕστατος αἰὲ ἀπ. he who died last, Hdt. 6. 58; ὁ ἀπογινόμενος one who is dying, Id. 5. 4, Thuc. 2. 51, cf. Hdt. 3. 111.

3. to fall away, be lost, ἀπ. αὐτῷ οὐδὲν τοῦ στρατοῦ Thuc. 2. 98; opp. to ἐκβλαστάνω, Paus. 5. 12, 1.

III. to arrive at, ἀπ. ἐκ βαθείας Hipp. 1122 E.

IV. to turn out, become, Lat. evadere, σκληρὸς ἀπ. lb. G; νωρὸν ἀπ. Id. Protrh. 77.

V. ἀπ. τὸ ἔκτον μέρος εἰς τριῶς καὶ αἰῶα goes into, is consumed in forming. . . , Arist. H. A. 8. 6, 5.

ἀπογινώσκω, Ion. and in late Att. -γινώσκω: fut. -γνώσομαι:—to depart from a judgment, give up a design or intention of doing, τὸ (v. l. τὸ) μάχεσθαι Xen. An. 1. 7, 19, cf. Polyb. 1. 29, 5, etc.; ἀπ. τὸ πορεύεσθαι Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 7; ἀπ. δῶκεν Plut. Anton. 34, cf. Thes. 6; ἀπ. μὴ βοηθεῖν to resolve not to help, Dem. 193. 5.

II. c. gen. rei, to despair of, τῆς ἐλευθερίας Lys. 195. 7; οὐδενὸς χρητῆρατος ὥλως ἀπογινῶναι Menand. Δύσκ. 5:—absol. to despair, Dem. 37. 28, 52. 16 (where some MSS. supply ἐνυπνίων), Babr. 43. 18; and c. inf., αἰρήσειν ἀπ. Arr. An. 3. 20, 4, Luc., etc.

2. c. acc. to give up as hopeless or desperate, τὴν σωτηρίαν Arist. Eth. N. 3. 6, 11; τὰς πρεσβείας Polyb. 5. 1, 5, al.; τὴν ἐλπίδα, τὴν πίστιν, etc., Id. 2. 35, 1, etc.; ἀπ. τι ἀπὸ τῶν παρόντων App. Hiss. 37: so, c. acc. pers., Dem. 69. fin.; ἀπ. αὐτὸν Polyb. 22. 9, 14:—Pass. to be so given up, Dem. 358. 13; ἐλπίς Dion. H. 5. 15; ἐλευθερία Luc. Tyrannic. 6; ἀπεγνωσμένοις desperate, Polyb. 30. 8, 3; ὑπὸ τῶν ἰατρῶν ἀπ. to be despaired of. . . , Plut. Pericl. 13; and Adv. -νως, in despair, Id. Nic. 21.

b. to renounce, reject, τι Hipp. 20. 14; τινα Dio C. 73. 15.

III. as law-term, to refuse to receive an accusation, reject, γραφὴν, ἐνδείξειν Dem. 605. 15., 1327. 8: hence,

2. ἀπ. τινος (sc. δίκην vel γραφὴν) to reject the charge brought against a man, i. e. acquit him, opp. to καταγινώσκειν τινος, Dem. 1020. 14, cf. Aeschin. 29. 6, etc.; ἀπ. τί τινος Isae. 54. 20; so c. inf., ἀπ. τινὸς μὴ δδίκειν to acquit him of wrong, Lys. 95. 4:—but also,

3. ἀπ. (sc. τῆς δίκης vel γραφῆς) to judge one free from the accusation, to acquit him, Dem. 539. 3; οὐκ ἀπέγνω τῆς δίκης, followed by καταγινῶναι, Id. 913. 22, sqq.

ἀπ-ογκέω, fut. ὥσω, (ὥκος) to swell up, Hipp. 517. 28.

ἀπογλαυκόμοι, Pass. to suffer from γλαύκωμα, of the eyes, Plut. Timol. 37; Ἀπεγλαυκωμένος a play of Alexis (Com. Gr. 3. p. 389).

ἀπογλαυκώσις, εως, η, the growing of a γλαύκωμα, Diosc. 1. 64.

ἀπογλάφομαι, Med. to scrape off from oneself, obliterate, τὸν ἄνδρα. . . ἀπεγλάφην Com. Anon. 96, cf. Eust. 1504. 21.

ἀπόγλουτος, ον, with small runip, Lat. depygis, Suid. s. v. λίσποι.

ἀπογλκταίνω, fut. ἀνώ, to sweeten, Diod. 1. 40; ἀπεγλυκασμένοις Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 55 E.

ἀπογλύφή, η, a place scraped bare, Medic.

ἀπογλύφω [ῥ], fut. ψω, to scrape or peel off, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 2, Alciphro 3. 60.

ἀπογλωττίζομαι, Pass. to be deprived of tongue, Luc. Lexiph. 15.

ἀπόγνοια, η, (ἀπογινώσκω) despair, τοῦ κρατεῖν Thuc. 3. 85.

ἀπογνώμων, ον, of horses, = ἀγνώμων, λιπογνώμων Hesych., Suid.

ἀπογνωσμίχew, strengthd. for γνωσμίχew, Hipp. 1292. 50.

ἀπόγνωσις, εως, η, = ἀπόγνοια, τοῦ βίου Dion. H. 1. 81, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 2, Luc. Somn. 17.

ἀπογνωστήσθαι, verb. Adj. one must give up in despair, ἐλπίδας Philo 1. 455.

2. one must despair of, τινὸς Synes. 154 C.

ἀπογνωστής, οὔ, δ, = ἀπογινώσκων, a desperate man, Hesych.

ἀπογνωστικῶς, Adv. in a desperate way, as in a hopeless case, Attik. Epict. 3. 1, 24. The Adj. -ικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, is found in Jo. Damasc.

ἀπογομόω, = ἀπογεμίζω, Epiphani.

ἀπογομφῶ, to un-nail, i. e. take to pieces, Nicet. Ann. 210 C.

ἀπογονή, η, = ἀπογεννήμα, issue, posterity, Gloss.

ἀπόγονος, ον, born or descended from, Lat. oriundus, Γλαύκων οὔτε τι ἀπ. ἔστι has no descendant, Hdt. 6. 86, 4; in pl. descendants, Id. 1. 7. 4.

148, al., Thuc. 1. 101; αὐται γὰρ ἀπόγονοι τοῦ; thy offspring? Soph. O. C. 534:—the degrees are marked by numbers, ἀπὸ γ. τρίτος, τέταρτος, etc.

ἀπογραῖζω, to skim off, ἀπὸν γάλακτος Schol. Nic. Al. 91.

ἀπογραφεύς, εως, ὁ, a registrar, C. I. (add.) 4944 b, Schol. Plat. II.

in Synes. 122 D, prob. an informer, spy.

ἀπογραφή, η, a writing off: a register, list, of lands or property, Plat.

Legg. 745 D, 850 C, Dem., etc.; of the πεντηκοστολόγος Id. 909. 10;

ἀπ. τῆς οὐσίας C. I. 123. 14; ἐξήθηβη Id. (add.) 1997 C:—a list of moneys claimed by the state, but held by a private person, Lys. 148. 25,

Dem. 467. 6, etc.; cf. Dict. of Antiqu. 2. a register of persons liable to taxation, the Rom. census, Ev. Luc. 2. 2; τὴν ἀπ. τῶν χρημάτων ποιεῖσθαι=τοὺς φόρους τάσσειν, Plut. Aristid. 241; a roll of soldiers, Polyb. 2. 23, 9:—and perhaps hence, in Byz., a tax.

3. generally, ἐξ ὑπογραφῆς λέγειν from a written list, Sotad. Έγκλ. 1. 35.

II. as Att. law-term, the copy of a declaration made before a magistrate, a deposition, Lys. 114. 30., 181. 23, Lex ap. Dem. 941. 14;

ποιεῖσθαι ἀπ. = ἀπογραφεῖν, Dem. 1246. 4; τινος κατὰ τινος Andoc. 4. 19; cf. Harpocr. s. v., Att. Process, p. 254, sq.

ἀπογράφοι, ον, copied:—as Subst., ἀπ., ὁ, a copy, Dion. H. de Isae. 11,

Diog. L. 6. 84; also ἀπόγραφον, τό, Cic. Att. 12. 52, 3.

ἀπογράφω [ᾶ], fut. ψω, to write off, copy, and in Med. to have a thing copied, to have a copy made of, τι Plat. Charm. 156 A; Plut. 2. 221 B.

II. to enter in a list, register, ἔθνος ἐν ἑκαστὸν ἀπέγραφον of γράμματιστὰι Hdt. 7. 100;

in Med. to have names registered by others, Id. 5. 29:—Pass. to be registered, παρὰ τοῖς ἀρχοῖσι Plat. Legg. 914 C, cf. Menand. Έκκρ. 1;

πρὸς τὸν ἀρχοντα Isae. 60. 34; cf. συναπογράφωμαι. 2. Med. also to register for one's own use, τὰ ἔτια Hdt. 2. 145., 3. 136, Plat., etc.

3. Med. also to give in one's name, enlist oneself, Lys. 172. 1;

πρὸς τὸν ταξίαρχον εἰς τὴν τάξιν Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 18; ἔξεστι τοῖς ἀπογραφαιμένοις ἐκκλησιάζειν Arist. Pol. 4. 13, 3; ἀπ. ἐμπελοφόρους (i. e. εἰς πελοφόρους) Keil's Inscr. Delph. 4; so, ἀπ. εἰς ἀγῶνας πυγμῆν ἡ παγκράτιον to enter oneself for. . . , Polyb. 40. 6, 8, (ἀπογραφαιμένος πύκτης Anth. P. 11. 75); στρατηγίαν ἀπ. to enter as candidate for. . . , Plut. Sull. 5; to register oneself as a citizen, Arist. Pol. 4. 13, 3.

III. as Att. law-term,

1. ἀπ. τινὰ to enter a person's name for the purpose of accusing him, to give in a copy of the charge against him, Andoc. 2. 46, etc.; generally, to inform against, denounce, Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 11; c. acc. et inf., Lys. 111. 2:—Med. to enter one's name as an accuser, to indict, Antipho 145. 29 sq.; ἀπ. ἀπογράφην Dem. 1043. fin.; of the magistrate who receives the charge, ἀπογράφωσθαι τὴν δίκην Antipho 146. 13, etc.; in Pass., of the person accused, ἀπ. φόνον δίκην Id. 145. 32, Lys. 108. 25, etc.

2. to give in a list or inventory of property alleged to belong to the state, but held by a private person, Lys. 148. 26, etc., cf. Dem. 1246. 7, 20; ἀπ. οὐσίαν τινὸς δὲ δημοσίαν οὐσαν Hyperid. Eunxen. 43, cf. Dem. 752. 7:—generally to give in a list or statement of property, τὸ πλῆθος τῆς αὐτῶν οὐσίας Plat. Legg. 754 D; τὰ χωρία, τὰς οἰκίας, τὴν οὐσίαν Dem. 609. fin., 1015. 10:—Med., to have such list given in, see it done, Lys. 120. 44, al.; ἀπογραφὴν ἀπογράφωσθαι Dem. 1043. fin.; cf. Isae. 67. 23, 87. 25; ἀπ. ἀπόλειψαι to have it registered, Dem. 868. 17.

b. also c. acc. pers., ἀπογραφὴν ταῦτα. . . ἔχοντα αὐτὸν gave a written acknowledgment that he was in possession of. . . , Id. 817. fin., cf. 828. 15:—in Pass. to be entered in the list [of debts], Id. 791. 24. Cf. ἀπογραφὴν, and Att. Process 255.

ἀπογυῖω, to enfeeble, unnerve, μὴ μ' ἀπογυῖσθης Il. 6. 265, cf. Ath. 10 B:—also written -γύνω, in Byz.

ἀπογυμνάζω, fut. ἄσω, to bring into hard exercise, ἀπογ. στόμα to ply one's tongue hard, Aesch. Theb. 441; αὐτοῦς Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 12.

ἀπογυμνῶ, to strip quite bare, esp. of arms; hence in Pass., μὴ σ' ἀπογυμνωθέντα κακὸν καὶ ἀνήνορα θείη Od. 10. 301; ἀπογυμνωθεὶς with the person exposed, Hes. Op. 728:—Med. to strip oneself, Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 1; ἀπογυμνουσθαι τὰ ἱμάτια to strip off one's clothes, Arist. Probl. 1. 55, 3.

2. metaph. to lay open, reveal, explain, Paus. 4. 22, 4, etc.

ἀπογυμνωσις, εως, η, a stripping bare, Plut. 2. 751 F.

ἀπογυναικόμοι, Pass. to become womanish, Phot. Bibl. 459. 11.

ἀπογυναικωσις, εως, η, a making womanish, C. P. 2. 987 F.

ἀπογωνιόμοι, Pass. to become angular, Theophr. C. P. 2. 16, 4.

ἀποδάκνω, fut. -δήξομαι, aor. -ἔδακον:—to bite off a piece of, ἄρτον Aristom. Incert. 1:—Pass., μῆλα ἀποδεδηγμένα with pieces bitten out, Luc. Tox. 13:—also c. acc. to bite off, τὴν αὐτῆς γλώσσαν Polyacn. 8,

45. 2. absol. to bite, gnaw, ὕδαξ Cratin. Πλουτ. 1. cf. Xen. Symp,

5, 7:—Pass. to have one's tongue bitten, as by a pungent substance, Arist. Probl. 31. 9.

ἀποδακρυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, calling forth tears, κολλύρια Cass. Probl. 18:—also, ἀποδάκρυνσις, ἡ, a flow of tears, lb.

ἀποδακρύνω [v], to weep much for, lament loudly, τινα Plat. Phaedo 116 D; τι Plut. Sull. 12. 2. ἀπ. γνάμην to weep away one's judgment, be melted to tears contrary to it, Ar. Vesp. 983. 3. to be made to weep by the use of collyrium, and so to have the eyes purged, Arist. Probl. 31. 9, Luc. Peregr. 45. 4. of trees, to weep, drip gum, etc., ἀπ. ῥήτιν Plut. 2. 640 D. II. to cease to weep, Aristox. ap. Ath. 632 B, A. B. 427: cf. ἀποδοφύρομαι, ἀπαλγέω.

ἀποδαπανάω, to use up, consume, Matthaei Med. 131. ἀποδάπτω, fut. ψά, to gnaw from, eat off, Hesych.

ἀποδαρθάω, fut. -δαρθήσομαι: aor. -έδαρθον, and in Themist. 91 A -έδραθον:—to sleep a little, Plut. Dio 26; ἀποδαρθεῖν ἀνδρόνουν ὕπνον, v. sub ἀνδρόνους.

II. to wake up, Ael. N. A. 3. 13. ἀποδάσμιος, ὄν, parted off, Φωκίαις ἀπ. parted from the rest, Hdt. 1. 146; ἀπ. αἶσα a share apportioned, Opp. H. 5. 444; cf. ἀποδάσσομαι 11.

ἀποδάσμις, ὁ, (ἀποδάσσομαι) a division, part of a whole, Thuc. 1. 12, Dion. H. 3. 6: on the accent, v. Lob. Paral. 385:—in Byz. also ἀπό-δασμα, ατος, τό.

ἀπόδαστος, ὄν, divided off, Hesych.

ἀποδαστύς, ὄν, ἰον, for ἀποδάσσομαι, Hesych.

ἀποδάσσομαι: fut. -δάσσομαι [α], Ep. -δάσσομαι:—to portion out to others, to apportion, ἡμισιν τῷ ἀποδάσσομαι Il. 17. 231; Ἀχαιοὶς ἀλλ' ἀποδάσσοσθαι 22. 118; σοὶ δ' αὖ . . τὰνδ' ἀποδάσσομαι, δὸς ἐπέοικεν 24. 595; cf. Pind. N. 10. 162, Call. Del. 9, etc. II. to part off, separate, ἀποδασάμενος μύριον ὅσον δι' τῆς στρατῆς Hdt. 2. 103.

ἀποδαφιλεύομαι, Dep. to be liberal of a thing, Gloss.

ἀποδέγγωμι, pf. of ἀποδέχομαι; but also Ion. for ἀποδέδειγμα, pf. pass. of ἀποδείκνυμι.

ἀποδεδιαικώτως, Adv. part. pf. act. of ἀποδειλιάω, in a cowardly way, censured by Poll. 5. 123 as δύσφρογικτον.

ἀποδεής, ἐς, (δέω) wanting much, empty, Arist. Fr. 215, Plut., etc.; ναῦς ἀπ. not fully manned, Id. Anton. 62.

ἀποδέ, ἰον, ἀποδέει, v. sub ἀποδέω.

ἀποδεδίσσομαι, Dep. to frighten away, Il. 12. 52, in tmesi.

ἀποδείκνυμι and -ῶν: fut. -δείξω, ἰον, -δέξω:—to point away from other objects at one, and so, I. to point out, shew forth, display, exhibit, make known, whether by deed or word, τινί τι Hdt. 1. 171, al.; τάφος καὶ συγγένειαν Thuc. 1. 26; ἥθος τὸ πρόσθε τοκήων Aesch. Ag. 727:—hence in various relations, 2. to bring forward, shew, produce, furnish, Lat. praestare, μαρτύρια τουτέων Hdt. 5. 45; πολλοὺς παῖδας Id. 1. 136, cf. Soph. O. T. 1405, Isocr. 385 D, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2. 5, 8. 1, 35; ἀπ. τρῶπαια Andoc. 19. 12 Bekk.; χρήματα πλείστ' ἀπ. ἐν τῷ κοινῷ Ar. Eq. 774; μορφήν ἑτέραν Eur. Fr. 836. 14 (v. l. ἐπέδειξεν); c. part., ὕγια τινά ἐόντα ἀπ. to produce him safe and sound, Hdt. 3. 130, cf. 134.

3. to produce or deliver in accounts, τὸν λόγον Hdt. 7. 119, cf. Thuc. 2. 72; ἀπ. τετρακόσια τάλαντα τετελεσμένα Hdt. 7. 118; cf. ἀποφάιναι 111.

4. to publish a law, Lat. promulgare, Lys. 184. 10, Xen. Hell. 2. 3. 11.

5. to appoint, assign, τέμενος ἀπ. τινί Hdt. 5. 67, 80; βασιλῆα τινί Id. 7. 178; ἐν βουλευτήριον Thuc. 2. 15; τὴν τρίτην ἀπ. ἐκκλησίαν to fix, prescribe it, Dem. 707, fin.—Pass., τοῖσι ἐστὶ χάρος ἀποδεδειγμένος Hdt. 1. 153; τροφή αὐτοῖσι τοιαύτη ἀποδεδεκτή Id. 2. 65. b. c. inf., κώμας ὅθεν ἀπέδειξεν λαμβάνειν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια whence they appointed that they should receive . . , Xen. An. 2. 3, 14:—Pass., τοῖσι ἀποδεδέχθαι . . ἔλκειν (impers.) it had been appointed them to draw, Hdt. 2. 124.

6. to shew by argument, prove, demonstrate, Ar. Nub. 1334, Plat. Alc. 1. 114 B, al., Arist., etc.; ἀπ. ἀποδείξεις Andoc. 20. 9; ἀπ. ὥς . . , Ar. Vesp. 549, Plat.; ὅτι . . Plat., etc. c. dupl. acc., to prove one so and so, οὐδ' ἀποδείξω λέκτρον πρόδτας Eur. Ion 879, etc.; to follow by a partic., ἀπ. λόγῳ . . οὐδὲν μετέωρ Hdt. 5. 94; ἀπ. τινά οὐδὲν λέγοντα to make it evident that . . , 7. 17, cf. 2. 133.

II. to shew forth a person or thing as so and so, and so, hence, 1. to appoint, name, create, ἀπ. τινά βασιλέα, στρατηγόν, ἱππαρχόν, etc., Hdt. 1. 124., 7. 154, al., Xen. An. 1. 1, 2, al.; also c. inf., στρατηγὸν εἶναι Hdt. 5. 25; ἀπ. τοὺς τὴν πόλιν νέμειν lb. 29:—Pass. to be so created, 1. 124, 162, al.

2. to make, render, mostly with an Adj., ἀπ. τινά μοχθηρόν to make him a rascal, Ar. Ran. 1011; ἀπ. τινά κράτιον, etc., Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 23, etc.; γοργὸν ἀπ. τὸν ἵππον Id. Eq. 1. 10; ἀγρίωτερον Plat. Gorg. 516 B, so with a Subst., γέλαστα ἀπ. τινά Id. Theaet. 166 A, cf. Phaedo 72 C; also c. part., βλέποντ' ἀποδείξω σ' ὀξύτερον . . Ar. Pl. 210; ἀπ. τινὰς ἀλλοτρίους ὄντας Plat. Symp. 179 C:—Pass., πολέμοιο ἀποδεδειγμένοι declared enemies, Xen. An. 7. 1, 26, cf. Dem. 687. 11.

3. to represent as, ἀπ. παῖδα πατρὸς ἐωντῶν ἕκαστον ἐόντα Hdt. 2. 143; τὸν Ἐνδυμῆνα λήρον ἀπ. to represent the story of as nonsense, Plat. Phaedo 72 B:—Pass., ἀνδραγαθίη δ' αὕτη ἀποδεδεκτή is represented, considered as . . , Hdt. 1. 136; οὐδὲ . . ὡτοῖσι ἐν τοῖσι ἄλλοις θεοῖσι ἀποδεδέχεται have not been considered, admitted among . . , 2. 43:—these two last examples are often taken as pass. usages of ἀποδέχομαι.

4. c. inf. to ordain a thing to be, Xen. Oec. 7. 30, Rep. Lac. 10. 7.

B. Med. to shew forth, exhibit something of one's own, ἀποδέξασθαι τὴν γνώμην to deliver one's opinion, Hdt. 1. 170, 207, cf. Thuc. 1. 87; also, ἀπ. ἔργα μέγала Hdt. 1. 59, al.; ἀξιαπληγτότατα 1. 16; οὐδὲν λαμπρὸν ἔργον 1. 174; ἀποδ. ἀρετὰς to display high qualities, Pind. N. 6. 80, (so in Act., Hyperid. Epit. 161); εἰς ἀάλλα στάνον . . ἀποδεικνύμενα Aesch. Fr. 1088:—also of great buildings and the like, μνημόσυνα ἀπ. Hdt. 2. 101; χρώματα ἀξιοθέητα 1. 184; and, οὐδὲμίαν στρατηγὴν ἀπ. not to have any military service to shew, 2. 111:—Pass., ἔργα μέγала

καὶ θανάσται . . ἀποδεχέντα Hdt. prooem., cf. 9. 27. 2. often used just like Act.: ἀποδ. ὅτι . . , to declare that . . , Xen. An. 5. 2, 9.

C. Pass., v. supr. 1. 5, II. 1. 2, 3:—note that aor. ἀπέδειχθην is always pass., as Hdt. 7. 154; and so mostly the pf. ἀποδέδειγμα, 1. 136, Antipho 120. 17, Xen. An. 7. 1, 26; but the part. of the latter is sometimes act., as lb. 5. 2, 9.

ἀποδεκτός, ὄν, Adj. one must shew forth or prove, Plat. Phaedr. 245 B. 2. c. dupl. acc. one must make one so and so, σκαπανέα αὐτὸν ἀπ. Luc. Vit. Auct. 7.

ἀποδεικτικός, ὄν, fit for demonstrating, demonstrative, ὁ ἀπ. συλλογισμός Arist. An. Post. 1. 6, 1; ἔξῃς ἀπ. Id. Eth. N. 6. 3, 4; πίστει ἀπ. Id. Rhet. 1. 2. 19, etc.; Sup. ὡπας λόγους Philo 2. 499:—Adv., ἀποδεικτικῶς ἐπίστασθαι Arist. An. Post. 1. 6, 8. 2. ἀπ. ἱστορίας διήγησιν in which the facts are regularly set forth and explained, Polyb. 2. 37, 3., 4. 40, 1, cf. Plut. 2. 242 F.

ἀποδεικτός, ὄν, (Philodeni in Vol. Herc. 1. 61 D), demonstrable or to be demonstrated, Arist. An. Post. 1. 10, 7, al. 2. demonstrated, Id. Eth. N. 6. 6, 1, etc. On the accent, v. Lob. Paral. 498.

ἀποδειλιάσσω, εως, ἡ, great cowardice, Polyb. 3. 103, 2; ἀπ. πρὸς τινα Plut. Alex. 13.

ἀποδειλιάτω, verb. Adj. one must flinch, Plat. Rep. 374 E.

ἀποδειλιάω, fut. ἀσώ [α], to be very fearful, play the coward, to flinch from danger or toil, Xen. Mem. 3. 12, 2, Plat. Gorg. 480 C, al.; ἀπ. ἐν ἰσχυροῖς μαθήμασιν Id. Rep. 535 B, cf. 504 A; ταῖς ψυχαῖς Polyb. 1. 15, 7; πρὸς τινα or τι Id. 11. 16, 2, Luc. D. Mort. 10. 9, etc. 2. ἀπ. τοῦ ποιεῖν to shrink from . . Xen. Lac. 10, 7. 3. ἀπ. τι to be afraid of, Polyb. 5. 84, 5.

ἀπόδειξις, ἰον, -δεξις, εως, ἡ; (ἀποδείκνυμι):—a shewing forth, making known, exhibiting, δι' ἀπειροσύναν . . κοῦκ ἀπόδειξιν τῶν ὑπὸ γαίης Eur. Hipp. 196. 2. a setting forth, publication, as Hdt. calls his work Ἡροδότου . . ἱστορίας ἀπόδειξις, 1. 1; ἀρχῆς ἀπ. an exposition, sketch of it, Thuc. 1. 97; ἀπ. περὶ τι Plat. Polit. 277 A; περὶ τινα Rep. 358 B.

3. a shewing, proving, proof, βουλομένοισι σφί γένεσθαι ἄν ἀπ. Hdt. 8. 101; ἀπ. ποιέσθαι Lys. 121. 43, etc.; esp. by words, ἀπ. λέγειν Plat. Theaet. 162 E; φέρειν Polyb. 12. 5, 5; χρῆσθαι τινι ἀποδείξει τινα to use it as a proof of a thing, Plut. 2. 160 A; in pl. proofs, or arguments in proof of, τινα Dem. 326. 4, etc.; λέγειν τι εἰς ἀπόδειξιν τοῦ περιέσσεσθαι τῷ πολέμῳ Thuc. 2. 13, cf. Plat. Phaedo 73 A; ἀνεὺ ἀποδείξεως lb. 92 C; μετ' ἀπ. Polyb. 3. 1, 3; ἀπ. λαμβάνειν . . τῶν μαθανόντων to test them by examination, etc., Plut. 2. 736 D; ἀπ. τέχνης a specimen, Dionys. Ὅμων. 1; ἀπ. δοῦναι τινα Plut. 2. 79 F, etc. b. in the Logic of Arist., demonstration, i. e. absolute proof by syllogistic deduction of a conclusion from known premises, An. Post. 1. 1, 2., 1. 4, 1, al.; opp. to inductive proof (ἐπαγωγή), 1. 18, 1:—but sometimes in a loose sense, ἀπ. ῥητορικῇ ἐνθύμημα Id. Rhet. 1. 1, 11; v. sub εἰκός.

II. (from Med.) ἀπ. ἔργων μεγάλων a display, achievement of mighty works, etc., Hdt. 1. 207, cf. 2. 101, 148.

ἀποδειπνέω, fut. ἦσω, to be ending supper, Ath. 622 D.

ἀποδειπνίδιος, ὄν, of or from supper, Anth. P. 6. 302.

ἀποδειπνος, ὄν, = ἀδειπνος, Hesych. II. ἀποδειπνον, τό, in late Eccl., the after-supper service, completorium; also = ννιον.

ἀποδερτομέω, to cut off by the neck, slaughter by cutting off the head, or cutting the throat, of men, Il. 18. 336., 23. 22, Luc. D. Mer. 13. 3; of sheep, Od. 11. 35; κεφαλὴν ἀπ. Hes. Th. 280. Hence Subst., -τομήσις, ἡ, Eust. 1145. 63.

ἀποδέρω, ἰον, for ἀποδέρω.

ἀποδεδισδαιμονέω, to brood over with superstitious fear, Schol. Thuc. 7. 50.

ἀποδεκάτω, and -τενσις, εως, ἡ, = ἀποδεκατόν, -τῶσις, Gloss.

ἀποδεκάτω, to tithe, take a tenth of, τι LXX (I Reg. 8. 10); πάντα Ev. Luc. 18. 12; ἀπ. τινά to take tithe of him, Ep. Hebr. 7. 5; δεκάτην, ἀπ. τινα LXX (Deut. 14. 22).

ἀποδεκάτωσις, εως, ἡ, the taking a tenth part, tithing, Epiphani.

ἀποδέκομαι, ἰον, for ἀποδέχομαι.

ἀποδέκτω, verb. Adj. of ἀποδέχομαι, one must receive from others, τὰ εἰσφερόμενα Xen. Oec. 7. 36. 2. one must accept, allow, admit, c. acc. rei, λόγον Plat. Legg. 668 A; but also c. gen. pers. et part., ἀπ. τινὸς λέγοντος Id. Theaet. 160 C, Rep. 379 C: hence (rarely) c. gen. rei et part. pass., ἀπ. λεγομένης τέχνης Id. Phaedr. 272 B; v. ἀποδέχομαι 1. 4.

ἀποδέκτηρ, ἦπος, ὁ, = sq., Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 9, Arist. Mund. 6, 10.

ἀποδέκτης, ὄν, a receiver: from the time of Cleisthenes, ἀποδέκται were magistrates at Athens who succeeded the κατωκρέται and paid the dicasts, C. I. 84. 19, Dem. 750. 24, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 1; v. Harp. s. v., Böckh P. E. 1. 214:—also at Thasos, C. I. 2163 b.

ἀποδεκτικός, ὄν, receiving, Eccl.

ἀποδεκτός, ὄν, (ἀποδέχομαι) acceptable, welcome, Lat. acceptus, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 83, Plut. 2. 1061 A, N. T.; fem. -δεκτή in Origen. 2. 4 B, etc. Comp. -ότερος Diosc. Parab. 1 prooem. Adv. -τως, Gramm.

ἀποδενδρόμαι, Pass. to become a tree, grow to a tree, Theophr. H. P. 3. 17, 2; to be turned into a tree, Luc. V. H. 1. 8; cf. ὑποδενδρόμαι.

ἀποδέξασθαι, aor. 1 of ἀποδέχομαι, but also II. ἰον, for ἀποδέχασθαι, of ἀποδείκνυμι.

ἀποδέξω, εως, ἡ, an accepting, acceptance, τῶν ἀνευμενόμενων M. Anton. 10. 8. II. ἰον, for ἀποδέκω.

ἀποδεδόντως, Adv. pres. part. defectively, Epiphani.

ἀποδερμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποδέρω) a hide stripped off, Hdt. 4. 64.

ἀποδερματίζω, to flay, strip, Schol. Nic. Al. 301, Hesych.:—hence Subst. -ισμός, ὁ, Gloss.

ἀποδερμάτσομαι, Pass., of shields, to have their leather covering destroyed, ὑπ' ὕμβρον Polyb. 6. 25, 7.

ἀποδερτρώ, (δέρτρων) to disembowel, eviscerate, Schol. Od. 11. 578.

ἀποδέρω, Ion. -δέιρω (also in Ar. Vesp. 1286); fut. -δερῶ: *to flay or skin completely*, τὸν βούν Hdt. 2. 40, cf. 42., 4. 60; ἀπ. τὴν κεφαλὴν *to scalp*, 4. 64.—Pass., πρόβατα ἀποδάρετα Xen. An. 3. 5, 9. 2. *to flay by flogging, fetch the skin off one's back*, Ar. Lys. 739. II. c. acc. rei, *to strip off*, ἀπ. πᾶσαν ἀνθρωπίνην (sc. δόρην) Hdt. 5. 25. **ἀπόδεσις**, εὖς, ἡ, *tying up*, ἡ τοῦ ὕψαλου ἀπ. τοῖς παιδίοις Arist. H. A. 7. 10, 1.—ἀπ. ἐκ τὸν πασσάλου Iamb. V. P. 26 (118). **ἀποδεσμεῖν** and -εἶω, *to bind fast*, Apollod. Pol. 45, LXX (Prov. 26. 8). **ἀπόδεσμος**, ὁ, a band, breastband, girdle, Ar. Fr. 309, 13, Luc. D. Meretr. 12. 1. II. a bundle, dunch, Plut. Demosth. 30; στακτὴς LXX. **ἀποδεχθεῖς**, Ion. for ἀποδειχθεῖς, Hdt. **ἀπόδεχομαι**, Ion. -δέκομαι: fut. -δέξομαι, aor. -εδέχην: pf. -δέδεγμαι (for pass. usages of this tense, v. ἀποδέχομαι II. 3). *To accept from one, to accept*, καὶ οὐκ ἀπέδεξα' ἀποινα Il. 1. 95; and so in Att., Ar. Eccl. 712, Xen. An. 6. 1, 24, etc.—ἀπ. γνῶμην παρά τινος *to accept advice from him*, Hdt. 4. 97; ἀπὸδεξάι μιν ὁ λέγων Plat. Crat. 430 D. 2. *to accept as a teacher, follow*, Xen. Mem. 4. 1, 1, etc. 3. *to admit to one's presence*, Plat. Prot. 323 C; τοὺς πρεσβευτὰς Polyb. 2. 18, 5; ἀπ. αὐτὸν καὶ τὰ ῥηθέντα φιλοφρόνους Ib. 5. 1. 4. mostly of admitting into the mind, a. *to receive favourably, to approve, allow, accept, admit, sanction*, ἀπολογία Antipho 121. 20; κατηγορίας, διαβολὰς Thuc. 3. 3., 6. 29; οὐκ ἀπ. not to accept, to reject, Hdt. 6. 43; often in Plat., δοῦναι τε καὶ ἀπ. λόγον Rep. 531 E, cf. Prot. 329 B, Symp. 194 D, etc.; τι παρά τινος Id. Tim. 29 E:—the person from whom one accepts a statement in gen., ἀπ. τὴν τινος Thuc. 1. 44, 7. 48, Plat. Phil. 54 A, etc.:—but the acc. being omitted, the gen. pers. becomes immediately dependent on the Verb, as in ἀκούω, mostly with a partic. added, ἀπ. τινὸς λέγοντος *to receive or accept [a statement] from him*, i. e. *to believe or agree with his statements*, Plat. Phaedo 92 A, E; καὶ μὴ ἀποδέχεσθαι τοῦτον φενακίζοντος ἡμᾶς Dem. 1292. 9; ἀπ. μαθηματικὸν πύβανολογόντος Arist. Eth. N. 1. 3, 4, cf. Rhet. 2. 21, 15.—also without a partic., οὐκ ἀποδέχομαι ἑμαυτοῦ, ὥς τὸ ἐν δύο γέγονεν *I cannot satisfy myself in thinking that . . .*, Plat. Phaedo 96 E, cf. Euthyphro 9 E, Rep. 329 E.—absol. *to accept a statement, to be satisfied*, Dem. 318. 11, Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 11; so, ἀπ. εἰν. . Plat. Rep. 335 D, 525 D. b. *to take or understand a thing, ὁρᾶν ἀπ. τι* Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 15, cf. Cyr. 8. 7, 10; ἱκανώτατα Plat. Rep. 511 D; τοιαῦτα δυσχερῶς πᾶς ἀποδέχομαι Id. Euthyphro 6 A; ὑπόπτως Thuc. 6. 53:—here also a gen. pers. may be added, the acc. rei being understood, οὕτως αὐτοῦ ἀποδεχόμεθα let us understand him thus (referring to what goes before), Plat. Rep. 340 C; ἀν ἅρα τις φέρεῖ τι, μὴ χαλεπῶς ἀλλὰ πρῶς ἀποδεχόμεθα ἀλλήλων let us understand or interpret one another, Id. Legg. 634 C. II. *to receive back, recover*, Hdt. 4. 33, Dem. 842. 13; opp. *to ἀποδίδωμι*, Thuc. 5. 26; cf. ἀποδοχῇ I. Polyb. 3. 43, 3. 5. 51, 1.—where ὑποδέξω—might have been expected. **ἀποδέω**, fut. -δήσω, *to bind fast, tie up the navel* (cf. ἀπόδεσις), Plat. Symp. 190 E.—Pass., ἐν δερματίῳ ἀποδέεται τι Id. Eryx. 400 A. **ἀποδέω**, fut. -δέσω, *to be in want of, lack*, often in accounts of numbers, τριακοσίων ἀποδέοντα μύρια 10,000 lacking or save 300, Thuc. 2. 13, cf. 4. 38, etc.: generally, τοσοῦτον ἀποδέω τινος *so far am I from . . .*, Plat. A. 366 B, 372 B, cf. Plut. 2. 1088 C; c. inf., ὀλίγον ἀποδέειν εἶναι *to want little of being*, Ib. 975 E; *to fall short of, be inferior to*, τινος Luc. Merc. Cond. 36; πλήθει οὐ πολὺ ἀποδέοντες ἀλλήλων ἵπτοι differing much in number, Dion. H. 5. 52. 2. impers. ἀποδεῖ, there lacks, there is need of, τινος Plat. Ax. 369 D, Cyrill. **ἀποδηλόω**, *to make manifest*, Aesch. Fr. 305, Hipp. 544. 52, Arist. H. A. 10. 3, 4; Pass., Strabo 120. II. intr. *to become manifest*, Arist. Mirab. 59. **ἀποδημαγωγέω**, fut. ἡσω, *to delude as a demagogue, lead astray by rhetoric or sophistry from a thing, τινος* Clem. Al. 429. **ἀποδημέω**, Dor. -δᾶμέω: fut. ἡσω: pf. ἀπέδημκα Hermipp. Φορμ. 8 (ubi v. Meineke). *To be away from home, be abroad or on one's travels*, Hdt. 1. 29., 4. 1, 152, Ar. Nub. 371, etc.; of foreign service, Id. Lys. 101; opp. *to ἐπιδημεῖν*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 69; metaph. *to be absent*, Pind. P. 10. 57; ὁ νοῦς παρὸν ἀποδημεῖ Ar. Eq. 1120:—sometimes c. gen., ἀποδημεῖν οἰκίας Plat. Legg. 954 B; also, ἀπὸ τῆς ἐωντῶν Hdt. 9. 117; ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Plat. Crito 53 A; οὐκ ἔξεστι ἀποδημεῖν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις Arist. Fr. 500. 2. *to go abroad, παρά τινα* *to visit him*, Hdt. 3. 124; ἀπ. ἐς Αἰγίνα κατὰ τι *to go abroad to Aegina to fetch . . . a thing*, Id. 8. 84; so, ἀποδ. ἐπὶ δειπνόν ἐς Θετταλίαν Plat. Crito 53 E; ἐνθένδε ἐς ἄλλον τόπον Id. Apol. 40 E; ἐπὶ ἐμπορίαν Lycurg. 155. 10; κατ' ἐμ. Ib. 21; πρὸς τὰ ἱερὰ Xen. Hell. 4. 7, 3; ποί γῆς ἀποδημεῖς; Ar. Ran. 48; οὐδαμῶς ἀπ. Plat. Legg. 579 B; ἐκείσε Id. Phaedo 61 E. **ἀποδημητάς**, οὗ, ὁ, one who goes abroad, is not tied to his home, opp. *to ἐνδημητάς*, Thuc. 1. 70. **ἀποδημητικός**, ἡ, ὁ, fond of travelling, Dicaearch. 1. 9; παράστασις ἀπ. banishment *to foreign parts*, of ostracism, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 12:—metaph. migratory, i. e. mortal, Att. Epict. 3. 24. 4, cf. Ib. 60 and 105. **ἀποδημία**, Ion. -λή, ἡ, a being from home, a going or being abroad, ἀπ. ἐξ οἴκου Hdt. 6. 130, cf. Lys. 97. 17; ἀπ. πατρίν Plat. Crito 52 B; ἐξ τῆς χώρας Id. Legg. 949 E; ἀπ. ἐς ἄλλας χώρας Ib. 950 A, cf. Andoc. 33. 7; περὶ τῆς αἰ. τῆς ἐκείσε as to my life in that foreign land, i. e. beyond the grave, Plat. Phaedo 61 E (where ἀποδημεῖν ἐκείσε goes before), cf. 67 B, Apol. 41 A; ἐξ ἀποδημίας τινὸς προσήει from a long journey, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 7. **ἀπόδημος**, Dor. -δᾶμος, on, away from one's country, from home, abroad, Pind. P. 4. 8, Plut. 2. 799 F, etc.; ἀπ. ἐπέρχεσθαι from abroad, C. I. 3344 A:—less Att. than ἐκδημος, Moer. 143. **ἀποδία**, ἡ, (πὺς) want of feet, Arist. P. A. 1. 3, 1., 4. 11, 1. **ἀποδιαίρῶ**, *to divide off, separate from*, ἐγγέλους ἰχθύων Eust. 1221. 36:—Pass., Clem. Al. 925.

ἀποδιαίτῶ, (v. διαίτῶ):—*to pronounce in one's favour in an arbitration*, opp. *to καταδιαίτῶ* (q. v.), ὅπως τὴν διαίταν αὐτῷ ἀποδιαίτσομεν ap. Dem. 544. 24, cf. 545. 26; hence, ἀπ. τινὸς (sc. τὴν δίκην) *to decide for one*, Id. 1013. 14; τὰ ἀποδιαιτηθέντα μου λύσας 1021. 12.—Cf. ἀπολογέομαι fin. **ἀποδιᾶνκεται**, Pass. *to be disposed against, dislike*, τινι Clem. Al. 208. **ἀποδιαλαμβάνομαι**, Pass. *to be divided off, set apart*, Origen. 2. 60 B. **ἀποδιᾶληπτος**, ἡ, on, set apart, separable, Simplic. **ἀποδιαστέλλω**, *to divide*, LXX (Jos. 1. 6, v. 1):—Pass. *to be set apart, forbidden*, Ib. (2 Macc. 6. 5). **ἀποδιατερίζω**, *to fence off, separate*, Phot. Bibl. 285. 28. **ἀποδιατριβῶ** [τ], *to wear quite away*, ἀπ. τὸν χρόνον *to waste the time utterly*, Aeschin. 34. 29; c. acc. pers., Dio C. 44. 19:—Pass., Dio C. 54. 17. **ἀποδιᾶσσω**, *to teach not to do*, Lat. dedocere, Hipp. Fract. 750. **ἀποδιᾶσκινδα** (sc. παιδία), Adv. *a game at play, in which all but one ran away*, described by Poll. 9. 117. **ἀποδιᾶσσω**, Ion. -ήσσω; fut. -δράσσομαι, Ion. -δρήσσομαι (δράσσω only in Eccl.): aor. ἀπέδραν, Ion. -έδρην, opt. ἀποδράναι Theogn. 927, imperat. ἀποδρῶθι, inf. ἀποδράναι, Ion. -δρῆναι, part. ἀποδράς—the only form found in Hom.; the other tenses in Hdt., etc. *To run away or off, escape or flee from*, esp. by stealth, Hom. (never in Il.), ἐκ νηὸς ἀποδράς Od. 16. 65; νηὸς ἀπ. 17. 516; ἀπ. ἐκ τῆς Σάμου Hdt. 3. 148; ἐς Σάμον 4. 43; ἐπὶ θάλασσαν 6. 2; ἀποδράσα φέχτο Andoc. 16. 28, cf. 31. 18, Ar. Eccl. 196, Plat. Theaet. 203 D; of runaway slaves, Xen. An. 1. 4, 8 (where ἀποδράναι is *to escape by not being found, ἀποφυγεῖν by not being caught*, v. Ammon.); so, οἱ ἀποδράντες Inscr. Att. in Ussing, p. 58; of soldiers, *to desert*, Xen. An. 5. 6, 34; ἀποδιᾶσσαντα μὴ δύνασθαι ἀποδράναι *attempting to escape, not to be able to escape*, Plat. Prot. 317 B, cf. 310 C. 2. c. acc. *to flee, shun*, Hdt. 2. 182, Ar. Pax 234, etc.; ἀπέδρασαν αὐτὸν Thuc. 1. 128; τὸν νόμον Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 24; οὐκ ἀπέδρα τὴν στρατείαν Dem. 567. fin.; so, ὅτε . . . τὸ σὺν ἡμῖ ἀπέδραν (poet. for ἀπέδρασαν) Soph. Aj. 167.—Rare in Trag., cf. ἐκδιᾶσσω. **ἀποδιᾶσσω**, = ἀποδύω, c. acc. pers., Artem. 2. 74:—Med., Parthen. 15. **ἀποδιδῶμι** [τ], fut. -δάσω:—*to give up or back, restore, return, τινί τι* Hom. and Att.: esp. *to render what is due, to pay*, as debts, penalties, submission, honour, etc., θρέπτρα φίλοις Il. 4. 478; ἀπ. τινὶ λῶβην *to give him back his insult*, i. e. make atonement for it, Il. 9. 357; ἀπ. ἀμοιβὴν τινι Theogn. 1263; ἀπ. τὴν ὑμῖν τινι Hdt. 4. 119; ἀπ. τὸν μωρίον *to pay the debt of fate*, Pind. N. 7. 64; τὸ χρέος Hdt. 2. 136; τὸν ναῦλον Ar. Ran. 270; τὴν ζημίαν, τὴν καταδίκην Thuc. 3. 70., 5. 50; εὐχὰς Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 10; ἀπ. ὕψιως ἐς Ἡρακλείδαν τὴν ἀρχὴν Hdt. 1. 13, etc.—For the prevalence of this first and proper sense at Athens, see the whole speech of Dem. de Halonneso, cf. Aeschin. 65. 30; so, ἀπ. χάριτας Lys. 189. 9, cf. Thuc. 3. 63; ἀπ. τι ἐς χάριν, ἐς οὐφείλημα Id. 2. 40; ἀπ. χρεὶν Isocr. 131 B; [τὴν πλὴν] ἀπ. τοῖς ἐπιγυμνομένοις οἵαντες παρὰ τῶν πατέρων παρελάβομεν Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 30:—Pass., ἔως κ' ἀπὸ πάντα δοθείη Od. 2. 78; ἀπ. μαθὸς, χάριτες Ar. Eq. 1066, Thuc. 3. 63. 2. *to assign, τὰς γυναῖδες μονικήν* Plat. Rep. 456 B; τὸ δίκαιον Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 7; τὸ πρὸς ἀλκὴν ὅπλον ἀπ. ἡ φύσις Id. G. A. 3. 10, 6, etc. b. *to refer to one*, as belonging to his department, εἰς τοὺς κριτὰς τὴν κρίναι Plat. Legg. 765 B; ἀπ. εἰς τὴν βουλὴν περὶ αὐτῶν *to refer their case to the Council*, Isocr. 372 B, cf. Lys. 164. 17, etc. 3. *to return, render, yield*, of land, ἐπὶ δικησὶα ἀποδοῖναι (sc. καρπὸν) *to yield fruit two hundred-fold*, Hdt. 1. 193; ἀπέδωχ' ὅσας ἂν καταβαλῶ (sc. κριθὰς) Menand. Georg. 4:—hence perhaps metaph., τὸ ἔργον ἀπ. Arist. Eth. N. 2. 6, 2; ἀπ. δάκρυ Eur. H. F. 489. 4. *to concede, allow*, c. inf. *to suffer or allow a person to do*, ἀπ. τινι αὐτονομεῖσθαι Thuc. 1. 144, cf. 3. 36; εἰ δὲ τοῖς μὲν . . . ἐπιτάττειν ἀπὸνομετε Dem. 27. 1; ἀπ. κολάζειν Id. 638. 6, cf. Lys. 94. 36; ἀπ. τινι ζητεῖν Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 2, cf. Poët. 15, 10;—also c. acc. rei, ἀπ. ἀπολογία τινι *to grant one liberty to make a defence*, Andoc. 29. 16; so, ὁ λόγος ἀπεδόθη αὐτοῖς *right of speech was allowed them*, Aeschin. 61. 16. 5. ἀπ. τινα with an Adj. *to render or make so and so*, like ἀποδιδέκνυμι, ἀπ. τὴν τέφρην βεβασιόταρον Isocr. 12 B; τέλειον ἀπ. τὸ τέκνον Arist. G. A. 2. 1, 23; δεῖ τὰς ἐνεργείας ποίας ἀπ. Id. Eth. N. 2. 1, 8. b. like ἀποδέκνυμι also, *to exhibit, display*, τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν ἀρετὴν Andoc. 14. 39; ἀπ. τὴν ἰδίαν μορφήν *to render, express it*, Arist. Poët. 15, 11. 6. *to deliver over, give up*, e. g. as a slave, Eur. Cycl. 239; ἀπ. τὸν μισθὸν τῷ χρόνῳ φθῆναι Antipho 129. 14. 7. ἀπ. ἐπιστολήν *to deliver a letter*, Thuc. 7. 10, cf. Eur. I. T. 745. 8. ἀπ. τὸν ἀγῶνα *to bring it to a conclusion, wind it up*, Lycurg. 169. 8. 9. λόγον ἀπ. *to render or give in an account*, Lat. rationes referre, Dem. 828. 20: *to give an account of, explain a thing*, Eur. Or. 151.—Pass., μαρτυρίαι ἀπ. ap. Dem. 273. 12. 10. ἀπ. ὅρκων, v. sub ὅρκος. 11. *to render, give, τὰς κρίσεις* Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 5; ἀπ. τί ἐστὶ τι *to define*, Id. Categ. 5. 9, cf. 1. 2 sq., al., Metaph. 6. 16, 6, al.; ἐπίμενος τοῦτοισι ἀπ. τὴν ψυχὴν Id. de An. 1. 2, 14, cf. Phys. 2. 3, 3, al.; also *to use by way of definition*, Id. de An. 1. 16, 16, al.:—*to render, interpret* one word by another, ἀπ. τὴν κοινὴν ἀίεσιν Ath. 479 C. 12. *to attach or append, make dependent upon, τί τινι or εἰς τι* Hero Autom. 266. 17., 249. 1. 13. ἀπ. τί τινος *to affirm one thing of another*, Arist. Top. 5. 1, 3. II. intr. *to increase*, much like ἐπιδιδῶμι III, ἣν ἡ χώρα κατὰ λόγον ἐπιδίδω ἐς ὕψος καὶ τὸ ὅμοιον ἀποδίδω ἐς αὐξάνειν Hdt. 2. 13; but Blakesley takes it as opp. *to ἐπιδίδω*, if it increase in height and decrease in productiveness. 2. *to return, recur*, Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 2, H. A. 7. 6, 6. 3. in Rhet. and Gramm. *to resume or introduce a clause answering to the πρότασις*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 13, Dion. H. de Dem. 9, etc.; cf. ἀπύδοσις II. 2; οὐκ ἀποδίδωμι τὸ ἐπὶ has no apodosis, Schol. Od. 3. 103. b. *to be construed with, refer to*, πρὸς τι Schol. Ar. Pl. 538. 4. ἀπέδωκε

(sc. τὴν ψυχὴν) died, C. I. 9591.

III. Med. to give away of one's own will, to sell, first in Hdt. 1. 70, etc.; ἀπ. τι ἐς Ἑλλάδα to take to Greece and sell it there, Id. 2. 56, cf. Ar. Av. 585, etc.; c. gen. pretii, Id. Ach. 830, Pax 1237; οὐκ ἂν ἀπεδοῖν πολλοὺ τὰς ἐλπίδας Plat. Phaedo 98 B; ἀπ. τῆς ἀξίας, τοῦ εὐρίσκοντος to sell for its worth, for what it will fetch, Aeschin. 13. 40, 41, cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 5, 5 (where ἀποδοῖσθαι is used of the actual sale, πωλεῖν of offering for sale in the market, cf. Theophr. Char. 15. 1); διδοῖσι [τὰς νέας] πενταδράχμους ἀποδοῖμενοι Hdt. 6. 89; ἀπ. εἰσαγγελίαν to sell, i.e. take a bribe to forego, the information, Dem. 784. 16; so, οἱ δραχμῆς ἀν ἀποδοῖμενοι τὴν πόλιν Xen. Hell. 2. 3. 48; at Athens, esp. to farm out the public taxes, Dem. 475. 5, opp. to ἀνέομαι;—Thuc. 6. 62 has the act. ἀπέδοσαν = ἀπέδοντο, which Bekker and Dind. restore, cf. 7. 87; the Act. however is so used in Nicet. Ann. 280 C. The distinction is very clearly marked in Andoc. 13. 16, πάντα ἀποδοῖμενος, τὰ ἡμίσεα ἀποδῶσω τῷ ἀποκτείναντι, cf. Bekk. praef. Thuc. s. fin.

ἀποδιθῆναι, to strain off, filter, Geop. 9. 20.

ἀποδοῖσθαι, fut. -σθήσω, to separate, ἀποδιαστήσαι καὶ διαχωρίσαι Plut. 2. 968 D;—Med. to separate oneself; to run off, of liquids, Eust. Opusc. 196. 75.

ἀποδοῖσθαι, to acquit, opp. to καταδικάζω, Antipho 147. 5, Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 15; ἀπ. δίκην Critias ap. Poll. 8. 25.

ἀποδοῖναι, inf. of ἀπέδομαι, poet. aor. with no pres. in use, to throw off, Eur. H. F. 1204; to throw down, Aesch. Ag. 1410.

ἀποδοῖναι, (δίκη) to defend oneself on trial, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 21, Antiph. Incert. 58;—δίκη ἀποδοῖναι occurs in C. I. 1838 b, in a dub. sense.

ἀποδοῖναι, οὐ, δ, an apparitor, Gloss.

ἀποδινέω, to thresh corn (v. δίνος III), Hdt. 2. 14, C. I. 5774. 102.

ἀποδοῖμαι, Dep., poet. for ἀποδοῖναι, αἱ κεν Ἄρφα . . μάχης ἐξ ἀποδοῖμαι (with αἱ in arsi), Il. 5. 763.

ἀποδοιομπέομαι, fut. ἴσσομαι; Dep. (the Act. occurs in Eust. Opusc. 202. 41; (ἀπό, Διός, πομπή)—to avert threatened evils by offerings to Zeus; hence generally, to conjure away, Plat. Crat. 396 E, Lysias 108. 4;—so in verb. Adj. ἀποδοιομπητέον, one must reject with abhorrence, Plut. 2. 73 D (ubi v. Wyttr.), Philo 1. 239. 2. generally, to set aside, waive, pass by, Ath. 401 B.

II. καθήρασαι καὶ ἀποδοιομπησάσαι τὸν οἶκον to free it from pollution, Plat. Legg. 877 E; cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

ἀποδοιομπήσις, εως, ἡ, the offering an expiatory sacrifice, Plat. Legg. 854 B, Arr. Epict. 2. 18, 20.

ἀποδιορίζω, fut. ἴσω, to mark off by dividing or defining, Arist. Pol. 4. 13; absol. to make a division, Ep. Jud. 19;—hence verb. Adj. -ιστέον, one must mark off, separate, τινά τινας Byz.; and -ισμός, δ, a division, separation, Hermias in Plat.

ἀποδιπλόομαι, Pass. to be doubled up, Eust. 1661. 60.

ἀποδῖς, Adv. twice, Apoll. Constr. 339.

ἀποδισκῶναι, to throw like a discus, Eust. Opusc. 236. 49;—Pass., Eust. 1591. 31.

ἀποδιβάζω, to strain or filter thoroughly, Cyrill. Hieros., Ignat., the latter of whom has as v. l. the Subst. ἀποδιυλισμός, δ.

ἀποδιφθερόομαι, Pass. to be covered with hides, δέρμασι Jo. Lyd. de Ostent. 45.

ἀποδιψῶναι, to cease from thirst, be relieved of it, Eust. 871. 5.

ἀποδιωθέω, fut. -διώσω, to thrust away, Hices. ap. Ath. 87, cf. Hipp. 669.

ἀποδιωκτέος, α, ον, to be driven away, Hdn. Epim. 165. 2. ἀποδιωκτέον, one must drive away, Liban. 4. 853.

ἀποδιωκτός, ον, thrust out, Hdn. Epim. 103.

ἀποδιώκομαι, fut. -διώκομαι;—to chase away, Thuc. 3. 108., 6. 102; ἀπό τινας Arist. H. A. 9. 8, 9; οὐκ ἀποδιώκεισαν αὐτὸν ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας; take yourself off, Ar. Nub. 1296; τὸ λυποῦν ἀποδιώκει τοῦ βίου Menand. Πλοκ. 9.

ἀποδιώξω, εως, ἡ, an expulsion, Antyll. in Matthaei Med. 127.

ἀποδοκεῖ, imper. (δοκέω) mostly c. μὴ et inf., ἀπέδοξέ σφι μὴ τιμωρεῖν it seemed good to them not to do, they resolved not . . , Hdt. 1. 152; ἐπεὶ σφι ἀπ. μὴ ἐτιμωρῶντο Id. 1. 111; also without μὴ, Xen. An. 2. 3, 9; sometimes with the inf. omitted, ὥς σφι ἀπέδοξέ when they resolved not (to go on), when they changed their mind, Hdt. 1. 172.

ἀποδοκιμάζω, fut. ἄσω, to reject on scrutiny or trial, to reject a candidate from want of qualification, Hdt. 6. 130, Lys. 130. 33, Archipp. IXc. 3;—Pass., λαχὼν ἀποδοκιμάσθη ἄρχην Dinarch. 106. 20, cf. Dem. 779. 4.

2. generally, to reject as unworthy or unfit, πασσοφύους ἄνδρας Plat. Theat. 181 B; ἵππων Xen. Eq. Mag. 1. 13; νόμον Id. Men. 4. 4, 14; τὴν [τοῦ αὐλοῦ] χρῆσιν ἐκ τῶν νέων Arist. Pol. 8. 6, 10, cf. 15, al.; [ἡ ὄρνις] ἀπ. τὰ αὐτῆς Id. H. A. 9. 29, 2; τὴν τοιαύτην διατριβὴν Timoc. Δρακοντ. 1. 15; τὸ ποιεῖν τι Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 47. Cf. ἀποδοκιμάω.

ἀποδοκιμάστια, ἡ, a rejection after trial, etc., Gloss.

ἀποδοκιμαστέον, verb. Adj. one must reject, Xen. Eq. 3. 8.

II. -έος, εα, ὄν, to be rejected, Arist. Poët. 26, 7, Luc. Hermot. 18.

ἀποδοκιμαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, rejecting, disapproving, δύναμις δοκιμαστικῆ ἡ ἀπ. Arr. Epict. 1. 1, 1.

ἀποδοκιμάω, = ἀποδοκιμάζω, to reject, Hdt. 1. 199.

ἀποδοκίμος, ον, worthless, Dioc. 1. 77.

ἀποδομα, τό, a gift, offering, LXX (Num. 8. 13, sq.).

ἀποδόντωσις, εως, ἡ, a cleansing of the teeth, Poll. 2. 48. (As if from ἀποδόντω, which occurs in Gloss.)

ἀποδοξάζω, to discredit, τινά Nicet. Ann. 316 A.

ἀποδορά, ἄς, ἡ, a peeling of the skin, Medic. in Matthaei 289.

ἀποδοός, ἡ, Ion. for ἀπόδοος.

ἀποδοσίμος, ον, that should be restored, Schol. Thuc. 3. 52.

ἀποδοσίσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποδίδωμι) a giving back, restitution, return, τῶν ἔπων Hdt. 4. 9; τῶν χωρίων Thuc. 5. 35, Plat. Rep. 332 B; diff. from

δοσίσις, Arist. Probl. 29. 2.

2. payment, ἡ ἀπ. τοῦ μισθοῦ Thuc. 8. 85; φόρον Luc. V. H. 1. 36; generally, a giving, Plat. Legg. 807 D.

II. the rendering by way of definition, Arist. Categ. 7, 11, Top. 1. 5, 1, al.

2. in a sentence, the answering clause (which follows after the πρότασις), Dion. H. de Thuc. 52, al.; v. ἀποδίδωμι II. 3.

III. in Poll. 3. 124, etc. (from Med.) sale.

ἀποδοτέον, verb. Adj. one must give back, give as one's due, τί τινα Arist. Eth. N. 8. 14, 9., 9. 2, 3; one must refer, assign, τί τινα Plat. Rep. 452 A, etc.

2. one must describe, represent, ὅς τινα γράνειν ὁ θεὸς ἄν . . ἀπ. Plat. Rep. 379 A.

II. ἀποδοτέος, α, ον, to be referred, ascribed, assigned, lb. 456 B, Arist. Top. 6. 4, 8.

ἀποδοτήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, a giver back, repayer, Epich. 79 Ahr.;—also -δότης, ον, ὁ, Byz.

ἀποδοτικός, ἡ, ὄν, rendering, making, doing, τινας Sext. Emp. M. 11. 253.

2. of or for ἀπόδοσις (3), E. M. 763. 8;—Adv. -κως, Eust. 920. 55.

ἀποδούλος, ὁ, a freedman, Byz.

ἀποδοχεῖον, τό, a receptacle, reservoir, a storehouse, LXX.

ἀποδοχεύς, εως, ὁ, = ἀποδέκτης, Inscr. Thyat. in C. I. 3490, Themist. 192 C, Joseph. A. J. 16. 6, 2.

ἀποδοχή, ἡ, (ἀποδοχέομαι) a receiving back, having restored to one, opp. to ἀπόδοσις, Thuc. 4. 81.

II. acceptance, approbation, favour, oft. in Polyb., Diod., etc.; ἀποδοχῆς τυγχάνειν παρὰ τινι Polyb. 1. 5, 5, al.; ἀπ. ἀετιώσθαι Id. 2. 56. 1; ἐν ἀπ. ἔχειν τινά C. I. 3524. 29, etc.

ἀποδοχμῶς, fut. ἄσω, to bend sideways, Od. 9. 372, Orph. Fr. 18.

ἀπόδραγμα, τό, a part taken off, Hesych.

ἀποδράθειν, v. sub ἀποδραθῶναι.

ἀποδραπέτεω, to run away from, τι Tzetz. in An. Ox. 4. So.

ἀποδράς, v. sub ἀποδιδράσκω.

ἀποδράσις, Ion. -δρησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποδιδράσκω) a running away, escape, τὴν ἀπ. ποιεῖσθαι Hdt. 4. 140; βουλευεῖν Luc. D. Mort. 27. 9.

2. c. gen. escape from, avoidance of, στρατείας Dem. 568. 9.

ἀποδρασκῶς, = ἀποδιδράσκω, Byz.; -δράσκω, Walz Rhett. 3. 579.

ἀποδραστος, ον, to be escaped, Byz.

ἀποδρεπνίζω, to prune, ἰσθὶν ἀπὸ δρέπανον, Suid.

ἀποδρεπτομαι, Dep., = sq., σοφίην Anth. P. 10. 18.

ἀποδρέπω, fut. ῶ, to pluck off, ἀπὸ δρέπε οἴκαδε δόρυς pluck and take them home, Hes. Op. 608; ἀπ. καρπὸν ἦβας Pind. P. 9. 193, cf. O. 1. 20; so in Med., μαλθακὰς ἄρας ἀπὸ καρπὸν δρέπεσθαι Id. Fr. 87. 8, cf. Anth. P. 6. 303, Plut. 2. 79 D.

ἀποδρήναι, Ion. for -δραναί, v. sub ἀποδιδράσκω.

ἀποδρησις, v. sub ἀποδράσκειν.

ἀποδρομή, ἡ, (δραμεῖν) a running away, divergence, error, Cyrill.

ἀποδρῶμος, ον, (δραμεῖν) apart from the race, whether as too old or too young to share it, Eust. 727. 18., 1592. 55 sqq.; or left behind by others, Hesych.; cf. Soph. Fr. 75.

ἀποδρῦπτα, fut. ῶ, aor. 1 ἀπέδρυσθαι;—to tear off the skin, lacerate, μὴ μὴ ἀποδρῦσαι ἐλευσάταιν Il. 23. 187., 24. 21; μὴ σε νεῖδι διὰ δόματ' ἐρυσσας, . . ἀποδρῦσαι τε πάντα Od. 17. 480; σάρκα σὺν ἡσθίᾳ Theoc. 25. 267;—Pass., ἀπὸ χειρῶν ῥίνοι ἀπέδρυσθεν Od. 5. 435; whence in 426 Wolf restores ἐνθα κ' ἀπὸ ῥίνοισι δρῦσθηναι have had the skin torn off, (for ἐνθ' ἀπὸ ῥίνοισι τε δρ.); ἀποδρῦσθηναι χαλὰν Anth. P. 11. 365;—Med. to scrape oneself, to grow thin, dub. in Alciphro 3. 51.

ἀποδυναμόομαι, Pass. to be weakened, lose strength, Byz.

ἀποδύνω [ῶ], = ἀποδύνω, to strip off, ἀπέδυε Βοείην Od. 22. 364.

ἀποδυνμός, ὁ, a bewailing, lamenting, Gloss.

ἀποδύρομαι [ῶ]; fut. -οδύρομαι;—to lament bitterly, τι πρὸς τινα Hdt. 2. 141; τυχῶς Aesch. Fr. 637; ἐναντὶν καὶ γένος τὸ πᾶν Soph. El. 1122; absol., Plat. Rep. 606 A.

ἀπόδυσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποδύομαι) a stripping, undressing, Plut. 2. 751 F.

ἀποδυσσπέτω, to desert through impatience, Arist. Top. 8. 14, 4; περὶ τι Plut. 2. 502 E; πρὸς τι Luc. Rhett. Praec. 3.

ἀποδυσπότησις, εως, ἡ, discouragement, despair, Eust. Opusc. 126. 46;—also -πέτημα, τό, Schol. Luc. Tim. 3.

ἀποδυσεραίνω, to be vexed, annoyed, πρὸς τι Theod. Prodr.

ἀποδυτέον, verb. Adj. one must strip, τινά Luc. Hermot. 38.

II. ἀποδυτήριον, τό, an undressing room in the bath, Xen. Ath. 2, 10, Plat. Lys. 206 E, etc.; in the palaestra, Id. Euthyd. 272 E;—so ἀπόδυτρον, τό, Nicet. Ann. 97 D;—ἀπόδυτρον, τό, a vestry, Eccl.

ἀποδύω [v. δύνω]. I. in fut. -δύσω, aor. 1 -έδυσσα, trans. used by Hom. (esp. in Il.) of stripping armour from the slain, 1. c. acc. rei, to strip off, τεύχεα δ' Ἔκτορα δρῶσας ἀπέδυσε Il. 18. 83, cf. 4. 532, etc.; ἀπὸ μὲν φίλα εἴματα δύσω 2. 261; ἀπ. τί τινας Plat. Charm. 154 E.

2. c. acc. pers. to strip, ἀπέδυσε τὰς . . γυναῖκας Hdt. 5. 92, 7, cf. Plat. Eleg. 12. 3; ἴνα μὴ ῥιγῶν ἀπόδῃ (sc. τοὺς οἰδοῦργους) Ar. Av. 712, cf. Thesm. 630, Eccl. 668;—Pass. to be stripped of one's clothes, οὗ τοι τούτων ἀποδύσθησμαι (sc. τὸν τρίβωνα) Ar. Vesp. 1122; ἴνα μὴ ποτε ἀποδύθῃ μεθ' ἡν Id. Sam. 715, cf. Pl. 930; θοιμάτιαν ἀποδεδύσθαι Lysias 117. 7; ἀποδυόμενος stripped of its shell, of the nautilus, Arist. II. A. 9. 37, 33.

II. Med., fut. -δύσομαι; aor. 1 -εδύσθην Plat. Rep. 612 A (v. l. ἀελευσάμεθα), Lys. ap. Dion. H. de Dem. II and late writers; but mostly with intr. aor. 2 act. ἀπέδυν, pf. ἀποδέδυνκα (used trans. by Xen. An. 5. 8, 23 πολλοὺς ἤδη ἀποδέδυνκα);—to strip off oneself, take off, εἴματα ταύτ' ἀποδύς Od. 5. 343; ἀπόδυσθαι . . θοιμάτιαν Ar. Thesm. 214; τῶν ἱματίων ἀποδύσας (aor. 2 part. pl. fem.) having stripped off some of them, lb. 656; ἀπ. τὸ γῆρας of a serpent casting its skin, Arist. H. A. S. 17. 8; σῶμ' ἀποδυσόμενος Epigr. Gr. 403;—metaph., ἀπ. τὴν ὑπόκρισιν Joseph. A. J. 13. 7, 1.

2. absol., ἀποδυσόμενος (Schol. ἀπολυσ-) having stripped, Od. 5. 349; ἀποδύντες

stripped naked, Thuc. I. 6, cf. Plat. Menex. 236 D; ἀποδύεσθαι εἰς ὁρὸς τι to strip for gymnastic exercises, Plut. Dem. 6, Brut. 15; οἱ ἀποδύμενοι εἰς τὴν παλαιστραν *those who strip for the palaestra*, who practise there, Lys. Fr. 45. 1; εἰς τὸ γυμνάσιον C. I. 5475. 14:—metaph., ἀποδύντες τοὺς ἀναπαύσιους ἐπίσταν *let us strip and set to work at the anapaests*, Ar. Ach. 672, cf. Ran. 641.

ἀποδωρέομαι, Dep. to give away, Critias 2. 3.
ἀποδωρέω, Desiderat. to wish to give back, Procop. Hist. 545 D.
ἀποείκω, fut. ἐκω, to withdraw from, θῶν ἀπέκω κελεύθου Il. 3. 406, as is now read with Aristarch.; cf. ἀπέκω IV.

ἀποειπεῖν, ἀποειπών, v. sub ἀπέκω.
ἀποεξουσιάζω, to be powerless, Achmes Ooir. 287.
ἀποεργάζω, v. sub ἀπεργάζω:—ἀποιέργω, v. sub ἀπείργω.
ἀπόρροε, an old Ep. aor. only found in 3 pers., swept away, ἐνθα με κύρ' ἀπόρροε Il. 6. 348; ὅν ῥά τ' ἐναυλοῖ ἀπόρροε 21. 283; μή με ἀπόρροε μέγας ποταμὸς Ib. 329. (The quantity of the 2nd syll. in the two last passages seems to shew that it was ἀπόρροε, which leads Curt. to suggest a connexion with ἀπαυράω, i. e. ἀπαφράω; and perh. also with Lat. *verro*.)

ἀποζάω, fut. ζήσω, to live off, ὅσον ἀποζῇν enough to live off, Thuc. I. 2; c. acc., ἀπ. ἐλύμους Procop. Hist. 602 A. 2. to live poorly, Luc. Tox. 59, etc.

ἀπόζεμα, atos, τό, (ἀποζέω) a decoction, *apozem*, Geop. 13. 12, 2, and Medic. Hence ἀποζεματίζω, Hierophil. in Ideler Phys. I. 411.

ἀποζέννυμι, = ἀποζέω, Alex. Trall. 12. 1.

ἀποζέννυμαι, aor. -εζύνην [ῥ], but also -εζεύχην Eur. El. 284, Anth. P. 12. 226: Pass. —to be parted from, τέκνων, γυναικῶν, Eur. H. F. 1376, Med. 1017; εἰ γάρην ἀπεζύνην if I were free from . . . Id. Supp. 791; ὁρῶντος ἀποζύνει Id. Phoen. 998:—ὥσπερ δευρ' ἀπεζύνην πόδας (sc. πόδα) as on foot did I start and come hither, like βαίνειν πόδα (v. sub βαίνω A. II. 4), Aesch. Cho. 676. 2. the Act. occurs in Manetho 3. 55, ἀπ. συνείνων.

ἀπόζευσ, εως, ἡ, an unyoking, Schol. Od. 6. 88.

ἀπόζω, fut. -ζήσω, to boil till the scum is thrown off, Hipp. 407. 3, Diphil. Ἀρολ. I. 9. 2. intr. to cease boiling or fermenting, Alex. Δημ. 6.

ἀποζοφρόμαι, Pass. to grow dark or obscure, Theod. Stud.

ἀποζύγω, = ἀποζεύγνυμι, Gloss.

ἀπόζυμος, ov, in a state of fermentation, Hipp. Prorrh. 105.

ἀπό-ζυξ, υγος, ὁ, ἡ, separated, single, Eust. Opusc. 64. 15.

ἀπό-όζω, fut. -όζήσω, to smell of something, τῶνς Ib. 42 Schneidew., Plut. 2. 13 E: absol., Longus I.

II. impers., ἀπόζει τῆς Ἀραβίης there comes an odour from Arabia, Hdt. 3. 113, cf. Luc. Cyn. 17.

ἀποζωγράφω, to portray, τὰ ἐναντία φάσματα Plat. Tim. 71 C.

ἀποζώννυμι and -νω: fut. -ζώσω:—to take the girl off one, i. e. to discharge him from service, Hdn. 2. 13, 17, etc.:—hence ἀπόζωστος, ov, discharged, dismissed, Byz.

ἀποθάλασσω, to make into sea, Eust. ad Dion. P. p. 200.

ἀποθάλλω, fut. -θάλω, to lose the bloom, cited from Anth.

ἀποθάνετον, verb Adj. of αποθνήσκω, one must die, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 1, 8, Bekk. (v. ll. -θανάτεον ὁ θνήσκον). In Origen we have ἀποθανήτεον, -θνήτεον, c. Cels. 8. 394, 406.

ἀποθαρρέω and -θαρρέω, fut. ἴσω, to take courage, have full confidence, Xen. Oec. 16, 6; c. inf. to have the boldness to . . . Longin. 32. 8:—ἀπ. τι to venture a thing, Paus. 10. 19, 5.

ἀποθαρρύνομαι, v. sub ἀποθρασύνομαι.

ἀποθαυμάζω, Ion. -θωυμάζω ὁ -θωμάζω:—to marvel much at a thing, ἄφαρ δ' ἀπεθαύμαζον ὕνερον Od. 6. 49; ἀπ. τὰ λεγόμενα, τὸ λεχθέν Hdt. I. 11, 30; πολλά ἄλλα Id. 2. 79:—absol. to wonder much, Id. I. 68, al.; c. part., ἀπ. ὅτε Id. 1. 88; foll. by εἰ, to wonder that . . . Aeschin. 13. 29, 16, 42:—rare in Trag., Aesch. Ag. 318, Soph. O. C. 1586.

ἀποθαυμαστικός, Adv. wonderfully, Eus. D. E. 497 D.

ἀποθαυματίζω, = ἀποθαυμάζω, Gramm.

ἀποθεοομαι, Dep. to behold from afar, look at, J. Joseph. B. J. 2. 15. 1.

ἀποθεοίω, strengthd. for θεαίω, Themist. 239 D.

ἀποθεῖω, poet. for ἀποθεύω, Anth. P. 12. 177, Philostr. 834.

ἀποθεμελιώω, to destroy utterly, Suid. s. v. ἀπογαῖωσαι.

ἀποθεν, Adv. (ἀπό) from afar, σφενδονάων, ἀκοντίζεν Thuc. 2. 81, Xen., etc.: c. gen., ἀποθεν τοῦ τείχους Aeschin. 14. 12.

II. afar off, at a distance, Thuc. 6. 7; ἡ γῆ ἡ ἀποθεν Xen. Cyn. 9, 2 and 16; οἰκεῖν ἀπ. Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 10; ὁ ἀπ. σύμμαχοι Ib. 8. The old Att. and more usual form is ἀπ'αθεν, q. v.

ἀπόθεος, ov, far from the gods, godless, like ἄθεος, Soph. Fr. 246.

ἀποθεῖω, to deify, Polyb. 12. 23, 4, Plut., etc.:—Pass., Γαρνηθῆς . . . ἀποθεοῦμενος Nicol. Incert. 1. 35; μετὰ τὸ ἀποθεοῦσθαι C. I. 2831. 7; Ep. ἀποθεοῦσθαι Anth. P. 12. 177.

2. in Gramm. euphem. for to make away with, esp. by drowning.

ἀποθεράπεια, ἡ, regular worship, θεῶν Anth. P. 16. 14, 14.

II. restorative treatment after fatigue, Antyll. Matthaei 106, Galen.

ἀποθεράπευσις, εως, ἡ, = θεράπευσις, Hesych.:—ἀποθεραπευτός, a, ov, to be treated medically, Soran.:—ἀποθεραπεντικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, connected with ἀποθεραπεία (II), Antyll. Matthaei 107, Galen.

ἀποθεράπενω, to treat with attention and honour, Dion. H. 3. 71, etc.

2. to treat medically, τινά Hipp. 26. 52; τὸ ἀλγοῦν τινι Plut. 2. 118 C: to apply ἀποθεραπεία (II), Antyll. in Matthaei Med. 141, Galen.

ἀποθερίζω, poet. aor. ἀπέθρισα:—to cut off, ἄκρας ὡς ἀπέθρισεν κόμας Eur. Or. 128, cf. Hel. 1188; so in Archil. 127 τινος μεδών ἀπέθρισεν, and often in Anth.; the regul. form = θέρσιον in Ael. N. A. 1. 5; ἀπέθρισα τοὺς προφήτας σου LXX (Hos. 6. 6):—Med., aor. ἀπεθρίσμεν Anth. P. 5. 137; ἀποθρίσασθαι, of the tonsure of monks, Procop. Hist. 48 D, etc. (perhaps from a mistaken etymology, cf. ἀποθρίσις).

ἀποθρίσκω, fut. θρίσκω, Ion. -θαρόμαι ὁ -εὔμαι Hdt. 3. 143, 7.

134:—strengthd. for θνήσκω, to die off, die, Hom., Pind. O. 2. 45, and once in Trag. (Eur. Fr. 582. 6); but in Com. and Prose the usual form of the pres. (v. θνήσκω); σεῦ ἀποθνήσκωτος Il. 22. 432; ἀποθνήσκω περὶ φασγάνῳ Od. 11. 424; βύες δ' ἀποθνήσκουσιν ἡδὴ 12. 393; ὑπὸ λιμοῦ Thuc. I. 126; c. dat., νόσῳ Id. 8. 84; c. acc. cogn., θάνατον ἀπ. Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 3, etc.; εἰς ἕτερον ἦν ἀπ. Plat. Ac. 365 D:—to be ready to die, of laughter, etc., like ἐκθνήσκω (q. v.), Ar. Ach. 15; ἀπ. τῷ δέει Arist. M. Mor. 1. 20, 13.

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ἀπόθραυσις, εως, ἡ, a breaking, fracture, Medic. II. a breaking up, νεφών Arist. Mund. 4. 7.

ἀπόθραυσμα, τό, a fragment, Strabo 489.

ἀποθραύω, to break off, νεδὸς κόρυμβας Aesch. Pers. 410:—Pass. to be broken off, Arist. Probl. 38. 8, 1; metaph., ἀποθραυσθῆναι τῆς εὐκλείας

ἀποθέριασμα, τό, v. sub ἀπόθριασμα.

ἀπόθερμος, ov, = ἄθερμος, Aretac. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 1.

II. as Subst., = μελιτοῦττα, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1122.

2. a kind of drink, Hipp. 582. 23, etc.

ἀποθέσιμος, ov, stored away, Joseph. A. J. 16. 7, 1.

ἀπόθεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποτίθημι) a laying up in store, εἰς ἀπ. γενέσθαι to be stored up, Plat. Legg. S44 D; γάλα χρήσιμον εἰς ἀπ. Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 13; ἡ ἀπ. τῆς τροφῆς, of bees, Ib. 9. 38, 2; τὴν ἀπ. τῆς θήρας ποιεῖσθαι Ib. 39, 4.

2. the setting and disposition of a dislocated or fractured limb, cited from Hipp.

II. a putting aside, making away with, getting rid of, ῥύπον, I Ep. Petr. 3. 21, cf. 2. 1, 14.

2. an exposing of children, Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 15; cf. ἀποτίθημι II. 7.

3. resignation of an office, App. Civ. I. 3.

4. ἀπ. κώλου, περιόδου a pause or rest of the voice in speaking, Dem. Phal. 19, etc.; so in metres, = κατάληξις, Hephaest. 4.

5. in Vitruv. 4. 1, 11 it seems to be = ἀποφυγή II.

III. = ἀποδυτήριον, Luc. Hipp. 5.

ἀποθεσπίζω, to utter as an oracle, ἀπ. ἐμμετρα Strabo 814.

ἀποθέσις, εως, ἡ, an oracle given, Strabo 814.

ἀπόθεστος, ov, despised, διὴ τότε κείτ ἀπ. Od. 17. 296, cf. Lyc. 540.

(From θέσσαι, cf. πολύθεστος.)

ἀποτέβη, ov, αἰ, a place in Laedaemon, into which all misshapen children were thrown as soon as born, Plut. Lyc. 16.

ἀποθετέον, verb. Adj. one must set aside, lay by, Diosc. 2. 89.

ἀποθετικός, ἡ, ὄν, laying aside, τυγος Schol. Ar. Pl. 8.

II. of verbs, deponent.

ἀπόθετος, ov, (ἀποτίθημι) laid by, stored up, Plut. Caes. 35, Luc. Merc. Cond. 5.

2. hidden, secret, mysterious, ἐπηγ. Plut. Phaedr. 262 A, cf. Dio. H. 11. 62, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 861.

3. reserved for special occasions, special, φίλος Lys. 113. 44; δαρεῖ Dem. 1376. fin.

II. put aside, rejected, thrown away, Plut. 2. 159 F.

ἀποθεύω, fut. -θεύσωμαι, to run away, Hdt. 8. 56, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 40.

ἀποθεωρέω, = ἀποθεάομαι, Arist. Mirab. 104, Polyb. 2. 4, 4, Diod., etc.

ἀποθεωρήσις, εως, ἡ, serious contemplation, Plut. Pelop. 25, etc.

ἀποθεωρήτεον, verb. Adj. one must consider, contemplate, Plut. 2. 30 A.

ἀποθεώσις, εως, ἡ, deification, Strabo 284, C. I. 2832, cf. Cic. Att. I. 15.

ἀποθήκη, ἡ, any place wherein to lay up a thing, a barn, magazine, storehouse, Thuc. 6. 97; ἀπ. Βιβλίον Luc. Indoct. 5; ἀπ. σωματῶν a burial-place, Luc. Contem. 2.

2. a refuge, Philist. 59.

II. anything laid by, a store, ἀποθήκην ποιεῖσθαι ἐς τὸν Περσέα to lay up store of favour with him, Hdt. 8. 109.

ἀποθήλασμός, ὁ, (θηλάω) a sucking, sucking out, cited from Diosc.:

—the Verb -άζω in late Medic. writers.

ἀποθνήσκω, to make weak or effeminate, to enervate, Plut. Anton. 53; Pass., Clearch. ap. Ath. 515 F:—metaph. of plants, Theophr. H. P. 7. 4, 3, etc.; of wine, Plut. 2. 692 D.

ἀποθνήριω, to change into a beast, τινά Eratosth. Catast. 1; to make quite savage, τὸν Βίον Plut. 2. 995 D: to exasperate, τινά πρὸς τινα Polyb. 1. 79, 8:—Pass. to become or be so, Id. 1. 67, 6, etc.; of wounds, Id. 1. 81, 5, ubi v. Schweigh.

II. Pass. to be full of savage creatures, Alciphro 2. 3.

ἀποθνήριωσις, εως, ἡ, a changing into a wild beast, Hesych.

II. (from Pass.) fury or rage against any one, πρὸς τινα cited from Diod.

ἀποθησαυρίζω, to store, hoard up, Diod. 5. 40, Luc. Alex. 23:—Pass., Joseph. B. J. 7. 8, 4:—verb. Adj. ἀποθησαυριστέον, one must lay by, store up, Clem. Al. 336.

ἀποθησαυρισμός, ὁ, a laying by, storing up, Diod. 3. 29.

ἀποθήσις, ov, not desired, Hesych., Eust.; cf. Call. Fr. 302.

ἀποθινύομαι, Pass. to be filled up, choked with sand or mud, Polyb. 1. 75, 8.

ἀποθλάω, fut. ἄσω, to crush quite, Gloss.

ἀποθλίβω [ῖ], fut. ψω, to squeeze out, τὸν ὕρχειν Arist. H. A. 9. 50, 6, cf. Theophr. Odor. 29; τὸν ἐκ τοῦ βύτρου ἀποθλίβειμον οἶνον Diod. 3. 62; τῆς χώρας φράν the place, Luc. Jud. Voc. 2.

2. to press or force back, τὸ αἷμα Arist. II. A. 7. 10, 3:—in Eur. Cycl. 237, Ruhnke. restored ἀπολέψιν.

3. to press tightly, τὰ κράσπεδα Diphil. Ζωγρ. 2. 30; ἀπ. τινά to press upon, press, crowd, Ev. Luc. 8. 45.

II. to oppress much, Aquila V. T.

ἀπόθλιμμα, atos, τό, expressed juice, Diosc. 1. 151.

ἀπόθλιμπος, ὁ, oppression, Aquila V. T.

ἀπόθλιψις, εως, ἡ, a pressing, βοτρυών Diod. 3. 63.

II. a squeezing out of one's place, Luc. Jud. Voc. 2.

ἀποθνήσκω, fut. -θνήσκω, Ion. -θαρόμαι ὁ -εὔμαι Hdt. 3. 143, 7.

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to be broken off from all one's fair fame, make shipwreck of it, Ar. Nub. 997.

ἀποθρηνέω, to lament much, like ἀποδύρομαι, Babr. 12. 3, Plut. Fab. 18. ἀποθρίαι, properly, to cut off fig-leaves: generally, to cut off, dock, Ar. Ach. 158, ubi v. Elmsl.

ἀποθριγκύω, to wall off, build off, Byz.

ἀποθρίζω, v. sub ἀποθρίσκω.

ἀποθρίξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ = ἀβρίξ, Call. Fr. 341.

ἀποθρίξ, εως, ἡ, the clerical tonsure, Eust. Opusc. 260. 34. (V. sub ἀποθρίσκω.)

ἀποθρίσμα, ατος, τό, that which is cut off, Orph. Arg. 998.

ἀπόθρονος, ov, coming or rising from a throne, Greg. Naz.

ἀποθρύπτω, fut. ψω, to crush, crumble to pieces, Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 23:—metaph. to break in spirit, enervate, τὰς ψυχὰς ἐνυκεκλασμένους τε καὶ ἀποθρυμμένους Plat. Rep. 495 E; cf. Henst., and Ruhnke. Tim.

ἀποθρύσκω, fut. -θορούμαι: aor. ἀπέθορον:—to leap off from, νηὸς Il. 2. 702; ἀφ' ἵππου, ἀπὸ νεὸς Hdt. 1. 80., 7. 182; of arrows, in tmesis, ἀπὸ νευρήθου θορόντες Il. 16. 773.

II. to leap up from, rise from, καπνὸν ἀποθρύσκοντα νοήσαι ἡς γαίης Od. 1. 58; ἔρως κραδίης ἀπ. Anth. P. 9. 443.

2. absol. to rise sheer up, shoot upwards, of rocks, Hes. Sc. 375. ἀποθύμιας, εως, ἡ, a rising of smoke or vapour, Plut. 2. 647 F.

ἀποθύμια, to fumigate, Arist. H. A. 6. 37, 3.

ἀποθύμιος [ῶ], ov (sem. -ῖν in Simon Iamb. 6. 35): (θύμιος):—not according to the mind, unpleasant, hateful, ἔπος Hes. Op. 708; ἀποθύμια ἔρδειν τινα to do one a disservice, Il. 14. 261; οὐ τι ἀποθύμιον ποιῆσαι Hdt. 7. 168.

ἀποθύμιος, ov, = ἀθυμιος: indifferent, careless, Plut. 2. 87 F.

ἀποθυνίζω, to send to the tunnies, i. e. dismiss as incorrigibly dull, Luc. Jup. Trag. 25, cf. Eust. 1720. 63.

ἀποθυρόω, to put out of doors, Hesych.:—also ἀποθυρίζω, Gloss.

ἀποθυράνιον or -στάνιον, τό, a drinking-vessel, Polemo ap. Ath. 479 F.

ἀποθυρέων, verb. Adj. one must perform a sacrifice, Themist. 142 A.

ἀποθύω, fut. -θύσω, to offer up as a votive sacrifice, χυμαίρας Xen. An. 3. 2, 12; ἡγεμόσυνα Ib. 4. 8, 25; εὐχῇν Diphil. Zwp. 2. 10.

ἀποθωράκιζομαι, Pass. to put off one's coat of mail, ap. Suid.

ἀποθωμάζω or -θωμάζω, Ion. for ἀποθανμάζω.

ἀποθίω or -έω, and -δισκω, to swell up, dub. for ἐπ-, Hipp. 554. 51., 609. 52.

ἀποίδησις, εως, ἡ, abatement of a swelling, Strabo 54.

ἀποϊερώω, = ἀφιερώω, C. I. 2827. 9.

ἀποιητικός, ὁ, ὅν, unpoetical, Schol. Dion. P. 289.

ἀποίητος, ov, not done, undone, πεπραγμένων ἀποίητων θέμεν ἔργων τέλος, Lat. infectum reddere, Pind. O. 2. 30; ἀπ. πάμπολλ' ἐστίν Menand. Δημ. 1: unformed, unfinished, Aristid. 1. 76.

2. not to be done, impossible, Plut. Cor. 38.

II. rudely made, unpolished, Dion. H. de Lys. 8: esp. unpoetical, ἀπ. λόγος ι. q. πεζὴ λέξις, Id. de Comp. p. 16: Adv. -τως, Id. de Dem. 39.

III. of persons, awkward, Geop. ἀποικεσία, ἡ, = ἀποίκισις, esp. of the Captivity, LXX (4 Regg. 24. 15, al.).

ἀποικεῖω, to go away from home, esp. as a colonist, to settle in a foreign country, emigrate, ἐκ τόπου Isocr. 66 B; ἐς Θουρίους Plat. Euthyd. 271 C; ἐν νήσῳ Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 12;—so c. acc. loci, καλλίσταν ἀποικίαν νῆσαν νῆσαν Pind. P. 4. 460.

II. to dwell afar off, to live or be far away (v. ἀπέρχω II), μακρὰν ἀπ. Thuc. 3. 55; πρόσω ἀπ. Xen. Occ. 4. 6; ἀπ. τινος πρόσω Eur. H. F. 557, cf. I. A. 680; ἀπ. τῶν πεδίων Philostr. 775:—c. acc. to live a long way off a person, Theocr. 15. 7, si vera l.:—Soph. uses the Pass. in a singular way, ἡ Κόρινθος ἐξ ἐμοῦ . . μακρὰν ἀπικεῖτο Corinth was inhabited far away from me, i. e. I settled far from Corinth, O. T. 998.

ἀποίκισις, εως, ἡ, = sq., emigration, Hesych., Suid.

ἀποικία, Ion. -ῖη, ἡ, (ἀποίκος) a settlement far from home, a colony, Pind. O. 1. 36, Soph. Fr. 342, Hdt. 1. 146, etc.; correlative to μητρόπολις, Thuc. 1. 34; εἰς ἀπ. στέλλειν, ἄγειν to send, lead to form a settlement, Hdt. 4. 147, 5. 124; ἀπ. κρίγειν Aesch. Pr. 814; ἀπ. ἐκπέμπειν Thuc. 1. 12; ἀπ. κηρύσσειν ἐς τόπον Id. 1. 27; ἀπ. ποιεῖσθαι Plat. Legg. 702 C; ἡ κώμη ἀπ. οἰκίας is an offshoot from . ., Arist. Pol. 1. 2, 6.

ἀποικίω, fut. Att. ἰῶ:—to send away from home, ἐς νῆσῳ Od. 12. 135; ἐκ τόπου Arist. Tr. 955, cf. O. C. 1390; ἀπ. δόμων τινα Eur. El. 1008, cf. Hipp. 629:—Pass. to be settled in a far land, ἐν μακάρων νήσῳ Plat. Rep. 519 C: to emigrate, ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Id. Euthyd. 302 C; ἀπὸ πατρὸς ἀποικισθῆναι to dwell apart from . ., Arist. G. A. 2. 4, 33: metaph. εἰς τὸ μέσον ἀπικίσθη τῶν ἐσχατῶν Plat. Polit. 284 E; ἀνάγκησιν οὐκ ἀπ. πολὺ is not far removed from . ., Chaerem. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 154.

II. to colonise a place, send a colony to it, c. acc., Hdt. 1. 94, Thuc. 1. 24; δρομὸν ἐρήμους καὶ πάγους ἀποικίει Aesch. Fr. 305.

ἀποικίλος, ov, not variegated, unadorned, simple, Philo 1. 369, etc.

ἀποικίλος, ov, not variegated, Clem. Al. 286.

Adv. -τως, Schol. Aesch. ἀποίκιος, ov, (ἀποικία) colonial, γράμματα Harp.

ἀποικίς, ιδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ἀποίκος, ἀπ. πόλις a colony, Hdt. 7. 167; and without πόλις, Strab. 451, Plut. Cor. 28, etc.

ἀποικίσαις, εως, ἡ, the leading out a colony, Dion. H. 3. 31.

ἀποικισμός, ὁ, the settlement of a colony, μετὰ τὸν ἀπ. Arist. Pol. 5. 5, 3.

II. = ἀποικεσία, LXX.

ἀποικιστέον, verb. Adj. one must send far away, Clem. Al. 233.

ἀποικιστής, οὔ, ὁ, the leader of a colony, Menand. Rhet. 85.

ἀποικαδομέω, to cut off by building, to wall up, barricade, τὰς θύρας, τὰς δόδους Thuc. 1. 134., 7. 73; so Dem. 1273. 6, 8, Plut. Caes. 49.

ἀποικονομέω, to manage so as to get rid of a thing, Plotin. p. 331, 555:—Med., ἀπ. νόσον, κακίαν to get rid of them by one's manner of life, Hierocl. ap. Stob. Flor. 229. 36, Ecl. 2. 214.

ἀποικονόμησις, εως, ἡ, a getting rid of a thing, Cass. Probl. 70.

ἀποικονόμητος, ov, to be got rid of, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 44.

ἀποίκος, ov, away from home, abroad, on travel, ἀπ. πέμπειν τινα γῆς to send away from one's native land, Soph. O. T. 1518.

II. mostly as Subst., 1. of persons, a settler, colonist (as viewed from the mother country), Hdt. 5. 97, Thuc. 1. 24, 35., 7. 57, etc.; πόλιν Σινωπέων ἀποίκον ἐν τῇ Κολχίδι χώρα Xen. An. 5. 3, 2: hence Aesch. calls Ioni Χάλυβος Σκυνῶν ἀπ., Theb. 729. 2. ἀποίκος (sub. πόλις), ἡ, a colony, like ἀποικία, ἀποικίς, Xen. An. 5. 3, 2., 6. 2, 1; with πόλις expressed; Ar. Lys. 582.

ἀποικτίζομαι, Dep. to complain loudly of a thing, πρὸς πατέρα ἀποικτίζετο τῶν . . ἡντήσε (sc. ταῦτα ἂν ἡντήσε) Hdt. 1. 114.

ἀποίμαντος, ov, unfed, untended, Anth. P. 6. 239; metaph. in Eccl.

ἀπομώζω, fut. ξομαι, to bewail loudly, τι Aesch. Ag. 329, Soph. Ph. 278; τινα Aesch. Fr. 133, Antipho 134. 15; ἀπ. τι πρὸς τινα Eur. Med. 3; ἀπ. τινα τινος Dion. H. 5. 8.

ἀποινα, ov, τά: (prob. from an euphon., ποινή, and therefore much the same as ποινή, ποινά; cf. the phrase τὰ χρήματα ἀποινα ὀνόμαζον οἱ παλαιοί, Dem. 630. fin.): I. in Hom. (only in Il.), much like λύτρα, a ransom or price paid, whether to recover one's freedom when taken prisoner, φέραν ἀπερίσαι ἀπ. Il. 1. 13; οὐκ ἀπεδέξατ' ἀπ. Ib. 95, al., cf. Hdt. 6. 79; or, like λύτρα, to save one's life, Il. 6. 49., 10. 380, etc., cf. Theogn. 727; or for the corpse of a slain friend, ὅς ἀπ. φέροι καὶ νεκρὸν ἀγοίτο Il. 24. 139;—often with gen. of the person ransomed, ἀποινα κοῦρης, οἷος ransom for them, 1. 111., 2. 230; νεκροῖο δὲ δέξαι ἀπ. 24. 137.

II. generally, atonement, compensation, penalty, ἀφ' ἰδέλλω ἀρείσαι δόμεναι τ' ἀπερίσαι ἀπ. 9. 120, cf. Hdt. 9. 120: esp. by Solon's laws the fine due the murderer to the next of kin, like the Old Norse and Saxon weregild, Plat. Legg. 862 C; ὕβριος, μασιμάτων, μαρτίας ἀπ. for violence, etc., Aesch. Pers. 808, Ag. 1420, 1070, cf. Eur. Bacch. 516, Alc. 7; in I. T. 1459 τῆς σῆς σφαγῆς ἀποινα prob. redemption, rescue from death;—rare in Prose, ἀποίνους ἐξέλαισθηναι Plat. Legg. 862 C, cf. Rep. 393 E.

2. Pind. often has it in good sense, a recompense, reward, mostly absol.; c. gen. in recompense or reward for . . ἀποιν' ἀρετᾶς P. 2. 26:—in sing., τοῦτο γὰρ ἀντ' ἀγαθοῦ νόου εἰλῆχεν ἀποινον C. I. 6280 B. 10.

ἀποινάω, (ποινή) to demand the fine due from the murderer (v. ἀποινα II), Lex ap. Dem. 629. 22, cf. 630. fin.:—Med. to hold to ransom, Eur. Rhes. 177, cf. 466.

ἀπ-οινέω, to cease to ferment, v. l. Alex. Δημητρ. 6.

ἀποινίς, Adv. unpunished, Agath. Hist. p. 248.

ἀποινόδικος, ov, exacting penalty, atoning, δίκαια Eur. Il. F. 888.

ἀποινόδορπος, ov, ransom-devouring, Lyc. 902.

ἀποινον, τό, v. sub ἀποινα.

ἀπ-οινος, ov, = οἶνος, Eust. 727. 20, etc.

ἀ-ποιος, ov, (ποιος) without quality or attribute, στοιχεῖα Democ. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 17; ὕλη Plut. 2. 369 A; γέους Arctae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 7; ἀπ. ὕδαρ pure water, Ath. 33 C.

ἀποιστέον, verb. Adj. of ἀποφέρει, one must carry off, Gloss.

ἀποίστεω, to kill with arrows, Anth. P. 7. 743.

ἀποίσω, v. sub ἀποφέρει.

ἀποίσχωμαι, fut. -οιχίσσομαι: aor. -ψόχμην: Dep.:—to be gone away, to be far from, keep aloof from a thing, c. gen., ἀποίσχονται πολέμοιο Il. 11. 408; ἀποίχεαι ἀνδρὸς art gone from him, hast forsaken him, 19. 342; and so in Att.

2. absol. to be gone, to have departed, to be absent, ὅπως δὲ θνόν ἀποίχεται how long he has been gone, Od. 4. 109; ἀνδρὸς ἀποιχομένου πολλὴν χρόνον 21. 70, cf. 2. 253; περὶ πατρὸς ἀποιχομένου ἔρσθαι his absent father, 1. 135., 3. 77; ἀπ. εἰς τὰς ἡλίας πάλιν Eur. Heracl. 818.

3. to be gone, to have perished, ἀποίχεται χάρις Eur. H. F. 134: of persons, to be dead and gone, ἀπολίπων μ' ἀποίχεται Ar. Ran. 83; more fully, ἀπ. βύτιοι v. l. Anth. P. 10. 59; οἱ ἀποιχομένοι = οἱ τελευτήσαντες, Pind. P. 1. 181, cf. 3. 4.

4. μὴνός ἀποιχομένου = φθίνοντος, Arat. 810.

ἀποινίζομαι, Dep. to shun as an ill-omen, Lat. abominari, Gloss.

ἀποκαθαίρω, fut. ἀρῶ, to clear, cleanse or clean quite, ἀπ. τὴν χεῖρα εἰς τὰ χειρόμακτρα upon the towels, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 5; τοῖς προσβίοις ἀπ. σκέλειν, of flies, Arist. P. A. 4. 6, 14:—Pass. Id. Probl. 31. 9:—Med. to purge oneself, Ib. 4. 30.

2. to refine metal by smelting, Strabo 399; ῥητὴν ἀποκαθαυμένην purified, Diosc. 1. 24. metaph., ἀποκαθαῖραι τὴν φωνὴν to be pure in dialect, Luc. Hist. Conser. 21.

II. to cleanse off, clear away, τὰς τραπέζας Ar. Pax 1193; ἀπ. τὰς βαναύσους τέχνας εἰς μετοίκων χέρας Plut. Comp. Lyc. c. Num. 2: to remove by purging or clearing, Diosc. 4. 63:—Pass. to be removed by purging, Hipp. Vet. Med. 16; or by cleansing, Plat. Tim. 72 C: generally to be got rid of, Arist. Meteor. 4. 6, 9, H. A. 6. 14, 7:—Med., ἀποκαθῆσθαι τι to get rid of a thing, Tim. Locr. 104 B; τινος to rid oneself of . ., Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 27.

ἀποκαθαίρω, fut. ἰῶ, to make clean, purify, LXX (Job 25. 4):—καθαρίστω, τό, = καθαίρω, F. M. 483. 12:—καθαρισμός, ὁ, a purification, Byz.

ἀποκαθάρω, τό, that which is cleared off, an excretion, ἀπ. ἡ χολή Arist. P. A. 4. 2, 10, cf. H. A. 5. 15, 3., 9. 40, 10.

II. an expiatory offering, Steph. B.: cf. καθαῖρα.

ἀποκάθαρος, εως, ἡ, that which is cleared off from metal, dross, Arist. Meteor. 4. 6, 10; of animal excretion, Id. G. A. 1. 18, 6, H. A. 7. 10, 6; ἀποκαθάρσεις χολῆς Thuc. 2. 49.

II. lustration, expiation, Plut. Rom. 21.

ἀποκαθαρτέον, verb. Adj. one must purify, Aristid. 1. 25.

ἀποκαθαρκτικός, ὁ, ὅν, clearing off, cleansing, c. gen., Diosc. 3. 25.

ἀποκαθίζομαι, fut. -εδοῦμαι, to sit down, sit, Gloss.

ἀποκαθεύδω, fut. -εῦδῶ: impl., ἀποκαθῆδον or -καθεύδον and ἀποκαθεύδων:—to sleep away from home, ἐς τὸ ἱερόν Philostr. 568; of a

woman separated from her husband, to sleep apart, Eupol. Incert. 138.

II. to fall asleep over a thing, Themist. 13 D.

ἀποκαθήλωσις, εως, ἡ, an unwailing, a taking down from the cross, C. 1. 8765.

ἀποκαθήμεναι, Pass. to sit apart, ἀτιμώμενοι ἀποκατέσται (Ion. for -ἀάθηται) Hdt. 4. 66; of bees, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 26; ἀποκαθήμενῃ, = αἰμορροῦσα, LXX (Lev. 20. 18, al.).

II. to sit idle, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 26, Ael. V. H. 6. 12.

ἀποκαθίζω, to sit apart, of a judge, Polyb. 31. 10, 3.

II. to sit down, Plut. 2. 649 B.

ἀποκαθιστάνω, = sq., Polyb. 3. 98, 9, Diod. 18. 57; —also -ιστάνω, Arist. Metaph. 11. 8, 12, Duris ap. Ath. 606 D, Diod. 1. 78.

ἀποκαθίστημι, fut. -καταστήσω: pf. -καθέστακα Polyb. 21. 9, 9. To re-establish, restore, restate, Xen. Lac. 6, 3; τὴν πολιτείαν Decret. Byz. ap. Dem. 256. 3; πολίτας Plut. Alex. 7; ἀπ. τινὶ τι to restore or return it to one, Polyb. 3. 98, 7, etc.; ἀπ. εἰς αὐτὸν (sc. φύσιν) Tim. Locr. 100 C, cf. Arist. M. Mor. 2. 7, 11; ἀπ. εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ Id. Metaph. 1. c.; ἀπ. εἰς αὐτὸν εἰς . . to carry oneself back . . , Plut. 2. 610 D; ἐπὶ . . , Diod. 5. 23; —to heal, set right, Diosc. 1. 77, etc.

II. Pass., with pf. pass. ἀποκαθέσταμαι, aor. -εστάθην [ἀ]: also aor. 2 act. -κατέστην: —to be restored, Arist. Categ. 8, 14, al.; ἀπ. εἰς τὴν ἐξ ἀρχῆς κατάστασιν to return, settle down into . . , Polyb. 25. 1, 1: of sicknesses, to subside, Hipp. Aph. 1258; ἀπ. εἰς τι to turn out so and so, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 5, cf. Polyb. 2. 41, 14; also, ἀπ. στείρον to turn out barren, Arist. Plant. 1. 6, 6.

ἀποκαίνυμαι, Pass. to surpass or vanquish, τῇ δ' αὖτ' . . ἀπεκαίνοντο πάντας in wrestling again he vanquished all, Od. 8. 127; οἷος δὲ με . . ἀπεκαίνοντο τότῳ Ib. 219.

ἀποκαίριος, ov, = ἀκαιρος, unseasonable, Soph. Ph. 155.

ἀποκαίσιρόμοι, Pass. to assume the monarch, M. Auton. 6. 30.

ἀποκαίω, Att. -κάω, fut. -καύσω: aor. ἀπέκηα Il. 1. citand., -έκανσα Dem. 798, 23, Philippi. Incert. 2: —to burn off, of medical cautery, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 54: also of intense cold (like Virgil's *frigoris adurit*), θύελλαν, ἣ κεν ἀπὸ Τρώων κεφαλὰς . . καίει Il. 21. 336; ἀνεμος βορρὰς . . ἀποκαίαν πάντα Xen. An. 4. 5, 3; ἀπεκαίνοντο ἡ πᾶν τὸν ἀμπελον Philippi. Incert. 2; and often in Theophr.—Pass., ἀπεκαίνοντο αἱ ρῖνες their noses were frozen off, Xen. An. 7. 4, 3.

ἀποκάκω, (κάκη) to sink under a weight of misery, LXX (Jer. 15. 9).

ἀποκάκησις, εως, ἡ, cowardice, Hesych. s. v. ἀπόκησις.

ἀποκάλλω, fut. έώω, to call back, recall, esp. from exile, Hdt. 3. 53, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 25.

II. to call by a name, esp. by way of disparagement, to stigmatise as . . τὸν τοῦ μανέντος . . ξέναιμον ἀποκαλοῦντες Soph. Aj. 727; ὀλιγαρχικοὺς καὶ μισοδόμους ἀπ. Andoc. 31. 10; ὡς ἐν οὐρεὶ ἀποκ. μηχανοποιῶν Plat. Gorg. 512 C; ἀργόν, σοφιστὴν ἀποκ. τινα Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 57 and 6, 13; οὐς νῦν ὑβρίζει καὶ πτωχοὺς ἀποκαλεῖ Dem. 582. 12; ὡς ἐν αἰσχρῷ φησύνουσ ἀπ. Arist. Eth. N. 9. 8, 1; παράσιτον ἀπ. (sc. Tina) Timocl. Kent. 7; χαρινεντισμὸν ἀπ. to call it a sorry jest, Plat. Theat. 168 D; sometimes however without any bad sense, τοὺς χαλεπαίνοντας ἀνδράδας ἀπ. Arist. Eth. N. 2. 9, 7, cf. Xen. Eq. 10, 17.

ἀποκαλλωπίζω, fut. έώω, to strip of ornament, Poll. 1. 236.

ἀποκάλυμμα, ατος, τό, a revelation, Hermas ap. Clem. Al. 426.

ἀποκάλυπτικός, ἡ, ὅν, that can reveal, revealing, Clem. Al. 98.

ἀποκάλυπτω, fut. ψω, to uncover, τὴν κεφαλὴν, etc., Hdt. 1. 119; τὰ στήθη Plat. Prot. 352 A:—Med., ἀποκαλύπτεσθαι τὴν κεφαλὴν Plut. Crass. 6.

II. to disclose, reveal, τὸδε τῆς διανοίας Plat. Prot. 352 A: τὴν τῆς ῥητορικῆς δύναμιν Id. Gorg. 455 D, cf. 460 A:—Med. to reveal one's whole mind, Plut. Alex. 55, 2. 880 E, cf. Ev. Luc. 2. 35, etc.; ἀποκαλύπτεσθαι πρὸς τι to let one's designs upon a thing become known, Diod. 17. 62, 18. 23:—Pass. to be disclosed, made known, Ev. Matth. 10. 26, etc.; of persons, 2 Ep. Thess. 2. 3, 6, 8, etc.; also, λόγοι ἀποκαλυμμένοι naked, i. e. shameless, words, Vit. Hom. 214.

II. of a covering, to remove it, Arist. de An. 2. 9, 13, in Pass.

ἀποκάλυψις, εως, ἡ, an uncovering, disclosing, making known, ἀμαρτίας Plut. 2. 70 F: a revelation, esp. of divine mysteries, revelation, Ep. Rom. 16. 25, etc.; of persons, a manifestation, 2 Ep. Thess. 1. 7, etc.—the Apocalypse, N. T.

ἀποκάμνω, fut. -κάμωμαι, to grow quite weary, fail or flag utterly, mostly absol., Soph. O. C. 1776, Plat. Rep. 445 B, Anth. P. 5. 47; also c. part., ἀπ. ζητῶν, μηχανώμενος to be quite weary of seeking, etc., Plat. Meno 81 D, Xen. Meni. 2. 6, 35.

II. c. inf. to cease to do, μοχθεῖν οὐκ ἀπ. Eur. Ion 135; μὴ ἀποκάμῃς σεαυτὸν σώσαι do not hesitate . . , Plat. Crito 45 B.

III. c. acc., ἀπ. πόνον to flinch from toil, Lat. detrectare laborem, Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 19; so, ἀπ. πρὸς τι Plut. Arat. 33.

ἀποκάμπτω, intr. to turn off or aside, opp. to ὀρθορμεῖν, Xen. Eq. 7. 14; ἀπ. ἐξ τοῦ τέματος, of chariots in the race, Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 6.

ἀποκάμψις, εως, ἡ, a turning off the road, Theophr. Char. 23.

ἀποκαπνισμός, ὁ, fumigation, Diosc. 3. 126.

ἀποκαπνίζω, (v. sub καπνός), to breathe away, aor. 1 in tmesi, ἀπὸ δὲ ψυχῆν ἐκάπνεσεν she gasped forth her life, of Andromaché in a swoon, Il. 22. 467; cf. Q. Sm. 6. 523.

ἀποκαρᾶδοκέω, to expect earnestly, c. acc., Polyb. 16. 2, 8, Aquila Ps. 36. 7.

ἀποκαρᾶδοκία, ἡ, earnest expectation, Ep. Rom. 8. 19, Phil. 1. 20.

ἀποκαρᾶτομέω, to behead, Schol. Pind. O. 10. 19.

ἀποκάραμα, ατος, τό, that which is clipped off, Iamb. Protr. 21.

ἀποκαρτεύομαι, Dep. to enjoy the fruits of, c. acc., Nicet. Ann. 194 B.

ἀποκαρτίζω, to gather fruit; Pass. to be strip of fruit, Poll. 1. 236.

II. metaphor. in Med. = ἀποκαρτεύομαι, c. acc. rei, Epigr. Gr. 546. 16; c. gen., Clem. Al. 105.

ἀποκαρπῶ, to produce fruit, to produce, Hipp. 279. 34:—Med. to enjoy the fruit of, τι Epiphan.

ἀπόκαρσις, εως, ἡ, (κείρα) a clipping, tonsure, Eccl.

ἀποκαρτέω, verb. Adj. of ἀποκείρω, one must clip off, Eupol. Incert. 97.

ἀποκαρτέρω, to kill oneself by abstinence, starve oneself to death, Hipp. Acut. 393, cf. Cic. Tusc. 1. 34, Plut. Num. 21, Luc. Macrobi. 19; ὥστε μᾶλλον ἂν θέλιν ἀποκαρτερεῖν ἢ τοῦτ' ἀκούων καρτερεῖν Lysipp. Incert. 2; οὐκ ἀπεκαρτέρησε . . , ἀλλ' ἐκαρτέρησ' Timocl. Kan. 1.

ἀποκαρτέρησις, εως, ἡ, suicide by hunger, Quintil. Inst. 8. 5.

ἀποκαρφολόγω, = καρφολόγω, Hipp. Progn. 38.

ἀποκαταβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι, to descend from, Dion. H. 9. 16.

ἀποκατάγνυμι, to break, rend off, Hesych.

ἀποκαταδική, ἡ, a condemnation, Byz.

ἀποκαταλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, to reconcile again, Ep. Eph. 2. 16, Col. 1. 20.

ἀποκαταρρέω, to flow down from, ἀπὸ τίνος Hipp. Aph. 1259.

ἀποκαταρρίπτω, to fling down, Galen.

ἀποκαταστάσις, εως, ἡ, complete restoration, restitution, reestablishment, τοῦ ἐνδεοῦς Arist. M. Mor. 2. 7, 12; εἰς φύσιν Ib. 11 and 20; τῆς φύσεως ἐς τὸ ἀρχαῖον Arctae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 5: recovery from sickness, Id. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 10; ἀποκ. ὁσῶν the return of the stars to the same place in the heavens as in the former year, Plat. Ax. 370 B, Plut. 2. 937 F, etc.;—so that the rule of Ammon, that ἀποκ. is used of ἐμφυα, ἀπόδοσις of ἀψυα, does not hold.

ἀποκαταστατικός, ἡ, ὅν, returning, recurring in a cycle or orbit, Philo 1. 24; ἀπ. ἀριθμοί Nicom. Arithm. p. 131.

ἀποκατάσχεσις, εως, ἡ, a holding off, Gloss.

ἀποκατατίθημι, to lay aside, ἀποκἀθετο (sync. aor. med.) Ap. Rh. 3. 817.

ἀποκαταφαίνομαι, Pass. to be reflected, Atistae. 1. 3.

ἀποκαταψύχω, to cool, Galen.

ἀποκατέχω, to hold bound, ἐρχάταις τιμωρίας C. 1. 5858 b. 36.

ἀποκάτῃ, Ion. for ἀποκάθημαι.

ἀποκατορθῶ, to set upright again, Arist. Eth. E. 7. 14, 10.

ἀποκάτω, from below, Gramm.

ἀποκάτωθεν, from beneath, upwards, Olympiod. Lob. Phryn. 46.

ἀποκαυλίζω, fut. Att. έώω: (καυλός) —to break off by the stalk: to break short off, Eur. Supp. 717, Thuc. 2. 76:—Pass. to be so broken, to be fractured across, Hipp. Fract. 778, Art. 799.—Verb. Adj. -ιστέον, Oribas. Mai. 18.

ἀποκαυλίσω, εως, ἡ, a breaking off by the stalk; a breaking quite across, snipping, πηδαλιον Luc. Merc. Cond. 1.

ἀπόκαυλος, ov, = ἀκαυλος, Schneid. Theophr. H. P. 7. 2, 4.

ἀποκάωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποκαίω) a burning, scorching, Strabo 779.

ἀποκάω, v. sub ἀποκαίω.

ἀπόκειμαι, fut. -κείσομαι, used as Pass. of ἀποτίθημι, to be laid away from, προμαθείας ἀποκείται ῥοαί the tides of events lie beyond our foresight, Pind. N. 11. 61, cf. Arat. 110.

II. absol. to be laid up in store, of money, ἀπ. ἐνδον ἀργύριον Philaet. 2. 9; παρά τινι Lys. 153. 45; τινι for one's use, Xen. An. 2. 3, 15; χάρις . . ἐν' ἀπόκειται (as Reisk. for ἐναποκείται) is laid up as a common possession, Soph. O. C. 1752; hence to be kept in reserve, Id. Cyr. 3. 1, 19, Plat., etc.; παλὺς σοι [γέλως] ἐστὶν ἀποκείμενος you have great store of laughter in reserve, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 15; ἀπ. εἰς . . to be reserved for an occasion, Plat. Legg. 952 D; συγγνώμη, έλεος ἀπ. τινι Dem. 633, 26, Diod. 13. 30, etc.;—c. inf., ἀτυχήματα ἀποκείται τινι ἐνεδοκίμειν Dem. 294. 14; παθεῖν Diou. H. 5. 8; πάσι . . τὸ θανεῖν ἀπόκειται Epigr. Gr. 416. 6:—τὸ ἀποκείμενον that which is in store for one, one's fate, Schäf. Greg. p. 477.

III. to be laid aside, neglected, ἀπ. πόρρω Cratin. Incert. 46, cf. Plut. 2. 159 F.

ἀποκείρω, fut. -κέρω, Ep. -κέρσω; aor. -έκειρα, Ep. -έκερσα:—Pass., aor. -έκαρην: pf. -έκαρμαι. To clip or cut off, properly of hair, mostly in Med., ξανθὴν ἀπεκείρωτο χαιτῆν Il. 23. 141; ἀποκείρασθαι τὰς κεφαλὰς to have their hair shorted close, Hdt. 6. 21; and absol., ἀποκείρασθαι to cut off one's hair, Ar. Nub. 836; esp. in token of mourning, Isae. 47. 9; so also in Act., Xen. Eq. 5, 8, Luc. Pisc. 46:—Pass., δις ἀποκαρέντα πρόβατα twice shorn or clipped, Diod. 1. 36; ἀποκεκαρμένους μοιχόν, ἀπ. σκάφιον, of peculiar fashions of hair-cutting, Ar. Ach. 849, Thesm. 838; c. acc., ἀπὸ στεφάναν έκαράσαι πύργων thou hast been shorn of thy crown of towers, Eur. Hec. 910.

II. metaphor. to cheat, τὸν παχεῖς Luc. Alex. 6.

III. generally, to cut through, sever, ἀπὸ δ' ἄμφω κέρσε τένοντε Il. 10. 456; ἀπὸ δὲ φλέβα πᾶσαν έκερσεν 13. 546.

III. to cut off, slay, ἀνδρας Aesch. Pers. 921, cf. Eur. H. F. 875, Demad. 180. 3.

ἀποκεκλυμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. openly, Isocr. 171 E, Dion. H. de Rhet. 8. 3.

ἀποκεκλυμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. venturously, Themist. 107 C.

ἀποκεκλυμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. by lot, chance, Jo. Chrys.

ἀποκεκρυμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. by stealth, Schol. Ar. Av. 267, Eccl.

ἀπ-οκέλλω, to get out of the course or track, A. B. 428.

ἀπόκενος, ov, quite emptied, Diosc. 5. 45: cf. ἀπέρημος.

ἀποκενόω, to empty quite, drain, exhaust, Hipp. 237. 34; ἀπ. τοὺς πόδας (where τοὺς π., more Hebraico, = τὴν γαστέρα), LXX (Jud. 3. 24):—Pass., Arist. Fr. 215.

ἀποκεντέω, to pierce through, LXX (Num. 25. 8, al.), cf. Diog. L. 9. 26:—ἀποκεντήσις, εως, ἡ, LXX (Hos. 8. 13).

ἀποκεντρος, ov, away from the centre, Mantho 3. 269.

ἀποκένωσις, εως, ἡ, an emptying, Matth. Medico 147.

ἀποκερδαίνω, fut. -κερδήσω, -κερδῶναι: aor. -έκερδησα, -έκερδᾶνα:—to have benefit, enjoyment from or of a thing, c. gen., ποτὸς Eur. Cycl. 432; ἀπ. βραχέα to make some small gain of a thing, Andoc. 17. 32; absol., ἐνεσται ἀποκερδᾶναι Luc. D. Mort. 4. 1.

ἀποκερματίζω, fut. Att. τῷ, to change for small coin, break into small pieces, Porph. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 822. 2. metaph., ἀπ. τὸν βίον to dissipate one's whole substance, Anth. P. 7. 607.

ἀποκεφαλαιοῖμαι, Pass. to be summed up, Eust. 1769. 4.
ἀποκεφαλίζω, to behead, Arr. Epict. 1. 1, 24, LXX (Ps. 151. 7):—Pass., Philodem. in Gomperz Herk. Stud. 1. 17, Arr. Epict. 1. 1, 29.
ἀποκεφάλισμα, τό, dirt that comes off the head, Poll. 2. 48.
ἀποκεφαλίσμός, ὁ, beheading, Plut. 2. 358 E: ἀποκεφάλιστής, οὗ, ὁ, a headman, Strabo 531.

ἀποκεχωρισμένος, Adv. pf. pass. separately, Apollon. Lex. Hom.
ἀποκηδεύω, to cease to mourn for, τινά Hdt. 9. 31.

ἀποκηδέω, fut. ἥσω, = ἀκηδέω, to be remiss, Il. 23. 413: to be faint, Sophron ap. A. B. 428.

ἀποκήδης, ἑς, = ἀκήδης, negligent, Galen.
ἀποκήρος, (κήρ) free from fate or death, Emped. 461.

ἀποκήρυγμα, ατος, τό, a thing publicly proclaimed, dub. in Hipp. 110.

ἀποκήρυκτοῖμαι, Dep. to avert by a message, deprecate, τι Byz.

ἀποκηρυκτός, α, on, verb. Adj. of ἀποκηρύσσω, to be expelled, Greg. Naz.

ἀποκήρυκτος, on, publicly renounced: 1. of a son, disinherited, disowned, Theopomp. Hist. 333, cf. Poll. 4. 93, Luc. Icarom. 14. 2.

in Eccl., excommunicated, Clem. A. 562.

ἀποκηρύξιμος, on, to be sold by public auction, C. I. 123. 5.

ἀποκηρύξις, εως, ἡ, a public announcement, esp. public renunciation of a son, disinheriting, Plut. Themist. 2, Luc. Abdic. 5. II. excommunication, Synes. 219 B.

ἀποκηρύσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ξω:—to have a thing cried, to offer it for public sale, sell by auction, Hdt. 1. 194, Plat. Com. Πρᾶξ. 4; ἀπ. ὅ τι ἀν' ἀλόγῃ Eupol. Ταξ. 12:—Pass. to be sold by auction, Lys. 148. 43, Luc. Pisc. 23.

II. to renounce publicly, ἐξέστω τῷ πατρὶ τὸν νόον ἀπ. Plat. Legg. 928 E, sq., cf. Dem. 1006. 21, Luc. Abdic. 1, sqq.: also to declare outlawed, banish, Valck. Hdt. l. c.: in Eccl. to excommunicate, Eus. H. E. 7. 29, 1.

III. to forbid by proclamation, ἀποκεκήρυκται μὴ στρατεύειν Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 27, cf. Theophr. H. P. 4. 4, 5.

ἀποκιδύρω, to take the κιδάρις off, τὴν κεφαλὴν LXX (Lev. 10. 6).

ἀποκιδναίμαι, Pass. to spread abroad from a place, Ap. Rh. 4. 133, Arat. 735.

ἀποκιδνεύσις, εως, ἡ, a venturesome attempt, τύχης Thuc. 7. 67.

ἀποκιδνεύω, to make a bold attempt, make a desperate venture, try a forlorn hope, πρὸς τινά against another, Thuc. 7. 81: οὐ τῶν εὐτυχόντων ἦν τὸ ἀπ. Arist. Fr. 154; ἀποκιδνὲν ἐν τινὶ to make trial in his case, upon him, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 5, Aeschin. 41. 43; ἀπ. πάσαις δυνάμεσι Dion. H. 3. 52; ἀπ. περὶ τῶν ὕλων Plut. Alex. 17: also c. Adj. neut., ἀποκιδνὲν τοῦτο to make this venture, Lys. 102. 15: c. inf., ἀποκιδνεύετον . . σοφόν τι λέγειν Ar. Ran. 1108:—Pass., ἡμῖν . . ἀποκεκιδνεύεσθαι τὰ χρήματα will be put to the uttermost hazard, Thuc. 3. 39.

II. to shrink from the dangers of another, abandon him in danger, τινος Philostr. 206.

ἀποκινέω, fut. ἥσω, to remove or put away from, ἀποκινήσασκε τραπεζίης Il. 11. 635; μὴ μ' ἀποκινήσῃσι θυράων Od. 22. 107.

intr. to move off, Aen. Tact. 10, etc.

ἀποκίνισις, εως, ἡ, a means of removing, τινος Eccl.

ἀπόκινος, ὁ, (κινέω) a comic dance, of an indecent nature, Cratin. Nem. 13, Ar. Fr. 269, cf. Poll. 4. 101, Ath. 629 C:—metaph., ἀποκινον ἐνέρε find some way of dancing off or escaping, Ar. Eq. 20.

ἀποκιρσδομαι, Pass. to become varicose, φλέβες Archig. ap. Galen.

ἀποκιρσδομαι, Pass. to be changed into ivy, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 7.

II. to be deprived of the ivy-wreath, Epigr. Gr. 927.

ἀποκλαδέω, to lop off the branches, Philo Bybl. ap. Eus. P. E. 35 A.

ἀποκλάζω, fut. -κλάζω, to ring or shout forth, Aesch. Ag. 156, Anth. P. 7. 191.

ἀπ-οκλάζω, fut. ἄσω, to bend one's knees, and so to rest, like κάμπτεν γόνυν, Ar. Fr. 163; cf. Soph. O. C. 196.

ἀποκλαίω, Att. -κλάω, [ᾶω]: fut. -κλαύσομαι:—to weep aloud, Hdt. 2. 121, 3, etc.; ἀπ. στόνον Soph. Ph. 695. 2. ἀπ. τινα or τι to bewail much, mourn deeply for, Theogn. 931, Aesch. Fr. 637; ἐμαυτὸν Plat. Phaedo 117 C:—Med., ἀποκλαίεσθαι κακὰ to bewail one's woes, Soph. O. T. 1467; τὴν πενίαν Ar. Vesp. 564; τερπνὸν τὸ λέγειν κάποκλαύσασθαι Eur. Fr. 567.

II. Med., also, to cease to wail, Luc. Syr. D. 6.

ἀποκλάξω, -κλάξον, v. sub ἀποκλείω.

ἀπόκλαρος, on, Dor. for ἀπόκληρος.

ἀπόκλαυσις, εως, ἡ, a breaking, of a wave, E. M. 8. 41.

ἀπόκλασμα, τό, a fracture of the extremity, Hipp. Offic. 748.

ἀπόκλαυμα, τό, loud wailing, Arr. Epict. 2. 16, 39:—also ἀπόκλαυσις, εως, ἡ, Origen.

ἀποκλάω, fut. ἄσω, to break off, τὸ κέρας Strabo 458:—a part. aor. 2 act. ἀπόκλαδ, Anacr. Fr. 16:—Med., Anth. P. 7. 506:—Pass., οὐκ ἴστω . . ἄρμεν' ἀποκλασθέντα Theocr. 22. 14. 2. to prune vines, Ar. Fr. 163.

ἀποκλάω [ᾶ], v. sub ἀποκλαίω.

ἀπόκλεισις or -κλήσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποκλείω) a shutting up, ἀπόκλ. μου τῶν πυλῶν a shutting the gates against me, Thuc. 4. 85.

II. a shutting out, ἀποκλήσεις γίγνεσθαι (sc. ἐμῶν) there would be a complete stoppage to their works, Id. 6. 99.

ἀπόκλεισμα, τό, a guard-house, LXX; and so ἀποκλεισμός, οὗ, ὁ, Arr. Epict. 4. 7, 20, Aquila Ps. 141. 8.

ἀποκλειστός, verb. Adj. one must bar, shut off, πάροdon Basil.

ἀπόκλειστος, on, shut off, enclosed, Aquila V. T.

ἀποκλείω, fut. -κλείσω: Ion. ἀποκλήω, fut. -κλήσω (Hdt.): Att.

-καλέω Ion. 77: (cf. κλείω). To shut off from or out of, τινά πυλῶν Hdt. 5. 104; δωμάτων Aesch. Pr. 670; ἀπ. τινά to shut him out, Theocr. 15. 77; τινά τῇ κηγκλίδι Ar. Vesp. 775; τῇ θύρᾳ Id. Eccl.

420:—Med., ἀπ. τινα τῆς διαβάσεως Thuc. 6. 101:—Pass., ἀπ. τῆς διεξ-

ἔδου Hdt. 3. 117; τῆς ὁπίσω οὐδοῦ Ib. 55, cf. 58; ἀπ. τῶν πυλῶν Ar. Lys. 423; τῆς θύρας Timoc. Neap. 1. 2. to shut out or exclude from, τούτων Hdt. 1. 37, etc.; ἀπὸ τῶν ἀγαθῶν Ar. Vesp. 601: also, ἀποκλείε-

καμεν . . θεοὺς μηκέτι . . διαπερὶν have prevented them from . . , Id. An. 1263:—Pass., ἀπ. τοῦ σίτου, τῶν σιτίων to turn away from food, have no appetite, Hipp. 373. 44 and 46, Dem. 1260. 23; ἀπ. τοῦ λόγου τυχύν Id. 1107. 3.

II. c. acc. only, to shut up, close, τὰς πύλας, τὰ ἱπὰ Hdt. 1. 150, 2. 133; τὰ . . πρὸς τὴν ἡῶ ἔχοντα τὸ τε Πηλίου οὐρος καὶ ἡ Ὀσσα ἀποκλήθει, of Thessaly, 7. 129; ἀπ. οὐδὸν to bar a road, Babr. 8. 4; ἀπ. τὰς ἐφόδους τῶν ἐπιτηδείων Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 3:—Pass. to be closed, ἀπ. αἱ πύλαι Hdt. 3. 117; ἀπ. ἡ Σκυθικὴ ὑπὸ Ἀγαθίστων, i. e. is bounded by them, Id. 4. 100.

2. to shut up, as in prison, Soph. O. T. 1388, Ar. Vesp. 719; τὴν πόλιν ἀπ. μύχλοισι Id. Lys. 487; ἀπ. τινά ἐνδον Dem. 1359. 6:—Pass., ἀποκλείεσθαι ἐν δωματίῳ Lysias 93. 19.

3. to shut out, τινά Ar. Vesp. 775; ἀπ. τὴν ὄψιν to intercept, Hdt. 4. 7; ἀπ. τὴν βλαστὴν τοῦ περὶ τοῦ to bar its growth, Plat. Phaedr. 251 D:—Pass., ἀπ. ὑπὸ τῆς ἰπποῦ Hdt. 9. 50; τὸ φῶς ἀποκλείεσθαι Arist. Probl. 11. 49.

III. absol. to make an exception, Dem. 841. 5.

ἀποκλέπτω, fut. ψω, to steal away, run away with, τι h. Hom. Merc. 522; ἀπ. ἐαυτὸν to cheat oneself, Greg. Naz.:—Pass. in Artemid. 2. 59, to be robbed of, c. acc.

ἀποκληζομαι, late form for ἀποκλείομαι, to be shut up, C. I. 434.

ἀποκληῖω, Ion. for ἀποκλείω: also ἀποκλήζω, C. I. 434.

ἀποκληρονόμος, on, = sq., disinherited, Arr. Epict. 3. 8, 2, Eccl.

ἀπό-κληρος, Dor. -κλᾶρος, on, without lot or share of, πόνων Pind. P. 5. 71, Emped. ap. Clem. Al. 721. II. absol. disinherited, Arist. Top. 2. 6, 5.

ἀποκληρώω, to choose by lot from a number, Il. 2. 32; ἀπ. ἕνα ἐκ δεκάδος Id. 3. 25; ἀπὸ πάντων τῶν λόγων Thuc. 4. 8: at Athens, to choose or elect by lot, Id. 8. 70, Andoc. 11. 19; οἰοφύλακας ἀπ. Lys. 165. 35: and in Pass. to be so chosen, Dem. 778. 4, Chron. Par. in C. I. 2374. 16:—Med., much like Act., Philo 2. 508, Plut. 2. 826 E.

2. to allot, assign by lot, χώραν τινὶ Plat. Caes. 51:—Pass. to be allotted, fall to one's share, τινὶ Luc. Merc. Cond. 32, Philo 2. 577:—also to have allotted to one, τι Philo 1. 214.

II. to exclude from drawing lots for office, Arist. Pol. 4. 14. 13; cf. ἀπόκληρος II.

ἀποκλήρωσις, εως, ἡ, choice by lot or chance, unreasonable choice, Plut. 2. 1045 F: random conduct, caprice, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 351: hence the phrases in Origen., τίς ἡ ἀποκλ., c. inf., what is there unreasonable in doing so and so? and κατ' ἀποκλήρωσιν without reason, at random.

ἀποκληρωτέον, verb. Adj. one must choose by lot, Arist. Pol. 6. 3, 6.

ἀποκληρωτικός, ὁ, on, choosing or acting by lot or chance, at random, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 79. Adv. -κώς, Origen.

ἀπόκλητος, on, (ἀποκαλέω) called or chosen out, select; οἱ Ἀπόκλητοι among the Actolians, members of the select council, Polyb. 20. 1, 1, etc.; cf. Herm. Polit. Ant. 5. 184. 10.

ἀπόκλινω, τό, a slope downwards, E. M. 374. 35: a star's declination, opp. to its ἀναφορά, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 14. [V. Lob. Paral. 418.]

ἀποκλίνω, ἑς, on the decline, Manetho 6. 62.

ἀποκλίνω [ε], fut. ἰνῶ: Pass., aor. -εκλίνην, poet. -εκλίνην Theocr. 3. 37:—to turn off or aside, τι Od. 19. 556: to turn back, h. Hom. Ven. 169:—Pass. (like III. 1), to slope away, of countries, πρὸς τύπον Diod. 13. 89: of the day, to decline, get towards evening, ἀποκλινομένης τῆς μεσαμβρίας, τῆς ἡμέρης Hdt. 3. 104, 114, 4. 181.

II. Pass. to be upset, Dem. 1278. 24, Plut. Galb. 27. III. in Att. mostly intr. in Act.,

1. of countries, to slope away, Lat. vergere, Polyb. 3. 47, 2.

2. to turn aside or off the road, Xen. An. 2. 2, 16, Theocr. 7. 130: hence, πρὸς τὴν ἡῶ ἀποκλίνοντι as one turns to go Eastward, Hdt. 4. 22.

3. often with a bad sense, to turn off, fall away, decline, degenerate, Soph. O. T. 1192; ἐπὶ τὸ ραθυμεῖν Dem. 13. 4; πρὸς θηριώδη φύσιν Plat. Polit. 309 E; πρὸς τὰς ἡδονὰς Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 35, cf. Plat. Rep. 547 E; ἀπ. ὡς πρὸς τὴν δημοκρατίαν Arist. Pol. 4. 8, 3, cf. 5. 7, 6:—also without any bad sense, ἀπ. εἰς τινα τέχνην to incline, have a bent towards it, Plat. Legg. 847 A; πρὸς τὸ κόσμον Ib. 802 E: to have a leaning, be favourably disposed, πρὸς τινα Dem. 655. 16.

ἀπόκλινσις, εως, ἡ, a turning off, declension, as of fortune, Plut. 2. 611 A.

II. a descent, dismounting, Ib. 970 D. III. a sinking, of the sun, Id. Aemil. 17; of a ship, Id. Pomp. 47.

ἀποκλίτεον, verb. Adj. one must incline, πρὸς τι Arist. Eth. N. 9. 2, 5.

ἀπόκλιτος, on, inclined, sinking, Plut. 2. 273 D.

ἀποκλύω, fut. ὕσω, to wash away, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 6:—Pass., Arist. Mund. 5, 12.

II. in Med., Diod. 4. 51; metaph., ποτίμῃ λόγῳ ἀλμυρὰν ἀκοήν ἀπ. Plat. Phaedr. 243 D:—hence to avert by purifications, οὐνερον Ar. Ran. 1340.

ἀπόκλυστις, ἡ, a washing off, ἐπεκλύσεις καὶ ἀπ. flow and ebb, Themist. 167 B.

ἀποκμητέον, verb. Adj. of ἀποκάμνω, one must grow weary, Plat. Rep. 445 B (as Bekk. for ἀποκνητέον).

ἀπόκναισις, εως, ἡ, affliction, vexation, Hesych.

ἀποκναίω, Att. -κνάω, inf. -κνᾶν Plat. Phil. 26 B: aor. -ἐκναισα Id. Rep. 406 B:—to scrape or rub off, τι Antiphr. Incert. 9.

II. ἀποκν. τινά to wear one out, worry to death, Ar. Eccl. 1087, Plat. Il. c.; οὐ μ' ἀποκναίεις περιπατῶν Menand. Miso. 10; ἀποκναίει γὰρ ἀνδρῶς δὴ πονα καὶ ἀναίσθησά Dem. 564. 12, Theophr. Char. 7, cf. Dion. H. de Dem. 20:—Pass. to be worn out, Plat. Rep. 406 B; εἰσφοραῖς Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 1:—v. Ruhnke. Tim.

ἀπ-οκνέω, to shrink from, c. acc., τὸν κίνδυνον Thuc. 3. 20; τὸν πλοῦτον Id. 8. 12:—c. inf. to shrink from doing, Id. 4. 11, Plat. Phaedo 84 C, Theaet. 166 B.

2. absol. to shrink back, hesitate, Thuc. 3. 55, 6. 18, Plat., etc.

ἀποκνήσις, εὐς, ἡ, a shrinking from, στρατειῶν Thuc. I. 99; ἀπ. πρὸς τι Plut. 2. 783 B.

ἀποκνήσας, verb. Adj. of ἀποκνέω, Plat. Rep. 349 A, 372 A, Isocr. 171 E; cf. ἀποκμητέον.

ἀποκνίξω, fut. ἴσω, to nip or snip off, τι Hipp. 677. 6, Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1. 23; ἀπὸ τινός Diod. 2. 4; τινος Plut. 2. 977 B.

ἀποκνίσις, εὐς, ἡ, a nipping off, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 11.

ἀποκνίσμα, τό, that which is nipt off, a little bit, Ar. Pax 790.

ἀποκογχίζω, to draw out with a κόγχη (signif. 1. 2), Diosc. 1. 33.

ἀποκοιμάμαι, Pass. with fut. med. ἡσούμαι:—to sleep away from home, Plat. Legg. 762 C; ἐν Λακεδαίμονι Eupol. Πολ. 10.

ἀποκοιμίζω, Hdt. 8. 76, Ar. Vesp. 213, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 22, sq.;—apparently a military phrase, Dobree ad Ar. I. c.

ἀποκοιμίζω, to put to sleep, Alciphro 1. 39:—Pass. to go to sleep, Ep. Socr.

ἀποκοινωνέω, to excommunicate;—and verb. Adj. -ητέος, α, ον, to be excommunicated, Eccl.

ἀποκοιτέω, to sleep away from one's post, Decret. ap. Dem. 238. 10.

ἀποκοιμῶ, on, sleeping away from, τῶν σπασίτων Aeschin. 45. 2; οὐκ ἀπ. παρὰ Πέας Luc. D. Deor. 10. 2.

ἀποκολλάω, to unglue, disunite, Eunap. ap. Suid., Oribas. ap. Cocch. 82; to strip off, τί τινος Eust. 854. 33.

ἀποκολοκύντωσις, εὐς, (κολοκύνθη) translation into the society of gourds, a travestie of the ἀποθῆσις of the emperor Clandius, attributed to Seneca, Dio C. 60. 35.

ἀποκολοῦναι, to cut short off, τι Call. Jov. 90 (in tmesi), cf. A. B. 435.

ἀποκολλόμαι, Pass. to form a bay, Arist. Mund. 3. 9.

ἀποκολυμβάω, to dive and swim away, Thuc. 4. 25, Dio C. 49. 1.

ἀποκομάω, to lose one's hair, Luc. Lexiphi. 5.

ἀποκομιδή, ἡ, a carrying away. Polyb. 25. 7. 3.

ἀποκομιδή, ἡ, a getting away or back, return, Thuc. 1. 137.

ἀποκομιζέω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to carry away, escort, Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 12: to carry away captive, ἐς πόλιν Thuc. 7. 82:—Pass. to be carried off, οὐκάδε Andoc. 9. 7, cf. Dem. 1259. 23: to take oneself off, get away, ἐς τόπον Thuc. 5. 10; ἐπ' οἴκου Id. 4. 96.

ἀποκομίζω, Pass. ὁπίσω κομ. to return, Hdt. 5. 27.

ἀποκομιστής, οὐ, ὁ, a carrier, messenger, Byz.

ἀπόκομα, ατος, τό, a splinter, chip, πέτρας ἀπόκομ' ἀτερμνον (of a man), Theocr. 10. 7; ἀπ. ἀραχνίου a shred, Luc. V. H. 1. 18.

ἀποκομπάω, of lyre strings, to break with a snap, Anth. P. 6. 54.

ἀποκοινίω [ῖ], said to be an Aetol. word for to kick up the dust, i. e. to run, dub. in Hygin. Astr. 3. 11.

ἀποκοντώ, (κύντος) to thrust away or out, Byz.

ἀποκοπή, ἡ, (ἀποκόπτω) a cutting off, Aesch. Supp. 841, Hipp. Mochl. 860: at Athens, ἀπ. χρέων,=the Rom. tabulae novae, a cancelling of all debts, Andoc. 12. 7, Plat. Rep. 566 A, Legg. 736 C, Jusj. ap. Dem. 746. 24, etc.; cf. the σείσάχθεια of Solon, Plut. Sol. 15.

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ἀποκοτταβισμός, ὁ, a dashing out the last drops, Ath. 667 C. 2. a vomit, Matthaei Medic. 68.

ἀποκουρά, ἡ, (κείρω) the tonsure; and -κουρεύομαι, Pass. to receive the tonsure, Eccl.

ἀποκουφίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to lighten, set free from, τινὰ κακῶν, παθῶν Eur. Or. 1341, Hec. 106; ἐκ βροχίδων Anth. P. 9. 372:—to relieve, Plut. Cleom. 18.

ἀποκούψιμος, that can be cut off, Gloss.

ἀπόκουψις, ἡ, a cutting off, Hipp. Art. 831.

ἀποκραδίζω, (κράδη) to pluck from the fig-tree, Nic. Al. 319.

ἀποκραδῖος, ον, plucked from the fig-tree, Anth. P. 6. 300.

ἀποκραϊπάλλω, to sleep off a debauch, Plut. Ant. 30; -ζομαι, Pass., Suid.; -ισμός, Hesych.

ἀποκρανίζω, to strike off from the head, κέρας Anth. P. 6. 255. II.

ἀποκρανίζω, to cut off the head, Eust. 1850. 30.

ἀποκρανέω, to exceed all others, Lat. superare, ὁ Νείλος πλήθει [ὑδάτος] ἀπ. Hdt. 4. 50, cf. 75.

ἀποκρανέω, II. trans. to control, remedy, τι Diosc. 4. 9.

ἀποκράτος, without strength, exhausted, Philo 1. 209.

ἀποκρεμάζω, =ἀποκρεμάννυμι, only in Suid.

ἀποκρεμάμαι, Pass. to hang down from, hang on by, Arist. H. A. 5. 21, 4; impf. ἀπεκρεμάμην Q. Sm. 11. 197; aor. ἀπεκρεμάσθην.

ἀποκρεμάννυμι: fut. -κρεμάσω, Att. -κρεμῶ:—to let hang down, αὐχέν' ἀπεκρέμασεν (of a dying bird), Il. 23. 879; χορδὰν πλήκτρῳ ἀπεκρέμασε the plectrum broke the string so that it hung down, Anth. P. 9. 584:—Pass. to hang down, Arist. Probl. 27. 6.

ἀποκρεμῶ, II. to hang up, suspend, τὸν φαρετρεῶνα Hdt. 1. 216:—Pass., Arist. H. A. 5. 21, 1, 9. 37, 2; aor. ἀπεκρεμάσθην, Luc. D. Deor. 21. 1.

ἀποκρεμάσις, ἡ, a hanging down, Aët. 3. 48:—also -κρέασμα, ατος, τό, Eust. 1334. 2.

ἀποκρεμαστός, ὁ, ὄν, hanging from a thing, Anth. P. app. 129 in tmesi:—also ἀποκρεμής, ἑς, Eust. 1587. 20.

ἀποκρεμάω, =ἀποκρεμάννυμι, Arist. H. A. 5. 5. 5.

ἀποκρέω, to abstain from flesh; and Subst., ἀπόκρεως, ω, ὁ, a season of fasting, fast, carnisprivium; both in late Eccl.

ἀποκρήθεν, Adv., =κατακρήθεν, f. l. for ἀπὸ κρήθεν, Hes. Sc. 7.

ἀποκρημνίζω, to throw from a cliff's edge, Heliod. 8. 8.

ἀποκρημνος, ον, broken sheer off, precipitous, ὅρος ἄβατον καὶ ἀπ. Hdt. 7. 176, cf. 3. 111; χῶρος ἀπ. Id. 8. 53, cf. Thuc. 4. 31, 6. 96, etc.:—metaph. of an advocate's case, full of difficulties, πάντα ἀποκρημνα ὀρῶ Dem. 793. 6.

ἀποκρίνω, Adv. (ἀποκρίνω) apart from, c. gen., Ap. Rh. 2. 15: ἀποκρίδα, Joann. Alex. τὸν παραγρ. p. 33. 4.

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ἀποκρίσις, εως, ἡ, *a separating, καθάρσις* ἀπ. χειρόνων ἀπὸ βελτιόνων Def. Plat. 415 D:—as Medic. term, *excretion*, often in Hipp. and Arist.; v. Foës. Oec., Indic. Aristot.

II. (from Med.) *a decision, answer*, first in Theogn. 1167, then in Hdt. i. 49., 5. 50 (but ὑπόκρισις is the Ion. form), Hipp. 22. 46, Eur. Fr. 967; ἀπ. πρὸς τὸ ἐρώτημα Thuc. 3. 60, cf. Xen. Hier. 1. 35. **2.** *a defence*, Antipho 137. 6.

ἀποκρίτεον, verb. Adj. *one must reject*, Plat. Rep. 377 C; opp. to ἐγκρίτεον, lb. 413 D; v. ἀποκρίνω III.

II. *one must answer*, Id. Prot. 351 C, Alc. i. 114 E; v. ἀποκρίνω IV.

ἀποκρίτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *secretory, able to secrete and emit*, Galen.

ἀποκρίτος, ὄν, *separated, chosen*, Opp. H. 3. 266. Adv. -τως, Byz.

ἀποκροτέω, to *snap the fingers* so as to make a noise, Strabo 672.

ἀποκρότημα, τό, *a snap of the finger*, Strabo 672, Ath. 530 C.

ἀποκροτός, ὄν, *beaten or trodden hard*, γῆ, χωρίον Thuc. 7. 27, Xen. Eq. 7. 15;—generally, *hard*, of animals' claws, Plut. 2. 98 D: *of a hard tumour*, Paul. Aeg. i.—metaph., ψυχὴ λίθινη καὶ ἀπ. Philo 2. 165. Adv. -τως, Epiphani.

II.—ἀποκρήμνος, Coraëus Heliod. p. 288.

ἀποκροῦνίζω, fut. ἰσώ, to *spout or gush out*, Plut. 2. 699 E.

ἀποκρούσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποκρούομαι Pass.) *a retiring, waning*, τῆς σελήνης Clem. Al. 814, etc.; and so Procl. speaks of σελήνης ἀποκρουστικῆς, in *ils wane*.

II. the literal sense *a repulse*, only in Byz.

ἀποκρουστέον, verb. Adj. *one must repel*, Themist. 278 A.

ἀποκρουστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *able to drive off, repel, dispel*, Diosc. i. 167: v. ἀπύκρουσις.

ἀποκρουστος, ὄν, *beaten back*, Nic. Th. 270.

ἀποκρούω, to *beat off from a place or person*, Xen. Hell. 5. 3. 22, Anth. P. 11. 351:—more usual in Med. *to beat off from oneself, beat off*, τὰς προσβολὰς Hdt. 4. 200, Thuc. 2. 4; αὐτοὺς ἐπιόντας Hdt. 8. 61, etc.; generally *to repel*, opp. to ἐπισπᾶσθαι, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 400; *to repel, refute* an argument, Dion. H. de Comp. 25:—Pass. *to be beaten off*, of an assault (cf. ἀποκρούω II), Thuc. 4. 107, Xen., etc.; ἀπεκρούσθη τῆς πείρας Thuc. 8. 100; ἀπ. τῆς μηχανῆς, τῆς πείρας Polyb. 22. 11, 5, Plut., etc.

II. Pass., κοτυλιόκων τὸ χεῖλος ἀποκεκρουμένον a *cup with the lip knocked off*, Ar. Ach. 459.

III. Pass., also, *to be thrown from horseback*, Xen. Eq. Mag. 3. 14.

ἀποκρυβή, ἡ, *a covert, concealment*, Symm. V. T., Byz.

ἀποκρυπτεῖν, verb. Adj. *one must hide, conceal*, Clem. Al. 62.

ἀποκρύπτω, fut. ψω: used by Hom. only in aor. I, but Eur. impf. ἀποκρύπτασκε in Hes. Th. 157: Pass., aor. -ἐκρύβην [ῥ], fut. -κρύβησμαι, LXX, etc. *To hide from, keep hidden from*, c. acc. et gen., αἱ γὰρ μιν θανάτῳ . . δύναμιν νόσφιν ἀποκρύβει lb. 18. 465; c. dat. pers., ἀπέκρυψεν δέ μοι ἰππὶς 11. 717:—later c. dupl. acc., like Lat. celare aliquem aliquid, to *hide or keep back from one*, οὐτε σε ἀποκρύβω τὴν ἐμὴν οὐσίαν Hdt. 7. 28; τὴν ἀπὸ τινος LXX (4 Regg. 4. 27):—Med., ἀποκρύπτεσθαι τινά τι Plat. Legg. 702 B, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 29, etc.; ἀπ. τι *to keep it back*, Plat. Prot. 348 E, cf. 327 B.

2. *to hide from sight, keep hidden, conceal*, Od. 17. 286, and freq. in Att.; ἔθηκεν νύκτ' ἀποκρύβας Archil. 16. 3; τὸν ἥλιον ὑπὸ τοῦ πλῆθεος τῶν διστόων ἀπ. Hdt. 7. 265; ἀποκρύβει φάος νύξ Aesch. Pr. 24; χιὼν ἀπ. τι Xen. An. 4. 11; ἀπ. τὴν σοφίαν Plat. Apol. 22 D; ἀπ. τι ἐν τινι Isocr. 11 B; εἰς τι Ar. Eq. 424, 483, Xen. Eq. Mag. 5. 7:—Med., ἀποκρύπτεσθαι μὴ ποιεῖν τι *to conceal one's doing*, Thuc. 2. 53; περὶ ὧν ἀποκρυπτόμεθα μὴδὲν εἰδέναι Lys. 110. 2: the pf. pass. has the same sense in Dem. 836. 19, οὐκ ἀποκρύπτεται τὴν οὐσίαν:—Pass., τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ὑπὸ τῶν νεῶν ἀποκεκρυμμένον Hdt. 7. 45; τοὺς ἀποκρυπτόμενους *those who withdraw from public*, Alex. Incert. 8.

3. *to obscure, throw into the shade*, Eur. Fr. 152; ἡ πλημμελία ἐκείνην τὴν σοφίαν ἀπ. Plat. Apol. 22 D.

II. ἀπ. γῆν *to lose from sight*, of ships running out to sea, like Virgil's Phæacum abscondimus arces, opp. to ἀνοίγειν (I. 3), φεύγειν εἰς τὸ πέρατος. ἀποκρύβαντα γῆν Plat. Prot. 338 A; ἐπειδὴ ἀπεκρύψαμεν αὐτοὺς when we got out of sight of them, Luc. V. H. 2. 38:—so prob. αὐτοὺς (sc. τοὺς Ἀργεῖους) should be supplied in Thuc. 5. 65; and in Hes. Fr. 44 (Gaisf.) we have ἀποκρύπτουσι Πηλεΐδης (sc. αὐτοῦς) disappear.

ἀποκρυσταλλόμαι, Pass. *to become all ice*, Schol. Il. 23. 281.

ἀποκρυφῆ, ἡ, *a hiding-place*, LXX (Job 22. 14, al.).

ἀποκρύφος, ὄν, *hidden, concealed*, Eur. H. F. 1070; ἐν ἀποκρύφῳ in secret, Hdt. 2. 35; ἀπ. θησαυροῖς hidden, stored up, Ep. Col. 2. 31.

2. c. gen., ἀποκρυφὸν πατρός unknown to him, Xen. Symp. 8. 11.

III. obscure, recondite, hard to understand, Id. Mem. 3. 5. 14; γράμματα call. Fr. 242; ἀπ. σύμβολα δέλτων, of hieroglyphics, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 10.

III. in Eccl., of writings, apocryphal, i. e. sometimes spurious, forged, sometimes merely unrecognised, uncanonical; v. Suicer. s. v. Adv. -φως, Aquila V. T.

ἀποκρύψις, εως, ἡ, *concealment*, ἀπ. ποιεῖσθαι Arist. Cael. 2. 13. 9.

ἀποκτάμεν, -κτάμεναι, ἀποκτάμενος, v. sub ἀποκτείνω.

ἀποκτάομαι, Dep. *to lose possession of, to alienate*, Eccl.

ἀποκτείνω, fut. -κτενῶ, Ion. -κτενεῶ Hdt. 3. 30: aor. I ἀπέκτεινα lb.:—pf. ἀπέκτενα Isocr. 246 B, Plat. Apol. 38 C, Xen. Apol. 29, Dem. 593. 14; plarf. 3 pl. -εκτέονσαν lb. 387. 21, Ion. 3 sing. -εκτένευ Hdt. 5. 67; later pf. ἀπεκτέονηκα Arist. Soph. Elench. 33. 2, cf. Plut. Timol. 16, (introduced by Copyists into Plat., etc.); also ἀπέκταγμα Menauid. Misanth. 8, Arist. Pol. 7. 2, 11, LXX; and ἀπέκτακα Polyb. 11. 18, 10:—aor. 2 -έκτανον II., poet. 1 pl. ἀπέκταμεν Od. 23. 121, inf. -κτάμεναι, -κτάμεν II. 20. 165., 5. 675:—Pass. only late (ἀποθνήσκω being used as the Pass. by correct writers), pres. in Palaeoph. 7; aor. ἀπεκτέονθη Dio C. 65. 4, LXX; pf. ἀπεκτέονθαι Polyb. 7. 7, 4, LXX:—but Hom. has an aor. med. in pass. sense ἀπέκτατο II. 15. 437, 17. 472; part. ἀποκτάμενος 4. 494, etc.; cf. ἀποκτείνω.

Stronger form of κτείνω, to kill, slay, Hom., Hdt., once in Aesch. (Ag. 1250), never in Soph., freq. in

Eur., and the prevailing form for κτείνω in Att. Com. and Prose, as is ἀποθνήσκω for θνήσκω.

2. of judges, *to condemn to death*, Antipho 140. 24, Plat. Apol. 30 D sq., 38 C, 39 D, Xen., etc.; also of the accuser, Andoc. 34. 7, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 21, cf. Thuc. 6. 61; of the executioner, *to put to death*, Hdt. 6. 4; generally of the law, Plat. Prot. 325 B.

3. metaph., like Lat. *enecare*, to *severn* ὡς μ' ἀπ. τὸ σύν Eur. Hipp. 1064; σὺ μὴ μ' ἀποκτείνῃ Id. Or. 1027.

ἀποκτενέω, Desiderat. of ἀποκτείνω, dub. in Liban. 4. 1103.

ἀποκτείνω, later form for ἀποκτενέω, Anth. P. 11. 395, LXX, etc.

ἀποκτηνόμεαι, Pass. *to become brutish*, Athanas., etc.

ἀπόκτησις, εως, ἡ, *loss*; and -κτητος, ὄν, *lost, alienated*, Jo. Chr.

ἀποκτείνωμι or -κτενύμι (A. B. 29), = ἀποκτείνω, being the commoner form of the pres. in Plat., 3 sing. -κτενύνωσι Cratin. Bouk. 3, Plat. Gorg. 460 A, 1 pl. -κτενύνμεν lb. 468 B, 3 pl. -ύσιν (v. infr.); subj. -ύνη Rep. 565 E; opt. -ύνη Phaedo 62 C: inf. -ύναι Lys. 120. 38, Plat. Phaedo 58 B, etc.; part. -ύς Crito 48 C, etc. The pres. ἀποκτείνω is rejected by the Atticists, who write ἀποκτενύνωσι for -οῦσι in Plat. Gorg. 466 C and Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 2, cf. An. 6. 3, 5; 3 pl. impf. ἀπεκτείνονσαν for -ον, Id. Hell. 5. 2, 43, cf. An. 6. 5, 28.

ἀπόκτησις, εως, ἡ, *the planting a colony, a colony*, like ἀποίκησις, Call. Apoll. 74, Dion. H. 1. 49.

ἀποκτύπω, to *sound loudly from*, τῆς γλώττης Philostr. 537: *to make a noise by striking*, Suid. s. v. τύμπαλον, A. B. 208.

ἀποκυάμεναι, to *choose by lot*, C. I. 76. 13.

ἀποκυβένω, to *run hazard or risk*, περί βασιλείας Diod. 17. 30.

ἀποκυβιστάω, to *plunge headlong off a place*, εἰς ὕδωρ Clearch. ap. Ath. 332 E.

ἀποκυδαίνω, to *glorify greatly*, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 477. 32, Epigr. Gr. 164.

ἀποκυέω, to *bear young, bring forth*, c. acc., Arist. Fr. 66, Dion. H. 1. 70, Plut. Sull. 37; absol., Luc. D. Mar. 10. 1:—metaph., ἡ ἀμαρτία ἀπ. θάνατον Ep. Jacob. 1. 15, cf. Philo 1. 214:—Pass., of the child, Plut. Lycurg. 3, Hdn. 1. 5.

ἀποκυημα, τό, *that which is brought forth, an offspring*, Eccl.

ἀποκύησις, εως, ἡ, *a bringing forth, birth*, Plut. 2. 907 D, etc.

ἀποκυίσκω, = ἀποκυέω, Ael. N. A. 9. 3.

ἀποκυλινδέω, = ἀποκυλίω, Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 28, in Pass.

ἀποκυλίω, ατος, τό, *a rolling machine*, Longin. 40. 4.

ἀποκύλλω, fut. ἰσώ [ῖ], to *roll away*, LXX and N. T.:—Pass., Luc. Rhet. Praec. 3.

ἀποκυματίζω, to *make to swell with waves, boil up*, Plut. 2. 734 A: metaph., ἀπ. τὰς ψυχὰς lb. 943 C; ἔχων Dion. H. de Comp. 23.

ἀπόκυνον, τό, (κύνω) a plant, Cynanchum erectum, Diosc. 4. 81.

ἀποκύνω, to *turn into a dog*, Eust. 1714. 42.

ἀποκύπτω, fut. ψω, to *stoop away from the wind*, Ar. Lys. 1003, in pf. ἀποκέκυθα; but Reisk. ἐπεκυψαμεν.

ἀποκυρίεω, to *rule over*, τινος Justin. M.

ἀποκυρόω, to *annul*, Lat. *abrogare*, Gloss.

II. to *choose one out of an assembly, to invest with power*, C. I. 2448. VII. 37.

ἀποκυρτόομαι, Pass. *to rise to a convex shape*, Hipp. Progn. 39.

ἀποκύρωσις, εως, ἡ, *annulling*, Lat. *abrogatio*, Schol. Eur. Hec. 25. 9.

ἀποκωλύω, to *mourn loudly over*, τινά Aesch. Ag. 1544.

ἀποκόλυσις, εως, ἡ, *a hindrance*, Xen. Eq. 3. 11.

ἀποκωλύεον, verb. Adj. *one must hinder*, Medic.

ἀποκωλύω, fut. ὥσω [ῶ]:—to *hinder or prevent from a thing*, τινά τινος Xen. An. 3. 3, 3; ἀπὸ τινος LXX (Eccl. 2. 10); c. inf. *to prevent from doing, forbid to do*, Eur. Med. 1411, Plat. Theaet. 150 C, al.; also, ἀπ. τοῦ ποιεῖν Xen. Hier. 8, 1; ἀπ. μὴ ποιεῖν Id. An. 6. 4, 24.

II. c. acc. only, *to keep off, hinder*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 66, Thuc. 3. 28.

III. absol. *to stop the way*, Thuc. 1. 72: impers., οὐδὲν ἀποκωλύει there is no hindrance, Plat. Rep. 372 E, al.

ἀποκωφόομαι, Pass. *to become deaf and dumb*, Arr. Epict. 2. 20, 37, LXX (Mich. 7. 16).

ἀπολαγχάνω, fut. -λήξομαι:—to *obtain a portion of a thing by lot*, in full τὰς κτημάτων τὸ μέρος ἀπ., Hdt. 4. 114, cf. 115; τὴν Ταναγρακὴν μοῖραν Id. 5. 57, cf. 4. 145; μόριον ὅσον αὐτοῖσι ἐπέβαλλε Id. 7. 23; ὥς . . ταῦτά γ' ἀπολαχῶσ' οἶκον πατρὸς that they may obtain . . , Eur. Il. F. 331.

2. ἀπ. κριτῆς [εἶναι] *to be named judge by lot*, Lys. 101. 3, cf. 5:—v. λαγχάνω I. 2.

II. *to fail in drawing lots*, Plut. Cato M. 6., 2. 102 E: generally *to lose one's all, be left destitute*, Eur. Ion 609.

ἀπολάζωμαι, poet. for ἀπολαμβάνω, Eur. Hel. 917; cf. λάζωμαι.

ἀπολαίξωμαι, Dep. *to become stone*, prob. I. in Hesych.

ἀπολαίμω, to *cut the throat off, slay*, τινά Nicet. Ann. 271 D.

ἀπολάκχημα, ατος, τό, *a snapping of the fingers, flip*, Hesych.

ἀπολακτίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to *kick off or away, shake off*, ἀνίας Theogn. 1337; ὕπνον Aesch. Eum. 141.

2. to *spurn, léxhos* τὸ Ζηρός Id. Pr. 651; τὰ καλὰ καὶ σωτήρια Plut. Anton. 36.

II. absol. *to kick off, kick up*, ἀμφοτέρωσι with both legs, Luc. Asin. 18.

ἀπολακτισμός, ὁ, *a kicking off or away*, ἀπ. βίου, of a violent death, Aesch. Supp. 937, cf. Plut. 2. 917 E:—also -λάκχημα, τό, *a kick*, Grammi.

ἀπολάλω, to *chatter much, to speak out heedlessly*, Luc. Nigr. 22. *

ἀπολαμβάνω, fut. -λήψομαι, in Hdt. -λάμφομαι, 3. 146., 9. 38: pf. Att. ἀπέλαβη, pass. ἀπελήμην, Ion. ἀπολέλαμαι: in act. aor. 2 ἀέλαβον, but in pass. aor. I ἀπελήφθην, Ion. ἀπελάμφοην Hdt.

To take or receive from another (correlat. to ἀποδίδοναι, Plat. Rep. 332 B), παρά τινος Thuc. 5. 30; οὐδὲν ἀπ. τοῦ βίου χερσάνον Plut. 2. 258 B:—to receive what is one's due, μισθὸν Hdt. 8. 137; ἀπ. τὸν οὐκ ἐμὸν μισθὸν Xen. An. 7. 7, 14; τὴν σὴν ξυνάδον Eur. Or. 654; τὰ χρήματα Ar. Nub. 1274; τὰ παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς Antipho. Neott. 2; ἀπ. χρέα to have them paid, Andoc. 25. 20; ὁπόσῃσιν παρὰ τινος ἀπολ. Xen. Symp. 3. 3; τὰ δίκαια Aeschin. 27. 36:—in this sense opp. to λαμβάνω, Epist. Philippi

ap. Dem. 162. 17, cf. 78. 3; ἀπ. ὄρκους to accept them when tendered, Dem. 59. 11., 234. 10; v. sub ὄρκος. 2. to take of, take a part of a thing, Thuc. 6. 87, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 369 B. 3. to take away, Polyb. 22. 26, 8 and 17. 4. to hear or learn, like Lat. accipio, Plat. Rep. 614 A, Aeschin. 27. 36. II. to take back, get back, regain, recover, τὴν τυραννίδα, τὴν πόλιν Hdt. 1. 61., 2. 119., 3. 146, al.; τὴν ἡγεμονίαν Isocr. 44 E; τὴν αὐτὴν εὐεργεσίαν Id. 307 D. 2. to have rendered to one, e.g. λόγον ἀπ. to demand to have an account, Aeschin. 37. 40. III. to take apart or aside, ἀπ. τινὰ μόνον Hdt. 1. 209; αὐτὸν μόνον Ar. Ran. 78; μὴ μόνος τὸν χρηστὸν ἀπολαβὼν ἔχε Eur. Or. 451; ἀπολαβὼν ἀκούει consider it separately, Plat. Gorg. 495 E; τὴν εὐδαιμόνα πλάττομεν [πόλιν], οὐκ ἀπολαβόντες, ἀλλ' ὅλην not taking any special part, but considering it as a whole, Id. Rep. 420 C, cf. 392 E. IV. to cut off, intercept, arrest, λέγων ὡς ἀπολαμψαίτο συγχυοὺς Hdt. 9. 38; ἀπ. τεῖχεα to wall off, Thuc. 4. 102, cf. 1. 7, etc.; ἀπ. εἶσω to shut up inside, Id. 1. 134; of contrary winds, ὅταν τυχῶσι οἱ ἀνέμοι ἀπολαβόντες αὐτοὺς Plat. Phaedo 58 C; κἂν ἀνέμοι τὴν ναῦν ἀπολάβωσιν Philostr. 741; τὴν ἀναπνοὴν ἀπ. τινός to stop his breath, suffocate him, Plut. Rom. 27; ἀπ. τῶν σιτίων to debar from eating, Hipp. 104 A.—often in Pass., ὑπ' ἀνέμων ἀπολαμφθέντες arrested or stopped by contrary winds, Hdt. 2. 115., 9. 114; ὑπὸ πλοίας Thuc. 6. 22; νόσῳ καὶ χειμῶνι καὶ πολέμοις ἀπολαμφθεὶς Dem. 98. 25; ἐν ὀλίγῳ ἀπολαμφθέντες Hdt. 8. 11; ἀπολαμφθέντες πάντοθεν Id. 5. 101; ἐν τῇ νήσῳ Id. 8. 70, 76, cf. 97. 108; ἐν τοῖς ἰδίοις λόγοις ἀπ. to be entangled in . . . Plat. Euthyd. 305 D; ἐν τούτῳ τῷ κακῷ Id. Gorg. 522 A.—so of the course of the blood, to be stopped, Hipp. Fract. 754; κοιλίῃ, κύστις ἀπολαμμένη Id. Prorrh. 74 B, 77 B, etc.—A prose word, used by Eur. II. cit.

ἀπολαμπρύνω, to make bright or famous:—Pass. to become so, ἔργοισι by one's deeds, Ildt. 1. 41, ἔργοισι τε καὶ γνάμῳσι Id. 6. 70. II. to make clear, τὸν φθόγγον, cited from Diosc.

ἀπολάμπνυμαι, ατος, τό, splendour, Byz.

ἀπολάμπω, fut. ψω, to shine or beam from, αἰχμῆς ἀπέλαμψ' εὐήκεος (sc. φῶς) Il. 22. 319, cf. Ar. Av. 1009; ἀστὴρ ὡς ἀπέλαμψεν Il. 6. 295, Od. 15. 108:—Med., χάρις ἀπελάμπετο grace beamed from her, Il. 14. 183, cf. Od. 18. 298; χρυσὸς ἀπολάμπεται gleams with gold, Luc. Syr. D. 30. II. c. acc. cogn., αὐγὴν ἀπολ. Luc. Dom. 8; ἀστραπὴν Callistr. 895.

ἀπολαμπύς, εως, ἡ, a shining forth, Byz.

ἀπολανθάνομαι, dub. for ἐκλ-, Long. 3. 7; v. Schneidew. Hyperid. Lyc. 8.

ἀπολάπτω, fut. ψω, to lap up like a dog, swallow greedily, Ar. Nub. 811; cf. ἀπολαύω 1. 3.

ἀπόλαυσις, εως, ἡ, the act of enjoying, enjoyment, fruition, Thuc. 2. 38. II. the result of enjoying, enjoyment, pleasure, αἰ ἀπ. αἰ σωματικαί Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 23, cf. Eth. N. 7. 4, 2; ὡς κατ' ἀπόλαυσιν Bion a life of pleasure, Id. Top. 1. 5, 9, etc. 2. c. gen. the advantage got from a thing, αἰτῶν καὶ ποτῶν Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 33, cf. Hipp. Vet. Med. 12; ἀγαθὸν Isocr. 7 E; ἀπόλαυσιν εἰκοῦς (acc. absol.) as a reward for your resemblance, Eur. Hel. 77, cf. H. F. 1370; ἀπ. ἐαυτῶν ἔχειν Plat. Tim. 83 A; ἀπ. ἀδικημάτων the advantage, fruit of them, Luc. Tyrann. 5.

ἀπόλαυσμα, ατος, τό, enjoyment, Aeschin. 733. 1, Plut. 2. 125 C.

ἀπολαυστήρια, τά, delights, enjoyments, Theod. Stud.

ἀπολαυστικός, ὁ, ὢν, devoted to enjoyment, Bion Arist. Eth. N. 1. 5, 2: producing enjoyment, Id. Rhet. 1. 9, 23:—Adv., ἀπολαυστικῶς ἔη Id. Pol. 5. 10, 33. II. enjoyable, agreeable, of things, Ath. 87 E.

ἀπολαυστός, ὢν, enjoyed, enjoyable, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 124, Plut. Cato Ma. 4.

ἀπολαύω: fut. ἀπολαύομαι, Ar. Av. 177, Plat., etc.; later, ἀπολαύσω, Dion. H. 6. 4, Plut., etc. (in earlier writers no doubt an error of the Copyists as in Hyperid. Or. Fun., v. l. Plat. Charm. 172 B):—aor. ἀπέλαυστα Eur. I. T. 526, Ar., etc.:—pf. ἀποέλαυκα Plat. Com. Ὑπερβ. 5, Isocr. 389 B:—Pass., pf. ἀποέλαυται Philostr. 257, but ἀποέλαυσε μένος Plat. 2. 1089 B, 1099 D: aor. ἀπελάυσθη Philo 1. 37.—The aor. tenses are sometimes written ἀπῆλσαν, ἀπῆλσαν, but wrongly, as noted by Hdn. ap. Herm. p. 315. (The simple λαύω is not found, but prob. it was = λάω or λάφω (which was interpr. by Aristarch. ἀπολαυστικῶς ἔχω, cf. Apoll. Lex., Schol. Od. 19. 228): hence also λεία, λῆσις, and prob. λάτρης, cf. Skt. lotas (praeda), Lat. latro, lucrum:—Goth. (laim (Germ. lohn):—λαμβάνω, λαβάνω, seems to be akin.)

To have enjoyment of a thing (cf. συναπολαύω), to have the benefit of it, c. gen. rei, τῆς σῆς δικαιοσύνης Hdt. 6. 86, 1; τῶν σιτίων Hipp. 12. 20, cf. Plat. Rep. 354 B; ἰχθύων, λαχάνων, ἐδεσμάτων, etc., to enjoy them, Amphip. Leuk. 1, Aristoph. Puv. 1, etc.; ποτῶν, ὕμνων Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 81, Hier. 1, 24, etc.; τῶν ἀγαθῶν, σχολῆς, etc., Plat. Gorg. 492 B, Legg. 781 D; τῆς σιωπῆς ἀπ. to take advantage of it, Dem. 579. 24; τῆς ξηλοσύνης Aeschin. 72. 15; ἀντὶ πολλῶν πόνων σμικρὰ ἀπ. Plat. Phaedr. 255 E. 2. an acc. cogn. signif. is often added, ἀπολαύειν τί τινας, to enjoy an advantage from some source, τί γὰρ . . . ἀν ἀπολαύσαιμι τοῦ μαθήματος; Ar. Nub. 1231, cf. Thesm. 1008, Pl. 236; ἐλάχιστα ἀπ. τῶν ἱπάρχοντων Thuc. 1. 70; τοῦ βίου τι ἀπ. Id. 2. 53; ἱππῶν τοσαῦτα ἀγαθὰ ἀπ. ὡς ἀνθρώπων Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 10, cf. Plat. Euthyd. 299 A, etc.; τοσαύτων ἐπείρας ἀποέλαυκε Plat. Com. I. c. 3. sometimes c. acc. instead of gen., ἀπ. τὸν βίον Diphil. Ἑμψ. 1. 6, cf. Menand. Incert. 53; but in both places ἀπολάπτει is a prob. emendation; nor is ἀπ. καὶ πάσχειν τι, in Arist. Sens. 5, 9, conclusive.

4. absol., ὁ ἀπολαύωντες, opp. to οἱ πονοῦντες, Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 3; ἦντον ἀπ. to have less enjoyment, Id. II. A. 7. 4, 6. II. in had sense, often ironically, to have the benefit of, τῶν Οἰδίου κακῶν ἀπ. Eur. Phoen. 1205; ἀπ. τῶν γάμων Id. I. T. 526; ἡ; ἀπολαύων Ἀιδῶν . . . καταβῆσι Id. Andr. 543; τῶν ἀρετῶν ἀπ.

Plat. Legg. 910 B; φλαυρύν τι ἀπ. Isocr. 175 B, cf. Plat. Crito 54 A; also with Preps., ἀπὸ τῶν ἀλλοτρίων [παθῶν] ἀπ. Id. Rep. 606 B; ἐκ τῆς μῆψεως τοῦ εἶναι ἀπ. in consequence of imitation to come to be that which he imitates, Ib. 395 C; ἀπ' ἄλλων ὀφθαλμίας ἀπ. having caught a disease of the eyes from another, Id. Phaedr. 255 D: cf. συναπολαύω. 2. absol. to have a benefit, come finely off, Ar. Av. 1358. III. to make sport of, c. gen. pers., Plut. 2. 69 D.—The Verb is almost exclus. Att., and is used by Eur. alone of the Trag. Poets.

ἀπολεῖναι, to smooth or polish, Diod. 5. 28, Plut. 2. 350 D, etc. ἀπολείω, fut. ζω:—to pick out from a number, and so, 1. to pick out, choose, τὸ ἀρίστον Hdt. 5. 110, cf. 3. 14, Ar. Vesp. 578: often in Med. to pick out for oneself, τρήκοντα μυριάδας τοῦ στρατοῦ from the army, Hdt. 8. 101; ἐκ πάντων Thuc. 4. 9; ἀπολεγεμένοι picked men, Hdt. 7. 40; ἀπειλεγμένοι Xen. Eq. Mag. 8, 12.

2. to pick out for the purpose of rejecting, Ar. Lys. 570; ἀπ. τινὰ ἐκ τῶν δικαστῶν Plut. Cato Mi. 48. II. later, like ἀπαγορεύω, to decline, refuse, ἀπ. τὸ χορηγεῖν Polyb. 2. 63, 1; ἀπ. περὶ τίνος Id. 4. 9, 3:—Med. to decline something offered to one, Id. Fr. 1; ἀπολέγεσθαι ἱκσίαν, δεήσειν Plut. Sol. 12, Cato Mi. 2:—to renounce, give up, τὴν νίκην, τὸν βίον Id. Nic. 6., 2. 1060 D; and absol. to give in, make no resistance, Id. Lycurg. 22, Pomp. 23. 2. to speak of fully, Ael. N. A. 8. 17, in Pass.

ἀπολείβω, fut. ψω, to let drop off, hence, like ἀποσπένδω, to pour a libation, ἀπολείβας (aor. part., v. Lob. Phryn. 713) Hes. Th. 793; δένδρον ἀπολείβον μέλι dropping honey, Diod. 17. 75, cf. Alciphro 3. 21; metaph., ἔχην ὡραν ἀπολείβει Com. Anon. 39:—Pass. to drop or run down from, τινός Od. 7. 107; ἐραξέ Hes. Sc. 174. ἀπόλειμμα, τό, a remnant, Diod. 1. 46.

ἀπολείδω, to rub out smooth, erase, ἐπιγραφὴν C. I. 3066. ἀπολειπτόν, verb. Adj. of ἀπολείποιμι, one must stay behind, Xen. Oec. 7. 38. 2. from Act., one must leave behind, Heliod. 2. 17. ἀπολείπω, fut. ψω: aor. ἀπέλιπον (ἀπέλειψα is very late; in Hes. Th. 793 it comes from ἀπολείβω, q. v.). To leave over or behind, e.g. meats not wholly eaten, οὐδ' ἀπέλειπον ἔγκατα Od. 9. 292:—to bequeath, C. I. 2448. 1. 9, cf. Mosch. 3. 98:—hence to leave behind one, bequeath to posterity, of writings, Diog. L. 8. 58, cf. 7. 54. 2. to leave hold of, to lose, ψυχάν Pind. P. 3. 180; βίον Soph. Ph. 1158; νέαν ἀμείραν ἀπολείπων θάνοι Eur. Ion 720; but also conversely, ἐμὲ μὲν . . . ἀπ. ἤδη βίωτος Soph. El. 185.

3. to leave behind, as in the race, to distance, and generally to surpass, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 25, Lys. 190. 37: but the Med. and Pass. are more usual in this sense, v. infr.

II. to leave quite, forsake, abandon, esp. of places one ought to defend, οὐδ' ἀπολείποναι κοῖλον δόμον, of bees, Il. 12. 169, cf. Hdt. 8. 41, al.; so, ἀπ. (sc. τὴν πολιορκίαν) Id. 7. 170; τὴν ἐμμάχαιαν, τὴν ἐνωμοσίαν Thuc. 3. 9, 64; of persons, καὶ σ' ἀπολείψω σου λεπτέρους Eur. El. 1310; ἐνέων πατρώϊον ἀπ. to leave him in the lurch, Theogn. 521; ἀπολείπων οἰχεται Hdt. 3. 48, cf. 5. 103, Ar. Ran. 83; of a wife, to forsake or desert her husband, Andoc. 30. 43, Dem. 865. 6 (of the husband, ἀποπέμψω is used, A. B. 421, cf. ἀπολείψις); of sailors, to desert, Dem. 1211. 2. 2. c. inf., αὐτ. ποῦτος κακῶς γηράσκειν leave them to grow old, Xen. Oec. 1. 22. 3. of things, to leave alone, leave undone or unsaid, ὅσα ἀπέλιπε κτείνων τε καὶ δῶκων . . . σφέα ἀπέτελεσε Hdt. 5. 92, cf. Thuc. 8. 22, Plat. Rep. 420 A, Dem. 1491. 6.

III. to leave open, leave a space, ἀπ. μεταίχμιον οὐ μέγα Hdt. 6. 77; ἀπ. ψῆθρον Xen. An. 6. 5, 11; τῆς θαλάττης τὰ μὲν ἀπολείπουσιν, τὰ δ' ἐπιούσιν Arist. Meteor. 1. 14, 26. IV. intr. to cease, fail, to be wanting, τῶν οὐποτε καρπὸς ἀπόλλυται οὐδ' ἀπολείπει Od. 7. 117; of rivers, to fall, sink, Hdt. 2. 14, 93; (so, ἀπ. τὸ ρέεθρον 2. 19); of swallows, δι' ἐπεὶς εὐντες οὐκ ἀπολείπουσι Id. 2. 22; of flowers, to begin to wither, Xen. Symp. 8, 14;—also, like ἀπεινέω, to fail, flag, lose heart, Id. Cyr. 4. 2, 3, Plat. Ax. 365 A; of the moon, to wane, Arist. An. Post. 2. 15, 2. 2. To be wanting of or in a thing, προθυμίας οὐδὲν ἀπ. Thuc. 8. 22, cf. Plat. Rep. 533 A:—often of numbers, μηδὲν ἀπολ. τῶν πέντε Plat. Legg. 828 B; τῶν εἰκόσιον ὀλίγον ἀπ. Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 29, etc.; and of measures, ἀπὸ τεσσάρων πηχῶν ἀπ. τρεῖς δακτύλους wanting three fingers of four cubits, Hdt. 1. 60, cf. 7. 117; so, μήτ' ἀρ' ὑπερβάλλον βодὸς ὕπλην μήτ' ἀπολείπων Hes. Op. 487:—also c. inf., ὀλίγον ἀπέλιπον ἐς Ἀθήνας ἀνέκείσθαι wanted but little of coming, Hdt. 7. 9, 1; βραχὺ ἀπ. γενέσθαι Thuc. 7. 70; οὐδὲν δ' ἀπολείπετε οὕτω πολεμεῖν Dem. 51. 25.

3. c. part. to leave off doing, ἀπ. λέγων Xen. Oec. 6, 1;—or absol., ὅθεν, ἀπέλειπες from the point at which . . . Plat. Gorg. 497 C, Phaedo 112 C, Xen., etc. 4. to depart from, ἐκ τῶν Συρακοσίων Thuc. 5. 4; ἐκ τοῦ Μηδικοῦ πολέμου Id. 3. 10; cf. Plat. Phaedo 78 B.

B. Med. (the aor. ἀπελείπων in Ap. Rh. 1. 399, in tmesis), like Act. 1. 3, to leave behind one, leave to posterity, Hdt. 2. 134. 2. to forsake, etc., Plat. Phaedr. 240 C, al.

C. Pass. to be left behind, stay behind, Hdt. 7. 221, Thuc. 7. 75, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 20; μόνος ἀπολειπεμένος Antipho 112. 3: to be unable to follow an argument, be at a loss, Plat. Theaet. 192 D. 2. to be distanced by, inferior to, τίνος Dem. 51. 24: to be inferior, ἐν τινι Isocr. 245 B.

II. to be parted from, be absent or far from, c. gen., πολλὴ τῆς ἀληθείης ἀπολειπεμένη Hdt. 2. 106, cf. Plat. Symp. 192 D, Rep. 475 D; c. gen. pers., Xen. Mem. 4. 2. 40; sine casu, Eur. Or. 80: to be deprived of, τοῦ σοῦ . . . μάπολειπθαί τάφου Soph. El. 1169; πατρώας μάλ. χθονός Eur. Med. 35, ubi v. Elmsl.; τῶν πρὶν ἀπολειφθεὶς φρενῶν Id. Or. 216. 2. to be wanting in, fall short of, ὅτι τοῦ σκάπτειν ἀπελείφθη Ar. Eq. 525; τοῖς ἀπολειφθεῖσι (sc. τῆς παιδείας) Dem. 270. 3, cf. Isocr. 276 D; ἀπολειφθεὶς ἡμῶν without our cognisance, Dem. 352. 12; ἀπολειφθῆναι τῶν πραγμάτων to be left in ignorance of . . . Id. 813. fin.; καιροῦ ἀπ. to miss the opportunity, Id. 918. 19; θεάματος, ἐορτῆς ἀπ. Luc. D. Mar. 15. 1, Sacrif. 1; εἰσβολῆς Isocr. 302 C; ἀπ.

ἡβας, φρενῶν to be bereft of, to have lost, Eur. H. F. 440, Or. 216. 3. to remain to be done, Polyb. 3. 39, 12—impers., ἀπολείπεται λέγειν Diog. L. 7. 85.

ἀπολειτουργέω, to complete required service, Diog. L. 3. 99, M. Anton. 10. 22.

ἀπολείχω, to lick off, Ap. Rh. 4. 478: to lick clean, Ev. Luc. 16. 21. ἀπολείψας, v. s. ἀπολείβω, ἀπολείπω.

ἀπολείψω, εως, ἡ, (ἀπολείπω) a forsaking, abandonment, ἡ ἀπ. τοῦ στρατοπέδου of the camp, Thuc. 7. 75: desertion of a husband by his wife (cf. ἀπολείπω II, ἀπόπεμψις), Dem. 868. 1; ἀπολείψιν ἀπογράφεισθαι (v. ἀπογράφω III. 2) lb. 17: also, desertion of their post by soldiers, seamen, etc., Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 28, Dem. 1209. 26. II. intr. a falling short, deficiency, Thuc. 4. 126; of rivers, failing, Arist. Meteor. 1. 14, 1; so of the moon, waning, Id. G. A. 2. 4, 9:—death, δοῖτ' δὲ θνητῶν γένεσις, δοῖτ' δ' ἀπ. Emped. 64; so, ἀπ. τοῦ ζῆν Hyperid. Epitaph. 136.

ἀπόλεκτος, ον, (ἀπολέγω) chosen out, picked, Thuc. 6. 68, Xen. An. 2. 3, 15: cf. Lob. Paral. 495. ἀπολελιμένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. absolutely, opp. to κατὰ σχέσιν, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 162: in the positive degree, opp. to κατὰ σύγκρισιν (in the comparative), A. B. 3. II. freely, unreservedly, Eus. H. E. 10. 5. 8.

ἀπολέμω, ον, not warred on, Polyb. 3. 90, 7, Luc. D. D. 20. 12. ἀπόλεμος, ατος, τό, (ἀπολέω) a skin, Dio C. 68. 32. ἀπόλεμος, Ep. ἀπόλεμος, ον, without war, unwarlike, unfit for war, ἀπτ. καὶ ἀνακίς II. 2. 201, etc., cf. Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 1; ἀπόλεμος χειρὶ λείψιν βίω, i. e. by a woman's hand, Eur. Hec. 1034. 2. unwarlike, peaceful, εὐνομία Pind. P. 5. 89; εὐναί Eur. Med. 641; ἡσυχία Dion. H. 2. 76, etc.:—Adv., ἀπόλεμος ἴσχειν Plat. Polit. 307 E. II. not to be warred on, invincible, Aesch. Ag. 769, Cho. 54. III. πόλεμος ἀπόλεμος a war that is no war, a hopeless struggle, Id. Fr. 904 (where Dind. metri grat. proposes ἀπολέμωτος), Eur. H. F. 1133.

ἀπολεοντόρμαι, Pass. (λέων) to become a lion, Heraclit. Incr. 12; metaph., κατὰ τῶν ἐχθρῶν Eust. Opusc. 103. 53. ἀπολεπιδόρμαι, Pass. to exfoliate, of bones, Hipp. Fract. 774. ἀπολεπίω, = ἀπολέω, to peel off, Geop. 10. 58. ἀπολέπισμα, ατος, τό, a husk, peeling, Schol. Ar. Ach. 468. ἀπολεπτόνμαι, Pass. to become quite fine or thin, ἀπολεπτόνθεντος τοῦ πυκροῦ being fined away, Plat. Tim. 83 B; πλάτος ἀπολεπτομένην Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 8; so, of a disease, Hipp. Epid. 1. 963.—The Act. in Cyril. 647 C.

ἀπολεπτυσμός, οὐ, ὁ, a making or becoming fine or thin, Antyll. in Matthaei Med. 99. ἀπολέπω, fut. ψω, to peel off, take off the skin, ἀπ. μάστιγι τὸ νῶτον (cf. ἀποθλίβω) Eur. Cycl. 237; ὥσπερ φόν Ar. Av. 673; θρίδακος ἀπολεμεμένας τὸν καυλὸν with the stalk peeled, Epich. 109 Ahr. ἀπολέσκειτο, Ep. for ἀπόλετο, v. sub ἀπόλλυμι. ἀπολευκαίνω, to make all white, Lat. dealbare, Hipp. Prorrh. 102, Plut. Eumen. 16:—Pass. to be or become so, Arist. Fr. 273.—Also, in Byz., ἀπολεκούω.

ἀπόληγμα, τό, the skirt or hem of a robe, Aquila V. T. ἀπολήγω, to leave off, desist from, c. gen., ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὥς ἀπέληγε μάχης II. 7. 263; οὐδ' ἀπολήγει ἀλκίης 21. 577; νέον δ' ἀπέληγεν ἔδωδης 24. 475; ἀπ. ἔρωτος Plat. Rep. 490 B. 2. c. part. to leave off doing, II. 17. 565, Od. 19. 166; [γενεή] ἡ μὲν φθεί, ἡ δ' ἀπολήγει (sc. φύουσα) II. 6. 149—absol. to cease, desist, 13. 230, 20. 99; of the wind, to fall, Theocr. 22. 19. 3. ἀπ. εἰς ἔν to end in . . , Arist. Mund. 6. 19, cf. Plut. 2. 496 A, Luc. Imag. 6. II. trans., = ἀποπαύω, Ap. Rh. 4. 767. [In II. 15. 31, Od. 13. 151, al., the second syll. of the fut. and aor. is long in arsi, and the word is written ἀπολήγης, etc.]

ἀπολήγεις, εως, ἡ, cessation, M. Anton. 9. 21: esp. the decline of life, Hipp. 28. 40. ἀποληγέον, verb. Adj., one must admit, accept, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 388. ἀποληρέω, to chatter at random, Lat. delirare, Dem. 398. 20, Longus 1. 7; ἔστινα Dio C. 53. 23; τι Id. 72. 4; and so, in Polyb. 33. 12, 10, L. Dind. suggests that υπερβεβληκέναι and ἀποληρηκέναι should be transposed.

ἀπολήψω, εως, ἡ, (ἀπολαμβάνω IV) an intercepting, cutting off, ὁπλιτῶν Thuc. 7. 54: a stopping, ἐπιμνηνῶν, οὐρανὸν Hipp. 91 C, 71 D, etc.; ὑδάτων Theophr. C. P. 3. 21, 1; ἀπ. ποδὸς its attitude, position, Hipp. Art. 827; v. Foës. Oecon. ἀπολιβάω, fut. ῶ, to make drop off, throw away, Pherecr. Doul. 8. II. intr. to drop off, vanish, οὐκ ἀπολιβαίεις εἰς ἀπουρίαν τινά; Eurpol. Πολ. 28, cf. Ar. Av. 1467, and v. ἀπολιταργέω. ἀπολιγαίνω, to speak with a shrill, loud voice, to be obstreperous, ἦν δ' ἀπολιγαίνω Ar. Ach. 968:—ἀπ. αὐλῶ to play on the flute, Plut. 2. 713 D. ἀπ-ολιγαυρέω, to esteem little, τινος Nicet. 315 A; τι Schol. Thuc. ἀπολιθάω, = ἀπολιθώ, Hesych.: ἀπολιθοποιέω, Greg. Nyss. ἀπολιθώω, to turn into stone, petrify, Arist. Probl. 24. 11, 1, cf. Helan. 125:—Pass. to become stone, Arist. l. c., Mirab. 95, Strab. 251. ἀπολιθώω, εως, ἡ, a being turned into stone, petrification, Arist. Fr. 140, Theophr. Lap. 50: metaph., Ar. Epict. 1. 5. 3. ἀπολικμάω, to winnow away, scatter, Nicet. Ann. 394 D. ἀπολιμνύομαι, Pass. to become a lake or pool, Eust. 267. 47. ἀπολιμπάναω, collat. form of ἀπολείπω, often in Luc., as Catapl. 7, al.:—Pass., Plut. Them. 10.

ἀπολινδύω, to tie up with a thread, of surgeons, Leo in Emerinis Anecd. Medic. p. 133:—ἀπολινδύω, εως, ἡ, operation by ligature, Paul. Aeg. 6. 5. ἀ-πολιόρρητος, ον, impregnable, Strabo 556, Plut. 2. 1057 E. ἀ-πολις, neut. i: gen. ἰδος or εως, Ion. ius: dat. ἀπόλι Hdt. 8. 61:—one without city, state or country, Hdt. 7. 104., 8. 61, Plat. Legg. 928 E, etc.: an outlaw, banished man, ἀπ. τινα τιθέναι, ποιεῖν Soph. O. C. 1357, Antipho II. 7. 21, etc.; προβαλέσθαι Soph. Ph. 1018; ἀπ. ἀντὶ πολιτῶν Lys. 161. 16. 2. no true citizen, opp. to ὑπόπολις, Soph. Ant. 370. 3. of a country, without citizens, Plut. Timol. 1. II. πόλις ἄπολις a city that is no city, a ruined city, Aesch. Eum. 457. cf. Eur. Tro. 1292; also one that has no civic constitution, Plat. Legg. 766 D. ἀ-πολισθάνω, (-αίνω is found in the Edd. of Plut., etc.): fut. -ολισθήσω: aor. ἀπόλισθω Ar. Lys. 678, etc.; later, ἀπολισθήσα Anth. P. 9. 158. To slip off or away, Thuc. 7. 65, Arist. Probl. 32. 11. 2. c. gen. to slip away from, τινος Ar. Lys. 678; τῆς μνήμης Alciph. 3. 11; ἀπ. τινος, also, to cease to be intimate with one, τινός Plut. Alc. 6; ἀπ. εἰς τι Luc. Dem. Enc. 12.

ἀ-πολισθησις, εως, ἡ, a slip off, fall, Plotin. 6. 6, 3. ἀ-πολίστος, ον, = ἀπολις, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 130, Manetho 4. 282. ἀπολιταργέω, fut. Att. ῶ, to slip off, rack off, οὐκ οὐκ ἀνύσας τι . . ἀπολιταργεῖς; Ar. Nub. 1253; cf. ἀπολιθαίω.

ἀ-πολιτεύω [τ], ον, without political constitution (πολιτεία), of nations, Arist. Pol. 7. 7, 2. II. taking no part in public matters, no statesman, Plut. Mar. 31: withdrawn from, unfit for public affairs, βίος, γῆρας Id. 2. 109 D, etc.; of offices, language, etc., Id. Crass. 12., 2. 7 A, etc.; ἀπ. θάνατος as of a private person, Id. Lyc. 29; ἀπ. λόγοι unpoplar language, Id. 2. 1034 B.

ἀ-πολιτής [τ], ον, ὁ, a non-citizen, i. e. exile, pedantic word in Theopomp. Hist. 332.

ἀ-πολιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, unfit for public business, Cic. Att. 8. 16, 1, in Sup. ἀπολιτκόμαι. Dep. = ἀπολείχω, to lick off, αἶμα II. 21. 123; the Act. occurs in Dion. H. 1. 79. II. to lick, τὸ πρόσσωπον Longus 1. 5.

ἀ-πολλαπλάσιος, ον, not a multiple, not manifold, Damasc. ἀπολλήγω, v. ἀπολήγω sub fin.

Ἀπολλόδωρος, ον, ὁ, n. pr., Apollodorus, Thuc. 7. 20, etc.:—hence Adj. -δώρειος, ον, αἰρεσις Strabo 625.

ἀπόλλαιμι or -ῶ (Thuc. 4. 25, Arist. Pol. 4. 12, 6, Menand. Incert. 7, though the form is rejected by the Atticists): impf. ἀπόλλων Aesch. Pers. 654, Soph. El. 1360, but ἀπόλλων Andoc. 8. 37: fut. ἀπόλλω, Ep. ἀπόλλωσθαι, Att. ἀπόλλω, Ion. ἀπόλλω Hdt. 1. 34, al.: aor. ἀπόλεσα, Ep. ἀπόλεσσα: pf. ἀπόλωκα:—Hom. often uses it in tmesis: the Prep. comes last in Od. 9. 534. Stronger form of ἄλλωμι, to destroy utterly, kill, slay, Hom., who uses it chiefly of death in battle, ἀπόλεσε λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν II. 5. 758, al.; ἐκπαλῶς ἀπόλεσαν 1. 268:—also of things, to demolish, to lay waste, ἀπόλεσαν Ἴλιον ἱρῆν 5. 648, etc.:—then very freq. in all relations, βίοντων δ' ἀπὸ πάμπαν ὀλέσσει will waste my substance, Od. 2. 49; οἱ μ' ἀπαλλύτην sought to destroy me (impf. sense), Soph. O. C. 1454; in pregnant sense, ἐπεὶ με γὰρ εἰς πατρίδας ἀπόλεσε drove me ruined from . . , Eur. Hec. 946:—ἀπ. τί τινος to destroy for the sake of . . , Dem. 107. 9:—from phrases like λόγιος ἀπ. τινά Soph. El. 1360, λέγων ἀπ. τινά Ar. Nub. 892, comes the sense to talk or bore one to death, in fut., ἀπολεῖς με Id. Ach. 470; οἱ μ' ὥς ἀπολεῖς με Pherecr. Metalla. 1. 20; ἀπολεῖ μ' οὐτοσί, by his questions, Antiphr. Φιλωτ. 1. 8, etc.:—to ruin a woman, Lys. 92. 26. II. to lose utterly, πατέρ' ἐσθλὸν ἀπόλεσα Od. 2. 46, cf. Il. 18. 82; ἀπόλεσε νόστιμον ἦμαρ Od. 1. 354; ἀπὸ θυμὸν ὀλέσσει to lose one's life, Il. 16. 861, Od. 12. 350; but, θυμὸν οὐκ ὀλέσσειν loses not his spirit, Soph. El. 262; ἵππους ο' ἀπολάουσι Thuc. 7. 51; ἀπόλεσαν τὴν ἀρχὴν ὑπὸ Περσῶν Xen. An. 3. 4, 11, cf. 7. 2, 22; μηδὲν ἀπόλλυς τοῦ ὅγκου Plat. Theat. 154 C, etc.

B. Med. ἀπόλλυμαι: fut. -ολλόμαι, Ion. -ολλέμαι Hdt. 7. 218, part. ἀπολούμενος lb. 209; aor. 2 -ωλόμην: pf. -έλωλα, whence the barbarous impf. ἀπόλωλον Ar. Thesm. 1212: plqpf. in Att. Prose sometimes written ἀπόλωλε, sometimes ἀπαλώλε, Thuc. 4. 133., 7. 27. To perish, die, Il. 1. 117, etc.: sometimes c. acc. cogn., ἀπόλωλε κάκον μορον Od. 1. 166; ἀπαλώμεθ' αἰπὺν ὄλεθρον 9. 303; or c. dat. modi, ἀπώλετο λυγρὸν ὄλεθρον Od. 3. 87; ἀπ. ὑπὸ τινος Hdt. 5. 126:—simply to be undone, αὐτῶν . . ἀπαλώμεθ' ὑφ' ἁραβήσιν Od. 10. 27:—freq. in Att., esp. in pf., ἀπόλωλας you are done for, lost, ruined, Ar. Nub. 1077, cf. Plut. 2. 185 E; ἵκανον χρόνον ἀπολλόμενα καὶ κατατετρίμμεθα Ar. Pax 355; βλέπειν ἀπολαλὸς Philostr. 865:—as an imprecation, κάκιστ' ἀπολόμην εἰ . . Ar. Ach. 151, al.; κακὸς κακῶς ἀπόλοιθ' ὅστις . . Eubul. Χρυσ. 1; ἐξώλης ἀπόλοιθ' ὅστις . . Menand. Ἔμπρ. 1:—ἀπολλόμενος, opp. to σωζόμενος, Isocr. 123 A, cf. Plut. 2. 469 E:—often also in part. fut., ὦ κάκιστ' ἀπολούμενε oh destined to a miserable end! i. e. oh thou villain, scoundrel, knave! Ar. Pl. 713, cf. 456, Ach. 805, Pax 2; ὦ κάκιστ' ἀνέμων ἀπολ. Luc. D. Deor. 14. 2. II. to be lost, slip away, vanish, ὕδωρ ἀπολόκετ' (of the water eluding Tantalus), Od. 11. 586; οὐποτε καρπὸς ἀπόλλεται it never dies away. 7. 117; ἀπὸ τέ σφαιραν ὕπνος ὤλεσεν Il. 10. 186. III. on the incorrect use of ἀπόλλωλα trans. in late writers, v. Lob. Phryn. 528.

ἀπόλλω, Byz. form of ἀπόλλυμι, cf. Eust. 712. 55, etc., LXX (4 Macc. 6. 14) Field, after Cod. Alex. and Chrysost.

Ἀπόλλων, ὁ; gen. ἄως, but also ὄν in An. Ox. 3. 222: acc. Ἀπόλλω Aesch. Supp. 214, Soph. O. C. 1091, Tr. 209 (but mostly in adjurations ἦν τὸν Ἀπόλλω, etc.), Ἀπόλλωνα Plat. Legg. 624 A, and freq. later: voc. Ἀπόλλων Alcae. 1, Aesch. Theb. 159, Cratin. Iuv. 7, etc.; Ἀπόλλων Aesch. Cho. 559. [The first syll. is short, though in the quadris. cases Hom. makes it long, Il. 1. 14, 21, al.] Apollo, son of Zeus and Leto, brother of Artemis; born, acc. to Il. 4. 101, in Lycia; acc. to the Hom. hymns and later authors, in Delos; portrayed with flowing hair, as being ever young, Od. 19. 86. In Hom. he presides over soothsaying, gives minstrels knowledge of the past, and is himself master of music and song, Il. 1. 603; cf. εὐλύρας, χρυσολύρας, φορμικτῆς: he is also the god of archery, hence called ἀργυροτοξός, κλυτοτοξός, ἕκατος, ἑκατηβόλος, etc.; and also is the healer, physician, cf. Παιῖν, ἱατρός, ἱατροβάντις.

Sudden deaths of men were ascribed to his ἀγανά βέλεα, as those of women to Artemis; and in Il. i. 50 sq., his arrows are the weapons of the pestilence. Cf. Φαίβος, Σμινθεύς, Αἰκείος. He was not identified with the Sun till later, certainly not before Aeschylus. The locus classicus on his attributes is Pind. P. 5. 85 sq. His name is derived from ἀπόλλυμι by Archil. 23, Aesch. Ag. 1082, Eur. 781. 11 sq.; but v. Müll. Dor. 2. 6. § 6.—See a list of his names and attributes in C. I. t. 4. Index III.

Ἀπολλωνία, τά, *ludi Apollinariae*, Dio C. 47. 18;—also Ἀπολλώνια, τὰ. C. I. 392, etc.; Ἀπολλωνία, An. Ox. 2. 270.

Ἀπολλωνιακός, ἡ, ὄν, = Ἀπολλωνίος I, Philo 2. 560.

Ἀπολλωνίος, α, ὄν, of or belonging to Apollo, Pind. P. 6. 9, etc.; fem. also Ἀπολλωνιάς (sc. πόλις or νῆσος), ἡ, i.e. Delos, Pind. I. 1. 6.

II. Ἀπολλώνιον, τό, the temple of Apollo, Thuc. 2. 91, Arist. Mirab. 107, Inscr. Halic. in Newton p. 162; also —ώνιον, Diod. 14. 16, etc., v. Eust. 1562. 54.

III. Ἀπολλωνία, ἡ, Ἀπολλωνίου, name of a city in Thrace, Hdt.; in Illyria, Thuc.

Ἀπολλωνίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of Ἀπόλλων, Ath. 636 F.

Ἀπολλωνό-βλητος, ὄν, stricken by Apollo, ap. Macrobi. 1. 17.

Ἀπολλωνό-νησιος, formed in illustration of ἐκατόννησιος, Strabo 618.

Ἀπολλωνο-τράφης, ἐς, nourished by Apollo, Schol. Il. 23. 291.

ἀπολογέομαι: fut. ἡσσομαι: aor. ἀπολογησάμην Eur. Bacch. 41, Antipho 131. 2, Plat., Xen.; but also aor. pass. ἀπολογηθήναι Antipho 118. 6, 122. 35., 127. 16, Alex. Ἀρμελ. 2 (prob. spurious in Xen. Hell. 1. 5. 13): pf. ἀπολελύγμαι Andoc. 5. 30, Isocr. 278 C (in pass. sense in Plat. Rep. 607 B);—Dep. To speak in defence, defend oneself, opp. to κατηγορεῖν, περί τινος about a thing, Antipho 130. 10, Thuc. 1. 72; πρὸς τι in reference or answer to a thing, Antipho 119. 30, Thuc. 6. 29; ἀπ. πρὸς τινος before ..., Eupol. Inscr. 1;—later, c. dat., κατηγορίας Plut. Them. 23;—but, ἀπ. ὑπέρ τινος to speak in another's behalf, Hdt. 7. 161, Eur. Bacch. 41, Plat., etc.; also, ἀπ. ὑπέρ τινος to speak in support of a fact, Antipho 121. 16, Plat. Gorg. 480 B; πρὸς Μέλαντον ἀπ. in answer to him, Plat. Apol. 24 B;—absol., Hdt. 6. 136, Ar. Thesm. 188; ὁ ἀπολογούμενος the defendant, Ar. Vesp. 778, Andoc. 1. 29.

2. c. acc. criminis, to defend oneself against, explain, excuse, ἀπ. τὰς διαβολαῖς (Cobet ἀπολύσεται) Thuc. 8. 109; ἀπ. πράξιν to defend what one has done, Aeschin. 10. 28;—but

3. ἀπ. τι ἐς τι to allege in one's defence against a charge, Thuc. 3. 62; ἀπ. πρὸς τὰ κατηγορημένα μηδὲν Lysias 123. 37; also, τί ποτε ἀπολογησέσθαι μέλλει μοι; Antipho 112. 19; ταῦτα ἀπ. ὡς ..., Plat. Phaedo 69 D, cf. Lysias 196. 35; so, ἀπ. ὅτι οὐδὲνα ἀδίκῃ Xen. Oec. 11. 22; ἀπ. ἀπολογίαν Luc. Hes. 6.

4. ἀπ. δίκην θανάτου to speak against sentence of death passing on one, Thuc. 8. 68.—A prose word, used once in Trag., v. supr.—The Prep. ἀπὸ has the same force here as in ἀποδιατάω, ἀποψηφίζομαι,—implying the removal of a charge from oneself.

ἀπολόγηται, ατος, τό, a plea alleged in defence, a defence, Plat. Crat. 436 C; ὑπέρ τινος πρὸς τινα Plut. Cim. 1.

ἀπολογητέον, verb. Adj. one must make one's defence, Antipho 128. 12; one must defend, Plat. Apol. 18 E, 19 A.

ἀπολογητικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for a defence, apologetic, Arist. Rhet. Al. 5. 1, al. Adv. —κῶς, Byz.

ἀπολογία, ἡ, a speech in defence, defence, opp. to κατηγορία, Antipho 142. 7, Thuc. 3. 61, Plat., etc.; ἀπ. ποιῆσαι to make a defence, Lys. 142. 23, Isae. 62. 29, etc.; τῶν κατηγορηθέντων τὸ μὴ λαβὼν ἀπολογίαν Hyperid. Euxen. 41.

ἀπολογίζομαι: fut. τοῖμαι Dio C.: aor. ἀπολογισάμην Plat., etc.; Dor. —ξάμην C. I. 1845. 95; pf. ἀπολελόγημαι C. I. 108. 19., 115. 6, Dion. H. ad Pomp. 1; but in pass. sense, Xen. (v. infr.):—Dep. To reckon up, give in an account, Lat. rationes reddere, ἀπ. κατ' ἐναντίον Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 3; ἀπ. τὰς προσόδους to give in an account of the receipts, Aeschin. 57. 23, cf. C. I. ll. c., 1570 α, al.;—Pass., τὰ ἀπολελογισμένα the estimates, Xen. Oec. 9. 8.

2. ἀπ. εἰς τι to refer to a head or class, Plat. Phil. 25 B.

II. to reckon on a thing, calculate that it will be ..., c. acc. et inf., Dem. 347. 15: to calculate fully, ἀπ. πότερον ..., Plat. Soph. 261 C.

III. to recount at length, τι Polyb. 20. 13, 2; περί τινος 8. 26, 4; ὡς ... 4. 25, 4.—For the Act. ἀπολογίζω, v. ἀπολοπιζω.—Prose word.

ἀπολογισμός, ὁ, a giving account, statement of reasons, etc., Aeschin. 89. 8, Polyb. 10. 11, 5.

2. an account kept, record, ἀναλωμάτων Luc. Demosth. 33, cf. C. I. 3598. 33.

3. a distinct account, narration, Polyb. 10. 24, 8.

ἀπόλογος, ὁ, a story, tale, Ἀλκίονος ἀπόλογος, proverb, of long stories (from that told by Ulysses to Alcinoüs in Od. 9—12), Plat. Rep. 614 A, Arist. Rhet. 3. 16, 7, Poet. 16. 8.

II. a fable, like those of Aesop, an apologue, allegory, Cic. de Orat. 2. 66, etc.

III. an account, C. I. 2448. VIII. fin., Hesyech. 2.—λογατῆς, Inscr. Thas. in C. I. 2161.

ἀπολοιδορέω, f. l. for ἐπιλοιδοῦ, q. v.

ἀπόλοιπος, ὄν, remaining over, left behind, LXX (Ezek. 41. 15, al.).

ἀπολοπιζω, —ἀπολέπω, to take the skin off, skin, Ar. Fr. 185 (as emended by Fritzsche for —λογίζω); so also ἀπολοπιζων (for —λογίζω) in Antiph. Korp. 1; cf. A. 25.

ἀ-πολας, ὄν, —ἀκίνητος, ἀστροφός, immovable, Hesyech.

ἀπόλουμα, ατος, τό, —ἀποκάθαρμα, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1398, Eust. 1560. 32.

ἀπόλουσις, εως, ἡ, a washing off, ablution, Plat. Crat. 405 B, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 118;—also —λουσμός, ὁ, Theodot.

ἀπολούτριος, ὄν, washed off: τὰ ἀπολούτρια (sc. ὕδατα), water which has been used for washing, Acl. N. A. 17. 11;—also —τρον, τό, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1401.

ἀπολύω, fut. —λούσω: I. c. acc. rei, to wash off, λούειν ἀπὸ βρότον Il. 14. 7: so in Med., ὅφρ'... ἄλμην ὤμων ἀπολύσομαι that I may wash the brine from off my shoulders, Od. 6. 219.

2. c. acc.

pers. to wash clean, Ar. Vesp. 118 (where ἀπέλου is for ἀπέλου, v. sub λούω), Plat. Crat. 405 B, cf. 406 A:—Med. to wash oneself, Il. 23. 41; so, τὸ ὅσῃ ἀπελούετο Long. 1. 13;—in archaic style, ἀπολούμενος Luc. Lexiph. 2, cf. Ath. 97 D, 98 A.

3. c. acc. pers. et rei, ὄφρα τάχιστα Πάτροκλον λούειν ἀπὸ βρότον might wash the gore off him, Il. 18. 345; later c. gen. rei, καὶ μ' ἀπέλουσε λύθρον Epigr. Gr. 314. 6.

ἀ-πολοφύρομαι [v], Dep. to bewail loudly, Andoc. 21. 35, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 27.

2. in past tenses, to leave off wailing, like ἀπαλγέω, Thuc. 2. 46.

ἀπολόφουσις, εως, ἡ, lamentation, Schol. Soph. Aj. 596.

ἀπολοχρόομαι, Pass. to become bushy, Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 6.

ἀπόλυμα [v], ατος, τό, filth, Harpocr.: excrement, Galen.

ἀπολυμαίνομαι, Med. (λύμα) to cleanse oneself by bathing, esp. from an ἄγος, Il. 1. 313, 314, cf. Paus. 8. 41, 2.

ἀπολυμάντηρ, ὁ, (λύμη) a destroyer; δαιτῶν ἀπολ. one who destroys one's pleasure at dinner, a kill-joy,—opp. to others, a devourer of remnants, lick-plate, Od. 17. 220, 377.

ἀπολυπείομαι, Pass. to be overwhelmed with grief, Byz.

ἀ-πολυπασίαςτος, ὄν, not multiplied, Cyrill.

ἀ-πολυπραγμόντος, ὄν, not too curiously meddled with, Basil. Adv. —τως, Cyrill.

ἀ-πολυπράγμων, ὄν, gen. ονος, not meddlesome, M. Anton. 1. 5. Adv. —μῶνως, Jo. Chr.

ἀ-πολυσ, υ, not much, single, or few, Damasc.

ἀπολύσιμος [v], ὄν, (ἀπολύω) deserving acquittal, contributing to it, Antipho 129. 4.

ἀπολύσις, εως, ἡ, a loosing, e.g. of a bandage, Hipp. Fract. 759.

2. a release, deliverance, Plat. Crat. 405 B: c. gen., κατὰ τὴν ἀπόλυσιν τοῦ θανάτου as far as acquittal from a capital charge went, Hdt. 6. 136; ἀπ. κακῶν θανάτος Plut. Arat. 54.

3. a getting rid of a disease, Hipp. 178 C, etc.

II. (from Pass.) a separation, parting, Arist. G. A. 1. 6. 4, al.; τῆς ψυχῆς Id. de Resp. 17. 8, and absol. decease, death, Theophr. H. P. 9. 16, 18; ἀπ. ποιῆσαι to take one's departure, Polyb. 3. 69, 10.

ἀπολυτέον, verb. Adj. one must release, acquit, Gorgias Hel. 6.

ἀπολύτικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to acquit:—Ἀδν., ἀπολυτικός ἔχειν τινὸς to be minded to acquit one, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 25.

ἀπό-λύτος, ὄν, loosed, free, Plut. 2. 426 B; ἀπ. ψυχαί souls at large before being embodied, Porph. Stob. Ecl. 1. 380.

2. in late philosophical writers, absolute, unconditional, opp. to πρὸς τι, Sext. Emp. M. S. 273:—Adv. —τως, lb. 161.

3. τὸ ἀπ., the positive degree of comparison, Timae. Lex. Plat.

ἀ-πολύτροπος, ὄν, not versatile, simple, Byz.

ἀπολύτρον, to release on payment of ransom, c. gen. pretii, ὡς ἐχθροῦς ἀπ. τῶν μακροτάτων λύτρων Plat. Legg. 919 A, cf. Philipp. ap. Dem. 159. 15;—Med., Polyaen. 5. 40.

ἀπολύτρωσις, εως, ἡ, a ransoming, αἰχμαλῶτων Plut. Pomp. 24, cf. Philo 2. 463.

II. redemption by payment of ransom, deliverance; Ev. Luc. 21. 28, Ep. Rom. 3. 12, al.

ἀπολύω [v. λύω], fut. —λύσω, etc.: fut. pass. ἀπολελύσομαι Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 37.

To loose from, ἰμάντα θωῶς ἀπέλυνε κορώνης Od. 21. 46; ὅφρ' ἀπὸ τοίχους λύσας κλύδων τρήπιος the sides of the ship from the keel, Id. 12. 420: to undo, ἀπὸ κρήδεμον ἔλυνεν Id. 3. 392.

2. to set free from, release or relieve from, ἡ, τινὰ τῆς φρουρῆς Hdt. 2. 30; τῆς ἐπιμελείας Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 47; τῶν ἐκεῖ κακῶν Plat. Rep. 365 A; τὴν ψυχὴν ἀπὸ τῆς τοῦ σώματος καινότητας Id. Phaedo 64 E; ἀπ. τῆς μετρήσεως to save them from the trouble of measuring, Arist. Pol. 1. 9. 8:—Pass. to be set free, τῶν δεινῶν, φόβου Thuc. 1. 70., 7. 56, etc.

b. often in legal sense, ἀπ. τῆς αἰτίας to acquit of the charge, Hdt. 9. 88, Xen. An. 6. 6, 15; τῆς εὐθύνης Ar. Vesp. 571;—c. inf., ἀπ. τινὰ μὴ φάρα εἶναι to acquit of being a thief, Hdt. 2. 174; so, ἀπελύθη μὴ ἀδικεῖν Thuc. 1. 95, 128:—absol., to acquit, Ar. Vesp. 988, 1000, Lys. 159. 43, etc.; cf. καθίσκος and v. infr. III. 5.

II. in ll. always = ἀπολύ-τρωω, to let go free on receipt of ransom, οὐδ' ἀπέλυνε θύγατρα καὶ οὐκ ἀπέδεξαι ἀποινα 1. 95: "Ἐκτορ" ἔχει ..., οὐδ' ἀπέλυνεν 24. 115, al.; Med. to set free by payment of ransom, to ransom, redeem, χαλκοῦ τε χρυσοῦ τ' ἀπολύσομεθ' at a price of ..., Il. 22. 50; so too in Att., ἀπο-λύεσθαι πολλῶν χρημάτων Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 21.

2. to let go, let alone, leave one, of an illness, Hipp. Coac. 210.

III. to discharge or disband an army, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 21, cf. Plat. Phaedo 67 A:—generally, to dismiss, discharge, ἐμὲ γ'... ἀπέλυσ' ἀδεινεν Ar. Ach. 1155, cf. Bion. 1. 96.

2. to divorce a wife, Ev. Matth. 1. 19, etc.; τὸν ἀνδρα Diod. 12. 18.

3. to do away with, remove, αἰσχύνειν Dem. 471. 10, cf. Antipho 115. 20.

4. to discharge or pay a debt, Plat. Crat. 417 B.

5. to dismiss a charge, εἰσαγγελία ἀπολελυμένη ὑπὸ τοῦ κατηγοροῦ Hyperid. Euxen. 47; ἀπολυμένη ὑποψία Antipho 115. 20.

IV. ἀπ. ὑνδράποδα θραξίν to sell, Id. 131. 39; ἀπ. οἰκίαν τινὴν to sell a mortgaged house outright, Isae. 59. 32.

B. Med. with aor. 2 ἀπέλυον (in pass. sense), Opp. C. 3. 128:—to redeem, v. supr. II.

II. ἀπολύεσθαι διαβολάς, to do away with calumnies against one, Lat. diluere, Thuc. 8. 87, Plat. Apol. 37 B, al., cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 15, 10; so, τὴν αἰτίαν, τὰς βλαφείας, τὰ κατηγορη-μένα Thuc. 5. 75, Dem. 191. 11., 226. 26: absol., ὁ δὲ ἀπολύμενος ἐφῆν in defence, Hdt. 8. 59.

III. like Act., to acquit of, τινος Antipho 119. 12; τοῦ μὴ κακῶς εἶναι ἀλλ' ὀρθῶς Plat. Legg. 637 C.

2. to release from, τοὺς Ἑλληνας ἀπ. δουλείας Id. Menex. 245 A.

IV. like Pass. (c. II), to depart, Soph. Ant. 1314.

C. Pass. to be released, let off, ἐπείκων τοὺς νείας τῆς στρατιῆς ἀπολελύσθαι from military service, Hdt. 4. 84; τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀπολυθῆναι βουλόμενοι to be freed from their rule, Thuc. 2. 8; τῶν δεινῶν μηδέποτε εἰσεσθαι ἀπολυθῆσθαι 1. 70:—absol., to be acquitted, 6. 29: to be discharged, Plat. Phaedo 113 D.

II. of combatants, to be separated,

get clear, part, οὐ βλάβος ἀπελύντο Thuc. 1. 49; generally, to be separated or detached, ἀλλήλων or ἀπ' ἀλλήλων Arist. Metaph. 6. 6, 5, Phys. 1. 2, 6; ἀπ. τὰ πρὸς τῆς ὑστέρας Id. G. A. 3. 3, 7, al.; ἀπολελυμένοι, absol., detached, αἰδύα, γλώττα, ὄρχεις Id. H. A. 2. 1, 41, 4, 8, 7; 4. 9, 2; τὴν γλῶτταν ἀπ. having its tongue detached, Id. Fr. 300, al. 2. to depart, ἔθανες, ἀπελύθη Soph. Ant. 1268, and freq. in Polyb. and LXX; cf. v. 14.

III. of a child, to be brought forth, Hipp. 261. 49, sq., cf. 262. 39, Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 54; but also of the mother, to be delivered, Hipp. 101 E. IV. to be annulled, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 3, 3. V. ἀπολελυμένος, η, ον, absolute, ἰουαία Eus. H. E. 10. 5, 7; cf. ἀπόλυτος, ἀπολύρητος, ον, not highly esteemed, Philodem. 61. 9, Göttl. ἀπολυβάω, to dishonour, Soph. Aj. 217, in aor. pass. ἀπελυβήθη. ἀπολυπίζω, (ἀλως) = λωπυρίζω, Soph. Fr. 844 (acc. to Poll. 7. 44; but cf. ἰκλωπίζω).

ἀπολυτίζω, = ἀπανθίζω, to pluck off flowers; generally, to pluck off, κόμης Eur. I. A. 793; ἀπ. νέους to cut off the young, Id. Supp. 449. ἀπολυφάω, Ion. -έω, to appease, Hipp. 1280. fin. (in Pass.), Ap. Rh. 4. 1418, in tmesis;—hence Subst. ἀπολύφθης, ἡ, a lightening, relief, An. Ox. 3. 188.

ἀπομαγδάλω, ον, -ιά, ἡ, (ἀπομάσσω) the crumb or inside of the loaf, on which the Greeks wiped their hands at dinner, and then threw it to the dogs, hence dog's meat, Ar. Eq. 415, Alciphro 3. 44, Plut. Lyc. 12. In Eust. 1857. 11, ἀπομαγδαλίσ, ἰδος, ἡ.

ἀπόμαγμα, τό, (ἀπομάσσω) anything used for wiping or cleaning, Hipp. 19. 47. 2. like κάθαγμα, the dirt washed off, Soph. Fr. 32.

II. the impression of a seal, Theophr. C. P. 6. 19, 5, Id. Lap. 67.

ἀπομάδω, of the hair, to fall off, Arist. Mirab. 78.

ἀπομαέζω, fut. ἴσω, to make quite bald, Schol. Ar. Eq. 372; also ἀπομαδαρίζω, Eccl.

ἀπομάζιος, (μαζός) taken from the breast, Opp. C. 4. 93.

ἀπομάθημα, τό, a thing unlearned: an unlearning, Hipp. Fract. 767.

ἀπομαίνομαι, Pass., fut. μνήσσομαι, pf. 2 act. μέμνημι:—to rave out and be done with it, or to rage to the uttermost, Luc. D. D. 12. 1.

ἀπομακρύνω, Pass., to be far removed, τοῦ ἡλίου Arist. Plant. 2. 6, 2, cf. 1. 1, 17.

ἀπομακτρίω, οὐ, ὁ, one who wipes, rubs, or cleans, Soph. Fr. 32, A. B. 431; esp. in magical rites, Poll. 7. 188, where also fem. -μακτρία.

ἀπόμακτρον, τό, a strickle, Ar. Fr. 586, ubi v. Dind.; in Hesych. also ἀπόμακτρα, ἡ.

ἀπομαλακίζω, Pass., to be weak or cowardly, shew weakness, πρὸς τι in a thing, Arist. H. A. 9. 7, 4, cf. Plut. Lyc. 10.

ἀπομαλθίζω, Pass. = foreg., Plut. 2. 62 A, and prob. l. (for -όμαι), Id. Pelop. 21.

ἀπομαρτάνω, fut. -μαθήσομαι, to unlearn, Lat. didicere, ταῦτα, ἃ πρὸ τοῦ φύσιν εἰδέναι Plut. Phaedo 96 C, cf. Prot. 342 D, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 14; c. inf., Plut. Lyc. 11.

ἀπομαρτυροῦμαι, Dep. to announce as a prophet, to divine, presage, τὸ μέλλον ἦεναι Plut. Rep. 516 D; τι εἶναι Ib. 505 E; ὡς τρίτον τι ἀπ. τὸ ὄν Id. Soph. 250 C. The Subst. ἀπομαρτυρεῖν, τό, is cited from Hipp. Ep. 4.

ἀπόμαρτυρις, ἰως, ἡ, (ἀπομαρτάνω) a wiping off, Plut. Rom. 21. II. a taking an impression, Theod. Stud.; metaphr. a copying, imitation, Iamb. Protr. 308.

ἀπομαρτάνω, Pass., to waste or wither away, die away, ἡ ῥητορικὴ ἐκείνη ἀπ. Plut. Theact. 177 B; αὐτὰ κατὰ τὸ σῶμα ἦδοναι ἀπ. Id. Rep. 328 D; of a tranquil death, Xen. Apol. 7; of comets, ἀπομαρτανθέντες κατὰ μικρὸν ἠφανίσθησαν Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 13; of wind, Ib. 2. 8, 24, etc. The act. in Basil., etc.

ἀπομαρτάνω, εως, ἡ, a wasting or dying away, disappearance, opp. to φάσις, πρηλὴν Theophr. Vent. 36.

ἀπομαρτυρέω, to testify, bear witness, c. acc. et inf., Polyb. 31. 7, 20; τι Plut. 2. 860 C.

ἀπομαρτυροῦμαι [ὅ], Dep. to maintain stoutly, τι Plut. Soph. 237 A.

ἀπομάσσω, Att. -τω: fut. ξω:—to wipe off, δάκρυα χλαμύδι Polyb. 15. 26, 3;—Med. to wipe off oneself, ὕδατος ἀντην Call. Del. 14. 2.

2. to wipe clean, ἀπομάττωσαν [αὐτοῦς] πηλᾶν καὶ τοὺς πτόρους Dem. 313. 17;—Med. to wipe for oneself, Ἀχιλλεῖον ἀπομάττει γοὺν wipe your hands on the finest bread, Ar. Eq. 819; χεῖρας χειρομακτρῶ ἀπ. Ath. 410 B; absol. to wipe one's mouth, Poeta ap. Ath. 2 A; of a serpent, ἀπ. τὸν λόν to get rid of its poison, Arist. Fr. 334.

II. to wipe off or level corn in a measure, level with a strickle (ἀπόμακτρον); hence χοίνικα ἀπ. to give scant measure, as was done in giving slaves their allowance, Luc. Navig. 25; κενὸν ἀπομάγει, commonly expl. as if χοίνικα were omitted, to level an empty measure, i. e. to labour in vain, Theocr. 15. 95.

III. to take an impression of, ἐν τισι τῶν μαλακῶν σχήματι ἀπ. Plut. Tim. 50 E;—Med. to model, as a sculptor, Philostr. 256, Anth. Plan. 120; metaphr. to take impressions, ὅθεν ἡμῶν φῶν ἀπομαζεύμεν Ar. Ran. 1040; ἀπ. παρ' ἀλλήλων one from another, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 12, 3; generally, to copy, imitate, Dion. H. Vett. Cens. 3. 2.

ἀπομαστίνω, (μαστός) to suck the breast, Nicet. Euz. 1. 33.

ἀπομαστιγίζω, to scourge severely, Hdt. 3. 29., 8. 109.

ἀποματίζω, fut. ἴσω, to behave idly or unseemly, euphem. for ἀποπέδω, Hdt. 2. 162, Favor. ap. Stob. 586. 43.

ἀπομαχέω, to cease from battles, Byz.

ἀπομαχομαι [α], fut. -μαχέσομαι, contr. -μαχούμαι:—to fight from the walls of a fort or town, ἐξ ὕψους Thuc. 1. 90; τείχεα ἰκανά ἀπ. high or strong enough to fight from, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 1;—absol. to fight desperately, Id. An. 6. 2, 6; πρὸς τι Plut. Brut. 5. 1; τινα against a thing, Plut. Caes. 17.

II. ἀπ. τι to fight off a thing, decline it, ἀπ.μαχέσαντο τούτω Hdt. 7. 136; absol., ὁ μὴν δὴ ταῦτα λέγων ἀπ.μαχέτο 1. 9; so, ἀπ. μὴ ποιεῖν Dion. H. 2. 60, etc. III.

ἀπ. τινα to drive off in battle, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 34.

IV. to finish a battle, fight it out, Lys. 98. 32; to resist, Arist. Probl. 2. 41.

ἀπόμαχος, ον, (μάχη) not fighting; unfit for service, disabled, Lat. cansarius, Xen. An. 3. 4, 32., 4. 1, 13.

ἀπομεθίμι ψυχὴν, to give up the ghost, Ap. Rh. 1. 280, in tmesis.

ἀπομελίσσομαι, Att. -ίττομαι, Dep. to appease, allay, μῆνιν Dion. H. 1. 38; πείναν Philo 2. 477.

ἀπομεινυρίζω, (μεινυρός) to make to taper off to a point, Nicom. Ar. 125.

ἀπομεινύω, to diminish, Alex. Trall.: to extenuate, Byz.

ἀπομείρομαι, Dep. to distribute, Hes. Op. 576. 2. Pass. to be parted from, Id. Th. 801;—but in both places with v. l. ἀπαμείρομαι, q. v.

ἀπομείωσις, εως, ἡ, diminution, Theophr. Sim. Hist. p. 62.

ἀπομειλάνομαι, Pass. to become black, of grapes, Theophr. H. P. 2. 7, 5;—to be blackened by mortification, Hipp. Art. 832.

ἀπόμελι, τό, honey-water, a bad kind of mead, Diosc. 5. 17;—also = ὀξύγλυκον, τό, Galen.

ἀπομελίζω, to enervate, as synonym. for ἀποσπνύω, Eust. 641. 23.

ἀπομειφόμαι, Dep. to rebuke harshly, τινα Plut. 2. 229 B (si vera l.); τινα Oenon. ap. Eus. P. E. 210 D.

ἀπομνύω, to continue, of καρπὸν ἀπ. ὥμοι Arist. Plant. 1. 7, 6, al.

ἀπομερίζω, f. Att. τῶ, to part or distinguish from a number, Plut. Polit. 304 A;—Pass. to be so distinguished, πολλῶν ἐτίμων Ib. 280 B; ἀπομερισθῆναι ἀριστίνδην to be selected by merit, Id. Legg. 855 E. 2.

ἀπ. πρὸς or ἐπὶ τι to detach on some service, Polyb. 3. 101, 9., 8. 32, 1.

3. to impart, τινα τι Id. 3. 35, 5.

ἀπομερμνύω, to rest from labour; hence, to die, Eust. 821. 36.

ἀπομερσμός, ὁ, = ἀπονομή, Eust. Opusc. 91. 21.

ἀπομερμηρίζω, fut. ἴσω: aor. in A. B. 431, ἔφα:—to sleep off care, to forget one's cares in sleep, Ar. Vesp. 5, cf. Dio C. 55. 14.

ἀπομερστούμαι, Pass. to be filled to the brim, Plut. Phaedr. 255 C.

ἀπομετωρίζω, to raise aloft, Eccl.

ἀπομετρίω, fut. ἴσω, to measure off or out, Luc. D. Mort. 12. 2;—Med., μετρίων ἀπομετρήσανθαι τὸ ἀργύριον Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 27;—Pass. to be measured off, Polyb. 6. 27, 2.

II. to measure out, distribute, Xen. Oec. 10, 10.

ἀπομνήττω, ατος, τό, a servant's allowance, Gloss.

ἀπομνήκω, fut. ἔνω, to prolong, draw out, λόγον Plut. Soph. 217 D; cf. Luc. Hermot. 67, etc.; absol. to be prolix, Plut. Prot. 336 C, etc.;—Pass. to be prolonged, extended, Luc. D. Marin. 1. 2.

ἀπομνήνω [ν, μνήνω], fut. ἴσω, to be very wrath, to persevere in wrath, κατ' ἀπομνήνας Ἀγαμέμνονι (where Eust. explains, having departed from wrath against him;—wrongly), Il. 2. 772., 7. 230; ἰμὺ ἀπομνήσαντος 9. 426., 19. 62; opp. to μνῆναι, Od. 16. 378.

II. to cease from wrath, only in A. B. 431 and Suid.

ἀπομνήρομαι [ν], Dep. to draw up from, out of, βούων Opp. C. 1. 50.

ἀπομνίμομαι, fut. ἴσομαι, Dep. to express by imitating or copying, copy or represent faithfully, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 3, Plut. Legg. 865 B, al.;—τὸ ἴσθαι διὰ τοῦ ἰσμοῦ, to endeavour to express motion by the sound of i, Id. Crat. 427 A, sq. The pf. in pass. sense, Ath. 207 F, etc.

ἀπομνήττω, ατος, τό, imitation, Plato ap. Ath. 639 F, Dioid. 16, 26.

ἀπομνήσις, εως, ἡ, imitation, Hipp. 344. 34, Arist. Rhet. Al. 1. 7.

ἀπομνήσσομαι, fut. -μνήσομαι, aor. -μνήσαν: Dep.:—to recollect, remember, recognise, τῶ οὐ ἀμνήσαντο [χάρην] wherefore they repaid him, Il. 24. 428; ἀμνήσαντο χάριν ἐνεργείων . . for benefits, Hes. Th. 503; αὐτῶν δὲ . . χάριν ἀμνήσασθαι ἀξίον Thuc. 1. 137; cf. ἀμνημονεύω.

ἀπομνήστω, = μνήστω, Orph. Laje. 16, 15.

ἀπομνήτω, = μνήτω, Eratosth. Catast. 9, Themist. 189 C.

ἀπομνήσθω, ον, away from (i. e. without) pay, unpaid, ill-paid (cf. ἀπό-τιμος), Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 16; ἀδίκον ἀπ. ζῆναι Dem. 53. 16;—defrauded of pay, Lys. ap. Harp.

II. paid off, discharged, ἀπ. γέγρανται παρὰ Τιμοθέω Dem. 671. 1; ἀνεῖναι με ὀφίλ' ἀπ. ποιεῖ Com. Anon. 301.

ἀπομνήσθω, to let out for hire, let, γῆν ἐπὶ δίκην ἔτη Thuc. 3. 68; χάριον τινα Lys. 109. 10; ὥσπερ . . ἀπομνησθότες τὰ ὅσα Plut. Rep. 475 D;—c. inf., ἀπ. ποιεῖν τι ὥς ἂν δύνανται ἀλγίστου contract for the doing of a thing, Lat. locare aliquid faciendum, Lxx ap. Dem. 1069. 20.

ἀπομνήστω, ατος, τό, a thing let or furnished out, very dub. in Hesych.

ἀπομνήτρω, to take away the mitre, Lxx (v. l. Levit. 21. 10), Philo.

ἀπόμνητος, ον, without eyes, blind, Eccl.

ἀπομνημόνευμα, τό, a memorial, τινας Dioid. 1. 14, Plut. Pomp. 2;—in pl. memoirs, Lat. commentarii, as those of Socrates by Xen., et. Dion. H. Rhet. 1. 12, Plut. Cato Ma. 9; applied to the Gospels, Just. M. 1. 66.

ἀπομνημόνευσις, εως, ἡ, a recounting, narrating, τῶν λόγων Arist. Top. 8. 14, 7, Plut. 2. 44 E.

ἀπομνημονεύειν, verb. Adj. one must mention, τινας Byz.

ἀπομνημονεύω, to relate from memory, relate, recount, Plut. Phaedr. 228 A, etc.;—Pass., ἀπομνημονεύειν ὅσατος ἰστέον Xen. Ages. 1. 2.

2. to remember, call to mind, Plut. Polit. 268 E, Phaedo 103 A, Dem. 345. 10, Aeschin. 56. 7, etc.;—to keep in mind, Plut. Polit. 273 B, al.

3. ἐπὶ τούτου τῷ ὄνομα ἀπομνημόνευσεν τῷ παιδὶ θύσαν gave him the same name in memory of a thing, Hdt. 5. 65.

4. ἀπ. τινα to bear something in mind against another (cf. ἀπομνησσομαι), Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 31, Aeschin. 15. 10, 83, 39; οὐδὲ μνηστικῶς οὐ γὰρ μεγαλοφύχον τὸ ἀπομνημονεύειν Arist. Eth. N. 4. 8, 30.

ἀπομνηστικῶς, = μνηστικῶς, to bear a grudge against, τινα Hdt. 3. 49.

ἀπομνηστίν, verb. Adj. of ἀπομνησσομαι, one must remember, Eccl.

ἀπόμνημι, or -νω (Phil. N. 7. 102); fut. -ομήσομαι; 3 impf. ἀπώνναι Od. 2. 377. To take an oath away from, i. e. swear that one will not do a thing, ἡ δ' αὐτίκ' ἀπώμνην Od. 10. 345; cf. 12. 303., 18. 58;

μέγαν ὄρκον ἀπόμην 2, 377; ἀπόμωσα κάρτερον ὄρκον 10, 381. 2. *to swear one has not done or that it is not so*, *to deny on oath*, *swear*. 'Nay.' Lat. *dejerare*, Hdt. 2, 179, 6, 63; ἀπ. Ζηρὸν σέβας Soph. Ph. 1289; ταῦτ' ἀπ. καὶ τοὺν θεοῦ Ar. Nub. 1232, cf. Eq. 424; also, ἀπ. τὰναντία κατὰ τινος *to swear to the contrary by*, Dem. 860, 2.—often also *c. μή* et inf., ἀπ. μὴ ὄσαι Pind. l. c., cf. Eur. Cycl. 266; τοὺς θεοὺς ἀπ. ἢ μὴ μὴ εἰδέναι. Plat. Legg. 936 E, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 3; ἀπ. μηδὲ ὀβόλου (sc. ἔχων) Id. Symp. 3, 8; ἀπ. ὡς οὐκ ἔτηκε Dem. 553, 25. 3. *c. acc.*, ἀπ. νύον *to deny or disown a son on oath*, Audoc. 16, 41.—so in Med., ἀπομόσατο τὴν ἀρχὴν solemnly renounced it, laid it down, Plut. Cic. 19. II. strengthd. for ὀνυμνί, *to take a solemn oath*, ἢ μὴν, Thuc. 5, 50.

ἀπόμοιρα, ἢ, *a portion*, τὰς καθηκούσας ἀπ. τοῖς θεοῖς. . . μένεν Lap. Ros. in C. l. 4697, 15, cf. Pans. 8, 22, 6, Joseph. A. J. 6, 14, 6. ἀπομοιρόμαι, Dep. *to give up a share*, Joseph. A. J. 18, 8, 7;—also —ἄω, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 727; —ἴω, Aristaeas. ἀπομοίρια, τὰ, *a portion*, Anth. P. 6, 187. ἀπόμορος, *or, forming a branch or portion of a nation, etc.*, Byz. ἀπομονόμοι, Pass. *to be excluded, της ἐξουσίας from the agreement*, Thuc. 3, 28; *ἐκ ἐξουσίας* Plat. Tim. 60 D. 2. *to be left alone*, ἐκ πολέμου Plut. Philop. 18.

ἀπομόριμα, τό, = ἐκμαγόν in Dion. Areop., cf. Eust. 218, 12. ἀπομόργνυμι, fut. —μύρω;—*to wipe off or away from*, ἀπ' ἰχθ. χειρὶν ὀμόργνυμι H. 5, 416; αἰμ' ἀπομόργνυμι lb. 798; πύκνης ἀπὸ δάκρυ ὀμ. Nic. Al. 558;—Med. *to wipe off from oneself*, ἀπομόργνυμι κοινὴν H. 23, 739; ἀπομόργνυμι δάκρυ he wiped away his tears, Od. 17, 304; absol. in same sense, ἀπομόργνυμι Ar. Ach. 706; ἀπ. ἰδρωτά lb. 696; and in Pass., τὴν ὀργὴν ἀπομοργνύεις having my anger wiped off, a joke πρὸς ὑπόνοιαν, Id. Vesp. 560; ἀπομοργνύεις wiped off, stripped off, Arist. Physiogr. 6, 6. 2. *to wipe clean, spangly d' ἀμφὶ πρόσωπα*, ἀπομόργνυμι H. 18, 414;—Med., ἀπομόργνυμι χερσὶ παρειὰς she wiped her cheeks, Od. 18, 200.

ἀπομόρξω, *eos, ἢ, a wiping, cleaning*, Byz. ἀπομορφόμοι, Pass. *to receive their form*, Theophr. Fr. 12, 9. II. Act., ἀπ. τινα εἰς πρῶν *to change one into the form of*, Eust. 1598, 64. ἀπομόρφος, *or, of strange form, strange*, Soph. Fr. 845. ἀπομόρφωσις, *eos, ἢ, a shaping, form*, Byz. ἀπομόρως, *or, like ἄμορως, away from the Muses, unaccomplished*, rude, Eur. Med. 1089;—Adv., κάρτ' ἀπομόρως ἦσθα γεγραμμένος, οὐδ' . . ἥδυστ' ἔην *unfavourably painted*, Aesch. Ag. 801.

ἀπομοχλεύω, *to move with a lever*, Hipp. Art. 833, Philo Belop. p. 70. ἀπομόλῳ, *to suck away*, Artemid. 5, 49;—Pass., Themist. 282 C. ἀπο-μύζουρις, *idos, ἢ, obscene name of a courtesan*, Com. Anon. 107. ἀπομυθεόμαι, Dep. *to dissuade, μῦθα γὰρ τοι ἔγωγε πολλὰ ἀπεμυθεόμην* H. 9, 109. II. = ἀπολογέομαι, Strattis Incert. 1, 9.

Ἀπόμυιος, ὁ, *Avorter of flies*, epith. of Zeus and Heracles, Paus. 5, 14, 1, Clem. Al. 33.

ἀπομυκάμοι, Dep. *to bellow loud*, Anth. P. 9, 742. ἀπομυκτέον, verb. Adj. of ἀπομύσσομαι, *one must wipe one's nose*, Eur. Cycl. 561.

ἀπομυκτηρίζω, *to turn up the nose at*, Hesych. v. ἀποσκαμνυθίζω (Cod. —αίνω);—so, ἀπομυκτηρίζω, Luc. D. Meretr. 7, 3. ἀπομυκτηρισμός, ὁ, *mockery or disgust*, Clem. Al. 198.

ἀπομυλλαίνω, *to make mouths at*, E. M. 125, 15. In Hipp. Art. 799, μὴ ἀπομυλλήνῃ ἢ γνάθῳ is restored from Erotian p. 92, v. Foes. Lex.;—also —μυλλῶν, Pacil. in Hols. Anecd. 3, 216.

ἀπομυξία, ἢ, *dirt from the nose*, A. B. 432; ἀπομυξία Draco 72. ἀπομυξίς, *eos, ἢ, a blowing one's nose*, Plut. 2, 1084 C.

ἀπομυσάττομαι, Dep. *to abominate; to abuse*, Byz. ἀπομύσσω, Att. —τω, *to wipe the nose*, ἦναι Anth. P. 11, 268; σιαντὸν Ar. Epict. 1, 6, 30; cf. ἀπομύω;—Med. *to blow one's nose*, Ar. Eq. 910, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 16, Anth. P. 7, 134; ὀδυρόδῃ ἀπ. Arist. Probl. 10, 54, 5; Βραχίωνι, ἀγκῶνι ἀπ. Plut. 2, 631 D, Diog. L. 4, 46. II. metaph. *to make him sharp, sharpen his wits*, Plut. Rep. 343 A, cf. Horace's vir emunctus naris, and v. κορυζῶ (in the opp. sense). 2. Pass., *like Lat. emungi, to be wiped clean, i. e. cheated*, γέρον ἀπεμύμκτ' ὄλιαν Menand. Ἰπποβ. 13; v. sub ἀπομύχομαι.

ἀπομύω, fut. ὀμῶ [ῶ], *to shut the eyes close; to die*, Call. Ep. 41. ἀπομυφάξω, *to ripen, mellow*, Eccl.

ἀπομυφολύγωτος, *or, making no bubbles*, Diosc. 5, 116. ἀπομυλίνωμαι, v. sub μυλῶνομαι.

ἀπομυρόω, *to make crazy*, Aët. p. 105;—also —ραίνω, Byz. ἀπόναος, ἀποναλάω, v. sub ἀποναίνομαι.

ἀποναίω: aor. 1. ἀπένασα;—*to remove, to send away*, used by Hom. only in aor. 1., ὡς ἄν. . . περικαλλίᾳ κοῖτῃν ἀπ' ἀπονάσασθαι H. 16, 86, ubi v. Spitzn., cf. Ar. Rh. 4, 1492;—Med. *to wound one's way back*, ἀπονάσασθαι Δουλιχίῳ H. 2, 629, Od. 15, 254. II. Eur. used this aor. med. in trans. sense, ἀπονάσασθαι παῖδα sent away her child, I. T. 1260; he also has aor. pass. ἀπονάσθηναι, *to be taken away, depart from a place*, τῆς πατρὸς lb. 175; πατρὸς καὶ πόλεως Med. 166. V. καταναίω.

ἀπονάρκῳ, *to be quite torpid or stupid*, πρὸς πόνον Plut. 2, 8 F. ἀπονάρκησις, *eos, ἢ, = ἀπονάρκωσις*, Plut. 2, 652 D.

ἀπονάρκωμοι, Pass. *to become quite torpid, stupefied, insensible*, Hipp. Coac. 195, cf. 405, Plat. Rep. 503 D.

ἀπονάρκωσις, *eos, ἢ, insensibility*, Hipp. Art. 811, Arist. Probl. 3, 29. ἀπονεί, = ἀπονήγῃ, C. l. 1141.

ἀπονείφω, *to snow or rain down*, τι Philo 2, 112.

ἀπονέκρω, of the effects of cold, *to kill utterly*, Tzetz. Chil. 1, 332; metaph., ἀπ. ἐλπίδας Walz Rhett. 1, 472;—Pass. *to be quite killed*, be

benumbed, Diod. 2, 12, cf. Luc. V. 14, 2, 1; metaph., τὸ αἰδῆμον ἀπνευ- νίσκωται Ar. Epict. 4, 5, 21.

ἀπονέκρωσις, *eos, ἢ, a becoming quite dead*, Ar. Epict. 1, 5, 4.

ἀπονέμετικός, ἢ, ὄν, *disposed to distribute; τὸ ἀπνευμ. [ῆθος] a disposition to give every one his due*, M. Anton. 1, 16;—Adv., —κῶς, Diog. L. 7, 126;—but in both places with v. l. ἀπονέμηγῃ.

ἀπονέμησις, *eos, ἢ, (ἀπονέμω) a distribution*, M. Anton. 8, 6. II. a branching off, Galen. 4, p. 147.

ἀπονέμησις, verb. Adj. of ἀπονέμω, *one must assign*, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 2, 7. 2. ἀπονέμησις, α, *or, to be assigned*, Philo l. 56, Clem. Al. 234.

ἀπονέμητης, οὐ, ὁ, *a distributor*, Gloss.

ἀπονέμητικός, ἢ, ὄν, v. sub ἀπονέμετικός.

ἀπονέμω: fut. —νεμῶ and later —νεμήσω;—*to portion out, impart, assign*, ἦμιν . . ταῦτ' ἀπένειμε τὴν χάριν Simon. 97; βαμοὺς καὶ ἀγύλας θεοῖσι Hdt. 2, 54; τὸ πρίπον ἑκατέρω Plat. Legg. 757 C; τῷ θεῷ τοῦτο γίγαι Plat. Prot. 341 E; ταῖς ἐνεργείαις τιμὰς Lysias 154, 23; imperat. aor. ἀπένειμι, render, impart, Plut. l. 2, 68; τῇ συγγνώμῃ πλεον. . ἀπονέμειν *to allow too much to*, . . Dinarch. 97, 13;—Med. *to assign or take to oneself*, τι Plat. Soph. 267 A, Legg. 739 B; ἀπονέμεσθαι τι *to feed on*, Ar. Av. 1289; ἀπονέμεσθαι τῶν ποτῶν *to help oneself to a share of*, . . Plat. Rep. 574 A;—Pass. *to be distributed*, τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς Arist. Eth. N. 4, 3, 15. II. *to part off, divide*, of logical division, ἐπὶ τὰναντία ἀπ. τοῖς ὀνόμασι Plat. Polit. 307 B; in Pass., lb. 276 D, 280 D. III. Pass. *to be taken away, subtracted*, Id. Legg. 771 C, 848 A.

ἀπονονημίμως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἀπονόμωμαι, *desperately*, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 8; ἀπ. ἔχειν πρὸς τὰ γεύματα *to be obstinately averse to food*, Hipp. Epid. 3, 1096; ἀπ. διακίθεαι πρὸς τὸ ζῆν Isocr. 131 D.

ἀπονόμωμαι, Dep. *to go away, depart*, often in Hom. though only in pres. (sometimes with fut. sense), and imperf., always at the end of the line, with the first syll. long from the necessity of metre, ἀπονέσθαι H. 2, 113, etc.; ἀπονύονται Od. 5, 27; ἀπονύοντο H. 3, 313, al.

ἀπονοστήω, *to hutch the young*, Arist. H. A. 6, 4, 7.

ἀπόνημα, ατος, τό, (ἀπονέω) *a slope*, Suid.

ἀπονευρόμοι, Pass. *to become a tendon*, Galen. 2, 252, 8, etc. 2. *to be unnerved*, Cytill, Suid.

ἀπονεύρωσις, *eos, ἢ, the end of the muscle, where it becomes tendon*, = τένων, Galen. 4, 368.

ἀπόνησις, *eos, ἢ, a bending or turning off*, Themist. 236 B. II. *escape by turning away*, Cytill.

ἀπονέω, *to bend away from other objects towards one, turn off or incline towards*, πρὸς τὸ γεωμετρεῖν Plat. Theaet. 165 A; πρὸς τὸ δικω- λογεῖν Arist. Rhet. 1, 1, 11; πρὸς τινα Polyb. 21, 4, 4; ἐπὶ, εἰς or πρὸς τι Id. 16, 6, 7, 3, 79, 7; ἀπὸ τινος Ar. Epict. 4, 10, 2. II. *absol. to bend on one side, hang the head*, Theophr. C. P. 3, 22, 2.

ἀπονίω, fut. —νήσω, *to unload*;—Med. *to throw off a foul from, στίρνων ἀπυνησμένην* (expl. by ἀποσπινόμενα in A. B. 432 and Hesych.), Eur. Ion 875; ἀπένιρω, ἀπὶ βαλεῖ A. B. 421; ἀπὸ δ' εἴματα . . νησάντων Ar. Rh. 1, 364.

ἀπονίω, (ἀπονός) *to be without pain*, Hesych.

ἀπονήμενος, v. sub ἀπονίνομαι.

ἀπονηρευσία, ἢ, (πονηρευόμενος) *innocence*, Ulpian. ad Dem.;—Adj. ἀπονήρευτος, *or, without malice or cunning*, Dion. H. de Lys. 487. Adv. —τως, Eust. Opusc. 210, 60.

ἀπονησώ, *to make an island of, insulate*, Eccl.

ἀπονηστεύω, *to break one's fast*, Justin. M.;—νηστεῖσθαι, C. l. 8613 H. 5.

ἀπονητή, Adv. of ἀπόνητος, *without fatigue*, Hdt. 3, 146, Luc. Rhet. Prace. 8, al.

ἀπόνητο, v. sub ἀπονίνομαι.

ἀπόνητος, *or, without toil or trouble*;—Adv. Sup. ἀπονητότατα *with least toil or trouble*, Hdt. 2, 14, 7, 234; cf. ἀπονητή. 2. *without suffering*, Soph. El. 1065.

ἀπονηύομαι, Dep. *to escape by swimming, to swim away*, Polyb. 16, 3, 14, Luc. Pisc. 50; τινος ἀπὸ τῆς φιλίας, Plut. 2, 476 A.

ἀπονία, ἢ, (ἀπονός) *non-exertion, laziness*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 25, Arist. Rhet. 1, 11, 4;—*exemption from toil*, of women, Id. G. A. 4, 6, 15, cf. Plut. Rom. 6.

II. *freedom from pain*, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2, 1047 F, Aetiae. Caus. M. Ac. 2, 1, etc.

ἀπονίζω, later also ἀπονίπτω, as Diad. 4, 59, Plut. Phoc. 18, and once in Hom., v. infr.; fut. —νίψω. *To wash off*, ἀπονίψαντες . . Ἀρότον ἐξ ὤψεων Od. 24, 189, cf. Il. 7, 425;—Med. *to wash off from oneself*, ἰδρὸς πολλὸν ἀπονίζοντο θαλάσῃ 10, 572. II. *to wash clean*, properly of the hands and feet, τὴν ἀπονίζουσα φρασάμην I perceived it (the scar) as I was washing his feet, Od. 23, 75, cf. 19, 376; ὅταν . . ἀπονίγῃ καὶ τὸ πῶδ' ἀλείψῃ Ar. Vesp. 608; ἀπ. τὸν παῖδα Plat. Symp. 175 A;—Med., χρωτ' ἀπονίπτουσα *to wash one's body*, Od. 18, 179, cf. 171; χεῖρας τε πύδας τε 22, 478; absol. *to wash one's hands*, ἐγὼ μὲν ἀπονίψαν ἀπονίψομαι Ar. Av. 1163; ἀπονίψασθαι δούριον *water to wash with*, Alex. Philosc. 1, cf. Antiphr. Korp. 1; so in pf. pass., ἀπονέμμεθ' Ar. Vesp. 1217; ἀπονέμμενοι Id. Eccl. 419;—v. ἀπονίπτον.

2. *tarely of things, ἀπονίζω τὴν κύλικα* Theocrit. Δοῦλ. 4.

ἀπονίκα, *to overpass*, Joseph. A. J. 15, 3, 4;—Pass., Arist. Mot. An. to, 5.

ἀπονίκτησις, *eos, ἢ, complete conquest*, Cytill.

ἀπονίμω, τό, (ἀπονίπτω) —ἀπονίπτον, Plut. Sull. 36; esp. *water for purifying the dead or the unclean*, Chidem. ap. Ath. 409 F, cf. 410 A.

ἀπο-νίνομαι, Med. (the pres. will hardly be found in use); fut. ἀπονή- σομαι Hom.; Ep. aor. 2 without augm. ἀπονήμην, ἀπόνητο Hom.; 2 sing. οἶ, ἀπόνημι H. 24, 556, 3 pl. ἀπονείατο h. Hom. Cer. 132, Soph.; inf. ἀπονέσθαι Ar. Rh. 2, 196; part. ἀπονήμενος Od. 24, 30; later aor. 1

ἀποπάρων Luc. Amor. 52. To have the use or enjoyment of a thing, ἡς ἡβης ἀποπάρων Il. 17. 25; τῶνδ' ἀποπάρων mayest thou have joy of them, 24. 556; τιμῆς ἀνονήμενος Od. l. c.; μηδὲ ποτ' ἀγαλαῖας ἀποπάρων Soph. El. 211; but the gen. is often omitted, ἡγε μὲν οὐδ' ἀποπάρων married her but had no joy [of it], Od. 11. 324; θρήνη μὲν οὐδ' ἀποπάρων 17. 293, cf. 16. 120; οὐκ ἀποπάρων (sc. τῆς πόλεως) Hdt. 1. 168.

ἀπονίπτρον, τό, water used for washing, dirty water, ἀπ. ἐκχέειν Ar. Ach. 616.

ἀπονίπτω, v. sub ἀπονίζω.

ἀπονίσσονται, Dep. to go away, Theogn. 528, Ap. Rh. 3. 899: aor. -νισσάμεν Anth. P. 9. 118.

ἀπονιτρώ, to rub off with νίτρον (q. v.), Hipp. 879 F.

ἀπόνυψις, εὼς, ἡ, a washing off or away, νίψος Eccl.: generally, a washing, Oribas. 3. 104.

ἀπονοέμαι, fut. ἡσμαι: Dep.: (νοέω):—to have lost all sense 1. of fear, to be desperate, ἀπονοήντας διαμάχεσθαι Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 23; ἀνθρώποι ἀπονοημένοι desperate men, Thuc. 7. 81; δ' ἀπονοημένους Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 12; cf. ἀπονοημένως. 2. of shame or duty, ἀπονοημένος an abandoned fellow, Theophr. Char. 6, cf. Isocr. 177 E, Dem. 363. 7: to be conceited, Jo. Chrys.

ἀπόνοια, ἡ, (νοῦς) loss of all sense 1. of fear and hope, desperation, εἰς ἀπ. καταστήσῃ τινα to make one desperate, Thuc. 1. 82., 7. 67: rebellion, Sozom. 6. 37, 15, al. 2. of right perception, madness, Lat. dementia, Dem. 310. 9., 779. fin.:—in pl., Polyb. 1. 70, 5.

ἀπονομή, ἡ, = ἀπονομήσις, a distribution, assignment, τινός τινα Philo 2. 345. 2. a portion, Harpocr.

ἀπονομίζω, to forbid by law, Mnaseas ap. Ath. 346 D.

ἀ-πονος, on, without toil or trouble, untroubled, βίος Simon. 51; χάρις Pind. O. 10 (11). 26; οἶκος Aesch. Pers. 861; τύχη Soph. O. C. 1585; ἀπονάτας τῶν θανάτων easiest, Plat. Tim. 81 E; ἀπ. χάρις won without trouble, Andoc. 2. 26; ἀπ. τὸ εὖ πάσχειν Arist. Eth. N. 9. 7, 7. b.

not painful, Id. P. A. 3. 5, 16. 2. of persons, not toiling or working, shrinking from labour, lazy, μαλακὸς καὶ ἀπ. Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 19; ἀπ. πρὸς τι Plat. Rep. 556 B; of the heaven, free from the necessity of labour, Arist. Cael. 2. 1, 3.

II. Adv. -ως, Hdt. 9. 2; ἀπόνως ἔχειν to feel easy, of a sick person, Hipp. Progn. 45; ἀπόνως λισσοί, opp. to ἐπιπόνως αὐχμηροί, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 31.

III. irreg. Comp. ἀπονέστερος Pind. O. 2. 112; but regul. Comp. -ώτερος Hipp. Art. 838; comp. Adv. -ώτερον Thuc. 1. 11:—Sup. -άτατος, v. supr.

ἀπονοσέω, to recover from sickness, Hipp. 256. 43.

ἀπονοστήω, to return, come home, Hom. in phrase ἀπ' ἀπονοστήσας, Il. 1. 60, etc.; ἀπ. τῷ τινος Hes. Op. 733; in Hdt., ἀπ. ὁπίω 4. 33; ἀπ. ὡς 3. 124., 4. 76; ἀπ' ἡμῶν 1. 42, al.; ἐς τόπον 1. 82; rare in Att., ἀπονοστήσας χθονὸς when he returned from . . . Eur. I. T. 731; ἀπ. ἐπ' οἴκου Thuc. 7. 87; absol., Xen. An. 3. 5, 16.

ἀπονοστήσις, εὼς, ἡ, a return, Ar. An. 7. 4, 4.

ἀπο-νόσφι, before a vowel -νόσφιν, Ep. Adv. far apart or aloof, ἀπ. κατίσχαι Il. 2. 233; ἀπ. τραπέσθαι Od. 5. 350.

II. as Prep. with gen. far away from, ἐμεῦ ἀπ. ἔνθα Il. 1. 541; φίλων ἀπ. ὑλέσθαι Od. 5. 113; φίλων ἀπ. ἐταίρων 12. 33:—so that, as a rule, it follows its case.

ἀπονοσφίω, f. Att. ῥο, to put asunder, keep aloof from, τινά τινος h. Hom. Cer. 158; με μωρὰ φίλων ἀπονοσφίκεν Inscr. Newton p. 755:—so in Med., Cyrill. 371 D, etc. 2. to bereave or rob of, ὅλων τινά Soph. Ph. 979:—Pass. to be robbed of, ἐλδοὴν h. Hom. Merc. 562.

II. c. acc. loci, to flee from, shun, Soph. O. T. 480.

ἀπονοσφισμός, Pass. to have one's head turned, ὑπὸ τύχης dub. in Polyb. 15. 6, 6.

ἀπόνοστος, on, Ion. for ἀπόνοστος, free from disease, Synes. 346 A.

ἀπονυκτερεύω, to pass a night away from, τινός Plut. Fab. 20; absol., 2. 195 E.

ἀπονύμφης, on, δ, or ἀπόνυμφος, on, = μισογύνης, Poll. 3. 46.

ἀπονυστάω, to be sleepy and sluggish, Lat. dormito, Plut. Cic. 24, cf. Arr. Epict. 4. 9, 16.

II. to sleep, Cyrill. 371 E.

ἀπονοσυτακτέον, verb. Adj. one must slumber, Clem. Al. 218.

ἀπ-ονύχῳ, fut. Att. ῥο, to pare the nails, Menand. Fr. 479; Med., ἀπονυχισσάσαι τὰς χεῖρας Hipp. 618. 38:—Pass. to have them pared, ὑπὸ σμίλης ἀπονυχίσθη Babr. 98. 14; cf. Lob. Phryn. 289.

2. metaph. to pare down, clip, retrench, τὰ στίλια Ar. Eq. 709.

II. = ὀνυχίω III, to try or examine by the nail, ἀκριβῶς ἀπονυχισμένος, Horace's ad unguem factus, Theophr. Char. 26.

ἀπ-ονύχισμα, atos, τό, a nail-paring, Diog. L. 8. 17.

ἀπονύχιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, polishing to the nail, A. B. 651.

ἀπονωτίζω, to make turn his back and flee, τινά Soph. Fr. 638; ἀπ. τινά φυγῇ Eur. Bacch. 763.

ἀποπαίω, to searify, tear, LXX (4 Macc. 6. 6).

ἀποπείνω, fut. ῥο, = ἀποπένω, Athanas.

ἀποπεννέομαι, Pass. to dwell away from home, Schol. Eur. Hec. 1207.

ἀποπεννολόγω, to hire for mercenary service, cited from Joseph.

ἀπόπενος, on, alien to guests, inhospitable, stronger than ἄξενος, Soph. O. T. 196; cf. ἀπότιμος:—c. gen. loci, far from a country, τῆσδε γῆς ἀπόπενος Aesch. Ag. 1282, Cho. 1042; τοῦδ' ἀπ. πέδου banished from . . . Id. Eum. 884.

ἀποπένω, to drive from house and home, generally to estrange or banish from, τινά τῆς Ἑλλάδος Plut. 2. 857 E, cf. Id. Alex. 69; to banish one, Id. Philop. 13:—Pass. to live away from home, be banished, φυγὰς ἀπε-γένουτο Soph. El. 777; γῆς ἀποπένουσαι Eur. Hec. 1221; ἀπ. ξῆς τῆς οἰκίας Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 11; ἐτέρωσε ἀποφ. to migrate to some other place, Plat. Legg. 708 B:—generally, to alienate oneself from, to be averse from, τινος Diod. 3. 47, cf. Luc. Dom. 2. 2. to be convicted of ἐνία, Isae. ap. Poll. 3. 57.

II. metaph., τοῦ ποιητοῦ ὑπ. τὰ ἔπη to

estrangle the verses from him, i. e. deny that they are his, Ath. 49 B; ἡράματα ἀπενεωμένα not genuine, Hdn. π. μὲν. λ. 5. 18., 6. 8., 8. 7; λέξεις ἀπέφ. Ulp. ad Dem., etc.

ἀποπένουσις, εὼς, ἡ, a living abroad, Plut. Pomp. 80, etc.

ἀποπεννολός, α, on, verb. Adj. to be rejected, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 2.

ἀπόπεςμα, atos, τό, scraping, shred, chip, shaving, Oribas. 2. 234 Daresb., Eust. 230. 4.

ἀπόπες, fut. -έσω, like ἀποκόπτω, to cut off, ἀπὸ δ' ἔξεσε χεῖρα Il. 5. 81.

II. properly to scrape off, ἀποπένων τὸν κηρὸν Luc. Somn. 2. 2. metaph., ἀπέπενε τοὺς αἰδῶ τοῦ προσώπου to strip it off like a mask, Alciphro 3. 2, cf. Luc. Vit. Auct. 10; ἀπ. γῆρας C. I. 8749, cf. ἀποπένω:—Pass. c. acc., χρυσὸν ἀποπένουμαι Anth. P. 8. 191.

III. to polish, finish off, freq. in Eust. IV. to scrape small, λιβανω-τὸν v. l. Theophr. H. P. 9. 4, 4.

ἀποπηνάινω, fut. ἀνῶ, to dry up a river, τὸ ἀρχαῖον βέθυνον ἀπ. Hdt. 2. 99:—Pass. to be dried, to become dry, of rivers, ἀποπηνανθῆναι Id. 1. 75; ἀπέπηνανθῆναι τοῦ . . . βέθυνον lb. 186, cf. 7. 109.

2. generally to dry completely, τὰς ναῦς Thuc. 7. 12:—Pass., ἀπέπηνανθῆναι κρεατὰ Alexis Δέξ. 5. 11; κρητὰ ἀπέφ. Theophr. Il. P. 8. 11, 3.

ἀποπινέομαι, Dep., = ἀπορχέομαι, A. B. 432: cf. ἐπιφυσμός.

ἀποπινύλλω, to deprive of its woody fibre, κράμβην Arist. Probl. 3. 17; v. l. ἀποκυνύλλω.

ἀποπινύλλωμαι, Pass. to become hard like wood, Geop. 17. 2. 1., 19. 2. 5.

ἀπο-πίνω, fut. ἐνῶ, to bring to a point, make taper, ἀποπινούσιν ἐρετρίκ Od. 6. 269; but in 9. 326, Nitzsch follows Buttm. (Lexil. s. v., yet v. Luc. D. Mar. 2. 2) in reading ἀπο-πίνω (for ἀπ-πίνω), to smooth off, as appears necessary from the next line, οἱ δ' ὁμαλὸν ποίησαν, ἐγὼ δ' ἔθωσα παραστὰς ἀκρον—so they made [the stake] even, but I sharpened it; Buttm. would read ἀποπινούσιν even in the former place: cf. ἐξαπο-πίνω:—in Polyb. we have a part. pass. π. ἀπωπινόμενος or -νόμενος, 18. 1, 13., 1. 22, 7.

II. to make sharp and piercing, τὴν φωνὴν Plut. Ti. Gracch. 2. III. to make sour, Hipp. 371. 51.

ἀποπινύω or -έω, like ἀποπίνω, to shave clean, c. dupl. acc., τὸν δούλον ἀποπινύσας τὴν κεφαλὴν Hdt. 5. 35; ἀποπινεῖν ταβὶ Ar. Thesm. 215; ἀπέπινε Ib. 1043; τὴν κόμην ἀπέπινε Luc. Sacrif. 15.

ἀποπινύσις, εὼς, ἡ, a shaving off, τριχῶν Oribas. ap. Cocch. 89.

ἀπόπινος, on, (εὐρύς) cut sharp off, abrupt, sheer, πέτραι Luc. Rhet. Praec. 7, Prom. 1; v. sub ἀποφύς.

ἀποπινύω [v], = ἀποπινύω, Polyae. 1. 24:—Pass., opp. to κίρνεσθαι Dio C. 57. 10:—Med. to have oneself clean shaved, Plut. Oth. 2.

ἀπο-πίνω, v. tapering off, becoming gradually less, Hipp. Art. 799 F, cf. 743 C (with v. ll. ἀποπίνω, ἀπόπινω), 1165 A: v. Lob. Phryn. 539.

ἀπόπινος, εὼς, ἡ, a shaving, scraping, Geop. 10. 75, 11.

ἀπόπινοςμα, atos, τό, (ἀποπίνω) that which is shaved or scraped off: shavings, filings, Schol. Ar. Pax 48.

ἀπο-πινός, on, ὄ, a becoming acid, Medic.

ἀποπινύστρομαι, Pass. to become bent or blunted, Polyb. 2. 33, 3.

ἀποπίνω [v], fut. -έσω, = ἀποπίνω, to shave or scrape off, τι Theophr. H. P. 9. 4, 4; τὸν καττήριον C. I. 1570. 15; cf. ἀποπίνω.

2. metaph. to strip off as it were a skin, γῆρας ἀποπίνουσι θῆσαι νέον Il. 9. 446; κόρυμνα ἀποπίνουσι (prob. f. l. for ἀπομύνει) Luc. Navig. 45; τὸ ἐρυθρίαν ἀπ. τοῦ προσώπου Id. Vit. Auct. 10; so in Pass., ἀπέπιντο τὴν αἰδῶ τοῦ προσώπου Alciphro 3. 40; Med., Dio Chr. 1. 375: cf. ἀποφύς.

ἀποπαίδωγέω, to teach amiss, misguide, ἀπὸ τινος Iamb. Protr. 308.

ἀποπαίζω, fut. ῥομαι, to play upon or with, τινός Greg. Nyss.

ἀπόπαλαι, Adv. from of old; condemned by Phrynich. 45.

ἀποπαλαιόω, to abrogate, Lat. antiquare, Hesych.

ἀποπαλῆσις, εὼς, ἡ, a driving away, Galen. Gloss. p. 440.

ἀποπάλλω, to hurl or cast, βέλη Luc. Amor. 45:—Pass. to rebound, ἀπ. πάλιν Arist. Probl. 9. 14, 1, cf. Plut. Alex. 35.

ἀποπαλμός, δ, a rebounding, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 44.

ἀπόπαλσις, εὼς, ἡ, = ἀποπαλῆσις, Galen. Gloss. p. 440.

ἀποπαλτικός, ἡ, ὄν, rebounding: Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 223.

ἀποπαπτόμαι, Pass. to be changed into pappus or down, of flowers, Theophr. H. P. 7. 11, 4.

ἀποπαπταίνω, to look about one, to look round, as if to flee, Ion. fut. ἀποπαπτανέουσιν Il. 14. 101.

ἀποπαρδαξ, akos, ὁ, qui crepitus ventris emittit, Hesych. (ἀποπαρδακῆ in Cod.).

ἀποπαρδήμα, τό, (ἀποπέρδω) crepitus ventris, Manass.

ἀποπαρθενεύω, to deprive of virginity, Hipp. Aër. 291. 10; and ἀποπαρθενέω, LXX.

ἀπόπαστος, on, fasting; without eating, c. gen., Opp. H. 1. 299.

ἀποπάσχω, opp. to πάσχω, a Stoic term, to imagine that a thing is not, when it is, ἀποπάθε ὅτι ἡμέρα ἐστὶ imagine it is not day, Arr. Epict. 1. 28, 3.

ἀποπάττω: fut. ἡσσομαι Ar. Pl. 1184, but -ἡσω Hipp. 484. 29 (cf. ἐναποπάτω, περιπάτω): aor. subj. -πάθσω Ar. Eccl. 354:—to retire from the way, to go aside to ease oneself, Cratin. Δραμ. 8, Ar. Il. c.:—cf. ἀφοδέω.

II. to pass with the excrement, void, τι Ar. Eccl. 351, M. Anton. 10. 19.

ἀποπάτημα, τό, ordure, Eupol. Χρυσ. 15: cf. ἀποπάτρημα.

ἀποπάτησις, εὼς, ἡ, a going to stool, Galen.

ἀποπάτητέον, verb. Adj. one must ease oneself, Ar. Eccl. 326.

ἀπόπατος, δ, also ἡ, ordure, Hipp. Protr. 86, Plut. 2. 727 D, Luc. Trag. 168.

2. = ἀπόδος, a privy, Ar. Ach. 81, Poll. 10. 44.

ἀπόπαυσις, εὼς, ἡ, (from Med.) cessation of an attack, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 5.

ἀποπαυστέον, verb. Adj. one must put a stop to, τι Clem. Al. 894.

ἀποπαύστωρ, opos, ὁ, = ἀποπαύων, Orph. H. 39. 3.

ἀποπαύω, to stop or hinder from, make to cease from, τοὺς μὲν . .

ἔλασαν, ἐπεὶ πολέμον ἀπέπανσαν II. 11. 323; πένθεος ἀπ. τινά Hdt. 1. 46; ἔραντο Soph. Aj. 1205; λόγου δέ σε μακροῦ ᾠπαύσω Eur. Supp. 639: c. inf. to hinder from doing, ἀπ. τινά ἀλγυτεύειν, ὁρμηθῆναι Od. 18. 114., 12. 126:—Med. and Pass. to leave off or cease from, c. gen., πολέμου δ' ἀποπαύειν πάμπαν II. 1. 422, cf. 8. 473, Od. 1. 340, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 62; ἐκ καμάτων Soph. El. 231; absol. to leave off, Theogn. 2; to terminate, Plat. 51.

2. c. acc. only, to stop, check, νῦν ἀπέπαυσε . . Πηλεΐωνα II. 18. 267; Ἀλκμήνης δ' ἀπ. τόκον 19. 119, etc.; so, ἀπ. κῶμον Theogn. 829; ῥέριμνας Eur. Bacch. 380; ὠδίνα Plat. Theat. 151 A, etc.

II. intr. in Act., ἀποπαύσαντο stop, cease, Eur. Fr. 118; οὐκ ἀπὸ πυγμαχίας ἀποπαύετε; Anth. P. 9. 217.

ἀποπείθω, to persuade one off doing, to dissuade, Byz.

ἀπόπειρα, ἡ, a trial, venture, ἀπ. ποιῆσθαι τῆς μάχης to make trial of their way of fighting, Hdt. 8. 9; ἀπ. ναυμαχίας λαμβάνειν to make trial of a sea-fight, Thuc. 7. 21; δοῦναι ἀπ. εὐσεβείας, to give proof of it, Philo 1. 650.

ἀποπειράω, fut. ἀσώ [α], to make trial of, prove, ἀπ. . . Arist. Mirab. 11.

2. to make an attempt upon, Μεγάρον ἀπ. Πυλ. 117.

ἀποπειράομαι, fut. ἀσομαι [α]; aor. pass. ἀπεπειράθην, Ion. -ήθην, v. infir.: Dep. To make trial, essay, or proof of . . , Lat. specimen capere alicujus, τῶν μαντηλῶν, τῶν δορυφόρων Hdt. 1. 46., 3. 128; ἀπ. ἐκάστου, εἰ ναυμαχίην ποιεῖται Id. 8. 67, cf. 9. 21; ἀπ. γνώμης [ἐκάστου] Id. 3. 119; τῆς γνώμης ἀποπειρῶ Ar. Nub. 477, Andoc. 14. 13; ἀπ. τινὸς εἰ δύναται Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 17, cf. 2. 3, 5; ναυμαχίας ἀποπειράσθαι to venture it, Thuc. 4. 24; absol., ἐπεὶ ἀποπειρηθῇ Hdt. 2. 73:—a favourite word of Plato, to express the dialectical trial of an opponent, Prot. 311 B, 349 C, etc.

II. in Act., esp. in Thuc., e.g., αὐτῶν ἀποπειράσαντες 6. 90; ὅπως ναυμαχίας ἀποπειράσῃ 7. 17; ἀποπειράσαι τοῦ Πειραιῶς to make an attempt on the Peiræus, etc., 2. 93, cf. 4. 121; absol., 4. 107; so App. Civ. 5. 36, etc.

ἀποπειράειν, verb. Adj. one must make trial of, τῶν λόγων Isocr. 191 B.

ἀποπέκω, fut. ἐκω, to shear off wool:—Pass., ἀποπέκταται Hesych.:—Med., ἀπὸ χαίταν πέττειν Call. Lav. Pall. 32, cf. Anth. P. 6. 155.

ἀποπελεκῶ, to keel or trim with an axe, Ar. Av. 1156, Theophr. H. P. 5. 6:—also—τελεκίζω, A. B. 438:—ἀποπελέκημα, τό, a chip, Hesych.

ἀποπελιόμαι, Pass. (πελιός) to become livid, Hipp. 397. 34.

ἀποπεμπτός, α, ον, to be sent away, dismissed, Clem. Al. 192.

ἀπομπητικός, ἡ, ὄν, valedictory, ἔμνοι Walz Rhett. 9. 136:—ἀπ. ἀμαρτίας, of the scape-goat, Greg. Nyss.

ἀπομπήτος, ον, to be dismissed, rejected, Cyrill., etc.: that can be removed, Greg. Naz.

ἀπομπητῶ, to give a fifth part of, τι LXX (Gen. 47. 26), Philo 1. 468.

ἀπομπέτω, fut. ψω, to send off or away, to dispatch, dismiss, II. 21. 452, Od. 24. 312, al.; τῷ κε τάχα στυγερῶς μιν ἔγων ἀπέμψα νέεσθαι 23. 23; ἐπὶ τι, ἐς τι for a purpose, Hdt. 1. 38, 41; ἀπ. τοὺς πρέσβεις to dismiss them, Thuc. 5. 42, cf. Ar. Nub. 1244; ἀπ. δυνάεας Id. 7. 146:—Med. to send away from oneself, τὸν παῖδα ἐξ ὀφθαλμῶν ἀπ. Hdt. 1. 120; ἀπ. τὴν γυναῖκα to put away, divorce her (ἀπολείπω being used of the wife), 6. 63, (so in Act., Dem. 1362. 25, Menand. Incert. 427); ἀπ. τὰς ναῦς to send them away, Thuc. 3. 4; ἀπ. ἡδονὴν to put it away, get rid of it, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 9, 6; to send from home, Aesch. Pers. 137 (where Dind. προμψαμένα).

II. of things, to send back, Od. 17. 76; ἀπ. ἐξοπίσω Hes. Op. 87.

2. to send off, dispatch, ἀναθήματα ἐξ Δελφῶν Hdt. 1. 51; to export, τὰ πόρθητα Ar. Ran. 362; so in Med., Xen. Vect. 1, 7.

3. to get rid of, τὸ ὕδωρ Hdt. 2. 25.

4. to emit, discharge, Plat. Tim. 33 C.

5. in Med. to avert by sacrifice, etc., like ἀποδοισμύομαι, Eur. Hec. 72, cf. Orph. H. 38. 9.

ἀποπέμψω, εως, ἡ, a sending away, dispatching, τῶν κατασκόπων Hdt. 7. 148.

2. a dismissal, divorcing, Dem. 1365. 12, cf. ἀπολείψω.

3. δίκη ἀποπέμψεως, Lys. ap. Poll. 8. 31.

II. to bring one's mourning to an end, Greg. Naz.

ἀποπερῶ, to bring to an end, complete, Cyrill.

ἀποπεραῖω, Theod. Stud.; ἀποπερῶτιζω, Schol. Ar. Nub. 1454; and -τόω, Dionys. Areop., Suid.; = ἀποπεράω.

ἀποπεράτωμα, ατος, τό, a termination, Theophr. Protosp. p. 118.

ἀποπεράτωσις, εως, ἡ, a completing, end, Damasc., etc.

ἀποπεράω, fut. ἀσώ, Ion. ἡσώ, to carry over, Plut. Pomp. 62, al.

ἀποπερδῶμαι: fut.—παρῶσμαι Ar. Ran. 10: Dep.: with aor. act.—ἐπαρδῶ Id. Eq. 639, Pl. 699, etc.:—to break wind, Lat. pedo, Ar. Il. c., al.:—metaph., ἀνὴρ ἀποπερδεται ἵππον, i. e. desinit in equum, of a Centaur, Anth. Plan. 115.

ἀποπερσῶ, to draw off, divert, Schol. Ar. Nub. 719.

ἀποπερκόμαι, (πέρκος) Pass. to become dark, of ripening grapes, Soph. Fr. 239.

ἀποπερῶνῶ, to fix with a buckle or pin, Hipp. Mochl. 848.

ἀποπερῶννυμι, to spread out all ways, Diog. L. 6. 77: also ἀποπερῶν, in Aquila V. T.

ἀποπέτομαι, fut.—πετήσομαι Ar. Pax 1126: aor. ἀπεπτάμην, part. ἀποπτόμενος (cf. πέτομαι). To fly off or away, esp. of dreams, χρετ' ἀποπτόμενος II. 2. 71; ψυχὴ δ', ἦντ' ἐνερπός, ἀποπταμένη πεπνύθη Od. 11. 222; ἀνέπτατο Ar. Av. 90; ἔς τὰ πῖθ' ὁρᾶς ἀποπτόν Id. 1369; οἷχεται ἀποπτόμενος Plat. Symp. 183 E; aor. 1 ἀποπταθῆναι Epigr. Gr. 261. 22.

2. of young birds, to take wing, Arist. Fr. 270.

ἀποπεφασμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἀποφαίνω, openly, clearly, plainly, Dem. 1367. 27.

ἀποπλήννυμι, fut.—πλήσω, to make to freeze, to freeze, τὰντικμήμα Ar. Ran. 126:—Pass. of men, to be frozen, in fut.—πλήσσομαι, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 8: of blood, to curdle, Id. An. 5. 8, 15.

ἀποπληῶ, fut.—πληθήσομαι, to leap off from, ἵππον Plut. Fab. 16,

etc. II. to start off from, turn away from, τινος Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 16; ἀπὸ τινος Hipp. Art. 812; ἀπ. ἀπὸ τῆς φύσεως from its natural position, of a joint, Ib. 827; ἀπὸ τοῦ λόγου Plat. Theat. 164 C:—absol. to leap off, start off, Id. Rep. 613 B; οἷχεται ἀποπληθῆσας πρὸς ἄλλον Id. Legg. 720 C.

2. to rebound, Arist. Audib. 42.

ἀποπληθῆσις, εως, ἡ, a leaping off, Plut. 2. 769 F.

ἀποπλήσσω, late form for ἀποπλήννυμι, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 994.

ἀποπλῆξω, fut. ἐσώ, to squeeze out, τὸ αἷμα ἐκ . . Arist. Probl. 9. 3.

II. to squeeze tight, Hipp. Aph. 1254, al.: Pass., οἱ πόδες ἀποπλῆζονται ἀπὸ καθέρας the feet are asleep, Theophr. Fr. 11.—Also—πιάω, Archig. in Matthaei Med. 155.

ἀποπλῆσις, εως, ἡ, a squeezing or wringing out, Theophr. Ign. 11.

ἀποπλῆσμα, τό, a pressure outwards or off, used of rods slightly bent, Hipp. Fract. 772.

ἀποπληπλάνω, rare form of sq., Agathias 5. 21.

ἀποπληπλήμι, and (though not Att.)—πληπλήμι: poet. also ἀποπληπλήμι, -άω: fut. πλήσω:—to fill up a number, τὰς τετρακοσίας μυριάδας Hdt. 7. 29.

II. to satisfy, fulfil, τὸν χρημὸν Id. 8. 96.

2. to satisfy, appease, ἀπ. αὐτοῦ τὸν θυμὸν (Virgil's explere animum), Id. 2. 129, cf. Thuc. 7. 68, and v. πληρῶν 1. 2; ἀν. τὰς ἐπιθυμίας Plat. Gorg. 492 A, al.

3. to satisfy an inquirer, τινά Id. Crat. 413 B.

ἀποπλινῶ [ι], to dirty, soil, restored by H. Steph. in Hesych. for ἀπινούται.

ἀποπλίνω [ι], fut.—πιομαι, to drink up, drink off, Hdt. 4. 70, where either τὴν κύλικα or τὸν οἶνον must be supplied.

2. c. gen. to drink some of a thing, Synes. 20 D.

ἀποπίπτω, fut.—πεσοῦμαι: aor. ἀπέπεσον:—to fall off from, ἐκ πέτρης Od. 24. 7; ἀπὸ τῶν φαλέων Id. 3. 130; τοῦ κονέου ἀπ. ὁ μύκης Ib. 64; ἀπ. τῶν ἵππων to slip off, Polyb. 1. 21, 3.

2. absol. to fall off, στυλῖνα δ' ἀπέπτοντο ἑέρσαι Id. 14. 351, cf. Thuc. 4. 4, Arist. H. A. 5. 32, 6, al.

II. to miss or fail in obtaining, τῆς ἐπιδοῦς ἀπ., Lat. spe exidere, Polyb. 9. 7, 1, etc.; τῶν ἀναγκασιτέρων Diod. 13. 84: absol. to fail, Polyb. 4. 36, 5.

ἀπόπισθεν, Adv. from behind, better divisim, Schol. Eur. Hec. 883.

ἀποπισσῶ, to clear off, pitch, Byz.

ἀποπιστεύω, to trust fully, rely on, τινί Polyb. 3. 71, 2, Philo 1. 132.

ἀποπτύρισμα, ατος, τό, = πτύρον 2, should be read in Arcad. 20, 21.

ἀποπλάζω, fut.—πλάγξω:—to lead away from, deprive of, αἰδοῦς Ar. Rh. 1. 1220:—Pass., of which Hom. uses only aor. pass. ἀπεπλάγχθη, to stray away from, πολλὸν ἀπεπλάγχθη σῆς πατρίδος Od. 15. 382; Τροίηνθιν 9. 259; ἀπὸ θώρηκος . . πολλὸν ἀποπλάγχεθις [ἰσότης] gleaning off the hauberk, Il. 13. 592; ἤλε δ' ἀπεπλάγχθη σάκεος δῆρ 22. 291; absol. to wander far, Od. 8. 573;—the phrase τρυφάλεια ἀποπλάγχεσθαι a helm struck off, falling from the head, Il. 13. 578, is singular.

ἀποπλάνω, fut. ἡσώ, = foreg., to lead astray, make to digress, λόγον Hipp. Art. 800; ἀπ. τινα ἀπὸ τῆς υποθέσεως Aeschin. 79. 6:—Pass. to wander away from, τῆς υποθέσεως Isocr. 155 D; absol. to wander away from home, Arist. H. A. 5. 23, 1, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1048 A.

II. metaph. to seduce, beguile, τινα Ev. Marc. 13. 22.

ἀποπλάνημα, τό, deception, Hesych., Suid. s. vv. ἀπαίδημα, αἰδῆμα.

ἀποπλάνησις, εως, ἡ, a digression, Plat. Polit. 263 C, Licymn. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 13, 5.

ἀποπλάνιος, ον, ὁ, a wanderer, fugitive, Auth. P. 9. 240, 548.

ἀπάπλάνως, ον, far-roaming, Paul. S. Ambo 197.

II. as Subst. a fallacy, Cratin. Jun. Tap. 1.

ἀπόπλᾶσις, εως, ἡ, a shaping after, form, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 108.

ἀποπλάσσομαι, Med. to model or mould from a thing: hence to represent, model, copy, Plut. Aemil. 28, Anth. P. 5. 15, 7. 34, etc.; ἀπ. πράξιν Call. Fr. 194.

ἀποπλάστωρ, οπος, ὁ, a copier, Manetho 4. 343.

ἀποπλέκω, to disentangle, separate, Eumath. 345, in Pass.

ἀποπλευστόν, verb. Adj. one must sail away, Ar. Fr. 192.

ἀποπλέω, Ep.—πλείω, Ion.—πλώω: fut.—πλευσομαι or -πλευσοῦμαι Plat. Hipp. Mi. 371 B, al.; Ion.—πλώσομαι Hdt. 4. 147, al.:—to sail away, sail off, οἰκᾷδ' ἀποπλέειν Il. 9. 418, etc., cf. Hdt. 1. 1; ὁπίσω ἀποπλέειν Id. 4. 156; ἐκ τόπου εἰς τόπον Thuc. 6. 61; ἐπ' οἶκον Id. 1. 55.

2. to sail away, depart, Ar. Ran. 1480.

ἀποπληγία, ἡ, = ἀποπληξία, Galen. 16. 672.

ἀποπληκτίζω, to be seized with apoplexy, Byz.

ἀποπληκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, apoplectic, Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 7; τὰ ἀποπλ. almost = ἀποπληξία, Hipp. Coac. 193; τὰ ἀπ. νοσήματα Arist. Probl. 30. 1, 25.

ἀπάπληκτος, ον, (ἀποπληξία) disabled by a stroke, 1. in mind, like Lat. attonitus, struck dumb, astounded, senseless, stupid, Hdt. 2. 173, cf. Soph. Ph. 731; οὐχ οὕτως ἄρρων οὐδ' ἀπ. Dem. 561. 10; ἀπ. καὶ παντελῶς μαινόμενος Id. 912. 10.

2. in body, planet-stricken, crippled, Lat. sideratus, Hdt. 1. 167, Plat. Com. Σκεν. 1; ἀπ. τὰς γνάθους struck dumb, Ar. Vesp. 948.

3. in Medic. writers, stricken with apoplexy, Hipp. Aph. 1247; ἀπ. σκέλος, paralysed, Hipp. ap. Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 1. 7:—ἀπόπληκτος cases of apoplexy, Hipp. Aph. 1247.

ἀποπληκτώδης, ες, (εἶδος) = ἀπόπληκτος, Galen.: so, ἀποπληξῆς, ἡγος, ὁ, Jo. Chrys.

ἀποπληξία, ἡ, disability of mind, madness, Hesych., Suid.

2. of body, apoplexy, Lat. sideratio, Hipp. Aph. 1246, etc.; v. Greenhill Theophr. p. 185; ἀπ. μέρους Arist. Probl. 11. 54: in pl., Ib. t. 9, 4, al.

ἀπόπληξιν, εως, ἡ, = foreg., σώματος Hipp. Aph. 1258.

ἀποπληρῶ, = ἀποπληπλήμι, to fill up, Hipp. Art. 810: to fill quite full, satisfy, Lat. explere, τὰς βουλῆσεις, τὰς ἐπιθυμίας Plat. Rep. 426 C, Legg. 782 E.

2. to satisfy an inquirer, καμὲ τάχ' ἀν ἀποπληρώσας ὥς . . Id. Charm. 169 C, cf. Polit. 286 A; also, τοῦτό μοι ἀποπληρῶσιν make this complete for me, satisfy me in this, Id. Prot. 329 C:—Pass., Arist. Rhet. 1. 10, 17.

II. to complete, fulfil, Idem. 2. 7, 2.

ἀποπλήρωσις, εὖς, ἡ, a filling, satisfying, Plat. 2. 48 C, Them. 28:—a fulfilment, Eccl.

ἀποπληρωτέον, verb. Adj. one must fill, satisfy, Clem. Al. 564.

ἀποπληρωτής, οὗ, ὁ, one who completes or fulfils, τῶν αἰρεθέντων Plat. Rep. 620 E.—Adj. —ωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, completing, fulfilling, Byz.

ἀπόπλησσω, Att. —πτο, to cripple by a stroke, disable in body or mind:—Pass. to lose one's senses, become dizzy or astounded, Soph. Ant. 1189; of ἀποπληγέντες those who have had an apoplectic fit, Hipp. Vet. Med. 18.

2. Med. to push off from oneself, Arist. Prob. 11. 7.

ἀποπλίσσονται, Dep. to trot off, v. sub. πλίσσονται.

ἀποπλοκή, ἡ, a disentangling, unravelling, opp. to συμπλοκή, Byz.

ἀπόπλοος, contr. —πλους, ὁ, a sailing away, ἐνθεῦτεν Hdt. 8. 79. 2. a voyage home or back, Xen. An. 5. 6, 20; of the Greeks at Troy, Arist. Poët. 15, 10., 23, 7.

ἀπόπλους, οὗ, contr. —πλους, ὄν, starting on a voyage, Anth. P. 5. 178. II. in Hesych. un-seaworthy.

ἀποπλουτέω, to strip oneself of wealth, Greg. Naz.

ἀπόπλυμα, τό, water in which anything has been diluted or dissolved, ἀπ. κηρίων μωδ, ἀπ. τιτάνων lime-water, Diod. 5. 26, 28.

ἀπ. πλύνω, fut. ὄνω, to wash well, wash away, λαίγγας . . ἀποπλύνεσκε θάλασσα Od. 6. 95; τὸ περὶ τὴν γλῶττιν Plat. Tim. 65 D; τὰς χεῖρας Ath. 409 C.

2. to wash away, Arist. Sens. 5, 9, in Pass.

ἀπόπλυνσις, εὖς, ἡ, a washing, cleansing, Achmes Onir. 231: —πλυντέον, verb. Adj. one must wash, cleanse, Geop. 16. 18, 2.

ἀποπλῶω, Ion. for —πλέω; ἀποπνέω, for —πνέω.

ἀποπνευματίζω, to breathe out, expire, Hesych.: also = ἀποπέρδω, Schol. Ar. Pax 891:—Subst. ἀποπνευματισμός, ὁ, Hesych. s. v. πετραδεῖλαι; and ἀποπνευματώσις, εὖς, ἡ, Eust. 866. 18.

ἀποπνεύματος, οὗ, away from the wind, sheltered, Theophr. Vent. 30, acc. to Schneid.

ἀποπνέω, Ep. —πνέω (as always in Hom.): fut. —πνεύσομαι, and later (Geop. 2. 21, 3) —πνέσω. To breathe forth, of the Chimaera, δεινὸν ἀποπνεύουσα πυρὸς μένος Il. 6. 182; [φῶκαι] πικρὸν ἀποπνεύουσαι ἀλὺς . . ὀδμήν Od. 4. 406; ἀπ. ἔπος σφόδρα Pind. P. 4. 18; θυμὸν ἀποπνεύειν giving up the ghost, Il. 6. 524; σὺ without θυμὸν, Batr. 99; ἀπ. ψυχὴν Simon. 26; ἡλικίαν Id. 6. 24, Pind. I. 7 (6). 48; ἀπ. τὴν θυμὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ βλοῦ it off, get rid of it, Plut. Them. 22:—Pass., ἀποπνέεται ἡ ἀμρίς Arist. Probl. 24. 10.

b. Causal in Pind. N. 1. 70 χρόνιος ἀπέπνευσεν ψυχὰς made them give up the ghost. 2. to breathe hard, take breath, Arist. H. A. 7. 9, 4; to exhale, evaporate, ψυχὰς ὥσπερ ὀμίχλας ἀποπνεύσας τῶν σωματίων Plut. 2. 560 C.

3. in Com. = ἀποπέρδω, A. B. 439. II. to smell of a thing, c. gen., τοῦ χρωτὸς ἥδιστον ἀπὸπνέει τις Plat. Alex. 4, cf. Luc. de Conser. Hist. 15; but also, τοῖον ἀπένει λείψανον so they smell, Ap. Rh. 2. 193; ἀπ. τὸν τοιοῦτον Plut. 2. 695 E:—to exhale (and so lose) the scent, Theophr. H. P. 9. 16, 2, cf. Plut. 2. 692 C, 791 B.

III. to blow from a particular quarter, ἀπὸ οὗκ ἀπ. ἀπὸ θερμῶν χωρῶν Hdt. 2. 27, cf. 19; ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 9, al.; τὸ ἀπὸπνεον Id. Probl. 23. 16, 3; impers., ἀποπνέει ἀπὸ τῆς θαλάττης there is a breeze from the sea, lb. I and 26. 30.

IV. Pass. to be blown out, of a light, Plut. 2. 281 B.

ἀποπνιγμός, ὁ, a choking, Medic.

ἀποπνίγω [τ], fut. —πνίξομαι, but —πνίξω Plat. Com. Incert. 17, Antiph. infr.:—to choke, throttle, Hdt. 2. 169, al.; τοὺς πατέρας τ' ἤγγον . . καὶ τοὺς πάππους ἀπέπνιγον Ar. Vesp. 1039; to choke, smother, suffocate, Ar. Eq. 893; of plants, Ev. Matth. 13. 7, Luc. 8. 7:—Pass., fut. —πνίγῃσονται Ar. Nub. 1504; aor. ἀπέπνιγν [τ]: pf. part. —πεννιγμένος:—to be choked, suffocated, τρώγων ἀποπνίγην Pherecr. Incert. 2, cf. Alex. Incert. 9; also to be drowned, Dem. 883, fin.: cf. ἐπαπνιγνός.

2. metaphor, to choke one with vexation, ἀποπνίγει με λαλὼν Antiph. Ὄβρ. 2:—Pass. to be choked with rage, ἐπὶ τινι at a thing, Dem. 403. 17, cf. Alex. Ἀπειλ. 2. 7.

ἀπόπνιξις, εὖς, ἡ, a choking, Medic.

ἀποπνοή, ἡ, an exhalation, evaporation, Arist. Probl. 1. 30, Theophr. H. P. 9. 7, 2, al.; so ἀπνοία, Hipp. 7. 54.

II. a breeze blowing from a place, Arist. Probl. 26. 30, 2.

III. death, Diog. L. 4. 21 (as Madv. for ἀναπνοή).

ἀπόπνοος, οὗ, = ἀπνοός, defunct, C. I. 6317, cf. Theophr. Vent. 30.

ἀποπνοέωμαι, Dep. to put away from oneself, reject, cast off, LXX (Job 14. 15), Plnt. 2. 152 A: to deny, disclaim, εἰδέναι τι Max. Tyr. 24. 4:—Subst. ἀποπνοήσις, ἡ, a disclaimer, disavowal, Walz-Rhett. 8. 511.

ἀποπολέω, to fight off or from, τοῦ βλοῦν from ass-back, Plat. Phaedr. 260 B.

ἀπόπολις, ποῖτ, ἀπόπολις, ι: gen. ἰδος and εὖς:—far from the city, banished, ἀπ. ἔσει Aesch. Ag. 1410, cf. Soph. O. T. 1000, O. C. 208; ἀπόπολιν ἔχειν τινά Id. Tr. 674; cf. ἀρχίπολις.

ἀποπολίτευσις, to break off political relations, Inscr. Thess. in Ussing 2. 16.

ἀποπομπάσις, α: οὗ, carrying away evil, like ἀλεξικάκος, ἀποπομπάσις, of the scapegoat, LXX (Lev. 16. 8 sq.). II. to be cast out, abominable, Philo 1. 238.

ἀποπομπή, = ἀποπέμποι, Theophr. Simoc., Hesych.

ἀποπομπή, ἡ, (ἀποπέμποι) a sending away, divorce, Poll. 8. 31. 2. the averting an ill omen, etc., ἀπ. ποιεῖσθαι Isocr. 106 B: the getting rid of an illness, Luc. Philops. 9.

ἀποπόμμος, οὗ, = ἀποφός, Orig. c. Cels. p. 311; ἀπ. πάθος Philo 1. 75.

ἀποπονέω, to finish a work, τὰ πλείστα γὰρ ἐκπονήκας Ar. Thesm. 245.

ἀποποντόω, (πόντος) to cast into the sea, Schol. Soph. Aj. 1297.

ἀποπορεία, ἡ, a return, πορεία καὶ ἀπ., of machinery at work, Hero Autom. 255 B.

ἀποπορεύομαι, Pass. (πορεύω) to depart, go away, Xen. An. 7. 6, 33, al. II. to go back, return, Polyb. 25. 8, 6; of machinery (cf. ἀποπορεία), Hero Autom. 249 A.

ἀποπρέμω, εὖς, ἡ, a departure, Eccl.

ἀποπρεπτόν or —έα, verb. Adj. one must go away, Agathias.

ἀποπρεπώ, to take off a buckle or clasp, Hippiatr.

ἀποπραγματεύομαι, Dep. to come to an end of one's business, Cosmas.

ἀποπράσσομαι, fut. ἔξομαι, Med. to exact to the uttermost, τὸν μισθόν, like ἀναπράσσω, Themist. 266 B. 2. to complete, effect, τι Byz.

ἀποπρέτίζομαι, Dep. (ππράσσω) to sell, LXX (Tob. 1. 7).

ἀποπραύνω, to soften matters down, Plnt. Sert. 25.

ἀποπρεσβεία, ἡ, an ambassador's report, Polyb. 24. 10. 5.

ἀποπρεσβένω, to report as ambassador, τὰ παρ' ἐκείνων Plat. Legg. 941 A: absol. to make such a report, Polyb. 7. 2, 5.

ἀποπρηγίζω, (πρηγής) to throw headlong, Nonn. D. 18. 271 (—ίξεν).

ἀποπρίασθαι, inf. aor. with no pres. in use, ἀποπρίω τὴν λήκυνον buy it off or up, Ar. Ran. 1227.

ἀποπρίω, aor. ἀπέπρισα, late form for —πρίω, Anth. P. 11. 14.

ἀποπρίσμα, τό, saw-dust, prob. I. Arist. Mirab. 113.

ἀποπρίστέον, verb. Adj. one must saw off, cited from Paul. Aeg.

ἀποπρίω [τ], fut. ἴσω, to saw off, Hdt. 4. 65; ὅστέον Hipp. Fract. 774: Pass., Plnt. 2. 924 B.

ἀπόπρο (not ἀπόπρο, Spitzn. Exc. xviii. ad Il. sub fin.): Adv. —far away, afar off, Il. 16. 669. 2. as Prep. with gen. far away from, Il. 7. 334, Eur. II. F. 1081, cf. Or. 142, etc.; cf. διαπρό.—In compos. it is only a stronger form of ἀπό. Cf. ἀπό-προθι, —προθε, —προσθεν.

ἀποπροάγω, v. sub προηγμένα.

ἀποπροαιρέω, to take away from, σίτον ἀποπροελὼν δύμεναι having taken some of the bread to give it away, Od. 17. 457.

ἀποπροβάλλω, to throw far away, Ar. Rh. 3. 1311.

ἀποπρογμένα, τά, (v. sub προηγμένα) Sext. Emp. P. 3. 191.

ἀπόπροθε, before vowels —θεν, Adv. —properly, from afar, ἀπ. εἰς ἐν λόντες Ar. Rh. 1. 39, cf. 1244, etc.; but in Hom. much like ἀπόπροθι, σφοῖ off, far away, αὐτὴ μένειν παρὰ νηυσὶν ἀπ. Il. 10. 209, cf. 17. 66, 501; στήθ' οὕτω ἀπ. Od. 6. 218; ἀπ. εἰν ἀλὶ κείται 7. 244, cf. 9. 188, 17. 408, Theogn. 595; cf. ἀποπρό.

2. c. gen. far away from, ὀφθαλμῶν Archil. 21 Bgk.; cf. ἐγγυθεν, σχεδόνθεν.

ἀποπροθέω, to run away from, Anth. P. 9. 679 (al. divisim).

ἀπόπροθι, Adv. far away, ἀπ. δώματα ναίεις Od. 4. 811, cf. 757., 5. 80., 9. 18, 35; μάλα πολλοὶ ἀπ. πόντες ἀγροὶ fields extending far and wide, Il. 23. 832; cf. ἀποπρό.

ἀποπροθορεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of ἀποπροθρόσσω, to spring far from, νηὸς Ar. Rh. 3. 1280, Orph. Arg. 547.

ἀποπροτῆμι, fut. —πρήσω, to send away forward, send on, [κύνε] ἀποπροτῆμι πύλινδε Od. 14. 26; εἰταίρους Orph. Arg. 1216. 2. to send forth, shoot forth, ἰδὼν ἀποπροτῆεις Od. 22. 82; to let fall, [ξίφος] ἀποπροτῆε χαμάξι lb. 327.

ἀποπροκίω, (προκί) to give a dowry, Schol. Od. 2. 53.

ἀποπρολείπω, to leave far behind, Ἀργὸς ἀποπρολείπων Hes. ap. Paus. 9. 36, 4, cf. Ar. Rh. 1. 1285, Hermesian. 21.

ἀποπρονοσφίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to remove afar off, carry far away, Eur. I. A. 1286, ubi Dind. divisim ἀποπρό νοσφί.

ἀπόπροθεν, Adv. = ἀπόπροθε, Hipp. V. C. 901. 2. c. gen., νεφῶν καὶ ὕδατων ἀπ. Plat. Epin. 987 A.

ἀποπροσπᾶθω, to be disinclined to a person or thing, Byz.

ἀποπροσποίωμαι, Med. to reject, Ath. 402 A, and Byz.

ἀποπροσποίησις, εὖς, ἡ, rejection, Eust. Opusc. 306. 96.

ἀποπροσωπίζομαι, Med. to clean one's face, Pherecr. Ἄγρ. 9.

ἀποπροτέμνω, to cut off from, νότον ἀποπροταμὼν after he had cut a slice from the chine, Od. 8. 475, cf. Nic. Th. 573.

ἀποπροφεύγω, to flee away from, escape, δίζαν Anth. P. 12. 133.

ἀπο-οπτάω, to roast sufficiently, Medic.; of ores, Philo Belop. 70 A.

ἀποπτερνίζω, to thrust off with the heel, trample on, Philostr. 678.

ἀποπτερόω, to strip of feathers, βέλη Tzetz.

ἀποπτερνίζομαι, Dep. to clap the wings vehemently, Theophr. Fr. 6. 1, 18: to spread the wings and fly away: metaphr. ἔως Eust. 397. 5.

ἀποπτερόσσομαι, fut. ὕξομαι, Dep. = foreg., Hesych.

ἀπο-οπτεύω, to have a view, εἰς θάλασσαν Joseph. A. J. 15. 9. 6.

ἀποπτήσσω, strengthened, for πτήσσω, Hesych. s. v. καταμεμνικῆαι.

ἀπόπτισμα, ατος, τό, (πτίσσω) chaff, husks, Lat. quisquilae, dub. I. for ἀπόπτισμα, Arist. Mirab. 113.

ἀποπτίσσω, to strip the husk off, Oribas 1. 253 Daremb., in Pass.

ἀποπτόω, poet. —πτοίω, to scare or drive away, Poëta ap. Plnt. 2. 1129 E:—Pass. to be startled, to shy, Polyb. 3. 53. 10.

ἀπόπολις, ὁ, ἡ, gen. ἰδος, poet. for ἀπόπολις, q. v.

ἀπόπτος, οὗ, (ἀπόπτω) seen or to be seen from a place, ὅπως μὴ ἀπ. ἔσται ἡ Κορινθία ἀπὸ τοῦ χώματος Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 9; ἐν ἀπόπτῳ ἔχειν in a conspicuous place, Ar. An. 2. 10, 3; ἐν ὅπ. εἰσιτάσθαι Joseph. A. J. 13. 14, 2, etc.

II. out of sight of, far away from, τοῦδ' ἀπόπτος ἀστεως Soph. O. T. 762; ἀπόπτος ἡμῶν Id. El. 1489:—absol. far away, κἂν ἀπόπτος ᾦς ὅμως Id. Aj. 17, ubi v. Lob.; ἔξ ἀπόπτος μάλλον ἢ γυρὸν σκοπεῖν Soph. Ph. 467; ὥς ἐξ ἄπ. θεομῶν Plat. Ax. 369 A.

2. dimly seen, Diou. H. 2. 54; unseen, invisible, Cyrill.

ἀπόπτυγμα, τό, (πτύσσω) a piece of drapery, C. I. 151.

ἀποπτύλισμα, ατος, τό, (πτύελος) spittle, Damasc.

ἀποπτύρω, to scare, Gloss.

ἀπόπτυσμα, τό, that which is spit out, A. B. 223.

ἀποπτύσσω, to unfold, spread out, Aen. Tact. 31.

ἀποπτυστός, α, οὗ, verb. Adj. to be loathed, rejected, Clem. Al. 163.

ἀποπτύστρ, ἦρος, ὁ, one that spits out: ἀποπτ. χαλινῶν a horse that will not bear the bit (cf. respuere), Opp. H. 2. 11.

ἀπόπτυστος, οὗ, spat out: hence abominated, detested, θεοῖς Aesch. Eum. 191; absol., Soph. O. C. 1383, Eur. Med. 1373, etc.

ἀποπτύω, fut. ὄσω, *to spit out*, ὄνθων ἀποπτύων Il. 23. 781; of the sea, ἀποπτύει ἄλως ἀχρὴν 4. 426; ἀπ. σίαλον ἐκ τοῦ στόματος Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 59, Galen. 2. *to abominate, spurn*, Lat. *respuere*, ἀποπτύουσι δὲ τ' ἄρας Hes. Op. 724; ἀποπτύει λόγους Aesch. Eum. 303; ἀπέπτυσαν εὐνὴς ἀδελφοὺ ἰδ. Ag. 1192, Pr. 1070, cf. Ar. Pax 528, Eur. Andr. 607: simply *to disown*, Aesch. Cho. 195; —the aor. ἀπέπτυσσα being commonly used in the sense of a pres., ἀπέπτυσσά μιν λόγον Eur. Hel. 664, cf. I. A. 874; and often absol., ἀπέπτυσσα, *omen absit*, Id. Hipp. 614, Hec. 1266, I. T. 1161: ἀπ. χαλινόν of a horse, Philostr. 781, cf. ἀποπτυστήρ. [u of pres. long in Ep.; u of fut. and aor. short in Trag.]
ἀπόπτωμα, atos, τό, *an unlucky chance, misfortune*, Polyb. 11. 2, 6.
ἀπόπτωσις, εως, ἡ, *a falling off or away*, Hipp. Mochl. 860; ἀπ. τῆς ἀρχῆς *deposition*, Ath. 530 A.
ἀποπτωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *falling off, failing, unsuccessful*, Origen.
ἀποπτύδαριζω, v. sub πυδαρίζω.
ἀποπτύω, *to suppurate*, Hipp. 1012 C.
ἀποπτύητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *promoting or causing suppuration*, Hipp. Coac. 165.
ἀποπτύσκω, (πνέω) *to promote suppuration*: —Pass. *to suppurate*, Hipp. 470. 54.
ἀποπυκνόμεαι, Pass. *to be condensed, consolidated*, Diog. L. 10. 107.
ἀποπυνθάνομαι, fut. —πνέσομαι: Dep.: —*to inquire or ask of*, ἀπ. [αὐτοῦ] εἰ... *asked of him whether*... Hdt. 3. 154.
ἀποπυργίζω, (πύργος) *to defend by towers*, Suid., Hesych. s.v. Διαγόρας.
ἀποπυρίας (sc. ἄρτος), ου, ὁ, *a kind of toasted bread*, Cratin. Malθ. 3, cf. Ath. 111 E.
ἀποπυρίω, *to foment*, Antyll. in Matthaei Med. 150.
ἀποπυρίζω, *to roast on the fire and eat*, Epich. 82 Ahr.; cf. sq.
ἀποπυρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, *a small fish*, like ἐπανθρίσις, Hegesand. ap. Ath. 344 C: —but in Teles ap. Stob. 524. 8, τῶν μαυρίδων ἀποπυρίν (ἀπόπυριν?) *ποίησας* it seems to mean *a fry*.
ἀποπυρίω, stronger form of πυρίω, Hipp. 1217 H, Ar. Lys. 205, Arist. H. A. 4. 3, 5.
ἀποπωλέω, *to sell off*, Eus. D. E. 129 C (v. l. ἀπεμπολάω).
ἀποπωμάτιζω, *to take off the cower*, Galen.: —also ἀποπωμάζω, Cramer An. Par. 1. 7.
ἀπόρανθος, ὁ, = ἀπορραντήριον, C. I. (add.) 2477. 18.
ἀποράφάνιδος, εως, ἡ, v. sub βαφανιδός.
ἀπο-οργής, ἐς, *wrathful*, read by L. Dind. in Antiph. Fan. 1: —Comp. —έστερον quoted by Erotian. p. 80, prob. f. l. for ἀστεργέστερον (Hipp. 763 E), as Fois. observes.
ἀπο-οργίζομαι, Pass. *to be angry*, LXX (2 Macc. 5. 17).
ἀπορέγω, fut. —ρέγω, *to snore to the end*, Anth. P. 11. 4.
ἀπορέγω, *to stretch out*, Hipp. Fract. 750.
ἀπορέπω, fut. ψα, *to slink away*, Anth. P. 9. 746.
ἀπόρευτος, ov, *not to be travelled, ὁδός* Plut. Camill. 26: *pathless, not to be traversed*, πέλαγος Philo 2. 112.
ἀπο-ρέω, Ion. for ἀφορία.
ἀπόρεω, Lacon. I pl. ἀπορίομαι Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 23: impf. ἠπόρουν Hdt., Att.: fut. ἦσω: aor. ἠπόρησα Thuc., etc.: pf. ἠπόρηκα Plat., etc.: —Pass., fut. ἀπορηθήσομαι (συν-) Sext. Emp. M. 10. 5, but med. in pass. sense ἀπορήσομαι Arist. M. Mor. 2. 3, 16: aor. ἠπορήθην, pf. ἠπόρημαι, —both in act. and pass. sense (v. infr.). *To be āporos, be without means or resource; and so,* 1. *to be at a loss, be in doubt, be puzzled*, mostly followed by a relative clause, as ἀπ. ὅκως διαβήσεται Hdt. 1. 75; ὅτω τρόπῳ διασωθήσεται Thuc. 3. 109; ὅ τι λέξω δ' ἀπορῶ Soph. O. T. 486; so, ἀπ. ὅπῃ, ὅπθεν, ὅποι, etc., Thuc. 1. 107, 8. 80, Plat., Xen., etc.; ἀπ. ὅ τι χρῆσθαι what he should do with it, Plat. Prot. 321 C; ὅ τι χρῆ ποιεῖν Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 38; ἀπ. εἰ... Plat. Prot. 326 E; πότερα... Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 6; ἀπ. ὅσπερ τῶν ὁδῶν τράπηται Ib. 2. 1, 21; ἀπ. μή... *to fear lest*... Plat. Alc. 2. 142 D: —also with an acc. added, ἀπ. τὴν ἔλασιν ὅκως διεκπερᾶ *to be at a loss about his march*, how to cross, Hdt. 3. 4; and with au. acc. only, ἀπ. τὴν ἐξαγωγήν *to be at a loss about it*, Id. 4. 179, cf. Ar. Eccl. 664, Plat. Prot. 348 C, al.: —sometimes also c. inf. *to be at a loss how to do*, Ar. Vesp. 590, Plat. Polit. 262 E, Lysias 115. 2: —also, ἀπ. περὶ τινος Plat. Theaet. 84 C, Gorg. 462 B, al.; διὰ τι Andoc. 30. 15; ἔς τι Soph. Tr. 1243: —also absol., Hdt. 6. 134; οὐκ ἀπορήσας without hesitation, Id. 6. 159; τὸ δ' ἀπορεῖν ἀνδρῶς κακοῦ Eur. H. F. 106, etc.: —the Med. is also used like the Act., Hdt. 2. 121, 3, often in Plat. and Xen.; ὡς ἠπόρημαι... τάδε Eur. (?) I. A. 537; ἠπορούμεν ὅτι χρῆσθαιμιν Lys. 97. 17; so in aor. pass., πολλὰ... ἀπορηθεῖς Dem. 830. 2.
2. *in a question, raise a difficulty or puzzle* (cf. ἀπόρημα), ἀπ. περὶ τινος Arist. Phys. 2. 5, al.; τὰ αὐτὰ περὶ τινος Metaph. 12. 9, 6; ἀπ. πότερα... Pol. 3. 13, 11; cf. διαπορέω; ἀπορήσειε δ' ἂν τις, τί... Eth. N. 1. 6, 5, 7. 2, 1, al.: —Pass., τὸ ἀπορούμενον, τὸ ἀπορηθὲν *the difficulty just started, the puzzle before us*, Plat. Soph. 243 B, Legg. 799 C, cf. Hipp. Vet. Med. 8; τὰ ἀπορημένα Arist. Pol. 3. 10, 5; ἀπορεῖται *there is a question or difficulty, ὅσπερ*... Eth. N. 1. 9, 1, cf. 8. 7, 6, al.
3. *in Pass. also, of things, to be left wanting, left unprovided for*, τῶν δεομένων γίνεσθαι οὐδὲν ἀπορεῖται Xen. Lac. 13. 7, cf. Oec. 8, 10: *to fail, turn out a failure*, opp. *to εὐπορεῖσθαι*, Hipp. Art. 814.
II. c. gen. rei, *to be at a loss for, in want of*, ἀπορεῖς δὲ τοῦ σῶ; Soph. Ph. 898; ἀφίταν Ar. Pax 636; πάντων Id. Pl. 531; τροφῆς Thuc. 8. 81; ἐμμάχων Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 39; τσαυτῆς δαπάνης Id. Mem. 1. 3, 5; λόγων Plat. Symp. 193 E.
III. ἀπ. τινι *to be at a loss by reason of, by means of something*, Xen. An. 1. 3, 8, Isocr. 71 B: cf. ἀμυχανέω.
IV. *to be in want, be poor*, opp. *to εὐπορέω*, Antiph. Kναφ. 1, Timocl. Έπιχ. 1: *to πλουτέω*, Plat. Symp. 203 E: —so in Pass., ἄνθρωπος ἠπορήμενος Com. Anon. 353: —Chiefly

used in Prose and Com.; never in Aesch., thrice in Soph., once (or twice?) in Eur.
ἀπόρημα, atos, τό, *a matter of doubt, a question, puzzle*, Plat. Phil. 36 E, Arist.: in the Dialectic of Arist., *an objection raised to an ἐπιχείρημα* (q. v.), Arist. Top. 8. 11, 12, cf. ἀπορέω I. 2. 2. *a practical difficulty*, Polyb. 31. 21, 8.
ἀπορηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἀπορητικός, Sext. Emp. 1. 221: *expressive of doubt*, E. M. 414. 56, Schol. Or. 180: —Adv. —κως, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 1.
ἀπορησία, ἡ, = ἀπορία, Eubul. Incert. 22: also ἀπόρησις, εως, ἡ, Theophr. Odor. 12.
ἀπορητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *inclined to doubt*, Plut. Aemil. 14, and often in Sext. Emp.; ἀπ. καὶ σκεπτικός, Diog. L. 9. 69. Adv. —κως, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 30, etc.
ἀ-πόρητος, ov, also perhaps ἡ, ov Pors. Med. 822: —*not sacked, untravailed*, Πριάμοιο... ἀπ. πόλις ἔπλεν Il. 12. 11; Θάσον ἀπ. λείπειν Id. 6. 28; ἀπ. χώρα, of Attica, Eur. I. c., cf. Aesch. Pers. 348; of Laconia, Dinarch. 99. 27, cf. Lys. 914. 16, Reisk.; οὐκ ἐφύσων οἱ Λακωνες ὡς ἀπόρητοί ποτε; Antiph. Kθ. 1.
ἀπ-ορῶ, *to make straight, guide aright*, τινά Soph. Ant. 632; πρὸς τι according to a standard, Plat. Legg. 757 E.
ἀπόρθωσις, εως, ἡ, *a setting upright*, Eust. 1531. 66: —also ἀπόρθωμα, τό, an erection, C. I. 1838. 2.
ἀπορία, Ion. —λη, ἡ, (ἀπορος) *a being āporos; and so,* I. of places, *difficulty of passing*, Xen. An. 5. 6, 10. II. of things, *difficulty, straits*, in sing., and pl., ἐς ἀπορίην ἀπικνέμενος, ἀπειλημένος Hdt. 1. 79., 2. 141; ἐν ἀπορίῃ or ἐν ἀπορίῳ ἔχεσθαι Id. 9. 98., 4. 131, cf. Antipho 137. 12; ἀπορίαν ἐνεχέσθαι Id. 1. 190; ἀπορίην παρασχέιν Hipp. Vet. Med. 13; ἀπορία τελέθει c. inf., Pind. N. 7. 154, cf. Plat. Legg. 788 C; εἰς φρέατα καὶ πᾶσαν ἀπ. ἐμπίπτων Plat. Theaet. 174 C: —c. gen. rei, ἀπ. τοῦ, μὴ γινώσκων Hipp. de Morb. Sacr. 301; ἀπ. τοῦ μὴ ἡσυχάζειν *the impossibility of keeping quiet*, Thuc. 2. 49; ἀπ. τῆς προσομισίως Id. 4. 10; ἀπ. τοῦ ἀνακαθαιρεσθαι Plat. Legg. 678.
2. *the not providing a thing, non-acquisition*, Id. Meno 78 E.
III. of persons, *difficulty of dealing with or getting at*, τὸν Σκυθὲν Hdt. 4. 83; τοῦ ἀποκτείναντος Antipho 119. 27.
2. *want of means or resource, a being at a loss, embarrassment, doubt, difficulty, hesitation, perplexity*, Eur. Ion 971, Ar. Ran. 806, Thuc. 7. 44, 75, often in Plat. and Xen.; ἀπ. ἐν τῷ λόγῳ Aeschin. 33. 30: *distress, discomfort*, in illness, Hipp. 1153 B, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 5. 3. ἀπ. τινὸς *want of a person or thing, σοφὸν ἀνδρῶν* Ar. Ran. 806; τροφῆς, χρημάτων, etc., Thuc. 1. 11, etc.; ἀπώλυντο... ἀπορία τοῦ θεραπεύοντος *for want of one to attend to them*, Id. 2. 51; ἀπ. λόγων Plat. Apol. 38 D; etc.: —absol. *need, poverty*, Thuc. 1. 123., 4. 32; ἀπ. καὶ πένια Andoc. 18. 42; opp. *to εὐπορία*, Arist. Pol. 3. 8, 4; in pl., Dem. 386. 15.
IV. in Dialectic, *a question for discussion, a difficulty, puzzle*, ἀπορία ἐχόμενος Plat. Prot. 321 C, cf. Arist. Top. 6. 20, al.; ἔχει τι ἀπορίαν περὶ τινος Id. Pol. 3. 15, 14; αἱ μὲν οὖν ἀπ. τοιαυτὰ τινες συμβαίνουσιν Id. Eth. N. 7. 2, 12; οὐδεμίαν ποιεῖ ἀπ. Id. Metaph. 12. 9, 5, etc.; ἀπορία ἀπορίαν λύνει Diod. 1. 37: cf. ἀπόρημα.
ἀπ-ορνέομαι, = ἀπορνήσομαι, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 1096, Apollod. 1. 8, 3: —the Act. occurs in Schol. Ar. Av. 251, 655.
ἀπορνέωσις, εως, ἡ, *a being changed into a bird*, Schol. Ar. Av. 215.
ἀπ-ορνέομαι, Pass. *to become a bird*, Strabo 284, Schol. Ar. Av. 100.
ἀπορνύμαι, Pass. *to start from a place*, ἀπορνύμενος Λυκίην Il. 5. 105, cf. Hes. Th. 9, Ap. Rh. 1. 800.
ἀποροποίητος, ov, *impermeable*, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 309.
ἀ-πορος, ov, first in Hdt. and Pind. (v. infr.), *without passage, having no way in, out, or through*, and so, I. of places, *impassable, pathless, trackless*, πέλαγος, πηλός Plat. Tim. 25 D, Criti. 108 E; ὁδός, ποταμός, ὅρος Xen. An. 2. 4, 4., 2. 5, 18, etc. II. of states or circumstances, *hard to see one's way through, impracticable, very difficult*, like ἀμύχανος, Hdt. 5. 3, and Att.; ἀπ. ἀλγῶν, πᾶθος Soph. O. C. 513, Ph. 854; τὰπορον ἔπος Id. Ph. 897; ἀπ. χρήμα Eur. Or. 70; ἀγών, κίνδυνος Lys. 108. 25., 111. 38; αἰσχύνη Plat. Legg. 873 C; βίος Menand. Kθ. 1. 10; νύξ Longin. 9. 10: —ἀπορον, τό, and ἀπορα, τά, as Subst., ἐκ τῶν ἀπόρων in the midst of their difficulties, Hdt. 8. 53, Plat. Legg. 699 B; εὐπορος ἐν τοῖς ἀπόροις Alex. Τρανυ. 2 (cf. ἀπορα πόριμος Aesch. Pr. 904); ἐν ἀπόροις εἶναι *to be in great straits*, Xen. An. 7. 6, 11; εἰς ἀπορον ἦκειν, πίπτειν Eur. Hel. 813, Ar. Nub. 703; ἐν ἀπόρῳ εἶχοντο, ἦσαν they were at a loss how to... Thuc. 1. 25., 3. 22: —ἀπορον [ἐστί] c. inf., Pind. O. 10 (11). 48, Thuc. 2. 77, etc.; so, ἀπορὰ [ἐστί] Pind. O. 1. 82: —Comp., —άτερος ἢ λῆψις Lys. 5. 110.
2. ἀπ. ἐρωτήσεως, = ἀπορία (sign. III), Plut. Alex. 64, Luc. D. Mort. 10. 8; ζήτησις Plat. Polit. 284 D.
3. *hard to get, scarce*, opp. *to εὐπόριστος* Id. Rep. 378 A, 453 D; ἀπορα [ὑφάγματα] bad debts, Dem. 1209. 7.
III. of persons, *hard to deal with, troublesome, unmanageable*, Hdt. 3. 52, Eur. Bacch. 800, Plat. Apol. 18 D, al.: c. inf., ἀπ. προσμίσγειν, προσφέρεισθαι impossible to have any dealings with, Hdt. 4. 46., 9. 49; —so, βορῆς ἀνεμος ἀπ. against whom nothing will avail, which there is no opposing, Id. 6. 44.
2. *without means or resources, helpless*, ἔρημος, ἀπορος Soph. O. C. 1735, cf. Ar. Nub. 629, etc.; ἀπορος ἐπὶ φρόνιμα Soph. O. T. 691; ἐπ' οὐδὲν Id. Ant. 360; ἀπορος γνῶμη Thuc. 2. 59; of soldiers, οἱ ἀποράτατοι *the most helpless, worst equipped*, Id. 4. 32 (which others take in sign. 1, *hardest to deal with*, v. Schol.).
3. *poor, needy, Lat. inops*, Thuc. 1. 9, Plat. Rep. 552 A; opp. *to εὐπορος*, Arist. Pol. 3. 7, 5. 4. 4. 22, al.; ἀπ. λειτουργεῖν too poor to undertake liturgies, Lys. 188. 1: —also of states of life, scanty, ἀπ. διαίτα Eur. Leg. 762 E.
IV. Adv. ἀπόρας, Simon. 75, etc.; ἀπ. ἔχει μοί Eur. I. T. 55; περὶ τινος Antipho 111. 35; ἀπ. ἔχειν, c. inf., Dion. H. 6. 14; ἀπόρας διατεθῆναι Lys. 151. 24: Comp.

—*ώτετα* Thuc. 1. 82; but —*ωτέρως διακείσθαι* Antipho 121. 16; Sup. —*ώτατα*, Plat. Tim. 51 A, etc.

—*ἀπορούω*, *to dart away*, Ἰδαῖος δ' ἀπορούσσι Il. 5. 20, etc., cf. Od. 22. 95; ἀλλήλων Orph. Arg. 703: *to spring up from*, πρέμνων Pind. Fr. 58.

—*ἀπορρ*—, *ρ* is regularly doubled in all compds. after ἀπό; but in Poets it sometimes remains single.

—*ἀπορρῶμεν*, *to leave off in faintheartedness or laziness*, τινος Xen. Mem. 3. 7; absol., Plat. Rep. 449 C, Dem. 108. 21: cf. ἀποδειλιάω. Hence Subst. —*ραθυμῆτις*, ἡ, Byz.; and Adv. —*ραθυμῆτως* Julian. 252 A.

—*ἀπορραῖνα*, *to spurt out, shed about*, τοῦ θοροῦ, τῶν ὧν (part. gen.) Hdt. 2. 93, Arist. H. A. 6. 13, 4. al.

II. Med. *to sprinkle* by way of lustration, C. I. 138. 15, 26, 36., 142. 5.

—*ἀπορραῖς*, v. l. for αἰμορροῖς (q. v.): in Gloss. expl. by *murex*.

—*ἀπορραῖω*, *to bereave one of a thing*, c. dupl. acc., ὅστις ὁ ἀέκοντα βίηφι κτήματ' ἀπορραῖσει Od. 1. 404; ἀπορραῖσαι [αὐτὸν] φίλον ἦτορ *to bereave him of life*, 16. 428; θυμὸν ἀπορραῖσαι (sc. ἄνδρας) Emped. 426:—also c. gen. rei, μή τιν' ἀπορραῖσαιεν γέραν Hes. Th. 393.

—*ἀπορραντήριον*, τό, (ἀπορραῖνα) *a vessel for sprinkling with holy water*, Eur. Ion 435, C. I. 137. 140, 141.

—*ἀπορραντίω*, = ἀπορραῖνω, Medic.

—*ἀπορραῖς*, εὼς, ἡ, *a game at ball, bounce-ball*, Poll. 9. 103, 105, Eust. 1601. 53.

—*ἀπορράττω*, *to beat back, drive away*, Apollod. Pol. 15, Eust. 561. 41:—Pass., Arist. Div. per Somn. 2. 9.

II. τῆς γλώσσης ἀκρας ἀπορραττίζουσιν τὸ πνεῦμα *causing the breath to vibrate*, in the pronunciation of *r*, Dion. H. de Comp. 14.

—*ἀπορράπτω*, εὼς, ἡ, *a rejection, repudiation*, Byz.

—*ἀπορράπτειν*, verb. Adj. *one must reject*, Eust. 310. 23.

—*ἀπορράπτω*, fut. ψω, *to sew up again*, τοῦ λαγοῦ τὴν γαστέρα Hdt. 1. 123; metaph., τὸ στόμα τινὸς Aeschin. 31. 5. cf. Philo 1. 476.

—*ἀπορράσσω*, *to dash violently away*, τινὰ ἀπὸ τόπου Dion. H. 6. 5, Dio C. 56. 14.

—*ἀπορραψιδέω*, *to speak in fragments of Epic poetry*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 54. —*ἀπορράξω*, fut. —*πέξω*, *to offer some of a thing*, Theocr. Ep. 4. 15 (v. l. ἐπρρ—), Isac. ap. Harpocr. (who says ἀπορράζοντες: ἀπομερίζοντες, ἀπομοιράν τινά δόντες).

—*ἀπορρέμβομαι*, Dep. *to wander from, hesitate*, M. Anton. 3. 4. 4. 22. —*ἀπορρεπής*, ἐς, (δέπω) *leaning towards, πρός τι* Eccl.

—*ἀπορρευμα*, τό, *that which distils*, as from a tree, Theognost. Can. 79.

—*ἀπορρευματίζω*, *to wash off, wash clean*, Medic.

—*ἀπορρευνέω*, εὼς, ἡ, *a flowing from, ἔχειν τὰς ἀπ. to be the source of streams*, Polyb. 10. 28, 4 (but ἀπόρρυνσι in 4. 39, 10, cf. Iamb. 6. 5, 17); ἀπ. λύπης καὶ νανίας Junc. ap. Stob. 587. 15 (with v. l. —*ρυνσι*).

—*ἀπορρέω*, poet. —*πέρω* Nic. Th. 404: fut. ἀπορρῶσμαι: aor. ἀπερρῆν, part. ἀπορρῶεις Aesch. Ag. 1294; but in Polyb. 5. 15, 7, Ath. 381 B, ἀπέρρυνσα.

To flow or run off, ἀπὸ τινος Hdt. 4. 23; ἔκ τινος Plat. Criti. 113 E, etc.:—absol. *to stream forth*, of blood, Aesch. Ag. 1294; τὸ ἀπορρῶν the juice that runs off, Hdt. 2. 94., 4. 23:—also of fire, *to stream*, Plat. Tim. 67 C; λιγνὺς ἀπὸ τῆς φλογὸς ἀπ. emanating from, Arist. Meteor. 3. 4, 15, cf. Mund. 4. 2.

II. *to fall off*, as fruit, Hdt. 1. 103; feathers, Plat. Phaedr. 246 D; leaves, Dem. 615. 10; hair, Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 6; flesh, σάρκας ἀπ. ὀστῶν Eur. Med. 1201; ἀπ. ἀλλήλων *to fall away or part one from another*, Plat. Legg. 776 A; τοῦ ἵππου Plat. 2. 288 A.

2. *to melt or die away*, ἀπ. δαίμων (i. e. εὐδαιμονία), ἀπ. μνήστis Soph. El. 999, Aj. 523; τῶν καλῶν ἡ μνήμη ταχέως ἀπορρεῖ Longin. 33. 3.

3. of persons, *to drop off from*, τινος Polyb. 5. 26, 11; τοῦ ἵππου Plat. Eum. 7: absol. *to decamp*, Polyb. 10. 44, 7.—The word became freq. in late Prose, v. Lob. Aj. 1. c., Wyttben. Plat. 2. 199 A.

—*ἀπορρῆγμα*, ατος, τό, *a fragment*, Plat. Dio 46.

—*ἀπορρῆγνυμι* or —*ύω*: fut. —*ρήσω*:—*to break off, δεσμὸν ἀπορρῆξαι* Il. 6. 507, cf. Hdt. 3. 32; ἡκε δ' ἀπορρῆξας κορυφὴν Od. 9. 481; πνεῦμ' ἀπορρῆξαι βίον *to snap the thread of life, to die*, Aesch. Pers. 507; so, ἀπ. πνεύμα, Eur. Eur. Or. 864, 1. T. 974, cf. Tro. 751; ἀπ. ψυχῆν Soph. P. 7. 313; τὰ μακρὰ τέχνη ἀπ. ἀπὸ τῆς τῶν Μεγαρέων πύλεως Thuc. 4. 69; ἀπ. τῆς εἰρήνης τὴν ἐνυμαχίαν a phrase of Dem. censured by Aeschin. 64. 3; ἀπ. πάντων γίνονται τὰ καλὰ Eur. D. Melet. 3.

2. Causal, ἀπ. τὸν θυμὸν *to let one's rage burst forth*, Dion. H. de Rhet. 9. 5, cf. Luc. Amor. 43, Ap. Civ. 2. 81:—so in Pass., πόλεμος . . ἀπερρῆγνυτο App. Syr. 15.

III. Pass., esp. in aor. ἀπερρῆγν [α] Hdt., etc.:—*to be broken off or severed from, ἀπὸ τινος* Hdt. 8. 19, 37: absol. *to be broken off, severed*, Id. 2. 29, Thuc. 5. 10, etc.; cf. sub *ἀκρίς*.

2. the pf. act. ἀπέρραγα is also used in pass. sense, Archil. 126, etc.; φωνὴ ἀπερραγία a broken voice, Hipp. 398. 3, Arist. Audib. 71; ἀπερραγὸς broken in character, dissolute, Luc. Pseudol. 17; absurd, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 165.

3. Philo has also a pf. pass. ἀπέρρηγμαί, 2. 510; and, 4. the aor. 1 is used intr. in Anth. P. 9. 240 ἀπορρῆξας ἀπὸ δεσμῶν, and Luc. Abd. 6 κακὸν ἀπορρῆξε.

—*ἀπορρῆγναι*, inf. aor. 1 pass. of ἀπερρῶ.

—*ἀπορρῆμα*, ατος, τό, (ἀπερρῶ) *a prohibition*, Plat. Polit. 296 A.

—*ἀπορρῆσις*, εὼς, ἡ, *a breaking off, separation*, Joseph. A. J. 19. 3, 1: *a bursting*, e. g. of an abscess, Aetac. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 2.

—*ἀπορρῆσις*, εὼς, ἡ, (ἀπερρῶ) *a forbidding, prohibition*, Plat. Soph. 258 A; παρὰ τὴν ἀπ. Dem. 902. 25.

II. *a giving up a point, refusal*, Plat. Rep. 357 C, cf. Phaedo 99 D.

III. *renunciation of a son, a disinheriting*, Isac. de Menel. Hered. 36:—*renunciation of a trustee*, Polyb. 14. 2, 14.

IV. *a giving in, flagging, failure*, Aristid. I. 374.

—*ἀπορρῆσσω*, late form of ἀπορρῆγνυμι, Paus. 10. 15, 5.

—*ἀπορρῆτεον*, verb. Adj. of ἀπερρῶ, *one must prohibit*, cited from Dio Chr.

—*ἀπορρῆτος*, ον, (ἀπερρῶ) *forbidden*, ἀπορρῆτον πόλει *though it was*

forbidden to the citizens, Soph. Ant. 44, cf. Eur. Phoen. 1668; τὰπορρῆτα δρᾶν Ar. Fr. 520: esp., τὰ ἀπορρῆτα *forbidden exports*, Id. Eq. 282, Ran. 362; cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 74.

II. *not to be spoken, that should not be spoken*, secret, Lat. *tacendus*, ἀπ. ποιείσθαι *to keep secret*, Hdt. 9. 94; ἀπορρῆτα ποιείσθαι, πρὸς μηδὲνα λέγειν ὑμέας *to keep them secret* so that you tell them not to any one, Ib. 45, cf. Plat. Legg. 932 C; so, ἐν ἀπορρῆτοις or ἐν ἀπορρῆτῳ λέγειν, εἰσαγγέλλειν *to tell as a secret*, Plat. Theaet. 152 C, Andoc. 22. 24; ἐν ἀπορρῆτοις φυλάττειν *to keep as a secret*, Arist. Fr. 612; ἐν ἀπορρῆτῳ ἐπιλαμβάνειν *to arrest secretly, without any noise*, Andoc. 7. 5; so, δι' ἀπορρῆτων Lycurg. 158. 26, Plat. Rep. 378 A; κύριον καὶ ῥήτων καὶ ἀπορρῆτων, of Philip, like *dicenda tacenda*, Dem.

10. 10:—ἀπορρῆτον, τό, *a state-secret*, Ar. Eq. 648, Lysias 126. 25, etc.; τὰπορρῆτα οἶδεν Dem. 579. 3; ἀπορρῆτα, also, of the esoteric doctrines of the Pythagoreans, Stallb. Phaedo 62 B:—Comp. —*ότερος* Paus. 2. 17, 4.

2. of sacred things, *ineffable, secret*, φλόξ Eur. I. T. 1331; μυστήρια Id. Rhos. 943; τὰπορρῆτα . . ἐκέλευεν Ar. Eccl. 442, cf. Pherecr. Pers. 8.

3. *unfit to be spoken, abominable*, Lys. 116. 21, Plat. Legg. 854 E; τίς οὐκ οἶδεν . . τὰς ἀπορρῆτους, ὥπερ ἐν τραγῳδίᾳ, τοῦτον γονάς; Dem. 563. 1:—also of *foul abuse, κακῶς τὰ ἀπορρῆτα λέγομεν ἀλλήλους*, Dem. 268. 22, etc.; some words were by law ἀπορρῆτα and their use was punished by a heavy fine, as *ρίψασις*, Isocr. 396 A, Lys. 117. 18; cf. Dict. of Antiqu., and πλύνω II.

4. τὰ ἀπορρῆτα, = τὰ αἰδία, Plat. 2. 284 A, cf. Ar. Eccl. 12.

III. Adv. ἀπορρῆτως, *ineffably, inexpressibly*, Philostr. 59S:—*mysteriously*, often in Eccl.—Cf. ἀρρητος.

—*ἀπορρίγνω*, 2 pf. ἀπέρριγα, *to shrink shivering from a thing, shrink from doing it*, c. inf., νέεσθαι Od. 2. 52.

—*ἀπορρίγγω*, *to shiver with cold*, Arist. Probl. 1. 29, 3.

—*ἀπορρίβω*, *to root up*, Alciphro 3. 66.

—*ἀπορρίνω*, fut. ἥσω, *to file off*, Strabo 307.

—*ἀπορρίνηματα*, τὰ, *filings, scraps*, Daphitis ap. Strabo 647.

—*ἀπορρίττω*, *to blow away, τὴν ἀναθυμίασιν* Arist. Probl. 26. 58, 2.

—*ἀπορρίπτω*, poet. ἀπορίπτω (Pind. P. 6. 37), later also ἀπορριπτέω (v. ῥίπτω): fut. —*ρίψω*. *To throw away, put away*, μῆνην, μηνιθμόν Il. 9. 517., 16. 282; ἀπὸ κρόκεον ῥίψαις . . εἶμα Pind. P. 4. 412; ἀπορρίψοντι ἐκώδης *like one about to cast [a net]*, Hes. Sc. 215.

II. *to cast forth* from one's country, Aesch. Cho. 914; ἀπωστὸς γῆς ἀπερρῆσθαι Soph. Aj. 1019:—ἀπερριμμένοι *outcasts*, Dem. 242. 3, cf. Dion. H. 9. 10; so of things, τὰ ἀπερρ. τῶν ἐδεσμάτων Hdn. 4. 12. 2.

2. *to disown, renounce*, Pind. O. 9. 54, Soph. El. 1006.

3. *to throw aside, to set at naught*, ἡ ἡμετέρα εὐδαιμονία οὕτω τοι ἀπερρίπται ἐς τὸ μηδέν Hdt. 1. 32; Κύπρις δ' ἄτιμος τῷδ' ἀπ. λόγῳ Aesch. Eum. 215; ἔταν . . τὰ χρηστὰ ἀπορίπτηται Dem. 792. 25.

III. of words, like Lat. *jacere*, *to shoot forth bold, keen words*, ἐς τινα *at one*, Hdt. 1. 153., 4. 142., 8. 92.

2. also, ἀπ. ἔπος *to let fall a word*, Hdt. 6. 69; so, χαμαίπερ ἐπος ἀπ. Pind. P. 6. 37; μηδ' ἀπορριφθῆ λόγος Aesch. Supp. 484: cf. ῥίπτω V, ἐκρίπτω.

—*ἀπορρίφή*, ἡ, *a being cast out*, Eccl., cited from Schol. Eur.

—*ἀπορρίψω*, ον, *that should be thrown away*, Artemid. 5. 85.

—*ἀπορρίψω*, εὼς, ἡ, *a throwing off, ἱματίων* Hipp. Acut. 391.

—*ἀπορροή* and *ἀπόρροια*, ἡ, the latter (acc. to Phryn.) less good Att., but still left in Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 5, v. Lob. Phryn. 496: (ἀπορρῶ) —*a flowing off, stream*, αἵματος ἀπορροαί Eur. Hel. 1587; of water, Xen. l. c.: *an exhalation, atmospheric influence*, Plut. Solon. 23.

2. *an efflux, effluence, emanation*, ἀπορροή τοῦ κάλλους Plat. Phaedr. 251 B; in the philosophy of Empedocles, ἀπορροαί *were emanations or effluences* by which colours and other visible properties of things made themselves perceptible to the mind, Emped. 337, cf. Arist. Sens. 2. 10., 3. 15, al.; so in that of Democritus, Id. Div. per Somn. 2. 5; so, ἐστὶ . . ἀπορροή σχήματος οὗτε ἔξμυρτος Plat. Meno 76 D (where the doctrine is attributed to Gorgias), cf. Tim. 67 C.

II. *a falling off, τῶν φύλλων*, Arist. Plant. 1. 1, 2.

—*ἀπορροιβδέω*, *to shriek forth*, οὐκ εὐσμήως ἀπ. βοᾶς, of birds of prey, Soph. Ant. 1021; ἰωὴν Nonn. D. 2. 257: cf. βαίξας, βαιβδέω.

—*ἀπόρροος*, ον, contr. —*ρροος*, ουν, (ἀπορρῶ) *streaming out of*, αἰγῶν ἀπ. Antiph. Ἀφροδ. 1. 8.

II. as Subst. *an off-flow, branch of a river or sea*, Aristid. 2. 351, 354.

—*ἀπορροφέω* and —*άω*, *to swallow some of*, τοῦ οἴνου Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 10, Synes. 55 C.

—*ἀπορρῶσσω*, *to run off*, of whey in making cheese, Eust. 1625. 65.

—*ἀπόρρῆμα*, ατος, τό, = ἀπορροή, Epiphani.

II. *an Egyptian liquid-measure*, Id. 2. 182 D.

—*ἀπορρῆπτω*, *to cleanse thoroughly*, Luc. Gall. 9, cf. Tac. Anth. P. 9. 815: Med. *to cleanse oneself*, Emped. 442 Stein, Plut. Sull. 36, Ael. N. A. 9. 62:—also —*ρῆπτω*, hence Subst. —*πῶρις*, ἡ, *a cleansing*, Eccl.

—*ἀπόρρῆσις*, εὼς, ἡ, v. sub ἀπόρρηνσις.

—*ἀπόρρῆτος*, ον, = ἀπόρροος, *running*, κρήνην Hes. Op. 593; ἀπ. ὕδωρ, opp. to στάσιμον, Hipp. Aër. 283.

II. *subject to efflux*, opp. to ἐπίρροτος, Plat. Tim. 43 A; οὐκ ἀπ., of the sea, Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 7.

III. ἀπ. σταθμὰ *stables with drains or a sloping floor*, Xen. Eq. 4. 3.

—*ἀπόρρηνσις*, εὼς, ἡ, *purification*, Ath. 409 C, Eus. H. E. 10. 4, 40; τῆς ψυχῆς Iamb. V. Pyth. 74.

—*ἀπορρῶγας*, ἄδος, pecul. fem. of sq., LXX (2 Macc. 14. 45).

—*ἀπορρῶς*, ὧτος, ὅ, ἡ, (ἀπορρῆγνυμι) *broken off, abrupt, sheer, precipitous*, Lat. *praeruptus*, ἀκράτ Od. 13. 98; πέτρα Xen. An. 6. 4, 2, cf. Call. Lav. Pal. 41; and without πέτρα, a cliff, precipice, Polyb. 7. 6, 3, etc.: *an abyss*, Joseph. B. J. 1. 21, 3.

II. as fem. Subst. *a piece broken off*, Κῶκυντὸς θ', ὃς δὲ Στυγὸς ὑδατὸς ἐστὶν ἀπορρῶς *branch or off-stream of the Styx*, Il. 10. 514, cf. 2. 755; ἀλλὰ τὸδ' ἀμβροσίης καὶ νέκταρος ἐστὶν ἀπορρῶς *is an efflux, a distillation of nectar* (ἀόσταγμα Hesych.),

Οδ. 9. 359; ἀπ. Ἐρινύων a limb of the Furies, Ar. Lys. 813; ἡ δὲ προφητεία διῆς φρονέως ἐστὶν ἀπ. Orac. ap. Luc. Alex. 40; μελέων ὀλίγη τις ἀπ. some small portion of melody, Anth. P. 7. 571; ἀπ. δραχμαίη a portion of a drachm's weight, Nic. Th. 519; Δημάδης ἔλεγε τὸν Σάμον ἀπορῶγα τῆς πόλεως Ath. 99 D.

ἀπο-ρύσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ἔω, to dig away, trench, Gloss.

ἀπορφανίζομαι, Pass. to be orphaned or bereaved, Aesch. Cho. 249; ἀπὸ τινος ἀπ. to be torn away from . . . 1 Ep. Thess. 2. 17:—also ἀπορφανίζομαι, Eccl. -Subst. -φάνισμα, τό, a bereavement, Byz.

ἀπόρφυρος, ov, without purple attire, Plut. 2. 528 B; esp. of a garment, without purple border, Id. Anton. 71.

ἀπορχέομαι, Dep. to dance a thing away, lose by dancing, ἀπορχέσασθαι τὸν γάμον Hdt. 6. 129.

ἄπος, εος, τό, =κάματος, Enst. 381. 19; cf. αἶπος.

ἀποσάλευσις, εως, ἡ, a shaking off, getting rid of, τινός Procl.

ἀποσάλλω, to lie in the open sea, to ride at anchor, Thuc. 1. 137; ἐπ' ἀγκύρας Dem. 1213. 24, cf. Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 8, P. A. 4. 9, 12:—metaph. to keep aloof from, τινός Plut. 2. 493 D.

2. trans. to loosen, make to waver or move, Galen.: Pass. to be shaken from one's opinion, Arr. Epict. 3. 26, 16.

ἀποσαλπίζω, to sound as a trumpet, Phot. in Coll. Nov. Vatic. 1. 259.

ἀποσαρκόμαι, Pass. to become flesh again, σὰρξ ἀποσαρκούται Arist. Probl. 1. 52, 3.

2. to be incarnate, Eccl. II. to put off the flesh, Cyrill.

ἀποσάρκωσις, εως, ἡ, a stripping or putting off the flesh, Greg. Nyss.

ἀποσάρω, to sweep away, Nicet. Ann. 31 D.

ἀποσάρωμα, τό, (σαρῶ) sweepings, refuse, Nicet. Ann. 195 D.

ἀποσάττω, fut. ἔω, to unsaddle, unpack, opp. to ἐπισάττω LXX (Gen. 24. 32).

II. to stop up, caulk, Dimarch. in A. B. 435: to stuff with food, σαυτὸν ἀποσάττει (so Casaub. for -τάττει) Diphil. Zwyr. 2. 41; and Med. to stuff oneself, Philom. Πτωχ. 2, cf. Clem. Al. 219.

ἀποσάφει, (σαφής) to make clear, indicate, οὐδὲν ἀπεσάφει . . . ὅπότερα ποιήσει Plat. Prot. 348 B, cf. Crat. 384 A.

ἀποσάφηνίζω, =foreg., Luc. Jup. Trag. 27.

ἀποσβέννυμι or -νω: fut. -αβέσω:—to put out, extinguish, quench, τὸ φῶς Soph. Fr. 497; τοὺς λύχνους Ar. Vesp. 255; τὸ πῦρ Plat., etc.; also, ἀπ. τὸ κακόν Plat. Rep. 556 A; τὸ γένος καὶ ὄνομα Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 30; ψυχὴν Anth. P. 7. 303; ἰὺν Ib. 11. 321; τὰς ὁράσεις Plut. 2. 681 E.

II. Pass., pres. in Hipp. Aer. 282, Xen. Lac. 13, 3, etc.; with fut. med. ἀποσβέσσω Plat. Legg. 805 C: aor. 2 and pf. act. intr., ἀπέσβην Eur. Med. 1218, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 30, etc.; ἀπέσβηκα Ib. 8. 13, Plat. Polit. 269 B, etc.: an aor. 1 pass. ἀπεσβέσθην Ar. Lys. 293, Lysias 93, 2, etc.; pf. ἀπέσβεσται Parmen. Fr. 75:—to be extinguished, go out, vanish, die, cease, II. c.: of a woman's milk, Arist. G. A. 4. 8, 15; ἀπ. ὁ μαστὶς Id. H. A. 9. 30, 3.

ἀπόσβεσις, εως, ἡ, extinction, πυρός Arist. An. Post. 2. 8, 7, al.

ἀπόσεισις, εως, ἡ, a shaking off:—a licentious dance, Poll. 4. 101.

ἀποσειώ, to shake off, Menand. Ἀνελ. 4. Theophr. C. P. 1. 20, 3:—Med. to shake off from oneself, πάντα ἀποσειάμενος Theogn. 248; of a horse, to throw his rider, Hdt. 9. 22, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 37; τευχέων θηρίκοις ἀπ. to throw them off, Soph. Fr. 451; metaph., ἀποσειέσθαι λύπην, γῆρας Ar. Ran. 346, Lys. 670; νέφος Id. Nub. 288; ἐταίρους Luc. D. Meretr. 13, 2.

2. in Med. also, to shake oneself, Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 20. ἀποσειμνύω, to make angust, to exalt or extol highly, glorify, Plat. Theat. 168 D, Diod. 2. 47.

II. Pass., with fut. med., like ἀβρύνωμαι, to give oneself solemn airs about a thing, c. acc., Ar. Ran. 703; so, ἀποσειμνύεται πρῶτον Ib. 833; ὕψὲ ἀποσειμνύθη, of Tragedy, assumed a grave, dignified form, Arist. Poët. 4. 17; ἀποσειμνύμενοι Aristid. 1. 214.

ἀποσειώ, to chase away, Nic. Th. 77, Anth. P. 9. 642:—Pass. to run away, flee, Hom. only in syncope. aor. 2 ἀπέσσυτο, II. 6. 390, etc.; also aor. ἀπεσσύθην [δ] Hes. Th. 183:—Med., =Act., ἀπεσεύοντο γυναῖκας Ar. Rh. 1. 505.

ἀποσέθω, to sift off, separate by sifting, Clem. Al. 164:—to strain off, filter, ὕδωρ v. l., Hipp. Aer. 285.

2. metaph. to drain completely, to rob, Herodic. ap. Ath. 591 C.

ἀποσκηάζω, fut. ἔσω, to shut out, Nicet. Ann. 137 D, in Pass.

ἀποσκηόω, (σκηός) to shut up in a pen, Hesych.

ἀποσκηαίνω, to announce by signs or signals, to give a notice or explanation, περί τινος Hdt. 5. 20: absol. to give a sign or signal, Plat. Euthyd. 276 B, Philostr. 86; νοσήματα ἀπ. shew themselves, Arist. Probl. 30. 1, 25.

2. c. acc. to indicate by signs or symptoms, Hipp. Epid. 1. 946: to denote, betoken, Plut. Sull. 7, etc.:—Med. to show by signs or proofs, Hdt. 9. 71: to guess by signs, Ael. N. A. 6. 58.

II. ἀπ. εἰς τινα to allude to him, Thuc. 4. 27, cf. Plut. 2. 177 B.

III. to give adverse signs, be unpropitious, τινὶ Philostr. 86.

IV. in Med. to seal up as confiscated, to confiscate, Ar. Fr. 378, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 21; also, of persons, to proscribe, Ib. 2. 4, 13.

2. later, generally to seal up, as a letter, Hdn. 4. 12.

ἀποσημάντω, opus, ὁ, a sealer, recorder, superintendent, Enst. 1590. 6.

ἀποσημειόμαι, Dep. to note down, make notes, Byz.

ἀποσημείωσις, εως, ἡ, a record, note, abstract, Byz.

ἀποσηπίζομαι, Pass., aor. ἀπεσέπη [α] Hipp. Aph. 1258; fut. -σέπησμαι Id. Protrh. 83; with pf. act. ἀποσέπηκα. To lose by rotting or mortification, ὑπὸ τοῦ ψύχους τοὺς δακτύλους τῶν ποδῶν ἀπ. to lose the toes by frost-bite, Id. 4. 5, 12, cf. 5. 8, 15.

2. in Hipp. Aer. 285 it is joined with ἀδρῆσθαι, of water throwing off its impurities by fermentation.

II. Causal in aor. act. ἀποσηπίζω, Galen.

ἀπόσηψις, εως, ἡ, a rotting, Plut. 9. 1087 E.

ἀποσιγῶ, to keep silent about, make no mention of, c. acc., Jo. Chrys.

ἀποσίγησις [ι], εως, ἡ, a keeping secret, silence, Hipp. 22. 48.

ἀποσιμῶ, to make flat-nosed: Pass., ἀποσεσιμῶμεθα τὴν βίνα we have snub noses, Luc. D. Mort. 24. 2.

II. ἀποσ. τὰς ναῦς to turn them out of the line, make a sideward movement, so as to avoid the direct shock and to attack at advantage, Thuc. 4. 25; cf. ἐπισιμῶ.

ἀποσιμῶσις [ι], εως, ἡ, the turning a ship aside, App. Civ. 4. 71.

ἀποσιόομαι, Ion. for ἀποσιόομαι.

ἀποστῖτω, to cease to eat, starve, Luc. Asin. 33: to lose appetite, Oribas. 3. 104; cf. ἀποκαρτερέω.

ἀποστῖτῖα, ἡ, aversion to food, want of appetite, Hipp. Aph. 1256, etc.

ἀποστῖζομαι, Dep. to get to eat, τι Aristaeon. 1. 3: Abresch ἐπισ-.

ἀποστῖτικός, ἡ, ὅν, exciting distaste for food, Hipp. Protrh. 75.

ἀπόστιτος, ov, =ἀσitos, having eaten nothing, ἡμερῶν τοσούτων ἀπ. Heliod. 8. 7.

2. abstaining from food, Luc. de Hist. Conscr. 21.

3. hungry, Philon. Κοθον. 4.

II. off one's feed, without appetite, Hipp. Epid. 1. 982.

ἀποσιωπῶ, to maintain silence, Isocr. 277 D, Polyb. 30. 17, 9: to cease speaking and be silent, μετὰ τὴν λέγων ἀπ. Plut. Alcib. 10.

II. ἀποσιωπήσις, εως, ἡ, a becoming silent, Plut. Alex. 52.

2. a rhetorical figure, when for emphasis or modesty the sentence is broken off, as in II. 1. 342, Soph. Ant. 577, Eur. Med. 960, Virg. Ecl. 3. 8, Aen. 1. 135, etc.

ἀποσκάλλω, to scratch or scrape off, A. B. 428.

ἀποσκάπτω, fut. ψω, to cut off or intercept by trenches, Xen. An. 2. 4, 4.

II. strengthd. for σκάπτω, Plat. Legg. 760 E.

ἀποσκάριζω, =ἀπασκαρίζω, q. v.

ἀποσκέδάννυμι or -νω: fut. -σκεδάσω, contr. -σκεδῶ Soph. O. T. 138 (poët. also ἀποκεδ-, Ar. Rh. 3. 1360 in times):—to scatter abroad, scatter to the winds, disperse, ἄλλους μὲν ἀπεσκέδασεν βασιλῆας II. 19. 309; ψυχὰς μὲν ἀπεσκέδα' ἄλλους δ' ἄλλῃ Od. 11. 385; ἀπέσκαον δ' ἀπὸ κῆδε θυμοῦ 8. 149; ἀπ. μύσος Soph. 1. c.; ἀντιπάλων ὕβριν ἀποσκέδασας Epigr. ap. Dem. 322. 9:—Pass. to be scattered, τῶν ἐκ Τροίης ἀποσκέδασθέντων Hdt. 7. 91: to straggle away from, ἀπὸ τοῦ στρατοπέδου Xen. An. 4. 4, 9; τῆς φάλαγγος Id. Hell. 5. 4, 42:—Med. to repel and scatter, τὸν τοῖονδε φάλαρον Plat. Ax. 365 E.

ἀποσκεπάω, to uncover, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 83, Geop.

ἀποσκεπανισμός, ὁ, (ἐκπαρνον) a heaving off with an axe: name for a particular kind of wound in the head, Oribas. Cocch. 106.

ἀποσκεπής, ἐς, without cover, bare, Or. Sib. 1. 37.

ἀποσκέπτομαι, obsol. Dep., whence ἀποσκέψομαι fut. of ἀποσκαπέω:—verb. Adj., ἀποσκαπέτον πρὸς τι Arist. Pol. 7. 6, 7.

ἀποσκέπω, =ἀποσκαπέω, Arr. Epict. 3. 22, 65, Hesych. s. v. ἀποσκαλίπτειν.

ἀποσκαεύω, fut. ἄσω, to pull off, τὴν ὀροφὴν Lycurg. 166. 9.

II. mostly in Med. to pack up and carry off, Polyb. 2. 26. 6, etc.

2. to pack off, make away with, Luc. Tyrann. 1. al.

3. =ἀποπατέω, Poll. 5. 91.

ἀποσκευή, ἡ, removal, Plut. 2. 174 A, etc.

II. baggage, in sing. and pl., Polyb. 2. 3. 7, 1. 66, 7, etc.: household stuff, LXX (Gen. 34. 29, al.).

III. ordure, filth, v. l. Strabo 646; cf. ἀποσκαυῶ II. 3.

ἀποσκημα, atos, τό, a support, prop., Aesch. Fr. 16.

II. =ἀποσκηψις, Hipp. ap. Galen.

ἀποσκηνέω, to encamp apart from, τινος Xen. An. 3. 4, 35 (which others refer to -νω).

ἀπόσκηνος, ov, (σκήνη) encamping apart, living and messing alone, opp. to σύσσιτος, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 14.

ἀποσκηνώ, to keep apart from, τὰ ὅλα τῶν μονῶν Plut. 2. 334 B:—Pass., =ἀποσκηνέω, Id. 2. 627 A; but also intr. in Act., Id. Eum. 15, Demetr. 9; (v. ἀποσκηνέω).

2. to remove one's habitation, LXX (Gen. 13. 18).

ἀποσκήπτω, fut. ψω, to hurl from above, ἐς οἰκήματα τὰ μέγιστα . . . ἀποσκήπτει βέλεα (sc. ὁ θεός) Hdt. 7. 10, 5; metaph., ἀπ. τὴν ὀργὴν εἰς τινα to discharge one's rage upon one, Dion. H. 6. 55; ἀπ. τιμωρίαν Diod. 1. 70.

II. intr. to fall suddenly, like thunder, plague, fury, etc., ὄργαι δ' ἐς ἀ' ἀπέσκηψαν θεῶς her wrath fell upon thee, Eur. Hipp. 438; εἰς ἑνα ἀπ. Aeschin. 27. 20; ἀπ. τὸ ὕδωρ εἰς τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς Arist. Mirab. 152; αἱ πηλλαγὶ τῶν ἐπιφῶν εἰς τὰς χεῖρας Plut. Pomp. 19; also, ἀπ. ἐς φάλαρον to come to a sorry ending, end in nothing, Hdt. 1. 120; εἰς μέγα τι κακὸν ἀπ. Dion. H. 7. 15; ἀπ. ἐς ὀλεθρον Alciphro 1. 37.

2. in Medic. of humours, ἀπ. εἰς τι to determine to a particular part.

ἀπόσκηψις, εως, ἡ, a determination of humours to one part of the body, Hipp. Aph. 1258; ἀπ. νοσούσας ἐν τι Aetiae. Caus. M. Digt. 1. 9.

ἀποσκιάζω, fut. ἄσω, to cast a shade or shadow, σκιά δι' ἑτέρου . . . φωτός ἀποσκιάζομενα shadows cast . . . Plat. Rep. 532 C.

II. to overshadow, Longin. 17. fin.; and so Bgk. in Emped. 174, for ἀπεσκαύσεν.

ἀποσκίασμα, atos, τό, a shade or shadow cast, Suid. s. v. ἀνθήλιος.

2. an adumbration, ἀληθείας ὑδαγμα καὶ ἀπ. Greg. Naz.

ἀποσκιασμός, ὁ, the casting a shadow: ἀποσκ. γωνιῶν measures of time by the shadow on the sun-dial, Plut. Pericl. 6:—also ἀποσκιᾶσις, ἡ, Greg. Nyss.

ἀποσκιδνᾶμαι, Pass. to be scattered, Μυρμιδῶνας δ' οὐκ εἶα ἀποσκιδνᾶσθαι II. 23. 4; of soldiers, ἀπ. εἰς τι to disperse for a purpose, Hdt. 4. 13, cf. Thuc. 6. 98:—also ἀποκίειν, Arat. 735.

ἀποσκήπτω, fut. ψω, =ἀποσκήπτω: Pass., δύο ἄγκυραι ἔχασθαι ἐκ ναὸς ἀπεσκήμθαι it is good to have two anchors fastened from the ship, Pind. O. 6. 172.

ἀποσκηρῶ, to turn into a scirrhus lump: generally, to harden, Melet. in An. Ox. 3. 47.

ἀποσκηρῶμα, atos, τό, a callous, hard lump, Schol. Ar. Ach. 552.

ἀποσκηρῶ, fut. ἄσω, to skip away, Hellanic. 97. Dion. H. 1. 35: in Strabo 807, to have a bout of skipping or capering, and be done with it.

ἀποσκληνᾶναι, inf. aor. 2, as if from *ἀπόσκλημι (cf. σκέλλω), to be

dried up, to wither, Ar. Vesp. 160:—so also in pf., λιμῶ ἀπεσκληρέναι Luc. D. Mort. 27. 7; fut. ἀποσκληρήσῃ Anth. P. 11. 37:—Adv., ἀπεσκληρό-
κτως ἔχειν πρὸς τι to be hardened against it, Synes. 275 C.
ἀπόσκληρος, ov, strengthd. for σκληρός, very hard, harsh, Myiae Epist. p. 63 ed. Orelli, Basil.
ἀποσκληρώω, to harden, Jo. Chrys.
ἀποσκληρύνω, = foreg., Hipp. Coac. 204:—Pass., Arist. Mirab. 81, 3, Theophr. C. P. 3. 16, 2.
ἀπόσκλησις, εως, ἡ, a drying up, withering, Cornut. N. D. 33.
ἀποσκηφίω, to obscure, darken, Emped. 175.
ἀποσκολιδίσμαι, (σκολός) Pass. to become crooked, Georg. Pachym.
ἀποσκολύπτω, fut. ψω, to skin, strip off, Archil. 111, sensu ob-
sceno.
II. to mutilate, Soph. Fr. 373.
ἀποσκοπεύω, = sq., LXX (Lament. 4. 17), Philo I. 677, etc.:—πενυσι, ἡ, Eust. Opusc. 120. 30.
ἀποσκοπεύω, with fut. -σεύομαι:—like ἀποβλέπω, to look away from other objects at one, and so to look steadily, πρὸς τινα or τι Soph. O. T. 746, Plat. Polit. 291 E, etc.; εἰς τι Soph. O. C. 1195; πόρρω ποι ἄν. Plat. Rep. 432 E. 2. c. acc. to look to, regard, Eur. Hec. 939, Dion. H. 6. 72:—also in Med., ἀποσκοπεῖσθαι τὸ μέλλον Plut. Pomp. 79.
3. ἀποσκοπεῖν εἰ.. Eur. Supp. 236.
ἀποσκοπήσις, εως, ἡ, a looking at, attention, πρὸς τι Eccl.
ἀποσκοπιῶ, = ἀποσκοπεῖν, Q. Sm. 6. 114.
ἀποσκοπίος, ov, far from the mark, ἀν. ἀφάρμακτον Anth. P. append. 70.
ἀπόσκοπος, ov, erring from the mark, οὐκ.. ἀπ. οὐδ' ἀδαήμων Emped. 197.
ἀποσκορᾶκίζω, fut. ἰσά, (ἐς κούρας) to wish one far enough, to cast off utterly, LXX (Isai. 17. 13), Plut. 2. 740 A, Alciphro 1. 38:—Hence verb. Adj. -κυστέον, one must cast off, reject, Clem. Al. 243.
ἀποσκορᾶκισμός, ὁ, a casting off utterly, LXX (Isai. 66. 15), Hesych.
ἀποσκορπίζω, fut. ἰσά, = σκορπίζω, LXX (1 Macc. 11. 55), Geop. 20. 12, 1.
ἀποσκοτίζω, fut. Att. ἰω, to darken, c. gen., τῆς ἐκείνου [θεοῦ] ἐνορά-
σεις ἐαυτὸν ἀποσκοτίζει Porphy. ad Marcell. p. 26 (376 ed. sec.) Mai.
II. to remove darkness, σημάδων ἀποσκοτίζειν κελύοντος to stand out of his light, Plut. 2. 605 D; for which ἀποσκοτῆσάν μου is found in edd. of Diog. L. 6. 38, as if from ἀποσκοτίζω.
ἀποσκοτόμαι, Pass. to be darkened, blinded, ὑπὸ λιγνύσι Polyb. 1. 48, 6; of the mind, Ath. 446 B; σελήνη ἀποσκοτούται Eust. 1769. 19; ἀποσκοτούσθαι τὴν ὕψιν or τῆς ὀφθαλμοῦ Plut. Scet. 17, Schol. Pind. P. 4. 93:—The Act. only in Poll. 1. 118, ἀπ. τὰ ὄμματα. II. to be shaded off, of the shadows in painting, Ar. Fr. 586.
ἀποσκυβάλλω, fut. ἰσά, to treat as vile refuse, Melet. in An. Ox. 3. 95, Eus. H. E. 7. 22, C. I. 3927:—ἀποσκυβάλλωσις, ἡ, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1185.
ἀποσκυδνῶ, to be enraged with, μὴ.. ἀποσκυδνῶμεν θεοῖσι Il. 24. 65.
ἀποσκυζέω, = foreg., Hesych., Procop. Anecd. 32 B.
ἀποσκυζίζω, fut. ἰσά, to strip off the scalp as the Scythians did, to scalp, Joseph. Macc. 10. 7, cf. Hdt. 4. 64, Ath. 524 F. 2. metaph. in Pass. to be shaved bare, κρᾶτ' ἀποσκυζισμένη Eur. Tro. 1026.
ἀποσκυλεύω, to carry off as spoil from, τί τινας Theocr. 24. 5.
ἀποσκύλλω, to pull, tear off, Λάχων Nic. Th. 690.
ἀπόσκωμα, ατος, τό, banter, raillery, Hesych.
ἀποσκωπικός, Adv. in a jeering way, Schol. Luc. Lexiphr. 15.
ἀποσκώπω, fut. ψύμαι (and ψω in Byz.), to banter, rally, Θαλὴν ἀστρονομούντα.. θεραπεύει ἀποσκώπει λέγεται Plat. Theaet. 174 A: also, ἀπ. πρὸς or εἰς τινα to jeer at one, Dio C. 48. 38, Luc. Hermot. 51, etc.; ἐπὶ τινι Dio C. 60. 33; τι εἰς τινα Diog. L. 5. 11.
ἀποσμάω, to wipe off, οὐλὰς Diosc. 5. 92; ῥύπον Luc. Anach. 29.
II. to wipe clean, Luc. Pisc. 14, in Pass.
ἀπόσμηγμα, τό, that which is wiped off, Gloss.
ἀποσμηκτέον, verb. Adj. one must wipe, clean, Medic.
ἀπόσμηξις, εως, ἡ, a wiping, cleaning, Hesych.
ἀποσμήνω, = ἀποσμάω, Paus. 5. 5, 11, Luc. Tim. 54:—Med., Walz Rhett. 1. 639:—Pass., Geop. 16. 18, 2.
ἀποσμίκρυνω, to diminish, Luc. Merc. Cond. 21, etc.:—so ἀποσμι-
κρῶ, Timae, Lex.
ἀποσμιλαίνω, f. l. for ἀπομυλλαίνω.
ἀποσμίλειμα, τό, a chip, shaving, Suid.
ἀποσμίλειω, to plane off, polish off, ῥήματα, λέγειν Themist. 251 B, Synes. 47 C:—Hence Subst. -ευτής, ὁ, Anon. in Notices des Mss. 6. 512.
ἀποσμύχμαι [ῥ], Pass. to be consumed by a slow fire, Luc. D. Mort. 6. 3, to waste, pine away, where however Hemst. conj. ἀπομυγέντες (from ἀπομύσσω), enuicet, cheated.
ἀποσοβείω, fut. ἦσω, to scare or drive away, as one does birds, ἀποσοβεῖ τοὺς ῥήτορας Ar. Eq. 60, cf. Vesp. 460; metaph., ἀποσοβῆσαι τὸν γέλον Ran. 45: ἀπ. τὸν τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν τὰ λυσιπύνα to keep off, Xen. Eq. 5. 6, cf. Plut. 2. 11 D:—Med. to keep off from oneself, Xen. Eq. 5. 7:—Pass. to be scared, ἀποσοβῆθηναι ταῖς διανοαῖσι Polyb. 30. 5, 16.
II. intr. to be off in a hurry, οὐκ ἀποσοβῆσεις; i. e. be off! Ar. Av. 1029, 1258, cf. Luc. Navig. 4; ἀποσοβᾶμεν let's be off, Menand. Incert. 416.
ἀποσόβησις, ἡ, a scaring away, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 215, etc.
ἀποσοβήτης, οὐ, ὁ, one that scares away, averts, Schol. Ar. Pl. 359, etc.;—also -ητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, Schol. Od. 14. 531:—verb. Adj., -ητέον, one must drive away, reject, v. l. Phryn. 323 Lob.:—also -ητήριος, α, ov, driving away, averting, Hesych. s. v. ἀλεγήτηριος:—and -ητικός, ἡ, ὅν, Schol. Pind. O. 9. 143.
ἀ-ποσος, ov, without quantity or measure of magnitude, Cyrill., etc.
ἀποσοφδομαι, Pass. to become wise, Arr. Epict. 1. 18, 10.
ἀποσπᾶδιος, ἡ, ov, (ἀποσπᾶω) torn off or away from, τινός Orph. H. 18. 13; τὸ ἀποσπᾶδον = ἀποσπᾶσμα, Anth. P. 6. 102.
ἀποσπᾶδων, οντος, ὁ, = σπᾶδων, Suid.
ἀποσπαίρω, to struggle, quiver convulsively, Basil.

ἀποσπάργμα, τό, = ἀποσπᾶσμα, Anth. P. 13. 21.
ἀποσπάρσσω, fut. ξω, to tear off, Eur. Bacch. 1127.
ἀποσπαργάνω, to take off the swaddling-clothes, Eccl.
ἀποσπαρθᾶω or -τάω, like σπαίρω, to quiver, Hipp. 464. 25.
ἀποσπᾶς, ἄδος, ἡ, torn off from, τινος Nonn. D. 34. 347, etc. II.
as Subst. a slip for planting, Geop. 11. 9, etc.; a vine-branch or bunch of grapes, Anth. P. 6. 300; metaph. a branch of a river, Eust. 1712. 6.
ἀπόσπασμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποσπᾶω) that which is torn off, a piece, rag, shred, Plat. Phaedo 113 B: a branch, division of a tribe, Strabo 434; generally, a detached portion or particle, ψυχῆς καὶ σώματος ἀπ. τὸ σπέρμα Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 905 B, cf. Philo I. 119.
2. the breaking off of the extremity of a bone, Hipp. Offic. 748, acc. to Galen.
ἀποσπασμάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., a fragment, Cic. Att. 2. 1, 3.
ἀποσπασμός, ὁ, a tearing away, severing, Plut. 2. 77 C. II.
a being torn away, separation, severance, ὁ τῆς συνοδίας ἀπ. Strabo 346; τῶν ἀναγκαισμάτων Dion. 11. 5. 55.
ἀποσπαστέον, verb. Adj. one must sever, Philo Belop. 92.
ἀπόσπαστος, ov, separated, ἀπ' ἀλλήλων v. l. Theag. ap. Stob. 8. 43.
ἀποσπᾶστω; fut. -σπᾶσω [ᾶ]:—to tear or drag away from, τινος Soph. Aj. 1024, Plat. Rep. 491 B, etc.; ἀπ. τινα ἀπὸ γυναικὸς καὶ τέκνων Hdt. 3. 1, cf. 102; ἀποσπᾶσας.. περόνας ἀπ' αὐτῆς Soph. O. T. 1268; μὴ μου τὸ τέκνον ἐκ χειρὸν ἀποσπᾶς Eur. Hec. 277:—rarely, ἀπ. τινα τι to tear a thing from one, like ἀποσπᾶν, Soph. O. C. 866:—ἀπ. τινά to tear him away, Hdt. 6. 91; ἀπ. τι τῆς λείας to detach, abstract some of it, Polyb. 2. 26, 8:—metaph., ἀποσπ. τινα ἐλπίδος Soph. O. T. 1432; and reversely, also, ἀπ. τῆς φρενὸς αἱ μοι.. παρήσαν ἐλπίδες Id. El. 809; ἀπ. πολίτας τῆς θαλάσσης Plut. Them. 19; ἀπὸ τοῦ φρενὸν τινά Ar. Ran. 962:—Med. to drag away from oneself, Plut. Pomp. 76:—Pass. to be dragged away, detached, separated from, τινός Pind. P. 9. 59, Eur. Alc. 287, etc.; ἐξ ἰσθῦ Hdt. 1. 160; ἀπὸ τῶν ἱερῶν Thuc. 3. 81; of a bone, to be torn off, Hipp. Art. 790, Mochl. 849.
2. ἀπ. τινά κόμης to drag away by the hair, Aesch. Supp. 909. 3. ἀπ. πύλας, θύρας to tear off the gates, doors, Hdt. 1. 174. 3. 159, Lys. 154. 37, etc.; metaph., πινακίδων ἀποσπᾶν [ῥήματα] Ar. Ran. 824.
4. ἀπ. τὸ στρατόπεδον to draw off the army, Xen. Hell. 1. 3. 17; absol., ἀποσπᾶ-
σας having drawn off, Id. An. 7. 2, 11:—but in Pass., of troops, to be separated or broken, Thuc. 7. 80, Polyb. 1. 27, 9. II. intr. (sub. ἐαυτὸν), to separate (i. e. be separated) from, Ael. N. A. 10. 48, Luc. Icarom. 11, etc., v. Hemst. D. Deor. 20. 5; and in Xen. An. 1. 5, 3, some Mss. give πολὺ γὰρ ἀπέστα φεύγουσα (for ἀνέπτα), whence Schneid. ἀπεσπᾶτα.
ἀποσπείρω, to scatter like seed, τίς ἐγὼν Luc. Somn. 15.
ἀποσπένδω, fut. -σπένσω, to pour out wine, as a drink-offering, Lat. libare, at sacrifices, εὐχετ' ἀποσπένδων Od. 14. 321; ἄμωσ' ἀποσπένδων 3. 394; ἀπ. μέθυ Eur. Ion 1198; also in Antipho 113. 29; τινί Plat. Phaedo 117 B.
ἀποσπερμαίνω, fut. ἄνω, to shed seed, εἰς τι Apollod. 3. 14. 6. 2.
trans. to generate, beget, cited from Eus. P. E.
ἀποσπερματίζω, = foreg. I, Arist. G. A. 1. 20, 3.
ἀποσπερματισμός, οὐ, ὁ, emission of seed, Tzetz. Lyc. 598:—also -ματισμός, ἡ, Schol. Aristid.
ἀποσπένδω, fut. -σπένσω, to be zealous in preventing, to dissuade earnestly, τὴν συμβολήν the engagement, Hdt. 6. 109; c. acc. et inf., ἀπ. Ξέρξεα στρατεύσθαι Id. 7. 17; absol., οὐκ ἐπισπένδω, Ib. 18, Thuc. 6. 29.
ἀποσπινθρίζω, to emit sparks, Arist. Meteor. 1. 4. 6:—Subst. ἀποσπινθρισις, ὁ, the emission of sparks, Hesych.
ἀποσπογγίζω, fut. ἰσά, to wipe off as with a sponge, Antipho 134. 35:—Med., Schol. Od. 8. 88.
ἀποσπῶγγισμα, τό, dirt wiped off with a sponge, Walz Rhett. 3. 530.
ἀποσπογγισμός, οὐ, ὁ, a sponging off, Oribas. Matthaei Med. 248.
ἀποσποδίζω, to wear quite off, ἀπ. τοὺς ὄνυχας to walk one's toes off, Ar. Av. 8.
ἀπόσπονδος, ov, (σπονδή) stronger form for ἀσπονδος (q. v.), Poll. 6. 30, Pisid. ap. Suid.
ἀπόσπορος, ov, descended from, τινός Musae. 249, Nonn. D. 11. 145.
ἀποσπουδάζω, fut. ἄσω, to hinder eagerly, dissuade, Philostr. 141.
II. to slight, despise, decline, τι, Id. 9, Cyrill.: to cease to be interested in, τινός Philostr. 505.
ἀποσσεύω, poet. for ἀποσείω.
ἀπόσσυτος, ov, rushing away, escaping, Opp. H. 2. 560: departing from, ὡκαενοῖο Tryph. 668.
ἀπόστα, for ἀπόστηθι, imperat. aor. 2 of ἀφίστημι.
ἀπόσταγμα, τό, that which trickles down, a drop, Tzetz. Lyc. 607.
ἀπόσταδόν, Adv. (ἀφίστημι) standing aloof, Il. 15. 556; so ἀπο-
σταδᾶ, Od. 6. 143.
ἀποστάζω, fut. ξω, to let fall drop by drop, distil away, δακρύων ἀποστάζει αἰδῶ Aesch. Supp. 579; ἀμβροσίαν ἀπ. Theocr. 15. 108: metaph., φῶς Call. Dian. 118; φωνήν Anth. P. 15. 9. II. intr. to fall in drops, distil, like ἀποπρέω, μανίας ἀποστάζει μένος fury distils, comes forth from madness, (others take it trans., as in Aesch. l. c.), Soph. Ant. 959; λόγων ἀπ. χρυσός Luc. Electr. 6.
ἀποσταθμῶ, fut. ἦσω, to weigh off, deliver by weight, cited from Eust.
ἀποσταλαγμα, ατος, τό, = ἀποσταγμα, Scymnus 397.
ἀποσταλάζω, fut. ἄσω, = ἀποστάζω I, to distil away, τὴν ψυχὴν Synes. 55 B. II. intr., Luc. Amor. 45; c. acc. cogn., LXX (Joel 3. 18).
ἀποσταλάω, = ἀποστάζω I, Opp. C. 3. 370. 4. 198, Anth. Plan. 141.
ἀπόσταλσις, εως, ἡ, a sending forth, v. l. Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 8:—also ἀπόσταλμα, τό, E. M. 176. 4:—and ἀποσταλτέον, verb. Adj. (ἀπο-
στέλλω) one must send away, Theod. Stud.
ἀπόσταξις, εως, ἡ, drippings, Hipp. 401. 29.

ἀποστασία, ἡ, late form for ἀποστασις, *defection, revolt*, LXX (Jos. 2. 22, al.), v. l. Dion. H. 7. 1, Plut. Galb. 1, 2, *distance*, Archim. Arenar. p. 319.—Cf. Lob. Phryn. 528.
ἀποστασίωτος, *ov, rebellious*, Philo 1. 238:—the Verb —αῖω, Tzetz.
ἀποστασίον δική, ἡ, an action against a freedman for having forsaken or slighted his προστάτης, Dem. 790. 2., 940. 15, Arist. Fr. 387, 388.
II. ἀποστασίον βιβλίον, τό, a writing or bill of divorce, LXX, Ev. Matth. 19. 7, Marc. 10. 4.

ἀποστάσις, *ews, ἡ, a standing away from, and so, I a defection, revolt*, ἀπό τινος Hdt. 3. 128; ἀπ. ἐλγίγντο Id. 5. 35; τὴν Κυπρίαν ἀπ. πρῆξαι Ib. 113; τὴν Αἰγύπτου ἀπ. παρασκευάσασθαι 7. 4; ἀπ. τῆς ἑμμαχίας Thuc. 5. 81; ἀπ. πρὸς τινα Id. 1. 75; διπλὴν ἀποστασίαν ἀποστήσεσθαι Id. 3. 13; ἀπ. τῶν Ἀθηναίων, for ἀπὸ τ. Ἀ., Id. 8. 5, etc. 2. *departure from*, βίου Eur. Hipp. 277; ἀπ. τῶν κτημάτων, Lat. *bonorum cessionis*, Dem. 386. 12: a desisting from, disuse of, τινος Sext. Emp. P. 1. 192, Arr. Epict. 4. 4, 39. 3. *distance, interval*, ἀφεστάναι τῇ αὐτῇ ἀπ. ῥηπερ. Plut. Phaedo 111 B; ἀποστασίαν ὕσιν ἀφεστηκὸς γίγνεται Id. Rep. 587 D, cf. 546 B; ἐκ μικρᾶς ἀπ. Arist. Audib. 8; τῇ ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς ἀπ. Id. H. A. 2. 11, 3; ἐκ τῶν ἀπ. according to their distances, Id. Cael. 2. 9, 3; κατὰ τὴν πρὸς τὸ νῦν ἀπ. Id. Phys. 4. 14, 2:—in Rhet., a figure or mode of speech where the statements are distinct and isolated, Philostr. 492, cf. Aristid. 1. 288.

II. a place where something is put away, repository, storehouse, Strabo 794, Philippid. Mastr. 1, Heraclid. in Coraë's Bibl.
III. in Medic. a suppurative inflammation, throwing off the peccant humours left by fever, etc., Hipp. Epid. 3. 1083; cf. ἀποστήμα.
2. of diseases, a transition from one to another, Ib. 1. 944, cf. 3. 1059, and v. μετάστασις.

ἀποστατίων, verb. Adj. of ἀφίσταμαι, *one must stand off from, or give up a thing, τινὸς Thuc. 8. 2; ἀνκ. ἀπ. τῇ πόλει τούτων Dem. 295. 1, cf. Plat. Polit. 257 C.*
2. of Act. ἀφίστημι, *one must keep apart, detain*, ἵππων ἀπὸ τινος Geop. 16. 1, 4.

ἀποστατίω, fut. ἥσω, *to stand aloof from*, τινος Aesch. Cho. 826, Fr. 156, 287; οὐκὼν πάρος γε σῆς ἀπεστάτων φρενὺς Soph. Ant. 993; μορῆς δὲ τῆς σῆς ἀνὰ ἀπεστάται was not far from . . . Id. O. T. 743; *to fall off from, to fail one*, κοῦκ ἀποστατῶ φίλων Ar. Av. 314, cf. Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 24, etc.; ἀπ. τῶν ὄντων *to be absent from, be devoid of*, Plat. Parm. 144 B, cf. Theaet. 205 A.

II. absol. *to stand aloof, be absent*, Aesch. Cho. 444; ἐκάς, πρῶσω ἀπ. *to stand afar off*, Id. Ag. 1104, Eum. 65; σμικρὸν ἀπ. Plat. Crat. 428 D.

ἀποστατήρ, ὁ, *one who has power to dissolve an assembly*, Lex Lyc. ap. Plut. Lyc. 6; cf. ἀφίστασθαι below:—ἀφαστήρ (q. v.) is used somewhat differently.

ἀπο-στατής, *ov, ὁ, a runaway slave*, Plut. Rom. 9: a deserter, rebel, ἀπ. τοῦ βασιλέως Polyb. 5. 57, 4, Plut. Cim. 10; ἀπ. κύνων a runaway dog, Id. 2. 821 D.
II. in Eccl. an apostate, renegade.

ἀποστατήσις, *ews, ἡ, revolt*; and —στατήσιω, *to meditate revolt*, Byz. ἀποστατικός, ἡ, *ov, of or for rebels, rebellious*, θράσως Plut. Rom. 7; οἱ ἀπ. the rebels, C. I. 8709:—Adv., ἀποστατικῶς ἔχειν *to be ready for revolt*, Plut. Pelop. 15.
II. disposed to suppurate, Hipp. Fract. 767.
III. in Gramm. = ἀνύδρετος, Eust. 1389. 28:—Adv. —ᾤως, Id. 635. 58.

ἀποστατίς, *idos, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ἀποστάτης*, ἀπ. πόλις LXX, Joseph. A. J. 11. 2, 1. Also ἀπαστάτρια, ἡ, Theod. Stud.

ἀποσταυρόω, *to fence off with a palisade*, Thuc. 4. 69., 6. 101, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 32:—Pass., Pherecr. in Com. Fr. 5. p. 26:—cf. ἀποσφαιρέω, ἀποχαράκω.

ἀπαστῶφιδόμαι, Pass., = σταφιδόμαι, Theophr. C. P. 2. 8, 3.
ἀπαστῶχῶ, *to put forth ears of corn*, Geop. 2. 24, 3.

ἀποστεγάζω, *to uncover, πυκνὸν ῥόδον Emped. 356, also Arist. Probl. 20. 14, 1; ἀπ. τὸ ἱερόν to unroof it*, Strabo 198; ἀπ. τὸ τῆγμα *to open it*, Sotad. Maron. ap. Ath. 621 B.
2. *to take off a covering*, τὴν στέγην Ev. Marc. 2. 4.
II. ἀποστέγω I, *to cover closely*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 6, 5.

ἀποστεγασμα, τό, a shelter against, ψύχους Theophr. C. P. 5. 13, 3.
ἀποστεγνύω, *to cover close*, Moschio ap. Ath. 207 B:—Pass. *to be shut up*, Hipp. 495. 2: *to be luted or sealed up close*, Hero Spir. 177, 201; cf. καταστεγνύω.

ἀποστέγω, fut. ἔω, *to shelter or protect from water*, αἱ βλεφαρίδες ἀπ., οἷον ἀπογείσωμα, τῶν ὑγρῶν Arist. P. A. 2. 15, 1: c. acc. only, *to protect*, Ib. 3. 11, 1; τὴν ζώνην Theophr. C. P. 1. 4, 5.
II. *to keep out water*, τὸ ὕδωρ Arist. Probl. 20. 13, cf. 25. 21, Emped. 228, Theophr. C. P. 3. 6, 3, al.: metaph. *to keep out or off*, ὄχλον πύργος ἀποστέγει Aesch. Theb. 234; ἀπ. πληγὰς λίθων Polyb. 6. 23, 5.

III. *to keep in water, confine it, check its outflow*, Plat. Legg. 344 B, cf. Arist. Probl. 25. 18:—absol. *to be water-tight*, Theophr. C. P. 4. 12, 2, 5, 12, 9; v. subστέγω.
ἀποστείνω, poet. for ἀποστένω.
ἀποστεϊρόμαι, Pass. *to become barren*, Eust. Opusc. 66. 16:—ἀποστείρωσις, ἡ, barrenness, Theod. Stud.

ἀποστείχω, aor. ἀπέστιχον *to go away, to go home*, Od. 11. 132, etc.; imperat. ἀπόστιχε Il. 1. 522; also in Hdt. 9. 56, Soph., etc.; ἐς νύκτ' ἀποστείχοντος ἡλίου Aesch. Supp. 769.
ἀποστείλλω, fut. —στελῶ:—*to send off or away from*, μὴ μ'. τῆσδ' ἀπαστείλῃς γῆς Soph. El. 71, cf. Eur. Med. 281; τῆσδ' ἀπ. χθονὸς Id. Cycl. 468; ἔξω χθονὸς Id. Phoen. 485; ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Plat. Rep. 607 B: absol. *to send away, banish*, Soph. Ph. 450, Eur. Hec. 731:—Pass. *to go away, depart, set out*, Soph. O. T. 115; ἀποστείλλον χθονὸς Eur. Supp. 582; δόμων . . τῶν ἐμὴν ἀπεστάλης Id. Hel. 660; φυγὰς ἀποσταλῆς Id. Phoen. 319; πρὸς ἐς δευρ' ἀπεστάλην Id. I. T. 1409.

II. *to send off, despatch*, on some mission or service, Soph. Ph. 125, 1297, etc.; the usual sense in Prose, esp. of messengers, ships, etc., Illd. 1. 46, 123, al.; νέας ἐπὶ τινα Id. 7. 235, cf. 8. 64; στρατὸν παρὰ τινα Id. 5. 32; ναὺς αὐτοῖς

ἀπ. βοηθός Thuc. 1. 45;—also, ἀπ. ἀποκίνη Hdt. 4. 150; οἰκιστάς Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 2; πρεσβείαν Thuc. 3. 28; ἀγγέλους Xen. An. 2. 1, 5, etc.;—c. inf., ἀπὸ σταλαίνες στρατεύεσθαι Hdt. 3. 26, cf. 5. 33:—Pass. *to be sent off, despatched*, Id. 3. 26.
III. *to put off, doff, discontinue*, Ar. Lys. 1084; cf. σπολή.
IV. intr. *to go back, retire*, of the sea, Thuc. 3. 89; of seamen, Dem. 883. 15.

ἀποστενοχωρέω, *to straiten, cramp*, Athen. 15. p. 11.
ἀποστενώνω, poet. —στενώνω, *to straiten*, Theophr. Ign. 54, in Pass.; ἀπαστένωτο, 3 pl. plpf. pass., Theocr. 22. 101; τόπος ἀπαστενωμένος Diod. 3. 37.
ἀποστένω, *to bewail, πόδον Aristaeon*. 2. 18.

ἀποστενύσις, *ews, ἡ, a straitening, straits*, Schol. Il. 23. 330.

ἀποστενωτικός, ἡ, *ov, straitening*, opp. to πλατυντικός Eust. 315. 11.

ἀποστεπτικός, ἡ, *ov, of or for disavowing, ἄσμα, a bridal chant*, E. M.

ἀποστεργώ, fut. ἔω, *to get rid of love, love no more*, Theocr. 14. 50; μητέρα ἀπ. Philostr. 610:—hence *to loath, reject*, Lat. *abominari*, τι Aesch. Ag. 499; αἰδοῖν Terpan. 1; πόδους νύξ Theocr. Epigr. 4. 14.

ἀποστερέομαι, Pass. *to become solid*, Arist. Mirab. 89, 134.

ἀποστερέω, fut. ἥσω:—Pass., fut. στερηθήσομαι Lys. 126. 33, Dem. 15. 24, but also med. στερήσομαι Eur. H. F. 137, Thuc. 6. 91, Dem. 765. 14; and ἀποστερούμαι Andoc. 19. 26: pf. ἀπαστέρηκα, etc. *To rob, despoil, bereave or defraud one of a thing*, c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, χρημάτων ἀπ. τινα Hdt. 5. 92, 5, cf. 7. 155; τῆς τυραννίδος Ar. Av. 1605; τῆς ψυχῆς Antipho 125. 40; also, c. acc. pers. et rei, μὴ μ' ἀποστερήσης . . ἡδονᾶν Soph. El. 1276, cf. Antipho 122. 33, Xen. An. 7. 6, 9, Isae. 73. 46, etc.: absol. *to defraud, commit fraud*, Ar. Nub. 487; ἀποστερηκὸς γίγνεται a defaulter (Bekk. suggests ἀπερηκός), Plat. Phaedr. 241 B:—Pass. *to be robbed or deprived of*, c. gen., Ἑλλάδος ἀπαστερημένους Hdt. 3. 130; σοῦ δ' ἀπαστερημένην Soph. El. 813; ἡδονῶν Ar. Nub. 1072; πάντων ἀν' ἀπαστερήμην Dem. 549. 12; c. acc., ἵππους ἀπαστερήρηται Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 12, etc.; absol., ἐλ' δ' ἀπαστερήκαμεν if we have been frustrated, Soph. Aj. 781 (Badh. ἐλ' δ' ἀπ' ὑστερήκαμεν).

2. ἀπ. ἐαυτὸν τινος *to detach, withdraw oneself from a person or thing*, τῶν [ἀγαλλμάτων] . . ἀπαστερῇ ἐμαυτὸν Id. O. T. 1381; οὐκ ἀποστερῶν γε τῶν ἐς τὴν πόλιν ἐμαυτὸν οὐδένος Antipho 128. 28; ἄλλου αὐτὸν ἀπ. Thuc. 1. 40; ἀπ. ἐαυτὸν τοῦ φρονεῖν Croyli. Ἀπολ. 2; ἐκείνους . . ἀπ. μὴ ἂν . . ἀποτεχίσαι *to deprive them of the power of walling off*, Thuc. 7. 6, cf. Plat. Legg. 868 D:—reversely, ἀπ. τί τινος Plut. Aemil. 26.

3. c. acc. pers. *to deprive, rob*, Hdt. 7. 155, Ar. Pl. 373, Plat., etc.:—in Eur. Hel. 577, τὸ δὲ σαφές μ' ἀποστερεῖ, it seems to mean, certainty fails me.
4. c. acc. rei only, *to filch away, withhold*, Aesch. Pr. 777, Soph. O. T. 323, Ar. Nub. 1305, Dem. 528. 16; Ζῆς ἀποστεροῖ γάμον may he avert it, Aesch. Supp. 1063.

II. in Logic, *to draw a negative conclusion*, Arist. An. Fr. 1. 28, 11; cf. στερητικός.

ἀποστερήσις, *ews, ἡ, deprivation*, τῆς ἀκοῆς Thuc. 7. 70.

II. ἐν' ἀποστερήσει τοῦ δούλου for the purpose of withholding him, Plat. Legg. 936 D.

ἀποστερητόν, verb. Adj. *one must defraud*, τινὰ τινος Plut. 2. 931 D.

ἀποστερητής, *ov, ὁ, a depriver, robber*, Plat. Rep. 344 B, Arist. Eth. E. 3. 4, 5:—ἀποστερητὴν ἀγοράσας ἀγρόν a farm that costs money instead of bringing it in, Philom. Incert. 6; cf. ἀποστερητικός.

ἀπαστερητικός, ἡ, *ov, of or for cheating*, γνώμη ἀπ. τόνου a device for cheating one of his interest, Ar. Nub. 747, cf. 728;—so, γνώμη ἀποστερητής, Ib. 730.

ἀποστερίσκω, = ἀποστερέω, Soph. O. C. 376:—in Hipp. 273. 44, ἀποστερίζω, *to carry off, purge*, perhaps should be —ίσκω.

ἀποστεφάνω, *to rob of the crown, disrotation*, Luc. Jup. Trag. 10:—Med., aor. —άσασθαι Diog. L. 2. 54:—Subst., —ωσις, ἡ, Eumath. 425.

ἀποστέφω, = στέφω, Byz.

ἀποστηθίζω, (στήθος) *to repeat by heart, recite without book*, Athanas., etc., cf. Eust. 974. 7:—hence Subst., —ισμός, ὁ, *recitation by heart*, Epiphani.

ἀπόστημα, τό, *distance, interval*, like ἀπόστασις 1, 3, ἀπ. τοῦ ἡλίου πρὸς τὴν γῆν Arist. Cael. 2. 13, 9; τῶν ἀστρῶν Id. Metaph. 11. 8, 11; τοῖς ἀπ. πρὸς τοὺς γονεῖς παντοδαπὸς ἔστιν in point of intervals, in relation, Id. Eth. N. 1. 10, 4.

2. an aposteme, an abscess, esp. after fever, Hipp. Aph. 1259, cf. Arist. Probl. 6. 3, Theophr. Fr. 4. 61.

ἀποστημῆτις, *ov, ὁ, one who has an abscess*, Arctae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 9.

ἀποστημῆτικός, ἡ, *ov, abscess-like*, Heliod. ap. Oribas. p. 56 Mai.

ἀποστημάτιον, τό, Dim. of ἀπόστημα, Oribas. p. 10 Mai.

ἀποστημᾶδωδης, *es, (ēidos) of the nature of an abscess*, Hipp. Coac. 139.

ἀποστηρίγμα, atos, τό, a stay, support, Hipp. Offic. 749.

2. a determination of humours, like ἀπόσκηψις, Hipp. 298. 41.

ἀποστηρίζω, Med. *to fix firmly*, Anth. Plan. 265.

2. *to support oneself firmly, throw one's weight upon*, τοῖς μῦθοις Arist. Probl. 5. 19, 1; πρὸς τὸ ὑποκείμενον Id. Incess. An. 3, 1, cf. Mot. An. 2, 6.

II. in Medic., of diseases, *to be confirmed*, Hipp. 83 F.

2. ἀπ. *es, . . of humours, to determine towards a particular part of the body*, Hipp. 49. 11, Arist. H. A. 7. 9, 1;—so in Act., Hipp. 99. 8.

ἀποστηρίμις, *ews, ἡ, a fulcrum or rest for a lever*, Hipp. Mochl. 868.

ἀποστιβής, *es, (στιβος) off the road, solitary*, Soph. Fr. 502.

ἀποστιζέω, *to point, mark off, distinguish*, Iamb. in Villos. Anecd. 2. 188, in Med.:—*to mark with points or lines*, Galen.

ἀποστιλβέω, *to make to shine*, Anth. P. 7. 339, Walz Rhett. I. 640.

ἀποστιλβω, *to be bright from or with*, ἀποστιλβοντες δαίεφατος Od. 3. 408; c. dat. (cf. στίλβειν ἐλαίῳ), Lyc. 253, Anth. P. 5. 26.

2. absol., ἀπὸ στίλβον φαίνεται τὸ ὕδωρ νυκτὸς phosphorescent, Arist. Meteor. 2. 9, 17: *to shine brightly*, Theophr. Fr. 6. 2, 1, Luc., etc.; ἀπὸς ἀπ. εἰς πέλαγος Alciphro 1. 1.

II. c. acc. *to illuminate*, Clem. Al. 89.

ἀπόστυψις, *ews, ἡ, reflexion of light*, Schol. Ap. Rh. 3. 1377, Hesych. s. v. αἰγίς.

ἀποστλεγγίζω, *to scrape with a σκληγγίς (q. v.)*:—Med. *to scrape*

oneself clean, Xen. Oec. II, 18; part. pf. pass. ἀποστλέγγισμένοι, *scraped clean, fresh from the bath*, Ar. Eq. 580, Arist. Probl. 2, 12.

ἀποστλέγγισμα, τό, one's scrapings with the στλέγγις, Strabo 224. **ἀποστολῆς**, to arrange in order, Byz.

ἀποστολεῖον, τό, a church dedicated to, commemorative of an apostle, Eccl.: sometimes written ἀποστόλιον.

ἀποστολεῖς, εὼς, δ, at Athens, a magistrate who had to fit out a squadron for service, Dem. 262. 18., 1146 ult., Aeschin. 52. 2, Philoch. 142; cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 161. 20. Cf. ἀπόστολος.

ἀποστολή, ἡ, (ἀποστέλλω) a sending off or away, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 688, Eur. Phoen. 1043, in pl.: a despatching, τῶν νεῶν Thuc. 8. 9: a sending forth on their journey, ξένων ὑποδοχὰς καὶ ἀπ. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2, 15; δοῦναι τι ἀποστολὰς τινα as a parting gift, LXX (3 Regg. 9. 16 Cod. Al.). 2. a sending forth, shooting, βελῶν Philo Belop. 69.

II. (from Pass.) a going away, an expedition, Thuc. 8. 8. 2. the office of an apostle, apostleship, 1 Ep. Cor. 9. 2, Gal. 2. 8.

ἀποστολικός, ὁ, ὄν, apostolic, Eccl. Adv. —κῶς, Eccl.

ἀποστολιμαῖος, α, ον, sent off, missive, Ach. Tat. 2. 9, ubi v. Jacobs.

ἀπόστολος, ὁ, a messenger, ambassador, ἐννοῦ, ἂ μὲν δὴ ἀπ. ἐς τὴν Μίλητον ἦν Hdt. 1. 21; ἐς Ἀκρεδαίμονα τῆρρει ἀπ. ἐγίνετο he went off on a mission to Laced., Id. 5. 38: cf. ἀποστολεῖς. 2. a messenger from God, esp. of the Apostles, Ev. Matth. 10. 2, al. b. in Eccl. a book of lessons from the Apostolic Epistles.

ἀποστολον, τό, with or without πλοῖον, a merchant-vessel or packet, Ep. Plat. 346 A, Vit. Hom. 19; cf. Ruhnck. Tim.

ἀποστομαδίτις, (στόμα) to dictate to a pupil that which he is to repeat by heart, the usual way of teaching at Athens, γράμματα ἀπ. Plat. Euthyd. 277 A; absol., Ib. 276 C.—Pass., τὸ ἀποστοματίζεσθαι a dictated lesson, Ib., Arist. Soph. Elench. 4. 1, cf. Ruhnck. Tim. 2. to interrogate, catechize, as a master his pupil, Ev. Luc. 11. 53.

II.—στόλος, a fleet ready for sea, a naval squadron or expedition, Lys. 153. 40; ἀπόστολον ἀφίεναι, ἀποστέλλειν, ποιεῖσθαι Dem. 30. 5., 252. 7., 262. 15, etc.

2. ἀπόστολον, τό, with or without πλοῖον, a merchant-vessel or packet, Ep. Plat. 346 A, Vit. Hom. 19; cf. Ruhnck. Tim.

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ἀποστομίζω, (στόμα) to deprive of an edge, Philostr. Imag. 2. 17, 11.

ἀποστομῶ, to stop the mouth of, to stop up, Polyb. Fr. 26: opp. to ἀναστομῶ.

II.—ἀποστομίζω, Dion. H. 6. 14, in Pass.: metaph., Luc. Tim. 10.

ἀποστομφάζω, to use big words, bombast, Byz.

ἀποστομῶσις, εὼς, ἡ, laying open, opening, τῶν πόρων Arist. Probl. 8. 10: but this sense properly belongs to ἀναστομῶσις, cf. ἀποστομῶ 1.

ἀπόστοργος, ον, =ἀστοργος, Plut. 2. 491 C.

ἀποστοχαζομαι, Dep. to miss the mark, err, Athanas.

ἀποστράβωμαι, Pass. to become squinting, Medic.

ἀποστραγγαλίζω, to kill by strangling, Diod. 14. 12, Strabo 796.

ἀποστραγγίζω, to repress, check, Theol. Arithm. 49 A.

ἀποστράγγισμα, ατος, τό, in Medic. that which is expressed, extracted.

ἀπ-οστράκίζω, to bake to a hard crust, of a quick fire, Galen. 6. 484.

II. to banish by ostracism, Hesych., Suid.

ἀπ-οστράκδομαι, Pass. to become dry, like a potsherd, of a diseased bone when the blood leaves it, Hipp. V. C. 910.

ἀποστράτευσαι, Pass. to be discharged from military service, Lat. *exactorari*, Ap. Civ. 5. 26.

ἀποστράτευτος, ον, having retired from service, Lat. *emeritus*, Byz.

ἀποστράτης, ὁ, a retired general, ἀπ. ποιεῖν τινα to put him on the superannuated list, Dem. 669. 7.

ἀποστράτοπεδεύομαι, Dep. to remove one's camp from, encamp away from, τινός Xen. An. 3. 4, 34; ἀπ. πρὸς ναὶ to encamp at a distance, Ib. 7. 7, 1.

ἀποστρέβλομαι, Pass. to be horribly twisted, LXX. (2 Macc. 9. 7).

ἀπόστρέπτος, ον, turned back, =ἀποστραφείς, A. B. 10: hostile, unacceptable, Diogen. ap. Eus. P. E. 138 D.

ἀποστρέφω, fut. ψω: Ion. ἀπ. ἀποστρέψασκε II. 2. 197, etc.:—Pass. and Med., fut. —στρέφω Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 36, Plut.: aor. —εστράφην [ᾶ], Soph., Eur., etc.; later —εστρέφην LXX: fut. —στραφίσσομαι LXX: pf. —έστραμαι Hdt., etc.; Ion. 3 pl. —εστράφατο Hdt. 1. 166. To turn back, Hom. etc.; and so, either to turn to flight, ὄφρ' = 'Ἀχαιοὺς αὖτις ἀποστρέψαν II. 15. 62, etc., cf. Hdt. 8. 94; or to turn back from flight, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 1; to turn back, send home again, Thuc. 4. 97., 5. 75:—ἀποστρέψαντε πύδας καὶ χεῖρας having twisted back the hands and feet so as to bind them, Od. 22. 173, 190, cf. Soph. O. T. 1154, Ar. Eq. 264; ἀποστρέφετε τὰς χεῖρας αὐτῶν, ὧ σκέθαι Ar. Lys. 455; ἀπ. τὸν αὐχένα, as in Hom. αὐτρίειν, Hdt. 4. 188:—to turn back, guide back again, ἀποστρέψαντες ἔβαν νέας Od. 3. 162; ἔχνη ἀποστρέψας having turned the steps of the oxen backwards, so as to make it appear that they had gone the other way, h. Hom. Merc. 76: to turn away, avert, αὐχέν' ἀποστρέψας Theogn. 858; ἀπέστρεψ' ἔμπαλιν παρηβό Eur. Med. 1148; but τὸ πρόσωπον πρὸς τινα Plat. Popl. 6: to bring back, recall one from a place, ἐξ ἰσθμοῦ Xen. An. 2. 6, 3; φώτας ἀπέστρεψεν Περσεφόνης θαλάμῳ Emped. in Bgk. Lyr. p. 431. 2. to turn away or aside, divert, Thuc. 4. 80, etc.; τὸν πόλεμον ἐς Μακεδονίαν Arr. An. 2. 1, 1: to avert a danger, an evil, etc., πῇ μ' ἀπ. νόσον Aesch. Ag. 850; δίκην Ar. Nub. 776; ἀποστρ. τὴν γῆν μὴ οὐ γενέσθαι Antipho 143. 15; ἀπ. εἰς τὸ ναυτίον τοὺς λόγους Plat. Soph. 239 D. 3. ἀπ. τινὰ τινος to dissuade from a thing, Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 12.

II. as if intr. (sub. ἐαυτὸν, ἴππον, ναῦν, etc.), to turn back, Thuc. 6. 65; ἀπ. ὁπίσω Hdt. 4. 43; ἀπ. πάλιν Soph. O. C. 1403. 2. to turn away or aside, Hdt. 8. 87; of a river, Id. 4. 52; τάναντία ἀπ. Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 12.

B. Pass. to be turned back, ἀποστράφαι τοὺς ἐμβόλους, of ships, to have their beaks bent back, Hdt. 1. 166, cf. 4. 188; ἀποστραφῆναι . . τῷ πόδε to have one's feet twisted, Ar. Pax 279; τρίχες ἀποστραμμένα close-curl'd, Arist. Physign. 5, 8.

II. to turn oneself from or

away, ἀπ. ἀπ' ἀλλήλων Id. H. A. 9. 3, 5: esp., 1. to turn one's face away from, abandon, avoid, Lat. *aversari*, c. acc., Phocyl. 2; μὴ μ' ἀποστράφης Soph. O. C. 1272; μὴ μ' ἀποστρέφω Eur. I. T. 801, cf. Ar. Pax 683, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 36; τὸ θεῖον βράδιος ἀποστράφης Eur. Supp. 159; also, c. gen., ἀφόρπος οἶκον τῶνδ' ἀποστραφείς Soph. O. T. 431:—absol., μὴ, πρὸς θεῶν, . . ἀποστραφῆς Ib. 326; ἀποστραμμένοι λόγοι hostile words, Hdt. 7. 160. 2. to turn oneself about, turn back, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 25; to turn and flee, Ib. 6. 2, 17; ἀποστραφῆναι to escape, Plat. Rep. 405 C. 3. ἀποστραφῆναι τινος to fall off from one, desert him, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 4.

ἀποστρινγῶν and **-στρίγγωσις**, εὼς, ἡ, in Eust. 879. 35., 1416. 31, words of uncertain meaning, having reference to unpleasant alliteration, as in 'Ἡλιδι διῆ.

ἀποστροφῶν = ἀποστρέφω, to avert, ὁππᾶς Tzetz. Hom. 283.

ἀποστροφή, ἡ, (ἀποστρέφω) a turning back, Xen. Eq. 9. 6; ἀποστροφήν λαμβάνειν to have one's course turned, Plut. Lucull. 27.

II. a turning away from, an escape, refuge, c. gen., τυχῆς, κακῶν Aesch. Pr. 769, Soph. Fr. 684; ζημίας Eur. Med. 1223. 2. a resort, resource, Hdt. 8. 109, Thuc. 4. 76; ἡκεῖ βίου τελευτὴν κοικέτ' ἐστ' ἀπ. Soph. O. C. 1473, cf. Eur. Med. 603; οὐκ ἔχων ἀπ. Dem. 42. 2:—c. gen. objecti, οὐ σφί ἐστι ὕδατος ἀδεμία ἄλλη ἀπ. no other means for getting water, Hdt. 2. 13; so, σωτηρίας ἀπ. Thuc. 8. 75; βίου Luc. D. Meretr. 6. 1; ἀπ. τοῦ δήμου assistance from them, Philostr. 549.

III. in Rhet. an apostrophé, when one turns away from all others to one, and addresses him specially, Longin. 16. 2. Quintil. 9. 2, 38.

ἀποστροφία, ἡ, she that turns away, epith. of Aphrodite, Paus. 9. 16, 2. ἀπόστροφος, ον, turned away, ἀποστροφῶς αὐγὰς ἀπείρξω (i. e. ἀποστρέφω καὶ ἀπείρξω) Soph. Aj. 69; turned away from, c. gen., Manetho 1. 57. 2. to be turned from, dreadful, epith. of the Erinyes, Orph. H. 70. 8.

II. as Subst., ἀπόστροφος, ἡ, an apostrophé, An. Ox. 3. 356.

ἀποστρώννυμι, to take off the trappings, Hesych. s. v. ἀπέσafen.

ἀποστυγῶ, fut. —στυξω: aor. 1. —εστύγησα Soph. O. C. 692, also —έστυσα Opp. H. 4. 370: aor. 2 ἀπέστυγον Call. Del. 203; pf. with pres. sense —εστυγῶ Hdt. 2. 47:—to hate violently, abhor, loathe utterly, Hdt. 2. 47, Soph. O. C. 186, 692, Eur. Ion 488; ἀπ. ὕδωρ (in comparison with wine) Melanipp. 4: c. inf., ἀπ. γαμβρόνοι γενέσθαι Ἰπποκλείδην Hdt. 6. 129.

ἀποστυγῶσις [ῶ], εὼς, ἡ, abhorrence, Schol. Aesch. Cho. 77.

ἀποστυγητίον, verb. Adj. one must abhor, Byz.

ἀποστυπάζω, to drive off with blows, Archil. 114.

ἀποστυφέλιζω, to drive away by force from, τινὰ τινος II. 18. 158, Anth. P. 7. 603.

ἀποστυφῶ [ῶ], to draw up, contract, of the effect of astringents, δριμύα . . ὥστε ἀποστυφῶν Arist. Probl. 1. 33, cf. Theophr. C. P. 2. 8, 1:—pf. pass., οὖρα δ' ἀπέστυπται are stop'd, Nic. Th. 433: to dull the sense of taste, Anth. P. 7. 536: cf. Schäf. Greg. p. 42, who compares Germ. *abstumpfen*.

ἀποστυκάω, to gather figs, v. Anips. Incert. 17. 2. to squeeze figs, to try whether they are ripe; metaph. of informers, with a play on σκυοφαντία, v. sub σκυοφάντης.

ἀποστυλάω, to strip off spoils from a person, hence to strip off or take away from, τί τινος Pind. P. 4. 195. **II.** to rob or defraud one of a thing, ὅς μ' . . ἀπεσύλησεν πάτρας Soph. O. C. 1330 (ubi v. Elmsl. et Herm.), Isae. 54. 2: also, ἀπ. τινὰ τι Eur. Alc. 870, Xen. An. 1. 4, 8; hence in Pass., ἀποστυλάσθαι τι Aesch. Pr. 174.—ἀποστυλῶ and —έω are dub. forms.

ἀποστυλήσις [ῶ], εὼς, ἡ, a plundering, Eumath. p. 286.

ἀποσυμβαῖνω, = οὐ συμβαῖνω, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 282, Origen., etc.

ἀποσυμβουλεύω, to advise from a thing, dissuade, τινὲ ποιεῖν τι Arr. Epict. 1. 23, 3.

ἀποσυνάγω, to recover a man from, ἀπὸ λέπας LXX (4 Regg. 5. 3), with v. 1. ἀπὸ τινος τὴν λέπαν Ib.

ἀποσυνάγωγος, ον, put out of the synagogue, Ev. Jo. 9. 22, etc.

ἀποσύνακτος, ον, = ἀποσυνάγωγος, Cyrill., Epiphani.

ἀποσύνπτω, to dissimile, disjoin, Theod. Stud.

ἀποσυνεθίζω, to wean one from, τινός Medic.

ἀποσυνεργῶ, stronger than οὐ συνεργῶ, to thwart, oppose, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 212.

ἀποσυνίγγω, = συνίγγω, Hipp. 280. 3.

ἀποσυνίρξω, to whistle aloud for want of thought, or to show indifference, μακρ' ἀποσυνίρξων h. Hom. Merc. 280:—Pass. to sound like whistling, Luc. V. H. 2. 5.

II. to hiss out, drive away by hissing, ἀποσυνίρξομεθα Eust. Opusc. 81. 90.

ἀποσύνρυμα, τό, that which is peeled off, an abrasion, Hipp. 426. 10, Diosc. 1. 36: cf. σόρυμα 1. 3.

II. the rubbish left in working mines, Arist. Mirab. 42.

ἀποσύνρω [ῶ], fut. —σύνρω:—to tear away, Pherecyd. 57, Soph. Fr. 365; τὰς ἐπάλξεις Thuc. 7. 43; to lay bare, strip, μέτωπον ἐς ὀστέον Theocr. 22. 105; τὴν ἐπιπολὴν γῆν Strabo 208.

ἀποσυνσιτέω, to absent oneself from the public table (συνσιτία), Plat. Legg. 762 C.

ἀποσυστάσις, εὼς, ἡ, a dissolution, destruction, Clem. Al. 458.

ἀποσφάγή, ἡ, slaughter, Byz.

ἀπόσφαγμα, ατος, τό, = ὑπόσφαγμα, Ael. N. A. 1. 34.

ἀποσφάζω, in Att. Prose —σφάττω Lys. 137. 11, Xen., etc.: fut. —σφάξω: plqpf. —εσφάκεν Dio C. 78. 7:—Pass., aor. —εσφάγην [ᾶ] Hdt. 4. 84: fut. —σφάξομαι Ar. Thesm. 750:—to cut the throat of a person, Lat. *jugulo*, ἀποσφ. τινὰ ἐς ἀγγος so that the blood runs into a pail, Hdt. 4. 62, cf. Aesch. Theb. 43: generally to slay, Ar. Ach. 327, Thuc. 7. 86, Plat., etc.:—Med., to cut one's throat, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 25.

ἀποσφαιρίζομαι, Pass. to rebound like a ball, Arist. Probl. 24. 9,

3. II. in Act. to jerk away like a ball, Tzetz. Lyc. 17:—hence, **ἀποσφαιρίζω**, *to throw off, flinging as a ball*, lb.
ἀποσφαιρῶ, to round off, make into balls, Ath. 42 F.
ἀποσφακέλλω, to have one's limbs frost-bitten and mortified, ἵπποι ἐν κρυμῷ ἐστέωτες ἀπ. Hdt. 4. 28, cf. Ar. Fr. 369.
II. to fall into convulsions, Plat. Lyc. 16; cf. σφακέλος.
ἀποσφακέλλω, εὖ, ἡ, gangrene, σαρκῶν, ὁστέων Hipp. Art. 831.
ἀποσφάλλω, fut. -σφάλλω: aor. 1. -έσφαλα:—to lead astray, drive in baffled course, ὄντινα πρῶτον ἀποσφάλλωσιν ἀελλαι ἐς πέλαγος Od. 3. 320; μὴ . . σφας ἀποσφάλλει πάναυα lest he baulk them of the fruits of toil, Il. 5. 567.
II. mostly in Pass., esp. in aor. 2 ἀποσφάλην [ᾶ], to be baulked or disappointed of, τῆς ἐλπίδος Hdt. 6. 5: to be deprived of, φρενῶν Solon 25. 4, Aesch. Pr. 472; γνάμης Id. Pers. 392; οὐσίας τινὸς ἀποσφαλλόμενοι mistaken as to the nature of, Plat. Legg. 950 B: to fail in reaching, Ἰταλίας Plut. Pyrrh. 15: absol. to be missing or lost, Dem. 801. 15; ἀποσφάλλεσθαι ἐς τι to go astray, Plut. 2. 392 B:—the literal sense, to slip and fall from, ἀποσφαλεῖς ἐξ ὕψους ἔπεσε Plut. Per. 13.
ἀποσφαλμῶ or -έω, to fall headlong, v. l. Polyb. 35. 5, 2.
ἀποσφάζω, ἄγος, ὅ, ἡ, broken off, abrupt, like ἀπορρῶξ, Nic. Th. 521.
ἀποσφαττω, v. sub ἀποσφάζω.
ἀποσφενδονῶ, to hurl from or as from a sling, Diod. 2. 50, Luc. Jup. Trag. 33.
ἀποσφενδονήσας, on, driven away by the sling, Plut. 2. 293 B.
ἀποσφενδονίζω, = ἀποσφενδονῶ, Joseph. Macc. 16.
ἀποσφηνῶ, to untie, loosen, Nonn. D. 21. 152, etc.
ἀποσφηνῶ, to wedge tight in, ἀποσφηνθεῖς δένδρῳ τὰς χεῖρας Eust. Dion. P. 369: to press tight, compress as by a wedge, Philo Belop. 76, Hero Belop. 123.
II. to make wedge-shaped, Paul. Aeg.
ἀποσφίγγω, fut. γέω, to squeeze tight, compress, bind up, Lat. adstringere, τραῦμα Hipp. Art. 831; σιαγῶνας Luc. Luct. 19: λόγος ἀποσφίγγμενος a close-packed style, Lat. oratio adstricta, Luc. Rhett. Praec. 9.
ἀποσφίγγω, εὖ, ἡ, a squeezing tight, Hipp. Fract. 759, Art. 831.
ἀποσφραγίζω, Ion. -σφρηγίζω: fut. Att. ἰῶ:—to seal up, Plut. Alex. 2 in Pass.:—so in Med., Eur. Or. 1108, Ath. 34 A.
II. to unseal, Diog. L. 4. 59.
ἀποσφράγισμα, τό, the impression of a seal, Ath. 585 D: also the seal itself, signet, LXX (Jer. 22, 24).
ἀποσφραῖνω, to make to smell, γλήχωνι αὐτὸν ἀποσφραίνει he gives himself a whiff of pennyroyal, Anth. P. 11. 165:—Pass., ἀρμόζει ἀποσφραίνονμεν when smelt at, Diosc. 1. 64.
ἀποσφρηλάττω, to shape on the anvil, Liban. in Boiss. Anecd. 1. 170.
ἀποσσχάω, stronger form of σσχάω, ἀπ. φλέβα τὰ ὀφθαλμοὺς Crates Incert. 5, Arist. H. A. 3. 4, 3:—Pass., Hipp. Progn. 45: cf. ἀποσσχάω. II. to slacken, let go, σχαστήριον Hero Belop. 130.
ἀποσσχάλλω, ατος, τό, (σχάλλω), a forked piece of wood for propping hunting-nets, Lat. varus, Xen. Cyn. 10, 7.
ἀπόσχωσις, εὖ, ἡ, the opening of a vein, Hipp. 1228 D.
II. a letting go, in an engine, Philo Belop. 74.
ἀποσσχάω, = ἀποσσχάω 1, Hipp. 563 F, Arist. H. A. 3. 2, 13.
ἀποσχεδιάζω, fut. ᾰώω, = ἀποσχεδιάζω, to make off-hand, νόμος ἀποσχεδιασμένος Arist. Eth. N. 5. 1, 14.
2. to act off-hand or at random, Julian. 453 B, Scholl., etc.
3. to write off-hand, περὶ τινος Polyb. 12. 3, 7:—to extemporise, Ath. 125 C, Philostr. 222.
ἀπόσχεσις, εὖ, ἡ, abstinence, Plut. 2. 123 B, etc.
ἀποσχετέον, verb. Adj. of ἀπέχεσθαι, like ἀφεκτέον, one must abstain, τινὸς Hipp. Acut. 394.
ἀποσχετλιάζω, strengthd. for σχετλιάζω, A. B. 36.
ἀπόσχημα, τό, a figure, copy, τινὸς Gramm.
ἀποσχηματίζω, to shape, fashion off, Epist. Socr. 28.
II. in late Eccl. to strip off the monastic habit.
ἀποσχιζω, ἀποσχεῖν, -έσθαι, v. sub ἀπέχω.
ἀποσχιζέω, to split or cleave off, ἀπὸ δ' ἐσχίσεν αὐτὴν [τὴν πέτρην] Od. 4. 507: to tear off, Eur. Alc. 172, Opp. H. 2. 623.
2. to sever or detach from, τινὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ συμμαχικοῦ Hdt. 6. 9; ἀπ. Λυδοῦς τὰ part them off, separate them, Plat. Polit. 262 B:—Pass., ἀποσχιζέσθαι ἀπὸ . . of a river being parted from the main stream, Hdt. 2. 17, 4. 56, tribe detached from its parent stock, etc., Id. 1. 58, 143; ἀπὸ τῆς μεγάλης φλεβὸς ἀπ. Arist. H. A. 3. 4, 5; also without ἀπὸ, ἀποσχιζέσθαι τῆς ἄλλης στρατιῆς Hdt. 8. 35, cf. 7. 233, Plat. Polit. 267 B, etc.:—Med., to separate oneself, Id. Legg. 728 B.
3. metaph., ἀπ. τινὰ τοῦ λόγου to cut him off from his speech, interrupt him in it, Ar. Nub. 1408.
ἀποσχίσις, ἰδος, ἡ, (σχίζω) only used in pl. ἀποσχίσεις, branches of veins, Hipp. 275. 6, Aretae. 4: ὁστέων Galen.; of a mountain, Strabo 521. The sing. is found in Galen. 2. 578.
ἀπόσχισις, εὖ, ἡ, a division, branching, of a vein, Arist. H. A. 3. 3, 21, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 8.
ἀπόσχισμα, τό, that which is severed, M. Anton. 4. 29.
ἀποσχιστής, οὗ, ὅ, one who severs, makes a schism, Eccl.
ἀποσχοινίζω, to separate by a cord: generally, to separate, isolate, ἀποσχοινισμένους πᾶσι τοῖς ἐν τῇ πόλει δικαίοις Dem. 778. 16; cf. Plut. 2. 443 B, Philo 1. 205, 219. Hence Subst. -ισμός, οὗ, Theod. Stud.
ἀποσχολεύω, to rest or recreate oneself, ἐν τινι Arist. Eth. N. 10. 6, 4.
2. to have leisure for, devote oneself to, τῷ οἶνῳ Ael. V. H. 12. 1.
3. to spend one's leisure with one, go to him for teaching, Vita Hom. 5 and 34.
ἀπόσχολος, on, shunning the schools, Timo ap. Diog. L. 9. 69.
ἀπόσσω, to save or preserve from, heal from or of, νόσου Soph. Ph. 1379; ἀπ. οὐκαὶε to bring safe home, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 19, cf. A. 2. 3, 18.
2. to keep quite safe, Plat. Phil. 26 C, Legg. 692 C; ἀπ. πατρὸς γνάμης to keep them in mind, keep in mind, remember, Eur. Fr. 364.

2. II. Pass., ἀποσωθῆναι ἐς . . to get safe to a place, Hdt. 5. 87, 7. 229, Xen. Hell. 1. 3, 22; ἐπὶ . . lb. 3. 1, 2: absol. to get off safe, Hdt. 2. 107, al.
III. intr. in Act. to be safe, Ep. Plat. 336 B.
ἀποσαρεύω, to heap up, accumulate, Byz.
ἀποτάγη, ἡ, (ἀποτάσσω) renunciation of the world, Eccl.
ἀποταγνίζω, v. s. ἀποτηγανίζω.
ἀπόταγμα, ατος, τό, a prohibition, Iambl. V. Pyth. 138.
ἀποτάδην [ᾶ], (τεῖνω) Adv. stretched at length, Luc. Zeux. 4, Ael. N. A. 4. 21; ἀπ. τρέχειν Poll. 6. 175.
2. diffusely, prolixly, Philostr. 481, 500; ἀπ. φθεγγόμενον φθέγμα κηρίκων Poll. 4. 94.
ἀποτακτος, on, or ἀποτακτός, ὄν: (ἀποτάσσω):—set apart for a special use, specially appointed, σιρία Hdt. 2. 69, cf. Philom. Σικ. 2.
2. settled, appointed, ἡμέρα Critias 2. 27.
3. v. ἀπακτος.
II. **Ἀποτάκται**, on, ol, certain heretics mentioned by Epiphanius. 2. 18: also -τακτικοί, Id.; -τακτισταί, Julian. 224 A; -τακτίται, Epiphanius. 2. 129.
ἀποταλαντεύω, to balance, λίθον λίθῳ Walz Rhett. 1. 497.
ἀποταμῶ, to lock up, keep, Walz Rhett. 1. 488:—also in Med., Ael. V. H. 1. 12 (where -μειώσασθαι is only f. l.).
ἀποτάμνω, Ion. for ἀποτέμνω.
ἀποταμῶ, = ἀποτέμνω, τὴν χεῖρα Hipp. Fract. 757.
ἀπόταξις, εὖ, ἡ, (ἀποτάσσω) a setting apart, esp. a classing of persons for taxation, Antipho ap. Harp., cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 156.
2. = ἀποταγή, Eccl.:—also -ταξία, ἡ, Eccl.
ἀπότασις, εὖ, ἡ, a lengthening, prolongation, of sound, ὅσων ἔστιν ἀπ. τῆς φωνῆς, i. e. ὅσων ἀποτείνεται ἡ φωνή, Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 8, cf. de An. 2. 8, 9.
2. a stretching out, τὸν ποδῶν Plut. 2. 670 C; τέτανος ἡ ἐς εὐθὺ ἀπ. Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 6.
3. the intention or scope of a writer, Schol. Soph. El. 1070, Apoll. de Constr. 113.
ἀποτάσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ἰῶ:—to set apart, assign specially, χώραν τινὶ Plat. Theact. 153 E: to detach soldiers, Polyb. 6. 35, 3, etc.:—Pass., ἀπετέτακτο πρὸς τὸ δεξιὸν had his appointed post on the right, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 40; ἀποτεταγμένη ἀρχὴ a delegated office, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 13: generally, to be fixed, appointed, χώρος Plut. 2. 120 B.
II. to appoint or settle definitely, Arist. H. A. 7. 6, 6.
III. Med., ἀποτάσσομαι τινὶ to bid adieu to a person, to part from them, Ev. Luc. 9. 61, Act. Ap. 18. 21, cf. Ev. Marc. 6. 46, Joseph. A. J. 11. 8, 6, Liban. 4. 511; also c. dat. rei, to part from, give up, Ev. Luc. 14. 33, and often in late writers, v. Phryn. s. v. and Lob. ad l.; also, ἀποτάσθαι τῆς βασιλείας Malal. p. 312: cf. συντάσσω IV.
ἀποταυρόμαι, Pass. to be like a bull, δέργμα λεαινὴς ἀποταυροῦται δμῶσιν casts the savage glance of a lioness on them, Eur. Med. 188: to rage like a bull, Cyrill.
2. of lo, to be changed into a heifer, Erotian.
ἀποταυρός, on, apart from the bull, Arist. H. A. 8. 7, 3.
ἀποτάφος, on, buried apart, Dinarch. ap. Harp. et A. B. 437.
ἀποτάφρεσις, εὖ, ἡ, an entrenchment, Dion. H. 9. 9.
ἀποταφρεύω, to fence off with a ditch, mostly joined with ἀποσταυρῶ, Xen. An. 6. 5, 1, Hell. 5. 4, 38, cf. Dion. H. 5. 58.
ἀποτέθνασαν, ἀποτεθνηῖσιν, v. sub ἀποθνήσκω.
ἀποτένω, fut. -τένω: pf. -τέτωκα: 3 pl. pass. pf. ἀποτέτανται Luc. Zeux. 4. To stretch out, extend, μένος τι αὐτοῦ Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 27; ἀπ. ἐκεῖ τὴν δάνοισιν Id. de Memor. 2, 19; τὴν πόδε Luc. Merc. Cond. 13:—Pass., ὁρέπανα ἐκ τῶν ἀδόνων ἀποτεταμένα Xen. An. 1. 8, 10; ἡ ὕψις πύργῳ ἀποτετιμένη Arist. Meteor. 3. 6, 6, etc.
2. to lengthen, extend, prolong, produce, of the line of an army, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 40; μακροτέρους ἀπ. μισθοῖς to extend rewards much further, Plat. Rep. 363 D; esp. of speeches, ἀπ. τὸν λόγον Id. Gorg. 466 A; ἀπ. μακρὸν λόγον to make a long speech, Prot. 335 C, al.; συγχρὸν λόγον Gorg. 465 E; μακρὰν ῥήσιν ap. Rep. 605 D; of brassen vessels, μακρὸν ἡγεῖ καὶ ἀποτείνει [τὸν ἥχον] Prot. 329 A; ὄξιν ἀπ. φθόγγον Plut. Sull. 7:—Pass. to be prolonged, ἀποτετιμένους τὸν ποταύ Luc. Merc. Cond. 18.
3. to strain, tighten: Pass., παραδείγματα ἀκριβῶς ἀποτεταμένα ταῖς γραμμαῖς severely drawn, Luc. Rhett. Praec. 9:—Med., to exert oneself, Diog. L. 5. 17; ὑπερ τινος about a thing, Luc. Amor. 17.
II. intr. to extend, ἀπὸ . . εἰς . . , Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 9; μέχρι . . Id. Meteor. 1. 6, 13; ἀπ. πύργῳ to go too far, Plat. Gorg. 458 C; c. part, to continue doing, ἀπ. μαχομένοι Plut. 2. 60 A.
ἀποτειχίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to wall off.
1. by way of fortifying, ἀπ. τὸν Ἰσθμόν Hdt. 6. 36, cf. 9. 8.
2. by way of blockade, ὁ τοὺς θεοὺς ἀποτειχίσας Ar. Av. 1576; τοὺς ἐν τῇ ἀκρόπολει Thuc. 4. 130, cf. 1. 64, Xen. Hell. 1. 3, 4, 2. 4, 3:—Pass., Thuc. 6. 96:—metaph. to shut out, εὐαὶ τὴν φυγὴν Heliod. 9. 20.
3. Med. to build a party-wall, Luc. Amor. 28.
II. to raise fortifications, Polyæn. 1. 3, 5; and so perhaps, ἀπ. τὴν ἀκρόπολιν Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 88, ubi v. Schweigh.
ἀποτειχίσις, εὖ, ἡ, the walling off a town, blockading, Thuc. 1. 65.
II. a raising of fortifications, Polyæn. 1. 3, 5.
ἀποτειχισμα, ατος, τό, walls built to blockade, lines of blockade, Thuc. 6. 99, 7. 79, Xen. Hell. 1. 3, 7.
ἀποτειχισμός, ὁ, = ἀποτειχίσις 1, Plut. Nic. 18, etc.
ἀποτειχιστέον, verb. Adj. one must wall off, metaph., διαβολὴν The-mist. 278 A.
ἀποτειμαίρομαι, Dep. to draw signs or proofs from a thing, conclude, c. acc. et inf., Ap. Rh. 4. 153 B.
ἀποτεκνύω, Pass. to be procreated, Tzetz. Exeg. 11. p. 9.
II. to be deprived of children, LXX (Gen. 27. 45).
ἀποτέλειω, οἶ, (τέλος) an Achaean magistracy, v. Schweigh. Polyb. 10. 21, 9.
ἀποτελειῶ, to bring to maturity:—Pass. to come to maturity, Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 11.
II. to initiate, consecrate, Dion. Areop.
ἀποτελέσις, ἡ, on, to be completed, Hesych.
ἀποτέλεσις, εὖ, ἡ, completion, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 108.

ἀποτέλεσμα, τό, full completion, μὲνός Arist. Mund. 5, 9; τέχνης Polyb. 4, 78, 5, Plut. Lyc. 30.

II. as Astrol. term, the result of certain positions of the stars on human destiny, Plut. Rom. 12, Artemid. 1, 9, etc.:—works entitled ἀποτέλεσματα were written by Helicon and others, v. Suid. s. v.

ἀποτελεσματικός, ἡ, ὄν, productive of a result, τέχνη ἀπ., opp. to θεωρητική, Sext. Emp. M. 11, 197:—Adv. —κώς, in the end, finally, Eust. Opusc. 64, 3.

II. astrologically influential, Ptol.: of or for astrology, τέχνη, ἐπιστήμη Eust. 900. 44; ἀποτελεσματικά name of a work on astrology by Paulus Alex.:—οἱ —κοὶ astrologers, Eust. 193, 7.

ἀποτελεσματογραφία, ἡ, a treatise on astrology, Porphyry, in Ptol.: and ἀποτελεσματολόγος, ὁ, a writer on astrology, Theo. Arithm.

ἀποτελεστίον, verb. Adj. one must complete, Diosc. Ther. 2:—Subst. ἀποτελεστικός, οὗ, ὁ, one who completes, Cyrill.

ἀποτελεστικός, ἡ, ὄν, accomplishing, effective, τινος Def. Plat. 412 C, Plut. 2, 652 A. Adv. —κώς, Apollon, de Constr. 268.

ἀποτελεστώδω, intr. to end, εἰς τι in a thing, Hipp. Aër. 287; εἰς ἀνάς, εἰς ἡδονάς Plat. Prot. 353 E, 354 B; ἀποτελεστώδω at last, Id. Polit. 310 E.

II. to bring quite to an end or close, Alex. Aphr. ἀποτελεῦν, ἡ, —ἀποτελεῖν, εἰς τι Oribas. 14 Mai.

ἀποτελεῦσθαι, εὖς, ἡ, an ending, εἰς τι Hipp. 409, 44, Theophr. Ign. 54.

II. a conclusion, result, Plat. Soph. 264 A.

ἀποτέλειω, fut. —τελέσω, Att. —τελέω:—to bring quite to an end, complete a work, Hdt. 5, 92, 7, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 10, Plat., etc.:—Pass., Thuc. 4, 69; part. pf. ἀποτελεσμένος, perfect, Lat. omnibus numeris absolutus, Xen. Oec. 13, 3.

2. to produce, νοήματα Plat. Tim. 84 C:—Pass., Arist. H. A. 5, 19, 20.

3. to pay or perform what one is bound to pay or perform, τὰς εὐχάς σφί ἀπ. Hdt. 2, 65; τῷ θεῷ τὰ πάτρια Id. 4, 180; τὰ νομιζόμενα Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 19; τελέτας τινος Plat. Legg. 815 C; ἀπαρχὴν τῶν ἐκ τῆς γῆς lb. 806 E:—also to pay or suffer, παραπλήσια τοῖς Καμύσιον παθήμασιν lb. 695 E.

4. to accomplish, perform, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 5; προσαχθέντα Plat. Legg. 823 D; τὰ προσήκοντα Id. Criti. 108 D; ἀπ. ἄρτον to accomplish the making of bread, Hipp. Vet. Med. 9.

b. esp. of astral influences, Dio C. 45, 1, etc.; cf. ἀποτελεσμός.

5. to render or make of a certain kind, like ἀποδεκνύναι or παρέχειν, τὴν πόλιν ἀπ. εὐδαίμονα to make the state quite happy, Plat. Legg. 718 B; ἀμείνους ἐκ χειρόνων ἀπ. Id. Polit. 297 B; τοιοῦτον ἀνδρῶς ὥστε . . . Polyb. 6, 52, 11: so in Med., δμειπτον φίλον ἀποτελέσασθαι to make him without blame towards himself, Xen. Rep. Lac. 2, 13:—Pass., τύραννος ἀντὶ προστάτου ἀποτελεσμένος Plat. Rep. 566 D; ἐνπνιόν τέλεον ἀποτ. turns out . . . lb. 443 B.

6. to fill up, satiate, τὰς ἐπιθυμίας Gorg. 503 D:—Pass., Rep. 558 E, al.

II. Pass. to be worshipped, Symp. 188 D.

ἀποτεμαχίζω, (τέμαχος) to cut a portion off, sever, Byz.

ἀποτέμνω, Ion. and Ep. —τέμνω: fut. —τέμω: aor. 2 ἀπέτεμον:—to cut off, sever, παρηγορίας ἀπέτεμανεν Il. 8, 87; ἀπὸ στομάχου ἀρῶν τάμε 3, 292, etc.; κράτ' ἀπὸ . . . καὶ ἄρθρα τεμῶ χερί Soph. Ph. 1207; τὴν κεφαλὴν Hdt. 2, 39, al.; τὰ σκέλεα Id. 2, 40; τὴν βίνα καὶ τὰ ὦτα Id. 3, 154, etc.: to amputate, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 54; ἀπ. τινὰ to behead, Byz.:—Pass. to be cut off, τὰ ἀκρωτήρια ἀποτεμνέσθαι Lys. 105, 29; τὴν γλῶτταν ἀποτεμνέεις having his tongue cut out, Aeschin. 24, 32; τὴν κεφαλὴν Luc. Navig. 33.

2. to cut off, divide, sever, in a geographical sense, δ' Ἄλυσ . . . ἀποτάμνει σχεδὸν πάντα τῆς Ἀσίας Hdt. 1, 72; οὐρεα ὑψηλὰ ἀπ. [τὴν χώραν], Id. 4, 25; v. inf. II. 2:—mathematically, ἡμῖν . . . ἡ γραμμὴ ἀπ. Plat. Meno 85 A, cf. Arist. Mech. 1, 13:—Pass., of a body of troops, to be cut off from the main body, Xen. An. 3, 4, 29.

3. to cut off, check, put an end to, τὰς μηχανὰς Cratin. Incert. 129.

4. to cut off in argument, lay out of the question, Plat. Legg. 653 C; and in Med., Phil. 42 B:—Pass. to be so cut off or separated, Arist. Phys. 3, 3, 5.

5. ἀπ. τὰ βαλλάντια to be a cut-purse, Plat. Rep. 348 D.

II. Med. to cut off for oneself, ἀποταμνόμενον κρέα εἶμεναι Il. 22, 347; ἀπ. πλοκαμὸν Hdt. 4, 34; τὴν χώραν ἀπ., τάρφρον ὀρυζέμενοι lb. 3; ἀπ. τοῦ ὠτός to cut off a bit of . . . lb. 71.

2. to cut off, with a view of appropriating, πενήτην ἀγέλης ἀπετάμετο . . . βοῦς h. Hom. Merc. 74; τὰς θυρέας . . . ἀποτάμενοι ἔσχον Hdt. 1, 82; and in Pass., of the country cut off, lb.: ἀπ. τῆς χώρας to cut off a part of . . . Isocr. 134 B; Φοινίκης ἀπ. Ἀραβίας τε to have a slice or portion of . . . Theocr. 17, 86.

3. to cut off from common use, consecrate, ὕλας Luc. Sacrif. 10.

4. ἀπ. ὧς μέγιστα τῶν Ἀθηναίων to cut off as much power as possible from them, Thuc. 8, 46.

ἀπότεισι, εὖς, ἡ, a bringing forth, birth, Sext. Emp. M. 5, 53.

ἀποτερμάττω, Pass. (τέρας) to be astonished as by a prodigy.

ἀποτερμάτω, to bound, limit, define, Agathem. 2, 4; and ἀποτερματισμός, οὗ, ὁ, limitation, Gemin. El. Astron. p. 20 C; also ἀποτερματισμός, εὖς, ἡ, E. M. 583, 17.

II. in Med. = Homer's τέρεμ' ὄραον, to look towards a point, εἰς τι read by Coraë in Hipp. 23, 2, for the strange word ἀποτεματίζομαι.

ἀποταγμένως, Adv. pf. pass. determinately, exclusively, Origen., etc.

ἀποταγερμασμένως, Adv. pf. pass. definitely, Hesych.

ἀποτετυγμένως, Adv. of ἀποτυγχάνω, erringly, unsuccessfully, Origen.

ἀποτετμημένως, Adv. pf. pass. separately, Byz.

ἀποτερολημμένως, Adv. pf. pass. audaciously, Origen.

ἀπότευμα, τό, = σῶ, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 7, 5, Diod. 1, 1, Cic. Att. 13, 27.

ἀπότευξις, εὖς, ἡ, a miscarriage, failure, Plat. Ax. 368 C; ἐλπίδος Plut. Galb. 23:—ἀποτευκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, causing miscarriage, τινος Hippodam. ap. Stob. 554, 36; liable to failure, Arr. Epict. 3, 6, 6 and 26, 14:—ἀποτευκτός, = ἀποτυγχάνω, Phot.; but see Lob. Phryn. 395.

ἀποτεφρώω, to reduce to ashes, Poll. 1, 167, Diosc. 5, 96:—Hence Subst. —ωσις, ἡ, Byz.

ἀποτηγνίζω, (τήγανον) to eat off the gridiron, to eat broiled, like

ἀπανθρακίζω, Pherecr. Murr. 1, Phryn. Com. τραγ. 1, 1, Macho ap. Ath. 582 E:—in Sotad. Ἐγκλ. 1, 1, ἀπεταγήνισα. 2. later, to fry or broil, Origen.

ἀποτήκω, fut. ξω, to melt away from, αὐτῆς τι τῆς φύσεως ἀπ. to melt away a part of . . . Plat. Tim. 65 D, cf. Theophr. C. P. 6, 1, 4; τεταλμένα βλέφαρα ἀπ. to reduce them, Diosc. 5, 115:—Pass., ἀπετάκω αὐτοῦ τρία τάλαντα Hdt. 1, 50; ἀπετάκσαν οἱ μαθητοὶ (as Gracv. for ἀπετάθησαν), Luc. D. Mort. 28, 2.

ἀποτίλλε, Adv. afar off, ἡνῶν Anth. P. 7, 637.

ἀποτίλλου, Adv. far away, Od. 9, 117, Ap. Rh. 4, 1092, etc.: also written divisiu:—also ἀποτίλλοι, Ap. Rh. 4, 728.

ἀπότρηξις, εὖς, ἡ, a melting away, discharging, Hipp. 304, 43.

ἀποτρίνω, to wait for, watch for, Diod. 14, 21 (al. ἐπιτ-).

ἀποτρίβω, on, Dor. and poet. for ἀπρίβω, Soph. Tr. 1030.

ἀποτίθωμι, fut. —θήσω:—to put away, stow away, δέπας δ' ἀπέθωμ' ἐνὶ χηλῷ Il. 16, 254, cf. Xen. An. 2, 3, 15; ἀπ. εἰς δεσμοτήριον Lycurg. 164, 2: v. inf. II. 3.

2. to expose a child, Plat. Theat. 161 A; cf. ἀπόθεσις II. 2, inf. II. 6.

II. Med. to put away from oneself, lay aside, τεύχεα καλ' ἀποθέσθαι ἐπὶ χθονί Il. 3, 89; τὴν Σκυθικὴν στολὴν ἀπ. to put it off, Hdt. 4, 78; ἀπ. κόμας to cut it off, in mourning (cf. κείρω), Eur. Hel. 367; ἀπ. τὸν νόμον to put aside, i. e. disregard, the law, Thuc. 1, 77; ἀπ. τὸν Ἀφροδίταν to quell desire, Eur. I. A. 558; ἀπ. ῥοθυμία Dem. 42, 32, 101, 6; ὄργην Plut. Cor. 19; ὄργην Id. Pomp. 23.

2. to put away from oneself, avoid, escape, something odious, ἀποθέσθαι ἐνπνιὸν to wipe away the reproach, Il. 5, 492; cf. Hes. Op. 760, Pind. O. 8, 90 (in aor. ἀπέθηκατο), 10 (11), 47.

3. to put by for oneself, stow away, Ar. Eq. 1219, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 15; ἀπ. τροφὴν τοῖς νεοτοῖς Arist. H. A. 9, 32, 8; also, ἀποτίθεσθαι τινα εἰς φυλακὴν Polyb. 2, 4, 8; v. sup. I.

4. ἀποτίθεσθαι εἰς αὐτὸς to put off, defer, Eur. I. T. 376, Plat. Gorg. 449 B, Xen. Symp. 2, 7, etc.:—ἀπ. τιμωρίας εἰς τοῖς παίδας Lys. Fr. 31, 3.

5. to reserve, keep back, Plat. Legg. 837 C, Diarrh. 94, 6.

6. ἀπέθηκατο κόλπον, of a woman, to lay down the burthen of her womb, i. e. bear a child, Call. h. Dian. 25, cf. Strabo 485:—but,

7. μηδὲν ἀποτίθεσθαι τῶν γιγνομένων to expose none of one's children, Arist. Pol. 7, 16, 15; cf. ἀπόθεσις II. 2.

8. ἀπ. χρόνον εἰς τι to employ, bestow time upon it, Polyb. 17, 9, 10.

ἀποτίκτω, fut. —τέξωμι, to bring forth, produce, Plat. Theat. 156 C, 182 B, Arist. H. A. 5, 12, 1, al.:—Pass., lb. 2, Philostr. 6; χθονός, ἡς ἀπέτεχθη Epigr. Gr. 261, 5.

ἀποτίλλω, fut. —τίλω Cratin. Νόμ. 6; aor. ἀπέτιλα Ar. Fr. 546:—to pluck or pull out, τὰς τρίχας Hdt. 3, 16; οὐδὲν ἀποτίλλας without pulling off any of the fur, Id. 1, 123.

II. to pull all the hair off, pluck bare, τὰς κεφαλὰς Ar. Lys. 578; ἀποτίλλω σε τήμερον Cratin. Νόμ. 6:—Pass., ἀποτελλέμενος σκαφίον, like ἀποκεκαρμένος, Ar. Av. 806, cf. Eccl. 724.

2. of a fish, σπαρέδην ἀποτίλαι Id. Fr. 546.

ἀπότιλμα, τό, a piece plucked off, γραιὴν ἀποτίλματα πηρῶν pluckings, Theocr. 15, 19.

ἀποτίλλος, ὁ, a plucking, tearing away, Medic.

ἀποτίμω, not to honour, to slight, h. Hom. Merc. 35, Call. Fr. 103, Anth. P. app. 50, 33.

II. Med. to fix a price by valuation, διμνέας ἀποτιμωμένοι having fixed their price at two minae a head, Hdt. 5, 77; ἀπ. πολλοῦ αἰσχροῦ εἶναι to value it at a high price (i. e. to offer a great deal) that they may not be ugly, Hipp. Art. 803:—Pass. to be valued, πλειόνων χρημάτων ap. Dem. 262, 4.

III. as Att. law-term,

1. in Act. to mortgage a property according to valuation, borrow money on mortgage, Id. 871, 19, 1030, 4.

2. in Med. to receive in pledge, lend on mortgage, Id. 871, 26.

3. in Pass. of the property, to be pledged or mortgaged, Id. 262, 4, 865, 4, C. I. (add.) 2264 n.

ἀποτίμημα, τό, a mortgage, security, Lys. ap. Harp., Isac. 59, 46, Dem. 866, 3, C. I. 82, 103, al.; v. Böckh P. E. p. 191 E. Fr., and cf. ἀποτίμα III. 1.

ἀποτίμησις, εὖς, ἡ, the blocking of a property, mortgaging, Dem. 878, fin.

II. the Rom. census, Plut. Crass. 13, Joseph. A. J. 18, 2, 1.

ἀποτίμητης, οὗ, ὁ, one who receives in pledge, A. B. 437.

II. = Rom. censor, C. I. 1306.

ἀπότιμος, on, put away from honour, stronger than ἀτιμος, Hdt. 2, 167, Soph. O. T. 215; cf. ἀπομισθος, ἀπίεστος.

ἀποτίναγμα, τό, that which is shaken off, Symmach. Isai. 1, 31.

ἀποτινακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, shaking off, Walz Rhett. 3, 542.

ἀποτίνασσω, to shake off, Eur. Bacch. 253:—Med., ἀποτινάσθαι Galen. 6, 821; ἀποτινακται τὴν φροντίδα has got rid of it, LXX.

ἀποτινύνω, = ἀποτίνω, LXX:—also ἀποτινύνμι in inf. —τινύναι, part. —τινύντες, Themist. 289 C, 40 D, —τινύντω, Joseph. A. J. 4, 8, 36.

ἀποτινύνμαι, poet. for ἀποτινύμαι (q. v.).

ἀποτίνω, fut. —τίσω:—to pay back, repay, return, τιμὴν δ' Ἀργείους ἀποτίμεν Il. 3, 286; εὐεργεσίας ἀποτίειν Od. 22, 235.

2. to pay for a thing, πρὶν . . . μνηστήρας ὑπερβάσιν ἀποτίσαι Od. 13, 193 (in 3, 206 he had said τίσασθαι μνηστήρας ὑπερβάσιν to make them pay for . . .); Πατρόκλοιο δ' ἔκωρα . . . ἀποτίσαι may atone for making a prey of Patroclus, Il. 18, 93; σὺν τε μεγάλῳ ἀπέτιον made atonement with a great price, Il. 4, 161; so, αἶμα Aesch. Ag. 1338; πληγὰς τῶν ὑπεραύχων Soph. Ant. 1352.

3. more often, to pay in full, pay, τίσιν οὐκ ἀποτίσει Orac. ap. Hdt. 5, 56, cf. 3, 109; ζημίην Hdt. 2, 65; ἀργύριον Ar. Vesp. 1256; ἑγγύας Antipho 117, 32, cf. 136, 43; χρήματα Lys. 94, 26; ἀξίαν Luc. D. Mort. 30, 1; ἀπότισον pay the wager, Ar. Pl. 1059:—in law, παθεῖν ἢ ἀποτίσαι are constantly opposed to denote personal or pecuniary penalties, e. g. Lex ap. Dem. 529, 23, cf. 523, 2; ὁ τι χρὴ παθεῖν ἢ ἀπ. Plat. Polit. 299 A, cf. Apol. 36 B, Legg. 843 B, al.

4. in Aesch. Ag. 1503, ἀλάστωρ . . . τὸνδ' ἀπέτιον Herc., after Conington, explains it paid him as a debt, offered him as a victim; for ἀπέτιον can hardly stand for ἀμείριστο avenged him.

II. Med.

ἀποτίνομαι, poet. ἀποτίνυμαι (often written -τίννυμαι), Hom., Hes. Op. 245, Theogn. 362, Hdt. 6. 65, Aeschin. 73. 8: fut. -τίσομαι:—to get paid one, to exact or require a penalty from a man, πόλεων δ' ἀπένιπτο ποιήν Il. 16. 398 (ubi v. Spitzn.), etc.; ἀποτίσσομαι δίκην, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 852; δέκα τάλαντ' ἀπ. Eupol. Incert. 106, etc. 2. c. acc. pers., ἀποτίσασθαι τὰν to avenge oneself on another, punish him, Od. 5. 24, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 35, etc. 3. c. acc. rei, to take vengeance for a thing, punish it, εἰ κέ ποτέ σφι βίαι ἀποτίσεται Od. 3. 216; τὰ παράνομα . . θεός ἀπ. Ar. Thesm. 684:—c. gen. rei, ἀπ. τῶν . . ἱρῶν κατακαυθέντων Hdt. 6. 101, v. supr. 1. 2:—absol. to take vengeance, Theogn. l. c., Solon 15. 16. [In pres. ῖ in Ep., ῖ in Att.: fut. always ῖ.] ἀποτίπλαστος, ov, Dor. for ἀποσπένταστος, Hesych. ἀπότισις, εως, ἡ, repayment, Ath. 503 B. ἀποτίστον, verb. Adj. one must pay, Xen. Lac. 9. 5. ἀ-πότιστος, ov, (ποτίσω) not watered, Eccl. ἀπότιπθος, ov, put from the breast, weaned, Philo 2. 83. ἀποτίω supplies the tenses of ἀποτίνω. ἀποτμήγω, fut. ξω, Ep. for ἀποτμένω, to cut off from, μούνον ἀποτμήξας πόλιος Il. 22. 456; τὸν . . λαοὺ ἀποτμήξαντε 10. 364, etc. 2. to cut off, sever, χεῖρας ἀπὸ ξίφει τμήξας 11. 146; κλυτὸς τὸτ' ἀποτμήγουσι χαράδραι they cut up or rought the hill-sides, 16. 390:—Pass., μούνοι ἀποτμήγντες Ap. Rh. 4. 1052. ἀποτμήμα, τό, anything cut off, a piece, Hipp. Art. 803. Hence -ματίζω, to sever, divide, Nicet. Ann. 125 D. ἀποτμήξ, ὁ, ῖ, cut off, sheer, like ἀπορράξ, Ap. Rh. 2. 581. ἀποτμήσις, εως, ἡ, a cutting off, Philo Belop. 100. ἀποτμήτεον, verb. Adj. one must cut off, τῆς χώρας a portion of it, Plat. Rep. 373 D. ἀ-ποτμος, ov, unhappy, ill-starred, like δύσποτμος, Il. 24. 388, Od. 20. 140; βοή Aesch. Pers. 280; πότμος ἀπ. Eur. Hipp. 1144:—Comp. -ότερος Mosch. 4. 11; Sup. -ότατος, Od. 1. 219. ἀπότοκος, ὁ, propagation, νοσήματος Hipp. Art. 816. ἀπότοκος, ov, sprung from, resulting from, τινος Aetiae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 16., 2. 3. ἀποτολάω, to make a bold venture upon, τινι Thuc. 7. 67: c. inf., ἀπ. ἐπιχειροῦσαι Lys. 110. 41; λέγειν Aeschin. 72. 17: part. pass. pf. in act. sense, δι' ἐλευθερίας λίαν ἀποτετολμημένης too presumptuous liberty, Plat. Legg. 701 B; also in pass. sense, εἰπεῖν τὰ νῦν ἀποτετ. Rep. 503 B. Verb. Adj. ἀποτολμητέον Plat. 2. 11 D. ἀποτομία, ἄδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ἀπότομος, abrupt, sheer, πέτρα Diod. 2. 13., 4. 78. 2. as Subst. a split or hewn piece of wood, Joseph. A. J. 3. 1, 2: a pole used in athletic games, Poll. 10. 64, Hesych. ἀποτομῆς, εως, ἡ, =foreg. 2, Poll. 3. 151. ἀποτομή, ἡ, a cutting off, τῶν χειρῶν Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 32. 2. a piece, segment, τὰς γὰς Τιμ. Locr. 97 D: τοιαύτας ἔχειν τὰς ἀπ. of the moon in Eclipse, Arist. Cael. 2. 14, 17, cf. 13. 9:—in Music, the larger segment of a tone, opp. to λείμμα, v. Chappell, Hist. of Music, p. 202. 3. a branching off, τῶν φλεβίων Id. H. A. 1. 17, 16; cf. ἀπόσχισις:—a place where roads intersect, Polyb. 6. 29, 9. 4. a break in a sentence, Dion. H. de Isao 15. ἀποτομία, ἡ, severity, νόμος Diod. 12. 16; ἐπιτομῶντων Plat. 2. 13 D. ἀπότομος, ov, cut off, abrupt, precipitous, δρ. ἐστὶ ταύτη ἡ ἀκρόπολις Hdt. 1. 84, cf. 4. 62; ἀπ. ἐκ θαλάττης Plat. Criti. 118 A; ἀπότομον ὠρασαν εἰς ἀνάγκην, the metaph. being taken from one who comes suddenly to the edge of a cliff, Soph. O. T. 877; cf. αἰπὺς ὄλεθος. 2. metaph. severe, relentless, λῆμα Eur. Alc. 983; κρίσις LXX (Sap. 6. 6). 3. concise, συγκεφαλαιώσις Polyb. 9. 32, 6. II. absolute: Adv. -μως, absolutely, precisely, Isocr. 126 B, Dem. 1402. 16; v. Jacobson ad Ep. Polycarp. 6. ἀποτοξέω, to shoot off arrows, ἀπὸ δένδρον Dio C. 37. 2; pf. pass. in med. sense, Luc. Prom. 2:—metaph. to shoot off like an arrow, ῥηματικία Plat. Theat. 180 A. II. to shoot a person, τινὰ τινα Luc. Vit. Act. 24; where Cobet V. LL. 238 would read κατατ-. ἀποτορεῖω, to finish off by carving, Eust. Opusc. 106. 28. ἀποτορεῖω, to round off as by the lathe, in Pass., σαφὴ καὶ στρογγύλα . . τὰ ὀνόματα τετόρνενται Plat. Phaedr. 234 E; imitated by Plat. 2. 45 A, and others:—hence Subst. ἀποτόρνευσις, ἡ, Tzet. ἀποτορνόω, = foreg., Byz.:—hence Subst. ἀποτόρνευσις, εως, ἡ, a rounding off as by the lathe, Oribas. 130 Mai. ἀ-ποτος, ov, not drinkable, ὕδωρ Hdt. 4. 81, Pherecr. Kor. 4, etc. II. act. never drinking, ὄναι Hdt. 4. 192; of grasshoppers, Plat. Phaedr. 259 C, of birds of prey, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 17, 18, 3. 2. not drinking, without drink, αἰστος ἀνήρ, ἀπ. Soph. Aj. 324, cf. Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 33; ἀπ. ἀνέχεσθαι Arist. H. A. 8. 8, 2: not given to drinking, ἔδωδοι καὶ ἀπ. Hipp. Aër. 281. ἀποτράγειν, v. sub ἀποτρώγω. ἀποτράγημα [ᾱ], τό, the remains of a dessert, v. l. for ἀποπάτημα, Eupol. Xpov. 15. ἀποτράχηλίζω, to strangle, σχοινίοις Eunap. p. 104 Nieb. ἀποτράχυνω, to make rough or hard, Lat. exasperare, (metaph.), Dion. H. de Comp. 22:—Pass. to be or become so, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 2. ἀποτρέχω for ἀποτρέχω, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1214. ἀποτρέπτεον, verb. Adj. one must turn away, divert, Arist. Rhet. Al. 3. 32; τι ἐπὶ τι Plat. 2. 125 D. 2. -τέος, α, ov, to be turned away from, avoided, Eus. D. E. 107 B. ἀποτρεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for dissuading from a thing, τινὸς Dioc. 1. 89, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 8; ἀπ. εἶδος τῶν λόγων Arist. Rhet. Al. 2, 1. ἀπότρεπτος, ov, abominable, Themist. 170 C. ἀποτρέπω, fut. ψω, to turn away from, εἰ δὲ σὺ . . τιν' ἄλλον . . ἀποτρέψεις πολέμοιο Il. 12. 249, cf. 20. 256; ὕδεν . . ἀπέρταται λαὸν Ἀθήνη 11. 758; so in Att., to turn away, deter or dissuade from, τινὸς Thuc. 3. 39;

τινὰ τῆς κακουργίας Id. 6. 38; τῆς γνώμης Andoc. 26. 12, etc.; also c. inf., ἀπ. τὸ μὴ πορεύεσθαι Hdt. 1. 105; ἀπ. βοᾶν Aesch. Supp. 900; δηλοῦν Dem. 1397. 2, cf. Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 5, 6;—so c. part., ἀπ. τινὰ ὑβρίζοντα Aesch. Supp. 880. 2. c. acc. pers. only, to turn away or back, πάντας ἀπέτραπε καὶ μεμαῶτας Il. 15. 276; c. dat. modi, οὐ μ' ἵκέσσαν ἀποτρέψεις 20. 256, cf. 109; τοὺς ἀλάζονας ἀπ. to deter them, Plat. Charm. 173 C; opp. to παροΐναι (to provoke), Dem. 526. 9; opp. to προτρέπω, Arist. Rhet. 2. 18, 1, etc. 3. c. acc. rei, to turn back again, ποτὶ χέρσον ἐντrea ναὸς Pind. N. 4. 113. 4. to turn aside, avert, ἀπὸ δὲ . . ἔγχρους ὁρμὴν ἔτραπε Hes. Sc. 456; τὸ σφάλμα ἀπ. to prevent or avert it, Hdt. 1. 207; τὰ μέλλον γενέσθαι 3. 65, cf. 8. 29, al.; ἀπ. βλαβὴν, ξυμφορὰν, etc., Plat. Gorg. 509 B, al.; cf. ἀποτρέπαιος, ἀπο-τροπος; ἀπ. τὴν εἰρήνην to prevent its being made, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 12. 5. to turn from others against one (cf. ἀποβλέπω), ἐπὶ τῷδε . . οὐκ ἔγχους τίς . . ἀποτρέψει; Soph. Tr. 1012:—Pass., ἀποτρεφάμενος πρὸς τόπον Plut. Fab. 19; and Med., ἀποτραπόμενος πρὸς ὕσιναι, i. e. turning away from other objects to this one, Id. Rom. 7. II. Med. and (later) Pass. to turn from, to desist from, c. part., ἀπέρταρε' ὄβριμος Ἐκτωρ ὅλυνδ' Ἀργεῖους Il. 10. 200; also c. inf., Eur. Or. 410, Antipho 133. 17, Dem. 1434. 12; ἀπ. ἐκ κινδύνων Thuc. 2. 40; ἀπ. τοῦ ἐρωτήματος Xen. Oec. 15, 13:—absol. to stop, desist, Thuc. 3. 11, al. 2. to turn away, turn a deaf ear, οὐκ . . ἀπέρταρε' οὐδ' ἀπὶ-θησεν Il. 12. 329: absol., Plat. Symp. 206 D. 3. c. acc. rei, to turn away from, like Lat. aversari, Aesch. Theb. 1060, Eur. I. A. 336; also in late Prose, Arist. Plant. 1. 1, 7, Polyb. 7. 13, 1, Plut., etc. 4. to turn back, return, Thuc. 5. 13, etc.; ἀποτρεπόμενοι ἔντο Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 13; ἐς τὴν πόλιν Thuc. 3. 24. ἀποτρέφομαι, Pass. to live off a thing, Poll. 6. 32; προσσιτιανῶν Eust. I. 14. ἀποτρέφω: fut. -θρέβομαι Ar. Num. 1005, but -θρέβω Plat. Com. Incert. 65; also δραμοῦμαι Xen. An. 7. 6, 5; aor. 2 ἀπέδραμον. To run off or away, Hdt. 4. 203, and freq. in Att. Comedy, etc. II. to run hard, of one training for a race, Ar. Nub. l. c. ἀποτρέψις, εως, ἡ, (from Med.) aversion, Hipp. 425. 35, in pl. ἀποτρίβω, to triumph over, A. B. 438, Schol. Aesch. Cho. 339. ἀποτρίβῃ, ἡ, a rubbing away, wearing out, like Lat. detrimentum, τῶν σκευῶν Dem. 1215. 22: damage, Dio C. 37. 31. ἀποτρίβω [τ], fut. ψω, strength, for τρίβω, to crush, shatter, πολλά οἱ . . σφέλα . . πλευραὶ ἀποτρίβουσι Od. 17. 232:—acc. to Hdn. in the Schol., ὑπερβολικῶς for πολλὰ σφέλα οἱ πλευραὶ ἀποτρίβει, as if one were to say πολλὰς μαστίγας κατέτριψεν τὸ νῆτον τοῦδε instead of τὸ νῆτον κατέτριψεν πολλὰς μαστίγας. II. to rub clean, ἀπ. ἵππον, to rub down a horse, Xen. Eq. 6, 2. III. to rub off, πρὶν γῆρας ἀποτρίβαι νεώτατα Theocr. 24. 131, cf. 16. 17:—Med. to get rid of, ἀδοῖαν Dem. 12. 19; γυμνήματα Aeschin. 25. 29; τὸ πάθος Arist. Eth. N. 2. 3, 8; διαβολὰς Diod. 17. 5; τὸν πόλεμον, τὸν κίνδυνον Polyb. 3. 8, 10, 10. 14, 1: τοὺς πελάζοντας ἀπ. to brush them away, Id. 3. 102, 5:—also to decline, reject, τὴν πείραν Plat. Theb. 26. 2. in Pass., ὥστε μὴδὲν ἀπ' αὐτῆς ἀποτρίβῃναι, to translate the Lat. ne quid detrimenti caperet resp., Dio C. 40, 49, etc. ἀποτρίμμα, τό, that which is rubbed off, Diosc. 5. 168. ἀπατρίψ, Adv. thrice, Apoll. Constr. 339. ἀποτρίτω, to boil down to a third part, Diosc. 4. 140, in Pass. ἀποτρίψις, pl. of ἀπόθρηξ. ἀπατρίπτω [ᾱ], Adv. turned away, Opp. H. 3. 612. ἀποτρίπταιος, ov, averting evil, of Apollo, at Athens, Lat. averruncus, Ar. Eq. 1307, Av. 61, Pl. 359, Orac. ap. Dem. 531. 26, C. I. 464: generally, θεοὶ ἀπ. Hipp. 378. 31, Plat. Legg. 854 B, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, Paus. 2. 11, 2. 2. of sacrifices, Dion. H. 5. 54, Plut. 2. 290 D, 292 A. II. pass. that ought to be averted, ill-omened, abominable, δυσφημία Plat. 2. 587 F; θέαμα Luc. Tim. 5; ἀκουσμά Id. Gall. 2, etc. ἀποτρίπτοι, Dep., poet. for ἀποτρίπτω, Pseudo-Phocyl. 125. ἀποτρίψω, ἡ, a turning away, averting, κακῶν Aesch. Pers. 217; ἄλλοσ' ἀποτροπὰ κακῶν γένοιτο, i. e. ἄλλοσ' ἀποτρέποιτο κακά, Eur. Hel. 360; λυπῶν ἀπαλλαγὰς τε καὶ ἀποτρίπτας Plat. Prot. 354 B; τεράτων ἀπ., the Lat. procrustatio, Plat. Fab. 18. 2. a turning off of water, Plat. Legg. 845 D. 3. a hindering, prevention, Thuc. 3. 45; ἀπατροπῆς ἐνεκα κολάζειν Plat. Prot. 324 B, cf. Rep. 382 C. 4. dissuasion, Plat. Theag. 128 D; opp. to προτρέπω, Arist. Rhet. 1. 3, 3. II. (from Med.) the desertion of one's party, rotting, Thuc. 3. 82. ἀποτρίπται, ἡ, poet. for foreg., Ap. Rh. 4. 1504. ἀποτρίπταις, late form of ἀποτρέπω, Aristaei. 1. 1:—Med. to avert evil by sacrifice, LXX (Ezek. 16. 21), Schol. Aesch. Pers. 203:—hence, -τροπίασμα, τό, a sacrifice to avert evil, Hesych.; -ασμός, ὁ, an averting by expiatory sacrifice, Beross. ap. Joseph. A. J. 1. 3, 6; in pl., Diog. L. 8. 32; -αστής, οὐ, ὁ, an averter, Schol. ut supr.; -αστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for averting, Eust. Dion. P. 723. ἀποτρίπταις, = ἀποτρίπταις, Orph. Arg. 479:—also, -τρόπτιος, ov, Hesych. ἀπότροφος, ov, (ἀποτρέπω) turned away, far from men, ἐγὼ παρ' ὕεσιν ἀπότροφος Od. 14. 372: turned away in flight, Opp. H. 4. 254. 2. from which one turns away, horrible, dreadful, ἀπ. ὄγος Aesch. Cho. 155; τὸν ἀπ. Ἀΐδαν Soph. Aj. 608; σκότον νέφος Id. O. T. 1314; πῦρ Ar. Eccl. 792; γνῶμὴν ἀπ. a stern, hostile decree, Pind. P. 8. 133; κασιγνήτης ἀποτροπον . . εὐνήν Pseudo-Phocyl. 169. II. act. turning away, averting, like ἀποτρίπταις, 1. κακῶν Aesch. Cho. 42, Eur. Phoen. 586; ἀπ. δαίμονας, Lat. dii averruncu, Aesch. Pers. 203. 2. hindering, ἀποτρίψ. μὴ . . , Plat. Legg. 877 A. ἀποτροφή, ἡ, nourishment, support, dub. in Dion. H. 7. 28; in Philo 1. 617 it follows ἀπὸ γῆς τροφὰς. ἀπότροφος, ov, reared away from home, Hdt. 2. 64, cf. Arist. H. A. 4.

9, 19:—c. gen., ἀπ. ἀλλήλων reared apart from, Plut. 2. 917 C; τῆς ἐκκλησίας Synes. 217 A.

ἀπότροχος, ὄν, (ἀποτρέχω) a race-course, Ar. Fr. 541.

ἀποτρυγᾶν, to pluck grapes or fruit, Philostr. 98; so, ἀπ. πέπερι Id. 97; metaph., ἀρχὰς ἐνόνων ἀπ. LXX (Amos 6. 1).

ἀποτρυγίζω, (τρυγέ) to strain off, eis ἀγγεῖα Geop. 8. 23, 2.

ἀποτρυγῶ [ῶ], fut. ῶω, =sq., Plut. Anton. 24:—Pass., Synes. 49 A. The form -χόρμαι, dub. in Plut. Ant. 38.

ἀποτρυγῶ [ῶ], fut. ῶω, to rub away, wear out, ἐλπίδα Soph. Tr. 124; χρόνῳ καὶ δαπάνῃ τινὰ ἀπ. Plut. Aemil. 13.

II. to vex constantly, harass: Med., γῆν ἀποτρίεσθαι to do so for his own use or to weary oneself by working it, Soph. Ant. 339.

ἀποτρώγω, fut. -τρώξομαι: aor. 2 ἀπέτρεγον Diog. L. 9. 27:—to bite or nibble off, πτόρθους Eupol. Αἴγ. 1; τὸ ἱππομανὲς ἀπ. Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 9; metaph., μισθοὺς ἀπ. Ar. Ran. 367, cf. Menand. Κυβ. 3; ἀπ. τὸ ἀπορθεῖν to nibble at the difficulty, i.e. pass it by without trying to get at the heart of the matter, Arist. Metaph. 2. 4, 23.

2. c. gen. to nibble at, Babr. 46. 6; metaph., τὰς αὐλακὰς οὐκ ἀποτρώγει, i.e. you don't get on with your swathe (in reaping, cf. αὐλαξ II), Theoc. 10. 6.

ἀποτρώκτος, ὄν, bitten off: metaph. with the end cut off by ἀροσρέ, e.g. ἀλφι for ἀλφίτον, Hesych., Suid. s. v. ἀλφι, cf. Strabo 364.

ἀπότρωξις, ἡ, a biting off, μυκήθων Philodem. in Vol. Herc. 1. 46 D.

ἀποτρώπω, Frequentat. of ἀποτρίπω, Il. 20. 119, Od. 21. 112, etc.; cf. Spitzn. Exc. xix. ad Il. 5. 2.

ἀποτυγχάνω, fut. -τεύξομαι—to fail in hitting or gaining, τινὸς Hipp. Vet. Med. 9, Plat. Legg. 744 A, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 27, etc.; τοῦ ὠφελιμωτάτου Plat. Theat. 179 A; τούτων τριῶν ἐνός .. ἀπ. Alex. Συναπ. 3; μὴ τ' ἀξίας τυχεῖν τῆς ἀληθείας μήτε πάντας ἀπ. Arist. Metaph. 1 (min.). 1, 1:—to lose, ὡν εἶχον ἀπέτυχον Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 45:—κακοῦ ἀποτυχεῖν to escape from, Philem. Incert. 8.

2. Pass., ἀποτυγχάνεται a failure ensues, Arist. Phys. 2. 8, 11: of things, to be missed, τὸ μὴ ἐπιτευχθῆναι ἀπ. Dion. H. ad Pomp. 2; τὰ προτεθεσπισμένα καὶ ἀποτετυγμένα prophesied and not come to pass, Luc. Alex. 28.

II. absol. to miss one's object, to be unlucky, fail, Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 14; ὅλως ἀπ. Dem. 155. 20; λέγοντες οὐκ ἀποτεύχεσθαι shall not miss the truth in saying, Plat. Legg. 898 E; also, ἀπ. περὶ τινος Xen. Eq. 1, 16; τυγχάνειν καὶ ἀποτ. κατὰ τι Arist. Poët. 6, 7; τινὶ in a thing, Diod. 12. 12: c. inf. to fail to .., Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 14.

ἀποτυκίζω, strengthd. for τυκίζω, A. B. 438, and (from the Lex. of Paus.) Eust. 967. 21.

ἀποτυλῶ, to harden, make callous, Eust. Opusc. 356. 41. II. = ἀναφλάω, Pherecr. Incert. 71 c, A. B. 423.

ἀποτυμπάνιζω, fut. Att. ῶ, to cudgel to death, bastinado, cf. the Roman *fusturium*, Lys. 135. 9, Dem. 126. 17:—Pass., lb. 383, 16, Arist. Rhet. 2. 5, 14:—Subst. -ισμός, ὁ, Jo. Chrys., who wrongly interprets it of beheading.

ἀποτυπῶμαι, Med. to stamp an impression as on wax, form as in an impression, εἰς τι Plat. Theat. 191 D, cf. Legg. 681 B; πρὸς τὴν τοῦ παραδείγματος φύσιν Id. Tim. 39 E, cf. Epin. 990 E:—the Act. occurs later, ἀπ. σφραγίδα to impress a seal, Luc. Alex. 21:—Cf. ἀπομάσσω II.

ἀπό-τύπος, ὄν, moulded, εἰκόνες Joseph. A. J. 20. 9, 4.

ἀποτύπτω, to beat till one has beaten enough, Hipp. 481. 19. 2. Med. to cease to beat oneself, to cease mourning, Hdt. 2. 40; cf. ἀπολοφύρομαι.

ἀποτύπωμα [ῶ], τό, an impression, Plat. Theat. 194 B.

ἀποτύπωσις [ῶ], ὥς, ἡ, an impression, ἀπ. ποιεῖν ἀπό τινος Longin. 13. 9, cf. Theophr. Fr. 1. 51.

ἀποτύρω, to make quite into cheese, cited from Erotian.

ἀποτυφλῶ, to make quite blind, τινὰ Arist. Mirab. 144; τὴν ὄρασιν Diod. 3. 37:—Pass. to be blinded, Arist. H. A. 8. 19. 5, 9. 30, 3.

2. metaph. to cut out the bud of a tree, Plut. 2. 529 B. 3. to make a spring fail, lb. 703 B:—Pass. to be obstructed, ἀποτυφλαθῆναι τοὺς πόρους Arist. Probl. 4. 26, 2; τὰς πηγὰς Strabo 58.

ἀποτυφλωσις, ὥς, ἡ, a making quite blind, blindness, LXX (Zach. 12. 4).

ἀποτυχῆς, ἐς, (τυγχάνω, τυχεῖν) missing, Plat. Sisyph. 391 D.

ἀποτυχία, ἡ, a failure, mischance, Dinarch. 94. 6, Polyb. 5. 98, 5, etc.

ἀπ-ουλόω, to make to scar over, ἔλεχ Diosc. 5. 92; metaph., Plut. 2. 46 F:—Pass., of sores, ἀπουλωθῆναι Arr. Epict. 2. 21, 22; ἀπουλωθή-σεται Galen. 13. 719.

ἀπουλωσις, ὥς, ἡ, a scarring over, Diosc. 2. 5, etc.

ἀπουλωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, causing to scar over, healing, Diosc. 1. 48; c. gen. ἔλκων Id. 5. 99.

ἀπουλωτος, ὄν, free from scar, prob. I. Plut. 2. 1091 E (for the Ms. reading ἀπουλώτιστος).

ἀπ-ουράγῃ, to cover the rear, τινὶ Polyb. 3. 49, 13, etc.

ἀπούρας, -άμενος, v. sub ἀπαυράω.

ἀπ-ουρέω, to pass with the urine, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 2, Luc. V. H. 1. 23.

ἀπούρησις, ὥς, ἡ, a making water, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 3.

ἀπ-ουρίζω, fut. ἰσώ: hence in Il. 22. 489 ἄλλοι γὰρ ὁ ἀποურίσσουσιν ἀρούρας (Ion. for ἀφορουνται, Schol. Ven. A), others will mark off the boundaries of his fields, i.e. take them away from him. But Schol. Ven. B read ἀποურήσουσι, which Buttm. adopts as = ἀπαυρήσουσι, will take away, v. Lexil. s. v. ἀπαυράω 2.

ἀπουρος, ὄν, (ῥος, Ion. ὄρος) far from the boundaries, ἀπ. πάρος Soph. O. T. 194:—ἀπουρον, which is recognised by the Schol., satisfies the sense better than ἐπουρον as the Laur. Ms. has it: but the metre requires some such form as ἐξούριον, which Heimsoeth suggests.

ἀπουρόω, (οὔρος) to have foul winds, Polyb. 16. 15, 4.

ἀπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, without foot or feet, Plat. Phaedr. 264 C, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 14, al. 2. without the use of one's feet, halt, lame, Soph. Ph. 632: bad of fool, κύνες Xen. Cyn. 3, 3; κακὸς ποδὶς, οἱ διὰ τοῦτο

καλοῦνται ἀποδες Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 21.

II. as Subst. the swift, *cypselus arpus* (elsewhere *κύψελος*), so called from its being constantly on the wing, Arist. H. A. 9. 30, 1.

ἀπουσία, ἡ, (ἀπείναι) a being away, absence, Aesch. Ag. 1259, Eur. Hec. 962, Thuc. 1. 70, etc.

II. deficiency, waste, as in smelting

ore, Arist. Meteor. 4. 6, 10, Diod. 3. 14.

III. = ἀποσπερματισμός, Plut. 2. 364 D, v. Wyttenb. ad l.

ἀπουσιάζω, to waste one's goods, Suid.; εἰς τινὰ Artemid. 1. 78.

ἀποφάγειν, inf. aor. 2 of ἀσπθια, to eat off, eat up, Ar. Eq. 495.

ἀποφαιδρύνω, to cleanse off, Q. Sm. 5. 616; Med., Anth. P. 9. 419.

ἀποφαίνω, fut. -φάνῶ—to shew forth, display, Solon 15. 32, etc.; ἀπ. ἐς ὅσον Hdt. 4. 81; ἀπ. τὴν φύσιν αὐτοῦ Ar. Nub. 352; ἀπ. παῖδας ἐκ γυναικὸς i.e. to have children by her, Isae. 58. 32; of the woman, to produce, ἐπέδρον βασιλέα .. ἀπ. Hdt. 5. 41; but also of the children, ἐπὶ τὰ πάππους .. ἀπ. to produce seven generations of ancestors, Plat. Theat. 174 F.

II. to make known, declare, ὡς εἶπὼν ἀπέφηνε Batr. 144; γνώμην ἀπ. περὶ τινος Hdt. 1. 40; δικαίην ὄψιν ἀπ. to give evidence of a legitimate mode of living, Id. 2. 177; cf. intr. B. 11.

2. to shew by reasoning, shew, prove, represent as .. c. part., τοὺς μὲν ἀπ. πεφηνότας Hdt. 1. 82; ἀπέφαινε τῷ λόγῳ μιν σκαυτάτων ὄντα lb. 129; πολλὰ ἂν ἀποφηνάμ' ἐκείνους .. ἀδικομένους Ar. Ach. 314; ἀποφαίνομαι .. ὅμας πάντος κυριατῶν ὄντας Thuc. 2. 62; ἀπ. ἀγαθῶν .. οὐσαν αἰτίαν ἐμὲ Ar. Pl. 468; and with the part. omitted, ἐὼς τὸν αἰτίον ἀπ. Hdt. 9. 41; ἀπ. τινὰ ἐνοχον Antipho 126. 13, cf. Andoc. 6. 32; ἀπ. τινὰ ἐχθρόν Dem. 160. 27; ἀπ. σεαυτὸν διδάσκαλον Plat. Prot. 349 A.

σοφὸν ἀπ. τινὰ .. Legg. 718 E; ἀντὶ φιλοσοφῶν μισούντας τι ἀπ. τινὰς Theat. 168 B; ἀπ. ἥδονην τῶν φαύλων (sc. οὐσαν) Arist. Eth. N. 10. 1, 2.

3. c. acc. et inf. to represent that .. Plat. Rep. 338 E, al.; —so, ἀπ. λόγῳ ὥς .., Hdt. 5. 84; ἀπ. ὥς .., ὅτι .., Thuc. 3. 63, Plat., etc.; —c. acc. et inf., Plat. Rep. 338 E, etc.

4. to denounce, inform against, Antipho 142. 17; πρὶν γ' ἂν τοῦτον ἀποφῆνω .., ὅς ὅς ἂν θρασύνεται Ar. Ran. 845.

III. to give an account of, τὴν πρόσδον, τὴν οὐσίαν Dem. 828. 16., 1042. 2, al.; esp. to pay in money (to the treasury) according to accounts delivered, of public officers, Dem. 480. 11., 481. 9; ἐνδεκα μνᾶς τοῦ ἐναυτοῦ ἀπέφηνεν Id. 819. 16; so of private persons, ἀπαντα ἐς τὸ κοινὸν ἀπ. Xen. Oec. 7. 13.

IV. like ἀποδείκνυμι II, to render or make so and so, Ἀδηνάων μικροπολίτας ἀπ. Ar. Eq. 817, cf. Xen. Eq. 1. 11., 10. 5.

2. to appoint, τινὰς ἄρχοντας Plat. Legg. 753 D, cf. Thuc. 8. 93; so in Med., ἀποφῆνασθαι τινὰ ταμίαν Pind. N. 6. 43; and in Pass., ἀποφαίνεσθαι εἰδοκίμου στρατίας to be named (chief) of a glorious army, Aesch. Pers. 857.—Cf. ἀποδείκνυμι throughout.

B. Med. to shew forth, display something of one's own, Μοῦσαν στυγερὰν Aesch. Eum. 309; καλὰ ἔργα Plat. Symp. 209 E; ἀποτ. to make a display of oneself, shew off, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 13.

2. ἀπ. μαρτύρια to produce evidence, Hdt. 5. 45; ἀπ. νόμους to set forth, propound, Plat. Legg. 780 A.

II. ἀποφαίνεσθαι γνώμην to declare one's opinion, Hdt. 1. 207., 2. 120, al., and often in Att., as Eur. Supp. 336, Plat. Gorg. 466 C, Dem. 40. 4; so, ἀπ. δόξαν Plat. Rep. 576 E; δόξαν περὶ τινος Theat. 170 D.

2. absol. to give an opinion, ταῦτη ἀπ. Hdt. 7. 143; ἀπ. περὶ τινος Plat. Phaedr. 274 E, Lys. 214 A; ἐπὶ τινος Arist. Interpr. 7. 4: c. inf., ἀπ. τι κινεῖσθαι Plat. Theat. 168 B; ἀπέφηνανται (in act. sense) χρήματα ἔχειν Dinarch. 92. 4: esp. to give sentence, Dem. 899. 9, 1265. 20.

III. the Med. is also often used just like the Act., as in Pind. N. 6. 43, Plat. Phaedr. 97 E, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 21: c. inf. to advise, τὸν .. ὑπακούειν ἀποφηνάμενον Dem. 296. 9.

IV. to define, ἀπ. τάχαθ' οὐ πάντες ἐφίενται Arist. Eth. N. 1. 1, 1.

ἀποφάλακτρομαι, Pass. to become bald, A. B. 16.

ἀποφάνης, ἐς, ὄν, of sight, obscure, Iamb. Myst. 10.

ἀποφάνων, = φάνω, φαίνω, Soph. Fr. 846.

ἀπόφανσις, ὥς, ἡ, (ἀποφαίνω) a declaration, statement, Arist. Rhet. 1. 8, 2, etc.; freq. v. l. for ἀπόφασις.

II. in Logic, a predication, κατὰ τινος ὁράτο τινος affirmative or negative, Arist. Interpr. 6, 1, cf. ἀπόφασις A.

ἀποφάντιον, verb. Adj. one must pronounce, Philo 2. 461.

ἀποφαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, declaratory, λόγος ἀπ. a proposition, Arist. Interpr. 5, 1, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 8. 71.

ἀπόφαντος, ὄν, declared, asserted, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 104, Diog. L. 7. 65.

ἀποφάργνυμι, v. ἀποφάργνυμι.

ἀπόφασις (A), ὥς, ἡ, (ἀπόφηναι) a denial, negation, opp. to κατάφασις, Plat. Soph. 263 E; ἀπ. ἐστιν ἀπόφανσις τινος ἀπό τινος a predication of one thing away from another, i.e. negation of it, Arist. Interpr. 6, 1, cf. An. Post. 1. 2, 6; ἀπ. τινὸς negation, exclusion of a thing, Plat. Crat. 426 D.

ἀπόφᾶσις (B), ὥς, ἡ, (ἀποφαίνω) = ἀπόφανσις, a sentence, decision of a court, Δίκης Dem. 1153. 4; absol., 899. 14; κατὰ τινος Diod. 16. 24.

2. a catalogue, inventory, Dem. 1039. 2., 1043. 12.

II. an answer, Polyb. 4. 31, 2, etc.

ἀποφάσκω, = ἀπόφηναι, used only in pres. inf. and part., and in impf.:—to deny, Plut. 2. 393 C: to forbid, Cynill.:—in Soph. O. T. 485, οὐτε δοκοῦντ' οὐτ' ἀποφάσκοντ' is interpreted by the Schol., οὐτε πιστὰ οὐτε ἀπιστὰ neither commanding assent nor suffering denial, (others refer the words to ἐμὲ understood, neither assenting nor denying):—ὁ ἀποφάσκων [λόγος] the argument technically called *Inficians*, Arr. Epict. 3. 9, 21.

II. ἀπ. τὰ φυτὰ τοῦ ζῆν debarring them from life, denying that they live, Arist. Plant. 1. 1, 11.

ἀποφαιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀποφαίνω) negative, opp. to καταφατικός, Arist. Categ. 10, 14, etc.; v. sub πρόφασις. Adv. —κώς Id. An. Pr. 2. 15, 4.

ἀποφαναλίζω, = ἀποφλαυρίζω, E. M. 789. 51.

ἀποφενάκιζω, to delude, mock, Byz.

ἀποφέρβομαι, Dep. to feed on, σοφίαν Enr. Med. 826.

of the marticoras, Id. H. A. 2. 1, 53, cf. Ctes. Ind. 5.

ἀποφυγάνω, = ἀποφεύγω, Dem. 644. 25.

ἀποφυγή, ἡ, (ἀποφεύγω) like ἀποφυγίς, an escape or place of refuge, ἀποφυγίς παρέχειν Thuc. 8. 106; ἀπ. κακῶν, λυτῶν escape from ills, griefs, Plat. Phaedo 107 C, Phil. 44 C. 2. an excuse, plea, Aristid. 2. 85.

II. in Architecture, the curve with which the shaft escapes into the capital, ἀποφυγίς in Vitruv. 4. 1, 7.

ἀποφύλλος, ὄν, having no tribe, i. e. foreign, Aesch. Fr. 375, Poll. 3. 56. ἀποφυλλίζω, to strip a plant of its leaves, Theophr. H. P. 7. 12, 2.

ἀπόφυξις, εὼς, ἡ, v. sub ἀποφεύξις.

ἀποφύσσω, to blow away, Ar. Vesp. 330; τὰ νέφη Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 18.

II. to breathe out, ἀπ. ψυχίδιον Luc. Navig. 26.

ἀποφύσησις, εὼς, ἡ, a blowing away, Schol. Pind.

ἀποφύσσειν, verb. Adj. to blow off, away, Diosc. 5. 116.

ἀπόφύσις, εὼς, ἡ, an offshoot, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 4, Polyb. 18. 1, 10.

II. in Anatomy, the process of a bone, i. e. the prominence to which a tendon is attached (cf. ἐπίφυσις), Hipp. Art. 810.

ἀποφύτεία, ἡ, a planting off, planting of slips, Arist. de Longaev. 6, 5, Juvent. 3. 1, Theophr. C. P. 1. 4, 3.

ἀποφύτεω, to plant off, set slips or cuttings in a nursery, Arist. G. A. 3. 11, 11, al., Theophr. H. P. 7. 2, 1.

ἀποφύω, to put forth, ῥίζας Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 4: in Arist. Metaph. 3. 7, 6, ἀποπέφυκεν (trans.) must be corrupt; there is a v. l. ἀπέφυγεν.

II. Pass. with aor. 2 and pf. act. to grow as an offshoot, ἀπὸ τῶν ῥιζῶν Id. C. P. 4. 8, 5; of branching veins, Galen. 2. to be of different nature, πρὸς τινα or τι, cited from Synes., cf. Walz Rhett. 1. 564.

3. to go asunder, separate, Hesych.

ἀποφώλιος, ὄν, acc. to the Ancients = ἀνεμάλιος, μάταιος, empty, vain, idle, Lat. vanus, irritus, used by Hom. only in Od., νόον ἀποφώλιον εἶπαι 8. 177; οὐκ ἀποφώλια εἰδὼς 5. 182; also joined with φυγοπύλεμος, 14. 212; ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἀπ. εἶναι ἀθανάτων are not barren, 11. 248; so, νέκυς ἀπ. Opp. C. 3. 447; ἀποφώλια μυτιῶν Manetho 6. 565; cf. sq.; —also of the Minotaur, ἐμμικτον εἶδος ἀποφώλιον τρέφος a monstrous, hybrid birth, Eur. Fr. 383; and in Nic. Al. 524, στομίαν ἀπ. ἄσθμα is explained by Schol. χαλεπὴν, —but perhaps there is a play on φωλεόντα (φωλεός) which occurs just before. (Eust. connects it with φωλεός; others bring it from ἀπὸ, ὄφελος; but —ωλιος seems to be a termin., as in ἀνεμάλιος; and if so, ἀποφ— only remains to represent the unknown root.)

ἀποφώλος, ὄν, = ἀποφώλιος, Manetho 4. 316.

ἀποφώνω, to speak out, declaim, Eccl.

ἀποφῶρ, ὄρος, ὅ, a thief, Hesych.

ἀποχάσμαι, Dep. to withdraw from, Βύβρον Od. 11. 95; γραφίδων Anth. Plan. 181. Hesych. has the Act. in same sense.

ἀποχαρετίζω, (χαίρει) to say Farewell, to take leave, Byz. —hence Subst. —σμός, ὅ, and Adj. —ιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, Byz.

ἀποχαλάω, fut. ἄσω [ᾶ], to slack away, ἀποχάλα την φροντίδ' ἐς τὸν ἀέρα λιγνόμεν, ὥσπερ μηλολόνην, τοῦ ποδὸς Ar. Nub. 762; ἐαυτὸν ἀπ. Plut. 2. 655 B.

ἀποχαλίνω, to unbridle, Xen. Eq. 11, 7; ἀπ. τὴν αἰδῶ Plut. 2. 794 C.

ἀποχαλκεύω, to forge of copper, Xen. Cyn. 10, 3.

ἀποχαλκίζω, to strip of brass, i. e. money, a pun in Anth. P. 11. 283.

ἀποχαράκω, = ἀποσταυράω, Dion. H. 5. 58, Plut. Pomp. 35.

ἀποχάραξις, εὼς, ἡ, an incision, Plut. 2. 1079 E: scarification, Galen.

ἀποχάρασσω, Att. —τω, to erase, obliterate, ἀπ. ῥήμα ἀπὸ τῆς στήλης or ἀπ. τὴν στήλην Dio Chrys. 337.

II. to cure by scarifying, Hippiatr.

ἀποχαρίζομαι, Dep. to confer upon, τι τινα C. I. 3643, Eust. Opusc. 72. 30.

ἀποχαλῶ, to relax, weaken, Byz.

ἀποχειμάζει, impers. the storm ceases, Arist. Probl. 26. 31, 2.

ἀπο-χειρό-βιος, ὄν, = sq., Poll. 1. 50, Hesych.

ἀπο-χειρο-βίωτος, ὄν, living by the work of one's hands, 11dt. 3. 42, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 37.

ἀποχειρόμας, Med. to subdue, Eust. Opusc. 283. 23.

ἀποχειρος, ὄν, off-hand, unprepared, Polyb. 23. 14, 8.

ἀποχειροτονέω, to vote by show of hands away from; and so, I. to vote a charge away from one, acquit him, τινας Dem. 583. 1.

II. ἀπ. τινα ἀπὸ τῆς ἐπιμελείας to reject him as unfit for the charge, Dinarch. 110. 12; αὐτὸν ἀπ. τῆς ἀρχῆς Plut. Nic. 8; metaph., ἀπ. τῆς ἡδονῆς τὸν ἄνδρα you vote his poetry devoid of sweetness, Max. Tyr. 23. 5.

2. to supersede, depose, τὸν στρατηγὸν Dem. 676. 10; opp. to ἐπιχειροτονέω, Arist. Fr. 394. 395: —Pass., Dem. 1187. 3: —in Eccl. to depose from Holy Orders, to unfrock.

3. of things, to vote against, reject, τὴν εἰρήνην Ar. Pax 667: to abrogate, annul, τοὺς νόμους ap. Dem. 706. 17; τὰς συνθήκας Id. 678. 1.

III. ἀπ. τι μὴ εἶναι . . , to vote that a thing is not . . , Id. 703. 24, cf. Isae. 60. 4; ἀπ. τινας ὥς οὐδὲν αὐτῷ προσήκει Id. 60. 40. —Cf. ἀποψηφίζομαι.

ἀποχειροτονέω, verb. Adj. one must deprive of, τινός Max. Tyr. 22. 5.

ἀποχειροτονία, ἡ, rejection by show of hands, Dem. 1330. 28.

ἀποχερσώω, to make into solid land, Greg. Nyss.

ἀποχέτευμα, τό, a branch, ἀπ. τῆς θαλάσσης Eust. Dion. P. 38.

ἀποχέτευσις, εὼς, ἡ, a drawing off, περιτοματῶν Philo 1. 29.

ἀπ-οχετεύω, to draw off water by a canal, Lat. derivare, Plat. Legg. 736 B: —Pass., ὥσπερ βένυμα ἀποχετεύμενον Id. Rep. 485 D.

2. metaph., ἀπ. τὸ βάσανον Plut. 2. 485 F.

ἀποχεύομαι, v. sub ἀποχέω.

ἀποχέω, fut. —χέω: aor. ἀπέχεα, Ep. —έχευα: —to pour out or off, spill, shed, ἀπὸ δ' εἰδῶτα χέεν ἐράεε Od. 22. 20, 85; poet. pres. med., ἀποχέονται παγὰν Eur. Ion 148.

2. to pour off and away, τι ἀπὸ τινας Diosc. 1. 64; τι εἰς τι Id. 1. 63.

III. Pass. to be poured off, Polyb. 34. 9, 10; τοῦ μὲν ἀποχεομένου ὕδατος, τοῦ δὲ ἐπιχειμένου Diosc. 2. 90: to be shed, to fall off, ἀποχυνθέντα φύλλα Plut. 2. 332 B.

2.

of plants, to shoot into ear, Theophr. H. P. 8. 2, 5, etc.; εἰς στάχυν Ib. 4. 4, 10: —Med. to make to shoot, ἀπ. ποῖν Nic. Th. 569; χαίτην Ib. 658.

ἀποχή, ἡ, (ἀπέχω) distance, Ptolem. II. abstinence, Arr.

Epict. 2. 15, 5; ἀπ. τροφῆς Plut. Demetr. 38. III. a receipt, quittance, Anth. P. 11. 233, Ulpian.

ἀποχρησάμαι, Pass. to be bereft of, τινας Ar. Pax 1013.

ἀποχλωρίας, ὄν, ὅ, one whose complexion has become pale, Hesych.

ἀποχλωρίσις, ἡ, transmutation into suine, Eust. 1656. 32.

ἀπόχορδος, ὄν, discordant, inharmonious, Clem. Al. 493.

ἀποχραίνω, to soften away the colour, shade off, Plat. Legg. 769 A: —Pass. to be shaded off, Id. Rep. 586 B, of fruit, to change colour, Arist. Color. 5. 21.

ἀποχράω, Ion. —χρέω, inf. —χρῆν Dem. 46. 10, Antiph. Μοῖχ. 1, Luc. Hermot. 24 (not χρῆναι, acc. to A. B. 81), Ion. —χρᾶν Hdt.; part. —χρᾶν, —χρᾶσα, v. inf. r.: impf. ἀπέχρη, Ion. —έχρα: fut. —χρήσω: aor. —έχρησα.

To suffice, be sufficient, be enough: 1. absol., in persons other than 3 sing., εἰς ἐγὼν ἀποχρέω Epich. 114 Ahr. (the only place where 1 sing. occurs); δὲ ἀποχρῆσουσιν μόνω Ar. Pl. 484; ἀποχρήσει (sc. ἡ ὑφαντική) Plat. Polit. 279 B; τηλικαύτην ἀποχρῆν οἶμα δύναμι Dem. 46. 10; ἀποχρῆν ἀνὴρ ἔμοιγε πρὸς τὰ νῦν κακὰ Pherecr. Χειρ. 1. 6; ἡλικία ἀποχρῶσα Ar. Fr. 417; ξύμβουλος ἀποχρῶν Plat. Alc. 2. 145 C; c. inf., ἀποχρέουσι. ἑκατὸν νέες χειρῶσασθαι Hdt. 5. 31; Κνιδίους μόνους ἀποχρᾶν οἱ . . γίνεσθαι Id. 3. 138, cf. 9. 48; πεδὶον ἀποχρᾶν τὴν Ἀσίαν πρὸς τὴν Εὐρώπην ἀντιτάξει Philostr. 764.

2. mostly in 3 sing., c. dat., a. with a nom., ποταμὸς οὐκ ἀπέχρησε τῇ στρατῇ πνόμενος was not enough to supply the army with drink, Hdt. 7. 43, 196, cf. ἀντιχρᾶς; often in the phrase ταῦτα ἀποχρᾶ μοι, Hdt. 6. 137, Ar. Av. 1603, Plat. Phaedr. 279 A; ἀπόχρη μοι τοσούτων, ἐάν . . Isocr. 88 A; οὐκ ἀπέχρησε δὲ αὐτῷ τούτῳ Dem. 520. 7. b. impers., c. inf., ἀποχρᾶ μοι ἀγειν, ποιεῖν etc., 'tis sufficient for me to lead, to do, etc., Hdt. 1. 66., 8. 130., 9. 79, Hipp. Mochl. 863; [έφασαν] ἀποχρήσειν σφι φιλόσοφον Hdt. 8. 130; also c. dat. part., ἀπέχρα σφι ἡγεομένοις it was enough for them if they had the command, Id. 7. 148; μέρος βαιὸν ἐχούση πᾶν ἀπόχρη μοι 'tis all sufficient for me to have a little, Aesch. Ag. 1574 (nowhere else in Trag.).

c. impers., ἀπόχρη τινας there is enough of a thing, Hipp. 597. 7., 688. 49; ἀποχρῆν ἐνίοις ὑμῶν ἂν μοι δοκεῖ methinks it would have satisfied some of you, Dem. 52. 13: —absol., in part., οὐκ ἀποχρῆσαν αὐτῷ since it did not suffice him, Arist. de Xen. 2. 25.

3. Pass. to be contented with a thing, c. dat., ἀποχρεομένων τούτων Μυσῶν the Mysians being satisfied therewith, Hdt. 1. 37, cf. Dem. 215. 9.

b. impers., like ἀπόχρη, οὐκ ἀπεχράτο μόνων ἄρχειν τῶν Μῆδων Hdt. 1. 102; ἀπεχρέετο σφι ἡναχίην ἀγειν Id. 8. 14.

II. to deliver an oracle, like χρῶα, ap. Suid.

B. ἀποχράομαι, Ion. —χρέομαι, to use to the full, make what use one can of, avail oneself of, ἐπικαιρότατον χωρίον . . ἀποχρήσθαι Thuc. 1. 68; ἀποχρήσασθε τῷ . . ὡφέλει Id. 6. 17, cf. 7. 42; ὅταν . . ἀποχρήσωνται, χρώνται λοιπὸν ὡς προδότης when they have made all the use they can of them, then they deal with them . . Polyb. 17. 15, 9.

2. to abuse, misuse, Lat. abuti, c. dat., Dem. 215. 8; εἰς ταῦτα ἀποχρήσθαι τῷ πλουτέιν Id. 555. 22; ἀποχρεομένων μάλλον ἢ χρωμένων αὐτῷ Plut. Comp. Alc. c. Cor. 2; οἷς μὲν χρήσθαι, οἷς δ' ἀποχρήσθαι Id. 2. 178 C.

3. c. acc. to use up, destroy, kill, Lat. conficere, Ar. Fr. 328, Thuc. 3. 81, cf. Poll. 8. 74, etc.

b. ἀπ. τὰ χρήματα to make use of, Arist. Oec. 2. 21, 7.

ἀπόχρεα, τά, furniture, Eccl.

ἀποχρέμμα, τό, expectoration, Hipp. 415. 54.

ἀποχρέμπτωμαι, Dep. to cough up, expectorate, Hipp. Acut. 393, 414.

ἀπόχρεψις, εὼς, ἡ, expectoration, Hipp. Aph. 1251, etc.

ἀποχρέομαι, —χρέω, —χρή, v. sub ἀποχράω.

ἀποχρήματος, ὄν, = ἀχρήματος: ζημία ἀποχρ. a penalty but not of money, or the forfeiture of my inheritance (cf. v. 301), Aesch. Cho. 275.

ἀποχρήσις, εὼς, ἡ, a getting rid of, Plut. 2. 267 F.

II. contentment with a thing, τινας Dion. 11. 1. 58; cf. ἀποχρᾶω A. 1. 3.

ἀποχρίω [ῖ], fut. ἰάω, to strip or scrape off, cited from Diosc.

ἀποχρῆσσω, to turn into gold or money, Artemid. 1. 52.

ἀποχρώννυμι, to shade off colours, Poll. 7. 129; cf. ἀποχραίνω.

ἀποχρώντως, Adv. part. pres. of ἀποχρᾶω, enough, sufficiently, Thuc. 1. 21., 7. 77, Plat. Rep. 429 A; ἀπ. ἔχει τινα Antiph. Ποίησ. 1. 16.

ἀποχρωσις, εὼς, ἡ, (ἀποχρώννυμι) a losing of colour, ἀπ. σκιάς a shading off, gradation of colours, Plut. 2. 346 A.

ἀποχυλίζω, to extract the juice from a plant, Diosc. 1. 115; v. ἀποχυλίζω.

ἀποχυλίσμα, τό, extracted juice, Geop. 15. 6, 1.

ἀποχυλόω, = ἀποχυλίζω, Hipp. 635. 4.

ἀπόχυμα, τό, (χέω) that which is poured out, Tim. Locr. 100 A. 2.

= ζάπισσα, Diosc. 1. 98.

ἀποχύνω, late form of ἀποχέω, LXX.

ἀπ-οχύρω, to secure by fortifications, Theophr. H. P. 4. 17, 7; metaph., ἀποχυρωμένοις πρὸς τὸ λαμβάνειν incorruptible, Plut. Dem. 14.

ἀπόχυσις, εὼς, ἡ, (ἀποχέω) a pouring out or forth, ἀκτίων Sext. Emp. P. 3. 51: of corn, a shooting into ear, Theophr. H. P. 8. 10, 4.

II. the shoot itself, Ib. 8. 3, 4.

ἀπόχυτος, ὄν, (χέω) poured out, Hesych.

ἀποχωλέω, to make quite lame, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 9, Oec. 11, 17.

ἀποχωλόομαι, Pass. to be made quite lame, Hipp. Aër. 293, Thuc. 7. 27.

ἀποχώννυμι, fut. —χώσω, to bank up a river, etc., Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 4, 5, 2, 4.

ἀποχωρέω, fut. ἴσω, but also ἴσομαι Thuc. 3. 13, Dem. 793. 14: —to go from or away from, δόμῳν Ar. Ach. 456; ἐκ τόπον Plat. Rep. 394 A.

2. absol. to go away, depart, πάλιν ἀπ. Eur. I. T. 265 (v. l. ἀναχ-); esp. after a defeat, to retire, retreat, Thuc. 2. 89, etc., and freq. in Xen.; ἀπ. ἐπὶ Κορίνθῳ Thuc. 2. 94: —ἀπ. εἰς τι to have recourse to . . , Dem. 793. 14; ἐπὶ τι Id. 772. 26.

3. ἀπ. ἐκ . . , to withdraw from a

thing, i. e. *give up possession of it*, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 13.

II. *to pass off*, esp. of the excretions of the body, Hipp. 53. 1, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 16; τὰ ἀποχωρόντα, excretions, Id. Mem. 1. 4, 6; τὸ ἀποχωροῦν Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 53; cf. ἀποχώρησις II. 2.

III. of places, *to be distant*, μέρῃ ἀποκεχωρήκοντα Polyb. 15. 27, 8; ἀπ. ὡς πόδα *to be a foot apart*, Apollod. Pol. 28.

ἀποχώρησις, εὼς, ἡ, *a going off, departure, retreat*, Thuc. 5. 73; ποιέσθαι ἀπ. Hdt. 8. 21: *a place or means of safety*, Id. 8. 76.

II. *a passing off, becoming empty*, opp. to πληρωσις Plat. Tim. 65 A, 81 A. 2. *voidance*, of the excretions, Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 62; and so ἀπόπατος, Plut. Lycurg. 20; cf. ἀποχωρεῖν ἐπὶ τὰ ἀναγκαῖα Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 36. ἀποχωρήσας, verb. Adj. *one must depart*, Heliod. 7. 11.

ἀποχωρίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ: *to part or separate from*, τὸ χεῖρον ἀπὸ βελτίονος Plat. Soph. 226 D, cf. Polit. 289 C: *Pass. to be separated from*, πυρὸς Id. Tim. 59 D; ἐξ ἰσὺν αἷμα ἀπ. Ib. 84 A. 2. *to separate, set apart*, Lys. 14. 17; ἀπ. ὡς ἐν εἶδος *to separate and put into one class*, Plat. Polit. 262 D.

ἀποχωριστέον, verb. Adj. *one must separate, remove*, Geop. 16. 1, 5: Subst. -ιστής, ὁ, *a separator*, Gloss.: Adj. -τικός, ἡ, ὢν, *separating*, Greg. Nyss.

ἀπέχουσις, εὼς, ἡ, *a damming up*, ἀπ. ποταμοῦ *the bar of a river*, Plut. Ant. 41.

ἀποψάλλω, = ψάλλω, *to cut off with shears*, Diosc. 1. 130.

ἀποψάλλω, fut. -ψάλλω, *to pluck off*, Hesych.; ἀπ. πάγην *to spring a trap that is set*, Lyc. 407; ἡ γλῶττα ἀπ. τὴν ἀκρὰν Ἀρτίδα *rings out the purest Attic*, metaph. from the lyre, Philostr. 553.

ἀπόψαλμα, τό, *the part of the string which the musician touches*, Musici Vett. ἀποψάμα, fut. ἰώ: impf. ἀπέψην Eur. I. 3. 311: aor. ἀπέψησα Diosc. 1. 84, Luc. Gall. 6: I. c. acc. rei, *to wipe off, ἀφῆν τ' ἀπέψη Eur. I. c.*: Med. *to wipe or rub off from oneself*, τι Ar. Eq. 572.

II. c. acc. pers. *to wipe clean*, Ar. Lys. 1035: Med. (v. ψάω) *to wipe oneself, wipe one's nose*, μου πρὸς τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀποψάω *wipe your nose on my head*, Id. Eq. 909: *podicem detergere*, ἀποψάμεθα Id. Pl. 817; ἀπέψη-σάμην Id. Ran. 490; also, ἀποψ. τὴν χεῖρα εἰς τὴν Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 5. ἀποψέ, Adv. late, Apoll. de Constr. 336.

ἀποψεύδομαι, Dep. *to cheat grossly*; c. acc. *to forge*, πρόφασιν Joseph. B. J. 4. 3, 5: Pass. *to be quite cheated of*, τῆς ἐλπίδος Plut. Marcell. 29. ἀπόψηγμα, τό, *filings, scrapings*, Lat. ramentum, Diosc. 5. 85.

ἀποψηκτέον, verb. Adj. *one must wipe clean*, βίνας Geop. 17. 20, 3.

ἀπόψημα, τό, *wipings, refuse*, Hesych. s. v. μαρικοκαντῶν.

ἀπόψηξις, εὼς, ἡ, *a scraping, scratching*, Paul. Aeg. p. 137.

ἀπόψηστος, ον, (ἀποψάω) *wiped off*, Hesych.

ἀποψηφίζομαι, fut. Att. ἰούμαι: Dep., c. pf. pass., Dio C. 39. 55: *to vote away from*, opp. to καταψηφίζομαι, θάνατον ἀπ. τινός *to vote death away from him, refuse to condemn him to death*, Lycurg. 169. 11: hence I. c. acc. τινός (gen. pers.), 1. *to vote a charge away from one*, i. e. *to acquit*, Antipho 140. 42, Lys. 128. 31, Dem. 310. 17, 407. 8, etc.: absol. *to vote an acquittal*, Plat. Apol. 34 D, 39 E; ἀπ. ὡς οὐκ ἀδικεῖ *to vote in acquittal that* . . . Arist. Probl. 29. 13, 5.

2. *to vote the civic franchise away from one*, i. e. *to disfranchise by vote of the deme*, Dem. 1302. 14, 1305. 14, Aeschin. 16. 14: so also in Pass. *to be disfranchised*, τὸν ἀποψηφισθέντα Ἀντιφῶνα Dem. 271. 6; δακτύλιος ἐστ' ἀποψηφισμένος Aristopho Πυθαγ. 2; also, ἀποψηφισθῆναι τοῦ πολιτεύματος Plut. Phoc. 28.

II. c. acc. rei, of judges, ἀπ. γραφὴν *to vote against receiving the indictment*, Aeschin. 86. 31; ἀπ. τὸν νόμον *to reject the law*, Plat. Legg. 800 D; ἀπ. ἡ Διοσιπείδης κατεψηφίσαστο Isae. 54. 19; cf. Dem. 507. 15; ἀποψηφίζόμενον μὲν κύριον δεῖ ποιεῖν τὸ πλῆθος *to give them an absolute power of rejection*, Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 15.

III. foll. by μὴ c. inf. *to vote against doing*, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 8, Dem. 396. 2; so, ἢν δ' ἀποψηφίσωμαι (sc. μὴ ἔπεισθαι) Xen. An. 1. 4, 15; ἀποψηφισσάμεν ἐφ' (sc. μὴ ἀφίστασθαι) Id. Hell. 7. 3, 2. Cf. ἀποχειροτονέω.

ἀποψηφίσαις, εὼς, ἡ, *an acquittal*, Antipho 130. 20. 2. *disfranchisement*, Dem. 1299. 18, 1300. 12; cf. ἀποψηφίζομαι I. 2.

ἀπόψηφος, ον, *that has not voted*, τὸ ἀποκτείνει A. B. 9.

ἀποψήχω, *to scrape off*, Diosc. 5. 89: Pass., Arist. H. A. 9. 45, 6.

ἀποψιλῶ, *to strip off hair, make bald*, Ar. Thesm. 538: Pass., Id. Lys. 827.

2. *to strip bare*, τὸ δάτεον Hipp. 914 D; τὸν Κύρον οἶκον ἀπ. Hdt. 3. 32.

II. c. gen. *to strip bare of*, φίλαν τινά Aesch. Cho. 695.

ἀποψιλῶσις, εὼς, ἡ, *a stripping, ἀμπελῶν Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 11.*

ἀποψις, εὼς, ἡ, *an outlook, view, prospect*, πεδῖον ἀπειρον ἐς ἀποψιν boundless in view, Hdt. 1. 204; ἐκ τῆς ἀπ. ὁρᾶν τινα *to have him in view*, Polyb. 11. 31, 8; ἐν ἀπόψει εἶναι, γίγνεσθαι *to be within view*, Strab. 256, Anth. P. 9. 412.

2. *a lofty spot or tower which commands a view*, a Belle-vue, Belvidere, Strab. 800, Plut. Comp. Cim. c. Luc. 1.

II. *that on which one looks*, a view, prospect, Arist. Mirab. 130, Plut. 2. 133 B.

ἀποψοφέω, *to break wind*, Hipp. 1175 H, Arist. H. A. 9. 49 B, 11, Probl. 10. 44, 1, Macho ap. Ath. 349 E.

ἀποψόφσις, εὼς, ἡ, *crepitus ventris*, Plut. 2. 866 C.

ἀπόψυκτος, ον, *cooled, refreshed*, Galen.

ἀπόψυξις, εὼς, ἡ, *a cooling, evaporation*, Theophr. Fr. 12. 10.

ἀποψύχων [ῶ], fut. ξω: Pass., aor. ἀπεψύχον and ἀπεψύχην [ῶ], v. inf., also ἀψύχην Heliod. 2. 3. *To leave off breathing, to faint*, swoon, τὸν δὲ . . . εἶλεν ἀποψύχοντα Od. 24. 348; so in Ev. Luc. 21. 26 ἀπ. αὐτὸ φέβου.

2. c. acc., ἀπεψύχον βίον *breathed out life*, Soph. Aj. 1031; πνεῦμα Anth. P. 12. 72: absol., ἀπὸ πνεύματος, Lat. exspiro, *to expire, die*, Thuc. 1. 134, cf. LXX (4 Macc. 15. 17); λεπτόν ἀπ. faintly breathing out his life, Bion 1. 9:—so in Pass., aor. 2 ἀπεψύχθη Aesch. Fr. 102; ἀποψύχόμενοι, Lat. exanimati, Ar. Epict. 4. 1, 145, cf. Alciphro 2. 2, 8.

II. *to cool, chill*, ὕψα Sosipater Καταψ. 1.

54:—Pass. or Med. *to be cooled, refreshed, recover, revive*, Hom. only in phrase, ἰδρῶ ἀπεψύχοντο χιτῶνας, σάντες ποτὶ πνοίην *they got the sweat dried off their tunics*, Il. 11. 621; ἰδρῶ ἀποψυχθεῖς (by bathing) 21. 561 (whence Orph. Arg. 1089 has ἰδρῶ ἀποψύχοντε):—generally, *to grow cold*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 7. 3, etc.: metaph., ἀπεψυγμένοι πρὸς τὸ μέλλον cold and indifferent to . . . Arist. Rhet. 2. 5, 14.

2. impers. ἀποψύχει, *it grows cool, the air cools*, ἐπειδὴν ἀποψύχῃ Plat. Phaedr. 242 A (acc. to Phryn. A. B. 26), where the common reading is ἀποψύχῃ (aor. pass.).

ἀποψυλέω, (ψυλός) sensu obsceno, praeputium retrahere alicui, verum facere, Ar. Ach. 592; ἀπεψυλημένος a lewd fellow, Ib. 161.

ἀππα, = πάππα, ἄππα, Call. Dian. 6; cf. ἀπφά.

ἀππαπαῖ, an exclamation, Ar. Vesp. 235: cf. ἀπαπαῖ, ἄππαταῖ.

ἀππέμψω, rare poet. contr. for ἀποπέμψω, Od. 15. 83.

ἀππράγω, *to do nothing, to remain quiet*, Polyb. 3. 70. 4, 4. 64, 7.

ἀππράγῃα, ἡ, *idleness*, Polyb. 3. 103, 2: *want of energy*, Plut. Fab. 1.

ἀππραγματεύεσθαι, ον, impracticable, πόλις ἀπρ. i. e. an impregnable city, Diod. 17. 40.

II. *having little traffic or business*, χαλκίον Polyb. 4. 75, 2, Suid.

III. *not highly wrought, inartificial*, Muson. ap. Stob. 167. 50.

IV. Adv. -τως, *without trouble*, Synes. 4 B.

ἀπραγμοσύνη, ἡ, *the condition of an ἀπράγμων, freedom from politics, love of a quiet life*, Lat. otium, Ar. Nub. 1007, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 16; so of states that keep clear of foreign politics, Thuc. 1. 32; ἡ Νικίον τῶν λόγων ἀπρ. Id. 6. 18. 2. = ἀτέλεια λειτουργίας, C. I. 3178. 8, cf. Poll. 8. 156.

II. *the character of an ἀπράγμων, love of ease, quietness, easiness of temper*, Thuc. 2. 63, Dem. 560. 22; cf. ἀπράγμων.

ἀπράγμων, ον, *free from business (πράγματα)*, often in Att. of people who live in the country without meddling in public business, a good easy quiet man, opp. to πολυπράγμων (a restless meddlesome man), ὅστις δὲ πρᾶσσει πολλά . . . μωρός, παρὸν τῇν ἡδύας ἀπράγμονα Eur. Fr. 193; ἀν τιν' αὐτῶν γρῶς ἀπράγμον' ὄντα καὶ κεχρηότα Ar. Eq. 261, cf. Antipho 121. 13; αὐτοῦργοι καὶ ἀπράγμονες country folk, not meddling in politics, Plat. Rep. 565 A; ἀπρ. καὶ ἀφίλονεϊκος, ἀκακος καὶ ἀπρ. Dem. 1018. 1, 1164. 13; οἱ ἀπρ. οὐκ ἀδικοῖ Arist. Rhet. 2. 4, 10:—but at Athens such a man was regarded as one who shirked his public duties, whence Pericles says, τὸν μηδὲν τῶνδε [τῶν πολιτικῶν] μετέχοντα οὐκ ἀπράγμονα ἀλλ' ἀχρεῖον νομίζον Thuc. 2. 40; so, πόλις ἀπρ. *keeping clear of foreign politics*, Id. 6. 18:—of the life and habits of such men, *free from care, ἡσυχία* ἀπρ. Id. 1. 70; βίος ἀνδρὸς ἰδιώτου ἀπράγμονος Plat. Rep. 620 C; τὸ ἀπράγμων = Lat. otium, Thuc. 2. 63; so also, τόπος ἀπρ. *a place free from law and strife*, Ar. Av. 44; ἀπλάουσις ἀπρ. Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 33:—so Adv., *without trouble or care*, Eur. Fr. 785; ἀπρ. τῇν ἡδύ. Apollod. Ἀδελφ. 1.

II. of things, *not troublesome or painful, τελευτήν . . . ἀπραγμολογία τινος φίλοις Xen. Apol. 7*; so in Adv. -μόνας, *without trouble*, Thuc. 4. 61; σώζεσθαι Id. 6. 87; Comp. -έστερον Xen. Ages. 4, 1; ἀπρ. εἰρηται carelessly, Arist. Meteor. 2. 9, 12.

Ἀπράγμω-πόλις, εὼς, ἡ, *Castle of Indolence, Sans-souci*, as Augustus called his retreat in Campania, Suet. Aug. 98.

ἀπράγως, ον, = ἀπράγμων, Symm. V. T.

ἀπρακτέω, *to be ἀπρακτος, do nothing, to be idle*, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 5, 6; opp. to πράττειν, Id. Pol. 7. 3, 9. 2. *to gain nothing*, παρά τινος Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 6.

ἀπρακτος, Ion. ἀπρηκτος, ον, and so too in Pind. I. 8. 17: I. act. *doing nothing, ineffectual, unprofitable*, ἀπρηκτος πλεμονίη Il. 2. 121; ἀπρηκτους ἐρίδας Ib. 376; ἀπρ. ἐλπίς Simon. 12. 14, cf. Pind. I. c.: ἀπρ. γίγνεται τι *unavailing*, Dem. 121. 15; ἀπρ. ἡμέρας days when no business is done, idle days, holidays, Plut. 2. 270 A; ἀπρ. ἐορτή Walz Rhett. 4. 15; ἀπρ. εἶναι τι *to make no use of*, Polyb. 2. 31, 10. 2. of persons, *without success, unsuccessful*, ἀπρηκτος νέεσθαι, Lat. re infecta, Il. 14. 221; and in Prose, ἀπρ. ἀπέναι, ἀπελθεῖν, ἀποχωρεῖν Thuc. 4. 61, 99, 1. 111; ἀπρ. γίγνεσθαι *to gain nothing*, Id. 2. 59; ἀπρακτον ἀποπέμπειν τινά Id. 1. 24:—so in Adv. -τως, *unsuccessfully*, Id. 6. 48; ἀπρηκτ' ὀδυρόμενον in vain, Bacchyl. 19.

3. *not taking part in the action*, ἀπρ. ὁ χόρος Arist. Probl. 19. 48, 3:—*doing nothing, idle*, Tim. Locr. 104 E, Ar. Epict. 1. 10, 7. II. pass., like ἀμήχανος or ἀπορος, *against which nothing can be done, unmanageable, incurable*, ὀδύνα, ἀνίη Od. 2. 79, 12. 223; μεληδόνες Simon. 54. 2. *not to be done, impossible*, πράγμα, ἔργμα Theogn. 1075, 1031; ἀπρηκτα impossibilities, Id. 461. 3. *not done, left undone*, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 2, Dem. 430. 13; ἀπρ. ποιεῖν τι *to undo it*, Id. 1449. 7. 4. c. gen., *κοῦδὲ μαντικῆς ἀπρακτος ἡμῖν εἶμι* *not unassailed even by your divining arts*, Soph. Ant. 1035.

ἀπραξία, ἡ, *a not acting*, τὸ μέλλον ἴσον ἀπραξία intending to act is the same as not-acting, Eur. Or. 426; οὐδεμίαν . . . πράξιν οὐδ' ἀπραξίαν no action or non-action, Plat. Soph. 262 C. 2. *rest from business, leisure*, Menand. Incert. 93: in pl. holidays, Plut. Sull. 8. II. *want of success*, Aeschin. 26. 38.

ἀπραξία, ἡ, *want of purchasers, no sale*, Eupol. Αὐτολ. 26, Dem. 820. 2, 909. 24.

ἀπράτως, ον, *unsold, unsaleable*, Lys. 108. 44, Dem. 910. 1: *unprostituted*, Aeschin. 31. 19:—Adv. ἀπράτῃ, Schol. Il. 1. 99.

ἀπρέπεια, ἡ, *unseemliness, unseemly conduct, indecency, impropriety, indecorum*, Cicero's discrepantia, Plat. Rep. 465 C, etc. II. *ugliness*, εἶδους ἀπρεπείη (Ep. form) Anth. Plan. 319.

ἀπρεπής, ἑς, *unseemly, unbecoming, indecent, indecorous*, ἀπ. τι ἐπιγνώμην, πᾶσιν Thuc. 3. 57, 67; ἀπρ. καὶ ἀσχημον Plat. Legg. 788 B; μέθῃ . . . φύλαξιν ἀπρεπέστατον Id. Rep. 398 E; τὸ . . . τοιαυτὸ ποιεῖν ἀπρεπές Epict. Incert. 1. 33; τὸ ἀπρ. = ἀπρέπεια, Thuc. 5. 46, 6. 11:—Adv. -πῶς, poet. -πῶσι, h. Hom. Merc. 272, Plat. Phaedr. 274 B, etc. II. of persons, *disreputable, indecent*, ἀνδρίον Theocr. 5. 40.

ἀπρεπής, v. sub ἀπρέπεια.

ἀπρεπώδης, es, = ἀπρεπής, Epiph.

ἀπρηκτος, Ion. for ἀπρακτος:—ἀπρηξ, ηκος, Tzetz Ante-Hom. 138.

ἀ-πρήντος, on, Att. ἀπρά-, implacable, Anth. P. 7. 287.

ἀπριάτην [ἄ], Adv. of πρίασθαι, without purchase-money, ἔνθα με . . ἐκομίσαστο Φεῖδων ἦρως ἀπρ. (speaking of a man), Od. 14. 317; μή με ἀπριάτην περάσαντες (sc. Δημήτερα), h. Hom. Cer. 132; δόμεναι . . κοῦρην ἀπριάτην, ἀνάποιον Il. 1. 99. In the last passage, from its conjunction with ἀνάποιον, it seems to be an Adj., as it may also be in h. Hom. l. c., and Pind. Fr. 151. 8 uses acc. pl. ἀπριάτας. But in Od. l. c. it must be an Adv.; and Buttm., following Apollon. Lex. Hom., would take it so in Il. l. c.—ἀπριάδην (as read by Rhianus) would be the more analogous form.

ἀπριγδα, = ἀπρίξ (cf. ἀμυγα, ἀνάμψ), Aesch. Pers. 1057, 1063.

ἀπρικδο-πληκτος, on, struck unceasingly, Aesch. Cho. 425, restored by Blomf. for ἀπρικτος πληκτά.

ἀπρίξ, Adv. (a euphon., πρία: cf. γνύξ, δδάξ, δκλάξ, etc.):—with closed teeth, Lat. mordicus; hence fast, tight, ἀπρίξ ὄνυτι συλλαβάν Soph. Aj. 310; ἀπρ. ἔχουσαι τινας Id. Fr. 325, Luc. Nescym. 5; τοῖν χερσὶν λαβέσθαι Plat. Theat. 155 E; ἔχειν χερσὶ Theocr. 24. 54; δράσασθαι Anth. P. 5. 248.

ἀ-πριστος, on, unsawed, Q. Sm. 12. 137.

ἀπρίωτος, on, in surgery, without the use of the trepan, Hipp. V. C. 907.

ἀπροαιρεσία, ἡ, inconsiderateness, Hipp. 1283. 37.

ἀ-προαίρετος, on, without set purpose, not deliberate, of actions, Arist.

Eth. N. 5. 8. Adv. -τως, Hipp. Progn. 37, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 5. 4.

ἀ-προβίβαστος, on, not put forward or promoted, Byz.

ἀ-πρόβλητος, on, not cast down or prostrated, Cyrill.

ἀ-προβούλευτος, on, not planned beforehand, unpremeditated, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 8. 5; λόγῳ Theophr. Char. 3. 2. not submitted to the βουλή, Dem. 594. 23, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 6. 144; v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 125. 8. II. act. without forethought, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 8. 2, Cebes Tab. 8:—Adv. -τως, Plat. Legg. 867 A, B; ἀπρ. τοῦ ἀποκτείνειν without purpose of . . , Ib. 866 E.

ἀπροβούλια, ἡ, want of forethought, indiscretion, Plat. Legg. 867 B.

ἀ-πρόβουλος, on, = ἀπροβούλευτος:—Adv. -ως, recklessly, Aesch. Cho. 620.

ἀ-πρόγνωστος, on, improvident, Eccl.

ἀ-πρόγρῳφος, on, not written in public, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 6. 144.

ἀ-προηγήςτως, Adv. (διηγέομαι) without preface, Tzetz. Hes.

ἀ-πρόεδρος, on, without president, ἐκκλησία Eunap. 249 Mai.

ἀ-πρόθεσμος, on, not fixed to any definite time, opp. to εὐπρόθεσμος, Soran. 10. p. 28.

ἀπροθέτως, Adv. (προτίθημι) undesignedly, Polyb. 9. 12. 6.

ἀπροθυμία, ἡ, want of readiness, Suid.

ἀ-πρόθυμος, on, not eager or ready, unready, backward, Hdt. 7. 220, Thuc. 4. 86, etc. Adv. -μως, Plat. Legg. 665 E.

ἀπροΐδης, es, (προΐδεν) unforeseen, Nic. Th. 2. 18, Anth. P. 7. 213., 9. 111. 2. act. unforeseeing, unaware, Nonn. Jo. 7. 168.

ἀ-προικος, on, (προίξ) without portion or dowry, ἀπρ. τὴν ἀδελφὴν δίδουσι to give her in marriage without dowry, Isae. 41. 2; λαβεῖν to receive her so, Lys. 153. 14, Diod. Incert. 1. 4.

ἀ-πρόϊτος, on, not coming forth, staying within, Byz.

ἀ-προκάλυπτος, on, undisguised:—Adv. -πως, Chion. Ep. 7. 3.

ἀ-προκατασκευάστος, on, not elaborate, Dion. H. de Lys. 14.

ἀ-πρόκοπος, on, making no progress, Manetho 3. 375: without promotion, Eccl.

ἀ-προκριμάτιστος, Adv. (προκρίνω) indiscriminately, Eccl.

ἀ-πρόληπτος, on, not hastily assumed, Hierocl. p. 150.

ἀπρομήθεια, ἡ, want of forethought, Plat. Lach. 197 B, Joseph. B. J. 3. 5. 6.

ἀ-προμήθευτος, on, later form for ἀπρομήθης, Byz. Adv. -τως, Suid.

ἀ-προμήθης, es, without forethought, indiscreet, Joseph. A. J. 18. 6. 5.

ἀ-προμήθης, on, unforeseen, Aesch. Supp. 357.

ἀπρόνοησία, ἡ, inconsiderateness, Eccl.:—νοητέω, to be imprudent, Schol. Il. 4. 2.

ἀ-πρόνοητος, on, not thought of beforehand, unpremeditated, ἀκрасία Arist. M. Mor. 2. 6. 42; χώρα ἀπρ. an unguarded country, Polyb. 4. 5. 5; πόποι ἀπρ. unexamined, Id. 3. 48. 4. II. act. not considering beforehand, improvident, Xen. Hell. 5. 3. 7, Polyb. 5. 7. 2; ἀπρ. τινας Luc. Bis Acc. 2, etc.:—Adv. -τως, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 21, etc.; ἀπρ. τινὸς Strabo 109; opp. to προνοία Sext. Emp. P. 1. 151.

ἀ-πρόνομευτος, on, not ravaged for forage, Eust. Opusc. 283. 72.

ἀ-πρόξενος, on, without πρόξενος, Aesch. Supp. 239.

ἀ-πρόδος, on, not proceeding from any cause, self-existent, Damasc.

ἀ-προψίαστος, on, without preface, Dion. H. de Lys. 17, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 23. Adv. -τως, Walz Rhett. 3. 478.

ἀ-πρόσδοτος, on, unforeseen, Aesch. Pr. 1074:—Adv. -τως, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 1038 F. II. act. not foreseeing, unwary, Poll. 1. 179; ἀπρ. τοῦ μέλλοντος Id. 3. 117.

ἀ-πρόδρατος, on, = foreg. I, Diod. 20. 96.

I. 179:—Adv. -τως, Diog. L. 9. 62.

ἀ-προπετία, ἡ, freedom from precipitancy, Tim. Locr. 102 E.

ἀ-προπτωσία, ἡ, like ἀπροπετία, freedom from precipitancy, deliberateness, Zeno ap. Diog. L. 7. 46, M. Anton. 3. 9.

ἀ-πρόπτωτος, on, not precipitate, deliberate, συγκατάθεσις Arr. Epict. 2. 8. 29. Adv. -τως, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1038 C.

ἀ-πρόρητος, on, not foretold, Plat. Legg. 968 E, as Ast for ἀπύρητος.

ἀ-προσῆγορευτος, on, not mentioned, unnamed, Walz Rhett. 4. 21.

ἀ-προσάρμοστος, on, not fitted, inconvenient, Eust. 1271. 58.

ἀ-προσάρητος, on, unattached, independent, Theol. Ar. 46 A.

ἀ-προσαύδηςτος, on, not accented, unnoticed, Plut. 2. 29 B, 921 F.

ἀ-προσβάτος, Dor. ἀποτίβαςτος, on, inaccessible, πέτρας Arist. H. A. 6. 5. 1; ἀποτίβ. νοῦσος unapproachable, Soph. Tr. 1030.

ἀ-πρόσβλεπτος, on, not to be looked at, E. M. 433. 49. Adv. -τως, Byz.

ἀ-πρόσβλητος, on, unapproachable, invincible, Cyrill.

ἀ-προσδεής, es, without want of anything more, τινας Plut. 2. 122 F, 381 B, etc.; absol., Luc. Conscr. Hist. 36.

ἀ-προσδέητος, on, = foreg., Polyb. 22. 6. 4.

ἀ-πρόσδεκτος, not to be pointed out, Aesch. Supp. 794.

ἀ-πρόσδεκτος, on, inadmissible, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 229: unacceptable, Eust. Opusc. 70. 95.

ἀ-προσιδύνυστος, on, uncongenial to the festival of Bacchus: hence, not to the point, out of place, proverbial like οὐδὲν πρὸς Διόνυσον, Cic. Att. 16. 12. 1, Plut. 2. 612 E, Luc. Bacch. 6.

ἀ-προσιδύριστος, on, undefined, Schol. Dem. Adv. -τως, Tzetz. Prol. Lyc.

ἀ-προσδόκητος, on, unexpected, unlooked for, Aesch. Pr. 680, Soph. El. 1017, Thuc. 3. 39, etc.; πράγμ' ἡμῖν ἰδεῖν ἀπρ. Ar. Lys. 352; κακοπάθεια Antipho 122. 19; τύχη Plat. Legg. 920 D; ἀπρ. [ἰδόν] πορευθεῖς Xen. Hell. 6. 4. 3—ἐξ ἀπροσδοκίτου, Lat. necopinato, Hdt. 1. 129., 7. 204; so Adv. -τως, Thuc. 4. 29, Lys. 92. 35, etc.

II. act. not expecting, unaware, ἐπιθεῖσθαι τοῖς ἀπροσδοκίτοις Thuc. 2. 33, cf. 7. 39; ἀπρ. εἶναι Id. 6. 69; ἀπρ. μὴ ἂν ποτέ τινα σφίσιν ἐπιθεῖσθαι Id. 7. 29.

ἀπροσδοκία, ἡ, non-expectation, Def. Plat. 412 D.

ἀ-προσέγγιστος, on, unapproachable, Hesych.

ἀ-πρόσελος, unsummed, Eur. Incert. 203.

ἀπροσεκτέω, to be heedless, inattentive, cited from Eust.

ἀ-πρόσεκτος, on, heedless, careless, Tzetz. Lyc. 314. Adv. -τως, Porph. ap. Stob. 24. 33.—Also ἀ-προσεχής, es, Ephraem. Syr.

ἀ-προσέλευστος, on, inaccessible, Hesych.

ἀ-προσεξία, ἡ, want of attention, Arr. Epict. 4. 12. 5, Origen., etc.

ἀ-προσηγορία, ἡ, want of intercourse by speech, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 5. 1.

ἀ-προσηγορος, on, not to be accented, of a man, Soph. O. C. 1277; of a lion, Id. Tr. 1093.

II. act. not accosting, Plut. 2. 679 A.

ἀ-προσηγής, es, ungentle, harsh, Schol. Pind.

ἀ-προσθετέω, not to assent, Diog. L. 9. 76.

ἀ-πρόσθετος, on, not added to, Theol. Ar. 30 C.

ἀ-πρόσθηκτος, on, untouched, not to be touched, Hesych.

ἀ-πρόσκιτος, on, not to be attained, ἐπώτες Pind. N. 11. fin.

ἀ-πρόσιτος, on, unapproachable, inaccessible, ἔρη Polyb. 3. 49. 7; καταφυγή Diod. 19. 96: metaph., παρησία Plut. Alc. 4. Adv. -τως, Plut. 2. 45 F.

ἀ-πρόσκεπτος, on, unforeseen, not thought of, Xen. Lac. 13. 7. II. act. improvident, Dem. 1232. 18:—Adv. -τως, Antipho Προγόν. 1. 9.

ἀ-πρόσκλητος, on, without summons to attend the trial, ἀπρ. ἔκκη a prosecution in support of which no πρόσκλησις has been issued, Dem. 1251. 12; so, ἀπρ. γνώσις Id. 544. 3.

ἀ-προσκληνής, es, without bias, Cyrill. Adv. -ως, Clem. Al. 169.

ἀ-πρόσκλητος, on, unbending, firm, Theod. Stud. Adv. -τως, Basil.

ἀ-προσκόλλητος, on, not adhering, τινί Eust. 1940. 20.

ἀπροσκοπέω, to be ἀπρόσκοπος, Hesych.

ἀ-πρόσκοπος, on, not stumbling, void of offence, Ep. Phil. 1. 10; ανείδους Act. Ap. 24. 16:—Adv. -πως, Eccl.

II. giving no offence, τινί Sext. Emp. M. 1. 195. 1 Ep. Cor. 10. 32, Clem. Al. 525.

ἀ-πρό-σκοπος, on, = ἀπρόσκοπος, Aesch. Eum. 105.

ἀπρόσκοπος, on, without offence, C. I. 5625. Adv. -τως, Byz.

ἀ-πρόσκορής, es, not satiating or disgusting, Heliod. 1. 6, Clem. Al. 170.

ἀ-πρόσκορυστος, on, not taking offence at others, Procl. ad Hes.

ἀ-πρόσκύνητος, on, not worshipped, Athanas.

ἀ-πρόσληπτος, on, not assumed, Eccl.

II. Act. not taking or assuming, τινας Apollon. de Pron. 16 C.

ἀ-προσλόγιστος, on, not to be reckoned in, Eust. Opusc. 65. 43.

ἀ-πρόσλογος, on, not to the point, Origen. Adv. -τως, Polyb. 9. 36, 6.

ἀ-πρόσματος, on, v. sub ἀποτίμαστος.

ἀ-προσμάχης, on, = ἀπρόσμαχος, Eccl.

ἀ-πρόσμάχος, on, irresistible, Soph. Tr. 1098; τινί Luc. Tox. 48.

ἀ-προσμηγάνητος, on, against whom no device avails, Schol. Il. 16. 29.

—Also, -μήχανος, on, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 1053.

ἀ-προσμίγής, es, = sq., Steph. Byz. s. v. Σήρες, Eust. Dion. P. 752.

ἀ-πρόσμυκτος, on, holding no communion with, ξένισαι Hdt. 1. 65: absol. solitary, isolated, Poll. 3. 64. Adv. -τως, Id. 5. 139.

ἀ-πρόσδευτος, on, not visited or greeted, Eust. Opusc. 360. 91.

ἀ-πρόσδος, on, without approach, inaccessible, βίος Phrym. Com. Mov. 1, ubi v. Meineke.

ἀ-πρόσιτος, on, not to be withstood, irresistible, Aesch. Pers. 91.

II. unsociable, in Adv. -τως, Isocr. 198 E.

ἀ-προσόμιλος, on, unsociable, Soph. O. C. 1236:—in Byz. also ἀπροσομίλητος, on.

ἀ-πρόσοπτος, on, not to be looked at, faced, ἀστραπή Poll. 1. 117.

ἀ-προσόρατος, on, not to be looked on, horrid, frightful, πόνος Pind. O. 2. 121; epith. of Κύβης, Orph. H. 38. 2.

ἀ-προσόρμιστος, on, where one cannot land, Diod. 20. 74.

ἀ-προσπάθης, es, without affection or passion, Clem. Al. 869. Adv. -θώς, Id. 187.—Hence ἀπροσπάθεια, ἡ, Theod. Stud.

ἀ-προσπέλαστος, on, unapproachable, Strabo 20, Plut. Anton. 70.

ἀ-πρόσπλοκος, on, not to be interwoven, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1379, Origen.

ἀ-προσποίητος, on, unassigned, Tzetz. Adv. -τως, Diod. Exc. Vat. 93.

ἀ-προσπρίστος, on, not acquired or gained beside, Byz.

ἀ-προσπταιστος, on, = ἀπρόσκοπος, Hipp. 1283. 50.

ἀ-πρόσρητος, on, = ἀπρόσρητος, Poll. 5. 137, 138.

ἀπροστασίαστος, *ov*, without προστάτης, guardian or advocate, Philo 1. 170.

ἀπροστυσίον γραφή, ἡ, at Athens, an indictment of a μέτοικος for not having chosen a προστάτης or patron from among the citizens, Dem. 940. 15; ἀπρ. δίκη Arist. Fr. 387, 388.

ἀπροστατεύτος [ᾶ], *ov*, without a leader or guide, Joseph. A. J. 20. 8, 8, Ael. N. A. 15. 8.

ἀπροστατήτος [ᾶ], *ov*, = foreg., M. Anton. 12. 14.

ἀπροστίμῳ [ῆ], *ov*, without specified penalty, Byz.: unpunished, Byz.

ἀπρόστομος, *ov*, without sharp edge, ἔιφος Magnes Incert. 1.

ἀπροσφύλης, ἑς, (σφάλλωμαι) unerring, Nicet. Ann. 136 D.

ἀπρόσφιλος, *ov*, unfriendly, hostile, Heliod. 5. 7.

ἀπρόσφορος, *ov*, unsuitable, dangerous, νήσους ναύταις ἀπρόσφορος Eur. I. A. 287. Adv. -ρως, Eccl.

ἀπρόσφωτος, ἑς, unsuitable, incongruous, Tzetz., Eust., etc. Adv. -ῶς, Eust. 529. 31.

ἀπρόσφυλος, *ov*, (φύλον) not belonging to the tribe, Heliod. 4. 8, dub.

ἀπροσφύνητι, Adv. of sq., without accosting, Aesop.

ἀπροσφώνητος, *ov*, not accosted, Cic. Att. 8. 8, 1. 2. unnoticed, unremarked, Plat. 2. 575 B.

ἀπροσχάριστος [ᾶ], *ov*, (πρὸς χάριν) doing nothing by partiality, Const. Apost. 8. 11.

ἀπρόσψαυστος, *ov*, not to be touched, Eust. Opusc. 310. 64.

ἀπροσωπώλητος, *ov*, not respecting persons, Suid. s. v. ἀδυσώπητος: τὸ ἀπρ. Clem. Al. 77.2. Adv. -τως, without respect of persons, 1 Ep. Petr. 1. 17. Hence Subst. -ληψία, ἡ, Byz.

ἀπρόσωπος, *ov*, without a face, i. e. without beauty of face, opp. to εὐπρόσωπος, Plat. Charm. 154 D, cf. Ael. N. A. 14. 18; of a country, Liban. 4. 784. II. impersonal, A. B. 420:—Adv. -πως, Jo. Chrys.

ἀπρότι-ελεπτος, *ov*, Dor. for ἀπρῶς-, unheeded for, Opp. C. 3. 422 (but the best Ms. ἀπρότιοντος).

ἀπρότρηκτος, *ov*, Dor. for ἀπρόσματος (πρὸς μᾶσσω), untouched, undefiled, ἀλλ' ἔμεν' ἀπρ., of Briseis, Il. 19. 263. II. unapproachable, of Homer, Euphor. 62.

ἀπρότιοντος, *ov*, Dor. for ἀπρόσματος, invisible, obscure, Opp. H. 3. 159, Q. Sm. 7. 74, etc.; cf. ἀπρότιελεπτος.

ἀπροφάνης, ἑς, = ἀπρόφατος, unexpected, Orph. Arg. 785.

ἀπροφάσιτος [ᾶ], *ov*, offering no excuse, unhesitating, ready, προθυμία Thuc. 6. 83; εὐνοία Lys. ap. Suid.; σύμμαχοι Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 10; συνεραστής Timocl. Δρακ. 1. Adv. -τως, without disguise, Thuc. 1. 49, etc.; without evasion, honesty, Id. 6. 72:—Eur. Bacch. 1002. is corrupt.

ἀπρόφωτος, *ov*, unfortold, unexpected, Arat. 424, 768, Ap. Rh. 2. 268, Nic. Al. 611 (598):—Adv. -τως, Ap. Rh. 1. 1201, 2, 580, etc. II. unutterable, terrific, Id. 1. 645.

III. = ἀπροφάσιτος: in Adv., Id. 2. 68, 4. 1005.

ἀπροφύλακτος [ῆ], *ov*, not guarded against, unforeseen, Thuc. 4. 55:—Adv. -τως, Dio C. 38. 41. 2. unguarded, Opp. H. 5. 106. II. act. using no precautions, cited from Ach. Tat.

ἀπροφώνητος, *ov*, not announced beforehand, Schol. Od. 4. 727.

ἀπρόχωστος, *ov*, not protected by mounds, Walz Rhett. 9. 174.

ἀπταισία, ἡ, a not making the proper pauses in music, Plat. Legg. 669 E; but ἀπταισία would be the correct form; Ast suggests ἀπαιστία.

ἀπταιστος, *ov*, not stumbling, ἀπταιστότερον παρέχειν τὸν ἵππον to make a horse less apt to stumble, Xen. Eq. 1. 6; metaph. without offence, ἀπρ. ἐν τῷ βίῳ Epict. Fr. 62, cf. M. Anton. 5. 9:—Adv. -τως, Plat. Theat. 144 B; -τῇ Hdn. Epim. 256. II. not causing to stumble, giving a good footing, of snow, Plat. 2. 691 D.

ἀπτεόν, verb. Adv. of ἀπτομαι, one must cling to a thing, bestow pains upon it, μουσικῆς Plat. Rep. 377 A; παλαίουτος Alex. Φιλολ. 1.

ἀπτερίως, Adv. without wings, i. e. without wavering, steadily, resolutely, Parmenid. 17, Ap. Rh. 4. 1765; v. Herm. Aesch. Ag. 261.

ἀπτερος, *ov*, without wings, unwinged, Hom. only in Od., and always in phrase τῇ δ' ἀπτερος ἔπλετο μῦθος, the speech was to her without wings, i. e. did not fly away, sank into her heart, 17. 57, 19. 29; ἀπτερα πτήματα wingless flight, Aesch. Eum. 250; ἀπρ. δρόμος, of the Trojan horse, Tryph. 85, ubi v. Wernick:—ἀπτερα, τὰ, animals without wings, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 6; ἀπτερον the class of such animals, Id. P. A. 1. 3, 3. II. without feathers, unfeathered, featherless, of the Harpies, Aesch. Eum. 51, cf. Eur. I. T. 1095; of arrows, Hdt. 7. 92. 2. of young birds, unfeathered, callow, ἀπτερος ὠδὴν τέκνων Eur. H. F. 1039; ἀνθρωπος ζῶων ἀπ. Def. Plat. 415 A. 3. metaph., φάτις ἀπρ. an unfledged (i. e. unconfirmed) report, Aesch. Ag. 283 (as Herm. and Humboldt), or an unwinged (i. e. unspeakable) word, the opp. of ἔπος περὶόντα.

ἀπτερύγος, *ov*, without wings, Hedyll. ap. Ath. 297 B.

ἀπτερόμαι, = πετρώσομαι (with a euphon.), to fly, Arist. 1009 (unless we read ἀμπετρώσομαι with Herm. Ag. 261).

ἀπτερωτος, *ov*, unfeathered, of arrows or bolts, Inscr. in Böckh's Urkund. pp. 417, 499.

ἀπτήν, ἦνος, ὁ, ἡ, (πηνός) unfledged, callow, properly of young birds, ἀπτήνι νεοσσοῖσι Il. 9. 323: metaph. of men, ἀπτήνα, τυτθὸν Com. Anon. 167. II. unwinged, ἐφημέριοι Ar. Av. 687; in Plat. Polit. 276 A, with a neut. Subst., ἀπτήνι ζῴως.

ἀπτικός, ἡ, ὅν, (ἀπτομαι) able to lay hold of, ἀλλήλων Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 6, 5. 2. absol., τὴν ἀπρ. αἰσθῆναι the sense of touch, Id. de An. 2. 2, 7; τὸ ἀπρ. Ib. 2. 3, 8; γλῶττα ἀπτικωτάτη most sensitive to touch, Id. P. A. 2. 17, 2.

ἀπτίλος, *ov*, unfeathered, Suid.

ἀπτιστος, *ov*, not winnowed or ground, Hipp. Vet. Med. 13.

ἀπτισηῖς, ἑς, (α priv., πτιώω, ἔπος) undaunted in speech, Il. 8. 209; the Schol. notes a v. l. ἀπτισηῖς (from ἀπτομαι) attacking with words.

ἀπτιώω, *ov*, without expectation, Hipp. Coac. 177.

ἀπτιώω, fut. ἀπτιώω: aor. ἤπα:—Pass., pf. ἤμμαι, Ion. ἄμμαι Hdt. 1. 86 (v. sub ἐάθη): fut. ἀπτιώωμαι Galen.:—Med., fut. ἀπτιώω: aor. ἤπαμαι. (The √ΑΦ appears in ἀφ-ῆ, ἔπα-ος, etc.) To fasten or bind to, used by Hom. in this sense, once in Act., ἄψας ἀμφοτέρωθεν. ἔντερον οἶός (of a person putting a new string to a lyre), Od. 21. 408; and once in Med., ἀψαμένη βρόχον. ἀφ' ὧν ἡλοῖο μελάθρον having fastened the noose to the beam (to hang herself), Od. 11. 278; so, ἀψεται ἀμφὶ βρόχον. δέιρα Eur. Hipp. 770; ἀψαμένη βρόχον αὐχένι Ar. Rh. 1. 1065; so in Act., βρόχους ἀ. κρεμαστούς Eur. Or. 1036; and reversely, βρόχον γ' ἀ. δέριον Id. Hel. 136, cf. Anth. P. 7. 493. 2. to join, ἀπτιν χαρὸν Aesch. Eum. 307; πάλην τινὶ ἀπτιν to fasten a contest in wrestling on one, engage with one, Id. Cho. 868 (cf. ἀφῆ):—Med., ἀπτιεται τὴν Μεγαρέων πόλιν καὶ Κορινθίαν τοῖς τείχεσιν Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 9. II. much oftener in Med. ἀπτιομαι, fut. ἀπτιομαι, with pf. pass. ἤμμαι (Soph., Plat.):—to fasten oneself to, cling to, hang on by, lay hold of, grasp, touch, c. gen., ἀψασθαι γούνα, χειρὸς, ποδῶν, ὤμων, etc.; ἀψαμένη δὲ γενεῖον Ὀδυσσῆα προσέειπεν addressed Odysseus, having taken hold of his chin, Od. 19. 473 (yet Ὀδυσσῆα may depend on προσέειπε); ἀπτιεσθαι νῆών Il. 2. 152; βρώμης δ' οὐχ ἀπτιεαι οὐδὲ ποτὶτος Od. 10. 379, cf. 4. 60; ὡς δ' ὅτε τίς τε κύναν σνός. ἀπτιεται κατόπισθεν. ἰσχία τε γλουτούς τε (where the acc. are added out of any regular constr.), Il. 8. 339;—so also later, ἀ. τοῦ ἐπύοντος ἐπὶ τῶν δεινδρέων καρποῦ Hdt. 2. 32; ἀ. τῶν τύμβων Id. 4. 172; ἀ. τιος, Lat. manus injicere alicui, Id. 3. 137, al.; so in Att. b. absol., τῶν μὲν γὰρ πάντων βέλε' ἀπτιεται for the spears of all the Trojans reach their mark, Il. 17. 631; ἀμφοτέρων βέλε' ἤπτετο 8. 67:—cf. also ἐάθη, prob. belonging to ἀπτιω.—Later, esp. Att., writers transferred this sense to everything with which one can come in contact, esp., 2. to engage in, undertake, βουλευμάτων Soph. Ant. 179; ἀγώνους Eur. Supp. 317; ἀπτιεσθαι πόλεμον to prosecute it vigorously, Thuc. 5. 61; ἤπται τοῦ πράγματος Dem. 564. 26; ἡμμένους φόνον engaged in. Plat. Phaedo 108 B; so, ἀπ. τῆς μουσικῆς Id. Rep. 411 C; γεωμετρίας Id. Polit. 266 A; τῆς θαλάττης Polyb. 1. 24, 7:—very freq. ἀπτιεσθαι λόγον or λόγων Eur. And. 662, al.; but ἀπτιεσθαι τῶν λόγων, also, to lay hold of, dispute the argument of another, Plat. Rep. 497 E, Phaedo 68 D; also, τούτων ἤπται touched on these points, handled them, Thuc. 1. 97. b. absol. to begin, set to work, Ar. Eccl. 582. 3. to fasten upon, set upon, attack, assail, Pind. N. 8. 37, Aesch. Ag. 1608, etc.; μόνον τῷ δακτύλῳ Ar. Lys. 365; τῆς οὐραγίας Polyb. 2. 34, 12; esp. with words, Hdt. 5. 92, 3; so, of diseases, ἤπται μου Soph. Tr. 1009; ἤπται τῶν ἀνθρώπων Thuc. 2. 48; ὅσα ἀπτιται ἀνθρώπων all that feed on human flesh, Ib. 50. 4. to touch, affect, ἄλγος οὐδὲν ἀπτιται νεκρῶν Aesch. Fr. 244, cf. Soph. O. C. 955, Plat. Ion 535 A; τῆς ἐμῆς ἡψώ φρενὺς Eur. Rhes. 916; ὡς μου χρησμός ἀ. φρενῶν Ar. Eq. 1237; cf. ἀνθάπτομαι. 5. to grasp with the senses, apprehend, perceive, Soph. O. C. 1550, Plat. Phaedo 99 E. 6. to have intercourse with a woman, Plat. Legg. 840 A, Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 18, 1 Ep. Cor. 7. 1:—generally, to enjoy, Plat. Legg. 913 A, etc. 7. to come up to, reach, overtake, Xen. Hell. 5. 4. 43: to gain, Lat. assequi, attingere, τῆς ἀληθείας Plat. Phaedo 65 B, al.; τοῦ τέλους Symp. 211 B; παιδείας ὀρθῆς Legg. 694 C:—the Med. is used by Pind. in the last sense, c. dat. (as he uses ψάω), P. 10. 44, I. 4. 20 (3. 30); though he has it in the same sense c. gen., O. 3. 78. B. in Act., also, to kindle, set on fire, as being done by contact of fire, Pind. I. 3 (4). 74, Hdt. 8. 52, Thuc. 4. 100; (so in Med., v. Call. Dian. 116); ἀπτιν τι πυρὶ Aesch. Ag. 295:—Pass., with fut. med. (in Od. 9. 379), to be set on fire, ὁ μόχλος ἐλαῖνος ἐν πυρὶ μέλλεν ἀψεσθαι Od. l. c.; ὡς ἀπθῇ τάχιστα τὸ λῆιον. ἄπατο νηοῦ as soon as the corn caught fire, it set fire to the temple, Hdt. 1. 19; πυρὴς ἤπῃ ἀμύνεις Ib. 86; ἤπται πυρὶ Eur. Hel. 107. II. ἀ. πῦρ to kindle a fire, Ib. 503:—Pass., ἀνθρακες ἡμμένοι red-hot embers, Thuc. 4. 100; ἐδδ' ἐνεγκάτω τις ἡμμένην Ar. Nub. 1490, cf. Pl. 301. III. to cook, Alex. Aἰβ. 5. 1. ἀ-πτιώω, ὡκος, ὁ, ἡ, without hares, Theognost. Can. 41. (On the accent, cf. Choerob. I. 176.) ἀπτιώω, ὡτος, ὁ, ἡ, (πίπτω) not falling or liable to fall, ἀπτιώω δόλω, of a wrestler's art, Pind. O. 9. 139; λόγος Plat. Rep. 534 C; ἀ. ἐστάναι M. Anton. 7. 61. ἀπτιωσία, ἡ, firmness, infallibility, Eccl. ἀ-πτιωτος, *ov*, = ἀπτιώω, Longin. 33. 6, C. I. 5924. II. without case, indeclinable, Diog. L. 7. 58, A. B. 501. ἀ-πτιώωτος, *ov*, free from poverty, Eccl. Adv. -τως, Jo. Chr. ἀπύ, Aeol. for ἀπό, v. ἀπό init. ἀ-πύγος, *ov*, without buttocks, Simon. lamb. 6. 76, Plat. Com. Incert. 2. ἀ-πύθμενος, *ov*, without bottom or base, φιάλη Parthen. ap. Ath. 501 A: ἀπύθμενιστος, *ov*, Eust. 870. 28; ἀπύθμην, ενος, Theognost. Can. 86. ἀ-πυκνος, *ov*, not dense, not compressed, Ptolem.:—also ἀπύκνωτος, *ov*, Eust. 972. 39. ἀ-πύλωτος [ῆ], *ov*, not secured by gates, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 20; v. l. for ἀθύρωτος, Ar. Ran. 838.

ἀ-πυνδάκωτος [ᾱ], *on*, = ἀπύθμενος, Soph. Fr. 541.

ἀ-πύος, *on*, *not suppurating*, Suid.

ἀ-πύργος, *on*, *untowered, unfortified*, Eur. Fr. 749.

ἀ-πύργωτος, *on*, *not girt with towers*, Od. 11. 264.

ἀπύρεκτος, *on*, = ἀπύρετος, Att. Epict. 4. 6, 21.

ἀ-πύρεξία, *ῆ*, *absence of fever, time or state free from fever*, Galen.

ἀ-πύρετος [ῆ], *on*, *without fever*, Hipp. Aph. 1249; *ἰατρία* Id. Art. 832; *δ* bios Antiph. Incert. 1. 6.

ἀπυρηνόμηλη, *ῆ*, *a probe without a knob (πυρήν) at the end*, Galen.

ἀ-πύρηνος [ῆ], *on*, *without stone or kernel, or with a poor, soft kernel*, Lat. *apryrenus*, *ῥοά* Ar. Fr. 105; Theophr. H. P. 4. 13, 2; cf. Arist. de An. 2. 10, 3.

ἀ-πύρος, *on*, *without fire*, in Hom. only of pots and tripods, *that have not yet been on the fire, fire-new, brand-new*, ἐπὶ ἀπύρους τρίποδας Il. 9. 122, cf. 23. 267; *πυρρίσκος* Ar. Fr. 449; *σκευὸν ἐμπύρον καὶ ἀπύρον* Plat. Legg. 679 A; *χρυσίον* C. I. 150 B. 27.

2. *ἀπ. οἶκος* without fire, i. e. *cold, cheerless*, Hes. Op. 523. 3. of food, *ἀπ. οἶνος* Alcman 110; *οἶντα* Plut. 2. 349 A; *ἀκόλος* Anth. P. 9. 563, etc. 4. *ἀπ. χρυσίον* *unsmelted*, opp. to *ἀπεφθόν*, Hdt. 3. 97; *ἀπ. τέχνη* Aristid. 1. 12.

5. *ἱερὰ ἀπ.* sacrifices in which *no fire* was used, Pind. O. 7. 88; *θυοῖαν ἀπυρον παγκαρπέλας* Eur. Fr. 904; but, 6. in Aesch. Ag. 70, *ἀπυρα ἱερὰ* must be sacrifices *unfit for the sacred fire, profane, impious*, like that of Iphigenia (v. Herm. ad l., and cf. Aesch. in. 72. 17, 75. 12), or, it may be, *unoffered, neglected* sacrifices, cf. Soph. Fr. 366; (the old notion of the *fireless* rites of the Furies is refuted by Eum. 108).

7. in Aesch. Pr. 880, *ἀπ. ἀρῖος* an arrow-point, *but one not forged in fire*, i. e. the sting of the gad-fly, cf. ἀποχρήματος. II. as Medic. term, *without fever*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 938.—Adv. *ἀπύρως*, Id. Prorrh. 77.

ἀ-πύρσευτος, *on*, *not lighted by fire*, Paul. Sil. Ephe. 333.

ἀ-πύρως [ῆ], *on*, *not exposed to fire*, like *ἀπυρος*, *φιάλη* Il. 23. 270; of the moon in eclipse, Plut. 2. 891 E.

ἀ-πύστος, *on*, *not heard of, what* ἔατος, *ἀπύστος* Od. 1. 242; *πάμπαν ἀπ.* Epigr. Gr. 1046. 16. 2. of words, *ἀπύστα φωνῶν* speaking *what none can hear*, Soph. O. C. 489.

II. act. *without hearing or learning* a thing, οὐδὲ δὴν ἦεν ἀπύστος Ζεύς Od. 5. 127; c. gen., οὐδ' ἄρα . . παλὸν χρόνον ἦεν ἀπ. μύθων 4. 675.

ἀ-πύω, v. sub ἦπύω.

ἀ-πύω or ἀ-πύφα, a term of endearment used by brothers and sisters, also by lovers, Eust. 565. 23 sqq.; of like form with ἀπύς, ἀππα, ἄττα, πάππα, πέττα.

ἀπφάριον [φᾱ], Dim. of ἀπφά, Xenarch. Πεντ. 1. 15.

ἀπφίδιον [φῖ], τό, Schol. Luc., and ἀπφίον, τό, Eust. ubi supr., Dim. of ἀπφά, cf. Poll. 3. 74.

ἀπφύς or ἀπφύς (A. B. 857), gen. ὄος, ὁ, a term of endearment used by children to their father, *παπα*, Hebr. *Abba*, Theocr. 15. 14: cf. ἀπφά:—Eust. (ibi cit.) seems to suggest as a deriv., ὁ ἀφ' οὗ ἔφυ.

ἀ-πώγαν, ὄνος, ὁ, *beardless*, Suid.

ἀπώδεω, v. l. for ἀπᾶδω in Plut. 2. 1043 B.

ἀπ-ωδός, ὄν, *out of tune*, Eur. Cycl. 490, Luc. Icarom. 17.

ἀπῶθεν (in late Poets also ἀπῶθε, Q. Sm. 6. 647, Anth. P. 7. 172), Adv. *from afar*, Soph. Ant. 1206, Tr. 816, Eur. Heracl. 674, etc.; *οἱ ἀπῶθεν* Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 16, al. 2. c. gen. *far from, veās* Eur. I. Tr. 108, cf. Ar. Pl. 674, Thuc. 3. 111, Babr. 1. 12.—In Prose-writers, the MSS. vary between ἀπῶθεν and ἀπῶθεν, and there is no doubt that in later times the short *o* prevailed. But it is no less certain that the old Att. form was ἀπῶθεν, as appears from the places quoted from Trag. and Ar., where the metre always requires ἀπῶθεν. Cf. Lob. Phryn. p. 9.

ἀπῶθευ: fut. ἀπῶσσω: aor. ἀπέωσα, and Byz. ἀπῶθησα.—Med., aor. ἀπῶσάμην Hom., etc., ἀπῶθησάμην Dio C. 38. 28. *To thrust away, to push back*, *ῥῖξε* πύλας καὶ ἀπῶθεν ὀχῆας Il. 2. 446, cf. 21. 537; *ἀπ. ἐπάλξεις* *pushed them off the wall*, Thuc. 3. 23; and in Med., *χερσὶν ἀπῶσασθαι λίθον* Od. 9. 305; *ἀπῶσατο ἦκα γέροντα* *pushed him gently away*, Il. 24. 508.

2. *to drive away*, *ἥρα μὲν ἀκέδασεν καὶ ἀπῶσεν δμῶχλην* [Zεύς] Il. 17. 649; of the wind, *to beat from one's course*, Βορέης ἀπέωσε Od. 9. 81; (and so in Med., *σφείας κείθεν ἀπῶσατο* *is driven* Iliad 13. 276).

3. c. gen., *εἰ κέ μιν οὐδοῦ ἀπῶσμεν* 22. 76, cf. 2. 130; *γῆς ἀπῶσαι* [με] πατρίδος Soph. O. T. 641, cf. 670.—Med. *to thrust from oneself, drive away*, *μνηστήρας ἀπῶσαι* *ἐκ μεγάρου* Od. 1. 270.—Pass. *to be expelled*, Hdt. 1. 173; *ἀπῶσθαι* δόμον Ar. Ach. 450.

4. *to push away, reject*, Soph. Aj. 446, al.:—Pass., *τὸν δῆμον πρότερον ἀπῶσμένον* *pushed aside*, Hdt. 5. 69.

5. *to repel, drive back*, mostly in Med., *τρώας ἀπῶσασθαι* Il. 8. 206; *νείκος ἀπῶσάμενος* 12. 276; *ἀπῶσασθαι κακὰ νῆων* 15. 503; *νῆων μὲν ἀπῶσάμενοι* *δήϊον* *πῦρ* 16. 301, etc.:—so also in Prose, Hdt. 8. 109, Antiph. 128. 27, etc.:—Pass., ἀπῶσθαι Thuc. 2. 39.

6. in Med., also, *to reject*, *τὸ ἀργύριον* Hdt. 1. 199; *τὸν αὐλόν* Soph. Tr. 216; *φιλότῃτα* Id. Ph. 1122; *τὰς σπονδὰς* Thuc. 5. 22; *τὰ κέρδη* Plat. Rep. 366 A; *ἀπ. πόνους* *to decline them*, Eur. Fr. 787; *τὴν δουλοσύνην ἀπ.* *to shake off slavery*, Hdt. 1. 95; so, *ἀπ. ἔθνον* Plat. Rep. 571 C: absol., *to refuse, ποιῆσαι κοῦκ ἀπῶσμαι* Soph. Tr. 1249.

ἀπῶθητος, *on*, *thrusted or driven away, rejected*, Suid.

ἀπῶλεια, *ῆ*, *destruction*, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 5, Probl. 17. 3, 2; pl. Id. Meteor. 1. 14, 5.

II. *loss*, Id. Probl. 29. 14, 10. 2. *perdition*, Ep. Rom. 9. 22, 2 Thess. 2. 3.

ἀπῶλεσι-οικος, *on*, *ruining one's house*, *μειράκιον* Com. Anon. 257.

ἀ-πῶλεutos, *on*, of horses, *unbroken*, Suid.

ἀπῶματος, *on*, (πῶμα) *without a lid*, Babr. 60. 1, Galen. 2. p. 488:—so, ἀπῶμος, *on*, Geop. 6. 1, 4.

ἀπῶμιζμαι, Dep. *to shake off from one's shoulders*, Byz.

ἀπῶμοσία, *ῆ*, (ἀπῶμνυ) *denial upon oath*, as Att. law-term, opp. to *ἐξωμοσία*, Poll. 8. 54, Att. Process p. 696. n. 8.

ἀπαμωτικός, *ῆ*, ὄν, *of or for denial on oath*, Eust. 54. 23. Adv. -κῶς, Id. 92. 22.

ἀπῶμος, *on*, (ἀπῶμνυ) *abjured, declared impossible on oath*, χρημάτων ἀλλοτριον οὐδὲν ἔστιν οὐδ' ἀπῶμος Archil. 69; *βροτοῖαν οὐδὲν ἔστ' ἀπ.* Soph. Ant. 388; *πράγμ' ἀπ.* Eupol. Πολ. 25.

II. of persons, *under oath not to do a thing, καίπερ ὦν ἀπ.* Soph. Ant. 394; *κάν ἀπ. τις ἦ* Poëta ap. Themist. 207 D.

ἀπῶνέμαι, Dep. *to buy, purchase*, ἀπῶνθήσεται Theopomp. Com. Incert. 34: cf. ἀποπρίασθαι.

ἀπῶρυς, υγος, *ῆ*, (ἀπῶρῖσσω) *a canal from a place*, ἀπῶρυγες *συχναί* Procop. Hist. 285 B, as restored by Scaliger, for ἀπορῶγες: cf. ἀπορῶγ.

II. *a layer of a vine*, Lat. *mergus*, LXX (Ezek. 17. 6), Geop. 1. 89: the Subst. ἀπῶρυσία in Coch. Chirurg. 23.

ἀπῶσι-κάκος, *on*, *repelling evil*, θεοῖ C. 1. 5991.

ἀπῶσι-κύματος [ῆ], *on*, *repelling waves*, Anth. P. 6. 90.

ἀπῶσις, εως, *ῆ*, *a thrusting or driving away*, διὰ τὴν τοῦ ἀνέμου ἀπῶσιν αὐτῶν Thuc. 7. 34. 2. *repulsion*, opp. to ἑλξις (attraction), Arist. Phys. 7. 2, 3, 84.

ἀπῶσμός, ὁ, = *foreg*, LXX (Lament. 1. 7).

ἀπῶστω, verb. Adj. *one must reject*, Eur. H. F. 294.

ἀπῶστης, ὁ, *one that drives away*, ἀνεμος Eust. 1741. 22; cf. ἐξῶστης.

ἀπῶστικός, *ῆ*, ὄν, *fitted for driving away, rejecting*, Galen.

ἀπῶστος, *ῆ*, ὄν, *thrust or driven away from*, τῆς ἐσωτοῦ (sc. γῆς) Hdt. 6. 5, cf. Soph. Aj. 1019. II. *that can be driven away*, οὐδὲ ἀπῶστω ἔσσονται Hdt. 1. 71.

ἀπῶτάτω, Sup. Adv. of ἀπῶθεν, *furthest from*, τινος Dem. 675. 27.

ἀπῶτερος, α, *on*, Comp. (ἀπῶ) *further off*, ap. Suid.

ἀπῶτέρω, Comp. Adv. of ἀπῶθεν, *further off*, Soph. O. T. 137, Ar. Nub. 761, Plat. Phaedr. 254 C, etc.; *γένει ἀπ. ὄντες* Dem. 1066. 26: proverb., *ἀπ. ἡ γόνυ κνήμα* Theocrit. 16. 18. 2. c. gen. *further from*, Cratin. Xer. 6, Plat. Rep. 449 B.

ἀπ-ωχραίνω, *to make pale*, v. l. Arist. Color. 5, 21, for ἀποχραίνω.

ἀρ, Ep. before a consonant for ἀρα, Hom.

ἀρά, Ep. ῥά (which is enclitic), before a consonant ἀρ: (prob. akin to *ἀρα, ἀρῖσκα):—implying *close connexion*, with a force more or less *illative*; but always in a *subjective* sense, denoting *an impression or feeling*, one *would expect or conclude* so and so; whereas ὄν rather expresses a *positive conclusion*. It cannot begin a sentence.—The Epic usages are not easily classified; the Att. are much more precise.

A. EPIC USAGE. It denotes, I. simply *immediate transition* from one thing to another, *then, straightway, at once, suddenly*, and sometimes, *lo! ὡς φάτο*, βῆ δ' ἀρ' ὄνειρος Il. 2. 16; in this sense mostly with other Particles, δέ, ἦ, ὥς, etc.: and so after Adv. of Time, *τότε δὴ ῥα*, *τῆμος ἄρα*; often in apodosis, as αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ διδ' ἠθήσατο . . αὐτίκ' ἀρ' ἤλυθεν Od. 5. 77; repeated from the protasis, as Il. 21. 426, etc.

2. in enumerating many particulars, e. g. in Homer's catalogue, *then, next, οἱ δ' ἀρ' Ἀθήνας ἔχον*, etc. 3. where some surprise is to be expressed, or attention called to something startling, *τὸν τρεῖς μὲν ἐπιρρήσασκον . . τῶν ἄλλων*, Ἀχιλλεύς δ' ἀρ' ἐπιρρήσασκε καὶ οἶος, but Achilles, *mark ye!* did it single-handed, Il. 24. 456; so, ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ κατ' ἀρ' ἔξεν, but, *as you are here*, come, sit down! 24. 522, cf. h. Hom. Ven. 10;—to point a moral or general statement, *φενύοντων δ' οὐτ' ἀρ' κλέος ὕρνταν οὔτε τις δακνῆ* 5. 532; v. Hartung Partikeln I. 446: in Il. 1. 93, 96, οὐτ' ἀρ' ὕγ' εὐχολῆς ἐπιμέμφεται . . ἀλλ' . . τούνεκ' ἀρ' ἄλγε' ἔδωκεν . . , may be rendered, 'tis not (as you seem to think) . . , but . . ; for this then, I say . . ; v. signif. II. 1.

II. actual connexion between one thing and another, such as, 1. that of *antecedent and consequent*, as where Hephaistos φησὶ καὶ . . δαεστος δ' ἀρ' ἐνύρτω γέλυος Il. 1. 599, cf. 24. 507; so, *τούνεκ' ἀρ' ἄλγε' ἔδωκε* for this cause *then*, 1. 96; in which cases it is often also found with οὐνεκα in protasis. So where a question suggests itself, *τίς τ' ἀρ' τῶν ὄχ' ἄριστος ἔρη*; who then (say you) was . . 2. 761.—and thus with demonstr. Pronoun in recapitulation, ἀλλ' οὖν Πριάμοιο . . τὸν ῥ' Ὀδυσσεὺς βάλε *he it was, whom* . . 4. 501: so in such phrases as, ὡς ἀρα φωνήσας, ὡς ἀρ' ἔρη, ἡ ῥα, 'well,—thus he spoke; ' *for he said*, v. Herm. h. Ven. 53; with relat. Pron. ἀρα makes it more striking and emphatic, *ἐκ δ' ἔθορε κληῖρος, ὃν ἀρ' ἤθελον αὐτοῖ* *just the one, the very one which* . . , Il. 7. 182, v. Herm. h. Apoll. 360.

B. ATTIC USAGE. Here it always has a somewhat illative force, whether, 1. in direct conclusions, nearly = ὄν, but still, as above said, more subjective, *one would conclude, then, so then*, ἀριστον ἀρα ἡ εὐδαιμονία Arist. Eth. N. 1, S, 14; or more commonly, 2. by way of oblique or informal inference, *μότην ἀρ' ὡς ἔοικεν, ἤκομεν* so, *it seems then, after all*, Soph. El. 772; οὕτω κοινὸν ἀρα χαρὰ καὶ λύπη *so true is it that* . . , Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 32:—mostly expressing pain or sorrow, Herm. Aj. 1005; always slight surprise, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 788. 4;—sometimes the discovery or correction of an error, as οὐκ ἐνόησαμεν ὅτι εἰσὶν ἀρα . . Plat. Rep. 375 D; καὶ οὐχ' ἐωρῶμεν ἀρ' αὐτὸ Ib. 432 D; εἰκότως ἀρα οὐκ ἐγίγνωτο ὡς γὰρ ἐγὼ νῦν πυνθάνομαι . . Xen. An. 2. 2, 3; v. Hartung, 1. 433.

3. in questions, not being itself, like ἀρα, an interrogative, but expressing the *anxiety* of the questioner, as *τίς ἀρα ρύσεται*; *oh! who is there to save?* Aesch. Theb. 92; whereas ἀρὰ *τίς ρύσεται*; would be simply, 'will any one save?' Hartung, 1. 443, sq.—Connected with this is its use in exclamations to heighten the expression of feeling, *οἶαν ἀρ' ἦβην* . . ἀπώλεσεν *what* a band of youth was that . . 1 Aesch. Pers. 733; so, ὡς ἀρα Ib. 472, Soph. Fr. 508; *τίς ἀρα*; *τί ἀρα*; Soph. Ant. 1285;

πῶς ἀρα; οὕτως ἀρα, etc.; or without other particle, ἔξῃς ἀρα Id. Fr. 603:—esp. in commenting, with irony or wonder, on something stated, Ar. Vesp. 3, Av. 476, 1371, etc. 4. epexegetic, namely, ἐρῶ, ὡς ἀρα .. Plat. Theaet. 152 D, cf. 156 E. 5. for τοι ἀρα, τὰρα, v. sub τοι II. 2. 6. εἰ μὴ ἀρα seems to be *unless perhaps*, v. Buttm. ad Dem. Mid. n. 35; in which case ἀρα is often separated from εἰ μὴ, Stallb. Plat. Prot. 355 B; with some irony, εἰ μὴ ἀρα ἡ τῆς ἀρετῆς ἐπιμέλεια διαφθορά ἐστιν Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 8:—so, εἰ ἀρα, ἦν ἀρα, in hypotheticals, to indicate the improbability of the supposition, ἦν ἀρα ποτὲ κατὰ γῆν βιασθῶσιν Thuc. 1. 93, etc.

C. Not only are the crases τὰρα, μεντὰρα, οὐτὰρα found; but, δῆ-
ξομαί for δῆσομαι ἀρα, Ar. Ach. 325; οἰμώξετὰρα, κλαυσετὰρα Thesm. 248, Pax 532; v. Abrens de Crasi p. 7.

ἀρά; interrog. Particle, implying *anxiety* or *impatience* on the part of the questioner, = Ep. and Lyr. ἦ ῥα, Lat. *num?*—in accent and sense a stronger form of ἀρα: 1. when it stands alone it simply marks the question, the nature of which must be determined from the context: e. g. in Dem. 939. 4, a *negative* answer is implied in the question, ἀρ' ἂν οἰσθε . . ; but an *affirmative* in Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 4, ἀρα βέλβηκα δις ἐφέτης; cf. ἀρ' εὐτυχέεις . . , ἡ δυστυχέεις, Ep. Phoen. 424.—To make it plainly negative, we have ἀρα μὴ . . ; *num vero?* conjoined, Aesch. Theb. 208; and to make it plainly affirmative, ἀρ' οὐ; ἀρ' οὐχί; *nonne vero?* Soph. O. C. 791, O. T. 549, cf. Plat. Phaedo 64 C, Phil. II D; v. Hartung. I. 454.

2. ἀρα οὖν; is used to draw an affirmative inference, Plat. Gorg. 477 A; but also as a merely strengthened form of ἀρα; so that we find it alone, or with a negat., ἀρ' οὐν μὴ . . ; ἀρ' οὖν οὐ . . ; v. Herm. Soph. Ant. 268. 3. in ἀρά γε, each Particle retains its force, γε serving to make the question more definite, Ar. Pl. 546, etc. 4. joined with τίς interrog., much like ἀρα, not freq., τίνος ποτ' ἀρ' ἐπράξε Soph. Aj. 905; τί δ' ἀρ' ἐγώ σε; Eur. I. A. 1228; τίς ἀρ' ὁ φεύγων; Ar. Vesp. 893; so with ἦν, Eur. Rhes. 118, cf. Hartung, I. 456; in Plat. Phaedo 70 E, σκεφώμεθα τοῦτο, ἀρα . . , two constructions seem to be mixed, cf. Ael. V. H. 2. 31.

II. in Poets sometimes much like ἀρα, Archil. 80, 82, Pind. P. 4. 138; τοιοῦτο χρῆσταις ἀρα χρῆ πεποιθέναι Aesch. Cho. 297, cf. 435; τῷ δὲ ἐξίφνης ἀρ' ὑρεσθήκει λέχος Eur. Andr. 1114:—so also, in exclamations, βραδείαν ἡμᾶς ἀρ' ὅ τῆρνε τὴν ὁδὸν πέμψας ἐπέμψεν Soph. Aj. 738; ὀδυνηρὸς ἀρ' ὁ πλοῦτος! Eur. Phoen. 575, cf. El. 1229, Hipp. 1086; ἐμελλόν σ' ἀρα κινήσειν Ar. Nub. 1301 (where ἀρ' οὐ with the interrog. would be used, were it a question). Herm. denies this usage altogether, praef. Soph. O. C., but v. Hartung, I. c.—In Prose, ἀρα almost always stands first in the sentence, yet cf. Plat. Prot. 467 E: in Poetry, naturally, a much greater licence is taken, v. supr. I. 4, II.

ἀρά, Ion. ἀρή, ἡ, a *prayer*, Il. 15. 378, 598, 23. 199, Hes. Op. 724, Pind. I. 5 (6). 63; ἀρῆν ἐποίησαντο παῖδα γενέσθαι Ἀρίστον offered prayers that a child should be born, Hdt. 6. 63. 2. a *curse*, *imprecation*, *execration*, ἐξ ἀρέων μητρὸς . . , ἡ ῥα θεοῖσιν πολλὰ ἀχέουσιν ἡρᾶτο Il. 9. 566; freq. in Trag., who also mostly use it in pl., e. g. Aesch. Fr. 910, Soph. O. T. 295, Eur. Phoen. 67; ἀρὰς ἀρᾶσθαι, προστιθέναι, ἐξαιέναι Soph. O. C. 925, 154, 1375; but also in sing., πατὴρ δ' ἀρά . . κτανθήσεται Aesch. Pr. 910, cf. 946, Ag. 457, etc.; ἡ τοῦ νόμου ἀρά Plat. Legg. 871 B; ἀρὰ . . ἐνοχος ἐστω Ib. 742 B, etc.:—ἀραί, *dirae*, *imprecations*, are freq. in Inscrip. on those who shall mutilate or remove them, C. I. 989–991, 2664, al.; v. Newton Halc. 2. pp. 720–45. II. the effect of the curse, *bane*, *ruin*, ἀρῆν ἐταροῖσιν ἀμύνειν Il. 12. 334; ἀρῆς ἀλκήτῃρα γενέσθαι 18. 100; ἀρῆν καὶ λογὴν ἀμύναι 24. 489; cf. Od. 2. 59; so in Aesch. Supp. 83, where the gloss of the Schol., βλάβης confirms the reading ἀρῆς for ἀρῆς.

III. Ἀρά is personified as the goddess of destruction and revenge, Lat. *Dira*, distinct from, though with the same office as the Erinyes in Soph. El. 111, ὦ πότνι! Ἀρά, σερμαί τε θεῶν παῖδες Ἐρινύες; δεινόπους Ἀρά (cf. χαλκίπους Ἐρινύς) Id. O. T. 418; but in Aesch. Eum. 417 the Erinyes say that Ἀρά is their own name γῆς ὑπαί, cf. Theb. 701;—in Theb. 70 Ἀρά is addressed as the curse of Oedipus personified; Ἀράς ἱερὸν Ar. 481. (Hence the Verb ἀράομαι.) [ἀρ– Ep. in arsi, ἀρ– in thesi, but in signf. II. ἀρ– always. In Att. always ἀρ–.]

Ἀραβ-ἀρχης, ου, ὁ, *prefect of the Arabian nome in Egypt*, C. I. 4751, 5075, Joseph. A. J. 18. 8, 1, and received by some Editors (from MSS.) in Cic. Att. 2. 17, Juven. I. 130, for Ἀλαβάρχης, *Alabarches*. This latter form is explained to mean *tax-gatherer*, in which sense it is applied by Cicero to Pompey; and in Joseph. it appears to be the name of the chief officer of the Jews at Alexandria.—The question is whether both forms existed, or whether one (and if so, which) is a corruption of the other: cf. ἀλαβαρχία, ἀλαβαρχία, and v. omn. Sturz Dial. Mac. pp. 65 sq. ἀραβδος, v. ἀραββδος.

ἀραββδωτος, v. ἀραββδωτος.

ἀράβειω, fut. ἄω, (ἀραβος) to *rattle*, *ring*, Hom. (mostly in Il.) and always of armour, ἥρπεν ἐξ ὀχλῶν ἀράβειο δὲ τεύχε' ἐπ' αὐτῷ Il. 5. 42, etc.; of the teeth, to *gnash*, Theocr. 22. 126; ἀραβεῖ δ' ἄ γνάθος Epich. 9 Ahr.: but trans. in Hes. Sc. 249, Ar. Rh. 2. 281, ἀρ. ὀδόντας to *gnash* or *grind* the teeth.

Ἀράβια, ἡ, *Arabia*, Hdt. 2. 8, etc.; poet. Ἀραβία Theocr. 17. 86:—hence, (ἀράβιος, α, on, *Arabian*, οἱ Ἀράβιοι Hdt. 1. 198, al.; later Ἀραβες (v. Ἀραψ) —also —ἡ, ὅν, Plut. Anton. 69:—pecul. fem. Ἀραβίς, ἰδος, Themist. 56.

Ἀραβίω, to *take part with the Arabs*, Suid. II. = ἀραβεῖω, Tzetz. Post-Hom. 242.

Ἀραβιστί, Adv. in *Arabic*, Eust. Dion. P. 954. ἀραβος, ὁ, a *gnashing* or *chattering* of teeth, ἀρ. δὲ διὰ στόμα γίγνεται ὀδόντων Il. 10. 375, cf. Hes. Sc. 404; absol., Plut. 2. 634 B. 2.

generally a *rattling*, *ringing*, σάκεος Call. Del. 147. (Prob. an onomatop. word, Curt. p. 425.)

ἀράβην, Adv. (ἀράσσω) with a *rattle*, Luc. Lexiph. 5.

ἀραγμα, ατος, τό, = sq., τυμπάνων ἀρ. Eur. Cycl. 205.

ἀραγμός, ὁ, a *striking* as to make a sound, a *clashing*, *clattering*, *rattling*, Aesch. Theb. 249; ἀρ. πετρῶν a *crashing shower* of stones, Eur. Phoen. 1145; ἀτέρνω ἀρ. *beating of the breast in grief*, Lat. *placitus*, Soph. O. C. 1609.

ἀραδέω, v. ἀραδος.

ἀ-ραδιούργητος, on, *not thoughtlessly done*, A. B. 357, Suid.

ἀράδος, ὁ, a *rumbling* in the stomach, Hipp. Vet. Med. 14, Acut. 385, etc.: *palpitation* of the heart, Nic. Th. 775. (Hesych. quotes also ἀραδέω, κινέω. Prob. onomatop., like ὄραβος.)

ἀράζω or ἀρράζω, (a euphon. ῥάζω) to *snarl*, *growl*, of dogs, Ael. N. A. 5. 51, Poll. 5. 86, Philo 1. 694.

ἀραῖα, ἄς, ἡ, the *belly*, v. sub ἀραῖος.

ἀραι-όδους, ὁ, ἡ, with *thin-set teeth*, Arist. H. A. 2. 3, 2.

ἀραιό-θριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, τό, with *thin hair*, Moer. s. v. ψεδνός, p. 421.

ἀραιό-πορος, on, *thinly porous*, *flaccid*, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 2, etc.

ἀραίος, α, on, also os, on, Soph. Ant. 867: (ἀρά):—Att. (mostly Trag.) Adj., cf. εὐκταῖος: I. pass. *prayed to* or *entreated*, Ζεὺς ἀραίος = ἱκεῖσιος, Soph. Ph. 1181.

2. *prayed against*, *accursed*, *laden with a curse* or *curse*, γορά Aesch. Ag. 1565; πότμος ἀρ. ἐκ πατρός Id. Theb. 898; μ' ἀραῖον ἐλαβες you adjured me under a *curse*, Soph. O. T. 276.

II. act. *cursing*, *bringing mischief upon*, c. dat., φθόγ-
γος ἀρ. οἴκος Aesch. Ag. 236; δόμοις ἀραίος Soph. O. T. 1291; ἀραίος γο-
νεὺς ἐκγόνοις Plat. Legg. 931 C:—absol., Aesch. Ag. 1398, Soph. Tr. 1202; cf. Elmsl. Med. 595 (where however the passive sense seems preferable).

ἀραίος, α, ὄν, thin, lean, narrow, slight, slender, Lat. *tenuis*, of the legs of Hephaistos, Il. 18. 411; the arm of Aphrodite, 5. 425; the tongues of thirsty wolves, 16. 161; of the entrance of a harbour, Od. 10. 90; of ships, Hes. Op. 807; φάλαγγες ἀρ., opp. to βαθύτεραι, Xen. Lac. 11, 6; ἀραιὰ τροφή χρήσθαι scanty, of food, Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 14.

II. later, of the substance of bodies, much like μαλὸς, *not dense*, of loose texture, porous, Lat. *rarus*, opp. to πυκνός, Anaxag. 8; opp. to πῶν, Arist. Probl. 8. 10; freq. in Hipp., Vet. Med. 17; δέρμα Aph. 1256; ὁστέον Art. 799; εἶρα 588. 45; οὐμίχλη . . νέφους ἀραιότερα Arist. Mund. 4. 4, cf. Meteor. 2. 6, 21; σπύγγος Diod. 3. 14.

III. with intervals, intermittent, of the breath or pulse, Hipp. Epid. 1. 966, 970, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. I. 11, etc.:—Adv. —ῶς, Hipp. 243. 36, etc. IV. unfrequent, scanty, few and far between, τριχὲς Arist. Color. 6. 5; ἀκτίνες Ib. 1. 6; φανταί Id. Audib. 57; ὀδόντες Poll. 2. 94, etc. V. as Subst., ἀραῖα (sc. γαστήρ), ἡ, the *flank*, *belly*, Medic.; cf. Nic. Th. 133.

ἀραιό-σαρκος, on, with *porous*, *spongy flesh*, Hipp. 241. 35, 588. 40, Hices. ap. Ath. 288 C.

ἀραιό-στημος, on, of thin warp, fine, Hesych. s. v. μανόστημος.

ἀραιό-στῦλος, with columns far apart, araeostyle, Vitruv. 3. 2.

ἀραιό-σύνκρῖτος, thinly compounded, = ἐυδιάνευστος Galen. 6. p. 171.

ἀραιότης, ητος, ἡ, looseness of substance, porosity, rarity, opp. to πυκνότης, Hipp. Aph. 1255, al., Arist. Probl. 2. 32, 2; pl., Id. Phys. 8. 7, 5.

II. scantiness, fewness, τῶν πόρων Id. Audib. 32.

ἀραιό-τρητος, on, with few pores, opp. to πολύτρητος, Galen. 4. p. 493.

ἀραι-όφθαλμος, on, with few eyes or buds, κλήμα Geop. 5. 8, 2.

ἀραιό-φυλλος, on, with few, scanty leaves, Zonar.

ἀραιῶς, to make porous, rarely, τὴν ἐπιδερμίδα Hipp. 241. 1; τὴν σάρκα Id. 372. 42, Arist. Probl. 5. 34, 1; opp. to πυκνῶς, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 1, cf. Caus. 2. 2, etc. II. Pass. to be rarefied, Hipp. 345. 31, Arist. Mund. 4. 7.

ἀραιήρκα, —ἡμένος, —ητο, Ion. redupl. forms, v. sub αἰρέω.

ἀραιῶδης, es, (είδος) loose of substance, porous, Galen.

ἀραιῶμα, ατος, τό, (ἀραιῶ) a gap, interval, Diod. 1. 39, Luc. V. H. 1. 30: a porous part, σαρκὸς Hero Autom. 208:—a little bit, Lat. *frustulum*, Longin. 10. 12.

ἀραιῶσις, ἑως, ἡ, a becoming or making porous, opp. to πυκνωσις, Anaximand. ap. Eus. P. E. 22 D, Hipp. 278. 2, etc.

ἀραιωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for rarefying, ὑγρῶν Diosc. 1. 75.

ἀράκη, ἡ, = φιάλη, Hesych. s. v. ἀράη (l. ἀράκη), and s. v. ἀρκάων (l. ἀρακάν): so in Ath. 502 B, Αἰολεῖς τὴν φιάλην ἀράκην (Cod. ἀρακὶν) καλοῦσιν.

ἀρακίς, ἰδος, ἡ, and ἀρακίσκος, ὁ, Dims. of ἀρακος, Galen. Lex. p. 442.

ἀρακος, ὁ, a leguminous plant, Ar. Fr. 364, Theophr. H. P. 8. 8, 3.

II. acc. to Hesych., Tyrrhen. word for ἱέραξ.

ἀρακῶδης, es, like an ἀρακος, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 12.

ἀραξ, ακος, ὁ (?), = ἀρακος, Clem. Al. 338.

ἀραξίς, εως, ἡ, a dashing, beating, Cass. Probl. 25.

ἀραξί-χεiros, on, (ἀράσσω) beaten with the hand, τύμπανα Anth. P. 6. 94. The form ἀραξόχειρος is rejected by Lob. Phryn. 770.

ἀράομαι, Ion. ἀρέομαι: fut. ἀράσομαι [α], Ion. ἀρήσομαι: aor. ἡρησά-
μην: πρ. ἡράμαι (only found in compds. ἐπῆραμα, κατήραμαι): Dep.: (ἀρά). Poët. Verb (v. infr.), to pray to a god, Ἀπόλλωνι Il. 1. 35; δαίμοσιν 6. 115:—once c. acc. to invoke, στυγερὰς ἀρήσει' Ἐρῶς Od. 2. 135.

2. c. acc. et inf. to pray that . . , ἀράται δὲ τάχιστα φανή-
μεναι Hw Il. 9. 240; ἄν' ἐναντία . . ἀρέομαι ὑμῖν γενέσθαι Hdt. 3. 65; ἡρώτω (sc. σφέας) ἐπικρατῆσαι prayed that they might prevail, 8. 94; ἡ σε θεοῖς ἀράται . . μολεῖν Soph. Aj. 509, cf. O. C. 1445, Ar. Thesm. 350.

b. c. inf. only, πάντες κ' ἀρησάσθ' ἐλαφρότερον πόδας εἶναι
would pray to be, Od. 1. 164. o. also followed by optat., ἀρώμενος
ἔδος ἱκεῖα praying till thou shouldst come, Od. 19. 367, but v. Melih.

Anacr. p. 121, sq. 3. to pray something for one, τινί τι, sometimes

in good sense, ἀρ. τινι ἀγαθά Hdt. 1. 132, cf. 3. 65; but usually in bad, to imprecate upon one, Soph. O. T. 251; ἀράς ἀρ. τινι Id. O. C. 952, etc., Andoc. 5. 17, cf. Aesch. Theb. 633, Pr. 912; and without an acc., ἀράσθαι τινι to curse one, Eur. Alc. 714, cf. Soph. O. T. 1291.

4. c. inf. fut. to vow that . . . πατήρ ἡγήσατο Πηλεΐδης . . . με . . . σοί τε κόμην κερεῖν βέβειν τε Il. 23. 144.

II. the Act. only occurs in Ep. inf. ἀρήμεναι = ἀράν, to pray, Od. 2. 322; but Butt. in Catal. s. v., remarks that a past tense is needed there, and thinks that ἀρήμεναι may be Ep. for ἀρήναι, aor. 2 pass. = ἀρήσασθαι, to have prayed.

III. the part. ἀρήμενος (q. v.) does not belong to this Verb. ἀράρισκος (redupl. form of √AP, to join, fit together, v. sub *ἀρω), only known from the impf. ἀράρισκε, Od. 14. 23, Theocr. 25. 103. The tenses in use are formed from ἀρω, and divide themselves acc. to the trans. or intr. sense of the word; all of them are poet., and mostly Ep., v. infr.

A. TRANS. — Ion. aor. 1 ἤρασα (ἔπ-) Il. 14. 167, Ep. ἀρασα Od. 21. 45, imper. ἀρσον 2. 289, part. ἀρας Il. 1. 136; aor. 2 ἤραρον, Ion. ἀρῶρον, inf. ἀρῶρειν, part. ἀρῶρων (but ἀρῶρον is used intr. in Il. 16. 214, Od. 4. 777, Simon. 54; while for ἀρῶρειν, in trans. sense (Od. 5. 248), ἀρασεν is the true reading, but v. Pind. N. 5. 81 — Pass., pf. ἀρήρημαι (to which the new pres. ἀρέσκω is akin in form and sense) Hes. Op. 431 (in compd. προσαρῆρηται); part. ἀρῆρημένος or -έμενος Ap. Rh. 1; for which ἀρῆρημένος is erroneously written in Q. Sm. 2. 265, etc.; 3 pl. plqpf. ἡρήρειντο Ap. Rh. 3. 1398; — aor. 1 ἤρῃην, of which Hom. has only 3 pl. ἄρῃην for ἡρήρησαν, Il. 16. 211 — Med., aor. 1 ἡράσῃην, part. ἀρῶσμενος Hes. Sc. 320; 3 pl. aor. 2 opt. ἀραρίοιτο Ap. Rh. 1. 369. To join, join together, fasten, οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ ἀλλήλους ἀραρον βύεσσι when they had knitted themselves one to another with their shields, Il. 12. 105; (so in Pass., μάλλον δὲ στρίχες ἄρῃεν 16. 211); ἀγγεῖσιν ἀραρον ἀπαντα pack up everything in the vessels, Od. 2. 289.

II. to fit together, construct, ὅτε τοίχων ἀνὴρ ἀρῇρ πνικιοῖσι λίθοισιν Il. 16. 212; so in Med., ἀράμενος παλάμῃσι Hes. Sc. 320.

2. μνηστήρησιν θάνατον καὶ Κῆρ' ἀραρόντες, like ἀρύναντες, having prepared, contrived, Od. 16. 169.

III. to fit, equip, furnish with a thing, νῆ' ἀρας ἐρέτησιν 1. 280; καὶ πῶμασιν ἀραρον ἀπαντας fit all [the vessels] with covers, 2. 353, cf. 289; καὶ ἦραρε θυμὸν ἐδωδῇ furnished, i. e. satisfied, comforted, his heart with food, 5. 95.

2. to please, gratify, ἐμέ γ' ἄραρεν ἄ σπονδός' φρένας (where ἄραρεν is lyr. for ἦραρεν) Soph. El. 147; ἄ Νεμέα ἀραρε Νεμέα favoured [him], Pind. N. 5. 81.

IV. to make fitting or pleasing, ἀρασαντες κατὰ θυμὸν (sc. τὸ γέρας) Il. 1. 136.

V. of pf. pass. the part. is most in use, fitted or furnished with a thing, τινί Ap. Rh. 1. 787, etc., just as Hom. uses the intr. part. pf. ἀρῆρας.

B. INTR. — pf. ἀράρα with pres. sense, Ion. and Ep. ἀρῇρα, part. ἀράρως, ἀρῆρως, Hom., Trag., and late Prose (except that Xen. has προσαραρέναι, Hell. 4. 7, 6); Ep. fem. part. ἀρῇραι Hes. Th. 608, and metri grat. ἀράρῃα Hom.; and so in Opp. H. 3. 367, εὐ ἀράρως: Ion. and Ep. plqpf. ἀρῇρειν, also ἡρῇρειν, with impf. sense, Il. 10. 265, 12. 56, etc. — of the Med. we only find part. aor. 2 synop. ἄρμενος, η, ov, also os, on Hes. Op. 784, (cf. however ἀρῆρημένος): on aor. 2 used intr., v. supr. A. 1.

To be joined closely together, Τῶρες ἀρῆρσες the Trojans thronged together, in close order, Il. 13. 800; ἀραρον κύρῃες τε καὶ ἀσπίδες 16. 214; ἐξείης ποτὶ τοίχον ἀρῆρσες [πίθοι οἶνον] piled close against the wall, Od. 2. 342; hence, 2. absol. to be fixed, φρεσὶν ἦσιν ἀρῆρως 10. 553; θυμὸς ἀρῆρως Theocr. 25. 113; — in Trag., ἀράρε a thing is fixed, either physically, ἀραρεν ἦδε γ' ὠλένη Aesch. Pr. 60; or metaph., ἀραρε γὰρ τίς ὄρκος Id. Ag. 1284 Dind.; θεῶν . . . πίστις οὐκ' ἄραρε Eur. Med. 414; ὥς ταῦτ' ἄραρε Ib. 322; absol., ἀραρε 'tis fixed, Ib. 745, Or. 1330, ubi v. Pors.

II. to fit or suit, fit well or closely, ζωστήρ ἀρῆρως a close-fitting belt, Il. 4. 134; πύλαι, σάνιδες εὐ (or σπιβαρὺς) ἀραρυῖαι: to fit or be fitted to a thing, δούρα, ἔγχος παλάμῃην ἀρῇρει fitted the hands, often in Hom.; κύρῃες κροτάφοι ἀραρυῖαι, κυμῆδες ἐπισφύριοι ἀραρυῖαι, Hom.; κυνέη ἐκατὸν προλέσσει ἀραρυῖα fitting a hundred champions, i. e. large enough for them, Il. 5. 744; also with a Prep., κυνέη ἐπὶ κροτάφοις ἀραρυῖα Od. 18. 378, Hes. Sc. 137; ὄφρ' ἂν . . . δούρατ' ἐν ἀρμονίῃσι ἀρῇρη Od. 5. 361; κερανὺς ἐν κράτει ἀρ. joined with might and victory, Pind. O. 10 (11). 98.

III. to be fitted, furnished with a thing, τάφρος σκολοπέσσιν ἀρῇρει Il. 12. 56; πόλις πύργους ἀραρυῖα 15. 737; ζώνη θυσάνους ἀραρυῖα 14. 181; hence, later, furnished, endowed with, χαρίτεσσιν ἀραρὺς Pind. I. 2. 29; κάλλι ἀραρὺς Eur. El. 948; πολλῇσιν ἐπινυμῇσιν ἀρῆρως Dion. P. 28.

IV. to be fitting, meet or suitable, agreeable or pleasing, like the kindred ἀρέσκω, ἐνὶ φρεσὶν ἦραρεν ἡμῖν it fitted our temper well, Od. 4. 777 (this sense nowhere else in Hom.); so, ἀκοῖνι ἀραρυῖαν παρτίδωσσι Hes. Th. 608; also ἀραρεν, 'tis fair or favourable, Pind. N. 5. 81.

V. we must esp. remark the synop. part. aor. 2 med. ἄρμενος, η, ov, fitting, fitted or suited to (in Hom. just like pf. part. ἀρῆρως), c. dat., ἰστών . . . καὶ ἐπὶ κερὸν ἄρμενον αὐτῷ fitted or fastened to the mast, Od. 5. 254 (v. sub ἀρμενα, τὰ); also, τροχὸν ἄρμενον ἐν παλάμῃσιν Il. 18. 600; πέλεκυν . . . ἀρμ. ἐν π. Od. 5. 234.

2. fitting, fit, meet, convenient, Lat. habilis, ὥς ὅτε τις τροχὸν ἄρμενον . . . κεραμεὺς περὶ ἑσται Il. 18. 600; μάλα γὰρ νῦν ὀ ἄρμενα εἴπεν Hes. Sc. 116; rarely c. inf., ἡμέρα κόρησιν γενέσθαι ἄρμενος a day meet for girls to be born, Ples. Op. 784 (where the part. is used like an Adj. of two termin.).

3. prepared, ready, χρήματα δ' ἐν οἴκῳ πάντ' ἄρμενα ποιήσασθαι Hes. Op. 405; ἄρμενα πάντα παρασχέιν Id. Sc. 84, Theogn. 275; ἄρμενος εἰς τι Ap. Rh. 4. 1461.

4. agreeable, welcome, ἀρμενα πράξεις, = εὖ πράξας, Pind. O. 8. 96; ἐν ἀρμένει θυμὸν αὖξεν Pind. N. 3. 99; so of men, εἰνέοις ἄρμενον Plat. Epigr. 28.

ἀράρως, Adv. of ἀράρως, pf. part. of ἀραρίσκω, compactly, closely,

strongly, Aesch. Supp. 945, Eur. Med. 1192, Plat. Phaedr. 240 D. — Themist. 270 C has a Comp. ἀραρότερον.

ἀράσμιος [pā], ov, (ἀράσμαι) accused, Suid.

ἀράσσω, Att. — ττω: Ion. and poet. impf. ἀράσσεσκον Pind.: fut. ἀράξω (συν-) Hom., Dor. ἀράξω Theocr. 2. 159; aor. ἤραξα (ἀπ-) Ilom., Ep. ἀράξα Hes. Sc. 461; — Pass., aor. ἡράχθην, Ep. ἀράχθην (συν-) Hom.: fut. med. in pass. sense κατ-ἀράχθῃ Plut. Caes. 44: (a euphon., βάσσω). To strike hard, smite, dash in pieces, (Hom. only has it in the compds. ἀπαράσσω, συναράσσω); of any violent impact, with collat. notion of rattling, clanging, as of horses, ὁπλῆς ἀρ. χθόνα Pind. P. 4. 401; θύρας ἀρ. to knock furiously at the door, Eur. Hec. 1044; τὴν θύραν Att. Eccl. 978; in Pass. of the door, to open with a crash, Luc. D. Meretr. 15: — ἀράσσειν στέρνα, κράτα to beat the breasts, the head, in mourning, Lat. plangere, Aesch. Pers. 1054, Eur. Tro. 279; ἀρασσε μάλλον strike harder, Aesch. Pr. 58; ὄφεις ἀρόξας having smitten them, Soph. O. T. 1276; ἦρασσε βλέφαρα Id. Ant. 52; ἀρ. πέτρῃσι τινά to strike with a shower of stones, Eur. I. T. 327; ἀρ. κῆθῳ to strike the lyre wildly, Orph. Arg. 384; hence, ὕμνον, μέλος etc., freq. in Nonn.

2. c. dat. mod. ἀράσσειν ὀνειδεα, κακοῖς to throw with reproaches or threats, i. e. fling them wildly about, Soph. Aj. 725, Ph. 374, cf. Ar. Nub. 1372 (and v. βάλλω 1. 1).

II. Pass. to be dashed against, πρὸς τὰς πέτρας Hdt. 6. 44; πέτρας Aesch. Pers. 460: — of things, to dash one against the other, Ap. Rh. 2. 553, Ael. N. A. 16. 39.

2. to be inflicted, of a wound, Soph. Ant. 972: — The simple Verb is poetic, used once by Hdt. and in late Prose; — cf. ἀπ-, ἔπ-, κατ-, συν-ἀράσσω.

Ἀράτειον, τό, a shrine dedicated to Aratus, Paus. 2. 9. 4, Plut. Arat. 53.

ἀράτῃριον, τό, v. ἀρῇτῃριον.

ἀρατικός, ὅ, ov, of, for prayer or cursing, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 72, Diog. L. 7. 66.

ἀράτος, Ion. ἀρῆτος, ὅ, ov, (ἀράσμαι) accused, unblest, which seems to be the sense of ἀρῆτος γῶς Il. 17. 37 (where some would read ἀρῇτος, v. Spitzn. on the various interpr.), 24. 741; ἀρατὸν ἔλκος Soph. Ant. 972.

II. prayed for: hence Ἀρῆτος, Ἀρήτη, (proparox.), as prop. n., the Prayed-for, like the Hebrew Samuel, Hom.: later Ἀράτος. [ἀρ- Ep., ἀρ- Att.]

ἀράχιδνα, ἡ, a vetch, perh. latyrus amphicarpos, Theophr. H. P. 1. 1. 7.

ἀραχναῖος, α, ov, of or belonging to a spider, Anth. P. 6. 39, 200; ἀραχναῖη, = ἀράχνη, Ib. 9. 233; — also ἀράχναῖος, ov, Basil.

ἀραχναῖος, Dep. to weave the spider's web, Eust. 285. 41.

ἀράχνη, ἡ, more Att. form of ἀράχνης, ἀράχνης ἐν ὑφάρματι Aesch. Ag. 1492, cf. 1516, Soph. Fr. 269, Anth. P. 11. 110; αἱ λευκάνια ἀρ. Arist. H. A. 5. 27, 3, though elsewhere he uses the masc. form ἀράχνης.

II. a spider's web, Lat. aranea, Hipp. 269. 44, Anth. P. 11. 106. (V. sub ἀρκυς.)

ἀραχνηῖς, εσσα, εν, = ἀράχτειος, Nic. Th. 733, Al. 492.

ἀράχνης, ὁ, a spider, Lat. araneus, (known in Hom. only from ἀράχνη), Hes. Op. 775, Pind. Fr. 268, Aesch. Fr. 119, Arist. H. A. 9. 49, 3, al.: in Att. mostly ἀράχνη.

ἀράχνιον, τό, a spider's web, cobweb, Lat. aranea, Od. 8. 280, 16. 35, Cratin. Pust. 18, Pherecr. Tup. 3, Plat. Com. EAA. 1, Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 7, etc. — also ἀραχνηδίων, τό, Jo. Chr.

II. Dim. of ἀράχνη, a small spider, Arist. H. A. 5. 27, 1, 9. 39, 1. [ἀράχνη — Hom.; ἀράχνη — Com. ll. c.]

ἀραχινῶ, fut. ὠσα, to spin a cobweb, Arist. H. A. 8. 27, 2: — Pass. to be covered with cobwebs, Ib. 9. 40, 23.

II. to form as it were cobwebs over, τοῦ σπληνὸς Hipp. 280. 9.

ἀραχινῶδες, es, like a cobweb, Hipp. 267. 53, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 6.

2. of liquids, filled with filaments (like a spider's web), οὖρον Hipp. Coac. 213; γάλα Arist. H. A. 7. 3, 4; so, ἀραχινῶδες οὖρεν Diosc. 4. 66.

ἀραχνο-εἶδης, es, like a cobweb, of the scum of urine, Hipp. Progn. 40; also used of capillary veins or nerves, Galen. 2. 80S, 366; ἀρ. χιτῶν in Medic. the retina of the crystalline lens, Greenhill Theophil. p. 164. 7.

ἀραχνος, ὁ, = ἀράχνης, Aesch. Supp. 886.

ἀραχνο-ὑφῆς [ὑ], es, spun by spiders, Phila. 1. 666.

ἀραχινῶδης, es, = ἀραχναεῖδης, Arist. H. A. 5. 23, 2: — cf. ἀραχινῶδης v. 2.

ἀραχος, ὁ, later form for ἀρακος, Galen.

Ἀραβί, ὁ, pl. Ἀραβες, oi, an Arab, pl. Arabs, Strabo 42.

ἀράω, fut. ἦσω, an old Verb, = βλάπτω, to damage, οὐδὲ τὰς ὁδοὺς . . . ἀράσονται (Dor. for ἀρήσονται) Tab. Heracl. in C. 1. 5774. 133: — otherwise only found in pf. pass. part. ἀρῆμενος [α], expl. by the Gramm. by βεβλαμμένος, distressed, harassed, worn out, once in Il., γῆρα λυγρῷ κείται ἐνὶ μεγάροις ἀρῆμενος 18. 435; more freq. in Od., ὕπνω καὶ καμάτῳ ἀρῆμενος (cf. Horace's ludo fatigatūq. somno) 6. 2; τίποτε τούτῳ, Πολυέφημ', ἀρῆμενος ὦδ' ἐβόησας 9. 403; γῆρα ὑπὸ λιπαρῷ ἀρ. 11. 136; δὴν ἀρ. 18. 53. (The Root has not been traced.)

ἀρῆβλος, a rounded knife, as of shoemakers, Nic. Th. 423.

ἀρβύλη [ῶ], ἡ, a strong shoe coming up to the ankle, a half-boot, used by country-people, hunters, travellers, Aesch. Ag. 944, Fr. 255, and often in Eur. (who calls it Mycenaean, Or. 1470); παλαστῖδες ἀρβ. Hipp. Art. 828; αὐταῖσιν ἀρβύλαισιν ἀρῆμας πόδα with shoes and all, Eur. Hipp. 1189; in which place it is taken by Eust. as = δίφρος, the stand of the charioteer, but v. Monk ad l. — Cf. Dict. Antiqu.

ἀρβύλις, ἰδος, ἡ, = foreg., Theocr. 7. 26, Anth. Plan. 306.

ἀρβυλό-πτερος, ov, with winged shoes, Lyc. 839.

Ἀργαδεῖς, oi, name of one of the four old Attic tribes, Eur. Ion 1580, cf. Hdt. 5. 66; cf. Αἰγυκοῖς. In Plut. Solon 23, it is written Ἐργαδεῖς, prob. from a conj. of the copyist, to give the sense of Husbandmen.

ἀργαῖνον, to be white, Eur. Fr. 74, Opp. 3. 299.

ἀργαλέος, α, ov, painful, troublesome, grievous, Lat. gravis, ἀνεμοί Il. 13. 795; ἔρις 11. 3; νόσος 13. 667; Ἀσκηρ χεῖμα κακῇ, θέρει ἀργαλέη

(to be pronounced ἀργαλή), οὐδέποτε ἔσθλη Hes. Op. 640; never in Trag., but not seldom in Com., ἀργ. πρᾶγμα Ar. Pl. 1; λύπη Id. Thesm. 788; ἀργαλέας νύκτας ἀγειν Id. Lys. 764; rare in Prose, as Xen. Hier. 6, 4.

2. of persons, troublesome, vexatious, Theogn. 1208, Ar. Nub. 450, Menand. Πλοκ. 2; ἀργαλεώτατος Ar. Eq. 978; rare in Prose, Aeschin. 9, 20.

III. ἀργαλέον ἐστί, c. dat. et inf., ἀργαλέον δέ μοι ἐστί διασκαπιάσθαι Il. 17. 252, cf. 12. 410, Od. 13. 312, etc.; rarely c. acc. et inf., ἀργαλέον δέ με πάντ' ἀγορεύειν Il. 12. 176; or without case, ἀργαλέον δέ πληκτίσσει ἀλόχοισι Διός 21. 498, cf. Od. 7. 241, etc.;—also,

2. agreeing with the obj., ἀργαλέος . . θεὸς βροτῶ ἀνδρὶ δαμῆναι God is hard to be subdued by mortal man, for ἀργαλέον ἐστί βροτῶ θεὸν δαμάσαι, Od. 4. 397; ἀργαλέος γὰρ Ὀλύμπιος ἀντιφέρεσθαι Il. 1. 589.

III. Adv. -ως, Anth. P. 9. 499. (Akin to ἄλγος, cf. στόμαργος (for στόμαλγος), λήθαργος, etc.)

ἀργαλεότης, ἡτος, ἡ, grievousness, troublesome-ness, Eust. 892. 32.

ἀργᾶς, Dor. contr. for ἀργήεις, q. v.

ἀργεῖο-λοφος (ἀργεῖ-?), ov, white-crested, κολῶνα Pind. Fr. 214.

Ἀργεῖος, α, ov, of or from Argos, Argive: Ἀργεῖοι in Hom., like Ἀχαιοί, for the Greeks in general:—ἡ Ἀργεῖα (sc. γῆ), Argolis, Thuc.

Ἀργεφόντης, ου, ὁ, (Ἀργος, *φένω) slayer of Argus, epith. of Hermes, Hom., v. Nitzsch Od. 1. 38, Soph. Fr. 972.

II. acc. to Paus. ap. Eust. 183. 12 (from ἀργῆς), serpent-slayer, i. e. Apollo, cf. Schol. Aesch. Fr. 569.

ἀργέλοφου, αν, οἱ, the legs and feet of a sheep-skin, and so, generally, offal, Ar. Vesp. 672.

ἀργεμον, τό, Soph. Fr. 221 (in Theophr. H. P. 9. 9, 5, some read ἀργεμα, τό) Diosc. 2. 96:—a small white speck or ulcer partly on the cornea, partly on the sclerotic coat of the eye. Poll. 2. 65, has ἀργεμος, ὁ.

ἀργεμώνη, ἡ, a kind of poppy, Diosc. 2. 208.

ἀργένναος, ov, = ἀργεννός, Anth. P. 15. 35.

ἀργεννός, ἡ, ὅν, Acol. and Dor. for ἀργός, white, in Hom. almost always of sheep, ἀργεννῆς ὕδασι Il. 6. 424, etc.; of woollen cloths, ἀργεννῆσι καλυψαμένη ὀδύνησι 3. 141; rare in Att., ἀργ. μύσχος Pseudo-Eur. 1. A. 575; κρίνη Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 F:—freq. in Anth.

ἀργεστής, ὅς, in Il. 11. 306, 21. 334, epith. of the North wind, ἀργεστάο Νότοιο, clearing, brightening, like Horace's Notus albus, detergens nubila caelo, cf. λευκονότος. 2. in Nic. Th. 592, = ἀργῆς, white, with a neut. Subst.

II. as a prop. n. Ἀργεστής (parox.), the North-west wind (like Βορέας, etc.), called Ἀργεστής Ζέφυρος, Ἀργεστω Ζεφύρου in Hes. Th. 379, 870;—so in the compass of Aristotle, Meteor. 2. 6, 12.—On the accent, v. Göttl. Hes. l. c.

ἀργέτι, ἀργέτα, v. sub ἀργῆς:—the nom. ἀργέτις, ἡ, = ἀργήεσσα, Noun. D. 16. 124; voc. ἀργέτι, Anth. P. 5. 254:—also nom., ἀργέτι Μῆνη Maxim. π. καταρχ. 305.

ἀργεῖω, = ἀργέω, Galen.

ἀργέω, fut. ἦσω, (ἀργός, ἀεργός), to lie idle, be unemployed, do nothing, Hipp. Mochl. 854, Soph. Fr. 742, Eur. Phoen. 625, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 15, Plat., etc.; οἱ ἀργουῖντες the idle, Soph. Fr. 288; γῆ ἀργουσα lying fallow, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 11; ἀργεῖ τὸ ἐργαστήριον is out of work, opp. to ἐνεργόν ἐστί, Dem. 819. 17: to be slow of sight, Arist. Probl. 11. 33, 4:—c. gen. rei, ἀργήσῃ . . τῆς αὐτοῦ δημοκρατίας be so idle as to quit his city, Plat. Rep. 371 C.

II. Pass. to be left undone, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 3: to be fruitless, Id. Hier. 9, 9.

ἀργᾶς, εσσα, εν, Dor. ἀργάεις, contr. ἀργᾶς, gen. ἀντος: (v. ἀργός):—white, shining, ταύρον ἀργάντα Pind. O. 13. 99; ἐν ἀργάντι μαστῶ Id. P. 4. 14; and so, we ought to read ἀργᾶς for ἀργίας in Aesch. Ag. 115; v. sub πύργατος:—with neut., ἀργήντα χαλινὰ Opp. C. 2. 140, of Boreas; cf. ἀργήντες ἄελλα Orph. Arg. 685, like ἀργεστής.

ἀργῆς, ἡτος, ὁ, ἡ; also with several Ep. forms, dat. and acc. ἀργέτι, ἀργέτα (v. inftr.), also Ep. gen. ἀργέος Nic. Al. 305, and v. l. Th. 856; dat. pl. ἀργήεσσι Orph. Arg. 685: (v. ἀργός):—bright, glancing, mostly of vivid lightning, Il. 8. 133, Od. 5. 128, al., Ar. Av. 1747; opp. to φοβέεις κεραυνός, Arist. Meteor. 3. 1, 10; Ζεὺς ἀργῆς, i. e. fire, Emped. 160.

2. shining, white, of fat, ἀργέτι δημῶ Il. 11. 818; ἀργέτα δημόν 21. 127; of a robe, ἐὰν ᾧ ἀργῆτι φαεινῶ 3. 419; ἀργῆτι μαλλῶ Aesch. Eum. 45, cf. Soph. Tr. 675; ἀργῆς Κολωνός because of its chalky soil, Id. O. C. 670:—with neut., ἀργήτος ἐλαίου Nic. Th. 105.

ἀργῆς, Dor. ἀργᾶς, ὁ, a kind of serpent, ὅφης ἀργῆς Hipp. 1160 C, cf. ἀργησῆς: also an obscure nickname of Demosthenes, Aeschin. 41. 15, Plut. Dem. 4.

ἀργηστής, οὔ, ὅς, = ἀργῆς or ἀργήεις, glancing, quivering, πτηνός ἀργ. ὅφης Aesch. Eum. 181. 2. white, ἀφρός Id. Theb. 60; κύκνοι Theocr. 25. 131.

ἀργήτης, = ἀργῆς, Tzetz.

ἀργία, ἡ, = ἀεργία, want of employment or use, Soph. Fr. 380, Hipp. Mochl. 854: idleness, laziness, Eur. Med. 297, H. F. 592; νόμος ἀργίας against those who who would not work, Dem. 1308. 19; γραφὴ ἀργίας Arist. Fr. 381, cf. Plut. Sol. 17. 31;—in pl., Isocr. 148 D. 2. in good sense, rest, leisure, τῶν οἰκείων ἔργων from . . , Plat. Legg. 761 A. 3. in pl. to express the Lat. ferio, Arr. Epict. 4. 8, 33, App. Civ. 1. 56.

ἀργίαι, v. sub ἀργήεις.

ἀργι-βόειος, ov, with white kine, of Euboea, Ποῖτα ap. Ael. N. A. 12. 36.

ἀργι-κεράνους, ov, with bright, vivid lightning, epith. of Zeus, Il. 19. 121, al., Pind. O. 8. 3.

ἀργι-κέρως, ὁ, ἡ, white-horned, αἴγες Orac. ap. Diod. Exc. Vat. p. 4.

ἀργυκός, ἡ, ὅν, = ἀργός, indolent, Eur. Fr. 793 (Nauck μαντικός).

ἀργυλῆτης, ἑς, Archil. 150, and ἀργίλῃς, ἵπος, Nic. Th. 213 (of serpents), white; cf. Lob. Paral. 290.

ἀργίλλα or ἀργίλα, ἡ, an underground dwelling, so called in Magna Graecia, Ephorus ap. Strabo 244, cf. Eust. ad Dion. P. 1166. II. = sq., Galen.

ἀργίλλος or ἀργίλος, ἡ, (v. ἀργός) white clay, potter's earth, Lat. argilla, Arist. Probl. 9. 6, Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 3.

ἀργιλλώδης or ἀργιλλώδης, ες, like clay, clayey, ἀργιλλωδέστην γῆν, of Samos, Hdt. 2. 12, cf. Arist. Meteor. 1. 14, 17, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 5.

ἀργιλλοφός, v. sub ἀργεῖλοφος.

ἀργι-νεφής, ἑς, clouded with white, ὅπως Soph. Fr. 479.

ἀργινάεις, εσσα, εν, = ἀργός (q. v.), bright-shining, white, epith. of the cities Cameiros and Lycastros, from their lying on chalky hills (so Hor. claram Rhodon), Il. 2. 647, 656; hence the islets off Aegolis were called Ἀργινοῦσαι, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 27; of milk, Anth. P. 7. 23; χαλινὰ Ar. Rh. 4. 1607.

ἀργι-όδους, ὄδοντος, ὁ, ἡ, white-toothed, white-tusked, λευκοὶ ὄδοντες ἀργιόδοντος ὄν Il. 10. 264, cf. Od. 8. 60, etc.; κύνες Il. 11. 292;—also ἀργιόδων in Ar. Rh. 2. 820.

ἀργι-πόδης, ου, ὁ, = sq., χίμαρος Anth. P. 6, 209.

ἀργί-πους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, swift-footed, ἀργίπους κύνας Il. 24. 211; of rams, Soph. Aj. 237 (where the Schol. expl. it by λευκοπόδας, but v. ἀργός).

—The collat. form ἀργιόπους is acc. to Hesych. Macedon. for an eagle. ἀργίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = νύξ (διὰ τὴν ἀνάπαισιν), Orph. ap. Clem. Al. 676.

ἀργμα, atos, τό, (ἀρχω) only used in pl. ἀργματα, = ἀπάργματα, ἀπαρχαί, the firstlings at a sacrifice or feast, Od. 14. 446.

Ἀργο-γενής, ἑς, native of Argos, Anth. P. app. 160.

ἀργο-θάνατος, ov, slow of dying, Schol. Opp. H. 1. 143.

Ἀργόθεν, Adv. from Argos, Soph. Ant. 106, Eur. I. T. 70.

ἀργύ-θρις, gen. τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, τό, white-haired, Archimed.

ἀργύλας, α, ὁ, a kind of serpent, Suid.: cf. ἀργῆς.

Ἀργολίῳ, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to take the part of the Argives, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 34, Ephor. 137.

Ἀργολίς (sub. γῆ), ἴδος, ἡ, a district in Peloponnesus, Hdt., etc. 2. as Adj., ὁ, ἡ, of Argolis, Argolic, ἐσθῆς Aesch. Supp. 236; later, Ἀργο-λίκος, ἡ, ὅν, Plut. Rom. 21; Adv. -κῶς, Eust. 722. 63.

Ἀργολιστί, Adv. in the Argive tongue or fashion, Soph. Fr. 411.

ἀργο-λογέω, to talk idly, Basil.

ἀργολογία, ἡ, idle talking, Eccl.:—Adj. -λογικός, ἡ, ὅν, Eust. Opusc. 252. 14: Adv. -κῶς, Ib. 260. 86.

ἀργο-μέτωπος, ov, with rough-heaven faces, λίθοι Philo Belop. 82.

Ἀργο-ναύτης, ov, ὁ, a sailor in the ship Argo, an Argonaut, Arist. Pol. 3. 13. 16, etc.; ὁ τοῦς Ἀργοναυτῶν ποῖσας, i. e. Apollonius Rhod., Strabo 655.

ἀργο-πούς, ὅν, making idle, Plut. Num. 22.

ἀργόπους, ov, slow of foot, Manass. Chron. 3559.

Ἄργος, εος, τό, name of several Greek cities, of which the Peloponnesian is the best known, called by Hom. Ἄ. Ἀχαϊκόν, Il. 9. 141; to distinguish it from Ἄ. Πελαγονικόν, 2. 681. Under the former name he comprehends all Argolis, and sometimes the whole Peloponnesus; under the latter, all Thessaly; cf. Strabo 369. See the minute examination of the Homeric uses of the word in Gladstone, Hom. Studies, Achaëis, § 8.

He connects it with ἀργός, as applied to a lowland district; while others take it in much the same sense as regio (a tract of country) from ὀρέγω, v. Curt. p. 184.—Hence Adjs. Ἀργεῖος, Ἀργολίς, Ἀργολικός, qq. v.; Ἀργύλας, ὁ, Eur. Rhes. 41, Ar. Fr. 284.

ἀργός, ἡ, ὅν, shining, bright, glistening, of a goose (cf. Pope's 'silver swan'), Od. 15. 161; of a sleek, well-fed ox, Lat. nitidus, Il. 23. 30; but in Hom. mostly used in the phrase πόδας ἀργοί, as epith. of dogs, or rather of hounds (so, ἀργίποδες Il. 24. 211, ἀργοί alone, 1. 50., 18. 283), swift-footed, because all swift motion causes a kind of glancing or flickering light, 18. 578, Od. 2. 11, etc.; cf. πόδαργος. There is a similar connexion of notions in αἰδώς. The old interpr. of white or white-footed has been long given up, as not applicable to all dogs, v. Nitzsch Od. 2. 11; cf. sq. 2. white, Arist. Top. 6. 11, 3.

II. parox. as prop. n., Ἄργος, ὁ, the name of a dog, Swift-foot, Od. 17. 292:—but the mythic herdsman Argus (γηνεῆς Aesch. Pr. 568, cf. Supp. 305) was so called from his eyes being ever open and bright. (From ἈΡΓ as come also ἀργῆς, ἀργήεις, ἀργινέος, ἀργεννός, ἀργυρός, ἀργυφέας, ἀργίλος; cf. Skt. rājāmi (splendo), arjunos (lux), rajatas (albus), rajatam (argentum); Lat. argentum (Osc. arageton), argilla.)

ἀργός, ὅν, later also ἡ, ὅν Arist. Eth. N. 9. 5, 3, Meteor. 1. 14, 11, Theophr., etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 105: (contr. from ἀεργός):—properly, not working the ground, living without labour, Hdt. 5. 6: hence doing nothing, idle, lazy, slow, opp. to ἐργάτις, Soph. Ph. 97, Ar. Nub. 73, etc.; ἀργοὶ ἐπιθυμία Plat. Rep. 572 E; ἀργοὶ τὴν διάνοιαν Ib. 458 A; τὸ πρὸς πᾶν λυσιτελεῖν ἐπὶ πᾶν ἀργόν Thuc. 3. 82; θεὸς δὲ τοῖς ἀργοῖσιν οὐ παρίσταται Menand. Monost. 242; ἂν ἀργὸς ᾖ if he be in no trade, Antiph. Kvaf. 1, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 11:—c. gen. rei, idle at a thing, free from it, τῶν οἰκείων from domestic toils, Eur. I. A. 1000; πύονα σφοδρῶν Plat. Legg. 835 D; γυναῖκες ἀργοὺς ταρασίας Ib. 806 A; ἀργὸν αἰσχροῦ slow to evil, Aesch. Theb. 411;—also, ἀργότεραι ἑς τὸ δρᾶν τὴ Thuc. 7. 67; ἀργὸς περὶ τὴ Plat. Legg. 966 D.

2. of things, δύρν. Eur. Phoen. 1387; of money, lying idle, yielding no return, opp. to ἐνεργός, Dem. 815. 15, 819. 22; of land, lying fallow or untilled, Isocr. 68 A, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 19, Theophr. H. P. 5. 9, 8; διατριβὴ ἂ. in which nothing is done, idle, Ar. Ran. 1498, Isocr. 49 C; χρόνος Plut. Cor. 31.—Adv., ἀργῶς ἐπιμέλεισθαι Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 7; ἔχειν Dem. 66. 16: Comp. and Sup. ἀργότερον, -ότατα Xen. Oec. 15, 1 and 4.

II. Pass. unworked, πηλός Soph. Fr. 432, e Bruckii conj.; πυροὶ ἀργοὶ unprepared for eating, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12; ἀργυρος Paus. 3. 12, 3. 2. not done, yet remaining to be done, left undone, Lat. infectus, κοὐκ ἔν' οὐδὲν ἀργόν Soph. O. C. 1605; ἐν δ' ἐστὶν ἡμῖν ἀργόν Eur. Phoen. 767; οὐκ ἐν ἀργοῖς not among things neglected, Soph. O. T. 287; τὰ μὴ προβέβηκεν, ἀμήχανόν ἐστι γενέσθαι ἀργά Theogn. 584.

3. unattempted, μάχη Plat. Euthyd. 272 A.

ἀργότης, ἥτος, ἡ, idleness, sloth, Epiphan.

ἀργο-τροφία, to live idle or at leisure, Cyrill.

ἀργο-φάγος, ον, (φάγειν) eating without working, Constt. Apost. 2. 49.

ἀργο-φονία, ἡ, idle talking, Eust. Opusc. 252. 7.

ἀργό-χρως, ατος, white in colour, Byz.

ἀργυρ-άγκη, ἡ, (formed after κενάγκη) the silver-quinsy, which Demosthenes said to have, when he abstained from speaking on the plea of quinsy, but really (it was said) because he was bribed, Demad. ap. Poll. 7. 104, Plut. Dem. 25.

ἀργυραῖος, α, ον, = ἀργυρεῖος, C. I. 5128. 30.

ἀργυρ-ἄμοιβικός, ἡ, ον, of or for a money-changer, money-changing, Luc. Bis Acc. 13; ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), Poll. 7. 170. Adv. -κῶς, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 10.

ἀργυρ-ἄμοιβός, δ, a money-changer, banker, Lat. argentarius, Plat. Polit. 289 E, Theocr. 12. 37, etc.

ἀργυρ-ἀσπίδες, οἱ, the silver-shielded, a corps of the Macedonian army, Polyb. 5. 79, 4. Phylarch. 41, etc.

ἀργυρεῖος [ῶ], ον, = ἀργυρεός, ἀργύρεα μέταλλα silver-mines, Thuc. 2. 55. 6. 91; so, τὰ ἀργύρεα (Codd. ἀργύρια) ἔργα Xen. Vect. 4. 5; τὰ ἔργα τὰ ἀργύρεα Dem. 568. 17; and τὰ ἀργύρεα alone, Xen. Mem. 2. 5, 2. Aeschin. 14. 27.

ἀργυρ-ἐνδεδος, ον, overlaid with silver, Jo. Chrys. — in Cyrill. Hierosol. also ἀργυρ-ἐνδύτος, ον.

ἀργυρεός, α, ον, contr. ἀργυρούς, ἂ, οὖν: silver, of silver, silver-shining, Lat. argenteus, Hom.; of the bow of Apollo, Il. 1. 49; of costly bowls and plate, 23. 740, Od. 4. 615; of ladies' work-baskets, 4. 125, cf. Il. 18. 412; of baths in palaces, Od. 4. 128, etc.; so also Hes. Op. 143, Pind. O. 9. 48, Aesch. Fr. 184, etc.; ἀργυρούς πλούτους, Legg. 801 D. 2. silvered, κλίνει Il. 9. 82. II. as Subst. ἀργυρούς, δ, a silver coin, Epiphan. and Hero ap. Gronov. Pec. Vet. p. 91, 435.

ἀργύρεω, to dig for silver, Diod. 5. 36, Strabo 147.

ἀργυρ-ἡλάτος, ον, of wrought silver, Aesch. Fr. 170, Eur. Ion 1181: — ἀργυρ-ἡλάτης, ον, δ, a silver-smith, Hesych.

ἀργυρίδιον [ρι], τό, = ἀργύριον, generally in a contemptuous sense, Ar. Pl. 147, Fr. 462, Eupol. Δημ. 42, Isocr. 291 E; v. sub χρυσίδιον.

ἀργυρίζομαι, Med. to get or extort money, πάντοθεν Dinarch. 95. 21; τῶνα from one, Joseph. A. J. 14. 14, 6, Inscr. Aeg. in C. I. 4957. 52, cf. 4879, al.

II. the Act. in neut. sense, to be of a silvery colour, Eust. Opusc. 309. 36.

ἀργυρόκός, ἡ, ον, of, for or in silver, ζημία ἀργ. a fine in money, Diod. 12. 21, Plut. Solon 23.

ἀργύριον [ρι], τό, Boeot. ἀργούριον C. I. 1569. 50: — a small coin, piece of money, Ar. Fr. 255, Xen. Oec. 19. 16, etc.; pl. (v. Poll. 9. 89), Ar. Av. 600, Eupol. Κολ. 19, Plat. Legg. 742 D, Xen. Oec. 19. 16; then,

2. collectively money, as we also say 'silver,' Ar. Pl. 156, 158, al.; ἀργ. ῥητόν a fixed sum, Thuc. 2. 70; εἰς ἀργ. λογηθέντα calculated in our money, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 33; ἀργ. καθαρὸν 'hard cash,' Theocr. 15. 36; — in Com. oft. with the Art., τὰργύριον the money, the cash, δανείζεσθαι Ar. Nub. 756; ἀπατεῖν Ib. 1247; κατατιθέναι Antiph. Κνισθ. 1. 14, etc.; so, τὸ ἀργ. καταβάλλειν Thuc. 1. 27, etc. II. = ἀργυρος, silver, πεντηκοστίας μνάς ἀργυρίου Hdt. 3. 13; ἀργ. ἐπίσημον and ἀσημον Thuc. 2. 13; oft. in Plat.; — ἀργυρίου ἄνθος, Lat. flos argenti, Hipp. 574. 53.

ἀργύρεϊς, ἰδος, ἡ, a silver cup or vessel, Pind. O. 9. 137, Pherecr. Περσ. 6, C. I. 140. 46, 141 B. 12., 142. 13; cf. Ath. 502 A. 2. plate in general, πίνειν ἐξ ἀργυρίων χρυσὸν Anaxil. Incert. 8.

II. a name given to the drachma, ap. Ath. 98 E.

ἀργυρ-ισμός, δ, (ἀργυρίζομαι) like χρηματισμός, a getting money, Strabo 300, freq. in Philo; ἀργυρισμοῦ πρόφασιν Inscr. Aeg. in C. I. 4957. 37.

ἀργυρίτης, δ, fem. -τις, ἰδος, ἡ, of or belonging to silver: I. ἀργυρίτης, ἡ, as Subst. silver-ore, φλεψ ἀργυρίτιδος Xen. Vect. 1. 5, cf. 4, 4; κατεργασάμενος τὴν ἀργ. ap. Dem. 974. 28, cf. 29; γῆ ἀργ. Strabo 147: v. Böckh on Laureion in P. E. 2. 427 E. Tr.

II. of or belonging to money, ἀγὼν ἀργυρίτης a contest in which the prize was money, on the analogy of στεφανίτης, Plut. 2. 820 C, Lynceus ap. Ath. 584 C. 2. in A. B. 442, a moneyed man.

ἀργυρ-όβιος, ον, (βίος) with the silver bow, Eust. 41. 11.

ἀργυρογνωμονέω, to try or assay silver, Eumath. 434.

ἀργυρογνωμονικός, ἡ, ον, skilled in assaying silver, Arr. Epict. 2. 3, 2.

ἀργυρο-γνώμων, ονος, δ, ἡ, an assayer of silver, Plat. de Virt. 378 E, Arist. Rhet. I. 15, 7, Plut. Crass. 2, etc.

ἀργυροδάμας [α], αντος, δ, a precious stone, Plin. 37. 54 (cf. ἀδάμας).

ἀργυρο-δέκτης, ον, δ, one who takes silver or money, Greg. Naz.

ἀργυροδίνης [ι], ον, δ, (δίνω) silver-eddy, epith. of rivers, Il. 2. 753., 21. 8, 130, Hes. Th. 340, etc.; cf. Nonn. D. 19. 304.

ἀργυρ-δοῦλος, δ, a slave to silver, ap. Suid.

ἀργυρο-εἰδής, ἐς, like silver, silvery, δίδαι Eur. I. A. 752, Ion 95; ὕδαρ Orph. Arg. 601; ἀργυροειδέϊ χαλκῷ (as Xylander for ἀργυροδινεῖ), Tryph. 98: — metaph. of the eyes in disease, Hipp. Prorrh. 102.

ἀργυροεῖς, εσσα, εν, = ἀργυρεός, Byz., v. l. Nic. Al. 54.

ἀργυρ-όηλος, ον, silver-studded, ξίφος Il. 2. 45; θρόνος Od. 7. 162, etc.

ἀργυρο-θήκη, ἡ, a money-chest, Antiph. Μίδ. 1, Theophr. Char. 10; cf. Poll. 4. 19.

ἀργυρ-όθρονος, ον, silver-throned, Ἥρα Himer. p. 364.

ἀργυρ-όθωραξ, ἄκος, δ, with a silver breastplate, Walz Rhett. I. 531.

ἀργυρο-κάπηλος, δ, dealing in money, Cyrill.

ἀργυρο-κέντητος, ον, silver-broidered, Byz.

ἀργυροκοπέειν, τό, a silversmith's shop, a mint, Antipho ap. Harp., Andoc. ap. Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1007, Arist. Probl. 24. 9, I. C. I. 123. 30.

ἀργυροκοπέω, to coin money, LXX (Jer. 6. 29), dub. in Poll. 7. 102.

ἀργυρο-κοπιστήρ, ἥτος, δ, a coiner, λόγων Cratin. Τροφ. 7.

ἀργυρο-κόπος, ὁ, (κοπῶ) a coiner, Phryn. Com. Ἐφ. 5.

II. a worker in silver, silver-smith, Plut. 2. 830 E, Inscr. Smyrn. in C. I.

3154, Poll. 7. 102, 103. LXX, N. T.

ἀργυροκοσμέω, to adorn with silver, C. I. 8765. IV. c.

ἀργυρ-όκρανος, ον, silver-headed (cf. πολυόκρανος), of Hadrian, Or. Sib. 5. 47.

ἀργυρο-κυκλος, ον, silver-wheeled, Nonn. D. 18. 10.

ἀργυρο-λαμπής, ἐς, (λάμπω) shining with or as silver, Greg. Nyss.: — hence Verb -λαμπέω, Byz.

ἀργυρολογέω, to levy money, Xen. Hell. I. 1. 12: c. acc. pers. to levy money upon, lay under contribution, Thuc. 2. 69., 8. 3, Aeschin. 76. 17, etc.; so, ἀργ. ἐκ πόλεων Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 30; παρά τινος Themist. 289 D.

ἀργυρολόγητος, ον, made for levying money, LXX (2 Macc. 9. 3).

ἀργυρολογία, ἡ, a levying of money, Xen. Hell. I. 1, 8, etc.

ἀργυρολόγος, ον, (λέγω) levying money, ναῦς Ar. Eq. 1071, Thuc. 3. 19, etc.; cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 375.

ἀργυρ-όλοφος, ον, silver-crested, ap. Ideler Phys. 2. 200.

ἀργυρομίγης, ἐς, (μίγνυμι) mixed with silver, γῆ Strabo 147.

ἀργυρόν, τό, a Byzantine silver coin, Byz.

ἀργυρο-νόμος, ὁ, (νέμω) a money-dealer, Constt. Apost. 2. 37.

ἀργυρ-όπαστος, ον, silver-broidered, ὅπλα Polyacn. 4. 16; ἐνδυμα Meliss. in Gal. Opusc. p. 749.

ἀργυρ-όπεδα, ἡ, silver-footed, regular epith. of Thetis, Il.; of Aphrodite, Pind. P. 9. 16: hence later was formed an Adj. ἀργυρόπεζος, ον, Anth. P. 5. 60.

ἀργυρ-όπτηχυς, ον, silver-armed, Nonn. D. 42. 419.

ἀργυρο-παῖς, ὁ, a worker in silver, Anth. P. 14. 50: — ποίητος, ον, wrought in silver, Byz.

ἀργυρ-όπους, ὁ, ἡ, with silver feet or legs, κλίνη Xen. An. 4. 4. 21, cf. Dem. 741. 6, Polyb. 31. 3, 18.

ἀργυρο-πράτης [α], ον, δ, a money-dealer, Cyrill.: — hence -ατικός, ἡ, ον, Byz.: — πρᾶταις, ον, δ, Byz.

ἀργυρ-όπώλης, ον, δ, (πέω) a money-dealer, Sozom.: — πωλεῖον, τό, Id.

ἀργυρ-όριζος, ον, (ρίζα) with a silver root, πηγαί Ταρτήσσου ἀργ. i. e. having silver in the soil, Stesich. 5.

ἀργυρορύτης [υ], ον, δ, (ρέω) silver-flowing, Eur. H. F. 385.

ἀργύρεος, ὁ, (v. ἀργός, ἡ, ον) white metal, i. e. silver, often mentioned in Hom., though not so often as gold; forming parts of a chariot, as the wheel-naves, Il. 5. 726; the pole, Ib. 729; ornamenting armour or arms, cf. ἀργύρεος ἀργυρόηλος; gilded over, Od. 6. 232; brought from Alybé in Pontus, ἐξ Ἀλυβείας, ὅθεν ἀργύρεον ἐστὶ γενέσθαι Il. 2. 857; so, πηγή ἀργύρου Aesch. Pers. 238, etc.; ἀργ. κοῖλος, v. sub χρυσός. 2. ἀργ.

χρυσός quicksilver (v. ὑδράργυρος), Arist. de An. I. 3, 11, Meteor. 4. 8, 9, Theophr. Lap. 60. II. silver-money, and generally money, Aesch.

Supp. 935; ἐπ' ἀργύρῳ γε τὴν ψυχὴν προδοῖς Soph. Ant. 322; εἴ τι μὴ ξὺν ἀργύρῳ ἐπράσσει by bribery, Id. O. T. 124; — but in Prose not till late, as Alciphro. 2. 3; ἀργύριον being the classical form in this sense, v. Böckh P. E. I. 35.

ἀργυρο-σάλπιγξ, γγος, ὁ, ἡ, with silver trumpet, Manass. Chron. 2334.

ἀργυρο-σκέλης, ἐς, silver-limbed, Nicet. Eug. I. 146.

ἀργυρο-σκόπος, ὁ, ἡ, = ἀργυρογνώμων, A. B. 18.

ἀργυρο-στερής, ἐς, (στερέω) robbing of silver, Βίος ἀργ. a robber's life, Aesch. Cho. 1002.

ἀργυρο-τύμις, ον, δ, an officer in the tax department at Athens under the emperors, C. I. 354. 355. 12; also at other places, 2782, 3631, 3773, al.: — hence ἀργυροτῆμια, ἡ, for -ταμεία, 2787, 2817: — and -ταμείω, 2930.

ἀργυρ-ότευκτος, ον, wrought of silver, Epiphan.

ἀργυρ-ότοιχος, ον, with silver sides, δροίτη Aesch. Ag. 1539.

ἀργυρ-ότοχος, ον, with silver bow, Homeric epith. of Apollo; also simply Ἀργυρότοχος, bearer of the silver bow, Il. 1. 37.

ἀργυρο-τρώκτης, ον, δ, a nibbler of silver, a covetous man, Greg. Naz.

ἀργυρο-φάλαρος, ον, with silver trappings, Polyb. 31. 3, 6.

ἀργυρο-φεγγής, ἐς, silver-shining, Anth. P. 11. 313; — also -φώνης, ἐς, Cyrill.

ἀργυρ-όφλεψ, ὁ, ἡ, with veins of silver ore, Schol. Plat. p. 208.

ἀργυρ-όχάλινος, ον, with silver or silver-studded bridle, Philostr. 532.

ἀργυροχοεῖω, ον, (χέω) silver-flowing, Manass. Chron. 6257.

ἀργυρο-χοεῖω, to melt or cast silver, Cyrill.: — hence -χοεῖον, τό, Eccl.

ἀργυρο-χόος, ὁ, (χέω) a meller of, worker in, silver, LXX (Sap. 15. 9).

ἀργυρ-όχρους, ον, silver-coloured, Tzetz.

ἀργυρ-όχρυσος [υ], ον, of silver and gold, perhaps silver-gilt, Byz.

ἀργυρ-όω, to cover with silver, C. I. 435: — elsewhere always in Pass. to be silvered, plated, ῥύπος ἡργυρωμένος Menand. Monost. 469; — in Pind., of persons, ἀργυρωθέντες σὺν οἰνηραῖς φιάλαις rewarded with silver wine-cups, N. 10. 80; so, ἀοιδὰ ἀργυρωθεῖσαι πρόσσωπα songs with silver in their faces, i. e. mercenary, I. 2. 13.

ἀργυρ-ώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) rich in silver, τόπος Xen. Vect. 4. 3.

ἀργυρ-ώμα, [α], τό, silver plate, mostly in pl., Lys. Fr. 50, Antiph. Χρυσ. I, Menand. Ἰγμ. 3, etc.: — hence Dim. ἀργυρωμάτιον, τό, Arr. Epict. 3. 26, 36.

ἀργυρ-ώνητος, ον, bought with silver, θεράπων Hdt. 4. 72; ἐφάει Aesch. Ag. 949: ὁ ἀργ., i. e. a slave, Isocr. 300 B; ἀργ. σέθεν Eur. Alc. 676.

ἀργυρ-ωρυχείον, τό, a silver-mine, Schol. Aeschin. p. 27. 30 Dind.

ἀργυφέος [υ], η, ον, Ep. Adj. silver-shining, silver-white, Il. 18. 50, Od. 5. 230, Hes. Th. 574. (ἀργύ-φεος is related to ἀργυρ-ος as λιγύ-ς to λιγυρ-ός: v. sub ἀργός.)

ἀργυφής, ἐς, = foreground, Orph. Lith. 284.

ἀργυφός, ον, = ἀργυφός, epith. of sheep, Il. 24. 621, Od. 10. 85.

Ἄργος, ὅος, contr. οὗς, ἡ, (ἀργός, ἡ, ον) the Argo or ship in which

Jason sailed to Colchis, the *Swift*, first in Od. 12. 70:—Adj. Ἀργῶς, α, ov, of the *Argo*, δόρυ, σκάφος Eur. Andr. 794, Med. 477. 2. the constellation *Argo*, Eratosth. Catast. 35.

ἄρδα, ἡ, ἡ, (ἀρδα) dirt, τὴν ἄρδα ἀπ' ἐμοῦ σπύγγισον Pherecr. Ἐπιλ. 7. ἄρδαλιον, τό, a water-pot or trough, Hesych.; v. ἄρδανιον.

ἄρδαλος, ὁ, v. l. for ἄρδα, l. c.

ἄρδαλῶ, to dirty, soil, Hipp. 582. 12., 599. 6, Philem. Πανηγ. 2:—Pass., ἡρδαλωμένος filthy, LXX (Sir. 21. 6).

ἄρδανιον, τό, = ἄρδαλιον, Poll. 8. 66, A. B. 441.

ἄρδαία, ἡ, (ἀρδα) a watering of fields, Strabo 205, Plut. 2. 687 F; of cattle, ἐἰς ἀρδαίαν ἄγειν Ael. N. A. 7. 12.

ἄρδενους, εως, ἡ, (ἀρδεύω) = foreg., Polyb. 9. 43, 5, Moschio ap. Ath. 207 D:—ἄρδευμα, τό, Eus.

ἄρδεύειν, verb. Adj. one must water, irrigate, Geop. 9. 11.

ἄρδευτής, οὔ, ὁ, a waterer, Manetho 4. 258.

ἄρδεντός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. watered, Sosithe. ap. Herm. Opusc. 1. 55.

ἄρδεω, = ἄρδα, to water, Lat. irrigare, Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 1, Probl. 20. 15, Theophr. H. P. 7. 5, 2, etc.:—ἄρδα is the form used by earlier writers, except Aesch. Pr. 852:—cf. Lob. Phryn. 763, Meineke Com. Gr. 3. 158.

ἄρδηθμός, ὁ, = ἄρδμός, Lyc. 622, Nic. Th. 401.

ἄρδην, Adv. contr. for ἀέρδην (as αἶρω for αἰέρω):—lifted up on high, of a vase carried on the head, Soph. Ant. 430, Aj. 1279; φέρειν ἄρδην Eur. Alc. 608; πηδώντος δ. Ἐκτορος τάφρων ὑπερ Soph. Aj. 1279. II. taken away utterly, wholly, Lat. raptim, Aesch. Pr. 1051, Eur. Hec. 887; ἄρδην ἀπολλάναι, διαφθεῖναι, Lat. penitus, funditus evertere, Plat. Rep. 421 A; δ. διαφθεῖναι Id. Legg. 677 C, cf. Dem. 385. 2; πάντας ἄρδην τοὺς θεοὺς all together, all at once, Ar. Thesm. 274.

ἄρδο-θήρα, ας, ἡ, (ἀρδς) a forceps to extract arrow-heads, etc., ap. Serv. ad Virg.

ἄρδς, ἡ, the point of an arrow, acc. ἄρδην Hdt. 4. 81; pl. ἄρδς (Ion.) 1. 215; gen. ἄρδων 4. 81:—on Aesch. Pr. 880, v. ἄνυρος.

ἄρδμός, ὁ, a watering-place, Il. 18. 521, Od. 13. 247, Ap. Rh. 4. 1247.

ἄρδα: impf. ἡρδον Plat. Tim. 76 A, Ion. 3 sing. ἄρδεσκε Hdt. 2. 13: fut. ἄρσω (?): aor. ἡρσα Hdt. 5. 12, subj. ἄρσῃ Id. 2. 14, part. ἄρσας Hdt. 2. 14, 5. 12: used by Att. only in pres. and impf. (From √ΑΡΔ come also ἄρδνω, ἄρδμός, ἄρδα, ἄρδαλος, and perhaps ράινω (ἑρ-ράδ-σαι); cf. Skt. ārdras (nividus), ārdrayāmi (humeeto).) To water, and so, I. of men, to water cattle, ἵππους ἄρσασα βαθυ-σχοῖνοιο Μέλκτος from or at the Meles, h. Hom. 8. 3; ὀρδ. Σμυώντιος Euphor. 75; ἡρσε τὸν ἵππον Hdt. l. c.:—also to walk or swim cattle in water, Buttin. Lexil. s. v. ἀπόρσαι 3:—Pass. to drink, ἄρδόμενοι h. Hom. Ap. 263. 2. of rivers, to water land, Lat. rigare, irrigare, Hdt. 2. 14, Aesch. Pers. 487, 806, etc.; also of men, μισθωτὸς ἄρδει πεδία Timocl. Ἰκ. 3, cf. Arist. Gen. et Corr. 2. 8, 4:—Pass. to be watered, of countries, Hdt. 2. 13; αἰῶς χερσὶ ἄρδόμενος watered by hand, Id. 1. 193; ἐκ τοῦ ποταμοῦ lb., cf. llyc. 1; καρπὸς ἄρδόμενος . . χθονὶά having its corn watered, Ar. Nub. 282. II. metaph. to foster, cherish, Lat. fovere, στρατὸν, ὄλβον ἄρδων Pind. O. 5. 28, 55; χαρίτων ἄρδων ὄρδαφ, i. e. to cover with glory, Id. l. 6 (5). 94 (v. sub ράινω); so, τὸ λογιατικὸν δ. καὶ αὖτε Plat. Rep. 550 B, cf. 606 D, etc.; ἄρδων νοῦν οὖν Ar. Eq. 96, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 276 D, Xen. Symp. 2. 24.

Ἀρδούσα, ἡ, name of several fountains, the earliest known in Ithaca, Od. 13. 408:—the most famous at Syracuse, said to be an Arcad. nymph, who, being pursued by the river-god Alpheus, and changed into a stream by Artemis, disappeared underground and re-appeared at Syracuse, Strabo 270; its Nymph became the Muse of Bucolic poetry. (A participial form, as if ἄρδουσα, the *Waterer*:—ἀρέθω is quoted by Theognost. Can. 141.)

ἄρεα [ἄρ], Ion. and poet. ἀρεῖη, ἡ; (ἀρά) —Collective noun, menaces, threats, λευγαλέος ἐπέσσειν . . καὶ ἀρεῖη Il. 21. 339., 20. 109; πολλὰ δὲ μελιχχοῖσι . . πολλὰ δ' ἀρεῖη 17. 431:—hence the Verb ἀρεῖαι = ἀπειλῶ, Hippocrap. E. M. 139. 38, Gaisf.

Ἀρεῖ-θύσανος, ὁ, tassel of Ares, a bold word for a brave and tried warrior, Aesch. Fr. 200. (Cf. Eust. 600. 43:—unless it be from θῶα, —cf. ἀρεμανής.)

Ἀρεμῆνης, ἐς, (μαίνωμαι) full of warlike frenzy, Simyl. ap. Plut. Rom. 17, Anth. P. 9. 210:—also —μῆνιος, ov, θρασύντης Philo 1. 375, cf. Plut. 2. 321 E, al.; a name given by the Magi to the Spirit of Evil, opp. to Oromasdes, Arist. Fr. 8, Plut. 2. 369 E, sq.:—hence —μανιότης, ἡ, Stob. Ecl. 2. 322.

Ἀρεο-βάτης, ov, ὁ, marching martially, Or. Sib. 12. 160.

Ἀρεο-βολόδομαι, Pass. to be tainted with Arianism, Byz.

Ἀρεο-παγίτης, Ἀρεοπάγος, ὁ, v. sub Ἀρειος πάγος.

Ἀρειος [ἄρ], ov, also α, ov Eur. H. F. 413; Ion. Ἀρήιος, ἡ, ov: (Ἀρης):—devoted to Ares, warlike, martial, Lat. Mavortius; in Hom., mostly of warriors, Μενέλαος Ἀρήιος Il. 3. 339, al., cf. Ἀρηίφίλος; Ἀρήιος υἱὲς Ἀχαιῶν 11. 800, al.; also of their arms, ἀρήια τεύχεα δύω 6. 340, cf. 10. 407; the Att. form only in the phrase τεῖχος Ἀρειον, 4. 407, al.; also in Hdt., ἀρήια ἀγώνες conflicts in real war, opp. to γυμνακοί, 9. 33; ὅπλον δ. 4. 23; of a man, as Subst., a warrior, 6. 98:—Ἀθηναῖ Ἀρεία λαρ. Par. in C. l. 3137. 70, cf. 4393:—The later Comp. Ἀρειότερος (q. v.) is prob. formed from ἀρείων, as χειριότερος from χειρίων. II. as nom. pr. Arius; esp. of the heresiarch, Eccl. —whence Ἀρειανός, —νῶς, Ἀρειανίζω, ἀνικός, —ἀνισμός, —ἀνιστής or ἴτης, —ἀνόφρων, Eccl.

Ἀρειος πάγος, ὁ, the hill of Ares, over against the west side of the Acropolis at Athens, Ἀρήιος π. Hdt. 8. 52; also Ἀρεος πάγος (where Ἀρεος is gen. of Ἀρης) Soph. O. C. 947, cf. Eur. El. 125. 8, cf. 950. Oa it was held the highest judicial court, which took cognisance of murder and other capital crimes, v. Dem. 271. 14: originally it discharged high political functions, of which it was deprived in the time of Pericles: it is called ἡ βουλὴ ἡ ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου, Inscr. vet. Att. in C. l. 75, cf.

123. 59, al., Dem. 271. 14, cf. Lys. 176. 21, Arist. Fr. 360; ἡ ἐν Ἀ. πάγῳ βουλὴ Id. Pol. 2. 12, 2; also, Ἀρεία βουλὴ C. l. 426; εἰς τὸν Ἀρειον πάγον ἀναβῆναι to become a member of the court, Isocr. 147 B, 265 B; ἐν Ἀ. πάγῳ δοῦναι δίκην Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 12; δίκαι ψευδο-μαρτυριῶν τῶν ἐξ Ἀ. πάγου Id. Fr. 378. Its mythical origin is treated by Aesch. Eum. 681, sq.—On its history, v. Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 2. 49., 3. 23, Grote 3. 97.—The compd. Ἀρειόπαγος occurs in a late Att. Inscr. (C. l. 181. 15), but is used in no good writer, Lob. Phryn. 599.—But we find the noun Ἀρειοπαγίτης (not Ἀρείο-, which is late, Lob. Phryn. 698), an *Areopagite*, Aeschin. 11. fin., C. l. 263, 372, al., Arist. Fr. 366; proverb., Ἀρειοπαγίτου σκληρότερος Themist. 263 A, cf. Alciphro 1. 13:—Adj., Ἀρειοπαγίτης βουλὴ Id. 2. 3; Ἀρειοπαγίτικός, ἡ, ὄν, Strabo 260.

ἀρειότερος, α, ov, a later form of ἀρείων, Theogn. 548, etc.

ἀρειότης, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀρείων) excellence, Cyrill.

Ἀρεῖ-τολμος, ov, warlike, bold, Anth. P. 9. 40.

Ἀρεῖ-φάτος, Ep. Ἀρηῖ-φάτος, ov, (*φένω, πέφαται) slain by Ares, i. e. slain in war, Il. 19. 31, etc.; φόνος ἄρ. Eur. Supp. 603. 2. later it seems generally = Ἀρειος, martial, ἄρ. ἄγών, ἄλμα Aesch. Eum. 913, Fr. 146; κόποι Eur. Rhes. 124.

ἀρείων [ἄρ], ὁ, ἡ, —ov, τό, gen. onos, used as Comp. to ἀγαθός, cf. ἀριστος; (v. ἄρω):—better, stouter, stronger, braver, more excellent, in Hom. of all advantages of body, birth, and fortune, e. g. Il. 1. 260; also in Hes. Op. 205, Pind. N. 7. 149, and Aesch. Fr. 420, Theb. 305, Ag. 81:—rare in Prose, ἂ ὑμῖν ἀρειον μὴ γνῶναι Arist. Fr. 40.

ἀρ-εκτος, ov, poet. for ἀρρεκτος, unaccomplished, Il. 19. 150, Simon. 111.

ἀρείωμα, Ion. for ἀράωμα, Hdt. II. poet. fut. of αἰρῶμαι, I shall win, gain, Böckh Pind. P. 1. 75 (147).

Ἀρεο-παγίτης, ov, ὁ, v. Ἀρειοπαγίτης.

Ἀρεος, α, ov, collat. form of Ἀρειος, Ἀρεία (sc. κρήνη) the spring of Ares, Pind. P. 9. 97.

ἀρέσαι, ἀρέσασθαι, v. sub ἀρέσκα.

ἀρεσκεία, ἡ, (ἀρεσκεῖν) the character of an ἀρεσκος, complaisance, obsequiousness, cringing, Arist. Eth. E. 2. 3, 7, M. Mor. 1. 29, 1; ἄρ. βασι-λέως Polyb. 6. 2, 12. 2. in good sense, πρὸς θεὸν καὶ ἀρετὴν Philo 1. 168.

ἀρεσκεῖν, τό, an act of obsequiousness, Plut. Demetr. 11.

ἀρεσκεύομαι, to comply with, τινι Clearch. ap. Ath. 256 C, Hesych.; prob. l. for ἀρέσκεσθαι in Plut. 2. 4 D.

ἀρεσκευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, obsequious, M. Anton. 1. 16.

ἀρεσκόντως, Adv. part. pres. act. of ἀρέσκα, agreeably, Eur. I. T. 463, 581, Plat. Rep. 504 B.

ἀρεσκος, ἡ, ov, pleasing, but mostly in bad sense, obsequious, cringing, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 13., 4. 6, 1, Theophr. Char. 5.

ἀρέσκα, and impf. ἡρεσκον Soph. and Att. Prose: fut. ἀρέσω Dem. 1004. 13, Ep. ἀρέσαι Ap. Rh. (in compd. συν-): aor. ἡρεσα Hdt., Att., Ep. ἀρεσσα Ap. Rh., inf. ἀρέσαι Il., Xen.: pf. ἀρήρεκα Sext. Emp. M. 1. 238:—Med., fut. ἀρέσομαι Aesch. Supp. 655, Ep. ἀρέσομαι Id. 4. 362: aor. ἡρεσάμην, Ep. ἄρ- Hes. Sc. 255, Ep. part. ἀρεσσάμενος Il. 9. 112, Theogn. (cf. ἐφάρεσκαμαι): aor. pass. in med. sense, Soph. Ant. 500:—Pass., aor. ἡρέσθην Paus., Joseph. (On the Root, v. ἄρω).

I. having a pers. as the subject, to make good, make amends, ἀφ' ἐθλῶ ἀρέσαι Il. 9. 120., 19. 138:—so in Med., ταῦτα δ' ὅπασεν ἀρεσσόμεθα this will we make up among ourselves, 4. 362, cf. Od. 22. 55; ἀπονδᾶ θεοῖς ὀρέασθαι to make full drink-offerings to the gods, Theogn. 760. 2. in Hom. also often in Med., c. acc. pers. et dat. modi, to appease, conciliate, αὐτὸν ἀρεσσάσθω ἐπέσσειν καὶ δῶρω Od. 8. 396, (so, 402, τὸν ζεῖον ἀρεσσόμεν ὥς οὐ κελεύει); ὥς κέν μιν ἀρεσσάμενοι πεπιδωμεν δῶροισι Il. 9. 112, cf. 19. 179; καθαροῖσι βαμοῖς θεοὺς ἀρεσσονται Aesch. Supp. 655; c. gen. rei, ἀρεσσάτω φένας αἵματος they sated their heart with blood, Hes. Sc. 255. 3. after Hom., c. dat. pers. to please, satisfy, οὐ γὰρ μοι Πολυκράτης ἡρεσκε δесподѣнов . . Hdt. 3. 142; δέ μ' ἀρέσκειν τοῖς κάτω Soph. Ant. 75, cf. 89; αἰ δ' ἀρέσκειν τοῖς κρατοῦσιν to be obsequious to his men, Eur. Fr. 94; ἄρ. τρῶπος τινὸς to conform to his ways, Dem. 1406. fin.; τὸ κολακεῖν ὡς ἄνθρωπος ὄνομ' ἔχει Anaxandr. Σαμ. 1; cf. ἀρεσκος:—also in Med., μάλιστα ἡρεσκοντο [αὐτῶ] οἱ αἶπ' Ἀθηναῖον pleased him most, Hdt. 6. 128. II. having a thing for the subject, c. dat. pers., to please, ταῦτα ἀρέσκει μοι Hdt. 1. 89; κάρτα οἱ ἡρεσε ἡ ὑποθήκη Id. 8. 58, cf. 3. 40., 6. 22; so in Att. τῶ ταῦτ' ἡρεσεν; Soph. El. 409; σοὶ ταῦτ' ἀρέσκει Id. Ant. 211, etc.; τοῖς . . πρέβεσιν ἡρεσεν [the proposal] pleased them, Thuc. 5. 37, cf. Plat. Theat. 157 D, al.:—in Soph. Ant. 500, the aor. pass. must have the same sense, μηδ' ἀρεσθείη πότε (sc. μηδὲν τῶν σὺν λόγων).

III. in Att. also c. acc. pers., οὐ γὰρ μ' ἀρέσκει γλῶσσά σου τεθηγγμένη Soph. Aj. 584; οὐδὲ σ' ἀρέσκει τὸ παρὺν Eur. Hipp. 185, cf. Or. 210; τουτὶ . . μ' οὐκ ἄρ. Ap. Pl. 353, cf. Ach. 189, Ran. 103, Thuc. 1. 128; πότερος σε ὁ τρῶπος ἄρ. Plat. Crat. 433 E, cf. 391 C, Rep. 557 B, Theat. 172 D:—hence the pass. usage, to be pleased, satisfied, τῇ κρίσει with the decision, Hdt. 3. 34; διαίτη Σεκυρή 4. 78, cf. 7. 160., 9. 66; τοῖς λόγοις Thuc. 1. 129, cf. 2. 68; τῇ σῇ συνουσίᾳ Plat. Theag. 127 B; later in aor., ἡρέσθη τῇ γνώμῃ Joseph. A. J. 12. 9, 6; ἀρεσθεῖς τῶ πάμῃ Paus. 2. 13. 8. IV. ἀρέσκει is used, like Lat. placet, to express the opinion or resolution of a public body, ταῦτα ἡρεσε σφί ποίειν Hdt. 8. 19; ἡν δ' ἀρέσκει ταῦτ' Ἀθηναῖοι Eupol. (?) Inscr. 143. 20; ἀρέσκει . . εἶναι Δελφῶν it is resolved that . . C. l. 1711. 10:—so in Med., ἐξεῖναι παρ' ὁποτέρους ἂν ἀρεσκήται ἐλθεῖν Thuc. 1. 35. V. part. ἀρέσκων, οντα, ov, grateful, acceptable, δαῖσις τὰδ' ἐστ' ἀρέσκοντ' Soph. O. T. 274; ἀρέσκον λέγειν Thuc. 3. 34; ἀρέσκοντας ὑμῖν λόγους Isocr. 159 D; τὰ ἀρέσκοντα or ἀρεσσαντα, Lat. placita, the favourite dogmas of philosophers, Plut. 2. 448 A, 1006 C. 2. of persons, popular, τῇ πόλει ἄρ. Lys. 153. 8, cf. Plat. Legg. 951 E.

ἀρεστέον, verb. Adj. one must be pleased, c. inf., Tzetz. Hist. 8. 1212.

ἀρεστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a cake, as a propitiatory offering, Poll. 6. 76, A. B. 215:—ἀρεστήριος, α, or, propitiatory, θυρίαί Dion. H. 1. 67:—also ἀρεστής, οὐ, ὁ, E. M. 138. 57.

ἀρεστός, ἦ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ἀρέσκω, acceptable, pleasing, Simon. Iamb. 6. 46, Hdt. 1. 119, etc.; ἔμοι οὐκ ἀρεστά Id. 2. 64; τῶν σὺν λόγων ἀρ. οὐδέν Soph. Ant. 500, cf. O. T. 1006; cf. ἀρέσκω II. 1; τὰ ἀρεστά ἔμιν αὐτοῖς αἰρεῖσθαι Lys. 141. 2:—of persons, acceptable, agreeable, τιμ. Plat. Anton. 9. Adv., ἐνωτῶ ἀρεστῶς quite to his own satisfaction, Hdt. 6. 129.

ἀρεταῖν, = ἀρετᾶν, Hesych., Eust. 1599. 32.

ἀρετλογία, ἦ, jesting, Manetho 4. 447.

ἀρετᾶν, fut. ἦσω, to be fit or proper, to thrive, prosper, οὐκ ἀρετὰ κακὰ ἔργα Od. 8. 329; λαοὶ ἀρετᾶσι 19. 114; also in late Prose, ἀρετᾶσα γῆ Philo 2. 372; διάνοια 2. 280.

ἀρετή [ᾶ], ἦ, (v. Ἄρης sub fin., *ἄρω):—goodness, excellence, of any kind, but in Hom. esp. of many qualities (like Lat. *vir-tus*, manhood), ποδῶν ἀρετὴν ἀναφαίνων II. 20. 411; ἀμείνων παντοίας ἀρετὰς ἥνεν πῶδας ἥδ' ἐμάχεσθαι καὶ νόον 15. 642; so of the gods, τῶν περ καὶ μείζων ἀρετὴ τιμὴ τε βίη τε 9. 498; so later, ἀρετῆς ἕνεκα for his manhood, bravery, valour, Hdt. 8. 92; pl., ἀρετὰς ἀπεδείκνυντο displayed brave deeds, 1. 176., 9. 40.

3. in Prose generally, goodness, excellence in its kind (Arist. Metaph. 4. 16, 3, Eth. N. 2. 6, 2); of land, Hdt. 4. 198., 7. 5, Thuc. 1. 2; of animals, τοῦ ἵππου Hdt. 3. 88; κυνῶν, ἵππων Plat. Rep. 335 B; of things, σκευῶν Ib. 601 D; δασύνων Arcestr. ap. Ath. 105 A; of classes of persons, διακιστοῦ αὐτῇ ἀρ. Plat. Apol. 18 A; ἀρ. δημιουργική, πολιτική, κυβερνητική Id. Prot. 322 D, E, Alc. 1. 135 A; also, ἀρ. βίου Id. Rep. 618 C; πολιτείας Legg. 886 B, etc.

4. its sense in Att. still remained, like Lat. *virtus*, more of active excellence than of the strictly moral virtues, πῶς ἀρετὰν ἐφύοντα Pind. O. 7. 163, cf. P. 4. 331, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 21, sq.; ἀρετὴ τεκτονική, κυβερνητική, of excellence in art, skill, Plat. Prot. 322 D, Alc. 1. 135 A:—with this is closely combined the notion of distinction, and so ἀρετὴ seems to imply fame, praise for excellence, Soph. Ph. 1420, Thuc. 1. 33; ἀρ. καὶ δόξα Plat. Symp. 208 D; so, γενναίων ἀρεταὶ πόνων splendour of noble deeds, Eur. H. F. 357, cf. Lys. 193. 12; ἀρεταὶ noble deeds, Plat. Rep. 618 B.

II. in philosophical writers it was the word for virtue, Plat. Rep. 500 D, Legg. 963 C, sq., Dem. 1394. 4, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, Pol. 4. 11, 3, al.

III. ἀρ. εἰς τινά active merit, good service done him, Thuc. 3. 58, cf. 2. 40; ἀρ. περὶ τινά Xen. An. 1. 4, 8; cf. ἀταξοδοῦναι ἀρ. Thuc. 4. 19; ἀρετὰς παρασχέσθαι ὑπὲρ τινος Dem. 441. 19.

ἀρετὴ [ᾶ], crisis for ἦ ἀρετῇ, Aesch. Ag. 1357.

ἀρετή-φορος, ὄν, virtuosus, Philodem. Rhet. p. 74 (Gros), cf. ib. 163.

ἀρετόομαι, Pass. to become excellent, grow in goodness, Simpl. ad Epict.

Ἄρεως, ὁ, Acol. for Ἄρης, Aesch. 28–31, cf. Koen Greg. p. 194.

ἀρηαι, Ep. 2 sing. subj. aor. 2 med. from αἶρω, II., Hes.

ἀρηγοσύνη, ἦ, help, aid, Anth. P. 9. 788, append. 333.

ἀρήγω [ᾶ], fut. ξω, to help, aid, succour, τιμὴ II. 2. 363, al. (never in Od.); always to succour in war, often c. dat. pers. et modi, μάχη τρώεσιν ἀρ. II. 1. 521., 5. 507; δημοσπον, ἦ μὲν μοι . . ἔπεισιν καὶ χερσίν ἀρ. Ib. 77; generally to help, succour, λέχει Ἀλκμήνας Pind. N. 1. 73, cf. P. 2. 115; θνητοῖς Aesch. P. 267, and often in Trag.; and in mock Trag. passages of Com., γυναικες, οὐκ ἀρήξει; Ar. Thesm. 696, cf. Pl. 475:—rare in Prose, ὁ ναυτικός τῷ πεῖθ' ἀρήξει Hdt. 7. 236; τοῖς φίλοις ἀρ. Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 13; to be good for a patient or his case, Hipp. Protrh. 108, cf. 395. 6.

2. impers., c. inf., like Lat. *juvat*, it is good or fit, φέρειν ἀρήγει Pind. P. 2. 173; στήναι ἀρήγει Aesch. Eum. 571.

3. acc. rei, to ward off, prevent, ἀρῆγον . . ἄλασιν Aesch. Theb. 119; also, like ἀρκέω, ἀρ. τιμὴ τι to ward off from one, φόνον τέκνους Eur. Med. 1275, cf. Tro. 772.

(Akin to ἀρκέω, arceo, v. sub ἀλάκω.)

ἀρηγῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, ἦ, a helper, II. 4. 7., 5. 511, in fem.; masc. in Batr. 281, etc.; ἀρηγῶνος ἡνώχοιο Opp. H. 5. 108.

Ἀρηί-θοος [ᾶ], ὄν, swift as Ares, swift in war, II. 8. 298., 15. 315.

Ἀρηικτάμενος [ᾶρ], ἦ, ὄν, (κτείνω) slain by Ares, II. 22. 72.

Ἀρηίος [ᾶ], ἦ, ὄν, also os, ὄν, Ion. for Ἀρείος, Hom.:—pecul. fem.

Ἀρηιάς, ἄδος, Q. Sm. 1. 187.

Ἀρηιφάτος [ᾶ], ὄν, Ion. for Ἀρείφατος, Hom.

Ἀρηι-φίλος, ὄν, slain in war, πτώματα Cornut. N. D. 21.

Ἀρηι-φίλος [ᾶ], ἦ, ὄν, dear to Ares, favoured of the god of war, freq. epith. of warriors in Hom., as II. 2. 778, cf. Hes. Th. 317, Pind. I. 7 (8). 53, etc.; of the river Thermodon, Tryph. 33.

ἀρημεναί, v. sub ἀράμαι.

ἀρημένος, ἦ, ὄν, v. sub ἀράω.

ἀρήνα, ἦ, the Lat. arena, Byz.

ἀρήξας, εως, ἦ, (ἀρήγω) help, succour, τινος from a person, Aesch. Pr. 547, Soph. O. C. 829.

II. c. gen. rei, help against a thing, means of averting it, e. g. πημάτων Soph. El. 876.

ἄρηρα, ἀρήρειν, ἀρηρέμενος, v. sub ἀραρίσκω.

ἀρηρομένος, ἦ, ὄν, v. sub ἀρόω.

Ἄρης, ὁ: Ep. gen. Ἀρείος, Att. Ἀρείος Aesch. Theb. 64, Eur. El. 1258; but Ἀρείος (never contr.) is required by the metre in Aesch. Theb. 115, Soph. O. C. 947, Ant. 125, El. 1423, and three times in Eur.: dat. Ἀρεί, contr. Ἀρεί: acc. Ἀρεᾶ Soph. O. T. 190 (lyr.), Att. Ἀρη (never Ἀρην), which seems to be an error of the scribes; for it is never required by the metre, and in Il. 5. 909 Ἀρηῇ is the true reading; voc. Ἀρες, Ep. (metri grat.) Ἀρες:—Ion. and Ep. declens. Ἀρης, ἦρος, ἦ, ἦα:—Acol. Ἀρεῦς, εως, ενα, ευν, ev, Alcae. 20–23 Ahr. Ares, called by the Latins Mars, son of Zeus and Hera, god of war and slaughter, represented by Ilom. as

a gigantic warrior: in Trag. the god of destruction generally, the author of plague, Soph. O. T. 190, etc.; so, ἐς Οἰδίου παιδ' . . Ἄρης κατέσκηψ' Ar. Fr. 471; in Com., Ἀρείος νεοτὸς chicken of Ares, Id. Av. 385.

2. the planet Mars, Arist. Cael. 2. 12, 3. II. in Poets, as appellat. for war, battle, discord, slaughter, murder, ξυνάγωνεν Ἄρηα II. 2. 381; Ἄρη μίσησαν Soph. O. C. 1046; χρονίᾳ σὺν Ἀρεί Pind. P. 11. 55; Ἄρης ἐμφύλιος, Ἀ. πύσας Aesch. Eum. 863, 355; θηλυκτόνῳ Ἀρεί δαμέντων Aesch. Pr. 861; ναύφρακτος Ἀ. Id. Pers. 951; λιθόλευστον Ἄρη death by stoning (cf. φόνος λιθ.), Soph. Aj. 254; ἐνθα μάλιστα γίγνεται Ἀ. ἀλεγείως διζυροῖσι βορροῖσι, of a mortal wound, II. 13. 569.

2. warlike spirit, Aesch. Ag. 78, Eur. Phoen. 134; κᾶν γυναιξίν . . Ἀ. ἐνεσταν Soph. El. 1242, cf. Ant. 952; μέγαν ἐκ θυμοῦ κλάζειν Ἀ. Aesch. Ag. 48; Ἀρη βλέπειν Ar. Pl. 328, Timocl. Ἦρ. 1.

3. iron, Anth. P. 7. 531, cf. Plut. 2. 23 C. (The ἈΡ appears also in ἀρι-, ἀρετή, ἀρείων, ἀριστος, the first notion of goodness (vir-tus) being that of manhood, bravery in war, v. sub *ἄρω. M. Müller, Sc. of L. 2. p. 323, thinks it prob. that Ἀρης and Mars are identical, and refers them to the Skt. ἈMAR (terere).) [ᾶ in Hom., but a of vocat. may be long in arsi, e. g. Ἀρες, Ἀρες βορρολόγη II. 5. 31, and gen. Ἀρης has ᾶ in Il. 2. 767, cf. Call. Jov. 77, Ap. Rh. 2. 991., 3. 183:—in Trag. Poets, regularly ᾶ, but Aesch. uses ᾶ even in dialogue, as Th. 244, 469; and Soph. in lyrics, Aj. 252, 614, Ant. 139.]

ἀρήτεια [ᾶρ], ἦ, fem. of sq., Call. Cer. 43, Ap. Rh. 1. 312, etc.

ἀρήτριον [ᾶ], ἦρος, ἦ, (ἀράμαι) one that prays: poet. for ἱερέως (Arist. Poët. 21, 17), a priest, II. 1. 11., 5. 78, al.; also in metr. Inscr., Epigr. Gr. 800, 827, 873; pl., 406. 10.

ἀρήτριον [ᾶ], τό, a place for prayer, Plat. Thes. 35.

ἀρήτῆς, ἦ, ὄν, Ion. for ἀράτῆς: Ἀρήτῆ, ἦ, as n. pr., Od. 7. 54, etc.

ἀρητυμένος, f. l. for ἀρητμένος: v. ὀρύτω.

ἄρην, II.; v. sub ἀραρίσκω.

ἄρῆμα, fut. ἦσω, intr. to be united, ἐν φιλότῃ ἀρῆσαντε II. 7. 302; Ar. Rh. uses ἀρῆσθέντες in the same sense, 1. 1344.

ἄρῆμος, α, ὄν, united, οἱ δ' ἡμῖν ἀρῆμοι ἦσαν friends with us, in league with us, Od. 16. 427; so in Hdt. 7. 101, al.; ἀρῆμος ἦδ' ἐφίλος Theogn. 1312; ἀρῆμα, τό, peaceful relations, friendship, τέως μὲν δὴ σφί ην ἀρῆμα ἐς ἀλλήλους, ἐκ τούτου δὲ πόλεμος Hdt. 6. 83.

ἄρῆμος, ὁ, (*ἄρω) a bond, league, friendship, ἀρῆμῳ καὶ φιλότῃ h. Hom. Merc. 524, cf. Aesch. P. 191, Call. Fr. 199.

ἄρῆ-ἔμβολα, τό, (ἐμβάλλω) instruments for setting limbs, Galen.; but also used for torture, Joseph. Macc. 5. 12.

ἄρῆμεβολέω, to set limbs, Math. Vett. p. 10.

ἄρῆμεβολήσις, εως, ἦ, the setting of a limb, Chirurg. Vett. p. 71; also, -βολία, ἦ, Oribas. 138 Mai.

ἄρῆριδιον, τό, Dim. of ἄρῆρον, M. Anton. 4. 3.

ἄρῆρικός, ἦ, ὄν, (ἄρῆρον I) of or for the joints, v. Galen. Lex. 442, prob. an error for ἀρῆρικός.

II. (ἄρῆρον II) of, belonging to the article, in Grammar, Apollon. de Constr. p. 6, etc.

ἄρῆρτικός, ἦ, ὄν, (ἄρῆρον) of or for the joints, νόμος Hipp. Art. 794.

II. diseased in the joints, gouty, Hipp. 1179, Damiox. Συντρ. 1. 32, Cic. Fam. 9. 23:—τὰ καὶ Hipp. Aph. 1258.

ἄρῆρτις, ἴδος, ἦ, as if fem. of ἀρῆρτις, which does not occur, of or in the joints, ἀρῆρ. φλεγμονή, etc., Medic.: ἦ ἀρῆρτις (sc. νόσος), gout, Hipp. Aph. 1247.

ἄρῆρο-κηδής, ἐς, limb-distressing, πόνοι Luc. Trag. 15.

ἄρῆρον, τό, (*ἄρω, q. v.) a joint, Hipp. Aph. 1248, al.; ἅπαν κατ' ἄρῆρον Soph. Tr. 769; κράτα καὶ ἄρῆρα the head and joints of the neck, Id. Ph. 1208: esp. the socket of the ankle-joint, in which the ἀστράγαλος plays, ὁ ἀστράγαλος ἐξεχώρησε ἐκ τῶν ἄρῆρων Hdt. 3. 129; but in Hipp., the ball, opp. to the socket (κοτύλη), v. Galen. ad Hipp. Fract. 761; so, μάφας ποδὸς νιν, ἄρῆρον ἦ λυγίζεται Soph. Tr. 776, cf. Ph. 1201.

2. in pl. joined with some other word, ἄρῆρα ποδοῖν the ankles, Soph. O. T. 718, cf. 1032, Tr. 776; ἄρῆρων ἦλυσεν the legs, Eur. Hec. 67; ἄρῆρα τῶν κύκλων the eyes, Soph. O. T. 1270; ἄρῆρα στόματος the mouth, Eur. Cycl. 625; οὐδέ τι ᾶ, τῆς φωνῆς none of the organs of sound, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 8, cf. 18; τὰ ἄρῆρα αἰσ, the genitals, Hdt. 3. 87, 103., 4. 2, Arist. H. A. 5. 12, al.; metaph., ἄρῆρα τῶν φρενῶν Epich. 119 Ahr.

II. the article in grammar, Arist. Poët. 21, 7. Rhet. Al. 26, 4. Dion. H. de Thuc. 37, al.

ἄρῆρο-πέδη, ἦ, a band for the limbs, fetter, Anth. P. 6. 297.

ἄρῆρο-τομέω, (τέμνω) to lop off, amputate, τὰ μέλη Theoph. Sim.

ἄρῆρῳ, (ἄρῆρον) to fasten by a joint:—Pass. to be jointed, ἀρῆρουνται κνημίδε περὶ σφυρὸν Hermipp. Μοῖρ. 2. 3; σώματα ἡθῆραμένα well-jointed, well-knit, Hipp. Ait. 292.

II. mostly of words, to utter distinctly, γλῶσσαι ἀρῆροὶ τὴν φωνὴν produces articulate sounds (as Lucr. 4. 549, [voices] articulata lingua), Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 12; but, ἀρῆροιν γλῶσσην καὶ νόον to nerve the tongue and mind, Theogn. 758.

ἄρῆρῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) well-jointed, well-knit, Xen. Cyn. 4. 1, Arist. Physiogn. 5, 8.

2. articulated, opp. to ἀναρῆρος, Id. P. A. 3. 4, 26. Adv. —δως, Galen.

ἄρῆρωδία, ἦ, a particular kind of articulation, where the surfaces are only slightly concave and convex, Galen. 2. 736.

ἄρῆρωσις, εως, ἦ, a jointing, compact connexion, Philo 2. 408.

ἀρῆ- [ᾶ], insepr. Prefix, like ἐπῆ-, strengthening the notion conveyed by its compd.: of same Root with Ἄρης, ἀρείων, ἀριστος, chiefly denoting goodness, excellence, v. Butt. Lexil. s. v. ἔκρηλα 9: mostly in older Ep. and Lyr. (v. sub *ἄρω.)

II. v. sub Ἀρμασποῖ.

ἄρία, ἦ, a kind of oak, or ilex, = φελλόδρυς, Theophr. H. P. 3. 16, 3.

ἀρίγνως, ὅς, ἦ, =sq., in nom. pl. ἀρίγνως, Pind. N. 5. 21; cf. Lob. Paral. 181.

ἀρί-γνώτος [ᾶ], ἦ, ὄν, Od. 6. 108, also os, ὄν II. 15. 490:—easy to be

κνοιω, ἀρίγνωσι δὲ θεοὶ περ II. 13. 72, cf. 15. 490; δάματα Od. 6. 300; βεῖα τ' ἀρίγνῳτῃ πέλεται Ib. 108. 2. *well-known, far-famed*, Hom.: also in bad sense, *infamous*, Lat. *nimium notus*, ὡ ἀρίγνῳτε συβῶτα Od. 17. 375 (where it must be pronounced ὡ ῥίγνῳτε).
ἀρίγος, *ov*, *insensible to cold*, Arist. Probl. 31. 22.
ἀρίγων, *ωνος*, *ὅ*, a kind of *spear*, Theognost. Can. 31.
ἀριδάκρυος, *ον*, = *sq.*, Arist. Probl. 3. 24.
ἀρί-δακρῦς, *υ*, *gen. vos*, *much weeping, very tearful*, γῶος Aesch. Pers. 947; of persons, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 1, Probl. 30. 1, 7; proverb., ἀριδάκρυες ἀνέρες ἐσθλοὶ Schol. Ven. II. 1. 349.
ἀρι-δάκρυτος, *ον*, *much wept*, Hesych.
ἀριδᾶλος, *ον*, *Dor.* for ἀριδῆλος, Simon.
ἀριδείκετος, *ον*, (δείκνυμι) *much shewn*, hence like Lat. *digito monstratus*, *famous, renowned*: Hom. uses it mostly as a *Sup.*, *c. gen.*, ἀριδείκετος ἀνδρῶν II. 11. 248, al.; but also, *νιδν*.. ἀριδείκετον εἶναι Od. 11. 540; *ἀρ.* τέκνα Hes. Th. 385.
ἀρι-δῆλος, *Dor.* — δᾶλος, *ov*, *very clear or distinct, far seen*, Ὅσσα Simon. 185, cf. Arat. 94; *μνήμα* C. I. 1050. II. *quite clear, manifest*, τάδε γὰρ ἀρ. Hdt. 8. 65; — in Tyrtae. 8. 7, αἰδῆλα seems to be the true reading; — *cf. sq.* Adv. — λως, Byz.
ἀρίζηλος, *αν*, also *ῥ*, *an*, *v. infr.*: — *Ep.* for ἀριδῆλος (*v. Zf. H. 2*), *conspicuous, remarkable*, Lat. *insignis*, of the light of a star, ἀρίζηλος δέ οἱ αὐγαί II. 13. 244, cf. Pind. O. 2. 101; of the sound of a voice, ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἀρίζηλ' φωνή II. 18. 219, cf. 221; of persons whom all admire, ὥστε θῶ περ, ἀμφὶ ἀρίζηλῳ 18. 519; so Hes. Op. 6, βεῖα δ' ἀρίζηλον μινυθί, καὶ ἄδλον δέει: — Adv., ἀρίζηλος εἰρημένα *a plain tale*, Od. 12. 453: — for II. 2. 318, *v. sub* ἀίηλος. II. (ζῆλος) = ἀριζή-
λῶτος, only in Hesych.
ἀρι-ζήλῶτος, *ον*, *much to be envied*, Ar. Eq. 1329; — ζήλητος in Orac. ap. Ens. P. E. 413 C.
ἀρι-ήκοος, *ον*, *much heard of*, Call. Del. 308. II. *act. for-hearing, hearing readily*, Ar. Rh. 4. 1707.
ἀριθμάτος, *ον*, *Dor.* for ἀριθμητός.
ἀριθμέω: *impf.* as ἡρίμεον as *trissyll.*, Od. 10. 204. 3 *sing.* ἡρίθμει 13. 218: *fut.* ἡσῶ Plat.: *aor.* ἡρίθμισα, etc.: — *Med.*, *aor.* ἡρίθμισαμην Plat. Phaedr. 270 D: — *Pass.*, *fut. med.* in *pass.* sense ἀριθμήσομαι Eur. Bacch. 1318, *fut.* ἀριθμηθήσομαι LXX, Galen.: *Ep.* *aor. inf.* ἀριθμηθήμεναι (for — ἦναι) II. 2. 124. To *number, count or reckon up*, Od. 4. 411, Pind. N. 10. 85, etc.; αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ δῖχα πάντας.. ἐταίρους ἡρίμεον counted them so as to halve them, Od. 10. 204; ἀριθμήσαντες after num-
bering the army, Hdt. 7. 60; οὐδεὶς πάσπ'.. ἡρίθμισε stopped to count the enemy, Ar. Eq. 570; — *poet.*, ἀριθμήσεις γαῖαν ἀπειρεσίην = *μετρήσεις*, Anth. P. 11. 349: — *Pass.*, Hdt. 6. 111., 9. 32: — in Thuc. 3. 20, the *Med.* ἡρίθμουντο, they got the courses of bricks counted, is followed by ἀριθμούντες. 2. to count out, and so to pay, τὸ χρυσίον, ἀργύριον Xen. Symp. 4. 44, Dem. 1192. fin. 3. to reckon, account, ἐν εὐεργεσίᾳ μέρει Dcm. 568. 5; ἀρ. τινα κλυτόπαιδα Anth. P. 9. 262; κέρδος τι ἀρ. Dio Chr. p. 649: — *Pass.* to be reckoned, ἐν τισι Eur. Hel. 729; ἐν γράμμασι Luc. Jud. Voc. 2; εἰς τινος Hdn. 1. 1; also, ἀριθμεῖ-
σθαι τὸν φιλάτῳ as one of.., Eur. Bacch. 1318; μακάρων Theocr. 13. 72.
ἀριθμημα, τό, *a reckoning, number*, τὸν πάλων Aesch. Eum. 753.
ἀριθμημύς, *ωνος*, ἡ, *a counting, reckoning up*, Hdt. 2. 143; *a counting out, payment* of money, C. I. 2058 B. 36. II. = ἀριθμητική, ἡ, Hipp. Epist.
ἀριθμητέος, *α*, *on*, *verb. Adj. to be reckoned, counted*, Hipp. 1031 B. 2.
ἀριθμητέον, *one must reckon, count*, Theophr. Fr. 3. 3.
ἀριθμητής, *ων*, ὁ, *a calculator*, Plat. de Just. 373 B.
ἀριθμητικός, ἡ, *ὄν*, *of or for reckoning, skilled therein*, ἄνθρωπος Plat. Gorg. 453 E; ἀναλογία Arist. Eth. N. 2. 6, 7; ἡ ἀριθμητική (sc. τέχνη) arithmetic, Plat. Rep. 525 A, al.; ἀριθμητική without Art., Id. Gorg. 450 D; ἡ ἀρ. ἐπιστήμη Plut. 2. 979 E; cf. λογιστικός I. Adv. — κως, Plut. 2. 643 C.
ἀριθμητός, ἡ, *ἀν*, *Dor.* — ἀτός, (ἀριθμέω) that can be counted, οὐκ ἀρ. Cratin. Πανόπτ. 2; ἀριθμούμενον ἡ ἀριθμητόν Arist. Phys. 4. 14. 5; *opp.* to μετρήσιον, Id. Metaph. 4. 13. 1. 2. easily numbered, few in number, ἀριθματοὶ ἀπὸ πολλῶν pauci de multis, Theocr. 16. 87. 3. οὐκ ἀριθμητός *nullo numero habitus*, Id. 14. 48.
ἀρίθμια, *α*, *on*, = ἐναριθμός, for which it is *v. l.* in Rhian. 1. 16, Opp. H. 1. 151; ἐν τισιν ἀρ. Dion. P. 263.
ἀριθμός [ᾶ], ὁ, (*v. **ἀρῶ) *number*, Lat. *numerus*, first in Od., λέκτο δ' ἀριθμὸν 4. 451; ἀριθμῶ παῖρα Simon. 47; ἐν ἀριθμῷ Hdt. 3. 6; ἀριθμὸν ἔξ Id. 1. 14, cf. 50; ἐς τὸν ἀρ. τρισχίλια Id. 7. 97; πλῆθος ἐς ἀριθμὸν the amount in point of number, Id. 7. 60; so in Att., τὸν ἀρ. δώδεκα Ephro Incert. 1. 11; δύο τινες.. εἰς τὸν ἀρ. Menand. Ἐπικλ. 2; ἐλαττον μήτε ὄγκῳ μήτε ἀριθμῷ Plat. Theaet. 155 A; οὐτ' ἀριθμοῖς οὐτε μεγέθει ἐλάττωσι Id. Legg. 861 E; σταθμῷ καὶ ἀρ. Xen. Symp. 4. 45; μέτρον καὶ ἀρ. Plut. Per. 16, cf. Eur. Tro. 616: — proverb., λέγμεν ἀριθμὸν ποτιᾶν ψάφων 'to count the pebbles on the shore', Pind. O. 13. 66, cf. 2. 179; οὐ γυνώσκω ψήφῳ ἀριθμοῖς, of a blockhead, Ephipp. Πελτ. 1; οὐτ' ἀριθμὸν αὐτ' ἔλεγχον.. ἔχων Dionys. Ὀμ. 1. 13. 2. amount, sum, extent, πολλὰ ἀρ. χρόνον Aeschin. 7. 36; ἀρ. τῆς οδοῦ Xen. An. 2. 2, 6; ἀρ. ἀργυρίου a sum of money, Id. Cyr. 8. 2, 15. 3. ἀριθμῷ absol. in certain numbers, Hdt. 6. 58; but, δένδρα ἀριθμῷ ὑμέτερα by tale, Thuc. 2. 72; ἀρ. δίδοναι Dionys. Ὀμ. 1. 6. 4. a number, ὁ δεύτερος ἀρ. Eur. Ion 1014; πολλοὺς ἀριθμοὺς ἀγγνται ναυαγίαν Hel. 410; τὸν τέτταρα ἀριθμὸν Id. Hermot. 35. 5. number, as a mark of station, worth, rank, μετ' ἀνδρῶν ἵεσθαι ἀριθμῷ to take one's place among men, Od. 11. 449; in many Att. phrases, εἰς ἀνδρῶν μὲν οὐ τελοῦσιν ἀριθμὸν Eur. Fr. 495; εἰς ἀρ. τὸν κακῶν πεφύκαμεν Id. Hec. 1186; ξενίας ἀριθμῷ in regard of friendship, Ib. 794; δειλοὶ γὰρ ἄνδρες οὐκ ἔχουσιν ἐν μάχῃ ἀριθμὸν have no account made of

them, Id. Fr. 523; οὐδ' εἰς ἀριθμὸν ἦκει λόγῳ you come not into my account, Id. El. 1054; οὐδεὶς ἀρ. ἐστὶ τιος like Lat. *nullo esse in numero*, Plut. 2. 682 F: cf. ἀριθμέω, χώρα I. 3. 6. also mere number, quantity, *opp.* to quality, worth, ταῦτ' οὐκ ἀρ. ἐστίν, ὡ πάτερ, λόγῳ *a mere set of words*, Soph. O. C. 382; so of men, οὐκ ἀρ. ἄλλως not *a mere lot*, Eur. Tro. 476; so ἀριθμός alone, like Horace's *nos numerus sumus*, Ar. Nub. 1203; sometimes even of a single man, οὐκ ἀριθμὸν, ἀλλ' ἐτηγῆσιν ἀνδρ' ὅντα not *a mere unit*, Eur. Heracl. 997. 7. in some phrases as a mark of completeness, οἱ ἀριθμοὶ τοῦ σώματος Plat. Legg. 668 D; πάντας τοὺς ἀριθμοὺς περιλαβάν, Lat. *omnibus numeris absolutus*, Isocr. 224 D; πάντες ἀριθμοὶ τοῦ καθήκοντος the sum total of duty, M. Anton. 3. 1. II. a numbering, counting, μάσσαν ἀριθμῷ past counting, Pind. N. 2. 35; esp. in phrases, ἀριθμὸν ποιεῖσθαι τῆς στρατιῆς, τῶν νεῶν to hold a muster of, review.. Hdt. 8. 7; ποιεῖν Xen. An. 7. 1, 7, etc.; παρῖναι εἰς τὸν ἀρ. Ib. 11; εἰ τι δυνατόν ἐς ἀρ. ἐλθεῖν can be stated in numbers, Thuc. 2. 72. III. the science of numbers, numeration, arithmetic, ἀριθμὸν, ἔσοχον σοφισμάτων Aesch. Pr. 459, cf. Hermipp. Πελτ. 1; ἀριθμῶν καὶ μέτρων εὐρύματα Soph. Fr. 379; ἀρ. καὶ λογισμὸν εὐρεῖν Plat. Phaedr. 274 C, cf. Rep. 522 C: proverb., εἴπερ γὰρ ἀριθμὸν οἶδα Eur. Fr. 362. 19. IV. the Pythag. doctrine, that numbers were the constituent elements of the universe, *v. Arist. Metaph. 1. 8, 22 sq., 13. 3, al.*, cf. Grote's Plato I. p. 10. ἀρὺκνῶ [ῶ], *ον*, (κύω) *prolific*, Hipp. 262, etc.
ἀριμάζω, = ἀρμῶζω, Hesych.
Ἀρμασποί, οἱ, *a Scythian word, meaning one-eyed*, acc. to Hdt. 4. 27, who says that ἄρμα = ἐν, and σποῖ = ὀφθαλμός (*v. Rawlinson*, 3. p. 197); whereas Eust. ad Dion. P. 31 makes ἄρμα = ἐν, and μασπός = ὀφθαλμός; in Aesch. Pr. 805 they are *ἱππομάδες*.
ἀρίμηλον, τό, *a kind of apple*, Antig. Car. ap. Ath. 83 B.
ἀρίν or ἀρίς, *v. ἄρριν*.
Ἄρριοι, οἱ, the ancient name of the Medes, acc. to Hdt. 7. 62; applied to them or a portion of them, 3. 93., 7. 66, Strabo 510, 514; *so*, Μάγοι καὶ πᾶν τὸ Ἄρριον (vulg. Ἀρειον) γένος Eudem. ap. Damasc. π. ἀρχῶν init.: Ἄρρια is mentioned as a Περσική χώρα by Hellanic. ap. Steph. B., (so, ἡ Ἀρεία in Arr. An. 3. 25); and the name Ἀρριανή remained as the name of a large district north of Persis, Strabo 720 sq. — Hence the emend. of Herm., ἐκοφα καμὸν Ἄρριον (for Ἀρειον) I lamented with Median lament, Aesch. Cho. 423. (In Skt., *arya* was the name of the first three Castes, *opp.* to *Sutra*, the lowest, *v. M. Müller Sc. of L. 1. 246 sq.*)
ἀρί-πικρος, *ον*, *very bitter*, Hesych.
ἀριπρεπής, *ἐς*, (πρέπω) *very distinguished or noble*, ὡς καὶ σοὶ εἶδος μὲν ἀριπρεπὲς Od. 8. 176; δότε δὴ καὶ τόνδε γενέσθαι.. ἀριπρεπεία Τρώεσσι II. 6. 477; ἵππον ἀρ. 23. 453; ἀρ. βασιλῆς Od. 8. 390. 2. of things, *very bright*, ἔχε δ' αἰγίδα.. ἀριπρεπεία II. 15. 309; ἄστρα.. φαίνετ' ἀρ. 8. 556; and of a mountain, *very conspicuous*, Νήριον ἀρ. Od. 9. 22. Adv. — πῶς, Ion. — πῶς, C. I. 1656 c, Greg. Naz., etc.
ἀρίς, *v. ἄρριν*.
ἀρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *a carpenter's tool*, prob. *an auger or drill*, Hipp. Art. 789, Callias Πεδ. 5, Apollod. Pol. 18 C, Anth. P. 6. 103, 205: cf. φράκτης.
ἀρί-σμος, *ον*, *Dor.* for — σμος.
ἀρίσαρον, τό, *a plant of the arum kind*, Diosc. 2. 198.
Ἀρίσθηεν, Adv. from *Arishē* (in the Troad), II. 2. 838.
ἀρίσσιμος, *ον*, (σῆμα) *very notable, ἀρίσμη* δὲ ἔργα τέκτοκα h. Hom. Merc. 12; καὶ τύμβος καὶ παῖδες ἐν ἀνθρώποις ἀρίσμητοι Tyrtae. 9. 29; εἰκόν C. I. 5362 b. II. *very plain, visible*, τρίβος Theocr. 25. 158: — Adv. — μως, Heliod. 6. 14.
ἀρισθ-άρματος, *ον*, (ἀριστος, ἄρμα) *best in the chariot-race*, ἀρ. γέρας the prize of the best chariot, Pind. P. 9. 39.
ἀρισκυδής, *ἐς*, (σκούζω) *very wrathful*, Call. Fr. 108.
ἀρίστ-αθλος, *ον*, *victorious in the contest*, Anth. Plan. 94.
Ἀρισταῖος, ὁ, *prop. n.*, Hes.: a name of Apollo, Pind. P. 9. 116; also a *rural hero*, son of Apollo, perh. connected with Lat. *arista*, Virg.
Ἀριστάρχειος, *α*, *on*, of Aristarchus (the critic), Strabo 103.
ἀρίστ-αρχος, ὁ, *best-ruling*, epith. of Zeus, Simon. 70, Bacchyl. (48) ap. Apoll. de Constr. 186. — Verb ἀρισταρχέω, to rule in the best way, Arist. Pol. 2. 11, 12: — Subst. — αρχία, ἡ, Byz.
ἀριστάφυλος, *ον*, (σφάφυλῃ) *rich in grapes*, Anth. P. 9. 580.
ἀρίστῳ, *inf.* ἀρίστῳ, Ion. — ἦν Hipp. 366. 45: *fut. ἡσῶ*: *aor.* ἡρίστησα: pf. ἡρίστηκα Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 39, Antiphr. Φιλοθ. 1. 25; of this tense the Com. also used a *syncop.* pl. ἡρίστημεν Ar. Fr. 428, Theopomp. Καλλ. 2, *inf.* ἡρίσταναι Hermipp. Στρατ. 11: pf. *pass.* ἡρίστημαι, *v. infr.* [ἀρ- Ar. Eq. 815, Nub. 416, Eupol. Ταφ. 1. 1, al.; but ἀρ- in Anth. P. 11. 387.] To take the ἀρίστον or mid-day meal, Lat. *prandere* (cf. ἀριστον), Ar. Nub. 416, Eq. 815; ἡρίσταν *opp.* to ἐδείπνουν, Xen. Mem. 2. 7. 12, etc.; and in Xen. An. 4. 6, 21, ἡρίσταν should be taken in the same sense, for, though in § 17 ἐπειδὴ δειπνήσωμεν is used of the same meal, δειπνῶν is sometimes used generally for any meal: — *c. acc. rei*, to breakfast *on*, ἴα καὶ ῥόδα Diod. Ἐπικλ. 1. 37, cf. Pherecr. Μυρμ. 5: — pf. *pass.* *impers.*, ἡρίστηται τ' ἐξαρκούντως Ar. Ran. 376. 2. to eat a second meal, *opp.* to μονοσιτέω (to eat only once a day), Hipp. Vet. Med. 11, Acut. 388.
ἀριστεία, ἡ, *excellence, prowess*, Soph. Aj. 443; also in pl., Plat. Legg. 942 D. So those rhapsodies of the II., in which the prowess of Diomedes, Agamemnon, Menelaus is described (II. 5, 11, 17), are called respectively Διομήδους, Ἀγαμέμνονος, Μενελάου ἀριστεία.
ἀριστεία, Ion. — ἦτα, τό, the prize of the best and bravest, the need of valour, ἀρ. δίδοναι τῷ ἀριτάτῳ Hdt. 8. 123, cf. 124; ἀπαίρει τοὺς Αἰγινήτας τὰ ἀρ. demanded of them the reward (they had received) for prowess, Ib. 122; τὰ ἀρ. τῆς νίκης φέρεσθαι Hipp. Aër. 294; so in Soph. Aj. 464, Plat., etc.; ἀρ. τῆς θεοῦ offered to her, C. I. 150 A. 29,

al.; ἀρ. τῇ θεῇ Ib. 151. 27; so, ἀριστεῖον τῷ θεῷ Ib. 158. 31. 2. the sing. is (rarely) used in same sense, Hdt. 8. 11; (Plut., Thes. 26, has γέρας ἀριστεῖον, as if from an Adj. ἀριστεῖος, where either γέρας or ἀριστεῖον seems to be a gloss). 3. in sing. also, a monument of valour, memorial, τοῦ πρὸς τοὺς βαρβάρους πολέμου Dem. 428. 16, cf. 616. 4., 1378. 5. ἀριστερεύω, to be left-handed, v. l. LXX (1 Paral. 12. 2). ἀριστερέων, ἡ, = περιστερέων, Orph. Arg. 916, Ael. N. A. 1. 35. ἀριστερο-μάχος, *ov*, fighting left-handed, Ilern. ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 992. ἀριστερός, ὁ, *ov*, left, on the left, Lat. sinister, ἐπ' ἀριστερά towards, i. e. on, the left, Il. 2. 526, al.; ἐπ' ἀριστερά χειρὸς on the left hand, Od. 5. 277; ἐπ' ἀρ. χειρὸν Ap. Rh. 2. 1266; παρ' ἀριστερά C. I. 150. 17, 151, 3156. 2. ἀριστερά (with or without χεῖρ), ἡ, the left hand, ἐξ ἀριστερῆς χειρὸς on the left hand, Hdt. 2. 30; or simply, ἀριστερῆς χ. Id. 4. 34; so, ἐξ ἀριστερᾶς Soph. Ph. 20, Plat., etc.; οὐξ ἀριστερᾶς . . ναὺς Soph. El. 7; ἐς ἀριστερῆν, ἐν ἀριστερῇ Hdt. 7. 42. 3. metaph. boding ill, ominous, because to a Greek angur, looking northward, the unlucky or western signs came from the left, Od. 20. 142, sq.; also of awkward, erring, crazy behaviour, φρονέον ἐπ' ἀριστερά ἐβας turnedst to the leftward of thy mind, Soph. Aj. 183.—Cf. omnino ἐπαριστερος. (Lepsius ap. Donalds. N. Cratyl. 203 n. connects ἀριστερός with Lat. *si-nist-er*.) ἀριστερο-στάτης [ᾶ], οὐ, ὁ, standing on the left, esp. in the Trag. chorus, Cratin. Σερφ. φ. Aristid. 2. 161. ἀριστερόφιν, Ep. gen. of ἀριστερός, ἐπ' ἀρ. Il. 13. 309. ἀριστερό-χειρ, *pos*, ὁ, ἡ, left-handed, Synes. 162 B. ἀριστεύμα, τό, = ἀριστεία, a deed of prowess, Eust. 115. 14. ἀριστεύς, *εὐς*, ὁ: dual ἀριστεῖον Soph. Aj. 1304: (ἀριστεός):—used by Hom. mostly in pl. ἀριστεῖς, Lat. *optimates*, the best or noblest, chiefs, princes, lords; so in Hdt. 6. 81, Pind. P. 9. 188, and Trag.; but sing., Aesch. Pers. 306 (Blomf.); ἀνδρὸς ἀριστεύς Eur. I. A. 28. ἀριστευτής, ὁ, an improver, πειδιῶν ἀρ., of a husbandman, Secund. in Gal. Opusc. p. 639. ἀριστευτικός, ἡ, *ov*, of, belonging to, fit for valiant deeds, Max. Tyr. 29. 1, Plut. 2. 319 B. ἀριστεύω, to be best or bravest, freq. in Hom.; αἰὲν ἀριστεύειν καὶ ὑπεύροχον ἔμμεναι ἄλλων Il. 6. 208; δὲ δέ κ' ἀριστεύῃσι μάχῃ ἐνὶ Il. 429; ἀρ. ἐν ἀέθλοισι Pind. N. 11. 18:—to gain the prize for valour, (v. ἀριστεία, τά), gain the highest distinction, Hdt. 3. 55., 9. 105, Plat. Rep. 468 B, 540 A. 2. c. gen., ἀριστεύεσκε . . Τρώων he was the best of the Trojans . . , Il. 6. 460, cf. Hdt. 5. 112., 7. 206, al.; οὐνεκα βουλῇ ἀριστεύεσκεν ἅπαντων Il. 11. 627, cf. Pind. N. 10. 17. 3. c. inf., ἀριστεύεσκε μάχεσθαι he was best at fighting, Il. 16. 292, 551, etc.; ἀριστεύεσκε μάχεσθαι Τρώων, v. supr. 4. c. acc. rei, ἀρ. τι to be best in a thing, Pind. O. 10 (11). 76., 13. 61; ἀρ. Σπέρχιν to be best at [singing] the Spermis, Theocr. 15. 98. 5. c. acc. cogn., τὰ πρῶτα καλλίστῃ ἀριστεύσας = τῷ ἀριστεύσαι τὰ κ. λαβάν, Soph. Aj. 435, cf. 1300; πάντα ἀρ. Plat. Rep. 540 A; ἀριστεῖαν ἀρ. Plut. Pelop. 34. II. of things, to be best, ἀριστεύουσιν χθονὸς εὐκαρπύου best of all lands on fruitful earth, Pind. N. 1. 20; τὸ κηδεύσαι καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἀριστεύει Aesch. Pr. 890; of an opinion, to be deemed best, to prevail, Hdt. 7. 144. ἀριστηρίον, τό, in Eccl., a refectory. ἀριστητής, οὐ, ὁ, (ἀριστηῶν) one who breakfasts, i. e. takes more than one full meal in the day, Hipp. Aër. 280. ἀριστητικός, ἡ, *ov*, fond of one's breakfast, Eupol. Δημ. 43. ἀριστιζῶ [ᾶρ-], fut. *isod*, to give one breakfast, ἀπὸ σμικρὰς δαπάνης ἡμᾶς ἀριστιζὼν ἀπέπεμψεν Ar. Eq. 538; τοὺτους ἀριστίσιν ἐν Id. Av. 659; τῇν πάλιν ἀρ. ἐπὶ πενταετίᾳ Inscr. Boeot. in C. I. 1625. 42:—Med. to breakfast, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12. ἀριστινδῆν, Adv. (ἀριστος) according to worth or merit, Andoc. 27. 22, Isocr. 71 B, Plat. Legg. 855 C; opp. to πλουτινδῆν, Arist. Pol. 2. 11, 3 and 8; much like κατ' ἀρετὴν, lb. 9; or κατ' ἀξίαν, 3. 5 and 5: cf. ἀριστοκρατία. ἀριστό-βιος, *ov*, living best, Orac. ap. Heliod. 2. 35. ἀριστό-βουλος, *ov*, *ov*, best-advising, epith. of Artemis, Plut. Them. 22:—Subst. -βουλία, ἡ, C. I. 8750. ἀριστο-γένεθλος, *ov*, producing the best, χῶρος Anth. P. 9. 686. ἀριστογόνος, *ov*, (γενέσθαι) bearing the best children, μάτηρ Pind. P. 11. 5. ἀριστό-δειπνον, τό, a breakfast-dinner, Alex. Inscr. 25, Menand. Ory. 6. ἀριστό-δικος, *ov*, judging most righteously, Greg. Naz. ἀριστοειπός, to speak excellently; and -επής, ἐς, speaking excellently, Cyrill. ἀριστο-κράτομαι, Pass. to be governed by the best-born, to live under an aristocratical form of government, Ar. Av. 125, Plat. Rep. 338 D; cf. Arist. Pol. 4. 8, 5. ἀριστοκρατία, ἡ, the rule of the best-born, an aristocracy, ἀρ. σώφρων Thuc. 3. 82, Plat. Polit. 301 A, etc., but, II. in Arist. Pol. an ideal constitution, the rule of the Best, (where the governors are chosen ἀριστινδῆν, κατ' ἀξίαν), its corruption being ἀλγυαρχία, described in 4. 7, sq.; cf. Eth. N. 8. 10, 3, Plat. Menex. 238 D, Polyb. 6. 4, 3. ἀριστοκρατικός, ἡ, *ov*, aristocratical, inclining to aristocracy, Plat. Rep. 587 D; ἀρ. πολιτεία (cf. ἀριστοκρατία II), Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 16, etc. Adv. -κῶς, lb. 4. 15, 20., 6. 1, 4. ἀριστο-λόχεια, ἡ, an herb promoting child-birth, like our birth-wort, Lat. *aristolochia*, Nic. Th. 509, 937, Eust. 887; ἀριστολογία in Theophr. H. P. 9. 20, 4, and Diosc. 3. 4; -λόχων, τό, Hipp. 572. 45. ἀριστο-λοχος, *ov*, well-born, Epigr. in Cramer An. Par. 4. 280. ἀριστο-λύτης [ῶ], *ov*, ὁ, skilled in the use of the lyre, Byz. ἀριστό-μαντις, *εὐς*, ὁ, best of prophets, Soph. Ph. 1338: pl. ἀριστο-μάντιδες as fem., Inscr. Ceph. in C. I. 1929. ἀριστομάχος, *ov*, (μάχῃ) best in fight, Pind. P. 10. 3. 2. as

n. pr., Hdt., etc.:—hence Adj. -μάχειος, *ov*, Anth. P. 13. 8. (The accent is doubtful.) ἀριστον, τό, the morning meal, breakfast, twice in Hom., ἐντύνοντο ἀριστον Il. 24. 124, Od. 16. 2, where it is taken at sunrise; so in Aesch. it is the first meal, ἀριστα, δειπνα, δόρπα θ' αἰρείσθαι τρίτα Fr. 181, cf. Ag. 331;—later, breakfast was called ἀκράτισμα, and then ἀριστον was the mid-day meal, our luncheon, the Roman *prandium*, as may be seen from Thuc. 4. 90., 7. 81; ἀριστον αἰρείσθαι, ποιεῖσθαι to be getting breakfast or luncheon, Hdt. 3. 26., 6. 78; ἀπ' ἀριστον μέχρι δειλῆς Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 7, cf. ἀριστάω. (Acc. to Pott, akin to ἥρι, and perhaps to our *ear-ly*: but it had the digamma in Hom., if we adopt the common reading ἐντύνοντο ἀριστον. Since however α is long in Att., it has been proposed to read ἐντύνοντο' ἀριστον.) ἀριστό-νικος, *ov*, granting glorious victory, κράτος Ath. 457 B. II. conquering gloriously, Manass. Chron. 3188. ἀριστο-νομία, ἡ, (νέμω) = ἀριστοκρατία, Suid., Hesych. ἀριστό-νοος, *ov*, of the best disposition, Anth. P. 9. 213. ἀριστόπαις, παιδός, ὁ, = ἀριστος παῖς, Byz. ἀριστο-ποιέω, to prepare breakfast, τὰ ἀριστοποιούμενα things prepared for breakfast, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 1:—mostly used in Med. to get one's breakfast, Thuc. 4. 30., 8. 95, Xen. An. 3. 3, 1., 4. 3, 9, etc.; ἡριστοποιήντο is a faulty form in Xen. Hell. 4. 5. 8, now corrected from Mss. —Hence Subst. ἀριστοποιία, ἡ, Onesand. 12. ἀριστοπολιτευτής, οὐ, ὁ, (πολιτεύω) honoured as best administrator, C. I. 1340, sq., v. Böckh p. 611:—ἀριστοπολίτης, ὁ, best citizen, C. I. 1226, 10:—hence ἀριστοπολιτεία, ἡ, best government, lb. 1242, 1343, 1346:—these are all Pelopon. inscriptions. ἀριστο-πόνος, *ov*, working excellently, χεῖρες Pind. O. 7. 94; μέλισσα Pseudo-Phocyl. 159; Manetho has pl. ἀριστοπονήης, as if from -πνεύς, 4. 512. Adv. -πῶς, Cramer An. Par. 4. 281. ἀριστοπόσσεια, ἡ, (πόσις) νύμφη wife of a noble husband, Opp. C. 1. 6. ἀριστοπραγέω, (πράγος) = ἀριστεύω, Eust. 621. 39:—Subst., -πραξία, ἡ, excellence of conduct, Id. Opusc. 152. 8, in pl. ἀριστος, *ov*, (with Art. Ep. ἀριστος, Att. ἀριστος: v. Ἄρης, ἄρω):—best in its kind, and so in all sorts of relations, like ἀγαθός, to which it serves as Sup. (cf. ἀρετών): I. of persons, 1. the best in birth and rank, noblest, and so much like ἀριστεύς, a chief, Ἀργείων ὁ ἀριστος Il. 4. 260, cf. 2. 580., 6. 209; ὁριστος ἔην, πολλὸν δὲ πλείστους ἄγε λαούς 2. 580; so, θεῶν ὑπάτος καὶ ἀριστος 19. 258; πατὴρ πάντων ἀριστον Soph. El. 366; ἀνδρῶν τῶν ἀριστῶν ὑμῖν, opp. to δήμος, Hdt. 3. 81. 2. best in any way, bravest, ἀνδρῶν αὐτὸν μέγ' ἀρ. ἐν Τελαμώνιος Αἴας Il. 2. 768, cf. 7. 50, etc.; οἰανποδῶν ὄν' ἀρ. 6. 76. b. c. dat. modi, βουλῇ μετὰ πάντας . . ἔπλεν ὁριστος 9. 54, etc.; ἔγχεσιν εἶναι ἀριστοῦς Od. 4. 211. c. c. acc. rei, εἶδος ἀρίστε Il. 3. 39; ψυχὴν ἀρ. Ar. Nub. 1048. d. c. inf., ἀριστοι μάχεσθαι Xen. Cy. 5. 4. 44; ἀρ. διαβολὰς ἐνδεέσθαι readiest to give ear to calumnies, Hdt. 3. 80; ἀρ. ἀπατάσθαι best, i. e. easiest, to cheat, Thuc. 3. 38. 3. best in point of moral goodness, ἐς τινα Eur. Alc. 83; οἱ ἀρ. ἀπλῶς κατ' ἀρετὴν Arist. Pol. 4. 7, 2. 4. best, most useful, πόκι Eur. Fr. 194; αὐτῷ Id. Heracl. 5. II. of animals, things, etc.: 1. best, finest, ἀριστος . . ἔππων Il. 2. 762; μῆλων, ὧν Od. 9. 432., 14. 414; τεύχε' ἀρίστα Il. 15. 616; χῶρος Od. 5. 442; ποταμῶν ἀριστος Hdt. 4. 90. 2. neut., τὰ ἀρίστα, = ἀριστεία, Soph. El. 1097. III. neut. pl. as Adv. ἀρίστα, best, most excellently, Il. 3. 110, Od. 13. 365, Hdt. 1. 193, al., Plat., etc.; ἀριστὰ γε, in answers, well said, Plat. Theat. 163 C: in late Greek also ἀρίστως. ἀριστο-σκόπος, *ov*, keen-sighted, Tzet. II. Ἀριστοτελίζω, to follow or imitate Aristotle, Strabo 609:—Adj. Ἀριστοτέλειος, *ov*, Aristotelic. Cic. Att. 13. 9; also Ἀριστοτελικός, ἡ, *ov*, Luc. Demon. 56; Adv. -κῶς, Tatian. ἀριστο-τέχνης, *ov*, ὁ, best artificer, of Zeus, Pind. Fr. 29. Hence, -τεχνία, ἡ, excellent workmanship, Byz. ἀριστο-τόκος, *ov*, = ἀριστογόνος, bearing the best children, Opp. C. 3. 62, Epigr. Gr. 896:—poet. fem. ἀριστοτόκεια, Theocr. 24. 72, Tryph. 401, C. I. 2384; cf. δυσαριστοτόκεια. II. Pass. ἀριστότοκος, *ov*, = ἀριστόγονος, born of the best parents, γέννα Eur. Rhes. 909. ἀριστοουργός, *ov*, (*ἐργω) doing illustrious things; hence Verb -ουργέω, and Subst. -ούργημα, τό, all Byz. Ἀριστοφάνειος, *ov*, of Aristophanes, Dion. H. de Rhet. 11. 10. ἀριστο-φόνος, *ov*, slaying chiefs, Tzetz. Antehom. 322. ἀριστο-φύης, ἐς, of best nature, Epphantus ap. Stob. 324. 2, in Sup. -έστατος. ἀριστό-χαλκος, *ov*, with, producing finest brass, Schol. Lyc. 854. ἀριστό-χειρ, ὁ, ἡ, won by the stoutest hand, ἀγών Soph. Aj. 935. ἀριστό-δωτις, *ov*, ὁ, ἡ, bearing the best children, Anth. Plan. 221. ἀρι-σφάλῃς, ἐς, very slippery or treacherous, οὐδὸς Od. 17. 106. ἀριφάνῃς, ἐς, very famous, f. l. for ἀειφανῆς in Anth. P. 7. 698. ἀριφράδῃς, ἐς, (φράζομαι) easy to be known, very clear or manifest, like ἀρίγνωτος, ἀρίγνωτος, σῆμα Il. 23. 326; ὁστία . . ἀριφραδέα τέτυκται Il. 23. 240: so poet. Adv. -δέως, plainly, ἀρ. ἀγορεύει Theocr. 25. 176. 2. clear to the sight, bright with light, Theocr. 24. 39. II. very thoughtful, wise, Soph. Ant. 347 (as in Eust. 135. 25). ἀρίφρων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, (φρήν) very wise or prudent, Suid. ἀρίχθαοι or ἀρρίχ-, v. sub ἀναρρίχθαι. ἀρκάλος, ὁ, Dor. for ἀρκυλος. ἀρκάνῃ, ἡ, the bar on which the threads of the warp are fastened, Hesych.; v. Schneid. Ind. Script. R. R. p. 375. (Cf. ἀρκυς.) Ἀρκάς, ἄδος, ὁ, an Arcadian, pl. Ἀρκάδες Il. 2. 611: also as Adj., ὁ, ἡ, Ἀ. κυνὴ Soph. Fr. 262:—Ἀρκάδια, ἡ, the country Arcadia, Il.; hence -ἡνδε, Ap. Rh. 2. 1052; -ἡθεν, lb. 1. 161:—Ἀρκάδικός, ἡ, ὁ, an Arcadian, Menand. Troop. 1. 8.

ἄρκεϊος, *a. on.* = ἄρκεϊος, of a bear, *στέαρ* Diosc. 2. 21. **2. πνοή** ἄρκεϊος an arctic, northern blast, Aesch. Fr. 127 b, as restored metri grat. by Lob. for ἄρκεϊος: cf. ἀπαρκτίας. **II. ἄρκεϊον**, τό, a plant, the *burdock*, Diosc. 4. 107.

ἄρκεϊον, Att. contr. ἀρκούντως, Adv. part. pres. of ἀρκέω, enough, abundantly, ἀρκούντως ἔχει 'tis enough, Aesch. Cho. 892, Thuc. 1. 22, Hipp. 660, etc.; ἀρκ. λέγεται Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, 9; ἀρκούντως ἔχειν τοῦ βίου Vit. Hom.; ἀρκ. ποδάκης swift enough, Xen. Eq. 3, 12.

ἄρκεσι-γυῖος, *on*, limb-strengthening, οἶνος Antiph. Τραυμ. 1. 8.

ἄρκεσις, *on*, assisting, θεός C. I. 9899.

ἄρκεσις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἀρκέω) *help, aid, service*, Soph. O. C. 73, C. I. (add.) 2465 f; —also ἄρκεσμα, τό, Hesych.

ἄρκετός, ἡ, *on*, sufficient, Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 113 B, Ev. Matth. 6. 34: esp., ἄρκετόν [ἐστι] it is enough, c. inf., Anth. P. 9. 749. Adv. —τως, Epiphani.

ἄρκευθίνος, *on*, of juniper, LXX (2 Paral. 2. 8).

ἄρκευθίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a juniper-berry, Theophr. Odor. 5 (Schneid.), Plut. 2. 383 D; —hence ἄρκευθιδίτης, *on*, ἡ, made from juniper-berries, or flavoured with them, οἶνος Diosc. 5. 46. **2.** = sq., Plut. 2. 383 E.

ἄρκευθος, ἡ, a juniper-bush, Lat. *juniperus*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 3, 1, Theocr. 5. 97.

ἄρκεω: impf. 3 sing. ἥρκει Il., Att.: fut. ἀρκέσω: aor. ἥρκεσα, Dor. ἀρκεσα Pind. O. 9. 5; —Med., aor. ἥρκεσάμην, but for ἥρκεσα, which is corrupt, in Aesch. Eum. 213 Wellauer proposed ἥδωσα, Herm. ἥκε σοι. —Pass., inf. ἀρκέσθαι Hdt. g. 33, ἀρκέσθαι Hes. Fr. 181: pf. ἥρκεσμαι Sthen. in Stob. 332. 60: aor. ἥρκεσθην Plut., Luc.: fut. ἀρκεσθήσονται Dion. H. 6. 94, Diod., etc. (For the Root, v. sub ἀαλκε: cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. χραισάμην 4.) Like Lat. *arceo*, to ward off, keep off, c. dat. pers. et acc. rei, σάκος, τό οἱ ἥρκεσε λυγρόν δαέθρον Il. 20. 289, cf. 6. 16, Simon. 104 (159), and Att.; ὅς οἱ ἀπὸ χροδὸς ἥρκει δαέθρον Il. 13. 440, cf. 15. 534; ὥστε τοῦτ' ἄρκεσσαι Soph. Aj. 535; ὥς οὐκ ἀρκέσει τὸ μὴ οὐ . . θανεῖν would not keep off death, Ib. 727. **2.** c. dat. only, to defend, πικινὺς δέ οἱ ἥρκεσε θώρηξ Il. 15. 539; οὐδ' ἥρκεσε θώρηξ, without dat., 13. 371, 397; —to assist, succour, 21. 131, Od. 16. 261, Soph. Aj. 824, El. 322, Eur. Hec. 1164. **III.** in Soph. Aj. 439, to make good, *achieve*, οὐδ' ἔργα μείω . . ἀρκέσας. **III.** mostly in Att., and always in Prose, to be strong enough, to be sufficient, to suffice, c. inf., first in Pind. O. 9. 5; ἀρκῶ σοι σαφηνίσαι Aesch. Pr. 621, cf. Soph. O. T. 1209; also c. part., ἀρκέωσθαι ἀκούσας my death will suffice, Id. Ant. 547, cf. Eur. Alc. 383; ἔνδον ἀρκέτω μένων let him be content to stay within, Soph. Aj. 76; ἀρκεῖν γὰρ οἶμαι μίαν ψυχὴν τὰδ' ἐκτίνουσαν Id. O. C. 498; and so in Prose, as οὐκ ἥρκεον ἱατροὶ θεραπεύοντες Thuc. 2. 47; ellipt., σοφὸς ὥσπερ σὺ . . μὴδὲν μᾶλλον ἀρκέσουςι γὰρ [σοφὸι ὄντες] Eur. Heracl. 576, where we should say, it will suffice: ἀρκ. εἰς τι Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 5; ταῦτον ἀρκεῖ σκῶμμα ἐπὶ πάντας holds equally for all, Plat. Theaet. 174 A. **2.** c. dat. to suffice, be enough for, satisfy, ταῦτά τοι οὐκ ἥρκεσε Hdt. 2. 115, cf. Soph. Ant. 303, etc.: to be a match for, φιλέω ἀρκέσασθαι σοὶ γ' ὥπλιον: Id. Aj. 1123; πρὸς τοὺς πολέμους Thuc. 6. 84. **3.** absol. to be enough, be strong enough, avail, endure, βίος ἀρκέτω Aesch. Ag. 1314; οὐδὲν γὰρ ἥρκει τόξα Id. Pers. 278: to hold out, last, ἐπὶ πλείστον ἀρκεῖν Thuc. 1. 71, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 31; οὐδ' ἐτ' ἀρκῶ I can hold out no longer, Soph. El. 186; ὥστε ἀρκεῖν πλοῖα to be sufficient in number, Xen. An. 5. 1, 13; —often in part., ἀρκῶν, οὐσα, οὖν, sufficient, enough, βίος ἀρκῶν ὑπὲρ Hdt. 1. 31, cf. 7. 28; τὰ ἀρκούντα a sufficiency, Eur. Supp. 865; ἀρκούσα ἀπολογία Antiphilo 120. 21; ἀρκούντα οἱ τὰ ἀρκούντα ἔχειν Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 1, Symp. 4. 35: cf. ἀρκέοντας. **4.** impers., ἀρκέει μοι 'tis enough for me, I am well content, c. inf., οὐκ ἀρκέσει ποῦ ὕμιν . . εἰκεν Soph. Aj. 1242, cf. Xen. An. 5. 13, 13: c. acc. et inf., ἐμοὶ μὲν ἀρκεῖ τούτων ἐν δόμοις μένειν Soph. Aj. 80; also, ἀρκέει μοι εἰ . . , εἰάν . . , ὅτι . . , Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 14, cf. Mem. 1. 4. 13, 4. 4, 9: also, ἐμ' ἀρκεῖ βουλεύειν 'tis enough that I . . , Aesch. Theb. 248; οὐκ ἀρκούν μοι ἐστὶ c. acc. et inf., Antiphilo 116. 30; —also absol., ὅτ' οὐκέτ' ἀρκεῖ since there is no help, Soph. Tr. 711; ἀρκεῖν δοκεῖ μοι it seems enough, seems good, Id. El. 1364. **IV.** in Pass. to be satisfied with, c. dat. rei, ἐφ' οὐκέτι ἀρκέσθαι τούτοις Hdt. 9. 33, cf. Plat. Ax. 369 E, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 5, Auth. P. 6. 329, etc. **2.** oft. in late Prose, c. inf. to be contented to do, Polyb. 13. 2, 4, etc.

ἄρκη, ἡ, the Lat. *arca*, C. I. 3484.

ἄρκηλος, ὁ, a young panther, Ael. N. A. 7. 47, Callix. ap. Ath. 201 C; Dor. ἀρκῆλος Inscr. Vet. Lacon. in C. I. 15.

ἄρκιος, *a. on*, Arat. 741, *os, on* Anth. P. 11. 59: (ἀρκέω) —Ep. Adj. to be relied on, sure, certain, οὐ οἱ ἔπειτα ἄρκιον ἑσέσται φυγέειν he shall have no hope to escape, Il. 2. 393; νῦν ἄρκιον ἡ ἀπολέσθαι ἡδ' οὐκ ὄντων one of these is certain, to perish or be saved, 15. 502; μισθὸς δέ οἱ ἄρκιος ἔσται a sure reward, 10. 303, cf. Od. 18. 358, Hes. Op. 368; βίος ἄρκιος Ib. 499, 575. **II.** enough, sufficient, ἀρκιον εὐρεῖν to be sure of having enough, Ib. 349, Ar. Rh. 2. 799, Theocr. 8. 13; ὄφρα . . σφίον ἄρκιος εἴη that he might be a *whatch* for them, Id. 15. 190; δέμας ἄρκιος Opp. C. 3. 185; *helpful, useful*, Nic. Th. 508, Opp. C. 3. 173; ἀρκία νοῦσων remedies against . . , Nic. Th. 837.

ἄρκιος, v. sub ἄρκεϊος.

ἄρκος, ὁ and ἡ, = ἄρκτος, a bear, Ael. N. A. 1. 31, Eust. 1156. 16, Suid.; cf. Jac. Anth. P. 3. p. 696.

ἄρκας, εὖς, τό, (ἀρκέω) a defence against, Βελών Alcae. 1.

ἀρκούντως, contr. for ἀρκέοντως.

ἀρκτεία, ἡ, (ἀρκτεῖν) an offering at the Brauronia, Schol. Ar. Lys. 645.

ἄρκεϊος, *a. on*, of a bear, cited from Diosc.

ἀρκεῖν, verb. Adj., **I.** of ἀρχομαι, one must begin, Soph. Aj. 853; ἀρχὴν ἀρκεῖν one must make a beginning, Plat. Tim. 48 B; ἀπὸ

τινος ἀρκεῖν one must begin with . . , Strabo 685. **II.** of ἀρχω, one must govern, *τινὶ* τινος Isocr. 298 D. **2.** in pass. sense, Soph. O. T. 628 (ubi v. Schneidewin), *you must be ruled, i. e. obey*; or *οὐ σωστέον* is pass. in Ar. Lys. 501; οὐ καταπληκτέον in Dinarch. 103. 45.

ἀρκεῖν, to serve as an ἄρκτος (signif. II), Lys. ap. Harp. s. v.: so in Med., Schol. Ar. Lys. 645.

ἀρκτῆ (sub. δορά), ἡ, a bear-skin, Anaxandr. Incert. 14.

ἀρκτήρια, a dub. word in Eur. Fr. 698 *ῥάκη ἀρκτ. τύχης*; Bernh. ἀκλήρια.

ἀρκτικός, ἡ, *on*, near the bear, arctic, northern, πόλος Arist. Mund. 2. 5, Polyb. ap. Strabo 96; ἐν τῷ δ. μέρει C. I. 4449.

ἀρκτικός, ἡ, *on*, (ἀρχομαι) beginning, Apoll. de Constr. p. 17.

ἀρκτιον, τό, a plant, Diosc. 4. 106, Nic. Th. 841, Galen.; acc. to Adams, *verbascum*; others *lappa*.

ἄρκτος, *on*, arctic, northern, Nonn. D. 38. 329.

ἄρκο-ειδής, ἐς, bear-like, Origen. c. Cels. p. 295; and —μορφος, *on*, Tzetz. Lyc.

ἄρκτος, ἡ, the bear, esp. *Ursus arctos*, the brown bear, Od. 11. 611, h. Hom. Merc. 223, Ven. 160, Hdt. 4. 191, and Att.: the instances of the masc. are dub. (as in Arist. Color. 6, 12), the fem. being used even when both sexes are included, Id. H. A. 5. 2, 5. **2.** ἄρκτος, ἡ, the constellation *Ursa Major*, also called ἄμαξα, the Wain, (as the star just behind is called Ἀρκτοῦρος, Ἀρктоφύλαξ, the Bear-ward, or Βοῶτης the Waggoner), Ἀρκτον θ', ἣν καὶ ἄμαξαν ἐπὶ κλησιν καλέονται Il. 18. 487, Od. 5. 273 (where also is added οἷδ' ἄμφορος ἐστὶ Λοῖφρον Πικανότο, i. e. the only constellation then known by name, v. Lewis, Astron. of Ancients, p. 59); τὰ ὑπὸ τὴν ἄρκτον δοίκεται Hdt. 5. 10; ἄρκτου στροφάδες κέλευθοι Soph. Tr. 131; Palamedes discovered Ἀρκτον στροφάς τε καὶ Κυνὸς ψυχρὰν δόσαν Id. Fr. 379. 11; in pl., the greater and lesser bears, Arat. 27, Strabo 132, 133, Cic. N. D. 2. 41. **3.** The region of the bear, the North, sing., Hdt. 1. 148, 5. 10, Eur. El. 733, etc.; ἀπὸ τοῦ δ. C. I. 1534, al.; pl., Hipp. Acr. 282, 291, Plat. Criti. 118 B, etc.; —ἡ ἑτέρα ἄρκτος the south pole, Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 11; —cf. ἀρκτικός.

II. ἄρκτος, ἡ, at Athens a girl appointed to the service of Artemis Brauronia or Ἀρχηγέτις, Eur. Fr. 767, Ar. Lys. 645; cf. ἀρκεῖν, ἀρκτεία. —On the mythol. connection of this office with ἄρκτος a bear, cf. Müller Prolegom. zur Mythol. p. 73. **III.** a kind of crab, prob. *Cancer arctus* L., Arist. H. A. 5. 17, 10, v. Meineke ad Muesim. Ἰππ. 1. 45 (3. 574). (Cf. the forms ἄρκος, ἀρκηλος; Skt. ṛkshas (for arkshas); Lat. *ursus* (for *urcus*).)

ἄρκο-τρόφος, *on*, keeping bears, a bear-ward, Procop.

Ἀρκοῦρος, ὁ, (οἶπος, guard,) *Arcturus*, Bear-ward (v. sub ἄρκτος I. 2), Hes. Op. 564, 608. **II.** the time of his rising, the middle of September, Hipp. Acr. 288; the time when cattle left the upland pastures (being stormy, Plaut. Rud. prol. 69 sq.), Soph. O. T. 1137; the time of the vintage, Plat. Legg. 844 E; Ἀρκοῦρον ἐπιτολαί Thuc. 2. 78, etc.

Ἀρκο-φύλαξ, ὁ, = Ἀρκοῦρος, Arat. 92.

ἀρκτῶ-χειρ, χεῖρος, ὁ, ἡ, with bear's paws for hands, Artemid. 5. 49.

ἀρκτύλος, ὁ, a young bear, Poll. 5. 15.

ἀρκτῶς, *a. on*, (ἀρκτος) of a bear, γένεσσαν Nonn. D. 2. 44. **2.** arctic, northern, Dion. P. 519, etc.; τὰ ἀρκτῶα the arctic regions, the north, Luc. Contempl. 5.

ἄρκυς, *vos*, ἡ; pl., nom. and acc. ἄρκυες, —*vas*, Att. contr. ἄρκυς; —a net, hunter's net, Lat. *cassis*, Aesch. Ag. 1116, Cho. 1000; more freq. in pl., ἐξ ἄρκυν πέπτακεν Id. Eum. 147; ἄρκυν μολεῖν ἔσω Eur. Cycl. 196; so also in Xen., ἄρκυς ἰστανάι to set nets, Cyn. 6, 5; εἰς τὰς ἄρκυς ἐμπίπτειν to be caught in them, Ib. 10; ἄρκυς πλέκασθαι Ar. Lys. 790; —metaph., ἄρκυες εἰφους the toils, i. e. perils, of the sword, Eur. Med. 1278; οὐς . . Ἀφροδίτας ἄρκυν θηρεύομεν C. I. 511. 6. —Also ἀρκυόν, τό, Hesyh. (who has also ἀρκυόν), E. M. **2.** a hair-net, woman's head-dress, Hesych. (Prob. from ἈΡΚ, a development of ἈΡ (v. ἄρω), to fit, join: hence also ἀρκάνη, and perh. ἀράχη; also (by change of ρ into λ) ἡλακτίη: Curt. no. 489.)

ἄρκυ-στάσια, ἡ, or —στάσιον, τό, a line of nets, Xen. Cyn. 6. 6.

ἀρκυστάτος, ἡ, *on*, Eur. O. 1420 (ἄρκυς, ἰστημι) —beset with nets, ἐς ἀρκυστάταν μηχανὰν ἐμπεσεῖν into the hunter's toils, Eur. I. c.

II. ἀρκυστάτα, τά, surrounding tails or nets, a place beset with nets, Aesch. Eum. 112, Soph. El. 1476; in Aesch. Ag. 1375 Elmsley's suggestion, *πμονῆς ἀρκυστάτ' ἄν* is generally received for *πμονῆν ἀρκυστάτων*; while in Pers. 98, Herm. restored ἄρκως Ἀτα for ἀρκυστάτα, cf. the Schol.

ἄρκυρῶν, to watch the nets, of a spider, Ael. V. H. 1. 2. **II.** metaph. to keep carefully, καλῶδια Eupal. Incert. 18.

ἀρκυρῶς, ὁ, (οὔρος) a watcher of nets, Xen. Cyn. 6. 5, etc.

ἄρμα, *atos*, τό, a chariot, esp. a war-chariot, with two wheels, Hom.; often in pl. for sing., Il. 4. 366, etc.; ἵππους ὑφ' ἄρμασι γενγνύνααι Aesch. Pers. 190, Eur. Hipp. 111; ἵππους ὑφ' ἄρματα ἄγειν Aesch. Pr. 465; πᾶλον . . ζυγέντ' ἐν ἄρμασιν Id. Pers. 795; opp. to ἀρμάμας (v. sub v.); also a racing-chariot drawn by horses, opp. to ὄχημα (a mule-car), Pind. Fr. 73; ἄ. τέλειον C. I. 1591. 6, al.; —but, ἀρμάτων ὄχηματα Eur. Supp. 662, cf. Phoen. 1190. **2.** chariot and horses, the yoked chariot, Hom.; ἄρμα τέθριππον, τετράρονον, etc., Pind. and Trag.; metaph., τρί-*παλον* ἄρμα δαιμόνων, of three goddesses, Eur. Andr. 277. **3.** the team, the horses, ἄρμασιν ἐνδίδωσι κέντρον Id. H. F. 881; ἄρματα . . φροσῶντα καὶ πνέοντα Ar. Pax 901; ἄρματα τρέφειν, like ἀρμαστοροφείν, to keep chariot horses for racing, Xen. Hier. 11, 5; ἄρματα τροφῆς Plat. Legg. 834 B. **II.** a mountain district in Attica, where omens from lightning were watched for: hence the proverb, ὅπταν δι' Ἀρματος ἀστράψῃ, i. e. seldom or never, Strabo 404, Plut. 2. 679 C. (Cf. ἀρμός, ἀρμύζω, and v. sub ἄρω.)

ἄρμα, *atos*, τό, (αἶρω) that which one takes: food, cited from Hipp.

ἄρμα, ἡ, (*ἄρω) union, love, a Delphic word, Plut. 2. 769 A; cf. ἀρμή, ὁρμυ.

ἄρμαλα, in Diosc. 2. 53, Syrian name of *wild rue*.

ἄρμαλια, ἡ, *sustenance allotted, food*, Hes. Op. 558, 765; ἄρμ. ἔμμηρος Theocr. 16. 35; *stores* in a ship, Ar. Rh. 1. 393.

ἄρμ-ἄμαξα, ἡ, *a covered carriage*, generally mentioned in connexion with Persian luxury; so Xerxes, when tired in his march, μεταβαίνειν ἐκ τοῦ ἄρματος εἰς ἄρμαξιν Hdt. 7. 41, cf. 83; the ambassadors to Persia are represented as ἐφ' ἄρμαξιν μαλθακῶς κατακείμενοι, Ar. Ach. 70; used by women, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 40, 6, 4, 11.

ἄρμαῖσι-δυντος, *ov*, *sounding in the chariot*, Pind. ap. Eust. Opusc. 56. 18. ἄρματ-αρχία, ἡ, *a squadron of sixteen war-chariots*, Asclepiod. Tact. 8, p. 164 Köchly.

ἄρματιος, *ov*, (ἄρμα) *of or belonging to a chariot*, σύριγγες Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 230; δῖφρος Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 9; (ἄρματινον, Apoll. Lex. s. v. δῖφρον, is prob. a copyist's error); τροχός Plut. 2. 890 A; μέλος ἄρμ. a kind of dirge, Eur. Or. 1385; but, νόμος ἄρμ. a martial strain, Plut. 2. 335 A, 1133 E; v. Müller Eum. § 19. 1.

ἄρματιον, (ἄρμα) *to drive a chariot, go therein*, Eur. Or. 994.

ἄρματιγός, *ov*, (ἄγω) *driving a chariot*, Parthen. 6. 3.

ἄρματιλασία, ἡ, *chariot-driving*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 27, Luc. Demosth. 23.

ἄρματιλατέω, *to go in a chariot, drive it*, Hdt. 5. 9, Xen. Symp. 4. 6.

ἄρματιλάτης, *ov*, ὁ, *a charioteer*, Pind. P. 5. 154, Soph. El. 700, Xen., etc.

ἄρματ-ἡλάτος, *ov*, *driven round by a chariot or wheel*, e.g. Ixion, Eur. H. F. 1297.

2. ὁδός ἄρμ. *a road for chariots*, Iambl. Protr. p. 60.

ἄρματιαιός, *a*, *ov*, = ἄρματιος, Theodoret.

ἄρματιζομαι, Dep. *to go in a chariot*, Lyc. 1319.

ἄρματιον, τό, Dim. of ἄρμα, Gloss.

ἄρματιγής [γ], *ov*, ὁ, *using chariots*, Λυδοί Philostr. 788.

ἄρματο-δρομέω, *to race in a chariot*, Apollod. 3. 5, 5; vulg. -δρομέω, v. Lob. Phryn. 617: -δρομία, ἡ, *a chariot-race*, Strabo 236: -δρέμος, *ov*, *running a chariot-race*, Schol. Ar. Rh. 1. 1333.

ἄρματοίς, *εσσα*, *en*, = ἄρματιος, Critias ap. Ath. 28 C.

ἄρματο-εργός, *ov*, (*ἐργω) *building chariots*, Schol. Il. 24. 277.

ἄρματο-θεσία, ἡ, (τίσθω) *a chariot-race*, Eust. 226. 6.

ἄρματο-κτύπος ὄροτος, *the rattling din of chariots*, Aesch. Theb. 204.

ἄρματο-μάχω, *to fight in or from a chariot*, Eust. 1088. 27.

ἄρματοπηγέω, *to build a chariot*, Poll. 7. 115.

ἄρματοπηγός, *ov*, (πηγνυμι) *building chariots*: ἄρμ. ἄνθρωπος *a wheelwright*, ἄρματο-maker, Il. 4. 485, Theocr. 25. 247.

ἄρματοπήξ, ἡγος, ὅ, ἡ, = ἄρμα, Theognost. ap. A. B. 1340.

ἄρματο-ποιός, *ov*, = ἄρματο-πηγός, Joseph. A. J. 6. 3, 5:—hence Verb

-ποιέω, Poll. 7. 113; Subst. -ποιεύς, ἡ, Eccl.

ἄρματο-στρόφος, *ov*, *turning, guiding chariots*, Manass. Chron. 2030, etc.:—also Subst. -στροφία, ἡ, Id.

ἄρματο-τροφέω, *to keep chariot-horses*, esp. for racing, Xen. Ages. 9, 6, Diog. L. 4. 17; cf. ἄρμα 2.

ἄρματο-τροφία, ἡ, *a keeping of chariot-horses*, Xen. Hier. 11, 5.

ἄρματο-τροχία, ἡ, *the wheel-track of a chariot*, Luc. Demosth. 23, Ael. N. A. 2. 37:—Hom. uses poet. form ἄρματοροχία Il. 23. 505, cf. Q. Sm. 4. 516.

ἄρματολία, ἡ, *acc.* to the Schol. for ἄρματιλασία, with a play on ἄρματολία (if indeed that word should not be read, as Bentley proposed), Ar. Pax 415.

ἄρμ-ελάτης, *ov*, ὅ, ἡ, = ἄρματιλάτης, Welcker Syll. Epigr. 212; also, ἄρμ-ελάτης, ἡγος, ὅ, Epigr. Gr. 618. 1.

ἄρμενα, τά, *the tackling or rigging of a ship, sails, etc.*, like ὄπλα, Hes. Op. 806, Theocr. 22. 13.

2. surgical apparatus, joined with ὄργανα, Hipp. Offic. 740, cf. Fract. 773.

3. like ὄπλα, any tools, τέκτονες Anth. P. 6. 205, cf. 11. 203, C. I. 2058 B. 52., 2694 b. 4.—

Properly neut. of ἄρμενος, v. sub ἀρίστω B. V. 1.

Ἀρμενία, ἡ, *Armenia*, ἡ μεγάλη, ἡ μικρά Strabo 521, 527 sq., cf. App. Mithr. 105:—Ἀρμένιος, *a*, *ov*, *an Armenian*; but also as Adj.

Ἀρμενίαν, elsewhere Ἀρμενιάκος, ἡ, ὅν, Strabo 530:—Ἀρμενιστί, Adv.

in Armenian fashion, ἐσκενάζειτο Id. 500.

Ἀρμενίζω, fut. ἴσω, *to sail*, Gloss.

Ἀρμένιον, τό, v. sub σάνδυς.

Ἀρμή, ἡ, (*ἄρω) *junction, union*, Q. Sm. 12. 361, cf. ἄρμα:—of the suture of a wound, Hipp., v. Erotian. et Galen. Lex. p. 80, 442.

Ἀρμογή, ἡ, (ἀρμόζω) *a joining, junction*, Luc. Zeux. 6: *a fitting, arrangement*, Polyb. 6. 18, 1, etc.

2. the joining of two bones without motion, = σύμφυσις and opp. to ἄρθρον, Galen. 19. 460, cf. 2. 734.

II. = ἄρμονία, Eupol. At. 17.

Ἀρμόδιος, *a*, *ov*, (ἀρμόζω) *fitting together*, θύραι Theogn. 422.

II. well-fitting, accordant, agreeable, Id. 724; δειπνόν Pind. N. 1. 31; ἄρμ. τόπος *a suitable place*, Arist. Plant. 2. 6, 1:—cf. ἀρμόζω II. 2:—Adv. —ως, Plut. Aristid. 24.

Ἀρμόδιο-τύπης, *és*, *of accordant mould or cast*, Hesych.

Ἀρμόδιο-φύτης, *és*, *of accordant nature*, Walz Rhett. 6. 556.

Ἀρμοζόντως, Adv. part. pres. of sq., *suitably*, Diod. 3. 15; the form Ἀρμοζόντως in Philo Belop. 82.

Ἀρμόζω, Att. (except in Trag.) Ἀρμόττω, Lob. Phryn. p. 241; Dor. Ἀρμόσσω, Theocr. 1. 53 (in compd. φ-); the part. Ἀρμόσσων (Hipp. Ar. 802) should prob. be fut. Ἀρμόσσον:—impf. ἤρμοζον, Dor. ἄρμ. —Pind. N. 8. 20: fut. Ἀρμόσσω Trag., Att.: aor. ἤρμοσα Il., Att., Dor. ἄρμωσα (συν-) Pind. N. 10. 22:—pf. ἤρμοκα Arist. Poët. 24. 8:—Med., Ep. imper. Ἀρμόζεο Od., —έζου Att.: fut. —όσομαι Galen.: aor. ἤρμοσάμην Hdt., Att., Dor. ἤρμωσάμην Alcman 66:—Pass., pf. ἤρμοσμαι Eur., Plat., Ion. ἄρμωμαι Hdt.; Dor. 3 sing. ἄρμωκα Epicharm. ap. Stob. 333. 48: aor. ἤρμωσθην Plat., Dor. ἄρμωσθην Diog. L. 8. 85: fut. Ἀρμωσάμην Soph. O. C. 908. (From ἄρμω, v. *ἄρω.)

Τὸ *fit together, join*, esp. of *joiner's work*, ἤρμωσεν ἀλλήλοισιν (sc. τὰ δοῦρα) Od. 5. 247; and in Med. *to put together*, Ἀρμόζεο χαλκῷ εὐρέαν

σχεδῆν Ib. 162 (so, ναυπηγῶν Ἀρμόζειν Eur. Cycl. 460):—so, Ἀρμόζειν χαίταν στεφάνοισι Pind. I. 7 (6). 54, cf. infr. II; Ἀρβύλαισιν ἄρμ. πόδας Eur. Hipp. 1189; ἄρμ. πόδα ἐπὶ γαίᾳς *to plant foot on ground*, Id. Or. 233; ἄρμ. ποδὸς ἔχνη Simon. (?) 175; so, ἐν ἡουχαίᾳ βάσει βάσιν Ἀρμόσαι (imper. acc. med.) Soph. O. C. 198; ἄρμ. ψαλίοις ἵπποισι *to furnish them with* . . . Eur. Rhes. 27.

b. ἄρμ. δικήν εἰς

τινα *to bring judgment upon him*, Solon 35. 17; ἄρμ. τινὶ βίοντι

to accord him life, Pind. N. 7. 145: *to prepare, make ready*, Soph. Tr. 687; τοῦπτόνιον Hegesipp. 'Aδ. 1. 19:—Med. *to accommodate, suit one-*

self, πρὸς τὴν παρουσίαν. . . ἄρμ. τύχην Philem. Incert. 84; πρὸς τινα

Luc. Merc. Cond. 30; ἄρμ. σύνειναι *to acquire it*, Hipp. Lex.

2. of marriage, Ἀρμόζειν τινὶ τὴν θυγατέρα τινὸς *to betroth one's*

daughter to any one, Hdt. 9. 108; also, ἄρμ. κόρα ἀνδρα Pind. P. 9. 207; ἄρμ. γάμον, γάμους, etc., Ib. 9. 21, Eur. Phoen. 411:—Med.

to betroth to oneself, take to wife, τὴν θυγατέρα τινὸς Id. 5. 32, 47

(but Med. = Act., 2 Ep. Cor. 11. 2):—Pass., ἤρμόσθαι θυγατέρα τινὸς

γυναικα *to have her betrothed or married to one*, Hdt. 3. 137, v.

Wytténb. Plut. 2. 138 C; cf. Soph. Ant. 570.

3. *to bind fast*, ἄρμ. τινα ἐν ὀρκοῖσι Eur. Bacch. 231.

4. *to set in order, regulate, govern*,

στράτον Pind. N. 8. 20; στόμ' ἄρμωσεν Eur. Tro. 758; so in Pass.,

[νόμος] οὐκ ἄλλοιων Ἀρμωσθήσεται Soph. O. C. 908; κενόδοις ἤρμω-

τόμην I was ruled or drilled with cuffs, Ar. Eq. 1236:—esp. among

the Lacedaemonians, *to act as harmostes*, ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν Xen. Rep.

Lac. 14, 2, etc.; c. acc., Ἀρμωστὴν ὅς ἤρμωζε τὴν Ἀσίαν Luc. Tox.

17.

5. *to arrange according to the laws of harmony, compose*, ἔπεια

Pind. P. 3. 202; *to tune instruments*, Plat. Phileb. 56 A, Phaedo 85 E,

etc.:—so in Med., Ἀρμωττῆσθαι Ἀρμονίαν *to maintain a harmony*, Id.

Rep. 591 D; ἄρμ. τὴν λύραν *to tune one's lyre*, Ib. 349 E; cf. ἐναρ-

μόζω I. 2:—μέλη ἐς τι ἄρμ. *to adapt them to a subject*, Simon. 116:

—Pass., of the lyre, ἤρμόσθαι *to be in tune*, Plat. Theaet. 144 E; ἤρμω-

σμένος in harmony or tune, Id. Phaedo 85 E; Ἀρμονίαν καλλίστην ἤρμ.

Id. Lach. 188 D; ὁμόνομη καὶ ἤρμωσμένη ψυχὴ *at harmony with*

itself, Id. Rep. 554 E.

II. intr. *to fit, fit well*, of clothes or

armour, ἤρμωσεν δ' αὐτὰ [θώραξ] Il. 3. 333; ἔκτορι δ' ἤρμωσεν τεύχε'

ἐπὶ χροῖ 17. 210; ἰσθὰς Ἀρμόσουα γυνίσι Pind. P. 4. 141; ἄρ' Ἀρμό-

σος μοι (sc. τὰ ὑποδήματα); Ar. Thesm. 263; ἄρμ. ὥσπερ περὶ πόδα *to*

fit like a shoe, Plat. Com. Sken. 3; θώραξ περὶ τὰ στήνα Ἀρμόζων Xen.

Cyr. 2. 1, 16.

2. *to fit, suit, be adapted, fit for*, τινὶ Soph. O. T.

902, El. 1293, Andoc. 29. 31; τὸδ' οὐκ ἐπ' ἄλλον Ἀρμόσει shall not be

adapted to another, Soph. Ant. 1318; ἐπὶ τινας Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 5 (cf.

ἐφαρμόζω); εἰς τι, πρὸς τι Plat. Polit. 289 B, 286 D, Isocr. 21 D.

3. impers., Ἀρμόζει, *it is fitting*, Lat. decet, c. acc. et inf., σιγὰν ἂν Ἀρμόζοι

sc. Soph. Tr. 731; c. inf. only, λόγους οὐδ' Ἀρμόσει λέγειν Dem. 20. 2;

πάντα τα τοιαῦτα Ἀρμόζοντα καλεῖν Id. 568. 10, cf. 1025. 4; τα τοιαῦτα

ῥηθῆναι ἂν ἄρμ. Isocr. 203 E.

4. part., Ἀρμόττων, οὔσα, *ov*, *fitting*,

suitable, Pind. P. 4. 229; ἀλλήλοισι Plat. Lach. 188 A, al. (v. sub σχη-

μαίω II); c. gen., Polyb. 1. 44, 1; πρὸς τι Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 5, etc.

5. *to be in tune*, λύραν ἐπέειν' ἕως ἂν Ἀρμόσῃ Macho 'Επιστ. 1. 9.

ἄρμοι, Adv. = ἄρτι, ἄρτιως, *just, newly, lately*, Aesch. Pr. 615 (ubi v.

Blomf.), Theocr. 4. 51, Lyc. 106.

2. *just, gradually, a little*, Hipp. 591. 47., 675. 18, etc.—Written ἄρμῳ by Pind. acc. to Eust. Opusc. 57.

18, cf. E. M. 144. 19, and by Pherecr. (Μεταλλ. 4) as cited by Erotian;

but as the word is Doric, Meineke justly doubts its usage in Att. Comedy.

(It is, in fact, an old dat. from Ἀρμός; cf. οἶκοι, πέδοι, etc.)

Ἀρμολογέω, *to join, file together, τάφον* Anth. P. 7. 554: Pass., ἤρμω-

λογημένον τῷ πρὸ ἑαυτοῦ closely connected with . . . Sext. Emp. M. 5.

78. Cf. συναρμολογέω.

Ἀρμολόγος, *ov*, (Ἀρμός, λέγω) *joining together*, Gloss.: -λόγους, ἡ,

a joining, Gloss.: -λογία, ἡ, *a joining, union*, Eccl.

Ἀρμονία, ἡ, (Ἀρμόζω) *a means of joining, a fastening* of some kind,

used to keep ship-planks together, γάμοις μιν . . . καὶ Ἀρμονίῳσι ἄρπην

Od. 5. 348; of the ship, ὅρμ' ἂν . . . ἐν Ἀρμονίῳσι ἄρπην Ib. 361; cf.

Ἀρμονίδης.

2. *a joining, joint*, as between a ship's planks, τὰς ἄρμ.

ἐπ' ἄκτωσαν τῇ βύβλῃ caulked the joints with byblus, Hdt. 2. 96; τῶν

Ἀρμονίων διασχασκυσῶν the joints wide-gaping, Ar. Eq. 533; αἱ τῶν

λῖθων ἄρμ., in masonry, Diod. 2. 8, cf. Paus. 8. 8, 9. 33, 7:—in anatomy,

the union of two bones by mere apposition, Galen. 2. 255, in pl.

3. *a frame, frame-work*, ῥηγνύς Ἀρμονίαν . . . Λάλας Soph. Fr. 232, cf. Plat.

Symp. 187 A; esp. of the human frame, Ἀρμονίην ἀναλύμεν ἀνθρώπου

Pseudo-Phoc. 96, cf. Hipp. 277. 6, 749 D; κῶλων ἑκλυτος ἄρμ. Anth.

P. 7. 283; τὰς ἄρμ. διαχαλὰ τοῦ σώματος, of a worn-out, decaying

person, Epict. Avt. 2. 19.

b. of the mind, δύστροπος γυναικίαν ἄρμ.

women's perverse temperament, Eur. Hipp. 162.

II. *a covenant*,

agreement, in pl. (like συνθήκαι, etc.), μόρτυροι . . . καὶ ἐπισκοποὶ Ἀρμω-

νίων Il. 22. 255.

III. *settled government, order*, τὰν Διὸς

ἄρμ. Aesch. Pr. 551.

IV. *harmony*, as a concord of sounds, first

as a mythical personage, *Harmonia*, *Music*, companion of Hebé, the

Graces and the Hours, h. Ilom. Ap. 195; child of the Muses, Eur. Med.

834; properly a Boeotian divinity, daughter of Ares and Aphrodite, Hes.

Th. 937; wife of Cadmus, Ib., Pind. P. 3. 161, Eur. Bacch. 1356; sym-

bolising, both by her parentage and by her union with the introducer of

the alphabet, the civilisation of a rude country by music and letters, cf.

Plut. Pelop. 19.

2. appellat. *concord, music*, or rather *a system*

of music, esp. the octave-system (ἡ διὰ πασῶν), attributed to Pythagoras,

Philolaus p. 66 Böckh, Nicom. in Mus. Vett. p. 17, Plut. 2. 1145 A; ἐκ

πασῶν ὅκτω οὐσῶν μίαν ἄρμ. Συμφωνίαν Plat. Rep. 617 B; ἐπὶ τὰ χορδαὶ

ἡ ἄρμ. Arist. Metaph. 13. 6, 5, cf. Probl. 19. 25; cf. Chappell's Hist. of

Music, 77 sq.:—but Ἀρμονία never meant 'harmony' in the modern sense,

Ib. 15. The Pythag. theory of the music of the spheres seems to have been

based on this system, v. Arist. Cacl. 2. 9, 1 sq., Mund. 6, 17 sq., cf. Lewis,

Astron. of Ancients, p. 131. 3. a special kind of music, a mode, ἁρμονία *Audia* Pind. A. 4. 73; *Aloais* Pratinas 5, Lasus 1; cf. Plat. Rep. 398 E, 443 D sq., Arist. Pol. 3, 8, 8, 7, 8 sq.; — the technical word for this was *τὸνος*, v. *τῶνος* 11. 2. d, or *πρότος* IV. 4. ἁρμονίαν λόγων λαβῶν a due arrangement of words, fit to be set to music, Plat. Theat. 175 E, 176 A; — also the intonation or modulation of the voice, Arist. Rhet. 3. 1. 4. 5. metaph., of persons and things, harmony, concord, Plat. Rep. 431 E, etc. Ἀρμονίους, *ov, ó*, patron., son of a Carpenter, 11. 5. 60. Ἀρμονικός, *ή, óv*, skilled in music, Plat. Phaedr. 268 D; ἄρμ., *ov* μάγικος a musician, Damox. Σντρ. 1. 49. II. musical, according to the laws of musical sound, κατ' ἀριθμῶς ἄρμ. Tim. 1. oc. 96 A, cf. Arist. de An. 1. 3, 11. III. suitable: — τὰ ἁρμονικά, the theory of music, music, Plat. Phaedr. 268 E, Arist. Metaph. 12. 2, 9; so, ἡ — κή (sc. ἐπιστήμη), Arist. ib. 3, 7, al.; ἄρμ. πραγματεία a treatise thereon, Plut. 2. 1142 F. Adv. — κῶς, Arist. 1. 13. Ἀρμόνιος, *ov*, fitting, harmonious, LXX (Sap. 16. 20), Clem. Al. 447. Adv. — *ίως*, Joseph. A. J. 8. 3, 2, Philo 1. 179, Iamb. V. Pyth. 20 (mostly with v. 1. ἀρμόδι-). Ἀρμονιώδης, *es*, = Ἀρμόνιος, Ep. Socrat. 15 in Sup. — *ωδέστατος*. Ἀρμο-ποιός, *όν*, uniting, joining, Schol. Lyc. 832. Ἀρμός, *ός, (v. sub *άρω)*, a joint, in masonry, C. I. 160, v. Büchh p. 283; — in pl. the fastenings of a door, Eur. Med. 1315, Hipp. 809; ἄρμος χώματος λιθοσπαθῆς a fissure in the tomb made by tearing away the stones at their joining, Soph. Ant. 1216; so, ἄρμος θύρας comes to mean a chink in the fitting of a door, Dion. 11. 5, 7, Plut. Alex. 3. 2. a fastening, bolt, peg, *á*, *én* ἐλάφ παγίς Eur. Fr. 362. 12. 3. the shoulder-joint, Lat. *armus*, Hippatris. Ἀρμοσις, *ews, ή*, a joining together, fitting, adapting, A. B. 15. Ἀρμοσμα, *τό*, joined work, τρυπίς δ' ἐλείφθη ποικίλων ἀρμοσμάτων Eur. Hel. 411. Ἀρμοστέον, verb. Adj. one must fit, suit, adopt, Clem. Al. 196. Ἀρμοστής, *ήρος, ó*, = sq., Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 39. II. = κοσμητής 1. 2, Plat. Com. Περσῶ 8. Ἀρμοστής, *ού, ó*, one who arranges or governs, esp. a *harmost*, governor of the islands and foreign cities, sent out by the Lacedaemonians during their supremacy, Thuc. 8. 5, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 28, etc.; cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 39, and Dict. Antiqu.: the governor of a dependent colony, Xen. An. 5. 5, 19; — in App. Civ. 4. 7, used to express the Roman *Triumvirs*, and in Luc. Tox. 17 and 32 the *Praefecti*. 2. a betrothed husband, ap. Poll. 3. 34. Ἀρμοστικός, *ή, óv*, fitted for joining together, Theol. Arithm. p. 34. 2. suitable, Byz. Ἀρμοστός, *ή, óv*, verb. Adj. of ἀρμόζω, joined, adapted, well-fitted, Math. Vett. p. 116; κατά τι Polyb. 22. 11, 15: suitable, fit, ἀρμοστόν μοι λέγειν τοῦτο Philem. Ἀδ. 1. Adv. — *τῶς*, Plut. 2. 438 A. Ἀρμοστρα, *τά*, sponsalia, Gloss. Ἀρμόστρω, *oros, ó*, a commander, ναυβατῶν Aesch. Eum. 456: cf. ἀρμοστής. Ἀρμόσυνος, *ός*, = ἀρμόσυνος, Hesych. Ἀρμόττω, ἀρμόττοντας, Att. for ἀρμόζω, — *ζόντως*, qq. v. Ἀρμῶ, v. sub ἀρμῶι. Ἄρνα, acc. sing., dual ἄρνε, pl. ἄρνες; v. sub ἄρνος. Ἀρνάγος, *ός*, sheep-leader (?), a word of dub. meaning in C. I. 1465. Ἀρνάκίς, *ίδος, ή*, a sheep's skin, Ar. Nub. 730, Plat. Symp. 220 B, Ariston. Hl. 4. (Formed as if from *ἀρναξ, a Dim. of ἄρνος.) Ἀρνεία, *ή, =* foreg., Herodian. p. 445, ed. Piers. Ἀρνεύς, *α, ov*, (ἀρνός) of a lamb or sheep, κρέα Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 47, Pherecr. Doula. 1, Xen. An. 5. 31; σπλάγχνα Eubul. Ὀρβ. 1. 5; *á*, φύνας slaughtered sheep, Soph. Aj. 309. II. ἀρνεῖον, *τό*, a shop where lamb is sold, a butcher's shop, Didym. ap. E. M. 146. 39. Ἀρνεῖος, *ός*, a young ram or wether, just full grown, 11. 2. 550, etc.; ἀρνεῖος οὖς joined, like ἱρῆς κίρκος, etc., Od. 10. 572, etc.; also, θῆλυς *á*, Rh. 3. 1033. Ἀρνο-θούνης, *ov, ó*, feasting on lambs, Anth. Plan. 235. Ἀρνώμαι, fut. ἴσονται Aesch., Ar.; also ἀρνήθησμαι (ἀπ-) Soph. Ph. 527, N. T.: aor. pass. ἡρνήθη often in Att., as Thuc. 6. 60, etc.; also aor. med. ἡρνήσαμην Hom. (v. infr.), Hdt. 3. 1, but rare in Att., as Eur. Ion 1026, Aeschin. 37. 8, 85. 45: pf. ἡρνήμαι Dem. 843. 10: — cf. ἀπ-, ἐξ-, κατ-ἀρνώμαι: Dep. Opp. to φημί, εἶπον, to deny, disown, τῶν ἐπος ἀρνήσασθαι 11. 14. 212, Od. 8. 358, etc.; ἄρν. ἀμφί τινι h. Hom. Merc. 390; ἄρν. *á* εἶπον Eur. Hec. 303; cf. Hdt. 2. 174. 2. opp. to δοῦναι, to refuse, τόξον . . . δόμεναι καὶ ἀρνήσασθαι Od. 21. 345, cf. Hes. Op. 406, Hdt. 3. 1: ἄρν. γάμον Od. 1. 249; ἄρν. χρεῖαν to decline, renounce a duty or office, Dem. 319. 26; διαθήκην Id. 955. 10; ζῶν ἄρν., of a suicide, Anth. P. 7. 473. 3. absol. to say *No*, decline, refuse, *ó* δ' ἡρνεῖτο στεναγίζων 11. 19. 304; αὐτὰρ οὐ γ' ἡρνεῖτο στερεῶς 23. 42, etc. Constr., dependent clauses are put in inf., either without μή, to deny that . . . , Hdt. 6. 13, Aesch. Eum. 611, Eur. I. A. 966; or with μή, to say that . . . not . . . , Ar. Eq. 572, Antipho 123. 12, Xen. Ath. 2. 17, etc.; ἄρν. μή οὐ . . . , Dio C. 50. 22; also, οὐκ ἄρνῳι μὲν τὸ δρᾶν Soph. Phil. 118; also, ἄρν. ὅτι οὐ . . . ὡς οὐ . . . , Xen. Rep. Ath. 2. 17, Lys. 100. 41, Dem. 124. fin.; — poet. also c. part., οὐ γὰρ εὐτυχῶς ἀρνήσομαι Eur. Alc. 1158, cf. Or. 1582. Ἀρνευτήρ, *ήρος, ó*, (ἀρνεύω) in three places Hom. describes one falling headlong from a height, *ó* δ' ἀρνευτήρι ἐοικώς κάπεσε 11. 12. 385, 16. 742, Od. 12. 413; and from 16. 742, compared with 745, 750, it is plain that ἀρνευτήρ = κυβιστήρ, a tumbler. — Hence, ἀρνευτήρια, *τά*, tumbling or diving tricks, Hesych. (Acc. to Schol. on Hom., from ἀρνός, one that butts like a ram. Curt. compares Lat. *urinari* (to dive), *urinator* (diver), Skt. *vāri* (water), taking ἀρνευτήρ to mean a diver.)

ἀρνευτής, *εύ, ó*, = foreg.: name of a fish, Numen. ap. Ath. 304 D, Eust. 1083. 59. ἄρνευα, (ἀρνός) to frisk, tumble, Lyc. 465: to plunge, dive, Id. 1103. ἀρνήης, *ίδος, ή, v. sub ἀρνός*. Ἀρνήσι-θεός, *ov*, denying God, Justin. M.: — the Subst., — *θεΐα, ή*, Epiphan. Ἀρνήσιμος, *ov*, to be denied, τούτων δ' οὐδέν ἐστ' ἄρν. Soph. Ph. 74. Ἀρνήσις, *ews, ή*, a denying, denial, τούτων δ' οὐσίς ἀρνήσις πέλει Aesch. Eum. 588; τῶνδ' ἄρν. οὐκ ἐνεστί μοι Soph. El. 527, cf. O. T. 578; also foll. by τὸ μή c. inf., Dem. 392. 12. Ἀρνήσι-σταυρός, *ov*, denying the Cross, Eust. Opusc. 164. 82. Ἀρνήσι-χρίστος, *ov*, denying Christ, Eccl. Ἀρνήτιος, verb. Adj. one must deny, Arist. Top. 8. 7, 2, Heliod. 1. 26. Ἀρνητικός, *ή, óv*, denying, negative, ἐπιρήρημα Eust. 211. 37. Adv. — *κῶς*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1503. Ἀρνίον, *τό*, Dim. of ἀρνός, a little ram, lamb, Lys. 906. 2, Eubul. Incert. 15 A. II. a sheep-skin, fleece, Luc. Salt. 43. ἄρνίς, *ίδος, ή*, a festival at Argos, in which dogs were slain, held in memory of Linos, who was said to have been torn to pieces by dogs, Conon 19; called ἄρνήης, *ίδος, ή*, Acl. N. A. 12. 34; cf. *κυνοφόντις*. Ἀρνώ-γλωσσον, *τό*, (γλώσσα) sheep's-tongue, prob. a kind of *plantago*, Theophr. Hl. P. 7. 10, 3, Diosc. 2. 153, Luc. Trag. 150. Ἀρνο-κτασία, *ή*, (κτεῖνω) a slaughter of sheep, Walz Rhett. 3. 607. Ἀρνός, *τού, τής*, gen. without any nom. in use, ἀρνός (q. v.) being used instead: (the nom. ἀρνός, *ός*, is only in late Gr., as Aescop., C. I. 8966, and ῥήν also is late): dat. and acc. *ἀρνί, ἄρνα*: dual ἄρνε: pl. ἄρνε, gen. ἄρνων; dat. ἄρνασι Joseph. A. J. 3. 8, 10, 10, 1, Ep. ἄρνεσι; acc. ἄρνας: — a lamb, Lat. *agnus*, *agna*, ἄρναν πρωτόγονων 11. 4. 102, etc.; ἄρναν γαλαθνήων Crates Feir. 1; cf. μέτασσα. II. a sheep, whether wether or ewe, ἄρν' ἕτερον λευκὸν ἐτέρην δὲ μελαίναν 11. 3. 103; ἄρνες κεραοὶ Od. 4. 85. (Hence ἄρνεος, ἀρνίον. Prob. from *✓FAP*; for ἀρνός has the digamma in Hom., and we find *φαρνών* in a Boeot. Inscr. in C. I. 1569. 11; cf. Skt. *ura-bhras* (a wether, ram) = *ura-phoros*, wool-bearer, and *urā, ārnā* = respectively sheep, wool. Prob. therefore it is connected with ἔριον, εἶρος, rather than with ἀρρήν, aries, or ram: v. Curt.) ἄρνο-τροφία, *ή*, the rearing of lambs, Geop. 18. 1, 2. ἄρνο-φάγος [*á*], *ov*, lamb-devouring, Manetho 4. 255. Ἀρνύμαι, Dep., used only in pres. and impf., lengthd. form of αἶρομαι (cf. πείραμαι, πᾶρνυμαι), whence the fut. ἀρούμαι and other tenses: — to receive for oneself, reap, win, gain, earn, esp. of honour or reward, τιμὴν ἀρνύμενοι Μενελάω 11. 1. 159; ἀρνούμενος πατρός τε μέγα κλέος maintaining . . . , 6. 446; οὐχ ἱερήιον οὐδὲ βοεῖην ἀρνούσθην 22. 160; ἀρνούμενος ὅν τε ψυχὴν καὶ νόστον ἑταίρων trying to win, striving to secure . . . , Od. 1. 5; so, ὡν . . . τὴν μάστιγαν ἀρνούμαι Soph. Tr. 711, etc.; κράτος ἀρνύται Id. Ph. 838; τὴν δόξαν ἄρν. Eur. Andr. 696; ἀρνύνται Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 7; imper. ἀρνούσο Sappho 75, Trag. ap. Plut. 2. 18 E; — also a few times in Prose, μισθὸν ἀρνούσθαι, like μισθαρνεῖν, Plat. Prot. 349 A, Rep. 346 C, Legg. 813 C, Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 7; ζῶν ἀισχυρὰν ἄρν. μάλ-λον to choose rather, prefer, Plat. Legg. 944 C: — rarely in bad sense, ἀρνούμενος ὥσθαι, perh., reaping vengeance for my injuries (cf. τίσασθαι λώβην), Eur. Hec. 1073. Cf. Ruhnk. Tim. ἄρνο-φῶδός, *ός*, one who sings for a lamb, Eust. Opusc. 53. 49, E. M.; cf. τραφῶδός. ἄρωμα, *τό*, corrupt for ἄρωμα, Luc. Lexiph. 2, cf. A. B. 450, Lob. Phryn. 227. ἄρων, *τό*, Lat. *arum*, the wake-robin, cuckoo-pint, Arist. H. A. 8. 17, 4, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 6, Diosc. 2. 197. ἄρος [*á*], *eos, τό*, use, profit, help, Aesch. Supp. 885. ἄρσοσιμος, *ov*, (ἀρῶν) arable, fruitful, χώρα ἄρ. corn-land, Or. Sib. 14. 115; κλίμα Suid. II. metaph. fit for engendering children, Soph. Ant. 569, in poet. form ἀρῶσιμος; cf. Lob. Phryn. 227. ἄροσις, *ews, ή*, arable land, corn-land, Lat. *arvum*, 11. 9. 580, Od. 9. 134. Ἀροτέον, verb. Adj. one must plough, Gemin. in An. Ox. 3. 226. Ἀροτήρ, *ήρος, ó*, a plougher, husbandman, 11. 18. 542, 23. 835, Eur. El. 104, etc.: — in Prose, Σκίθαι ἀροτήρις, opp. to νομάδες, Hdt. 4. 17, cf. 191., 1. 125., 7. 50; also in late Prose, as Plut. Pyrrh. 5. 2. as Adj., βοὺς ἀροτήρ a steer for ploughing, Hes. Op. 403, Arat. 132, ὁλκός Noun. D. 3. 192. II. metaph. a begetter, father, τέκνων Eur. Tro. 135, cf. Anth. P. appond. 356. Ἀρότης, *ov, ó*, = foreg., Pind. l. 1. 67, Hdt. 4. 2, Pherecr. Περσ. 1; βόες ἄρ. Hipp. Arat. 784; Περσίδων ἀρόταις workmen of the Muses, i. e. poets, Pind. N. 6. 55; ἄρ. κύματος a seaman, Call. Fr. 436. Ἀρότησιος, *ov*, of or for ploughing, ἄρ. ἄρα seed-time, Arat. 1053. ἄροτος, *ός*, a corn-field, οὗτ' ἄρα ποιμήνιν καταλίσσεται, οὗτ' ἀρότοιςιν Od. 9. 122: metaph., Ἀρὴ τὸν ἀρότοις θερίζοντα βροτοὺς ἐν ἄλλοις Aesch. Supp. 638. 2. a crop, the fruit of the field, Soph. O. T. 270 (Schol. καρπός): — metaph., as we say seed, τέκνων ἐν ἑτέροις ἀρότον Eur. Med. 1281; ὅσον εὐσεβία κρατοῦμεν ἀνόστον ἀρότον ἀνδρῶν (restored by Barnes for ἀροτόν) Id. Ion 1095. 3. tillage, ploughing, Hes. Op. 382, 456; ζῆν ἀπ' ἀρότου to live by husbandry, Hdt. 4. 46. 4. metaph. the procreation of children, *á* ἄρ. *ó* ἐν γυναικί Plat. Crat. 406 B; παῖδων ἐπ' ἀρότῃ γυναικῶν was the customary phrase in Athen. marriage-contracts, Menand. Incert. 185, ubi v. Meineke, Luc. Tim. 17, ubi v. Heinst.: cf. ἀρῶν, ἀρουρα. II. the season of tillage, seed-time, Hes. Op. 448, Arat. 267, etc.: hence a season, year, τὸν παρελθόντ' ἄρ. Soph. Tr. 69; δωδέκατος ἄρ. 1b. 825. — On the accent, v. ἄμπος. ἄροτος, *ή, óv*, arable, Theognost. Can. 95. Ἀροτραίος, *ή, ov*, of corn-land, rustic, θαλάμη Anth. P. 7. 209. Ἀροτρενία, *ατος, τό*, a ploughing: metaph., Ποῖτα ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 1000. Ἀροτρεῖς, *ίως, ó*, = sq., Theocr. 25. 1, 51, Bion 4. 8, etc. Ἀροτρευτήρ, *ός*, ὀροτήρ, ἀρουπῆς Anth. P. 9. 299; πόντον 1b. 242.

ἀροτρεύω, *to till, plough*, Pherecyd. 60, Lyc. 1072, Nic. Th. 6, etc.
 ἀροτρητής, οὗ, ὁ, *belonging to the plough, biotos, χαλκός* Anth. P. 9. 23., 6. 41 (prob. should be *-τρηντής*).
 ἀροτριάμα, ατος, τό, *ploughed land*, Schol. Ar. Pax 1158.
 ἀροτριασμός, οὗ, ὁ, *ploughing, tillage*, Schol. Soph. Ph. 1232; also *-αῖς*, ἡ, Schol. Od. 9. 129.
 ἀροτριαστής, οὗ, ὁ, *a husbandman*, E. M. 207. 31.
 ἀροτριάω, = ἀρώω, Call. Dian. 161, Theophr. H. P. 8. 6, 3, Babr. 55. 2.
 ἀρότριος, ον, *of husbandry*, epith. of Apollo, Orph. H. 33. 3.
 ἀρότρο-δίαυλος, ὁ, *a plougher, who goes backwards and forwards as in the diaulos*, Anth. P. 10. 101.
 ἀρότρο-εἰδής, ἐς, *like a plough*, Diod. 3. 3.
 ἀρότρον, τό, (ἀρώω) *a plough*, Lat. *arātum*, Od. 18. 374; *πηκτὸν ἀρ.* Il. 10. 353; cf. Theogn. 1201, Pind. P. 4. 398, etc.; *ἰαλομένον ἀρότρων* Soph. Ant. 340; *ἀρότρω ἀναρρίγγυντες αἰλακάς* Hdt. 2. 14;—sometimes in pl. for sing., Ar. Pl. 515, Mosch. 8. 6. 2. in pl. metaph. of the organs of generation, Nonn. D. 12. 46, etc.
 ἀρότρο-πόνος, ον, *working with the plough*, Anth. P. 9. 274.
 ἀρότρό-πους, ποδός, ὁ, *a ploughshare*, LXX (Jud. 3. 31).
 ἀρότρο-φορέω, *to draw the plough*, Anth. P. 9. 347.
 ἀρούρα, ἡ, (ἀρώω), *tilled or arable land, seed-land, corn-land*, Lat. *arvum*, Il. 11. 68, al.; *φυταλῆς καὶ ἀρούρης* 6. 195; *οὐθα ἀρούρης* 9. 141, al.; *τέλσον ἀρ.* 18. 544; and in pl. *corn-lands, fields*, 14. 122., 23. 599. 2. generally, *earth, ground, ὀλέγῃ γ' ἦν ἀμφὶς ἀρ.* Il. 3. 115; *σέο δ' ὕστερα πύσι ἀρ.* 4. 174. 3. *a land, generally=γῆ; πατρίς* ἀρούρα father-land, Od. 1. 407; *ἀρ. πατρία, πατρώα* Pind. O. 2. 26, I. 1. 51. 4. *the earth, ἐπὶ ξείδωρον ἀρ.* Il. 8. 486, Od. 7. 332; *ἄχθος ἀρούρης* Il. 18. 104, al. 5. metaph. of a woman as receiving seed and bearing fruit, Theogn. 582, Aesch. Theb. 754, Soph. O. T. 1257, cf. Tr. 32; *ἀρ. θήλεια* Plat. Legg. 839 A: cf. *ἀροτος* 3, *ἀλος*.—The word occurs in all Poets, but is rare in Prose, as Plat. Tim. 22 E, 73 C, 91 D, Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 17, Meteor. 1. 4, 5 (in sign. 1). II. *a measure of land* in Egypt, 100 *Egyptian cubits square*, nearly = the Roman *jugerum*, Hdt. 2. 168, cf. 14. 141, Lap. Ros. in C. I. 4697. 30, Joseph. c. Ap. 1. 22.
 ἀρουραῖος, α, ον, *of or from the country, rural, rustic*, μὴς ἀρ. *a field-mouse*, Hdt. 2. 141, cf. Aesch. Fr. 226; *ῶ παῖ τῆς ἀρ. θεοῦ*, of Euripides as the reputed son of a herb-seller, Ar. Ran. 840; *ἀρ. Οἰνύμαος*, of Aeschines, who played the part of Oenomaüs 'in the provinces,' Dem. 307. 25, cf. A. B. 211 sq., Sturz Dial. Mac. p. 98 sq.
 ἀρουρέλτης (or -ίτης), ὁ, = *foreg.*, μὴς ἀρ. Babr. 105. 29.
 ἀρούριον, τό, Dim. of ἀρούρα, Anth. P. 11. 365.
 ἀρούρο-πόνος, ον, *working in the field*, Anth. P. 6. 36, 104.
 ἀρώω, Ion. inf. pres. *ἀρόμμεναι* Hes. Op. 22; fut. *ἀρώσω* Anth. P. 9. 740, *-ώσω* or *-ώσω* lb. 7. 175; med. *ἀρώσομαι* Theod. Metoch.: aor. *ἤρωσα* Hes., Pind., Soph., etc., (*ἠρώσε* Call. Cr. 138), Ep. inf. *ἠρώσαι* Ar. Rh. 3. 497;—*Pass.*, pres. *ἀρούται* Dinarch. 93. 14; aor. *ἠρόθη* Aesch. Supp. 1007, Soph. O. T. 1485; Ion. part. pf. *ἠρόμενος* Il. 18. 548 (ubi v. Spitzn.), Hdt. 4. 97; (v. sub fin.).
 To plough, till, Lat. *arare*, οὐτε φυτεύουσιν... οὐτ' ἀρώσιν (Ep. for ἀρούσι), Od. 9. 108; metaph. of Poets, *ἔδωκε Μοῖσας ἀρόσαι* gave them *work to do* (cf. ἀρότης), Pind. N. 10. 49; *πόντος... ἠρόθη ὁρι* Aesch. I. c. II. *to sow, ἀροῦν εἰς κήπους* Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 276 B; cf. *σπείρω*. 2. metaph. of the man, *ἀλλοτρίην ἀροῦν ἀρουραν* Theogn. 582; *τὴν τεκούσαν ἤρωσαν* Soph. O. T. 1497; of the mother, to bear, Epigr. Gr. 496;—*Pass.*, of the child, *ἔνθεν αὐτὸς ἠρόθη* was begotten, Soph. O. T. 1485. III. in Med., *like καρποῦσθαι*, to enjoy, ὁβελος Id. Fr. 298. (Prob. from *ἈΡΩ* (cf. ἀρου-ρα, Lat. *arvum*), so that the inf. cited from Hes. would orig. be *ἀρόφμεναι*; hence also *ἀροτήρ*, *ἀροτος*, *ἀροτρον*; cf. Lat. *aro*, *arantium*, *arvum*;—Goth. *arjan* (*ἀροτρίαν*), O. Norse *erja*, A. S. *erian* (Old Engl. to ear);—O. H. G. *aran*; Lith. *arti*; Slav. *orati* (*arare*); also Welsh *ar* (*arable land*), *arad* (*plough*); Cornish *aradar*: cf. M. Müller in Oxf. Essays, 1856, p. 27.
 ἀρπάγδην, Adv. *hurriedly, violently*, Ap. Rh. 1. 1017; *greedily*, Opp. H. 3. 219, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 12.
 ἀρπάγεις, ἔως, ὁ, = *ἄρπαξ*, Themist. 247 A, Eccl.
 ἀρπάγῃ, ἡ, *seizure, rapine, robbery, rape*, first in Solon 15. 13; *ὕψλῶν ἀρπαγῆς δίκην* found guilty of rape, Aesch. Ag. 534; *αἰτέειν δίκας τῆς ἀρπ.* Hdt. 1. 2; *ἀρπαγῇ χρεῖσθαι* to plunder, Id. 1. 5; *ἀρπαγῇ ποιέσθαι*, ποιεῖν Thuc. 6. 52, Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 12; *ἐπὶ or εἰς ἀρπ. τρέπεσθαι* Thuc. 4. 104, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 25; *τοῦ κρητήρος ἡ ἀρπ.* Hdt. 3. 48; also in pl. of a single act, *τὰς Ἑλένης ἀρπ.* Id. 5. 94, cf. Aesch. Theb. 351, Supp. 510, and Eur.; *καθ' ἑαυτὴν ἀρπ.* of the Sphinx, Eur. Phoen. 1021. II. *the thing seized, booty, prey, plunder*, *τοὺς φθίσαντος ἀρπαγῇ* Aesch. Pers. 752; so, ἀρπ. *κυσί, θηροί* Aesch. Theb. 1014, Eur. El. 896; *ἀρπαγῇ ποιέσθαι* π. to make booty of a thing, Thuc. 8. 62; cf. *λεΐα*. III. *greediness, rapacity*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 17.
 ἀρπάγῃ, ἡ, *a hook for drawing up a bucket*, Menand. Incert. 210. 2. *a rake*, Lat. *harpagō*, Eur. Cycl. 33.
 ἀρπαγμαῖος, α, ον, = *sq.*, Orph. H. 28. 14, A. B. 5.
 ἀρπαγγίμος, ἡ, ον, *raquished, stolen*, Call. Cer. 9, Anth. P. 11. 290.
 ἀρπάγιον, τό, *a vessel like the κλεψύδρα*, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 95.
 ἀρπαγμα, ατος, τό, *booty, plunder*, cf. *ἄρπαγμα*; *ἀρ. ἐντυχίας* a wind-fall, Plut. 2. 330 D; *οὐχ ἀρπ. οὐδ' ἔρμαιον ποιέσθαι* π. Heliod. 7. 20.
 ἀρπαγμός, ὁ, *robbery, rape*, Plut. 2. 12 A. 2. *a robbery, a matter of robbery*, Ep. Phil. 2. 6.
 ἀρπάζω, fut. *ἀρπάξω* Il. 22. 310, Babr. 89; Att. *ἀρπάσω* Xen. Eq. Mag. 4. 17, *ἀν-* Eur. Ion 1303; but in Att. more commonly *ἀρπάσομαι* Ar. Pax 1118, Eccl. 866, Av. 1460, Xen., etc., as also in Hdt.; contr. *ἀρπάμαι*, ἀρπά LXX (Lev. 19. 13);—aor. *ἤρπαξα* Hom., Pind.; Att. *ἤρπασα* Eur. Or. 1634, Thuc. (also Il. 13. 528, Hdt.);—pf. *ἤρπακα* Ar. Pl. 372, 373.

Plat.:—*Med.*, aor. *ἤρπασάμην* Luc. Tim. 22, etc.; (*ὑφ-ἤρπασαι* Ar. Eccl. 921); in Anth. P. 11. 59, we have *ἀρπαμένους ἔχοντα Περσεφόνης* (as if from *ἀρπημι*), cf. 9. 619, and often in Nonn.:—*Pass.*, pf. *ἤρπασμαι* Xen. An. 1. 2, 27, *ἀν-* Eur. Phoen. 1079; 3 plqr. *ἤρπαστο* Id. El. 1045; later, *ἤρπαζμαι* Paus. 3. 18, 7, inf. *-άχθαι* Strabo 587;—aor. 1 *ἤρπάσθην* Ildt. 1. 1 and 4, etc., Att., but also (not in Att.) *-χθην* Hdt. 2. 90., 8. 115; later, aor. 2 *ἤρπαγην* [ᾶ] Lyc. 505, etc.:—fut. *ἀρπάξῃσμαι* Joseph. B. J. 5. 10, 3.—*Cf.* *ἀν-*, *δι-*, *ἐξ-*, *συν-*, *ὑφ-ἀρπάξω*, and v. *ἤρπασμα*. (From *ἈΡΠ* come also *ἀρπαξ*, *ἀρπαγή*, *ἀρπη*, *ἀρπυία*, *ἀρπαλῆος*; cf. Lat. *rapio*, *rapax*, *rapidus*, also (in Festus) *sarpio* and *sarmentum*; O. H. G. *sarf*, *scarp* (*sharp*). To snatch away, to carry off, ὅτε σε πρῶτον Λακεδαιμόνιος ἐξ ἐρατεινῆς ἐπλεον ἀρπάξας Il. 3. 444, etc.; ὡς δ' ὅτε τίς τε λέων... ἀγέλης βοῶν ἀρπάξῃ Il. 17. 62; τοὺς δ' αἰψ' ἀρπάσσα φέρε πόντονδε θύελλα (like Lat. *raptim ferre*), Od. 10. 48, cf. 5. 416; ἀρπάσαι βία Soph. Ph. 644; ἀρπ. τοῦ βασιλέως τὴν θυγατέρα Hdt. 1. 2; ἀρπ. χρυσὸν ὑπὲρ τῶν γρυπῶν Id. 3. 116; ἀρπ. καὶ φέρονεν Lys. 159. 28;—absol. to steal, be a thief, ὅτι πῦρκεῖς ἤρπακώς Ar. Eq. 428, cf. Pl. 372;—*Pass.*, ἐκ χειρὸν ἀρπάσομαι I have her torn from my arms, Eur. Andr. 661 (though this may be Med.). 2. to seize hastily, snatch up, λαῶν Il. 12. 445; δούρῃ Aesch. Theb. 624; τὰ ὅπλα Xen. An. 5. 9, 8; ἀρπ. τινὰ μέσον to seize him by the waist, Hdt. 9. 107; c. gen. of the part seized, ἀρπ. τινὰ τέκνοντος ποδός Eur. Cycl. 400; with part. gen., ἀρπ. τοῦτων ἐνέτραγον Timocl. 'Icar. 4. 7; absol., ἀπογεύονται ἀρπάζοντες greedily, Plat. Rep. 354 B;—*Med.* in Luc. Sacr. 3. 3. to seize, overpower, overmaster, γλώσσαν ἀρπ. φόβος Aesch. Theb. 259; also to seize or occupy a post, Xen. An. 4. 6, 11; in Soph. Aj. 2 ὥρῳ σε θηρώμενον ἀρπάσαι πείραν I see thee always seeking to seize an opportunity of attempting, cf. Lob. ad l.; cf. ἀρπ. τὸν καρὸν Plut. Philop. 15. 4. to seize, adopt a legend, of an author, Hdt. 2. 156. 5. to grasp with the mind, apprehend, Plut. 2. 647 E; cf. συναρπύζω 3. II. to plunder, pilage, τοὺς φίλους, τὴν Ἑλλάδα, etc., Thuc. 1. 5, Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 5, Dem. 103. 16.
 ἀρπάκτηρα, ἡ, fem. of sq., Anth. P. 17. 12.
 ἀρπάκτης, ὁ, *a robber*, Il. 24. 262, Opp. H. 1. 373; also Call. Ep. 2. 6, with v.l. ἀρπακτής, which form is quoted in Gloss. A third form ἀρπάκτω occurs in Ephraem. Caes. 1194.
 ἀρπάκτηριος, ον, = ἀρπακτικός, Lyc. 157.
 ἀρπακτί, Adv., = ἀρπάγδην, greedily, ἀρπακτὶ πῖε C. I. 8470 b.
 ἀρπακτικός, ὁ, ὄν, *rapacious, thievish*, Luc. Pisc. 34; c. gen., ἀρπ. πυρὸς readily catching fire, Diosc. 1. 101. Adv. *ἀρπακτῶς*, Schol. Od.
 ἀρπακτός, ὁ, ὄν, *gotten by rapine, stolen*, Illes. Op. 318. 2. to be caught, i. e. to be got by chance, hazardous, lb. 680.
 ἀρπακτός, ὄς, ὁ, Ion. for ἀρπαγῇ, Call. Apoll. 94.
 ἀρπά-λαγος, ὁ, *a hunting implement*, Opp. C. 1. 153.
 ἀρπαλέως, α, ον, (v. ἀρπάξω);—old Ep. Adj. *greedy*; but this sense only found in Adv. *greedily, eagerly*, ἦτοι ὁ πῖνε καὶ ἤθεε... ἀρπαλέως Od. 6. 250, cf. 14. 110; δέξεται ἀρπαλέως Theogn. 1042; ἀρπ. εὐδεν *gladly, pleasantly*, Mimnerm. 8. 8; ἀρπ. ἐπεχρήματο vehemently, Ap. Rh. 4. 56; once in Ar., ἀρπ. ἀραμένη Lys. 331 (lyr.). II. *attractive, alluring, charming, κέρδεα* Od. 8. 164; ἀρπ. ἔρως, opp. to ἀπρηγῆς, Theogn. 1353 Bekk.; ἀνθεα ἤβης ἀρπαλέα Mimnerm. 1. 4; cf. Pind. P. 8. 93., 10. 96.
 ἀρπαλιζέω, fut. *ἴσω*, *to catch up, be eager to receive*, Lat. *excipere*, τινὰ κοκκύνει Aesch. Theb. 243. 2. ἀρπ. to exact greedily, Id. Eum. 983.
 ἀρπαλίμος, ἡ, ον, = ἀρπακτός, προσφιλής, Hesych.
 ἀρπαμένος, ὁ, ον, v. sub ἀρπάξω.
 ἀρπάξ, ἄγος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀρπάξω) *robbing, rapacious*, Lat. *rapax*, Ar. Eq. 137, Fr. 525, Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 6; also with a neut., ἀρπαγὶ χεῖλει Anth. P. 9. 272;—*Sup.*, ἀρπαγίστατος, Plat. Con. Kλεοφ. 2. II. mostly as Subst., 1. ἀρπάξ, ἡ, *rapine*, Hes. Op. 354. 2. ἀρπάξ, ὁ, *a robber, peculator*, τῶν δημοσίων Ar. Nub. 351; ὁ μὲν κλέπτης, ὁ δ' ἀρπάξ Mytil. Incert. 1; πάντες εἰδὼν ἀρπαγῆς (sc. αὐτῶν Ὀράμῳ) Xen. Incert. 1. 3. in Opp. C. 3. 304, as name of a species of wolf. 4. ἀρπάξ, ὁ, *a kind of grappling-iron*, used in sea-fights, App. Civ. 5. 118, Moschio ap. Ath. 208 D.
 ἀρπάξ-ανδρός, α, ον, *snatching away men*, Aesch. Theb. 776, restored by Ilern. (in the fem. form ἀρπαξάνδρα) for ἀναρπ-.
 ἀρπαξίβιος, ον, *living by rapine*, Ar. Echestr. ap. Ath. 4 E.
 ἀρπάξ-ομίλης, ὁ, in Com. Anon. 258, explained by Phryn. A. B. 25. 17, ὁ ἀρπάξων τὰς ἀφροδίσιας ὀμιλίας.
 ἀρπασμα, τό, Att. form of ἀρπαγμα, Plat. Legg. 906 D, cf. Lob. Phryn. 241; prob. therefore to be restored in Aeschin. 85. 27;—so, ἀρπασμός, = ἀρπαγμός, Plut. 2. 644 A; ἀρπάσις, ἔως, ἡ, A. B. 36.
 ἀρπαστικός, ὁ, ὄν, *rapacious*, of birds of prey, Arist. Physiogn. 6. 47.
 ἀρπαστὸν, τό, *a hand-ball*, Lat. *harpastum*, Ath. 15 A, Artemid. 1. 57; the dim. form ἀρπάστιον, in Arr. Epict. 2. 5, 19; v. Hemst. Ar. Pl. p. 282.
 ἀρπαστός, ὁ, ὄν, *carried away* (as by a storm), Anth. P. 12. 167.
 ἀρπεδής, ἐς, Nic. Th. 420; and ἀρπεδεύς, ἐσσα, v. E. M., *flat, level*, (perhaps for ἀρπεδής);—ἀρπεδίξω, = ὀμαλίξω, ἐδαφίξω, Hesych.
 ἀρπεδονάπτει, ὦν, οἰ, name of the wise men of Egypt, in Democ. ap. Clem. Al. 357, Eus. P. E. 472 B;—acc. to Sturz, Dial. Mac. p. 99, 'ob redimunt caput,' cf. Lat. *flamen*.
 ἀρπεδόνῃ, ἡ, *a cord*, for binding or for snaring game, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 28, Anth. P. 9. 244. 2. the twist or thread of which cloth is made, Hdt. 3. 47, Critias 18, cf. Anth. P. 6. 160, cf. Poll. 7. 31; the silk-worm's thread, Paus. 6. 26, 8; a bow-string, Ant. P. 5. 194. (Cf. the causal Skt. verb *arpayāmi* (to fit, make fast), v. sub **ἀρω*).
 ἀρπεδονίζω, fut. *ἴσω*, *to catch or tie with an ἀρπεδόνῃ*, Hesych.
 ἀρπεδών, ὄνος, ἡ, = ἀρπεδόνῃ, Anth. P. 6. 207, Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 2.
 ἀρπέζα, ἡ, *a thorn-hedge, thicket*, Nic. Th. 393. For the breathing, v. Draco p. 25. 13.

ἄρπη, ἡ, acc. to Sundevall, *milvus ater*, the Egyptian kite; in Il. 19. 350, Athena swoops down ἄρπη εἰκόνα ταυαντέρυγι, λιγυφάνω;—the name (from **ἈΡΠΙ**, ἄρπάω) denotes a bird of prey; said by Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 16 to be a sea-bird; cf. Ael. N. A. 2. 47. II. a sickle, = δρέπανον, Hes. Op. 571, Soph. Fr. 374; καλαμῆρος Ap. Rh. 4. 987; hence the scimitar of Perseus, Pherecyd. 26; cf. Eur. Ion 192. 2. an elephant-goad, Ael. N. A. 13. 22. 3. metaph. of a grazing horse's tooth, Nic. Th. 567.

ἄρπης, ἴδος, ἡ, = κρηπίς, akin to ἄρβυλῖς, Call. Fr. 66. But in E. M. 148. 36 sq., we read ἄρπιδες (not ἄρπιδες), and in Suid. ἄρπης, ἴδος.

Ἀρπυιαί, αἱ, the Snatchers, a name used in Od. to personify whirlwinds or hurricanes (cf. Philo 1. 333); for it is said of those who have utterly disappeared, that ἄρπυιαὶ ἀνέριψαντο (Od. 1. 241., 20. 77), or ἀνέριψαντο θύελλαι (4. 727), ἀνέλοντο θύελλαι (20. 66); whence it appears that ἄρπυιαί = θύελλαι. Hes. makes them sisters of Aello and Iris, Th. 267 (where acc. pl. ἄρπυιάς). In later mythology they appear as hideous winged monsters, first in Aesch. Eum., where (after v. 50) some lines have been lost, as the Schol. shews; cf. Ap. Rh. 2. 188 sq., whence Virgil borrowed his description; πηγά τ' Ἀρπυιῶν γένη Anaxil. Neott. 1. 5. A singular, Ἀρπυια Πηδάρχη, mother of the horses of Achilles by Zephyrus, occurs Il. 16. 150, with notion of hurry, speed.—Also Ἀρπυια as a name of one of Actæon's hounds, Aesch. Fr. 239. (A quasi-participial form, cf. ἀγνυιά, ὄρνυια, v. sub ἄρπάω.)

Ἀρπυιό-γυονος, ον, *Harpy-legged*, ἀρπυιόγυονος, of the Sirens, Lyc. 653.

ἄρπυς, ὁ, Acol. for ἄρπυς, union, love, Parthen. ap. E. M. 148. 34.

ἄρρ-, in words beginning with ρ, ρ is doubled after a prefix.

ἄρραβάσσω, = ραβάσσω with a euphon. (cf. ἀράσσω, ῥάσσω);—hence

ἄρράβαξ, ὁ, = ὕρξηστῆς, Hesych. and Lex. Paus. ap. Eust.

ἄρ-ραβδος, ον, *without staff or rod*, Nicet. Ann. p. 381, ubi ἄραβδος.

ἄρ-ράβδωτος, ον, *not striped*, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 6, Fr. 287; of columns, not fluted, C. I. 160. 55, 65.

ἄρραβών, ὧνος, ὁ, *earnest-money, caution-money*, deposited by the purchaser and forfeited if the purchase is not completed, Lat. *arrhabo, arrha*, ἄρρ. δοῦναι τινας for a thing, Isac. 71. 20, cf. Arist. Pol. 1. 4, 5; in pl. deposits required from public contractors, Decret. Oib. in C. I. 2058. 2.

generally, a *pledge, earnest*, τὴν τέχνην ἔχοντες ἀρραβῶνα τοῦ ζῆν Antipho Kvaf. 1; τοῦ δυστυχῆν .. ἄρρ. ἔχειν Menand. Incert. 148; cf. LXX (Gen. 38. 17, 18), Ep. Eph. 1. 14. (A pure Semitic, prob. Phoenician, word, the Hebr. *ἔράβון*, for which LXX have ἀρραβών in Gen. 1. c.: it occurs also thrice in N. T.: v. Gesenius.)

ἀρραβωνίζω, to take into one's service, Eus. V. Const. 1. 3.—Med., in Eccl. to *espouse*:—hence Adj. **-ωνικός**, ἡ, ὢν, of or for espousals, Ib.

ἀρραγάδωτος, ον, *without chink or fissure*, Apoll. Pol. 23, (as if from *ραγάδω*, v. sub *ραγάς*).

ἀρράγης, ἑς, (ἀρρήνυμι) *unbroken, ὡστέον Hipp. V. C. 903; σιδήρος Plut. Demetr. 21: τὸ ἀρράγης unbroken surface*, Arist. Probl. 11. 7. 2. *that cannot be rent or broken*, ξύλα Theophr. H. P. 5. 5, 6; τείχος Dion. P. 1006. II. ἄρρ. ὕμμα an eye not bursting into tears, Soph. Fr. 847.

ἀρραδιούργητος, ον, *not tampered with, inviolate*, Polycrat. ap. Eus. H. E. 5. 24.

ἀρράζω, fut. ἄρω, = ἀράζω, Ael. N. A. 5. 51.

ἀρραθύμως, Adv. *readily, eagerly*, Eust. Opusc. 40. 41.

ἀρραιστος, ον, *unbroken*, Schol. Od. 13. 259.

ἀρραντος, ον, (βαίνω) *unwatered, unwet*, Arat. 868, Strabo 510.

ἀρρατος, ον, only found in Plat. Rep. 535 C, Crat. 407 D, where it is explained by σκληρός, ἀμετάστροφος, *firm, hard, unchanging*, (prob. from *βαίω*, Ruhnk. Tim.)

ἀρράφης, ἑς, = sq., *without suture*, κεφαλαί Arat. ap. Poll. 2. 38.

ἀρράφος, ον, (βάπτω) *without seam*, Ev. Jo. 19. 23, Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 4.

ἀρραφώδης, ον, *not recited by rhapsodists, unsung*, Theod. Prodr.

ἀρ-ρεκτος, ον, *undone*, poet. ἀρεκτος, Il. 19. 150, Simon. 69 (111).

ἀρρίμβαστος, ον, *without distraction, fixed, steady*, Eccl.

ἀρρενικόν, τό, v. ἄρρενικόν.

ἀρρενικός, ἡ, ὢν, (ἀρρῆν) *male*, Luc. D. Deor. 16. 1; opp. to θηλυκός, C. I. 585 B; in less Att. form ἄρρενικός Call. Epigr. 26, Anth. P. 5. 116. 2. of masculine gender, Plut. 2. 1011 C:—Adv. **-κῶς**, Ath. 590 B.

ἀρρενιστόν, as if from ἀρρενίζω, *one must make manly*, Clem. A. 217.

ἀρρενογένον, to beget or bear male children, Theophr. H. P. 9. 18, 5, Philo 1. 262; and ἀρρενογονία, ἡ, a begetting or bearing of male children, Arist. H. A. 7. 6, 2:—from ἀρρενο-γάνος, ον, begetting or bearing male children, Ib. 7. 1, 19 and 6, 2.

ἀρρενό-θηλος, etc.: for this and other words beginning with ἀρρεν-, v. sub ἀρρεν-.

ἀρρενο-κοίτης, ον, ὁ, Lat. *cinaedus*, Anth. P. 9. 686, Eus.: also ἀρρενοκοίτης, Diog. L. 6. 65 (ubi v. Menag.), I Ep. Cor. 6. 9:—the Verb

-κοιτέω in Or. Sib.:—Subst. **-κοιτία**, ἡ, Eccl.

ἀρρενο-κύνω, to bear male children, Strabo 206.

ἀρρενο-μύνω, to be mad after males, of lustful women, Byz.:—Also the Adj. **-μανής**, ἑς; and Subst. **-μανία**, ἡ, Ib.

ἀρρενομυξία, ἡ, *sodomy*, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 152., 3. 199, Clem. Al. 223:—also **-μύκτης**, ον, ὁ, (in form ἀρρεν-), Manetho 4. 590.

ἀρρενόμοιος, Pass. to become a man, do the duties of one, Luc. Amor. 19, A. B. 19:—the Act. to make manly, to nerve, is cited from Synes.

ἀρρενό-παις, παῖδος, ὁ, ἡ, of male children, γένος Anth. Plan. 134; γονή Anth. P. app. 384. 12.

II. with a γον, Κύπρις Ib. 5. 54.

ἀρρεν-οπίτης [τ], ον, ὁ, (ὀπιτεύω) *one who looks lewdly on males*, Eust. 827. 30: cf. παρβενόπιτης.

ἀρρενοποιέω, to make masculine or manly, opp. to θηλύνω, Byz.

ἀρρενο-ποιός, ὢν, *favouring the generation of males*, Ael. N. A. 7. 27.

ἀρρενο-πρεπής, ἑς, *befitting men, manly*, Aristid. Music. p. 92.

ἀρρενότης, ἡ, *manhood*, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 491. 10, Arist. Plant. 1. 2, 8.

ἀρρενοτόκος, to bear male children, Arist. H. A. 6. 19, 4, G. A. 4. 1, 22.

ἀρρενο-τόκος, ον, *bearing male children*, Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 21.

ἀρρενοφρόγος, ὢν, (ἐργω) = ἀρρενοφρούς, Nicom. ap. Phot. Bibl. 144. 15.

ἀρρενοφάνης, ἑς, *masculine-looking*, J. Lyd. de Magistr. 3. 62.

ἀρρενο-φθορία, ἡ, = ἀρρενομεία, Argum. Aesch. Theb.:—Verb **-φθορέω**, and Adj. **-φθόρος**, ον, in Eccl.

ἀρρενό-φρων, ον, *ovos*, (φρήν) of manly mind, Byz.

ἀρρενώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) *brave*: in Adv. **-δῶς**, LXX (2 Macc. 10. 35).

ἀρρενονυμῶ, (ὄνομα) to use in masculine gender, change into it, of a feminine noun, Eust. 560. 15.

ἀρρενωπία, ἡ, a manly look, manliness, Plat. Symp. 192 A.

ἀρρενωπός, ὢν, also ἡ, ὢν, Luc. Fugit. 27: (ὥψ):—*masculine-looking, masculine, manly*, Plat. Legg. 802 E; γυναῖκες Arist. G. A. 2. 7, 16;

εὐμορφία Luc. Scyth. 11; τὸ ἀρρενωπὸν = ἀρρενωπία, Diod. 4. 6. 2.

of things, *befitting a man, manly, στολή, τρόπος* Ael. N. A. 2. 11, Byz.

—A form **ἀρρενωπάς**, ἄδος, ἡ, is cited from Cratin. Incert. 32 b, cf. A. B. 446; and a Subst. **ἀρρενωπότης**, ἦτος, ἡ, Byz.

ἀρ-ρεπής, ἑς, of a balance, *inclining to neither side*: hence, *without weight or influence*, ἀρρεπὲς πρὸς εὐδαιμονίαν Plut. 2. 1070 A, cf. 1015 A, etc.: *firm, unwavering*, Philo 2. 25. Adv. **-πῶς**, Clem. Al. 60:—also **-πί**, Hdn. Epim. 256.

ἀρ-ρενυμάστος, ον, *stopping the flow of blood, styptic*, Galen. 13. 77.

ἀρ-ρενυστος, ον, *without flux or change*, Eccl.

ἀρρεψία, ἡ, *equilibrium of the soul, absence of bias*, Diog. L. 9. 74, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 190, etc.

ἀρρήδην, Adv. *negatively*, οὐ κατατιθέμενος τῇ ῥήσει Hesych.; Poll. 2. 129, mentions it with διαρρήδην.

ἀρ-ρηκτος, ον, (ῥήγνυμι), *unbroken, not to be broken*, δεσμὸν .. χρῆσεν ἀρρηκτον Il. 15. 20, cf. 13. 37; τείχος χάλκεον ἀρρ. Od. 10. 4, cf. 11. 13. 50; ὢν ἀρρ. πόλις εἰπ 21. 447; ἀρρηκτον νεφέλην 20. 150; πολέμοιο πείραρ .. ἀρρηκτον τ' ἄλυστον τ' (v. sub ἐπαλλάσσω) 13. 360; φωνή τ' ἀρρηκτος 2. 490:—so later, ἀρρ. πέδα Aesch. Pr. 6; σάκος Id. Supp. 191, Soph. Aj. 576; ἀρρηκτος φῶν, i. e. invulnerable, Pind. I. 6 (5). 68; δέρμα ἀρρ. ἐπὶ τοῦ νώτου, of the crocodile, Hdt. 2. 68, cf. Arist. H. A. 2. 10. 4. Adv., ἀρρηκτως ἔχειν Ar. Lys. 182.

ἀρ-ρήμων, ον, *without speech, silent*, Poll. 2. 128.

ἀρρην, later Att. for ἀρρῆν.

ἀρρηνής, ἑς, *fierce, savage*, of dogs, Theocr. 25. 83, Hesych. (Perhaps a collat. form of ἀρρῆν: acc. to Lob. Pathol. 194, onomatop. from a dog's snarl,—cf. *litera canina*.)

ἀρρησία, ἡ, (ἀρρητος) *silence*, Nicoph. Incert. 3.

ἀρρητο-γενής, ἑς, *ineffably, mysteriously born*, Byz.

ἀρρητο-λεπτό-πνευστος, ον, of ineffably delicate odour, Paul. Sil.

ἀρρητοποιέω, to act with infamous lewdness, Origen:—the Subst. **-ποιός**, ἡ, Ens. H. E. 4. 7:—Adj. **-ποιός**, ὢν, *acting infamously*, Eccl.;

pedantically for celebrating mysteries, Luc. Lexiph. 10.

ἀρ-ρητόρευτος, ον, *not taught rhetoric*, Walz Rhett. 8. 58.

ἀρ-ρητος, ον, also ἡ, ον Eur. Hec. 201:—*unspeakable*, Lat. *indictus*, ἔπος προέηκε, ὅπερ τ' ἀρρητον ἄμενον Od. 14. 466; ἀνδρες .. ῥητοί τ' ἀρρητοί τε Hes. Op. 4; ἔστω ἀρρητα τὰ εἰρημένα Plat. Symp. 189 B, etc., cf. Aeschin. 85. 4; οὐκ ἐπ' ἀρρητοῖς γε τοῖς ἐμοῖς λόγοις not without warning spoken by me, Soph. Ant. 556; ἀρρ. κατέληξ φυλάξομαι Id. El. 1012.

II. *that cannot be spoken or expressed, inexpressible*, ἀδιάνυhton καὶ ἀρρ. καὶ ἀφθεγκτον καὶ ἄλογον Plat. Soph. 238 C: hence

unspeakable, immense, App. Civ. 3. 4.

I. *not to be divulged, inexpressible*, ἱεροεργία, ἱρά Hdt. 5. 83, 6. 135; σέβας ἀρρητων ἱερῶν Ar. Nub. 302; ἀρρ. σφάγια Eur. I. T. 41; ἀρρ. τινι εἰδέναι Id. Baech. 472; διδασκὰ τε ἀρρητὰ τ' i. e. things profane and sacred, Soph. O. T. 301; ἀρρ. κῆρ the maid whom none may name, Proserpine, Eur. Fr. 64, cf. Hel. 1307; ἀρρητων θέμιμα, sc. of Demeter and Cora, C. I. 401.

2. *unutterable, inexpressible, horrible*, Lat. *nefandus*, δειπνα Soph. El. 203; λῶβη Eur. Hec. 201; ἀρρητ' ἀρρητων 'deeds without a name', Soph. O. T. 465.

3. *shameful to be spoken*, ῥητὸν τ' ἀρρητὸν τ' ἔπος Soph. O. C. 1001, cf. Aj. 214, 773; ῥητὰ καὶ ἀρρητὰ ὀνομάζων, 'dicenda tacenda locutus', Dem. 268. 13; πάντας ἡμᾶς ῥητὰ καὶ ἀρρ. κακὰ ἐξείπον Id. 540. 9; cf. ἀπῆρτος:—so Adv. **-τως**, Diog. L. 7. 187.

IV. in Mathem., ἀρρητα, like ἄλογα, *irrational quantities, surds*, opp. to ῥητὰ, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 303 B, cf. Rep. 546 C.

ἀρρητο-τόκος, ον, *ineffable parent*, Synes. H. 3. 202.

ἀρρητο-τρόπος, (τρόπος) Adv. in unspeakable way, Eccl.

ἀρρητοουργία, ἡ, = ἀρρητοποιία, Clem. Al. 13:—Adj. **-ουργός**, ὢν, Byz.:—Verb **-ουργέω**, An. Ox. 3. 188:—Subst. **-ούρηγμα**, τό, Tzetz. II.

Ἀρρη-φόροι, αἱ, at Athens two maidens of noble birth, chosen in their seventh year, who carried the peplos and other holy things of Athena Polias by an underground passage from her temple in the Acropolis to a sanctuary below: from their election to the time of the festival they lived in the Acropolis, Plat. Com. Ἑλλά. 7, Paus. 1. 27, 3, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 872. The Verb was ἀρρηφορέω, to serve as Ἀρρηφόρος, Ar. Lys. 642, Harpocr. s. v.; the procession was ἀρρηφορία, ἡ, Lysias 162. 6; the festival Ἀρρηφόρια, τά, Schol. Ar. l. c., E. M. 149. 13. (The common account is that the word is synecop. for ἀρρηφορία, Schol. Ar., E. M.:—others refer it to ἀρριχος: but the forms Ἑρρηφορία, Ἑρρηφορία, cited in E. M., point to Ἑρρη a daughter of Cecrops, who was worshipped along with Pallas. V. Müller Minerv. Pol. p. 14 sq.)

ἀρ-ριγής, ἑς, = sq.:—Adv. **-γέως** Hipp. Acut. 388.

ἀρ-ρίγιος, ον, *not shivering, daring*, Anth. P. 6. 219.

ἀρ-ρίγος, ον, *insensible to cold*, Arist. Sens. 2, 13. II. *without shivering*, Aetiae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 14.

ἄρ-ριζος, *ov*, without roots, Arist. de Resp. 17, 2. II. metaph., ῥίζα ἄρρ. ἐκ τῆς ὀργῆς not rooted in . . . Themist. 111 B; ἄρρ. καὶ ἀνέστια ἐάν Strabo 26. Adv. -ζως, Byz.

ἄρ-ρίζωτος, *ov*, not rooted, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 20.

ἄρ-ρίνον, τό, = *vānu*, Nic. ap. Anth. 366 F, cf. Boiss. An. 1. 238.

ἄρ-ρίπιστος [], *ov*, not cooled or dried, Galen.

ἄρρις, ἴσος, ὁ, ἡ, without power of scenting, Xen. Cyn. 3, 2, with v.l. ἄριπες.

ἄρριχόμαι, v. sub ἀναρριχόμαι.

ἄρριχίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = ἄρριχος, Ath. 139 C.

ἄρριχος, ἡ, a wicker basket (v. σύριχος), Ar. Av. 1309; masc. in Anth. P. 7. 410; —also ἄρριχος, Chron. Par. in C.I. 2374. 55, v.l. Diod. 20. 41.

ἄρροια, ἡ, the stoppage of a discharge, Hipp. 424. 22 sqq.

ἄρ-ρούζος, *ov*, without whistling or whizzing, Eust. 1538. 31.

ἄρρυν, said to be a cry of boatmen, Theognost. Can. 161: ἄρρυν Eust. 855. 23.

ἄρρυνμῶ, not to be in rhythm with, ῥυθμῷ ἄρρ. Plat. Legg. 802 E.

ἄρρυνμία, ἡ, want of rhythm or proportion, Plat. Rep. 401 A.

ἄρρυνμωτος, *ov*, not reduced to form, unorganised, Arist. Metaph. 4. 4, 3, Phys. 2. 1, 11.

ἄρρυνμο-πότης, ὁ, an immoderate drinker, Timon ap. Ath. 445 E.

ἄρ-ρυνμος, *ov*, of sounds, not in rhythm or time, unrhythmical, opp. to εὐρυνμος, Plat. Rep. 400 D; λέξις . . . μήτ' ἔμμετρος μήτ' ἄρρ. unmusical, Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 1: —Adv., ἄρρυνμος βαδίζειν to step out of time, Alex. Inert. 7.

II. metaph. in undue measure, Eur. Hipp. 529: ill-proportioned, σώματα Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 11; πλίνθοι ἄ. ill-made, C.I. 160. 97.

ἄρρυνπαντος, *ov*, unsoiled, Eust. 598. 43. Adv. -τως, Tzetz. —ἄρρυνπαντος, *ov*, is also cited.

ἄρ-ρύπαρος, *ov*, not dirty, Greg. Naz.: so, ἄρ-ρύπος, *ov*, Eccl.

ἄρ-ρυπτος, *ov*, unwashed, Nic. Al. 469.

ἄρ-ρύσιαστος, *ov*, not carried off as a hostage, not liable to be enslaved, Aesch. Supp. 610, Dion. H. 6. 41.

ἄρ-ρύτιδωτος, *ov*, unwrinkled, Anth. P. 5. 13., 6. 252.

ἄρρῶδες, ἄρρῶδη, *Ion.* for ὁρρῶδες, ὁρρῶδια.

ἄρ-ρῶξ, ὦγος, ὁ, ἡ, without cleft or breach, unbroken, γῆ Soph. Ant. 251; also c. Subst. neut., ὅπλοις ἄρρῶξιν, like ἀρρήκτους, Id. Fr. 168; cf. Lob. Paral. 287.

ἄρρῶστώ, to be ἄρρῶστος, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 10, Dem. 379. 15; c. acc. cogn., ἄρρῶστίην, ἄρρῶστίην, Hipp. Coac. 215, Arist. Rhet. 1. 12, 6.

ἄρρῶστίαν, τό, an illness, a sickness, Hipp. 298. 40, Dem. 24. 5, cf. 808. 14.

2. a moral infirmity, Plut. Nic. 28: —as a Stoic term, the imperfection of all but philosophers, Cic. Tusc. 4. 10.

ἄρρῶστίμων, *ov*, = ἄρρῶστος, Enpol. Αὐτολ. 24.

ἄρρῶστι, ἡ, weakness, sickness, Hipp. Vet. Med. 10, Thuc. 7. 47, etc.; esp. a lingering ailment, bad state of health, Arist. H. A. 4. 10, 14, cf. A. B. 8; ἄρρ. τοῦ στρατεῦν inability to serve, Thuc. 3. 15; so, ἄρρ. τοῦ δάικειν Plat. Rep. 359 B.

2. moral weakness, Dem. 1459. 26.

ἄρρῶστος, *ov*, (ῥῶννυμι) weak, sickly, Arist. H. A. 10. 1, 16, Plut.: —Adv., ἄρρῶστος ἔχειν Aeschin. 30. 5, etc.

2. in moral sense, weak, feeble, τὴν ψυχὴν Xen. Apol. 30, cf. Oec. 4, 2.

3. ἀρρῶστώτερος ἐς τὴν μισθοδοσίαν more slack, less inclined to . . . Thuc. 8. 83: v. also ἀρῶστος.

ἄρσαι, ἄρσον, ἄρσαντες, ἄρσάμενος, v. sub ἀραρίσκω.

ἄρσαινικόν, τό, yellow orpiment (not our arsenic), Arist. Probl. 38. 2, Theophr. Lap. 40 (in form ἄρρην-), Diosc. 5. 121, Strabo 726: v. sub σανδαράκη —also, ἄρσαινίκιον, τό, Arist. Plant. 2. 4, 10, v. Eust. 913. 59.

ἄρσαινικός, v. sub ἀρραινικός.

ἄρσαινο-φάνης, ἐς, of a word, of masculine form, late Gramm.

ἄρσαιο-γενής, ἐς, male, γένος Aesch. Supp. 818.

ἄρσαινό-θηλυς, v. gen. ἐος, hermaphrodite, of both sexes, Plut. 2. 368 D, Eus. P. E. 109 D; or ἄρρηνόθηλυς, Manetho 5. 140.

ἄρσαινό-θυμος, *ov*, man-minded, Procl. Hymn. 6. 3.

ἄρσαινο-κοίτης, v. sub ἀρρηνοκοίτης.

ἄρσαινό-μορφος, *ov*, of masculine form, or look, Orph. H. 35. 7.

ἄρσαινο-πληθής ἑσμός, a crowding swarm of men, Aesch. Supp. 30.

ἄρσιν, ὁ, ἡ, ἄρσεν, τό, gen. ἄρσενος; Ep. and old Att. for later ἄρρην, which first appears in Plat.: *Ion.* ἔρσιν, as in Hdt.: —male, Lat. mas, μήτε τις οὐν θῆλυια θεός . . . μήτε τις ἄρσιν Il. 8. 7; βοῦν-ἄρσεν 7. 314; ἄρσενες ἵπποι 23. 377, etc.; ἄρσιν παρὰ Eur. Tro. 503; νηδὺς Bacch. 527 (of the birth of Bacchus); γονή Hipp. 234. 14: —ἄρρην, ὁ, or ἄρρην, τό, the male, Aesch. Ag. 861, Supp. 393, Plat. Legg. 665 C, Symp. 191 C, etc.; οἱ ἄρσενες the male sex, Thuc. 2. 45; so, τό ἄρσεν Aesch. Eum. 737; of plants, ἄρσεν' ἐκτεμνόνθ' ὁμοῦ ἄγριον ἔλαιον (cf. Ovid. Fast. 4. 741, ure mares oleas), Soph. Tr. 1196.

2. masculine, strong, Aesch. Supp. 952; φένης Eur. Or. 1204: metaph. mightily, κτύπος ἄρσιν πόντου Soph. Ph. 1455; Ἀχέροντος ἄρσενας χόας Id. Fr. 469; ἄρρην βοή Ar. Thesm. 125.

3. of the gender of nouns, masculine, ὀνόματα Id. Nub. 682: —Adv. ἄρρῶς, Diog. ap. Stob. 572. 16. (Prob. akin to Skt. ṛśabhas (taurus), Zd. arshan (vir), and therefore not the same as that of Lat. ar-ies, Gr. ἄρ-ης, etc., v. sub ἄρω, and cf. Curt. no. 491.)

ἄρσινάλης, *ov*, ὁ, an arsenal, C. I. 8680, v. Ducang.

ἄρσιος, *ov*, (ἄρω) fitting, meet, right, Hesych.; cf. ἀνάσιος.

ἄρσι-pous, ὁ, ἡ, πονν, τό, contr. for ἀρσι-pous, raising the foot, active, h. Hom. Ven. 212, Anth. P. 7. 717.

ἄρσις, εως, ἡ, (αἶρω) a raising or lifting, as of the foot in walking, τῶν σκελῶν Arist. Incess. An. 12, 10; πᾶσα πορεία ἐξ ἄρσεως καὶ θέσεως συντελεῖται Id. Probl. 5. 41: a putting up, building, Polyb. 8. 6, 6.

2. (from Pass.) a rising, κινῶνται Arist. Mund. 4. 35; θαλάττης Diod. 4. 41.

3. that which is lifted, a burden, LXX (4 Regg. 8. 9, al.): —that which is raised, a gift, Ib. (2 Regg. 19. 42, cf. 11. 8).

II. a taking away, removal, abolition, Arist. Metaph. 4. 12, 8, Plut. 2. 1130 A.

2. a negation, Philodem. in Gomperz.

III. the raising of

the foot in beating time, opp. to θέσις, the downward beat: —in Latin metrical writers arsis is the raising of the voice on the first syll. of a foot, thesis the lowering it on subsequent syllables: v. Böckh Metr. Pind. p. 13.

ἄρσιχος, ὁ, v. ἄρριχος.

ἄρσω, fut. of ἄρδω.

II. Aeol. fut. of αἶρω.

ἄρτάβη, ἡ, a Persian measure, artaba, = 1 medimnus + 3 choenices, Hdt. 1. 192; or exactly 1 medimnus, Suid., Hesych. —There was also an Egyptian ἄρτάβη = Att. μετρητής, Inscr. Ag. in C. I. 4697. 30, 4562 b, Inscr. Cyren. ib. 5109; cf. Sturz Dial. Mac. p. 87, Rawlinson Hdt. l. c.

ἄρτάμειω, to cut in pieces, Eur. El. 816; ἄρτ. γνάθος Id. Alc. 494.

***Ἄρταμος**, Ἄρταμίτιος, -μίτιον, v. sub Ἄρτεμ-.

ἄρτάμος, ὁ, a butcher, cook, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 4, Epicrat. Ἐμπορ. 1.

2. metaph. a murderer, Soph. Fr. 848, Lyc. 236, 797.

ἄρτάνη [ᾶ], ἡ, (ἄρτῶν) that by which something is hung up, a rope, noose, halter, Aesch. Ag. 875, 1091, etc.; ἄ. κρεμαστή Soph. O. T. 1266; πλεκταῖαν ἄρτ. Id. Ant. 54.

ἄρτῶν: fut. ἦσω Anth. P. 6. 245; ἦρτῆσα Eur., etc.: pf. ἦρτηκα (προσ-) Ar. Epict. 1. 1, 14: —Pass., pf. ἦρτημαι Hdt., Eur., etc., Ion. 3 pl. ἀρτέαται (v. infr.): aor. ἦρτησθην (προσ-) Manetho 4. 199. —Cf. ἀν-, ἐξ-, κατ-, προσ-ἄρτῶν. To fasten to or hang one thing upon another, τι ἀπὸ τινος Thuc. 2. 76; ἄρτ. δέσνῃν to hang, Eur. Andr. 811; ἱμάσιν . . . ἀρτήσας δέμας having bound, Id. Hipp. 1222: —Med., βροχῶς ἀρτῶμένην fastening halters to one's neck, Id. Tro. 1012; so, ἄρτῆσαντο Orph. Arg. 1101: —but

II. commonly in Pass., to be hung upon, hang upon, ἦρτῆσθαι ἐκ τινος Eur. Hipp. 857, Plat. Ion 533 E, etc.; also, ἐν βροχῶς Eur. Hipp. 779.

2. ἀρτῆσθαι ἐκ τινος to depend upon, Lat. pendere ab aliquo, Hdt. 3. 19., 6. 109, al.; ἐξ ὧν ὧλλαι ἀρτέαται Πέρσαι on whom the rest of the Persians depend, i.e. whom they acknowledge as their chiefs, Id. 1. 125; so, παρρησία ἐξ ἀληθείας ἦρτημένη Dem. 1397. 1; so, ἀπὸ ταύτου ἦρτ. Arist. M. Mor. 2. 11, 11; ἐντέθεν Id. de Juv. 4, 5, Ael. N. A. 4. 51, Philostr. 848, etc. Cf. ἐξαρτάω, ἀρτέομαι.

ἄρτέμεια, ἡ, = ἄρτεμία Herm. Aesch. Supp. 697.

ἄρτέμειω, to be safe and sound, Nonn. D. 35. 387.

ἄρτεμής, ἐς, (ἄρτιος) safe and sound, ζῶν τε καὶ ἀρτέμεια Il. 5. 515; φίλοις σὺν ἀρτεμέεσσι Od. 13. 43, cf. Ap. Rh. 1. 415. Ep. word.

ἄρτεμία, ἡ, soundness, recovery, Anth. P. 9. 644; pl., Max. π. κατ. 184.

***Ἀρτεμιδο-βλήτος**, *ov*, stricken by Artemis, Macroh. Sat. 1. 17.

***Ἀρτεμης**, ἡ: gen. ἴδος; acc. v. also ἰδα h. Hom. Ven. 16: —Artemis, the Roman Diana, goddess of the chase, daughter of Zeus and Leto, sister of Apollo: in Hom., women who die suddenly and without pain are said to be slain by her ἀγανά βέλεα, as opp. to δολιχὴ νόσος, Od. 11. 172; ἡ κυναγός Soph. El. 563; αἰὲν ἀμύγη Ib. 1238. Later legends connect her with Selené, Aesch. Fr. 169, etc.; with Eleithyia, Inscr. Lebad. in C. I. 1598 (in pl.), cf. Porph. ap. Eus. P. E. 38 D. —A dat. Ἀρτέμει in Dor. Inscr., C. I. 1416, etc.; Dor. also Ἀρταμος, -ιτος, Alcman 93, Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1688, al., Inscr. Cnid. in Newton no. 52, etc.; Ἀρτάμντι C. I. 1172.

ἄρτεμίσια, ἡ, a herb like wormwood, Arist. Plant. 1. 6, 4. Diosc. 3. 127.

***Ἀρτεμίσιον**, τό, a temple of Artemis, place sacred to her, Hdt. 8. 8 sq.: Dor. Ἀρταμίτιον, Ar. Lys. 1251; Ἀρτεμίτιον Inscr. Sicil. in C. I. 5430. 15.

***Ἀρτεμίσιος**, Dor. Ἀρταμίτιος, ὁ, a Spartan and Macedonian month, answering to part of Att. Elaphebolion, Thuc. 5. 19, Plut. Alex. 16: —also Ἀρτεμισίων, ὦνος, ὁ, at Ephesus, C. I. 2220.

ἄρτέμων, *ovos*, ὁ, (ἄρτῶν) acc. to Smith's 'Voyage and Shipwreck of St. Paul', pp. 102, 153 sqq., the foresail of a ship, Act. Ap. 27. 40. —also ἄνιον, τό, Tzetz. Lyc. 359.

II. the principal pulley in a system, Vitruv. 10. 5.

ἄρτέμοι, *Ion.* Verb. only used in Pass. to be prepared, get ready, make ready, c. inf., οἱ δὲ αὖτις πολεμῶν . . . ἀρτέοντο Hdt. 5. 120; also, ἀρτέετο ἐς πόλεμον 8. 97.

II. as Med., c. acc., οἱ οὐκ ἔων ναυμαχίην ἀρτέεσθαι (cf. ναυμαχίην παρασκευασμένους, just above), 7. 143. —This Verb can hardly be an Ion. form of ἀρτάμοι, with which it has no relation in sense, being exactly = ἀρτύνομαι or ἀρτίζομαι: it occurs also in the compds. ἀν-, παρ-ἄρτέομαι. Cf. Veitch s. v.

ἄρτέων, verb. Adj. of αἶρω, one must take away, Alex. Φιλισκ. 1.

***Ἀρτ-ἐπίβουλος**, ὁ, Bread-thief, name of a mouse in Batr.

ἄρτημα, τό, (ἄρτῶν) a hanging ornament, earrings, Hdt. 2. 69; cf. λίθινος.

II. any hanging weight, as of the steelyard, Arist. Mechan. 18. 1, 20, 1; ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτοῦ ἄρτ. νεύειν Strabo 11, cf. Plut. Cato Mi. 38, etc.

ἄρτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a kind of felt shoe, Pherecr. Gra. 5; still called ἀρτῶριον.

II. that by which anything is carried, LXX (Neh. 4. 17).

ἄρτηρία, ἡ, *Ion.* -ίη, the wind-pipe, ἡ ἀρτηρία μύλις ἀναπνεούσῃ ὑπεσφίξει Hipp. Epid. 7. 1216 D, cf. 1220 H, Plat. Tim. 70 D, Arist. H. A. 1. 12, 1, de An. 2. 8, 17, al.; in pl. the bronchial tubes, ὅσθμα . . . περὶ στήθεα καὶ ἀρτηρίας Hipp. ib. 1215 B, cf. Plat. Tim. 78 C; so, πνεύμονος ἀρτηρίαί Soph. Tr. 1054.

II. an artery as distinct from a vein, αἱ τῶν φλεβῶν καὶ ἀρτηρῶν κοινωγία Hipp. Art. 809 H, cf. 832 B; τὰς δὲ φλέβας καὶ τὰς ἀρτ. συνάπτειν εἰς ἀλλήλας . . . τῇ αἰσθήσει φανερόν εἶναι Arist. de Spir. 5. 11. —Whether the arteries and veins were distinguished so early depends on the genuineness of the treatises just cited. It is certain however that no use was made of such distinction. Long after, the arteries continued to be regarded as air-ducts, and seem to have been conceived as ramifications from the original ἀρτηρία or wind-pipe, 'sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, et spiritus per arterias', Cic. N. D. 2. 55. The windpipe came to be designated as ἡ ἀρτ. τραχεία or ἡ τραχεία alone, the trachea, while the others were called ἀρτηρίαί λεῖται. See on the whole question, Littre Hipp. 1. pp. 201–215.

III. = ἀορτή, the aorta, δύο εἰσι κοίλαι φλέβες ἀπὸ τῆς καρδίας, τῇ μὲν οὐνομα ἀρτηρία, τῇ δὲ κοίλῃ φλέβη Hipp. 250 B; also

called ἡ ἀρτ. ἡ μεγάλη, ἡ παχεύα, ἡ πνευματική, Greenhill Theophil. p. 296. (The word seems to be derived from αἶρω, as ἀορτή (cf. ἀορτήρ) from αἶρω. But the connexion of meaning is obscure; and the orig. sense of ἀρτηρία led the Ancients to refer it to ἀρτ.)

ἀρτηριακός, ἡ, ὅν, of or for the trachea or bronchi, Galen. 13. 1; ἀρτ. πάθος, τὰ ἀρτ. affections of these organs, Paul. Aeg. 3. 28; ἡ -κή, a medicine, Aët. p. 165 B, sq.; ἡ ἀρτ. κοιλία τῆς καρδίας Diog. Apoll. ap. Plut. 2. 899 A.

ἀρτηριο-τομέω, to cut an artery, Antyll. ap. Oribas. 2. 55; the aor. pass. ἀρτηριοτμήντες, of those who have had an artery cut, Galen. 8. 202:—Subst. -τομία, ἡ, Antyll. ut supr., Galen. 11. 312.

ἀρτηριώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like an ἀρτηρία, ἀρτ. φλέψ, arteria pulmonalis, Herophil. ap. Rufum Eph., v. Greenhill Theoph. p. 96. 12.

ἀρτηρίσμος, ὁ, (ἀρτάω) a hanging, suspension, A. B. 447:—ἀρτηρίσος, ὅν = κρεμαστός, Hesych.

ἀρτι [τ], (v. *άρω) Adv. just, exactly, of coincidence of Time, just now, this moment, even now, (not in Hom.; for ἀρτι- in ἀρτι-επής, ἀρτι-φρων belongs to ἀρτίος):

1. mostly of the present, with pres. tense, as first in Theogn. 998, Pind. P. 4. 281, Aësch. Theb. 534; and opp. to πάλα, with the pf., τέθνηκεν ἀρτι Soph. Ant. 1283; Βεβᾶσαν ἀρτι Id. El. 1386; so, ἀρτι ἦκεν ἡ πάλα; Plat. Crit. 43 A:—more fully, ἀρτι νυνί Ar. Lys. 100S; ἀρτι . νῦν or νῦν . . ἀρτι Plat. Polit. 291 A, B;—later also = νῦν, Theocr. 23. 26, Joseph. A. J. 1. 6, 1; ἀρτι καὶ πρῶην to-day and yesterday, i. e. very lately, Plut. Brut. 1, etc.; ἔως ἀρτι till now, Ev. Math. 11. 12, cf. ἀπαρτί:—with a Subst., ὁ ἀρτι λόγος Plat. Theat. 153 E; ἡλικίαν . . τὴν ἀρτι ἐκ παίδων Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 25; ἐν τῷ ἀρτι (sc. χρόνῳ) Plat. Meno 89 C; ἡ ἀρτι ὥρα 1 Ep. Cor. 4. 11:—ἀρτι μὲν . . , ἀρτι δέ . . , now . . , now . . , at one time . . , at another . . , Luc. Nigr. 4.

2. of the past, just now, just, with the impf., ἀρτι βλαστάνεσκε Soph. Fr. 491, cf. Eur. Bacch. 677, Plat. Gorg. 454 B; with the aor., λέξας ἀρτι Soph. Aj. 1272; καθομάτωσαν ἀρτι Eur. Phoen. 1160; opp. to νῦν, ὁ ἀρτι ἐρρήθη . . , νῦν δέ . . Plat. Alc. 1. 130 D, cf. 127 C; ἐν τῷ ἀρτι, opp. to ἐν τῷ νῦν, Id. Meno 89 C. 3. in late writers also of the future, just now, presently, Luc. Soloec. 1, App. Mithr. 69, Aesop. 142 Schäf.: in Plat. Charm. 172 D, εἰ ἀρτι τὸ ὄνῃσι is restored:—so with the imperat., Nonn. D. 20. 277, etc.—Cf. ἀρτίως.

ἀρτιάξω, fut. ἄσω, (ἀρτίος) to play at odd and even, Lat. par impar ludere, Ar. Pl. 816; ἀσπραγάλους ἀρτ. Plat. Lys. 206 E; ἡ -το-σίνδα.

II. to count, Anth. P. 12. 145.

ἀρτιάκις [α], Adv. an even number of times, opp. to περισσάκις, Plat. Parm. 144 A, Plat. 2. 429 D; ἀρτία ἀρτιάκις even times even, of numbers which divided by even numbers give an even quotient, as 4, 8, etc., Plat. Parm. 143 E.

ἀρτι-άλωτος, ὅν, newly-caught, Xenocr. Aq. 14.

ἀρτιασμός, ὁ, (ἀρτιάξω) the game of odd and even, Arist. Rhet. 3. 5, 4.

ἀρτι-βάφης, ἐς, newly dyed, Synes. 153 B.

ἀρτι-βλαστής, ἐς, =sq., Theophr. C. 2. 3, 1.

ἀρτι-βλαστός, ὅν, newly budding, Callix. ap. Ath. 206 B.

ἀρτι-βρεφής, ἐς, of young children, v. sub ἀρτιπρεφής.

ἀρτι-βρεχής, ἐς, just steeped, Anth. P. 5. 175.

ἀρτι-γάλακτος, ὅν, just weaned, τέκνον Epigr. Gr. 205:—so, ἀρτι-γάλαξ, ὁ, ἡ, Hdn. ap. Eust. Od. 1627. 44.

ἀρτι-γάμος, ὅν, just married, Anth. P. append. 233, Opp. II. 4. 179.

ἀρτι-γένεθλος, ὅν, just born, Orph. Arg. 384.

ἀρτι-γένεος, ὅν, with the beard just sprouting, Anth. P. 9. 219:—metaph. full grown, σοδοικισμοί Luc. Sol. 2.

ἀρτι-γενής, ἐς, just born or made, Nic. Al. 357, Ael. N. A. 4. 34.

ἀρτι-γέννητος, ὅν, =foreg., Luc. Alex. 13, Longus 1. 7., 2. 3.

ἀρτι-γευστος, ὅν, freshly tasted, Byz.

ἀρτι-γλύφης, ἐς, newly carved, Theocr. Ep. 4.

ἀρτι-γνωστός, ὅν, newly, or perhaps exactly, known, App. Civ. 3. 12.

ἀρτι-γονός, ὅν, =ἀρτιγενής, Anth. P. 6. 252, Opp. C. 3. 9.

ἀρτι-γρᾶφής, ἐς, just written, Luc. Lexiph. 1.

ἀρτι-δαής, ἐς, just taught, Anth. P. 6. 227.

ἀρτι-δαίκτης, ὅν, just slain, Nonn. D. 15. 393.

ἀρτι-δακρυς, ὅν, just weeping, ready to weep, Elmsl. Med. 873 (903), for ἀρτακρυς (v. Herm.); cf. Luc. Lexiph. 4.

ἀρτι-δίδακτος [διδ], ὅν, just taught, App. Civ. 3. 20.

ἀρτιδιδον, τό, Dim. of ἀρτος, a small loaf, roll, Diog. L. 7. 13.

ἀρτι-δομος, ὅν, just built, Nonn. Jo. 19. 62.

ἀρτι-δορός, ὅν, just stripped off or peeled, Anth. P. 6. 22.

ἀρτι-δρεπής, ἐς, just plucked, Heliod. 2. 23:—for ἀρτιδρεπος, v. ἀρτι-τροπος.

ἀρτιέπεια, ἡ, pecul. fem. of sq., Hes. Th. 29.

ἀρτι-επής, ἐς, (ἀρτίος, ἔπος) ready of speech, glib of tongue, ἀρτ. καὶ ἐπικλοπος ἐπλεον μύθων Il. 22. 281:—in good sense, ἀπεφθέγγετο δ' ἀρτιεπῆς answered readily, Pind. O. 6. 105, cf. 1. 5 (4). 58.

ἀρτιζύγια, ἡ, (ζυγός) a recent union, ἀνδρῶν ἀρτ., i. e. newly-married husbands, Aesch. Pers. 542.

ἀρτιζω, fut. ἴσω (*άρω) to get ready, prepare, Anth. P. 10. 25; also in Med., χορὸν ἀρτιζοντο Theocr. 13. 43, cf. Diod. 14. 20:—Pass., πρόσ τι C. I. 3601, 9, Sext. Emp. M. 17. 20S.

ἀρτι-ζωός, ὅν, just alive, Hipp. 261. 55.

ἀρτι-θάλης, ἐς, just budding or blooming, Anth. P. 5. 198; ἐλπίδες Epigr. Gr. 348.

ἀρτι-θάνης, ἐς, just dead, Eur. Alc. 600.

ἀρτι-θηκτός, ὅν, newly sharpened, Theocr. Prodr.

ἀρτι-θηρος, ὅν, newly caught, Damocr. ap. Galen.

ἀρτι-θραός, ὅν, contr. -θρους, ὅν, newly uttered, Byz.

ἀρτι-θύτος, ὅν, newly sacrificed or slain, Byz.

ἀρτι-καυτός, ὅν, just burnt, Theophr. Ign. 65.

ἀρτι-κόλλος, ὅν, close-glued, clinging close to, ἀρτικόλλος ὥστε τέκτονος χιτῶν = ἀρτίως κολληθεὶς ὡς ὑπὸ τέκτονος, Soph. Tr. 768.

II. metaph. fitting well together, ἀρτ. συμβαίνει τὰδε turn out exactly right, Aesch. Cho. 580; ἀρτικόλλων ἀγγέλον λόγον μαθεῖν in the nick of time, opportunistly, Id. Theb. 373.

ἀρτι-κάμυστος, ὅν, just brought, Nonn. D. 9. 53.

ἀρτικροτέομαι, Pass. to be brought to an agreement, γάμοι Menand. Incert. 330:—the Act. is dub. 1. in Plat. Ax. 369 D.

ἀρτι-κύκλος, ὅν, exactly, completely round, Manass. Chron. 112.

ἀρτι-ληπτός, ὅν, just taken, App. Mithr. 108.

ἀρτιλογία, ἡ, a speaking readily, Poll. 6. 150:—Adv. -γως, Ib.

ἀρτι-λάχευτος, ὅν, just born, Anth. Plam. 122, and freq. in Nonn.

ἀρτι-μαθής, ἐς, having just learnt, κακῶν Eur. Hec. 687: absol., Long. 3. 20.

ἀρτι-μελής, ἐς, sound of limb, Plat. Rep. 536 B.

Ἀρτιμᾶσσα, ἡ, acc. to Ildt. 4. 59, the name under which the Scythians worshipped Aphrodite Urania; cf. C. I. 6014 d. 1.

ἀρτι-νοός, ὅν, contr. -νοῦς, ὅν, sound of mind, Dio C. 69. 20.

ἀρτι-νύμμος, ὅν, of even power, of numbers the halves of which are even, Nicom. Arithm. 1. 8.

ἀρτιο-λογέω, to speak distinctly, Eust. 1151. 59: cf. ἀρτιλογία.

ἀρτιο-παγής, ἐς, compact of an even number, χορδαί Auctt. Mus.

ἀρτιο-πίρσισος, ὅν, even-odd, of even numbers, the halves of which are odd, as 6, 10, etc., Plat. 2. 1139 F, Philo 1. 3.

ἀρτιο, α, ὅν, (ἀρτι) complete, perfect of its kind, suitable, exactly fitted, ἀρ. ἀλλήλοισι σπόνδυλοι Hipp. Art. 809; ἀρτία βάσιν to speak to the purpose (cf. ἀρτιεπής), Il. 14. 92, Od. 8. 240; ὅτι οἱ φρεσὶν ἀρτία ἤδη thought things in accordance with him, was of the same mind with him, Il. 5. 326, Od. 19. 248; ἀρτία μήδεσθαι Pind. O. 6. 159: meet, right, proper, Solon 3. 39, Theogn. 154, 946; ἀρτίος εἰς τι well-suited for . . , Epigr. Gr. 810. 6; ἀρτιωτάτην ἔχειν τάξιν most perfect, Philostr. 516.

2. full-grown, Theophr. H. P. 2. 5, 5: sound of body and mind, σώματιν Diod. 3. 33.

3. c. inf. prepared, ready, like ἐτοιμος, c. inf., ἀρτίοι ποιεῖν, πείθεσθαι Hdt. 9. 27, 48, 53.

II. of numbers, perfect, i. e. even, opp. to περισσός (odd), Plat. Prot. 356 E, al.; ἀρτίοι πόδες an even number of feet, Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 6; ἐν ἀρτίῳι ἡαπ- pening on the even days, of paroxysms, Hipp. Epid. 1. 954.

III. Adv. ἀρτίως, just, newly, now first, just like ἀρτι, first in Soph.; who uses it often,

1. of present time, with pres., Aj. 678, O. T. 78, etc.; with pf., O. C. 892, etc.

2. of the past, with impf., Tr. 664, 674, etc.; with aor., Ib. 346, O. T. 243, etc.

3. with an Adj., ἀρτίως νεοφάγης Aj. 89S, cf. Ant. 1282:—cf. Lob. Phryn. 18. (V. sub *άρω.)

ἀρτιάτης, ἦτος, ἡ, entireness, Lat. integritas, Stob. Ecl. 1. 144.

2. of numbers, evenness, opp. to περιτόπις, Arist. Metaph. 3. 2, 18.

ἀρτιουργός, ὅν, (*έργω) working completely, a finished worker, Byz.

ἀρτιό-χρεως, ὅν, thoroughly useful, Byz.

ἀρτιώω, to make perfect, complete, Eust. Opusc. 153. 74.

ἀρτιπύγης, ἐς, just put together or made, σπάλμας Theocr. Ep. 3; vaῖς Anth. P. 9. 32.

II. freshly coagulated, Lat. recens coagulatus, alitūros Anth. P. 9. 412.

ἀρτι-παῖς, παῖδος, ὁ, lately a boy, prob. f. l. for ἀντίπαῖς, Thom. M. s. v. παῖς, and Epiphani.

ἀρτι-πλουτός, ὅν, newly gotten, χρήματα Eur. Supp. 742; cf. ἀρχαῖο-πλουτός.

ἀρτι-πόλεμος, ὅν, having just tried war, App. Syr. 37.

ἀρτι-πούς, ὁ, ἡ, πονν, τό, gen. ποδός; Ep. nom. ἀρτίπος: I.

(ἀρτίος, πούς) sound of foot, ὁ μὲν καλὸς τε καὶ ἀρτίπος, opp. to χαλὸς (2 lines above), Od. S. 310, cf. Hdt. 3. 130., 4. 161.

2. generally, strong or swift of foot, ἡ δ' Ἄτλη σθεναρὴ τε καὶ ἀρτίπος Il. 9. 505; ἀρτίποδες καὶ ἀρτίχειρες Plat. Legg. 795 D.

II. (ἀρτι, πούς) coming just in time, Soph. Tr. 58.

ἀρτίσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀρτίσις) a mode of preparing, equipment, dressing, ἡ περὶ τὸ σῶμα δ'. Hdt. 1. 195.

ἀρτι-σκαπτός, ὅν, just dug, Anth. P. 7. 465.

ἀρτίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of ἀρτος, a little loaf, Hipp. 677. 27, Diosc. 2. 203.

ἀρτι-στεφής, ἐς, newly crowned, Byz.

ἀρτιστομέω, to speak in good idiom, accurately, Strabo 662.

ἀρτιστομία, ἡ, distinctness or precision in speech, Poll. 6. 150.

ἀρτι-στομος, ὅν, speaking in good idiom, or with precision, Plut. Cor. 3S, Suid.:—Adv. -μως, Poll. 6. 150.

II. with a good mouth or opening, κόλπος Strabo 244; but Coraës restores ἀμφίστομος.

III. in Hipp. V. C. 903, of weapons, it must be evenly (i. e. globularly) tipped, i. e. pointless; acc. to Galen. πανταχόθεν ὀμαλά, —such as bruise, but do not pierce.

ἀρτι-στράτευτος, ὅν, young in military service, App. Civ. 3. 49.

ἀρτι-σύλληπτος, ὅν, newly-conceived in the womb, Diosc. Par. 2. 77.

ἀρτι-συστάτος, ὅν, only just settled, Clem. Al. (Fr.) 1021.

ἀρτι-σφαγής, ἐς, newly slain or sacrificed, Theod. Stud.

ἀρτι-τέλεστος, ὅν, just completed, Nonn. D. 5. 579, etc.

ἀρτι-τελής, ἐς, newly initiated, Plat. Phaedr. 251 A.

II. just finished, Nonn. D. 26. 46.

ἀρτι-τευχής, ἐς, newly made, Tzet.

ἀρτι-τακος, ὅν, new-born, Anth. P. 6. 154, Luc. D. Deor. 7. 1: metaph., σελήνη Opp. C. 4. 123.

II. paroxyt. ἀρτιτόκος, ὅν, having just given birth, Opp. C. 3. 119, Anth. P. 7. 729., 9. 2:—so ἀρτιτοκούς, part. from ἀρτιτοκέω, Geop. 5. 41, 1.

ἀρτι-τομος, ὅν, just cut or severed, Ap. Rh. 4. 1515.

II. paroxyt. ἀρτιτόμος, ὅν, having just cut or heven, Suid.

ἀρτι-τρεφής, ἐς, just nursed, ἀρτιτρεφεὶς βλαχαὶ the wailings of young

children, Aesch. Theb. 350 (so Cod. Med.); there is a v. l. ἀρτίβρεφείς: Schütz restores ἀρτί βρεφών.

ἀρτί-τροπος, *ov*, (if this word given by Cod. Med. in Aesch. Theb. 333 be correct) *just of age, marriageable*; there is a v. l. ἀρτίερόπους, which seems to mean *just plucked, of tender age*.

ἀρτί-τύπος, *ov*, *just formed or fashioned*, Nonn. D. 39. 11 (al. ἀντι-). ἀρτί-ύπαυχρος, *ov*, *turning pale*, Hipp. 550, sub fin.

ἀρτί-φαής, *es*, *just recovering sight*, Nonn. Jo. 9. 88. II. *newly shining*, μῆνη Id. D. 5. 165.

ἀρτί-φάνης, *es*, *just seen, having newly appeared*, Nonn. D. 12. 5. ἀρτίφάτος, *ov*, (φάω) *just killed*, Opp. H. 4. 256.

ἀρτί-φρων, *ov*, gen. φρονος, (ἀρτίος, φρήν) *sound of mind, sensible, οὔτε μάλ' ἀρτίφρων* Od. 24. 261, cf. Eur. Med. 295, Plat. Rep. 536 B; ἀρτίφρων . . . πλὴν . . . quite in one's senses, except . . . Eur. I. A. 877: c. gen., ἐπεὶ δ' ἀρτίφρων ἐγένετο . . . γάμων when he came to full consciousness of . . . Aesch. Theb. 778.

ἀρτί-φύης, *es*, *just born*, ἀρτ. ἔθανον Epitaph. in C. I. 3627. 11: *fresh*, κράμβη Anth. P. 6. 21, etc. II. *of number, even*, Hipp. 257. 36.

ἀρτί-φύτος, *just born, fresh*, ἀνθεα Anth. P. 4. 2, 14.

ἀρτίφωνία, *ῆ*, = ἀρτίλογία, Poll. 6. 150.

ἀρτί-φωνος, *ov*, = ἀρτίλογος: — Adv. —ως, Poll. 6. 150.

ἀρτί-χάνης, *es*, *just opening*, Anth. P. 6. 22.

ἀρτί-χάρακτος [χᾶ], *ov*, *newly graven*, γράμμα Epigr. ap. Ath. 209 D.

ἀρτί-χειρ, *ῆ*, *strong of hand* (cf. ἀρτίμους), Plat. Legg. 795 D.

ἀρτί-χρους, *ov*, gen. *ov*, = ἀρτίχρηνος, *with the first bloom on, μῆλον*

Anth. P. 6. 22; ἀρτ. ἴουλος a young beard, Philostr. 871; ἀρτίχρουον γονέων ἐλπίδα Epigr. Gr. 201. 6.

ἀρτί-χρόεντος, *ov*, *recently celebrated in the dance*, Nonn. D. 7. 46.

ἀρτί-χριστος, *ov*, *fresh-spread*, φάρμακον Soph. Tr. 687.

ἀρτί-χύτος, *ov*, *just poured or shed*, φόνος Opp. H. 2. 617.

ἀρτί-ώνυμος, *ov*, *of even name*, epith. of all even numbers, Theol. Arithm. 1. 8:—hence Verb —υμέω, *to be even*, Ib., Iamb.

ἀρτίως, v. sub ἄρτιος III.

ἀρτίωσις, *ews*, *ῆ*, a completing, making perfect, Eust. Opusc. 216. 75.

ἀρτο-δαισία, *ῆ*, (δαίω B) a distribution of loaves, Byz.

ἀρτο-δότης, *ov*, *ῆ*, a giver of bread, Tzetz. Lyc.

ἀρτο-ζήτησις, *ov*, *ῆ*, one who begs for bread, Schol. Lyc. 775.

ἀρτο-θήκη, *ῆ*, a pantry: a bread-basket, Schol. Ar.

ἀρτο-κλάσις, *ῆ*, a breaking of bread, Eccl.: —κλάσμα, τό, a morsel of bread, Tzetz.

ἀρτοκοπεῖον, τό, a bake-house, Diosc. 2. 38.

ἀρτοκοπέω, *to be a baker*, Phryn. Com. Mon. 11: cf. ἀρτοκόπος.

ἀρτοκομικός, *ῆ*, *ov*, belonging to a baker or baking, τό ἀρτ., name of a work by Chrys. Tyan. in Ath. 647 C.

ἀρτο-κόπος, *ῆ*, a baker, whether fem., Hdt. 1. 51; or masc., 9. 82; also in Att., Plat. Gorg. 518 B, Xen. An. 4. 21, Hell. 7. 1, 38, C. I. 1018. 3. (The deriv. from √ΚΟΠ, as if it literally meant a bread-cutter (cf. τρισκοπάνιστος) is now generally abandoned. Phrynich., p. 222, suggested that the true form was ἀρτοκόπος from √ΠΕΠ; and Curt. adopts this form of the Root, while he defends the form —κόπος by comparison with Lat. coq-uo, as also we have popina = coquina, v. Gr. Et. no. 630.)

ἀρτό-κρεας, τό, bread and meat, prob. = Lat. visceratio, Conington, Persius 6. 50.

ἀρτο-λάγανον, τό, a savoury cake made with spices, wine, oil and milk, Lat. artolaganus, Ath. 113 D, cf. Cic. Fam. 9. 20.

ἀρτο-λάγυνος πήρα, *ῆ*, a bag with bread and bottle, Anth. P. 11. 38.

ἀρτό-μελι, τό, a plaster or poultice of bread and honey, late Medic.

ἀρτο-ποιεῖον, τό, = ἀρτοκοπεῖον, Eccl.

ἀρτο-ποιέω, *to make into bread, bake*, c. acc., App. Civ. 2. 61:—in Pass., Diosc. 2. 111.

ἀρτοποιία, *ῆ*, a baking, Ar. Fr. 295, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 6.

ἀρτοποιικός, *ῆ*, *ov*, of or for baking, Ath. 113 A, Poll. 10. 112; and ἀρτοποιητικός, *ῆ*, *ov*, Schol. Eur. Hec. 358; ῆ —κή (sc. τέχνη) Jo. Chr.

ἀρτο-ποιός, *ῆ*, a bread-maker, baker, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 39; cf. ἀρτοκόπος and Lob. Phryn. 222.

ἀρτοπόπος, v. sub ἄρτοκ-.

ἀρτο-οπτέον, τό, a place or vessel for baking, Poll. 10. 112.

ἀρτ-όπτης, *ov*, *ῆ*, (ὀπτάω) a baker (Juven. artopta), Poll. 10. 112. 2. a baking vessel, Ib.

ἀρτοπτικός, *ov*, (ἀρτος) a kind of bread, Chrys. Tyan. ap. Ath. 113 B.

ἀρτοπωλῆς, *ῆ*, a dealing in bread, Poll. 7. 21 and 24. A. B. 20.

ἀρτοπωλίον, τό, a baker's shop, bakery, Ar. Ran. 112, Fr. 199, cf. Poll. 7. 21:—Suid. also quotes the form ἀρτοπωλείον.

ἀρτοπόωλις (not —πώλις), ἰδος, *ῆ*, a bread-woman, Ar. Vesp. 238, Ran. 858:—masc. —πώλης, *ov*, Poll. 7. 21. 2. as Adj., τηλία ἀρτοπώλις a baker's sieve, Poll. 9. 108.

ἀρτος, *ῆ*, a cake or loaf of wheat-bread (barley-bread is μᾶζα, cf. Hipp. Acut. 389), mostly in pl., Od. 18. 120, al.: then collectively in sing. bread, ἀρτος οὔλος soft bread, 17. 343; ἀρτος τρισκοπάνιστος Batr. 35:—freq. in all writers. (The Root is dub.)

ἀρτο-σίτω, *to eat wheaten bread*, opp. to ἀλφισσιτέω, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 28. 2. *to eat bread*, opp. to ὕψοφαγέω, Plat. Com. Ὑπερβ. 7, Hipp. 228. 40., 366. 47.

ἀρτοσιτία, *ῆ*, a feeding on bread, Hipp. 615. 45., 1155 A.

ἀρτο-στροφέω, *to turn bread*, as in baking, Ar. Fr. 587.

ἀρτο-τροφία, *ῆ*, = ἀρτοσιτία, Jo. Chr.

ἀρτό-τύρος, *ov*, bread and cheese, Osann. Auct. 105.

ἀρτουργός, *ῆ*, = ἀρτοποιός, Tzetz.

ἀρτοφαγέω, *to eat bread*, Hdt. 2. 77.

ἀρτο-φάγος, *ov*, a bread-eater, Ilectae. Fr. 290 (Müll.):—as name of a mouse in Batr. 209.

ἀρτοφόριον, τό, a bread-basket, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 234: the form ἀρτοφορίς, Ib., is prob. corrupt. II. ἀρτοφόρια, τά, a festival, An. Ox. 3. 277.

ἀρτο-φόρος, *ov*, holding bread, κανοῦν Poll. 6. 32: τὸ ἀρτοφόρον = foreg., Ath. 129 E.

ἀρτύμα, τό, a condiment, seasoning, sauce, spice, ἀρτύμασι παντοδαποῖσι Batr. 41; Βορᾶς ἀρτύματα Soph. Fr. 601, cf. 305; τὰ παλαιὰ καὶ θρολούμενα ἀρτύματ' Anaxipp. Εργ. 1. 4:—metaph., ἡ ἀνάπαυσις τῶν πόνων ἀρτ. Plut. 2. 9 C.

ἀρτύματικός, *ῆ*, *ov*, spicy, savoury, Suid.

ἀρτύνας [ῆ], *ῆ*, a magistrate at Argos and Epidaurus, like the Spartan ἀρμοστής, Thuc. 5. 47; ἀρτύνος Plut. 2. 291 D, Hesych.: cf. Ἀρτυτήρ.

ἀρτύνω [ῆ], fut. ἔνω, Ion. ἔνωε: aor. act. ἤρτυνα, med. —νόμην, pass. —ύνθη. A form of ἀρτύω used exclusively in Ep., ψευδέα τ' ἀρτύνομεν Od. 11. 366; λόχον ἀρτύναντες, cf. Lat. insidias struere, 14. 469; μνηστήρην θάνατον κακὸν ἀρτύναντε 24. 153; δαμνὴν ἤρτυνον 11. 15. 303; ἀρτύνη δὲ μάχη 11. 216; also, ἀρτύνομεν ἔδνα Od. 1. 277; ἀφ᾽ αὐτῶν ἀρτύναντες pulling themselves in order, dressing their ranks, 11. 12. 43 and 86, 13. 152:—Med., πικρὴν ἤρτυνετο Βουλὴν prepared his counsel, 2. 55; ἤρτυναντο ἐρετμὰ τροποῖς ἐν δερματίνοισιν fitted them with . . . Od. 4. 782, 8. 53.

ἀρτύς, ὅς, *ῆ*, (*ἀρῶ) Ion. for ἀρῶς, Hesych.

ἀρτύσια, *ῆ*, the art of seasoning, like ὀψαρτυσία, cf. Mein. Alex. Γαλατ. 1.

ἀρτύσι-λαος or -λεως, *ῆ*, a public servant at Delos, Ath. 173 A.

ἀρτύσις, *ews*, *ῆ*, (ἀρτύω) a dressing, seasoning, Diosc. 2. 59, Plut. 2. 99 C, 137 A: a mixing of metals in smelting, Ib. 395 C. [ῆ wrongly in Greg. Nav.]

ἀρτύτηρ, ἦρος, *ῆ*, director, the name of a magistrate at Thera, C. I. 2448.

ἀρτύτικός, *ῆ*, *ov*, fit for dressing, seasoning, Gramm.

ἀρτύτός, *ῆ*, *ov*, seasoned, flavoured, Diosc. 2. 107.

ἀρτύω Od. 4. 771: impf. ἤρτυον Hom.: besides these Homeric tenses, the following occur in later writers: fut. ἀρτύσω [ῆ] Soph. Fr. 601: aor. ἤρτυσα Hdt. 1. 12, Cratin.:—pf. ἤρτυκα (κατ-) Aesch. Eum. 473:—Pass., pf. ἤρτυμαι Pherecr., Eupol., Hipp. (v. inf.): aor. ἤρτυθην [ῆ] Oribas.—in Att., this Verb is chiefly used in compos. with κατὰ and ἐξ: (v. sub *ἀρῶ).

Like ἀρτύω, to arrange, devise, prepare, make ready, of all things requiring art and cunning, of a smith, τὰ δ' ἤρτυε 11. 18. 379; also, σοὶ δὲ . . . δῶλον ἤρτυε Od. 11. 439; τῷ δ' ἤρτυεν . . . ὀλέθρον 16. 448, cf. 20. 242; γόμον . . . ἀρτύει 4. 771: so, ἤρτυσαν τὴν ἐπιβουλὴν Hdt. 1. 12; cf. ἐπαρτύω.

II. in culinary sense, to dress savoury meat, to season, Soph. Fr. 601, Cratin. Lucert. 12; πρὸς ἡδονὴν Hipp. Vet. Med. 13; ἀρτ. τὰ ὅλα Arist. Eth. N. 3. 10, 9:—Pass., κίχλαι . . . ἀνάβρασσ' ἤρτυμεναι Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 23; ὅψω πολυτελῶς ἤρτυμένῳ Eupol. Incert. 49; ἤρτυμένος οἶνος Theophr. Odor. 51.

ἐρῦ, v. sub ἄρρυ.

ἀρυβαλλίς, ἰδος, *ῆ*, = sq., Hesych., and E. M. (ubi ἀρυβαλῖς).

ἀρυβαλλός [ῆ], *ῆ*, a bag or purse, made so as to draw close, Stesich. 11, Antiph. Autr. ἐρ. 3, cf. Poll. 10. 152. II. a vessel shaped like a purse, i. e. narrow at top, larger than the ἀρύτανα, Ar. Eq. 1094, cf. Ath. 783 F (post 446); both were used in the baths, Poll. 7. 166, 10. 63.

ἀρύσανη, *ῆ*, = ἀρυτήρ, Timon ap. Ath. 445 E.

ἀρύσσομαι, Med. to draw for oneself, Hdt. 6. 119: cf. ἀρύω.

ἀρυστήρ, ἦρος, *ῆ*, = ἀρυτήρ, Simon. Iamb. 28: used as a liquid measure by Hdt. 2. 168.

ἀρύστης, ἰδος, *ῆ*, = ἀρυτήρ, Soph. Fr. 703; cf. Lob. Paral. 442.

ἀρύστιχος, *ῆ*, Dim. of ἀρυτήρ, Ar. Vesp. 855, Phryn. Ποαστρ. 2, C. I. 2139.

ἀρυστήρις, ἰδος, *ῆ*, = ἀρύτανα, Anth. P. 6. 306; written ἀρυστός, C. I. 8345.

ἀρύτανα [ῆ], *ῆ*, fem. form of ἀρυτήρ, used at the baths, Ar. Eq. 1092, Fr. Antiph. Ἀλεπτ. 1, Theophr. Char. 9: cf. ἀρυβαλλός.

ἀρύτανο-αδής, *es*, shaped like an ἀρύτανα, χόνδρος ἀρ. of the arytaenoid cartilages of the larynx, Galen. 3. 556, cf. ib. 553.

ἀρύτηρ, ἦρος, *ῆ*, (ἀρύω) a ladle or cup, Diosc. 2. 84.

ἀρύτησιμος, *ov*, that can be drawn; drinkable, Anth. P. 9. 575.

ἀρύω Simon. 55, Att. ἀρύω [ῆ], Plat. Phaedr. 253 A (cf. ἀνάω, ἀνύω): impf. ἤρυνον Hes. Sc. 301: aor. ἤρυσσεν Pherecr. Περαι. 5, Xen.:—Med., ἀρύσσομαι Ar. Nub. 272, ἀρύσσομαι Anth., etc., (cf. ἀρύσσομαι): fut. ἀρύσσομαι (Ar. P. 9. 230, Luc.: aor. ἤρυσσεν Plut., opt. ἀρύσσειν Eur. Hipp. 210 (lyr.), inf. ἀρύσσειν Xen., part. ἀρύσσμενος Hdt., Ep. ἀρυσσάμενος Hes.:—Pass., aor. ἤρυσθην, ἐπαρυσθείς Alex. Δημ. 6; also ἤρυσσθην Hipp. 244. 44 and 49, Plut. 2. 690 C. To draw water or any liquor for others, οἱ δ' ἤρυνον others drew off the must, Hes. Sc. 301; ἀρύνεσθαι . . . ὕδωρ Simon. 55; ἐκ πιδῶνος ἤρυσσαν ἄκρατον Pherecr. l. c.; ἀρύναντες ἀπ' αὐτῆς [τῆς φιάλης] τῷ καθάψ Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 9; metaph., κἂν ἐκ Διὸς ἀρύνωσιν if they draw inspiration from Zeus, Plat. Phaedr. 253 A. II. Med. to draw water for oneself, ἀρυσσάμενος ποταμὸν ἀπο having drawn water from . . . Hes. Op. 548; ἀρύνειν ἀρυσσάμενος Pherecr. Περαι. 1. 5; ἀρύνεσθαι ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 8; c. acc., ἀρύνεσθαι ὑδάτων πᾶμα Eur. Hipp. 210; ἀρ. ἐκ τῶν ποταμῶν μέλι καὶ γάλα Plat. Ion 534 A: c. gen. partit., ἐρύττειν Νείλου ὑδάτων to draw off the waters of the Nile, Ar. Nub. 272: so, ἐς τὸν κύλπον τρεῖς ἀρύνουσιν τοῦ ἡλίου having (as it were) drawn the rays of the sun into his bosom, Hdt. 8. 137; metaph., ἀρ. μαντικῆς Plut. 2. 411 F. 2. in Arat. 746, ὠκεανὸν ἀρύνοντα they draw themselves, i. e. rise, from ocean, where Buttm. and Schneid. αἰρῶνται. 3. ἀρύνειν (as if from ἀρύνημι) Alcae. ap. Ath. 38 E (47 Bgk.) ex emend. Seidler pro ἀρνήμηναι.

ἐρφύς, in Maced. = ἰμάς, acc. to Hesych.

ἀρχ-ἀγγελος, *ov*, an archangel, N. T., Eccl.:—Adj. —γελικός, *ῆ*, *ov*, Eccl.

ἀρχαγέτης, ἀρχαγός, Dor. and Att. for ἀρχηγ-.

ἀρχαῖζω, fut. ἰσω, to be old-fashioned, copy the ancients in manners, language, etc., Dion. H. de Rhet. 10. 5, Plut. 2. 558 A.

trans. to make or reckon old, antiquate, τινά Clem. Al. 43.

ἀρχαῖκός (or ἀρχαῖκός, acc. to Phryn. 39), ἡ, ὄν, old-fashioned, antiquated, primitive, in dress, manners, thoughts, language, ἀρχαῖκα φρονεῖν Ar. Nub. 821; ἐν τοῖς δ' ἐκείνων ἔθουσιν ἰσθ' ἀρχαῖκός Antiph. 'Aρχ. 1. Adv. -κώς, Arist. Metaph. 13. 2, 5, ubiv. Bonitz.—Cf. ἀρχαῖσσι, 2. Κρονικός.

ἀρχαιο-γενής, ἑς, = ἀρχαῖοςγενος, Byz.

ἀρχαιογονία, ἡ, the antiquity or origin of a race, Eust. 1156. 54, etc.

ἀρχαῖο-γονος, ὄν, of ancient race, of old descent, Soph. Ant. 981.

perh. parox. ἀρχαιο-γόνος, original, primal, αἰτία Arist. Mund. 6, 21.

ἀρχαιο-γράφος, ὄν, writing of antiquities, Gloss.

ἀρχαιο-εἰδής, ἑς, old-fashioned, archaic, Dem. Phal. 245.

ἀρχαιολογέω, to discuss antiquities or things out of date, Thuc. 7. 69;

ἀρχ. τὰ ἱουδαίων Joseph. B. J. proem. 6:—Pass., ἱστορία ἀρχαιολογουμένη a history treated in an antiquarian manner, Dion. H. 1. 74, of Cato's *Origines*.

II. to use an old-fashioned style, Luc. Lexiph. 15.

ἀρχαιολογία, ἡ, antiquarian lore, ancient legends or history, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 285 D, Diod. 2. 46, Dion. H. 1. 4.

ἀρχαιολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in antique lore, Strabo 452.

ἀρχαιο-λόγος, ὄν, antiquarian, Theod. Stud.

ἀρχαιο-μελι-σίδωνο-φρύνιχ-ήρως, ὄν, in Ar. Vesp. 220 μέλη ἀρχ.

dear honey-sweet old songs from Phrynichus' *Phoenissae*.

ἀρχαῖον, τό, v. sub ἀρχαῖος.

ἀρχαῖο-νομος, ὄν, old-fashioned, ἡθῆ Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. αἰρεσις.

ἀρχαιο-παράδοτος, ὄν, handed down from of old, Phot.

ἀρχαιο-πίνης, ἑς, with the rust of antiquity, Dion. H. de Dem. 38.

ἀρχαῖο-πλούτος, ὄν, rich from olden time, of old hereditary wealth, Aesch. Ag. 1043, Soph. El. 1395, Lys. 156. 16, cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 9, 9, and v. ἀρτίπλουτος.

ἀρχαιο-πρεπής, ἑς, distinguished from olden time, time-honoured, Aesch. Pr. 409.

ἀρχαῖος, α, ὄν, (ἀρχή 1) from the beginning or origin: I. mostly

of things, ancient, primeval, σκότος Soph. O. C. 106: then, simply,

ancient, olden, ἐσθής Hdt. 5. 88; then freq. in Pind. and all writers;

δόμοις ἐπασσάλευσαν ἀρχαῖον γάμος Aesch. Ag. 579; Ζηνός ἀρχαῖος

νόμοις Soph. O. C. 1382; χερὸς σῆς πίστιν ἀρχαῖαν faith firm for ever,

Ib. 1632.

2. like ἀρχαῖκός, old-fashioned, antiquated, Aesch. Pr. 317, Ar. Nub. 984, Dem. 597. 18: also simple, silly, Ar. Nub. 915, 1357,

1469, Pherecr. Incert. 62, Plat. Euthyd. 295 C.

3. ancient, former, τὸ ἀρχ. βέβηρον Hdt. 1. 75; τοῦ ἀρχ. λόγου Id. 7. 160; οὐ γὰρ δὴ τὸ δ' ἀρχ. δέμας Soph. O. C. 110; οἱ ἀρχαῖοι opp. to οἱ ὕστερον Thuc. 2. 16.

—We sometimes have ἀρχαῖος and παλαιός joined, as παλαιὸν δῶρον ἀρχαῖον θηρὸς Soph. Tr. 555, cf. Lys. 107. 40, Dem. I. c., as in Lat. *priscus et vetustus*, *priscus et antiquus*, Ruhnk. Vellei. 1. 16, 3.

II. of persons, Θέμιν. . ἀρχαῖαν ἄλοχον Διὸς Pind. Fr. 6. 5; ἀρχ. θεαί, of the Erinyes, Aesch. Eum. 728; Πέλοψ Soph. Aj. 1292; οἱ ἀρχαῖοι the Ancients, name given by Arist. to the Ionic and other old philosophers, Metaph. 11. 1, 2, Gen. et Corr. 1. 1, 2, 1. 8, 3; in N. T. the old Fathers, Prophets, etc.

2. ancient, old, βαλὼν ἀρχ., of Darius, Aesch. Pers. 658; Λάτρης Eur. Hec. 609; ἑταῖρος Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 1; μαθητὴς

Act. Ap. 21. 16; παιδαγωγὸς ἀρχ., i. e. of old, formerly, Eur. El. 287,

cf. 853.

III. Adv. ἀρχαῖως, anciently, Dem. 123. 20; so also τὸ ἀρχαῖον (cf. τὸ παλαιόν), Ion. contr. τῶρχαῖον Hdt. 1. 56, 173, al., Att. τῶρχαῖον Aesch. Supp. 325; ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀρχ. Hdt. 4. 117; ἐξ ἀρχαῖων

Diod. 1. 14.

2. in olden style, κατὰ ἀρχαῖως λέγειν Plat. Phaedr. 267 B, cf. Isocr. 42 C, Ephor. 2; ἀρχ. καὶ σεμνῶς Aeschin. 26. 12.

IV. irreg. Comp. ἀρχαῖοτερος Pind. Fr. 20; (on ἀρχέστατος v. sub v.):

usual Comp. -ότερος Ar. Av. 469; Sup. -ότατος, Hdt. 1. 105, etc.

V. as Subst., τὸ ἀρχαῖον, of money, the prime cost, πλεόν τοῦ ἀρχ. Xen. Vect. 3, 2: the principal, Lat. sors, mostly in pl., Ar. Nub. 1155, and Oratt.; τὰ ἀρχαῖα ἀποδιδόναι Dem. 914. fin., etc.; τῶν ἀρχαῖων ἀπέστησαν, i. e. they declared themselves insolvent, Id. 13. 21 (v. sub κεφάλαιος)—opp. to τόκος, ἔργον, ἐπικαρπία, πρὸςδος Id. 17. 15, Isac. 60. 10, etc.), as Lat. sors or caput is opp. to *fenus, fructus, usus, usura, redditus*.

2. ἀρχαῖα, ἡ, = ἀρχή, Eust. 475. 1, etc.; cf. σελήναια, ἀναγκαῖη.

ἀρχαῖότης, ἡ, antiquity, old-fashionedness, Plat. Legg. 657 B; simpleness, Alciphro 3. 64.

ἀρχαιοτροπία, ἡ, old fashions or customs, Plat. Phoc. 3.

ἀρχαῖο-τροπος, ὄν, old-fashioned, ἐπιτηδεύματα Thuc. 1. 71; of a person, Dio C. 59. 29. Adv. -πως, Phot.

ἀρχαιο-φάνης, ἑς, seeming ancient, Jo. Lyd. de Magistr. 1. 18.

ἀρχ-αἰρεσία, ἡ, (αἰρεσις) an election of magistrates, ἀρχ. συνίξει an election is held, Hdt. 6. 58; but mostly in pl., as Plat. Legg. 752 C, Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 1, Isac. 66, Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 8, etc.; used to translate the Rom. *comitia*, Polyb. 3. 106, 1, etc.

II. in later Prose also in neut. form, ἀρχαιρέσια, τά, Polyb. 4. 67, 1, Dion. H. 6. 89, 8. 90, etc.; v. Moer. p. 11.

ἀρχαιρεσιάζω, fut. ἄσω, to hold the assembly for the election of magistrates, Isac. ap. Poll. S. 82, Plut. Camill. 9, etc.: to elect a magistrate in the assembly, Ib. 42, Dion. H. 2. 14.

2. to canvass for a magistracy, Lat. *ambire honores*, Polyb. 26. 10, 6, Plut. Camill. 42.

ἀρχαιρεσιακός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the ἀρχαιρεσία, Gloss.: -ιάρχης, ὁ, the leader of a political party, Hdn. Epim. 167.

ἀρχαῖσμός, ὁ, an antiquated phrase or style, Dion. H. de Comp. 22.

ἀρχε-, insepr. Prefix (from ἀρχω), = ἀρχι-, with which it is sometimes interchanged, v. ἀρχιέωρος, and cf. Lob. Phryn. 769.

ἀρχέ-γονος, ὄν, first of a race, original, primal, Arist. Plant. 1. 3, 14, oft. in Nonn.

II. perh. parox. ἀρχέγονος, the first author or origin, ἡ φύσις πάσης τέχνης ἀρχέγονόν ἐστ' Damox. Σύντρ. 1. 8, cf. Diod. 1. 88.

ἀρχε-δίκης [ῖ], ὄν, ὁ, the first, legitimate possessor, Pind. P. 4. 196.

ἀρχέ-ιον, Ion. ἀρχή-ιον, τό, neut. of an Adj. ἀρχεῖος, α, ὄν: (ἀρχή 11):—

the senate-house, town-hall, or the residence or office of the chief magistrates, Lat. *curia*, Hdt. 4. 62, Lys. 115. 7, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 3; τὰ ἀρχ. καὶ βουλευτήρια Dem. 145. 16; oft. in Inscr., as C. I. 124, al.

2. τὰ ἀρχεῖα the public records, archives, C. I. 1543. 22, Dion. H. 2. 26: original documents, Eccl.

II. the college or board of magistrates, the magistracy, Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 14., 5. 4, 8: but ἀρχεῖα, the several special boards, Ib. 4. 15, 8., 5. 7, 9.

ἀρχέ-κάκος, ὄν, beginning mischief, Il. 5. 63, Plut. 2. 861 A.

ἀρχέ-λαός, ὄν, leading the people, a chief, Aesch. Pers. 297; contr.

ἀρχέλας Ar. Eq. 164.

2. often as n. pr.; also in Att. form 'Αρχι-λέως, α, Soph. ap. Hephaest. p. 8.

ἀρχ-ἐμπορος, ὁ, a chief merchant, C. I. 4485-86.

ἀρχέ-πλούτος, ὄν, enjoying ancient wealth, like ἀρχαῖοπλούτος, Soph. El. 72: on the form v. Lob. Phryn. 769.

ἀρχέ-πολις, α, gen. εως, ruling a city, Pind. P. 9. 92.

ἀρχ-ερίωνιστής, οὔ, ὁ, the chief of a company or society (ἐρανος) C. I. 2525 b. 40:—the Verb -νιστέω, Ib.:—ἀρχι-ερανιστής in 126. 35.

ἀρχεοί-μολπος, ὄν, beginning the strain, Stesich. (75) ap. Ath. 180 E.

ἀρχ-εσπερος, ὄν, = ἀκρέσπερος, q. v.

ἀρχέστατος, said to be irreg. Sup. of ἀρχαῖος, most ancient, Aesch. Fr. 186; but Lob. Paral. 81 suggests ἀρχέστατος, ruler of the people (of Crete), cf. Od. 19. 181, sq.

ἀρχέτας, ὁ, Dor. for ἀρχέτης, a leader, prince, Eur. El. 1149: as Adj., ἀρχ. ὀρόνος a princely throne, Eur. Heracl. 753.

ἀρχ-ετύπος, ὄν, first-moulded, as on exemplar or model, σφραγίς, παράδειγμα Philo 1. 5.

II. ἀρχέτυπον, τό, an archetype, pattern, model, opp. to ἀπόγραφον, Dion. H. de Isao 11, cf. Ant. Plan. 204, Cic. Att. 16. 3, 1, Juv. 2. 7: the figure on a seal, Luc. Alex. 21; ἀρχ. Διδούς a portrait of Dido as she really was, Anth. Plan. 151, cf. Epigr. Gr. 1084. 4; and v. πρωτότυπος.—Also Adv. -τυπικός, Eust. 931. 22;—Subst. -τυπία, ἡ, = ἀρχέτυπον, Eccl.

ἀρχέω, (ἀρχω) to command, c. dat., ἀρχέειν Τρώεσσι Il. 5. 200, cf. 2. 345; c. gen., Ar. Rh. 1. 347.

ἀρχ-εφηβέω, to be head of the ἐφηβοί, C. I. 1121.

ἀρχέ-χορος, ὄν, leading the chorus or dance, πόνυ Eur. Tro. 151; of a person, Anth. P. append. 221.

ἀρχή, ἡ, (v. ἀρχω) beginning, origin, first cause, νέικος ἀρχή Il. 22. 116; πῆματος Od. 8. 81; φόνου 21. 4, etc.; ἄ. γενέσθαι κακῶν Il. 25. 97; ἀρχὴν τινας ποιεῖσθαι to make a beginning, Thuc. 1. 128; ἀρχὴν ὑποθεῖσθαι to lay a foundation, Dem. 29. 4, etc.; ἀρχὴν ἀρχεσθαι τινας Plat. Tim. 36 E.

b. often with Preps. in adverbial usages, ἐξ ἀρχῆς = ἀρχέθεν, from the beginning, from the first, from of old, Od. 1. 188, etc.; αὐτὴ ἀρχῆς φίλος Soph. O. T. 385; ἡ ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἐχθρα Xen., etc.; τὸ ἐξ ἀρχῆς Xen. Cyn. 12. 6; but, πλουτεῖν ἐξ ἀρχῆς πάλιν ανευ, afresh, Ar. Pl. 221; λόγον πάλιν ὥστερ ἐξ ἀρχῆς κινεῖν Plat. Rep. 450 A; ὅ ἐξ ἀρχῆς λόγος the original argument, Id. Theat. 177 C, cf. 179 D, etc.; αἱ ἐξ ἀρχῆς [μυαί] i. e. the principal, Arist. Pol. 3. 9. 5:—so, ἀπ' ἀρχῆς Hes. Th. 425, Hdt. 2. 104, Pind., Trag.:—κατ' ἀρχάς in the beginning, at first, Hdt. 3. 153, 7. 5; αὐτίκα κατ' ἀρχάς Id. 8. 94; τὸ κατ' ἀρχάς Plat. Legg. 798 A, al.

c. esp. in acc., ἀρχὴν, used absol. to begin with, at first, Hdt. 1. 9., 2. 28, al.; τὴν ἀρχὴν Andoc. 26. 5:—often followed by a negat. in the sense of absolutely not, not at all, Lat. *omnino non*, ἀρχὴν μὴδὲ λαβῶν Hdt. 3. 39; ἀρχὴν δὲ θηρᾶν οὐ πρέκει τὰμήχανα Soph. Ant. 92; ἀρχὴν κλέειν ἂν οὐκ .. ἐβουλόμην Id. Ph. 1239, cf. El. 439; sometimes with the Art., τούτω οὐκ ἐνδέομαι τὴν ἀρχὴν Hdt. 4. 25, cf. 28; τὴν ἀρχὴν γὰρ ἐξὴν αὐτῷ μὴ γράφειν Dem. 651. 23; cf. Antipho 138. 6, Plat. Gorg. 478 C; and this sense appears without a negat., ἐόντες ἀρχὴν ἔπτα in all, Id. 8. 132, v. 1. 9:—cf. ἀρχέθεν.

2. a first principle, element, first so used by the Ion. Philosophers, Arist. Metaph. 1. 3, 3, sq.; often in Plat. and Arist., esp. in pl.: Heraclit. called the soul ἀρχή, Arist. de An. 1. 2, 19.

3. the end, corner, of a bandage, rope, sheet, etc., Hdt. 4. 60, Hipp. Offic. 743, Eur. Hipp. 762, Act. Ap. 10. 11.

II. the first place or power, sovereignty, dominion, not in Hom.; Διὸς ἀρχή Pind. O. 2. 106; often in Hdt. and Trag., etc.; μεγάλην ἀρχὴν εὐρύκας Dem. 577. 22, cf. 69. 1: also in pl., ἀρχαὶ πολιτισμόναι Aesch. Cho. 864; τὰς ἐμάς ἀρχὰς σέβειν Soph. Ant. 744, etc.: also c. gen. rei, τῆσδ' ἔχων ἀρχὴν χερσὶν Soph. O. C. 737; ἀρχὴ τῶν νέων, τῆς θαλάσσης, τῆς Ἀσίας power over them, Thuc. 3. 90, Xen. Ath. 2. 16, etc.:—proverb., ἀρχὴ ἀνδρα δείξει Bias ap. Arist. Eth. N. 5. 1, 16, cf. Dem. 1455. 15: often also in pl. commands, authority, Trag.

3. a sovereignty, empire, realm, as Κύρου, Περδικαν ἀρχή, i. e. Persia, Macedonia, Hdt. 1. 91, Thuc. 1. 128, etc.

3. In Att. Prose, a magistracy, office in the government, ἀρχὴν ἀρχειν, λαμβάνειν to hold an office, Hdt. 3. 80., 4. 147; καταστήσας τὰς ἀρχὰς καὶ ἀρχοντας ἐπιστήσας the offices and officers, Hdt. 3. 89; ἐξ ἀρχὴν καθίστασθαι to enter on an office, Thuc. 8. 70; γενέσθαι ἐπ' ἀρχῆς Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 19; ἀρχὴν εἰσέναι Dem. 1369. 19, etc.; ἀρχὴν λαχεῖν to obtain an office, Id. 1306. 14; Ἑλληνοποιμαῖα τότε πρῶτον κατέστη ἀρχή Thuc. 1. 96; even with sing. noun, Κυθηροδίκης ἀρχὴ ἐκ τῆς Σπάρτης διέβαινε αὐτοῖς Id. 4. 53:—also a term of office, ἀρχῆς λοιποὶ αὐτῷ δύο μῆνες Antipho 146. 16; cf. ἦρ' ἂν τὴν ἐνιαυτίαν ἀρχὴν Thuc. 6. 54:—These offices were commonly obtained in two ways, χειροτονήθη by election, κληροτή by lot, Aeschin. 3. 35, cf. 15. 11.

4. in pl., ἀρχαί (as we say) 'the authorities,' the magistrates, Thuc. 5. 47, cf. Decr. ap. Andoc. 11. 29; also ἡ ἀρχή collectively, 'the government,' Dem. 1145. 26; παραδιδόναι τινὰ τῇ ἀρχῇ Antipho 135. 8; so, κατ' ἀρχῆς γὰρ φιλαίτιος λέως against authority, Aesch. Supp. 455; πομπὰς ἀρχῆς Aesch. Ag. 124.

ἀρχι-γενής, ἑς, = ἀρχι-γενος, causing the first beginning of a thing, τινός Aesch. Ag. 1628.

ἀρχιγεγεῖω, to be chief leader, τῶν κάτω Hdt. 2. 123 (v. l. ἀρχηγεῖω). ἀρχιγεγεῖω, to make a beginning, ἀπὸ τῶνδε Soph. El. 83.

ἀρχιγέτης, οὐ, ὁ, fem. ἀρχιγέτις, ἴδος, but dat. ἀρχιγέτι (Ar. Lys. 644): Dor. ἀρχαγέτης: (ἡγεῖσθαι) — a first leader, primal author, esp. the founder of a city or family, elsewhere κτίστης, οἰκιστής, Hdt. 9. 86, Pind. O. 7. 143, C. I. 1732 b. 2; and Apollo was called so at Cyrené as the cause of the city being founded, Pind. P. 5. 80; so at Naxos in Sicily, Thuc. 6. 3; at Tauromenium, Eckhel. 1. p. 248; at Hierapolis, C. I. 3906, etc.; — at Athens the ἥρωες ἐπώνυμοι were so called, Ar. Fr. 186, ap. Dem. 1072. 25; so, ὁ δῆμου ἀρχ., i. e. the tutelary hero of the deme, Plat. Lys. 205 D; at Sparta of the kings, Plut. Lycurg. 6; so fem. ἀρχιγέτις of Athena, C. I. 476, 477, al.; τὰρχιγέτι = τῇ ἀρχιγέτιδι Ar. Lys. 644.

2. generally, a first leader, prince, chief, Aesch. Theb. 999, Supp. 184, 251, Soph. O. T. 751, etc. 3. a first cause, author, ἀρχ. τύχης Eur. El. 891; γένους Or. 555. — Hence Adj. — εἰτικός, ἡ, ὄν, Byz. ἀρχηγικός, ἡ, ὄν, principal, primal, Origen. Adv. — κῶς, Dion. Areop. ἀρχηγός, Dor. ἀρχαγός, ὄν: (ἡγεῖσθαι) — beginning, originating, λόγος ἀρχηγός κακῶν Eur. Hipp. 881; Τροίας ἀρχ. τιμᾶς Id. Tro. 196: — primary, leading, chief, δύο φλέβες ἀρχ. Arist. P. A. 3. 4, 22.

II. as Subst., like ἀρχηγέτης, a founder, first father, Lat. auctor, of a tutelary hero, Soph. O. C. 60; τοῦ γένους Isocr. 32 C; τῆς πόλεως θεὸς ἀρχ. τίς ἐστιν Plat. Tim. 21 E; the founder of a family, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 12, 4.

2. a prince, chief, Aesch. Ag. 259; chief captain, leader, Ἑλληθῶν Simon. (198) fr. Thuc. 1. 132; also, ἀρχ. ἱερέων C. I. 679 S, cf. 2882. 3. a first cause, originator, τοῦ πράγματος Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 4, cf. Dinarch. 109. 15, Isocr. 253 D; Θολῆς ὁ τῆς τοιαυτῆς ἀρχ. φιλοσοφίας Arist. Metaph. 1. 3, 5; τῆς τέχνης Sosip. Καταψ. 1. 14: — so, τὸ ἀρχηγόν the originating power, Plat. Crat. 401 D.

ἀρχῆθεν, Dor. — ἀθεν, Adv. from the beginning, from of old, from olden time, Pind. O. 9. 81, I. 4. 11 (3. 25), Hdt. 1. 131., 2. 138, al.; rarely in Trag., Aesch. Fr. 427, Soph. Fr. 132; never in Att. Prose, A. B. 7. 12, cf. Lob. Phryn. 93. 2. with a neg., κρέσσον .. ἀρχῆθεν μὴ ἐλθεῖν not at all, Hdt. 5. 18; cf. ἀρχῆ 1. 1. c.

ἀρχῆζον, τό, v. sub ἀρχέζον.

ἀρχῆν, Adv., v. ἀρχῆ 1. 2.

ἀρχ-, inseparable Prefix, like ἀρχε-, from the same Root as ἀρχω, ἀρχύς (cf. Engl. arch-, Germ. Erz-), mostly in late words.

ἀρχ-ίατρος (or ἀρχιατρός acc. to Arcad. 86. 19), Ion. — ἱητρος, ὁ: — a chief physician, as it were the head of the medical faculty, C. I. 1227, 1407, al.; v. Franz, ad Erotian. p. 2, and Dict. of Antiqu. II. a great physician, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 5.

ἀρχι-βυστάλευς, ἑως, ὁ, chief king, king of kings, Byz.

ἀρχι-βασσάρα, ἡ, a leader of Bacchanals, C. I. 2052.

ἀρχι-βούκολος, ὁ, chief herdsman, Schol. Il. 1. 39.

ἀρχι-βουλος, οὐ, chief in council, Suid.

ἀρχι-γένηθλος, οὐ, = ἀρχι-γενος, Orph. H. 13.

ἀρχι-γέρων, οὐτος, ὁ, chief of the senate, Byz.

ἀρχι-γόνος, ἦτος, ὁ, an arch-inpator, arch-quack, Byz.

ἀρχι-γραμματεὺς, ἑως, ὁ, a chief clerk, Polyb. 5. 54, 12, Plut. Eum. 1.

ἀρχι-δαφνηφορέω, to be chief daφνηφόρος C. I. 1766, in Thessal. form (?) ἀρχιδανηφόρεω.

ἀρχι-δεσμοφύλαξ and — δεσμώνης, ὁ, chief gaoler, LXX (Gen. 39. 21, sq., 40. 4).

ἀρχι-διάκονος [ᾶ], οὐ, an archdeacon, Eccl.: v. Suicer s. v.

ἀρχι-διδασκαλία, ἡ, primary teaching or doctrine, Athanas. — and — διδασκαλος, ὁ, a chief teacher, Eust. Opusc. 16. 45.

ἀρχι-δικαστής, οὐ, ὁ, chief judge, Diod. 1. 48, Plut. 2. 355 A, C. I. 4734.

ἀρχιδιον, τό, Dim. of ἀρχῆ (II. 3), a petty office, Ar. Av. 1107; ὑπηρετεῖν τοῖς ἀρχ. to serve the petty magistrates, Dem. 314. 7.

Dim. of ἀρχῆ 1. 1, Philol. ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 420, cf. C. I. 5235.

ἀρχι-ἐπισκοπός, ὁ, an archbishop, Theodoret., etc.: — and — ἐπισκοπή, ἡ, the office or rank of an archbishop, Eust. Opusc. 294. 60.

ἀρχιεράσμαι, Med. to be high priest or priestess, LXX (4 Macc. 4. 18), C. I. 1929, 3422, al.

ἀρχιερατεύω, to be ἀρχιερεύς, LXX (1 Macc. 14. 47), C. I. 2719, 2766, 4266, al.: — hence, — ιερατεία, ἡ, the high priesthood, Athan.; also — ιεράτευμα, τό, Eust. Opusc. 247. 55: — in Galen. 13. 600 also ἀρχιερεύω.

ἀρχιερατικός, ἡ, ὄν, the ἀρχιερεύς, ἐκ γένους ἱερ. Act. Ap. 4. 6, cf. Joseph. A. J. 15. 3, 1, C. I. 4363.

2. episcopal, Eccl.

ἀρχιερεῖα, ἡ, a chief-priestess, C. I. 1718, 2511, al.: — at Rome, the chief of the Vestals, Dio C. 79. 9.

ἀρχι-ιερεὺς, ἑως, ὁ: Ion. ἀρχιέρως, ἑω, Hdt. 2. 37, also in Plat. Legg. 947 A: acc. pl. ἀρχιέρεις (from ἀρχιερεύς) Hdt. 2. 142: — an arch-priest, chief-priest, Il. c. and often in Inscr., C. I. 381-3, 479, al.: — at Rome, the Pontifex Maximus, Plut. Num. 9; ἀρχ. μέγιστος, of the Emperor, C. I. 320, 1305, al.: — at Jerusalem, the High-priest, Ev. Matth. 26. 3, etc.

ἀρχι-ιερωσύνη, ἡ, the high-priesthood, Plut. Pomp. 67, LXX (1 Macc. 7. 21, al.), C. I. 2719, 2767, al.: — also — ιερότης, ἦτος, ἡ, Byz.

ἀρχι-εταῖρος, ὁ, a chief friend or companion, LXX (2 Regg. 16. 16, cf. 1 Par. 27. 33).

ἀρχι-ευνούχος, ὁ, chief of the eunuchs, LXX (Dan. 1. 3), Heliod. 8. 3.

ἀρχι-ζάκορος, ὁ, ἡ, chief keeper of a temple, C. I. 4470.

ἀρχι-ζωγράφος, ὁ, chief painter, Eust. Opusc. 307. 23.

ἀρχι-ζῶος, οὐ, beginning life, Dion. Areop.

ἀρχι-θάλασσος, οὐ, ruling the sea, Anth. P. 6. 38.

ἀρχι-θεός, οὐ, divine from the beginning, Eccl.

ἀρχι-θεράπων, οὐτος, ὁ, chief attendant, Eust. Opusc. 291. 49.

ἀρχιθεωρέω, to be ἀρχιθέωρος, Dem. 552. 4, C. I. 2336.

ἀρχιθεωρήσις, ἑως, ἡ, = sq., Isae. ap. Poll. 8. 52.

ἀρχιθεωρία, ἡ, the office of ἀρχιθέωρος, Lys. 162. 5.

ἀρχι-θέωρος, ὁ, the chief θεωρός, chief of a θεωρία or sacred embassy, Andoc. 17. 19, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2, 2, C. I. 2860. 6, al.; written ἀρχεθ.

lb. 158 A. 33, 2270. 9.

ἀρχι-θιασίτης, ὁ, the leader of a θιάσος, C. I. 2271. 4.

ἀρχι-θωακος, ὁ, ἀρχι-θωρος, ὁ, occupying the chief seat, presiding, Byz.

ἀρχι-θύτης [θ], οὐ, ὁ, a chief sacrificer, C. I. 8756, S761.

ἀρχι-κέρανος, οὐ, ruling the thunder, Cleanth. h. Jov. 31, Orph. Fr. 6. 9 (v. l. ἀρχι-).

ἀρχι-κλωψ, αἶσος, ὁ, a robber-chief, Plut. Arat. 6.

ἀρχι-κουανίτης, οὐ, ὁ, chief chamberlain, C. I. 2132 d. 6.

ἀρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀρχῆ) of or for rule, royal, πρὸς μὴν Aesch. Cho. 260;

γένος Thuc. 2. 50. 2. of persons, fit for rule, command or office,

skilled in government or command, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 16, Plat. Prot. 352

B, al.; having served as magistrates, C. I. 2774; c. gen., νεὺς Plat.

Rep. 488 D; φύσει ἀρχ. πατὴρ υἱὸν Arist. Eth. N. 8. 11, 2. 3.

dominant, sovereign, ἡ ἀρχικωτάτη ἐπιστήμη the sovereign science, i. e.

σοφία, Id. Metaph. 1. 2, 7; τῇν ἀρχ. χάραν ἔχειν Id. P. A. 3. 4, 6;

ἀρχ. ἀρετή, opp. to ὑπερτεκνῆ, Id. Pol. 1. 13, 9, al. II. first of all,

original, Walz Rhett. 8. 657: — Adv. — κῶς, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 46, etc.

ἀρχι-κυβερνήτης, οὐ, ὁ, chief pilot, Strabo 69 S, Plut. Alex. 66.

ἀρχι-κύνηγος, ὁ, chief-huntsman, Joseph. A. J. 16. 10, 3.

ἀρχι-ληστής, οὐ, ὁ, a robber-chief, Joseph. B. J. 1. 10, 5, etc.

Ἀρχιλόχεος, α, or, of or used by Archilochus, of a particular kind of

verse, v. Meineke Com. Fr. 2. 844.

ἀρχι-μάγειρος, οὐ, the chief cook, chief of the kitchen, LXX (Gen. 39. 1, al., cf. Philo 2. 63); seemingly the title of a great officer in Oriental

courts, LXX (Dan. 2. 14, cf. Joseph. A. J. 10. 10, 3), Plut. 2. 11 B.

ἀρχι-μαῖος, ὁ, chief of the magi, Epigr. Gr. (add.) 903 a. 7; Sozom.

ἀρχι-μανδρίτης, οὐ, ὁ, chief of a μάνδρα, archimandrite, abbot, C. I.

8726, al., Epiphani. — fem. — ἱστ, ἡ, Gloss.

ἀρχι-μήνος, ἡ, (sc. ἡμέρα) the first of the month, Tzetz. Ilist. 13. 247.

ἀρχι-μηχανήτης, οὐ, ὁ, an arch-plotter, Tzetz.

ἀρχι-μῦμος, ὁ, a chief comedian, Plut. Sull. 36.

ἀρχι-μύστης, οὐ, ὁ, chief of the mystæ, C. I. 2052.

ἀρχι-νεώκορος, ὁ, chief of the νεώκοροι, C. I. 3831 a. 13.

ἀρχι-νεωποιός, ὁ, chief of the νεωποιοί, C. I. 2782. 15., 2795, 2814.

ἀρχιουνοχοεῖα, ἡ, the office of chief cup-bearer, LXX (Gen. 40. 13).

ἀρχι-οιναχός, ὁ, chief cup-bearer LXX (Gen. 40. 1 sq.).

ἀρχι-πάρθενος, οὐ, chief among virgins, E. M. 702. 6.

ἀρχι-πατριώτης, οὐ, ὁ, the head of a family, LXX (Jos. 21. 1).

ἀρχι-πάτωρ, ὀρος, ὁ, a patriarch, Eccl.

ἀρχι-περᾶτης, οὐ, ὁ, a pirate-chief, Diod. 20. 97, Plut. Pomp. 45.

ἀρχι-περσο-σατραπῆς, ὁ, chief satrap of Persia, Nicet. Eugen.

ἀρχι-πλῆνος, ὁ, a Nomad chieftain, Luc. Tox. 39.

ἀρχι-ποιμνῆ, ὁ, a chief shepherd, Ep. Eph. 5. 23, etc.

ἀρχι-πρεσβυτής, οὐ, ὁ, chief ambassador, Diod. 14. 53, C. I. 4347.

ἀρχι-πρόβουλος, ὁ, a chief counsellor, C. I. 4264.

ἀρχι-προφήτης, οὐ, ὁ, a chief prophet, Philo 1. 594, Clem. Al. 356.

ἀρχι-πρότανος, ὁ, chief president, C. I. 287 S, 2881, al.

ἀρχι-ραβδούχος, ὁ, chief lictor, Gloss.

ἀρχι-ρεύς, ὁ, Ion. for ἀρχιερεύς.

ἀρχι-σατράπης, οὐ, a chief satrap, Nicet. Eug. 1. 237., 5. 181.

ἀρχι-σιτοποιός, ὁ, chief baker, LXX (Gen. 40. 1 sq.), Philo 1. 661.

ἀρχι-σκηπτοῦχος, ὁ, a chief staff-bearer, Inscr. Eph. in C. I. 2987. 21.

ἀρχι-στράτηγος, ὁ, commander in chief, LXX (Jos. 5. 15, al.), Joseph.

A. J. 6. 11, 9.

ἀρχι-συνώτης, οὐ, ὁ, chief swineherd, Byz.

ἀρχι-συνάγωγος, ὁ, the ruler of a synagogue, Ev. Marc. 5. 22 sq., al.,

C. I. 9594, 6. 9906. II. head of a guild or company, C. I. (add.)

2007, 2221.

ἀρχι-σωματο-φύλαξ, αἶσος, ὁ, chief of the body-guard, LXX (Esth. 2.

21), Joseph. A. J. 12. 2, 5, cf. C. I. 2617, 4677, al.

ἀρχιτεκνέω, to be the architect, Plut. Peric. 13, cf. Sosip. Καταψ. 16,

C. I. 1458, al. 2. generally, to contrive, Lat. struere, Ar. Pax 305, Fr.

241. — The Verb — εἶναι and Subst. — εἶναι, prob. are only errors in Math. Vett.

ἀρχιτεκνάνημα, τό, a stroke of art, artifice, plot, Luc. Asin. 25.

ἀρχιτεκτονία, ἡ, architecture, Math. Vett. 107, LXX (Ex. 35. 33).

ἀρχιτεκτονικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for an ἀρχιτεκτων, his business and art,

Plat. Polit. 261 C: of persons, fit to be an ἀρχιτεκτων or master-builder,

one skilled in his art, Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 11.

II. ἡ — κῆ (sc. τέχνη or ἐπιστήμη) architecture, Sosip. Καταψ. 56. 2. the master-art or

science, which prescribes to all beneath it, as an ἀρχιτεκτων to his work-

men, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 1, 4, cf. Metaph. 4. 1, 2, al.; of the dramatic

art, Id. Poët. 19, 7.

ἀρχι-τέκτων, ὀνος, ὁ, a chief-artificer, master-builder, etc., director of

works, architect, engineer, τοῦ ὑπὸ γματος, τῆς γεφύρας Hdt. 3. 60., 4.

87; opp. to χειροτέχνης Arist. Metaph. 1. 1, 11; often in Inscr., C. I.

177., 160. 2, 2158, al. 2. ἐργατῶν ἀρχων, a foreman or clerk of

works, opp. to ἐργαστικός, Plat. Polit. 259 E.

3. generally, a leader,

author, Eur. Cycl. 477; ἀρχ. κύριος τῆς ἡδονῆς Alex. Mil. 1; ἀρχ. τῆς

ἐπιβολῆς Dem. 1286. 10; τοῦ τέλους Arist. Eth. N. 7. 11, 1; τοὺς τοὺς

διανοίας ἀρχ. τινός those that are masters of a thing by force of intellect,

Id. Pol. 7. 3, 8. II. esp., at Athens, the manager of the state theatre

and of the Dionysia, Dem. 234. 24; cf. Büch P. E. 1. 294.

ἀρχι-τελώνης, οὐ, ὁ, a chief toll-collector, chief-publican, Luc. 19. 2.

ἀρχι-τέχνης, οὐ, ὁ, a chief artificer or author, Epiphani.

ἀρχι-τρίκλινος, ὁ, the president of a banquet (triclīnion) Ev. Jo. 2. 9,

Heliod. 7. 27.

ἀρχι-υπασιπστής, οὐ, ὁ, *chief of the men at arms*, Plut. Eum. 1.
 ἀρχι-υπηρέτης, οὐ, ὁ, *chief minister*, C. I. 600, cf. t. 3. p. 302.
 ἀρχι-φίλος, ὁ, *chief of a tribe*, LXX (Dent. 29. 10).
 ἀρχι-φῶρ, ὤρος, ὁ, = ἀρχικλῶν, Diod. 1. 80.
 ἀρχιφῶτος, οὐ, (φῶς) *author or source of light*, Eccl.
 ἀρχι-χιλάρχος, ὁ, *chief of the commanders of thousands*, Origen.
 ἀρχο-γλυπτάδης, οὐ, ὁ, *son of a place-hunter*, Com. Anon. 81:—and
 ἀρχο-λίπαρος, οὐ, (λίπαρέα) *grasping at office*, lb.
 ἀρχο-εὐδής, ἐς, *first, principal*, Arist. Metaph. 2. 3, 9, H. A. S. 2, 11,
 al. Adv. —δῶς, Moschio Mul. 2.
 ἀρχ-οινόχοος, ὁ, a *chief butler*, C. I. (add.) 1793 b.
 ἀρχο-μηνία, ἡ, *the beginning of the month*, C. I. 71. 17 and 37.
 ἀρχοντεύω, *to preside*, C. I. 2076, 2402:—hence ἀρχοντεία or -τία, ἡ, Byz.
 ἀρχοντιάω, *to wish to be ruler*, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 341, Jo. Lyd. de Magistr.
 1. 28, Isid. Pel. 3. 216.
 ἀρχοντικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of an archon*, Πέλεκυς Anth. P. 9. 763, in Ien-
 mite.
 2. *of the rank of archon*, C. I. 5799, 6615. II. οἱ ἀρχ.
heretics, who asserted that there were more Supreme Beings than one, Eccl.
 ἀρχός, ὁ, a *leader, chief, commander*, εἰς δὲ τις ἀρχὸς ἀνήγ' Il. 1. 144;
 c. gen., 2. 493, etc., Pind. P. 1. 13, etc. III. *the rectum*, Hipp.
 Aph. 1255, Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 7, al.
 ἀρχῶ, Il., etc., Ep. inf. ἀρχέμεναι Il. 20. 154: impf. ἤρχον, Il., etc.;
 Dor. ἄρχον Pind.: fut. ἄρξω Aesch., Thuc.: aor. ἤρξα Od., Att.: pf.
 ἤρξα C. I. 3487. 14, Decret. ap. Plut. 2. 851 F.—Med., Od.: impf., Il.,
 Hdt.: fut. ἄρξομαι (in nied. sense, v. sup.) Il. 9. 97, Eur., Xen.; Dor.
 ἄρξεῖναι Theocr.: aor. ἤρξαμεν Od., Hdt., Att.—Pass., pf. ἤρξαμεν only
 in med. sense, v. inf. 1. 2: aor. ἤρχθην, ἀρχθῆναι Thuc. 6. 18, Arist.:
 fut. ἀρχθήσομαι; but also ἀρξομαι in pass. sense, v. inf. 1. 5. (From
 √APX come also ἀρχή, ἀρχι-, ἀρχύς, ἀρχων, ὄρχαμος, ὄρχμα; cf.
 Skt. arh, arhāmi (possum), arhas (dignus), argham (pretium).) To
 be first, and that.
 I. in point of Time, to begin, make a be-
 ginning, both in Act. and Med., though in Hom. the Act. is more freq.,
 in Att. Prose the Med., the sense being much the same, except that the
 Med. puts forward the notion of *personal action*: πολέμου ἀρχεῖν *to be*
the party that begins the war, Thuc. 1. 53; π. ἀρχεσθαι *to begin one's*
warlike operations, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 6; ἀρχεῖν *τοῦ λόγου* *to be the one*
who begins a conversation, Id. An. 1. 6, 6; ἀρχεσθαι *τοῦ λόγου* *to*
begin one's speech, lb. 3. 2, 7. Construct.: 1. mostly c. gen., *to*
make a beginning of, ἀρχεῖν πολέμου, μάχης, ὁδοῖο, μύθων, etc., Hom.,
 etc.; so in Hdt., ἀρχ. τῶν ἀδικημάτων Id. 1. 2, so in Att., ἤρξεν ἐμβολῆς
 Aesch. Pers. 409; *τοῦ κακοῦ* lb. 353; ἀρχεῖν χειρῶν or χειρῶν ἀδικῶν,
 ἀρχεῖν τῆς πληγῆς *to strike the first blow*, Antipho 126. 5, 9; v. χεῖρ
 Il. 2. c. 3. d.—in Med. also in a religious sense, like ἀπαρχεσθαι and
 ἐπαρχεσθαι (cf. ἀπαρχή, καταρχή), ἀρχόμενος *beginning with*
the limbs, Od. 14. 428, cf. Eur. Ion 651; so in Act., ἀρχεῖν σπονδῶν
 Thuc. 5. 19; for which Pind. 1. 6. 55 has σπονδαῖον ἀρξαι, v. Dissen
 (5. 37). 2. also c. gen. *to begin from or with*... ἐν σοὶ μὲν λήξω
 σοὶ δ' ἀρξομαι Il. 9. 97; ἀρχεσθαι Διὸς, Lat. ab Jove principium, Pind.
 N. 5. 45; πόθεν ἀρξομαι; Aesch. Cho. 855; ὅποθεν ποτὲ ἤρξαται Hipp.
 Vet. Med. 10; so, ἀρχεσθαι, ἤρχεται ἐκ τινος Od. 23. 199, Hipp. Offic.
 744; ἀπὸ τινος freq. in Prose, ἀρξέμενοι ἀπὸ παιδῶν *even from boyhood*,
 Hdt. 3. 12, cf. Xen. Mem. 3. 5. 15; but of Time more commonly ἐκ
 παιδῶν, ἐκ παιδὸς, etc., Plat. Rep. 408 D, Theag. 128 D;—ἀπὸ being used
 in all other relations, ἀρξέμενος πρὸ σοῦ, i. e. including yourself, Plat. Gorg.
 471 C, Dem. 325. 7; μέχρι τῶν δώδεκα ἀπὸ μᾶς ἀρξάμενος Plat. Legg.
 771 C; ἀπ' ἱερῶν ἡγούμενη ἀρχῇ lb. 771 A; ἀπ' ἐστίας ἀρχόμενος Ar.
 Vesp. 846. 3. c. gen. rei et dat. pers., ἀρχ. θεοῖς δαῖτός *to make*
preparations for a banquet to the gods, Il. 15. 95; τοῖσι δὲ μύθων ἤρχε
 2. 433, etc.; τῇσι δὲ... ἤρχετο μολῆς Od. 6. 101; ἤρξε τῇ πόλει
 ἀνομίας *to νόσημα* Thuc. 2. 53, cf. 12; ἀρχεῖν ἐλευθερίας τῇ Ἑλλάδι
 Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 23;—ἀρχεῖ τινός *it is the beginning, cause, origin*
of a thing to one, c. ἡμῖν οὐ σμικρὸν κακὸν ἤρξεν τὸ δῶρον Soph. Tr.
 871. 4. c. acc., ἀρχεῖν ὁδὸν τινι, like Lat. praeire viam alicui,
to shew him the way, Od. 8. 107, cf. ἡγεμονεύειν; and absol. (sub. δῶν),
to lead the way, ἤρχε δ' Ἀθήνη Od. 3. 12; οὐ μὲν ἀρχεῖ Il. 9. 69; ἡ βα
 καὶ ἤρχε λέχσσε κίων 3. 447; ἤρχε δ' ἀρα σφῶν Ἄρης 5. 592; cf.
 inf. 1. 2; but also with other accusations, ἀρχεῖν ὕμνον Pind. N. 3. 16;
 ἀπερ ἤρξεν Aesch. Ag. 1529; λυπηρόν τι Soph. El. 553; ὕβριν Id. Fr.
 337. 5. of actions, c. inf., τοῖσιν δ' ἤρχ' ἀγορεύειν among them,
 Il. 1. 571, etc.; ἤρχε νέεσθαι, ἤρχ' ἔμην 2. 84, 13. 329; ἀρχεῖτε
 φορέειν Od. 22. 437, etc.; ὑφαίνειν ἤρχετο μῦθον Il. 7. 324; so in Att.,
 ἤρξαντο οικοδομεῖν Thuc. 1. 107; ἡ νόσος ἤρξατο γενέσθαι Id. 2. 47:—
 but of continued action or condition, c. part., ἤρχον χαλεπαίνων Il. 2.
 378; ἡν ἀρῇ ἀδικεῖν Hdt. 4. 119; ἡ ψυχὴ ἤρχεται ἀπολείπουσα Xen.
 Cyr. 8. 7, 26; ἀρχομαι ἐπαίνων Plat. Menex. 237 A, cf. Theact. 187 A.
 (but ἀρχομαι ἐπαίνων Id. Phaedr. 241 E); ἀρχ. διδάσκων Xen. Cyr. 8.
 8, 2, (but, ἀρχ. μανθάνειν Id. Mem. 3. 5, 22). 6. absol., esp. in
 imperat., ἀρχε *begin!* Hom.: also, ἀρχεῖν [τῇν ἐκεχειρίαν] τῇνδὲ τὴν
 ἡμέραν ap. Thuc. 4. 118, cf. Dem. 713. 25; part. ἀρχόμενος, at first,
 Xen. Eq. 9, 3, Cyn. 3, 8; at the beginning, ἀρχομένου δὲ πῶτον καὶ λή-
 γοντος Hes. Op. 366, cf. Fr. 214 Marcksch.; ἀρχ. ἡ καταπαυομένησι
 Ar. Eq. 1263; ὕπερ εἶπον ἀρχ. Isocr. 25 C; ἀμα ἡμῖ ἀρχομένων Thuc.
 2. 1; θέρουσ εὐθύς ἀρχομένου Id. 2. 47. II. in point of Place or
 Station, to lead, rule, govern, command, be leader or commander,
 (never so in Med.):—Construct.: 1. mostly c. gen. *to rule, be leader*
of... τινός Hom. and Att. 2. more rarely c. dat., ἀνδράσιν ἤρξα
 Od. 14. 230, cf. 471, 1. 2. 805; and so sometimes later, as Pind. P. 3, 7,
 Aesch. Pr. 940, Eur. Andr. 666, I. A. 337, C. I. 1569, 1573; also, ἐν δ'
 ἀρα τοῖσιν ἤρχ' *held command among them*, Il. 13. 690, and so Plat.
 Phaedr. 238 A:—c. inf. added, ἀρχε Μυρμιδόνεσι μάχεσθαι *led them*

on to fight, Il. 16. 65 (unless this rather belongs to 1. 4, ἀρχε
 ὁδὸν...).

3. absol. *to rule*, ὅσον τό τ' ἀρχεν καὶ τὸ δουλεύειν δίχα
 Aesch. Pr. 927, cf. Pers. 774: esp. *to hold a subordinate office*, ὁκοῖον τε
 εἴη ἀρχεν μετὰ τὸ βασιλεύειν Hdt. 6. 65:—at Athens, to be archon,
 Dem. 572. 14 (cf. ἀρχων); also, ἀρχάς, ἀρχὴν ἀρχεν Hdt. 3. 80, Thuc.
 1. 93; ἀρχεν τὴν ἐπάνυμον (sc. ἀρχήν) C. I. 402: v. ἀρχή II. 3. 4.
 rarely like κρατέω, *to gain the mastery, prevail*, αὐτὸς ἐξέται, ὅττι κεν
 ἀρχῇ on thee 'twill depend what prevails, Il. 9. 102. 5. Pass., with
 fut. med. ἄρξομαι, Hdt. 1. 174, Pind. O. 8. 60, Aesch. Pers. 589, Lys.
 ISO. 6; but pass. ἀρχθήσομαι Arist. Pol. 1. 13, 5:—*to be ruled, governed*,
 etc., ὑπὸ τινος Hdt. 1. 103; ἐκ τινος Soph. El. 264, Ant. 63; ὑπὸ τοῦ
 Hdt. 1. 91; σφόδρα Lys. 128. 36; ἀρχε πρῶτον μαθὼν ἀρχεσθαι Solon
 ap. Diog. L. 1. 60, cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 4, 14; οἱ ἀρχόμενοι subjects, Xen.
 An. 2. 6, 19, etc.

ἀρχ-φῶδός, ὁ, a *precentor*, Byz.

ἀρχων, οντος, ὁ, (part. ἀρχῶ) a *ruler, commander, captain*, νεὺς Hdt.
 5. 33; absol., Aesch. Theb. 674, Soph. Aj. 668, etc.: a *chief, king*, Ἀσίας
 Aesch. Pers. 74. 2. Ἀρχοντες, οἱ, *the chief magistrates at Athens*,
 nine in number, Thuc. 1. 126, etc.:—the first being called emphatically
 ὁ Ἀρχων or Ἀρχων ἐπάνυμον, the second ὁ Βασιλεὺς, the third ὁ Πολέ-
 μαρχος, the remaining six οἱ Θεσμοθῆται: v. sub στεφανῶν III:—also
 of other magistrates at Athens, τοὺς κληρωτοὺς ἀρχ. Aesch. 58. 7,
 sq. 2. the title Ἀρχων was also given to the *chief magistrate* in
 other places, as at Sparta to the Ephors, Hdt. 6. 106, cf. Diod. 11. 40;
 Ἀρχοντες ἐν Δελφοῖς Κλευνδῶμον Curt. Inscr. Delph. 3. 3, etc.; at Pla-
 taea, Plut. Aristid. 21; in Boeotia, Keil's Inscr. 2; of the Roman Consuls,
 Polyb. 1. 39, 1.

3. of inferior commanders, praefecti, Id. 6. 26, 5.
 ἀρχώντης, οὐ, ὁ, a *chief contractor*, C. I. (add.) 3912; restored by
 Reisk. in Andoc. 17. 24 for ἀρχων εἰς τῆς πεντηκοστής.

*ἄρω, radical form of ἀραρίσκω (q. v.). (From √AP, which is very
 prolific, come ἀραρίσκω; ἀρροῖν, ἀρρόμος; ἀρός, ἀρώξω, ἀρωμία;
 ἀρῆμος; ἀρτι, ἀρτιος, ἀρτίω; ἀρτύω, ἀρτύς; ἀρι-, ἀρείων, ἀριστος, and perh.
 Ἀρης; ἀρέσκω, ἀρετή, ἐρίσθω; cf. Skt. ar, aram (artus, velox), aryas
 (arjus); ἵρmas (armus); Zd. ar (irē), areta (perfectus), erethē (ἀρετή);
 Lat. artus (Subst.), articulus, armus, arma, artus or arctus (Adj.),
 artare, ars (artis);—Goth. arms (arm); Lith. arli (near);—cf. also
 ἀρ-απτή, ὁμ-απτή, ὁμαρτέω, ὁμπος, ἀρπεδύνη.)

ἀρωγή, ἡ, (ἀρήγω) *help, aid, succour, protection*, poet. word, rare in
 Prose, Ζηνὺς ἀρωγῇ given by Zeus, Il. 4. 408; ἐς μέσον... δικάσατε μήτ'
 ἐπ' ἀρωγῇ judge impartially and not in anyone's favour, Il. 23. 574;
 πέμψειν ἀρ. Aesch. Cho. 477, 774; οὐδ' ἔχων ἀρ. Soph. Ph. 856; used
 in a parody of Aesch., Ar. Ran. 1267 sq.:—ἀρ. νόσου, πόνων *help*
against... Plat. Legg. 919 C, Menex. 238 A. II. of persons, an
 aid, succour, διπλὰς ἀρωγὰς μολεῖν, of Apollo and Artemis, Soph. O. C.
 1094; στρατιῶνιν ἀρ., of the Greek host, Aesch. Ag. 47, cf. 73.

ἀρωγο-ναύτης, οὐ, ὁ, *helper of sailors*, Anth. P. 9. 290.

ἀρωγός, ὁν, (ἀρήγω) *aiding, succouring, propitiating, serviceable*, τινι
 Pind. O. 2, 81, Aesch. Eum. 289; absol., Id. Pr. 997, Soph. O. T. 206:—
 rare in Prose, *beneficial*, medically, Hipp. Aër. 288; ἔλαιον... ταῖς θηρί
 ἀρ. Plat. Prot. 334 B. 2. c. gen. *serviceable, useful towards*
 a thing, ἀρωγὰ τῆς δίκης ὀρκώματα Aesch. Eum. 486; γένος ναῦας ἀρωγὸν
 τέχνας *serviceable in sea-craft*, Soph. Aj. 357; also, δῖφους ἀρ. *against*
 thirst, Antiph. Mel. 1; πόνων Luc. Trag. 54:—so also, ἐπὶ ψευδέσσειν
 ἀρ. Il. 4. 235; πρὸς τι Thuc. 7. 62; and c. dat., ἐχέουσιν ἀρ. Nic. Th.
 636. II. as Subst., as always in Hom., a *helper, aid*, esp. in battle;
 also a *defender* before a tribunal, advocate, Il. 18. 502.

ἀρωμα, τό, any *spice or sweet herb*, Hipp. Aph. 1254, Xen. An. 1. 5,
 1, Arist. Probl. 12. 7, al. (Root uncertain: M. Müller suggests that it
 may mean the smell of a ploughed field, Sc. of L. 1. p. 263.)

ἀρωμα, τό, (ἀρώω), *arable land, corn-land*, Lat. arum, Soph. Fr. 77,
 Ar. Pax 1158, Eupol. Inscr. 6: cf. ἀρομα.

ἀρωματίζω, *to spice*, Diosc. 2. 91. 2. intr. *to have a spicy flavour*
 or scent, Diod. 2. 49, Plut. 2. 623 E.

ἀρωματικός, ἡ, ὄν, *aromatic*, Arist. Plant. 1. 6, 1, Diosc. 2. 202, Plut.
 2. 791 B.

ἀρωματιστέον, verb. Adj. *one must spice, perfume*, Diosc. 2. 91.

ἀρωματίτης, οὐ, ὁ, -ίτης, ιδος, ἡ, = ἀρωματικός, Diosc. 5. 64.

ἀρωματο-πώλης, οὐ, ὁ, a *dealer in spices*, Artemid. 2. 22:—also -πρά-
 τής, οὐ, ὁ, Theod. Stud.

ἀρωματο-φόρος, οὐ, *spice-bearing*, Arist. Plant. 1. 6, 1, Strabo 39, Plut.
 ἀρωματώδης, ἐς, (είδος) *like spice, spicy*, Diosc. 1. 12.

ἀρώμεναι, v. sub ἀρώω.

ἀρωμία, ἡ, = ἀρον, Phnias ap. Ath. 371 D; but = μέσπιλον, Diosc. 1. 169.

ἀρωμαῖος, Dor. for ἀρουμαῖος, Ar. Ach. 762.

ἀρώσμιος, οὐ, poet. for ἀρώσμιος, q. v.

ἀρωστος, οὐ, poet. for ἀρωστος, Anth. P. 11. 206.

ᾶς, also ᾶς and ᾶς, Aeol. and Dor. for ᾶς, Pind. O. 10 (11). 61, Theocr.
 14. 70; v. Koen Greg. p. 188. II. ᾶς, Dor. fem. gen. of ὄς, ἡ, ὅ.

ᾶ-σάγγηνετος, οὐ, *not to be caught in a sāγγην*, Cyrill.

ᾶ-σαγῆς, ἐς, *unaccustomed to bear the saddle*, of horses, Justin. M.

ᾶσαι, contr. for δάσαι, v. sub ᾶω, *to hurt*.

ᾶσαι, ᾶσαιμι, v. sub ᾶω, *to satiate*.

ᾶσαι, ᾶσαις, v. sub ᾶω.

ᾶ-σακτος, οὐ, (σάπτω) *not trodden down*, γῆ Xen. Oec. 19, 11.

ᾶ-σαλάμινος [μί], οὐ, *not having been at Salamis*, Ar. Ran. 204.

ᾶ-σάλευα, ἡ, *corelessness*, Sophron in E. M. 151. 51 (ubi ᾶσάλεον pro-ῖαν).

ᾶ-σάλευτος, οὐ, *unmoved, tranquil*, of the sea (v. sub ἀσάλακτος);
 ᾶσ. ἡ γῆ Arist. Mund. 3. 4:—metaph. of the mind, Eur. Bacch. 390;
 ᾶσ. ἡσυχία Plat. Ax. 370 D; στάλα ᾶσ. Epigr. Gr. 1028. 4; ῥίκη lb.
 855. 3. Adv. -τως, Polyb. 9. 9, 8.

ἀ-σῶλῆς, ἐς, = foreg., ἀσ. *mania unthinking, careless*, Aesch. Fr. 362.
 ἀ-σῶλος, ον, = ἀσάλευτος, Plut. 2. 981 C.
 ἀ-σάπικτος, ον, *without sound of trumpet*, ὥρα ἀσάλπ. the hour when no trumpet sounds, i. e. midnight, Soph. Fr. 351.
 ἀ-σάμβάλος, Acol. for ἀσάνδαλος, Nonn. D. 32. 256., 44. 14.
 ἀσάμινος, ἡ, a *bathing-tub*, ἐς δ' ἀσάμινον ἔσασα having made sit in it, Od. 10. 361; ἐκ δ' ἀσ. βῆ 3. 468; ἐς δ' ἀσάμινον βάντες ἔβησαν Il. 10. 576, al.; ἀργυρέας ἀσ. Od. 4. 128; rare in Att., Cratin. Xeip. 13. Ἀσάμινος, Dor. for ἄσμημος.
 Ἀσάνα, Ἀσάνα, Ἀσάναος, Lacon. for Ἀσάνη, Ar. Lys. 1300, 980, al.
 ἀ-σάνδαλος, ον, *unsaddled, unsaddled*, Pherecyd. 60, Bion 1. 21; v. s. ἀσάμβαλος.
 ἀ-σαντος, ον, *not to be soothed, ungentle*, θυμός Aesch. Cho. 422.
 ἀσῶπῆς, ἐς, (σῶπμαι) *not liable to rot or decay*, Hipp. 1150 G, Arist. Probl. 14. 7. Adv. -έως, = ἀπέπας, Hipp. Acut. 386, v. Littré.
 ἀσάρτις, οἶνος, ὁ, wine flavoured with *asarum*, Diosc. 5. 68.
 ἀσαρκίω, to be *asarikos* or lean, Hipp. 352. 27.
 ἀ-σαρκῆς, ἡ, *not fleshly*, i. e. *spiritual*, Anth. P. 8. 142.
 ἀσαρκία, ἡ, *want of flesh, leanness*, Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 2, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 8 and 16.
 ἀ-σαρκος, ον, *without flesh, lean*, opp. to σαρκώδης, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15, Xen. Cyn. 4. 1, Arist. Probl. 6. 6: bare of flesh, Hipp. Fract. 764; ὅσα Com. Anon. 41. 2. *not fleshly, spiritual*, Greg. Naz.: Adv. -κως, Jo. Chrys. II. (a copul.) with flesh, fleshy, Lyc. 154.
 ἀσαρκώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *lean, meagre-looking*, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 8.
 ἀσάρων, τό, a plant, *asarabacca, asarum Europ.* L., Diosc. 1. 9.
 ἀσάρως, Acol. for ἀσάρως.
 ἀ-σάρωτος [σά], ον, *unswept*: in Plin. H. N. 36. 25, οἶκος ἀσάρωτος a room paved in mosaic to look as if strewn with crumbs, etc.
 ἀσασθαι, ἀσασθε, v. sub ἄω, to *satiare*.
 ἀσάτο, contr. for δάσάτο, v. sub ἄω, to *hurt*.
 ἀσάφεια, ἡ, *want of clearness, uncertainty, obscurity*, opp. to σαφήνεια, Plat. Rep. 478 C: ἀσάφεια has been restored in Polyb. 1. 67, 11, for ἀσαφία, ἀσαφίη being only an Ion. form, Hipp. 28. 41; Ἀσαφίη personified in Emped. 27.
 ἀ-σαφήνιστος, ον, *not explained, declared*, Schol. Eur. Med. 722.
 ἀ-σάφης, ἐς, *indistinct* (to the senses), *dim, faint*, ἀσ. σημεία Thuc. 3. 22; σκιαγραφία Plat. Critias 107 C: *indistinct* (to the mind), *dim, baffling, uncertain, obscure, πάντ' . . αἰνικάτα κάσασθ' ἰλέγεις* Soph. O. T. 439, cf. Thuc. 4. 86; νύξ ἀσαφές ἐστίν by night one sees less distinctly, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 4, cf. Anth. P. 12. 156; ἀσ. γλώσσα Hipp. Epid. 1. 990, Littré; of sounds, Arist. Audib. 24; φθέγματα Epigr. Gr. 1003. 6. 2. of persons, *obscure, διάσκαλος* Plat. Rep. 392 D. II. Adv. -φώς, *obscurely*, Id. Crat. 427 D; ἀσαφώς ποτέρων ἀρξάντων *without knowing which began*, for ἀδήλου ὄντος ποτέροι ἀρξάνειν, Thuc. 4. 20.
 ἀσαφῶς-γράφος, ον, *obscurely written*, Walz Rhett. 6. 587.
 ἀσάω [ἄσ], only used in Pass. ἀσάομαι, imper. ἀσάω, part. ἀσάμενος: aor. ἡσθήνυ: (ἄσθ):—*to feel loathing or nausea*, caused by surfeit, δάσται Hipp. 309. 15, 551. 17; δάσται, of pregnant women, Arist. H. A. 7. 4, 6:—*metaph. to be disgusted or vexed at a thing*, c. dat., μηδὲν ἄναι χαλεποῖσιν ἀσώ φρένα Theogn. 657; μήτε κακοῖσιν ἀσώ τι λήν φρένα (as Bgk. for ἀσάντων, which would otherwise be an example of the Act.), Id. 593; ὅταν δέ τι θυμὸν ἀσθήσῃ Theogn. 989; ἐδίξετο ἐπ' ὧ μάλιστα τὴν ψυχὴν ἀσθηθεῖ Hdt. 3. 41; ἀσάμενος ἐν φρεσὶ Theocr. 25. 240; for which we have an Acol. form ἀσάμενος [ἄσά] *disgusted*, Alcae. 29.—Never in the best Att.
 ἀ-σβεστος, ον, also η, ον, Il. 16. 123:—*unquenchable, inextinguishable*, φλόξ Il. 1. 1, c.; but in Hom. mostly as epith. of κλέος, γέλωας, μένος, βοῆς, π., ἐργμάτων καλῶν ἀσβεστος αἰεὶς αἰεὶ Pind. I. 4. 71 (3. 60); ἀσβ. πόρος ὠκεανοῦ ocean's ceaseless flow, Aesch. Pr. 532, cf. Ag. 958. II. as Subst., ἀβεστος (sc. τίτανος), ἡ, *unslaked lime*, Diosc. 5. 133, Plut. Sert. 17, Eum. 16:—hence, in Hesych., ἀβεσθηρία plasters; ἀβεσθωσις, εως, ἡ, a *plastering, stuccoing*. 2. ἀσβ., ὁ, *asbestos*, a mineral substance used for making fire-proof cloth: the cloth hence made was called ἀβεσθίνος, Plin. 19. 4.
 ἀβεσθιό-τυρος, ὁ, (ἀβεσθος II. 1) *cheese of the consistency of mortar*, Byz. ἀβόλαίνω, to *cover with soot*, Gloss.; so ἀβόλαω, Plut. Cim. 1.
 ἀβόλη, ἡ, = ἀβόλος, Simon. Iamb. 6. 61.
 ἀβόλησις, εως, ἡ, a *covering with soot*, Aesop.
 ἀβόλο-ποιός, ον, *making soot or sooty*, Eust. 1949. 36.
 ἀβόλος, ὁ, ὁ, Hippon. 110), more Att. form for ἀβόλη, soot, Ar. Thesm. 245, Alex. Ἰσοστ. 1. 16, cf. Lob. Phryn. 113. (Akin to ψόλος.)
 ἀβόλω, = ἀβόλαίνω, Machop ar. Ath. 581 E, Plut. Cim. 1.
 ἀβόλωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *sooty*, Diosc. 1. 83.
 ἀσβ., contr. for ἄσβε, v. sub ἄω, to *hurt*.
 ἀσβ-άρχης, ον, ὁ, a *ring-leader in impiety*, Theod. Stud.
 ἀσέβεια, ἡ, *ungodliness, impiety, profaneness, sacrilege*, opp. to ἀδικία, διὰ τὴν ἐκείνων περὶ μὲν θεοὺς ἀσέβειαν περὶ δὲ ἀνθρώπων ἀδικίαν Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 7; ἀσ. εἰς θεοὺς Antipho 140. 2, Plat. Rep. 615 C, etc.; ἀσέβειαν ἀσκεῖν Eur. Bacch. 476; ὡς πρὸς . . Lys. 104. 13; ἀσέβειας δίκη or γραφή an action or indictment for *profaneness*, Lys. 104. 13; ἀσ. γράφεσθαι τινα Plat. Enthyphro 5 C. 2. in pl. = ἀσέβηματα, Id. Legg. 890 A.—Cf. εὐσέβεια.
 ἀσέβω, fut. ἡσώ, to be *impious, to act profanely, sin against the gods, commit sacrilege*, opp. to ἀδικεῖν, Hdt. 1. 159, Ar. Thesm. 367; ἀσ. εἰς τινα or τι Hdt. 8. 129, Eur. Bacch. 490, Antipho 125. 26; περὶ τινα or τι Hdt. 2. 139, Antipho 140. 27, Xen. Apol. 22, etc.; πρὸς τι A. Cyn. 13. 16; also c. acc. cogn., ἀσ. ἀσέβημα Plat. Legg. 910 C, cf. 941 A; περὶ οὗ τὴν ἐορτὴν ἀσέβων ἤλακε Dem. 587. 2. 2. more rarely c.

acc. pers. to sin against, ἡ θεὸν ἡ ξένον τιν' ἀσέβων Aesch. Eum. 271; ἀσ. θεοὺς Diod. 1. 77, Plut. 2. 291 C; hence in Pass., ἀσεβοῦνται οἱ θεοὶ Lys. 191. 10: of persons, *to be affected with the consequences of sin, ὅταν τις ἀσεβῇ τῶν οἴκων* Plat. Legg. 877 E. 3. Pass. also of the act, ἐμοὶ ἡσέβηται οὐδὲν περὶ τινος Andoc. 2. 27; τὰ ἡσέβημένα Lys. 103. 35.
 ἀσέβημα, τό, an *impious or profane act, sacrilege*, opp. to ἀδικημα, Antipho 115. 11, Thuc. 6. 27, Dem. 548. 11; τὰ περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς ἀσεβήματα Id. 557. 16.
 ἀ-σεβής, ἐς, (σέβω) *ungodly, godless, unholy, profane, sacrilegious*, opp. to εὐσεβής, Pind. Fr. 97. 1, Aesch. Supp. 9; τὸν ἀσεβῆ, of Oedipus, Soph. O. T. 1382, 1441: τὸ ἀσ. = ἀσέβεια, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 16: c. gen., θεῶν ἀσεβής against them, Paus. 4. 8, 1; περὶ θεοῦ Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 27; πρὸς ἀλλοτρίους Joseph. B. J. 5. 10, 5. Adv. -βώς, Sup. -έστατα, Dio C. 79. 9.
 ἀ-σευρος, ον, *without trace, ἵππος* Eust. 1734. 2.
 ἀ-σειρόσπος, ον, *not drawn by a trace* (but by the yoke, cf. σείραφρος), ἀσείρ. ἔχημα Eur. Ion 1150.
 ἀ-σειστος, ον, *unshaken*, Schol. Ar. Ach. 12. Adv. -τως, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 87, Arr. Epict. 2. 17, 33.
 ἀσεκτος, ον, Dor. for ἀσεκτος, ἀγαθός, Rhinthon ap. Hesych.
 ἀ-σελάγγτος, ον, *not illuminated*, Manass. Amat. 4. 7.
 ἀ-σελάστος, ον, *not lighted*, Paul. Sil. Ecphr. 445.
 ἀσελγαῖνος, inf. -αίνειν, part. -αίνων Andoc., Plat.: impf. ἡσέλγαίνων Dem. 524. 15: fut. ἀσελγανῶ Id.: aor. ἀσελγήναι Dio C. 52. 31:—pf. pass. ἡσέλγμαι (v. inf.).—to be *aselegias, behave licentiously, rudely*, Andoc. 30. 2, Plat. Symp. 190 C; εἰς τινα Dem. 1257. 25:—Pass., of acts, τὰ εἰς ἐμὲ ἡσελγήμενα *outrageous acts*, Id. 521. 2.
 ἀσέλγεια, ἡ, *licentiousness, wanton violence*, Plat. Rep. 424 E, Isac. 39. 23, etc.; οἱ προελήλυθεν ἀσελγίας ἄνθρωπος Dem. 42. 25: joined with ὕβρις, Id. 514. 12; τῶν δημαγωγῶν Arist. Pol. 5. 5, 1. II. lasciviousness, lewdness, Polyb. 37. 2, 4, etc.
 ἀσελγής, ἐς, *licentious, wanton, brutal*, Andoc. 34. 23, Isac. 73. 42, Dem. 23. 19; joined with βίαιος, Id. 556. 21, Isac. 73. 42; σκάμμα Eupol. Prosp. 2: generally, *outrageous, ὄνεμος* Eupol. Incert. 25:—Adv., ἀσελγῶς *pioues extravagantly* fat, Ar. Pl. 560; ἀσ. ζῆν Dem. 958. 16; ἀσ. διακίεσθαι Lys. 169. 32; ἀσ. τινι χρῆσθαι Dem. 120. 10. II. lascivious, lewd, esp. of women, Joseph. B. J. 1. 22, 3, Lob. Phryn. 184. (Perh. from θέλω, by the interchange of θ and σ: others compare σαλακῶν.)
 ἀσελγῶ-κερως, ὁ, ἡ, with *outrageous horn*, κρύος Plat. Com. Incert. 24.
 ἀσελγο-πᾶνός, ὁ, to be *madly dissolute*, κερυδο-Luc. Philopat. 7.
 ἀ-σελήνος, ον, *moonless*, νύξ Thuc. 3. 22, cf. Polyb. 7. 16, 3.
 ἀ-σελίνος, ον, *without crown of parsley*, νίκη Dio C. 68. 19 Bekk.
 ἀ-σεμνολόγητος, ον, *not solemnly extolled*, Dem. 342. 39.
 ἀ-σεμνος, ον, *undignified, ignoble*, Arist. Mund. 6. 13, Dion. H. de Comp. 18: indecent, Eust. 1650. 63. Adv. -ως, Eccl.
 ἀσεμνότης, ἡ, *immodesty*, Epiphau.
 ἀσεπτεία, = ἀσεβεία, ἐς τὰ θεῶν μηδὲν ἀσεπτεῖν (as Dind. for τὰ τ' εἰς θεοὺς μ. ἀ.), Soph. Ant. 1350.
 ἀ-σεπτος, ον, *unholy, τὰ ἀσεπτα* Soph. O. T. 890; Πρώτῳ ἀσεπτοῦ παιδὸς Eur. Hel. 542.
 ἀσῆ [ἄ], ἡ, a *surfeit, loathing, nausea*, Hipp. Aph. 1255. 2. *distress, vexation*, Hdt. 1. 136, Plat. Tim. 71 C; ἔπαυσε καρδίαν ἀσῆς Eur. Med. 245: also in pl., Sappho 1. 3; λυτὰς καὶ ἀσας παρέχων Plat. Tim. 71 C. II. = *ασίς* (which Cobet would read), Luc. Cyn. 1. Poll. 1. 49. (From ἄω, to *satiare*: akin also to ἀσῆν as ἴσῆναι to ἰδ-εῖν.)
 ἀ-σῆκατος, ον, *not in the fold, unshepherded*, Nicet. Ann. 186 A.
 ἀ-σῆμαντος, ον, *without leader or shepherd, ἡλκισαν ἀσῆμάντισιν* ἐπελθάν Il. 10. 485, cf. σῆμάντω; δόμος Opp. H. 3. 361. II. unsealed, unmarked, Hdt. 2. 38, Plat. Legg. 954 A. III. ἀσῆ-μανται τοῦτον, ὁ . . ὡς ἀμα ὀνομάζομεν *not entombed in this*, which we call body, Plat. Phaedr. 250 C, cf. σῆμα 3. IV. act. *without significance*, λέξις, φωνή Diog. L. 7. 57, Plut. 2. 1026 A.
 ἀ-σῆμειωτος, ον, *unmarked*, cited from Philo, cf. C. I. 2060. 22.
 ἀσῆμο-γράφος, ον, in late Eccl., *registering, keeping silver or gold vessels*; v. ἄσμημος 1. And so ἀσῆμο-κλέτης, ὁ, in Anth. P. 11. 360, is perhaps a thief of plate:—ἀσῆμο-ποιία, ἡ, the *making of gold by alchemy*, Ducange.
 ἄ-σμημος, Dor. ἀσῆμος, ον, *without mark or token*, ἀσ. χρυσός uncoined gold, bullion, or plate, Hdt. 9. 41; ἀσ. χρυσίον, ἀργύριον Thuc. 2. 13, 6. S. Alex. Έκπ. 2: oft. in Insct., opp. to ἐπίσημον, C. I. 146. 10, al., Luc. Contempl. 10:—later, τὸ ἀσῆμον (sc. ἀργύριον), *plate, silver* (like ἀσῆμι in Mod. Greek), Anth. P. 11. 371; μέταλλα ἀσῆμων silver-mines, Ptol. Geogr. 7. 2. 17:—generally, *shapeless, unformed*, Opp. C. 3. 160:—ἀσ. ὅπλα arms *without device*, Eur. Phoen. 1112. II. of sacrifices, oracles, and the like, *giving no sign, unintelligible, χρηστήρια* Hdt. 5. 92, 2; χρησμοὶ Aesch. Pr. 662; ὅρνια Soph. Ant. 1013. III. *leaving no mark, indistinct*, a. to the hearing, ἡτῶν γὰρ βοῖβδος οὐκ ἀσ. ἦν Ib. 1004; of sounds and voices, *particulate or unintelligible*, ἀσῆμα φράζειν Hdt. 1. 86, cf. 2. 2; ἀσῆμα βοῆς = ἀσῆμος βοή (cf. ἀβρά παρηγόσιον Eur. Phoen. 1500), Soph. Ant. 1209, cf. Arist. Poët. 20, 6, Rhet. 3. 2, 11; ἀσῆμα τρίχει, of a mouse, Babr. 108. 23. b. to the eye, ἀσῆμον ἔχειν μυελόν Arist. P. A. 2. 6, cf. Audib. 30. c. generally, *unperceived, unnoticed*, Aesch. Ag. 1596, Soph. Ant. 252; ἀσῆμων ὑπὲρ ἑρμάτων *hidden, sunken rocks*, Anacr. 38. IV. of persons, cities, etc., *of no mark, unknown, obscure, insignificant*, Eur. H. 849, cf. Ion 8; νύξ οὐκ ἀσῆμος a night to be remembered (being a feast), Antipho 120. 10. V. Adv. -μως, *without distinctive symptoms*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 938, etc.; ἀσ. πορεύεσθαι *without leaving traces*, Xen. Cyn. 3. 4; ἀσ. καὶ κενὸς φθέγγεσθαι Arr. Epict. 2. 17, 6. 2. ignobly, insignificantly, Diod. 5. 52.

ἀσκέπαρος, *ov*, without the axe, *unheum*, βάθρον Soph. O. C. 101.

ἀσκέπαστος, *ov*, uncovered, Diosc. 5. 132:—also ἀσκηπής, *ēs*, Anth. P. 5. 260:—and ἀσκητος, *ov*, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 21.

ἀσκητικός, *ov*, inconsiderate, unreflecting, Plat. Rep. 438 A, Plut. 2. 45 E:—mostly in Adv. —*τως*, inconsiderately, Thuc. 6. 21, Plat. Charm. 158 E, etc.; ἀσκηπτός *ἔχειν* Plat. Crat. 440 D; ἀσκ. *ἔχειν τινός* Id. Gorg. 501 C; also ἀσκηπτή Athanas.; Comp. —*ότερον* Plut. Demetr. 1.

II. *unconsidered, unobserved*, Ar. Eccl. 258, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 19; ἀσκηπτον γίγνεται περί τινος it is left unconsidered, Plat. Theat. 184 A. 2. *unseen, hidden, γάμοι* Opp. H. 1. 773. 3. *too small to be observed, inconsiderable*, ἐν ἀσκηπτῷ χρόνῳ Arist. An. Post. 1. 34. 1.

ἀσκήρα, *as, ἡ*, a winter shoe with fur inside, Hippon. 10, Lyc. 855, 1322: Dim. ἀσκήρισκος, *ō*, metaph. pl. ἀσκήρισμα (cf. σαμβαλίσμα), Hippon. 9.

ἀσκέυαστος, *ov*, not made by art, natural, κάλλος Philostr. 826.

ἀσκήνης, *ēs*, without the implements of his art, Hdt. 3. 131. II.

without furniture, Muson. ap. Stob. 412. 24.

ἀσκευος, *ov*, unfurnished, unprepared, οὐ ψιλὸν οὐδ' ἀσκ. Soph. O. C. 1039; ἀσκ. βίος unartificial, simple, Greg. Naz. —*c. gen.*, ἀσκ. ἀσπίδων τε καὶ στρατοῦ unfurnished with . . . , Sopn. El. 36. II. ἀσκενοί, *oi*, light-armed troops, Paus. 8. 50, 2.

ἀσκευήρηςτος, *ov*, not searched thoroughly, Strabo 381.

ἀσκηφία, *ἡ*, want of consideration, heedlessness, Polyb. 2. 63, 5.

ἀσκέω, fut. ἥσω, to work raw materials, εἶρια, κέρατα Il. 3. 388: to work curiously, form by art, [κρητήρῃ] Σιδῶνες πολυδαίδαλοι εὐ ἥσκησαν Il. 23. 743; ἐρμῖν ἀσκήσας Od. 23. 198; πτύσσα καὶ ἀσκήσασα χιτῶνα having folded and smoothed it, 1. 439; ἄρμα . . χρυσῷ . . ἐ ἥσκηται the chariot is finely wrought with gold, Il. 10. 438; χορὸν ἥσκησεν (v. χρῶς) 18. 592:—often added to Verbs in aor. part., [ὄρνον] τεύξει ἀσκήσας with skilful art, elaborately will he make a throne, 14. 240; [χρυσὸν] βοδὸς κέρασιν περιχεύεν ἀσκήσας Od. 3. 437; [ἐάνδρ'] ἔξουσ' ἀσκήσασα Il. 14. 178, cf. 4. 110. 2. of personal adornment, to dress out, trick out, adorn, deck, ἀσκεῖν τινα κόσμῳ Hdt. 3. 1; ἀσκεῖν εἰς κάλλος Eur. El. 1073; δέμας Eur. Tro. 1023:—freq. in Pass., πέπλοις Περισκεύειν Aesch. Pers. 182 (v. Blomf. Gloss.); οὐ χλιδαὶ ἥσκημένους Soph. El. 452; so of buildings, παστάς ἥσκημένον στύλους Hdt. 2. 169; Παρίῳ λίθῳ ἥσκημένα Id. 3. 57; absol., οἰκίαν ἥσκημένον Id. 2. 130; σώμα λόγους ἥσκημ. tricked out with words only, not real, Soph. El. 1217:—Med., σῶμ' ἥσκησαςτο adorned his own person, Eur. Iliel. 1379, cf. Alc. 161. 3. in Pind. to honour a divinity, do him reverence, Lat. colere, δαίμονα ἀσκ. θεραπεύων P. 3. 193; ἀσκεῖται Θέμις O. 8. 29.

II. in Att. Com. and Prose, to practise, exercise, train, Lat. exercere, properly of athletic exercise, and the like: Construct., 1. c. acc. of person or thing trained, ἀσκεῖν τὸν υἱὸν τὸν ἐπιχώριον τρόπον Ar. Pl. 47; ἀσκεῖν τὸ σώμα εἰς or πρὸς τι for an object or purpose, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 20, Mem. 1. 2, 19; ἔχθρον ἐφ' ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς τηλοκῶς ἥσκησεν Dem. 36. 13:—Pass., σώματα ἐπ' ἥσκημένα Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 41; ἀσκέσθαι Il. 2. 1, 24; ἀσκέσθαι λέγειν Luc. Demon. 4; τὴν κυνικὴν ἄσκησιν Id. Tox. 27; τινι, ἐν τινι Dio C. 45. 2., 60. 2; πρὸς τι Diod. 2. 54:—in Eccl. to discipline or mortify the body. 2. c. acc. of the thing practised, ἀσκ. τέχνην, πεντάβολον Hdt. 3. 125., 9. 33; μανθάνειν καὶ ἀσκ. τι Plat. Gorg. 509 E; ἀ. παγκράτιον, στάδιον, etc., Id. Legg. 795 B, Theag. 128 E; ἥσκηκέναι μηδεμίαν ἀσκήσιν κυριωτέραν τῆς πολεμικῆς Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 34:—often metaph., ἀσκ. τὴν ἀλήθειαν, τὴν δικαιοσύνην Hdt. 7. 209., 1. 96; δίκαια Soph. O. C. 913; ἀρετὴν Eur. Fr. 219, Plat.; κακότητα Aesch. Pr. 1066, cf. Soph. Tr. 384; ἀσέβειαν Eur. Bacch. 476; λαλίαν Ar. Nub. 931, cf. Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 1102; c. dupl. acc., ἀσκ. αὐτὸν τὰ πολεμικά Xen. Cy. 8. 6, 10. 3. c. inf., ἀσκει τοιαύτη μένειν practise, endeavour to remain such, Soph. El. 1024; so, λέγειν ἥσκηκότες Id. Fr. 865; ἀσκ. γαστρός κρείττους εἶναι, τοὺς φίλους ἀγαθὰ ποιεῖν Luc. Cyr. 4. 2, 45., 5. 12; ἥσκει ἐξομιλεῖν he made a practice of associating with others, Id. Ages. 11, 4. 4. absol. to practise, go into training, train, take pains, Plat. Rep. 380 C; οἱ ἀσκέοντες those who practise gymnastics, Hipp. Acut. 384, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 29; περί τι Polyb. 9. 20, 9.—Cf. ἀσκητός, ἀσκητέων.

ἀσκή, *ἡ*,=ἀσκησις, Plat. Com. Incert. 48.

ἀσκηθής, *ēs*, unhurt, unharmed, unscathed, often in Hom. of persons, ἀψ εἰς ἡμέας ἔλθου ἀσκ. Il. 10. 212; ἀσκ. ἰκόμην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν Od. 9. 79, etc.: later, of things, ἀσκ. νόστος safe return, Ar. Rh. 2. 690; ἀσκηθές μέλι pure, virgin honey, Antim. 9:—in Od. 14. 255, ἀσκηθές (so Wolf and Pors. for ἀσκηθές of the Mss.), must be pronounced as trisyll. (Perhaps from *a. privat.*, and the Root which appears in our scathe, Germ. schaden, i. e. hurt.)

ἀσκημα, τό, an exercise, practice, Hipp. Offic. 742, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 79, Occ. II. 19.

ἀσκηνος, *ov*, without tents, not under canvas, Plut. Sert. 12. 2. without stage-effect, without illusion, Synes. 274 D.

ἀσκησις, *ews, ἡ*, (ἀσκέω) exercise, practice, training, Plat. Prot. 323 D, al.; esp. of the life and habits of an athlete, Hipp. Vet. Med. 10, Thuc. 2. 39; πολεμική Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 34; in pl. exercises, Plat. Rep. 518 E, Plut. 294 D. II. c. gen., ἀσκ. τινος practice of or in a thing, Thuc. 5. 67; ἀρετῆς Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 20; δειλίας, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἀνδρείας Plat. Legg. 791 B.

III. generally, a mode of life, profession, Luc. Vit. Auct. 7; of a philosophical sect, ἡ κυνική ἀσκ. Id. Tox. 27. 2. in Eccl. the monastic life, asceticism. ἀσκητέος, *a, ov*, verb. Adj. to be practised, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 43. II. ἀσκητέον, *one must practise*, σοφίαν, σωφροσύνην Plat. Gorg. 487 C, 507 D; ποῖα πρὸς ποῖους ἀσκ. Arist. Pol. 7. 2, 18.

ἀσκητήριον, τό, in Eccl. a hermitage or monastery.

ἀσκητής, *ō*, *ō*, one who practises any art or trade, ἀσκ. τῶν πολεμικῶν etc., opp. to ἰδιώτης Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 11; Λύγων Dion. Il. de Isaac.

2; σοφίης C. I. 938: but esp. =ἀθλητής, with which word it is often con-

founded, Ar. Pl. 585, Plat. Rep. 403 E sq. II. a hermit or monk, Eccl.

ἀσκητικός, *ἡ, ὅν*, laborious, bios Plat. Legg. 806 A; ἀσκ. νόσημα such as is incident to an athlete, Ar. Lys. 1085:—Adv. —*κῶς*, Poll. 3. 145. II. ascetic, monastic, Eccl.

ἀσκητός, *ἡ, ὅν*, curiously wrought, νῆμα Od. 4. 134; λέκος 23. 189; χρίματα Xenophon. 3. 6; εἴματα Theocr. 24. 138: adorned, decked, πέπλῳ with . . . , Id. 1. 33. 2. to be got or reached by practice, οὐ διδασκόν, ἀλλ' ἀσκ., of virtue, Plat. Meno 70 A, cf. Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 23; μαθητὸν ἢ ἑαυτὸν ἢ ἄλλους πᾶς ἀσκητὸν Arist. Eth. N. 1. 9, 1. II. of persons, exercised, practised in a thing, τινί Simon, 215, cf. Plut. Lyc. 30.

ἀσκήτρια, *ἡ*, fem. of ἀσκητής: a nun, Eccl.

ἀσκήτωρ, *oros, ὁ*, =ἀσκητής, Poeta ap. Galen.

ἀσκήσιος, *ov*, unshaded, Eust. 1550. 63.

ἀσκήδιον, τό, =sq., Ar. Eccl. 307. Posidon. ap. Ath. 692 C.

ἀσκήιον, τό, Dim. of ἀσκήσιος, Crates 'Hp. 1, Plut. Artox. 12.

ἀσκήσιος, *a, ov*, without shade, unshaded, ὕψα Pind. N. 6. 73. II.

shadowless, Theopomp. Hist. 272, Strabo 817, Heliod. 9. 22.

ἀσκήσιον [ἡ], *ov*, gen. *ovios*, without staff, Anth. P. 9. 298.

ἀσκήσιος νόστος, a kind of dropsy, ascites (from ἀσκήσιος), Epicur. ap. Plut.

2. 1097 E, Aretae. 48, Galen. 15. 5, 891. [ἡ]

ἀσκληπιός, *ō*, Asclepius, Lat. Aesculapius (cf. the Dor. Ἀσκληπιός), in Hom. a Thessalian prince, famous as a physician, Il. 2. 729: later, son of Apollo and Coronis, tutelary god of medicine, H. Hom. 15:—hence, Ἀσκληπιάδης, *ov, ὁ*, son of Asclepius, Il.; in pl., as a name for physicians, Theogn. 432, Plat. Rep. 405 D,—taken from Il. 2. 732, v. Litteré Hipp. 1. 10:—in Soph. Ph. 1333, Ἀσκληπιῶν:—Ἀσκληπιεῖον, τό, the temple of Asclepius, Polyb. 1. 18, 2, Strabo 832; in Mss. corruptly Ἀσκληπίον, as in Luc. Icar. 16:—Ἀσκληπιεῖος, *a, ov*, of, belonging to Asclepius, τὰ Ἀσκληπιεῖα (sc. ἱερὰ) ἡς ἑορταῖς, Plat. Ion 530 A; Ἀσκληπιάδεος [στίχος], *ō*, a kind of verse, Hephaest. 10. 7. [Ἀσκληπιῶν] Il. 2. 731. Dem. is said to have made it proparox. Ἀσκληπιος, deriving it from ἡμίος, Plut. 2. 845 B; cf. Böckh Pind. P. 3. 6.]

ἀσκη-δέτης, *ov, ὁ*, a string for wine-skins, Nic. Th. 928.

ἀσκη-δωρέω, to flay a person, and make a bag of his skin, Byz., cf. Solon 32. 7, Ar. Nub. 442.

ἀσκη-θύλακος, *ō*, a leathern bag, Ar. Fr. 217, cf. Meineke Archipp. Ἀμφ. 7, Diocl. Βακχ. 4.

ἀσκη-κῆλης, *ov, ὁ*, having a bad rupture, Gloss.

ἀσκη-κένυτος, *ov*, unspied, late.

ἀσκη-πῆρα, *ἡ*,=πῆρα, a knapsack, scrip, Ar. Fr. 482.

ἀσκη-σκοπος, *ov*, (σκοπέω) inconsiderate, heedless, Il. 24. 157, 186; ὅμα Parmen. 54 Karsten; ἀσκη-σκοπῶ τινος unregardful of . . . , Aesch. Ag. 402. II. pass. not seen, not to be seen, invisible, πλάκες ἀσκ., of the nether world, Soph. O. C. 1682. 2. not to be seen or understood, unintelligible, obscure, ἔπος Aesch. Cho. S16, cf. Soph. Ph. 1111; πράγας Id. Aj. 21; ἀσκ. χρόνος an unknown time, Id. Tr. 246; inconceivable, incalculable, ἀσκ. ἀλώβα Id. El. 864; ἡργασαι δέ μ' ἀσκησά Id. 1315.

ἀσκη-σκοπος, *ov*, (σκοπέω) aimless, random, βέλη Dion. H. 8. 86; ἀσκη-σκοπα τοξέειν Luc. Tox. 62.

ἀσκη-πυτίνη [ἡ], *ἡ*, a leathern canteen, Antiph. Mελ. 1, Menand. Καρχ. 6, LXX.

ἀσκη-σκός, *ō*, a skin made into a bag, esp. a wine-skin, οἶνον . . ἀσκησκὸν ἐν αἰγείῳ Il. 3. 247, Od. 6. 78; ἀσκησκόν . . μέλανος οἴνου 5. 265., 9. 196; cf. ποδῶν Il. 2, ἀσκησκάλω:—ἀσκησκός βοός the bag in which Aecolus bottled up the winds, Od. 10. 19, cf. 45., 47; ἀσκησκὸν καμύλων skins of camel's hide, Hdt. 3. 9; ἀ. Μαρσύην a bag made from the skin of Marsyas, Id. 7. 26; εἰ μοι ἡ δορὰ μὴ εἰς ἀσκησκὸν τελευτήσῃ ὥσπερ ἡ Μαρσύῳ Plat. Euthyd. 285 C; ἀσκησκὸν καὶ θυλάκος Xen. An. 6. 4, 23, cf. Thuc. 4. 26. 2. metaph. of the bladder, Eur. Med. 679; ἀ. ἀφύσγητος Hipp. Ar. 814. 3. generally, the paunch, belly, Archil. 67. 4. proverb. usages, a wine-skin, of a wine-bibbling-fellow, Antiph. Αἰολ. 2, cf. Alex. Ἡσιον. 1: a playful name for a child, Punch, Theophr. Char. 5, v. sub πέλεκυς:—so, ἀσκησκὸν δέρινειν τινὰ to skin, flay alive, abuse, or maltreat wantonly, Ar. Nub. 441; and in Pass. ἀσκησκὸς δεδάρβα Solon 25. 7. (The Root is uncertain.)

ἀσκη-σκότος, *ov*, without darkness, Greg. Nyss.:—also ἀσκη-σκότος, *ov*, Manass. Chron. 4618.

ἀσκη-σφοδρός, to bear wine-skins at the feast of Bacchus, A. B. 214:—Adj. —*φόρος*, *ov*, lb.

ἀσκη-σφάλιστος, *ov*, cleansed, purged from filth, Eccl.

ἀσκη-στυλός, *ov*, not pillaged or stripped, Dion. H. 11. 27, Heliod. 1. 1.

ἀσκη-στυλός, *ov*, not pulled about, not harassed, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 71. Adv. —*τως*, without being mangled or hurt, Eust., etc.: without shrinking, ὑπομείνων τι, Eus. II. E. 15.

ἀσκη-κυρον and ἀσκη-κυροειδής, τό, a kind of St. John's wort, tutsan, Hypericum androsaemon, Diosc. 3. 172, Galen., etc.

ἀσκη-κύφος, *ov*, without cup, Hippoloch. ap. Ath. 129 F.

ἀσκη-κάλω, fut. ἄσω, to hop as at the Ἀσκήκωλια (the 2nd day of the rural Dionysia, when they hopped upon greased wine-skins (ἀσκήκωλια), Ar. Pl. 1129 (ubi v. Schol.), cf. Eubul. Δαμαλ. I (ἀσκήκωλια εἰς μέσον καταβέντες ἐσάλασθη); Virg. G. 2. 384 (metas saluere per utres); ἀσκη-κάλωσαν ἄνδρ' ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀριστεροῖς, whence it appears that it means to hop on one leg, Arist. Incess. An. 4, 8; cf. Plat. Symp. 190 A, Ael. N. A. 3. 13, Plut. 2. 621 F, Poll. 2. 194, Hesych., etc.:—a form ἀσκη-κάλω is cited by Phryn. A. B. 24, 452, An. Bachm. 1. 366, and was read in Plat. 1. c. by Stob. 395. 21.

ἀσκη-κωμα, *atos, τό*, (ἀσκήσκός) the leather padding or lining of the hole which served for the row-lock, put there to make the oar move easily,

Ar. Ach. 97, Ran. 364:—so the Verb ἀσκόομαι, to be equipt with these, Inscr. in Büchh's *Urkunden*, p. 289. 58, etc. 2. a kind of leathern bellows, Apollod. Polior. 21:—Dim. —ἀτιον, τό, Hero Spir. 193.

ᾠσμα, τό, (ᾠδή) a song, esp. a lyric ode or lay, Plat. Prot. 343 C sq., Alex. Ἀποβ. 1.

ᾠσμάγαρος, ον, noiseless, Opp. H. 3. 428.

ᾠσματίζω, to sing an ᾠσμα, Eccl.:—Adj. ᾠσματικός, ἡ, ὄν, Eccl., esp. of the canticles. Adv. —κῶς.

ᾠσματίον, τό, Dim. of ᾠσμα, Plat. Com. Incert. 50.

ᾠματο-γράφος, to write songs or canticles;—and —γράφος, ον, writing, composing them, Byz.: also, ᾠματο-ψαλμο-γράφος, and —γραφέω, Byz.

ᾠματο-κάμπτης, ον, ὁ, twister of song, used by Ar. of the Trag. and Dithyrambic poets of his time, Nub. 333:—the Verb —καμπέω, Tzetz. in Cramer An. Ox. 3. 339.

ᾠματο-λογέω, to repeat songs, Artemid. 1. 76.

ᾠματο-ποιός, ὁ, a composer of songs, Ath. 181 E.

ᾠσμεναιτάτα, —ἔστατα, v. sub ᾠσμενος.

ᾠσμενός, (ᾠσμενος) = sq., only in Dinarch. 94. 34 ᾠσμενὲν μεταβολὴν to wish for a change.

ᾠσμενίζω, fut. ἴσω, to take gladly or readily, τι Polyb. 6. 8, 3:—intr. to be satisfied with a thing, τινί, or more rarely ἐπὶ τινί, Id. 3. 97, 5. 587, 3; ᾠσμ. el. . . Id. 4. 11, 5; c. part., ᾠσμ. ἔσθοντες Plut. 2. 101 D.—So too as Dep., Aesop.

ᾠσμενισμός, ὁ, gratification, Philo 1. 450, Stob. Eccl. 2. 174.

ᾠσμενιστέον, verb. Adj. one must take a thing gladly, Hipp. 268. 1.

ᾠσμενιστός, ἡ, ὄν, acceptable, welcome, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 85.

ᾠσμενος, ἡ, ον, (v. sub ἀνδάνω) well-pleased, glad, always with a Verb, where it may be rendered by the Adv. gladly, or by a periphr. to be glad to . . . φόνεον ἀσμενος ἐκ θανάτου he was glad to have escaped death, Il. 20. 350, cf. Od. 9. 63, Pind. O. 13. 103; and freq. in Att., ᾠσμενος δὲ τὰν . . . κάμψεν γόνυ Aesch. Pr. 395; ᾠσμ. αἰρεθείς Thuc. 6. 12; ἐκώσενδον ᾠσμενος, ἦσαν ἐξ ἀγρόν Lys. 92. 45:—freq. in dat. in such phrases as, ἐμοὶ δὲ κεν ᾠσμεν εἴη glad would it make me! Il. 14. 108 (just like βουλομένω σοὶ ἐστί, Lat. volentibus vobis est); ᾠσμενὸν δέ σοι . . . νύξ ἀποκρύψει φάος glad wilt thou be when night shuts out the light, Aesch. Pr. 23; ὡς σφί ἀσμενοῖσι ἡμέρα ἐπέλαμψε Hdt. 8. 14; ᾠσμενὴ δέ μοι . . . ἦλθε Soph. Tr. 18; ὡς ἦλδες ἡμῖν ᾠσμενός Ar. Pax 582, Plat. Crat. 418 C, etc. Adv. ᾠσμενός, gladly, readily, joyfully, like ἀσπασίως, Aesch. Pr. 728, Eur. Hel. 398, Alex. Mand. 2 (with v. l. ἡδέως), Timocl. Ἰκαρ. 2; (but this Adv., which is common in late Greek, has often been substituted for the Adj., as in Thuc. 4. 21, Plat. Rep. 614 E):—Sup. ᾠσμεναιτάτα, —ἔστατα, Plat. Rep. 329 C, 616 A (though the Adj. makes —ᾠσμενος, —ᾠσματος, A. B. 12, Hipp. Art. 785).

ᾠσμηκτος, ον, not rubbed off or rubbed smooth, Pherecr. Incert. 16.

ᾠσμός, ὁ, —ᾠσμα, Plat. Com. Incert. 50.

ᾠσολοικιστος, ον, = ἀσολοικος, Eust. 591. 9. Adv. —κῶς, Id. 316. 32:—also —κιστί, Byz.

ᾠσολοικος, ον, without solecism, not barbarous, Soph. Fr. 555, Diog. L. 7. 18:—Adv. —κῶς, A. B. 452. II. metaphr. uncorrupted, unspoiled, κρέας Eubul. Ἀμαλθ. 1. 8; ᾠσ. παιδιὰ not coarse, refined, Plut. Cleom. 13.

ᾠσολοικία, ἡ, folly, stupidity, Plut. Pyrrh. 29, Luc. Astrol. 2; not acknowledged by Poll. 4. 13.

ᾠσολοικιστος, ον, not to be deluded by fallacies, Arr. Epict. 1. 7, 26; ᾠσ. λόγων παρασκευαῖς Joseph. c. Apion. 2. 41. II. unsophisticated, simple, Eccl.

ᾠσολοικος, ον, unwise, foolish, silly, Theogn. 370, Pind. O. 3. 79, Plut. 2. 330 A. Adv. —κῶς, Diod. 2. 29.

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12. 203, cf. Od. 19. 228; so Aesch. Pers. 976, Eur. I. A. 1587, Antipho 119. 39; ᾠσμ. ἀνὰ κάτω Eur. El. 843; of an infant, Hdt. 1. 111; of fish taken out of the water, Id. 9. 120, Babr. 6. 5:—but in Hdt. 8. 5, Ἀδείμαντος μόνος ἡσπάρει was the only one who still made a struggle, resisted, cf. Dion. H. 7. 25.—A poet. and Ion. word, used only once in good Att., v. supr.

ἀσπάλυθος, ὁ, Ar. Fr. 588, but more commonly ἡ, as Pherecr. Met. 2:—aspalathus, a prickly shrub, yielding a fragrant oil, Genista acanthoclada, Theogn. 1193, Theophr. H. P. 9. 7, 3, Theocr. 24. 87:—used as an instrument of torture, ἐπ' ἀσπάλυθον τινὰ κνήμεν Plat. Rep. 616 A.

ἀσπάλαις [πᾶ], ακος, ὁ, elsewhere σπάλας (q. v.), the mole, talpa caeca, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 2, al.; ᾠσμ. ἀντόχθονα φύλα Opp. C. 2. 612; proverb., τυφλότερος ἀσπάλαικος Diogenian. 8. 25.

ἀσπάλιεύομαι, Dep. to angle, Suid. In Suid. and Hesych. for the Subst. ἀσπαλία one would expect ἀσπαλία, ἡ, angling, Aristaeon. 1. 17 has a fut. act. —ιεύσω: and prob. ἀσπαλίσαι, ἀλιεύσαι, σαρχηνεύσαι in A. B. 183, should be ἀσπαλιεύσαι. Hesych. has a Noun ἀσπαλις, a fish, and calls it an Athamanian word.

ἀσπαλιεύτης, οὗ, ὁ, an angler, Plat. Soph. 218 E; so, ἀσπαλιεύς, εὖς, ὁ, Nic. Th. 704, and often in Opp.

ἀσπαλιευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for an angler: ἡ—κῆ (sc. τέχνη) angling, Plat. Soph. 219 D, 221 A.

ἀσπᾶνιστία, ἡ, superfluity, Teles ap. Stob. 524. 52.

ἀσπᾶραγιά, ἀσπᾶραγος, ἀσπᾶραγνία, v. sub ἀσπᾶ.

ἀσπαρίζω, for σπαρίζω, = σπαρίω, Arist. P. A. 4. 13, 11.

ἀσπαρτος, ον, of land, unsown, untilld, Od. 9. 123. 2. of plants, not sown, growing wild, lb. 109, Numen. ap. Ath. 371 B.

ἀσπασίος, α, ον, also os, on Od. 23. 233, Luc. Nectym. 1: (ἀσπάζομαι):—welcome, gladly welcomed, ἀσπασίη, τριλλίστος ἐπήλυθε νύξ Il. 8. 488; ὡς δ' ὅταν ἀσπασίος βίοςτος παιδεύσει φανείη πατρός Od. 5. 394, etc. II. well-pleased, glad, γαίης ἀσπασίος ἐπέβαν 23. 238; ἀσπασίον δ' ἄρα τόνγε θεοὶ κακότητος ἔλυσαν they released him to his joy, 5. 397:—Adv. —ίως, gladly, Hom. with a Verb, to be glad to . . . as φημί μιν ἀσπασίως γόνυ κάμψεν Il. 7. 118, so 18. 232, Od. 4. 523, etc.—Ep. word: but Adv. —ίως, with glad welcome, Aesch. Ag. 1555 (lyr.): gladly, Hdt. 7. 152. Cf. ἀσπαστός, ᾠσμενος.

ἀσπασμα, τό, = sq., esp. in pl. embraces, Eur. Hec. 829, etc. II. the thing embraced, dear one, Plut. 2. 608 E.

ἀσπασμός, ὁ, a greeting, embrace, Theogn. 858; generally, a salutation, Ev. Matth. 23. 7, Marc. 12. 38. 2. affection, opp. to μίσος, Plat. Legg. 919 E.

ἀσπαστέον, verb. Adj. one must greet, Plat. Phil. 32 D.

ἀσπαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to greet, kindly, friendly, Polyb. 28. 3, 10; οἶκος ἀσπ. a reception-room, Eccl.

ἀσπαστός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἀσπασίως, welcome, Hom. (only in Od.), ἀσπ. τινα 5. 398, 13. 35; Ep. word, used by Hdt., κάρτα ἀσπ. [τὸ πρᾶγμα] ἐποιήσαντο 5. 98; οἷον ἡ τυραννὶς πρὸ ἐλευθερίας ἡ ἀσπαστότερον 1. 62; also in Eur. Rhes. 348, Plat. Phil. 32 D. Adv. —τῶς, Hdt. 4. 201; neut. ἀσπαστόν as Adv., Hes. Sc. 42.

ἀσπαστός, ὅς, ἡ, Ion. for ἀσπασμός, Call. Fr. 427.

ἀσπειστος, ον, (σπένδω) to be appeased by no libations, implacable, Dem. 786. 10; κότος Nic. Th. 367; πόλεμος ἀσπειστος = ἀσπονδος, Plat. 2. 537 B.

ἀσπερμος, ον, without seed, i. e. posterity, Il. 20. 303:—in literal sense, opp. to πολὺσπερμος, Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 57; of plants, Theophr. H. P. 7. 4, 4.

ἀσπερχές, hastily, hotly, unceasingly, Hom., who uses only this neut. form as Adv., esp. in phrase ἀσπερχές μενεαίνειν Il. 4. 32; ἀσπ. κεχολῶσθαι 16. 61, etc. (The α is euphon.; unless, with Herm., we take σπέρχων in causal sense, and treat the α as privat., needing no instigation, impetuously.)

ἀσπετος, ον, (α privat., εἰπεῖν) unspeakable, unutterable, Hom., Hes.; mostly in sense of unspeakably great, ἀσπ. αἰθήρ, ῥόος Ὀκεανού, ὕλη, ὕδωρ Il. 8. 558, 18. 403, etc.; so, ἀσπ. κλέος, κνυδομός, ἀλκή, κλαγγή, etc., Hom.; more rarely of number, countless, ἀσπετα πολλά Od. 4. 75; κρέα ἀσπετα 9. 162:—τρέιτε ἀσπετον ye tremble unspeakably, Il. 17. 332; but, φωνὴ βέει ἀσπετος seems to be a voice that can no longer be heard, indistinct, h. Hom. Ven. 238 (where Herm. reads τρεῖ ἀσπετον),—but it may be *runs incessant*.—The word is Ep., but found once in Soph. (Tr. 961), twice in Eur. (Tro. 78, Cycl. 615). A lengthd. form ἀσπετος is used by Q. Sm., 3. 673., 7. 193, etc.

ἀσπιδο-αποβλήτης, ἡ, one that throws away his shield, a runaway, Ar. Vesp. 592.

ἀσπιδίης, v. σπιδίης.

ἀσπιδιη-στροφός, f. l. for ἀσπιδιηφόρος or a similar Adj. in Aesch. Ag. 825.

ἀσπιδιη-φόρος, ον, shield-bearing, of warriors, Aesch. Theb. 19; κῶμος ἀσπ. Eur. Supp. 390; cf. foreg.

ἀσπίδιον, τό, Dim. of ἀσπίς, a small shield, Hermipp. Δημ. 2, Menand. Incert. 227.

ἀσπιδίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of ἀσπίς; a boss, Schol. Il. 5. 743:—also —ἴσκη, ἡ, LXX (Ex. 39. 18):—ἴσκιον, τό, Diosc. 3. 105; and —ἰσκάριον, τό, J. Lyd. de Magistr. 1. 11.

ἀσπιδιώτης, ὁ, shield-bearing, a warrior, ἀνέρες ἀσπιδιώται Il. 2. 554., 16. 167, Anacr. 34:—so, ἀσπιδίτης [δῖ], ον, Soph. Fr. 376.

ἀσπιδιο-γέννητος, ον, viper-generated, Eccl.

ἀσπιδιο-γοργών, ὅνος, ἡ, a fabulous asp of Egypt, Epiphan.

ἀσπιδιο-θηκτος, ον, bitten by an adder or asp, Diosc. 2. 36.

ἀσπιδιο-δουπος, ον, clattering with shields, Pind. l. 1. 32; cf. ὀπλίτης 1.

ἀσπιδιο-εἰδής, ἐς, like, shaped like a shield, Diod. 3. 48. II. asp-like, Lap. Ros. in C. I. 4697. 44.

ἀσπιδόεις, εσσα, εν, = foreg., Opp. H. 1. 397.

ἀσπιδο-θήρας, ον, ὁ, a snake-hunter, Gloss.

ἀσπίδο-θρέμων, *ov*, = ἀσπίδοφρέμων, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 802.

ἀσπίδοπηγεῖον, τό, the workshop of an ἀσπίδοπηγός, Dem. 945. 15. Some MSS. -πήγιον, as in Poll. 7. 155, Liban. 4. p. 626. 31.

ἀσπίδο-πηγός, ὁ, a shield-maker, Poll. 1. 149, Themist. 197 C.

ἀσπίδο-ποιτα, ἡ, the making of the shield, Gramm. name for Il. 18, v. Eust. 1154. 41.

ἀσπίδο-ποιός, ὁ, a shield-maker, Poll. 7. 155.

ἀσπίδο-τροφός, *ov*, feeding on adders or asps, Galen.

ἀσπίδοῦχος, ὁ, (ἐχων) a shield-bearer, Soph. Fr. 376, Eur. Supp. 1144.

ἀσπίδο-φέρμων, *ov*, (φέρων) living by the shield, i. e. by war, ἀσπ. θίαςος Eur. Phoen. 796.

ἀσπίδοφορέω, to bear a shield, Schol. Ar. Nub. 984.

ἀσπίδο-φόρος, *ov*, bearing a shield, Theod. 2 Reg. 11. 4.

ἀσπίδο-χελάνη, ἡ, a shield-tortoise, shield-turtle, name of a fabulous sea-monster in Byz. writers.

ἀσπίζω, to shield, cover with a shield, Hesych.

ἀσπίλος, *ov*, = sq., Diosc. 2. 197, Anth. P. 6. 252, 1 Ep. Tim. 6. 14, 1 Petr. 1. 19, etc. Adv. -λως, Eccl.

ἀσπίλωτος [τ], *ov*, spottless, stainless, Suid.

ἀσπίνθιον, τό, prob. a vulgar form of ἀψίνθιον, v. Meineke Com. Gr. 4. 382.

ἀσπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a round shield (εὐκύνος Il. 14. 428, al.; κυκλοτερής Hdt. 1. 194; ἀσπίδος κύκλος Aesch. Theb. 489; ὀμφαλόεσσα Il. 4. 448, al.); in Hom. large enough to cover the whole man, mostly of bull's hide, overlaid with metal plates, with a boss (ὀμφαλός) in the middle, and fringed with tassels (θύσαναι): different from the ὄπλον or oblong shield used by the Greek men-at-arms (ὀπλίται), but often put for it, as opp. to the Thracian πέλτη and Persian γέρρον, cf. esp. Xen. An. 2. 1, 6, Mem. 3. 9, 2:—to lose the shield, ἀσπίδα ἀποβαλεῖν, was a soldier's greatest disgrace, Ar. Vesp. 19; v. ἀσπίδαποβλήν and cf. Bgk. Anacr. 26, Hdt. 5. 95:—metaph., οὗτος γὰρ ἡμῖν ἀσπίς οὐ μικρά θράσους Aesch. Ag. 1437; ἤνῃ ἀσπ. ἀποβέβληκε τοῦ βίου Nicostr. Incert. 5.

2. in Prose, used for a body of men-at-arms, (ἀσπισταί or ὀπλίται), ὄκτα-κισχίλη ἀσπίς Hdt. 5. 30, cf. Eur. Phoen. 78, Xen. An. 1. 7, 10; as we say 'a hundred lances, bayonets,' etc., cf. αἰχμή II. 2, λόγχη III:—also to estimate a victory, ἀσπίδας ἔλαβον ὡς διακοσίας Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 3.

3. military phrases: ἐπ' ἀσπίδας πέντε καὶ εἰκοσι τάρα-σθαι to be drawn up twenty-five deep or in file, Thuc. 4. 93; so, ἐπ' ἀσπίδων ὀλίγων τεταράχθαι Id. 7. 79; ἵστασθαι ἐπὶ τρεῖς ἀσπίδας Ar. Fr. 47; ἐπὶ μῆδ' ἀσπίδων in single line, Isocr. 136 C; ἐπ' ἀσπίδα, παρ' ἀσπίδα (opp. to ἐπὶ δόρυ) on the left, towards or to the left, because the shield was on the left arm, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 6, An. 4. 3, 26, cf. κλίνω IV. 3, κλίσσις III; so, παρ' ἀσπίδος Aesch. Theb. 624; ἐξ ἀσπίδος Polyb. 11. 23, 5; cf. δόρυ III:—but παρ' ἀσπίδα, literally, beside the shield, Il. 16. 400; παρ' ἀσπ. στήναι to stand in battle, Eur. Med. 250, Phoen. 1001; παρ' ἀσπ. βεβηκέναι Ib. 1073; ποιεῖν Id. Or. 653, cf. Hel. 734; εἰς ἀσπίδ' ἦκεν Id. Phoen. 1326:—ἀσπίδας συγκλείειν (cf. συγκλείω); ἀσπίδα τίθεσθαι either to bear the shield, serve, Plat. Legg. 756 A, or to lay it down, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 12,—just as τίθεσθαι ὄπλα is used, v. στήνη A. 11, 10:—ἐπειδὴν ἀσπίς φορῇ when the shields ring, i. e. when two bodies of men meet in a charge, Xen. An. 4. 3, 29:—a shield was sometimes raised as a signal for battle, etc., Hdt. 6. 115, 121, cf. Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 27.

4. of a round, flat bowl, Aristoph. Phil. 1. II. an asp, the Egyptian cobra, Coluber káiē L., Hdt. 4. 191, Arist. H. A. 4. 7, 14, Menand. Incert. 154; v. Nic. Th. 157-208, Ael. N. A. 10. 31.

ἀσπιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = sq., Soph. Aj. 565, Eur. Heracl. 277.

ἀσπιστής, οὐ, ὁ, one armed with a shield, a warrior, Hom. (in Il.) always in gen. pl. ἀσπιστῶν, Il. 4. 90, etc.:—as Adj., ἀσπισταὶ μύχθοι τευχέων, i. e. the shield of Achilles, Eur. El. 443.

ἀσπιστῶρ, ὀρος, ὁ, = foreg., κλόνει ἀσπιστοῦρος turmoil of shielded warriors, Aesch. Ag. 404.

ἀσπλαγχνία, ἡ, unmercifulness, Athanas., etc.:—the Verb ἀσπλαγχνέω in Aquila V. T.

ἀσπλαγχνος, *ov*, without bowels, or rather without heart (viscera thoracis); metaph. heartless, spiritless, Soph. Aj. 472; merciless, in Adv. -ως, Hesych.

II. not eating σπλάγχνα, Plat. Com. Πουήρ. 1.

ἀσπληνός, *ov*, = sq., πῶς Diosc. Parab. 2. 61; cf. Lob. Paral. 197.

ἀσπληνόν, τό, (a euphon., σπλήν) asplenium, spleen-wort, ceterach, supposed to be a cure for the spleen, Diosc. 3. 151; also ἀσπληνός πῶς Id. Parab. 2. 4.

ἀσπονδέι, Adv. of ἀσπονδός, without truce, implacably, πολεμεῖν Philo 2. 195.

II. but also of time of peace, without formal treaty, ἀνυκλεῖ καὶ ἀσπονδεῖ C. 1. 2134 b. 21., 2256. 16., 2354. 9, cf. 2053 b. 9, al.; ἀνυκλεῖ καὶ ἀσπονδῶ 3523.

ἀσπονδῶ, not to make or keep a covenant or treaty, Philo 2. 423, susp.

ἀσπονδία, ἡ, a being-without truce or treaty, Poll. 8. 139.

II. implacability, Liban. 4. 967 (where -εία).

ἀσπονδος, *ov*, without σπονδή or drink-offering, and so, I. of a god, to whom no drink-offering is poured, ἀσπ. θεός i. e. death, Eur. Alc. 424.

II. without a regular truce (which was ratified by σπονδαί), ἀνοκωχῇ Thuc. 5. 32; of persons, without making a truce, Id. 3. 111, 113; ἀσπόνδους τοὺς νεκροὺς ἀνελέσθαι to take up their dead without leave asked, Id. 2. 22; τὸ ἀσπονδὸν a keeping out of treaty or covenant with others, neutrality, Id. 1. 37.

2. admitting of no truce, implacable, deadly, Lat. internecinus, of war, ἀσπονδόν τ' Ἄρη (vulg. ἀράν) Aesch. Ag. 1235; πόλεμος Dem. 314. 16, Polyb. 1. 65, 6, etc.; ἀσπονδοὶσι νόμοις ἐχέθραν συμβάλλειν Eur. El. 905; cf. ἀκήρυκτος.

ἀσπορία, ἡ, barrenness, Manetho 4. 585, Or. Sib. 3. 542.

ἀσπορος, *ov*, = ἀσπαρτος, χώρα Dem. 379. 4, Plut. Alex. 66, etc. II. of plants, unsown, growing without cultivation, Luc. Rhet. Pracc. 8, Nic. zp. Ath. 684 B.

III. Adv. -πως, in Eccl., of the Incarnation.

ἀσπούδατος, *ov*, not zealously pursued or courted, γυνή Eur. Fr. 503.

2. not to be sought for, mischievous, σπεύδειν ἀσπούδαστα Id. Bacch. 913, I. T. 202:—Adv. -τως, Ael. N. A. 10. 30.

II. act. not in earnest: τὸ ἀσπ. want of earnestness, περί τὴν Dion. H. 5. 72.

ἀσπουδί [τ] or -ει, Adv. without zeal, effort or trouble, Il. 8. 512., 15. 476: without a struggle, ignobly, μὴ μὲν ἀσπουδί γε . . ἀπολοιμύην 22. 304.

ἀσπουδός, *ov*, = οὐ σπουδαῖος, Eupol. Pol. 29. Adv. -δως, Basil.

ἀσπρις, ἡ, a kind of oak, Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 7.

ἀσπρος, α, *ov*, the Lat. asper, Ael. N. A. 1. 26, v. Jac. ad l.

II. in Byz. and Modern Greek, white; whence ἀσπρόσκαρος, *ov*, fair; ἀσπρότης, ἦτος, ἡ, whiteness; ἀσπρο-φορέω, to dress in white; ἀσπρό-χρους, *ov*, of fair complexion;—all in Byz.

ἄσσα, Ion. for ἄτινα, Att. ἄττα, neut. pl. ὅστις, which, whichever, what, whatever, Il. 10. 208, al., Hdt.; Att. ἄττα, Plat. Com. Zeús κακ. 6, 7, etc.

2. interrog., εἰπέ . . ἄσσα . . , tell me, what . . , Il. 10. 409.

II. ἄσσα, Ion. for τινά, Att. ἄττα, something, some, Hom. only once, ὅπποι' ἄσσα what sort? Od. 19. 218; πῶς' ἄττα; Ar. Ran. 173, cf. 925; οἱ' ἄττα βαθεῖα Cratin. Ἀρχύλ. 3, etc.; also added to a temporal Conj., πῆνι' ἄττα . . ; v. Meineke in Indice Com. Gr.

ἄσσάριον, τό, Dim. of Lat. as, a small as, Dion. H. 9. 27, C. I. (add.) 2347 k, al., Plut. Camill. 13, N. T.

II. a sort of valve, Lat. assarium, Vitruv. 10. 13.

ἄσσον, Adv. Comp. of ἄγχι, nearer, Hom., mostly with the Verbs ἵεναι, ἰκέσθαι, στήναι, to draw near, stand near, as friend or foe, Il. 6. 143., 23. 8, 667, Iles. Th. 748: sometimes c. gen., ἄσσον ἐμείοι nearer to me, Il. 24. 74; so, ἄσσον τινος ἵεναι, ἐρχεσθαι, στείχειν, Il. 22. 4, Hdt. 4. 3, Soph. O. C. 312, 722, etc.; with a double Comp., ἔρποντι μᾶλλον ἄσσον Id. Ant. 1210, cf. El. 900.—Eust. 1643. 32 mentions a Dor. form ἄσσιν.

II. hence, as a new Comp., ἄσσοτέρω, with or without gen., Od. 19. 506., 17. 572; later a Comp. Adj. ἄσσοτέρος=ἐγγύτερος, Arat. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 546, Opp. C. 4. 121:—Sup. Adv. ἄσσοτάτος, Anth. P. 9. 430; whence the Adj. ἄσσοτάτος Anth. P. 6. 345; also Sup. Adv. ἄσσοστα, Aesch. Fr. 62 (Hesych.).

Ἀσσυρίοι, οἱ, the Assyrians, Hdt. 1. 192, al.:—Ἀσσυρία, Ion. -ίη (sc. γῆ), ἡ, their country, Id. 2. 17, etc.:—Ἀσσυρίος, α, *ov*, as an Adj., Theoc. 2. 162, al.; later Ἀσσυρίκός, ἡ, *ov*, Steph. Byz., al.

ἄσσυτεροι, = ἐπασσύτεροι, Opp. C. 4. 121, 202.

ἄσσω, Att. contr. for ἄσσω.

ἄσταγής, ἑς, not trickling, ἀ. κρύσταλλος, hard-frozen ice, Soph. Fr. 162.

II. not merely trickling, i. e. gu-hing, in a stream, Ap. Rh. 3. 804, Valck. Ad. p. 228.

ἄσταθεια, ἡ, unsteadiness, Jo. Chr.

ἄ-στάθης, ἑς, (ἵσταμαι) unsteady, unstable, Anth. P. 10. 74, and freq. in Nonn.:—also ἄ-σταθερός, *ov*, Byz.

ἄ-στάθμητος, *ov*, unsteady, unstable, ἀστέρες Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 5:—of persons, ὁ δῆμος ἀσταθμητότατον πᾶν Dem. 383. 5, cf. Ar. Av. 169, Plat. Lys. 214 D; of life, δστ. αἰών Eur. Or. 981; τὸ ἄστ. τοῦ μέλλοντος the uncertainty of . . , Thuc. 4. 62, cf. 3. 59. Adv. -τως, Dio Chr. 180.

ἄ-σταθμος, *ov*, unweighed, without record of weight, C. I. 137, 138, 140, al.; cf. ἀστατος.

II. unable to guess, Hipp. 683. 33.

ἄστακός, ὁ, a lobster, Lat. gammarus or cammarus, Philyll. Pol. 1, Arist. H. A. 4. 2., 5. 17, 8; also written ὀστακός, Aristom. Ποητ. 2:—ὁ ἐν τοῖς ποταμοῖς ἄστ. the cray-fish, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 35; v. Sturz Dial. Mac. p. 70.

II. the hollow of the ear, Poll. 2. 85.

ἄστακτί, Adv. of sq., not in drops, i. e. in floods, Soph. (who has -τ in O. C. 1646, -τ 1251), Plat. Phaedo 117 C.

ἄ-στακτος, *ov*, = ἀσταγής II, Eur. I. T. 1242.

ἄ-στάλακτος, *ov*, not dripping, Plut. Crass. 4; in 2. 982 F, f. l. for ἀσάλευτος or ἀσάλακτος.

ἄ-στάλῃς, ἑς, (στέλλομαι) unarmed, unclad, Call. Fr. 266.

ἄσταλύζω, = σταλύζω, restored by Hemist. in Hesych. for ἄσταλύχειν and ἀστυλάζειν.

ἄστανδῆς, ὁ, a courier, Persian word, Plut. Alex. 18, v. Wytenb. ad 2. 326 F; cf. ἄγχαρος.

ἄ-στάσια, ἡ, Subst. of ἄστατος, unsteady, inconstancy, Manetho 1. 19.

ἄ-στάσιastos, *ov*, not disturbed by faction, γῆ Thuc. 1. 2.

II. of persons, free from faction or party-spirit, not factions, Lys. 195. 38, Plat. Rep. 459 E, etc.; of forms of government, Arist. Pol. 5. 1, 15:—Adv. -τως, Diod. 17. 54 (for which in Gramm. also -αστικώς);—Sup. -ότατα, Plat. Rep. 520 D.

ἄστανέω, to be unsteady, to be never at rest, Anth. P. append. 39; of the sea, App.

2. to be unsettled, to be a wanderer, 1 Ep. Cor. 4. 11.

Ἀστιάτοι, οἱ, the Roman Hastati, Polyb. 6. 23, 1.

ἄστυδις, *ov*, (ἵσταμαι) never standing still, unstable, τὸ κύκλω σῶμα Arist. Metaph. 11. 8, 4; ἄστ. τροχός Mesomed. h. Nemes. 7; of the sea, ἄστ. χειμῶσι Plut. Crass. 17.

2. unsteady, unstable, Polyb. 6. 57, 2: τὸ τῆς τύχης ἄστ. Plut. 2. 103 E; ἄστ. αἰών C. I. 1656; θνητῶν bios Epigr. Gr. 699.

II. unweighed, Nic. Th. 602, C. I. 151, 152, 159; cf. ἀσταθμος.

ἀσταφιδίτης, *ov*, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ἰδος, of raisins, ἀσταφιδίτης ῥάξ a bunch of raisins, Anth. P. 9. 226.

ἀσταφίς, ἰδος, ἡ, as collect. noun, dried grapes, raisins, Lat. uva passa, Hdt. 2. 40, Alex. Ael. 2, etc.; so in pl., ἡ ῥόδος ἀσταφίδας φέρεi Hermipp. Φορμ. 1. 16; used for fattening cattle, Arist. H. A. 8. 7, 1; ἀσταφίδος οἶνος raisin-wine, Plat. Legg. 845 B; also written ὀσταφίς, Nicoph. Χερ. 7; also σταφίς Hipp. Acut. 395, Theoc. 27. 9, etc. (σταφίς seems to be the radic. form, a or o being euphon. prefixes, cf. ἀστακός, ἀσταχὺς: σταφυλή is prob. from the same root.)

ἄσταφύλινος, dub. l. for σταφυλῖνος in Diocl. ap. Ath. 371 D.

ἄ-στάφύλος, *ov*, without grapes, Cyrill.

ἄ-σάχυς, vos, ὁ, (σταχύς with a euphon., cf. ἀσάφης, σαφής) :—an ear of corn, Il. 2. 148, Hdt. 5. 92;—not Att., but cf. Luc. Charid. 3.
 ἄ-στέγαστος, on, uncovered: of a ship, undecked, Antipho 132. 8; διὰ τὸ ἀστέγαστον from their having no shelter, Thuc. 7. 87.
 ἄ-στέγνωτος, on, uncovered, unclosed, Galen.
 ἄ-στεγος, on, (στέγη) without roof, houseless, Pseudo-Phocyl. 22, LXX (Isai. 58. 7).
 II. (στέγη) Act. not holding: metaph., δστ. χεῖλαι unable to keep one's mouth shut, given to prating, LXX (Prov. 10. 8); στόμα ἀστέγον (Ib. 26. 28); cf. ἀνυπόστομος.
 ἀστέγεται, Dep. to talk cleverly, Plut. Marcell. 21: the Act. in Steph. Byz. s. v. ἀστύ. So, ἀστετεύομαι, Schol. Ar. Ach. 1057, Pax 369:—ἀστειορρημένω, Zonar.
 ἀστειολογία, ἡ, (λόγος) clever talking, wit, Arist. Rhet. Al. 29. 4:—so ἀστεύμα, τό, Eust. Opusc. 106. 65:—ἀστεϊασμός, ὁ, Eccl.
 ἀστεῖος, α, on, also os, on Diphil. Σύν. 1: (ἀστύ) :—of the town, but in the literal sense ἀστικός is the word in use.
 II. like Lat. urbanus, befitting the town, town-bred, polite, courteous, opp. to ἀγροικός, Plat. Phaedo 116 D; γέναιτ' ἀστέος οἰκῶν ἐν πόλει Alcæa. Com. Παρ. 1.
 2. of thoughts and words, refined, elegant, dainty, witty, clever, διάλεκτον ἀστέον ὑποβλήντερον, opp. to ἀνελεύθερον ὑπαγροικότερον, Ar. Fr. 552; ἀστέων τι λέγει Id. Ran. 5. 901; ἀστέα λέγεις (where there is a play on the double sense, —witty and popular), Id. Nub. 204; ἀστέον εἰπεῖν Com. Anon. 248; δστ. οἱ λόγοι Plat. Phaedr. 227 D; ἀστεϊοτάτας ἐπινοίας Ar. Eq. 539; of persons, οἱ ἀστέοι the wits, Plat. Rep. 452 D: τὰ ἀστέα witty sayings, witticisms, Arist. Rhet. 3. 10. 1, al.:—Adv. —ως, Plut. 2. 123 E, al.
 3. as a general word of praise, of things and persons, dainty, nice, pretty, charming, βοσκήματε Ar. Ach. 811; ἐορτή Plat. Gorg. 447 A; δστ. καὶ εὐρύς Id. Rep. 349 B, cf. Phaedr. 242 E; but opp. to ἀπλοῖς in Anaxil. Neott. 2 (ἐστὶ γοῦν ἀπλῆ τις.—ἀστέα μὲν οὖν); ἀστέων [ἐστὶ] οὐτι ἐρυθρῆς 'tis charming to see you blush, Plat. Lys. 204 C.
 b. ironically, δστ. κέρδος a pretty piece of luck, Ar. Nub. 1064; ἀστέος εἰ Diphil. Σύν. 1.
 4. of outward appearance, comely, pretty, graceful, Hipp. 1276. 38, al., LXX (Ex. 2. 2), al.: οἱ μικροὶ ἀστέοι καὶ σύμμετροι, καλοὶ δ' οὐ Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3. 5; but in LXX (Jud. 4. 17) of Eglon:—in Comedy, often of dainty dishes, κραιβίδιον, κραιβικὸν Antiph. Ἀγρ. 6, Alex. Πιν. 4; but later also of natural productions, just like ἀγαθός, good of its kind, ἐλλέβορος Strabo 418, etc.
 ἀστέιότης, ἡ, ὁ, politeness, wit, Lat. urbanitas, Liban. 1. 365, Schol. Ar.: so ἀστειοσύνη, Liban. 1. 322.
 ἄ-στυπτος, on, v. sub ἀστυπτος.
 ἀστέισμος, ὁ, clever talk, wit, Dion. H. de Dem. 54, Philostr. 540:—also —έισμα, ατος, τό, Tzetz.
 ἄ-στυκος, on, (στέγω) insufferable, Aesch. (Fr. 220) ap. A. B. 426; Hesych. ἀστερκτος. Adv. —τως, Hesych.
 ἀστέλεφος, ὁ, in Hesych. a leatheren case for a lyre.
 ἄ-στέλεχος, es, without stalk, Theophr. H. P. 1. 3. 1: also, ἀστέλεχος, on, Eust. Opusc. 166. 11.
 ἄ-στέμβακτος, on, = ἀστεμφής, Euphor. 106, Lyc. 1117.
 ἄ-στέμφης, es, (στέμψω) unmovcd, unshaken, βουλή Il. 2. 344; βῆν Ar. Rh. 4. 1375; ἀστεμφές ἔχεσκε [τὸ σκήπτρον] he held it stiff, Il. 3. 219; οὐδὺς Hes. Th. 812; δστ. οἷν νέκυς Opp. H. 2. 70:—Adv., ὑμέεις ἀστεμφέως ἔχμεν you hold fast, Od. 4. 419, cf. 459: also neut. ἀστεμφές, as Adv. stiff, stark, Mosch. 4. 113.
 2. of persons, stiff, ποιηταὶ σκληροὶ καὶ ἀστ. Ar. Fr. 563; d. Τελαμών unflinching, Theocr. 13. 37.
 3. metaphor., of the govt. relentless, Anth. P. 6. 296; ζυγός, δεσμός Opp. H. 1. 417., 2. 84; νύξ Anth. P. 9. 424.
 ἄ-στένωτος, on, without sigh or groan, δστ. κῆδάρκτος Soph. Tr. 1200, cf. 1074; ἀκλαυτος, δστ. Eur. Alc. 173; δστ. ἡμέρα a day free from groans, Id. Hec. 690. Adv. —τως, Plut. 2. 107 A; also ἀστενακτί, Aesch. Fr. 297, Ar. Eccl. 464.
 ἄ-στενωχόρητος, on, not straitened, or to be straitened or placed in difficulty, Eccl. Adv. —τως, Eccl.
 ἄ-στένωτος, on, not straitened or contracted, Athanas.
 ἄστέον, verb. Adj. one must sing, Ar. Nub. 1205, Plat. Rep. 390 E.
 ἄ-στυπος, on, (στέφα) uncrowned, τὸ ἀστυπος θῶν; Eur. Heracl. 440.
 ἄ-στερ-άρχης, on, ὁ, chief of the stars, Nicet. Eugen.
 ἄ-στεργάνωρ [ἀν], opos, ὁ, ἡ, without love of man, unwedded, παρθενία, of Io, Aesch. Pr. 898.
 ἄ-στεργής, es, without love, implacable, ὀργή Soph. Aj. 776; δστ. τι παθεῖν something intolerable, Id. O. T. 229.
 ἄ-στέρητος, on, not deprived, Athanas.
 ἀστερία, α, on, like a star, Cleomed. 1. 11.
 ἀστερίας, on, ὁ, starry, I. a fish, a kind of γαλέος Philyl. Aty. 2, Arist. H. A. 5. 10. 1.
 II. a bird, 1. the ardea stellaris, bittern, Ib. 9. 1. 23.
 2. a kind of hawk, Ib. 9. 36. 1.
 ἀστερίζω, fut. ἴω, to make into a star, Plut. 2. 888 C. II. to mark with stars, Ptol. Geogr. 1. 23. 3, in Pass.
 ἀστερκτός, ἡ, ὁ, of the stars, Theol. Ar. p. 37.
 ἀστερκός, α, on, also os, on, starred, starry, Arat. 695; δστ. ἄμαφα (v. sub ἀρκτος) Call. Fr. 146. II. ἀστερκιον, τό, a kind of spider, Nic. Th. 725.
 ἀστερίσκιον, τό, Dim. of sq., a little star, boss, knob on a helmet, in Apollon. Lex. Hom.
 ἀστερίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of ἀστήρ, a little star, Call. Fr. 94. 2. = ἀστερίσκιον Eust. 424. 5. II. an asterisk, the mark ✕ by which Gramm. distinguished fine passages in MSS., (v. sub X), Eust. 599. 34, etc.; also used as a metrical sign, Hephaest. p. 137. III. a plant, a kind of aster, Theophr. H. P. 4. 12. 2.
 ἀστερισμός, ὁ, a marking with stars, Ptol. Geogr. 1. 22. 4: a constellation, Gramm.: a starry ornament, dub. in Diod. 19. 34.
 ἀστερίτης, λίθος, ὁ, a brilliant, precious stone, Phot.

ἄ-στερκτος, on, = ἀστεργής, v. sub ἀστερκτος.
 ἀστερο-δίνητος, on, (δινέω) brought by the revolution of the stars, Procl. hymn. 1. 49.
 ἄ-στερο-εἰδής, es, star-like, Plut. 2. 933 E. Adv. —δῶς, Diosc. 1. 18.
 II. starred, starry, Eur. (Fr. 114) ap. Ar. Thesm. 1067.
 ἄ-στερο-εἶσα, ev, starred, starry, οὐρανός Il. 4. 44, Epit. Corc. in C. I. (add.) 1907 bb, al.
 II. like a star, sparkling, θῶρηξ Il. 16. 134; Ἡφαίστου δόμος 18. 370.
 III. πέδιλα, of the Senators' buskins which had a half-moon in front, Epigr. Gr. 1046. 23.
 ἀστερόθεν, Adv. from the stars, Arat. 1013, with v. l. οὐρανόθεν.
 ἀστερο-λέσχης, on, ὁ, talking about the stars, Manass. Chron. 2047. 2098:—the Verb —λεσχέω, lb. 3935.
 ἀστερό-μαντις, εως, ὁ, prophesying from the stars, Theodoret.
 ἀστερο-μαρμαρυγή, ἡ, the brightness of the stars, Schol. Arat.
 ἀστερό-μορφος, on, star-like, Manass. Amat. 9. 67.
 ἀστερό-νωτος, on, with starry back, οὐρανός Nonn. D. 2. 335.
 ἀστερο-όμματος, on, star-eyed, epith. of night, Orph. H. 34. 13.
 ἀστεροπαῖος, on, = ἀστεροπητής, Cornut. N. D. 9.
 ἀστεροπητή, ἡ, = στεροπή, δσραπή, lightning, Il. 10. 154, Pind. N. 9. 44, Ar. Av. 1746, 1748 (in anap. verse).
 ἀστεροπητής, οὐ, ὁ, the lightener, of Zeus, Il. 1. 580, Hes. Th. 390; so also Soph. Ph. 1198, in a dactylic line.
 ἀστερο-πληθής, es, full of stars, Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 193 C.
 ἀστερο-ρύσις, εως, ὁ, efflux from the stars, i. e. a comet, Tzetz.
 ἀστεροσκοπεῖω, to watch the stars, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 68:—the Subst. —σκοπία, ἡ, Ib. 5. 8:—Adj. —σκοπικός, ὁ, ὁν, Origen.
 ἀστερο-σκόπος, on, an astronomer or astrologer, Artemid. 2. 69.
 ἀστερο-φεγγής, es, shining with stars, Orph. H. 3 and 4:—also —φάνης, es, Eccl.
 ἀστερό-φοιτος, on, walking among the stars, Nonn. D. 2. 262, etc.
 ἀστερόνεται, f. l. in Arat. 548, for ἀστερόντες, cf. Plut. 2. 879 E; Stob. Eccl. 1. 508 cites from Anaxag. ἡστερωκέναι, for which ἡστερικέναι in Plut. 2. 888 D.
 ἀστερώδης, es, = ἀστεροειδής, Schol. Arat. 47.
 ἀστερ-ώπης, ὁν, star-faced, star-like, bright-shining, ὄμμα Aesch. Fr. 169; σελήνη Eur. Hipp. 851, where however, as in Phoen. 129, the form ἀστρωπός (preserved by Mss. in H. F. 406) is read metri grat. by Dind.
 II. star-eyed, starry, αἰθήρ Eur. Ion 1079.
 ἀστερωτός, ὁν, starred, starry, Julian. 165 B.
 ἄ-στεφάνος, on, without crown, ungarlanded, mostly in token of victory, Eur. Hipp. 1137; ἀμίλλας ἔθετ' ἀστεφάνους (nullus habitura triumphus) Id. Andr. 1020.
 ἄ-στεφάνωτος, on, uncrowned, not to be crowned, Sappho 44, Plat. Rep. 613 C, Dem. 331. 4; δστ. ἐκ τῶν νόμων Aeschin. 79. 3. 2. without the nuptial crown, unwedded, Epit. in C. I. 3272. 33.
 ἄ-στεφής, es, = ἀστεφάνος, Manetho 6. 517; ἄ-στεφος, on, Apollon. Pron. 38 C.
 ἀστή, ἡ, fem. of ἀστός, Hdt. 1. 173, al., Ar. Thesm. 541.
 ἄ-στηλίτευτος, on, not inscribed on a monument, not commemorated, Byz.
 ἄ-στηλος, on, without tombstone, Auth. P. 7. 479.
 ἀσθηγος, on, v. sub δύστηνος.
 ἀστήρ, ὁ, gen. ἑπός: dat. pl. δσπρασι Il. 22. 28, 317 (not δσπράσι, Lob. Paral. 175):—a star, a single star, opp. to ἀσπράν (v. sub voc.), of the dog-star, ἀστέρ ὀπωρινῷ Il. 5. 5; οὐλίος δ. 11. 62; so, Σείριος δ. Hes. Op. 415; also, d. Ἀρκτοῦρος the chief star in the constellation Ili. 563, etc.:—a shooting star or meteor, Il. 4. 75, Plat. Rep. 621 B; of διατρέχοντες ἀστέρες Ar. Pax 838; ἀπτοντας ὥσπερ ἀστέρας Plat. Rep. 621 B, cf. Arist. Meteor. 1. 3. 33.
 2. a flame, light, fire, Eur. Hel. 1131.
 3. δσπρή πέτρως a meteoric stone, Diog. Apoll. ap. Diog. L. 9. 53.
 II. metaph., like δσπρον, of illustrious persons, etc., ἀσθήρ Μουσῶν, Ἀθῆνης Valck. Hipp. 1122.
 III. a star-fish, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 20, P. A. 4. 5. 50.
 IV. a kind of singing-bird, Opp. ix. 3. 2.
 V. a plant, prob. Aster Atticus, Nic. ap. Ath. 684 D, cf. Arist. Plant. 2. 3. 2, Diosc. 4. 120.
 VI. a Samian clay used as sealing-wax, Theophr. Lap. 63. (Cf. δσπρον, also πέρας, τέρας (signum); Skt. staras, tārā; Lat. astrum, stella (i. e. ster-ula):—Goth. starnō, O. Norse stjarna, A. Sax. steorra (star); O. H. G. sterro (Germ. stern). Since the a fails in all languages except Greek and the Lat. astrum, it is prob. euphon., and the Root is to be found in the Skt. STAR (sternere),—from the stars being strewn over the sky.)
 ἄ-στήρικτος, on, not steady, unstable, Anth. P. 6. 203, Longin. 2. 2, N. T. ἄστυς, on, ὁ, (ἔδω) a singer, Gloss.
 ἄ-στίβης, es, (στίβω) like δστυπτος, untrodden, τιμὶ Aesch. Theb. 859; hence, 2. desert, pathless, χάρος Id. Aj. 657; δστ. πόρος, of the sea, Arion ap. Acl. N. A. 12. 45. 3. not to be trodden, holy, ἄστος Soph. O. C. 126; rare in Prose, as Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 10.
 II. act. leaving no track, τροχός Mesomed. h. Nemes. 7.
 ἄ-στίβητος, on, Lyc. 121; and ἄ-στίβος, on, Anth. P. 7. 745, = foreg.
 ἀστικός, ὁ, ὁν, (ἀστύ) of a city or town, opp. to country, λεῶς δ. Aesch. Eum. 997; Βαμοῖ Id. Supp. 501; τὰ δστικά Διονύσια (also called τὰ κατ' ἀστύ), Thuc. 5. 20, v. sub Διονύσια IV: also home, opp. to ξενικός (foreign), Aesch. Supp. 618; δστικά δικάα suits between citizens, Lys. 148. 21. 2. as Subst. = δστός, C. I. (add.) 4269 d.
 II. fond of the town or town life, Dem. 1274. 24.
 2. like δστέος, polite, neat, nice, δστικά (as Adv.) Theocr. 20. 4.—In Mss. often written δστυκός, v. Bremi Lys. δημ. ἄδικ. 3.
 ἄ-στυκτος, on, not marked with στίγματα, not tattooed, τὸ δστυκτον Hdt. 5. 6.
 II. χωρίον δστ. an estate not pledged or mortgaged, (those that were so being marked by στήλαι or ὕποι), Lys. ap. Harp., Menand. Incert. 322, Poll. 3. 85.

ἀστίξια, ἡ, a want of punctuation, An. Ox. 4. 51.

ἀσπίτος, ον, like ἀσπίτης, untrodden, ἀκτὴ .. βοροῖς ἀστ. Soph. Ph. 2; Eust. ἀσπίτος, but v. σποπτός.

ἀσπίτης [ῖ], ον, ὁ, (ἀστ), a townsman, citizen, Soph. Fr. 81; spelt ἀσπίτης in C. I. 2134 b. 23.

ἀ-σπλέγγιστος, ον, not scraped clean, Anth. P. 6. 298.

ἀσπλιγέ, ιγγος, ἡ, = σπλιγέ, Phil. 36.

ἀ-στοβος, ον, ἀδοιόβητος, Hesych.

ἀ-στοιχείωτος, ον, ignorant of the first elements, Philo 1. 337, Cyrill.: — the Verb pass. ἀστοχειόμαι is found in Oecum.

ἀ-στοιχος, ον, not in a row, of the grains in an ear of wheat, Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 2.

ἀ-στολος, ον, unprobed, ἀστ. χιτών = φαινομήρις, Soph. Fr. 791. 2. of Charon's boat, used in the same way as νᾶες ἄναες, γάμος ἄγαμος, Aesch. Th. 857 (Cod. M. ἀστονος).

ἀστομάχριτος, ον, without anger, Lat. sine bile, Alciphro 2. 2: Adv. -τως, C. I. 6647. 5; ἀστομαχί, Ib. 7314. (As if from Lat. stomachari.)

ἀστομος, α, ον, = ἀστομος II, Nonn. D. 7. 244.

ἀ-στομος, ον, mouthless, not using the mouth, Soph. Fr. 78, Strabo 70, Luc. Lexiph. 15: speechless, Arr. Epict. 2. 24, 6, C. I. 6308. II.

of horses, hard-mouthed, unbitted, restive, Aesch. Fr. 336, Soph. El. 724. III. of dogs, soft-mouthed, unable to hold with the teeth, Xen. Cyn. 3. 3.

IV. of meat and drink, unpalatable, Hices. ap. Ath. 223 A. V. of metal, soft, incapable of a fine edge, Plut. Lys. 17.

ἀ-στόματος, ον, unsharpened, untimpered, as metal, Hesych.

ἀ-στονάχρητος, ον, = sq., Anth. P. append. 337.

ἀ-στονος, ον, without sighs, πότος ἀστονος a potion to chase away sighs, Mehlhorn Anac. 50. 6, p. 188; cf. ἀχολος II. Cf. ἀστολας.

ἀστό-ξενος, ὁ, ἡ, the public guest of a city, Aesch. Supp. 356. — Acc. to Eust. 405. 36, Hesych., a blood-relation, though a foreigner by birth (as Atreus in Phrygia); Herm. conjectures ἀστο-ξένια, τά, in Aesch. Ag. 1590.

ἀστοργία, ἡ, want of natural affection, Menand. Ψευδ. 5, Dion. H. 3. 18.

ἀ-στοργος, ον, without natural affection, ἀστοργος ψυχὴν Aeschin. 47. 29; ἀστοργος (i. e. ὁ ἀστ.) the heartless one, Theocr. 2. 112; ἀστ. γυνή Id. 17. 43; ἀστ. πρὸς τὰ ἔκγονα Ath. 655 C; ἀστ. θάνατος cruel, Anth. P. 7. 662, Epigr. Gr. 146. 6.

2. without attraction, Plut. 2. 926 F. — Also ἀστοργής, ἐς, An. Ox. 1. 50. Adv. -γως, Athanas.

ἀ-στορηγός, ἐς, without bedding, χαμεύων Nonn. D. 16. 93.

ἀστός, ὁ, (ἀστύ) a townsman, citizen, Il. II. 242, Od. 13. 192, etc.; distinguished from πολίτης, ἀστός being one who has civil rights only, πολίτης one who has political rights also, Arist. Pol. 3. 5, 8; ἀστός μικρός πολίταις Eur. Med. 223; — οἱ ἀστοὶ the commons, opp. to οἱ ἄγαθοί, Pind. P. 3. 124; ἀστός opp. to ξένος, Id. O. 7. 165, Hdt. 2. 160., 3. 8; esp. at Athens, Lys. 104. 41, cf. Soph. O. T. 817, O. C. 13, etc.; to μέτοικος Plat. Rep. 563 A. — Fem. ἀστή, q. v.

ἀστός, ον, contr. for ἀίστος.

ἀ-στόχαστος, ον, not aimed, Dion. H. Epit. 14. 17.

2. hard to guess at, Theophrast. ap. Stob. 358. 18.

ἀστοχέω, to miss the mark, to miss, τινος Polyb. 5. 107, 2, etc.; τοῦ μετρίου Plut. 2. 414 F. — to fail, περί τινος Polyb. 3. 21, 10; περί τι I Ep. Tim. 6. 21, cf. 2. 18; ἐν τινι Joseph. B. J. 2. 8, 12; absol., Alciphro 3. 53.

ἀστοχέημα, τό, a failure, fault, Plut. 2. 520 B.

ἀστοχία, ἡ, a missing the mark, failing, Plut. 2. 800 A.

2. imprudence, thoughtlessness, error, Polyb. 2. 33, 8, etc.

ἀ-στοχος, ον, missing the mark, aiming badly at, τινος Plat. Tim. 19 E, Anth. P. 9. 370.

2. absol. aiming amiss, random, οὐκ ἀστοχου διανοίας Arist. H. A. 7. 10, 1; κατηγορία aimless, absurd, Polyb. 5. 49.

4. Adv. -χως, amiss, Alex. Κυβερν. I, Polyb. 1. 74, 2.

ἀσπραβέω, to ride a mule, Plat. Com. Eoρ. 13.

ἀσπράβη, ἡ, (ἀσπράβης) a mule's saddle, an easy padded saddle, used by effeminate persons (Harpocr. s. v.), ἐπ' ἀσπράβης ἂν ὠχοῦντο Lys. 169. 13; ἐπ' ἀσπράβης ὀχυμένους ἀντηγάς Dem. 558. 16; ἐντελῶς ἐπ' ἀσπράβης Macho ap. Ath. 582 C; μαλακίζομαι ἐπ' ἀσπράβης ὀχηθεῖς Luc. Lexiph. 2. — There is no occasion in any passage to take it in the sense of a mule.

ἀσπράβ-ηλάτης, ον, ὁ, a muleteer, Luc. Lexiph. 2. Poll. 7. 185.

ἀσπράβηλος, ὁ, = σπράβηλος (with a euphon.), a kind of shell, Agias et Dercyl. ap. Ath. 86 F.

ἀσπράβης, ἐς, = ἀσπράβης, not twisted, straight, steadfast, κίων Pind. O. 2. 146; γένους Hipp. Art. 798; τρίγωνον Plat. Tim. 73 B; τὸ σῶμα ποιεῖν ἀστρ. Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 2; of timber, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 2: rigid, stiff, ἀστρ. ἐντέταται Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 6. Adv. -βως, Acl. N. A. 2. 11.

ἀσπράβις, (ἀσπράβη) to serve as a beast of burden, ἀσπράβιζονσαι κάμηλοι Aesch. Supp. 285 (a dubious passage).

ἀσπραβιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, an instrument used in levelling, surveying, Inscr. Att. in Böckh Urkund. p. 411, etc.

ἀσπραγάλειος χιτών, ὁ, tunica talaris, a long, flowing robe, Aquila V. T. ἀσπράγάλη, ἡ, Ion. for ἀσπράγδαλος Anac. 44.

ἀσπράγδαλις, to play with ἀσπράγαλοι, Plat. Lys. 206 E, Alc. I. 110 B; also, ἀστρ. ἀρτοῖς Cratin. Πλουτ. 4, cf. Teleclid. Ἀμφ. 1. 14.

ἀσπράγδαλινος, ὁ, a gold-finch, elsewhere ποικιλίς, Opp. 1x. 3. 2.

ἀσπράγδαλινος, εως, ἡ, a playing with ἀσπράγαλοι, Arist. Rhet. I. 11, 15.

ἀσπράγδαλινος, ὁ, Dim. of ἀσπράγδαλος, Poll. 6. 99.

ἀσπράγδαλινος, οὐ, ὁ, a dice-player; in pl., name of a Comedy by Alexander Actolus.

ἀσπράγδαλινικός, ἡ, ὄν, of the dice, Βύλος Eust. 1397. 47.

ἀσπράγδαλινός [ῖ], ἰδος, ἡ, like an ἀσπράγδαλος, a kind of iris, Galen.

ἀσπράγδαλ-μαντις, ὁ, ἡ, divining from ἀσπράγαλοι, Artemid. 2. 69.

ἀσπράγδαλος [τρά], ὁ, (v. sub ὄσσειον), one of the vertebrae, esp. of the

neck, Il. 14. 466, Od. 11. 65.

II. the ball of the ankle joint, Lat. talus, Hdt. 3. 129: Theocr. 10. 36 compares pretty feet to ἀσπράγαλοι, perhaps from their being well-turned, or (as the Schol.) from their whiteness.

III. pl. ἀσπράγαλοι, dice or a game played with dice, ἀμφ' ἀσπράγαλοις χολαθεῖς Il. 23. 88, cf. Hdt. 1. 94; ἀστρ. διάεισιτο Aeschin. 9. 9, Menand. Πωλ. 5; ἀστρ. μεμολιθωμένοι loaded dice, Arist. Probl. 16. 3; cf. ἀρτίαζω: — they were at first made of knuckle-bones (often used by boys in their simple state, as in a Marble in the Brit. Mus.), cf. Lat. tali; but in time ἀσπράγαλοι came to mean dice proper, — ἀντ. ἀσπράγαλον κοנדύλοισι παίζετε Pherecr. Douλ. 9. The ἀσπράγαλοι, however, continued to have only four flat sides, the two others being round. The flat sides were marked with pips; so that the side with one pip stood opposite to that with six, and that with three to that with four; the two and five were wanting. Dice marked on all the six sides were called κύβοι. In playing they threw four ἀσπράγαλοι out of the palm of the hand or from a box (πύργος). The best throw (βύλος), when each die came up differently, was called Ἀφροδίτη, Lat. jactus Veneris, also Mīdas and Ἡρακλῆς; the worst, when all the dice came up alike, κύων, Lat. canis, canicula. The locus classicus on the subject is Eust. 1397. 34 sq. There was another game at dice called πενταβλίζεν (q. v.). Cf. Becker Gallus I. p. 221 sq., Dict. of Antiq. s. v. talus.

IV. ἡ ἐκ τῶν ἀσπράγαλων μᾶστις a scourge of string bones, used like the knout, Luc. Asin. 38; called ἀσπράγαλῶν μᾶστις in Crates Τολμ. 3, ubi v. Meineke; ἀσπράγαλῶν ἱμάς in Posidon. ap. Ath. 153 A.

V. a moulding in the capital of the Ionic column, Inscr. Att. in C. I. 160. 35 sq. (§ 11), Vitruv. 3. 3; cf. Dict. of Antiq.

VI. a leguminous plant, Diosc. 4. 62.

VII. a measure used by physicians.

ἀσπράγδαλῶ, (ἀσπράγδαλος IV), to scourge, Eccl.

ἀσπράγδαλῶν, ἐς, shaped like an ἀσπράγδαλος, Tzetz. II. 10. 231.

ἀσπράγδαλῶς, ὁ, ὄν, made of ἀσπράγαλοι: v. sub ἀσπράγδαλος IV.

ἀσπράλιος, α, ον, (ἀστρον) starry, Orac. ap. Porph. in Eus. P. E. 124 A.

ἀσπράλος, ὁ, = ψαρός, Thessal. word, acc. to Hesych.

ἀσπράπαῖος, α, ον, of lightning, ἀνεμὸς α, a wind with thunder-storms, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 22, cf. Theophr. Fr. 6. 2, 8; ἀστρ. ὕδατα thunder-showers, Plut. 2. 664 D; Zeus ἀστρ. Arist. Mund. 7. 2.

ἀσπράπεύς, εως, ὁ, = ἀσπεροπητής, Orph. H. 19. 5.

ἀσπράπῃ [ᾱ], ἡ, = ἀσπεροπή, σπεροπή, a flash of lightning, lightning, βροντὴ καὶ ἀσπράπῃ Hdt. 3. 86, etc.; βροντὴ δ' ἐρράγῃ δι' ἀσπράπῃς Soph. Fr. 507; also in Prose, Plat. Tim. 68 A, Crat. 409 C, Arist. Meteor. 2. 9, 7, al.: — often in pl. lightning, τὰς ἀσπράπας τε καὶ κεραυνίους Βολὰς Aesch. Theb. 430; τὰν πυφύρον ἀσπράπῃν κρήνῃ νέμον Soph. O. T. 201.

2. of a lamp, Aesch. Fr. 383, Ev. Luc. 11. 36.

3. metaphr., ἀσπράπῃν τιν' ὀμμάτων, of one greatly excited, Soph. Fr. 421; βλέπειν ἀσπράπας Ar. Ach. 566; ἐκφυλὸν τιν' ἀσπράπῃ [εἰμί] Antiph. Προγ. 1. 3.

ἀσπράπβηλος, to hurl lightning, Eust. 1060. 43.

ἀσπράπῃ-βόλος, ον, (βάλλω) hurling lightning, Eumath. 197.

ἀσπράπῃδόν, Adv. like lightning, Eus. P. E. 378 A.

ἀσπράπλητης, ον, ὁ, (ἐλαύνω) averting thunder, Tzetz.: — he has also the Verb -πλητέω, but in sign. to hurl lightning.

ἀσπράπῃ-τόκος, ον, producing lightning, Eccl.

ἀσπράπῃ-φορέω, to carry lightning, Ar. Pax 722.

ἀσπράπῃ-φόρος, ον, flashing, πῦρ Eur. Bacch. 3.

ἀσπράπιος, ον, = ἀσπράπαιος, Orph. II. 15. 9.

ἀσπράπῃ-βλητος, ον, thunder-stricken, Byz.

ἀσπράπῃ-βολέω, to hurl lightning, Eumath.

ἀσπράπῃ-βροντο-χάλαζο-ρεῖθο-δάμαστος, ον, crushing with lightning, thunder, hail, and flood, Pseudo-Basil.

ἀσπράπῃ-ειδής, ἐς, like lightning, forked, Gloss.

ἀσπράπῃ-πληκτος, ον, lightning-stricken, Senec. Q. N. 1. 15.

ἀσπράπῃ-φρικτος, ον, thunderstruck, scared, Eccl.

ἀσπράπικος, ἡ, ὄν, lightning, Schol. II. 1. 580.

ἀσπράπῃ (cf. σπράπῃ), impf. ἥσπραπτον, Ion. and Ep. ἀσπράπτεσκον Mosch. 2. 86: fut. ἀσπράψω Nonn.: aor. ἥσπραφα Hom., etc.: — Pass., plpf. ἥσπραπτο is f. l. for ἥσπραπτε in Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 1: — Med., aor. subj. ἀσπράψῃται Aristid. 2. 391.

To lighten, hurl lightning, often of omens sent by Zeus, ἀσπράπῃν ἐπιδέξι' Il. 2. 353; Κρονιδὴς ἐνδέξια σήματα φαῖναν ἀσπράπτε 9. 237; ὥς δ' ὅτ' ἂν ἀσπράπῃ πύσις Ἥρης 10. 5; ἀσπράψας δὲ μάλα μέγαλ' ἔκτεψε 17. 595; οὐλύμπιος ἥσπραπτεν, ἐβρόντα Ar. Ach. 531, cf. Vesp. 625.

2. impers., ἀσπράπτε ἡ lightens, ἥσπραψε ἡ lightened, οὐρανὸν δ' ἀπο ἥσπραψε Soph. Fr. 507, cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 19, 21.

III. to flash or glance like lightning, πᾶς γὰρ ἀσπράπτεται χαλινός Soph. O. C. 1067; κατάχαλκον ἀστρ. πεδιὸν gleams with brass, Eur. Phoen. 110; so, ἀστρ. χαλκῶ Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 1; of the eyes, εἶδον τὴν ὕψιν .. ἀσπράπτονσαν Plat. Phaedr. 254 B; ἀστρ. ὄμμασι Xen. Cyn. 6. 15; of flowers, ἀνεμώνιδες ἀσπράπτονσαι bright, Nic. ap. Ath. 684 C: — c. acc. cogn., ἐξ ὀμμάτων δ' ἥσπραπτε .. σέλας (sc. Τυφῶν) flashed flame from his eyes, Aesch. Fr. 356; ἱμερον ἀσπράπτονσα κατ' ὀμμάτων Auth. P. 12. 161; ἥσπραψε γλυκὺ κάλλος Ib. 110.

III. trans. to consume with lightning, Cratin. Δραπ. 4.

2. to illuminate, τι Musae. 276.

ἀστρ-άρχη, ἡ, queen of stars, of the moon, Orph. H. 9. 10.

ἀσπράτεια, ἡ, exemption from service, Ar. Pax 526.

2. a shunning of service, which at Athens was a heavy offence, liable to indictment, φεύγειν γραφὴν ἀσπρατείας to be accused of it, Ar. Eq. 443; ἀσπρατείας ἀλῶναι, ὀφλεῖν to be convicted of it, Lys. 140. 10, Andoc. 10. 22; also, αἱ τῆς ἀστρ. δίκαι Plat. Legg. 943 D, cf. Dem. 999. 6: — cf. Dict. of Antiq.

II. she that stops an invasion, of Artemis, Musae. 3. 25, 3.

ἀ-σπράτεος [ᾱ], ον, without service, and so, 1. exempt therefrom, Lys. 115. 26.

2. never having seen service, Ar. Vesp. 1117, Aeschin. 78. 41: — Adv. -τως, Poll. 1. 159.

ἀστροτηγῆσια, ἡ, incapacity for command, Dion. II. 9. 31.
 ἀστροτηγῆσις, ὄν, never having been general, Plat. Alc. 2. 142 A.
 2. incapable of command, Cic. Att. 7. 13 a. II. without a general, Joseph. B. J. 2. 12, 4:—Adv. — τῶς, App. Civ. 1. 47.
 ἀστροφῆς, ἐς, =sq., in signif. 1. 3, Soph. Fr. 367:—also in signif. II, πύλας Aristid. 1. 310:—in Hesych. also ἀστροφῆς, ἐς.
 ἀστροφῆς, ὄν, not to be bent, not liable to warp, of wood, Theophr. (?) 2. without turning the back, like ἀστροφος, Theocrit. 24. 94:—Adv. — τῇ in Anth. P. 7. 436. 3. unbending, inflexible, rigid, δόγμα Anth. P. 7. 103, cf. 6. 71; cf. ἀστροφος. II. whence none return, Ἄδης Lyc. 813.
 ἀστροφῆς, τὰ, some part of a chariot, Poll. 1. 143.
 ἀστροφῆς, fut. ἴσω, (ἀστροφῆς) = ἀστραγαλίζω, Poll. 9. 99.
 ἀστροφικός, ἡ, ὄν, of the stars, Eust. Opusc. 264. 41:—ἡ—κῆ, astronomy or astrology, Tzetz. Hist. 5. 270, etc.
 ἀστριον, τό, Dim. of ἀστήρ, a small star, Byz.
 ἀστρίς, ὡς, ἡ, = ἀστράγαλος, Call. Fr. 238, 239:—also, ἀστρίχος, ὁ, Antiphr. Ἐπιδ. 1.
 ἀστρο-βλήτης, ἡτος, ὁ, ἡ, sun-stricken, paralysed, Lat. sideratus, Arist. H. A. 8. 20, 1.
 ἀστροβλησία, ἡ, prob. 1. for — βολησία, q. v.
 ἀστρο-βλητός, ὄν, = ἀστροβλήτης, blasted, Arist. Juven. 6, 3, Theophr. II. P. 4. 14, 7.
 ἀστρο-βολέομαι, Pass. to be sun-stricken, blasted, Lat. siderari, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 2, etc.:—the Act. in Porph. V. Plotin. 10.
 ἀστρο-βολησία, ἡ, the state of an ἀστροβλήτης, Lat. sideratio, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 4 (nisi legend. ἀστροβλησία).
 ἀστρο-βόλητος, ὄν, = ἀστροβλήτης, Hesych. v. l. in Theophr. for — βλητος.
 ἀστρο-βολία, ἡ, = ἀστροβλησία, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 2.
 ἀστρο-βολίζομαι, Pass. = ἀστροβόλομαι, Gloss.
 ἀστρο-βρόντης, ὄν, ὁ, thundering from above, epith. of Mithras, C. I. 6012.
 ἀστρο-γείτων, ὄν, gen. ovos, near the stars, κορυφαί Aesch. Pr. 721.
 ἀστρο-γοητεία, ἡ, astrological quackery, Cyrill.
 ἀστρο-διαίτος, ὄν, living under the stars, i. e. in the open air, Orph. H. II. 5 (unless ἀντροδ- should be read).
 ἀστρο-εἰδής, ἐς, starlike, starry, Philo 1. 485; ἀστρ. περίοδος like that of the stars, Strabo 173.
 ἀστροεῖδων [αἰ], ovos, ὁ, (θεάομαι) watching the stars: τέχνη αἰ. astronomy, Philostorg., etc.
 ἀστρο-θεσία, ἡ, the relative position of stars, Eccl. 2. a group of stars, constellation, Ath. 490 F.
 ἀστροθετέω, to class or group the stars (in constellations), Strabo 3.
 ἀστροθέτημα, τό, a group of stars, constellation, Suid. s. v. ἀστήρ.
 ἀστρο-θέτης, ὄν, ὁ, one who classes the stars, Orph. H. 64. 2.
 ἀστρο-θετος, ὄν, astronomical, κανὼν Anth. P. 7. 683.
 ἀστρο-θύτης [ῥ], ὄν, ὁ, a star-worshipper, Diog. L. proem. 8, Schol. Plat.: also ἀστρο-λάτρης, ὄν, ὁ, Byz.
 ἀστρο-κύων, ννος, ὁ, the dog-star, Horapollo 1. 3.
 ἀστρο-λάβον, ὄργανον, τό, an astrolabe, Ptolem. Geogr. 1. 2, 2.
 ἀστρο-λέσχης, ὄν, ὁ, one who prates of stars, Nicet. Ann. 64 A:—Verb — λασχέω, lb. 100 D.
 ἀστρολογέω, to study or practise astronomy, Theophr. Sign. 1. 4, Sosip. Καταφ. 1. 15, Polyb. 9. 20, 5:—Pass., τὰ ἀστρολογούμενα astronomical treatises, Clem. Al. 757.
 ἀστρολόγημα, τό, astronomy, Tzetz. Lyc. 363.
 ἀστρολογία, ἡ, astronomy, Lat. astrologia, Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 4, Isocr. 226 A; a branch of mathematics, Arist. Phys. 2. 2, 4, Metaph. 1. 8, 17, cf. 2, 23, al.
 2. later, astrology, as opp. to astronomy, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 1.
 ἀστρολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for astronomy, Arist. An. Post. 1. 13, 7:—ἡ—κῆ (sc. ἐπιστήμη), = ἀστρολογία, lb.; τὰ — καὶ Id. Cael. 2. 11, 3.
 ἀστρολόγος, ὄν, (λέγω) an astronomer, Lat. astrologus, = ἀστρονόμος Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 10, Epigr. ap. Diog. L. 1. 34. 2. later, an astrologer, = ἀστρομαντής, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 93, LXX.
 ἀστρο-μαντεία, ἡ, =sq., Diod. 36. 5.
 ἀστρο-μαντική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, astrology, Diod. 36. 5, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 132.
 ἀστρο-μαντής, ὡς, ὁ, an astrologer, Poll. 7. 188.
 ἀστρον, τό, (v. sub ἀστήρ) mostly in pl. the stars, Il. 8. 555, Od. 12. 312, Aesch. Pr. 458, Ag. 4, etc.: τοῦ κατ' ἀστρα Ζηνός = τοῦ ἐν οὐρανῷ Soph. Tr. 1106; ἀστρον εὐφρονή = εὐφρ. ἀστερεῖσσα Id. El. 19, v. Dind. ad l.:—when in sing., like ἀστήρ, mostly of Sirius, Alcae. 39, Xen. Cyn. 4. 6, and freq. in Theophr.; or poet. of the Sun, Pind. O. 1. 9;—but seldom of any common star, cf. Galen. 17. 1, p. 16, Schol. Arat. 11; ἀστρα πλανώμενα or πλανητά, opp. to ἀπλανή, cf. Plat. Legg. 822 A, with Tim. 38 C, 40 B; to ἐνδεδεμένα, Arist. Cael. 2. 8, 7; ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀστροῖς at the times of the stars' rising or setting, Hipp. Aër. 286, Arist. H. A. 8. 15, 9; ἀστροῖς σημαίνεσθαι, τεκμαίρεσθαι, to guide oneself by the stars, Acl. N. A. 2. 7, 7. 48; cf. ἐκμετρεῖν. 2. metaph. of something brilliant, admirable, Anth. P. 7. 297, 9. 400, cf. Soph. El. 66.
 ἀστρονομέω, to be an ἀστρονόμος, study astronomy, Ar. Nub. 194, Plat. Theaet. 173 E; so in Med., Diog. L. 1. 34, Iamb. V. Pyth. 112:—Pass., ὡς νῦν ἀστρονομείται as astronomy is now practised, Plat. Rep. 530 C.
 ἀστρονόμημα, τό, observation of the stars; poet. of Thales, Timon ap. Diog. L. 1. 34.
 ἀστρονομία, ἡ, astronomy, Hipp. Aër. 281, Ar. Nub. 201, Plat., etc.
 ἀστρονομίζω, fut. σω, to study astronomy, Theophr. Char. 14.
 ἀστρονομικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in astronomy, Plat. Rep. 530 A, etc.; ἀστρονομικάτων ἡμῶν Id. Tim. 27 A:—Adv. — κῶς, Poll. 4. 16. II. of questions, pertaining to astronomy, Plat. Prot. 315 C.
 ἀστρονόμος, ὁ, (νέμω) an astronomer, Plat. Rep. 531 A, etc.: cf. ἀστρολόγος.

ἀστροόμαι, Pass. to be decked with stars, starry, Simplic.
 ἀστρο-πληγος, ὄν, = ἀστροβλήτης, Geop. 5. 36:—also — πληκτος, ὄν, Galen.
 ἀστρο-ποῖω, τι, to make a constellation of it, An. Ox. 3. 164.
 ἀστρο-πολέω, to be busied with the stars, Favorin.:—also — πολεύω, Greg. Naz.
 ἀστρορ-ρῦσις, ὡς, ἡ, the course of the stars, Tzetz.
 ἀστρο-σκοπία, ἡ, the study of the stars, Byz.
 ἀστρο-τοξία, ἡ, a shooting of stars, Byz.
 ἀστρούβιστος, ὄν, not washed with στρουβίον (soap-water), Diosc. 2. 84.
 ἀστρο-φαῖς or — φάνης, ἐς, shining like a star, Eumolp. ap. Diod. 1. 11.
 ἀστρο-φέναις, ἄκος, ὁ, an astrological charlatan, Nicet. Ann. 142 D.
 ἀστρο-φόρητος, ὄν, star-borne, Synes. II. 2. 15.
 ἀστρο-φόρος, ὄν, (φέρω) bearing stars, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 23.
 ἀστροφος, ὄν, (στροφή) without turning round or away, fixed, Lat. irretoritus, ὁμαται Aesch. Cho. 99; ἀφέρπειν ἀστρ. to go away without turning back, Soph. O. C. 490; cf. ἀστροπτος 2. 2. without turning or twisting, Plat. Polit. 252 D. II. without strophē, Hephaest. 126.
 ἀστρο-φύτευτος, ὄν, planted with stars, Manass. Chron. 132.
 ἀστρο-χίτων, ὄν, star-clad, of night, Orph. Arg. 511, 1026, Nonn.
 ἀστρώδης, ἐς, = ἀστροειδής, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 73.
 ἀστρώδης, α, ὄν, and in Gramm. os, ὄν, = ἀστροικός, starry, οἶκος Anth. P. 9. 400; ἀστρ. ἀνάγκη the law of the stars, Ib. 505. 14.
 ἀστροπῶς, ὄν, v. sub ἀστροπῶς.
 ἀστροπῶς, ἡ, the practice of sleeping without bedding, in pl., Plat. Legg. 633 C.
 ἀστροπτος, ὄν, without bed or bedding, εὔδειν Epich. 19. 14, cf. Plat. Prot. 321 C, Polit. 272 A. 2. metaph. unsmoothed, rugged, πῆδον Eur. H. F. 52. 3. of a horse, without saddle or trappings, Suid.
 ἀστρ, τό; Ep. gen. os, Att. eos, as always in Trag., for ἀστρος is never required by the metre, whereas ἀστρος (trisyll.) is necessary in Eur. Or. 761, Phoen. 842, El. 246, and is found in Att. Inscr.; it is a dissyll. in Eur. El. 298, Bacch. 840:—Att. pl. ἀστρο Id. Supp. 952. A town, Lat. urbs, oppidum, Hom., etc., passim; ἀ. μέγα Πριάμοιο Il. 2. 332, al.:—the name of the town is oft. added in gen., Σουσίδος or Σούσαν αἰ. the town of Susa, Aesch. Pers. 119, 535; ἀ. Θήβης Soph. O. C. 1372, Tr. 1154, etc. II. the Athenians called Athens ἀστρ, as the Romans called Rome urbs, mostly without the Art. (as we speak of 'being in town', 'going to town'), συγγών μὲν αἰ. Ar. Ach. 33; ἐξ ἀστρος νῦν εἰς ἀγρὸν χωρῶμεν Id. Fr. 169; ἔγγραμ. ἀγροικός ἂν ἐξ ἀστρος I married a town girl, Id. Nub. 47; τῶν κατ' ἀστρ πραγμάτων Menand. Geogr. 5; but also with the Art., πρὸς τὸ ἀ. Plat. Rep. 327 B, 328 C, al.:—ἀστρ often means Athens as opp. to Peiræus or Phalerum, Id. Symp. 172 A, Dem. 460. 12, 18, Arist. Pol. 6. 4, 8, al.; ἀρχοντες ἐν ἀστρο, opp. to ἐν Σαλαμῖνι, C. I. 108. 1, whereas in earlier times it was the lower town, as opp. to the Acropolis (often called πόλις, v. πόλις I. 1). III. a town or city in the material sense, opp. to πόλις, the city or civic body (Lat. civitas), v. πόλις III. IV. Adv. ἀστυδε, v. sub voc. (The Ep. forms ἀνὰ ἀστρ, κατὰ ἀστρ, περὶ ἀστρ, προτὶ ἀστρ, etc., shew that in Homer's time it must have been ἴαστρ, cf. C. I. 373, Theocrit. 25. 45, and a gen. ἴαστρος occurs in a Boeot. Inscr. in C. I. 1569 c.:—cf. Skt. vas (habitare), vāstu (domus), vastis, vastyam (domicilium); Goth. vīsan (μένειν); O. H. G. wīst (mansio).)
 ἀστρ-ἀναξ, ἄκτος, ὁ, lord of the city, epith. of certain gods, Aesch. Supp. 1019; in Hom. only as prop. n., Asityanax, the son of Hector:—hence Adj. Ἀστυνάκτειος, α, ὄν, Anth. P. 9. 351. II. by an obscene pun, = ἀστυτος, Eust. 849. 54.
 ἀστρ-βοῶτης, ὄν, ὁ, (βοῶ) crying or calling through the city, epith. of a herald, Il. 24. 701.
 ἀστυγειτονόμοι, Dep.: ἀστρ. χθόνα to dwell in a neighbouring land, Aesch. Supp. 286:—so, ἀστυγειτονώσα πόλις neighbouring, C. I. 2820 A. 20.
 ἀστυγειτονικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or with neighbours, πόλεμος Plat. 2. 87 E.
 ἀστρ-γείτων, ὄν, gen. ovos, near or bordering on a city, σκοπαί Aesch. Ag. 309; πόλεις Hdt. 6. 99, cf. 9. 122, Eur. Hipp. 1161; πόλεμοι Arist. Pol. 7. 10, 11. 2. as Subst. a neighbour to the city, a borderer, Hdt. 2. 104, 5. 66, Thuc. 1. 15, etc.
 ἀστυδε, Adv. into, to, or towards the city, Il. 18. 255, Od. 17. 5, etc., and in late Prose.
 ἀστρ-δίκης, ὄν, ὁ, the Rom. Praetor urbanus, J. Lyd. de Mens. 1. 19.
 ἀστρ-δρομέομαι, Pass., ἀστυδρομουμένη πόλις filled with the turmoil of pursuers and pursued, etc., Aesch. Theb. 221.
 ἀστυλος, ὄν, without pillar or prop, οἶκος Anth. P. 7. 648, cf. Plin. N. H. 34. 19.
 ἀστυλόμος, ὄν, in Schol. Ael. to explain ἀνεργάσιμος.
 ἀστρ-μέριμνος, ὄν, caring for the city, Synes. 319 D.
 ἀστρ-νίκος πόλις, ἡ, Athens the victorious city, Aesch. Eum. 915.
 ἀστυνόμω, to be an ἀστυνόμος, Dem. 1461. 11, C. I. 2085 i, k, al.:—at Rome, to be Praetor, Dio C. 42. 22.
 ἀστυνομία, ἡ, the office of ἀστυνόμος, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 5. 2. at Rome, the City Praetorship, Dio C. 42. 22.
 ἀστυνομικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for an ἀστυνόμος or his office, Plat. Rep. 425 D, Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 21.
 ἀστυνόμιον, τό, the court of the ἀστυνόμοι, Plat. Legg. 918 A.
 ἀστυνόμος, ὁ, (νέμω) protecting the city, θεοί Aesch. Ag. 88; ἀγαλαῖαι ἀστρ. public festivals, Pind. N. 9. 74; ὄργαι ἀστρ. the feelings of law-abiding or social life, Soph. Ant. 355. II. as Subst. a magistrate at Athens, who had the care of the police, streets, and public buildings; they were ten in number, five for the city and five for the Peiræus, Isae. 36. 40, Dem. 735. 10, and freq. in Plat. Legg., cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 272; also at other places, as Tenos, C. I. 203-206; cf. Böckh 2. pp. 89, 250. 2. in Roman history, used to translate Praetor urbanus, Dio

C. 53. 2; (in 54. 32 ἀγορανόμος should prob. be read). III. in Byz., literally, a city-dweller, citizen.

ἀστύχος, *ov*, (ἐχω) *protecting the city*, *τείχος* Anth. P. 9. 764; *μέριμνα* Anth. Plan. 4. 36: cf. *πολιούχος*.

ἀστυπόλιος, *to go up and down in a city, live in it, lounge about the streets*, Theopomp. Hist. Fr. 129, Max. Tyr. 8. 9.

ἀστυπόλια, *η*, *residence in a city*, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 490. 34.

ἀστυπόλος, *ov*, *living in a city*, Synes. 27 B:—also *-πολίτης*, *ὁ*, Byz.

ἀστυρον, *τύ*, Dim. of *ἀστυ*, Call. Fr. 19, Nic. Al. 15.

ἀστυτός, *ov*, *incapable of the act of στυνέω*, Xenarch. Bourn. 1: hence *ἀστυτός*, *ιδος*, *η*, Lat. *lactuca*, a lettuce, used as an anti-aphrodisiac, Lyc. ap. Ath. 69 E:—and Subst. *ἀστυσία*, *η*, *impotence*, Dio C. 79. 16.

ἀστυ-τριψ, *ιβος*, *ὁ*, *η*, (τριβω) *always living in the city*, Critias 63, Philostr. 852; cf. *οἰκότηριψ*.

ἀστυφύλιτος, *ov*, *unshaken, undisturbed*, *βασιλεία* Xen. Lac. 15, 7; *θεός* Call. Del. 26; *Ἀδης* Epigr. Gr. 540. 3.

ἀστυφελος, *η*, *ov*, Theogn. 1040, 58, *ov*, Anth. P. 9. 413:—*not rugged*.

ἀστυφός, *ov*, (στυφω) *not astringent*, Alex. Trall. 2. 1, p. 41.

ἀσυγγενής, *ἐς*, *not akin*, Hesych. s. v. *ἀσυγγενής*.

ἀσυγγνωμιότης, *ov*, =sq., Phintys ap. Stob. 74. 61.

ἀσυγγνώμων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, *not pardoning, relentless, merciless*, Dem. 547. 8, Plut. 2. 59 D:—*irreg. Sup. ἀσυγγνωμώτατος* or *-έστατος*, Phintys ap. Stob. 445. 38.

ἀσυγγνωστος, *ov*, =foreg., Galen. 2. 7. Adv. *-τως*, Byz.

ἀσυγγράφος, *ov*, *without bond, daveiξέσθαι* Diod. 1. 79.

ἀσυγγύναστος, *ov*, *unexercised*, Luc. Paras. 6.

ἀσυγκάλυπτος, *ov*, *not covered up*, Byz.

ἀσυγκατάβατος, *ov*, *not condescending*, Byz.

ἀσυγκαταθετώ, *to withhold one's assent*, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 157.

ἀσυγκατάθετος, *ov*, *without assenting*, Aristocl. ap. Eus. P. E. 761 D, Philo I. 287. Adv. *-τως*, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1057 A.

ἀσυγκάταινος, *ov*, *not consenting*, Byz.

ἀσυγκέρατος, *ov*, *unmixed, untempered*, Anth. P. 9. 180.

ἀσυγκρίσιμος, *ov*, *without agitation*, Antyll. in Matthaei Med. p. 109.

ἀσύγκλειστος, *ov*, *not enclosed*, *πλευραῖς* Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 44.

ἀσύγκλωστος, *ov*, *not joined or twined together, incompatible*, *κλώθειν* τὰ ἀστ. Synes. 198 C; cf. Cic. Att. 6. 1.

ἀσυγκοινωνήτος, *ov*, *uncommunicated, incommunicable*, Epiphani.

ἀσυγκόμιστος, *ov*, *not gathered in*, *καρπός* Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 10.

ἀσυγκράτος, *ov*, =*ἀσυγκέρατος*, *not mixed or blended, uncongenial*, Plut. 2. 418 D, cf. Wyttenb. ib. 134 D.

ἀσυγκρίτος, *ov*, *not to be compared, unlike*, Anth. P. 5. 65, Plut. Marcell. 17:—Adv. *-τῶς*, *without comparison*, Apollon. de Adv. 635.

2. *incomparable, surpassing*, Id. Dion. 47:—Adv. *-τως*, *incomparably*, C. I. 3493. 14.

II. *antagonistic, of alien kind*, Plut. 2. 134 D.

ἀσυγκρότητος, *ov*, v. *ἀεγγυκρότητος*.

ἀσύγχριστος, *ov*, *unappointed*, Antyll. ap. Oribas. 2. 415 Dar.

ἀσύγχυτος, *ov*, *not confused*, Plut. 2. 735 B: *not mingled together*, Arr. Epict. 4. 11, 8. Adv. *-τως*, Ib. 4. 8, 20.

ἀσυγχώρητος, *ov*, *unpardoned, unpardonable*, Diod. 1. 78, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 380. Adv. *-τως*, late Eccl.

ἀσύνευκτος, *ov*, *not paired*, Hesych. Adv. *-τως*, A. B. 456.

ἀσύνετης, *ἐς*, =foreg.: *independent*, Greg. Nyss.:—also *-υγος*, *ov*, Apolloo. Constr. 100. Adv. *-τως*, Archig. ap. Gal. 8. 625.

ἀσύνωος, *ov*, *not living together*, Dion. Ar.

ἀσύνκος, *ov*, *without figs*, Tzetz.

ἀσύνκοφάντητος, *ov*, *not plagued by informers, not calumniated*, Aeschin. 84. 44, Plut. 2. 756 D, Luc. Salt. 81. Adv. *-τως*, Plut. 2. 529 D.

ἀσύνλαος, *α*, *ov*, *of an asylum*, *θεός* Plut. Rom. 9.

ἀσύνλει or *-λί*, Adv. of *ἀσύνλος*, *inviolably*, v. sub *ἀσπονδεί*.

ἀσύνλητος, *ov*, =*ἀσύνλος* 1, Eur. Hel. 449, Dio C. 75. 14.

ἀσύνλλα, *η*, *inviolability*, i. e., 1. *safety to the person, of suppliants*, *ἀσ. βοτάν* Aesch. Supp. 610; in Inscr. as a privilege bestowed on one who has deserved well of the state, *εἰμὲν δ' αὐτῷ ἀτέλειαν καὶ ἀσ. καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν* C. I. 1052, cf. 1335, 1542, al.; often in Delph. Inscr., Curtius 41 sq.

2. *sacredness, sanctity, inviolability of character*, *ἀσ. ἱερῶς* Dion. H. 11. 25:—*of a place of refuge, sanctuary*, Polyb. 4. 74, 2.

ἀσύνλλαλτος, *ov*, *not to be talked with*, Eccl.

ἀσύνλληπτος, *ov*, *not conceiving*, Diosc. 4. 19.

ἀσύνλληψία, *η*, *inability to conceive, barrenness*, Diosc. 3. 41.

ἀσύνλογιστος, *ov*, *not concluded by just reasoning, inconclusive, illogical*, Arist. An. Post. 2. 5, 2:—Adv. *-τως*, Ib. 1. 12, 7. 2. *unattainable by reasoning, incalculable*, Menand. Ξενοκ. 2, Plut. 2. 24 B, 580 C.

II. *act. not reasoning justly, unreasoning*, Arist. Phys. 1. 3, 1, Menand. Monost. 50; *ἀσ. τοῦ συμφέροντος* *not calculating it*, Joseph. A. J. 9. 12, 3:—Adv. *-τως*, Arist. An. Post. 1. 12, 7; *ἀσ. ἔχων τινός* Plut. Caes. 59.

ἀσύνλος, *ov*, *safe from violence, inviolate, ἐπεὶ πᾶν ἐστὶν ἀσύνλος* Parmen. 108: esp. of persons seeking protection, *μενεῖς ἀσύνλος* Eur. Med. 728; *ἐκπεμπεῖται ἀσύνλος* Plut. Legg. 866 D; of the persons of magistrates, Dion. H. 7. 45, 10. 39; *τὸ ἀσύνλος* *the right of sanctuary*, C. I. 2557 B. 4, al.

2. *c. gen., γάμον ἀσύνλος* *safe from marriage*, Eur. Hel. 61.

II. *of places, γῆν ἀσύνλος* *para-schein* *to make the land a refuge*, Id. Med. 387; *ἱερὸν ὃ ἀσύνλος* *νεμόσται* Polyb. 4. 18, 10, cf. C. I. 2715:—(hence Lat. *asylum*).

ἀσύνλωτος, v. sub *ἀπύλωτος*.

ἀσύνμβημα, *τό*, *not a σύμβημα* *or full predicate*, Prisc. 18. 1, 4.

ἀσυνμβύσια, *η*, *inconsistency, incongruity*, Jo. Chrys.

ἀσυνμβύτος, old Att. *ἀξύμβ*, *ov*, *not coming to terms*, τὸ ἀσύμβ. Thuc.

3. 46; *ἀσ. ἐχθρός* Philo 1. 223; *ἀντίθεσις ἀσ. irreconcilable*, Plut. 2. 946 E:—*τραῦμα ἀσ. a wound that will not heal*, Aretac. 97:—Adv. *-τως ἔχων* *to be irreconcilable*, Plut. Cic. 46.

II. *act. bringing no union*, Polyb. 15. 9, 1.

ἀσυνμβίβαστος, *ov*, *not to be brought into union, reconciled or harmonized*, Eccl.

ἀσύνμβλητος, *ov*, *incommensurate, incapable of combination*, Arist. Metaph. 12. 6, 2 and 4; of weights or measures, *not true according to the standard*, C. I. 123. 17; *ἀσ. πρὸς* . . Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 83.

II. *not to be guessed, unintelligible*, *ἀξύμβλητον ἀνθρώπων μαθεῖν* Soph. Tr. 694, cf. Ael. N. A. 6. 60.

III. *not to be met with, unsocial*, Soph. Fr. 350.

ἀσυνμβολέω, *to pay no contribution towards*, *τινός* Achill. Tat. 8. 17, dub.

ἀσυνμβολος, *ov*, *without contribution* (*συμβολαί*), freq. in later Com.: I. of the dinner, *δειπνον ἀσ. to which no one brings anything*, Alex. Fug. 1, Amphis Incert. 3; *δειπνον ἡδοναῖς ἀσυνμβόλοις* Timocl. Δρακοντ. 1. 10:—*metaph., ἀσ. βίος unsocial, solitary*, Plut. 2. 957 A.

II. of persons, *not contributing to a feast, not paying one's scat or share*, Lat. *immunis*, *δειπνα δαινύντας ἀσύνμβολον* Aeschin. 11. 13, cf. Dromo Ψαλτρ. 1; *ἀσ. κινεῖν οὐδέντας* Timocl. Ἐπιστ. 1; the *ἀσ.* was to make up for his defect by wit, *τὸν ἀσ. εἶπε γελοῖα λέγειν* Anaxandr. Γερωντ. 2, cf. Terent. Phorm. 2. 2, 25; so Ctesibius said his philosophy gave him the privilege of *ἀσυνμβόλους* *δειπνεῖν*, Ath. 162 F:—*granted as a privilege by the state*, *ἐστὶν ἀσ. . . ἐν . . . συνόδοις πόσεως* C. I. 2271. 44.

ἀσυνμβούλευτος, *ov*, *unadvised, without counsel*, Basil.

ἀσυνμβουλος, *ov*, *unadvised, imprudent*, Eus. P. E. 349 A.

ἀσυνμβελής, *ἐς*, *with ill-proportioned limbs, deformed*, Tzetz.

ἀσυνμμετρία, *incommensurability*, Arist. Metaph. 1. 2, 15, al.

II. *disproportion, want of proportion or harmony*, Plat. Gorg. 525 A; *πρὸς τι* Arist. Cacl. 4. 3, 5.

III. *unseasonableness*, Tim. Loc. 102 B.

ἀσύνμμετρος, old Att. *ἀξ-*, *ov*, *incommensurable, having no common measure, τινι with a thing*, Plat. Tim. 87 D, and oft. in Arist.; *πρὸς τι* Plut. Them. 22: absol., *ἀσ. ἡ διάμετρος καὶ ἡ πλευρά* Arist. Eth. N. 3. 3, 3.

II. *wanting symmetry, disproportionate*, Xen. Cyn. 2, 7, Arist. Poët. 25, 16, al.; *ἀσ. πρὸς τι disproportionate to it*, Id. Incess. An. 8, 2; *ἀσ. οὐσία excessive, enormous*, Plat. Legg. 918 B:—Adv. *-τῶς*, Attic. ap. Eus. P. E. 505 C.

III. *c. inf. not of fit size to . .*, Arist. G. A. 1. 12, 4.

ἀσυνμμίγής, *ἐς*, =sq., Cyrill.

ἀσύνμμικτος, *ov*, *not to be united*, Dion. H. de Comp. 22:—the Subst. *-μίξια*, *η*, Dion. Ar.

ἀσυνμμίγης, *ἐς*, *not compact*, Luc. Gymn. 24.

ἀσυνμπάθεια, *η*, *want of fellow-feeling*, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 44.

ἀσυνμπάτης, *ἐς*, *without fellow-feeling or sympathy, τινι* Plut. Cor. 21; *πρὸς τινα* Id. 2. 976 C. Adv. *-θῶς*, Diod. 13. 111.

ἀσυνμπάθητος, *ov*, =foreg., Byz.

ἀσυνμπέραντος, *ov*, *inconclusive*, Arist. Phys. 1. 3, 4.

ἀσυνμπέραστος, *ov*, *unfinished*, Schol. Pind.

ἀσυνμπερίφορος, *ov*, *unacquainted with*, *πρὸς τι* Philod. in Vol. Herc. Ox. 1. 58.

ἀσύνμπλεκτος, *ov*, *unconnected*, Theophr. C. P. 6. 10, 3.

ἀσύνμπλήρωτος, *ov*, *not filled up, not fulfilled*, Diosc. 1. 89.

ἀσύνμπλοκος, *ov*, *unconnected, absolute*, Philo 2. 19. Adv. *-ως*, A. B. 456.

ἀσύνμππτωτος, *ov*, *not compressed or close*, Hipp. 47. 42.

ἀσυνμπύρωτος, *ov*, (*παύρωμαι*) *not become callous; of fractured bones that have not united*, Diosc. 1. 155.

ἀσυνμψάνης, *ἐς*, *invisible*, Arist. Mirab. 82, 2: *obscure*, Cyrill. Adv. *-νῶς*, obscurely, Suid.

ἀσυνμπερόντως, Adv. *inexpediently*, Byz.

ἀσυνμψθαστος, *ov*, (*συνμψθάνω*) *inconvenient*, Byz.

ἀσυνμφορία, *η*, *uselessness*, Byz.

ἀσύνμφορος, old Att. *ἀξ-*, *ov*, *inconvenient, inexpedient, useless*, Hes. Op. 780: c. dat. *inexpedient for, prejudicial to*, Hipp. Acut. 393, Eur. Tro. 491, Antipho 116. 11, Thuc. 3. 40; *ἐς τι* Id. 1. 32; *πρὸς τι* Id. 2. 91:—*Supr.*, *ἀσυνμφοράτατον ὑμῖν ἔθος εἰσάγειν* Dem. 341. 20. Adv. *-τως*, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 1, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 13.

ἀσυνμψήτης, *ἐς*, *incompatible, unsuitable*, Plut. 2. 908 D, Clem. Al. 223.

ἀσύνμψυλος, *ov*, *not akin, strange, unlike*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 11: *incompatible, unsuitable*, Plut. 2. 709 B, etc. Adv. *-λως*, Schol. II.

ἀσύνμψυρτος, *ov*, *not mingled together*, Eccl.

ἀσύνμψυτος, *ov*, *not grown together*, Hipp. 6. 22, Aretac. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 7.

ἀσυνμψωνία, old Att. *ἀξ-*, *η*, *want of harmony, discord*, Plat. Legg. 861 A. The Verb *-ψωνίω*, cited from Plotin.

ἀσύνμψωνος, old Att. *ἀξ-*, *ov*, *not agreeing in sound, not harmonious*, Plat. Rep. 402 D; *χορὴν* Dion. H. de Comp. 11. 2. *metaph. discordant, at variance, τινι with another*, Plat. Gorg. 452 C; *πρὸς ἀλλήλους* Act. Ap. 28. 25:—Adv. *-ως*, Plat. Legg. 860 C.

II. *not speaking the same language, πρὸς τινα* Id. Polit. 262 D, cf. Legg. 777 D; *ἀσ. ταῖς διαλέκτοις* Diod. 17. 53.

ἀσύνμψήφιος, *ov*, *not agreeing with, τινος* Plut. Dio 30, Schäf.

ἀσυναίρετος, *ov*, *uncontracted*, Eust. 50. 36. Adv. *-τως*, Id. 16. 32.

ἀσυναίσθητος, *ov*, *not perceptible*, Byz.

ἀσυνακόλουθος, Att. *ἀξ-*, *ov*, *without attendants*, Antiph. Ἀθαμ. 1.

ἀσύνακτος, *ov*, *incomfatable, incoherent, illogical*, Philodem. in Gompertz Herk. Stud. 1. 18, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 137, Epict. Euch. 44.

II. *in Eccl. excluded from the Holy Communion* (*συναγῆς*).

ἀσυναλγής, *ἐς*, *without compassion*, Cyrill.

ἀσυνάλειπτος, *ov*, (*συναλείφω*) *without synaloephé*, Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 7. 15:—Adv. *-τως*, Eust. 19. 39, Schol. Ven. II. 3. 150.

II. *in Eccl. without confusion*.

ἀσυνάλλακτος, *on, without social relations*, Plut. 2. 416 F.—The Subst. — **ἀξία**, *h. in Stob. Eccl. 2. 320.*
 ἀσυνάντητος, *on, not to be met, unsocial*, Hesych.
 ἀσύναντος, *on, unconnected*, Arist. H. A. 3. 7, 6; *πρὸς ἀλλήλους* Id. An. Pr. I. 25, 5.
 ἀσύναντος, *on, without the article*, in Gramm., as Apollon. de Constr. 101. Adv. — **θρως**, Schol. II. 2. 1.
 ἀσυνάρθριμτος, *on, not to be reckoned with another, ἐτέρῳ* Cyrill.
 ἀσυνάρμοστος, *on, unfitting, unsuitable*, Plut. 2. 709 B.
 ἀσυναρτήσια, *h. incongruity, inconsistency*, Epiphan.
 ἀσυνάρτητος, *on, not united, unconnected, incoherent*, Dion. H. de Thuc. 6. II. in Metre, ἀσυνάρτητοι are verses compounded of heterogeneous parts, Hephaest. 15, Herm. El. Metr. p. 588.
 ἀσυνάφης, *es, = ἀσύναντος*, Cyrill. c. Jul. 122 B.
 ἀσύνδετος, *on, unconnected, loose, unattached*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 30, Plut. 2. 386 A.
 II. of language, *without conjunction*, Arist. Interpr. 5, 2, cf. Rhet. 3. 12, 4; (but Ib. 3. 6, 6, ἀνεκ μὲν συνδέσμον, μὴ ἀσύνδετα δὲ without conjunction, but not without connexion); τὸ ἀσ. in Rhet. a style without conjunctions: —so Adv. — **τως**, Philostr. 503.
 ἀσυνδύηλος, *on, strength, for ἀδύηλος*, Plut. Lyc. 28.
 ἀσυνδρομία, *h. unwillingness, inability to come together*, Theod. Stud.
 ἀσυνδυαστος, *on, unpaired, without union*, Greg. Nyss. II. Adv. — **τως**, without coalition, Walz Rhett. 3, 731.
 ἀσυνέβητος, *on, unusual*, Byz.
 ἀσυνειδησία, *h. want of sense*, Jo. Chrys.
 ἀσυνείδητος, *on, (ἀσυνείδων) not privy to a thing*: Adv., ἀσυνείδῃτως τοῖς ἄλλοις, Lat. clam ceteris, Plut. 2. 214 E. II. unwise, Jo. Chrys.: —Adv. foolishly, rashly, Athanas.
 ἀσυνείκαστος, *on, not to be compared, incommensurate, φέρτος* Epiphan. 1. 477. 2. not to be guessed, unintelligible, Schol. Soph. Tr. 694.
 ἀσυνείσφορος, *on, contributing nothing, εἰς τι* Walz Rhett. 3, 573.
 ἀσυνέλευστος, *on, inconvenient, unsuitable*, Apollon. Pron. 57 A.
 ἀσυνέμπτωτος, *on, not coincident, varying*, Eust. 879, 30, etc.
 ἀσυνέξιστος, *on, not to be thrust from his position, of an athlete*, C. I. 5912-14.
 ἀσυνέργος, *on, not affording help*, Acl. N. A. 11. 40.—Also — **γῆτος**, *on*, Matthaei Medic. 331.
 ἀσυνεσία, old Att. **ἄς** — *h. (ἀσύνετος) want of understanding, witlessness, stupidity*, Eur. Phoen. 1727, Thuc. 1. 122; *opp. to σύνεσις*, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 10, 1.
 ἀσυνετώ, *to be without understanding*, Hipp. Fract. 767, etc. A form ἀσυνέτιος occurs in Alcae. (18 Bgk.), as restored by Ahrens (10) from A. B. 1045. Also ἀσυνετιζομαι, Incert. V. T.
 ἀσυνετο-παῖς, *on, nonsensical*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1319.
 ἀσύνετος, old Att. **ἄς** — *on, void of understanding, unwise, witless, stupid*, Hdt. 3. 81, Hipp. Fract. 772, Eur. Or. 493, Thuc. 1. 142, etc.; *φρὴν ἄς*, Ar. Av. 456; τί τὰδ' ἀσύνετα; what folly is this? Eur. Hel. 352: —Adv. — **τως**, Plut. 2. 141 B. 2. *ad. τινος not able to understand a thing*, Plut. 2. 713 B, cf. Heraclit. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 5, 6. II. *not to be understood, unintelligible*, Eur. Ion 1205, Phoen. 1731.
 ἀσυνεχής, *es, not continuous; of winds, variable*, Theophr. Fr. 5. 11.
 ἀσυνήγορητος, *on, undefended*, Basil.: —also ἀσυνήγορος, Id.
 ἀσυνήθεια, *h. want of use or experience*, Arist. Metaph. I (min.). 3, 1, Theophr. H. P. 9. 17, 2; *ἀσ. τοῦ δικολογεῖν inexperience in . .*, Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 38, cf. Polyb. 15. 32, 7.
 ἀσυνήθης, *es, gen. eos, unaccustomed, ὥστος* Emped. 17; τὰ ἀσυνήθη Hipp. Aph. 1240; ἀσυνήθεις τοῖς ζώοις τὸ πίνειν Arist. H. A. 8. 28, 13. II. of persons, *unaccustomed, inexperienced*, Hipp. l. c.; τὸν in a thing, Polyb. 10. 47, 7; c. inf., *ἀσ. ὁρᾶσθαι* Dion. H. 8. 44: —Adv. — **ως**, Plut. 2. 678 A. 2. *unacquainted with others*, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 6, 5.
 ἀσυνήμων, old Att. **ἄξυν** — *on, = ἀσύνετος*, Aesch. Ag. 1060: —ἀσυνήμω — *ἀσυνετώ*, Tzetz.
 ἀσυνθεσία, *h. breach of covenant, transgression*, LXX (Ezr. 9. 2, 4). II. *a being uncompounded*, Apollon. Pron. 39 B.
 ἀσυνθετός, *to break covenant, be faithless*, LXX (Ps. 72. 15, al.).
 ἀσύνθετος, old Att. **ἄς** — *on, (συντίθημι) uncompounded*, Plat. Phaedo 78 C, Theaet. 205 C, Arist. Pol. I. 1, 3, al., and often in Gramm.: —Adv. — **ως**, Eust. 17, 6. II. (συντίθημαι) *bound by no covenant, disorderly, ὁ δῆμος ἐστὶν ὄχλος, ἀσυνθετώτατον πρᾶγμα τῶν ἀπάντων* Dem. 383, 6, cf. Ep. Rom. 1, 31: —Adv. — **τως**, Justin. M.
 ἀσυνθηκός, Symm. V. T.: —**θηκος**, *on*, Onosand. 37: = ἀσυνθετώ, —**θετος**.
 ἀσυννεφής, *es, unclouded*, Schol. Pind.
 ἀσύνους, *on, contr. —vous, on, unconsidered*, Plat. Soph. 267 D.
 ἀσυνόδετος, *on, unaccompanied*, Eccl. II. *act. not accompanying, that goes not with one*, Eccl.
 ἀσυνούκιοςτος, *on, sparsely inhabited*, Nicet. Ann. 97 D.
 ἀσύνωπτος, *on, not easily perceived, opp. to εὐσύνωπτος*, Aeschin. 47. 31.
 ἀσυνουσιαστος, *on, without sexual intercourse*, Jo. Chrys.
 ἀσύντακτος, old Att. **ἄξυντ** — *on, not ranged together; of soldiers, not in battle-order, opp. to συνταγμένοι*, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 16; c. dat. *not ranked on an equality with . .*, Greg. Nyss. 2. *undisciplined, disorderly*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 21; **ἄς**, ἀναρχία Thuc. 6. 72; *ἡ πρόνοια τυφλὸν τι κἀσύντακτον* Nicost. ap. Ath. 693 A: —Adv. — **τως**, Plut. Nic. 3. 3. *not combined in society, opp. to ἀθρῶς*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 45. 4. *loosely put together, ill-proportioned, ὅστω* Id. Cyn. 3, 3. 5. *ungrammatical, irregular*, Choerob. 2. 486: —but of books, *not comprehended in a list*, Diog. L. 9. 46. 6. *not put on the tax-roll, free from public burdens*, Dem. 170, 19. II. *act. not having composed a speech, without premeditation, unprepared*, Plut. 2. 6 D.

ἀσυνταξία, *h. want of arrangement, confusion*, Apollon. de Pron. 16 A: irregularity, Choerob. 2. 488.
 ἀσυντέλεστος, *on, incomplete*, C. I. 205S B. 57, Diod. 4. 12, Plut.
 ἀσυντελέω, *to be useless*, Eccl.
 ἀσυντελής, *es, not contributing, useless*, Themist. 352 C, Synes: Adv., ἀσυντελῶς ἔχειν πρὸς τινος Schol. Pind. O. 3. 81. II. = ἀσυντέλεστος, *βίος* M. Anton. 3. 8.
 ἀσύντονος, *on, not strained, slack*: —Adv., — **ως**, lazily, Sup. — **ώτατα**, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 31.
 ἀσύντητος, *on, not pierced, imperforate*, Galen. 19. 438.
 ἀσύντριπτος, *on, not rubbed to pieces*, Philo Belop. p. 60, Origen.
 ἀσύντροχος, *on, not concurrent*, Eust. Opusc. 122. 53.
 ἀσυνυπαρκτος, *on, not coexistent*, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 202.
 ἀσυνής, *es, lewd, filthy, ἄνθρωπος* Polyb. 4. 4, 5; *βίος* Id. 18. 38, 7; also in LXX and Hesych. (Hellenistic word, of uncertain origin: —perhaps from ἀνασύνω.)
 ἀσύνρηκτος, *on, not burst or rent*, late Medic.
 ἀσυσκεύαστος, *on, not arranged, not ready*, Xen. Oec. 8, 13.
 ἀσυσκίαστος, *on, not to be kept in the shade*, Jo. Chrys.
 ἀσυστάσια, *h. want of union, confusion*, Archigen. ap. Galen. 8. 626.
 ἀσυστάτω, *to be inconsistent*, A. B. 494. 2. *act. to throw into confusion*, Manass. Anat. 5. 7.
 ἀσυστάτος, old Att. **ἄξυστ** — *on, (συστάσμαι) not holding together, having no cohesion or consistency*, γῆ Plat. Tim. 61 A; ὅστω Plut. 2. 949 B, etc.; τὸ ἀσ. want of cohesion, Id. 2. 697 A; γὰρ ἀσ. εἰς τυφλὸν that will not curdle, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 13. 2. *metaph. incoherent, incongruous, irregular*, Lat. dispar sibi, of Aeschylus, Ar. Nub. 1367; and in Aesch. himself, **ἄξυστ**, ἄλγος may have a similar sense, transcendent misery, Ag. 1467; in Xenarch. Bouv. 1, Meineke restores ἀσυστάτοις . . τύχαις, for ἀσυντάτοις. 3. *without law or order*, Plut. 2. 963 F, etc.: —Adv. — **τως**, confusedly, Epiphan.
 ἀσυστροφος, *on, not compressed*, Hipp. 272: of style, like **ἀεγκρότητος**, not condensed, Dion. H. de Dinarch. p. 646. II. *careless*, Eccl.—The Verb ἀσυστροφέω, and Subst. — **φία**, γῆ, Eccl.
 ἀσύφη, *h. a kind of κασία*, prob. I. in Diosc. 1. 12.
 ἀσύνφηλος [ῥ], *on, vile, mean, of no account, ὥς μ' ἀσύνφηλον ἐν Ἀργείοιαν ἐρέειν, ὥσπερ τιν' ἀτίμητον μετανάστην* Il. 9. 647: low, paltry, ὅστω σὲν ἀκούσα κακὸν ἔπος, οὐδ' ἀσύνφηλον 24. 767: —Adv. *meanly*, Dios ap. Stob. 408. 53. 2. *perhaps act. slighting, dishonouring, degrading*, Q. Sm. 9. 521. (Curt. considers it as a compd. of a privat., and the same Root as ὕσος, Lat. sucus, sapor, so that the orig. sense would be insipid.)
 ἀσυχάιος, ἀσυχίμος, Dor. for ἡσυχ—
 ἀσφάγῃς, *es, not to be sacrificed*, Philo 2. 323.
 ἀσφάδαστος [ἀδ], *on, without convulsion or struggle*, esp. in dying, Aesch. Ag. 1293, Soph. Aj. 833: —cf. σφαδάζω.
 ἀσφακέλιστος, *on, not gangrened or mortified*, Hesych.
 ἀσφακτος, *on, unslaughtered*, Eur. Ion 228.
 ἀσφάλαιος, ἀσφάραγος, v. sub ἀσπ—
 ἀσφάλαις, ἀκος, δ, collat. form of ἀπάλαξ, a mole, Babr. 108. 13.
 ἀσφάλεια, *gen. as, lon. ης, h. (ἀσφαλῆς) security against stumbling or falling*, ἀσφ. πρὸς τὸν πηλόν Thuc. 3. 22: *steadfastness, stability*, ἀσφαλεία . . ἀνθρώπων πάλιν raise up the city, so that it stand fast, Soph. O. T. 51; κατασκευάζειν τὴν τῆς πόλεως ἀσφ. Arist. Pol. 6. 5, 2. 2. *assurance from danger, personal safety*, Lat. securitas, Aesch. Supp. 495, etc.; τρεῖν ἀσφ. ἐπιβουλῆς Antipho 117. 15; ἀσφ. τινος precaution regarding it, Andoc. 27. 37, cf. Thuc. 4. 68, 8. 4; ἡ ἴδια ἀσφ., opp. to ἡ τῆς πόλεως κίνδυνος, Lys. 18. 20; *δερβελὶ τῆς ἀσφ. ἔτυχε a safe-conduct*, Hdt. 3. 7; ἀσφ. δίδωαι, παρέχειν Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 2, Cyr. 4. 5, 28: —often with Preps., ἀσφαλείης εἵνεκεν Hdt. 4. 33; ἀσφαλείας οὐνεκα Ar. Av. 293; δι' ἀσφαλείας οἰκεῖν Thuc. 1. 17; ἐν ἀσφαλείᾳ καθίσταται τινά Isocr. 194 D; ἐν ἀσφ. καταστήναι Xen. Hier. 2, 10; κατ' ἀσφαλείαν in safety, Thuc. 4. 128; μετ' ἀσφαλείας Id. 1. 120, Plat. —pl., ἀσφαλείαι seasons of safety, Isocr. 163 C. 3. *assurance, certainty*, ἀσφ. πολλὴ μὴ ἂν ἐλθεῖν αὐτοὺς Thuc. 2. 11; cf. Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 5. 4. ἀσφαλεία λόγῳ the convincing nature, certainty of an argument, Xen. Mem. 4. 6, 15; cf. Ev. Luc. 1. 4; v. sub ἀσφαλῆς I. 4. 5. 5. as law-term, a security, bond, Arr. Epict. 2. 13, 7.
 Ἀσφαλείος, *on, (with collat. form —λος) epith. of Poseidon, the Securer*, Ar. Ach. 682, Paus. 7. 21, 7, Plut. Thes. 36.
 ἀσφαλής, *es, (σφάλλομαι, σφαλῆναι) —not liable to fall, immovable, steadfast, stable*, in Hom. only once as Adj. (cf. infr. II), θεῶν ἔδος ἀσφαλές Od. 6. 42, cf. Hes. Th. 128; then in Hdt., Pind. and all authors; ἀσφαλεῖ θεῶν νόμῳ Soph. Ant. 454; ἀσφ. ὁ νόος Id. Fr. 322, etc. 2. of friends and the like, *unfailing, trusty, safe*, Lat. tutus, cautus, οὐ γὰρ οἱ . . εὐρύνατοι φῶτες ἀσφαλέστατοι Soph. Aj. 1251; ἀσφ. ἀτραπλήτης Eur. Phoen. 599, cf. Thuc. 1. 69, Plat. Soph. 231 A: c. inf., φρονεῖν γὰρ οἱ ταχεῖς οὐκ ἀσφαλεῖς the hasty in counsel are not safe, Soph. O. T. 617; σάξιν . . ἀσφαλέσταται Eur. I. T. 1062: —so of things, *sure, certain*, Thuc., etc. 3. *assured from danger, safe, unharmed*, Lat. tutus, securus, ἀσφ. αἰὼν Pind. P. 3. 153; ἀσφαλεῖ σὺν ἐξέδῳ Soph. O. C. 1288; ἀσφ. ὅρος Xen. Rep. Lac. 12, 1; ὕδως Id. Hell. 5. 4, 51; ἐν ἀσφαλείᾳ in safety, Thuc. 8. 39, Xen.; ἐν ἀσφαλείᾳ βίου Eur. Hipp. 785; so, μένειν ἐν τῷ ἀσφ. Xen. An. 7. 4, 8; ἐξ ἀσφαλοῦς from a place of safety, Id. Eq. Mag. 4. 16; τοῦ ἀσφαλέος εἵνεκεν Hdt. 1. 109; τὸ ἀσφαλέος = ἀσφαλεία Thuc. 6. 55, etc.; ἀσφαλέος [ἐστ], c. inf., it is safe to . . , Ar. Av. 1489, Eur. Phoen. 891, Plat., etc.; φεύγειν αὐτοῖς ἀσφαλέστερον Xen. An. 3. 2, 19. 4. ἀσφ. ῥήτωρ a convincing speaker, Id. Mem. 4. 6, 15; cf. ἀσφαλεία 4. II. Ep. Adv. ἀσφαλέως ἔχειν or μένειν to be, remain fast, firm, steady, Hom.; so also neut. ἀσφαλέος used as Adv., Id.; ἀσφ. ἀγορεύει without faltering, con-

tinually, Od. 8. 171 (ubi v. Nitzsch, cf. μελίχλιος), Hes. Th. 86: Hom. also joins ἐμπεδον ἀσφαλῆως, *without fail for ever, for ever and aye*, Il. 13. 141, Od. 13. 86; still further strengthd., ἐμπεδον ἀσφαλῆς δει Il. 15. 683.—The Att. Adv. ἀσφαλῆς is used in all senses of the Adj., *in safety, with certainty*, Soph. O. T. 613; ἀσφ. βουλευίν Andoc. 28. 1; ἀσφ. ἔχει Hdt. 1. 86; c. inf., Lys. 178. 15.—Comp. —ἐστέρον, Hdt. 2. 161, Plat. Phaedo 85 D; but —εστέρας Hipp. Prorrh. 100, Thuc. 4. 71; Sup. —έστατα, Hipp. Prorrh. 105, Plat. Rep. 467 E.

ἀσφάλις, Polyb. 18. 13, 3; but mostly in Med., fut. —ιούμαι Diod., Joseph.: pf. ἡσφάλισμαι Polyb. 5. 43, 6; aor. ἡσφάλισμην Id.; also ἡσφαλίσθην Id. 5. 7, 12;—but some of these tenses are used in pass. sense, v. infir.

To make safe, secure, fortify, τὸν τόπον Polyb. 18. 13, 3, etc. 2. more often in Med. = Act. to secure, τὰς πλευράς, τὴν χώραν, etc., Id. 1. 22, 10, etc.; ἀσφαλίζεσθαι πόδας εἰς τὸ ξύλον to make them fast, Act. Ap. 16. 24; hence in Byz. to imprison. 3. ἀσφαλίζομαι also as Pass. to be made secure, to be fortified, Polyb. 1. 42, 7, 4. 70. 9, etc.

II. in Med. also to make oneself safe against, to ward off, τὰς καταφορὰς τῶν μαχαίρων Id. 6. 23, 4, cf. 9. 3, 3.—The word is βάρβαρον acc. to A. B. 456.

Ἀσφάλιος, collat. form of Ἀσφάλειος (q. v.), Opp. H. 5. 680.

ἀσφάλισμα, εως, ἡ, a securing, assurance, Byz.

ἀσφάλισμα, τό, in Byz. law, a guarantee: generally a security, Jo. Chrys.

ἀσφαλίστος, ὁν, made secure, Hdn. Epim. 178.

ἀσφαλτίας, ον, ὁ, (a priv., σφάλω) not failing, σφόνδυλος ἀσφ. the lowest vertebra, Poll. 2. 179 (with v. l. —τίτης).

ἀσφαλτίζω, to be like asphalt, cited from Diosc.

ἀσφάλτιον, τό, a kind of trefoil, so called from its bituminous smell, Diosc. 3. 123.

ἀσφαλτίτης, ον, ὁ, fem. —τις, ἴδος, of asphalt, bituminous, βῶλος Strabo 316; λίμνη ὁ, the Dead Sea, Diod. 19. 98.

ἀσφαλτό-πισσα, ἡ, = πισσάσφαλος, LXX (Ex. 2. 3).

ἀσφαλτός, ἡ, asphalt, bitumen, forming in lumps (θρόμβοι) on the surface of some waters, as on those of the Is near Babylon, Hdt. 1. 179; and at Ardericca near Susa, Id. 6. 119; ἀσφ. ὀρυκτή Arist. Mirab. 127;—also ἀσφαλον, τό, Hipp. Aer. 284, Tim. Loc. 99 C. II. a kind of petroleum, Diosc. 1. 99. (Not a Greek word; Philo, 1. 420, erroneously derives it from σφάλω.)

ἀσφαλτώω, to smear with asphalt, LXX (Gen. 6. 14).

ἀσφαλτοδής, ες, (είδος) full of or like asphalt, Arist. Sens. 5. 25, Strabo 316, etc. Adv. Comp. —εστέρας, Origen.

ἀσφάλτωσις, εως, ἡ, a plastering with asphalt, Cyrill.

ἀσφράγις, (a euphon. σφαραγιώ) to resound, clang, of armed men, Theocr. 17. 94; but Meineke ἀσφαγέρονται (restoring μν, for οἱ, in the line before).

ἀσφαραγία, ἡ, the asparagus-plant, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 2.

ἀσφάρυγος [φᾶ], ὁ, = φάρυγξ, the throat, gullet, Il. 22. 328.

ἀσφάρυγος, ὁ, asparagus, Cratin. Incert. 135, Antiph. Incert. 37, Amips. Incert. 3, Theopomp. Com. Incert. 4, etc. II. the tender shoot of other plants, eaten like asparagus, Nic. Th. 883, Anth. P. 11. 325, Galen.; cf. Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 6, 4, 1.—The form in φ is recognised as Att.; in later writers the form in π prevails, Phryn. 110, A. B. 24. 28, etc. (Prob. from same Root as σπαργάω, σφριγάω, with a prefixed.)

ἀσφάρῳγνα, ἡ, a wreath of asparagus, Plut. 2. 138 C.

ἀσφῆλος, ον, immovable, Hesych. (Prob. from σφάλω, ἔσφηλα.)

ἀσφι, ἀσφε, Aeol. for σφί, σφέ, v. sub σφέις.

ἀσφιγκτος, ον, not to be bound, loose, Galen. 12. 373.

ἀσφοδελίνος, ὃν, of asphodel, ναῦς ἄ. a ship built of asphodel stalks, Luc. V. H. 2. 26.

ἀσφοδελός, ὁ, asphodel, king's-spear, a plant of the lily kind, the roots of which were eaten, Hes. Op. 47, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 7, 13, 2 sq., Theocr. 7. 68, etc.; σφοδελός (sic) Ar. in Mein. Fr. 2. p. 1198. II. oxyt., as Adj., ἀσφοδελός λεῖμων the asphodel mead, which the shades of heroes haunted, Od. 11. 539., 24. 13; generally, a flowery mead, h. Hom. Merc. 221, 344.

ἀσφοδελώδης, ες, (είδος) like asphodel, Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 9.

ἀσφράγιτος [ᾶ], ον, unsealed, Suid.: in Eccl. unbaptized, Greg. Naz.

ἀσφράγιτος, to be without pulsation, Diosc. praef.

ἀσφυκτος, ον, (σφύω) without pulsation, lifeless, Anth. P. 11. 211; metaph. of the mind, without vehement impulse, calm, Plut. 2. 446 D; moderate, languid, Ib. 500 C. II. act. causing no violent pulsation, Ib. 132 D.

ἀσφυξία, ἡ, a stopping of the pulse, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 11.

ἀσχυδής, ες, (σχαῖω) not to be restrained, Aesch. (Fr. 363) ap. E. M.

ἀσχαλάω, only used in pres., of which Hom. has these irreg. forms, 3 sing. ἀσχαλάω, 3 pl. ἀσχαλώωσι, inf. ἀσχαλάω, part. ἀσχαλῶν: imperat. ἀσχάλα Archil. 60;—the form ἀσχάλλω occurs once in Hom. (ἀσχάλλης Od. 2. 193), and is the form chiefly used by Trag. (Eur. I. A. 920 has ἀσχαλᾶν, cf. συνασχαλᾶω), but is rare in good Att. Prose, as Xen. Eq. 10, 6, Dem. 555. 26; impf. ἡσχαλλον Hes. Fr. 37 (67), Hdt. 3. 152, 9, 117; imper. ἀσχαλλε Theogn. 219; 3 sing. fut. ἀσχαλέει (as L. Dind. for —αλέ) Aesch. Pr. 764, cf. 161, 243. To be distressed, grieved, absol., ἀσχαλᾶν παρὰ νηυσὶ Il. 2. 297, cf. 22. 412, etc.: the cause of distress is added by Hom. either in part., μένων ἀσχαλάω Il. 2. 293, cf. Od. 1. 304; ἦν κε (sc. θῶην) τίνων ἀσχάλλης 2. 193; or in gen., ἀσχαλάω δὲ πᾶσι βίοντον κατεδύναντο to be vexed because of . . ., 19. 159; κτήσιος ἀσχαλῶν, τήν οἱ κατέδοναν Ἀχαιοὶ Ib. 534; later in dat., ἀσχ. τινὶ at a thing, Archil. l. c., Aesch. Pr. 764, Eur. I. A. 920; also, ἐπὶ τῷ διδύμῳ διπλῇ ἀσχαλλῶν Dem. l. c.; πρὸς τι Longus 3. 8; also c. acc., ἀσχαλλῶν θάνατον Eur. Or. 785.

ἀσχεδωρος, ὁ, name of a boar in Magna Graecia, Aesch. (Fr. 252), and Sclerias ap. Ath. 402 B.

ἀσχετος, Ep. also ἀάσχετος, ον, (σχεῖν) not to be held in or checked, irrepressible, ungovernable, πένθος . . . ἀσχετον, οὐκ ἐπικτὸν Il. 16. 549; ἀάσχετον ἵκετο πένθος 24. 708; μένος ἀσχετοὶ ἴες Ἀχαιῶν resistless in might, Od. 3. 104; μητροὶ τοι μένος ἐστὶν ἀάσχετον οὐδ' ἐπικτὸν Il. 5. 892. Adv. —τως, Plat. Crat. 415 D; but also ἀσχετον, —τα, as Adv., Ap. Rh. 4. 1738, 1087.

ἀσχημάτιστος, ον, unformed, without form or figure, Plat. Phaedr. 247 C, Arist. Phys. 1. 7, 12. II. without figure of speech, Dem. Phal. 67;—Adv. —τως, Dion. H. de Rhet. 10. 11.

ἀσχημονέω, to behave unseemly, disgrace oneself, to be put to shame, Eur. Hec. 407, Cratin. Παν. 4, Plat. Rep. 506 D, etc.; also, ἀσχ. ἄλλα ἄ . . . Dem. 609. 17; ἀσχ. τὰ δευότατα, Id. 1396. 26; μηδὲν ἀσχ. Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 10;—c. part., Plut. 2. 178 D.—Pass., πολλὰ ἀσχημονεῖται many unseemly things are done, Dion. H. 2. 26.

ἀσχημόνημα, τό, an act of indecency, Nicet. Ann. 94 B.

ἀσχημόνησις, εως, ἡ, = ἀσχημοσύνη, Symm. V. T.

ἀσχημος, ον, late form for ἀσχήμων, Polemo Physiogn. 1. 6.—Sup. —ύτατος, Diog. L. 2. 88. Adv. —μως, Byz.

ἀσχημοσύνη, ἡ, want of form, ἀσχ. καὶ ἀμορφία Arist. Phys. 1. 7, 8, cf. 1. 5, 5. 2. disfigurement, τοῦ προσώπου, in playing on the flute, Arist. Pol. 8. 6, 14; ungracefulness, Plat. Symp. 196 A. II. in moral sense, ill behaviour, indecorum, Id. Rep. 401 A, etc.

ἀσχημων, ον, gen. ονος, (σχήμα) without form or figure, misshapen, ugly, Hipp. Art. 796. II. unseemly, shameful, Lat. turpis, opp. to εὐσχημων, Eur. Hel. 299, Plat. Phil. 46 A, al. 2. of persons, ἀσχ. γενέσθαι to be indecorous, Hdt. 7. 160; ἀσχημονέστερος Arist. Eth. N. 4. 7, 11. III. Adv. —ως, Joseph. B. J. 2. 12, 1; Sup. —έστατα, Plat. Legg. 959 D.

ἀσχιδής, ες, (σχήω) unclenched, undivided, ἰσχάδες Arist. Probl. 22. 9; of animals, ἀσχιδῆ, ὅσον τὰ μύνηχα Id. H. A. 2. 1, 30, cf. P. A. 1. 3, 2. Adv. —δως, Eust. Opusc. 49. 14.

ἀσχιον, τό, = ὕδων, truffle, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 9.

ἀσχιτος, ον, unclenched, of solid-hoofed animals, opp. to σχιζόπους, Arist. Metaph. 6. 12, 8. II. undivided, Plat. Soph. 221 E, Tim. 36 D; πτερον ἀσχ. Arist. H. A. 3. 12, 5; δακτυλὶ Ib. 3. 9, 6; φλέγι Ib. 3. 14. 2. indivisible, Id. Meteor. 4. 8, 5, 4. 9, 20. Adv. —τως, Byz.

ἀσχολεύω, to engage, occupy, τινά Luc. Zeux. 7:—Pass., inipf. ἡσχολεῖτο v. infir.: fut. —ήσομαι M. Ant. 12. 2, Aristid. 1. 423; —ήθησομαι LXX (Sirac. 39. 1): pf. ἡσχόλημαι Dio C. 71. 10; aor. ἡσχολοῦμαι Galen., and —ήθην Diod. 4. 32, Luc. Macrob. 8. To be occupied, busy, Alex. Περ. 5, Menand. Incert. 415; ἀσχολόμεθα ἵνα σχολάζωμεν Arist. Eth. N. 10. 7, 6; περί or ἐπὶ τι Diod. 2. 40, 17. 94; c. part., λαλῶν ἡσχολεῖτο Alex. Incert. 1. 12, etc.; ἀσχ. ἀσχολίας ἀναφέλεις Dio Chr. 2. 234. II. the Act. is also used intr., in same sense as Pass., Arist. Pol. 7. 14, 14., 8. 3, 2, Philom. Incert. 130 A: to be engaged in one's own business, Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 11.—Not used in the best Att.

ἀσχόλημα, τό, hindrance, Greg. Nyss.:—also —ησις, ἡ, Byz.

ἀσχολία, ἡ, an occupation, business, Pind. l. 1, 2, Thuc. 8. 72, etc.; πρᾶσις καὶ ἀσχολία Lys. 106. 15; ἀσχ. καὶ ἐπαιρημοσύνη Dem. 560. 22; opp. to ἡσυχία Thuc. 1. 70; ἐμοὶ ἀσχ. τίς ἐστιν I have an engagement, Plat. Prot. 335 C; δι' ἀσχολίαν because of business, Eubul. Incert. 1. 12; ὑπ' ἀσχολίας Plat. Theaet. 172 D. II. want of time or leisure, ἀσχολίας τινὸς οὐσής Thuc. 1. 90; ἀσχ. ἔχειν φιλοσοφίας πέρι to have no leisure for pursuing it, Plat. Phaedo 66 D; ἀσχ. ἀγεῖν to be engaged or occupied, Id. Apol. 39 E; opp. to σχολή, Arist. Pol. 7. 14, 12; ἀσχ. παρέχειν τινὶ to cause one trouble, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 12; μυρίας . . . ἡμῖν παρέχει ἀσχολίας τὸ σῶμα Plat. Phaedo 66 B; also c. inf. to hinder one from doing, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 13; ἀσχ. μοι ἦν παρεῖναι I had no time, Antipho 142. 38, cf. Plat. Phaedo 58 D; to which the Act. is often prefixed, ἀσχ. τοῦ ποιεῖν, as Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 11, (and τῷ should prob. be τοῦ in Cyr. 8. 7, 12); also, εἰς τὸ μὴ ποιεῖν Id. Hell. 6. 1, 16.

ἀσχολος, ον, (σχολή) of persons, without leisure, engaged, occupied, busy, Plat. Legg. 832 A, Dem. 36. 5; ἀσχ. ἐς τι with no leisure for a thing, Hdt. 4. 77; but, ἀσχ. περί τι busy about . . . Plut. Timol. 12; πρὸς τινι Arist. Pol. 5. 5, 8.—c. inf. having no time to . . . Pind. P. S. 40; ἀσχ. εἰσιν ἐπιβουλεύειν Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 8; or, ἀσχ. ὥστε μὴ ἐκκλησιάζειν Ib. 6. 4, 2.—Adv., ἀσχόλως ἔχειν Dem. 900. 18.

II. of actions, etc., ἀσχ. προσεδρία attendance leaves me no leisure, Eur. Or. 93; πάντα χρόνον ἀσχολον ποιεῖν fully occupied, Plat. Legg. 831 C; ἀσχ. πρᾶξις continual, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 7, 6; κίνησις ἀσχ. incessant, incontinuous, Id. Cael. 2. 1, 6.

ἀσχν. τὸ, the inspissated juice of a Scythian tree, Hdt. 4. 23.

ἀσώδης [ᾶ], ες, (ἀσῆ) attended with nausea, δύνω Hipp. Art. 794: suffering from nausea, Id. Acut. 395:—Adv. —δως, Chirurg. Vett. 73. II. (ἀσις) slimy, muddy, Aesch. Supp. 32.

ἀσώματος, ον, unembodied, incorporeal, Plat. Phaedo 85 E, al., Arist. Phys. 4. 1, 10, de An. 1. 2, 20, al.; ἀσωμάτατον Ib. 1. 5, 4. Adv. —τως, Athanas., etc.:—also ἀσωματοειδής, ες, Cyrill.

ἀσωματότης, ἡ, incorporeality, Philo 1. 44; ἀσωμασία, Greg. Naz.

ἀσωματώω, to make incorporeal, Eccl.:—hence, —τως, ἡ, Eccl.

ἀσωματος, ον, = ἀσώματος, Greg. Naz.

ἀσωστος, ον, (σῶω) not to be saved, past recovery, ἀσωστά οἱ ἐσιν Ael. N. A. 13. 7:—in Plat. Alc. 3, Cobet (V. LL. 386) proposes ἀβίωτον.

ἀσωτρία, ἡ, = ἀσωτία, Hdn. 2. 7.

ἀσώτειον, τό, the abode of a prodigal, Strattis Xpov. 1; restored for ἀσώτιον from Phryn. A. B. 24, cf. Poll. 6. 188.

ἀσώτευμα, Dep. c. pf. ἡσώτευμαι Sext. Emp. M. S. 201:—to lead a profligate, wasteful life, Arist. Pol. 5. 12, 7, Babr. 108. 12. 2. c. acc. to squander in riotous living; χρήματα Ael. V. II. 5. 9.—The Act. is found in signf. I in Tetz.

ἀσωτία, ἡ, *prodigality, wastefulness*, Plat. Rep. 560 E, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1. 3; τὴν ἀσ. ὑγρότητα προσαγορεύουσιν Croyl. Ἀπολ. 1. **ἀσωτο-διδάσκαλος**, = ἀσωτίας διδάσκαλος, name of a play of Alexis. **ἀσωτο-ποσία**, ἡ, *drunken debauchery*, Cyrill. **ἀσωτος**, ον, (σῶζω) *having no hope of safety, in desperate case*, Arist. Probl. 33. 9, cf. Clem. Al. 168. 6:—Adv. — τως ἔχων to be past recovery, Plut. 2. 918 D. **II.** in moral sense, *abandoned, prodigal, wasteful*, τὰς ἀσώτων Σισυφιδῶν γενεὰς Soph. Aj. 190, cf. Plat. Legg. 743 B, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7. 5., 4. 1. 4, 1. 4:—Adv. — τως, Dem. 1025. 19; Comp. — ἄτερον Dio C. 62. 27. **III.** Act., *ἀσως γενέει bringing a curse on* the race, Aesch. Ag. 1597.

ἀσωφρόνιστος, ον, *incorrigible*, Theod. Prodr. Adv. — τως, Occum. **ἀσωφρόνως**, Adv. = ἀσελγῶς, Schol. Ar. Pl. 560. **ἀτακτέω**, of a soldier, to be *undisciplined, disorderly*, opp. to εὐτακτέω, Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 6, Dem. 31. 17; Joseph. A. J. 17. 10, 10, has a Pass., πολλὰ γὰρ ἡτάκτητο αὐτοῖς. **2.** generally, to lead a disorderly life, be disorderly, Lys. 141. 19, Xen. Oec. 7. 31; c. gen., τῆς πατρίδος ἀγωγῆς to desert it, Plut. 2. 235 B, etc.

ἀτάκτημα, τό, a disorderly act, excess, Stob. Ecl. 2. 194. **ἀ-τακτος**, ον, *not in battle-order*, of troops, Hdt. 6. 93, Thuc. 8. 105, etc. **2.** not at one's post, hence taking no part in the war, Lycurg. 152. 42. **II.** *undisciplined, disorderly*, θύρῳς Thuc. 8. 10; πῶσιν τὴν πολιτείαν ἀτακτοτέρων Arist. Pol. 6. 4. 17: irregular, περὶ τοῦ Hipp. Coac. 121; οὐδὲν ἄτ. τῶν φύσει Arist. Phys. 8. 1. 16; φθορὰ ἄτ. casual, Id. H. A. 5. 29:—of sensual excess, irregular, inordinate, ἡδοναί, Ἀφροδίτη Plat. Legg. 660 B, 840 E:—in Music, without rhythm, Arist. Quint. p. 32. **2.** *uncivilised, lawless*, βίος Critias 9. 1.

B. Adv. — τως, in an irregular, disorderly manner, of troops, ἄτ. καὶ οὐδὲν προσπίπτοντες Thuc. 3. 108; ἄτ. δῖα κινεῖν Id. 2. 91; ἀτακτοτέρων προσπεσόντες Id. 6. 97, cf. Isocr. 9 A, Xen., etc. **2.** irregularly, of fevers, Hipp. 945 E, al.; ζῆν Isocr. 21 A, etc. **ἀ-ταλαίπωρος**, ον, *without pains or patience, indifferent, careless*, οὕτως ἄτ. τοῖς πολλοῖς ἡ ζήτησις τῆς ἀληθείας Thuc. 1. 20: so in Adv., οὕτως αὐτοῖς ἄτ. ἡ ποίσις δέκετο Ar. 250. **II.** of persons, incapable of bearing fatigue, Hipp. Aër. 280:—Adv. — τως, Hipp. Acut. 389. Also — πόρητος, ον, Poll. 4. 28; Adv. — τως, Schol. Eur. Hec. 204. **ἀ-ταλάντευτος**, ον, *unweighed, excessive*, Eccl.

ἀτάλαντος, ον, (a copul. τάλαντον) *equal in weight, equivalent or equal to*, like, τινι Hom.; of men, ἄτ. Ἀρχῆ II. 5. 576; Διὶ μῆτιν ἄτ. equal to Zeus in wisdom, 2. 169, etc.; generally, like, ἀστέρι Ap. Rh. 2. 40. **2.** in equilibrium, Arat. 22.

ἀταλά-φρων, ον, gen. φρονέω *tender-minded*, of a child in arms, Il. 6. 400; v. I. ἀταλόφρων, as in an Inscr., Epigr. Gr. 325. 13.

ἀτάλλω [ᾱ], only in pres. and impf. to skip in childish glee, gambol, ἀταλλε δὲ κῆτε ὑπ' αὐτοῦ Il. 13. 27, Mosch. 2. 116. **II.** Act. to bring up a child, rear, foster, like ἀνιτάλλω, Ep. Hom. 4. 2; νέαν ψυχὴν ἀτάλλων Soph. Aj. 559; metaph., ἐλπίς ἀτάλλουσα καρδίαν Pind. Fr. 233:—Pass. to grow up, wax, h. Hom. Merc. 400;—and the Act. is used intr. in this sense, ἐπρέφει ἀτάλλων [ᾱτ-] Hes. Op. 130.—Ep. word, used once by Pind. and Soph.

ἀτάλμα, τό, a playful skip, frolic, Hesych. **ἀτάλως** [ᾱτ], ὅν, (akin to ἀπαλός) *tender, delicate*, of youthful persons, as of maidens, Od. 11. 39; of fillies, Il. 20. 222; ἀτάλα φρονέοντες of young, gay spirit, 18. 567, cf. Hes. Th. 98, h. Hom. Cer. 24, and ἀταλάφρων:—c. dat. ἀτάλως πατρί, i. e. subject, amenable to him, Pind. N. 7. 134, v. Dissem.

II. in Eur. El. 699, ἀτάλας ὑπὸ ματέρος is sometimes explained as act. suckling her lamb; but in Aesch. Pers. 537 Herm. refers it to aged people, in the sense of tremulous (al. ἀμαλαῖς). Ep. word, used by Pind. and Eur. I. c. Adv. — λῶς, Schol. Il. 5. 271.

ἀταλό-φρων, ονος, v. sub ἀτάλαφρων. **ἀτέλο-ψύχος**, ον, soft-hearted, Anth. P. 5. 297.

ἀτάλυνος, ὅ, = κοκκυνηλέα, a plum-tree, Nic. Al. 108. **ἀ-τάμιεντος**, ον, *not husbanded, lavish*, Arist. G. A. 5. 7, 27, Philo 1. 5: uncontrolled, inordinate, Joseph. B. J. 4. 1, 6. **II.** Act. not husbanding, prodigal, ἡδονῶν Plut. 2. 12 B:—Adv. — τως, prodigally, Plat. Legg. 867 A.

ἀταξία, Ion. — ἰγ, ἡ, (ἀτακτος), *want of discipline, disorderliness*, properly among soldiers, opp. to εὐταξία, Hdt. 6. 11, Thuc. 2. 92, Xen. Hell. 3. 1. 9, etc. **2.** generally disorder, confusion, irregularity, ἄτ. καὶ ἀκολασία Plat. Crito 53 D, cf. Xen. Ath. 1. 5; ἄτ. καὶ ἀναρχία Arist. Pol. 5. 3. 5; ἐκ τῆς ἀταξίας without any sort of order, Cicero's ex inordinato, Plat. Tim. 30 A; ἀπὸ τύχης καὶ ἄτ. Arist. P. A. 1. 1. 37:—in pl. disorders, Plat. Legg. 653 E. **3.** c. gen., διαίτης ἄτ. irregularity, Hipp. Coac. 152 A; νόμων Aeschin. 59. 5.

ἀτάομαι [ᾱτ], Pass. (ᾄτη) to suffer greatly, be in dire distress, always in part. pres. ἀτῶμενος Soph. Aj. 384, Ant. 17. 314, Eur. Supp. 182; except ἀτῶμεσθα Soph. Aj. 269.

ἀ-τάπειντος, ον, *not humbled*, Plut. 2. 28 C, etc. Adv. — τως, Basil. **ἀτάρ**, Ep. also αὐτάρ (q. v.), Conjunction, but, yet, however, nevertheless: ἀτάρ, like Lat. at, marks a strong contrast in the mind of the speaker, often in Hom.; introduces an objection or correction, Il. 1. 506, etc.; generally in form of a question, Eur. Hec. 258, etc.: it begins a sentence or clause, and, in apostrophe, is placed after the voc., "Ἐκτορ, ἀτάρ που ἔφης truly thou didst say, Il. 22. 331; "Ἐκτορ, ἀτάρ οὐ μοῖ ἐοῖσι πατρί . . . , ἀλλ' ἄγε νῦν ἐλέαιρε 6. 429;—γε is often added to it, with a word between, as to ἀλλά, 16. 573, cf. Elmsl. Med. 83:—ἀτάρ sometimes answers to μέν, more emphatic than δέ, Il. 21. 41, Od. 3. 298, Hdt. 6. 133, and Att.; πῶς παῖδι μὲν παλθῶναι, ἀτάρ . . . οὐ πέμψεις τινά; Soph. Tr. 54, cf. Plat. Soph. 225 C; sometimes after ἐπειδὴ, when it may be translated then, Il. 12. 133; ἀτάρ ἦδ' is noted as peculiar to

Aetæa, e. g. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 9, 11, etc. **2.** often (in Att.) to mark a rapid transition to another thought, Aesch. Pr. 341, Soph. O. T. 1052, Plat. Phaedr. 227 B, etc.; so ἀτάρ δὲ, Eur. Tro. 63, etc. **3.** used to mark a rapid succession of details, without real contrast, often in Hom., e. g., Il. 2. 214, 3. 268, 270, etc.—This word is more freq. in Poetry (esp. Ep.) than in Prose, though we find it in Plat. Il. c., Theat. 142 D, etc., Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 9, An. 4. 6, 14, etc.

ἀτάρακτέω, to keep calm, Epic. ap. Diog. L. 10. 80, M. Anton. 9. 41. **ἀτάρακτο-ποίη**, Ion. — ποιή, ἡ, *acting with perfect composure*, Hipp. 24. 43 (where the MSS. give the corrupt form — ποιήσῃ).

ἀ-τάρακτος, ον, *not disturbed, uniform*, περιφορὰ Plat. Tim. 47 C. **II.** not disturbed, without confusion, steady, of soldiers, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1. 31; and so in Adv., Id. Eq. Mag. 2. 1 (in Sup. — ὅτατα) generally, without disturbance, quiet, Id. Eq. 7. 10. **III.** not disturbed by passion, Arist. H. A. 9. 45, 7: impassive, M. Anton. 4. 24.

ἀτάραξία, Ion. — ἰγ, ἡ, *impassiveness, coolness, calmness*, Democ. p. 416 Mullach, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 82, Plut. 2. 101 B, etc.; in sickness, opp. to παραχῆ, Hipp. 28. 45.

ἀ-τάραχος, ον, = ἀτάρακτος, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 8. 15., 4. 5. 3, Strabo 61, etc. Adv. — χως, calmly, Diod. 17. 54.

ἀτάραχῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) *liable to be disturbed*, ἀταραχῶδέστερος Arist. Divin. per Somn. 2. 6.

ἀ-ταρβής, ἐς, *unfearing, fearless*, Il. 13. 299, Pind. P. 5. 68; ἄτ. τῆς θέας having no fear about the sight, Soph. Tr. 23. **2.** causing no fear, Aesch. Pr. 849 (v. tanien Herm. ad l.).

ἀ-τάρβητος, ον, *fearless, undaunted*, ἐνὶ στήθεσιν ἄτ. νόος ἐστίν Il. 3. 63; cf. Hes. Sc. 110, Aesch. Fr. 106, Soph. Aj. 197:—Adv. — τως, Snid. **II.** not dreaded, κάματοι Epigr. Gr. 831. 2.

ἀ-ταρβήντος [τ], ον, *not salted or pickled*, Arist. Probl. 20. 31. 1. **ἀ-τάρμυκτος**, ον, *unwinching, unflinching*, ὄμμα Euphor. 103; γνώμα Pind. P. 4. 149, as Herm. reads for ἀτάρβακτος;—cf. also Pors. Hec. 958, Benti. Hor. Od. 1. 3. 18; ὁστρος Nic. Al. 161.

ἀταρπίτος, ἀταρπίς, Ion. for ἀτ-.

ἀταρτάομαι, Dep. to hurt, Hesych.

ἀταρτηρός, ὄν, *mischievous, baneful*, ἀταρτηροῖς ἐπέεσσιν Il. 1. 223; of a person, Μέντορ ἀταρτηρὸς Od. 2. 243; γενέθλη Hes. Th. 610; στόμα Πόντου Theocrit. 22. 28; of wild beasts, Q. Sm. 4. 223. (Considered as Ep. redupl. form of ἀτηρός.)

ἀ-τάρχυτος, unburied, Pseudo-Phocyl. 93, Lyc. 1326.

ἀτασθαλία, Ion. — ἰγ, ἡ, *presumptuous sin, recklessness, wickedness*, Hom., always in pl.; σφετέρῃσιν ὀσσην ἀτασθαλίῃσιν Il. 4. 409, Od. 1. 34, etc.; ἀτασθαλίαι δὲ οἱ οἶφ' ἐχθραὶ ἔσαν 21. 146; δι' ἀτασθαλίας ἔπαθον κακόν 23. 67; ἀτασθαλίᾳ κακῆσι 12. 300;—in sing., ἀτασθαλίη μέγα βέβαι, of the Titans, Hes. Th. 209; εἵνεκ' ἀτασθαλίας τε καὶ ἡγορέης ὑπερέσπου Il. 516; οὐκ ἦρθ' νοῦν ἐς ἀτασθαλίην Simon. (170) ap. Thuc. 6. 59; ἀτασθαλίᾳ χρεῖσθαι Hdt. 2. 111;—also in later Prose, Alcidaam. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 2, Luc. Astr. 15; ἄτ. εἰς τὸ θεῶν Art. An. 7. 14, 9. Cf. ἀτάσθαλος.

ἀτασθάλλω, to be ἀτάσθαλος, only used in part. pres., μή τις . . . πλήξη ἀτασθάλλω strike me in his insolence, Od. 18. 57; οὐτὶς . . . γυναικῶν λήθει ἀτασθάλλουσα 19. 88.—Also ἀτασθαλίω, Nonn. Io. 9. 16, Greg. Naz.

ἀτάσθαλος [ᾱτ], ον:—reckless, presumptuous, wicked, of men, ἀνδρα . . . ὕβριμόνεργον Il. 22. 418; ἄτ. ἀνδρὶ ἔοικας Od. 8. 166, etc.; so in Hdt., ἀνδρα ἀνδρίων τε καὶ ἄτ. 8. 109; ἀνὴρ δεινός καὶ ἄτ. 9. 116. **2.** of men's acts, words, etc., Τρωσίν, τῶν μένος αἰὲν ἄτ. Il. 13. 634; λίην γὰρ ἄτ. ὕβριν ἔχουσιν Od. 16. 86; so, λέγεων βαρβάρᾳ τε καὶ ἄτ. Hdt. 7. 35; ἔρδειν πολλὰ καὶ ἄτ. Id. 3. 80; πρῆγμα ἄτ. ποιήσαντες Ib. 49.—Ep. word, used by Hdt.; very rare in Att., Strato Phoin. 38; but found in later Prose, as Luc. Contempl. 3, Arr. An. 6. 27, 9, etc.—In E. M. 261. 56, also ἀτασθάλεος, ον. (Prob. akin to ἀτη, notwithstanding the ᾱ, v. Gladstone Hom. Stud. 2. 430.)

ἀταύρωτος, ον, Aesch. Ag. 244, also η, ον Ar. Lys. 217:—unwedded, maiden, virgin, Aesch. and Ar. Il. c., v. Scholl., Poll. 2. 173:—in Aesch. Herm. expl. it non efferata, meek and mild (from ταυρόματι), cf. Eur. Med. 91, 190.

ἀτάφια, ἡ, *want of burial*, Luc. Salt. 43.

ἀτάφος, ον, unburied, Hdt. 9. 27, Soph. Ant. 29, O. C. 1732, Thuc. 2. 50, etc. **II.** ἄτ. πράξεις, refusal of the rites of burial, Plat. Legg. 960 B.

ἀτάω, v. ἀτάομαι.

ἄτε, properly acc. pl. neut. of ὅστε, **I.** like ἄπερ, καθά, just as, as if, so as, Pind. O. 1. 3, P. 4. 53, Hdt. 5. 85, Soph. Aj. 168:—in Il. 22. 127 (βαριζόμενα, ἄτε παρθένος ἡθέως τε) it may be merely the acc. pl. of ὅστε; so too in Il. 779.

II. mostly in a causal sense, inasmuch as, seeing that, Lat. quippe, with participle, ἄτε τὸν χρυσὸν ἔχων Hdt. 1. 154, cf. 108, Thuc. 4. 130, etc.; so with gen. absol., ἄτε τῶν ὁδῶν φυλασσόμενων quippe viae custodirentur, Hdt. 1. 123, cf. Plat. Symp. 223 B, etc.:—also with the part. omitted, δίκτυα δοὺς (αὐτῷ), ἄτε θρηνητὴ [ᾱτ] Hdt. 1. 123, etc.; ἄτε γένους προμάτωρ Aesch. Theb. 140, Soph. O. T. 478:—ἄτε δὴ is also common, Hdt. 1. 171, Plat. Prot. 321 B, etc.—Chiefly in Prose: rare in Trag., and only in lyric passages.

ἀ-τέγεια, ἡ, (τέγος) a bivouac, Byz.

ἀ-τεγκτός, ον, *not to be wetted*, opp. to ἀτηκτός (v. sub τεγκτός), χαλκός Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 2. **II.** metaph. *not to be softened, unyielding*, Aesch. Fr. 413: absol. hard-hearted, relentless, Soph. O. T. 336, Eur. H. F. 833, Ar. Thesm. 1047, and in late Prose, as Dion. H. 5. 8, Luc. D. Meretr. 12. 3, etc.; v. Ruhnke. Tim. s. v. γέγγεσθαι, and cf. ἀτηκτός. Adv. — τως, Philostr. 931.

ἀ-τερεής, ἐς, *not to be rubbed or worn away, indestructible*, in Hom. mostly of brass or iron, Il. 5. 292, etc. **II.** metaph. stubborn, unyielding, αἰεὶ τοὶ κραδίη, πέλεκυς ὥς, ἐστιν ἀτερεής Il. 3. 60., cf. 15.

697; [Hercules] μένος ἀνείρησι Od. 11. 270; of a voice, Il. 13. 45., 17. 555; ὄμματα Emped. 218; ἀτέρειν ἀντίσταν Ib. 225; ἀγαθόν Pind. O. 2. 60; of a man, ἀτέρης οὐκ Anth. P. 12. 175; τὸ ἀτέρες stubbornness, Plat. Crat. 395 B.—In Archig. ap Gal. Ἀτέρεος, cf. Diog. L. 2. 130.

ἀ-τέχιστος, *on, unwalled, unfortified*, Thuc. 1. 2., 8. 62, Lys. 914. 16: —Adv. -ως, Symm. V. T. 2. *not walled in, not blockaded*, Thuc. 1. 64.

ἀ-τέκμαρτος, *on, without distinctive mark, not to be guessed or made out, obscure, baffling, χρηστήριον* Hdt. 5. 92, 3; μοῖρα Aesch. Pers. 910; ἀτέκμαρτος προνοῆσαι *without mark* whereby to judge it, Pind. P. 10. 98; ἀτ. δέος Thuc. 4. 63, cf. Plat. Legg. 638 A:—Adv., ἀτέκμαρτος ἔχειν οὐκ ἔνεκά ἐστι Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 4: neut. pl. as Adv. *bafflingly*, Pind. O. 7. 83. 2. of persons, *uncertain, inconsistent*, Ar. Av. 170. II. *boundless, unlimited*, ὕδωρ Orph. Arg. 1150; metaph., γαστήρ Opp. H. 2. 206.

ἀ-τέκμων, *ονος, ἡ (τίκτω, τέκνῃ) childless, barren*, Manetho 4. 584. ἀτεκνῶ, *to be ἀτεκνος, have no children*, Hipp. 677. 32.

ἀτεκνία, ἡ, *childlessness, barrenness*, Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 12, al.; pl., Ib. 10. ἀ-τεκνος, *ον, without children, childless, barren*, Hes. Op. 600, Aesch. Theb. 828, Soph. El. 164, etc.; of animals, Arist. G. A. 3. 1, 1: also c. gen., ἀτ. ἀρσένων παίδων Eur. Bacch. 1306.

II. in causal sense, λειχὴν ἀφύλλος, ἀτ. Aesch. Eur. 785. [ἀτεκνος Soph. 1. c., ἀτεκνος Aesch. 11. c.] ἀτεκνῶ, *to make childless*, Enst. Opusc. 306. 55:—Pass. *to be deprived of children*, Anth. P. 14. 40:—of the earth, *to be barren*, LXX (4 Regg. 2. 19):—Subst., ἀτεκνωσις, ἡ, *barrenness*, Basil.

ἀτελεία, *lon. -λή, ἡ, incompleteness, imperfection*, Arist. Phys. 8. 7, 15, G. A. 3. 9, 7, Meteor. 4. 2, 7, Theophr. C. P. 4. 13, 1. II. *exemption from some or all of the public burdens (τέλη, λειτουργία)*, Lat. *immunitas*, granted to those who have deserved well of the state, ἀτ. στρατηγῆς καὶ φόρου Hdt. 3. 67; ἔδσαν Κροίσω.. ἀτελείαν καὶ προεδρίην Id. 1. 54, cf. 9. 73, Dem. 471. 10., 475. 10, C. I. 1052, etc.; ἐς τὴν ἀτ. *to secure their immunity*, C. I. 82; ἀτ. τινὸς ποιεῖν Alex. Incert. 6; εὐρέσθαι, εἶναι *to enjoy it*, Dem. 457. 9., 462. 25, etc.; generally, τοιοῦτων πραγμάτων ἀτ. Isocr. 263 C, and so prob. Aesch. Eur. 363, ἀτελείαν θεῶν ἐπικραίνειν *to accomplish their exemption from all trouble*, v. Herm. Opusc. 6. 2. p. 70; ἐξ ἀτελείας *without payment, gratis*, Dem. 1358. 11, cf. Poll. 4. 46.

ἀ-τελείωτος, *ον, unfinished, incomplete*, Arist. Fr. 59. Adv. -τως, Schol. Nic.

ἀ-τέλειστος, *ον, without end or issue, to no purpose, without effect, unaccomplished*, ἄλιον θείναι πόνον ἢδ' ἀτέλειστον Il. 4. 26, cf. 57. 168, Od. 2. 273; μάψ αὐτὰς ἀτέλειστον Od. 16. 111 (where it is perhaps Adv.); τὰ δὲ κεν θεὸς ἡ τελέσειεν, ἡ κ' ἀτέλειστ' εἴη 8. 571; rare in Prose, as Antipho 113. 39:—ἀτέλειστα as Adv. *in vain*, λαλεῖν Anth. P. 12. 21.

II. *uninitiated in* . . . c. gen., βακχυμάτων Eur. Bacch. 40; absol., ἀτ. καὶ ἀμύητος Plat. Phaedo 69 C, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 18, 1; ἀτ. τῷ θεῷ Ael. V. H. 3. 9:—hence in Eccl. *unbaptized*, Greg. Naz. III. = ἀτελής III, Dem. 1461. 16, v. Reisk. ad l.

ἀτελεσφόρητος, *ον, not brought to accomplishment*, Cyrill.

ἀ-τελεύτητος, *ον, not brought to an end or issue, unaccomplished*, ἀτελευτήρη ἐπὶ ἔργῳ Il. 4. 175, cf. 1. 527. 2. *without an end, interminable*, Arist. Phys. 3. 4, 14, Metaph. 10. 10, 1. 3. *endless, everlasting*, Plut. 2. 114 F, etc.:—Adv. -τως, Athanas.

II. in Soph. of a person, *impracticable, ἀτεκνος κατέληκτος* O. T. 336.

ἀ-τέλειτος, *ον, endless, eternal*, Aesch. Ag. 1451.

ἀ-τελής, *ἐς, without end, i. e., 1. not brought to an end or issue, unaccomplished, τῷ κ' καὶ οὐ καὶ ἀτελής θάνατος.. γένοιτο Od. 17. 546; εἰρήνην ἐγένετο ἀτελής the peace was not brought about*, Xen. Hell. 4. 8. 15. 2. *incomplete, unfinished*, ἀτελή σοφία καρπὸν δρέπειν Pind. Fr. 227; τὰ μὲν λελεγεμένα ἄρρητ' ἐγὼ σοὶ κατέληξ φυλάξομαι Soph. El. 1012; ἀτελεῖ τῇ νίκῃ.. ἀνέστησαν Thuc. 8. 27; of a building, Ib. 40:—without an end or purpose, Lat. *irritus, ἡ φύσις οὐδὲν.. ἀτελὲς ποιεῖ Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 12. 3. inchoate, imperfect, of growth*, Hipp. Art. 807; ἔρμην καὶ ἀτ. φιλοσοφίαν λέπειν Plat. Rep. 495 C; φᾶ ἀτ. Arist. G. A. 3. 21, 14; ὥρα Ib. 4. 6, 1, al.; πολλοὶ ἀτ. *cives non optimo jure*, Id. Pol. 3. 1, 5; ἀτ. συλλογισμὸς Id. An. Pr. 1. 1, 7, al.; ἀτ. ποιεῖν τινά Luc. D. Syr. 20:—Adv. -λως, *incompletely*, Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 5, Plut. 2. 472 F. 4. *never-ending, endless*, Plat. Phileb. 24 B. II. Act. *not bringing to an end, not accomplishing one's purpose*, Lat. *re infecta*, ἀτελεῖ νῶν Pind. N. 3. 74; of persons, ἀποπέμψων τινά Plat. Symp. 179 D; c. gen., ἀτ. τῆς θέας Id. Phaedr. 248 B; ἀτ. περὶ τινος *imperfectly fitted for* . . . Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 9; ἀτ. εἰς τι Philo 2. 417: c. inf. *unable to do effectually, ἀκυρος καὶ ἀτ. σώσαι Andoc. 30. 12. 2. not giving accomplishment to a thing, μαγεύσας Pind. P. 5. 83. III. (τέλος IV) free from tax or tribute, scot-free*, Lat. *immunis*, either absol., as Hdt. 2. 168., 3. 91, Lys. 908. 3; or c. gen., ἀτ. τῶν ἄλλων *free from all other taxes*, Hdt. 1. 192; καρπὸν ἀτ. *free from tithe* on produce, Id. 6. 46; τῶν ἄλλων λειτουργιῶν Dem. 565. 4; στρατείας Id. 568. 11; πάντων πραγμάτων ἀτελής C. I. 2737 b, cf. Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 18. b. of things, *unlaxed*, Dem. 917. 26, cf. 1044. 17. 2. of sums, *without charge or deduction, nett, clear*, ὀβολὸς ἀτ. *an obol clear gain*, Xen. Vect. 4. 14 sq.; τρικόντα μνᾶς ἀτελής ἐλάβαντο τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ Dem. 816. 8; ἀτελέα ἔστω there shall be no charges, C. I. 2556. 23. 3. *not costly*, Soph. Fr. 248, Amphis Πάν 1. IV. (τέλος v) *uninitiated in* . . . c. gen., ἱερῶν ἡ. Hom. Cer. 481.

ἀτέμνω [ἀ], only used in pres. *to maltreat, οὐ καλὸν ἀτέμνειν.. ξείνους Τηλεμάχου Od. 20. 294., 21. 312: to afflict, perplex, ἀτέμνει θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι Ἀχαιῶν 2. 90:—Pass., c. gen., to be bereft or cheated of a thing, ἀτέμνοντα νεότητος ἡμεῖς ἔσθ' ἔχοντες youth*, Il. 23. 445; ἀτέμβόμενος γε σιδήρῳ Ib. 834; μήτις ἀτεμβόμενος κίον ἴσθς Id. 11. 704, Od. 9. 42. II. Med. like Act., Q. Sm. 5. 147, 173; also c. dat., *to blame, be dissatisfied with*, Ap. Rh. 2. 50., 3. 99. (Deriv. unknown.)

ἀτενής, *ἐς, (a copul., τείνω) stretched, strained, tight, κισσός Soph. Ant. 826; often of the eyes, Arist. H. A. 1. 10, 3; τὸ ἀτ. τῆς ὀφθαλμοῦ Dion. H. 5. 8; τὴν ὄψιν εἰς τὸ ἀτ. ἀπερεῖσθαι intently*, Luc. Icarom. 12; v. inf. 11. 3. *intense, excessive, ὀργαί Aesch. Ag. 71. 3. straight, direct, ἦκα δ' ἀτενής ἀπ' οἴκου straight from home*, Eur. Fr. 66. II. of men's minds and speech, *intent, earnest, ἀτενεῖ.. νῶν Hes. Th. 661, cf. Pind. N. 7. 129; ἀπλοὶ καὶ ἀτ., of men*, Plat. Rep. 547 E; ἀτ. παρησία Eur. Fr. 737. 2. *unbending, stubborn, ἀτενής ἀτεράμων τε Ar. Vesp. 730; ἀστέφανος καὶ ἀτ. Dion. H. 5. 8. III. Adv. ἀτενῶς, Ion. -ως, Hipp. Protrh. 78; ἀτ. ἐμβλέπειν Diod. 3. 18; ἀτ. ἔχειν πρὸς τι Plut. Galb. 25:—more freq. in neut., ἀτενὲς ἱκελοι exceeding like*, Pind. P. 2. 141; καταμαθεῖν ἀτενὲς Epich. 96 Ahr.; ἀτ. τρεῖν Diphil. Παρὰ 2; ἀτ. βλέπειν Polyb. 18. 36, 9; cf. ἀτενίζω.

ἀτενίζω, *fut. ἴσω, to look intently, gaze earnestly, εἰς τι Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 12; πρὸς τι Id. Probl. 39. 19, 1; of the eyes, ἀτενίζοντες αὐτῷ Ev. Luc. 4. 20; absol., also of the eyes, Arist. Probl. 31. 4:—Pass. to be gazed upon*, Simon. (?) 188. II. metaph. of the mind, ἀτ. τὴν διάνοιαν πρὸς τι Arist. Phys. 1. 9, 3; *to be obstinate*, Ath. 313 F.

ἀτενισμός, *ὁ, intent observation*, Theophr. Fr. 8. 9.

ἀτεῖς, *κος, ἡ, =ἀτοκος, Cyrill.*

ἀτερ [ἀ], Prep. with gen. *without, apart from*, Hom. and Pind. N. 7. 40; ἀτερ Ζηνὸς *without his will*, Il. 15. 292; οὐ θεῶν ἀτερ *non sine diis*, Pind. P. 5. 102. II. *aloof, apart, away from*, Il. 1. 498; Hes. joins νῶσφι ἀτερ Op. 91:—Often also in Trag., mostly after its case, but before it in Aesch. Fr. 456, Supp. 703, Cho. 338, Soph. Ph. 703, El. 866:—Poetic word, found in late Prose, as Dion. H. 3. 10, Plut. Cato Mi. 5, LXX. Cf. ἀτερθε, ἀνεν, χωρὶς.

ἀτερμανία, *lon. -λή, ἡ, harshness, hardness, ὕδατα Hipp. Aër. 282. ἀτερμανος, on, unsoftened, hard, ὕδατα Hipp. Aër. 280, Arist. G. A. 4. 2, 8; ἀτ. καλῖα costume*, Hipp. u. s. 282. II. metaph. *stubborn, unfeeling, merciless, κῆρ Od. 23. 167; ὀργή, βροντή Aesch. Fr. 190, 1062.*

ἀτερμανότης, *ητος, ἡ, stubbornness*, Theophr. C. P. 4. 3, 2.

ἀτερμανώδης, *ἐς, (εἶδος) not to be softened*, Galen.

ἀτερμάνω (ἄμ), *on, gen. onos, Att. for ἀτερμάνω, hard*, Ar. Ach. 181 (cf. ἀτενής 5), Plat. Legg. 853 D, SSo E; of seeds, Theophr. H. P. 2. 4, 2.

ἀ-τεράτευτος, *ον, no-wise prodigious or wonderful*, Enst. 918. 5.

ἀτέρεμος, *ον, =ἀτερμανος, in Hesych.*

ἀ-τερηδόνητος, *ον, not worm-eaten*, Diosc. 1. 15.

ἀτερρε, before a vowel =ἀνεν, =ἀνεν, Pind. O. 9. 118, and Trag.; c. gen., ἀτερρε περὶνῶν Aesch. Supp. 783; λιτῶν ἀτ. Ib. 1011; ἀτ. τοῦδε Soph. Aj. 645. II. as Adv. *aloof, apart*, Pind. P. 5. 129.

ἀ-τερματίστος, *ον, unbounded, boundless, ἐπιθυμία Diod. 19. 1:—also ἀτέρματος, on, Eccl.*

ἀ-τέρμων, *ον, gen. onos, without bounds or end, αἰών Arist. Mund. 7. 2; ὕπνος Mosch. 3. 105; ἐνὸπριον ἀτέρμονες αἰαί the mirror's countless rays*, Eur. Hec. 926; ἀτ. πέπλος *having no end or issue, inextricable*, Aesch. Eur. 634 (cf. ἀπειρος, ἀπέραντος).

ἀτερπος [ἀ], Dor. for ἔτερος, Archytas, etc.; τὸ ἀτερον, Megaric in Ar. Ach. 813. 2. ἀτερπος [ἀ], Att. contr. for ὁ ἔτερος, neut. ὅτερον, gen. ὁτέρου, dat. ὁτέρω, ὁτέρω, or with mark of crasis, ὁτέρου, etc., Trag.:—but contr. forms when the Att. ending with a conson, as ὁτερον for τὸν ἔτερον, ὁτέρας for τῆς ἔτερας, etc., are incorrect.

ἀτέρπεια, ἡ, =ἀτερψία, Democr. ap. Clem. Al. 498, Diog. L. 7. 97.

ἀ-τερπής, *ἐς, unpleasing, joyless, λιμός Il. 19. 354; of the nether world, κένκας καὶ ἀτερπέα χωρὸν Od. 11. 94, etc.; πέτρης.. καὶ ἀτερπεῖ χώρα, of a rocky shore*, 7. 279; cf. Aesch. Pr. 31, Simon. 44. 6; so λόγοι Eur. El. 293; γῆρας Mosch. 4. 114; ἀτερπέσσον εἰς ἀκρόασις *less attractive to the ear*, Thuc. 1. 22. II. Act. *not enjoying a thing*, c. gen., κράτους Aesch. Supp. 685.

ἀτερπνος, *ον, quoted in E. M. from Ibyc. (g), and Stesich. (76), as if for ἀτέρπνος or ἀγρπνος, in the Rhegian dialect.*

ἀτερπος, *ον, =ἀτερπής, Il. 6. 285.*

ἀτερψία, ἡ, *unpleasantness*, Luc. Vit. Auct. 14.

ἀτευκτέω, *to fail in gaining, ἐλπίδων Babr. 123. 6, cf. Synes. 8 C.*

ἀ-τευκτος, *ον, not gaining or obtaining*, Hesych.

ἀτευξία, ἡ, *a not obtaining, privation*, Apollon. de Constr. 56, Eccl.

ἀ-τευχής, *ἐς, (τεῦχος) unequipped, unarmed*, Eur. Andr. 1119, Anth. P. 9. 320.

ἀ-τευχήςτος, *ον, =foreg., Anth. P. 9. 543.*

ἀ-τέχναστος, *ον, artless*, Themist. 39 D.

ἀτεχνῶ, *to be ἀτεχνος, to be unskilful*, Schol. Ar. Nub. 296.

ἀ-τεχνής, *ἐς, =ἀτεχνος, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 395, Babr. 75. 4; in Comp., -έστερος Hipp. Fract. 763; cf. ἀτέχνως 11.*

ἀτεχνία, ἡ, *want of art or skill, unskilfulness*, Hipp. Lex 2, Plat. Phaedo 90 D, al., Arist. Eth. N. 6. 4, 6.

ἀ-τεχνίτετος, *ον, artless, simple*, Dion. H. de Lys. S:—the Verb -ιτεύομαι, Hesych.

ἀ-τεχνολόγητος, *ον, inartificial*, Basil.

ἀ-τεχνος, *ον, without art, unskilful*, Plat. Polit. 274 C: esp. *ignorant of the rules or principles of art*, opp. to ἐντεχνος or τεχνίτης, *unskilled, unprofessional, empirical*, of persons, Plat. Soph. 219 A:—so also of pursuits, ἀτ. τριβίδη Id. Phaedr. 260 E, cf. 262 C, Legg. 938 A; πίστεως ἀτ. arguments *not invented by the orator*, Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 2., 1. 15; αἰσχροὶ καὶ ἀτ. *not workmanlike*, Hipp. Fract. 772.

ἀτέχνως, Adv. of ἀτεχνος, *without art, without rules of art, empirically*, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 7, Plat. Gorg. 501 A, ubi v. Stallb.

II. ἀτέχνως (with penult short), Adv. of ἀτεχνής, *simply, i. e. really, absolutely*, Lat. *plane, prorsus, omnino*, often in Com. writers, Plat., etc.; ἀτ. ἦκα παρασκευασμένος Ar. Ach. 37, cf. Nub. 408, 1174, al.; καλὸν ἀτ. *simply beautiful*, Id. Av. 820; ἀτ. γε παμπόνηρα Id. Ran. 106; βῆγχος ἀτ.

ἐσθ' οὖς simply a swine's snout, Pherecr. *Αἰν.* 3; ἀτ. μὲν οὖν σκῆπη βλέπει Eupol. *Χρυσ. γεν.* 12; ἀτεχνῶς τὸ τοῦ Ὀμήρου ἐπεπόνθη Plat. *Symp.* 198 C; bona fide, sincerely, opp. to κόμπου ἔνεκα, Philostr. 260:—freq. in comparisons, ἀτεχνῶς ὥσπερ just like, Plat. *Phaedr.* 90 C, etc.; ἀτ. οἷον Id. *Legg.* 952 E:—with a negat., οὐδ' ἂν διαλεχθεῖν γ' ἀτεχνῶς would just not have spoken a word to him, Ar. *Nub.* 425; ἀτεχνῶς οὐδὲς simply no one, Id. *Av.* 605, cf. Pl. 362, Plat. *Polit.* 288 A.—On ἀτεχνῶς and -ῶς, v. Schol. Ar. Pl. 109.

ἀτέω [ᾶ], *Il.* 20. 332, Hdt. 7. 223, both times in part. ἀτέων, fool-hardy, reckless, like one possessed. 2. c. gen. to offend against, Μουσέων κείνος ἀνὴρ ἀτέει Call. *Fr.* 471.

ἄτη, ἡ, Aeol. αὐάτα, v. sub fin.:—bewilderment, infatuation, reckless impulse, caused by judicial blindness or delusion sent by the gods, mostly as the punishment of guilty rashness, τὸν δ' ἄτη φρένας εἶλε *Il.* 16. 805; Ζεὺ πάτερ, ἢ ῥά τιν' ἦδ' ἂν βασιλῆων τῇδ' ἄτασας S. 237; Ζεὺς καὶ Μοῖρα καὶ .. Ἑρῶνδ' .. φρεσὶν ἐμβαλὼν ἄτριον ἄτην 19. 88; (so, δαλ' ἐπεὶ ἀσάμην καὶ μεν φρένας ἐξέλετο Ζεὺς *Il.* 134); ἄτην δὲ μετέστενον, ἦν Ἀφροδίτῃ δῶχ', ὅτε μ' ἡγάγε κείσε, says Helen, *Od.* 4. 261.—Hence we often find ἄτη personified, the goddess of mischief, author of all blind, rash actions and their results, ἄτη, ἡ πάντας αὐταῖ *Il.* 19. 91; having power even over her own father Zeus, *Il.* 95; the Αἰταί come slowly after her, undoing the evil she has worked, 9. 500 sq., cf. Hes. *Th.* 230, Plat. *Symp.* 195 D; and v. Gladstone, *Homi. Stud.* 2. 159 sqq. In *Trag.* her functions often coincide with those of Ἑρῶνδ'ς, Aesch. Ag. 1433, al., v. Herm. *Soph.* *El.* 111.

II. of the consequences of such visitations, either 1. active, reckless guilt or sin, Ἀλεξάνδρον ἔνεκ' ἄτης *Il.* 6. 356; in pl. baneful arts, 10. 391; or, 2. passive, bane, ruin, *Il.* 24. 480, *Od.* 4. 261, Hdt. 1. 32; so mostly in *Trag.*: but opp. to simple misery or calamity (πῆμα), *Soph.* *Aj.* 363, etc., cf. *Enst.* 767. 63; the fruit of ὕβρις, ὕβρις γὰρ ἐξανόσ' ἐκάπρωσε σταχὺν ἄτης Aesch. *Pers.* 822; of weakness, Πειθῶ προβουλόπαις .. ἄτης *Id.* Ag. 386; in pl., *Id.* *Pers.* 652, 1037, *Soph.* *Aj.* 848, etc.

b. in *Trag.* also, of persons, a bane, pest, δίκην ἄτης λαθραῖον Aesch. Ag. 1230; of two persons, δύο ἄτα *Soph.* *Ant.* 533.—The word is found in *Arist. Virt.* et *Vit.* 7. 8; elsewhere neither in Comedy nor good Att. *Prose*, (ἐγγύα, παρά δ' ἄτα is an old proverb cited in *Cratin.* *Min.* *Incert.* 1, Plat. *Charm.* 165 A, *Dem.* 419. 14), unless ἄτης (for αὐτῆς) be received in Ar. *Pax* 605; nor is any deriv. used in Att., except single instances of ἀτρός, ἀτρία. (From αὐά, q. v.: the orig. form was αάτη, or rather ἀτᾶτη, which is preserved in the Aeol. αὐάτα, *Pind.* P. 2. 52., c. 42, cf. ἀτάσθαλος.) [The quantity is αάτη, ἄτη.]

ἄτηκτος, *ov*, not melted or to be melted (in fire, opp. to ἀτεγκτος), χιόν Plat. *Phaedr.* 106 A; ἄτ. πυρὶ *Arist.* G. A. 3. 11, 18, cf. *Meteor.* 4. 8, 5, and v. τεγκτός. II. metaph. not to be softened or subdued, νόμοις ἀτρηκτοί Plat. *Legg.* 853 D.

ἄτημέλεια and -ησία, ἡ, carelessness, Byz. ἄτημελέω, to take no heed of, neglect, *Procop.*, in *Pass.* ἄτρημελής, *es*, neglected, κομῆ *Plat.* *Ant.* 18.

II. of persons, careless, neglectful, χρημάτων *Eur.* (?) ap. *Sext. Emp.* M. 6. 27:—Adv., ἀτρημελῶς ἔχειν *Plat.* *Agis* 17; ἀτρημελῶς ἀλάλητο *Ap. Rh.* 1. 812, with v. l. —λέες.

ἄτρημέλτος, *ov*, unheeded, uncared for, *Xen. Cyr.* 5. 4, 18., 8. 1, 14. 2. baffled, disappointed, Aesch. Ag. 891. II. act. taking no heed, slovenly, Alciphro 3. 55:—Adv., ἀτρημελῆτως ἔχειν τινὸς to take no heed of .., *Xen. Cyr.* 8. 1, 15.

ἄτρημέλεια, ἡ, poet. for ἀτρημέλεια, *Ap. Rh.* 3. 830. ἄτρηής, *es*, = ἀτρός, *Hipp.*; v. *Foës.* *Oecon.* s. v.

ἄτρητρος, *ov*, unobserved, unnoticed, *Themist.* 294 C. ἄτρητα, ἡ, mischief, evil, *Plat.* *Com.* Φα. 8, v. l. *Enst.* Mem. 3. 5, 17.

ἄτρηρός [ᾶ], ὁ, ὡν, blinded by ἄτη, hurried to ruin, *Theogn.* 433, 634.

II. baneful, ruinous, mischievous, Aesch. *Fr.* 746, Ag. 1484, *Soph.* *Tr.* 264: τὸ ἀτρηρόν bane, mischief, Aesch. *Eum.* 1007. Once in *Com.*, ἀτρηρότατον κακὸν *Ar. Vesp.* 1299; rare in *Prose*, *Diog.* L. 6. 99; in *Plat.* *Crat.* 395 B only introduced for an etymol. purpose; v. ἄτη fin.

ἄτρησμος, *ov*, = ἀτρός, suggested by *Dind.* in *Soph.* *Ant.* 4, for ἄτρη ἄτερ: for the form, cf. ἀκούσιμος, ἀνρησμος.

Ἀτρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Attic: II. as *Snbst.* (sub. γῆ, χώρα), Attica, *Eur.* I. A. 247; γῆς ἀτ' Ἀτθίδος *Epinic.* *Μνηστ.* 1. 6.

2. (sub. γλῶττα), the Attic dialect, *Strabo* 333. 3. (sub. γυνή), an Athenian woman, *Sappho* 43.

ἄ-τίετος [ᾶ], *ov*, (τίω) unhonoured, Aesch. *Eum.* 385, 839. II. act. not honouring or regarding, τινος *Eur.* *Ion* 700.

ἄτίω, mostly used in *pres. part.*; but in 2 and 3 sing., *Eur. Rhes.* 252, 327; inf., *Soph.* O. C. 1153; fut. ἄτίσεις [ῖ] Aesch. *Fr.* 103; *Ep.* aor. subj. ἄτίσεις [ῖ] *Id.* *Eum.* 540; *Ep.* aor. ἄτισσα *Ap. Rh.*:—not to honour, not to heed, ὁ δὲ πρῶτον μὲν ἄτίων ἔρχεται unheeding, *Il.* 20. 166; but c. acc., like ἀτιμάω, ἀτιμάζω, to slight, treat lightly, θεοὺς ἀτίζων Aesch. *Theb.* 441, cf. *Eur. Supp.* 19, *Monk.* *Ag.* 1056: c. gen. rei, to deprive of honour due, γεράων μιν ἄτισσα *Ap. Rh.* 1. 615.—Never used in *Prose*. (From a priv., and τίζω = τίω, which formation, like that of δτίω, is against analogy; for a- is properly compd. only with Nouns and their derivatives.)

ἄ-τιθάσεντος, *ov*, untamable, wild, *Plut.* *Artox.* 25., 2. 728 A.

ἄ-τιθάσος, *ov*, = foreg., *Hdm.* 5. 6, 21; ἄττατα *Phil.* 1. 20.

ἄ-τιθήνος, *ov*, without a nurse, *Manetho* 4. 368; v. l. h. *Hdm.* 18. 38.

ἄ-τιθήνεω, to forsake the herd, stray, *Arist.* H. A. 6. 18, 16., 9. 3, 4, *Theocr.* 9. 5.

II. metaph. to give oneself airs, *Luc.* *Lexiphr.* 10. ἄ-τιμ-ἀγέλης, *ov*, ὁ, (ἀγέλη) despising the herd, i. e. straying, feeding alone, *Soph.* *Fr.* 850, *Theocr.* 25. 132, *Anth.* P. 6. 255.

ἄτιμάω, fut. -άσω and aor. ἡτίμασα, *Trag.*, *Plat.*, etc.: pf. ἡτίμακα *Plat.* *Polit.* 266 D:—*Pass.*, pf. ἡτίμασμαι *Eur.*, *Plat.*: aor. ἡτιμάσθη

Pind. *Fr.* 100, *Plat.*: fut. ἀτιμασθήσομαι Aesch. Ag. 1068, *Soph.* O. T. 1081: (ἄτιμος). To hold in no honour, to esteem lightly, dishonour, disdain, feel or shew contempt for, c. acc., *Homi.* once in *Il.* (9. 450; ἀτιμάσκε δ' ἄκοιται), often in *Od.*, τοῦσδε γ' ἡτιμάει κατὰ δῆμον 6. 283; οἶκον ἀτιμάζοντες ἔδουναι 21. 332, cf. 427; so, ἄτ. τοκήας *Theogn.* 821: often also in *Trag.*, as Aesch. *Theb.* 1018, *Eum.* 712, 917, al.; μὴ μ' ἀτιμάσας γένη *Phryn.* *Com.* *Lucert.* 10; freq. also in *Plat.*, τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην ἀσθένειαν ἄτ. *Phaedr.* 107 A, al.:—so in *Med.*, *Soph.* *Aj.* 1342:—c. acc. cogn., ἔπη δ' ἀτιμάεις πόλιν the words thou speakest in dishonour of the city, *Id.* O. T. 340:—*Pass.* to suffer dishonour, insult, etc., πρὸς τινος *Pind.* *Fr.* 89. 7, Hdt. 1. 61; οὐκ ἀτιμασθήσομαι *Soph.* O. T. 1081; c. neut. pl., ἀνάγῃ ἡτιμασμένη *Eur.* I. A. 943, cf. *Dem.* 538. 24.

2. c. gen. rei, to treat as unworthy of, μὴ μ' ἀτιμάσης λόγον Aesch. *Pr.* 783; μὴ μ' ἀτιμάσης ὧν σε προστρέπω φράσαι = τούτων ᾧ σε πρ. φρ., *Soph.* O. C. 49, cf. *Ant.* 22. 3. c. inf., μὴ μ' ἀτιμάσης μολεῖν do not think me unworthy of thy visit, Aesch. *Fr.* 244: more fully, μήτοι μ' ἀτιμάσης τὸ μὴ οὐ θανεῖν σὺν σοί deem me not unworthy to die, *Soph.* *Ant.* 544:—but also, οὐκ ἀτιμάσω θεοὺς προσεπιτεῖν will not disdain to .., *Eur.* H. F. 608, cf. *Plat.* *Lach.* 182 C.

II. = ἀτιμῶ in legal sense, *Xen. Cyr.* 1. 6, 20, cf. *Thuc.* 3. 42, where the one sense plays into the other:—so at *Rome*, of the Censors, *Dio C.* 38. 13:—Chiefly in *Poets*; cf. ἀτιμάω, -έω.

ἀτιμασμός, ὁ, dishonour, despite, *LXX* (1 *Macc.* 1. 40, v. 1).

ἀτιμαστικός, *a, ov*, verb. Adj. to be despised, *Hipp. Fract.* 773, *Plat.* *Phaedr.* 266 D. 2. ἀτιμαστέον, one must dishonour, prob. I. *Xen. Symp.* 4. 17.

ἀτιμαστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a dishonourer, Aesch. *Theb.* 637: -τήριος, *ov*, late *Ecl.*: -αστής, *ov*, ὁ, Gloss.

ἀτιμαστός, ὡν, (ἀτιμάζω) dishonoured, *Mimnerm.* 1. 9.

ἀτιμάω, *Ep.* impf. ἀτιμῶν: fut. ἀτιμάσω; aor. ἡτίμασα: pf. ἡτίμακα, and aor. *pass.* -ῆσθην (only in *Galen.*):—used by *Hom.* for ἀτιμάζω, to dishonour, treat lightly, disdain, σὲ δ' ἀτιμάω *Od.* 16. 307; ὃν τὸτ' ἀτίμα 21. 99; τὸν πάντας ἀτίμας 23. 28; τὸν Χρῆστον ἡτίμασε *Il.* 1. 11, cf. 94, etc.; νῦν δέ σ' ἀτιμάσσομαι 8. 163, cf. *Hes.* *Op.* 185; used once by *Pind.* in *Dor.* aor. ἡτίμασα, *P.* 9. 139; once by *Soph.* in *imper.* ἀτίμα, *Aj.* 1129; and in late *Prose*, for in *Xen.* *Ath.* 1, 14 ἀτιμοῦσι (from ἀτιμάω) is now restored; cf. ἀτιμητέον.

ἀτιμητέον, verb. Adj. one must disgrace, τινά *Isocr.* *Antid.* § 175 (nisi leg. -ωτέον).

ἀτιμητός, *ov*, (τίμαω) unhonoured, despised, ὥσει τιν' ἀτιμητόν μετανάσθην *Il.* 9. 648, 16. 59; ἀγαλμα ἄτ. *Epigr.* *Gr.* 805; οὐκ ἄτ. not unrewarded, *Xen.* *Hier.* 9, 10.

II. (τίμη) not valued or estimated, δίκη ἄτ. a cause in which the penalty is not assessed in court, but fixed by law beforehand, *Dem.* 543. 16., 834. 28, Aesch. *Th.* 84. 7; opp. to τιμητός (where the penalty is settled in court), *Dem.* 834. 36: cf. *Poll.* 8. 54, 63, *Harp.* s. v.; *Snid.* erroneously reverses this explanation. 2. invaluable, incomparable, *Eust.* 781. 19.

ἀτίμια, *Ion.* -ίη, ἡ, dishonour, disgrace, *Od.* 13. 142 (v. ἰάλλω), *Pind.* O. 4. 33, *Soph.*, etc.; ἐν ἀτιμῇ τινα ἔχειν *Hdt.* 3. 3; ἀτιμῖον προστιθέναι τινί 7. 11; ἄτ. ἔχειν 7. 231, 9. 71; ἀτιμῖος κυρεῖν πρὸς τινος 7. 158; ἄτ. τινὸς dishonour done to one, *Eur.* *Herac.* 72, *Plat.* *Lucr.* *Cyp.* 229 C; οὐκ ἀτιμία σθένος Aesch. *Eum.* 796:—*pl.*, ταῖς μεγίσταις κολάζειν ἄτ. *Plat.* *Polit.* 309 A, cf. 310 E, *Rep.* 492 D, al.; ὕβρις καὶ ἀτιμίας *Dem.* 206. 21., 552. 13, ubi v. *Dind.* 2. at Athens, a public stigma, the loss of civil rights, either total or partial, infamy, Lat. *imminutio capitis*, Aesch. *Eum.* 395, *Andoc.* 10. 14, *Arist.* *Pol.* 7. 17; v. ἄτιμος 1. 2. II. of things, ἐσθημάτων ἄτ., i. e. ragged garments, sorry garb, Aesch. *Pers.* 847; κόμη .. ἀτιμίας πλέως *Cratin.* *Arch.* 8. [Ep. ἀτιμῇ, *Hom.* I. c., *Tyrtae.* 1. 10.]

ἀτιμο-πενθής, *es*, sorrowing for dishonour incurred, Aesch. *Eum.* 792.

ἀτιμο-ποιός, ὡν, making dishonoured, *Cyrrill.*, etc.

ἄ-τίμος, *ov*, (τίμη) 1) unhonoured, dishonoured, *Il.* 1. 171; μετὰ πᾶσιν ἀτιμοσάτη θεὸς εἰμι *Il.* 516; ἀτιμοστέρον δέ με ὅσσει 16. 90; ἄτιμοι, opp. to λαχόντες τιμῆς, *Theogn.* 1111; ἄτ. μῶρος dishonourable, Aesch. *Theb.* 589; ἀτίμα δ' οὐκ ἐπράξθητι i. e. they have met with their deserts, *Id.* Ag. 1443; ἄτιμος Ἀργεῖος by them, *Soph.* *Aj.* 440; ἔκ γ' ἐμοῦ by me, *Id.* O. C. 51. b. c. gen., ἄτ. δαμῶναι without the honour of .., not deemed worthy of .., Aesch. *Cho.* 408, cf. 295; ἐκφροσὶν *Id.* *Theb.* 1024; also, χάρις οὐκ ἄτιμος πόνων no unworthy return for .., *Id.* Ag. 354; ἄν μὲν ἰκόμην, ἄτιμον ἐξέπεμψεν *Soph.* O. T. 789; ἄτιμον .. χεῖρα τεκτοσύνας (v. τεκτοσύνη) *Eur.* *Andr.* 1015. 2. deprived of the rights of citizenship, ignoble, ἀτίμα τὰ τέκνα γίνεται *Hdt.* 1. 173; esp. at Athens of a citizen judicially deprived of privileges, punished with ἀτίμια (2), Lat. *capite deminutus, aerarius*, opp. to ἐπίτιμος, *Ar.* *V.* 766, *Ran.* 691, *Andoc.* 19. 13; ἄτ. τι or κατὰ τι *Id.* 10. 23, 25:—also c. gen., *Id.* 10. 28; ἄτ. γεράων deprived of privileges, *Thuc.* 3. 58; ἄτ. τοῦ τεθνηκότος debarred from all rights in him, *Soph.* *El.* 1214, cf. 1215; ἄτ. τοῦ συμβουλευεῖν deprived of the right of advising, *Dem.* 200. 15; ἄτιμον τῆς πόλεως καθιστάται τινά *Lys.* 122. 9. The various kinds of ἀτίμια at Athens are given by *Andoc.* 10. 13 sq., cf. *Dem.* 122. 12; at Sparta by *Xen.* *Lac.* 9, 4 and 5.

3. of things, not honourable, *Hdt.* 5. 6; ἄτιμον ποιεῖσθαι τι to hold in dishonour, *Soph.* *Ant.* 78; ἀτίμα ποιεῖν *es* τινα *Hdt.* 2. 141; ἄτ. ἔργον *Ar.* *V.* 166; ἔδρα ἀτιμώτερα less honourable, *Xen.* *Cyr.* 8. 4, 5; of parts of the body, τὰ τιμώτερον καὶ τὰ ἀτιμώτερον *Arist.* P. A. 3. 10, 3; so of animals, *lb.* 1. 5, 5.

II. (τιμή) 1) without price or value, τοῦ νῦν οἶκον ἀτιμὸν εἶδες thou dearest his substance without payment made, *Od.* 16. 431; of little price, cheap, opp. to τίμος, *Xen.* *Vect.* 4, 10, cf. *Diod.* 17. 66:—so, 2. unrevered, like ἀτιμώρητος, Aesch. Ag. 1279, *Valck.* *Hipp.* 1416. 3. unpunished, *Plat.* *Legg.* 855 C.

III. Adv. -μως, dishonourably, ignominiously, Aesch. *Pr.* 195, 919, *Theb.* 1021, *Soph.* O. C. 428, *Lys.* 903, 12, etc.; *Sup.* ἀτιμώτατα, *Plat.* *Legg.* 728 B.

ἀτιμώ, fut. ὥσω: aor. ἡτίμωσα Aesch. Supp. 644, etc.: pf. ἡτίμωκα Dem. 548. 8:—Pass., pf. ἡτίμωμαι Eur. Hel. 455, Dem.; plqpf. ἡτίμωτο Hdt. 7. 231: aor. ὥθην Aesch. Cho. 636, Andoc., etc.: fut. ἀτιμώσσομαι Isocr. 95 A; also ἡτιμώσσομαι restored from MSS. in Dem. 432. 17. To dishonour, like ἀτιμάω, Aesch. Supp. 644:—Pass. to suffer dishonour or indignity, Hdt. 4. 66., 7. 231, Aesch. Cho. 636, Eur. Hel. 455.

II. at Athens, to punish with ἀτιμία (2), like Lat. aerarium facere, Ar. Pax 743, Andoc. 5. 28., 14. 15, Dem. 253. 3, etc.: ἀπ. ἐπ. αἰτία Lys. 105. 25:—Pass., Plat. Rep. 553 B:—cf. ἀτιμός, 1. 2.

ἀτιμωρησία, ἡ, impunity, Jo. Chrys.

ἀτιμωρητέον, Adv. of sq., Eus.

ἀτιμωρητός, ὁ, unavenged, i.e.,

I. unpunished, ἀτ. γίγνεσθαι

to escape punishment, Hdt. 2. 100, Thuc. 6. 6, etc.; ἀτ. ἀμαρτημάτων unpunished for . . , Plat. Legg. 959 C:—Adv. -τως, with impunity, Ib. 762 D.

II. for whom no revenge has been taken, Antipho 123. 18; ἀτιμωρητον εἶναι θάνατον Aeschin. 20. 22. III. undefended, unprotected, Thuc. 3. 57:—Cf. Rubnik. Tim.

ἀτιμώσις [ῆ], εως, ἡ, a dishonouring, dishonour done to, c. gen., τραπέζας Aesch. Ag. 702; πατρός Id. Cho. 435.

ἀτινάκτος [ῆ], ὁ, unshaken, immovable, Opp. H. 2. 8, etc., and freq. in Nonn.

ἀτίσ-ανδρέω, = ἀτιμάω ἀνδρα in Hesych.: cf. ἀτιμαγέλω.

ἀτίσιαι, ἡ, inability to pay, insolvency, Cic. Att. 14. 19.

ἀτιτάλλω, aor. 1 Ion. ἀτίτηλα C. I. 6289:—Med. ἀτιτήλατο Opp. C. 1. 271: (ἀταλάς). Redupl. form of ἀτάλλω, to rear, tend, feed, παύσαι δὲ δὲ ἀτάλλα Od. 18. 323; οἱ μὲν ἐσφοῖσι δόμοισιν οὐ τρέφον ἦδ' ἀτάλλον Il. 14. 202, cf. 16. 191, cf. Hes. Th. 480, Pind. N. 3. 99: also of animals, τοὺς μὲν [ἵππους] . . ἀτίταλλ' ἐπὶ φάτνῃ Il. 5. 271:—Pass., -χῶν ἵπποις ἀτίταλλομένην ἐνὶ οἴκῳ Od. 15. 174. 2. metaph. to cherish, Theocr. 17. 58; c. dat., καλοῖς Id. 15. 111; and in bad sense, to beguile, cajole, σικαράφους ἀτ. ἵππων, Fr. 82.

ἀτίταν, ανος, ὁ, in Hesych., ὁ μὴ ἔχων ἀποτίσαι.

ἀτίττω, = ἀτίω, Dion. P. 1158.

ἀτίτης [ῆ], ὁ, ὁ unpunished, Aesch. Eum. 257.

II. unpunished,

ἀτίται σαρκεὶ παλαιῇ Aesch. Ag. 72, where Blomf. ἀτίται; but cf. Lob. Paral. 428.

ἀτίτος, ὁ, also ὁ, ὁ, v. foreg.: (τίω):—unhonoured, unavenged, Il. 13. 414: v. ἀτίτης.

II. unpaid, ποιητὴ Il. 14. 484 [where ῖ].

ἀτίω [ῆ], = ἀτίω, ἀτίει Theogn. 621; ἀτίουσι Orph. L. 62:—Med.,

aor. ἀτίαστο [ῆ] Tzetz. Posthom. 702: c. ἀτίω.

Ἀτλαγηνός, ἑς, (γένος) sprung from Atlas, of the Pleiads, Hes. Op. 381: the common form would be Ἀτλαντιγηνός.

Ἀτλαντικός, ἡ, ὁ, of Atlas, Atlantic, τέρμονες Ἀτλ. the pillars of Hercules, Eur. Hipp. 3. 1053; τὸ Ἀτλ. πέλαγος Plat. Tim. 24 E; ἡ Ἀ. θάλασσα Arist. Mund. 3. 2:—also Ἀτλαντιεύς, α, ὁ, Eur. Fr. 597:—fem. Ἀτλαντίς, ἰδος, as patronym., Hes. Th. 938; θάλασσα ἡ Ἀ. καλονμένη Hdt. 1. 202: ἡ Ἀτλ. νῆσος, a fabulous island in the far West, Plat. Tim. 24. F, Strabo 102.

Ἀτλας, αντος, ὁ: acc. also Ἀτλαν (cf. Ἀτλαγηνός) Aesch. Pr. 427, ubi v. Schol.: (α euphon., and τλάς, v. sub *ταλαω):—Atlas, one of the older family of gods, who bears up the pillars of heaven, Od. 1. 52:—later, one of the Titans, Hes. Th. 513, Aesch. Pr. 348, 427; αἰ δ' ἔπ' Ἀτλαντος παῖδες Id. Fr. 298.

II. in hist. writers, Mount

Atlas in West Africa, regarded as the pillar of heaven, Hdt. 4. 184, etc.; used in pl., Dionys. Per. 66:—called by the natives Duris, acc. to Strabo 825.

III. in Architecture, Ἀτλαντες are colossal statues of men serving for columns to support the entablature, called by Roman Architects τελαμώνες, Ath. 208 B, Vitruv. 6. 10, cf. Dict. of Antiqu.; κίονες Ἀτλαντες in C. I. 3431. 7.

IV. name of one of the neck-vertebrae,

Poll. 2. 132. [ἀτλ-, Aesch. Fr. I. c.]

ἄτλας, αντος, ὁ, not enduring or daring, Hesych.

ἀτλητέω, to be impatient, not to endure or submit to a thing, Soph. O. T. 515.

ἄτλητος, Dor. ἀτλάτος, ὁ, not to be borne, insufferable, πένθος, ἄχος, Il. 9. 3, 19. 367, Orac. ap. Hdt. 5. 56, Pind. O. 6. 65; ἀγγελία Soph. Aj. 223.

2. not to be dared, ἀτλητα πλάσα Aesch. Ag. 408. II. act. incapable of bearing, impatient of, c. gen., μύθων ἀτλ. Auth. P. 9. 321.

ἀτμενία, ἡ, (ἀτμῆν) slavery, servitude, Auth. P. 9. 764, Manetho 6. 59.

ἀτμενίος, ὁ, tailsome, prepared with trouble, Nic. Al. 178, 242.

ἀτμεύω, for ἀτμενέω, to be a slave, serve, Nic. Al. 172.

ἀτμή, ἡ, = ἀτμός, ἀτμός, Hes. Th. 862.

ἀτμήν, ἑνος, ὁ, a slave, servant, E. M. 164. 32; also ἀτμενός, ὁ, Eust. 1750. 62, Hesych.: but a fem. ἀδμενίς, ἰδος, E. M. 18. 32,—which is etymologically correct, if like δμῶς it be deriv. from δαμάω.

ἄτμητος, ὁ, uncut, ἔθειραι Ap. Rh. 2. 708: not cut up, not laid waste, unavenged, γῆ Thuc. 1. 82; ἀμπελοι Plut. Num. 14; ἀργυρεῖα ἀτμητα silver-mines as yet unopened, Xen. Vect. 4. 27: of animals, uncastrated, Arist. H. A. 9. 50. 5.

II. undivided, Soph. Fr. 126: indivisible, Plat. Phaedr. 277 B, Arist. Metaph. 4. 22, 4:—Adv. -τως, Eccl.

ἀτμίω, (ἀτμῆ) to steam, emit vapour, cited from Hipp. Cf. ἀτμίζω.

ἀτμιδίσσομαι, Pass. to be turned into vapour, Arist. Meteor. 1. 9. 3.

ἀτμιδοῦχος, ὁ, (ἐχῶ) containing vapour, damp, Hesych.

ἀτμιδῶδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) like vapour, vaporous, ἀναθυμίασις Arist. Meteor. 1. 4. 2, 2. 4. 3, al.: ὁ βορέας Ib. 2. 3, 25; ἀτμ Id. G. A. 5. 6, 6.

ἀτμίξω, fut. ἴσω: pf. ἤτμικα Arist. Probl. 22. 9:—to smoke, βωμὸς ἀτμίξων πυρὶ Soph. Fr. 340; of water, to steam, Xen. An. 4. 5, 15: generally to emit vapour, of hot meat, ἤδιστον ἀτμ. Philecr. Met. 4. 15:—of perspiration, Hipp. Progn. 38; of fresh-burnt tiles, Arist. Meteor. 4. 6, 7, cf. 10. 11.

II. to become vapour, be in a state of vapour, Ib. 1. 13, 9., 2. 3, 28, al.

ἀτμῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, = ἀτμός, Hdt. 4. 75, Plat. Tim. 86 E, etc.: properly moist vapour, steam, opp. to καπνός, Arist. Meteor. 2. 4. 1, cf. 1. 9. 4, al.; ἡ δὲ συνίσταται εἰς ὕδωρ Ib. 4. 7. 5.

ἀτμιστός, ἡ, ὁ, turned into vapour, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 28.

ἀτμο-αἰθῆς, ἑς, = ἀτμιδῶδης, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 119. Aen. -δῶς, Galen.

ἀτμός, ὁ, (v. ᾧ to blow):—steam, vapour, Aesch. Ag. 1311, Eum. 138; ὅταν ἐκ γῆς αἰ. ἀνίη. . ὑπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου Arist. Probl. 1. 21:—in pl. vapours, Aesch. Fr. 195, Liban. 1. 394:—πυρὸς αἰ., periph. for πῦρ, late Inscr. in C. I. 8639:—cf. νέκταρ.

ἀτμιδῶδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) = ἀτμιδῶδης, Arist. Mund. 4. 2, Theophr. C. P. 3. 16, 4.

ἀ-τοίχος, ὁ, unwallled, Eur. Ion 1133, Dio C. 7. 4. 4.

ἀ-τοιχώρυκτος, ὁ, not having the wall broken through, not robbed by house-breakers, Jo. Chrys.

ἀτοκέω, not to bring forth, to be barren, Philo 1. 478.

ἀτοκί, Adv. of ἀτοκος (signif. II), Dio C. 58. 21.

ἀτοκία, ἡ, unfruitfulness, barrenness, Muson. ap. Stob. 450. 15.

ἀτόκιος, ὁ, causing barrenness, Diosc. 1. 109; ἀτόκιον (sc. φάρμακον),

τό, a medicine for causing it, Hipp. 623. 11, Diosc. 1. 105.

ἀ-τοκος, ὁ, having never yet brought forth, never having had a child, Hdt. 5. 41, Eur. El. 1127; ἀτ. ὑπὸ νόσον barren . . , Hipp. Aër. 281; δι' ἡλικίαν Plat. Theat. 149 C; of mules, Arist. An. Pr. 2. 21, 8.

II. not bearing interest, χρήματα Plat. Legg. 921 C, Dem. 1250. 12, C. I. 2335. 42.

ἀτολμῶ, to be ἀτολμος, to be disheartened, Hipp. 1194 H:—also ἀτολ-

μός, A. B. 407; ἀτολμάω, Suid.

ἀ-τόλμηρος, ὁ, = ἀτολμος, Galen.

ἀ-τόλμηρος, Dor. -μάτος, ὁ, = ἀτλήτος, not to be endured, insufferable, μόθος Pind. 1. 8 (7). 23; and so of wicked men, Aesch. Ag. 375.

ἀτολία, ἡ, want of daring, cowardice, Eur. Fr. 366 (al. ἀνανδρία), Thuc. 2. 89, etc.

2. simply, backwardness, Dem. 1407. 14.

ἀ-τολμος, ὁ, daring nothing: 1. wanting courage, spiritless,

cowardly, Pind. N. 11. 42, Thuc. 2. 39, etc.; λῆμα . . οὐκ ἀτ. ἀλλ' ἐτοιμον Ar. Nub. 458; ἀτ. καὶ μαλακός Dem. 106. 22, etc.:—of women, unenterprising, retiring, Aesch. Cho. 630:—Adv. -μως, Polyb. 3. 103, 3, Plut.:—c. inf., ἀτολμός εἰμι . . ὅθρῳ I have not the heart to bind, Aesch. Pr. 14.

ἀ-τομος, ὁ, uncut, uncut, λειμῶν Soph. Tr. 200; ἀτ. πάγωνος βάθμῳ Euphr. Nav. 1.

II. that cannot be cut, indivisible, Plat. Soph. 229 D, Arist. Phys. 3. 6, 2, Metaph. 1. 9, 25, al.: ἀτ. σώματα atoms or

indivisible particles of matter, the first elements of the universe, Democr. ap. Arist. Cael. 3. 4, 8, cf. Metaph. 6. 13, 10, Phys. 8. 9, 9, de An. 1. 2, 3; also ἀτομοί (sc. οὐσίαι) Plut. 2. 1110 F; introduced into Lat. by

Cicero, Plut. Cic. 40, cf. Cic. Fin. 1. 6. 2. so of Time, οὐχ οὐδὲν

τε εἰς ἀτ. χρόνους διαιρεῖσθαι τὸν χρόνον Arist. Phys. 8. 8, 24; κατ' ἀτ. χρόνον Id. Sens. 7. 8; ἐν ἀτόμῳ in a moment, 1 Cor. 15. 52.

b. metaph. infinitely small, διαφοραὶ Plut. Phoc. 3.

3. in Logic, ἀτομος is an individual or infima species, which cannot serve as a predicate, Arist. Categ. 2. 3., 5, 28, An. Post. 2. 13, 6, al.:—Adv., ἀτόμως ὑπάρχειν

individually, without the intervention of a middle term, Ib. 1. 15 and 17.

ἀτόνῳ, to be relaxed, exhausted, Arist. Probl. 26. 42, Plut. Cor. 25; ὁδοπορίας C. I. 6287; στόμαχος, Diosc. 1. 150.

ἀτονία, ἡ, slackness, enervation, languor, Hipp. Aër. 292, Plut. 2. 535 D.

ἀ-τονος, ὁ, not stretched, slack, relaxed, languid, feeble, of the limbs, Hipp. Aër. 281, 292; φωνῆν ἀτονον Arist. Physiogn. 6, 51: of oratorical style, Dion. H. de Dem. 20:—Adv. -τως, Plut. Lyc. 18.

II. without accent, Gramm.

ἀ-τόξευτος, ὁ, out of bow-shot, πέτρα Plut. 2. 326 E, cf. Od. 12. 54 sq.

ζτοξος, ὁ, without bow or arrow, Luc. D. Deor. 19. 1.

ἀ-τόπαστος, ὁ, not to be guessed, Aesch. Fr. 115.

ἀτόπη, to act unreasonably; τὸ ἀτοπούμενον = ἀτόπημα, Nicet. Ann.

296 A.

ἀτόπημα, τό, an absurd word or act, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 80;—later, on offence, Walz Rhett. 1. 618.

ἀτοπηματο-ποιός, ὁ, one who commits absurdities or offences, Gloss.

ἀτοπία, ἡ, a being out of the way, and so: 1. strangeness, odd-

ness, absurdity, eccentricity, Ar. Ran. 1372, Plat. Synop. 215 A; of persons, Ar. Ach. 349.

2. extraordinary nature, νοσήματος Thuc. 2. 51; τῶν τιμαριῶν Id. 3. 82; τοῦ πάθους Plat. Phaedr. 251 D.

ἀ-τοπος, ὁ, out of place, out of the way, and so, 1. strange, unwanted, extraordinary, of symptoms, Hipp. Aph. 1251; ἡδονῇ Eur. I. T. 842; ἔρως Ar. Av. 276; πόθος Ar. Eccl. 956; freq. in Plat. and Arist.

2. strange, odd, absurd, eccentric, paradoxical, δούλου τῶν αἰετῶν slaves to every new paradox, Thuc. 3. 38; ἀτοπὸν τι πάσχειν

Andoc. 33. 34; τῶν ἀποπατάων . . ἀν εἰη Dem. 16. 24; ἀτοπα τῆς συμκρότητος absurd for their pettiness, Plat. Theat. 175 A:—ἀτοπὸν ἔστι, c. inf., Philecr. Kram. 19, Eubul. Incert. 3, Plat. Gorg. 521 D, al.: οὐδὲν ἀτ. (sc. ἐστίν) Arist. Categ. 8, 41, al.

b. of persons, Isocr. 263 E, Plat. Rep. 493 C, al.; ἀτ. καὶ δυσχερεῖς τῇ πόλει Dem. 439. 27; τὸν ἀτοπον φεύγειν αἰ Menand. Ἡνιοχ. 3.

3. unnatural, disgusting, foul, πνεύμα Thuc. 2. 49: monstrous, ἀτοπάτων πράγμα ξευρὸν

Lys. 97. 7. II. Adv. -τως, marvellously or absurdly, Thuc. 7. 30, and often in Plat.; ἀτ. καθῶς = ἀνυπόπτως, Eupol. Mar. 3.

ἀ-τόρητος, ὁ, not to be pierced, invulnerable, Noun. D. 14. 380.

ἀ-τόρυντος, ὁ, not turned in the lathe, not rounded, Gloss.

ἀ-τόρυτος, ὁ, not stirred with a ladle, Matthaei Med. 49.

ἀτος, ὁ, contr. for ἀατος.

ἀ-τραγῶδης, ὁ, not treated tragically, Luc. Merc. Cond. 19.

ἀ-τράγωδος, ὁ, untragical, unsuitable to tragedy, ἀτραγώδωτα

τοῦτο . . Arist. Poët. 13. 3. Adv. -δως, without noise or fuss, M. Auton. 1. 16.

ἀτράκτιον, τό, Dim. of ἀτρακτος, very late.

ἀτρακτο-εἰδής, ἑς, spindle-shaped, Diosc. 4. 36.

ἀτρακτος, ὁ, and in Plut. 2. 271 F, ἡ; (v. sub τρέπω):—a spindle, ἀτρακτοῦ

στρέφειν Hdt. 5. 12, cf. 4. 34, 162; λίνου μεσὸν ἀτρ. Ar. Ran. 1348, cf. Plat. Polit. 281 E, al.; Ἀνάγκης ἀτρ. Id. Rep. 616 C; τῶν Μοιρῶν Arist. Mund. 7. 6, cf. Epigr. 222. 7. II. *an arrow*, ἀτρ. τοξικός Aesch. Fr. 129; also ἀτρ. alone, Soph. Ph. 290, Tr. 714;—so also ἡλακάτη has both senses, because both spindle and arrow were made of reed, and had somewhat the same shape. In this sense it seems to have been specially a Lacon. word, v. Thuc. 4. 40; cf. χρυσήλακος. III. *the upper part of a ship's mast*, cf. ἡλακάτη, Poll. 1. 91. ἀτρακτυλῖς or ἀτρακτυλλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, a thistle-like plant, used for making spindles, Carthamus Creticus, Sprengel, (the Euxonymus Europhaeus is our Spindle-tree), Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 49, Theocr. 4. 52, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 6. ἀτρακτώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a spindle, Eust. 1328. 46. ἀ-τράνωτος (α), ὄν, not made clear, Dion. Arcop. Adv. -τως, Origen. —Also, ἀτράνης, ἐς, Tzetz., Cyrill. Adv. -νως, Hesych. ἀ-τράπεδος, ὄν, (τράπεζα) without a table, Greg. Naz. 2. unsocial, Manetho 4. 563. ἀτράπελος, ὄν, =δυστράπελος, Schol. Soph. Aj. 913. ἀτράπιλος, (ἀτραπὸς) to go through, traverse, τὰς ἀρμονίας Pherecr. Aëtio. 3. ἀτράπιτός, ἡ, =sq., Od. 13. 195, Ar. Rh., etc.: also ἀτραπιτός, Od. 17. 234; and ἀτραπιτός in A. B. 460. ἀτράπης, Ep. ἀταπός, as always in Hom., e.g. Il. 17. 743, ἡ: (a privat., τρέπω)—properly a path with no turnings or branches, generally a path, way, road, Hom., Hdt. 7. 215, Ar. Nub. 77, Thuc. 4. 36, etc. 2. metaph. a walk of life, ἡ πολιτικὴ ἀτρ. Plat. Polit. 258C; Λόγαν Emped. ar. Plut. 2. 418C; ἱστορίης C. I. 380; ἀτρ. μύρμηκος, v. μυρμηκία. ἀ-τραυμάτιστος, ὄν, invulnerable, Luc. Oeop. 36. Adv. -τως, Nicet. Eug. ἀτράφαξ, vos, ἡ, the herb orach, Lat. atriplex: that this was the correct form of the word appears from ψευδ-ατραφάξ in Ar. Eq. 630, cf. E. M. 565. 17: but in Diosc. 2. 145, etc., it is written ἀτράφαξ; in Hipp. 359. 43, Theophr., etc., ἀνδράφαξ; in Eust. 539. 5, ἀδράφαξ. ἀτράφης, ἐς, (τρέφω) wasting, atrophic, Theophr. C. P. 2. 6, 4, with v. l. ἀτρεφής or ἀτροφής. ἀ-τράχλος, ὄν, without neck, Teles ap. Stob. 575. 46, Anth. P. 6. 196. ἀ-τράχυντος, Ion. ἀτρήχ-, ὄν, not made rough, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 12, Cur. M. D. 1. 10:—also ἀ-τράχυν, v. Eust. 340. 21, Cyrill. ἀτρεφής, ἐς, =ἀτρεστος: acc. ἀτρεά for ἀτρεέα, Euphor. 94; pl. ἀτρεείες (for ἀτρεείες) ἀνάγκαι, Inscr. of Herodes in Epigr. Gr. 1046. 77: cf. εὐκλήης. Ἀτρείδης, ὄν, Ep. Ἀτρείδης, ἐω, Dor. Ἀτρείδας, a, son of Atreus, Hom., etc. ἀτρεκία, ἡ, Ion. gen. -είης, v. Dind. dial. Hdt. p. ix: (ἀτρεκής)—reality, strict truth, certainty, Pind. Fr. 232. 4; ἀτρεκεῖαν τινας εἰδέναι to know the strict truth or exact state of a thing, Hdt. 4. 152, 6. 1; μαθέειν . . τὴν ἀτρ., ὅ τι οὐκ ἀπείκει learn for certain that he is unable to take it, Ib. 82, cf. Inscr. Corc. in C. I. 1907. 2; in pl., Hipp. Prorrh. 84: v. ἀτρεκής sub fin. II. Ἀτρεκία, Strictness, Justice, Pind. O. 10 (11). 17. ἀτρεκέω, to be sure, ἀτρεκήσασα Eur. Fr. 317. ἀτρεκής, ἐς, (v. sub τρέπω)—real, true, ἀτρεκές αἶψ' ἐσσάνα Il. 5. 208. 2. strict, precise, exact, ἀλάθεια, καίρως Pind. N. 5. 31, P. 8. 9; ἀριθμός Hdt. 7. 187; Βιούτων ἀτρ. ἐπιτηδεύσεις over-nice, precise, Eur. Hipp. 261, ubi v. Monk:—τὸ ἀτρεκές = ἀτρεκία, φράσαι, εἶπαι τὸ ἀτρ. Hdt. 5. 9, 7. 60; τὸ ἀτρεκέστερον τούτων their greater exactness, Id. 5. 54; τὸ ἀτρεκέστατον Ib. 214, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12—rarely of persons, exact, strict, Pind. O. 3. 21, cf. ἀτρεκία II. 3. sure, certain, ποδὶ ἀτρεκεῖ Id. N. 3. 72; ἀτρ. δόξα Eur. Hipp. 1114. II. except in the place cited, Hom. has only the Adv. ἀτρεκέως, mostly with the Verbs ἁγορεύειν, καταλέγειν, to tell truly, exactly, Il. 2. 10, Od. 1. 169, etc.; also, ἀτρ. μαντεύσασαι 17. 154; ἀτρεκέως ἔφρασαν Epit. in C. I. 380; ἀτρ. ὀλίγοι Theogn. 636; oft. also in Hdt., ἀτρ. εἶπαι 1. 57, al.; εἰδέναι 1. 209, al.; ἐπιστάσθαι 3. 130; ἐκπαθεῖν 7. 10, 7; διακρίνειν 1. 172; διασπρηνεῖν 5. 56; φαίνειν 2. 49;—in Hipp. Art. 790, ἀτρ. ἀποκαυλισθεῖσα broken straight across, opp. to παραμηνύς. 2. also neut. as Adv., δεκάς ἀτρεκές just ten of them, Od. 16. 245; so τὸ δ' ἀτρεκές Theogn. 167; ἐπ' ἀτρεκές C. I. 1907. 12; ἀτρ. ἐφύγειν really, Ib. 3685. —The word and its derivs. are rare in Att. (v. supr.), ἀκριβής and its derivs. being used instead. It is freq. in Ion. Prose, esp. in Hipp. and Aretae., and in late Prose, as Polyb. 1. 4, 9, Plut., etc. ἀτρεκότης, ἡ, =ἀτρεκία, Schol. Eur. Hipp. 1114. ἀτρεμά, used by Poets for ἀτρεμάς before a conson., once in Hom., αἰγίδα . . ἔχ' ἀτρ. Φοῖβος Il. 15. 318; μὲν . . ἀτρ. σοῖς ἐν δεινίοις Eur. Or. 258, cf. Bacch. 1072, Ar. Nub. 743, Av. 1244, Ran. 339; once in Plat., ἀτρ. σκοπεῖσθαι Gorg. 503 D. ἀτρεμαῖος, α, ὄν, poet. for ἀτρεμής, ἀτρ. βοά a whisper, Eur. Or. 147; οὐκ ἀτρεμαῖος Hipp. 309. 9:—ἀτρεμαῖότης, ἡ, Id. 28. 33. ἀτρεμάς: Adv.:—without trembling, without motion, ἀτρεμάς ἐσταότα Il. 13. 438; ὀφθαλμοὶ δ' ὥστε κέρα ἐστασαν ἢ εἰς αἰθέρος ἀτρεμάς ἐν βλεφαρίσσι Od. 19. 212; ἀτρεμάς εὐδεν Il. 14. 352, Od. 13. 92; ἀτρεμάς ἦτο sit still, Il. 2. 200; ἀτρεμάς ἔχειν to keep quiet, Hdt. 5. 19, 8. 16; ἀτρ. εἶχον τὸ στρατόπεδον Id. 9. 53, cf. 54; so in Att., ἀτρ. ἴθι Eur. Or. 150; ἀτρ. ἔχειν Ar. Av. 1200, al.; ἀτρ. ἀπτεσθαί τινος gently, softly, Eur. Hipp. 1358; ἀτρ. πορεύεσθαι to go gently or softly, Xen. Cyn. 5. 31; opp. to ταχύ, Dem. 682. 17. Cf. ἀτρεμά, ἀτρεμεί. ἀτρεμεί or -λέ, Adv. of ἀτρεμής, written ἀτρεμί in Ar. Nub. 261, but ἀτρεμεί in Alc. Aet. 5. 12, acc. to the rule of the Gramm.; v. Dind. Ar. l.c. ἀτρεμότης, ἡ, security, firmness, Hipp. 28. 33. ἀτρεμώ, fut. ἔσω, Plat., Ar., etc.: aor. ἡτρεμῶσα Hdt., Hipp.:—not to tremble, to keep still or quiet, ἵνα τοὶ τρήξας ἀτρεμώσῃ Hes. Op. 537; οὐδαμὰ καὶ ἡτρεμώσαμεν, of a restless people, Hdt. 7. 8, 1, etc.; of a state of health, to remain stationary, Hipp. Aph. 1242, Aretae.:—the inf. med. ἀτρεμέσθαι, Theogn. 47, is altered by Bgk. into ἀτρεμείσθαι.

The word occurs in Arist. de Xenophan. 3, 9, but the best Att. writers prefer ἡρμέω. ἀτρεμής, ἐς, (τρέμω) not trembling, unmoved, calm, θάλασσα Simon. Iamb. 6. 37; φάσματα Plat. Phaedr. 250 C; ὄμα Xen. Symp. 8. 3: the neut. τὸ ἀτρεμές, as Subst., calmness, Xen. Ages. 6, 7. Adv. -έως, Theogn. 978, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1101. ἀτρεμί, v. sub ἀτρεμεί. ἀτρεμία, ἡ, a keeping still, ἀτρεμίαν ἔχειν or ἄγειν, =ἀτρεμείν Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 13:—intrepidity, Pind. N. 11. 15. Also ἀτρεμής, ἡ, Cyrill. ἀτρεμίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, Ion. inf. -ίειν: aor. ἡτρεμίσα Hipp.:—to keep quiet, Theogn. 303; and in Ion. Prose, mostly with negat., ἀσπίδος . . οὐδαμὰ ἀτρεμίζουσιν never being kept still, Hdt. 9. 74; of restless, aggressive kings or nations, οὐκ ἀτρεμίζω Id. 1. 185, 190; of people attacked, οὐδὲ αὐτοὺς οἶκος . . ἀτρεμείν Id. 6. 88, 2; without a negat., γνῶμην εἶχον ἀτρεμίζοντά σε μακρσιπτόν Id. 7. 18; oft. also in Hipp., but never in good Att., except in Antipho 120. 13, 124. 21 and 29, where it is opp. to νεμετερίζω. Cf. ἀτρεμείω. ἀτρεπτος, ὄν, unmoved, immutable, Arist. Mund. 7, 6, Ar. Rh. 4. 704; Μοῖρα C. I. 1778; τὸ πρόσωπον Luc. V. H. 2. 23; ἀτρ. πρὸς τι not caring for a thing, Plut. Alc. 13. Adv. -πτως, Philo 2. 87; also -πτί, A. B. 1346. ἀτρεπτότης, ἡ, immutability, unchanging nature, Athanas., etc. ἀτρεστί, Adv., =ἀτρεστως, Hemm. Aesch. Supp. 963, e conj. ἀτρεστος, ὄν, (τρέω) not trembling, unfeared, fearless, Lat. intrepidus, Trag. and Plat. Crat. 395 B: c. gen., ἀτρ. μάχας fearless of fight, Aesch. Pr. 416; ἀτρ. ἐν μάχαις Soph. Aj. 365; ἀτρ. εὐδεν securely, Soph. O. T. 586. Adv. -τως, Aesch. Supp. 240; also neut. pl. ἀτρεστα, as Adv., Eur. Ion 1198; cf. ἀτρεστί. ἀτρεύς, ἐως, ὁ, v. sub ἀτρεφής. 2. in Hom. as n. pr., Ἀτρεύς, ὁ. ἀτρεφής, v. sub ἀτρεφής. ἀτρεψία, ἡ, immutability, of the Godhead, Athanas., etc. ἀτρητος, ὄν, not perforated, without aperture, Plat. Polit. 279 E, Arist. H. A. 3. 7, 5. II. for ἀτρητα ζῶα, Ib. 1. 1, 28, v. sub τρηματώδης. ἀτρήχυντος, Ion. for ἀτρήχ-, q. v. ἀ-τριάκαστος, ὄν, not belonging to a τριάκας (III), Hesych.; v. Böckh C. I. 1. 140. ἀ-τριάκαστος, ὄν, unconquered, Aesch. Cho. 338; cf. τριάζω, ἀποτριάζω. ἀ-τρίαστος, ὄν, not tripled, Byz. ἀ-τρίβαστος, ὄν, =sq., not worn, ἵππος ἀτρ. πρὸς τραχέα a horse whose hoofs have not been worn off on rough ground, Xen. Eq. Mag. 8, 3. ἀ-τρίβης, ἐς, not rubbed, and so: 1. of places, not traversed, pathless, Thuc. 4. 8, 29; of roads, not worn or used, opp. to φανερά ὁδοί, Xen. An. 4. 2, 8: generally, fresh, new, Lat. integer, Id. Mem. 4. 3, 13. 2. not in common use, choice, rare, Eust. Opusc. 54. 5. 3. of the neck, not galled, Plat. Rival. 134 B; ἀτρ. ζεύγλης Babr. 37. II. not practised in a thing, τινας Dion. H. 3. 52:—Adv. -βώς, Poll. 5. 145. ἀτρίβων, ὄν, poet. for ἀτρίβης, unskilled in, τινός Eur. Fr. 476. ἀτρίων, τό, Dor. for ἡτρίων, Theocr. ἀτρίων, τό, the Lat. atrium, C. I (add.) 4683 c. ἀ-τρίπτος, ὄν, =ἀτρίβης, χεῖρας ἀτρίπτους, ἀπαλὰς not worn hard by work, Od. 21. 151; of corn, not threshed, Xen. Oec. 18, 5; of bread, not kneaded, Hipp. 548, 6, Arist. Probl. 21. 17; ἀτρ. ἀκανθαί thorns on which one cannot tread, or untraversed thorns, Theocr. 13. 64; κέλευθον ἀτρ. untrodden ways, Opp. H. 4. 68, cf. App. Hipp. 62. 2. metaph. unknown, strange, Artemid. 4. 63. II. unpractised, Theist. 121 C, v. l. Plut. 2. 499 D. ἀτρίχως, ὄν, poet. for ἀτρίχ, without hair, Call. Dian. 77:—hence the Verb ἀτρίχω, Matth. Med. 304. ἀτρίχό-σαρκος, ὄν, smooth-skinned, not hairy, Procl. ἀτρίχωτος, ὄν, unfurnished with hair, Theophr. Prot. 180. 4. ἀ-τρίψ, ἴβος, ὁ, =ἀτρίβης II, A. B. 11; c. gen., Suid. ἀτρίψια, ἡ, want of practice, inexperience, Cic. Att. 13. 16. ἀτρομέω, =ἀτρεμείω, Opp. H. 3. 355. ἀ-τρομητος, ὄν, =sq., Anth. P. 6. 256. ἀ-τρομος, ὄν, fearless, dauntless, Lat. intrepidus, ἐν δέ τε θυμὸς στήθεσιν ἀτρομός ἐστι Il. 16. 163; μένος . . ἀτρ. 5. 126, 17. 157; νεύρα Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 2; ἀτρ. ὕπνος calm, undisturbed, Anth. P. 6. 69. Adv. -μως, Plut. 2. 474 D, 475 F. ἀτροπία, ἡ, inflexibility, κρείσσον τοι σοφίῃ . . ἀτροπίας Theogn. 218: rigour, cruelty, ἀτροπία Ar. Rh. 4. 387; ἀτροπία Ib. 1006. ἀτροπούς, ὄν, (Lat. ater) making ink, Byz. ἀ-τροπος, ὄν, not to be turned, unchangeable, eternal, ὕπνος Theocr. 3. 49. 2. inflexible, rigid, unbending, Ἄδων Anth. P. 7. 483; ἀπέρη Ib. 10. 74:—hence Ἀτροπος, ἡ, the name of one of the Μοῖραι or Parcae, first in Hes. Th. 218, 905, Sc. 259, cf. Plat. Legg. 960 C; ἀτρ. Κλωθὴ C. I. 1066. II; hence the decrees of fate, ἀτροπα γραφάμεναι Ib. 956. 4; ἀτρ. νόμος Ib. 2647. 3. uncourteous, unseemly, ἔπειτα Pind. N. 7. 151. II. not turned by the plough, untilled, Call. Del. 11. ἀτροφέω, to have or get no food, Ael. N. A. 10. 21, etc.: to waste away, suffer from atrophy, Arist. Mund. 4, 28, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 9, Plut. Rom. 20; ἀτρ. πῦρ to have no fuel, Philo 2. 620. ἀτροφής, v. sub ἀτρεφής. ἀτροφία, ἡ, want of food or nourishment, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 9, Plut. 2. 949 A. 2. a disease, atrophy, Arist. Probl. 8. 9, 2, Antyll. in Matthaei Med. 108. ἀ-τροφος, ὄν, ill-fed, Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 4; ἀτροφώτερος εἶναι Ael. N. A. 12. 20: ill of atrophy, pining away, Plut. 2. 912 D. 2. act. not feeding, not nutritious, Theophr. C. P. 2. 6, 40; ἀτρ. καὶ ἀγωνα τῶν φυτῶν Ib. 2. 5, 1. II. of milk, that will not curdle, Arist. Meteor. 4. 8, 9; cf. τρέφω I.

Trag.; —μάλ' αὖ Aesch. Eum. 254, etc.:—v. sub αὖθις, αὖτε.—The position of αὖ is usually second in a sentence; but it is placed first in a Megar. Inscr. in Keil, no. iv B. 10.

αὖ, αὖ, *bow wou*, of a dog, Ar. Vesp. 903.

αὐαίνω, Att. αὖ—(cf. ἀφ—, ἐπαφ—αὐαίνω): impf. (καθ—)αὐαίνων Luc. Amor. 12: fut. αὐαῖν Soph., v. infir.: aor. ἤνῃα or αὖ— Hdt.:—Pass., impf. Ar. Fr. 514: aor. ἤνῃσθην or αὖ—, v. infir., ἐξ— Hdt. 4. 151: fut. αὐανθήσομαι (cf. ἀφ—); but also med. αὐανοῦμαι in pass. sense, Soph., v. infir.:—Mss., and Editors differ with regard to the augm.: (for the Root, v. αὐώ). To dry, αὐανθέν (of a log of wood), Od. 9. 321; αὐαίνων ἰχθύς πρὸς ἥλιον Hdt. 1. 200, cf. 2. 77, 92, 4. 172:—Pass., Xen. Oec. 16, 14., 19, 11, An. 2. 3, 16, etc. 2. to dry, wither, or parch up, Solon 15. 35; αὐανθεῖς πυθμῖν Aesch. Cho. 260; αὐανῶ βίον I shall waste life away, pine away, Soph. El. 819; αὐανοῦμαι I shall wither away, Id. Ph. 954; ἡνυανθῆναι θέμενος Ar. Fr. 514. II. intr.—Pass., Hipp. 598. 27.—The Act. is comparatively rare, esp. in good Attic.

αὐαλέος α, ον, (αὐός) dry, parched, withered, αὐ. χρώς ὑπὸ καύματος Hes. Op. 586; of hair, rough, spualid, Simon. 50. 9; of plants, Orph. Arg. 248; of the month, Call. Cer. 6; of eyes, sleepless, Anth. P. 5. 280. Cf. αὐσταλέος, αὐχηρῆς.

αὐανσις, εως, ἡ, a drying up, Arist. Meteor. 4. 1, 5, G. A. 5. 5, 5, al.

αὐαντή (sc. νόσος), ἡ, a wasting, atrophy, Hipp. 484. 24.

αὐασίς, ἡ, = Ὀασίς (q. v.), Strabo 170.

αὐασμός, ὁ, a drying, dryness, Hipp. 47. 43, etc.; cf. A. B. 462.

αὐάτα, i. e. δάφα, Aeol. for ἀτή (q. v., sub fin.).

αὐαῖζω, fut. αῶω, aor. ἤγασσα Anth. P. 7. 726: Pass., v. infir.: (αὐή): —to view in the clearest light, see distinctly, discern, Soph. Ph. 217; so also in Med., II. 23. 458, Hes. Op. 476, Eur. Bacch. 506: Pass., αὐασθεῖσα being mirrored in the smooth water, Soph. Fr. 587. 6. II. of the sun, to beam upon, illumine, τινά Eur. Hec. 637. 2. to appear bright or white, LXX (Lev. 13. 25, al.).

αὐαγμα, τό, brightness, whiteness, LXX (Lev. 13. 38), C. I. 8686.

αὐαγματός, ὁ, a glittering, lustre, splendour, Plut. 2. 894 E.

αὐαίω, to shine, glitter, LXX (Job. 29. 3).

αὐγή, ἡ, the light of the sun, sunlight, and in pl. his rays or beams, πέπτατο δ' αὐγῇ ἥελιός II. 17. 371, cf. Od. 6. 98., 12. 176; ἥελιός ἰδεν αὐγάς, i. e. was born, II. 16. 188; ὑπ' αὐγάς ἥελίοιο, i. e. still alive, Od. 11. 498, 619; also, Διὸς αὐγάς II. 13. 837; αὐγάς ἰσθεῖν to see the light, i. e. to be alive, Theogn. 426, Eur. Alc. 667; αὐγάς λεύσσειν Aesch. Pers. 710; αὐγάς βλέπειν Eur. Andr. 935; but, ὑπ' αὐγάς λεύσσειν or ἰδεῖν τὴν to hold up to the light and look at, Id. Hec. 1154, Plat. Phaedr. 267 E; ὑπ' αὐγάς δεικνύται τι Ar. Thesm. 500; (whereas πρὸς and ὑπ' αὐγῇ, in Hipp. Offic. 740, are explained to mean in a full and in a side light); δισμαὶ αὐγῶν sun-set, Pind. I. 4. 110 (3. 83); ξυνορθρον αὐγάς dawning with the sun, Aesch. Ag. 254; κλύζων πρὸς αὐγάς to rise surging towards the sun, Ib. 1182; λαμπροτάτη τῶν παρουσῶν αὐγῶν of present days, Hipp. Fract. 752; oft. in Arist.:—metaph., βίον δύνοντα αὐγάς 'life's setting sun', Aesch. Ag. 1123;—whereas αὐγάς ἥελίοιο is used of the East in Dion. P. 84, 231:—αὐγῇ the dawn, day-break, Act. Ap. 20. 11. 2. generally, any bright light, as of fire (v. sub ἔσχαρα), Od. 6. 305, II. 2. 456; ἀρίστῳ δὲ οἱ αὐγαί, of lightning, II. 13. 244, cf. Soph. Ph. 1199; of a beacon, II. 18. 211, Aesch. Ag. 9; λαμπάδες Cratin. (?) Od. 16; cf. ἡλεκτροφαῖς, ἀτέρμων. 3. of the eyes, ὀφθαλμοὶ αὐγαί Id. Aj. 70; also, αὐγαί alone, like Lat. *lumina*, the eyes, Eur. Andr. 1180, Rhcs. 737; so prob., ἀνακλινάσας τὴν τῆς ψυχῆς αὐγῇ Plat. Rep. 540 A. 4. any gleam on the surface of bright objects, *sheen*, αὐγῇ χαλκεῖ II. 13. 341; χρυσὸς αὐγάς εἰδείν Pind. N. 4. 134; ἀμβροσίος αὐγὰ πέπλου Eur. Med. 983; αὐγῇ τῆς κρόκης Menand. Incert. 33; so of marble, etc., Jac. Philostr. Imag. 2. 8.—Mostly poet., but freq. in Arist., chiefly in the sense of sun-light. (The Root is as yet not made out.)

αὐγῆς, εσσα, ev, bright-eyed, clear-sighted, Nic. Th. 34. αὐγῆτετρα, ἡ, an enlightener, of the moon, Orph. H. S. 5. αὐγο-εὐδής, ἐς, brilliant, beaming, Plut. 2. 565 C; the Comp. and Sup. freq. in Philo. Adv.—δῶς, Philo 2. 487. αὐγος, τό, the morning light, dawn, Byz. αὐγουρ, —pos, ὁ, the Lat. *augur*, C. I. 6494. Αὐγουστος, ὁ, Augustus, used as an Adj.—Gr. *σεβαστός*, Paus. 3. 11. 4, etc.:—hence Αὐγουστήσιος, ον, Dio C. 61. 20; Αὐγουστειον, τό, the temple of Augustus, Ib. 57. 10:—Αὐγουσταλῖος, ον, Augustalis, τὰ Αὐγουσταλία, ludī Augustalis, Ib. 54. 34. II. the month August, *Sextilis*, Plut. Num. 19.

αὐγυπτός, ὄν, radiant, Welcker Syll. Ep. 32. 7. αὐδαῖζομαι, fut. Dep.: (αὐδή):—to cry out, speak, αὐδαῖσθαι φωνῇ ἀνθρωπίνῃ Hdt. 2. 55, cf. 5. 51:—to name, Opp. H. 1. 127.—An act. fut. αὐδαῖσθαι occurs in Lyc. 892; aor. ἤδαξα Id. 360, Anth. P. 6. 218; aor. pass. αὐδαχθεῖσα Orph. H. 27. 9.

αὐδάω, impf. ἤδων II. 3. 203, Hdt., Att.: fut. αὐδήσω, Dor. αῶω [α] Pind., Soph. 2 Dor. 3 pl. αὐδασοῦντι Anth. Plan. 120:—aor. ἤδασα, Dor. αὐδάσα, Pind., etc.; part. αὐδήσας II. 10. 47; Dor. αὐδάσας Pind.; Ion. 3 sing. αὐδήσας II. 10:—pf. ἤδασκα (ἀν—) Hipp. 273. 19:—Pass., impf. ἤδωμην (v. infir.): aor. ἤδωσθην Soph. Tr. 1106; Dor. part. αὐδαθείς Eur. Med. 175; fut. αὐδήσομαι Luc. 630:—Ep. pres. 3 pl. αὐδῶνται Opp. H. 1. 776.—But also as Dep. αὐδάομαι, Aesch. Pr. 766, Eum. 350, Soph. Ph. 130: impf. ἤδωτο Id. Aj. 772: fut. ἡσομαι Id. O. T. 846, Dor. αῶσομαι Pind. O. 2. 166: (αὐδή). I. c. acc. rei, 1. to utter sounds, speak, II. 1. 92, etc.; 2. τῶσον αὐδήσας, ὅσον ἄλλοι πενήτη κούτα 5. 786; ὥς δὲ τις αὐδήσασκεν 17. 420; αὐδῶν κρανυῖν to utter a cry, Eur. Ion 893. 2. c. acc. rei, to speak or say, ἔπος ἤδα

II. 6. 54; αὐδα ὅτι φρονέεις 18. 426; so, οὐκ αὐδῶν ἐσθ' ἂ μὴ δὲ δρᾶν καλὸν Soph. O. T. 1409; τί τινα Id. O. C. 25; so in Med., Id. Ph. 130, 852:—also Pass., ἤδατο γὰρ ταῦτα so 'twas said, Id. O. T. 731, cf. 527; ὥς ἤδατ' ἐκεῖ Ib. 940. 3. of oracles, to utter, proclaim, tell, Ib. 392, etc.; οὐσιντας κομπεῖς γάμοις αὐδῶν to speak out concerning them, Aesch. Pr. 948. 4. absol. ἀγῶνα to sing of a contest, like Lat. *dicere*, Pind. O. 1. 12. 5. absol. to speak, utter, of the statue of Memnon, Epigr. Gr. 988, 989, 8. 991, 998, 5. 1000. 7; cf. αὐδή II. 2. αὐδῆς II. 11. c. acc. pers., 1. to speak to, address, often in Hom., ἀντίον αὐδῶν τινα to speak to or accost; also, ἔπος τέ μεν ἀντίον ἤδα II. 5. 170; αὐδῶν δεινὰ πρόσπολον κακὰ Eur. Hipp. 584:—hence to call on or invoke a god, Id. H. F. 499, 1215. 2. c. acc. et inf. to tell, bid, order to do, αὐδ. σε χαίρειν Pind. P. 4. 108, cf. Soph. O. C. 1630; αὐδ. σε μὴ . . to forbid, like ἀπαυδάω, Aesch. Theb. 1042, etc.; αὐδῶν τινα ποιεῖν Eur. I. T. 1226; αὐδῶ σιωπᾶν Soph. O. C. 864; αὐδῆσας χαίρειν Epigr. Gr. 205. 7; so in Med., Soph. Aj. 772. 3. to call by name, call so and so, λέως νιν θεοῖδεον αὐδῶ Eur. Andr. 20; more often in Pass., αὐδῶμαι παῖς Ἀχιλλεύος Soph. Ph. 241; Ζηνὸς αὐδῆσθαι γόνος Id. Tr. 1106; αὐδᾶσθαι νεκρὸν Id. Ph. 430; κάκιςτ' αὐδῶμενος most ill reported of, Aesch. Theb. 678; ὁ παραμαστῆτης ἐν βροτοῖς αὐδῶμενος Alex. Troph. 2. 4. like λέγειν, Lat. *dicere*, to mean such an one, Eur. Hipp. 352.—The simple Verb is used once only by Hdt., once or twice in Com. (Ar. Ran. 369, Alex. Troph. 2), never in good Att. Prose. Cf. ἀν—, προ-αὐδᾶω, al.

αὐδῆ, Dor. αὐδᾶ, ἡ, the human voice, speech, opp. to ὀμφή, not so much the words as the tone, μέλιτος γλυκίον ῥέειν αὐδῇ II. 1. 249; cf. αὐδῆς. 2. the sound or twang of the bowstring, καλὸν αἶσις χελιδνὸν εἰκέλη ἀνδρῶν Od. 21. 411; also, of a trumpet, Eur. Rhcs. 989; of the τέττις, Hes. Sc. 396; of the sound uttered by the statue of Memnon, Epigr. Gr. 990. 7; cf. αὐδᾶ 1. 5.

II. = λόγος or φήμη, a report, account, ἔργων ἀνόντες αὐδῶν Soph. O. C. 240, cf. Eur. Supp. 600, Hipp. 567. 2. an oracle, Id. I. T. 976. 3. αὐδᾶ τινος a song in honour of . . , Pind. N. 9. 10. (Cf. Skt. *vad* (loqui), v. sub δαῖδα, —the *va* or *fa* being transposed, as in αἰφόμενα to wax, αἶψα from Skt. *va* (spiro).)

αὐδῆς, εσσα, ev, speaking with human voice, αὐδῆντων . . σκεδὸν ἀνθρώπων Od. 6. 125; so of Ino the sea-goddess, ἡ πρὶν μὲν ἐν βροτῶς αὐδῆσσα 5. 334; and of Achilles' horse, αὐδῆεντα δ' ἔθηκε θεά II. 19. 407; θνητοὶ αὐδῆντες, opp. to ὀδόντοι, Hes. Th. 143;—therefore, when θεὸς αὐδῆσσα is applied to Calypso and Circé, Od. 10. 136., 11. 8., 12. 150, 449, it means a goddess who used the speech of mortals; so, χθόνια θεαὶ αὐδῆσσαι Ap. Rh. 4. 1322; 'Αργεῖος . . αὐδῆν ἔζυλον (as Bgk. for αὐδασον) Aesch. Fr. 19.—The application of the word to goddesses gave rise to much debate among the ancients; Aristoph. Gramm. gave the explanation adopted above; Arist. proposed αὐδῆσσα, dwelling on earth, in Od. 5. 334; αὐλήσσα, dwelling in palaces, in 10. 136, al. 2. generally, vocal, κύσμον αὐδῆντα λόγων Pind. Fr. 206; of the statue of Memnon, Epigr. Gr. 1000, al.; opp. to ἀναυδός, ap. Paus. 10. 12, 8. αὐδρία, ἡ, = ἀνδρία, Plat. Legg. 844 A, Bekk.

αὐδρός, ον, = ἀνδρός, v. Lob. Phryn. 729, Schneid. Ind. Theophr.

αὐέλλα, i. e. ἀφέλλα, Aeol. for ἀέλλα.

αὐέρω, Ep. aor. αὐέρῃσα:—to draw back or backwards, τὰς [στήλας] οἰγ' αὐέρωνν ῥυλλὴν them backwards, II. 12. 261: to draw the bow, αὐέρωντα παρ' ὤμων 8. 325: mostly absol., in a sacrifice, to draw the victim's head back, so as to cut its throat, αὐέρωνσαν μὲν πρῶτα καὶ ἔσφαζαν (cf. σφάζω), I. 459., 2. 422, Pind. O. 13. 114. II. of leeches, to suck, Opp. H. 2. 603. (It can hardly be a compd. of αὐ ἔρω; for αὐ is never elsewhere in the local sense of back: Döderl. regards the α as representing ἀνά and υ as = φ, so that the Verb would properly be ἀνφέρω; cf. καυάσας for κατφάσας, v. κατάνυμι.)

αὐετής, i. e. ἀ-φετής, ἐς, (α copul., ἔτος) = αὐοετής, Hesych.; also αετής, Id. α-ἔτος, ον, without rain, Byz.

αὐηλός, α, ὄν, = αὐαλέος, Anth. P. 12. 121. ubi vulg. αὐηρός.

αὐήρ, i. e. ἀήρ, Aeol. for ἀήρ.

αὐθ-αγότης, ητος, ἡ, essential holiness, Byz.

αὐθάδεια, ποῖτ. -ία, ἡ, self-will, wilfulness, doggedness, stubbornness, contumacy, presumption, Aesch. Pr. 79, Soph. O. T. 549, Ar. Thesm. 704, etc. (in poet. form), Plat. Rep. 590 A, etc. (in the other); opp. to εὐθουλία, Aesch. Pr. 1034, 1036; to ἀρέσκεια, Arist. Eth. E. 2. 3, 7; αὐθαδῖαν αὐθαδίᾳ [ἐξελάνειν] Antiph. Incert. 13; ἡ αὐθ. τῶν συνθηκῶν Dion. H. 9. 17.

αὐθάδης [α], ἐς, (ἤδομαι) self-willed, wilful, dogged, stubborn, contumacious, presumptuous, ἔσαν τε αὐθαδέστεροι Hdt. 6. 92, cf. Hipp. Aër. 295, Theophr. Char. 15; αὐθάδῃ φρονῶν Aesch. Pr. 908; of a dog, Xen. Cyn. 6. 25. 2. metaph. of things, remorseless, unfeeling, σφηνὸς γράθος αὐθάδης Aesch. Pr. 64; cf. ἀναίδης. Adv.—δῶς, Ar. Ran. 1020; Comp.—ἔστερον, Plat. Apol. 34 C. II. the Ion. form was αὐτῶδης, q. v.

αὐθαδία, ἡ, ποῖτ. for αὐθαδέα.

αὐθαδίζομαι, Dep. late form for sq., Joseph. B. J. 5. 3, 4, dub. in Sext. Emp. P. 1. 237:—hence -διασμός, ὁ, Jo. Chrys.

αὐθαδίζομαι, Dep. to be self-willed, contumacious, οὐκ αὐθαδίζομενος Plat. Apol. 34 D; aor. -ιάμενος, Themist. p. 467. 23 Dind.—Act. in Greg. Naz.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 66.

αὐθαδικός, ἡ, ὄν, like an αὐθῶδης, self-willed, Ar. Lys. 1116.

αὐθαδισμα [α], τό, an act of self-will, wilfulness, Aesch. Pr. 964.

αὐθαδῶ-στομος, ον, stubborn of speech, Ar. Ran. 837.

αὐθαίμων, ον, gen. ονος, (αἷμα) of the same blood, a brother, sister, kinsman, Soph. Tr. 1041; so, αὐθαίμος, ον, Id. O. C. 1078, Anth. P. 7. 707.

αὐθ-αίρετος, ον, self-chosen, self-elected, στρατηγὸν Xen. An. 5. 7, 29 (cf. 28).

II. by free choice, of oneself, Eur. Supp. 931: inde-

pendent, free, εὐβουλία Thuc. 1. 78.

oneself, self-incurred, voluntary, πημοναί Soph. O. T. 1231; (in O. C. 523 the metre requires ἑλελητόν or some such word); οὐκ αὐθαίρετοι βροτοὶς ἔρωτες Eur. Fr. 340; νόσοι . . οἱ μὲν εἰς αὐθ. Ib. 294; κίνδυνοι, δουλεία Thuc. 1. 144, 6. 40; θάνατος Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 36; λύπη, ἀτύχημα, δυστύχημα Menand. Incert. 70, etc. Adv. —τως, independently, Luc. Anach. 34. αὐθέρστος, *on, self-established, self-supported*, Walz Rhett. 3. 476. αὐθέρστος, *on, one who says everything as it is, calls things by their right names, downright, blunt*, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 7, 4; then in New Comedy, οὐκ ἔστ' ἀλάνης ἡ μὲν εἶρων . . ἡ δ' αὐθέρστος Philem. Incert. 3, cf. Menand. Incert. 229, Posidipp. Incert. 13; —of style, inartificial, rough, Dion. H. de Comp. 22.—In earlier writers, as Aesch. Pr. 950, Eur. Hec. 1227, αὐθέρσστα is now written αὐθέρσστα. Adv. —τως, Plat. Lys. 21.—The Subst. αὐθέρστος, ἦτος, is condemned by Phryn. p. 349, ubi v. Lob.

αὐθεντῶ, *to have full power or authority over*, τινα Byz., and in Pass.; c. gen., 1 Tim. 2. 12.

αὐθέντης, *on, ὁ, contr. for αὐτόντης* (which is used by Soph.), *one who does anything with his own hand, an actual murderer*, Hdt. 1. 117, Eur. Rhes. 873, Thuc. 3. 58; τινός Eur. H. F. 1359; —a *felo-de-se, a suicide*, Antipho 122, ult.—more loosely, *one of a murderer's family*, Eur. Andr. 172.

αὐθέντης, *a perpetrator or real author of any act*, Polyb. 23. 14, 2, Diod. 16. 61; cf. Lob. Phryn. 120.

αὐτοκράτης, *on, absolute master, autocrat, commander*, late word for δεσπότης, acc. to Gramm. (for δῆμος αὐθέντης χθονός Eur. Supp. 442, Markland restores εὐδυντής). II. as Adj., αὐθέντης φόνος, αὐθένται θάνατοι murder by one of the same family, Aesch. Eum. 212, Ag. 1572. An Adv. —τως is found in Eust. Opu. 40. 51. (The latter part of the word is a lost Noun ἔντης, which appears also in συνέντης, cited by Hesych. as =συνεργός.)

αὐθεντία, *ἡ, absolute sway, authority*, C. I. 2701. 9, Eccl. 2. αὐθεντία ἀποκρίσεις with his own hand, Dio C. Excerpt. p. 49.

αὐθεντικός, *ἡ, ὄν, warranted, authentic*, Eccl. —the Adv. —κῶς is used, Cic. Att. 9. 14, 10. 9.

αὐθέντρια, *ἡ, a mistress, pecul. fem. of αὐθέντης*, Byz.

αὐθέρμηνυτος, *on, self-interpreted*, Jo. Chrys.

αὐθέρης, *on, ὁ, (ἔψω) Lat. authepsa, a self-boiler, a utensil for boiling*, like our tea-urns (cf. παρθέρψης), cf. Cic. pro Roscio Amer. 46, Lamprid. Heliog. 18.

αὐθέρμας, *a, on, =αὐθέρμος*, Hipp. 868 D.

αὐθέρμερίζω, *to do a thing or return on the same day*, Poll. 1. 64.

αὐθέρμερινός, *όν, =sq., ephemeral, ποιητάι Cratin. Incert. 5.*

μίσθος αὐθ. *a day-labourer*, Lxx (Job 7. 1).

αὐθέρμος, *on, made or done on the very day*, αὐθ. ἀναπλάσσεσθαι Hipp. Art. 802; λόγοι αὐθ. extemporaneous speeches, dub. in Aeschin. 83. 38.

αὐθέρμας, *on, the same day, immediately*, Aesch. Pers. 456, Ar. Ach. 522, al., Thuc. 2. 12, Dem. 543. 11; Ion. αὐθέρμας, Hdt. 2. 122, 6. 139; but αὐθέρ, in Hipp. Progn. 42, Aph. 1249; —αὐθέρμα Id. Fract. 766.

αὐθέρ, Adv. shortened for αὐτόθι, of Place, *on the spot, here, there*, Il. 4. 92, etc.; αὐθέρ ἐπὶ τάφῳ 11. 48; ἐνθάδε κ' αὐθέρ μένων Od. 5. 208; ἐν Λακεδαίμονι αὐθέρ 11. 3. 244; αὐθέρ ἔχειν to keep him there, as he is, Od. 4. 146.

2. hence (though some question this sense), of Time, *forthwith, straightway*, Il. 6. 281, etc.—Ep. word, borrowed by Soph. Fr. 468; cf. αὐτόθι.

3. later =αὐθέρ, Lyc. 732, Call. Dian. 241; cf. Jac. A. P. 537.—Also αὐθέρ (said to be Rhegian) acc. to Theognost. Can. 161, 163.

αὐθέρ-γενής, Ion. αὐθέρ-γ-, ἐς—born on the spot, born in the country, native, Lat. indigena, θεός Hdt. 4. 180, cf. Dion. H. 1. 9; αὐθέρ ποταμοὶ Σκυθικοὶ the Scythian rivers that rise in the country, Hdt. 4. 48; τὸ ὕδωρ . . αὐθέρ μὲν οὐκ ἔστι not from a natural spring, Id. 2. 149; κυνάρσιος Eur. Fr. 475 a; αἶνος Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 70; —genuine, sincere, ἰάλεμος Eur. Rhes. 895.

αὐθέρ, Ep. and Ion. αὐθέρ (a form erroneously introduced into Mss. of Att. authors, e. g. Soph. O. C. 234, 1438) —Adv., a lengthd. form of αὐθέρ, with which it agrees in most senses:

I. of Place, *back, back again*, αὐθέρ ἵνα, βαίνειν, etc., Il.; also, αὐθέρ 11. 8. 335; τὴν αὐθέρ ὁδὸν αὐθέρ 6. 391; δευρὶ καθύς ἐκείσε Ar. Ran. 1077; —but this sense is rare in Att.

II. of Time, *again, afresh, anew*, freq. in Hom., and Att.: often strengthd., ὕστερον αὐθέρ 11. 1. 27, cf. Soph. Aj. 858; ἐτ' αὐθέρ 11. 9. 375; πάλιν αὐθέρ 5. 257; so in Att., πάλιν αὐθέρ Soph. Fr. 434; or more often, αὐθέρ πάλιν Id. O. C. 364, etc.; αὐθέρ αὐ πάλιν Ib. 1420, Ph. 952; μάλ' αὐθέρ Aesch. Cho. 654, cf. 876, Ag. 1345; —βοᾶν αὐθέρ to cry encore! Xen. Symp. 9. 4.

2. of future Time, *again, hereafter*, καὶ αὐθέρ 11. 1. 140, etc., cf. Aesch. Ag. 317, Soph. Aj. 1283, Isocr. 63 D.

III. of Sequence, *moreover, besides, in turn, on the other hand*, Aesch. Theb. 576, Soph. O. T. 1403; οὐτ' ἀβέστερος οὐτ' αὐθέρ ἔμψρον Alex. Φαῖδρ. 1; sometimes in apodosis for δέ, τοῦτο μὲν . . τοῦτ' αὐθέρ . ., Soph. Ant. 167; πρῶτα μὲν . . αὐθέρ δέ . ., Hdt. 7. 102; —for αὐθέρ αὐθέρ, v. αὐθέρ: cf. also εἰσαὐθέρ.

αὐθέρ-μαίος, strengthd. for ὁμαίος, Soph. O. C. 335, Lyc. 222; —Verb —ομαι, *to be of the same blood, akin*, Manass. Chron. 3938.

αὐθέρ-ομολογέομαι, Dep. *to confess of oneself, πράγμα αὐθέρ-ομολογέομενον a thing that speaks for itself*, Luc. Hemot. 59 (dub. for αὐθέρ ὅμ.).

αὐθέρ-αμης, *on, self-impelled*, Eust. 1148. 13. Adv. —τως, Id. 1370. 23.

αὐθέρ-αρκτος, *on, self-subsistent*, Cyrill.

αὐθέρ-αρκτος, *on, (ὑφίσταμαι) =foreg.*, Iamb. ap. Stob. Ecl. 2. 400.

αὐθέρ-υπότακτος, *ὁ, the subjunctive aor. 2, sometimes also the aor. 1*, Hdn. Epim. 278. Adv. —τως, in the subjunctive of this tense.

αὐθέρ-ωρος, *on, at the very hour* —Adv. —πῶν, Hipp. Mochl. 845; also αὐθέραι or —ρί, Plut. 2. 512 E, Cic. Att. 2. 13. 1.

αὐθέρ-αχος, *on, (i. e. ἀ-φί-αχος) either, 1. (from a copul., ἰαχῇ) loud-*

shouting, noisy, or, 2. (from *an* or *a* privat.) *noiseless*:—in Il. 13. 41, of the Trojans marching to battle, ἀβρομοὶ, αὐθέρ-αχοι, which Aristarch. and others take in the first sense, appealing to Il. 3. 2-9, 4. 429-438; those who prefer the second cite Q. Sm. 13. 70 (where the Mss. ἀνίαχοι), Hesych., etc.; cf. ἀβρομος and v. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 515.

αὐθέρ-αχος, i. e. ἀ-φί-αχος, *on, unseen*, Hesych.

αὐθέρ-αχος, *ὁ, Acol. for αὐθέρ-αχος, C. I. 1583. 15.*

αὐθέρ-αχος, *ἡ, (αὐλή) Lat. aulaeum, a curtain*, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 4. 122; esp. in the theatre, Menand. Incert. 201 [where αἰά], Plut. Alex. 49, etc.: also a *carpet*, Ib. 40.

αὐθέρ-αχός, *on, ὁ, tracing furrows*, Anth. P. 9. 742.

αὐθέρ-αχός, fut. ἰσά, (αὐθέρ) *to trace furrows on, plough*; αὐθέρ-αχόμενος ἀροῦν, proverb. of doing work over again, Pratin. 3: metaphr., αὐθέρ-αχός Eumath. 213.

αὐθέρ-αχός, τό, Dim. of αὐθέρ, A. B. 794.

αὐθέρ-αχός, τό, —ισμος, ὁ, a tracing of furrows, Manass.

αὐθέρ-αχός, εσσα, *on, furrowed*, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 506.

αὐθέρ-αχός, *to cut into furrows*, γῆν Sext. Enip. M. 9. 40.

αὐθέρ-αχός, ες, (είδος) *like a furrow, in furrows*, φουεῖα Eur. 831. 59.

αὐθέρ, ἄκος, ἡ, (also ὁ, Arctae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 13, Anth. P. 9. 274); also ἀλός, ὁκος; ὠλός, only found in acc. ὠλκα, ὠλκας; and Dor. ὠλός (E. M. 625. 38); —a furrow made in ploughing, Lat. sulcus, [βόε]

ἰεμένω κατὰ ὠλκα hastening along the furrow, Il. 13. 707; (so, κατὰ ὠλκας Ar. Rh. 3. 1054); εἰ ὠλκα διηγεῖται προταμοῖσιν Od. 18. 375; [βόε] ἔριαντες ἐν αὐλακί Hes. Op. 437; ἰδεῖαν . . αὐλακ' ἐλαύνει Ib. 441; ὀρθὰς . . αὐλακας ἤλυνον Pind. P. 4. 405; ἀρότρῳ ἀναρρήγνυντες αὐλακας Hdt. 2. 14; αὐθέρ-αχός αὐλακας τένων Ar. Av. 1400; ἐξ ἀλόκων ἐπεταῖαν Aesch. Ag. 1016; βαθεῖαν ἀλκα . . καρπούμενος (v. καρπῶν) Id. Theb. 593; ἐν ἀλοκί Ar. Av. 234.

2. metaphr. of a wife as the beaver of children, σπείρειν τέκνων ἀλοκα Eur. Phoen. 18; πατρίδι ἀλοκα thy father's wife, Soph. O. T. 1210.

3. metaphr. also, a furrow in the skin, a gash, wound, ὄνυχος ἀλοκα νεοτόμῳ Aesch. Cho. 25; δορὺς ἀλοκα Eur. H. F. 164; so also of the line drawn by the stile in writing, ποῖαν αὐλακα; Ar. Thesm. 752, cf. Anth. P. 6. 68.

4. =ὄγμος, a swathe, Theocr. 10. 6.

5. αὐθέρ ὑδροφόρος an aqueduct, Epigr. Gr. 599. 4. It appears then that the word is poet., being never used in good Att. Prose; that the only form used by Hom. is the acc. ὠλκα; that αὐθέρ only is used by Pind. and Hdt., ἀλός only by the Trag.; both αὐθέρ and ἀλός by Ar. (Comparison with ὠλός, Lat. sulcus, shews that the Root is one and the same, viz. FLEAK (cf. ἔλλαξ), for in Hom. the metre requires Fῶλκα, and αὐθέρ is =αῖθας.)

αὐθέρ-αχός, *on, ὁ, a chief of the court or palace*, Lxx (2 Regg. 8. 18).

αὐθέρ-αχος, *a, on, sometimes also os, on (cf. infr.) —of or belonging to the αὐλή or court*, ἐπ' αὐθέρ-αχῶν θύρῃσι at the door of the court, i. e. the outer door, house-door, Od. 18. 239, etc.; ἐπὶ προθύροις . . οὐδὲ ἐπ' αὐθέρ-αχῶν 1. 104, cf. Pind. N. 1. 29, Ildt. 6. 69; ἐκτὸς αὐθέρ-αχων πυλῶν Soph. Ant. 18; πρὸς αὐθέρ-αχῶν ἐστῆς πύλας Eur. Hel. 438; —so, in Att., ἡ αὐθέρ-αχος θύρα Ar. Pax 982, Plat. Symp. 212 C, cf. Solon 3; ἡ αὐθέρ-αχος Lys. 93. 20; αὐθέρ-αχος and αὐθέρ-αχος both in Menand. Ier. 2; also ἡ αὐθέρ, αἱ αὐθέρ-αχοι alone, Ar. Fr. 251, Polyb. 5. 76. 4, Plut. Pomp. 46; ἡ αὐθέρ-αχος Plut. 2. 516 F, Luc. Tox. 17. Cf. αὐθέρ, αὐθέρ-αχος.

αὐθέρ-αχος, *on, ὁ, =αὐθέρ-αχος*, Ar. Rh. 4. 187.

αὐθέρ, fut. ἴσω: Boeot. part. αὐθέρ-αχος C. I. 1579-80: (αὐθέρ) —to play on the flute, first in Alcman 71, Hdt. 1. 141, 2. 60, cf. Plat. Prot. 327 A: c. dat. pers., Xen. Symp. 2. 8, etc.: αὐθέρ, ἔξωδον to play a finale, Ar. Vesp. 582.

II. Pass., of tunes, to be played on the flute, ὁ Βάκχεος ῥυθμὸς ἡλῆτο Xen. Symp. 9. 3; but, αὐθέρ-αχος πᾶν μέλαθρον is filled with music, Eur. I. T. 367.

2. in Pass. also of persons, to be played to, hear music, Xen. An. 6. 1, 11, Cyr. 4. 5, 7, Arist. Probl. 19. 1; perh. it is Med. in Plat. Legg. 791 A, cf. φάλλω 2.

αὐθέρ, ἡ, (prob. from ἀημι to blow; for the αὐθέρ was open to the air, τῶσος διαπνεύμενος Ath. 189 B); —in Hom. the open court before the house, the court-yard, surrounded with out-buildings, and having the altar of Zeus Ἐρκεῖος in the middle, so that it was at once the meeting-place of the family, and the cattle-yard, Il. 4. 433, 11. 774. It had two doors, viz. the house-door (cf. αὐθέρ-αχος), and another leading through the αὐθέρ-αχος into the πρόδομος, Od. 9. 185; Achilles had an αὐθέρ round his tent, Il. 24. 452; Telemachus' θάλαμος was in the αὐθέρ, Od. 1. 425.

2. the wall of the court-yard, αὐθέρ-αχος ὑπεράμμενον Il. 5. 138, cf. Od. 13. 5.

II. after Hom., the αὐθέρ was the court or quadrangle, round which the house itself was built, having a corridor (περιστύλιον) all round, from which were doors leading into the men's apartments; opposite the house-door (cf. αὐθέρ-αχος) was the μέσσωλος (q. v.), leading into the women's part of the house, Hdt. 3. 77, Ar. Vesp. 131, Plat. Prot. 311 A, etc.; cf. Becker Charikles 1. p. 173 sq., 182 sq.

III. generally, any court or hall, Ζηρός αὐθέρ Od. 4. 74, cf. Il. 6. 247; τὴν Διὸς αὐθέρ Aesch. Pr. 122; αὐθέρ νεκρῶν Eur. Alc. 259; —any dwelling, abode, chamber, Soph. Ant. 945, etc.; of a cave, Id. Ph. 153; ἀγρόνομον αὐθαί, v. Dind. ad Ant. 785; —later, a country-house, Lat. villa, Dion. H. 6. 50; cf. αὐθέρ.

IV. later, ἡ αὐθέρ, the Court, Lat. aula regia, Menand. Incert. 347, Polyb. 5. 26, 9; οἱ περὶ τὴν αὐθέρ the courtiers, etc., Id. 5. 36, 1, etc.; cf. αὐθέρ-αχος.

αὐθέρ-αχος, τό, a piece of music for the flute, Ar. Ran. 1302, Plat. Symp. 216 C, al.

αὐθέρ-αχος, τό, Dor. for εὐλήρα, Epich. ap. E. M. 393. 5, cf. A. B. 464. (Prob. for ἀλῆρα: Hesych. cites a form ἀλῆρα.)

αὐθέρ-αχος, εως, ἡ, flute-playing, Plat. Prot. 327 B, C, al., Arist. Pol. 8. 6, 14, etc.

αὐθέρ-αχος, ἦρος, ὁ, =αὐθέρ-αχος, Hes. Sc. 283, 299, Archil. 110, Theogn. 825, Ar. Fr. 478.

αὐλητήριον, τό, a court-house (at Tarentum), Hesych.
 αὐλητής, οὐ, ὁ, (αὐλέω) a flute-player, Lat. *tibicen*, Theogn. 941, Hdt. 1. 141., 6. 60, 129, Ar. Vesp. 581, Andoc. 2. 43, etc.
 αὐλητής, οὐ, ὁ, (αὐλή III) v. sub αὐλῆς.
 αὐλητικός, ἡ, ὅν, (αὐλός) of or for the flute, Plat. Apol. 27 B; δακτύλοι Plat. Com. Incert. 12.—ἡ—κῆ (sc. τέχνη) flute-playing, Plat. Gorg. 501 D, al. Adv., αὐλητικῶς δεῖ καρκινῶν τοὺς δακτύλους Antiph. Ἀφρ. γων. 1. 15.
 αὐλήτρια, ἡ, = αὐλητρίς, Diog. L. 7. 62.
 αὐλητρίδιον, τό, Dim. of αὐλητρίς, Theopomp. Hist. 238, Diog. L. 7. 13.
 αὐλητρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a flute-girl, Lat. *tibicina*, Simon. (?) 181, Ar. Ach. 551, Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 23, Plat. Prot. 347 D, freq. in Com.; often represented on vases in banquet-scenes, v. Catal. of Vases in Brit. Mus. no. 740.
 αὐλά, ἡ, (αὐλός) want of matter or material, Hierocl. 216.
 Αὐλάδες Νύμφαι, nymphs protecting cattle-folds, Anth. Plan. 291.
 αὐλίδιον, τό, Dim. of αὐλή: a place of athletic exercises, ring, Theoph. Char. 5.
 II. (from αὐλός) a small tube, Alex. Trall. 3. 6, p. 61.
 αὐλιεον, τό, = αὐλιον II (nisi leg. αὐλειον), Epigr. Gr. 1075. 6.
 αὐλίζομαι: aor. I ἠλίσσάμην always in Thuc., as 4. 13., 6. 7; ἠλίσσων always in Xen., cf. Porpo Xen. An. 2. 3, 22; both in Hdt., cf. 8. 9., 9. 15.—late fut. αὐλισθήσομαι LXX: pf. ἠλίσσμαι Arr. An. 3. 29, Joseph. B. J. 1. 17, 5: cf. ἐν-, ἐπ-, κατ-αὐλίζομαι: (αὐλή). To lie in the αὐλή or court-yard, κυκλῶν . . βῶν αὐλισσομένων Od. 12. 265; κλαγγή . . σὺν αὐλισσομένῳ 14. 412: to take up one's abode, lodge, live in a place, ἐν ἀντροῖ, of sheep, Hdt. 9. 93; περὶ τὴν λυμνῶν, of birds, 3. 110, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 9; οἷος ἐν πέπλοις αὐλ. Eur. El. 304; ἀδειπνος . . ἠλίσσων passed the night, Eur. Incert. 28; esp. as a military term, to encamp, βύουσαι, Hdt. 8. 9.—of blood, to lodge or settle in a place, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 2.—The Act. only in LXX, but cf. ἐν-, παρ-αὐλίζω.
 αὐλίκος, ἡ, ὅν, (αὐλή) of the court, courtier-like, κατὰ τὴν φύσιν Polyb. 24. 5, 4: as Subst. a courtier, Id. 16. 22, 8, Plut. 2. 778 B.
 αὐλιον, τό, any country house, a cottage, h. Hom. Merc. 103: a fold, stable, etc., Eur. Cycl. 345, 593, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 4, etc.: proverb., βούξ ἐν αὐλίῳ, of useless people, Cratin. Δηλ. 10.
 II. a chamber, cave, gratto, ἀμφιτρή: αὐλ. Soph. Ph. 19, cf. 954, 1087, 1134, Anth. P. 6. 334.
 αὐλιος, α, ον, (αὐλή I) belonging to farm-yards, αὐλιός . . ἐν ἀντροῖς in rustic grots, Eur. Ion 500, (though Herm. restricts this sense to αὐλεῖος as the Adj. of αὐλή, deriving αὐλιος from αὐλός, echoing to the pipe):—but, ἀστὴρ αὐλιός is the 'star that bids the shepherd fold', in Ap. Rh. 4. 1630, Callim. Fr. 465 (Blomf.).
 II. αὐλιος θύρα = αὐλειος, Menand. Iep. 2.
 αὐλις, ἰδος, ἡ, a tent or place for passing the night in, αὐλιν ἔθεντο II. 9. 232; αὐλιν ἐσιέμεναι to go to roost, of birds, Od. 22. 470; also in h. Hom. Merc. 71, Eur. Cycl. 362.
 αὐλιστος, εως, ἡ, = αὐλισμός, Ael. N. A. 4. 59.
 αὐλίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of αὐλός, a small reed, pipe, λιγυφόστος Theogn. 241: proverb., φασὶ οὐ συγκροῖσιν αὐλίσκοις to make a great bluster, Soph. Fr. 753.
 II. generally, a small pipe or tube, Hipp. 238. 30, Arist. Fr. 424, etc.
 αὐλισμός, ὁ, a housing, dwelling, lodging, Symm. V. T.
 αὐλιστοικία, Vrb. Adj. one must fold or house cattle, Geop. 18. 3, 8.
 αὐλιστήριον, τό, an abode, stall, Stob. Ecl. 1. 1074, Aquila V. T., Hesych. s. v. σὺβαλλοβαλοῖ.
 αὐλιστρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a house-mate, Herm. Theocr. 2. 146.
 αὐλίτης [I], οὐ, ὁ, (αὐλή III) = αὐλείτης, a farm-servant, Soph. Fr. 445; vulg. αὐλήτης.
 αὐλο-βόας, ὁ, ἡ, sounding the flute, flute-playing, Epigr. Gr. 928. 6.
 αὐλο-δόκη, ἡ, a flute-case, Anth. P. 5. 206.
 αὐλο-ειδής, ἑς, pipe-shaped, tubular, Greg. Nyss. Adv. -δῶς, Id.
 αὐλο-θετός, to make flutes or pipes, Anth. P. 6. 120.
 αὐλο-θήκη, ἡ, a flute-case, Hesych.
 αὐλομάνευ, to play the flute in mystic orgies, Diod. Fr. lib. 36.
 αὐλο-μάνης, ἑς, flute-inspired, Nonn. D. 8. 29.
 αὐλο-μελωδία, ἡ, flute-, or pipe-music, Pseudo-Callisth. p. 51 A.
 αὐλοποιία, ἡ, flute-making, Poll. 8. 153.
 αὐλοποιικός (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, = foreg., Plat. Euthyd. 289 C. Adv. -κῶς, should be read for -ητικῶς, Poll. 7. 153.
 αὐλοποιός, ὁ, (ποιέω) a flute-maker, Plat. Rep. 399 D, 601 D.
 αὐλο-πρωτόκτιστος, ον, immaterial and first created, Byz.
 αὐλός, ὁ, (prob. from ἀνῆμι to blow):—any wind-instrument, usually rendered a flute, though it was more like a clarinet or oboe, for it was played by a mouthpiece (γλωσσός), Aeschin. 86. 29: αὐλοί were of reed, wood, bone, ivory, or metal: the first mention of them in Il. 10. 13., 18. 495; Αὐλῖος Pind. O. 5. 45; Ἐλῆμος, i. e. Φρύγιος (q. v.), Soph. Fr. 398; Αἰβῶς Eur. Alc. 347: in Hdt. 1. 17, αὐλοί ἀνδρῆς are distinguished from γυναικῆς by their depth of tone, as the Lat. *tibia dextra* from *sinistra*; in later times, there were three kinds—ἀνδρείοι, παιδικοὶ, παρθένιοι, Ath. 176 F, Poll. 4. 81; ὁ παρθένιος αὐλός τοῦ παιδικοῦ ὑψέτερος Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 7; v. παιδικός I. 1. Sometimes one person played two αὐλοί at once (Theocr. Ep. 5), as is often represented on Greek vases, v. Dict. of Antiqq. s. v. *Tibia*: ἐμφυσᾶν εἰς αὐλὸς Diod. 3. 59:—αὐλὸς Ἐνναλίον, i. e. a trumpet, Anth. P. 6. 151:—ὅς αὐλὸς to the sound of the flute, Hdt. 1. c.; also, πρὸς αὐλόν, ὑπὸ τὸν αὐλόν Xen. Symp. 6, 3, etc.—pl., αὐλοὶ πικρίδιος the pipes of the πικρίδι, Epigr. Gr. 271.
 2. any hollow body, a tube, pipe, or groove, περὶ τούτου αὐλοῖσιν διδύμοιαι the buckle was furnished with two pipes or grooves (into which the tongue fitted), Od. 19. 227; ἐγκέφαλος παρ' αὐλὸν ἀνέδραμε spirted up beside the cone of the helmet in which the plume was fixed, or the socket of the spear-head into which the shaft fitted, Il.

17. 297 (cf. Xen. Cyn. 10, 3, Poll. 5. 20, and v. s. δίαυλος, δολίχαυλος); and in Od. 22. 18 αὐλὸς παχὺς seems to mean the gush of blood through the tube of the nostril:—in Hipp. Art. 814, 837, αὐλὸς ἐκ χαλκίου the smith's bellows, cf. Thuc. 4. 100: the tube of the clepsydra, Arist. Probl. 16. 8, 7; βλέπειν δι' αὐλοῦ Id. G. A. 5. 1. 35: cf. σπύργς. 3. in animals, the blow-hole of cetacea, Id. H. A. 4. 10, 11, P. A. 4. 13, 25: the intestinal tube of molluscs, Id. H. A. 4. 1, 11; the vessel connecting the heart with the aorta, Id. Resp. 16, 4, etc. 4. the stadium (cf. δίαυλος), Lyc. 40.
 II. a fish, also σωλήν, q. v.
 αὐλός [v], ον, immaterial, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 5, 28, Clem. Al. 928; cf. Lob. Phryn. 729 sq. Adv. -λως, Eccl. 2. v. sub ἀνυλός.
 αὐλότης, ἡ, immateriality, Plotin. 1. 2, 7.
 αὐλο-τρύπη, ὁ, a flute-borer, Stratt. Ἀταλ. 1, Arist. Probl. 18. 23.
 αὐλο-τρύπητικός, Adv. belonging to flute-boring, Poll. 7. 153.
 αὐλο-τορὸς, ὁ, a watch of the court or fold, Hesych.
 αὐλωδία, ἡ, song to the flute, Plat. Legg. 700 D, Plut. 2. 1132 F.
 αὐλωδικός, ἡ, ὅν, belonging to αὐλωδία Plut. 2. 1132 C, etc.
 αὐλο-φθός, ὁ, one who sings to the flute, Plut. 2. 149 F, Ath. 621 B, C. 1. 1584. 13; cf. αὐλοφύδός.
 αὐλῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, poet. also ἡ Soph. Fr. 493, Ar. Av. 244, Carcin. ap. Ath. 189 D:—any hollow between hills or banks, a hollow way, defile, glen, h. Hom. Merc. 95, Hdt. 7. 128, 129, Ar. I. c. 2. a canal, aqueduct, trench, Hdt. 2. 100, 127, cf. Xen. An. 2. 3, 10. 3. a channel, strait, Ματωτικός Aesch. Fr. 731; so in Soph. Tr. 100, πόντιοι αὐλῶνες the sea-straits, an expression descriptive enough of the channels between the islands of the Aegean. 4. a pipe, conduit, Plat. Tim. 79 A: the windpipe, Arist. Resp. 7, 8, P. A. 3. 3, 3.
 Αὐλωνιάς, ἰδος, ἡ, a glen-nymph, Orph. H. 50.
 αὐλωνίζω, to live in an αὐλῶν, Hesych.
 αὐλωνίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of αὐλῶν, Theophr. H. P. 9. 7, 1.
 αὐλωνο-ειδής, ἑς, of a country, like an αὐλῶν, sunken, Diod. 19. 17.
 αὐλωπίας, οὐ, ὁ, a fish, perh. a kind of mackerel, Arist. H. A. 6. 17, 7, Henioch. Πολὺν. 1, Ael. N. A. 13. 17; prob. also the same as αὐλωπῆς in Opp. H. 1. 256.
 αὐλωπῆς, ἰδος, ἡ, (ὥψ) in Il. always αὐλ. τρυφάλλεια, a helmet with tubes for the eyes to see through; but acc. to Schol. with a tube (αὐλός) to hold the λόφος, Il. 5. 182, etc.; and Soph. Fr. 851 uses it of a spear-head set in a socket.
 αὐλωτός, ἡ, ὅν, made with αὐλοί, αὐλ. φιμοὶ a nose-band with αὐλοῖ on it, through which the horses breathed and trumpeted, Aesch. Fr. 330; cf. κῶδων in Id. Theb. 463.
 αὐζάνω, Pind. Fr. 130, Hdt. 7. 16, Aesch. Pers. 756, Eur. (bis), Plat., Dem.; also αὐζω (poet. δέξω, q. v.) Theogn. 823, Soph., Xen., Plat.: fut. αὐζήσω Thuc., etc., (αὐζάνω only in LXX): aor. I ἠύησα Solon 11, Xen.; pf. ἠύηκα Plat. Tim. 90 B, Xen. Hier. 2. 15:—Pass., αὐζάνομαι Hdt., Eur. Med. 918, Ar., Isocr., Plat.; αὐζομαι Hes. Th. 493, Mimnerm. 2, Hdt. and Att. Verse and Prose: pf. ἠύημαι Eur. Fr., Plat., Ion. αἰε—Hdt.; but plqpf. ἠύητο Id. 5. 78: aor. ἠύηθην Thuc., Plat.: fut. αὐζήθησομαι Dem. 1297. 15; but αὐζήσομαι Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 12, Plat. Rep. 497 A. (For the Root, v. δέξω.) To make large, increase, not in Hom. (who only uses δέξω), but often from Pind., e. g. Fr. 118 (125) and Hdt. downwards; ὕβριν αὐζ. Hdt. 7. 16, 1; ὄλβον Aesch. Pers. 756; opp. to ἰσχυαίνειν, Plat. Polit. 293 B; εἰς ἀπειρον αὐζ. τι Id. Legg. 910 B; ἐπὶ τὸ ἰσχυαίνειν Id. Rep. 573 A; ἐπὶ πλείον ἡδύν τὴν . . τέχνην Athenio Σαμ. 1. 16, etc. 2. to increase in power, strengthen, exalt, aggrandise, αὐζ. τὰ Ἑλλήνων to increase their power, Hdt. 8. 30; αὐζ. πόλιν Soph. Ant. 191, Xen. Mem. 3. 7, 2; also to exalt by one's deeds, glorify, magnify, πόλιν, πάπαν Pind. O. 5. 8, P. 8. 53, and Trag.; to exalt by praise, extol, ἐπαινεῖν καὶ αὐζειν τινά Plat. Lys. 206 A; σέ γε . . καὶ τροφὸν καὶ μητρεῖ αὐζειν to honour thee as . ., Soph. O. T. 1092.—of an orator, to amplify, exaggerate, αὐζειν καὶ μειοῦν Arist. Rhet. 2. 26, 1. 3. with an Adj., αὐζ. τινὰ μέγαν (i. e. ὥστε γίγνεσθαι μέγαν) to bring a child up to manhood, Plat. Rep. 565 C; μέζω πᾶν αὐζ. Eur. I. A. 573; τὸν ὕγκον . . ἀπειρον αὐζειν Plat. Rep. 591 D; v. infr. II. 2. 4. αὐζειν ἔμπρητα to sacrifice, Pind. I. 4. 107 (3. 80), cf. Eur. Hipp. 537.
 II. Pass. to grow, wax, increase, in size, number, strength, power, etc., Hes. Th. 493, Pind. P. 8. 132, al., Hdt. 7. 189, etc.; αὐζ. ἐς πλῆθος, ἐς ὕψος Id. 5. 8., 2. 14; of a child, to grow up, Id. 5. 92, 5; ἐν γὰρ τοῖς πῶναισιν αὐζεται, of Theseus, Eur. Supp. 323; ἠγξανόμην ἀκούων I grew taller as I heard, Ar. Vesp. 638; of the wind, to rise, Hdt. 7. 188: also to become perfect, Dem. 1402. fin. 2. with an Adj., αὐζάνεσθαι μέγας to wax great, grow up, Eur. Bacch. 183, Plat., etc.; αὐζ. μέζων Aesch. Supp. 337, Plat. Legg. 681 A; αὐζ. ἐλ-λόγμους Id. Prot. 327 C; v. supr. I. 3. 3. of Verbs, to take the augment, E. M. 399. 47.
 III. the Act. is used intr., like Pass., but only in later Att., as Arist. An. Post. 1. 13, 3, H. A. 9. 42, 5, and often in late Gr.
 αὐζή, ἡ, = αὐξήσις, Hipp. 238. 4, and almost exclusively used in Plat.; σάματος αὐζή καὶ φθίσις Rep. 521 E; τὴν γένεσιν καὶ αὐζήν καὶ τροφήν Ib. 509 B; also in pl., Id. Phil. 42 D.—On the accent, v. A. B. 464.
 αὐζήμα, τό, = foreg., Hipp. 259. 2.
 αὐζήρος, ὄν, if this be true reading in Nic. Al. 588, must be full-grown; —alii aliter.
 Αὐξήσια, ἡ, the Goddess of growth, Hdt. 5. 82 sq.; cf. Αὐξή, Ἀξήσια.
 αὐξήσις, εως, ἡ, growth, increase, = αὐξή, Hipp. Vet. Med. 10, Thuc. 1. 69, Arist., etc.; of crops, Hdt. 2. 13; in pl., Plat. Rep. 546 B. 2. amplification, in Rhetoric, Arist. Rhet. 3. 12, 4. 3. in Gramm. the augment, E. M. 338. 48.
 αὐξητέον, verb. Adj. one must amplify, exaggerate, Menand. in Walz Rhett. p. 93

αὐξητής, οὐ, ὅ, *an increaser*, Orph. H. 10. 11., 14. 8.

αὐξητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *growing, of growth*, ἡ αὐξ. ζωή Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 12; αὐξ. εἰς μήκος Theophr. H. P. 1. 9, 1:—Adv. —κώς, Philo 1. 492. II. act. *promoting the growth*, *twice* Hipp. Acut. 394.

2. metaph. *fit for amplification*, in oratory, Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 38:—Adv. —κώς, Longin. 38. 2.

αὐξητός, ὄν, *that may be increased*, Arist. Cael. 4. 3, 2, H. A. 10. 5. 5.

αὐξί-βιος, ὄν, *prolonging life*, Jo. Gaz.

αὐξιδάλης, ἐς, (θάλλω) *promoting growth*, Orph. H. 25. 3.

αὐξί-κερως, α, *with rising horns*, Meineke Archip. Ἑρακλ. 2.

αὐξίμος, ὄν, *promoting growth*, Hippocr. 87. Emped. ap. Arist. Respir. 7, 5, Xen. Cyn. 7, 3. II. intr. *growing, well-grown*, Hipp. Art. 825.

αὐξίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Byz. for κορύδιον ἢ σκορὺδιον, *the young of the tunny*, Phryn. Com. Traγ. 7, Arist. H. A. 6. 17, 13, Nic. Al. 469.

αὐξί-τροφος, ὄν, *promoting growth*, Orph. H. 9. 17., 50. 12.

αὐξί-φαής, ἐς, *increasing light*, Manetho 5. 174. 257.

αὐξί-φωτος, ὄν, *making plants grow*, Manass. Chron. 5715.

αὐξί-φωνος, ὄν, *strengthening the voice*, Philem. Lex. s. v. ἀλεξίκακος.

αὐξί-φωτος, ὄν, *increasing light*, E. M. 59. 40:—Verb —φωτίζω, *to increase in light*, *to wax*, of the moon;—and Subst. —φωτία, ἡ, *increase of light*, Byz.

αὐξο-μείωσις, ἑως, ἡ, *the rise and fall of the tide*, Chrestom. Strabo 32 Huds.: *the waxing and waning of the moon*, Phot. Bibl. 109. 29:—the Verb αὐξο-μειώω, in Ptol.

αὐξο-σέληνον, τό, *the increase of the moon, the waxing moon*, Anth. P. 5. 271.

Αὐξία, οὐς, ἡ, (αὐξάνω) *the goddess of growth*, called to witness in an Athenian citizen's oath, Paus. 9. 35, 1, cf. Clem. Al. 22.

αὐξω, v. sub αὐξάνω.

αὐό-κωλος, ὄν, *withered of limb*, Simon. Iamb. 6. 76, as Bgk. for αὐτοκ-.

αὐονή, ἡ, (αὐός) *dryness, withering*, Aesch. Eum. 333, ubi v. Herm.

αὐονή, ἡ, (αὐώω to cry) *a cry*, Simon. Iamb. 6. 20.

αὐος, ἡ, ὄν, Att. αὐός, α, ὄν (αὐώ)—*dry*, αἶα παλαιά, περίκηλα, of timber, Od. 5. 240; αὐήν καὶ διερχὴν ἀρόων (sc. γῆν) Hes. Op. 458.

dried, of fruit, opp. to ἀπαλός, Hdt. 2. 71, cf. Plat. Legg. 761 C; withered, of leaves, Ar. Eq. 534:—in Il. only in phrase αὐὸν αὐτεῖν

or αὐεῖν, to give a dry, grating, rasping sound (like aridus fragor in Virg., cf. καρφαλέος), of metal, κύρθεος δ' ἀμφ' αὐὸν αὐτεῖν Il. 12. 160; αὐὸν αὐεῖν [the coat of mail] 13. 441:—αὐὸν ἀπὸ χλωροῦ

τάμνειν, i. e. to cut the end of the nail from the quick part, Pythagorean phrase in Hes. Op. 741. 2. *dried up, withered*, of old men, Ar. Lys. 385; σῶμα .. αὐὸν ἐγένετο Alex. Ὀλυμπ. 1. 3. *drained, dry, exhausted*, Alex. Ὀλυμπ. 1, Theocr. 16. 12; δίσχ' αὐή Epigr. Gr. 1037. 8.

αὐότης, Att. αὐότης, ἡ, *dryness*, Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 5.

αὐπνέομαι, Dep. *to be sleepless*, A. B. 7.

αὐπνία, ὄν, *sleeplessness*, Plat. Legg. 807 E, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 6.

αὐπνος, ὄν [ῥ], *sleepless, wakeful*, of persons, Od. 9. 404., 10. 84., 19. 591, Aesch. Pr. 32, Eur. Or. 83, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 26; ἔχειν αὐπνοῦς ἄγρας, of fishermen, Soph. Aj. 880; of the eye, ἀπνὰ τ' ὀμμάτων τέλη Eur. Supp. 1137:—then metaph. *sleepless, never-resting*, ἄ. πηδάλια Aesch. Theb. 206; κρήνη Soph. O. C. 685; ἀκραί Eur. I. T. 423. 2. of

sleepless nights, in which one gets no sleep, πολλάς μὲν αὐπνοῦς νύκτας ἱανὼν Il. 9. 325, Od. 19. 340:—also, ὕπνος αὐπνος *a sleep that is no sleep, from which one easily awakes*, Soph. Ph. 848.

αὐπνοσύνη, ἡ, = αὐπνία, Q. Sm. 2. 155.

αὔρα, Ion. αὐρή, ἡ, (v. sub ἀήμη) *air in motion, a breath of air, breeze*, esp. a cool breeze from water, or the fresh air of morning, Lat. *aura*, in Hom. only once, αὐρὴ δ' ἐκ ποταμοῦ ψυχρὴ πνέει Od. 5. 469, cf. h. Merc. 147, Hes. Op. 668, and often in Poets; rare in good Prose, αὔρας ἀποπνεύσας ὁ Νείλος μούσους οὐ παρέχεται Hdt. 2. 19, cf. Plat. Rep. 401 C, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 29, Symp. 2, 25. 2. metaph., θυμαμάτων αὔρα *the steam of incense*, Ar. Av. 1717; ξανθοῖσιν αὔραις σῶμα πᾶν ἀγάλλεται, of a well-fried fish, Antiph. Philoth. 1. 22; δειπνὼν ὕζον αὔρας Ἀττικῆς Dionys. Θεσμ. 1. 40. 3. metaph. also of the *changeful course of events*, μετατροπῶι πνέουσιν αὔραι Eur. El. 1148; πολέμου μετατροπῶι αὔρα Ar. Pax 945; of a *thrilling movement* in the body, Eur. Hipp. 165; ψυχὰς ἀδόλοισ αὔραις guileless movements of soul, Id. Supp. 1048; αὐρὴ φιλοσησίη of the attractive influence of the female, Opp. H. 4. 114.

αὐράω, v. ἀπαυράω.

αὐρηκτος, i. e. ἀ-φρηκτος, *unbroken*, Hesych.

αὐριβάτης, ὁ, (αὐρί = ταχέως, A. B. 464) *swift-striding*, Aesch. Fr. 263.

αὐρίζω, fut. ἰσω, *to procrastinate*, Hesych., E. M. 171, fin.

αὐριον, Adv. (v. sub ἡώς):—*to-morrow*, Lat. *cras*, Il. 9. 357, Od. 1. 272, Att.; αὐρ. τηνικαδὲ to-morrow at this time, Plat. Phaedo 76 B; —also, ἐς αὐριον *on the morrow*, Il. 8. 538, or till morning, Od. 11. 351; so, ἐς αὐριον Nicoch. Incert. 1: cf. ἐπαύριον. II. as Subst., αὐριον ἢ ἀρετὴν διαείσεται *the morrow will distinguish .. (v. διαείδω)*, Il. 8. 535.

Fr. 945, (in O. T. 1090, an anapaest, like ἑτέραν, is required by the metre); πῆν αὐρ. μέλουσιν Eur. Al. 784; in full, ἡ αὐρ. ἡμέρα Xen. Occ. 11, 6, Lys. 175. 35; also, ἡ ἐς αὐρ. ἡμέρα Soph. O. C. 567; τὸ ἐς αὐριον Id. Fr. 685; εἰς τὴν αὐριον Alex. Τῆν. 2, al.; also, εἰς ταῦριον Anaxand. Ἀγχ. 1 Meineke; ὁ αὐριον χρόνος Eur. Hipp. 1117:—ἡ Αὐριον personified by Simon. 47.

αὐρον, τό, Lat. *aurum, gold*, Zosim.

αὐρο-φόρητος, ὄν, *wind-borne*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1485.

αὐρώ, v. ἀπαυράω.

αὐς, v. αὐτός, τό, Lacon. and Cret. for οὐς, q. v.

αὐσαντοῦ, τὰς, τοῦ, Cretan form for ἐαντοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ, C. I. 2566, cf. Ahrens Dial. D. 273.

αὐσιος, v. sub τηῖσιος.

αὐσταλέος, α, ὄν, Ep. αὐσταλέος Od. 19. 327, Hes. Sc. 265, Theocr. 14. 4; the other form in Call. Cer. 17, Ap. Rh. 2. 200, etc. (αὐτὸ dry):—*sun-burnt, squalid*, Lat. *siccus, squalidus*: cf. αὐαλέος, αὐχμηρός.

αὐστηρία, ἡ, = αὐστηρότης, Theophr. C. P. 6. 12, 6:—*metaph. of men, austerity, harshness*, Polyb. 4. 21, 1, etc.

αὐστηρός, ἄ, ὄν, (αὐτὸ to dry) *making the tongue dry and rough, harsh, rough, bitter*, ὕμω Plat. Phil. 61 C, cf. Tim. 65 D; οἶνος αὐστ., opp. to γλυκύς, Hipp. Acut. 392, Fract. 770, Arist. Probl. 3. 13; ὁμῆ Id. de An. 2. 9, 5:—αὐστηρίων, as if from a Verb —ρίζω, occurs in Ermerins Anecd. Med. 235. 2. metaph. like Lat. *austerus, harsh, crabbed*, ποιητής Plat. Rep. 398 A: *severe, unadorned*, πραγματεία Polyb. 9. 1, 2, cf. Dion. H. de Dem. 47; γυμνάδος αὐστηρὸν .. πᾶν severe, Epigr. Gr. 201.

b. in moral sense, *rigorous, austere*, αὐ. καὶ αὐθαδὴς Dion. H. 6. 27, cf. Ev. Luc. 19. 21:—Adv. —ρῶς, Dion. H. de Dem. 55, etc.

αὐστηρότης, ἡ, *harshness, roughness*, οἶνον Xen. An. 5. 4, 29; ἡ περὶ οἶνον αὐστ., opp. to γλυκύτης, Plat. Theaet. 178 C. 2. metaph. *harshness, crabbedness*, τοῦ γήρως Id. Legg. 666 B, cf. Dio C. 56. 3.

αὐτ-άγαθος, ὄν, *essentially good*: and αὐταγαθότης, ἡ, *essential goodness, goodness itself*, Byz.

αὐτ-ἀγγέλος, ὁ, *carrying one's own message*, Soph. Ph. 568, cf. 500 (where it is divided, πομπὴν τε καὶ τὸν ἀγγέλον): *bringing news of what oneself has seen*, Thuc. 3. 33; c. gen. rei, λόγων αὐτ. Soph. O. C. 333, cf. Plut. 2. 489 E.—The form αὐτάγγελτος, ὄν, in Basil.

αὐτάγητος, ὄν, (ἀγαμαι) = αὐθαδῆς, Anacr. 112: *self-conceited*, Ion ap. Hecych.

αὐτ-αγρεσία, ἡ, *free choice*, ἐξ αὐταγρεσίας Call. Fr. 120. 2.

αὐτάγρετος, ὄν, (ἀγρέω) *poet. for αὐθαίρετος, self-chosen, left to one's choice*, ἐἴ γὰρ πᾶσι εἴη αὐτάγρετα πάντα βροτοῖσι Od. 16. 148; σοὶ δ' αὐτάγρετον ἐστί δαήμεναι h. Hom. Merc. 474. 2. *taken by one's own hands or exertions*, Ap. Rh. 4. 231. II. act. *taking or choosing freely*, Simon. Iamb. 1. 19, Opp. H. 5. 588.

αὐτ-ἀδελφας, ὄν, *related as brother or sister*, αἶμα Aesch. Theb. 718, Eum. 89; αὐτ. ἱσμήνης κόρα Soph. Aut. 1. II. as Subst. *one's own brother or sister*, Ib. 503, 696.

αὐτ-αἰτός, ὄν, *self-caused*, Eccl.

αὐτ-ἀναξ, κτος, ὅ, = αὐτοκράτωρ, Byz.

αὐτανδρί, Adv. of sq., Polyb. 3. 81, 11.

αὐτανδρος, ὄν, (ἀνήρ) *together with the men, men and all*, ναὺς αὐτανδρὸς λαβεῖν, etc., Polyb. 1. 23, 7, Ap. Rh. 3. 582; cf. Thuc. 2. 90:—hence, αὐτ. λαός *the people, every man of them*, Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 31.

αὐτ-ἀνεψιός, ὁ, *an own cousin*, Lat. *consobrinus*, Aesch. Supp. 933, 984, Eur. Heracl. 987, Plat. Euthyd. 275 B; the fem. —τα in Lyc. 811.

αὐτ-απερία, ἡ, *infinity itself, or in the abstract*, Walz Rhett. 3. 476:—also αὐτο-απ-, Procl.

αὐτάρ, Conjunction, *but, yet, besides, moreover*, Hom.; properly to introduce a contrast, e. g. Od. 13. 286; but also used to mark a rapid succession of details, e. g. Il. 2. 405; opp. to μὲν, Ἡφαίστος μὲν .. αὐτάρ ἄρα Ζεὺς .. Il. 2. 102 sq., cf. Od. 19. 513 sq.; αὐτάρ τοι but nevertheless, Il. 15. 45.—Like ἀτάρ it always begins a sentence or clause.—Ep. form of ἀτάρ, adopted by Hermipp. Φορμ. 1. 17, in an hexam.

αὐταρέσκεια, ἡ, *self-satisfaction or indulgence*, Synim. V. T., Basil.

αὐτ-ἀρσκος, ὄν, *self-satisfied, self-willed*, Eccl., v. Lob. Phryn. 621. The Verb —κίω, Byz.

αὐτάρκης, ἡ, *the state of an αὐτάρκης, sufficiency in oneself, independence*, Plat. Phil. 67 A, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 5, al.; αὐτ. ζωῆς Id. Rhet. 1. 5, 3; κτήσεως Id. Pol. 1. 8, 14; ἡ τῆς τροφῆς αὐτ. Id. G. A. 4. 8, 6.

αὐταρκέω, f. l. for ἀνταρκέω in MSS., as in Thuc. 7. 15, Isocr. 132 C.

αὐτάρκης, ἐς, (ἀρκέω) *sufficient in oneself, having enough, independent of others*, ἀνθρώπων σῶμα ἐν οὐδεν. αὐτ. ἐστιν Hdt. 1. 32; αὐτ. εἰς πάντα Plat. Polit. 271 D; αὐτ. αὐτ., ἀλλὰ παλλῶν ἐνδεής Id. Rep. 369 B; αὐτάρκη φρονεῖν Eur. Fr. 29; νηδὺς αὐτ. ἐκένων *helping itself, acting instinctively*, Aesch. Cho. 757; χώρα or πόλις αὐτ. *a country wanting no imports, that supplies itself*, Thuc. 1. 37, cf. 2. 36, Arist. Pol. 1. 2, 8., 3. 9, 12, etc.; αὐτ. πρὸς τι *strong enough for a thing*, Thuc. 2. 51, Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 11:—c. inf. *able of oneself to do a thing*, εἰ γὰρ αὐτάρκη τὰ ψηφίσματα ἦν ἡ ὑμᾶς ἀναγκάζειν, κτλ. Dem. 32. 12, cf. Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 4:—αὐτ. βοή *a strong brave shout*, such as gives earnest of success, Soph. O. C. 1057:—in Arist., applied to virtue, Eth. N. 1. 7, 6, etc. Adv., αὐτ-άρκως ἔχειν Id. Rhet. 1. 6, 2:—Sup., αὐταρκέστατα ζῆν Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 14.

αὐταρχέω, *to be autocratic*, Dio C. 44. 2.

αὐτ-ἀρχή, ἡ, *the very first principle, principle of principles*, Simplic.

αὐταρχία, ἡ, *absolute power, autocracy*, Dio C. 45. 1.

αὐταρχος, ὄν, *autocratic, despotic, absolute*, ἰσχύς Dio C. 61. 7:—as Subst. = αὐτοκράτωρ, Byz.

αὐταῦτον or -τω, αὐταῦτης, Dor. for ἐαυτοῦ, ἐαυτῆς, πεπαιδευταὶ γὰρ αὐταῦτας ὑπο Epich. 96 Ahr.; πρὸ αὐταῦτας for herself, C. I. (add.) 5776, often in Dor. Fragments ap. Stob.; cf. Apollon. de Pron. 79 B, Porson's Tracts 277, Ahrens D. Dor. 273:—also αὐτοῦτα, for ἐαυτοῦ, Inscr. Segest. in C. I. 5542 c, 5543.

αὐτε, Adv. (αὐ, τε, where τε is otiose, as in ὅστε, ἄλλοτε, etc.) used by Hom. like αὐ, I. of Time, *again*, Il. 1. 202, 340., 2. 105, 225, 370, etc. II. to mark Sequence or Transition, *again, furthermore*, next, ἔκτον δ' αὐτ' Ὀδυσῆα Il. 2. 407; Δαρδανίαν αὐτ' ἥρχεν .. Αἰνείας lb. 819, cf. 826, etc.; esp. in speeches, τὸν δ' αὐτε προσέειπε .. him in turn addressed .., 3. 58, etc.; ἥδ' αὐθ' ἔρπει Soph. Tr. 1009.

2. *on the other hand, on the contrary*: hence it sometimes follows μὲν instead of δέ, Il. 1. 237, Od. 22. 5, h. Hom. Cer. 137, Cratin. Pyl. 1, Ar. Nub. 595, Vesp. 1015, Lys. 66; or is coupled with δέ, Aesch. Pers. 183, Theb. 5, Ag. 553.—This form is used often by Aesch., once by Soph., never by Eur.; and, though not rare in Com., seems not to occur in Prose.

αὐτ-εθελεί, Adv. of one's own accord, spontaneously, Inscr. Att. in Böckh's P. E. of Athens.
 αὐτεῖ, Adv., Dor. for αὐτοῦ, Apollon. de Constr. 335, Greg. Cor. 351.
 αὐτ-εκδίκητος, on, self-vindicated, Theod. Stud.
 αὐτ-έκμαγμα, τό, one's very image, Ar. Thesm. 514.
 αὐτ-έλεγκτος, on, self-convicted, Athanas.
 αὐτ-εναντίος, on, self-contradictory, Byz.
 αὐτ-ενέργητος, on, or αὐτοεν-, self-moving or working, Byz.
 αὐτ-ενιαυτός, on, of this year, this year's, Geop. 2. 21, 10.
 αὐτεξουσία, ἡ, absolute power, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 59.
 αὐτ-εξουσιος, on, in one's own power, free, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 62; of captives, freed unconditionally, Diod. 14. 105:—τὸ αὐτ. free power, Babr. 49.
 Adv. -ως, Joseph. B. J. 5. 13, 5.
 αὐτ-εξουσιότης, ητος, ἡ, independent power, Joseph. Macc. 3, Eccl.
 αὐτ-επάγγελτος, on, offering of oneself, of oneself, of free will, Lat. sponte, αὐτ. ἠθέλησε συμβαλεῖσθαι χρήματα Hdt. 7. 29; αὐτ. ὑποστήναι Eur. H. F. 706; παρῆναι, χωρεῖν Thuc. 1. 33., 4. 120; βοθηεῖν Isocr. 7 C; παραχωρῆσαι Dem. 247. 25. Adv. -τως, Philo 2. 173.
 αὐτ-επαίνετος, on, self-praised or praising, Clem. Rom. 30.
 αὐτ-επιβουλος, on, plotting against oneself, Aesop. in Notices et Extraits 2. 699.
 αὐτ-επίσκοπος, ὁ, an eye-witness, Cyrill.
 αὐτ-επίσπατος, on, drawn on oneself, self-incurred, Hesych.
 αὐτ-επίστατω, to stand oneself over or on a thing, and Subst. -στασία, ἡ, the doing this, Schol. Theocr.
 αὐτ- or αὐτο-επιστήμη, ἡ, absolute science, Procl., Plotin.
 αὐτ-επιτάκτης, on, ὁ, one who rules absolutely, Plat. Polit. 260 E.
 αὐτεπιτακτικός, ἡ, on, belonging to absolute power: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of ruling monarchically, Plat. Polit. 260 E, etc.
 αὐτ-επίτακτος, on, self-bidden, spontaneous, Poll. 1. 156, Synes. 148 D.
 αὐτ-επώνυμος, on, of the very same surname with, τινος Eur. Phoen. 709.
 αὐτ-ερίτης, on, ὁ, one who roars himself, i. e. roarer and soldier at once, Thuc. 1. 10., 3. 18., 6. 91; cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 373.
 αὐτ-έρως, ὁ, love itself, very love, Theod. Prodr.
 αὐτέρω [ῶ], used by Hom. only in 3 pers. impf., and in Att. Poets (never in Soph.) only in pres. and impf.: ἤθησα Nonn. D. 11. 185, Epigr. Gr. 995. 7, cf. ἐπαυτέρω: (αὐτὸν to cry). To cry, shout, μακρὸν αὐτεῖ Il. 20. 50; καὶ μέγ' αὐτεῖ 21. 582; κληδὼν αὐτεῖ Aesch. Ag. 927:—c. acc. cogn., βοᾶν αὐτῶ Eur. Hec. 1002; τοιαῦτ' αὐτεῖ Aesch. Theb. 284; αὐτεῖ δ' ὄρ' Id. Pers. 1059; τί τιμι Eur. El. 757, etc. 2. c. acc. pers. to call to, αὐτεῖ πάντας ἀρίστους Il. 11. 258, Eur. Hipp. 168; τί Ζῆν' αὐτεῖς; why call on Zeus? Ar. Lys. 717:—c. acc. pers. et inf., Eur. Rhos. 668. 3. of things, v. sub αὐτός.
 αὐτή [ῆ], ἡ: (αὐτὰ to cry):—a cry, shout, esp. battle-shout, war-cry, αὐτὴ δ' οὐρανὸν ἔκιν Il. 2. 153, etc.; Hom. is fond of joining αὐτὴ τε πτόλεμος τε Il. 6. 328, etc.; so, κίνδυνος ὀφείας αὐτὰς Pind. N. 9. 83; cf. βοή: generally, γλώσσης αὐτῇ Φωκίδος Aesch. Cho. 564:—of the sound of the trumpet, Id. Pers. 395:—of the creaking of the axle, Parmen. 8 Mullach and Karst. (Written αὐτὰ in a Corc. Inscr., Epigr. Gr. 180. 3.)
 αὐτήκοος, on, (ἀκούω) one who has himself heard, an ear-witness, αὐτ. τινος γενέσθαι Thuc. 1. 133, Plat. Legg. 658 C.
 αὐτ-ήμερα, Adv., = αὐθημερόν, on the self-same day, Il. 1. 81, etc.
 αὐτ-ήμερόν, Ion. for αὐθημερόν, v. sub αὐθημερος.
 αὐτ-γενής, ἑς, Ion. for αὐθιγενής.
 αὐτῖκά [ῖ], Adv. (αὐτός) forthwith, at once, in a moment, which notion is strengthened by Hom. in αὐτίκα νῦν, μάλ' αὐτίκα, on the spot, Od. 10. 111, etc.; c. partic., αὐτίκ' ἰόντι immediately on his going, 2. 367; on, in Prose, αὐτίκα γενόμενος as soon as born, Hdt. 2. 146; αὐτ. μάλα Id. 7. 103, Plat. Prot. 318 B; αὐτίκα δὴ μάλα presently (at the end of a sentence), Dem. 521. 7., 522. 14, etc. 2. now, for the moment, straightway, αὐτίκα καὶ μετέπειτα Od. 14. 403; ὁ μὲν αὐτίχ', ὁ δ' ἔπειτα Aesch. Cho. 1020; ἡδὺ μὲν γὰρ αὐτίκα . . ἐν δὲ χρόνῳ κτλ. Eur. Andr. 780; so Thuc. opposes τὸ αὐτίκα and τὸ μέλλον, 1. 36, cf. 2. 41:—with a Subst., τὴν μὲν αὐτίχ' ἡμέραν Soph. O. C. 433; ὁ αὐτίκα φόβος momentary fear, Thuc. 4. 108, cf. 1. 41, 124, Dem. 346. 10. 3. also in a slightly future sense, immediately, presently, Lat. mox, Soph. Ph. 14. 1001, Ar. Pl. 347, etc.; opp. to νῦν, Plat. Gorg. 495 C, Rep. 420 C; ἐμπέπτικεν εἰς λόγους, οὐδ' αὐτίκα μάλλον . . ἀρμυρεὶ λέγειν Dem. 240. 2. 4. αὐτίκα τε . . καὶ . . like ἅμα τε . . καὶ . . as soon as, Lat. simul ac, Hdt. II. for example, to begin with, αὐτίκα γὰρ ἀρχεῖ διὰ τίν' ὁ Ζεύς; Ar. Pl. 130, cf. Av. 166, 573, Plat. Prot. 359 D, Rep. 340 D, etc.; αὐτίκα δὴ μάλα for example now, Dem. 778. 25:—this usage is only Att.: v. Koen Greg. p. 416, Ruhnk. Tim. p. 56, and cf. εὐθύς.
 III. = αὐθις, Arat. 880, 1076. (Buttm. Lexil. s. v. εὐθε Fίξ, correspondent to the Lat. vice, vices:—but v. Hartung Partik. I. 157.)
 αὐτίς, Ion. and Dor. for αὐθις, q. v.
 αὐτίτης [ῖ], on, ὁ, (αὐτός) by oneself, alone, Arist. ap. Dem. Phal. 144. II. as Subst., αὐτίτης (sc. οἶνος), ὁ, home-made wine, Teleclid. Ἀμφ. 9, Polyzel. Δημ. 2, Hipp. 492. 4.
 αὐτμή, ἡ, (ἀπμι) breath, εἰσὸς αὐτμή ἐν στήθεσσι μένη Il. 9. 605 (609), etc.; τεῖρε δ' αὐτμή Ἥφαιστοιο the fiery breath of Hephaistos, Il. 21. 366; ὅσσον πυρὸς ἔκετ' αὐτμή Od. 16. 290; (hence absol. for heat, q. 389); in pl., περισχίζοντο δ' αὐτμὰι Ἥφαιστου Q. Sm. 13. 329:—of bellows, εὐπρηστον αὐτμήν ἐξανέισαι Il. 18. 471; ἀνέμων ἀμέγαρτον αὐτμήν Od. 11. 400. 2. scent, odour, fragrance, με κνίσας ἀμφόλυθεν ἡδὺς αὐτμή 12. 369, cf. Il. 14. 174; θήρεος αὐτμή the scent of game, Opp. C. 1. 467.
 αὐτμήν, ἑνός, ὁ, = αὐτμή, χέ' αὐτμήνα Il. 23. 765; ἀνέμων ἐπ' αὐτμήνα χεύειν Od. 3. 289.

αὐτο-αγαθόν, τό, the ideal good, the Form of good, Arist. Metaph. 2. 2, 2:—the masc. Adj., in Eccl. Hence Subst. -αγαθότης, ητος, ἡ, absolute goodness, Eccl.
 αὐτο-αγάπη, ἡ, love itself, very love, Eccl.
 αὐτο-άγγελτος, on, = αὐτάγγελτος, Jo. Chrys.
 αὐτο-αγιασμός, ὁ, very sanctification, Athanas.:—also αὐτο-αγιότης, ητος, ἡ, Dion. Ar.: -άγιος, on, Basil.
 αὐτο-αδάμας, ατος, ὁ, very adamant, Jo. Chrys.
 αὐτο-αἶρη, ἑρος, ὁ, air by itself, Herm. in Stob. 137. 36.
 αὐτο-αθανασία, ἡ, Jo. Chrys.: -αἰδιος, on, and -αίσθησις, ἡ, Epiphani.; -αἰών, ὁ, Dion. Ar.; the ideal or Form of each of these things.
 αὐτο-αλήθεια, ἡ, truth itself, the Form of truth, Origen., etc.: also -αληθής, ἑς, Athanas.; Adv. -θῶς, in very truth, v. l. Arist. Top. 8. 11, 14.
 αὐτο-ἄλφα, -βῆτα, τό, the very ἄλφα, βῆτα, Arist. Metaph. 12. 10, 6 (al. division).
 αὐτο-ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, the ideal man, the Form of man, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 6, 5. II. a very man, of a statue, Luc. Philops. 18.
 αὐτο-απειρία, ἡ, v. s. αὐτῆ:—Adj. -ος, on, Plotin. 2. 4, 7.
 αὐτο-απολύτρωσις, ἡ, Origen.: -ορετή, ἡ, Epiphani.: -αρχή, ἡ, Julian. 455 B: the ideal, abstract of these things.
 αὐτο-βασιλεία, ἡ, the ideal of βασιλεία, Origen.:—so, -βασιλεύς, ὁ, a very king, Jo. Chrys.
 αὐτο-βαφής, ἑς, self-dipped, Nonn. D. 30. 123:—also -βαπτος, on, Manass.
 αὐτο-βητα, τό, v. sub αὐτῷ-αλφα.
 αὐτο-βλάβη, ἡ, very mischief, Schol. Soph. El. 301: αὐτο-βλάβης, ἑς, self-harming, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 917.
 αὐτο-βοᾶ, to bear testimony of oneself, A. B. 465.
 αὐτο-βοεῖ, Adv. by a mere shout, at the first shout, αὐτ. ἐλεῖν to take without a blow, Thuc. 2. 81., 3. 113., 8. 62, etc.
 αὐτο-βοηθῶ, and -βοηθός, ὄν, = αὐταρκῶς, -κής, Byz.
 αὐτο-βόητος, on, self-sounding, ὄργανον Nonn. D. 1. 432.
 αὐτο-βορέας, on, ὁ, Boreas bodily, Luc. Tim. 54.
 αὐτο-βούλησις, εως, ἡ, the abstract will, v. l. Arist. Top. 6. 8, 7:—also αὐτο-βουλή, ἡ, Epiphani.
 αὐτο-βουλητος, on, Irenae.: Adv. -τως, Hesych.:—and -βουλος, on, Aesch. Theb. 1053, self-willing, self-purposing.
 αὐτό-γάμος, on, willingly mated, Nonn. D. 40. 405.
 αὐτο-γένενα, ἡ, a very hell, Jo. Chrys.
 αὐτο-γένεθλος, on, = sq., Orph. Fr. 38.
 αὐτο-γενής, ἑς, self-produced, δαίμων Stob. Eccl. 1. 972: natural, αἰδώς Christod. Ephr. 339. II. sprung from the same stock, kindred, Aesch. Supp. 9, as Bamberger for αὐτογέννητον; v. φυζάνωρ.
 αὐτο-γέννητος, on, = αὐτογενής: αὐτογέννητα κοιμήματα μητρός a mother's intercourse with her own child, Soph. Ant. 864 (Codd. αὐτο-γέννητ).—Also αὐτογενήτωρ, opos, ὁ, the father himself, Origen.
 αὐτο-γῆ, ἡ, earth by itself, Herm. ap. Stob. 137. 36.
 αὐτο-γλύφος, on, self-engraved, λιθος Pseudo-Plut. 2. 1156 B.
 αὐτο-γλώχιν, ὁ, ἡ, together with the point, οἰστός Heliod. 9. 19.
 αὐτογνωμονέω, to act of one's own judgment, Xen. Hell. 7. 3, 6.
 αὐτο-γνώμων, on, gen. onos, on one's own judgment, at one's own discretion, κρίνειν αὐτ., opp. to κατὰ γράμματα, Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 23; αὐτ. ἀρχεῖν to rule absolutely, lb. 2. 10, 11. Adv. -όνως, Plut. Demetr. 6.—Hence Subst. -οσύνη, ἡ, Zonar.
 αὐτο-γνωσις, ἡ, absolute knowledge, Walz Rhett. 3. 476:—so, αὐτο-γνωσις, ἡ, Olympiod.
 αὐτό-γνωτος, on, self-determined, self-willed, ὁρή Soph. Ant. 875.
 αὐτο-γόνος, on, self-produced, Nonn. D. 8. 103. II. act. self-producing, breeding alone, lb. 9. 229.
 αὐτο-γραμμή, ἡ, the ideal line, Arist. Metaph. 6. 11, 6.
 αὐτό-γρύφος, on, written with one's own hand, ἐπιστολάς Dion. H. 5. 7, Plut. Ser. 27: τὸ αὐτόγραφον one's own writing, the original, Plut. 2. 1115 C.
 αὐτό-γυος, on:—ἀροτρον αὐτ. a plough whose γύης is of one piece with the ἔλμα and ἰστροβόεν, not fitted together (πηκτόν), Hes. Op. 431, Ap. Rh. 3. 232, 1285.
 αὐτο-δαής, ἑς, self-taught, ἀπερὰ Diagor. in Bgk.'s Lyr. p. 846: unpremeditated, ὀρχήματα Soph. Aj. 700.
 αὐτο-δαίκτης, on, self-slain or mutually slain, Aesch. Theb. 735, Opp. H. 2. 349.
 αὐτό-δαυτος, on, of a guest, bringing his own share to a feast, Lyc. 480.
 αὐτ-οδάξ, Adv. with the very teeth, γυναῖκες αὐτοδάξ ὠργισμέναι women angered even to biting, Ar. Lys. 687; τὸν αὐτοδάξ τρόπον your ferocious temper, Id. Pax 607.
 αὐτό-δειπνος, on, finding one's own meals, Hesych.; cf. αὐτόσιτος.
 αὐτό-δεκα, just ten, Thuc. 5. 20:—αὐτο-δεκάς, ἀδος, ἡ, the number ten itself, Plotin. 6. 6, 14.
 αὐτό-δερμος, on, skin, bark and all, Hesych.
 αὐτο-δεσποτής, on, ὁ, an absolute master, Nicet. Eug.:—hence -ποτεία, ἡ, Procl.
 αὐτο-δεσποτος, on, at one's own will, free, Hierocl. 242: absolute master, παθὼν Joseph. Macc. 2. 13.
 αὐτό-δετος, on, self-bound, Opp. C. 2. 376.
 αὐτό-δηλος, on, self-evident, Aesch. Theb. 848; and so Dind Ar. Vesp. 463.
 αὐτο-δημιούργητος, on, self-made, i. e. in the natural state, Hesych.
 αὐτο-διᾶκονια, ἡ, self-service, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 18 B:—the Verb -κόνω, Eust. 732. 65.
 αὐτο-διάκονος [α], on, serving oneself, Strabo 783; βίος Clem. Al. 157.
 αὐτο-διδάκτος, on, self-taught, Od. 22. 347; αὐτ. ἐσῶθεν θυμός Aesch.

Ag. 991; φιλοσοφία Dion. H. 5. 12. Adv. —τως, *instinctively*, Clem. Al. 279.

αὐτο-διδάσκειν, Pass. *to be self-taught*, ἐπὶ τῆς φύσεως Synes. 126 C. αὐτο-διήγητος, *on, narrated in the first person*, opp. to dialogue, Diog. L. 9. 111; αὐτο-διηγούμενος, *on, narrating* . . , lb. αὐτο-δικαίον, τό, *abstract right*, Aristid. 2. 182: —δικαιοσύνη, ἡ, *very righteousness*, Origen., etc.

αὐτοδικέω, *to be autodikos*, Dinarch. ap. Harpocr., Poll. 8. 24. αὐτό-δικος, *on, with independent jurisdiction, with one's own law-courts*, Thuc. 5. 18, Joseph. A. J. 19. 2, 2.

αὐτόδιον, Adv. *straightway*, only in Od. 8. 449. (It seems to be lengthd. from αὐτός, as μαψίδιος from μάψ, μινυνθάδιος from μινυνθα.) αὐτο-διπλάσιον, τό, *the ideal double, its Form*, Arist. Metaph. 1. 9, 6.

αὐτό-δοξα, ἡ, *opinion in the abstract*, Arist. Top. 8. 11, 14. II. *very, absolute glory*, of the Godhead, Eccl.: — αὐτοδοξάζομαι, Pass., of God, *to be glorified, glorious in Himself*, Epiphan.

αὐτό-δορος, *on, hide and all*, Plut. 2. 694 B. αὐτό-δρομος, *on, running or moving of itself*, Galen.

αὐτο-δύας, ἄδος, ἡ, *the ideal number two*, Byz. αὐτο-δύναμις, εὐς, ἡ, *very, absolute might, omnipotence*, Athanas., etc.

αὐτο-δύναμις, ἡ, *on, powerful of itself*, Greg. Naz.: also —δύνατος, *on*, Theoph. Simoc.

αὐτο-εἰδής, ἐς, *like itself, uniform*, M. Anton. 11. 12: but prob. αὐγο-εἰδής should be read.

αὐτοεῖναι, τό, (εἰμί) *self-existence*, of the Deity, Eccl. αὐτο-εἰρήνη, ἡ, *very peace*, Eccl.

αὐτο-έκαστος, *on*, = αὐθέκαστος, Arist. Top. 8. 11, 14: τὸ αὐτ. *the idea of each object*, Id. Eth. N. 1. 6, 5.

αὐτο-εκουσίως, Adv. *of one's own accord, voluntarily*, Byz. αὐτο-έκτύπος, *on, self-lengthened*, Eust. 943. 59.

αὐτο-έλικτος, *on, naturally curling*, of hair, Christod. Ecphr. 269: *returning into itself*, κύκλος Nonn. D. 33. 272, etc.

αὐτο-έν, τό, *abstract or ideal unity*, Procl.: — αὐτο-ενάς, ἄδος, ἡ, *the abstract unit*, Procl.

αὐτο-εννέας, ἡ, *the ideal number nine*, Schol. Arist. αὐτοενεῖ, Adv. *with one's own hand*, Dio C. 58. 24: v. l. αὐτοεντία.

αὐτο-έντης, *on*, ὁ, in Soph. for αὐθέντης, *a murderer*, O. T. 107, El. 272: cf. Lob. Phryn. 120.

αὐτο-έπαινος, *on, praising oneself*, τὸ αὐτ. Schol. Hom. αὐτο-ἐπιθύμια, ἡ, *the Form of Desire*, v. l. Arist. Top. 6. 8, 7.

αὐτοετεί, Adv. of sq., Theocr. 28. 13 (Bgg. αὐτοενεῖ, from ἐνος), Theophr. C. P. 3. 12, 1.

αὐτοετής, ἐς, (έτος) *in or of the same year*, Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 10: αὐτ. αὐαίνονται Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 1. Adv. αὐτόετες, *in the same year*, within the year, Od. 3. 322, Dio C. 36. 20.

αὐτο-ζήμιος, *on, self-punished*, Hesych. αὐτο-ζήτητος, *on, self-sought*, i. e. *unsought*, E. M. 173. 13: cf. αὐτο-βόητος.

αὐτό-ζυμος, *on, self-leavened*, i. e. prob. *unleavened*, ἀπροι Ermerinus Anecd. Med. p. 275.

αὐτο-ζωή, ἡ, *undervived existence*, of the Deity, Athanas., etc. αὐτό-ζωον, τό, *an animal in the abstract*, Arist. Top. 5. 7, 7.

αὐτό-ζωος, *on*, or αὐτόζωος, ἄν, *self-existent*, Procl. αὐτό-ηδον, τό, *pleasure in the abstract*, v. l. Arist. Top. 6. 8, 7.

Αὐτο-ἑαῖς, ἡ, *Thais herself*, Luc. Praec. Rhet. 12. αὐτο-θάναντος [α], *on, dying by one's own hand*, Plut. 2. 293 E. αὐτόθε, v. αὐτόθεν.

αὐτοθελεῖ, Adv. of sq., *voluntarily*, Anth. P. 7. 470: v. sub αὐτεθελεῖ. αὐτοθελής, ἐς, *of one's own will*, Anth. P. 9. 79. Adv. —λως, Byz.

αὐτο-θέλητος, *on, of free will, spontaneous*, Byz. Adv. —τως, Inscr. αὐτο-θέμελος, *on, self-founded*, Nonn. Jo. 14. v. 23.

αὐτόθεν, before a conson. sometimes αὐτόθε (Theocr. 5. 60): Adv. (αὐτοῦ): — of Place, ἐξ αὐτοῦ τοῦ τόπου, like Lat. *illinc*, *indidem*, *from the very spot*, Hom. and Att., but very rare in Trag., v. infr.; often with a Prep., αὐτ. ἐξ ἔδρης straight from his seat, without rising, Il. 19. 77: αὐτ. ἐξ ἑρέων Od. 13. 56, cf. 21. 420: αὐτ. ἐκ Σαλαμῖνος Hdt. 8. 64: ἐκ τοῦ Ἀργεῖος αὐτ. Thuc. 5. 83: Ἀργεῖος ἐξ ἱεροῦ αὐτ. Theocr. 25. 170: οὐδ' αὐτόθεν μοι χαίρει from where you stand, not coming nearer, Soph. O. C. 1137: τῶν μὲν αὐτόθεν, τὰν δὲ ἀπὸ Σπρῦμονος some from the country itself, others . . , Hdt. 1. 64: αὐτ. βιοτεύειν to find a living from the place, Thuc. 1. 11, cf. Xen. Ages. 1, 28: — of αὐτ. the natives, Thuc. 2. 25, 6. 21, cf. 4. 129: χρεῖσθαι αὐτ. καθάρος from its native mine, Polyb. 34. 10, 12: ἐνθενδ' αὐτόθεν Ar. Ach. 116.

2. from oneself, of one's own accord, spontaneously, Dem. 1215. fin. II. of Time, as we say on the spot, i. e. at once, immediately, Lat. *illico*, Il. 20. 120, Aesch. Supp. 101, Hdt. 8. 64: δηλὸς ἐστιν αὐτ. Ar. Eq. 330, cf. Eccl. 246: λέγετε αὐτόθεν Plat. Gorg. 470 E, Symp. 213 A: — once for all, Thuc. 1. 141.

III. merely, only, τὸ μὲν ἔρκεται αὐτόθεν . . , τὸ δὲ πληγῇ Plat. Soph. 220 B.

αὐτό-θεος, ὁ, *Very God*, Ens.: —θεότης, ἡ, *Very Godhead*, Epiphan. αὐτό-θερμος, *on, warm in itself*, Olympiod.: —θερμότης, ἡ, Basil.

αὐτό-θετος, *on, self-placed*, A. B. 848. αὐτό-θηκτος, *on, self-sharpened*, an epithet of cold-forged iron, Aesch. Fr. 371.

αὐτο-θήρευτος, *on, self-caught or taken*, = αὐτάγρετος, Schol. Opp. αὐτο-θήριον, τό, *a very beast*, Jo. Chrys.

αὐτόθι, Adv. for αὐτοῦ, = ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ τόπῳ, *on the spot, here or there*: αὐτόθ' ἔασαν κείσθαι Il. 5. 847, etc.: παρ' αὐτόθι (nisi leg. αὐτόθι) 23. 147: also in Hdt. 1. 93.: 2. 44, 56, al.; freq. in Att., even Com. and Prose, Ar. Eq. 119, Phoccr. Kpan. 2, Plat. Prot. 314 B, al.

αὐτό-θρονος, *on, self-spoken*, Nonn. Jo. 5. 124. αὐτο-ἵππος, ὁ, *the ideal horse, the Form of horse*, Arist. Metaph. 6. 16, 6.

αὐτό-ἴσος, *on, ideally equal*, Arist. Fr. 182 (p. 1509 a. 19). αὐτο-ισότης, ἡ, *abstract equality*, Dion. Areop.

αὐτο-ισχύς, ὅς, ἡ, *very strength*, Eccl. αὐτο-κάβδαλος, *on, wrought or done carelessly, slovenly, random*, both of persons and things, Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 11: περὶ εὐόγων αὐτοκαβάδ-λως λέγειν to speak at random on important matters, lb. 3. 7, 2: αὐτ. σκάφος a bark built off-hand, Lyc. 745.

II. Αὐτοκαβάδαι were a sort of buffoons or buffo-actors, who spoke off-hand, Semus ap. Ath. 622 B, cf. Eupol. Map. 16, Luc. Lexiph. 10. (The origin of κάβδαλον is unknown, v. Lob. Pathol. 94.)

αὐτο-κάθαρσις, εὐς, ἡ, *very or absolute purification*, Greg. Naz. αὐτο-κάκία, ἡ, *very, absolute evil*, Eust. Opusc. 123. 31.

αὐτό-κάκος, *on, evil in oneself or itself*, A. B. 8. 2. evil to one-*self*, a self-tormentor, Theopomp. Com. 989. 4.

αὐτο-καλλονή, ἡ, and —καλλος, τό, *ideal, absolute beauty*, Procl.: —καλλοποιός, ὁ, *self giving beauty*, Dion. Areop.

αὐτό-καλόν, τό, *the ideal καλόν, the Form of καλόν*, Aristid. 2. 182. αὐτό-καρνος, *on*, in Hesych. = αὐτοζήμιος.

αὐτό-καρπος, *on, self-fructifying*, A. B. 464. αὐτο-κασιγνήτη, ἡ, *an own sister*, Od. 10. 137, Eur. Phoen. 136, etc.

αὐτο-κασίγνητος, ὁ, *an own brother*, Il. 2. 706, al. αὐτο-κατάθετος, *on, self-confessed*, Theoph. Simoc.

αὐτο-κατάκριτος, *on, self-condemned*, Ep. Tit. 3. 11, Eccl. αὐτο-κατασκευάστος, *on, self-made, natural*, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 298, 301.

αὐτο-κατήγορος, *on, self-accusing*, Byz. αὐτό-καυστος, *on, self-burnt*, Theod. Prod.

αὐτο-κίλευθος, *on, going one's own road*, Tryph. 314, Anth. P. 9. 362. αὐτο-κέλευστος, *on, self-bidden*, i. e. *unbidden*, of one's own accord, Xen. An. 3. 4, 5, Dion. H. 8. 66, Anth. P. 5. 22. Adv. —τως, Eccl.: but also —τί, Philo p. 19, Mai.

αὐτο-κελής, ἐς, = foreg., Hdt. 9. 5.

αὐτόκερας, (κεράννυμι) *self-mixed*, Poll. 6. 24: used as Adv. acc. to Phryn. in A. B. 3: v. Lob. Paral. p. 223.

αὐτο-κέραστος, *self-mixed*, i. e. *unmixed*, properly of light wines that need no water, A. B. 3: metaph. *with absolute power*, Or. Sib. S. 135.

αὐτο-κέφαλος, *on*, in Eccl., used of certain bishops (e. g. of Cyprus) who were independent of patriarchal jurisdiction.

αὐτο-κήρυξ, ὅς, ὁ, *self-heralded*, A. B. 5.

αὐτο-κίνηω, to have the principle of motion in oneself, Procl.: — also —κινήζω A. B. 1348.

αὐτο-κίνησις [ι], εὐς, ἡ, *voluntary motion*, v. l. Arist. Phys. 8. 9, 10: — also —νησία, ἡ, Procl.

αὐτο-κίνητος [ι], *on, self-moved*, Arist. Phys. 8. 5, 21, Plut., etc. Adv. —τως, Eccl.: — Also —ητικός, ἡ, ὄν, Dion. Areop.

αὐτό-κλάδος, *on, branches and all*, Luc. V. H. 1. 40.

αὐτό-κλητος, *on, self-called*, i. e. *uncalled, unbidden*, Aesch. Eum. 170, Soph. Tr. 392, Ep. Plat. 331 B. Adv. —τως, Cyrill.

αὐτο-κμης, ἡ, ὅς, (κῆμνυ) = αὐτοπόνητος, Opp. H. 1. 718.

αὐτό-κομος, *on, with natural hair, shaggy*, λοφία Ar. Ran. 822. II. *hair or leaves on and all*, Luc. V. H. 1. 40.

αὐτό-κράνιος, *on, self-accomplishing*, λόγος Aesch. (Fr. 429) ap. A. B. 467.

II. Pass. *self-accomplished, self-evident*, Hesych., E. M. αὐτό-κρας, = αὐτοκράστος, Poll. 6. 24.

αὐτοκράτεια, ἡ, *absolute power, autocracy*, Def. Plat. 412 D. αὐτοκράτειρα, ἡ, fem. of αὐτοκράτωρ, Orph. H. 69. 8.

αὐτο-κράτης, ἐς, *ruling by oneself, absolute, autocratic*, νοῦς Anaxag. 8 (cf. αὐτοκράτωρ 3): τύχη Hipp. 423. 5: φῆναι Eur. Andr. 483: ἀπει-θης τε καὶ αὐτ. Plat. Tim. 91 B: — τὸ αὐτ. autocracy, free will, Plut. 2. 1026 C. Hence Verb —κρατέω, to be αὐτοκράτης, Eust. Opusc. 202. 48: — also —κρατητικός, ἡ, ὄν, Dion. Areop.

αὐτοκράτορεύω, to be or become αὐτοκράτωρ, Dio C. 69. 4: — also —ρέω, Byz.

αὐτοκράτορεια, ἡ, *absolute sway or sovereignty*, Dio C. 67. 12: in Byz., ἡ σὴ Αὐτ. your Majesty.

αὐτοκράτορικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the Emperor, Dion. H. 8. 59. 2. free, of free will, Clem. Al. 434. Adv. —κῶς, despotically, Plut. Ant. 15.

αὐτοκράτορίς, ἡ, *the residence of an absolute sovereign*, Joseph. A. J. 18. 2, 1: αὐτοκρατορίσσις, ἡ, *an empress*, Byz.: αὐτοκρατορόθεν, Adv. from the emperor, Byz.

αὐτό-κράτος, *on*, = αὐτοκράστος, Ath. 32 E, A. B. 18.

αὐτο-κράτωρ, ὁ, ἡ, (κράτρεω) *one's own master*, and so, I. of persons or states, free and independent, Lat. *sui juris*, Thuc. 4. 63: of a youth that has come of age, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 21. 2. of ambassadors and commissioners, possessing full powers, plenipotentiary, αὐτοκράτορά τινα ἐλέσθαι Ar. Pax 359, πρέσβεις Id. Av. 1595, cf. Lysias 130. 29: ξυγγραφείς Thuc. 8. 67: so, αὐτ. Βουλή Andoc. 3. 13, cf. Herm. Phil. Ant. 5. 125. 10: ἀποδίδει ἀνδρας ἀρχὴν αὐτοκράτορας, opp. to a reference to the assembly, Thuc. 5. 27. 3. of rulers, absolute, arbitrary, στρατηγοί Id. 6. 72: ἀρχοντες Xen. An. 6. 1, 21: ἀνυπεύθυνος καὶ αὐτ. ἀρχὴν Plat. Legg. 875 B: τὸ πᾶν αὐτ. διαθεῖναι to manage all at their pleasure, Thuc. 1. 126, cf. Plat. Polit. 299 C: ἤρχε τῶν ἀκολου-θούτων αὐτοκράτωρ ὢν, of Philip, Dem. 305. 26: μόναρχος Arist. Pol. 4. 10, 2: whence στρατηγία τις αὐτοκράτωρ should be restored (for αὐτοκράτορην) in 3. 14, 4: νοῦς αὐτ. (cf. αὐτοκρατής) Anaxag. ap. Plat. Crat. 413 C: — hence used to translate the Roman Dictator, Polyb. 3. 86, 7, etc.: and in later times, the Emperor, Plat. Galb. 1, etc. 4. αὐτ. λογισμὸς peremptory reasoning, Thuc. 4. 1088.

II. c. gen. complete master of . . , ἐαυτοῦ, τῆς τύχης Id. 3. 62., 4. 64: τῆς αὐτοῦ πορείας

Plat. Polit. 274 A; τῆς ἐπιπορίας αὐτ. quite at liberty to swear falsely, Dem. 215. 2:—c. inf., αὐτ. κολάσαι having full power to punish, Id. 1372. 14. αὐτοκρηής, ἐς, = αὐτοκράστος, Nic. Al. 163. αὐτοκρίτος, ὄν, (κρίνω) self-condemned, Artemid. 4. 72. αὐτοκρίτος, ὄν, acquired or possessed by oneself, χωρίον C. I. 2448. II. 1. αὐτοκρίτος, ὄν, (κρίω) self-produced, i. e. made by nature, natural, αὐτοκρίτ' ἄντρα Aesch. Pr. 301; αὐτ. δόμους Soph. Fr. 306. αὐτοκτονέω, to slay one another, restored in Soph. Ant. 56, for the f. I. αὐτοκτονέετε, Lob. Phryn. 623. αὐτοκτόνος, ὄν, self-slaying; Adv. -ως, with one's own hand, Aesch. Ag. 1635:—so χεῖρ αὐτ., of Medea, who slew her own children, Eur. Med. 1254. 2. slaying one another, χέρες Aesch. Theb. 805; θάνατος αὐτ. mutual death by each other's hand, Ib. 681, cf. -ως 734; δῶρα αὐτ. Anth. P. 7. 152. αὐτοκυβερνήτης, ὄν, one who steers himself, Anth. P. 9. 438. αὐτοκύκλος, ὄν, the ideal circle, the Form of circle, Themist. 165 A, cf. Ep. Plat. 342 C. αὐτοκύλιστος [ῶ], ὄν, self-rolled or moved, Opp. H. 2. 604, Nonn. D. 2. 434. αὐτοκύριος, ὄν, very Lord, Greg. Naz. αὐτόκυλος, v. sub αὐτόκυλος. αὐτόκωπος, ὄν, together with the hill, βέλη αὐτ., i. e. swords, Aesch. Cho. 163; cf. πρόκωπος:—in Hesych. also -λαβος, ὄν. αὐτολάλητης, ὄν, one who talks to himself, Timon ap. Diog. L. 9. 69. αὐτο-λεξέι, Adv. with the very words, in express words, Clem. Al. 804:—so Adv. -λεκτος, ὄν, in the exact words, Eccl. Adv. -τως, Eccl. αὐτολήκυθος, ὄν, one who through poverty or avarice carries his own oil-flask, one who has no slave to do so: hence, wretchedly poor, Antiph. 'Αδ. 1, Dem. 1261. 17, Menand. Δακτ. 4. II. a flatterer, parasite, Luc. Lexiph. 10, Plut. 2. 50 C, ubi v. Wyttenb. αὐτολίθιος, ὄν, all of a stone, stony-hearted, Jo. Chrys. αὐτολίθος, made of a single stone, Soph. (Fr. 133) ap. Poll. 10. 120, acc. to a doubtful conj. of Hemsterh. for αὐτοχέλεισι. 2. a very stone, Jo. Chrys. αὐτολόγος, ὄν, the very Word of God, Origen. αὐτολόγευτος, ὄν, self-engendered, Nonn. D. 4. 427, Or. Sib. 1. 20. αὐτολύρῳ ὄν, an ass that plays the lyre to himself, proverb in Luc. D. Meret. 14. 4. αὐτολύσις, εὖς, ἡ, a couple or leash for hounds, Hesych.: hence in Opp. C. 4. 357, for αὐτόλυγοι κύνες, Schneid. restores αὐτόλυτοι κ., dogs in couples. αὐτομάθεια, ἡ, a self-teaching or learning, Plut. 2. 973 E:—also -μαθία, dub. in Philo 1. 552. αὐτομάθης, ἐς, having learnt of oneself, self-taught, Plut. 2. 992 A; τινος in a thing, Anth. P. 6. 218. Adv. -θῶς, Philostr. 498. αὐτομακαριότης, ητος, ἡ, blessedness itself, Jo. Chrys. αὐτομανία, ἡ, madness itself, mere madness, Jo. Chrys. αὐτομαρτύρεω, in Diog. L. 9. 110, should be αὐτῷ μαρτ-. αὐτομαρτύς, ὄν, ὁ, ἡ, oneself the witness, i. e. an eyewitness, Aesch. Ag. 989, Cyrill. αὐτοματεῖ or -τί, Adv. of -ματος, Nonn. D. 4. 153, Jo. Chrys. Αὐτοματία, ἡ, the goddess of chance, Plut. 2. 816 D, 2. 542 E. αὐτοματίω, ἑαυτ. ἰσῶ, to act of oneself, act off-hand or unadvisedly, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5. 21: to introduce the agency of chance, of Anaxagoras, Simplic. ad Arist. Phys. p. 73. 2. of things, to happen of themselves, casually, Hipp. 402. 36; φήμη Diod. 16. 92. 3. of natural agencies, to act spontaneously, ὥστε αὐτοματιζούσης τῆς φύσεως Arist. G. A. 1. 1. 11. αὐτοματισμός, ὄν, that which happens of itself, a chance, Hipp. 406, Dion. H. 1. 4. αὐτοματιστής, ὄν, ὁ, one who refers all things to chance, an Epicurean, Byz. αὐτοματοποιός, ὄν, an automaton-maker: ἡ -ποιητική, or more correctly -ποιική, (sc. τέχνη) his art; τὰ αὐτ. a treatise thereupon; v. Hero in Math. Vett. p. 243. αὐτόματος, ὄν, Hom. and Att.; ὄν, ὄν Hes. Op. 103, Arist. G. A. 3. 11, 14, H. A. 10. 6, 43. 1. of persons, acting of one's own will, of oneself, αὐτόματος δέ οἱ ἦλθε Il. 2. 408; αὐτ. φοιτῶσι Hes. Op. 103; αὐτ. ἔκειν Ar. Pl. 1190, Thuc. 6. 91. 2. of inanimate things, self-moving, self-acting, spontaneous, of the gates of Olympus, αὐτόματα δὲ πύλαι μύκον οὐρανὸν Il. 5. 749; of the tripods of Hephaistos, which ran of themselves on wheels or rollers, ὥρα οἱ αὐτόματοι .. δυνάται' ἀγῶνα IS. 376, cf. Plat. Com. Incert. 6; ὅπλα .. αὐτ. φανήναι ἔξω προκειμένα τοῦ νηοῦ Hdt. 8. 37; αὐτ. κοχλίας a self-acting block, Polyb. 12. 13, 11; τὰ αὐτόματα automata, Arist. G. A. 2. 1. 40. 3. of natural agencies, ὁ ποταμὸς αὐτ. ἐπελθὼν of itself, Hdt. 2. 14; so of plants, growing of themselves, αὐτ. ἐκ τῆς γῆς γίνεταί Id. 3. 100; αὐτ. φύεσθαι Id. 2. 94, 8. 138; κύτισος αὐτ. ἔρχεται Cratin. Μαθ. 1. 8; metaph., αὐτόματα ταῦτ' ἡγάθα .. πορίζεται Ar. Ach. 978, cf. Cratin. Πλουτ. 6; of certain philosophers, αὐτ. ἀναφύονται Plat. Theaet. 180 C. 4. of events, happening of themselves, without external agency, αὐτ. δεσμὰ διελύθη Eur. Bacch. 347; αὐτ. βίος a life needing no external support, Plat. Polit. 271 E; αὐτ. θάνατος a natural death, Dem. 206. 18; κῆπος αὐτ. not to be accounted for externally, Hipp. Aph. 1244; ἀπὸ τινος αἰτίας αὐτομάτης Plat. Soph. 265 C: without cause, visible, accidental, opp. to ἀπὸ πένης, Hdt. 7. 9, 2. II. αὐτόματον, τό, mere chance, Lys. 105. 27; διὰ τοῦ αὐτ. Arist. Phys. 2. 4. 1; τῷ αὐτόματῳ, opp. to τέχνη, Id. Metaph. 11. 3, 2;—but most freq. in the form ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου or ἀπὸ ταῦτομάτου, like Lat. sponte, ἀποθανεῖν ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτ. Hdt. 2. 66, cf. Thuc. 2. 77, Plat., and oft. in Arist.; ἐκ τοῦ αὐτ. Xen. An. 1. 3, 13. III. Adv. -τως=ἀπὸ ταῦτομάτου, Hdt. 2. 180, Hipp. Fract. 778, Arist.:—also αὐτοματεῖ or -τί (q. v.); and -την Diod. 2. 25.

αὐτομαχεῖ, Adv. fighting for oneself, Dio C. Exc. p. 161 Mai. αὐτομαχία, (μάχομαι) to fight for oneself, to plead one's own cause, in a law-court, Lys. ap. Harp., Suid. Αὐτομέδων, ὄντος, ὁ, Self-ruler, name of Achilles' charioteer, Il. αὐτομέλαθρος, ὄν, of the same house, Nonn. D. 48. 519. Αὐτομήλιννα, ἡ, Melinna herself, Anth. P. 6. 353. αὐτομεμψής, ἐς, self-blaming; and Subst. -μεμψία, ἡ, self-accusation, Byz. αὐτομήκος, τό, abstract length, v. l. Arist. Top. 6. 6, 4, Iamb. αὐτομήνι, Adv. in the very month, Attic. ap. Eus. P. E. 796 D. αὐτομήνυτος, ὄν, self-revealed or betrayed, A. B. 29. αὐτομήτωρ, ὄντος, ἡ, a very mother herself, or her mother's very child, Simon. Iamb. 6. 72.—The form αὐτομήτηρ, -ερος is against analogy, Lob. Phryn. 659. αὐτομοῖρος, ὄν, with special destiny, Soph. Fr. 249. αὐτομολλέω, to be an αὐτόμολος, to desert, Hdt. 8. 82, Ar. Eq. 26, Thuc. 3. 77, etc.; αὐτ. πρὸς τοὺς Πέρσας Hdt. 1. 127, etc.; ἐς αὐτοὺς Id. 3. 154, al.; ἐς 'Αθήνας ἐκ Περσέων Id. 3. 160; παρὰ τινος Xen. An. 1. 7, 13; αὐτομολήσας οἰχέσθαι Andoc. 7. 4. II. metaph., αὐτ. ἐν τῇ πολιτείᾳ to keep changing sides, to rat, Aeschin. 64. 22; αὐτ. πρὸς τὴν ἐλευθερίαν Diod. 2. 26. αὐτομόλησις, εὖς, ἡ, = αὐτομολία, Tzetz. Posthom. 533; 573; rejected by Th. Mag. 128. αὐτομολήτων, verb. Adj. one must desert, Byz. αὐτομολία, ἡ, desertion, Thuc. 7. 13, etc. αὐτόμολος, ὄν, going of oneself, without bidding, Opp. H. 3. 360, Anth. P. 5. 22:—but mostly, 2. as Subst. a deserter, Hdt. 3. 156, al., Thuc. 4. 118, al.; παρὰ τινος Xen. An. 1. 7, 2; γυνὴ αὐτ. Hdt. 9. 76.—Adv. -λως, treacherously, Soph. Fr. 617. αὐτόμορφος, ὄν, self-formed, natural, Eur. Fr. 124. αὐτόνεκρος, ὄν, verily dead, a mere corpse, Alciphro 3. 7. αὐτόνεως, ὄν, ship and all, Byz. αὐτόνόητος, ὄν, self-understood, self-evident, Tzetz. in An. Ox. 4. 52. αὐτονομέομαι, Dep. c. aor. pass. -ήην Strabo 545:—to be αὐτόνομος, live by one's own laws, be independent, Thuc. 1. 144, etc., Dem. 41. 16. The Act. in Walz Rhett. 1. 587. αὐτονομία, ἡ, of a state, freedom to use its own laws, independence, Thuc. 3. 46, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 36, C. I. 2845. αὐτόνομος, ὄν, living under one's own laws, independent, opp. to τυραννεύομαι, of persons and states, Hdt. 1. 96, 8. 140, 1, and often in Thuc., e. g. αὐτ. οἰκεῖν 2. 63; ἀφιέναι αὐτ. τινα 1. 139; αὐτ. ποιεῖν τινα 5. 33; so, αὐτ. ἀπὸ τινος Xen. Hell. 5. 1. 36; ἡ πόλις .. ἐλευθερά καὶ αὐτ. C. I. 340, al. 2. generally, of one's own free will, ἀλλ' αὐτόνομος .. Αἰδὼν καταβάσει Soph. Ant. 821; cf. Xen. Lac. 3. 1. 3. of animals, feeding and ranging at will, Anth. P. 7. S. Adv. -μως, Phot. Bibl. p. 205. 31. αὐτόνοος, ὄν, contr. -νοος, ὄν, self-willed, obstinate, αὐτόνῳ γνῶμα Aesch. Pr. 543, as Dind. for ἰδία γνῶμα, which violates the metre. 2. of the Phaeacian ships, instinct with sense, Eust. 1153. 32, with allusion to the nymph Autonoe. αὐτόνοος, ὄν, pure intellect, Plotin. 3. 2, 16, Eus. P. E. 327 A. αὐτόνουκτι, Adv., =sq., Joseph. A. J. 17. 9. 5. αὐτόνουχι [τ], Adv. (νύξ) that very night, Il. 8. 197: in the same night, Arat. 618. II. αὐτόνουχι (ὄνυξ), with the nail, E. M. 173. 57. αὐτόνουχιος, ὄν, nightly, Hesych. αὐτόνουχίς and αὐτόνουχής, = αὐτόνουχί, Theognost. p. 163. 17. αὐτόνυλος, ὄν, of mere rough wood, ἔκρωμα Soph. Ph. 35, cf. Anth. Plan. 4. 235, Strabo 502. αὐτοολότης, ητος, ἡ, abstract, absolute completeness, Procl. αὐτοομοιότης, ητος, ἡ, abstract similarity, Dion. Areop. αὐτοουσία, ἡ, abstract, ideal substance, Plotin. 6. 8, 12:—hence -ουσίος, ὄν, Epiphani.; -ουσίωσις, ἡ, Dion. Areop. αὐτοπάγης, ἐς, (πήγνυμι) self-joined, self-built, Ephor. Fr. 108, Anth. P. 9. 404. αὐτοπάγης [α], ὄν, self-formed, i. e. rudely formed, Sophron ap. Poll. 10. 107; cf. αὐτοποίητος. αὐτοπάθεια, ἡ, one's own feeling or experience, Polyb. 3. 108, 2, Dion. H. de Demosth. 1023. 2. in Gramm. of words that are reflexive, opp. to transitive, Apollon. de Constr. 147. αὐτοπάθης, ἐς, speaking from one's own feeling or experience:—Adv. -θῶς, Polyb. 3. 12, 1, etc. II. in Gramm., αὐτοπαθῆ are nouns, pronouns, and verbs which throw back the action on themselves, reflexive and intransitive, opp. to ἀλλοπαθῆ or μεταβατικά, Apollon. Pron. 56 A, Bachm. Anecd. 2. 302. αὐτό-παις, παῖδος, ὄν, ἡ, the own child, τῷ Διὸς αὐτόπαιδι Soph. Tr. 826. αὐτοπάμων, ὄν, (πέπαμαι) an only heir, Hesych. (Ms. αὐτόπωμα). αὐτοπαράκλητος, ὄν, self-invited, i. e. spontaneously, Jo. Chrys. αὐτοπαράκτος, ὄν, self-produced, Justin. M. αὐτοπάτωρ, ὄντος, ὁ, ἡ, self-engendered, φύσις Orph. H. 9. 10. αὐτόπερος, ὄν, learnt by one's own experience, Damasc. Adv. -πως, Nicet. Ann. 117 A. αὐτοπερίγραφος, ὄν, self-limited, Damasc. αὐτοπηγή, ἡ, the very fountain, καλὸν Jo. Chrys. αὐτοπήμων, ὄν, for one's own woes, γῶος Aesch. Theb. 916. αὐτοπικρία, ἡ, bitterness itself, Jo. Chrys. αὐτόπιστος, ὄν, credible in itself, v. l. in Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 228 D, Olympiod. αὐτόπλαστος, ὄν, self-formed, prob. I. Greg. Naz. αὐτόπλεκτος, ὄν, self-twined, Opp. H. 4. 449. αὐτοποδητί, Adv., =sq., Luc. Lexiph. 2.

αὐτο-ποδὶ, Adv. on one's own feet, on foot, Dio C. 50. 5.
αὐτο-ποδία, ἡ, the use of one's own feet, walking, Dio C. 44. 8.
αὐτο-ποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, opp. to ἐκδωλοποιός, making not a copy, but the thing itself, Plat. Soph. 266 A.
αὐτο-ποίητος, on, = αὐτοπαίγματος, Sophron ap. Poll. 6. 60.
αὐτό-ποιος, on, self-produced, i. e. not planted by man, naturally grown, as the Athenian olive, Soph. O. C. 698.
αὐτο-πόκιστος, on, = sq., Hesych.
αὐτό-ποκος, on, made of simple wool, ἱμάτιον Com. Anon. 322, cf. Poll. 7. 61.
αὐτό-πολις πόλις, a free, independent state, Thuc. 5. 79.
αὐτο-πολίτης, on, ὁ, a citizen of a free state, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 14 (as Valesius for αὐτοὶ πολῖται).
αὐτο-πόνητος, on, self-wrought, natural, βέυμα μελίσσων Anth. P. 9. 404.
αὐτό-πονος, on, = foreg., Nic. Th. 23.
αὐτό-πορος, on, self-moving, Nonn. D. 1. 308., 6. 370.
αὐτό-πορφύρεος, on, of native purple, Philes de Plant. p. 136 Wernsd.
αὐτό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τὸ, on foot, on one's own feet, Luc. Tim. 24; suggested by Dind. Aesch. Pers. 565, for αὐτὸν ὤς.
αὐτο-πράγῃ, to act for oneself, be independent, Strabo 355.
αὐτοπραγία, ἡ, free, independent action, Def. Plat. 411 E, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1043 B; ἐξουσία αὐτοπραγίας the moral freedom of the Stoics (potestas vivendi ut velis, Cic. Parad. 5. 1), Diog. L. 7. 121.
αὐτο-πραγματεύωμαι, in Dion. H. should prob. be ἀπραγμ-
αὐτό-πρακτος, on, voluntarily done, Melet. in An. Ox. 3. 156.
αὐτο-πραγής, ητος, ἡ, mildness itself, Eust. Opusc. 320. 72.
αὐτό-πρηνος, on, together with the root, root and branch, ἀπόλλυται Soph. Ant. 714; τὰ δ' ἀντιτρέφοντ' αὐτοπρηνὴ ἀπόλλυται (sc. δένδρα) Antiph. Incert. 10; αὐτ. ἀνασπᾶν Ar. Ran. 903; αὐτ. τι δίδοναι to give in absolute possession, Aesch. Eum. 401.
αὐτο-προαίρετος, on, self-chosen, freely undertaken, Vit. Hom. 105.
II. act. self-acting, acting of free-will, Arist. Plant. 1. 2, 17, Walz Rhett. 4. 27. Adv. -τως, Eccl.
αὐτο-πρόβλητος, on, self-appointed, Eust. Opusc. 127. 93.
αὐτο-προθύμως, Adv. voluntarily, E. M. 173. 8.
αὐτο-πρόνοια, ἡ, providence itself, Nemes. 350.
αὐτο-προσώπῳ, to speak in one's own person, Clem. Al. 152.
αὐτο-πρόσωπος, on, in one's own person, without a mask, of an actor, Ath. 452 F; αὐτ. φανῆναι Luc. pro Imag. 3; αὐτ. ὕψιν τὸ κάλλος Id. Tim. 27: face to face, λέγειν Id. Jup. Trag. 29: τὸ αὐτ. (sc. σύγγραμμα), a work in which the author speaks in his own person, as opp. to dialogue; cf. αὐτοδιήγητος. Adv., αὐτοπροσώπως λέγειν Clem. Al. 543.
αὐτό-πτερος, on, with his own wings, Aristid. 1. 15.
αὐτο-πτῶν, to see with one's own eyes, Paus. 4. 31. 5, Heliod. 3. 1.
αὐτ-όπτης, on, ὁ, seeing oneself, an eyewitness, Hdt. 2. 29., 3. 115, al., Plat. Legg. 900 A, Euang. Ἀνακ. 1.
αὐτοπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, like an eyewitness, πίστις αὐτ. the credit of an eye-witness, Scymn. 128.
αὐτο-οπτος, on, self-revealed, Julian. 221 B, Suid. Adv. -τως, Eccl.
αὐτο-οπίος τρίπους, ὁ, the very Pythian tripod itself, Psell. 144.
αὐτο-πῦρ, τό, very fire, fire itself, Herm. ap. Stob. 137. 35.
αὐτό-πυρος, ὁ, of unbolted wheaten flour, ἄρτος Alex. Kyp. 2:—so, αὐτο-πύριτος [ῖ], on, ὁ, Phryn. Com. Ποαστρ. 1, Hipp. 542. 56., 544. 7.
αὐτο-πύρσευτος, on, brilliant as a very torch, Philes.
αὐτο-πώλης, on, ὁ, selling one's own goods or products, Plat. Polit. 260 C; αὐτ. περὶ τι Id. Soph. 231 D; cf. μεταβόλεις.
αὐτοπωλικός, ἡ, ὄν, = foreg.: ἡ -κη (sc. τέχνη), the trade of an auto-pώλης, opp. to ἐμπορικὴ and κατηλκή, Plat. Soph. 223 D, cf. 224 E.
αὐτο-ρέγμων, on, (ρέγω) self-wrought, πτόμος Aesch. Fr. 117.
αὐτο-ρήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, a self-made orator, Eust. 1301. 32.
αὐτ-όροφος, on, self-covered, roofed or vaulted by nature, πέτραι Opp. H. 1. 22; σκιναὶ Dion. H. 1. 79; αὐτ. στέγη natural roof, Ael. N. A. 16. 17.
αὐτόρ-ρεκτος, on, self-produced, Opp. C. 2. 567, H. 1. 763.
αὐτόρ-ριζος, on, roots and all, Diod. 4. 12; ποῖτ. αὐτόριζος, Babr. 36. 1.
II. self-rooted, self-founded, ἐστία Eur. Rhes. 287.
αὐτόρ-ρίψης, ἑς, (ρίπτω) self-precipitated, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 640.
αὐτόρ-ρίτος, on, (ρίτω) self-flowing, flowing unbidden, Anth. P. 9. 669, Galen. 13. 626; ποῖτ. αὐτόρυτος, Pind. P. 12. 30.
αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό, reflexive Pron., self, Lat. ipse:—in the oblique cases used simply for the personal Pron., him, her, it:—with the Artic. ὁ αὐτός, ἡ αὐτή, τὸ αὐτό (also ταυτόν), etc., the very one, the same.
I. self, myself, thyself, etc., acc. to the person of the Verb: often also joined with ἐγώ, σύ, etc., as αὐτὸς ἐγώ I myself, Hom.; v. infir.: 1. oneself, one's true self, the soul, not the body, in Od. 11. 602; but also reversely the body, not the soul, in Il. 1. 4: or oneself, as opp. to others who are less prominent, as the king to his subjects, 6. 18., 8. 4; parent to his children, 2. 317; the man to his wife, Od. 14. 265; the warrior to his horses, Il. 2. 466; the shepherd to his herd, Od. 9. 167, cf. Il. 51; the people to their allies, 11. 220; the seamen to their ships, 7. 338; generally, the whole to its parts, 7. 474:—hence αὐτὸς τε καὶ . . of a chief person with his followers, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 1, etc.:—hence also it marks emphasis without opposition, and is used absol. for the Master, (Ipse, Catull. 3. 7), as in the Pythagor. phrase Αὐτὸς ἔφα, Lat. Ipse dixit; so, τίς οὗτος . . :—Αὐτός—i. e. Socrates, Ar. Nub. 219; ἀναβόσκων Ἀντών Ib. 220; ἀνοικέτω τις δώματ' Αὐτὸς ἐρχεται the Master, Id. Fr. 261; αὐτὸς ἀπτεῖ Theoc. 24. 50: similarly the neut. is used, αὐτὸ δέξει, αὐτὸ σπῆμαναι res ipsa declarabit, the result will shew, Valck. Phoen. 626, Heind. Plat. Hipp. Ma. 288 B: in full, τοῦργιν τάχ' αὐτὸ δέξει Ar. Lys. 375: redupl., αὐτὸς θ' ὁ χρήσιμος αὐτὸς ὅν ὁ μαρτυρῶν Aesch. Eum. 798, cf. Fr. 266:—so, of things, the very, ὑπὸ λόφον αὐτόν, Lat. sub cristam ipsam, i. e. just, exactly under . . , Il. 13. 615; αὐτὸ τὸ περιόρθον the

point of dawn, Thuc. 2. 3:—also, for Lat. uel, adeo, even, οὐ μοι μέλει ἄλλος οὐτ' αὐτῆς Ἐκαβῆς Il. 6. 451.—In these senses αὐτός in Att. Prose either precedes both the Article and Subst., or follows them both, e. g. αὐτὸς ὁ υἱός, or ὁ υἱὸς αὐτός. The Article can only be omitted with proper names, or nouns denoting individuals, e. g. αὐτὸς Μένων Krüg. Xen. An. 1. 2, 20; αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς, αὐτὸς πατήρ, etc. 2. of oneself, of one's own accord, Lat. sponte, like αὐτόματος, ἀλλὰ τις αὐτὸς ἴτω let each go of himself, Il. 17. 254; σπεύδοντα καὶ αὐτὸν ὀτρύνει 8. 293; καταπαύσομεν οἱ δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ πανέσθων Od. 2. 168; ἤξει γὰρ αὐτὰ Soph. O. T. 341.
3. by oneself, alone, = μόνος, αὐτὸς περ ἰών although alone, Il. 8. 99; ἀνακομασθῆναι αὐτὸν ἐς Φάληρον by himself, Hdt. 5. 85; ψάβειν αὐτοῖσι ἱματίοις only with his garments, Id. 2. 47; αὐτοὶ γὰρ ἔσμεν we are by ourselves, i. e. among friends, Ar. Ach. 504, cf. Thesm. 472, Plat. Parm. 137 B; αὐτοῖς τοῖς ἀνδράσι . . , ἡ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις Xen. An. 2. 3, 7:—sometimes strengthened, αὐτὸς κτήσατο οἶος himself alone, Od. 14. 450; αὐτὸς μόνος, v. μόνος II; αὐτὸς καθ' αὐτόν, v. ἐαυτοῦ.
4. Plato used αὐτὸς to signify a thing by or in itself, the abstract concept or idea, τὸ δίκαιον αὐτὸ Phaedo 65 D; αὐτὸ τὸ ἐν Parm. 143 A, al.; cf. Arist. Metaph. 2. 2, 22: the neut. αὐτό is freq. in this sense, attached to Nouns of all genders, οὐκ αὐτὸ δικαιοσύνην ἐπαυνοῦντες, ἀλλὰ τὰς αὐτῆς εὐδοκίμησεις Plat. Rep. 363 A, ubi v. plur. ap. Stallb.; more fully, ἐκ αὐτοῦ τοῦτο, πατέρα, ἡρώτων, ἅρα δὲ πατήρ ἐστὶ πατήρ τινος, ἡ οὐ, Id. Symp. 199 D; ἀδελφός, αὐτὸ τοῦτο ὅπερ ἐστὶν the ideal, abstract father, brother, lb. E:—hence, later, in compos., αὐτοαγαθόν, αὐτοάνθρωπος, αὐτοαγαμέμνη, αὐτοῖππος, αὐτοῦγία, etc.; v. Arist. Metaph. 6. 10, 6:—the more regular construction, ἵνα αὐτῇ δικαιοσύνῃ πρὸς ἀδικίαν αὐτῇ κριθεῖ, occurs in Plat. Rep. 612 C, etc.; doubled, ἐκ τῆς εἰκότος μαθάνειν αὐτῇ τε αὐτῇ, ἐκ καλῶς ἡκαστα, its very self, Id. Crat. 439 A.
5. in dative with a Subst., αὐτός denotes accompaniment, together with, ἀνύρουσεν αὐτῇ ὄν φέρμαγγι he sprang up lyre in hand, Il. 9. 194; αὐτῇ ὄν πῆλῃ κίρη helmet and all, 14. 495, cf. Od. 13. 118, etc.; and without ὄν, αὐτῇ κεν γαῖῃ ἐρύσαι Il. 8. 24: the latter use is most frequent in Prose and Att., αὐτοὶ ἀνδράσι men and all, Hdt. 6. 93; αὐτοῖσι συμμάχοις allies and all, Aesch. P. 221; and with Artic., αὐτοῖσι τοῖς πόρπαξι Ar. Eq. 849, etc.; αὐτοῖς τοῖς ἵπποις Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 7: sometimes, however, the Att. also add ὄν, e. g. αὐτῶν εἰδὼν ἄγγει Eur. Ion 32, cf. Hipp. 1213, v. Elmsl. Med. 160: cf. infr. v. 9.
6. added to ordinal Numbers, e. g. πέμπτος αὐτὸς himself the fifth, i. e. himself with four others, Thuc. 1. 46, cf. 8. 35, etc.;—αὐτός always being the chief person. 7. when αὐτός seems to be put for οὗτος or ἐκεῖνος, these words are in fact understood, as αὐτὸ ἄν, ἔφη, τὸ δὲν εἴη this very thing, precisely this, Xen. An. 4. 7; αὐτὸ οὐκ εἴρηται, ὁ μάλιστα εἶδει Plat. Rep. 362 D; indeed in Plat. αὐτὸ τοῦτο is very freq., as αὐτὸ τοῦτο τὸ ζητηθέν Polit. 267 C, etc.; αὐτὸ τοῦτο μόνον Gorg. 500 B; so, λεγόντων ἄλλο μὲν οὐδέν . . αὐτὰ δὲ τὰδε Thuc. 1. 139.
8. seemingly pleonast, where the word has gone before, to which it serves to recall the attention and add distinctness, as hic and is in Latin, whether in the apodosis of the same sentence (infr. II), v. Butt. Soph. Ph. 766; or after a stop, as Od. 7. 73; repeated in apodosis it marks strong indignation, αὐτὸς ἐπαγγελάμενος σῶσαι . . αὐτὸς ἀπάλεσεν Lys. 126. 20, cf. Aesch. P. 281, Xen. An. 3. 2, 4.
9. in connexion with the personal Pron., ἐγὼ αὐτός, ἐμὲ αὐτῆς, σὺ αὐτόν, etc., but always divisim in Hom.; with an enclit. Pron. he puts αὐτός first, as αὐτόν μιν Od. 4. 244; so, αὐτόν γὰρ σε δεῖ Προμηθεύς Aesch. P. 86; so also, αὐτὸς ἔγωγε Plat. Phaedo 59 B, etc.:—in the oblique cases αὐτός coalesces with the Pron., ἐμαυτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, ἐαυτοῦ, etc., but not in Hom., v. sub voce.
b. sometimes the person. Pron. is omitted, as αὐτός . . ἡσθαί λιλαίομαι, for ἐγὼ αὐτός, Il. 13. 252; αὐτὸν ἐλέησον, for ἐμὲ αὐτόν, 24. 503; αὐτόν γὰρ ἀπαλόμην ὠραβήσιν Od. 10. 27; in 2. 33, οἱ αὐτῶν is simply a strengthened form of οἱ; and so in Att., when σὺ αὐτόν, ἐμὸι αὐτῶν, etc., are read divisim, they are merely emphatic, not reflexive; but in this case, αὐτός generally precedes the pers. Pron., cf. Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 25 with 6. 1, 14.
c. αὐτός is joined with the reflexive ἐαυτοῦ, αὐτοῦ, etc., to add force and definiteness, αὐτὸς καθ' αὐτοῦ Aesch. Theb. 406; αὐτοὶ ὑπ' αὐτῶν Ib. 194; and sometimes between the Art. and reflex. Pron., τοῖς αὐτοῖς αὐτοῦ πῆμασιν βαρύνεται Id. Ag. 836, cf. P. 762; τοὺς γ' αὐτοὺς αὐτοῦ πολεμίους Soph. Aj. 1132; also, κατ' αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ C. I. 5774. 124; v. Ahr. D. D. p. 274 sq.
d. also αὐτοῦ is used with the possessive Pron., πατὴρ κλέος ἴδ' ἐμὸν αὐτοῦ Il. 6. 446; θρήνον . . ἐμὸν τὸν αὐτῆς Aesch. Ag. 1323; ἐχθρὸν ἂν τοῖς σοῖσιν αὐτοῦ Soph. O. T. 416; τοῖς σοῖσιν αὐτοῦ Ib. 1248; also, αὐτῶν σφετέρῃσιν ἀτασθαλίῃσιν Od. 1. 7; τοῖς ἡμετέροις αὐτῶν φίλοις Xen. An. 7. 1, 29.
e. αὐτός ἐαυτοῦ is also used with Comp. and Sup. Adj., on which the case depends, e. g. αὐτὸς ἐαυτοῦ ῥεῖσι πολλὰ ὑποδείστερος Hdt. 2. 25; γῆ εὐντάτη ἐστὶ αὐτῇ ἐαυτῆς Id. 1. 203.
10. αὐτός for ὁ αὐτός, the same, but only in Ep., e. g. Il. 12. 225, Od. 10. 263, and in late Prose; for all the Att. instances in which αὐτός is the predicate (and beyond this no one extends the supposed Att. usage of αὐτός for ὁ αὐτός) may properly be translated himself, etc., although the Lat. idiom would require idem: see them in Herm. Soph. Ant. 920; cf. Soph. O. T. 458 and 557 (though here others read αὐτός), Ellendt Lex. Soph. v. αὐτός fin.
11. Epich. 2 Ahrens has a Comp. αὐτότερος; and Ar. Pl. 83, a Sup. αὐτότατος, Lat. ipsissimus, his very self: cf. Bast Greg. p. 366, 896.
II. He, she, it, for the simple Pron. of 3 person, only in oblique cases, and never at the beginning of a sentence: hence unnecessarily considered enclitic by some old Gramm., v. Spitzn. Il. 12. 204. It occurs at beginning of a line in Il. 14. 457, Od. 16. 388. Later it is not rare in Att., though the Trag. hardly use it except in dialogue (as the Lat. is is rare in Lat. poetry, Bentl. Hor. Od. 3. 11, 18); in Prose it serves to recal the

noun which has been used earlier in the sentence, ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν βασιλέα, .. οὐκ οἶδα ὅ τι δεῖ αὐτὸν ὁρᾶσαι Xen. An. 2. 4, 7; πειράσασμαι τῷ παπῶν .. συμπαρεῖν αὐτῷ Id. Cyr. 1. 3, 15; after a relative, ὅς κε θεοῖς ἐπιειθήναι, .. ἐκλυον αὐτοῦ Il. 1. 218; οὐδ' ἐύρισκον, κεντοφάνην αὐτοῖς ἐποίησαν Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 9, cf. 1. 9, 29; esp. where a second verb requires a change of case in the pronoun, οἱ ἄν' ἐξελεγχθῶσι .., ὡς προδύτας αὐτοὺς ὄντας τιμωρηθῆναι Id. An. 2. 5, 27; ἐκείνους, οἷς οὐκ ἐχαρίζοντο ὁ λέγοντες, οὐδ' ἐφίλον αὐτοὺς Dem. 35. 4; in subdivisions, as οἷσι .. οἱ μὲν αὐτῶν .. Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 1, cf. Plat. Charm. 168 E.—The nearest approach to this use in the *nom.* case is in such instances as those given *supr.* 1. 7. (q. v.).—A pleonast. use is alleged from Soph. Ph. 315 οἷς Ὀλύμπιοι δοῖεν ποτ' αὐτοῖς, where however we should read with Porson, οἷ' for οἷς (cf. 278); for this usage dates from the time of Callim., ὧν ὁ μὲν αὐτῶν Epigr. 44; ὧν ὁ μὲν ἑμῶν Anth. P. 7. 72; not rare in LXX and N. T.—On the shades of difference between the oblique cases αὐτοῦ, αὐτῷ, αὐτόν, and the reflex. Pron. αὐτοῦ, αὐτῷ, αὐτόν, v. sub *ἐαυτοῦ*.

III. with Article ὁ αὐτός, ἡ αὕτη, τὸ αὐτό, and Att. contr. αὐτός, αὕτη, ταῦτό and ταῦτόν (as required by the metre, cf. Soph. O. T. 734 with 325, Elmsl. Med. 550): gen. ταυτοῦ, dat. ταυτῷ, pl. neut. ταυτά: Ion. αὐτός, ταυτό:—the *very* one, the *same*, Lat. *idem*, of which there are some examples even in Hom., as Il. 6. 391, Od. 7. 55, 326; οὐδέ τις αὐτός εὐτυχεῖ ποτε Eur. Tro. 1206; ὁ αὐτός εἰμι τῇ γνώμῃ Thuc. 3. 38, cf. 5. 75; ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ αἱ γνώμαι ἐφερον Id. 1. 79. 2. it freq. takes a dat., like ὁμοῖος, παραπλήσιος, etc., to denote *sameness* or *agreement*, esp. in Prose, as ταυτόν ἄν' ἑμὶν ἐπρήσσομεν Id. 4. 119; τὸν αὐτὸν χῶρον ἐκλιπὼν ἐμοί Aesch. Cho. 543; ὁ αὐτός τῷ λίθῳ the *same* as the stone, Plat. Euthyd. 295 A; τὸ αὐτὸ πράσσειν ὁ πάσχειν τινὶ Hdt. 4. 119, etc.; ἐν ταυτῷ εἶναι τινι to be in the place with .., Xen. An. 3. 1, 27; προσῖσθαι τινι εἰς ταυτό ἐαυτῷ to have a person meet one, Ib. 1. 30, cf. Aesch. Cho. 210; also, κατὰ ταυτά τινι Hdt. 2. 20:—also, ὁ αὐτός .. καὶ (like Lat. *simul* ac ..) Id. 4. 109; τὴν αὐτὴν ταύτην διάναον καὶ κατ' ἐκείνην ἡλικίαν Isocr. 99 A; ὁ αὐτός τε .., καὶ .., Wolf. Lept. pp. 258, 370:—ὁ αὐτός .. ὡςπερ Stallb. Plat. Phaedo 86 A.—v. *supr.* 1. 10.

IV. Special phrases: 1. αὐτὸ ἕκαστον *each thing in itself*, as it is, v. αὐτοέκαστος, Plat. Phaedo 65 E, etc. 2. αὐτὸ μόνον, like αὐτοχρῆμα, *simply, merely, nothing but*, strengthd. form of μόνον, Valck. Call. p. 28. 3. αὐτό, *just, about*, of accidental meeting, and in loose definitions of number, Herm. Vig. n. 123, xiv: but κατὰ ταυτό, and ἐπὶ ταυτό, *at, about the same time*, Plat. sub *idem tempus*, Ib. 4. εἰς ταυτό, ἐν ταυτῷ, ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ, *to, in, from, the same place*, Att. 5. αὐτὸ as Adv. = *ἄρτι*, Epigr. Gr. 540. 1.

V. In Compos.: 1. of itself, i. e. *natural, native, not made artificially*, as in αὐτοκτικός, αὐτοφόρος. 2. in a *simple, rude state of nature*, as in αὐτοσύκιστος. 3. of mere .., of *nothing but* .., as in αὐτοῦλος, αὐτολίθος. 4. of *oneself, self* .., as in αὐτοδιδάκτος, αὐτογάμων, αὐτομάτος: and so independently, as in αὐτοκράτωρ, αὐτονομος. 5. hence, as a *second self, very* .., bodily, as with proper names, Αὐτοθαῖς, Lat. *altera Thais*, Schäf. Mel. 28. 6. in the *abstract, the ideal*, v. *supr.* 1. 4. 7. *just, exactly*, as in αὐτοδέκα. 8. rarely, with reflex. sense of αὐτοῦ and ἀλλήλων, as αὐθέντης, αὐτοκτονέω. 9. *together with*, as in αὐτοπρεμνος, αὐτοῤρηξ roots and all; v. *supr.* 1. 5. 10. *alone, by oneself*, as in αὐτοκρηπος.—For αὐτοῦ, αὐτῶς, etc., v. the respective heads.

(The chief authority on this subject is still Hermann's *Dissertatio de Pron. αὐτός*, Opusc. 1. 308, etc., also printed at the end of his *Viger*, with a summary of its contents, ib. § 123 B.)

αὐτός, v. sub αὐτός III.
αὐτο-σανδάρῃ, ἡ, *σανδάρῃ itself, the Form of it*, Alciphro Fr. 4.
αὐτο-σαπρία, ἡ, *mere rottenness*, Phot.
αὐτό-σαρξ, ὁ, ἡ, *nothing but flesh, utterly carnal*, Jo. Chrys.
αὐτόσε, Adv., (αὐτοῦ) *thither, to the very place*, στέλλεσθαι Hdt. 3. 124; καταβαίνειν Ar. Lys. 873; αὐτομολῆν Thuc. 7. 26, etc.; σφενδύνη οὐκ ἂν ἐφκοίμην αὐτῷ Antiph. Ἀφρ. γον. 1. 19.
αὐτο-σίδηρος, *ov*, of *sheer iron*, ἀμύλλα αὐτ. *stroke of sword*, Eur. Hel. 356.
αὐτο-σίτος, *ov*, *bringing one's own provisions*, jokingly of a παράσιτος, Cratyl. Ἀπαγχ. 1, cf. Ath. 47 E, and v. αὐτοδύπος.
αὐτο-σκῆπτρεύς, ὡς, ὁ, *a very digger*, Alciphro 3. 70.
αὐτο-σκεύαστος, *ov*, *self-made*, i. e. *natural*, Schol. Opp. II. 1. 22.
αὐτο-σκευος, *ov*, *self-made*, i. e. *artless, plain*, Poll. 10. 14; φύσεως ἔρηνθος αὐτ. Aristaeen. 2. 21. Adv. —ως, Synes. 16 D.
αὐτο-σκωμία, τό, *essence of banter*, as Rhynch. in Alciphro 3. 43.
αὐτο-σοφία, ἡ, *very wisdom*, Athanas., etc.
αὐτο-σοφός, *ov*, of, with *native mother-wit*, Tzetz. Hist. 8. 437.
αὐτο-σπορος, *ov*, *self-sown*, Aesch. Fr. 198.
αὐτο-σπύτος, *ov*, *self-spied*, Aesch. Eum. 170, Soph. Fr. 503.
αὐτο-στάδι (sc. μάχη), ἡ, *a stand-up fight, close fight*, Ep. word, only used in dat. (cf. αὐτοσχέδιος), ἐν γ' αὐτοστάδι Il. 13. 325.
αὐτο-στατέω, (ἵσταμαι) *to be independent, self-sufficient*, Philo 1. 688.
αὐτο-στεγός, *ov*, αὐτορόφος, Dionys. Trag. ap. Ath. 401 F.
αὐτο-στέριφος, *ov*, *strong in itself*, Hesych.
αὐτο-στοιχος, *ov*, *going by oneself, independent*, ap. Suid.
αὐτο-στολος, *ov*, *self-sent, going or acting of oneself*, Soph. Ph. 496, Musae. 255, Anth. P. 7. 585; αὐτοστολον ναυλοῦν *to let a ship by private contract*, C. I. (add.) 4302 a.
αὐτο-στοματί, with *one's own mouth*, Walz Rhett. 7. 736.—The Adj. —στόματος, *ov*, occurs in Tzetz. Ep. 22.
αὐτο-στονος, *ov*, *sighing or lamenting for oneself*, Aesch. Thcb. 916.
αὐτο-στυλος, *ov*, *resting on natural columns*, Hesych.
αὐτο-σύμμετρος, *ov*, *ideally symmetrical*, Arist. Fr. 182 (p. 1509 a. 19).

αὐτο-σύνεσις, ἡ, *pure intellect*, Epiphan.

αὐτο-σύστατος, *ov*, *self-commended, approved*, Epiphan.

αὐτο-σφαγή, ἡ, *homicide*, Byz.

αὐτο-σφάγης, ἔς, *slain by oneself or by kinsmen*, both senses being combined in Soph. Aj. 841 (prob. a spurious passage), cf. Eur. Phoen. 1316.

αὐτοσχεδᾶ, v. sub αὐτοσχεδόν.

αὐτοσχεδιάζω, fut. ὄσω, (αὐτοσχέδιος) *to do, act, speak off-hand or without preparation*, Plat. Crat. 413 D, Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 21. 2. c. acc. to extemporise, strike out at a heat, τὰ δέοντα Thuc. 1. 138, cf. Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 32.

II. mostly in bad sense, to *act, speak, or think unadvisedly or hastily, try rash experiments*, Plat. Euthyphro 16 A, Euthyd. 278 E; περί τινος Id. Euthyphro 5 A, Apol. 20 C; περί τι Arist. Pol. 7. 4, 13; εἰς τὰ σώματα τῶν Ἑλλήνων Aeschin. 76. 12.

αὐτοσχεδίασμα, τό, *work done off-hand, an impromptu, improvisation*, Arist. Poët. 4, 7, Plat. Com. Ndx μ. 5.

αὐτοσχεδιασμός, ὁ, *extemporaneous speaking*, Alcidas. p. 48 Bekk.

αὐτοσχεδιαστής, οὗ, ὁ, *one who acts or speaks off-hand*: and so, a *raw hand, bungler*, Lat. *tiro*, opp. to τεχνίτης, Xen. Rep. Lac. 13, 5.

αὐτοσχεδιαστικός, ἡ, ὁν, *extemporary*, Arist. Poët. 4, 14; also —σχεδιαστός, ὁν, Alcidas. p. 47 Bekk.

αὐτο-σχεδῖος, α, *ov*, also *os*, *ov* Plat. Sull. 7:—*hand to hand*: used by Hom., like αὐτοσπαθῖν, in dat., αὐτοσχεδῖν (sc. μάχη) in close fight, in the fray, μέλεα, αὐτοσχεδῖν μῖζαι χεῖρας τε μένος τε Il. 15. 510; in acc. as Adv., αὐτοσχεδῖν, Ἀντιφάνην δ' .. πλῆξ' αὐτοσχεδῖν 12. 102., 17. 294; αὐτοσχεδῖν οὐταμένος Od. 11. 536.

II. off-hand, ἔξ αὐτοσχεδῖος πειράμενος (of an improvisatore), first in h. Hom. Merc. 55; ποιήματα αὐτ. Dion. H. 2. 34; τρήρη ναυηγῆν αὐτ. Arist. Fr. 555; of persons, αὐτοσχέδιος ὧν περὶ τὰς ἰσηγορίας Plut. 2. 642 A; ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοσχεδίου εἰπεῖν Dio C. 73. 1:—Adv. —ως, Paus. 6. 24, 3, LXX.

αὐτο-σχεδόν, Adv. *near at hand, hand to hand, Lat. continuis*, in Hom. always of close fight, ἐφείσατο αὐτ. οὐτάζοντο Il. 7. 273; δῆμον ἀλλήλους αὐτ. 15. 708; αὐτ. ῥμῆθησαν 13. 496; cf. Od. 22. 293:—once also, αὐτοσχεδᾶ δουρὶ .. ἐπόρουσε Il. 16. 319; cf. αὐτοσχέδιος. 2. ready at hand, ἀκρῆς ποιοῦνται .. ἑλθς αὐτοσχεδίου Paus. 10. 32, 15.

3. c. gen. *near, close to, ἀλλήλων* Arat. 901. II. of Time, on the spot, at once, Ap. Rh. 1. 12., 3. 148, etc.

αὐτο-σχηματιστός, *ov*, opp. to πολυσχημ-, of *simple form or style*, Phot. Bibl. p. 73. 25.

αὐτο-σχιδής, ἔς, *simply slit*: *simple*, ὑπόδημα Hermipp. Δημ. 5.

αὐτό-σωμα, τό, the *abstract or ideal body*; and αὐτο-σφροσύνη, ἡ, *abstract moderation or temperance*; both in Hermias in Plat.

αὐτο-τῆγός, *ov*, *without a master, independent*, ap. Hesych.

αὐτο-τέλεα, ἡ, *perfection, completeness*, Ocell. Luc. p. 510, A. B. 595:—Adj. —τέλειος, *ov*, *self-complete, perfect*, Procl.: —τελειότης, ἡ, the being αὐτοτέλειος, Iambl. Myst. p. 26, 24.

αὐτο-τέλειστος, *ov*, *self-accomplished, spontaneous*, Opp. H. 1. 763, Anth. P. 1. 19.

αὐτο-τελής, ἔς, *ending in itself, complete in itself*, Arist. Top. 1. 5, 9, Pol. 7. 3, 8:—Adv. —λως, *completely*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 85. 2. absolute, self-subsisting, Wytt. Plut. 2. 122 E. 3. absolute, with full powers, Dio C. 52. 22; περί τινος Polyb. 3. 4, 4; πρὸς τι Ib. 36, 2; ἀπ. ψήφισμα peremptory, final, without appeal, Hyperid. Euxen. 28; δίκη Suid.:—Adv. —λως, at one's own discretion, οὐκ αὐτ., ἀλλ' ἀκριβῶς arbitrarily, Lys. Fr. 22, cf. Polyb. 3. 29, 3, A. B. 467. 4. suffering for oneself: also supporting oneself, ἱππεῖς Luc. Tox. 54. 5. absolutely accomplished, τινος by one, Polyb. 5. 12, 4.

II. (τέλος IV) taxing oneself, self-taxed, Thuc. 5. 18, cf. Stob. Ecl. 2. 55.

αὐτο-τεχνος, *ov*, *self-instructed, πρὸς ἑαυτὸν* Plut. 2. 991 E.

αὐτότης, ητος, ἡ, *identity*, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 261.

αὐτό-τιγρις, ὁ, ἡ, *a very tiger*, Manass. Chron. 2234.

αὐτο-τιμή, ἡ, *abstract, ideal honour*, late Eccl.

αὐτό-τμητος, *ov*, *self-severed*, Schol. Opp. H. 2. 349.

αὐτό-τοκος, *ov*, *young and all*, Aesch. Ag. 137; but, αὐτοτόκος, *ov*, act. *self-producing*, Nann. D. 8. 81, etc.

αὐτο-τράγικός, ἡ, ὁν, *arrant tragic*, αὐτ. πῆθος Dem. 307. 25.

αὐτο-τριάς, ἄδος, ἡ, the *abstract number three*, Schol. Arist. p. 821. 36, etc.

αὐτο-τρίγωνον, τό, the *ideal triangle, the Form of triangle*, Arist. de Gen. et Corr. 1. 2, 11, Themist. 165 A.

αὐτοτροπίσας, in h. Hom. Merc. 86, ὅδδν αὐτ., as if from αὐτοτροπία, *to turn straightway*: but the place is dub.; other MSS. give αὐτοπρεπῆς ὡς, others αὐτοτροπῆς ὡς, and Herm. conj. ὅδδν ἀντιτροπῆσαν, penetraturus viam.

αὐτό-τροφος, *ov*, αὐτόδατος, a word blamed by Phryn. 201.

αὐτό-τύπος, *ov*, *self-stricken*, ἀπειλήσας Opp. H. 2. 358.

αὐτοῦ, Dor. αὐτῶ and αὐτέ, Adv., properly a gen. of αὐτός, = ἐπ' αὐτοῦ τοῦ τόπον, *just there or just here*, Lat. *illico*, Hom., Hdt., and Att.; ἐπίσχεας αὐτοῦ stop there! Cratin. Edd. 6:—often with the place added, αὐτοῦ ἐνὶ Τροίᾳ, αὐτοῦ τῷδ' ἐνὶ χώρῳ here in Troy, etc., Il. 2. 237, Od. 10. 271; αὐτοῦ ἐνθα Il. 8. 207; αὐτοῦ πον ἀγῶν somewhere there on the farm, Od. 4. 639; αὐτοῦ ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς 8. 68; αὐτοῦ περὶ τεύχος Aesch. Ag. 452; αὐτοῦ ταύτην in this very place, exactly here, Hdt. 1. 214., 3. 77., 4. 135; ἐνθάδ' αὐτοῦ Solon 35 (25). II. Ar. Pl. 1187; τοῖς ἐνθαδ' αὐτοῦ δηλώσας Soph. O. C. 78; αὐτοῦ τῇπερ ἔπασεν Hdt. 1. 30:—so that αὐτοῦ properly precedes; but κείνη αὐτοῦ h. Hom. Ap. 374; κατ' οἶκους αὐτοῦ Ar. Pax 89.

αὐτοῦ, Att. contr. for ἐαυτοῦ.

αὐτο-υγεία, ἡ, *health in the abstract*, Arist. Fr. 182 (p. 1509 a. 17), Hermias in Plat.

αὐτο-υμνηγορία, ἡ, the *ideal of hymnody*, Epiphan.

αὐτο-υπερούσιος, *ov*, *ideally super-substantial*, Dion. Ar.

αὐτοουργέω, to be an *αὐτοουργός*, work with one's own hand, Luc. D. Mar. 6. 1. II. c. acc. to execute or fulfil of oneself, τὰ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς Arist. Mund. 6, 7; τὴν μαντήνην Luc. Syr. Dea 36; τὴν ἐπιβουλὴν Philostr. 517, etc.—Pass., Dionys. ap. Eus. P. E. 774 E. **αὐτοῦργμα**, ατος, τό, a piece of one's own work, Dio Chr. 1. 403. 2. a farm, Byz. **αὐτοῦργητος**, ον, self-wrought, rudely wrought, Anth. P. 6. 33. **αὐτοῦργία**, ἡ, a working on oneself, i. e. self-murder or the murder of one's own kin, Aesch. Eum. 336. II. one's own working, personal labour, opp. to slave-labour, Polyb. 4. 21, 1, Plut. Cat. Ma. 1. III. experience, Polyb. 9. 14, 4. **αὐτοουργικός**, ὁ, ὢν, willing or able to work with one's own hand, M. Anton. 1. 5; industrious, Muson. ap. Stob. p. 370. II:—Adv. —*κῶς* by one's own labour, Clem. Al. 283. II. ἡ —*κῆ* (sc. τέχνη), the art of making real things, not semblances (εἰδῶλα), Plat. Soph. 266 D. **αὐτοῦργιον**, τό, a farm tilled by αὐτοῦργός, Byz. **αὐτοῦργός**, ὢν, (*έργον) self-working, αὐτοῦργῶ χερί Soph. Ant. 52; αὐτ. βίος Dion. H. 10. 19. 2. mostly as Subst. one who works his land himself (not by slaves), a husbandman, poor farmer, like ἐργάτης, Eur. Or. 920, Plat. Rep. 565 A; αὐτ. γεωργοί Xen. Oec. 5, 4; of the Peloponnesians, Thuc. 1. 141. b. metaph., αὐτοῦργός τῆς φιλοσοφίας one that has worked at philosophy by himself, without a teacher, Xen. Symp. 1, 5; αὐτ. τῆς ταλαιπωρίας engaging in hard service oneself, Polyb. 3, 17, 8. II. pass. self-wrought, i. e. rudely wrought (cf. αὐτοσχέδιος), Dion. H. de Dem. 39: simple, native, μέλος Anth. P. 9. 264. **αὐτοῦργό-τευκτος**, ον, = foreg. II, Lyc. 747. **αὐτοῦτα**, v. sub αὐταῦτον. **αὐτο-άγος** [ἀ], ον, self-devouring, Hesych. v. αὐτοφάγος. **αὐτο-φάνης**, ἐς, (φαίνομαι, φανῆναι) self-appearing, personally appearing, Iambl., etc. Adv. —*ως*, Byz. **αὐτοφαρίζω**, = αὐτοματίω, Hesych. **αὐτό-φθονος**, ον, the very embodiment of envy, Eust. Opusc. 205. 4. **αὐτο-φθορά**, ἡ, very destruction, Eccl.: —*φθόρος*, ον, self-destroyed or corrupted, Eccl. **αὐτόφι**, —*φιν*, Ep. gen. and dat. sing. and pl. of αὐτός, in Hom. always with a Prep., ἀπ. αὐτόφιν from the very spot, Il. 11. 44; so, παρ' αὐτόφιν or —*φι*, 12. 302., 13. 42, etc.; ἐπ' αὐτόφιν on the spot, 19. 255. **αὐτο-φιλανθρωπία**, ἡ, humanity itself, Greg. Naz. **αὐτο-φίλαυτος**, ον, wholly given to self-love, Joseph. A. J. 5. 6, 3. **αὐτό-φλοιος**, ον, with the bark on, Βάκτρον Theoc. 25. 208, cf. Epigr. 4. Anth. P. 6. 99. **αὐτο-φονεύτης**, οὔ, ὅ, = αὐτοφόντος, Eccl. **αὐτο-φόνετος**, ον, self-slain, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 735. **αὐτο-φονία**, ἡ, = αὐτοκτονία I, Schol. Aesch. Eum. 336. **αὐτο-φόνος**, ον, self-murdering, murdering those of one's own family, αὐτοφόνος κακὰ Aesch. Theb. 850, Ag. 1091; παλάμη Anth. P. 7. 149; cf. αὐθέντης: Adv. —*ως*, Aesch. Sapp. 65.—In Hom. only as prop. n. **αὐτο-φόντης**, ον, ὁ, a murderer, Eur. Med. 1269. **αὐτό-φορβος**, ον, (φέρβω) = αὐτοφάγος, Aesch. Fr. 112, Arcad. 88. **αὐτο-φόρητος**, ον, self-borne, Nonn. D. 10. 150. **αὐτό-φορτος**, ον, bearing one's own baggage, Aesch. Cho. 675, Soph. Fr. 250, cf. Cratin. Xeip. 20. II. cargo and all, *vaus* Plut. Aemil. 9, 2. 467 D. **αὐτο-φρόνησις**, εως, ἡ, absolute prudence, Himer. Eccl. 32. **αὐτο-φρουρητος**, ον, self-guarded, Justin. M. **αὐτο-φύης**, ἐς, self-grown, στραμὴν οἰκία καὶ αὐτ., of the fur of beasts, Plat. Prot. 321 A: self-existent, Critias 15. 2. self-grown, of home production, Xen. Vect. 2, 1; so, like αὐτόχθων, ὃ πύλι φίλη Κέκροπος, αὐτοφύης Ἀττικῇ Ar. Fr. 162. 3. natural, opp. to artificial, οὐδὺς Hes. Th. 813; λιμὴν Thuc. 1. 93; χρυσὸς αὐτ. virgin gold, Diod. 3. 45; αὐτ. λόφοι hills in their natural state, not quarried or mined, Xen. Vect. 4, 2; κορύναν αὐτοφύα rough as it came from the tree, Theocr. 9. 24; opp. to τὰ διὰ τέχνης, wild, uncultivated, Theophr. C. P. 3. 1, 1; of a horse, τὸν αὐτοφύη [sc. δρόμον] διατροχάζειν to have natural paces, Xen. Eq. 7, 11; αὐτ. γηρύματα 'native wood-notes wild', of birds, opp. to language, Plat. 2. 973 A; of style, natural, simple, Dion. H. de Dinarch. 7.—Adv., αὐτοφύως ὁμοιον like by nature, Plat. Gorg. 513 B. 4. τὸ αὐτοφύης, the very nature, one's own nature, Plat. Rep. 486 E: a natural state, opp. to τὸ ἐπικτητὸν, Arist. Rhet. 1. 7, 33. II. act. bearing, producing of itself, spontaneously, γῇ αὐτ. ὢν φέρεי Philostr. 840. **αὐτο-φυία**, ἡ, a springing spontaneously, of a fountain, cited from Liban. **αὐτό-φύλος**, ον, of the same, the very tribe, Eccl. **αὐτό-φύτος**, ον, self-caused, ἔλκεα Pind. P. 3. 83: self-existent, Nonn. Jo. 1. 3: innate, ἀρετὴ Dio C. 44. 37. 2. natural, αὐτ. ἐργασία, = αὐτοργία, i. e. agriculture, opp. to δι' ἀλλαγῆς πορίζειν τὴν τροφήν, Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 8. **αὐτοφωνία**, ἡ, the voice itself, Julian. 209 B. **αὐτό-φωτος**, ον, self-sounding, χρησμός αὐτ. an oracle delivered by the god himself, Luc. Alex. 26. Adv. —*ως*, Basil. **αὐτό-φωρτος**, ον, self-betrayed, self-revealed, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 173. **αὐτό-φωρος**, ον, (φάπ) self-detected, ἀμψιλάκηματα Soph. Ant. 51. II. mostly in the phrase ἐπ' αὐτόφωρον λαμβάνειν, to catch in the act, Lat. in ipso furto deprehendere, Eur. Ion 1214, Lys. 137. 43 sq., Dem. 382. 5., 646, fin.; ἐπ' αὐτ. ἐλέγχην Lys. 112. 8., 132. 30; so with Pass. Verbs, ἐπ' αὐτόφωρον ἀλῶναι Hdt. 6. 72; εἰληφθῆαι Ar. Pl. 455, Eupol. Mar. 5, Antipho 111. 48, etc.: cf. ἀπαγωγή IV: hence, 2. in a more general sense, notoriously, manifestly, ἐπιτολευδόντας φανῆναι ἐπ' αὐτόφωρον Hdt. 6. 137; ἐπ' αὐτ. καταλαμβάνειν τινα ἀμαθέστερον ὥνα Plat. Apol. 22 B, cf. Rep. 359 C; ἐπ' αὐτ. εἰλημμαι πλουσιώτατος ὢν

Xen. Symp. 3, 13; ἀξιώ σε .. ἐπ' αὐτ. ταῦτά μοι ἐπιδείξει Lys. 93. 37; ἐπ' αὐτ. κλέπτης ὢν Aeschin. 55. 12; so also in reference to the arrest (ἀπαγωγή) mentioned by Dem. 646, fin., where the offence was of old date, cf. Lys. 137, fin. **αὐτό-φως**, ατος, τό, Very Light, of the Deity, Greg. Naz. **αὐτο-χάλκευτος**, ον, self-forged, Byz. **αὐτο-χάρακτος**, ον, self-engraved or impressed, of an image in a mirror, Nonn. D. 5. 599. **αὐτό-χάρις**, ιτος, ἡ, very grace: αὐτοχάριτες Ἀττικαί the essence of Attic graces, Alciphro 3. 43. **αὐτο-χειλῆς**, ἐς, v. sub αὐτοχίλιος. **αὐτό-χειρ**, ρος, ὁ, ἡ, with one's own hand, Aesch. Supp. 592; αὐτ. λούειν, παίειν, κτείνειν Soph. Ant. 900, 1315, Aj. 57; τίνες ψωδοῦμαι .. ὄρνιθες αὐτόχειρες; Ar. Av. 1132 sq., cf. Lys. 269, Theopomp. Com. Incert. 29; also c. gen. the very doer, the perpetrator of a thing, αὐτ. τοῦδε τοῦ τάφου Soph. Ant. 306; τῆς ἀσελγείας ταύτης Dem. 524. 3; αὐτ. οὔτε τῶν γαβάνων οὔτε τῶν κακῶν men who accomplish neither .., Isocr. 112 D. II. absol., like αὐθέντης, one who kills himself or one of his kin, Herm. Soph. Ant. 1160; but also simply a murderer, homicide, Soph. O. T. 231, Dem. 552. 18; αὐτὸν .. νομίζω αὐτόχειρά μου γεγενῆσθαι τοῖς τοῖς ἐργοῖς Id. 549. 5; in full, τὸν αὐτ. τοῦ φόνου Soph. O. T. 266, cf. El. 955, Plat. Rep. 615 C, Dem. 321. 18. III. as Adj. murderous, esp. of murder committed by one's own hand or by kinsmen, αὐτ. θάνατος, σφαγή, μοῖρα Eur. Phoen. 880, Or. 947, Med. 1281; πληγέντες αὐτόχειρ μίσματι of brothers smitten by mutual slaughter, Soph. Ant. 172; cf. αὐθέντης II. 2. αὐτόχειρα γράμματα written with one's own hand, autograph, Dio C. 59. 4. **αὐτοχειρί**, Adv. of foreg., with one's own hand, Lyeurg. 165. 8, Paus. 7. 16, 4, cf. Pors. Or. 1037; cf. αὐτοχειρί. **αὐτοχειρία**, ἡ, murder perpetrated by one's own hand, Plat. Legg. 872 B. II. mostly in dat. αὐτοχειρία, Ion. —*τη*, used adverbially, = αὐτοχειρί, mostly of slaughter, αὐτ. κτείνειν Hdt. 1. 140; ἀπολέσαι Id. 3. 74, cf. 66; generally, αὐτ. διελέειν Id. 1. 123; διασπείρειν Id. 3. 13; λαβεῖν Dem. 787. 26. **αὐτοχειρίζω**, fut. ἴσω, to do a thing, or commit a murder with one's own hand, Philist. (60) ap. Poll. 2. 154, where the word is called παμμίαρον. **αὐτοχείριος**, α, ον, = αὐτόχειρ, Schol. Eur. Med. 1269, Apollon. Pron. 89 A. **αὐτόχερος**, ον, = foreg., Hesych. Adv. —*ως*, = αὐτοχειρί, Byz. **αὐτο-χειροτόνητος**, ον, self-elected, Arg. Dem. Fals. Leg. 378. 7, Eccl. **αὐτοχειρί**, Adv. of αὐτόχειρ, poet. for αὐτοχειρί, Call. Ep. 21; c. gen., αὐτοχειρί ποσίων ἐδάμνησαν Manetho 3. 200. **αὐτό-χθονος**, ον, country and all, Aesch. Ag. 536; but Blomf. suggested αὐτόχθων' ὢν. **αὐτό-χθων**, ον, gen. ovos, sprung from the land itself, Lat. terrigena: αὐτόχθωνες, οἱ, like Lat. Aborigines, Indigenae, not settlers, of native stock, Hdt. 1. 171, Thuc. 6. 2, etc.; c. gen., αὐτ. Ἰταλίας Dion. H. 1. 10;—the Athenians were fond of being so called, Eur. Ion 29, 589, 737, Id. Fr. 362. 8, Ar. Vesp. 1076, cf. Thuc. 1. 2, Isocr. 45 C, 258 C. II. as Adj. indigenous, native, τὰ μὲν δύο αὐτόχθονα τῶν ἐθνέων Hdt. 4. 197; ἀρετὴ Lys. 194. 37; λάχανα τῶν αὐτόχθωνων Polioch. Incert. 1. 6. **αὐτο-χόλωτος**, ον, angry at oneself, Anth. P. 7. 688. **αὐτο-χορηγῆτος**, ον, self-furnished, Plat. Ax. 371 D. **αὐτο-χάωνος**, ον, Ep. for αὐτοχάωνος, —*χάωνος*, rudely cast, massive, of a lump of iron used as a quoit, Il. 22. 526. **αὐτό-χρημα**, Adv. in very deed, really and truly, Ar. Eq. 78. II. just, exactly, Ael. N. A. 2. 44, Luc. Dem. Enc. 13. **αὐτό-χροος**, ον, contr. —*χρους*, ον, with its own, natural colour, Plut. 2. 270 E. 2. of one and the same colour, Ib. 330 A. **αὐτό-χρύσος**, ον, of very gold, precious, Hesych. **αὐτό-χυτος**, ον, poured out of itself, self-flowing, Aristid. 1. 253, Schol. Pind. O. 7. 12; freq. in Nonn. **αὐτοψεί** or —*ψί*, Adv. of αὐτοπτος, with one's own eyes, Gramm. **αὐτοψία**, ἡ, a seeing with one's own eyes, Diosc. praef., Luc. Syr. D. 1; ἐκ τῆς αὐτοψίας Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1711 A. 4; ἐπὶ τὴν αὐτ. ἐλθεῖν Ib. 1732 a. αὐτῷ, Dor. for αὐτοῦ, there, Theocr. 11. 14. **αὐτῶδης**, ἐς, Ion. for αὐθάδης, Apollon. de Pron. 354 C, Hesych. But Hdt. 6. 92 has the common form αὐθαδέστερον. **αὐτῶλης**, ἐς, = αὐτόχειρ II, Hesych. **αὐτ-ωντήης**, οὔ, ὅ, one that buys for himself, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 3. 81. **αὐτῶρης**, ἐς, (ᾠρα) managing, acting or speaking of oneself, Call. Fr. (264) ap. Schol. Pind. P. 4. 107. **αὐτῶροφος**, ον, for αὐτόροφος, metri grat., Greg. Naz. **αὐτῶς**, Adv. I. in this very manner, even so, just so, as it is, γυνὴν ἔλντα, αὐτῶς—ὥστε γυναικα, unnamed just as I am—like a woman, Il. 22. 125; αὐτῶς ὕπαπερ .., Soph. Aj. 1179; αὐτῶς ὥς .., Ap. Rh. 1. 890. 2. hence in a contemptuous sense, just so, no better, τί αὐ κῆδεαι αὐτῶς ὠνδρῶν; why take you no better care? Il. 6. 55 (Spitzn. οὕτως, as in 2. 342); οἴχεται αὐτῶς has gone off just as he pleased, Od. 4. 665; often joined with other words implying contempt, νήπιος αὐτῶς a mere child, Il. 24. 726 (but in 6. 400 the same phrase denotes fondness); so, μὰν αὐτῶς 20. 348; ἀνεμῶλιον αὐτῶς 21. 474; αὐτῶς ἀχθος ἀπὸνρῆς Od. 20. 379, etc.—Hence seems to come the form ὠσαύτως (in Hom. always ὥς δ' αὐτῶς), in just the same manner, common in Att., cf. Stallb. Plat. Phaedo 102 E; in Soph. Tr. 1040, ὦδ' αὐτῶς, ὥς μ' ὤλεσεν. II. in reference to the past, still so, just as before, as it was, Il. 1. 133., 18. 338, Od. 20. 130; also with ἔτι added, λευκὸν ἔρ' αὐτῶς still white as when new, Il. 23. 268; ἔτι κείται αὐτῶς ἐν κλισίῳ he still lies just as he was, 24. 413; so, καὶ αὐτῶς still, unceasingly, 1. 520., 5. 255. III. in vain, without effect,

οὐκ αὐτως μῦθοςμαι, ἀλλὰ ἀνὴρ ὄρεω Od. 14. 151; but many passages to which this sense is attributed may be referred to one of the former heads, as Il. 16. 117., 18. 584, etc.—(As to the origin of the word, ancient and modern Gramm. dispute whether it is to be written αὐτως (from fem. of αὐτός) = οὐτως, or αὐτός (from αὐτός), cf. Apoll. in A.B. 585, E.M. 172. 34 with Buttm. Lexil. s.v., Herm. de Pron. αὐτός § 15. The latter is the more prob. opinion. The accent, αὐτως for αὐτῶς, is called Aeol.)

αὔφην, acc. to Jo. Gramm. 344, Aeol. for αὐχὴν.
αὐχάλλος, α, ον, (αὐχὴ) boastful, Xenophon. 3. 5.
αὐχενίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, (αὐχὴν) to cut the throat of . . , behead, τοὺς μὲν ἠὲνιζε Soph. Aj. 298. 2. in Philo 1. 654 (cf. 2. 372) prob. to seize by the throat, throttle, which sense is cited from Hippiatr.

αὐχένιον, τό, = αὐχὴν III, Eust. 1533. 46, An. Ox. 356. 31, etc.
αὐχένιος, α, ον, belonging to the neck, τένοντες αὐχ. the neck-sinews, Od. 3. 450; χαίτη Opp. C. 3. 255. II. a kind of tunic, Antiph. Incert. 79.
αὐχενιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, βρύχος αὐχ. a halter, Lyc. 1100.

αὐχέω, used only in pres. and impf. ἤχουν, except that fut. αὐχέω occurs in Luc. D. Mort. 22. 2, aor. ἤχουν in Anth. P. 15. 4, Apollod. 2. 4, 3, and in compos. with ἐξ-, ἐπ-, κατ- 1: (αὐχὴ). Like καυχάμαι, to boast, plume oneself, ἐπὶ τινι on a thing, Batr. 57, Anth. P. 6. 283; τινι Eur. I. A. 412: with a neut. Adj., τοσοῦτον αὐχέιν Hdt. 7. 103; μέγ' αὐχέιν Eur. Heracl. 353; μηδὲν τὸδ' αὐχεῖ Id. Andr. 463: c. acc. objecti, to boast of, ἀστέρας Anth. P. 7. 373. II. c. acc. foll. by inf. aor. or pres. to boast or declare loudly that . . , αὐχέοντες κάλλιστα τιθέναι ἀγῶνα Hdt. 2. 160, cf. Thuc. 2. 39, Eur. Andr. 311, Bacch. 310—but the inf. is sometimes omitted, αὐχὼ Σεβήραν βοῶν (that I hold her), Epigr. Gr. 567. 3, cf. 822. 5., 932. 7:—Med., ἠχέω occurs in Luc. Baasilianus boasted (that I was descended) from kings, Ib. 192. 1.

2. c. inf. fut. to say confidently, to be proudly confident that, αὐχὼ γὰρ . . τήνδε δωρεὰν ἐμοὶ δώσειν Δί' Aesch. Pr. 338, cf. 689, Pers. 741, Cratin. Ἀρχ. 1; with a negat., οὐ γὰρ ποτ' ἤχουν . . μεθεῖν I never thought that . . , Aesch. Ag. 506, cf. Eur. Eum. 561, Eur. Heracl. 931.—Never in Soph., though he has ἐπαυχῶ, El. 65; rare in Com., and in Prose.

αὐχὴ (not so well αὐχὴ), ἡ, boasting, pride, κενεόφρονες αὐχαί Pind. N. 11. 38.—Dor. αὐχάν in Hesych. expl. by καύχῃσιν. (Prob. akin to εὐχόμεναι, q. v.)

αὐχῆς, εσσα, εν, braggart, proud, Opp. H. 2. 677; βούς Anth. P. 6. 114. αὐχῆμα, τό, a thing boasted of, an object of pride, the pride, boast, χθονός Soph. O. C. 710: cause for boasting, glory, σὺ γὰρ νιν ἐς τὸδ' εἶσας αὐχ. Ib. 713, cf. Thuc. 7. 75. II. = αὐχὴ, boasting, self-confidence, Thuc. 2. 62., 7. 66:—for Pind. P. 1. 180, cf. ὑπερόμβυτος.

αὐχηματίας, ου, ὁ, a boaster, Eust. 537. 42.—Adj. -ματικός, ἡ, ὄν, Id. 1967. 9.

αὐχὴν, ἐνος, ὁ, the neck, throat, of men and beasts, Il. 7. 12, Hes. Op. 813, etc.; whether the back (Od. 10. 559) or front (Hes. Sc. 418): for its several parts, v. Arist. H. A. 1. 12, 1, P. A. 4. 11, 16:—rarely the gullet, Nic. Th. 350:—in pl., like Lat. cervicēs, of one neck, Soph. Fr. 487. 4, Anth. P. 5. 28, Orph. L. 137.

III. metaph. any narrow band or connexion (like a neck): 1. a neck of land, isthmus, Hdt. 1. 72., 6. 37, Xen. An. 6. 2 (4), 3. 2. a narrow sea, strait, of the Bosphorus, Hdt. 4. 85, 118; αὐχ. πόντου, of the Hellespont, Aesch. Pers. 72; of the point at which the Danube spreads from a single stream into several branches, Hdt. 4. 89. 3. a narrow mountain-pass, defile, Id. 7. 223. 4. the neck of the thigh-bone, the womb, etc., Hipp. Art. 822 D, al. 5. the tiller in a ship, Poll. 1. 90, Polyaeus. 3. 11, 14.—Cf. τράχηλος. (The √ATX was perhaps orig. FAX = Skt. vah (veho), v. sub ἔχω.)

αὐχῆσις, εως, ἡ, (αὐχέω) boasting, exultation, Thuc. 6. 16.
αὐχητής, ου, ὁ, a boaster, blamed by Poll. 9. 146.

αὐχητικός, ἡ, ὄν, = αὐχῆσις, Schol. Pind. Adv. -ῶς, Eust. 750. 23.
αὐχμᾶλός, α, ον, = αὐχητός, Choeril. p. 130.

αὐχμέω, (αὐχμός) to be squalid or unwashed, Lat. squaléo, αὐχμεῖς τε κακῶς καὶ δεικέα εἶσαι Od. 24. 250; so αὐχμεῖν Ar. Nub. 442, 9, Plat. Rep. 606 D; αὐχμεῖ Theophr. H. P. 4. 10, 7:—the other form αὐχμᾶν appears in Plat. αὐχμᾶσαι Hipp. 37. 21; αὐχμῶσις Arist. Meteor. 2. 4, 9; αὐχμῶντες Theophr. H. P. 8. 10; αὐχμῶνα Luc. Vit. Auct. 7; αὐχμῶσαν Plut. 2. 187 D, Luc., etc.; Ep. αὐχμῶντα Nonn. D. 26. 108, etc.—Phryn. in A. B. 7. 26 remarks that, except in the part, αὐχμέω only was used; αὐχμᾶς cited from Phryn. Com. (Incert. 18) is dub., v. Meineke: other forms might be referred to either Verb. as αὐχμῶν Ar. Pl. 84, Anaxandr. Ὀδ. 2. 6; αὐχμῶρ Plat. Phaedr. 251 D, etc.

αὐχμή, ἡ, = αὐχμός, Q. Sm. 9. 372, v. A. B. 3.
αὐχμηῖς, εσσα, εν, = αὐχητός, h. Hom. 18. 6.

αὐχμηρο-κόμης, ου, ὁ, with storing, squalid hair, Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 9.
αὐχημῆρος, α, ὄν, dry, without rain, χειμῶν Hipp. Aph. 1247, cf. Aër. 287, Arist. II. A. 8. 27; ξαρ Id. Probl. 1. 9; of places, dry, parched, τόποι Plat. Legg. 761 B; χωρία Theophr. H. P. 9. 11, 10, etc.; καρποί Diod. 2. 53.

2. dry, rough, squalid, Eur. Alc. 947; σκληρὸς καὶ αὐχμ. Plat. Symp. 203 C; esp. of hair, (cf. foreg.), Soph. Fr. 422, Eur. Or. 387; βίος Luc. Salt. 1.—Plat. Com. Ὑρ. 5 has the irreg. Sup. αὐχμῶτατος. Adv. -ῶς, Philostr. 147. Cf. αὐσταλέος.

αὐχμός, ὁ, (αὐω uro) drought, Hdt. 2. 13., 4. 198, Hipp. Aph. 1247; in pl., Thuc. 1. 23, Isocr. 191 D:—metaph., ὥστε αὐχμὸς τῆς σφίλας a drought or dearth of . . , Plat. Meno 70 C; and so perhaps, αὐχμὸς τῶν σκευαρίων Ar. Pl. 839.

2. the effects of drought, squalor, μεστὰς αὐχμῶ το καὶ κῶνος Plat. Rep. 614 D. 3. of style, dryness, meagreness, Dion. H. de Dem. 44.

αὐχμῶσις, ες, (εἶδος) looking dry, τὸ αὐχμῶδες drought, Hdt. 1. 142, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 19; χώρα αὐχμῶδεστέρα Theophr. II. P. S. 1, 6: squalid, κόμη Eur. Or. 223; σάρξ Plat. 2. 688 D: cf. αὐχημός.

αὐχός, ὁ, a kind of pulse, Herophil. in Notices des Mss., 11. 2, p. 193.
αὐχός, τό, = αὐχῆμα, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 871.

αὐω, Att. αὐω (cf. ἀφ-αὐω)—to kindle, light a fire. ἵνα μὴ ποθεν ἀλλοθεν αὐω (sc. πῦρ) Od. 5. 490,—where the Att. would use ἐναῖναι, cf. Ar. (Fr. 589) ap. A. B. 13:—Med. to take fire, Arat. 1035.—Only poet.; cf. ἀφ-αὐω, ἐναῖναι. (From the same Root come αὐός, αὐαῖναι, αὐσταλέος, αὐστηρός, αὐχμός, also εἶναι or εἶω, εὐσῆρα, Εἶρος, cf. Skt. ush, ōshāni (uro), ushas (calidus); Lat. uro (√us), ustus, Auster (?).)

αὐω: fut. αὐσσω, aor. ἤσσω; [in the pres. and impf. αὐ- is a diphthong; in fut. and aor. a dissyll. αὐσσω, ἤσσω, cf. ἐπαῖναι]. To shout out, shout, call aloud, often in Hom., αὐε δ' Ἀθήνη Il. 20. 48, cf. Call. Dian. 56 sq.; κεκλεῖται αὐσας 4. 508, cf. 6. 66, etc.; μακρὸν αὐσε 5. 101; ἤσσε . . μέγα τε δεινὸν τε ὄρβια 11. 10; ἤσεν δὲ διαπρύσιον Ib. 275, etc.:—also in Trag., αὐεῖν, λακάσεν Aesch. Theb. 186; μηδὲν μέγ' ἀδης Soph. El. 830; δεινὸν δ' ἀσας O. T. 1260: c. acc. cogn. to utter, στεναγμὸν . . αὐσα Eur. Supp. 798; τίς αὐδὰν αὐσῶ; Id. Ion 1446; ἤσεν φωνήν C. I. 4748. 2. c. acc. pers. to call upon, αὐε δ' ἐταίρους Il. 11. 461., 13. 475, cf. Od. 9. 66, Theoc. 13. 58. 3. rarely of things, to ring, καρφάλιον δὲ οἱ . . ἀσπὶς αὐσεν Il. 13. 409 (v. sub αὐός): of the sea, to roar, Ap. Rh. 2. 566. (Hence ἀν-τῆρ, αὐ-τῆρ, ἰ-ω-τῆρ (= ἰ-ω-τῆρ-τῆρ) the orig. Root being ἀφ-, ἀφ-μῖ q. v.)

αὐσως, ἡ, Aeol. for αὐός, ἡῶς.
ἀφάρωμα, τό, Megarean name of a woman's garment, Plut. 2. 295 A; cf. ἀφρώμα in Hesych.

ἀφαγνέω, = sq., Plut. 2. 943 C; Dind. proposes ἀφαγνίσαι.
ἀφαγνίζω, fut. ἰώ LXX: aor. -ήγνιασ Paus., LXX:—Med., fut. -ιούμαι Hipp. 303. 39: aor. -ηγνίσαν Eur.:—Pass., fut. -αγνισθήσομαι: aor. -ηγνίσθη LXX (Num. 19. 12, 19). To purify, consecrate, Paus. 2. 31, 8; πυρκαῖαν χρὴ ἀφαγνίσαι . . οἶνφ Epigr. Gr. 1034. 28:—Med., τοῖς νεφροῖς θεοῖς Eur. Alc. 1146 (v. foreg.), cf. Hesych., Suid., A. B. 26. Verb. Adj. -ιστέον, one must purge off from oneself, ῥυπαρὸν ἐπι-τῆδεμα Clem. Al. 506.

ἀφαγνισμός, ὁ, purification, Schol. Eur.

ἀφαδία, ἡ, displeasure, Eupol. Ἀστρ. 7.

ἀφᾶδος, ον, (ἀφανδᾶν) displeasing, odious, E. M. 174. 52.

ἀφάρδνυμαι, Pass. to grow large or full, Theophr. C. P. 4. 7, 8.

ἀφαίμαξις, εως, ἡ, a bleeding, Byz.

ἀφαμάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ἔω, to bleed, let blood, Byz.

ἀφαίρεμα, τό, that which is taken away as the choice part, LXX (Ex. 35. 22, Num. 18. 27, sq., al.).

ἀφαιρεματικός, ἡ, ὄν, taking away, abstracting, Gramm.

ἀφαιρέ-οικος, ον, left of home, Byz.

ἀφαιρέσις, εως, ἡ, a taking away, carrying off, Plat. Crito 46 C, etc.; opp. to πρόσθεσις, Plut. Lyc. 13. 2. as law-term, the assertion of the freedom of a reputed slave, Hyperid. ap. Suid. II. in Logic, ἐξ ἀφαιρέσεως by abstraction, in the abstract, Arist. An. Post. 1. 18, 1:—Cicero jokes on this term, ad Att. 6. 1, 2. 2. in Gramm., the removal of initial letters, as in στῆρ for ἔστῆρ, Choerob. 1. 84.

ἀφαιρέτω, verb. Adj. one must take away, Hipp. Aph. 1253, Plat. Rep. 361 A: one must exclude, Id. Polit. 291 C. II. ἀφαιρέτος, εἶα, εἶναι, to be taken away, removed, Id. Rep. 398 E.

ἀφαιρετικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for taking away, τινός Clem. Al. 286.

ἀφαιρέτις, ιδος, ἡ, a she-robber, Orph. H. 59. 18.

ἀφαιρέτος, ὄν, to be taken away, separable, Plat. Polit. 303 E. II. προπαρῶ. ἀφαιρέτος, taken away, Arr. Epict. 3. 24, 3. (On the difference of accent, v. Lob. Paral. 479:—but it is questioned.)

ἀφαιρέω, Ion. ἀπαίρω: fut. ἡσσω: pf. ἀφῆρηκα, Ion. ἀπαίρηκα: aor. ἀφέλουν, later ἀφῆρσα in Galen: (v. αἰρέω). To take from, take away from:—Construct. mostly ἀφ. τί τινι, as, σίτον μὲν σφιν ἀφέιλε took it from him, Od. 14. 455; and so in later writers, Aesch. Eum. 360, etc.; (but also to relieve one of a duty, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 44):—more rarely, ἀφ. τί τινος, Ar. Pax 561, Xen. Rep. Lac. 4, 7; κῆρα ἰβρίας Aesch. Theb. 777; ἐκ τινος Id. Eum. 444; but also τινά τι ἴβ. 360, Soph. Ph. 933, v. infr. II. 1., III:—c. gen. rei, to take from a thing, to diminish it, Xen. Vect. 4, 4:—c. acc. solo, ἀπᾶν τὰ ἀχθεῖα having taken them off, Hdt. 1. 80; βασιλεῖν . . ὀργὰς ἀφῆρουν took away, Eur. Med. 455, cf. Ar. Pl. 22, Ran. 518. 2. to take away, exclude, separate, set aside, τὸ Ἑλληνισμὸν ὥς ἐν ἀπὸ πάντων ἀφαιρούμενος χάρις Plat. Polit. 262 D; τί τινος Id. Rep. 360 E; opp. to προστιθέναι, Id. Phaedo 95 E, etc. II. Med., fut. ἀφαιρήσομαι (but in pass. sense, if the reading be correct, Hdt. 5. 35), and later ἀφέλουμαι Timostr. Φιλόδ. 1 (cf. Meineke Com. Gr. 5. 117), Polyb. 3. 29, 7: aor. ἀφείλουν, in late Gr. ἀφείλουν, v. Phryn. 183:—from Hom. downwards more freq. than Act. to take away for oneself, take away, but seldom without some notion of taking for oneself, (the thing taken being still the rightful property of the person who has lost it):—also in reciprocal sense, ἀφαιρέσθων τυχὴν γε have received each the fortune of the other, Eur. El. 928.—Construct. like Act., ἀφαιρέσθαι τί τινι, αἰ, καὶ δὴ μοι γέρας . . ἀφαιρήσσομαι ἀπειλεῖς Il. 1. 161; —τί τινος 5. 673, 691., 9. 335, etc., Lys. 168. 36; (also, τεύχεα . . ὁμοῖν ἀφείλεσθαι Il. 13. 510); —so, τί τινος Eur. Tro. 1034; τί ἀπὸ τινος Ar. Vesp. 883; ἐκ τινος Xen. Cyn. 12, 9:—also c. dupl. acc. rei et pers. to bereave or deprive of, μήτε σὺ τόνδ' . . ἀποαίρεο κοῦρην Il. 1. 275, cf. Hdt. 1. 71., 7. 104; freq. in Att., τέκνα ἀφ. τινι Eur. Andr. 613, v. Elmsl. Ach. 464: rarely c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, ἀφ. τὰς κύντας τοῦ εὐρεῖν Xen. Cyn. 6, 4, cf. Plut. Anton. 60, Paus. 5. 10, 9. 2. c. acc. rei, ἀπ. ψήφισμα to cancel or rescind, Andoc. 22. 37; ἀφελόμενης τῆς νυκτὸς τὸ ἔργον having broken off the action, Thuc. 4. 134; so, εἰς κελαινὴν νυκτὸς ὅμ' ἀφείλετο Aesch. Pers. 428, cf. Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 16; ἀφ. τὴν μνήμην πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν Dem. 597. 17. 3. followed by μή c. inf. to prevent, hinder

from doing, τί μ' ἄνδρα . . ἀφείλου μὴ κτανεῖν; Soph. Ph. 1304, cf. Eur. Tro. 1146; ἔκτεινας, ἢ τις συμφορά σ' ἀφείλετο [μὴ κτείνει]; Id. Andr. 913; or with inf. only, Pind. I. 1. 87; cf. Heind. Plat. Prot. 260 A. 4. ἀφαιρεῖσθαι τινα ἐς ἐλευθερίαν, Lat. vindicare in libertatem, to set a man free, Plat. Legg. 914 E, Isocr. 252 E, Dem. 100. 8, cf. Lys. 167. 20, 23, Aeschin. 9. 29. III. Pass. fut. —αἰρεθήσομαι (v. supr. II. init.): pf. ἀρήρημαι, Ion. ἀπαράρημαι Hdt. 7. 159, etc. —to be robbed or deprived of a thing, to have it taken from one, τι Aesch. Cho. 962, Hdt. 3. 137, etc.; τι πρὸς or ὑπὸ τινος Hdt. 1. 70., 3. 65., 7. 159; ἐ χειρῶν ἀρρήρηθ' ἑκάδ' ἑμ' ἐκ τῶν μου, Eur. Tro. 486; c. inf., ἀρρήρηθ' ἑκείνων ἀκτάς ὄμμα τοῦ μὲν εἰσοράν, was deprived of, hindered from seeing them, Id. Hipp. 1207; more rarely, μὴδ' ἐμοὶ ἀφαιρεθέντος τοῦ ὅγκου (as Badham for τοῦ ἐμοῦ, comparing μὴδ' ἐμὸν τοῦ ὅγκου just below), Plat. Theaet. 155 B. 2. ὁ ἀφαιρεθεὶς, in law, the person who has suffered loss, the plaintiff, Id. Legg. 915 A, cf. 914 D.

Ἀφαιστος, Dor. for Ἡφαιστος.

ἀφάκη, ἡ, (φακός) a kind of *veitch* (v. φακή), Arist. H. A. 8. 10, 3, Theophr. H. P. 8. 3, etc., v. Meineke ad Pherecr. Incert. 17. II. a wild plant, *dandelion*, dub. in Theophr.; v. sub ἀπάκη.

ἀφ-ἄλλομαι, fut. —αλούμαι, Ep. aor. part. ἀπάλμενος Bion 4. 15: —to spring off or down from, πῆδημα κοῦφον ἐκ νεὸς ἀφῆλατο, like πῆδημα πηδῶν, Aesch. Pers. 305; ἐπὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν . . ἀφῆλατο jumpd off on to his head, Ar. Nub. 147; ἀφ' ἵππου Plut. Caes. 27. II. to rebound, glance off, ἀπὸ τῶν λείων Arist. de An. 2. 8, 11, cf. Nic. Th. 906, Anth. P. 9. 159: to be reflected, of light, Plut. 2. 931 D.

ἀ-φάλος, ὄν, without the φάλος or metal-boss, in which the plume was fixed, κνυῆ II. 10. 258: cf. τετράφαλος.

ἀφ-αλσις, εως, ἡ, a springing off, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 3: —also ἀφαλμός, ὁ, Antyll. in Matth. Med. p. 121.

ἀφ-αλτος, ὄν, springing off or back, Hesych.

ἀφᾶμαρτάνω, fut. —αμαρτήσομαι: Ep. aor. ἀπήμβροτεν II. 15. 521., 16. 466, 467: —to miss one's mark, c. gen., καὶ τοῦ μὲν β' ἀφᾶμαρτεν II. 8. 119, etc.; also in Prose, Antipho 121. 39, Xen. Hell. 6. 1. 15. II. to lose, ἐκ τῆς ἀφᾶμαρτουσῆς II. 6. 411, cf. 22. 505.

ἀφᾶμαρτο-επὶς, ἑς, —αμαρτοεπὶς, random talking, II. 3. 215.

Ἀφᾶμῶται, ὡν, οἱ, *serfs*, *ascripti glebae*, at Crete, like the Helots in Laconia, Strabo 701, Ath. 263 F; written Ἀφᾶμῶται in Eust.

ἀφανδάνω, fut. ἀφᾶδῃσσω: Ion. aor. inf. ἀπαδεῖν Hdt. 2. 129: —to displease, not to please, ἐ δ' ὅμιν οὐδ' ἀφανδάνει Od. 16. 387; σοὶ τὰμ' ἀφανδάνοντ' ἔφω Soph. Ant. 501.

ἀφᾶνελ, Adv. of ἀφανής, invisibly, obscurely, Hdn. Epim. 255.

ἀφᾶνεια, ἡ, a being ἀφανής, darkness, obscurity, Pind. I. 4. 52 (3. 49): metaph., ἀζιώματος ἀφ. want of illustrious birth or rank, Thuc. 2. 37.

II. disappearance, utter destruction, perdition, Aesch. Ag. 384.—The form ἀφᾶνεια is mentioned by Apollon. de Constr. p. 341.

ἀ-φάνερος, ὄν, undistinguished; also ἀφανέρωτος, ὄν, both in Byz.

ἀφᾶνής, ἑς, (φαίνομαι, φανῆναι) unseen, invisible, viewless, Lat. caecus, esp. of the nether world, Τάφρατος Pind. Fr. 223, cf. Aesch. Theb. 860; so, χάσμα ἀφ. a blind pit, Hdt. 6. 76; ἡ ἀφ. θεός, of Proserpine, Soph. O. C. 1556; ὁ ἀφ. πόλος, i. e. the South pole, Arist. Cael. 2. 2, 15, Mund. 4. 14; for Thuc. 4. 67, v. φυλακή I. 1.

2. ἀφ. γίνεσθαι=ἀφανίζεσθαι to disappear, be missing, Hdt. 3. 104, Eur. I. T. 757, Plat. Rep. 359 E; so, ἀφ. ἦν disappeared, Hdt. 7. 37, cf. Xen. An. 1. 4. 7:—of soldiers missing after a battle, Thuc. 2. 34.

3. unseen, unnoticed, secret, ἀφ. νόος ἀθανάτων Solon 10; ἀφ. νεῦμα a secret sign, Thuc. 1. 134; ἀφ. χερσὶν οὐτ' ὄψιν Id. 4. 29; ἀφ. ἐφιδὸν concealed, Id. 8. 69—c. part., ἀφ. εἰμι ποῖαν τι I do it without being noticed, Xen. An. 4. 2, 4; but also, ἀφ. ὡν ποῖα τι Thuc. 1. 68; μαντικὴ χρώμενος οὐκ ἀφανής ἦν he was well known to do...

Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 2. b. unknown, uncertain, doubtful, obscure, ἀφ. νόσος Hdt. 2. 84; σὺν ἀφᾶνεί λόγῳ on an uncertain charge, Soph. O. T. 657; ἐν ἀφᾶνεί λ. Antipho 136. 18; μύσος Soph. O. C. 1683; ὄνομα Eur. Tro. 1322; ἐλπίς Thuc. 5. 103; πρόφασις ἀφανεστάτη λόγῳ Id. 1. 23; οὐκ ἀφ. τεκμήρια Xen. Ages. 6, 1; μεθέντας τὰφανῆ, opp. to τὰ πρὸς ποσὶν, Soph. O. T. 131, cf. ἐτοῖμος I. 2, fin.; ἀφ. χάρις a favour from an unknown hand, Dem. 416. 4:—esp. of future events, τὸ ἀφᾶνές uncertainty, Hdt. 2. 23; μὴδ' ὅμιν ὅστις τὰφανῆ περισκοπεῖ Soph. Fr. 770; τὸ ἀφᾶνῆ μεριμνᾶν Ar. Incert. 61 Meineke; ὑπὲρ τῶν ἀφανῶν φανεροῖς μαρτυρίοις χρῆσθαι Arist. Eth. N. 2. 2, 6; τὸ τῆς τύχης ἀφ. Eur. Alc. 785; τὸ ἀφ. τοῦ κατορθώσιν Thuc. 2. 42; ἐν ἀφᾶνεί κείσθαι, ἐν τῷ ἀφᾶνεί εἶναι Id. 1. 42, etc.; ἐν ἀφ. κεκτῆσθαι τι secretly, Plat. Legg. 954 D;—so, ἐκ τοῦ ἀφανοῦς Thuc. 1. 51., 4. 96, etc.; and ἐξ ἀφανοῦς Aesch. Fr. 55; but also neut. pl. ἀφανῆ, as Adv., Eur. Hipp. 1289; and reg. Adv. ἀφανῶς, Thuc. 3. 43, etc.; Sup. ἀφανέστατα Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 27.

4. of persons, unnoticed, obscure, Eur. Tro. 1244, 1322, Thuc. 3. 57.

5. ἀφανῆς οὐσία personal property, as money, which can be secreted and made away with (cf. ἀφανίζω I. 7), opp. to φανερά (real), as land, Lys. Fr. 47; ἀφανῆ καταστήσῃ τὴν οὐσίαν to turn one's property into money, Id. 160. 8; so, ἀφ. πλοῦτος, opp. to γῆ, Ar. Eccl. 602; but in lit. sense, πλοῦτος ἀφ. ὃν σὺ κατορύξας ἔχεις Menand. Δύσκ. 2. 16.

ἀφᾶνίζω, fut. Att. ἴω: pf. ἡφάνικα, Dem. 950. 3: —to make unseen, hide from sight, νεφέλῃ . . ἡφάνισεν ἥλιον (prob. I.) Xen. An. 3. 4. 8; hence, like Lat. abscondo, to lose sight of, Eubul. Σφγγ. i. 18, et ibi Meineke; ἀφ. τὸ συμφοράτατον to cancel, do away with, Hipp. Vet. Med. 17: to make away with state-criminals, so that their fate remained unknown, Hdt. 3. 126, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 53, cf. Thuc. 4. 80, Xen. An. 1. 6, 11; generally, of death, to remove from the earth, Epigr. Gr. 376. 8, 380. 6, al.:—Pass., τὴν γνώμην μὴδ' . . ἀφανισθεῖσαν in no part con-

cealed or suppressed, Thuc. 7. 8.

2. to do away with, remove, ἄχος Soph. O. C. 1712; τιὰ πόλεος to carry off one from the city, Eur. Phoen. 1041; Μούσας ἀφ. Ar. Nub. 971; ἀφ. αὐτὸν εἰς τὸν νεῶν to disappear into the temple, Id. Pl. 741.

3. to destroy utterly, rase to the ground, erase writing, etc., Thuc. 6. 54, etc.; ὅλως ἀφ. τὰ ἱρά Dem. 562. 17.

4. to obliterate or mar footsteps, Xen. Cyn. 5, 3, etc.: to obliterate the traces of bloodshed, Antipho 134. 37: to spirit away a witness, Id. 135. 29: to get rid of, διερῆν Ar. Nub. 760.

5. to secrete, steal, Xen. Oec. 14, 2.

6. to obliterate, obscure, mar one's good name, etc., ἀρετὴν, ἀξίωσιν, δόξαν, τὸ δίκαιον, etc., Thuc. 7. 69., 2. 61, Plat., etc.—but in good sense, ἀφ. ἀγαθῷ κακὸν to wipe out ill deeds by good, Thuc. 2. 42; εὐσκληῖαν Id. 3. 58; τὰ χρώματα ἀφ. ἐκ τοῦ σώματος of the wasting effect of grief, Antiph. Εὐπλ. 1; τρίχα βαφῇ ἀφ. to disguise it by dyeing, Acl. V. H. 7. 20; ἀφ. τὰ πρόσωπα (cf. ἀπρόσωπος) of assumed, hypocritical sadness, Ev. Matth. 6. 16, cf. LXX Joel 2. 20, Zach. 7. 14).

7. to make away with property, ἀργύριον, ναυτικὸν Aeschin. 14. 24., 85. 31; ὅλον τὸ ἐργαστήριον Dem. 821. fin., cf. 820. fin., 839. 15—also, ἀφ. τὴν οὐσίαν to turn the property into money, for the purpose of making away with it (cf. ἀφανής), Dem. 827. 12, Aeschin. 14. 38.

8. to drink off, drain a cup of wine, Eubul. Παμφ. 3; cf. Meineke Fragm. Com. 2. 829.

II. Pass. to become unseen, to disappear, be missing, Hdt. 4. 8, 124, Soph. Ant. 255; of persons buried by a sand-storm, Hdt. 3. 26; or, lost at sea, Thuc. 8. 38, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 24; ἀφ. κατὰ τῆς θαλάσσης, of islands, Hdt. 7. 6; ὑποβρύχιος ἡφ. Plut. Crass. 19; ἀφ. ἐξ ἀνθρώπων Hdt. 4. 95, Lys. 191. 27; ἀφ. εἰς ὕλην to disappear into it, Xen. Cyn. 10, 23; καταγελασθὲν ἡφανίσθη was laughed down and disappeared, Thuc. 3. 83.

2. to keep out of public, live retired, Xen. Ages. 9, 1. ἀφάνιστος, εως, ἡ, a getting rid of, τῆς δίκης Ar. Nub. 764; obliteration, λόγων Plat. Soph. 259 E.

II. (from Pass.) disappearance,

Hdt. 4. 15, Arist. Probl. 30. 1, 2.

ἀφᾶνισμός, ὁ, =foreg. I, Polyb. 5. 11, 5.

II. =foreg. II, Arist.

H. A. 6. 37, 3; ἀστρὸν Theophr. Fr. 6. 1, 2; τῆς σελήνης Plut. 2. 670 B.

ἀφᾶνιστής, ἑα, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be suppressed, λόγος Isocr. 281 B.

ἀφᾶνιστής, οὗ, ὁ, a destroyer, susp. in Plut. 2. 828 F, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 175, etc.—fem. ἀφᾶνίστρια, Tzetz. ad Lyc. 187, Schol. Opp. H. 2. 487:—hence ἀφανιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, destroying, Synes. 98 B, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 145; and Adv. —κῶς, Schol. II. 21. 220.

ἀφᾶνιστός, ἡ, ὄν, destroyed, Gloss.

ἀ-φαντασίastos, ὄν, not moved by fancies, Jo. Chrys.

ἀ-φαντασίωτος, ὄν, unable to imagine a thing, Plut. 2. 960 D.

ἀ-φάνταστος, ὄν, without φαντασία, φύσις Sext. Emp. M. 9. 114.

ἀφᾶντος, ὄν, (φαίνομαι) made invisible, blotted out, utterly forgotten, ἀκλῆστοι καὶ ἀφ. II. 6. 60; ἀσπερμος γενεῇ καὶ ἀφ. ὤληται 20. 303, etc.: hidden, ἀφ. ἔρμα Aesch. Ag. 1007; ἐρηγ' ἀφαντον φῶς (silicis venis abstrusum excudit ignem), Soph. Ph. 207; ἀφ. ἐπελες Pind. O. 1. 72; ἐκ βροτῶν ἀφ. βῆναι Soph. O. T. 832; ἀνὴρ ἀφαντος ἐκ . . στρατοῦ he has disappeared, Aesch. Ag. 624; ἀφ. οἶχεσθαι, ἐρρεῖν, =ἀφανισθῆναι, Ib. 657, Soph. O. T. 560; ἀρτεῖα ἀφᾶντος Eur. Hel. 606; ἐξ χειρῶν Id. Hipp. 827; ἔχνος ἀφ. πλατᾶν disappearing, Aesch. Ag. 695.

2. in secret, ἀφαντ. βρέμειν Pind. P. 11. 46.

3. obscure, Pind. N. 8. 58.—Only poet. and N. T.

ἀφᾶντῶ, to make ἀφᾶντος, make away with, Epiphan.

ἀφᾶντῶσις, εως, ἡ, destruction, ruin, Nicet. Ann. 127 C.

ἀφᾶπτω, to fasten from or upon, ἄμματα ἀφ. to tie knots on a string, Hdt. 4. 98, cf. Hipp. 885 C:—so in Med., LXX (Prov. 3. 3, al.):—Pass. to be hung on, hang on, pf. part. ἀπαμμένος (Ion. for ἀφῆμ-), Hdt. 2. 121, 4; ἀφῆμμένος ἐκ τινος Theocr. 22. 52.

ἀφᾶρ [ω], poet. Adv. properly denoting immediate sequence of one thing on another, straightway, forthwith, in Hom. mostly at the beginning of a sentence, with δέ following, ἄφᾶρ δ' ἦμνε καρήατι II. 19. 405, cf. 17. 417; or without δέ, thereupon, after that, 11. 418, Od. 2. 95.

2. suddenly, quickly, presently, soon, ἀφᾶρ τότε λαῖδ' ὄντι 2. 169; ἀφᾶρ κεραοὶ τελέθοντα 4. 85; strengthth, ἀφᾶρ αὐτίκα II. 23. 593:—also in Pind., πέμπε δράκοντας ἀφᾶρ N. 1. 60; and a few times in Trag., Aesch. Pers. 469, Soph. Tr. 135, 529, 821, 928, Eur. I. T. 1274.

II. in Theogn. 716 as if it were an Adv. swift, fleet (cf. ἀφάρτερος), παῖδες Βορέω τῶν ἀφᾶρ εἰσὶ πόδες.—An Ion. form ἀφᾶρεί, in E. M. 175. 15, Suid., etc. Cf. also Sturz Dial. Mac. p. 70.

ἀφᾶρεῖς, εως, ὁ, the belly-fin of the female tunny, Arist. H. A. 5. 9, 6.

ἀ-φᾶρής, ἑς, without φᾶρος, unclad, naked, of the Χάρτες, Euphor. 66.

Also, ἀφᾶρος, ὄν, Hesych.

ἀφᾶρκῆ, ἡ, an evergreen tree, perh. *privet*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 9, 3.

ἀφᾶρκτος, ὄν, v. sub ἀφᾶρκτος.

ἀ-φάρμακεντος, ὄν, without medicine, not physicked, Hipp. 401. 15: without cosmetics, ξανθίζων ἀφάρμακτα Alciphro Fr. 5. 4.

ἀ-φάρμακτος, ὄν, =foreg., esp. unpoisoned, Nic. Th. 115; κύλιξ ἀφ. Luc. D. Mort. 7. 2; βέλγη Strabo 499 (where Coraῖς φαρμακοῖς).

ἀφ-αρμέζω, Att. —ττω, not to suit, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 217 D.

ἀ-φᾶρος, ὄν, =ἀφάρωτος, Call. Fr. 183; cf. φαρῶ, ἀφᾶρής.

II. but, ἀ-φᾶρος, ὄν, =ἀφᾶρής, Hesych.

ἀφ-αρπάζω, fut. Ep. ἄρω, Att. ἄσσωμαι: Pass., pf. —ἡρπασμαι Xen. Cyn. 9, 18; aor. 1 —ἡρπᾶσθην Hell. 5. 4. 17; in late Inscr., —ἡρπᾶσθην [ᾶ]. To tear off or from, Ἐκτωρ δ' ἄρρηξεν κύρῃα . . κρατὸς ἀφᾶρπαξία II. 13. 189: to snatch away, steal from, τί τινος Ar. Eq. 1062: c. acc. only, to snatch eagerly, Soph. Tr. 548, Eur. Ion 1178; ἀφ. τὸν στέφανον Dem. 535. 15:—Pass., Lys. 154. 36; φωτὸς ἀφᾶρπασθεῖς, of one dead, Epigr. Gr. 577. 3.

ἀφᾶρτερος, α, ὄν, Comp. Adj. (from ἀφᾶρ), more fleet, τῶν δ' ἱπποῖν μὲν ἑσάν ἀφᾶρτεροι II. 23. 311; cf. Dionys. ap. Steph. B. v. Κάσειροι.

ἀφᾶρωτος, ὄν, (φᾶρῶ) unphlegged, untitled, Call. Fr. 421.

ἀφᾶστία, ἡ, (ἀφᾶτος) speechlessness, caused by fear or perplexity, ἐκπλη-

ἐν ἡμῖν ἀφασίαν τε προστίθης Eur. Hel. 549; ἀφασία μ' ἔχει Id. I. A. 837, cf. Ar. Thesm. 904; ἀφ. ἡμᾶς χαμβάνει τί ποτε χρὴ λέγειν Plat. Legg. 636 E; εἰς ἀφ. τινὰ ἐμβάλλειν Id. Phil. 21 D; ἀφασία πράγματος inability to say anything about it, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 211.—cf. ἀφασία.

ἀφάσσω, Ion. Verb. = ἀφάω, to feel, Hipp. 565.30, etc.; ἀφασσαν αὐτοῦ τὰ ὕα Hdt. 3. 69; so Ap. Rh. 2. 710, Call., etc.:—Med., Ap. Rh. 4. 181:—the 2 sing. aor. ἀφασσῆσθαι in Hipp. 566.45 seems to be f. l. for ἀφάσση.

ἀ-φάτος, *on, not uttered or named, nameless*, Hes. Op. 3. 2. **unutterable**, ineffable (cf. ἀναδύστος), Eur. Ion 784; ἀφ. μέλας monstrous, Piind. N. 1. 70; ἀφ. χρήματα untold sums, Hdt. 7. 190; ἀφ. νέφος, κτύπος Soph. O. T. 1314, O. C. 1464; ὀρθοβαρίων ἀφάτων (sic I.) πλῆθος Anaxand. Prot. 1. 62; πῶλων ἀφάτων τάχος Epigr. Gr. 618. 4; ἀφάτων ὥς . . , there's no saying how . . , i. e. marvellously, immensely, Ar. Av. 427, Lys. 198. Adv. -τως, Dioc. 1. 12.

ἀφαναῖνα, = ἀφάνω, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 9:—Pass., διψῆ ἀφανανθήσονται Ar. Eccl. 146, cf. Arist. Probl. 10. 46.

ἀφανρός, ὁ, *on, feeble, powerless, ἥτοις παιδὶς ἀφανροῦ* Il. 7. 235; but Hom., as well as other Poets, uses it almost exclusively in Comp. and Sup., αὐὸ πολλῶν ἀφανρότερος Ib. 457; ἵνα μὴ οἱ ἀφανρότερον βέλους εἴη 12. 458; οὐ μὲν ἀφανρότατος βάλλ' Ἀχαιῶν 15. 11, cf. Od. 20. 11, Hes. Op. 584, Piind., etc.; ρέθρων ἀφανρότερον, of a bridge, too weak to resist the stream, Epigr. Gr. 1078. 6; so in Prose, Xen. Eq. 12. 8; but the Posit. occurs in Tim. Loc. 102 C, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 11, 5. Adv. -ρῶς, Anth. P. 6. 267. (Prob. = φάρος, i. e. φαῦλος, φλαῦρος, with a euphon.; cf. ἀμαυρός.)

ἀφανρότης, ἡ, *feebleness*, Anaxag. Fr. 25.

ἀφανρόω, to make weak, Erotian. p. 56 (but with v. l. ἀμαυροῦται), Nicet. Ann. 335 C.

ἀφάνω, (αῶν, Att. αῶω) to dry up, parch, τοὺς ἀτάχους Ar. Eq. 394. Cf. ἀφένω.

ἀφάω, (ἀφή) Ep. Verb. to handle, θώρηκα καὶ ἀγκύλα τόξ' ἀφάωντα rubbing and polishing them, Il. 6. 322; ὠτεῖλας ἀφάσσειν Opp. II. 5. 329; ἀφάων θησαυρὸν Anth. P. 11. 366.—Cf. ἀμφ-, ἐπ-αφάω, ἀφάσσω.

ἀφέγγεια, ἡ, *want of light*, Max. Tyr. 40. 4.

ἀφέγγης, ἑς, *without light, φῶς ἀφ. a light that is no light*, (i. e. to the blind), Soph. O. C. 1549; Eur. calls the moon νυκτὸς ἀφέγγης βλέφαρον, as opp. to the sun, Phoen. 543; Ἄϊδα . . τὸν ἀφέγγέα χῶρον Epigr. Gr. 372. 13. 2. *not visible to the eye, on, simply, obscure, faint*, ὁμα Aesch. Pr. 115. 3. metaph., εἰ τι . . τυγχάνεις ἀφέγγης φέρειν something ill-starred, unlucky, Soph. O. C. 1451.

ἀφεδράζω, fut. ἀσώ, to remove, Byz.

ἀφεδρεύω, to sit apart, Hesych. — **ἀφεδρεῖα**, ἡ, *seclusion, caused by menstruation*, Damasc. ap. Snid.

ἀφεδριατεύοντες, οἱ, *a Boeotian magistracy*, Inscr. Orchom. in C. I. 1593.

ἀφεδρός, ἡ, *menses muliebres*, LXX (Lev. 15. 19, al.), Dioc. 2. 85.

ἀφεδρών, ὠνος, ὅ, (ἐδρα) a privy, Lat. cloaca, N. T. A. B. 469.

Ἀφείδας, αντας, ὁ, prop. n., the Unsparing, Od. 24. 304.

Ἀφείδης, fut. ἡσώ, to be unsparing or lavish of, ψυχῆς Soph. El. 980; τοῦ βίου Thuc. 2. 43; εὐσταθ' Ib. 51; τῶν αἰμάτων Lys. 193. 5:—absol., ἀφείδης αὐτῶν (κινδύνων, πόνου, or the like) ungrudgingly, Hipp. Art. 802; recklessly, Eur. I. T. 1354. II. in Soph. Ant. 414, εἰ τις τοῦδ' ἀφείδῃσι τὸν πόνον should be careless of it, i. e. neglect, avoid this labour, so that ἀφείδειν comes to much the same as φείδεσθαι, v. Herm. ad l., cf. Ap. Rh. 2. 98, 869; Dind. has now received Bonitz' conj. ἀφείδῃσι.

ἀφείδης, ἑς, (φείδομαι) unsparing or lavish of, τινός Aesch. Ag. 195; ἀφ. δέμας lightly regarding it, Ap. Rh. 4. 1252; ἀφ. πρὸς τι Call. Epigr. 47. 2. of things, ἀφ. ὁ κατὰ πόνον καθεστήκει the landing was made without regard to cost or risk, Thuc. 4. 26; not spared, lavishly bestowed, Call. Cer. 128, Anth. P. 11. 59; ἀφείδεις ἀγῶνες Epigr. Gr. 1064. 12. II. Adv. -δῶς, Ion. -δέως (Alcae. 34, Hdt.), Ep. -δείως (Ap. Rh. 3. 897):—freely, lavishly, Alcae. 1. c.; δίδοναι Hdt. 1. 163, Dem. 255. 7; ἀφ. ἀπείναι τὰ τοξέματα Hdt. 9. 61:—also sparing no pains, with all zeal, Dem. 152. fin. 2. unsparingly, without mercy, κατακίψαι Hdt. 1. 207; φονεῖν Id. 9. 39; ἀφείδτερον κολάζειν, ἀφείδεσθαι τιμωρεῖν Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 47, An. 1. 9, 13; ἀφ. ἔχειν εὐσταθ' Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 31, cf. Paus. 4. 4, 8.

ἀφείδεια, ἡ, *profuseness, extravagance*, Def. Plat. 412 C, Plut. 2. 762 D. 2. unsparing treatment, σώματος Ep. Col. 2. 23.

ἀφείργνυμι, = ἀφείργω (q. v.), Ael. N. A. 12. 21.

ἀφ-εκάς [ās], Adv. far away, Nic. Th. 674.

ἀφεκτέον, verb. Adj. of ἀπέχουμι one must abstain from, τινός Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 34, etc.:—so in pl. -τέα, Ar. Lys. 124. Cf. ἀποσχέσθαι.

ἀφεκτικός, ἡ, ὤν, (ἀπέχουμι) abstemious, Arr. Epict. 2. 22, 20.

ἀφέλεια, ἡ, *simplicity, naïveté*, Antiph. Mors. 1. 8, cf. Walz Rhett. 3. 306; περί τὴν διαίταν Polyb. 6. 48, 3; of style, Ath. 693 F, cf. Eust. 1279. 44.

ἀφελής, ἑς, (φελλεύς) without a stone, even, smooth, διὰ τῶν ἀφελῶν πεδίων Ar. Eq. 527; cited from Soph. (Fr. 648) in A. B. 83. II. of persons, simple, plain, blunt, Dem. 1489. 10, Luc. D. Deor. 4. 3; ἀφ. ψυχῇ simple, in good sense, Epigr. Gr. 727. 5, cf. 14:—Adv. ἀφελῶς, simply, roughly, Theogn. 1211, Polyb. 3. 1, 4, Plut. Pomp. 40, etc. 2. of language, simple, not intricate or involved, opp. to ἐν κώλωι, Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 5: naïve, artless, unaffected, Plut. Lyc. 21.

ἀφελκῶω, to open a wound or incision afresh, Theophr. H. P. 9. 1, 5; Pass. to be ulcerated, Hipp. 1136 B, Arist. Probl. 9. 1, 2.

ἀφελκύσας, εἰς, ἡ, *a dragging away*, Gloss.

ἀφελκυστέον, verb. Adj. one must draw off, Antyll. in Matth. Med. 148.

ἀφέλκα, Ion. ἀφέλκα: fut. ἀφέλξω, Eur. Hec. 144; but aor. ἀφέλκσα, v. infir. To drag away suppliants, ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ Hdt. 3. 48, cf. Soph. O. C. 844, Eur. Heracl. 113; ἀφ. τέκνον ἀπὸ μαστῶν Id. Hec. 144; τινὰ ἀπὸ τῶν τέκνων Lys. 129. 13; of policemen arresting culprits, Plat.

Prot. 319 C; ἀφ. τὰς τριήρεις to drag or tow ships away, Thuc. 2. 93, cf. 7. 53, 74:—to draw aside, ἐπὶ τι Xen. Mem. 4. 5, 6; τὸ δέρμα ἀφ. to draw it off, Hipp. 787 H. II. to draw off liquor, κάδων πώματα Archil. 4; θρόμβους οὐδ' ἀφέλκσας φόνους Aesch. Eum. 184. 2. Méd., τοῦ δόρατος ἀφελκῶμαι τοῦ λυτρον lei me draw off the sheath from . . , Ar. Ach. 1120.

ἀφέλκωσις, εἰς, ἡ, *the formation of a sore*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 5, 3.

ἀφελλινίζω, to hellenize, i. e. civilise thoroughly, τὴν βάρβαρον Philo 2. 567:—Pass. aor. -ηλλήνωσθαι Dio Chr. 2. 114.

ἀφελότης, ἡ, = ἀφέλεια, Act. Ap. 2. 46, and Eccl.

ἀφελπίζω, = ἀπελπ-, Gloss.

ἀφεμα, τό, *that which is let go; remission*, LXX (1 Macc. 10. 28, al.)

ἀφενάκιστος, *on, free from cajolery, straightforward*, Philo 1. 564.

ἀφενος (and in Pind. ἀφνος), τό, *revenue, riches, wealth, abundance*, ἀφενος καὶ πλοῦτον ἀφύξει Il. 1. 171, cf. 23. 298, Theogn. 30; of the wealth of the gods, Hes. Th. 112: some Poets have a masc. acc. ἀφενον, as Hes. Op. 24, Call. Jov. 96, Anth. P. 9. 234. (The orig. form was prob. ἀφρος (whence ἀφνέως), ε being inserted by the Ep. Poets; cf. Skt. ar-pnas (income, property); Lat. op-es, op-ulentus, copia, i. e. co-op-ia.)

ἀφένω, εἰς, ἡ, (ἀπέχουμι) *abstinence, τινος from a thing*, Arctae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 2.

ἀφέργω, to keep off, withhold, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 83.

ἀφεροπνία, ἡ, *incapacity for bearing labour, effeminacy*, Eust. 222. 28.

ἀφερέποντος, *on, incapable of labour, weak, effeminate*, Eccl. Adv. -ως, Eccl.

ἀφερκετος, *on, (ἀπείργω) shut out from* (cf. μυκός 2), Aesch. Cho. 446.

ἀφερμηνεύω, to interpret, explain, expound, τὸ λεχθὲν παρ' αὐτῶν ἀφ. Plat. Soph. 246 E; absol., ὥς οὐ κατ' Ἀγγυπτον ἐρμ. Id. Legg. 660 B.

ἀφερνός, *on, dowerless*, Hesych.

ἀφερπετόμαι, Pass. to become a reptile, Stob. Eccl. 1. 1098.

ἀφερπυλλόομαι, Pass. to become ἐφυλλας, Theophr. C. P. 5. 7, 2.

ἀφέρπω, to creep off, steal away, Soph. Tr. 813, O. C. 490; generally, to go away, retire, Id. Aj. 1162.

ἀφ-ερος, *on, insufferable, intolerable*, Aesch. Ag. 386, 395, 564, 1103, 1600, Eum. 146.

ἀφίστιμος ἡμέρα, a holiday, Arist. Fr. 395, Aristid. 1. 344.

Ἀφέσιος, ὁ, *the Releaser*, epith. of Zeus, Arr. Bithyn. in E. M. 176. 32., Paus. 1. 44, 13.

ἀφίστις, εἰς, ἡ, (ἀφήμι) a letting go, dismissal, περὶ τῆς τῶν πλοίων ἀφίσσεως Philippi. ap. Dem. 251. 3; of a slave or captive, Plat. Polit. 273 C; ἀφ. τῆς στρατείας exemption from service, Plut. Ages. 24. 2. c. gen. ἀφ. φόνου πατρί a quittance from murder, Plat. Legg. 869 D: a quittance or discharge from the obligations of a bond, Dem. 893. 13., 1114. 8; opp. to ἀπόδοσις χρημάτων Isocr. 364 D. 3. relaxation, exhaustion, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1085. 4. a dismissal, divorce, Plat. Pomp. 44. 5. a letting go (Lat. missio) of horses from the starting-post, ἵππων ἀφ. ποιεῖν Diod. 4. 73; and so the starting-post itself, ἰσώσας τάφευι (so Musgr. for τῇ φύσει) τὰ τέματα, having made the winning-post one with the starting-post, i. e. having completed the δίαυλος and come back to the starting-post, Soph. El. 686, cf. Aristid. Tr. 339, Paus. 5. 15. 4, 6. 20, 7, and v. ἀφετήριος 2:—metaph. the first start, beginning of anything, Manetho 3. 405, etc. 6. a sending forth, discharge, emission, τοῦ ὕδατος Arist. P. A. 4. 13, 26; τοῦ θοροῦ, τοῦ φού Id. G. A. 2. 5, 10; τοῦ κῆματος Id. H. A. 8. 30, 7; the dropping of a foal, Ib. 6. 22, 8. 7. = ἀφροσμός Ib. 9. 40, 25.

ἀφροσμός, ὁ, a young swarm of bees, Arist. H. A. 9. 42, 3.

ἀφροσταλή, 3 sing. opt. pf. syncop. of ἀφίστημι.

ἀφροστήξω, old Att. intr. fut. formed from ἀφροστήκα, I shall be absent, away from, τινός Plat. Rep. 587 B, Xen. An. 2. 4, 5.—On the form, cf. τεχνήσω and v. Buttin. Irreg. Verbs s. v. ἴστημι.

ἀφροστήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, at Cnidos, the officer who took the votes, Cnid. Inscr. in Newton p. 763, Plut. 2. 292 A; cf. ἀποστατήρ.

ἀφρόστιος, *on, far from hearth and home*, dub. l. in LXX.

ἀφρόταρος, *on, friendless*, Theopomp. Hist. 332, ap. Poll. 3. 58.

ἀφροτέον, verb. Adj. one must dismiss, τὴν σκῆψιν, τὸ νῦν λεχθὲν, etc., Plat. Rep. 376 D, Phaedr. 260 A, al. 2. ἀφροτέος, ἐα, ἐόν, to be let go, Id. Enthyphro 15 D.

ἀφροτήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, = ἀφότης, lambl. Protrept. p. 160.

ἀφροτήριος, α, αν, (ἀφήμι) for letting go, sending away, throwing, e. g. ἀφ. ἀργαῖα engines for throwing stones, etc., Joseph. B. J. 3. 5, 2, cf. 5. 6, 3. 2. ἀφροτήρια (sub. γραμμῇ), ἡ, the starting-place of a race, C. I. 2758. III. D. 7, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1156, cf. Synes. 161 C:—hence, ἀφ. Διάκουροι, whose statues adorned the race-course, Paus. 3. 14, 7, cf. Anth. P. 9. 319:—metaph., ἀφροτήριον πρὸς μάθησιν Sext. Emp. M. 1. 41. 3. τὸ ἀφροτήριον (sc. πλοίων), the outlet of a seaport, Strabo 494; cf. ἀφροτός 11.

ἀφροτός, *on, ὁ, (ἀφήμι) one who lets off a military engine*, Polyb. 4. 56, 3. 2. astrolog. term for certain heavenly bodies, Ptol. II. pass. a freed-slave among the Spartans, Myron ap. Ath. 271 F.

ἀφροτικός, ὁ, ὤν, *disposed to let go, remit*, c. gen., ἀμαρτημάτων Clem. Al. 464.

ἀφροτο-θυρ-ἀνοκτής, *on, ὁ, in Byz., one who opened the barriers to start the racing chariots*.

ἀφροτός, *on, (ἀφήμι) let loose at large, ranging at will, ranging at large*, esp. of sacred flocks that were free from work, ἀφ. ἀλάσθαι γῆς ἐπ' ἐσχάτους ὕροις Aesch. Pr. 666; ἀφροτὸν ὄντων ταύρων ἐν τῷ . . ἱερῷ Plat. Criti. 119 D; νέμοντα ὥσπερ ἀφροτο Id. Prot. 320 A, cf. Rep. 498 C, Isocr. 108 A, Call. Del. 36. II. metaph. of persons, dedicated to some god, free from worldly business, Eur. Ion 822, Plut. 2.

768 A. 2. of things, ἀφ. ἡμέραι holidays, Poll. 1. 36; νομή ἀφ. free range, Plut. Lys. 20. 3. τὸ ἀφετον, licentiousness, Cyrill. 315 E; τὸ ἀφ. τῆς κόμης Luc. Dom. 7:—Adv., —τως ὁρμῶν, freely, Philo 1. 135. 4. of style, rambling, prolix, Luc. Tox. 56. III. Ἀφεταί, or rather Ἀφεταί, n. pr., the place whence the Argonauts loosed their ship, Hdt. 7. 193. (On the accent v. Lob. Paral. 475 sq., Dind. de dial. Hdt. p. vi.)

ἀ-φευκτος, v. ἀφευκτος fin.

ἀφεύω, aor. 1 ἀφευσα (without augm.) Simon. 1. citand., Ar. Thesm. 590; to part. pf. pass. ἡφευμένος Aesch. Fr. 321: aor. part. ἀφευθείς Suid.:—to singe off, ἀφεύων τὴν . . τρίχα Ar. Eccl. 13: absol. to singe clear of hair, joined with ἀποσφύρειν, τίλλειν, Ar. Thesm. 216, 236, 590:—Pass., καλῶς ἡφευμένος ὁ χοῖρος well singed, Aesch. l. c. 2. to toast, roast, κρέα Simon. Iamb. 22; φασήλους Ar. Pax 1144.

ἀφέψαλος, ov, without a spark of fire, Hesych.

ἀφέψημα, τό, a decoction, Diosc. 2. 129, Galen. 13. 9.

ἀφέψις, εως, ἡ=ἀφψις, Eust. Opusc. 311 82.

ἀφευμιάσμαι, Dep. to retire from intercourse or converse, ἀφευμιάσμαιν (sic legend, in A. B. 470)=ἀφωμιάσμαι, Soph. (Fr. 142) ap. Hesych.: Soph. also has ἐψία, Fr. 4.

ἀφεψω, εως, ἡ, a boiling off or down, Theophr. H. P. 9. 2, 5.

ἀφέψω, fut. ἀφεψήσω: Ion. ἀπέψω, etc.:—to purify or refine by boiling off the refuse, to boil down, καρπὸν Hdt. 2. 94:—esp. to boil free of dirt and dross, to refine, purify, χρυσίον καθαράτατον ἀπεψήσας Id. 4. 166; τὸν ἄλμυρον ἀπεψήσας . . καλὸν ἐξ αἰσχροῦ πεπονηκα Ar. Eq. 1321, cf. 1336:—Pass., ὕδωρ ἀπεψήμενον Hdt. 1. 188, Hipp. Aër. 285. 2. to boil off, τοῦ ὕδατος μέρος τι Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 37:—Pass., ἀφέψεται τὸν ἄλμυρον Id. Probl. 23. 18; τοῦ ἐγγύου μόνον ἀφεψήθεντος Polyb. 34. 10, 12, cf. ἀπεψθος.

ἀφέωνται, a rare form of ἀφείναι, 3 pl. pf. pass. of ἀφίημι, Ev. Luc. 5. 23; cf. ἀνέωνται from ἀνίημι.

ἀφή, ἡ, (ἀπτω) a lighting, kindling, περὶ λύχνων ἀφάς about lamp-lighting time, Lat. prima face, Hdt. 7. 215. II. (ἀπτομαι) a touching, touch, ἐπάνωθεν δὲ τῶν Διὸς γένην ἀφῶν τέλει . . Ἐπαφοί (as Wieseler for γεννημάτων) Aesch. Pr. 850: the sense of touch, Plat. Rep. 523 E, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 3. 10, 9 sq., de An. 2. 11; ἀκριβεστάτην . . τῶν αἰσθησέων τὴν ἀφὴν Id. H. A. 1. 15, 14; ἡ ἀφὴ ἐν ταῖς αἰσθησέων παρὰ σπαρταί Luc. Salt. 72. 2. the touch of the harp-strings, metaph., ἡμελοῦς ἀφῆς καὶ κρούσεως Plut. Peric. 15; οὐχὶ συμφώνους ἀφάς Damoc. Συμπρ. 1. 42. 3. a grasp, grip, in wrestling, etc., ἀφὴν ἐνδιδόναι αὐτοῦ Plut. 2. 86 F: hence, metaph., τοῖς ἀδελφαῖς τῆς λέξεως ἰσχυρὰς τὰς ἀφάς προσείναι δὲ καὶ ἀφύκτους τὰς λαβὰς Dion. H. de Dem. 18; ἀφάς ἔχει καὶ τόνους γένην Id. de Lys. 13; ἀφὴν εἶχεν ἄνυκτον, of Cleopatra, Plut. Anton. 27. 4. of the yellow sand sprinkled over wrestlers after they were anointed, to enable them to get a grip of one another, Arr. Epict. 3. 15, 4, ubi v. Schweigh. 5. a wound, hurt, LXX (2 Regg. 7. 14, al.). III. a junction, a joint in the body, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 8, 24, 1. 9, 3; v. sub ἐπιχορηγέω.

ἀφηβάω, fut. ἦσω, to be past the spring of life, Poll. 2. 10 and 18, Liban. 4. 309; τὴν ἀκμὴν τῶν παθῶν ἀφηβῶντες Philo 1. 516; ἀφηβήκωτες κλάδαι Poll. 1. 236.

ἀφηβος, ov, beyond youth, dub. in Cyrill.

ἀφηγέομαι, Ion. ἀπηγ-, fut. ἦσομαι:—Dep. to lead the way from a point, and so generally, to lead the way, go first, Plat. Legg. 760 D, etc.; οἱ ἀφηγόμενοι the van, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 37; ἀφ. τῆς ἀποικίας, τῆς ἀγέλης to be leader of . . , Arist. Fr. 471, Mirab. 10; τῆς πρεσβείας Strab. 47; τῆς σχολῆς Diog. L. 4. 14. II. to tell, relate, explain, Hdt. 1. 24, 86, and often:—the pf. is used in pass. sense by Hdt., ἀπηγγηται μοι τι 5. 62: τὸ ἀπηγγέμενον what has been told, l. 207, cf. 9. 26.—A prose word, also found in Pseudo-Eur. Supp. 186 in signif. II.

ἀφήγημα, Ion. ἀπηγ-, τό, a tale, narrative, Hdt. 2. 3. II. a guiding, leading, Joseph. Malec. 14.

ἀφηγηματικός, ἡ, ὡν, like a tale, Dion. H. de Rhet. 1. 8. Adv. —κῶς, Procl. ἀφηγημάτων, onos, ὁ=ἀφηγητής Hesych.; prob. should be ἀφηγεμένων.

ἀφηγήσιος, Ion. ἀπηγ-, εως, ἡ, a telling, narrating, ἄξιον ἀφηγήσιος worth telling, Hdt. 2. 70; ὅσος ἀξίος ἀπ. in a way not fit to be told, Id. 3. 125.

ἀφηγητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, Anth. P. 14. 114; and in Hesych., ἀφηγητής, οὔ, ὁ, a guide.

ἀφιδύω, fut. ἐνῶ, like ἡδύω, to sweeten, Luc. Amor. 3, Plut. Dio 17.

ἀφίημι, to arrive at, οἱ πάντα δὲ ἀφίηκεν Plat. Rep. 530 E; εἰς τι Hipp. 900 H.

ἀφιλικία, ἡ, in Basil. used of childhood, nonage, cf. Phryn. Com. Incert. 8. 30:—so ἀφιλικιότης, ἦρος, ἡ, Eust. 1282. 24:—and —λικίωσις, ἡ, Byz. ἀφίλιξις, Ion. ἀπίλιξις, ικος, ὁ, ἡ, beyond youth, elderly, ἀνὴρ ἀπλικιέστερος Plat. 3. 14; ἀφλικιέστεραν Pherecr. Incert. 65; acc. to Phryn. in A. B. 3, its usage was confined to the Comp.; but the Posit. also occurs in h. Hom. Cer. 140, Cratin. Incert. 95, Phryn. Com. Incert. 8 (who used it of young persons); v. Lob. Phryn. 84.

ἀφιλιώτης, ov, ὁ, the analogous (but not used in Att.) form of ἀπλιώτης (q. v.), C. I. 6180, and in old Edd. of Arr. An. 5. 6, 4, al.; so the Adj. ἀφιλιωτικός in Ptolem. Geogr. 1. 11.

ἀφιλῶω, as opp. to προσιλῶω, to detach, Lat. refugio, Porphyry. Abst. 1. 57. Hence Subst., ἀφιλῶσις, ἡ, Gloss.

ἀφήμενος, Pass. to sit apart: part. ἀφήμενος, Il. 15. 106.

ἀφημερεύω, to be absent for a day, ἀφ. ἀποκοιτεῖν Decret. ap. Dem. 238. 10.

ἀφίημι, ov, and ἀφίημι, ov, (ἀφίημι) unknown, Hesych.

ἀφηνιάζω, fut. ἄσω, (ἡνία) to get rid of the bridle, to run away, Luc. D. Deor. 25, cf. Philo 1. 85: hence to turn restive, rebel, Hdn. 1. 4, 12; ἀφ. τινὸς to rebel against, Luc. Bis Acc. 20; πρὸς τι Synes. 101 A.

ἀφηνιασμός, ὁ, rebellion, Plut. 2. 371 B; also ἀφηνιάσις, ἡ, Byz.

ἀφηνιαστής, ὁ, refusing the reins, ἔπος Philo 1. 114: rebellious, Eccl. ἀφηνιάσας, aor. —πρώξα, (ἦρος), to canonise as a hero, C. I. 2467-73, 2480, al. (p. 1087 sq.).

ἀφιστάω, to settle down, be quiet, Hipp. 1275. 43, Polyb. 2. 64, 5. .

ἀφίτηρ, opus, ὁ, (ἀφίτηρ) the archer, epith. of Apollo, Il. 9. 404:—the Schol. gives another expl. the prophet (from a copul., and φημί).

ἀφθα, ἡ, (ἀπτω) an eruption, ulceration in the mouth, thrush, mostly in pl. ἀφθαί, Hipp. Aph. 1248.

ἀφθαρσία, ἡ, incorruption, immortality, LXX (Sap. 2. 23), Plut. 2. 881 B, etc.

ἀφθαρτίω, to make incorruptible or immortal, Greg. Naz.

ἀ-φθαρτος, ov, uncorrupted, undecaying, Matt. Vett. 67 D. II. incorruptible, Arist. An. Pr. 2. 22, 3, An. Post. 1. 24, 5, al. 2. immortal, Dion. H. 8. 62, etc.: of poems, Epigr. Gr. 226. 5; so Adv., ἀφθάρτως τιμᾶν Ib. 919, 10.

ἀφθαῖ, to suffer from ἀφθαί, Hipp. 581. 31., 583. 10., 584. 43, etc.

ἀφθελγής, ἐς, speechless, A. B. 473.

ἀφθελγής, fut. ἦσω, to be speechless, Poll. 5. 146.

ἀφθελγία, Adv. of sq., without speech, Poll. 5. 147.

ἀ-φθελγος, ov, = ἀφθελγος, voiceless, μηνυτήρ Aesch. Eum. 245; στόμα Anth. P. 9. 162. 2. of places, etc., where none may speak, τῶδ' ἐν ἀφθελγῶ νάπει Soph. O. C. 155; ὄργια Christod. Ephr. 301. II. pass. unspeakable, Bacchyl. 10, Plat. Soph. 238 C. Adv. —τως, Iamb. Myst. p. 153.

ἀφθιτό-μυτις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, of eternal counsel, Greg. Naz.

ἀφθίτος, ov, later also ἡ, ov, Anth. P. app. 323: (φθίνω):—not liable to perish, undecaying, imperishable, freq. in Hom. (mostly in Il.), and Trag.: 1. of things, σκήπτρον πατρώϊον, ἀφθιτον αἰὲ Il. 2. 46; χρυσή ιτὺς ἀφθ. 5. 724; καλὸν θρόνον, ἀφθ. αἰὲ 14. 238; Ἡφαίστου δῖμος 18. 370, etc.; also ἀφθ. ἀμπελοῖ Od. 9. 133; πῶρ Aesch. Cho. 1037; γῆ Soph. Ant. 339. 2. of persons, immortal, of the gods, h. Hom. Merc. 326, cf. Hes. Th. 389, 397; of Tantalus, Pind. O. 1. 101; ἀφθ. ὕμνος, of Anacreon, Simon. 116; ἀφθίτους θείναι βροτοῦς Aesch. Eum. 724; γέννας ἀφθίτου λαχόντες Soph. Fr. 267. 3. of men's thoughts, etc., Ζεὺς ἀφθίτα μῆδεα εἰδώς, Il. 24. 88, Hes. Th. 545; κλέος ἀφθ. Il. 9. 413; ἀφθ. ὅτις unceasing care, Pind. P. 8. 101; ἀφθίτου γνώμης unchanging, unchangeable, Soph. Fr. 368; ἀφθίτα μηδόμενοι Ar. Av. 689.—Poët. word, used in late Prose, as Plut. 2. 723 E. Adv. ἀφθίτως Or. Sib. 5. 503 [where ι is long].

ἀ-φθόγγος, ov, voiceless, speechless, h. Hom. Cer. 198, Hdt. 1. 116, Aesch. Pers. 206, etc.; ἀφθόγγος εἶναι to remain silent, Id. Eum. 448; ἀφθ. ἄγγελος of a beacon-fire, Theogn. 549; ἀφθόγγω φθειγμένα στόματι, of an epitaph, Epigr. Gr. 234. 4. 2. ἀφθόγγα (sc. γράμματα), Plat. Theat. 203 B, Crat. 424 C (v. sub ἀφώσος). II. pass., like ἀφάτος, not to be spoken of, γάμοι Soph. Fr. 548.

ἀφθόνιος, ov, unenvied, Pind. O. 10 (11). 7, Aesch. Ag. 939: ungrudging, αἶνος Pind. O. 10. 7. II. act. bearing no grudge against, τιμῆ Ib. 13. 35:—Adv. —τως Eust. 823. 8.

ἀφθονία, ἡ, freedom from envy or grudging, liberality, πᾶσαν προθυμίαν καὶ ἀφθονίαν εἰχομεν ἀλλήλους διδάσκων Plat. Prot. 327 B, cf. Clem. Al. 474; ἀφθονία ἦν καταπίνειν Teleclid. Ἀμφ. 1. 10. II. of things, plenty, abundance, Pind. N. 3. 14, Plat. Apol. 23 C, 24 E; ἀφθονίας οὐσίας ὀργίεσθαι abundance of matter for . . , Lys. 120. 20; τοσαύτην ἀφθονίαν . . κατηγορίαν Dem. 547. 26; εἰς ἀφθονίαν in abundance, Xen. An. 7. 1, 33; opp. to ἀφορία, Id. Symp. 4. 55.

ἀφθονος, ov, without envy, and so: I. act. free from envy, Pind. O. 6. 10; ἀνδρα τύραννον ἀφθ. ἔδει εἶναι Hdt. 3. 80, Plat. Rep. 500 A:—Adv. —νως, Id. Legg. 731 A. 2. ungrudging, bounteous, Lat. benignus, of earth, h. Hom. 30. 16; ἀφθόνω μένει, ἀφθόνω χειρὶ Aesch. Ag. 305, Eur. Med. 612. II. more commonly (esp. in Prose), not grudging, bounteously given, plentiful, abundant, ἀφθ. πάντα παρέσται h. Hom. Ar. 536; καρπὸν πολλὸν τε καὶ δ. Hes. Op. 118; πολούς Solon 32; χρυσὸς ἀφθ. Hdt. 6. 132, cf. 7. 83; χώρα . . ἀφθ. λίην Id. 2. 6; so in Att., ἀφθ. βίος Aesch. Fr. 198; ἀφθ. μένει Id. Ag. 305; ἀφθονος χρήμασι Eupol. Incert. 13; πολὺς καὶ ἀφθ. or ἀφθ. καὶ πολὺς, Xen. An. 5. 6, 25, Aeschin. 83. 2; λέγους δὲ ἀφθόνους τοιοῦτους Dem. 559. 11; ἐν ἀφθόνῳ βιοτεῖν to live in plenty, Xen. An. 3. 2, 25; ἐν ἀφθόνῳ τραφῆναι Dem. 312. 18. 2. = ἀνέπιφθονος, unenvied, provoking no envy, ὁλβος Aesch. Ag. 471. III. inv. Comp. —έτερος, Pind. O. 2. 171, Aesch. Fr. 68, Plat. Rep. 460 B; Sup. —έστατος, Eupol. l. c.; but the regular forms —άτερος, —άτατος in Xen. An. 7. 6, 28, Cyr. 5. 4. 40, etc. IV. Adv., πάντα δ' ἀφθόνως πάρα Solon 37; ἀφθ. ἔχειν τινὸς to have enough of it, Plat. Gorg. 494 C; ἀφθ. δίδοναι Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 19; πολλὰ με δίδασκεis ἀφθ. Philom. Incert. 62.

ἀφθορία, ἡ, incorruption, prob. l. for ἀδικοφθορία in Ep. Tit. 2. 7, Greg. Nyss. ἀ-φθορος, ov, uncorrupt, of young persons, Artemid. 5. 95, Anth. P. 9. 229.

ἀφθώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) suffering from ἀφθαί, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1083.

ἀφία (?), ἡ, a certain plant, used for food, Theophr. H. P. 7. 7. 3.

ἀφιδίτος ἡμέρα, a day when a Spartan was excused from appearing at the public table (φιδίτιον), if engaged in a sacrifice or in hunting, Hesych. 1. 637, cf. Plut. Lys. 12.

ἀφιδρύω, fut. ὦσω, to sweat off, get rid of a thing by sweating, Hipp. 1226 C, Arist. Probl. 2. 22, 1:—Pass. to exude, ἀπὸ τινος Diosc. 5. 1.

ἀφιδρύμα, τό, a copy of a model, esp. of a shrine or image, Diod. 15. 49, Cic. Att. 13. 29, 2.

ἀφιδρύσις, εως, ἡ, a setting up a statue made after a model, Strabo 385, Plut. 2. 1136 A.

ἀφιδρύω, fut. ὦσω, to remove to another settlement, to transport, παρὶδος θεοὶ μ' ἀφιδρύσαντο γῆς ἐς βάρβαρ' ἔθνη Eur. Hel. 273. II.

to make statues or temples after a model or plan, Strabo 403; ἀφιδρύνειν ἐκ Κρήτης Diod. 4. 79;—also simply for ἰδρύνω, to set up, Anth. Plan. 4. 260, in later form of aor.—*ἰδρύνειν*. [ἰ in pres., ἰ in fut., aor. 1, pf. pass.] ἀφιδρύνωσις, εως, ἡ, a sweating off, Arist. Probl. 2. 8.

ἀφιδρωτήριος, α, ον, sudatory, Oribas. Matth. 342.

ἀφιερώω, to purify, hallow, like καθιερώω, freq. in later Prose, as Diod. 1. 90, Diocl. Caryst. ap. Ath. 110 B, Inscr. Cyren. 15 (Newton), W. Wyttben. Plut. 2. 271 A; cf. Lob. Phryn. 192.

II. Pass., ταῦτ' ἀφιερώμεθα I have had these expiatory rites performed, Aesch. Eum. 451; cf. ἀφουόμοι.

ἀφιέρωμα, τό, a consecrated thing, votive offering, Ens. P. E. 134 D.

ἀφιέρωσις, εως, ἡ, a hallowing, consecrating, Diod. 1. 90, Plat. Popl. 15.

ἀφιέρωτης, οὔ, ὁ, a consecrator, Dion. Ar.: also Adj.—*ῶτης*, ἡ, ὅν, ἰδ.

ἀφίζανω, to rise from one's seat, Suid.:—so ἀφίζω, Hesych.

ἀφίημι, irreg. in the pres. and impf.; pres., 2 sing. ἀφίης Plat., etc., 3

ἀφίει Ion. ἀφίει Hdt. 4. 157, ἡφίει Thuc. 2. 49, Plat. Lach. 222 B,

Dem. 70. 27, ἡφίει Ev. Marc. 11. 16; 2 pl. ἡφίετε (v. l. ἀφ-) Dem. 683,

20; 3 pl. ἀφίεσαν Eur., Thuc., etc., ἡφίεσαν Xen. Hell. 4. 6, 11, Dem.

540. 11, ἡφίον Isae. 60. 19; cf. ἀνίημι:—fut. ἀφίσω II., etc., Ion. ἀφ-

Hdt.:—pf. ἀφίκα Xen. An. 2. 3, 13, Dem.:—aor. 1 ἀφήκα, Ion. ἀφ-, Ep.

ἀφίηκα, used in indic. only, Hom., etc.:—aor. 2 ἀφῆν, indic. used only in

dual and pl., ἀφῆτην, ἀφῆμεν, ἀφῆτε, ἀφῆσαν or ἀφῆτε, ἀφῆσαν; imper.

ἀφες, subj. ἀφώ, opt. ἀφῆν (2 pl. ἀφῆτε for -είητε Thuc. 1. 139), inf.

ἀφείναι, part. ἀφείς.—Med., Od. 23. 240, Att.; impf. ἀφίεμην, 3 sing.

ἡφίετο Dem. 25. 47: fut. ἀφίσομαι Eur.: aor. 2 ἀφίεμην Xen. Hier. 7,

11; imper. ἀφού, ἀφῆσε Soph., Ar.; inf.—έσθαι Isocr., part.—έμενος Ar.:

—Pass., pf. ἀφείμαι Soph. Ant. 1105, Plat. (cf. ἀφῆνται):—aor. ἀφεί-

θην Eur., ἀφῆθην Batr. 84, Ion. ἀφῆθην Hdt.: fut. ἀφῆθσομαι Plat.,

etc. [I mostly in Ep. (except in augm. tenses): ἴ always in Att.

Hom. also has ἀφῆτε, metri grat., Od. 22. 251, cf. 7. 126.] To

send forth, discharge, Lat. *emittere*, of missiles, ἔγχος, δίσκον ἀφῆνεν

II. 10. 372., 23. 432; ἀφῆν' ἀργῆτα κεραυνὸν S. 133; so, ἀπῆκε Βέλος

Hdt. 9. 18, etc.:—hence in various senses, ἀφ. ἐαυτὸν ἐπὶ or εἰς τι to throw

oneself upon, give oneself up to it, Plat. Rep. 373 D, etc.; ἀφ. γλώσ-

σαν let loose one's tongue, make utterance, Hdt. 2. 15, Eur. Hipp. 991;

also, ἀφ. φθογγήν Ib. 418; ἔπος Soph. O. C. 731; φανός Dem. 301. 11;

γῶσος Eur. El. 59 (v. infr. II. 2); ἀπὰς ἀφῆκα παῖδι Ib. Hipp. 1324; ἀφ.

θυμὸν, ἀργῆν to give vent to. (v. infr. II. 2), Soph. Ant. 1088, Dem.

611. 3; ἀφ. δάκρυα Aeschin. 75. 23; ἀφ. παντοδαπά χρώματα to change

colour in all ways, Plat. Lys. 222 B; often of liquids, ἀφ. τὸ ὑγρὸν, τὸν

θόλον, σπέρμα, etc., Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 13., 4. 1, 11, al.; also, ἀφ. φύλ-

κῆμα Ib. 6. 14, 12, al.; of a spider, ἀφ. ἀράχνην Ib. 5. 27, 2:—

Pass. to be sent forth, II. 4. 77; of troops, to be let go, be launched against

the enemy, Hdt. 6. 112. 2. to let fall from one's grasp, II. 12. 221;

opp. to κατέχω, Plut. 2. 508 D: πύντιον ἀφ. τινα Eur. Hec. 797. 3.

in Prose, to send forth an expedition, dispatch it, Hdt. 4. 69, etc.; ἀφ.

περιστρεπὰς Alex. Eio. 1. 3. 4. to give up or hand over to, τινὶ τι

Hdt. 9. 106, Aesch. Theb. 306, etc., cf. Thuc. 2. 13:—Pass., ἡ Ἀττικὴ

ἀπείτο ᾗδ' Hdt. 8. 49. II. to send away, Lat. *dimittere*, 1.

of persons, κακῶς ἀφίει II. 1. 25; αὐτὸν δὲ καλῶντα.. ἀφῆσω 2.

b. to let go, loose, set free, ζῶν τινα ἀφ. II. 20. 464; ἀφ.

τινὰ αὐτόνομον Thuc. 1. 139; ἀφ. ἐλευθέρων, ἀῆμιον Plat. Rep. 591

A, etc.; ἀφέντ' εἶν τινα Soph. Aj. 754, cf. Eur. Fr. 466; ἐς οἶκον, ἐκ

γῆς Soph. O. T. 320, Eur. I. T. 739:—c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, to set

free from a thing, let off from, Hdt. 4. 157: in legal sense to release from

or acquit of an engagement, accusation, etc., ἀφ. τινὰ φόνον, συναλλαγ-

μάτων, ἐγκλημάτων, λειτουργιών, etc., Dem. 983. 22., 896. 11, etc.;

κινδύνου ἀφίεμον Thuc. 4. 106: c. acc. only, to acquit, Antipho 115.

10, etc.: v. infr. 2. c. c. to let go, dissolve, disband, break up, of

an army, Hdt. 1. 77, etc.; in Pass., Id. 7. 122:—to dismiss the council

and law-courts at Athens, whereas λύνειν was used of the assembly, Elmsl.

Ar. Ach. 173, cf. Vesp. 595, Eccl. 377. d. to put away, divorce,

γυναικα Hdt. 5. 39; ἀφ. γάμους to break off a marriage, Eur. Andr. 973;

also, ἀφ. τὸν υἱὸν to disown him, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 14, 4. e. to

let go as an ἀπετος, consecrate, Xen. Cyn. 5. 14; ἱερὸν.. ἀβατον ἀφῆτο

Plat. Criti. 116 C. 2. of things, to get rid of, ἀφῆτην πολυκαγκὰ

διψάν II. 11. 642; of plants, ἀνθος ἀφείσαι shedding their blossom, Od.

7. 126; ἀφίει μένος [ἔγχους] slackened its force, II. 13. 444 (ubi v.

Heyne); ἀφ. ὀργὴν to put away wrath (v. supr. 1. 1), Aesch. Pr. 315;

γῶσος (v. supr. 1. 1) Eur. Or. 1022; νόσημα Hipp. Prorrh. 112; ἀφ.

πνεῦμα to give up the ghost, Eur. Hec. 571:—so in Prose, to give up,

leave off, μόχθον Hdt. 1. 206; ζυμμάχων, σπονδὰς Thuc. 5. 78, 115,

etc.: so in Med., ἀφ. τὸ προλέγειν Diod. 19. 1. b. ἀφ. πλοῖον ἐς

.. to loose ship for a place, Hdt. 5. 42. c. in legal sense (v. supr.

1. b), c. dat. pers. et acc. rei, ἀφ. τινὶ αἰτήν to remit him a charge,

Hdt. 6. 30; τὰς ἀμαρτάδας S. 140, 2; τὰς δίκας.. ἡφῆσαν τοῖς ἐπιτρό-

ποις Dem. 540. 11; ἀφ. τινὶ χιλίας δραχμὰς Id. 1354. 26; ἀφ. πηλῆγας

τινὶ to excuse him a flogging, Ar. Nub. 1426; ἀφ. ὄρκον ap. Andoc. 13.

19. III. to leave alone, pass by, not notice, Lat. *omittere*, *prae-*

mittere, Hdt. 3. 95, etc.: to let pass, neglect, τὰ θεῖα Soph. O. C.

1537; τὸν καιρὸν Dem. 11. 8: to leave, neglect, λέκτρον εὐνάς Aesch.

Pers. 544; foll. by a predicate, ἀφῆκατον ἀφ. τὴν ἐαυτῶν τὰ λευγα

un- guarded, Hdt. 8. 70; ἄτιμον, ἔρημον ἀφ. τινα Soph. O. C. 1279, Ant.

887; ἀφ. τὴν ἀρίστην Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 10:—Pass., esp. in imper. pf.,

ἀφείσθω ἐπὶ τοῦ παρόντος *missum fiat*, Id. Eth. N. 9. 4, 6, cf. Pol. 3. 15, 2.,

4. 2, 4; v. infr. v. 2. 2. c. acc. et inf., ἀφ. τι δημόσιον εἶναι to give

up to be public property, Thuc. 2. 13; but, ἀφ. τὸ πλοῖον φέρεσθαι to

let the boat be carried away, Hdt. 1. 194. IV. c. acc. pers. et

inf. to let, suffer, permit one to do a thing, Lat. *permittere*, ἀφ. τινὰ ἀποπλέειν Hdt. 3. 25, cf. 6. 62, al., Plat., etc.:—Pass., ἀφείθη σχολάζειν

Arist. Metaph. 1. 1, 16. V. seemingly intr. (sub. στρατὸν, ναῦς,

etc.), to break up, march, sail, etc., Hdt. 9. 193; ἀφ. ἐς τὸ πέλαιος

Thuc. 7. 19; cf. signif. II. 2. b. 2. c. inf. to give up doing, ἀφεί

σκοπεῖν τὸ δίκαιον Diphil. Incert. 14; ἀφ. ἡγῆται Arist. Metaph. 1. 6, 4;

ἀφ. περί τινος Ib. 1. 4, 12.

B. in Med. to send forth from oneself, freq. in Prose, much like the

Act. 2. to loose something of one's own power, δειρῆς δ' οὐπα...

ἀφίκοι πῆχε λευκὰ she loosed not her arms from off my neck, Od. 23.

240. 3. often in Att. c. gen. only, τέκνων ἀφού let go hold of the

children, Soph. O. T. 1521; so, τοῦ κοινοῦ τῆς σωτηρίας ἀφ. Thuc. 2. 60;

λόγων Plat. Gorg. 458 C, Aeschin. 25. 22; μὴ ἀφίκοι τοῦ Θεαιτήτου,

ἀλλ' ἐρώτα Plat. Theat. 146 B, etc.; ἀφείσθαι τοῦ δικαίου τοῦτο Dem.

966. 6; ἀφῆμενος τῆς λαμβικῆς ἰδέας Arist. Poët. 5, 6. Cf. μεθίημι III.

ἀφίκανω [α], Ep. word for sq., only in pres. and impf. to arrive at, to

have come to, Hom.; mostly c. acc.; also πρὸς τείχος.. ἀφικάνει Id.

6. 388.

ἀφικνέομαι, Ion. ἀφ-, Hdt., Att.: impf. ἀφικνεῖτο Thuc. 3. 33; fut.

ἀφίξομαι II. 18. 270, Att., Ion. 2 sing. ἀφίξει Hdt. 2. 29: pf. ἀφίχμαι

Od. 6. 297, Att. ἀφίξει Aesch. Pr. 303, Soph., ἀφίχται Soph. O. C. 794;

Ion. 3 pl. πλqpf. ἀπικατο Hdt. 8. 6: aor. ἀφίκομην II. 18. 395, Att., Ion.

3 pl. ἀπικατο Hdt. 1. 169 (whence in Byz. a strange form of pres.

ἀφίκομαι), inf. ἀφικέσθαι: an aor. 1, ἀφῆκαμνος, in Epigr. Gr. 981. 9:

Dep. To arrive at, come to, reach:—Construction, in Hom., Pind.,

and Att. Poets mostly c. acc. loci, as II. 13. 645, Pind. P. 5. 37, etc.;

ὄνδε δόμονδε Hes. Sc. 38; often also, ἀφ. ἐς.. II. 24. 431, Od. 4. 255, etc.;

more rarely ἐπὶ.. II. 10. 281., 22. 208; still more rarely κατὰ.. πρὸς..,

13. 299, Od. 6. 297: absol. to arrive, ὁπποῖος ἐπὶ νηὸς ἀφίκοι; on

board of what ship..? I. 171; ὅταν ἀφ. ὥρη Theogn. 723; and

with the place or person whence, παρὰ τίνος ἀφ. Soph. O. T. 935, etc.:

—Hom. also puts the person reached in acc., μνηστῆρας ἀφ. come up to

them, Od. 1. 332, cf. 11. 122, etc.; μ' ἀλγος ἀφίκοιτο come to me, II. 18.

395; so, τοῖτον νῦν ἀφίκοιτο come up now to this throw (of the quoit),

Od. 8. 202:—in Prose the Prep. ἐς or ἐπὶ (or, with persons, πρὸς, παρὰ,

ὡς..) is seldom omitted; also, ἀφ. πρὸς τέλος γῶσος Soph. O. C. 1621;

ἐπὶ τινος at a place, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 2, etc.; ἀκρι τοῦ μὴ πεινῆν ἀφ. Id.

Symp. 4. 37; θανάτου τοῦτ' ἐγγυτάτω τοῦπος ἀφίχται Soph. Ant. 934:

—Phrases: 1. ἀφ. ἐπὶ or εἰς πάντα to try every means, Soph.

O. T. 265, Eur. Hipp. 284; ἀπ. ἐς πάσαν βάσανον Hdt. 8. 110; ἐς

διάπειράν τινος ἀφ. Id. 1. 28, 77. 2. to come into a certain con-

dition, ἀπ. ἐς πᾶν κακὸν or κακῶς, ἐς τὸ ἐσχάτον κακῶς Valck. Hdt. 7.

118; ἐς ἀπορίην Id. 1. 79; ἐς τοσοῦτον νηχῆς, ἐς τοῦτο δυστυχίας

to come into such a.. Ib. 124, Thuc. 7. 86; ἐς δάλινον ἀφ. νικηθῆναι to

come within little of being conquered, Id. 4. 129; εἰς τὸ ἴσον ἀφ.

τινὶ to attain equality with.. Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 5: ellipt., ἐς ἀνδρ' ἀφίκοι

reachedst man's estate, Eur. Ion 322. 3. of intercourse with others,

ἀπ. τινὶ ἐς λόγους to hold converse with one, Hdt. 2. 28; so, ἐς ἔριν, ἐς

ἔχθεα ἀφ. τινὶ Id. 3. 82, Eur. I. A. 319; διὰ μάχης, δι' ἔχθρας ἀφ. τινὶ

to come to battle, or into enmity with one (cf. διά A. IV), Hdt. 1. 169,

Eur. Hipp. 1161; διὰ λόγων τινὶ Id. Dem. 872; whence perhaps comes

the rarer phrase, ἀφ. τινὶ to come at his call, to come to him, Pind. O.

9. 101, Hdt. 5. 24, Thuc. 4. 85. 4. ἐς τόξεμα ἀφ. to come within

shot, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 23, etc. 5. of things, ἐς δέσιν ἀφ. (but v. ἀπάγω

I. 1), Hdt. 2. 28., 7. 64; ὁ λόγος εἰς ταῦτόν ἀφ. Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 2,

cf. 9. 5, 3, al. II. it is often interpr. to return, as in Od. 10. 420,

Pind. P. 8. 75, Eur. El. 6, Plat. Charm. 153 A:—but this sense is merely

implied in the context, and never lies in the word. 2. Zeὺς ἀφίκτωρ

=ἱκέσιος, Ib. 1. Only poet.

ἀ-φιλάγαθος, ον, not loving the good, 2 Ep. Tim. 3. 3.

ἀ-φιλάδελφος, ον, without brotherly love, Basil.

ἀ-φιλάλληλος, ον, without mutual love, Cyrill.

ἀ-φιλάνθρωπος, ον, not loving men, Plut. 2. 135 C:—also ἀφίλαν-

θρόπευτος, ον, Eccl.

ἀφίλαργυρία, ἡ, freedom from avarice, Hipp. 23. 35:—the Verh

-γυρῶ in Cyrill.

ἀ-φιλάργυρος, ον, not loving money, 1 Ep. Tim. 3. 3, Hebr. 13. 5.

ἀφ-ιλάρνω, =ιλάρνω, to cheer up, Diog. L. 7. 86, in Pass.

ἀ-φίλασχος, ον, without love of rule, Eccl.

ἀφ-ιλασκομαι, fut. ἀσομαι, Dep. to appease, θυμὸν Plat. Legg. 873 A.

ἀ-φίλαυτος, ον, not shewing self-love, Plut. 2. 542 B. Adv. -τως, Clem.

Al. 914.

ἀ-φιλένδεκτος, ον, not fond of display, Eust. Opusc. 191. 10.

ἀ-φίλεργῆς, ἐς, not fond of work; ἀφίλεργῶ, to dislike work;

ἀφίλεργία, ἡ, dislike of work:—all in Cyrill.

ἀ-φίλεταιρος, ον, disliking friends or companions, Basil.

ἀ-φίλεχθρος, Adv. with no disposition towards enmity, Tzetz.

ἀ-φίληδονος, ον, not liking sensuality, M. Anton. 5. 5.

ἀ-φίληκος, ον, unwilling to listen, Julian. 358 D, in Comp. -κοέστερος.

ἀ-φίλητος [τ], ον, unloved, Soph. O. C. 1702.

ἀφίλια, ἡ, want of friends, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 6, 3, Rhet. 2. 8, 10.

ἀ-φίλιωτος, ον, not to be made a friend of, or reconciled, Hesych.

ἀφίλοδοξία, ἡ, freedom from ambition, Cyrill.

ἀφίλοδοξος, ον, not ambitious, Cic. Att. 2. 17. 2. Adv. -ξως, Clem. Al. 914.

ἀφίλοδωρία, ἡ, aversion to gifts, both to giving or receiving, Byz.

ἀφίλοθεάμων, ον, averse to spectacles, or to speculation, Cyrill.

ἀφίλοθεος, ον, ungodly, ἀφίλοθεός, ἡ, ungodliness, both in Cyrill.

ἀφίλοικτίρμων, ον, gen. ονος, unmerciful

ἀ-φιλόκαλος, *on, without love for beauty*, Plut. 2. 672 E:—also in Eust. 669. 41, ἀφιλόκαλτος, *on*.
 ἀ-φιλόκομος, *on, averse to arrogance*, Cyrill.:—hence Verb -κομῆς, and Subst. -κομῆς, ἡ, Id.
 ἀ-φιλόλογος, *on, without love for science or literature*, Plut. 2. 673 A.
 ἀ-φιλομαθής, *ēs, averse to study, uncultivated*, Cyrill.—Subst. -μαθία, ἡ, Id.
 ἀ-φιλόμαχος, *on, =sq.*, Cyrill.
 ἀ-φιλόνεκος, *on, not fond of strife*, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 4. 3., 6. 4. Adv. -ως, Polyb. 22. 3. 1.—In Byz. also ἀφιλονεκτος, *on*.
 ἀ-φιλοξενός, *to be inhospitable*, Cyrill.—Subst. -ξενία, ἡ, Clem. Rom. —Adj. -ξενος, *on*, Eust. 1733. 20.
 ἀ-φιλοπλουτία, ἡ, *contempt for wealth*, Plut. Comp. Lys. c. Sull. 3.
 ἀ-φιλοπόλεμος, *on, not fond of war, peaceable*, Cyrill.
 ἀ-φιλόπονος, *on, disliking work*, Polyb. Excerpt. p. 402 Mai.
 ἀ-φιλοπρωτεία or -ία, ἡ, *want of ambition*, Byz.
 ἀ-φίλος, *on*, of persons, *friendless*, Aesch. Cho. 295, Soph. El. 819, Plat. Legg. 730 C; ἀφ. ἔρμον, ἀπολυ Soph. Ph. 1018; ἀκλυντος, ἀφ. Id. Ant. 876; c. gen., ἀφ. φίλων Eur. Hel. 524. II. of persons and things, *unfriendly, hateful*, Aesch. Theb. 522, Soph. O. C. 186, Plat. Rep. 580 A; ἀφίλα παρ' ἀφίλοις ἔπαισε [Ἀρτείδαις] Soph. Aj. 620.—Adv. ἀφίλως *in unfriendly manner*, Aesch. Ag. 805.
 ἀ-φιλοσόφης, *on, not versed in philosophy*, Dion. H. 2. 20. II. *unartistic*, Argum. Schol. Od. 1.
 ἀφιλοσοφία, *as, contempt for philosophy*, Def. Plat. 415 E.
 ἀ-φιλόσοφος, *on*, of persons, *without taste for philosophy*, Plat. Soph. 259 E. 2. of conditions, *unsuited for it, unphilosophic*, διατρα Plat. Phaedr. 256 B; γαστριμαργία Id. Tim. 73 A; ἀφ. τήρης Sext. Enip. M. 11. 165. Adv. -φως, Origen., etc.
 ἀ-φιλοστάχως, *on, without ears of corn, starving*, πείνια Anth. P. 6. 40.
 ἀφιλοστοργέω, *to be without love*, Cyrill.
 ἀ-φιλόστοργος, *on, without natural affection*, Plut. 2. 140 C.
 ἀ-φιλοτεκνία, ἡ, *want of parental affection*, Byz.
 ἀφιλοτιμία, ἡ, *want of due ambition*, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 4, 5, Theophr. Char. 22.
 ἀ-φιλότιμος, *on, without due ambition*, Isae. 67. 5, Lycurg. 156. 31, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 4. 3, al.:—Adv. -μως, Polyb. 12. 23, 8. II. of things, *not honourable, paltry*, ἡ ἀπὸ μικρῶν δόξα ἀφ. Plut. 2. 35 A.
 ἀ-φιλοχρηματία, ἡ, *contempt for riches*, Plat. Comp. Agid. c. Gracch. 1:—the Adj. -ατος, *on*, Eunap. p. 44.
 ἀφιμάτω, (ἱμάτιον) *to strip of clothing*, Suid.
 ἀ-φίμος, *on, unmuzzled, insolent*, Or. Sib. 5. 438.
 ἀφίξις, *ews, Ion. ἀφίξις, ios, ἡ: (ἀφικνέομαι)—an arrival*, Hdt. 1. 69, al.; τὴν ἀπὸ Κορίνθου ἀφ. arrival from C., Id. 5. 92, 6; ἐς τὸπον Id. 9. 17, al.; ἀπ. ἐπὶ τόπον ποιεῖσθαι Id. 7. 58; μένος αὐτῆς ἀπίστιος παρὰ τὸν Μάγον her turn for going in to him, Id. 3. 69, cf. Ep. Plat. 337 E; ἀφ. εἰς τινα ποιεῖσθαι Dem. 58. fin.; ἡ ἐνθάδε, ἡ ἐνθαυτὰ ἀφ. Hdt. 3. 145, Lys. 193. 9; ἡ οἰκάδε ἀφ. a going home again, Dem. 1463. 6., 1484. 7. 2. in Act. Ap. 20. 29, departure. II. = ἰκεσία, Aesch. Supp. 483.
 ἀφιππάδομαι, aor. -ασάμην Heliod. 7. 29; Dep.:—to ride off or away, Polyb. 29. 6, 16, Plut. Aemil. 19.
 ἀφιππεύεις, ἡ, *a riding away*, Byz.
 ἀφιππεύω, *to ride off, away, or back*, Xen. An. 1. 5, 12, Diod. 2. 19:—also in Med., Heliod. 4. 18.
 ἀφιππία, ἡ, *awkwardness in riding*, Xen. Eq. Mag. 8. 13.
 ἀφιππος, *on, unsuited for cavalry*, χώρα Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 12, cf. Plut. Anton. 47. II. of persons, *unsuited to riding*, opp. to ἵππικος, Plat. Prot. 350 A, Rep. 335 C. 2. *without cavalry*, Polyacn. 4. 6, 6.
 ἀφιπποτοξότης, v. ἀμφιπποτ-
 ἀφιπταίμαι, = ἀποστῆναι, *to fly away*, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 1608.
 ἀφιστάω, later form of ἀφίστημι, Diosc. 3. 101. Also ἀφιστάω, Anth. 9 B; opt. ἀφιστῶν dub. in Xen. Symp. 2, 20 (v. sq., A. 11): cf. Luc. Soloe. 7.
 ἀφίστημι. A. Causal in pres. and impf., in fut. ἀποστήσω, and aor. 1 ἀπέστησα, as also in aor. 1 med., v. infir. To put away, remove, τινά Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 23; ἀχος Aesch. Cho. 416; ἀπ. ἀλλήλων Plat. Polit. 282 B; ἀφ. τῆς ἑλδας τὸν φλοῖον Theophr. C. P. 3. 3, 2; ἀφ. τινά λόγον to hinder from . ., Eur. I. T. 912; ἀφ. τὴν ἐπιβουλὴν to frustrate it, Thuc. 1. 93; ἀφ. τὸν ἀρχοντα to depose him, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 45:—so in pres. med., to break up an assembly, Lycurg. ap. Plut. Lycurg. 6; and in aor. med., Ἀργείων δόρυ πυλῶν ἀπεστήσασθε removed it from your own gates, Eur. Phoen. 1087:—in Hdt. 9. 23 ἀποστήσαντες is used = ἀποστάντες having retired. 2. to make to revolt, move to revolt, τινά Hdt. 8. 19, Ar. Eq. 238, Thuc. 1. 81; τινά ἀπὸ τινος Hdt. 1. 76, 154, etc.; τινά τινος Andoc. 26. 16. II. to weigh out, Xen. Symp. 2, 20; ἀποστατήσαντα τὰ χρυσία C. I. 1570 A. 19: also in aor. 1 med., μὴ . . ἀποστήσανται Ἀχαιοὶ χρεῖος lest they weigh out (i. e. pay in full) the debt, Lat. ne debitum nobis rependant, Il. 13. 745, cf. C. I. 26. 20., 2360. 15:—but Dem. 1199. 14 has this sense in strict sense of Med., ἀποστήσασθαι τὸν χαλκὸν to have the money weighed out to one.—Hom. has it trans. only in l. c. III. cf. ἀποστήναι. B. intr., in Pass., as also in aor. 2 ἀπέστην, imperat. ἀποστήθι Ar. Thesm. 627, ἀπόστα Menand. Παιδ. 6; pf. ἀφέστηκα in pres. sense, syncop. in pf. ἀφέστημεν, -σάτη, -στάσι, as in inf. ἀφεσθάναι, part. ἀφεσθῶν, -ῶσα, -ῶς or -ῶς; plpf. ἀφεσθήσῃ or -εν Plat. Theat. 208 E; fut. med. ἀποστήσομαι (Eur. Hec. 1054, Thuc. 5. 64, etc.), while aor. 1 med. is causal (v. supr.): for fut. ἀφεστήξω, v. sub voc. To stand away or aloof from, keep far from, ὅσον δὲ προχὸς ἵππος ἀφίσταται Il. 23. 517; οὐ μὲν κ' ἄλλα ὦδε γυνή . . ἀνδρὸς ἀφίσταται Od. 23. 101, 169; ἀποσταῖ ἐκποδῶν Eur. Hel. 1023; ἐς ἄλλο σχῆμ' ἀπ. βίου Id. Med.

1039; ἀποσταθῶμεν πράγματος τελουμένου Aesch. Cho. 872; ὡς γραφείας ἀποσταθεῖς Eur. Hec. 807; μακρὰν τόποις καὶ χρόνις ἀφ. Diod. 13. 22:—hence in various relations, ἀφεσθάναι φρονῶν to lose one's wits, Soph. Ph. 865; φύσεως Ar. Vesp. 1457; ἀφ. τῶν δικαίων to depart from, object to right proposals, Thuc. 4. 118; ἀφ. φόνων Eur. Or. 1544; ἀφ. ἀρχῆς to be deposed from office, Plat. Legg. 928 D; ἀφ. πραγμάτων, τῆς πολιτείας, etc., to withdraw from business, have done with it, Dem. 131. 8., 328. 5; ἀφ. κινδύνων, πόνων to shun them, Isocr. 57 C, Xen., etc.; ὧν εἰλεν ἀποστὰς giving up all claim to what he had won (at law), Dem. 573. 4, cf. 386. fin., 924. 22, etc.; ἀφίστασθαι τῶν ἀδελφοῦ Id. 939. 7; τὴν πολιτείαν . . τὴν ἀφστηκίαν τὸ μῦθον πλεῖον further removed from . ., Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 21; ἀποστὰς τὸν πατρίαν Luc. D. Mort. 12. 3; ἀπ. ἐκ Σικελίας to withdraw from the island, give up the expedition, Thuc. 7. 28:—rarely c. acc., like φεύγειν, Xen. Cyn. 3. 3. 2. in Prose, ἀφ. ἀπὸ τινος to revolt from . ., Hdt. 1. 95, 130, etc.; τινος Id. 2. 113; also ἀφ. πρὸς or εἰς τινος Id. 2. 30, 162, cf. Xen. An. 1. 6, 7; ἐς δημοκρατίαν ἀφ. Thuc. 8. 90: absol. to revolt, Hdt. 1. 102, etc.; ὑπὸ τινος at his instigation, Thuc. 8. 35. 3. ἀφ. τινὸς τινι to give up a thing to another, Dem. 99. 4; and hence ἀφ. τινι only, to make way for him, give way to him, Eur. Hec. 1054, Plat. Legg. 906 E; also c. inf. to shrink from doing, ἀπέστην τοῦτ' ἐρωτῆσαι σαφῶς Eur. Hel. 536. 4. absol. to stand aloof, recoil from fear, horror, etc., τίποτε καταπτώσσοντες ἀφέστατε; Il. 4. 340; πολλὸν ἀφεσταύτες 17. 375; cf. 3. 33, Pind. O. 1. 84, P. 4. 259, Plat. Theat. 169 B, Dem. 355. 20, etc.; δούλος ἀφεστῶς a runaway, Lys. 167. 12. 5. as Medic. term, ἀφίσταται = ἀπόστασις γίγνεται, εἰς ἄρθρα Hipp. Aph. 1252:—ἀφ. ὁστέον, it exfoliates, lb. 1258; also, ἀφ. ἀπὸ τῶν ὁστέων Plat. Tim. 84 A, cf. Xen. Eq. 1. 5.
 ἀφιστορέω, to observe from a place, τινα ἀπὸ τόπου Philostr. 840.
 ἀφλαστον, τό, Lat. aplustre, the curved stern of a ship with its ornaments, Il. 15. 717, cf. Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 1089; in pl. of a single ship, Hdt. 6. 114.
 ἀ-φλεβος, *on*, (φλέψ) *without veins*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 3:—Eust. 54. 16, has ἀφλεβής, *ēs*.
 ἀ-φλεγής, *ēs, not burning, unscorched*, Nonn. D. 40. 475., 45. 100. Adv. -γέως, Tzetz. Hom. 50.
 ἀ-φλεγμαντος, *on, free from inflammation*, Hipp. Acut. 391, Fract. 772: not liable to it, Arist. Probl. 1. 33. 2. checking inflammation, Theophr. Odor. 35. 3. of food, not heating, Ion ap. Plut. 2. 686 B. II. without phlegm, Medic.
 ἀ-φλεκτος, *on*, (φλέγω) *unburnt, unconsumed by fire*, πέλανοι Eur. Hel. 1334; πεύκα Epigr. Gr. (add.) 241 A. 1: uncooked by fire, ἀφλ. ἐδόντες Ap. Rh. 1. 1074. Adv. -τως, Jo. Damasc.
 ἀ-φλεψ, *Bos, = ἀφλεβος*, Melet. in An. Ox. 3. 52.
 ἀ-φλόγιστος, *on, not inflammable*, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9. 30.
 ἀ-φλογος, *on*, (φλόξ) *without flame or fire*, Lyc. 36. Adv. -γως, Tzetz.
 ἀ-φλοιοι, *on, without bark*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 9, 4, Anon. ap. Ath. 455 E, Epigr. ap. Plut. Flamin. 9.
 ἀ-φλοισβος, *on, without rushing noise*, Nonn. D. 1. 89, etc.
 ἀφλοισμός, *ō, in Il. 15. 607, of an angry man, ἀφλοισμός δὲ περὶ στόμα γίγνεται, prob. (from a euphon.) = φλοισβος, spluttering, or perh. = ἀφρός, foam, foaming (cf. Orph. Lith. 475):—V. sub φλέω.*
 ἀ-φλυῶρος, *on, not chattering idly*, M. Anton. 5. 5.
 ἀ-φλυκταίνωτος, *on, free from heat-spots*, Diosc. 5. 176.
 ἀφνειός, *ōn, also ἡ, ὄν Hes. Fr. 39, Ap. Rh. 1. 57, etc.: (ἀφενος):—rich, wealthy*, Il. 2. 825, etc.; in a thing, c. gen., ἀφνειὸς βιότιος 5. 544; χρυσίου τε ἐσθρίης τε Od. 1. 165; c. acc., φρένας ἀφνειὸς Hes. Opp. 453; c. dat., ἀφν. ἀρούρας, μήλοισ Theocr. 24. 106., 25. 118:—abundant, ἄγρη Opp. H. 3. 648; δάκρυα Nonn. D. 2. 156.—Irreg. Sup. -έστατος, Antim. Fr. 72; but Hom. has the regular Comp. and Sup., Od. l. c., Il. 20. 220.—Ep. word, used also by Pind.—But Pind. mostly uses the collat. form ἀφνέος, *ā, ὄν*, as also Theogn. 188, 159, Aesch. Pers. 3, Fr. 96, Soph. El. 457. [ἀφν- in Hom.: ἀφν- Aesch.; ἀφνέω-τερος in Soph. l. c.: Theogn. has both *ā* and *ā*.]
 ἀφνήμων, *on*, gen. *onos*, = ἀφνέος, Antim. (Fr. 61) in E. M. 178. 12.
 ἀφνης, *eos, τό, shorted, for ἀφνέος*, Pind. Fr. 240.
 ἀφνύνω, *to make rich, enrich*, Hesych.
 ἀφνῶν, Adv. *unawares, of a sudden*, Aesch. Fr. 195, Eur. Med. 1205, Alc. 420, Eupol. Φιλ. 4, etc.; in Prose, Thuc. 4. 104, Dem. 527. 16; also ἀφνός, C. I. 6862. (Cf. αἰφνης, αἰφνίδιος, ξαίφνης, ξανίφνης.)
 ἀ-φρόβητος, *on, without fear of, δίκης Soph. O. T. 885: absol. fearless*, Anth. P. 9. 59.
 ἀφροβία, ἡ, *fearlessness*, Plat. Legg. 649 A sq., Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7. 2.
 ἀφροβό-ποιός, *ōn, removing fear, calming*, Schol. Aesch. Fr. 849.
 ἀ-φροβος, *on, without fear*, and so: 1. unfearing, fearless, intrepid, dauntless, Pind. 1. 5 (4); 50, Soph. O. C. 1325, etc.; πρὸς τι, περὶ τινος Plat. Lys. 16, Galb. 23; τινος Dio Chr. 1. 90:—τὸ ἀφροβον = ἀφροβία, Plat. Lach. 197 B:—Adv. -βως. Xen. Hier. 7. 10, etc. 2. causing no fear, free from fear, Aesch. Pr. 902; λόγος οὐκ ἀφ. εἰπεῖν Plat. Legg. 797 A. 3. ἀφροβοὶ θῆρες, in Soph. Aj. 366, is an oxymoron, beasts which fear not men or which no one fears, tame beasts, cattle.
 ἀφροβό-σπλαγχνος, *on, fearless of heart*, Ar. Ran. 496.
 ἀφρόδευμα, τό, excrement, Geop. 12. 11:—ἀφρόδευσις, ἡ, the voiding of excrement, Ep. Barnab. 10, Clem. Al. 221.
 ἀφροδευτήριον, τό, a privy, a close-stool, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1185.
 ἀφρόδευω, to go to stool, discharge excrement, Plat. Com. Ἀδων. 4, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 50, al.
 ἀφ-οδος, ἡ, a going away, departure, Hdt. 5. 19., 9. 55, Xen. An. 6. 4, 13, etc.: departure out of life, death, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 462. 39. 2. a going or coming back, return, Hdt. 4. 97, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 20: a retreat, Id. An. 5. 2, 21; ἀφ. λείπειν τινι lb. 4. 2, 11. II. like

ἀπόπατος, *a privy*, Hipp. Fract. 763, Ar. Eccl. 1059, Antiph. Ἀρκ. 1.

5. 2. *excrement*, Hipp. 388. 51., 633. 14, Arist. Mirab. 1. 5:—generally, *an evacuation*, Arist. H. A. 10. 3, 12.

ἀ-φοίβαντος, *on, uncleaned, unclean*, Aesch. Eum. 237, Fr. 147.

ἀ-φοίνικτος, *on, unreddened*, Achill. Tat. 3. 7.

ἀ-φοίτητος, *on, untrodden, inaccessible*, Opp. H. 2. 527.

ἀ-φολίδωτος, *on, not sheathed in scales*, Porph. Abst. 4. 14.

ἀ-φολκή, *η, a drawing away, distraction*, ἀπὸ τινος Clem. Al. 503.

ἀφ-ολκος, *on, (ὀλκή) not having weight, δραχμὴ ἀφολκότεραν too light by a drachm*, Strabo 735.

ἀφοιμῶ, *to retire from intercourse*, Cic. Fam. 6. 17: cf. ἀφεμῶμαι.

ἀφ-ομοίος, *on, unlike*, Diosc. 5. 119:—but 2. *likened, made like to*, Byz. The subst. ἀφομοιότης, *ητος, η*, in Amphilocho, p. 44.

ἀφ-ομοιούω, *to make like, τινί τι* Plat. Crat. 427 C, Xen. Eq. 9. 9: ταῖς μαινομέναις .. ἀφ. αὐτοῦς Plat. Rep. 396 A; τὰ [τῶν θεῶν] εἶδη αὐτοῖς ἀφ. οἱ ἄνθρωποι Arist. Pol. 1. 2, 7:—so too in Med. or Pass.

to be or become like, *τινι* Plat. Rep. 396 B, al.; πρὸς τι Id. Soph. 240 A.

II. *to compare, τινί τι* Id. Rep. 517 B, 564 A. III.

c. acc. rei only, *to pourtray, represent, copy*, of painters, Id. Crat. 424 D, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 2.

ἀφομοίωμα, *τό, a resemblance, copy*, Plat. Rep. 395 B. The Adj.

ωματικός, *η, ὄν*, Iambl. Myst. p. 127. Adv.—*κώς*, Procl.

ἀφομοίωσις, *εως, η, a making like, a comparison*, Plut. 2. 988 D.

ἀφομοιωτικός, *η, ὄν*, *copying, imaging*, Damasc. Adv.—*κώς*, Procl.

ἀφ-οπλίζω, *fut. ἴσω, to strip of arms, τινά τινος* Luc. D. Deor. 19. 1:

to disarm, τινά Diod. 11. 35, Anth. Plan. 4. 171.—Med., ἀφοπλίσσεται

έντετα *to put off one's armour*, Il. 23. 26.

ἀφοπλισμός, *ὁ, a disarming; and -ιστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who disarms*, Byz.

ἀφ-οράω, *Ion. -έω*: fut. ἀπόρομαι: aor. ἀρείδων: pf. ἀφείρακα:—*to*

look away from all others at one, *to have in full view*, Lat. *prospicere*,

Hdt. 8. 37:—then, like ἀποβλέπω, *to look at*, Lat. *respicere*, τὴν Lycurg.

150. 5, Dem. 1472. 15: πρὸς τι Thuc. 7. 71, Plat. Rep. 585 A; ἀφ.

ὀθεν .. *to look to see* whence a thing arises, Ib. 584 D; εἰς τι or τινά

Plat. Lyc. 7, etc.; ἐπὶ τινα, πρὸς τινα Id. Cato Mi. 52, Cato Ma. 19:—

also in Med., Ar. Nub. 281. 2. *to view from a place, ἀπὸ δένδρου*

Hdt. 4. 22; πάρωθεν Timocl. Αἰθ. 1. II. rarely, *to look away,*

have the back turned, ἀφάρωντας παῖεν Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 36.

ἀφόρδιον, *τό, = ἀφόδευμα*, Nic. Th. 692, Al. 140.

ἀφώρα, (ἀφορος) *to be barren*, Xenag. ap. Macrob. Sat. 5. 19, Theophr.

H. P. 4. 16, 6.

ἀ-φόρητος, *on, intolerable, insufferable, κρυμός* Hdt. 4. 28; χειμῶνος

χρῆμα ἀφρήντον Id. 7. 188; μεγέθει βοῆς ἀφρήντω Thuc. 4. 126; οὐκ

ἐστίν .. οὐδὲν τῆς ὑβρεως ἀφρηντότερον Dem. 529. 9; ἀφ. κακῶν Arist.

Eth. N. 4. 5. 13:—Adv. -τως, Poll. 3. 130. II. *not worn, new,*

censured by Luc. Lexiphr. 9, Ath. 95 A.

ἀφορία, *η, (ἀφορος) a not bearing:—hence, 1. c. gen. objecti,*

non-production, dearth, καρπῶν Xen. Vect. 4. 9; παίδων Plat. Legg.

470 C:—absol. *dearth*, al ἀφ. γίγνονται Antipho 115. 18, cf. Arist.

Meteor. 1. 14, 6. 2. in subj. sense, *barrenness, sterility*, of land,

Theophr. H. P. 9. 2, 4; ἀφ. ψυχῆς τε καὶ σωματῶν Plat. Rep. 546 A;

φρενῶν Xen. Symp. 4. 55.

ἀφ-ορίζω: fut. Att. ἴω:—*to mark off by boundaries, ἐξελόντας τὸ*

ὑπὸ τῷ θεῷ καὶ ἀφαιρῶντας Hyperid. Euxen. 30; οὐσία ἀφαιρισμένη

property marked out by stones, as was done in case of mortgage, Dem.

1202. 21:—Med. *to mark off for oneself, to detach from another and*

appropriate to oneself, χώραν ὅτι πλεῖστην Isocr. 106 D, and metaph.,

ἀφ. τιμὰς Eur. Alc. 31:—so in Pass., *ἡ ὑπὸ τινος ἀφορισθεῖσα χώρα*

Isocr. 48 A. b. *to have as a boundary, ἐν ἀριστερᾷ ἀφ. τὸν Ἀσπίν*

Plat. Criti. 110 E. 2. *to mark out, determine, define*, both in Act. and

Med., Id. Soph. 240 C, Polit. 280 C; ἀφορίζεσθαι περὶ τινος *to lay down*

determinate propositions on a subject, Id. Charm. 173 E; χρόνος ἀφαιρι-

μένος *a determinate time*, Id. Legg. 785 B; ἀφαιρισμένα *definite cases*,

Arist. Rhet. 1. 1. 7:—part. ἀφορίσας, much like Adv. ἀφορισμένως,

definitely, Dem. 778. 27:—absol. *to deal in aphorisms*, Synes. 255

B. 3. *to part off, separate, except, distinguish*, τινος Plat. Rep. 501 D,

al.; more fully, ἀφ. χωρὶς Arist. Pol. 7. 12, 2; ἀφ. τί τινος Plat. Hipp.

Ma. 298 D; ἱππέων ἔδρας ἀπὸ τῶν ἄλλων Dio C. 36. 25:—so also in

Med., Plat. Soph. 227 C, Legg. 643 E:—Pass., ἀφορίζεσθαι τινος or ἀπὸ

τινος Id. Soph. 229 C, Symp. 205 C, etc.; absol., ὅροι ἀφορισμένοι

distinct bounds, Id. Criti. 110 D; ἐπιστήμη ἀφορισμένη Arist. Rhet. 1. 1,

1. 4. *to bring to an end, finish*, Polyb. 2. 71, 10. 5. *to*

grant as a special gift, τὰ κάλλος ἀφώρισε Kupsis Epigr. Gr. 244.

3. II. c. acc. pers., 1. *to banish, καί μ' ἀπὸ γᾶς ὤρισε*

Eur. Hec. 940. 2. *to separate*, Act. Ap. 19. 9, etc.; and in

Pass., Plat. Tim. 24 A; ἐκ τινῶν ἀφαιρισμένων *from a definite class*

of persons, Arist. Pol. 4. 5, 1; ἀφαιρισμένους *τὴν ἔχοντα* a definite property

assigned one, Plat. Sophi. 231 E. b. *to set apart for rejection, to cast*

out, excommunicate, Ev. Luc. 6. 22, Eccl. c. *to set apart for some*

office, *to appoint, ordain*, Act. Ap. 13. 2, cf. Rom. 1. 1, Gal. 1. 15;

ἀφαιρισμένους πρὸς τὰς θυσίας Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 20.

ἀφόρισμα, *τό, that which is set apart: in LXX, the wave offering.*

ἀφορισμός, *ὁ, a limitation*, C. I. 1711. 13. II. *a separation,*

distinction, Theophr. H. P. 9. 2, 1. 1, 3. 5. 2. *a definition*, Lat.

determinatio, Arist. Categ. 5. 31. 3. *a short pithy sentence, aphorism,*

as those of Hipp.

ἀφωριστέον, verb. Adj. *one must put aside*, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 12:—

one must define, fix, Math. Vett. 92 D.

ἀφωριστικός, *η, ὄν*, *fit for defining: aphoristic, sententious*, Phot. Bibl.

3. Adv.—*κώς, pithily, sententiously*, Dion. H. de Isac. 7.

ἀφωρκίζω, = ἐφωρκίζω, restored from Vat. Ms. in Cyrill. 496 C.

ἀφορμῶ: Der. part. dat. ἀφορμῶντι (vulg. -ῶντι) Archyt. ap. Diog.

L. 3. 22:—*to make to start from a place:—Pass. to go forth, start,*

depart, Il. 2. 794, Od. 2. 375., 4. 748, and Att.; c. gen., *from a place,*

οἶον ἀρ' ὕδου τέλος Ἀργεὺς ἀφορμήθημεν Soph. O. C. 1401; δόμων

Eur. Or. 844; ἐκ τόπου Thuc. 8. 10;—*to a place, δέυρο* Ar. Nub.

607. II. intr. in Act. in same sense as Pass., ἀφορμᾶν χθονὺς Eur.

Rhes. 98; ἐκ δόμων Id. Tro. 939, cf. Thuc. 4. 78, etc.; εἰς τόπον Polyb.

1. 39, 1; of lightning, *to break forth*, Soph. O. C. 1470:—c. acc. cogn.,

τί τιν'δ' .. ἀφορμᾶς πείραν; after the analogy of ὀρμᾶν ὀρμήν, Id. Aj. 290.

ἀφ-ορμή, *η, a starting-point, esp. in war, a base of operations*, Thuc. 1.

90, Polyb. 1. 41, 6, etc.:—also *a place of safety*, Eur. Med. 342.

2. generally, *a starting-point, the origin, cause, occasion or pretext* of

a thing, ἀφορμὰ λόγων Eur. Hec. 1239, Phoen. 199; λαβεῖν ἀφ. τινα

Isocr. 53 A; ἀφορμὴν παρέχειν *to give occasion*, Dem. 270. 27., 279, 26;

δίδωαι Id. 546. 19; *the occasion, origin of an illness*, Hipp. 1009 H; εἰ

δέ τις οἶεται μικρὰν ἀφορμὴν τὸ σιτηρέσιον τοῖς στρατευομένοις *a small*

inducement, Dem. 48. 7; τὸ γὰρ εἰ πράττειν παρὰ τὴν ἕλπίαν ἀφορμὴ

τοῦ κακῶς φρονεῖν Id. 16. 2. 3. *the means with which one begins*

a thing, resources, ἀφ. τοῦ βίου Lys. 170. 27; εἰς τὸν βίον Xen. Mem.

3. 12, 4; τινὰς εἶχεν ἀφορμὰς ἡ πόλις; Dem. 305. 7; ἀφελεῖν τὴν ἀφ.

δι' ἣν ὑβρίζει Id. 546. 16; πίστις φ. μεγίστη πρὸς χρηματισμὸν *good*

faith is the best help for business, Id. 958. 3, cf. 156. 20; ἀφ. ἐπὶ ..

Id. 37. 21:—esp. *means of war*, as money, men, ships, Andoc. 14. 37,

Wolf Lept. p. 287; ἀφ. εἰς ἐξένους χιλίους *means for levying 1000*

mercenaries, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 33; ἀφ. ἔργων *means for undertaking* ..

Id. Mem. 2. 7, 11; cf. 3. 5, 11; πρὸς ἀφορμὴν ἐμπορίας ἡ γεωργία Arist.

Pol. 4. 5, 8; πάντων ἀφ. τῶν καλῶν Philem. Incert. 14. 4. *the*

capital of a banker, etc., Lat. *fundus*, Lys. Fr. 2. 2, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 12,

Lycurg. 151. 21, Dem. 186. 18., 947. 22. II. with the Stoics as

antithesis to ὀρμή, *disinclination*, Plut. 2. 1037 F, Diog. L. 7. 104:—as

ἀφορμητικός, *η, ὄν*, is used as opp. to ὀρμητικός in Arr. Epict. 1. 1, 12.

ἀφορμηζομαι, Med. *to loose one's ships from harbour*, ναὺς Eur. I. T.

18, where however ἀφορμήσῃ (or -εῖ), from ἀφορμῶς, is the prob. l.

ἀ-φόρμητος, *on, without the lyre*, of wild melancholy music (cf. ἄλυρος),

Aesch. Eum. 332; v. Müller § 18.

ἀφ-ορμος, *on, = ἀφορμηθεῖς, moving off from, departing from, ἐκποτος,*

ἀφορμος ἐμάς χθονὺς Soph. O. C. 234.

ἀ-φορολόγητος, *on, not subjected to tribute*, C. I. 3045. 20, Polyb. 4.

25. 7, LXX.

ἀ-φορος, *on, not bearing, barren, δένδρεα* Hdt. 2. 156; γῆ Xen. Oec.

20. 3; of females, often in Hipp. 2. *causing barrenness, blighting*,

Aesch. Eum. 784 (but for χθονὶ ἀφορον Heimsoth suggests χθονὶ φθο-

ράν). II. *not paying, free from tribute*, Strabo 704. III. *pass.*

not to be borne, νόσημα Hipp. Vet. Med. 11 (but with v. l. ἀπορος).

ἀφ-ορσος, *on, not burdened:—Adv., ἀφόρσως* φέρειν *to bear easily*, Teles

ap. Stob. 19. 34.

ἀ-φόρυστος, *on, unspotted, unstained*, Anth. P. 9. 323.

ἀφ-οσιώω, *Ion. ἀποσι-: fut. ὠσάω:—to purify from guilt or pollution*,

Lat. *religione exsolvere*, τινὸς πάλιν Plat. Legg. 873 B, cf. Euthyphro 4

C. 2. *to dedicate, devote, κόρας ἐταιρισμῷ* Ath. 516 B. II.

mostly in Med. *to purify oneself from sins of negligence*, Plat. Phaedo

60 E, Phaedr. 242 C; ἀφοσιουσθαι τῇ θεῷ *to make expiatory offerings*

to .., Hdt. 1. 199; ἀφ. ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ Plat. Legg. 874 A. 2. c. acc.

rei, *to acquit oneself of an obligation, ἀποσιουσθαι τὴν ἐξόρκωσιν* *to quit*

oneself conscientiously of one's oath, Hdt. 4. 154; ἀπ. λογιῶν *quitting*

oneself of the orders of an oracle, Ib. 203. b. *to expiate or avert*

a curse or omen, Dion. H. 4. 79, cf. Müller Eum. § 58. 8. c. ἀφο-

σιουσθαι τι *to do a thing for form's sake*, Lat. *ominis causa*, i. e. *to do it*

cursorily, Lat. *re defungi perfurcatorie, dicis causa tractare*, οὐδ' ἀφοσιού-

μενος, ἀλλ' ὅς οὖν τ' ἄριστα παρασκευάζομενος Isac. 67. 20; ἀφ. περὶ

τινος Plat. Legg. 752 D, cf. Ep. 331 B. III. Pass., ἀφοσιώμεναι

ἀνομοί, ἀποθεῖν τοῦ δόσιον γεγεννημένοι Soph. (Fr. 251) ap. Hesych.

ἀφοσιώμα, *τό, an act of purification, expiation*, Hesych.

ἀφοσιώσις, *εως, η, purification, expiation*, Dion. H. 2. 52. 2. *a*

doing as matter of form, ἀφοσιώσεως ἕνεκα *for form's sake*, Plut. Eum.

12; τιμῆς ἀφοσιώσις outward, formal respect, Id. Timol. 39.

ἀφοσιωτέον, verb. Adj. *one must discharge a duty formally*, Byz.

ἀφότε, i. e. ἀφ' ὅτε, = ἀφ' οὗ, Byz.

ἀφράδῃω, only in pres. *to be senseless, behave thoughtlessly*, σοι .. μαχῆ-

σμαι ἀφράδῃωντι Il. 9. 32; αἰεὶ γὰρ τε νεώτεροι ἀφράδῃουσι Od. 7. 294.

ἀ-φράδης, *ἐς, (φράζομαι) insensate, reckless, μνηστῆρες* Od. 2. 282; of

the dead, *without sense, senseless*, 11. 476. Adv. ἀφράδῃως, *senselessly,*

recklessly, Il. 3. 436, etc.

ἀφράδια, *Ion. -ῖη, ἡ, folly, thoughtlessness*; Hom. always in dat. pl.,

ἀνέρος ἀφράδιῃσι Il. 5. 649; ποιμένος ἀφράδιῃσι 16. 354, etc.:—except

in Od. 19. 523, where δι' ἀφραδίας is used in same sense; and Il. 2. 368,

where we have ἀφραδίη πολλέμοιο.—Ep. word, ἀφροσύνη being used for

it in Prose; ἀφραδίῃσι in a mock heroic line, Ar. Pax 1064.

ἀ-φράδμων, Att. ἀφράσμων, *on, gen. onos, = ἀφράδης, c. inf., ἀφράδμων*

προγινώσκων without sense to foresee, h. Hom. Cer. 257; γυναικὶς ὡς

ἀφράσμωνος Aesch. Ag. 1401, Soph. Fr. 542. Adv. ἀφρασμόνως Aesch.

Pers. 417. Only poet.

ἀφραῖν, (ἀφρων) *to be*

φρακτος):—unfenced, unfortified, unguarded, οἰκησις, στρατόπεδον Thuc. 1. 6, 117; c. gen., ἀφρ. φίλων by friends, Soph. Aj. 910; c. dat., ὅρκους Eur. Hipp. 657; ναὺς ἀφρ., opp. to κατάφρακτος, C. 1. 2524-5.

2. *not to be kept in, irrepressible, σταγόνες* Aesch. Cho. 186 (with v. l. ἀφραστοί).

II. *unguarded, off one's guard*, Ar. Thesm. 581, Thuc. 6. 33; πρὸς τινα Id. 3. 39.

ἀφράσμων, v. sub ἀφράσμων.

ἀφραστός, *ον*, (φράζω) *unutterable, strange, marvellous*, h. Hom. Merc. 80, Ep. Hom. 5. 2; πῆδη Soph. Tr. 1029:—*inexpressible, μέριμνα* Aesch. Pers. 165; φάτις Soph. Tr. 694:—*untold, numberless, σταγόνες* ἀφρ., v. l. for ἀφρακτοί, Aesch. Cho. 186.

II. (φράζομαι) *not perceived, unseen*, h. Hom. Merc. 353: *not to be observed, known, or guessed*, Aesch. Supp. 94; τὸ ἀφραστότατον χωρίον the place least likely to be thought of, Hdt. 5. 92, 4; *unforeseen, ὁλέθρος* Ar. Rh. 2. 224:—Adv. *unreasoning, Nic. Th. 776*.

ἀφραστότης, *ητος*, *η*, *inexplicableness, ineffableness*, Athanas.

ἀφραστὺς, *ὅς*, *η*, Ion. for ἀφραδία, Poeta ap. Snid.

ἀφρενος, *ον*, = ἀφρων, Byz.

ἀφρέω, (ἀφρός) *to foam*, Hipp. 305. 47, etc.

II. c. acc. *to befoam, cover with foam*, ἵπποι ἀφρεον στήθεα (where it is dissyll.) Il. 11. 282.

ἀφρη-λόγος, *ον*, poet. for ἀφρολόγος (which form does not occur), *gathering froth, skinning*, τινύς Anth. P. 6. 101.

ἀφρητήρ, *ος*, *η*, *the foamer*, of a dolphin, Anth. P. 7. 214.

ἀφρήτης, *ος*, Ion. for ἀφράτρω, *without brotherhood* (φράτρα), i.e. *bound by no social tie*, Il. 9. 63.

ἀφρία, poet. for ἀφρέω, Opp. H. 1. 772, Porph. ap. Eus. P. E. 114 C. ἀφρίζω, fut. ἴσω, = ἀφρέω, *to foam*, Soph. El. 719, Hipp. 645. 2; of a wine-cup, Antiph. 'Ομ. 1, Alex. Kuvn. 1.

ἀφρικτί, Adv. (φρίσσω) *without shuddering*, Call. Dian. 65.

ἀφρίεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, (ἀφρός) *foamy*, Anth. P. 7. 531, Nic. Al. 206.

ἀφρισμός, *ος*, (ἀφρίζω) *a foaming*, Epiphani., v. l. Orph. Lith. 475.

ἀφριστής, *ος*, *η*, *a foamer*, Manass. Chron. 302, Schol. Ven. B. 11. 9. 539.

ἀφρίτις, *ιδος*, *η*, *the foam-fish, a kind of ἀφύη*, Arist. Fr. 292, Opp. H. 1. 776.

ἀφρό-γάλα, *ακτος*, *τος*, *frothed milk*, Galen.

Ἀφρο-γένεια, *η*, *the foam-born, Aphrodité*, Mosch. 2. 71; ἀφρογενής, *ές*, hence ἀφρογενέα τε θεάν Hes. Th. 196 Göttl., cf. Orph. H. 1. 11.

Ἀφροδισία, *ον*, *τά*, v. sub Ἀφροδισίος.

ἀφροδισιάζω, fut. ἀσώ, *to indulge one's lusts*, in Act. of the man, Hipp. 370. 36, al., Plat. Rep. 426 A, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 14, etc.: in Pass. of the woman, Id. Hier. 3, 4, Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 9, etc.

ἀφροδισιακός, *η*, *όν*, *sexual, τέρψις* Diod. 2. 23.

Ἀφροδισιάς, *η*, *sacred to Aphrodité*, name of an island, Hdt. 4. 169.

ἀφροδισιασμός, *ος*, *sexual intercourse, lustfulness*, Hipp. Aph. 1257, Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 54, etc.

ἀφροδισιαστικός, *η*, *όν*, = ἀφροδισιακός, χάρις Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 17. 2. of men and animals, Id. G. A. 4. 5, 7, etc.

II. *aphrodisiac*, ἐξάσματα Id. Probl. 30. 1, 13.

Ἀφροδισίος [δι], *α*, *ον*, also *ος*, *ον*, Lat. *venereus, belonging to the goddess of love*, Simon. Iamb. 6. 48, Soph. Fr. 257; ἕρκος Plat. Symp. 183 B.

II. Ἀφροδισία, *τά*, *sexual pleasures*, Hipp. Mochl. 861, freq. in Plat.; *τέρπν' ἀνθε'* Ἀφρ. Pind. N. 7. 79; *τὰ τῶν ὠραίων* Ἀφρ. Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 22; also, *έργα* Ἀφρ. Hipp. Jus. 1:—also as concrete = *amasius*, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 8.

2. *a festival of Aphrodité*, Id. Hell. 5. 4. 4, cf. Alex. Φιλονύ. 1.

3. *the pudenda*, Luc. Nigrin. 176 (?).

III. Ἀφροδισίον, *τό*, *the temple of Aphrodité*, Xen. Hell. 5. 4. 58, C. 1. 2554. 162; *or her statue*, Plut. Thes. 21.

IV. Ἀφροδισίος, *ὅ*, name of a month at Cyprus, Porph. Abst. 2. 54, etc.

Ἀφροδίτη [ι], *η*, (ἀφρός) *Aphrodité*, Lat. *Venus*, the goddess of love and beauty. The first allusion to her as *foam-born* (cf. ἀφρός, Ἀφρογένεια) is in h. Hom. 5, cf. Hes. Th. 192 sq.; διὰ τὴν τοῦ ἀφροῦ γένεσιν Ἀφροδίτη ἐκλήθη Plat. Crat. 406 C. She was daughter of Zeus and Dioné; in Od. wife of Hephaistos, paramour of Ares.

II. as appellat. *sexual love, pleasure, lust*, Od. 22. 444; ὑπὸ τινι ψαύειν Ἀφροδίτας Pind. O. 6. 58; *έργα* Ἀφροδότης h. Hom. Ven. 1, 9, etc.; *μὰ τὴν Ἀφρ.*, *v. ἢ τὴν Ἀφρ.*, a woman's form of oath, Ar. Lys. 208, Eccl. 189, etc.

2. *any vehement longing or desire*, like *ἔρως*, Pseudo-Eur. 1. A. 1264; Ἀφρ. τιν' ἡδεῖαν κακῶν enjoyment, Eur. Phoen. 399.

3. like *χάρις*, *attractive beauty, grace*, Lat. *venustus*, Aesch. Ag. 419; *τοιαύτην Ἀφρ.* ἐπὶ τῇ γλώττῃ . . . ἔχει Luc. Scyth. 11, cf. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 11.

III. Ἀφροδίτης πόλις, name of several cities in Egypt, Strabo 802, etc.: hence Ἀφροδιτοπολίτης νόμος, name of a district there, Ib. 809.

IV. ὁ τὰς Ἀφροδίτας, *the planet Venus*, Tim. Loc. 97 A, cf. Plat. Epin. 987 B, Arist. Metaph. 11. 8, 10.

ἀφρό-κομος, *ον*, *foam-haired*, *ραδάμυξ* Musae. 262, Nonn. D. 2. 618.

ἀφρό-λιτρον, *τό*, Att. for ἀφρόνιτρον.

ἀφρονέομαι, Dep., = ἀφρονέω, Symm. V. T. (Job. 1. 22), Byz.

ἀφρονέουσιν, *εως*, *η*, *a playing the fool*, Stob. Eccl. 2. 100.

ἀφρονέω, fut. ἴσω, (ἀφρων) *to be silly, act foolishly*, Il. 15. 104, Hipp. 370, Anth. P. 10. 66, only in part. pres.

2. *trans. to make foolish or vain*, Aquila V. T.

ἀφρόνη, *η*, = ἀφροσύνη, A. B. 472: v. sub δυσφρόνη.

ἀφρονικός, *η*, *όν*, = ἀφρων, Schol. Luc. Bis Acc. 21.

ἀφρό-νιτρον, Att. ἀφρόλιτρον, *τό*, *a kind of coarse soda or potash* (cf. νίτρον), distinguished by Galen from the finer *ἀνθος νίτρον*: in Hipp. and correct Greek, *divisum, ἀφρός νίτρον*, Lob. Phryn. 303.

ἀφρονίς, *ιδος*, *ὅ*, *η*, *free from care, careless*, Lat. *securus*, c. gen., ἀφρ. τοῦ θανεῖν Eur. Incert. 76, cf. Plat. 2. 48 D; absol., 792 B (in acc. ἀφροντιν), etc.

ἀφρονιστέω, *to be heedless*, Plat. Legg. 917 C.

2. *to have no care of, pay no heed to*, τινος Ib. 885 A, Xen. An. 5. 4, 20; περί τινος

Hipp. 27. 30; ὑπὲρ τινος Philostr. 47:—so verb. Adj. ἀφρονιστήτεον, Polyb. 9. 16, 5.

ἀφρονιστία, Adv. of ἀφρονιστός, Ath. 632 D.

ἀφρονιστία, *η*, *thoughtlessness*, Themist. 186 C.

ἀφρόνιστος, *ον*, *thoughtless, heedless, taking no care*, Lat. *securus*, Xen. Symp. 6, 6; *ἔρως* Theocr. 10. 20:—c. gen., τοῦ καλοῦ Polyb. 38. 1, 5.—Adv. *—taws, without taking thought, inconsiderately*, Soph. Tr. 306, Timon ap. Sext. Emp. M. 11. 1; ἀφρ. ἔχειν *to be heedless*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 42; but also euphem. for ἀφρων εἶναι Soph. Aj. 355.

II. pass. *unthought of, unexpected*, ἐμοὶ δ' ἀγὰν ὁδ' οὐκ ἀφρ. . . ἦλθε Aesch. Ag. 1377.

ἀφρόνως, Adv., v. sub ἀφρων.

ἀφρόομαι, Pass. *to become frothy*, Theol. Arithm. p. 40.

ἀφρός, *ὅ*, *foam*, of the sea, ῥόος Ὀκεανοῦ ἀφρῶ μορμύρων Il. 18. 403, etc.; of a river, 5. 599:—also of an angry lion, *foam, slaver, froth*, περὶ δ' ἀφρός δδόντας γίνεσθαι 20. 168; ἀφρός ποῖν στόμα Hipp. Aph. 1246; μέλαν' ἀπ' ἀνθρώπων ἀφρόν frothy blood, Aesch. Eum. 183, cf. Fr. 434; θρομβώδεις ἀφροὶ Soph. Tr. 702; βακχίον παλαγιένους ἀφρῶ, of wine, Antiph. Lucert. 15; κύλικα . . ἀφρῶ χέουσιν Theophil. Boi. 1.

II. ἀφρός νίτρον, v. sub ἀφρόνιτρον, v. Hipp. 621. 47, Theophr. Fr. 20. 21.

III. *the spout of the ἀφύη*, supposed to be produced from foam, Arist. H. A. 6. 15, 4 sq., Ath. 325 B. (Perh. akin to ὄμβρος, imber, cf. Skt. abhrami (nubes), anbu (aqua).)

ἀφρο-σέληνος, *ὅ*, Diosc. 5. 159, v. sub σελήνητις.

ἀφρο-στέβωξ, *ος*, *a puffing, bustling fellow*, Timon ap. Diog. L. 2. 126.

ἀφροσύνη, *η*, (ἀφρων) *folly, thoughtlessness, senselessness*, Hom.; in pl., παῖδας καταπαύων ἀφροσύνην Od. 24. 456, cf. 16. 278; in sing., οὐδέ τί σε χρὴ ταύτης ἀφροσύνης Il. 7. 110, cf. Hdt. 3. 146, 9. 82; κοῦφαι ἀφρ. Soph. O. C. 1230; καταφρόνησιν, *η* . . ἀφρ. μετανόμασται Thuc. 1. 122; opp. to σωφροσύνη or σοφία, Plat. Prot. 332 E.

ἀφρο-τόκος, *ον*, *producing foam, foaming*, Nonn. D. 45. 156.

ἀφρονέω, fut. ἴσω, *to be without guards*, Strabo 709.

ἀφρονήγτος, *ον*, *unguarded, ungarrisoned*, Plat. Legg. 760 A, Polyb. 4. 25. 7.

ἀφρουρος, *ον*, *unguarded, unwatched*, Plat. Phaedr. 256 C; ἀφρ. καὶ ἀσπλος Plat. Demetr. 32.

2. *free from garrison duty*, Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 18.

ἀφρο-φόρος, *ον*, *foam-bearing, foaming*, Jo. Chrys.

ἀφρο-φύης, *ές*, *foam-producing*, of a lettuce, from its milky juice, (as Lat. *lactuca* from *lac*), Anth. P. 9. 412.

ἀφρυκτος, *ον*, *unroasted*, κριθὰί Poll. 6. 77, Harpocr. s. v. προκώμια, etc.

ἀφρώ, *ὅς*, *η*, = Ἀφροδίτη, Nic. Al. 406.

ἀφρώδης, *ές*, (ἔιδος) *foamy*, αἶμα Hipp. Aph. 1253, cf. Eur. Or. 220, Plat. Tim. 60 B.

ἀφρων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (φρήν) *senseless*, of statues, Xen. Mem. 1. 4. 4:—and so, *crazed, frantic*, ἀφρονα κούρην Il. 5. 875, cf. 761, Aesch. Eum. 377, Soph. El. 941: *or silly, foolish*, Lat. *amens*, Il. 3. 220, Hes. Op. 208, etc.; φρένας ἀφρ. Il. 4. 104: τὸ ἀφρον = ἀφροσύνη, Thuc. 5. 105, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 55; *ἐξ ἀφρονος σώφρων* Id. Cyr. 3. 1, 17: cf. ἀπόπληκτος.

Comp. and Sup., ἀφρονέστερος, —έτατος. Adv. ἀφρόνως, *senselessly*, Soph. Aj. 766, etc.

ἀφ-υβρίζω, fut. Att. *ω*, *to work off youthful passion, to sow one's wild oats*, Menand. Παλλ. 4: of wine, *to be done fermenting*, Alex. Δημ. 6.

II. *to give a loose to passion, indulge freely*, εἰς τρυφὰς Plat. Demetr. 19.

ἀ-φύγής, *ές*, (φυγεῖν) *without strength to flee*, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 164.

ἀφ-υγιάζω, = ὑγιάζω, *to make sound again*, Iamb. V. Pyth. 114.

ἀφ-υγιασμός, *ὅς*, *η*, *a healing*, Iamb. V. Pyth. 64.

ἀφ-υγραίνω, = ὑγραίνω, *to moisten*, susp. in Arist. H. A. 10. 6, 5.

ἀφύδιον, *τό*, Dim. of ἀφύη, Ar. Fr. 442. [δ, Meineke Menand. p. 160.]

ἀφύδραϊνον, *to wash clean from dirt*:—Med. *to wash oneself clean, bathe*, καθαροῖς δρόμοις Eur. Ion 97.

ἀφ-υδρος, *ον*, *without water*, Hipp. 289. 23.

ἀ-φυζα, used by Hes. (Fr. 238 Marcksch.) of the lion, *the un-fleeing*.

ἀφύη, *η*, (but in gen. pl. ἀφύων, not ἀφύων, A. B. 473):—commonly supposed to be the anchovy or sardine, but acc. to Yarell and Adams, the mackerel-midge, *Motella glauca*, first in Epich. 35 Ahr., Ar. Ach. 640, etc.; cf. Ath. 586 B.

ἀ-φύης, *ές*, acc. ἀφύη Soph. Ph. 1014: (φύη):—*without natural talent, witless, not clever, dull*, opp. to εὐφύης πρὸς τι, Plat. Rep. 445 B; οὐκ ἀφ. *no fool*, Id. Legg. 832 A; ἀφ. πρὸς ταύτην σκέψιν wanting wit for it, Id. Phaedr. 96 C; εἰς τι Anth. P. 14. 62:—in good sense, *simple, unschooled*, Soph. l. c.

II. *naturally unsuited, πρὸς τὸ φιλοκρεῖσθαι* Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 32: of places, etc., Polyb. 1. 30, 7, etc.:—Adv., ἀφύως διακείσθαι πρὸς τι Id. 1. 88, 11; ἀφ. ἔχων πρὸς τι Plat. Aemil. 6.

III. *not growing*, = δυσφυής, Ath. 324 D.

ἀφύα, *η*, *want of natural power or faculty*, τῆς κάμψεως Arist. P. A. 2. 16, 7; ὀργάνων Strabo 662, cf. Plat. 2. 104 C; ἀφ. πρὸς τι *natural unfitness for* . . . Id. 2. 1088 B.

ἀ-φύκος, *ον*, *without cosmetics*, Hesych.

ἀφυκτος, *ον*, (φεύγω) *not to be shunned, from which none escape*, θάνατος Simon. 54; χεῖρ, γνισπείδει Pind. 1. 8 (7). 140, P. 2. 80; ὄμμα Aesch. Pr. 903, 1016; ἀφ. κύνης, of the Erinyes, Soph. El. 1388: of an arrow, *unerring*, Lat. *certa sagitta*, Id. Ph. 105, Tr. 265, Eur. Med. 634: of a question, *admitting no escape, inevitable*, Plat. Theat. 165 B, cf. Aeschin. 56. 14; ἀφυκτα ἐρωτῶν Plat. Euthyd. 276 E:—Adv. —*taws*, Lyc. 493, etc.

II. *act. unable to escape*, ἀφ. τινα λαμβάνειν Ar. Nub. 1047; in Aesch. Supp. 784 Dind. suggests ἀδίκτον.—In Mss. often written ἀφενκτος, Phlegon. Incert. 20; so ἀφενκτος ἀνάγκη C. 1. 5820. 7; cf. Lob. Phryn. 726.

ἀφ-υλακτέω, *to bark out*, λόγοι ἀφυλακτούμενοι Luc. Amor. 17.

ἀφύλακτέω, *to be off one's guard*, Xen. An. 7. 8, 20,

Eq. Mag. 5, 15: c. gen. to be careless about, Id. Cyr. 1. 6, 5:—Pass. to be ill-guarded, Polyb. 5. 73, 10.

ἀφύλακτος, ον, (φύλασσω) unguarded, unwatched, ἀφέντες τὴν ἐκὼν τὸν ἀφύλακτον Hdt. 8. 70, cf. Thuc. 2. 13, 93; ἀφ. ἡ τήρησις no watching is sufficient, Eur. Fr. 162. II. (φύλασσομαι) unguarded, off one's guard, Lat. securus, Hdt. 9. 116, Thuc. 7. 32; πρὸς τι Arist. Rhet. 1. 12, 4; ἀφύλακτος εὖδεν εὐφρόνῃ to sleep securely through the night, Aesch. Ag. 337; ἀφ. τινα λαμβάνειν to catch one off his guard, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 37; ἴνα . . ἀφ. λησθῇ Dem. 45. 6: τὸ ἀφ. want of precaution, Thuc. 3. 30:—Adv. -τως, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 17, etc.

2. of things, against which no precautions are or can be used, not guarded against, Arist. Rhet. 1. 12, 5 sq.: inevitable, τύχη Dion. H. 9. 25; τὸ πεπρωμένον Plut. Caes. 63; Ἐπὶ τὴν Epigr. Gr. 218. 7.

ἀφύλαξία, ἡ, carelessness in watching, Xen. Occ. 4. 10: negligence, Antipho 124. 37.

ἀφύλιζω, fut. ἴσω, = ἐλίζω, to strain off, Anth. P. 6. 191.

ἀφύλισμα [ῥ], τό, sediment, Hesych. s. v. ὕψος.

ἀ-φυλλάκανθος, ον, without prickles on the leaves, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 8.

ἀ-φυλλ-ανθής, ἐς, dub. in Theophr. H. P. 7. 8, 3, perhaps without a leafy flower:—some take it for the name of a plant; and Pliny writes *phyllanthos*.

ἀ-φυλλόρρους, ον, not deciduous, evergreen, Epiphan.

ἀ-φυλλος, ον, leafless, of dry wood, Il. 2. 425: strip of leaves, στέφανος Xenarch. Στρατ. 1:—ἀφ. στόμα words not seconded by the suppliant's olive-branch, Eur. Or. 383.

II. act. stripping off the leaves, blighting, λειχῆν Aesch. Eum. 785.

ἀ-φύλλωτος, ον, bare of leaves, treeless, πέτρα Soph. Fr. 281.

ἀ-φύλος, ον, = ἀφρήτωρ in E. M.

ἀφύξιμος, ον, in Nic. Th. 603, acc. to some (from a priv. and φύξιμος) not fleeing, enduring; acc. to others, from ἀφύσσω, abundant.

ἀφυννίζω, fut. Att. ἴω, to wake one from sleep, Eur. Rhes. 25, Plut. Nic. 9:—Pass. to wake up, keep awake, Cratin. Incert. 5, Pherecr. Incert. 31: so also intr. in Act., Philostr. V. Apoll. 2. 36, 1:—hence Subst., -πνιστός, ἡ, Byz.; -νισμός, ὁ, Eust. 1297. 31; -νιστής, οὗ, ὁ, Byz.

ἀφ-υπνος, ον, roused from sleep, Cyrill.

ἀφυνπνός, fut. ὤσω, to wake from sleep, Anth. P. 9. 517. II. to fall asleep, Ev. Luc. 8. 23; and so in Med., Heliod. 9. 12 with v. l. ὑπνυ-; cf. Lob. Phryn. 224:—hence verb. Adj. -ωτών, one must fall asleep, Nicet. Ann. 47 A.

ἀφυνπνώτω, = ἀφυνπνός II, Byz.

ἀ-φύρατος [ῥ], Ion. -ητος, ον, unmixed, Hipp. Vet. Med. 13.

ἀ-φύρτος, ον, = foreg., unmixed, Byz.:—Adv. -τως, Nic. Damasc.

ἀφυσγετός, ὁ, the mud and filth which a stream carries with it, rubbish, Il. 11. 495, cf. Opp. H. 1. 779.

II. as Adj. abundant (cf. ἀφύξιμος), Nic. Al. 597.

ἀ-φύσητος [ῥ], ον, not blown up, ἀσκός Hipp. Art. 814, 837.

ἀ-φύσικος [ῥ], ον, unskilled in natural philosophy, Sext. Emp. M. 10.

250. II. not according to nature, Theodoret.

ἀ-φύσιολόγητος, ον, not to be explained by natural philosophy, Epicur.

ap. Plut. 2. 1117 B.

ἀφυσμός, ὁ, a drawing off, of liquids, Suid.

ἀ-φύσος, ον, (φύσα) causing no flatulence, Hipp. 47. 33, Diocl. ap. Ath. 46 D.

ἀφυσσα, ἡ, a cup, Tarent. word, acc. to Hesych.

ἀφύσσω, Ep. impf. ἀφύσσων Call. Cer. 70: fut. ἀφύξω, Dor. -ξω Theocr. 7. 65; also ἀφύσσω [ῥ] Anth. P. 5. 226: aor. ἤφύσα Od. (cf. δι-), Ep. ἀφύσσα Od. 2. 379, Eur. I. A. 1051 (lyr.), imper. ἀφύσσων Od. 2. 349:—Med., aor. ἤφύσαμεν, Ep. ἀφύσσατο Il. 16. 230:—(the aor. is by others referred to a pres. ἀφύω, which occurs in compos. ἐξαφύω, ὑπεξαφύομαι).

To draw liquids, esp. from a larger vessel with a smaller, νεκταρ ἀπὸ κρητῆρος ἀφύσσαν Il. 1. 598, cf. Od. 9. 9; οἶνον ἐν ἀμφωρεούσῃ ἤφύσαμεν 9. 165; εἰς ἀγγεῖ Ἀφύσσασι δαίδα Διωνύσου Hes. Op. 611: so in Pass., πῖθων ἤφύσατο οἶνος was drawn from the wine-jars, Od. 23. 305:—metaph., ἀφένος καὶ πλοῦτον ἀφύζειν to draw full draughts of wealth, i. e. to heap it up, τινί for another, Il. 1. 171;—for 13. 508., 17. 315, v. sub διαφύσω.

II. Med. to draw for oneself, help oneself to, οἶνον ἀφύσσόμενος Il. 23. 220; ἀπὸ Κρητισοῦ ρόας . . ἀφυσσάμεναν, of Aphrodite, Eur. Med. 838:—metaph., φύλλα ἤφυσάμην I heaped me up a bed of leaves, Od. 7. 286, cf. 5. 482.

—Ep. word, used also by Eur. I. c., I. A. 1051, and in late Prose, as Luc. Paras. 10.

ἀφυστέρω, to come too late, be behindhand, Polyb. 1. 52, 8., 22. 5, 2, Dion. H. 10. 26.

II. to withhold, LXX (Neh. 9. 20).

ἀ-φύτευτος, ον, not planted, χῶρος Xen. Oec. 20, 22.

ἀφύω, v. sub ἀφύσσω.

ἀφύω, to become white or bleached, Hipp. 553. 47.

ἀφύωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) whitish, like an ἀφύη, χράμα Hipp. 638. 20., 641. 12.

ἀ-φωκτος, ον, not roasted, Diocuch. in Matth. Med. p. 42.

ἀφώνεω, to be speechless, Hipp. Epid. 1. 990.

ἀ-φώνητος, ον, unspeakable, unutterable, ἄχος Pind. P. 4. 422.

II. voiceless, speechless, πάρεσχε φωνὴν τοῖς ἀφ. Soph. O. C. 1283; δεσμός, πόνος ἀφ. Christod. Ecphr. 44, 256.

ἀφωνία, ἡ, speechlessness, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1098, Plat. Symp. 198 C.

ἀφωνος, ον, (φωνή) voiceless, speechless, dumb, silent, Theogn. 669.

Hdt. 1. 85, cf. Dem. 292. 6; ῥήτωρ Antiph. Σαφρ. 1. 14; stronger than ἀναυδός (q. v.), Hipp. Epid. 3. 1098: c. gen., ἀφ. τῆσδε τῆς ἀπὸς unable to utter it, Soph. O. C. 865:—Adv. -τως, Ib. 131; also neut. pl. as Adv., ἀφωνα σημαίνουσιν . . ὥς . . Aesch. Pers. 819.

2. ἀφωνα (sc. γράμματα), consonants, opp. to φωνούντα or φωνήεντα (vowels), ἀφωνα καὶ φωνούντα Eur. Fr. 582; τοῖς . . ἄλλους φωνήεσι τε καὶ ἀφώνοις

Plat. Crat. 393 D; but in Phileb. 18 C, Plat. seems to divide consonants into ἀφωνα and ἀφθογγα, ἀφθογγα being the mutes, and ἀφωνα the semi-vowels or spirants (φωνήεντα μὲν οὐ, οὐ μέντοι γε ἀφθογγα), cf. Crat. 424 C: so, Arist. (Poët. 20, 3) divided letters into φωνήεντα, ἡμίφωνα and ἀφωνα, cf. Dion. H. de Comp. 14: later, σύμφωνα was the gen. name for consonants, divided as above, Sext. Emp. 1. 102.

ἀ-φώρατος, ον, not detected, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 211 C.—Adv. -τως, Philo 2. 521.

ἀφωρισμένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἀφορίζω, separately, specially, apart, Arist. Categ. 7. 32, al.

ἀ-φως, ὠτος, without light, Eust. 968. 48.

ἀ-φώτιστος, ον, not enlightened, dark, obscure, Joseph. A. J. 13. 11, 2, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 164.

2. in Eccl. unbaptized.

ἀχά, ἡ, v. sub ἡχέω, laxh.

Ἀχαῖα, Ion. Ἀχαιή, ἡ, epith. of Demeter in Attica, Hdt. 5. 61. (Acc. to Hesych. from ἄχος grief for the loss of her daughter. Others write it Ἀχαιά, Elmsl. Ach. 709.)

II. v. sub Ἀχαιοί.

Ἀχαιοί, ἡ, ὅν, (Ἀχαιός) of or for the Achaeans, Achaean, Aesch. Ag. 184, 624, Eur.

ἀχαιή, ἡ, a kind of large loaf, baked by the women at the Thesmophoria, Semus ap. Ath. 109 F.

Ἀχαιῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, the Achaean land, with or without γαῖα, Il. 1. 254., 3. 75, etc.

2. (sub. γυνή) an Achaean woman, Il. 2. 235, etc.; also

Ἀχαιῖς, ἰδος, Il. 5. 424, etc.—Ἀχῖς seems to be a late form.

ἀχαιῖς ἐλαφος, [ῥ], ὁ, a bracket, two-year stag, from his single pointed horns (ἀκίδες, cf. ἀκαχμένοι), Arist. H. A. 9. 5, 8; also in fem. ἀχαιή, Ib. 2. 15, 9; generally a deer, Babr. 95. 87:—poët. form ἀχαιῖνῃ, Ap. Rh. 4. 175, Opp. C. 2. 426. (Sundevall makes it = ἀχαῖκός.)

Ἀχαιοί, ἡ, ὅν, Achaian, Lat. Acheius, Hom., etc.: hence as Subst.

1. Ἀχαιοί, ὁ, the Achaeans: in Hom. for the Greeks generally, esp. Spartans and Argives, Paus. 7. 1.

2. Ἀχαιῖα, ἡ, Achaia in Peloponnese, Thuc., etc.; but under the Romans, Greece (without Thessaly).

ἀ-χάλατος, ον, without hail, Or. Sibyll. 3. 369.

ἀ-χάλαστος, ον, unrelaxed, Greg. Nyss.

ἀ-χάλεπτος, Adv. without difficulty, Matth. Vett. p. 92.

ἀ-χάλινᾶ γώγητος, ον, = sq., Irenae.

ἀ-χάλινος, ον, unbridled, στόμα Eur. Bacch. 385, cf. H. F. 383, Ar. Ran. 838, Plat. Legg. 701 C; ἀχ. ὑπ' ἀργύρου, i. e. uncorrupted by bribes, Epigr. Gr. 855. 7. Adv. -τως, Cyrill.

ἀ-χάλινωτος, ἡ, ον, unbridled, without bridle, ἵππος Xen. Eq. 5, 3; στόμα Anth. P. 11. 177; ἀνάγκη Orph. H. 55. 13.

ἀχάλκεος, ον, without a chalcos, penniless, ἀχ. οὐδός (with a pun on χάλκος οὐδός), Anth. P. 11. 403.

ἀ-χάλκευτος, ον, not forged of metal, πέδα Aesch. Cho. 493, cf. Soph. Fr. 640.

ἀχαλκῆω, (χαλκός) to be penniless, Anth. P. 11. 154.

ἀ-χαλκῆς, ἐς, without brass, ὄπλα Tryph. 87.

ἀ-χαλκος, ον, without brass, ἀχαλκος ἀσπίδων, i. e. ἀνεῖ ἀσπίδων χαλκείων, Soph. O. T. 190.

ἀ-χάλκωτος, ον, not brased; without money, Anth. P. 6. 298.

ἀχάνεια, ἡ, (ἀχάνης II) immense width, a chasm, M. Anton. 12. 7:—in Medic. a wide opening, Paul. Aeg. 6. 107.

ἀχάνη, ἡ, a Persian (also Boeotian) measure, = 45 μέδυνοι, Ar. Ach. 108, 109.

2. a chest, box, Phanodem. Fr. 25, Plut. Arat. 6.—V. Poll. 10. 164 sq. [ἀχάνη, Elmsl. Ach. 1. c.]

ἀ-χάνης, ἐς, (χάσκω, χανέιν) not opening the mouth, of one mute with astonishment, Hegesipp. Ad. 1. 25, Polyb. 7. 17, 5, Luc. Icarom. 23:—in Theophr. Vent. 29, δι' ἀχανὺς through a narrow opening.

II. (a euphon.) yawning, κρημνός Timae. Fr. 28; πέλαγος Plut. Alex. 31, etc., v. Wytténb. 2. 76 C; χάσμα Anth. P. 9. 423:—τὸ ἀχανές the void of space, Arist. Meteor. 1. 3, 16; ἀχανές τὸ μὴ ἔχειν στέγην . . ἐπὶ τοῦ λαβυρίνθου Soph. Fr. 852.

2. generally, vast, immense, στράτευμα Plut. 2. 866 A; πέλαγος Id. Cic. 6.

ἀ-χαράκτιστος, ον, without distinctive features or character, Epiphan.

ἀχάρακτος, ον, not graven or cut, Nonn. D. 13. 84., 16. 158, etc.

ἀ-χάρακωτος, ον, not polished, Polyb. 10. 11, 2, Plut. Mar. 20. Adv. -τως, Appian. Civ. 3. 70.

ἀχαρίστης, ητος, ἡ, awkwardness, stupidity, with a play on the name Χαριώτης, Polyb. 18. 38, 2 (Lob. ἀγριότητα).

ἀ-χάρις, ὁ, ἡ, χάρις, τό, gen. ιτος:—without grace or charms, graceless, συμποσιὸν γίνεται οὐκ ἀχάρι Theogn. 496; of an immature girl, Sappho 38.

2. unpleasant, disagreeable, οὐδὲν ἀχάρι παθεῖν Hdt. 2. 141., 6. 9; πρὸς τίνος 8. 143; οὐδὲν ἀχ. παρίδειν τινί 1. 38, 108; ἐνδιδόνα οὐδὲν ἀχ. 7. 52; esp. as euphem. for a grievous calamity, ἀχ. συμφορῇ 1. 41., 7. 190; τὸ τέλος οὐκ ἐγένετο ἀχ. 8. 13; βίος οὐκ ἀχάρις εἰς τὴν τριβὴν Ar. Av. 156.

II. ungracious, thankless, Lat. ingratus, ἀχ. τιμὴ a thankless office, Hdt. 7. 36; χάρις ἀχάρις a graceless grace, thankless favour, Aesch. Fr. 545, Ag. 1545; κακῆς γυναικὸς χάριν ἀχάριν ἀπώλετο Eur. I. T. 566; cf. ἀχάριστος, ἀχάριτος.

ἀχαρίστη, to be thankless, shew ingratitude, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 2, Plut. Phoc. 36.

2. = οὐ χαρίζομαι to discourage, τινί Plat. Symp. 186 C.

3. Pass. to be treated ungratefully, Polyb. 23. 11, 8.

ἀχαρίστια, ἡ, thanklessness, ingratitude, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 7; εἰς ἀχ. ἀγέιν Dem. 330. 14.

2. ungraciousness, rudeness, grossness, Plat. Rep. 411 E.

ἀχάριστος, ον, (χαρίζομαι) ungracious, unpleasant, unpleasing, οὐκ ἀχάριστα μεθ' ἡμῖν ταῦτ' ἀγορεύεις Od. 8. 236; irreg. Comp., ὑπὸν ἀχαρίστερον (for -ιστότερον) Od. 20. 392; without grace or charms, οὐκ ἀχάριστα λέγειν Xen. An. 2. 1, 13; cf. sq.; ἀχ. ἐπιμέλημα a thankless business, Id. Oec. 7. 37.

II. of persons, ungracious, un-

favourable, Theogn. 839.

2. *ungrateful, thankless*, Hdt. 1. 90, Xen., etc.; *δῆμος* Hdt. 5. 91; *προδότης* Eur. Ion 880, cf. Med. 659; *ἀχ. πρὸς τινα* Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 14; *τινι* Eur. Hec. 140; *σπείρων εἰς ἀχάριστα* sowing in *thankless soil*, Epigr. Gr. 816. 14. 3. *pass. unthankd, unrequited*, Lys. 162. 34; *οὐκ ἂν ἀχαρίστως μοι ἔχοι πρὸς τινος* thanks would not be refused me by . . ., Xen. An. 2. 3, 18. 4. *with a bad grace, with an ill will, ἀχαρίστως ἐσθαι* to follow sulkily, Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 14; *τὰς χάριτας ἀχαρίστως χαρίζεσθαι* Isocr. 8 E. Cf. *ἀχαρίς, ἀχάριτος*.

ἀχαριτό-γλωσσος, *on, ungraced in speech*, Tzetz. in An. Ox. 3. 358. **ἀχάριτος**, *on* = *ἀχάριστος*, *unseemly*, Plut. Sol. 20:—in Hdt., like *ἀχαρίς*, euphem., *παθήματα ἀχάριτα ἔοντα* Hdt. 1. 207. 2. *ungrateful, thankless, ungracious*, *δῆμον εἶναι συνολικῆμα ἀχαριτότατον* Id. 7. 156; *χάρις ἀχ.*, like *ἀχαρίς*, Eur. Phoen. 1757; and *ἀχάριτον* was restored by Elmsl., *metri grati*, in Aesch. Cho. 44.

Ἀχαρναί, *gen. al.*, *Acharnae*, a famous demos of Attica, Thuc. 2. 19 sq.:—**Ἀχαρνεύς**, *έως, δ*, an inhabitant of Acharnae, pl. *Ἀχαρνεῖς*, Com.; poet. *Ἀχαρνῆνιδαι* Ar. Ach. 322:—Adj. **Ἀχαρνικός**, *ή, δν*, Ib. 180:—Adv. **Ἀχαρνῆσι**, at Acharnae, Luc. Icarom. 18; **Ἀχαρνῆθεν**, from Acharnae, Anaxandr. Prot. 1. 18.

ἀχαρνός, *ώ, δ* = *ὀρφός*, a kind of sea-fish, Callias Com. Κυκλ. 1; **ἀχαρνός** in Ath. 286 B; **ἀχάρνας**, Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 7; *gen. ἀχάρνον*, Ib. 2. 27:—also, *ἀχάρνα* and *ἀχέρλα*, names of fish in Hesych.

ἀχάσμητος, *on, without hiatus*, Eust. 919. 35:—also **χασμάδωτος**, *on*, Walz Rhett. 3. 544.

ἀχάτης, *ου, δ*, the agate, Theophr. Lap. 31, Dion. P. 1075. [ἀχά-] **ἀχαίνωτος**, *on, not relaxed; not enervated*, Athanas. **ἀχέδων**, Dor. for *ἡχέδων*, Mosch. **ἀχει** or *ἀχι*, τό, meadow grass, LXX (a Hebr., or perhaps Egyptian word), v. Sturz Dial. Mac. p. 88.

ἀχειμαστός, *on, not disturbed by storms*, Alcae. 46, Bacchyl. 39:—so **ἀχειμαστός**, *on*, Hesych.; **ἀχειμάτος**, *on*, Aesch. Supp. 135; **ἀχειμέρος**, *on*, Arat. 1121; **ἀχειμων**, *on*, *gen. onos*, Nonn. D. 1. 142.

ἀχειρ, *πος, δ, ή*, without hands, Plut. 2. 798 A:—hence awkward, Synes. 308 C. Cf. *ἀχειρος*.

ἀχειρᾶγγιστος, *on, unlamed, wild*, Cyrill. **ἀχειράπτητος**, *on, not to be touched by hand*, f. l. in Iambl. V. P. p. 330, where *ἀχειράπτος* should be restored.

ἀχειρής, *ές, δ*, *ἀχειρ*, Batr. 300, in pl. *ἀχειρέες*, of crabs. **ἀχειρί**, Adv. without hands, Epiphan.

ἀχειρία, *ή*, want of hands; awkwardness, Hipp. 446. 22. **ἀχειριδωτός**, *on, without sleeves*, Eccl.

ἀχειρόγράφος, *on, not written by hand*, Byz. **ἀχειρόκλωστος**, *on, not woven by hand*, Byz.

ἀχειρομάντος, *on, not defiled by hand or by touch*, Eccl. **ἀχειρόπλαστος**, *on* = *sq.*, Cyrill. Hieros.

ἀχειροποιήτος, *on, not made by hands*, of buildings and statues, Ev. Marc. 14. 58, 2 Ep. Cor. 5. 1, Eccl.; *ἀχ. περιτομή*, i. e. spiritual, Ev. Col. 2. 11. Adv. *—τως*, Cyrill.

ἀχειρος, *on* = *ἀχειρ*, Arist. H. A. 3. 5, 7: *τὰ ἀχειρα* of the hinder parts of the body, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 45.

ἀχειρότεκτος, *on*, (τεύχω) = *ἀχειροποιήτος*, Eccl. Adv. *—τως*, Eccl. **ἀχειρότμητος**, *on, not cut by the hand*, Eccl.

ἀχειρόνητος, *on, not elected*, Gramm. 2. not ordained, Eccl. **ἀχειρώτος**, *on, unlamed, unconquered*, Thuc. 6. 10, Diod. 5. 15. II.

ἀχ. φύτευμα, of the olive, Soph. O. C. 608, as Poll. 2. 154 quotes it, interpreting it by *ἀχειρούργητον*, i. e. *αὐτοφύη*, not planted or touched by hand of man.

Ἀχελωΐδες (sc. *νησοί*), *αι*, islands at the mouth of the Achelōis, Aesch. Pers. 866.

Ἀχελῷος, poet. **Ἀχελῷος**, *ώ*, Achelōis, name of several rivers; the best known ran through Aetolia and Acarnania, now *Aspro potamo*, Il. 21. 194, Hes. Th. 340; another in Phrygia, Il. 24. 616; another in Thessaly, Strabo 434. II. in later Poets it signified any stream (cf. *Ἀναπός*), or, generally, *water*, Eur. Bacch. 625, Ar. Fr. 130, Achae. ap. Ath. 427 F, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 866; so Virg. *Achelōia pocula*, cf. Ephor. 27, Lob. Aglaoph. 2. 883.

ἀχερδός, *ή*, more rarely *δ* (Theocr. 24. 88):—*a wild prickly shrub*, used for hedges, perh. (like *ἀχράς*) *a wild pear*, Od. 14. 10, Soph. O. C. 1506, Pherecr. Incert. 32.

Ἀχερδούσιος, formed from *ἀχερδός*, as if the name of a *δῆμος*, *Crabby*, *μοχθηρὸς ἂν καὶ τὴν γυνῆν* Ἀχερδούσιος Comic. in Meineke Fragm. 4. p. 621: cf. *ἀχραδούσιος*.

Ἀχερόντιος, *α, on*, *Acherontian*, *ναῦς* Call. Fr. 110: also **Ἀχερόντιος** Eur. Alc. 444, Ar. Ran. 471; and **Ἀχερούσιος** Aesch. Ag. 1160; fem. **Ἀχερούσια**, *άδος*, Xen. An. 5. 10, 2, Plat. Phaedo 113 A.

ἀχερώς, *ἰδος, ή*, the white poplar, elsewhere *λευκή*, Il. 13. 389., 16. 482. (From *Ἀχέρων*, for the legend ran that it had been brought from the nether-world by Hercules, Paus. 5. 14, 2; cf. Nic. Al. 13, *Ἀχ. ὄχθαι*.)

Ἀχέρων, *οντος, δ*, (ἄχος) *Acheron, River of woe* (cf. *Κωκυτός*), one of the rivers of the world below, Od. 10. 513, cf. Fragm. ap. Valck. Diatr. p. 17. II. name of a river in Thesprotia, Thuc. 1. 46; of another in Campania, cf. Strabo 243, etc.

ἀχέτας or *ἀχέτᾶ*, Dor. and Att. for *ἡχέτης*, q. v.

ἀχέω and *ἀχέω*, (v. ἄγχω), Ep. Verbs used only in part. pres. *grieving, sorrowing, mourning, sighing, groaning, ὀδυρόμενος καὶ ἀχέων* Il. 9. 612, Od. 2. 23; *κέτ' ἀχέων* Il. 2. 724; *ἀχέουσα περ ἔμπης* Od. 15. 362: c. acc., *κῆρ ἀχέων grieving in heart*, Il. 5. 399; *θυμὸν ἀχέων* Ib. 869., 18. 461, Hes. Op. 397: with a neut. Adj., *πικρὸν περ ἀχέων* Od. 11. 88, cf. 16. 139: c. gen. causae, *τῆς ἀχέων sorrowing for her*, Il. 2.

694., 18. 446; *Ὀδυσσεὺς μέγ' ἀχέων* Od. 16. 139; so, *ἐνεκ' ἀλλοτριῶν ἀχέων* Il. 20. 298; *τοῦτ' εἵνεκα θυμὸν ἀχέων* Od. 21. 318; later, *ἐπὶ σφετέρους ἀχέουσιν* Ar. Rh. 3. 643. II. from *ἄχ* came

several forms, chiefly used by Ep. poets: 1. in Causal sense, to *grieve, vex, annoy, distress*, redupl. aor. 2 *ἦκαχε* (but part. *ἀκαχών* intr., *grieving*, Hes. Th. 868): hence again was formed a redupl. pres. *ἀκαχίζω*: also redupl. fut. *ἀκαχήσω*, aor. 1 *ἀκάχησα*:—Construction: c. acc. pers., *μέγα δ' ἦκαχε λαὸν* Il. 16. 822, cf. Od. 16. 427; *ἐμὲ μεγάλως ἀκαχίζει* 16. 432; with part. of manner, *θανὼν ἀκάχησε τοκήας* by his death, Il. 23. 223; *ἦκαχ' ἀποφθιμένη* Od. 15. 357; *ἀκαχίσεις μνηλοβοτήρας* h. Hom. Merc. 286. 2. Pass. *ἀχομαι, ἀχνύμαι, ἀκαχίζομαι*: imper. *ἀκαχίξω*, *—ίζε*:—pf. *ἀκάχημαι*, 3 sing. *ἀκάχηται*, Ep. 3 pl. *ἀκαχέσθαι* (with v. l. *ἀκαχέσθαι*, i. e. *ἀκαχῆνται*) Il. 17. 637; plqpf. *ἀκαχέσθαι* 12. 179; imperat. *ἀκάχησο* Ar. Rh. 4. 1324; inf. *ἀκάχησθαι*; part. *ἀκαχόμενος* (acc. as a pres.), Ep. also *ἀκαχέμενος* Il. 5. 304., 18. 29; aor. 2, 3 pl. *ἀνάχοντο*, opt. *ἀκαχόμεν, —οντο, —οίμεθα* Hom.; later, aor. 1 *ἀχνυθῆναι* Anth. P. 6. 343:—Construction: absol., *ἀχομαι* Od. 18. 256., 19. 129; *ἀχνυται* Il. 18. 62; *ἀχνύμενος*, like *ἀχέων* or *ἀχέων*, 1. 103, 241, etc.; *ἀχνυμένη κραδίη* 24. 584; so also, *ἀχνύμενος κῆρ* 7. 428, 431, etc.; *ἀκαχόμενος ἦτορ* Od. 9. 62, etc.; *ἀκαχέμενη θυμὸν* Il. 18. 29; *ἀκαχέσθαι* 12. 179; rarely c. dat., *ἀκαχίξω θυμῷ* 6. 486; also *κῆρ ἀχνυται ἐν θυμῷ, ἀχνυτο . . θυμὸς ἐν στήθεσιν* 6. 524., 14. 38:—c. gen. causae, *to grieve for*, sometimes with a part., *ἀχνύμενος περ ἑταίρου, υἱὸς ἔηος*, etc., 8. 125., 24. 550, etc.; *οἶο . . ἀχνυμένα φθιμένοιο* Od. 11. 557, cf. 14. 376, 11. 16; rarely c. dat., *οὐ κε θανόντι περ ᾧδ' ἀκαχόμεν* Od. 1. 236; and, *ἀχνυμένη περὶ παιδί* h. Hom. Cer. 77; later c. acc. to lament, *τοῦδ' ἀχνυμαι* Pind. P. 7. 18; *ἀχνύμενος μόνον Ἀντιγόνης* Soph. Ant. 627: the cause of grief may also be expressed by a part., *ὅρῳν ἀκάχημαι* Od. 8. 314, cf. Il. 17. 637; *μή τι θανὼν ἀκαχίξω* Od. 8. 314, cf. 10. 133:—All forms of the word are Ep.; only once in Trag., in Soph. l. c.; never in Prose.

ἀχέω [ᾶ], old poet. form for *ἰάχέω*, h. Hom. Cer. 479, Eur. Phoen. 1523. Cf. Butt. Lexil. s. v.

ἀχέω [ᾶ], Dor. for *ἡχέω* (q. v.).

ἀ-χῆλος, *on, with undivided hoof*, Galen. 2. 431.

ἀ-χῆλατος, *on, without notch*, Math. Vett. 73 D.

ἀχῆν, *δ, ή*, poor, needy, Theocr. 16. 33. (V. sub *ἀγχω*). [ᾶ Meineke Theocr. l. c.; and Hesych. quotes a form *ἡχῆν*, though *ἀχῆνια* has ᾶ.]

ἀχῆνια, *ή*, need, want, χρημάτων Aesch. Cho. 301; *φίλων ἀχῆνια* Ar. Fr. 91; *ὀμμάτων ἀχῆνια* in the eyes' blank gaze, Aesch. Ag. 419.

ἀχθῆρης, *ές, (ἀχέω) = ἀχθῆρης*, Suid.

ἀχθηνός, *ή, δν*, (ἀχθος) burdensome, oppressive, wearisome, of persons, Eur. Hipp. 94; of things, Id. Hec. 1240, Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 1:—Adv. *—ως*, unwillingly, Id. Hell. 4. 8, 27.

ἀχέω, to weigh down, oppress, fatigue, *τινα* Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 13.

2. intr. to be oppressed, Ib. 2; cf. Hesych. s. v. *ἀχθῆσας*.

ἀχθῆδών, *όνος, ή*, a weight, burden, *ἀχθ. κακοῦ* Aesch. Pr. 26.

2. metaph. *grievance, distress, vexation, annoyance*, Thuc. 2. 37, Plat. Legg. 734 A; *ἐρέσθαι τινα δι' ἀχθῆδονα* for the sake of teasing, Thuc. 4. 40; *πρὸς ἀχθῆδονα μου* with anger towards me, Luc. Tox. 9. (From *ἀχθος*, as *ἀλγῆδων* from *ἄλγος*, cf. Plat. Crat. 419 C.)

ἀχθῆρης, *ές* = *sq.*, Hesych.

ἀχθῆρος, *όν, grievous*, Antiph. Ἐπικλ. 1: elsewhere as v. l. for *ἀχθηνός*.

ἀχθῆφορέω = *ἀχθοφορέω*, Lob. Phryn. 680.

ἀχθίζω, fut. *σω, to load*, Ἀραφὶ κῆμηλον ἀχθίσας Babr. S. 1.

ἀχθομαι, Pass.: fut. med. *ἀχθέσομαι* Ar. Nub. 865, 1441, Av. 84, Plat. Rep. 603 E, Hipp. Ma. 292 E (with v. l. *ἀχθήσομαι*); also in pass. form *ἀχθεσθῆσομαι* Andoc. 26, 7, Plat. Gorg. 506 C, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 10, (συ-) Aeschin. 88. 23: pf. *ἡχθημαι* Lyc. 827: aor. *ἡχθησθην* Hdt. 2. 103, Aesch. Pr. 390, Thuc.: (v. sub *ἀγχω*). To be loaded, *ὅτε δὴ κοίλη νηὺς ἡχθητο* Od. 15. 457: c. gen., *τράπεζα τυροῦ καὶ μέλιτος πίνους ἀχθομένη* Xenophon. 1. 10: c. dat., *ἐλάτνη . . ἀχθομένην ὕζιν* Ar. Rh. 1. 1191.

II. mostly of mental oppression, to be weighed down, vexed, annoyed, grieved:—Construction: absol., *ἡχθητο γὰρ κῆρ* Il. 11. 274, cf. Aesch. Pr. 390; *ὅτῳ μὴ ἀχθομένῳ εἶη* (constr. like *ἀμένεω*, *βουλομένῳ ἐστί*), Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 21; also, *ἀχθομένην ὀδύνην* Il. 5. 354;—but, *ἀχθ. τινι* at a thing, or with a person, Hdt. 2. 103., 3. 1, al., Ar. Ach. 62, Pax 119, Thuc. 6. 28, etc.; *μή μοι ἀχθεσθὲ λέγοντι τάλῃθ* Plat. Apol. 31 E; also, *ἐνὶ τινι* Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 32, etc.; *ἐπὶ τινι* Plat. Parm. 130 A; *περὶ τινος* Hdt. 8. 99; *ὑπὲρ τινος* Ar. Lys. 10, Plat. Apol. 23 E; *διὰ τινος* Isocr. 236 C:—also c. acc., *λίην ἀχθομαι ἔλκος* Il. 5. 361; so with neut. Adj., *τοῦτο* Xen. An. 3. 2, 20; *μεῖζον* Plat. Symp. 216 C:—c. gen., *τῆς ὀδύνης* Plut. Popl. 10:—also c. part., either of subject, as *ὅς ἀχθῶν ἰδὼν τε καὶ λαβὼν φίλον* Soph. Ph. 671, cf. Ar. Pl. 234, Thuc. 1. 92, etc.; or of object, *ἡχθητο δαμναμένους* at their being conquered, Il. 13. 353; *Ἀρίσταρχον στρατηγόν* ἄχθ. Eurol. Adv. 7; but the part. of the object is also put in gen., *οὐδὲν ἡχθετο αὐτὸν πολεμούντων* he had no objection to . . , Xen. An. 1. 1, 8, cf. Thuc. 1. 95; and sometimes in dat., *ὅδε σοι ἀχθεταί λέγοντι* Plat. Meno 99 E:—followed by a relat. clause, *ἀχθ. ἐ . .* or *ἦν . .*, Eur. I. A. 1414, Thuc. 8. 109, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 292 E; less often *ἀχθ. ὅτι . .*, Ar. Pl. 899, Xen. Cyr. 3. 13, Plat. Rep. 549 C.

ἄχθος, *εος, τό*, (ἀχθομαι) a weight, burden, load, Il. 12. 453, Hes. Op. 690, Tyrtac. 4, etc.; *ἀχθεα δύναται φέρειν*, of camels, Hdt. 3. 102, cf. I. 80, Ar. Ran. 9, Thuc. 4. 115; *ἄχθος οὐ εὐάγκαλον* Aesch. Fr. 350, cf. Soph. El. 1116; *ἄχθος ὀρούσης* a dead weight on earth, cumberers of the ground, proverb. of idle, do-nothing people, Lat. *pondera terrae*, *fruges consumere nati*, Il. 18. 104, Od. 20. 379, etc.; *ἄχθος γυναικῶν* a plague of women, Soph. El. 1242: so, *γῆς ἄλλως ἀχθή* Plat. Theaet. 176 D: but, *φίλτατον ἄχθος* Eur. Rhes. 377. II. a load of grief,

χάρμα καὶ ἄχθος Hes. Sc. 400; ἀπὸ φροντίδος ἄχθος. βαλεῖν Aesch. Ag. 165; λύπησ' ἄχθος Soph. El. 120; φέρεω ἄχθη κακῶν Eur. I. T. 710: absol. *trouble, distress, sorrow*, Pind. N. 6. 99, Trag., etc.; ἄχθος φέρεω to bring or cause *such*, Xen. Epist. 1. 4.

ἄχθοφορέω, to bear burdens, Polyb. 4. 32, 7, Plut. Mar. 13: to be loaded, ἡ καὶ ἅλα Hipp. Acut. 388. 2. to bear as a burden, τι Anth. P. 7. 468, Epigr. Gr. 1102.

ἄχθοφορία, ἡ, a bearing of burdens, βαρῶν Plut. 2. 1130 D: any heavy pressure, Hipp. Art. 829:—so, —φόρημα, τό, Nicet. Ann. 40 C: —φορικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or for bearing burdens, Basil.

ἄχθο-φόρος, ὄν, (φέρω) bearing burdens, κήνεια Hdt. 7. 187; ὑποζύγια Dion. II. 1. 85, etc. II. as Subst. a porter, Gell. 5. 3.

ἄχθι, v. ἄχθει.

Ἀχιλλεύς, α, ὄν, of Achilles, Eur., etc.; poet. Ἀχιλλεύς Theocr. 29. 34: Ion. Ἀχιλλεύς, Hdt. 4. 55, 76; used in lyrics by Soph. Fr. 164 (cf. Φοίβειος) =pecul. fem. Ἀχιλλεύς, ἴδος, Diog. L. 1. 74. II. Ἀχιλλεῖα κριθαί a fine kind of barley, Theophr. C. P. 3. 21, 3, Ath. 114 F; also, κριθαί Ἀχιλλεῖας Hipp. 496. 53; so, Ἀχιλλεῖα μάζα cakes of fine barley, Pherecr. Pers. 1. 4; Ἀχιλλεῖαν ἀπομάττεσθαι (v. sub ἀπομάσσω), Ar. Eq. 819; Ἀχιλλεῖον, τό, a cake of this sort, Eust. Od. 1414. 33. 2. ἄχ. (sub. σπόγγος), ὁ, a fine kind of sponge, used as padding for the inside of helmets, greaves, etc., Arist. H. A. 5. 16, 3 and 6.

Ἀχιλλεύς, gen. Ἀχιλλεύς (either quadris. or dissyll., as the metre requires, cf. Soph. Ph. 4. 50 with 57. 364): acc. Ἀχιλλέα Ib. 331, 358, voc. Ἀχιλλεῦ: Ep. gen. Ἀχιλλῆος, etc.: Ep. nom. also Ἀχιλεῦς: (from ἄχος, the grief of the hero being the subject of the ll., cf. Ὀδυσσεύς):—Achilles, son of Peleus and Thetis, prince of the Myrmidons, hero of the Iliad. II. the fallacy called in full Ἀχιλλεὺς and the Tortoise, invented by Zeno of Elea, Arist. Phys. 6. 9, 3, Diog. L. 9. 29.

ἄχλιος, ὄν, without grass, or (with a intens.) rich in grass, both senses in Hesych.

ἄ-χιώσιτος, ὄν, not snowed upon, Schol. Od. 6. 44.

ἄ-χίτων [ι], ὄν, gen. ἄνωσ, without tunic, i. e. wearing the ἱμάτιον only, of Socrates, Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 2; so of Agesilaüs, Ael. V. H. 7. 13, Plut. 2. 210 B, cf. 276 C; of Cleantes the Cynic, Diog. L. 7. 169; of Gelon, ἄχ. ἐν ἱματίῳ Diod. 11. 26.

ἄχλαινα, ἡ, want of a χλαῖνα, cloak or mantle, Eur. Hel. 1281.

ἄχλαινος, ὄν, without cloak or mantle, Simon. 237, Call. Dian. 115.

ἄχλας, ἄδος, ἡ, late form of ἀχράς (q. v.), Schol. Theocr.:—hence ἀχλαδифορέω, to bear ἀχράδες, Byz.

ἄ-χλευστος, ὄν, not mocked, Athanas.

ἄ-χλοσηφόρος, ὄν, without herbage, Eccl.

ἄ-χλοος, ὄν, contr. ἄχλοος, ὄν: (χλῶς):—without herbage, Eur. Hel. 1327. II. seve, withered, Opp. H. 2. 496.

ἄχλυη-φόρος, ὄν, bringing darkness, Jo. Chrys.

ἄχλυνω, =ἀχλύω II, Q. Sm. 2. 550, ἡ Pass.

ἄχλυνός, εσσα, ἐν, gloomy, dismal, δειμῶς Simon. (188) ap. Hdt. 5. 77.

ἄχλυό-πέζα, ἡ, gloom-footed, ἡὼς Tryph. 210.

ἄχλυνόω, to darken, make dim, Arctae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 3:—Pass. to become gloomy, grow dark, Theophr. Vent. 35.

ἄχλυσ, ὄς, ἡ, a mist, Lat. caligo, Od. 20. 57; but elsewhere in Hom. of a mist over the eyes, as of one dying, κατὰ δ' ὀφθαλμῶν κέχυτ' ἄχλυσ II. 5. 696, 16. 344; as a symptom in sickness, ἄχλυσ Hipp. Prorrh. 102; or in emotion, κατ' ἄχλυν ὀμμάτων ἔχειεν Archil. 94; or of a person whom a god deprives of the power of seeing and knowing others, κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν χέεν ἄχλυν II. 20. 321; ἀπ' ὀφθαλμῶν σκέδαο' ἄχλυν Ib. 341, cf. 5. 127:—personified as Sorrow, παρ' δ' Ἀχλὺς εἰστέκει ἐπισμηγρή τε καὶ αἰνῇ, χλωρῇ, ἀνσταλέη (cf. ἀχνός), Hes. Sc. 264. 2. metaphr., δυσφορῶν τιν' ἄχλυν. . . αὐδᾶται Aesch. Eum. 279, cf. Pers. 669. —Mostly poet., but used by Hipp. (v. supr.) and Arist. Meteor. 2. 8. 26., 3. 3, 6, al. [ῶ in nom. and acc. sing., Hom., Hes.: ῶ in late poets].

ἄχλω, (cf. ἔπ-) aor. I ἡχλῶσα:—to be or grow dark, Od. 12. 406., 14. 304. II. trans. to darken, Ap. Rh. 3. 963, Q. Sm. 1. 598:—hence aor. pass., ἡχλῶσθην Q. Sm. 2. 550.

ἄχλυνός, ες, (εἶδος) =ἀχλυνός, Hipp. Aph. 1247, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8. 19, ἀχνάσθημι. (ἄχλω) to be miserable, to mourn, Alcac. 98; v. Koen Greg. p. 620.

ἄχνη, Dor. ἄχνα, ἡ, (akin to λάχνη, Lat. lana, lanugo):—anything that comes off the surface, any light substance: I. of liquids, foam, froth, in Hom. of the sea, Od. 12. 238, al.; ἄλδς ἄχνη 5. 403; ἀνῶπιος ἄχνη the froth of wine, Eur. Or. 115; ἄχνη οὐρανία the dew of heaven (which is on the surface of grass, etc.), Soph. O. C. 681; δακρῶν ἄχνη dewy tears, Id. Tr. 849; also ἄχνη πυρός, i. e. smoke, Aesch. Fr. 364. II. of solids, the chaff that flies off in winnowing, in pl., ὡς δ' ἄνεμος ἄχνος φορέει II. 5. 499; καρπὸν τε καὶ ἄχνος Ib. 501: the down on the plum or quince, Anth. P. 6. 102; ἄχνη θοιονίον etc., lint, Hipp. Art. 802, Mochl. 845; ἄ. χαλκίτιδος metallic dust, Plut. 2. 659 C.

III. ἄχνην in acc., as Adv. a morsel, the least bit, κἂν ἄχνην καταμύσῃ Ar. Vesp. 92.

ἄ-χνος, ὄν, contr. ἄχνους, ὄν, without down, Auth. P. 6. 259; metaphr. nom. pl. ἄχνους, in Manetho 1. 126.

ἄχνυμαι, v. sub ἀχέω, ἀχέω.

ἄχνύς, ὄς, ἡ, =ἄχνος, Ion. form in E. M. 182. I (perh. a v. l. for Ἀχλὺς in Hes.).

ἄχνώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like, of the nature of ἄχνη, Hesych.

ἄχολία, ἡ, want of gall, meekness, Plut. 2. 608 D.

ἄ-χολος, ὄν, lacking gall, Hipp. Prorrh. 75 B; ἡπαρ ἄχ. Arist. H. A. 2. 15, 11; τὰ μύνηα ἄχ. Id. 4. 2, 11. 2. metaphr., πόλεις τὰς ἀχλῶ Alcac. 37 (where Bgk. χαλῶ), cf. Plut. ap. Ens. P. E. 84 A.

II. act. allaying bile or anger, φόρμακον. . . νηπενθές τ' ἀχλῶν τε Od. 4. 221; cf. ἄσπτος, ἄσπτος II. 2.

ἄχομαι, v. sub ἀχέω, ἀχέω.

ἄ-χονδρος, ὄν, without cartilage, Arist. de Spir. 6. 4.

ἄ-χόρδος, ὄν, without strings, unmusical, Poëta ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 6, 7, cf. 3. 11, 11.

ἄχόρευτος, ὄν, banished from the dance or chorus, Plat. Legg. 654 A.

II. like ἄχορος, not attended with the dance, ill suiting it, joyless, melancholy, ὀνείδη Soph. El. 1069; ἄται Eur. Tro. 121; φάμα Telest. 2 Bgk.

ἄχορηγσία, ἡ, want of supplies, Polyb. 28. 8, 6:—a corrupt form ἀχορηγία, Ib. 5. 28, 4.

ἄ-χορηγῆτος, ὄν, without supplies, Arist. Eth. N. I. 8, 15; ἄχ. τῶν ἀναγκῶν Id. Pol. 4. 1, 4.

ἄ-χορος, ὄν, without the dance, epith. of Ares, to mark the horrors of war, Aesch. Supp. 635, 681; of death, μοῖρ'. . . ἄλυσος, ἄχ. Soph. O. C. 1223; ἄχ. στοναχαί Eur. Andr. 1038.

ἄ-χόρσαστος, ὄν, unfed, starving, τύχη Menand. Incert. 144:—hence Subst. —τασία, ἡ, ravenous hunger, Symm. V. T.

ἄχος, ες, τό, (v. sub ἄγγω) pain, distress, in Hom. always of mind, ἄχος αἰνόν, ἀλᾶσπον, ἀπλητον, ὀξύ II. 4. 169, al.; ἄχεος νεφέλη μέλαινα 17. 591; ἄχ' ἄκριτα 3. 412; in Pind. and Trag. of both body and mind; δειμάτων ἄχη Aesch. Cho. 505; ἀκού δ' ἄχῃ, with a play on the words, Soph. Tr. 1035; for οὐράνιον ἄχος, v. sub οὐράνιος; ἐμοὶ δ' ἄχ'ε, ἄχεα κατέλιπε, a mock Trag. line in Ar. Ran. 1353.—Rare in Prose, as Hdt. 2. 131, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 6.

ἄχος, Dor. for ἡχος.

ἄχραντος [ρα], ὄν, poet. for ἀχραντός (q. v.), Call. Apoll. 110.

ἄχρᾶς-πώλης, ὄν, ὁ, a seller of wild pears, Nicoph. Xeip. 1.

Ἀχραδούσιος, formed from ἀχράς, as if the name of a δῆμος, Crabby, Ar. Eccl. 362; cf. Ἀχερδούσιος.

ἄ-χρηῆς, ἐς, gen. ἔος, =sq., Nic. Th. 846, Anth. P. 9. 314.

ἄ-χραντος, ὄν, undefiled, immaculate, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 1574, Plat. Alc. I. 113 E, Ap. Rh. 4. 1025, etc.; c. gen., αἵματος Opp. H. 2. 648; hence in Byz., Subst. ἀχραντία, ἡ, etc.

ἄχράς, ἄδος, ἡ, a kind of wild pear, pyrus pyrastrer, Teleclid. Σεν. 2, Ar. Eccl. 355; used for the tree as well as the fruit, Arist. H. A. 8. 6, 4., 9. 40, 58, cf. Theophr. H. P. I. 4, 1, C. P. 2. 8, 2: cf. ἀχέρδης.

ἄ-χρεία, ἡ, uselessness, Byz.; v. Lob. Phryn. 106.

ἄχρειάστω, Adv. without necessity, Byz.

ἄχρειό-γελως, ὄν, untimely laughing, epith. of the Athenians, Cratin. Incert. 51; cf. ἀχρείος.

ἄ-χρείος (Att. also ἀχρείος, Eust. 1842. 54), ὄν, rarely α, ὄν (Lob. Phryn. 106): Ion. ἀχρήϊος:—useless, unprofitable, good for nothing, ἀχρήϊος ἀνὴρ Hes. Op. 295; ἀχρείος δ' ἐπέων νόμος Ib. 401; δέμας Aesch. Fr. 363; ἀκρητήρ Soph. O. C. 627; opp. to εὐγενής, Id. Fr. 583; ἐρινός ἀχρ. ὡς ἐς βρώσιν Ib. 190; ἀχρ. κοῦ σοφός Eur. Med. 300; οὐκ ἀπράγμονα ἀλλ' ἀχρείον νομίζομεν Thuc. 2. 40;—c. inf. unfit to do, ἀχρ. πράττειν τι Plat. Rep. 371 C (cf. ἀχρηστος). 2. in regard to military service, unserviceable, unfit for war, ἀχρ. ὅμιλος Hdt. 3. 81; τὸ ἀχρήϊον τοῦ στρατοῦ the unserviceable part of an army, opp. to τὸ καθαρὸν, Id. I. 191, cf. Thuc. I. 93., 2. 6, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 18; so, τὸ ἄχ. τῆς ἡλικίας Thuc. 1. 44:—cf. χρεῖος, ζαχρείος. II. Hom. has neut. ἀχρείον, as Adv., twice, ἀχρείον ἰδὼν giving a helpless look, looking foolish, of Thersites after being beaten, II. 2. 269; ἀχρείον δ' ἐγέλασσε laughed without use or cause, made a forced laugh, of Penelope trying to disguise her feelings (cf. ἀχρείωγελος), Od. 18. 163; so, ἀχρείον κλάειν to bark without need or cause, Theocr. 25. 72.

ἄχρειότης, ἡ, ὅς, ἡ, unprofitableness, worthlessness, LXX (Tob. 4. 13).

ἄχρειος, pf. ἡχρείωκα, to make useless, disable, Polyb. I. 14. 6, 3. 64, 8, in Act. and Pass.

ἄχρειώδης, ες, (εἶδος) =ἀχρείος, Eust. Opusc. 253. 36, etc.

ἄχρείωσις, εως, ἡ, a making ἀχρείος, damage, injury, Byz.

ἄχρεος, ὄν, =ἀχρείος, Tryph. 125.

ἄχρητες, εσσα, ἐν, =ἀχρείος, v. l. Manetho 4. 76; so ἀχρήϊστος, ὄν, Musae. 328.

ἀχρήϊος, ὄν, Ion. for ἀχρείος.

ἀχρηματία, ἡ, want of money, Thuc. I. 11, Dion. H. 7. 24:—Verb. ἀχρηματέω, Tzetz.

ἄ-χρηματιστος, ὄν, ἡμέρα ἀχρ. a day on which no public business was done, a 'dies non,' Plut. 2. 273 C, cf. C. I. 4703 d.

ἄ-χρημάτος, ὄν, without money or means, Hdt. I. 89; ἀχρ. τὴν πόλιν ποιεῖν Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 37; μήτ' ἀχρημάτοις λάμπειν φῶς on the poor, Aesch. Pers. 167: cf. ἀποχρήματος.

ἀχρημένω, to be ἀχρημῶν, Plat. Com. ap. Poll. 6. 196.

ἀχρημοσύνη, ἡ, want of money, Od. 17. 502, Theogn. 156.

ἀχρημῶν, ὄν, gen. ὄνος: (χρημάτα):—poor, needy, like ἀχρήματος, Solon 5. 41, Pind. Fr. 198 (239), Eur. Med. 460 (nowhere else in Trag.).

ἄχρηστία, ἡ, (χράσμαι) disuse, non-user, Pandect.

ἄχρησμιος, ὄν, useless, profitless, Theophr. C. P. 6. 19. 3, Or. Sib. 8. 382; in Byz. also ἀχρησμιέντος:—Subst. ἀχρησιμότης, ἡ, Gloss.

ἄ-χρησιμώδης, ὄν, not like an oracle, free from ambiguity, Byz.

ἀχρηστής, to be obsolete, Sext. Emp. M. I. 259:—also ἀχρηστέω, A. B. 793.

ἄχρηστία, ἡ, uselessness, unfitness, Hipp. 27. 49, Plat. Rep. 489 B.

II. the non-usage of a thing, Ib. 333 D.

ἀχρηστολογέω, to speak unprofitably or amiss, E. M. 463. 23.

ἀχρηστο-ποιέω, to make useless, disable, Jo. Chrys.

ἄ-χρηστος, ὄν, useless, unprofitable, unserviceable, μετάνοια Batr. 70; νῆες Hdt. 1. 166; ἀχρ. ὁ ὀφθαλμὸς γίνεται Hipp. Prorrh. 102; οὐκ ἄχρ. ἥδ' ἄνοια Thuc. 6. 16; χρεομένη ἀχρηστα unless if you try to use them, Hipp. Art. 791; ἀχρ. πίπει θεσφαστα without effect, Eur. I.

T. 121:—ἀχρ. ἐς τι or πρὸς τι *unfit* for a thing, Hdt. 9. 142, Lycurg. 154. 33; also c. gen. rei, ἀχρ. τῶν ἔργων Arist. Oec. 1. 6, 9; ἀχρ. τι *unuseful* to a person, Hdt. 1. 80, Eur. Heracl. 4: οὐκ ἀχρηστὸν ἐστί, c. inf., Arist. Categ. 7, fin. 2. just like ἀχρεῖος (which it nearly supercedes in the Oratt. and later Greek), of *useless, do-nothing* persons, ἀχρ. πολῖται Isac. 67. 15; σοφισταὶ Lys. 212. 11, etc.; so (with a pun—not having received an oracle), ap. Ath. 98C:—Adv., ἀχρηστὸς ἔχειν πρὸς τι Dem. 1414. 5. II. *not* χρηστός, *unkind, cruel*, θεοὶ Hdt. 8. 111; λόγος Id. 9. 111. III. act. *making no use of*, c. dat. (like χρᾶμαι), συνέσει τ' ἀχρηστον τὴν φύσιν τε λείπεται Eur. Tro. 667. IV. *not used*, i. e. *new*, ἡμῖνα Luc. Lexiph. 9, Ath. 97 E. 2. *obsolete*, Gramm. 3. *not to be used, unseemly*, E. M. 463. 23; cf. ἀχρηστολογέω.

ἀχρηστώ, to make useless, destroy, corrupt, τὴν Ἑλλάδα φωνὴν Schaff. Dion. Comp. p. 360, Greg. p. 965.

ἀχρὶ and ἀχρὶς (v. sub fin.): I. an Adv. to the very bottom, to the uttermost, utterly, Lat. *usque*, τένοντε καὶ δὲ τὰς ἀλᾶς ἀναΐδης ἀχρὶ ἀπηλοῖσεν Il. 4. 522; ἀπὸ δ' ὅστεον ἀχρὶ ἀραξε 16. 324, cf. 17. 599. 2. after Hom., before Preps., like Lat. *usque*, ἀχρὶ εἰς Κοτύωρα Xen. An. 5. 4. 4; ἀχρὶ πρὸς τὸν σκοπὸν, πρὸς τὴν πόλιν Luc. Nigr. 36, Hermot. 24; ἀχρὶς ἐπ' ἀκνηστὴν Ap. Rh. 4. 1403; ἀχρὶς ἐς ἡὼ Q. Sm. 6. 177; ἀχρὶ ὑπὸ τὴν πυγὴν Luc. D. Mort. 27. 4; more rarely after the Noun, ἐς τέλος ἀχρὶς Id. 2. 617, cf. Nonn. D. 5. 153, etc.; rarely c. acc., ἀχρὶ . . θρόνον ἤλθεν Epigr. Gr. 618. 8; with an Adv., ἀχρὶ πόρῳ still farther, Id. Amor. 12; ἀχρὶ δεύρο Plut. Anton. 34. II. Prep. with gen. *even to*, as far as,

1. of Time, *until*, ἀχρὶ μάλα κνέφας *until* deep in the night, Od. 18. 370; so in Att., ἀχρὶ τῆς τήμερον ἡμέρας Dem. 118. 12; ἀχρὶ τῆς τελευτῆς Id. 288. 11; ἀχρὶ γήρας Apollod. 'Aφ'αν. 1; ἀχρὶ δὲ τὸν τὸν *until* then, Solon 12. 35; ἀχρὶ τοῦ νῦν Timostr. 'Aσ'at. 1; ἀχρὶ νῦν Luc. Tim. 39; ἀχρὶ παντός *continually*, Plut. Cicero 6. 2. of Space, as far as, *even to*, ἀχρὶ τῆς ἐσόδου τοῦ ἱεροῦ Hdt. 2. 138 (who elsewh. has μέχρῃ); ἔδανεν ἀχρὶ τῆς καρδίας Com. Anon. 198; ἀχρὶ ἥπατος Tim. Loc. 101A, cf. 100E; ἀχρὶ τῆς πόλεως Dion. H. 2. 43. 3. of Measure or Degree, ἀχρὶ τούτου *up to* this point, Dem. 660. fin.; ἀχρὶ τοῦ μὴ πεῖνάν Xen. Symp. 4. 37; ἀχρὶ τοῦ θορυβῆσαι Dem. 109. 11. III.

as Conj., ἀχρὶ οὐ or ἀχρὶ alone, 1. of Time, Lat. *donec, until*, so long as, ἀχρὶ οὐδὲ ὁ λόγος ἐγγράφετο Xen. Hell. 6. 4. 37; ἀχρὶς ὅταν Epigr. Gr. 314. 24; ἀχρὶ οὐ ἂν or ἀχρὶ ἂν with Subj., ἀχρὶ ἂν σχολάσῃ till he should be at leisure, Xen. An. 2. 3, 2; ἀχρὶ οὐ ἂν δοκῇ Hipp. 884 F; ἀχρὶ ἂν αἱ ἡμέραι παρέλθωσιν Id. 553. fin.; but ἂν is often omitted, esp. in non-Att. writers, ἀχρὶς βούσῃ Bion 1. 47; ἀχρὶ οὐ τελευτήσῃ (v. l. -σει) Hdt. 1. 117; v. Lob. Phryn. 16 and cf. ἂν A. 1. 2. 2. of Space, so far as, *días*, ἀχρὶ οὐ ἀσφαλὲς φερό εἶναι Xen. Cyr. 5. 4. 16, cf. Theophr. H. P. 5. 1. 8; ἀχρὶ ἂν ἐχρῇ Luc. Hist. Conscr. 9.—Cf. μέχρῃ throughout.—Ep. poets use ἀχρὶ or ἀχρὶς, as the metre requires: in Ion. μέχρῃ is preferred (v. sup.); but ἀχρὶ, -is are more common in Hom. than μέχρῃ: the only Att. forms are ἀχρὶ, μέχρῃ, before both consonants and vowels, as the Atticists (Phryn. p. 14, Moeris p. 35, etc.) observe. The Tragic writers never use these words. In Com. the hiatus before a vowel is admissible, as in ὅτι and other words, Menand. Incert. 93, Diphil. 'Aδελφ. 1, Hegesipp. 'Aδ. 1. 26. In later authors the Ep. forms ἀχρὶς, μέχρῃς prevailed, and thence were introduced by the Copyists into Mss. of good authors. (Though ἀχρὶ and μέχρῃ so closely resemble one another in form and sense, the connexion between them is denied, v. Curt. p. 545.)

ἀχροῖω and ἀχροῖέω, (ἀχρῶς) to be colourless: to be discoloured, *ill-coloured*, Hipp. Fract. 767.

ἀχροῖα, ἡ, want of colour, loss of colour, paleness, Hipp. Prorrh. 107, Arist. Probl. 38. 4; opp. to εἴχροια, Theophr. Fr. 9. 39.

ἀχροῖος, *ov*, = ἀχρῶς, Hipp. Prorrh. 110.

ἀχρονος, *ov*, without time, brief, Plat. 2. 908 C: independent of time, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 225. Adv. -ως, Themist. 196 B.

ἀχρονο-τρίβης, *ēs*, not wasting time, Hesych.

ἀχροπος, *ov*, contr. ἀχρῶς, *ov*, colourless, Hipp. Prorrh. 72, Arist. de An. 2. 7, 7, Nic. Th. 236. II. *ill-complexioned, pallid*, opp. to εὐχρῶς Hipp. Aër. 283, V. C. 911, Arist. Probl. 38. 3. a.—Comp. ἀχρῶστερος, Hipp. Prorrh. 86, Arist. H. A. 7. 4. 3; also -ώτερος Hipp. 393. 47.

ἀχρυσό-πεπλος, *ov*, without cloth of gold, f. l. in Simon. ap. Plut. 2. 404 C. ἀχρυσος, *ov*, without gold, ἀχρ. καὶ ἀνάργυροι Plat. Legg. 679 B: poor, Ath. 231 E.

ἀχρῖστος, *ov*, ungilded, Achmes Onir. 150.

ἀχρωμάτιστος, *ov*, uncoloured, Arist. Meteor. 3. 1. 6, 3. 6, 1, Theophr. Odor. 31. Adv. -τως, Liban. 4. 1070.

ἀχρωματος, *ov*, colourless, Plat. Phaedr. 247 C, Plut. 2. 97 A. 2. *unblushing, shameless*, Suid.

ἀχρωμος, *ov*, colourless: *unblushing, shameless*, Hipp. 1240 D.

ἀχρως, *ov*, gen. *ov*, = ἀχρῶς, Hipp. 1233 E, Plat. Charm. 168 D.

ἀχρυστος, *ov*, (χρῶς) untouched, ἀχρ. χερῶν ἐμῶν Eur. Hel. 831. II. *uncoloured, colourless*, Democ. ap. Plut. 2. 1111 A.

ἀχρύλος, *ov*, without juice, insipid, Theophr. C. P. 6. 19, 4.

ἀχρύλωτος, *ov*, converted into chyle, Galen.

ἀχρύλος, *ov*, = ἀχρύλος, Arist. Metaph. 1. 8, 13, de Sens. 5. 4.

ἀχρῖματος, *ov*, = foreg., Suid.

ἀχύνετος [v], *ov*, (χύνω) far-spread, copious, ἔδαρ Nic. Al. 174.

ἀχύνιος, *ov*, (ἀχύνω) fed by chaff, φλόξ Plut. 2. 658 E.

ἀχύνιος, *ov*, = ἀχύνιος, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 139 sq.

ἀχύνις, *ov*, pecul. fem. of foreg., Anth. P. 9. 438.

ἀχύνια, ἡ, a heap of chaff, Il. 5. 502, Anth. P. 9. 384. 15.

ἀχύνιος, *ov*, = ἀχύνιος, Arat. 1098.

ἀχυρμός, *ov*, ὅ, v. sub ἀχυρός.

ἀχυρο-βολών, *ov*, ὅ, a chaff-heap, East. 1698. 32.

ἀχυρο-δόκη, ἡ, a chaff-holder, Xen. Oec. 18. 7.

ἀχυροθήκη, ἡ, (τίθημι) = foreg., Schol. Il. 5. 202.

ἀχῦρον [α], τό, mostly in pl. ἀχυρα, chaff, bran, husks left after threshing or grinding, Hdt. 4. 72, cf. Pherecr. Incert. 14; ἐν τοῖς ἀχ. κυλινδομένῃν Hermipp. Μοιρ. 2; the sing. in Theophr. H. P. 8. 4. 1, etc.:—*proverb*, ὅπως εἰς ἀχυρα, of unexpected good fortune, Phot.:—*metaph.*, ἀχυρα ὡς ὁστῶν Ar. Ach. 508; ἀχυρα ἀπὸ τοῦ τοίχου ἀποστῶν, of dying persons, Hipp. Progn. 38.

ἀχῦρόομαι, Pass. to be strewed with chaff, of the arena in theatres, Arist. Probl. 11. 25; μάζαν ἡχυρωμένην mixed with chaff, Polioch. Incert. 1, cf. Antiph. Incert. 1.

ἀχῦρός or ἀχῦρος (as Hesych. writes it), ὅ, a chaff-heap, found in Eupol. Incert. 22, Plat. Com. 'Aδων. 6, Com. Anon. 100, and in the best Mss. of Ar. Vesp. 1310; but the quantity of the penult is suspicious; some Mss. of Ar. give ἀχῦρῶνας; but Dind. restored ἀχυρῶν, and Meineke follows him in the other three Com. passages:—the passage of Ar. is to be interpreted from the proverb ὅπως εἰς ἀχυρα, v. sub ἀχυρον.

ἀχῦρο-τριψ, ἴθος, ὅ, ἡ, threshing out the husks, Anth. P. 6. 104.

ἀχῦρο-φάγέω, to eat chaff, Cyrill.:—Adj. -φάγος, *ov*, eating chaff, Epiphian.

ἀχῦρόδης, *es*, (εἶδος) like chaff, chaffy, Arist. Probl. 21. 12, 2, Hices. ap. Ath. 328 C; of an eruption, Hipp. 427. 26.

ἀχῦρώνυμος, *ov*, (ὄνομα) named of chaff, Byz.

ἀχῦρωσις, *ews*, ἡ, a mixing with chaff, Arist. H. A. 9. 7. 1.

ἀ-χῦτλωτος, *ov*, unbathed, unanointed, Nonn. D. 9. 25.

*ἄχω, v. sub ἄχέω.

ἄχῳ, ἡ, Dor. for ἡχῳ.

ἀ-χῳλαντος, *ov*, not halting or lame, prob. l. in Epiphian.

ἀ-χῳνεντος, *ov*, not molten or cast in a mould, Eccl. 2. that cannot be melted, Hesych.

ἄχωρ, *ov*, *scurf, dandriff*. This is the genuine form, not ἀχῳρ, ῶρος, as written by Alex. Trall. after the analogy of ἰχῳρ, ῶρος; v. Dind. ad Ar. Fr. 360, Bgk. in Meineke Com. Fr. 2. 1120.

ἀ-χῳρήτος, *ov*, not to be contained in space, Justin. M., etc.: hence *immeasurable, immense*, Clem. Al. 82. 2. incapable of, without capacity for, *tyros* Greg. Nyss.

ἀχώριστος, *ov*, (χωρίζω) not parted, not divided, Plat. Rep. 524 B: inseparable, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, 10, de An. 3. 2, 19, al. II. (χῳρος) without a place assigned one, Xen. Lac. 9, 5:—Adv. -τως, Eccl.

ἀ-χωρος, *ov*, without resting-place, homeless, Aelian. Fr. 129 Hercher.

ἀ-χωστος, *ov*, not heaped up, Heliod. 9. 3.

ἄψ, (ἀπό) Adv. of Place, backwards, back, back again, freq. in Hom., mostly with Verbs that signify going, going back, yielding, returning, often before the Preps., ἐς, ἀπὸ, ἐκ, as, ἄψ ἐς Ὀλυμπον ἵκσθαι Il. 8. 456, cf. 10. 211, etc.; also with trans. Verbs, ἄψ ἐς κούλεον ὦσε 1. 220, cf. 15. 418; ἄψ ἐπὶ νῆας ἔργε 16. 395; ἄψ ἵππους στρέφει 13. 396, cf. 15. 224. 2. of actions, again, in return, ἄψ δίδοναι Il. 22. 277; ἄψ ἀφελῆσθαι 16. 54; ἄψ ἀπολύνει 6. 427; ἄψ ἀρέσαι 9. 120; ἄψ τέτατο νόμῃν 17. 543; ἄψ ἐπιμωσμένον 5. 105; ἄψ λαμβάνειν = ἀναλαμβάνειν, Theocr. 25. 65:—pleon., ἄψ αὖτις yet again, Il. S. 335, 15. 364; ἄψ πάλιν 18. 280.

ἀ-ψάλακτος [α], *ov*, untouched, unhandled, Soph. Fr. 495, Crates Incert. 11. 2. scot-free, Ar. Lys. 275.

ἀ-ψαλτος, *ov*, unmythical, without singing of psalms, Byz.

ἀ-ψάμαθος, ἀ-ψαμμος, *ov*, without sand, not sandy, Hesych.

ἀψαυατος, to leave untouched, App. ap. Suid.: in Pass., Poll. 1. 9.

ἀψαυστί, Adv. of ἀψαυατος, without touching, Plut. 2. 665 F.

ἀψαυστία, ἡ, want of contact, Iambl. in Nicom.

ἀψαυστος, *ov*, untouched, Hdt. 8. 41: not to be touched, sacred, like ἄθικτος, Thuc. 4. 97.

II. act. not touching, c. gen., ἄψ. ἔγχους Soph. O. T. 969; ἄψ. τέκνων, of persons dying young, Epigr. Gr. 241. 2.

ἀψεγής, *ēs*, unblamed, blameless, Soph. El. 497 (Dind. suggests ἀψεφής).

Ep. Adv. ἀψεγέως, Ap. Rh. 2. 1023.

ἀψεκτος, *ov*, = ἀψεγής, Theogn. 799.

ἀψευδεια, ἡ, truthfulness, Plat. Rep. 485 C: ἀψευδία, Themist. 257 C.

ἀψευδέω, not to lie, to speak truth, πρὸς τινα Soph. Tr. 469, Ar. Fr. 591, Plat. Theat. 199 B; περὶ τι Arist. Soph. Elench. 1. 17.

ἀψευδής, *ēs*, without lie and deceit, truthful, sincere, trusty, esp. of oracles and the like, Hes. Th. 233, Hdt. 1. 49, 2. 152, al.; μάντις ἄψ., of Apollo, Aesch. Cho. 559, cf. Fr. 181. 5; ἀψευδεὶ τέχνῃ, of augury, Id. Theb. 26; ἥθος Eur. Supp. 869; unerring, Plat. Theat. 160 D, etc.:—(in Hom. only as a pr. name).

2. of things, uncorrupt, pure from all deceit, Pind. P. 1. 166. II. Adv. -δέως, Att. -δῶς, really and truly, ὁ ἄψ. ἀπίστος Hdt. 9. 58.

ἀψευστῶ, later form of ἀψευδέω, Polyb. 3. 111, 8; v. Lob. Phryn. 593 sq.:—so ἀψευστος, *ov*, later form of ἀψευδής, Plat. Artox. 28: unfeigned, πένθος Anth. P. 7. 638.

ἀψεφής, *ēs*, (ψέφω) = ἀφροντιστος, uncared for, Soph. (Fr. 61S) ap. Hesych., et A. B. 476; cf. ἀψεγής.

ἀψηκτος, *ov*, (ψηχῶ) untanned, κόθορνος Ar. Lys. 658; uncombed, χαίται Ap. Rh. 3. 50.

ἀψηλάφητος, *ov*, not handled, not tested, Polyb. 8. 21. 5. 2. intangible, impalpable, Eccl.

ἀψηφιστος, *ov*, not having voted, Ar. Vesp. 752.

ἀψηφος, *ov*, without a stone, δακτύλιος Artemid. 2. 5.

ἀψηφοφόρητος, *ov*, not having yet voted, Polyb. 6. 14. 7.

ἀψιδο-ειδής, *ēs*, circular; arched, vaulted, Dio C. 68. 25.

ἀψιδόομαι, Pass. to be tied in a circle or curve, δικτύους μολίβδους ἡψιδόμενος Anth. P. 6. 90; cf. ἀψίς.

ἀψίδωμα, τό, a vault, Eust. Opusc. 167. 16:—also ἀψίδωσις, ἡ, a vaulting, Ib. 180. 58:—ἀψίδωτος, ον, vaulted, Gloss.

ἀψικάρδιος, ον, (ἀπτομαι) heart-touching, M. Anton. 9. 3.

ἀψικασία, ἡ, fastidiousness, fickleness, Polyb. 14. 1, 4, Plut. 2. 504 D:—the Verb —ἀπτομαι, to be fastidious, Byz.

ἀψίκωρος, ον, (ἀπτομαι, κόρος) satisfied with touching, i. e. fastidious, dainty, Plat. Ax. 369 A; ἀψ. πρὸς τὰς ἐπιθυμίας οἱ νέοι Arist. Rhet. 2. 12, 4:—τὸ ἀψ., = ἀψικασία, Plut. Coriol. 4, Luc. Calumn. 21.—Adv. —ως, Hesych.

ἀψιμάχew, to skirmish with an enemy, Polyb. 17. 8, 4, Diod. 11. 52: to entice or lead on to fight, Plut. Crass. 10, etc.

ἀψιμάχια, ἡ, a skirmishing, Polyb. 5. 49, 5, Diod. 20. 29:—metaph., ῥητόρων Aeschin. 51. 37; ἀψιμ. χειρῶν, a boxing-match, Dion. H. 6. 22. ἀψιμάχος, ον, (ἀπτομαι, μάχη) skirmishing:—Adv. —ως, Dion. H. 6. 59. ἀψιμίσια, ἡ, (μίσος) trivial and transient enmity, Suid.

ἀψινθιον, τό, wormwood, artemisia absinthium, Hipp. 491. 1., 619.

53, Xen. An. 1. 5, 1, Theophr. H. P. 1. 12, 1, etc.; ἀψινθίον κατέπαας Ἀττικὸν μέλι Menand. Incert. 160:—also ἀψινθος, ἡ, Aetiae. Cur. M. Dint. 1. 13, N. T.; and ἀψινθία, ἡ, Walz Rhett. 1. 487:—ἀψινθιάζω, to be bitter as wormwood, Byz.:—ἀψινθάτον (sc. πρόπομα), τό, Alex. Trall. 1. 15:—ἀψινθίζομαι, to become bitter as wormwood, Eust. Opusc. 103. 65:—ἀψινθινος, ἡ, ον, of wormwood, Alex. Tr. 1. 15.

ἀψινθίτης οἶνος, ὁ, wine prepared with wormwood, Diosc. 5. 49. ἀψινθοδής, es, like wormwood, Eust. Opusc. 23. 56, cf. 112. 10.

ἀψινθο-κράτης, es, mixed with wormwood, Anecd. Boisson. 3. 410.

ἀψίς, Ion. ἀψίς, ἴδος, ἡ: (ἀπτω) —a loop, juncture, nesh, Lat. commissura, such as form a net, ἀψία λίνου Il. 5. 487, cf. Opp. H. 4. 146, where ἀψίδες absol. means nets. 2. the fellow or felly of a wheel, and so, the wheel itself, Hes. Op. 424, Hdt. 4. 72, Eur. Hipp. 1233; κύκλος ἀψίδος the potter's wheel, Anth. Plan. 191. 3. any circle or disk, τὴν ἡμερίαν ἀψίδα, of the sun, Eur. Ion 88: an arc or bow, of the rain-bow, Arist. Meteor. 3. 2, 3, cf. Poeta ar. Plut. 2. 103 F. 4. an arch or vault (cf. ψαλὶς II), ὑπὸ τὴν οὐράνιον ἀψίδα Plat. Phaedr. 247 B, cf. Suid. s. v. αἰθεροβατεῖν, C. I. 2644, 4440, al.; κατὰ τὴν ἀψίδα πατάμενος Luc. Bis Acc. 33: a triumphal arch, Dio C. 53. 22 and 26, etc.:—metaph., κάμπτεν ἐπ' αὐτὴν ἀψίδας Ar. Thesm. 53. b. σελάνας ἐς δεκάτην ἀψίδα in the moon's tenth orbit, i. e. the tenth month, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 37. c. in Byz. Architecture, the apsis or apse of a basilica, Lat. concha, the Bishop's chair, v. Suicer. [ἀψίδα in late Poets, Epigr. Gr. 440. 9, 445. 4.]

ἀψίς, eos, ἡ, (ἀπτομαι) a touching, Hipp. 1211 B, Plat. Parm. 149 A sq. 2. metaph., ἀψίς φρενῶν distraction of mind, Hipp. Acut. 392.

ἀ-ψογος, ον, blameless, Poll. 3. 139. Adv. —ως, Eust. 19. 17.

ἀψόρροος, ον, contr. —ρροος, ον: (ἀψ, ρέω) —back-flowing, refluxent, Homeric epith. of Ocean, regarded as a stream encircling the earth and flowing back into itself, Il. 18. 399, Od. 20. 65.

ἀψόρρος, ον, going back, backwards, ἀψόρροι ἐκίονεν Il. 21. 456; ἀψόρροι προτὶ Ἰλιον ἀπονέοντο 3. 313; ἐκ δὲ μὲν ἀψόρροι . . περὰ Soph. Ant. 386, cf. O. T. 431:—but mostly in neut. ἀψόρρον as Adv., much like ἀψ. backward, back again, ἀψόρρον . . ἔξη Il. 7. 413, cf. 4. 152, etc.; ἀψόρρον ἦεις Aesch. Pr. 1021, cf. Soph. El. 53; ὦ παῖδες, οὐκ ἀψόρρον (sc. ἀπτετε); Ib. 1430; in Aj. 369, it may be either Adj. or Adv. (Perh. a shortd. form for foreg, as χεῖμαρρος for χεῖμαρρος:—Curt. takes it as a compd. of ἀψ, ὄρω, ὄρνυμι, like παλινρροος.)

ἀψος, eos, τό, (ἀπτω) a juncture, joint, ἀψεα πάντα λύνει all the joints were relaxed [by sleep], Od. 4. 794., 18. 189; ἀψεα δεσμοῦ Opp. H. 3. 538. ἀψοφῆγῃ, Adv. ofsq., Plat. Theat. 144 B, Dem. 797. 12, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 15.

ἀψόφητος, ον, (ψοφέω) noiseless; c. gen., ἀψ. κακισμῶν without sound of . . , Soph. Aj. 321; cf. ἀπεπλος, ἀσκενος, ἀχαλκος.

ἀψοφοποιός, ὄν, = ἀψοφος, Epiphani.

ἀψοφος, ον, = ἀψόφητος, Hipp. 344. 51, Soph. Tr. 967, Eur. Tro. 887. Adv. —ως, Greg. Naz.: —φως, E. M. 183. 20.

ἀψυδρακίωτος, ον, without pustules or pimples, σῶμα Diosc. 2. 81. ἀψυδής, ον, = ἀψυδής, Hesych.

ἀψυκτος, ον, not capable of being cooled, Plat. Phaedo 106 A.

ἀψυχῶγῳγτος, ον, not rejoicing the heart, Polyb. 9. 1, 5. Adv. —τως, without being rejoiced, Julian. 252 A.

ἀψυχεῖ, Adv. of ἀψυχος, Hdn. Epim. p. 257.

ἀψυχῶ, to be lifeless, to swoon, Hipp. 463. 15., 1207 A.

ἀψυχία, ἡ, want of life, swooning, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12, Coac. 155. II. want of spirit, faint-heartedness, Aesch. Theb. 259, 383, Eur. Alc. 642, etc.

ἀψυχόδομαι, Pass. to be lifeless, Boiss. Anecd. 3. 453.

ἀψυχο-ποιός, ὄν, making lifeless or faint, Eust. 611. 5.

ἀψυχος, ον, lifeless, inanimate, opp. to ἐμψυχος, Archil. 77, Simon. 111, Soph. Fr. 743, Eur. Tro. 619, freq. in Plat. and Arist. 2. ἀψ. βορὰ non-animal food, Eur. Hipp. 952. II. spiritless, faint-hearted, κάκη Aesch. Theb. 192; ἀνήρ Com. Anon. 253; ἀψυχότεραι αἱ θήλειαι Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 30: of style, Dion. H. de Dem. 20:—Adv. —ως, Poll. 2. 227.

ἄω (A), = ἀνῃ (q. v.), to blow, used only in impf. ἄεν, Ap. Rh. 1. 605., 2. 1229, but cf. διάνῃ. II. = ἰάνω, ἄωται, to sleep, used only in aor., ἐνὶ κοίτῃ ἄεσσα Od. 19. 341; νύκτα μὲν ἄεσαμεν 3. 151; ἐνθα δὲ νύκτ' ἄεσαν Ib. 490; so in the contr. form, νύκτ' ἄεσαμεν 16. 367.

ἄω (B), to hurt, contr. from ἄωω (q. v.): cf. ἀτῆ.

ἄω (C), Ep. inf. ἄμεναι (contr. for ἀέμ-) fut. ἄω Il. 11. 817: aor. I subj. ἄω Ib. 281, inf. ἄσαι Il.:—Med., Ep. 3 sing. ἄσαι Hes. Sc. 101 (v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ἄσματος): fut. ἄσομαι and aor. ἄσασθαι Il. 5. 289; to satiate, αἵματος ἄσαι Ἀρῆα to give him his fill of blood, Il. 5. 289; but, II. mostly intr. to take one's fill of a thing, ἱεμένη χροὸς

ἄμεναι Il. 21. 70; ἱεμένη χροὸς ἄσαι Ib.; λιλαιόμενα χροὸς ἄσαι 15. 317; γόσιο μὲν ἔστι καὶ ἄσαι 23. 157:—Med., ἄσεσθε . . κλαυμοῖο 24. 717; ποτῆτος ἄσασθαι φίλον ἦτορ 19. 307.—V. also sub v. ἱώμεν.

(For the Root, v. sub ἄδην: hence Verb. Adj. ἄ-ατος, ἄρος.)

ἄωδης, es, (ὄζω) without smell, Theophr. Odor. 18, Plut. 2. 1014 F.

ἄωθεν, Adv., Dor. for ἡώθεν, Theocr.

ἄωλος, for ἡώλος, ἄστηρ, Ion 11.

ἄών, ἄωνος, ἡ, Dor. for ἡῶν, Mosch.

ἄων, ὄνος, ὁ, a kind of fish, Epich. 34 Ahrens. [ᾶ]

ἄωρ, ὁ, v. sub ἄωρ.

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B

B, β, βῆτα, indecl., second letter of the Gr. alphabet: hence as numeral, β' = δύο and δεύτερος, but β = 2000.

I. β is the medial labial mute, between the tenuis τ and the asp. θ . In the Indo-Eur. languages, the Gr. β ought to appear in Lat., Skt., etc., and ought to become p in the Northern languages: but of the former rule there are few instances (v. βληχάομαι, βραχὺς, βύας), of the latter none, Curt. p. 273. Indeed in Skt., and occasionally in Lat., β is represented by g , and in Goth., etc., by k (qu), as βαίνω (✓BA) = Skt. $gā$, $gigāmi$, Goth. $quiman$ (to come); βάλλω = Skt. gal , $galāmi$, O. H. G. $quillu$ (Germ. *quellen*); βαθύς = Skt. $gah-anas$; βαρύς = Skt. $gurus$, Lat. *gravis*, Goth. *kauris*; βούς, = S. $gāus$, A. S. $cū$ (cow, Germ. *kuh*), etc., v. Curt. p. 431 sq.

II. the pronunc. of β was softer than our b ; it was often used to represent the lost digamma, v. infr. 3; in modern Gr. it is sounded like our v ; in Lat., names beginning with v are written in Gr. with β , as Βάρρων, Βιργίλιος (sometimes replaced by the soft sound ou , as in Ουάλλερτος, Ουέλλια); in Maced., it represented ϕ , as Βίλιππος, Βερενίκη for Φίλιππος, Φερενίκη.

III. the dialectic variations of β seem to be mostly due to uncertainties of pronunciation:

1. for γ , as βληχών for γληχών, Βλέφαρον Dor. γλέφαρον, Βανά Aeol. for γυνή, βέφυρα for γέφυρα, πρέγυς Cret. for πρέσβυς; cf. the changes above cited.

2. Aeol. for δ , βλήρ for δέλεαρ, Βελφίς for δελφίς, Βελφοί for Δελφοί.

3. to represent the lost digamma, v. sub δίγαμμα III.

4. in Arcad., β was changed into ζ , as ζέλλω, ζέρεθρον, ἐπιζαρέω for βάλλω, βέρεθρον (Βάραθρον), ἐπιβαρέω, Pors. Phoen. 45.

5. for the alleged interchange of β and κ , v. sub τήκω.

6. for μ , as βεμβρὺς for μεμβρὰς, βοροτός for μοροτός (mortalis).

7. Delphic for π , as βατεῖν, βικρὺς for πατεῖν, πικρὺς, Plut. 2. 292 F; cf. Lat. *buxus* for *πίξος*, *Burrus* for Πύρρος.

8. β is sometimes inserted between $\mu\lambda$, $\mu\rho$ to give a fuller sound, as in ἄμβροτος, μεσημβρία, γαμβρός, μέμβλεται.

βα, shortd. form of Βασιλεῦ, King! Aesch. Supp. 892, Valck. Hdt. 4. 59, Adon. p. 383; so $\mu\alpha$, $\delta\omega$ for μάτηρ, δάμα, cf. Lob. Paral. p. 78: A nom.

Βας, occurs in Memn. ap. Phot. Bibl. 228, cf. A. B. 1181.

II. an exclam. *bah!* Hermipp. Δημ. 9.

βαβάξω, redupl. for βάξω, Hesych.; cf. βάβαξ, βαβάκτης.

βαβαί, Lat. *raiae*! exclamation of surprise or amazement, *bless me!* Eur. Cycl. 156, Ar. Av. 272, etc.; οὐχὶ τῶν μετρίων, ἀλλὰ τῶν βαβαί βαβαί, to denote persons *extravagant* in their expressions, Alex. Σικ. 1, ubi v. Meineke: c. gen., βαβαί τοῦ λόγου, *bless me what an argument!* Plat. Phil. 23 B. (For the accent, v. Arcad. 183.)

βαβαιάς, strengthd. for βαβαί, Ar. Ach. 64, al.; βαβαί βαβαιάς Pax 248.

βαβαίνω, acc. to Hesych. *a kind of dish*.

βάβακοι, in Elis = τέττιγες, in Pontus = βάτραχοι, Hesych.

βάβαξ, ὁ, (βαβάξω) *a chatterer*, Archil. 29; in Hesych. βαβάκτης:—βαβάκτης also, *a loud talker, roarer, reveller*, epith. of Pau, Cratin. Incert. 22, cf. Eust. 1431. 46.

βαβέλιος, in the Pamphylian dialect, for ἀέλιος, ἥλιος, Eust. 1654. 20.

βαβράξω, to chatter, chirp, of the grasshopper, Anan. 1. 6.

βαβύας, ὁ, *mud*, in Hesych.:—also βαβύλας, Suid., etc.

βαβύκα, ἡ, Lacon. for γέφυρα, Arist. ap. Plut. Lycurg. 6, cf. Pelop. 17.

βαβυρνάς, = πελεκάν, Phillet. 40.

Βαβυλών, ὄνος, ἡ, *Babylon*, Hdt., etc.:—Βαβυλώνιος, ὁ, *a Babylonian*, Id.; also Βαβυλωνεύς, ἑὸς, ὡ, Steph. B.; fem. Βαβυλωνίς, ἴδος, Nonn. D. 40.

Βαβυλωνίος, ὁ, *Adj.* Βαβυλωνίος, α, *on*, Hdt., *os, on*, Arr. An. 6. 29; or Βαβυλωνιακός, ἡ, *on*, Alex. Incert. 55.

βάγμα, ατος, τό, (βάξω) *a speech*, Aesch. Pers. 636.

βαγός, ὁ, Lacon. for ἀγός, C. I. 58; βαγός = βασιλεύς Hesych.

βαγώας, ὁ, Lat. *Bagoas* and *Bagoas*, Persian word, said to be = εὐνοῦχος, as n. pr. in Strabo 15, etc., v. Plin. N. H. 13. 4. 9.

βάδην, Adv. (βαίω) *step by step*, Lat. *pedalenti*, βάδην ἀπὸντος II. 13. 516; ἀραχὺς ὡς β. Aesch. Supp. 886: *in marching step*, ἦγε β. Hdt. 9. 57; ἦροῦ β. Ar. Lys. 254; β. ταχὺ ἐφέπεσθαι *at quick march*, opp. to δρόμῳ ἔθειον, Xen. An. 4. 6. 25; θάττον ἢ β. Id. Hell. 5. 4. 53, Menand. Incert. 221; β. ὑποχωρεῖν Arist. H. A. 9. 44. 3.

2. gradually, more and more, πευθῖν Ar. Ach. 535.

II. walking, marching *on foot*, opp. to riding, driving or sailing, Aesch. Pers. 19.

βιάζω, fut. Att. βαδίσωμαι Ar. Thesm. 617, Pl. 495, Plat., etc.; later βαδίσσομαι Galen., and βαδῖω (dia-) Luc. Dem. Enc. 1, etc.: aor. ἐβάδισα Hipp. 556. 16, Arr., etc., (dia-) Thuc. 6. 101: pf. βεβάδισα Arist. Metaph. 8. 6, 9, Joseph. i.—Med., imper. βαδίζον Cratin. Incert. 167:—cf. ἀπο-βαδίζω (βάδος, βαίνω, ναδῶ).

To go slowly, to walk, Lat. ambulare, ἐπιστροφάδην δ' ἐβάδιζεν h. Hom. Merc. 210; opp. to τρέχω, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 10, etc.; of horsemen, Id. An. 6. 3, 19; ἐπὶ κτήνους B. Dio Chr. 2. 34: *to go by land*, opp. to πλέω, Dem. 392. 6., 398. 15:—of certain animals, κατὰ σκέλη β., v. σκέλος I:—c. acc. cogn., βάδον β. Ar. Av. 42; ὀδὺν Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 22; αἰ μίαν ἀτραπὸν Arist. H. A. 9. 38, 2;—also, ὀδῶ β. Luc. Tim. 5.

2. to go about, Cratin. Διον. 5, al.; κατὰ ζυγά in pairs, Arist. H. A. 5. 12.

3. generally, to go, Antipho 132. 15; ἐπ' οἰκίας βαδ. to enter houses, Dem. 271. 13; β. ἐπὶ τινα to proceed against him, Id. 1251. 20; εἰς τὸ πολίτευμα, εἰς τὰς ἀρχάς, εἰς τὰ ἀρχαία Arist. Pol. 4. 6, 9., 4. 14, 4., 4. 15, 6; β. εἰς τὰ πατρῷα to enter on one's patrimony, Isac. 44. 14; to proceed (in argument), Dem. 314. 21, Arist. An. Post. 2. 13, 12, etc.

4. of things, αἱ τιμαὶ ἐπ' ἐλαττον ἐβάδιζον prices were getting lower, Dem. 1285. 22; τὸ πρᾶγμα περαντέρω B. Id. 688. 14.—The word is almost confined to Comedy and Prose; it occurs however in Eur. Phoen. 544.

βάδις, εως, ἡ, *a walking, going, walk*, Ar. Pl. 334; βαδίσαι χρήσθαι Hipp. Aër. 290; of hares, Xen. Cyn. 8, 3; opp. to πῆσις, ἄλσις, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 4. 3.

βάδισμα, ατος, τό, *walk, gait*, Xen. Apol. 27, Dem. 982. 18.

βαδισματίας, ου, ὁ, *a good walker*, Cratin. Incert. 105.

βαδισμός, ὁ, = βάδις, Plat. Charm. 160 C, etc.

βαδιστόν, verb. Adj. *one must walk or go*, σοὶ βαδ. πάρος Soph. El. 1502, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 16:—so in pl. βαδιστέα, Ar. Ach. 394.

βαδιστής, ου, ὁ, *a goer, ταχὺς βαδ.* a quick runner, Eur. Med. 1182.

βαδιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *good at walking*, Ar. Ran. 128: τὸ βαδιστικὸν capacity for walking, Arist. Interpr. 12. Adv.—κῶς, Zonar.

βαδιστός, ἡ, ὄν, *that can be passed on foot*, Arr. Ind. 43.

βάδος, ὁ, *a walk, βάδον βαδίζων* Ar. Av. 42.

βάδύς, (i. e. *fabūs*) Elean for ἡδύς, i. e. Pherecyd. Fr. 36, Paus. 5. 3. 2.

βάζω, poet. Verb. used chiefly in pres. and impf.: pf. pass. (v. infr.): cf. βαβάξω:—to speak, say, Hom., who often joins ἀρτία βάξεν, as Il. 14. 92; ἀνεμῶλια βάξεν Od. 4. 837; πεπνυμένα βάξεν Il. 9. 58; οἶτ' (Bekk. οἶτ') εὐ μὲν βάξουσι, κακῶς δ' ὅππεν φρονέουσιν Od. 18. 167; βάξεν τινά τι to say somewhat to a man, Il. 16. 207, Eur. Hipp. 119; πολλὰ κακῶς B. τινά Id. Rhos. 719; also, τινί τι Aesch. Cho. 882; also c. dat. modi, χαλεποῖς βάξεν ἐπέεσσι to address with sharp words, Hes. Op. 184; κακοῖσι β. πολλὰ Τυδεὺς βίαν Aesch. Theb. 571; ὑπέρανχα β. ἐπὶ τινι lb. 483:—Pass., ἔπος .. βέβακται a word has been spoken, Od. 8. 408. (From ✓BAΓ, as appears from βέ-βαγ-μαι, βάξ-ις: hence also βαβάξω.)

βαθίω, βάδιστος, Comp. and Sup. of βαθύς.

βαθηρόν, Adv. (βαθύς) *by steps*, Galen. 12. p. 479, Ath. 1 C.

βαθμῖς, ἡ: gen. ἴδος, Pind. N. 5. 3. ἴδος Anth. P. 7. 428:—a step or threshold, ἀκρὰν βαθμίδων ἀπο Pind. P. 5. 9, cf. Joseph. A. J. 15. 11, 5:—a form, βαθμῖς, ἴδος, is restored in Paus. 8. 6, 4 from Mss.

II. a base, pedestal, Pind. N. 5. 3.

2. a socket, Hipp. Fract. 751: generally, a hollow in a bone, lb. 776.

βαθμο-εὐθής, ἑς, like steps, Plut. 2. 1079 E.

βαθμός or **βασιμός**, ὁ, (βαίω) *a step, threshold*, LXX (1 Regg. 20. 9), Pseudo-Soph. ap. Clem. Al. 602: *a degree on the dial*, LXX (4 Regg. 20. 9 sq.).

II. metaph. *a step, degree* (οἱ β. κλίμακος προκοπῇ σηματοῖναι Artemid. 2. 42), 1 Ep. Tim. 3. 13; τοκμημάτων βαθμοὶ Joseph. B. J. 4. 3, 10, v. sub ἀναλόγη:—also of a genealogy, ἀπωτέρω δύοῖν B. two steps further back, i. e. further back than one's grandfather, Dio Chr. 2. 181.

III. = βάδις, Eccl.—Acc. to Phryn., βαθμός is the Ion., βασιμός the Att. form; so also Moer. and Thom. M. The Mss. vary so much as to throw little light on the diff. of form, v. Lob. Phryn. 324: βασιμός occurs in a Mityl. Inscr. (C. I. 2189), and a Lyd. (3486).

βάθος, εος, τό, (βαθύς) *depth or height*, acc. as measured up or down, Lat. *altitudo*, τὰρτάρου βάθος Aesch. Pr. 1029; αἰθέρος βάθος Eur. Med. 1297, cf. Ar. Av. 1715; βάθος μετέχειν i. e. to be a solid body, possessing depth as well as length and breadth, Plat. Rep. 512 B, cf. D:—with Preps., ἐκ βάθεος in depth, Hdt. 1. 186; εἰς βάθος Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 18, al.; ἐν βάθει Id. Sens. 3, 14, etc.; κατὰ βάθος Id. Meteor. 1. 3, 5:—csp. in military sense, the depth of a line of battle, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 13, etc.; ἐπὶ βάθος in depth of column, Thuc. 5. 68; so, ἐς β. ἐκτάσσειν Arr. An. 1. 2:—β. τριχῶν of long thick hair, Hdt. 5, 9; ἀτομα πάγων βάθος Erhipp. Navy. 1. 7:—in LXX and N. T., βάθος the deep water, opp. to the shallows near shore:—pl. βάθος depths, Plat. Tim. 44 D, etc.; ἐν βάθει Id. Polit. 299 E; ἐν ταῖς βάθειν Arist. H. A. 8. 15, 3; cf. βαθύς.

2. metaph., κακὸν ὄρων βάθος Aesch. Pers. 465; ἡ μακροῦ πλοῦτος βάθει (cf. βαθύπλοτος) Soph. Aj. 130: *depth of mind*, β. τι ἔχειν γενναῖον, of Parmenides, Plat. Theaet. 183 E; ἐν βάθει πόσιος deep in drink, Theocr. 14. 29.

βάθρα, ἡ, = βαθμός, Et. Gud.; used only in compds. ἀπο-, ἐπι-βάθρα.

βαθράδιον, τό, Dim. of βάθρον, Ar. Fr. 433: Hemst. βαθρίδιον.

βαθρακος, v. βάτραχος.

βαθρεία, ἡ, = βάθρον, Aesch. Supp. 859.—a corrupt passage.

βαθηρόν, Adv. from the bottom, Lat. *funditus*, Or. Sib. 5. 118.

βαθρυκόν, τό, a base, C. 1. 3924.

βάθρον, τό, shortd. from βατήριον: (βαίνω)—*that on which anything steps or stands*, hence,

1. a base, pedestal, τό β. καὶ ὁ θρόνος Hdt. 1. 183; of a statue, Id. 5. 85; so, δαυμόνων ἰδρύματα .. ἐξαναστρέπτει βάθρων Aesch. Pers. 812, cf. Xen. Eq. 1, 1.

2. a stage or scaffold, Hdt. 7. 23.

3. generally solid ground, ἀμφιρύνον Σαλαμῖνος B. Soph. Aj. 135, cf. Ph. 1000, O. C. 1662; ὁ πατὴρ ἑστίας βάθρον i. e. house of my father, Id. Aj. 860:—in pl. foundations, βάθρα πολιῶν Pind. O. 13. 7; Ἰλίου .. ἐξαναστήσας βάθρα Eur. Supp. 1198; ἐν βάθροις εἶναι to stand firm, Id. Tro. 47; ἐκ βάθρων, utterly, Lat. *funditus*, Dion. H. 8. 1.

4. a step, Soph. O. C. 1591: the round of a ladder, Eur. Phoen. 1179.

5. a bench, seat, Soph. O. T. 142, O. C. 101, Phryn. Com. 1. 5; τὰ β., of a lecture-room or school, Plat. Prot. 315 C, 325 E, etc.; τὰ βάθρα σπογγίζων Dem. 313. 12; of the seats in the council-chamber, Lys. 133. 11.

6. metaph., κινδύνου βάθρα the verge of danger, Eur. Cycl. 352.

βαθρῶ, to found firmly, Tzetz.

βαθυ-αγκής, ἑς, with deep dells, Anth. P. 9. 283.

βαθύ-βουλος, *on*, deep-counselling, Aesch. Pers. 142.

βαθύ-γεως, *on*, Call. Ap. 64, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 9; Ion. βαθύγειος Hdt. 4. 23; Att. βαθύγεως, *on*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 4, 10:—with deep soil, productive, ἡ ll. cc.; cf. λεπτόγεως.

βαθυ-γένειος, *on*, with deep, full beard, Poll. 2. SS, Julian. 349 C.

βαθύγεως, -γεως, v. sub βαθύγεως.

βαθυ-γῆρας, *on*, gen. *ω*, in great old age, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 13; decrepiti, Anth. P. 6. 247.

βαθύ-γλυπτος, *on*, deep-carved, Paul. Sil. Ambo 156.

βαθυγνωμοσύνη, ἡ, *depth of wisdom*, Theophyl. Bulg. 3. p. 685.

βαθύ-δενδρος, *ov*, *deep-wooded*, Lyr. ap. Plut. 2. 1104 E.

βαθύ-δίνη, *ov*, *δ*, *deep-eddy*, ποταμός Il. 20. 73, etc.; ὠκεανός Hes. Op. 169; —so also βαθυδίνηεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, Il. 21. 15; and —δίνη, *es*, Dem. Bithyn. ap. Steph. B. v. Ἡραία.

βαθύ-δοξος, *ov*, *far-famed, illustrious*, Pind. P. 1. 127.

βαθυεργώ, (*έργω) *to plough deep*, Geop. 2. 23, 14.

βαθύ-ζωνος, *ov*, *deep-girded*, i. e. girded not high under the breast, but low over the hips, so that the gown fell over the girdle in full folds (cf. βαθύκολπος), βαθυζώνων τε γυναῖκες Il. 9. 594, Od. 3. 154; in both places of foreign women taken captive by Greeks (βαρβάρων γυναικῶν τὸ ἐπιθετον Schol. Od. l. c.); so, βαθυζώνων... Περσίδων Aesch. Pers. 155; cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 339, Böckh Expl. Pind. O. 3. 35.

βαθύ-θριξ, —τρίχος, *ὁ, ἡ*, *with thick, long mane*, Opp. C. 1. 313; of sheep, *with thick or long wool*, h. Hom. Ap. 412.

βαθύ-καμπής, *ἐς*, *strongly curved*, Anth. P. 6. 306.

βαθύ-καρπος, *ov*, *rich in fruits, εἰρήνη* Epigr. Gr. 792.

βαθύ-κήτης πόντος, *the deep yawning sea*, Theogn. 175; cf. μεγακήτης.

βαθύ-κλής, *ἐς*, = βαθυδόξος, Anth. P. 9. 575.

βαθύ-κλῆρος, *ov*, *with rich lands, of persons*, Ep. Hom. 16.

very rich, of land, Coluth. 214 (218), Manetho 3. 229.

βαθύ-κνήμις, *ἴδος*, *wearing high greaves*, Q. Sm. 1. 54.

βαθύ-κολπος, *ov*, *with dress falling in deep folds* (cf. βαθύζωνος), epith. of the Trojan women, Il. 18. 122. 339, 24. 315; of Nymphs, h. Hom. Cer. 5. Ven. 258.

II. *with deep, full breasts*, ἐκ β. στηθέων Aesch. Theb. 864; metaph. of the earth, *deep-bosomed* (cf. βαθύστερνος) Pind. P. 9. 177, N. 9. 60. *2.* *simply, very deep*, χεῖρ Nonn. D. 12. 327; so, prob., πηγὴ βαθ. Id. Jo. 4. 17.

βαθύ-κομος, *ov*, *with thick hair or leaves, ὕρεα βαθ. covered with thick forests*, Ar. Fr. 557; —also —κόμης, *ov*, Poll. 2. 24.

βαθύ-κρημνος, *ov*, *with high cliffs*, αἶς Pind. I. 4. 96; β. ἀκταὶ *deep and rugged headlands*, N. 9. 95.

βαθύ-κρήπις, *ἴδος*, *ὁ, ἡ*, *with deep foundations*, Musae. 229.

βαθύ-κρύσταλλος, *ov*, *with deep ice*, Paul. Sil. Ecphr. 220.

βαθύ-κτέανος, *ov*, *with great possessions, rich and plenteous, ναετήρες* Epigr. Gr. 1069; τύχη Anth. P. 10. 74; πέτρων Nonn. D. 12. 126; cf. βαθύπλουτος.

βαθυ-κτήμων, *ov*, = βαθυκτέανος, Manass. Chron. 2606.

βαθύ-κύμων [ῶ], *ov*, *with deep waves*, Musae. 189, etc.

βαθύ-λείμος, *ov*, = sq., Il. 9. 151, 293.

βαθύ-λείμων, *ov*, *gen. ovos*, *surrounded by rich meadows, πέτρα βαθ.*, i. e. Cirrha, where the land was forbidden to be ploughed, Teunisson's 'deep-meadow'd', Pind. P. 10. 23.

βαθύ-λίος, *ov*, *with deep crop, very fruitful*, Il. 18. 550, Ap. Rh. 1. 830.

βαθύ-μαλλος, *ov*, *thick-fleeced*, Pind. P. 4. 286, App. Mithr. 103.

βαθυμήτῃα, *ὁ*, *Aeol. for βαθυμήτης* (cf. μητίετα) *deep-counselling*, Pind. N. 3. 92.

βαθύ-νοος, *contr. -vous*, *ov*, *of deep mind*, Arist. in Anth. P. append. 9. 23 (Fr. 13 Bgk.).

βαθύνω, *fut. βαθύνω*: pf. βεβαθύγκα: —Pass., plqpf. βεβήσθω Nonn. D. 39. 305: (βαθύς): —*to deepen, hollow out*, βαθύνει δὲ χάρον ἅπαντα, of a torrent, Il. 23. 421; ἔσκαψε καὶ ἐβάθυνεν (sc. τὸ σκάφος) *dug and dug deep*, Ev. Luc. 6. 48. *2.* *as military term, to deepen, τὴν φάλαγγα* Xen. Cyr. 6. 3. 23., 8. 5. 15: —Pass. *to become deep, be deepened*, λίμνη β. Theophr. H. P. 4. 11. 3; βαθυνομένας ἀπὸ ῥιζῶν, of Delos, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 70; of a deep wound, Nonn. D. l. c.; βαθυνομένας χερσὶ in or with the hollowed hands, lb. 11. 180, Jo. 2 (6). 48.

βαθύ-ξύλος, *ov*, *with deep wood, ὕλης βαθυξύλῃ φύβῃ* Eur. Bacch. 1138; β. δρυμοὶ Arist. Mund. 3. 1.

βαθύ-πεδος, *ov*, *with deep plain, lying low* (between hills), of Nemea, Pind. N. 3. 30.

βαθύπελμος, *ov*, (πέλμα) *thick-soled*, εὐμαρὶς Anth. P. 7. 413.

βαθύ-πεπλος, *ov*, *with long robe*, Q. Sm. 13. 552.

βαθύ-πικρος, *ov*, *intensely bitter*, ἀνδίνων Diosc. 3. 26 (v. l. βαρύ-).

βαθύ-πλεκτής, *ἐς*, *close-knit*, Opp. H. 4. 638.

βαθύ-πλευρος, *ov*, *deep-flanked*, Geop. 17. 2. 1.

βαθύ-πλήξ, *ὁ, ἡ*, *deep-striking, σκορπίος* Nic. ap. Ael. N. A. 3. 40.

βαθυ-πλόκαμος, *ov*, *with thick hair*, Ap. Rh. 1. 742.

βαθύ-πλοος, *ov*, *going deep in the water*, ναῦς prob. l. Diod. 3. 40.

βαθύ-πλούσιος, *ov*, = sq., Poll. 3. 109.

βαθύ-πλουτος, *ov*, *exceeding rich*, Aesch. Supp. 555, Eur. Fr. 462, Ar. Fr. 163; cf. βαθυκτέανος, βάθος 2.

βαθύ-πόλεμος, *ov*, *plunged deep in war*, Pind. P. 2. 2.

βαθύ-πόνηρος, *ov*, *deeply depraved*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 223.

βαθύ-πρήων, *ὁ, ἡ*, *with high headland, ῥάγης* Paul. Sil. Ecphr. 219.

βαθύ-πύμνη, *ov*, *ὁ, ἡ*, *with deep foundations*, A. B. 1339, E. M. 696. 35.

βαθύ-πώγων, *ov*, *with thick beard*, Luc. Jup. Trag. 26.

βαθυρρείτης, *ov*, *ὁ, ἡ*, = βαθυρρεός, Ep. gen. βαθυρρείταιο Il. 21. 195, Hes. Th. 265.

βαθυρ-ρεῖων, *ov*, *gen. οντος*, = βαθυρρεός, Ap. Rh. 2. 659, 795.

βαθυρρηγος, *ov*, (ῥήν) *with thick wool*, τάπητας Anth. P. 6. 250.

βαθυρριζία, *ἡ*, *depth of root*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 7. 1.

βαθυρ-ρίζος, *ov*, *deep-rooted*, δρύς Soph. Tr. 1195; Comp. —ρίζετος Theophr. H. P. 1. 7. 2.

βαθύ-ροδος, *ov*, *deeply roaring*, ὕμβρος Manass. Chron. 411.

βαθύρ-ροος, *ov*, *contr. -ρους*, *ov*, *deep-floving, brimming*, Il. 7. 422, etc.; β. ποταμὸν Εὐφρον Soph. Tr. 559; and, χρόνος β. Synes. H. 9. 61.

βαθυρρύγχιος, *ov*, (ρύγχη) *with deep clefts*, Q. Sm. 1. 687.

βαθύς, βαθεία Ion. βαθέα, βαθύ; fem. βαθύς h. Hom. Cer. 384, Call. Del. 37; gen. βαθέος, βαθείας Ion. βαθέης; dat. βαθεί, βαθείη Ion.

βαθεῖ: —Comp. βαθύτερος, poet. βαθίων [ῖ Att., ῖ Theocr. 5. 43], Dor. βάσσων (q. v.): Sup. βαθύτατος, poet. βάθιστος. (From √BAΘ come also βάθος, βένθος (cf. πάθος, πένθος), βυθός, βυσσός, βήσσα; cf. Skt. gāh (to bathe), gahanas (deep), etc.; for this correspondence of b. and γ, v. sub Bβ 11.) Deep or high, acc. to one's position, like Lat. altus, Hom., etc.; βαθέης ἐξέλλαται ἀλλήλῃ a court within a high fence, Il. 5. 142, cf. Od. 9. 239; ἡμίονος προπόροις βαθέης the deep, i. e. wide, shore, Il. 2. 92; τάφος Il. 7. 341, al.; κρατήρ Soph. Fr. 149; βαθὺ πῦμα a fall from a high rock, Aesch. Supp. 796; πλευρά βαθυτάτη (vulg. βαρυτάτη), of an athlete, Ar. Vesp. 1193; in Prose of a line of battle, β. φάλαγξ Xen. Lac. 11. 6; β. τομή, πληγή a deep cut, Plut. 2. 231 A. Luc. Nigr. 35: —τὰ βαθεία τοῦ Πόντου Arist. Meteor. 1. 13, 1; ἐν τοῖς βαθέσι Id. H. A. 6. 14, 11 (elsewh. written βάθει, from βάθος). *2.* deep or thick in substance, of a mist, ἡέρα βαθείαν Il. 21. 7, cf. Od. 9. 144; of sand, ἀμάθιο βαθέης Il. 5. 587; of ploughed land, νεοῖο βαθέης 10. 353; β. γῆ, opp. to stony ground, Eur. Andr. 657; Theophr. C. P. 1. 18, 1; cf. βαθύγειος: —hence of luxuriant growth, deep, thick, of woods, corn, clouds, βαθέης τάρφειν ὕλης Il. 5. 555; βαθέης ἐκ φυλόχοιο 11. 415; βαθὺ λήιον (cf. βαθυλήϊον) 2. 147, Theogn. 107; τοῦ λήϊου τὸ . βαθύτατον Hdt. 5. 92, 6; λειμῶν Aesch. Pr. 652; χλόα Eur. Hipp. 1139; χαιτή, τρίχες, πάγων (cf. βαθύμαλλος, etc.) Simon. lamb. 7. 66, Xen. Cyn. 4. 8, Luc. Pisc. 41: —deep, of colour, cf. βαθύχρους. *3.* of quality, strong, violent, βαθείη λαίλαπι Il. 11. 306. *b.* generally, large, copious, abundant, βαθὺς κλῆρος Pind. O. 13. 83; βαθὺς ἀνὴρ a rich man, Xen. Oec. 11, 10; βαθὺς οἶκος Call. Cer. 113; β. πλούτος Ael. V. H. 3. 18; βαθὺ χρεὶς deep debt, Pind. O. 10 (11). 10; στεφάνων βαθεία τέρμης Soph. Aj. 1200; β. εἰρήνη Jacobson Clem. Ep. 1. 2: —so also, βαθὺ κλέος Pind. O. 7. 98; κίνδυνος P. 4. 368; β. ὕπνος deep sleep, Theocr. 8. 65, cf. Luc. D. Marin. 2. 3; β. γῆρας Epigr. Gr. 452. 12. *4.* of the mind, deep, φρήν βαθεία Il. 19. 125, cf. Pind. N. 4. 13, Aesch. Supp. 407; μέριμνα Pind. O. 2. 100; (so metaph., βαθείαν ἄλσκα διὰ φρενὸς καρπούμενος Aesch. Theb. 593); so, βαθύτερα ἦθεα Hdt. 4. 95, Plat. Legg. 930 A: —of persons, deep, wise, βαθὺς τῇ φύσει Posidipp. Incert. 4; τῇ ψυχῇ Polyb. 6. 24, 9; but also deep, crafty, Menand. Incert. 414. *5.* of Time, βαθὺς ὄρθρος (v. sub ὄρθρος); β. νύξ a late hour in the night, Luc. Asin. 34; περὶ ἐσπέραν β. Plut. 2. 179 D; βαθὺ τῆς ἡλικίας Ar. Nub. 514; β. γῆρας Anth. P. 7. 163. *II.* Adv. —έως, Theocr. 8. 66: Sup. βαθύτατα, Ael. V. H. 2. 36.

βαθύσκαρθμος, *ov*, (σκαίρω) *high-leaping*, Nonn. D. 10. 238.

βαθύ-σκάφης, *ἐς*, *deep-dug*, Soph. El. 435.

βαθύ-σκιος, *ov*, *deep-shaded, shaded, dark, πέτρης κευμῶνα* h. Hom.

Merc. 229, cf. Theocr. 4. 19; ὕλην Babr. 92. 2. *II.* act. *throwing*

a deep shade, ἀστήρ Musae. 111.

βαθύ-σκόπελος, *ov*, *with high cliffs*, Orph. Arg. 462, Q. Sm. 1. 316.

βαθύ-σκοτος, *ov*, *of deep gloom, murky, θύελλα* Tzetz. Hist. 10. 294.

βάθυσμα, τό, a depth, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 8.

βαθυ-σμήριγξ, ἡ, *thick-haired*, Nonn. D. 1. 528.

βαθυ-σπηλιγύς, ἡ, *with deep caves*, Nonn. D. 40. 260.

βαθύ-στορος, *ov*, *deep-sown, fruitful*, Eur. Phoen. 648. *2.* acc. to Hesych., also in act. sense, = βαθείαν σπείρων γῆν.

βαθύ-στερνος, *ov*, *deep-chested, λέων* Pind. I. 3. 19; βαθ. αἶα *deep-bosomed earth*, Hom. Fr. 23, cf. Pind. N. 9. 59, and v. βαθύκολπος 11.

βαθυ-στολέω, *to wear long flowing robes*, Strabo 530.

βαθύ-στολος, *ov*, *with deep, full robe*, Anth. P. 7. 413.

βαθύ-στομος, *ov*, *deep-mouthed, deep*, σπηλαία Strabo 756.

βαθύ-στρωτος, *ov*, *deep-strewn, well-covered*, ἑλέκτρα Musae. 266; κλίνη Babr. 32. 7.

βαθύ-σχοινος, *ov*, *deep-grown with rushes*, Ἀσώπις Il. 4. 883; χλόη Babr. 46. 2.

βαθύ-τέρμων, *ov*, *deep-laden*, ναῦς Opp. C. 2. 87.

βαθύτης, ἡ, = βάθος, depth, Luc. Icarom. 5.

βαθύ-τιμος, *v. sub βαρύτιμος*.

βαθύ-τροπος, *ov*, *of deep mind, crafty*, Manass. Chron. 5313.

βαθύ-υδρος, *ov*, *with deep water*, Schol. Il. 16. 3.

βαθύ-υπνος, *ov*, *in deep sleep*, Nic. Th. 394.

βαθύ-φάραγξ, ἡ, *with deep glets*, Manass. Chron. 4817.

βαθύ-φρων, *ov*, = βαθύβουλος, Solon 25. 1, Pind. N. 7. 1.

βαθύ-φυλλος, *ov*, *thick-leaved, leafy*, Mosch. 5. 11.

βαθύ-φωνος, *ov*, *with deep, hollow voice*, LXX, dub. for βαρύ-.

βαθύ-χάτος or —χαῖος, *ov*, *of old nobility*, Aesch. Supp. 858; v. χαῖος.

βαθύ-χαιτήεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, = sq., Aesch. Fr. 450.

βαθύ-χαιτης, *ov*, *ὁ, ἡ*, *with thick long hair*, Hes. Tr. 977.

βαθύχεύμων, *ov*, (χεύμα) = βαθυκέμων, Procl. h. Mus. 6.

βαθύ-χθων, *ov*, *gen. οντος*, = βαθύγειος, Aesch. Theb. 306.

βαθυ-χρήμων, *ov*, *gen. οντος*, = βαθύπλουτος, Manetho 4. 66.

βαθύ-χρους, *ov*, *contr. -χρους*, *ov*, *deep-coloured*, Diosc. 5. 109, cf. Salmas. Solin. 346.

βαῖα, ἡ, a nurse, Strabo Epit. 5 (3. p. 483 Kramer).

βαῖνός, *ὁν*, (βαῖς) of palm-branches, Symm. V. T.

βαῖνω: *fut. βήσομαι* Hom., Trag., Dor. βάσσομαι Theocr. 2. 8, etc., Ep. βέομαι or βέομαι (v. βέομαι): —pf. βέηκα Hom., Att., Dor.

βεβῆκα, with syncope, forms βεβάσσι Il. 2. 134, *contr. βεβάσι* Trag.; subj. βεβῶσι (ἐμ-) Plat. Phaedr. 252 E; inf. βεβῆμεν Il. 17. 359, βεβάναι Eur. Heracl. 610; part. βεβῶς, —αῖα Hom., Att. *contr. βεβῶς*: plqpf. ἐβεβήκει Il. 11. 296, etc., Ep. βεβήκειν 6. 495; sync. 3 pl. βεβῶσαν 17. 286, etc.: —aor. 2 βέην Hom., Trag., Dor. βῆαν; Ep. 3 sing. βῆ Il. 13. 297, Ep. 3 dual βῆτην [ῖ] 1. 327, 3 pl. βῆαν Aesch. Pers. 18, (κατ-) Soph. Tr. 504; imperat. βῆθι, Dor. βάθι Soph., (also βᾶ in compds. ἐμβα, κατᾶβα, etc.), 2 pl. βάτε Aesch. Supp. 197, Enn. 1033; subj. βῶ, Ep. 3 βῆη (ὑπερ-) Il. 9. 501, βῶ 6, 113, ἐμ-βέη Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2554.

15 (cf. *βέομαι*), Dor. *βᾶμεν* (for *βόμεν*) Theocr. 15. 22; opt. *βαῖναι*; inf. *βῆναι* (Att. Prose only in compds.), Ep. *βῆμεναι* Od. 19. 296, Dor. *βᾶμεν* Pind. P. 4. 69; part. *βάς βάσα βάν*, Dor. pl. *ἐκ-βάντας* Thuc. 5. 77.—Med., Ep. aor. 1 *ἐβῆσας*, not *ἐβῆσας*, v. Spitzn. II. 1. 428.—Pass., pres. (v. inf. II. 1): in compds., aor. *ἀν-*, *παρ-*, *συν-* *εβῆθη*; *ἀνα-*, *παρα-βέβαιμαι*: a fut. *παραβῆσθαι* Schol. Eur. Hec. 802.—For the act, fut. and aor. 1, v. inf. B. The forms of this word resemble those of *ἵστημι*, and so we find in Hom. a pres. part. redupl. *βιβᾶς*.—In correct Att. Prose, the pres. *βαῖνω* is almost the only tense in use, the fut. being supplied by *εἶμι*, the impf. by *ἦεν*, the aor. and pf. by *ἦλθον*, *ἐλήλυθα*: but in compds., Prose writers used all tenses freely. (From *√BA* come also *βάσις*, *βάσκι*, *βῆμα*, *βιβᾶς*, *βιβάζω*, *βιβάζω* (causal), *βάθος*, *βαδίζω*, *βάθρον*, *βέβαιος*, *βηλός*, *βέβηλος*, *βαυμός*, the Skt. Root is *gāḥ* (v. sub B, B), *gīgāmi* (to gae or go), *gātis* (gate, gait, going); Goth. *quim-an*; O. H. G. *queman*, *komani* (kommen), etc.)

A. in the above tenses, I. intr. *to walk, step*, properly of motion on foot, *ποσσὶ βαῖναι* Hom.; but also of all motion on ground, the direction being commonly determined by a prepos.—the kind of motion is often marked by a part., *ἔβη φεύγων*, *ἔβη ἀΐσσα* II. 2. 665, etc.; a part. fut. points out the purpose, *βῆ ῥ' ἴσον* . . . *ἐξεναρίων* he went to slay, II. 11. 101:—with neut. adj. as Adv., *σαυὰ ποσσὶν β.* h. Hom. Merc. 28; *ἀβρόν β. παλλεύκω* ποδὶ Eur. Med. 1164, cf. 830; *ἴσα* or *ὁμοίως β. τινὶ* Dem. 442. 15, Xen. Eq. 1, 3; *ἐν ποικίλοις β.* Aesch. Ag. 936, cf. 924: *to march or dance*, *μετὰ ῥυθμοῦ, ἐν ῥυθμῷ* Thuc. 5. 70, Plat. Legg. 670 B:—often c. inf. in Hom., *βῆ δ' ἵεναι* set out to go, went his way, II. 4. 199, etc.; *βῆ δ' ἴμεν* 5. 167, etc.; *βῆ δὲ θέειν* started to run, 2. 183, etc.; *βῆ δ' ἔλάναν* 13. 27:—it is constructed c. acc. loci, Soph. O. T. 152, O. C. 378; and with all Preps. implying motion: the foll. are to be noted, *ἐπὶ νηὸς ἔβαινεν* was going on board ship, Od. 11. 533 (cf. *ἀναβαίνειν*); but *ἐν δὲ ἐκστῇ [νηϊ]* . . . *ἐκστὸν καὶ εἰκοσι βαῖνον* were on board, II. 2. 510; *ἐφ' ἵππων βάντες* having mounted the chariot, Od. 18. 531; *ἐπὶ πῶλον βεβῶσα* mounted on . . . , Soph. O. C. 312 (cf. *ἐπιβαίνειν*); *ἐς δίφρον* II. 5. 364; *ἐς ἀρματα* Eur. El. 320: *βαῖναι δὲ αἶμαρος* to wade in blood, Eur. Phoen. 20; but, *β. δὲ ὀδύνης*, διὰ πόδων, for ὀδύναι, ποθέω, etc., v. διά A. IV.

2. in pf. *to stand or be in a place*, *χωρὸς ἐν ᾧ βεβήκαμεν* Soph. O. C. 52: often almost—*εἰμί* (*sum*), *εὐ βεβηκώς* on a good footing, well established, *prosperous*, [θεοί] *εὐ βεβηκότες ὑπὸ τῶν κλινῶν* Archil. 51; *τυραννίδα εὐ βεβηκυῖαν* Hdt. 7. 164, cf. Soph. El. 970; and in Nomicomach. *Ναυμαχ.* 1, Meineke (Com. Fr. 5. 117) suggests *εὐ βίον βεβηκυῖα* (cf. *ἦκω* I. 2. c); so, *ἀσφαλέως βεβηκώς* standing steady, Archil. 52; *ἀγαλα βεβηκὸς ἄνω* Eubul. Σφίγγ. 23; *οἱ ἐν τέλει βεβωτῆς* they who are in office, Hdt. 9. 106, Soph. Ant. 67; *ἐν κακοῖς βεβ.* Soph. El. 1057, cf. 1094; *βοῦς, κλεῖς ἐπὶ γλώσσῃ βεβήκεν*, v. sub *βοῦς* IV, κλεῖς 4; *ἐπὶ ζυροῦ βεβηκέναι*, v. sub *ζυρόν*. 3. *to go, go away, depart*, *ἐν νηοῖ φίλην ἐς πατρίδ' II. 12. 16*; *ἔβαν ἄγοντες*, *ἔβαν φέρουσαι* have gone and taken away, I. 391., 2. 302; *ἀφ' ὧν βεβήκεν* Soph. Tr. 135; *θανάσιμος βέβηκεν* Id. O. T. 959, cf. 832; *βεβᾶσι φροῦδα* Eur. I. T. 1289; hence *βεβήκα* euphem. for *τέθνηκα*, Aesch. Pers. 1002, Soph. Ant. 996, etc.—metaph. of lifeless things even in Hom., *ἐννέα ἐνιαυτοὶ βεβᾶσι* nine years have come and gone, II. 2. 134; *πῇ ὄρκια βῆσεται*; lb. 339, cf. 8. 229.

4. *to come, τίποτε βέβηκας*; II. 15. 90: *to arrive*, Soph. O. T. 81, Aj. 921. 5. *to go on, advance*, *ἐς τὸδε τὸδ' ἔλκεν*, *ἐς τασούτων ἐλπίδων* Soph. O. T. 125, 772; *ἐπ' ἔσχατα* Id. O. C. 217.

II. c. acc. *to mount*, Hom. only in aor. med., *βῆσασθαι δίφρον* II. 3. 262, Od. 3. 481:—then (in Act.) of the male, *to mount, cover*, Plat. Phaedr. 250 E, Achae. ap. Hesych. (cf. *Νυμφόβας*), Arist. H. A. 6. 21, 1, etc.; in Pass., *ἵπποι βαίνόμενοι* brood mares, Hdt. 1. 192.

2. c. acc. cogn., *βαῖναι κέλευσθαι* to tread a path, Pind. Fr. 201; v. *Καλλάβης*—metaph., *β. μέτρον* to scan it, Dion. H. de Comp. 21. A. B. 85. 21, etc.; *βαίνεται τὸ ἔπος* is scanned, Arist. Metaph. 11. 6, 7.

3. *αἶνον ἔβα κύρος* disgust comes after praise, Pind. O. 2. 173; so, *χρεὸς ἔβα* me debts came on me, Ar. Nub. 30; cf. Eur. Hipp. 1371:—cf. also *ἐρχομαι* A. II. 2. 4. in Poets, with an accus. of the instrument of motion, which is simply pleonastic, *βαῖναι πόδα* Eur. El. 94. 1173; *so πόδα ἐκ-, ἐπ-, προ-βῆναι*, *ἐπαίσαντες*, *χρίπτω*, etc. (v. sub *vocc.*), cf. Pors. Or. 1427, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 558. 2.

B. Causal, in fut. *βήσω*, (ἐπ-) II. 8. 197, (ἐπ-) Eur. I. T. 742: aor. 1 *ἐβῆσα*—*to make to go, φῶτας ἔβην* ἀφ' ἵππων *he made them dismount*, II. 16. 810; *ἀμφότερους ἔβη ἵππων βῆσε* κακῶς *he brought them down from the chariot in sorry plight*, 5. 164; so in Pind. O. 6. 40; rarely in Att. Poets, as Eur. Med. 209, cf. *ἀνα-, ἀπο-, εἰσ-, ἐμ-, ὑπερ-βαῖνω*; for in Att. there was a causal pres. *βιβᾶω*, with fut. *βιβῶ*, aor. 1 *ἐβίβασα*; Luc. returned to the old poet. usage, D. Mort. 6. 4, al., cf. A. B. 395. *βᾶϊον*, τό, = *βάσις*, q. v. *βαῖός*, ἄ, ὄν, *little, small*, Pind. P. 9. 134; *β. νῆσος* Aesch. Pers. 448; *μέρος β.* *ἔχειν* Id. Ag. 1574: *scanty*, and of number, *few*, *σῦκα βαῖα* Anan. Fr. 3 Bgk.; *βαῖα γ' ὡς ἀπὸ πολλῶν* Aesch. Pers. 1023; *βαῖα κύλιξ* a scanty cup, i. e. one only, Soph. Fr. 49; *βάκη β.* a few, *poultry*, Id. Ph. 274; *ἐπὶ πρὸς με βαῖα few words*, Id. Aj. 292, cf. Fr. 255. 2 (but, *βαῖαν* . . . *λόγον* *φάμαρ* *low-spoken*, Id. Ph. 845); *ἐχάπει βαῖος* he was going with scanty escort, i. e. alone, Id. O. T. 750; of condition, *low, mean, humble*, *βαῖοι*, opp. to *οἱ μεγάλοι*, Id. Aj. 160; *ἐκ . . . βαῖων γυνῶν* *ἀν γένουσι* from a low condition, Id. Fr. 255; *οὐχὶ βαῖα τάνθυμματα* Id. O. C. 1199; *βαῖα τῇδ' ὑπὸ στέγῃ* Id. Ph. 286; of time, *short*, Solon 17, Soph. Tr. 44; *ἀπὸ βαῖης* [sc. *ἡλικίας*], *from infancy*, Anth. P. appendix. 210:—neut. *βαῖόν*, as Adv. a *little*, Soph. Aj. 90, Ph. 20; of Time, Id. O. C. 1653, Tr. 335; so pl. *βαῖά*, Ar. Ach. 2; *κατὰ βαῖον* by little and little, Dion. P. 622; Comp. *βαϊότερος* Opp. C. 3. 86.—Poet. word, used by Hipp. in the sense of *few*. Cf. the Ion. form *ἡβαῖος*.

βαυλόλος, ὁ, = *παιδοτρίβης*, a tutor, trainer, Schol. Soph. 549, Byz.

βαυφόρος, ὄν, v. *βαυφόρος*.

βαῖς, ἡ, a palm-branch (the Coptic *bai*), Chaerem. Stoic. ap. Porph. Abst. 4. 7; *βαῖα φουνίκων* Ev. Jo. 12. 13, cf. 1 Macc. 13. 51; v. Sturz. Dial. Mac. p. 88 sq., and cf. *σπάδι*.

βαῖτη, ἡ, a shepherd's or peasant's coat of skins (Att. *σισύρα*), Hdt. 4. 64, Theocr. 3. 25, 5. 15; L. Dind. restores *βαυτο-φόρος* (for *βαυτο-*) in Diod. Excerpt. Vat. 15. II. a tent of skins, Soph. Fr. 853.

βαῖτύλος, ὁ, and *βαῖτύλιον*, τό, a meteoric stone, held sacred, because it fell from heaven, Damasc. ap. Phot. Bibl. p. 348. 10 and 28.

βαῖτυς, γγος, ἡ, a leech, A. B. 1199.

βαῖφόρος and *βαυφόρος*, ὄν, bearing a palm-branch, Eccl.

βαῖων, ὄνος, ὁ, = *βέλινος*, Epich. 37 Ahr. II. in Alex. Gr. a measure, Hesych.

βάκλος, ὁ, Lat. *bacelus*, *bacellus*, an eunuch in the service of *Cybele*, Gallus, Luc. Eun. 8; also *βακέλας*, Anth. P. 7. 709. II. a lewd or weak man, like *βλάδ*, Antiph. Kap. 1, Menand. Τμν. 9; v. Thom. M. p. 138.

Βάκιζω, to prophesy like *Dacis*, Ar. Pax 1072, cf. Hdt. 8. 20.

Βακίς, ὁ, an old Boeotian prophet, Hdt. 8. 20, 77, al.; two others are also mentioned, Schol. Ar. Pax 1071; and *Βακίδες* became an appell. for soothsayers, Arist. Probl. 30. 3.

Βάκκαρις, ἡ; gen. *ιδος* Magnes Aud. 1, Ar. Fr. 303; *εως* Hippon. 27, etc., ap. Ath. 690: dat. *Βακκαίρι* or *-ῖ*, Simon., etc., ib.: pl. *Βακκαίρις* Aesch. Fr. 12, etc., ib.:—*baccar* or *baccaris*, an unknown plant, with an aromatic root yielding an oil (*βακκαρίον ἔλαιον* Hipp. 569. 49, cf. 645. 45), called by some *Nardus*, by others *Conyza*: cf. *Βάκχαρις*. (A Lydian word, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 41.)

βάκλον, τό, Lat. *baculum*, a stick, *cudgel*, Aesop. 188 (Halm), etc.:—pl. *βάκνλα*, = Lat. *fascies*, Plut. Rom. 26.

βακτηρεῖω, = *βακτηρεύω*, Eccl.

βακτηρία, ἡ, = *βάκτρον*, a staff, cane, Ar. Ach. 682, Thuc. 8. 84, Xen.

II. the staff, as a badge of office, carried by the *δικασταί*, Dem. 298. 6; *ὁ λαβὼν τὴν β. βαδίζει εἰς τὸ ἐκαστήριον τὸ ὁμόχρον* τῇ β. Arist. (Fr. 420) ap. Schol. Ar. Pl. 277, cf. 973.—A form *βακτηρίς*, *ἴδος*, ἡ, is prob. l. for *ἀκτηρίς* in Achae. ap. Poll. 10. 157.

βακτηρίζω, to support as a staff, Jo. Chrys.

βακτηρίον, τό, Dim. of *βακτηρία*, Ar. Ach. 448:—so *βακτηρίδιον*, Hesych. s. v. *κάλιον*.

Βάκτρα, τά, the modern *Balkh*, Arist. Mirab. 46, Strabo 514, al.: the people were *Βακτριοί*, Ib. 513; or *Βακτριανοί*, Ib. 514:—the Bactrian camels were famous, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 24.

βάκτρευμα, τό, a staff, *βακτρεῦμασι τυφλοῦ ποδὸς* by support lent to . . . , Eur. Phoen. 1539, cf. 1719.

βακτρεύω, to lean on a staff, Suid.

Βακτριάσμος, ὄν, f. l. in Poll. 4. 104 for *μακτριάσμος*.

βακτρον, τό, (√BA, *βιβάζω*) Lat. *baculus*, a staff, stick, *cudgel*, Aesch. Ag. 201, Cho. 632, Eur. Phoen. 1719, Theocr. 25. 207; metaph., *τοκέων β.* Epigr. Gr. 257. 2.

βακτρο-προσαίτης, ὄν, ὁ, going about begging with a staff, epith. of a Cynic, Anth. P. 11. 410.

βακτρο-φόρος, ὄν, ὁ, the staff-bearer, epith. of Diogenes the Cynic, Cericid. ap. Diog. L. 6. 76.

Βακχανάλια, τά, the Lat. *Bacchanalia*, Jo. Lyd.

Βακχᾶρις, ἡ, = *Βάκκαρις* Cephissod. Τροφ. 1.

Βακχᾶς, ὁ, = *Βακχευτής*, Soph. Fr. 598; v. Lob. Phryn. 433 sq.

Βακχάω, to be in *Bacchic* frenzy, to rave, Aesch. Theb. 498.

Βακχέβακχον ἔσαι, to sing the song (to Bacchus) beginning with *Βάκχε Βάκχε!* Ar. Eq. 408.

Βακχεία, ἡ, the feast of Bacchus, *Bacchic* frenzy, revelry, *Βακχείας καλῆς* Aesch. Cho. 698 (Herm. suggests *Βακχείας* (ζῆλης), cf. Eur. Bacch. 232, and v. sub *Φρυγιστί*; *τῆς φιλοσόφου μανίας καὶ Βακχείας* the madness and frenzy of philosophy, Plat. Symp. 218 B:—in pl. *Bacchic* orgies, Eur. Bacch. 215, 1294.

Βακχεῖον, τό, the temple of Bacchus, Ar. Lys. 1. II. *Bacchic revelry*, Eur. Phoen. 21:—in pl. *Bacchic* orgies, Ar. Ran. 357; also *Βάκχια*, Eur. Bacch. 126 (ubi v. Dind.).

Βάκχειος or *Βακχείος*, α, ὄν, also *Βάκχιος*, α, ὄν (to suit the metre), fem. os Luc. Ocyrp. 3: (*Βάκχος*):—*Bacchic*, of or belonging to Bacchus and his rites, *Βότρυς* Soph. Fr. 239; *νόμος* Eur. Hec. 685; *ῥυθμός* Xen., etc.: hence *frenzied*, *frenzy-stricken*, *rapt*, *Βάκχειος Διόνυσος* h. Hom. 18. 46, cf. Hdt. 4. 79; *ὁ Βάκχειος θεὸς* Soph. O. T. 1105; *ὁ Βάκχειος δεσπότης* Ar. Thesm. 988, cf. Wess. Hdt. 4. 79; *τὸν β. ἀνακτα*, of Aeschylus, Ar. Ran. 1259.

II. as Subst., *Βάκχιος*, ὁ, = *Βάκχος*, Soph. Ant. 154, Eur. Cycl. 9; cf. Valck. Eur. Phoen. 21:—also = *οἶνος*, Eur. I. T. 953, Cycl. 519, Antiph. Incert. 15.

2. *Βάκχια* or *-εἶα*, τά, v. sub *Βακχεῖον*. 3. *Βακχείος* (sc. *πούς*), ὁ, also *Βακχειακός*, the *bacchiūs*, a metrical foot of three syllables, — — —, the converse foot (— —) being *ὑποβάκχειος* (Dion. H. de Comp. 17) or *παμβάκχειος*, Lat. *antibacchiūs*, (Draco p. 128, Schol. Hephaest. p. 159 Gaist.); but these names are sometimes reversed, Santen ad Terent. Maur. p. 89; τὸ β. μέτρον Hephaest. 77, 79, al.

Βάκχευμα, τό, in pl. *Bacchic* revelries, Eur. Bacch. 40, 317, Plut. Ti. Gracch. 10.

Βακχεύς, ἔως, ὁ, = *Βάκχος*, Aesch. Fr. 394, Soph. Ant. 1122, Eur. Bacch. 145, etc., but only in lyric passages.

Βακχεύσιμος, ὄν, *Bacchamalian*, *frenzied*, Eur. Bacch. 298.

Βακχευσίς, εως, ἡ, *Bacchic revelry*, Eur. Bacch. 357.

Βακχευτής, ὄν, ὁ, a *Bacchanal*, any one full of *Bacchic* frenzy or of wine, Orph. H. 10. 21., 46. 6:—fem. *-εὔτρια* A. B. 225, Hesych. II. as Adj., B. *ῥυθμός* Anth. P. 11. 64.

Βακχεντικός, ἡ, ὄν, *disposed to Bacchic revels*, Arist. Pol. S. 7, 14.
Βακχύντωρ, ὁρος, ὁ, = **Βακχεντής**, C. I. 38, Anth. P. 9. 524.
βακχεύω, to keep the feast of Bacchus, celebrate his mysteries, esp. at the great Trieterides, Hdt. 4. 79. 2. to speak or act like one frenzied-stricken, to be frantic or fanatical, Lat. *bacchari*, Soph. Ant. 136, Eur., al.: also of places, Aesch. Fr. 64 a, Eur. I. T. 1243. II. Causal, to inspire with frenzy, Eur. Or. 411, H. F. 966:—Pass., Id. Or. 835: φιλοσοφία εὐδὲ μάλα βακχεύει. full of mysticism, Plut. 2. 580 C.
Βακχέχορος, ον, leading the Bacchic dance, Orph. II. 56.
Βάκχη, ἡ, a Bacchant (v. **Βάκχος** II), Aesch. Eum. 25, Soph. Ant. 1125, Plat., etc.:—generally, **Βάκχη** Ἄιδου *frantic handmaid of Hades*, Eur. Hec. 1076; β. νεκρῶν Id. Phoen. 1489. II. a kind of pear, Nic. Al. 354.
Βακχιάζω, = **Βακχεύω**, Eur. Cycl. 204, Bacch. 931.
Βακχιακός, ἡ, ὄν, = **Βάκχιος**, Orph. H. 78.
Βακχιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, poet. fem. of **Βάκχιος**, Anth. P. 6. 72, and oft. in Nonn.
Βακχικός, ἡ, ὄν, = **Βάκχιος**, Arist. Probl. 19. 4S, Diod. I. 11, al. Adv. —ως, Strabo 687: Comp. —ωτερον, Ath. 560 F.
Βάκχιος, α, ον, = **Βάκχιος**, q. v.
Βακχιώδης, to range in Bacchic fury, βακχιωμένην βροτοῖς Νῆσαν Soph. Fr. 782; cf. καταβακχιώδης.
Βακχίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = **Βάκχη**, Soph. Ant. 1129, Com. in Meineke Fr. 4. 671.
Βακχιώτης, ου, ὁ, = **Βακχεντής**, Soph. O. C. 678.
Βάκχος, ὁ, Bacchus, a later name of Dionysus, called Διόνυσος **Βάκχειος** and ὁ **Βάκχειος** in Hdt. 4. 79, and the Verb **βακχεύειν** occurs in the same place; but the name *Bacchus* first occurs in Soph. O. T. 211, and is freq. in Eur.; cf. Ἰάκχος. The earlier and prevailing name *Dionysos* occurs in Hom., but not often (v. sub voce.). But his worship seems to have been primitive and manifold; and he himself is variously represented, as the civiliser of mankind, as the inspirer of noble enthusiasm, as the symbol of the generative and productive principle of nature, etc.; v. Creuzer's Dionysos, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst. § 383 sq. II. often used for wine itself, Eur. I. A. 1061, etc.; cf. **Βάκχειος**. III. a Bacchanal, like **Βάκχη** a Bacchant, generally any one inspired, frantic with passion or otherwise, Ἄιδου Βάκχος Eur. H. F. 1119; cf. Heind. Plat. Phaedo 69 C. IV. a kind of fish, = **όνισκος** II, Dorio ap. Ath. 118 C. (The Root seems to be FAX, so that **Βάκχος** represents *φάκχος*; and Ἰάκχος is for *φιφάκχος*; connected prob. with ἡχέω, ἰαχῆ, i. e. *φιφάχῃ*, cf. the Hom. αἰχάχος = *αἰφάχος*: Hesych. also has βα-βάκ-της-κραύγασος, ὅθεν καὶ Βάκχος.)
βακχοῦρια, τά, Hebr. word in LXX, = πρωτογεννήματα.
βάκχυλος, ὁ, bread baked in hot ashes, an Elean word, Ath. 111 D.
Βακχυδής, es, (**Βάκχος**, εἶδος) filled with the spirit of Bacchus, Att. Ind. 8. 1.
Βάκχων, ὄνος, ὁ, Dim. of **Βάκχος**, A. B. 856.
βάλανγρος, ὁ, a fresh-water fish, barbel, Arist. H. A. 4. 11, 7.
βάλαν-άγρα, ἡ, a key or hook for pulling out the **βάλανος** (v. **βάλανος** II. 3), Hdt. 3. 155, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 29;—in Polyb. 7. 16, 5, seemingly = **βάλανος** II. 3.
βάλανει-ὀμφαλος, ον, with a boss like the valve of a bath, φιάλη βαλ. a cup with a round bottom, Cratin. Δραμ. 9, ubi v. Meineke.
βάλανειον, τό, Lat. balineum, balneum, a bath or bathing-room, often in Com., as Ar. Nub. 837, 1054; more often in pl., Ib. 991, Eq. 1401, etc. 2. a bath taken, Aristot. ap. Plut. 2. 42 B, Galen.—The poet. word is λοστρά, λουτρά, τά.
βάλανειτης, ου, ὁ, = sq., Polyb. 30. 20, 4.
βάλανεύς, εως, ὁ, the bath-man, Lat. balneator, whose office was to trim the hair, beard, and nails, to furnish ῥύμματα, etc., Ar. Eq. 1403, Ran. 710, Plat., etc. They were proverbial for their busy chattering, like barbers, —βαλανεύς ἐπὶ τῶν πολυπραγμόνων Paroemiogr.
βαλανεντής, οὔ, ὁ, = **βαλανεύς**, Jo. Chrys.: fem. **βάλανεντρια**, Poll. 7. 166, Liban. 4. 140.
βάλανεντικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for baths, κονία Geop. 10. 29, 4: ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη), Plat. Soph. 227 A.
βάλανεύω, to wait upon a person at the bath, Ar. Lys. 337; β. ταυτῷ to be one's own bath-man, Id. Pax 1103: to drench one like a bath-man, οἶνω β. τινά Pherecr. Pers. 1. 6:—Pass., Timocl. Βαλαν. 1.
βάλανηρός, ὁ, ὄν, (**βάλανος**) of the acorn-kind, in form like *καρνηρός*, σταχυρός, etc., Theophr. H. P. I. 11, 3.
βάλανηφάγος, to live on acorns, App. Civ. 1. 50.
βαλανηφαγία, ἡ, a living on acorns, Philo 2. 409.
βάλανη-φάγος, ον, acorn-eating, Alcaec. 89, Orac. ap. Hdt. I. 66, Plut.
βάλανη-φόρος, ον, bearing acorns or dates, Hdt. I. 193.
βάλανίζω δρῶν, to shake acorns from the oak, hence as a proverb. answer to beggars, ἄλλην δρῶν βαλανίζε Anth. P. II. 417. II. (**βάλανος** II. 4) βαλ. τινά to administer a suppository to him, Hipp. ap. Poll. 10. 150: verb. Adj., Paul. Aeg.
βάλανικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the bath: τὸ β. = ἐπιλουτρον, Schol. Luc. Lexiph. 2.
βάλανίνος, η, ον, made of **βάλανος**, β. ἔλαιον oil of *ben*, Theophr. Odor. 29, Diosc. 1. 40.
βάλανιον, τό, a decoction of acorns, used as a restorative after drunkenness, Nichoch. Incert. 1. 2. = **βάλανος** II. 4, Hipp. 627. 31., 679. 35, etc.
βάλανίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = **βάλανος** II. 4, Hipp. 628. 51. II. in Suid., etc., = sq.
βάλανισσα, ἡ, fem. of **βαλανεύς**, as βασίλισσα of βασιλεύς, a bathing-woman, Anth. P. 5. 82.
βάλανίτης [r], ὁ, acorn-shaped, B. λίθος a precious stone, Plin. 37. 10.

βαλανίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of chestnut, Plin. 15. 23.
βάλανο-δόκη, ἡ, (δέχομαι) the socket in a door-post to receive the **βάλανος** (II. 3), Aen. Tact. 18, ubi v. Casaub.
βάλανο-εἰδής, es, like an acorn, Diosc. 5. 155.
βάλανο-κάστανον, τό, the chestnut, Alex. Trall. p. 312.
βάλανος [βᾶ], ἡ, an acorn, Lat. *glans*, the fruit of the *πηγός* (cf. *ἀκυλός*) given to swine, Od. 10. 242., 13. 409, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 21, 6:—any similar fruit, the date, Hdt. I. 193, Xen. An. 2. 3, 15; Διὸς βάλ. the sweet chestnut, v. Sprugel Diosc. 1. 145: the *ben-nut*, *glans murepica*, Theophr. H. P. I. 12, 1. 2. II. the tree which bears **βάλανος**, Ib. 4. 2, 6. II. from similarity of shape, 1. a sea shell-fish, the barnacle, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 33., 5. 15, 16. 2. *glans membri virilis*, Ib. 1. 13, 3. 3. an iron peg, a bolt-pin, Lat. *pes-sulus*, passed through a hole in the wooden bar (*μόχλος*) which was put across the inside of the gates and went into a hole in the door-post (*βαλανοδόκη*), so that the bar could not be removed till the pin was taken out with a hook (*βαλανάγρα*), Ar. Vesp. 200, Thuc. 2. 4; cf. κλείς 3, and v. Salmas. in Solin. pp. 648–656, Casaub. Aen. Tact. 18:—a similar fastening for necklaces, Ar. Lys. 410. 4. in *Medic. a suppository*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 966: a pledge, *passary*, Lat. *passus*, *passarium*, Id. (Cf. Lat. *glans*, *g* representing *b*, v. Bβ. IV. Perhaps from *✓ΒΑΛ* (*βάλλω*), that which is cast or falls, Curt. no. 637.)
βάλανο-φάγος, = **βαλανηφάγος**, E. M. 790. 36:—Verb —φαγέω, Schol. Od. 19. 163.
βάλανῶν, to fasten with a **βάλανος** (II. 3), *βεβαλάνωκε τὴν θύραν* Ar. Eccl. 361:—Pass., *βεβαλάνωμένος*, η, ον, shut close, secured, Ib. 370, Id. Av. 1159.
βαλαντιδίων (prob. βαλλ—), τό, Dim. of **βαλλάντιον**, Eur. Pol. Aty. 23. [r]
βαλαντητόμος, = **βαλαντινόμος**, v. sub **βαλλάντιον**.
βαλαντιοειδής, es, χιτὼν B. tunica vaginalis, Melet. p. 115. 4.
βαλλάντιον, τό, v. **βαλλάντιον**.
βαλαντιστομέω, to cut purses, Plat. Rep. 575 B, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 62;—and **βαλλάντιο-τόμος**, ον, a cut-purse, Teleclid. Hec. 8, Ecphant. Incert. 3, Plat. Rep. 552 D:—but prob. *βαλλ—* should be restored, v. sub **βαλλάντιον**.
βάλανῶδης, es, (εἶδος) acorn-like, Theophr. C. P. 4. 3, 4.
βάλανωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (*βαλανῶς*) fastened with a **βάλανος** (II. 3), *δεχέυς* Parmenid. ap. Sext. Enip. M. 7. 111, cf. Xen. Oec. 9, 5. II. adorned with acorns, φιάλη Ath. 502 B; cf. *καρνωτός* II.
βάλαρός, ὁ, Cretan word for *φυγάς*, Paus. 10. 17, 9.
βαλαρῶστιον, τό, the flower of the wild pomegranate, Arist. Plant. 1. 6, fin., Diosc. I. 154.
βαλβιδώδης, es, (εἶδος) with two projecting edges, Hipp. Mochl. 842.
βαλβίς, ἰδος, ἡ, properly, the rope drawn across the race-course; but mostly in pl., like Lat. *carceres*, the posts to which this rope was attached, the line whence the racers started, and to which they returned, both in running and driving, Ar. Eq. 1159: also the point from which the quail was thrown, Philostr. 798:—hence any starting point, ἀπὸ βαλβίδων Eur. H. F. 867, Ar. Vesp. 548; metaph., ἐρεπε πρὸς βαλβίδα λυπηρὰν βίου Eur. Med. 1245; ἐκ β. εἰς τέρμα Themist. 177 D. II. since the starting point was also the goal, *βαλβίδες* was used for any point to be gained, as the battlements (by one scaling a wall), Soph. Ant. 131; cf. Lyc. 286, Opp. C. I. 513. (Prob., like *βηλός*, from *✓ΒΑ* (*βαίνω*).)
βάλει, utinam! O that! would God! with opt., Aleman Fr. 12: cf. *άβαλε*. (Properly, imperat. of *βάλλω*.)
βάλερος or **βαλίνος**, ὁ, a kind of *carp*, Arist. H. A. 6. 14, 12: perli. **βαλλήρος**, Ib. 9. 20, 2, is the same.
βαλῆν, ὁ, v. **βαλλῆν**.
βάλιός, ὁ, ὄν, (*βάλλω*) Lat. *varius*, spotted, dappled, ἔλαφος, λύγκες Eur. Hec. 90, Alc. 579. 2. parox. **Βαλῖος**, as name of one of Achilles' horses, *Pie-ball* or *Dapple*, Il. 16. 149, al., cf. Eur. I. A. 222. II. swift, Opp. C. 2. 314: cf. *αἰδῶος*.
βαλλάντιον, τό, a bag, pouch, purse, Simon. 181, Epich. 6, Ar. Eq. 707, 1197, Av. 157, al.; παῖς ἐξ *βαλλαντίου* a supposititious child, Teleclid. Incert. 1. 2. in late writers, a purse, i. e. a sum of 250 denarii, Epiphani.: (a similar phrase still prevails in the East).—It was usually written *βαλλάντιον* with single λ; but in Simon. I. c. the metre requires *βαλλ—*, and this form is consistently given by the Rav. Ms. of Ar.: in Ar. Ran. 772, indeed, this Ms. and the Venet. give *ταῖς βαλαντιστόμοις*, and to restore the metre correctors introduced *βαλαντητόμοις*, but Lachm. suggested *τοῖσι βαλλαντιστόμοις*, which has been now received, v. Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 14. II. a javelin (as if from *βάλλω*), a pun in Dionys. ap. Ath. 98 B.
βαλλ-ακράδαι, οἱ, a nickname among boys at Argos, v. Plut. 2. 303 A.
βαλλῆν, ὁ, (not *βαλῆν* Hdn. p. μὲν. λέξ. 17, Arcad. 9), a king, Aesch. Pers. 658, Soph. Fr. 144. (A Phrygian word, prob. akin to Hebr. *Baal*, *Bel* (a lord), cf. Hesych., Sext. Emp. M. 1. 313.)
βαλλῆνῳδε βλέπειν, a pun between *βάλλω* and the Attic *δέμω* *Παλ-λήνῳ*, Ar. Ach. 234.
βαλλητής, ὅς, ἡ, a throwing, Ath. 406 D, 407 C.
βαλλίζω, to throw the leg about: hence to dance, jump about, in Sicily and Magna Graecia, Epich. p. 46; cf. Ath. 362 B sq. (Cf. Ital. *ballare*, French *ballet*, our *ball*.)
βαλλίρος, οὔ, ὁ, v. sub **βάλερος**.
βάλλις, εως, ἡ, an unknown plant, supposed to have wonderful medicinal properties, v. Creuzer Xanth. Lyd. Fr. 16.
βαλλισμός, ὁ, a jumping about, dancing, Alex. Koup. 1.
βάλλω: fut. *βᾶλω* (but only in compds.), Ion. *βαλέω* II. S. 403, rarely *βαλλῶ* Ar. Vesp. 222, 1491: aor. 2 *έβαλον*, Ion. *προ-βάλλεσκ* Od. 5. 331; Ion. inf. *βαλέειν* Hom., Hdt., but *βαλεῖν* II. 13. 387., 14. 424; an opt. *βλέιης* in Epich. Fr. 154 (v. Ahrens D. Dor. p. 338), as if from

ἐβλην (v. συμβάλλω): pf. βέβληκα; plqpf. ἐβεβλήκειν, Ep. βεβλήκειν Il. 5. 661.—Med., Ion. impf. βαλλέσκειτο Hdt. 9. 74: fut. βάλλουμαι (in compos.) Ar. Ran. 201, Thuc., etc., Ep. βαλεῖν (ἀμφι-) Od. 22. 103; aor. 2 ἐβλόμην, Ion. imper. βαλεῖν Hdt. 8. 68,—used mostly in compds.—Pass., fut. βληθήσομαι Xen. Hell. 7. 5. 11, (δια-) Eur.; also βεβλήσομαι Eur., (δια-) Dem. 202. 17; (Ep. fut. ἐνυμ-βλήσομαι, v. συμβάλλω); aor. ἐβλήθη Hdt., Att. Prose (Eur. in compds.),—Hom. also has an Ep. syncop. aor. pass., with plqpf. form, ἐβλητο Il. 11. 675, ἐνυμ-βλητο 14. 39; subj. βληται (for βληται) Od. 17. 472; opt. βλησθαι or βλεῖο Il. 23. 288; inf. βλησθαι 4. 115; part. βλημένος Il., Od.—pf. βέβληκα, Ion. 3 pl. βέβληται Il. 11. 657, opt. δια-βεβλήσθε Andoc. 22. 41: pf. ἐβεβλήμην (περι-) Xen.; Ion. 3 pl. ἐβεβλήκατο Hdt. 6. 25.—An Ep. pf. βεβόληκα also occurs in special sense, v. sub *βολέω. (From √BAL come also βέλος, βέλεμεν, βέλον, βολή, βόλος, βολίς; cf. Skt. gal, galāni (decido), galanas (stillans); O. H. G. quillu (scaturo), quella (Germ. quelle): for the interchange of β and γ, v. sub β, β.)

A. Act. to throw: I. with acc. of person or thing aimed at, to throw so as to hit, to hit one with any kind of missile, properly opp. to striking with a weapon in the hand (τύπτω, οὐτάω), βλημένος ἢ τυπείς Il. 15. 495; τὸν βάλεν, οὐδ' ἀφάρμαγε 11. 350, cf. 4. 473, etc.; nor is it necessary to take it in the sense of τύπτω in Il. 5. 73, ἐγγύθεν ἐλθὼν βεβλήκει . . δουρί; or in 16. 807, δουρί ὤμων μεσσηρῶν σχεδὺν βάλε:—Construction: c. dat. instrumenti, β. τινά δουρί, ἰφ, ἔρχε, πέτρῳ, κεραυνῷ, etc., Hom.; c. dupl. acc. pers. et partis, μὴ βάλε μῆρον δίστῳ Il. 11. 583; and c. acc. partis only, 5. 19. 661; so, τὸν δ' Ὀδυσσεὺς κατὰ λαῶν . . βάλεν ἰφ Od. 22. 15; δουρί βαλὼν πρὸς στήθος Il. 11. 144; c. acc. cogn. adject., ἔλκος . . τὸ μὴ βάλε Πάνδαρος ἰφ Il. 5. 795:—also, βάλε Τυδείδω κατ' ἀσπίδα σπῆτε ἡρώι Il. 5. 281. 2. more rarely of things, ἡνίοχον κόνιτος ραδάμυγες ἐβαλλον Il. 23. 502; so of drops of blood, 11. 536, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1390; of the Sun, ἡκτίσιν ἐβαλλον [χρόνα] Od. 5. 479, cf. Ar. Rh. 4. 885: to strike the senses, of sound, κτύπος οὐατα βάλλει Il. 10. 535, cf. Soph. Ant. 1188, Ph. 205; and of smell, ὁσμὴ β. τινά Id. Fr. 411, cf. 483. 3. metaph., β. τινά κακοῖς, φθόνῳ, ψόγῳ to smite with reproaches, etc., Id. Aj. 1244, Eur. El. 902, Ar. Thesm. 895; and even στεφάνους β. τινά Pind. P. 8. 80; (whence simply to praise, laud, Id. O. 2. 161, P. 11. 62); also, φθόνος βάλλει Aesch. Ag. 947; φίλημα βάλλει τὴν καρδίαν Aesch. T. 2. 37; cf. *βολέω.

II. with acc. of the weapon thrown, to throw, cast, hurl, of missiles, rare in Hom., βαλὼν βέλος Il. 9. 495; χαλκὸν ἐνι στήθεσσι βαλὼν Il. 5. 346, cf. Od. 20. 62; ἐν νηυσὶν . . πῦρ β. Il. 13. 629;—but also with dat. of the weapon, to throw or shoot with a thing, οἱ δ' ἄρα χερμαδίοισι . . βάλλον Il. 12. 155; βέλεσι Od. 16. 277:—in Prose absol., β. ἐπὶ τινα to throw at one, Thuc. 8. 75; ἐπὶ σκοπῶν or σκοποῦ Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 29, Luc. Amor. 16; and alone, οἱ ψιλοὶ βάλλοντες εἶργον Thuc. 4. 33.

2. generally of anything thrown, εἰς ἅλα λυματ' ἐβαλλον Il. 1. 314; τὰ μὲν ἐν πυρὶ βάλλον Od. 14. 429; [νῆας] β. ποτὶ πέτρας 12. 71; εὐνὰς β. ἰο θροῦν out the anchor-stones, 9. 137; β. σπύρον to cast the seed, Theocr. 25. 26:—metaph., ὕπνον . . ἐπὶ βλεφάρους β. Od. 1. 364; β. σκότον ὅμμασι Eur. Phoen. 1530; β. λυπὴν τινί Soph. Ph. 67. b. of persons, β. τινά ἐν κινήσειν, ἐν διπείδῳ Il. 8. 156, Od. 22. 188; γῆς ἔξω β. Soph. O. T. 622; β. τινά ἀσπαρῶν Id. Aj. 1333, cf. Ph. 1068; and in Pass., Anth. P. 5. 165, etc.:—then metaph., ἐς κακὸν β. τινά Od. 12. 221; ὅς με μετ' . . ἐρίδας καὶ νεῖκα β. Il. 2. 376; β. τινά ἐς ἔχθραν, ἐς φόβον Aesch. Pr. 388, Eur. Tro. 1058; also, ἐν αἰτίᾳ or αἰτίᾳ β. τινά Soph. O. T. 657, Tr. 940, (but in Eur. Tro. 305, β. αἰτίαν ἐς τινα); κινδύνῳ β. τινά Aesch. Theb. 1048.

3. to let fall, ἐτέρωσεν κάρη βάλεν Il. 8. 306, cf. 23. 697; β. ἀπὸ δάκρυ παρειῶν Od. 4. 198, cf. 114; κατὰ βλεφάρων β. δάκρυα Theogn. 1206; κατ' ὅσων Eur. Hipp. 1396; αἵματος πύμφοις πρὸς πέδῳ β. Aesch. Fr. 182;—β. τοὺς ὀδόντας to cast or shed them, Arist. H. A. 6. 20, 11, etc.; so βάλλειν alone, Ib. 22. 6.

4. of the eyes, ἐτέρωσεν βάλ' ὅμματα cast them, Od. 16. 179; so, ὅμμα, ἀνὰ, πρόσωπον β. εἰς or πρὸς τι Eur., etc.

5. of animals, to push forward or in front, τοὺς σοῦς [ἵππους] πρόσθε βαλὼν Il. 23. 572; πρ. βαλόντες (sc. ἵππους) Il. 639; βάλλει κατὰθε τὰ μοσχία Theocr. 4. 44; so, β. ψυγὰν ποτὶ κέρδεα Bion 5. 12.

6. in a looser sense, to throw, cast, i. e. to put, place, but mostly with a notion of hurry, τῷ μὲν . . βαλέτην ἐν χερσὶν ἐταίρων Il. 5. 574, cf. 17. 40, 21. 104; μήλα . . ἐν νῆ β. Od. 9. 470; ἐπὶ γὰν ἔχοντος β. Eur. Rhos. 721; φάσαντων ἐπ' αὐχένους β. Id. Or. 51:—metaph., ἐν στήθεσσι μένος βάλε ποιμὴν λαῶν Il. 5. 513; ὅπως . . φιλότιστα μετ' ἀμφοτέροισι βάλαμεν πᾶσι put friendship between them, 4. 16; β. τί τινι ἐν θυμῷ, like τιθέναι ἐπὶ φρεσίν, Od. 1. 201, cf. 14. 269; so, ἐν καρδίᾳ β. Pind. O. 13. 21; but also, θυμῷ, ἐς θυμὸν β. ἰο to lay to heart, as in Med., Aesch. Pr. 705, Soph. O. T. 975. b. esp. of putting round, ἀμφ' ὀχέεσσι τοὺς βάλε καρπύλα κύκλα Il. 5. 722, cf. 731; and of clothes or arms, ἀμφὶ δ' Ἀθήνη ὤμοις . . βάλ' αἰγίδα 18. 204; cf. ἀμφιβάλλω, περιβάλλω.

7. of the dice, to throw such and such a throw, v. sub κυβός:—so prob., ψήφος βαλοῦσα, absol., by its throw, Aesch. Eum. 751, cf. Lob. Paral. 165. 8. βαλὼν is sometimes added, like λαβὼν or ἔχων, at the end of a sentence, almost as an expletive, with, Soph. O. C. 475.

III. intr. to fall, tumble (cf. βίπτω), ποταμοὶ Μινυήσους εἰς ἅλα βάλλον Il. 11. 722, cf. Ar. Rh. 2. 744, etc.; [ἵππους] περὶ τέρμα βαλοῦσας having run round the post (unless this is by tmesis for περιβ-), Il. 23. 462; ἐγὼ δὲ . . τάχ' ἐν πέδῳ βαλὼν (sc. ἐμμαντήν) Aesch. Ag. 1172, cf. βίπτω β. (in Cho. 574 Herm. restores ἀρεῖ . . καὶ κάτ' ὀφθαλμοὺς βαλεῖ);—later, β. εἰς τόπον to arrive at . . , Ar. Rh. 4. 1579; βαλὼν καθέυθε lay down and slept, Ar. Epict. 2. 20, 10.

2. so in familiar language, βάλλ' ἐς κόρακας away with you! be hanged! Lat. pasce corvos! abi in malam rem! Ar. Vesp. 835, etc.; βάλλ' ἐς μακαρίαν Plat. Hipp. Ma. 293 A.

B. Med. to put for oneself, ὡς ἐνὶ θυμῷ βάλλειαι that thou may'st lay it to heart, Il. 20. 196, cf. Od. 12. 218; σὺ δ' ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βάλλειο σῆσιν Hes. Op. 107; εἰ μὲν δὴ νόστον γε μετὰ φρεσὶ . . βάλλειαι Il. 9. 435; ἐς θυμὸν βάλλεσθαι τι Hdt. 1. 84, etc.; εἰς or ἐπὶ νοῦν, εἰς μνήμην Plut. Thes. 24, etc.; v. supr. A. 11. 6; ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦ βαλόμενος on one's own judgment, of oneself, Hdt. 3. 71, 155, 4. 160, 5. 73:—in Od. 1. 234, ἐβόλοντο is now restored. 2. τόξα or ξίφος ἀμφ' ὤμοις βάλλεσθαι to throw about one's shoulder, Il. 10. 333, 19. 372, etc.; ἐπὶ κόρα στεφῆ β. Eur. I. A. 1513.

3. ἐς γαστέρα βάλλεσθαι to conceive, Hdt. 3. 28. 4. to lay as foundation, κρηπίδα βάλλεσθαι, Lat. fundamenta jacere, Pind. P. 7. 4, cf. 4. 245; also to lay the foundations of, begin to form, οικοδομίαν, στρατοπέδον, etc., Plat., etc.; β. ἄγκυραν to cast anchor, Hdt. 9. 74, etc.

II. rarely, χροὰ βάλλεσθαι λουτροῖς to dash oneself with water, bathe, h. Hom. Cer. 50; (but, λουτρά ἐπὶ χροῦς βαλεῖν Eur. Or. 203).

βαλλωτή, ἡ, a plant, perhaps black horehound, Diosc. 3. 117.

βάλος, ὁ, Dor. for βηλός, q. v.

βαλσαμίνη, ἡ, the balsam-plant, cited from Diosc.

βάλσαμον, τό, the balsam-tree, Theophr. H. P. 9. 6, 1. 2. the fragrant resin of this tree, balm of Gilead, Ib. 4. 1, Arist. Fr. 105.

II. an aromatic herb, like mint, Geop. 11. 27. (Prob. Semitic, v. Pusey on Dan. append. G.) [βάλασμον in Nic. Theg. 947, but ἄ in Androm. and Damocr. ap. Galen., as in balsamum in Lat. Poets.]

βάλσαμος, ἡ, the balsam-tree, Pallad.; who also has βαλσαμουργός, ὁ, a preparer of balsam: the Verb—ουργέω in Byz.

βαλσάμο-φόρος, ον, balsam-bearing, χωρίον Georg. Syncell.

βαλσαμώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like balsam, Plin. 12. 19.

βαλσαμῶν, ὧνος, ὁ, a balsam-grove, Pallad.

βάλτη, ἡ, a swamp, Byz.:—βαλτώδης, ἐς, swampy, Ib.

βαμα, τό, Dor. for βημα, Pind.

βαμβαίνω, onomatop. word, to chatter with the teeth, Il. 10. 375; to stammer, Bion 4. 9, Anth.:—so also βαμβακίζω, Hippon. 10; also βαμβαλίζω or -ίζω, A. B. 30, Eust. 812. 46, and thence restored (for βαμβαλίζω) in Arist. Probl. 27. 11.—βαμβάλω is dub., Meineke Mosch. 3. 7.

βαμβακεία, -κεντρία, ἡ, = φαρμακεία, -κεντρία, Hesyech.:—βαμβάκος, ὁ, = φαρμακός, A. B. 85.

βάμβας, ἄκος, ἡ, cotton, Achmes Onir. 222; hence βαμβάκιον, τό, as in mod. Greek, Suid.:—Adj. βαμβάκερος or -ηρός, ἄ, ὄν, and βαμβάκινός, ἡ, ὄν, of cotton, Byz.:—βαμβάκο-εἶδης, ἐς, like cotton, Diosc. 3. 18.

βαμβραδών, ὄνος, = βαμβρίς, Epich. et Sophr. ap. Ath. 287 B, 305 C.

βάμης, Dor. for βῶμης, 1 pl. subj. aor. 2 of βαίνω, Theocr.

βάμμα, τό, (βάπτω) that in which a thing is dipped, dye, Plat. Legg. 956 A; βάμμα Σαρδανιανόν, Κυζικηνικόν, v. βάπτω 1. 2:—β. λευκώματος a whitish tinge, Arist. Physiogn. 6. 49.

II. sauce, Nic. Th. 622, etc.

βάν [ᾶ], Ep. for ἐβαν, ἐβσαν, 3 pl. aor. 2 of βαίνω.

βανά, Bocot. for γυνή, Corinna 21; pl. βανήκες, Hesyech.; γάνα in Greg. Cor. p. 345:—v. sub γυνή.

βανασω, to be βανασος, Synes. 22 D.

βανασία, ἡ, handicraft, the practice of a mere mechanical art, like χειρωναξία and τέχνη, 2. 165, cf. 167, etc.

II. the life and habits of a mere mechanic, vulgarity, bad taste, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 6., 4. 2, 4, cf. Pol. 6. 2, 7.

βανασικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for mechanics: τέχνη β. a mere mechanical art, Lat. ars sellularia, Xen. Symp. 3. 4, Oec. 4, 2.

βανασος, ον, (as if βανίνασος, from βανίνα, αὐή):—properly, working by the fire, mechanical, epith. of the class of handicraftsmen or artisans, which leads a sedentary life, despised among warlike or nomad people, defined as being περὶ τὰς τέχνας ὧν ἄνευ πόλεως ἀδύνατον οἰκεῖσθαι Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 9; ἡ βελτίστη πόλις οὐ ποιεῖ β. πολιτὴν Ib. 3. 5, 3, etc.; ὁ β. δῆμος, opp. ὁ γεωργικός, Ib. 4. 3, 2; as Subst. a mechanic, Ib. 3. 5, 3; and τὸ βανασόν, = αὐτὸ βανίνασος, the class of mechanics, Ib. 7. 9, 7, cf. 6, 7, 1.

II. τέχνη βανασος a mere mechanical art, a base, ignoble art, Soph. Aj. 1121, cf. Plat. Theaet. 176 C; β. ἔργον Arist. Pol. 8. 2, 4; βανασόταται τῶν ἐργασιῶν Ib. 1. 11, 6; β. βίον (ἢν a mere mechanic's life, Ib. 3. 5, 5, 7, 9;—hence, 2. vulgar, in bad taste, Id. Eth. N. 4. 2, 20:—Adv. -σως, Clem. Al. 273.

βανασο-τεχνέω, = sq., Strabo 782.

βανασουργέω, to follow a mere mechanical art, Poll. 7. 6.

βανασουργία, ἡ, handicraft, Plut. Marcell. 14.

βανασο-ουργός, οὐδ', ὁ, a handicraftsman, Just. M. Apol. 1. 55, Poll. 7. 6.

βανασώδης, like a βανασος, vulgar, Byz.

βάξιν, εως, ἡ, (βύζω), poet. Noun, a saying, esp. an oracular saying, like φήμη, ἐναργής ἡ, ἦλθεν Ἰνάχω Aesch. Pr. 663; θεσφάτων βάξιν Soph. Tr. 87.

2. a report, rumour, μὴν . . β. ἔχει χαλεπὴ Μιννερν. 15, cf. 16; θεῶν ἐποπίζετο μῆνιν βάξιν τ' ἀνθρώπων Theogn. 1298; β. ἀλγιντήν, β. καλὴν λαβεῖν Soph. Aj. 494, El. 1006; σπείρειν ματαίαν β. ἐς πᾶσαν πόλιν Ib. 642, cf. 637; διὰ δὲ πολέας ἔρχεται βάξιν Eur. Hel. 223; ὑξεία γὰρ σου βάξιν . . διηλθ' Ἀχαιοῦς a report concerning thee, Soph. Aj. 998; ἀλώσιμος β. tidings of the capture, Aesch. Ag. 10; θανόντος β. ἀνδρός Eur. Hel. 350; so, τὴν τ' ἀμφὶ ὀφθαλμοῦ β. Id. Supp. 642.

II. voice, Epigr. Gr. 989. 2.

βαπτέον, verb. Adv. one must dye, τρίχας Clem. Al. 291.

βάπτης, ον, ὁ, a dyer or dypper:—οἱ βάπται were certain priests of Cytotyto, perhaps so called because they dyed their hair; v. Meineke Com. Fr. 1. p. 119 sq.

βαπτίζω, fut. Att. ἰω, to dip in or under water, βάπτισον σεαυτὸν Plut. 2. 166 A; of ships, to sink or disable them, Polyb. 1. 51, 6, etc., cf. 16, 6, 2; ἐβάπτισαν τὴν πόλιν, metaph. of the crowds who flocked into Jerusalem at the time of the siege, Joseph. B. J. 4. 3, 3; also, β. τινά

ἔνψυ Anth. P. 11. 49:—Pass., ὡς ἐκ τοῦ βεβαπτισθῆαι ἀναπνέουσι Hippocr. 5. 242 (Littre): *to be drenched*, Eubul. Ναυσικ. 1; metaph., βεβαπτισμένοι *soaked in wine*, Lat. *vino madidi*, Plat. Symp. 176 B; ὀφλήμασι βεβ. *over head and ears in debt*, Plut. Galb. 21; γνοὺς βαπτίζομενός τὸ μερικάκιον *seeing that he was being drowned with questions or getting into deep water*, Plat. Euthyd. 277 D; β. εἰς ἀναίσθησίαν καὶ ἔπνον Joseph. A. J. 10. 9, 4; δὲ τῷ θυμῷ βεβαπτισμένος καταδέχεται Ach. Tat. 6. 19; cf. Dorville. Charit. 2. 4. 2. *to draw wine by dipping* the cup in the bowl, Aristopho Φίλων. 1; φιάλας β. ἐκ . . κρατήρων Plut. Alex. 67; cf. βάπτω 1. 3. 3. *to baptize, to dip* Ev. Marc. 1. 4, etc.: freq. in Pass., βαπτίζεσθαι εἰς μετάνοιαν Ev. Matth. 3. 11; εἰς ἄφεσιν ἀμαρτιῶν Act. Ap. 2. 38; εἰς Χριστόν Ev. Rom. 6. 3, etc.:—Med. *to dip oneself*, LXX (4 Regg. 5. 14): *to get oneself baptized*, Act. Ap. 2. 16, cf. 1 Ep. Cor. 10. 2.

ΒΑΠΤΙΣΙΣ, εὖς, ῥ, *a dipping*: baptism, Joseph. A. J. 18. 5, 2. ΒΑΠΤΙΣΜΑ, τό, baptism, the usual form in N. T. both of John's and of Christian baptism.

ΒΑΠΤΙΣΜΟΣ, ὁ, *a dipping in water, ablution*, Ev. Marc. 7. 4, 8, Ep. Hebr. 9. 10. 2. baptism, Joseph. A. J. 18. 5, 2, Eccl.

ΒΑΠΤΙΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ, τό, *a bathing-place, swimming-bath*, Plin. Ep. 2. 17. II. *the baptistery in a church*, Eccl.:—also ΒΑΠΤΙΣΤΗΡ, ἦπος, ὁ, Byz.

ΒΑΠΤΙΣΤΗΣ, οὗ, ὁ, *one that dips*: a baptizer, ὁ βαπτ. the Baptist, N. T., cf. Joseph. A. J. 18. 5, 2.

ΒΑΠΤΙΣΤΙΚΟΣ, ῥ, ὄν, *for baptism, baptismal*, Cedren. 1. p. 797 ed. Bonn.

ΒΑΠΤΟΣ, ῥ, ὄν, *dipped, dyed*, Diod. 5. 30; *bright-coloured*, ὕψυς Ar. Av. 287; ἱμάτια Id. Pl. 530; τὰ βάπτ' ἔχοντες *dyed*, i. e. black, garments, Hegesip. Ἀδελφ. 1. 13.

2. *for dyeing, coloured* Plat. Legg. 847 C. II. *of water, drawn by dipping vessels* (cf. βάπτω 1. 3), Eur. Hipp. 123.

ΒΑΠΤΡΙΑ, ῥ, fem. of ΒΑΠΤΗΣ, Eupol. Incert. 111.

ΒΑΠΤΩ, fut. βάψω (μ-) Ar. Pax 959; aor. ἔβαψα Trag., etc.:—Med., fut. βάψομαι Ar. Lys. 51; aor. ἔβαψάμην Anth.:—Pass., fut. βῶψήσομαι LXX, M. Anton. 8. 51; aor. ἔβαψθην (ἀπ-) Ar. Fr. 366; in Att. generally ἔβαψην [α] Plat., etc.: pf. βέβαμμαι Hdt., Ar. (From √ΒΑΦ, as appears from aor. βαφῆναι, βαφῆ, etc., being prob. akin to √ΒΑΘ, βαθύς, q. v.) I. *trans. to dip in water*, Lat. *immergere*, εἰς δ' ὕτ' ἀνὴρ χαλκεὺς πέλεκυν . . εἰν ὕδατι ψυχρῷ βάπτῃ (so as to temper the red-hot steel), Od. 9. 392; β. εἰς ὕδωρ Plat. Tim. 73 E; εἰς μέλι, εἰς κῆρον Arist. H. A. 8. 26, 1, al.; (so, in Pass., βαπτόμενος σιδήρος *tempered iron* (cf. βαφῆ), Plut. 2. 136 A; and of coral, *to become hard*, Diosc. 5. 138). b. *of slaughter in Trag.*, ἐν σφαγαίσι βάψασα ξίφος Aesch. Pr. 863; ἔβαψας ἔγχος εὐ πρὸς Ἀργείων στρατῶν; Soph. Aj. 95; φάσγανον εἰς αὐτοῦ σαρκὸς ἔβαψεν Eur. Phoen. 1577; and in late Prose, εἰς τὰς πλευράς β. τὴν αἰχμὴν Dion. H. 5. 15, cf. Joseph. B. J. 2. 18, 4. c. *also, to dip in poison*, ἔβαψεν ἰούς Soph. Tr. 574; χιτῶνα τόνδ' ἔβαψα Ib. 580. 2. *to dip in dye, to dye*, ἔβαψεν . . ἵμας the sword dyed [the robe] red, Aesch. Cho. 1011; β. τὰ κάλλη *to dye the beautiful cloths*, Eupol. Incert. 45; β. ἔρια ὥστε εἶναι ἀλουργὰ Plat. Rep. 429 D; εἵματα βεβαμμένα Hdt. 7. 67; τρίχας βάπτειν Anth. P. 11. 68; absol. in Med. *to dye the hair*, Menand. Ὀργ. 1, Nicol. Incert. 1. 33, cf. ΒΑΠΤΗΣ:—also *of the glazing of earthen vessels*, Ath. 480 E:—Comic, βάπτειν τινὰ βάμμα Σαρδιανικόν *to dye one in the [red] dye of Sardis*, i. e. give him a bloody coxcomb, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 112; but, βέβαπται β. Κυζικηνικόν *he has been dyed in the dye of Cyzicus*, i. e. is an arrant coward, Id. Pax 1176 v. Schol.) 3. *to draw water by dipping* a vessel (cf. βαπτίζω 2), ἀνθ' ὕδατος τὰ κάλπει κηρία βάψαι Theocr. 5. 127; ἀρότανιν . . ἐκ μέσου βάψασα τοῦ λέβητος . . ὕδατος *to draw water by dipping* the bucket, Antiphr. Ἀλεπτρ. 1, cf. Theophr. Char. 9; βάψασα ποντίας ἄλως (sc. τὸ τεύχος) *having dipped it so as to draw water from the sea*, Eur. Hel. 610; cf. βαπτύς II.

II. intr., ναὺς ἔβαψεν the ship *dipped, sank*, Eur. Or. 707; β. εἰς ψυχρόν *in ἐχέλευσε* Arist. II. A. 8. 2, 37; c. acc. cogn., νῆα . . βάπτουσιν ἡδὴ κύμα κυρτόν *dipping into* . . , Babr. 71. 2, Arat. 858. 2. βάψας πλεῖν (sc. τὰς κάπας) Ar. Fr. 16.

ΒΑΡΑΓΧΙΑΩ, ΒΑΡΑΓΧΙΩΝ, = ΒΑΡΑΓΧ-,

ΒΑΡΑΓΧΟΣ, ὄν, = ΒΑΡΑΓΧΟΣ, Hippon. 94.

ΒΑΡΑΘΡΟΝ, ὄν, βέρεθρον (cf. ζέρεθρον), shortened βέθρον (q. v.), τό, a gulf, pit, Arist. Probl. 26. 28:—esp. at Athens a yawning cleft beyond the Acropolis, into which criminals were thrown, like the Spartan καιάδας, Hdt. 7. 133, Ar. Nub. 1450, Plat. Gorg. 516 E, cf. Schol. Ar. Pl. 431.

2. metaph. *ruin, perdition*, Dem. 101. 1; name of a courtesan, Theophr. Φίλαυλ. 2. II. a woman's ornament, Ar. Fr. 309. 8.

III. = ΒΡΑΘΥ, Diosc. 1. 104. (The Root seems to be the same as that of Βιβρώσκω *to devour*, cf. Lat. vorago and vorare; v. Βιβρώσκω.)

ΒΑΡΑΘΡΟΣ, ὄν, *one that ought to be thrown into the pit* (Βάραθρον), Luc. Pseudol. 17.

ΒΑΡΑΘΡΩ, *to cast into a pit*, Cyrill.

ΒΑΡΑΘΡΩΔΗΣ, ες, (εἶδος) like a pit or gulf, probl. I. Strabo 614, Plut. Lyc. 16:—Β. πέλαγος, *abysmal, of a dangerous sea*, Philo 2. 514:—precipitous, of a road, Strabo p. 217.

ΒΑΡΑΞ, ὄν, a kind of cake, Epilyc. Κωρ. 2 ubi v. Meineke.

ΒΑΡΒΑΡΑ, ῥ, a kind of plaster, mentioned by Alex. Trall. 3. 8.

ΒΑΡΒΑΡΙΑ, ῥ, land of barbarians, Steph. Byz.

ΒΑΡΒΑΡΙΖΩ, fut. Att. ἱώ, *to behave like a barbarian or foreigner, speak like one*, Hdt. 2. 57: *to speak broken Greek, speak gibberish*, Plat. Theaet. 175 D; *to violate the laws of speech, commit barbarisms*, τῇ λέξει β. Arist. Soph. Elench. 3, 2; cf. Strabo 663, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 17 and 23, etc.

II. *to hold with the barbarians*, i. e. the Persians (cf. μηδίω, etc.), Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 35.

ΒΑΡΒΑΡΙΚΟΣ, ῥ, ὄν, barbaric, foreign, like a foreigner, opp. to Ἑλληνικός, Simon. 138; τὸ βαρβαρικόν, = οἱ βάρβαροι, Thuc. 1. 6, cf. 7. 29; τὰ β. ἔθνη Arist. Pol. 1. 9, 5, etc.; νόμια β. leges barbarorum, name of a treatise by Arist. (Fr. 562):—esp. of the Persians, Xen. An. 1. 5, 6; ἐς τὸ βαρβαρικώτερον *more to the Persian fashion*, Arr. An. 4. 8:—Adv., ἐβόα καὶ βαρβαρικῶς καὶ Ἑλληνικῶς i. e. both in Persian and Greek, Xen. An. 1. 8, 1; λεγόμενον β. in the language of the country, Arist. Mirab. 159. II. barbarous, violent, Plut. 2. 114 E; τὸ β. barbarous usage, Luc. D. Mort. 27. 3:—Adv., —κῶς, barbarously, ὠμῶς καὶ β. Plut. Dion 35.

ΒΑΡΒΑΡΙΣΜΟΣ, ὁ, use of a foreign tongue or of one's own tongue amiss, barbarism, Arist. Poët. 22, 4 and 6; cf. Gellius 5. 20.

ΒΑΡΒΑΡΙΣΤΙ, Adv. in barbarous fashion, ἐπορεύεσθαι Plut. 2. 336 C.

II. in barbarian or foreign language, κεκράνεται β., (in Persian?), Ar. Fr. 45; ἀξύνετα βαρβαριστὶ παρακαλούντων App. Mithr. 50.

ΒΑΡΒΑΡΟ-ΓΛΩΣΣΟΣ, ὄν, = ΒΑΡΒΑΡΟΦΩΝΟΣ, Tzetz. ad Lyc. 276.

ΒΑΡΒΑΡΟ-ΘΥΜΟΣ, ὄν, of barbarous mind, Or. Sib. 3. 332.

ΒΑΡΒΑΡΟ-ΚΤΟΝΟΣ, ὄν, slaughtering barbarians, Thom. M. p. 141.

ΒΑΡΒΑΡΟΣ, ὄν, barbarous, i. e. not Greek, strange to Greek manners or language, foreign, known to Hom., as appears from his Κῆρες βαρβαρόφωνοι, Il. 2. 867; later as Subst. βάρβαροι, οἱ, originally *all that were not Greeks, or that did not speak Greek*, then specially of the Medes and Persians, Simon. 147, Aesch. Pers. 255, 337, 434, Hdt., etc.; put by Aesch. (Pers. 187) even into the mouth of Atossa. So Plato divides mankind into Barbarians and Hellenes, Polit. 262 D, cf. Thuc. 1. 3, Arist. Fr. 81, Strabo 661 sq.:—the latter considering themselves naturally superior, βαρβάρων Ἑλλήνας ἄρχειν εἰκός Eur. I. A. 1400; β. καὶ δούλον ταῦτον φύσει Arist. Pol. 1. 2, 5; οἱ β. δουλικώτεροι τὰ ἦθη φύσει τῶν Ἑλλήνων Ib. 3. 14, 6; β. πόλεμον war with the barbarians, Thuc. 2. 36:—ῥ βάρβαρος (sub. γῆ), opp. to αἱ Ἑλληνίδες πόλεις, Thuc. 2. 97, cf. Xen. An. 5. 5, 16. The Egyptians had a like term for all foreigners (Hdt. 2. 158), as the Chinese have now; and the Hebrews called the rest of mankind Gōim, Gentiles. It was used of all defects which the Greeks thought foreign to themselves and natural to all other nations: but, 2. as the Hellenes and Barbarians were most of all separated by language, the word had special reference to this, φωνῇ β. Aesch. Ag. 1051, Plat. Prot. 341 C; γλῶσσο β. Soph. Aj. 1263, etc.; so Ar. (Av. 199) calls the birds βάρβαροι, as singing inarticulately, cf. Hdt. 2. 57, Strabo 662, where the word is fully treated:—so Adv., βαρβάρως ἀνύμιαστα have foreign names, Strabo 471; v. βαρβαρικός, κάρβανος. 3. in Gramm. it denoted any fault or solecism in the use of Greek, Luc. Solec. 5; cf. βαρβαρισμός.

II. after the Persian war the word took the contemptuous sense of *outlandish, brutal, rude, uncivilized* καὶ βάρβαρος Ar. Nub. 492; τὸ τῆς φύσεως βάρβαρον Dem. 563, 13; βαρβαρώτατος Ar. Av. 1573, Thuc. 8. 98, Xen. An. 5. 4, 34, cf. Arist. Pol. 1. 2, 4. III. the Romans called even themselves Barbarians, until the Greek language and literature were naturalised at Rome, ('Marcus vortit barbarē,' i. e. *Latinē*, says Plautus of himself, Prolog. Asin.; but v. Ovid. Trist. 5. 10, 37). From the Augustan age however the name was given to all tribes which had no Greek or Roman accomplishments.

IV. as these spread, the name was at last confined to the Teutonic race: though the Greek writers of Constantinople persisted in calling the Romans so to the last. (Commonly held to be onomatop., to express the sound of a foreign tongue, Strabo 662; Curt. questions its relation to Skt. varvaras or barbaras (which appears to mean curly), and compares Lat. balbus, balbutio. Cf. also Gibbon ch. 51, Roth über Sinn u. Gebrauch des Wortes Barbur, Nürnberg 1844.)

ΒΑΡΒΑΡΟ-ΣΤΟΜΙΑ, ῥ, (στόμα) a barbarous way of speaking, Strabo 662; βαρβαρότης, ἦτος, ὁ, the nature or conduct of a βάρβαρος, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 972.

ΒΑΡΒΑΡΟ-ΤΡΟΠΟΣ, ὄν, of barbarous manners, Manass. Chron. 3999.

ΒΑΡΒΑΡΟ-ΦΡΩΝ, ὄν, (φρήν) of barbarous mind, Or. Sib. 1. 342, etc.

ΒΑΡΒΑΡΟ-ΦΥΛΟΣ, ὄν, φυλαί β. barbarous tribes, Manass. Chron. 5760.

ΒΑΡΒΑΡΟΦΩΝΕΩ, *to speak Greek barbarously*, Strabo 663:—Subst. —φωνεία, ῥ, Phot., Eust.

ΒΑΡΒΑΡΟ-ΦΩΝΟΣ, ὄν, speaking a foreign tongue, Kāpes II. 2. 867, cf. Strabo 661 sq., Nitzsch Od. 1. p. 35; of the Persians, Orac. ap. Hdt. 8. 20, 9. 43; v. βάρβαρος.

II. speaking bad Greek, Strabo 663.

ΒΑΡΒΑΡΩ, *to make barbarous*: only used in Pass. *to become barbarous or savage*, Eur. Or. 485; κακῇ κλάοντες αἰστρον καὶ βεβαρβαρωμένῳ of barbarous or outlandish sound, unintelligible, of birds, Soph. Ant. 1002.

ΒΑΡΒΑΡΩΔΗΣ, ες, (εἶδος) barbaric, Schol. Ar. Pax 753.

ΒΑΡΒΙΛΟΣ, ῥ, the wild peach-tree, Geop. 10. 13. (Akin to βράβυλος.)

ΒΑΡΒΙΤΙΖΩ, *to play on the barbiton*, Ar. Fr. 594.

ΒΑΡΒΙΤΙΣΤΗΣ, οὗ, ὁ, a player on the barbiton, name of a play by Magnes, Schol. Ar. Eq. 519.

ΒΑΡΒΙΤΟΣ, ῥ, ὁ, a musical instrument of many strings (πολύχορδος Theocr. 16. 45), like the lyre, and often used for the lyre itself, first in Anacr., v. Bgk. Fr. 113, then in Eur. Cycl. 40, Ar. Thesm. 137, etc.; fem. in Anacreont. 1. 3, but masc. in 9. 34:—in earlier Poets the gender is not determined. Later, we have also βάρβιτον, τό, as in Latin, Dion. H. 7. 72, Ath., etc. (A foreign, prob. an Oriental, word, like μάγαις, νάβλας or νάβλα, σαμβύκη, Strabo 471.)

ΒΑΡΒΙΤ-ΩΔΟΣ, ὄν, singing to the barbiton, Luc. Lexiph. 14.

ΒΑΡΒΟΣ, ὄν, = ΜΥΣΤΡΟΝ, Ar. Fr. 320.

ΒΑΡΒΙΣΤΟΣ, ῥ, ὄν, poet. for Βράδιστος, Sup. of βραδύς, Il. 23. 310: another form βαρδύτερος occurs in Theocr. 29. 30.

ΒΑΡΒΟΥ, οἱ, the poets of the Kells, Bards, Diod. 5. 31, Strabo 197.

ΒΑΡΕΩ, fut. ἡώω, pf. βεβάρηκα, etc.; cf. ἐπιβαρέω—*to weigh down, depress*, later form for βαρύνω, βαρήναι ταῦτα τὸ πορθεῖναι Luc. D.

T 2

Mort. 10. 4; ἵνα μὴ τὴν πόλιν βαρῶμεν C. I. 5853. 15; τὰ ἔθνη ἐβάρει τὰς εἰσφορὰς Joseph. B. J. 2. 14. 1, cf. Dio C. 78. 17, Plut. Aemil. 34:—in Pass. c. acc., to be indignant at, αὐτῶν τὴν εὐγένειαν Hdn. 8. 8. 2; οὓς ἐβαρύνοντο M. Anton. 8. 44. II. intr. in Ep. pf. part. βαβαρῶς, weighed down, heavy, οὐκ ἐβαβαρῶντες Od. 3. 139, 19. 122:—for this, in later Greek, the pass. βαβαρημένος was substituted, Poëta ap. Plat. Symp. 203 B, Arist. Probl. 30. 1, Theocr. 17. 61, Anth., etc.; also pres. pass. βαράται Hipp. 7. 578 Littré: aor. ἐβαρήθη Dion. H. 1. 14; βαβαρηται Plut. 2. 895 F.

βαρέως, v. sub βαρύς.

βάρισμα, τό, a burden, load, Byz.

βάρησις, εως, ἡ, a pressure, oppression, Iambl. Protr. p. 325.

βάρη-βας, αντος, ὁ, one that goes in a boat, Soph. Fr. 453.

βαρή, ἡ, Ion. word, = βάρος, Arctae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 11.

βαρίνος, ὁ, v. l. for βάλαγρος.

βαρίς, ιδος, Ion. ιος, ἡ: pl. βάρεις LXX, Ion. βάρης, Hdt. 2. 41; poet. dat. pl. βαρίδων Aesch. Pers. 554:—a flat-bottomed boat, used in Egypt, Id. Supp. 874, Hdt. 2. 41, 96, 179; βάβαροι βάρηδες Eur. I. A. 297; v. ἀμφιστορόφος. 2. later a large house, tower, palace, LXX (Ps. 44. 9, Dan. 8. 1, al.); cf. Valck. Ammon. p. 44, Sturz Dial. Mac. p. 89, and v. πυργόβαρις.

βαράμαι, = μάρναμαι, Epit. Coreyr. in Epigr. Gr. 180.

βάρος [ᾶ], εως, τό, weight, Hdt. 2. 73, etc. II. a weight, burden, Ioad, Aesch. Cho. 992, Soph., etc.; β. περισσὸν γῆς, like Homer's ἄχθος ἀρούρας, Id. Fr. 682:—pl. βάρη weights, Arist. Mechan. 3, etc. III. oppressiveness, τὸ τῆς σμῆνης β. LXX (2 Macc. 9. 10), cf. Diosc. 4. 76. IV. heaviness, torpor, β. ναρκῶδες Plut. 2. 345 A; βάρους τῶν ὥτων Synes. Enc. Calv.; β. σκληρὸς Hipp. 396. 45. V. metaph. a heavy weight, σίγγης β. Soph. Ant. 1256, cf. O. C. 409; βάρους πημονῆς, συμφορᾶς Id. El. 939, etc.; χρὴ τοῦ βάρους μεταδιδοῦναι τοῖς φίλοις Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 1, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 9. 11. 2; and then alone for grief, misery, Aesch. Pers. 945; κεφαλῆς πόνον καὶ β. Arist. H. A. 8. 21, 2; β. ἔχειν Lat. graviter ferre, Id. Eth. N. 4. 5, 10:—of heavy demands, β. τῶν ἐπιταγμάτων, τῶν φόρων Polyb. 1. 31, 5, etc. VI. abundance, πλούτου, ἔλβου Eur. El. 1287, I. T. 416; strength, στρατοπέδων Polyb. 1. 16, 4; β. τῆς ὑλᾶς violence of, Alciphro 3. 18. VII. weight, influence, Lat. gravitas, Polyb. 4. 32, 7, Plut. Per. 37, etc.

βάρους, ὁ, or βάρων, τό, a kind of spice, Muesim. Ἰππ. 1. 62.

βαρ-ουλκός (sc. μηχανή), ἡ, the lifting-screw, invented by Archimedes, Hero Math.: also βαρουλκός.

βαρυν-αῖς, ἐς, breathing hard, ὕπνος Opp. C. 3. 421. II. strong-smelling, Nic. Th. 43.

βαρυν-αλγής, ἐς, grievously suffering, Orph. H. 6S. 7. II. = sq., νοσος Anth. P. append. 269, Epigr. Gr. 803.

βαρυν-άλγος, ὁ, very grievous, Soph. Aj. 199.

βαρυν-ἄχης, ἐς, heavy with woe (cf. δυσᾶχης), Soph. O. C. 1561.

βαρυν-ἄχης, ἐς, Dor. for βαρυνηχῆς, Ar. Nub. 278, Av. 1750.

βαρυν-αχθός, ἐς, very burdensome, Nonn. D. 40. 155.

βαρυν-βόας, ὁ, heavy-sounding, Pind. Fr. 107. 2.

βαρυν-βρεμέτης, ὁ, loud-thundering, Ζεὺς Soph. Ant. 1117; also, -βρομητής, Anth. P. 7. 394; fem. -βρεμέτρια, Orph. H. 9. 25.

βαρυν-βριμητός [ῖ], ὁ, greatly indignant, Boisson. Anecd. Nov. 377.

βαρυν-βρομος, ὁ, loud-roaring, Fr. Hom. 71, Eur. Phoen. 183, etc.:—loud-sounding, αὐλός, τύμπανα Eur. Bacch. 156, Hel. 1305; βαρ. ἀρμονία AioAis Lasus 1 Bgk.

βαρυν-βρώς, ὁ, ἡ, gnawing, corroding, στόνος Soph. Ph. 695.

βαρυν-γδονος, ὁ, loud-thundering, loud-roaring, Ζεὺς Pind. O. 8. 58; ἀνεμοὶ Id. P. 4. 373; ἔρωτες Ion 9. 1 Bgk.

βαρυν-γλωσσος, ὁ, grievous of tongue, Nonn. Jo. 10. v. 33.

βαρυν-γυνος, ὁ, heavy-kneed, lazy, Call. Del. 78; βαρυν-γούνατος, Theocr. 18. 10.

βαρυν-γυιος, ὁ, weighing down the limbs, wearisome, κέλευθα Opp. H. 5. 63; νοσος Anth. P. 6. 190.

βαρυνδαμονιών, to be grievously unlucky, Ar. Eq. 558.

βαρυνδαμονία, ἡ, grievous ill-luck, Antipho 116. 29, Lys. 101. 24.

βαρυνδαμονιά, = βαρυνδαμονέω, Heliod. ap. Lob. Phrya. 81.

βαρυν-δαίμων, ὁ, gen. onos, pressed by a heavy fate, luckless, Alcae. 5, Eur. Alc. 866, Ar. Eccl. 1102.

βαρυν-δάκρυος, ὁ, = sq., Nonn. D. 40. 194, Christod. Ecphr. 194.

βαρυν-δάκρυς, v. weeping grievously, Anth. P. 9. 262, etc.

βαρυν-δεσμος, ὁ, loaded with chains, Nonn. D. 25. 140, etc.

βαρυν-δικος, ὁ, taking heavy vengeance, Aesch. Cho. 936.

βαρυνδίων, Dim. a small weight at bottom of a water-level, Hero in Math. Vett.

βαρυν-δότειρα, ἡ, giver of ill gifts, Μοῖρα Aesch. Theb. 975, 988.

βαρυν-δουπος, ὁ, = βαρυνγδουπος (q. v.), Mosch. 2. 116, Musae., etc.; θρήνην Epigr. Gr. 344. 13.

βαρυν-εγκέφαλος, ὁ, heavy-headed, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 1086 E.

βαρυν-εργής, ἐς, hard-working, App. Civ. 1. 83.

βαρυν-ζηλος, ὁ, exceeding jealous or envious, Lyc. 57, Anth. P. 5. 273.

βαρυνκοέω, to be hard of hearing, Hipp. 462 (Littré 7. 10):—Subst. βαρυνκοῖα, ἡ, hardness of hearing, Id. Aph. 1247.

βαρυν-κοος, ὁ, (ἀκούω) hard of hearing, Arctae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 4, Poll. 2. 81. II. act. deafening, νότου Hipp. Aph. 1247, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 49.

βαρυν-κῆς, ἐς, heavy-sounding, deep-sounding, Diod. 5. 31, Opp. H. 4. 317, etc.:—also -ῆκτος, ὁ, Jo. Damasc.; and in A. B. 225 βαρυν-κῆς, ὁ, in Sup. -ῆκτατος Agath. 294. 8.

βαρυν-θροος, ὁ, deep or loud-sounding, Mosch. 2. 119, Gaisf.

βαρυνθῆναι, to be weighed down: to be melancholy or indignant, App. Civ. 2. 20; ἐπὶ τινι Diod. 20. 41; in Med., Plut. Sull. 6.

βαρυνθῆναι, ἡ, sullenness, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 6, 2, Plut. Mar. 40.

βαρυν-θύμος, ὁ, heavy in spirit: indignant, sullen, Eur. Med. 176, Call. Cer. 81, etc. Adv. -μῶς, Alciphro 2. 3; rejected by Poll. 3. 99.

βαρυνθῶ [ῶ], to be weighed down, βαρυνθῶ δέ μοι ἄμος ὑπ' αὐτοῦ [τοῦ ἔλκεος] Il. 16. 519; βαρυνθῶ δέ τ' ὑπ' αὐτῆς he is weighed down by [insolence], Hes. Op. 213; καμάτω Ap. Rh. 2. 47; ὑπὸ κύματι Nic. Th. 135.

2. absol. to be heavy. Auth. P. 7. 481; βαρυνθεσκε .. γυνία Ap. Rh. 1. 43:—so in Pass., Maxim. π. καταρχ. 122, Q. Sm. 13. 5.

βαρυν-κάρδιος, ὁ, heavy, slow of heart, LXX (Ps. 4. 3), Eccl.

βαρυν-κέφαλος, ὁ, heavy-headed, Justin. M.:—large or heavy-headed, of dogs, Ar. Ven. 4. 4. II. metaph. top-heavy, Vitruv. 3. 2.

βαρυν-κομπος, ὁ, loud-roaring, λέοντες Pind. P. 5. 76.

βαρυν-κοτος, ὁ, heavy in wrath, Aesch. Eum. 780.

βαρυν-κράνος, ὁ, = βαρυνκέφαλος, Greg. Naz.

βαρυν-κτύμων, ὁ, ἡ, (κτύπη) very wealthy, Eust. Opusc. 243. 44.

βαρυν-κτύπος, ὁ, heavy-sounding, loud-thundering, epith. of Zeus, h. Hom. Cer. 3, etc., Hes. Op. 79: also of Poseidon, Hes. Th. 818, Pind. O. 1. 116:—also βαρυν-κτύπη, ἐς, Or. Sib. 8. 433.

βαρυν-λαίλαψ, ἡ, ὁ, loud-storming, Anth. P. 9. 247.

βαρυν-λίον, τό, Dim. of βάρος: an instrument to find the weight of liquids, Synes. 175 A.

βαρυν-λογος, ὁ, vented in bitter words, ἐχθεα Pind. P. 2. 100.

βαρυν-λύπος, ὁ, very sad, Plut. 2. 114 B.

βαρυν-μαστος, ὁ, with large, heavy breasts, Strabo 827.

βαρυν-μελής, ἐς (μέλος) with heavy limbs, Schol. Opp. H. 1. 360.

βαρυν-μηνίω, to be exceedingly wrathful, Heliod. 1. 15.

βαρυν-μηνιος, ὁ, = sq., Theocr. 15. 138.

βαρυν-μηνις, ἡ, heavy in wrath, exceeding wrathful, δαίμων Aesch. Ag. 1482; ἡ β. Κλωῶς Epigr. Gr. 693.

βαρυν-μισθος, ὁ, largely paid, grasping, Anth. P. 5. 2.

βαρυν-μοχθος, ὁ, hard-working, painful, v. l. Soph. O. C. 1231, Anth. P. 10. 97.

βαρυν-νουσος, ὁ, (νόσος) exceeding sick, Nonn. Jo. 6. v. 2.

βαρυν-σις, εως, ἡ, oppression, annoyance, Artemid. 1. 17.

βαρυν-σιον, ὁ, one must mark with the grave accent, Schol. Il. 14. 264.

βαρυν-σιτικός, ἡ, ὁ, weighing down, Arist. Cael. 4. 3, 3. II.

fond of using the grave accent, Grammat.

βαρυν-σι, Pind., Plat.: impf., Hom.: fut. ὠν Xen. Apol. 9: aor. ἐβάρυνε Plut., etc.:—Pass., pres., Hom., Att.: fut. βαρυνθήσονται Soph. Fr. 627, Polyb.: aor. ἐβάρυνθη Hom., Att.: pf. βεβάρυνμαι Hipp. Epist. 1, LXX (βαρύς). To weigh down, oppress by weight, depress, ἄματ' γὰρ ῥ' ἐβάρυνε Od. 5. 321; βάρυνε δέ μιν δ' ὀρν μακρὸν ἐλκόμενον Il. 5. 664, etc.:—Pass., λάθρη γυνία βαρύνεται he is heavy, i. e. weary, in limb, Il. 19. 105: χεῖρα βαρυνθεῖς disabled in hand, 20. 480; to be oppressed by surfeit, etc., Arist. Physiogn. 6. 10, cf. H. A. 7. 2, 2; βαρύνεσθαι τὴν γαστέρα to be pregnant, Luc. Merc. Cond. 34, cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 5; τόκος Eur. 1. T. 1228; so, βαρύνεται τινι τὸ σκέλος Ar. Ach. 220; ὅμα β., of one dying, Eur. Alc. 385. 2. metaph. to oppress, weary, τοὺς δικαστὰς Xen. Apol. 9; of cold, Arist. Somn. 3. 9:—Pass. to be oppressed, distressed, Lat. gravari, aegre ferre, Simon. 116, Pind. N. 7. 63, Soph. El. 820; πῆμασιν by calamities, Aesch. Ag. 836, cf. 189; χόλον Soph. Aj. 41; κακῇ ὁσμῇ Id. Ph. 890; ξυντυχία Cratin. Πλουτ. 7; διὰ τὴν θυε. 5. 7; ἐβαρύνθη ἡ καρδία was made stubborn, was hardened, LXX (Ex. 8. 15, al.). II. to mark with the grave accent, Grammat.

βαρυν-σιον, ὁ, with heavy back, Emped. 300.

βαρυν-σις, ἡ, oppressiveness of smell, Arctae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 5.

βαρυν-οδμος, ὁ, of oppressive smell, Nic. Th. 51: cf. βαρυν-οδμος.

βαρυν-οζος, ὁ, (ὄζω) = foreg., Diosc. 5. 123.

βαρυν-ολβος, ὁ, very wealthy, Eust. Opusc. 322. 85.

βαρυν-ολκός, ὁ, lifting weights; ἡ β. a machine for this purpose, Tzetz. Hist. 2. 155, etc.: cf. βαρυν-ολκός.

βαρυν-ότης, ὁ, ὁ, (ὄψ) loud-voiced, of Zeus, Pind. P. 6. 24.

βαρυν-οργος, ὁ, exceeding angry, Anth. P. 5. 107.

βαρυν-οσμος, ὁ, = βαρυν-οδμος, Arist. Mirab. 17.

βαρυν-παθῶ, to be much annoyed, Plut. 2. 167 F:—Adj., βαρυν-παθής, ἐς, much-afflicting, φθορά Eus. H. E. 10. 4.

βαρυν-πάλαμος, ὁ, heavy-handed, χόλος Pind. P. 11. 37.

βαρυν-πειθής, ἐς, slow to believe, Nonn. Jo. 3. v. 12.

βαρυν-πενθής, ἐς, = sq., Epigr. Gr. 212, 367. II. causing grievous woe, Anth. Plan. 4. 134, Philo 2. 268.

βαρυν-πένθητος, ὁ, mourning heavily, Anth. P. 7. 743.

βαρυν-πενθία, ἡ, heavy, deep affliction, Plut. 2. 118 B.

βαρυν-πεσής, ἐς, heavy-falling, πούς Aesch. Eum. 369.

βαρυν-πενθία, ἡ, difficulty of digestion, Hermes Trism. latrom. 50.

βαρυν-πῆμων, Dor. -πᾶμων, ὁ, afflicting heavily, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 44, Suid.

βαρυν-πλους, ὁ, of difficult navigation, Byz.

βαρυν-πλουτος, ὁ, very wealthy, Eust. Opusc. 286. 36.

βαρυν-πνοος, ὁ, = βαρυν-πῆς, Nic. Th. 76, Al. 338.

βαρυν-ποτμος, ὁ, = βαρυν-πᾶμων, of persons, Soph. Ph. 1096; of sufferings, grievous, Id. O. C. 1449:—Comp. -ότερος, Sup. -ύτατος, Plut. 2. 989 E, Ti. Gracch. 5; but ἐμφυρᾶς βαρυνποτματάς (metri grat.) Eur. Phoen. 1345, cf. Pors. 1367.

βαρυν-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πον, τό, of a club, heavy at the end, Anth. Plan. 104.

βαρυν-ρήμων, ὁ, using heavy words, Schol. Ar. Ran. 863.

βαρύς, εἰα, ὁ; poet. gen. pl. fem. βαρεῖον (for -εῖων) Aesch. Eum. 932: Comp. βαρύτερος, Sup. βαρύτερος. (Cf. the poet. words βρῖ, βριαρός, βρίθω, βριθῆς, βρίζειν, and Lat. brutus; Skt. gurus, gariyas, = Lat.

gravis, gravior; Goth. *hauris* (βαρύς); v. sub B β.) *Heavy* in weight, opp. to *κοῦφος*, Hdt. 4. 150, Plat. Theat. 152 D, al.; in Hom. mostly with collat. notion of *strength and force*, *χεῖρα βαρεῖαν* Il. 1. 219, etc.; so, *ἄκμῃ βαρύς* Pind. I. 4 (3). 86;—but also, *heavy with age, infirmity or suffering*, *γῆρα, νόσῳ* Soph. O. T. 17, Tr. 235; *ἐν γῆρᾳ* Id. Aj. 1017;—β. *βαῖς* heavy, slow, Id. Tr. 966; *τυπᾶδι βαρεῖα* Id. Fr. 724. 2. *heavy, i.e. heavy to bear, grievous*, *ἀτή, ἔρς, κακότης* Il. 2. 111, etc.; *Κῆρες, κατακλῶες* I. 97, Od. 7. 197; also, *βαρὺν ὁρ βαρεῖα στενάχεν* to sob heavily, S. 95, 534, Il. 8. 334, etc.;—hence, in Trag. and Att. Prose, *burdensome, grievous, oppressive*, *βαρὺ .. φίλοις* Aesch. Ag. 441; β. *ἐνυφορά, τύχαι, καταλλαγᾶι*, etc., Id. Pers. 1044, Theb. 332, 767, etc.; *ἡδονή* Soph. O. C. 1204; *ἀγγελία* Plat. Crito 43 D; *βαρὺ καὶ οὐχὶ δίκαιον* Dem. 535. fin.; of a wound, *oppressive, causing disgust*, Soph. Ph. 1330; of a place, *oppressive, unwholesome*, Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 12; of food, Id. Cyn. 7, 4; so, β. *νότος* Paus. 10. 17, 11;—*βαρεῖας φέρειν τι* to take a thing ill, suffer it impatiently, Lat. *gravier ferre*, Hdt. 5. 19, etc.; β. *ἔχειν*, c. part., Arist. Rhet. Al. 3, 18; *πρὸς τι* Id. Pol. 5. 10; *βαρεῖας ἀκούειν* to hear with disgust, Xen. An. 2. 1, 9.

3. *violent, tempestuous* Theocr. 1. 96; *ἐπιθυμία* Plat., etc. 4. *weighty, impressive*, *αἱ ἐπιστολαὶ* 2 Ep. Cor. 10. 10; *εὐδαιμονία* Hdn. 2. 14, 7. II. of persons, *severe, stern*, β. *ἐπιτιμητής* Aesch. Pr. 77; *εὐθύνος* Id. Pers. 82S, cf. Soph. O. T. 546;—also, *wearisome, troublesome, oppressive*, Id. Fr. 926, Eur. Supp. 894, Plat. Theat. 201 C, Dem. 307. 15. 2. in good sense, *grave, dignified*, a milder term for *σεμνός*, Arist. Rhet. 2. 17, 4; *important, powerful*, Polyb. 1. 17, 5, etc. 3. of soldiers, *heavy-armed*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 37; τὰ β. *τῶν ὅπλων* Polyb. 1. 76, 3. 4. *difficult, ὅρκος γὰρ οὐδεὶς ἀνδρὶ φηλήτη* β. Soph. Fr. 672.

III. of impressions on the senses, 1. of sound, *strong, deep, bass*, opp. to *ἔξω*, Od. 9. 257, Aesch. Pers. 572, Soph. Ph. 208; *φθγγέσσας βαρύτατον* Hipp. Aër. 290;—of accent, *grave*, *ἀντὶ ὀξείας τῆς μέσης συλλαβῆς βαρεῖαν ἐφεσχεγάρμεθα* Plat. Crat. 399 A; *ὀξεία καὶ βαρεῖα καὶ μέση φωνή* Arist. Rhet. 3. 1, 4, etc.;—hence, ἡ *βαρεῖα* (sc. *προσώδια*) *accentus gravis*, Gramm. 2. of smell, *strong, offensive*, Hdt. 6. 119, Arist. H. A. 10. 1, 17, al.

βαρὺ-σίδηρος [r], *on, heavy with iron*, Plut. Aemil. 18.

βαρὺ-σκίπων [i], *on, gen. ὄνος, with a heavy club*, Call. Fr. 120.

βαρὺ-σμάργος [σμά], *on, = βαρύκτυπος*, Nonn. D. 1. 156.

βαρὺ-σπλαγχνος, *on, ill-tempered*, Philo 2. 269.

βαρὺ-σταθμῶς, *to weigh heavy*, Diosc. 1. 25;—*βαρὺ-σταθμῶς*, *on, weighing heavy*, Ar. Ran. 1397, Canthar. Mῆδ. 3, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 8, 7.

βαρὺ-στενάχων, *on, sobbing heavily*, better written *βαρὺ στ—* *divisim*, Il. 1. 364, etc.

βαρὺ-στομος, *on, of heavy, i.e. abusive, mouth*, Nonn. D. 48. 420. 2.

metaph. of a weapon, cutting deeply, Opp. H. 4. 481.

βαρυστοναχέω, =sq., Manass. Chron. 5274.

βαρυστονέω, *to groan deeply*, Epiphau.

βαρὺ-στονος, *on, groaning heavily*, τοῖς *βαρυστόνοις ἐπικαλουμένοις* . . . ὑποκριτᾶς nicknamed the *bellowers*, Dem. 314. 11, cf. Epicur. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 1. 4;—Adv. -*ως*, Aesch. Eum. 794.

II. of things, *heavily lamented, grievous*, Soph. O. T. 1233, Orac. ap. Paus. 10. 9, 11.

βαρὺ-σύμφορος, *on, weighed down by ill-luck*, only in Sup. -*ώτατος*, Hdt. 1. 45, App., etc.

βαρὺ-σφάραγος [ᾱ], *on, = βαρυσμόραγος, loud-thundering*, of Ζεύς, Pind. I. 8 (7). 47.

βαρὺ-σωμος, *on, heavy in body*, Schol. Pind. N. 8. 41.

βαρὺ-ταρβής, *ης, exceeding fearful*, εἰκᾶν Aesch. Fr. 55.

βαρύτης [θ], *ητος, ἡ (βαρὺς) weight, heaviness*, Thuc. 7. 62; *heaviness of limb*, Plut. 2. 978 C.

II. of men, *troublesomeness, importunity*, Isocr. 239 B; *disagreeableness*, Dem. 237. 14, Plut., etc.; β. *φρονήματος* Plut. Cat. Mi. 57.

2. in good sense, *gravity, dignity* (v. *βαρὺς* II. 2), Arist. Rhet. 2. 17, 4; τοῦ *ἥθους* Plut. Fab. 1.

III. of sound, *strength, depth*, opp. to *ὀξύτης*, Plat. Prot. 316 A, Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 1, al.;—the grave accent, opp. to *ὀξύτης*, Arist. Poët. 20. 4.

βαρὺ-τίμος, *on, severely punishing*, of the gods below, Aesch. Supp. 25.

II. *very costly*, Strabo 798, Ev. Matth. 26. 7 (Lachm. πολυτίμου).

βαρὺ-τλητος, *on, bearing heavy weight*, Naumach. ap. Stob. 420. 4; Ἀττικῇ *βαρ.* Anth. P. 7. 343.

II. *pass. ill to bear, δύναμι* Anth. Plan. 4. 245.

βαρὺτονέω, *to mark with the grave accent*, Dion. H. 2. 58; *βαρυτονη-τέος*, α, *on, to be so marked*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 864, etc.

βαρὺτόνησις, *εως, ἡ, the grave accentuation*, Eust. 70. 45.

βαρύτονος, *on, (τόνος) deep-sounding*, β. *φωνεῖν*, of dogs, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 50; and perhaps this is what Xen. means by *βαρ. στήθος*, Cyn. 5, 30.

2. in Gramm., of syllables, *with grave accent*: of words, *paroxytone*:—Adv. -*ως*, Moer. 109.

3. Rhet. *strongly marked, emphatic*.

βαρὺ-υπνος, *on, sleeping heavily*, Nonn. D. 48. 765.

βαρὺ-φθγγητος, *on, ὁ, =sq., λέων* Pind. Fr. 265.

βαρὺ-φθογγος, *on, loud-sounding, roaring*, λέων h. Hom. Ven. 160; β. *εὐπά* Arist. G. A. 5. 7, 13; β. *ευπά* the loud-twanging bowstring, Pind. I. 6 (5). 50.

βαρὺ-φθονος, *on, heavy with envy*, χεῖρ Epigr. in C. I. 3814, 3815, al.

βαρὺ-φλοισβος, *on, loud-roaring*, Procl. ap. Anth. Jac. 3. p. 148.

βαρὺ-φορτος, *on, heavy-burdened*, Nonn. D. 48. 769.

βαρὺφρόνως, *to be melancholy*, Tzetz. Antechom. 362.

βαρὺφροσύνη, ἡ, *melancholy*, Plut. 2. 710 F; *indignation*, Id. Cor. 21.

βαρὺφρονία, *on, gen. ὄνος, (φρόνη) heavy of mind, melancholy, gloomy*, συντυχίαι Lyr. ap. Stob. Ecl. I. 174;—*savage, ταῦρος* Lyc. 464.

2. *weighty of purpose, grave-minded*, Theocr. 25. 110, Ap. Rh. 4. 731.

βαρὺφώνως, *to speak in a deep, bass voice*, Arist. Probl. 11. 15.

βαρὺφώνια, ἡ, *deepness of voice, a bass voice*, Hipp. Aër. 285, Alex. Incert. 51, Arist. G. A. 5. 7, 9.

βαρὺ-φωνος, *on, with a deep, bass voice*, opp. to *ξύφωνος*, Hipp. Aër. 283, Arist. G. A. 5. 7, 9, etc.

βαρὺ-χείλος, *on, thick-lipped*, Anth. Plan. 20.

βαρὺ-χείμων, *on, avos, with heavy storms*, Theognost. Can. 460.

βαρὺ-χολος, *on, savage*, Manass. Chron. 5711.

βαρὺ-χρσδος, *on, deep-toued, φθόγγος* Anth. P. 12. 187.

βαρὺ-ψυχος, *on, heavy of soul, dejected, abject*, Soph. Aj. 319.

βαρὺωδης, *es, (ὄζω) = βαρὺοδμος*, Nic. Th. 895.

βαρὺωδύνος, *on, (ὀδύνη) suffering grievous pains*, Nonn. D. 48. 808.

βαρὺ-ωπῆς, *to be dim-sighted*, LXX (Gen. 48. 10);—Adj. -*ωπῆς*, *es, Eccl. 1. 1*.

βάς, βάσα, βάν, v. sub *βαίνα*.

βασάν-αστραγάλα, ἡ, *plague of the joints*, of the gout, Luc. Tragop. 190.

βασάνεως, =sq., cited in Hesych.

βασάνιζω, fut. Att. ἴω, Ar. Ran. 802, 1121, Eccl. 748; *acr. ἐβασάνισα*, subj. *βασανίσω* Ran. 618 (Rav. Ms.).—*Pass.*, *aor. ἐβασανίστην*: pf. *βεβασανίσμαι*. To rub upon the touch-stone (*βάσανος*), *βασ.* χρυσόν Plat. Gorg. 486 D; hence, of things, *to put to the test, prove*, Id. Rep. 413, Symp. 184 A, etc.; *to investigate scientifically*, Hipp. Aër. 281.

II. of persons, *to examine closely, cross-question*, Hdt. 1. 116, 2. 151, Ar. Ach. 110, Ran. 802, etc.; *βεβασανισμένους εἰς δικαιοσύνην* having his love of justice put to the test, Plat. Rep. 361 C; ὑπὸ *δακρύων βεβανίσθηται*, i.e. to be convicted of being painted (by tears washing off the cosmetic), Xen. Oec. 10. 8.

2. *to question by applying torture, to torture, rack* (v. *βάσανος* III), Ar. Ran. 616, 618; [δοῦλους] πάντας *ἰδιδωμι βεβανίσαι* Antipho 120. 8;—*Pass.* *to be put to the torture*, for the purpose of extorting confession, Thuc. 7. 86, 8. 92, Arist. Rhet. Al. 37, 27; *to be tortured by disease*, Ev. Matth. 8. 6; ὑπὸ *τῶν κυμάτων* Ib. 14. 24.

3. *metaph. of style, βεβασανισμένος*, *η, on, tortured, strained, unnatural*, Dion. H. de Thuc. Hist. 55.

βασάνισμός, ὁ, *torture*; ὁ γὰρ Κορίνθιος (sc. οἶνος) β. *ἐστι* Alex. Incert. 23.

βασάνιστός, α, *on, verb. Adj. to be proved or tested under suffering*, Ar. Lys. 478, Plat. Rep. 539 E.

II. *βασανιστέον*, *one must put to the torture*, τινά Ib. 503 D, Dem. 855. 2.

βασάνιστήριον, τό, *the question-chamber*, Theopomp. Com. Incert. 1.

II. *a touchstone, test*, Themist. 248 A.

βασανιστήριος, *on, of or for torture, ὄργανον* Joseph. B. J. 2. 8, 10.

βασάνιστής, ὁ, ὁ, *an examiner, questioner, torturer*, Antipho 112. 19, Dem. 978. 11; in Ev. Matth. 18. 34 it seems to mean no more than a goaler.—Fem. *βασανίστρια*, *an examiner*, ἐπὶ *Ar. Ran. 826*.

βάσανος [βᾶ-], ἡ, *the touch-stone*, Lat. *lapis Lydius*, a dark-coloured stone on which pure gold, when rubbed, leaves a peculiar mark, ἡ *βάσανος* δ' ἐλθὼν *παρὰβριβαί* *ὥστε μολὶβεφ χρυσός* Theogn. 417; *χρυσὸν τριβόμενον βασάνῳ* Ib. 450, cf. 1105; *παρὰτρίβεσθαι πρὸς τὰς β.* Arist. Color. 3. 7.

II. *the use of this as a test, χρυσὸς ἐν β.* πέπει *Antipho P. 10. 105*; generally, *a test, trial whether a thing be genuine, solid, or real*, οὐκ *ἐστιν μείζω β. χρόνον* Simon. 101; *ἐς πᾶσαν β. ἀπικνεσθαι* Hdt. 8. 110; *δοῦναι τι βασάνῳ* Dem. N. 3. 33; *σοφὸς ὥφθη βασάνῳ* δ' ἀδύπολις Soph. O. T. 510, cf. 494; *βάσανον λαμβάνειν* περί *τινος* Plat. Legg. 648 B; *ἐς β. εἰ χερῶν* wilt come to a trial of strength, Soph. O. C. 835; *πλοῦτος β. ἀνθρώπων τρόπων* Antipho. Incert. 60; [νόσος] *ἐσχ' ἐπὶ δὲ βάσανόν* had experienced it in you, i.e. you had had it first, Epigr. Gr. 722; cf. *ἐλεγχος* II.

III. *inquiry by torture, the 'question', torture*, used to extort evidence from slaves, Antipho 112. 24, 133. 29, etc., v. Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 26; *ἐς βάσανον παραδιδόναι* Isac. 70. 34; *ἐκ βασάνων εἰπεῖν* Ib. 8;—in pl. *confession upon torture*, Dem. 1254. 9;—it was forbidden to torture freemen at Athens, Andoc. 6. 44, Lys. 102. 4, 132. 16; v. Dict. of Antt. s. v. *torture*.

2. *tormenting labour, torture of disease*, etc., Sext. Emp. M. 6. 24, Ev. Matth. 4. 24. (In Skt. also occurs an isolated form *pāshānas* (*lapis*), and in Hebr. *Bāshan* = *Basalt-land*: but the origin of all these words is uncertain.)

βασίλειᾶ, ἡ, *basileia* Pind. Nem. 1. 59; (*βασίλειος*)—*a queen, princess, lady of royal blood*, Od. 4. 770, Aesch. Ag. 84, etc.; also of goddesses, *βασίλεια θεά* joined, Ar. Pax 794; β. *γύναι* Aesch. Pers. 623, Eur. El. 988. Cf. *basileia*, *basileis*, *basileissa*.

βασίλειᾶ, Ion. -*ῆτι*, ἡ, (*βασίλειᾶ*) *a kingdom, dominion*, Hdt. 1. 11, etc.; *a king's reign*, Diod. 17. 1; *hereditary monarchy*, opp. to *τυραννίς*, Thuc. 1. 13, Arist. Pol. 3. 14, etc.; cf. Arnold Append. Thuc. 1:—*ἡ πρώτη πολιτεία μετὰ τὰς β.* after the age of monarchies, Arist. Pol. 4. 13. 10.

2. *the office of basileus, the kingly office*, Ib. 2. 11, 10.

3. at Athens, *the office of the archon basileus*, Paus. 1. 3, 1.

4. *pass. a being ruled over*, τῆς *ἐπ' ἐκείνου βασιλείας* Isocr. 197 C.

II. *a diadem*, Diod. 1. 47, Lapis Rosett. in C. I. 4697. 43 sq.

III. *majesty*, as a form of address. Byz.

βασίλειως, *to aim at royalty*, Joseph. B. J. praef. 2. 1, 4. 1.

βασίλειδης, *on, ὁ, a prince, τῶν δέκα βασίλειδων* Plat. Criti. 116 C.

βασίλειδιον, τό, Dim. of *βασίλειος*, *a petty king*, Plut. Ages. 2.

βασίλειον, Ion. -*ῆτιον*, τό, *a kingly dwelling, palace*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 3, etc.; but more common in pl., Hdt. 1. 30, 178, etc.;—*the seat of empire, a capital, royal city*, Polyb. 3. 15, 3, etc. 2. *the royal treasury*, Hdt. 2. 149.

II. *a tiara, diadem*, Plut. 2. 358 D.

III. *a name given to choice things, as king-figs* (cf. *βασίλειος* IV), Hesych.: *a rare unguent*, Poll. 6. 105, etc.

βασίλειος, *on, also a, on*, Aesch. Pers. 589; Ion. -*ῆτιος*, *η, on*, Aeol. *βασίλειος* Melisso ap. Stob. 87. 23, Inscr. Andr. in Epigr. Gr. 1028. 4S;—*of the king, kingly, royal*, δεινὸν δὲ γένος *βασίλειόν* ἐστὶ *κτείνειν*

Od. 16. 401; δ β. θρόνος Hdt. 1. 14, etc.; β. οἶκοι, μέλαθρα Aesch. Ag. 156, Cho. 343; ἰσχύς, τῖδρα Id. Pers. 589, 663; νόστος ὁ β. the king's return, Ib. 8; τοῖς β. νόμοις Soph. Ant. 382;—cf. πῆχυς v, στοά II. 2.

2. of the archon βασιλεύς, ἡ β. στοά, v. στοά. βασιλεύς, δ: gen. ἑσ, Ion. ἥος: acc. βασιλέα, contr. βασιλῆ Ὀρακ. ap. Hdt. 7. 220, Eur. Fr. 781. 25: nom. pl. βασιλεῖς, Ion. -ῆες, old Att. βασιλῆς Soph. Aj. 189, 959; acc. pl. βασιλεῖς, old Att. βασιλῆς Ib. 390; also, βασιλέας Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 25. A king, chief (v. sub ἀνάξ), Hom.: often with collat. sense of captain or judge, Hes. Op. 200. Homer's kings are διοτρεφέες, Il. 2. 445, etc.; θεοὶ Od. 4. 691, etc.; and later it was an hereditary king, opp. to τύραννος (cf. βασιλεία); but it was applied by poets to tyrants, as to Hiero, Pind. O. 1. 35; to Pisistratus, Eupol. Δημ. 33, cf. Schol. Ar. Ach. 61.—Hom. joins βασιλεὺς ἀνὴρ, Il. 3. 170, etc.; ἀνὴρ β. Hdt. 1. 90; ἀνάξ β. lord king, Aesch. Pers. 5: c. gen., β. νεῶν Id. Ag. 115; ὁλων β., of the eagle, Ib. We have a Comp. βασιλεύτερος more of a king, more kingly, Il. 9. 160, 392, Od. 15. 533, Tyrtae. 9. 7; and Sup. βασιλεύτατος Il. 9. 69; (cf. κύων, κύντερος).—Used in addressing the Gods first in Hes. Th. 886 and Pind. (for in this sense Hom. uses ἀνάξ).

2. of the king's son, prince, or any one sharing in the government, Od. 1. 394, 8. 390, Xen. Oec. 4. 16.

3. generally, a lord, master, householder, Il. 18. 556, Pind. O. 6. 79: the name used by slaves of their owner, by parasites, flatterers, clients, etc. of their patrons, as Lat. rex. II. at Athens, the second of the nine Archons was called βασιλεύς; he had charge of the public worship, and the conduct of criminal processes, Antipho 145. 41, Lys. 103, 30, Plat. Euthyphro 2 A, Theaet. 210 D, etc.; cf. στοά II. 13, Fr. 385.

III. after the Persian war, the king of Persia was called βασιλεύς (without the Art.), Hdt. 7. 174, Aesch. Pers. 5, 144, 633, 855, Ar. Ach. 61, Thuc., etc.; (βασιλῆς βασιλεὺς ὑποκοι μέγαλον, of the Satraps, Aesch. Pers. 24, cf. 44); more rarely ὁ βασιλεύς, Hdt. 1. 132, 137, Arist. Pol. 5. 4. 13; or ὁ μέγας βασιλ. Hdt. 1. 188; whereas Alexander and his successors were commonly called ὁ βασιλεύς, οἱ βασιλεῖς, Menand. Καλ. 1, Μισομ. 2, Antipho Παρεκδ. 1, Alex. Κρατ. 3, Ἰπποβ. 1; and later, βασιλεὺς βασιλεύς Wessell. Diod. 1. 47.

2. still later of the Roman emperors, after Augustus, Hdn. 1. 6, 14, etc.; cf. Eckh. Doctr. Num. 8. 366.

IV. of any great man, πενήσι τε καὶ βασιλεύσιν Psendo-Phocyl. 106, cf. Hor. Od. 1. 4, 13. 2. the first or most distinguished of any class, Philostr. 586, etc.; βασιλεὺς ἐγκέφαλος, i. e. a choice dainty, Suid.; β. σῦκα king-figs, a fine kind, Philom. Incert. 130, cf. Poll. 6. 81.

V. = συμποσίταρχος, Luc. Saturn. 4.

VI. a bird, the golden-crested wren, regulus cristatus Arist. H. A. 9. 11, 5.

VII. the name given by the Greeks to the queen-bee, Ib. 9. 40, 12 sq., Id. G. A. 3. 10, etc. (The origin is still uncertain. The deriv. most favoured is from βα (causal as in ἐββα) and λεύς = λέος or λαός (as in Δευτυχίδης) leader of the people; but -εύς seems to be a mere term, as in so many nouns, ἀριστεύς, νομεύς.)

βασιλευτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. suited for monarchical rule, Arist. Pol. 3. 17, 1 (v. I. βασιλικόν).

βασιλεύτωρ, ὁρος, ὅ, = βασιλεύς, Antimach. ap. E. M. 189. 5.

βασιλεύς, to be king, to rule, reign, ὁ μὲν πᾶντες βασιλεύσμεν ἐνθάδ' Ἀχαιοί Il. 2. 203; ἴσον ἐπὶ βασιλεύει 9. 616; ἐν ὑμῖν .. βασιλευε was king among you, Od. 2. 47; ὅρρ' Ἰθάκης κατὰ δῆμον .. βασιλευοῖ 22. 52; also of a woman, ἡ βασιλεύειν ὑπὸ Πλάκῃ reigned as queen, Il. 6. 425, cf. Od. 11. 285; in aor. to have become king, Hdt. 2. 2:—also c. gen. to be king of, rule over, ἐν .. Ἰθάκῃ βασιλεύσει Ἀχαιῶν Od. 1. 401; etc.;—also c. dat. to be king among, Γεγάντεσσι βασιλεύειν 7. 59:—Pass. to be governed by a king, Plat. Rep. 576 D, E, al., Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 1, etc.; and c. acc. cogn., βασιλείαν βασιλεύεσθαι Plat. Legg. 680 E;—and generally to be governed or administered, Pind. P. 4. 189, Plat. Legg. 684 A; ὑπὸ νόμου Lys. 192. 22;—hence, to submit to, join the party of, the king, Plat. Sull. 12.

b. later, ἡ βασιλεύουσα πόλις, the imperial city, of Rome, Ath. 98 C; of Constantinople, Byz.

2. to enjoy as absolute master, τῷ χρόνῳ β. Theocr. 21. 60.

3. absol. to live right royally, β. ἐν πενία Plut. 2. 101 E, cf. 1 Ep. Cor. 4. 8.

II. Causal, to appoint as king, τινά LXX (Jud. 9. 6); but, β. τισὶ βασιλέα to make them a king, Ib. (1 Regg. 8. 22., 9. 1).

βασιλέω, = βασιλεύς, C. I. 2107 ε (add.), 2691 d, e, 2919.

βασιλῆ, ἡ, rare poet. form for βασιλεῖα, a queen, princess, cited by Steph. B. s. v. Ἀγάμεια, and from Soph. (Fr. 292) by Hesych.; and so Dind. in Pind. N. 1. 59, for βασιλεία: a gen. βασιλέας occurs in Epigr. Gr. 768. 8.

βασιλῆτης, βασιλῆτις, Ion. for βασιλεῖα, -λειος.

βασιλῆτις, ἴδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of βασιλείος, royal, τιμή Il. 6. 193; also in Hes. Th. 462, Eur. Hipp. 1281.

2. = βασιλεῖα, a queen, Manetho 1. 283, Epigr. Gr. 989. 3, al.

βασιλῆζω, to be of the king's party, Plut. Flam. 16:—Med. to affect, assume the state of a king, App. Civ. 3. 18; and so in Act., Joseph. A. J. 1. 10, 4.

βασιλικο-πλώμμος, ὄν, of or belonging to the imperial navy, Byz.

βασιλικός, ἡ, ὄν, like βασιλείος, royal, kingly, Hdt. 2. 173, Aesch. Pr. 869, Plat., al.; μοναρχία β., opp. to τυραννία, Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 11; αἱ β. βίβλοι the books of Kings, Philo 1. 427.

2. like a king, kingly, princely, βασιλικώτατος καὶ ἄρχειν ἀξιότατος Xen. An. 1. 9, 1, cf. Isocr. 20 D; ἡδὸς β. Xen. Oec. 21, 10; so. τὸ βασιλ. Id. Cyr. 1. 3, 18:—Adv., βασιλικῶς παρὼν as a king, with kingly authority, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 14; β. ἄρχειν Arist. Pol. 1. 12, 1.

3. of or belonging to a king, οἱ βασιλικοὶ the king's friends or officers, Polyb. 18, 10; ἐγκλημάτω βασιλ. charges of high-treason, Id. 26. 5, 1; ἀφειλήματα βασιλ. debts to the king, Id. 26. 5, 3; τὰ β. royalties, crown-dues, LXX (1 Macc. 15. 8, al.);

ὁδὸς β. the king's highway, Ib. (Num. 20. 17); μὴ εἶναι βασιλικὴν ἀτραπὸν ἐπὶ γεωμετρίας no royal road, Eucl. ap. Procl. Diad. Probl. 2.

19. II. as Subst., 1. βασιλική, ἡ, a. (sub. τεχνή), hereditary monarchy (cf. βασιλεία), Plat. Polit. 291 E.

b. (sub. στοά, which is supplied in Strabo 236), a colonnade at Athens (also called ἡ βασιλείος στοά, Ar. Eccl. 685), Plat. Charm. 153 A; v. στοά II. 2.

c. at Rome, a public building with colonnades or aisles, in the forum, where merchants congregated, trials were held, etc., Vitruv. 5. 1, cf. Plut. Popl. 15: on the same plan Constantine built the Christian churches, which were hence called basilicae.

2. βασιλικόν, τό, a. (sub. ταμειόν) the royal treasury, Diod. 2. 40, C. I. 3137. 107., 4697. 29.

b. (sub. δῶμα) the palace, Dio C. 60. 4. c. (sub. πρόσταγμα) a royal decree, LXX (Esth. 1. 19).

d. (sub. φάρμακον) a kind of plaster, basilicon, also τετραφάρμακον, Alex. Trall.

e. (sub. λάχανον) the herb basil, ocimum basilicum, Arist. Plant. 1. 4, 10.

3. βασιλικός (sub. οἶκος), ὁ, a palace, C. I. 2782. 25.

βασιλινά, barbarism for βασιλίνα, βασιλεῖα, Ar. Av. 1678.

βασιλίνδα, Adv., ἡ βασιλ. παῖδι king I am, a child's game (cf. ὕστρο-κινδα, etc.), Poll. 9. 110, A. B. 1353.

βασιλίνα, v. sub βασιλίσσα.

βασιλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, = βασιλεῖα, a queen, princess, Soph. Ant. 941, Eur. Hec. 552; joined with νύμφη, γυνή, Eur. Med. 1002, Hipp. 778; also in Prose, β. γυναικῶν Plat. Legg. 694 E, cf. Plut. Alex. 21: cf. βασιλίσσα 2.

2. as Adj. royal, ἐστία, εἶναι Id. Rhess. 718, I. A. 1306: ἡ β. πόλις, of Rome and Constantinople, Just. M. 1 Apol. 26, 56, Evagr. H. E. 2. 9.

II. a kingdom, Diod. Excerpt. p. 623 Wessell.

βασιλιόσος, ὁ, Dim. of βασιλεύς, a little king, chieftain, Lat. regulus, Polyb. 3. 44. 5, C. I. 5072, cf. Ath. 566 A.

II. a kind of serpent, a basilisk, perhaps the Cobra di Capello, LXX (Ps. 90. 13, al.), Heliod. 3. 8; cf. Plin. 8. 21.

III. the golden-crested wren, Aesop. ap. Plut. 2. 806 E.

IV. a sea-fish, Opp. H. 1. 129.

βασιλίσσα, ἡ, later form for βασιλεῖα, a queen, Alcae. Com. Γαν. 5, Philem. Βαβ. 1, Xen. Oec. 9. 15, Theocr. 15. 24, C. I. 4893; ἡ β. τῶν μελισσῶν Arr. Epict. 3. 22, 99:—not approved by Atticists, cf. Lob. Phryn. 225.

2. the wife of the Ἀρχων βασιλεύς at Athens, Arist. Fr. 385:—so in the form βασιλίνα, Dem. 1370. 17, Menand. Incert. 336; and βασιλῖς, Eust. 1425. 42.

3. the Roman Empress, Hdn. 1. 7, 6, al.—Cf. Phryn. p. 225, Curt. p. 637.

βασίμος [α], ὄν, (βαίνω) passable, accessible, Dem. 763. 5; χρόνος ἱστορία β. Plut. Thes. 1.

βάσις [α], εως, ἡ, (βαίνω) a stepping, step, and collectively steps, Aesch. Eum. 36, Soph. Aj. S. 19, etc.; metaph., ἡσυχῶ φρενῶν βάσει Aesch. Cho. 452; οὐκ ἔχων βάσιν power to step, Soph. Ph. 691; τροχῶν βάσεις the rolling of the wheels, the rolling wheels, Id. El. 717; ἀρβύλων β. the tread or point of the boot, Eur. El. 532;—ποιμναὶ τήνδ' ἐπεμπίπτε βάσιν (= ἐπεμβαίνει βάσιν, βάσιν being an acc. of cogn. signif., Soph. Aj. 42; cf. ἐπίστυμι C.

2. a measured step or movement, B. χορείας Ar. Thesm. 968, cf. Pind. P. 1. 4:—hence rhythmic or metrical movement, Plat. Rep. 399 E, Legg. 670 D:—in Rhet. the rhythmic close of a sentence, Hermog.; and in Grammar a verse consisting of one metre, a monometer, cf. Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 14, Metaph. 13. 1.

II. that with which one steps, a foot, Plat. Tim. 92 A; ποδῶν β. Eur. Hec. 837; θηλύπους β. their women's feet, Id. I. A. 421: absol., αἱ βάσεις Act. Ap. 3. 7.

III. that whereon one steps or stands, a base, pedestal, κρατήρος Alex. Kuvn. 1; τρία ἔργα .. ἐπὶ μιᾷ β. Strabo 637: a foundation, basement, βῆμα πάντων καὶ βάσις ἀ γὰ ἐρήσυσται Tim. Loc. 97 E.

2. the base of a triangle, Plat. Tim. 55 B, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 24, al.

IV. position, fixedness, opp. to φορὰ, Plat. Crat. 437 A; πεδῶν β. Epigr. Gr. 1028. 72.

βασκανίω, fut. ἀνῶ: aor. ἐβάσκηνα, -ᾶνα Arist. Probl. 20. 34:—Pass., aor. ἐβάσκηνα: 1. c. acc. to slander, malign, belie, disparage, Pherecr. Incert. 8, Dem. 94. 19; ἀντὶ εὐσκόλου συμβαίνειν, τοῦτο βασκαίνει Id. 291. 21; εἰσὶν τινες .. οὗς τὸ βασκαίνειν τρέφει Dionys. Incert. 1. 6.

2. c. dat. to envy, grudge, Dem. 464. 11, etc.; τινὶ τινος one for a thing, Philostr. 250, cf. Luc. Philops. 35; ἐπὶ τινι Id. Nav. 17.

II. to use ill words to another, bewitch him, by means of spells, an evil eye, etc., Arist. Probl. 20. 34; ἐβάσκηνα πάντα .. τυχή Hdn. 2. 4:—Pass., ἵνα μὴ βασκανθῶσι Arist. Fr. 271:—the charm was broken by spitting three, Theocr. 6. 39. (The connexion with Lat. fascino, as if from √ΦΑΣ, is doubted by Curt.)

3. βασκάνια, ἡ, slander, envy, malice, Plat. Phaedo 95 B, Dem. 311. 8; ὅχλος καὶ β. Dem. 348. 24.

II. sorcery, witchery, Call. Ep. 22; βασκανίας φάρμακον τὸ πῆγανον Arist. Probl. 20. 34.

3. βασκάνιον, τό, a charm, amulet, Ar. Fr. 510.

II. in pl. sorceries, Epigr. Gr. 381; cf. Lob. Phryn. 86.

βάσκανος, ὄν, slanderous, envious, malignant, Ar. Eq. 103, Pl. 571; ὁ συκοφάντης πανταχόθεν βάσκανον Dem. 307. 20; βάσκανον πρᾶγμα .. παύοντες Id. 330. 24; βάσκανος ἔσθ', Αἶδα Erinna 6; με β. ἤρπασε δαίμων C. I. 3715, and oft. in sepulchral inscriptions, e. g. 6200, 6315; written βασκανίος in 2059. 31:—Sup. -ώτατος, Com. in Mein. Fr. 4. 671:—Adv. -ως, Joseph. A. J. 11. 4. 9.

II. as Subst. a slanderer, tale-bearer, like συκοφάντης, Dem. 271. 10.

2. a sorcerer, Id. 582. 1 (v. sub ὀλεθρός), Strabo 654.

3. βασκαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, slanderous, malicious, Plat. 2. 682 D.

βάσκάς (or -ās), ἡ, a kind of duck, Ar. Av. 885; cf. βασκάς, φασκάς.

3. βασκοσύνη, ἡ, poet. for βασκανία, Poëta de Herb. 51, 210.

βάσκα (akin to βαίνω, cf. χάσκα, χαίνω), only used in imperat., βάσκα' ἔθι, speed thee! away! Il. 2. 8, etc.; βάσκετε Ar. Thesm. 783; but, βάσκε come! Aesch. Pers. 664. 672. Cf. δια-, ἐπι-βάσκα.

3. βασμῖς, βασμός, v. βαθμ-.

βάσσα, ἡ, Dor. for βῆσσα.
βασσάρα, ἡ, = ἀλώπηξ, a fox, Schol. Lyc. 771; cf. **βασσάριον**. II. the dress of Thracian bacchanals, prob. made of fox-skins, A. B. 222.
 2. a Thracian bacchanal, Aesch. Fr. 20-22, Anth. P. 6, 74, Ath. 198 E, Hesych., but v. Gaisf. Hephaest. p. 70:—an impudent woman, courtesan, Lyc. l. c., 1393.
Βασσαρεύς, ἔως, δ, name of Bacchus, Cornut. N. D. 30, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 11.
Βασσαρέω, = βακχεύω, v. ἀναβασσαρέω.
βασσαρικός, ἡ, ὄν, = βακχικός, Anth. P. 6, 165: τὰ βασσαρικά = τὰ Διονυσιακά, Soterich. ap. Suid.
βασσάριον, τό, Dim. of **βασσάρα** I, a little fox, Hdt. 4, 192.
βασσαρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = **βασσάρα** II, 2, Anacr. 55.
Βάσσαρος, ὁ, = **Βασσαρεύς**, Orph. H. 44, 2.
βάσσαν, ὄν, gen. ovos, Dor. Comp. of **βαθύς**, Epich. 164 Ahr.; cf. **θάσσαν**, **βράσσαν**, **ἐλάσσαν**, **ἥσσαν**.
βάσταγη, ἡ, the act of bearing, τὸν ἀναγκαῖον Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 1, 13.
βάσταγμα, τό, that which is borne, a burden, Eur. Supp. 767, Plut. 2, 59 B, etc.: power, Polyb. 36, 4, 7.
βαστάζω, Hom., Att.: fut. **άσω**, Aesch. Pr. 1019, Soph. Aj. 920; late **-άσω** Maur. Strateg., etc.: aor. **ἐβάστασα** Hom., Att., late **ἐβάσταξα** Anth. P. append. 324:—Pass., fut. **βασταχθήσομαι** Pseudo-Callisth. 1, 42: aor. **ἐβαστάχην** Diog. L. 4, 59, Ath. 693 E; aor. 2 **βασταχῆναι** Artemid. 2, 68.
 To lift, lift up, raise, λαὸν βαστάζοντα . . ἀμφοτέρω Od. 11, 594; ἐπεὶ μέγα τόξον ἐβάστασε 21, 405; πεπνυμένα βαστ. τινά Soph. Aj. 827, etc.: to lift a veil, Id. El. 1470. 2. metaph. to lift up, exalt, ennoble, Pind. O. 12, 27, l. 3, 14, etc.
 II. to bear, carry, Aesch. Pr. 1019, etc.; **χερσὶν β. τινά** Soph. El. 1129, cf. 1216; **δύρου**, ἔπλα Hermipp. Μοιρ. I, Menand. Incert. 297. 2. to hold in one's hands, Soph. El. 905; **χεροῖν** Id. Ph. 657, cf. 1127, O. C. 1105:—Pass. in manibus esse, to be popular, of books, Arist. Rhet. 3, 12, 2.
 3. **βαστάζειν ἐν γνῶμῃ** to have in mind, consider, weigh, make proof of, Aesch. Pr. 885; **φρενὶ** Ar. Thesm. 437; **β. βούλευμα** to deliberate on . . , Eupol. Batt. 6; **βαστάσας αἰρήσομαι** on consideration, Id. Incert. 3.
 III. to carry off, take away, Ev. Jo. 20, 15: and so (as **Scotticé** to lift) to steal, Polyb. 32, 25, 4, Diog. L. 4, 59, Luc., Joseph. A. J. 1, 19, 9; some explain it so in Ev. Jo. 12, 6.
 IV. Att. also = **ψηλαφῶ**, to handle, touch, χερά **ἀνaktos** . . τῆδε β. **χερὶ** Aesch. Ag. 35, ubi v. Blomf.—Used by Hom. and Att. Poets only in Act., and not at all in the best Att. Prose.
βαστακτέον, verb. Adj. *one must bear*, Schol. Eur. Or. 769.
βαστακτέος, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. *to be borne or carried*, Schol. Ar. Ach. 259.
βαστακτής, οὐ, ὁ, a bearer, porter, Gloss.
βαστακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for bearing:—Adv. **-κῶς**, to expl. **ἀέρδην**, Schol. Aesch. Ag. 240.
βαστακτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. *to be borne*, Anth. P. 12, 52.
βαστυνίας (sc. **πλακοῦς**), ὁ, a kind of cake, Senuap. Ath. 645 B.
βατάλιζομαι, Dep. *to live like a βάταλος*, Theano Ep. 1.
βάταλος, ὁ, = **πρωκτός**, Eupol. Batt. 14:—hence, of persons, = **κίναϊδος**, **παλκίως**, Clem. Al. 266.
 II. a nickname given to Demosthenes, with allusion to **βατταρίζω**, because he stuttered when a young man, and could not pronounce the **β**, Aeschin. 41, 14, cf. Dem. 288, 17. The MSS. vary between **βάταλος** and **βάτταλος**:—the metre requires **Βάτταλος** as pr. n. Hedyll. ap. Ath. 167 D.
βῆτάνη (τῶ), ἡ, = **πατίνη**, Lat. **patina**, Sicil. word, Matro ap. Ath. 163 D.—Dim. **βατάνιον**, τό, Antiph. Eub. 1, Eubul. Ἰων. 1, Alex. Ἀσκλη. 1, Πανν. 1, 18, etc.
βῆτε, Dor. imper. aor. 2 of **βαίνω**.
βῆτέω, (βαίνω) to cover, τὰς χιμῶνας ἐβάτευν Anth. P. 9, 317:—Pass., of she-goats, οἶα **βατεύνται** Theocr. 1, 87. II. at Delphi = **πατέω**, Plut. 2, 292 F.
βῆτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (βαίνω) that on which one treads, the threshold, Amips. Incert. 5.
 2. the place from which one starts, the goal, = **βαλβίς**, A. B. 224, Hesych., Eust. 3. that with which one walks, a staff, Nic. Th. 377.
 4. in a lyre, the lower part where the strings are tuned, also **χορδοτόνον**, Nicom. Harmon. p. 13, 19.
βατήρια, ἡ, = **βακτηρία**, Herodes ap. Schol. Nic. Th. 377, Hesych.
βατηρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, **κλίμαξ** β. a mounting ladder, Anth. P. 7, 365.
βάτης, οὐ, ὁ, (βαίνω) one that treads or covers, Hesych.:—hence, **βατήριον** ἐς λέχος ἐλθεῖν, i. e. ἐς ὄρεϊον, Pseudo-Phoc. 175.
βατία, ἡ, = **βάτος**, a bush, thicket, Pind. O. 6, 90.
βατιακή, ἡ, a kind of cup, Diphil. Thesp. 1; β. χρυσῆ, χαλκῆ Arist. Mirab. 49:—Dim. **βατιάκιον**, τό, dub. in Philem. Xpp. 1.
βατιδο-σκόπος, ὄν, looking after skates, greedy for them, Ar. Pax. 811.
βάτινος, ἡ, ὄν, (βάτος) of the bush or thicket, Galen.
βάτιον, τό, Dim. of **βάτος** (ἡ), q. v. II. = **βατιακή**, Ib. 784 B.
 III. in Ar. Pl. 1011, Benth. restored **φάτιον**.
βῆτίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a flat fish, perhaps the skate or ray, Epich. 68 Ahr., Ar. Vesp. 510, and freq. in Comedy, cf. Arist. H. A. 6, 10, 9, 6, 12, 10: v. **βάτος**. II. a bird that frequents bushes, rubicula, perh. the stone-chat, Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 4. III. a plant, akin to **βάτος**, Plin. 21, 50 and 101.
βάτο-δρόπος, ὄν, pulling thorns off or up, h. Hom. Merc. 190.
βάτοεις, εσσα, εν, (βάτος) thorned, Nic. Al. 267.
βάτον, τό, a blackberry, Diod. 1, 34.
βάτος [ᾶ], ἡ, a bramble-bush or wild raspberry, Od. 24, 230; but masc. in Ar. Fr. 593 and Theophr., as H. P. 1, 5, 3; **βάτος** Ἰδαία the raspberry, Diosc. 4, 38: the Dim. **βάτιον** in Ath. 51 F, a mulberry, cf. A. B. 224.
βάτος, ὁ, a fish, a kind of ray, Arist. H. A. 2, 13, 6, etc.: cf. **βαρίς**.
βάτος, ὁ, the Hebrew liquid measure bath, = Egypt. ἀρτάβη or Att. μερρητής, Ev. Luc. 16, 6; also **βάδος**, Joseph. A. J. 8, 2, 9.

βᾶτός, ἡ, ὄν, (βαίνω) passable, τοῖς ὑποζυγίοις Xen. An. 4, 6, 17, Arr. An. 4, 21, 5, Menand. Incert. 39.—For Soph. Fr. 109, v. sub **βέβηλος**.
βατράχεος, ὄν, (βάτραχος) of or belonging to a frog: **βατράχεια** (sc. **χρώματα**), frog-colour, pale-green, Ar. Eq. 523:—also **βατράχεος**, α, ὄν, Nic. Fr. 11.
βατραχίζω, to be or move like a frog, Hippiatr.
βατράχιον, τό, ranunculus, frog-wort, Hipp. 570, 43, al., Diosc. 2, 206. II. = **βάτραχος** 3, Ptol.
βατραχιούδης, τό, a court of law at Athens, so called from its colour (cf. **Φαινικίου**), Pausan. 1, 28, 8.
βατραχίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a frog-green coat, Ar. Eq. 1406, C. I. 155, 19, 50. 2. = **βατράχιον** 1, Alex. Trall.: but, II. **βατραχίς**, ἰδος, Dim. of **βάτραχος**, Nic. Th. 416.
βατραχίτης, λίθος, ὁ, a frog-green stone, Plin. 37, 10.
βατραχο-μυο-μαχία, ἡ, the battle of the frogs and mice, a mock heroic poem generally printed among the Homeric poems.
βάτραχος [**βᾶτρί**], ὁ, a frog, Batr. 6, 18, 59, etc., Hdt. 4, 131, etc.:—proverb., ὕδωρ πίνειν **βάτραχος** a very frog to drink, Aristoph. Πυθ. 1, 3; **βατράχος οἰνοχοεῖν**, of those who give what is not wanted, like Horace's Calabrian host, Pherecr. Kop. 4. II. a fish of the σέλαχος kind, **Lophius piscatorius** or **barbatus**, also called **ἀλιεύς**, Arist. H. A. 5, 5, 3, 9, 37, 5, cf. Ael. N. A. 13, 5, Plut. 2, 978 A. III. the frog of a horse's hoof, Geop. 16, 1, 9; v. **χελιδών** III.
 IV. a disease of the tongue, esp. in children, called in Lat. **rana**, **ranula**, Aët.—Several dial. forms are cited by Gramm., 1. Ion. **βάθρακος**, cited from Hdt. (prob. 4, 131) by Schol. Il. 4, 243, Eust. 1570, 18: Ion. also **βότραχος** or **βρόταχος** from Xenophanes by E. M. 214, 42. 2. **βράταχος**, Hesych.; prob. to be restored in Batr. 294, Marcell. Sid. 21. 3. Cyp. **βροῦ-χετος**, Hesych. 4. Phoc. **βραγαχύνη** and **βρόταχος**, Id. 5. Pontic **βάθακος**, Id.:—with several other forms belonging to unknown dialects.
βατραχώδης, ες, (εἶδος) frog-like, Greg. Nyss.
βάτταλος, ὁ, v. **βάταλος**.
βατταρίζω, onomatop. word, to stammer, Hippon. 108, Luc. Jup. Trag. 27, cf. Cic. Att. 6, 5. Hence **βατταρισμός**, ὁ, a stuttering; and, **βατταριστής**, οὐ, ὁ, a stutler, Hesych.
βαττολογέω, = **βατταρίζω**, to speak stammeringly, say the same thing over and over again, Ev. Matth. 6, 7, Simplac. ad Epict. 340:—verb. Adj. **-λογητέον**, Eccl.:—hence **βαττολογία**, ἡ, = **βατταρισμός**, idle talk, Eccl., who also use **βαττολόγημα**, τό, and **βαττολόγος**, ὁ, ἡ. (The Root is the pr. n. **βάττος**, which seems to have been onomatop. for a **Stammerer**, cf. Hdt. 4, 155: for the proverb τὸ **βάττον σίλφιον**, v. **σίλφιον**.)
βατῦλη, ἡ, she-dwarf, dub. name of a play by Theopompus, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1011.
βᾶτῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) like thorns, thorny, Strabo 194. II. overgrown with thorns, Polyb. 2, 28, 8.
βαῦ, **βαῦ**, bow, uow, imit. of a dog's bark, Com. Anon. 195.
βαυβαλίζω, = sq., Alex. Titt. 4.
βαυβάω, to fall asleep, Eur. Fr. 684, Canthar. Μηδ. 2. II. to lull to sleep, like **βαυκαλάω**, Hesych.
βαῦξ, Dor. **βαῦσσω**, onomatop. word, like Lat. **baubor**, to cry **βαᾶ**, **βαᾶ**, to bark, Heraclit. ap. Plut. 2, 787 C, Theocr. 6, 10: of angry persons, to snarl, yell, παῖσας **βαῦξ** Ar. Thesm. 173, cf. 895; τὰδε σὶγά τις **βαῦξ** i. e. thus they snarl in secret, Aesch. Ag. 449; so, of ἄπτα β. Cratin. Ἀρχιλ. 3; **βαῦξ** (dissyll.) lamb. trim. in Tzetz. Schol. Lyc. 77.
 II. trans. to shriek aloud for, τινά Aesch. Pers. 13 (where Herm. alters so as to make it intr.) Cf. **δυοβάβκτος**.
βαυκαλάω, akin to **βαυβάω**, to lull to sleep, Luc. Lexiph. 11, Origen. Hence **βαυκαλήμα**, τό, a lullaby, Ep. Socr. 27. Also **βαυκαλίζω**, = **βαυκαλάω** (cf. the compd. **καταβ-**) and dub. form **βαυκανίζω** in Hesych. (Onomatop. from the nurse's song, Cf. Moeris.)
βαυκάλιον or **καυκάλιον**, τό, a narrow-necked vessel, that gurgles when water is poured in or out, in late writers cited by Ducange.
βαυκάλης, ἡ, a vessel for cooling wine or water in, elsewhere **ψυκτήρ**, Anth. P. 11, 244; also **καυκάλης**, Coraë Isocr. p. 446.—Alexandr. word, v. Ath. 784 B; on the accent, v. Arcad. 31, 10.
βαυκίδες, αἰ, a kind of woman's shoes, Ar. Fr. 311, Alex. Ἰσοστ. 1, 7.
βαυκίζω, (βαυκός) to play the prude, Lat. **delicias facere**, A. B. 225:—Med., Alex. Tapan. 4, 9, Hesych.
βαυκισμα, τό, a piece of affection, A. B. l. c., Hesych.; and **βαυκισμός**, ὁ, a kind of etiquette-dance, Poll. 4, 100, Hesych.
βαυκο-πανορύγος, ὁ, a paltry braggart, Arist. Eth. N. 4, 7, 15.
βαυκός, ἡ, ὄν, prudish, affected, like **τρυφερός**, Araros Καμτ. 2.
βαῦνος or **βαυνός**, ὁ, (αῦω) a furnace, forge, A. B. 654, Poll. 10, 100; in Hesych. also **βαύνη**, ἡ.
βαῦστικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to bark, Schol. Opp. H. 1, 721.
βαῦσειον, τό, a dyer's house, Strabo 757.
βαῦφεις, ἔως, ὁ, (βάπτω) a dyer, Plat. Rep. 429 D, Diphil. Σεντρ. 1, etc.; the **βαφείς** seem to have been a guild at Thyatira, C. I. 3496-8, cf. Act. Ap. 16, 14, and v. Böckh C. I. 3480.
βαφή, ἡ, (βάπτω) a dipping of red-hot iron in water, the temper produced thereby, τὴν **βαφήν** ἀφίσσιν ὥσπερ σιδήρος, εἰρήνην ἀγνοῦντες Arist. Pol. 7, 14, fin.:—metaph. of wine, Plut. 2, 650 B. II. a dipping in dye, dyeing, Theophr. H. P. 4, 6, 5: also dye, Aesch. Pers. 317, Plat., etc.; κρόκον **βαφάς** the saffron-dyed robe, Aesch. Ag. 239; **βαφαὶ ὕδρας** the robe dipped in the hydra's blood, Eur. H. F. 1188; metaph., β. τυραννίδος Plut. 2, 779 C. III. in Aesch. Ag. 612, **χαλκοῦ βαφαί**, is taken by Blouif, and others to mean the art of dyeing or enamelling brass, as a proverb, expression for something unknown or impossible (**βάψις** **χαλκοῦ** καὶ **σιδήρου** is mentioned by Antipho ap. Poll. 7, 169; and **φάρμαξ** **τῶν** **παλαι**

τεχνιτῶν περὶ τὸν χαλκὸν by Plat. 395 B; but, acc. to Herm., χαλκοῦ βαφαί is merely the *imbruing* of a sword in blood, bloodshed (cf. βάπτω I. 1); for (as he remarks) the actual adulteress and intending murderess, would naturally disclaim these precise crimes.

IV. in Soph. Aj. 65 I also, βαφῇ σιδήρος ὡς ἐθελύθην στόμα, the word presents a difficulty, seeing that iron is hardened, not softened, by being dipped in water: perh. it is to be taken here in a general sense,—I became soft and gentle in word, as iron is made ductile and tractable by the art of the metal-worker, cf. Plat. Rep. 411 A; others connect βαφῇ α. ὡς with ἐκατέρωθεν.

Βαφικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fit for dyeing*, βοτάνη Luc. Alex. 12; βίβλοι β. books on dyeing, Synes.: ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of dyeing, Plat. 2, 225 B.

Βάψμος, ὄν, to be dyed, Iamb. V. Pyth. 17.

Βάψις, εὼς, ἡ, a dipping, dyeing, Antipho ap. Poll. 7. 169. II. a dye, Perictyonē ap. Stob. 487. 52.

Βάω, =βαίνω, but only found in compds. ἐκ-, προ-βάω.

Βδάλλω, aor. ἐβδάλα Nic. Al. 262, part. βδάλας Alciphro 3. 16:—to milk cows, πολλὴν βδάλλον milking many kine, rich in kine, Plat. Theaet. 174 D; βδ. τινά Ib.; ὁ βδάλλων the milker, Arist. H. A. 3. 21, 2:—Med. to yield, of the cow, βοῖδα . . . ὡν ἐκαστον βδάλλεται γάλα πολύ Ib.; βόες βδάλλονται ἐκάστη ἀμφορέα Ib.; absol., βδαλλόμεναι being in milk, Ib. 3, 20, 8. II. to suck, Id. G. A. 2. 7, 8.

Βδάλσις, εὼς, ἡ, a milking, Galen.

Βδέλλα, ἡ, (βδάλλω) a leech, Hdt. 2. 68, Theocr. 2. 56. (In the story Hdt. tells of the crocodile, he should have said *flies*, not leeches, v. Bähr I. c.) 2. a lamprey, Strabo 826. II. =βέλλιον, Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri 39.

Βδελλίζω, to bleed with leeches, Galen. II. 317, Antyll. p. 148, in Pass. βδελλίων, τό, a plant, Diosc. I. 80:—a fragrant gum which exudes from it, Id.; v. Plin. N. H. 12. 9.

Βδελλο-λάρυγξ [ᾱ], υγγος, ὅ, leech-throat, name for a greedy parasite, Cratin. Διονυσ. 4.

Βδελνυμα, τό, an abomination, i.e. an idol or an offering to idols, LXX (Dan. 9. 27, 1 Macc. 1. 54), cf. Ev. Matth. 24. 15:—βδελνυμός, ὅ, in Hesych.

Βδελνυμία, ἡ, nausea, sickness, disgust, Cratin. Ὁρ. 6, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 13. 2. filth, nastiness, Hipp. 883 D.

Βδελνύζομαι, Dep. =βδελύσσομαι, Byz.

Βδελυκτός, α, ὄν, to be abominated, Manass. Chron. 558.

Βδελυκτός, ἡ, ὄν, disgusting, abominable, Ep. Tit. 1. 16, Philo 2. 261:—in Byz. also, —κτός, α, ὄν.

Βδελύκ-τροπος, ὄν, =foreg., Aesch. Eum. 52: v. Lob. Phryn. 671.

Βδελυρεύομαι, Dep. to behave in a beastly manner, fut. in Dem. 214. 24.

Βδελυρία, ἡ, beastly conduct, want of shame and decency, brutal passions, Andoc. 16. 13, Isae. 73. 38, Aeschin. 15. 17. 2. disgust, nausea, Hipp. 546. 47.

Βδελυρός, ἄ, ὄν, disgusting, loathsome, shameless, Ar. Ran. 465, al., and Oratt.; Sup. —ώτατος, Dem. 405. 12, 27: v. omnino Theophr. Char. 12. Adv. —ρως, Philo I. 209.

Βδελυρότης, ἡ, =βδελυρία, Manass. Chron. 4662, 5091.

Βδελύσσομαι, Att. —ττομαι: fut. —ύσομαι Hipp. 606. 49., 607. 33: aor. ἐβδελύχθην Ar. Vesp. 792, Plut. Alex. 57, etc.; later ἐβδελυάμην LXX, Joseph.: Dep.: (βδέω). To feel a loathing for food, Hipp. II. c.: to be sick, Ar. Vesp. 792. 2. c. acc. feel a loathing at, to loath, Id. Ach. 556, etc.

II. later, in Act. with a causal sense, to cause to stink, make loathsome or abominable, fut. —ύσω, aor. ἐβδελύξα, LXX:—Med. and Pass. to be loathsome, fut. —ύσομαι and —υχθήσομαι, aor. ἐβδελυάμην and —ύθημι, pf. βδέλυγμα, lb.; οἱ ἐβδελυμένοι the abominable (in ref. to the use of βδέλυγμα as an idol) Apoc. 21. 8:—this pf. in causal sense, LXX (Prov. 28. 9).

Βδελυχρός, ἄ, ὄν, Dor. for βδελυρός, Epich. 34 Ahr.

Βδέννυμαι, =βδέω, Suid.

Βδέσμα, τό, (βδέω) a stench, Lat. visium, Gloss.

Βδέω, (βδέω) comic parody on Ζεύς, ᾧ βδέω δέσποτα Com. Anon. 338 b.

Βδέω, poet. aor. βδέσα Anth. P. II. 242:—to break wind, Ar. Pl. 693, Pax 151, etc.; c. acc. cogn., οὐ λιβανωτὸν βδέω Id. Pl. 705:—so in Med. or Pass., Id. Eq. 900. 2. generally, to stink, of a plant, Galen., Aët. (Hence βδύλλω, βδέννυμαι, βδελυρός, βδελύσσομαι, βδύλος; cf. Lat. visire, visium.)

Βδύλλω, ὅ, (βδέω) stench, stink, Com. Anon. 65.

Βδύλλω (βδέω), Lat. oppedere, to insult grossly, τινά Ar. Lys. 354. 2. to be afraid of, Id. Eq. 224; cf. Luc. Lexiph. 10.

Βεβαί-πιστος, ὄν, firm in faith, Eccl.

Βεβαίος, ὄς, ὄν, also α, ἄν, v. infr.: (βαίνω):—firm, steady, κρυσταλλός Thuc. 3. 23; ὄχημα Plat. Phaedo 85 D: steady, steadfast, durable, ὁμίλια . . . πιστὰ καὶ βεβαίος Soph. Ph. 71; ἀρετῆς βεβαίαι . . . αἱ κτήσεις μόναι Id. Fr. 202; ψήφους βεβαία Eur. El. 1263; τὴν χάριν βεβαίον ἔχειν (v. I. —αίαν, but Thuc. prefers ὄς, ὄν), Thuc. I. 32; οὐδέπω βεβαίος ἦν ἡ σωτηρία Andoc. 8. 9; εἰρήνην βεβαίαν ἀγαγεῖν Isocr. 76 E; φιλία βεβαίος Plat. Symp. 183 C; βεβαίον τε καὶ καθαρὰς ἡδονὰς Id. Rep. 586 A; πιστεῖς βεβαίαι καὶ ἀληθεῖς Id. Tim. 37 B, etc.:—sure, certain, τέκμαρ Aesch. Pr. 456; ἄκος Id. Eum. 506; β. τοξεύματα (cf. Virg. certa sagitta), Soph. Ant. 1086; βεβαίωτος κίνδυνος a surer game, Thuc. 3. 39: Sup. —ύτατος, Id. I. 124. 2. of persons, etc., steadfast, steady, sure, constant, φίλος Aesch. Pr. 297, cf. Thuc. 5. 43; and often in Att.: c. inf., βεβαίωτον μηδὲν νεωτερίειν more certain to make no change, Thuc. 3. 11; βεβαίος ἦν he was sure to . . . Dion. II. 3. 35. 3. τὸ βεβαίον certainty, Hdt. 7. 50: τὸ β. τῆς διανοίας firmness, resolution, Thuc. 2. 89, cf. Plat. Philib. 59 C, etc. II. Adv. —ως, Aesch. Ag. 15; β. κληρῶν Thuc. 2. 17; β. οἰκίσθαι Id. 1. 27; ἔχειν Dem. 99. 29: Comp. —ύτερον, Thuc. 1. 8; —οτέρως, Isocr. 171 C: Sup. —ύτατα, Thuc. 6. 91.

Βεβαίότης, ἡ, firmness, steadfastness, stability, τῆς οὐσίας Plat. Crat. 386 A; μετὰ βεβαίότητος in a steady, settled manner, Id. Rep. 503 C, cf. Legg. 735 A, 790 B. 2. assurance, certainty, Id. Phaedr. 277 D: security, safety, βεβαίωτης ἐνεκα Thuc. 4. 66.

Βεβαίω-τροπος, ὄν, firm, resolute, Damasc. ap. Phot. p. 336.

Βεβαίω, fut. ὥσω, to make firm, confirm, establish, secure, warrant, make good, Plat. Crito 53 B, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 2, etc.; ἐργῶ βεβαίωμενα opp. to ἀκοῇ λεγόμενα, Thuc. I. 23; β. λόγον to make good one's word, Lys. 161. 1; β. τὴν πράξιν Xen. An. 7. 6, 17:—β. τινί τι to secure one the possession of a thing, οὐδ' ἦν αὐτοῖς βεβαίωμεν [τὴν ἐλευθερίαν] Thuc. I. 122, cf. Lys. 105. 38:—Med. to establish for oneself, to confirm, secure, σφᾶς αὐτοῖς Thuc. I. 33; τὴν ἀρχὴν, τὴν φιλίαν τινός Id. 6. 10, 78; β. τινος to confirm them in one's interest, Ib. 34. 2. in Med. also to secure one's ground in argument, Plat. Theaet. 169 E: to affirm stoutly, asseverate, maintain, make good, Id. Gorg. 489 A, Prot. 348 D, Dinarch. 95. 22. 3. to guarantee the validity of a purchase, β. τινὶ τὸ βαλανεῖον Isae. 53. 11, cf. Dem. 969. fin.:—hence βεβαίωσέως δική, at Athens, an action of warranty of title to property sold by the defendant to the plaintiff, Poll. 8. 34, cf. Att. Proc. pp. 525–528; v. βεβαίωτης. 4. Pass. to be informed of, Lat. certior fieri, Anna Comm. II. intr. to determine, shew itself positively, τοῖσιν ἐνδοιαστῶς ἔχουσι . . . ἐβεβαίωσε [ἡ νόσος] Hipp. Epid. I. 939.

Βεβαίωμα, τό, a confirmation, proof, Joseph. A. J. 2. 12, 4, cf. 17. 1, 1.

Βεβαίωσις, εὼς, ἡ, confirmation, β. γνώμης Thuc. I. 140, cf. 4. 87, Aeschin. 89. 17; εἰς β. for a certainty, LXX (Lev. 25. 23). 2. for the legal sense, v. βεβαίω I. 3.

Βεβαιωσύνη, ἡ, =βεβαίωτης, Ignat.

Βεβαιωτέον, verb. Adj. one must confirm, ὅρκον Philo 2. 272.

Βεβαιωτής, ὅς, ὄν, one who gives assurance of a thing, Dion. H. 1. 1242. 2. in legal sense, one who makes good, a surety, Lat. fidejussor, Polyb. 2. 40, 2, C. I. 2693 e; B. τῆς ἀντὶς 2694 a:—so βεβαιωτήρ, ἡρος, ὅ, Delph. Inscr. in C. I. 1699, 1702, al.

Βεβαιωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, confirmatory, Epict. Enchir. 52. Adv. —κώς, Eus.

Βεβάμεν, v. sub βαίνω.

Βεβάρηως, v. sub βαρέω.

Βεβάσαν, v. sub βαίνω.

Βεβασσάνοις, Adv. pf. pass. with severe scrutiny, Poll. 6. 150, Orig.

Βεβήλος, ὄν, (βαίνω, βήλος) allowable to be trodden, permitted to human use, Lat. profanus, opp. to ἱερός, as βάσιμος to ἄνθρωπος; καὶ πᾶς β. ἄλλος ἂν βύνοιτο με; Aesch. Supp. 509; ἡ πρὸς βεβήλοισι ἡ πρὸς ἁλ-σασιν ὁδὸν either on profane ground or . . . Soph. O. C. 10; ἐς τε τόβατα καὶ πρὸς βεβήλα (vulg. τὰ βατὰ) Id. Fr. 109; καὶ βεβήλα καὶ κεκρυμμένα λόγια public or current, opp. to secret, Eur. Heracl. 404; ἐν βεβήλῳ Thuc. 4. 97; βεβήλα permitted meals, Ath. 65 F.

II. of persons, unhallowed, =ἀμύητος, Lat. profanus (so, odi profanum vulgus; procul este, profani), Soph. Fr. 154: impure, Eur. 650, Plat. Symp. 218 B:—also c. gen. uninitiated, β. τελεστής Anth. P. 9. 298:—Adv. —λως, Philo 1. 523.—Cf. Ruhnke. Tim.

Βεβηλώω, to profane, τὸ ἀββάτον LXX (Ex. 31. 14), Ev. Matth. 12. 5. 2. to pollute, defile, τινά LXX (Lev. 21. 9), Heliod. 2. 25.

Βεβήλωσις, εὼς, ἡ, a profanation, LXX (Lev. 21. 4), Philo 1. 523.

Βεβιασμένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. of necessity, Diod. 3. 25.

Βεβολήατο, βεβολήμένος, v. sub βάλλω.

Βεβουλευμένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. of βουλεύομαι, advisedly, designedly, Lat. ex consulto, Dem. 527. 21.

Βεβρός, ἄ, ὄν, stink, δεσπότης βεβροῦ at the end of a choliambic line, Hippon. in An. Ox. 3. p. 310: Hesych. writes βεμβρός.

Βεβρύχε, v. sub βρύχω.

Βεβρώθις, v. sub βιβρώσκω.

Βεβώς, βεβώσα, v. sub βαίνω.

Βέδω, τό, =ἄρη, Philyll. Incert. 1: also =ῥῶα, Orph. Fr. 19. 9: v. Clem. Al. 673.

Βέη, v. sub βέομαι.

Βέθρον, τό, contr. from βέρεθρον, Euphor. Fr. 136, ubi v. Meineke.

Βεϊκούλον, τό, the Lat. vehiculum, C. I. 2509. 12.

Βέκομαι, βέω, v. sub βέομαι.

Βεκκε-σέληνος, ὄν, =ἀρχαῖος, superannuated, dating, like κρινικός, κρόνιος, Ar. Nub. 398, cf. Plut. 2. 881 A. (Ar. seems to have coined the word, with an allusion to the story about Βέκος in Hdt. 2. 2, and to the Arcadian claim of being προσέληνος.)

Βέκος, τό, bread: Hippon. 57 has Κυπρίων βέκος, whence some think the word Cyprian; but Hdt. 2. 2 says it is Phrygian: v. Höck's Kreta, 1. 116.—The best Edd. of Hdt. have βέκος, others Βεκκος or Βέκκος (cf. Βεκκεσέληνος); gen. βέκου, Aristid. 2. 3.

Βελεφ-φόρος, ὄν, bearing darts, Anth. P. 14. 111.

Βέλεκα, τά, a kind of pulse, Ar. Fr. 595; βέλεκος, ὅ, Suid., al.

Βέλεμον, τό, poet. for βέλος, a dart, javelin, Il. only in pl., as πικρὰ βέλ. 2. 206; in sing., Aesch. Ag. 1496, 1520; poet. of hail-stones, Orph. Lith. 591.

Βελένιον, τό, a plant, said to be poisonous in Persia, but harmless if transplanted into Egypt or Palestine, Arist. Plant. 1. 7, 2.

Βελεσι-χάρης, ἔς, joying in darts, of Apollo, Anth. P. 9. 525. 3.

Βελικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to darts, Athenio de Mach. 3.

Βελίτης κάλαμος, ὅ, a reed for making arrows, Geop. 2. 6, 23. [7]

Βελο-θήκη, ἡ, a quiver, Liban. 4. 1070.

Βελο-μαντία, ἡ, a divination by drawing arrows out of the quiver, like ραβδωμαντία, Hieronym. ad Ezech. 21.

Βελόνη, ἡ, (βέλος) any sharp point, a needle, Batr. 130, Eupol. Ταξ. 11, Arist. Cael. 4. 6, 1; βελόνας διείρειν Aeschin. 77. 28. II. a

sharp-nosed kind of fish, *gar-fish*, elsewhere βαφίς, Archipp. Ἰχθ. 5, Arist. H. A. 5, 11, 2, 6, 13, 9, 9, 2, 1.

βελονίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of foreg., a little needle, Hermipp. Μοῖρ. 8; (also βελόνιον, τό, Eust. Opusc. 305, 67).

II. a little fish, Schol. Opp. βελονοειδής, ἑς, needle-shaped, pointed, Galen.

βελονο-ποικίλης, ου, ὁ, an embroiderer, Lat. phrygio, Hesych.

βελονο-πώλης, ου, ὁ, a needle-seller, Ar. Pl. 175: fem. -πώλης, ἴδος, Poll. 7, 197.

βελο-πούα, ἡ, the making of arrows, Hero Belop. p. 121, Poll. 7, 156: also βελο-ποιική (sub. τέχνη), ἡ, Hero p. 122.

βελο-ποιός, ὄν, making arrows, Philo in Math. Vett. 58, Poll. 7, 156.

βέλος, εος, τό, (βάλλω) a missile, esp. an arrow, dart, bolt, often in Hom.; of the piece of rock hurled by the Cyclops, πόντονδε βάλων βέλος Od. 9, 495; of the ox's leg thrown by one of the suitors at Ulysses, 20, 305, cf. 17, 464; (for Il. 8, 513, v. πέσσω sub fin.); ὑπὲρ βελέων out of the reach of darts, out of shot, Il. 4, 465; ἐκ βελέων 11, 163; so ἐξω βελέων Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 69, etc.; ἐξω βέλους Arr. An. 2, 27, 1; opp. to ἐντὸς βέλους, Diod. 20, 6, Arr. An. 1, 2, 5; εἰσω β. Id. 1, 6, 8; — β. ἰδόνειν, ἰάπτειν, σκῆπτειν, etc., v. sub vocc. 2. like ἔγχος, used of any weapon, as a sword, Ar. Ach. 345, cf. Soph. Aj. 658; an axe, Eur. El. 1159:—even the sting of a scorpion, Aesch. Fr. 165, cf. Supp. 556.

3. the ἀγανά βέλεα of Apollo and Artemis in Hom., always denote the sudden, easy death of men and women respectively; but in Il. 11, 269, the βέλος δέου of Eileithyia is the pain of childbirth; cf. Theocr. 27, 28.

4. after Hom. of anything swift-darting, Διὸς βέλη the bolts of Zeus, lightnings, Pind. N. 10, 15, cf. Hdt. 4, 79, etc.; Ζηνὸς ἀγρόντων β. Aesch. Tr. 371; πύρρουν β. Ib. 917; βέλει πυρρῶν δάλην, of a storm, Ib. 371; βέλη πάγων the piercing frosts, Soph. Ant. 358:—metaph., ὁμάρταν βέλος the glance of the eye, Aesch. Ag. 742; φιλοκτον βέλος a piteous glance, Ib. 240; ἱμέρον βέλος the shaft of love, Id. Fr. 649; θυμοῦ βέλη Soph. O. T. 893; of arguments, πᾶν τεύχευται βέλος Aesch. Eum. 679, cf. Plat. Phil. 23 B; also of mental pangs, anguish or fear, ἄλγαστον β. Pind. N. 1, 71; ὁ φθόνος αὐτὸς ἐαυτὸν εἰς βελέεσσι δαμάει C. I. 1935.

βελό-στάσις, εως, ἡ, a range of warlike engines, a battery or position for engines of war, Polyb. 9, 41, 8, Diod. 20, 85:—also βελοστασία, ἡ, Athenio de Mach. p. 6.

βελο-σφενδόνη, ἡ, a dart wrapped with pitch and tow, and thrown while on fire from an engine, Plut. Sull. 18; Lat. falarica, Liv. 21, S.

βελουακός, ὄν, (ἐλκω) drawing out a dart from a wound:—hence the Verb βελουακέω, to draw out arrows, αὐτὸς ἐαυτὸν βελουακέει extracts the weapon (i. e. hook) from itself, Plut. 2, 977 A; Subst. βελουακία, ἡ, a drawing out of darts, Eust. 464, 41; Adj. βελουακικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for βελουακία, Paul. Aeg. 6, 88.

βέλτερος, α, ὄν, = βελτίων, poet. Comp. of ἀγαθός, better, more excellent, used by Hom. only in neut., βέλτερον [ἔστι] it is better, c. inf. 11, 15, 511, 21, 485; c. dat. pers. et inf., Od. 17, 18; βέλτερον εἰ. 6, 282; also in Theogn. 91, Aesch. Theb. 337, etc.:—Hence a rare Sup. βέλτατος, ὁ, ὄν, in Aesch. Eum. 487, Supp. 1055.

βελτίων, to improve, cited from Philo:—mostly in Pass., Arist. Plant. 1, 7, 3, Plut. 2, 85 C (ubi v. Wytt.).

βέλτιστος, ὁ, ὄν, Dor. βέλτ-, Sup. of ἀγαθός, Ar. Eq. 765, Plat., etc.; β. γενεήσθαι περί τινα to have done him excellent service, Ar. Eq. 765:—ὦ βέλτιστε or βέλτιστε, a common mode of address, my dear friend, Ar. Pl. 1172, Antiph. Incert. 42, Plat., etc.; ὦ βέλτιστε σύ Eubul. Σφυγγ. 3; ὦ β. ἀνδρῶν Plat. Gorg. 515 A, etc.; βέλτισθ' ὅσος Theocr. 5, 76:—ὕπερ τὸ βέλτιστον Aesch. Ag. 378:—οἱ βέλτιστοι or τὸ βέλτιστον the aristocracy, Lat. optimates, (like οἱ ἀγαθοί, etc.), Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 6, Cyr. S. 1, 16, Rep. Ath. 1, 5, etc.:—τὸ βέλτιστον, in philols., the absolute best, Plat. Phaedo 99 A, B, etc.

βελτίων, ὄν, gen. onos, Comp. of ἀγαθός, never in Hom. (for in Od. 17, 18, βέλτερον is now received); βελτίων [ἔστι] it is fitting, convenient, Arist. Pol. 2, 6, 1; μανθάνειν βελτίονα Soph. Fr. 779, 5; ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον χαρῆναι to improve, advance, Thuc. 7, 50; so, ἐπὶ τὸ β. ἐλθεῖν Dinarch. 9S, 25; ἀγειν Id. 94, 2; τὰ βελτία προσδοκᾶν ἀπὸ Ἀπολλοῦ. Παῖδ. 1. [ἔ] Att., but βέλτιον Minnerv. 2, 10.]

βελτίωσις, εως, ἡ, (βελτίω) improvement, Sext. Emp. M. 7, 23.

βελτιώτης, ου, ὁ, = ὁ βελτίων, dub. in Telesilla Fr. 7. II. one who amends, an improver, Epiph.

βελτιωτικός, ὁ, ὄν, amending, bettering, β. ψυχῆς Clem. Al. 700.

βερβικιάω, (βέρβις) to spin like a top, Ar. Av. 1465.

βερβικίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, (βέρβις) to set a spinning, Ar. Vesp. 1517.

βερβικώης, ἑς, (εἶδος) like a top, Ath. 496 A.

βέρβις, ἴκος, ἡ, Lat. turbo, a top spun by whipping (also ῥύμβος, στρόμβος), Ar. Av. 1461, Call. Ep. 1, 9. II. a whirlpool, Opp. H. 5, 222.

III. a buzzing insect, Nic. Al. 183.

βερβράς, ἴδος, ἡ, v. sub μεμβράς.

βεμβρ-αφύη, ἡ, a dish of μεμβράδες and ἀφύαι, Aristom. Ἡλ. 1.

βεμβρός, v. sub βερβρός.

Βενδῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, acc. Βενδῖν, (not Βένδης, ἴδος, Arcad. p. 36, Göttl. Theodor. p. 243):—the Thracian Artemis, worshipped under this name in the Piræus at Athens, Ruhnke. Tim., cf. Herm. praef. Eur. I. T. xxxii.

Hence Βενδίδειον, τό, the temple of Bendis, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 11:—Βενδῖ-δεια, ὡν, τά, her festival, v. Interpp. ad Plat. Rep. 354 B.

βενετάνος, ὁ, a favorer of the blues, Marc. Ant. 1, 5; cf. C. I. 6354.

βενερίζω, to favor the blue faction, Byz.

βενετός, ὄν, = καλλάινος, blue, Jo. Lyd. p. 43, 12 (Bonn): in pl., οἱ βενετοὶ the blue faction in the Circus at Byzantium, Jo. Lyd. 43, 10, sq., Procop. 1, 119, 14: Βενέτειος, ὄν, as Adj., Id. 1, 128, 2.

βένθος, εος, τό, poet. for βάθος, as πένθος for πάθος, the depth of

the sea, κατὰ βένθος ἄλως Il. 18, 38, 49; ἄλως βένθοσδε Od. 4, 780., 8, 51:—in pl., ὅστε θαλάσσης πάσης βένθεα αἶδεν 1, 53; ἐν βένθεσιν ἄλως Il. 1, 358; βένθεσι λίμνης Id. 13, 21, 32:—also, βαθεῖς βένθεσιν ὕλην Od. 17, 316:—metaph., βένθει σὺν κραδίῳ Anth. P. 5, 274:—Used also by Pind., and once or twice in lyr. passages of Trag., Eur. Fr., cf. Ar. Ran. 666.

βέντιστος, α, ὄν, Dor. for βέλτιστος, q. v.

βέξιλλον, τό, the Lat. vexillum, Just. M.

βέωμαι and βείωμαι, Homeric fut. with no pres. in use, I shall live, οὔτι Διὸς βέωμαι φρεσὶν Il. 15, 194; οὐδ' αὐτὸς ἠδρὸν βέη 16, 852, cf. 24, 131; ἐγὼ δειλὴ τέ νυ βείωμαι 22, 431. (Curt. regards it as belonging to the Root βίος, βίωω.)

βερβεία, a corrupt word, v. Meineke Com. Fr. 3, 557.

βέρβερι, εος, τό, mother-of-pearl, foreign word, Androsth. ap. Ath. 93 B.

βερβερίζω, = βατταρίζω, in late Greek, E. M. 191, 35.

βερβέριον, τό, a shabby garment, Anacl. 19, ubi v. Bgk.

βέρεθρον, Ion. for βάρεθρον.

Βερέκυντες, οἱ, a Phrygian people, Strabo 469, 580:—Aesch. Fr. 146 has an acc., χώραν Βερέκυντα:—Adj. Βερεκύντες, α, ὄν, Phrygian, devoted to Cybele, Call. Dian. 246.

βερεκυντίας, ὁ, = ἀπηλιώτης, Theophr. de Ventis 62.

Βερενίκη, ἡ, Macedon. form for Φερενίκη, freq. pr. n. in the time of the Ptolemies:—in N. T. also Βερινίκη.

βερέσχεθος, ὁ, a dooby, Ar. Eq. 635, —prob. coined by him.

βέρηδος, ὁ, = ὁ δημόσιος ἵππος, the Lat. veredus, Procop. 1, 241, 11.

βερίκοκκον, τό, the Apricot, Geop. 10, 73, 2 and βερικόκκον Id. 3, 1, 4.

βέρνα, ὁ, the Lat. vernā, C. I. 3095.

βέρρης, ὁ, = δραπέτης, a fugitive; and βερρεῦω, = δραπετεύω, Hesych.

βετέρανός, βέτρανος, ὁ, the Lat. veteranus, C. I. 6557, 3112.

βεῦθος, εος, τό, a woman's dress, Sappho (Fr. 101) ap. Poll. 7, 49: also βείδος, Call. Fr. 155.

βέφυρα, Boeot. for γέφυρα, Strattis Φοιν. 3, 5.

βῆ βῆ, baa, the cry of sheep, βῆ βῆ λέγων βαδίζει Cratin. Διων. 5, cf. Ar. Fr. 562, Varro R. R. 2, 1.

βῆγμα, τό, (βήσσω) expectoration, phlegm, Hipp. 475, 40.

βῆλά, ὡν, τά, = πέδιλα, Panyas, ap. Schol. Il. 1, 591.

βῆλον, τό, the Lat. velum, C. I. 2758 B, 4283, 16.

βῆλός, Dor. βῆλός (which form is also constantly used in Att., A. B. 224), ὁ, (✓BA, Baiva):—the threshold, Lat. limen, Il. 1, 591, Aesch. Cho. 571.

βῆμα, τό, (βαῖνω) a step, pace, stride, h. Hom. Merc. 222, 345.

Pind. P. 3, 75, Aesch. Cho. 799; σπονδῶν . . βημάτων πορεύεται Eur. Andr. 880; βῆμα διαβεβηκὼς τοσύνδε Ar. Eq. 76; in Soph. El. 164 it takes a sort of causal sense, Διὸς εὐφρονη βῆματι μολεῖν to journey under the kindly guidance of Zeus, like πομπὴ Διὸς.

2. a pace, as a measure of length, = 10 παλαιαταί, about 2½ feet, Hero in Anal. Benedict. p. 309.

II. = βάθρον, a step, seat, Soph. O. C. 193:—a raised place or tribune to speak from in a public assembly, etc., Lat. rostra, suggestus, Thuc. 2, 34; esp. in the Pnyx at Athens, Antipho 146, 7, Dem. 53, 8, etc. In the law-courts were two βήματα, one for the accuser, one for the defendant, Id. 1176, 2, Aeschin. 83, 32, cf. Ar. Pl. 382. 2. = θυμέλη, Poll. 4, 123; β. θεήτρου Epigr. Gr. 820.

βηματίω, to measure by paces, Polyb. 3, 39, 8; βηματίζεσθαι αἰθέρα ὁμασι Dionys. Eleg. 3.

II. generally, to step, walk, Eust. Opusc. 27, 40; v. Sturz Dial. Mac. p. 37 sq.

βηματιστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who measures by paces, Ath. 442 C.

βῆμαι, v. sub βαῖνω.

βῆξ, βηχός, (βήσσω) a cough, gender uncertain in Hipp. Progn. 41, Aph. 1247; masc. in Thuc. 2, 49; fem. in Phryn. Com. Incert. 6, Arist. de An. 2, 8, 11, Theophr. H. P. 3, 18, 3.

βήρυλλος, ἡ, a jewel of sea-green colour, beryl, Dion. P. 1012, Tryph.

70; Ἰνδὴ β. Anth. P. 9, 544; β. λίθος Luc. V. H. 2, 11:—Dim. βήρυλλιον, τό, Epiphani: βήρυλλικός, ὁ, Lxx; βηρυλλιο-λίθος, ὁ, Ib.

βῆσαλον (or βῆσος-), τό, a brick, Byz.: Adj. βησαλωτός, ὡν, Ib.

βῆστρο, v. sub βαῖνω.

βῆσσα, Dor. βάσσα, ἡ, poet. noun, a wooded comb, glen, in Hom. mostly οὐρεὶς ἐν βήσση in the mountain glens, Il. 3, 34, etc.; ἐν καλῇ βήσση 18, 588; ἐς βῆσσαν Od. 19, 435; κοιλὴ δ' ὑποδεδρόμε βήσση, τρηχέα h. Hom. Ap. 284; in pl. for sing., ἐν βήσσησι Od. 10, 210; used also by Pind., and twice by Soph. (lyr. passages), O. C. 673, Aj. 108.

II. a drinking-cup (among the Alexandrians), broader below and narrower above, Ath. 784 B. (Prob., like βυσσός, from the same Root as βαθύς; see the Skt. words cited under βαθύς.)

βηστήεις, εσσα, εν, of or like a glen, woody, ἀγκυα, δρυμά Hes. Op. 387, 528.

βῆσσω, Att. —τω: fut. βήξω Hipp. 607, 46: aor. ἔβηξα Hdt. 6, 107, Hipp. —onomatop. word, to cough, Hipp. Progn. 39, etc., Ar. Eccl. 56, etc.:—Med. in act. sense, Hipp. 479, 33; cf. ἀποβήσσω.

βητ-αμρός, ὁ, (βαῖνω) a measured step, Ar. Rh. 1, 135.

βητάρμων, ονος, ὁ, a dancer, Od. 8, 250, 383, in pl.: later, as Adj., ὀρχηθμός β. Manetho 2, 335, etc.

βηχία, ἡ (or βηχίας, ὁ), (βήξ) hoarseness, Nicom. Geras. p. 20.

βηχικός, ὁ, ὄν, suffering from cough, Hipp. 1236, 4.

βῆχον, τό, colt's-foot, Lat. tussilago, used to allay cough, Hipp. de Art. 816, Diosc. 3, 126.

II. a slight cough, Diosc. Euph. 2, 31.

βηχ-ώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) coughing, Hipp. Epid. 1, 941.

2. like a cough, κατάρροι Id. Aph. 1248.

βία, Ion. βίη, ἡ: Ep. dat. βήφι, Od. 6, 4:—bodily strength, force, power, might, Hom., etc.; often, like ἴς, periph. of strong men, βίη Ἥρα-κλείῃ Il. 2, 658, where the part. masc. πέρας follows, cf. Il. 690; βίη Ἑκτοκλήῃ, Ἰφικλήῃ, etc.; βίη Διομήδεος ε. 781; in Hes. Th. 332,

is. . βίης Ἡρακλείης; so in Trag., Τυδῆος βία, Πολυνείκους β. Aesch. Theb. 571, 577, etc.; φίλτατ' Αἰγύπτου β., as if he had written Αἰγύπτου, Id. Cho. 893; ἥρπεις β. = Κένταυροι, Soph. Tr. 1059.

2. personified, Κράτος βία τε Aesch. Pr. 12. 3. of the mind, οὐκ ἔστι βίη φρεσίν Il. 3. 45. II. force, an act of violence, violent dealing, ὕβρις βίη τε Od. 15. 329; but mostly in pl., as 11. 117., 16. 189; βίαι ἀνέμων Il. 16. 213;—esp. in Att., βία τινός against one's will, in spite of him, Aesch. Theb. 746, Soph. Ant. 791, Thuc. 1. 43, etc.; βίαι φρεσίν Aesch. Theb. 612; β. καρδίας Id. Supp. 798; also βία alone as an Adv., perforce, Od. 15. 231, Hdt. 6. 5, Aesch. Pr. 74, al.; so, πρὸς βίαν τινός Id. Eum. 5; and πρὸς βίαν alone, Id. Pr. 208, Soph. O. T. 805, Ar. Vesp. 443, etc.; opp. to ἐκόντων Plat. Phaedr. 236 D; ἐκ βίας Soph. Ph. 563, 945, 985; ὑπὸ βίης Hdt. 6. 107;—of the special, though friendly interference of Zeus, εὐμενεί βία κτίσας Aesch. Supp. 1068.

βιάζω, later form of βιάω, the Act. only once in Hom., in ἡ μάλα δὲ με βιάζετο Od. 12. 297; ἐβίασε τὴν γυναικά μου Alcaec. Com. Incert. 3; absol., ἐβίαζαν if they used force, Hipp. 1016 H;—Pass., fut. βιασθήσομαι Paus. 6. 5. 9 (v. βιάω 1); aor. ἐβίασθην, pf. βεβίασμαι (v. infir.);—to be hard pressed or over-powered, βελέσσαι βιάζεται Il. 11. 589; βιάζετο γὰρ βελ. 15. 727; βιασθέντες λύα Pind. N. 9. 34; νόσφ' Ar. Fr. 91; to be forced or constrained to do, c. inf., Id. Thesm. 890; absol., βιάζομαι τάδε I suffer violence herein, Soph. Ant. 66, cf. 1073; βιασθεῖς Id. El. 575; τιεῖ ἐβιάσθη Thuc. 4. 44, cf. 1. 2., 4. 10; βιασθεῖς ἄκων Dem. 69. 14; ἵνα ἡ συγχωρήσων . . ἡ βιασθῶν Id. 286. 26; βιαζόμενος ὑπὸ τινος ἐξήμαρτεν Antipho 128. 32; βεβιασμένοι forcibly made slaves, Xen. Hier. 2, 12, cf. Hell. 5. 2, 23; τὸ βιασθῆναι those who are forced, Arist. Pol. 1. 6, 2;—of things, τούνεδος ὀργῇ βιασθέν forced from one by anger, Soph. O. T. 524; τὸ βεβιασμένον that which is forced upon one, Arist. Metaph. 12. 7, 24; βεβ. σχήματα forced figures of speech, Dion. H. de Thuc. Hist. 33.

II. more commonly as Dep. βιάζομαι, with aor. med. ἐβίασθην, and sometimes pf. βεβίασμαι (Dem. 405. 21, Dio C. 46. 45);—to overpower by force, press hard, ἡ μάλα δὲ σε βιάζεται ὡκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς Il. 22. 229; so in Od. 10. 410, Pind., and Att. (cf. ἀγέλαστος); βιάζεσθαι νόμους to do them violence, Thuc. 8. 53; βιασμένοι πάντα having broken through all bonds, Lys. 107. 44;—β. γυναικα to force her, Al. Pl. 1092; opp. to πείθεω, Lys. 94. 41;—β. αὐτὸν to lay violent hands on oneself, Plat. Phaedo 61 C, D;—β. τινα, c. inf., to force one to do, Xen. An. 1. 3, 1, Arist. Fr. 40; and with the inf. omitted, β. τὰ σφάγια to force the victims [to be favourable], Hdt. 9. 41; β. ἄσπρα Theocr. 22. 9, cf. Heind. Plat. Soph. 246 B;—c. dupl. acc., αὐτὸ πάλιν σε μὴ β. τὴν δὲ Aesch. Theb. 1042. 2. c. acc. rei, to carry by force, βιάζεσθαι τὸν ἐκπλοῦν to force the entrance, Thuc. 7. 72; τὴν ἀπόβαν Id. 4. 11; cf. Andoc. 31. 21, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 12.

3. absol. to act with violence, use force, struggle, Aesch. Pr. 1010, Ag. 1509, Soph., etc.; opp. to δικάζομαι, Thuc. 1. 77; β. διὰ φυλάκων to force one's way, Id. 7. 83; β. ἐς τὸ ξέω, β. εἴσω lb. 69, Xen. Cyr. 3. 69; δρόμῳ β. Thuc. 1. 63; also c. inf., β. πρὸς τὸν ἄλφον ἐλθεῖν Id. 7. 79; βιαζόμενοι βλάπτειν using every effort to hurt me, Lys. 115. 29;—esp. in part. with another Verb, ἵνα βιασμένοι ἐκπλεύσονται may sail out by forcing their way, Thuc. 7. 67; συνεξέρχονται βιασμένοι Xen. An. 7. 8, 11;—ἐπὶ μάλλον ἐτι β. (of a famine), to grow worse and worse, Hdt. 1. 94.

4. to contend or argue vehemently, c. inf., Plat. Soph. 241 D, 246 B: absol. to persist in assertion, Dem. 580. 16.

βαιοθνήσασθαι, ἡ, violent death, cited from Paul. Alex.

βαιοθνήσκειν, to die a violent death, Pseudo-Plat. 2. 1152 B.

βαιοθνήσκειν, on, dying a violent death, A. B. 1354, Lob. Phryn. 642 sq.; late word, often corrupted into βιοθνήσκειν or βιοθνήσκειν, v. Ducange.

βαιο-κλώψ, ὥπος, ὁ, (κλέπτω) stealing forcibly, Lyc. 548.

βαιο-μάχας, α, ὁ, fighting violently, Anth. P. 6. 129 (where Cod. Pal. -μάχος).

βαιομάχῳ, to fight with open force, Polyb. 1. 27, 12.

βίαιος, α, on, also os, on Plat. Rep. 399 A: (βία);—forcible, violent,—the Adj. once in Hom., ἔρδειν ἔργα βία Od. 2. 236; but the Adv. twice, by force, perforce, κατέδουσι βίαιως οἶκον Ὀδυσσεύς 2. 237; γυναιξὶ παρεννέειν βίαιως 2. 27;—then in all writers, Theogn. 1343; χρόνος καταφύγει καὶ τὰ βιασθέντα Simon. 90; β. θάνατος a violent death, Hdt. 7. 170, Plat., etc.; β. νόσος Soph. Ant. 1140; ὁ πόλεμος β. διδάσκαλος is a teacher of violence, Thuc. 3. 82;—δική βίαῖον an action for forcible seizure, τοῖς β. ἐνόχος Lys. 167. 3; συναλλάγματα β. offences against the person, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 2, fin.;—Adv., βίαιως ἀποθανεῖν Antipho 114. 13; but βίαιως σέλμα σεμνὸν ἡμένον in their irresistible might, Aesch. Ag. 183; βίαῖον [ἐγκαλέει] Dem. 976. 7; τὰ περὶ τῶν βίαῖον Id. 976. 10; χαλεπῶς καὶ βίαιως by struggling and forcing their way, Thuc. 3. 23; so also neut. pl. βίαῖα, Aesch. Supp. 821; and πρὸς τὸ βίαῖον, Id. Ag. 130; ἐκ τοῦ β. Dion. H. 10. 36.

II. pass. forced, constrained, compulsory, elsewhere βεβιασμένος, opp. to ἐκούσιος, Plat. Rep. 603 C, Arist., al.; opp. to φύσει (natural), Plat. Tim. 64 D, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 5, 8; τὸ β. = οὐ ἐξῶθεν ἡ ἀρχὴ μηδὲν ἐμβάλλοντος τοῦ βεβιασμένου lb. 3. 1, 12; ἡ β. τροφή, of the diet of athletes, Id. Pol. 8. 4, 7; so, πόνοι β. lb. 7. 16, 13;—Adv. -ως, = παρὰ φύσιν, Id. Phys. 8. 3, 8, cf. 9. βιασθῆναι, ἡ, violence, Antipho 130. 16, Andoc. 30. 17. βιαρῆς, ἐς, (βίος, ἀρκέω) supplying the necessities of life, Anth. P. 6. 179. βι-αρχος, ὁ, (βίος) a commissary-general, Jo. Lyd. p. 160. 15, Athanas. βιασμός, ὁ, violence, Eupol. Αὐτολ. 26; ῥαφε, Dion. H. 1. 77. βιαστέον, verb. Adj. one must do to violence to, τὴν γὰρ Eur. Rhes. 584. βιαστής, οὗ, ὁ, = βιατής, Ev. Matth. 11. 12. βιαστικός, ὁ, on, forcible, violent, νόμος Plat. Legg. 921 F, Arist. de Motu An. 10. 4, al. Adv. -κῶς, violently, of a forced construction, E. M. s. v. βία. βιαστός, ὁ, on, violent, Liban. 4. 793.

βιατής, οὗ, ὁ, forceful, mighty, strong, often in Pind.; σοφοὶ καὶ χειροὶ βιαταὶ P. 1. 81; β. νόος O. 9. 114; of wine, potent, N. 9. 122.

βιάω, older Ep. form of βιάζω, to constrain, the Act. only occurring in the pf., ἄχος, χρεώ βεβίηκεν Ἀχαιοῦς Il. 10. 145, 172., 16. 22;—Pass. to be forcibly driven, of fire, ἀνέμῳ βιούμενον Hdt. 1. 19; πῦρ βεβιημένον Anth. P. 9. 546; θανάτῳ βιηθείς Hdt. 7. 83, cf. Hipp. 606. 55; fut., οὐ βιήσεται (in pass. sense) will not yield to force, Id. 647. 53; βιάται Plat. Tim. 63 C (but as this form nowhere else occurs in Att. Prose, Veitch suggests that βιάται may be an Att. fut. of βιάζομαι, as βιασθῶμαι from βιάζω); βιασμένη (v. l. βιας-) Mosch. 2. 13.

II. often as Dep. in act. sense, οἱ κείνον βιῶντο Od. 11. 503, cf. 23. 9; ὡς ἐλ ἐβιάτο (opt.) . . Τρῶες should press him hard, Il. 11. 467; βιήσατο κύμ' ἐπὶ χερσὺν it forced me upon . . , Od. 7. 278; ψεύδεσσι βιησάμενος overreaching, Il. 23. 576; τότε νῦν βιήσατο μούθῳ he did us wrong in respect of our wages, 21. 451; τὸ δοκεῖν καὶ τὰν ἀλάθειαν βιάται Simon. 76, cf. Pind. N. 8. 57;—to force, ravish, παρθέον Hdt. 4. 43;—to force or urge on, βιαταὶ δ' ἄ τάλαινα πεδῶ Aesch. Ag. 385.

βιβάζω, fut. βιασάμην, Att. βιβῶ Soph. O. C. 381, (δια-) Plat. Legg. 900 C, Dem. 672. 13, (μ-) Xen. An. 5. 7, 8, (προσ-) Ar. Av. 426, Plat. (whence Dind. corrects διαβιβάζοντες in Xen. An. 4. S. 8., 5. 2, 10); aor. ἐβίβασα (ἀν-) Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 3, (ἀπ-) Plat. Gorg. 511 E;—Med., pres. (ἀνα-) Thuc. 3. 33; fut. βιβασθήσομαι, Att. βιβῶμαι (ἀνα-) Amips. Incert. 10, Aeschin. 47. 33, Dem., (whence prob. ἀναβιβασομαι in Andoc. 19. 18, Lys. 151. 28 are to be corrected); aor. ἐβίβασάμην (ἀν-) Thuc. 7. 35, Lys. 161. 9, etc.;—Pass., fut. βιβασθήσομαι (δια-) Diod. 13. 81; aor. βιβασθείς Arist. H. A. 6. 23, 3; pf. βεβίβασται (ἀν-) Sext. Emp. M. 7. 283. Causal of βαινῶ, mostly used in compds. (v. supr.), to make to mount, to lift up, exalt, πρὸς οὐρανὸν βιβῶν Soph. O. C. 381. II. of animals, to put the female to the male, Alcaec. Com. Καλλ. 2, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 28;—Pass., of the female, lb. 6. 23, 3, LXX.

βιβασθῶ, = βιδῶ, βιβήμι, only in part., μακρὰ βιβασθῶν long striding, Il. 13. 809., 16. 534.

βιβᾶσις, εως, ἡ, a peculiar kind of dance (such as is described in Ar. Lys. 52), Poll. 4. 102.

βιβαστής, οὗ, ὁ, a male animal for getting stock, stallion, Gloss.

βιβᾶω, poet. collat. form of βαινῶ, to stride, πέλωρα βιβᾶ he takes huge strides, h. Hom. Merc. 225; ἐβίβασκε, Ion. imperf., Id. Ar. 133;—elsewhere only in part., μακρὰ βιβῶντα, μακρὰ βιβῶσα Il. 3. 22, Od. 11. 539; κοῦφα βιβῶν lightly stepping, Pind. O. 14. 24; cf. βιβήμι, βιβασθῶ. βιβήμι, poet. collat. form of βαινῶ, to stride, used by Hom. only in part., μακρὰ βιβᾶς Il. 7. 213, etc.; ὕμνι βιβάντα 13. 371, etc. (and recent Edd. read βιβάντα, βιβᾶσα in the places cited under βιβᾶω); a Dor. 3 pl. βιβαντι, Epigr. Lacon. in Ahrens D. Dor. p. 483.

βιβλᾶριον, τό, Dim. of βιβλος, Anth. P. 11. 78: βιβλᾶριδιον, Apocal. 10. 2 sq.

βιβλια-γράφος, v. sub βιβλιογράφος.

βιβλιακός, ὁ, on, versed in books, Lat. literatus, ἐν ἱστορίᾳ βιβλιακώ-ματος Plut. Rom. 12; pedantic, Timon ap. Ath. 22 D.

βιβλιᾶριον, τό, = βιβλᾶριον, Antisth. ap. Diog. L. 6. 3.

βιβλια-φόρος, on, = βιβλιοφόρος, Polyb. 4. 22, 2.

βιβλῖδιον [τῷ], τό, Dim. of βιβλῖς, Dem. 1283, 5, Anth. P. 12. 268, Antipho. Μύλ. 1; also βιβλῖδιᾶριον, τό, Ar. Fr. 596.

βιβλινος οἶνος, ὁ, biblical wine, said to be so called from a district in Thrace, Hes. Op. 587, Theocr. 14. 15; written βύβλινος in Eur. Ion 1195; and perh. ἡ βυβλίνα and ἡ βυβλίνα μασχάλα in the Cret. Inscr. (C. I. 5774. 58, 92) mean the vineyard.

βιβλο-γράφος, ὁ, a writer of books, Antipho. Σαφ. 2; poet. also βιβλια-γράφος, Cratin. Xeip. 18, v. Lob. Phryn. 655;—hence βιβλιογράφῳ, to write books, Eust. Opusc. 281. 11; and βιβλιογραφία, ἡ, the writing of books, Dioc. 1. 114, Diog. L. 7. 36.

βιβλιοδέτης, ὁ, a book-binder, Byz.

βιβλο-θήκη, ἡ, a book-case, Cratin. Jun. Ψευδ. 2. 2. a library or collection of books, Polyb. 12. 7, 4;—the first great library is attributed to Neleus, a disciple of Arist., Strabo 608; but soon after, libraries became common in large cities, as at Pergamos, Id. 624; at Smyrna. Id. 646; at Antioch, Suid. s. v. Εὐφρόνιον, at Alexandria, Joseph. A. J. 12. 2, 1, etc.;—v. sub Μουσείον, cf. Lewis Cred. of Early R. Hist. 1. 196 sq.

βιβλο-κάπηλος [α], ὁ, a dealer in books, Luc. adv. Indoct. 4, 24.

βιβλο-λάβας [λα], α, ὁ, (λήθη) book-forgetting, nickname of Didymus the Grammar, who had written so many books (3500!) that he could not remember them, Ath. 139 C.

βιβλίον, τό, Dim. of βιβλος, a paper, letter, Hdt. 1. 123., 3. 128, Ar. Av. 974, Xen., al.; often written βυβλίον. 2. a tablet, parchment, LXX (Tob. 7. 14).

II. a book, Theognet. Φάσμ. 1, Arist. Plant. 2. 2, 1.

2. a book as the division of a work, ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ βιβλίῳ Dioc. 2 proem. 3. τὰ βιβλία, a place in which books are kept, a library, ἀνεθήκατε εἰς τὰ β. Dio Chr. 2. 104.

4. τὰ βιβλία τὰ ἅγια the sacred books or Scriptures, LXX (1 Macc. 12. 9).

βιβλοπωλεῖον, τό, a bookseller's shop, Ath. 1 E;—βιβλο-πώλης, οὗ, ὁ, a bookseller, Theopomp. Com. Incert. 25, Nicoph. Xeip. 1, Arist. Fr. 134.

βιβλο-πόριον, τό, a book- or letter-case, A. B. 314.

βιβλο-φόρος, on, carrying letters, Lat. tabellarius, Polyb. Fr. 38.

βιβλο-φύλακτον, τό, a place to keep books in, τὰ βασιλικὰ β. the royal archives, LXX (1 Esdr. 6. 21, 23);—the Verb -φυλάκω, in Eust. Opusc. 158. 23; Subst. -φύλαξ, Tzetz. 11st. 7. 964.

βιβλῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, = βιβλίον, E. M. 197. 30.

II. in pl. cords of

βιβλοπώλης and βιβλογράφος = βιβλιο- A. B. 29, 29.

βιβλος, ἡ, the inner bark of the papyrus (βύβλος); generally, bark, Plat. Polit. 288 E.

II. a book, of which the leaves were made of

this bark, Aesch. Supp. 947, Dem. 313. 13, etc.; αἱ βίβλοι the nine books or divisions of history of Herodotus, Luc. Herod. 1; cf. βύβλος.

βιβρώσκω, Babr. 108. 9; βρώσμαι Philostr. 129, Or. Sib. 7. 157 (v. Phryn. p. 347): aor. ἔβρωσα (ἀν-) Nic. Th. 134: (the forms βρώξω, ἔβρωξα are prob. errors of copyists for βρώω, ἔβρωα, v. Lyc. 678, Anth. P. 11. 271, and cf. *βρώω): Ep. aor. 2 ἔβρων Call. Jov. 49, (κατ-) h. Hom. Ap. 127: pf. βέβρωκα Hom., Att.; syncope. part. βεβρώς, ὄντος, Soph. Ant. 1022: an opt. βεβρώθης, as if from a pf. βέβρωθα, occurs in Il. 4. 35 (cf. καταβρώω):—Pass., pres., Hipp.: fut. βρωθήσμαι Lyc. 1121, Sext. Emp.; βεβρώσμαι Od.: aor. ἔβρωθην Hipp. 389. 32, etc., (κατ-) Ildt. 3. 16: pf. βέβρωμαι Aesch. Ag. 1097, Plat., etc.: plqpf. ἔβέβρωτο Hipp. 112 H.:—the deficient tenses are supplied from ἐσθίω. (From $\sqrt{\text{BOP}}$ come also βορά, βορός, βρώμα; cf. Lat. *vara, vorax, vorago* (so that βάραθρον prob. belongs to this Root); Skt. *gar, girāmi* (sorbeo); Lith. *gerti* (hibere), v. sub B β.) To eat, eat up, βεβρώκας κακὰ φάρμακα Il. 22. 94, etc.; οὐδὲν βεβρ. Eupol. Βαπτ. 3, al.; (v. ἐκ-βιβρώσκω, λίσπος): c. gen. to eat of a thing, [λέων] βεβρώκας βοός Od. 22. 403; τῶν μελῶν βεβρώκότες Ar. Vesp. 462; absol., βεβρώκας, opp. to πεινῶν, Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 2, cf. Fr. 223:—Pass. to be eaten, Hipp., etc., v. supr.; χρήματα δ' αὐτὲ κακὸς βεβρώσεται will be devoured, Od. 2. 203. **βιδίη**, ἡ, εἶδος κροβάτος Soph. (Fr. 79) ap. Hesych.; cf. βυδοί.

βιδαιῶι, οἱ, officers at Sparta, whose duties were connected with the charge of the youth at the gymnastic Schools, five in number, Paus. 3. 11, 2, Inscr.; but six are given in C. I. 1271, 1364.—The form in Lacon. Inscr. is βιδεῖοι or βιδυῖοι (a sing. βιδεός 1241. 18, 1242. 23, etc.), βεῖδεοι in An. Ox. 2. 290, Eust., Suid.; and the word is no doubt connected with βιδυῖοι, i. e. *Fidivio* (from *Fidein videre*), i. e. witnesses (a word cited in Phot., Hesych., and other Lexx.), v. Büchh C. I. 1. p. 609, Müller-Dor. 3. 7, § 8.

βιη-μάχος, ον, = βιασμιχας, Aith. P. 5. 293. **βικάριος**, ὁ, the Lat. *vicarius*, Epigr. Gr. 919. 2. **βικίων**, τό, Dim. of sq., Diosc. 1. 96; also βικίδιον, Suid. **II.** = *κύαμος* (cf. *vicia*), Galen.

βικος, ὁ, Oriental word for *πίθος* or *ἀμφορεύς*, a wine-jar, Hdt. 1. 194, Xen. An. 1. 9, 25:—also a drinking-bowl, Ath. 784 D. [For the quantity of ϵ , v. Ehipph. Εφθβ. 1, Archestr. ap. Ath. 116 F.]

βινέω, *vinere*, *coire*, of illicit intercourse, opp. to *ὄννω*, Ar. Ran. 740; c. acc. pers., Id. Av. 563, etc.:—Med., Ion. impf. *βινεσκόμην*, Id. Eq. 1242:—Pass., of the woman, Eupol. Incert. 2, Philetaer. Kun. 1.

βινητιάω, Desiderat. of *βινέω*, *coire cupio*, Ar. Lys. 715: cf. *κινητιάω*. **βιογραφία**, ἡ, *biography*, τῶνος Phot. Bibl. 335. 114.

βιο-δότης, ὁ, *giver of life or food*, θεός Plat. Legg. 921 A.

βιό-δωρος, ον, *life-giving*, Poëta ap. Plat. Rep. 381 D, Aesch. Fr. 170; γῆ Soph. Ph. 1162.

βιο-δότης, ου, ὁ, = βιοδότης, of Apollo, Anth. P. 9. 525, 2; βιοδῶτα Epigr. Gr. 1026. 5:—fem. -δῶτις, ἴδος, Orph. H. 28. 3: also βιο-δῶτωρ, opor, ὁ, Orph. H. 72. 2, Epigr. Gr. S20.

βιο-ζυγής, ἐς, *linking lives together*, ὁμέναιον Nonn. D. 33. 179.

βιο-θάλλω, ον, (θάλλω) *lively, strong, hale*, h. Hom. Ven. 190.

βιο-θανασία, -θανατέω, -θανάτος, v. sub βιαίω.

βιο-θρέμνω, ον, *life-supporting*, πάντων Ar. Nub. 570.

βιο-θρεπτεῖρα, ἡ, *life-supporting*, Orph. H. 26. 13.

βιο-κράτης [ῶ], ὁ, an officer to suppress violence or lawlessness, Byz.

βιο-λογέομαι, Pass. to be sketched from life, esp. common life, τὰ βιολο-γούμενα Longin. 9. 15.

βιολογικός, ἡ, ὅν, of a βιολόγος, Suid. s. v. Φιλιστίν.

βιο-λόγος, ὁ, like *ῥητολόγος*, one who represents to the life, i. e. a player, C. I. 6750, v. Jac. Anth. P. p. 970.

βιομηχανία, ἡ, *industry in gaining a living*, Antipho ap. Poll. 7. 189.

βιο-μήχανος, ον, *clever at getting a living*, Arist. H. A. 9. 15. 3.

βιό-πλαγκτος, ον, = sq., τὸν Nonn. D. 3. 356.

βιο-πλάνης, ἐς, *wandering to get one's living*, a beggar, βιοπλανῆς (poët. for -πλανῆς) Callim. in A. B. 1253.

βιοπονητικός, ἡ, ὅν, Hippodam. ap. Stob. 249. 2.

βιο-πόνος, ον, *living by labour*, Ib. 248. 26.

βιο-ποριστικός, ἡ, ὅν, *getting a living*, Eus. P. E. 15 C.

βίος, ὁ, *life*, i. e. not animal life (ζωή), but a state of life, course of life; manner of living (mostly therefore of men, v. Ammon. p. 30; διε-χάρειζον ζῶντα τε βίον δένδραν τε φύσιν Epier. Incert. 1. 14; but v. Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 6), ζῶεις δ' ἀγαθὸν βίον Od. 15. 491; ἐμὸν βίον ἀφροί-μας 18. 254, 19. 127; αἰῶνα βίον Hes. Fr. 172. 1 Gottl.:—then in all writers, τὸν μικρὸν β. τείνεις Aesch. Pr. 537; ὁ καθ' ἡμέραν B. Soph. O. C. 1364; βίον δαίγειν Ar. Pax 439; τελεῖν Soph. Ant. 1114; διατελεῖν Isocr. 125 B; διέρχεσθαι Pind. I. 4. 7; τελευτᾶν Isocr., Plat., etc.; τέρμα βίον περᾶν Soph. O. T. 1530; οὐδὲν βίον 2 A, cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 21; διὰ βίου Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 11, etc.:—also, βίος ζωῆς Plat. Epinom. 982 A; so, ζῶας βιωτὴ Eur. H. F. 664; ζῆν θαλάττιον βίον Antiph. Εφεσ. 1; ἀμει-νμον ζῆν B. Philem. Incert. 7. 8; λαγὼ βίον ζῆν δεδιὼς καὶ τρέμων Dem. 314. 21: rarely in pl., Aesch. Fr. 41, Alex. Κυβ. 1. 6 and 11, Menand. Incert. 291; τίνες καὶ πόσις εἰσι βίοι; Plat. Legg. 733 D, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 1. 5, 3, Pol. 1. 8, 4 sq. **2.** in Poets sometimes = ζωή, βίον ἐκπεῖν Aesch. Ag. 1517; ἀποψύχων Soph. Aj. 1031; φεῖδεσθαι βίου Id. Ph. 749; νοσφεῖν τὸν βίου Ib. 1427, etc. **3.** *life-time*, Hdt. 6. 109, Plat. Phaedr. 242 A.

II. a living, livelihood, means of living (in Hom. βίοντος), βίος ἐπιτηδανός Hes. Op. 31, Pind. N. 6. 19; τὸν βίον κτᾶσθαι, ποιεῖσθαι, ἔχειν ἀπὸ τῶνος to make one's living of, to live by a thing, Hdt. 8. 106, Thuc. 1. 5, etc.; ἀπεστέρηκας τὸν βίον, i. e. his how and arrows, Soph. Ph. 931, cf. 933, 1282 (v. βιοστέρης); κτᾶσθαι πλοῦ-τον καὶ βίον τέκνος Eur. Supp. 450; πλεῖον ἐκμοχεῖν B. Ib. 451; β. πολὺς S61; ὀλίγος Ar. Pl. 751.

III. the world we live in, 'the

world', οἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ βίου, opp. to the philosophers, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 49; ἐκκαθαίρειν τὸν β., of Hercules, Luc. D. Deor. 13. 1.

IV. a dwelling, abode, ἐν Θρακίᾳ βίους ἱδρύσαντο Dion. H. 1. 68, 72. **V.** a life, biography, as those of Plut., q. v. Thes. 1, cf. Philo 2. 180. (From same Root come βιοτή, βίος, βιώω, Lat. *vivo, vivus, vita, victus*, v. ζῶω; cf. Skt. *živ, jivāmi* (vivo), *jivitam, jivitu* (vita), cf. B β; Goth. *quius* (vivus), *ga-guim* (dναζήν); O. II. G. *quiek* (our quick, quicken); Lith. *gyv-enū* (vivo), *gyvas* (vivus).) **βίος**, ὁ, a bow, = τόξον, Il. 1. 49, etc. (Qu. *biegen, bug, bogen*; our bow? Curt. cites Skt. *gya* (bowstring).)

βιοσ-σός, ον, *life-supporting*, Nonn. D. 33. 109.

βιοσ-τερής, ἐς, *rest of the means of life*, Soph. O. C. 747; cf. βίος II.

βιοτεία, ἡ, a way of life, Xen. Oec. 6. 10, Polyb. 6. 7, 5.

βιότευμα, τό, *manner of life*, Epist. Socr. 29.

βιοτεύω, to live, Pind. N. 4. 11; ἀβίωτον χρόνον β. Eur. Alc. 242; β. ἀκρατῶς Arist. Eth. N. 3. 5, 14.

2. to get food, αὐτὸθεν Thuc. 1. 11: to live by or off a thing, ἀπὸ πολέμου Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 25; ἀπὸ τῶν ἀκάνθων Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 26.

βιοτή, ἡ, Lat. *vita*, = βίος, βίος, Od. 4. 565, Phocyl. 10, Pind. P. 4. 503, and Att. Poets, as Aesch. Pers. 852, Soph. Ph. 690, Eur. Andr. 786; rare in Prose, Hdt. 7. 47, Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 27, Luc.

II. a living, sustenance, Soph. Ph. 164, 1160, Ar. Vesp. 1452.

βιότης, ἡ, = *foreg.*, h. Hom. 7. 10, Orph. 88, C. I. 6206, 6290.

βιότησις, ον, *supporting life*, Ar. Rh. 2. 1006.

βιότιον, τό, Dim. of βίος, a scant living, Ar. Pl. 1165.

βίος, ὁ, (βιώω) = βίος I, life, Il. 7. 104, and often in Trag., Aesch. Pers. 360, 708, 711, etc. (cf. ἀβίος); also used by Ar. (in anapaest.), but never in Att. Prose.

II. = βίος II, means of living, substance, Lat. *victus*, ναῖε δὲ δῶμα .. βιόσιον Il. 14. 122; β. κατακείρετε πολλόν Od. 4. 686; γούα φέρουσι β. ἄφρονον βροτοῖς Aesch. Fr. 198.

III. = βίος III, the world, mankind, Anth. P. append. 262.

βιοτο-σκόπος, ον, of or for a horoscope, ὥρη Manetho 4. 572.

βιο-φειδής, ἐς, *penurious*, Anth. P. 6. 251.

βιοφθορία, ἡ, *destruction of life*, Orph. H. 72. 8.

βιο-φθόρος, ον, *destructive of life*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 39.

βιώω, βιοῖ Arist. H. A. 5. 33, 5, al., βιοῖσι Emped. 52, Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 9; βιοῖν Eur. Fr. 240; βιών Arist. H. A. 6. 12, 6:—impf. ἐβίων Hipp. 1153 H:—fut. βιώσμαι, Eur., Ar., Plat., etc.; later βιώω Menand. Monost. 270, Diog. L. 2. 68, App.:—aor. 1 ἐβίωσα Hdt. 1. 163, Plat. Phaedo 113 D, Xen. Oec. 4. 18, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 8, 9; but in correct writers aor. 2 is more used, ἐβίων Isocr. 203 C, Isac. 38. 14; 3 sing. imper. βιώτω Il. 8. 429, subj. βιώω Plat. Legg. 872 C; opt. βιώην Id. Gorg. 512 E, Tim. 89 C; inf. βιώναι Il., Att.; part. βιούς Hdt. 9. 10, Thuc. 2. 53, al., βιώσα Anth. P. append. 262:—pf. βεβίωκα Isocr. 315 C, D, Plat. Phaedo 113 D, etc.:—Med., βιώομαι Hdt., Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 11: for aor. med. v. sub βιάσκομαι:—Pass., fut. βιωθήσμαι M. Anton. 9. 30: pf. βεβίωμαι (v. infir.).—In writers before Arist. the pres. and impf. are mostly supplied by ζῶω, yet v. supr.: Hom. has only aor. 2.—Cf. ἀνα-, δια-βιώω. (V. sub βίος.) To live, pass one's life (whereas ζῶω properly means to live, exist), βέλτερον ἢ ἀπολέσθαι ἕνα χρόνον, ἢ βιώναι Il. 15. 511, cf. 10. 174; ἄλλος μὲν ἀποφθίσθω, ἄλλος δὲ βιώτω 8. 429:—in Att. often βίον βιοῖν, as Plat. Lach. 188 A, etc.; β. παρα-νόμος, κοσμίας, καλῶς, φαύλος, etc., Dem. 601. 2, Plut., etc.; with neut. Adj., ἀπ' αὐτῶν ὧν αὐτὸς βεβίωκεν ἀρξομαι .. from the very ac- tions of his own life, Dem. 270. 19; hence in Pass., τὰ σοὶ κάμωι βεβίω-μένα the actions of our life, Id. 315. 5, cf. Isocr. 311 D, Lys. 145. 35; τὰ πεπραγμένα καὶ βεβ. Dem. 609. 23; τοιοῦτων ὄντων τῷ βεβιωφῶ τούτῳ .. ὧν βεβιωται Id. 563. 17; so, ἐπιτηδεύματων οἷα τούτῳ βεβί-ωται Id. 618. 11; also, ὅ γε βεβιωμένοι [βίος] Id. 403. 25; impers., βε-βιωται μοι I have lived, Lat. *vixi*, Id. 617. fin.: v. sub ζῶω 1:—Med. in act. sense, Hdt. 2. 177, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 11.—For βιώμεθα (as if from βιώομαι) h. Hom. Ap. 528, Wolf preferred to read βεβίωμεθα, v. βεβίωαι.

βιώνται, -το, v. sub βιάω.

βιπτάτω, for βαπτάτω, Epich. et Sophron ap. E. M. 197.

βίρρος, ὁ, a kind of χλαμύς, Artemid. 2. 3.

βισεκτος, ον, = δισεκτος, Jo. Lyd. p. 34. 23.

βίσιον [τ], ὀνός, ὁ, the Bion, Paus. 10. 13, Opp. C. 2. 159.

βίττακος, ον, ὁ, = ψίττακος, Eubul. Incert. 14.

βίττα, βιώην, βιώναι, βιώτω, v. sub βιάω.

βιφατο, v. sub βιάω.

βιωδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) of, belonging to life or living, secular, Eccl.

βι-ώλεθρος, ον, *destructive of life*, Hdn. Epim. 203, Zonar., v. Lob. Phryn. 706.

βιώνης, ον, ὁ, (ὠνέομαι) one who buys food, etc., Suid.

βιώσιμος, ον, (βιώω) like βιωτός, to be lived, χρόνος Eur. Alc. 650: esp., οὐ βιώσιμος ἐστὶ τινι 'tis not meet for him to live, Hdt. 1. 45; τί γὰρ μόνῃ μοι τῆσδ' ἄτερ β.; Soph. Ant. 566; οὐκ ἂν ἦν βιώσιμος ἀνθρώπος Id. 3. 109. **2.** likely to live, Theophr. H. P. 9. 12, 1, Arr. Anab. 2. 4.

βιώσις, ἐως, ἡ, way of life, LXX (Sirach. prolog.), Act. Ap. 26. 4.

βιώσκομαι, Dep., Causal of βιώω, to quicken, make or keep alive, used once by Hom. in aor., σὺ γὰρ μ' ἐβίωσας, κοῦρη Od. 8. 468; but the pres. occurs in the compd. ἀναβιώσκομαι.

II. living in pass. sense, to recover life, revive, βιώσκονται Arist. Meteor. 1. 14. 3; simply to live, βιωσάμεν Epitaph. in C. I. 6295, cf. 6412; βιώσκεισθαι Arr. Ind. 9:—the Act. only in a late Epigr. in Notices de Mss. 8. p. 153.

βιωτικός, verb. Adj. one must live, Plat. Gorg. 500 D.

βιωτικός, ἡ, ὅν, fit for life, lively, β. τὴν διάνοιαν καὶ εὐμήχανος = βιομήχανος, Arist. H. A. 9. 17, 2; acc. to Phryn. 354 (who condemns the word) = χρήσιμος ἐν τῷ βίῳ.

II. of or pertaining to life, Polyb. 4. 73, 8, etc.; χρεια β. Diod. 2. 29; ἡ -κή (sub. τέχνη). M.

Anton. 7. 61; τὰ β., opp. to matters of philosophy, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 15; or to religious matters, Ev. Luc. 21. 34, etc.:—Adv. —*as in the tone of common life*, Dion. Thrax in A. B. 629. 2. in Eccl. *secular*, as opp. to monastic or 'religious,' v. Bingham I. 5. 5.

βιωτός, ὄν, (βίωσις) like βιώσιμος, *to be lived, worth while living*, mostly with a negat., ἐμοίγ' ὁ μέλλων βίος οὐ βιωτός Soph. O. C. 1692, Ar. Pl. 197, Plut. Apol. 38 A; οὐ βιωτὸν οὐδ' ἀνασχέτον Antiph. Πλούσι. 1. 10; οὐκ ἦν μοι βιωτὸν τοῦτο ποιήσαντι Dem. 554. 5:—without a negat., μετ' ἐκείνου ἄρα ἡμῖν βιωτὸν we must live, Plat. Crito 47 E: cf. ἀβιωτός.

βι-ωφελής, ὄν, useful for life, Luc. Amor. 51; often in Philo. Adv. —*lws*, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 279.

βλαβερ-αυγής, ἑς, *baneful-gleaming*, Manetho 4. 309.

βλάβηρος, ὁ, ὄν, *hurtful, noxious, disadvantageous*, Hes. Op. 363, h. Hom. Merc. 36, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 14, Plat. al. Adv. —*ρως*, Poll. 5. 135.

βλάβη [ᾱ], ἡ, (v. βλάπτω) *hurt, harm, damage*, properly opp. to wilful wrong (ἀδικημα), Aesch. Fr. 763, etc.; βλάβην ἔχειν, λαβεῖν Id. Ag. 889, Cho. 498, etc.; πεπονθέναι τι ἐς βλάβην φέρον Soph. O. T. 517: τίς βλάβη; c. inf., Id. O. C. 1187; οἷς ἦν ἐν βλάβῃ τευχισθέν to whom it was a mischief to be fortified, Thuc. 5. 52:—also pl., ἐν ὁρμασιν βλάβας ἔχω Aesch. Ag. 889, cf. Eum. 799:—βλ. τινός *damage* to a person or thing, αἰματηρὰς βλάβας νέων (where θηγάνας σπλάγχχων is a parenthesis), Aesch. Eum. 859; προσκαλοῦμαι σε . . βλάβης τῶν φορτίων Ar. Vesp. 1407; but, βλάβη θεοῦ *mischief from a god*, heaven-sent *mischief*, Eur. Ion 520, cf. Soph. Ant. 1104:—of a person, ἡ πάσα βλάβη who is nought but *mischief*, Id. El. 301, cf. 784, Pl. 622.

2. βλάβης δίκη an action for *damage done* (v. sub αἰκία), Dem. 522. fin.; such an action also lay for βλ. τετραπόδων, *damage done by cattle*, Plut. Sol. 24, cf. Sol. ap. Lys. 117. 41, Plut. 2. 642 B; οἱ περὶ τῆς βλάβης νόμοι . . ἀπλόων τὸ βλάβος κελεύουσιν ἐκτείνειν Dem. 528. 1; διπλόων τὴν βλάβην ὑφέλειν Dinarch. 97. fin.: cf. βλάβος.

βλάβεις, εσσα, ἐν, = βλαβήρος, Nic. Al. 186.

βλάβομαι, = βλάπτομαι, only in 3 sing. βλάβεται, Il. 19. 82, 166.

βλαβο-ποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) *injurious*, Eccl.

βλάβος, gen. eos contr. ους, τό, = βλάβη (v. βλάπτω), Hdt. 1. 9, Eur. Heracl. 255, Ion 998, Ar. Ran. 1151, and in Att. Prose, e. g. Antipho 140. 17, Plat. Legg. 843 C, etc.: indeed Plat. uses βλάβη much more often than βλάβος, though the Atticists mostly prefer βλάβος, Piers. Moer. p. 103, Osann. Philen. p. 293.

βλάβυρός, ὁ, ὄν, = πλαθύρος, *flaccid*, Galen. (Akin to βλάξ.)

βλαισόμεαι, Pass. to be *blaisós*, pf. ἐβλαίσωται Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 11, Incess. An. 16. 3, 17, 1; βεβλαίσωμαι Galen.

βλαισός, ὁ, ὄν, *having the legs bent and the feet out, bandy-legged*, Lat. *valgus*, opp. to *ραιβός* and *κυλλός*, Hipp. Art. 820, 827, Xen. Eq. 1. 3, etc.; β. καρκίνα Batr. 299, cf. Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 13; τὰ βλαισὰ τῶν ὀπισθίων the hollow of the hind-leg in which bees carry the pollen, lb. 9. 40, 14:—generally, *twisted, crooked*, πλατάνυστος Anth. P. 4. 1, 17; κισσός lb. 7. 21.

βλαισότης, ἡ, ὄν, *crookedness*, τῶν σκελῶν Arist. Incess. An. 16. 4; τῶν τριχῶν Id. Probl. 14. 4.

βλαισώσεις, εως, ἡ, = βλαισότης, Galen. II. metaph. the re-
 torting of a dilemma on its proposer, Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 15.

βλακεία, ἡ, *laziness, stupidity*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 25, 7. 5, 83, Plat. Euthyd. 287 E:—βλάκευμα, τό, a *stupid trick*, Eust.

βλακέναι, to be *slack, lazy*, Xen. An. 2. 3, 11, 5. 8, 15; ἐν τινι Hipp. Fract. 764:—Med., = τρυφάω, Heliod. 7. 27.

II. c. acc. to lose or waste through laziness, Luc. Ep. Sat. 26.

βλακικός, ὁ, ὄν, (βλάξ) *lazy, stupid*, Plat. Rep. 432 D, Xen. Oec. 8. 17, etc.; *sluggish*, τὸ ἦθος Arist. H. A. 9. 30, 2: cf. βλάξ and v. Ruhnk. Tim. Adv. —*κως*, Ar. Lys. 1323.

βλακ-ώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) *lazy-like, lazy*, Xen. Eq. 9. 1:—Adv. —*δως*, indolently, stolidly: Comp. —*δέστερον*, Poll. 3. 123.

βλάμμα, τό, (βλάπτω) = βλάβη, Plut. 2. 1041 D, Stob. Ecl. 2. 204, cf. Cic. Fin. 4. 21.

βλάξ, βλάκος, ὁ, ἡ, *slack* in body and mind, *stupid*, a *dolt*, Plat. Gorg. 488 A, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 12; θεὸς κολάει τοὺς βλάκας Id. Oec. 8. 16; βλάξ ἄνθρωπος Heraclit. ap. Plut. 2. 40 F: usually of persons, but βλ. ἵππος, opp. to θυμοειδής, Xen. Eq. 9. 12:—in Mem. 4. 2, 40, 3. 13, 4. the Mss. give a Comp. and Sup. βλακώτερος, βλακώτατος; but these forms must be wrong: Ath., 277 D, citing the former passage, read βλακίστατος, and in the latter perh. βλακικώτερος is the true reading.

(βΛΑΚ in βλάξ, βληχρός = βΜΑΛΑΚ in μαλακός, cf. βλώσσω, μολεῖν: v. sub μαλακός.)

βλαπτήριος, ὄν, = sq., Opp. H. 2. 456.

βλαπτικός, ὁ, ὄν, *hurtful, mischievous*, Philo 1. 14, Arr. Epict. 3. 23. 4:—c. gen., ἀνθρώπων Strabo 707.

βλάπτω, fut. ψω: aor. ἐβλαφα, Ep. βλάψε Il. 23. 774: pf. βέβλαφα, Dem. 398. 4, ἐβλάφα (κατ-) C. I. 1570 a. 51:—Pass., fut. βλάβη-
 σομαι Isocr. 7 B, Plat. Meno 77 E, Gorg. 475 D, Hipp. Mi. 373 A: βεβλά-
 σομαι Hipp. 385. 52: also fut. med. βλάψομαι (in pass. signif.) Thuc. 1. 81, 6. 64: aor. 1 ἐβλάβην Hom., often also in Att.: aor. 2 ἐβλάβην [ᾱ], Att., 3 pl. ἐβλαβεν, βλάβεν Pl. 23. 461, 545, βλαβεῖς Aesch. Ag. 120: (aor. med. βλάψαντο only in Q. Sm. 5. 466): pf. βεβλάσμαι Il., Att. (βΛΑΒ, whence also βλάβομαι, βλαβῆναι, βλαβή, βλάβος, has not yet been traced in other languages.) To *disable, hinder, stop, mē* τῇ ἐταίρῳ βλάπτει ἐλαύνοντα Od. 13. 22; βλάβας δέ μοι ἵππους Il. 23. 571; βλ. πόδας to *disable* the feet for running, to *lame* them, make them fail, 23. 782:—Pass., ζωνέεε, βλαφθέντα κατὰ κλόνων entangled in the mēlē, 16. 331; ὅζω ἐν βλαφθέντε μυρμηκῶν [the horses] caught in a branch, 6. 39; βλάβεν ἄρματα καὶ ταχέ' ἵππων chariots and horses were stopped, 23. 545; Διὸθεν βλαφθέντα βέλεμνα stopped, made frustrate by Zeus,

15. 489, cf. 485.

2. c. gen. to hinder from, τὸν γε θεὸν βλάπτουσι κελεύουσιν Od. 1. 195; οὐδὲ τις αὐτὸν βλάπτειν οὐτ' αἰδοῦσι οὔτε δίκης ἐθέλει Tyrtae. 8. 40, cf. Theogn. 93S:—Pass., βλαβέντα λοιπὸν δρόμον arrested in its last course, Aesch. Ag. 120.

II. of the mind, to distract, pervert, deceive, mislead, of the Gods, τοῦ δὲ τινος ἀθανάτων βλάβη φρένας Od. 14. 178; so c. acc. pers., Il. 22. 15, Od. 23. 14; so of Atē, φθάσει δὲ τε πᾶσαν ἐπ' αἶαν βλάπτουσι ἀνθρώπους Il. 9. 507; also of wine, Od. 21. 294; βλαφθείς, Lat. *mentis carius*, Il. 9. 508:—c. gen., ἥτε [Περσεφόνη] . . βλάπτουσα νόστον Theogn. 705; νόστον βεβλα-
 μένος ἐσθλοῦ Id. 222; cf. βλαψίφρων, φρενοβλαβής.

III. after Hom. to damage, hurt, mar, opp. to wilful wrong (ἀδικεῖν), οἷσι μὴ βλάβη θεὸς (sc. τὰ τέκνα) Aesch. Eum. 661, etc.:—also with a neut. Adj., πλείω βλ. τινά Thuc. 6. 33; μέισθ Plat. Apol. 30 C; ἄλλο τι Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 22, etc.; and in Pass., μέγα, μέγαλα βλάπτεσθαι Id. Cyr. 5. 3, 13, cf. Pors. Ar. Ran. 1475: also c. acc. cogn., βλ. τοὺς βίους μέισθους βλάβας to do greater mischiefs to . . , Posidipp. Ἐφεσ. 1:—but also really c. dupl. acc., βλ. τὴν πόλιν τοὺς ὑπολόιστας to rob her of . . , App. Civ. 2. 131; and in Pass., τοσοῦδε βλαβῆναι τὴν πόλιν to lose them, Id. Hann. 28; τὸ βλαβέν = βλάβη, Plat. Legg. 933 E.

2. c. acc. ret., βλ. λόγον to mar the prophecy, Pind. P. 9. 167; τοὺς ὅρκους to violate them, Arist. Fr. 143.—This sense never occurs in Hom., for in Il. 16. 660 the reading βεβλημένος *her* is rightly preferred to βεβλαμμένος, v. Spitzn. ad l.

βλάσασιν, τό, metath. for βάλασμον, Nic. Al. 64.

βλαστάνω (v. βλαστέω): Ion. impf. βλαστάνεσκε Soph. Fr. 491: fut. βλαστήσω Trag. Incert. 269 (Wagner), Theophr.: aor. 2 ἐβλαστον Soph., etc.; also aor. 1 ἐβλάστησα Emped., Hipp., etc., but not in good Att.: pf. βεβλάστηκα Hipp., Plut.; ἐβλάστηκα Eur. J. A. 595, Eupol. Incert. 41: plupf. ἐβεβλάστηκα Thuc. 3. 26. (From βΛΑΣΤ come also βλάστη, βλαστός. In Skt. there is a partic. *vriddhas* (*adultus*), whence Curt. assumes *√vardh* or *vraddh*, = *√flao* or *flao*, whence βλαστ).

To bud, sprout, grow, properly of plants, Aesch. Theb. 594, Soph. O. C. 697, Thuc. 3. 26, etc.; ὁ βλαστός οὐκ ἐβλαστε Soph. Fr. 314; εἰς ἡ σου . . , καὶ εἰς κρίνα βλαστήσειεν ὅσπερ Epit. in C. I. 5759.

2. metath. in Poets, to shoot forth, come to light, ἐβλαστε νᾶσος ἐξ ἁλός, of Delos, Pind. O. 7. 127; of children, to be born, Id. N. 8. 12; ἀνθρώπων φύσιν βλαστῶν born in man's nature, Soph. Aj. 761, cf. O. T. 1376, El. 440; ἀργυρος, κακὸν νόμισμα ἐβλαστε Id. Ant. 286; βλ. δ' ἀπιστία Id. O. C. 611, cf. El. 1095, etc.; not common in Prose, Thuc. 1. c., Plat. Rep. 498 B, Phaedr. 251 B.

II. Causal, to make to grow, produce, propagate, in pres., Hipp. 383. 20; fut. βλαστήσω Trag. Incert. 269 Wagner; mostly in aor. 1 ἐβλάστησα Ap. Rh. 1. 1131; θεός . . ἀμπελον ἐβλάστησεν Nonn. D. 36. 356: so in LXX (Gen. 1. 11, Num. 17. 8): cf. ἐκβλαστάνω.

βλαστάω, late form of βλαστάνω, Schol. Pind. P. 4. 113, Hermas.

βλαστέον, τό, = βλάστη, Nic. Al. 622, in pl.

βλαστέω, rarer form of βλαστάνω, often introduced by Copyists for the aor. 2 forms βλάστη, βλαστόν; but it occurs in later Gr., as Theophr. C. P. 2. 17; βλαστήσομαι Alex. Trall. 1. 6; βλαστήθεις Philo 1. 667; βλαστοῦσι in Aesch. Cho. 589 and βλαστουμένη in Soph. Fr. 239 seem to be corrupt.

βλάστη, ἡ, = βλαστός, Soph. Fr. 296, Plat., etc.; πετραία βλ. the growing rock, Soph. Ant. 827.

II. of children, βλάστη πατρός birth from a father, Id. O. C. 972; παῖδός βλάσται its birth, growth Id. O. T. 717, cf. Fr. 382.

βλάστημα, τό, = βλάστη 1, κισσίνος βλ. Eur. Bacch. 177, cf. Isocr. 13 B, Theophr. H. P. 1. 1, 9.

II. metaph. offspring, an offshoot, μητρὸς βλ. Aesch. Theb. 533; τέκνον γλυκερὸν βλ. Eur. Med. 1099, etc.; also of animals, Id. Cycl. 506.

III. an eruption on the skin, Arctae.

βλαστημός, ὁ, = βλάστη 1, Aesch. Theb. 12, Supp. 317:—Herm. however considers the word an Adj. in Supp. 1. c.; and in Theb. 1. c. reads βλαστησμός in same sense.

βλαστήμων, ὄν, gen. ονος, = βλαστηκός, Nic. Al. 561.

βλαστήσις, εως, ἡ, a budding, sprouting, Arist. H. A. 6. 9, 2, Theophr. H. P. 3. 5, 4, al.

βλαστητικός, ὁ, ὄν, inclined to shoot up, Theophr. C. P. 1. 11, 4.

βλαστηκός, ὁ, ὄν, = forc., Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 8. 2. furthering growth, Id. Odor. 63; ὥρα Geop.

βλαστο-κοπέω, to cut off young shoots, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 13.

βλαστο-λογέω, to pick off young shoots, Lat. *ramificare*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 16, 1; who also has the Subst. βλαστολογία, ἡ, lb.

βλαστός, ὁ, (βλαστάνω) a sprout, shoot, sucker, Lat. *germen*, Hdt. 6. 37, 8. 55, Arist. Color. 5. 8, al.: ὁ τοῦ βλ. καρπός, i. e. Spring, Diod. 17. 82:—also βλαστόν, τό, Nic. Fr. 2. 20.

II. of animals, the germ, Arist. G. A. 1. 23, 2, 2. 4, 32: a child, offspring, Soph. Fr. 314, Epit. in C. I. 2258.

βλαστο-φύω, to put forth shoots, Theophr. C. P. 1. 11, 7, Schneid.

βλαστόν, = βλαστάνω, An. Ox. 1. 96.

βλασφημέω, pf. βεβλασφήμηκα Dem. 228. 14: (βλάσφημος). To drop evil or profane words, speak lightly or amiss of sacred things, εἰς θεοὺς Plat. Rep. 381 E (cf. the oppos. εὐφημέω): in Alc. 2. 149 C, to offer rash prayers; in Aeschin. 25. 39, to utter ominous words.

2. to speak ill or to the prejudice of one, to speak slander, περὶ τινος Isocr. 310 B, Dem. 1. c.; ὡς βλασφημῶν περὶ ἐμοῦ Id. 252. 29; βλ. κατὰ τινος Isocr. 246 A, Arist.; ὅσα εἰς ἡμᾶς βλασφημῶμεν Dem. 1229. 5; also, βλ. τινα Babr. 71. 6, Ev. Luc. 23. 39, etc.:—Pass. to have evil spoken of one, 1 Ep. Cor. 10. 30.—Cf. sq.

3. to speak impiously or irreverently of God, to blaspheme, LXX, N. T.

βλασφημητός, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. that ought to be evil spoken of, Clem. Al. 343.

βλασφημία, ἡ, a speech or word of evil omen, a profane speech (opp. to εὐφημία), βλασφημίαν ἐφθέγγετο, at a sacrifice, Eur. Ion 1189; παραστάς τοῖς βωμοῖς βλ. πᾶσαν βλασφημίαι Plat. Legg. 800 C; βλασφημίαν ἱερῶν καταχέουσι Ib. D. 2. **defamation, evil-speaking, slander**, Dem. 141. 2, 257. 22; βλ. ποιείσθαι εἰς τὴν Aeschin. 24. 4; ὅλας ἀμάξας βλασφημίαν whole cart-loads of abuse, Luc. Eun. 2. 3. **impious and irreverent speech against God, blasphemy**, ἡ εἰς τὸ θεῖον βλ. Menand. Incert. 169; often in N. T., Eccl.; τινός against . ., Ev. Matth. 12. 31; πρὸς τὴν Apoc. 13. 6.

βλασφημῶ-γλωσσος, ον, of blasphemous tongue, Epiphani. **βλάσ-φημος**, ον, (perhaps from βλάξ and φήρη; others from βλάπτω, as if for βλαψίφημος) :—speaking ill-omened words, evil-speaking, c. gen., against . ., Plat. 2. 1100 D, etc. 2. of words, slanderous, libellous, δέδοικα μὴ βλάσφημον μὲν εἶπεν ἄλλῃς δ' ἢ Dem. 110. 9.—Adv.—μας, Philostr. 156: Sup.—ύστα, Luc. Alex. 4. 3. **speaking blasphemy, blasphemous**, LXX, N. T.: as Subst. a blasphemer, LXX (2 Macc. 10. 36), 1 Tim. 1. 13, etc.

βλασφημοσύνη, ἡ, = βλασφημία, Synes. 198 B. **βλαύτη**, ἡ, a kind of slipper worn by fops, Lat. *solea*, Hermipp. Μοιρ. 2. 4, Lysipp. Βακχ. 2; but mostly in pl., βλαύτας σῦναν Anaxil. Λυρον. 1. 2; ὑποδεδωμένοις Plat. Symp. 174 A.

βλαντίον, τό, Dim. of βλαύτη, Ar. Eq. 889, Ath. 338 A. **βλαντόν**, to beat with slippers, Hesych.; cf. Ter. Eun. 5. 7, 4. **βλαχά**, Dor. for βλαχῆ.

βλάψς, εως, ἡ, a harming, damage, Plat. Legg. 932 E. **βλαψι-τύφος**, ον, for violating the grave, κύλασις Epitaph. in C. I. 6307. **βλαψι-φρων**, ον, (φρήν) maddening, φάρμακα Euphor. Fr. 10; ἀτη Τυφρ. 411, Orph., etc. II. = φρενοβλαβής, Aesch. Theb. 726.

βλέιης, βλέϊο, v. sub βάλλω. **βλεμεαίνω**, (βλέπω) to look fiercely, glare around, σθένει βλεμεαίνων, of a lion, Il. 12. 42; of Hector, S. 337. II. in Batr. 275, = μεναίνω, c. inf. **βλέμμα**, τό, (βλέπω) a look, glance, Eur. H. F. 306, Ar. Pl. 1022, Dem., etc.: the eye itself, in pl., Aesch. Fr. 238, Antiph. Incert. 12. **βλένω**, ἡ, = μύξα, a thick mucous discharge, Hipp. 611. 5.

βλέννος, τό, slime, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 26. II. ὁ, the blenny or butterfly-fish, also called βαιών, Sophron ap. Ath. 288 A.

βλεννός, ἡ, ὄν, drivelling, Sophron ap. A. B. 85. **βλενωδής**, ες, (εἶδος) slimy, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 26. **βλεπε-δαίμων**, ον, superstitious, Poll. 1. 21: a nickname of the Socratics, Com. ap. Enst. 206. 27, Hesych.

βλέπησις, εως, ἡ, a look, a glance, Ar. Fr. 597. **βλέπος**, τό, = βλέμμα, a look, Ἀττικὸν βλ. Ar. Nub. 1176. **βλεπτόν**, verb. Adj. one must look, εἰς τι Plat. Legg. 965 D. **βλεπτικός**, ὁ, ὄν, of or for sight, αἰσθησις Anth. P. append. 304: sharp-seeing, Hdn. Epimer. p. 101.

βλεπτός, ὁ, ὄν, to be seen, worth seeing, Soph. O. T. 1337. **βλέπω**: fut. βλέψομαι Dem. 799. 21, βλέψω Or. Sib. 8. 207, LXX, etc.: aor. ἐβλεψα; pf. βέβλεφα (ἀπο-) Antip. ap. Stob. 428. 10:—Pass., aor. ἐβλέφην (προ-) Plat. 2. 680 F: pf. βέβλεμαι Ath. 409 C:—little used by correct writers, except in pres. and aor. act.; in compos. however the fut.—βλέψομαι is not unfreq. (cf. ἀνα-, ἀντι-, ἀπο-, δια-, περι-, προ-, υπο-βλέτω) to the Med. (save the fut.) and the Pass. are only found in late writers. To look, see, have the power of sight, opp. to τυφλός εἶναι, Soph. O. T. 302, 348, O. C. 73, Ar. Pl. 15, etc.; βλέποντες ἐβλεπον μάτην Aesch. Pr. 447; βλέποντας ἐν δαυστάταις Alex. Τρανυ. 2 (v. Meineke 5. 91); μὴ βλέπῃ ὁ μάντις lest he see too clearly, Soph. O. T. 747; ὁ βλέπων the seer, a literal Hebraism in LXX (3 Regg. 9. 9). II. to look, βλέφ' ὦδε Soph. Tr. 402; ἐπὶ μοῖ Id. Aj. 345; εἰς τι Aesch. Pers. 802; ἐπὶ τι Thuc. 7. 71; εἰς τὴν Dem. 320. 3, etc.; also, πῶς βλέπων; with what face? Soph. Ph. 110; ὅμμασι ποῖους βλ.; Id. O. T. 1371;—with an Adv., φιλοφρόνως, ἐχθρῶς βλ. πρὸς τὴν Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 4, etc.:—often foll. by a noun in acc., φόβον βλ. to look terror, i. e. to look terrible, Θουὶς ὡς φόβον βλέπων Aesch. Theb. 498, (so, ἄρῃ δεδουρκῶσαν Ib. 53); and in Comedy, ἐβλεψε νᾶπυ looking mustard, Ar. Eq. 631; ἀνδρείον . . καὶ βλέποντ' ὄριγανον Id. Ran. 602; βλέπόντων κάρδαμα Id. Vesp. 455; πυρρίχην βλέπων looking like a war-dancer, Id. Av. 1169; αἰκίαν βλέπων looking like one disgraced, Ib. 1671; σκύτη βλ., of a slave, Eur. Ph. 1255, X. 12; βλ. ἀπιστίαν Id. Incert. 22;—also foll. by an Adj., γλίσχρην βλ. Ephro. Συνέφ. 1. 16; by an inf., ὀρχεῖσθαι μόνον βλ. Alex. Ἰσοστ. 2; by a part. neut., τί πεφροντικὸς βλέπεις; Eur. Alex. 773; cf. Lob. Phryn. 119.

2. to look to some one from whom help is expected, εἰς θεούς Soph. Ant. 923; οὐκ' ἐστὶν εἰς ὅ τι βλέπω Id. Aj. 514; εἰς σε δὴ βλέπω, ὅπως . . in the hope that . . Id. El. 954:—also to look or incline towards, ἡ πολιτεία βλ. εἰς πούδην Arist. Pol. 4. 7. 4: of aspects, οἰκία πρὸς μεσημβρίαν βλέπουσα, spectans ad . ., Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 9; so, κάτω γὰρ οἱ ὕδοντες βλέπουσι Arist. II. A. 2. 5; τὸ οὐδ' ἀρ. κάτω Ib. 3. 21. 6. 3. to look longingly, expect eagerly, c. inf., Ar. Ach. 376, Vesp. 847. 4. to look to a thing, to take care, beware, ἀπὸ τινος Ev. Marc. 8. 15; τι Ep. Philipp. 3. 2; c. acc. pers., βλ. ἐαυτοὺς Ev. Marc. 13. 9; βλ. ἡν . . I Ep. Cor. 16. 10; βλ. μὴ . . 2 Ep. Jo. 8. III. trans. to see, behold, c. acc., Trag., etc.; ἐξ ἐαυτοῦ βλέπόμενον self evident, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 184. 2. βλ. φάος, φῶς ἡλίον to see the light of day, to live, Aesch. Pers. 261, 299, Eur. Hel. 60; so, βλέποντα νῦν μὲν ὄρθ', εἵπειτα δὲ σκύτον (i. e. being blind), Soph. O. T. 419:—hence, without φάος, to be alive, live, Aesch. Ag. 677, etc.; βλέποντα κάμπνηντα Soph. Ph. 883, cf. 1349, Aj. 962; and of things, ἀληθὴ καὶ βλέποντα actually existing, Aesch. Cho. 844. 3. to look to or for, βλ. καὶ ζῆτεν τι Plat. Charm. 172 C.—(The derivative βλέφαρα occurs in Hom., but not βλέπω itself.)

βλεφαρίζω, fut. ἰσώ, to wink, Clem. A. 294. **βλεφαρικός**, ὁ, ὄν, of or for the eyelids, Cael. Aur. **βλεφάρης**, ἴδος, ἡ, an eyelash, Ar. Eccl. 402: mostly in pl. eyelashes, Lat. *cilia*, Id. Eq. 373, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 6, Arist. P. A. 2. 14. 1, etc. II. = βλέφαρον, an eyelid, Id. H. A. 2. 12. 7, 3. 11, 7, al. [Draco p. 45 says that it makes gen.—ἴδος in Ion.; but no such instance is known.] **βλεφαρίτης**, ἴδος, ἡ, of or on the eyelids, τρίχες Paul. Aeg. 6. p. 255. **βλεφάρ-κάτοχος**, ον, holding the eyelid, Paul. Aeg. 6. p. 179. **βλέφαρον**, Dor. γλέφαρον (v. B8. III. 1), τό: (βλέπω):—mostly in pl. (as always in Hom.), the eyelids, βλέφαρ' ἀμφὶ καὶ ὀφθαλμοὺς Od. 9. 389; mostly of sleep, φίλα βλέφαρ' ἀμφικαλύψας 5. 493; ὕπνος ἀπὸ βλεφάρων (dual) Il. 10. 187; ὕπνον ἐπὶ βλεφάροιςιν ἔχευεν Od. 20. 54, etc.; παῖραν ἐπὶ γλεφάροις ὕπνον ἀναλίσκουσα Pind. 9. 43; so of sleep, γλεφάρων ἀδὸν κλάϊστρον Ib. 1. 14; βλ. συμβαλεῖν, κοιμᾶν Aesch. Ag. 15, Theb. 3:—of weeping, δάκρυ χαμαὶ βάλεν ἐκ βλεφάρων Od. 17. 490, cf. 23. 33; of death, λένει βλ. Soph. Ant. 1302:—rarely in sing., βλέφαρον κέκληται Id. Fr. 85, cf. Eur. Or. 302; βλ. τὸ ἄνω καὶ τὸ κάτω Arist. H. A. 1. 9, 1, cf. P. A. 2. 13. II. the eyes, βλέφαρον νεανέας Hes. Sc. 7 (where the fem. Ad. points to a nom. ἡ βλέφαρος), and often in Trag., σκοτώσω βλ. καὶ δεδουρκῶτα Soph. Aj. 85, cf. Tr. 107:—in sing., Soph. calls the sun ἀμέρας βλέφαρον, Ant. 104; and Eur. the moon νυκτὸς ἀφ' ἧς βλέφαρον, Phoen. 546.—Cf. ὅμμα III. **βλεφαρό-ξυστον**, τό, an instrument for trimming the eyelids, Paul. Aeg. 3. p. 73. **βλέψας**, ὁ, a fish, Dorion ap. Ath. 306 F. **βλέψις**, εως, ἡ, the act of seeing, sight, Plut. Pelop. 32, Hesych. **βλήδην**, Adv. (βάλλω) by throwing, hurling, Hesych. **βλήται**, v. sub βάλλω. **βλήμα**, τό, (βάλλω) a throw, cast, of dice, ἄλλα βλήματ' ἐν κύβοις βαλεῖν Eur. Supp. 330; of a missile, Dion. H. 10. 16:—also the missile itself, Philo 2. 431. 2. a shot, wound, Hdt. 3. 35. 3. a coverlet, Anth. P. 7. 413. **βλήμενος**, v. sub βάλλω. **βλήρ**, Aeol. for δέλεαρ, Alcae. 122 Bgk. **βλῆς**, ἡτὸς, ὁ, ἡ, throwen, Poëta ap. Schol. Ven. II. 23. 254. **βλήσθαι**, v. sub βάλλω. **βληστρίζω**, fut. ἰσώ, (βλητός) to toss about, ἐαυτὸν βλ., as a sick person on his bed, Hipp. 489. 40; βληστρίζοντες ἐμὴν φροντίδ' ἄν' Ἑλλάδα γὰν Xenophon. 7. 2:—Pass., = βληπατρίζειν ἐαυτὸν, Aetiae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1. **βληστρισμός**, ὁ, a tossing about, restlessness, Hipp. Epid. 1. 970. **βλήτερα**, ἡ, a thrower, darter, ὠστῶν Alex. Aetol. ap. Macr. Sat. 5. 22. **βλητέον**, verb. Adj. one must throw or put, Ev. Marc. 2. 22. **βλητικόν**, τό, = βλητόν (v. βλητός II), Theophr. ap. Ath. 314 B. **βλήτο**, v. sub βάλλω. **βλητός**, ὁ, ὄν, (βάλλω) stricken, falsy-stricken, Lat. *sideratus*, Hipp. Acut. 386, Coac. 182: smitten by disease, λευχόδης Call. Dian. 127, cf. Id. Cer. 102. II. striking: βλητόν (sc. ζῶον), τό, a beast that strikes, opp. to δακετόν, Ael. N. A. 3. 32. **βλητόν**, τό, an iron band or hoop; or a nail or rivet, ξυστόν κολλητόν βλητόναι Il. 15. 678. **βληχάσω**, = sq., Autocr. (Incert. 1) in A. B. 336. **βληχάομαι**, aor. ἐβληχάσασθαι Anth. P. 7. 657, Longus: Dep.:—to bleat, of sheep and goats, προβατίαν βληχάσασθαι Ar. Pax 535, cf. Fr. 344; βληχάσμενοι προβατίαν αἰγῶν τε . . μέλη Id. Pl. 293:—also of infants, τὰ δὲ συγκύψανθ' ἅμα βληχάται Id. Vesp. 570:—in Theocr. 16. 92 for the opt. βληχόιντο (as if from —έομαι), Ahrens reads βληχόιντο. (Cf. βληχῆ, βληχάς, Lat. *balo*, O. H. G. *blāzu*; Germ. *blöken*, our bleat. The word is an imitation of the sound of sheep and goats, as is *μυκάομαι*; so *μυκάομαι* of bulls, *βρυχάομαι* of lions, etc.) **βληχάς**, ἄδος, ἡ, a bleater, ὡς περὶ βλ. Opp. C. 1. 145. **βληχῆ**, Dor. βλᾶχά, ἡ, a bleating, οἶαν Od. 12. 266: the wailing of children, Eur. Cycl. 48; cf. ἀρτιτρεφής. (V. βληχάομαι.) **βληχληθμός**, ὁ, = foreg., Ael. N. A. 5. 51. **βληχλημα**, τό, = βληχῆ, Hesych., Basil. **βληχλητά**, ὦν, τὰ, bleaters, i. e. sheep, Ael. N. A. 2. 54; βληχλητὰ τέκνα sheeplish lads, of the sons of Hippocrates, Eur. Pol. 38; called βλιτομήμα by Ar. Nub. 1001:—Basil. has also βληχλητικός, ὁ, ὄν. **βληχλον**, τό, a kind of fern, Diosc. 4. 186. **βληχρός**, ὁ, ὄν, (βλάξ) faint, gentle, ἀνεμοί Alcae. 16 (46); of the rivers of hell, dull, sluggish (Horace's *languidum flumen*), Pind. Fr. 95. 9; βλ. πυρετός slight, Hipp. Aph. 1255, cf. Plut. Peric. 38; βλ. σφυγμοί Hipp., etc. Adv.—ρως, slightly, Hipp. 671. 31, Ctes. ap. Phot. 41. 11.—Not found in Hom. (who only has the form ὀβληχρός), nor in good Att. **βλήκρος**, ἡ, a woody plant, flowering late, Theophr. C. P. 1. 7. 4. **βληκώδης**, ες, (εἶδος) bleating, sheepish, Babr. 93. 5. **βληκων**, ὁ (later ὁ, Geop.), gen. ὠνος, also βληκῶ, gen. ὠν; and γλήκων, —ω, Dor. γλάκων, —ω:—pennyroyal, Lat. *mentha pulegium*, v. inf. II. = ἐφ' ἡβαιον, in acc. βληκῶ Ar. Lys. 89.—Phryn. in A. B. 30 and other Gramm. represent γλήκων (or γληκῶ) as the Ion., γλάκων (γλακῶ) as the Dor. βληκῶν (βληκῶ) being the Att. form, v. Schol. Ar. Pax 712: the foll. examples confirm this rule; gen. γλήκωνος h. Hom. Cer. 209, γληκῶς Hipp. 497. 33 and 47; γλάκωνος Boeot. ap. Ar. Ach. 869; acc. γλάκωνα Ib. 861; γλακῶ Ib. 874, Theocr. 5. 56; βληκῶ Ar. Lys. 1. c., cf. βληκωνίας; but dat. γληκῶι Theophr. H. P. 9. 16. 1. **βληκωνίας**, ον, ὁ, prepared with pennyroyal, κυκεῶν Ar. Pax 712. **βλίζω**, = βλίττω, Gramm. **βλικανος**, ὁ, = βάτραχος, Hesych., Choerobosc. **βλιμάξω** [ῖ], Lacon. —άττω:—to feel hens to see if they have eggs, Ar. Av. 530: hence sensu obsceno, Cratin. Incert. 23, Crates Incert. 3, Ar. Lys. 1164:—Pass. to be squeezed, Hipp. 1142 D. II. = βλίττω, E. M. 200. **βλιμαῖσις** [ῖ], εως, ἡ, a lewd handling, squeezing, Hesych. **βλίσσω**, v. βλίττω.

βλιστηρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (βλῖττω) *honey-taking*, χεῖρ Anth. P. 9. 226.
βλιτάς, ἄδος, ἡ, *a worthless woman*, Menand. Incert. 346.
βλιτάχεια, τά, = κογχύλια or σελάχια, Epich. ap. Hesych.
βλιτο-μάμμος or -μάμμος, ον, ὁ, *a booby*, v. sub βληχητά: akin are μαμμάκνθος, συκομάμμος.
βλίτων, τό, a plant, perhaps *strawberry-blite* or *amarant-blite*, Theopomp. Com. Φυν. 1, Theophr. H. P. 1. 14, 2; in pl., Diphil. Ἀπλ. 1.
βλίττω, aor. ἐβλῖσα Plat. Rep. 564 E: cf. ἀποβλίττω:—*to cut out the comb of bees, take the honey*, Plat. l. c.; σφηκιαν βλ. Soph. Fr. 856: metaphr., βλ. τὸν δῆμον *to rob the people of their honey*, Ar. Eq. 794, cf. Lys. 475:—Pass., πλείστον δὴ . . τοῖς κηφῆσι μέλι βλίσσεται (as restored by Ruhnk. for βλῦττει) Plat. l. c.; βλ. τὰ σμήνη *the hives have their honey taken*, Arist. H. A. 5. 22, 9, cf. 9. 40, 55. (From same Root as μέλι, μέλιττα, with β added, cf. μαλακός βλάξ, βρότος ἄμβροτος, μολεῖν βλώσκω, ἡμέρα μεσημβρία, etc.)
βλιτυρί, τό, *the sound of a harp-string*, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 133, cf. Diog. L. 7. 57, Galen. 8. 662.
βλιτυρίζω, Pass. *to sound like a harp-string*, Galen. 8. 69, 662.
βλιχ-ώδης, ες, *running at the nose*, = κορυῶν, Hipp. ap. Hesych.: so **βλιχανώδης**, ες, of fish, clammy, Diphil. Ἀπολειπ. 1. 15.
βλοσυρός, ἄ, ὄν, also ὅς, ὄν Hes. Sc. 250:—grim, awful, of the expression of a man's face, μευιδὸν βλοσυροῖσι προσώπασι Il. 7. 212; τῶ δὲ οἱ ὄσσε λαμπέσθην βλοσυρῶν ὑπ' ὀφρύσιν Il. 15. 608, cf. Hes. Sc. 147: so of lions, Ib. 175; of the Κῆρες, Ib. 250; ἡ δὲ σὺς βλοσυρή, to describe a woman, Phocyl. 3. 3:—later of anything terrible, ἄγος Aesch. Eum. 168; ἀκρη Ar. Rh. 2. 740:—in Plato, bluff, burly, valiant, γενναῖους τε καὶ βλ. τὰ ἦθη Rep. 535 B; βλ. γὰρ τὴν ψυχὴν ἔχεις Nicot. Incert. 4; so, of a woman, μαῖα γενναῖα καὶ βλ. stout, stark, Plat. Theat. 149 A: also coarse, rough, Theophr. H. P. 9. 2, 3. Adv. -ῶς, Heliod. 10. 27.
βλοσυρότης, ἡ, *grimness*, Eust. 1194. 46.
βλοσυρό-φρων, ον, *savage-minded*, Aesch. Supp. 833.
βλοσυρ-ώπης, ον, ὁ, later masc. of sq., Opp. C. 1. 144.
βλοσυρ-ώπης, ἴδος, ἡ, (ὥψ) *grim-looking*, Γοργώ Il. 11. 36.
βλοσυρ-ωπός, ὄν, later form of foregoing, Dion. P. 123.
βλύω, fut. βλύω [ῶ] Anth. P. 9. 819: aor. ἐβλύσα Ar. Rh. 4. 1446, Q. Smn., etc.: poet. opt. βλύσσει Anth. P. 11. 58: aor. pass. ἐβλύσθη Orac. in Eus. P. E. 204 D: cf. ἀνα-, ἀπο-βλύω: (v. sub φλέω). *To bubble or gush forth*, of liquids, Ar. Rh. l. c., Orac. in Paus. 5. 7, 3, Philostr. 132, etc.; θερμὸν δδᾶσθαι βλ. *to gush with* . . C. I. 5127 B. 11; c. dat., βλ. Ἀναίφ *with wine*, Anth. P. 11. 58; c. acc. cogn., μέν βλ. *to sprout wine*, Ib. 7. 27; ὕδωρ Orph. Arg. 601.—Cf. βλύω.
βλύσις [ῶ], εως, ἡ, *a bubbling up*, Anth. P. 9. 819. Also βλύσμα, τό, Hdn. Epim. 11, βλυσμός, ὁ, Gloss.
βλύω, = βλύω, c. dat., φόνω βλύουσαι Lyc. 301; c. acc., ὕδωρ . . ἐβλυε πηγῇ Nonn. Jo. 2. v. 6; aor. ἐβλύσε Chr. Pat. 1087:—so also βλύσω, Nonn. Jo. 7. v. 38; βλυστάνω, Jo. Chrys., etc.: cf. βλίττω. [ῶ between two long syll. in Ep., ἀναβλύσκε Ar. Rh. 3. 223, cf. 4. 1417.]
βλωρός, ἄ, ὄν, (βλᾶσσω) *tall, stately*, ἡὲ πῖνυς βλωρή Il. 13. 390: στάς ἀρ' ὑπὸ βλωρῇν ὕγχην Od. 24. 234.
βλωμός, ὄ, = ψαμός, *a maresl* of bread, Call. Fr. 240: cf. ὀκτάβλωμος:—Dim. βλωμίδιον, τό, Eust. 1817. 55. In Philem. ap. Ath. 114 E, βλωμαῖοι ἄρτοι is the prob. l., the Lat. quadrati.
βλώσις, εως, ἡ, *an arrival, presence*, Hesych.
βλώσκω, Nic. Th. 450, (κατα-, προ-) Hom.: fut. μολούμαι Aesch. Pr. 689, Soph. O. C. 1742: aor. 2 ἐμολον Hom., Att. Poets, and late Prose; imper., μόλε Cratin. Νέμα. 10: pf. μέμβλωκα Od., Eur. Rhes. 629:—later, fut. βλώω (κατα-) Lyc. 1068; aor. 1 ἐβλώξα Id. 448, 1327; aor. 2 ἐβλων ap. Hesych. (βλώσκω (i. e. μλώσκω, v. sub βλίττω), μολούμαι, μολεῖν are in form precisely similar to θρώσκω, θορούμαι, θορεῖν, the Roots being ΜΟΛ-, ΘΟΡ-; but no pres. tenses μολεῖω, θορεῖω occur, except in late Poets, Jac. Anth. P. pp. 27, 609). *To go or come*, used mostly by Poets in aor. 2, δεῖρο μολόντες Od. 3. 44; μολούσα ποτὶ μέγαρ Il. 6. 286; of time, πρὶν δαδεκάτῃ μολῆ ἡώς 24. 781; μέμβλωκε μάλιστα ἡμαρ Od. 17. 190:—so in Pind. and Trag., ὅτε τὸ κύριον μολῆ Aesch. Arg. 766; often with a Prep., μολεῖν εἰς . . ἐπὶ . . , πρὸς . . , or ἀπὸ . . , ἐξ . . ; but also c. acc. only, ἐμολεν Ἥρας λαόν Pind. N. 10. 66; γῆν μολόντες Ἑλλάδα Aesch. Pers. 809, cf. Ag. 968, Supp. 239, Soph. Ph. 1332, Eur. Rhes. 223, 289; ἡβης τέλος μ. Eur. Med. 921, cf. I. T. 1421:—c. dat. pers., μηδέ μοι . . θάνατος μόλοι Solon I. 5, cf. Soph. O. C. 70, Ant. 233, etc.; δι' ἐχθρας μ. τινι, διὰ μάχης μολεῖν τινι (cf. διὰ Α. IV), Eur. Phoen. 479, I. A. 1392; εἰς ὕπνοτα μ. τινι = ὑφορᾶν τινι Id. El. 345; ἐς λόγους μ. τινι Id. Med. 666.—Rare in Att. Prose, Xen. An. 7. 133; and used by Ar. only in lyrics (Av. 404, Thesm. 1146, 1155, etc.), or in the mouth of a Lacconian, Id. Lys. 984, cf. Plut. 2. 220 E, 225 D.
βοᾶγός, ὄ, v. sub βοαγός:—βοαγίδης, ὄ, of Hercules, Lyc. 652.
βοάγριον, τό, *a shield of wild bull's hide*, Il. 12. 22, etc.
βό-αγρος, ὄ, (βοῦς) *a wild bull*, Philostr. 265.
βοαθός, Dor. for βοηθός, Pind.:—name of a Delphic month, Anecd. Delph. 16. 19, 26.
βόημα, τό, (βοῶ) Dor. for βόημα, but the only form in use, *a shriek, cry*, χαμαιπετὲς β. Aesch. Ag. 920: *a loud strain, τηλεπόν τι β. λέρas Cydias ap. Ar. Nub. 967* (Fr. 1).
βο-άνθρωπον, τό, = βοῦφθαλμον, Hipp. ap. Galen., Nic. ap. Ath. 683 C. **βο-άνθρωπος**, ὄ, *bull-man*, of the Minotaur, Tzetz. Chil. 1. 489.
βόας, ἄκος, ὄ, contr. βώξ (Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 356 A), a fish, sacred to Hermes, called from the sound it makes, βωξ I, Epich. 10 Ahr., Ar. Fr. 400, v. Ath. 286 sq.
βοάριος, α, ον, the Lat. boarius: ἡ ἀγορὰ β. = forum boarium at Rome, Dion. H. 1. 40.

βοαρμία, ἡ, (*ἄρω) *ox-yoker*, epith. of Athena, Lyc. 520.
βοᾶτις, ἴδος, ἡ, v. sub βοητής.
βοῦλος, ὄ, (βοῦς, ἀδῆ) *an ox-stall*, Theocr. 25. 108: also βόαυλον, τό, Ar. Rh. 3. 1288; βόαυλον, Orph. Arg. 436.
βοῶ, Ep. 3 sing. βοᾶα, 3 pl. βοῶσιν, part. βοῶν, Hom.: Ion. impf. βοᾶσσε, Ar. Rh. 2. 588:—Att. fut. βοῶσμαι, Dor. βοάσσομαι; later βοᾶσσω, Ib. 3. 792, Anth. P. 7. 32, etc. (βοᾶσσω Eur. Ion 1446 is aor. subj.):—aor. ἐβόησα Hom., Soph.; Ep. βύησα Il. 23. 847; Ion. ἔβωσα 12. 337 and Hdt.; sometimes also in Att., Cratin. Incert. 168, Ar. Pax 1155: pf. βεβόηκα Philostr. 561:—Med., βοῶμενος Ar. Vesp. 1228: Ep. aor. βοήσατο Q. Sm. 10. 465, Ion. ἐβῶσατο Theocr. 17. 60.—Pass., Ion. aor. ἐβῶσθην Hdt.: pf. βεβόημαι Anth. P. 7. 138, Ion. part. βεβῶμενος Hdt. 3. 39: plqpf. ἐβεβόητο Paus. 6. 11, 2. Cf. ἀνα-, ἐπι-, κατα-βοῶ. (The Root seems to be BOF, cf. Lat. boi-are in Enn. and bovinator with re-boare; Skt. gu, redupl. yōgu (notum facere), so that perh. γῶα, γῶος belong to the same Root, cf. BB. 1). *To cry aloud, to shout*, ὑὲν βοήσας Il. 17. 89; ὕσον τε γέγωνε βοήσας (v. sub γέγωνε) Od.; πᾶσα γὰρ πόλις βοᾷ Aesch. Ag. 1106; ὥς δράκων βοᾷ Id. Theb. 381; βοᾷ γραμματεῖον ἐν συλλαβαῖς, where βοᾷ refers to the boastful shouts of Capaneus, not to any articulate sounds, Ib. 468; οἱ βοησόμενοι men ready to shout (in the ἐκκλησία), Dem. 172. 4: v. sub κράζω.
2. of things, *to roar, howl*, as the wind and waves, Lat. reboare, οὐδὲ . . κύμα τύσον βοᾷ ποτὶ χέρσιν Il. 14. 394: *to resound, echo*, ἀμφὶ δὲ τ' ἄκρα ἤητες βοῶσιν 17. 265; βοᾷ δὲ πόντιος κλυδῶν Aesch. Pr. 431, cf. 392, etc.; βοᾷ δ' ἐν ῥαῖς κέλαδος sounds, Id. Pers. 605; τὸ πρᾶγμα φανερόν ἐστιν, αὐτὸ γὰρ βοᾷ ἱ proclaims itself, Ar. Vesp. 921.
II. c. acc. pers. *to call to one, call on*, Pind. P. 6. 36, Eur. Med. 205, Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 5. 2. c. acc. also, *to call for, shout out for*, Soph. Tr. 772. 3. c. acc. cogn., β. βοᾶν Ar. Nub. 1153; β. μέλος, ἰσάν Soph. Aj. 976, Ph. 216; so, β. λογιῶν Aesch. Cho. 402; ἄλγος Eur. Tro. 1310;—c. dupl. acc., βοᾶτε τὸν ὀνέανον . . νύμφαν sound aloud the bridal hymn in honour of the bride, Ib. 335 (lyr.).
4. *to raise abroad, celebrate*, ἡ μάφανος ἦν ἐβοᾶτε Alex. Ἀπεγλ. 1. 7; πρήγματα βεβῶμενα ἀνὰ Ἰωνίην Hdt. 3. 39; ἐβῶσθησαν ἀνὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα Id. 6. 131:—cf. καταβόητος, περιβόητος. 5. c. inf. *to cry aloud or command in a loud voice to do a thing*, Soph. O. T. 1287, Eur. Andr. 298; βοᾶν τινι ἄγειν Xen. An. 1. 8, 12; β. τινι μὴ θεῖν, Ib. 1. 8, 19; also *to cry aloud that* . . , Epicrat. Incert. 1. 31:—also, β. ὅτι . . ὥς . . , Xen. An. 1. 8, 1, Antiph. Kvciōth. 2.
βοεακός, ἡ, ὄν, = sq., only in E. M. 254. 46.
βοεαῖός, ἡ, ὄν, (βοῦς) = βοεῖος, of or for oxen, ζεύγη β. wagons drawn by oxen, Thuc. 4. 128, Xen. An. 7. 5, 2, cf. Ar. 163. The form βοεαῖός, freq. in inferior Mss. (v. Dion. H. 8. 87), is censured by Hdn. in A. B. 1354.
βοείος, Ep. and Ion. βοεῖος, α, ον, (βοῦς):—of an ox or oxen, esp. of ox-hide, Hom., who uses both forms, δέρμα βοείον Od. 14. 24; βοείσιν ἱμάσιν Il. 23. 324; βοείας ἀσπίδας 5. 452; βόεα κρέα Hdt. 2. 37, 168; τὰ βόεα κρέα Plat. Rep. 338 C; γάλα βοείον cows-milk, Eur. Cycl. 218; τὸ βοείον γάλα Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 14; metaphr., βόεα ῥήματα bull-words (cf. βούπαις, etc.), Ar. Ran. 924.
II. βοείη or βοίη (sc. δορή), ἡ, an ox-hide, ἀδέφηνον βοείην Od. 20. 2, 142, cf. 22. 364; βούς μεγαλοῖο βοείην Il. 17. 389; an ox-hide shield, βοεῖς εἰδυμένω ἄμυνος αὔρα, στερεῖσι 17. 492; βοῶν τ' εἰ ποιτήσαν (contr. for βυῶν) 16. 636; v. sq. and cf. ἱερείον. 2. = βοεῖος, λύσαντε βοείας h. Hom. Ar. 487, cf. 503; Buttm. proposed to read βοῖας.
βοεῖς, εως, ὄ, *a rope of ox-hide*, εὐστρέπτοις βοεῖσι Od. 2. 426.
βοή, for βοή, v. sub βοείος.
βοή, Dor. βοᾷ, ἡ, (βοᾶ) *a loud cry, shout*, Hom., etc.:—in Hom. mostly the battle-cry, βοὴν ἀγαθός, as an epith. of heroes, good at the battle-cry, Il. 2. 408, al.; so, βοᾷς δ' ἐτι μηδ' ὄνομ' ἔστω let there be not even the name of war, Theocr. 16. 97; in Trag., often of the cry of suppliants, Aesch. Pers. 936, etc.; of oracles, αἰδούσα . . βοᾷς ἄς ἂν Ἀπόλλων κελεύσῃ Eur. Ion 92 (lyr.):—also of the roar of the sea, Od. 24. 48; of the sound of musical instruments, αὐλοὶ φορμυγγές τε βοὴν ἔχον Il. 18. 495, cf. Pind. O. 3. 12, P. 10. 60; β. σάπυγγος Aesch. Theb. 394; the cry of birds, Soph. Ant. 1021; of beasts, Eur. Bacch. 1085:—βοὴν θαύσσειν, αὐτεῖν Soph. Aj. 335, Eur. Hec. 1092; ἐφέβλετο βοὴ τις Id. I. T. 1386; βοάσσομαι τὰν ὑπερτόνον βοᾶν Phryn. Com. Ποαστρ. 4; βοὴν ἱστάναι Antiph. Σαμφ. 1. 2; ὅσον ἀπὸ βοῆς ἐνεκεν as far as sound went, only in appearance, Thuc. 8. 92, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 31.
II. = βοήθεια, aid called for, succour, Aesch. Supp. 730, Ag. 1349, Soph. O. C. 1057.
βοη-γενής, ἔς, born of an ox, of bees, Antip. P. 9. 363, 13: cf. βοῦπαις II.
βοηγία, ἡ, a dub. word, thought by Chishull to be = ταυροκαθαψία C. I. 2858; cf. κυνήμιον 2.
βοηδόν, Adv. like oxen, πῖνευ Agatharchid. Periopl. 38.
βοη-δρόμιος, *to run to a cry for aid, haste to help*, Eur. Or. 1356, Heracl. 121, etc.: cf. βοηθέω.
2. *to run with a cry*, App. Hann. 42, Civ. 2. 119.
βοη-δρόμια, ων, τά, games in memory of the succour given by Theseus against the Amazons, Plut. Thes. 27; B. πέμπειν *to lead a procession at the B.*, Dem. 37. 6 (restored from Mss. for βοῖδια).
βοη-δρόμιη, ἡ, *a helping, aiding*, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 381.
βοη-δρόμιος, ον, = βοηδρόμιος, of Apollo, Call. Ap. 68, Paus. 9. 17, 2.
βοηδρομίον, ὄνος, ὄ, the third Attic month, in which the βοηδρόμια were celebrated, answering nearly to our September, Dem. 29. fin., Arist. H. A. 6. 29, 2, 8. 12, 6.
βοη-δρόμιος, ον, (cf. βοη-θός) *giving succour, a helper*, Eur. Phoen. 1432; β. ποδὶ Id. Or. 1290; epith. of Apollo, Call. h. Ap. 69.
βοη-δραχός, ὄ, *captain of auxiliaries*, name of a Carthaginian officer, Polyb. 1. 79, 2, App. Pun. 70.
βοήθεια, ἡ, *help, aid, rescue, support*, Thuc., al.; β. τῷ λόγῳ πρὸς τινα Plat. Parm. 128 C; ἡ ὑπὲρ τῶν δικαίων β. Dem. 1287. 27; βοήθειαν ἔχειν

Βοιωτιάζω, to play the Boeotian, esp. to speak Boeotian, Xen. An. 3. 1, 26, Com. Anon. 341. **II.** to side with the Boeotians, Boeotize in politics, etc., Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 34, Aesch. 73. 24 :—also **Βοιωτίζω**, Plut. 2. 575 D. **Βοιωτίδιον** [τῆ], τό, Dim. of Βοιωτός, Ar. Ach. 872. **Βοιωτο-ουργής**, ἐς, (*εργα) of Boeotian work, κράνος Xen. Eq. 12, 3. **Βοιωτός**, ὁ, a Boeotian, Il. 2. 494, etc. :—**Βοιωτία**, ἡ, Boeotia, so called from its cattle-pastures, Hes. Fr. 4 (146), etc. :—Adj. **Βοιωπίος**, α, ον, Boeotian, with a notion of gluttonous, οὐτως σφοδρῶς ἐστὶ τοὺς τρώπους **Βοιωτίος** Eubul. Ἰων. 3, cf. Εὐρωπ. 1 : εἰμι γὰρ Β. πολλὰ . . ἐσθλὴν Mnesim. Βουσ. 1 : ὀρέπεινον ἄνδρα καὶ Β. Demon. Ἀχελ. 1 : and of dull, stupid, Plut. 2. 995 E : whence the proverb ἵς Βοιωτία, Böckh Pind. O. 6. 152, Meineke Menand. Incert. 249 :—also **Βοιωτικός**, or -ιακός, ἡ, ὄν, Diod. 14. 81, Strab. 404, 406 :—Adv. -πῶς, Strabo 404 : in Schol. Il. 2. 494, where the **Βοιωτικά** of Hellenicos are cited :—fem. **Βοιωτῆς**, ἰδος, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 36. **βολαίος**, α, ον, (βολή) violent, Trag. ap. Plut. Lucull. 1. **βόλβα**, ἡ, the Lat. *vulva*, Auth. P. 11. 410. **βολβάριον**, τό, Dim. of βολβός, Epict. Enchir. 7. **βολβίδιον** or rather **βολβίτιον**, τό, a small kind of cuttle-fish, with a strong smell (cf. ὕζαινα, ὑμύλη), Hipp. 649. 35., 651. 50 :—also called **βόλιτανα**, βολβωτίνη, βολβιτίς. **βολβίνη**, ἡ, a white kind of βολβός, Theophr. H. P. 7. 13, 9, Matro ap. Ath. 64 C. **βολβιον**, τό, Dim. of βολβός, Hipp. 669. 53 :—**βολβίσκος**, ὁ, Anth. P. 11. 35. **βολβίτις**, ἰδος, ἡ, = βολβίδιον, Epich. 33 Ahr. **βόλβιτον**, τό, **βόλβιτος**, ὁ, worse forms of βόλιτον, -τος, Phryn. 357. **βολβο-ειδής**, ἐς, bulb-like, bulb-shaped, Paul. Aeg. 7. p. 249. **βολβός**, ὁ, Lat. *bulbus*, a certain bulbous root that grew wild in Greece, and was much prized, Arist. Probl. 20. 26, Theophr. H. P. 7. 13, 8, v. Schol. Ar. Nub. 189, Theocr. 14. 17 : freq. in Com., Plut. Com. Φα. 1, al. **βολβοτίνη**, ἡ, = βολβίδιον, Ath. 318 E. **βολβο-φάκη**, ἡ, soup of bulbs and lentils, Ath. 584 D. **βολβώδεις**, ἐς, = βολβοειδής, Theophr. H. P. 7. 13, 8. **βολεύς**, εως, ὁ, a slinger, Tzetz. Antehom. 393. ***βολέω**, = βάλλω, but hardly used save in Ep. pf. pass. **βεβόλημαι**, to be stricken with grief and the like, ἀχρεῖ . . βεβολημένος ἦτορ Il. 9. 9, cf. Od. 10. 247 : πένθει . . βεβολήητο πάντες (3 pl. plqpf.) Il. 9. 3 : ἀμχανίη βεβόλησαι Ar. Rh. 4. 1318 : ἀμφαδίη βεβόλητο Q. Sm. 7. 726. **βολεών**, ἄνος, ὁ, (βολή) a dunghill, Philem. Incert. 120 : cf. σιστοβόλων, **βολή**, ἡ, a throw, the stroke or wound of a missile, opp. to **πληγή** (stroke of sword or pike), Od. 17. 283, cf. 24. 160 : **Β. πέτρων** Eur. Or. 59 : μέχρι λίθου καὶ ἀκοντίου βολῆς Thuc. 5. 65 :—also, κύβων βολαί θραυος or casts of dice, Soph. Fr. 381 : **βολαῖς** . . σφύγγος ἄλεσεν γραφὴν by its stroke or touch, Aesch. Ag. 1329. 2. metaph., like βέλος, **Β. ὀφθαλμῶν** a quick glance, Od. 4. 150 : κάτω . . βλεμμάτων ῥέπει β. Aesch. Fr. 238, cf. Ag. 742. 3. also, **βολαὶ κεραυνία** thunder-bolts, Id. Theb. 430 : **βολαὶ ἡλίου** sun-beams, Soph. Aj. 877 : and without ἡλίου, πρὸς μέσος βολαὶ Eur. Ion 1135 : so, χρυσοῦ . . βολαῖς with golden rays, Epigr. Gr. 832 : **βολή χιόνος** a snow-shower, Eur. Bacch. 661. **βολίζη**, ἡ, a female slave, Cretan word in Seleuc. ap. Ath. 267 C. **βολίζει**, (βολίς) to heave the lead, take soundings, Act. Ap. 27. 28 :—Pass. to sink in water, Geop. 6. 17. **βόλινθος**, ὁ, perh. the same as βύνασος, Arist. Mirab. 1, 2. **βολίς**, ἰδος, ἡ, a missile, javelin, Plut. Demetr. 3. 2. the sounding-lead, Schol. Il. 24. 80. 3. δασπατὴν βολίς a flash of lightning, Lxx. 4. a cast of the dice, Anth. P. 9. 767 :—a die, Ib. 768. **βολιστικός**, ἡ, ὄν, (βόλος) to be caught by the casting-net, Plut. 2. 977 E. **βολήτανα**, ἡ, = βολβίδιον, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 27., 9. 37, 16. **βολίτινος**, ἡ, ον, of cow-dung, Ar. Ran. 295. **βόλιτον**, τό, or βόλιτος, ὁ, cow-dung, mostly in pl., Cratin. Διονυσ. 6, Ar. Ach. 1026, Eq. 658 : v. **βολβ-**. **βόλλα**, Accl. for βουλή, Plut. 2. 288 B, Inscr. Lesb. in C. I. 2166. 33. 2181, 2190, etc. **βολο-κτύπη**, ἡ, the rattling of the dice, Anth. P. 9. 767. **βόλομαι**, = βούλωμαι, Τρωῶν δὲ βούλεται δοῦναι κράτος Il. 11. 319 : εἰ . . βόλεσθε αὐτὸν τε ζῶειν κτλ. Od. 16. 387 : νῦν δ' ἐτέρως ἐβόλοντο θεοὶ (vulg. ἐβόλαντο), 1. 234 : also impf. ἐβόλλομαι, Theocr. 28. 15. V. Butt. Lexil. v. βούλωμαι 8. **βόλος**, ὁ, a throw with a casting-net, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 62 (cf. ῥίπτω 1) : μέγα δίκτυον ἐς βόλον ἔλκει draws it back for a cast, Theocr. 1. 40 :—metaph., εἰς βόλον καθίστασθαι, ἐρχεσθαι to fall within the cast of the net, Eur. Bacch. 847, Rhcs. 730 :—hence a net, Accl. N. A. 8. 3 : for birds, Anth. P. 6. 184. 2. the thing caught, ἰχθύνον βόλος a draft of fishes, Aesch. Pers. 424 : βόλον ἐκασπάσει to land one's draft of fish, Eur. El. 582. **II.** a casting of teeth, Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 12, G. A. 2. 8, 78. **III.** a cast with the dice, Poll. 7. 204. **βομβάζω**, = βομβέω, Suid. **βομβάζει**, mock-heroic expression of wonder, Ar. Thesm. 45 : and Ib. 48, in the exaggerated form βομβαλοβομβάζει. **βομβανίλος**, ὁ, (βομβέω, αἰλός) a comic compd. for ὑσκαύλης, a bag-piper, with a play on βομβυλῖος, Ar. Ach. 866, Vesp. 107. **βομβέω**, fut. ᾠω, to make a booming, humming noise (cf. βόμβος) : in Hom. always of falling bodies, to sound deep or hollow, τρυφάλεια χαμαὶ βόμβησε πεσοῦσα Il. 13. 530 : αἰχμή χαλκείη χαμάδις βόμβ. πεσ. 616. 118, cf. Od. 18. 396 : βομβήσαν . . κατὰ ῥέον the oars fell with a loud noise . . , Od. 12. 204 : βομβήσεν δὲ λίθος the stone flew humming through the air, 8. 190 :—of the sea, to roar, Simon. 2 :—later, in the proper sense, to hum, as bees, Arist. H. A. 4. 9. 3., 9. 40, 53, Theocr. 3. 14, cf. Plat. Rep. 564 D : so, βομβεῖ δὲ νεκρῶν σήπης Soph. Fr. 663 : of mosquitoes, to buzz, Ar. Pl. 538 : generally of a sound, to buzz in one's ears, Plat. Crito 54 D : also, ὅτα βομβεῖ μοι Luc. D. Metetr. 9. 2.

βομβηδόν, Adv. *buzzing, with a hum*, Ap. Rh. 2. 133.
βομβήεις, εσσα, εν, = **βομβητικός**, Anth. Plan. 4. 74.
βομβησις, εως, ἡ, a *buzzing*: a *buzzing crowd*, LXX (Baruch 2. 29).
βομβητής, εως, ἡ, a *buzzer, hummer*, Anth. P. 6. 236.
βομβητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *humming*, Eust. 945. 23; **βομβικός**, ἡ, ὄν, Schol. Pind.
βόμβος, ὁ, Lat. *bombus*, a *booming, humming*, Plat. Prot. 316 A, Arist.
 Resp. 9. 5; **β. ἀνέμων κατιόντος** its *booming sound*, Heliad. 5. 27; of thunder,
 Epic. ap. Diog. L. 10. 102; a *buzzing in the ears*, Hipp. Coac. 149; *in the intestines*, Galen. 7. 241. — **βόμβος**, τῷ, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1176. (Onomat.)
βομβήκια, ὧν, τὰ, a kind of *bee* that makes a cell of clay, *apis caementaria*, Arist. H. A. 5. 24 (v. l. *βομβυκοειδών*). II. *the cocoons of the silk-worm*, Ib. 5. 19, 11.
βομβυκίας, ὁ, v. sub **βόμβυξ** II.
βομβύλη, ἡ, = **βομβύλιος**, Schol. Ap. Rh. 2. 569.
βομβυλιάζω, (**βομβέω**) v. sub **βορβορύζω**.
βομβυλίος or **-ύλιος**, ὁ, an *insect that hums or buzzes*, a *humble-bee*, Ar. Vesp. 107, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 2 and 43, 1: a *gnat, mosquito*, Hesych. 1. 19, 10; v. Schneid. vol. 3. p. 372. II. *a narrow-necked vessel, that gurgles in pouring*, Hipp. 494-55, v. Ath. 784 C, A. B. 220. (On the accent v. E. M. 380.)
βομβύλις, ἰδος, ἡ, = **πομφόλυξ**, Hesych. II. cf. **βομβυλίας** I. 2.
βόμβυξ, ἦκος, ὁ, a *silk-worm* (cf. **βομβυλίας** I. 2), Arist. H. A. ap. Ath. 352 F. 2. *silk*, Alciphro 1. 39. II. a kind of *flute*, Aesch. Fr. 55, cf. Arist. Metaph. 13. 6, 8, Poll. 4. 82; or *part of a flute*, Ib. 70:—hence **βομβυκίας** *κάλαμος* Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 3: v. Chappell Hist. of Anc. Mus. p. 268 sq. III. in Lacon., = **στάμνος**, Arist. Audib. 11, 11, A. B. 1354.
βόμβωδης, ες, (εἶδος) = **βομβητικός**, Ael. N. A. 6. 37.
βομβών, ὧνος, ὁ, late form for **βουβών**: whence **βομβωνάρια**, τὰ, *drauers*, Jo. Malal. 288. 10 Bonn.
βόνασος or **βονασσος**, ὁ, the *bonassus* or *bison*, *wild-ox*, *bos urus*, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 35-9. 45, P. A. 3. 2, 5.
βοο-βοσκός, ὁ, a *herdsman*, Suid.
βοό-γληνος, ὧν, *ox-eyed*, Nonn. D. 7. 260.
βοοδητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (δαμάω) a *tamer of oxen*, Q. Sm. 1. 524, 587.
βοό-ζυγιον, τό, an *ox-yoke*, LXX (Sirach. 26. 7).
βοο-θύτης, ὧν, ὁ, = **βουθύτης**, Suid.
βοό-κλεψ, contr. **βοούκλεψ**, ὁ, *stealer of oxen*, Soph. Fr. 857.
βοο-κλόπος, ὧν, *ox-stealing*, Orph. Arg. 1055, Nonn. D. 1. 337.
βοό-κραϊρος, ὧν, *ox-horned*, Nonn. D. 13. 314.
βοοκτάσια, ἡ, (κτείνω) a *slaying of oxen*, Ap. Rh. 4. 1724.
βοόκτις, ὧν, (κτείνω) of Thebes, *founded where the heifer lay*, Nonn. D. 25. 415.
βοορ-ραΐστης, ὧν, ὁ, *slayer of oxen*, Tryph. 361.
βοο-σκόπος, ὧν, *looking after oxen*, Nonn. D. 31. 245.
βοοσσόος, ὧν, (σεύω) *driving oxen wild*, of the gadfly, Q. Sm. 5. 64; contr., **βουσσόν**, ὧντε μῶντα. κ. καλόντων Call. Fr. 46.
βοό-στάσις, εως, ἡ, = **βουστάσις**, Call. Del. 102.
βοό-στολος, ὧν, *drawn by or riding on oxen*, Nonn. D. 1. 66.
βοο-σφαγία, ἡ, *slaughter of oxen*, Anth. Plan. 101: cf. **βουσφαγία**.
βοο-τρόφος, ὧν, = **βουτρ-**, Dion. P. 558, Nonn. D. 14. 377.
βοόω, fut. ὥσω, to *change into an ox*, like *ἰππώω*, Eust. 70. 28.
βορά, ἡ, (v. **βιβρώσκω**) *eatage, meat*, properly of the food of carnivorous beasts, *ποτῖος δάκει* ὁδὸς *βοράν* Aesch. Fr. 583, cf. Cho. 530; *θηρίων ἄλλιον β.* Eur. Phoen. 1603, Soph. Ant. 30; *κυνὸς β.* Ar. Eq. 417; ὁ *λέων*. [χαίρει], ὅτι *βοράν* ἔξει Arist. Eth. N. 3. 10, 7: then of cannibal-like feasts, Hdt. 1. 119; *κρέων*. . . *οἰκίας Βοράς* of their own flesh that *had been served up as food*, of the children of Thyestes, Aesch. Ag. 1220, cf. 1597; *βοράν τοῦ*. . . *Οἰδῖπου γόνου* food torn from the body of the son of Oedipus, Soph. Ant. 1017, cf. 1040; *βορά* χαίρουσιν *ἀνθρωποκτόνων* in *feeding* on the corpses of slain men, Eur. Cycl. 127, cf. 249, 367; *οὐ γὰρ ἐν γαστρὶ βορά τὸ χρηστὸν εἶναι* in *gluttony*, Id. Supp. 865:—more rarely of simple food, Pind. Fr. 94, Aesch. Pers. 490, Soph. Ph. 274, etc.
βόρασσος, ὁ, *the palm-fruit*, Diosc. 1. 150.
βόρατον, τό, a kind of *cedar*, Diod. 2. 49, ubi v. Wessel.
βορβορίζω, (**βόρβορος**) to *be like mud*, ἐν γέψει Diosc. 5. 85.
βορβορό-θύμος, ὧν, *muddy-minded*, Ar. Pax 753.
βορβορο-κοίτης, ὧν, ὁ, *Mudcoucher*, name of a frog, Batr. 229.
βορβορο-πηγή, ἡ, *filthily lewd*, Hippon. 98, Com. in Meineke 4. 631.
βορβορος, ὁ, *mud, mire, filth*, Lat. *coenum*, Asius 1, Aesch. Eum. 694, Ar. Vesp. 259, Plat. al.:—it differs from *πηλὸς* clay, *moist earth*, Lat. *lutum* (q. v.), v. Hemsterh. Luc. Prom. es. 1.
βορβορο-τάραξις, ὁ, *mud-stirrer*, Ar. Eq. 309.
βορβορο-φάγος, ὧν, *feeding on dirt*, Mauss. Chron. 4236.
βορβορόω, to *defile*, Eccl.:—Pass. *to be made muddy or miry*, Arist. G. A. 3. 11, 31.
βορβορύζω, in Hesych., *to have a rumbling in the bowels*, for which Arist. (Probl. 27. 11) uses **βομβυλιάζω**:—Subst. **βορβορυγμός**, ὁ, a *rumbling in the bowels*, Hipp. Progn. 40; or **βορβορυγή**, Hesych. Cf. *κοκορυγέω*, *κοκορυγή*.
βορβορώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *miry, filthily*, πηλὸς **βορβορωδέστερος** Plat. Phaedo 111 E; *ἰλύς* Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 16, cf. 15; *θάλαττα* Menand. 'AA. 12 of pus, *turbid*, Hipp. Aph. 1260.
Βορεάδης, ὧν, ὁ, *son of Boreas*, Diod. 4. 44; Ep. **Βορηιάδης**, Anth. P. 9. 550.
Βορέας, ὧν, ὁ; Ion. **Βορέης**, Hom., or **Βορής**, ὧν, Hdt. 2. 101., 4. 37; Att. **Βορρᾶς**, ᾶ, Cratin. *Ξερφ.* 1, Thuc. 6. 2, al., cf. **Βορράδης**:—*the North wind*, Lat. *Aquilo*, personified as *Boreas*, Od. 5. 296, etc.:—the word included winds from several northerly points, generally opp. to *νότος*, *β.* καὶ *ἀπαρκτίας* Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 25., 2. 6, 6; pl., Ib. 2. 4, 18, H. A. 9. 6, 10. 2. used to denote *the North*, πρὸς *βορῇν* ἀνεμὸν towards

the North, Hdt. 2. 101; πρὸς *βορέαν* τινὸς *northward* of a place, Thuc. 2. 96, cf. Hdt. 6. 139. (V. sub *ὄρος*, *mons*.)
Βορέας, Ion. **Βορείος**, poet. **Βορηιάς**, ἰδος, ἡ, a *Boread, daughter of Boreas*, Soph. Ant. 985; also **Βορηίς**, ἰδος, Nonn. D. 33. 211. II. generally as fem. Adj. *boreol, northern*, πνοαί Aesch. Fr. 195.
Βορεασμός, ὁ, *the festival of Boreas* at Athens, Hesych.
Βορέηθεν, Adv. *from the north*, Dion. P. 79; cf. **Βορράθεν**.
Βορέηνδε, Adv. *northwards*, Dion. P. 137.
Βορέητις, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of **Βορείος**, Dion. P. 243.
Βορεῖατος, α, ὧν, = **βόρειος**, Anth. Plan. 230.
Βορείας, ἰδος, ἡ, poet. for **Βορέας**, Orph. Arg. 736.
Βορείοθεν, poet. for **Βορέηθεν**, Nonn. D. 6. 127.
βόρειος, α, ὧν, also ες, ὧν Soph. O. C. 1240; Ion. **Βορηίος**, ἡ, ὧν:—*from the quarter of the North wind, northern*, opp. to *νότιος*, Hdt. 4. 37., 6. 31, etc.; *β. ἀκτὰ* exposed to the north, Soph. l. c.; τὸ *β. τεῖχος*, one of the Long Walls at Athens, Ar. Fr. 269, Andoc. 24. 2, Plat. Rep. 439 E; τὰ *β. northern districts*, Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 10; τῆς *Πλειάδος βορέου γενομένης* having appeared in the North, Ib. 5. 8, 10. 2. of the North wind, *β. χειμῶν* a winter during which *northerly winds prevail*, Hipp. Aph. 1247, Arist. Probl. 1. 8 sq.; *βόρεια*, τὰ, *northerly winds*, Ib. 26. 31, etc.; (rarely in sing., Xen. Cyn. 8, 1); *βορείοις* in the time of *northerly winds*, Arist. H. A. 6. 19, 4, al.; so, *βορείων ὕτων* Ib. 8. 2, 36:—Sup. *-ύτατος*, Manetho 4. 241.
Βορέυς, ὁ, = **Βορέας**, in oblique cases **Βορηῖος**, -ῆι, -ῆα, Arat. 430, 829, 882, etc.: nom. pl. **Βορεῖς**, Alciphro 1. 1.
Βορεῶτις, ἰδος, ἡ, = **Βορέας**, Paul. Sil. Ecphr. 163.
Βορηῖας, **Βορηίος**, **Βορηίς**, Ion. for **Βορείας**, **Βόρειος**, **Βορεία**.
Βορηῖς, ὧν, ὁ, Ion. contr. for **Βορέας**, Hdt.
Βοροποιός, ὧν, (ποιέω) *making one eat, appetising*, Eust. 1538. 30.
Βορός, ὁ, ὧν, (**βορά**) *devouring, gluttonous*, Ar. Pax 38, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 10. Adv. *-ώς*, Ath. 186 C.
Βορότης, ητος, ἡ, *gluttony, voracity*, Eust. Opusc. 91. 26.
Βορράθεν, Adv., Att. for **Βορέηθεν**, Theophr. Fr. 6. 1, 11; also in Hipp. 353. 49.
Βορράεις, α, ὧν, also ες, ὧν Anth. P. 9. 561, = **Βόρειος**, Aesch. Theb. 527, Anth. P. 6. 245, etc.
Βορρ-απηλιώτης, ὧν, ὁ, a *N.E. wind*, Ptol.:—Adj. *-απηλιωτικός*, ἡ, ὧν, Id.
Βορρᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ, Att. contr. for **Βορέας**, q. v.
βόρυνες, οἱ, unknown Libyan animals, Hdt. 4. 192; cf. *ἔρυνες*.
Βορυσθένης, εως, ὁ, *the Borysthenes or Dnieper*, a river of Scythia, Hdt. 4. 18:—**Βορυσθενείτης**, ὧν, Ion. *-εῖτης*, εως, ὁ, an *inhabitant of its banks*, Hdt. 4. 17, Menand. Incert. 491.
βόσις, εως, ἡ, (**βόσκειν**) *food, fodder*, *ιχθύσι* Il. 19. 268 *οἰωνοῖς καὶ θηροῖ* Q. Sm. 1. 329.
βοσκάδιος, α, ὧν, *foddered, fattened*, *χῆν* Nic. Al. 228.
βοσκός, ἰδος, ἡ, *feeding, fed*, Nic. Th. 782, Al. 293. II. as Subst., a small kind of *duck*, perhaps *anas crecca*, the *teal*, Arist. H. A. 8. 3. 15; cf. *Βασκάς*.
βοσκεῶν (not *βοσκέων*), ὧνος, ὁ, a *feeder*, Hesych.
βοσκή, ἡ, *fodder, food*, Aesch. Eum. 266; *πέτεσθαι ἐπὶ βοσκήν* Arist. II. A. 9. 40, 12; in pl., *μῆλων τε βοσκὰς* Aesch. Fr. 41, cf. Eur. Hel. 1331.
βοσκημα, τό, *that which is fed or fattened*: in pl. *fatted beasts, cattle*, Soph. Tr. 762, Eur. Bacch. 677, Xen. Hell. 4. 6, 6; of sheep, Eur. Alc. 576, El. 494; *ἐμῆς χειρὸς β.* of horses, Id. Hipp. 1356; *ζῆν ἀπὸ βοσκημάτων* Arist. Pol. 6. 4, 11;—in dual, of a couple of pigs, Ar. Ach. 811; in sing. of a single beast, *ἀκανθα ποτὶν βοσκήματος* Aesch. Fr. 270; ἐν *τρόφῃ βοσκήματος* Plat. Legg. 807 A; opp. to *θηρίον*, Arist. M. Mor. 2. 7. 4, Strabo 775. II. *food, β. πημονῆς* Aesch. Supp. 620, cf. Soph. El. 364; *ἀναιματον β. δαιμόνων* a *prey* drained of blood by the Erinyes, Aesch. Eum. 302.
βοσκηματώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *bestial*, *θηριώδης καὶ β.* Strabo 224.
βόσκησις, εως, ἡ, a *feeding, pasture*, Symm. V. T.
βοσκήτεον, verb. Adj. *one must feed*, τι *Ar. Av. 1359*.
βοσκάς, ὁ, a *herdsman*, Anth. P. 7. 703; *β. προβάτων* a *shepherd* Diosc. 4. 118:—in Gramm. also **βοσκήτωρ**.
βόσκειν, impf. *ἐβόσκον*, Ep. *βόσκει* Il. 15. 548; fut. *-ήσω* Od. 17. 559, Ar. Eccl. 599; aor. *ἐβόσκησα* Geop.:—Pass. and Med., Hom., Att.: Ion. impf. *βοσκέσμενον* Od. 12. 355; fut. *βοσκήσομαι* Scrap. in Plut. 2. 39S D, Or. Sib. 3. 788, Dor. *βοσκούμαι* Theocr. 5. 103; aor. *ἐβοσκήην* Trag. Incert. 268 Wagner; cf. *κατα-*, *περι-βόσκειν*: I. properly of the herdsman, *to feed, tend*, Lat. *pasco*, αἰνέω Od. 14. 102; *ταῦς* Stratist Maked. 7; ὁ *βόσκων* the *feeder*, Arist. H. A. 5. 2, 8. 2. generally, *to feed, nourish, support*, *βόσκει γαῖα*. . . *ἀνθρώπου* Od. 11. 365, cf. 14. 325; *γαστέρῃ βόσκειν* to *feed one's stomach*, 17. 559; *πάντα βόσκεισαν φλόγα*. . . *Ἡλίου* Soph. O. T. 1425:—of soldiers, etc., *to maintain, keep*, *ἐπικούρου* Hdt. 6. 39; *ναυτικὸν* Thuc. 7. 48; metaph., *β. νόσον* Soph. Ph. 313; *πράγματι β.* troubles, i. e. children, Ar. Vesp. 313. II. Pass., of cattle, *to feed, graze*, Lat. *pasco*, Od. 21. 49, etc.; *κατὰ φύλλον* Il. 5. 162:—*to feed on*, τι Aesch. Ag. 118, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 24, al.; *τινὶ* Aesch. Theb. 244. 2. metaph. *to be fed or nurtured*, *ἠγμοῖσι* Id. Cho. 26; *κούφοις πνεύμασιν* Soph. Aj. 559; *ἐλπίσιν* Eur. Bacch. 617; and *β. τινὶ* or *περὶ τὴν* to *run riot* in a thing, Anth. P. 5. 272, 286. (Though *βόσκειν*, *βόσκειν* agree so closely in sense and form with *pasco*, *pasco*, they cannot be from the same Root; for no such interchange of *b* and *p* is possible. The Root of *βόσκειν* is *BOT*, cf. *βοτήρ*, *βότανή*, *βότανή*; *pasco* is to be found in *πατέρομαι*.)
βόσμορον, τό, a kind of *Indian grain*, Strabo 690; also *βόσμορος*, ὁ, Id. 690.
Βόσπορος, ὁ, (*βοὸς* *πόρος* Opp. II. 1. 617) properly *Ox-ford*, name of

several straits, of which the Thracian and Cimmerian are best known, Hdt. 4. 83 and 12, etc.; but the name was sometimes given to the Hellespont, Aesch. Pers. 723, 756, Soph. Aj. 886, et Schol. ad Il. (For the mythic origin of the name, v. Aesch. Pr. 732, Long. 1. 30:—it is however a solitary instance of βοο-, in compos., for βοῦς).—Adj. βοσπόρειος, ov, Steph. B.; βοσπόρειος, a, ov, Soph. Aj. 1. c.: hence τὸ βοσπορείον, as the name of a temple occurs in Decret. Byz. ap. Dem. 256. 11:—βοσπορίτης [ῖ], ov, ὁ, a dweller on the Bosporus, Soph. Fr. 446: also βοσπόρανός, ὁ, Strabo 312, 495; βοσπορηνός Id. 762.

βοστρῦχιδόν, Adv. curly, like curls, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 19.
βοστρῦχίζω, to curl, dress as hair, Anaxil. Incert. 10, Dion. H. 7. 9: metaph. to dress out, διαλόγους Dion. H. de Comp. 25.

βοστρῦχιον [ῖ], τό, Dim. of sq., Anth. P. 11. 66:—a vine-tendrill, Arist. H. A. 5. 18, 1: a feeler of the polypus, Ib. 5. 12, 2.

βοστρῦχος, ὁ, pl. βοστρυχα in Anth. P. 5. 260: (v. sub βότρυς):—a curl or lock of hair, Archil. 52, Aesch. Cho. 178, etc. 2. poet., like ἔλιξ, anything twisted or wreathed, πύρρος β., of a flash of lightning, Aesch. Pr. 1044, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1261; v. βοστρύχιον.

βοστρύχιον, II. a winged insect, acc. to some, the male of the glow-worm, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 14.

βοστρῦχός, = βοστρυχίος, Poll. 2. 27, Achill. Tat. 1. 19, in Pass. βοστρῦχῶδης, es, curly, Philostr. 571:—Adv. -δῶς, Galen.

βοστρῦχμα, atos, τό, a lock, Eumath. 2. 2.
βοτάμια, τά, (βόσκα) pastures, dub. in Thuc. 5. 53; al. παραποτάμια.

βοτάνη [ᾱ], ἡ, (βόσκα) grass, fodder, Il. 13. 493, Plat., al.; ἐκ βοτάνης from feeding, from pastura, Theocr. 25. 87; ἔργονται ἐς βοτάναν, of horses, Eur. Fr. 775. 27; βοτ. ἁ λέοντος the lion's pasture, i. e. Nemea (cf. χόρτος), Pind. N. 6. 71; ἐν κακῇ B. in bad pasturage, Plat. Rep. 401 C.

II. a herb, opp. to λέγανον, Arist. Plant. 1. 4. 7.
βοτάνηθεν, Adv. from the pasture, Opp. H. 4. 393.

βοτάνη-φάγος, ov, grass-eating, Opp. H. 3. 424.
βοτάνη-φόρος, ov, herb-bearing, Nonn. D. 25. 526.

βοτάνια, ἡ, = βοτάνη, Philo 1. 8, in pl.
βοτάνιζω, fut. ἴσω, to root up weeds, to weed, Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 9.

βοτανικός, ὁ, ὡν, of herbs, φάρμακα Plut. 2. 663 C; ὁ β. παράδοσις the science of botany, Diosc. proem.

βοτάνιον, τό, Dim. of βοτάνη, Theophr. C. P. 2. 17, 3.
βοτανισμός, ὁ, the rooting up of weeds, weeding, Geop. 2. 24.

βοτάνο-λόγος, to gather herbs, Hipp. 1278. 21.
βοτανώδης, es, (εἶδος) herbaceous, Diosc. 4. 175:—rich in herbs, Geop.

βοτέομαι, = βόσκειμαι, Nic. Th. 394.
βοτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (βόσκα) a herdsman, herd, Od. 15. 504; οἰωνῶν β. a soothsayer, Aesch. Theb. 24; κύων βοτήρ a herdsman's dog, Soph. Aj. 297; also in late Prose, Plut. Rom. 7, al.:—fem. βότερα as epith. of Demeter, v. Ruhnke ad h. Cer. 122.—Also βότης, ov, ὁ, (v. βούτης), E. M. 218. 42.

βοτηρικός, ὁ, ὡν, of or for a herdsman, Plut. Rom. 12, Anth. P. 6. 170.
βοτόν, τό, (βόσκα) = βόσκειμα, a beast, Aesch. Ar. 1415, Soph. Tr. 690: mostly in pl. grazing beasts, Il. 18. 521, Trag., etc.; but of birds, Ar. Nub. 1427; of fishes, Opp. H. 4. 630.

βοτρυδίων [ῖ], τό, Dim. of βότρυς, Alex. Pavn. 1. 13.
II. an earring of this pattern, Com. ap. Poll. 5. 97, cf. Hesych., and v. βοτρυς β.

βοτρυδόν, Adv. (βότρυς) like a bunch of grapes, in clusters, βοτρυδὸν πέτονται, of bees, Il. 2. 89; τίκτει ὁ πολυπόων ψά B. Arist. Fr. 315:—also βοτρυηδόν, acc. to Cod. Urbina in Theophr. H. P. 3. 16, 4.

βοτρυηρός, ὁ, ὡν, of the grape kind, Theophr. H. P. 1. 11, 5.
βοτρυη-φόρος, ov, grape-bearing, ἀμπελος Philo 1. 681.

βοτρυός, a, ov, of grapes, φυτόν Anth. P. 6. 168.
βοτρυίτης [ῖ], ov, ὁ, like grapes, a precious stone, Plin. N. H. 34. 10 (22):—fem. βοτρυίτις, calamine, Galen.

βοτρυό-δωρος, ov, grape-producing, Ar. Pax 520.
βοτρυο-εἰδής, es, like a bunch of grapes, Diosc. 4. 191.

βοτρυόεις, εσσα, ev, full of grapes, clustering, οἷνός Ion 1. 4 (Ath. 447 D); κισσός Anth. P. 9. 363; δένδρεα C. I. 6280 A. 10.

βοτρυό-κοσμος, ov, decked with grapes, Orph. H. 51. 11.
βοτρυόμοι, Pass. of grapes, to form bunches, Theophr. C. P. 1. 18, 4.

βοτρυό-παις, παῖδος, ὁ, ἡ, grape-born, child of the grape, χάρις Anth. P. 11. 33.

2. act. bearing grapes, Theocr. Ep. 4. 8.
βοτρυο-στάγης, es, dripping with grapes, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 29 C.

βοτρυο-στειφάνος, ov, grape-crowned, of a vine-bearing district, Archyt. ap. Plut. 2. 295 A; καμψία Epigr. Gr. 38.

βοτρυο-φορέω, to bear grapes, Philo 2. 54.
βοτρυο-χαίτης, ov, ὁ, with clustering hair, Anth. P. 9. 524.

βότρυς, vos, ὁ, a cluster or bunch of grapes, μέλας δ' ἀνὰ βότρυς ἦσαν Il. 18. 562; so in Att. 2. = βότρυχος, βότρυς χαίτης Anth. P. 5. 287, Nonn. D. 1. 528, etc. 3. an earring (v. βοτρυδίων II), Ar. Fr. 309. 10.

II. an herb, also ἀρτεμισία, Diosc. 3. 130. (From the same Root as βόστρονχος, as the form βότρυχος shows.)

βοτρυ-φόρος, ov, grape-bearing, Psell.
βότρυχος, ὁ, = βόστρονχος, Pherecr. Incert. 67, cf. Bgk. Anacr. p. 255, Dind. Eur. Or. 1267.

II. a grape-stalk, Galen.
βοτρυχῶδης, es, = βοστρυχῶδης, Eur. Phoen. 1485, ubi v. Dind.

βοτρυώδης, es, = βοτρυοειδής, Eur. Bacch. 12, Theophr. H. P. 3. 13, 6.

βου-, often used in compos. to express something huge and monstrous, e. g. βουόλιμος, βουίπαις, βούγαῖος, βουφάγος, βουχαρδής. No doubt it is a form of βούς, as we find compounds with ἵππος, like our horse-laugh, horse-chestnut, horse-radish, etc.

βουα, ἡ, = ἀγέλη παίδων, and βουάγορ, ὁ, = ἀγέλη ἀρχῆς, Lacedæm. words in Hesych.; βουαγός occurs in many Lacon. Inscr. in C. I. 1241, 1245, 1251, al.; also written βουαγός, 1350, 1370, 1453; v. Böckh 1. p. 612.

βουβάλια, av, τά, a kind of bracelets, Nicost. Incert. 7, Diplul. Παλλ. 1. II. in sing. a kind of gourd, Hesych.

βουβάλις, ιος, ἡ, an African species of antelope, of a stout, ox-like form, prob. Antilopé bubalis, the hartbeeste, Hdt. 4. 192, Aesch. Fr. 316; gen. βουβαλίδος (sic), Arist. H. A. 3. 6, 2, cf. Arcad. p. 31.

βουβᾶλος, ὁ, prob. = βούβαλις, for it is grouped with ἐλαφοί and δορκάδες, Arist. P. A. 3. 2, cf. Polyb. 12. 3, 5.

βουβήτης, ιδος, ἡ, a stream for watering cattle, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5775. II. 13; v. Franz p. 711.

βουβόσιον, τό, (βόσκα) a cattle-pasture, Call. Ap. 49, Arat. 1120:—in pl. grazing, Strabo 565.

βούβους, εως, ἡ, (βόσκα) = βούβρωσις, E. M. 206.
βου-βότης, ov, ὁ, feeding cattle, πῶνες Pind. N. 4. 85. 2. as Subst. a herdsman, Id. 1. 6. (5). 46.

βού-βοτος, ov, grazed by cattle, Od. 13. 246, Anth. P. 6. 114.
βου-βρωσις, εως, ἡ, a ravenous appetite, famine, Opp. H. 2. 208, Call. Dem. 103, C. I. 3973; cf. βούλιμος:—in Hom. only metaph. grinding poverty or misery, Il. 24. 532.

βουβών, ὤως, ὁ, the groin, Lat. inguen, Il. 4. 492, etc.; κοινὸν μέρος . . . μῆρου καὶ ἤτρου B. Arist. H. A. 1. 14, 2; in pl., μέχρι βουβώνων Pherecr. Autom. 1:—also, like inguen, of the membrum virile, Menand. Geop. 7.

2. a swelling in the groin, a bubo, Hipp. Aph. 1251, Arist. Probl. 5. 26.

βουβωνιάω, to suffer from swollen groins, Ar. Ran. 1280, Vesp. 277, Callias Incert. 6:—βουβωνικός, ὁ, ὡν, of or affecting the groin, Georg. Cedren. 1. p. 676 (Bonn).

βουβώνιον, τό, a plant, Aster Atticus, used as a remedy for a βουβών, Diosc. 4. 120.

βουβωνίσκος, ὁ, a truss for inguinal hernia, Oribas. p. 111 Mai.
βουβανο-ειδής, es, like a βουβών, Poll. 4. 198.

βουβανο-κῆλη, ἡ, inguinal hernia, Oribas. p. 112 Mai: the Adj. —κηλικός, ὁ, suffering from it, Paul. Aeg. 6. 66, p. 200.

βουβανόομαι, Pass. to swell to a βουβών, Hipp. 272. 5.
βουγάτιος [ᾱ], ὁ, (γαίω) a bully, braggart (cf. βου-), only used in vocat. as a term of reproach, Il. 13. 824, Od. 18. 79.

βουγενής, es, = βογγενής, Emped. 215, Call. Fr. 230.
βουγλωσσον, τό, = sq. I, Diosc. 4. 120.

βου-γλωσσος, Att. —πτος, ὁ, bugloss, i. e. ox-tongue, a boragineous plant, v. Plin. 25. 8. II. ὁ, and ἡ (v. Matro ap. Ath. 136 C, Arcestr. ib. 288 A) a fish, the sole, lingulaca, Epich. 38 Ahr., cf. Arist. Fr. 277, Xenarch. Πορφ. 2, Opp. H. 1. 99.

βουδῖον, τό, v. βουδίων.
βουδδρος, ov, (δέρω), flying oxen, galling, Hes. Op. 502. II. as Subst. a knife for flaying, Babr. 97. 7.

βου-δύτης, ov, ὁ, a little bird, the wagtail, Opp. Ix. 3. 2.
βου-ζύγης, ὁ, epith. of an Attic hero, who first yoked oxen, Hesych.; Hercules, acc. to Suid.:—also the man who kept the bullocks at Eleusis, Inscr. Att. in C. I. 491.—Cf. Eupol. Δημ. 7 and 34.

βουζύγιος (sc. ἀπότος), ὁ, a harvest festival at Athens, Plut. 2. 144 B; also τὰ βουζύγια, Philo 2. 630:—B. ἀπὸ Clem. Al. 181. 32 Syll., v. Valck. Hdt. 7. 231.

βου-θηρής, es, affording summer-pasture, λειμών Soph. Tr. 188.
βου-θοῖνης, ov, ὁ, beef-eater, epith. of Hercules, Anth. Plan. 123.

βου-θόρος, ov, vaccas intus, ταῖρος Aesch. Supp. 301.
βου-θρέμμων, ovos, ὁ, ἡ, feeding cattle, πύα Manass. Chron. 84: a herdsman, lb. 6126.

βουθυσία, ἡ, the sacrifice of oxen, C. I. 2336. 10., 5853. 11, Anth. P. 7. 119; Ἥρας in her honour, Pind. N. 10. 42; in pl. Id. O. 5. 12.

βου-θύτω, to slay or sacrifice oxen, Soph. O. C. 888, Eur. El. 785, etc.: generally to sacrifice or slaughter, β. ὡν καὶ τράγον καὶ κρύον Ar. Pl. 819; τὰς θυσίας τὰς καθηκούσας C. I. 108. 5.

βου-θύτης [ῖ], ov, ὁ, sacrificing oxen, Suid., v. l. Ath. 660 A.
βου-θύτος, ov, of or belonging to sacrifices, esp. of oxen, τιμαὶ Aesch. Supp. 706; ἡδονή Eur. Ion 664. 2. on which oxen are offered, sacrificial, ἐστία Soph. O. C. 1495; ἐσχόρα Ar. Av. 1232; ἡμαρ, ἡμέρα Aesch. Cho. 261, Eur. Hel. 1474.

βουκαῖος, ὁ, (βούκος) Lat. bubulcus, a cowherd, Nic. Th. 5. II. one who ploughs with oxen, Theocr. 10. 1, 57, Nic. Fr. 35.

βουκανάω, βουκανισμός, v. sub βουκ-.

βου-κάπη, ἡ, an ox stall, Hesych.

βου-κάπηλος, ov, ὁ, a cattle-dealer, Poll. 7. 185.
βουκάτιος, ὁ, a Delphic month, C. I. 1702, Curt. Anecd. p. 29.

βου-κέντης, ov, ὁ, a goader of oxen, ox-driver, Diogenian. 7. 86.
βου-κεντρον, τό, an ox-goad, Greg. Naz.

βουκέραιος, ov, = βούκερας, Nonn. D. 14. 319.
βούκερας, τό, a plant, perh. fenugreek, Theophr. H. P. 8. 8, 5, Nic. Al. 424.

βού-κερας, av, gen. w, horned like an ox or cow, Hdt. 2. 41; β. παρ-θένος, of Io, Aesch. Pr. 588. II. = foreg., Diosc. 2. 124.

βουκεφάλιον, τό, an ox-head, Lys. Fr. 18.
βου-κέφαλος, ov, bull-headed, epith. of certain Thessalian horses, τὸν βουκεφάλον καὶ κοπιᾶτιαν Ar. Fr. 135:—Βουκεφάλας, gen. —α, the horse of Alexander the Great, Strabo 698, Plut. Alex. 61.

βουκινίω, Lat. buccino, to blow the trumpet, στρόμβοις Sext. Emp. M. 6. 24; also βυκανίζω or —νίζω, Eust. 1321. 33, etc.: βουκινάτωρ, ὁ, buccinator, C. I. 5187 c. 8.

βουκολέω, Dor. βουκ- (βουκόλος):—to tend cattle, ἔλικας βοῦς Ευπολέεσσας (Ion. impf.), Il. 21. 448:—Med., βουκολέομαι αἰγας Ευπολ. Aἰγ. 25:—Pass. of cattle, to range the fields, graze, ἔλκος κατά βουκολέοντον, of horses (cf. ἵπποβουκόλος), Il. 20. 221; metaph. of mietors, to range through the sky, Call. Del. 176.

2. of persons, βουκολεῖς Σαβάδιον you tend, serve him (perhaps with allusion to his tauriform worship), Ar. Vesp. 10; also in Med., μὴ πρόκαμνε, τίνδε

βουκολούμενος πόνον despond not at being constantly engaged in this toil, Aesch. Eum. 73. II. metaph. like ποιμαίνω, Lat. *pasco*, *lacto*, *to delude*, *beguile*, πάθος Aesch. Ag. 669, cf. Ar. Eccl. 81; β. λύπῃ Babr. 19. 7: and in Med., ἐλπίσι βουκολοῦμαι I feed myself on hopes, *cheat myself* with them, Valck. Hipp. 151; κάτω κάτω ῥίψας με βουκολήσεται Ar. Pax 153.

Βουκόλησις, εὖς, ἡ, a tending of cattle: metaph. a beguiling, Plut. 2. 802 E:—βουκόλημα, τό, a beguilement, τῆς λύπης Babr. Fr. 3 Lewis. βουκολία, ἡ, a herd of cattle, h. Hom. Merc. 498, Hes. Th. 445. II. a byre, ox-stall, Hdt. 1. 114.

βουκολιάζομαι, Dor. βουκολιάσσομαι, fut. -αζοῦμαι: Dep.:—to sing or write pastorals, Theocr. 5. 44 (with v. l. -αζεῖς), 60., 7. 36., 9. 1 and 5:—in Eust. 1416. 39 also -ίζω.

βουκολιασμός, ὁ, a singing of pastorals, Ath. 619 A (al. -ισμός). βουκολιαστής, Dor. βωκ-, ὁ, a pastoral poet, Theocr. 5. 68. βουκολικός, Dor. βωκ-, ἡ, ὄν, rustic, pastoral, Theocr. 1. 64, 70, etc. βουκόλιον, Dor. βωκ-, τό, a herd of cattle, Hdt. 1. 126, Theocr. 8. 39., 25. 13. 2. τὰ βωκ. a district of lower Egypt, inhabited by shepherds, Heliod. 1. 5.

II. a means of beguiling, πεινῆς Anth. P. 9. 150. βουκόλις (sc. γῆ), ἴδος, ἡ, cattle-pasture, Dion. H. 1. 37; so, β. πῶς lb. 39. βουκόλος, Dor. βωκ-, ὁ, a cowherd, herdsmen, Il. 13. 571, Od. 11. 292, al.; with another Subst., β. δοῦλος, Plat. Ion 540 C; ποιμὴν αἰπόλος . . καὶ β. Cratin. Incert. 20; βέλει βουκόλον πτερόεντος, i. e. the gad-fly, Aesch. Supp. 557:—also, β. ἱππων Ael. N. A. 12. 44. (For the Root, v. sub αἰπόλος.)

βουκόρυζα, ἡ, ὅ, a severe cold in the head, Menand. Fr. 413. βουκόρυζος, ὄν, stupid and drivelling, Hesych. βούκος, Dor. βῶκος, ὁ, = βουκαῖος, Theocr. 10. 38. βουκράνιον, τό, an ox-head, E. M. 207. 55. II. name of a kind of bryony, Diosc. 4. 185. III. some kind of surgical instrument, Orib. p. 129 Mai.

βουκράνος, ὄν, bull-headed, Emped. 216, Call. Fr. 203: βουκράνον, τό, an ox-head, cited from Procl.

βουλαῖος, α, ὄν, (βουλή) of the council, epith. of certain gods as having statues in the Senate House (Ἑστία βουλαῖα ἡ ἐν τῇ βουλῇ ἰδρυμένη Harp.), τὴν Ἑστίαν ἐπάμοσε τὴν β. Aeschin. 34. 10, cf. Andoc. 7. 2, Xen. Hell. 2. 3. 52; of Zeus and Athena, Antipho 146. 35, cf. C. I. 1245; of Artemis, C. I. 112, 113; of a man, θεῶν βουλαῖος τῆς consoullor, lb. 1167: the form βουλαῖος is a fiction of Fourmont, v. Böckh 1. p. 95.

βουλαπτεροῦν, absurd deriv. of βλαβερόν (βουλούμενον ἅπτεν ῥοῦν) suggested in Plat. Crat. 417 E.

βουλαρχέω, to be a βουλαρχος, C. I. 1725, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 5.

βουλ-αρχος, ὁ, chief of the senate, at Thyateira, C. I. 3494; at Amorgus, Epigr. Gr. (add.) 277 a. II. adviser of a plan, Lat. *auctor consilii*, Aesch. Supp. 12, 669.

βουλα-φόρος, Dor. for βουληφ-. βουλεία, ἡ, (βουλεύω) the office of councillor, Ar. Thesm. 809.

βουλείον, τό, the court-house, Vit. Hom. 12. II. the Senate, in form βουλήον, C. I. 5878.

βουλήμα, ατος, τό, a deliberate resolution, purpose, design, Lat. *consilium*, Hdt. 3. 80, 82, Aesch. Pr. 170, 619, etc.; more freq. in pl., Pind. N. 5. 52, Trag., and Att. Prose.

βουλευμάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Ar. Eq. 100.

βουλευσις, εὖς, ἡ, deliberation, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 12. II. as Att. law-term, 1. a plot to murder; 2. the wrongful enslavement of a person among the public debtors, γραφή (or δίκη) τῆς βουλευσις prosecution for this crime, Dem. 778. 19., 792. 2, Arist. Fr. 378, Harp. s. v.

βουλευτέον, verb. Adj. one must take counsel, Thuc. 7. 60; ὥπως . ., Aesch. Ag. 847; τὴ κρίθ' ὄναι Soph. El. 16.

βουλευτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, = βουλευτής, Hesych.

βουλευτήριον, τό, = βουλευτήριον, the council-chamber, senate-house, Lat. *curia*, Hdt. 1. 170, Aesch. Eum. 570, 684, Eur. Andr. 1097, Andoc. 6. 3, Dem., al.:—the Roman *curia*, Hdn. 5. 5. 12. II. the council or senate itself, Dion. H. 2. 12; of individuals, δόλια βουλευτήρια treacherous counsellors, Eur. Andr. 446; ῥυσά β. Theopomp. Com. Incert. 6.

βουλευτήριος, ὄν, = βουλευτικός 1. 2, giving advice, κακῶν τ' Ἀδράστῳ τῶνδε βουλευτήριον Aesch. Theb. 575.

βουλευτής, οὔ, ὁ, a councillor, senator, Il. 6. 114, Hdt. 9. 5, Plat., al.;—at Athens, one of the 500, Antipho 146. 35, Andoc. 6. 41, cf. Ar. Thesm. 808:—at Rome, Dion. H. 2. 12, al.

2. an adviser, θανάτων Antipho 127. 29.

βουλευτικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for the council or the councillors, βουλ. ὅρκος the oath taken by the councillors, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 18; νόμοι ap. Dem. 706. 13; β. τιμαὶ C. I. 1716; ἀρχὴ β. the right to sit in the βουλή, Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 12. 2. able to advise or deliberate, ὁ β., opp. to ὁ πολεμικός, Plat. Rep. 434 B, 441 A, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 8, 3., 7. 10, 3; τὸ β. the deliberative faculty, Id. Pol. 1. 13, 7. II. as Subst., βουλευτικόν, τό, in the Athen. theatre, the seats next the orchestra, reserved for the council of 500, Ar. Av. 794.

2. the senatorial order, Plut. Rom. 13.

βουλευτικός, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of βουλευτής, Aesch. (or Plat. Com. Ξανθρ. 3) ap. E. M. 595. 40; v. Lob. Phryn. 256.

βουλευτός, ἡ, ὄν, devised, plotted, Aesch. Cho. 494. II. being matter for deliberation, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 17, etc.

βουλεύω, fut. so: aor. ἐβούλευσα Hom., Att., Ep. βούλ- Hom.: pf. βεβούλευκα Soph. O. T. 701: for Med. and Pass., v. infr. (βουλή).

To take counsel, deliberate, concert measures, and in past tenses to determine or resolve after deliberation: 1. absol., ὡς βουλεύσαντε Il. 1. 531; βουλεύμεν ἡδὲ μάχεσθαι in council or in battle, Od. 14. 491; β. ὅπως τὴ γένηται 9. 420., 12. 228; συσμενεῖσιν φόνον περί β. 16. 234; ἐς γὰρ μίαν βουλεύσομεν [sc. βουλήν] we shall agree to one plan, 2. 379; θυμῷ β. 12. 58; β. περί τινος Hdt. 1. 120, Thuc. 3. 28., 5.

116; but, in Prose, this sense chiefly belongs to the Med., v. infr. B.

2. c. acc. rei, to deliberate on, plan, devise, β. βουλᾶς (v. sub βουλή); οὐ . . τούτων μὲν ἐβούλευσας νόον αὐτῇ Od. 5. 23; ὁδὸν 1. 444; φύζην 10. 311, 398; κέρδεα 23. 217; ψεύδεα 14. 296; c. dat. pers., τῷ γὰρ βα θεοὶ βούλευσαν ὀλέθρον Il. 14. 464; β. πῆρ' αὖτις Od. 5. 179, etc.; and so in Hdt. 9. 110, and Att.; νεώτερα β. περί τινος Hdt. 1. 210:—Pass. (with fut. med., Aesch. infr. cit.): aor. ἐβουλεύθη Thuc. 1. 120, Plat.: pf. βεβούλευμαι (more often in med. sense, v. infr. B):—to be determined or resolved on, ψήφους κατ' αὐτῶν βουλεύεται Aesch. Theb. 198; βεβούλευται τὰδε Id. Pr. 998, cf. Hdt. 7. 10, 4; τὰ βεβούλευμένα = βουλεύματα Id. 4. 128, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 2.

3. c. inf. to take counsel, to resolve to do, τὸν μὲν ἐγὼ βούλευσα . . οὐτάμεναι Od. 9. 299; so Hdt. 1. 73., 6. 52, 61, etc.: Pass., βεβούλευτό σφι ποιεῖν Id. 5. 92, 3.

II. to give counsel, τὰ λῶστα β. Aesch. Pr. 204, cf. Plat. Legg. 694 B, c. dat. pers. to advise, Il. 9. 99, Aesch. Eum. 700.

III. in polit. writers, to be a member of council, Hdt. 6. 57, Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 16; esp. of the Council of 500 at Athens, Antipho 146. 34, Andoc. 10. 27, Plat. Gorg. 473 E, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 18, Dem., etc.; ἡ βουλή ἡ βουλευούσα Lys. 13. 16.

B. Med., fut. -έσομαι Aesch. Ag. 846, Cho. 218, Thuc. 1. 43, Plat.: aor. ἐβουλευσάμην Id., etc.; Ep. βούλ- Il. 2. 114; also ἐβουλεύθη Hdt. 7. 157, Dion. H.: pf. βεβούλευμαι Hdt. 3. 134, Soph. El. 385, Thuc. 1. 69, Eur., etc.; though this is also used in pass. sense, v. supr.:—more usual in Att. Prose than the Act., 1. absol. to take counsel with oneself, deliberate, Hdt. 7. 10, 4, often in Plat. and Arist.; ἅμα τινι Hdt. 8. 104; περί τινος Thuc. 3. 44, Plat. Phaedr. 231 A, etc.; περί τῆ Id. Rep. 604 C; ὑπὲρ τινος lb. 428 D; πρὸς τῆ Thuc. 7. 47:—c. acc. cogn., β. βούλευμα Andoc. 27. 15; βουλήν Plat., etc.; ἴσον τῇ δίκῃ Thuc. 2. 44.

2. to act as member of council, and so to originate measures, opp. to συμβουλεύομαι, Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 15; τὸ βουλευόμενον lb. 16.

3. c. acc. rei, to determine with oneself, resolve on, κακὴν ἀπάτην βουλεύσατο Il. 2. 114 (the only place in which Hom. uses the Med.); ἀλλοῖόν τι περί τινος Hdt. 5. 40.

4. c. inf. to resolve to do, 3. 134, Plat. Charm. 176 C.

5. rarely foll. by a relat., β. ὅ τι ποιήσεις lb.; β. ὅπως . ., Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 33.

βουλή, ἡ, Dor. βωλά Decr. Byz. ap. Dem. 255. 21, etc.: Aeol. βῶλλα, Plut. 2. 288 B:—Hes. has βουλᾶς in acc. pl., Th. 534: (βούλομαι):—will, determination, Lat. *consilium*, esp. of the gods, Il. 1. 5, etc.

2. a counsel, piece of advice, plan, design, βουλᾶς βουλεύουσιν Il. 24. 652, cf. 10. 147, 327, 415; generally, counsel, advice, opp. to prowess in the field, Il. 1. 258, cf. 4. 323., 5. 54, etc.: so, later, πρᾶτος . . καὶ βουλᾶ καὶ χερσίν ἐς Ἀρεά Epigr. Gr. 187; νυκτὶ βουλήν διδοῦναι Hdt. 7. 12; ἐν βουλῇ ἔχειν τῆ Id. 3. 78; βουλήν ποιέσθαι = βουλεύεσθαι, Id. 6. 101, etc.; β. εἰσηγέσθαι Andoc. 9. 4; β. προτιθέναι περί τινος Dem. 292. 13; οὐ κοινῇ βουλή ἡμῶν we have no common ground of argument, Plat. Crito 49 D; βουλῆς ὁρθότης ἡ εὐβουλία Arist. Eth. N. 6. 9, 3:—in pl. counsels, Aesch. Pr. 219, Theb. 842; ἐν βουλαῖς ἀρίστος, ἐν βουλαῖσι κράτιστος Epigr. Gr. 854, 878.

3. a decree, Lat. *autoritas*, Andoc. 9. 4, 23. 15.

II. like Lat. *concilium*, a Council of the elders or chiefs, a Senate (cf. ἀγορά), βουλήν ἴξε γερώντων Il. 2. 53, cf. 202, Od. 3. 127; in Aesch. Ag. 884, prob. the Council of Regency in the king's absence:—at Athens, the Council or Senate of 500 created by Cleisthenes, who were in fact a committee of the ἐκκλησία, to prepare measures for that assembly, etc., Hdt. 9. 5, Ar. Vesp. 590, Antipho 145. 27, etc.; commonly called ἡ βουλή (or ἡ β. οἱ πεντακῆσίοι Aeschin. 56. 35, to distinguish it from ἡ β. ἡ ἐν Ἀρείῳ πάγῳ lb. 30):—so also, the Council at Argos, Hdt. 7. 140, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 29; the Roman Senate, Dion. H. 6. 69, etc.:—βουλήν εἶναι to be of the Council, a member of it, Thuc. 3. 70 (whence the Schol. and Suid. made a Subst. βουλῆς, ὁ); ἀνὴρ βουλῆς τῆς Ῥωμαίων Paus. 5. 20, 8; ἀνδρὰ ἐκ τῆς βουλῆς Id. 7. 11, 1. Cf. Ἀρείος πάγος.

βουλη-γράφος, ὁ, one who speaks in the senate, Poll. 4. 25; hence βουληγορέω, to speak in the senate, App. Civ. 3. 51; and βουληγορία, ἡ, a speech in the senate, Poll. 4. 26.

βουλήεις, εἶσα, ἐν, of good counsel, sage, Solon 25. 1.

βούλημα, τό, an intent, purpose, Plat. Legg. 769 D, 802 C, al.

II. the express will, consent, τῆς συγκλήτου Polyb. 6. 15, 4.

βουλήον, v. βουλείον.

βουλήσις, εὖς, ἡ, a willing: one's will, intention, purpose, πράσσειν β. Eur. H. F. 1305; cf. Thuc. 3. 39, Plat. Gorg. 509 D, etc.; βουλήσιν ἐλπίς entertains a hope and purpose, Thuc. 6. 78; κατὰ τὴν β. Plat. Crat. 420 D, al.; παρὰ τὴν β. Arist. Eth. N. 5. 9, 5:—pl., Plat. Legg. 688 B, etc.

II. the purpose or meaning of a poem, Id. Prot. 344 B: the signification of a word, Id. Crat. 421 B.

βουλητός, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be wished for, Arist. M. Mor. 2. 11, 7.

2. βουλητόν, one must wish for, Id. Rhet. Al. 1.

βουλητός, ὁ, ὄν, that is or should be wished:—τὸ β. the object of the will, Plat. Legg. 733 D, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 5, 1.

βουλη-φόρος, ὄν, counselling, advising, in Il. a constant epith. of princes and leaders, βουλ. ἄνδρα 2. 24, etc.; also c. gen., βουλ. Ἀχαιῶν, Τρώων, etc.: in Od. 9. 112, οὐτ' ἄγοραὶ βουλ. οὐτ' ἐθέμοιες, cf. Pind. O. 12. 6. Adv. -ῶως, like a counsellor, Menand. Δις ἐξασ. 1.

βουλιμία, ἡ, ravenous hunger, bulimiy, Timocl. Ἡρ. 2, Arist. Probl. 7. 9.

βουλιμακός, ὁ, ὄν, suffering from βουλιμία, Theod. Priscian. 2. 16.

βουλιμασίς, εὖς, ἡ, a suffering from βουλιμία, Plut. 2. 695 D.

βουλιμάω, to suffer from βουλιμία, Ar. Pl. 873, Xen. An. 4. 5. 7, al.

βουλίμιος, ὁ, = βουλιμία, Alex. An. 1. 17, Plut. 2. 693 F.

βουλιμώδης, ἐς, of the nature of βουλιμώδης, Medic. in Matthaci p. 77; also βουλιμώδης in Galen. 13. 122 Kühn.

βουλιμάττω, later form for βουλιμάω, Suid.

βούλιος, *ov*, (βουλή) = βουλευτικός 2, *sage*, Aesch. Cho. 672 (in Comp.), and (as restored by Aurat. for δοῦλιος) Supp. 599.

βουλογραφία, *η*, registration of senatorial decrees, C. I. 4015.

βούλωμαι (Ep. also βόλωμαι, v. sub v.), Ion. 2 sing. βούλει Od. 18. 364, Hdt.: impf. ἐβούλωμην Il. 11. 79, Att. in Att. also ἐβούλωμην Eur. Hel. 752, Dem., etc.; Ion. 3 pl. ἐβούλωστο Hdt. I. 4., 3. 143; —fut. βουλήσομαι Aesch. Pr. 867, Soph., etc.; later fut. βουλήθησομαι Aristid., Galen.: —aor. ἐβούληθην, Att. also ἤβ-, βουλήθεις Soph. O. C. 732, etc.: —pf. βεβούλημαι Dem. 226. 11; also βέβουλα (pro-) Il. 1. 113; —the forms with double augm. are said to be more Att.; they are not made necessary by any poet. passage, but occur frequently in Mss. as ἡβούλοντο Thuc. 2. 2., 6. 79, Dem. 307. 4; cf. μέλλω.—An Act. βούλω in a papyrus in Curt. Inscr. Delph. p. 87: Dep. (From $\sqrt{\text{BOA}}$ (cf. βόλωμαι) come also βουλή, βούλησις, βουλεύω, etc., cf. Lat. *vol-o*, *vol-untas*, *ul-tro*; Goth. *uſjan* (βουλέσθαι), our *will*, etc.; Skt. *var*, *vr̥ṣṇmī* (*eligo*), *vr̥ṣṇam* (*volunt*).) To *will*, *wish*, *be willing*: Hom., etc.: —acc. to Buttm. Lexil. s. v. it differs from θέλω, in that θέλω expresses a positive wish, implying purpose or design, βούλωμαι merely willingness or readiness to do, without implying an active purpose, v. esp. Il. 24. 226, Od. 15. 21; λέξει θέλω σοι, πρὶν θανεῖν, ἂ βούλωμαι Eur. Alc. 281: Hom. uses βούλωμαι for θέλω in the case of the gods, for with them *wish* is *will*. It follows that θέλω is the more general word, and is sometimes used where βούλωμαι might have stood, e. g. Il. 7. 182.—Construct.: mostly c. inf., Hom., etc.; sometimes c. inf. fut., Theogn. 187; c. acc. et inf., Od. 4. 353, Il. 1. 117, and often in Prose: when βούλωμαι is foll. by acc. only, an inf. may generally be supplied, as καὶ κε τὸ βουλοῦμαι (sc. γενέσθαι) Od. 20. 316; ἔτυχεν ὧν ἐβούλετο (sc. τυχεῖν) Antiph. Alol. 1.; παλακόντα β. (sc. ἔχειν) Id. Ἀφροδ. I. 11; from this construct. c. inf. arose the Homeric usage (in speaking of gods), c. acc. rei et dat. pers., Τρῶεςιν ἐβούλετο νικῆν he *willed* victory to the Trojans, Il. 7. 21; in full, Τρῶεσσιν ἐβούλετο κῦδος ὀρέει 11. 79, cf. 23. 682: so, καὶ εἰ μάλα βούλεται ἄλλη (sc. τοῦτο γενέσθαι) 15. 51; so, εἰς τὸ βαλανεῖον βούλωμαι (sc. ἵναι) Ar. Ran. 1279; βουλοῖμην ἂν (sc. τότε γενέσθαι) Plat. Euthyphro 3 A:—also, βουλούμενον τὴν πολιτείαν πλῆθος that *wish* well to the state, Arist. Pol. 5. 9. 5.

II. Att. usages: 1. βούλει or βούλεσθε followed by a subjunctive Verb, adds force to the demand, βούλει λάβωμαι *would* you have me take hold, Soph. Ph. 762; βούλει φράσω Ar. Eq. 36, cf. Valck. Hipp. 782, Heind. Phaedo 79 A. 2. εἰ βούλει, a courteous phrase, like Lat. *sis* (*si vis*), if you please, Soph. Ant. 1168, Xen. An. 3. 4. 41; also εἰ δὲ βούλει, εἰ δὲ βούλη, to express a concession, or if you like it, Lat. *sin mavis, vel etiam*, Plat. Symp. 201 A, etc. 3. ὁ βουλούμενος, Lat. *quivis*, the first that offers, Hdt. I. 54, Thuc., al.; ἔδωκε παντὶ τῷ βουλούμενῳ Dem. 528. 26:—so also δὲ βούλει, Plat. Gorg. 517 B; ὅστις βούλει Id. Crat. 432 A. 4. βουλούμενός τι ἔστι, nobis *volentibus* est, c. inf., it is according to my wish that . . ., Thuc. 2. 3; εἰ σοὶ β. ἔστιν ἀποκρίνεσθαι Plat. Gorg. 448 D; cf. ἄσμενος, ἀσπάσιος:—but, τὰ θεῶν οὕτω βουλούμεν ἔσται Eur. I. A. 33; τὸ κείνου βουλούμενος his *wish*, Ib. 1270. 5. τί βουλούμενος; *with* what purpose? Plat. Phaedo 63 A, Dem. 255. 24; τί βουλήθεις πάρι; Soph. El. 1100. 6. to mean so and so (cf. θέλω 4-6), Plat. Rep. 590 E, etc.; εἰ βούλει ἄνδρὸς ἀρετὴν Id. Meno 71 E; τί βούλεται εἶναι; *quid sibi vult* hac res? Id. Theaet. 156 C:—hence, βούλεται εἶναι *professes* or *pretends* to be, *would* *faîn* be, like μέλλει or κινδυνεύει εἶναι, Id. Rep. 595 C, Crat. 412 C, and oft. in Arist., τὸ ἐκούσιον βούλεται λέγεσθαι, οὐκ εἰ . . ., Eth. N. 3. 2, 15, cf. 4. 1, 5, 4. 5, 3, etc.; esp. of tendencies, ἡ τοῦ ὕδατος φύσις β. εἶναι ἄχυμος de Sens. 4, 4; β. ἦδη τότε εἶναι πόλις, ὅταν . . ., Pol. 2. 8, cf. 4. 8, 4. 7. to be *wont*, Xen. An. 6. 3, 11.

III. followed by ἡ . . ., to prefer, for βούλωμαι μάλλον (which is more usual in Prose), inasmuch as every wish implies a preference, βούλωμ' ἐγὼ λαδὼν σόνον ἔμμεναι, ἡ ἀπολέσθαι I *had* rather . . ., Il. 1. 117, cf. 23. 594, Od. 2. 232, 1. 489, 12. 350; β. τὸ μὲν τι εὐτυχεῖν . . . ἡ εὐτυχεῖν τὰ πάντα Hdt. 3. 40; β. παρβενέουσαι πλέω χρόνῳ ἡ πατρὸς ἐστερησθαι, where one would expect πολλὴν χρόνον, μάλλον ἡ . . ., Ib. 124; cf. Eur. Andr. 351:—more rarely without ἡ . . ., πολλὴ βούλωμαι αὐτὴν οἴκοι ἔχειν I much *prefer* . . ., Il. 1. 112, cf. Od. 15. 88. Cf. μάλα Il. 3.

βουλό-μῆχος, *ov*, *strife-desiring*, Ar. Pax 1293. βουλύσιος ὥρα, the time for *untying*, Arat. 825. [v] βου-λύσις, *ews*, ἡ = sq., only in Cic. Att. 15. 27. 3.

βου-λύτος (sc. καιρός), ὁ, the time for *untying* oxen, evening. Ar. Av. 1500, Ar. Rh. 3. 1342; ὑπὸ . . . ἀστερα βουλυτοῖο Epigr. Gr. 618. 15:—in Hom. only as Adv. βουλυτόνδε, towards even, at eventide, Il. 16. 779, Od. 9. 58.

βου-μασθος or -μαστος (sc. ἀμπελός), ἡ, *bumastus*, a kind of vine bearing large grapes, Virg. G. 2. 102, Macrob. Sat. 2. 16.

βου-μελία, ἡ, a large kind of *ash*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 11. 4., 4. 8, 2; —v. l. βουμέλιος, ὁ.

βου-μολγός, ὁ, (ἀμείλω) *cow-milking*, Anth. P. 6. 255.

βου-μύκοι, οἱ, *low* bellowsings, a kind of subterranean noise, Arist. Probl. 25. 2, 1; in Hesych., βουμύκαι.

βουναία, ἡ, epith. of Hera, because her temple stood on a βουνός the way to the Acrocorinthus, Paus. 2. 4. 7.

βου-νέβρος, ὁ, a large *faun*, Aesop. 39.

βου-νευρον, τό, a *thong* or *whip* of ox-hide, Achmet. Onir. 17. 90.

βουναῖος, ἄδος, ἡ, a plant of the *rape* kind, Diod. 3. 24, Diosc. 2. 136.

βουνίζω, (βουνός) to heap up, pile up, LXX (Ruth. 2. 14, 16).

βούνιον, τό, a *plant*, perhaps the *earth-nut*, *bunium*, Diosc. 4. 124.

βούνιος, ἴδος, ἡ, *hilly*, Ἀπῖαν βούνιον Aesch. Supp. 117; voc., ἰὼ γὰ βούνι, πάνδικον αἶβας (as Paley for βουνίτι ἐνδικον) Ib. 776.

βουνίτης [ι], *ov*, ὁ, a dweller on the hills, of Pan, Anth. P. 6.

106. 2. = βούτης, Suid.—The Dor. form βωνίτης in Hesych. and Call. Fr. 157.

βουνο-βάτω, to walk on or floured with the βούνιον Diosc. 5. 56.

βουνο-ειδής, *ēs*, *hill-like*, *hilly*, Diod. 5. 40, Plut. Thes. 36.

βουνομέω, to pasture cattle, Strabo 586.

βου-νομος, *ov*, *grozed by cattle*, of pastures, Aesch. Fr. 243, Soph. El. 181: but, 2. ἀγέλαι βουνόμοι (parox.) herds of grazing oxen, Id. O. T. 26.

βουνός, ὁ, a *hill*, *height*, *mound*, prob. a Cyrenaic word, Hdt. 4. 158, 199; adopted by Aesch. in Sicily, and frequent afterwards, v. Philem. Noth. 1, Incert. 34 A, Inscr. Miles. in C. I. 2905 D. 12, 14.

βουνώδης, *ēs*, = βουνοειδής, *hilly*, Polyb. 2. 15, 8, etc.

βου-παῖς, αἶδος, ὁ, a big boy, Ar. Vesp. 1206, Eupol. Incert. 95. II. child of the ox, = βουγενής, of bees, in allusion to their fabulous origin, Anth. P. 7. 36, cf. Virg. G. 4. 281.

Βουπάλειος, *ov*, like *Bupalus*, i. e. *stupid*, Call. Fr. 90, Anth. P. 7. 405.

βουπάλις, *ews*, ὁ, ἡ, (πύλη) *wrestling like a bull*, i. e. *hard-struggling*, ἀελλοσύνη Anth. Plan. 4. 67.

βου-πάμων [α], *ov*, (πόμας) *rich in cattle*, Anth. P. 7. 740.

βου-πεινα, ἡ, = βουλεμία, Lyc. 581, 1395.

βου-πελάτης [α], *ov*, ὁ, a *herdsman*, Ar. Rh. 4. 1342, Nic. Al. 39.

βουπλάνοκτιστος, *ov*, (βούς, πλάνη, κτίω) built on the track of an ox, of Troy, λόφος Lyc. 29.

βου-πλάστης, *ov*, ὁ, *cow-modeller*, of the sculptor Myron, Anth. P. 9. 734.

βου-πλευρος, ἡ, a plant, *bupleurum*, *hare's-ear*, Nic. Th. 586, where the gender is indicated by the Schol.

βου-πληθής, *ēs*, full of oxen, Euphor. Fr. 82.

βου-πληκτρος, *ov*, *goad*ing oxen, ἀκαινα Anth. P. 6. 41.

βου-πληγῆ, ἡγος, ὁ, (also ἡ, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 4, E. M. 371) an *ox-goad*, Lat. *stimulus*, θεωρούμεναι βουπληγῆν (gender undetermined) Il. 6. 135.

2. an *axe* for felling an ox, Anth. P. 9. 352, Timon ap. Ath. 445 E, Q. Sm. I. 159.

βου-ποίητος, *ov*, = βούπαις II, Anth. P. 12. 249.

βου-ποίημν, *enos*, ὁ, a *herdsman*, Anth. P. 7. 622.

βου-πόλος, *ov*, (πολέω), *tending* oxen, Hesych.

βου-πομπός, *ov*, celebrated with a procession of oxen, ἑορτή Pind. Fr. 205.

βου-πόρος, *ov*, (πέριω) *ox-piercing*, βουπ. ὀβελός a spit large enough for a whole ox, Hdt. 2. 135, Eur. Cycl. 302; ἀμφώβολοι σφαγῆς . . . βουπύροι spits fit to pierce an ox's throat, Id. Andr. 1134, cf. Xen. An. 7. 8, 14.

βου-πρηστις, ἴδος or *ews*, ἡ, (πρήτω) a *poisonous beetle*, which being eaten by cattle in the grass, causes them to swell up and die, Hipp. 573. 14 sq., Arist. Fr. 338, Nic. Al. 346, Diosc. 2. 66.

II. a kind of *poet-herb*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 7. 3.

βου-πρόσωπος, *ov*, with the face of an ox or cow, Porph. Abst. 3. 16, Jo. Lyd.

βου-πρῆπος, *ov*, (πρῆπα) with the forehead or face of an ox, Soph. Tr. 13 (as Strabo); Laur. Ms. βούκρανος).

III. βούπρ. ἐκατόμβη an offering of 100 sheep and one ox (or 99 sheep and one ox?), Plut. 2. 668 C.

βούς, ὁ and ἡ: gen. βούς, poet. also βού Aesch. Fr. 430, Soph. Fr. 277: acc. βού, or (in Il. 7. 238 and Hes.) βῶν, poet. also βῶα Anth. P. 9. 255:—Dual βῶε Hes. Op. 436:—Plur., nom. βῶες, rarely contr. βῶς Ar. ap. Thom. M., Antiph. Oinoi. 1. 5, Plut., etc.: gen. βῶων, contr. βῶν Hes. Th. 983; Boeot. βῶων C. I. 1569. III. 45: dat. βουοί, Ep. βῶεσσι, in Anth. P. 7. 622

βοοί; Boeot. βῶεσσι C. I. 1. c., 38: acc. βῶας, Att. βῶς Soph. Aj. 175, etc. (With βῶς, Lat. *bos*, cf. Skt. *gāus*; O. H. G. *chuo* (cow); Lett. *gāu*:—on this interchange of β and γ, v. B β 1.)

A *bullock*, *bull*, *ox*, or a *cow*, in pl. *oxen* or *kine*, *cattle*: if the gender is not marked, it is commonly fem.: to mark the male Hom. often adds a word, as βῶς ἄρσεν (v. ἄρσεν), or ταῖρος βῶς Il. 17. 389; the calf was πόρτις, πόρις, πόρταξ.—The ox and cow were used in Hom. times both for draught and the plough, Il. 7. 332, 13. 703; for treading out corn, 20. 495: beef was the common food of the heroes, cf. νῶτον; ox-hide was used for shields, ropes, etc.; kine furnished a measure of value, λέβητ' ἄμυρον, βῶς ἄξιον 21. 885, cf. 7. 472; a bride receives as her portion a hundred kine, 11. 211, cf. ἀφραεῖσι βῶς; cf. also τεσσαρά-, ἑνέα-, δωδεκά-, ἐκατόμ-βοις:—the Hom. epithets are εἰλίποδες, ἔλικες, ὀρθόκραιρος, εὐρυμέτωπος, ἐρίμκος, ἐρύμκος, and in respect to colour, ἀργύς, αἶθαν, αἰνός; they feed at large (ἀγραιοί), or are folded (ἀβλῆσμεναι), cf. ἀγρόμενος, ἀγέλαιος; when offered in sacrifice, kine must be ἀδμηται, ἡέκασται; cf. ἐκατόμβη.

2. *metaph.* of any *dam* or *mother*, μία βῶς Κρηεῖ τε μήτηρ καὶ Σαλμωνεῖ Pind. P. 4. 253; cf. Aesch. Ag. 1125, and v. s. ταῖρος.

II. = βοείη or βοήη (always fem.), an *ox-hide shield*, νωμῆσαι βῶν Il. 7. 237; τυκτῆται βῶεσσιν 12. 105; βῶας αἶας Ib. 137.

III. a *sea-fish*, of the ray kind, Arist. H. A. 5. 5. 3. IV. proverb., βῶς ἐπὶ γλώσσῃ βέβηκε, βῶς ἐπὶ γλώσσῃς ἐπιβαίνει, of people who keep silence from some weighty reason, Theogn. 813, Aesch. Ag. 36; βῶς ἐμβαίνει μέγας Strattis Lucert. 8;—rather from the notion of a heavy body keeping down the tongue, than from that of coin bearing the stamp of an ox, (for Menand. 'Ἄλ. I has παχὺς γὰρ ὅς ἐκεῖτ' ἐπὶ στόμα, cf. κλεῖς I. 4:—βῶς ἐν πόλει, some strange event, a bull in a china-shop, Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 133; βῶς ἐν αὐλαί, of a useless person, Cratin. Δγλ. 10; βῶς λύρας (cf. ὕνος), Macho ap. Ath. 349 C.

βου-σκάfew, to undermine, Lyc. 434.

βου-σταθιον, τό, an *ox-stall*, Eur. Hel. 29, I. A. 76; also masc., ἀμφὶ βουστάθμιος Id. Hel. 359:—so βου-στάσις, *ews*, ἡ, Aesch. Pr. 653; βουστασία, ἡ, Luc. Alex. 1; and βουστάς, αἶδος, ἡ, Soph. Fr. 417.

βου-στροφηδόν, Adv. *turning like oxen in ploughing*; used of the early Greek manner of writing, which went from left to right, and right to left, alternately; so Solon's Laws were written, and so the Sigeian Inscr. in C. I. 1. p. 15 sq., cf. Paus. 5. 17, 6.

βου-στροφος, *ov*, *ploughed by oxen*, Lyc. 1438; but, II. parox. βουστρόφος, *ov*, *ox-guiding*, Anth. P. 6. 104; as Subst. an *ox-goad*, Ib. 95.

βού-σκον, τό, (βου-) a large, coarse fig, Hesych., cf. Varro R. R. 2. 5. 4.
 βου-σφάγιον, to slaughter oxen, Eur. El. 627:—cf. βοσφαγία.
 βούταλις, ἡ, a kind of nocturnal singing-bird, Aesop. 235.
 βουτελάτης, ον, δ, = βούτης, Or. Sib. 8. 480.
 βούτης, ον, Dor. βούτας or (in Theocr.) βώτας, α, δ, (βοῦς) a herdsman, Aesch. Pr. 569, Ag. 719, Eur. Andr. 280, Theocr. 1. 80, etc.:—as Adj., βούτ. φόνος the slaughter of kine, Eur. Hipp. 537.
 βού-τιμος, ον, worth an ox, Hesych., E. M.
 βού-τομον, τό, or βούτομος, ὅ, (τέμνω) a water-plant, perhaps butomus, the flowering rush, Ar. Av. 662, Theocr. 13. 35:—Theophr. has it masc., H. P. 1. 10. 5; neut., lb. 4. 10. 4.
 βού-τράγος, ὁ, an ox-goat, a fabulous animal, Philostr. 265: in Tzetz., βου-τραγο-ταυρ-άνθρωπος, ὁ, a compound of ox, goat, bull, and man.
 βου-τρώφος, ον, ox-feeding: ὁ βουτρώφος, = βούτης, Poll. 1. 249, E. M. 209: in Dion. P. 558, βοοτρώφος.
 βού-τύπος [δ], ον, ox-slaying, Ap. Rh. 4. 468. II. as Subst. an ox-butcher, slaughterer, prob. l. Ath. 660 A, Suid. 2. = οἰστρος, the gadfly, Opp. H. 2. 529.
 βουτύρινος, ἡ, ον, of butter, μύρον Diosc. 1. 64, cf. Plut. 2. 1109 B.
 βούτυρον, τό, (βοῦς, τυρός) butter, τὸ πῖον τοῦ γάλακτος Hipp. 508. 46, cf. Arist. Fr. 593; in Galen. also, βούτυρος, ὁ. It seems, from Plin. 11. 96., 28. 46, that the use of butter, as an article of food, was derived from the northern nations.
 βουτρο-φάγος, ον, ὁ, butter-eater, Anaxandr. Pρωτ. 1. 8, v. Meineke.
 βου-φάγος [α], ον, ox-eating, Simon. in Anth. P. 6. 217, cf. 7. 426; of Hercules, Luc. Amor. 4, cf. Anth. P. 9. 59.
 βουφθαλμον, τό, (βοῦς, ὀφθαλμός) ox-eye, chrysanthemum segetum, or (as others) chamomile, Diosc. 3. 156, etc.; βοῦς ὄμμα in Anth. P. 4. 1. 52. Cf. ζωφθαλμον.
 βουφονέω, to slaughter oxen, Il. 7. 466.
 βουφονία (sc. ἑρα), τά, a festival with sacrifices of oxen, at Athens, Ar. Nub. 985, cf. Androt. ap. Schol.
 βου-φόνος, ον, ox-slaying, ox-offering, h. Hom. Merc. 436:—as Subst. a priest, Paus. 1. 28. 10; but β. θεράπων, Ath. 456 C sq. II. at or for which steers are slain, θοῖνα Aesch. Pr. 531.
 βουφορβέω, to tend cattle, Eur. Alc. 8.
 βουφορβία, ον, τά, a herd of oxen, Eur. Alc. 1031, etc.
 βου-φορβός, ὁν, ox-feeding:—as Subst. a herdsman, Eur. I. T. 237, Plat. Polit. 268 A.
 βού-φορτος, ον, (v. βου-) = πολύφορτος, Anth. P. 6. 222.
 βου-χανδής, ἑς, (χανδάνω) holding an ox, λέβης Anth. P. 6. 153.
 βου-χίλος, ον, rich in fodder, cattle-feeding, Aesch. Supp. 540.
 βοῶδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) ox-like, Adamant. Physiogn. 2. 26, E. M. 206.
 βοῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, a cow-house, byre, C. I. 2694 b. 12., 5774. 1. 139, Phryn. in A. B. 29.
 βο-ώνης, ον, ὁ, (ἄνέμαι) at Athens, a magistrate, who bought oxen for the sacrifices, Dem. 570. 7, C. I. 257. 8, Harp.:—hence βοώνειν, to buy oxen, Inscr. Att. in Using. p. 46; βοωνία, ἡ, purchase of oxen, C. I. 157. 10; βοώνητος, ον, purchased with an ox, Hesych.; τὰ βοώνητα name of a place in Sparta, Paus. 3. 12. 1.
 βοῶπις, ἰδος, ἡ, (ὠψ) ox-eyed, i. e. having large, full, finely-rounded eyes, in Hom. always of females; most commonly βοῶπις πότνια Ἥρη; but of women, Il. 3. 144., 7. 10., 18. 40.—The masc. βοώπις in Eust. 768. 43.
 βοῶται, to plough, Hes. Op. 389.
 βοώτης, ον, ὁ, a ploughman, Lyc. 263, Babr. 52. 3. II. the name given to the constellation Arcturus, as that of ἄμαξα to Ἄρκετος, Od. 5. 272, Arat. 92.
 βοῶτια, ἡ, arable land or ploughing, Crito ap. Suid.
 βρῦβεία, ἡ, the office of the βραβεύς; generally, arbitration, judgment, ὅπως κλῶμι σου κοινὰς βραβεῖας Eur. Phoen. 450.
 βρῦβείον, τό, a prize in the games, Menand. Monost. 653, C. I. 3674, al., Opp. C. 4. 197, N. T., etc.
 βρῦβείος, ἑως, ὁ, Att. pl. βραβῆς: acc. sing. βραβῆ in an old Epigr. ap. Dem. 322. 11:—the judge who assigned the prizes at the games, Lat. arbiter, Soph. El. 690, 709, cf. Plat. Legg. 949 A: generally, a judge, arbitrator, umpire, δίκης Eur. Or. 1650; λόγου Id. Med. 274, etc. 2. generally, a chief, leader, μυρίας ἵππων βρ. Aesch. Pers. 302; φιλόμαχοι βρ. Id. Ag. 230: an author, μόχθων Eur. Hel. 703. (Of unknown origin.)
 βρῦβείτης, οὔ, ὁ, later form of βραβεύς, Isac. 78. 28; βρ. τῶν λόγων Plat. Prot. 338 B; βρ. τοῦ δικαίου ὁ δικαστής Arist. Rhet. 1. 15. 24.
 βρῦβεύω, (βραβεύς) to act as a judge or umpire, Isocr. 144 B: to preside at an election, of the Rom. Tribune, Plut. Cat. Mi. 44. II. c. acc. to arbitrate, decide on, τὰ δικάζω Dem. 36. 7; ἀμίλλαν Plut. 2. 960 A, etc.:—Pass., τὰ παρὰ τινι βραβεύμενα Isocr. 96 B; συνέβη . . τὴν κρίσιν βραβεύσθαι C. I. 2561 b (addend.). 2. to direct, arrange, control, Anth. P. 12. 56:—Pass., C. I. 2270. 10, Polyb. 6. 4. 3.
 βράβυλον, τό, a kind of wild plum, a sloe, Theocr. 7. 146 (acc. to Schol. the damascene or damson).
 βράβυλος, ἡ, the tree which bears βράβυλα, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 2: cf. βόρβιλος. II. = βράβυλον, Anth. P. 9. 377.
 βραγαλέος, α, ον, (βράγχος) hoarse, Hipp. 405. 50.
 βραγχαῖω, to have a sore throat, Arist. H. A. 8. 21. 3; cf. βραγχιᾶ.
 βραγχιᾶ, ἡ, and βραγχιᾶσις, ἑως, ἡ, in Choerob., = βράγχος, ὁ.
 βραγχιᾶω, = βραγχαῖω, Arist. Probl. 11. 22, 2, Audib. 64:—rejected by the Atticists, v. Lob. Phryn. 80.
 βραγχο-ειδής, ἑς, = βραγχοειδής, Arist. H. A. 4. 2. 13.
 βράγχιον, τό, a fin, πτέρωμα βραγχιῶν Ael. N. A. 16. 12, cf. Arion. Ib. 12. 45 (p. 566 Bgk.). II. in pl., Lat. branchiae, the gills of fishes, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 8, P. A. 4. 13, 15, al. III. = βρόγχιον,

βρόγχος, Id. Probl. 50. 5, Spir. 5. 1; βράγχια Id. H. A. 8. 21. 1; but in these places βρογχ- is a v. l. and prob. ought to be restored.
 βραγχιώδης, ἑς, = βραγχοειδής, Arist. H. A. 4. 2. 13.
 βραγχο-ειδής, ἑς, like fishes' gills, Arist. P. A. 4. 8. 7.
 βράγχος, ὁ, hoarseness, or sore throat causing hoarseness, Hipp. Vet. Med. 16, etc., Thuc. 2. 49, Arist. H. A. 8. 21. 1; cf. κατάρπος. II.
 βράγχος τό, in pl., = βράγχια, Opp. H. 1. 160. (Akin to βρόγχος.)
 βραγχός, ἡ, ὁν, hoarse, Anth. P. 11. 382.
 βραγχιώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) subject to hoarseness, Hipp. Aët. 2S3, Epid. 1. 939:—Adv., ὡς, Galen. 13. 4. 2. causing it, Hipp.
 βράδινός, α, ὁν, Aeol. for βραδινός, Sappho Fr. 32. 34.
 βράδος, εως, τό, = βραδίνης, Xen. Eq. 11. 12.
 βράδιν-βάμων [α], ον, slow walking, Arist. Physiogn. 6. 44.
 βράδιν-βουλία, ἡ, slowness of counsel, Philo 2. 662 (in lemmate).
 βράδιν-γάμος, ον, slow or late in marrying, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 256.
 βράδιν-γενής, ἑς, late born, Schol. Lyc. 1276.
 βράδιν-γλωσσος, Att. -ττος, ον, slow of tongue, LXX (Ex. 4. 10).
 βράδιν-δίνη, slow-eddy or whirling, Nonn. D. 37. 482.
 βράδιν-κοος, ον, (ἀκούω) slow of hearing, E. M. 430. 28.
 βράδιν-θάνατος, ον, = δυοθάνατος, Galen.
 βράδιν-καρπος, ον, late-fruiling, Theophr. C. P. 5. 17. 6.
 βράδιν-κίνητος, ον, slow-moving, Galen.: -κίνησις, ἡ, Aristid. Quint.
 βράδιν-λογία, ἡ, slowness of speech, Poll. 2. 121: Adj. -λέγος, ον, Schol. Il.
 βράδιν-μάδης, ἑς, slow in learning, Hesych. s. v. ὑψιμαθής:—Subst. -μαθία, ἡ, Zonar.
 βράδιν-νοια, ἡ, slowness of understanding, Diog. L. 7. 93.
 βράδιν-voos, ον, contr. -voos, ον, slow of understanding, Eccl.
 βράδινω, fut. ὠν, LXX: aor. ἐβράδυνα Luc., App.; plaqf. ἐβεβράδυνεν Luc. Symp. 20: (βραδύς): I. trans. to make slow, delay, LXX (Isai. 46. 13):—Pass. to be delayed, τὰπὸ σοῦ βραδύνεται Soph. O. C. 1628; ἡ δ' ὁδὸς βραδύνεται Id. El. 1501. II. intr. to be long, to loiter, delay, Aesch. Supp. 730 (and so in Med., χεῖρα δ' οὐ βραδύνεται Id. Theb. 623); μὴ βράδυνε Soph. Ph. 1400: c. inf., Plat. Rep. 528 D; βραδύνει σοι τοῦτο; are you slow, slack in this? Philostr. 770.
 βράδιν-πειθής, ἑς, (πείθομαι) slow to believe, Anth. P. 5. 287.
 βράδιν-πεπτέω, to digest slowly, Diosc. 5. 49.
 βράδιν-πεψία, ἡ, slowness of digestion, Galen. 7. 62.
 βράδιν-πλοῦς, to sail slowly, Act. Ap. 27. 7, cf. A. B. 225:—Subst. -πλοια, ἡ, a slow voyage, Byz.
 βράδιν-πνοος, ον, breathing slow, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 16.
 βράδιν-πορεύω, to walk slowly, Plut. 2. 907 F.
 βράδιν-πόρος, ον, slow-passing, of food, Hipp. Acut. 394: generally, slow, ὄρασις Plut. 2. 626 A; βρ. πέλαιος slow to pass, lb. 941 B.
 βράδιν-πους, ὁ, ἡ, -ποιν, τό, slow of foot, slow, ἡλυσαι Eur. Hec. 66.
 βράδινος, ὁ, ὁ, Comp. βραδύτερος, Hipp. Progn. 44; metath. βραδύτερος Theocr. 29. 30; ποῖτ. βραδίων Hes. Op. 526; βράσσαν (v. sub. v.): Sup. βραδύτατος, also βράδιστος (metath. βράδιστος, Il. 23. 310, 530), Ar. Fr. 324. (With ὡβραδύ, cf. Skt. midus (tender, lentus), Slav. mlad (tender).) Slow, opp. to ταχύς or ὀκνός, Hom., etc.:—c. inf., ἀλλά τοι ἵπποι βάρδιστοι θέλειν slowest at running, Il. 23. 310; β. λέγειν Eur. H. F. 237, etc.:—Adv., βραδέως χαρεῖν Thuc. 5. 70; θεῖν Plat. Prot. 336 A, etc.: Comp. -ύτερον Id. Theat. 190 A; Sup. -ύτατα Id. Tim. 39 B. 2. of the mind, like Lat. tardus, βράσσαν . . νῦος Il. 10. 226; ἐπιλήσμων καὶ βρ. Ar. Nub. 129; opp. to ἀγχιῖνος, Plat. Phaedr. 239 A; c. inf., προνοήσαι βραδεῖς Thuc. 3. 38; τὸ βρ. καὶ μέλλον slowness and deliberation, Id. 1. 84:—Adv., βραδέως βουλεύεσθαι lb. 78. II. of time, lordy, late, Hipp. supra cit., Soph. Tr. 395, Thuc. 7. 43; so of a journey, βραδείαν . . ὁδὸν πέμπων Soph. Aj. 738:—Adv., Plat. Phaedr. 233 C; ἔως βραδέως ἦν τῆς ἡμέρας Diog. L. 2. 139.
 βράδιν-σιτέω, to eat late in the day, Alex. Trall. 7. p. 343:—also -σιτία, ἡ, Id. 1. p. 86.
 βράδιν-σκελής, ἑς, slow of leg, Anth. P. 6. 101.
 βραδυσμός, οὔ, ὁ, a making slow, Schol. Or. 426, Theod. Prodr.
 βραδύντης, ἦτος, ἡ, slowness, βραδυνήτι τε ναχελή τε Il. 19. 411; then in Soph. Ant. 932, Thuc. 1. 71., 5. 75, Plat. 109 C: in pl., Isocr. 70 A, Dem. 308. 39. 2. of the mind, Plat. Phaedo 109 C, Theophr. Char. 14.
 βράδιν-τόκος, ον, late in having young, Arist. Probl. 16. 9:—hence, -τόκω, Jo. Chrys.
 βράζω, fut. ἄσω, to boil, froth up, ferment, Callias ap. Macrob. 5. 19, Heliod. 5. 16: cf. βράσσω. II. to growl, of bears, Juba ap. Poll. 5. 88.
 βράδυ, vos, τό, sabin, herba sabina, Diosc. 1. 104.
 βράκια, ὠν, αἰ, Lat. bracciae, the breeches or trousers of the Gauls (cf. ἀνα-εῖς), Diocl. 5. 30. Also βράκρια, τά, Schol. Ar. (Celtic breac, i. e. spotted-).
 βράκανα, τά, wild herbs, Pherecr. 'Aγρ. 2, Luc. Lexiph. 2.
 βράκος, τό, a rich woman's-garment, Sappho Fr. 23, Theocr. 28. 11; cf. βάκος.
 βράσις, εως, ἡ, the boiling, of water, Medic. in Matthaci p. 84.
 βράσμα, τό, that which boils up, scum, Eust. Opusc. 304. 89.
 βρασάσις, = βράσις, opp. to σεισμάτις, Posidon. ap. Diog. L. 7. 154, Heraclid. Alleg. 38.
 βρασματώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) effervescing, Greg. Naz.
 βρασμός, ὁ, a boiling up: hence, agitation, shaking, Arist. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 628, Orph. H. 46. 3: a shivering as from cold, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 3. II. = βράσις, Dio C. 68. 24.
 βρασμοδής, ἑς, (εἶδος) boiling up, throbbing, κινήσις Greg. Nyss.
 βράσσω, Att. -ττω: aor. ἐβράσα:—Pass., aor. ἐβράσθην Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 5: pf. βέβρασμαι: cf. ἀνα-, ἀπο-, ἐκ-βράσσω. To shake violently, throw up, of the sea, σκολοπεντρὰν . . ἐβρασε . . εἰς ἡγίαν lb. 7. 294:—Pass.

δοστέα .. βέβραστοι .. τῆδε παρ' ἡνίη Ib. 288. 2. to winnow grain, Ar. Fr. 267, Plat. Soph. 226 B:—βραστέον, Geop. 3. 7, 1. II. absol., like βράω, to boil, Ar. Rh. 2. 323, Opp. H. 2. 637:—Pass., βρέσσεισθαι ὑπὸ γέλωτος to shake with laughter, Luc. Eun. 12. (β prob. represents F, as shewn in the Slav. *vrěti* (*fervere*), Lett. *virti* (*coquere*), etc.)
βράσσαν, on, Homeric Comp. of βραδύς; but, acc. to Curt. Gr. Et. p. 623, of βραχύς, like ἐλαχύς, ἐλάσσων; βραχύς however is not a Homeric word.

βράσσης, on, ὁ, (βράσσω) of an earthquake, *upheaving the earth vertically*, Arist. Mund. 4. 30: cf. βρασμάτις.

βραστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (βράζω) of or for boiling or fermenting, κινήσεις Heron. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 742.

βράταχος, v. sub βάτραχος.

βραυκανάομαι, v. l. for βρυχανάομαι, Nic. Al. 221.

βράχεια, τά, as if from a nom. βράχος, τό, (or βραχέα, neut. pl. of βραχύς, as Bekk. writes it, Arist. H. A. 6. 14, 12):—shallows, Lat. *vada*, *brevia*, like τενάγη, Hdt. 2. 102., 4. 179, Thuc. 2. 91, etc.:—the sing. only in late writers, as Procop.

βραχέεις, εἶσα, ἐν, v. sub βρέχω.

βραχιδόνιον, τό, = βραχιονιάτηρ, Achmes Onir. 127.

βραχιδονιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, an armlet, Lat. *torques*, Plut. Rom. 17.

βραχίων [ῖ], onos, ὁ, the arm, Lat. *brachium*, opp. to πῆχυς, Il. 13. 529, al., cf. Xen. Eq. 12. 5; πρὶνυὸς βραχίων the shoulder, Il. 13. 532., 16. 323; cf. Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 3: also, the shoulder of beasts, Ib. 8. 5, 4:—in Poets as a symbol of strength, ἐκ βραχιόνων by force of arm, Eur. Supp. 478; but rare in Trag. (Origin uncertain.)

βραχίων [ῖ] (Ion. ῖ, Att. ῖ), βραχιστος, Comp. and Sup. of βραχύς.

βράχος [ᾱ], ὁ, prob. an error for βρασμός, Ephipp. Kvδ. 2.

βράχος, εὐς, τό, v. sub βράχια.

βραχὺ-βάμων [ᾱ], on, taking short steps, Arist. Physic. 6. 44.

βραχὺ-βίος, on, short-lived, Plat. Rep. 546 A, Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 4, etc.; —Comp., Hipp. Art. 307, Arist.:—Subst. βραχὺβιότης, ητος, ἡ, shortness of life, Arist. Probl. 34. 10 (he also wrote περὶ μακρο- καὶ βραχυ-βιότητος); of plants, Theophr. H. P. 4. 13, 1.

βραχὺ-βλάβης, ἐς, harming slightly, Luc. Trag. 323.

βραχὺ-βλαβος, on, with small or few clouds, β. χέρος a small spot of ground, Anth. P. 6. 238, cf. 7. 2.

βραχὺ-γνώμων, on, of small understanding, Xen. Eq. Mag. 4, 18.

βραχὺ-δρομος, on, running a short way, Xen. Cyn. 5, 21.

βραχὺ-επις, ἐς, of few words:—Adv. —πῶς, Justin. M.

βραχὺ-κατάληκτος, on, too short by a foot, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1043, etc.:—hence —ληκτέα, to end so, Schol. Ran. 317; and Subst. —ληξία, ἡ, such an ending, Joann. Alex. p. 21. Cf. καταληκτικῶς, ὑπερκατάληκτος.

βραχὺ-κέφαλος, ὁ, short-head, a fish, Xenocr. Aquat. in Fabric. 9. 457.

βραχὺ-κορέω, to wear short hair, Strabo 520.

βραχὺ-κωλος, on, with short limbs or ends, Strabo 168.

II. consisting of short clauses, περίοδος Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 6.

βραχὺ-λογέω, to be short in speech, Arist. Rhet. Al. 23, 5: verb. Adj.

βραχυλογητέον, Ib. 36, 10:—Subst. —λόγημα, τό, Tzetz. Hist. 5. 317.

βραχὺ-λογία, ἡ, brevity in speech or writing, Hipp. 24. 43, Plat. Gorg.

449 C, Id. Prot. 343 B, etc.; opp. to μήκος, Id. Legg. 887 B.

βραχὺ-λόγος, on, short in speech, of few words, Plat. Gorg. 449 C, etc.; of the Spartans, Id. Legg. 641 E, etc.

βραχὺ-μογής, ἐς, suffering but a short time, v. l. Hipp. 1017 C.

βραχὺ-μυθία, ἡ, = βραχυλογία, Suid.

βραχύνω, fut. ἐνῶ, to abridge, shorten, Hipp. Aph. 1243; ἵνα use as short, συλλαβὴν Plut. Peric. 4.

βραχὺ-νωτος, on, short-backed, Orac. ap. Strabo 262.

βραχὺ-όνειρος, on, with short or few dreams, Plat. Tim. 45 E.

βραχὺ-παρὰληκτέω, to have the penult. short, Draco p. 20.

βραχὺ-παρὰληκτος, Adv. with short penult., Draco 33, Schäf. Greg. Cor. p. 121.

βραχὺπνοια, ἡ, shortness of breath, Galen.:—Verb —πνοῶ, in Oribas. p. 108:—βραχὺ-πνοος, on, contr. —πνους, on, short of breath, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1115.

βραχὺ-πορος, on, with a short passage, Plat. Rep. 546 A; ὁ βρ. ἐρῖνες of short flight, Philostr. 134:—Verb —πορέω, to make a short passage, Eust. Opusc. 274. 94.

2. with narrow passage, εἰσπλοὺς Plut. Mar. 15.

βραχὺ-πότης, on, ὁ, one that drinks little, Hipp. Protr. 68.

βραχὺ-πότος, on, drinking little, Galen. 17. 1, 755 Kühn.

βραχὺ-προ-παρὰληκτέω, to have a short antepenult., Draco p. 22.

βραχὺ-πτερος, on, short-winged, Arist. P. A. 1. 4, 2.

βραχὺ-πτολις, εὐς, ἡ, a little city, Lyc. 911.

βραχυρρήμων, on, (ῤῥημα) brief of speech, Themist. 315 A.

βραχυρρίζια, ἡ, shortness of root, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 2.

βραχὺρ-ρίζος, on, with a short root, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 1.

βράχης, εἶα (Ion. εἶα, Hdt. 5. 49), ὁ: Comp. βραχύτερος, βραχίων (cf. βράσσω): Sup. βραχυτάτος, βράχιστος. (With √BPAX cf. Lat. *brevis* (so ἐλαχύς, levis).) Short: 1. of Space and Time, βρ. αἶμος, ὁδός Pind. P. 4. 441, Plat. Legg. 718 E, etc.; βίος Hdt. 7. 46; χρόνος Aesch. Fr. 939, etc.; μῦθος, λόγος Ib. 505, Pers. 713, etc.; ἐν βραχεὶ συνθεῖς λέγω in small compass, briefly, Soph. El. 673; but also ἐν βραχεὶ (Ion. βραχεῖ) in a short time, Hdt. 5. 24, al.; διὰ βραχείους Thuc. 2. 83; βραχεῖ χρόνῳ Menand. Incert. 193; βραχὺν a short distance, Xen. An. 3. 3, 7, etc.; ἐπὶ βραχὺ Ib. 3. 17; πρὸ βραχείους Iamb. V. Pyth. 112:—Adv., βραχεῶς [πολέμους] ἐπ' ἀλλήλους ἐπιφέρειν scantily, seldom, Thuc. 1. 141.

2. of Size, short, small, little, βραχὺς πορφύραν Pind. I. 4. 89 (3. 71), cf. 7 (6). 61; βρ. τεύχος Soph. El. 1113, cf. 757; βρ. τεῖχος a low wall, Thuc. 7. 29; βραχὺ μοι στόμα my mouth is too small to .., Pind. N. 10. 35; κατὰ βρ. little by little, Thuc. 1. 64, φ

Plat. Soph. 241 C; παρὰ βραχὺ scarcely, hardly, φηγεῖν Alciphro 3. 5; βραχὺ τι ἁπλῶς ἀπὸ .., Thuc. 6. 12:—cf. βράχια, τά. 3. of Quantity, few, διὰ βραχείων in few words, Plat. Prot. 336 A; ὡς ἐν δυνάμει διὰ βραχυτάτων Dem. S14. 4, cf. Lys. 146. 27, etc.; ἐν βραχυτάτοις Antipho 113. 21:—so Adv., βραχεῶς ἀπολογεῖσθαι briefly, in few words, Xen. Hell. 1. 7. 5.

4. of Value or Importance, of persons, humble, insignificant, Soph. O. C. 880; τὸν μὲν ἀφ' ὑψηλῶν βραχὺν ἔκισε Eur. Heracl. 613; βρ. τὴν δυνάμει Joseph. A. J. 12. 4. 1:—of things, small, petty, trifling, βρ. ἐλπίς, χάρις Soph. O. T. 21, Tr. 1217; πρόφασις Eur. I. A. 1180; λυπεῖν βραχὺ, opp. to μεγ' εὐρεῖν κέρδος Soph. El. 1304; εὐὲν περὶ βραχείων βουλευέσθαι Thuc. 1. 78; βραχὺ καὶ οὐδενὸς ἄξιον Id. 8. 76; βρ. κέρδος Lys. 109. 41; οὐσία Isac. 82. 23; etc.:—neut. as Adv., βραχὺ φροντίζειν τινὸς to think lightly of Dem. 212. 25.

5. short, of syllables, Arist. Categ. 6, 3, Rhet. 3. 8, 6.
βραχὺ-σίδηρος [ῖ], Dor. —σιδαίρος, on, ἄκων βρ. a dart with a short, small head, Pind. N. 3. 79.

βραχὺ-σκελής, ἐς, short-legged, Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 1, Inc. An. 17, 6.

βραχὺ-σκίος, on, with a short shadow, Ach. Tat. in Arat.

βραχὺ-στελέχης, ἐς, with a short stem, Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 10.

βραχὺ-στίχος, on, of few verses, Eust. ad Dion. P. 1052.

βραχυστομία, ἡ, smallness of mouth, Eust. 707. 16.

βραχὺ-στομος, on, with narrow mouth, Strabo 641, Plut. 2. 47 E.

βραχὺ-συλλαβία, ἡ, fewness of syllables, brevity, Call. Ep. 9.

βραχὺ-σύλλαβος, on, of short syllables, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 218.

βραχὺ-συμβολος, on, bringing a small contribution, Anth. P. 9. 229.

βραχυ-τελής, ἐς, ending shortly, brief, LXX (Sap. 15. 9).

βραχύτης, ητος, ἡ, shortness, opp. to μήκος, Plat. Polit. 283 C; μελέτης βραχύτητι with shortness of practice, Thuc. 1. 138: narrowness, deficiency, μετὰ βραχύτητος γνῶμης Id. 3. 42. 2. smallness, τοῦ βάθους Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 11. 3. shortness of a syllable, in prosody, Id. Poet. 20, 4.

βραχὺ-τόμος, to cut short off, Theophr. C. P. 3. 14, 2.

βραχὺ-τομος, on, cut short, clipped, Theophr. C. P. 3. 2, 3.

βραχὺ-τόνῳ, to extend, reach but a short way, Philo Beloc. 53.

βραχὺ-τόνος, on, reaching but a short way, Plut. Marc. 15.

βραχὺ-τράχηλος, on, short-necked, Plat. Phaedr. 253 E, Arist. H. A. S. 12, 13.

βραχὺ-νυκτος, on, of short or little sleep, Arist. Somn. 1, 13, H. A. 4. 10, 3.

βραχὺ-φειγίτης [ῖ], on, ὁ, giving a short light, dub. in Anth. P. 6. 251.

βραχὺ-φύλλος, on, with few leaves, Anth. P. 9. 612.

βραχὺ-φωνία, ἡ, smallness, weakness of voice, Polyax. 1. 21, 2.

βραχὺ-χειρ, pos, ὁ, ἡ, short-handed, opp. to μακρόχειρ, Eust. 610. 32.

βραχὺ-χρόνιος, on, of brief duration, Plat. Tim. 75 B; τὸ βρ. Plut. 2. 107 A.

βραχὺ-ῥωτος, on, (οὐς) with short handles, κάδων Henioch. Gorg. 1.

*βράχια, a Root only found in the 3 sing. aor. 2 ἔβραχε or βράχε, —onomaton. Verb, to rattle, clash, ring, Il., mostly of arms and armour, εὐωνόεν ἔβραχε χαλκός 4. 420; βράχε τεύχεα χαλκῶ 12. 396, etc.; so βράχε δ' εὐρέα χθών (with the din of battle) 21. 387; also of a torrent, to roar, βράχε δ' αἰπὰ ῥέεθρα Ib. 9; to creak, ὁ δ' ἔβραχε φήγγων ἄγων 5. 838; to shriek or roar with pain, ὁ δ' ἔβραχε χάλκεος ἄρης Ib. 859; ὁ δ' ἔβραχε θυμὸν ἄσθων (of a wounded horse) 16. 468.

βρέγμα, τό, the front part of the head, Lat. *sinciput*, Batr. 230, Hipp. V. C. 896, Strattis Mhd. 2, Arist. H. A. 1. 7, 2, al., P. A. 2. 7, 18, al.: also βρεγγίος or βρεγμός, βρέγμα: (prob. from βρέχω, because this part of the bone is longest in hardening, Hipp. l. c., Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 36.) II. = ἀπόβρεγμα, an infusion, extract, Diod. 3. 32.

βρεκεκεκέξ, formed to imitate the croaking of frogs, Ar. Ran. 209 sqq.

βρεκτέον, verb. Adj. one must soak, Geop. 3. 8.

βρέμω, only used in pres. and impf.:—to roar, of a wave, ῥηγνύμενον μεγάλην βρέμει Il. 4. 425; so in Med., αἰγιαλὸς μεγάλῳ βρέμεται 2. 210; of a storm, μέγα βρέμεται χαλεπαίνον Id. 14. 399, cf. Soph. Ant. 592, Ar. Thesm. 998.

II. in later Poets, of arms, to clash, ring, Eur. Heracl. 832; of men, to shout, clamour, rage, βρ. ἐν αἰχμαῖς Aesch. Pr. 423, cf. Theb. 378, Eur. Phoen. 113; δεινὰ βρ. τινὶ against one, Id. H. F. 962; of a seditious mob, Aesch. Eum. 978, cf. Pind. P. 11. 46: to wail, in Med. (v. sub βληχῆ) and Pind. applies it even to the lyre, N. 11. 8 (in Med.) cf. Eur. Bacch. 161. (Cf. βρομός, ὑψιβρέμετος, and Lat. *fremo*.)

βρένθειος (not -ιος), α, on, proud, costly, μύρον Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 5.

βρένθος, ὁ, an unknown water-bird, of stately bearing, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 16; but Ib. 11, 5 (with v. l. βρὶνθος) some kind of singing-bird.

II. a haughty carriage, arrogance, Ath. 611 E; (cf. σκώπτω, σκῶψ).

βρενθίσμα [ῖ], Dep., only used in pres. and impf. to bear oneself haughtily, to hold one's head high, to cock up one's nose (a sort of slang word), Hemst. Luc. D. Mort. 10. 8), ὑπὸ φρονήματος Ar. Pax 26, cf. Nub. 362, Plat. Symp. 221 B; πρὸς τινα Ar. Lys. 887; βρ. ἐπὶ τινι to plume oneself on .., Ath. 625 B; ἔβρενθιστο Liban.

βρέξας, εὐς, ἡ, (βρέχω) = βροχή, a wetting, Xen. Eq. 5, 9.

βρετανικός or βρετανικός, ἡ, British, ῥήγοι Arist. Mund. 3. 12.

βρίτας, τό, gen. βρέτεος: pl., nom. and acc. βρέτεια Aesch. Supp. 463, but βρέτρη Theb. 95, 185, etc.; gen. βρετέων Ib. 97, Supp. 430: Ep. dat. βρετέσσιν Nicand. ap. Her. 684 D:—a wooden image of a god, Id. Eum. 80, 242, 258, 409, Eur. Alc. 974, Ar. Eq. 31, etc.; of a man, Epigr. Gr. 958:—in prose, Strabo 385. 2. in Anaxandr. Διδ. 1, a mere image, of a blockhead.

βρίττιος, α, on, Brutian, γλώσσα βρ., i. e. barbarous, Ar. Fr. 719.

βρεφικός, ἡ, on, childish, Philo 2. 84, and later.

βρεφίον, τό, Dim. of βρέφος, Byz.

βρεφόθεν, Adv. from a child, Eust. 14. 20, etc.

βρεφο-κόμος, to nurse children, Eust. 565. 40.

βρεφοκτονία, ἡ, child-murder, Manass.

βρεφο-κτόνος, on, child-murdering, Lyc. 229.

βρέφος, εὐς, τό, the babe in the womb, like ἔμβρυον, Lat. *foetus*, *brefo* os

ἡμίονον κνέουσιν, of a mare, II. 23. 266.

Simon. 44. 15 Bgk., Pind. O. 6. 55, Aesch. Ag. 1096; νέον βρέφος Eur. Bacch. 289; but never in Soph.:—of beasts, a foal, *whelp*, *cub*, etc., Hdt. 3. 153, Opp. H. 5. 464, etc.—ἐκ βρέφους from *babyhood*, Anth. P. 9. 567, etc. (Cf. Skt. *garbhās* (*foetus*, *pullus*), from the Root *grabh* (*conceive*); Zd. *garewa* (*foetus*); Slavon. *žrěbe* (*pullus*):—on the interchange of *β* and *γ*, v. B B. 1.)

βρεφο-τρόφος, *ov*, rearing infants, Manass. Chron. 4032: —τροφέω, Tzetz.: —τροφέιον, τό, a foundling or orphan hospital, Eccl.

βρεφύλλιον, τό, Dim. of βρέφος, Luc. Fugit. 19, etc.

βρεφώδης, *es*, (είδος) *childish*, Philo 1. 394, Clem. Al. 123, etc.

βρέγμα, τό, = *brechmós*, Alciphro.

βρέχμω, *ds*, = *βρέγμα*, the top of the head, II. 5. 586.

βρέχω, fut. *ἔω* late, Or. Sib. 5. 376, etc.: aor. *ἔβρεξα* Plat. Phaedr. 254 C, Xen., etc.:—Pass., aor. *ἔβρεχθην* Eur., Xen., etc.: later, aor. 2 *ἔβραχην* [α] Hipp. 630. 7, Arist. Probl. 12. 3. 6: pf. *βέβρεγαί* Pind., Hipp., etc.: cf. ἀνα-, κατα-βρέχω. (From √BPEX come also βροχ-, βροχέτος: the *β* is lost in Lat. *rig-o*, *irriguus*; Goth. *rign* (βροχή), *rignjan* (βρέχειν), O. H. G. *regen* (Germ. *regen*, *our* rain.): To wet, of persons walking through water, τὸ γόνυ Hdt. 1. 189; cf. Xen. An. 1. 4. 17, Plat. Phaedr. 229 A: to steep in water, Hipp. Vet. Med. 9; ἐν οἴνῳ Id. Fract. 770; βρ. χρυσαῖς νιφάδεσσι πόλιν to shower wealth upon it, Pind. O. 7. 64; δακρύοισιν ἔβρεξαν ὅλον πάρον Epigr. Gr. 699:—Pass. to be wetted, get wet, βρεχόμενοι πρὸς τὸν ὀμφαλὸν Xen. An. 4. 5. 2; βρέχεσθαι ἐν ὕδατι to be bathed in sweat (as commonly explained), Hdt. 3. 104 (so, ἰδρῶτι βρέχειν τὴν ψυχὴν Plat. Phaedr. 254 C); βεβρεγμένοι filled with water, opp. to διερός, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 2. 2. 9; of sponges, Id. Meteor. 4. 9. 14: to be wetted by rain, Polyb. 16. 12. 3:—metaph., ἀκτίσι βεβρεγμένοι steeped or bathed in light, Pind. O. 6. 92; σιγῇ βεβρεχθεῖαι Id. Fr. 269:—of hard drinkers, μέθῃ βρεχθεῖς Eur. El. 326; βεβρεγμένοι tipsy, Lat. *uvidus*, *madidus*, Eubul. Incert. 5, cf. Antiph. Incert. 10. 4.

II. to rain, send rain, Ev. Matth. 5. 45; c. acc., ἔβρεξε Κύριος χάλασαν LXX (Ex. 9. 23), cf. Ev. Luc. 17. 29. 2. impers. βρέχει, like *ὑεῖ*, Lat. *pluit*, it rains, Teclid. Incert. 16; ὅταν βρέχῃ Arr. Epict. 1. 6. 26; also in LXX, N. T., etc.

βρί, contr. from βριθύ, A. B. 567; used by Hes. for βριαρόν, as βῆ for βῆδιον, κρί, δῶ, etc., Strabo 364. (Cf. Βριαρός, Βριάρεως, βριάω, ὁ-βριμος, βριθός, βριθώ, βριμή, βριμάομαι. V. sub Βαρύς.)

Βριακώς, ἡ, = Βάκχη, Soph. Fr. 860.

Βριάρεως, ἡ, (βριάρος) a hundred-handed giant, so called by the gods, but by men *Aegaeon*, who assisted Zeus, II. 1. 403, cf. Hes. Th. 714, 817; he was son-in-law to Poseidon, and with his brothers Cottos and Gyas defended the gods against the Titans:—Βριάρεω στήλαι, older name for the pillars of Hercules, Arist. Fr. 628:—Also Ὀβριάρεως, v. ὁβριμος sub fin. [*-reus* is pronounced as a monos. in Ep.]

βριάρως, ἄ, *ov*, Ion. βριερός, ἡ, *ov*, (v. Βαρύς) Ep. Adj. *strong*, κύριος, τρυφάλια II. 16. 413, 19. 381, al.; στρατιή Epigr. Gr. 448; λέων Ib. 2.

βριαρότης, ἡ, *ov*, strength, might, Eust. 1289. 14.

βριαρό-χειρ, *eros*, ὁ, ἡ, *strong-handed*, C. I. 8750, Eust. 586. 2.

βριάω, (βρί) to make strong and mighty, βριάει Hes. Th. 447.

II. intr. to be strong, βριάων Opp. H. 5. 96.—Hes. Op. 5 unites both senses, ῥέα μὲν γὰρ βριάει, ῥέα δὲ βριάοντα χαλέπτει, of Zeus. βριγκος, ὁ, a sea-fish, Ephipp. Kwd. 1. 3, Mnesim. Ἰπποτρ. 1. 38.

βριερός, ἡ, *ov*, Ion. for βριαρός.

βρίζα, ἡ, a grain like rye, in Thrace and Macedonia, still called *vriza*, of the same species with *τύφη*, Galen. The word seems to have been Aeol. for *μία*, Greg. Cor. p. 576.)

βρίζω: aor. *ἔβριξα* Eur. Rhos. 825 (but *ἔβρισα* in Chr. Pat.), cf. ἀποβρίζω (v. sub Βαρύς):—poët. Verb. to be sleepy, to nod, οὐκ ἂν βρίζοντα ἴδοις Ἀγαμέμνονα II. 4. 223; to slumber, βρίζων Aesch. Cho. 897; δόξαν . . βρίζουσι φρενὸς Id. Ag. 275; metaph. of guilt, βρίζει γὰρ αἷμα Id. Eum. 280.

βρι-ῆψος, *ov*, (ἀνψω) *loud-shouting*, of Ares, II. 13. 521.

βριθός, *eos*, τό, weight, Hipp. 609. 15, Eur. Tro. 1050; τὰν ἀτυχμάτων τὰ μὲν ἔχει τι βρ. καὶ ῥοπήν πρὸς τὸν βίον Arist. Eth. N. 1. 11. 3.

βριθοσύνη, ἡ, weight, heaviness, II. 5. 839, 12. 460.

βριθύ-κερως, *ov*, gen. *ω*, with heavy horns, Opp. H. 2. 290.

βριθύ-νοος, *ov*, grave-minded, thoughtful, Anth. P. 9. 525.

βριθύς, *εία*, ὅ, (βρί) *weighty*, heavy, ἔγχος II. 5. 746, etc.; once only in Trag., βριθύτερος Aesch. Ag. 200, cf. Fr. 447.

βρίθω [ῆ], Ep. subj. βρίθῃσιν Od. 19. 112: Ep. impf. βρίθων 9. 219; fut. βριάω, Ep. inf. —έμεν h. Hom. Cer. 456; aor. Ep. ἔβρισα II., etc.: pf. βέβριθα Hom., Hipp., Eur.: plapf. βεβρίθει Od. 16. 474:—Pass. (v. infr.): cf. καταβρίθω: (v. sub Βαρύς). Poët. Verb. to be heavy or weighed down with a thing, c. dat., σταφυλαῖς βριθουσα ἀλάη II. 18. 561; βριθῇσι δὲ δένδρεα καρπῶ Od. 19. 112, cf. 16. 474; also, ἐπὶ λαίλαπι . . βέβριθε χθών [sc. ὕδατι] II. 16. 384:—metaph., ἀλάστωρ ἔλφεσι βρίθων Eur. Phoen. 1556; ὁλβῶν βρίθειν Id. Tro. 216; πίνω . . βέβριθα Id. El. 305.

2. c. gen. (like *πίμπλαμαι*), to groan with weight of, τράπεζαι σίτον καὶ κρεῖων ἡδ' οἶνον βεβρίθασιν Od. 15. 334; πάντα δ' ἐρίθων . . βρίθει Soph. Fr. 269. 3. c. acc., φόνον βρ. C. I. 3073. 4. absol. to be heavy, ἐρίς . . βεβρίθια = βαρεία II. 21. 385; εὐχεσθαι . . βρίθειν Δημήτερος τετὸν ἀκτὴν Hes. Op. 464:—so in the Ion. Prose of Hipp., and in late Prose, ἡ δὲ βρίθῃ wherein the weight is thrown, Hipp. 299. 30; βεβρίθασιν οἱ μαζοὶ *are loaded*, Id. 640. 8; but very rare in Att., βρίθει ὁ ἵππος bows or sinks, Plat. Phaedr. 247 B; ὅταν βρίσῃ ἐπὶ θάτερον μέρος inclines to one side, Arist. Probl. 16. 11.

II. of men, to outweigh, prevail, ἐξέννοις βρίας Od. 6. 159; absol. to have the preponderance in fight, to be master, prevail, ἔβρισαν Λακύναν ἀγροί II. 12. 346; τῇ δὲ γὰρ ἔβρισαν . . Ἐκτωρ Αἰνείας τε 17. 512, cf. 233:—so later, εὐδοξία βρ. to be mighty in . . , Pind. N. 3. 70; εἰ . . χεῖρι βρίθει ἡ

πλοῦτον βάθει Soph. Aj. 130; cf. ἐπιβρίθω, καταβρίθω.

trans. to weigh down, load, ὅσπερ Κινύραν ἔβρισε πλοῦτω Pind. N. 8. 31; τάλαντα βρίας Aesch. Pers. 346:—but, 2. the Pass. to be laden, as early as Hom., μήκων καρπῶ βριθομένη laden with fruit, II. 8. 307; μούρια βρίθειαι [ῆ βάτος] Aesch. Fr. 114; τῷ δ' οὐ βρίθεται [ῆ τράπεζα]; Eur. Fr. 470; c. gen., πέτῃλα βριθόμενα σταχύνων Hes. Sc. 290; συμποσίων . . βριθόντ' ἀγυαῖς Bacchyl. 13; βριθομένης ἀγαθῶν τραπέζης Pherecr. Incert. 34; βριθομένη χαρίτων Anth. P. 5. 194; absol. ἀζόνες βριθόμενοι Aesch. Theb. 154.

βρίκελος, ὁ, a name of a tragic mask, Cratin. Σερ. II.

βριμάζω and —αίνω, = βριμάομαι, Suid., Hesych.

βριμάομαι, (βρίμη) Dep. (mostly in compd. ἐμβριμάομαι):—to snort with anger, to be indignant, εἰ δὴν βριμήσαιο Ar. Eq. 855:—so (as from βριμάομαι) ἐβριμούτο τῷ Κύρῳ was enraged with Cyrus, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5. 9. βρίμη, ἡ, strength, bulk, like βριθός, h. Hom. 28. 10, Ap. Rh. 4. 1677:—also = ἀπειλή (cf. βριμάομαι), Hesych.

βριμηδόν, Adv. with snorting, Nonn. Jo. 11. 38.

βρίμημα [ῆ], ατος, τό, = βρίμη, prob. l. Anth. Plan. 4. 103.

βριμάομαι, v. sub βριμάομαι.

Βριμῶ, ἡ, (βρίμη) epith. of Hecate or Persephonē, the grim, the terrible one, Ap. Rh. 3. 861, cf. Luc. Necom. 20.

βριμώδης, *es*, (είδος) *grim*, *stern*, Hermes in Stob. Eccl. 1. 986.

βριμώσις, *εως*, ἡ, indignation, Philodem. ap. Vol. Hercul. 1. 50.

βριτο-άρματος, *ov*, (βρίθω) *chariot-pressing*, epith. of Ares, Hes. Sc. 441, h. Hom. 7. 1.

Βριτόμαρτις, ἡ, name of Artemis in Crete, *virgo dulcis*, acc. to Solin.; gen. —εως, Strabo 479, —ίδος, E. N. 214. 23.

βρόγχια, *ων*, τὰ, the bronchial tubes, the ramifications by which the windpipe passes into the lungs, Hipp. Acut. 386, Auct. ad Herenn. 3. 12: cf. βράγχια. 2. the sing. βρόγχιον, τό, = βρόγχος (v. Βράγχιον III), Galen., etc.

II. also, a cartilage in the nose, Hipp. 252. 51.

βρογχο-κῆλη, ἡ, a tumor in the throat, goitre, Paul. Acg. 6, p. 188.

βρογχοκηλικός, *ov*, suffering from βρογχοκῆλη, Diosc. 4. 120.

βρόγχος, ὁ, the trachea, windpipe, Hipp. Aph. 1257, Arist. Probl. 11. 11.

II. a gulp, draught, Arr. Epict. 3. 12, 17. (Cf. Βράγχος.)

βρογχωτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, the neck-hole in a garment, Joseph. A. J. 3. 7. 4.

βροδόν, Aeol. for βρόδον, Sappho 69 Ahr.

βρομέω, = βρέμω, only used in pres. and impf.; of flies, to buzz, II. 16. 642; of fire, to roar, Ap. Rh. 4. 787; of wind, Nic. Al. 609; of boiling water, Id. Fr. 1. 5.

βρομαῖομαι, Dep., = Βακχεύω, from Βρόμιος, Anth. P. 9. 774.

βρομιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, fem. of sq., Antiph. App. 1. 12:—a large cup, Ath. 784 D.

βρόμιος, α, *ov*, (βρόμος) *sounding*, φόρμυξ Pind. N. 9. 18:—noisy, boisterous, whence

II. Βρόμιος, ὁ, as a name of Bacchus, Pind. Fr. 45, Aesch. Eum. 24, freq. in Eur.; Βρομίου πῶμα, i. e. wine, Eur. Cycl. 123; also in Com. Ar. Thesm. 991, Teclid. Incert. 24, Alex. Tok. 1.

2. Adj. Βρόμιος, α, *ov*, *Bacchic*, Eur. H. F. 889, etc.; B. χάρις, of the Dionysia, Ar. Nub. 311:—so Βρομιάδης, *es*, (είδος) *Bacchic*, Anth. P. 11. 27:—fem. Βρομιάτις, ἰδος, ἡ, Opp. C. 4. 340: a *Bacchante*, Ib. 300.

βρόμος, ὁ, (βρέμω) Lat. *fremitus*, any loud noise, as the crackling of fire, II. 14. 396; roaring of thunder, Pind. O. 2. 45, Eur.; of a storm, Aesch. Theb. 213, Fr. 195; of the drum, Simon. 191; of horses, Aesch. Theb. 476; of the flute, h. Hom. Merc. 452, cf. Soph. Fr. 454:—hence, rage, fury, Eur. H. F. 1212:—rare in Prose, of the wind or sea, Arist. Mund. 4. 17 and 32, Mirab. 130; of a volcano, Id. Fr. 591.

βρόμος or βόρμος, ὁ, a kind of oats (in mod. Greek βρώμη), Theophr. H. P. 8. 9. 2.

βρονταῖος, α, *ov*, *thundering*, Ζεὺς Arist. Mund. 7. 2; νεφέλαι Orph. H. 14. 9.

βροντάω, (v. βροντή), to thunder, Ζεὺς δ' ἄμυδις βρόντησε Od. 14. 305, cf. II. 8. 133; metaph. of Pericles, Ar. Ach. 531, cf. Vesp. 624.

2. impers., βροντᾷ it thunders, Id. Fr. 142, al.; βροντήσαντος if it thundered, Arist. H. A. 9. 3. 4.

II. Pass. to be thunderstruck, Arist. Div. Somn. 1. 9.

βροντήειν, τό, an engine for making stage-thunder, Poll. 4. 130.

βροντή, ἡ, thunder, in Hom. always attributed to Zeus, Διὸς μέγαλοιο κεραυνὸν δεινὴν τε βρ. II. 21. 198; ὑπὸ βροντῆς πατρὸς Διὸς 13. 796; Ζηνὸς τε βροντῇ Od. 20. 121; βρ. καὶ ἀστραπή Hdt. 3. 86; βρ. στεροπῇ τε Aesch. Supp. 35; βρ. καὶ κεραυνία φλογὶ Id. Fr. 1017; βροντῆς μύκημα Ib. 1062, cf. 1053; βρ. δ' ἐρράγη δὲ ἀστραπῆς Soph. Fr. 507, etc.:—in pl., Id. O. C. 1514; χθονία βρ. Ar. Av. 1745.

II. the state of one struck with thunder, astonishment, Hdt. 7. 10. 5.

βροντηδόν, Adv. like thunder, Or. Sib. 5. 345.

βρόντημα, τό, a thunder-clap, Aesch. Fr. 993.

Βρόντης, ὁ, Thunderer, one of the three Cyclopes, Hes. Th. 140.

βροντιστο-κίρανος, *ov*, sending thunder and lightning, νεφέλη Ar. Nub. 265.

βροντιαῖος, α, *ov*, = βρονταῖος, Hipp. 1180 F.

βροντο-ποιός, *ov*, (ποίηω) *thunder-making*, Pseudo-Luc. Philopatr. 4. 24.

βροντο-σκοπία, ἡ, divination from thunder, Jo. Lyd.; cf. κεραυνοσκοπία.

βροντώδης, *es*, (είδος) *like thunder*, thundering, Paul. Sil. 74. 51.

βρόζα, v. sub *βρόζα.

βρότάχος, ὁ, Ion. for βότραχος, q. v.

βρότειος, *ov*, also α, *ov* Archil. 13, Eur. Hipp. 19:—poët. Adj. mortal, human, of mortal mould, Aesch. Fr. 116, etc.; βρ. γένος Soph. Fr. 132; ψυχὴν βρότειος Eur. Supp. 777; βρ. πῶνοι of mortals, Alex. Ὀπν. 1. 9:—in Hom. only βρότειος, *ov*, Od. 19. 545, h. Hom. Ven. 47; so also in Pind. O. 9. 52, etc., Aesch. Eum. 171.

βροτήσιος, α, *ov*, = βροτ-, Hes. Op. 771, Eur. Bacch. 4.

βροτο-βάμων [α], *ov*, trampling on men, Anth. P. 15. 21.

βροτό-γρηυς, v, with human voice, ψιττακός Anth. P. 9. 562.

βροτο-δαίμων, ὁ, = ἡμίθεος, Hesych.; cf. ἀνθρωποδαίμων.

βροτο-ειδής, *és*, like man, of man's nature, Manetho 5. 446.
βροτέεις, *εσσα*, *en*, (βρότος) gory, blood-boltered, of dead men's armour, *ἐναρα* II. 6. 80, etc.; *ἀνδράγρια* 14. 509.

βροτο-κέρτης, *ου*, *ó*, a man-shaver, pedantic word for barber, Alexarch. ap. Ath. 98 E.

βροτοκτόνιος, to murder men, Aesch. Eum. 421.

βροτο-κτόνος, *ον*, man-slaying, homicidal, *θυσίαι* Eur. I. T. 384; *ὡς τὴν Οἰδιπόδω βροτοκτόνον* his murderess, i.e. the Sphinx, C. I. 4700.

βροτο-λοιγός, *ὡν*, plague of man, bane of men, epith. of Ares, Od. 8. 115, and often in Il.; of Apollo, Epigr. Gr. 1034. 29;—once in Trag., Aesch. Supp. 665; *ἔρος* Anth. P. 5. 180.

βροτόμοι, *Pass.* (βρότος) to be stained with gore, *βεβρωμένα τεύχεα* Od. II. 41, cf. Q. Sm. I. 717.

βροτόμοι, *Pass.* (βρότος) to become man, of the Redeemer, in Eccl.:—in Act., *βρ.* τοὺς λίθους to turn them into men, Nicet. Eug. 5. 205.

βροτός, *ὁ*, poet. Noun, a mortal man, opp. to *ἀθάνατος* or *θεός*, often in Hom., who always uses it as Subst., *οἷσι νῦν βροτοὶ εἰσι* Il. 5. 304, etc.; *βροτὸς ἀνὴρ* 5. 361.—as fem., *βρότος* αὐδήσασα Od. 5. 334; *β.* οὖσαν Anth. P. 9. 89; in Trag. the sing. is not usual, *βροτῶν* being very commonly put after *τις*, *οὐδείς*, *πολλοί*, etc., Soph. O. T. 437, 981, etc.; *βροτοί* never takes the Art. in Att. Poets, except when an Adj. or Pron. is added, *τῶν πολυπόνων βρ.* Eur. Or. 175; *ἡμεῖς οἱ βρ.* Ar. Eq. 601, cf. Sannyr. Gel. I.; *οἱ ταλαίπωροι βρ.* Alex. εἰς τὸ Φρέαρ 2; *οἱ πάντες βρ.* Menand. Incert. 9.—Rare in Prose, Plat. Rep. 566 D, Arist. Top. 5. 4.

βροτός, in Aesch. Cho. 129, *βροτοῖς* is used loosely for mortal men (after death); Herm. reads *φθιτοῖς*, the Schol. *νεκροῖς*. (The *β* represents *μ* of the Root, v. sub *ἀ-μβροτος*.)

βρότος, *ὁ*, blood that has run from a wound, gore (λύθρον), in Il. always *αἱματώεις*, as 7. 425; *μέλας* Od. 24. 189. (Of uncertain origin.)

βροτο-σκόπος, *ον*, taking note of man, epith. of the Erinyes, Aesch. Eum. 499.

βροτο-σώσος, *ον*, (σάω, σώω) man-saving, Orph. L. 750.

βροτο-στυγής, *és*, hated by men or man-hating, Aesch. Fr. 799, Cho. 51.

βροτόσωμος, *ον*, (σῶμα) with human body, Orac. ap. Bentl. Ep. Mill. p. 10.

βροτο-φειγής, *és*, giving light to men, Anth. P. 9. 399.

βροτο-φθορός, *ον*, man-destroying, Aesch. Eum. 787, Supp. 264, etc.

βροτός, *ν*, *βροτόμοι*.

βροτός, *ν*, *βροτόμοι*.

βροτόχος, *ὁ*, a locust without wings, also *ἀπτέλαβος*, Theophr. Fr. 14. 4.

βροχετός, *ὁ*, (βρέχω) a wetting, rain, Anth. P. 6. 21.

βροχέως, *Αεολ.* for *βροχέως*, Sappho 2. 7.

βροχή, *ἡ*, (βρέχω) = *βροχετός*, Ev. Matth. 7. 25, Orac. ap. Clem. Al. 50.

βροχίζω, to gulp down, Arist. Probl. 27. 3, 4; cf. *κατάβρ.* II.

βροχίζω, to clear the throat, *τινί* with . . . Clearch. ap. Ath. 623 C.

βρόχος, *ὁ*, the throat, Theocr. 3. 54, Anth. P. 11. 298.

βρόχος, *ὁ*, draught, Hipp. 485. 30., 487. 22.

βρόχος, *ον*, of or by a halter, *βρ. μύρος*, cited from Nonn.

βροχίς, *ἡ*, Dim. of *sq.*, Opp. H. 3. 595, Anth. P. 9. 372.

βρόχος, *ον*, *ink-horn*, Anth. P. 6. 295.

βρόχος, *ὁ*, a certain measure of length, C. I. (add.) 2439 c.

βρόχος, *ὁ*, a noose or slip-knot, for hanging or strangling, Od. 11. 278., 22. 472, Hdt. 4. 60, Soph. Ant. 1222, etc.;—a snare for birds, Ar. Av. 527; *θηρῶν βρ.* Eur. Hel. 1169; *ἀλοὺς βρόχων πλεκταῖς ἀνάγκαις* Xenarch. Bont. 1. 8;—the mesh of a net, Xen. Cyn. 2. 5, etc.; *βρ. ἀρκῶν* Eur. H. F. 729; metaph., *ληφθέντες ἐν ταύτῳ βρόχῳ* Aesch. Cho. 557; *ἐν βρόχῳ τὸν τράχηλον ἔχειν* to do a thing 'with a halter round one's neck', Dem. 744. 6. [Theogn. 1095 uses the first syll. long, and in some MSS. it is written *βρόχον*; but the true reading is *βρόκχον*, like *ιακχέω* for *ιαχέω*, etc.] (Origin uncertain.)

βρόχω, to gulp down (Hesych. *βρόχαι* ῥοφήσαι), a Root only found in aor. I. *ἐβρόχα*, Anth. P. 9. 1;—used by Hom. only in compds., I.

ἀναβρόχαι, to swallow again, suck down again, *ἀλλ' ὅτ' ἀναβρόχαι* . . . *ἀλμυρὸν ὕδωρ*, opp. to *ὅτ' ἐξέμεσει*, of Charybdis, Od. 12. 240; *πάντας ἀναβρόχαι*, also of Charybdis, Ar. Rh. 4. 826; and in Pass., *ὑδὼρ ἀπολέσκει* ἀναβρόχην Od. 11. 585;—in Il. 17. 54, Zenodot. read *ἄλιν ἀναβρόχην* ὕδωρ (sc. *ὁ* *χῶρος*) has drunk up water enough (where the vulg. is *ἀναβρόχην*).

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βρόχω or **βρώχω** [v], (the former being the Att. form, acc. to Moer. and Ammon.), mostly in pres.: fut. *βρώξω* Hipp. 589. 44, Lyc. 678: aor. *ἐβρώξα* Hipp. 1160 D, Anth. P. 7. 624: aor. 2 *ἐβρώχε* Ib. 9. 252 (unless this late Poet used v in the impf.): for *βέβρωχα*, v. *βρωχάομαι*:—Pass., v. infir. To eat with much noise, to eat greedily, *γνάβους ἵππευσι βρώκει* Er. Hom. 14. 13; *ἐφθὰ καὶ ὅπτα κρέ'* . . . *βρῦκεν* Eur. Cycl. 358, cf. 372; *πρὸς ταῦτα βρῦκε'* Ar. Pax 1315; *βρώκουσ'* ἀπέδειξαται . . . *τοὺς δακτύλους biting*, Id. Av. 26; of smoke, *ὁδὰς ἐβρῦκε* τὰς λήμας ἐμοῦ Id. Lys. 301:—metaph., to tear in pieces, devour, of a gnawing disease, *βρώκει* Soph. Tr. 987; *βρώκει γὰρ ἅπαν τὸ παρὼν Cratin. Δραπ. 2*; τὰ παρῶν *βρώκει* Diphil. Ζωγρ. 1. 27:—Pass., ἀπόλωλα, τέκνον, *βρώκομαι* Soph. Ph. 745; ἀλλ' *βρωχθεῖς* Anth. P. 9. 267.

βρώχω, to gnash or grind the teeth, *τοὺς ὀδόντας βρώχει* Hipp. 593. 29, etc.; also *βρώχει* alone, Id. 643. 42; and in neut. sense, *οἱ ὀδόντες βρώχουσι* Id. 604. 20; so, *βρώκον στόμα* Nic. Al. 226.

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βρωύδης, es, (είδος) *full of sea-weed*, Arist. H. A. 5. 10, 4.
βρωνώνη, ἡ, *a wild creeping plant, bryony*, Nic. Th. 939:—so **βρωνανία**, ἡ, Diosc. 4. 184; and **βρωνανίς**, ἰδος, ἡ, Nic. Th. 858.
βρωμάς, τό, (βιβρώσκα) *that which is eaten, food, meat*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 9, Thuc. 4. 26, al.; metaph., Ar. Fr. 313:—often in pl., Antiph. Incert. 14, Plat., al.; opp. to *ἔφα*, Sosipat. Καταψ. 1. 30. II. *a cancerous sore*, Hipp. 1131 E; joined with *ἰός* in LXX (Baruch. 6. 11):—*a cavity in a tooth*, Diosc. 1. 141, al.
βρωμάομαι, Dep. to bray, Lat. *rudere*, βρωμασάμενος Ar. Vesp. 618. II. = **βρωμέω**, of the elephant, Arist. H. A. 6. 29, 6.
βρωμάτιον, τό, Dim. of βρώμα, Ath. 111 A.
βρωμάτο-μιξ-ἄπατή, ἡ, *the false pleasure of eating made dishes*, Anth. P. 9. 642.
βρωματώδης, es, = **βρωμώδης**, Xenocr. 20.
βρωμῶς, (βρώμω) *to smell rank, Cyrtill.*: cf. **βρωμασμαι** II.
βρώμη, ἡ, (βιβρώσκα) = **βρώμα**, food, Od. 10. 460, Opp. C. 2. 352.
βρωμήεις, εσσα, εν, *a brayer, i.e. an ass*, Nic. Al. 409, 486.
βρώμησις, εως, ἡ, *the braying of an ass*, Acl. N. A. 3. 7.
βρωμητής, οὔ, ὁ, *the brayer, i.e. the ass*, Nic. ap. Ath. 683 C.
βρωμήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = *foreg.*, Nic. Th. 357.
βρωμο-λόγος, ον, *foul-mouthed*, Pseudol. 24.
βρώμος, ὁ, (βιβρώσκα) = **βρώμα**, Arat. 1021.
βρώμος, ὁ, *a stink, smell*, esp. of beasts at rut, not found in old Att., Phryn. p. 156, ubi v. Lob. The Mss. always vary between βρώμ- and βρώμ-, Schweigh. Ath. t. 2. p. 94; for βρώμ-, v. Alcae. ap. Schol. Soph. O. T. 153; for βρώμ-, Arcad. 60, and cf. βρωμάομαι.
βρωμώδης, es, (είδος) *stinking, foul-smelling*, Strabo 246.
βρωσείω, Desiderat. of βιβρώσκα, *to be hungry*, Call. Fr. 435.
βρώσιμος, ον, *edible*, Aesch. Pr. 479, Diphil. Ἀναξωσ. 2.
βρώσις, εως, ἡ, (βιβρώσκα) *meat*, opp. to *πόσις*, Od. 15. 490, Hes. Th. 797, Plat. Legg. 783 C; Bp. ἀναγκαία Thuc. 2. 70. II. *eating*, Hipp. Acut. 388, Plat. Rep. 619 C; ἐρινὸς ἀχρεῖος ὦν ἐς βρώσιν Soph. Fr. 190. 2. *corrosion, rust*, Ev. Matth. 6. 19.
βρωτός, α, ον, verb. Adj. *to be eaten*, Luc. Paras. 9.
βρωτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *eating*, βρωτήρας αὐχμούς (so Scal. for αἰχμάς) Aesch. Eum. 803; ὕδοντες Nic. Al. 421; ἰππάκης βρωτήρης . . Σκύνθαι Aesch. Fr. 203.
βρωτικός, ὁ, ὄν, *inclined to eat, voracious*, Arist. Probl. 23. 39, G. A. 4. 5, etc. II. *promoting this inclination*, δυνάμεις Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 335 D.
βρωτός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of βιβρώσκα, *to be eaten*, Archestr. ap. Ath. 321 E.
βρωτόν, τό, *meat*, opp. to *ποτόν*, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 1; βρωτοῖσι καὶ ποτοῖσι Eur. Supp. 1110.
βρωτός, ὁ, Ion. for βρώσις, Il. 19. 205, Od. 18. 407, in acc. βρωτύν [with ὤ]; gen. βρωτῶσι Philox. ap. Ath. 147 C.
βύας, ον, ὁ, *the eagle-owl, strix bubo*, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 2; βύας ἐβύζε an owl hooted, Dio C. 56. 29, 72. 24:—the form βύζα and the Verb βύζω shew that βρύας is f. l. in Arist.
βυβλάριον, τό, Dim. of βύβλος, Anth. P. 11. 78.
βυβλαιο-πέδιλος, ον, *with sandals of byblus*, ap. Eust. 1913. 44.
βύβλινος, η, ον, (βύβλος) *made of byblus*, ὕπλον νεὺς ἀμφιελίσσης βύβλινον Od. 21. 391, cf. Hdt. 7. 25, 36; ὑποδήματα, ἰστία Id. 2. 37, 96.—Cf. βιβλίανος.
βυβλίον, τό, *byblus-paper*, Hesych.; *a freq. v. l. for βιβλίον*, and so written in C. l. 2448. VIII. 30., 3311, 3408.
βύβλος, ἡ, *the Egyptian papyrus, Cyperus papyrus*, the triangular stalk and root of which were eaten by the poor (cf. *πάπυρος*), Hdt. 2. 92, Aesch. Supp. 761. 2. *its fibrous coats*, as prepared for ropes, sails, mats, paper, (this use was known to Hom., v. βύβλινος), Hdt. 2. 96:—esp. *the outer coat of the papyrus used for writing on*, hence in pl. *leaves of byblus*, Id. 5. 58, Hermipp. Φορμ. 1. 13. 3. *a paper, book*, Hdt. 2. 100, Epigr. Gr. 305, 1005;—but then more commonly written βίβλος (q. v.):—pl. βύβλα, τά, Anth. P. 9. 98. II. β. *στεφανωτρίς*, another plant, mentioned by Theopomp. Hist. Fr. 11, cf. Plut. Ages. 36. [v. Aesch. Supp. 761.]
βυδοί, οἱ, = *μονοικαί*, Soph. (Fr. 79) ap. Hesych.; cf. βίδη.
βύζα, ἡ, = *βύας*, Nic. ap. Anton. Lib. 10.
βύζην, Adv. *close pressed, closely*, β. κλείειν Thuc. 4. 8.
βύζω (A), fut. βύσαι, (βύω) *to be frequent, βύζεται (βύζει?)* Arctae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 2, cf. Hesych. βύζων πυκνόν.
βύζω (B), aor. ἐβύζα, *to hoot*, v. sub βύας.
βυθῶν, (βυθός) *in the deep*, Nic. Th. 505.
βυθίζω, *to sink a ship*, Soph. (?) ap. Hesych.; *μῖαν τριήρη ἐβύθισαν* Polyb. 2. 10, 5; β. ἀνθρώπους ἐς ὑάδρον 1 Ep. Tim. 6. 9:—Pass., of a ship, etc., *to sink*, Arist. Plant. 2. 6, Diod. 11. 18, etc.
βυθίος, α, ον, also os, *on Galen*, —*in the deep, sunken*, Luc. D. Marin. 1. 3; κρηπίδας βυθίας πῆξα Anth. P. 9. 791; ἐκ βυθίας ἰλύος from the mud of the deep, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 71. II. *in or of the sea*, τὰ βύθια (sc. ζῷα), *water-animals*, Anth. P. 6. 182; β. Κρονίδης Poseidon, Luc. Epigr. 34. III. metaph. *deep*, βύθιον φθέγγεσθαι Plut. Crass. 23; β. λογισμὸς Philo 1. 639.
βυθισμός, οὔ, ὁ, *a sinking, submersion*, Heliod. 9. 8.
βυθίτις, ἰδος, pecul. fem. of βύθιος, ψάμμος Anth. P. 9. 290.
βυθός, ὁ, *the depth*, esp. of the sea, the *water-deeps*, Aesch. Pr. 432; metaph., ἐξ οὐρίων δραμούσαν ἐς βυθὸν πεσεῖν Soph. Aj. 1083; ἀνακουφίσαι κάρη βυθὸν Id. O. T. 24; ἐκ βυθοῦ κηκὶον αἶμα from the deep wound, Id. Ph. 783; καταφέρεισθαι β. Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 5, etc.; ἐκ τοῦ β. Ib. 9. 37, 29; ἐν τῷ β. τῆς θαλάσσης Ib. 4. 10, 5:—metaph., ἐν βύθῳ ἀτεχνίτης in the depth of . . , Hipp. 27. 10; ἀείεττος Plut. 2. 757 B; β. ἀγνοίας, κακίων, etc., Eccl. (V. sub βαθύς.)
βυθο-τρεφής, ἐς, *living in the deep*, LXX (3 Macc. 6. 8):—*τρόφος*, ον, Manass.

βυκάνη, ἡ, *a trumpet*, Lat. *buccina*, Polyb. 15. 12, 2; orig. called κήρυξ, Chappell Hist. of Anc. Mus. p. 283 sq.:—**βυκανάω** or **βουκανάω**, *to blow the trumpet*, Polyb. 6. 35, 12:—**βυκάνημα**, τό, *the sound of the trumpet*, App. Pun. 21:—**βυκανητής** and **-ιστής**, οὔ, ὁ, *a trumpeter*, Polyb. 2. 29, 6, 30. 13, 11:—**βυκανισμός**, ὁ, = **βυκάνημα**, Nicom. Harni. p. 35; **βουκανισμός** in Ptol. Mus. 1. 4. (Some would connect this family of words not with Lat. *buccina*, but with βούς, as of a sound like the lowing of oxen.)
βύκτης, ον, ὁ, (βύζω, βύω) *swelling, blustering*, ἀνεμοὶ βύκται Od. 10. 20, in gen. pl. βυκταῖον. II. as Subst. *a wind, hurricane*, Lyc. 738, 757.
βύνεω, = *βύω*, χρυσίω . . ἐβύνουν τὸ στόμα Ar. Pax 645: cf. διαβύω.
βύνη, ἡ, *malt for brewing*, Aët. 10. 29.
Βύνη [ῥ], ἡ, an old name of the sea-goddess *Ino* or *Leucothea*, Lyc. 107; hence *the sea itself*, Euphor. 90.
βύρσα, ἡ, *the skin stripped off, a hide*, Lat. *corium*, Batr. 127, Hdt. 3. 110, Arist. H. A. 4. 6, 1; βύρσας ὄζειν *to smell of leather*, Ar. Eq. 892; βύρσας κτύπος *of the drum*, Eur. Bacch. 505: *a wine-skin*, Luc. Lexiph. 6. 2. *the skin of a live animal*, Theocr. 25. 238, 272.
βυρο-αἰετός, ὁ, *leather-eagle*, com. name of Cleon the tanner, Ar. Eq. 197.
βυρσεύς, εως, ὁ, later word for *βυροδεφής*, Artemid. 4. 56, Act. Ap. 9. 43: there was a guild of *βυρσεῖς* at Thyatira, C. l. 3499; cf. *βαρσεύς*.
βυρσεῖω, *to dress hides, tan*, Hesych.
βυρσικός, ὁ, ὄν, *of hides or leather*, Geop. 6. 2, 7.
βυρσίνη, ἡ, *a leathern thong*, Ar. Eq. 59. 449, with a play on *μυρσίνη*.
βύρσινος, η, ον, *leathern*, πλοῖα Dio C. 48. 19.
βυρσίς, ἰδος, ὁ, Dim. of βύρσα, Hesych.
βυροδεφείω, *to dress or tan hides*, Ar. Pl. 167.
βυροδεφής, ον, ὁ, (δέψω) *a tanner*, Ar. Eq. 44, etc., C. l. 6665.
βυροδεφικός, ὁ, ὄν, *of for tanning*, Hipp. 628. 22, Theophr. C. P. 3. 9, 3.
βυροδεφίον, τό, *a tan-pit*, C. l. 5594. 1. 71; -*δεφείον*, E. M. 187. 17.
βυροσπάγγης, ἐς, (πήγνυμι) *thuc. of hides*, Plut. Crass. 23.
βυρσο-παφλαγών, ὁ, *leather-Paphlagonian*, nickname of Cleon, Ar. Eq. 47.
βυρσο-ποῖς, ὄν, *tanning hides*, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 7. 160.
βυρσο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, *a leather-seller*, Ar. Eq. 136.
βυρσο-τενής, ἐς, = *βυροτόνος*, τύμπανα Eur. Hel. 1347.
βυρσο-τόμος, ον, (τέμνω) *leather-cutting*, Manetho 4. 320, Hesych. s. v. *βυροτόμος*:—hence *βυρσοτεμῶ*, *to cut leather*, Poll. 7. 81.
βυροτό-τος, ον, *with skin stretched over it*, β. κύκλωμα = *τύμπανον*, Eur. Bacch. 124.
βυρσώ, *to cover with skins or leather*, Athen. in Math. Vett. 4.
βυρσώδης, es, (είδος) *like leather*, Galen.
βύσα-άνη, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (βύω) *short-necked*, Ar. ap. Poll. 2. 135 (Fr. 648), Xenarch. Bourt. 1.
βύσιος, ὁ, *a Delphic month*, C. l. 1704.
βύσμα, τό, (βύω) *a plug, bung*, Hipp. 640. 12, Ar. Fr. 285; Στίλπανος βύσματα Stilpo's stoppers, i. e. arguments with which he stopped his opponents' mouths, Diphil. Γαμ. 2.
βύσσα, ἡ, = *βυσσός*, Opp. H. 1. 453. II. *a sea-bird*, Anton. Lib. 15.
βύσσινος, η, ον, *made of byssos, σινδών β.* *a fine linen bandage*, used for mummy-cloths, Hdt. 2. 86; for wounds, Id. 7. 181; πέπλοι Aesch. Pers. 125; φάρος Soph. Fr. 342; ὕθνια β., paid as tribute in Egypt, C. l. 4697. 18.
βυσσοδομεύω, (δομέω) *to build in the deep*, hence *to brood over a thing in the depth of one's soul, ponder deeply*; Hom. only in Od., always in bad sense, κακὰ φρεσὶ βυσσοδομεύων 17. 66, etc.; also, *μύθους βυσσοδ.* 4. 676; ο, δόλον φρεσὶ βυσσοδ. Hes. Sc. 30; so in later authors, ὄργην βυσσοδ., Luc. Calumn. 24; τὰ βυσσοδομεύμενα secret designs, Heliod. 7. 11.—Also -*δομέω*, Enst. 1513. 46, Suid.
βυσσοθεν, Adv. *from the bottom of the sea*, Soph. Ant. 590; κινήσασα βυσσοθεν γνάμην Babr. 95. 49, cf. Eratosth. ap. Ath. 36 F.
βυσσο-μέτρης, ον, ὁ, *measuring the deeps*, epith. of a fisherman, Anth. P. 6. 193.
βυσσός, ὁ, older form of *βυθός*, *the depth of the sea, the bottom*, Il. 24. 80; also in Hdt. 2. 28, 96, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 15.
βύσσος, ἡ, (Hebrew *bütz*, Gesenius Lex. s. v.) *a fine yellowish flax*, (esp. Indian and Egyptian), and the *linen made from it*, Emped. 293, Theocr. 2. 73:—the Egyptian mummy-cloths were made of it (cf. *βύσσινος*), not of cotton, v. Wilkinson's Egypt (1st series), 3. p. 115:—but in later writers taken for *cotton*, as by Philostr. 71, Poll. 7. 76; distinguished from *κανναβίς* and *λίνον*, Pans. 6. 26, 6, cf. 5. 5, 2; also used of *silk*, which was supposed to be a kind of cotton, τὰ Σηρικά, ἐκ τιναυ φλοιῶν ξαννομένης βύσσος Strabo 693. (The byssus of mod. naturalists is the silky thread of the pinna marina.)
βυσσοφρων, ον, (φρήν) = *βαθύφρων*, *deep-thinking*, Aesch. Cho. 651.
βύσσωμα, τό, = *βύσμα*, of nets, which stopped the passage of a shoal of tunnies, Anth. P. 6. 33.
βύσταξ, ακος, ὁ, = *μίσταξ*, Antiph. Ἀρχ. 1; cf. *καταφρονέω* II.
βύστρα, ἡ, = *βύσμα*, Antiph. Ὀρφ. 1.
βυστινή, ἡ, = *πυστινή*, a Tarentine word, Hesych.
βύω Arist. H. A. 9. 50, 6 (cf. βύζω, βυνέω): fut. βύωω [ῥ] (ἐπι-) Cratin. Πντ. 7. (προ-) Ar. Vesp. 250: aor. ἐβύσα Hipp. 492. 2, (ἐπι-) Ar. Pl. 379, (προ-) Id. Vesp. 249:—Med. (v. δια-, ἐπι-, παρα-βύω):—Pass., aor. ἐβύσθην (παρ-) Luc. Deor. Conc. 10: p. *βέβυσμαι*, the tense chiefly in use, v. infr. To stuff, 1. c. gen. rei, *to stuff full of*, only in Pass., νημάτων βεβυσμένον stuffed full of spun-work or spinning, Od. 4. 134; τὸ στόμα ἐβύστω [sc. χρυσοῦ] Id. 6. 125. 2. c. dat rei, *to stop or bung up with, plug*, βύσας τῶν ἐδρῶν σπύγγῃ Hipp. 492. 2, cf. Arist. l. c.:—Pass., σπογγίῳ βεβυσμένον Ar. Ach. 463; κρηφί Id. Thesm. 506; βαφάνους τῶν ἐδρῶν βεβυσμένον Alciphro 3. 62; cf. βύσμα. 3. absol., *βεβυσμένον τὴν ρίνα having*

one's nose stopped, Hegesipp. Ad. 1. 27; βεβ. τὰ ᾄτα deaf, Luc. Catapl. 5; εἶμα βεβ. a close, thickwoven robe, Hipp. 588. 43.

βῶδιον, τό, = βοῖδιον, Dor.

βῶθῆω, Ion. contr. for βοθρέω.

βῶκκαλις, ἡ, an Indian bird, Acl. N. A. 13. 25.

βωκολιάσσω, -αστής, βωκόλος, -ικός, Dor. for βουκ-.

βῶκος, ὁ, Dor. for βούκος, βουκαῖος.

βωλά, Dor. for βουλή, Decret. Byz. ap. Dem. 255. 20.

βωλάριον, τό, Dim. of βῶλας, Hesych., Zonar.

βωλάκιος, α, on, lumpy, loamy, opp. to dry sandy soil, Pind. P. 4. 406.

βωλαξ, ἄκος, ἡ, = βῶλος, Pind. P. 4. 66, Theocr. 17. 80.

βωλάριον, τό, Dim. of βῶλος, Strabo 777.

βωλευομαι, Dor. for βουλ-, C. I. 2556. 75.

βωληδών, Adv. clad-like, Diosc. 5. 123.

βῶλινος, ἡ, on, made of clay, i. e. of brick, Hesych.

βωλίον, τό, Dim. of βῶλος, Ar. Vesp. 203, Arist. Mirab. 46.

βωλίτης, on, ὁ, a kind of fungus, Lat. boletus, Geop. 12. 17, 8, al.

βωλο-εἰδής, ἐς, cloddy, lumpy, Theophr. Ign. 65. Adv. -δῶς, Diosc. I. 100.

βωλοκοπέω, to break clods of earth, Ar. Fr. 600.

βωλο-κόπος, on, clad-breaking, Cratin. 'Αρχ. 6.

βῶλομαι, Dor. for βουλ-, C. I. 2556. 49.

βῶλο-ποιέω, to make into clods, Hipp. Ep. 1282.

βῶλος, ἡ, more rarely ὁ (v. sub fin.), a lump of earth, a clad, Lat. gleba, εἶκοι δ' ὑπὸ βῶλος ἀρότρῳ Od. 18. 374; ὕγρᾱς ἀρούρας β. Soph. Aj. 1286; ὡς βαλὼν ταύτην τῇ βῶλας Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 28; often in Anth., and late Prose: βῶλος ἀρουρῶν, proverb. like carrying coals to Newcastle, Pargomiogr.

2. in Poets, also like Lat. gleba, land, ground, soil, Mosch. 4. 37, Anth. P. 9. 561, etc.:—an estate, Synes. Ep. 38. 3. generally, a lump of anything, as of gold, a nugget, Arist. Mirab. 45. Fr. 248, Strabo 146; so Eur., as the pupil of Anaxagoras (v. μύδρος), called the sun χρυσῆα βῶλος, ap. Diog. L. 2. 10, cf. Or. 983 et Pers. ad l. (975); β. μολίβδου Diod. 3. 14.—The gender is fem. acc. to the best Gramm., as Phryn. in A. B. 30, Moer. 95; and the masc. has been corrected in many places; it remains in Arist. l. c., Dio C. 40. 47, and many late writers.—In Anth. P. 7. 719, ὑπὸ βῶλεω stands in the Ms.; Reiske βῶλακι.

βῶλο-στροφῆω, to turn up clods in ploughing, Geop. 2. 23, Eust. 581. 16; βῶλο-στροφία, ἡ, a turning up of clods, Gloss.

βῶλο-τόμος, on, clad-breaking, κύριος Anth. P. 9. 438;—βῶλοτομέω, in Vit. Homi. is prob. f. l. for κωλο-, cf. Plut. 2. 377 E.

βωλώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = βωλειδής, Theophr. Lap. 42.

βῶμαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, = βωμολόχος, Agath. 130. 21, E. M., Suid.; v. κῶμαξ;—hence βωμάκευμα, τό, = βωμολόχευμα, Apoll. Car. ap. Schol. Plat. Rep. 606 C.

II. βῶμαξ, ἄκος, ἡ, Dim. of βωμός, A. B. 85. [On the quantity, v. Draco 18.]

βωμάτιος, α, on, rarer form for sq., Soph. Fr. 36.

βῶμος, on, also α, on, v. infr. (βωμός);—of an altar, ἀκτὰν πορὰ βῶμιον Soph. O. T. 184; βῶμοι εὐχόραιο Eur. Phoen. 274. 2. of a suppliant, βωμία ἐφημέια at the altar, Id. Supp. 93, cf. Soph. Ant. 1301; ἀμφὶ βωμίου λίτρας Eur. Phoen. 1750.

βῶμιος, ὁ, name of a Lamian month, Curt. Inscr. Delph. p. 14.

βωμῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of βωμός, a step, Hdt. 2. 125.

βωμίσκιον, τό, Dim. of βωμός, C. I. 5996.

βωμίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of βωμός, a wedge-shaped body, Hero Spir. p. 191 sq.

βωμίστρια, ἡ, a priestess, Nic. Al. 217.

βωμο-εἰδής, ἐς, like an altar, Plut. Themist. 32.

βωμολόχευμα, τό, a piece of low flattery, only in pl. base flatteries, ribald jests, Ar. Eq. 902, Pax 748.

βωμολοχεύωμαι, Dep. to use low flattery, play the buffoon, indulge in ribaldry, Ar. Fr. 212; opp. to σεμνολογεῖν, Isocr. 149 D;—also of bad music, v. sub βωμολόχος I. 2. The Act. in Hesych. v. Λέσβιος εἶδος, Suid.

βωμολοχέω, to beg, Poll. 3. 111. 2. = foreg., Plut. 2. 407 C.

βωμολοχία, ἡ, mendicancy, Poll. 3. 111. 2. low flattery, coarse jesting, buffoonery, ribaldry, Plat. Rep. 606 C, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 13, etc.: cf. βωμολόχος.

βωμολοχικός, ὁ, ὄν, inclined to ribaldry, Luc. Hermot. 58.

βωμολόχος, on, (λοχάω) properly one that waited about the altars, to beg or steal some of the meat offered thereon, ἵνα μὴ πρὸς τοῖσι βωμοῖς αἰεὶ λαχόντες βωμολόχοι καλῶμεθα Pherecr. Tyr. 2;—hence a half-starved beggar, Luc. Merc. Cond. 24, cf. Plant. Rud. 1. 2, 52, Ter. Eun. 3. 2, 38; but mostly,

2. metaph. of such as would do any dirty work to get a meal, a lick-spittle, low jester, buffoon, Ar. Eq. 1358, Ran. 1085, 1521, etc., cf. Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 13, 4. 8, 3, Rhet. 3. 18, 7; βωμολόχον τι ἐξευρεῖν to invent some ribald trick, Ar. Eq. 1194; τὸ β. = βωμολοχία, Plut. 2. 68 A, sq.;—Ar. (Nub. 970) applies the Verb. and (Ran. 358) the Adj., to the music of his day, which had lost its former gravity, and sought to tickle the vulgar ear by tricks of art.

II. βωμο-νίκης (ῖ), on, ὁ, at Sparta, the lad who won the prize for the endurance of the voluntary whipping at the altar of Artemis Orthia, C. I. 1364 b, cf. Thiersch Epochen der Kunst, p. 172.

βωμός, ὁ, (βαῖνα) any raised platform, whereon to place a thing, a stand, Lat. suggestus, for chariots, Il. 8. 441; the base of a statue or the like, elsewhere, βάσις, βαθμός, Od. 7. 100, Christod. Ephr. 1;—but,

2. mostly a raised place (the ἐσχάρα was not raised) for sacrificing on, an altar with a base or steps, Hom., who sometimes adds ἱερός, Il. 2. 305, etc.; often in Trag., cf. λακτίξω, etc.; πρὸς βωμῷ σφαγεῖς Aesch. Eum. 305; βωμός ἀρὰς φηγάσιν ῥύμα Id. Supp. 83; βωμῶν ἀπείργειν τινά Id. Cho. 293; ἀγνέεις B. Soph. Fr. 340; βωμοῖς ὀρίγειν (cf. ὀρίω II); of suppliants, πρὶν βωμῶν ἵεσθαι Od. 22. 334; βωμῷ προσήσθαι, καθίσθαι, Id. O. T. 16, O. C. 1158; βωμῶν ἵζειν Eur. Ion 1314;—also in Prose,

Plat., al.; ἐπὶ βωμῶν καθέζεσθαι Lys. 191. 31. 3. later, a tomb, cairn, Lat. tumulus, Anth. P. app. 262, Jac. A. P. p. 922.

βωμό-σπειρα, ἡ, the round base of a column placed upon a square plinth, C. I. 2782. 31.

βῶν, late Dor. for βοῦν, acc. of βοῦς, Ahr. D. Dor. p. 166.

βωνίτης, Dor. for βονίτης.

βῶξ, βωκός, ὁ, contr. for βόας.

βωρεὺς, ὁ, a kind of fish, Xenocr. Aquat. 36;—Dim. βωρίδιον, τό, Ib. βῶς, late Dor. for βοῦς, Theocr. 9. 6; τὰς βῶς Id. 8. 48; v. Ahr. D. Dor. 166.

βῶσας, βῶσον, v. sub βοῶω.

βῶσσεσθε, poet. for βιώσσεσθε (cf. σπῶπῶ), Ap. Rh. 1. 685.

βωστρέω, to call on, esp. to call to aid, βωστρεῖν δὲ κραταῖν Od. 12. 124, cf. Ar. Pax 1146, Theocr. 5. 64; β. τινι ποιεῖν τι Opp. C. 4. 193.—(Formed from βοῶω, as καλιστρέω from καλέω, ἐλαστρέω from ἐλάω).

βῶτας, Dor. for βούτης, Theocr. 1. 86, etc.

βωτιάνευρα, ἡ, (βόσχω) man-feeding, nurse of heroes, epith. of fruitful countries, as Phthia, Il. 1. 155, cf. h. Hom. Ap. 363.

βῶταρ, ορος, ὁ, = βοτῆς, βοτήρ, Il. 12. 302, and often in Od.

Γ.

Γ, γ, γάμμα (Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 5, Oec. 19. 9), Ion. γέμμα (Democr. ap. Eust. 370. 15), indecl., third letter in Gr. alphabet; as Numeral γ' = three, third; but γ = 3000.

I. γ is the medial palatal mute, between the tenius κ and the asp. χ. In the Indo-Eur. languages, the Greek, Lat. and Skt. γ = Gothic. O. Norse and A. S. k (c), = O. H. G. ch or k (but examples of this last are rare);—as, ἄγω, Lat. ago, Skt. अग, agāmi, = O. Norse aka; ἄγρος, Lat. ager, Skt. अग्रस, = Gotth. akrs, O. Norse akr, A. S. æcer, = Germ. acker; ἀμέλω, Lat. mulgeo, Skt. मर्ग, mārjāmi, = O. Norse myllkja, A. S. melcian, = O. H. G. milchu (cf. γάλα);—ζεύγνυμι (ζυγ-όν), Lat. jungere (jug-um), Skt. युज्, yujāmi, = Goth. juk, ga-juk (ζεύγος), = O. H. G. joh, jock, etc.; v. Curt. p. 161 sq.

II. before the palatals γκ χ and ξ, γ is pronounced like n in our ng, as in ἄγγος ἄγκος ἄγκη ἄξω; before the same letters ἐν in compos. becomes ἐγ-, except in Aeol.

III. changes of γ, etc.: 1. γ is sometimes prefixed, as by Hom., αἶα γαῖα, δοῦπος γδοῦπος; in Att., mostly before λ and ν, λεύσσω γλαύσσω, λήμν γλήμν, λαγ γλάγος, γάλακτος (as also χ is freq. prefixed to cf. χ), νόσος γνόσος, νέφος γνόφος.

2. for the alleged change of γ into δ, v. sub Δ δ. II. 2.

3. sometimes interchanged with β, v. B β. I. 4. also with κ, γνάπτω κνάπτω.

5. with λ, μόγις μόλις. 6. put for the digamma IV.

γᾶ, Dor. for γα, Ar. Lys. 82, etc.; so in compds. ἐγῶγα, τύγα: just as κα is Dor. for κε.

γᾶ, Dor. and Aeol. for γῆ.

Γαγᾶτης, on, ὁ, gagātes, jet, Orph. L. 468, Diosc. 5. 146; so called from Γάγας or Γάγγαι, a town and river in Lycia.

γαγαλιεῖω, later form of Att. γαργαλιεῖω, Lob. Phryn. 97, Mehlhorn Anacr. 5. 7 (but the contrary is stated in A. B. 31);—γαγαλιῶω or γαγαλιῶω only in Gramm.

γαγαλιεύτης, on, ὁ, an oyster-fisher, restored by Sylburg, in E. M. 219. 25, for γαγαλιεύς τις.

γάγγαμον, τό, a small round net, esp. for oyster-catching, Opp. H. 3. 81; metaph., μέγα δουλείας γ. Aesch. Ag. 361; also γαγγάμη, ἡ, Strabo 307. 2. the omentum, Poll. 2. 169 (where the form γαγγαμῶν is an error).

γαγαμουλκός, ἐν, (ἐλκω) dragging an oyster-net, E. M. 219. 23.

γαγγαῖον, τό, a tumour under the skin, on or near tendons or sinews, Poll. 4. 197, Paul. Aeg. 6. 39, etc.; (in modern Anatomy, a plexus or junction of nerves). Frob. orig. written γαγγαῖον.

γαγγλιώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) of the ganglion kind, Hipp. Art. 106. Also γαγγλιο-εἰδής, ἐς, Hesych.

γαγγραινα, ἡ, (γρᾶω) a gangrene, an eating sore, which ends in mortification, but then is named σφάκελος, Galen.; cf. Plut. 2. 65 D.

γαγγραινικός, ὁ, ὄν, gangrenous, Diosc. 4. 94. Adv. -κῶς, Oribas. 158.

γαγγρανδομαι, Pass. to become gangrenous, Hipp. Art. 828.

γαγγραινώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) of the gangrene kind, Hipp. 1238 E.

γαγγραινώσις, ἐως, ἡ, a becoming gangrenous: a gangrenous affection, φλεβῶν Hipp. Fract. 759;—so, γαγγραινωμα, τό, Pallad. Febr. 26.

Γαδάρα, on, τό, a town in Palestine, Strabo 759;—Γαδαρεὺς or Γαδαρηνός, ὁ, an inhabitant:—ἡ Γαδαρίς (sc. γῆ), the country, Strabo l. c.

Γάδερα, on, τό, Lat. Gades, Cadiz, Pind. N. 4. 114, etc.; Ion. Γῆδερα, Hdt. 4. 8;—Γαδερίτης, Γαδερεὺς, ὁ, a man of Cadiz:—Adj. Γαδερικός, ἡ, ὄν Eupol. Μαρικ. 23; or Γαδεραῖος, α, on, as Γ. πορθμῆς the Straits of Gibraltar, Plut. Ser. 8;—Adv. Γαδεράβην, Anth. P. 14. 121, et sic leg. in Euthyd. ap. Ath. 116 C.

γάδος, a fish, the same as ὄνος, Dorio ap. Ath. 315 F.

γάδων, ὄνος, ὁ, v. sub γοῖων.

γαία, ἡ, treasure, Theophr. H. P. 8. 11, 5, C. I. 5127 A. 22; ἐκ τῆς βασιλικῆς γ. Diod. 17. 35; in Polyb. a sum of money, 11. 34, 12, etc. (Said to be a Persian word.)

γαῖο-φύλαξ (ῖ), ἄκος, ὁ, a treasurer, Phylarch. ap. Ath. 261 B, Joseph. A. J. 11. 1, 3;—γαῖοφυλάκειω, Diod. 17. 74;—γαῖοφυλάκιον, τό, a treasury, Lat. aerarium, Strabo 319, Ev. Luc. 21. 1, al.

γαῖέω, γάθω, Dor. for γηρέω, γήθω.

γαῖα, ἡ, gen. γαίης Hom. (and Antiph. l. citand.), Att. γαίας, dat. γαίᾳ Aesch. Pers. 618, Soph. Aj. 659, Eur. Med. 736, etc., acc. γαίαν: a nom.

γαίη only in late Poets, Anth. P. append. 153, 172; Dor. γαῖᾱ, Epigr. Gr. 563;—pl. γαῖαι Od., LXX. Poet. for γῆ, a land, country, in Hom., often, φίλῃν ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν to one's dear fatherland; γαίῳν τε τεινὴν δῆμον τε Od. 8. 555; and so in pl., οὐδὲ τις ἄλλη φαίνεται γαῖῳν

12. 404. 2. *earth*, *χυτή γαῖα* *earth* thrown up to form a cairn, II. 23. 256; v. infr.—In Hom. *γαῖα* is the commonest form; it is also used in Trag., as is *αἶα*, whenever the metre requires; occasionally also in Com., *ὦ γαῖα κεραμί*, of potters' *earth*, Eubul. Καμπ. 2, cf. Σανπρ. Γελ. 4; *κύτος πλαστόν ἐκ γαίης* Antiph. Ἀφροδ. 1. 2. II. *Γαῖα*, as prop. n., *Gaia*, *Tellus*, *Earth*, spouse of Uranus, mother of the Titans, Cyclopes and other monsters, Hes. Th. 45.—Cf. *αἶα*.
γαίηγενής, *ἐς*, poet. for *γηγενής*, Ap. Rh. 3. 1186.
γαίην, Adv. (*γαῖα*) from the land, Opp. H. 1. 39. 2. out of the *earth*, ἐκφύεται γ. Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 237 A.
Γαῖμος, η, *ov*, sprung from *Gaia* or *Earth*, Τιτυόν, Γαῖμον υἱόν Od. 7. 324, cf. Anth. P. 14. 23.
γαῖοχος, Dor. *γαῖοχος*, or *γαῖοχος*, v. infr., *ov*, (ἐχω) poet. for *γαῖοχος*, *earth-upholding*, *earth-surrounding*, in Hom. always epith. of Poseidon, perhaps as opp. to his *celestial* and *infernal* brothers, or rather from the poetic idea of Ὀκεανός, q. v.; so, Aesch. Theb. 310, Soph. O. C. 1072; Dor. *Γεῖοχος* absol., Pind. O. 13. 114. II. *protecting* the country, *γαῖοχε*, *παγκρατὲς* Ζεῦ Aesch. Supp. 816; *γαῖοχάν τ'* Ἀρτεμιν Soph. O. T. 160.
γαίη-φάγος [α], *ov*, *earth-eating*, Numen. ap. Ath. 305 A.
γαίω-γράφος [α], *δ*, = *γεωγράφος*, Hesych.
γαῖοδότης, *ov*, *δ*, (διδωμι) a giver of land, Call. Fr. 158.
γαῖομάχεω, to fight from land, Manass. 6481: *-μάχος*, *ov*, Id. 6707.
γαίω-μέτρης, *ov*, *δ*, = *γεωμ-*, Manetho 4. 210.
γαίω-νόμος, *ov*, dwelling in the land: an inhabitant, *τεκμήρι*, δ *γαίω-νόμοισιν ἀέλπτα*, as restored by Herm. for *τεκμήρια τὰ τ' ἀνόμοια οἶδ'* ἀέλπτα in Aesch. Supp. 54.
γαῖορύχος, *ov*, f. l. for *γεωρύχος*, ap. Strabo 144.
γαῖος, *ov*, Dor. for *γηῖος*, *ov* land, Aesch. Supp. 826, cf. Herm. ad Theb. 736; *παῖς γαῖος* child of earth, of a slave who could name no father, Eur. Pigr. Gr. 606; cf. *γῆς ἂν πρόσθε γόνος μητέρα γαῖαν ἔχω* Ib. 4; *γῆς παῖς* Ib. 1037. 6; cf. Anth. P. 7. 371. II. *τὸν γαῖον* Aesch. Supp. 156, = *καταγόνιον*, is a conj. of Wellauer for the corrupt *τόνταιον*, v. Dind. Fr. 229.
γαίω-τρεφής, *ἐς*, *earth-nourished*, Synes. 340 D.
γαίω-φάγος [α], *ov*, = *γαίηφάγος*, Nic. Th. 754.
γαίω-φάνης, *ἐς*, *earth-coloured*, Archig. in Matth. Med. p. 158:—*τὸ γαίωφ*, the earthy appearance of the moon, Philolaos ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 562.
γαῖω, to make land, make solid, Tzetz. Chil. i. 907, al.: Pass. to become land or earth, Synes. 139 A.
γαῖσος, *δ*, or *γαῖσον*, τό, (A. B. 88) *gaesuni*, a sort of javelin, Polyb. 6. 39, 3, etc.:—hence prob. the Celtic name of *Γαῖσάται* or *-oi*, which Polyb. interprets by mercenaries, 2. 22, 1. (An Iberian word acc. to Ath. 273 F.)
γαῖα, used by Hom. only in phrase, *κυδεί γαῖαν* exulting in his renown, of Briareos, Ares, Zeus, II. 1. 405, 5. 906, 8. 51 (never in Od.); *μονή γαῖαν* Emped. 24. (From *ΓΑΨ* or *ΓΑΥ*, which appears in *ἀ-γαν-ός*, *ἀγανυρός*, *γαυρός*, Lat. *gaudio*, *gaudium*, *gavisus*; cf. also *γῆθῶς*, *γάνυμαι*.)
γαῖωδης, f. l. for *γεώδης* in Polyb. 2. 15, 8, Hesych. s. v. *Σκυρία*.
γαῖων, *ωνος*, *δ*, a heap of earth, boundary-heap, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 88; *γαῖων* in a Sicil. Inscr., 5594. 83.
γαῖκίνος, *δ*, pl. *γαῖκίνα*, τά, an earthquake; and *γαῖκίνας*, *δ*, the earth-shaker:—only in Hesych. and E. M.
γάλα [ου], τό: gen. *γάλατος*, also *γάλατος* Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 18 (v. Meineke ad l., Dind. Eur. Phoen. 1527, cf. *γαλατοβρέμων*); also *τοῦ γάλα* indecl., Plat. Com. Incert. 39 (ubi v. Meineke): dat. pl. *γάλας* Plat. Legg. 887 D. (The form *γαλακτ* appears in the Lat. *lact* (*lac*), with *g* prefixed; cf. also *γλάγος*, *γάλατος*: it is difficult not to believe that Goth. *mi-luk-s* (*milk*) is not an equiv. form, in which case *ἀμέλγω*, *milgeo* would be akin.) *Milk*, Hom., etc.; *εὔποτον γ.*, *εὐτραφὲς γ.* Aesch. Pers. 611, Cho. 808; *ἐν γάλατι εἶναι*, *γενέσθαι* to be at the breast, Eur. H. F. 1266, Plat. Tim. 81 C; *ἐν γάλατι πρέφειν* Id. Legg. l. c.; *γάλα δούναί* Xen. Cyn. 7, 4; *ἐμπλήσαι γάλατος* to fill full of milk, Theocr. 24. 3; metaphr., *-όινος*, Ἀφροδίτης γάλα Ar. Fr. 490. 2. *ὀρνίθων γάλα* (name of a plant, Nic. ap. Ath. 371 C, cf. *ornithogalum*, but mostly) proverb. of rare and dainty things, Ar. Vesp. 508, Av. 733, ubi v. Schol., Strabo 637; so, οὐδ' εἰ γάλα λαγὼ εἶχον... καὶ ταῦς, *κατήσθιον* Alex. Λαμπ. 1; so in Plin., *gallinacei lactis haustus*, our 'pigeon's milk'. II. *the sap* of certain plants, as lettuce, Arist. Plant. 2. 9, 11, Theophr. H. P. 6. 3, 4, etc. III. *τὸ γάλα*, the milky way, Anaxag. al. ap. Arist. Meteor. I. 8, 4, cf. I. 1, 2, I. 6, 1.
γἀλαθνήος, η, *ov*, sucking, young, tender, νεβροί Od. 4. 336; *τέκος* Simon. 20; *ἀρνες* Theocr. 18. 41; *γαλαθνήα* (sc. *πρόβατα*), Hdt. 1. 183; of sucking pigs, Crates Γεῖτ. 1, Arist. H. A. 8. 21, 5; even *βρέφη*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 396 C; *ἐπὶ γαλαθνήῳ* (sic), opp. to *τῷ τελεῖῳ*, C. I. 2656. 32.
γάλακτίας: v. sub *γαλαξίας*.
γάλακτιῶ, to give much milk, Poll. 3. 50, Hesych.
γάλακτιζῶ, to be milk-white, Philo 1. 660.
γάλακτικός, η, *ov*, milky, milk-like, milk-white, v. I. Diosc. 2. 205.
γάλακτινος, η, *ov*, = *foreg.*, Anth. P. 5. 193.
γάλακτιον, τό, Dim. of γάλα, a little milk, M. Anton. 5. 4.
γάλακτιτης λίθος, *δ*, a stone which, when wetted and rubbed, gives out a milky juice, Diosc. 5. 150; also *γαλακτὶς πέτρα*, Orph. Lith. 2. 11; cf. *γαλαξίας* II.
γάλακτο-δόχος, *ov*, receiving, holding milk, Schol. Theocr. 1. 25.
γάλακτο-ειδής, *ἐς*, like milk, milk-white, Parmen. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 574, Arist. H. A. 10. 1, 16; cf. *γαλακτώδης*.
γάλακτοβρέμων, v. sub *γαλατοβρ-*.
γάλακτόμοι, Pass. to become milk or milky, Theophr. C. P. 1. 7, 3, Diosc. 1. 18, Plut. 2. 968 A.
γάλακτο-πύγης, *ἐς*, like curdled milk, Anth. P. 5. 60, 12. 204.

γάλακτοποσία, η, a drinking of milk, Hipp. 540. 39.
γάλακτοποτέω, to drink milk, Hipp. 479. 26., 540. 39, Theophr. H. P. 9. 15, 4. Also *-πώτω*, Ammon. 115, v. Lob. Phryn. 456.
γάλακτο-πότης, *ov*, *δ*, a milk-drinker, Hdt. 1. 216., 4. 186, Eur. El. 169.
γάλακτο-τροφέω, to nourish with milk, LXX (4 Macc. 13. 20): *-τροφία*, η, lb. 16. 7.
γάλακτοργέω, to make of milk, as cheese, Poll. 1. 251. II. to make milk, as a nursing woman, Soran. p. 212.
γάλακτοργός, *ov*, making milk-dishes, Parmen. ap. Ath. 608 A.
γάλακτορχέω, to have or suck milk, Poll. 3. 50; *γάλακτορχούσης* must be restored in Plut. 2. 640 F for *γαλακτοούσης*.
γάλακτορχία, η, a sucking of milk, Clem. Al. 456.
γάλακτορχος, *ov*, (ἐχω) having or sucking milk, Poll. 3. 50.
γάλακτοφάγῳ, to live on milk, Philostr. 553.
γάλακτο-φάγος, *ov*, milk-fed, Sext. Emp. F. 1. 36, Strab. 311; v. *γλαστ-*.
γάλακτοφορέω, to give milk, Greg. Nyss.
γάλακτο-φόρος, *ov*, giving milk, Joseph. B. J. 3. 3, 4, Opp. C. 1. 443.
γάλακτο-χρῶς, *ωτος*, *δ*, η, milk-coloured, Philyll. A. 57, 2, Nausier. Ναυκλ. 2: neut. pl. *γαλακτοχρῶς* Diosc. 3. 47:—nom. pl. *γαλακτοχρῶες* in Opp. C. 3. 478 is f. l. for *γαλακτοχρῶες* or *γαλατόχρῶες*.
γάλακτώδης, *ἐς*, = *γαλακτοειδής*, *ὕγρῳ* Arist. H. A. 5. 5, 6; γ. *τροφῇ* Id. P. A. 4. 11, 20:—metaphr., γ. *λόγοι* Eus. H. E. 4. 23. 2. *milk-warm*, Hipp. 1235 G.
γάλακτωσις, *εως*, η, changing into milk; v. Schneid. Theophr. C. P. 4. 4, 7.
γάλανα, *γαλάνος*, Dor. for *γαλήν-*.
γάλας, η, a kind of shell-fish, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 6.
γαλαξίαιος, *α*, *ov*, milky, milk-white, Nonn. D. 6. 338. 2. *milk-fed*, a suckling, lb. 3. 389.
γάλαξῆεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, milk-white, *βέεθρα* Nonn. D. 22. 18.
γαλάξια, τά, a festival at Athens in honour of Cybele, at which a kind of milk-frumenty (*γαλαξία*, η) was eaten, Hesych.
γάλαξίας, *ov*, *δ*: I. (sub. κύκλος), the galaxy, milky way, Lat. *circulus lacteus*, via lactea, Diod. 5. 23, Luc. V. H. 1. 16, etc.; in Ptolem., *γαλακτίας*. II. (sub. λίθος) = *γαλακτίτης*, Diosc. 5. 152. III. a kind of fish, prob. lamprey, Galen. 6. p. 395, ubi *γαλεξίας*.
Γαλάται, οἱ, later word for *Κελτοί*, Arist. Fr. 30, Polyb. 1. 6, 2, al.:—Adj. *Γαλατικός*, η, *ov*, Arist. Mund. 3. 9 and 11.
γάλατοβρέμων, *ov*, (τρέφω) milk-fed, restored by Dind. in Antiph. Ἀφρ. 1. 4 for *γαλακτο-*.
γάλατος, v. sub *γάλα*.
γαλατο-χρῶς, *ωτος*, *δ*, η, v. s. *γαλακτ-*.
γάλε-άγρα, η, a weasel-trap or weasel-cage, Ar. Fr. 474: metaph. of a cage for prisoners, Hyperid. ap. Ath. 616 C, Strabo 273, LXX.
γαλεαρχών, f. l. for *γαλαρχών*, q. v.
γαλήν, contr. *γαλή*, η, η, a name given to various animals of the weasel kind, the weasel, marten-cat, polecat or founmart (foul mart), Lat. *mustela*, Batr. 9. 51, 114, Hdt. 4. 192, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 15 and 24 sq., 9. 6, 9, compared with Plin. 8. 41, 20. 51; so *γαλή* in Batr. 27, 31 is transl. by *mustela* in Phaedr. 1. 22., 4. 6; the foul smell of the *γαλή* was noted, Ar. Ach. 255, Pl. 693, etc.: its appearance was a bad omen, *εἰ διέφευγε γαλή* Id. Eccl. 792, cf. Plaut. Stich. 3. 2, 43: proverb., *θύρα δι' ἧς γαλή... οὐκ εἰσέρχεται* Apollod. Car. Διαβ. 1.—The γ. *ἄγρια* (described as an enemy of mice, Arist. H. A. 6. 37, 4) seems to have been a native of Africa and Spain, prob. the same as *ἰκτίς*, the yellow-breasted marten, Hdt. l. c., Strabo 144; perhaps the γ. *Ταρτηρία* was the same, Hdt. l. c., Parioemioiogr.; γ. *ἐνοικίδιος* (sic leg.) the domestic marten, kept for the same purpose as our cat, Arctae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 4; γ. *κατοικίδιος* Diosc. 2. 27. 2. it is doubtful whether *γαλή* meant a cat, except in late writers, as in the *γαλεομουραχία*, and perhaps in the proverb *γαλή κροκατῶν* or *χιτώνων*, of a great incongruity, borrowed from the fable of the *γαλή* changed into a woman, Babr. 32. II. a small fish, distinguished from *γαλεός* by Ael. N. A. 15. 11.
γαλεοειδής, *ἐς*, (*γαλεός*) of the shark kind, *οἱ γαλεοειδῆς* Arist. H. A. 6. 11, 8; but of *γαλεοειδῆς* is more usual, lb. 2. 13, 6., 2. 17, 4, etc.; τὰ *γαλεοειδῆ* Ib. 2. 13, 6, al.
γαλεο-μυο-μαχία, η, Battle of the Cats and Mice, a mock Tragedy by Theodorus Prodromus.
γαλέος, *δ*, a kind of shark, marked like a *γαλή*, Lat. *mustelus*, Plat. Com. Σοφ. 4, Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 2., 5. 5, 5, al.; γ. *ἀστερίας* = *ἀσκαλαβώτης*, Philyll. A. 7. 1. II. = *γαλή* 1, *οἱ ἐνοικίδιοι γ.* Arctae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 4.
γαλερός, *α*, *ov*, cheerful, A. B. 229. Adv. *-ρῶς*, Anth. P. 12. 50.
γαλερ-ωπός, *ov*, with cheerful, happy face, A. B. 229.
γαλεώδης, *ἐς*, = *γαλεοειδής*, q. v.
γαλεώτης, *ov*, *δ*, a spotted lizard, elsewhere *ἀσκαλαβώτης*, Lat. *stellio*, Ar. Nub. 173; *γαλεώτης γάρον* 'gray as a cat', Menand. E. 3, cf. Benti. Terent. Eun. 4. 4, 22. II. the sword-fish, = *εξφίας*, Polyb. 34. 2, 12.
γαλή, η, contr. for *γαλήν*, q. v.
γαληναίη, η, Ep. for *γαλήνη*, Ap. Rh. 1. 1156.
γαληνσχοί, *α*, *ov*, = *γαληνός*, Anth. P. 10. 21, etc. Adv. *-ως*, Schol. Od. 7. 319.
γαλήνεια, Dor. *γαλάνεια*, η, = *γαλήνη*, Eur. I. A. 546, H. F. 402.
γαλήνη, η, stillness of the sea, calm (*ταῦτον γ. μὲν ἐν θαλάσῃ νημεμία δ' ἐν ἀέρι* Arist. Top. 1. 17, 1), Hom. only in Od.; *λευκή δ' ἦν ἀμφὶ γαλήνῃ* 10. 94, cf. 12. 168; (in 5. 452 it expresses only the absence of wind, as the sequel shows); *οἱ δ' ἐλώσι γαλήνην* will sail the calm sea, i. e. over it, Od. 7. 319; *νημερίας τε καὶ γ.* Plat. Theat. 153 C; *ἐν γ. καὶ εὐδία* Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 15:—metaph. of the mind, calmness, gentleness, *φρόνημα νημερὲν γαλάνας* spirit of serene calm, Aesch. Ag. 740; *ἐν γαλήνῃ* in calm, quiet, Soph. El. 899. II. a silvery

kind of lead-ore, Plin. 33. 6.

III. an antidote to poison, Galen. (Curt. suggests a connexion with γάλα; perh. rather with γελᾶω.)

γαληνής, ἑς, = γαληνός, Arist. Physiogn. 6. 29.

γαληνιάζω, = sq., Hipp. 361. 35, Philo I. 276, Themist. 17 A:—Pass., aor. γαληνιασθῆναι Simplic. ad Epict. 43 C.

γαληνιάω, to be calm, Opp. C. 1. 115, Anth. P. 9. 208, Themist. 195 A; Ep. part. γαληνιάωσα Anth. P. 5. 35.

γαληνίζω, to calm, still, hush, esp. the waves or winds, Hipp. 369. 54, Eur. Incert. 47.

2. intr. to be calm or tranquil, Alex. Παρασ. I (ubi v. Meineke); τὸ γαληνίζον τῆς θαλάττης Arist. Probl. 23. 41:—so in Med., Xenocr. Matthaei p. 22.

γαληνός, ov, = γαληνός, Luc. Halc. 2.

γαληνισμός, ὁ, a calm, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 83.

γαληνός, ὁν, calm, esp. of the sea, γαληνὴ ὄρῳ (neut. pl.) I see a calm, Eur. Or. 279, ubi v. Pors.; γ. ἥμαρ, as Herm. for κάλλιστον, Aesch. Ag. 900: of persons, gentle, Eur. I. T. 345; γ. προσφθέγγατα Id. Hec. 1160; γαληνὴ ἔξις μετώπου Arist. Physiogn. 6. 30; γαληναῖσιν [ὕπνωσις] Epigr. Gr. 403. 2. Adv. —νῶς, Diog. L. 9. 45.

γαληνότης, ἡ, = γαληνῆ, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 10: as a title, Serenity, Evagr. H. E. 2. 9.

γαλι-άγκων, ὀνος, ὁ, weasel-armed, i. e. short-armed, Hipp. Art. 789, etc.:—it is written γαλαγκῶν in Arist. Physiogn. 2, sub fin., 6, 5, and in Plut. 2. 520 C; and this would seem to be the correct form.

γαλιδεύς, ἑως, ὁ, a young weasel or kitten, Cratin. Ὀρ. 19.

γάλιον, τό, galium, bed-straw, Diosc. 4. 96.

γάλιψις, ἑως, ἡ, a kind of dead nettle, Diosc. 4. 95.

Γάλλιος, ὁ, a priest of Cybèle, Arr. Epict. 2. 20. 17, ubi v. Schweigh.: generally, an eunuch, Anth. P. 6. 234. (From the Phrygian river Gallos.)

γαλουρός, —ουρός, —ουχέ, —ουχία, later forms for γαλακτ—.

γάλως, ἡ, gen. γάλωα, dat. and nom. pl. γάλωα Il. 3. 122., 22. 473: Att.

γάλως, gen. γάλω:—a husband's sister or brother's wife, asister-in-law, Lat. glos (cf. Curt. 124), Il., etc. The corresponding masc. is δαήρ: cf. ἀδελφός.

γαμβρεύω, to form connexions by marriage, πρὸς τινας LXX (Deut. 7. 3):—Pass. to be connected by marriage, τινι Joseph. A. J. 14. 12, 1.

γάμβριος, ὁ, on, belonging to a γαμβρός, Ath. 30 A; Suid. γάμβριος.

γαμβρο-κτόνος, ov, bridegroom-slaying, Lyc. 161.

γαμβρός, ὁ, any one connected by marriage, Lat. affinis, Pind. N. 5. 67, Aesch. Ag. 740 (in pl.), and so, I. a son-in-law, the common sense in Hom.; so Hdt. 5. 30, 67, Eur. Phoen. 427, etc.

II. a brother-in-law, i. e. a sister's husband, Il. 5. 474., 13. 464, Hdt. 1. 73, etc.; or, a wife's brother, Soph. O. T. 70.

III. —πενθερός, a father-in-law, Eur. Hipp. 636, Andr. 641.

IV. Dor. and Aeol. a bridegroom, wooer, suitor, Pind. P. 9. 206; cf. νυός, and v. Theocr. 18. 49, and 15. 129, ubi v. Valck. (Cf. Skt. gāmātri (gener), gāmā (sacer); v. γάμος s. f.)

γάμεν, Dor. for ἐγγμεν, aor. 1 of γαμέω, Pind. P. 3. 161, Theocr. 8. 93.

γαμετή, ἡ, fem. of sq., a married woman, wife, opp. to a concubine (κτητή), γυνὴ γαμ. a wedded wife, Hes. Op. 404, Plat. Legg. 841 D, 868 D, 874 C; γαμετὴ ἀλόχῳ Epigr. Gr. 310; so, γαμετὴ alone, Aesch. Supp. 164, Lyc. 94. 36, Arist. Fr. 172.

γάμετς, ὄν, ὁ, a husband, spouse, Aesch. Pr. 896, Eur. Tro. 312; poet. word used by Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 3; Dor. gen. γαμετά, Eur. Supp. 998:—Fem. γάμετις, ἰδος, a wife, Anth. P. 5. 180.

γαμετρία, = γεωμετρία, Periclyoné in Stob. t. 1. 63: so γαμετράς, for γεωμετράς, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 187.

γάμω: fut. γαμέω Il. 9. 388, 391, Hdt., Att. contr. γαμῶ Aesch. Pr. 764, Soph. O. T. 1500, Ant. 750, Eur. Or. 1655, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 12, etc.; later γαμήσω Plut. 2. 386 C, Luc., etc. (unless even in these late writers it is due to the Copyists, as is indicated by Luc. Tim. 52, where γαμήσιος is immediately preceded by γαμῶ):—aor. 1 ἐγγμα Hom., Att.; later ἐγάμησα Diod. 2. 39, Luc., etc. (v. infr. II. 2):—pf. γεγάμηκα Ar. Lys. 595, Plat.: plpf. ἐγεγαμήκει Thuc. 1. 116.—MED., fut. Ep. γαμέσεται (v. infr. II. 2), Att. γαμοῦμαι Eur. Phoen. 1673, Ar. Thesm. 900, later γαμήσομαι Plut. Artox. 26, etc.: aor. ἐγγμήην Od., Att.—Pass., fut. γαμηθήσομαι Dio C. 58. 3, Heliod. 1, etc.: aor. ἐγαμήθη Dion. H. 11. 34, Strabo, etc.; poet. shortd. γαμεθεῖσα in Theocr. 8. 91, cf. Eust. 758. 52: pf. γεγάμηκα Xen. An. 4. 5, 24, Dem. 954. 22; plpf. ἐγεγάμητο App. Civ. 4. 23: (γάμος).

To marry, i. e. to take to wife, Lat. ducere, of the man, freq. in Il.; Ἀδρήστοια δ' ἐγγμε θυγατρῶν one of his daughters, Il. 14. 121; ἔνθα δ' ἐγγμε γυναικα Od. 15. 241; γ. γυναικα ἐς οἰκίαν, like ἀγεσθαι, Hdt. 4. 78, ubi v. Valck.: c. acc. cogn., γάμον γαμεῖν Aesch. Pr. 764, 909; τὸν Ἐλένης γάμον — γήμας Eur. I. A. 467; γήμας λέκτρα βασιλείου the king's daughter, Id. Med. 594: rare c. dupl. acc., γάμον τοὺς πρώτους ἐγάμει Κύρου δύο θυγατέρας, for πρώτον ἐγάμει. θυγατέρας Hdt. 3. 88, cf. 4. 145, Eur. Tro. 357:—also, γάμῳ γ. to marry in lawful wedlock, Dem. 1002. 12:—ἐκ καιροῦ, ἐξ ἀγαθοῦ γήμαι to marry a wife of mean or noble stock, Theogn. 189, 190, cf. Hdt. 3. 88; so, γ. ἀπὸ or παρὰ τινας Eur. Andr. 975, Plat. Polit. 310 C; ἐπὶ θυγατρὶ γ. ἄλλην γυναικα to set a step-mother over one's daughter, Hdt. 4. 154, cf. Eur. Alc. 372: but, ἐπὶ δέκα ταλάντοις γαμεῖν to marry a wife with a dowry of ten talents, Andoc. 30. 37.

2. also of mere sexual intercourse, to take for a paramour, Od. 1. 36, cf. Luc. Asin. 32; γ. βιαίως σκότιον λέχος Eur. Tro. 44.

II. Med. to give oneself or one's child in marriage: 1. of the woman, to give herself in marriage, i. e. to get married, to wed, Lat. nubere, c. dat., γαμέσθαι τῷ ὅτῳ τε πατὴρ κέλεται Od. 2. 113; γημαμένη φ' υἱεῖ ὁ δ' ὄν πατέρ' ἐξενερίδας ἦμεν Il. 1. 273, cf. Hdt. 4. 117; σοὶ μὲν γαμεῖσθαι μύριον, γαμεῖν δ' ἐμοὶ Aesch. Fr. 11; γήμασθαι ἐς ἡ. to marry into a family, Eur. Tro. 474; γήματο δ' εἰς Μαραθῶνα, i. e. she married Herodes of Marathion, Epigr. Gr. 1046. 5:—(in Eur. Med. 262, ἡ τ' ἐγγματο has been properly restored for ἡν τ' — by Pors. and Elmsl.

99. v. ad l., v. infr. 2):—ironically of a henpecked husband, κείνος οὐκ ἐγγμεν ἀλλ' ἐγγματο Anacr. 84 (as Martial, uxori nubere nolo meae); so Medea speaks contemptuously of Jason, as if she were the husband, μὴν γαμοῦσα . . σέ; Eur. Med. 606; and Antiph. Ἀσων. 1 uses ἐγγμή-μην of a man who has married a rich wife; γαμεῖται ἑκαστος (in another sense) Luc. V. H. 1. 22; conversely, γαμοῦμεναι τε καὶ γαμοῦσαι γυναῖκες women who are wives and husbands too, Clem. Al. 264.

2. of the parents, to get their children married, or betroth them, to get a wife for the son, Πάλευς θῆν' μοι ἐπεῖτα γυναικα γαμέσεται αὐτός (where Aristarch. γε μάλιστα will seek or make suit for) Il. 9. 394:—in this sense ἦν τ' ἐγγ-μάστο must be taken in Eur. Med. if this reading be retained (v. supr. II. 1); and in this sense aor. 1 act. ἐγάμησα is used by Menand. Incert. 303.

III. Pass. to be taken to wife, and so, just as in Med. to marry a husband, see the passages cited above; but rarely in correct authors, Poll. 3. 45.

γαμήλειον, τό, = γάμος, Aesch. Cho. 624.

γαμήλιος, ov, belonging to a wedding, bridal, κοίτη Aesch. Supp. 805; τέκος Eum. 835; χοαί Cho. 487; λέκτρα Fr. 238; εὐνή Eur. Med. 673; οὐδ' ἦσαν φῶς τὸ γ. Epigr. Gr. 246. 7; ζυγὼν γ. Ib. 564:—of certain gods, presiding over marriage, Ath. 185 B, Poll. 1. 24.

II. as Subst., γαμήλιος, ὁ, (sc. πλακοῦς) a bride-cake, Philetaer. Olv. 1.

2. γαμη-λία (sc. θυσία), ἡ, a wedding-feast, Isae. 45. 33., 46. 5; γαμηλία εἰσφέρειν τοῖς φράτερι to contribute the wedding-feast for one's clansmen, Dem. 1312. 12., 1320. 13, Schömb. ad Isae. p. 263, Hesych.

Γαμηλιών, ὅσος, ὁ, the seventh month of the Attic year, Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 11, Theophr. H. P. 7. 1, 2; (from γαμέω, because it was the fashion-able time for weddings) —it answered to the last half of January and first half of February; and was in old times called Ἀθηναῖον.

γαμησιέω, Desiderat. of γαμέω, to wish to marry, Alciphro 1. 13, etc.

γαμητέον, verb. Adj. one must marry, Plut. Demetr. 14.

γαμίζω, to give a daughter in marriage, Apoll. de Constr. p. 277, and so Lachm. in 1 Ep. Cor. 7. 38:—Med. to wed her, Eccl.

γαμικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for marriage, νόμιος Plat. Legg. 721 A; γ. ὁμιλία connubial intercourse, Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 1; γ. ὕμνος a bridal song, Hip- poloch. ap. Ath. 130 A; τὰ γαμ. a bridal, wedding, Lat. nuptiae, Thuc. 2. 15., 6. 6:—Adv., γαμικὸς ἐστίν to feast as at a wedding, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2, 20.

II. of persons, of marriageable age, Epitaph. in C. I. 2647, cf. 5719.

2. uxorious, Or. Sib. 7. 5.

γάμος, ὁ, ov, = γαμήλιος, Mosch. 2. 120, Opp. C. 3. 149; γαμίης ἐλπίδος ἐστέρεσεν Epigr. Gr. 325. 14.

γαμίσκω, = γαμίζω, Callistrat. ap. Stob. 486. 49:—Med. in Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 7.

γάμμα, τό, indecl., the letter γ, q. v.

γαμμάτιον, τό, and γαμματίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of γόμμα: v. Ducang.

γαμμο-ειδής, ἑς, shaped like a γ, Oribas. p. 21 Mai. Adv. —δῶς, Nicom. Arithm. p. 28. Also γαμματοειδής: Adv. —δῶς, Leo Tact. 19. 61.

γαμο-δαΐσια (sc. ἐπεά), τὰ, a wedding, Aesch. Al. 12. 34.

γαμοκλοπία, to have illicit intercourse, Pseudo-Phocyl. 3.

γαμοκλοπία, ἡ, lawless love, adultery, Or. Sib. 2. 52., 5. 429.

γαμο-κλόπος, ov, (κλέπτω) adulterous, Anth. P. 9. 475, Tryph. 45.

γαμο-ποιία, ἡ, the celebration of a wedding, Ath. 180 C.

γάμος, ὁ, Dor. for γήμος.

γάμος, ὁ, a wedding, Il. 5. 429, al.: esp. a wedding-feast (v. sub εἰλαπνίη), γάμον τεύχειν to furnish forth a wedding, Od. 1. 277; γ. δαι- νύια 4. 3; ἀρτύνει Ib. 770; often in pl., γάμους ἐστίν to give a wedding-feast, Isae. 69. 35; ποιέσθαι Menand. Συναρ. 1; ἐπιτελεῖν γάμους τῆς θυγατρὸς Arist. Fr. 508; οἱ κεκλημένοι εἰς τοὺς γ. Diphil. Ἀπολ. 1. 2; ἐν τοῖς γ. ἀκλήτος ἐσδοδεύεσθαι Apollod. Car. 1. 9. I.

II. marriage, wedlock, the union of man and wife, Hom., etc.; τὸν Οἰνῶνα γ. marriage with him, Soph. Tr. 792; γ. θεῶν τινας Eur. Tro. 979, cf. I. T. 25; εἰς γ. τιὸς ἐλθῖν Id. I. A. 1044:—but mostly in pl., like Lat. nuptiae, nuptials, Aesch. Pr. 559, 739, Ag. 1156, etc., cf. γαμέω 1;—also, τοῖς μεθυμένοις γάμοις, i. e. prostitution, Dem. 270. 10; Πανὸς ἀναβοῇ γάμοις, i. e. rape and violence, Eur. Hel. 190; γάμοι ἀρρενες Luc. V. H. 1. 22.—Eur. Andr. 103, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 19, are quoted to establish the sense of a wife, but without reason. (Cf. Skt. gam (uxor), gam-pati (spouse, m. and f.):—gener, the Lat. form of γαμβρός (q. v.), indicates that the Root is TEN, gigno; cf. Curt. p. 536.)

γαμοστολέω, to furnish forth a wedding, Schol. Pind. N. 3. 97.

γαμο-στόλος, ov, preparing a wedding, pronuba, epith. of Hera and Aphrodite, Pisand. ap. Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1760, Anth. P. 6. 207.

γαμφαί, αἰ, = sq., Lyc. 152, 358. (Cf. γόμφος.)

γαμφηλαί, ὦν, αἰ, (cf. γόμφος) the jaws of animals; of the lion, Il. 16. 489; of the horse, 19. 394; of Typhon, Aesch. Pr. 325; the bill or beak of birds, Eur. Ion 159. Never in sing.

γαμφός, ἡ, ὄν, (κάμπτω) curved, crooked, κέρατα Arist. H. A. 9. 45, 4; ῥυγχος Id. P. A. 3. 1, 14; ὄνυχες Ib. 4. 12, 21; κέρατα Ib. 3. 2, 5.

2. of birds of prey, = γαμψώνυξ, Ar. Nub. 337.

γαμψότης, ἡ, ὄν, crookedness, of talons, Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 12.

γαμψόω, to make curved: only used in Pass. to be or become so, Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 7.

γαμψωλή, ἡ, = γαμψότης, Hesych., A. B. 1356.

γαμψὶ-ώνυξ, υχός, ὁ, ἡ, (ὄνυξ) with crooked talons, of birds of prey, αἰγυπὶ γαμψώνυχες Il. 16. 428, Od. 22. 302; οἰωνόν Aesch. Pr. 488; τὰν γ. παρθένον, of the Sphinx, Soph. O. T. 1199; γ. ἔρπη Nonn. D. 12. 336, etc.:—a form γαμψώνυχος, ov, also occurs in Arist., H. A. 6. 7, 2, G. A. 3. 1, 13; pl. γαμψώνυχαι Epich. 13 Ahr.; neut. γαμψώνυχα Arist. H. A. 3. 9, 6.

2. more rarely of beasts of prey, Ib., cf. 2. 11, 4.

γάνα [ᾱ], Dor., esp. Sicil., for γυνή, v. Greg. Cor. 345; cf. βάνα.

γανᾶις, εσσα, ev, rejoicing; cf. γανᾶω II.

γανᾶω, (γάνω) to shine, glitter, gleam, of metals; Hom. always in Ep. part., θάρηκες λαμπρὸν γανᾶσσας Il. 13. 265; κύρυνθες λαμπρὸν γανᾶσσαι

19. 359; hence, like Lat. *nitere*, to look fresh and smiling, *πρασινά* . . *ἐπετραπὸν γανύσσει*, of garden-beds, Od. 7. 128; *νάρκισσον* . . *γανύσσει* h. Hom. Cer. 10;—then to *exult, rejoice*, Opp. H. 1. 639;—for Aesch. Ag. 1392, v. γάνος 2. II. trans. to make or keep bright, Arat. 100: to gladden, C. 1. 4935 b (addend.); and Herm. suggests *γανώντες* (for *εντες*) in Aesch. Supp. 1019, in the sense of *glorifying, magnifying*.

γάνειον, τό, Lat. *ganeum*; γανίται, οἱ, Lat. *ganeones*, Hesych.: v. Schneid. Ind. Script. R. R. p. 205.

γάνος, ὁ, v. sub γλάνος.

γάνος [ᾶ], εὖος, τό, (γαίω, cf. γάνυμαι).—brightness, sheen: gladness, joy, pride, λάφρα . . ἀρχαίων γάνος Aesch. Ag. 579.

2. mostly of water and wine, from their quickening and refreshing qualities, *χαίρουσαν οὐδὲν ἥσσαν ἢ διοςδοτὰ γάνει* (as Pors. for *διὸς νότω γάνει*), l. c. rain, lb. 1391; *κρηναίων γ.* Id. Pers. 483; γ. ἀμπέλου, βότρυς lb. 615, Eur. Bacch. 261, 380; cf. οὐθαρ II; also of honey, γ. μελίσης Id. 1. T. 634;—in Lyc. absol. for water, lb. 1305; so, Αἰσώπου γ. Id. Supp. 1151.

γανώω, to make bright, polish, Plut. 2. 74 D, 683 E; εὖος ἐγάνωσαν ἰακχοῖς glorified, Epigr. Gr. 985;—Pass. to be made glad, exult, ταῦθ' ὡς ἐγανώθην Ar. Ach. 7; but almost always in part. pf. pass. γεγανωμένος, like Lat. *nitidus*, glad-looking, joyous, Anacr. 11, Plat. Rep. 411 A, cf. Wytenb. Plut. 2. 42 B;—in Eust. 1188. 61, γεγανωμένα tinned or lackered vessels.

γάνυμαι [ᾶ], Dep., mostly used in pres.; impf. ἐγάνυντο Q. Sm. 5. 652; Ep. fut. γανύσομαι II.; pf. part. γεγανυμένος in Anacreont. 38. 3, should prob. be γεγανωμένος: (v. sub γλαίω). To brighten up, be glad or happy at, γάνυνται φέρνα he is glad at heart, Il. 13. 493; c. dat., δάμαρ ἀνδρὶ φίλῳ ἐλθόντι γανύσεται 14. 504, cf. 20. 405, Od. 12. 43; γ. ἐπὶ τινι Eur. I. T. 1239; τινοσ Aesch. Eum. 970, cf. Eur. Cycl. 504; ὑπὸ τινοσ Plat. Phaedr. 234 D.—Rare in correct Prose, as Plat. l. c., but used in Plut., Heliod., etc., being often written γάννυμαι.

γανύσκομαι, Dep.=γάνυμαι, Themist. 26 D, 254 C; c. gen., γ. τοῦ τόπου Ep. Socr. 18.

γάνυσμα, ατος, τό, =γάνος, Paul. Sil. 74. 6.

γανώδης, ες, (εἶδος) bright: of ground, rich, Theophr. H. P. 6. 5, 4.

γανώωμαι, τό, =γάνος, brightness, brilliance, Plut. 2. 48 C, 50 A, etc.

γανώσις, εὖος, ἡ, a brightening, Plut. 2. 287 B: a varnishing, lackering, Symm. V. T.

γανωτός, ἡ, ὄν, tinned, polished, Byz.

γάπεδον, τό, Dor. for γήπεδον.

γάπotos, ὄν, [ᾶ], to be drunk up by Earth, γ. χύσις, γ. τιμαί, of libations, Aesch. Cho. 97, 163, Pers. 621: cf. γάπεδον.

γάρ, Conjunction, from Hom. downwards the commonest causal or syllogistic Particle; commonly treated as a compd. of γε, ἀρα, the former specifying, the latter enforcing; though it is idle to assign the proportions in which these notions are combined in the several uses of γάρ. These are

I. ARGUMENTATIVE; and that, 1. simply introducing the reason or cause of what precedes, for: yet in such sentences as *Zeús πολλῶν πολιῶν κατέλευσε κάρηνα* . . *τοῦ γάρ κράτος ἐστὶ μέγιστον* II. 2. 118, etc., the reference is rather to a portion of the preceding statement, or to something implied but not expressed, than to the clause as it stands; in such cases it may be rendered *ay*, or *nay*, according to the form of the sentence: so in answers to questions or to assertions challenging assent or denial, οὐκ οὐκ . . ἀνάγκη ἐστὶ:—ἀνάγκη γάρ, ἔφη, *ay doubtless* it is necessary, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 7, cf. 4 and 12; so, in answer, ἔχει γάρ—Plat. Phaedr. 268 A; *ἰκανὸς γάρ, ἔφη, συμβαίνει γάρ, ἔφη*, Id. Rep. 502 B, C, cf. Apol. 41 A, etc.; οὐκ οὐκ δὴ τὸ εἰκός . . οὐ γάρ Id. Phaedr. 276 C. b. It often stands for *et* in the first clause, as when the reason precedes that of which it is the reason, when it may be rendered *since*, as, Ἀτρεΐδῃ, πολλοὶ γάρ τεθναῖν Ἀχαιοί, . . τῷ σε χρητὴ πύλεμον παῖσσι II. 7. 328: the words in Hdt. 1. 8 χρόνον δὲ οὐ πολλοὺ διελθόντας (χρὴν γάρ Κανδαυλὴ γενέσθαι κακῶς) ἔλεγε πρὸς τὸν Γύγην τοιαύδε, Γύγῃ, οὐ γὰρ σε δοκέω πείθεσθαι . . (ᾧτα γάρ τυγχάνει κτλ.), ποιεέσθαι . . furnish a remarkable instance; this kind of parenthesis is freq. in Hdt., cf. 1. 24, 30, 6. 102, etc.; sometimes varied by a kind of attraction, where the principal proposition is blended with the causal one, τῇ δὲ κακῶς γάρ ἔδει γενέσθαι εἶπε, i. e. ἡ δὲ (κακῶς γάρ οἱ ἔδει γενέσθαι) εἶπε, Id. 9. 109; cf. 4. 149, 200, Thuc. 1. 72, 8. 30.—In Hypothet. Propositions γάρ sometimes follows the Hypothet. Particle instead of being joined to the apodosis, οὐδ' εἰ γάρ ἦν τὸ πρᾶγμα μὴ θεήλατον, ἀκάθαρτον ὑμᾶς εἰκός ἦν οὕτως εἶναι, i. e. οὐδὲ γάρ, εἰ ἦν . . , Soph. O. T. 255.

c. sometimes repeated, οὐ γάρ ἂν σιγήσομαι: ἔτι κτε γάρ . . Id. O. C. 980, cf. Ant. 659 sq., 1255.

2. where that of which γάρ gives the reason is omitted, and must be supplied, a. common in Trag. Dialogue, when *yes* or *no* may easily be supplied from the context, καὶ δὴτ' ἐτόλμας τοῦτ' ὑπερβαίνειν νόμους;—οὐ γάρ τί μοι Ζεὺς ἦν ὁ κρυῖας τάδε, [yes], for it was not Zeus, etc., Soph. Ant. 405, cf. O. T. 102, 339, 433, 626, etc.; so also often in Plat., ἐστὶ γάρ οὐτος [yes], for so it is, i. e. *yes* certainly, v. Stallb. Symp. 194 A: so λέγεται τι καὶνόν; γένουτο γάρ ἂν τι καίνετον ἡ . . ; [yes], for could there be . . ? Dem. 43. 8; and in negatives, as, Ar. Ran. 262, τούτῳ γάρ οὐ νικήσετε [do so], yet shall ye never prevail by this means: for ἀλλὰ γάρ, v. inf. IV. 1.

b. where γάρ is used simply to confirm or strengthen something said, οὐδ' οὐκέτ' εἰαὶ τοῦτο γάρ σε δέξεται [I say this], for it will sting thee, Eur. Med. 1370: so after an Exclamation, ᾧ πόσι? ἀνάρημα γάρ φέρω πῆματα Soph. O. T. 167, cf. Eur. Hel. 857.

c. in Conditional Propositions, where the Condition is omitted, when it may be transl. *else*, οὐ γάρ ἂν με ἐξεμπον πάλιν [sc. εἰ μὴ ἐπίστευον], Xen. An. 7. 6, 33; γίνεται γάρ ἡ κοινὰ συμμαχία Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 8, cf. ἐπεὶ II. 3. c.

II. EXEGETIC, where γάρ introduces the full

detail of what has before alluded to, and so is used to begin a promised narration, as ὅμως δὲ λεκτέα ἂ γινώσκω: ἔχει γάρ ἡ χώρα πεδία κάλλιστα . . , now, the country has . . , Xen. An. 5. 7, 6; often after the Pronoun or demonstr. Adj., ἀλλὰ τὸδ' αἰὼν ἄχος . . Ἐκταρ γάρ ποτε φήσει II. 8. 148, cf. Od. 2. 163: after the Superlatives ὁ δὲ (or τὸ δὲ) μέγιστον, δεινότατον, as in Ar. Av. 514; after the introductory forms, σκέψασθε δὲ, δῆλον δὲ, τεκμήριον δὲ, μαρτύριον δὲ, etc., esp. in Plat., and Oratt.; or more fully, τοῦτον δὲ τεκμήριον: τὸδε γάρ . . , Hdt. 2. 58, cf. Thuc. 1. 2 (bis), 3, 20, etc.

III. STRENGTHENING, 1. a question, like Lat. *nam*, Engl. *why, what, τίς γάρ σε θεὸν ἐμοὶ ἀγγέλον ἦεν*; *why* who hath sent thee? II. 18. 182; *πῶς γάρ δὴ* . . εὐδοῖσι; 10. 424; *πατροκτονοῦσα γάρ ξυνοικήσεις ἐμοί*; *what*, wilt thou . . ? Aesch. Cho. 909; and so generally after interrog. Particles, *τί γάρ* . . ; *what*, was it . . ? Soph. O. T. 1000, 1039, etc.; *τί γάρ*; *quid enim?* i. e. it must be so, Id. O. C. 539, 542, 547, etc.; v. Herm. Vig. n. 108: opp. to *πῶς γάρ*; *πῶθεν γάρ*; it cannot be so:—so, *τί γάρ δῆποτε*; *quidnam enim?* Dem. 528. 12: but also without any Particle, as Aesch. Cho. 927.

2. a wish, with the opt., κακῶς γάρ ἐξέλοιτο O that you might perish! Eur. Cycl. 261; in Hom. mostly αἰ γάρ, Att. εἰ or εἴθε γάρ, Lat. *utinam*, O that! so also *πῶς γάρ* would that:—v. sub εἰ VII. 2. b.

IV. IN CONNEXION WITH OTHER PARTICLES: 1. ἀλλὰ γάρ, where γάρ gives the reason of a clause to be supplied between ἀλλὰ and itself, as, ἀλλ' ἐν γάρ Τρώων πεδία . . but [for otherwise], for . . , II. 15. 739; ἀλλὰ γάρ ἦκουσ' αἰδ' ἐπὶ πρῶτος πυκνὸν but [hush], for . . , Aesch. Theb. 861; ἀλλ' οὐ γάρ σ' ἐθέλω . . but [look out] for . . , II. 7. 242, cf. Od. 14. 355, etc.;—the full construction is found in Hdt. 9. 109, ἀλλ' οὐ γάρ ἐπειθε, διδοὶ τὸ φᾶρος, so that γάρ should not follow ἀλλὰ, as in Att., but should stand after the second word, as in Hom. l. c.

2. γάρ ἀρα for indeed, Plat. Prot. 309 C, 315 C.

3. γάρ δὴ for of course, for you know, II. 2. 301, 23. 607, Hdt. 1. 34. 114, etc.; φάμεν γάρ δὴ yes certainly we say so, Plat. Theaet. 187 E, cf. 164 D; cf. οὐ γάρ δὴ.

4. γάρ νῦν Od. 14. 359.

5. γάρ οὖν for indeed, to confirm or explain, II. 15. 332, Hdt. 5. 34, and Att., v. Pors. Med. 585; φησὶ γάρ οὖν yes of course he says so, Plat. Theaet. 170 A: also, γάρ οὖν δὴ Id. Parm. 148 C, etc.; cf. οὐ γάρ οὖν, τοιγαροῦν.

6. γάρ πού for I suppose, Id. Rep. 381 C, etc.; cf. οὐ γάρ πού.

7. γάρ ἴα, like γάρ ἀρα, freq. in Hom.

8. γάρ τε, Lat. *etenim*, II. 23. 156; cf. τε.

9. γάρ τοι makes the reason stronger, for surely . . , very frequently, as Eur. Hel. 93, Supp. 564; cf. οὐ γάρ τοι, τοιγαροῦν.

B. POSITION:—γάρ, like Lat. *enim*, properly stands after the first word in a clause, but in Poets it may stand third or fourth, when the preceding words are closely connected, as ὁ μὲν γάρ . . Soph. Aj. 764; *χὴ ναὺς γάρ* . . Id. Ph. 527; *τό τ' εἰκαθεὶν γάρ* . . Id. Ant. 1096; *τὸ μὴ θέμυ γάρ* . . Aesch. Cho. 641, cf. 753: sometimes however, from metrical reasons, where there is no such connexion, as third (Aesch. Ag. 222, 729, Soph. Ph. 219), fourth (Ar. Av. 1545);—but the licence was greater with the late Comic Poets, who placed it fifth (Menand. ap. Ath. 132 D); sixth (Antiph. ib. 339 B); and even seventh (Alex. ib. 21 D, Athenio 660 E). Soph. has once allowed himself this licence, Ph. 1451 *καίρουσ' καὶ πλοῦς οὐδ' ἐπείγει γὰρ κατὰ πρῆμαν*. 2. it is inserted before the demonstr. —ί, as *νυνγάρ* for *νυν* γάρ: v. νῦν.

C. QUANTITY:—γάρ is sometimes long in Hom. in arsi, but prob. only before digamated words, or before two short syllables; v. however Od. 11. 580.—In Att. always short: Ar. Eq. 366, Vesp. 217, Lys. 20 are corrected by Porson.

γαργαίρω, fut. ἄρω, (γάργαρα) to swarm with, ἀνδρῶν Cratin. Incert. 141, Ar. Fr. 327 (but v. Bgk. in Meineke Com. 2. 1099); ἀργαγματῶν ἐγάργαυρον ἀ οικία Sophron 59 Ahr. (where Ath. gives ἐμάργμαιρον), but cf. citata ap. Schol. Ar. Ach. 3.

γαργαλίω, to tickle, Lat. *titillare*, Plat. Phil. 47 A; αὐτὸς αὐτὸν οὐθεῖς γ. Arist. Prob. 35. 6.—Pass. γαργαλίζεται μόνος ὁ ἄνθρωπος Id. P. A. 3. 10, 8, cf. Eth. N. 7. 7, 8: also, generally, to feel tickling or irritation, Plat. Phaedr. 251 C.—Cf. γαργαλίω.

γαργαλίωμαι, τό, =sq., Emath. 5. 1.

γαργαλισμός, ὁ, a tickling, Lat. *titillatio* (γέλως διὰ κινήσεως τοῦ μορίου τοῦ περὶ τὴν μασχάλην Arist. P. A. 3. 10, 8), Plat. Symp. 189 A, Phaedr. 253 E, Hegesipp. Ἀδελφ. 1. 16;—in Ar. Thesm. 133 (and prob. Fr. 218), γάργαλος, ὁ, which is said to be more Att.; a fem. γαργάλη is also quoted by Erotian, p. 114.

γάργαρα, τά, heaps, lots, plenty, Aristom. βοθη. 1, Alcae. Com. Κωμῶδ. 1; cf. γαργαριστογάργαρα. (Hence γαργαίρω, and prob. Mount Gargara, v. Virg. G. 1. 103.)

γαργαρεύω, ὄνος, ὁ, the uvula, Hipp. Progn. 45, Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 7; γ. ἀνεπαρῆστος Hipp. Epid. 3. 1074. Cf. πρηγορεύω.

γαργαρίζω, to gargle, Schol. II. 8. 48; gargarizari Plin. 28. 51.

γάρινος, ὁ, an unknown fish, Marcell. Sid. 37.

γάριον, τό, Dim. of γάρπος, Arr. Epict. 2. 20, 29.

γάρiscos, ὁ, an unknown fish, Marcell. Sid. 33.

γάρκα, ἡ, a rod, Maced. word in Hesych.; cf. Lat. *virga*.

γάρκος [ᾶ], ὁ, a sauce made of brine and small fish, or, a kind of caviare, τῶν ἰχθύων γ. Aesch. Fr. 209, cf. Soph. Fr. 531, Comici ap. Ath. 67 C: also γάρων, τό, Strabo 1591:—γαρ-ἄλιον, τό, a sauce made of fish-tickle and oil, Galen; hence in Alciphron 3. 58, Φιλο-γαρέλαιος, as name of a parasite.

γάρσας, α, ὁ, (γῆ, ἀρώμα) Sicilian for a bullock, Dionys. ap. Ath. 98 D. γάρω, fut. ὤω, Dor. for γηρώω, Pind.

γάρωδης, ες, of the colour of γάρπος, Theophil. de Urin. p. 267 Ideler.

γάρσος, ἡ, acc. to Hesych. =ἰδονή. (Prob. akia to γηθέω.)

γαστερό-χειρ, εἰρος, ὁ, ἡ = γαστράχειρ, q. v.

γαστήρ, ἡ; gen. έρος, sync. γαστρός; dat. pl. γαστράσι. *The paunch, belly*, Lat. *venter*, Hom., etc.: hence, γ. ἀσπίδος *the hollow of a shield*, Tyrtae. II. 24:—*the belly or wide part of a bottle*, Meineke Cratin. *Πυτ.* 18: *the middle or fleshy part of a muscle*, Galen. 5. 366. 2. *the belly*, as craving food, κέλεται δέ ἡ γαστήρ Od. 6. 133; γαστέρι δ' οὐ πως ἔστι νέκυον πενήσθαι, i. e. by fasting, Il. 19. 225; ἐν γαστρὶ ἀνάγκαις Aesch. Ag. 726:—to express *gluttony*, γαστέρες οἶον Hes. Th. 26; γαστέρες ἀργαί Epimen. ap. Ep. Tit. 1. 12; γαστρός καὶ ποσὶ Xen. Cyr. I. 2, 8; γαστὴρ ἐγκρατὴς master of his belly, Id. Mem. I. 2, 1; opp. to γαστρός ἦττων, Ib. I. 5, 1; γαστρί δουλεύειν or χαρίζασθαι to be the slave of his belly, Ib. I. 6, 8., 2. 1, 2; γαστρί δαλεάζεσθαι Ib. 2. 1, 4; τῇ γαστρί μετρεῖν τὴν εὐδαιμονίαν Dem. 324. 25; τὰς γαστρός φείδεσθαι, comic phrase of one who has nothing to eat, Theocr. 21. 41. 3. *the paunch stuffed with mince-meat*, a black-pudding, sausage, haggis, Od. 18. 44, 118., 20. 25, Ar. Nub. 409, cf. γαστρίον:—hence γαστροπότης, ου, ὁ, quoted among kitchen utensils by Poll. 10. 105.

II. the womb, Lat. *uterus*, ὄντω γαστέρι μήτηρ . . φέροι Il. 6. 58; ἐκ γαστρὸς from the womb, from infancy, Theogn. 305; ἐν γαστρί λαβεῖν to be big with child, Hdt. 3. 32; φέρειν Plat. Legg. 792 E; ἐν γ. γαστρί to conceive, Arist. H. A. g. 50, 8:—also, γυνὴ ἐπὶ τῇ γαστρὶ δυνάσκεισθαι Philostr. 129. (Cf. Skt. *gathar-as* (*venter*), Goth. *quith-as*: the Lat. *venter* prob. belongs to the same Root, cf. *voror*=Skt. *gar* (v. sub βιβρώσκειν), *γέντα*=έντερα, Call. Fr. 309, Hesych.; and perh. *γέντο*=έλαβε may be compared.)

γαστέρα, ἡ, *the lower part of a vessel bulging out like a paunch*, Il. 18. 348, Od. 8. 437, cf. Diosc. 5. 144, Ath. 199 C.

γαστραία, ἡ, *a kind of turnip*, Lacon. word, Hesych.; restored in Ath. 369 A for γαστέρας or γαστέας.

γαστρίδιον, τό, Dim. of γαστήρ, γαστρίον, Ar. Nub. 392.

γαστρί-δουλος, ὁ, *a slave to one's belly*, Diod. Excerpt. 549. 82.

γαστρί-ζω, fut. ἰω, (γαστρί) to punch a man in the belly, like *κολετράω*, Ar. Eq. 274. 454, Vesp. 1529.

II. to fill or stuff one's belly full, Luc. D. Meretr. 10. 4:—Pass. to be stuffed full, eat gluttonously, Theopomp. Hist. 213, Posidon. ap. Ath. 210 F; cf. Lob. Phryn. 94.

γαστρίμαργία, ἡ, *gluttony*, Hipp. 534. 20, Plat. Phaedo 81 E, etc.

γαστρί-μαργος [γ], ov, *gluttonous* (cf. *λαίμαργος*), Pind. O. 1. 82, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 11, 3:—μαργέω, Philo 2. 22, Eccl.;—μαργικός, ὁ, ὄν, Epiph.

γαστρίον, τό, Dim. of γαστήρ, *a sausage*, Archestr. ap. Ath. 286 D.

2. *a kind of cake*, E. M. 221. 45.

γαστρί-ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, *pot-bellied*, πῖθος Ael. N. A. 14. 26. 2. as Subst. *a glutton*, Ar. Av. 1604, Thesm. 816; Comp. γαστρίστερος, *more of a glutton*, Plat. Com. Incert. 11.

II. a kind of cake, Ath. 647 F.

γαστρο-σμός, ὁ, (γαστρίω) *gluttonous eating*, Sophil. Φυλ. I.

γαστρο-βάρης, ἑς, *heavy with child*, Anth. P. 5. 54.

γαστρο-βόρος, ov, = γαστρίμαργος, Poll. 2. 168, 175.

γαστρο-εΐδης, ἑς, *paunchlike*, Poll. ναὺς Plut. Pericl. 26; in Eust. 1684. 28, γαστροεΐδης.

γαστρούς, =foreg., Pherecr. Tyrp. 1. 5, in pl.

γαστρο-κνημία, ἡ, *the calf of the leg*, Hipp. Art. 826, Arist. H. A. I. 15, 5, etc.:—so, —κνήμη, Galen.; —κνήμιον, τό, Poll. 2. 190.

γαστρο-λογία, ἡ, *the Greek Alwanach des Gourmands*, written by Archestratus, Ath. 104 B, 278 B;—also quoted, by the title of ἡ γαστρονομία, Ib. 4 E, 56 C.

γαστρο-μαντεύομαι, Dep. to divine by the belly, Alciphro 2. 4.

γαστρο-νομία, v. sub γαστραλογία.

γαστρο-πίων, ovos, ὁ, ἡ, *a fat-bellied person*, Dio C. 65. 20.

γαστρο-όπτης, ov, ὁ, v. sub γαστήρ I. 3.

γαστρορραφία, ἡ, (ράπτω) *a sewing up of a belly-wound*, Galen., Orribas. p. 22 Mai.

γαστρορροια, ἡ, *diarrhoea*, Jo. Lyd. p. 320. 22 (Bonu), Choerob.

γαστρο-τόμος, ov, *opening bellies*, for embalming, Manetho 4. 267.

γαστρο-φορέω, to bear in the belly, of a bottle, Anth. P. g. 232.

γαστρο-χάρυβδης, ios, ὁ, ἡ, *with a gulf of a belly*, Cratin. Incert. 130.

γαστρο-χείρ, ὁ, ἡ, *living by one's hands*, written γαστερόχειρ in Strabo 373. E. M. 221: also χειρογαστωρ, q. v.

γαστροΐδης, es, = γαστροεΐδης, *pot-bellied*, Ar. Pl. 560: generally, swollen, tumid, Hipp. 20. 40.

γάστρων, avos, ὁ, = γάστρις, 'fat-guts', Alcae. 6, Ar. Ran. 200.

γάτωμέω, Dor. for γήτομέω.

γά-τόμος, ov, Dor. for γή-τομος, the only form used in Att. (cf. γάπεδον) *cleaving the ground*, Aesch. Fr. 198, Anth. P. 6. 95, Hesych. s. v. γηγός.

γαυλίκος, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a γαῦλος, χρήματα γ. its cargo, Xen. An. 5. 8, 1; v. l. γαυλικά.

γαυλῖς, ἡ, = γαυλός, Opp. C. I. 126.

γαυλός, ὁ, *a milk-pail*, Od. 9. 223: *a water-bucket*, Hdt. 6. 119: generally, *any round vessel*, a bee-hive, Anth. P. 9. 404, cf. omnino Antiph. Χρσα. 1: *a drinking bowl*, Theocr. 5. 104, Long. 3. 4.

II. γαῦλος (properisp., Eust. 1625. 3, etc.; though the MSS. neglect the distinction, v. Dind. Ar. Av. 602), *a round-built Phoenician merchant vessel*, opp. to the μακρὰ ναὺς used for war, γαῦλοισιν ἐν Φοινικαίοις Epich. 24 Alfr., cf. Hdt. 3. 136, 137, etc. (Curt. cites Skt. *gōlā*, *gōlam* (a round waterpot): others refer it to the Semitic Root *gōl* (rotare); but no similar word signifying a ship is found in Hebr. or Syr.: others compare Byz. γαλέα, low Lat. *galea*, *galio*, our *gallean*, *gallias*, *galley*.)

γαυνάκης, ov, ὁ, = καυνάκης, Clem. Al.

γαυρήξ, ηκος, ὁ, (γαυρός) *a braggart*, Alcae. 38, v. Hesych. s. v.

γαυριάμα, τό, *arrogance, exultation*, LXX (Judith. 10. 8), Plut. Aemil. 27, etc.

γαυριᾶω, mostly used in pres. act. and med.: aor. I ἐγαυρίασα LXX (Judith. 9. 7). To bear oneself proudly, prance, properly of horses, γαυριῶντες Plut. Lyc. 22; and in Med., φουσῶντα καὶ γαυριῶμενον Xen.

Eq. 10, 16: to be splendid, γαυριῶσαι . . τράπεζαι Cratin. Incert. 9:—c. dat. to pride oneself on a thing, ἐπαυτήγαυριῶς Dem. 308. 6; so, ἐπὶ σφίσι γαυριῶντες (Meineke -δαντο) Theocr. 25. 133, cf. Pint. Lyc. 30, Palaeph. 1. 8. γαυρός, ov, *exulting in*, βοαυρήχου Archil. 52; ὀβρῶ Eur. Supp. 862: absol. *haughty, disdainful*, Eur. Fr. 786, Ar. Ran. 282; in good sense, majestic, Dio C. 68. 31:—of a calf, skittish, Theocr. 11. 21:—τὸ γ. = γαυρότης, τὸ γ. ἐν φρεσὶ κεκτημένη Eur. Supp. 217. (Cf. ἀγαυρός, and for the Root v. γαίω.)

γαυρότης, ητος, ἡ, *exultation, ferocity*, Plut. Marcell. 6; of a horse, Id. Pelop. 22.

γαυρώω, to make proud, only in aor. ἐγαύρωσε, Dio C. 55. 6:—elsewhere as Pass. γανρόομαι, like γαυριᾶω, to exult, στή δὲ παρὰ λίμνην γανρόομενος Batr. 266: to pride oneself on, μὴ γανρῶ σοφίῃ Phocyl. 47; ξανθοὺς βοαυρήχους γανρῶμενος Eur. Or. 1532, cf. Bacch. 1142; ἐπὶ τῷ ἔργῳ γανρῶνται Xen. Hier. 2, 15;—impf. ἐγαυρούμην Babr. 43. 15, Dio C.; fut. —ωθήσομαι LXX, aor. ἐγαυρόσθην Dio C. 85. 20; pf. ἐγαυρώμαι LXX:—cf. ἐκ-, ἐπι-γαυρόομαι.

γαυρώμα, τό, *a subject for boasting*, Eur. Tro. 1250, Aristid. 2. 394.

γαυρόσφα or -άτης, ov, ὁ, the Lat. *gausŕpa*, Strabo 218.

γαυρόσ, ἡ, ὄν, and Aeol. γαυρός, ov, *crooked, bent outwards*, μῦθος Hipp. Fract. 765, Art. 837:—γανρόσθαι, to be bent, Soran. in Med. Min. I. 251.

γδούπος, γδουπέω, poet. strengthd. forms for δούπος, δουπέω (esp. in compounds, e. g. ἐρίγδουπος, ἐπιδουπέω), ἐπὶ δ' ἐγδούπησαν Il. 11. 45.

γε, Dor. γα, Enclitic Particle, serving to call attention to the word or words which it follows, by limiting or strengthening the sense: cf. γαὺν. But this distinction rests not on any change in the sense of γε, but on the nature of the words to which it is attached, or on their relation to the context. The chief usages only can be given.

I. with single words, the general sense is *at least, at any rate, at all events*, Lat. *quidem, saltem*; but in many cases γε cannot be expressed in Latin, and often in English only by italics in writing, or by emphasis in pronouncing, the word which it affects; τὸ γάρ . . οὐδὲν γ' ἡ κρᾶτος ἐστὶν such is the power of iron, Od. g. 393; ὥδὲ γε so at least, i. e. so and not otherwise, Il. 2. 802; εἴ που πτωχὼν γε θεῶν . . εἰσὶν if the poor have any gods to care for them, Od. 17. 475; μέλειστί γε 4. 366; ὃ γ' ἐνθάδε λέως at any rate the people here, Soph. O. C. 43, etc.: with negatives, οὐ δύο γε, Lat. *ne duo quidem*, not even two, Il. 5. 203., 20. 286; οὐ φθόγγος γε not the least sound, Eur. I. A. 9. 2. with Pronouns:—with Pron. of 1st Pers. so closely joined, that the accent is changed, but only in ἔγωγε, ἔμοιγε and sometimes in ἔμεγε; hence ἔμοιγε is often written ἐμοὺ γε, and so the other pers. Pronouns σύ γε or σὺ γε, etc.: so in Hom. often with the Art. used as Pron., v. sub ὄγε; also with other demonstr. Pronouns, κείνους γε, τοῦτό γε, etc.; and in Att. (not in Trag.) so as to coalesce with -ί final, αὐτῇ γ' Ar. Ach. 784; τοῦτο γ', ταῦτα γ', etc., Id. Vesp. 781, Pax 1057, etc.:—after possess. Pronouns, ἔμῳ γε θυμῷ Il. 20. 425, etc.:—in Att. often after relat. Pronouns, ὅς γε, οἱ γε, etc., much like Lat. *quippe qui*, ὅς γε σὺν καθύβρισαν Soph. Ph. 1364; ὅς γ' ἐξέλυσας δασμῶν Id. O. T. 35, etc.; so also, ὅσων γε χρεῖσται, Lat. *quantum quidem*, even as much as . . Ib. 365; οἷν γε μοι φαίνεται Plat. Rep. 329 A:—rarely with interrog. Pronouns, τίνα γε . . εἶπας; Eur. Tro. 241; ποίον γε τούτου πλήν γ' Ὀδυσσεὺς εἶρεῖς; Soph. Ph. 441, ubi v. Herm.

3. after Conjunctions of all kinds, γε strengthens the modification or condition introduced by the subjoined clause, πρὶν γε, before at least, sometimes repeated, οὐ μὲν . . ἰὼν πρὶν γ' ἀποπαύσεσθαι, πρὶν γε . . αἵματος ἀσαι Ἀρῆα Il. 5. 287, cf. Od. 12. 127; so, πρὶν ἂν γε or πρὶν γ' ἂν Ar. Eq. 961, Ran. 78, etc.:—ὅτε γε, ὅποτε γε, ἐπεὶ γε, ἐπειδὴ γε, ὅπου γε, etc., Lat. *quandoquidem*, when that is to say . . , Soph. O. C. 1699, Thuc. 6. 18, Xen., etc.:—εἰ γε, εἰν γε, ἂν γε, Lat. *siquidem*, if that is to say, if really, Thuc. 6. 18, Plat. Phaedr. 253 C; but also simply to make the condition emphatic, κἂν γε μὴ λέγω and if I do not . . , Ar. Ach. 317; also, εἴπερ γε if at any rate, Hdt. 7. 16, 143, etc.:—ὥς γε or ὥστε γε, with inf., so far at least as to . . , Plat. Phaedr. 230 B; ὥς γ' ἐμοὶ χρῆσθαι κριτῇ Eur. Alc. 801: but, ὥς γε or ὥστεr γε as at least, exactly as, Soph. Ant. 570, O. T. 715, etc.:—γε may follow τε, when τε is closely attached to the preceding word, as οἷός τε γε Xen. Mem. 4. 5, 2, Plat. Rep. 412 B; εἰν τε γε Id. Polit. 293 D; οἱ τε γε Id. Gorg. 454 D; v. infr.:—for its use in opposed or disjunctive clauses, v. infr. II. 3.

4. after other Particles γε retains its simple force; as often after ἀλλὰ μὴν, καὶ μὴν, οὐ μὴν, but in Att. always with a word between, Pors. Phoen. 1638:—after ἂν conditional, only when preceded by οὐ or καὶ, Elmsl. Med. 837:—ἀπαρ γε but yet, Ar. Ach. 448:—καίτοι γε, v. sub καίτοι:—but,

5. γε often precedes certain Particles, when it properly refers to the preceding word, while the following Particle, εἰ, μὲν, μὴν, etc., retains its own force: in some cases however γε modifies the sense of following Particle, γε μὴν nevertheless, πάντως γε μὴν Ar. Eq. 232, cf. Eur. El. 754, Xen., etc.; so in Ep. and Ion. γε μὲν, Il. 2. 703, 726, Hdt. 7. 152; γε μὲν δὲ Aesch. Ag. 661, Soph. Tr. 484; γε μέντοι Plat. Theaet. 164 A, Xen. An. 2. 3, 9, etc.:—in Att. γε δὴ and γέ τοι are common to strengthen an assertion, γε δὴ simply, as Aesch. Fr. 42, Thuc. 2. 62, etc.; γε δὴ, much like γαὺν, Plat. Euthyd. 275 A; also to mark a transition, in a series, Id. Theaet. 156 B;—γέ τοι implying that the assertion is the least that one can say, Ar. Vesp. 934, Pl. 424, 1041, etc., v. Herm. Vig. n. 297: so, γε δὴ που Plat. Phaedo 94 A, etc.; γέ τοι δὴ Soph. O. T. 1171, Plat.; γέ τοι που Id. Legg. 888 E:—γέ που at all events, any how, Ar. Ach. 896, Plat., etc.

II. exercising an influence over the whole clause: 1. epexegetic, namely, that is, Διός γε δίδοντος that is if God grant it, Od. 1. 390; κλῦθι, Ποσειδάων . . εἰ ἔτεόν γε σὺς εἰμι if indeed I am really thine, g. 529:—hence to limit or strengthen a general assertion, ἀλλήρ . . ὅστις πινυτός γε any

man,—at least any wise man, Od. I. 229; often with *καί* before, *ἢ μὴν κελεύσω κἀπιθωδὲν γε πρὸς αὖ* and besides that . . . Aesch. Pr. 73; *παρῆσαν τινες καὶ πολλοὶ* some, *αὖ* and a great many, Plat. Phaedo 58 D; and so, often, with the last words of a series, *ταῦτη ἀρα . . . πρακτέον καὶ γυμναστέον, καὶ ἐδεστέον γε καὶ ποτέον* Id. Crito 47 B;—hence, 2. often in Att. dialogue in answers, where something is added to the statement of the previous speaker, as, . . . *ᾠλετο—πορθῶν γε τήνδε γῆν*, . . . he died—yes and that while he was destroying this land, Soph. Ant. 518; *ἐπεμφέ τίς σοι . . . κρέα*; Answ. *καλῶς γε ποιῶν* yes and quite right too, Ar. Ach. 1049; *κενὸν τὸδ' ἄγχιος, ἢ στέγει τι*; Answ. *σά γ' ἔνδρα* . . . yes indeed, your clothes, Eur. Ion 1412; *οὕτω γὰρ ἂν μάλιστα δηχθεῖν πύσις*. Answ. *σὺ δ' ἂν γένοιτο γ' ἀδλωτάτη γυνή* yes truly, and you . . . Id. Med. 817; cf. Soph. O. T. 679, etc.; so, *πάνυ γε*, etc., Plat. Euthyphro 8 E, etc.; *οὕτω γέ πως* yes somehow so, Id. Theaet. 165 C; sometimes preceded by *καί*, *καὶ οὐδὲν γε ἀτύπως* yes and no wonder, Ib. 142 B, cf. D, 147 E:—sometimes ironically, *εὐ γε κηρύττεις πόλιν* Eur. I. T. 1213.

3. to heighten a contrast or opposition, a. after conditional clauses, *εἰ μὲν δὴ σύ γ' . . . τῷ κε Ποσειδάων γε* . . . if you do so, then at all events Poseidon will . . . Il. 15. 48 sq.; *ὡς πρὸς τοὺς αὐτῶν ἡδίων σοι . . . τὸδε γε εἰπέ* at any rate tell me this, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 20, cf. 8. 1, 30, Dem. 317. 1, etc.:—so, sometimes, in the conditional clause, *εἰ δὲ μὴ ἐκόντες γε* . . . ἀλλ' ἄκοντες . . . Hdt. 4. 120. b. in disjunctive sentences, *ἥτοι κείνῳ γε . . . δεῖ ἀπολύσθαι, ἢ σέ . . .* Id. 1. 11:—to add to the force of the contrast, Hom. often repeats the Pron. with *γε* in the second clause, *εἰπέ μοι, ἢ ἐκὼν ὑποδάμνασαι, ἢ σέ γε λαοὶ ἐχθαίρουσι* Od. 3. 214, cf. Hdt. 7. 10, 8, Soph. O. T. 1098 sq.; often also in the first clause, *πατήρ δ' ἐμός . . . ζῶει ὅγ' ἢ τέθηκε* Od. 2. 131, cf. Il. 10. 504.

4. in exclamations and the like, *ὡς γε μὴ ποτ' ὤφελον λαβεῖν* Eur. I. A. 70, cf. Soph. O. C. 977, Th. 1003, Ar. Ach. 93, 836, etc.:—so in oaths, *οὐτοὶ μὰ τὴν Δημήτρεα γ' Ar. Eq. 698*; but mostly with a word or words between, *ἦ τὸν Διὰ . . . γε*, etc.:—and so, often, merely in strong assertions, *τίς ἂν φιλέοντι μάχοιτο; ἄφρον δὲ κείνους γε* . . . Od. 7. 209, etc. 5. implying concession, *εἰμὶ γε well then* I will go, Eur. H. F. 861; *δρᾷ γ' εἰ τι δράσεις* Id. I. A. 817, cf. Andr. 239.

III. *γε* is often repeated both in protasis and apodosis, as *πρὶν γε . . . πρὶν γε*, v. supr. I. 3; *εἰ μὴ γε . . . τιμὴ μείζονα, τῇ γε παρῶσθαι ἀτιμία* Lys. 189. 31; and even in the same clause, *οὐδὲν γ' ἄλλο πλὴν γε καρκίνους* Ar. Vesp. 1507, cf. Soph. O. C. 977, Elmsl. Med. 837 (867).

IV. POSITION OF *γε*. It ought to follow the word which it limits; but in the case of Substantives it often follows the Article, as *οἱ γε Ἀνδοί, ὁ γ' ἄνθρωπος*; or the Prepos., *κατὰ γε τὸν σὸν λόγον, ἐν γε ταῖς ὁθήσας*, etc.; so *γε* follows *δέ*, which retains its right to the second word, while *γε* refers to the preceding word, *νῦν δὲ γε* Plat. Theaet. 144 E; *τὸ δὲ γε* Ib. 164 A, etc.

γέα, ἡ, rare resolved form of *γῆ*, q. v.

γεόχος, ὄν, Dor. for *γαίηχος*, as Bekk. in Pind. O. 13. 114.

γεγάατε, γεγάασι, v. sub *γίγνομαι*.

γεγάθει, v. sub *γῆθεω*.

γεγάκειν [α], Dor. for *γεγακένα*, = *γεγονέναι* Pind. O. 6. 83.

γεγάμεν, γεγάμεν, v. sub *γίγνομαι*.

γέγιος, ὄν, (cf. *γείος*) in sense of *αὐτίχθων*, v. Bentr. Call. Fr. 103, Hecataea. Fr. 366.

γεγηόσθως, Adv. pf. of *γῆθεω*, with joy, Heliad. 7. 5, Philo 2. 295.

γέγονα, v. sub *γίγνομαι*.

γέγονα, an Ep. perf. with both pres. and past signif., used by Hom. in 3 sing. *γέγονε* and part. *γεγονώς* (v. infr.), 3 sing. plqpf. (with imperf. signif.) *εγγέγωνεν* Il. 22. 344, 23. 425, Od. 21. 368 (Bekker).—In Il. 8. 223., II. 6, we have an inf. *γεγωνένμεν*, which seems to imply a pres. *γέγωνω*, as also 3 sing. impf. *εγγέγωνεν* (unless we read *γέγωνεν*) in Il. 14. 469.—imperat. *γέγωνε* Aesch. Pr. 193, Soph. Ph. 238, Eur. Or. 1220; subj. *γεγωνῶ* Soph. O. C. 213; part. *γεγωνός* Arist. Probl. 11. 25. A pres. *γέγωνε* is used by Hom. in inf. *γεγωνέναι*, as in Aesch. Pr. 523, 657, 787, etc.: impf. *εγγέγωνεν* Od. 17. 161, *γεγωνέν* 9. 47., 12. 370: this form occurs also in post-Hom. writers, 3 sing. *γεγωνεῖ* Arist. de An. 2. 8, 7, Probl. 19. 2; imp. —*εἴτω* Xen. Cyn. 6, 24; inf. —*εἴν* Pind., Trag., Plat. Hipp. Ma. 292 D: fut. *γεγωνήσῃ* Eur. Ion 696, Plut.: aor. inf. *γεγωνήσαι* Aesch. Pr. 990, part. —*ήσας* Dio C.: verb. Adj. —*ητός* Pind. O. 2. 10.—For the pres. *γεγωνίσκω*, v. sub voce.

1. absol. *to call out, to cry aloud, to be heard calling, κῶκυνεν . . . γέγωνέ τε πᾶν κατὰ δαυτ* Il. 24. 703; *ἐβύρσε, γέγωνέ τε πᾶσι θεοῖσι* Od. 8. 305; (in which places it is used as an aor.); but in the phrase *ὅσον τε γέγωνε βοήσας* (Od. 6. 294) it is certainly pres., as far as [a man] can make himself heard by shouting, while elsewhere it may be aor., as far as one could . . . Od. 5. 400., 6. 294., 9. 473., 12. 181; *οὕτως ἔην βῶσαντι γεγωνέν* Il. 12. 337.—c. dat. pers. *to cry out to, ἐγγέγωνε . . . Πουλυδάμαντι* 14. 469, etc.; *θεοῖσι μετ' ἀθανάτοισι γεγωνέν* Od. 12. 370.—sometimes in Att., *to be heard speaking, πλέον γεγωνέν*, restored by Cobet in Antipho 134. 30, for *πλέον γ' ἀγνοεῖν*, cf. Arist. Probl. 19. 2: *to speak*, opp. to mere sound, *ὁ δὲ οὐ γεγωνεῖ* Id. de An. 2. 8, 7; *οὐ δυνάμηντι γεγωνεῖν . . . ἀλλὰ μόνον φωνοῦσιν* Id. Audib. 72, cf. 32, 37. 2. c. acc. pers. *to sing, celebrate*, Pind. O. 2. 10, P. 9. 3. 3. c. acc. rei, *to tell out, proclaim*, Aesch. Pr. 523, 657, 787, 820, 990; *τινὶ τι* Ib. 192, 784, Soph. Ph. 238:—also, *οὐκ ἔχω . . . γεγωνεῖν ὅσα* I cannot tell where [it is], Eur. Hipp. 585.

γεγωνήσας, ὤν, *ἡ*, loud talking, hallooing, Plut. 2. 722 F.

γεγωνίσκω, lengthd. pres. for *γέγωνα*, *to cry aloud, ὡς ἐπὶ πλείστον* Thuc. 7. 76; impf. *εγγέγωνσκον* Dio C. 56. 14; 2. c. acc. rei, *to tell out, proclaim*, Aesch. Pr. 627, Eur. El. 809.

γεγωνό-κωμή, ἡ, filling the village with clamour, Com. Anon. 106.

γεγωνός, ὄν, Adj. (from part. *γεγωνός*, as *ἀραρός, ὄν*, from *ἀραρώς*) loud-sounding, *ἐς οὐρανὸν πέμπει γεγωνά . . . ἔπη* Aesch. Theb. 443; *ὄντα*

δ' ἀφωνα βοῇν ἴσῃσι γεγωνά Antiph. Σαφ. I. 2: loud of voice, *ἀνὴρ* Anth. P. 7. 428; also in late Prose, Dion. H. 8. 56, etc.:—Comp. *γεγωνότερος*, Anth. P. 9. 92, Dion. H. 5. 24; *γεγ. φέγγεσθαι* Ath. 622 E, etc. 2. also *γεγωνός* as neut. part., *γ. μέλος* Ael. V. H. 2. 44; *γεγωνός ἀναβοᾷν* Luc. Somn. 1, cf. Philostr. 195.

γεγώς, ὡσα, ὡς, v. sub *γίγνομαι*.

γέεννα, ἡ, *ἡ*, a Hebr. compd. *gē-hinnōm*, the valley of Hinnom, which represented the place of future punishment, Ev. Matth. 5. 22, al.

γεηπόνος, γεηπονικός, γεηπονία, ἡ, v. sub *γεωπ-*.

γεηόχος, ὄν, = *γαίηόχος*, Hes. Th. 15.

γεηρός, ὄν, (*γέα*) of earth, earthy, Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 55, etc.; *γ. καὶ πετρώδη* Plat. Rep. 612 A, cf. Hipp. Aer. 284.

γέθεν, i. e. Féthen, Alcae. 6 Ahr.

γει-ἄροτης, ὄν, *ἡ*, a plougher of earth, Anth. P. 9. 23, etc.; of oxen, Epigr. Gr. 793; also *γει-ἄροτήρ*, Tzetz. Antehom. 102.

γείκός, ἡ, *ἡ*, of land, *γ. πόδες*, in land-measuring, Hero in Scriptt. Metr. p. 186, Hultsch.

γείνομαι, (from an absol. act. **γείνω*, = *γεννῶ*): I. as a Pass., only used in pres. and impf., *to be born*, just like *γίγνομαι* (which Bekk. reads everywhere for *γείνομαι*), *γενομένην* at one's birth, Il. 20. 128., 24. 210, Od. 4. 208, cf. Hes. Th. 82, Op. 821; impf. *γενομένην* Il. 22. 477, Hes. Sc. 88. II. as a Med., aor. 1 *ἐγένετο*, in causal sense, like *ἐγέννησα*, of the father, *to beget, γείναιο παῖδ' αἰδήλον* Il. 5. 880, etc., cf. Aesch. Theb. 751, Soph. Aj. 1172; more often of the mother, *to bring forth, θεὰ δὲ σε γείνατο μήτηρ* Il. 1. 280, cf. 6. 26, Od. 6. 25, etc.; *οἱ γενομένοι* the parents, Hdt. 1. 120, Xen. Apol. 20; *ἡ γενομένη* the mother, Hdt. 4. 10., 6. 52, Eur. Tro. 825; *αἱ γενομένη* women who have become mothers, women in childbirth, Arist. H. A. 7. 2, 4; so *ἡ μ' ἐγένετο* she who bore me, Aesch. Eum. 736, Fr. 172, cf. Supp. 581, Soph. O. T. 1020; *πατρίς, ἡ μ' ἐγένετο* Eur. Phoen. 996. 2. of Zeus, *to bring into life, οὐκ ἐλατρίεις ἄνδρας, ἐπὴν δὴ γείνεται* (Ep. for *γείνεται*) αὐτός Od. 20. 202.

3. metaph., *γ. μύρον* αὐτῷ Aesch. Theb. 751. III. this aor. 1, in late Poets, is used in pass. sense, just like *ἐγενόμην*, Call. Cer. 58, Or. Sib. 1. 9.

γείθεν, Adv., = *γαίθεν, γῆθεν*, Call. Fr. 509.

γειο-κόμος, ὄν, cultivating land, Hesych.

γειομόρος, v. sub γῆμός:—*γειοπόνος, γειοτόμος, v. sub γεω-*.

γείος, ὄν, Adj. of *γῆ*, indigenous, Herin, Aesch. Supp. 858; cf. *γέγιος*.

γειο-φόρος, ὄν, earth-bearing, Anth. P. 6. 297.

γείσων, τό, Dim. of *γείσων*, a low parapet, Joseph. B. J. 5. 5, 6.

γείσι-ποδίζω, to support the γείσων, Isac. ap. Harp.; and *γείσι-πόδισμα, τό*, or *γείσι-πόδες, ὄν*, projecting beams or corbels to support the *γείσων*, Poll. 1. 81, A. B. 227.

γείσων (in Mss. often *γείσων*, but pl. *γείσα* occurs in an Att. Inscr., C. I. 160, col. 2. 25), *τό*, the projecting part of the roof, the eaves, cornice, Theophr. Sign. 1. 18, etc., cf. Böckh C. I. 1. p. 284:—generally, the coping of a wall, like *θρίγκος*, Eur. Or. 1569, 1620, Phoen. 1165, 1187.

2. metaph. *the hem or border of a garment*, Ar. Fr. 602: *the visor of a helmet*, Winckelm. Monum. Ined. 199; *γείσα ὀφρύων* Poll. 2. 49; cf. *ἀπογεῖσάω*.—In A. B. 227, *γείσα, ἡ*; in Hesych. and LXX, *γείσος* or *γείσος*, ὄν; *γείσος, τό*, C. I. 2782. 23. (Said to be of Carian origin, Steph. B. s. v. *Μορόγισσα*, Ruhnck. Tim., Valck. Phoen. 1165.)

γείσώω or *γείσώω*, *to protect with a γείσων*, Jac. A. P. 3. 640.

γείσωμαι, τό, a pent-house (cf. *ἀπογεῖσα*), v. l. Arist. P. A. 2. 15, 1, Poll. 1. 76.

γείσωσις, ὤν, *ἡ*, a covering with a pent-house, Hesych., E. M. 229. 41.

γείτανα, ἡ, fem. of *γείτων*, as *τέκτανα* of *τέκτων*, A. B. 1199.

γειτνία, ἡ, = *γειτονία*, Hipp. Epist. 1259. 13, A. B. 32.

γειτνιάζω, = *γειτνιάω*, Arist. Plant. 2. 8, 6.

γειτνιάκός, ἡ, *ἡ*, neighbouring, Joseph. A. J. 2. 14, 6.

γειτνιάσις, ἡ, = *γειτονία, neighbourhood, nearness*, Arist. P. A. 3. 10, 5, etc.

2. a neighbourhood, the neighbours, Plut. Pericl. 19, Coriol. 24.

II. proximity, resemblance, *κατὰ τὴν γ. καὶ ὁμοιότητα* Arist. Eth. E. 3. 5, 1, cf. 3. 6, 2, cf. Pol. 1. 9, 1.

γειτνιάω, mostly in pres.—in local sense, *to be a neighbour, to border on*, c. dat., Ar. Eccl. 327, Dem. 1272. 20, al.; Ep. part., *γειτνιάωσαν* Πύντφ C. I. 5566.

II. to border on, resemble, *γ. τῇ πολιτείᾳ* Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 2; *γ. τῷ καλῷ* Id. Rhet. 1. 9, 30:—later fut. —*άσω*, Galen; aor. *ἐγειτνιάσα* Pseudo-Luc. Philop. 1.

γειτονεῖω, = *foreg.*, Xen. Vect. 1, S, Strabo, etc.: in Med., *γειτονεῖσθαι* τινι Hipp. Fract. 764.

γειτονέω, = *γειτνιάω*, Aesch. Pers. 311, Theb. 780, Soph. O. C. 1525, Plat. Legg. 843 A.

γειτόνημα, τό, neighbourhood: a neighbouring place, Alcman 62, cf. Plat. Legg. 705 A.—Also —*εἰμα*, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 6.

γειτόνησις, ὤν, *ἡ*, = *sq.*, Luc. Symp. 33.

γειτονία, ἡ, neighbourhood, Plat. Legg. 843 C, Arist. Rhet. 2. 21, 15. 2. a quarter, in a city, Byz.: hence *γειτονίαρχης, ὄ*, lb.

γειτονιάω, = *γειτνιάω*, Theopomp. Hist. 326.

γειτοσύνη, ἡ, = *γειτονία*, Strabo 591.

γείτοσυνος, ὄν, neighbouring, Anth. P. 9. 407.

γείτων, ὄν, *ἡ*, (*γῆ*) a neighbour, borderer, *γείτωνες ἡδὲ ἔται* Μενελάου Od. 4. 16, cf. 9. 48, Hes. Op. 344, etc.; *γείτων τινός* Eur. I. T. 1451, Cycl. 281, Xen. An. 3. 2, 4; *τινὶ* Eur. Ion 294, H. F. 1097, Xen. An. 2. 3, 18; (the latter preferred by Thom. Mag. p. 184):—*ἐκ τῶν γείτωνων* or *ἐκ γειτόνων* from or in the neighbourhood, Ar. Pl. 435 (et ibi Kust.), Plat. Rep. 531 A; *λύχνον ἐκ τῶν γειτόνων ἐνθάσθαι* Lysias 93. 2; *ἐκ γειτόνων τῆς πατρίδος μετοικεῖν* Lycurg. 150. 33; rarely ἀπὸ γ., Diod. 13. 84; *ἐν γειτόνων οἰκεῖν* (sc. οἴκοις) Luc. Philops. 25, etc.; metaph., *ἐν γειτόνων εἶναι* to be of like kind, Icarom. 8:—*proverb.*, *μεγά γείτων γείτων* Alcman 34, cf. Pind. N. 7. 130.

II. from Pind. downwards as Adj. neighbouring, bordering, *πόλις, πόντος* P. 1.

60, N. 9. 103; so in Aesch. Pers. 67, Theb. 486, Soph. Aj. 418; and in Prose, ἡ γ. πόλις Plat. Legg. 877 A: neut. pl. γέιτονα, Arist. Plant. 2. 8, 8, cf. C. I. 1. p. 259.

γεω-πείνης, ὁ, = γεωπείνης, Hdn. Epim. p. 15.
γεωπίας, οὐ, ὁ, a sojourner, LXX, Philo 1. 417:—a proselyte, Hesych.
γελῶντες, ἑς, (γελῶ) laughing, cheerful, καρδία, θυμός Pind. O. 5. 5. P. 4. 322.
γελῶσι, Desiderat. of γελῶ, to be like to laugh, ready to laugh, Plat. Phaedo 64 B, Valck. Phoen. 1214.
γελῶσιμος, οὐ, laughable, Strattis Incert. 13:—worse form than γέλοιος, acc. to Phryn. 226.

γελῶσιμος, ὁ, (γελῶ) a laugher, of Democritus, Ael. V. H. 4. 20: fem. γελῶσιν, Anaxandr. Κωμῶδ. 1. II. οἱ γελῶσιμοι (sc. ὀδόντες), the grinders, i. e. the front teeth, which shew when one laughs, Poll. 2. 91. 2. in pl. the dimples, which appear in the cheeks when persons laugh, Choerob., Martial. 7. 24; hence in Alciphro 1. 39, Auth. P. 5. 35, of dimples in the hinder parts, for which Luc. uses γέλωτες.

γέλασις, εὐς, ἡ, a laughing, E. M. 801. 13.
γέλασκω, = γελῶ, Anth. P. 7. 621.
γέλασμα, τό, a laugh, κομμάτων ἀνθρημον γέλασμα Keble's 'many-twinkling smile of Ocean,' (cf. ridentibus undis, Lucret.), Aesch. Pr. 90, ubi v. Blomf.: cf. ἐπιγέλαω, γέλω 1. 2.

γελῶσιον, verb. Adj. one must laugh, Clem. Al. 167. II.
γελῶσιος, ὁ, οὐ, to be laughed at, Tzetz.
γελῶσις, οὐ, ὁ, a laugher, sneerer, Soph. O. T. 1422: fem. γελῶστρια, Schol. Ar. Thesm. 1059.

γελῶσιτικός, ὁ, ὄν, inclined to laugh, risible, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 211, Luc. Vit. Auct. 26. Adv. —κῆς, Suid.
γελῶσιός, ὁ, ὄν, laughable, ridiculous, Od. 8. 307, Babr. 45. 12.
γελῶσιός, ὄν, ὁ, Ion. for γέλωσις, Call. Del. 329.

γελῶσι, Ep. γελῶσι Od. 21. 105, Aeol. γέλασι Hdn. p. μὴν. λέξ. p. 23; Ep. part. γελῶσιον Od. 18. 40, γελῶσιον — ὄντες οὐ — ὄντες lb. 110., 20. 390: Ep. impf. γελῶσιον — ὄντων 20. 347 (cf. γελῶσιον): Dor. part. γελῶσι, 3 pl. γελῶσι (vulg. —εῖσα, —εῖντι) Theocr. 1. 36, 90 (v. Ahrens D. Dor. p. 107); Aeol. γελῶσιος (for —άσιος) Sappho 2. 5:—Att. fut. γελῶσιμα Plat., Xen., etc.; later, γελῶσι Anth. P. 5. 179., 11. 29, Anacreont. 41. 8, etc.:—aor. ἐγέλασα Eur., etc.; Ep. ἐγέλασσα, Dor. ἐγέλασα Theocr. 7. 42., 20. 1; 3 pl. γέλασαν for ἐγέλασαν (as βρόντας for βροντήσας) E. M. 255. 6, from an old Poet.—Pass., fut. —αθήσονται Diog. L. 1. 78, Luc. 1. γελῶσιον Dem. 23. 22, (κατα-) Thuc., Plat., etc.: pf. γεγέλασται (κατα-) Luc. D. Mort. 1. 1. (✓ΓΕΛ seems to have denoted brightness or smiling cheerfulness, rather than loud laughter, if, i. e., γαλήνη, γαλήνη come from it.) I. absol. to laugh, ἀπαλόν οὐ ἦδον γέλαν, ἀχρεῖον γ., ἀλλοτρίους γναμοὺς γ., Σαρδόνιον γ. Hom. (see the respective Adjs.); δακρύνει γ. lb. 6. 484; cf. Soph. Aj. 1011; ἡ δ' ἐγέλασεν χεῖλας, of feigned laughter, lb. 15. 101; ἐγέλασε δὲ οὐ φίλον ἦτορ his heart laughed within him, 21. 389:—Pass., ἐνεκα τοῦ γελῶσθαι for the sake of a laugh being raised, Dem. 23. 22. 2. of things, ἐγέλασε δὲ πᾶσα περὶ χθών lb. 19. 362; δὲ μὴ πᾶς τ' οὐρανός, γαῖα τε πᾶς ἐγέλασε h. Hom. Cer. 14; γελᾷ δὲ δαίμονα τ' ὁμοῦν ὅταν οὐτὶς ληροῖσθαι Hes. Th. 40. II. to laugh at, ἐπ' αὐτῷ ἦδον γέλασαν lb. 2. 270., 23. 784; ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισι γελῶσι Theogn. 1113; γελᾷ δὲ δαίμονα ἐπ' ἀνδρὶ θερμῷ laughs scornfully at, Aesch. Eum. 560; also, ἐπὶ τινι at a thing, Xen. Mem. 4. 2. 5, Symp. 2. 18; often also c. dat., γελᾷ δὲ τοῖσδε .. ἀχρεῖσι πολλὸν γέλωτα Soph. Aj. 957, cf. 1043, Ar. Nub. 560; ἐγέλασα ψολοκομπίας was amused at them, Id. Eq. 690; also, ἐς ἐχθροὺς γ. Soph. Aj. 79; ἐν κακοῖσι τοῖς ἐμοῖσι Aesch. Cho. 222:—rarely, like καταγέλαω, c. gen. pers., γελᾷ μου Soph. Ph. 1125, cf. Luc. Dem. Eccl. 16. 2. c. acc. to deride, τινά Theocr. 20. 1; ἡ τῶδε γελᾷτε, εἰ .. Xen. Symp. 2. 19; τί δὲ τοῦτ' ἐγέλασας ἐγόν; what is this you are laughing at? Ar. Nub. 820; μὴ γελᾶς .. μοῖραν Epigr. Gr. 284:—hence in Pass. to be derided, Aesch. Eum. 789, Soph. Ant. 838; πρὸς τινος Id. Ph. 1023; παρά τινος Id. O. C. 1423.

γέλην, ὄν, τᾶ, = ῥῶπος, frippery: the market where they are sold, Eupol. Incert. 5, Luc. Lixiph. 3. (γέλην, ἡ, seems to be a mistake of Gramm.) γελῶσιδος, Pass. to grow to a head (γέλην), of garlic, Theophr. H. P. 7. 4. 11. γέλην, ἡ, gen. γελῶντος, also γέλην and -ιδος, (in Mss. often with false accent γελῶν, γελῶντος, etc., against the rule of Arcad. p. 29): pl. γέλην Theophr. C. P. 1. 4. 5:—like ἀγῆν, a head or clove of garlic, Lat. spica or nucleus alli, πότιμος γελῶντος Anth. P. 6. 232; cf. Theocr. 14. 17. γελῶ-πῶλης, οὐ, ὁ, a dealer in garlic, Poll. 7. 108; fem. γελῶπῶλις, Idos, Cratin. Dion. 10:—γελῶπῶλῳ, Hermipp. Art. 6.

Γελῶντες, οἱ, v. sub Γελῶντες.
Γελλῶς, οὐς, ἡ, a kind of vampire or goblin, supposed to carry off young children, Γελλῶς παιδοφειλότερα Sappho 52.
γελοῖος, only in pres. to jest, Aristarch. ap. Ath. 39 E, Plut. 2. 231 C.
γελοῖασμός, ὁ, jesting, LXX Jer. 31 (48). 27.
γελοῖαστής, οὐ, ὁ, a jester, buffoon, Ath. 246 C, Poll. 5. 128, LXX.
γελοῖα, Ep. for γέλω, in aor. part. γελοῖσθαι h. Hom. Ven. 49.
γελοῖο-μελῶ, to write comic songs, Anth. P. 7. 719.
γέλοιος or γελοῖος, ὁ, οὐ, (γελῶ) causing laughter, laughable, ridiculous, once in Hom., lb. 2. 215 (in Ep. form γελοῖος), Archil. 73, Hdt. 8. 25; Αἰσώπου τινὲς γελοῖον Ar. Vesp. 566, cf. 1259, etc.; γελοῖα jests, Theogn. 311; γέλοια λέγειν Anaxandr. Γερωντ. 2, Alex. Ποιητ. 2; opp. to σπουδαῖος, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 1:—Adv. —ως, in a laughable way, ridiculously, Plat. Rep. 527 A, Arist. Meteor. 2. 5. 14. II. of persons, making laughter, jesting, μῶς γελοῖος Melanipp. 29:—also causing laughter, ridiculous, Plat., etc.; c. partic., γ. ἔσονται αὐτοσχεδιάζων Plat. Phaedr. 236 D.—Properly distinguished from καταγέλαστος, as facetious from absurd, γελοῖα εἰπεῖν, ἀλλὰ μὴ καταγέλαστα Plat. Symp. 189 B; τὰ γ. ἥδεια Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 29, cf. Poët. 5. 2; but

even in Plat. this distinction is not much observed, v. Prot. 340 D, Rep. 392 D, etc. (The opinions of the Gramm. on the accent differ strangely; but the older of them seem to have thought γέλοιος the old Att., and γελοῖος the later form, v. Apollon. de Pron. 323, Schol. Ar. Ran. 6 (who adds ἡ δὲ σημασία ἡ αὐτή), Moeris 109. Others wrote γέλοιος in signif. 1, γελοῖος in II, v. Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 205, Ammon. 36, E. M. 224; others exactly the reverse, Thom. M. 185, v. l. (E. M. l. c.) γελοῖότης, ἡ, absurdity, Ath. 497 F.
γελοῖωδης, εἰς, = γελοῖος II, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 579. Adv. —ῶς, Schol. Ar. Pl. 681.

γελοῖον, γελοῖοντες, γέλω, γελῶντες, v. sub γελῶ.
γελοῖωμι, ἡ, fellowship in laughing, Anth. P. 9. 573.
γέλω, Aeol. γέλος (as ἔρος for ἔρος, Greg. C. 608), ὁ: gen. γέλωτος, Att. γέλω: dat. γέλωτι, Ep. γέλω or γέλω Od. 18. 100 (as ἔρω or ἔρω lb. 212): acc. γέλωτα, poet. γέλων, v. infir., (an acc. γέλω is read in some passages of Od., v. infir., but nowhere certainly):—pl. γελῶτων Plat. Legg. 732 C: (γελῶν). Laughter, γέλω (or γέλω) ἔκτανον Od. 18. 100; γέλωτα .. παρέχουσαι (v. l. γέλω τε) 20. 8, cf. Ar. Eq. 319, etc.; ἀσβεστον γέλον ὤρσεν (v. l. γέλω) Od. 20. 346; ἀσβεστος δ' ἄρ' ἐνῶρτο γέλω .. θεαῖσι lb. 1. 599, cf. Od. 8. 326; γέλων δ' ἐτόρσιν ἐτευχεν 18. 350; γέλων δ' ἔθηκε συνδύπνας Eur. Ion 1172; γέλωτα ποιεῖν, κινεῖν, παρσκευάζειν, μηχανάσθαι, etc., Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 11, Symp. 1. 14, etc.; γέλων ἐντιθέσθαι, γέλωτα ἀγειν Soph. Aj. 303, 382; also, γέλωσ ὀρνυται (v. sup.): γ. ἔχει τινα Od. 8. 344; γ. γίγνεται Att.; καταρρήγνυται Ath. 511 C:—κατέχειν γέλωτα Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 5, etc.; οὐ γέλωτα δεῖ σ' ὑφἑλιν Eur. Med. 404, cf. Ar. in Mein. Com. Fr. 2. 1176:—ἐπὶ γέλωτι to provoke laughter, Hdt. 9. 82, Ar. Ran. 404; γέλωτος ἀφία ridiculous, Eur. Heracl. 507; ἄμα οὐ σὺν γέλωτι Plat. Legg. 789 D, Xen. An. 1. 2, 17; μετὰ γέλωτος Antiph. Δημ. 2. 6; ἐν γέλωτι in joke, Plut. 2. 124 D:—epithets, ἀσβεστος (v. sup.); πολλὸν γ. loud laughter, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 18, etc., (whereas πλατὺς γ., which Thom. M. recommends as more Att., is first found in Synes. 188 C, but cf. κατάγελας); μέγας, ἰσχυρὸς γ. Plat. Polit. 295 E, Rep. 388 E; Σαρδόνιος γ. (v. sub Σαρδόνιος); Αἰάντειος γ. a malignant laugh, Pseudoemigr.: 2. metaph. of waves (cf. γέλασμα), Opp. H. 4. 334.

II. occasion of laughter, matter for laughter, γ. γίγνομαι τινι Soph. O. C. 902; ταῦτ' οὐ γ. κλύειν ἐμοί Eur. Ion 528; γέλωτα τίθεσθαι or ἀποδείξαι τι Hdt. 3. 29., 7. 209, Plat. Theaet. 166 A; εἰς γ. τρέπειν, ἐμβάλλειν Thuc. 6. 35, Dem. 151. 19; ἐν γέλωτι ποιεῖσθαι τι Luc. Hist. Conscr. 32, etc.; γ. ἐσθ' ὡς χρώμεθα τοῖς πράγμασι Dem. 47. 6; ὅσα γὰρ .. πλείων ἐστὶ γ. τοῦ μηδενὸς Id. 185. 18.

III. a dimple, cf. γελοῖσινος.
γελοῖο-ποιέω, to create, make laughter, esp. by buffoonery, Plat. Rep. 606 C, Xen. Symp. 3. 11. Verb. Adj. γελοῖοποιητῆς, Clem. Al. 196.
γελοῖοποιία, ἡ, buffoonery, Xen. Symp. 4. 50.
γελοῖοποικῶς, Adv. ridiculously, Poll. 9. 149.
γελοῖο-ποιός, ὄν, exciting laughter, ridiculous, Aesch. Fr. 179: as Subst. a jester, buffoon, Xen. An. 7. 3, 33, Symp. 1. 11, Plat. Rep. 620 C.
γελῶν, γελῶντες, v. sub γελῶ.

γεμῖω, fut. Att. ἰῶ (γέμω) to fill full of, to load, freight or charge with, properly of a ship, τινὸς Thuc. 7. 53, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 25, etc.; γεμίσας τὴν ναὺν ἐύλαν Dem. 569. 4: then, σποδοῦ γ. λέβητας charging them with ashes, Aesch. Ag. 443; γεμίσω σε let me fill you, addressed to a cup, Theopomp. Com. Νεμ. 1. 4:—Pass. to be laden or freighted, Dem. 466. 28; metaph. of the Cyclops, Eur. Cycl. 505; of bees, γεμῖσθαι ἀποπέτονται Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 14. II. later, c. acc. rei, γεμῖνεν ὕδωρ (sc. τὴν ὑδρίαν) to fill it full of water, Paus. 3. 13, 2; and in Pass., οἶνον, πῦρ γεμῖσθαι Anth. P. 12. 85.

γεμιστός, ὁ, ὄν, laden, full, Ath. 381 A.
γέμος, τό, a load, freight, σπλάγχν', ἐποκτιστον γέμος, for they were carrying their own σπλάγχνα in their hands, Aesch. Ag. 1232.

γέμω, used only in pres. and impf. to be full, properly of a ship, Hdt. 8. 118, Xen. Hell. 5. 1. 21. 2. c. gen. rei, to be full of, πλοῖα γέμοντα χρημάτων Thuc. 7. 25; λιμὴν γέμεν πλοῖων Plat. Criti. 117 E, cf. Xen. An. 4. 6, 27, al.; metaph., κόμπος τῆς ἀληθείας γ. Aesch. Ag. 613, cf. Soph. O. T. 4, Eur. H. F. 1245; also c. dat. to be filled with, ἱτρίοισι, πέμψασι Archipp. Ἡρ. γαμ. 4, Antiph. Ὀμ. 1. (Cf. Lat. gemo; a similar relation of senses occurs in στένομαι, στένω.)

γεν-άρχης, οὐ, ὁ, the founder or first ancestor of a family, Lyc. 1307, Herm. Aesch. Supp. 531; of Julius Caesar, Philo 2. 527:—hence γεναρ-χέω, to be a γενάρχης, Iambl. Myst. p. 177.

γενεά, ἄς, Ion. γενεή, ἡς, ἡ: Ep. dat. γενεῇφι: (γενεῖσθαι): I. of the persons in a family, 1. race, stock, family, Πριάμων γ. lb. 20.

306, cf. Od. 1. 222., 16. 117; γενεὴν τε τὸκον τε lb. 15. 141; ἴδμεν γ. γενεήν, ἴδμεν δὲ τοκῆς 20. 203, cf. 214., 6. 145, 151, etc.; γενεῇ ὑπέρτερος, opp. to πρᾶσις, 11. 786; ταύτην εἶναι γενεῆς καὶ ἀπαιτος of this race and blood, 6. 211; ἐκ γενεῆς according to his family, 10. 68; γενεῇ by family-right, by birth-right, Od. 1. 387; γενεῇ Αἰτωλῶς by descent, lb. 23. 471; γενεῇ εἶναι τι 20. 187; γενεῇ ὑπέρτερος higher by blood, 12. 785; γενεῇ ἐκ τινος descent from .., 21. 157:—of horses, their breed, stock, 5. 265, 268:—generally, γενεῇν in kind, Hdt. 2. 134:—this sense of race or family sometimes passes into that of tribe, nation, Περσῶν γ., Τυρρητῶν γ. Aesch. Pers. 912, Fr. 448:—rare in Prose, as Plat. Soph. 268 D, Phil. 66 B; τίς ὦν γενεάν; Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 6. 2. a race, generation, οἵηται φύλλον γενεῇ τοιγὰ καὶ ἀνδρῶν lb. 6. 146; δύο γενεαὶ μερόπων ἀνθρώπων 1. 250, etc.; three generations made a century, Hdt. 2. 142, cf. Thuc. 1. 14:—also an age, γ. ἀνθρωπότης the historical, as opp. to the mythical, age, Hdt. 3. 122. 3. offspring, Orac. ap. Hdt. 6. 86: and of a single person, Τυροῦς γ. (i. e. Pelias) Pind. P. 4. 242, cf. 1. 8 (7). 143, Soph. Aj. 190; and so perhaps in lb. 21. 191: cf. γένος II.

II. of time or place in reference to birth, 1. a

birth-place, γ. ἐπὶ λίμνῃ Γυγαίῃ Il. 20. 390; of an eagle's eyrie, Od. 15. 175.

2. *age, time of life*, esp. in phrases γενεῇ νεώτατος, πρεσβύτατος, προγενέστερος, ὑπώτατος, youngest, eldest, etc., in age, or by birth, often in Hom., esp. Il. 3. time of birth, after Hom.; ἐκ γενεῆς (Hom. ἐκ γενετῆς) Hdt. 3. 33, 4. 23; ἀπὸ γ. Xen. Cyr. I. 2. 8.

γενεαλογέω, to trace ancestry, make a pedigree, γεν. γένεσιν Hdt. 2. 146; γεν. τινα to draw out his pedigree, Ib. 143; γ. τὴν συγγένειαν Xen. Symp. 4. 51; γεν. τινά τινος Plat. 2. 894 B; γ. τινα γενέσθαι or εἶναι . . . Id. Lycurg. 2. Paus. 5. 14. 9; περί τινος Luc. Salt. 7:—Pass., ταῦτα μὲν νυν γεγενηλόγηται Hdt. 6. 53; τὰ νῦν δὲ γενεαλογηθέντα Plat. Tim. 23 B; γενεαλογούμενος ἐκ τινος Ep. Hebr. 7. 6; ἐγενεαλογῆθῃ (impers.) the genealogy was reckoned, LXX (1 Paral. 5. 1).

γενεαλόγημα, τό, a pedigree, Eust. 18. 29.

γενεαλογία, γ., the making a pedigree, tracing a family, Isocr. 223 B, Plat. Crat. 396 C, al.; in pl., a work by Hecataeus.

γενεαλογικός, ὁ, ὡν, genealogical, Polyb. 9. 1, 4.

γενεῦ-λόγος, ὁ, a genealogist, Dion. H. 1. 13.

γενε-άρχης, οὗ, ὅ, = γενάρχης, Apollod. 2. 1, 4, and later authors, mostly with v. l. γενάρχης.

γενεάτις, ἰδος, ἡ, = γενεαίτις, q. v.

γενεήθεν, Adv. from birth, by descent, Arat. 260, Anth. P. 7. 445.

γενέθλι, Dor. -θλα, ἡ: I. of persons, race, stock, family, c. gen. pers., Πατήριος εἰσι γενέθλης Od. 4. 232, cf. 13. 130; σὺν ἐξ αἱματός εἰσι γενέθλης of thy race by blood, Il. 19. 111; of horses, breed, stock, 5. 270; θῆρῶν γ. h. Hom. 27. 10; τῶν ἀλιθίων ἀπειρών [ἐστι] γενέθλα Simon. 8. 13.

2. race, offspring, h. Hom. Ap. 136, Soph. El. 129, 226, etc.

II. of place or time, birth-place, ἀργύρου γ. a silver-mine, Il. 2. 857.

2. a generation, age, οὐ τι παλαιόν, ἐφ' ἡμετέρῃ δὲ γενεῇ Opp. H. 5. 459.

3. time of birth, ἐκ γενέθλης Dion. P. 1044.

γενεθλήτος, ον, = γενέθλης, Or. ap. Eus. P. E. 258 E, Procl. H. 2. 8.

γενέθλια, τὰ, v. sub γενέθλιος.

γενεθλιάζω, fut. ἀσώ, to keep a birthday, App. Civ. 4. 134.

γενεθλιάσκος, ὁ, ὡν, belonging to a birthday, Anth. P. 6. 321.

II. = γενεθλιασμός, Galen., cf. Gell. 14. 1.

γενεθλιάλογέω, to cast nativities, to practise astrology, Strabo 739.

γενεθλιάλογία, ἡ, casting of nativities, astrology, Joseph. A. J. 18. 6, 9.

γενεθλιάλογικός, ὁ, ὡν, of or for nativity-casting, Origen., etc.: ἡ -κή (sub. τέχνη), = foreg., Philo. I. 466.

γενεθλιά-λόγος, ὁ, a caster of nativities, Hierocl. ap. Phot. Bibl. 172. 8.

γενεθλιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of γενέθλιος, Nonn. Jo. 9. 7.

γενεθλίδιος, ον, = γενέθλιος, Anth. P. 6. 325, cf. 243.

γενεθλια-λογία, γενεθλιο-λόγος, = γενεθλια-.

γενέθλιος, ον, also α, ον Lyc. 1194:—of or belonging to one's birth, Lat. natalis, γ. δόσις a birthday gift, Aesch. Eum. 7; τῇ γενεθλίᾳ ἡμέρᾳ on one's birthday, C. I. 2930 b (addend.), 3417, 3902 b; and ἡ γενέθλιος, without ἡμέρα, 3957 b; γενέθλιον ἡμέρα Anth. P. 6. 261:—also, ἂν γ. games to celebrate a birthday, C. I. 4342 d sqq.: τὰ γενέθλια a birthday feast, (but in Eccl. the commemoration of a martyr's death, v. γενέσια), γ. θύειν to offer birthday offerings, Eur. Ion 653, Plat. Alc. I. 121 C; ἐπὶ τῶν γ. ἀνέων Luc. Hermot. 11, etc.

II. of one's race or family, esp. of tutelary gods (dii gentiles), Zeῶς γ. Pind. O. 8. 20, P. 4. 299; γ. δαίμων Id. O. 13. 148; γ. θεοί Aesch. Theb. 639 (but in Plat. Legg. 729 C, 879 D, dii gentiles, presiding over generation):—γενέθλιον αἷμα kindred blood, Eur. Or. 89; γ. ἀπαί a parent's curse, Aesch. Cho. 912.

III. giving birth, generative, γενέθλιος ἀκτίνων πατήρ, i. e. the Sun, Pind. O. 7. 129; γεν. πύρος τῆς natal stream, Aesch. Eum. 293; βλασταί γ. Soph. O. C. 972; ἀνέλυσσιν γενέθλιον . . [vηδύν], of her first child, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 17.

γενεθλίωμα, τό, = γενέθλι, Iamb. ap. Schol. Hes. Th. 459.

γενέθλον, τό, = γενέθλι, race, descent, Aesch. Supp. 290.

2. = γέννημα, offspring, Id. Ag. 784, 914, etc.; γ. Οἰταίου πατρός Soph. Ph. 453; τὰ θνητῶν γ. the sons of men, Id. O. T. 1425.

γενεῖδω, Dor. -άδωος, (γένειον):—to get a beard, come to man's estate, Dion. H. 1. 76, Anth.; ἀπὶ γενεῖδων Theocr. 11. 9, cf. C. I. 3715; pf. γεγενεῖσθα Philen. Aἰδ. I:—cf. γένειός, γενεῖος.

γενεῖος, ἄδος, ἡ, (γένειον) a beard, κύνειαι . . γενεῖδες ἀμφὶ γένειον (pl. for sing.) Od. 16. 176; δάσκιον γενεῖδα Aesch. Pers. 316, cf. Soph. Tr. 13; πρὸς σὲ τὴν γενεῖδα . . ἀντομα γ. Supp. 277; cf. γένειον.

2. in pl. the sides of the mouth, cheeks, Eur. Ion 1490, Phoen. 1381, I. T. 1366.

II. a bandage for the chin, Galen.:—in a bridle, the chin-strap, Poll. 1. 147.

γενεῖσσκω, = γενεῖδω, to begin to get a beard, Plat. Symp. 181 D, Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 5; ἀπὶ γενεῖσσκων Epigr. Gr. 100.

γενεῖτης [ᾶ], ον, ὁ, bearded, Theocr. 17. 33; Ion. -εῖτης, Call. Dian. 90:—fem. -εῖατις, ἰδος, or -εῖατις Sophron ap. Ath. 324 F.

γενεῖω, = γενεῖδω, to grow a beard, get a beard, ἐπὶ τὴν δὴ παῖδα γενεῖσαντα ἴδῃαι Od. 18. 175, 268, cf. Hipp. 240. 56, Plat. Polit. 270 E, Xen., etc.; εἰς ἀνδρα γενεῖων Theocr. 14. 28.

2. to have a beard, Ar. Eccl. 145, Arist. G. A. 2. 7, 15.

γενεῖτης, ον, ὁ, Ion. for γενεῖατις.

γένειον, τό, (γενύς), the part covered by the beard, the chin, Od. 16. 176 (cf. γενεῖος); πολὺν γ. Il. 22. 74; esp. as in supplication, ἔλλαβε χεῖρὶ γενεῖον 8. 371; γένειον χεῖρὶ παχέῃ ἀφόμενος 10. 454; γένειον . . λευκῆρῃ τρίχῃ Aesch. Pers. 1056, cf. Theb. 666, etc.; in pl., Soph. O. T. 1277:—proverb, of a lean animal, οὐδὲν ἄλλο πλὴν γένειον τ' καὶ κέρατα nothing but chin and horns, Ar. Av. 902.

2. the beard, Hdt. 6. 117; in pl., Paus. 2. 10. 3, 2. 13. 5.

3. in Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 10, the upper jaw (v. γένυς): the jaw, the cheek, Nic. Th. 53, Anth. P. 7. 531.

γενεῖο-συλλεκτάδαι, οἱ, beard-gatherers, Ath. 157 B.

γέneo, Ep. for γένεον.

γενεσι-άρχης, ον, ὁ, = γενάρχης, LXX (Sap. 13. 3).

γενεσι-λόγος, ὁ, = γενεθλιασμός, Artemid. 2. 69 Reiff.

γενέσιος, ον, = γενέθλιος, θεός Plat. 2. 402 A, cf. Paus. 2. 38, 4.

II. γενεῖα, τὰ, a day kept in memory of the dead, Hdt. 4. 26, cf. Ammon. 34. Lob. Phryn. 103; to be distinguished from γενέθλια a birthday-feast, v. Stallb. Plat. Alc. I. 121 C; though used for it in Alciphro 3. 18 and 55, Ev. Matth. 14. 6, Marc. 6. 21:—so ἡ γ. ἡμέρα = ἡ γενέθλιος, C. I. 2853 c.

γενεσιουργέω, to generate; and -ουργία, ἡ, generation; both in Eccl. γενεσιουργός τινος, author of his or its existence, creator, Stob. Eccl. 2, 962, Iamb. V. Pyth. § 228, LXX.

γένεσις, εως, ἡ, (γενέσθαι) an origin, source, productive cause, Ὁκεανὺν τε θεῶν γένεσιν Il. 14. 201; Ὁκεανὸς, ὅσπερ γένεσις πάντεσσι τέτυκται Ib. 246, cf. Plat. Theat. 180 D: a beginning, in dual, τοῖν γενεσίῳν ἡ ἑτέρα Id. Phaedr. 71 E.

II. manner of birth, Hdt. 1. 204, 6. 69, etc.: race, descent, Id. 2. 146; πατρός οὖσα γένεσιν Εὐρύτου Soph. Tr. 380.

2. in Astrology, a nativity, Anth. P. 11. 164, 183.

III. production, generation, opp. to φθορά, Plat. Phil. 55 A, etc.; Arist. wrote a Treatise περὶ γενέσεως καὶ φθορᾶς:—formation of anything, e. g. πῶον Hipp. Aph. 1246:—generally, origination, making, even of common things, ἱματίων, ἀμφοτερότων Plat. Polit. 281 B, E; and of abstract qualities, e. g. δικαιοσύνης Id. Rep. 359 A.

2. = τὸ γίγνεσθαι becoming, opp. to complete existence (οὐσία) Ib. 525 B.

IV. creation, i. e. all created things, Lat. rerum natura, Id. Phaedr. 245 E, Tim. 29 E, freq. in Philo; v. Sturz Dial. Mac. p. 99.

V. a race, kind or sort of animals, Plat. Polit. 265 B, etc.: a family, Id. Legg. 691 D.

VI. a generation, age, Id. Phaedr. 252 D, Polit. 310 D.

VII. παιδοπόρος γ. genitalia muliebria, Anth. P. 9. 311.

VIII. in astrology, one's nativity, Lat. genitura, Epigr. Gr. 314. 21; so prob. μοῖρα γενέτειρα Ib. 287.

γενέτειρα, fem. of γενετήρ, a mother, Pind. N. 7. 3, C. I. 4132, 4735: cf. γένεσις VIII.

II. a daughter, Euphor. 47, v. Meineke p. 112.

γενετή, ἡ, = γενεή, ἡ, ἡ γενετῆς from the hour of birth, Il. 24. 535, Od. 18. 7; οὐδὲν ἐκ γ. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 13, 1; opp. to δι' ἔθος, Ib. 7. 14, 4; later, ἀπὸ γενετῆς Iamb. V. P. 171.

γενετήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, = γενετής, C. I. 380, 391; in pl. parents, Ib. 1656.

γενετήριος, α, ον, begetting, Synes. 317 B.

γενετής, ον, ὁ, a begetter, father, ancestor, Eur. Or. 1011, C. I. 765, al.; in pl. parents, Ib. 1212:—generally, an author, Epigr. Gr. 979. 4; cf. Jac. A. P. p. 48.

2. the begotten, the son, ὁ Διὸς γ. Soph. O. T. 472; ὁ ἐμὸς γ. Eur. Ion 916; cf. the γενέτειρα.

II. as Adj., = γενέθλιος, Lat. gentilis, e. g. θεοί, Aesch. Supp. 77, Eur. Ion 1130; cf. γεννήτης.

γενετήσιος, ον, sexual, ὁμήρ. Anth. P. 15. 12.

Γενετυλλίς, ἰδος, ἡ, goddess of one's birth-hour, Ar. Nub. 52; in pl., Id. Thesm. 130.

γενέτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = γενετής, Hdt. S. 137, Eur. Ion 136, C. I. 1408, 6224, Arist. Mund. 6, 4 and 22; Ἀπόλλων ὁ γ. Id. Fr. 447; Ἀδριανὸς γενετορὶ C. I. 3841. (With γενέτωρ, γενέτειρα, cf. Lat. genitor, genitrix, Skt. janitor, janitri.)

γενή, ἡ, poet. for γενεά, Call. Fr. 241.

γενής, -ῆδος, Att. γενίς, ἥδος, ἡ, = γένος, an axe, pickaxe, mattock, Soph. Ant. 249.

γενήτης, γενητικός, dub. forms for γεννήτης, γεννητικός.

γενητός, ὁ, ὡν, (γενέσθαι) originated, opp. to αἰδῖος, Arist. Cael. 1. 11, prob. 1. Plat. Tim. 288 B, 29 C: cf. γεννητός.

γενικός, ὁ, ὡν, belonging to the γένος, generic, opp. to εἰδικός (specific), Arist. Top. 1. 5. 7; ἡ διαφορά γ. Ib. 1. 4:—Adv. -κάς, M. Anton. 8. 55.

II. = Lat. gentilis, Dion. H. 4. 14, etc.: of the family, νόμος C. I. 3167, cf. 2712.

III. sexual, ἀμάρτημα Hdn. 5. 1.

IV. in Gramm., ἡ γενική (sc. πῶσις), the genitive case.

V. in Byz. of or for the treasury; τὸ γ. the treasury, v. Ducang. Graec. Inf. Lex.

γέννα Aesch. Ag. 1477, but γεννᾶ in lyr. passages of Eur., Dind. Hec. 159, as, ἡ:—poet. for γένος, descent, birth, γέννα μεγαλυνομένην Aesch. Fr. 892, cf. Ag. 760.

2. generally, origin, production, Aetia. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 14 and 15, etc.

II. offspring, a son, Pind. O. 7. 39; γέννας ἀπὸρ θήσκειν Aesch. Theb. 748, Ag. 119: a generation, πέμπτη δ' ἀπ' αὐτοῦ γέννα Id. Fr. 853.

2. a race, family, Ib. 165, 774, 853, Eur. Med. 428:—rare in Prose, Plat. Philib. 25 D, Isac. ap. Poll. 3. 6.

γεννάδας [ᾶ], ον, ὁ, pl. γεννάδας, noble, generous, Lat. generosus, Ar. Ran. 170, Plat. Phaedr. 243 C, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 10, 12.

γενναῖο-θυμός, ον, and -κάριος, ον, noble-hearted, Manass. 575. 4, 2056.

γενναῖος, α, ον, also ος, ον Eur. Hec. 592: (γέννα):—suitable to one's birth or descent (τὸ γενναῖον ἐστὶ τὸ μὴ ἐξιστάμενον ἐκ τῆς αὐτοῦ φύσεως Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 32), οὐ μοι γενναῖον ἀλυσκάζοντι μάχεσθαι Il. 5. 253 (nowhere else in Hom.): hence,

I. of persons, high-born, noble by birth, Lat. generosus, Pind. P. 8. 65, Hdt. 1. 173, and often in Trag.: ὦ γονὴ γενναῖε Soph. O. T. 1469; ἐσθλοὺς ἐκ τε γενναῖων γεγῶτας Id. Fr. 794; γενναῖός τις ἐπὶ τὰ πάμπαν ἔχων Plat. Theat. 174 E; οἱ γενναῖοι, opp. to οἱ ἀγενεῖς, Arist. Pol. 4. 12, 2:—so of animals, well-bred, σκύλαξ, etc., Plat. Rep. 375 A, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 15; ζῶα γ., opp. to ἀγενεῖ, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 32.

2. noble in mind, high-minded, Archil. 96, Hdt. 3. 146, and often in Att.:—indeed the two notions are often combined, as in Pind. l. c. and in Trag.; and Arist. Rhet. 2. 15, 3 distinguishes γενναῖος from εὐγενής, as necessarily containing both notions, cf. H. A. l. c.:—τὸ γ. = γενναῖότης, Soph. O. C. 569:—so of actions, noble, Hdt. 1. 37; τλάσα τὸ γενναῖον Soph. O. C. 1640, cf. Eur. Alc. 624:—also γενν. ἔπος, λόγος, πόνοι Soph. Ph. 1402, Eur. Heracl. 538, II. F. 357.

3. used as a form of civil refusal, γενναῖος εἰ you are very good, Ar. Thesm. 220:—also ironically, Wytt. Ep. Cr.

p. 233. II. of things, good of their kind, excellent, σὺκα Plat. Legg. 844 E: notable, πολλά. γενναία ἐποίησεν ὁ ἀνεμος Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 17; γένει γ. σοφιστικῇ Plat. Soph. 231 B: genuine, intense, δὴ Soph. Aj. 935, etc. III. Adv. —ως, nobly, Hdt. 7. 139, Aesch. Ag. 1198, Thuc. 2. 41: Comp. —ότεως Plat. Theaet. 166 C: Sup. —ότατα, Eur. Cycl. 657.

γενναίότης, ἦτος, ἡ, the character of a γενναῖος, nobility, Eur. Phoen. 1680, Thuc. 3. 82: of land, fertility, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 38.

γεννάω, fut. ἡσώ: fut. med. γεννήσονται in pass. sense, Diod. 19. 2: (γέννα) :—Causal of γίγνομαι (cf. γίνομαι), mostly of the father, to beget, engender, Aesch. Supp. 48, Soph. El. 1412; οἱ γεννήσαντες the parents, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 27; τὸ γεννῶμενον the child, Hdt. 1. 108, etc.; ὅθεν γεγενναμένοι sprung, Pind. P. 5. 99: but also of the mother, to bring forth, bear, Aesch. Supp. 47, Arist. G. A. 3. 5, 6, etc.: Med. to produce from oneself, create, Plat. Tim. 34 B, Menex. 238 A:—singularly, like φύω 1. 2, as κὰν σῶμα γεννήσῃ μέγα even if he grow, get a large body, i. e. if he be of giant frame, Soph. Aj. 1077. 2. metaph. to engender, produce, παντοῖα ἀρετῇ Plat. Symp. 209 E; διανοημάτων τε καὶ δόξας Id. Rep. 496 A, etc.; γεννώσι τὸν οὐρανὸν [οἱ φιλόσοφοι] call it into existence Arist. Cael. 2. 1, 1; ὁ ἐξ ἀσμάτων γεννῶν λόγος Ib. 3. 6, 5.

γέννημα, τό, that which is produced or born, a child, Soph. Tr. 315; τὸν σὸν παῖδ' ὡς νέαν γ. Id. Ant. 627; τὴν Λαῖον . . τις ἦν γεννημάτων (where note the masc. τις) Id. O. T. 1167:—any product or work, Plat. Rep. 597 E, etc.: in pl. the fruits of the earth, Polyb. 1. 71, 1, etc. 2. breeding, nature, δηλοῖ τὸ γ. ὧν (sc. ὧν) Soph. Ant. 471. III. act. a begetting, Aesch. Pr. 850 (but v. ἀφῆ). 2. a producing, Plat. Soph. 266 D.

γεννηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, = γεννήτωρ, Joseph. B. J. 4. 8, 3. γέννησις, Dor. —ασις, εὐς, ἡ, an engendering, producing, Eur. I. A. 1065, and often in Plat.; γ. καὶ τόκος Plat. Symp. 206 E. 2. production, ἀγαθὸν Arist. Pol. 7. 13, 7.

γεννήτειρα, ἡ, fem. of γεννήτωρ, Plat. Crat. 410 C. γέννητης, οὐ, ὁ, (γεννώ) a begetter, parent, Soph. O. T. 1015, Fr. 772, Plat. Crito 51 E, Legg. 717 E; τὴν πάρευν ὥσπερ καὶ τέκνων Arist. Eth. N. 3. 5, 5.

II. γέννηται, οἱ, (γέννα) at Athens heads of families, bound by common sacred rites, Plat. Legg. 878 D, cf. Dem. 1319. 27; εἰς τοὺς γ. ἐγγράφειν, ἀγειν Isac. 64. 35., 65. 2:—30 γέννηται made up a γένος (cf. γένος III), 30 γέννηται made a φρατρία, 3 φρατρίαι αὖ φηλῇ γ. v. Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 2. p. 12. (Often wrongly written γέννητης).

γεννητικός, ἡ, ὄν, generative, productive, ἡ πράξις ἡ γ. Arist. H. A. 5. 2, 2:—c. gen. generative or productive of . . , Hipp. 404, 47, Arist. de An. 2. 4, 9:—Adv. —κῶς, by way of generation, Eccl. 2. of animals, capable of procreation, Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 3, de An. 3. 9, 6.

γεννητός, ἡ, ὄν, (γεννώ) begotten, υἱὸς γ., opp. to ποιητός, Plat. Legg. 923 E: mortal, Dion. H. 5. 29, Luc. Icarom. 2; γεννητοὶ γυναικῶν born of women, Ev. Matth. 11. 11, Luc. 7. 28.

II. generative, productive, opp. to φθαρός, Arist. Metaph. 5. 3, 1; ἔλη γ. Ib. 7. 1, 8: cf. γεννητός.

γεννήτρια, ἡ, = γεννήτειρα, Achmes Onir. 235, A. B. 35.

γεννήτωρ, Dor. —άτωρ, opos, ὁ, = γενέτωρ, Aesch. Supp. 206, Eur. Hipp. 683, and often in Plat.; θεῶν γεννητοὶ πάντων Epigr. Gr. 915: cf. νάτωρ.

γεννικός, ἡ, ὄν, = γενναῖος, noble, Lat. generosus, Ar. Eq. 457, Plat. Phaedr. 279 A. Adv. —ως, Ar. Lys. 1071.

γεννο-δότερα, ἡ, the giver of heirs, Ἀφροδίτη Orph. H. 54. 12.

γένος, εὐς, τό, (γενέσθαι) race, stock, family, whether by blood or by nationality, ἀμφοτέρωσιν ὁμὸν γ. ἢδ' ἰα πέτρῃ Il. 13. 354; αἰμά τε καὶ γ. Od. 8. 583; ὑμετέρον δ' οὐκ ἔστι γ. βασιλευτέρων 15. 533; γένος πατέρων αἰσχυμένον 6. 209; γ. ἀπόλαυε τοκήων 4. 62; ὅτι τὸ γένος ἐστὶ καὶ αὐτῇ 6. 35:—often absol. in acc., ἐξ Ἰθάκης γένος εἰμι from Ithaca I am by race, 15. 267, cf. 4. 63, Il. 5. 544, 896, etc.; in Att. often with the Art., ποδαπὸν τὸ γένος εἰ; Ar. Pax 187; so in dat., γένει πολιτὴς Dem. 628. 8; γένει υἱός, opp. to an adopted son, Id. 1081. 7; οἱ ἐν γένει = συγγενεῖς, Soph. O. T. 1430; opp. to οἱ ἐξ ἄλλου γένους Ib. 1016; οὐδὲν ἐν γένει Id. Ant. 660; γένει προσήκειν τινί Xen. An. 1. 6, 1; γένει ἀπατέρω εἶναι Dem. 1084. 16: in gen., γένους εἶναι τινος to be of his race, ἀναγὰς καὶ γένους τοῦ Λαῖου Soph. O. T. 1383, cf. Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 9; ἐγγυτέρω, ἐγγύτατα γένους nearer, next of kin, Isac. 72. 30, Aesch. Supp. 388. 2. direct descent, opp. to collateral relationship, γένος γάρ, ἀλλ' οὐχὶ συγγένεια Isac. 72. 33; αἱ κατὰ γένος βασιλείαι hereditary monarchies, Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 5, 5. 10, 38.

II. offspring, even a single descendant, a child, Lat. genus (Hor. Od. 1. 3, 27, etc.), σὺν γένος Il. 19. 124., 21. 186; ἡ δ' ἀρ' ἔην θεῖον γένος, οὐδ' ἀνθρώπων 6. 180; ἀμὲν γ. Aesch. Theb. 654; Διὸς γ. of Bacchus, Soph. Ant. 117; Τέκμησσα, δῖσμον γ. Id. Aj. 784; (cf. γενεά 1. 3); so in pl., ἵνα σφί γένεα ὑπογίγηται Hdt. 3. 159. 2. collectively, offspring, posterity, ἐκείνοι καὶ τὸ γένος τὸ ἀπ' ἐκείνων Thuc. 1. 126; ἔβλην ποιεῖν αὐτὸν καὶ γένος καὶ οἰκίαν Dem. 363. 23.

III. a race in regard to number, γ. ἀνδρῶν mankind, Il. 2. 23; ἡμίονον, βοῶν γ. Il. 2. 852, Od. 20. 212; ἔππειον γ. = ἵπποι Soph. Ant. 342; ἰχθύων πλεῶν γ. Id. Fr. 678. b. from Hdt. downwds., a sept, clan or house, Lat. gens, Hdt. 1. 125; Φριξὲ μὲν γενεῇ, γένους δὲ τοῦ βασιλῆϊος Ib. 35; τοὺς ἀπὸ γένους μὲν of noble family, Plut. Rom. 21:—at Athens as a subdivision of the φρατρία (v. sub γεννήτης), Plat. Alc. I. 120 E, Arist. Fr. 347:—the Eumolpidae, Κήρυκες, etc., formed γέννηται at Athens, Inscr. Brit. Mus. 19. 32, C. I. 397, 399. c. a tribe, as a subdivision of ἔθνος, Hdt. 1. 56, 101. d. a caste, Id. 2. 164, Plat. Rep. 434 B, Arist. Pol. 7. 10, 1:—of animals, a breed, Hdt. 4. 29. 2. a race in regard to time, an age, generation, Od. 3. 245, ubi v. Nitzsch; γ. χρύσειον, etc., Hes. Op. 109:—hence age, time

of life, γένει ὕστερος Il. 3. 215, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 7, 6.

IV. sex, Plat. Symp. 189 D: gender, Arist. Rhet. 3. 5, 5.

V. a class, sort, kind, τὰ γ. τῶν κινῶν ἐστὶ διασά Xen. Cyn. 3. 1; τῶν ἰχθυοπαλῶν γ. Xenarch. Πορφ. 1. 4; τὸ τὴν παρασίτων γ. Nicol. Inscr. 1. 1, etc. 2. in Logic, opp. to εἶδος (species), Plat. Parm. 129 C, al., Arist. Top. 1. 5, 6., 4. 1, 9, al.; τὰ γ. εἰς εἶδη πλείω καὶ διαφέροντα διαίρεται Metaph. 10. 1, 12; but a γένος may become an εἶδος to a more comprehensive γένος, and vice versa,—and in the animal kingdom, τὰ μέγιστα γ. = the modern Classes, such as birds, fishes, H. A. 1. 6, 1, cf. 1. 1, 4, al.; whereas the species of these μέγιστα γένη are often γένη to the species below them, as τὸ τῶν περὶ κινῶν γ., τὸ τῶν ἀλεκτρούων, etc., Ib. 1. 1, 30, al.

3. τὰ γένη the elements, Plat. Tim. 54 B.—On the word, v. Spitzn. Exc. ix. ad Il., Nitzsch Od. 4. 64.

γενούστης, οὐ, ὁ, = γεννήτης, v. Stallb. Plat. Philib. 30 D.

γέντα, τά, = ἐντερα, Call. Fr. 309, Nic. Al. 62, 569.

γεντιάνη, ἡ, the gentian, a common Alpine plant, Diosc. 3. 3.—Also

γεντίσις, ἀδὸς, ἡ, Androm. ap. Galen.

γέντο, he grasped, = ἐλαβεν, 3 sing. of an old Verb found only in this form, Il. 8. 43., 13. 25, 241, etc.:—said to be Aeol. for ἔλετο, like κέντο for κέλετο, ἦνδον for ἦλδον.

II. syncop. for ἐγένετο, v. sub γίγνομαι.

γένυς, υὸς, ἡ: dat. γένυι Pind. O. 13. 121, Eur. Ion 1427:—pl., gen. γένυν, contr. γένυν Pind. P. 4. 401, Aesch. Theb. 123 (cf. Ἐρυνός): dat. γένυνι Soph. Ant. 121, Ep. γένυνισι Id. 11. 416: acc. γένυνας, contr. γένυνς:—the under jaw (v. γένειον), Od. 11. 320; ἡ ἀνά γ., ἡ κάτωθεν Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 10, al.; pl. γένυνες both jaws, the mouth with the teeth, Il. 23. 688., 11. 416, Pind. P. 4. 401, and Trag.; and so in sing., Theogn. 1327, Eur. Phoen. 1180:—generally, the side of the face, cheek, φίλον φέλημα παρὰ γένυν τιθέντα Eur. Supp. 1155.

II. the edge of an axe, a biting axe, Soph. Ph. 1205, El. 197, v. Valck. Diatr. p. 145:—of a fishing-hook, Opp. H. 3. 539; or fork, Nic. Al. 50. (Cf. γένειον, γνάθος, γναθμός; Skt. hanus (maxilla); Lat. gena; Goth. kinnus, kinn (cheek); A. S. cyn, etc.:—cf. also gingiva (gums), Irish and Welsh gén, Corn. genau.) [v twice in Eur., El. 1214, Fr. 534. 6.]

*γένω, v. γίγνομαι.

γεο-εἰδής, εἰς, earth-like, Tim. Locr. 101 A, Arist. H. A. 1. 23, En., 5. 28, 3: more commonly γεώδης.

γεο-θάληης, εἰς, earth-cherishing, C. I. 3769.

γεο-κτελής, οὐ, = γεωμύρος (?), C. I. 3695 5 (addend.).

γεόδομαι, Pass. to become earth, Diod. 3. 40.

γεούχος, οὐ, = γεούχος, C. I. 1086, Eccl.

γεραῖός, ὁ, ὄν, (γέραν, γήρας) = γηραίος, old: in Hom. (who never

has γηραίος) always of men, with notion of dignity, like signor; and so in Pind. N. 4. 145, and Trag.; ὁ γεραίός that reverend sire, Il. 1. 35, etc.; γεραίε 10. 164, etc.; γεραίαι 6. 87:—Comp. γεραιότερος, αἱ παλαιότερος, Hom., al.; but mostly in political sense, οἱ γεραιότεροι the elders, senators, who in old times formed the council of state, Aesch. Eum. 848, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 5, Plat. Legg. 952 A, al.:—cf. γέραν:—Sup. γεραιάτος Ar. Ach. 286, Plat. Legg. 855 E, etc.; rarely = πρεσβύτατος eldest, Theocr. 15. 139.

II. of things, ancient, πόλις Aesch. Ag. 710; σῶμα Soph. O. C. 200: χεῖρ Eur. Hec. 64. [γεραίος Tyrtae 7. 20, etc.; cf. γεραίός.]

γεραῖο-φάκος, οὐ, with old, wrinkled skin, Anth. P. 6. 102.

γεραῖοφρων, οὐ, ὁ, (φρήν) old of mind, sage, Aesch. Supp. 361, as Burges for γεραφρόνων; cf. παλαιόφρων.

Γεραῖρά, ὁ, v. γεραρός.

γεραίρω, Ep. impf. γέραιρον Il. 1. fut. γεραῖρῳ Anth. P. app. 393: aor. 1 ἐγέριρα C. I. 2936, Anth., γέριρα C. I. 1167; ἐγέριρα Pind. O. 5. 11, N. 5. 15: cf. ἐπιγεραίρω (γέρας). To honour or reward with a gift, νῶσις μιν δ' Ἀϊαντα διηνέκεσσι γεραίρειν Il. 7. 321, cf. Od. 14. 437, 441, etc.: generally, to honour, glorify, τινά Pind. O. 3. 3; c. dat. modi, βασιμὸς ἑορταῖς Ib. 5. 11; γ. τινά φωνῇ Ar. Thesm. 961; δῶρα καὶ ἀρχαῖς καὶ ἑσπῆας καὶ πάσαις τιμαῖς Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 39; στεφανοῖς Id. Hell. 1. 7, 33; ὅν . . ἐστεφάνωσε γεραίρων Epitaph. in C. I. 401.—Pass., τιμὸς γεραίρεται Eur. Supp. 553; τιμαῖς Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 4.

2. reversely, γ. τινί τι to present as an honorary gift, τὰ ἰοβάκχεα τῷ Διονύσῳ ap. Dem. 1371. 25; so an aor. med. is used in a late Epit., γορεύει μνήμα γερασσάμενος Epigr. Gr. 425.

II. to celebrate, τὰ πάθεα τραγικοῖσι χόροις Hdt. 5. 67:—Poetic word, used by Hdt. l. c. and Xen.; Plat. Rep. 468 D refers to Il. l. c.

γεραῖτερος, γεραῖατος, Comp. and Sup. of γεραίός, q. v.

γεράνδρον, τό, (δρῦς) an old tree or stem, Theophr. H. P. 2. 7, 2: hence of an old man or woman, Aristacn. 2. 1. [v. Jac. A. P. p. 185.]

γεράνειον, τό, a kind of truffle, Eust. 1017. 19; different from ὑδών Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 5.

γεράνιος, οὐ, ὁ, (γέρανος) crane-necked, A. B. 31.

γεράκιον, τό, (γέρανος) geranium, crane's bill, a plant, Diosc. 3. 131.

II. = γέρας II, v. Ducang.

γερανίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of surgical bandage, Galen.

γερανίτης (sc. λίθος), ὁ, a precious stone, Plin. 37. 11. [i]

γερανο-βούτια, ἡ, the feeding of cranes, Plat. Polit. 264 C, v. sub χηνο-βούτια;—in Poll. 9. 16—βούτια.

γερανο-μύχια, ἡ, a battle of cranes, Strabo 70.

γέρανος, ἡ, also ὁ, Theophr. Sign. 3. 1:—a crane, grus cinerea, Il. 3. 3, etc.; its advent marked the winter and ploughing season, Hes. Op. 440, cf. Ar. Av. 710: for its migrations, v. Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 3; cf. πυγμαῖος.

II. a crane for lifting weights, esp. used in the theatre, Poll. 4. 130.

III. a dance resembling the flight of the crane, Luc. Salt. 34.

IV. a fish, Ael. N. A. 15. 9, where it is masc.

(With γέρανος, cf. Lat. grus, O. H. G. chranuk (Germ. kranch); A. S. cran; Lith. gėrė; Armor. and Cornish goran:—perh. the Root is Skt. grā (v. sub γήρως), so that γέρανος is prop. the screamer.)

γεραῦδης, es, (είδος) crane-like, A. B. 31.
γεραῖος, ὁ, ὄν, = γεραίος, Soph. O. C. 200, 238, Epigr. Gr. 853 b.
γεραῖρος, ὁ, ὄν, (γεραῖρα) of reverend bearing, majestic, Il. 3. 170; γεραῖροτερος ἢν Ὀδυσσεύς Ib. 211; γεραῖρη τράπεζα a table of honour, Xenophon. I. 9 Bgk.; γεραῖραι χερσίν Epigr. Gr. 670. 2. later, = γεραίος, Aesch. Ag. 722; γ. τοῦτες C. I. 765. 3. γεραῖοι, οἱ, priests, Aesch. Supp. 667; so γεραῖα, as is now written for γεραῖραι in Dem. 1369, 1371, 1372, priestesses of Dionysos; but, Μητρὸς . . πρόπολος σεμνή τε γεραῖρά occurs in an Att. Epitaph, Epigr. Gr. 44.
γέραις, aos, ws, τό; nom. pl. γέραι, apoc. for γέρας, Il. 2. 237, 9. 334, Od. 4. 66; but Att. γέραι, contr., Pors. Phoen. 888; γέρεα Hdt. 2. 168: a form γέραια occurs in Epigr. Gr. 1046. 29; Ep. dat. γέραςσιν Ib. 857: a gift of honour, such as chiefs received from the spoil before it was divided, very freq. in Hom.; γέρας, opp. to μοῖρα, Od. 11. 534; τὸ γὰρ γέρας ἐστὶ θανόντων the last honours of the dead, Il. 16. 457:—any privilege or prerogative conferred on kings or nobles, like τιμή, γέρας δ' ὅτι δῆμος ἔδωκεν Od. 7. 150; cf. Il. 20. 182, Hdt. 1. 114, etc.; πρότερον δὲ ἦσαν ἐπὶ βροτοῖς γέραςι πατρικαὶ βασιλείαι Thuc. 1. 13; opp. to ἀρχή, Aeschin. 56. 21; so, δαίμονιν νέμει γέρας ἄλλοισιν ἄλλα Aesch. Pr. 229, cf. 83, 107, 439. 2. generally a gift, present, Od. 20. 297, etc. (Curt. compares Zd. gar (dignitas), garāh (reverentia)).
γεράσμιος, ον, (γέρας) honouring, h. Hom. Merc. 122. II. = γεραῖος, honoured, Eur. Phoen. 923; aged, Id. Supp. 95.
Γεράσιος, a Spartan month, Thuc. 4. 119 (v. Arnold), Ath. 639 B.
γερασφόρος, ον, winning honour, Pind. P. 2. 81.
γεργήμιος (sc. ἐλάδα), = δρυπητής, Call. Fr. 50, cf. Snid., Hesych., Eust.; also of figs, Ath. 56 D.
γέρνυρα, v. sub γόργυρα.
γέρεια, Ion. nom. pl. of γέρας, Hdt.
Γερήνιος, ὁ, Homeric epith. of Nestor, Γερήνιος ἵπποτα Νέστωρ, from Gerena or Gerenon, a city of Messenia; ξείνος ἔδω . . παρ' ἱπποδάμοισι Γερήνιοις Hes. Fr. 22. 10.
γερηφορία, ἡ, the bearing of a dignity, Dion. H. 2. 10.
Γερμανόλεπτης, ον, ὁ, a German-killer, Or. Sib. 14. 45.
γεροπαῖωνέω, (ἀγαγός) to guide an old man, Soph. O. C. 348, Com. in Meineke 4. p. 674; c. acc., Πηλέα γερ. Soph. Fr. 434:—in Ar. Eq. 1099, a parody on παιδαγωγέω.
γεροντέος, α, ον, belonging to an old man or old age, Poll. 2. 13, v. Ar. Fr. 603:—γεροντίαος in Eust. Opusc. 343. 83.
γεροντεύω, to be a Senator, γεροντεύσας Inscr. Lac. in C. I. 1261:—Med. in Hesych.
γεροντία, ἡ, Lacon. form of γερονσία, Xen. Lac. 10. 1.
γεροντίας, ον, ὁ, father's father, Lacon., Schol. Il. 14. 118, Eust. 971. 23.
γεροντιάω, to grow old or childish, Diog. L. 3. 18.
γεροντίζω, to grow old, Alex. Trall. 9. p. 524.
γεροντικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or like an old man, Plat. Legg. 761 C:—cf. sq. Adv. -ώς, Plut. 2. 639 D.
γερόντιον, τό, Dim. of γέραν, a little old man, Ar. Ach. 993, Xen. An. 6. 3, 22. II. the Carthaginian Senate, Polyb. 6. 51, 2, with v.l. γεροντικόν.
γεροντο-γρᾶδιο [α], τό, (γραῖς) an old man-woman, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1199; ubi Dind. divisim.
γεροντο-διδάσκαλος, ὁ, ἡ, an old man's master, Plat. Euthyd. 272 C.
γεροντο-εἰδής, ἐς, like an old man, Eust. 1923. 63.
γεροντοκομείον, τό, (κομεία) a hospital for the old, Justinian. Cod., where is also the Subst. γεροντοκόμος, ὁ.
γεροντο-μᾶνία, ἡ, the craze or dotage of old men, name of a play by Anaxandrides, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 3.
γερονσία, ἡ, a Council of Elders, Senate, Eur. Rhes. 401: esp. at Sparta, where it was a smaller and more aristocratic body than the βουλή, Dem. 489. 19, Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 22 (the Lacon. names being γερωῖα and γεροντία, qq. v.):—it was characteristic of Doric States, ἡ ἐπὶ γερονσία or -ωσία, Keil Inscr. p. 92, Müller Dor. 3. 6; cf. γέραν:—also the Carthag. Senate, Arist. Pol. 9. 11, 3; and the Roman, Plut. 2. 789 F. II. = πρεσβεία, Eur. Rhes. 936.
γερουσιακός, ὁ, ὄν, of or belonging to the senate, χρήματα C. I. 3080.
γερουσιαστής, οὐ, ὁ, a senator, Polyb. 7. 9, 1, Inscr. in Keil p. 91:—the Verb -άζω, to be a senator, Nicet. Ann. 308 A.
γερούσιος, α, ον, for or befitting the γέροντες, γ. οἶνος wine drunk only by the chiefs, Il. 4. 259; γ. ὄρκος an oath taken by them, 22. 119.
γεραῖδια, τά, mats of plaited work, Hesych.
γέρρον, τό, (ἐίρω) Lat. gerra, anything made of wicker-work: I. an oblong shield, covered with ox-hide, such as the Persians used, Hdt. 7. 61, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 33, etc.; cf. γεροφόροι. II. γέρρα, τά, walled screens or booths, used in the Athen. market-place, τὰ γ. ἐνεμπύρασιν Dem. 284. 24; τὰ γ. ἀναιρεῖν Id. 1375. 20. III. the wicker body of a cart, Strabo 197, 294. IV. = γεροχελώνη, ἡ, Lat. vinea, Polyb. 8. 5, 2, Arr. An. 1. 21, 10, etc. V. a rod, stake, Eupol. Inscr. 140: a dart, susp. in Alcman. 125. 2. = αἰδοῦν, v. Epicharm. ap. Schol. Luc. Anach. 32.
γερο-φόροι, οἱ, a kind of troops that used wicker shields, Xen. An. 1. 8, 9, Plat. Lach. 191 C.
γερο-χελώνη, ἡ, v. γέρρον, Philo in Math. Vett. p. 99.
γέρινος, ὁ, = γήρινος, Nic. Th. 620, Al. 576.
γερωῖα, ἡ, Lacon. form of γερωσία, Ar. Lys. 980.
γέραν, οντος, ὁ, an old man, Hom.: pleon., παλαιοὶ γέροντες Ar. Ach. 676; ἄνους τε καὶ γέραν Soph. Ant. 281, cf. Ar. Eq. 1349; αἰ γὰρ ἡβῆ τοῖς γέρονσι εὐ μαθεῖν Aesch. Ag. 584; καλὸν δὲ καὶ γέροντα μανθάνειν σοφί. Id. Fr. 292. 2. as early as Hom., it assumes a political sense, the notion of age being merged in that of dignity; γέροντες the Elders or Chiefs, who with the king formed the chief council, κίκλησεν δὲ γέρον-

τας ἀρισταῖας Παναχαίων Il. 2. 404 sq., cf. 9. 570, Od. 2. 14; (δημογέροντες however are really old men, Il. 3. 149):—later, like Lat. Patres, the Senators, esp. at Sparta, Hdt. 1. 65, 6. 57, Plat. Legg. 692 A, Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 17, etc.; and other Dor. states (cf. γερονσία), as at Elis, Ib. 5. 6, 11; at Crete, Ib. 2. 10, 6; cf. πρεσβύς III. II. as Adj. old, γέρον σάκος Od. 22. 184; γ. γράμμα Aesch. Fr. 305; but more commonly in masc., φῶς γ. Theogn. 1351; γ. χαλκός Simon. 146; γ. λόγος, φόνος Aesch. Ag. 750, Cho. 805, Eur. H. F. 26; ἵππος Soph. El. 25; πόνος Id. O. C. 1258; οἶνος Alex. 'Opḡ. 1, cf. Eubul. Inscr. 4; πέπλος, λέμβος Theocr. 7. 17, 21. 12 (so the Latins said anus mater, charta, fama, amphora, etc., Catull. 68. 46, etc.), Martial 6. 27):—rarely so in Prose, οἱ γέροντες τῶν ἰχθύων, τῶν ἐλάφων Arist. H. A. 8. 30, 6., 9. 5, 5: also Ἀντίγονος ὁ γ. Antigonos the Elder, Plut. Pelop. 2; so even in neut. pl., γέροντα Βουλεύειν (for ἀρχαῖα) Soph. Fr. 682. III. a part of the spinning-wheel, Pherecr. Mura. 4, ubi v. Meineke. (From the same Root come γραῖς, γραῖα, γήρας, but perh. not γέρας (v. sub vocc.); Skt. gāran, garā (senex, senectus); A. S. græg (grey); O. H. G. grā, grāwer (grau).)
γευθμός, ὁ, = γεύσις, Nic. Al. 399.
γεῦμα, τό, (γεῦω) a taste, smack of a thing, Eur. Cycl. 150, Ar. Ach. 187, etc.; γεύματος χάριν Arist. H. A. 1. 6, 8. II. food, Hipp. Acut. 385.
γεύσις, εως, ἡ, the sense of taste, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 10, 8, etc. II. a tasting, LXX. III. food, LXX (Sap. 16. 2).
γευστέον, verb. Adj. of γεῦω, one must make to taste, τινά τινας Plat. Rep. 537 A.
γευστήριον, τό, a cup for tasting with, Ar. Fr. 285, Pherecr. Túr. 1. 3.
γεύστης, ον, ὁ, a taster, C. I. 2214. 8.
γευστικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for taste, γ. αἰσθητήριον the seat of the sense of taste, Arist. de An. 2. 10, 5.
γευστός, ὁ, ὄν, to be tasted, τό γ. Arist. Rhet. I. 11, 5, de An. 2. 10, 3, al. γεῦω, fut. γεύσω Anaxipp. Έγκ. 1. 27: aor. ἐγεύσα Hdt., Eur.:—Med., fut. γεύσομαι Hom., Plat.: aor. ἐγεύσαμην Od., Idt., Att.; γεύσεται, -σόμεθα, Ep. for -πται, -όμεθα, Il. 21. 61, 20. 258, cf. 24. 356; 3 pl. opt. γεύσαιοι Eur. I. A. 423; pf. γέγευμα Aesch., etc. (γεῦμεθα Theocr. 14. 51): plqpf. ἐγγέγευον Thuc. (From γΙΕΤ, or rather ΓΙΕΤΣ, come also γεῦμα, γεύσις; cf. gush, gushé (delectari), gushitis, gōshas (delectatio); Lat. gus-to, gustus; Goth. kaus-jan (γεῖνεσθαι); O. Norse kosir (Germ. kost, cibus)). To give a taste of, γλυκύν γεύσας τὸν αἰῶνα Hdt. 7. 46, ubi v. Valck.; rarely τινά τι Eur. Cycl. 149; or τινά τινας Anaxipp. l. c., Plat. Legg. 634 A: cf. γευστέον; but, II. in Med. γεύομαι, with pf. and plqpf. pass., to taste, c. gen., πρὸς γεύσεσθαι Ἀχαιῶν Od. 17. 413; ἀλλήλων ἐγγέγευστο they had tasted, eaten of . . , Thuc. 2. 70; μέλιτος Plat. Rep. 559 D, etc. 2. metaph. to taste, make proof of, feel, δοῦνός ἀκούης ἡμετέροιο γεύσεται Il. 21. 60; οἰστοῦ Od. 21. 98; χερῶν 20. 181; ἀλλ' ἄγε . . γευσόμεθ' ἀλλήλων ἑχηέας let us try one another with the spear, Il. 20. 258; γ. στρατῶν Soph. Aj. 844: to taste the sweets of, ἀρχῆς, ἐλευθερίας Hdt. 4. 147, 6. 5; ὕμνων Pind. I. 5. 25 (4. 22); ἀλκᾶς, στεφάνων Id. P. 61, 1. 29; γεύσεσθαι τί τινας to have some pleasure or profit from him, Id. N. 7. 127; of a married woman, ἀνδρὸς γεγενημένῃ Aesch. Fr. 238; γ. πόνων to have experience of them, Pind. N. 6. 41; μόχθων Soph. Tr. 1101; πένθους Eur. Alc. 1069; ἀμφοτέρων Plat. Rep. 358 E; γ. ἐμπύρων to examine them, Soph. Ant. 1005:—rarely c. acc., ἐρσις ἱκμάδα γευόμενος Anth. P. 6. 120.
γέφυρα (Boeot. βεφύρα or βλέφυρα Strattis Φων. 3), ἡ, used by Hom. (only in Il.) always in pl. It is uncertain whether the primary sense was that of a dyke, dam, or mound to bar a stream, or that of a bridge to cross it: the former is most natural in Il. 5. 88 sq. (ποταμῷ πληθοντι ἑοικὸς χειμάρρῳ, ὅστ' ὧκα βῶν ἐκέδασσε γεφύρας τὸν δ' οὐτ' ἄρ τε γέφυρα ἐεργεμένην ἰσχανώσας), and is confirmed by the use of ἀπογεφυρώω in Hdt., and γεφυρώω in Eus. Chron.; the latter is indicated by Homer's use of γεφυρώω.—There is the same uncertainty whether the phrase πολέμοιο γέφυραι means the ground which divided two lines of battle, or the passage to be crossed between them; but the general sense is evidently like the later μεταίχμιον, the battle-field, Il. 4. 371, 11. 160, etc.; so, when Pind. N. 6. 67 calls the Isthmus of Corinth πόντον γέφυραν, either sense is possible, cf. I. 4. 34 (5. 38). II. after Hom., in sing., certainly in the sense of a bridge, γέφυραν ζευγνύναι Hdt. 4. 97; γ. γαῖν δυοῖν ζευκτηρίαν Aesch. Pers. 73; γ. λῶσαι Xen. An. 2. 4, 17; πόρον ὑπὲρ γεφυρῶν ἄγοντες Liban. I. 353;—also of a tunnel, ὑποστειγὲς γ. Philostr. 33. (Deriv. uncertain.) [v long; short only in late Poets, Anth. P. appendix 223, Orell. Inscr. Lat. I. 1949.]
γεφύρ-εργάτης, ον, ὁ, = γεφυροποιός, Tzetz. Hist. 2. 82.
γεφύριζω, to abuse from the bridge (there was a bridge between Athens and Eleusis, and as the people passed it in solemn procession, they had an old custom of abusing whom they would, Hesych., Snid.), and so, to abuse freely, Plut. Sull. 6. 13:—hence γεφύρισμός, ὁ, gross abuse, Strabo 400; and γεφύριστής, οὐ, ὁ, an abuser, reviler, Plut. Sull. 2.
γεφύριον, τό, Dim. of γέφυρα, Ael. V. H. 8. 14.
γεφύροποιός, to make a bridge, Polyb. 3. 64. 1.
γεφύροποιός, ὁ, a bridge-maker, the Lat. Pontifex, Plut. Num. 9.
γεφύρουργία, ἡ, (*ἐργω) bridge-making, Tzetz. Hist. 1. 931.
γεφύρω, (γέφυρα) to bridge over, make passable by a bridge, γεφύρωσε δὲ μιν (sc. τὸν ποταμὸν ἡ πτελεῖ) the fallen ash made a bridge over the river, Il. 21. 245; so in Prose, γ. τὸν ποταμὸν to throw a bridge over it, Hdt. 4. 118, cf. 88, Plat. Criti. 115 C; ἐγεφύρωθ' ὁ πόρος Hdt. 7. 36; ποταμὸν πλοίαις γ. Polyb. 3. 66, 6; νεκροῖς Luc. D. Mort. 12. 2. 2. to make [a passage] like a bridge, γεφύρωσε κέλευθον he made a bridge-way, Il. 15. 357; νόστον Ἀτρεΐδαις γ. Pind. I. 8 (7). 111. II. to protect by a mound (cf. ἀπογεφ-), Eus. Chron.

γεφύρωσις [ῶ], *ews, ἡ, a furnishing with a bridge*, Strabo 59.
 γεωγράφω, *to describe the earth's surface*, Arist. Mund. 3, 13:—Pass., τὰ γεωγραφούμενα *geographic description*, Ath. 657 F.
 γεωγραφία, *ἡ, geography*, Plut. Thes. 1. II. *a map*, Gemin. Elem. Astr. 13.
 γεωγράφικός, *ἡ, ὄν, of or for geography*, γ. ἐμπειρία, γ. πῖναξ, etc., Strabo 2, 7, etc.; Adv. —κῶς, Id. 94, etc.:—τὰ —κά *a geographic treatise*, Ath. 121 A, Strabo 67 sq.
 γεωγράφος [ᾶ], *ον, (γῆ, γράφω) earth-describing: ὁ γ. the geographer*, i. e. Strabo, freq. in Eust.
 γεω-δαΐσῖα, *ἡ, (δαίω) land-dividing, geodesy, the art of mensuration*, as opp. to the science of geometry, Arist. Metaph. 2, 2, 26.
 γεώδης, *ες, (εἶδος) earth-like, earthy*, Plat. Phaedo 81 C; γ. καὶ ἄλιον *with deep soil* (cf. βαθύγῆος), Xen. An. 6, 4, 5, al.; τὸ γ. Arist. G. A. 3, 2, 17., 5, 3, 15, al.; τὸ γεώδες *steeper* Ib. 3, 1, 31, al.; ἀνθρακες γεω-δέστατοι Theophr. H. P. 5, 9, 1.
 γεω-λοφία, *ἡ, a hill of earth*, Strabo 242, Anth. P. 6, 98.
 γεω-λαφος, *ον, crested with earth, ὅρη* Strab. 755, cf. 570.
 as Subst. γεώλοφος, *ὁ, a hill, hillock*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 28 (v. l. γῆλ-), Polyb. 1, 75, 4; so γεώλοφος, τὸ, Theocr. 1, 13., 5, 101.
 γεωμετρέω, *to measure the earth, to practise or profess geometry*, Plat. Theaet. 162 E, Meno 85 E, Arist., al. II. *to measure, c. acc.*, τὰ ἐπιμέτρα *ap. Plat. Theaet. 173 E; πόδας* Xen. Symp. 6, 8.
 γεω-μέτρης, *ου, ὁ, a land-measurer, geometer*, Plat. Theaet. 143 B, al., cf. Menand. Ἰπ. 15, C. I. 3544, al.: v. γεμέτρας.
 γεω-μετρία, *ἡ, geometry*, Hdt. 2, 109, Plat. Meno 76 A; cf. γεωδαΐσῖα.
 γεωμετρικός, *ἡ, ὄν, of or for geometry, geometrical*, Plat. Rep. 546 C, etc.: γεωμετρική (sc. τέχνη), *geometry*, Id. Gorg. 450 D: τὰ —κά *matters connected with geometry*, Arist. Pol. 3, 11, 12. II. *skilled in geometry, a geometrician*, Plat. Rep. 511 D, etc.:—Adv. —κῶς, Arist. Top. 8, 11, 3, Strabo 94.
 γεω-μίγξις, *ἑς, mixed with earth*, Strabo 571, Plut. 2, 893 B.
 γεωμώρω, *to till or farm the land*, Alexand. *ap. Eus. P. E.* 427 D.
 γεωμορία, *ἡ, a portion of land*, Opp. C. 4, 430, Nic. Al. 10, etc. II. = γεωργία, Alciphro 1, 4, Anth. P. 7, 532.
 γεωμορικός, *ἡ, ὄν, of or for γεωμορία, γ. νόμος an Agrarian law*, Dion. H. 10, 39.—For γεω-μόρος, v. sub γεμόρος.
 γεωνόμος, *ον, (νέμω) receiving a portion of distributed lands, a colonist*, Dio. C. 38, 1; so in form γεωνόμης, A. B. 32.
 γεω-πέδιον, τὸ, *a portion or plot of ground, a garden*, esp. within a town, Hdt. 7, 28, where the Sancer. Ms. gives γεωπέδων, which form also appears in Hdn. Epimcr. p. 15; cf. γῆπέδον.
 γεωπείνης, *ου, ὁ, poor in land*, Hdt. 2, 6., 8, 111; cf. Ruhnk. Tim.
 γεωπονία, *to till the ground*, Philo 1, 212: γᾶπονείν *Eur. Rhes. 75*.
 γεωπονία, Ion. —ῖη, *ἡ, tillage*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 161, C. I. 4598; γετ-πονία *Arist. Plant. 1, 7, 2*.
 γεωπονικός, *ἡ, ὄν, of or for agriculture: τὰ γ. a treatise on the subject* compiled by Cassianus Bassus.
 γεω-πόνος, *ὁ, a husbandman*, Anth. P. 7, 175, 281, Philo 1, 212; in Babr. 108, 14, γεηπόνος. The Dor. form γᾶπόνος was used in Att., Eur. Supp. 420; cf. γῆτόμος.
 γεωργέω, *to be a γεωργός, ὁ, a husbandman, farmer*, Plat. Legg. 805 E, Xen., etc.; γ. ἐν τόπῳ Andoc. 12, 28, Plat. Euthyphro 4 C, etc.; c. acc. cogn., γεωργίαν γ. *to practise husbandry*, Arist. Pol. 1, 8, 7; τὸ ἔλαιον γ. *to grow oil*, C. I. 355, 2. II. *c. acc. to till, plough, cultivate*, γῆν, ἀγρόν, *Ar. Eccl. 592, Thuc. 3, 88, al.; γεωργῶν τὰ ἐκείνων* Dem. 239, 28: of a river or manure, *to fertilise land*, Heliod. 2, 28:—Pass., of land, C. I. 1732, 39; τὰ γεωργούμενα *φυτὰ* Arist. Probl. 10, 45.
 2. generally *to tend, cultivate, ἐλαιοί* Geop. 9, 2: hence, γ. ἐλαιον, *ἀνθον* *to produce it*, Dio C. 49, 36. 3. metaph. *to work at a thing, practise it*, Lat. *agitare*, Dem. 794, 22; φιλίαν *Plut. 2, 776 B; γ. ἐκ τινος to draw profit from it, live by it*, Dem. 442, 6.
 γεωργημα, τὸ, *cultivated land*, Plat. Legg. 674 C.
 γεωργήσιμος, *ον, fit for tillage*, Arist. Probl. 20, 12, 4.
 γεωργία, *ἡ, tillage, cultivation, γῆς, χώρας*, Thuc. 1, 11, Plat. Soph. 219 A, etc.: *agriculture, farming*, Id. Symp. 186 E, etc.; γ. ψυλή *the tillage of arable land and pasture*, as opp. to πεφυτευμένη, of vineyards and orchards, Arist. Pol. 1, 11, 2. 2. in pl. *farms, tilled land*, τοῖς μὲν γεωργίαις ἐπὶ μισθώσει παραδιδόντες Isocr. 146 A, cf. Plat. Legg. 806 D, etc.; the sense is rare in sing., Dem. 872, 11.
 γεωργικός, *ἡ, ὄν, of or for tillage, agricultural, σκευή, βίος* Ar. Pax 552, 590; ὁ γ. *λέως the country folk*, lb. 920; κόποι γ. C. I. 4659; βιβλίον γ. *a book on rural economy*, Plut. Cato Ma. 25:—ἡ γ. (sc. τέχνη), *agriculture, farming*, Plat. Legg. 889 B, etc.:—τὰ γεωργικά *lands*, Chrysipp. *ap. Plut. 2, 1044 D*; but also, *a treatise on agriculture*, Ath. 649 D. II. *skilled in farming, agricultural*, Arist. Pol. 4, 3, 2:—as Subst. *a good farmer*, Plat. Apol. 20 B, etc.: *fond of rural pursuits*, Plut. 2, 268 B:—Adv. —κῶς, Clem. Al. 325, Poll. 7, 141.
 γεωργιον, τὸ, *a field*, Theagen. *ap. Schol. Pind. 3, 21 (36)*, Strabo 671. II. *cultivation*, LXX (Sirach. 27, 6). III. *a crop* (Prov. 24, 5).
 γεωργός, *ὄν, (γῆ, *ἔργω) tilling the ground, βοῖδιον* Ar. Ach. 1036:—as Subst., *a husbandman*, Hdt. 4, 18, Ar. Pax 296, Plat. Phaedr. 276 B, etc.; οἱ γ. *were no doubt small land-owners*, for they are opp. to οἱ μισθαρνοῦντες, Arist. Pol. 4, 12, 3; but γ., opp. to ὁ δεσπότης *τὰ χωρία*, C. I. 355, 21; so of *vine-dressers, gardeners*, etc., Plat. Theaet. 178 C, Ael. N. A. 7, 28, Philostr. 78; γ. ὄχλος *the peasantry*, Dion. H. 10, 53.
 γεωργώδης, *ες, (εἶδος) like a husbandman, agricultural*, Plut. 2, 8 B.
 γεωρύχῳ, *to dig in the earth, dig a mine*, Hdt. 4, 200, Ael. N. A. 16, 15:—but also γ. χρυσίον Clem. Al. 242.

γεωρύχια, *a digging in the earth*, C. I. 93, 27, Ael. N. A. 6, 43.
 γεωρύχος [ῶ], *ον, (γῆ, ὀρύσσω) throwing up the earth*, Strabo 144.
 γεωτομία, *ἡ, a turning up the earth, ploughing*, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 499.
 γεω-τόμος, *ον, cutting the ground, ploughing*, Anth. P. 10, 101.
 γεω-τράβια, *ἡ, an eating of earth*, Hipp. 513, 19, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 7, 5, 3.
 γεω-φάνης, *ἑς, looking like earth: only in pl. τὰ γ., a spot where a kind of ochre was dug*, at Samos, Theophr. Lapid. 61:—so γεωφάνιον *or -ειον*, τό, Dinarch. *ap. Harp. Poll. 7, 99*, E. M. 229, 21.
 γεω-χάρης, *ἑς, fond of the earth, of creeping plants*, Julian. 175 D.
 γῆ, ἡ, (contr. for γαῖα, v. infr.), the only form in Att. Prose, and found even in Hom. for γαῖα, αἶα: a dual γαῖν in Aesch. Pers. 736: pl. is very rare, γαῖ Arist. Probl. 23, 29, uncontr. γαῖαι Anth. P. 9, 430; gen. γαῖαι Hdt. 4, 198; γῶν Hesych.; acc. γᾶς Strabo 126. (Cf. γαῖα, γῆτης, γείτων, γῆμος, γῆα; Skt. gāis (terra); also perh. Goth. gavi (Germ. gau).) Earth opp. to heaven, or land opp. to sea, Ἡ τε καὶ Ἡέλιος *Il. 19, 259*, cf. 3, 104; τίς γῆ; Od. 13, 233; regarded by Hom. and early writers as a flat circular plain, surrounded by the Ocean-stream, Hdt. 4, 36, Arist. Meteor. 2, 5, 13, Geminus Elem. Astr. 13; personified, Aesch. Theb. 69, Pers. 629, etc.:—κατὰ γῆν, *on land, by land*, opp. to ναυσί Thuc. 1, 18; or to ἐκ θαλάσσης, Id. 2, 81; also, κατὰ γῆς στέλλεσθαι Xen. An. 5, 6, 5, etc.:—ἐπὶ γῆς *on earth*, opp. to νέρθε, Soph. O. T. 416; κατὰ γῆς, like κατὰ χθονός, below the earth, = ἐνερθε, Aesch. Cho. 377, 475, Soph. O. C. 1775, etc.; so, κάτω γῆς Id. O. T. 968; ὑπὸ γῆς Id. Fr. 964; γᾶς ὑπαί Id. El. 1419; νέρθε γῆς, etc.:—the gen. with local adverbs, ἵνα γῆς, ποῦ or ποῖ γῆς, ὅπου or ὅπου γῆς, ubi terrarum, where in (in what quarter of) the world, where on earth, Soph. El. 922, O. T. 108, Ph. 1211, Eur. Andr. 168, Ar. Av. 9, etc.:—γῆς γόνος, γῆς παῖς, v. sub γαῖας.
 2. earth, as an element, opp. to air, water, fire, Plat. Prot. 320 D, Legg. 889 B, Arist. Metaph. 1, 8, 2 sq., Cael. 3, 7, 7, al.; cf. στοιχεῖον. II. *a land or country, καὶ γῆν καὶ πόλιν* Aesch. Eum. 993; γῆν πρὸ γῆς *from land to land*, Id. Fr. 682, Ar. Ach. 235; in this sense the art. and pron. stand often without γῆ, as ἐκ τῆς ἑμᾶντοῦ (sc. γῆς) δραπέτας Eur. Heracl. 140, etc.:—in Trag. often a city, like χθών, γῆ δορεῖ πεσοῦσ' Ἑλληνικῇ Id. Tro. 868. III. *the earth or ground* as tilled, Soph. O. T. 270, 665, etc.; τὴν γῆν ἐργάζεσθαι *or θεραπεύειν to till the ground*, Plat. Rep. 420 E, etc.; τὰ ἐκ τῆς γῆς φύόμενα Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 10:—an estate, farm, γῆν πρίασθαι Lys. 906, ult.; ἐπὶ γῆ δαίνειν *ti to lend on mortgage*, Dem. 946, 6. IV. *a lump of earth*, in the phrase γῆν καὶ ὕδωρ αἰτεῖν, as tokens of submission, Hdt. 5, 17, 18., 7, 133, Lycurg. 156, 43; γῆν καὶ ὕδωρ δίδουσι, φέρειν Hdt. 5, 18, 73. V. of particular kinds of earth or minerals, Galen. 13, p. 246.
 γηγενής, *ου, ὁ, =sq.*, Timothe. Fr. 10 Bgk., Eur. Phoen. 128.
 γῆ-γενής, *ἑς, earth-born, Βολβός Xenarch. Bountal. 1*; of a potter's vessel, Antiph. Παρσ. 1. 2. like ἀτόχων, *earthborn*, of the primeval men, Hdt. 8, 55, Aesch. Supp. 250; τοὺς ἐμπροσθεν φύεσθαι γηγενεῖς καὶ μὴ ἐξ ἀλλήλων γεννᾶσθαι Plat. Polit. 269 B, cf. Legg. 727 E, Arist. G. A. 3, 11, 25; of the Thebans, Trag. *ap. Arist. Poët. 16, 2*. II. *born of Gaia or Tellus*, of the Titans and Giants, Aesch. Fr. 351, 677; ὁ γ. στρατὸς Γιγάντων Soph. Tr. 1058:—in Com., like Lat. terrae filius, in contempt, with an insinuation of impiety, Ar. Nub. 853, Alex. Κρατεῦ 2;—so also of things, portentous, furious, γηγενεῖ φύσθημα *Ar. Ran. 825*.
 γῆδιον, τὸ, Dim. of γῆ, *a little farm, a piece of land*, Ar. Pax 570, Fr. 344, 2, Arist. Pol. 6, 5, 8; μικρόν γ. Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 38.
 γῆθάλειος, *α, ὄν, (γῆθεῖ) joyous*, Androm. *ap. Galen. 13, 876*.
 γῆθεν, Adv. *out of or from the earth*, Aesch. Theb. 247, Eum. 904, Soph. O. C. 1591: *from beneath*, Id. El. 453.
 γῆθεῖ, γῆθεῖ ἐνὶ (contr. *Id. 14, 140* (al. γῆθεῖ ἐν . .)), Dor. γῆθεῖ Theocr. 1, 54; (but the pf. is always used for pres. in Att., unless γῆθοῖς φρενὶ be retained in Aesch. Cho. 772, and impf. ἐπ-εγῆθει v. infr.) in Id. Pr. 157; impf. ἐγῆθει *Il. 7, 127, 214*; fut. γῆθήσῃ *Il. Hes. aor. ἐγῆθησα*, Ep. γῆθήσα, Hom., Hes.: pf. γῆγηθα, Dor. γῆγάθα (in pres. sense, v. supr.), Hom., Att.: plqpf. ἐγῆγηθεν restored by Elmsl. in Aesch. Fr. 157, Ep. γῆγηθεν *Il. 11, 682*, 13, 494, Dor. γῆγάθεν Epich. 75 Ahr. A collat. form γῆθω, Dor. γάθω, mentioned by Gramm., is found in Aesch. l. c., C. I. 3632; but Med. γῆθωμαι in Qz Sm. 14, 92, Anth. P. 6, 261, etc. (V. sub γαῖαι.) To rejoice, Hom.; c. acc. rei, τίς ἂν τὰδε γῆθήσειεν *Il. 9, 77*; γ. κατὰ θυμὸν 13, 416; γῆθήσει προφανείσα (dual) *will rejoice at our appearing*, 8, 378:—often c. part., to rejoice in doing . . , γῆγηθας ὤν Soph. Ph. 1021; πῖνον Eur. Cycl. 168:—γῆγηθε φρένα *Il. 11, 683*, etc.; θυμῷ γῆθήσας Hes. Sc. 116; ἂν περὶ ψυχὰν γάθησεν *Ant. P. 4, 218*:—also, παλαίαιον ἐν ἀπείρῃ γ. Id. N. 3, 56; and in Att., γῆγηθένα ἐπὶ τινι Soph. El. 1231, Dem. 332, 8:—in part. γῆγηθός, like χαιρὸν, Lat. *impune*, ἡ καὶ γηγ. λέγειν δοκεῖς; Soph. O. T. 368.
 γῆγῆς, *εος, τό, =sq.*, Chron. *Par. in C. I. 2374, 27*, Plut. Ages. 29, etc.
 γῆθοσύνη, ἡ, joy, delight, *Il. 13, 29*, 21, 390; in pl., h. Hom. Cer. 437, Ar. Rh. 2, 878.
 γῆθόσυνος, *η, ὄν, also os*, Anth. P. 6, 235:—joyful, glad, *Il. 7, 122*; τινι *at a thing*, 13, 82. Adv. —ως, Hipp. Ep. 1285, 46, Suid.
 γῆθυλλίς, *ιδος, ἡ, Dim. of γῆθον*, (acc. to Moer. 115, the Attic equivalent for ἀμπελόσπασον); Epich. (in Dor. form γάθυλλίς) 89 Ahr., Eubul. Πορν. 2, Nic. Al. 431.
 γῆθον, τὸ, *a kind of leek*, Ar. Fr. 122, Phryn. Com. Κρον. 3; v. Schneid. Theophr. 3, 574: cf. γῆτειον.
 γῆτινος, *η, ὄν, of earth, τὴν δὲ . . πλάσαντες γῆτιν Simon. Iambl. 6, 21*; πλίνθει Xen. An. 7, 14; τέχνη Plat. Legg. 778 D; σῶμα Id. Phaedr. 246 C; τὸ εὐλὸν οὐ γῆ, ἀλλὰ γῆτινον Arist. Metaph. 8, 7, 5. Adv. —ως, Eccl.—Also γῆτιος, Anth. P. append. 39; cf. Lob. Phryn. 97.
 γῆτις, *ου, ὁ, a husbandman*, Soph. Tr. 32, in contr. form γῆτῆς.
 γῆ-λεχής, *ἑς, sleeping on the earth*, Call. Del. 286.

γῆ-λοφος, ὁ, = γεωλοφος, a hill, Xen. An. 1. 5, 8, etc.
 γῆ-μόρος, ὁ, Dor. and Trag. γῆ-μόρος Aesch. Supp. 613 and (by Dobree's emend.) τῆσδε γαμέρῳ χθονός for τῆ δὲ γ' αἰοῦρου, Id. Eum. 890, cf. γάπεδον; Att. γεωμόρος:—one who has a share of land, a landowner: in the Doric states of Sicily the wealthy citizens were called γαμέροι, Hdt. 7. 155, cf. Valck. ad 6. 22; and so at Argos, Aesch. Supp. 1. c.: whereas at Athens, the γεωμόροι were all the landowners, large or small, opp. on the one hand to the ἐπαγρίδαι, on the other to the δημαῦργοι, Plat. Legg. 737 E, cf. Thuc. 8. 21, Arist. Fr. 346. 2. οἱ γεωμόροι, the Roman triumphū agris dividundis, Dion. H. 9. 25. II. as Adj. dividing earth, i. e. ploughing, Boüs Ap. Rh. 1. 1214; γεωμῶρος τέχνα Inscr. Corcyr. in C. I. 1907. 8.
 γῆ-οὔχος, ὄν, (ἐχῶ) land-holding, Eust. 1392. 23, cf. γαί-οχος.
 γῆ-οχέω, Ion. for γῆ-οχέω, Hdt. 7. 190.
 γῆ-πάτταλος, ὁ, a radish, comic word in Luc. Lexiph. 2.
 γῆ-πέδον, τό, = γεωπέδιον, a plot of ground, Plat. Legg. 741 D, Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 2; cf. Phryn. in A. B. 32. II. the Dor. form γάπεδον [ᾱ] has been restored for δάπεδον [ᾱ] in Pind. N. 7. 121, Aesch. Pr. 829, metri grat.; cf. Steph. B., γῆπεδον .., ὅπερ οἱ τραγοῖσι διὰ τοῦ αἰσὶ δωρίοντες: so they used the Dor. forms γάματος, γάματος, etc.
 γῆ-πετής, ἐς, (πίπτω) falling or fallen to earth, Eur. Phoen. 668.
 γῆ-πονέω, γῆ-πονία, γῆ-πονικός, γῆ-πόνος, = γεω-, qq. v.
 γῆ-ποτος, ὄν, v. sub γῆ-ποτος.
 γῆ-ραῖός, ἄ, ὄν, (γῆρας) :—longer form of γεραῖός, aged, old, γῆραῖός δὲ θάνοις Hes. Op. 376; so in Hdt. 3. 64, Pind. P. 4. 280, Aesch. Pers. 854 Supp. 606, Anth.; cf. γῆραῖός.—Poët. Adj., found in Antipho 125. 25, who also uses γῆραῖός as fem.
 γῆ-ραλέος, α, ὄν, = foreg., Xenophan. 1. 18 Bgk., Pind. P. 4. 216, Aesch. Pers. 171, Cratin. Nom. 5.
 γῆ-ράμα, τό, = γῆρειον, Schol. Arat. 921.
 γῆ-ράναι, v. sub γῆ-ράσκω.
 γῆ-ρανσις, ἡ, a growing old, Arist. Metaph. 10. 9, 3.
 γῆ-ραῖός, ὄν, = γῆραῖός, Anth. P. append. 147.
 γῆ-ράς, v. sub γῆ-ράσκω.
 γῆ-ράς, τό: gen. γῆρας in Hom., Att. contr. γῆρας, and very late γῆρατος: dat. γῆραι, Att. contr. γῆρα Soph. Aj. 507, late γῆραι LXX, Tzetz.: (v. sub γῆρων) :—hoary old, old age, Hom. mostly with λυγρόν, συγγενῶν, χαλεπῶν, (v. sub οὐδός); opp. to γ. λιπαρόν, Od. 19. 368; γ. πολίων Theogn. 174; γῆρας ἐκδύναι, ἀποσεισάσθαι Ar. Pax 336, Lys. 670 (which seem to be connected with sign. II); ἐπὶ γῆρας in old age, Id. Eq. 524; ἐν τῷ γῆρα, ἐν γῆρα Plat. Rep. 329 C, Lysias 197. 25; σὺν γῆρα, ἐν γ. βαρύς Soph. O. T. 17, Aj. 1017; διανοίας γ. Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 25: metaph., οὐκ ἔστι γῆρας τοῦδε τοῦ μῦθου, i. e. it never wears out, Aesch. Theb. 682. II. the old cast skin of a serpent, γῆρας ἐκδύειν Arist. H. A. 5. 17, 10, 8. 17, 11.
 γῆ-ράσκω Hom., Hdt., Att.: fut. γῆράσκειν [ᾱ] Critias 7. 5 (and in compds., ἐγ-, κατα-, συγ-, Thuc. 6. 18, Ar. Eq. 1308, Eur. Fr. 1044); but γῆράσκει Simon. 85. 9, Plat. Rep. 393 E: aor. ἐγήρασα Hdt. 7. 114, (κατ-) Id. 2. 146, Plat. Theat. 202 D (v. inf. II): pf. γεγήρακα Soph. O. C. 727, Eur. Ion 1392.—A pres. γῆράω is also found (Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 15, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 8, 3, Menand. Tröb. 2. 14, Monost. 283, 608, Plut. 2. 911 B, cf. καταγῆράω), and some aor. 2 forms occur, as if from a pres. γῆρημι or γῆρημι, viz. ἐγήρα Il. 7. 148, 17. 197, Od. 14. 67, (κατ-) Hdt. 6. 72; inf. γῆράναι [ᾱ] Aesch. Cho. 908, Soph. O. C. 870 (where some write γῆράναι, as if from an aor. 1 ἐγήράνα, but v. E. M. 250. 53, Thom. M. 192; part. γῆράς Il. 17. 197 (cf. ἀπογῆράσκω), dat. pl. γῆράν-τεσι Hes. Op. 188; (cf. the aor. participles ἀποκλᾶς, βροντᾶς, γελᾶς, for ἀποκλᾶς, etc.): another rare form of the partic. is γῆραις, ἔντος, Xenophan. (8) ap. E. M.: (γῆρας, γῆρων). To grow old, become old and infirm, and in aor. and pf. to be so, κηρύσσαν γῆραςκε grew old in his office of herald, Il. 17. 325, cf. 2. 663, etc.; of things, ὄχλην ἐπὶ ὄχλην γ. Od. 7. 120; χρόνος γῆράσκειν Aesch. Pr. 981; πάλιν γὰρ αὖθις παῖς ὃ γ. ἀνὴρ Soph. Fr. 434; μετὰ τὴν δόξιν γ. χάρις Menand. Monost. 347: c. acc. cogn., βίον τοιοῦτον γῆράναι Soph. O. C. 870:—so in Med., Hes. ap. Plut. 2. 415 C. II. Causal in aor. 1 ἐγήρασα, to bring to old age, ἐγήρασαν μὲ τροφῇ Aesch. Supp. 894; γῆράσας πόδα Anth. P. 6. 94. γῆρειον, τό, the down on seeds, Lat. raffus, Arat. 921, Nic. Al. 126.
 γῆρο-βοσκέω, to feed or cherish in old age, esp. one's parents, Eur. Med. 1033, A. 663:—Pass. to be cherished when old, Ar. Ach. 678.
 γῆρο-βοσκία, ἡ, care of an old person, Alex. Incert. 48, Plut. 2. 111 E.
 γῆρο-βοσκός, ὄν, (βόσκω) nourishing or taking care of in old age, esp. one's parents, Soph. Aj. 570; γῆρο-βοσκὸν οὐκ ἔχω .. παῖδα Eur. Supp. 923; γ. χάριτες gratitude shewn by such nurture, Dion. H. 8. 47; γ. ἐλπίδες hopes of such nurture, Ib. 51.
 γῆρο-κομέω, = γῆρο-βοσκέω, Call. Ep. 53, Luc. Tox. 22.
 γῆρο-κομία, = γῆρο-βοσκία, Plut. Cato Ma. 5., 2. 583 C.
 γῆροκομικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to γῆροκομία, Galen. 6. 146.
 γῆροκόμος, ὄν, (κομέω) tending old age, χῆτει γῆροκόμοιο for want of one to tend one's age, Hes. Th. 605; δαίμων ὄντ' ἐμθεν ὥπασε γῆροκόμου, i. e. daughters, Epigr. Gr. 536; χεῖρ γ. Epitaph. in C. I. 705. 14; φροντίδες γ. Opp. H. 5. 85.
 γῆρος, τό, = γῆρας, LXX (Ps. 91. 15, al.), Epigr. Gr. 426. 3.
 γῆροτροφέω, = γῆρο-βοσκέω, Isac. J. 47, Plat. Menex. 248 D:—Pass., γῆροτροφούμενοι Isocr. 305 E; fut. med. in pass. sense, γῆροτροφῶμενται Dem. 1399. 17; ἐπὶ τῶν .. παιδῶν γῆροτροφῶμεντες Lys. 133, fin.
 γῆροτροφία, ἡ, = γῆρο-βοσκία, Plat. 2. 579 E.
 γῆροτρέφιον or -τροφέον, τό, a place where old men are taken care of, an almshouse, Byz.:—also -κομείον Zonar.
 γῆρο-τρήφος, ὄν, (τρήφω) = γῆρο-βοσκός, Eur. Alc. 668; γῆρ. ἐλπίς Pind. Fr. 233, cf. C. I. 2240.

γῆρο-φορέω, to carry an old person, Plut. 2. 983 B.
 γῆρο-γόνῃ, ἡ, born of sound, κούρας γῆρογόνας, i. e. echoes, Theocr. Syntox. 6.
 γῆρύμα, τό, (γῆρῶ) a voice, sound, tone, Aesch. Eum. 569.
 Γῆρυόνης, ὄν, ὁ, (γῆρῶ) the three-bodied Giant Geryon, i. e. the Shouter, Pind. I. 1. 13, etc.; also Γῆρυονεύς, ἔως, Ep. ἦος, Hes. Th. 287; Γῆρυών, ὄνος, Aesch. Ag. 870:—hence Γῆρυονίς or -ῆϊς, ἴδος, ἡ, a poem on Geryon by Stesichorus, Ath. 499 E, Paus. S. 3. 2.
 γῆρυς, vos, ἡ, voice, speech, Il. 4. 437; στανέσσα γ. Soph. O. T. 186; Ὀρφέα γ., i. e. Orpheus, Eur. Alc. 969; also used by Plut. 2. 397 C.
 γῆρύα, Dor. γῆρύω Pind., inf. γῆρύειν, -νέμεν Id. O. 1. 5, N. 3. 55; fut. ὕσω: aor. ἐγήρυσα Ar. Pax 805.—Med., fut. -ύσσομαι Pind., Eur.: aor. ἐγήρυσσεν Eur. El. 1327, Theocr., etc.; also ἐγήρύσθην (v. inf.). (Cf. γῆρυς, Γῆρυόνης, and perh. γῆρανος; Skt. gar, gṛīyāmi (voco, Iando), gir (voco), girā (oratio); Zd. gar (cano); Lat. garrio, garrulus; O. H. G. kirru (Germ. knarren), quiru (groan); Lith. girsas (voco), gyrā (laus):—Curt. also refers Lat. gallus, O. Norse kalla (call) to the same Root.) To sing or say, speak, cry, Simon. 38, Pind. O. 2. 138, and Trag.; c. acc. cogn., to utter, γ. εὖχος Pind. N. 6. 100; φθέγμα Eur. Hipp. 1074; ὅσα Ar. Pax 805; τοὶ σκάπες ἀνδύσαι γαρύσσονται let the owls sing against the nightingales, Theocr. 1. 136 (where Scaliger suggested δαρίσσαντο, Dor. for δηρίσσαντο). 2. trans. to sing of, celebrate, τινά Pind. N. 7. 122; τι Id. O. 13. 70, etc. II. the Med. is used in the same way, absol. to sing, l. Hom. Merc. 426: c. acc. cogn., γῆρυετ' ἀνθρώπων νόον Hes. Op. 258; γαρύσσομαι αἶσαν Pind. I. 1. 50, cf. P. 5. 97; οὐ μὴ τὰδε γῆρύσαι Eur. Hipp. 213; αὐδὴν τήνδε γαρύσειεσ' ἔσει, Aesch. Supp. 460. [v of pres. short in Hes., Pind., etc., but long in Theocr. 8. 77, Orph., Anth., and even in Aesch. Pr. 78: ὅ always in fut. and aor.]
 γῆρω-βοσκέω, γῆρω-κομέω, incorrect forms of γῆρο-, Lob. Phryn. 692.
 γῆρας, contr. gen. of γῆρας.
 γῆτειον, τό, said to be Att. for γῆθου (q. v.), Ar. Eq. 677, Alex. Λεβ. 2; γῆτιον, Id. Παννυχ. 3. 6.
 γῆτης, ὁ, contr. for γῆτης, q. v.
 γῆτομέω, to cleave the ground, ap. Rh. 2. 1005, Lyc. 263; cf. γατόμος.
 γῆφαγέω, to eat earth, Arist. ap. E. M. 222. 9.
 γῆ-φάγος [ᾱ], ὄν, = γαιφάγος, Call. Fr. 58.
 γῆ-χυτόν, τό, (χέω) the soft mould or soil on the earth's surface, Galen. Gloss. Hipp.
 Γίγαντιος, α, ὄν, gigantic, Luc. Philops. 23:—also Γιγαντιάος, α, ὄν, Aesop. and Gramm.:—and Γιγαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the Giants, Eus. P. E. 186 C.
 γίγαντία, ἡ, the war of the Giants, Philostr. 518.
 Γιγαντιάω, to behave like a giant, Byz.: cf. γῆροντιάω, etc.
 Γιγαντ-ολέτης, ὄν, giantkiller, name of Dionysus and Apollo, Anth. P. 9. 524, 525; -ολέτης, ὄν, Luc. Tim. 4: Fem. -ολέτεια, and -ολέτης, ἴδος, Suid., Pseudo-Luc. Philopatr. 8.
 Γιγαντο-μάχια, ἡ, the battle of the giants, Plat. Rep. 378 C.
 Γιγαντο-ραϊστος, ὁ, giant-quelling, Lyc. 63.
 Γιγαντο-φόνος, ὄν, giant-killing, Eur. H. F. 1191.
 Γιγαντο-φόντις, ἴδος, ἡ, = foreg., Cornut. N. D. 20.
 Γιγαντόδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) gigantic, LXX (Sir. 23. 4), Philo 2. 117.
 γίγαρτον [ῖ], a grape-stone, Simon. 91: in pl. grapes, Ar. Pax 634.
 γίγαρτῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like, or full of grape-stones, Theod. V. T.
 Γίγας [ῖ], avtos, ὁ, mostly in pl. the Giants, a savage race of men destroyed by the gods, called ὑπερβῆμοι, λαὸς ἀτάσθαλος, Od. 7. 59, 60; Κύνλωπες τε καὶ ἄγρια φύλα Γιγάντων Ib. 206; οὐκ ἀνδρῶσιν ἐοικότες ἀλλὰ Γίγαςιν Io. 120: in Hes. Th. 185, the sons of Gaia, cf. γιγνέτης, and v. Eur. Phoen. 129. 1131; of the heaven-defying Capaneus, Aesch. Theb. 424. II. as Adj. mighty (γίγαντος) μεγάλην, ἰσχυροῦ, ὑπερβυῖος Hesych.), Ζεφύρου γίγαντος αἶψα Id. Ag. 692. (Commonly derived from γαῖα, γῆ, v. supr.; but referred by Curt. to the Root γέγασ, γίγνομαι.)
 γιγγλίον, τό, a plant, said to be daucus gingidium, Diosc. 2. 167.
 γιγγίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a plant, of the turnip kind, Alex. Trall. 8. p. 140.
 γιγγίλαρος, ὁ, a kind of flute or fife, Poll. 4. 82: Dim. γιγγιλάριον, τό, A. B. 88: cf. γιγγίρας.
 γιγγιλισμός, ὁ, a tickling, Gramm.
 γιγγιλύμοιδης, ἐς, like a γίγγλυμος, Hipp. Fract. 751. Adv. -ἔως, Galen.
 γιγγιλύμομαι, to be hinge-jointed, Hipp. Art. 810.
 γιγγιλύμος or γιγγιλυμάς, ὁ, a hinge joint, Lat. ginglymus, Hipp. 411. 12, Arist. de An. 3. 10, 9. 2. a joint in a coat of mail, Xen. Eq. 12. 6. 3. a mode of kissing, Hesych. (Perhaps redupl. from γλῦθω.)
 γιγγιλύωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = γιγγιλυμοειδής, Arist. II. A. 4. 4, 22.
 γιγγιλύωτός, ὄν, hinge-jointed, Math. Vett. 91.
 γιγγιράϊνος, ὄν, like the γίγγας, αὐλοῖ Anth. 174 F.
 γιγγιραντός, ἡ, ὄν, composed for the γίγγας, as the songs of Axionicus are called in Att. 175 B.
 γίγγας, -γρου, ὁ, a small Phoenician flute or fife, of a high pitch and plaintive tone, Amphis Διῷ 1; also, γίγγγας αὐλός Antiph. 1. 1. 2. Menand. Kap. 1: cf. Ath. 174 F. 2. its music, Id. 618 C: a dance to its tune, Poll. 4. 102. (Cf. Lat. gingrire, gingritus.)
 γιγγιρασμός, ὁ, the tone of the γίγγας, Hesych.
 γίγνομαι, Ion. and after Arist. γίνομαι [ῖ], but γίγνομαι always in good Att., cf. γιγνώσκω, and see the old Att. Inscr. in C. I. 86. 9., 93. 25:—fut. γενήσομαι.—aor. ἐγενόμην (Dor. ἐγενάμην, Dind. Dem. 255. 22), Ion. 2 sing. γένει Il. 5. 897, 3 sing. γενέσκετο Od. 11. 207; syncop. 3 sing. ἐγεντο Hes. Th. 283, 705, Sappho 19, Pind. P. 3. 153, and restored by Benti. in Scol. ap. Ar. Vesp. 1226, Ep. γέντο Hes. Th. 199, Emped. 207 Stein.:—pf. γέγονα Hom., Att.: plqpf. ἐγεγονέαι Plat., etc.,

Ion. *ἐγγενέει* Hdt.; besides these, there are Ep. forms (as if from a pf. γέναι), 2 pl. *γενάτε* Babr. 143, cf. Hom. Epigr. 16; *γενάσαι* Il. 4. 325, often in Od.; 3 dual plpf. *ἐκ-γενάτην* [α] Od. 10. 138; inf. *γενάμεν* [α] Pind. O. 9. 164, (ἐκ-) Il. 5. 248, etc.; part. *γενάως*-αῖα, pl. -αῖες, αἰαίαι Hom., etc., contr. *γενῶν*, -ῶσα Soph. Aj. 472, 1013, Eur.; Pind. O. 6. 83 has also an inf. *γενάμεν* [α].—To these must be added some pass. forms, used in the same sense, fut. *γενήσσομαι* (only in Plat. Parm. 141 E, οὔτε γενήσεται, οὔτε γενήσσομαι, where Schleierm. proposed *γενήσσομαι*,—for otherwise there would be no difference): aor. *ἐγενήθη* Hipp. 1202 A, 1208 E, and in late Att., as Philom. Incert. 39 and 73, cf. Lob. Phryn. 109; pf. *γενένημαι*, often in Att. Poets and Prose; 3 pl. *γενέονταν* Philotas Fr. 65; plpf. *ἐγενέοντο* Thuc. 7. 18, al.; *γενέοντο* Id. 5. 14.—Cf. *ἐγίνομαι*, and for the Causal tenses, v. *γένομαι*, *γεννῶμαι*.
(*γί-νομαι* is *γι-γένομαι*, redupl. from *γ-GEN*, cf. *μι-μῶ*, *μι-μνήσκω*: hence also *γένομαι*, *γεννάω*, *γένεσις*, *γενή*, etc.; cf. Skt. *gan*, *ga-ganmi* (*gigno*), *gayé* (*γέ-γα*, *gnascor*), *ganiti*, *ganitir* (*genitor*, *genetrix*), *ganus* (*gens*): *gnā*, later *ganū*, (*γενή*), *Zd. zan* (*gigno*), *ghena* (*γενή*); Lat. *gigno*, *genus*, *genius*, *gnascor*, *gnatus*, *nat-ura*; Goth. *keiñ-an* (*Βλαστούνει*), *us-keiñan* (*ἐκφύναί*), *queiñ*, *quens* (*θῆλυς*), *ganus* (*γένος*); O. Norse *kona*, *kvenna*, *A. S. cweñ* (*queen*), etc.)

Radical sense, *to come into a new state of being*: hence, I. absol. *to come into being*, Lat. *gigni*, and so, 1. of persons, *to be born*, νέον *γεγάς* new born, Od. 19. 400; ὑπὸ Τμώλῳ *γεγάστας* born (and so living) under Tmolus, Il. 2. 866; *γινόμεναισι* λάχῃ τὰδ' . . ἐκράνθη at our birth, Aesch. Eum. 347; *γεγονέναι* ἐκ τινος Hdt. 7. 11, etc.; σθέν' . . ἐξ αἵματος Aesch. Theb. 142; more rarely ἀπὸ τινος Hdt. 8. 22, etc.; τινος Eur. Hec. 380, etc.;—*γεγονέναι* κακῶς, καλῶς Ar. Eq. 218, Isocr. 147 B, etc.; καλλίων, ὅτ' Hdt. 1. 146, 3. 69; τὸ μὴ γενέσθαι not to have been born, Aesch. Ag. 395;—often with Numerals, ἕτεα τρία καὶ δέκα *γεγονῶς*, Lat. *natus annos tredecim*, Hdt. 1. 119; or, to denote uncertainty, ἀμφὶ τὰ ἐκκαίδεκα ἔτη *γεγονόσιν* Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 16; *γεγονῶς* ἔτη πεντήκοντα Dem. 564. 18; ὑπὲρ τὰ στρατηγία ἔτη *γεγονῶς* being of an age beyond . . , Xen. Cyr. 1. 2. 4; also c. gen., *γεγονῶς* πλείωνον ἔτων ἡ πεντήκοντα Plat. Legg. 951 C, and often in late Prose: rarely with ordinals, ὀδοήκοστος ἔτος *γεγονῶς*, Lat. *annum agens octogesimum*, Luc. Macrob. 22, cf. Plut. Philop. 18. 2. of things, *to be produced*, *γινόμενον* καὶ ἀπολλυμένον Plat. Rep. 527 B, etc.; *γίγνεσθαι* διὰ τινος or τινὶ Ib. 392 D; ὁ ἐκ τῆς χώρας *γινόμενος* αἶτος Xen. Mem. 3. 6. 13; τὰ ἐν τῷ ἀργῷ *γινόμενα* Ib. 2. 9. 4; also of profits, καρποὶ οἱ ἐξ ἀγέλων *γινῶν*. Id. Cyr. 1. 1. 2, etc.; τὰ ἀλλα ἀπὸ τεττάρων ταλάντων *γίνοντο* were the produce of, i. e. *were worth*, 4 talents, Id. Hell. 4. 2. 7; τὸ ἀπὸ τῶν αἰχμαλῶτων *γινόμενον* ἀργύριον produced by [the ransom of] . . , Id. An. 5. 3. 4; οἱ γιν. δασιμοὶ the tribute that came in, Ib. 1. 1. 8;—of sums, ὁ *γεγονῶς* ἀριθμὸς the sum or amount, Plat. Apol. 36 A; ἑκατόν εἰκοσι στατήρων *γίγονται* τρισχίλια τριακταῖα ἐξήκοντα δραχμαὶ 120 staters amount to 3360 drachmae, Dem. 914. 14, etc.;—of times of day, ὡς ἡ ἡμέρα ἐγένετο Thuc. 7. 81, Xen., etc.; ἔως ἀν φῶς *γίγνεται* Plat. Prot. 311 A; ἅμα ἐν *γινόμενῳ* Thuc. 4. 32.

3. of events, *to take place*, *come to pass*, *come on*, *happen*, and in past tenses *to be*, *γίγνεται* ἄχος τινί, etc.; *γίγνεται* μάχη, πόλεμος, ἀνοικωχῆ, etc.; ἐκκρηρία *γίγνεται* τίς πρὸς ἀλλήλους Thuc. 4. 58; ἡ νόσος ἤρπαστο *γίγνεσθαι* Id. 2. 47; πνεύμα, ὕδρα, ὄμβρος γ. Ib. 84, etc.; τὰ Ὀλύμπια *γίγνεται*, τραγῳδοὶ *γίγονται* are held, Xen. Hell. 7. 4. 28, Aeschin. 59. 23, etc.; ψήφισμα, κρίσις γ. is passed, Xen. Cyr. 2. 21; πιστὰ *γίγνεται*, ὅρκιοι γ. pledges are given, oaths taken, Ib. 7. 4. 3, Dem. 390. 28; *γίγνεται* τίς ὑπὸ τινος Thuc. 6. 88, etc.; ἐκ or ἀπὸ τινος Hdt. 1. 1, Xen. An. 5. 6. 30; παρὰ τινος Plat. Rep. 614 A:—δὴ μὴ γένοια, Lat. *quod dii prohibeant*, Dem. 381. 22, 842. 15, etc.;—c. dat. et part., *γίγνεται* τί μοι βουλομένη, ἀσμένω (v. sub βούλομαι, ἀσμενος); so, οὐκ ἂν ἔμοιγε ἐλπίσμεν τὰ γένοια, i. e. I could not hope to see these things take place, Od. 3. 228; ἡδομένοισι ἡμῖν οἱ λόγοι *γεγούνασι* Hdt. 9. 46, etc.;—of sacrifices, omens, etc., οὐ γὰρ σφί ἐγένετο τὰ σφάγια χρηστὰ Id. 9. 61, cf. 62; τὰ ἱερὰ καλὰ ἐγ. Xen. An. 6. 2. 9; but the Adj. is often omitted, τὰ διαβατήρια ἐγ. were favourable, Thuc. 5. 55, cf. Xen. An. 6. 2. 14 sq.;—in neut. part., τὸ γεγόμενον the event, the fact, Thuc. 6. 54; τὰ γεγόμενα the facts, the truth, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1. 9, etc.; also, τὸ γινόμενον Plat. Theaet. 161 B, etc.; τὰ γεγενημένα former events, the past, Xen. An. 5. 10. 14; τὸ γενησόμενον the future, Thuc. 1. 138;—of Time, ὡς τρίτῃ ἡμέρῃ ἐγένετο arrived, Hdt. 1. 113; ἔως ἂν χρόνοι γέωνται Plat. Phaedr. 108 C; but in pf. and plpf., *to have passed*, ὡς διετῆς χρόνος *ἐγγέγονε* Id. 2. 2; πρὶν ἐξ μηνῶν *γεγονέναι* Plat. Prot. 320 A; also, ἐν ταῖς *γινόμεναις* ἡμέραις in due course of time, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4. 51; hence ordinary, usual, τὸ γινῶν. τίμημα Dem. 726. 26, cf. 992. 3;—impers., ἐγένετο ὥστε . . or ὥς . . , it happened, *came to pass* that . . , Xen. Hell. 5. 3. 10, often in N. T.; also, *γίγνεται* εὐρεῖν it is possible to find, Theogn. 639.

II. followed by a Predicate, *to come into a certain state*, *to become*, Lat. *fieri*, and (in past tenses), *to be* so and so, 1. followed by Nouns, δηλοῖται δὲ χάρις γ. Il. 6. 85, cf. 8. 282, Aesch. Cho. 2, etc.; [ὑπο]τὶ νῶν πομπῆς *γίγνεται*. Od. 4. 362, etc.; πάντα δὲ γινόμενος πειρήσεται turning every way, Ib. 417; hence in Prose, παντοῖος γ., followed by μή c. inf., Hdt. 3. 124; so, παντοῖος γ. δέουμος Id. 7. 10. 3; and so in all authors with all kinds of Nouns—rarely with a part., μὴ προδοῖς ἡμᾶς *γενή*, i. e. *προδοῖς* ἡμῶν, Soph. Aj. 588, cf. Ph. 773, Thuc. 3. 68, etc.;—with a Pron., τὸ γένοια; what am I to become, i. e. what is to become of me? Aesch. Theb. 207, cf. Theocrit. 15. 51; οὐκ ἐχόντες ὅτι γίνομαι Thuc. 2. 52; more rarely, οὐκ ἐχόντες ἂν γένοια Aesch. Fr. 905; γίγονται πᾶν ὅ τι βούλονται Ar. Nub. 348. 2. with Adverbs, κακῶς ἐγένετο μοι it went ill with me, Hdt. 1. 8, etc.; εὖ, καλῶς, ἥδυν γ. it goes well, etc., Xen. An. 1. 7. 5, etc.; δίχα γ. to be at two, Xen.

Cyr. 8. 7. 20; τριχῇ γ. to be in three divisions, Id. An. 6. 2. 16; γ. ἐμπόδων, ἐκπόδων, ἐκεῖ, ἔγγυς, etc. 3. followed by oblique cases of Nouns, a. c. gen., γ. τῶν δακτύλων, τῶν γεραίων to become one of . . , Hdt. 5. 25, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2. 15, cf. Ar. Nub. 107, etc.;—to fall to the share of, belong to, ἡ νίκη γίγνεται τινος Xen. Hell. 4. 3. 20;—to be master of, Lat. *compos esse*, *sui juris esse*, εἰ ταύτην γ. Soph. O. C. 660, Plat. Phaedr. 250 A, etc.; ὁμῶν αὐτῶν γενέσθαι Dem. 42. 11; (also, ἐν τῷ εἶναι γ. Id. 1. 119; ἐν εἶναι γ. Xen. An. 1. 5. 17); so, ἐλπίδος γίνομαι Plut. Phoc. 23;—of things, to be at, i. c. to cost, so much, αἱ τριχίδες εἰ γενοῖσθ' ἑκατόν τοῦβολοῦ Ar. Eq. 662, cf. Xen. Oec. 20. 23. b. with Preps., γ. ἀπὸ or ἐκ δείπνου to be done supper, Hdt. 2. 78, etc. (v. sub ἀπὸ 11, ἐκ 11. 2); γ. ἀπὸ τινος to be separated from . . , Xen. Mem. 1. 2. 25;—γ. εἰς τινι to turn into, τὸ κακὸν γ. εἰς ἀγαθὸν Theogn. 164; γ. εἰς τόπον to be at . . , Hdt. 5. 38; (in Hom. even without Prep., ἐμὲ χρεῶν γ. Od. 4. 634); so, γ. τι εἰς τινα comes to him, befalls him, Isac. 41. 39;—γ. ἐξ ὀφθαλμῶν τινι to be out of sight, Hdt. 5. 24; ἐξ ἀνθρώπων γ. to disappear from . . , Paus. 4. 26. 6;—γ. ἐν τόπῳ to be in a place, Hdt. 5. 33, etc.; also, γ. ἐν . . , to be engaged in . . , ἐν ποιήσῃ in poetry, Id. 2. 82; ἐν πολέμῳ Thuc. 1. 78; ἐν πείρᾳ γ. τινος Xen. An. 1. 9. 1; ἐν ὀργῇ ἐν αἰτίᾳ γ. Plut. Flam. 16, Rom. 7; of things, ἐν καιρῷ γ. to be in season, Xen. Hell. 4. 3. 2; ἐν τύχῃ γ. μοί τι Thuc. 4. 73;—γ. διὰ γυλόφωρ, of a road, Xen. An. 3. 4. 24; but, δι' ἐχθρας, δι' ἀνεχθείας, δι' ἐρίδος γ. τινι, to be at enmity with, Ar. Ran. 1412 (v. sub εἰς A. III. c);—γ. ἐπὶ τόπῳ to arrive or be at . . , Hdt. 1. 189, etc.; γ. ἐπὶ τινι to fall into or be in one's power, Xen. An. 3. 1. 13, etc.; so, ἐπὶ συμφοραῖς γ. Dem. 533. 4; but, γ. ἐπὶ τινι, also, to be set over . . , Xen. Cyr. 3. 3. 53; γ. ἐφ' εἰς τοῦτο to be alone, Aeschin. 33. 4; γ. ἐπὶ τινος to be engaged in . . , Dio C. 43. 48; γ. ἐπ' ἐλπίδος to be in hope, Plut. Sol. 14;—γ. κατὰ τινα or τι to be near . . or opposite to . . , Xen. Cyr. 7. 1. 14, Hell. 4. 2. 18; but, κατὰ ἐξοστάσεις γ. to be formed into separate factions, Thuc. 2. 21; καθ' ἐν γ. Id. 3. 10; καθ' αὐτοῦς γ. to be alone, Dem. 145. 11;—γ. μετὰ τινος to be on his side, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7. 27, etc.; so, γ. σὺν τινι, Id. Ages. 2. 13;—γ. παρά τινα to come to one, Hdt. 3. 69; παρὰ ποταμῷ γ. Thuc. 7. 80; γ. παρά τινα to be present at an event, Id. 5. 26; γ. παρά τι to depend upon . . , Dem. 305. 3;—γ. περὶ τι to be engaged in . . , Isocr. Nic. 4, etc.; but γ. περὶ τινα to behave [in a certain way] towards him, Plat., etc.;—γ. πρὸς τόπον to be at or near . . , Plat. Phaedr. 118 A, etc.; γ. πρὸς τινα to be engaged in . . , Isocr. 289 C, Dem. 287. 4; so, γ. πρὸς τι Plat. Rep. 604 C, etc.; impers., ἐπεὶ πρὸς ἡμέραν ἐγίγνετο Xen. Hell. 2. 4. 6; γ. πρὸς τινος to be inclined towards one;—γ. πρὸ ὁδοῦ to be forward on the way, Ib. 4. 382;—γ. ὑπὸ τινι to be subject to . . , Hdt. 7. 11, Thuc. 7. 64 (but ὑπὸ τινος, Id. 6. 86); also to be under the protection of . . , Xen. Cyr. 7. 1. 34.—Of cases, in which the sense of γίγνομαι is in no way influenced by the Prep. which follows, it is needless to collect examples. 4. γίγνεται is sometimes foll. by pl. nouns (cf. εἰμὶ A. V), ἵνα γίγνηται . . ἀρχαὶ τε καὶ γάμοι Plat. Rep. 363 A, cf. Symp. 188 B; ἐγένετο . . ἡμέραι ὀκτώ Ev. Luc. 9. 28.

γινώσκω (redupl. from *γ-GEN*, v. sub fin.), Ion. and after Arist. γινώσκω, but γινώσκω always in good Att., cf. γίγνομαι and sec Att. Inscr. in C. I. 356. 25; fut. γνώσομαι Il. 23. 497, Att., rarely γνώσω Hipp. 3. 7; a Cret. form ἀναγινώσκοντα C. I. 2554. 40;—(for aor. 1, v. inf. B and ἀναγινώσκω);—pf. ἔγνωκα Att.;—aor. 2 ἔγνων (as if from a Verb in -μι), Il., Att., Ep. γνῶν Od. 21. 36, Dor. 3 pl. ἔγνων Pind. 4. 214; imper. γνῶθι Att.; subj. γνῶ, γνῶς, γνῶθι Il., Att., Ep. also γνῶω, γνῶμεν Od. 16. 304, γνῶωσι Il. 23. 610; opt. γνῶην Il., Att., pl. γνοίμεν (for γνοίμεν) Plat. Alc. 1. 129 A; inf. γνῶναι Od., Att., Ep. γνῶμεναι Il. 21. 266; part. γνούς Att.;—Med., aor. 1 γνώσασθαι Manetho 2. 51;—Pass., fut. γνωσθήσομαι Ar. Nub. 918, Thuc., etc.; aor. ἔγνωσθην Aesch. Supp. 7, Eur., etc.; pf. ἔγνωσμαι Eur. (For the Root, v. sub fin.) To learn to know, to perceive, mark, learn, and in past tenses, to know, c. acc., Hom., etc.;—also to discern, distinguish, ὡς εὖ γινώσκεις ἡμῖν ὅθεν ἡδὲ καὶ ἀνδρα that thou mayest discern between gods and men, Il. 5. 128; δασιδί γινώσκων by his shield, Ib. 182, cf. 815, 824; ironically, ἐν νύ τινι αὐτὸν γνῶσται he will learn him to his cost, 18. 270, cf. 125, Soph. Ant. 960, Theocr. 3. 15 (like Lat. *sentire* and *scire*, Ter. Eun. 1. 1. 21, Virg. Ecl. 8. 43); sometimes also c. gen., γνῶνται ἀλλήλων were aware of . . , Od. 21. 36, cf. 23. 109 (as we sometimes find with ἐἶδώς), and so even in Prose, Xen. Oec. 16. 3.

2. followed by relative clauses, γινώσκω δ' ὡς . . I perceive that . . , Od. 21. 209; ἔγνων ὡς θεὸς εἰμι Il. 22. 10; ἔγνωκας ὡς οὐδὲν λέγεις Ar. Nub. 1095; so, γιν. ὅτι . . Aesch. Pr. 104, 377, etc.; ἵν' εἰδῇτε ὅμοις καὶ γνῶτε ὅτι . . Dem. 561. 12; so, γνῶμεναι εἰ μὴ . . φοβέσθαι Il. 21. 266; Τυδεΐδην δ' οὐκ ἂν γνοίης, ποτήροισι μετέλει 5. 85; γ. τί πέπονθε Plut. Phil. 60 D;—so also with part., ἔγνων μιν . . οἰωνὸν ἐν τῷτα perceived that he was . . , Od. 15. 532; γνόντες οὐδὲμιν σφίσι τιμοῖαν οὐσαν Thuc. 1. 25; ἔγνωκα . . ἡπατημένῃ Soph. Aj. 807; ἔγνων ἡττημένους I felt that I was beaten, Ar. Eq. 658, cf. Nub. 912; Antipho 133. 20, Xen. Cyr. 7. 2. 17; also c. gen., when he was aware of . . , ὡς γνῶ χωμένοιο Il. 4. 357;—but c. inf., ἵνα γνῶ τρέφειν that he may learn how to keep, Soph. Ant. 1089;—c. dupl. acc. to perceive or know another to be . . , οἶον γνῶσασθε τοὺς ἀνθρώπους Xen. An. 1. 7. 4;—absol., ὁ γινώσκων the perceiver, opp. to τὰ γινωσκόμενα the objects perceived, Plat. Rep. 508 E; but ὁ γ., also, one who knows, a prudent person, Ib. 347 D;—so in Pass., εἰ γνωσθῆναι φ. . if it were known of them in what . . , Plat. Prot. 342 B. II. in Prose, to observe, and so to form a judgment on a matter, to judge or think so and so, Hdt. 9. 2, Thuc., etc.; τάναντία γ. Xen. Hell. 2. 3. 38; οὕτω γ. Id. An. 5. 9. 19, etc.; τὰ δίκαια γ. Lys. 164. 22; ἂ γινώσκω λέγειν (= τὴν γνῶμην λ.) Dem. 40. 6; περὶ τῆς βοηθείας ταῦτα γινώσκω Id. 14. 18;

τοῦτο γινώσκων, ὅτι... Menand. Incert. 47, cf. 113; ὡς ἐμοὶ ἀγωνιου-
μένων, οὕτως γίγνασθε Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 15: absol., αὐτὸς γινώσκει see thou
to that, Plat. Gorg. 505 C; esp. in dialogue, ἐγὼν I understand, Soph.
Aj. 36; ἐγὼν you are right, Id. Tr. 221, Eur. Andr. 885; ἐγνῶκας;
Lat. *tenes*? Nausicr. Naupr. 1.—Pass. to be pronounced, of a sentence or
judgment, Thuc. 3. 36; παρανόμως γνωσθεῖσα δαίτα Dem. 903. 11, cf.
1300. 23; κρίσις ἐγνωσμένη ὑπὸ τινος Isocr. 121 E:—also, to judge,
determine, decree that... c. acc. et inf., Hdt. 1. 74, 78, 6. 85, Thuc. 1.
43, Andoc. 14. 28, Isocr. 361 D, etc. 2. in Pass., of persons, to be
judged guilty, Aesch. Supp. 7; γνωσθέντα (ζημιούσιν οἱ νόμοι Arist. Rhet.
Al. 16, 2. 3. pf. pass. with act. sense, ὠμολόγηκεν ὑμᾶς ὑπάρχειν
ἐγνωσμένους are determined (unless ὑμᾶς be read), Dem. 303. 27:—cf.
γνώμη.

III. to know carnally, Menand. Incert. 32, Call. Ep.
58. 3, and freq. in LXX. IV. γ. χάριν, like εἰδέναι, only late,
as Dio C. 39. 9, Plut. Galb. 22, etc.

B. very rarely Causal (cf. ἀγαγινώσκω), to make known, celebrate,
in fut., γνώσομαι τὰν διὰβίαν Κόρυμπιν Pind. O. 13. 3, cf. 6. 150; in aor.,
πάσαν δ' ἐγνώσεν... Μεγακλέα C. 1. 2221. (From γῆνῶ come also
νοέω (i. e. γνῶω, cf. ἀ-γνῶω), ἀμφι-γνῶω, γνῶναι, (by redupl.) γι-
γνώσκω, γνῶμη, γνῶριζω; cf. Skt. *gñā, gñāmi* (cognosco), *gñānam*
(cognitio); *gñās, gñātis* (gnotos or notus); Lat. *gnosco, notus, nomen,*
gnarus, i-gnoro; Goth. *kunnan* (γινώσκων), *kunths* (γνώστος),
kunthi (γνώσις); O. Norse *kenna*; A. S. *cñawan*; O. H. G. *kniū*
(Germ. *kennen*), etc.—This Root is usually opp. to another of like sense,
as in Gr. γνῶναι to *Feidenai*, Engl. *know to wit* or *wot*, Germ. *kennen*
to *wissen* (which are all corresponding Roots), as also Latin *novisse* to
scire, French *connaître* to *savoir*, etc. The strict distinction seems to
be, that the former class, ἐγνῶναι, *novisse*, etc., means to *know by*
observation; the latter εἰδέναι, *scire*, etc., to *know by reflection*, γνόντες
δὲ εἰδότες περιόραν Thuc. 1. 60; ἐγὼ δ' οἶδ' ὅτι γινώσκετε τοῦτον
ἅπαντες Dem. 318. 6; χαλεπὸν ἐστὶ τὸ γνῶναι εἰ οἶδεν ἢ μή it is
hard to *perceive* whether he *knows* or not, Arist. An. Post. 1. 9, 5, cf.
*εἶδω B. II. 1. The former class is usually constructed with an acc., the
latter followed by a relative, an infin., or (in Greek) by a participle, v. supr.
I fin. The distinction is less strictly observed in Greek than in some
other languages; and in English has been quite lost. When γινώσκω
is constr. like οἶδα, it means to *perceive*, v. supr. 1. 2.)

γίζι, ἡ, a species of *cassia*, Galen.; γίζιρ or ἰζιρ, Diosc. 1. 12.
γίνος, ὁ, a stunted mule, the foal of a mare by a mule (ὄνος), Arist.
H. A. 6. 24, 2, cf. G. A. 2. 8, 24, Varro R. R. 2. 8, Plin. N. H. 8. 69:—
written γίνος in a Rhod. Inscr. (Trans. of R. Soc. of Lit. 11. part 3. p.
9), which will account for the form γίνος in MSS. of Arist. With ἴννος
in Schol. Ar. Pax 790 cf. Lat. *hinuus*.

γίνωμα, γινώσκω, v. sub γιν-
γλάγῳ, to be milky, juicy, Anth. P. 9. 384, 23.
γλάγερὸς, ὁ, ὄν, full of milk, Opp. C. I. 200, Anth. P. 6. 154.
γλαγῶεις, εἶσα, εν, =foreg., μαζοί Anth. P. 5. 56: milk-white, Opp. H.
4. 113.

γλάγο-πῆξ, ἦγος, ὁ, ἡ, curdling milk, γαυλοὶ γλ. bowls for the purpose,
Anth. P. 6. 35.

γλάγῳ, ἰ, εὐς, τό, poet. for γάλα (q. v.), milk, Il. 2. 471., 16. 643.
γλάγῳ-τροφος, ὄν, milk-fed, Lyc. 1260.

γλάζω, softer form for κλάζω, to sing aloud, Pind. Fr. 64.

γλακτο-φάγος [α], ὄν, synecp. for γαλακτ-, living on milk, Il. 13. 6:
hence the Γλακτοφάγοι, a Scythian shepherd people, Hes. Fr. 16; cf.
γαλακτοπότης.

γλάμῳ, Att. for λημῳ, Poll. 4. 185, Moer. III.

γλαμυεῖω, = γλαμῳ, Zonar.: and γλάμυεος, ὄν, =sq., E. M. 232. 42.

γλάμυρός, ὁ, ὄν, (v. sub λήμη) blear-eyed, Lat. *gramiosus*, Hipp. 641.
11; also, ὀφθαλμοὶ γλ. Il. 642. 50; ἐν τυφλῶν πόλει γ. βασιτεῖαι
Proverb. ap. Schol. Il. 24. 192.

γλαμῶνις, ες, (εἶδος) = foreg., E. M. 232. 42.

γλάμωρ, ὄν, = γλάμυρός, Ar. Ran. 588, Eccl. 254, Eupol. Atq. 14, Lysias
142. 4.

γλάνις, ἰδος ὁ ἰος, ὁ and ἡ; pl. γλάνεις, αἱ, Arist.:—prob. the *sheat-*
fish, Ar. Eq. 1004, 1097, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 20, 1.

γλάνις, ὁ, the hyena, Arist. H. A. 8. 5, 2.

γλάξ, ἡ, the milk-veitch, Arcad. 125, E. M. 232, etc.,—restored in Diosc.

4. 141, and Galen. for γλαῦξ.

γλαρίς [α], ἰδος, ἡ, a chisel, whether for wood or stone work, Lat. *caelum*, *scalprum*, Soph. Fr. 477, Call. Fr. 159, Poll. 10. 147.

γλάρος, ὁ, = λάρος, very late, Hieracosoph.

γλαυκη-πόρος, ὄν, blue-rolling, κλύδων Emped. 142.

γλαυκία, used by Hom. only in Ep. part. γλαυκίαν, glaring fiercely,

of a lion, Il. 20. 172; γλαυκίαν ὄσσοις δεινόν Hes. Sc. 430; of a
sparkling stone, Dion. P. 1121; 3 pl. γλαυκίδωσι Opp. Cyn. 3. 70; only in
late Prose, γλαυκίαν τὸ βλέμμα Heliod. 7. 368. 2. to have a γλαύ-

κωμα, glare blindly, ὀφθαλμοὶ... δυσάλθεα γλαυκιδώσαντες Q. Sm. 12. 408.

γλαυκίδιον, τό, Dim. of γλαῦκος, Antiph. Philot. 1.

γλαυκίζω, fut. ἰω, to be bluish-gray, Strabo 222.

γλαυκινίδιον [ν], τό, = γλαυκίδιον, Amphip. Philot. 1.

γλαύκτιον, ἡ, ὄν, bluish-gray, Plut. 2. 821 E.

γλαῦκιον, τό, the juice of a plant, like the horned poppy, *glaucium*

corniculatum, Diosc. 3. 100. II. a gray-eyed water-bird, Ath. 395 C.

γλαυκίσκος, ὁ, a fish so called from its colour, Philem. Στρατ. 1. 21,

cf. Ath. 102 sq.

γλαυκ-όμματος, ὄν, gray-eyed, Plat. Phaedr. 253 E.

γλαυκόδομα, Pass. to suffer from γλαύκωμα, Hipp. 102 G. The Act.

in E. M. 233. 24.

γλαυκός, ἡ, ὄν, Aeol. γλαῦκος, α, ὄν:—at first prob. without any

notion of colour, *gleaming, silvery*, in Hom. only once (though he has
the derivs. γλαυκιά, -ῶπις) of the sea, γλαυκὴ δὲ σε τίκτηε θάλασσα
Il. 16. 34 (whence Hes. Th. 440 calls the sea simply γλαυκή); so in
Trag., γλ. λίμνη, ἄλς, ὄδμα, κύμα, etc.; so also, γλ. σελήνη Emped.
176; γλ. ὥς Theocr. 16. 5; and freq. in late Ep.: also, γλ. δράκων

Pind. O. 4. 88, where the Schol. takes it = γλαύκωψ, γλαυκίπις. II.
later, certainly, with a notion of colour (κνανός λευκῷ κεραννόμενος
Plat. Tim. 68 C), a *bluish green* or *gray*, Lat. *glaucius*, of the olive, Pind.
O. 3. 23, Soph. O. C. 701, Eur. I. T. 1101, Tro. 799, etc., (cf. γλαυκί-
χρως); of the willow and sedge, Virg. G. 4. 182, Aen. 6. 416; in Soph.
Tr. 703 also of grapes; of some precious stones, as the beryl and topaz,
Dion. P. 1119 sq.; the σμάραγδος, Nonn., Plin.

2. often of the
eye, *light blue* or *gray*, Lat. *caesius*, the lightest shade of eyes known to
the Greeks, who distinguished μέλας as the darkest, then χαρσπός, then
γλαυκός, Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 20 sq., H. A. 1. 10, 1, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.
s. v. γλαυκάσιες: so Hdt. 4. 108 speaks of a people being γλαυκὸν
ἰσχυρῶς καὶ πυρρὸν, *blue-eyed* and *red-haired*, cf. Hipp. Aër. 289, Arist.
Probl. 10. 11; so, γλ. Ἀδῶνα Eur. Herac. 754, etc., cf. Philostr. 321;
v. γλαυκίπις:—this colour was not admired, Luc. D. Meretr. 2. 1. (That
γλαυκός even when applied to eyes orig. meant *glaring* or *gleaming*, as
in the Hom. γλαυκίπις, γλαυκιά, appears from the analogy of χαρσπός
(which also passed to a notion of colour), as well as from the fact that
the eyes of the owl (γλαῦξ) are not blue or gray. This order of senses
agrees with the fact that it is radically akin to γλαύσσω = λάμπω,
γλαυσός = λαμπρός (Hesych.))

γλαῦκος, ὁ, an eatable fish of gray colour, Epich. 55 Ahr., Arist. H. A.
8. 30, 5, Comici ap. Ath. 295.

II. in Hom. as prop. n. of a Lycian

hero: proverb., ἡ Γλαύκου τέχνη of conjuring, Plat. Phaedo 108 D.

γλαυκότης, πτος, ἡ, grayness, of the eyes, Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 19, sq.

γλαυκ-όφθαλμος, ὄν, = γλαυκόματος, Diosc. 1. 179.

γλαυκο-χαίτης, ὄν, ὁ, with grayish hair or mane, Choerob.

γλαυκ-όχρως, ὁ, ἡ, acc. γλαυκίχρως, gray-coloured, gray, of the olive,

Pind. O. 3. 23; cf. γλαῦκος, and Dissen ad l.

γλαυκῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) of the owl kind, Arist. H. A. 2. 12, 7.

γλαυκ-ἄλενος, ὄν, of Tethys, with sea-gray arms, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 58.

γλαύκωμα, τό, opacity of the crystalline lens, a species of cataract

(from the dull gray gleam of the eye so affected), Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 28,

cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.: v. λεῖκωμα, ὑπόχρους.

Γλαυκόπειον, τό, the temple of Athena *Glaucopis*, Alcae. ap. Strabo 600.

γλαυκ-ῶπις, ἡ; gen. ἰδος: acc. ἰδα, but also in Od. 1. 156:—in Hom.

as epith. of Athena, not so much of the colour as of the glare or gleam

of her eyes, with *gleaming eyes*, v. esp. Il. 1. 206, Schol. Ven. ad 5. 458,

Hesych. s. v.: in Anacreont. 85, opp. to the softness (τὸ ὑγρόν) of

Aphrodite's eyes:—hence, Athena's eyes in works of art were represented

by *light gleaming gems*, Paus. 1. 14, 6, cf. Winckelm. T. 5, p. 138,

with Fea's note. II. = γλαυκός, of the olive, Euphor. Fr. 140:—of

the moon, Emped. ap. Plut. 2. 934 C, Eur. ap. Schol. Ar. Rh. 1. 1280.

γλαυκ-ῶπις, ὄν, = foreg., Acl. N. A. 17. 23, Eust. 86. 46:—also -ῶπις,

ὁ, Eust. 1389. 2.

γλαυκός, εως, ἡ, blindness from γλαῦκωμα, Hipp. Aph. 1248.

γλαυκ-ῶψ, ὠπος, ὁ, ἡ, = γλαυκίπις, Pind. O. 6. 76, P. 4. 443.

γλαῦξ, Att. γλαῦξ, γλαυκός, ἡ, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1081, Lob. Phryn. 76:

—the owl, so called from its glaring eyes (v. γλαυκός), Epich. 116 Ahr.,

etc.; often Athena's owl as an emblem of her (cf. γλαυκίπις), Müller

Archäol. d. Kunst § 371. 9. Proverb., γλαῦξ Ἀθήναζε, γλαῦξ εἰς

Ἀθήνας, like our 'carry coals to Newcastle,' Ar. Av. 301, cf. Antiph.

Ῥομ. 1.—Athenian coins were called γλαῦκες *Asvriatikai*, from the

stamp on them, Ib. 1106.—γλαῦξ was perhaps the generic name; par-

ticular kinds being σκῶψ (the only kind mentioned in Hom.), βύας,

ἔλεος, αἰγυλῖος, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 2. 2. a vessel in the shape of an

owl, C. I. 8345 b. II. a kind of dance, Ath. 629 F; cf. ἀλάπη

vi.

III. a plant, v. sub γλάξ.

γλαύσσω, to shine, glitter, Hesych.: aor. γλαῦσεν, E. M. 234. 15: cf.

διαγλαύσσω. (V. sub γλαυκός.)

γλάφῳ [α], τό, (γλάφω) a hollow, hole, cavern, Hes. Op. 531.

γλάφῳ-ρία, ἡ, smoothness, polish, Plut. Pyrrh. 8: metaph. smoothness of

manner, Id. 2. 1065 D.

γλάφῳ-ρος, ὁ, ὄν, (γλάφω) hollow, hollowed, common epith. of ships in

Hom.; γλ. πέτρῃ, σπέος Hom.; γλ. φόρυγξ, made so for the sake of

sound, Od. 17. 262; γλ. ἄρμα Pind. N. 9. 28; γλ. λιμήν a deep harbour

or cove, Od. 12. 305.—In this sense mostly in Ep. and Pind.; never in

Trag.; rare in Com., as Epigen. Ἡρώ. 1 (for Hermipp. Φορμ. 1 is an Ep.

parody); κοῖλος being the Att. word. II. smoothed, polished,

finished, hence, 1. of persons, subtle, critical, nice, exact, ὡ σοφώ-

τατ', ὦ γλαφυράτατε Ar. Av. 1272; γλαφυρώτερος τῶν νῦν νομοθετῶν

Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 11; γλαφυρώτερον ἔχειν τὴν διάνοιαν Id. P. 2. 4,

2:—hence skilful, neat, χεῖρ Theocr. Ep. 5; of spiders, Arist. H. A.

5. 27. 4, 9. 38, 1:—Adv. -ρῶς, neatly, prettily, Alex. Κρατ. 1. 20; γλ.

βίωσας C. I. 2004; γλ. ἔχειν Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 1: also neut. as Adv., γλα-

φυρὸν μειδιᾷν, μελαδεδῖν Luc. D. Decor. 20. 11., 7. 4: Comp., γλαφυ-

ρῆτος εἶρηκεν... more subtly, Arist. de An. 1. 2, 15. 2. of things, neat,

delicate, pretty, πόδες Id. H. A. 4. 11, 12; βύχρος Id. P. A. 3. 1, 15;

κρίον Id. H. A. 5. 23, 2. 3. of dishes, delicate, nice, δειπνάριον

Diphil. Πελαῖδ. 1; ἐμβαμμάτια Anaxipp. Έγκ. 1.

γλαφυρότης, πτος, ἡ, = γλαφύρια, Luc. Dem. 6, Philo 1. 170.

γλάφω [α], to scrape up, dig up, hollow, ποσὶ γλάφει, of a lion, Hes.

Sc. 431: v. ἀπο-, δια-γλάφω. (From γῆλαφ come also γλάφυ,

γλαφυρός, cf. Lat. *glaber*, *Glabrio*:—γλάφω is to γλάφω as Lat. *scalpo*

to *scalpo*.)

γλάχων [α], Dor. for γλήχων, v. sub βλήχων.

γλεῖνος, ὁ, v. sub γλίνος.

γλευκ-ἄγωγός, ὄν, for carrying new wine, βύρσα Pherecr. 'Aγρ. 10, v. Poll. 7. 192.

γλεύκη, ἡ, = γλυκῦτης, Schol. Nic. Al. 171.

γλεύκινος, ἡ, ὄν, of new wine, μύρον Diosc. 1. 67.

γλευκο-πότης, ὁ, drinker of new wine, Anth. P. 6. 44.

γλεύκος, εὖς, τό, Lat. mustum, must, i. e. sweet new wine, Arist. Meteor. 4. 3, 13, etc., Nic. Al. 184, 299:—metaph., γλ. τῆς ἡλικίας the exuberance of youth, Clem. Al. 178. II. sweetness, Arist. Probl. 22. 12. (Cf. γλυκύς, ἀγλυκῦς, cf. also ἀδυνάτης.)

γλέφαρον, τό, Aeol. for βλέφαρον, Pind.

γλημίον, τό, Dim. of γλήμη (= λήμη), Hipp. (?)

γλημώδης, εὖς, (εἶδος) = γλαμυρός, Galen. Lex. Hipp. p. 452, Hesych.

γλήν, ἡ, apocop. form for sq., Hermesian. 1.

γλήνη, ἡ, the pupil of the eye, eyeball, Il. 14. 494, Od. 9. 390, Soph.

O. T. 1277:—and, II. because figures are reflected small in the

pupil, a puppet, doll, like κόρη, Lat. pupilla, pupula: a taunt in Hom.,

ἔρρε, κατὰ γλήνην away, slight girl, Il. 8. 164. III. the socket of

a joint, distinguished from κοτύλη as being not so deep, Galen. IV.

a honey-comb, A. B. 233, Hesych. V. = γλίνη (q. v.), Suid., etc.

(The Root is uncertain: Curt. inclines to identify it with the Root of

γέλαω, etc.)

γληνο-εἰδής, εὖς, like a γλήνη (signif. III), Hipp. Art. 838.

γλήνος, εὖς, τό, (v. γλήνη) in pl. things to stare at, shows, wonders,

Il. 24. 192: γλήνεα, in Arat. 318, is translated by Cic. stellae. II.

= γλήνη 1, Nic. Th. 228.

γλήχων, Dor. γλάχων, ἡ, v. sub βλήχων.

γληχωνίτης οἶνος, ὁ, wine prepared with γλήχων, Geop. 8. 7.

γλία, ἡ, glue, Suid., E. M., Eust.; cf. γλοιός, γλοιός.

γλίνη, ἡ, = γλοιός, Suid., etc.; γλίνα E. M. 234. 26: γλήνη in Arcad.

III; and the Adj. γλινώδης, εὖς, (Schol. Nic. Th. 471) is written γληνώδης

in Geop. 2. 6, 35 and 41.

γλίνος or γλεῖνος, ὁ, a kind of maple, Theophr. H. P. 3. 3, 1.

γλισχραίνομαι, Pass. to be sticky, lubricated, Hipp. Art. 822.

γλισχρο-αντιλογ-εξεπίτριπτος, ὄν, comic word in Ar. Nub. 1004,

greedy-pettifogging-barefaced-knavish.

γλίσχρασμα, τό, gluten, Hipp. Acut. 385.

γλισχροῦμαι, Dep. to be close, stingy, M. Anton. 5. 5.

γλισχρία, ἡ, = γλισχρότης, closeness, greediness, Schol. Ar. Pax 193,

who expl. it by ἀνυχία.

γλισχρο-λογέομαι, Dep. to squabble about trifles, Philo 1. 526.

γλισχρο-λογία, ἡ, discussion on trifles, straw-splitting, Philo 1. 698.

γλίσχρος, α, ὄν, glutinous, sticky, clammy, Hipp. V. C. 907; joined with

λίπαρος, Plat. Tim. 82 D, 84 A; γλ. τὸ σίαλον Pherecr. Kor. 3; of oil,

Arist. Meteor. 4. 7, 4:—for accent, v. Arcad. 74. II. metaph., 1.

sticking close to another, importunate, γλίσχρος προσαιτῶν λιπαρὸν τε

Ar. Ach. 452; γλίσχρον βλάπτει Euphr. Suvph. 1. 16:—so, γλ. πυρετοῖ

clinging, lingering, Hipp. 1135 H:—Adv., γλίσχρως ἐπιθυμεῖν Plat.

Crito 53 E. 2. greedy, grasping, penurious, niggardly, Arist. Eth.

N. 4. 1, 39:—in Adv., γλίσχρως καὶ κατὰ μικρὸν φειδόμενος Plat. Rep.

553 C, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 37; γλ. ζῆν Arist. Pol. 2. 7, 7; γλ. λαμβάνειν,

opp. to ἀφθόνως δίδοναι, Ib. 5. 11, 19; hence, with difficulty, hardly, γλ.

καὶ μάλιστ' Eust. 977. 25; ἡ τὸ παράπαν οὐδέν . . . ἡ γλίσχρως Arist. Pol.

3. 1, 8; so, τρύπον τινα γλίσχρον but scantily, Id. P. A. 2. 17, 7. 3.

of things, mean, shabby, meagre, οἰκδόμημα γλ. Dem. 689. 25; γλ.

δείνουν Plut. Lycurg. 17; γλ. τέχνη Luc. Fugit. 13:—esp. of disputations,

poor, petty, miserable, Lat. putidus, and the like, Plat. Crat. 434 C,

cf. Wytténb. Plut. 31 E: so in Adv., γλ. εἰκάσειν to make a poor com-

parison, Plat. Rep. 488 A; μῆλα γε γλ. very poorly, shabbily, Id. Crat.

414 C. (The Root is the same as that of λίσ, λίτς, etc., v. sub λιστός.)

γλίσχρότης, ἡ, glutinousness, stickiness, clamminess, Arist. H. A.

3. 11, 2, etc. II. metaph. greediness, stinginess, meanness, Id.

Pol. 7. 5, 2. 2. of disputations, meagreness, pettiness, Plut. 2. 125 E:

cf. foreg.

γλίσχρο-χολος, viscous from bile, Hipp. 1131 G.

γλίσχρώδης, εὖς, (εἶδος) of glutinous nature, Hipp. V. C. 911.

γλίσχρων, ὄν, ὁ, a niggard, Ar. Pax 193.

γλίττων, τό, γλοιός, Hesych.; cf. Eust. 1560. 32.

γλίχομαι, only used in pres. and impf., except aor. 1 ἐγλιξάμην Plat.

Com. Incert. 70: (v. sub γλίσχρος, λιστός). To cling to, strive after,

long for, desire eagerly, c. gen. rei, ἐλευθερίας Hdt. 3. 72., 4. 152 (but

γλ. περί ἐλευθερίας Id. 2. 102); ταῦτ' ἦν ὡν μάλιστα ἐγλιχέτο Dem.

62. 26; γλ. τοῦ ζῆν Plat. Phaedo 117 A:—also c. acc., Hipp. Ep. 1282.

37, Plat. Hipparch. 226 D:—foll. by a relative clause, γλίσχόμεθα τὴν

μάσαν ἵνα λευκὴ παρῇ Alex. Mavdr. 1. 7; ὡς στρατηγῆσις, γλίσχει

how thou shalt become general, Hdt. 7. 161:—c. inf., ὡν ἐγλιχοντο μὴ

ἄφασθαι Thuc. 8. 15; εἰδέναι Plat. Gorg. 489 D; λέγειν Dem. 68. 18;

ἀποστερεῖσθαι Id. 297. 4; ζῆν Antiph. Διπλ. 2. Not used in Ep. or

Trag. Poets. [γλ-ι: for γλίσχων with ἰ (mentioned by Arcad. 16,

etc.) is either an error for γλίσχων or a pr. n., cf. Suid. s. v. γλίσχων.]

γλοιόα, ἡ, = γλία, glue, Hesych.

γλοιόω, to wink or twinkle with the eyes, Galen., E. M. 234. 45.

γλοιός, ὁ, ὁ, vicious, of mares, Soph. Fr. 863: so masc. γλοιός,

ἡ, of horses, Hdn. in Philol. Mus. 5. p. 246, Hesych., E. M.

γλοιόομαι, Pass. to become sticky, Diosc. 5. 92.

γλοιο-ποιέομαι, Pass. to become sticky, Diosc. Parab. 1. 2.

γλοιο-πότις, ἴδος, ἡ, sucking up grease, γλαμύς Anth. P. 6. 282.

γλοιός, ὁ, (v. λιστός) any glutinous substance, gluten, gum, ὁ γλίσχρο-

τατος γλ. Arist. Mirab. 134: esp. oil-lees, the oil and dirt scraped off the

wrestler's skin with the στλεγγίς, Lat. strigmentum, Schol. Ar. Nub. 445;

or, generally, oil or the oily sediment in baths, Simon. Iamb. 9, Teles. ap.

Stob. 97. 31; γλ. ἀπὸ τῆς ὕλης tree-gum, Hdt. 3. 112. II. as

Adj., γλοιός, ὁ, ὄν, slippery, knavish, Ar. Nub. 1. c.

γλοιώδης, εὖς, (εἶδος) glutinous, Plat. Crat. 427 B, Arist. Fr. 294.

γλοιούτα, τά, certain medullary tubercles near the pineal gland of the

brain, Galen. 4. 502.

γλουτός, ὁ, (v. κλόνος) the rump, Il. 5. 66, Hipp. Fract. 761, Arist. H.

A. 1. 13, 2., 14, 1:—pl. the buttocks, Lat. notes, Il. 8. 340, Hdt. 4. 9:—

in Att. mostly πυγή.

γλυκάζω, fut. ἄσω, (γλυκύς) to afford a sweet taste to, τοὺς ὑγαίνοντας

Sext. Emp. P. 1. 211:—Pass. to receive a taste of sweetness, taste sweet,

Ib. 1. 20:—also the Act. in neut. sense, to be sweet, of wine, Ath. 26 C.

γλυκαίνω: fut. ανῶ LXX: aor. ἐγλυκάνα Diog. L. 8. 70:—to sweeten,

opp. to πικραίνειν, Diog. L. 1. c., Dion. H. de Comp. 15:—more used in

Pass., fut. γλυκανθήσονται LXX: aor. ἐγλυκάνθη Hipp. 497. 44, Mosch.

3. 111: pf. γεγλυκάσμαι Anth. 384 D, but ἀπὲλα—Diphil. Siphn. ib.

55 F:—to be sweetened, to turn sweet, Soph. Fr. 239, Hipp. Aër. 285, al.

γλυκαῖος, α, ὄν, sweetish, Synes. Medic. de Fabr. pp. 62, 190.

γλυκαναῖος, εὖς, ἡ, a sweetening, Theophr. C. P. 4. 4. 5.

γλυκαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for sweetening, Ocell. p. 510. Adv. —κῶς,

Sext. Emp. M. 7. 344.

γλυκάσμα, ατος, τό, sweetness, LXX (Prov. 16. 24, al.).

γλυκάσμος, ὁ, sweetness, sweet wine, LXX (Amos 9. 13, al.), C. I. 8970.

γλυκαῖος, α, ὄν, = γλυκύς, τῆς . . οὐτὶ γλυκειότερον Epigr. Gr. 572.

γλυκ-έλαιον, τό, sweet oil, Galen.

γλυκερός, ὁ, ὄν, = γλυκύς, Od. 14. 194, 17. 41, Pind. P. 4. 56, Eur.

Med. 1099 (anap.), Arist. P. A. 4. 2, 9.

γλυκερο-στάφυλος, ὄν, with sweet grapes, Opp. C. 1. 465.

γλυκερό-χρως, ατος, ὁ, ἡ, with sweet skin, Anth. P. 7. 207.

γλυκίω, to treat with sweetmeats, τοὺς συνελθόντας . . ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ

C. I. 1625. 57: γλυκιμός, ὁ, Ib. 49.

γλύκιος, α, ὄν, = γλυκύς, v. l. for γλυκίον in Soph. P. 1461, but it occurs

in Arist. Eth. E. 7. 2, 40, v. L. Dind. praef. Xen. Symp. p. xii; cf. γλύνκιος.

γλυκιαμός, ὁ, sweetness, Ath. 200 A. II. a distribution of

sweetmeats, C. I. 1625. 49.

γλυκόεις, εσσα, ἐν, = γλυκύς, Nic. Al. 444.

γλυκο-φόρος, ὄν, bearing sweet (grapes), ἀμπελος Jo. Chrys.

γλυκὶ-δακρυς, v. causing sweet tears, ἔρως Anth. P. 7. 419, 12. 167.

γλυκὶ-δερκής, εὖς, sweet-looking, Or. Sib. proem. 30.

γλυκὶ-δωρος, ὄν, with sweet gifts, Bacchyl. 8, Anth. P. 5. 22, etc.

γλυκὶ-ηχίς, εὖς, sweet-sounding, Anth. P. 9. 26.

γλυκὶ-ἔμμεω, to be pleasant, Hierocl. p. 216.

γλυκὶ-ἔμμεα, ἡ, sweetness of mind, γλ. πρὸς τὰς ἡδονὰς readiness to in-

dulge . . opp. to ἐγκράτεια, Plat. Legg. 635 D. II. kind dis-

position, benevolence, Plut. Them. 10, Id. 2. 970 B.

γλυκὶ-ἥμιος, ὄν, sweet-minded, sweet of mood, Il. 20. 467; of the Epi-

careans, Luc. Hermot. 16. II. act. charming the mind, delightful,

ἔρως, ἕννος Ar. Lys. 551, Nub. 705.

γλυκὶ-καρπῶς, to bear sweet fruit, Theophr. C. P. 2. 3, 7.

γλυκὶ-καρπος, ὄν, bearing sweet fruit, ἀμπελος Theocr. 11. 46.

γλυκὶ-κρεός, ὄν, of sweet flesh, Sophron ap. Ath. 86 E (v. l. —κρεως).

γλυκὶ-λογος, ὄν, sweet speaking, Schol. Eur. Hec. 134.

γλυκὶ-μάλον, Aeol. and Dor. for γλυκὶ-μηλον, = μελίμηλον, sweet-apple,

Sappho 35: as a term of endearment, Theocr. 11. 39.

γλυκὶ-μαρίδες, αἱ, a kind of oyster, Xenocr. Aquat. 43.

γλυκὶ-μελίχως, ὄν, sweetly winning, h. Hom. 5. 19.

γλυκὶ-μορφος, ὄν, of sweet form, Jo. Gaz.

γλυκὶ-μυθῶς, to speak sweetly, Anth. P. 12. 122; and γλυκὶ-μυθός,

sweet-speaking, Ib. 9. 195.

γλυκὶ-νους, ὄν, gen. ὄν, = γλυκὶ-νους, Polemo Physiogn. 1. 6.

γλυκὶ-παῖς, ὁ, ἡ, having a fair offspring, Anth. P. 12. 52.

γλυκὶ-πάρθενος, ἡ, a sweet maid, Anth. P. 9. 16.

γλυκὶ-πικρός, ὄν, sweetly bitter, ἔρως Sappho 37; cf. Plat. Phil. 46 D, E.

γλυκὶ-ρίζα, ἡ, a plant with a sweet root, which we call liquorice, i. e.

glycyrrhize, Diosc. 3. 5; γλυκὶ-ρίζον, τό, Geop. 7. 24.

γλυκὺς, εἶα, ὁ, ὄν, sweet to the taste, sweet, νεκταρ Il. 1. 598, etc.; γλυκὺ

ὄσεν Crates Petr. 2, Cratin. Jun. Γραντ. 1:—but mostly metaph., even

in Hom., sweet, delightful, ἡμερος, ἕννος, etc.; γλ. αἶων Od. 5. 152;

πόλεμος Il. 2. 453; πατρίς καὶ τοκῆς Od. 9. 34; freq. in Pind., and

Att.:—γλυκὺ ἐστὶ c. inf., Aesch. Pr. 698, Alex. Συναπ. 2; ὁ γλ. . . μὴδὲν

ἦν ἰδεῖν γλυκὺ Soph. O. T. 1335, cf. 1390. b. of water, sweet, fresh,

opp. to πικρός, Hdt. 4. 52; to ἀκμυρός, Arist. Meteor. 2. 2, 12; etc. 2.

after Hom., of persons, sweet, dear (cf. ἡδὺς II. 1), γλυκαῖα παῖδες ἀρ-

χαῖον Σκῆτου Soph. O. C. 106; c. inf., γλ. ὁμιλεῖν Pind. P. 6. 52; ὦ

γλυκατάτε my dear fellow, Ar. Ach. 462, cf. Eccl. 124:—sometimes

in bad sense, like ἡδὺς, εὐήθης, simple, silly, ὡς γλυκὺς εἰ! Plat. Hipp.

Ma. 288 B; cf. γλυκῶν. II. as Subst., ὁ γλυκύς (sc. οἶνος),

Lat. passum vinum, raisin wine, Alex. Δρωπ. 1, Πανν. 1. 14, Arist.

Probl. 3. 28: also, τὸ γλυκὺ Nic. Al. 386.

2. ἡ γλυκεῖα, =

γλυκὺρίζα, Theophr. H. P. 9. 13, 2. 3. ἡ γλυκεῖα, = χολεῖα, v.

Hellad. in Phot. Bibl. 538, 8:—so, applied to a swine, Galen. 12. 611;

to mustard, Matro ap. Ath. 136 D. III. Comp. and Sup. γλυ-

κίαν (Hom.), γλυκίστος Ael. N. A. 12. 46, etc.; also γλυκύτερος,

—τατος Pind. and Att.: also γλύνσων Xenophon. in Et. Gud. 301; cf.

γλύνκιος.

IV. Adv. —κέως, Poll. 4. 24. (Cf. Skt. gul-yam

(γλυκῦτης), Lith. gar-dūs (well-flavoured), and perh. Lat. glutire

the connexion of Lat. dulcis, dulcedo is more dub.: and for the supposed

word δεύκος, v. sub ἀδυνάτης.)

γλυκυσίδη [r], ἡ, the peony, Plat. Com. Κλεοφ. 5, Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 6.

γλῦκισμα, τό, *sweetness*, Liban. 4. 1072.
 γλῦκῦ-στυμφος, *on, sweet with an astringent taste*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 20, 5.
 γλῦκύνει, *ητος, ἡ, sweetness of taste*, Hdt. 4. 177, Theophr. C. P. 6. 9.
 4. 2. *sweetness, pleasantness*, τῷ ᾧ Arist. Pol. 3. 6, 5; τῆς λέξεως Dion. H. de Comp. 11; of persons, Plut. 2. 67 B.
 γλῦκῦ-φύγια, ἡ, *the use of sweet food*, Alex. Trall. 1. p. 71.
 γλῦκῦ-φθογγος, *on, sweet-toned*, Schol. Pind. O. 6. 162.
 γλῦκῦ-φώνω, *to speak sweetly*, Theocr. 15. 146: *melius γλῦκῦ φανεί*.
 γλῦκῦ-φώνια, ἡ, *a sweet voice or speech*, Diod. 3. 69.
 γλῦκῦ-φωνος, *on, sweet-voiced, sweet-sounding*, Schol. Pind. O. 4. 4, and other late writers, though Poll. 2. 113 says it is rare.
 γλῦκῦ-χυλος, *on, with sweet juices*, Hipp. 1278. 44, Xenocr. in Mathaei Med. p. 21.
 γλῦκῦ-χῦμος, *on, = foreg.*, Galen.
 γλῦκων, ὁ, *sweet one*: ὦ γλῦκων, like ὦ γλυκύτατε (γλυκύς 1. 2), a coaxing term, but insinuating that your friend is silly, Ar. Eccl. 985.
 Γλῦκωνεος, α, *on, Glyconic*, a kind of verse, so called from its inventor Glycon, Hephaest. 56 Gaisf.
 γλῦμα, τό, (γλῦφα) *an engraved figure*, Eupol. Incert. 113, C. I. 7298.
 γλῦξις, *ews, ἡ, sweet insipid wine*, Phryn. Com. Incert. 13: Hesych. also has γλεῦξις.
 γλυπτῆρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (γλῦφα) *a graving tool, chisel*, Anth. P. 6. 68.
 γλυπτῆς, *ου, ὁ, a carver, sculptor*, Anth. P. 4. 142, 145.
 γλυπτός, ἡ, *on, fit for carving*, of wood or stone, Theophr. Lap. 5. 2. *carved*, ἐν στήλῃ γλ. Anth. P. 5. 194; γλ. ὁμοίωμα LXX (Deut. 4. 25); and γλυπτόν, *a carved image*, Ib. (Is. 44. 10, al.).
 γλῦφᾶνος, ὁ, (γλῦφα) *a tool for carving, knife, chisel*, h. Hom. Merc. 41, Theocr. I. 28; γλ. καλᾶμου *a pen-knife*, Anth. P. 6. 63.
 γλῦφειον, τό, = γλῦφανος, Luc. Somn. 13.
 γλῦφεύς, *ews, ὁ, a carver*, Joseph. A. J. 8. 5, 2, Schol. II.
 γλῦφῆ, ἡ, *carving*: *carved work*, Diod. 5. 44; γλ. τῇ σφραγίδι *its emblem, device*, Plut. 2. 985 B; Δημητρίου γλ. *the work of D.*, under a carving, C. I. 1409, cf. 4558.
 II. *a hole cut*, ap. Suid. v. *καινοπεπές*.
 γλῦφικός, ἡ, *on, of or for carving*: γλυφική (sc. τέχνη), Epigr. Gr. 841.
 γλῦφίς, ἴδος, ἡ, in good authors always in pl. γλυφίδες, *the notched end of the arrow*, ἔλκε δ' ὁμοῦ γλυφίδας τε λαβὼν καὶ νεῦρα II. 4. 122; ἔλκεν νεύρην γλυφίδας τε Od. 21. 419; in Hdt. 8. 128 persons are described as having wrapped the letter round the γλυφίδες and made it serve as feathers to the arrow (περὶ τὰς γλυφίδας περιελίξαντες καὶ περῶσαντες τὸ βιβλίον); hence Schweigh. inferred that the γλυφίδες were not the notch which fits on the string, but the grooves into which the feathers were fitted: this interp. explains the use of the pl., and agrees well with the use in Hom., as also with Eur. Or. 274, where περῶνται γλυφίδας is used poet. for the arrow itself. II. *a pen-knife*, Anth. P. 6. 62, 64; cf. γλῦφανος.
 III. in Architecture, θρυγκός . . λατῆος χαλκῆσιν ἐπὶ γλυφίδεσσιν ἀρήρει, perhaps capitals of bronze, Ar. Rh. 3. 218.
 γλῦφω [v]: fut. γλῦψω LXX: aor. ἐγλῦψα Strabo 410, Anth. P. 9. 818, cf. ἐγ-, παρα-γλῦπω:—Med., aor. ἐγλῦψαμην Theocr., Plut.:—Pass., aor. I part. γλυφόμενος Anth. P. 6. 229, but aor. 2 γλῦφεν [v] Ib. append. 66, (δ-) Acl.: pf. γέγλυμαι Anth. P. 9. 752, (ἐγ-) Hdt., but ἐγλυμμαι Plat. Symp. 216 D, (ἐξ-) Eupol. Incert. 42, Plat. Rep. 616 D. (V. sub γλάφω.) To carve, cut out with a knife, ναὺς τ' ἐγλῦφεν, of a boy, Ar. Nub. 879; γλ. σφρηγίδας *to carve or engrave them*, Hdt. 7. 69, cf. Plat. Hipp. Mi. 368 C; of sculptors, opp. to γράφω, Hdt. 2. 46, Strabo 410; ἐγλῦφμε με στήθους, written under a statue, C. I. 5972:—also in Med., Plut. 2. 806 D. II. *to note down or write* [on waxen tablets], τόκους Anth. P. 11. 289; cf. τοκογλύφος.
 γλῶξ, ἡ, only found in pl. γλῶχες, *the beard of corn*, Hes. Sc. 398. (Akin to γλῶχιν.)
 γλῶσσα, Att. γλῶττα, *ης, ἡ, the tongue*, as a member of the body, Hom., etc.; γλῶσσας τάνειναι and ἐν πυρὶ βάλλειν *to cut out and burn the tongues of victims at the end of a meal, in honour of Hermes*, Od. 3. 332, 341, yet v. Nitzsch ad l. 2. *the tongue*, as the organ of speech, γλῶσσης χάριν through love of talking, Hes. Op. 707, Aesch. Cho. 266; γλῶσση ματαία Id. Pr. 329, cf. Eum. 830: γλῶσσης ἀκρατὴς Id. Pr. 884; μεγάλης γλ. κόμποι Soph. Ant. 127; γλῶσση δεινός, θρασύς Id. O. C. 806, Aj. 1142:—with Preps., ἀπὸ γλῶσσης *by the free use of the tongue, by frankness of speech*, like παρηρησία, Theogn. 63, Pind. O. 6. 19; but also simply, like ἀπὸ στόματος, *by word of mouth*, Hdt. 1. 123, Thuc. 7. 10; τῷ νῶ ὁμοίως καπὸ τῆς γλ. Soph. O. C. 936; τὰ γλῶσσης ἀπο, i. e. *our words*, Eur. Bacch. 1049; opp. to γράμμασιν, Cratin. Nom. 1; οὐκ ἀπὸ γλῶσσης not from mere word of mouth, as the tongue of an advocate, but after full and solemn argument, Aesch. Ag. 813; so, μὴ διὰ γλῶσσης without using the tongue, Eur. Supp. 112; ἐν ὁμασιν . . δεδορκῶς καὶ κατὰ γλῶσσαν κλύων Soph. Tr. 747:—Phrases: πᾶσαν γλῶτταν βασάνει try every art of tongue, Ar. Vesp. 547; πᾶσαν ἵνα γλῶσσαν *to let loose one's whole tongue, speak without fear and restraint*, Soph. El. 596; πολλὴν γλ. ἐγχείαι Id. Fr. 668; κακὴ γλ. slander, Pind. P. 4. 505; pl., κεροτύμους γλῶσσας, i. e. with blasphemies, Soph. Ant. 962, cf. Aj. 199:—for βουὶς ἐπὶ γλῶσση, κλῆς ἐπὶ γλ., v. sub βοῦς, κλέις.
 3. of persons, one who is all tongue, a speaker, of Pericles, Cratin. Incert. 4, Ar. Fr. 719. II. *a tongue, language*, ἄλλη δ' ἄλλων γλῶσσα μεμιγμένη Od. 19. 175, cf. II. 2. 804; γλῶσσαν ἵναί *to speak a language or dialect*, Hdt. 1. 57, 9. 16, Thuc. 3. 112, cf. Aesch. Pers. 406, Cho. 564; so, γλῶσσαν νομίξει Id. 1. 42, 4. 183; γλῶσση χρησθᾶι Id. 4. 109; κατὰ τὴν ἀρχαίαν γλ. Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 17.
 2. *an obsolete or foreign word*, which needs explanation, Ib. 3. 3, 2. Poët. 21, 6, cf. Luc. Lexiph. 25; cf. γλῶσσημα and v. λέξις II. 2.
 III. *anything shaped like the tongue* (cf. γλῶσ-

σημα), 1. in Music, *the reed or tongue of a pipe*, Aeschin. 86. 29, Arist. H. A. 6. 10, 9, etc. 2. *a tongue or thong of leather, shoe-string*, Lat. *lingula*, Plat. Com. Zeús Kak. 4. 3. *a tongue of land*, Anna Comm. (Deriv. uncertain.)
 γλῶσσο-αλγέω or -αργέω, *to talk till one's tongue aches*, Poll. 4. 185.
 γλῶσσο-αλγία, ἡ, *endless talking, wordiness*, Eur. Med. 525, Andr. 690: later γλωτταργία, Luc. Lexiph. 19.
 γλῶσσοαλγος, *on, (ἀλγος) talking till one's tongue aches, very talkative*, Poll. 6. 119, Philo 2. 571; also γλῶσσοαργος, Dio Chrys. 2. 229. Cf. στόμαργος, κεφάλαιος.
 γλῶσσοάριον, τό, Dim. of γλῶσσα, Galen. 13. 238.
 γλῶσσημα, τό, = γλῶσσα II. 2, M. Anton. 4. 33. 2. opp. to γλῶσσα, *the gloss, by which such a word is explained*, Quintil. 1. 8, 15. II. *the tongue or point of a dart*, Aesch. Fr. 151.
 γλῶσσηματίας, *ου, ὁ, a chatterer*, Byz.
 γλῶσσηματικός, ὁ, *on, (γλῶσσα II. 2) having a foreign air*, λέξις, φράσις Dion. H. de Thuc. 2, etc. Adv. -κῶς, Timae. Lex. p. 2.
 γλῶσσιδιον, Att. γλωττ-, τό, Dim. of γλῶσσα, Paroemiogr. II. Dim. of γλωττίς II, Porph. in Ptol. Mus. 273.
 γλῶσσις, = γλωττίς (q. v.), Luc. Harm. 1.
 γλῶσσο-γάστωρ, *oros, ὁ, ἡ, living by one's tongue*, Poll. 2. 108.
 γλῶσσο-γράφος [α], *on, interpreting γλῶσσαι*, Ath. 114 B.
 γλῶσσο-ειδής, *es, v. sub γλωττ-*.
 γλῶσσο-κάτοχος, *on, keeping the tongue still*, Medic.
 γλῶσσο-κηλό-κομπος, *on, soothing with boastful tongue*, Comic word in Eust. 1689. 41.
 γλῶσσοκομῖον, τό, (κομῶ) *a case to keep the reeds or tongues of musical instruments*, Lysipp. Βαυχ. 4:—the form γλῶσσόκομον, *a case, casket*, is rejected by Phryn. 98, A. B. 32, but occurs in an old Dor. Inscr. (C. I. 2448. viii. 25. 31), in later Com. (Poll. 10. 154), in LXX (where it = κίβωτος, cf. 2 Paral. 24. 8 sq. with 4 Regg. 12. 9 sq.), and in N. T.: in Anth. P. 11. 3, prob. *a coffin*, v. Jac. ad l. II. *a surgical instrument*, used for reducing fractures and dislocations, Galen. 3. 573, al.
 III. *rudenda muliebria*, Eubul. Incert. 27.
 γλῶσσο-πέδη, ἡ, *a gag or muzzle*, Byz.
 γλῶσσοποιία, ἡ, *a making of mouth-pieces* (γλῶσσα III. 1); and γλῶσσοποιός, *on, making them*, Poll. 2. 108, 7. 153.
 γλῶσσός, ἡ, *on, talking, chattering*, Arcad. 76.
 γλῶσσο-τέχνης, *ου, ὁ, a tongue-artificer*, Byz.
 γλῶσσό-τμητος, *on, with the tongue cut out*, LXX (Lev. 22. 22): also -τόμητος, Justin. M.
 γλῶσσο-τομέω, *to cut out the tongue*, Plut. 2. 849 B, LXX (2 Macc. 7. 4).
 γλῶσσο-χάριτέω, = χαριτογλωσσέω, *to flatter*, LXX (Prov. 28. 23).
 γλῶσσώδης, *es, = γλωσσοειδής: talkative, babbling*, LXX (Ps. 139. 12, al.).
 γλῶττα, ἡ, Att. for γλῶσσα.
 γλωττηματίζω, *to make to speak*, Eust. Opusc. 134. 22, in Pass. II. *to chatter*, Byz.
 γλωττίζω, *to kiss lasciviously*, bill, Anth. P. 5. 129; v. καταγλωττίζω.
 γλωττικός, ἡ, *on, of the tongue*, τὸ γλ. ὄργανον Arist. P. A. 4. 6, 13.
 γλωττίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *the glottis, mouth of the windpipe*, Galen. II. *the mouthpiece of a pipe, in which the reed or tongue was inserted* (v. γλῶσσα III. 1), Luc. Harm. 1. III. *a shoe-string*, Lob. Phryn. 229.
 IV. *a bird, the landrail*, or, acc. to Sundevall, *the wryneck* (ὠνυγ), Arist. H. A. S. 12, 12.
 γλωττίσμα, τό, = sq., Eccl.
 γλωττισμός, ὁ, *a lascivious kiss*, Anth. P. 5. 132; v. γλωττίζω.
 γλωττο-δεψέω, *obscene word*, Lat. *fellere*, E. M.
 γλωττο-ειδής, *es, tongue-shaped*, Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 22, etc.; in Diosc. 2. 216 γλωσσοειδής.
 γλωττο-ποίηω, = γλωτταδεψέω, Ar. Vesp. 1283.
 γλωττο-στροφέω, *to ply the tongue*, Ar. Nub. 792.
 γλωχίν or rather γλωχίς, ἡ, gen. ἴνος:—*any projecting point*, hence, 1. once in Hom., *the end of the yoke-strap* (v. sub ὑποκάμπω), II. 24. 274. 2. *the point of an arrow*, etc., Soph. Tr. 681, and Anth. 3. Pythagorean name for an angle, Hero. 4. *the world's end*, Dion. P. 184. (Cf. γλῶξ.)
 γναβμός, ὁ, *the jaw*, poet. form of γνάθος, Hom.: also in pl., Od. 18. 29; γναβμοῖς ἀδελφῶν φαρμάκων Eur. Med. 1201; for ἀλλοτρίους γναβμοῖσι γελᾶν, v. sub ἀλλοτρίος.
 γνάθος [α], ἡ, (v. sub γένυς) *the jaw*, Lat. *maxilla*, the usu. prose form of γναβμός, but also in Poets, first in Ep. Hom. 14. 13; ἡ κάτω γν. Hdt. 2. 68; καὶ γνάθος καὶ τὸ ἄνω τῆς γνάθου (where γνάθος = γένυς, *the lower jaw*) Id. 9. 83; ἔπαγε γνάθον take your teeth to it! Ar. Vesp. 370; γνάθον δοῦλος a greedy fellow, Eur. Fr. 284. 5, cf. γνάθον: oft. in pl., Plat. Phaedr. 254 E, Arist. P. A. 3. 2, 20, al. 2. metaph., ποταμοὶ πυρὸς δάπτοντες ἀγρία γνάθους Aesch. Pr. 368, cf. Cho. 280. 3. metaph. also, like Lat. *fauces*, of a narrow strait, πόντος Σαλμυδρῶν γν. Aesch. Pr. 726, cf. Xen. An. 7. 5, 12. II. *like γένυς, the point or edge*, as of a wedge, Aesch. Pr. 64.
 γνάθω, *to hit on the cheek*, Phryn. Com. Mov. 9.
 γνάθων, *ωνος, ὁ, full-mouth*, in later Com. as prop. n. of a parasite, Plaut., Terent.: cf. γνάθος.
 γναβνέιος, *ον, like a γνάθων*, Plut. 2. 707 E.
 γναμπτός, ἡ, *on, curved, bent*, ἰχθυόσασον γναμπτοῖς ἀγκίστροισιν Od. 4. 369; μετὰ γναμπτήσι γένουσιν II. 11. 416; πόρπας τε γναμπτάς θ' ἔλικας 18. 401; ὄνυχες γν. Hes. Op. 203; γν. δρόμοι, of the dialous, Pind. 1. 1. 82. 2. *supple, pliant*, of the limbs of living men, opp. to the stark and stiff ones of the dead, ἐνὶ γναμπτοῖσι μέλεσσι II. 11. 669, 24. 359, Od. 11. 393, etc. 3. metaph. *to be bent*, οὔτε νόημα γναμπτόν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι (of Achilles), II. 24. 41.

γνώμῃ (in Mss. often γνώμῃ), fut. ψω Aesch.: aor. ἔγνωσα Ep. γνώμῃ:—poët. form of κάμπτω used by Hom. only when a short vowel is to be made long before it (cf. ἀνα-, ἐγ-, ἐπι-, ὑπο-γνώμῃ), γν. τινα to bend his will, Aesch. Pr. 995:—Pass., Nic. Th. 423.

γναπτός, ἡ, ὄν, worse form for γναπτός, Hesych.

γνάπτω, γνάπτω, γνάφαλον or -αλλον, -φεῖον, -φεύς, -φευτικός, -φεύω, -φικός, -φός, -φω, -ψις, v. sub κν-.

γνάφαλον, τό, a downy plant used in stuffing cushions, Lat. *gnaphalium*, *cudweed*, or acc. to others, *lavender-cotton*, Diosc. 3. 132, Plin. 27. 10: cf. κνάφαλλον.

γνάφαλος, ὁ, a bird, perh. the Bohemian Chatterer, *Anipellis garrulus* L., Arist. H. A. 9. 16, 2.

γνήσιος, α, ὄν, (γένος) belonging to the race, i.e. lawfully begotten, born in wedlock, opp. to νόθος, νόθος καὶ γνήσιος Il. 11. 102, cf. Od. 14. 202, Hdt. 3. 2, Ar. Av. 1665, Andoc. 16. 41, etc.; ὁ δὲ νόθος τοῖς γνήσιος ἰσῶς θένει Soph. Fr. 108; φρονεῖν γνήσια to have a noble mind (though of base birth), Eur. Hipp. 309; γν. φρόνημα Soph. Fr. 289.

2. generally, real, genuine, true, legitimate, φίλος Phocyl. 2; γν. γυναῖκες lawful wives, opp. to παλλακίδες, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3; ἀδελφός Ar. Av. 1669; πολῖται Arist. Pol. 3. 5. 8, cf. 6. 4. 16; γν. τῆς Ἑλλάδος true Greeks, Dem. 118. 24; γν. ἀρεταὶ real, unfeigned virtues, Pind. O. 2. 21, etc.; of fevers, γνήσιος τριταῖος a genuine tertian, Hipp. Progn. 46; γν. ὄξος genuine vinegar, Eubul. Mvλ. 1; so of writings, genuine, Galen.—Adv. -ίως, lawfully, really, truly, Eur. Alc. 678, Lys. 179. 40, Dem. 1483. 15, etc.; γν. φέρειν to bear nobly, Menand. Ἠνιοχ. 4.

γνησιότης, ἡ, legitimate birth, ἀπ' ἀμφοῖν by both parents, Arist. Rhet. 1. 5. 5.

Γνίφω, ὁ, a niggard, Luc. Vit. Auct. 23. (Akin to κνίφω.)

γνοφρός, γνόφος, γνοφός, γνοφώδης, v. sub δνοφ-.

γνόθος, τό, a cave, pit, hollow, Lyc. 485.

γνύξ, Adv. (γόνυ) with bent knee, Il., always in phrase γνύξ ἐριπεῖν to fall on the knee, 5. 309, 357, al.

γνύπετος, ὄν, (γόνυ, ἄϊετ, πίπτω) falling on the knee; whence γνυπτῶ, γνυπτόμαι, to be sad or weak, Hesych.

γνώμα, τό, (ΓΓΝΟ, γνώμαι) a mark, token, like γνώρισμα, Hdt. 7. 52, Soph. Tr. 593; of a horse's teeth (v. γνώμων 111), Arist. H. A. 6. 23. 4.

II. an opinion, judgment, = γνώμη, Aesch. Ag. 1352, Eur. Heracl. 407.

III. = Lat. *groma*, Suid.

γνώματευμα, τό, a judgment, maxim, saw, Eust. Opusc. 98. 16.

γνώματευτής, οὗ, ὁ, a dealer in maxims, Schol. Il. 10. 31.

γνώματεῦν, to form a judgment of, discern, οἰκίσ γν. Plat. Rep. 516 E; γν. τινί τι to measure one thing by another, Themist. 36 B; γν. τινί, cf. . . Id. 32 C.

II. to utter maxims, Eust. 388. 44.

γνώμη, ἡ, (ΓΓΝΟ, γι-γνώσκω) a means of knowing, and so, like γνώμα, a mark, token, Theogn. 60; of the teeth (v. γνώμων 111), Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 12.

II. the organ by which one perceives or knows, the mind, and its various operations; 1. thought, judgment, intelligence (τῆς ψυχῆς ἡ γν. Plat. Legg. 672 B); ἐκμαθεῖν ψυχὴν τε καὶ φρόνημα καὶ γν. Soph. Ant. 166; acc. absol., γνώμην ἱκανὸς intelligent, Hdt. 3. 4; γν. ἀγαθὸς, καὶς Soph. O. T. 657, Ph. 910; τοιοῦτε τὴν γν. Id. El. 1021; also, κατὰ γν. ἴδρις Id. O. T. 1085:—γνώμη διπλόαν θέτο βουλὰν Pind. N. 10. 167; γνώμη μαθεῖν τι Soph. O. C. 403; γνώμη κυρῆσας Id. O. T. 398; γνώμη φρενῶν, opp. to ὄργη, lb. 524; γνώμης ἐνέσειε Thuc. 1. 75; opp. to ἰσχύς and σώμα, Id. 3. 11, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 10; γνώμης ἀπτεσθαι to affect the head, of wine or fever, Hipp. Acut. 394, Fract. 759:—γνώμην ἔχειν to understand, Soph. El. 214, Ar. Ach. 390; πάντων γν. ἴσχειν Soph. Ph. 837; so, προσέχειν γνώμην (like πρ. νοῦν) to give heed, attend, δεῦρο τὴν γν. προσέχετε Eupol. Ἀστρ. 5; also to be one's guard, Thuc. 1. 95:—δηλοῦν τὴν γν. ἐν τινι to shew one's wit in . . . Id. 3. 37; ἐν τῇ γνώμῃ παρίσται τι Dem. 44. 26:—ἀπὸ γνώμης with a good conscience, Aesch. Eum. 674; but, οὐκ ἀπὸ γν. not without judgment, with good sense, Soph. Tr. 359; ἀτερ γνώμης Aesch. Pr. 456; ἀνευ γν. Soph. O. C. 594:—γνώμη with good reason, Xen. An. 2. 6, 9; γνώμη τῇ ἀρίστῃ (sc. κρίνειν or δικάζειν) to the best of one's judgment, a phrase used in the dicasts' oath, Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 5, etc., cf. Eth. N. 6. 11, 1; so, περὶ ὧν ἂν νόμοι μὴ φσι, γνώμῃ τῇ δικαιοτάτῃ κρίνειν Dem. 493. 1; γνώμη τῇ δ. δικάσειν ὁμωμόκασιν Id. 652. 25, cf. 1006. 26; τῇ δικ. γν. Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 5.

2. one's mind, i.e. will, disposition, inclination, εὐσεβεῖ γνώμα Pind. O. 3. 73; γν. Διὸς Aesch. Pr. 1003; ἐν γνώμῃ γερονέειν τινί to stand high in his favour, Hdt. 6. 37; πάσῃ τῇ γνώμῃ with all one's zeal, lb. 45; τινα γν. ἔχει τις; Andoc. 14. 9, etc.; τὴν γν. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα or τι to have a mind, be inclined towards . . . Thuc. 3. 25, 5. 13; περὶ τινα Isocr.; ἐμπιπᾶναι (or ἐκπ-) τὴν γν. τινὸς to satisfy his wishes, Xen. An. 1. 7, S. Hell. 6. 1, 15:—ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ γνώμης of his own accord, Thuc. 4. 68; ἐκ μάς γν. of one's mind, with one's consent, Dem. 147. 1; so, μὲν γνώμη Thuc. 1. 122, 6. 17; διὰ μάς γν. γίγνεσθαι Isocr. 69 B:—κατὰ γνώμην according to one's mind or wishes, θεῖναι τι κατὰ γνώμην ἑμὴν Eur. Andr. 737, cf. Dem. 14. 31:—in pl., φίλια γνώμα friendly sentiments, Hdt. 9. 4.

III. the result of such operations of the mind, a judgment, opinion, πλείστος εἰμι τῇ γνώμῃ I incline mostly to the opinion that . . . Hdt. 7. 220; so, ταύτῃ πλείστος τὴν γν. εἰμι 1. 120; ἡ πλείστη γν. ἑστὶ μοι 5. 126; πλείον φέρει ἡ γν. τινί 3. 77; τὸ πλείστον τῆς γν. εἶχεν . . . προσμίζει Thuc. 3. 31; γνώμην τίθεσθαι Hdt. 3. 80; οὕτως γνώμην ἔχειν to be of this opinion, Thuc. 7. 15, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 8; εἰ τι γν. τοιαύτῃ παριστάνει περὶ ἐμοῦ Andoc. 8. 14; τὴν αὐτὴν γν. ἔχειν Thuc. 2. 55; τῆς αὐτῆς γν. εἶναι or ἔχεισθαι Id. 1. 113, 140; ὁ αὐτὸς εἰμι τῇ γν. Id. 3. 38; but, γνώμην ἔχειν, like λόγον ἔχ., to be right, Ar. Nub. 157:—κατὰ γν. τὴν ἐμὴν mea sententia, in my judgment or opinion, Hdt. 2. 26, 5. 3; ellipt., κατὰ γν. τὴν ἐμὴν

Ar. Eccl. 153; and absol., γνώμην ἑμὴν Id. Vesp. 983, Pax 232; opp. to παρὰ τὴν γν., contrary to general opinion, Thuc. 1. 70, 4. 19, 40; εἰπέ μὴ παρὰ γν. ἐμοί Aesch. Ag. 931, cf. Supp. 454:—often of opinions delivered in public by orators, ἐστάναι πρὸς τὴν γν. τινὸς Thuc. 4. 56; Θεμιστοκλέους γνώμη in the opinion or by the advice of Th., Id. 1. 90, 93; γνώμην ἀποφαίνειν to deliver an opinion, Hdt. 1. 40; ἀποδείκνυσθαι lb. 207; ἐκφαίνειν 5. 36; τίθεσθαι Soph. Ph. 1448, Ar. Eccl. 658; ἀποφαινεσθαι Eur. Supp. 338; δηλοῦν Thuc. 1. 90; ποιεῖσθαι Id. 3. 36. 2. like Lat. *sententia*, a proposition, motion, γνώμην εἰσφέρειν Hdt. 3. 80, 81; εἰπεῖν Thuc. 8. 68, etc.; προθεῖναι Id. 3. 36; γνώμαι τρεῖς προέκαστο Hdt. 3. 83; hence, γνώμην νικᾶν to carry a motion, Ar. Vesp. 594, Nub. 432; κρατεῖν τῇ γν. Plut. Cor. 17:—for Soph. Aj. 51, v. sub δύσφορος.

3. γνώμαι the opinions of wise men, maxims, often in metrical collections, Lat. *sententiae*; v. γνώμικός, and cf. Soph. Aj. 1091, Xen. Cyn. 13, 3, Isocr. 36 C, Arist. Rhet. 2. 20, 1, 2, 21, 2 sq. 4. a meaning, purpose, resolve, ἀπὸ τοιαύτης γνώμης with some such purpose as this, Thuc. 3. 92; γνώμην ποιεῖσθαι, c. inf., to resolve to do, Id. 6. 128; κατὰ γνώμην of set purpose, Dion. H. 6. S1:—τινὰ ἔχουσα γνώμην; with what purpose? Hdt. 3. 119; οἷδα δ' οὐ γνώμην τίνι with what intent, Soph. O. T. 527, cf. Aj. 448; ἡ εὐμπασσα γν. τῶν λεχθέντων the general sense or purport . . . Thuc. 1. 22; ἦν τοῦ τεύχεος ἡ γνώμη . . . ἵνα . . . the purpose of it was . . . that . . . Id. 8. 90.

γνώμηδόν, Adv. (γνώμη 111. 2) vote by vote, Dion. H. 9. 43.

γνώμηδιον, τό, Dim. of γνώμη, Ar. Eq. 100, Nub. 321.

γνώμηδιώτης, ὄν, ὁ, a dealer in saws or pithy sayings (γνώμηδια), Cratin. Incert. 155, acc. to the best Mss.: Meineke reads γνῶμηδιώκτης, which should at least be γνῶμηδιώκτης.

γνώμικός, ἡ, ὄν, (γνώμη 111. 3) dealing in maxims, sententious, ποιηταὶ γν. Poetae Gnomici, didactic poets, such as Solon, Phocylides, Theognis, etc., Ath. 191 E; γν. ἀφ' οὗσις Philol. in Stob. Eccl. 1. 8. Adv. -κῶς, Ath. 191 E.

γνώμολογέω, (λόγος) to speak in maxims, Arist. Rhet. 2. 21, 1, Rhet. Al. 33, 9:—verb. Adj. γνῶμολογητέον, lb. 33, 3.

γνώμολογία, ἡ, a speaking in maxims, Plat. Phaedr. 267 C, Arist. Rhet. 2. 21, 1: a collection of maxims, Plut. Cato Ma. 2.

γνώμολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, sententious, Arist. Rhet. Al. 33, 3, Dem. Phal. 9. Adv. -κῶς, Walz Rhett. 1. 206.

γνώμωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, (γνώμων 1) fit to give judgment, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 10: experienced or skilled in a thing, τινος Plat. Rep. 467 C.

II. (γνώμων 11) of or for sun-dials, Anth. P. 14. 139; ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη), the art of making them, Vitruv. 1. 3. Adv. -κῶς, Strabo 87.

γνώμοσύνη, ἡ, prudence, judgment, Solon 8. 1.

γνώμοτύπεω, to coin maxims, Ar. Thesm. 55.

γνώμοτύπικός, ἡ, ὄν, clever at coining maxims, Ar. Eq. 1379.

γνώμοτύπος [ῶ], ὄν, (τύπτω) maxim-coiner, sententious, Ar. Ran. 877, Nub. 950; γν. μάστιγα ἀγοραιοῖσι Arist. Rhet. 2. 21, 9.

γνώμων, ὄν, ὁ, (ΓΓΝΟ, γι-γνώσκω) one that knows or examines, a judge, interpreter, θεσφάτωρ Aesch. Ag. 1130; τὸν παραχρημῶ Thuc. 1. 135; γλῶττα γν. (sc. γλυκέων καὶ δριμύτων) Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 5:—in Lys. 110, 28, γνώμονες are the guardians or inspectors of the sacred olives at Athens, v. Bremi.

II. the *gnomon* or index of the sundial, Hdt. 2. 109, Plut. 2. 1006 E, etc.; invented by Anaximander, Diog. L. 2. 1, Eus. P. E. 504 A, etc.

2. = κλεψύδρα Ar. Eq. 42 B.

III. of γνῶμωνες, the teeth that mark a horse's age, Xen. Eq. 3. 1, Arist. H. A. 6. 23, 1; v. γνώμη 1, γνώμα.

IV. a carpenter's square, Lat. *norma*, Arist. Categ. 14, 4, Phys. 3. 4, 4, Probl. 15. 9:—in Geometry, a *gnomon*, cf. Eucl. 2 Def.

2. metaph., like *norma*, a rule of life, Theogn. 543; τὸν γν. τοῦ ἰδίου λόγου προσέχειν C. I. 4957. 44.

V. a tariff, A. B. 233.

VI. γνώμονες with the Pythagoreans are the five odd numbers, v. Böckh Philolae 143.

γνωρίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ: pf. ἔγνώρικα Plat. Phaedr. 262 B: (ΓΓΝΟ, γι-γνώσκω)—to make known, point out, explain, Aesch. Pr. 487, al.:—but this causal sense mostly appears in Pass. to become known, Plat. Rep. 428 A, Arist. An. Pr. 2. 16, 1, etc.

b. c. acc. pers. to make known, τινά τινα Plut. Fab. 21.

II. mostly like εἰδέναι or ἐγναίνεσθαι, τὸ γὰρ γνώμην to gain knowledge of, become acquainted with, discover, c. part., τοῦργον ὧς οὐ γνωρίζοιμι σοὶ διόλκον πρότερον Soph. O. T. 538, cf. Thuc. 5. 103, Menand. Ἀστρ. 8, Plat., al., Arist. Phys. 1. 1, 1, al.; also, γν. περὶ τι or περὶ τινος Id. Metaph. 3. 6, 6. 11, 13.

2. to be acquainted with, make acquaintance with, τινά Plat. Lach. 181 C, Dem. 924. 28:—Pass., ἐγνωρίμενοι αὐτῷ being made acquainted with him, Id. 925. 5.

γνώριμος, ὄν, rarely ἡ, ὄν, Plat. Rep. 614 F: (ΓΓΝΟ, γι-γνώσκω):—well-known, γνώριμα λέγεις lb. 558 C; φίλα τε καὶ συνήθη καὶ γν. Id. Legg. 797 E; λόγος γν. τινι Dem. 34. 29; ὀνόματα γν. familiar, Arist. Poët. 9. 7, al.

2. of persons, Plat., al.; γνωριμώτερον ποιεῖν τινά τινα Xen. Cyr. 5. 28:—as Subst. an acquaintance, ἑταῖρος ἡ καὶ γν. ἄλλος Od. 16. 9; less than φίλος, Dem. 320. 16; τοὺς συνήθεις τε καὶ γν. Plat. Rep. 375 E, cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 1, Dem. 538. 10, etc.:—a *rupil*, opp. to διδάσκαλος, Philostr. 591, Plut. 2. 448 E, Epigr. Gr. 883.

II. known to all, notable, distinguished, ὁ γνώριμος τοῖς notable or wealthy class, opp. to δῆμος, Xen. Hell. 2. 6, cf. Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 2 and 21:—Sup., ὁ ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι γνωριμώτατος Dem. 424. 7.

III. Adv. -μως, intelligibly, γν. αἰνίττομαι Eur. El. 946; γν. μοι πᾶν φράσεις Antiph. Ἀφρ. 1. 6; πᾶσι γν. γράφειν Dem. 722. 15; γν. μάλλον λέγειν, opp. to οὐ σαφώς, Arist. G. A. 2. 8, 1, al.

2. familiarly, γν. ἔχειν τινί to be on friendly terms with one, Dem. 1247. 14.—Hardly used but in Prose, v. ll. c.

γνωριμότης, ἡ, acquaintance, Stob. Eccl. 2. 130.

γνωρίσις, ἡ, acquaintance, τινος with another, Plat. Polit. init., etc.

2. knowledge, Id. Legg. 763 B, Soph. 219 C.

γνώρισμα, τό, that by which a thing is made known, a mark, token,

Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 27, Arist. Physiogn. I, fin.; *γνωρίσματα* tokens by which a lost child is recognised, Plut. Thes. 4, etc.

γνωρισμός, ὁ, a making known, Arist. Anal. Post. 2. 3, 2.

γνωρίζω, verb. Adj. one must know, Suid.

γνωριστεόν, verb. Adj. one must know, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 16.

γνωριστής, οὗ, ὁ, one that takes cognisance of, *δικης* Antipho 140. 37.

γνωριστικός, ὁ, ὄν, fitted for acquiring knowledge, Def. Plat. 414 C, Arist. de An. 1. 2, 13; *τινός* Id. Phys. 2. 2, 10; *περί τινος* Id. Metaph. 3. 2, 20.

γνωσιμᾶχία, to fight with one's own opinion (v. A. B. 33, etc.), or to recognise one's own fighting power (as compared with the enemy); and so to give way, submit, Hdt. 3. 25., 7. 130, Eur. Heracl. 706, Ar. Av. 555; (cf. *γνώσει* *τάχα* you shall soon be put right, Aesch. Ag. 1649; *γίνωσκε* δ' ἄλλῃν Eur. Hec. 227); *γν. μὴ εἶναι* ὁμοίᾳ to give way and confess that... Hdt. 8. 29.

II. in late Prose, to struggle resolutely, Philo 1. 526, etc. (who also has the Subst. *-μαχία*); *γνωσιμαχῆσαντες* πρὸς ἀλλήλους having come to a compromise after a struggle, Dion. H. 9. 1.

γνώσις, ἑως, ἡ, (γ-γ-NO, γι-γνώσκω) a seeking to know, a judicial inquiry or investigation, esp. of a judicial kind, Lat. *cognitio*, τὰς τῶν δικαστηρίων γνώσεις Dem. 302. 28; *τὴν τοῦ διαιτητοῦ γν.* Id. 544. 2, cf. 79. 1., 775. 14, Lycurg. 168. 1.

II. a knowing, knowledge, often in Plat., as Rep. 478 C, Arist., al.: esp. higher knowledge, deeper wisdom, 1 Ep. Cor. 8. 7, 10, Eph. 3. 19, Eccl. 1; cf. *γνωστικός*.

2. acquaintance with a person, πρὸς τινα ap. Aeschin. 8. 4.

3. a knowing, recognising, Thuc. 7. 44.

4. carnal knowledge, intercourse, Clem. Al. 470.

III. a being known, γνῶσιν ἔχει τι, = γιγνώσκεται, Plat. Theaet. 206 B; = *fame, credit*, Hdn. 7. 5, Luc. Herod. 3.

γνωστέον, verb. Adj. one must know, Plat. Rep. 396 A.

γνωστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, one that knows: a surety, Lat. *cognitor, notor*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 39, cf. Piers. Moer. 116.

γνωστής, οὗ, ὁ, one that knows, τῶν ἐθῶν Act. Ap. 26. 3: esp. one who knows the future, a diviner, LXX (1 Regg. 28. 3).

II. = *γνωστήρ*, a surety, Plut. Flam. 4, etc.

γνωστικός, ὁ, ὄν, good at knowing: ἡ -κῆ (sc. δύναμις) the power or faculty of knowing, opp. to ἡ πρακτική, Plat. Polit. 258 E, etc.; so, τὸ κόν Ib. 261 B; — *οἱ γνωστικοὶ* men that claimed to have a deeper wisdom, Gnostics, Eccl. Adv. — *κῶς*, freq. in Clem. Al.

γνωστός, ὁ, ὄν, collat. form of *γνωτός* (q. v.), known, to be known, Aesch. Cho. 702, Soph. O. T. 361, Plat. Theaet. 205 B, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 44, etc.: — Adv. — *τῶς*, clearly, LXX (Prov. 27. 23), Eust. 1540. 1.

II. as Subst. (cf. *γνωτός* II), = *γνωριμῶς*, notables, Symm. V. T.

γνωτός, ὁ, ὄν, older and more correct form of *γνωστός* (Eust. 400. 26., 1450. 62, cf. Elmsl. O. T. 361): — of things, perceived, understood, known, Id. 7. 401, Od. 24. 182; *γνωτὰ* κοῦκ ἀγνωτὰ μοι Soph. O. T. 58; — Ib. 396, we have *[μυνταίαν]* ἐκ θεῶν τὸν γνωτόν, — where perh. *γνωτόν* is neut., a thing learnt from some god.

II. of persons, well-known, Od. 21. 218, Soph. Fr. 225: — in Hom. also as Subst. a kinsman, brother, *γνωταί* τε *γνωταί* τε brothers and sisters, Il. 15. 350; *θάλαμον γνωτοῦς* τὸ λιποῦσα 3. 174, cf. 22. 234; *γνωτῶν μητρύνει* 13. 697.

γνωτο-φόνος, ὄν, murderer of one's kinsman, Nonn. D. 26. 82; fem. *γνωτο-φόντις*, Lyc. 1318.

γῶα, γῶαί, — *άουσι* Ar. Rh., etc.: Dor. 3 pl. — *άοντι* Mosch. 3. 24: opt. *γῶαίνον* (Bekk. — *άων*) Hom.: *γῶαν* Aesch. Pers. 676, Ep. γῶαίμενα Il. 14. 502: part. *γῶαον*, — *άωσα* 6. 373, etc.: Ep. impf. *γῶαον* Od. 10. 567, Ion. γῶαααεν Od. 8. 92: Ep. aor. 2 γῶον Il. 6. 500: fut. γῶσσομαι Hom., later γῶσσω Auth. P. 638, Nonn.: aor. I ἐγῶσα Auth. P. 7. 599, 611: — Med., Trag., Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 9 (nowhere else in Prose): — Pass., v. infr.: (v. γῶος).

To wail, groan, weep, Hom.: c. acc. to be wail, mourn, lament, weep for, Il. 16. 857, etc.; *ὑπὲρ τινος* Mosch. 4. 83: — so also in Med. (never in Hom. except in fut.), γῶασθε Aesch. Pers. 1072, cf. Herm. Cho. 622 (632); γῶασθὲ τι ὑδύρματα Soph. Tr. 51; *ἀμφὶ νιν γῶάμενος* Ib. 937: — Pass., γῶαται Aesch. Cho. 632; γῶηθεῖς Anth. P. 7. 371.

γογγο-ειδής, ἑς, like a conger, Arist. H. A. 2. 24, 1.

γογγο-κτόνος, ὄν, conger-killing, Plut. 2. 966 A.

γόγγρος, ὁ, a conger-eel, Lat. *conger*, Alex. Ξπρ. 1, Arist. H. A. 6. 17, 16, etc.: hence Dim. γογγρίον, τό, Schol. Opp.

II. an excrescence on trees, Theophr. H. P. 1. 8, 6.

γογγρόνη, ἡ, an excrescence on the neck, Hipp. 1175 C; cf. γόγγρος II.

γογγυζῶ, to mutter, murmur, Arr. Epict. 1. 29, 55, al., Ev. Matth. 20. 11, Jo. 6. 41, etc.; v. Lob. Phryn. 381.

2. of doves, to coo, Poll. 5. 89. (Cf. Skt. *gunḡ, gunḡkāmī* (murmure), Slav. *gagunije* (γογγυρισμός).)

γογγυλάτης [α], ὁ, of Zeus, hurling balls of fire, Lyc. 435.

γογγυλή, ἡ, = γογγυλῖς, Poll. 6. 54; rejected by the Atticists, Lob. Phryn. 103, but used in the jargon of a Scythian in Ar. Thesm. 1185,

and by later authors, as Diocles ap. Ath. 59 A, Diosc. 2. 134, Strabo, etc. On Ar. Pax 28, v. sub γόγγυλος.

γογγυλίω, γογγυλέω, v. sub γογγυλλῶ.

γογγυλῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, a turnip, Ar. Fr. 476, cf. Comici ap. Ath. 369; *γογγυλῖς* f. l. for *γογγυλῖδας* ap. Erotian. p. 116, Galen. Lex. p. 454.

γογγυλλῶ, to round, restored by Pors. in Ar. Thesm. 56, γογγυλῖζει, (which form Suid. interprets by μεταστρέφειν); so Cobet V. LL. would write *εγγογγυλλῶ* for *-υλῖδας* in Ar. Thesm. 61, Lys. 973; and *γογγυλῖν* seems to be f. l. in Hesych. for γογγυλλῶν.

γογγυλλο-ειδής, ἑς, roundish, Schol. Nic.-Th. 855.

γογγυλλός [ῶ], ἡ, ὄν, = *στρογγυλός*, round, Aesch. Fr. 182; *μᾶζα* γογγυλλῆ Ar. Pax 28; *λίθος* γ. C. I. 160 a. 22, cf. Büchh p. 274.

II. as Subst. γογγυλλός, ὁ, (proparo. acc. to Arcad. 56) = *κόνδυλος*, Schol. Lyc. 435; (*γογγυλλῆ* χεῖρ in Eudoc.)

γογγυλλῶ, to roundish, Schol. Ar. Pax 789.

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γογγυλλῶ, to roundish, Schol. Ar. Pax 789.

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γομφωτός, ἡ, ὄν, fastened with bolts: πλοῖα γ. ships slightly put together, so that they could be taken to pieces, Strabo 741.

γονάτιζω, to thrust with the knee, A. B. 31, prob. from Cratin. Incert. 101. II. to make to kneel, Aquil. V. 31, (Gen. 24, 11).

γονάτιον, τό, Dim. of γόνυ, but, apparently, the hip-joint or groin, Luc. Asin. 10, cf. Schol. Nic. Th. 541, etc. II. = γόνυ 1, Procl. ad Hes. Op. 425, Et. Gud. 130, 34.

III. a knot or joint of a reed, Tzetz. Hist. 7. 741: so γοναῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, Epiphani.

γονάτιο-δεσμός, ὁ, a knee-band, Gloss.

γονάτομα, Pass. to get or have a joint, of grasses, reeds, etc., Theophr. H. P. 8, 2, 4, Diosc. 3, 58.

γονάτωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) with joints, like grasses, reeds, etc., Theophr. H. P. 1, 5, 3, Diosc. 4, 30.

γονάω, = γεννάω, Hesych.

γονεία, ἡ, (γονεῖα) generation, Hdn. Epim. 16.

γονεὺς, ἑως, ὁ, a beggetter, father, mostly in pl. γονεῖς, ἑων, οἱ, the parents, h. Hom. Cer. 241, Hes. Op. 233, Hdt., Att.:—in sing., of a serpent, Hdt. 3. 109; of a man, Plat. Rep. 457 D; φράζε τίνας γονεὺς C. I. 2415; generally, a progenitor, ancestor, ὁ πέμπτος γ. one's ancestor in the fifth generation, Hdt. 1. 91; —acc. pl. γονεῖς Antiph. Incert. 58.

γονεῖω, to beget, generate, produce, of plants, Theophr. H. P. 8, 10, 5, etc.; of animals, Plut. 2. 980 C, etc.

γονή, ἡ, (γενέσθαι) produce, offspring, γονῇ γένετο κρεινόντων II. 24. 539; γονῇν Ἀρκείσιδα Od. 4. 755; οἱ οὐ τι παῖδων γ. γονῇ γένετο a race of children, II. 24. 539; γ. τέκνων, = τέκνα, Eur. Med. 1136; so in pl., εἰσὶ χἀτέρους γοναὶ κακαὶ Soph. O. C. 1192; γονὰς κατῆκούς φυσάντες Id. Ant. 642; —also, the young of animals, Aesch. Fr. 180; ἐν . . τετρασκελεῖ γονῇ, i. e. among quadrupeds, Soph. Fr. 678. 10: the fruits of the earth, Plat. Ax. 371 C.

2. like γενεά, γένος, a race, stock, family, Aesch. Ag. 1565; γονῇ γενναῖος Soph. O. T. 1469, cf. El. 156 (v. sub ἀσπρήτος); ἡ Δαρδάνου γ. Eur. Tro. 1290; and in pl., μηδὲν ὦν γοναῖσι Soph. Aj. 1094, cf. Eur. Ion 328; cf. infr. III. 3.

3. a generation, Pind. P. 4. 255; τρίτος . . πρὸς δέκ' ἄλλαισι γοναῖς Aesch. Pr. 774; τριτοσπέρη γονῇ Pers. 818.

II. that which engenders, the seed, Hes. Op. 731, Hdt. 3. 101, 109, Hipp. 232, 29, etc., cf. Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 38; in pl., Pind. N. 7. 124, Soph. Ant. 950. 2. the parts of generation generally, Hipp. Mochl. 842; esp. the womb, Id. Art. 810, v. Foës. Oecon. : πρὶν . . μητρὸς ἐκ γονῆς μολεῖν Eur. Phoen. 1597.

III. as an act, generation, Pind. I. 7 (6). 10. 2. of the mother, child-birth, Eur. Phoen. 355, 1591, Theocr. 17. 44. 3. of the child, a being born, birth, ἐκ γονῆς Hipp. 1133 D; γονῇ φῦναι γεραιτέρη Soph. O. C. 1294 —this sense often runs into that of 1. 2.

γονίας χειμῶν, in Aesch. Cho. 1067, interpr. by Hesych. εὐχερής, a fair wind; but, acc. to the Schol., ὕταν ἐξ εὐδίας κυνηθὶ χαλεπὸν πνεῦμα.

γονικός, ἡ, ὄν, (γονή II) of the seed, γ. ἐκκρισις Arist. Probl. 4. 26, 6. 2. ancestral, Byz.

γόμιμος, ὄν, also γ. ὄν, Hipp. 347. 25: —productive, able to produce, endued with generative power, fruitful, σπέρμα γ., opp. to ἀγονον Arist. H. A. 3. 22, 3, al.; so, κύμη γ. Id. G. A. 2. 3, 3; φά γ., opp. to ὀπηρέμα, Ib. 1. 21, 9: —of women, opp. to ἀτεκνός, Id. H. A. 10. 3, 11, cf. Probl. 4. 2; of the male, Id. H. A. 5. 14, 18, al.; ἐν τῇσι ἡλικίαισι τῇσι γονίμοισι εἶναι Hipp. I. c.; γ. μέλας a parent's limbs, Eur. El. 1209; hence (metaphr.), τικτεῖν γ. τε καὶ ἀληθές Plat. Theatr. 150 C; γ. ἡ ἀναιμία Ib. 151 E. 2. c. gen. rei, Arist. Mund. 4. 5, Theophr. Ign. 44, Ael. N. A. 7. 5; also c. acc., producing, able to produce, ἀγαθὰ γ. τῇ αὐτῶν φύσει Plat. Rep. 367 D.

3. metaphr. of persons, ποιητὴς γ. a poet of true genius, a genuine poet, Ar. Ran. 96; so, of children, = γνήσιος, Manetho 6, 56; γ. ὕδωρ ποταμῶν, opp. to νόθον, Anth. P. 9. 277. II. critical, and hence (with ἡμέρα), odd, because on odd days illnesses came to their crisis, Hipp. 1046 B, C, etc.; so, γ. μὴν, ἔτος Id. 1053 D sq.; v. Foës. Oecon. —hence, generally, odd, uneven, Plut. 2. 288 C.

γονιμώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) fruitful, Orph. H. 54. 19.

γονο-εἰδής, ἐς, like seed, Hipp. Coac. 148.

γονοεῖς, ἐσα, ἐν, (γόνος) fruitful, Nic. Al. 101, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 1.

γονο-κτονίω, to murder one's children, Pseudo-Plut. 2. 1162 A.

γονοποιέω, to impregnate, Geop. 19. 4, Schol. Lys. 899.

γονοποιία, impregnation, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 68.

γονοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) impregnating, fertilising, Justin. M. 1.

γονόρροια, ἡ, (βέω) gonorrhoea, Galen.

γονορροικός, ἡ, ὄν, = sq., Medic. Matth. p. 112.

γονορροῖος, ὄν, subject to gonorrhoea, Joseph. B. J. 6. 9, 3.

γονορρύνω, to be subject to gonorrhoea, LXX.

γονορρῦς, ἐς, = γονορροῖος, LXX.

γόνος, ὁ, and (in signf. 1), ἡ, Eur. I. A. 794: Ion. γούνος Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 5; (γενέσθαι): —like γονή, that which is begotten, a child, II. 5. 635, 6. 191; offspring, 20. 409, Hes. Th. 919, and Att.; ἀπαῖς ἔρπενος γόνου Hdt. 1. 109, cf. 7. 2; ὁ Πυλῆος γ. his son, Soph. Ph. 333, cf. 366, 416, etc.; of animals, Id. Fr. 962; of fish, roe, Hegem. ap. Ath. 108 C.

2. any product, of plants, γόνος ἀμπέλου Anacreont. 58. 7; γόνος γὰρ πλουτίζων, of the silver mines at Laureion, Aesch. Eum. 946; τὸ φῶρον τὸν γ. Ar. Resp. 1116. 3. ἑς ἔρπενος γόνου to any of the male sex, Hdt. 6. 135.

II. like γένος, one's race, stock, descent, Od. 1. 216, 11. 234; γόνω γ. by blood, C. I. 606 a, 643, 654. III. a beggetter, procreation, Aesch. Supp. 172; γόνω πατήρ, opp. to ποιητὴς, Lys. 138. 30, cf. Dem. 1090. 6 sq.

IV. the seed, like γονή II, Hipp. 232, 29, Arist. G. A. 2. S. 14; of the egg of insects, Id. H. A. 5. 22, 3, al. 2. membrum virile, Hipp. 426. 15.

γονός, ὁ, v. sub γούνος.

γόνυ, τό, gen. γούνατος, Ion. γούνατος, etc.: Ep. also, γόνυ, γουνός, γουνί, pl. γούνα, γούνα, γουναῖσι, like δόρυ: Accl. pl. gen. γούνα

Neue Sapph. Fr. 25 (but Bgk. reads κομών); an Ep. dat. γονάτεσι Epigr. Gr. 782: —the Ion. forms γούνατος, -ατι are found in Trag., but never γουνός, γουνί, Elmsl. Med. 324. (Hence γονάτομαι, γουνοῖμαι, γουνέ, πρόχυν, ἰ-γυνία, γυν-πετος; cf. Skt. gānu, abhi-gñu (usque ad genu); Zd. zñnu; Lat. genu, geniculum; Goth. kniu, etc.) The knee, freq. in Hom.; γόνυ γουνός ἀμείβαν II. 11. 547, etc. 2.

to clasp the knees was a sign of submission adopted in earnest supplication, ἀφασθαι γούνων II.; ἐλεῖν, λαβεῖν γούνων 21. 71., 1. 407, etc.; τῶν γουναῶν λαβέσθαι Hdt. 9. 76; περί οὐ ἀμφὶ γουναῖσι τινος χεῖρας Balz. Od. 6. 310., 7. 142; περί γούνα τινος Eur. Or. 1414, cf. Phoen. 1622, etc.; also, τὰ σά γουναῖς ἱκάνομαι II. 18. 457, cf. Od. 7. 147, etc.; κίχανόμενοι τὰ σά γούνα ἱκόμεθ' 9. 266; ἀντίος ἡλυθε γούνων II. 20. 463; so, later, γόνυ σὸν ἀμπίαχει χερί Eur. Supp. 165; σοῖς προστίθῃμι γούνασιν ὠλένας Id. Andr. 895; ἐς γουνατὰ τινα οἱ τινος πεσεῖν Hdt. 5. 86, Soph. O. C. 1607; ἀμφὶ γόνυ τινὸς πίπτειν Eur. Hec. 787; γόνυ τινὸς οἱ πρὸς γόνυ προσπίπτει Ib. 339, H. F. 79; γούνασι τινος προσπίπτειν Id. Or. 1332 (but, προσπίττω σε γούνασιν οἱ my knees, Soph. Ph. 485); πίπτειν πρὸς τὰ γ. τινος οἱ τινι Lys. 93. 31, Dem. 403. 6; —also, γούνασι λίσσεσθαι, λιτανεύειν, γουναῖσθαι to supplicate by [clasping] the knees (v. sub vocc.), Hom.; ἀντεσθαι οἱ λίσσεσθαι πρὸς τῶν γουναῶν Eur.; ἱκετεύειν πρὸς τ. γ. Dem. 1343. fin.

3. of a sitting posture, φημί μὲν ἀσπασίως γόνυ κἀμῖναι will be glad to bend the knee so as to sit down and rest, II. 7. 118, cf. 19. 72, and v. sub κἀμπτω: —ἐπὶ γούνασι οἱ one's knees, ἐπὶ γούνασι πατρός 22. 500; so, ποτὶ γ. 5. 408; γούνασιν ἐφέσσεσθαι 9. 455; σ' ἐπ' ἐμοῖσι . . γουναῖσι καθίσσας 9. 488; τὸν βῆ οἱ . . ἐπὶ γουναῖσι ὅθην Od. 19. 401; also, ἐν τοῖς γούνασι τινος ἀφίσσασθαι Plat. Rep. 617 B; also, πέπλον . . θείναι Ἀθηναίῃς ἐπὶ γούνασιν to lay it on her lap (as an offering), II. 6. 92; —then, metaphr., θῶν ἐν γούνασι κείται, where we should say, it rests in the bosom of . . , 17. 514, Od. 1. 267, etc., cf. Herm. Opusc. 7. p. 94; but, Νίκης ἐν γούνασι πιπτεῖν to be victorious, Pind. I. 2. 39, cf. N. 5. 76.

4. the knees are in Hom. the seat of strength, II. 17. 569., 22. 204, etc.; γουνατὰ τινος λύνει to weaken, lame, kill him, 5. 176, etc.; ὑπὸ γούνα' ἔλυσεν 11. 579; βλάπτειν γ. τινι, δαμνᾶν γ. 7. 271., 21. 52, etc.; and in Pass., αὐτοῦ λυτοῦ γούνατα 21. 114, etc.; cf. Nitzsch Od. 1. 267.

5. metaphr., ἐς γόνυ βάλλειν, to bring down upon the knee, i. e. to humble, conquer, Hdt. 6. 27 (ubi v. Valck.); Ἀσία δὲ χθών . . ἐπὶ γόνυ κέκλιται Aesch. Pers. 930.

6. proverb., ἀπώτερη ἡ γόνυ κνήμη 'Charity begins at home', Theocr. 16. 18; so, γ. κνήμης ἔγγιον Arist. Eth. N. 9. 8, 2, Ath. 383 B.

II. the knee or joint of grasses, such as the cane, Lat. geniculum, Hdt. 3. 98, Xen. An. 4. 5. 26.

γону-αλγής, ἐς, suffering pain in the knee, Hipp. 1180 D.

γону-καμψ-ἐπικυρτός, ὄν, twisting the knee awry, of the gout, Luc. Tragop. 203: —so γονυ-καυσ-ἀγρυπνα, ἡ, keeping awake by inflammation of the knee, Ib. 201, as L. Dind. for γονυκλαυ-.

γонуκλινέω, to bend the knee, Eust. 669. 32: also —κλιτέω, Eccl.

γону-κλινής, ἐς, with bent knee, Eus.: and γονυκλισία, ἡ, Basil.

γону-κροτός, ὄν, knocking the knees together, of the gait of women, Arist. H. A. 4. 11, 12; of weak men, Anacr. 114, Arist. Physiogn. 3. 9, 6, 5.

γонуπέτω, to fall on the knee, Polyb. 15. 29, 9, etc. 2. to fall down before one, τινι Ev. Matth. 17. 14, τινα Marc. 1. 40.

γонуπέτης, ἐς, (πεσείν) falling on the knee, ἔδραι γον. a kneeling posture, Eur. Phoen. 293.

γονώδης, ἐς, = γονοειδής, Hipp. Coac. 190.

γόνω, v. sub γούω.

γός, ὁ, any outward sign of grief, weeping, wailing, groaning, howling, mourning, lamentation: in Hom. as well of weeping, e. g. σχέθε δ' ὅσα ἐ γούω Od. 4. 758; as of louder signs of grief, Ib. 103; ἐρικλύκταν γόνου Pind. P. 12. 37; ἀριδακρυς γ., πολυδακρυς γ. Aesch. Pers. 947, Cho. 449; γούος δακρυῖν Soph. Aj. 579; οἰκτρὰ γ. ὀρνυός, of the nightingale, Ib. 628: —γ. τινὸς grief for one, Q. Sm. 3. 644; so, γούος [τοῦτων] θησόμεσθ', ἁ πάσχοντες for our sufferings, Eur. Or. 1121. (Hence γούω. Perh. $\sqrt{TO}$ and $\sqrt{BO}$ are akin, v. sub B β. 1.)

Γοργάδες or -ίδες, αἱ, sea-nymphs, Soph. (Fr. 174) ap. Hesych.

Γόργειος, α, ὄν, of or belonging to the Gorgon, Γοργεῖη κεφαλὴ II. 5. 741, Od. 11. 634; τὸ Γόργειον (sc. πρόσσωπον), Medusa's head, Cic. Att. 4. 16; in Gramu. a Tragic mask.

Γοργιάζω, to speak like the sophist Gorgias, Philostr. 501.

Γοργίεος, ὄν, of Gorgias, Gorgias-like, Xen. Symp. 2. 26.

Γοργο-λόφος, ὄν, ὁ, he of the Gorgon-crest, Ar. Ach. 567; fem. Γοργο-λόφα, ἡ, Eq. 1181.

Γοργονέως, ὄν, = Γοργεῖος, Aesch. Pr. 793: —τὸ Γ. the Gorgon's head, C. I. 150 B. 1, 6, Plut. Them. 10.

Γοργόνη, ἡ, collat. form of Γοργά, Hdn. Epim. 17, Snid., Scholl.

Γοργονώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) Gorgon-like, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 146.

Γοργό-νωτος ἀσπίς, ἡ, a shield with the Gorgon on it, Ar. Ach. 1124.

γοργόδομαι, Pass. to be hot or spirited, of a horse, Xen. Eq. 10. 4.

γοργός, ἡ, ὄν, grim, fierce, terrible, γ. ὄμψ' ἔχων, of Parthenopaeus, Aesch. Theb. 537; so, ὄμψαι γοργός Eur. Phoen. 145 (v. Valck. 142); τοῖς κερτομοῖσι γοργὸν ὡς ἀναβλέπει looks fiercely at . . , Id. Supp. 329; γοργὸς ἰδεῖν, ὀράσθαι terrible to behold, Xen. Cyr. 4. 4, 3, Symp. 1. 10; γοργὸν βλέπειν to look terrible, Ael. V. H. 2. 44; in late Att. Inscrr., φίλοι, γοργοί, γνήσιοι, of athletes, C. I. 282, cf. 264: —also of horses, hot, spirited, Xen. Eq. 10, 17, etc., cf. Poll. 1. 192: —of language, rough, Dion. H. de Comp. 19. p. 133: —Adv. γ-ώς, of style, nervously, concisely, Eust. 1082. 5.

II. as prop. n. Γοργός, ἡ, = Γοργά, Γοργούς θ', αἱ ναῖοντι κτλ. Hes. Th. 274.

γοργότης, ἡ, fierceness, hastiness, freq. in Eust., etc.

Γοργοτομία, ἡ, (τέμνω) a cutting off the Gorgon's head, Strabo 379.

γοργόφθαλμος, *ov*, = γοργώπιος, Suid. s. v. γοργώπιος.

Γοργό-φόνος, *ov*, Gorgon-killing, Eur. ap. Plut. 2. 747 D: fem. Γοργό-φώνη, as a name of Athena, Id. Ion 1478.

Γοργύρα, Ion. -ρη, ἡ, an underground drain or sewer, Alcman (124), ap. E. M. 228 (in form γέργυρα), cf. A. B. 233, Zonar., Hesych.: used as a *dungeon*, Hdt. 3. 145, cf. Harpocr., Suid., Poll. 9. 45.

Γοργῶ, ἡ, (v. sub fin.) — the Gorgon, i. e. the Grim One (cf. γοργός); she dwelt (acc. to Od. 11. 635) in the nether world, cf. Heins. Hes. Sc. 224. Hes. (in Sc. 230) speaks of several Gorgons; whereas in Th. 276 he names three (daughters of Phorcys and Ceto), Eurycle, Stheino, Medusa,—the last being the Gorgon; her snaky head was fixed on the aegis of Athena, and all who looked on it became stone, Eur. Or. 1520.—The regular sing. is Γοργῶ, Il. 11. 36, Eur. Rhos. 306, gen. Γοργῶς Il. 8. 349, Hes. Sc. 224, Eur. Or. 1521, Ion 1003, etc.; dat. Γοργῶι (restored by Seidl.) Id. Hec. 1316: but when the metre requires it, cases are formed as if from a nom. Γοργῶν, sc. gen. Γοργῶνος Eur. ap. Lycurg. 161.46; so, without necessity, Id. Phoen. 458; dat. Γοργῶν Id. Alc. 1118; and, in pl., Γοργῶνες, acc. -as, are the only forms admitted (v. γοργός II), Hes. Sc. 230, Aesch. Pr. 799, Cho. 1048, Eum. 48, Eur.; gen. Γοργῶνων Pind. P. 12. 12, Eur. Bacch. 990.

γοργό-ωπός, *ov*, fierce-eyed, grim-eyed, Aesch. Pr. 356, Eur. H. F. 868, Ion 210:—also γοργῶψ, ὥπιος, ὁ, ἡ, Id. El. 1257, Or. 261; fem. γοργῶπις, ἰδος, of Athena, Soph. Aj. 45, Fr. 724.

γούν or γ' οὖν, Ion. and Dor. γών: (γε οὖν) restrictive Particle with an illative force, at least then, at any rate, any way, but often hardly distinguishable from the simple γε: in Hom. only twice, γ' οὖν (with a second γε added), εἰ γ' οὖν ἑτέρως γε φύγῃσιν Il. 5. 258; μὴ ἐμὲ γ' οὖν οὗτος γε 16. 30; (so, εἰκα γούν τούτου γε...σφώτερος εἶναι Plat. Apol. 21 D); but freq. later, δοτέων πάγχυ δευτερεῖα γών οἰσέσθαι Hdt. 1. 31; γνῶσι...ὅψε γούν τὸ σφωφρονεῖν Aesch. Ag. 1425, cf. 432, etc.; sometimes used as if it were enclitic, like γε, πρὸς γούν ἐμοῦ Soph. Aj. 527:—often in quoting an example, freq. in Att., e. g. Thuc. 1. 2, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 8; τὸν γούν ἄλλον χρόνον in past time at all events, Dem. 462. 1:—often also in answers, of a truth, yes certainly, τὰς γούν Ἀθήνας οἶδα Soph. O. C. 24, cf. O. T. 626, Ant. 45, Eur. Phoen. 618, Plat. Soph. 219 D, etc.—Freq. separated by a word, πάνν γ' ἂν οὖν Ar. Eccl. 806, cf. Thuc. 1. 76, etc.:—but γε οὖν (in full) not till late, as in Dion. H. 2. 56.

γούνα, γούναν (not γουνῶν), poet. pl. of γούνη, q. v.

γουνάζομαι, fut. σμαι: Dep.: (γόνυ).—Ep. Verb. to *clasp* another's knees (v. sub γόνυ 1. 2), and so to implore, entreat, beseech, supplicate, absol., Il. 11. 130; c. inf., τῶν ὑπὲρ γουνάζομαι οὐ παρεόντων ἐσάμεναι κρατερῶς in whose name... I implore you to stand your ground, 15. 665; νῦν δέ σε πρὸς πατρός γουνάζομαι Od. 13. 324; νῦν δέ σε τῶν ὀπίθεν γ.,... πρὸς τ' ἀλόχου πατρός τε 11. 66; also, μὴ με γουνῶν γουνάει entreat, me not by [clasping] my knees, Il. 22. 345, cf. Od. 13. 324.

γούνασμα, τό, supplication, Lyc. 1243.

γούνατα, γούνασι, Ep. γουνέσει, etc., v. sub γόνυ.

γουνόομαι, contr. -οῦμαι: Dep.:—Ep., like γουνάζομαι, only used in pres. and impf., γουνούμαι Il. 21. 74, Od. 6. 149, etc.; γουνούμην 11. 29; γουνούσθαι 10. 521; γουνούμενος 4. 433, etc.

γουνό-πύχης, ἐς, thick-kneed, or (better) γουνό-παγής, *cramping the knees* (cf. γυνωπαγής), Hes. Sc. 266; cf. Herm. Opusc. 6. 1, 202.

γουνός, ὁ, fruitful land, φυτόν ὡς γουνοῖ ἀλώης Il. 18. 57; ἀνὰ γουνὸν ἀλώης οἰονέσθαι Od. 1. 193, etc.; ἐκ Κρήτης ἐς γουνὸν Ἀθηναίων 11. 323; τῆς Ἀττικῆς...τὸν γ. τὸν Σικωνικὸν Hdt. 4. 99; so in pl., γουνούσιν Ἐλευθερίαν μεδέουσα Hes. Th. 54; γουνούσιν κατέασσε Νεμείης Ib. 329; ἐν γούνοισι Ἀθανῶν Pind. l. 4. 42 (3. 43).—The two first-cited passages (γ. ἀλώης) led to the interpr. given by the Scholl., that γ. signified a fertile spot, (τόπος γονιμώτατος) and was derived from γένεσις, γέννα. But the sense of fertility ill suits its application to Athens and Suium, and in E. M. 239. 5 another interpr. of γουνός is preserved, viz. δ' ὑψηλὸς τόπος (cf. Orion 38), a hill, eminence, high land, like βουνός, cf. B. B. 1. This sense well suits all the passages cited except the first two, and even here there is no reason why γ. ἀλώης may not mean a piece of rising ground, such as would be well adapted for a threshing-floor.

γούρος, ὁ, a kind of cake, Solon 30.

γουντῶτον, τό, a kind of cake, Ath. 647 C.

γούδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) mournful, Plat. Legg. 800 D, Arist. H. A. 9. 12, 4.

γούδην, Adv. (γράφω) grazing, scraping, Est. 852. 8, E. M. 781. 27.

γούβιον, τό, a torch, Strattis Φων. 6, cf. Ath. 699 E.

γούδος, ὁ, the Lat. gradus, C. I. 1900 (p. 25), 3902 i.

γούα, Ion. and Ep. γούα, ἡ, an old woman, fem. of γούα, γούαν (v. γούα), Od. 1. 438, Soph. Tr. 870, oft. in Eur.; also with Subst., γούα δαίμονες, of the Eumenides, Aesch. Eum. 150, cf. 69.

γούα, as Adj. in the obl. cases (cf. γέρον), of things, old, γούαλας ἐρείκης Id. Ag. 295; γούαλας ἀκάνθας Soph. Fr. 748; γούαλας ἄλκων Eur. Ion 1213; γούαλα χερὶ Id. Hec. 877; γούαλα πηρῶν Theocr. 15. 19, cf. Wüstem. ad 7. 126 (ubi γούα).

γούα, 3. Γούα, αἱ, daughters of Phorcys and Ceto, with fair faces, but hair gray from their birth, Hes. Th. 270; watchers of the Gorgons, Aesch. Fr. 253; cf. Herm. Opusc. 6. 1, 168.

γούα, II. like γούα, II. the scum or skin which forms over boiled milk, gruel, etc., Arist. Probl. 10. 27. 1.

γούα, III. a sea-crab, Epicharm. 33 Ahr.

γούα, Dim. of γούα, an old hag, old woman, Ar. Pl. 536, Xen. An. 6. 3, 22, Philyl. A. 9. 3; contr. γούα, Ar. Pl. 674, 688, 1095, Dem. 313. 29.

γούα, to skim, Ar. 108.

γούα, γούα, ὁ, ὁ, γούα (γούα) old-*womanish*, Clem. A. 58.

Γούα, ὁ, Lat. Graecus, old name of the Greeks, Ἑλληνες ὀνομάσθησαν, τὸ πρότερον Γραῖκοὶ καλούμενοι Marm. Par. in C. I. 2374. 11

(cf. 355 B. C.), cf. Arist. Meteor. 1. 14, 15, Apollod. 1. 7, 3. The word fell into disuse, but was revived by Sophocles (East. Sgo. 14), from whom however Phot. 480. 15 quotes the form Γραῖκοι; and Steph. Byz. (s. v. Γραῖκοι) cites Γραῖκες αἱ τῶν Ἑλλήνων μητέρες, from Alcman and Soph. Hence Γραῖκίτης, *ov*, ὁ, Lyc. 605; Γραῖκίζω, to speak Greek, Hdn. Epim. 12; Γραῖκιστί, in Greek, E. M. 239. 19.

γούα, = γούα, to gnaw, Hesych.

γούα, Pass. to become an old woman, Anth. P. 9. 261.

γούα, a, *ov*, contr. for γούα, fem. γούα Theocr. 7. 126; σταφυλή γούα raisins, Anth. P. 6. 231. Otherwise only used in Ion. form γούα, Call. ap. Chosrob.:—the fem. γούα (as the accent shews) does not belong to it, but the Homeric γούα may.

γούα, ἰδος, ἡ, = γούα, γούα, Charito 6. 1.

γούα, τό, (γράφω) that which is drawn, in pl. the lines of a drawing or picture, Eur. Ion 1146, Theocr. 15. 81: in sing. a drawing, picture, Plat. Rep. 472 D, Crat. 430 E, cf. 431 C; so in pl., Anth. P. 6. 352.

II. that which is written, a written character, letter, Lat. *littera*, Hdt. 1. 139, 148, etc.; and in pl. letters, γούατων τε συνθέσεις Aesch. Pr. 460, cf. Theb. 434, 468, 660; hence, the letters, the alphabet, Hdt. 5. 58, Plat. Phaedr. 275 A sq.; γ. Φωνικά Soph. Fr. 460; γούαματα ἐπιδασθαι Plat. Legg. 689 D; μαθεῖν to have learnt to read, Id. Prot. 325 E; ἐδίδασκε γούαματα, ἐγὼ δ' ἐφοίτων you kept school,—I went there, Dem. 315. 8; παιδεύειν γούαματα Arist. Pol. 8. 3. 1. b. an articulate sound, letter, τὰ γ. πάθη ἐστὶ τῆς φωνῆς Id. Probl. 10. 39; γούαματα φθέγγεσθαι Ib.; cf. P. A. 2. 16, 15., 3. 1, 4, al. c. παρὰ γούα by alteration of a letter, Id. M. Mor. 1. 6, 2; τὰ παρὰ γ. σκόμματα puns, Id. Rhet. 3. 11, 6. d. an inscription, Epigr. Gr. 89. 6, cf. 114, al.:—*proverb*, εἰς πῆλαος γούαματα γούα Ib. 1038. 8.

2. a note in music, Anth. P. 11. 78. 3. a mathematical diagram, Epigr. ap. Diog. L. 8. 12. 4. the letter inscribed on the lots which the δικασταὶ drew, Ar. Pl. 277, Philoch. 119.

5. an accent, E. M. 240. 42, Zonar. 6. a small weight (cf. the French *gramme*), Geop. 7. 13, 2.

III. in pl. a set of written characters, a piece of writing, Hdt. 1. 124: hence, like Lat. *litterae*, a letter, Id. 5. 14, Aesch. Fr. 317; γούατων πτυχῶν Soph. Fr. 150, freq. in Eur. J. T., etc.: an inscription, epitaph, and the like, ἐκούλας ἐς τὸν τάφον γούαματα, λέγοντα τὰδε Hdt. 1. 187; ἀθήλας ἐστὶς δύο, ἐντομῶν γ. Id. 4. 87, cf. 91, Audoc. 25. 1, etc.:—a short inscription, such as γνῶσι σεαυτὸν, is called τὸ Δελφικὸν γούαμα (in sing.), Plat. Alc. 1. 124 A, cf. Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 24. 2. papers or documents of any kind, Ar. Eccl. 1050, Plat. Gorg. 484 A, etc.; τούτων τὰ γούαματα the documents to prove this, Lys. 901 ult., cf. Antipho 114, fin.; τὰ δημόσια γ. the public records, Decret. ap. Dem. 243. 25:—an account of moneys lent, Dem. 1202. 3: a day-book, Plat. Legg. 955 D, Dem. 950. 10: a catalogue, Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 12:—in sing. a bill, account, Ev. Luc. 16. 7; a note of hand, Joseph. A. J. 18. 6, 3.

3. a man's writings, i. e. a book, treatise, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 1: so the sing. in later Poets, Πλάτωνος ἐν τῷ περὶ ψυχῆς γ. Call. Ep. 24, cf. Anth. P. 9. 63:—the sing. also expresses a passage of a treatise or work, Plat. Parmen. 128 A—D: an article of a treaty, Thuc. 5. 29.

4. written rules, κατὰ γούαματα ἱατρύεσθαι Arist. Pol. 13. 6, 6; ἡ ἐκ τῶν γ. θεραπεία Ib. 7; so, κατὰ γούαματα ἀρχειν Ib. 2. 10, 11; ἡ κατὰ γ. πολιτεία Ib. 3. 15, 4; ὁ κατὰ τὰ γ. νόμοι, statute-law, opp. to custom, Ib. 3. 16, 9.

IV. in pl., also, letters, learning, like μαθήματα, Plat. Apol. 26. 12, etc.

γούα, γούα, τό, a weight of three obols: v. Ducang. append.

γούα, ἡ, the office of the γραμματεὺς, Plut. Comp. Sert. c. Eum. 1.

II. learning, LXX (Sirach. 44. 4).

γούα, γούα, τό, Dim. of γραμματεῖον, small tablets, Dem. 1268. 14; γ. δίδυρον Menand. M. 7. In Mss. often γραμματίδιον, which is expl. in E. M. 241, Suid., etc., to be Dim. of γραμματά, a small letter, a paper: the latter therefore is the correct form in Antipho 135. 32, Plut. Artox. 22. But it is often difficult to distinguish between these senses, v. Plut. Brut. 5.

γούα, γούα, ὁ, a maker of tablets, Meineke Com. Fr. 1. 460., 4. 441.

γούα, γούα, τό, that on which one writes, tablets, Ar. Fr. 206, Antipho 112. 28, Plat. Prot. 326 D:—a tablet on which names are recorded, Arist. Fr. 429, C. I. 76, 11, al. 2. a bond, document, Lys. 897. 3, Dem. 956. 2: an account-book, Id. 1111. 22:—in this sense often written γούατιον (v. sub γραμματεῖον), Antipho 135. 33, Luc. Merc. Cond. 36, etc. 3. τὸ ληϊσταρικὸν γ. the list in which all Athenian citizens were enrolled, by which means only they could get possession of their patrimony (τῆς λήξεως ἀρχειν), Isae. 66. 14, Dem. 1306. 22, C. I. 80, cf. Schömann de Comit. Ath. p. 379.

II. the place where γούαματα were taught, a school, Poll. 9. 41, Suid.

γούα, γούα, ὁ, a secretary or clerk, Lat. *scriba*, the name of many officers at Athens of various ranks, Böckh P. E. 1. 249; the chief of the class, ὁ γ. τῆς πόλεως the state-clerk, who read public documents to the ἐκκλησία, Thuc. 7. 10; the next in rank was the clerk of each *πρωτανεία* appointed by the βουλὴ to keep and publish decrees, v. Poll. 8. 98: the latter was often named at the head of the decree, especially in earlier times, Φαινίππος γούαματευε κτλ. Thuc. 4. 118, cf. Andoc. 13. 2, Dem. 315. 9, al.:—clerks of lower grade were much looked down on, Id. 269. 20, 371. 22:—ἡ γούα, in joke, Ar. Thesm. 432:—used once in Trag., Aesch. Fr. 370.

γούα, γούα, to be secretary, hold his office, v. sub γραμματεὺς: c. gen., γ. τοῦ συνεδρίου Epigr. Gr. 964.

γούα, γούα, ὁ, a letter-carrier, Plut., etc.; Lob. Phryn. 682.

γούα, γούα, v. sub γραμματεῖον.

γούα, γούα, to teach γούαματα, Pandect.: pf. pass. to be skilled in

γράμματα, Hesych.

II. to be a γραμματεὺς, γραμματιδδοντας

Inscr. Boeot. in C. I. 1573, 1574, etc.

γραμματικεύομαι, Dep. to be a grammarian, Anth. P. 9. 169.

γραμματικός, ὁ, ὄν, knowing one's letters, skilled in grammar, well grounded in the rudiments, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 20, Plat. Theat. 207 B, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 4. 1, al.:—Adv. —κῶς, Plat. l. c., Arist. ib. 2. 2. γρ. ἐκτωμα a cup engraved with the alphabet or an inscription, Eubul. Neott. 1, v. Ath. 466 A sq.

II. as Subst., γραμματικός, ὁ, a teacher of the rudiments, Plut. 2. 59 F. 2. one who occupies himself with the text of Homer and the like, a grammarian, a critic, C. I. 6083, Polyb. 32. 6, 5, Diog. L. 3. 61, etc.

III. ἡ —κή (with or without τέχνη) grammar, Plat. Crat. 431 E, Soph. 253 A, etc.; ἡ γρ. ἐπιστήμη Arist. Top. 6. 5, 2:—also critical acumen, learning, Eratosth. ap. A. B. 725. 2. an alphabet, written character, Strab. 139, Plut. Aristid. 1, etc.; cf. Wolf Prolog. Hom. lxcv.

γραμμᾶτιον, τό, Dim. of γράμμα, Luc. Merc. Cond. 36. γραμματιστής, οὗ, ὅς, = γραμματεὺς, Hdt. 2. 28., 3. 123, al., Plat. Phil. 39 B. II. one who teaches γράμματα, a schoolmaster, Xen. Symp. 4. 27, and often in Plat., as Prot. 312 B, 326 D:—hence γραμματιστικός, ὁ, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 44, An. Ox. 4. 311.

γραμματοδιδασκαλεῖον, τό, = γραμματεῖον 4. Plat. 2. 712 A.

γραμματοδιδάσκαλος, ὁ, a schoolmaster, Teles ap. Stob. 535. 15; γραμμοδιδασκαλίδης in Timon ap. Ath. 588 B; cf. Lob. Phryn. 669. γραμματο-εισαγωγέως, ὁ, a schoolmaster: governor, LXX (Deut. 1. 15, al.).

γραμμᾶ-τόκος, ον, mother of letters, epith. of ink, Anth. P. 6. 63; but γραμμοτόκος is the correct form, v. Lob. Phryn. 669. γραμματο-κύφων [ῶ], ὄνος, nickname of a γραμματεὺς, a porer over records, Dem. 297. 22, Philo 2. 536.

γραμματο-λκρίφης, ἰδος, ὁ, a puzzle-headed grammarian, Anth. P. 11. 140. γραμματοφορέω, to carry or deliver letters, Strabo 251.

γραμματο-φόρος, ον, letter-carrying, Polyb. 2. 61, 4, etc. γραμματο-φιδάκιον, τό, a box for keeping records, Plut. Aristid. 21, C. I. 4094, 4247; also —εῖον, Plut. 2. 520 B, Sext. Emp. M. 2. 27.

γραμματο-φύλαξ, ὁ, a keeper of records, registrar, C. I. 1239. 17., 1240. 29, cf. Böckh p. 608. γραμμή, ἡ, (γράφω) the stroke or line of a pen, a line, as in mathematical figures, Plat. Meno 82 C, Rep. 509 D, etc.: also in forming letters, Lat. ductus litterarum, Id. Prot. 326 D:—an outline, Archyt. 695 Gale, Polyb. 2. 14, 8, etc.

II. = βαλβίς, the line across the course, to mark the starting or winning place, Pind. P. 9. 208, v. Interpp. Ar. Ach. 483: metaph. of life, like Horace's ultima linea rerum, cf. Eur. El. 956, Fr. 169:—hence, a boundary-line, edge, Hipp. Art. 839.

III. the middle line on a board (like our draught-board), also called ἡ ἑρὰ, hence proverb., τὸν ἀπὸ γραμμῆς or ἀπὸ ἑρᾶς κινεῖν λίθον to move one's man from this line, i. e. try one's last chance, Alcæe. 77, Theocr. 6. 18; cf. Eust. 633. 58., 1397. 31: αἱ γραμμαὶ the board itself (cf. πεσσοί), Poll. 9. 99. 2. διὰ γραμμῆς παίζειν was a game played by two parties pulling against one another across a line, like our 'French and English,' also called διεκυστίνδα, v. Plat. Com. Συμμ. 2, Plat. Theat. 181 A.

IV. ἡ μακρά (sc. γραμμή), v. sub τινάω III. 1. γραμμικός, ὁ, ὄν, linear, geometrical, θεωρία, ἀπόδειξις Diog. L. 1. 25, Plut., etc.:—Adv. —κῶς by lines, Sext. Emp. M. 3. 92. II. = γραμματικός (si vera l.), Plut. 2. 606 C.

γραμμο-διδασκαλίδης, v. sub γραμματιδδιδάσκαλος. γραμμο-εἰδής, ἐς, in lines, Aristid. Quint. Adv. —δῶς, Arist. Mund. 4. 20.

γραμμο-ποικίλος, ον, striped, Arist. (Fr. 279) ap. Ath. 319 C. γραμμο-τόκος, v. sub γραμματικός. γραμμοδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) = γραμμοεἰδής Theophr. H. P. 4. 12, 2, etc.

γράωλογία, ἡ, old wife's talk, gossip, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 141. γρᾶο-πρεπής, ἐς, old-womanish, Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 126. 14, Cyrill. γρᾶο-σόβης, ον, ὁ, scolding old woman, Ar. Pax 812.

γρᾶο-συλλέκτρια, ἡ, a gossip-monger, Suid., s. v. Τίμαιος. γρᾶο-τρεφής, ἐς, reared by an old woman, coddled, Eust. 971. 41. γρᾶδο-φίλος, ὁ, a lover of old women, Schol. Ar. Pax 812.

γραπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, the cast slough of serpents, etc., Hesych. 2. a shrub, wrinkled one, E. M. 239. 31. γραπτέον, verb. Adj. one must write or describe, ὅπως . . , Xen. Eq. 2. 11. 2. γραπτέος, ον, to be written, described, Luc. Imag. 17.

γραπτὴρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a writer, Anth. P. 6. 66. γραπτὸς, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj. painted, Eur. Fr. 764, Achæe. ap. Ath. 451 D; v. Böckh C. I. 1 p. 662. 2. marked as with letters, d γραπτὰ ὑάκινθος Theocr. 10. 28; γρ. λίθος Epigr. Gr. 1089. 8.

II. γραπτὴν, νόμος γρ. Gorg. Apol. Palam. p. 190. 103, v. sq.:—γραπτὰ, τὰ, = γράμματα, 2 Macc. 11. 15, Manetho 3. 214. γραπτὺς, ὅς, ὁ, a scratching, tearing, Od. 24. 229:—in Ar. Rh. 4. 279 Gesner restored γραπτὺς . . κύρβιας.

γρᾶσος, ὁ, the smell of a goat, and so, like Lat. hircus, of men, Aesch. Fr. 76 (cf. Dind. Ar. Fr. 706), Enop. Πολ. 34, Arist. Probl. 4. 24., 13. 9; cf. γρᾶσαν: the smell of ill-dressed wool, Synes. 257 C, M. Anton. 9. 36. γραστιζέω, to feed at grass, ἴππους Geop. 16. 1, 11, Hippiatr.

γρᾶστις, ἑως, ἡ, (γρᾶω) grass, green fodder, Eust. 633. 47; also κρᾶστις or κράστις, v. Moer. p. 211, et Interpp. γρᾶσαν, ὄνος, ὁ, ὄν, (γρᾶσος) smelling like a goat, Lat. hircum olens, Ath. 585 E.

II. = γρᾶσος, M. Anton. 8. 37 (nisi hoc legend.). γρᾶυς, ἰδος, ἡ, Dor. for γρηύς, γρᾶυς, Call. ap. E. M. 240. 5. γρᾶυς, gen. γρᾶυός, ἡ: Ion. γρηύς, γρηύς, voc. γρηύ: ποῖ, also γρηύς, voc. γρηύ: barbarous voc. γρᾶο in Ar. Thesm. 1222: nom. pl. γρᾶες

Ar. Fr. 128, Timocl. Ὅρεστ. 1: acc. γρᾶυς Eur. Andr. 612, etc.: (v. γερῶν):—an old woman, Hom., esp. in Od., Aesch. Eum. 38; strengthd. γρ. παλαιή Od. 19. 346: also with Subst., γρᾶυς γυνή Eur. Tro. 490, Ar. Thesm. 345, Dem. 432. 12:—comically, ὁ γρᾶυς of an old man, Ar. Thesm. 1214.

II. scum, as of boiled milk, Id. Pl. 1206, Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 26. III. a sea-crab, Schneid. Opp. H. 1. 285. γρᾶφέιδιον, τό, Dim. of sq., E. M. 240. 16, Suid.

γρᾶφεῖον, τό, (γράφω) a pencil, Lat. stilus, Hipp. 261. 10, Arist. Phys. 7. 4, 4, Macho ap. Ath. 582 C: a graving tool, chisel, Epigr. Gr. 980. 4. II. a register-office, Newton Inscr. Halic. p. 690, al. III. τὰ γραφεῖα = ἀγύγραφα, Eccl.: v. Jacobson Patr. Ap. 1. p. 105.

γρᾶφεύς, ἑως, ὁ, a painter, Emped. 82, Eur. Hec. 807, Andoc. 31. 15, al. II. = γραμματεὺς, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 39. III. a writer, Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 6: a scribe, scrivener, Xen. Ages. 1, 26: a copyist, Gramm. γρᾶφή, ἡ, (γράφω) representation by means of lines; and so, I. drawing or delineation, Hdt. 4. 36; κατὰ γραφὴν in outline or profile, Plat. Symp. 193 A; but often also of painting, γραφὴ κοσμεῖν Hdt. 3. 24; εἰκὼν γραφὴ εἰκασμένη Ib. 182: the art of drawing or painting, Plat. Polit. 277 C, Tim. 19 B. 2. that which is drawn, a drawing, painting, picture, ὅσον γραφὴ only in a picture, Hdt. 2. 73; πρέπουσά θ' ὥς ἐν γραφαῖς Aesch. Ag. 241; σφύγγος ὥλεσεν γραφὴν Ib. 1329: also of embroidery, Id. Cho. 232; so in Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 9, etc.

II. the use of written characters, writing, the art of writing, Plat. Phaedr. 274 B, etc.:—αἱ γραφαὶ τὸν δικῶν the registration of . . , Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 7, cf. 7. 12, 7; γραφαὶ περὶ συμμαχίας treaties, Ib. 3. 9, 7:—also of the matter, a way of writing, style, Strabo 31, Scholl. 2. that which is written, written characters, writing, Soph. Tr. 683, Agatho ap. Ath. 454 D:—hence of various written documents, a letter, Thuc. 1. 129; also in pl., like γράμματα, Eur. I. T. 735: ψευδεῖς γρ. false, spurious documents, ap. Dem. 243. 25 (but in Eur. Hipp. 1311 false statements): a legislative form, Plat. Legg. 934 C. b. a catalogue, Diod. 1. 64. c. a description, Ib. 91. d. an inscription, Lat. titulus, Epigr. Gr. 211, 347, al.

III. (γράφωμαι) as Att. law-term, 1. the writing or bill of indictment in a public prosecution, λέγε, τὴν γραφὴν αὐτὴν λαβὼν Dem. 243. 7. 2. a criminal prosecution of any kind undertaken by the state, (opp. to δική, a private action), γραφὴν ὑβρεως καὶ δίκην κακηγορίας ἰδιῶν φεύεται Id. 524. 22:—γραφὴν γράφεσθαι Plat. Legg. 929 E, etc.; γραφὴν γρ. τινά Id. Euthyphro 2 B, etc.; γραφὴν ἀποφέρειν Aeschin. 85. 2; γραφὴν διέκειν τινά Dem. 435. 8; γραφὴν ἐλεῖν τινά, as, πολλὰς γραφὰς διέκας οὐδεμίαν ἐλεῖν Antipho 115. 24; γραφὴν δάωναι Id. 117. 17; γραφὴν κατασκευάζειν κατὰ τινος, ἐπὶ τινά Dem. 547. 27., 593. 15; γρ. εἰσέρχεσθαι, εἰσεῖναι to appear before the court in a state prosecution, either as prosecutor or prosecuted, Id. 261. 8; v. sub εἰσέρχομαι. 3. an ordinary public action, opp. to special forms (such as εἰσαγγελία, ἀπαγωγὴ, ἐνδείξις, εἴθυνα, etc., included in III. 2), γραφάς, εἴθυνας, εἰσαγγελίας, πάντα ταῦτα ἐπαγόντων ἐμοί Dem. 310. 5, cf. 269. 2., 310. 19. Cf. Dict. of Antt., Att. Proc. 197–199.

γρᾶφικός, ὁ, ὄν, capable of drawing or painting, Plat. Theat. 144 E, etc.:—ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of painting, Hipp. Vet. Med. 16, Plat., al.; or without Art., Plat. Gorg. 450 C. 2. of things, as if painted, as in painting, Plut. Anton. 20: picturesque, Diod. 2. 53. II. of or for writing, suited for writing, γραφικὴ λέξις, opp. to ἀγωνιστική, Arist. Rhet. 3. 12, 1; γρ. βέρον, i. e. ink, Anth. P. 6. 33: in writing, γρ. ἀμάρτημα a clerical error, Polyb. 3. 3, 11. 2. able to describe, Plut. 2. 874 B:—of style, graphic, lively, Dion. H. de Demosth. 5; ὑπόθεσις γρ. a subject for description, Plut. Alex. 17:—Adv. —κῶς, Plut. Anton. 26.

γρᾶφίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = γραφεῖον 1, Anth. P. 6. 63, 65, 67: esp. a stile for writing on waxen tablets, Plat. Prot. 326 D: a graving tool, σύμβολα . . γραφίδεσσι κατέψα Epigr. Gr. 1028. 11: a needle for embroidering, Anth. Plan. 4. 324. II. = γραφή, drawing in outline, Vitruv. 1. 1: embroidery, Anth. P. 5. 276.

γρᾶφο-εἶδος ἀπόφους, the styloid process of the ulna, Galen. 2. 252. γρᾶφος, εὖς, τό, = γράμμα, τὰ γράφεα Inscr. Vet. in C. I. 11. γράφω [ᾶ], fut. ψω: aor. ἔγραψα, Ep. γράψα: pf. γέγραφα Cratin. Nom. 7, Thuc.; in late writers γεγραφῆκα Synes.:—Med., fut. γράψομαι: (v. infir.): aor. ἔγραψάμην:—Pass., fut. γράψήσομαι Hipp. Acut. 388. 4. (μετεγ-) Ar. Eq. 1370; more often γεγραψομαι: aor. ἔγραψάν [α] Plat., etc.; in late writers ἔγράφην Aristid., etc.: pf. γέγραμμαι [α] in med. sense, v. fin.), ποῖ, ἔγραπτα, Opp. C. 3. 274. Used by Hom. only in aor. act. (From √ΓΡΑΦ also γρᾶφή, γραφίς, γραμμή, γράμμα, and perh. γρομφάς, q. v.; cf. Goth. graban (ἀπάπτειν), groba (φαλέω), O. Norse grafa, A.S. grafan, Germ. graben, etc.:—if Lat. scribo, scribes, scribes are akin, the orig. root was prob. scrabh, v. Corssen Lat. Spr. p. 477.) Orig. sense, to scratch, scrape, graze, ἀλχὴ γρᾶφειν οὐστέον ἀχρὶς II. 17. 599; γράψας ἐν πίνακι πικτωῖ θυμύδωρα πολλά having marked or drawn tokens thereon, 6. 169, cf. Wolf proleg. lxxxi, sq.: nowhere else in Hom. (except in deriv. forms γραπτὺς, ἐπιγράβδην, ἐπιγράφω):—hence, later, to represent by lines drawn, to delineate, draw, paint, Hdt. 2. 41, Aesch. Eum. 50; γρ. Ἐρῶδ' ὑπὸπτερον Eubul. Καμπ. 3; προσπεπταταλευμένον γρ. τὸν Προμηθέα Menand. Incert. 6; εἰκὼν γεγραμμένη Ar. Ran. 537: also in Med., ἔφα γράφεσθαι = ζωγραφεῖν, Hdt. 4. 88; cf. ἀπύρσους. II. to express by written characters, to write, τι Hdt. 1. 125, etc.; γρ. τινά to write a person's name, Xen.; γ. ἐπιστολὴν, διαθήκη, etc., Id. Cyr. 4. 5, 34, Plat. Legg. 923 C, etc.: γρ. πῆν διτ' . . Thuc. 7. 14:—γρ. τὴ εἰς διθέρας Hdt. 5. 58: proverb., ὄρκους . . γυναικὸς εἰς ὕδωρ γράφω Soph. Fr. 694, Xenarch. Πεντ. 3; so, εἰς τέφραν γρ. Philonid. Incert. 1; εἰς ὕδωρ, ἐν ὕδατι Menand. Monost. 25, Plat. Phaedr. 276 C, cf. Criti. 120 C; καθ'

ύδατος Luc. Catapl. 21; εἰς πέλαγος γράμματα γράψαι Epigr. Gr. 1038. 8;—Pass., πόθι φρενὺς γέγραπται in what leaf of memory it is written, Pind. O. 10 (11). 3; ἐν τῷ προσώπῳ γραφεῖς τὴν συμφορὰν having it branded on his forehead, Plat. Legg. 754 A. 2. to inscribe, like ἐπιγράφω, γρ. εἰς σκῦλα, εἰς στήλην Eur. Phoen. 574, Dem. 121. 21: —Pass., γράφεσθαι τι to be inscribed with a thing, Br. Soph. Tr. 157; ὡδε γέγραμμαι have my name inscribed, Epigr. Gr. 285. 1. 3. to write down, γρ. τινὰ αἰτιον to set him down as the cause, Hdt. 7. 214; γρ. τι ἱερὸν τινι to register as . . . Pind. O. 3. 54; γρ. τινὰ κληρονόμον, ἐπιτροπον to make him so by a written document, Plat. Legg. 923 C, 924 A: to register, enrol, γρ. τινὰ τῶν ἱππευόντων among the cavalry, Xen. Cynr. 4. 3, 21; οὐ Κρέοντος προστάτου γεγράφομαι, as a dependent of Cr., Soph. O. T. 411. 4. γρ. εἰς τινὰ to write a letter to one, Luc. D. Syr. 23. 5. γρ. περὶ τινος to write on a subject, Xen. Cyn. 13, 2; ὑπὲρ τινος Polyb. I. 1, 4, etc.—absol. to write, as an author does, describe, Id. 2. 56, 4, in Pass.:—c. dupl. acc., τί . . . γράψειεν ἂν σε μουστοῖς ἐν τάφῳ; Eur. Tro. 1188. 6. to write down a law to be proposed, hence to propose, move, γνώμην, νόμον, ψήφισμα, etc., Xen. Hell. I. 7, 37, Mem. I. 2, 42; γράφειν, absol. (sub. νόμον), Dem. 288. 9., 715. 27, etc.; γρ. πόλεμον, εἰρήνην, etc., Id. 146. 2., 358. 17; also c. inf., σὺ γράφεις ταύτ' εἶναι στρατιωτικά Id. 14. 24; ἔγραψα . . ἀποπλεῖν . . τοὺς πρέβεις Id. 233. 21; v. sub. παράνομος II. 7. to prescribe, ordain, νόμος ἔγραψε Pind. N. 6. 13.

B. Med. to write for oneself or for one's own use, note down, Hdt. 2. 82, etc.; γράφεσθαι τι ἐν φρεσὶν Aesch. Cho. 450; φρενῶν ἔσω Soph. Ph. 1325; ἔγραψάμην ὑπομνήματα I wrote me down some memoranda, Plat. Theat. 143 A: to cause to be written, συγγραφὴν Dem. 1284. 20, etc.; γρ. πρὸς τὸν βουλὴν to petition for a hearing before the Council, Id. 715. 25; cf. ἐγγράφομαι. 2. as Att. law-term, γράφεσθαι τινα to indict one, τινὸς for some public offence, e. g. τῆς αἰσχροκερδείας, Plat. Legg. 754, fin.; γρ. τινα παρανόμων, v. sub. παράνομος II; (see the form in Dem. 548. 4); in full γράφειν γράφασθαι τινα Ar. Nub. 1482 (but in Pass., εἰς γράφοιστο δίκη Ib. 758); v. γράφω III: also c. acc. et inf., γρ. τινὰ δίκαιον Id. Vesp. 894, cf. Pax 107: absol., οἱ γραψάμενοι the prosecutors, Id. Vesp. 881; οὐκ ἦν ἑτέροις γράφασθαι Andoc. 10. 27:—but, γράφεσθαι τι to indict an act, i. e. the doer of it, as criminal, ἐγράψατο τὴν Χαβρίον δωρεάν, i. e. he brought a γράφῃ παρανόμων against the person who proposed the gift to Chabrias, Dem. 501. 28, cf. 486. 1; τὸ χάριν τούτων ἀποδοῦναι παρανόμων γράφει (2 sing. Med.) Id. 267. 7.

b. Pass. to be indicted, not seldom in Dem. and Aeschin.; τοῦτο τὸ ψήφισμα ἐγράφη παρανόμων was indicted as illegal, Aeschin. 62. 28; ψήφισματα ὑπὸ τούτων οὐδὲ γραφέντα not even indicted, Dem. 302. 18; (but 254. 13, εἰ μὴ τοῦτο ἐγράφη if this decree had not been proposed, as Pass. of A. II. 6); so in pl., τὰ γεγραμμένα the articles of the indictment, Id. 244. 10., 930. 1; τὸ γεγραμμένον the penalty named in the indictment, Id. 727. 2:—but γεγραμμαι usually takes the sense of the Med., to indict, Id. 245. 2., 267. 4, cf. Plat. Euthyphro 2 B, Theat. 210 D. γρᾶψαῖος, ὁ, a crab, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 106 D. γρᾶψέω, Desiderat. of γράφω, Gloss.

γρᾶω, to gnaw, eat, Call. Fr. 200, Galen. 5. 715; Cypr. acc. to Hesych. (Prob. from the same Root as βι-βράσκω (v. Bβ. I.), cf. Skt. gras (vorare); whence also γράσσις, Lat. gramen (grass): cf. also γρᾶινω, γάγγραινα.) γρᾶώδης, ες, (εἶδος) = γραικός, Strabo 16, Iambli. V. Pyth. 23, I Ep. Tim. 4. 7. γρεῦς, ὅ, collat. form of γραιός, Arad. 126. γρηγόρεω, late pres., formed from pf. ἐγρήγορα (q. v.), Arist. Plant. I. 2, 2, C. I. 9599, LXX, N. T. γρηγόρησις, εως, ἡ, LXX; γρηγόρησις, Philo I. 510;—later forms for ἔρηγ-;—also τὸ γρηγόρον φῶς Christ. Inscr. in C. I. 8636. γρηῖος, ὄν, Ion. for γραιός, Call. ap. Choerob.

γρήυς, γρηῖς, Ion. and Ep. for γραιός. γρίνος, ὁ and ἡ, Aeol. for γρίνος, Eust. 1926. 56. γρίπεις, εως, ὅ, = γρίπων, Theocr. I. 39, Mosch. 5. 9. γρίπew, to fish, Zonar. Lex. p. 456. γρίπτης τέχνη, ἡ, the art of fishing, Anth. P. 6. 223. γριπίζω, = γριπύς, Hesych.: metaph., Liban. Epist. 1593. γρίπσιμα, τό, that which is caught, gain, E. M. 241. 22, Zonar. γρίπος, ὅ, = γρίφος, Anth. P. 6. 23, Artemid. 2. 14. II. a haul or take of fish, Diog. L. I. 32. (V. sub. ρίψ.) γρίπων, ὁ, (γρίπος) a fisherman, γρίπωνος γριπεῖς . . ἔχωσε τάφον Anth. P. 7. 504; cf. γριπεῖς.

γρίφew, to speak riddles, Diphil. ap. Ath. 451 B, Eust. 884. 10. γρίφος, ὁ, like γρίπος, a fishing-basket, creel, made of rushes, Opp. H. 3. 80, Plut. 2. 471 D. 2. metaph. anything intricate, a dark saying, riddle, Ar. Vesp. 20; γρίφον προβάλλειν Antiph. Ganym. 2; λέγειν γρίφους παρὰ ποτὶν Id. Krioiθ. 1: cf. Müller Dor. 4. 8, § 4 sq. (Prob. from the same Root as ρίψ, Lat. scirpus.)

γρίφωδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a riddle, Luc. Jup. Trag. 28, Ath. 456 C. γρομφάς, ἄδος, ἡ, or γρομφίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Lat. scrofa, an old sow, Hippon. 48; cf. Hesych. and Suid. (Prob. from same Root as γράφω (Dor. γρόφω), to grub up; cf. Lat. scrobs.)

γρόνθος, ὁ, a late word, = πηγμή, the fist, Hesych., E. M., etc.; γρόνθων παῖσας Schol. Il. 2. 219; γρόνθον ἀντὶ γρόνθων βίαιω for βίαιω, Polyb. Ep. ad Phil. 2:—γρ. παλαστιαῖος = σπιθαμή, Aquil. V. T. (Jud. 3. 16). II. a stone or block standing out from a wall, Math. Vett. γρόνθων, ὁ, first lessons on the flute, Hesych., Poll. 4. 83. γρόππα, Aeol. or Dor. for γράμμα, C. I. 4725, 4730 (but here perh. γροπά = γροπάτ is the true reading).

γροσφο-μάχος, ὄν, fighting with the γρόσφος, οἱ Γρ. the Roman Velites, Polyb. I. 33, 9., 6. 21, 7; cf. γροσφοφόρος.

γρόσφος, ὁ, a kind of javelin, described by Polyb. 6. 22, 4. γροσφο-φόρος, ὄν, = γροσφομάχος, Polyb. 6. 21, 9.

γρουνός, ὁ, v. γρυνός.

γρόφω, Dor. for γράφω, Inscr. Mel. in C. I. 3: so γροφεύσαντα Dor. for γραμματεύσαντα, Inscr. Arg. ib. 1125; cf. γρύππα.

γρῦ, used in Comic writers always with οὐδὲ or μηδέ,—ἀποκρινομένῳ . . οὐδὲ γρῦ not a syllable, Ar. Pl. 17; οὐδὲ γρῦ ἀπαγγέλλειν Dem. 353. 10; μηδέ γρῦ λέγει Menand. Ψευδ. 4; ὥσων μηδὲν . . μηδέ γρῦ not a morsel, not a bit, Antiph. Πλουσ. 1. 13; διαφέρει Χαιρεφάντος οὐδὲ γρῦ Menand. 'Oργ. 2. (Commonly explained of the noise of swine, not even a grunt, Schol. Ar. l. c.; but Hesych. and others say that γρῦ was properly the dirt under the nail, and so anything utterly insignificant.)

γρύζω, fut. γρύξω, Ar. Eq. 294, γρύζομαι Alcae. Com. Παλαιστρ. 1: aor. ἔγρυξα:—to say γρῦ (v. sub voc.), to grumble, mutter, γρύζειν δὲ καὶ τολμᾶτον . . ; Ar. Pl. 454; παιδὸς φωνὴν γρύζαντος Id. Nub. 963; εἰ τι γρύξει Id. Eq. 294; μὴ φλαυρον μηδὲν γρύζειν Id. Pax 98; οὐδὲ γρύζοντας τούτῳ Id. Ran. 913; οὐκ ἐτόλμα γρύξει τὸ παράπαν Isae. 7. 42; cf. γρυκτός. II. in Arist. Probl. 4. 2, 5, a fut. γρύσει is used in the sense of τῆξει will liquefy.

γρυκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of γρύζω, ἀρα γρυκτόν ἐστιν ὕμιν; will ye dare to grumble? Ar. Lys. 656.

γρυλίξω, later γρυλλίξω (A. B. 33, etc.): Dor. fut. γρυλιζέιτε, Ar. Ach. 746:—to grunt, of swine, Ar. l. c., Pl. 307.

γρυλλισμός, ὁ, grunting, Ar. H. A. 4. 9. 5.

γρυλλίων (better γρυλίων), ὄν, Dim. of sq., a little pig, Hesych. γρύλος, later γρύλλος (Arcad. 52), ὁ, a pig, porker, Zonar.; cf. Plut. 2. 985 sqq. 2. = γύγρυρος, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 356 A, Nic. ib. 288 C.

γρύμεια (in Mss. often γρυμαία), ἡ, a bag or chest for old clothes, etc., Diphil. Incert. 45, Poll. 10. 100, A. B. 33: the form γρυμεία, Ib., Et. Gud. 130. 5. II. like γρύπη (Hesych.), trash, trumpery, Sotad. 'Εγκλει. 1. 3, Vol. Heracl. I. p. 64, Themist. 257 A, etc.:—hence γρύμειο-πώλης, ὄν, ὁ, Luc. Lexiphr. 3; v. Lob. Phryn. 230.

γρύνός, ὁ, a fagot, dry wood, Lyc. S6. 294: also γρονύς.

γρύπ-ἄετος, ὁ, a kind of griffin or wyvern, Ar. Ran. 929.

γρύπαινω, = γρυπύομαι, Dionys. ap. Harp., Suid., E. M.:—the aor. ἔγρυπεν ἡ γῆ, cited from Melanthius ib., is referred to the form γρύπτω, known from Hesych.

γρύπ-αλώπηξ, ἡ, griffin-fox, of a deformed person, Hipp. 1201 E.

γρυπάσιος, ὄν, bowed by age, Antipho ap. Harp.

γρυπόομαι, Pass. to become hooked or bent, of the nails, Hipp. Progn. 42: cf. γρυπαῖος.

γρυπός, ἡ, ὄν, hook-nosed, with a high or aquiline nose, opp. to σιμός, Xen. Cyr. S. 4. 21, Plat. Rep. 474 E; so, γρ. ὄνυχες Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 1, M. Diut. I. 8. 2. generally, curved, γρυπὴ γαστήρ a round paunch, Xen. l. c.; γρ. στέφανος Eubul. Στεφ. 3:—τὸ γρυπόν, = γρυπότης, Arist. Pol. 5. 9, 7.

γρυπότης, ητος, ἡ, hookedness, of the nose, opp. to σιμότης, Xen. Cyr. S. 4. 21, Arist. Rhet. I. 4. 12, of a beak, Plut. 2. 994 F; of talons, Ib. 641 D.

γρυπώσις, εως, ἡ, a crooking, hooking, Cael. Aurel. M. Ac. 2. 32.

γρυσμός, ὁ, (γρύς) a grunting, Agathocl. ap. Ath. 376 A.

γρυτάριον, τό, Dim. of γρύτη, Paroemiogr.

γρύτη [ῆ], ἡ, (Lat. scruta, also gruta, Schol. Hor. Ep. I. 7. 65, whence scrutari, etc.):—trash, friftery, A. B. 33, Phryn. 230:—also (cf. γρυμεία) a woman's dressing-case, Sappho 102. II. small fish, Geop. 20. 12, 2.

γρυτο-δόκη, ἡ, = γρυμεία, Anth. P. 6. 254.

γρυτοπωλείον, τό, a friftery-shop, Gloss.

γρυτο-πώλης, ὄν, ὁ, a seller of small wares, Schol. Ar. Pl. 17.

γρύψ, gen. γρυπός, ὁ, a griffin or griffon, a fabulous creature variously described, first mentioned by Aristaeas about 560 B. C., Hdt. 3. 116, cf. Aesch. Pr. 395, C. I. 139. 11. [ῆ in obliq. cases, Virg. Ecl. 8. 27, as in γρυπός: in Hdt. 4. 13, 27, the older Edd. give γρύπας, wrongly, for γρυπᾶς.]

γρῶνος, η, ὄν, (γρᾶω) eaten out, cavernous, Lyc. 631, 1280. II. as Subst. γρώνη (sc. πέτρα), ἡ, a cavern, grot, Nic. Al. 77, E. M. 241. 52, etc.:—hence any hollow vessel, a kneading-trough, Anth. P. 7. 736.

γύα, ἡ, v. sub. γύης.

γύαia, τά, (γύης II) = πυρνήσια Anth. P. 10. 1.

γυάλη, ἡ, a Megarean cup, Phillet. 41, cf. C. I. 8347 b.

γυάλον, τό, a hollow, in Il. always of the cuirass (θώραξ), which was composed of a back-piece and breast-piece, called γυάλα or ἡμθωράκια, which were joined at the sides by clasps or buckles (σπύραια, περυνάια); whence the cuirass was called γυαλοθώραξ, Paus. 10. 26, 2: in Il. 15. 530 we have ὥρθηκα . . γυάλοισιν ἀρήρητα a cuirass formed of these two pieces; cf. κρατιασφάλος. 2. the hollow of a vessel, κρατήρων γ. Eur. I. A. 1052: or a hollow vessel, χρυσοῦ γέμοντα γυάλα Id. Andr. 1093.

3. κοίλας πέτρας γ. the hollow of a rock, Soph. Ph. 1081: a cavern, grotto, πέτρῃα μύχστα γυάλα Eur. Hel. 189. 4. in pl. of hollow ground, vales, dales, dells, γυάλοισι ὑπο Παρνησοῦ Hes. Th. 499, cf. h. Hom. Ap. 396; Νύστος 25. 5; γυάλα Φοῖβου, θεοῦ, of Delphi, Eur. Phoen. 237, Ion 245, cf. Ar. Thesm. 110; Αὐδιά τ' ἀγ γυάλα (so Herm.) throughout the vales of Lydia, Aesch. Supp. 550; γυάλα χώρας Ar. Thesm. 110; αἰθέρια γυάλα the vault of heaven, Opp. C. I. 281. (The root appears in ἐγ-γυαλίω, and prob. ἐγ-γύη is akin: but the relationship either to γύης or γυῖον is doubtful.)

γυαλός, ὄν, hollow, Eust. 526. 42.

γύγης, ὄν, ὁ, a water bird, paraphr. Opp. Ix. 2. 16.

γύης, ὄν, ὁ, (γῆ, γαῖα, cf. ἔγγαιος II):—the curved piece of wood in a plough, to which the share was fitted, the tree, Lat. buris, under which the dentale was fixed, Hcs. Op. 425, 424, cf. Virg. G. I. 169. II.

γυμνότης, ητος, ἡ, nakedness, LXX (Deut. 28. 48), N. T.
 γυμνό-χρους, ὁ, ἡ, *having the body naked*, Nonn. D. 7. 124.
 γυμνός, fut. ὦσα, (γυμνός) *to strip naked*, τὰ ὅστέα τῶν κρεῶν γ. *to strip the bones of their flesh*, Hdt. 4. 61; ὅσῃα γυμνώσαντες εὖ Soph. Ant. 410:—Hom. uses it only in Pass., mostly of warriors, *to be stripped naked or exposed*, ὅτε σπρεφθέντι μετὰ φρενα γυμνωθείη Il. 12. 428; οὐτα Θανάτα στέρον γυμνωθέντα παρ' ἀσπίδα 16. 312, cf. Od. 10. 341; so, τεῖχος ἐγυμνώθη the wall was left bare, i. e. defenceless, Il. 12. 399; but also *to strip oneself naked or to be stripped naked*, αἰδέομαι γὰρ γυμνοῦσθαι Od. 6. 222; c. gen., ἐγυμνώθη βακίων *he stripped himself of his rags*, 22. 1; so later, γυμνωθὲν ἔξιος Hdt. 3. 64, cf. Aesch. Theb. 624:—also *to be stripped or deprived of a thing*, Plat. Rep. 601 B; cf. γυμνωτός. γύμνωσις, εως, ἡ, a stripping, Plut. Cato Ma. 20. II. nakedness, LXX (Gen. 9. 22):—ἐγκαλλάσσειν τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γ. his defenceless side, (cf. γυμνός 2), Thuc. 5. 71.
 γυμνωτός, α, ov, *to be stripped of, τινός* Plat. Rep. 361 C.
 γυναικ-ἀδελφός, ὁ, a wife's brother; fem. γυναικαδέλφη, ἡ, (acc. to others, oxyt., -φός, -φή) a wife's sister; cf. Lob. Phryn. 304, Thom. M. P. 197.
 γυναικ-άνηρ, ὁ, a woman-man; dat. pl. γυναικάνδρεσσι Epich. 156 Ahr.
 γυναικάριον, τό, Dim. of γυνή, Diocl. Mel. 6, M. Anton. 5. II, etc.
 γυναικεῖον, τό, v. sq.
 γυναικεῖος, α, ov, Aesch. Cho. 630, 678, also os, ov, Eur. I. A. 233: Ion. γυναικῆτος, η, ov, (γυνή):—of or belonging to women, like women, befitting them, feminine, Lat. muliebris, γυναικεῖα βουλαί a woman's designs, Od. 11. 437; λουτρόν Hes. Op. 751; often in Hdt., and Att.; γυν. ἀγορά, v. sub ἀνδρείος:—ἡ γ. θεός, the Roman bona dea, Plut. Caes. 9, Cic. 19: γ. πόλεμος war with women, Anth. P. 7. 352. 2. in bad sense, womanish, effeminate, πένθος Archil. 8. 10; δρᾶμα Ar. Thesm. 151; cf. Plat. Alc. I. 127 A, etc.; so Adv. -ως, Id. Legg. 731 D:—cf. αἰλός. II. as Subst., 1. ἡ γυναικῆτις = γυναικῶν, the part of the house reserved for the women, the harem, Hdt. 5. 20; τὸ γυναικεῖον in LXX. 2. τὰ γυναικεῖα partes muliebres, Hipp. Epid. I. 195. b. = τὰ καταμῆνια, Id. Aph. 1254, Arist. P. A. 2. 10, al.
 γυναικ-εραστής, ὁ, a woman-lover, and γυναικεραστέω, Poll. 3. 68, 70.
 γυναικῆσις, η, ov, Ion. for γυναικῆσιος, Hdt.
 γυναικῆσιος, ὁ, ὄν, = γυναικεῖος, Diocl. (Bacch. 3) in A. B. 87, where Meineke needlessly conj. γυναικῆσιος: γυναικῆσιος τρόπος is cited by Phryn. ib. 31, perhaps from the same Poet.
 γυναικῆσις, ov, ὁ, = γύννις, a weakling, Luc. Pisc. 31.
 γυναικῆσις, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to be womanish, play the woman, dress or speak like one, Hipp. Aër. 203, Ar. Thesm. 268:—so in Med., Polyb. 32. 25, 7.
 II. muliebria pati, Luc. Somn. 19.
 γυναικῆσις, ἡ, ὄν, womanish, feminine, Arist. G. A. 4. 2, 1; γυναικῆσις-τεροὶ γίνονται ὡς μαστοὶ more like those of women, Id. H. A. 7. 1, 15.
 γυναικῆσις, τό, Dim. of γυνή, Longus 3. 6, 15 (with v. 1. γυναιον).
 γυναικῆσις, εως, ἡ, womanish behaviour, Ar. Thesm. 863.
 γυναικῆσις, τό, a very young girl, Hesych.
 γυναικῆσις, ὁ, womanish weakness, Polyb. 30. 16, 5. Δ 87
 γυναικῆσις, Adv. like a woman, Ath. 528 F.
 γυναικῆσις-βουλος, ov, devised by a woman, Aesch. Cho. 626; cf. ἀνδρό-βουλος.
 γυναικο-γῆρυτος, ov, proclaimed by a woman, κλέος Aesch. Ag. 487.
 γυναικο-εἰδής, ἐς, = γυναικῶδης, Schol. Ar. Nub. 289.
 γυναικο-ῆθης, ἐς, of womanish disposition, Hesych.
 γυναικο-βοῖνας, ὁ, feasted by the women, Paus. 8. 48, 4.
 γυναικῆσις-θυμός, ov, of womanish mind, Ptol.—Adv. -ως, Polyb. 2. 8, 12, etc.
 γυναικῆσις-κλώψ, ὁ, a stealer of women, Lyc. 771.
 γυναικο-κράστια, ἡ, (κράσις) womanish temper, a woman's nature, Strabo 165, Plut. Anton. 10; v. Wytténb. 2. 20 A, Schäf. 5. p. 340.
 γυναικο-κράτέομαι, Pass. to be ruled by women, Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 7.
 γυναικο-κράτης, ov, ruled by women, Schol. Eur. Or. 742.
 γυναικο-κράτεια, ἡ, the dominion of women, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 11, Plut. Cato Ma. 8.
 γυναικο-κτόνος, ov, murdering women, Philo 2. 581.
 γυναικο-μανένω, to be mad for women, Ar. Thesm. 576.
 γυναικο-μῆνις, ἐς, mad for women, Anth. P. 12. 86, Luc. Alex. 11.
 γυναικο-μῆνία, ἡ, madness for women, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 464 D.
 γυναικῆσις-μαστός, ov, having breasts like a woman, Galen.
 γυναικῆσις-μῆμος, ov, aping women, γυναικομίμοις ὑπιάσασιν χερῶν Aesch. Pr. 1005; ἐσθήματα Soph. Fr. 706; στολή Eur. Bacch. 980.
 γυναικῆσις-μορφος, ov, in woman's shape, Eur. Bacch. 855.
 γυναικονομέω, to be a γυναικονόμος, Artemid. 2. 31.
 γυναικονομία, ἡ, the office of γυναικονόμος, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 22.
 γυναικο-νόμος, ὁ, one of a board of magistrates at Athens and other cities, to maintain good manners among the women, Timocl. Philoδ. 1, Menand. Kerk. 1; Arist. (Pol. 4. 15, 13) says it was an aristocratical institution:—cf. παιδονόμος.
 γυναικοδόμοι, Pass. to become a woman or womanly, Hipp. 1202 A.
 γυναικοπαθέω, to be effeminate, Ath. 523 C.
 γυναικο-πίπης [ι], ov, ὁ, (ὀπιπτεύω) one who looks lustfully on women, East. 851. 54; cf. παρθενοπίπης.
 γυναικο-πληθής, ἐς, full of women, ὄμιλος Aesch. Pers. 122; σύλλογος Eur. Alc. 955.
 γυναικῆσις-ποινος, ov, woman-avenging, πόλεμοι Aesch. Ag. 225.
 γυναικο-πρεπής, ἐς, befitting women, womanish, Plut. 2. 102 D.
 γυναικο-πρόσωπος, ov, with woman's face, Schol. Il. 1. 131.
 γυναικο-φίλις [ι], ov, Dor. -ας, α, ὁ, woman-loving, Polyzel. Μουσ. 4, Theocr. 8. 60:—but φιλογύννης is the approved word.

γυναικῆσις-φρων, ov, of woman's mind, Eur. Fr. 364. 34.
 γυναικο-φυής, ἐς, female by nature, Emped. 217.
 γυναικῆσις-φωνος, ov, 'speaking small like a woman,' Ar. Thesm. 192.
 γυναικῆσις-ψυχος, ov, of womanish soul, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 228.
 γυναικῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) woman-like, womanish, Polyb. 2. 56, 9.
 γυναικῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, = γυναικωνίτις, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 2.
 γυναικωνίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, the women's apartments in a house, opp. to ἀνδρῶν (cf. γυναικῶν), Lys. 92. 28, 97. 1, Menand. Ψευδ. 2; v. Dict. of Antt. s. v. domus:—the harem of an eastern prince, i. e. the women, Plut. Cato Mi. 30, 2. 819 D:—as Adj., ἡ γ. αὐλή the court of the women's apartments, Diod. 17. 50.
 γυναι-μῆνις, ἐς, = γυναικομανής, mad for women, Il. 3. 39, Ael. N. A. 15. 14. In late Ep. γυναιμανής, as if a partic., Q. Sm. 1. 735.
 γυναικος, α, ov, = γυναικεῖος, γυναικα δῶρα presents made to a woman, Od. 11. 531, 15. 247. II. as Subst., γύναιον, τό, little woman, as a term of endearment for a wife, Ar. Vesp. 610, Thesm. 792:—often in a contemptuous sense, a weak woman, Andoc. 17. 9, Dem. 787. 25, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 11, 4:—but not a true Dim., Lob. Paral. 305, cf. Diod. 17. 24, Plut. Pelop. 9.
 γυν-ανδρος, ov, of doubtful sex, womanish, Soph. Fr. 865.
 γυνή, Dor. γυνά, Aeol. βανά (v. sub voce), ἡ: gen. γυναικῆς, acc. γυναικα, voc. γύναι:—dual γυναικε Soph. Ant. 61:—pl. γυναικες, γυναικες, etc., (as if from γυναις); a gen. γυναικῶν Phocyl. 3:—we also find a Comic acc. γυνῆν Pherecr. Κρατ. 19; pl. nom. γυναι, Alcae. Com. Incert. 7, Menand. Incert. 450, acc. γυνάς Com. Anon. in Meineke 4. 622; v. E. M. 243. 24, A. B. 86. A woman, Lat. femina, opp. to man, Il. 15. 653: without regard to age or station, both married and single; in pl. the maids, attendants, Hom.: he often joins it, like ἀνήρ, with a second Subst., γυνή ταμίη housekeeper, Il. 6. 390; δέσποινα, γρηῖς, ἀκέρτις, δμῶα γυναικες, etc.; so γυνή Περσῆς Hdt.:—in voc. often as a term of respect or affection, mistress, lady, cf. Wüstem. Theocr. 15. 12:—φαντὶ γυναικες the lasses say, Id. 20. 30:—πρὸς γυναικῆς like a woman, Aesch. Ag. 592:—proverb., γ. μοναθεῖς ὑδὲν Aesch. Supp. 749; ὅρκους γυναικῶς εἰς ὕδωρ γράφω (cf. γράφω II) Soph. Fr. 694; γυναιξὶ κόσμον ἡ σίγη φέρεῖ Id. Aj. 293; v. Indices Eur. et Comic. II. a wife, spouse, opp. to παρθένος, Il. 6. 160, Od. 8. 523, etc., cf. Xen. An. 3. 2, 25; but also a concubine, Il. 24. 497. III. a mortal woman, opp. to a goddess, 14. 315, Od. 10. 228, etc. IV. the female, mate of animals, first in Arist. Pol. 2. 3, fin. V. in Il. 24. 58, γυναικα θῆστος μαζόν, it has been taken as Adj.; but μαζόν merely stands in the Homeric schema καθ' ὅλον καὶ μέρος, v. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 584. (Cf. Skt. jani, Zd. ghenā, Goth. gūno, Icel. kona or kvenna, A. S. euen (Scott. quean = woman, cp. queen), etc.: v. sub γίγνομαι.) γύννις, ἰδος, ὁ, a womanish man, ποταπὸς ὁ γύννις; of Bacchus, Aesch. (Fr. 56) ap. Ar. Thesm. 136, cf. Theocr. 22. 69, Ael. V. H. 12. 12. γυνάλεος, ὁ, v. s. ὑπέρτος.
 γυνάριον, τό, Dim. of sq., a nest, cranny, Ar. Eq. 793.
 γύνπη, ἡ, (γύνψ) a vulture's nest: a hole, Hesych., cf. κύπη.
 γυντιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, vulture-haunted, πέτρα Aesch. Supp. 796.
 γύντινος [ν], η, ov, of a vulture, πέτρης, Luc. Icarom. 11.
 γυντῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) vulture-like, Arist. Physiogn. 3. 16.
 γυντάλεος, α, ov, = γυρός, rounded, curved, Opp. C. 1. 57.
 γυργαθός (not γυργαθος, Arcad. 49. 19), ὁ, a wicker-basket, Ar. Fr. 19; esp. for catching fish, Arist. H. A. 5. 27, 4: proverb., γυργαθὸν φῦσάν το labour in vain, Aristacn. 2. 20.
 γυρεῦω, to run round in a circle, Strabo 259, Babr. 29. 4.
 γυρη-τόμος, ov, tracing a circle, αὐλας Anth. P. 9. 274.
 γυρίνη, ἡ, a kind of cake, Luc. Tragop. 157.
 γυρίνος or γυρίτιος (Arcad. 65. 16), ὁ, a tadpole, porwigle, so called from its round shape, βάτραχος γ. Plat. Theaet. 161 D; cf. γέρνυος, [ν, Arat. 947.]
 γυρίωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a tadpole, Arist. H. A. 6. 13, 12.
 γυρίος, α, ov, (γυρός) circular, round, ap. Suid., Zonar.
 γυρίς, εως, ἡ, the finest meal, Lat. pollen, Diosc. 2. 107, Ath. 115 D.
 γυρίτης (sc. ἄρος), ov, bread of the finest meal, Geop. 20. 41.
 γυρο-δρόμος, ov, running round in a circle, Anth. P. 9. 20.
 γυρο-εἰδής, ἐς, like a circle, round. Adv. -δῶς, Diosc. 2. 204.
 γυρόθεν, Adv. in a circle, Liban. 4. 1071, C. I. 8763 b.
 γυρό-μαντις, ὁ, (γυρίς) = ἀλευρομαντις, Artemid. 2. 69;—prob. a ditto-graphy of τυρόμαντις, which goes just before.
 γυρός, ὁ, ὄν, round, γυρὸς ἐν ὤμοις round-shouldered, crook-backed, Od. 19. 246; freq. in Anth.
 γυρός, ὁ, a ring, circle, Polyb. 29. 11, 5: a round hole to plant a tree in, Theophr. C. P. 3. 4, 1.
 γυρόω, to round, bend, Opp. H. 2. 333: to bind up, Ib. 4. 419. II. to surround, Ib. 4. 159. III. to plant in a γυρός, Arat. 9: to make a γυρός round a tree, Lat. oblaqueare, Geop. 4. 3, 1: and Subst. γυρώσις, ἡ, in same sense, Ib. 2. 46, 4.
 γυψ, γυψος, ὁ, a vulture, Il. 22. 42, al.; prob. including several species, the common vulture (v. cinereus), the griffon vulture (v. fulvus), and perh. the Egyptian vulture (Neophron percnopterus); cf. αἰγύπιος, περ-κινόπτερος.
 γυψος, ἡ, chalk, Hdt. 7. 69, Plat. Phaedo 110 C. II. gypsum, Theophr. Lap. 64 sq.
 γυψῶω, to rub with chalk, chalk over, Hdt. 3. 24., 8. 27. 2. to plaster with gypsum, C. I. 3145, Geop. 4. 15, 13.
 γωλεύς, ὁ, a hole, Arist. H. A. 8. 20, 4 (v. l. φωλεύς); heterog. pl. γωλεῖ Nic. Th. 125; γωλεῖα Lys. 376.
 γων, Ion. for γούν, as ὦν for ὄν, Hdt.
 γωνία, ἡ, a corner, angle, Hdt. 1. 51, etc. II. a joiner's square,

Plat. Phil. 51 C, Plut. Marcell. 19.

III. the buttress of a bridge, made angular to divide the stream, Diod. 2. 8. (Perhaps from γόνυ, the bent knee.)

γωνίατος, α, on, on or at the angle, στυλὶς Dion. H. 3. 22, cf. C. I. 160 a. 19. II. angular, γ. ῥήμα, i. e. hard to pronounce, Plat. Com. Λακων. 2.

γωνιασμός, δ, a cornering off, squaring the angles, Lys. (Fr. 38) ap. Harp. s. v.: metaph., ἐπὶ γωνιασμοὶ the finishing of verses by square and rule, Ar. Ran. 956.

γωνιδιον, τό, Dim. of γωνία, Luc. Nectom. 17, M. Anton. 3. 10.

γωνιο-βόμβυξ, ἕκος, δ, one that buzzes in a corner, nickname of Graminarians, Herodic. ap. Ath. 222 A.

γωνιο-ειδής, ἐς, angular, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 1.

γωνιόδομαι, Pass. to be angular, Diosc. 3. 9.

γωνιο-ποιέω, to make into an angle, Galen.

γωνιό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, -πούς, τό, crook-footed, Diog. L. 9. 116.

γωνιό-φυλλος, on, with pointed leaves, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 5.

γωνιώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) angular, Thuc. 8. 104: at a sharp angle, διαστροφῇ Hipp. Art. 812.

γωνιότος, ὁ, a bow-case, quiver, ἀπὸ πασσάλου αἰνυτο τόξον αὐτῷ γωνιῷ Od. 21. 54, cf. Lyc. 458: also fem., Anth. P. 6. 34.

Δ

Δ, δ, δέλλα, indecl., fourth letter of the Gr. alphabet: as numeral, δ' = τέσσαρες and τέταρτος, but δ = 4000.

I. δ is the medial dental mute, between the tenuis τ and the aspirate θ. In the Indo-Eur. languages, the Greek, Lat. and Skt. δ = Gothic. O. Norse and A. S. t, = O. H. G. z: —as, δύο, L. duo, S. dua, = Goth. twai, O. N. tveir, A. S. twā, = O. H. G. zer (Germ. zwei); —δέκα, L. decem, S. dagan, = Goth. taihun, O. N. tíu, A. S. tyn, = O. H. G. zehun (Germ. zehu); —ίδος, ιδρώς, L. sudor, S. sweidas, = O. N. sveiti, A. S. swiut (sweat), = O. H. G. sveiz (Germ. schweiss); —δ-δούς, δ-δόντος, L. dens, dentis, S. dantis, = Goth. tunthus, O. N. tōnn, A. S. toð (tooth), = O. H. G. zand (Germ. zahu); —πούς, ποδός, L. pes, pedis, S. pādas, = Goth. fōtus, O. N. fōtr, A. S. fōt, = O. H. G. fuoz (Germ. fuss); v. Curt. p. 214 sq.

II. changes of δ in the Gr. dialects: 1. Aeol. into β, as σάμβαλον for σάνδαλον, βελφίς for δελφίς, Βελφοί for Δελφοί, Ahrens D. Aeol. p. 41: —reversely, the common ὕβελος becomes ὕδελος in Dor. 2. Aenl. or Dor. into γ, but this is very doubtful, v. s. vocc. δα, δνόφος. 3. into ζ, or ζ into δ and δδ, v. sub Z ζ. II. 2, and cf. δα. 4. into θ, as we have ψεύδος ψύθος, βάδος βάθρον βαθμός. 5. into κ, if κνέφας is the same word with δνόφος, v. Curt. p. 657. 6. into λ, as δαήρ, Lat. levir, δάκρυ lacryma, δασύς λάσιος, Πολυν-δενής Pol-lux. 7. into σ, as ὕδμη δομή, ἵδμεν ἵσμεν; also with an additional consonant, βάδος βαρμός, ἔδω ἔσθω. 8. perh. into τ, as γδοῦπος κτύπος. 9. sometimes δ is inserted to give a fuller sound, ἀνὴρ ἀνέρος ἀνδρός (much as β is inserted before μ, cf. μεσημβρία) and in Lat. before vowels, as prodess, prodire. 10. δ is sometimes lost, cf. διωγμός, διαγίς with ἰωκή, ἰαγίς (in παλαιογίς, προϊαγίς, and μέσος (μέσος) with Lat. medi-us, Skt. madh-jas, Goth. midj-is. 11. it sometimes represents j (y), as in ἡδῆ or δῆ, Lat. jam, v. Curt. p. 580.

δδ-, intensive Prefix, = ζα- (v. sub Z), as in δάσκιος, δαφινόεις. δδ-, explained by the Scholl. as Dor. for γα, γῆ, in the phrases φεύ δδ, Eur. Phoen. 1296, Ar. Lys. 198: οἱ δδ φεύ Aesch. Eum. 874: ἀλεύ δδ Id. Pr. 568: οὐ δδν ποῦ by earth, Theocr. 4. 17: in the prop. n. Δα-μάτηρ, and the n. δα-πέδον.—But Ahrens (D. Dor. p. 80) observes that the invocation of *EARTH* in the above-cited passages is strange, that no Gr. form *Γῆ-μήτηρ* occurs, that *δάπεδον* has δδ- and cannot therefore come from δδ; he concludes that the word δδ, or rather Δδ, is a Dor. voc. of Δάν = Ζάν (i. e. Ζῆν, Ζεύς), and Δάν in Theocr. = Ζῆν (i. e. Ζῆνα).

δαγκάνα, Byz. form of δάκνω, v. Ducange; but also older, cf. Heraclid. ap. Eust. 28. 42, 1525. 12, Arcad. 161, 23, etc. δάγκολον, τό, in Hesych. = δρέπανον.—cf. ῥάγκλη. δάγμα, τό, for δδαγμα, a bite, Nic. Th. 119, etc. δάγυς, ὕδος, ἡ, a wax doll, used in magic rites, a puppet, Theocr. 2. 110: ubi al. δαρύς. (Prob. a Thessal. word, cf. Voss Virg. Ecl. 8. 73.)

δαδίνος, γ, on, (δός) of pine wood, Galen.

δαδίων, τό, Dim. of δαίς, δάς, a little torch or taper, Poll. 10. 111; used of firewood, Ar. Eq. 921. 2. a resinous application, Hipp. 597. 17, etc.

δαδῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, a torch-feast, Luc. Alex. 39. δαδο-κοπέω πύκνιν, to cut out the resin from it, Theophr. C. P. 5. 16, 2; cf. δαίς (α) 3, δαδουργέω.

δαδόμεαι, Pass. (δός) to become choked with resin, Theophr. C. P. 5. 11, 3. δαδουργέω, = δαδοκοπέω, Theophr. C. P. 5. 16, 2; Pass., H. P. 4. 16, 1. δαδ-ουργός, on, one who cuts pines for resin, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 3.

δαδουρία, to hold the office of δαδοῦχος, to carry a torch, esp. in pageants, Eur. Tro. 343, Luc. Catapl. 22; δαδουρήσας having held this office, C. I. 387, 388, al.

II. c. acc. to celebrate, τὰ μυστήρια Themist. 71 A; and in Med., γόον, οὐχ ὑμέναιον ἰδαδουρήσαστο Epigr. Gr. 413:—Pass. to be illuminated, Ath. 148 C.

δαδουρία, ἡ, a torch-carrying, Plut. 2. 621 C, etc.

δαδουχος, ὁ, (ἐχῶ) a torch-bearer, an officer at the mysteries of the Eleusinion Demeter, whose torch symbolised her search for her daughter (cf. πυρρόρος II), C. I. 185, 187, al.; also, δ. Κόρης Epigr. Gr. 822. 9. This office was hereditary in the family of Callias, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 3. Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 10. 2. metaph., δαδουχίαι τῆς σοφίας Plut. 2. 10 E.

III. a torch-stand, candelabrum, C. I. 4647.

δαδο-φορέω, to carry torches, Luc. Peregr. 36.

Theophr. H. P. 9. 2, 8.

δαδο-φόρος, on, a torch-bearing, Νύξ Bacchyl. 40.

δαδωδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) resinous, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 7.

δαδωσις, εως, ἡ, a becoming resinous, Theophr. C. P. 5. 11, 3.

Δαίειρα, contr. Δαίρα, ἡ, the knowing one, epith. of Persephoné at Athens, Lyc. 710:—Δαειρίτης, ἡ, her priest, Poll. 1. 35.

δαείω, δαήμεναι, v. sub *δᾶω.

δαελός, Syracusan form of δαλός, Sophron ap. E. M. 246. 35.

δαημοσύνη, ἡ, skill, knowledge, Ar. Rh. 4. 1273; in pl. 2. 175.

δαήμων, on, gen. onos, (δαῖναι) knowing, experienced in a thing, τέκτονος ἐν παλάμῃσι δαήμονος Il. 15. 411; ἐν πάντεσσ' ἐργοῖσι δαήμονα 23. 671; also c. gen. rei, δαήμονι φωτὶ ἔισκε ἀθλων Od. 8. 159:—poet. Adj., but Sup. δαημονέστατος Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 12; c. inf., κοσμήσαι δ. knowing best how to . . , Arr. An. 7. 28.

δαῖναι, v. sub *δᾶω.

δαῖρ, ἑρος, ὁ, voc. δᾶερ, a husband's brother, brother-in-law, answering to the fem. γάλας, Il. 3. 180; gen. pl. as disyll., δαέρων ἡ γαλῶνων 24. 769.—(Originally digammatized δαφῆρ; cf. Skt. δῆνᾰ, dēvaras; Lat. levir (cf. δάκρυ lacryma); A. Sax. tīcor; O. H. G. zēihhur; Slav. deveri.)

δαῖρτός, ὅν, (δαῖναι) wise, v. l. Orph. for δαῖκτός.

δαί, colloquial form of δῆ (and therefore found in Plat. and Comic Poets), used only after interrogatives, to express wonder or curiosity, τί δαί λέγεις σύ; Ar. Ran. 1453; τί δαί σὺ . . πεποιήκας; Id. Eq. 351; but mostly in a separate clause, τί δαί; what? how? Pherecr. Κραπ. 7, Ar. Eq. 171, Nub. 1275, Ran. 558, etc., and very often in Plat.; also, τί δαί σὺ; Ar. Av. 136; πῶς δαί; Id. Vesp. 1212; but δαί is often wrongly written for δέ, as the metre shows in Ar. Ach. 912; and τί δαί δῆ; is corrected from Mss. into τί δέ δῆ; Plat. Gorg. 474 D, Crat. 404 B, etc.—Never in Hom. (v. Spitzl. Il. 10. 408), nor in Soph.; and doubtless it was only by errors of the transcriber that it occurs even in the Med. Mss. of Aesch. Pr. 933, Cho. 900: in Eur. however it is possibly genuine, Med. 1008, Ion 275, El. 244, 1116, 1. A. 1444, 1448, though even here Pors. (Med. l. c.) would write δῆ.

δαί [ῖ], Ep. dat. of δαῖς.

δαῖδάλ-οδμος, on, smelling artificially, Emped. 309.

δαῖδάλεος, α, on, also os, on Anth. P. 9. 755: (δαῖδάλλω):—like δαῖδαλος, cunningly or curiously wrought, in Hom. always of metal or wood, ζωστήρ, ὠπὴρ, σάκος, ὀρόνος, etc.; never of embroidery, not even in Od. 1. 131 (for there it belongs to θρόνον, not to λίτα);—but it is so used in Hes. Th. 575, Eur. Hec. 470, Theopomp. Com. Ὀδυσσ. 2. 2. of natural objects, dappled, spotted, etc., of fish, Alex. Ἀπείγλ. 3; of deer, Nonn.

II. cunning, of the artificer's hand or skill, Anth. P. 9. 755, 826. Cf. δαῖδαλος.

δαῖδαλέομαι, Dep., = δαῖδάλλω, Philo 1. 666.

δαῖδάλεντρία, ἡ, a skilful workwoman, Lyc. 578.

δαῖδάλλω, the Act. only in pres. and impf. (cf. δαῖδαλω): (redupl. from √ΔΔΛ):—to work cunningly, deck or inlay with curious arts, to embellish, σάκος . . πάντοσε δαῖδάλλων Il. 18. 479; λέχος ἔξεον . . δαῖδάλων χρυσῷ τε καὶ ἀργύρῳ ἧδ' ἐλέφαντι Od. 23. 200; of a sculptor, Anth. P. append. 55. 2. metaph., δ. πόλιν εὐανορίασι Pind. O. 5. 49:—Pass., μῦθοι ψεύδεσι δαῖδαλμένοι Id. O. 1. 46; πλοῦτος ἀρεταῖς δεδ. Ib. 2. 96; [μέλη] δαῖδαλθέντ' αἰοδαῖς Id. N. 11. 23.

δαῖδαλμα, τό, a work of art, Theocr. 1. 32, Luc. Amor. 13.

δαῖδαλό-γλωσσος, on, of cunning, subtle tongue, Synes. 324 A.

δαῖδαλοῖς, εσσα, εν, = δαῖδαλεος, Qu. Sm. 1. 141, Anth. P. 9. 332.

δαῖδαλο-εργός, on, curiously working, Paul. Sil. Ambo 94.

δαῖδαλον, τό, v. sub δαῖδαλος.

δαῖδαλος, on, (δαῖδάλλω):—like δαῖδαλεος, cunningly or curiously wrought, μάχαιρα Pind. N. 4. 95 (e conj. Böckh.); πέπλος Aesch. Eum. 635; but in Hom. only in neut. as Subst., ὅς χερσιν ἐπίστατο δαῖδαλα πάντα τεύχειν . . to frame all cunning works, Il. 5. 60, cf. 14. 179, 18. 482, cf. Pind. P. 5. 48; also in sing., Od. 19. 227; v. sub fin.

II. as prop. n., Δαῖδαλος, δ, Daedalus, i. e. the Cunning Worker, the Artist, from Cnossus in Crete, contemporary with Minos, the first sculptor who gave the appearance of motion to his statues by separating their feet, v. Stallib. Plat. Meno 97 D; Εἰς χερσὶν (Deft-hand) was his mythical kinsman, Arist. Fr. 344:—Homer mentions him, Il. 18. 592, as the maker of a χορὸς (q. v.) for Ariadne:—from him statues were called δαῖδαλα, Paus. 9. 3, 2.

δαῖδάλω-χερ, ὁ, ἡ, cunning of hand, Anth. P. 6. 204.

δαῖδάλωω, = δαῖδάλλω, Opp. C. 1. 351; poet. inf. fut. -ωέμεν Plat. O. 1. 170.

Δαῖδαφρίος, ὁ, a Delphic month, Anecd. Delph. 2. 13, etc.

δαῖζω, fut. ἔω: aor. ἐδαῖζα:—Pass. (v. inf. and cf. δαῖω B). Poetic Verb, to cleave asunder, cleave, πάντα διχομαίρω δαῖζων Od. 14. 434; χιτῶνα περὶ στήθεσσι δαῖζαι Il. 2. 416, cf. 7. 247; δαῖζων ὀρέει χάλκῳ 24. 393; κάρανα δαῖζας Aesch. Cho. 297. 2. to slay, δαῖζων ἵππους τε καὶ ἀνέρας Il. 11. 497; τέκνον δαῖζω Aesch. Ag. 207:—often in Pass., χαλκῷ δαδαιγμένον Il. 22. 72, etc.; δαδαιγμένον ἦτορ pierced through the heart (as if χαλκῷ) 17. 535; δαδαιγμένον ἦτορ a heart torn and tortured by misery, Od. 13. 320; ἐκ βελῶν δαῖζοίς Pind. P. 6. 33; ἐξ ἐμῶν χερῶν Eur. I. T. 873.

3. to rend, χερσὶ κόμην ἥσχυεν δαῖζων Il. 18. 27:—δαῖζειν πόλιν to destroy it utterly, Aesch. Supp. 680, cf. Cho. 396. 4. simply, to divide, ἐδαῖζετο θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι his soul was divided within him, i. e. was in doubt, Il. 9. 8; δαῖζόμενος κατὰ θυμὸν διχθάδια divided or doubting between two opinions, 14. 20:—also, δαῖζειν ἔννεα μοῖρας to divide into . . , Orph. Lith. 707. [δδ-; but δδ- Il. 11. 497, Aesch. Cho. 396.]

δαῖθμός, ὁ, (δαῖω B) a division, boundary, C. I. 5594. 23.

δαῖκτάρμενος, η, on, better divisim δαῖ κτάρμενος, slain in battle, Il. 21.

146, 301.

δαϊκτήρ, ἥρος, δ, a slayer, murderer, of Ares, Alcae. 20 Ahr.

as Adj. *heart-rending*, γῶος Aesch. Theb. 916; cf. δαϊκτής, δαϊκτωρ.

δαϊκτής, οἰ, δ, (δαῖζω) = foreg. 2, φθόνος Anacreont. 43. 10.

δαϊκτός, ὅν, verb. Adj. of δαῖζω, to be slain, Orph. Arg. 974.

δαϊκτωρ, ορος, δ, = δαϊκτήρ 2, Aesch. Supp. 798.

δαιμονάω, to be under the power of a δαίμων, to suffer by a divine visitation, δαιμονᾷ δόμος κακοῖσι Aesch. Cho. 566; δαιμονῶντες ἐν ἀγῶ, Id. Theb. 1001:—absol. to be possessed, to be mad, Eur. Phoen. 888, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 9; δαιμονῶς Menand. Έαυτ. τ. 1; c. acc. cogn., δ. ἄχῃ to have griefs decreed one, Ar. Thesm. 1054.

δαιμονιάω, = δαιμονάω, Byz.

δαιμονίζομαι, Med. = δαιμονάω, ἄλλος κατ' ἄλλην δαιμονίζεται τύχην each one hath his own fate appointed, Philem. Incert. 98.

III. to be possessed by a demon or evil spirit, Ev. Marc. 5, 2, etc.; cf. Plut. 2, 706 D; epilepsy was called ἱερὴ νόσος (as some thought) because it was due to 'entrance of a demon into the man,' Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 4.

δαιμονικός, ἡ, ὄν, of persons or animals, possessed by a demon, Plut. 2, 362 F: of things, sent by a demon, demoniac, οὐ θεῖον, ἀλλὰ δ. lb. 996 D; δ. δύναμα lb. 363 A, cf. 458 B.

δαιμονιό-ληπτος, ὄν, possessed by a devil, Eccl.

δαιμόνιον, τό, the divine Power, the Deity, the Divinity, Lat. *numen*, Hdt. 5, 87, Eur., Plat., etc.: acc. to Arist., θεὸς ἢ θεοῦ ἔργον, Rhet. 2, 23, 8, cf. 3, 18, 2; φοβεῖσθαι μὴ τι δ. πράγματ' ἐλαύνῃ some fatality, Dem. 124, 26; τὰ τοῦ δ. the favours of fortune, Plat. Epin. 992 D.

II. an inferior divine being, a demon, μεταξύ θεοῦ τε καὶ θνητοῦ Id. Symp. 202 D; κατὰ δαιμόνιον εἰσφέρειν Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 2, Plat. Apol. 24 B; so Arist. says, ἡ τῶν ἄλλων ζῶων φύσις δαιμονία, ἀλλ' οὐ θεία, Divin. per Somn. 2, 1.

2. the name by which Socrates called his *genius*, or the spirit that dwelt within him, v. Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 2, Plat. Apol. 40 A, Theaet. 151 A, Euthyd. 272 E.

3. a demon, evil spirit, N. T.; cf. δαιμονίζομαι. (Not Dim. of δαίμων, but neut. of δαιμόνιος.)

δαιμονιό-πληκτος, ὄν, = δαιμονιόληπτος; and Subst. -πληξία, ἡ, Procl. **δαιμόνιος**, α, ὄν: also os, on Aesch. Theb. 891:—of or belonging to a δαίμων:

I. in Hom. only in voc. δαιμόνιε, δαιμονίη, implying that the person addressed is in some astonishing or strange condition; mostly used in the way of reproach, *thou luckless wretch! thou wretch! sirrah! madam!* Il. 2. 190, 200., 4. 31., 9. 40, Od. 18. 15, etc.; pl. δαιμόνιοι 4. 774;—more rarely by way of admiration, *noble sir! excellent man!* 23. 174, Hes. Th. 655; δαιμόνιε ξείνων Od. 14. 443;—also by way of pity, *poor wretch!* Il. 6. 486, 24. 194:—so also in Hdt., δαιμόνιε ἀνδρῶν 4. 126., 7. 48;—so in Att. like ὦ βέλτιστε, in an iron. or wheedling sense, *my good fellow! good sir!* ὦ δαιμόνι ἀνδρῶν Ar. Eccl. 564, 784, etc.; ὦ δαιμόνι Id. Ran. 44, 175; ὦ δαιμόνι ἀνθρώπων Id. Av. 1638; cf. Plat. Rep. 344 D, 522 B, Gorg. 489 D, etc.

II. from Hdt. and Pind. downwards, anything proceeding from the Deity, heaven-sent, divine, miraculous, marvellous, δαιμονίη ὁρμή Hdt. 7. 18; ἀραί, ἄχῃ Aesch. Theb. 891, Pers. 581; τέρας Soph. Ant. 376; εὐεργεσία Dem. 18. 9; εἰ μὴ τι δαιμόνιον εἴη were it not a divine intervention, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 5, cf. Soph. El. 1269; τὰ δαιμόνια visitations of Heaven, Thuc. 2. 64, etc.; δ. ἀνάγκη Lys. 106. 3; δ. τύχη of ill fortune, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 304 B; Ἀπολλων, ἑφ, δαιμονίης ὑπερβολῆς! Id. Rep. 509 C.

2. of persons, τῷ δαιμονίῳ ὡς ἀληθῶς καὶ θαυμαστῷ Id. Symp. 219 B; ὁ περὶ τοιαῦτα σοφὸς δαιμόνιος ἀνὴρ lb. 203 A; δαιμόνιος τὴν σοφίαν Luc. Philops. 32; cf. δαιμόνιον II. 1. **III.** Adv. -ως, by Divine power, opp. to ἀνθρώπινως, Aeschin. 72. 33; marvellously, strangely, extraordinarily, Ar. Nub. 76; [ὄλως] δ. γέρονος Alex. 'Orx. 1:—so in neut. pl. δαιμόνια, Ar. Pax 585, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 3; δαιμονιώτατα θηήσκει most clearly by the hand of the gods, lb.: also in fem. dat. δαιμονίῳ, formed like κοινῇ, θεοσπεσίῃ, etc., Pind. O. 9. 118, with v. l. δαιμονίῳ.

δαιμονιώδης, es, (εἶδος) like a demon, Schol. Ar. Ran. 295; demoniacal, devilish, Ep. Jacob. 3. 15.

δαιμονο-βλάβεια, ἡ, a heaven-sent visitation, Polyb. 28. 9, 4.

δαιμονο-φόρητος, ὄν, possessed by a demon, Eust. Opusc. 41. 26, etc.

δαίμων, ανος, ὅ, ἡ, a god, goddess, used like θεός and θεά of individual gods, Il. 1. 222., 3. 420, etc.; interchanged with θεός in Od. 6. 172, 174., 21. 196, 201; so in Pind., Trag., etc.:—but in Hom. most commonly of the Divine power (while θεός denotes a God in person), the Deity, Lat. *numen*, cf. Od. 3. 27; πρὸς δαίμονα against the Divine power, Il. 17. 98; σὺν δαίμονι with it, by its favour, Il. 792:—so later, κατὰ δαίμονα, nearly = τύχῃ, by chance, Hdt. 1. 111; τὰυτα δ' ἐν τῷ δ. = θεῶν ἐν γούνασι, Soph. O. C. 1443; joined with τύχῃ, Lys. 135. 33; Aeschin. 69. 38; with συντυχία Ar. Av. 544:—for ἀγαθοῦ δαίμονος, v. sub ἀγαθός II. 4.

2. one's daemon or genius, and so one's lot or fortune, στυγερὸς δέ of ἔχραε δαίμων Od. 5. 396, cf. 10. 64; δαίμονος αἵσα καὶ Il. 61; δαίμονι δώσω, i. e. I will kill thee, Il. 8. 166; and often in Trag. of good or ill fortune; of good, Aesch. Pers. 158, 601, Ag. 1342, etc.; more often of bad, Id. Theb. 705, 812, etc.; γενναῖος πλὴν τοῦ δαίμονος Soph. O. C. 76; δαίμονος σκηπότης Antipho 122. 44; τὸν οἶκα στρέφει δ. ἐκάστω Anaxandr. Άγχ. 1; ἀπαντί δ. ἀνδρὶ συμπαρίσταται εὐδὺς γενόμενῳ, μυσταγωγὸς τοῦ βίου Menand. Incert. 18: esp. of the evil genius of a family, δ. τῷ Πιερσθενιδῶν Aesch. Ag. 1569, cf. Soph. O. T. 1194.

II. δαίμονες, in Hes. Opp. 121, are the souls of men of the golden age, acting as tutelary deities, Lat. *lares, lemures, genii*, cf. Theogn. 1348, Phocyl. 15 Bgk., Plat. Phaedo 108 B, etc.; θεῶν μὲν παῖδες, θεοὶ δὲ οὐ Arist. Rhet. 3. 18, 2. They formed the connecting link between gods and men:—rarely in sing., δαίμονι δ' ὅλος ἔφησα τὸ ἐργάζεσθαι ἄμεινον Hes. Op. 312; τὸν δὲ δαίμονα Δαρειὸν ἀνακαλεῖσθαι, of the deified Darius, Aesch. Pers. 620; νῦν δ' ἐστὶ μάκαρ αἰθερ., of Alcestis, Eur. Alc. 1003. Hence when δαίμονες and θεοί are mentioned

together, the δαίμονες are gods of lower rank (cf. δαιμόνιον II.); and here note, that θεός is never used for δαίμων, though δαίμων is for θεός, v. signif. I.—In later authors, of any departed souls, Lat. *manes, lemures*, Luc. Luct. 24; δαίμονιν εὐσεβέσων Epigr. Gr. 607. **III.** in N. T. an evil spirit, a demon, devil.

B. = δαίμων, knowing, δ. μάχης skilled in fight, Archil. 4. 4. (Plat., Crat. 398 B, suggests this as the orig. sense; while others would write δαίμονες in Archil., and get rid of this sense altogether: cf. however αἶμα. More probably the Root of δαίμων (*deity*) is δαῖω to distribute destinies: cf. Alcm. 48.)

δαίνυμι, imper. δαίνυ II., part. ἐντα Od. 4. 3: Ep. impf. δαίνυ Hom., δαίνυν (from δαίνω) Call. Cer. S4: fut. δαίσω II., Trag.: aor. ἔδαισα Hdt., Trag.:—Med., δαίνυται Il. 15. 99: 2 sing. subj. δαίνῃ Od.; Ep. 3 sing. δαίνῃτο (for -ναιτο) Il. 24. 605; 3 pl. opt. δαίνυται Od. 18. 248; part. -όμενος Cratin. 'Od. 4: 2 sing. impf. δαίνυ' (i. e. -νο) Il. 24. 63: fut. δαίσομαι Lyc., etc., (μετα-) Hom.: aor. ἔδασάμην Archil., Pind., etc.; δασόμενοι Od. 18. 407. [δαίνῃ Od. 19. 328, etc.; hence, for δαίνῃ in 8. 243, Ahrens would read δαίνῃ, i. e. δαίνουσαι.] (V. δαίω B.)

Poetic Verb (used also by Hdt.) to give a banquet or feast, δαίν δαίνα γέρονσι Il. 9. 70; ἔφασκες . . δαῖσιν γάμον didst promise to give me a marriage-feast, 19. 299, cf. Od. 4. 3; δ τοῖσι τάψαν μενοεικέα δαίνυ II. 23. 29, cf. Od. 3. 309; so in Att., δ ὑμεναῖος γάμονος, Eur. 1. A. 123, 707.

2. c. acc. pers. to feast one on a thing, τὸν . . Ἀστυάγῃς ἀνόμῳ τραπέρῃ ἔδαισε Hdt. 1. 162; ζῶν μὲ δαῖσεις thou shalt be my living feast, Aesch. Eum. 305, cf. Eur. Or. 15.

II. Med. to have a feast given one, to feast, in Hom. much more freq. than Act., and so Pind. I. 6. 52, Hdt. 1. 211.

2. c. acc. to feast on, consume, eat, δαῖτα, ἐκαστόμβας, κρέα Hom.; so, κρέα δαίνυσθαι Hdt. 3. 18; ἔδασατο παῖδα Soph. Fr. 123; δαῖσασθαι γάμον Archil. 90; μίαν δ. τράπεζαν to eat at a common table, Theocr. 13. 38:—also of fire, poison, etc., Pind. N. 9. 56, Soph. Tr. 765, 1088.

δαινύω, = δαίνυμι, Call. Cer. S4.

δαῖς-άνηρ, -άνδρος, ὁ, ἡ, man-destroying, χείρες Epigr. Gr. 1028. 45.

δαῖος, contr. δᾶος, α, ὄν, Dor. for Ep. δῆος (contr. δῆος Theogn. 552 B), ἡ, ὄν; also δαῖος, os, on Eur. Tro. 1031, H. F. 915: the Trag. always use the Dor. form, as also they used γαῖος, νάιος for γῆιος, νῆιος, though they said θροῦν and ἀδῆος, v. Dind. Aesch. Ag. 559, Cho. 628: (δαῖς, δαῖω A):—hostile, destructive, dreadful, Hom., but only in Il.; esp. as epith. of πῦρ, burning, consuming; and in Trag.:—δαῖοι enemies, Pind. N. 8. 49; λάβρα δᾶων Aesch. Theb. 271; φόβος δαίων Soph. O. C. 699; and in sing. an enemy, Ar. Ran. 1022; so, δαῖαν ὕμῳν hostile, Id. Nub. 335; ἔπιτε δαῖαν ὄδον Id. Ran. 897.

2. unhappy, wretched, Aesch. Pers. 282, etc., Soph. Aj. 784, Eur. Andr. 838 (where we have a fem. gen. δαῖας). **II.** (δαῖναι) knowing, cunning, τεχνίτης Anth. Plan. 119; cf. δαῖτῃρων. [δαῖος: but in Hom., where the last syllable is long, the word must be pronounced as a disyll.; but in Att., when disyll., it is unwritten δᾶος, Aesch. Pers. 271: in Anth. P. 6. 123 we have δῆτιαν at the end of a pentam.]

δαῖοφρων, ανος, ὅ, ἡ, (φρήν) unhappy in mind, miserable, Aesch. Theb. 919. **δαῖδω**, Dor. for δεινῶ, Epigr. Gr. 26.

δαῖρω, v. sub δέρω.

δαῖς, δαῖδος, Att. contr. δᾶς, δαδός, ἡ; (δαῖω A, to kindle):—a fire-brand, pine-torch, Lat. *taeda*, δαῖδαν ὑπὸ λαμπομέναν Il. 18. 492; δαῖδας μετὰ χειρὶν ἔχοντας Od. 7. 101; δᾶδες = λαμπάδες, Philyl. Incert; 7; ἀραμνὶ δαῖδας C. 1. 2388. 8; ἔλαχον μυστικύλους δ., of a δαδουχός, Epigr. Gr. 822. 8; in sing., Ar. Nub. 1494, Antiph. Σκνθ. 1, Incert. 29:—metaph., ἐπὶ τῇ δᾶδᾳ προελθεῖν to come to the funeral-torch, i. e. end of life, Plut. 2. 789 A (as Propert. 4. 12, 46, *viximus insignes inter utramque faciem*). 2. as collective noun, pine-wood, such as torches were made of, Thuc. 7. 53, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 23, Arist. Color. 1, 11.

3. a disease in trees, like Lat. *taeda*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 5; cf. ἐνδράδουμαι. **δαῖς** (δαῖω A, to kindle), war, battle, mostly in apoc. dat. δαῖ, as always in Hom., e. g. Il. 13. 286; so in Hes. Th. 650, Aesch. Theb. 926; acc. δαῖν, Call. Fr. 243.

δαῖς, δαιρός, ἡ, (δαῖω B, to divide), a meal, feast, banquet, often in Hom., who calls the usual meal δαῖς ἔσση, equally divided, because each guest got his share, Il. 15. 95, etc.; δαῖς πείρα a sumptuous banquet, 19. 179; a sacrificial feast, 24. 69; δαῖτα θαλεῖν Hom. ap. Arist. Pol. 8. 3, 8; Θυσίον δαῖτα παιδείαν κρέων the feast of Th. ou., Aesch. Ag. 1242, cf. 1593:—also in pl., Od. 20. 182, Aesch. Cho. 453:—used even of beasts of prey, Il. 24. 43; [τοῦτοῖσι] παρέξω δαῖτ', ἀφ' ὧν ἐφερβόμην Soph. Ph. 957.

2. of the meat or food itself, Eur. Cycl. 245, cf. Od. 18. 279.—Also in Trag., but rare in Prose, as Hdt. 1. 133., 2. 11, Plat. Phaedr. 247 A, Symp. 174 B.

δαισθῆς, v. sub δαῖω A.

δαῖσιος, ὁ, a Maced. month, answering to Att. Thargelion, Plut. Alex. 16, cf. Camill. 19: at Sicily, it answered to Anthesterion, Id. Arat. 53.

δαῖ-σφαλτος, ὄν, in which one is overthrown, πάλη Lyc. 170.

δαιταλόμαι, Dep. to feast, Lyc. 654.

δαιταλεῖς, έως, ὅ, (δαίνυμι) a banqueter, ἀκλῆτος δ., of the eagle eating Prometheus' liver, Aesch. Ph. 1024; **δαιταλεῖς**, a play by Aristophanes.

δαιταλ-οργία, ἡ, cookery, Lyc. 199.

δαῖτη, ἡ, poet. for δαῖς, a feast, banquet, Il. 20. 217; of beasts, Opp.

H. 2. 251, Nic. Al. 380.

δαῖτηθεν, Adv. from a feast, Od. 10. 216, Theocr. 17. 28.

δαῖτς, v. sub δέτς.

δαιτρεία, ἡ, a place where meat is cut up, Hdn. Epim. p. 19.

δαιτρεύω, (δαιτρός) to divide, esp. to cut up meat, δαιτρεύσαι τε καὶ ὑπτάσθαι to cut up and roast it, Od. 15. 323; ἂν δὲ . . ὕστατα δαιτρεύσων to carve, 14. 433; τὰ δ' ἄλλ' ἐς δῆμον ἔδωκε δαιτρεύειν to cut up for

distribution among the people, Il. 11. 703, cf. 687; ἵππους δαίτρενον, of the Amazons, Ap. Rh. 2. 1176:—Med. in Opp. H. 2. 606.

δαιτρόν, τό, (δαίω) one's portion, δαιτρόν πένειν Il. 4. 262.

δαιτρός, ὁ, (δαίω) one that carves and portions out, esp. meat at table, Od. 1. 141, 17. 331, cf. Ath. 12 D.

δαιτροσύνη, ἡ, the art of carving meat and portioning it out, a helping at table, Od. 16. 253.

δαιτρυμένους, Ep. gen. ἦος, ὅ, = δαιτρυμέν, Nonn. D. 2. 666.

δαιτρυμέν, ὄνος, ὁ, (δαίς) one that is entertained, an invited guest, Hom. only in pl., Od. 7. 102, 148, etc.; so Hdt. 1. 73, etc.:—in Od. 4. 620 the δαιτρυμένους are ἐπαινοῖσι, guests who bring each his own portion, v. Nitzsch ad l.; Wolf Proleg. p. cxxx considers 621–624 to be an interpolation:—in sing., Plat. Rep. 345 C, Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 14; τοῦ ξένου δαιτρυμένου who makes his meal on strangers, Eur. Cycl. 610.

δαιτύς, ὄνος, ἡ, Ep. for δαίς, a meal, Il. 22. 496.

δαίφρων, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, often in Hom., 1. in Il., mostly as epith. of warriors, joined with ἱπποδάμος. 2. in Il. 11. 482 and in Od., as epith. of Ulysses and often joined with ποικιλομήτης; and in Il. 24. 325, of the charioteer Idaios; in Od. 15. 356, of Anticleia.—Buttm. Lexil. assumes two correspondent senses and derivations: (1). (δαίς battle) minded for battle, warlike. (2). (δαῖναι) wise of mind, prudent, wise. But Nitzsch, Od. 1. 48, proposes to take δαίφρων for the Root in all cases, and translates the word, when used of warriors (as in Il.), skilful, proved. Later Poets use it in like manner: Pind. has it of women, P. 9. 148.

δαίω (A), the Act. only in pres. and impf.:—Pass., pres. and impf., Hom.: aor. 2 subj. δάηται Il. 20. 316: to this also belong pf. 2 act. δέδρα, plupf. δέδρην (v. inf.). Ep. part. fem. δεδάια Nonn. D. 6. 305:—aor. part. δαισθείς Eur. Heracl. 914 (α. δαισθείς from δαίω, sed v. Elmsl. ad l.): pf. pass. δέδραμαι (v. inf. II). (From √ΔΑΦ, as part. δε-δαι-μένους and the Skt. words shew; hence δαίς (δαδός) and δαίλος, and perh. δαίς (battle), δαίος (which was properly δάφιος, acc. to Priscian); cf. Skt. du, diuimī (uro, torqueo, cf. Gr. δύη, δύννη); dāvas, dāvas (calor).) Poetic Verb, to light up, kindle, Lat. accendo, δαίε ὁ ἐκ κούρου τε καὶ ἀσπίδος ἀκάματον πῦρ she made fire burn from . . . Il. 5. 4, cf. 5. 7, 18. 227; ἐκ δ' αὐτοῦ δαίε φλόγα Il. 20. 6, cf. 227; so, πῦρ δ. Aesch. Cho. 864, cf. Ag. 496:—and so, δαίε δ' ἐν ὄφθαλμοῖς . . . πῶθον (vulg. πῶθος) Ap. Rh. 4. 1147:—Pass. to blaze, burn fiercely, ἐν πεδίῳ πῦρ δαίετο, καίε δὲ νεκροῖς Il. 21. 343; πυρὶ ὅσπερ δέδρην blazed with fire, Il. 2. 466; ἐν δέ οἱ ὅσαε δαίεται blaze like fire, Od. 6. 132; ἐδαίετο φλόξ Soph. Tr. 765: but mostly in metaph. sense πόλεμος, ἔρις, μάχη, ἐνοπὴ δέδρην war (etc.) blazed forth, Il.; ὅσαε δέδρην the report spread like wild-fire, as in Lat. flagrat bellum, flagrat rumor, Il. 2. 93.

II. to burn, burn up, Lat. uro, mpra. ἐπὶ βορῶν C. I. 3538. 32; τὰν χώραν δαίεν Decret. Byz. ap. Dem. 255. fin.: to use cautery, (vulg. δέαν) Hipp. 891 G; (otherwise hardly to be found in Prose):—Pass., φλογί ὅμα δαισθείς Eur. I. c.; μηρίαν δεδαιμένον Simon. Iamb. 28; ἐν ἔρωτι δέδ., restored by Bentl. in Call. Epigr. 52.

δαίω (B), to divide (v. sub fin.): the Act. is not found, δαίω being used instead; but the Pass. occurs, δαίεται ἥτορ Od. I. 48; Ep. 3 pl. πῖ, Αἰθίοπας, τοὶ διχθὰ δεδάισται lb. 23:—more freq. in Med. to distribute, κρέα δαίει 15. 140; κρέα πολλὰ δαίωμενος 17. 322; πῆματα . . δαίονται βροτοῖς ἀθάνατοι Pind. P. 3. 145:—for the fut. δάσομαι, aor. ἐδασάμην, pf. δέδασμαι, v. sub δατέομαι. II. the aor. ἐδασα, to feast, from Hdt. downwards, though formed from δαίω, belongs in sense to δαίνναι (q. v.):—Med. to feast on, [ἀμβροσίην] δαίνονται (Cobet δαίννεται) Matro ap. Ath. 136 B. (From √ΔΑΜ come also δαίνναι, δαίς (δαίρις), δαιτρός (so τὰριος from τέμνω), δαιτρυμέν, δαίω, δατέομαι, δασμός; cf. Skt. dá, diimī, dyāmi (τέμνω), also day, dayé (distribuo), dāyas (portio):—perh. δαίωμαι also belongs to this Root: and cf. δάπτω.)

δακέ-ῥυμος, ὄν, heart-eating, heart-vexing, ἰδρως Simon. 26; ἄηθ Soph. Ph. 705; cf. δριζύμωρος, θυμοδακής. δακείον (cf. ἐρεπτόν), τό, = δάκος I, Ar. Av. 1069, Theophr. H. P. 9. 19, 3. δακνάζωμαι, Dep. = δάκνομαι, occurs once, in metaph. sense, to be afflicted, mournful, imper. δακνάζου Aesch. Pers. 571. The Act. δακνάω = δάκνω in Anth. P. 7. 504.

δακνηρός, ἄ, ὄν, biting, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. I. 964. δακνιστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, a biter, stinger, v. sub μακιστήρ.

δάκνω, first in Tyrtae. and Theogn.: fut. δήξομαι Hipp. 568. 35, Att.: pf. δέδνηκα Babr. 77: aor. ἐδάκον Hdt., etc., Ep. δάκε Il. 1, redupl. δέδακε Anth. P. 12. 15; Ep. inf. δακέειν Il. (this is the only tense used by Hom.):—Pass., fut. δηχθήσομαι Eur. Alc. 1100: aor. ἐδήχην often in Att.; later ἐδάκην, Arctae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 2: pf. δέδηγμαi Att. (From √ΔΑΚ come also δάκος, δακεῖον, δήγμα, etc.; cf. Skt. dáś, dáśāni (mordeo), dáśman (δῆγμα); Goth. lah-ja (σκορπίς), dis-lah-eins (διασπορά); cf. δάκρυ.) To bite, of dogs, δακέειν μὲν ἀπετραπῶντο λεόντων Il. 18. 85; of a gnāt, ἰοχναῖα δακέειν 17. 572; στόμῳ δ. to clamp the bit, Aesch. Pr. 1009; χεῖλος ὀδοῦσι δάκων, as a mark of stern determination, Tyrtae. 7. 32; δ. στόμα to bite one's tongue, so as to refrain from speaking, πρὸ τῶν τανούτων χρὴ λύγαν δ. στόμα Aesch. Fr. 293, cf. Soph. Tr. 976; δ. εαυτὸν to bite one's lips for fear of laughing, Ar. Ran. 43; so (by a joke παρὰ προσδοκίαν), δ. θυμὸν Id. Nub. 1369; δ. χόλον Ar. Rh. 3. 1170:—for Aesch. Cho. 843, v. sub ἐλκαίνω.

II. metaph. of pungent smoke and dust, to sting or prick the eyes, Ar. Ach. 18, Lys. 298, Pl. 822; δ. ὕμματα of dry winds, Hipp. Aph. 1247.

III. of the mind, to bite or sting, δάκε δὲ φρένας Ἐκτορι μῦθος Il. 5. 493, cf. Hes. Th. 567; ἐδακε ἡ λύπη Hdt. 7. 16, 1; συμφορὰ δ. Aesch. Pers. 846; λύφοι δὲ κῶδων τ' οὐ δάκνουσι ἄνευ δόρυς have no sting, Id. Pers. 439; σαινουσα δάκνεις Soph. Fr. 902:—so often in Pass., of love, δηχθεῖσα κέντρον . . ἡράσθη Eur. Hipp. 1303; of vexation, δάκνομαι ψυχὴν Theogn. 910; καρδίαν δέδηγμαi Ar. Ach.

1; ὑπὸ τῆς δαπάνης Id. Nub. 12; πρὸς τι, ἐπὶ τινι at a thing, Soph. Ph. 378, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 3; with a partic., ἐδήχθη ἀκούσας lb. 1. 4, 13. δακνώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) biting, pungent, Hipp. Aph. 1253, etc.

δάκος, εὖς, τό, (√ΔΑΚ, δάκνω) an animal of which the bite is dangerous, a noxious beast, like δακεῖον, Aesch. Pr. 583, Theb. 558; Ἄργεον δ., of the Trojan horse, Id. Ag. 824; δάκη θηρῶν ravenous beasts, Eur. Hipp. 646; θήρειον δ. Id. Cycl. 324.

II. a bite, sting, like δῆγμα, δ. κακαγορίαν Pind. P. 2. 97, where however others read κακαγορίαν; but cf. Opp. H. 2. 454, 5. 30.

δάκρυ, τό, used by Poets for δάκρυον, when the metre requires it, in sing. δάκρυ, and dat. pl. δάκρυσσι Il. 9. 570, etc., and Att. Poets; indeed this dat. sometimes occurs in Prose, Thuc. 7. 75, Dem. 872. fin.: a pl. δάκρη is cited in An. Ox. 1. 121:—a tear, Il. 2. 266, Od. 4. 114, Aesch. Pr. 638, etc.

II. like δάκρυον, any drop, δ. πεύκινον Eur. Med. 1200. (Perh. from √ΔΑΚ (cf. δάκνω), because of the pungent nature of tears: cf. Lat. lacruma (v. Δ II. 6, cf. Fest. p. 68); Goth. tagr; O. Norse tár; A. S. tear; O. H. G. zahar (zähre).)

δακρύδιον, τό, Dim. of δάκρυ:—in late Medic., a kind of scammony.

δακρύμα, τό, that which is wept for, a subject for tears, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 169. II. that which is wept, a tear, Aesch. Pers. 134, Eur. Andr. 92, in pl.

δακρο-γόνος, ὄν, author of tears, Ἄρης Aesch. Supp. 681.

δακρυέες, εσσα, ἐν, 1. of persons, tearful, much-weeping, Il. 21. 506, etc.; so γόνος Od. 24. 322; δακρυέον γελᾶσαι, as Adv., to smile through tears, Il. 6. 484. 2. of things, tearful, causing tears, πόλεμος, μάχη Il. 5. 737.

δάκρυον, τό, used in sing. δάκρυον, pl. δάκρυα, -ύων, -ύους, Ep. gen. pl. δακρύοφι (-φιν) Il. 17. 696, Od. 5. 152, etc.: (v. sub δάκρυ):—a tear, Hom., who joins it with χεῖν, λείβειν, εἰβειν, ἀπὸ θλεφάρων βάλλειν; Ep. gen. δακρύοφι Il. 17. 696, Od. 5. 152; ἐς δάκρυα πίπτειν Hdt. 6. 21; ἴσχειν πηγὴν δακρύων Soph. Ant. 803, etc. 2. anything that drops like tears, γυν, σαρ, τῆς ἀκάνθης Hdt. 2. 96; λιβάνον Pind. Fr. 87. 2; κρομόνον Hipp. 670. 18; τῶν δένδρων Arist. H. A. 5. 22, 5; τὸ ἤλεκτρον καὶ ὅσα λέγεται ὡς δάκρυα Id. Meteor. 4. 10, 14. II. = δάκρυα I, Anth. P. 7. 527.

δακρο-πετής, ἐς, making tears fall, Aesch. Supp. 112.

δακρυό-τιμος, ὄν, honoured with tears, Orph. H. 55. 6.

δακρυπλῶω, (πλέω) to swim with tears, of drunken men, Od. 19. 122.

δακρυρροῖω, to melt into tears, shed tears, Soph. Tr. 326, El. 1313; ἐπὶ τινι at a thing, Eur. H. F. 1181; of the eyes, to run with tears, Hipp. 1131 B, Eur. Alc. 826, cf. Phoen. 370. 2. of plants, to drop gum, Theophr. C. P. 3. 13, 2.

δακρύρροια, ἡ, a shedding of tears, Schol. Eur. O. 788.

δακρύρ-ροος, ὄν, flowing with tears, Eur. Supp. 773, H. F. 98.

δακρύ-στακτον ρέος, a flood of tears, Aesch. Fr. 399.

δακρῖτός, ὄν, wept over, tearful, ἐλπίς Aesch. Cho. 236; μύρος Anth. P. 7. 490. An irreg. Sup. δακρυῦτατος in Hesych.

δακρυ-χάρης, ἐς, delighting in tears, Anth. P. append. 98.

δακρυ-χέων, ονσα, a participial form, shedding tears, often in Hom., and later Ep.; so too Aesch. Theb. 917; c. gen. caus., τοῦ ὄγε δακρυ-χέων for him, Od. 2. 24:—Nonn. formed an impf. δακρυχέσκε and an inf. -χέειν, D. 19. 168, etc.

δάκρυ, first in Aesch.: fut. ὕσω Eur. El. 658, later ὕσομαι Tryph. 394: aor. ἐδάκρυσα Att., Ep. δάκρυσα Od. 11. 55; pf. δεδάκρυκα Alciphro 2. 3, 14:—Med., δακρύνεσθαι Aesch. Theb. 814 (Hermi. δακρύνεσθαι):—Pass., pres., Eur. Hel. 1226; pf. δεδάκρυμαι Hom., etc.: [v long in all tenses, except in late Poets, as Anth. P. 9. 148]: (for the Root, v. δάκρυ).

I. intr. to weep, shed tears, Hom., etc.; c. acc. cogn., δ. γόνους to lament with tears, Soph. Aj. 580; c. gen. causae, δ. συμφορὰς Eur. H. F. 528:—also, δ. βλεφάρων to flood them with tears, Id. Hel. 948; and so pf. pass. δεδάκρυμαι, to be tearful, be all in tears, τίποτε δεδάκρυσαι, Πατρόκλεις; Il. 16. 7; δεδάκρυνται δὲ παρειαί 22. 491; δεδάκρυνέσαι all tears, like κεκλαμμένους, Plat. Ax. 364 B, Plut., etc. 2. of the eyes, Arist. H. A. 9. 34, 5. 3. of trees (cf. δάκρυον), Ath. 465 B; ἤλεκτρον δακρύνει Luc. Salt. 55. II. c. acc. to weep for, lament, Aesch. Ag. 1400, Soph. O. T. 1486, Ar. Ach. 1027, etc.:—Pass. to be wept for, Aesch. Theb. 814, Eur. Hel. I. c.

δακρυώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like tears, δ. συρροή Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 8:—of a wound or sore which, instead of healthy pus, exudes a watery humor, δ. καὶ ἀνεκπύκτον Hipp. Fract. 767. II. tearful, lamentable, Luc. V. Act. 14.

δακτύληθρα, ἡ, (δάκτυλος) a finger-sheath, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 17, Clearch. ap. Ath. 6 D: a thumb-screw, Joseph. Macc. 8. 12.

δακτύληθρον, τό, = foreg., Themist. 253 A.

δακτύλιαῖος, α, ὄν, of a finger's length, breadth or thickness, ῥάβδοι Hipp. Fract. 771; κάραβος Arist. H. A. 5. 17, 7.

δακτύλιον [λί], τό, Dim. of δάκτυλος, Poll. 2. 155, 5. 100, etc., but rejected by Atticists, v. A. B. 88.

II. δακτυλίδιον [λί], τό, Dim. of δάκτυλος, a toe, Ar. Lys. 417 (where the metre is deficient, v. Dind.).

δακτυλίω, fut. ἰσώ, = δακτυλοδεκτέω, Hesych. s. v. ἔδακ-, δακτυλικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the finger, Lat. digitalis; αὐλὸς δ. a flute played with the fingers, Ath. 176 F; δ. ψήφος, a stone set in a ring, Anth. P. 11. 290. II. dactylic, ὁδυμῶς Longin. 39. 4:—Adv. -κῶς, Eust. II. 25.

δακτύλιο-γλύφια, ἡ, the art of cutting gems (for rings), Plat. Alc. I. 128 C: = δακτύλιο-γλύφος, ὁ, an engraver of gems; Critias 56.

δακτύλιο-θήκη, ἡ, a collection of gems, Plin. 37. 1. II. a ring-case, Martial 11. 59.

δακτύλιος [ῥ], ὁ, a ring, seal-ring, Sappho 39. Hdt. 2. 38, Plat. Rep. 359 E; often worn as a charm or amulet, Ar. Pl. 884; δ. φαρμακίτης

Eupol. Δημ. 22. II. anything ring-shaped, as, 1. the fellow of a wheel, Poll. i. 145. 2. the anus, Diosc. i. 89, Luc. Demon.

17: cf. Lat. *anus*, *anusculus*.

δακτυλι-ουργός, ὁ, a ring-maker, Pherecr. Incert. 77.

δακτύλις, ἴδος, ἡ, name of a kind of grape, Plin. 14. 3. 4.

δακτύλιτις, ἡ, a kind of plant, (*aristolochia longa*?) Diosc. 3. 5.

δακτυλοεικής, το, to point at with the finger, Dem. 790. 20, Dio C. 61. 17:—Pass., Dion. H. de Rhet. 7. 4.

δακτυλό-δεκτος, ον, pointed at with the finger, the Homeric ἀρδείοτος (cf. Horace's *digito monstrari*), Aesch. Ag. 1332; cf. Henist. Luc. Somn. 12.

δακτυλό-δικτος, ον, (δικεῖν) thrown from the fingers, δ. μέλος, of the humming of a top, Aesch. Fr. 55; cf. Hesych.

δακτυλο-δόχη, ἡ, four fingers' breadth, = παλαιστή, Poll. 2. 157.

δακτυλο-εἰδής, ἐς, like a finger, Ath. 468 F.

δακτυλο-καμψ-όδυνος, ον, wearying the fingers by keeping them bent, Anth. Plan. 18.

δάκτυλος, ὁ: poet. pl. δάκτυλα Theocr. 19. 3, Anth. P. 9. 365, also Arist. Physiogn. 6. 2:—a finger, Lat. *digitus*, ἐπὶ δακτύλων συμβάλλεσθαι to reckon on the fingers, Hdt. 6. 63, cf. χεῖρ; ὁ μέγας δ. the thumb, Id. 3. 8; ὁ μέσος Arist. H. A. 2. 8. 6, cf. ἑσχατος Id. P. A. 4. 10, 27. 2. οἱ δ. τῶν ποδῶν the toes, Xen. An. 4. 5. 12; and, without ποδός, like Lat. *digitus*, Ar. Eq. 874, Arist. H. A. 1. 15; τὸ τῶν δ. μέγεθος ἐναντίας ἐχει ἐπὶ τῶν ποδῶν καὶ τῶν χειρῶν Id. P. A. 4. 10. 64; cf. δακτυλίδιον II. b. of the toes of beasts, Id. H. A. 2. 1. 5, al.; of birds, Id. P. A. 4. 12. 34, al. II. the shortest Greek measure of length; a finger's breadth, = about 7/16 of an inch, Hdt. 1. 60, al.; πίνωμεν, δάκτυλος ἄμετρα Alcac. 31; δάκτυλος ἄως Anth. P. 12. 50; so, the modern Greek seamen measure the distance of the sun from the horizon by finger's breadths, Newton's *Halicarn.*: cf. δακτυλίσκος.

III. a date, fruit of the φοῖνιξ, Arist. Meteor. 1. 4. 10, Artemid. 5. 89. IV. a metrical foot, *dactyl*, -οο, Plat. Rep. 400 B; cf. Ar. Nub. 651.

V. δάκτυλος Ἰδαῖος, mythical personages in Crete, priests of Cybele, and so probably the same as the Corybantes, Strabo 355, Diod. 5. 64; cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 1166 sq. (With δάκτυλο-ς, cf. Lat. *digit-us*; Goth. *taih-o*, O. Norse and A. S. *tā* (toe), O. H. G. *zeh-ā* (Germ. *zuke*). Curt. holds the Root to be ΔΕΚ (δέχομαι), comparing Germ. *finger* from *fangen*; cf. also δεξίος: he thinks that δέκα, as the number of the fingers, may be akin.)

δακτύλο-τριπτος, ον, worn by the fingers, Anth. P. 6. 247.

δακτυλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, with finger-like handles, ἔκπωμα Ion etc. ap. Ath. 468 C, sq.

δάλειομαι, Dor. for δηλόεμαι.

δάλειρός, ἄ, ὄν, burning, hot, Emped. ap. Plut. 2. 663 A, where Macrobi. (Saturn. 7. 3) θερμόν.

δάλιον, τό, Dim. of δαλός, Ar. Pax 959.

δάλιος, Dor. for δήλιος.

Δαλμαῖτες, οἱ, the Dalmatians, Polyb. 12. 5, 2, Strabo 315; also Δαλμαῖται App. Illyr. 11:—Δαλματία, ἡ, Strabo: Adj. -τικός, ἡ, ὄν, whence

Δαλματική, ἡ, a robe worn by priests, a dalmatic, Eccl.

Δαλογενής, ἐς, Dor. for Δηλογενής.

δάλος, ὁ, (δαῖω) a fire-brand, piece of blazing wood, Il. 15. 421, Od. 5. 488; also in Aesch. Cho. 607, Arist. Meteor. 1. 7. 5; a beacon-light, Anth. P. 9. 675. 2. a thunderbolt, Il. 13. 320. 3. a kind of meteor, Arist. Meteor. 1. 4. 6.

II. a burnt-out torch, metaph. of an old man, (cf. Hor., *dilapsam in cineres faciem*), Anth. P. 12. 41.

δαμάω Aesch. Cho. 324 (v. sub δαμνάω, δαμνημι): fut. δαμάσω Anth. P. 6. 329; Ep. δαμάσσει Il. 22. 176, also δαμά, δαμά 1. 61., 22. 271, 3 pl. δαμάσωσι 6. 368 (v. δαμάω):—aor. 1 ἐδάμσα Pind., Ep. ἐδάμσα, δάμασσα Hom.; imper. δάμασον, -ασσον, Hom.; subj. δαμάσθω, Ep. -άσση, both in Hom.; part. δαμάσας Eur., Ep. -άσας Od., Dor. -άσας Pind. O. 9. 139; pf. δέδαμκα Stob.:—Med., fut. Ep. δαμάσσομαι Hom.: aor. ἐδαμάσατο, δαμάσαντο, δαμασόμενος, Ilom.: aor. 2 opt. δάμοιτο C. I. 4000. 18:—Pass., fut. δαμῆσομαι h. Hom. Ap. 543 (in med. sense, Or. Sib. 3. 384):—the aor. has three forms, (1) ἐδαμάσθη Od. 8. 231, Pind., Aesch. and Eur., Ep. δαμάσθη Il. 19. 9, cf. 1. 6. 816; (2) ἐδαμῆθη, imper. δαμῆθω 9. 158, δαμῆθεις 4. 99, Hes., Dor. δαμῆθεις Aesch. Pers. 906 and Eur. (in lyr.); and (3) ἐδάμην [α] Il., Trag., Ep. δάμην Hom. 3 pl. δάμεν Il. 8. 344; Ep. subj. δαμείω Od. 18. 54, 2 and 3 sing. δαμήης -ῆη Il. 3. 436., 22. 246, 2 pl. δαμείετε 7. 72; opt. δαμείην Il., Eur.; inf. δαμῆναι Hom., Trag., Ep. inf. δαμῆμεναι Il. 20. 312; part. δαμῆς Hom., Trag.; (this is the only form of aor. used by Soph., and is preferred by Aesch. and Eur.):—pf. δέδμηται Il. 5. 878, etc., -ημένος Il., etc.; late, δεδμασμένος Nic. Al. 29: plpf. δέδμηται Od.; 3 pl. -ῆατο Il. 3. 183:—Poetic Verb, used by Xen. in part. pres. δαμάζων, Mem. 4. 3. 10; aor. pass. δαμασθένει Ib. 4. 1, 3; so, δαμασθένει Isocr. 148 C. (From √ΔΑΜ come also δάμαρ, δάμαλις, δμῶς, ἄ-δμη; cf. Skt. *dam-yāmi*, *damitas*, *dam-anas* = Lat. *dom-o*, *dom-itus*, *dom-itor*, cf. also *domi-nus*; Goth. *ga-tam-jan* (δαμῶν); O. Norse *tem-iā*, A. S. *tam-iām* (to tame); O. H. G. *zam-on* (*zāhmen*) = δμῶς is to dominus as χεῖρ to herus, Curt.) To overpower:

I. of animals, to tame, break in, to bring under the yoke, only twice in Hom., in Med., ἡμίονον .. ἥτ' ἀλγίστη δαμάσασθαι Il. 23. 655; τῶν κύνων τιν' .. δαμασαίνου Od. 4. 637;—so in Xen. Mem. 1. 4. 3, and Plut.

II. of maidens, to make subject to a husband, ἀνδρὶ δαμάσεν Il. 18. 432; but in Pass. to be forced or seduced, 3. 301, Od. 3. 269; indeed it had at first prob. no connexion with marriage, cf. δάμαρ.

III. to subdue or conquer, the commonest sense in Hom.: hence (since in the heroic age subjection followed defeat) in Pass. to be subject to another, σοὶ τ' ἐπιείθονται καὶ δαμῆμεθα ἔκαστος Il. 3. 183; δέδμητο δὲ λαὸς ὑπ' αὐτῷ Od. 3. 304; (hence δμῶς, a slave).

2. to strike dead, kill, esp. in fight, εἰ χ' ὑπ' ἐμοιγε θεὸς

δαμάσῃ μνηστῆρας 21. 213; and in Pass., ὑπ' ἐμοὶ δαμῆντα Il. 5. 646; ὑπὸ δουρὶ δαμῆντα Ib. 653.

3. of the powers of nature, etc.; to overcome, overpower, ἔρος .. θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι .. ἐδάμασεν 14. 316; in Med., δαμασάμενος φρένας ὄνυ Od. 9. 454, cf. 516; and in Pass. to be overcome, αἰθρὰ καὶ καμάτῳ δαδμημένον 14. 318; μαλακῷ δαδμημένον ὕπνῳ Il. 10. 2, cf. 14. 353; ἀλὶ δαδμητο φίλον ἥτορ Od. 5. 454, cf. 8. 231; οἱ δαδμητες the dead, Eur. Alc. 127;—v. sub χεῖα.

IV. Pind. says, ἀγῶνα δαμάσσαι ἐργῶ τοι win it, P. 8. 116. Δάμαϊος, ὁ, epith. of Poseidon, prob. from δαμάω, Tamer of a horse, Pind. O. 13. 98.

δάμάλῃ, ἡ, = δάμαλις, Eur. Bacch. 739, Theocr. 4. 12, etc.

δάμάλῃβοτος, ον, browsed by heifers, Anth. Plan. 230.

δάμάλῃς, ον, ὁ, (δαμάω) a subduer, Έρωσ Anacr. 2. 1.

II. α young steer, Arist. H. A. 9. 50, 6, Anth. P. 6. 96; cf. fem. δάμαλις.

δάμάλῃ-φάγος [α], ον, beef-eating, Άλκείδης Anth. P. 9. 237.

δάμάλιζω, poet. lengthd. collat. form of δαμάω, to subdue, overpower, opt. -ίζου Pind. P. 5. 163; Med., πῶλους δαμαλιζόμενα Eur. Hipp. 231 (lyr.).

δάμάλις, ἑως, ἡ, (δαμάω) a young cow, heifer, Lat. *juveneca*, Aesch. Supp. 350, Nic. Al. 344; cf. δαμάλῃ, δαμάλῃς. II. like μύσχος, πάλος, a girl, Epicr. Xor. 1, Anth. P. 5. 292; cf. Hor. Carm. 2. 5.

δάμало-πόδια, ων, τὰ, calves' feet, Alex. Trall. 362.

δάμάλος, ὁ, in Arcad. 54. 24,—perhaps a calf, Lat. *vitulus*.

δάμαντῆρ, ὁ, a tamer, Aleman 3; v. Schol. Ven. Od. 14. 216.

δάμαρ [α], ατος, ἡ, (δαμάω) a wife, spouse, Il. 3. 122, etc., Pind. N. 4. 92, and Trag.:—properly one that is tamed or yoked, like *conjug* (cf. δαμάω II), whereas a maiden was ἀδάμαστος, ἀδμής.

δάμαρ-ίππεως, ω, a kind of jig, Eupol. Incert. 83.

δαμασι-κόνδυλος, ον, conquering with the knuckles, Eupol. Incert. 84.

ἀχμῆδοιμβροτος, ον, taming mortals, man-slaying, Σπάρτη Simon. 220; αἰχμή Pind. O. 9. 119.

δάμας-ιππος, ον, horse-taming, of Athena, Lamprocl. ap. Schol. Ar. Nub. 964, v. Stesich. 97 Kleine.

δάμασις, εως, ἡ, a taming, subduing, Schol. Pind. O. 13. 98.

δάμασι-φρων, ον, heart-subduing, χροῖσος Od. O. 13. 111.

δάμασι-φως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, = δαμασιβροτος, ὕπνος Simon. 232.

δαμασκηνόν, τό, the Damascus-plum, damson, Ath. 49 D.

δαμασκηριον, τό, an instrument for taming, Eccl.

δαμαστής, οἱ, ὁ, a subduer, Gloss.: δαμαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, Schol. Pind.

δαμασώνιον, τό, a plant, *alisma plantago*, Diosc. 3. 169.

δάματεια, fem. of δαμαντήρ, Anth. P. 11. 403.

δάματῆρ, Dor. voc. of Δημήτηρ, an exclamation of surprise.

Δαμάτριος, ὁ, a Boeot. month, answering to the Att. Pyanepsion, Plut. 2. 378 E.

δαμάω, a form assumed as the 1st pers. of δαμάω, δαμάω, δαμῶσι, which in Hom. are fut. of δαμάω; but δαμῶσι, δαμῶνται, are pres. in late Ep., Q. Sm. 5. 247, 249.

δαμείω, δαμῆμεναι, v. sub δαμάω.

δαμία, Cret. for ζήμία.

δαμοργός, Dor. for δημιουργός; δάμος, Dor. for δήμος.

δαμνάω, = δαμάω, Hom. only in 3 sing. pres. δαμνᾷ Od. 11. 220; impf. ἐδάμνα, 21. 52, etc., or δάμνα, Il. 16. 103, Od. 11. 220; Ion. δάμνασκε, h. Hom. Ven. 252; but 2 sing. pres. δαμνᾷς Theogn. 1388; imperat. δάμνα Sappho 1. 3.

δαμνημι, = δαμάω, τὴν μὲν .. δαμνημ' ἐπέειπον Il. 5. 893; δαμνησι στήλας ἀνδρῶν Ib. 746, etc.; so also in Med., ἴμερον, φῖ τε οὐ πάντα δαμνᾷ ἀθανάτω Il. 14. 109; ἀλλὰ με χεῖρα δαμνᾷται Od. 14. 488, cf. Hes. Th. 122, Archil. 78, Aesch. Pr. 164:—Pass., ὑφ' Έκτορι δαμνατο Il. 11. 309; Τρῶεςσιν ἑα δαμνασθαι Άχαιοὺς 8. 244; Άχαιοὺς Τρῶσιν δαμναμένους 13. 16; δάμναμαι Aesch. Supp. 904.

δαμνήτης, ἴδος, ἡ, a woman that subdues, Hesych.

δάμν-ιππος, ον, horse-taming, Orph. Arg. 738.

δαμογέρον, δαμώσιος, δάμος, δαμότης, δαμῶμαι, Dor. for δημ-.

δαμῶματα, τὰ, = τὰ δημοσία ἀδόμενα, Ar. Pax 797, from Stesich. (Fr. 39, Kleine).

δάν, v. sub δά.

δάν, δαναῖός, Dor. for δῆν, δηναῖος.

Δανάη, ἡ, mythol. name for Dry Earth (v. δανός), whose union with the fructifying air is expressed in the fable of Zeus and Danaë, O. Müller Myth. p. 252 E. Tr.

δανάκη, ἡ, a Persian coin, something more than an obol:—the coin buried with a corpse as Charon's fee, Call. Fr. 110, Poll. 9. 82, Hesych. (ubi male δαναή), E. M. 247. 41, etc.

Δάναοί, οἱ, the Danaëns (Earth-born? v. Δανάη), subjects of the mythological Δάναος, king of Argos, but in Il., for the Greeks generally:—Δαναΐδαι, ὄν, οἱ, the sons or descendants of Danaus, Eur. Phoen. 466:—Δαναΐδες, αἱ, his daughters, name of a play of Aesch.:—Ar., Fr. 259 b, uses a Sup. Δαναΐστας.

δανδαλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, = δανδαλῖς, Poll. 6. 76, Hesych.

δανείζω: fut. εἰσω Dem. 941. 27 (for the forms δανείω, -οῦμαι are only in LXX, v. Stuid. s. v. θερῶ, Bast. Greg. p. 174): aor. ἐδάνεσα Xen., etc.: pf. δεδάνεκα Dem. 941. 28:—Med., pres., fut., aor. in Dem.: pf. δεδάνεσαι in med. sense, Xen. Hell. 6. 5. 19, Dem. 982. 5., 1030. 16:—Pass., aor. ἐδανείσθη Xen. Hell. 2. 4. 28, Dem.: pf. δεδάνεσμαι Id. 945. 27., 1200. 10: (δάνος).

To put out money at usury, to lend, C. I. 82, 144, Ar. Thesm. 342, al.; more fully, δ. ἐπὶ τόκῳ Plat. Legg. 742 C; δ. ἐπὶ ὀκτὼ ὀβολοῖς τὴν μνᾶν τοῦ μηνὸς ἑκάστου Dem. 1250. 21, cf. Aeschin. 15. 16; δ. ἐπὶ τοῖς τοῖς ἀνδραπόδοις on the security of .., Dem. 822. 10; so, εἰς τὰ ἡμέτερα Ib. 14; δανείσαι χρήματα εἰς τὸν Πόντον Id. 924. 10 sq.; cf. ναυτικός, ἐτερόπλοος.

2. Med. to

have lent to one, to borrow, Ar. Nub. 1306, etc.; ἀπό τίνος Plat. Tim. 42 E; ἐπὶ μεγάλῳ τόκῳ Dem. 13, 19;—Act. and Med. opposed, ἀποδῶσθαι οἱ δανεισμένοι τοῖς δανείσαι τοῖς γιγνόμενον ἀργύριον ap. Dem. 926, 24, cf. Lys. 14 S. 12 sq. 3. Pass., of the money, to be lent out, Ar. Nub. 756, Xen., Dem. II. c.

δάνειον, τό, (δάνος) a loan, δ. ἀπαιτεῖν Dem. 911. 3; ἀποδιδόναι Arist. Eth. N. 9. 2, 3; cf. sq.

δάνεισμα, τό, = δάνειον, δ. ποιέσθαι = δανείζεσθαι, Thuc. 1. 121; τῶν μαρτύρων τὴν παραγιγνόμενον τῷ δανείσματι Dem. 925. 24.

δάνεισμός, ὁ, money-lending, C. I. 82, Plat. Legg. 291 C, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 2, 13; metaph., αἶμα δ' αἵματος πικρὸς δανεισμός ἦλθε Eur. El. 858.

δάνειστέον, verb. Adj. one must lend money, Plut. 2. 40 S C.

δάνειστής, οὗ, ὁ, a money-lender, C. I. 2058. S4, Plut. Sol. 15, N. T. δάνειστικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for money-lending, Plut. Ages. 13, etc.; ὁ δ. = δανειστής, Luc. Symp. 5.

δανίζω, late form for δανείζω, Anth. P. 11. 309.

δανός, ἡ, ὄν, (δαίω) burnt, dry, parched, ξύλα δανὰ Od. 15. 322; Sup., ξύλα δανότατα Ar. Pax 1134. Cf. Δανᾶν.

δάνος [ᾶ], εὖς, τό, a gift, present, Euphor. Fr. 89; πνεῦμα λαβὼν δ. οὐρανὸν ἐπιτάφῃ in C. I. 6287. II. commonly, money lent out at interest, a debt, Call. Ep. 50, Anth. P. append. 252. (V. sub δίδωμι; cf. old Lat. *dano*, = *dono*, do.)

δανός [ᾶ], Maced. for θάνατος, Plut. 2. 22 C;—hence, prob., δανότης, ἡτος, ἡ, in Soph. Fr. 338, ἀμερίων μόχθων καὶ δανότητος, perh. mortality, misery.

δάξ, Adv. = ὁδός (like γνός, πύξ, λάξ), Opp. H. 4. 60.

δαξασμός, ὁ, = ὁδαγμός, ὁδαξήσμος, Tim. Loc. 103 A.

δαός [ᾶ], εὖς, τό, (δαίω, akin to φαός) = δαίς, δαλός, a firebrand, torch, Hom., esp. in Od., e. g. 4. 300.

Δαός, ὁ, as the name of a slave, Lat. *Davus* (Δᾶφος), Menand.;—prob. from the name of a barbarous people, the Δαοί, like Καρίων, Φρύγ, Γέτης, etc., v. Niebuhr Kleine Schriften, I. 377.

δαπάνάω, fut. ἥσω, etc.;—Pass., fut. δαπανηθήσομαι Plut. 2. 21 S D, Ath.: aor. ἐδαπανήθη Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 11; pf. δεδαπάνημαι Hdt. 2. 125, Lys., etc.; plqpf. δεδαπάνητο (κατα-) Hdt. 5. 34;—some pass. tenses are also used in depon. sense, δαπανῶμαι Id. 2. 37, Ar. Pl. 588, Plat., etc.; impf. Ar. Fr. 476, Lysias 172. 18; aor. I, Isocr. Antid. § 225, Isae. 55. 22 (though δαπανήσας occurs just below); aor. med. ἐδαπανήσῃ only in Euphor.: pf. Isocr. 383 A. To spend, Thuc., etc.; ὑπὲρ τὴν οὐσίαν δ. Diphil. 'Εμπ. 1. 7; δ. τὰ προσαταττόμενα Andoc. 34. 30; δ. εἰς τι τοῦ spend upon a thing, Thuc. 8. 45, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 11; δ. ἐκ τῆς αὐτοῦ Isae. 67. 18; τὰναλῶματα πάντα ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων ἐδαπανήμεν defrayed all expenses, Dem. 564. 23;—so in Pass., Hdt. 2. 125; τὰ λαμβανόμενα καὶ δαπανώμενα Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 19;—so also as Dep. (v. supr.) to spend, Hdt. 2. 37; δ. μεγάλα Andoc. 33. 20, cf. Lys. 914. 3; c. acc. cogn., τοσαύτας δαπανᾶσθαι δαπάνας Id. 161. 41; ὅσα δεδαπάνησθε εἰς τὸν πόλεμον Dem. 17. 3, cf. Isocr. 383 A; δ. δωρεάς Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 19; δαπανηθεὶς οὐδέν Isae. 55. 22. 2. to expend, consume, use up, τὰς οὐσίας αἱ μικραὶ δαπάναι δαπανῶσι Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 2; ἡ φύσις δ. τὸν θορόν Id. G. A. 3. 7, 3;—metaph. of persons, πῶρ σε . . δαπανήσῃ Or. Sib. 8. 39; and in Pass., Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 48; ἐν . . βαρβάροις δαπανώμενος Dion. H. 4. S1; ὑπὸ νόσῳ δαπανᾶσθαι Plut. Galb. 17. II. Causal, τὴν πόλιν δαπανᾶν to put it to expense, exhaust it, Thuc. 4. 3, v. Snid. s. v.

δαπάνη [ᾶ], ἡ, (v. δάπτω) outgoing, cost, expense, expenditure, Hes. Op. 721, al.; δ. χρυσοῦ καὶ ἀργυρίου, χρημάτων Thuc. 1. 129., 3. 13; δ. κοῦφή the cost is little, c. inf., Eur. Bacch. 891; εἰς κενὸν ἡ δ. Epigr. Gr. 646. 10;—also in pl., Thuc. 6. 15; δαπάναι ἐλπίδων Pind. I. 5. 73 (4. 57).

II. money spent, ἔπῳον on horses, Ib. 3. 49; δαπάνην παρέχειν money for spending, Hdt. I. 41; ξυμφέρειν Thuc. I. 99; ὅπως μὴ ἡ εἰς τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν κειμένη δαπάνη εἰς τὸν μῆνα δαπανᾶται Xen. Occ. 7. 36. III. expensiveness, extravagance, ἡ ἐν τῇ φύσει δαπάνη natural extravagance, Aeschin. 85. 8.

δᾶπάνημα, τό, money spent, cost, expense, expenditure, mostly in pl., Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 3, C. I. 1625. 13, etc.; δαπανημάτων ἐνδεα want of necessities, Polyb. 9. 42, 4;—sing. in Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2, 2, al., C. I. 3600.

δαπανηρία, ἡ, extravagance, Arist. Eth. E. 2. 3, 4.

δαπάνηρός, ὁ, ὄν, of men, lavish, extravagant, Plat. Rep. 564 B, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 2; εἰς ἐαυτὸν Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2, 15, cf. 4. 1, 3 and 35. II. of things, expensive, Lat. *sumptuosus*, πολέμος Dem. 58. 6; λειτουργία Arist. Pol. 5. 5, 20, cf. Eth. N. 4. 2, 1;—Adv. εἰς, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 4.

δαπάνησις, εὖς, ἡ, expenditure, Eus. P. E. 372 C.

δαπάνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, consuming, eating, φάρμακον δ. θυμοῦ Aët. 14 A. Adv. —κως, extravagantly, βιώναι Sext. Emp. P. 1. 230.

δαπάνος, ov. = δαπανηρός, ἐλπίς Thuc. 5. 103; c. gen., Ath. 52 E.

δαπάνω, = δαπανᾶν, to expend, C. I. 1464.

δάπεδον, τό (prob. for ζᾶπεδον, i. e. διάπεδον, v. sub ζα-) :—any level surface, ἐν τυκτῷ δαπέδῳ Od. (v. sub τυκτός) : in Hom. usually the floor of a chamber, like ἑδᾶφος, Od. 10. 227, etc., Hdt. 4. 200, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 16; γῆς ἀρότρους ῥήγας δ. Ar. Pl. 515; but also absol. the ground, κείμενον ἐν δαπέδῳ Od. 11. 577; and, in pl., a plain, Pind. N. 7. 50, Eur. Hipp. 230, C. I. 391.—Mostly poet. [δᾶ-, Ep. and Att.; v. sub γῆπεδον.]

δαπίδιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Hipparch. 'Ανασκά. I. 3.

δάπτις [ᾶ], ἰδος, ἡ, another form of τάπης, a carpet, rug, Ar. Pl. 528, Pherecr. Kpax. 8, Xen. Cyr. 8. 16, in pl.; those of Carthage were in repute, Καρχηδὼν δαπιδας καὶ ποικίλα προσκεφάλαια Hermipp. Φορμ. I. 23.

δάπτεις, ov, ὁ, an eater, bloodsucker, δάπταις αἱμοπώττειν, of gnats, Lyc. 1403.

δάπτειρα, ἡ, fem. of foreg., δ. νοῦσος Greg. Naz. 2. 121 B; δάπτειραν ἐδάδην Ib. 172 C.

δάπτω, fut. δάψω: (from √ΔΑΠ come also δαρδάπτω, δαπάνη, δαψιλής, δέειπον, and perh. δέπας: cf. Skt. *dāpayāmi*, Causal of *dā* (dividere); Lat. *dapes*, *dapinare*.) To devour, as wild beasts, Il. 16. 159, etc.; also of fire, δάσω Πριαμίδην πυρὶ δαπτέμεν 23. 183; of a spear, to rend, χρῆμα λειπρόντα δάψει (cf. διαδάπτω), 13. 831; of moths and worms, to gnaw, Pind. Fr. 243; δ. τὰν παρειῶν to tear with the nails, Aesch. Supp. 70;—metaph., of envy, to devour or gnaw inwardly, Pind. N. 8. 40; δάπτει τὸ μὴ ἴδιον Soph. O. T. 682; and so in Pass., συννοία δάπτομαι κέαρ Aesch. Fr. 437; for 899, v. ἀμαλᾶπτο.

δάρατος, ὁ, a Thessalian kind of bread, Seleuc. ap. Ath. 114 B.

Δάρδανος, ὁ, Dardanus, son of Zeus, founder of Dardania or Troy, Il. 20. 215;—as Adj., Δάρδανος ἀνὴρ a Trojan, 2. 701., 16. 807; but mostly in pl. Δάρδανοι, the Trojans, Il.:—Adj. Δαρδάνιος, α, ov, Trojan, Il.; and in Pind. Δαρδάνιος: fem. Δαρδανίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a Trojan woman, Il.: Δαρδανία (sc. γῆ), ἡ, Troy:—Δαρδανίδης, ov, ὁ, a son or descendant of Dardanus; Δαρδανιῶνες, οἱ, sons of Dardanus, Il. 7. 414.

δαρδάπτω, lengthd. form of δάπτω, of wild beasts, Il. 11. 479, etc.; κτήματα χρήματα δαρδάπτουσιν they devour one's patrimony, Od. 14. 92, cf. 16. 315; also in Ar. Nub. 711, Ran. 66.

Δαρεικός, ὁ, a Persian gold coin, properly an Adj. agreeing with στατήρ (which is added in Thuc. 8. 28, Hdt. 7. 28), Ar. Eccl. 602, Xen. An. I. 1, 9, etc.; so, χρυσὸς χαλκὸς κτῆρα Δαρεικὸν (Δαρείου?) ἔχων Diod. 17. 66; χρυσὸς Δαρείκους Alciphro I. 5. (Said to have been first coined by Darius, Schol. Ar. I. c., Harpocr.)

Δαρεο-γενής, es, born from Darius, Aesch. Pers. 6.

Δαρείος, ὁ, Darius, name of several kings of Persia; acc. to Hdt. = Gr. ἐρείης (q. v.). It is doubtless a Greek form of Persian *darā*, a king, v. Bähr Hdt. 6. 98, Ritter Erdkunde, 8. p. 77. There are also other forms, Δαρεῖαιος or Δαριαίος Xen. Hell. 2. 18, 19, Ctes. Pers. 49, sq.; Δαριάν Aesch. Pers. 554, 650; Δαριήκης, Strabo 785.

δαρδάνω, aor. 2 ἐδρᾶθον (cf. δέκρομαι, ἐδρακον): more used in compds., v. κατα-, ἐπικατα-, συγκατα-δερδάνω:—to sleep, ἐδρᾶθ' ἐνὶ προδρόμῳ Od. 20. 143. (With √ΔΑΡΘ, cf. Skt. *drā*, *drāmi*, *drāyāmi* (dormio); Lat. *dormio*.)

Δαριεύς, ὁ, in Inscr. for Δαρεεύς, C. I. 1511, 1571.

δᾶρός, δᾶρό-βιος, Dor. for δᾶρός, δᾶρό-βιος.

δάρσις, εὖς, ἡ, (δέρω) excoriation, Herophil. ap. Galen. 2. 349.

δάρτος, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of δέρω, flayed, δαρτὰ πρόσωπα ἵππων the skin flayed from horses' heads, Choeril. 4; δ. χιτῶν, of skin stripped off, Paul. Aeg. 6. 61.

II. τὰ δαρτὰ fish with no scales, but a hard skin, so that they must be skinned before dressing, Ath. 357 C.

δάρυλλος, ἡ, Macedon. for δᾶρος, Hesych.

δαῖς, gen. δαδός, ἡ, Att. contr. for δαῖς (A).

δάσασθαι, δασάσκειτο, δασαίμεθα, v. sub δατέομαι.

δάσιλλος, ὁ, name of a fish, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 24.

δάσκιος, ov, (δα-, σκά) thick-shaded, bushy, ὕλη Od. 5. 470, etc.; ὄρη Eur. Bacch. 218; of a beard, Aesch. Pers. 316, Soph. Tr. 13; cf. δαύλος.

δάσμα, τό, (δάσασθαι) a share, portion, Hesych.

δάμευσις, εὖς, ἡ, a dividing, distributing, Xen. An. 7. 1, 37.

δασμολογέω, to collect as tribute, τι παρὰ τίνος Dem. 1355. 8. 2.

c. acc. pers., δασμολογέειν τινα to subject one to tribute, exact it from him, τοὺς νησιώτας δασμ. Isocr. 68 A; δ. τοὺς ἐκλογίης Hyperid. Eux. 45; hence in Pass., Isocr. 66 C;—cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 55. 375.

δασμολογία, ἡ, collection of tribute, Plut. Anton. 23.

δασμο-λόγος, ὁ, a tax-gatherer, Strabo 476, fin.

δασμός, ὁ, (δάσασθαι) a division, distribution, a sharing of spoil, ἥν ποτε δασμὸς ἵκηται Il. 1. 166; διάτριχα δασμὸς ἐτύχθη h. Hom. Cer. 86.

II. in Att. an impost, tribute, like φόρος, Isocr. 213 B; σκληρὰς αἰδοῦ δ. tribute paid to her, Soph. O. T. 36; δασμὸν τίνεω Id. O. C. 635; applied by Xen. chiefly to the Persian tribute, δασμὸν φέρειν An. 5. 5, 10; ἀποφέρειν, ἀποδιδόναι Cyr. 4. 6, 9, 2. 4, 14; in pl., An. I. 1, 8.

δασμοφορέω, to be subject to tribute, Aesch. Pers. 586;—Pass., δασμοφορεῖται τινι tribute is paid one, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 4.

δασμο-φόρος, ov, paying tribute, tributary, Hdt. 3. 97, etc.; δ. εἶναι τινι Id. 7. 51, Xen.

δάσομαι, v. sub δατέομαι.

δάσος, εὖς, τό, (δάσσω) a thicket, copse, Strabo 821, Ael. N. A. 7. 2, etc. II. a being rough or bristly, Alciphro 3. 28.

δάσ-οφρυς, v, with shaggy brows, Physiogn. v. Lob. Phryn. 677.

δασπλήτης, ἡ, horrid, frightful, θεὰ δ. Ἐρινύς, Od. 15. 234, cf. Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. 155; of Hecate, Theocr. 2. 14; so also δασπλής, ἡτος, ἡ, sc. δασπλήτῃ Χάρυβδι Simon. 46; δασπλήτης Εὐμένιδες Euphor. Fr. 52, cf. Anth. P. 5. 241. (This obscure epithet seems to be a compd. of the intens. prefix δα- or ζα-, with the Root of πέλας, πελάζω, σ being inserted:—for the form, cf. πλάτις, τευχέσι-πλήτης.)

δάσασθαι, v. sub δατέομαι.

δάσσυ-γενεός, ov, with thick beard, Tzetz. ad Lyc. 307.

δᾶσύ-θριξ, ὁ, ἡ, thick-haired, hairy, μήλα Anth. P. 6. 113; αἶξ Nonn. D. 48. 673.

δᾶσύ-κερκος, ov, bushy-tailed, ἀλώπηξ Theocr. 5. 112.

δᾶσυ-κνήμις, ἰδος, =sq., Nonn. D. 14. 81.

δᾶσύ-κνημις, ov, shaggy-legged, of Pan, Anth. P. 6. 32.

δᾶσυ-κνήμων, ov, gen. ovos, =foreg., Anth. Plan. 4. 233.

Δασύλλιος, ov, epith. of Bacchus, Paus. I. 43, 5; παρὰ τὸ δασύνειν τὰς ἀμπελούς, acc. to E. M. 284. 54.

δᾶσυλλίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a bear, E. M. 248. 55.

δάσῳμα, atos, τό, =τρίχομα, Aët. p. 131.

δᾶσύ-μαλλος, ov, thick-fleeced, woolly, Od. 9. 425, Eur. Cycl. 360.

δᾶσύ-μέτωπος, ov, with hairy forehead, κρύος Geop. 18. 1, 3.

δᾶσυντέον, verb. Adj. one must aspire, Ath. 107 F.

δαισυντής, οὐ, δ, *fond of the aspirate*, epith. of the Attics, Piers. Moer. 179, 245. (From δαισύνω III.)

δαισύνω, fut. ἔσται, *to make rough or hairy*, δ. τὰς ἀλωπεκίας *to bring back the hair on one*, Diosc. I. 179; —Pass. *to become or be hairy*, Ar. Eccl. 66, Hipp. 1202 A; opp. *to φαλακρόμαι*, Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 15. II. *to make thick and cloudy*, *to overcast*, οὐρανὸν Theophr. Vent. 51, Sign. 2. 11.

III. *to aspire*, Trypho ap. Ath. 397 E.

δαισύνδοις, ον, *of a hare*, Arist. H. A. 6. 20, 6.

δαισύν-ποδος, ποδος, δ, *a rough-foot*, i. e. *a hare*, Lepus timidus, Cratin. Incert. 108, Alcae. Com. Καλλιστ. 1, Antiphr. Κυκλ. 2, etc., and often in Arist. H. A.; λαγῶς δ' δ. Babr. 69. 1. II. in Plin., prob. *a rabbit*, Lepus cuniculus, 8. 81., 10. 83.

δαισύν-πρωκτος, ον, *rough-bottomed*, Plat. Com. Ἄδων. 1.

δαισύν-πυγος, ον, = *foreg.*, Schol. Theocr. 5. 112.

δαισύν-πώγων, πώγων, δ, *haggy-bearded*, Ar. Thesm. 33.

δαισύν, ἄς, ὅ: Ion. fem. δασέα Hdt. 3. 32: (v. sub fin.) —opp. *to φίλος* in all senses: I. *with a shaggy surface*, 1. *thick with hair*, hairy, shaggy, rough, δέρμα . . μέγα καὶ δασύ Od. 14. 51; 2. *γενεῖσθαι*, of the bald, *to recover their hair*, Hipp. Aph. 1257; of young hares, downy, Hdt. 3. 108; γέρρα δασέα βωῶν or βωῶν δασεῖναι ὠμοβύβια shields of skin with the hair on, Xen. An. 4. 7, 22., 5. 4, 12: —Adv., δασέως ἔχων Arist. Physiogn. 6. 39. 2. *thick with leaves*, Od. 14. 49; θρίδας δασέα, opp. *to παρατετιλμένη* Hdt. 3. 32: —of places, thickly grown with bushes, wood, etc., absol., Id. 4. 191, c. Hipp. Aët. 280; διά . . τῶν δασέων through the copses, Ar. Nub. 325; or c. dat. modi, δ. ὕλη παντοῖη Hdt. 4. 21; ἰδρσι Ib. 109; ἐλαίαις Lys. 109. 3; rarely c. gen., δ. παντοίων δένδρων Xen. An. 2. 4, 14: —τὸ δασύ bushy country, Ib. 4. 7, 7. 3. generally, *rough, thick, νεφέλαι* Diod. 3. 45.

II. *aspirated*, Arist. de Audib. 70, and Gramm. esp. in Adv. —ἔως ἡ δασεία (sc. προσφάδια), *the aspirate or rough breathing*, Seleuc. ap. Ath. 398 A, etc. (Prob. the orig. form was δασυν-ός, cf. ἡδύς ἡδύς, παχύς παχύς; so that it would come from the same Root as δανυός; related also to Lat. densus, as βάθος to βένθος: perh. also akin to λάσιος, v. Δδ. II. 6.)

δαισυνμός, ὁ, *a making rough*, δ. φωνῆς hoarseness, Diosc. I. 77.

δαισύν-στερνος, ον, *shaggy-breasted*, Hes. Op. 512; of the Centaur Nessus, Soph. Tr. 557: —so δαισύν-στηθος, ον, Procl.

δαισύν-στομος, ον, *with rough voice*, Galen.

δαισύντης, ἦτος, ἡ, *roughness, hairiness*, Arist. Physiogn. 2. 7; in pl., Diod. 3. 35. II. *roughness, aspiration*, in the pronunciation of letters, opp. *to ψιλότης*, Arist. Poët. 20, 4, cf. Polyb. 10. 47, 10.

δαισύν-τραυγλος, ον, = δαισύν-πρωκτος, Anth. P. 12. 41.

δαισύν-φλοιος, ον, *with rough rind*, Nic. Al. 269.

δαισύν-χαιτής, ον, δ, *shaggy-haired*, τράγος Anth. P. 6. 32.

δαισύντης, ἐς, *thick grown with bushes*, Gramm.

δαῖτέομαι Hom., irr. inf. δατέασθαι (—έσθαι?) Hes. Op. 765: δάσσομαι Il. 2. 354: αορ. ἐδασσάμην, δασάμην (cf. πατέομαι, ἐπασσάμην) Hom., Eur.; Ion. δασάσκειο Il. 9. 33; pf. δέδασμαι Q. Sm. 2. 57; but in pass. sense, v. infr. II: cf. ἀνα- . δια- . εν-δατέομαι. (V. sub δαίω B.) *To divide among themselves*, ὅτε κεν δατέμεθα ληϊδ' Ἀχαιοὶ Il. 9. 138; τὰ μὲν εὖ δάσαντο μετὰ σφισιν υἱές Ἀχαιοὶ 1. 368; ἀνδρα πάντα δάσανται 18. 511, cf. Od. 2. 335, etc.; χθόνα δατέοντο Ζεὺς τε καὶ ἀθάνατοι Pind. O. 7. 101: —μένος Ἄρτος δατέονται they share, i. e. are alike filled with, the fury of Ares, Il. 18. 264: —esp. of persons at a banquet, κρέα πολλὰ δατέοντο Od. 1. 112; μοῖρας δασάμενοι δαίνυντ' 3. 66., 20. 280; ἐπέστην Ἑκτορα . . δάσαν κύνων ὠρὰ δάσασθαι *to tear in pieces*, Il. 23. 21, cf. Od. 18. 87, Eur. Tro. 450. 2. [ἡμίονοι] χθόνα ποσσὶ δατέοντο measured the ground with their feet, Lat. carpebant viam pedibus, Il. 23. 121. 3. *to cut in two*, τὸν μὲν . . ἔπποι ἐπιστάτοισι δατέοντο 20. 394. II. in act. sense, simply, *to divide*, δύο μοῖρας δασάμενοι τὸν στρατὸν having divided into . . Hdt. 7. 121: *to divide or give to others*, τῶν θεῶν τῷ ταχίστῳ . . τῶν θνητῶν τὸ τάχιστον δατέονται Id. 1. 216: —pf. in pass. sense, *to be divided*, Il. 1. 125., 15. 189, Hdt. 2. 84, Eur. H. F. 1329. Poetic Verb. used by Hdt. in signif. II, but rare in Att., and never in Att. Prose; cf. ἐνδατέομαι.

δαῖτηρος, α, ον, *dividing, distributing*, Aesch. Theb. 711.

δατητής, οὐ, δ, *a distributor*, Aesch. Theb. 945, Arist. Fr. 383, Lys. ap. Harp.

Δάτις, οὐ, δ, *a speaking like Datis* (the Median commander at Marathon), i. e. *speaking broken Greek*, (called by Ar. Pax 289 Δάτιδος μέλος), Hdn. p. 443 ed. Piers. (ubi male Δατιασμός), Suid. s. v. Δάτις.

δαῖκος, α, *a kind of parsnip or carrot*, growing in Crete, used in medicine, Athamania Cretensis, Hipp. Acut. 387, Diosc. 3. 83; also, δαῖκον, τό, Theophr. H. P. 9. 15, 5; δαῖκον, τό, Nic. Th. 858.

Δαυλιὰς, ἡ, *a woman of Daulis*, epith. of Philomela, who was changed into the nightingale, Thuc. 2. 29; so her sister Procné, changed into the swallow, was Δαυλις, Plut. 2. 727 E.

Δαυλὶς, ἴδος, ἡ, Daulis, a city of Phocis, Hom., etc.: —Δαυλιος, ὁ, a Daulian, Hdt. 8. 35; or Δαυλιεύς, ἔως, Aesch. Cho. 674: —Δαυλία (sc. χώρα), ἡ, *the country of Daulis*, Phocis, Soph. O. T. 734.

δαυλός (not δαῖλος, Arcad. 53), ον, *thick, shaggy*, ὕλην Aesch. Fr. 30; metaphr., δαυλοὶ πραπίδων δάσκειο τε πόροι dark devices, like πυκναὶ φρένες, Id. Supp. 97. (V. sub δαισύν.)

δαύνη, ἡ, said to be a Thessal. form of δάφνη.

δαύω, = λαύω, *to sleep*, Sappho 86; aor. ἔδανυσεν in Hesych. Cf. δαίω (A), fin.

δαφναῖος, α, ον, = δαφνικός, of or for a laurel, Christ. Ecphr. 260.

II. like δαφνηφόρος, epith. of Apollo, lb. 9. 477.

δαφν-έλαιον, τό, oil of laurel, Diosc. I. 49.

δάφνη, ἡ, *the laurel*, or rather the bay-tree, laurus, Od. 9. 183, Hes. Th. 30; sacred to Apollo, who delivered his oracles ἐκ δάφνης γυάλων ὑπο Παρνησοῖο, h. Hom. Ap. 396; ἐξ ὧν εἶπε μοι ὁ Φοῖβος . . Πυθικὴν

σεῖσας δάφνην Ar. Pl. 213; ἐρέω τι τωρύτερον ἢ ἀπὸ δάφνης Call. Del. 94; στεφανῶσαι δάφνης στεφάνῳ Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1689, cf. 2661, 3641 b. 20 (add.). —The myths of Daphné are later, Paus. 8. 20, Ovid, Metam. I. 452 sq. II. δ' Ἀλεξανδρεία, butcher's broom, ruscus, Theophr. H. P. I. 10, 8, Diosc. 4. 147.

δαφνήεις, εσσα, εν, *abounding in laurel*, Nonn. D. 13. 76.

δαφνηρέφης, ἐς, (ἐρέφω) laurel-shaded, Or. Sib. ap. Eus. P. E. 239 A.

δαφνη-φάγος [α], ον, laurel-eating, hence inspired, Lyc. 6.

δαφνηφορεῖον, τό, the temple of Apollo δαφνηφόρος, Theophr. ap. Ath. 424 F.

δαφνηφορέω, *to bear laurel boughs or crowns*, Paus. 9. 10, 4, Plut. Aemil. 34, Epigr. Gr. 1082 a, Hdn., etc.: to be restored for δαφνοφορέω in Dio C. 37. 21.

δαφνηφορία, ἡ, the laurel-bearing, in honour of Apollo, Procul. ap. Phot. p. 321. 11 sq.

δαφνηφόρος, ἡ, ὄν, of or for Apollo δαφνηφόρος: τὰ -κά songs in his honour, Poll. 4. 53, Phot. Bibl. 321. 34.

δαφνη-φόρος, ον, laurel-bearing, δ. τίμαις Aesch. Supp. 706; δ. κλάδων laurel branches borne in worship of Apollo, Eur. Ion 422; δ. ἄλσος a grove of laurel, Hdn. I. 12. II. a name of Apollo, Paus. 9. 10, 4; Ἀπόλλωνος δαφναφορίῳ appears in a Chaeronean in C. I. 1595; cf. δαφνίτης, δαφναῖος.

δαφνιακός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a laurel: τὰ δαφνιακά, a poem by Agathias, Anth. P. 6. 88.

δᾶφνινος, ἡ, ον, made of laurel, ἔλαιον Theophr. Odor. 28, Diosc. I. 50: of laurel-wood, ὕρπης Call. h. Apoll. 1.

δᾶφνινος, α, ον, = *foreg.*, Hipp. 465. 46; name of Artemis, Strabo 343.

δαφνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a laurel-berry, Hipp. 465. 44, Theophr. H. P. I. 11, 3.

δαφνίτης, ον, ὁ, laureate, epith. of Apollo at Syracuse, Hesych.: cf. δαφνηφόρος. II. of laurel, οἶνος Geop. 8. 8.

δαφνο-γυθίς, ἐς, delighting in the laurel, of Apollo, Anth. P. 9. 525, 5.

δαφνο-εἰδής, ἐς, like laurel: τὸ δ. a laurel-like shrub, Hipp. 575. 15, Theophr. H. P. 9. 15, 5.

δαφνο-κόμης, ον, ὁ, = sq., Opp. C. I. 365.

δαφνὸ-κομος, ον, laurel-crowned, Anth. P. 9. 505, 11.

δαφνὸ-σκιος, ον, laurel-shaded, ἄλσος Diog. Trag. ap. Ath. 636 A.

δαφνώδης, ἐς, = δαφνειδής, laurelled, γυάλα Eur. Ion 76.

δαφνών, ἄνος, ὁ, a laurel grove, Arcad. p. 14.

δαφνωτός, ἡ, ὄν, like laurel, Geop. 12. 39, 6.

δαφουινός, ὄν, = δαφινός, q. v.

δαφουίνης, εσσα, εν, later form of sq., Nonn. D. I. 425; cf. φουίνης.

δᾶ-φουῖνος, ὄν, in ll. as epith. of savage animals, of their colour, dark-red, black, tawny (as explained by most of the old Interpr., though some of them add another signif. very bloody, blood-reeking), δαφουῖνον δέρμα λεόντων Il. 10. 23; ἐράκων ἐπὶ νῶτα δαφουῖνός 2. 308; θῶες δ. 11. 474; λαῖφος δ' ἐπὶ νῶτα δαφουῖνον λυγκὸς ἔχει h. Hom. Pan 23; the form δαφουῖνος bears the same sense, εἶμα . . δαφουῖνον αἵματι dark with blood, Il. 18. 538, cf. Hes. Sc. 159; —so, δαφουῖνος ἄετός Aesch. P. 1022; λεόντων α δ. ἴλα Eur. Alc. 581; and in Pind. N. 3. 142, δ. ἄγρην may refer to the colour of the beast carried off by the eagle. 2. metaphr.,

δ. κῆρες, Hes. Sc. 250; πῆμα h. Hom. Ap. 304; δαλός Aesch. Cho. 607.

δαφιλία [?], ἡ, abundance, plenty, τροφῆς Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 7; τοῦ ὕγροῦ Id. G. A. 5. 3, 12.

δαφιλέομαι, Dep. *to abound*, τι in a thing, cited from Philo de VII Mir.

2. *to bestow lavishly*, τι Eust. Opusc. 81. 3.

δαψιλής, ἐς, (δάπτω) abundant, plentiful, ample, ὕδαρ Hipp. Acut. 395; ποτὶν Hdt. 2. 121, 4; δαψέ Id. 3. 130; τροφή Arist. G. A. 4. 6, 5; τῷ ἀλλ' δαψιλεστέρῳ χρῆσθαι in greater quantity, Id. H. A. 7. 4, fin. —Adv. —ἔως, in abundance, Theocr. 7. 145; δ. παρέχεσθαι πάντα Diod. 5. 14, cf. 19. 3.

2. of space, ample, wide, ἐρημία Lyc. 957; and so in another form, δαψιλὸς αἶθρῃ Emped. 180. II. of persons, liberal, profuse, Epich. 139 Ahr.; δ. χορηγός Plut. Pericl. 16; so, κακία δ. τοῖς πάθεσιν Id. 2. 500 Etr.: —Sup. Adv., δαψιλεστάτα ζῆν, χρῆσθαι, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 6, Cyr. I. 6, 17.

*δαῖω, an old Root, *to learn*, Lat. disco, which becomes Causal, *to teach*, in redupl. aor. 2 δέδαε and in διδάσκω, Lat. doceo. The Homeric usages and forms are as follow:

I. intr., aor. ἔδδην (commonly referred to a pres. δάμμι), Il. 3. 208, Trag. (in lyr. only), viz. Aesch. Ag. 129, Soph. El. 169; subj. δαῖω Il. 2. 299, Ep. δαίω 16. 423, Od., δᾶμναι Parmen. 52; opt. δαίην Ar. Rh.; inf. δαῖναι Od. 4. 493; Ep. δαῖμεναι Hom.; part. δαίεις Solon 12. 50, Aesch. Cho. 604, Pind.; later also regul. aor. ἔδδον Theocr. 24. 127: —fut. (as if from δαίω) δαῖσσομαι Od.: pf. δέδακα 8. 134, 146; so also δέδαα 8. 448., 20. 72; and δεδάμην h. Hom. Merc. 483, Theocr., etc. To learn, and in pf., to know, v. supr.: c. gen. pers., ἐμεν δαῖσσαι will learn from me, Od. 19. 325; c. gen. rei, πολέμοιο δαῖσσαι Il. 21. 487; c. acc. rei, ἀτία Μοισᾶν Epigr. Gr. 845; ἀλέγθηται νόσων lb. 884; 3; ἀκκομα νόσων lb. 554. 2; ἔργα Ἀθηναίων lb. 268. 4: —absol., δαέντι *to one who knows*, Pind. O. 7. 98. — From δέδαα again is formed an inf. pres. med. δεδάσθαι, *to search out*, c. acc., Od. 16. 316. —The pres. in this sense is supplied by διδάσκωμαι.

II. Causal, *to teach*, Hom. only in redupl. aor. 2 act. δέδαε he taught, c. dupl. acc., ὃν Ἡρακλῆος δέδαεν . . παντοῖν τεχνῶν Od. 6. 233, cf. 8. 448., 23. 160; ἐργα δ' Ἀθηναῖν δέδαε κλυτὰ ἐργάεσθαι 20. 72: —ἔδδον also in this sense, Ar. Rh. 1. 724., 4. 989. —The pres. in this sense, with other tenses, is supplied by διδάσκω.

δέ, but: conjunctive Particle, I. properly used to distinguish the word or clause with which it stands from a word or clause preceding, with an opposing or adversative force. It commonly answers to μέν, and in Prose may often be rendered by while, whereas, on the other hand, v. sub μέν. But δέ is often introduced without μέν preceding 1. in

cases where μέν might be inserted in the preceding clause, *ὡς ἔφατ' εὐχόμενος, τοῦ δ' ἔκλυε Φοῖβος* Il. 1. 43, cf. 188, etc.; αἰεὶ τοὶ τὰ κακ' ἐστὶ φίλα .. *μαντεύεσθαι, ἐσθλὸν δ' οὐτε παρ' εἰπας* lb. 108; ὁρθὼς ἔλεξας, οὐ φίλος δέ μοι λέγεις Eur. Or. 100, etc.; and even in Prose, οὐκ ἐπὶ κακῶ, ἐλευθερώσει δέ .. Thuc. 4. 86; οἱ αἰχμάλωτοι .. *φύγοντο εἰς Δακείλειαν, καὶ δ' εἰς Μιγάρα* Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 14, cf. Cyr. 4. 5, 46.

2. where the opposition is too slight to require μέν, a. with words added by way of explanation, *τὴν νῦν Βοιωτίαν, πρότερον δὲ Καδμήϊδα γῆν καλοῦμεν* Thuc. 1. 12; *ἐκνέβρυσαν .. τὰ μακρὰ τεῖχη λέειν (ἦν δὲ σταδίων μάλιστα ἑκτά)* Id. 4. 66, cf. Il. 7. 48;—so when a Subst. is followed by several words in opposition, *Ἀριστάρχῳ τῷ Μιλησίῳ, δούλῳ δὲ ἡμετέρῳ* Hdt. 7. 8, 2; *μητὴρ βασιλέως βασιλεία δ' ἐστὶν Ἀεσχ.* Pers. 152; so in answers, *διπλᾶ λέγειν*.—Answ. *διπλᾶ δ' ὄραν*, Id. Theb. 972.

b. where several things are mentioned in rapid succession, Il. 1. 43-49, 345-351, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 1, etc.;—hence in repeating the same word in different relations, *ὡς Ἀχιλεὺς θάμβησεν .. θάμβησαν δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι* Il. 24. 483; *σάκος εἶλε .. εἶλετο δ' ἔγχος* Id. 9 sq.; *Ζεὺς ἐστὶν αἰθήρ, Ζεὺς δὲ γῆ, Ζεὺς δ' οὐρανός* Aesch. Fr. 65 a; *κινεῖ κραδίην, κινεῖ δὲ χόλον* Eur. Med. 99; *ὅζει ἰαν, ὅζει δὲ βόδαν, ὅζει δ' ὑακίνθου* Hemipr. For. 2;—so, in rhetorical outbursts, *οὐκ ἂν εὐθὺς εἴποιεν τὸν δὲ βάσκανον! τὸν δὲ ὀλεθρον! τούτων δὲ ἔβριζεν .. ἀναπνέειν δέ!* Dem. 582. 1; sometimes only with the last of a series, *πάν γυναικὸν καὶ παιδίον καὶ θηρίον δέ* may even be, Plat. Theat. 171 E.

3. δέ sometimes answers to τε or καί by a sort of anacoluthon, *ἃ τῶν τε ἀποβαινόντων ἔνεκα ἄξια κεκτημένοι, πολλὴ δὲ μάλλον αὐτὰ αὐτῶν* Plat. Rep. 367 C, ubi v. Stallb.; v. sub τε A. 1. 3.

4. δέ sometimes subjoins a clause in such a manner as to denote connexion of cause and effect, when it might be replaced by γάρ (cf. Germ. *dann* and *denn*), Il. 6. 160, Od. 1. 433.

5. an interrogation sometimes begins with δέ, where an opposition to something said by the previous speaker is implied, *τίς δ' αὖ τοι .. συμφράσσαστο*; Il. 1. 540; *ἐόρακας δ', ἔφη, τὴν γυναικα*; Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 4; *καὶ ὁ Σωκράτης, εἰπέ μοι, ἔφη, κύνες δὲ τρέφεις*; Id. Mem. 2. 9, 2, cf. 2. 1, 26, Soph. Ant. 1172;—in Trag., when the speaker turns from one person to another, the voc. stands first, then the pers. Pron. followed by δέ, as, *Μενέλαε, σοὶ δὲ τῶδε λέγω ..* Eur. Or. 622, v. Pers. (614); so in Hdt., *ὦ δέσποτα, ἐγὼ δὲ ταῦτα ἐποίησα* I. 115; cf. *ἀλλὰ* I. 4.

6. τί δέ; in Plat. dialogue, v. τίς B. 1. 9 e. II. δέ is often redundant, 1. to introduce the apodosis, where it may be rendered by *then*, or *yet*, after hypotheticals, *εἰ δέ κε μὴ δώσωιν, ἐγὼ δέ κεν αὐτοὺς ἔκωμαι* if they will not give it, *then* I., Il. 1. 135, cf. Od. 12. 54; *εἰ μὴδὲ τοῦτο βούλει ἀποκρίνασθαι, σὺ δὲ τοῦντέον λέγε* Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 21; cf. Aesch. Ag. 1060, etc.;—so, after *εἴπε*, *ἔτε*, *ἔως*, etc., Il. 24. 255, Hdt. 9. 70, etc.;—more often with demonstr. Pronouns or Adverbs answering to a preceding relative, *οἵηπερ φύλλον γενεή, τοίη δὲ καὶ ἀνδρῶν* Il. 6. 146, cf. Hdt. 5. 1, 37, etc.; in which case the Copyists often joined δέ to the demonstr., as *ταυτὴ δὲ* in Il. 1. c., *ταῦσε δὲ* for *ταὺς δὲ* Soph. Ph. 86 (ubi v. Herm.), etc.; v. Buttm. Excurs. xii ad Mid.;—sometimes also after Participles, like *εἰτα*, *χρὴν γάρ μιν μὴ λέγειν τὸ ἐν, λέγει δ' ὦν* though it was fitting .., *yet* he did .., Hdt. 5. 50, cf. Xen. Mem. 3. 7, 8.—So *at* in Lat., *si tu oblitus es, at Diu meminere* Catull. 30. 11.

2. to resume after interruption caused by a parenthesis or the like, where it may be rendered by *I say*, *now*, *so*, *then*, *χρόνον δὲ ἐπιγυνομένην καὶ κατεστραμμένην σχεδὸν πάντων ..*,—*κατεστραμμένην δὲ τούτων* .. Hdt. 1. 28, 29; *νῦν δ' αὖ πάλιν ὑπὸ τε πλοῦτον διαθροπνόμενος .. καὶ ὑπ' ἀνθρώπων .. ὑπὸ τοῦντων δέ ..* Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 19; and with an anacoluthon, *ἡ δὲ ψυχὴ ἄρα, —οἱ ἂν θεοὶ ἐθέλῃ .. τῇ ἐμῇ ψυχῇ ἰτέον, —αὐτὴ δὲ δῆ ..* Plat. Phaedo 80 D, cf. 78 D et ibi Stallb.

3. to begin a story, *ἥμος δ' ἡέλιος .. well*, when the sun .., Od. 4. 400.

4. to introduce a proof, *τεκμήριον δέ, σημείον δέ, v. sub vocc.* III. δέ sometimes loses its conjunctive force altogether, as in *οὐδέ, μὴδὲ* in the sense of *not even*, v. sub vocc.; so in Ep., *καὶ δὲ καὶ δὲ* and *further*, *nay more*, *ἀλλ' ἐγὼ οὐδὲν σε βέβω κακὰ, καὶ δὲ κεν ἄλλον σεῦ ἀπαλέξαιμι* Il. 24. 370, cf. 563, Od. 7. 213, etc.; *καὶ δ' Ἀχιλεὺς ..*, why even Achilles, Il. 7. 113, cf. 23. 494;—but in the Att. καὶ .. δέ, δέ is conjunctive and καὶ belongs to the intervening word or words, *καὶ αὐτὸ δ' αὐθόρως ἐφύσ* but then also .., Eur. El. 1117; *οἱ τε ἄλλοι ..*, καὶ ἡ τῶν Θηβαίων δὲ πόλις (which comes under I. 3), the rest, and also .., Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 37.

B. POSITION OF δέ. It properly stands second; so much so that it is commonly put even between the Art. and its Subst., the Prep. and its case; but often it follows the Subst., and it may stand third, Aesch. Theb. 411, Eum. 530, etc.; fourth, Id. Pr. 321, 381, etc.; fifth, lb. 308; even sixth, Epig. Ποντ. 1, v. Meineke Menand. p. 7.—In these cases the preceding words often form one connected notion, Soph. Aj. 169, etc., v. supr. III, iii.; but δέ is sometimes postponed, metri grat., where there is no such close connexion, as *γυναικα πιστὴν δ' ἐν δόμοις εἶροι* Aesch. Ag. 606, cf. Soph. Ph. 959; so in Prose after a negat., *οὐχ ὅν' ἐραστοῦ δέ, to avoid the confusion between οὐ δέ and οὐδέ*, Plat. Phaedr. 227 C.—δὲ, an enclitic Preposition, or rather Post-position; joined, 1. to names of Places in the acc., to denote *motion towards* that place, *οἰκῶνδε* (Att. *οἰκαδε*) home-wards, *ἀλαδε* sea-wards, *Οὐλυμπόνδε* to Olympus, *Αἰγυπτιόνδε* to the Nile, *θύραδε* (for *θύρῳδε*) to the door, Hom.; sometimes repeated with the possess. Pron., *ἔνδε δόμονδε*; and sometimes even after *eis*, as *eis ἄλαδε* Od. 10. 351; in *Ἀἰδῶσδε* it follows the gen., cf. *eis Ἄιδον* (sc. *οἶκον*). In Att. mostly joined to the names of cities, *Ἐλευσινάδε*, etc.; also *Ἀθῆναςδε*, *ἠθάδε* (for *Ἀθῆνασδε*, *Θήβασδε*); rarely, in Att., with appellatives, as *οἰκαδε*. 2. sometimes it denotes *purpose* only, *μητὶ φόβονδ' ἀγύρευε* Il. 5. 252.

II. to the demonstr. Pron., to give it greater force, *οὐδε, ταῦσδε, τούσδε*, etc., such a man as *this*.

δεά, ἡ, Dor. for θεά, Lat. *Dea*, Greg. Cor. Append. p. 692.

δέατο, only in Od. 6. 242, *ἀεικέλιος δέατ' εἶναι*, where it is expl. by *ἔδοκε*, *he seemed*, *methought* he was, a pitiful fellow; Hesych. also has *δέαταρ δοκεῖ*; and in the Tegeate Inscr. (Jahn's Jahrb., 1861) occur the forms, *εἰ κὰν δέατοις=ἦν δοκῇ, ὅσα ἂν δ.=ὅσα ἂν δοκῇ*. (The Root, acc. to Curt., is ΔΙΓ as in *δέλος*, *δήλος*) to *appear*; but this is contested, v. Gr. Etym. p. 520.)

δέατος, gen., as if from *δέαρ or δέας, =δέος, Soph. Fr. 305; pl. δέατα, Hecatae. Fr. 369.

δέγμενος, v. sub δέχομαι, Hom.

δεδάσθαι, δέδαε, δεδάκηκα, δεδαημένος, v. sub *δῶα.

δεδαταται, v. sub δαίω (B).

δεδασται, v. sub δατέομαι.

δεδαῶς, v. sub *δῶα.

δεδειπνάται, v. sub δειπνέω.

δεδέχεται, v. sub δέχομαι, Hdt.

δέδηε, δέδηε, v. sub δαίω (A).

δέδια, ποῦτ. δέδια, v. sub δαίω.

δεδιόσως, Adv. of part. pf. δεδίω, in fear, Dion. II. 11. 47.

δεδίσκομαι, =δειδίσκομαι, to greet, Od. 15. 150.

II. =δειδίσκομαι, to frighten, δεδίσκει (conj. for τιτύνκει), h. Hom. Merc. 163; *ἐδεδίσκετο* Ar. Lys. 564.

δεδίττομαι, v. sub δεδίσσομαι.

δέδμηται, pf. pass. both of δαμάζω and δέμω.

δεδοικώτος, Adv. part. pf. of δαίω, Philostr. 157.

δεδοίκω, Dor. pres., =δεῖω, δέδια, Theocr. 15. 58.

δεδοκῆμένος, irreg. part. pf. of δέχομαι (Ion. δέκομαι), in act. sense, *waiting*, *lying in wait*, Il. 15. 730, Hes. Sc. 214;—not to be confounded with Att. δεδόκημαι from δοκέω.

δέδορκα, v. sub δέρκομαι.

δεδοῦπῶς, v. sub δοῦπῶ.

δέδουκεν, Dor. for δεδούκειν, Theocr. 1. 102, v. Ahrens D. Dor. p. 328.

δέελος, η, on, resolved form of δηλος, Il. 10. 466.

δέημα, τό, (δέομαι) an entreaty, δέημα δαίω Ar. Ach. 1059.

δέησις, εως, ἡ, (δέομαι) an entreaty, asking, Isocr. 186 D, Ep. Plat. 329 D, etc.;—a prayer, entreaty, Lys. 145. 19; *δέομαι δ' ὑμῶν .. δικαίαν δέσην* Dem. 845. 27; *δέσην ποιέσθαι* Ev. Luc. 5. 33, etc. II. a *wanting*, *need*, *ἐν ἐπιθυμίᾳ τε καὶ δέήσει* Plat. Eryx. 405 E; *κατὰ τὰς δέσεις* according to their needs, Arist. Pol. 1. 9, 5; *δέσεις εἶναι αἱ ὀρέξεις* Id. Rhet. 2. 7, 2.

δεητικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to ask, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 32; *suppliant*, *φανή* Diod. 17. 44; *λύγος* Plut. Cor. 18.

δεῖ; subj. δέη, contr. δῆ (as is written by Dind., partly from Mss., in a few passages of Com., v. ad Ar. Ran. 266); opt. δέοι Thuc. 4. 4; inf. δεῖν; part. δέον, (also contr. δεῖν, v. inf. III); impf. ἔδει, Ion. ἔδεε; fut. δέήσει Eur., etc.; aor. I *ἔδεσα* Thuc., etc.—Impers. from δέω: I. c. acc. pers. et inf., *δεῖ τινά ποιῆσαι* it is binding on one, it *dehoves* one to do so, *one must*, *one ought*, Lat. *oportet*, *debet*; in Hom. (who elsewhere uses *χρῆ*) only once, *τί δὲ δέι πολεμίζεμεναι* .. *Ἀργεῖοι why need the Argives fight?* Il. 9. 337; so, *δεῖ μ' ἐλθεῖν* Pind. O. 6. 48; often in Hdt. and Att.; with nom. of the Pron., *ἡγούμην πρῶτος αὐτοὺς περιεῖναι δεῖν* Dem. 414. 15, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. 672. 4;—rarely, *δεῖ* σε ὅπως δέξεις=δεῖ σε δείξαι, Soph. Aj. 556, cf. Ph. 54; *δεῖ σ' ὅπως μὴδὲν διαίσεις* Cratin. Nem. 2; (the full constr. appears in Soph. Ph. 77, *τοῦτο δεῖ σοφισθῆναι*, i. *ὅπως γενήσῃ*);—rarely also c. dat. pers. *there is need* for one to do, *δεῖ τινὶ ποιῆσαι* Eur. Hipp. 942, Xen. An. 3. 4, 35, Oec. 7. 20;—the acc. pers. is often omitted, *ἐκ τῶν μανθάνειν δεῖ* (sc. *ἡμᾶς*) Hdt. 1. 8, cf. Aesch. Ag. 567, Eum. 826;—the Med. δέιται (sc. also used impers., v. παρίμι IV. 1.

2. c. acc. rei et inf., *δεῖ τι γενέσθαι* Thuc. 5. 26; *παράδειγματα, καθ' ἃ δέοι ἀποκρίνεσθαι* Plat. Meno 79 A, etc.; also, *ἐπεὶ δὲ οἱ ἔδεε κακῶς γενέσθαι* since it was fated for him .., since he was doomed .., Hdt. 2. 161, cf. 8. 53, 9. 109, Soph. O. T. 825;—so also in the phrase *οἶμαι δεῖν*, v. sub οἶμαι.

3. when used absol., an inf. may be supplied, *μὴ πείθ' ἃ μὴ δεῖ* (sc. *πείθεσθαι*) Soph. O. C. 1442, cf. O. T. 1273; *εἰ τι δέοι, ἦν τι δέη* (sc. *γενέσθαι*), Thuc., etc.; *κάν δῆ* (sc. *τροχάσειν*), *τροχάσει* Philetaer. *Ἀταλ. 1.*

II. c. gen. rei, *there is need of*, *there is wanting*, Lat. *opus est re*, οὐδὲν δεῖ τινός, etc., often in Hdt. and Att.; sometimes an inf. is added, *μακρὸν λόγον δεῖ ταῦτ' ἐπεξελεῖν* Aesch. Pr. 870, cf. 875, Supp. 407. b. very often in phrases, *οὐλοῦν δεῖ* there wants much, far from it, *ἀλίγον δεῖ* there wants little, all but; in full c. inf., *πολλοὺ δεῖ οὕτως ἔχειν* Eur. Plat. Apol. 35 D; *τοὺς Πλαταιᾶς ἐλάχιστα ἐδέσσε διαφθεῖραι* [τῷ πῦρ] Thuc. 2. 77;—so, *πολλοὺ γε δεῖ, πολλοὺ γε καὶ δεῖ* Ar. Ach. 543, Dem. 326. 1, 537. 14; *πλεονὺς δεῖ* it is still further from it, Hdt. 4. 43; *παντὸς δεῖ* Luc.:—also, *ἀλίγον δεῖν* absol., in same sense, Plat. Apol. 22 A, etc.; *μακρὸν δεῖν* Dem. 829. 27; and sometimes *ἀλίγον*, etc., with *δεῖν* omitted; cf. *δέω* (B).

1. 2, *ἀλίγος* IV. 2. with a dat. pers. added, *δεῖ μοι τινος*, Lat. *opus est mihi re*, Aesch. Ag. 848, Eur. Med. 565, Thuc. 1. 71, etc.

3. with acc. pers. added, *αὐτὸ γάρ σε δεῖ πορθηῖσθαι* Aesch. Pr. 86, cf. Soph. El. 612, Eur. Rhes. 837, Ilipp. 23, cf. Pers. Or. 659.

4. the thing is rarely made the nom., *δεῖ μοι τι* something is needful to me, Eur. Supp. 594, Antipho 142. 43.

III. neut. part. δέον, (contr. δεῖν, Ar. Fr. 15 (Meineke 22), Lysias 140. 11, cf. Greg. Cor. 140, A. B. 542, Hesych.)—used absol., like *ἐξόν*, *παρόν*, etc., *if being needful or fitting*, Plat. Prot. 355 D, etc.; *οὐκ ἀπῆντα, δέον*, he did not appear in court, *though he ought to have done so*, Dem. 543. 18; c. inf., Ar. Nub. 989; so, *οὐδὲν δέον* there being no need, Hdt. 3. 65, etc.; *δέσαν* Plat. Fab. 9, etc.;—also, *δέον ἐστί*, =δεῖ, Polyb. 2. 37. 5, etc.

2. for *deven*, τῷ, as Subst., v. sub voc. (In signif. I, *δεῖ* seems to come from *δέω* to bind: in II, III, from *δέω* to want.)

δείγμα, τό, (δείκνυμι) *a sample, pattern, proof, specimen*, Lat. *documentum*, καρπῶν Isocr. 321 A; τοῦ βίου Ar. Ach. 988; λαβὼν δ' Ἀδραστον δείγμα τῶν ἐμῶν λόγων taking him as evidence of . . . Eur. Supp. 354; μή . . . αὐτοὶ καθ' ἑμῶν αὐτῶν δ. τοιοῦτον ἐνέγκηται Dem. 573. 25; τοῦτο τὸ δ. ξενηγοῦσθαι περὶ αὐτοῦ Id. 344. 20, cf. Plat. Legg. 788 C; δείγματα ἔνεκα by way of sample, Dem. 641. 21; ἥθους δ. Τύχη θνητοῖς ὅθεν gave proof of her disposition, Epigr. Gr. 257. 6, cf. 805 a (add.); δ. ἀρετᾶς θεμένα Ib. 860. 6, etc.; —in Aesch. Ag. 976, one Ms. gives δείγμα, which is accepted by Blomf., Herm., Dind. 2. a place in the Peiræus, where merchants set out their wares for sale, like an Eastern bazaar, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 21, Lys. Fr. 45. 7; περιπατοῦν ἐν τῷ δείγματι τῷ ἡμετέρῳ Dem. 932. 21; also in other towns, as Olbia, C. 1. 2058 B. 50. b. metaph., δ. δικῶν Ar. Eq. 979.

δειγματίζω, to make a show of, Ep. Coloss. 2. 15; cf. παραδειγμα—. **δειγματισμός**, οὗ, ὁ, an exhibition or public show (?), Inscr. Rossett. in C. 1. 4697. 30.

δείδεκτο, **δειδέχεται**, **δειδέχασθαι**, v. sub δείκνυμι.

δειδήμιον, ον, gen. ονος, (δείδω) fearful, cowardly, Il. 3. 56.

δείδια, **δείδειμεν** and **δείδειν**, v. sub δείδω.

δειδίσκομαι, Ep. Dep., only used in pres. and impf.: (δείκνυμι): —to meet with outstretched hand, to greet, welcome, δεξιτερῇ δεῖσκειν χεῖρι Od. 20. 197; δέπαι χρυσῷ δεῖσκειτο Il. 121; also, δεῖσκειμένος Il. 150; cf. δεικανάομαι, δεῖσκομαι, δεῖνέομαι. 2. = δείκνυμι I, to shew, h. Hom. Merc. 163, Ar. Rh. 1. 558.

δειδίσσομαι, later **δεῖσσομαι**, Att. —ττομαι: fut. —ίσομαι: aor. I ἐδειξάμην: Dep. Causal of δείδω, to frighten, alarm, μή . . . δεῖσσομαι λαδὼν Ἀχαιῶν Il. 4. 184, cf. 13. 810; μή γὰρ μ' ἐπέεσσι . . . ἔλπεο δεῖσσειναι 20. 201, 432, cf. Hes. Sc. 111; ἔκτορα . . . ἀπὸ νεκροῦ δεῖσσειναι to scare him away from the corpse, Il. 18. 164; and so perhaps in 2. 190, οὐ σε εἴκοι, κακὸν ὦς, δεῖσσειναι it seems not to attempt to frighten thee, as if thou wert a mean fellow, cf. 15. 196 (though others take it there in signif. II, it seems then not to fear)—c. inf., φεγγέμεν ἀψ ὅπως δεῖσσειτο Theocr. 25. 74; —so in Att. form, Plat. Phaedr. 245 B, Dem. 434. 24., 1451. 7; cf. δεῖσσομαι II. II. intr. = δείδω, ἢ γυνή. δεῖσσομαι Hipp. 600. 35; μή . . . λίην δεῖσσομαι θυμῷ Ar. Rh. 2. 1219, cf. Orph. Arg. 55, etc.; aor. δεῖσάμενος App. Civ. 5. 79; pf. δεῖσθαι Maxim. π. καταρχ. 149.

δείδω, the pres. only used in first pers., and that only in Ep. writers, as Il. 14. 44. Od. 5. 300, **δέδοικα** or **δέδια** being used in Att., and the other persons supplied in Hom. by **δέδια**; (in Dion. 6. 32, Anth. P. 9. 147, **δείδειμεν**, —ite should prob. be restored for **δεῖδομεν**, —ete)—fut. **δεῖσομαι** Il. 15. 299, etc., and perh. in Xen. An. 7. 3, 26; later **δείσω** Q. Sm. 4. 36, etc.; —aor. **ἔδεισα**, or (metri grat.) **ἔδδισα**, as always in Hom. (so ὑποδεδίσας); but Bekker writes **ἔδεισα**, ὑποδεδίσας, holding the vowel before δ to be made long in arsi, v. Veitch sub v.: —pf. in pres. sense **δέδοικα**, as, ε, freq. in Att.; but rare in pl., **δεδοίκαμεν** Menand. Inscr. 5. 11, Luc.; —κατε Ar. Eccl. 181; Ep. **δέδοικα** II., subj. **δεδοίκασι** Hipp. Art. 803 C: inf. and part. **δεδοικέαι**, —κῶς Att. Poets, but rare in good Prose: plqpf. in impf. sense, Ar. Pl. 684, Plat., etc.; 3 pl. —οἴκασαν Thuc. 4. 27, Xen.: another pf. form is **δέδια** Aesch. Pr. 182, Soph. O. C. 1467 (lyr.), and in Prose, Dem. 179. 13, Luc., etc.; **δέδω** Amphip. Philad. 1. 6, Menand. Orph. 2. 13; pl. **δέδωμεν**, **δέδωτε** Thuc. 3. 53, 56, 4. 126, etc.; **δέδιασι** Ar. Eq. 224, Plat., etc. (once in Hom., Il. 24. 663); Ep. **δέδια**, **δέδω** Il. 13. 49., 18. 34, etc.; pl. **δέδωμεν** 9. 230, etc.; imperat. **δέδωθι** Ar. Eq. 230, Vesp. 273, Ep. **δέδωθι** Il. 5. 827, etc.; (later **δέδωθι**, **δέδωθι** Nic. Al. 443, Babr. 75. 2); subj. **δέδωθι** Xen. Rep. Ath. 1. 11; inf. **δεδῶναι** Thuc. 1. 136, Plat., etc.; Ep. **δεδῶναι** (to be distinguished from I pl. indic. **δεῖδωμεν**) Od. 9. 274., 10. 381; part. **δεδῶς** Ar. Eccl. 643, Pl. 448, Thuc., etc., fem. **δεδῶσα** Plat., Ep. acc. **δεδῶσα**, pl. —ῶτες, —ῶτων, —ῶται Il. 6. 137, etc.; pl. **ἔδδωμεν**, eis, ei, Hyperid. p. Lycophr. col. 5, Dem. 915. 13, etc.; 3 pl. **ἔδδωσαν** Thuc. 4. 55., 5. 14; Ep. I pl. **ἔδδωμεν** Il. 6. 99, 3 pl. **ἔδδωσαν** 5. 790, etc., **δεῖσαν** 15. 652; (hence in late Ep., an impf. **ἔδδιδον**, —εις, —ει, Q. Sm. 10. 450, Nonn. D. 2. 608)—hence it appears that, in Att., **δέδοικα** only is used in 1st pers., in 2nd and 3rd both **δεδοίκα**, —ε, and **δέδια**, —ε; in pl. **δέδειμεν**, **δεδοίκατε** or **δέδωτε**, **δέδιασιν**; in **ἔδδωκεν** or **ἔδδωκεν**, 3 pl. plqpf. **ἔδδωκεσαν** or **ἔδδωσαν**; inf. **δεδοικέαι** or **δεδῶναι**; part. **δεδοίκα** or **δεδῶς**; but in Prose the shorter forms are generally preferred. (For the Root, v. δῖω.) To fear, distinguished from φοβέομαι (v. sub δέος): Construct.: 1. absol., Hom., etc. 2. foll. by a Prep., δ. περὶ τινι to be alarmed, anxious about . . . Il. 17. 242, and freq. in Att.; ἀμφὶ τινι Aesch. Pr. 182; περὶ τινος Eur. Supp. 446; ὑπὲρ τινος Thuc. 1. 74; δ. ἐκ τῶν ὕπνων Polyb. 5. 52, 13; θορόβῳ Plut. Demosth. 9. 3. followed by a relat. clause mostly with μή . . ., like Lat. *vereor ne* . . ., I fear it is . . ., and mostly followed by subj., as Il. 1. 555, etc.; rarely by indic., **δείδω** μή . . . νημερτέα εἶπεν Od. 5. 300; **ὄν** **δέδοικα** ἐγὼ μή μοι βεβήκη Soph. Ph. 493, cf. O. T. 767; so, **δέδοικα** ὅπως μή . . . ἀναρρήξει κακὰ = **δέδοικα** μή . . ., Ib. 1074, cf. Dem. 103. 1; also, **μή** **δέδοικα** πῶς ὦς . . . ὕφαται Soph. El. 1309; cf. Ar. Eq. 112, Dem. 130. 13—but, δ. μή οὐ . . . *vereor ne non* or *ut* . . ., I fear it is not . . ., foll. by subj., **δέδωμεν** μή οὐ βέβαιαι ἦτε Thuc. 3. 57, cf. Hdt. 7. 163, etc.; so also, δ. ὅπως λάθω Eur. I. T. 995; δ. ὡς οὐ . . ., with indic., Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 30. 4. c. inf. to fear to do, **δεῖσαν** δ' ὑποδῆχαι Il. 7. 93, Thuc. 1. 136; but c. acc. et inf., just like δ. μή . . ., Od. 22. 40, Eur. Ion 1504. 5. c. acc. to fear, dread, **δεοῦς** Od. 14. 389; **σημάντορας** Il. 4. 431, etc.; τὸ ὄνν πρόσπονον Soph. O. T. 448; τὸν γονέας Plat. Rep. 562 E; —in Thuc. 4. 117 exactly = φοβέομαι, so, οὐδὲ **δέδοικα** οὐδὲ φοβώμαι τὸν μέλλοντα γῶνα Dem. 579. 7, cf. Isocr. 242 D, Plat. Euthyphro 12 C. 6. part. pf. τὸ **δεῖδω**, one's fearing, much like **δέος**, Thuc. 1. 36; cf. φοβέομαι II.

δειλιάω, fut. ἥσω, (δείεος) to wait till evening, only in Od. 17. 599, σὺ δ' ἔρχεο δειλιάσας: —Buttm., Lexil. s. v. δαίλη 12, explains it *having taken an afternoon meal*, cf. sq. **δειλιάη**, ἡ, (δείεος) *an afternoon meal, luncheon*, v. l. Call. Fr. 190. **δειλαιός**, ἡ, ὄν, = **δείεος**, at evening, Theocr. 13. 33. **δείεος**, ον, of or belonging to δαίλη (q. v.), **δείεον** ἡμᾶρ the evening part of day, eventide, Od. 17. 606, Theocr. 25. 86; δ. ὥρη Ar. Rh. 3. 417; cf. δειλαιός, εὐδείεος, ἐπιδείεος. II. as Subst. (sub. χρόνος), late evening, εἰσέκεν ἔλθῃ δειεός ὕψι δύναν Il. 21. 232; ποτὶ ὁ ὑπὸ δειεόν at even, Anth. P. 9. 650, Ar. Rh. 1. 1160. 2. = δειλιάη, Call. Fr. 190. **δεικανάω**, = **δείκνυμι**, to point out, shew, in Ion. and Ep. impf. **δεικανάσκειν** Theocr. 24. 56; Ep. 3 pl. pres. **δεικανάωσι** Arat. 208. But II. Hom. uses it only in the Med., in the sense of **δεῖνέομαι**, **δειδίσκομαι**, to salute, greet, καὶ **δεικανάω** τὸ δέπασσιν Il. 15. 86; καὶ **δεικανάων** ἐπέεσσιν Od. 18. 111. Cf. **δείκνυμι** sub fin. **δεικηλίκτης**, ὁ, Dor. for **δεικηλίστης**, one who represents; esp. Lacon. = ὑποκριτής, Lat. *imitator*, an actor who played low, burlesque parts, Plut. Ages. 21., 2. 212 F, cf. Ath. 621 E. **δεικηλον**, τό, (v. sub εἰκα) a representation, exhibition, Hdt. 2. 171, ubi v. Creuzer ap. Bühr.: also **δείκελον**, Anth. P. 9. 153. II. the device on a shield, Ar. Rh. 1. 746; a sculptured figure, C. 1. 6272. **δείκνυμι**, (also **δεικνύω** Hes. Op. 449, 500, Hdt. 4. 150, and freq. later), irreg. 3 sing. **δείκνυμι** Hes. Op. 524 (v. Göttl.): imperat. **δείκνυ** Ib. 502, Plat. Phaedr. 228 E, but **δεικνύ** Id. Rep. 523 A, 3 sing. **δεικνύτω** Soph. O. C. 1532: —impf. **ἔδεικνυ** and —**ων** Hdt., Att.: —fut. **δείξω** Od., Att.; Ion. **δέξω** Hdt.: —aor. I **ἔδειξα** Od., Att.; Ion. **ἔδεξα** Hdt.: —pf. **ἔδειξα** Alex. Inscr. 30, (ἐπι-) Dem. 805. 12, —Med., with pf. pass.; the Ep. forms **δείδεκα**, **δειδέχεται**, **δειδέχασθαι**, v. infr. II: —Pass., fut. **δεῖχθήσομαι** Isocr. S2 A, 233 C; also **δεῖδείκομαι** Plut. 2. 416 D: aor. **ἔδειχθη** Eur., etc., Ion. **ἔδειχθη** Hdt.: pf. **δέδεικα** Soph. Fr. 379 (V. sub fin.) To bring to light, display, exhibit, θεός ἡμῖν **δείξε** τέρας Od. 3. 174, cf. Il. 13. 244; ἄγος δ. Soph. O. T. 1428, cf. 278; **ἰν' ἐλαίας** . . . **ἔδειξε** κλάδον Ἀθήνα Eur. Tro. 799: —hence of artists, to **δεικνύω**, represent to the life, by statuary, etc., Strabo, v. Hemst. Luc. Somn. 8: —also, like ἀποδείκνυμι, to render so and so, τυφλοὺς τοὺς ἐμβλέποντας **δεικνύει** Menand. Aul. πενθ. 1, cf. Inscr. 291: —Med. **δεικνύμαι**, to set before one, Il. 23. 701; cf. **ἐνδείκνυμι**, **ἐπιδείκνυμι**. 2. to shew, point out, δ. Ἀλέξανδρον Μενελάω Il. 3. 452; δέσμιον . . . **ἔδειξε** Ἀχαιοῖς (sc. αὐτῶν) Soph. Ph. 609, cf. 492, 630: —absol., **δείξει** αὐτὸς or αὐτὸ δ. experiment will shew, Plat. Theaet. 200 E, Hipp. Ma. 288 B; and **δείξει** alone, time will shew, Ar. Ran. 1261: —δ. εἰς τινα to point towards, Hdt. 4. 150; and so in Med., **δείξατο** δ' εἰς Κρονίωνα h. Hom. Merc. 367. 3. to shew, make known, esp. by words, to tell, explain, teach, like ἀναφαίνω, Lat. *indicare*, ὁδόν Od. 12. 25, etc.; ἀντολὰς ἐγὼ ἀστράν **δείξα** Aesch. Pr. 458, cf. 482. 4. to shew, prove, with part., **ποῦ γὰρ ὦν δείξω** φίλος; Eur. Or. 792. ubi v. Pors.; **ἔδειξαν** ἔτοιμοι ὄντες Thuc. 4. 73, cf. 5. 72, etc.; **δείξω** αὐτὸν πολλὰν θανάτων ἄξιον ὄντα Dem. 521. 24; εἰ . . . **δεῖχθήσεται** τοῦτο πεποιθὴς Id. 566. 20: followed by a relative clause with ὥς . . ., ὅτι . . ., εἰ . . ., etc., Aesch. Theb. 176, Thuc. 1. 76, 143, etc.: δ. τι κατὰ τινος Arist. Anal. Post. 2. 3. 4: —absol., **δείκεται** it is clear or proven, Heind. Plat. Phaedo 66 D; cf. ἀποδείκνυμι. 5. of accusers, to inform against, **τινὰ** Ar. Eq. 278, where however Dind. restores ἐγὼ **ἐνδείκνυμι**. 6. = **ἐπιδείκνυμι**, to display, exhibit, ἀγλάαν Pind. P. 6. 46; ἀρετὴν, προθυμίαν, τὴν δύναμιν Thuc. 1. 37., 6. 11, etc. 7. to offer, proffer, τὰ πιστὰ Aesch. Ag. 651: to cause, πῆματα Id. Theb. 979. II. in Med., like **δειδίσκομαι**, **δεικανάομαι**, **δεῖνέομαι**, to welcome, greet, τὸ καὶ **δειδίσκομαι** προσέφη Il. 9. 196, Od. 4. 59: —so also in pf. and plqpf. pass., **πλησάμενος** δ' οἶνιο **δέπας** **δείκετ'** Ἀχιλλεὺς **ἔδωκε** him, drank to him, Il. 9. 224; τοὺς μὲν ἄρα χρυσέοισι **κυπέλλοις** . . . **δείδεχασθαι** Il. 6. 671, cf. 4. 4; **δείδεχασθαι** μῦθοισι Od. 7. 72. (The double sense, to point out and to welcome, recurs in **δειδίσκομαι**, **δεικανάω** —**ομαι**, and the latter of the two in **δεῖνέομαι**: hence it seems prob. that the Root is the same as that of **δέχομαι** (Ion. **δέκομαι**); hence also **δεξιὰ** the right hand which was used both to point (cf. δάκτυλος), and to receive; **δείκνυμι** being reserved (after Hom.) for the former sense, **δέχομαι** for the latter. —Curt. believes that the Root is **ΔΕΙΚ** or **ΔΙΚ**, whence also **δική**, Skt. *dis*, *disāmi*, Lat. *dicō*, *indico*, *con-dicio*; and holds that **εἰκα**, **εἰκα** belongs to the same, v. sub εἰκα.)

δεικτός, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be shewn, Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 8. II. **δεικτέον** μοι it is my duty to shew, Dem. 244. 23.

δεικτηρίος, αἶδος, ἡ, Lat. *mima*, Polyb. 14. 11, 4; cf. **δεικηλίστης**.

δεικτηρίον, τό, a place for shewing; at Samos, a place where Athena shewed Perseus a representation of the Gorgon, E. B. 261.

II. in Eccl., a sort of pulpit.

δεικτής, ον, ὅ, an exhibitor, Orph. H. 7. 16, C. 1. 2932.

δεικτικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to shew: —of arguments, direct, opp. to indirect, (such as *reductio ad impossibile*, or *ἐξ ὑποθέσεως*), Arist. An. Pr. 1. 29, 1. 2. **ἐνδημῆμα**, opp. to **ἐλεγκτικόν**, Id. Rhet. 2. 22, 15: —Adv., —**κῶς**, by direct proof, Id. An. Pr. 1. 7, 3.

δεικτός, ἡ, ὄν, capable of proof, Arist. An. Post. 1. 10, 7.

δελιαιώ, to be a coward or cowardly, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 6, 19., 5. 9, 16: —also as Dep., Luc. Ocyp. 153.

δελαιος, α, ον, but fem. **δελαιος** C. 1. 6296, 7: —lengthd. form of **δειλός** (q. v.), wretched, sorry, **δελαιος**, never in Hom., but often in Trag., mostly of persons, Aesch. Pr. 580, etc.; also, δ. **χάρις** a sorry kindness, Id. Cho. 517; δ. **σποδός** palsy dust, Soph. El. 758; δ. **ἀλγυδών**, **δύα** Id. O. C. 513, Ant. 1311; ἡγῆας Eur. Hec. 157: —An Att., and mostly poet. word, used by Lys. 170. 22, Aeschin. 24. 32. [The penult. is short in Soph. Ant. 310, El. 849, Eur. Supp. 279, Ar. Eq. 139, Vesp. 165, etc.]

δειλαιότης, *ητος*, *η*, misery, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1148.
δειλακρίων, *ωνος*, *ο*, a coward: but commonly with a coaxing sense, poor fellow! Ar. Pax 193, Av. 143.
δειλα-ακρος, *α*, *ον*, very pitiable, Ar. Pl. 973, Poeta in Bgk. Lyr. Gr. p. 882.
δειλανδρέω, *ω*, to be cowardly, Joseph. Macc. 10.
δειλ-ανδρος, *ον*, cowardly, Arcad. p. 74. 24, and late writers, who also use the Subst. **δειλανδρία**, *η*.
δειλαρ, *ατος*, *ν*, = *δέλεαρ*, Call. Fr. 458.
δειλη, *η*, the afternoon, *ἔσεται ἡ ἡώς ἡ δειλη ἡ μέσον ἡμαρ* Il. 21. 111: the afternoon was divided into *early* and *late* (*πρωτα* and *ὕψια*), *περὶ δειλην πρωτην γινομένην* Hdt. 8. 6; *δειλης ὕψις* Id. 7. 176, Dem. 1301. 28; *περὶ δειλην ἥδη ὕψιαν* Thuc. 8. 26; (later, *περὶ δ. ἑσπέραν* Hdt. 3. 12). 2. this distinction was more often omitted (contrary to the rule of Them. M. and Moer.), and *δ* was used alone for the afternoon, i. e. the time just after noon, *δειλη δὲ τέμνεται ὄψωρα* Soph. Fr. 239; *ἥδη ἦν μέσον ἡμέρας . . . ἥνικα δὲ δειλη ἐγένετο* Xen. An. 1. 8, 8; *ἀμφὶ δειλην*, opp. to *ὕψι* (below), lb. 2. 14; *περὶ δειλην* Hdt. 9. 101, Thuc. 4. 69, 103; *ἀπὸ δειλης* from the hour of afternoon, Arist. H. A. 6. 8, 3; *τῆς δειλης* in the course of the afternoon, Xen. An. 7. 3, 10; but also, b. the late part of the afternoon, evening, *τῆς ἡμέρας ὅλης διήλθον . . . ἀλλὰ δειλης ἀφίκοντο* lb. 3. 3, 11; *ἥνικα ἦν δ*, opp. to *τῆς νυκτός*, lb. 3. 4, 34, cf. 4. 2, 1. 7. 2, 16; *μέχρι δειλης ἐξ ὥσθιν* Id. Hdt. 1. 1, 5, cf. 4. 1, 22; *ἔωθεν καὶ δειλης* early in the morning and late in the evening, Arist. Fr. 488; *πρὸς τὴν δειλην* Id. Probl. 26. 33; *δειλην* alone, Theocrit. 10. 5. 3. in late Prose, any time of the day, e. g. *πρὸ δειλης ἑως* in the early morning, Synt. 159 C; *περὶ μεσημβρίαν δ* about mid-day, Ach. Tat. 3. 2. (Buttm. Lexil. considers *δειλη* to be another form of *εἰλη*, the hottest time of day.)
δειλία, *η*, timidity, cowardice, Hdt. 1. 37, Soph. O. T. 536, etc.; *δειλίην ὄφλειν* to be charged with cowardice, Hdt. 8. 26; *δειλίας ὄφλειν* (sc. *δίκην*) Andoc. 10. 21; *ἐνοχος δειλίας* (sc. *δίκης*) Lys. 140. 1.
δειλαιῖν, *ω*, to make afraid, LXX (Deut. 20. 8).
δειλιάσις, *εως*, *η*, fright, faintheartedness, Plut. Fab. 17.
δειλάειν, *ω*, to be afraid, Diod. 20. 78; more usu. in compd. *ἀποδεικναι*.
δειλινός, *η*, *όν*, (δειλή) contr. for *δεικνινός*, in the afternoon, *δ. ἥρξατο* Com. Anon. 336, cf. Luc. Dem. Encom. 31; *τὸ δ*, as Adv., at even, Id. Lexiph. 2. II. *τὸ δ* (sc. *δεινόν*) evening meal, Ath. 418 B.
δειλο-κοπέω, *ω*, to cheat or terrify, Hermipp. Incert. 10.
**δειλόμα, *ι*, Dep. (δειλή) to verge towards afternoon, *δείλετό τ' ἥλιος* the sun was westering, Od. 7. 289; so Aristarch. read for *δύσετο*,—for the context shews that the sun was far from setting.
δειλόμα, *ι*, Pass. to be afraid, Macc. 1. 16, v. 1. Diod. 20. 78.
δειλο-ποιός, *όν*, making cowardly, Schol. Soph. Tr. 1030.
δειλός, *η*, *όν*, (δέος): I. of persons, cowardly, craven, opp. to *ἄλκιμος*, Il. 13. 278; hence, in the heroic age, *wile*, *worthless*, Il. 1. 293; *δειλαί τοι δειλὸν γε καὶ ἐγγυαί* Od. 8. 351, ubi v. Nitzsch; and also, opp. to *ἐσθλός*, much like *κακός*, low-born, mean, Hes. Fr. 55; *ἀγαθοὶ δειλὸν ἐπὶ δαίτας ἴασιν* Eur. Xros. γέν. 14; v. sub *ἀγαθός* 1. 1:—*δὲ τινος* afraid of . . . , Anth. P. 9. 410; so c. inf., lb. 6. 232. 2. more commonly, *miserable*, *luckless*, *wretched*, Hom., with a compassionate sense, like Lat. *miser*, *δειλοὶ βροτοὶ* poor mortals! freq. in Hom.; *ἃ δειλέε πορὺν* wretch! *ἃ δειλοὶ πορὺν wretches!* so, *ἃ δειλέε φίλων* Od. 14. 361; *Πατρόκληος δειλοῖο* Il. 17. 670. II. of things, *miserable*, *wretched*, γῆρας Hes. Op. 113; *τὰ δ. κέρδη* Soph. Ant. 326; *ἔργα*, λόγος, etc., Theogn. 307, Eur. Androm. 757, etc.—The Att. used *δειλός* chiefly in former sense, *δειλός* in latter. Cf. *δεινός*.
δειλότης, *ητος*, *η*, = *δειλία*, cowardice, Hesych. s. v. *δειλίην*.
δειλό-ψυχος, *ον*, fainthearted, Joseph. Macc. 8. 16.
δεῖμα, *τό*, (δειδω) fear, affright, *δεῖμα φέρον* Δαναοῖσι Il. 5. 682; *δεῖματα* πάλλων Soph. O. T. 153; *δεῖμα λαμβάνει* τινα Hdt. 6. 74; *ἐς δεῖμα* πεσεῖν, *ἐν δεῖματι* κατεστάναι Id. 8. 118, 36;—pl., Soph. El. 626, O. T. 294; *φόβος* καὶ *δ*. Thuc. 7. 80, etc. II. an object of fear, a terror, horror, *ὃ πῦρ αὐτὸ καὶ πᾶν δ* Soph. Ph. 927; *ἐκ δ. τοῦ νυκτερίου* Id. El. 410; *ἀντιπάλους δ* a terror to them, Epigr. Gr. 343;—*esp.* in pl., Aesch. Fr. 691, Cho. 524; *δεῖμάτων ἀχὴ* fearful plagues or monsters, lb. 556; *δεῖματα* θηρῶν Eur. H. F. 700: cf. *νυκτιφοίτος*.
δειμαίνω, only used in pres. and impf., (fut. *δειμανεῖ* in Aesch. Eum. 519 is merely a conj., and most Edd. prefer that of Dobree—*δεῖ μένεν*)—to be afraid, in a fright, h. Hom. Ap. 404, Hdt. 3. 51, etc.—Construct. as with *δειδῶ*; absol., h. Hom. Ap. 404, Soph., etc.; *περὶ τινι*, *ὑπὲρ τινος* Hdt. 3. 35, 8. 140; *ἀμφὶ τινι* Soph. O. C. 492. 2. followed by a relat. clause with *μή* . . . , Theogn. 541, Hdt. 1. 165, Soph. Tr. 481. 3. c. acc. to fear a thing, Hdt. 1. 159; *πάντα δ* Aesch. Pers. 600, cf. Pr. 41.—c. cogn., *δεῖμ' ὃ δειμαίνεις* Eur. Andr. 868:—Pass. to be feared, Q. Sm. 2. 499.
δειμαλός, *α*, *ον*, timid, Mosch. 2. 20, Arist. Physiogn. 6. 2:—Adv. —*λέως*, Or. Sib. II. horrible, fearful, Batt. 289, Theogn. 1124.
δειμάτιος, *ον*, *ο*, epith. of Zeus, the Scarer, Dion. H. 6. 90.
δειματώεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, frightened, scared, Anth. P. 9. 244.
δειματο-σάγχις, *ές*, (σάγχι) reeking with horror, Aesch. Cho. 842; but most Edd. have adopted Stanley's emend. *αἰματοσαγές*.
δειματῶω, to frighten, Hdt. 6. 3, Ar. Ran. 144; cf. *δειματίζω*.—Pass. to be frightened, Aesch. Cho. 845, Soph. Fr. 147, Eur. Andr. 42, etc., Plat. Ax. 370 A.
δειματώδης, *ες*, (εἶδος) frightful, Hesych.
δειμός, *ο*, (δέος) fear, terror;—in the Il. always personified as accompanying Φόβος, *Ἐρις*, *Γοργώ*, etc., as Il. 4. 440, cf. 11. 31. 15. 119; and then for distinction's sake, written properly, *Δεῖμος*: acc. to Hes. Th. 934, son of Ares.**

δεῖν, inf. of *δέω*, v. sub *δεῖ*. 2. contr. neut. part., v. *δεῖ* III.
δεῖνα, *ο*, *ή*, *τό*, gen. *δεῖνος*, dat. *δεῖνι*, acc. *δεῖνα*: but sometimes indecl. (v. infir. citt.): a nom. *δεῖν*, *ο*, is cited from Sophron by Apoll. de Pron. 335 C, cf. Jo. Alex. *τον παραγγ*. 25: a gen. and dat. *τοῦ δεινατος*, *τῷ δεινατι*, cited by Apoll. ib. 336:—such an one, a certain one, whom one cannot or will not name, always with the Art., *ὁ δεινα* Ar. Ran. 918, etc.; *τὸν δεινα* τὸν τοῦ δεινα Id. Thesm. 622; *ὁ δεινα* τοῦ δεινός τὸν δεινα εἰσαγγέλλει Dem. 167. 25; *ἂν ὁ δ. ἡ ὁ δ. εἰπῇ* Id. 27. 11; *ὁ δ. καὶ ὁ δ.* Arist. Rhet. 3. 15, 5; *τὸ δ.*, euphem. for *τὸ πέος*, Ar. Ach. 1149, cf. Schol. Luc. Bis Acc. 23; *τὸ δ. δ' ἐσθίεις*; do you eat such a fish? Antiph. Koup. 2; in gen., *ἐμὸς ἡ τοῦ δεινός* mine or some other's, Arist. Pol. 2. 3, 5; dat., *τῷ δεινὸν μεμφομένους* Dem. 488. 23, cf. 982. 25:—pl. *οἱ δεινός*, Id. 756. 13; *τῶν δεινών* Id. 489. 12. II. *τὸ δεινα* is also used in Com. as a sort of interjection, which Brunnck (Ar. Lys. 921) explains by the Lat. *perii! malum! plague on 't!* Ar. Vesp. 524, Pax 268, Av. 648, Lys. l. c. and 926, Fr. 109; but perh. it is merely a euphemism for some coarse phrase, like Engl. *dash it!*
δεινάω, *ω*, to be in straits, LXX (2 Macc. 4. 35).
δεινοβλής, *ου*, *ο*, (βία) terribly strong, Orph. Arg. 64.
δεινοθέτης, *ου*, *ο*, (τίθημι) a knave, Mosch. 7. 7.
δεινο-κάθεκτος, *ον*, hard to be repressed, Orph. H. 9. 6.
δεινο-λεχής, *ές*, dreadfully married, Orph. Arg. 904.
δεινο-λογέομαι, Dep. to complain loudly, *δ. ὅτι* . . . Hdt. 1. 44; absol., Id. 4. 68.
δεινολογία, *η*, exaggerated description, Polyb. 33. 5, 3.
δεινοπάθεια, (παθεῖν) to complain loudly of sufferings, Dem. 1023, fin., Polyb. 12. 6, 9; *ἐπὶ τινι* Diod. 19. 75, Plut. 2. 781 A.—The Subst. **δεινοπάθεια** is blamed as *εὐτελής* by Poll. 6. 201, cf. Suid. s. v. *τραγωδία*.
δεινο-ποιέω, to exaggerate, Dion. H. de Thuc. 23.
δεινό-πους, *ο*, *η*, *ον*, *τό*, with terrible foot, *Ἀρὰ δ.* (as if she was a hound upon the track), Soph. O. T. 418.
δεινο-προσώπῳ, to have a terrible face, Ar. Eur. Phoen.
δεινός, *η*, *όν*, (from *δέος*, properly *δεινός*, cf. *ἐλευνός* from *ἐλεος*):—*fearful*, *terrible*, *dread*, *dire*; the chief sense in Hom., who uses it of persons and things, *θεός*, *Χάρυβις*, *κλαγγή*, *ὄπλα*, etc.; often also of battle-cries and the like, *δεινὸν αὐτῇν*, *βροντᾶν* to shout, thunder terribly, Il.; *δεινὸν δέρκεσθαι*, *παπαίνειν* to look terrible, Hom.; *δεῖνὰ ἰδῶν* Il. 15. 13; but also, *δεινὸς ἰδῶν* fearful to behold, Od. 22. 405; *δεινὸς μὲν ὄραν*, *δ. δὲ κλύειν* Soph. O. C. 141; *δεινὸν τῷ ἀκούσαι* Thuc. 1. 122; *δεινὴ παρὰ τοῖς εἰδῶσιν* ἡ [βίασάν] Andoc. 5. 13;—also in milder sense, *αὐτοῖς*, *δεινὴ* *τε* καὶ αἰδοῖται *θεός* Il. 18. 394, cf. 3. 172, Od. 8. 22, etc.:—so also in all later writers.—From Hdt. downwards, *τὸ δεινόν* danger, suffering; but, *τὸ δ.* also anything horrible, Aesch. Cho. 634; *awe*, *terror*, Id. Eum. 516; *ὅπου τὸ δ.*, *ἐλπίς* οὐδὲν ἄφελος Soph. Fr. 205; *πρὸς τὸ δ.* *ἐρχεσθαι* lb. 322; so in pl., *τὰ δειν' ὄραν* Id. Ph. 504; *εἰ δειν' ἔδρασας*, *δεῖνὰ καὶ παθεῖν* *σε* δεῖ Id. Fr. 11, etc.:—*δεινὸν γίγνεσθαι* *μή* . . . there is danger that . . . , Hdt. 7. 157; also, οὐδὲν *δεινὸν*, *μή* ἀποστείωσιν no fear of their revolting, Id. 1. 155, etc.:—*δεινὸν ἐστὶ* c. inf., it is dangerous to do, Lys. 128. 16:—*δεινὸν ποιεῖσθαι* (so, *δεῖνὰ ποιεῖν* Hdt. 3. 14), to take ill, complain of, *be indignant* at a thing, Lat. *aegre ferre*, often in Hdt., etc.; absol. or c. inf., as 1. 127., 5. 41, etc.; also, *δεινὸν τι* *ἐσχε* αὐτὸν, c. inf., 1. 61: *δεῖνὰ παθεῖν*, more rarely sing. *δεινὸν π.*, to suffer dreadful, illegal, arbitrary treatment, freq. in Att., Elmsl. Ach. 393; cf. *δεινο-λογέομαι*, —*παθεῖν*, —*ποιέω*, and v. sub *σχετῆλος* fin.—So also in Adv., *δεινὸς φέρεται* Hdt. 2. 121, 3; *δ. ἔχειν* to be in straits, Antipho 111. 34. Xen. An. 6. 4, 23; *δεινὸς διατεθῆναι* τυπτόμενος Lys. 98. 38. II. to this sense is added a notion of Force or Power, *marvellously strong*, *mighty*, *powerful*, for good or ill; hence often in Hom. of the gods without any notion of terrible; so, *δεινὸν σάκος* the mighty shield, Il. 7. 245;—and then, simply, *wondrous*, *marvellous*, *strange*, *τὸ συγγενὲς τοι δεινὸν ἡ θ' ὁμίλια* kin and social ties have strange power, Aesch. Pr. 39; *δ. τὸ κοινὸν σπλάγγχον* Id. Supp. 1031, cf. Soph. Ant. 333; *δ. ἴμερος*, *ἔρως*, *δέος*, etc., Hdt. 9. 3, etc.; *οἰκτος* Soph. Tr. 298, etc.; often also in the phrase *δεινὸν ἂν εἴη*, *εἴ* . . . , it was strange that . . . , as Eur. Hec. 592; *δεινότατον* *μή* . . . Andoc. 23. 34:—Adv. —*νάς*, *marvellously*, *exceedingly*, like *αἰνῶς* in Hom.; *δ. μέλας*, *ἀνδρὸς* Hdt. 2. 76, 149; *δ. ἐν φολεαῖσι* *εἶναι* Id. 3. 152; and so in Att., *δ. πᾶς* *εἰμ' ἐπιλήσμων* Metag. Φρατ. 3, etc. III. the sense of *powerful*, *wondrous*, passed into that of *able*, *clever*, *skillful*, first in Hdt. 5. 23, *ἀνὴρ δεινός τε καὶ σοφός*; of Ulysses, *γλώσση* . . . *δεινὸς καὶ σοφός* Soph. Ph. 440, cf. O. C. 806; cf. Antipho 116. 33, Lys. 109. 20:—this sense became general in Plato's time, v. Protas. 341 B; esp. of *practical ability*, opp. to *σοφός*, Phaedr. 245 C, Theaet. 164 D:—often c. inf., *δεινὸς εὐρεῖν* Aesch. Pr. 59; *δεινὸι πλέκειν* τοι *μηχανὰς* Αἰγυπτίῳ Id. Fr. 312; *δεινὸς λέγειν* *clever* at speaking, Soph. O. T. 545, etc.; (*δ. εἰπεῖν* is rare, Dem. 502. 28, ubi v. Wolf Lept. p. 370); *δεινὸς φαγεῖν* Ar. Nub. 243; *δεινὸς πράγμασι* χρῆσθαι Dem. 10. 3, etc.; *αἱ εὐπράξια* *δεινὰ* συγκρῖναι *τὰ* *ὀνειδῆ* are wonderfully liable to . . . , Id. 23. 27:—also c. acc., *δεινὸς τὴν τέχνην* Ar. Eccl. 364, Plat. Euthyd. 304 D; *δ. περὶ τι* or *τινος* Id. Rep. 405 C, Ion 531 A:—in Arist. Eth. N. 6. 13, *δεινός* is a man naturally quick and clever, who may become *φρόνιμος* by good training, *πανούργως* by bad; indeed *δεινός* often means *over-clever*, Plat. Euthyphro 3 C; *δ. ὑπὸ πανουργίας* Id. Theaet. 175 D.
δεινός, gen. of *δεῖνα*, q. v.
δεινός, *ο*, = *δίνος*, a name for different round vessels, a Cyren. word, Phillet. 42, Strattis M78. 2. II. a round floor for dancing or threshing, Dionys. Com. Σωφ. 1; v. Ath. 467 D sq., Eust. 1207. 14.
δεινότης, *ητος*, *η*, (δεινός) terriblest, Thuc. 4. 10: *harshness*, *sternness*, *severity*, νόμος Id. 3. 46, cf. 59. II. natural ability, cleverness, shrewdness, Dem. 275. 28, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 13; opp. to *ἀλθρεία*,

Antipho 129, ult.; esp. in an orator, Thuc. 3. 37, Dem. 307. 27., 318. 9; ἡν ἐν τοῖς λόγοις δ. Isocr. 1 D.

δαινῶ, to make terrible: to exaggerate, ἐπὶ τὸ μείζων πάντα δαινῶσας Thuc. 8. 74; δαινῶσαι τὰς συμφορὰς Plut. Pericl. 28.

δαινωπός, ὄν, = δαινώψ, Hes. Sc. 250.

δαινώσας, εὖς, ἡ, (δαινῶ) exaggeration, Plat. Phaedr. 272 A, Arist. Rhet. 2. 21, 10., 24. 4. II. δ. ὀφρῶν a frowning, Hipp. Acut. 391.

δαινώψ, ὄψος, ὁ, ἡ, fierce-eyed, of the Erinyes, Soph. O. C. 84.

δειξίς, εὖς, ἡ, (δείκνυμι) a proving, mode of proof, ἐκ τῶν σημείων Arist. Rhet. 3. 7, 6, cf. An. Pr. 1. 15, 3, al. 2. a proof, specimen, δ. ἀνδρείας παρέχσθαι, δ. εὐνοίας Hdt. 1. 15., 2. 3. II. a display, exhibition, like ἐπίδειξις, Macho ap. Ath. 245 E.

δειός, τό, Ep. for δέος (as κλέος for κλέος), χλωροὶ ὕπαι δέους Il. 15. 4.

δειπνάριον, τό, Dim. of δειπνον, Diphil. Πελ. 1.

δειπνεῖν, = δειπνίζω, C. I. 2719.

δειπνεῖν: fut. -ήσω Ar. Pax 1084, Xen., -ήσομαι Diod. 11. 9, Plut.:—aor. ἐδείπνησα, Ep. δειπνήσα ὀδ.—pf. δεδείπνησα Ar., etc.; Att. syncop. 1 pl. δεδείπναμεν Alex. Kour. 31, Eubul. Προκρ. 2; inf. δεδείπναι Ar. Fr. 78, 423, cf. Ath. 422 E: Ep. plqpf. δεδείπνηκεν Od. 17. 359: cf. παραδειπνεῖν. To make a meal, Hom. (v. sub δειπνον): in Att. always to take the chief meal, to dine, only once in Trag., δειπνεῖν Eur. Incert. 160; δ. τὸ ἄριστον to make breakfast serve as dinner, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 11; δ. παρά τινι with one, Antipho 113. 24; ἐν πρῆταίῳ Andoc. 7. 13. 2.

c. acc., δ. ἄρτον to make a meal on bread, Hes. Op. 440; so, δ. μύσχιον Ephipp. Ὀμ. 1. 12; κοτύλῃν μίαν Alex. Ταραντ. 1. 17; δ. τὰλλότρια, of parasites, often in Com., as Theopomp. Ὀδ. 3, Eubul. Oid. 1; also, δ. ἀπό τινος Ar. Pl. 890.

δειπνηστός (not δειπνιστός), ὁ, meal-time, Od. 17. 170: cf. δαρπηστός. (Acc. to some Gramm., δειπνηστός is the meal-time, δειπνηστος the meal, v. Spitzn. Exc. xxx. ad Il.)

δειπνητήριον, τό, a dining-room, Plut. Lucull. 41, C. I. 5168.

δειπνητής, οὗ, ὁ, a diner, a guest, Polyb. 3. 57, 7.

δειπνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, fond of dinner, Anaxipp. Ἐγκαλ. 1. 36; ἐπιστολαὶ δ. letters on cookery, Ath. 128 A. Adv. -κῶς, like a cook, artistically, Ar. Ach. 1016.

δειπνίζω, Att. fut. -ῶ Diphil. Παρ. 3: aor. ἐδείπνισα Hdt., Att., v. Od. inf. c.:—to entertain at dinner, κατέπεφνε δειπνίσας Od. 4. 535; δειπνίζοντες Ἑέρξαι Hdt. 7. 118; δ. τὴν πόλιν ὅλην C. I. 1395; also c. acc. cogn., δ. τινὰ δειπνον to give one a dinner, Matro ap. Ath. 134 D:—Pass., βοῶς δεδειπνισμένον θεατῶν (vulg. -άτρων) the applause of spectators bribed by dinners, Plut. 2. 92 E.

δειπνίον, οὐ, τό, Dim. of δειπνον, Ar. Fr. 407.

δειπνίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, a fem. of δειπνητικός, cited from Dio C.

δειπνο-θήρας, οὐ, ὁ, = δειπνολόχος, Philo 1. 665.

δειπνο-κλήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, one who invites to dinner, Hesych. II.

= ἐλέατωρ, Artemid. ap. Ath. 171 B.

δειπνολογία, ἡ, a poem on eating, by Archestratus, Ath. 4 E:—Archestratus is himself called δειπνο-λόγος, the dinner-bard, lb. 29 A.

δειπνο-λόχος, ἡ, οὐ, laying traps, fishing for invitations to dinner, parasitic, Hes. Op. 702; cf. βωμολόχος.

δειπνο-μάχης, ἐς, mad after eating, Timon ap. Ath. 162 F.

δειπνον, τό, (v. sub δάπτω):—in Hom. sometimes the noonday meal, Il. 11. 85 sq.; sometimes = ἄριστον, the morning meal, 2. 381., 10. 578., 19. 171 sq., Od. 15. 94 sq., 500: sometimes = δῆρον, the evening meal, 17. 176., 20. 390 sq.; cf. Buttin. Lex. s. v. δέλη 12. Nitzsch Od. 1. 124 holds that in Hom. it is the principal meal, whenever taken. In old Att. certainly it was the midday or afternoon meal, οἶτον εἰδέναι διάρσια, -ἀρίστια, δειπνα, δῆρνα π' αἰρεῖσθαι τρίτα Aesch. Fr. 181; but in later Att. times the δῆρον disappeared, and the δειπνον became the only afternoon meal; then, like our dinner, Lat. coena, its time varied with the fashion of the day, at some times being taken early, at other times so late as to become a supper, v. Dict. of Ant. s. v. coena: often in pl., like Lat. epulae, Soph. O. T. 770, Eur. Or. 1008:—Phrases, ἀπὸ δειπνον straightway after the meal, ἀπὸ δ' αὐτοῦ κωμήσσαντο Il. 8. 54; cf. ἀπὸ Il. 2:—καλεῖν ἐπὶ δειπνον, κέκλησθαι ἐπὶ δ. Eubul. Oid. 1, Incert. 1, etc.; cf. ἀκλήτος, ἀσύμβολος, etc.: δ. παρασκευῶν Pherecr. Doula. 1, Incert. 91, etc.; παραβείναι lb. 55; ποιεῖν Dionys. Ἔσθμ. 1. 4:—cf. συμφορητός.

2. generally, food, provender, ἵπποισιν δειπνον δότε Il. 2. 383; ὄρνισι δειπνον Aesch. Supp. 801, etc.

δειπνοποιός, ὁ, a dinner-giver, Arist. M. Mor. 2. 7, 30.

δειπνός, ὁ, late form of δειπνον, Zonar., E. M., etc.; cf. Greg. p. 22, 772.

δειπνο-σοφιστής, οὗ, ὁ, one learned in the mysteries of the kitchen: Athenaeus called his work by this name, = 'the cook's oracle.'

δειπνοσύνη, ἡ, comic for δειπνον, Matro ap. Ath. 134 F: v. Bast. Greg. C. p. 772, Hase ad Leon. Diac. p. 239.

δειπνοφορία, ἡ, a solemn procession with meal-offerings to Hersé, Pandrosos, and Aglauros, Isac. ap. Poll. 6. 102.

δειπνο-φόρος, οὐ, carrying food, of birds, Arist. H. A. 9. 18, 1., 34, 2.

II. carrying meat-offerings (cf. δαχοφορία), Lys. ap. Poll. 6. 102, Plut. Thes. 23; cf. foreg.

δειράδιον, τό, Dim. of δέρη 1. 2, Poll. 2. 235.

δειραῖος, α, οὐ, hilly, craggy, Lyc. 994.

δεράς, ἄδος, ἡ, the ridge of a chain of hills, like αὐχὴν and λόφος (q. v.), Hom. Ap. 281, Soph. Aj. 695; of the isthmus of Corinth, Pind. O. 8. 68, I. 1. 11; of Trachis, Soph. Ph. 491 (where Toup restored δερὰδα, metri grat.):—in pl., Eur. Phoen. 206; metaph., τέγγει δ' ἐπ' ὀφρύσι δειράδας, of the petrified form of Niobé on Mt. Sipylus, which

poured tears under the brow of the hill over its ridges, Soph. Ant. 832; this took place in summer only (Paus. 8. 2, 7), i. e. when the snow was melting (χιὼν δ' οὐδαμὰ λείπει Soph. I. c.). (With δέρη, δειράς, cf. Lat. collum, collis.)

δειρ-αχθής, ἐς, heavy on the neck, Anth. P. 6. 179, where Brunck conject. δειρ-αχθής, throttling.

δειρή, ἡ, the neck, throat, Il. 11. 26, etc., Hdt. 1. 51; Att. δέρη, q. v. 2. a collar, Poll. 2. 235. II. in pl. = δειράς, Pind. O. 3. 48., 9. 89. (Cf. δειράς: Curt. suggests that the form δέρη (with η retained in Att.) and Aeol. δέρρα, Lat. dorsum, point to an orig. form δέρσα.)

δειρο-κύπελλον, τό, a long-necked cup, Luc. Lexiph. 7.

δειρο-παῦς, αἶδος, ὁ, ἡ, producing young by the neck, as weasels were supposed to do, Lyc. 843.

δειρο-πέδη, ἡ, a necklace or collar, Greg. Naz.

δειρο-τομέας, fut. ἥσω, to cut the throat of a person, behead, σὺ δ' ἄρ' ὦν δειροτομήσεις Il. 21. 89, cf. 555, Od. 22. 349.

δείρω, v. sub δέρω.

δεῖς, δέν, v. οὐδεῖς sub fin.

δεῖσα, ἡ, moistness, filth, Suid.: δεισαλέας, α, οὐ, filthy, Clem. Al. 297.

δεισο-ήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, fearing man, Aesch. Ag. 154.

δεισιδαιμονέω, to have superstitious fears, Polyb. 9. 19, 1, etc.

δεισιδαιμονία, ἡ, fear of the gods, religious feeling, Polyb. 6. 56, 7, C. I. 2737 b, 12, Diod. 1. 70; ἡ τῶν θεῶν δ. Id. 11. 89. 2. in bad sense, superstition, Theophr. Char. 16, Polyb. 12. 24, 5; ἡ πρὸς τὰ ζῷα δ. Diod. 1. 83: v. Plut. περὶ δεισιδαιμονίας; cf. εὐσέβεια.

δεισιδαίμων, οὐ, (δείω) fearing the gods or demons: 1. in good sense, like εὐσεβής, fearing the gods, pious, religious, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3. 58, Ages. 11, 8; δ. εἶναι καὶ φροντίειν τῶν θεῶν Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 25; φίλος θνητοῖς, εἰς τ' ἀθανάτους δ. Epigr. Gr. 607. 2. in bad sense, superstitious, bigoted, Theophr. Char. 16; δ. διάθεσις = δεισιδαιμονία (q. v.), Diod. 1. 62.—Comp. -έστερος, somewhat superstitious, Act. Ar. 17. 22, cf. Diog. L. 2. 131: Sup. -έστατος, Luc. pro Imag. 27:—Adv. -όνως, lb. 7.

δεισι-θεός, οὐ, = foreg., Poll. 1. 21, Procl.

δέκα, οἱ, αἱ, indecl., ten. Il. 2. 372, Od. 9. 160, etc.:—οἱ δέκα the Ten, Decemviri, Lys. 172. 26, Isocr. 372 B: οἱ δέκα [ἐτη] ἀφ' ἧβης those who are ten years past 20 (the age of military service), Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 23. δέκα enters into compos. with ἐν and δύο, ἐνδεκα, δυνάδεκα: but older and correct writers said τρεῖς καὶ δέκα, τέσσαρες καὶ δέκα, etc.: the compd. δεκα-τρεῖς occurs in Pseudo-Dem. 1158. 25., 1162. 21., 1164. 12; δεκα-τέσσαρες, α, Polyb. 1. 36, 11, etc.; δεκά-πεντε, Diod. 2. 13; δεκά-επτα, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 114, etc. (Cf. Skt. dasan, Lat. decem, etc., v. sub δδ 1: cf. also δάκτυλος.)

δεκά-βαθμος, οὐ, with ten steps, Philo Byz. de VII Mir. 6.

δεκά-βάμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, with ten steps or intervals, ἐνδεκάχορδε λύρη, δεκάβαμον τάξιν ἔχοντα Ion 3. 1, v. Bgk. ad l., p. 427.

δεκάβοιος, οὐ, (βοῦς) worth ten oxen, τὸ δεκ. a coin attributed to The- sens, Plut. Thes. 25; δεκάβοιον ἀποτίειν, from a law of Draco, Poll. 2. 61.

δεκα-γονία, ἡ, the tenth generation, Luc. Hermot. 77.

δεκα-γράμματος, οὐ, of ten letters, Ath. 455 B; but the sense requires ἐνδεκαγρ-.

δεκα-δάκτυλος, οὐ, ten fingers long or broad, βάλανος Hipp. 491.

47. 2. ten-fingered, χεῖρες Diod. C. 47. 40.

δεκαδ-άρχης, οὐ, ὁ, later form for δεκάδαρχος, Joseph. B. J. 2. 20, 7.

δεκαδαρχία, ἡ, the government of the ten, Isocr. 63 D: the Rom. decemvirate, Dion. H. 11. 27.

δεκάδ-αρχος, ὁ, = δεκάρχης, a commander of ten men, Lat. decurio, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 14, etc. II. the Rom. decemvir, Dion. H. 10. 60.

δεκαδεῦς, εὖς, ὁ, one of a decury, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 30.

δεκαδικός, ἡ, ὄν, Lat. denarius, ἀριθμὸς δ. Greg. Naz.

δεκαδοῦχος, ὁ, (δεκάδα, ἔχων) one of the ten, Lys. ap. Harp.

δεκά-δραχμος, οὐ, at the price of ten drachmae, Arist. Oec. 2. 34, 7.

δεκά-δυο, οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, late form for δυνάδεκα, δώδεκα, N. T., Eccl.

δεκά-δωρος, οὐ, (δῶρον 11) ten palms long or broad, Hes. Op. 424.

δεκά-επτα, οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, v. sub δέκα.

δεκάετηρος, οὐ, (ἔτος) ten-yearly: χρόνος δ. a space of ten years, Plat. Legg. 772 B:—fem. -ετηρίς πανήγυρις Dio C. 57. 24:—also δεκαετη-ρία, ἡ, C. I. 8610.

δεκα-ετής, ἐς, or -έτης, ἐς, ten years old, Hdt. 1. 114, Hipp. Epid. 1. 947.

II. of or lasting ten years, πρόλεμος Thuc. 5. 25, 26; ἱερὺς δ. C. I. 3847 m. Cf. δεκῆτης.—Some Gramm. distinguished between δεκαετής (of age), and δεκαετής (of duration), and so with διετής, -έτης, δωδεκαετής, -έτης, etc., Poll. 1. 54; but other Gramm. give diff. accounts, and nothing definite can be made out; cf. Lob. Phryn. 406 sq., Chandler Gr. Accents § 703.

δεκαετία, ἡ, a space of ten years, Dion. H. 1. 71, Strabo 705.

δεκάζω, fut. ἄσω (δεκάς 1. 2), to bribe, corrupt, esp. judges, Isocr. 169 D, Aeschin. 12. 30:—Pass. to be bribed, Lys. 182. 28, Plut. Cat. Mi. 44:—Anytus is said by Arist. to have been the first briber of jurymen, Harp. s. v.

δεκάκις, Adv. ten-times, Il. 9. 379, etc.:—tenfold, Anth. P. 5. 118.

δεκάκλιτος, οὐ, holding ten dinner-couches (κλίνας), στέγη δ. Xen. Oec. 8, 13.

II. ten κλίνας long, Arist. Mirab. 57.

δεκα-κοτύλος, οὐ, holding ten κοτύλαι, Strabo 145.

δεκακῦμα, ἡ, (κῦμα) the tenth (i. e. an overwhelming) wave, Lat. fluctus decumanius, Luc. Merc. Cond. 2; cf. τρικῦμα.

δεκά-λίτρος, οὐ, weighing or worth ten λίτραι, στατήρ Arist. Fr. 467:—δεκάλιτρον, τό, a coin worth ten λίτραι, Epich. 6 Ahr., Sophron 60 Ahr.; cf. Poll. 4. 173., 9. 81.

δεκά-λόγος, ὁ, the Decalogue, Eccl.

δεκά-μαστός, οὐ, with ten breasts, of Demeter, Epigr. Gr. 406. 10.

δεκά-μετρος, οὐ, ten metres, Schol. Ar. Eq. 496, etc.

δεκαμηνιαίος, α, ον, =sq., Plut. Num. 12; —μηνιαίος, Tzetz. Hist. 2.192.
δεκά-μηνος, ον, *ten months old*, σκύλαξ Xen. Cyn. 7, 6, cf. Theocr. 24.
 I. 2. *in the tenth month*, ἡ αἰρεῖσις ἦν δ. Hdt. 9, 3; γυνὴ κνεί δ. Menand. Πλοκ. 3; τόκος δ. Arist. G. A. 4. 10, 4; —neut. pl. as Adv., Ib. 4. 4, 37.
δεκαμναῖος, α, ον, =sq., Polyb. 13. 2, 3.
δεκάμινος, μινον, (μνά) :—*weighing or worth ten minae*, Ar. Pax 1224, 1235; **δεκάμινον**, τό, *a weight of ten minae*, C. I. 123. 8.
δεκά-μφορος, ον, *holding ten ἀμφορείς* (about ninety gallons), κρατήρ Eur. Cycl. 388; πῖθος Sosith. ap. Herm. Opusc. 1. 55.
δεκανῆτα, ἡ, (ναῦς) *a squadron of ten ships*, Polyb. 23. 7, 4.
δεκανία, ἡ, =δεκάς, *a decury*, Arr. Tact. 10, C. I. 9228-9.
δεκά-παλαι, Adv. *a very long time ago*, Comic form of *πάλαι*, like *ωδεκάπαλαι*, Ar. Eq. 1154, Philonid. Incert. 21.
δεκά-πεντε, οἱ, αἱ, τά, v. sub *δέκα*.
δεκαπηχναῖος, α, ον, =sq., Geop.
δεκά-πηχυς, v. *ten cubits long*, Hdt. 9. 81.
δεκαπλασιάω, fut. *άσω*, *to multiply by ten*, Philo 1. 462.
δεκαπλασίονος, ον, *tenfold*, Lat. *decuplus*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 14, Plat. Rep. 615 B: c. gen. *ten times greater than*, Polyb. 22. 5, 15; —ἡ *δεκαπλασία* (sc. τιμῇ), *τὴν δεκαπλασίαν ἀφαιρεῖν, καταδικάζειν* *to mulct in ten times the amount*, Dem. 726. 23, cf. 733. 5; —Adv. —ως, Hipp. Vet. Med. 10. Also —πλασίον, ον, Schol. Hom.
δεκά-πλεθρος, ον, *enclosing ten πλέθρα*, Thuc. 6. 102.
δεκά-πλοκος, ον, *folded ten times*, Paul. Aeg. 6. 65.
δεκά-πλόος, ον, contr. —πλόους, οὖν, =δεκαπλόος, Dem. 726. fin.
δεκά-πολις, ἡ, *a district with ten cities*, Decapolis, N. T.
δεκά-πους, ὁ, ἡ, —πουν, τό, *ten feet long*, Ar. Eccl. 652.
δεκά-πρωτοί, οἱ, Lat. *decemprimi*, the chief municipal authorities of a city, Böckh C. I. 2, p. 217; —Hence Verb —πρωτεύω, *to be one of them*, Byz.
δεκά-ρχης, ον, ὁ, =δεκαδάρχης, *a decurion*, Hdt. 7. 81. II. a Rom. *decentvir*, Dion. H. 2. 14.
δεκαρχία, ἡ, =δεκαδάρχια, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 2, etc.
δεκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, *a decal: a company of ten*, Lat. *decuria*, Il. 2. 126, Hdt. 3. 25, Aesch. Pers. 340, etc.; —generally, *a company*, ἥς καὶ σὺ φαίνει δεκάδος Eur. Supp. 219; ἡ Ἀττικὴ δ., the ten Attic Orators, Luc. Scyth. 10, cf. Philostr. 564. 2. *Λύκων δεκάς* the company of Lycus, a name given to bribed Dicasts at Athens, because (it is said) the bribers were to be bound near the statue of Lycus in the law-courts, Eratosth. ap. Harp. s. v.
 II. the number *ten*, Arist. Metaph. 12. 8, 17; τέλειον ἡ δ., a Pythag. principle, Ib. 1. 5, 3, cf. Fr. 198.
δεκασμός, ὁ, (δεκάω) *bribery*, Dion. H. 7. 64, Plut. Cat. Mi. 44: in pl., Id. Cicero 29.
δεκά-σπορος χρόνος, ὁ, *a lapse of ten seed-times, i.e. ten years*, Eur. Tro. 20, cf. El. 1154.
δεκά-στάτης, ον, *in receipt of ten staters*, Arr. An. 7. 23.
δεκά-στεγος, ον, *ten stories high*, πύργος Strabo 730.
δεκά-στύλος, ον, *with ten columns in front*, Vitruv. 3. 2, 8.
δεκά-σχημος, ον, *with ten forms*, of certain vessels, Draco 136.
δεκαταῖος, α, ον, *on the tenth day*, Plat. Rep. 614 B; *δεκαταῖον δ' ἦδη ὄντος* Arist. H. A. 6. 3, 5. II. *ten days old*, βρέφος Luc. Halc. 5.
δεκαταλαντία, ἡ, *a sum of ten talents*, Poll. 9. 52.
δεκα-τάλαντος, ον, *weighing or worth ten talents*, λίθος Ar. Fr. 264, cf. Menand. Παρακατ. 5; —δική δ. *an action in which the damages were laid at ten talents*, Aeschin. 41. 13.
δεκατεία, ἡ, =δεκάτευσσις, Plut. Ant. 39.
δεκα-τέσσαρες, α, v. sub *δέκα*.
δεκάτευμα, τό, *a tenth, tithe*, Call. Ep. 40.
δεκάτευσσις, ἑως, ἡ, *decimation*, Dion. H. 1. 24.
δεκατευτήριον, τό, =δεκατηλόγιον, *the tenths-office, custom-house*, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 22; cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 39, 41.
δεκατευτής, οὗ, ὁ, *a farmer of tenths*, Lat. *decumanus*, Harp.
δεκατεῖω, (δεκάτη) *to exact the tenth part* (as tribute or tax) *from a man, to make him pay tithe, τινά* Dem. 617. 22; τὰς πόλεις Lysurg. 153. 6; τούτους δεκατεῖσαι τῶ ἐν Δέλφοισι θεῷ *to make them pay a tithe to Apollo*, Hdt. 7. 132; —also of things, δ. τὰ ἐξ ἄγρων ὠραία *to tithe them* (as an offering) . . , Xen. An. 5. 3, 9; and so, Pass., ἀναγκαιῶς ἔχει τὰ χρήματα δεκατεῖσθαι τῶ Διὶ Hdt. 1. 89: hence proverb., ἐλπίς ἦν δεκατεῖσθαι τὰς Θήβας *i.e. that it would be taken and tithed*, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 20, 5. 35. 2. absol. *to be a decateuter*, Ar. Fr. 392. II. *to devote or dedicate the tenth man, send one in ten out of the country*, cf. Creuzer Xanth. p. 178: —in war, *to take out the tenth man for execution, decimate*, Dio C. 48. 42, etc., cf. Dion. H. 9. 50; —in App. Civ. 1. 49, for δεκατεύοντες should be read δέκα τινάς.
δεκάτη, ἡ, v. sub *δέκατος*.
δεκατηλογία, ἡ, *collection of the tithe*, Poll. 1. 169.
δεκατηλόγιον, τό, =δεκατευτήριον (q. v.), Poll. 9. 28.
δεκατηλόγος, ὁ, (λέγω) =δεκατευτής, Dem. 679. 27.
δεκατημόριον, τό, (μέρος) *the tenth part*, Plat. Legg. 924 A.
δεκατηφόρος, ον, *tithe-paying*, ἀπαρχαί Call. Del. 278.
δέκατος, η, ον, (δέκα) *tenth*, Hom., who also uses it as a round number, Od. 16. 18, etc. II. *δεκάτη* (sc. μέρος), *η, the tenth part, tithe*, Simon. 133 Bgk., Hdt. 2. 135, etc.; τῇ θεῷ Lys. 160. 14; τὰ ἐκ τῆς δ. the produce of the tenth, C. I. 76. 7, cf. 1034, al.: esp. as a duty on ship-goods, Dem. 475. 5. 2. *δεκάτη* (sc. ἡμέρα), *η, the tenth day*, Hom.; at Athens, *the festival on the tenth day after birth*, when the child has a name given it, τὴν δ. θῆναι *to give a naming-day feast*, Ar. Av. 922, cf. 494, Eur. El. 645; so, τὴν δ. ἐστίασαι ὑπὲρ τοῦ νιού Dem. 1016. fin., cf. 1001. 5.
δεκατό-σπορος, ον, *in the tenth generation*, Anth. P. append. 108.

δεκατώ, like δεκατεῖω, *to take tithe of a person, τινα* Ep. Hebr. 7. 6; in Pass. *to pay tithe*, Ib. 9.
δεκα-τρεῖς, —τρια, v. sub *δέκα*.
δεκατ-ώνης, ον, ὁ, *a farmer of tenths*, Anaxil. Γλαυκ. 1.
δεκατώνιον, τό, *the office of the δεκατώναι*, Antiph. Ἀλι. 2.
δεκάφυιος, ον, (φύη) *tenfold*, Call. Fr. 162, ubi v. Bentl.: cf. δίφυιος.
δεκά-φύλος, ον, *consisting of ten tribes*, Hdt. 5. 66.
δεκά-χαλκον, τό, *the denarius*, =ten χαλκοί, Plut. Cam. 13.
δεκαχῆ, Adv. *in ten parts*, Dio C. 55. 24.
δεκά-χίλοι, αι, α, *ten thousand*, Il. 5. 860, 14. 148; cf. ἐννεάχιλοι.
δεκά-χορδος, ον, *ten-stringed*, λύρα Ion Fr. 3 (Bgk. reads ἐνδεκάχορδος), LXX (Ps. 32. 2, al.)
Δεκέλεια, Ion. —ἐη, ἡ, *a place in Attica*, Hdt., etc.: —**Δεκελεύς**, ἑως, ὁ, *a Decesean*, Hdt. 9. 73: Adj., **Δεκελεικός**, ἡ, ὄν, *Decesean*, δ Δ. πόλεμος, name given to the latter part of the Pelop. war, Isocr. 166 D, etc. —Adv., **Δεκελεῖθεν**, from D., Hdt. 1. c.; —εἰσθεν, Lys. 166. 35: —**Δεκελείαν**, at D., Isocr. 175 E; —εἰαζε, to D., Steph. B.
δεκ-έμβολος, ον, *with ten beaks*, ναῦς Aesch. Fr. 136.
δεκ-ετηρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *a space of ten years*, Dio C. 53. 16.
δεκ-έτηρος, ον, =sq., Anth. P. 9. 474, C. I. 1907 bb.
δεκ-έτης, ον, δ, *lasting ten years*, χρόνος Soph. Ph. 715, Plat. Legg. 682 D: fem. δεκέτης, Paus. 4. 13, 7. II. *ten years old*, Eur. Andr. 307: fem. δεκέτις, ἴδος, Ar. Lys. 644, Plat. Legg. 784 B. —Cf. δεκαέτης.
δεκήρης, ες, *with ten oars or ten banks of oars*, ναῦς δ . . , a deceris, Polyb. 16. 3, 3. (Cf. τρήρης.)
δεκ-οκτώ, for ὀκτώδεκα, Epigr. Gr. 566.
δέκομαι, Ion. for δέχομαι.
δεκ-όργιος, v. δέκυργος.
δέκοτος, η, ον, Aeol. for δέκατος, Epigr. Gr. 988. 5.
δέκτος, α, ον, verb. Adj. of δέχομαι, *to be received*, Luc. Hermot. 74. II. **δεκτέον**, *one must take or understand*, Strabo 460.
δεκτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, =sq., Hesych., Suid.
δέκτης, ον, ὁ, (δέχομαι) *a receiver: a beggar*, Od. 4. 248.
δεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fit for receiving*, Lat. *capax*, τὸ τῆς τροφῆς δ. the part that receives the food, sc. ἡ κοιλία, Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 8, cf. H. A. 1. 2, 3, G. A. 1. 20, 14, al. 2. *capable of ἐπιστήμης* Deff. Plat. 415 A; ἐναντιώσεων Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 4, 7; τῆς ἕξεως Id. Categ. 10, 10; τῶν αἰσθητῶν Id. P. A. 2. 1, 19. 3. absol. *capable of receiving*, τὰν αἰσθ., Id. Metaph. 4. 23, 1, de An. 2. 2, 14, Phys. 7. 4, 8.
δέκτο, v. sub δέχομαι.
δέκτος, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of δέχομαι, *to be received or accepted, acceptable*, Lat. *acceptus*, Ev. Luc. 4. 19, 24, etc.
δέκτρια, ἡ, poet. fem. of δεκτήρ, δέκτης, Archil. 17.
δέκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for δέκτης, *one who takes upon himself or on his own head, αἵματος δ. νέου* Aesch. Eum. 204.
δεκώρυγος, ον, (ὄρυγία) *ten fathoms long*, Xen. Cyn. 2, 6; cf. ὄρυγία.
δελαστροφῆς, ἑως, ὁ, poet. for δελεαστροφῆς, Nic. Th. 793.
δελεάζω, fut. *άσω*, (δέλεαρ) *to entice or catch by a bait*, Isocr. 166 A; τὴν γρᾶν δ. λεπαστήν Antiph. Ἀσκα. 1: —Pass., γαστρί δελεάζεσθαι Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 4; ῥαστῶν καὶ σχολῆ Dem. 241. 2. II. c. acc. cogn., νῶτον ὑὸς περὶ ἀγκιστρον δ. *to put it on the hook as a bait*, Hdt. 2. 70; but, δ. ἀγκιστρον ἰσχάδι *to bait it with a fig*, Luc. Pisc. 47; δ. ἀγκιστρον ἐπ' ἄλλους *to catch others*, Ib. 48.
δελεῖσμα, τό, *a bait*, ap. Suid. s. v. ἔγκνται, prob. f. l. for δελέασμα.
δέλεαρ, atos, τό, Ep. δέιλαρ, Call. Fr. 478: (v. δόλος) :—*a bait*, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 4: metaph., δ. τινος *bait for a person*, Eur. Andr. 264; c. gen. rei, *an incitement to . . , ῥῥονή κακοῦ δέλεαρ*, Cicero's *esca malorum*, Plat. Tim. 69 D; δ. σοφίης Epigr. Gr. 880. 6: —in dat. sometimes contr. δέλγητ, Hesych.; and there is little doubt that δέλγητ is the right reading in Theocr. 21. 10; cf. δελήτιον.
δελε-άρπαξ, ὁ, ἡ, *snapping at the bait*, πέρκης Anth. P. 7. 504.
δελέασμα, τό, =δελέαμα, δέλεαρ, Ar. Eq. 789.
δελεασμάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Philox. 2. 5.
δελεασμός, ὁ, *a catching with a bait*, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 30.
δελεαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *enticing, seductive*, Clem. Al. 437.
δελεάστρα, ἡ, *a baited trap or noose*, Cratin. Σερφ. 12.
δελεαστρον, τό, =foreg., Nicoph. Ἀφρ. 4.
δέλετρον, τό, =δέλεαρ, Opp. H. 2. 431., 3. 185. 2. *a lantern*, used to light people walking by night, Timachid. ap. Ath. 699 E.
δελήτιον, τό, Dim. of δέλεαρ, Opp. Ar. E. M. 254. 53.
δελκανός, ὁ, *a kind of fish*, Ath. 118 B.
δελλίθιον, τό, *the nest of the δέλλης*, Hesych. [λῆ]
δέλλας, ἴδος, ἡ, *a kind of wasp*, Hesych., Arcad. 30. 13.
δέλλας, eos, τό, =δέλεαρ, Eust. 235. 7.
δέλτα, τό, indecl., v. sub Δ δ: a gen. δέλτατος in A. B. 781. II. anything shaped like a Δ, esp. a name for islands formed by the mouths of large rivers, as the Nile, Hdt. 2. 13, etc.; of the Indus, Strabo 701, Art. 5. 4, etc. 2. *rudenda muliebria*, Ar. Lys. 151.
δελτάριον, τό, Dim. of δέλτος, Polyb. 29. 11, 2.
δελτίον, τό, Dim. of δέλτος, Hdt. 7. 239, C. I. 3641 b. 45 (addend.).
δελτογράφημα, τό, *an inscription*, C. I. 3902 b.
δελτο-γράφος [α], ον, *writing on a tablet, recording*, δελτογράφω δὲ πάντ' ἐπαπῶ φρενί Aesch. Enn. 275.
δελτο-ειδής, ες, *della-shaped, triangular*, Hesych. s. v. καρχῆσιον.
δελτόμοι, Med. *to note down on tablets for oneself*, τὰμ' ἐπη δελτομῆνας Aesch. Supp. 179.
δέλτος, ἡ, *a writing-tablet*, from the letter Δ (the old shape of tablets), Lat. *rugillares*, Hdt. 8. 135, etc.; ἐν . . δέλτον πνυχαῖς γράφειν Eur. I. A. 98; χαλκῆς . . δύσαντων ἐκ δέλτου γράφον Soph. Tr. 683; δέλτον ἐγγεγραμμένον ἐνθήματα inscribed with . . , Ib. 157; δέλτον ἀναθεῖναι

C. I. 2167 d (add.); esp. in pl., Soph. Tr. 118, 798; also, *πινάκων δέλτοι* Ar. Thesm. 778: metaph., ἡ ἐγγράφου αὐτὸ μνήσιν δέλτοι φρενῶν *on the tablets of the heart*, Aesch. Pr. 789; *ὅς ἐν φρενὸς δέλτοι τοὺς ἐμῶν λόγους* Soph. Fr. 535: cf. *δελτογράφος*. II. *any writing, a letter*, Ep. Plat. 312 D: *a will*, Luc. Tim. 22, etc.; *Ὁμήρου δ. the books of Homer*, C. I. 1907. 10.

δελτωτός, ἡ, ὄν, *in the shape of the letter Δ*: τὸ δελτωτὸν *a triangular-shaped constellation*, Arat. 235.

δελφάκειος [ᾶ], ὄν, *of a δέλφαξ, πλευρά δ. ribs of pork*, Pherecr. Μετὰλλ. I. 16.

δελφάκινη [ῖ], ἡ, = *δέλφαξ*, Epich. 82; but the form is dub., v. Ahr. I. c.

δελφάκιον [ᾶ], τό, *a sucking-pig*, Dim. of *δέλφαξ*, Ar. Thesm. 237, Lys. 1061, etc. II. *puenda muliebria*, Hesych.: cf. *χοῖρος*.

δελφάκοςμαι, Pass. *to grow up to pignood*, Ar. Ach. 786.

δέλφαξ, ἄκος, properly fem. (Ath. 375 A), and so used by Hdt. 2. 70, Ar. Fr. 421, Eupol. Χρυσ. γεν. 11, Theopomp. Πηνελ. 2, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 19; but masc., Epich. 71 Ahr., Plat. Com. Ποιήτ. 5: *a young pig, porker*, Il. c., cf. Arist. I. c.; sacrificed to Persephonē, C. I. 523.

δελφίς, ἴνος, ὅ, late form of *δελφίς*, (q. v.).

δελφινίζω, fut. ἴσω, *to duck like a dolphin*, τὸ κάρα Luc. Lexiph. 5.

Δελφίνιον [φι], τό, *a temple of Apollo at Athens, τὸ ἐπὶ Δελφινίῳ δικαστήριον the law-court there*, cf. Decret. ap. Andoc. 10. 44, Arist. Fr. 419, Plut. Thes. 12. 18.

Δελφίνιος, ὅ, epith. of Apollo, h. Hom. Ar. 495.

δελφίνιος, ἡ, τράπεζα, δ. prob. *with dolphins for a base*, Luc. Lexiph. 7.

δελφίνισκος, ὅ, Dim. of *δελφίς*, Arist. H. A. 9. 48, 3.

δελφίνο-εἰδής, ἐς, like *a dolphin*, Diosc. 3. 84.

δελφίνο-σμηος, ὄν, *bearing a dolphin as a device*, Lyc. 658.

δελφίνο-φόρος, ὄν, *bearing dolphins*, Aesch. Fr. 150. II. v. sub

δελφίς II.

δελφίς, ἴκος, ὅ, *a tripod*, among the Romans, *δελφικὰς ἀργυροῦς* Plut. Ti. Gracch. 2 (as Dacier for *δελφίνας*).

δελφίς (later *δελφίν*, Mosch. 3. 37, Mauetho 5. 157), ἴνος, ὅ: *the dolphin, Delphinus delphis*, Il. 21. 22, Od. 12. 95, Simon. 69, etc.: a small species of whale, which played or tumbled before storms as if to warn seamen, and so was counted the friend of men; hence the story of Ariou, Hdt. 1. 24, cf. esp. Opp. H. 1. 648, 5. 416, 449. Some of the accounts bring it near to our porpoise: Hom. does not describe it further than by calling it *μεγακήτηρ*. II. *a mass of lead, prob. shaped like a dolphin*, which was hung at the yard-arm, and then suddenly let down on the decks of the enemy's ships, τοὺς δ. μετὰρρίζον Ar. Eq. 762, (where the Schol. ὁ δὲ δελφίς ἐστὶ μολιβδαῖος δελφινόφορος τε κερούχης, δὲ διακρίει τοῦδαφος αὐτῶν ἐμπύτων καὶ καταδύναν); so, *κεραταὶ δελφινόφοροι* beams with pulleys to let down the *δελφίς*, Thuc. 7. 41: also = *κερκήτης*, Eust. 1221. 28; cf. Opp. H. 3. 290.

III. *a constellation*, Arist. Meteor. I. 8, 10, Arat. 315, etc.

Δελφοί, ὦν, αἱ, *Delphi*, a famous oracle of Apollo in Phocis at the foot of Parnassus, once called Pytho, as in Il. 9. 405, and always in Hdt., as 1. 54; called Delphi first in h. Hom. 27. 14, Soph. O. T. 734.

II. *the Delphians*, Hdt. I. 54, etc.: also in sing., *Δελφός* as king of Delphi, Aesch. Eum. 16; *Δελφὸς ἄνθρωπος* Eur. Andr. 1151, etc.: fem. *Δελφίς* Soph. O. T. 463, etc.; Adj. *Δελφικός*, ἡ, ὄν, *Delphic, Delphian*, Id. O. C. 413, Plat., etc.

Δελφύς, ὅς, ἡ, *the womb*, Hipp. 680. 13, Arist. H. A. 3. 1, 21:—Dor. *δελφύα*, ἡ, acc. to Greg. Cor. 344. (Hence *ἀδελφός*.)

δέμα, ατος, τὸ, (δέω) *a bond*, Polyb. 6. 33, 11. II. *a bundle*, Hesych.

δέμας, τό, (v. δέωμ): *the body, i. e. the frame or stature of man*, often in Hom.; rarely of other animals, Od. 10. 240, Pind. O. 1. 32:—properly *the living body, σώμα* being the corpse; but also of a corpse, Soph. Ant. 205, Eur. Or. 40, 1066, v. Schol. Ven. Il. 1. 115.—Hom. uses it only in acc. sing., and mostly absol., *μικρὸς δέμας* small in stature, *ἀρισταὶ δέμας*, *δέμας ἀνδρῶν* *ἐτίητον*, *δέμας ἀθανάτοισι* *εἰκοι*, etc.; so also joined with other words, οὐ . . ἐστὶ χερσίων οὐ δέμας οὐδὲ φνὴν Il. 1. 115, cf. Od. 5. 212; *δέμας καὶ εἶδος ἀγνῆτος* 24. 376, cf. Od. 18. 251. In later writers it remains indeclin., though they also used it as a nom., Soph. O. C. 110, 501, etc.

2. Trag. often as a periphrasis, like *κάρα*, as *κτανεῖν μητρώον δ.* Aesch. Eum. 84; *οἰκετῶν δ.* Soph. Tr. 908; *Ἡράκλειον δ.* Eur. H. F. 1036; *οἰάνθησθαι δ.* i. e. the vine, Soph. Fr. 239; *καματὸς ἀκτῶς . . δ.*, i. e. bread, Eur. Hipp. 138. 3. in Com. = *πόσθη*, Plat. Com. Φαῶν. 1. 10, cf. Valck. Adon. 222 A. II. as Adv., *δέμας πυρὸς αἰδομένοιο in form or fashion like burning fire*, Lat. *instar ignis*, Il. 11. 506, cf. 17. 366.

δεμάτιον, τό, Dim. of *δέμα*, Hippiatr.; also *δεσμάτιον*.

δέμνιον, τό, (δέωμ) almost always in pl. *δέμνια*, *the bedstead or mattress*, on which are laid *ρήγεια καλὰ* and other clothes, Il. 24. 644, and often in Od., as 4. 297, etc. 2. generally, *a bed, bedding*, Od. 6. 20., 8. 282, Pind., Soph., Eur.; the last Poet has it twice in sing., Or. 229, Alc. 183 (though just below, 186, *δεμνίων* follows).

δεμνο-τήρης, ἐς, *keeping one to one's bed*, μοῖρα δ. *a lingering fate*, Aesch. Ag. 1450; *δ. πόνος ὀρθαλίων δ.* Ib. 53; cf. *πόνος*.

δέωμ, rare in pres. and impf., Ep. impf. *δέωμ* Od. 23. 192, part. *δέωμεν* h. Hom. Merc. 87, 188: aor. *έδειμα* Il., Hdt.; Ep. subj. *έδειμεν* Il. 7. 337:—Med., aor. (v. inf.).—Pass., pf. *δέμνημαι* Il., Hdt.: plupf. *έδέδμητο* Hdt. 7. 59, 176. (From *ΔΕΩΜ* come also *δόμος*, *δομέω*, *δῶμα*, and prob. *δέμας*; cf. Skt. *dam-as* (*domus*), *dam-pati* (*οἰκοδεσπότης*), Lat. *domus*, *domicilium*; Goth. *tim-rjan* (*οἰκοδομεῖν*), O. Norse *tim-bra*, A. S. *tim-briam* (*timber = wood for building*); O. H. G. *zim-bran* (Germ. *zim-tern*).)

To build, *τέχος έδειμαν* Il. 7. 436, etc.; rare in Trag., *τέλχη παλαῖα δέμας* Eur. Rhcs. 232:—Med., *έδειματο οἰκους* *he built him*

houses, Od. 6. 9:—generally, *to construct, prepare, make*. δ. ὁλῶν h. Hom. Merc. 87; *έρκος δαλῶς* Ib. 188; δ. ὁδόν, *ἀμαξίτον*, Lat. *munire viam*, Hdt. 2. 124, 7. 100, ubi v. Wessel.

δενδαλῖς, ὅ, *a kind of barley-cake*, Nicoph. Χειρ. 2, Eratosth. ap. Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 972; cf. *δανδαλῖς*.

δενδῖλλον, *to turn the eyes or glance quickly*, πολλὰ ἐπέτελλε . . , *δενδῖλλον* ἐς ἑκαστον Il. 9. 180; *ὕέα δενδῖλλον* Ap. Rh. 3. 281.—Rare Ep. word, cited also from Soph. (Fr. 867).

δενδράς, ἄδος, ἡ, *woody*, Nonn. D. 2. 639.

δενδρέο-θρεπτος, ὄν, *nourishing trees*, Emped. 405.

δένδρεον, τό, Ion. for *δένδρον*, *a tree*, mostly in pl., Hom. and Hes., who have not the common form *δένδρον*: Hdt. has both (acc. to the Mss.), but *δένδρεον* ought prob. to be restored throughout, v. Dind. de Dial. Hdt. xxvii; *δένδρεα*, -έων, -έους also occur in Cret. Inscr. (C. I. 2555. 24), Tab. Heracl. (2774. 135, 150, al.):—in late Ep. also *δένδρειον*, τό, Arat. 1008, Nic. Th. 832. [Trisyll. forms with the ult. long, as *δένδρεον* *δένδρεον*, Il. 3. 152, etc., must be pronounced as disyll.]

δενδρεών, ἄνος, ὅ, *a grove*, restored in Simon. 19.

δενδρήεις, εσσα, ἐν, *woody*, Od. 1. 51., 9. 200. II. = *δενδριεύς*, or for *a tree*, πεπρωτο Opp. H. 4. 270.

δενδριακός, ἡ, ὄν, = *δενδριεύς*, Anth. P. 6. 22.

δενδριεύς, ἡ, ὄν, *of a tree*, ἀπέρματα Theophr. C. P. 5. 18, 1.

δένδρινος, ἡ, ὄν, = *foreg.*, Gloss.

δενδρίον, τό, Dim. of *δένδρον*, Ath. 649 F.

δενδρίτις [ῖ], ὄν, ὅ, *of a tree*, καρπὸς Theophr. Vent. 13: name of Bacchus, Plut. 2. 675 F.—fem. *δενδρίτις γῆ*, soil suited for planting, Dion. H. 1. 37; *ἀμπλος δενδρίτις* *the tree-vine*, elsewhere *ἀναδενδράς*, Strabo 231; *νύμφη δενδρίτις* *a wood-nymph*, Anth. P. 9. 665.

δενδρο-βάτω, ὄν, *to climb trees*, Anth. P. 11. 348.

δενδρο-ειδής, ἐς, *tree-like*, Gloss.: cf. *δενδρώδης*.

δενδρο-κόμης, ὄν, ὅ, = *sq.*, Anth. P. 5. 19.

δενδρο-κομικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or like a woodman*, Ael. N. A. 13. 18.

δενδρο-κόμος, ὄν, *grown with wood*, ἐναύλεια Eur. Hel. 1107; *έρέων κορυφαί* Ar. Nub. 280.

δενδρο-κοπέω, *to cut down trees*, esp. *vines and fruit-trees*, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 13; hence, *δ. χώραν* *to waste a country by cutting down the trees*, Decret. Byz. ap. Dem. 236. 1: cf. *δενδροτομέω*.

δενδρο-λάχανα, τά, *tall-growing potterbs*, etc., Theophr. H. P. 1. 3. 4.

δενδρο-λίβανος, ἡ, *a plant*, said to be *rosemary*, v. ad Geop. 11. 15 sq.

δενδρο-μαλάχη, ἡ, *tree-mallow*, perhaps an *Althaea*, Geop. 15. 5.

δένδρον, τό, Ep. and Ion. *δένδρεον* (q. v.): the Ion., and sometimes Att., writers use forms derived from *δένδρος*, εος, τό, which is rare in nom. and acc. (Epigr. Gr. 546. 7, Hdt. 6. 79), but freq. in dat. sing. *δένδρει*; nom. and acc. (e. g. pl. *δένδρεα*, contr. *δένδρη* Eur. Fr. 488, Antiph. Πέρσ. 1. 9; gen. *δένδρεων*; dat. *δένδρει*, which is more used than *δένδρῳ* even in Att. Prose, e. g. Thuc. 2. 75, Plat. Legg. 625 B: (v. δρύς):—*a tree*, Hom. (in form *δένδρεον*), etc.; *δένδρον* *έλαας* *an olive-tree*, Ar. Av. 617; *δένδρα fruit-trees* (opp. to *ύλη timber*), Hdt. 1. 193, Thuc. 2. 75., 4. 69; *δ. ήμερα καὶ άγρια* Hdt. 8. 115; *άσυν δ. a stick*, Call. Fr. 39.

δενδρόσομαι, Pass. *to grow to a tree*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 9. 4:—Nonn.

has the act., D. 43. 234; and med., 12. 190.

δενδρο-πήμων, ὄν, *blasting trees*, Aesch. Eum. 938.

δίνδρος, εος, τό, v. sub *δένδρον*.

δενδροτομέω, = *δενδροκοπέω*, *to lay waste a country*, Thuc. 1. 108:

metaph., *δ. τὰ νῆα* Ar. Pax 747:—*δενδροτομία*, ἡ, Philo 2. 401; from

δενδροτόμος, ὄν, *cutting down trees*, Schol. Soph. El. 98.

δενδροφορέω, *to carry branches*: = *θεραφορέω*, Artemid. 2. 37.

δενδροφορία, ἡ, *a bearing of branches* (v. *θεραφορία*), Strabo 468.

II. later, *a bearing of trees, fertility*, Geop. 2. 9. 3.

δενδρο-φόρος, ὄν, *bearing trees*, Ath. 621 B; Sup. *άπατος*, Plut. Sull.

12.—ἡ δ. (sub. γῆ), Philo 2. 583. II. = *θεραφόρος*, Jo. Lyd.

de Mens. p. 206.

δενδρόφύτος, ὄν, *planted, χώρα* Plut. Cam. 16. II. *πέτρα δ. a*

kind of agate, with tree-like marks, Orph. Lith. 230.

δενδρούζω, *to lurk in the wood*, Hesych., and (from Ael. Dionys.) Eust.

396. 27.

δενδρύφιον, τό, Dim. of *δένδρον*, of marine productions, Theophr.

H. P. 4. 7. 2.

δενδρώδης, ἐς, = *δενδροειδής*, *tree-like*, Arist. de Longaev. 6, 7, Diosc.

4. 175. 2. *δενδρ. Νύμφαι* *wood-nymphs*, Anth. P. 7. 196.

3. *woody*, ὅρη Hipp. Aër. 286.

δενδρώεις, εσσα, ἐν, = *δενδρήεις*, Nonn. D. 18. 127.

δενδρών, ἄνος, ὅ, *a thicket*, Aquil. Gen. 21. 33., 1 Regg. 31. 13.

δενδρώς, εως, ἡ, *grown so as to become a tree*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 15. 5.

δενδρώτης, ἴδος, ἡ, *wooded, πέτρα* Eur. H. F. 790; *ώρα* Aesch. Fr. 36.

δεννάζω, fut. ἄσω, *to abuse, revile, τινά* Theogn. 1211, Eur. Rhcs. 925;

ἐπὶ ψόγοις δ. Soph. Ant. 759; c. acc. cogn., *κακὰ ῥήματα* *δεννάζειν*

to utter words of foul reproach, Id. Aj. 243.

δέννος, ὅ, *a reproach, disgrace*, Hdt. 9. 107, Lyc. 777.

δεξαμένη, ἡ, (part. aor. I of *δέχομαι*, with changed accent) *a receptacle*

for water, *a reservoir, tank, cistern*, Hdt. 3. 9., 6. 119, Plat. Criti. 117

A:—in Tim. 53 A, Bekk. reads *δεξαμένης*, from some Mss., cf. 52 D.

δεξιά, Ion. -τή, (fem. of *δεξιός*), *the right hand*, opp. to *ἀριστερά*

(left), δεξιῇ ἡσπάζοντο Il. 10. 542; *ἐκ δεξιᾶς* *on the right*, Ar. Eq. 639;

ἐν δεξιᾷ ἔχειν τὰ οὖρα *to keep them on the right*, as you go, Hdt. 7.

217, cf. Thuc. 2. 19, 98, etc.; ἐν δ. λαβεῖν *την* *Σικελίαν* Id. 7. 1; 50,

Ἐπιδάμνους ἐστὶ πόλιν ἐν δ. ἐσπέλοντι . . *on your right* as you sail in . .

Id. 1. 24; also, ἀπὸ τῶν δεξιῶν Arist. Cacl. 2. 2. 4; εἰς τὰ δ. Id. Probl.

26. 31; ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ τοῦ βήματος Plut. 2. 192 F:—often used in welcoming

or saluting (as *we shake hands*), δεξιὰν διδόναι Ar. Nub. 81; *προτείνειν*,

ἐμβάλλειν, etc. (v. sub vocc.). 2. as a sign of assurance, a *pledge* or *treaty*, σπονδαί . . . καὶ δεξιάς ἡς ἐπέσθην Il. 2. 341., 4. 159; δεξιάς δόντες καὶ λαβόντες having exchanged assurances, made a treaty, Xen. An. 7. 3, 1; also, δεξιὰν ἔλαβον καὶ ἔδωκα Ib. 1. 1, 6; and even δεξιάς παρὰ βασιλέως φέρειν μὴ . . . to bring pledges that he would not . . . Ib. 2. 4, 1, cf. Pors. Med. 21.—Though δεξιά is manifestly fem. of δεξιός, it is almost always used as a Subst. without χεῖρ; so always in Hom. (though he uses δεξιτέρη both with and without χεῖρ); but we find χεῖρα δ. Soph. Ph. 912, 1254, etc.; φεῖ δ. χεῖρ Eur. Med. 496; χεῖρὸς δ. Ib. 899, etc.; τὴν χεῖρα δὸς τὴν δ. Ar. Nub. 81.

δεξιότης, ου, Dor. -ας, α, δ., = δεξιός, Epitaph. in C. I. 6241.

δεξιόζω, to use the right hand, LXX (1 Paral. 12. 2, v. l.). II.

Med. = δέχομαι, μηδὲ δῶρα δεξιόσθω Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1688. 11.

δεξιό-σωρος, ου, (δέχομαι) = δωροδόκος, Suid.

δεξιό-μυλος, ου, receiving sheep, i. e. rich in sacrifices, δόμος, ἐσχάρα, ἀγάλματα Eur. Andr. 129, 1138, Phoen. 632.

δεξιό-γυος, ου, (δεξιός) ready of limb, Pind. O. 9. 164.

δεξιό-λάβος, δ, a spearman: in pl. guards, Act. Ap. 23, 23 (where Lachm. δεξιόβολου), Jo. Lyd. ap. Const. de Them. p. 17 ed. Bonn., Theophyl. Sim. 91 C.

δεξιόμοι: impf. ἐδεξιόμην, Ep. 3 pl. δεξιόωνται h. Hom. l. c., Ap. Rh. 2. 756, as if from δεξιόμοι: fut. -ώσομαι Aesch., Soph.: aor. ἐδεξιόσαμην Lys., Xen.: Dep.: (δεξιά, δεξιός). To greet with the right hand, welcome, greet, (cf. δέκνυμι 11), c. acc. pers., Ar. Pl. 753, Lysias 194. 11, Xen.; but also c. dat. pers., δεξιόσθαι θεοῖς to raise one's right hand to the gods, pay greeting or honour to them, Aesch. Ag. 852; also c. dat. modi, δ. χεῖρά h. Hom. 5. 16; ἐπαίνους Soph. El. 976; δάπους Arist. Mund. 1, fin.; λόγοις χρηστοῖς Paus. 2. 16, 2; but c. acc. rei, πικρὴν ἀμυστὴν δεξιόμηνον pledging one in many a bumper, Eur. Rhes. 419:—Plat. Rep. 486 B has aor. δεξιόθηναι in pass. sense.

δεξιός, α, ὄν (v. sub fin.), on the right hand or side, opp. to ἀριστερός, δ. μαζός, γλουτός, etc., Hom., etc.; τὸ δ. (sc. κέρας) the right of an army, Xen. Ages. 2, 9, etc.; cf. δεξιτέρος:—often in adverb. usages, ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ on the right, like the Att. ἐν δεξιᾷ (v. sub δεξιά), Il. 7. 238, etc.; ἐπὶ δεξιῶν (Ep. gen.) towards the right, 13. 308; later also, χεῖρὸς εἰς τὰ δεξιά Soph. Fr. 527; ἐπὶ δ. χεῖρὸς Theoc. 25. 18; (as ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ χεῖρὸς in Hom.); πρὸς δεξιά Hdt. 1. 51., 7. 69; cf. omnino δεξιά.

II. fortunate, boding good, esp. of the flight of birds and other omens, δεξιός ὕμνος, = αἰσιος, often in Hom.—This sense came from the practice of the Greek augurs, who always looked to the North, so that lucky omens, which came from the East, were on the right, while the unlucky ones from the West were on the left. To the Romans, on the contrary, who looked South (Liv. 1. 18), the good omens came from the left (laeva prospera existimantur Plin. 2. 55); but the Poets mostly followed the Greek usage, v. Coningt. Virg. G. 4. 7. From the Greek preference of the right hand, it was considered lucky to hand wine from left to right, Il. 1. 597; so also in handing round lots, begging round a table, cf. 7. 184, Od. 17. 365., 21. 141, Theogn. 938; v. ἐνδεξιός, ἐπιδεξιός. III. metaph. dexterous, ready, opp. to σκαῖος (sinister, French gauche); and of the mind, sharp, shrewd, clever, first in Pind. l. 5. 77 (4. 61), who has also Sup. in this sense, N. 3. 12; then freq. in Ar., both of persons and things, as Nub. 428. 834; also in Prose, Thuc. 3. 82, etc.; δεξιὸν ποιεῖν a clever thing, Antipho 113. 26; Εὐριπίδων δῶμα δεξιότατον Strattis Ἀνθρ. 1; δ. περὶ τι Plat. Hipparch. 225 C.—Adv. δεξιώς, Antipho. Incert. 5, etc.; Sup. δεξιότατος Ar. Nub. 148. (From √ΔΕΞ, a lengthd. form of ΔΕΧ (δέχομαι, cf. δεξιόζω), comes also δεξιτέρος; cf. Skt. duksh-tiṇas (ad dextram), Lat. dex-ter, Sup. dextimus; Goth. taihs-uō (δεξιά); O. H. G. zes-saua, Adj. zes-der.)

δεξιό-σείριος ἵππος, ὁ, the horse which was not under the yoke (of the chariot), but attached as a third abreast of the usual pair, on the right side; as it thus had more liberty for prancing than the others, the finest horse was put there for display:—hence, generally, spirited, impetuous, Soph. Ant. 140; cf. Herm. ad l., and v. σείριος, σείραφύρος.

δεξιό-στάτης [α], ου, ὁ, one who stands in the right file of the Chorus, Poll. 2. 161., 4. 106; cf. Müller Eum. § 12.

δεξιότης, ητος, ἡ, dexterity, esp. of mind, sharpness, cleverness, σοφία καὶ δ. Id. 8. 124, Ar. Eq. 719, al.; opp. to ἀμαθία, Thuc. 3. 37.

II. = δεξιώσις, Paus. 7. 7. 5.

δεξιό-τοίχος, ου, on the starboard side of a ship, A. B. 91, Hesych.

δεξιό-φάνης, ἐς, appearing on the right, Plut. 2. 930 B.

δεξιόφιν, v. sub δεξιός.

δεξιόν, only used as Dep. δεξιόμοι, q. v.

δεξιό-πῦρος, ου, receiving fire, δεξιόπυρος θυμέλας Eur. Supp. 65.

δεξις, εως, ἡ, reception, Pseudo-Eur. l. A. 1182: cf. δοχή.

δεξιτέρος, α, ὄν, poet. lengthd. form of δεξιός, right, the right, Hom., Pind.; δ. κατὰ μαζόν Il. 5. 393; δ. χεῖρὶ Od. 20. 197; ποδὶ Pind. P. 4. 170; also δεξιτέρη, like δεξιά (Sub. χεῖρ), the right hand, Il. 1. 501; Ep. dat. δεξιτέρῃ 24. 284; rare att. as, Antipho. Ὀμ. 1. 6.

δεξιῶμα, τό, an acceptable thing, Trag. ap. Ath. 159 B.

II. = δεξιώσις, a pledge of friendship, Soph. O. C. 619.

δεξιό-ώντιμος, ου, right or lucky in name: also simply = δεξιός, χεραὶ δεξιωνόμενος Aesch. Supp. 607; cf. εὐώνυμος.

δεξιώσις, εως, ἡ, the offer of the right hand, a greeting, Plut. Alex. 9, Pomp. 79:—canvassing, Lat. ambitus, Ib. 67.

δεξίω, imperat. of a sync. aor. from δέχομαι, Il. 19. 10.

Δεξίω, οὖς, ὁ, Receiver, Com. name of a corrupt person, Cratin. ap. Hesych., cf. Meineke 2. 58.

δών, οντος, τό, a neut. Subst., being properly part. of the impers. δεῖ:—that which is binding, needful, right, proper, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 8; τὰ δέοντα things needful or proper, advantages or duties, Thuc. 1. 22, etc.;

οὐδὲν τῶν δέοντων πράττειν Isocr. 32 A; πρὸ τοῦ δέοντος before it be needful, Soph. Ph. 891; μᾶλλον τοῦ δ. more than needful, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 8, etc.: ἐν δέοντι (sc. καιρῷ), in good time, Lat. opportune, Eur. Med. 1277; ἐν τῷ δέοντι Hdt. 2. 159; so also, ἐς δέον γίγνετο Hdt. 1. 119, 186; ἐς δ. πάρεστι Soph. O. T. 1416, cf. Ant. 386; εἰς δέον λέγειν Dem. 44. 7: but, εἰς τὸ δέον for needful purposes, or in case of need, ἐς τὸ δ. χρῆσθαι Hdt. 2. 173; hence (at Athens) the phrase for secret service, εἰς τὸ δέον ἀπάλασα Ar. Nub. 859, ubi v. Interpp.; εἰς οὐδὲν δέον ἀναλίσκειν Dem. 36. 10, etc.

δόντως, Adv. of δέον, as it ought, Plat. Legg. 837 C.

δέος, gen. δέους, τό: for the pl. v. infir. III: poet. δέος, τό: (δεῖω):—like δέμα, fear, alarm, affright, Hom., who uses both forms, and often joins χλωρόν δέος pale fear: distinguished by Ammon. from φόβος, as being more lasting (δέος . . . κακοῦ ὑπόνοια, φόβος δὲ ἡ παραιτία πτόσης), cf. Stallb. Plat. Prot. 358 D; we have them joined, φόβος τε καὶ δ. Hdt. 4. 115; τὸ δ. καὶ ὁ φ. Lys. 158. 34; δέει καὶ φόβω Dem. 555. 15, cf. 654. 24;—also, δέος . . . αἰσχύνειν ὅ' ὅμοιο Soph. Aj. 1074; ἵνα γὰρ δ., ἔνθα καὶ αἰδᾶς Vers. Cyp. in Plat. Euthyphro 12 B:—Construct., δ. τινός fear of a person or thing, Ar. Ach. 581, Thuc. 1. 26, etc.:—in Dem. 53. 11 we have τεθνᾶσι τῷ δέει τοὺς τοιούτους (τεθνᾶσι τῷ δέει being regarded as a compound Verb, as if περιδεῖσσι); τρέμειν τῷ δέει τι πείσεται Alex. Κρατεῦ. 1. 6:—δέος [ἔστι or γίγνεται], c. inf., Il. 12. 246; more often foll. by μὴ with the subjunct., Ar. Eccl. 650, Thuc. 3. 33, etc.: also, δέος ἴσχετε μηδὲν, οὐ' αὐδᾶ Soph. O. C. 223:—v. sub θηῆσκω 1, fin.

II. owe, reverence, Aesch. Pers. 702; ἀδελφὸς δέος δεδιέναι to fear where no fear is, Plat. Symp. 198 A.

III. reason for fear, Il. 5. 15; a means of inspiring fear, δ. δεινότερον Thuc. 3. 45:—rarely in pl., δέη ἐπιτέρπειν Lys. 105. 9; δέα ποικίλα Ael. N. A. 8. 10.

δέπας, ατος, τό, pl. nom. δέπα Od. 15. 466, etc.: Ep. dat. δεπάσαι Hom., δέπασαι Il. 15. 86; (v. δάπτω)—a beaker, goblet, exalted for libations, in Hom. commonly of gold, Od. 9. 316, etc.; also, χρυσεῖος ἥλοισι πεπαρμένον Il. 11. 632; cf. ἀμφικύπελλος, ἐπόρχομαι:—later also of earthenware, Anth. Plan. 4. 333.

II. the golden bowl in which the sun floated back from West to East during the night, Sturz Pherecyd. p. 103, Kleine Stesich. 7, fin., cf. Mimnerm. 9, Aesch. Fr. 66;—perhaps to be restored for δέμας in Critias ap. Sext. Emp. M. 9. 54 (v. 33).

δεπαστραῖος, α, ου, in or of a cup, Lyc. 489.

δέπαστρον, τό, = δέπας, Antim. 9, and in the Swallow-song, ap. Ath. 360 (Bkg. Lyr. Gr. p. 883).

δερά-αγκη, ἡ, (δέρη) a collar, Anth. P. 6. 109:—δερά-αγκῆς, ἐς, thralldom, Ib. 107.

δέραιον, τό, a necklace, Eur. Ion 1431, in pl.: a collar, Xen. Cyn. 6. 1.

δεραίο-πέδη, ἡ, = δεῖροπέδη, Anth. P. 6. 14., 9. 76.

δέρας, ατος, τό, = δέρος, q. v.

δεράς, αδος, ἡ, = δειράς, as restored by Toup in Soph. Ph. 491.

δέργμα, τό, (δέρκομαι) a look, glance, κυανούν λεύσσαν δέργμα δράκοντος looking the look of . . . i. e. looking like . . ., Aesch. Pers. 83, cf. Eur. Med. 187, etc.:—in Hesych. also δεργμός, οὐ, ὁ.

δέρη, ἡ, Att. for δειρή, the neck, throat, Trag., as Aesch. Ag. 329. 875.

II. = δειράς, Hesych.

δείρις, ους, ἡ, = δέρη, Hesych.

II. = δειρπς, Poll. 2. 235.

δερά-ευνής, ἐς, sleeping with the eyes open, Nic. Al. 67.

δεράκιομαι, poet. for δέρκομαι, Hes. Th. 911.

δέρκομαι, δερκόμενος Hom.: impf. δερκόμεν, Ion. δερκέσκετο Od. 5. 158: fut. δέρεσθαι only in Galen.: pf. in pres. sense δέροκα Il., Trag., and late Prose, as Luc. Hermot. 20, Icarom. 6 and 14:—aor. ἐδράκον Od., Aesch., Eur. (never in Soph.): the aor. also occurs in pass. forms, part. δρακείς Pind. P. 2. 39, N. 7. 4; ἐδέρχοντο Aesch. Pr. 546; δέρχθη Soph. Aj. 425 (lyt.), imper. δέρχθητε Aesch. Pr. 93, δερχθείς Soph. Fr. 729; later also in med. forms, δέρεσθαι Anth. Plan. 166, ἐδρακόμεν Anth. P. 7. 224: Poetic Dep. (From √ΔΕΡΚ come also δέργ-μα, δράκ-ων, δαρκ-ός; cf. Skt. dars (videre), pf. dadarsa; A. S. torht (glorious); O. H. G. zoraht (clear)). To see clearly, see, Hom.; part. δερκόμενος, having sight, opp. to τυφλός, Soph. O. T. 454; then, as light is necessary to sight, alive, living, ζῶντος καὶ ἐπὶ θανάτῳ δερκόμενος Il. 1. 88, cf. Od. 16. 439; δράκτις ἀσφαλὲς since she lives in safety, Pind. P. 2. 38; ἀλαοῖσι καὶ δερκόμεσι Aesch. Eum. 322; δερκόμεν Soph. El. 66:—often, like βλέπω, with a neut. Adj., δεινόν, σμερδαλέον, το, to look terrible, Hom., etc.; δεινὰ . . . ὀφθαλμοῖς δρακύνει Aesch. Eum. 34, cf. Ag. 602; φόνια δ. Ar. Ran. 1336; so c. acc. cogn., πῦρ ὀφθαλμοῖσι δερκόμενος flashing fire from his eyes, Od. 19. 446; Ἄρη δερκόμενος Aesch. Theb. 53; but, σκότον δειδ., blind, Eur. Phoen. 377.

2. c. acc. objecti, to look on or at, esp. in pres., and aor., Hom.; ἐδέρχθης ὀλιγοδρανίαν Aesch. Pr. 546; so, δ. εἰς τινα Hes. Sc. 169, Eur. H. F. 951; κατὰ τι Aesch. Pr. 679; generally, to perceive, Eur. Andr. 545; κτύπον δέροκα Aesch. Theb. 103:—in Pind. P. 3. 151, = ἐποπτεύω. II. of light, to flash, gleam, like the eye, φάος, φέγγος δέροκε Id. N. 3. fin., 9. 98; δερκόμενος βλέπειν to be keen-eyed, Chrysipp. ap. Gell. 14. 4.—It seems properly to be used not merely of sight, but of sharp sight, cf. Aesch. Supp. 409, Soph. Aj. 85, Lucas Quaest. Lexil. § 15: it is used only by Poets and in late Prose.

δέρμα, τό, (δέρω) the skin, hide, of beasts, Lat. pellis, Hom., etc.; δέρμα λέοντος a lion's skin for a cloak, Il. 10. 23; δέρμα κελευνός, of a shield, 6. 117:—also of skins prepared for bags, bottles, etc., Od. 2. 291:—once in Hom. of a man's skin stripped off, Il. 16. 341, cf. Hdt. 4. 64., 5. 25; and in Od. 13. 431, of a skin put on. 2. later, one's skin, Lat. cutis, Aesch. Fr. 270; περὶ τῷ δέρματι δέδοικα Ar. Eq. 27, cf. Pax 746: of the shell of a tortoise, Ar. Vesp. 429, 1292.

3. the bark of trees, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 10: also the skin or slough of fruit, Ib. 1. 2, 6.—Cf. δορά, δέρας, δέρος, δέρις.

δερματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of skin, like skin, Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 5, G. A. 1. 12, 2, etc.

II. δερματικόν (sc. ἀργύριον), τό, the money received for the sale of the hides of sacrificial animals, C. I. 157. 5, 27, Lycurg. ap. Harp. δερματίνος, ἡ, ὄν, of skin, leathern, ἱερτύναντο δ' ἐρετὰ τροποῖς ἐν δ. Od. 4. 782, 8. 53; ἀσπίς Hdt. 7. 79; ὑμῖν Arist. Fr. 316; πλοῖα Strabo 778.

δερματίον, τό, Dim. of δέρμα, Plat. Eryx. 400 A, Arist. Physiogn. 3, 3. δερματῖς, ἰδός, ἡ, Dim. of δέρμα, Phot. Epist. 364.

δερματογυγικός, ἡ, ὄν, (*ἐργω) of or for tanning, Plat. Polit. 280 C. δερματο-φάγω, to eat the skin and all, Strabo 776.

δερματοφορέα, to wear a skin or hide, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 324. δερματο-φόρος, ὄν, clothed in skins, Strabo 776.

δερματώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like skin, Arist. H. A. 2. 13, 7, 3, 13, etc. δερματῖς, αὐ, ὅ, (δέρμα, ἐσθία) a worm which eats skin or leather, Soph. Fr. 397, Lys. ap. Harp. (ubi male δερματῖς), etc.

δερμό-πτερος, ὄν, with membranous wings, as a bat, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 20, 1, 5, 11.

δερμύλλω, = φλάω, Schol. Ar. Nub. 731. δέρξω, εὼς, ἡ, the sense of sight, Orac. ap. Plut. 2. 432 B.

δέρον, Ep. impf. from δέρω, Hom. δέρος and δέρας, τό, poet. for δέρμα, but only used in nom. and acc. (except a gen. δέρατος or δέρονος in Diod. 4. 56):—the form δέρος is preserved in Suph. ap. Schol. Ar. Av. 934, and by the best Mss. in Eur. Med. 5, Phoen. 1120, Ion 995, and is freq. in Ap. Rh.; but δέρας in Eur. Med. 480, Bacch. 835, Insc. Del. in C. I. 2265. 13.

δέρριον, τό, Dim. of sq., Anacr. 19. 5 e conj. Bgk.: v. Hesych., Suid. δέρρις, εὼς, ἡ, (δέρος) a leathern covering or coat, Eupol. Incert. 39, Plat. Com. Incert. 35:—in pl. screens of skin or hide, hung before fortifications to deaden the enemy's missiles, like the Roman *clicia*, Thuc. 2. 75 (where δέρρις are skins generally, διφθέραι dressed skins).

δέρτρον, τό, (δέρω) = ἐπίπλους or ἐπίπλων, the caul or membrane which contains the bowels, Lat. *amentum*, Antim. 107, Hipp. 1149 E: in Od. 11. 579 the virtues of Citeus are represented δέρτρον ἔσω δύνοντες, where δέρτρον ἔσω is for ἐς δέρτρον, even to the bowels, cf. Hipp. 1. c., and v. sub εἶσω.

II. in Od. 1. c., δέρτρον is expl. by Suid., E. M., etc., of the culture's beak; whence Lyc. used it of a sharp point, 880.

δέρω, Ar., Plat., etc.; and when the first syll. is to be long, δείρω or δαίρω, Ar. Nub. 442, Av. 365, Cratin. Incert. 150, δείρω being also the used by Hdt.: impf. ἔδερον Hom.:—fut. δερῶ Ar. Eq. 370: aor. εἰρα II., (ἀν-) Hdt., (ἐκ-) Plat.:—Med., v. ἀναδέρω:—Pass., fut. δάρησσομαι N. T.: aor. ἐδάρην [α] Menand. Monost. 422, (ἀν-) Xen., (ἐκ-) Hdt.: part. δαρθεῖς in Nicoch. Kevr. 1: pf. δέδαρμαι, v. infr. (From

√ΔΕΡ comes also δέρος, δέρμα, δορά, δέρρις, δέρτρον; cf. Skt. *dar*, *drīṇāmi* (*disseca*), *darvi* (*snake-skin*), *drītis* (*a leather bag*); Goth. *gataira* (*καταλύνει*); O. H. G. *zeru*, *fer-zeru* (*to destroy*). To skin, flay, of animals, δ. βούς, μῆλα Hom.; κύνα δ. δεδαρμένην, of fruitless toil, Pherecr. ap. Ar. Lys. 158:—ἀσκὸν δεδάρβαι *ta have one's skin flayed off*, Solon 32. 7; so, δερᾶ σε θύλακον *I will make a purse of your skin*, Ar. Eq. 370.

II. also (like the slang words *to tan* or *hide*) *to cudgel*, *thrash*, δέδοκται μοι δέρεσθαι καὶ δέρειν δι' ἡμέρας Ar. Vesp. 485, cf. Nub. 442, Ran. 619: hence proverb., ὁ μὴ δαρεῖς ἄνθρωπος οὐ παιδεύεται, like παθῆματα μαθήματα, Menand. 1. c.; cf. λέπω II.

δίσω, εὼς, ἡ, (δέω) a binding together, Plat. Crat. 418 E. II. like πλοκή, the complication of a dramatic plot, opp. to λύσις, Arist. Poët. 18.

δέσμα, τό, (δέω) poet. for δεσμός, a bond, fetter, αἰθρεα δέσματ' Od. 1. 204, cf. 8. 278. II. a head-band, ἀπὸ κρατὸς χεῖ δέσματα II. 22. 468; cf. ἀναδέσμη, ἀνάδημα.

δεσμάτιον, τό, Dim. of δέσμα, Schol. Theocr. 4. 18; cf. δερμάτιον. δεσμευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for binding, Plat. Legg. 847 D.

δεσμεύω, (δεσμός) *to fetter*, put in chains, h. Hom. 6. 17, Eur. Bacch. 616, Plat. Legg. 808 D: *ta tie together*, as corn in the sheaf, Hes. Op. 479: δ. ἐκ τινος *to bind fast to* . . . , Apollod. 2. 1, 3:—Pass., δεσμευθεῖσα ἀλύτοις καράτοις Epigr. Gr. 737.

δεσμέω, = δεσμεύω, Arist. Plant. 1. 2, 17, Heliod. 8. 9, Ev. Luc. 8. 29. δέσμη, ἡ, (δέω) a package, bundle, Alex. Κυβερν. 2, Arist. Fr. 134.

δεσμιον, τό, = δεσμός, Anth. P. 9. 479, in pl. δεσμός, ὄν, also a, ὄν, Soph. Fr. 217:—binding; metaph., binding as with a spell, enchainment, c. gen., ὕμνος ἐξ Ἐρινύων δ. φρενῶν Aesch. Eum. 332, cf. 306. II. pass. bound, in bonds, captive, Soph. Aj. 299, Ph. 608, Eur. Bacch. 226, etc.

δεσμός, ἰδός, ἡ, = δέσμη, Hipp. 626. 20, 26, Theophr. H. P. 9. 16, 2. δεσμός, ὄν; pl. δεσμά h. Hom. Merc. 157, Theogn. 459, Hdt. 6. 91, and so mostly in Att. Poets, and Plat. Euthyphro 9 A; but δεσμοί Aesch. Fr. 525, Eur. Bacch. 518, 634, often in Plat. (δέω):—in Hom. generally, a band or bond, anything for tying and fastening, as a halter, II. 6. 507: a mooring-cable, Od. 13. 100, etc.: a door-latch, 21. 241; so in Att., a yoke-strap, Xen. An. 3. 5, 10: any bond of union, Plat. Tim. 31 C: of the vowels, Id. Soph. 253 A; δεσμοί πολιτείας, of the laws, Id. Legg. 793 B.

2. in pl. bonds, chains, fetters, ἐκ δεσμών λυθῆναι Aesch. Fr. 509, 770: πρὶν ἂν χαλασθῇ δεσμός Ib. 513; ἐν δεσμοῖσι Soph. Fr. 60; δεσμοὶ θυγὸς 7. 82; ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν δεσμών = δεσμοφύλαξ, Luc. Tox. 29:—hence in sing., collectively, bonds, imprisonment, a prison, δεσμός ἀχλύσις Epigr. ap. Hdt. 5. 77; οὐδὲν ἄξιον δεσμοῦ Hdt. 3. 145; ἐν δεσμῷ Soph. Ant. 858; ἐν δημοσίῳ δεσμῷ Plat. Legg. 864 E; δεσμοῦ τιμᾶσθαι Lys. 105. 16.

3. a ligature, Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 14, al.:—but δεσμός ἄρρον in Hipp. Fract. 776, is, acc. to Galen, *anchylosis*. II. = δέσμη, Poll. 2. 135, Eust. 862. 27; δ. ἀργυρίου LXX (Gen. 42. 27).

δεσμο-φύλαξ [ῥ], ακος, ὅ, ἡ, a gaoler, Luc. Tox. 30. δεσμός, = δεσμεύω, to bind, fetter, late.

δέσμημα, τό, a bond, fetter, Aesch. Pers. 745, Soph. Fr. 27, in pl.

δεσμομήριον, τό, a prison, Thuc. 6. 60, Plat., al.; δ. ἀνδρῶν Hdt. 3. 23. δεσμώτης, οὐ, ὁ, a prisoner, captive, Hdt. 3. 143, and Att. II.

as Adj. in chains, fettered, Aesch. Pr. 119 (the play is called Προμηθεύς δ.); so in fem., δεσμώτης πόμνη Soph. Aj. 234; Μελαμένη δ., name of a play by Eur.

δεσπάζω, mostly in pres. and impf.: fut. —ύσω Aesch. Pr. 208, 930, Ag. 543: aor. inf. δεσπάζει Eur. Alc. 486: 1. absol. to be lord or master, gain the mastery, Aesch. Pr. 208; ἀρχεῖν καὶ δ. Plat. Phaedo 80 A, al.

2. c. gen. to be lord or master of, h. Hom. Cer. 366, Hdt. 3. 142, etc.; Ζηνός (or Διός) δεσπάζει Aesch. Pr. 930; δεσπάζοντ' ἐμοῦ Eur. Supp. 518; δ. τινός, opp. to δουλεύειν τινί, Plat. Rep. 576 A; δεσπάζει φόβος to own it, Aesch. Cho. 188: to make oneself master of, λέκτροις ὡν δεσπάζον Eur. Andr. 928; and so, metaph., τοῦδε δ. λόγον Aesch. Ag. 543.

3. c. acc. to lord it over, δ. πόλιν Eur. H. F. 28:—Pass., δεσπάζονται Hipp. Aër. 290; δεσπάζονται πόλεις Plat. Legg. 712 E.

δέσποινα, ἡ, pecul. fem. of δεσπότης, the mistress, lady of the house, Lat. *hera*, of Penelope, Od. 14. 127; ἀλοχος δ., of the wife of Nestor, 3. 403; γυνή δ., of Arête, 7. 347. 2. from Pindar's time, a princess, queen, P. 4. 19, Fr. 87. 11; δέσποινα πόλεων, . . . Ἀθηναίων πόλις Com. Anon. 49.

3. in Att. often joined with the names of goddesses, δ. Ἑκάτη Aesch. Fr. 374; Ἀρτεμις Soph. El. 626, etc.: but at Athens esp. as a name of Persephone, Plat. Legg. 796 B, cf. Paus. 8. 37, 1-10; of Κυπρίς, Xenarch. Πεντ. 1. 21. 4. in Thessaly δέσποινα was simply = γυνή, Hesych.

Δεσποσιο-ναῖται, ὡν, οἱ, Helots at Sparta who were freed on condition of serving at sea, Myron ap. Ath. 271 F.

δεσπότης, ὄν, = δεσπάζων, Aesch. Supp. 845, Eust. 846. 13. δεσποτικός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of δεσπάζω, suited to despotic rule, of persons, Arist. Pol. 3. 17, 1 (v. l. δεσποτικόν), 7. 2, 15.

δεσποσύνη, ἡ, absolute sway, despotism, Hdt. 7. 102. δεσποσύνης, ὄν, also ὡν, on Pind. P. 4. 476:—of or belonging to the master or lord, λέχος δεσπ. the master's bed, h. Hom. Cer. 144; δόμοι δ. Aesch. Cho. 942; μέλαθρα Ar. Thesm. 42; τὰ δ. χρήματα the master's property, Xen. Oec. 9, 16; δ. ἀνάγκη arbitrary rule, Aesch. Pers. 587.

II. as Subst. = δεσπότης, Tyrtac. 6. 2, C. I. 4301 c (addend.), Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 33.

δεσποτεία, ἡ, the power of a master over slaves, or the relation of master to slaves, Arist. Pol. 1. 3, 4, 3. 6, 3 (cf. δεσποτικός). 2. absolute sway, despotism, esp. of the Orientals, Plat. Legg. 698, Isocr. 113 D, C. I. 127. 28.

II. as Byz. law-term, absolute property, opp. to χρήσις (*usufruct*). δεσπότης, α, ὄν, = δεσποσύνης, Lyc. 1183.

δεσπότερα, ἡ, fem. of δεσπότης, a mistress, Soph. Fr. 868. δεσποτέω, = δεσπάζω, LXX (3 Macc. 5. 28), C. I. 3702, Dio C. 60. 28.

δεσποτεύω, = δεσπάζω, c. gen., Plat. Tim. 44 E:—Pass. to be despotically ruled, πρὸς ἄλλης χερὸς Aesch. Cho. 104; σὴ χερὶ Eur. Heracl. 884; δεσποτούμενος βίος, opp. to ἀνάρχτος, Aesch. Eum. 527, cf. 696.

δεσπότης, ὄν, ὁ; voc. δεσποτᾶ; the acc. δεσπότεα, δεσπότεας are f. II. in Hdt. 1. 11, 111, etc., v. Dind. de Dial. Hdt. p. xii: (v. sub πῶσις, ὅ):—a master, lord, esp. of the master of the house (cf. οἰκουδεσπότης).

Lat. *herus*, *dominus*, δόμων Aesch. Eum. 60, etc.; ὅμμα γὰρ δόμων νομῶν δεσπότης παρουσιάζει Id. Pers. 169:—properly in respect of slaves, Plat. Parm. 133 D, Legg. 756 E, etc.; δ. καὶ δούλος Arist. Pol. 1. 3, 3, etc.; so that the address of a slave to his master was ὦ δεσποτ' ἀναξ Ar. Pax 90, Andoc. 3. 25; ἀναξ δεσποτα Ar. Pax 389, Fr. 492:—otherwise it was used chiefly,

2. of Oriental rulers, a despot, absolute ruler, whose subjects are slaves, Lat. *dominus*, Hdt. 3. 89, Thuc. 6. 77; τύραννος καὶ δ. Plat. Legg. 859 A; and the pl. is used by Poets of single persons, like τύραννοι, Aesch. Ag. 32, Cho. 53, 82—but, among themselves, the free Greeks used the word in this sense chiefly of the gods, cf. Soph. Fr. 480, Eur. Hipp. 88, Ar. Vesp. 875, Xen. An. 3. 2, 13.

II. generally, an owner, master, lord, κῶμον, ναῶν Pind. O. 6. 30, P. 4. 369; μαντευμάτων Aesch. Theb. 27; τῶν Ἱεραικίων ὄπλων Soph. Ph. 262; ἔπτα δεσποτῶν, of the seven Chiefs against Thebes, Eur. Supp. 636; τοῦ ὕργου Xen. An. 7. 4, 10; cf. ἀναξ.—After Hom., though he uses δεσποτα in Od.

δεσποτίδιον, τό, Dim. of δεσπότης, Aristae. 1. 24. δεσποτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a master, δεσποτικά συμφορὰ misfortunes that befall one's master, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 64; δ. δίκαινα a master's right, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 6, 8; ὑπομένει τὴν δ. ἀρχήν Id. Pol. 3. 14, 6; ἡ δ. = δεσποτεία Ib. 1. 3, 2; so, τὸ δ. Plat. Legg. 697 C.

II. of persons, inclined to tyranny, despotic, Id. Rep. 344 C, etc.; ὀλιγαρχία δ. Arist. Pol. 5. 6, 16; δῆμος Ib. 4. 4, 27, etc.:—Adv. —κῶς, Isocr. 62 C, Arist. Pol. 4. 10, 3.

2. c. gen. exercising despotic power over, τινος Id. Oec. 13. 5; so, ἐστὶ δὲ τυραννίς μοναρχία δ. τῆς πολιτικῆς κοινωνίας Id. Pol. 3. 8, 2, cf. 4. 28.

δεσπότης, ἡ, = δέσποινα, acc. δεσπότην, Soph. Tr. 407, El. 597, Eur. Med. 17, Plat. Tim. 34 C; dat. δεσποτῆδι Anth. P. 6. 160.

δεσποτικός, ὁ, Dim. of δεσπότης, Eur. Cycl. 267. δετή, ἡ, (properly fem. of δετός, sub. λαμπάς) sticks bound up, a fagot, καίμεναι δετὰ II. 11. 554, 17. 663; a torch, Ar. Eq. 1361: v. sub λαμπάς.

δέτις, ἰδός, ἡ, a head of garlic (perhaps from its being as it were bound up like a fagot), Hipp. ap. Erot. 132: in Galen. Lex. 454, δαίτις.

δευήρσενος, Ep. inf. fut. med. of δεύω, to miss, want, Hom. Δευκαλίων, ὡς, ὁ, in Hom., the father of Idomeneus, II. 13. 451, and of a Trojan, 20. 478: the Thessalian Deucalion first in Hes. (Fr. 21 Göttl.), and Pind.

δευκής, ἐς, = γλυκύς, Nic. Al. 328; δεύκος, τό, is said to be Aeol. for τὸ γλυκύ: cf. ἀδευκής.

δέμμα, ατος, τό, (δεύω) that which is wet, δέμματα κρεῶν boiled flesh, as restored by Bäckh Pind. O. 1. 80, from Mss., for the old reading, δέυματα.

Δεύνυσος, δ, Ion. for **Δεόνυσος**, **Διόνυσος**, v. Bgk. Anacr. 2. (Acc. to E. M. 259. 32, **δεύνος** is Indian for **Βασιλεύς**, v. Pott Et. Forsch. 1. 102.) **δεύομαι**, Ep. for **δέομαι**; v. **δεύω**.

δεύρο, strengthd. in Att. **δευρί** (Ar. Nub. 323, Andoc. 21. 8); a form **δεύρω** is quoted by Hdn. as occurring once in Hom., whence it was restored by Dind. in Il. 3. 240: Adv.: I. of Place, *hither*, Lat. *huc*, with all Verbs of motion, Hom., etc.: strengthd., **δεύρο τὸδ' ἴκω** Od. 17. 444; cf. Il. 14. 309; also in a pregn. sense with Verbs of Rest, to [*have come hither and*] *be here*, **δεύρο παράστης** 3. 405; **πάρεστι δεύρο** . . ὅδε Soph. O. C. 1253; **τὰ τῆδε καὶ τὰ δεύρο πάντ' ἀνασκόπει** Ar. Thesm. 665;—also with Art., **μακρὸν τὸ δ. πέλαγος** Soph. O. C. 66; **τῆς δ. ὁδοῦ** Ib. 1165; **τὸ τῆδε καὶ τὸ κεῖσε καὶ τὸ δ.** Ar. Av. 426, cf. Eur. Phoen. 266, 315.

b. in later writers simply *here*, Arist. Metaph. 1. 9, 20, Cael. 1. 2, fin. 2. often used by Hom. in cheering up, or calling to one, *Here! this way! On! Come on!* Lat. *adesdum*, ἄγε **δεύρο**, **δεῦρ' ἄγε**, **δεῦρ' ἴθι**, and **δεῦρ' ἴτω** always with a Verb sing. (**δεῦτε**, q. v., being used with pl.); but **δεύρο** is occasionally used with a pl. in Trag., δ. ἔρε Aesch. Eum. 1041; δ. ἔπρεσθε Eur. H. F. 724:—sometimes it stands alone, **δεύρο**, φίλη, **λέκτρονδε τραπέσιον** come let us . . , Od. 8. 292; so in Att., **καί μοι δ. εἰπέ here now**, tell me, Plat. Apol. 24 C; **δεύρῳ σου στέψω κάρη** come let me . . , Eur. Bacch. 341; and without any Verb, **δεύρο**, σύ *here*, you! Ar. Pax 880; **δεύρο παρὰ Σωκράτη** (sc. καθίζου) Plat. Theat. 144 D, etc.

3. in arguments, **μέχρι δ. τοῦ λόγου ἡρ** to this point of the argument, Id. Symp. 217 E; **τὸ μέχρι δ. εἰρήσθω** Id. Legg. 814 D; also, **δεῦρ' αἰεὶ προέκηλθάμεν** Id. Polit. 292 C; δ. **ἄλιν** (sc. βλάπτε) Id. Rep. 477 D. II. of Time, *until now*, **ἡρ** to this time, *hitherto*, only in Att., esp. Trag.; so Plat. Theat. 143 D, Tim. 21 D; also, **δεῦρ' αἰεὶ** Eur. Med. 670, Ion 56, etc., Ar. Lys. 1135; **δεύρῳ γ' αἰεὶ** Aesch. Eum. 506; cf. Valck. Phoen. 1215, Pors. Or. 1679:—in Prose also, **μέχρι δ. αἰεὶ** Plat. Legg. 811 C.

Δεύς, Aeol. for **Ζεύς**, Ar. Ach. 911, cf. Koen Greg. p. 599. **δευσσοποιέω**, to dye, stain, Alciphro 3. 11. **δευσσοποιία**, ἡ, dyeing, Poll. 1. 49. **δευσο-ποιός**, ὁν, (δενῶν) *deeply dyed, ingrained, fast*, of colours, δ. γίνεταί τὸ βαφέν Plat. Rep. 429 E; δ. φάρμακα Luc. Imag. 16; δ. καὶ δυσέκνιπτος Ael. N. A. 16. 1:—metaph., **δύξα δ.** Plat. Rep. 430 A; **πονηρία** Dinarch. 105. 23; cf. Ruhnck. Tim. **δευτάτιος**, α, *ov*, poet. for **δευτάτος**, Jac. Anth. P. p. 74. **δευτάτος**, η, *ov*, Sup. of **δεύτερος**, = **ὑστάτος**, the last, Il. 19. 51, etc.:—for Pind. O. 1. 80, v. sub **δεύμα**.

δεῦτε, Adv., as pl. of **δεύρο**, *hither! Come on! Come here!* just like **δεύρο**, but always with pl. imperat., either expressed (**δεῦτ' ἄγετ'** Il. 7. 350, etc.; also, **δεῦτ' ἄγε**, **Φαίηκων ἡγήτρος** Od. 8. 11) or understood (**δεῦτε φίλοι** Il. 13. 481; **δεῦτ' ἴνα . . ἰδῆσθε** Od. 8. 30): very rare in Trag., **δεῦτε**, **λείπετε στέγος** Eur. Med. 894; **δεύρο** being by them used with a pl. Verb. (Acc. to Buttm. contr. from **δεῦρ' ἔρε**.)

δευτεραγωνιστέω, to be **δευτεραγωνιστής**, Poll. 4. 124. **δευτερ-ἀγωνιστής**, αὐ, ὁ, the actor who takes second-class parts, Lat. *secundarius*, Hesych.; cf. **πρωταγωνιστής**, **υπεραγωνιστής**. 2. metaph. *one who seconds or supports a speaker*, Dem. 344. 8, Luc. Peregr. 36.

δευτεραῖος, α, *ov*, on the second day, commonly agreeing with the subject of the Verb, **δευτεραῖος ἦν ἐν Σπάρτῃ** Hdt. 6. 106; so Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, etc.; but also τῇ **δευτεραίῃ** [sc. ἡμέρῃ], Hdt. 4. 113. **δευτερεία** (sc. ἀθλα), τὰ, the second prize in a contest, hence the second place or rank, δ. μένιν **νινί** Hdt. 1. 32; **δευτερείασι ὑπερβάλλειν** Id. 123; so in Plat. Phil. 22 C, etc. II. later in sing., C. I. 2360. 28., 2758-9, Diog. L. 2. 133. 2. secondary action, Arist. Probl. 19. 42. **δευτερο-ἔρχατος**, *ov*, the last but one, Heliod. in Cooch. Chir. p. 94.

δευτερεύω, to be second, **δευτ. νινὺς** to be next best to it, Diosc. 3. 47: **δευτ. νινί** to play second to . . , Plut. Eum. 13. **δευτερμάζω**, fut. **άσω**, to play the second part, Ar. Eccl. 634. **δευτερίας** (sc. οἶνος), ὁ, seconds, a poor wine made by pressing the grapes a second time, Lat. *lora*, Poll. 1. 248., 6. 17.

δευτήριος, α, *ov*, of inferior quality, οἶνος Nicoph. Xeip. 6 (where L. Dind. *deuterias*). 2. τὸ **δευτέρμον** or τὰ **δευτέρια** the afterbirth, Lat. *secundinae*, Paul. Aeg. 6. 75.

δευτερο-βόλος, *ov*, shedding the teeth a second time, Hierocl. Facet. 2. **δευτερογάμω**, to marry a second time; **δευτερογάμια**, ἡ, a second marriage; **δευτερο-γάμος**, *ov*, marrying again, all in Eccl. **δευτερο-γενής**, *ēs*, produced later, Antig. Car. 118.

δευτερο-οδίομαι, Pass. to be repeated, Theol. Arithm. 23. **δευτερο-κοῖτεω**, to have a bedfellow, Ath. 584 B. **δευτερολογέω**, to speak a second time, LXX (2 Macc. 13. 22).

δευτερολογία, the second place in speaking, Hermogen. **δευτερο-λόγος**, *ov*, = **δευτεραγωνιστής**, ranking between the **πρωτολόγος** and the **υπερολόγος**, Teles ap. Stob. 68. 50.

Δευτερο-νόμιον, τό, the second or repeated Law, the fifth book of the Pentateuch, LXX, v. Deut. 17. 18, Jos. 8 (9). 32. **δευτερό-ποτος**, *ov*, = **υπερόποτος**, Hesych.

δευτερό-πρωτον σάββατον, τό, in Ev. Luc. 6. 1 (acc. to Scaliger) the first sabbath after the second day of the feast of unleavened bread; Wieseler (perhaps better) makes it the first sabbath of the second year in the week of years (i. e. of the year after the sabbatical year)—in Eccl. writers, ἡ δ. κυριακή was the first Sunday after Easter, Ducang.

δεύτερος, α, *ov*, second, being in fact a sort of Comp. of **δύο**, as **δεύτατος** is the Sup., Buttm. Ansf. Gr. § 41 n. (v. sub **δύο**): I. in point of Order, but with a notion of Time, in Hom. (never in Od.) of one who comes in second in a race, Il. 23. 265; **δεύτερος ἔλθειν** 2. 207; δ. αὖ . . προῖε . . ἔρχος *next*, 20. 273, etc.; οὐ μ' ἔτι **δεύτερον ὦδε ἔφε'** ἄχος *no second grief*, i. e. none hereafter like this, 23. 46; sometimes as an

actual Comp., **ἐμείο δεύτεροι** after my time, Ib. 248; **σοὶ δεύτερον ἔσται** it will be given thee as a second choice, i. e. will be allowed thee, Hes. Op. 34; in Att. also with the Art., ὁ **δεύτερος** Soph. O. C. 1315, etc.; αἱ **δεύτεραι φροντίδες** second thoughts, Eur. Hipp. 436; proverb., **τὸν δ. πλοῦν** to try the next best way, Plat. Phaedo 99 D, etc.; expl. by Menand. Θρασ. 2, ὁ δ. πλοῦς ἐστί δῆπου λεγόμενος, ἀν ἀποτυχῇ τις **πρῶτον**, ἐν κάποιαι πλείν.

2. after Hom. of Time itself, **δεύτερην χρόνῳ** in after time, Pind. O. 1. 69; **δευτέρῃ ἡμέρῃ** on the next day, Hdt. 1. 82 (cf. **δευτεραῖος**): **δεύτερῃ ἐτεί τούτων** in the year after this, Id. 6. 46:—so also often in neut. as Adv., **δεύτερον αὖ**, **δεύτερον αὖτις** secondly, next, afterwards, again, a second time, opp. to **πρῶτον**, Hom., Att.; in Prose also **δεύτερα**, which Hom. has once, Il. 23. 538; also with the Art., **τὸ δεύτερον** Hdt. 1. 79, Aesch. Ag. 1082, etc.; **τὰ δεύτερα** Thuc. 6. 78; later, **ἐκ δευτέρου** for the second time, Lat. *denovo*, Ev. Marc. 14. 71:—regul. Adv. **δεύτερας**, Plat. Legg. 955 E, etc.

II. in point of Order or Rank, without any notion of Time, **second**, δ. **μετ'** ἐκείνῳ Hdt. 1. 31, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 4, etc.; δ. **πρὸς τι** Soph. Fr. 325; **πολὺ δ. μετὰ τι** far second, very much behind, Thuc. 2. 97; so c. gen., **δεύτερος οὐδενὺς** second to none, Hdt. 1. 23; δ. **παίδις σῆς** Eur. Tro. 614; **δεύτερα τῶν προσδοκίων** below expectations, Dem. 348. 22; **ἡγείσθαι** **δεύτερον** to think quite secondary, Soph. O. C. 351; so, δ. **ἀγεῖν**, **ποιεῖσθαι**, **τίθεσθαι** Luc. Lap. 9, Plut. 2. 162 E, cf. Id. Fab. 24. 2. the second of two, **δευτέρῃ αὐτῇ** herself with another, Hdt. 4. 113; cf. A. B. 89; **ἐπὶ τὰ δεύτερα** σοφοὶ a second seven sages, Euphro 'Aδελφ. 1. 12; **εἰς καὶ δεύτερος**, *unus et alter*, only in late writers, Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 174; **ἐν τῇ . . ἡ δευτέρῳ** Dio Chr. 2. 4; δ. **καὶ τρίτος** two or three, Polyb. 26. 10, 2.

III. as Subst., τὰ **δεύτερα**, = **δευτερεῖα**, the second prize or place, τὰ δ. **φέρεσθαι** Il. 23. 538, Hdt. 8. 104, cf. Valck. 9. 78. 2. the after-birth, Diosc. 1. 58. **δευτερο-στάτης** [δ], *ov*, δ, one who stands in the second file of the Chorus, Themist. 175 B; v. Müller Eum. § 12. **δευτερο-τάγης**, *ēs*, placed in the second place, Nicom. Arithm. 18. **δευτερο-τόκος**, *ov*, bearing a second time, Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 20. II. *proparox.* **δευτερότοκος**, *ov*, the second-born, Jo. Chrys.

δευτεροουργός, ὁν, (***έργω**) working in the second place, secondary, opp. to **πρωτοουργός**, Plat. Legg. 897 A; δ. **τέχναι** Poll. 7. 6:—but, II. **χλαῖνα** **δευτεροουργῆς**, Ib. 7. 77, seems to mean wrought a second time, second-hand; and **δευτεροουργός**, ὁ, one who waxes up such clothes; cf. **ἐπιγράφος**.

δευτεροῦχος, *ov*, = τὰ **δευτερεῖα ἔχων**, Lyc. 204. **δευτερό-φωνος**, *ov*, speaking after one, of Echo, Nonn. D. 2. 119. **δευτερώω**, to do the second time, repeat, LXX (Gen. 41. 32, al.). II. **δ. νινί** to give one a second blow, Ib. (1 Regg. 26. 8).

δευτερώμα, τό, a repetition, Eust. 80. 10. **δευτερῶσις**, *ews*, ἡ, the second rank or course, LXX (4 Regg. 23. 4).

II. the Jewish traditions were so called, Eccl. **δευτερωτής**, αὐ, ὁ, an expounder of the traditions, a rabbi, Eus. P. E. 513 C. **δεῦρη**, ἦπος, ὁ, an utensil for cooking or baking, Poll. 10. 105.

δεῦρ: impf. **ἔδευον**, Ep. **δεῦον**, Ion. **δέδεκα**, all in Hom.; a 3 pl. **δέδεσαν**, as if from **δεύημι**, Q. Sm. 4. 511: fut. **δέσω** Eubul. Προκρ. 1. aor. **δέδυνα** Trag.:—Pass., pres. in Hom.; aor. **ἔδευον** Theophr. H. P. 9. 9. 1: pf. **δέδεκα** Eur. Fr. 470. 5, Plat. To wet, drench, **δεῦδε δὲ γαῖαν** [sc. αἶμα] Il. 13. 655, cf. 23. 220; **γλάρος ἀγγεα** **δέυει** 2. 471; **δῶκεν δ' ἔδευε** . . παρείδς Od. 8. 522; **σπογγιὰν** **δέδυν** Hipp. 413. 15, etc.; c. dat. modī, **εἵματα δ' αἰεὶ δάκρυα** **δέδυσκον** Il. 7. 260; and in Pass., **δέδυντο δὲ δάκρυα** **κόποι** 9. 570; **αἵματα δὲ χθῶν** **δέδυντο** 17. 361; and in Med., **πικρὰ πτερὰ** **δέδυνται** **ἀλμη** **wet** his wings in the brine, Od. 5. 53; cf. Eur. Alc. 184, Plat. Legg. 782 C:—rarely c. gen. modī, like **καταδύναν** in Hom., **αἵματος** **δέδυνε** **γαῖαν** Eur. Phoen. 674.

2. to mix a dry mass with liquid, so as to make it fit to knead, Ar. Fr. 267; **δέδυσαι καὶ μάζαι** Xen. Oec. 10, 11; **ἄπρον ὕδατι** Id. Cyr. 6. 2, 28, etc.

3. to smear, **πίσσω** Hdn. 8. 4. II. Causal, to make to flow, shed, **ἐρεμνὸν αἶμ' ἔδυσσα** Soph. Aj. 376, v. Lob. ad l.

δέω, Aeol. and Ep. form of **δέω**, to miss, want, the Act. only in aor., **ἔδευθην δ' οἴητον ἄκρον** **ἰέσθαι** he missed, failed in reaching it, Od. 9. 483, 540.

II. elsewhere as Dep. **δεύομαι**, fut. **δεήσομαι**, = Att. **δέομαι**, to feel the want or loss of, be without, **θυμοῦ** **δεόμενος** *reft of life*, Il. 3. 294., 20. 472: to stand in need of, **βότρου** Eur. Tro. 276; **ἐν καιροῖς ἐπιμελείης** **δεομένους**, a phrase occurring in decrees of Asiatic cities, C. I. 2189, 3486.

2. to be wanting, deficient in, **δένεσθαι** **πολέμοιο** Il. 3. 310; **μάχης** **ἄρα πολλὰν** **ἔδευε** 17. 142: absol. **δεῖνός**, Lat. *egens*, in need, 22. 492; **τετράκις** **εἰς** **ἐκατὸν** **δεοῦντο** **κεν** it would fall short . . , Ar. Rh. 3. 974:—c. inf. to desire to do, Id. 3. 1138.

3. c. gen. pers. to be inferior to, **ἄλλα τε πάντα** **δένεαι** 'Αργεῖον Il. 23. 484; οὐ **τεν** **δεῖνός** **ἐστιν** Od. 4. 264.

δέφω, fut. **ψω**, to soften by working with the hand (cf. **δέψω**, διψήρα): **δ. ζυγόν**, sensu obsceno, = Lat. *masturbari*, Eubul. Incert. 2: so in Med., Ar. Eq. 24.

δεχ-ἄμματος, *ov*, (ἄμμα) with ten meshes, Xen. Cyn. 2. 5. **δέχαται**, v. sub **δέχομαι**.

δεχ-ἡμέρος, *ov*, for ten days, lasting ten days, Ep. Plat. 349 D; **ἐκεχειρία** **δεχ.** a truce from ten days to ten days, i. e. terminable at any time on giving ten days' notice, Thuc. 5. 26, cf. Polyb. 20. 9, 5, Liv. 24. 27; **σπονδαὶ** **δεχ.** Thuc. 6. 7, 10. II. **δεχήμερον**, τό, a space of ten days, Poll. 1. 63.

δέχνομαι, poet. for **δέχομαι**, Orph. Arg. 566, Parthen. 5, Anth. P. 9. 553. **δέχομαι**, Ion. and Aeol. **δέκομαι**, Hdt., Sappho 1. 22, Pind.:—v. sub **δέχομαι**, Ep. also **δεδέχομαι** Il. 5. 238, but not in Att.; **δεχθήσομαι** (in pass. sense) LXX:—aor. **ἔδεξάμην** Il., Hdt., Att.; also **ἔδεχον** (ἔν- in pass. sense) Eur. Heracl. 757 (but **δεχέσθαι** in pass. sense), pf. **δέδεχαί** Il., Att., Ion.

3 pl. **ἀπο-δεδέχασαι** Hdt.: plqpf. **ἔδεδεχμην**:—Hom. also has several

forms of an Ep. syncop. aor., ἐδέχμην, ἐδεκτο or δέκτο, imperat. δέξο, inf. δέχθαι, part. δέχμενος, also a 3 pl. pf. δέχσεται (with the redupl. thrown away), ll. 12, 147; in some places however this tense is imperf. in sense, v. infr. II. 4; see also δεκόμενος: Dep. (From √ΔΕΚ, cf. Ion. and Aeol. δέκ-ομαι, δοκός, δοχή, δοχός, δοχεῖον, δεξαμένη: (v. δεικνυμι, δάκτυλος, δεξιός)—cf. also τεταγών.)

I. of things as the object, to take, accept, receive what is offered, Lat. accipere, Hom., etc.:—Construction: δ. τι χειρὶ or χεῖρεσσι Hom., etc.; δ. τί τινι to receive something at the hand of another, δεξάτο οἱ σκήπτρον πατρῶν ll. 2, 186, etc., cf. Pors. Hec. 533; also, τι παρά τινος Hom.; τι ἔκ τινος Soph. O. T. 1106; τί τινος ll. 1. 596., 24. 305, Soph. O. T. 1163;—but also, δ. τί τινος to receive in exchange for .., χρυσὸν φίλου ἀνδρὸς ἐδέξατο Od. 11. 327; τι δ. πρό τινος Plat. Legg. 729 D; μάλλον δ. τι ἀντί τινος ll. Gorg. 475 D;—also, μάλλον δ., c. inf., to take rather, to choose to do or be .., Lys. 118. 4, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 14, Symp. 4. 12; and without μάλλον, οὐδέ τις ἀνδραγαθὸν φεύγειν Thuc. 1. 143, cf. Plat. Apol. 41 A; οὐκ ἂν δεξαίμην τι ἔχειν Andoc. 1. 25; followed by ἤ .., Plut. Philob. 63 B.

b. simply to catch, as in a vessel (cf. δεξαμένη, δοχή), ὅπως .. κάδοις δ. Soph. Fr. 479. 2. of mental reception, to take or accept, without murmuring, χαλεπὸν περ ἔντα δεχόμεθα μῦθον Od. 20. 271; κῆρα δ' ἐγὼ τότε δέχομαι ll. 18, 115. b. to accept graciously, τούτο δ' ἐγὼ πρόβωρον δ. 23. 647; of the gods, δάλλ' ὅ γε δέκτο μέν ἱρὰ 2. 420; so, προσφιλῆς γέρε δ., of one dead, Soph. El. 443; τὰ σφάγια δ. Ar. Lys. 204:—so also in Prose, τὸ χρῆσθαι, τὸ ὁρᾶν δ. to accept, hail the omen, Hdt. 1. 63., 9. 91, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1653, Soph. El. 668, Ar. Pl. 63, Xen. An. 1. 8, 17:—to accept or approve, τοὺς λόγους, τὴν ἐμψυχίην Hdt. 1. 95, Thuc. 1. 95, etc., cf. Valck. Phoen. 462; διδόναι καὶ δέχεσθαι τὰ δίκαια Thuc. 1. 37, cf. h. Hom. Merc. 312: to δεχέσθαι ὅρκον, v. sub ὅρκος.

c. simply give ear to, hear, Lat. accipere, ὡς ἡχὴν, φῆμην ἀκοᾶσιν Eur. Bacch. 1086, etc.; simply, δ. ὁμῶν Id. Med. 175; τὰ παραγγελλόμενα ὁρᾶς δ. Thuc. 2. 11, 89. d. to take or regard as and so, μὴ δὲ συμφορὰν δέχου τὸν ἀνδρα Soph. Aj. 68. 3. to take upon oneself, τὴν δαπάνην Polyb. 32. 14. 5. II. of persons as the object, to receive hospitably, entertain, Lat. excipere, Hom.; ἐν μεγάρῳσι, ἐν δμοῖν Id. ll. 331, Od. 17. 110; also, δόμοις δ. τινα Soph. O. T. 818; στέγας, πύλιν δ. τινα Eur. Or. 47; δ. χάριν Id. Med. 713; τῇ πόλει δ. to admit into the city, Thuc. 4. 103; εἶω δ. Id. 6. 44; εἰς τοὺς τεῖχος Xen. An. 5. 5, 6. 2. to greet, worship, οἱ σε, θεοὺς δὲ, δευχάτω ll. 22. 434; δ. τινα ἐξυμᾶν to accept or admit as an ally, Thuc. 1. 43, etc.

3. to receive as an enemy, to await the attack of, Lat. excipere, ἐπιόντα δ. ll. 5. 238, cf. 15. 745; of a hunter waiting for game, 4. 107; of a wild boar waiting for the hunters, 12. 147; so, εἰς χεῖρας δ. Xen. An. 4. 3, 31; τοὺς πολεμίους δ. Hdt. 3. 54, cf. Thuc. 4. 43; ἐπιόντα δ. Id. 7. 77; δ. τὴν πρῶτην ἐφοδὸν Id. 4. 126; ἐδέξατο πόλιν πόνον Eur. Supp. 394. 4. to expect, wait, c. acc. et inf. fut., ἀλλ' αἶ τινα φῶτα .. ἐδέχμην ἐνθάδ' ἐλευσέσθαι Od. 9. 513, cf. 12. 230; also, δέχομενος Αἰακίδην, ὅποτε .. λήξειεν ll. 9. 191; δεχόμενος εἰσέκον ἔλθης 10. 62; also, μὴ δὲ συμφορὰν δέχου τὸν ἀνδρα do not expect or assume him to be .., Soph. Aj. 68.—In these two last senses, Hom. always uses fut. δεδέχομαι, pf. δέδεκα, and δεδεγμένος, δέχομενος, which last indeed is used in this sense only, except in h. Hom. Cer. 29, Merc. 477.

III. rarely with a thing as the subject, to occupy, engage one, τίς ἀρχὴ ναυτιλίας δέξατο [αὐτοῦς]; Pind. 4. 124:—to receive, hold (cf. δεκτικός, δεξαμένη), τὴν τροφήν Arist. H. A. 4. 6, 4, al. IV. seemingly intr. to succeed, come next, Lat. excipere, ὥς μοι δέχεται κακὸν ἐκ κακοῦ αἰεὶ ll. 19. 290; ἄλλος δ' ἐξ ἄλλου δέχεται χαλεπώτατος ἄλλος Hes. Th. 800; of places, ἐκ τοῦ στενοῦ τὸ Ἀρτεμῖσιον δέκεται Hdt. 7. 176.

δέψω, aor. (as if from δεψέω):—Lat. depso (cf. depso), to work or knead a thing till it is soft, κῆρον δεψσας μελίπδεα Od. 12. 48; δέψει χερσὶ τὸ δέρμα Hdt. 4. 64; cf. σκυλοδέψης.

δέω (A), imper. 3 pl. δέοντων (v. sub διδμῇ): fut. δήσω: aor. ἐδήσα, Ep. δῆσα ll. 21, 30:—pf. δέδεκα Dem. 764. 18; or δέδεκα Aeschin. 46. 2: plpf. ἐδεδῆκα Andoc. 31. 23:—Med., Ep. impf. δέοντο ll. 1: aor. ἐδῆσαμην ll. 1; Ep. 3 sing. δῆσακετο ll. 24. 15:—Pass., fut. δέδησομαι Dem. 740. 9, 741. 18, etc., but δέδησομαι Plat. Rep. 361 E, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 18:—aor. ἐδέθηον Att.: pf. δέδεκα, v. infr.: plpf. ἐδεδῆμην Andoc. 7. 26; Ep. δέδετο ll. 5. 387; Ion. 3 pl. δέδεδατο Hdt. 1. 66, etc.—In this Verb, though a disyll., eo and ew are occas. contr. τὸ δοῦν, τῷ δοῦντι Plat. Crat. 419 A, B, 421 C; cf. ὑπόδωμα and the compds. ἀνα-, ἐκ-, ἐπι-, κατα-, ὑπο-δέω. (From √ΔΕ come δι-δμῇ, δέος, δετή, δεσμός; cf. Skt. dā, dyāmi (didmī), dāmā (desmós).) To bind, tie, fetter, often with a dat. mod. addit. δεσφῶ τινα δῆσαι ll. 10. 443, etc.; also, ἐν δεσφῷ 5. 386, etc.; δῆσε δ' ὑπὸ σφαι χεῖρας .. ἱμάσιν 21. 30; δ. τινα χεῖρας τε πῶδας τε Od. 12. 50; δ. ἐκ τινος to bind from (i. e. to) a thing, ἐξ ἐπιφθάρματος ἱμάσι δέδεοντο ll. 10. 475, cf. Hdt. 4. 72; δῆσαι τινα εὐλόφ or ἐν εὐλόφ (cf. εὐλόφ II. 2); ἐν κλίμακι Ar. Ran. 619; δ. κύνια κλοιῶ to tie a clog to a dog, Solon ap. Plut. Sol. 34, cf. Eur. Cycl. 234; also, δ. τινὰ πρὸς φάραγγα Aesch. Fr. 15; πρὸς κίονα or κίονι Soph. Aj. 108, 240; δεδεμένοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους Thuc. 4. 47.

2. alone, to bind, put in bonds, πῶς ἂν ἐγὼ σε δέοιμι; says Hephaistos, pointing to the nets in which he had caught Ares, Od. 8. 352 (where others take it metaph., how can I keep thee to thy pledge?); αὐτὸς δ' ἐδῆσε πατέρα Aesch. Eum. 641; γλῶσσα δ. οἱ δέδετα Theogn. 178; κέρει καὶ σοφίᾳ δέδετα Pind. P. 3. 96; ψυχὰ δ. Ἀψη Eur. Hipp. 160; later, to bind by spells, enchaint, Anth. P. 11. 138.

3. to bind, enchain, make still, γλῶσσα δ. οἱ δέδετα Theogn. 178; κέρει καὶ σοφίᾳ δέδετα Pind. P. 3. 96; ψυχὰ δ. Ἀψη Eur. Hipp. 160; later, to bind by spells, enchaint, Anth. P. 11. 138.

4. c. gen. to let or hinder from a thing, like βλάπτειν, ἐδῆσε κελεύθον Od. 4. 380, 469.

II. Hom. also often uses the Med. to bind, tie, put on oneself (cf. ἐνδεδέω), ποσσὶ δ' ὑπαὶ λιπαροῖσιν ἐδήσατο καλὰ πέδιλα tied

them on his feet, ll. 2. 44, etc.; also Pass., περὶ δὲ κνήμῃσι βοείας κνήμιας .. δέδετο he had greaves bound round his legs, Od. 24. 228.

δῶ (B) Att.: fut. δέσω Plat. Rep. 395 E: aor. ἐδήσα Lys. 183. 41, Ep. ἐδήσα or δῆσα ll. 18. 100 (the only place where this dub. form occurs); pf. δέδεκα Plat. Polit. 277 D:—Med., fut. δέδησομαι Att., Dor. δεοῖμαι Epich. ap. A. B. 90; later —ῆδησομαι Plut.: aor. ἐδέθηον Att.: pf. δέδεκα Xen. An. 7. 7, 14, Isac. 71. 19. (The forms δέσω, etc., compared with the Ep. ἐδῆσα, δένομαι, point to √ΔΕF, which seems to be lengthd. from √ΔΕ (δέω, ligo), v. Curt. Gr. Et. no. 264.) To lack, miss, stand in need of, c. gen., ἐμείο δ' ἐδῆσε .. ἀλκτῆρα γενέσθαι ll. 1. c.; (elsewhere Hom. always uses the poet. form δέω, q. v.); so, παραδείγματα τὸ παράδειγμα αὐτὸ δέδεκε Plat. Polit. 277 D, cf. Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 10. 2. often in Att., πολλοὺ δέω I want much, i. e. am far from, mostly c. inf. pres., e. g. πολλοὺ δέω ἀπολογεῖσθαι I am far from defending myself, Plat. Apol. 30 D; πολλοὺ δέω εἰπεῖν Id. Meno 79 B; π. δ. ἀγνοεῖν Id. Lys. 204 E; π. γε δέουσι μαινεσθαι Id. Meno 90 A; so also, μικροῦ ἔδεον εἶναι Xen. Hell. 4. 6, 11; τοσοῦτον δέουσι μμεῖσθαι Isocr. 300 A; (also, τοσοῦτον δέω εἰδέναι Plat. Meno 71 A); παρὰ μικρὸν ἐδέσσα ἀποθανεῖν Isocr. 222 B; also absol., πολλοῦ γε δέω far from it, Plat. Phaedr. 228 A; τοῦ παντός δέω Aesch. Pr. 1006, cf. 961; παντός δὲ τοιοῦτος εἶναι Plat. Soph. 221 D; (so, impers., πολλοὺ δέω, etc., v. δέ II. 1. b):—so also in partic., μικροῦ δέοντα τέτταρα τάλαντα Dem. 824. 21; the partic. is often used to express numerals compounded with 8 or 9, δυοῖν δέοντα τεσεράκοντα forty lacking two, thirty-eight, Hdt. 1. 14; πεντήκοντα δυοῖν δέοντα ἔτη Thuc. 2. 1; ἐνός δέοντος εἰκοστὸν ἔτος the 20th year save one, the 19th, Id. 8. 6; δυοῖν δέουσι εἰκοσι ναυσὶν Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 5;—later, sometimes, the inf. stands absol., περὶ τὰ ἐνός δέιν πεντήκοντα fifty save one, Arist. Rhét. 2. 14, 4; also the part. in gen., τροφαλίδες μῖας δεούσης εἰκοσιν Id. H. A. 3. 20, 14; πόλεων δυοῖν δεούσων ἐξήκοντα Diog. L. 5. 27; ἐξήκοντα ἐνός δέοντος ἔτη Plut. Pomp. 79.

3. part. δέων, δέουσα, as Adj., needful, ὁ καιρὸς ἐστὶ χρόνος δέων Arist. An. Pr. 1. 36, 6; but rare except in neut., v. sub δέον. 4. on δέ impers., v. sub δέ. II. as Dep. δέομαι: fut. δέησομαι: aor. ἐδέθηον, always personal, and only used by Hom. in form δεομαι (v. sub δέω): 1. absol. to be in want or need, require, mostly in part., as κάρτα δέόμενος Hdt. 8. 59, etc. b. to stand in need of, want, c. gen., as Hdt. 1. 36, etc.; τὰ σὰ δέιτα κολασάτω .. ἔπη Soph. O. T. 1148; βῶμης τινός δ. lb. 1293; οὐδὲν δέομαι τινος I have no need of him, Thuc. 5. 43; ἦν τι δέοντα βασιλῆως if they have any need of him, lb. 37:—also c. inf., τούτω ἔτι δέομαι μαθεῖν Plat. Rep. 392 D, cf. Euthyd. 275 D, etc.; τὰ πράττεσθαι δέοντα things needing to be done, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 3; also δέιται impers., v. sub παρήμῃ IV. 1. 2. to beg a thing from a person, c. dupl. gen. rei et pers., τῶν ἐδέετο σφέων Hdt. 3. 157, cf. Thuc. 1. 32, etc.; often also with the neut. pron. in acc., τούτω δέομαι ὑμῶν Plat. Apol. 17 C, cf. Symp. 173 E, etc.; also c. acc. cogn., δέημα, or oftener δέησιον, δεῖσθαι τινος Ar. Ach. 1059, Aeschin. 33. 41, etc.; also c. acc. rei only, ἐμφορὰ δ. Thuc. 1. 32, etc.; διαπρόβωμαι ἄ δέομαι Xen. An. 2. 3, 29; rarely with gen. pers. only, μὴ μου δεηθῆς Soph. O. C. 1170; δεηθεὶς ὑμῶν having begged a favour of you, Dem. 551. 3; δ. χάριν Menand. Incert. 472:—c. gen. pers. et inf. to beg a person to do, Hdt. 1. 59, and freq. in Att., as Plat. Prot. 336 A; δ. τινος ὥστε .., Thuc. 1. 119:—very rarely c. acc. pers., ἐδέοντο Βωιωτοῖς ὥπως παραδώσι Id. 5. 36, cf. Plut. Anton. 84.

δῆ, Particle used generally to give greater exactness, explicitness, or positiveness to the word or words which it influences. It is prob. a shortened form of ἦδη, Lat. jam. It is usually rendered now, in truth, indeed, surely, really: but no single Engl. word can express δῆ in all cases: its force must often be given by emphasis, or by periphrasis of various kinds. Like other Particles of similar kind, it follows the word or words which it influences. In Ep. and Lyric Poets, however, δῆ γάρ, δῆ τότε, δῆ πάνταν (ll. 19. 342) stand at the beginning of clauses.

I. Usage of δῆ with single words: 1. mostly after Adjectives, οἷος δῆ, μόνος δῆ, all alone, Od. 12. 69, Hdt. 1. 25, and Att.; esp. such as imply magnitude, quantity, and the like, μέγας δῆ, πολλὸς δῆ, μικρὸς δῆ, etc.; often also with Superlatives, μέγιστος δῆ, κράτιστος δῆ quite the greatest, confessedly the best, Thuc. 1. 50, etc.; πάντων δῆ .. ἀλγίστον Soph. Aj. 992, etc.:—so with Numerals, ὅσων δῆ προέκη .. ὀϊστοῦς I have shot full, no less than, eight arrows, ll. S. 297; ἔννεα δῆ βεβᾶσαι .. ἐναντιοὶ no less than nine years, 2. 134; ἔκτον δὲ δῆ τὸδ' ἦμαρ this is just the sixth day, Eur. Or. 39, cf. ll. 24. 107, etc.; εἰς δῆ one only, Eur. Med. 1282, etc. 2. so also after Adverbs, πολλάκις δῆ many times and oft, often ere now, Lat. jam saepe, ll. 19. 85; ὥπῃ δὲ δῆ quite late, 7. 94; τρίς δῆ no less than thrice, even thrice, Pind. P. 9. 162; παλαιά δῆ Lat. jamdudum, Soph. Ph. 806:—νῦν δῆ even now, much like ἄρτι, Ar. Av. 923, Plat. Theat. 145 B, etc.; νῦν τε καὶ ἀλλότῃ Id. lb. 187 D; or, now first, now at length, Id. Rep. 353 A, Xen., etc.:—τότε δῆ (δῆ ῥα τότε ll. 13. 719, etc.) at that very time, Thuc., etc.; also, δῆ τότε Plat. Theat. 156 E: αὐτίκα δῆ μάλα on the very spot, Id. Rep. 338 B, etc.:—ὑστερον δῆ yet later, Thuc. 2. 17:—often with affirmative Particles, when it merely adds force, νῦν δῆ yes verily, ll. 1. 286, etc.; ἦ δῆ, ἦ μὲν δῆ lb. 518, 573, etc.; οὐ δῆ surely not, Soph. Ph. 246, cf. Eur. Or. 1069, etc.:—v. sub δηλαδῆ, δήπου, δήπουθεν, δήποτε. 3. with Verbs, δῆ γάρ ἴδον ὀφθαλμοῖσι for verily I saw him, ll. 15. 488; νῦν δ' ὁράτε δῆ now certainly ye see, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 12, etc.:—but δῆ associated with Verbs generally influences the whole clause; v. infr. II. 3. 4. with Substantives, not often, ἐς δῆ τὸ Ἄργος τοῦτο .. well to this A. they came, Hdt. 1. 1; τέλος δῆ its complete end, Aesch. Pr. 13; σοφιστὴν δῆ τοι ὀνομάζουσι τὸν ἀνδρα εἶναι a sophist as you know, Plat. Prot. 311 E:—in Att. sometimes used

ironically, Lat. *scilicet*, εἰρήγαγε τὰς ἐταιρίδας δὴ the pretended court-
sans, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 6, cf. Eur. Ion 1181, Thuc. 4. 67., 6. 80:—here
also δὴ generally belongs to the whole clause, v. infr. II. 5.

5. with Pronouns, to mark the person or thing strongly, ἐμὲ δὴ a man like me,
Hdt. 3. 155; σὺ δὴ you of all persons, Id. 1. 115, Soph. Aj. 1226; οὗτος
δὴ this and no other, Hdt. 1. 43; ἐκείνος δὴ Soph. Tr. 1091; οὗτος δὴ
ὁ Σωκράτης, ironically, Plat. Theaet. 166 A; τὸ λεγόμενον δὴ τοῦτο
the well-known saying goes, Id. Gorg. 514 E, cf. Eur. Hipp. 962:—so
with pers. Pronouns, τὸ σὺν δὴ τοῦτο Plat. Symp. 221 B, cf. Gorg. 508
D, etc.:—with relatives, ὅς δὴ σὺν κρατεῖ who plainly now holds rule, Il.
21. 315; τὰ δὴ καὶ ἐγένετο Hdt. 1. 22; οἷος δὴ σὺ just such as thou,
Il. 24. 376, cf. Od. 1. 32, Soph. Aj. 995, etc.; so with relat. Adv., ὡς
δὴ Aesch. Ag. 1633; ὅσα δὴ Ar. Ach. 1, etc.:—with interrogatives, τοῦ
δὴ ἐνεκα; Plat. Gorg. 457 E; τί δὴ; Id. Phaedo 58 C; πότέρα δὴ;
Soph. Ph. 1235; (and with Adv., ποῖ δὴ καὶ πόθεν; Plat. Phaedr. init.;
ποῦ δὴ; πῇ δὴ; Ib. 228 E, etc.):—with indef. Pronouns, δὴ strengthens
the indef. notion, ἄλλοι δὴ others be they who they may, Il. 1. 295;
μηδεὶς ἅνθρωπος οὐκ ἔστιν, Id. Plat. Theaet. 170 E; δὴ τις some one or other,
Lat. *nescio quis*, Id. Phaedo 108 C, 115 D, etc.; (rarely, τις δὴ Soph.
Ant. 158, Eur. I. T. 946); the neut. δὴ τι is common, ἡ ἀρα δὴ τι εἰσέκο-
μεν ἄξιον εἶναι; in any way, whatever it be, Il. 13. 446; τὸ ἱππικόν,
τῷ δὴ τι καὶ ἐπέχεε ἐλλάμψεσθαι Hdt. 1. 80; οὕτω δὴ τι Id. 3. 108,
etc.; also, ὅστις δὴ whosoever it be, Id. 1. 86; ἐπὶ μισθῷ ὅσῳ δὴ, Lat.
quantocumque, Ib. 160, etc.

6. with Conjunctions, ἵνα δὴ that in
truth, Il. 23. 207, etc.; used ironically, Plat. Rep. 420 E, Meno 86 D;
(and so, ὅτι Id. Phaedr. 268 D);—ὡς δὴ Il. 5. 24, etc.: ironically, Ar.
Vesp. 1315, Plat.;—γὰρ δὴ for manifestly, Aesch. Cho. 874, 891, Plat.
Theaet. 156 C; οὐ γὰρ δὴ Soph. O. C. 265;—ὅπως δὴ Thuc., etc.;—but
mostly with temporal Conjunctions, ἐπεὶ δὴ strengthd. for ἐπει (v. sub
ἐπειδὴ), ὅτε δὴ, ὅταν δὴ, ἐς τε δὴ, εἰ δὴ, etc.:—hence δὴ is often used
with a participle, when the part. represents a Conjunction and Verb, ἄτε
δὴ ἐόντες inasmuch as they clearly are, Hdt. 8. 90; ὡς φόνον νύχουσα
just as if she were . . , Eur. I. T. 1338, cf. Hdt. 1. 66, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 4,
etc.; v. ἀλλά III. 6. γὰρ IV. 3.

II. usage of δὴ in reference to whole clauses: 1. to continue
a narrative, in which case it often follows μέν, so then, so, τότε μέν δὴ
.. ἡσυχίην εἶχε Hdt. 1. 11; Σῶλιν μὲν δὴ ἐνέμε Ib. 32; τὸν μὲν δὴ
πέμπε Ib. 116; also alone, εἰς δὴ τούτων . . so one of these . . , Ib. 114,
etc.:—often in summing up, τοιαῦτα μὲν δὴ ταῦτα, Lat. *haec haec*,
Aesch. Pr. 500, etc.; τοῦτο δὴ τὸ ἄγος . . , Thuc. 1. 127; τούτων δὴ
ἐνεκα Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 28, etc.; so in summing up numbers, γίνονται
δὴ οὗτοι χίλιοι these then amount to 1000, Ib. 1. 5, 5:—so also in re-
summing after a parenthesis, Ἀνδρομάχη, θυγάτηρ μεγαλήτορος Ἡερί-
νος . . , τοῦτο δὴ θυγάτηρ Il. 6. 395; οὗτος δὴ . . , ὁ μὲν δὴ Hdt. 1. 43;
ξένους μὲν λέγω . . , λέγω δὴ τοὺς πάντας κτλ. Dem. 45. 19, 25, etc. 2.
in inferences, Hdt., etc.; esp. to express what is unexpected or surprising,
καὶ σὺ δὴ . . so then you too . . Aesch. Pr. 298, cf. Plat. Theaet. 159 C,
etc.; σὺ δ' ἐν Ἀἰδῷ δὴ κείσῃ Eur. El. 122; cf. Aesch. Theb. 652, Soph.
Tr. 153, Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 8: often in questions, τοιαυτὰ δὴ αὖτε Ζεὺς ἐπ'
αἰτιάμασιν αἰεῖται; is it then for such causes? Aesch. Pr. 255, cf. 118;
ποῦ δὴ τὰ μαυτεῖα; Id. Cho. 900, cf. 405; πῶς δὴ . . ; Id. Pers.
735; τί δὴ οὖν . . ; Plat. Theaet. 156 C. 3. with Imperat. and
Subjunct., μὴ δὴ . . ἐπιέλπω only do not expect, Il. 1. 545, cf. 5. 684, etc.;
χωρῶμεν δὴ πάντες now let us all go, Soph. Ph. 1469; ἐννοεῖτε γὰρ δὴ
for do but consider, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 5; so, ἄγε δὴ, φέρε δὴ, ἴθι δὴ, σκέπε
δὴ, etc., often in Prose. 4. to express what follows a *fortiori*, μετὰ
ὕψαν γε δὴ above all with arms, Thuc. 4. 78; μὴ τί γε δὴ not to
mention that, Dem. 24. 23; εἰ δὲ δὴ πόλεμος ἦξει Id. 17. 4. 5.
καὶ δὴ and what is more, adding an emphatic statement, Il. 1. 161., 15.
251; in Prose mostly, καὶ δὴ καὶ . . , ἐς Αἴγυπτον ἀπικούμε . . , καὶ δὴ καὶ
ἐς Σάρδις Hdt. 1. 30, etc., cf. 5. 67, Lys. 130. 13; καὶ δὴ καὶ νῦν τί
φῆς; and now what do you say? Plat. Theaet. 187 C; καὶ δὴ μὲν οὖν
παρόντα yes, and actually here present, Soph. O. C. 31:—esp. in a series,
ὕψεια καὶ ἰσχύς καὶ κάλλος καὶ πλοῦτος δὴ and above all riches, Plat.
Meno 87 E, cf. Rep. 367 C, 493 D. b. καὶ δὴ is also in answers
ἡ καὶ παρόσθι καὶ τέρμ' ἀφίκου; Answ. καὶ δὴ πῖ δισσαῖς ἦν . . , πωλαῖς,
he was even so far as . . , Soph. Aj. 49:—βλέψον κάτω. Answ. καὶ δὴ
βλέπω, well, I am looking, Ar. Av. 175, cf. Pax 327, Pl. 227 sq., Soph.
El. 317 sq., 1436, Plat. Gorg. 448 B, etc.;—προσθιγέ νῦν μου. Answ.
φάσω καὶ δὴ Soph. O. C. 173; so without καὶ, ἀποκρίνου περὶ ἂν ἐρωτῶ.
Answ. ἐρώτα δὴ Plat. Theaet. 157 D. c. also in assumptions or
suppositions, καὶ δὴ δέδεγαί μιν and now suppose I have accepted, Aesch.
Eum. 894, cf. Cho. 565, Eur. Med. 386, 1065, 1107, Ar. Vesp. 1224,
etc. d. ὅθι in apodosis, after εἰ or ἐάν, Il. 5. 898, Hdt. 1. 108, Plat.,
etc.; after ὅτε or ἥνικα, even then, Soph. Ant. 170 sq., El. 954; after
ἐπεὶ or ἐπειδὴ, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 14, Plat., etc.; after ὡς, Xen. Cyr. 7. 2,
4; after ἐν ᾧ Id. An. 1. 10, 10.

δηλώτωρ, on, contr. for δηλώτωρ, q. v.
δῆγμα, τό, a bite, sting, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 12, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 6, al.
metaph., δ. λύπης Aesch. Ag. 791; ἐρωτος Soph. Fr. 721; cf. δάκνω III.
δηγκός, ὁ, the act of biting: gnawing pain, Hipp. 221 E, Theophr. H.
P. 4. 4, 5. 2. metaph. of a speech, δ. ἔχειν Plat. 2. 68 E. II.
in pl. caustics, Id. Peric. 15.
δηθά, Ep. Adv., = δῆν, long, for a long time, Hom.; δ. καὶ δολιχόν Il.
10. 52; δ. μάλα Il. 5. 587; οὐ μὰρ δῆθ' ἀνὰ χρόνον, Ap. Rh. 2. 651.
δηθάκι and δῆθ'ακις, Adv., = foreg., Nic. Al. 215.
δῆθεν (not δῆθε, for Eur. El. 268 is corrected by Elmsl.):—Adv., being
a strengthd. form of δῆ, really, in very truth, τί δὲ ἀνδρῶν ὄντες δῆθεν
ποιήσονται; what then will they do when they are really grown up? Hdt.
6. 138; ἀρτί δῆθεν Plat. Polit. 297 C:—also epexegetic, like Lat. *vide-*

licet, that is to say, ὡς Ζεὺς ἀνάσσει δῆθεν Aesch. Pr. 202; ὡς παῖδα δ.
μὴ τέκους Eur. El. 268, cf. Ion 831:—but, 2. mostly used ironi-
cally, like δηλαδὴ, Lat. *scilicet*, to imply that a statement is not true, οἱ
μὴ ἠθέλησαν ἀπολέσθαι δῆθεν . . as he pretended, Hdt. 1. 59; δῆθεν
οὐδὲν ἱστορῶν Soph. Tr. 382; οὐκ ἐπὶ καὶ δὴ ἀλλὰ παραινέσει δῆθεν
Thuc. 1. 92, cf. 127., 3. 111:—often after ὡς, mostly with a word inter-
posed, φέροντες ὡς ἀγρὺν δῆθεν Hdt. 1. 73; ὡς κατασκόπους δ. ἐόντας
Id. 3. 136, cf. 6. 39., 8. 5; in Poets before ὡς, κέντρον δῆθεν ὡς ἔχων
χερὶ Eur. H. F. 949; εἰαμεν . . δῆθεν ὡς θανοῦμενοι Id. Or. 1119, cf.
Aesch. Theb. 247; δῆθεν δῆθεν ὡς οὐκ ὄντ' ἐμὸν Eur. Ion 656. II.
from that time, thenceforth, Anacreont. 1. 16, cf. Hesych.
δῆθ'ῶν, fut. ἔνῶ, (δῆθ'ῶ) to tarry, be long, delay, Il. 1. 27, etc.

δηλιάωτος, on, (δηῖος, ἀλῶνας) taken by the enemy, captive, Eur. Andr.
105; contr. δηλώτωρ Aesch. Theb. 72.

Δη-ἀντιφρα, ἡ, destroying her spouse, the wife of Hercules,—her name
expressing the legend of his death, Soph., etc.

δηῖος, ἡ, on, Ep. for δαῖος, q. v.

δηϊότης, ἡ, battle-strife, the battle, often in Hom. (esp. Il.): mortal
struggle, death, Od. 12. 257.

δηῖω, Ep. opt. δηῖωμεν Od. 4. 226, part. δηῖώμεν Il.; Att. pres. δηῖω,
δρῶμεν,—οὔτε Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 18, Ar. Lys. 1146; part. δηῖων even in Il.
17. 65; impf. ἐδῖον Thuc. 1. 65, Xen., ἐδῖον Hdt. 8. 33, 50 (ἐδῖεν
5. 89); Ep. δῖον Il. 11. 71; fut. δηῖωσιν Il., Att.: aor. ἐδῖωσα Thuc.,
subj. δῖωσθ' ,—ωσιν Il., part. δῖωσας Il., Ion. δηῖώσας Hdt., Dor. δῖωσας
C. 1. 175; pf. δῖωκα Walz Rhett. 8. 193:—Med., fut. (in pass. sense)
Ar. Rh. 2. 117: aor. 1 δῖωσασθαι Q. Sm. 5. 567, cf. 374:—Pass., aor.
ἐδῖώθη Hdt. 7. 133, δηῖώσῃ Hom.: pf. δῖωσμενος Luc. D. Mort. 10.
11.—Hom. contracts this Verb, when the *i* is followed by a long syll.:
the forms δηῖωμεν, δηῖωμεν, δηῖωμεν, might be Ep. forms of a pres.
δηῖω, which perhaps led Ap. Rh. (2. 292) to form an impf. δηῖωσκον;
but Ap. Rh. also has an impf. δῖων, as from δῖω, 3. 1374. To cut
down, slay, χαλκῷ δηῖωσιν Il. 17. 566, etc.; ἐγχεῖ δηῖωσιν περὶ Πατρό-
κλαιο θανόντος slaying [men] . . , 18. 195; absol., δῖον were slaying,
16. 771; δηῖωμεν were being slain, 13. 675; ἔκτορα δῖωσαντες 22.
218; Κικλῶν ὑπὸ δῖωσάντων Od. 9. 66:—δῖωσιν . . βόας were cleaving
shields, Il. 5. 452, etc.; also of a spear, to cut asunder, 14. 518:—of a
savage beast, to rend, tear, ἐγκατα πάντα λαφύσει δῖων 17. 65, cf.
16. 158; τὸν πάγων δῖωσμενος having had his beard cut off, Luc. D.
Mort. 10. 11.

II. after Hom. to waste or ravage a country,
Hdt. 5. 89, 7. 133, etc.; δ. χώραν Ar. Lys. 1146, Thuc. 1. 81, etc.;
ἀστυ δῖωσαντες περὶ Soph. O. C. 1349.
δηι-φόβος, Dor. δαῖφ-, on, scaring the foe, restored by Bgk. in Alcae.
28:—in Hom. only as prop. n.

δηκτηριος, on, biting, torturing, καρδίας Eur. Hec. 235.

δηκτής, on, ὁ, (δάκνω) a biter, Poeta in Stob. Ecl. 1. 106; δ. λόγος
Plut. 2. 55 B:—with neut. Subst., δῖηκα στόματι Anth. Plan. 4. 266.

δηκτικός, ἡ, ὁν, able to bite, biting, stinging, φαλάγγα Arist. H. A.
9. 39, 1; τῶν ἰχθύων δ. Id. P. A. 3. 1, 13:—pungent, φάρμακον Luc.
Nigr. 37; and so metaph., δαείων καὶ δ. Id. Demon. 50.

δηλαδὴ (for δῆλα δὴ, and some Edd. so write it), Adv. quite clearly,
manifestly, clearly, plainly, Soph. O. T. 1501, Eur. I. A. 1366, etc.:—
also iron., like δῆθεν, προφάνους τῆσδε δηλαδὴ on this pretext for-
sooth, Hdt. 4. 135:—often in answers, οὐ πόλλ' ἐνεστι δεινὰ τῷ
γῆρα κακά; . . δηλαδὴ yes plainly, of course, Ar. Vesp. 441, cf. Plat. Crito
48 B, etc.

δῆλαινω, collat. form of sq., Hesych.

δηλοτορεῖν, to inform against, denounce, τινὰ Hegesipp. ap. Eus. H.
E. 3. 20. (From Lat. *delator*.)

δῆλῆμαι, Dor. δῆλ- Theocr. 15. 48:—fut. ἡσσομαι: aor. ἐδῆλησάμην:
pf. δῆδῆλμαι Eur. Hipp. 175 (but in pass. sense, Hdt. 4. 198., 8. 100):—
the Act. δῆλῆσω, —ῆσας only in Or. Sib. 7. 44, 28): indeed the Verb and
all derivs. (except δῆλμαι) are scarcely known in good Att., βλάπτω
being used instead: Dep.: I. mostly of persons, to hurt, do a
mischief to, μήπως [ἵππους] δῆλῆσαι, by accident, Il. 23. 428; but also
on purpose, Ἀχαιοὺς ὑπὲρ ὅρκα δῆλῆσασθαι 4. 66; ἡέ σε . . ἄνδρες
ἐδῆλῆσαντο did thee a mischief, i. e. slew thee, Od. 11. 401; μὴ με . .
δῆλῆσεται ὀρέει χαλκῷ (Ep. for -ῆται) 22. 368; also of the sword, μὲν
δῆλῆσσο χαλκῷ Ib. 278: so in Ion. Prose, ἵνα μὴ ἔχοιεν σφεας δῆλέ-
εσθαι Hdt. 6. 36, cf. 7. 51; πλείστον σφεας ἐδῆλῆσσο ἡ ἐσθῆς Id. 9. 63:—
to hurt by magic potions, Theocr. 9. 36.

II. of things, to damage,
spoil, waste, καρπὸν ἐδῆλῆσαντ' Il. 1. 156; so in Hdt., γῆν δῆλῆσαντες
4. 115; ἀλμὴν ἐπαυρῶσαντες, ὥστε καὶ τὰς πυραμίδας δῆλέσθαι 2.
12:—in Hom. esp. in the phrase, ὅρκα δῆλῆσασθαι to violate a truce,
Il. 3. 107, etc.:—of thieves, μὴ τις . . δῆλῆσεται (Ep. subj.) should steal
them, Od. 8. 444, cf. 13. 124. 2. absol. to do mischief, be hurtful,
ἐνθα κε σὴ βουλὴ δῆλῆσεται Il. 14. 102: c. acc. cogn., ἡδ' ὅσα . . ἄνδρες
ἐδῆλῆσαντο all the mischief they did, Od. 10. 459.

δῆλῆεις, εσσα, εν, = δῆλῆμων, Orph. Eg. 921.

δῆλῆμα, τό, a mischief, bane, νῆων δ. bane of ships, Od. 12. 286;
ὀδοιπόρων Aesch. Fr. 121; βορροῖς H. Hom. Ar. 364; γονεῖσιν . . σφῶν
θ' ὁμοῦ δῆλῆματα Soph. O. T. 1495; τύχης δῆλῆμασι Epigr. Gr. 538.

δῆλῆμων, on, gen. onos, baneful, noxious, βορρῶν δῆλῆμων πάντων
baneful to them, their bane, Od. 18. 85, 116, 21. 308; ὥφεις ἀνθρώπων
οὐ δῆλῆμονες doing men no hurt, Hdt. 2. 74:—absol., of the gods, σχέ-
τλοι ἔσθε, θεοί, δῆλῆμονες Il. 24. 33; in Od. 5. 118 the Mss. give δῆλῆ-
μονες (though Eust. notices the v. l. δῆλ-).

δῆλῆσις, εως, ἡ, mischief, ruin, bane, Hdt. 1. 41., 4. 112, Theophr. H.
P. 7. 13, 4; injury of health, Hipp. Jusj.

δῆλητήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, a destroyer, Ep. Hom. 14. 8.

δῆλητήριος, on, noxious, φάρμακα Hdn. 3. 5, C. I. 3044. 42. 2.

δηλητηριών (sc. φάρμακον), τό, poison, Arist. Plant. I. 5, 7, Plut. 2. 662 C.

δηλητηριώδης, es, noxious, Arist. Plant. 1. 7, 2.

Δήλιος, α, on, also os, on Eur., Delian, Trag., etc.:—δ Δ., name of Apollo, Soph. Aj. 704, Thuc. 1. 13; τοῖς Δηλίοις καὶ ταῖς Δηλίαις, the gods and goddesses worshipped at Delos, Ar. Thesm. 334:—Δήλιος, δ, a Delian, Hdt., etc.: pecul. fem. Δηλιάς, δόος, ἡ, a Delian woman, κουραὶ Δ. h. Hom. Ap. 157, Eur. H. F. 687; also as Adj., with a neut. Subst., Δηλιάσιον γυώσις as Seidl, in Eur. I. T. 1235.

II. ἡ Δηλιάς (sc. ναῦς), the Delian ship, which bore Theseus to Crete when he slew the Minotaur. In memory of this, a ship was sent every fourth year, with a solemn deputation to the Delian Apollo; v. θεωρίς, θεωρός, cf. Plat. Phaedo 58, Böckh P. E. 1. 286 sq.:—the members of this deputation were Δηλιασταί, Ath. 234 E, Harpocr., Hesych. III. τὰ Δῆλια (sc. ἱερὰ) the quinquennial festival of Apollo at Delos (v. supr. II), Thuc. 3. 104, Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 2.

Δηλο-γενής, Dor. Δᾶλ-, ἐς, Delos-born, Simon. 34.

Δηλομαι, Dor. for βούλομαι, Theocr. 5. 27, Tim. Locr. 94 D, Archytas ap. Stob. 1. 1. 70, Plut. 2. 219 D, Tab. Heracl. in C. 1. 5774. 146.

Δηλονότι, i. e. δηλόν [ἐστιν] ὅτι, used parenthetically much like δηλαδῆ, quite clearly, manifestly, plainly, Plat. Crito 53 A, Gorg. 487 D, etc. But the full phrase appears in many writers, as καὶ δηλόν ὅτι . . . οὐκ ὁρθῶς ἀπαρέσκεμμεν Thuc. 3. 38; τὰ Κύρου δηλόν ὅτι οὕτως ἔχει Xen. An. 1. 3, 9, cf. Cyr. 2. 4, 24, etc.; v. ὅτι III.

II. often used exegetically, that is to say, namely, Lat. scilicet, Plat. Symp. 199 A, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 6, etc.; and in Gramm. it is the common form for introducing the explanation of a word.

Δηλο-ποιέω, to make clear, Plut. Pericl. 33.

Δῆλος, ἡ, Delos, one of the Cyclades, birthplace of and sacred to Apollo and Artemis, Od. 6. 162, etc.: called also Ὀρτυγία: in a post-Hom. myth it was said to have floated about, till Zeus fixed it to receive Latona, Pind. Fr. 58, cf. Strabo 485:—proverb., ἄδειε ὥσπερ εἰς Δ. πλέων, from the careless joviality of the Δηλιασταί, Paroemiogr. (Prob. from δῆλος, because of the legend that it became visible on a sudden, Arist. ap. Plin. 4. 22, E. M. 264. 22.)

Δήλος, η, or, also os, on Eur. Med. 1197: Ep. δέελος: (v. sub dios fin.): I. properly, visible, conspicuous, δέελον δ' ἐπὶ σῆμά τ' ἔθηκεν Il. 10. 466: but,

II. commonly, clear to the mind, manifest, evident, νῦν δ' ἦδη τότε δηλόν Od. 20. 333, etc.

2. in Att. often δηλός εἰμι with Part. (where acc. to our idiom it would be δηλόν ἐστιν ὅτι . . .), δηλός ἐστιν ἀλγεῖνως φέρων i. e. it is clear that he takes it ill, Soph. Ph. 1011, cf. O. T. 673, 1008, etc.; δηλοῖ εἰσι μὴ ἐπιτρέψοντες they are clearly not going to permit, it is clear that they will not, Thuc. 1. 71; so with ὥς, δηλός ἐστιν ὥς τι δραστέον κακόν Soph. Aj. 326; δηλοῖ ἔσεσθαι ὥς ἀργυρόμενοι Lys. 128. 27, cf. Xen. An. 1. 5, 9; δηλός δρᾶσθαι . . . ὧν being as was plainly to be seen, Eur. Or. 350:—also with ὅτι and a Verb, instead of the partic., δηλός ἐστιν ὅτι . . . ἀκήκοεν Ar. Pl. 333, cf. Thuc. 1. 93:—and also, acc. to our idiom, δηλόν [ἐστιν] ὅτι . . . v. sub δηλονότι:—sometimes the part. or relat. clause must be supplied, καταγελᾷς μου, —δηλός εἰ (sc. καταγελᾷν) Ar. Av. 1407, cf. Id. Lys. 919; δηλοῖ δέ (sc. οὐ μόνοντες) Thuc. 5. 10.

3. δηλόν ποιεῖν to shew plainly, τινι Thuc. 6. 34, etc.; with a part., δηλόν ἐποίησας . . . ἠρδίσαντες Id. 3. 64.

4. δηλόν itself is used like δηλαδῆ, as αὐτός πρὸς αὐτόν: δηλόν . . . all by himself, 'tis manifest, Soph. Aj. 906; ἀλγεῖνως Πρόκνην, δηλόν Id. Fr. 521; ἐκ πῶμα ἀντλείς, δηλόν Thuc. 10. 13:—also, δηλόν δέ to introduce a proof, foll. by γάρ, Thuc. 1. 11, Arist. Color. 6. 20; cf. τεκμήριον.

5. the Adv. δῆλως is not Att., Poll. 6. 207.

Δηλόω, fut. ὥσω, etc.:—Pass., fut. δηλωθήσμαι Thuc. 1. 144; also δηλώσομαι in pass. sense, Soph. O. C. 581 (in act., Or. Sib. 1. 294); and δεδηλώσομαι Hipp. Art. 809 H.

To make visible or manifest, to shew, exhibit, ἵνα ἀνδρ' Ἀχαιοὶς δ. Soph. Ph. 616; ποῖον ὄμμα δηλώσει πατρί; Id. O. C. 462; with inf. added, ὡς γένος ἀπληθὺν ἀνθρώπων δηλώσοιμι ὄραν Id. O. T. 792, etc.:—Pass. to be or become manifest, Id. 1. c., etc.

2. to make known, disclose, reveal, Aesch. Pers. 519, Soph. O. T. 77, etc.

3. to prove, Id. O. C. 146, Thuc. 1. 3.

4. to declare, Id. 4. 68: to explain, set forth, Id. 2. 62; also to indicate, signify, Id. 1. 10, etc. Construct.: mostly, δ. τινί τι Antipho 114. 34: also, δ. τι πρὸς or εἰς τινά Soph. Tr. 369, Thuc. 1. 90; δ. τινί περί τινας Lys. 116. 42; περί τι Isocr. 223 B:—often foll. by a relat. clause, δ. ὅτι Soph. El. 1106, etc.; δ. περί τινας, ὥς . . . Thuc. 1. 72, 73; δ. ὅτι . . . Hdt. 2. 149, cf. 1. 57, etc.; αὐτὸ [sc. τὸ ἔργον] δηλώσει ὥς . . . Dem. 390. 19; but this is often expressed by a Partic., σκεῦτε γὰρ σε καὶ τὸ δούστην κἀρα δηλοῦσαν . . . ὅνθ' ὅς εἰ Soph. O. C. 556; ὡς σε δηλώσω κακόν [όντα] Id. O. C. 783, cf. Ant. 471; the partic., if it refers to the nom. of the Verb, is itself in nom., δηλώσω πατρί μὴ ἀσπλαγχνος γένους I will shew my father that I am no weakling, Id. Aj. 472; δηλώσις . . . τι καλχαίνουσα' ἔπος thou shewest that thou art pondering . . . it is clear that thou art . . . Id. Ant. 20; δηλώσις ὡς σημανῶν τι lb. 242; δηλώσω οὐ παροργισμένους I will shew that I was not present, Antipho 120. 8: δηλώσει γεγενημένους Thuc. 1. 21:—in these last examples δηλῶω is = δηλός εἰμι, and comes very near the intr. usage.

II. intr. to be clear or plain, δηλοῖ ὅτι οὐκ Ὀμήρου τὰ Κύπρια ἐπεὰ ἐστί Hdt. 2. 117; δηλοῖ δέ ταῦτα . . . ὅτι οὕτως ἔχει Plat. Gorg. 483 D; δηλώσει ἡ ἔχθρα πρῶτον, ὅταν . . . Andoc. 30. 31.

2. impers. δηλοῖ=δηλόν ἐστί Hdt. 9. 68, Plat. Crat. 434 C, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 15; δηλώσει Lys. 118. 2, Plat. Rep. 497 C; ἐδήλωσε Xen. Mem. 1. 2. 32, cf. Cyr. 7. 1. 30.

Δηλωμα, τό, a means of making known, Plat. Legg. 792 A, etc.

Δηλώσις, εως, ἡ, a pointing out, manifestation, explaining, shewing, Thuc. 1. 73, Plat. Min. 314 A, Polit. 287 A; δ. ποιέειν=δηλοῦν,

Thuc. 4. 40. 2. a direction, order, ἡ τῶν ἀρχόντων δ. Plat. Legg. 942 B.

δηλωτέον, verb. Adj. one must set forth, Plat. Tim. 48 E, Philo 1. 15.

δηλωτικός, ἡ, ὅν, indicative, τινας Hipp. Acut. 391, Arist. Physign. 4. 4. Adv. —κῶς, Aen. Tact. 14.

δηλωτός, ἡ, ὅν, able to be shewn, Arist. de Xenoph. etc. 5. 1.

δημᾶγωγέω, to be a δημαγωγός, to lead the people, καλῶς δ. Isocr. 18 A; but almost always in bad sense, as Ar. Ran. 419, etc.; cf. δημαγωγός.

2. c. acc. pers., δ. ἄνδρας to curry favour with. win by popular arts, Xen. An. 7. 6, 4, cf. Arist. Pol. 5. 6. 6., 10, 31., 11, 33.—Pass. to be won over, conciliated by popular arts, Joseph. A. J. 16. 2, 5:—opp. to τυραννεῖν, Isocr. 215 C.

3. c. acc. rei, to introduce measures so as to win popularity, Dion. H. de vi Demosth. p. 1001; βουλὰς δ. LXX (1 Esdr. 5. 73).

II. in Causal sense, δ. τινὰ to make him popular, App. Civ. 5. 53.

δημᾶγωγα, ἡ, the control or leadership of the people, Ar. Eq. 191, Arist. Pol. 5. 6, 6; cf. δημαγωγός.

δημᾶγωγικός, ἡ, ὅν, fit for or like a demagogue, Ar. Eq. 217, Polyb. 15. 21, 1: generally, popular, of a dancer, Poll. 4. 96.

δημ-ᾶγωγός, ὁ, a popular leader, of Pericles, Isocr. 184 D; δ. ἀγαθὸς Lys. 178. 33; but commonly,

2. in bad sense, a leader of the mob, an unprincipled, factious orator, demagogue, such as Cleon, Thuc. 4. 21, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 27, etc.; λόγιοι δημαγωγοῦ, ἔργα τυράννου Andoc. 32. 37; ἔστι γὰρ δ. ὁ τοῦ δήμου κύλαξ Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 12, cf. 4. 4, 28, etc.: cf. δημαγωγός.

δημ-αίτιμος, on, demanded by the people, Synes. 174 B.

δημακίδιον [κίτ], τό, Comic Dim. of δήμος (cf. δημίδιον), Ar. Eq. 523.

δημαράτος, on, (ἀράται) prayed for by the people: hence as a prop. n. of a king of Sparta, Hdt., etc.; v. Eust. 1093. 57.

δημαρχέω, to be δημαρχος at Athens, Isae. 111. 4, Dem. 1306. 22; or tribune at Rome, App. Civ. 1. 2, etc.

δημαρχία, ἡ, the office or rank of δημαρχος, Dem. 1318. 18: the tribunate, Plut. Fab. 9, etc.—The municipal body of a modern Gr. commune is so called.

δημαρχικός, ἡ, ὅν, tribunician, Plut. Cato Mi. 40, Dio C. 54. 25; δημαρχικὴς ἐξουσίας, tribunicia potestate, as a title of the Emperor, C. 1. 320, 1299, 1305, etc.

δημ-αρχος, ὁ, a governor of the people, and so,

1. at Athens, the president of a δήμος, who managed its affairs, kept the registers, and had to enforce the collection of certain taxes, Ar. Nub. 37, Lysias ap. Harp. Dem. 1208. 5, Lex ib. 1069: in earlier times the corresponding officer was called ναύκαρος, Arist. Fr. 359, Böckh P. E. 2. 281 sq.

2. at Rome, a tribune of the plebs, Dion. H. 6. 89, Plut. Cor. 7, etc.

δημεραστής, to be a δημεραστής, A. B. 1361: Subst. —ία, ἡ, Poll. 3. 65.

δημ-εραστής, on, δ, a friend of the people, Plat. Alc. 1. 132 A.

δημεύσις, εως, ἡ, confiscation of one's property, Lat. publicatio bonorum, χρημάτων δημεύσεις Plat. Prot. 325 C. cf. Dem. 215. 24, Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 3; δημεύσει τῶν ὑπαρχόντων ζημιούν Dem. 528. 7; τῆς οὐσίας C. 1. 2691 d.

δημεύω, (δήμος) to declare or seize as public property, esp. of a citizen's goods, to confiscate them, Lat. publicare, Thuc. 5. 60, Andoc. 7. 43, al.; πολλά δ. διὰ τῶν δικαστηρίων Arist. Pol. 6. 5, 3:—also, δ. τινὰ Hdn. 2. 14:—Pass., τὰ δημευόμενα Arist. Fr. 394, 401.

II. generally, to make public, δηδμήματα κράτος the power is in the hands of the people, Eur. Cycl. 119: in Pass., also, to be published, Plat. Phil. 14 D, E.

δημεχθής, ἐς, (ἐχθος) hated by the people, Call. in A. B. 1188.

δημηγορέω, to be a δημηγόρος, to speak in the assembly, Lat. concionari, Ar. Eq. 956, etc.; πρὸ τοῦ πολιτεύεσθαι καὶ δ. ἐμέ Dem. 245. 9; δ. περί τινας Lys. 144. 5; δ. περί τινας Plat. Legg. 817 C; ἐν τοῖς ὄχλοις Arist. Fr. 72:—also c. acc. cogn., δ. λόγον Dem. 345. 29; δ. τι παρὰ τισι Id. 657. 3: Pass., τὰ δηδημηγορημένα public speeches, Id. 344. 2.

II. esp. to make popular speeches, such as are filled with popular fallacies, to speak rhetorically or ad captivandum, to use clap-trap, Plat. Gorg. 482 C, 503 B, Theaet. 162 D, Rep. 350 E; τῶν δημηγοριῶν ὧν δημ. Dem. 579. 15; δημ. πρὸς χάριν, πρὸς ἡδονὴν Id. 29. 17., 51. 9. Cf. δημόβοια, ῥητορεύω.

δημηγορία, ἡ, deliberative speaking (as we should say parliamentary), opp. to forensic (δικανική), Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 10, etc.: a speech in the public assembly, Aeschin. 36. 31.

II. esp. popular oratory, clap-trap, Plat. Theaet. 162 D.

δημηγορικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or for public speaking, qualified for it, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 48; δ. σοφία Plat. Rep. 365 D, etc.; λέγεις Arist. Rhet. 3. 12. 5:—ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη), =δημηγορία, Plat. Soph. 222 C; so, τὰ δημηγορικά Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 10.

δημηγόρος, ὁ, (ἀγορεύω) a popular orator, mostly in a bad sense, Plat. Gorg. 520 B, Legg. 908 D, etc.:—τιμαὶ δ. a speaker's honours, Eur. Hec. 254; στροφαὶ δημηγορίας rhetorical tricks, Aesch. Supp. 623.

δημηλάστια, ἡ, banishment decreed by the people, exile, Aesch. Supp. 7:—so φυγὴ δημηλάτος, lb. 614.

Δημήτηρ, τερος and τρος, ἡ: an acc. Δημήτηρ also occurs, as if from a nom. Δημήτρα, Epigr. ap. Paus. 1. 37, 2, and has often been introduced by copyists for Δήμητρα, v. Dobr. ad Ar. Pl. 64:—Demeter, Lat. Ceres, goddess of agriculture and rural life, mother of Persephoné; seldom mentioned in Il. (2. 696., 5. 500., 14. 326, cf. ἀκτή), once in Od. (5. 125), the chief authority for her legends being h. Hom. Cer.; worshipped specially at Eleusis (cf. Ἐλευσίνια), Arist. Fr. 594; and at Enna, Id. Mirab. 82.

2. appell., as a name for bread, Opp. H. 3. 463; v. sub ἀκτή, καρπός. (Commonly expl. as an old form of Γῆ μητήρ, but v. sub δᾶ.)

Δημήτριος, (on) in Mss. sometimes wrongly Δημήτριος, as in Plut. 2. 876 C, Hesych.:—(of or belonging to Demeter, Bios Aesch. Fr. 41; καρπὸς Δ. com, Theophr. C. P. 2. 4, 5: Δημήτριος (sc. μήν), in

Bithynia, being the last part of August and the first of September:—also Δημητριάκος, ἡ, ὄν, Geop. 1. 12, 36. II. pecul. fem. Δημητριάς, ἄδος, 1. name of a Tribe at Athens, created in honour of Demetrius Poliorcetes, Plat. Demetr. 10. 2. a city in Thessaly built by him, Polyb. 3. 6, 4, etc.:—Δημητριάς, οἱ, its citizens, Polyb. 5. 99, 3. III. τὸ Δημητρίον the temple of D., Strabo 435. IV. τὰ Δημητρία her festival, Poll. 1. 37, etc.: but, later, in honour of Demetrius P., Plut. Demetr. 12. V. Δημητριάων, ὄνος, δ, new name of the month Μουνυχίων, in honour of Demetrius P., Plut. Demetr. 12.

δημίδιον [ἰδ], τό, Comic Dim. of δῆμος, used by way of coaxing, Ar. Eq. 726, 1199; cf. δημακίδιον. δημίζω, to affect popularity, cheat the people, Ar. Vesp. 699. δημιο-εργός, ὄν, poet. for δημοεργός, q. v. δημιο-πληθής, ἐς, abounding for public use, κτήνη δ. cattle of which the people have large store, Aesch. Ag. 128. δημιο-πράτα, τά, goods seized by public authority, and put up for sale: included among the heads of revenue by Ar. Vesp. 659; cf. Lys. ap. Poll. 10. 96, Büekh P. E. 1. 265., 2. 127 sqq. δημιοσ, Dor. δῆμ-, ὄν, and in Aesch. Cho. 55 a, ὄν: (δῆμος):—belonging to the people, οἶκος Od. 20. 264; αἰσυνῆται δ. judges elected by the people, 8. 259; πῆξις δ' ἥδ' ἰδίῳ, οὐ δῆμος not public, 3. 82; so, δῆμιον ἡ ἰδίον 4. 314, cf. 2. 32: as Adv., δῆμια πίνειν at the public cost, Il. 17. 250: τὸ δῆμιον, = τὸ κοινόν, the commonweal, Aesch. Supp. 370, 699:—cf. δημόσιος. II. ὁ δῆμος (sc. δοῦλος), the public executioner, Ar. Ecc. 81, Plat. Rep. 439 E, Lysias 135. 9, Aeschin. 44. fin., etc.: (δῆμος μαστίκτωρ in Aesch. Eum. 159); also, ὁ κοινὸς δῆμος Plat. Legg. 872 B. 2. a public physician, πτωχὺς ἦν καὶ δ. Phoenicid. Incert. 1. 13.—Cf. δημόσιος II, δημόκοινος.

δημιουργεῖον, τό, a work-place, App. Pann. 93. δημιουργεῖν, to be a δημιουργός, practise a trade, do work, Plat. Soph. 219 C, etc.; τιμὴν for one, Id. Legg. 846 E; ἡ δύναμις ἡ δημιουργήσασα the operative power, Arist. P. A. 2. 1, 22, cf. 1. 5, 4 and 5, al. 2. c. acc. rei, to work at, fabricate, Plat. Polit. 388 E; δ. τὸν υἱὸν εἰς ἀρετὴν to train him to... Plut. Cato Ma. 20:—Pass. to be wrought or fabricated, often in Plat.; τὰ δημιουργούμενα artisans' works, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 3, 1. II. to be one of the magistrates called δημιουργοί, Plat. Rep. 342 E, C. I. 4415 b; δαμουργέοντος Μικκῶνος Inscr. Boeot. ib. 1567. δημιουργία, τό, a work of art, piece of workmanship, οὐ τύχης οὐδ' ἀνθρώπων δ., of the universe, Zaleuc. ap. Stob. 279. 20; δ. χειρῶν Dion H. de Comp. 1.

δημιουργία, ἡ, a making, creating, ζῶων Plat. Tim. 41 C, etc.; δ. τινὸς ἐκ τινὸς Id. Polit. 280 C. 2. workmanship, handicraft, Id. Rep. 401 A, 495 D. 3. a function, operation, Arist. H. A. 1. 3, 2. 4. δ. τὸν τεχνῶν a handling or practising them, Plat. Symp. 197 A. II. the office of a magistrate (v. δημιουργός II): generally, a magistracy, office, Arist. Polit. 5. 10, 5. δημιουργικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a δημιουργός or handicraftsman, Plat. Phaedr. 248 E; ἡ δ. τέχνη Id. Prot. 322 D; δ. τεχνήματα base mechanical works, Id. Legg. 846 D:—Adv. —κῶς, workmanlike, Ar. Pax 429. II. of or for the magistrates, τὸ δημιουργικόν the official class, Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 16; δ. τιμαὶ Ath. 660 C.

δημιουργίον, Dor. δαμύργιον, τό, the council-room of the δημιουργοί at Cnidus, Newton's Inscr. Cnid. no. 52. δημιουργός, Ep. δημοεργός, ὁ: (ἐργῶν):—one who works for the people, a skilled workman, handicraftsman (opp. to ἰδιώτης, Plat. Polit. 298 C, Prot. 327 C, Ion 531 C): among them in early times we have soothsayers, surgeons, heralds, along with carpenters, etc., Od. 17. 383 sq., 19. 135, cf. Plat. Symp. 188 D; ἐχάλαεσκε ἐξέφες... Ἄιδης, δημιουργὸς ἄγριος Soph. Aj. 1035; esp. of medical practitioners (cf. δῆμος II. 2), Hipp. Vet. Med. 8, Plat. Symp. 186 D; as opp. to scientific physicians, Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 11; so, of sculptors, Plat. Rep. 529 E: of confectioners, Hdt. 7. 31; esp. a maker of bride-cakes, Meineke Menand. p. 45; οἱ δ. the artisan class at Athens, Arist. Fr. 346, 347:—generally, a framer, maker, νόμων, πολιτείας Id. Pol. 2. 12, 1 and 13; λόγων Aeschin. 84. 36; δ. κακῶν author of ill, Eur. Incert. 32; πειθοῖς δ. ἡ ῥητορικὴ Plat. Gorg. 453 A; δ. τῆς ἀρετῆς Arist. Pol. 7. 9, 7: metaph., ὁρθὸς δημοεργὸς μοῖνα that calls man to work, h. Hom. Merc. 98. 2. the Maker of the world, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 9, cf. Plat. Tim. 40 C, Rep. 530 A:—hence, in the Neo-Platonic philosophy, as the name of God, δῆμ. (ἐξ ὧν τῶν) Fabricator, opp. to κτίστης (ἐξ οὗκ ὄντων) Creator, Philo 1. 632, etc. II. in some Peloponnesian states, the name of a magistrate, Thuc. 5. 47, Epist. Philipp. ap. Dem. 280. 3; cf. ἐπιδημιουργός, and v. Müller Dor. 3. 8. § 5; so, in the Achaean League, Polyb. 24. 5, 16:—in Dor. forms, δαμουργοί or δαμουροί, Newton Inscr. Cnid. nos. 40, 50, 51.—Cf. δημιουργεῖν II, —ία II, —ικός II, —ιον.—In Arist. Pol. 3. 2, 2, there is a play upon the double meaning.

δημωστί, Adv. publicly, formed like μεγαλωστί, Draco 37. 5. δημο-βόρος, ὄν, devourer of the people, δ. βασιλεὺς Il. 1. 231; used of Caligula, Philo 2. 561. δημο-γέρον, ὄντος, ὁ, an elder of the people, an elder, chief, Il. 11. 372: in pl. the nobles, chiefs, cf. Lat. senatores, A. Sax. ealdormen, Il. 3. 149, Eur. Andr. 300 (in a chorus), cf. Arist. Eth. N. 2. 9, 6; δημογ. θεός, = Lat. deus minorum gentium, Anth. P. 9. 331.

δημο-διδάσκαλος, ὁ, a public teacher, preacher, Eccl. δημο-εὐδής, ἐς, vulgar, ἰσῶ, κιβδηλία Hipp. Art. 837. δημόθεν, Adv. at the public cost, opp. to οἰκόμεν, δημόθεν ἀλφίτα δῶκα Od. 19. 197:—from among the people, Ap. Rh. 1. 7. II. δημόθεν Εὐπυρίδης an Eupyrian by deme, i. e. by birth-place, Anth. P. append. 328. δημοθουσία, to give a public feast, C. I. (addend.) 2143 f, 2374 e. 60:—and δημοθουσία, ἡ, a public feast, Arist. in Stob. Ecl. 1. 82, Luc. Dem. Encom. 16, C. I. 2880, al.

δημό-θροος, ὄν, contr. —θρους, ὄν, uttered by the people, φήμη, ἀπὸ δ. Aesch. Ag. 938, 1409, 1413: δ. ἀναρχία lawlessness of popular clamour, Ib. 883.

δημο-κατάρατος, ὄν, cursed publicly, Eccl. δημο-κηδής, ὁ, friend of the people, Lat. poplicola, Strabo 652, Dion. H. 5. 19, Plut. Poplic. 10.

δημό-κοινος (sc. δοῦλος), ὁ, = δῆμος II, the executioner, Soph. Fr. 869, Antipho 113. 33, Isocr. 361 D. II. as Adj., δημόκοινος, ὄν, vile, common, of coarse food, Lyc. ap. Ath. 420 C.

δημο-κόλαξ, ὁ, a mob-flatterer, Dion. H. 6. 60, Luc. Dem. Enc. 31. δημο-κοπέω, to curry mob-favour, Plut. C. Graec. 9. δημοκόπημα, τό, an attempt to gain mob-favour, App. Civ. 1. 24. δημοκοπία, ἡ, love of mob-popularity, Dion. H. 6. 60, Epigr. Gr. p. xix. δημοκοπικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or suited to a δημοκόπος, Blos δ. Plat. Phaedr. 248 E; δ. περί τινα M. Anton. 1. 16. Adv. —κῶς, Basil.

δημο-κόπος, ὁ, a demagogue, Dion. H. 5. 65: cf. δοξόκοπος. δημόκρατος, ὄν, ratified by the people, ἀπὸ δ. Aesch. Ag. 457. δημοκράτεομαι, Pass. with fut. med. —κρατήσομαι (Thuc. 8. 48, Lys. 213. 14, Dem. 731. 15, but —κρατηθήσομαι Thuc. 8. 75; pf. δεδημοκράτημαι Dio C. 52. 13). To have a democratical constitution, live in a democracy, Hdt. 6. 43, Ar. Ach. 642, Thuc. 5. 29, etc.; πόλις δημοκρατούμενη Lex ap. Andoc. 12. 4, cf. Lys. 120. 28: cf. ὀλιγαρχέομαι. 2. impers., δημοκρατεῖται democratic principles prevail, Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 17. II. the Act. in Byz. writers, of the factions of the Circus (δημί), to cause a riot, Jo. Malal. 393, etc.; cf. δημοστεύομαι.

δημοκρατία, ἡ, democracy, popular government, Hdt. 6. 43, Antipho 146. 39; δ. καταλυθείσας Andoc. 12. 42; on its nature, v. Thuc. 6. 89, Arist. Pol. 3. 7, 5., 4. 4, 12., 6. 1 sq. δημοκρατίζω, to be on the democratical side, App. Pun. 70. δημοκρατικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a democracy, ὅμοιο Plat. Rep. 338 E; δημοκρατικὸν τι δρᾶν to do a popular act, Ar. Ran. 952; τὸ δίκαιον τὸ δῆμ. Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 1:—Adv. —κῶς, Diod. 2. 32. II. of persons, favouring democracy, Lys. 171. 36, Plat. Rep. 571 A, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 3, 7: but δημοτικός is more common of persons.

Δημοκρίτειοι, οἱ, the followers of Democritus of Abdera, Ael. V. H. 12. 25, Plut. 2. 1108 E.

δημό-λενστος, ὄν, publicly stoned, δ. φόνος death by public stoning, Soph. Ant. 36.

δημολογέω, = δηλούμαι, Anth. P. 7. 440. δημολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for public speaking: ὁ δ. a mob-orator, Plat. Soph. 268 B:—so δημολόγος, ὁ, Synes. 55 A:—hence Δημολογοκλέων, ὁ, a nickname given by the Chorus to Bdelycleon in Ar. Vesp. 342.

δημόδομος, Dor. δῆμ-, Pass. to talk popularly, to please or amuse the people (cf. δημοσκοπέω), γλυκὺν τι δαμωσόμεθα we will try some pleasant popular lay, Pind. I. 8 (7). 18; cf. δῆμωια:—so, δημομένον λέγειν to talk ad captandum, Plat. Theaet. 161 E. II. to be publicly known, Dio C. ap. Zonar.

δημο-πίθος [i], ὁ, a mob-jackanapes, charlatan, Ar. Ran. 1085. δημο-ποίητος, ὄν, made a citizen, but not one by birth, Plut. Solon 24, Luc. Scyth. 8, cf. Dem. 1376. 15.

δημό-πρακτος, ὄν, done by the people, Aesch. Supp. 942. δημορ-ρίψης, ἐς, hurled by the people, ἀπὸ δ. Aesch. Ag. 1616.

δῆμος, ὁ, a district, country, land, Βοιωτοὶ μάλᾳ πῖνα δῆμον ἔχοντες Il. 5. 710; Λυκίης ἐν πῖνι δῆμῳ 16. 437, cf. Od. 13. 322, etc.; Ἰθάκης ἐν δῆμῳ 1. 103; δῆμῳ ἐνὶ Τρώων 13. 266; λαοὶ ἀνὰ δῆμον 16. 95;—in all these places it is purely local, as in the phrase δῆμος οὐρανὸν the land of dreams, 24. 12:—also, the people of such a district, πόλις τε παντὶ τε δῆμῳ to town and country, Il. 3. 50. II. hence (as in early times the common people were scattered through the country, while the chiefs held the city), the commons, common people, δῆμον ἀνὴρ, opp. to βασιλεὺς, ἐξέχος ἀνὴρ, etc., Il. 2. 188, 198, cf. 11. 328. Hes. Op. 259, Aesch. Theb. 199, 1006, cf. δημότης; rarely of a single person, δῆμος ἑὼν being a commoner, Il. 12. 213:—so also in historians, the commons, commonality, opp. to οἱ εὐδαίμονες, Hdt. 1. 196; to οἱ παχέες, Id. 5. 30, cf. 66; to οἱ δυνατοὶ Thuc. 5. 4; οἱ ἐπαναστάντες τοῖς δυνατοῖς καὶ ὄντες δῆμος Id. 8. 73: (so, as collect. with pl. Verb. h. Hom. Cer. 271); so in writers of Roman history, to express the Lat. Plebs, Dion. H. 6. 88, etc.; to τοὺς πολλοὺς δ. εἰς unus de plebe, Luc. Sat. 3; τοῦ δ. ἀν. Id. Gall. 22:—of the soldiers, opp. to officers, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 14:—then, the people generally, Βακτρίαν ἔρρει πανωλής δ. Aesch. Pers. 732. 2. generally, a horde, mass, ἰχθύων Antipho. Τιμ. 1. 7; τυράννον Philostr. 498; ὕρνεον, πθηκῶν Alciphro 3. 30.

III. in democratical states, like πλῆθος, the commons, the people, the free citizens, Hdt. 1. 170., 3. 81; esp. at Athens, v. Ar. Eq. 40 sqq. 2. democracy, opp. to οἱ δαίτιοι, Hdt. 3. 82; to οἱ τυράννοι, Andoc. 14. 22, etc.; ταῦτα καταλύει δῆμον, οὐ κομφιδία Philippiid. Incert. 2; δ. ὁ ἔσχατος Arist. Pol. 3. 4, 12. 3. like ἐκκλησία, the Assembly of the Commons, ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δ. often in Inscr., etc.

IV. δῆμοι, οἱ, (from signif. 1) townships, hundreds, = Dor. κῶμαι, Lat. pagi, being very ancient divisions of Attica, which were distributed by Cleisthenes among his ten φυλαί: in the time of Hdt. they were 100 in number (10 in each φυλή), afterwards increased to 174, Strabo 396:—hence in Att. style, ἐκ δῆμου or simply δῆμον added to a name, Σωφάνης ἐκ δῆμου Δακελιθέων Hdt. 9. 73; δῆμον Ἀλαίης Antipho. Turp. 2; also, τῶν δῆμων Πίθεος Plat. Euthyphro 2 B; τῶν δ. Θορίκιος Dem. 1003. 15 (where, as in other places, it was altered by the copyists into τὸν δῆμον, v. Dind. praef. Dem. p. xii. ed. 1825); never τῷ δῆμῳ, ut vulg. in Schol. Ar. Ran. 86.

V. name for a prostitute, ἡ γούνη Z 2

κοινῇ τῷ δήμῳ, Archil. (173) ap. Eust.

VI. in Byz. writers, a *faction* in the Circus; v. sub *δημοκρατέομαι*. (The Root is uncertain. Some Etym. refer it to *ΔΑΜ*, *δαμάω*, Lat. *dominus*, comparing A. S. *team* (a family), Germ. *zunft*, as if the orig. sense were a *body of people united by social ties*. But the orig. sense seems to be that of *cultivated land*, and this leads to the comparison of O. Norse *tún*, A. S. *tún*, Germ. *zauu*, an *enclosure*: v. Vigfússon in Icel. Dict. s. v. *tún*.)

δημός, *δ*, (Root uncert.) *fat*, *βοῦν* . *πίονα* *δημῷ* Il. 13. 168, cf. Hes. Th. 538, Ar. Vesp. 40, etc.; *δίπλακι* *δημῷ* (of sacrificial meat) *with fat above and fat below*, Il. 23. 243:—also of men, *κορέει κύνας ἡδ' αἰώνους* *δημῷ* 8. 380.

Δημοσθένης, *α*, *ον*, *Demosthenes*, Longin. 34: so **Δημοσθενικός**, *ή*, *ον*, Dion. H. of Rhet. 11. 10, Luc. Dem. Encom. 15.

Δημοσθενίζω, to imitate *Demosthenes*, Plut. Cic. 24.

δημοσίαι, Adv., v. *δημόσιος*.

δημοσίευσis, *εως*, *ή*, = *δημεισis*, Eccl.

δημοσιεύω, to make public or common, to confiscate, like *δημεύω*, Xen. Hell. 1. 7. 10.

2. to make public, publish, Plut. 2. 34 C:—Pass., τὰ *δεδημοσιευμένα* *common sayings*, as *γνώθι σεαυτὸν*, Arist. Rhet. 2. 21. 13.

3. *δ*. *τὴν τοῦ σώματος ὥραν* to prostitute it, Dion. H. 1. 84.

II. intr. to be in the public service, esp. of physicians in receipt of a salary from the state, to practise as a state-physician (cf. *δήμος* II), Ar. Ach. 1030, Plat. Gorg. 514 D: generally, to be a public man, opp. to *ἰδιωτεύω*, Ib. 515 A, Apol. 32 A; *φροντίζει δ*. to devote oneself in every thought to the common good, Plut. 2. 823 C:—also of things, *ἐν βαλανείῳ δημοσιεύοντι* Id. Phoc. 4.

δημόσιος, Dor. *δαμ-*, *α*, *ον*, belonging to the people or state, Lat. *publicus*, opp. to *ἴδιος*, *ἀγρός δ*, Lat. *ager publicus*, Hdt. 5. 29; *δ*. *χρήματα* Cratin. Pyl. 2; *πλούτος* Thuc. 1. 80; *χώρα*, opp. to *ἱερά*, *ἴδιος*, Arist. Pol. 2. 8. 3; *ή δ*. *τράπεζα* C. I. 123. 4; *ἀγῶνες*, *δίκαι* Aeschin. 1. 11, etc.:—*δημόσιον εἶναι*, *γίγνεσθαι* to be, become state-property, be confiscated, etc., Thuc. 2. 13, C. I. 355. 41, Plat., etc.; *γῆν δ*. *ποιεῖν* Lys. 150. 31.

2. common, *δημοσιώτατος τρόπος* Arist. Top. 8. 12, 1, cf. Soph. Elench. 1. 4.

III. as Subst.: 1. *δ* *δημόσιος* (sc. *δοῦλος*), a public slave or servant, as, the public crier, Hdt. 6. 121: a *police-man*, Ar. Lys. 436, cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 277: a public notary, = *γραμματεὺς*, Dem. 381. 2, etc.: a public executioner, Diod. 14. 102. b. a public victim, = *φάρμακος* II, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1136. Cf. *δήμιος* II.

III. as neut., *δημόσιον*, *τό*, the state, Lat. *respublica*, Hdt. 1. 14, Andoc. 10. 17, Aeschin. 62. 6.

2. any public building, as a public hall, Hdt. 6. 52, 57.

3. the treasury, elsewhere *τὸ κοινόν*, Andoc. 10. 16, Dem. 573. 11, Dinarch. 105. 11.

4. the public prison, Thuc. 5. 18.

5. *τὰ δ*. *state-property*, Ar. Vesp. 554.

IV. as fem., *ή δημοσία* (sc. *σκηνή*) the tent of the Spartan kings, Lat. *praetorium*, *οἱ περὶ δημοσίαν* the king's council, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 8, Lat. 13. 7.

V. as Adv.: 1. dat. *δημοσίᾳ*, Ion. *-ῃ*, at the public expense, Hdt. 1. 30, etc.; by public consent, Dem. 530. 15; on public service, Id. 1102. 11: but, *δ*. *κρίνειν* to try in the public courts, Andoc. 14. 17; *δ*. *τεθνάναι* to die by the hands of the executioner, Dem. 1126. 7.

2. *ἐκ δημοσίου* by public authority, Xen. Rep. Lac. 3. 3.

3. neut. pl. *δημόσια*, *δ*. *ταφάμεν* Ar. Av. 396.

4. regul. Adv. *-ίως*, Strabo 562, and late Prose.

δημοσιόω, to confiscate, like *δημεύω*, *δημοσιεύω*, Thuc. 3. 68:—in Pass., of the *Ager Publicus* at Rome, to be converted to public use, Dion. H. 8. 74.

II. Pass., also, to be commonly known, be published, Plat. Soph. 232 D, Plut. 2. 507 F.

δημοσι-ώνης, *ον*, *ῶ*, a farmer of the revenue, Lat. *publicanus*, Strabo 205: hence *δημοσιωνία*, *ή*, a leasing of the revenues, Memno ap. Phot. Bibl. 232. 233; and *δημοσιωνιον*, *τό*, the office of revenue-leases, Plat. 2. 820 C.

δημοσκόπος, *ον*, (*σώω*) saving the people; but **II.** *δημώσσοος*, (*σύνω*) driven away by the people:—both in Hesych.

δημοσιολής, *ές*, (*τέλος*) of the public cost, public, national, *θυσία* Hdt. 6. 57, C. I. 3493. 9; *ἐορτή* Thuc. 2. 15; *δημ*, *ἱερά* *τελείν* Dem. 531. 25; *τὰ ἱερά τὰ δ*, opp. to *τὰ ἰδιωτικά*, C. I. 2056. 9.

Adv. *-λῶς*, Suid.

δημότερος, *α*, *ον*, *ροῖτε*, for *δημοτικὸς* II, Ar. Rh. 3. 606.

II. = *δημόσιος*, common, vulgar, Κύπρις Anth. P. 9. 415.

δημο-τερπής, *ές*, popular, attractive, Plat. Minos 321 A.

δημοτευόμεναι, Pass. to be a *δημότης*, *ἥρμεν* *ὅπως* *δημοτευοίτο* Lys. 166. 33 sq., cf. Dem. 1314. 9.

II. in Act. of the factions of the Circus, Byz., cf. *δημοκρατέομαι* II.

δημότης, *ον*, *ῶ*, one of the people, a commoner, *πλεῖσται*, opp. to a man of rank, Tyrtae. 2. 7, Hdt. 2. 172., 5. 11; so, *δ*. *ἀνὴρ* Soph. Aj. 1071; *δ*. *λέως* Ar. Pax 921; *δ*. *τε καὶ ἔξωτος* Eur. Supp. 895; *δημῶται* men of the people, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 58, Cyr. 2. 3. 7.

2. = *ἰδιώτης*, *γνωστὰ* *λέγειν* *δημότησι* to speak popularly, Hipp. Vet. Med. 8, cf. Acut. 384, Art. 830.

II. one of the same people, a fellow-citizen, Pind. N. 7. 96, Eur. Alc. 1057.

III. at Athens, one of the same deme (cf. *φυλῆτης*), Soph. O. C. 78, Susario 1, C. I. 82. 33, al.; *φράτερας καὶ δ*. Cratin. Jun. Xer. 1:—so fem. *δημότης*, *ἴδος*, Ar. Lys. 333, Theocr. 28. 22.

δημοτικὸς, *ή*, *όν*, of or for the people, in common use, common, *δ*. *γράμματα* in Egypt, opp. to the *ἱρά*, Hdt. 2. 36 (v. sub *ιερογλυφικός*); of opinions and the like, popular, Arist. Metaph. 1. 8. 6.

2. public, = *δημόσιος*, Dion. H. 7. 63:—*τὰ -κά* public affairs, Alciphro 1. 4.

II. of the populace, one of them, Lat. *plebeius*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 6, Dem. 581. 24.

2. on the popular or democratic side, Lat. *popularis*, Ar. Nub. 205, Av. 1584; *τὴν οὐ δ*. *παρὰνομίαν* Thuc. 6. 28; *λέγει* *ἀ* *δεῖ* *προσεῖναι* *τῷ δημοτικῷ* Dem. 286. 9; *οὐδὲν δ*. *πράττειν* to do nothing for the people, Xen. Hell. 2. 3. 39; generally, popular, *δ*. *καὶ φιλόδηρος* Id. Mem. 1. 2, 60; *τῶν μετρίων τινὰ καὶ δ*. Dem. 573. fin.; *τῶν πολ-*

λῶν καὶ δ. Id. 581. 24; *δημοτικὸν τοῦτο δρᾷ* Antiph. Πλουσ. 1. 19:—often in Adv. *-κῶς*, affably, kindly, *καλῶς καὶ δ*. Dem. 719. 8.

3. of governments, popular, democratic, Isocr. 185 E, Arist. Pol. 4. 3, 8 and 5, 3:—Adv., *χρησθᾶν ἀλλήλοις δ*. as members of a free state, Ib. 5. 8, 5, cf. 5. 9, 2.

III. of or belonging to a deme, opp. to *δημο-*
δικοῦς, *ον*, (*έχω*) protecting the people, as epith. of guardian deities, Soph. O. C. 458; *δημοῦχοι γὰς*, *χθονός* ruling the people of the land, Ib. 1086, 1348.

δημο-φάγος [*α*], *ον*, = *δημοβόρος*, *τύραννος* Theogn. 1181.

δημο-φάνης, *ές*, (*φαίνω*) public, solemn, *ἐορτή* Philo 2. 169.

δημο-φθόρος, *ον*, ruining the people, Callistr. Stat. 14.

δημο-χάρης, *ές*, pleasing the people, popular, late; v. Lob. Phryn. 486.

δημο-χάριστος, *οῦ*, *ῶ*, a mob-courtier, Eur. Eccl. 134:—Adv. *δημοχα-*
ριστικός, like a *δημοχαριστής*, Schol. Il. 2. 350.

δημῶν, v. sub *δημῶμαι*.

δημῶδης, *ές*, (*είδος*) of the people, popular, *μουσική* Plat. Phaedo 61 A; *σώφροσυνή* Id. Legg. 710 A; *συχίδια* Plut. Pericl. 30; *λόγος* Ael. V. H. 3. 45:—*τὸ δ*. *πλήθος* the common herd, Hdn. 1. 4:—of a prostitute, common, Anth. P. 7. 345. Adv. *-δῶς*, Origin.

δήλωμα, *τό*, a popular pastime, *χαρίτων* *δαμώματα* odes for public performance, Stesich. 34 (ap. Ar. Pac. 708); cf. *δημῶμαι*.

δημ-ωφέλις, *ές*, of public use, *λόγοι* Plat. Phaedr. 227 E; *ἡγεμών* Plut. Sull. 30: *τὸ δ*. the common good, Hdn. 2. 3. Adv. *-λῶς*, C. I. 4415 b.

δῆν, Dor. *δάν* (or *δοάν*, Alcmn 127, cf. Jo. Alex. 37. 31): Adv. *—long*, for a long while, Il. 5. 412; *οὐδὲ γὰρ* . *δῆν ἦν* nor was he long-lived, 6. 131. 16. 736; *δῆν δῆ μὴ φίλοι ἄμεν* Theogn. 1243.

2. long ago, *δῆν οἰχέσθαι* Od. 18. 313.

II. of Place, far, much, *οὐδὲ δῆν χάετο ἀνδρὸς* Il. 16. 736.—Only Ep., for in Aesch. Pers. 584 *θῆν* should prob. be restored. (The Dor. *δοάν* points to an orig. form *δῆν*, and this indicates a connexion with *ΔΙΦ*, Lat. *diu* (cf. *diu-rnus*, *bi-di-u-n* with *dies*): hence come *δηναιός*, *δῆδαιός*, *δῆθύνω*, *δῆρῶς*.)

δηναιός, *ή*, *όν*, Dor. *δαναιός*, *ά*, *όν*:—*long-lived*, Il. 5. 407; *δ*. *κλέος* Theocr. 16. 54: *long-continued*, *ὀδοπορή* C. I. 6255.

2. old, aged, *κῆρα* Aesch. Pr. 794: *ancient*, *θρόνῳ* Ib. 912, (and in Eum. 845 *δαναιῶν* should be restored, with L. Dind., for *δαμῶν* or *δαμῶν*), Call. Fr. 105.

II. late, Lat. *serus*, Ar. Rh. 4. 645; *δηναιῶν*, as Adv., Ib. 3. 590:—*Θῶσα* and *Δηναή*, Over-speed and Loitering, Emped. 24.

δηνάριον, *τό*, a Roman coin, a denary, nearly, but not quite, = Gr. *δραχμή*, being worth about $\frac{1}{2}$ δ., Plut. 2. 900 C.

δῆνεα, *τά*, only in pl. *counsels*, *plans*, *arts*, whether good or bad, *δ*. *θεῶν* Od. 23. 82; *δ*. *ἡμῶν* Il. 4. 361; *ὀλοφύδα* Od. 10. 289; *δίκαια καὶ ἥπια* Hes. Th. 236.—The sing. nom. *δῆνος*, *εὖς*, *τό*, is cited by Hesych., while Suid., no doubt incorrectly, makes it *δῆνεον*. (Cf. *δῆω*.)

δῆξ, gen. *δῆκος*, *ὁ* or *ή*, a worm in wood, Schol. Hes. Op. 418.

δῆξέθυμος, *ον*, = *δακέθυμος*, heart-eating, wasting, of love, Aesch. Ag. 744; comically, *δ*. *ὀξάλμη* Sopat. ap. Ath. 101 B.

δῆξίς, *εὖς*, *ή*, (*δάκνω*) a bite, biting, Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 2: a stinging pain, Hipp. Vet. Med. 16:—metaph. of biting jokes, Plut. Lycurg. 14.

δρῶν, contr. for *δρῖν*.

δῆρποθεν, indef. Adv., commonly written *δῆ ποθεν*, from any quarter, Lat. *undecunque*, Aesch. Cho. 632.

δῆποτε, indef. Adv., commonly written *δῆ ποτε*, Dor. *δήποκα*, at some time, once upon a time, Od. 6. 102, Aesch. Ag. 577, Eur. Supp. 1130.

2. *εἰ δῆ ποτε*, Lat. *si quando*, Il. 1. 40; *ὅτι δῆ ποτε* that as all know . . . , Dem. 524. 20; *ὅσθεν δῆ ποτε* (v. l. *δῆ ποθεν*) from some quarter or other, Id. 925. 5.

3. as interrog., *τί δῆ ποτε*; *what in the world? what or why now?* Lat. *quidnam*, Donat. Ter. Andr. 3. 4, 3 (cf. γάρ III. 1); *καίτοι τί δῆ ποτε*; *jam vero quid tandem?* Dem. 50. 4; also, *ὅστις δῆ ποτε*, *ὅτι δ*. *πράξαντα* Id. 6. 134; *ὅστις δ*. *ὦν* Plat. Phaedr. 273 C:—*πόσοι δῆ ποτε*; how many do you suppose? Dem. 463. 12.

4. also, *δῆ ποτ' οὖν*, = Lat. *cumque*, Id. 1010. 15. Cf. Lob. Phryn. 373.

δῆπου, indef. Adv., commonly written *δῆ που*, perhaps, it may be, *φ* *δῆ που* *ἀδελφεὸν* *έκτανε* Il. 24. 736: in Att. mostly with a sense of doubtless, I suppose, I presume, of course, Lat. *scilicet*, *nimirum*, *ὃ δῆ που* *τλητὸν* Aesch. Pr. 1064; *τῶν Λαῶν δ*. *τις ἄνομάζετο* Soph. O. T. 1042; cf. Ar. Pl. 491, 582, Thuc. 1. 121, etc.: often in phrases, *ἵστε γὰρ δῆ που*, *μὲνυνθε γὰρ δῆ που*, Dem. 25. 15, etc.; *σέχδον ἵσμεν ἅπαντες δῆ που* Id. 31. 7; *οὐδεὶς δῆ που ἄνθρωπ* Id. 356. 9, etc.

II. as interrog., implying an affirm. answer, *τὴν αἰχμάλωτον καίτοιςθα δῆ που*; i. e. I presume you know, Soph. Tr. 417; *ἀνόμεον δῆ που* Plat.: *οὐ δῆ που*; *is it not so?* implying a negat. answer, as Ar. Ran. 526, Pl. 261.

δῆπουθεν, indef. Adv., much like *δῆπου*, and chiefly used before a vowel, Ar. Vesp. 296, Pl. 140, and often in Com.; also in *Lyias* 106. 23, Plat., etc.; *οὐδαμῶς δῆπουθεν* Dem. 832. 15; cf. Ruhn. Tim.

δηριόμαι, Dep. (*δῆρις*) to contend, *περὶ νεκροῦ δηριάσθαι* (v. l. *δῆρι-σασθαι*) Il. 17. 734; *ὥστ' ἀμφ' οὐρούσι δ' ἀνέρε δηριάσθων κτάνε* about boundaries, 12. 421; absol. *ὅτ' ἀρίστοι* . . . *δῆριώωντο* Od. 8. 78; *οἱ δ' αὐτοὶ δηριάσθων* Il. 21. 467; *δ*. *τινὶ* to contend with one, Ar. Rh. 4. 1729.—The Act. *δῆριώω*, to contest a prize, occurs in post-Hom. Poets, *δῆριώω* Pind. N. 11. 34; *δῆριώωντες* Ar. Rh. 1. 752, cf. Opp. C. 1. 230.—From another form *δῆριόμαι* [*εἰ*] (used by Pind. O. 13. 63) Hom. has aor. 1 med. *δῆριάντο*, Od. 8. 76; 3 dual aor. 1 pass. *δῆρινήτην* (as if from *δῆρινομαι*), Il. 16. 756; and Theocr. a fut. *δῆριόσμαι*, 22. 70:—of this, an Act. occurs in Theogn. 995, *δῆριῶνται*; in Theocr. 25. 82, *οὐκ ἂν τοῖς τῆς ἐδῆρσεν περὶ τιμῆς*, cf. Lyc. 1306. [*εἰ* in pres.; *εἰ* in fut. and aor.]

δῆρις, *ή*, a fight, battle, contest, Il. 17. 158, etc. (but only in acc.): nom. in Aesch. Supp. 412, Epigr. Gr. 343; gen. *δῆριος* Aesch. Ag. 942, *δῆριως* in Suid.

δῆριφάτος, *ον*, (*φάω*) = *ἀρείφατος*, Anth. P. 722.

δηρόβιος, Dor. δαρ-, *ov*, long-lived, Aesch. Theb. 524.
 δηρός, *δ, όν*, (cf. *δην*) long, too long, δηρὸν χρόνον for a long, long time, Il. 14. 206, 305, h. Hom. Cer. 282; more often δηρὸν (sub. χρόνον) as Adv. all too long, Il. 2. 298, etc.; so, ἐπὶ δηρὸν 9. 415; often with a negat., οὐδέ σέ φημι δηρὸν . . . ἀδύξειν 10. 371, cf. 2. 435, etc.:—the Trag. only use the Dor. form δαρός, πολὺν δαρὸν τε χρόνον Soph. Aj. 414, cf. Aesch. Supp. 359, Eur. I. T. 1339; δαρὸν alone, Aesch. Pr. 646, 940, Soph., etc.; cf. Ἀδρήνη, κυνηγός, etc.

δησάσκειτο, v. sub δέω to bind.

δήσε, poet. aor. of δέω to bind: also for ἐδέσσει, aor. of δέω to want.
 δήτα, Adv., lengthd. and more emphatic form of δῆ, first found in Hdt. 4. 69, but mostly used by Att. Poets (esp. Aesch.), and Plat. It is never placed at the beginning of a sentence or verse, except in Soph. Aj. 986. Commonly rendered manifestly, certainly, to be sure, of course:

1. in answers, mostly added to a word which echoes the question, as ἴσασιν ὅστις ἦρξε . . .; Answ. ἴσασι δῆτα aye they know, Eur. Med. 1372; γινώσκεθ' ὑμεῖς . . .; Answ. γινώσκουμεν δῆτα oh yes we know her, Ar. Thesm. 606; ἰώ; Answ. ἰὼ δῆτα Aesch. Pers. 1071; Soph. O. C. 536; ἀρ' οὐκ οἶόν τε; Answ. οὐ δῆτα Plat. Meno 73 B, cf. Rep. 333 A, 381 B, 563 E, Phaedo 90 D; (also with a word repeated in the same speech, ὥς μ' ἀπώλεσας!—ἀπώλεσας δῆτ' how hast thou destroyed me!—ay, destroyed indeed, Soph. El. 1164; δύστηνε.—δύστηνε δῆτα Id. Ph. 760):—sometimes to correct the previous speaker, οἰκτιρέθ' ἡμᾶς . . . Answ. οἰκτιρέ δῆτα . . . ἐκόντως nay rather pity . . ., Eur. El. 673, cf. 676:—also without repeating the word, αὐτὸς δ' ἀναλοῖ δῆτα yes truly . . ., Aesch. Theb. 813, cf. Ar. Ran. 552: often with a negat., not so, οὐ δῆτα μὰ τὸν Ἀπόλλω Id. Eq. 871; οὐ δῆτ' ἐγώ γε faith not I, Id. Av. 1391, cf. Eur. Med. 1048; οὐ δῆτα Lacon. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 18, 6, cf. Pol. 5. 11, 3.

2. in questions, mostly to mark an inference or consequence, τί δῆτα; what then? Aesch. Pr. 627, Ar. Nub. 1057, etc., cf. Elmsl. Ar. Aesch. 1024 (1011); πῶς δῆτα; Aesch. Ag. 1211, Ar. Nub. 79; ἄρα δῆτα; Soph. O. T. 1014; εἴτα δῆτα; Eur. Hec. 623; ἀλλὰ δῆτα . . .; as the last of several questions, Soph. Aj. 466, Eur. 781, etc.; ποῦ δῆτ' ὁ τίμος; Aesch. Cho. 916, cf. 1075, etc.:—sometimes it expresses indignation, καὶ δῆτ' ἐτόλμας; and so thou hast dared? Soph. Ant. 449; ταῦτα δῆτ' ἀνασχετά; Id. Ph. 987; ἦ ταῦτα δῆτ' ἀνεκτά; Id. O. T. 429; ἐγνώκας οὖν δῆτ' . . .; Ar. Eq. 871:—and sometimes there is a touch of irony, τῷ σὺ δικαίω δῆτ' ἐπισπένθαι με δεῖ; your principle of justice forsooth, Soph. El. 1037, cf. O. T. 364:—so where a question is rather implied than put, esp. after ἀλλά, ἀλλ' ἦ τέκνον δῆτ' οὐκ ἦν ἐρίμενος Ib. 1375, cf. Ar. Av. 375, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 283 C; τὸν Εὐρυτείαν οἶσα δῆτα παρθένον of course you know . . ., Soph. Tr. 1219.

3. in prayers or wishes, ἀπόλοιο δῆτα ἡσὼν a murmur take thee! Ar. Nub. 6; λαβοῦ, λαβοῦ δῆτ' take, ok take hold, Eur. Or. 219, cf. 1231, etc.; σκύπει δῆτα only look, Plat. Gorg. 452 B:—with μή, it strengthens the deprecatory force, μή δῆτα τοῦτο ᾧ Soph. Ph. 763, cf. 1367; μή δῆτα, μὴ δῆτ' ἰδοιμ Ib. 830, cf. 1153.

4. sometimes in resuming after a parenthesis, ἐσπεράς γε . . .—ἐσπεράς δῆτα, Plat. Gorg. 310 C.

II. rarely, like δῆ 1, to influence single words, ἀπασι δῆτα Ar. Eccl. 1143.

δῆντε, contr. for δῆ αὐτε, restored for δεῦτε by Seidl. in Anacr. 13.
 δῆω, to find, meet with, always in pres. with fut. sense, δῆεις Il. 12. 260, Od. 7. 49; δῆομεν 6. 291; δῆετε Il. 9. 418, 6S5; also δῆουσα Ar. Rh. 4. 591; δῆωμεν, δῆοιμεν Ib. 1336, 1460. (Prob. akin to *δῆω, δαῖναι.)

Δῆφ, *dos*, contr. οὐς, ἦ, = Δημήτηρ, Demeter, Lat. Ceres, first in h. Hom. Cer. 47, 211, 492; Ἐλευσινίας Δῆφους ἐν κόλποις Soph. Ant. 1121, cf. Eur. Supp. 290; Δῆφους καρπὸς Ar. Pl. 515; dat. Δῆφι Epigr. in C. I. 1. p. 458:—Adj. Δῆφος, *a, ov*, sacred to Demeter, Anth. P. append. 50. 5:—Δηιώνη, ἦ, daughter of Demeter, Proserpine, Call. Fr. 48.

Δί, Δία, v. sub Ζεύς.

διά, poet. διαί, Prep. governing Gen. and Acc.—Rad. sense, through; never anastrophe, for fear of confusion with Δία: v. however Herm. on Elmsl. Med. 1143. [Properly διᾶ: but Hom. uses ῖ in arsi at the beginning of a line, Il. 3. 357, 4. 135, etc.: also αἰ, metri grat., often in Hom., for which Aesch. uses διαί, Ag. 448, 1133, 1453, 1485:—διά as monosyll., Ar. Nub. 916, Av. 1752, Eccl. 1156, as also in the compd. διατρέπων ap. Aesch. Pers. 1006,—in which places, to avoid the unusual synizesis, Dind. proposes to read ζᾶ, ζατρέπων (like ζάμπρος for διάμπρος in Aesch. Pr. 1084); cf. ζᾶ.]

A. WITH GENIT. I. of Place or Space: 1. of motion in a line, from one end to the other, through, right through, in Hom. of the effect of weapons, διὰ μὲν ἀσπίδος ἦλθε . . . ἔγχος, καὶ διὰ θώρακος . . . Il. 3. 357; δουρὶ βάλεν Δάμαον κυνέης διὰ 12. 183; δι' ὤμου . . . ἔγχος ἦλθεν 4. 481; so in Att., τιτρώσκειν διὰ τοῦ θώρακος Xen. An. 1. 8, 26, etc.:—often also of persons, ἦλθε διὰ Σκαίων out through the Scaean gate, Il. 3. 263:—this sense appears most clearly in Il. 14. 288 δι' ἥρος αἰθέρ' ἵκανεν quite through the lower air even to the ether, cf. 2. 458; so, διὰ τρώων πέτετο straight through them, 13. 755; so, δι' ὁματος . . . λείβαν δάκρυον Soph. O. C. 1250, etc. This radic. sense is strengthd. by compos. with πρό or ἐκ, δούρῳ δ' ὀφθαλμοῖο διατρέψαι καὶ διὰ νήϊου ἦλθεν Il. 14. 494, cf. 5. 280; (often also as Adv. without case, ἡ δὲ διατρέψαι . . . ἤϊεν μελίτῳ 20. 276, cf. 21. 164); so, διέκ προθύρου 15. 124; διέκ μεγάροιο Od. 10. 388, etc.:—in Att. also, διὰ τέλους from beginning to end, Aesch. Pr. 273; διὰ πάντων ἐλθεῖν to go through all offices in succession, Xen. Cyr. I. 2, 15, cf. Dem. 288. 10; cf. διαπασάν.

2. of motion through a space, but not in a line, throughout, all through, over, ἐρχεσθαι διὰ πεδίοιο Il. 11. 754; δι' ὄρεσφι 10. 185, etc.; ὀδύνῃ διὰ χροῦς ἦλθε through all his frame, Il. 1. 398; τεύχε' ὀρνῇ δι' ἀσπετος Od. 10. 118; δι' ὀμίλου Il. 6. 226, etc.: so in Att., θορόβου διὰ τῶν τάξεων ἰόντος Xen. An. I. 5, 16, cf. 2. 4, 26, etc.:—

later, in quoting an authority, ἱστορεῖ διὰ τῆς δευτέρας in the course of . . ., Ath. 438 B.

3. of being one among a number, κεῖτο ταυνοσάμενος διὰ μῆλων Od. 9. 298: hence arises a notion of preëminence, ἐπρεπε καὶ διὰ πάντων (unless this is rather a notion of prominence,—standing out above all others), Il. 20. 104; so in Hdt., εὐδοκίμεοντι διὰ πάντων 6. 63, cf. 1. 25, etc.

4. in Prose, sometimes, of extension along a whole distance, παρήκει διὰ τῆς θαλάσσης ἡ ἀκτὴ Hdt. 4. 39; λόφος, δι' οὗ τὸ σταύραμα περιβέβληται Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 22.

5. in Prose, also, of Intervals of Space, διὰ τριήκοντα δόμῳν at intervals of 30 layers, i. e. after every 30th layer, Hdt. 1. 179; διὰ δέκα ἐπάλλεξαν at every 10th battlement, Thuc. 3. 21; cf. infr. II. 3:—but also, simply, διὰ πέντε σταδίων at an interval or distance of 5 stades, Hdt. 7. 30, cf. 198; διὰ τοσούτου μᾶλλον ἢ διὰ πολλῶν ἡμερῶν οὐδὲν αἰσῶν at so short a distance, etc., Thuc. 2. 29; διὰ πολλοῦ at much distance, 3. 94; διὰ πλείστου 2. 97; δι' ἐλάσσονος 3. 51; etc.

II. of Time, 1. of duration from one end of a period to the other, throughout, during, διὰ παντὸς τοῦ χρόνου Hdt. 9. 13; δι' ὅλου τοῦ αἰῶνος Thuc. 1. 70; δι' αἰῶνος Soph. El. 1024; δι' ἡμέρας ὅλης Ar. Pax 27; δι' ὅλης τῆς νυκτὸς Xen., etc.: then without an Adj., δι' ἡμέρας all day long, Hdt. 1. 97; διὰ νυκτὸς, δι' ἑτους, διὰ ἐνιαυτοῦ, διὰ βίου, etc., Xen. An. 4. 6, 22, etc.:—also with Adjs. alone, διὰ παντὸς continually, Aesch. Cho. 862, etc.; δι' ὀλίγου for a short time, Thuc. 1. 77; διὰ μακροῦ Eur. Hec. 320:—so, διὰ τέλους continually, Aesch. Pr. 273, etc.; ὁ διὰ μέσου χρόνος Hdt. 8. 27.

2. of the interval which has passed between two points of Time, διὰ χρόνου πολλοῦ or διὰ πολλοῦ χρ. after a long time, Hdt. 3. 27, Ar. Pl. 1045; δι' ὀλίγου χρ., διὰ μακροῦ χρ. Xen.; also without an Adj., διὰ χρ. after a time, Soph. Ph. 758, Xen. Cyr. I. 4, 28, etc.; and with Adjs. alone, δι' ὀλίγου Ib.; οὐ διὰ μακροῦ Thuc. 6. 15, 91; διὰ πολλοῦ Luc. Nigr. 2, etc.:—so with Numerals, δ' ἑτέων εἰκοσι Hdt. 6. 118, etc.:—but, διὰ τῆς ἐβδόμης till the seventh day, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 21:—also distributively, χρόνος διὰ χρόνον προύβαινε time after time, Soph. Ph. 285; ἄλλος δι' ἄλλου Eur. Andr. 1251.

3. of successive Intervals, διὰ τρίτης ἡμέρης every other day, Hdt. 2. 37; διὰ τρίτου ἑτους Ib. 4, etc. (cf. Lewis Astr. of Anc. p. 115); διὰ πεντητηριδὸς every quinquennium, Hdt. 3. 97; δι' ἑτους πέμπτου, of the Olympic games, Ar. Pl. 583; (but, δι' ἐνδεκάτου ἑτους in the course of the 11th year, Hdt. 1. 62); δι' ἐνιαυτοῦ, δι' ἑτους every year, Xen. Rep. Ath. I. 16, etc., v. supr. I. 5.

III. Causal, through, by, a. of the Agent, δι' ἀγγέλων or οὐ ἐκτεκνονέσθαι by the mouth of . . ., Hdt. 1. 69, 6. 4, cf. 1. 113; δι' ἐμπρῆς λέγειν Xen. An. 2. 3, 17, etc.; πεόντ' ἀλλοτρίως διαί γυναικὶς by her doing (not on account of her, v. infr. B. III. 1), Aesch. Ag. 449; διὰ βασιλείᾳ πεφικέναι to owe one's birth to them, Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 24:—often, δι' ἑαυτοῦ ποιεῖν τι of oneself, not by another's agency, Ib. 1. 1, 4, etc.; but also, by oneself alone, unassisted, Dem. 194. 9, 605, 10, etc.

b. of the Instrument or Means, διὰ χειρῶν, = χερσὶ, by hand (properly, by holding between the hands), Soph. O. C. 470; also, διὰ χειρῶν or χειρὸς ἔχειν, λαβεῖν in the hand, Id. An. 916, 1258; διὰ στόματος ἔχειν Ib. 639; ἡ ἀκούουσα πηγὴ δι' ὠτῶν Id. O. T. 1387; διὰ στόματος ἔχειν Xen. Cyr. I. 4, 25; διὰ μνήτης ἔχειν Luc. Catapl. 9; αἱ διὰ σώματος ἦδοναι Xen. Mem. 1. 5, 6, etc.

c. of the Manner or Way in which a thing is done, where διὰ with its Noun often serves as an Adv., διὰ λόγων συγγίγνεσθαι to hold intercourse by word, Plat. Polit. 272 B; διὰ μέθης Id. Symp. 176 E; παῖδ' ὀργῆς through passion, in passion, Soph. O. T. 807; διὰ τάχους = ταχέως, Id. Aj. 822; διὰ σπουδῆς in haste, hastily, Eur. Bacch. 212; δι' αἰδοῦς with reverence, respectfully, Ib. 441; διὰ ψευδῶν ἐπη lying words, Id. Hel. 309; αἱ διὰ καρτερίας ἐπιμέλειαι long-continued exertions, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 20; also with Adjs., διὰ βραχείῳ, διὰ μακρῶν τοὺς λόγους ποιεῖσθαι, for brevity, μακρῶς, Isocr. 297 B, Plat. Gorg. 449 B; ἀποκρίνεσθαι διὰ βραχυτάτων Ib. D.: v. infr. IV.

2. in late Prose, of the Material out of which a thing is made, κατασκευάειν εἰδῶλα δι' ἐλεφάντων καὶ χρυσοῦ Diod. 17. 115, cf. Plat. Num. 8, Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 167.

IV. in Hdt. and Att. we also find a peculiar usage, διὰ τιος ἔχειν, εἶναι, γίγνεσθαι, to express conditions or states, διὰ πάσης ἀγωνίης ἔχειν to extend through every kind of contest, Hdt. 2. 91; δι' ἡσυχίης εἶναι Id. 1. 206; δι' ὅχλου εἶναι, γίγνεσθαι to be troublesome, Ar. Eccl. 888; δι' ἀπεχθείας γίγνεσθαι Xen. Hier. 9, 2; διὰ μίᾳς γυναικὸς γίγνεσθαι Isocr. 69 A:—so also with Verbs of motion, διὰ μάχης ἐρχεσθαι to engage in battle, Hdt. 6. 9, Thuc., etc.; διὰ πολέμου, διὰ φιλίας λέγειν τινὶ Xen. An. 3. 2, 8; διὰ δίκης λέγειν τινὶ to go to law with . . ., Soph. Ant. 742, cf. Thuc. 6. 60; διὰ τύχης λέγειν Soph. O. T. 773; δι' ὀργῆς ἔχειν Id. O. C. 905; διὰ λόγων ἐαυτῷ ἀφικέσθαι to hold converse with oneself, Eur. Med. 868; διὰ λόγων, διὰ γλώσσης λέγειν to come to open speech, Id. Tro. 916, Supp. 112; διὰ φιλημάτων λέγειν to come to kissing, Id. Andr. 416; διὰ δικαιοσύνης λέγειν καὶ σωφροσύνης Plat. Prot. 323 A, etc.; and in pass. sense, δι' ἀπεχθείας ἐλθεῖν τινὶ to be hated by . . ., Aesch. Pr. 121:—also with trans. Verbs, δι' αἰτίας ἔχειν or ἀγείν τινα to hold in fault, Thuc. 1. 35, etc.; δι' ὀργῆς ἔχειν τινα Id. 2. 37, etc.; διὰ φιλακίης ἔχειν τι Id. 7. 8; δι' οἰκτονῆς ἔχειν τινα, δι' αἰσχυρίας ἔχειν τι Eur. Hec. 851, I. T. 683; διὰ πίνοντος τὸ γῆρας διαγείναι Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 6; δι' οὐδένης ποιεῖσθαι τι Soph. O. C. 584.

B. WITH ACC. I. of Place, only in Poets, in same sense as διὰ c. gen., 1. through, ἐξ δὲ διὰ πύχας ἦλθε . . . χαλκός Il. 7. 247; ἦξε διὰ δρυμᾶ . . . καὶ ὕλην 11. 118, cf. 23. 122, etc.; διὰ τάφρων ἐλαύνειν across it, 12. 62; βῆ διὰ δώμα, etc., so in Att. 2. throughout, over, φέκον δι' ἀκρίας Od. 9. 400, cf. 14. 2; ἀβραβος δὲ διὰ στόμα γίγνεται ὀδύνων Il. 10. 375; (but, μῦθον, ὃν . . . διὰ στόματος . . . ἀγοῖτο through his mouth, 14. 91; so, διὰ στόματ' ὅσσαν τίσσεια Hes. Th. 65; as also in Trag.); νόμοι δι' αἰθέρα τεκνωθέντες Soph. O. T. 867.

II. of Time, also only in Poets, διὰ νύκτα Il. 2. 57, etc.;

διὰ γλυκὺν ὕπνον *during* sweet sleep, Mosch. 4. 91.

Causal. 1. of Persons, *through, by aid of, νικῆσαι διὰ*. 'Αθῆνῃν Od. 8. 520, cf. 13. 121; διὰ δμοῦς . . εἶλον 19. 155; διὰ σε by thy fault or service, Soph. O. C. 1129, Ar. Pl. 145, cf. 160, 170;—so also in Prose, *through, by reason of, on account of, δι' ἡμῶς* Thuc. 1. 41, cf. Xen. An. 7. 6, 33; οὐ δι' ἐμέ Andoc. 18. 40; εἰ μὴ δι' ἡμῶς Lys. 125. 36; αὐτὸς δι' αὐτὸν for his own sake, Plat. Rep. 367 B, etc.; so, εἰ μὴ διὰ τὴν if it had not been for . . but for him, Μιλτιάδην εἰς τὸ βάρβαρον ἐμβαλεῖν ἐψηφίσαντο, καὶ εἰ μὴ διὰ τὸν πρύτανιν ἐνέπεσεν ἄν Id. Gorg. 516 E, cf. Dem. 364. 10 sq.; εἰ μὴ διὰ τὴν ἐκείνου μέλλουσιν Thuc. 2. 18, cf. Ar. Vesp. 558;—rarely, if ever, in correct authors to express the Agent, for in Pind. N. 7. 30, 'Οδυσσεὺς λόγος ἐγένετο δι' 'Ομηρον may be rendered—his tale is known *because, by reason of* Homer, known as widely as Homer is known; and etc. 2. of things, which express the Cause, Occasion, or Purpose, δι' ἐμὴν ἰστίαν *because of* my will, Il. 15. 41; διὰ μῆτιν 'Αθῆνῃν, 'Αθηναίῃς διὰ βουλάς Hom.; δι' ἀφραδίαν *for, through* want of thought, Od. 19. 523; δι' ἀτασθαλίαν, etc.; so, often in Att., δι' ἀχθρότητα *for the sake of* vexing, Thuc. 4. 40, cf. 102., 5. 53; δι' ἐνδειαν *by reason of* poverty, Xen. An. 7. 8, 6; διὰ καῦμα, διὰ χειμῶνα Ib. 1. 7, 6; δι' ἀφροσύνην, δι' ἀγνοίαν, etc., Plat., etc.: often also with neut. Adjs., διὰ τί; *wherefore?*—διὰ τοῦτο, διὰ ταῦτα *on this account*; δι' ὅ, δι' ᾧ *on which account*; διὰ πολλὰ *for many reasons*; etc.

C. WITHOUT CASE as Adv. through, through, Hom., who strengthens it by using διὰ πρό, v. supr. A. 1. 1.

D. IN COMPOS. I. *through, right through, of* Space, as in διαβαίνω, διέχω, διπνεύω.

II. *in different directions*, as in διαπέμω, διαφορέω;—hence of separation, *asunder*, as in Lat. *dis-* (a cognate word, v. sub δύο), as in διαίρειν, διαλύω, διασκεδάννυμι;—hence of difference or disagreement, *at variance*, as in διαφωνέω, διαφέρω; or simply mutual relation, *one with another*, as in διαγωνίζομαι, διεδω, διαφιλοτιμέομαι, v. Valck. Hdt. 5. 18., 6. 15, Kiessl. Theocr. 5. 22.

III. *preëminence*, as in διαπρέπω, διαφέρω. IV. *completion, to the end, utterly*, as in διεργάζομαι, διαμάχομαι (cf. Lat. *decertare*), διαπράττω, διαφείρω;—also of Time, as in διαβίωω. V. *simply to add strength, thoroughly, out and out*, as in διαγαλνίζω, etc.; v. ζῆ.

VI. of mixture, *between, partly*, esp. in Adj., as διάλευκος, διάχρυσος, διάχλωρος, etc.

δια, ἡ, fem. of διος.

Δία, τᾶ, (ἱερά) = Διάσια, Inscr. Teia in C. I. 3044. 34.

διαβαδίζω, fut. -ιούμαι, later -ιῶ Luc. Dem. Enc. 1:—*to go across*,

Thuc. 6. 101. 2. *to walk to and fro*, App. Civ. 1. 25, Luc. 1. c.;

so in pres. med., Themist. 253 A.

διαβάθρα, ἡ, a ladder, Strabo 763; esp. a ship's ladder, Luc. Tox. 20.

διάβαθρον, τό, a kind of slipper, Lat. *diabathrum*, Alex. Ἰσοστ. 1. 8, Alciphro 3. 46.

διαβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι: I. intr. *to make a stride, walk or stand with the legs apart*, Lat. *divaricari*, εὖ διαβάς of a man planting himself firmly for fighting, Il. 12. 458, cf. Tyrtæ. 7. 21; ὠδὲ διαβάς Ar. Vesp. 658; τόσονδε βῆμα διαβεηκτός Id. Eq. 77; opp. to συμ-βηκτός, Xen. Eq. 1. 14; πόδας μὴ διαβεβῶτας Hipp. Art. 808:—

metaph., μεγάλη δ. ἐπὶ τινι *to go with huge strides against* . . , Luc. Anach. 32; ὀνόματα διαβεηκτά *great straddling words*, Dion. H. de Comp. 22: v. συμβαίω in init., and cf. διαβήτης.

II. c. acc. *to step across, pass over, τάφρον* Il. 12. 50; πόρον 'Οκεανοῖο Hes. Th. 292, cf. Aesch. Pers. 864; τὸν ποταμὸν Hdt. 1. 75, etc., cf. 4. 88., 7. 35; also, διὰ ποταμῷ Xen. An. 4. 8, 2.

2. absol. (θάλασσαν or ποταμὸν being omitted), *to cross over*, like Lat. *trajicere*, 'Ἰλιδ' ἐς εὐρύ-χορον διαβήμεναι Od. 4. 635; ἐς τήνδε τὴν ἡπειρον Hdt. 4. 118; πλοῖον Id. 1. 186; and often in Att., as Thuc. 1. 114: metaph., τῷ λόγῳ διέβαινε ἐς Εὐρυβιάδα *he went over to him*, Hdt. 8. 62.

διαβάλλω, fut. -βῶ; pf. -βέβληκα:—*to throw over or across, to set over, carry over or across, νέας* Hdt. 5. 33, 34; hence,

2. seemingly intr., like Lat. *trajicere*, *to pass over, cross, pass*, ἐκ . . , ἐς . . , Hdt. 9. 114; πρὸς . . , Eur. Supp. 931; also c. acc. spatii, δ. πόρον Aesch. Fr. 66; γεφύρας Eur. Rhæ. 117; τὸν Ἴόνιον Thuc. 6. 30; τὸ πέλαιος Eur. Top. in Demetr. Σκελ. 1.

3. *to put through, τῆς θύρας δάκτυλον* Diog. L. 1. 118; τύλος διαβεβλημένος διὰ τῆς ῥυμοῦ Arr. An. 2. 2.

II. in Ar. Pax 643, ἄττα διαβάλοι τὴν αὐτῶ, ταῦτ' ἂν ᾔδεισ' ἥσθιν, it is used for παραβάλοι, whatever scraps they threw to him, with a play on sign. IV.

III. *to set at variance, make a quarrel between*, ἐμὲ καὶ 'Αγάθωνα Plat. Symp. 222 C, D, cf. Rep. 498 C; so, δ. [τινάς] δαλλήλους Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 8:—Pass. *to be at variance with*, τινὶ Plat. Phædo 67 E.

IV. like Lat. *traducere*, *to attack* a man's character, slander, calumniate, accuse, differre aliquem sermonibus, c. acc. pers., μὴ με διαβαλῆς στρατῷ Soph. Ph. 582; δ. τοὺς 'Αθηναίους πρὸς τὸν 'Αρταφέρνηα Hdt. 5. 96; τοὺς Πελοποννησίους ἐς τοὺς 'Ελληνας Thuc. 3. 109; διέβαλον τοὺς 'Ιωνας ὡς δι' ἐκείνους ἀπολοῖατο αἱ νῆες Hdt. 8. 90; διαβαλὼν αὐτοὺς ὡς οὐδὲν ἀληθὲς ἐν νῷ ἔχουσι Thuc. 4. 45; also c. acc. rei, *to reproach* a man with . . , τῇ δτιχίᾳ Antipho 119. 34; δ. τινὰ εἰς or πρὸς τινι Luc. Demon. 50, Macr. 14; ἐπὶ τινὶ Hdn. 2. 6:—δ. ἔπος *to declare it not genuine*, Plut. Thes. 34:—Pass., διαβάλλεσθαι τινι *to be filled with suspicion and hatred against another*, Hdt. 2. 5. 35., 6. 64, Thuc. 8. 81, 83, Andoc. 22. 40; πρὸς τινι Hdt. 8. 82, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 4; εἰς τινι Thuc. 4. 22.

2. c. acc. rei, *to misrepresent*, Dem. 303. 8., 836. 6, etc.:—*to speak or state slanderously*, Hdt. 8. 110; ὡς οὐτος διαβαλεῖν Dem. 232. 1, cf. 229. 26; τοῦτο μὲν διαβάλλει Id. 234. 21; generally, *to give hostile information*, without any insinuation of falsehood, Thuc. 3. 4.

V. *to deceive by false accounts, impose upon*, τινὰ Hdt. 3. 1., 5. 50:—so in Med., Id. 9. 116, Ar. Av. 1648 (ubi v. Schol.):—Pass., δουβελλῆσθαι ὡς . . *to be slanderously told*

that . . , Plat. Phædr. 255 A.

VI. in Med., διαβάλλεσθαι ὄστρα-γάλους πρὸς τινι *to throw against him*, Plut. 2. 148 D, 272 F.

διαπατίζομαι, Dep. *to dive for a match, πρὸς τινι* Polyæn. 4. 2, 6.

2. metaph. *to contend in foul language with*, τινὶ Dem. 782. 26; cf. πλύνω.

διαδοσύνῳ, *to test thoroughly*, Plat. Legg. 736 C, Arr. Epict. 3. 26, 13.

διαβάσειω, = διαβήσειω, Dio C. 40. 32.

διάβαστος, εὖς, ἡ, (διαβαίνω) *a crossing over, passage*, δ. ποιέσθαι Hdt. 1. 186, etc.: *the act of crossing*, αἱ δ. τῶν ὑπερῶν διασπῶσι τὰς φάλαγγας Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 16.

2. *a means or place of crossing*, Hdt. 1. 205; δ. ποταμοῦ *a ford*, Thuc. 7. 74, Xen. An. 1. 5, 12, etc.: *a bridge*, Ib. 2. 3, 10: *the passage along a ship's deck*, Hipp. Ep. 1276, Plut. Cim. 12.

II. ἡ τῶν ὥρων δ. *the transition of the seasons*, Ael. N. A. 9. 46.

III. in Gramm., *the transitive power of Verbs*, Apoll. de Pron. 316 B, etc.

IV. in Prosody, *of the pauses in pronunciation caused by long syllables and the like*, Dion. II. de Comp. 20.

διαβάσκω, = διαβαίνω, *to strut about*, διαβάσκει Ar. Av. 486.

διαβαστάζω, fut. ὄσω, *to carry over*, Aquil. V. T., etc.

II. *to weigh in the hand, estimate*, Plut. Demosth. 25, Luc. Ep. Sat. 33.

III. *to bear with to the end*, Io. Chrys. Hom. IV (1 Cor.) 32 D.

διαβάτεος, α, ov, verb. Adj. *that can be crossed or passed through*, ποταμός Xen. An. 2. 4, 6; νάπος Ib. 6. 5, 12.

διαβατήρια (sc. ἱερά), τὰ, *offerings before crossing the border*, τὰ δ. προῦχαι, τὰ δ. ἐγένετο *they were favourable*, Lat. *adicebant*, Thuc. 5. 54, 55, cf. Xen. Hell. 4. 7, 2; also *for crossing a river*, Plut. Luc. 24.

II. = τὸ πᾶσχα, Philo 2. 292.

διαβάτης, ου, ὁ, *one who ferries over or crosses*, Ar. Fr. 726.

διαβητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *able to pass through, penetrating*, Greg. Naz. 2.

of Verbs, transitive, Apoll. de Construct. p. 43, etc.

II. *slipping through the fingers*, Schol. Ar. Nub. 448.

διαβητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. *of* διαβαίνω, *to be crossed or passed, fordable*, Hdt. 1. 75, Thuc., etc.; νῆσον δ. ἐξ ἡπίερον *easily got at* from the main land, Hdt. 4. 195:—Aeol. ζάβατος, Sappho 150.

διαβεβαίωμαι, Dep. *to maintain strongly*, Dem. 220. 4; οἱ πρεσβύτεροι δ. οὐδὲν Arist. Rhet. 2. 13, 1; δ. γεγονέναι τὶ Diod. 13. 90, cf. Dion. H. 2. 39:—*to be positive*, περί τινος Polyb. 12. 12, 6, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 191.

διαβεβαίωσις, εὖς, ἡ, *strong affirmation*, Gloss.

διαβεβαιωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *with strong affirmation*, δ. σύνδεσμος E. M. 415.

42. Adv. —κῶς, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 233.

διάβημα, τό, *a step across, a step*, LXX (Ps. 84. 13), Hesych.

διαβηρεῖω, Desiderat. *of* διαβαίνω, Agath. 39 D; cf. διαβασιέω.

διαβήτης, ου, ὁ, (διαβαίνω) *the compass*, so called from its outstretched legs, Lat. *circinus*, Ar. Nub. 178, Av. 1003:—in Plat. Phileb. 56 B and Plut. 2. 802 E, it is commonly taken to mean *a carpenter's level*, Lat. *libella*, but without necessity.

II. *the siphon*, Lat. *diabetes*, Columella 3. 10, Hero Spirit. p. 156.

III. as Medic. term, the disease *diabetes*, Aretæ. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 2.

διαβιάζομαι, strengthd. for βιάζομαι, Eur. I. T. 1365; of plants, *to force their way through the soil*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 17, 7.

διαβιβάω, fut. ὄσω, Causal *of* διαβαίνω, *to carry over or across, to transport, lead over*, δ. τὸν στρατὸν κατὰ γεφύρας Hdt. 1. 75; ἐς τὴν νῆσον τοὺς ὀπλίτας Thuc. 4. 8; also c. acc. loci, ποταμὸν δ. τινὰ *to take one across a river*, Plat. Legg. 900 C, Plut. Pelop. 24:—metaph. δ. ἐπὶ τᾷ ὁμοειδῇ τῷ χρήσιμον Plat. 2. 34 B.

2. later, *to pass time*, v. Schäf. Schol. Ar. Pl. 847:—Διαβιβάσκω is f. l. in Hipp. Fract. 763.

διαβιβασμός, ὁ, *a passage, transition*, Apoll. de Pron. 404 B.

διαβιβαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of Verbs, transitive, Apoll. de Constr. 294.

διαβιβρώσκω, fut. -βρώσομαι: pf. pass. -βέβρωμαι:—*to eat up, consume*, Hipp. 469. 14, Plat. Tim. 83 A:—Pass., διαβέβρωσθαι Luc. Indoct. 1.

διαβίωω, fut. ὄσωμαι: aor. 2. —έβιω, inf. —βιώναι:—*to live through, pass, χρόνον* Plat. Legg. 730 C; βίον Isocr. 203 B:—absol., *to spend one's whole life*, δ. δικαίως, οὐτώτατα Plat. Gorg. 526 A, Meno 81 B; c. partic., μελετῶν διαβεβαιώνεται Xen. Apol. 3, cf. Mem. 4. 8, 4; and so verb. Adj., διαβιωτέον παίοντα Plat. Legg. 803 E.

διαβλαστάνω, fut. -βλαστήσω, *to shoot out*, Theophr. C. P. 4. 8, 1.

διαβλάστησις, εὖς, ἡ, *a shooting out*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 17, 10.

διαβλέπω, *to look straight before one*, Plat. Phædo 86 D, Arist. Jusomn. 3. 13; δ. εἰς τινι, πρὸς τινι Plut. Alex. 14., 2. 548 B.

2. *to see clearly*, Dionys. Θεομ. 1. 13.

διαβλητέον, verb. Adj. *one must slander*, Clem. Al. 445.

διαβλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, = διαβολικός, Poll. 5. 118, 127.

διαβλήτωρ, οπος, ὁ, *a slanderer*, Manetho 4. 236.

διαβόω, fut. ῥώσομαι, *to shout out, proclaim, publish*, Aesch. Pers. 638 (where διαβόωσι is subj. aor., not fut.):—Pass. *to be in every one's mouth, to be the common talk*, Ep. Plat. 312 B; διαβεβημένοι ἐπὶ τινι Luc. Necym. 6.

II. *to cry out*, δ. ἔτι . . , ὧς . . , Thuc. 8. 53, 78.

III. Med. *to contend in shouting*, Dem. 806. 2.

διαβόσις, εὖς, ἡ, *a crying out or aloud*, Plut. 2. 455 B.

διαβόητος, ον, *noised abroad, famous*, Plut. Lycurg. 5. Cf. περιβόητος.

διαβόλη, ἡ, (διαβάλλω) *false accusation, slander*, Lat. *calumnia*, Epich. 122 Abh.; ἐπὶ διαβολῇ εἰπεῖν Hdt. 3. 66, 73; δ. λόγῳ Thuc. 8. 91; διαβολὰς ἐνδέχεσθαι, προσέειπαι *to give ear to them*, Hdt. 3. 80., 6. 123; δ. ἔχειν *to be liable to slander*, Menand. Incert. 250; δ. ἔχειν ὡς . . , *to have it slanderously said that* . . , Isocr. 184 C; ἐν διαβολῇ καθοστηκίαναι, γενέσθαι Lys. 171. 31, etc.; διαλύειν τὴν διαβολὴν *the charge (which he alleged to be) false*, Thuc. 1. 131; διαβολαῖς ταῖς ἐμαῖς *the accusations which I bring*, Eur. Andr. 1005 (v. κλέπτω III); but, ἐμὴ δ. *the slanders against me*, Plat. Apol. 19 B; so, δ. εἰς ἐμέ Andoc. 5. 11; κατὰ τινος Plat. Them. 4; δ. ποιεῖν, λυεῖν *to create, do anything with prejudice against an antagonist*, Arist. Rhet. 2. 14, 7, cf. 15. 1 sq.

II. *a quarrel, enmity*, (cf. διαβάλλω III), κατὰ τὰς

ιδίας δ. Thuc. 6. 65; ἡ πρὸς τινα δ., Plut. 2. 479 B; ἡ πρὸς τι δ. *dislike* of it, Id. 110 A.

III. *fraud*, Schol. Ar. Pl. 373.
διαβολία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, poet. for διαβολή, Theogn. 324; in pl., Pind. P. 2. 140. In both places the 2nd syll. is long, and prob. Bgk. is right in restoring the poet. form διαβολία; cf. καταβατός, μεταβολία.

διαβολικός, ἡ, ὄν, *slandorous, devilish*, Eccl.

διὰβολος, ὄν, *slandorous, backbiting*, γράψ Menand. Incert. 485; δια-

βολώτατος Ar. Eq. 45; διὰβολόν τι, *aliquid invidiae*, Andoc. 22.

2. as Subst., a slanderer, Pind. Fr. 270, Arist. Top. 4. 5, 9 and 11: esp. *the Slanderer, the Devil*, N. T. 3. Adv. -λας, *injuriously, invidiously*, Thuc. 6. 15.

διαβομβέα, to buzz through, Dionys. Areop.

διαβορβορίζω, strengthd. for βορβορίζω, Hipp. Aph. 1252, etc.

διὰβόρειος, ὄν, *stretching northwards*, Strabo 86.

διαβόρος, ὄν, (βιβράσκω) *eating through, devouring*, νόσος Soph. Tr. 1084, Ph. 7 (v. καταστῶν 1. 2).

II. προπατοχ. διάβορος, ὄν, pass. *eaten through, eaten up, consumed*, Id. Tr. 676.

διαβοστρύχομαι, Pass. *to be all curled*, διαβεστρυχόμενος Archil. 152.

διαβουκολέω, to cheat with false hopes, Luc. D. Mort. 5. 2:—Med., δια-

βουκολέοιθαι τινι to beguile oneself with . . . , Themist. 255 D.

διαβουλεύομαι, Dep. to deliberate or discuss pro and con, discuss *thoroughly*, Andoc. 22, 12, Thuc. 2. 5, 7. 50.

διαβούλια, ἡ, =sq., LXX (Ps. 5. 10, Hos. 11. 7).

διαβούλιον, τό, *counsel, deliberation*, Polyb. 3. 20, 1, etc. II.

a resolution, decree, Id. 4. 24, 2, etc. III. a council, Id. 29. 4, 2.

διαβραβεύω, to assign as an umpire, Aesop. 35.

διαβρεχής, ἐς, *wet through, soaked*, Luc. Trag. 304.

διαβρέχω, to wet through, soak, τάρτυμα Aesch. Fr. 318; absol., Arist. Probl. 1. 55:—Pass., ἀλφита ζωμῷ διαβραχέτω Ael. N. A. 1. 21;

διαβεβρεγμένος, of a person, soaked in liquor, Heliad. 5. 31.

διαβρίτταμαι, Dep., strengthd. for βριττάμαι, Themist. 261 C.

διαβροχισμός, ὅ, *catching in a noose, entangling*, Galen.

διὰβροχος, ὄν, (διαβρέχω) *very wet, moist*, ὄμμα Eur. El. 503; ἄγκος

ὑδασι δ. Id. Bacch. 1051; γῆ Hipp. Aër. 286, etc. 2. *wet through,*

soaked, sodden, ναῦς δ. ships with their timbers soaked and rotten, Thuc.

7. 12; γῆ Arist. Soph. Elench. 5. 8; σάρξ Id. Probl. 2. 34: metaph.,

ῥωτι, μέθη δ. Luc. Tox. 15, Bis Ac. 17.

διάρωμα, τό, (διαβιβρώσκω) *that which is eaten through; wormeaten*

wood, parchment, etc., Strabo 609.

διάρρωσις, εως, ἡ, *ulceration*, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 9.

διαβρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *able to eat through, corrosive*, Jo. Chrys.

διαβύω, to thrust through so as to stop up, Hipp. 260. 48:—Med.

(from βυνέω), διαβυνέονται δύο τοὺς διὰ τῆς ἀριστερῆς they pass arrows

through their left hand, Hdt. 4. 71:—Pass., πηδάλιον διὰ τῆς πρὸς

διαβύνεται (perhaps -έται) is passed through the keel, Id. 2. 96.

διαγᾶλνίζω, to make quite calm, τὰ πρόσσωπα Ar. Eq. 646.

δι-ὑγᾶνακτέω, to be full of indignation, Dem. 833, 17, Plut. 2. 74 A, etc.

διαγᾶνάκτησις, εως, ἡ, *great indignation*, Plut. Mar. 16.

διαγγελία, ἡ, a notification, Joseph. B. J. 3. 8, 5.

διαγγέλλω, fut. εἰδῶ: aor. διήγγειλα (never διήγγελλον in good Greek,

v. ἀγγέλλω)—to give notice by a messenger, to send as a message,

Xen. An. 1. 6, 2, etc.; διαγγ. εἰς . Id. Mem. 3. 11, 3; πρὸς τινα

Philipp. ap. Dem. 163. 8:—generally, to *noise abroad, proclaim*, δ. ὅτι . .

Pind. N. 5. 6; τι Eur. Hel. 436, Plat. Prot. 317 A; also c. inf. to order

to do, Eur. I. A. 353:—Med. to pass the word of command from man

to man, inform one another, Xen. An. 3. 4, 36.

διάγγελμα, τό, a message, notice, LXX (3 Regg. 4. 27).

δι-άγγελος, ὁ, a messenger, negotiator, Lat. internuncius, esp. a secret

informant, go-between, spy, Thuc. 7. 73. 2. later, a special officer

in the Greek army, an adjutant, Plut. 2. 678 D, cf. Wess. Ildt. 6. 4; for

the Lat. tesserarius, Plut. Galb. 24.

διαγελάω, fut. ἄσομαι [ᾶ], to laugh at, mock, τινα Eur. Bacch. 272,

322, Xen. An. 6. 26, Plut. 2. 1118 C. 2. intr. to smile, look

cheering, of the air, Theophr. H. P. 8. 2, 4; of water, Plut. 2. 950 A.

διαγεύομαι, Med. to taste, Plut. 2. 469 B:—διάγευσις, εως, ἡ, a *tasting*,

Geop. 7. 7.

διαγιγνᾶσθαι, to tune up, Athenio Σαμοθρ. 1. 31, ex emend. Dobr.

διαγίγνομαι, Ion. and in late Gr. -γίνωμαι: fut. γενήσονται: Dep.:—to

go through, pass, τοσαύτη ἐτή Plat. Apol. 32 E; την νύκτα Xen. An. 1.

10, 19: absol. to go through life, live, Ar. Av. 45, Thuc. 5. 16: to survive,

Hipp. Epid. 1. 939; ἐν ἄρα διαγιγνόμεθα if we live long enough,

Aeschin. 4. 22; δ. ἀπὸ τῆς τέχνης to subsist by it, Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 10;

γενναῖος δ. ἐν τινι to behave nobly in . . , Plut. 2. 119 D:—often with

part., διαγίγνεσθαι ἄρχων to continue in the government, Xen. Cyr. 1. 1,

1; οὐδὲν ἄλλο ποῦν διαγεγνήσθαι ἢ διασκοπᾶν he was never anything

but a theorist, Id. Mem. 4. 8, 4; δ. κολακέων Dem. 680. 19; cf. δια-

τελέω. II. to be between, intervene, elapse, χρόνον μεταξὺ δια-

γίγνομένου Lys. 93. 6; οὐ, οἰδαμεν . . ἥδη ἔτη ὅκτω τῇ κρίσει ἐκείνῃ δια-

γίγνοντα ap. Dem. 541. 10.

διαγιγνώσκω, Ion. and in late Gr. -γίνωσκω: fut. -γνώσονται:—to

know one from the other, distinguish, discern, Lat. discernere, εὖ δια-

γινώσκοντες II. 23. 240; ἐνθα διαγινᾶναι χαλεπῶς ἦν ἄνδρα ἕκαστον

7. 424; δ. εἰ ὁμοῖοι εἶται to distinguish whether they are equals or no,

Hdt. 1. 134; οὐδ' ἂν . . διαγνοίη, λίνος ἡ κἀναναβίς ἐστί Id. 4. 74; δ.

πότερον . . ἡ . . Arist. Meteor. 4. 10, 12; δ. τὸν καλὸν τε καὶ τὸν αἰ-

αχρόν Plat. Symp. 186 C; δ. τὸ ὄρθον καὶ μὴ Aeschin. 82. 26; δ. τὸν

θῆλειαν καὶ τὸν ἄρρενα Arist. H. A. 9. 7, 7; δ. τοὺς νεωτέρους καὶ τοὺς

πρεσβυτέρους ἐκ τῶν ὁδόντων Ib. 2. 2:—δ. τινὰς ὄντας . . i. e. δ.

ὑμῶν ὅτινις εἰσιν . . , Ar. Eq. 517:—Pass., τὸν χαλκὸν μὴ διαγινᾶ-

σκεσθαι τῇ χρᾷ πρὸς τὸν χρυσόν Arist. Mirab. 49. 2. to discern

exactly, τι Soph. El. 1186; δ. ὅτι . . , Isocr. 36 C. II. to determine,

vote to do so and so, c. inf., Hdt. 6. 138:—Pass., impers., διέγνωτο

αὐτοῖς τὰς σπονδὰς λελεύσθαι Thuc. 1. 118. 2. as Athen. law-term,

to determine or decide a suit, Lat. *dijudicare*, δίκην Aesch. Eum. 709;

τὰ ἀμφισβητήματα Antipho 120. 47, cf. 141. 29; δ. διότι . . , Arist. Pol.

2. 7, 6:—to give judgment, περί τινος Thuc. 4. 46, Lys. 110. 18,

Dem. 838. 24:—Pass., κρίσις διεγνωσμένη Thuc. 3. 53; ἐμμένεωσαν ἐν

τοῖς διαγνωθεῖσι Lex ap. Dem. 545. 9. III. = *διαναγιγνώσκω*,

to read through, Polyb. 3. 32, 2.

διαγκυλίζομαι, Dep. (ἀγκύλη) to hold a javelin by the thong,—only

in part. pf. pass. διηγκυλιμένος, ready to throw or shoot, Xen. An. 4. 3,

28:—so (from -αγκυλόμααι), διηγκυλιμένος Ib. 5. 2, 12; and (from

-έομαι), τόξον, κεραυνὸν διηγκυλιμένους ready to shoot with . . , Hdn. 1. 14,

Luc. Jup. Conf. 15.

δι-αγκωνίζομαι, Dep. to lean on one's elbow, Damasc.

δι-αγκωνισμός, ὁ, a leaning on the elbow, Plut. 2. 644 A.

διαγλαύσσω, to shine brightly, ἀταρπὸς Ap. Rh. 1. 1281.

διαγλάφω, to scoop out, εὐνὰς ἐν ψαμάθοις διαγλάφασ' Od. 4. 438:

nowhere else found, whence prob. the v. l. διαγλάφασ'.

διάγλυμμα, τό, scrapings, Schol. Ar. Ran. 835, Hesych.

διάγλυπτος, ὄν, carved in intaglio, engraved, Anth. P. 6. 227.

διαγλύφω, to carve through, carve in intaglio, engrave, opp. to ἀνα-

γλύφω, Androsth. ap. Ath. 93 C, Diod. 1. 66.

διαγνώμη, ἡ, = *διάγνωσις*, a decree, resolution, vote, Thuc. 1. 87; δ.

ποιεῖσθαι Id. 3. 67; περί τινος Id. 3. 42.

διαγνώμων, ὄν, *distinguishing*, and so *rewarding*, δόσιον Antipho 122.

39. II. as Byzant. law-term, an arbitrator.

διαγνωρίζω, to make known, speak publicly, περί τινος Ev. Luc. 2. 17.

διάγνωσις, εως, ἡ, a distinguishing, a means of distinguishing or dis-

cerning, Eur. Hipp. 926; καλὸν ἢ μὴ τοιοῦτον τίς δ.; Dem. 269. 27;

δ. φωνῆς καὶ σιγῆς Arist. Cael. 2. 9, 4: esp. of medical diagnosis, Hipp.

V. C. 901, Galen. 2. power of discernment, Eur. Hipp. 696.

II. a resolving, deciding, δ. ποιεῖσθαι, to decide, determine a matter, Antipho

143. 30, Thuc. 1. 50; ταχίστην ἔχει δ. Isocr. 9 C; δ. τῆς ἀξίας ποιεῖσθαι

to determine the value, Plat. Legg. 805 C; δ. περί τινος Dem. 227. 25.

διαγνωστέον, verb. Adj. one must distinguish, Luc. Hermot. 16.

διαγνώστης, ὄν, ὁ, one who examines and decides, cited from Isocr.

διαγνωστικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to distinguish, Luc. Salt. 74, etc.: ἡ-κῆ, the

art of distinguishing [diseases], name given by late writers to Galen's

treatise περί πεπονηθῶτων νόσων.

διαγνωστός, ἡ, ὄν, to be distinguished, Galen.

διαγογγύζω, fut. σῶ, to mutter or murmur among themselves, Ev. Luc.

15. 2, 19, 7; cf. Heliad. 7. 27.

διαγόρευσις, εως, ἡ, a declaration, Porphyry.

δι-ἀγορεύω (cf. ἀγορεύω, δέπω) to speak plainly, declare, Hdt. 7. 38,

and often in later Prose: to establish, Dion. H. 1. 78: to give orders,

τινί c. inf., Plut. C. Gracch. 16:—Pass. to be declared or established,

Plat. Legg. 757 A. II. to relate in detail, Dion. H. 11.

19. III. to speak of, κακίως δ. τινά Luc. Pisc. 26.

διάγραμμα, τό, (διαγράφω) *that which is marked out by lines, a*

figure, form, plan, Plat. Rep. 529 E. 2. a geometrical figure,

diagram, Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 3, Plat. Phaedo 73 B, etc.: a problem, ζητεῖν καὶ

ἀναλύειν, ὥσπερ δ. Arist. Eth. N. 3. 3, 11, cf. Soph. Elench. 16, 5. 3.

in Music, the gamut or a scale, Phanas ap. Ath. 352 D; ἀπ' ἐνὸς δ. on

one note, Plut. 2. 55 D. II. a written list, register, Lat. scriptura,

Dem. 183. 20., 1150. 4. III. a decree, edict, C. I. 2556.

64., 2671. 45, Plut. Marcell. 24.

διαγραμνίζω, to divide by lines: hence to play at draughts, Philem.

Incert. 115; and διαγραμμασμός, ὁ, a game like draughts, Poll. 9. 99,

v. Ern. Clav. Cic. s. v. scriptorum duodecim ludus.

διάγραπτος, ὄν, (διαγράφω IV) *crossed out*, δική Hesych.

διαγραφέυς, εὖς, ὁ, one who makes a διάγραμμα: at Athens, one who

drew up financial tables, Harp. s. v. διάγραμμα II. 2. a describer,

ἡβὼν δ. Marcell. Vit. Thuc. p. xvi Bekk.

διαγράφῃ, ἡ, a marking off by lines, Plat. Rep. 501 A: a geometrical

figure, diagram, Plut. Philop. 4; ἡ δ. τὴν φύλλον their figure, outline,

Theophr. H. P. 3. 13, 1, cf. 1. 13, 2. II. a description, sketch,

Arist. Top. 1. 14, 3, Eth. N. 2. 7, 1: a register, Lat. scriptura, ἀπαν-

των τῶν γενῶν Diphil. Zogr. 2. 7, cf. C. I. 3060. III. a decree,

ordinance, Dion. H. 3. 36. IV. a crossing out, cancelling, esp.

of a debt, Polyb. 32. 13, 7; v. διαγράφω IV.

διαγράφω, fut. ψῶ, to mark out by lines, draw out, Lat. delineare, τὴν

πόλιν Plat. Rep. 500 E: also δ. λόγῳ, to describe, Id. Legg. 778 A: so

absol., Plut. Nic. 23, etc.: διαγρ. γραμμὴν to draw a line between, Plat.

Com. Συμμ. 2. II. to draw out, give a list of, τὰς προτάσεις

Arist. An. Pr. 1. 30, 1, Rhet. 2. 1, 9. III. to write in a list,

enroll, levy, στρατιώτας, Lat. conscribere milites, Polyb. 6. 12, 6. IV.

to draw a line through, cross out, and so to strike off the list, Lat. cir-

cumscribere (cf. διαγραφῇ IV), Ar. Lys. 676, Plat. Rep. 387 B, and so

prob. in Eur. El. 1073:—δ. δίκην to strike a cause out of the list, cancel,

quash it, Ar. Nub. 774, cf. Lysias 148. 34, Dem. 1324. 12: in Med.,

διαγράφασθαι δίκην to give up a cause, withdraw it, Lys. ap. Harp., Dem.

501. 20, cf. Ruhnkm. Tim., Hemst. Thom. M. p. 211, Bremi Lys. περί

δμ. ἀδύκ. V. to pay by note of hand, pay a debt, Lat. per-

scribere, Dion. H. 5. 28, C. I. 4864-4890.

διαγρηγορέω, to keep awake, Hdn. 3. 4: to awake out of sleep, Byz.

διαγρηαίνω, strengthd. for ἀγρηαίνω, Plut. Brut. 20.

διαγρυννέω, to lie awake, ἐν μακρῷ χρόνῳ νυκτός δ. Ar. Ran. 931:

τὴν νύκτα Diod. 14. 105.

διαγρυννητής, ὁ, ὁ, one who lies awake, Schol. Ar. Eq. 277.

διαγυμνάζω, fut. άσω, to keep in hard exercise, Polyae. 6. 1:—Med. to take hard exercise, Galen., Byz.

διαγυμνασία, ἡ, hard exercise, Eus. H. E. 10. 4. 6.

διαγυμνός, to strip naked, τὴν ἀλθιαν δ. Eunap. Exc. p. 84. 3.

δι-άγγω, fut. -άγξω, strengthd. for άγγω, Luc. Anach. 31.

δι-άγω, fut. -άξω, to carry over or across, πορμήεις δ' άρα τοὺς γε διήγαγον Od. 20. 187; δ. τὴν στρατιάν, etc., Thuc. 4. 78, Xen., etc. II.

of time, to pass, spend, go through, αἰώνα h. Hom. 19. 7; βίον, βίον Aesch. Pers. 711, Soph. O. C. 1619, Ar. Rub. 463; χρόνον, γῆρας, ἡμέραν Xen., etc.; χρόνος διήγῃ με appears to be = χρόνον διήγον, Soph. El. 782:—also, δ. εὐορτήν to celebrate it (cf. άγω IV. 2), Ath. 363 F:—hence, 2. intr., without βίον, to pass life, live, like Lat. degere, transigere, Hdt. 1. 94, Dem. 311. 28, etc.; δ. ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ Plat. Theat. 174 A: to tarry, ἐν τῷ δικαστηρίῳ Id. Euthyphr. 3 E:—also in Med., διαγόμενος Id. Rep. 344 E, etc.

b. to delay, put off time, Thuc. 1. 90. c. to continue, δ. σωπῇ Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 14; ἐν εὐδαιμονίᾳ Dem. 794. 19: often c. part. to continue doing so and so, δ. μαθητῶν, ἐπιμελούμενος Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 6., 7. 5, 85; λέγων διήγει Id. An. 1. 2, 11.

d. with Adv., ἐν τοῖς χαλεπώτατα δ. Thuc. 7. 71; άριστα Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 15; εὖ Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 33; ἀκινδύνῳ Id. Pol. 4. 11, 9; so, εὐσεβῶς δ. τρόπον περὶ τινα to conduct oneself piously, Ar. Ran. 457.

III. to make to continue or keep in a certain state, πόλιν ὀρθοδικαίον δ. Aesch. Eum. 995; πόλεις ἐν ὑμνοῖσι Isocr. 35 B; ἐν πᾶσι τοῖς κατὰ βίον. διήγειν ὑμᾶς Dem. 255. 11:—in Euclid., to produce a line.

IV. to entertain, amuse a person, Xen. An. 1. 2, 11; τέτταρον ὀβόλοις τὸν δῆμον δ. Dem. 1459. fin. (in proem.), cf. Luc. Phil. 3:—also intr. to amuse oneself, Hemst. Thom. M. 213: cf. διαγωγῇ II. 2.

V. to manage or conduct business, Dio C. VI. to separate, force apart, LXX (Ezek. 16. 25); τοὺς ὀδόντας Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 6.

δι-αγωγή, ἡ, a carrying across (?) II. a passing of life, a way or course of life, Lat. ratio vitae, δ. βίον Plat. Rep. 344 E: absol., Id. Theat. 177 A, etc.

2. a way of passing time, amusement, pastime, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 8, 1., 10. 6, 3; δ. ἐλευθέρους Id. Pol. 8. 5, 8; διαγωγὰς τοῦ συζῆν public pastimes, lb. 3. 9, 13; cf. Wytt. Plat. 126 B, 158 D.

3. delay, Dio C. 57. 3. III. management, τῶν πραγμάτων δ. dispatch of business, Dio C. 48. 5:—also, ἡ διὰ τούτων δ. instruction in. . . , Ep. Plat. 343 E.

IV. a station for ships, Hdn. 4. 2. διαγωγικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a passage; τέλος δ. = sq., Strabo 192.

δι-αγώνιον, τό, a transit-duty, Polyb. 4. 52, 5; v. παραγώνιον.

δι-αγωνιάω, fut. άσω, strengthd. for αγωνιάω, C. I. 2058 B. 22, Polyb. 3. 105, 5: c. acc. to stand in dread of, Id. 3. 102, 10.

δι-αγωνίζομαι, Dep. to contend, struggle or fight against, τινι and πρὸς τινα Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 2, Cyr. 1. 6, 26; ταῦτα δ. πρὸς ἀλλήλους lb. 1. 2, 12.

II. to fight desperately, Thuc. 5. 10: contend earnestly, of the Chorus, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 16; to decide the contest, περὶ or ὑπὲρ τινος Aeschin. 72. 27, etc.

δια-γώνιος, ὄν, from angle to angle, diagonal, Aristid. Quint. p. 118, Vitruv. 9. 1. Adv. -ίως, Nicom. Geras. p. 122.

διαγωνιστέον, verb. Adv. one must make a great effort, Philo 2. 471.

δι-αγωνοθετέω, to set at variance, Polyb. 26. 7, 7.

διαδάκνω, fut. -δήξομαι, to bite hard: metaph., δ. τινά Polyb. 4. 87, 5:—Med. to have a biting-match with, τινί Plat. 2. 1105 A.

διαδακρύνω [v], to weep, shed tears, Dion. H. 10. 17.

διαδάπτω, fut. ψω, to tear asunder, rend, διὰ δὲ χροῖα καλὸν ἔδαψεν II. 5. 858, cf. 21. 398.

διαδότημαι: aor. διαδάσασθαι: Dep.: 1. in reciprocal sense, to divide among themselves, διὰ κτήριον δατέοντο II. 5. 158, Hes. Th. 606.

2. in act. sense, to divide, distribute, διὰ παῖρα δαδάσκετο (Ion. for δάδατο), II. 9. 333, cf. Pind. O. 1. 8, etc.; διεδόσαντο τὴν ἡλὴν Hdt. 8. 121; ἐς φυλάς διεδόσαντο distributed them among the tribes, Id. 4. 145:—Pass. to be divided, γῆς διαδοσμένης App. Civ. 1. 1.

διαδείκνυμι, fut. -δείξω, Ion. -δέξω:—strengthd. for δείκνυμι, to shew clearly, shew plainly, often in Hdt., mostly foll. by a relat. clause with ὅτι; also c. part., διαδέξτω τις βασιλεὺς κηδόμενος 8. 118:—Pass., διαδεικνύσθω ἔων πολέμος let him be declared the king's enemy, 3. 72.

II. sometimes intrans. in forms διέδεξε and ὥς διέδεξε, it was clear, manifest, 2. 134., 3. 82, v. Schweigh. 2. 117.

διαδεκτήρ, ὁ, a transmitter, σμείων Aen. Tact. 6 and 7.

διαδέκτωρ, opus, ὁ, (διαδέχομαι) an inheritor, κατόν Manetho 4. 223.

II. pass. as Adj., πλοῦτος δ. inherited wealth, Eur. Ion 478.

διαδέξιος, ὄν, of right, good omen, Hdt. 7. 180.

διαδέξιος, εὖς, ἡ, = διαδοχῇ, Hipp. 1170 A.

διαδέρκομαι, aor. -έδρακον: Dep. to see one thing through another, οὐδ' ἂν νῶϊ διαδράκωι would not see us through [the cloud], II. 14. 344.

II. to see over, ἡσθον Stasin. ap. Tzetz.

διαδεσμέω, to bind, τὴν κεφαλὴν δ. ταυρίῳ Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 1. 18: διαδεσμός is cited from Galen.

διά-δεσμος, ὁ, a connecting band, Hipp. 237. 12.

διαδετέον, verb. Adj. one must bind round, Oribas. p. 157 Coochi.

διάδετος, ὄν, (διαδέω) bound fast, χαλινὸς διαδετοὶ γενύων ἱππέων bits firm bound through the horse's mouth, Aesch. Theb. 122; ἡλέκτωρ δ. set in. . . Heliod. 5. 13; δ. ταυρίαὶ τὰς κόμας Liban. 4. 189.

διαδέχομαι, fut. έξομαι: Dep.:—to receive one from another, Lat. excipere, δ. λόγον to take up the word, i. e. to speak next, Plat. Rep. 576 B; (also without λόγον, Hdt. 8. 142); so, δ. νόμον, τέχνην Antipho 112. 1, Lys. 168. 35.

2. δ. τὴν ἀρχὴν to succeed to the government, Polyb. 2. 4, 7, etc., (for which Hdt. uses ἐδέκεμαι, cf. v. ll. ad 1. 26); τὴν ναῦν δ. τινι, of a trierarch (cf. διαδοχῇ I), Dem. 1218. 23.

II. διαδεχάσθαι τινι to succeed one, take his place, relieve him on guard, etc., Plat. Legg. 758 B, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 18:—later, δ. τινα Arist. Pol. 4. 15.

7, Polyb. 17. 3, 6.

2. absol. to relieve one another, τοῖς ἵπποις with fresh horses, Xen. An. 1. 5, 2: to succeed, οἱ διαδεχόμενοι στρατηγῶι Lys. 135. 30, cf. Arist. Pol. 4. 6, 10; οἱ διαδεχόμενοι the successors (of Alexander), Polyb. 9. 34, 11; and as a Subst., οἱ Πύρρον δ. App. Illyr. 1:—part. pf. pass., νῦν εἰσάγει καὶ νῦν ἀπαθεῖ διαδεχόμενῃ in turns, by turns, Lat. vicissim, Soph. Tr. 301; so, διαδεχόμενοι Hdt. 8. 142, Act. 7. 45; cf. διαδόχος.

III. later, = Lat. subrogare, Diod. Excerpt. 2. 507.

διαδέω, fut. -δήσω, to bind round, δ. τὸ πλοῖον Hdt. 2. 29, cf. 4. 154; δ. τὰ χαλκεία ταυρία Arist. Audib. 36:—Pass., διαδεδεμένοι fast-bound, Plat. Phaedo 82 E:—Med., δ. ἱμάτια ταῖς λαλαῖς to bind, wrap them round their left arms, App. Mithr. 86:—absol., διαδέσασθαι to bind one's head (with a diadem), Plut. Demetr. 41; δ. διαδούμενος the boy binding his hair, a famous statue by Polycleetus, v. Müller Archäol. § 120.

3. and in Pass., διαδεδεμένοι τὴν κεφαλὴν διαδέματι, μίτρα having one's head bound with. . . , Diod. 4. 4, Luc. D. Mort. 12. 3.

διαδηλέομαι, Dep. to do great harm to, tear to pieces, ὀλίγον σε κύνας διεδῆλόντο Od. 14. 37, cf. Theocr. 24. 83.

διαδηλος, ὄν, also ἡ, ὄν, Arist. H. A. 9. 7, 10:—distinguished or distinguishable among others, Thuc. 4. 68, Plat. Rep. 474 B, etc.

διαδηλός, to make manifest, Plut. Cacs. 6, Diog. L. 4. 46, Joseph. B. J. 6. 9, 3.

διάδημα, τό, (διαδέω) a band or fillet: esp. the band round the tiara of the Persian king, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 13, Plut. 2. 458 D: it was adopted by Alexander, Arr. An. 7. 22; and worn by the Macedon. kings, Hdn. 1. 3, 7; and then by kings generally, Plut. 2. 753 D, cf. Diod. 20. 54; its colour was blue with white spots, caerulea fascia albo distincta, Q. Curt. 3. 3, 19.

διαδηματο-φορέω, to wear a diadem, Byz.; διαδημῶτο-φόρος, ὄν, bearing a diadem, Plut. Ant. 54.

διαδιδράσκω, fut. -δράσομαι: Ion. διαδιδρήσκω, -δρήσομαι: aor. 2 -έδρα; pf. -δέδρακα:—to run off, get away, escape, Hdt. 8. 75, al.; διαδεδρακότες skirikers, Ar. Ach. 601.

2. c. acc. to run away from, escape from, τινά Hdt. 3. 135.

διαδίδωμι, fut. -δώσω:—to give from hand to hand, to pass on, give or hand over, Lat. tradere, λαμπάδια ἔχοντες διαδύσουσιν ἀλλήλους Plat. Rep. 328 A:—Pass., of reports, to be spread abroad, λόγος διεδόθη Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 10; διαδοθέντος τοῦ λόγου Isocr. 83 D, cf. 204 B; παρὰ τῶν ἀρχαίων δ. to be handed down by tradition, Arist. Cael. 1. 3, 12.

2. to distribute, τινί τι Xen. An. 1. 10, 28, Dem. 1188. 21; τῇ σάλπιγγι σωπῇν εἰς πάντας δ. Plut. Flamin. 10:—Pass., τὸ διαδιδύμενον εἰς τὰς φλέβας, of food, Arist. P. A. 4. 4, 5; cf. δάδοσις.

3. δ. κόρας to cast one's eyes around, Eur. Or. 1267, cf. Phoen. 1371.

II. intr. to spread about, Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 13.

2. = ἐνδίδωμι, to remit, Hipp. 396. 53.

διαδικάζω, fut. άσω, to give judgment in a case, Andoc. 4. 42, Plat. Rep. 614 C:—c. acc. rei, to decide, rule, Xen. Ath. 3. 4; διεδικάζαν δίκας (Boeot.) Keil Inscr. IV. b. 10; τὰς ἀμφισβητήσεις Arist. Fr. 385: cf. διαδικασία.

2. Med. to go to law, dispute, διαδικασόμενος τῇ βουλῇ περὶ ἀληθείας Dinarch. 105. 5, cf. Plat. Symp. 175 E, etc.; διαδικάσασθαι ἐν φίλοις τὰ πρὸς ἐμέ to settle by friendly arbitration, Dem. 864. 8.

b. in Med. also to submit oneself to trial, Plat. Phaedo 107 D, 113 D, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 10:—the aor. pass. διαδικασθῆναι = διαδικάσασθαι occurs in Diog. L. 1. 74, Dio C. 48. 12.

II. = διὰ τοῦ ὅλου έτους δικάζω, Critias 62.

διαδικαῖω, to hold a thing to be right, Thuc. 4. 106: to defend as matter of right, τι and ὑπὲρ τινος Dio C. 40. 62., 39. 60.

διαδικασία, ἡ, an action or lawsuit brought to decide who (of several claimants) was entitled to any right or privilege, or who was liable to any burden, as, who was the rightful heir to the estate of a deceased person (διαδ. κλήρου Dem. 1082. 16), or to the hand of an heiress (v. ἐπίκληρος); or to settle the claim of a citizen to money said to be chargeable on an estate confiscated to the Treasury, Lys. 148. 11; or a claim to exemption from a λειτουργία, Dem. 841. 5; or to decide who shall pay certain sums due on account of the τριηραρχία, Id. 704. 9; etc.:—τὴν δ. ποιεῖσθαι C. I. (add.) 2349 b.

2. metaph., δ. τῷ βήματι πρὸς τὸ στρατήγιον a dispute between the orators and the war-office, Aeschin. 74. 19: generally, τὴν τῶν ἀριστέων δ. the competition for public honours, Plat. Legg. 952 D.

3. διαδικασία προβεῖναι ταῖς γνώμας to put the question to the vote, Dion. H. 11. 21.

διαδικασμα, τό, the object of litigation in a διαδικασία, Lys. 149. 7, cf. Att. Process. p. 368.

διαδικασμός, ὁ, a lawsuit: contention, Aquila V. T.

δια-δίκη, (δίκη) to contend at law:—οἱ διαδικοῦντες the contending parties, Plut. 2. 196 B; but in Dio C. 40. 55, the judges.

II. δι-αδικέω, to do wrong, to injure, lb. 58. 16.

διά-δικος, ὁ, one party in a suit, Jo. Chrys., Isid. Pelus., etc.

δι-αδύπλος, ὄν, (πλόος) doubled, Diosc. 3. 105.

διαδιφρέω, to drive horses as in a chariot-race, Eur. Or. 990.

διαδοιδικίω, (δοιδύω) to rub as with a pestle, Hesych.

διαδοκιμάζω, fut. άσω, to test closely, Xen. Oec. 19, 16.

διαδοκίς, ἱδος, ἡ, (δοκός) a cross-beam, Hesych.

διάδομα, τό, (διαδίδωμι) a distribution of money, C. I. 1625. 61.

διαδονέω, to shake in pieces, overthrow, Dionys. Arcop.

διαδοξάζω, strengthd. for δοξάζω, Plat. Phileb. 58 B.

διαδορατίζομαι, Dep. to fight with spears, skirmish, Lat. velitari, Polyb. 5. 84, 2, M. Anton. 4. 3: cf. διαφιλόχομαι.

διαδορατισμός, ὁ, a fighting with the spear, M. Anton. 7. 3.

διαδόσιμος, ὄν, transmitted, Synes. 202 D.

διάδοσις, εὖς, ἡ, (διαδίδωμι) a distribution, largess, Dem. 1091. 24, etc.; δ. οὐρῶν an evacuation, Hipp. Epid. 1083; ἡ τῆς τροφῆς δ. its distribution through the body, Arist. Incess. An. 4. 2; δ. ἐκ εὐῶν εἰς ἀνθρώπους communication. . . , Arr. Epict. I. 12, 6.

διαδοτέος, έα, έον, verb. Adj. *to be published*, Isocr. 281 B.

διαδοτέον *one must distribute*, Plat. Tim. 19 A.

διαδοχή, ή, (διαδέχομαι) *a taking from another*, δ. νεώς, of a trierarch (cf. διαδέχομαι I. 2), Dem. 1206. 10; and so, 2. *succession*, άλλος παρ' άλλου διαδοχαίς πληρούμενοι by successions or reliefs, Aesch. Ag. 313;—so, διαδοχή των επιγιγνομένων Thuc. 2. 36; ή των τέκνων δ. Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 2:—oft. in dat. pl., ανάσσω διαδοχαίς εν μέρει ενανυσίαισιν Eur. Supp. 406; διαδοχαίς Έρινύς (apparently) by successive attacks of the Furies, Id. I. T. 79; μακράς δ. by long pedigrees, Hdn. 1. 2:—so with Preps., έκ διαδοχής άλλήλοισιν in turns, Lat. vicissim, Dem. 46. 1, cf. Antiph. Άγρ. 9, Arist. Phys. 5. 4, 10; κατά διαδοχήν χρόνον or κατά διαδοχήν Thuc. 7. 27, 28; κατά διαδοχάς Arist. Mund. 6. 12.

II. as a concrete noun, in military sense, *a relief, relay*, ή δ. τή πρόσθεν φυλακή έρχεται Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 17, cf. Dem. 567. 18. 2. *the succession* (i. e. successors), Luc. Nigr. 38:—αί Διαδοχαί was the name of a work by Sotion on the Successions or successive chiefs of the Philosophic Schools, Ath. 162 E, cf. Diog. L. proem. 1., 2. 12, Plut. 605 B.

διάδοχος, ό, ή, (διαδέχομαι) *succeeding a person in a thing*:

1. c. dat. pers. et gen. rei, δ. Μεγαβάς ής στρατηγής his successor in the command, Hdt. 5. 26, cf. I. 162, etc.; and so in Att., θνητοίς .. διάδοχοι μοχθημάτων *succeeding them in*, i. e. *relieving them from*, toils, Aesch. Pr. 464, cf. 1027; σοι τάνδε διάδοχος δόμων Eur. Alc. 655, cf. Isocr. 393 A.

2. c. gen. rei only, δ. τής Άστυόχου ναυαρχίας *succeeding in* his command, Thuc. 8. 85. 3. c. gen. pers. only, φέγγος ύπνου δ. sleep's successor light, Soph. Ph. 867.

4. c. dat. pers. only, δ. Κλεάνδρῳ Xen. An. 7. 2, 5:—and in a similar sense, έργοισι δ. έργα διάδοχα Eur. Andr. 743; κακόν κακῷ δ. Ib. 804; but Eur. sometimes uses it in a quasi-act. sense, Λήπῃ .. διάδοχος κακῶν κακοίς *bringing a succession of evils after evils*, Hec. 588; άγών .. γῶνα γῶσις διάδοχος Supp. 71.

5. absol., διάδοχοι έφόιτῶν they went to work in relays or gangs, Hdt. 7. 22, cf. Thuc. 1. 110: neut. pl. as Adv. in succession, Eur. Andr. 1201. **διαδραμάτίζω**, *to finish acting a play*, M. Anton. 3. 8, Diog. L. 3. 56.

διαδράναι, Ion. -δρῆναι, v. sub διαδιδράσκειν.

διαδράσι-πολίταις, ol, citizens who shirk all state burdens, Ar. Ran. 1014.

διάδρασις, έως, ή, (διαδιδράσκειν) *an escape*, Joseph. A. J. 18. 5, 4.

διάδρασμος, Dep. *to seize hold of*, τινος Polyb. 1. 58, 8.

διαδρήστευω or **διαδρηγτενύω**, *to run off, go over to*, a word suggested

as an emend. for the vox nihili διαρρήστευει in Hdt. 4. 79: cf. δραπετεύω.

διαδρομή, ή, (διαδραμύνω) *a running about through a city*, Aesch. Theb. 351, cf. Hipp. 1240 C, Polyb. 15. 30, 2; αἱ διαδρομαί τῶν άσπίτων (cf. διαθέω, διαίσσω), Arist. Meteor. 1. 3, 33, al.; δ. έχειν, to spread, of a disease, Plut. 2. 825 D.

2. *a running across*, Antipho 124. 22: *a foray*, Plut. Luc. 39.

II. *a place for running through, passage through*, Xen. Cyn. 10, 8: *an aqueduct*, Plut. Lucull. 39.

διαδρομος, on, *running through or about, wandering*, φυγάς Aesch. Theb. 191; λέχος δ. stray, lawless love, Lat. conjugium desultorium, Eur. El. 1156; έμβοχα κίσις δ. the lintels of the pillars reeling, Id. Bacch. 592.

II. as Subst., **διάδρομος**, ό, = **διαδρομή** II, Luc. Hipp. 6.

διαδύνω Hipp. 300, 2, Arist. de An. 1. 2, 3; **διαδύω** Hdt. 2. 66; more commonly as Dep. **διαδύομαι**, fut. -δύσομαι: aor. 2 **διέδυν**:—*to slip through a hole or gap*, διαδύντες διά τῷ τεύχευς Thuc. 4. 110; *διά τούτων ή φιλία διαδυνέσθην* Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 22: absol. *to slip through, slip away*, Hdt. 1. c.; **διαδύς** Ar. Vesp. 212; μῦν ό γέρον πη διαδύεται; Ib. 396.

2. c. acc. *to evade, shirk*, τοὺς διαδυνόμενους τὰς λειτουργίας Lys. 162. 34, cf. Dem. 1045. 27; όπῃ .. διαδύσεται τὸν λόγον Plat. Soph. 231 C, etc.; τῷ δίκῃ δούναί διαδύς Dem. 271. 19.

διάδυσσις, έως, ή, *a passing through, passage*, Tim. Locr. 100 E, Theophr. Odor. 50:—metaph. in pl. *evasions, typos from a thing*, Dem. 744. 5.

II. in pl. *passages, galleries*, in mines, etc., Diod. 5. 36.

διαδιηκτικός, ή, όν, *penetrating*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 14, 1.

διαδύω, v. διαδύνω.

διαδωρόμαι, Dep. *to distribute in presents*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 6.

2. generally *to distribute, assign*, τινας εἰς τὰς επαρχίας Joseph. B. J. 6. 9, 2.

δια-είδω (i. e. διαφείδω), fut. -είσομαι, *to discern, distinguish*, αὐριον ήν άρετήν διαείσεται will discern, test his manhood, Il. 8. 535:—Pass., ένθα μάλιστα άρετή διαείδεται is discerned, 13. 277; simply *to appear between*, Ap. Rh. 2. 579, cf. Arctae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 1; and v. **δειδών**.

δια-αἰδῶ, fut. -αἰέσομαι: Att. **δια-αἰδῶ**, -αἰσομαι: Med., αἰ διασπασθαι A. B. 37:—*to contend in singing, rival with one*, Theoc. 5. 22.

II. τὸ διαδόμενον *the song sung between the acts*, Arist. Poët. 26, 6.

III. *to produce a discord, opp. to συναῶδω*, Heracl. ap. Arist. Mund. 5, 5.

διαειμένος, part. pf. pass. of διήμυ.

διαειμένω, v. sub διείπον.

δι-αἰριος, v. sub διήριος.

διαζάω, Ion. -ζῶω, inf. διαζήν: fut. ήσω:—*to live through, pass*, τὸν βίον Eur. I. A. 923; τὸ καθ' ήμέραν Plat. Rep. 561 C, etc.:—then, absol., like Lat. degere, Ar. Pl. 906, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 8.

2. c. part., like διαβίωω, *to live by doing so and so*, ποιηταγέοντες διέζων they supported life by .., Hdt. 3. 25; so also, δ. από τινος *to live off or by a thing*, Soph. Ph. 535, Ar. Av. 1434; πῶς οὖν διέζη ή πόλις; Ar. Pl. 606; δ. νομή by pasturage, Plat. Legg. 679 A.

διαζεγγυμός, ό, = **διάζευξις**, Polyb. 10. 7, 1.

διαζευγνύμαι, Pass. *to be disjoined, separated, parted*, τινος from one, Aeschili. 52. 13; από τινος Xen. An. 4. 2, 10:—absol., Arist. Pol. 3. 3, 3, etc.: *to be divorced*, Plat. Legg. 784 B (cf. **διάζευξις** 3); **διαζεγγυμένον** *a disjunctive proposition*, Sext. Emp. Hyp. 2. 191, Diog. L. 7. 69.

2. τὸ διέζ. σύστημα *the disjunct system of music*, in which two tetrachords were so combined that the first note of one was a tone lower than the last note of the other, whereas in the συνημμένον the last note of the one served as the first note of the other (cf. **διάζευξις** 2), Euclid. Harm.

II.

p. 12 Meibom.; also, τὸ σύστημα τὸ κατά διάζευξιν Ib. p. 18, etc.; πετραχόρδον διαζεγγυμένον Plut. 2. 1029 A, 1038 E: v. Dict. of Antt. p. 775.

διαζευκτικός, ή, όν, *disjunctive*, Diog. L. 7. 72. Adv. —κώς, Apoll. de Construct. p. 9.

διάζευξις, έως, ή, *a disjoining, parting*, Plat. Phaedo 88 B; δ. ποιεῖσθαι, = **διαζευγνύμαι**, Id. Legg. 930 B; ή δ. τῶν γυναικῶν, at Sparta, Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 9.

2. as Musical term, *the disjunction of two tetrachords*, Plut. 2. 491 A, etc.; v. **διαζεύγνυμι** 2.

διαζέω, *to boil through, Suid.*

διαζηλεύομαι, Dep. *to rival*, dub. I. Hipp. 28. 25.

διαζηλοτύπομαι, Dep. *to engage in rivalry*, τινι Ath. 588 E; πρὸς τινι Polyb. Fr. 61.

διάζησις, έως, ή, *a way of living*, Porphyry. in Stob. Ecl. 2. 378.

διαζητέω, fut. ήσω, *to search through, examine*, Eupol. (?) in Meineke Com. Fr. 2. 577, Plat. Polit. 258 B.

II. *to seek out, invent, λόγους* Ar. Thesm. 439.

διάζομαι, Dep. *to set the warp in the loom*, i. e. *to begin the web*, Nicoph. Πανδωρ. 1; opp. to προφορεῖσθαι τὸν στήμονα, Schol. Ar. Av. 4:—cf. **διασμα**, άπτομαι.

διαζῶγια, ή, = **διάζευξις**, Anth. P. 5. 9.

διαζωγράφω, *to paint completely*, Plat. Tim. 55 C, Ael. V. H. 12. 41.

διάζωμα, τό, *that which is put round as a girdle*: hence, 1. *a girdle, drowers*, Lat. subligaculum, δ. έχειν περί τὰ αἰδοῖα Thuc. 1. 6; cf. **διαζώννυμι**, περίζωμα, **διάζωσμα**.

2. φρενῶν δ. = **διάφραγμα** II, Arist. F. A. 3. 10, 1; τὸ δ. τὸ τῷ θώρακος Id. H. A. 1. 17, 8: generally, *a partition*, Ib. 1. 13, 2.

3. *the cornice or frieze in architecture*, Lat. corona, Theophr. Lap. 7, Ath. 205 C.

4. *a narrow gallery or lobby*, giving access to the seats in a theatre, Lat. praecinctio, C. I. 2755 (addend.), 4283, Vitruv., cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 289. 6.

5. *a band in stone*, Diosc. 5. 144.

6. *an isthmus*, Plut. Phoc. 13.

διαζωμάτιον, τό, Dim. of **διάζωμα** (signif. 1), Gloss.

διαζωμένω, *to make into soup*, τὰ κρέα Hipp. 536. 10; dub.

διαζώννυμι or —ύω, fut. —ζῶωσι:—*to gird round*, and so, like **υποζώννυμι**, *to undergird a ship*, in Med. *for oneself*, App. Civ. 5. 91:—Med. *to gird oneself with*, διαζώννυσθαι έσθῆτα, άκινάκην Luc. Somn. 6, Gynn. 6:—Pass., **διαζωσμένοι** *wearing the διάζωμα* (I. 1), Thuc. 1. 6.

II. **μετὰ**, *to engirdle, encompass*, of fire, Plut. Brut. 31; τὸν αὐχένα (i. e. the Chersonese) δ. έρύμασι Id. Pericl. 19, cf. Polyb. 5. 69, 1:—Pass. *to pass like a girdle*, διὰ τῶν τροπικῶν Arist. Mund. 2, 7.

διαζώσις, έως, ή, *a cincture*, ή τοῦ ζωδιακοῦ δ. Eudem. ap. Theon. Smyrn. 40.

διάζωσμα, τό, = **διάζωμα** I. 1, Plut. 2. 132 A.

διαζωστήρ, ήρος, ό, *the twelfth vertebra in the back*, Poll. 2. 179.

διαζώστρα, ή, = **διάζωμα** I. 1, Persae. ap. Ath. 607 C.

διαζώω, Ion. for διαζάω.

διαζῶμι, impf. διάνη, Ep. Verb. *to blow through*, c. acc., τοὺς [θάμνους] .. οὗτ' άνέμων διάνημενος Od. 5. 478, 19. 440; πῶσα .. οὐ διάνησις άνέμου Hes. Op. 512; c. gen., τῶν [οὐρανῶν] ψυχρὸς έἰς διάνησι [Βορέας] Ib. 515.

διαθάλασσεύω, *to part by the sea*, Alciphro 2. 3.

διαθάλλω, *to warm through*, Plut. 2. 799 R.

διαθαρρέω, *to take heart*, Ael. N. A. 4. 14.

διαθεόμαι, fut. άσσομαι [ά]: Dep.:—*to look through, look into, examine*, τι Plat. Prot. 316 A, Crat. 424 D; δ. όσην χώραν έχοιεν Xen. An. 3. 1, 19:—so verb. Adj., **διαθεατέον λογιζώμην** Plat. Rep. 611 C.

διαθειώω, *to fumigate thoroughly*, εὖ διαθειώσεν μέγαρον Od. 22. 494.

διαθέλω, *to soothe thoroughly*, Incert. ap. Suid. s. v. κατεπείδοντα.

διαθέμα, τό, (διατίθημι) *the disposition of the stars at one's nativity*, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 53, etc.

διαθερίβω, *to pass the summer*, Jo. Lyd. de Magistr. 1. 46.

II. *to cut asunder*, Hesych. s. v. διαμήραι.

διαθερμαίνω, fut. ανῶ, *to warm through*, Plat. Tim. 65 E, Arist. Probl. 4. 32, etc.:—Pass. *to be heated, inflamed*, Hipp. Art. 817; by drinking, Dem. 402. 23, Plut.

διαθερμύσσει, ή, *a warming through*, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 1109 F.

διάθερμος, on, *thoroughly warm or hot*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15.

II. *of a hot temperament*, Arist. Rhet. 2. 12, 8, Probl. 27. 3.

διάθεσις, έως, ή, (διατίθημι) *a placing in order, arrangement*, Lat. dispositio (ή τὸ έχοντος μέρη τάξις Arist. Metaph. 4. 19); τῆς πολιτείας Plat. Legg. 710 B; τῶν γενιῶν Id. Tim. 27 A.

2. *the disposition or composition in a work of art*, as opp. to εύρεσις, Id. Phaedr. 236 A, Polyb. 34. 4, 1, etc.; δ. φθῆς Eupol. Incert. 3; τῆς έπάν Phryn. Com. Τραγῶδ. 8:—also *the thing represented, the subject of a picture*, etc., Callix. ap. Ath. 210 B; cf. Wyttben. Plat. 2. 16 B, 17 B:—also of geographical description, Strabo 9:—*retorical art*, μετ' αυθήςσεως καὶ διαθέσεως Polyb. 2. 61, 1.

3. *a disposition of property, a will, testament*, = **διαθήκη**, Lys. Fr. 44, Plat. Legg. 922 B.

4. *a disposing of, selling, sale*, Isocr. 224 B, Strabo 496, Plut. Solon 24; cf. Grouov. Harpoc. s. v.: generally, of δ. εύπορος *abundant means of disposing of it, of making away with it*, Arist. Rhet. 1. 12, 8.

II. (from Pass.) *one's disposition, state, condition*, such as health, illness, heat, cold, sleep, Arist. Categ. 8, 5, G. A. 5. 1, 10, etc.; of the body, Hipp. Vet. Med. 10; of the mind, έξίς καὶ δ. Plat. Phil. 11 D; φιλόσοφος τὴν δ. Id. Rep. 489 A; distinguished from έξίς, Arist. de An. 2. 5, 6, ubi v. Trendel.

2. in Gramm. of the different species of Verbs, Apoll. de Constr. p. 210.

διαθεσμοτενέω, *to arrange and set in order*, Plat. Tim. 42 D.

διαθέτης, ου, δ, (διατίθημι) *one who arranges*, Damasc. ap. Suid. δ. χρησμών, like διασκευαστής, *a collector and arranger of oracles*, Hdt. 7. 6, ubi v. Bähr; cf. διατίθημι III:—also **διαθετήρ**, ήρος, Plat. Legg. 765 A.

διαθέω, fut. —θεύσομαι, *to run about*, Thuc. 8. 92, etc.; of reports, *to spread*, Xen. Oec. 20, 3; so of a panic fear, Id. Cyr. 6. 2, 13; άστέρες

διαθέοντες shooting stars, Arist. Meteor. 1. 5, 5.

Theat. 148 C; τινὶ κοινῶς or against . . . Id. Prot. 335 E; πρὸς τινα Plut. 2. 58 E.—acc. cogn., δ. τὴν λαμπάδα to run the torch-race, Id. Solon 1.

διαθηγή, ἡ, v. sub διαβιγῇ.

διαθήγω, to sharpen to the uttermost, τὴν γλῶσσαν Ann. Comm.

διαθήκη, ἡ, (διαθήκη) a disposition of property by will, a will, testament, Ar. Vesp. 584, 589, and often in Oratt.; κατὰ διαθήκην by will, C. I. 1997.—also in pl., διαθήκας διαθέσθαι Lys. 15. 23; θέσθαι C. I. 2690, etc.: cf. διάθεσις 3.

II. αἱ ἀπόρρητοι δ. mystic deposits on which the common weal depended, prob. oracles (cf. διαθήκη), Dinarch. 91. 17; v. Lob. Aglaoph. 965.

III. a convention or arrangement between two parties, covenant, διαθέσθαι διαθήκην ἐμοὶ Ar. Av. 439; so in LXX, N. T., and Eccl.

IV. v. sub διαβιγῇ.

διαθηλάω, fut. ἔνω, strengthd. for θηλάω, Theophr. C. P. 1. 16, 1.

διαθηλῶ, to hunt after, cited from Philostr.

διαθηρίω, strengthd. for θηρίω, Plut. 2. 330 B.

διαθηγγάνομαι, Pass. to be touched continually, Arist. H. A. 10. 1, 7.

διαβιγῇ, ἡ, a term used by Democ. for τάξις, arrangement, Arist. Metaph. 1. 4, 11., 7. 2, 2, Gen. et Corr. 1. 2, 9., 1. 9, 4 (mostly with v. l. διαβιγῇ, as in Suid. s. v. βυρμός); so, in Sext. Emp. M. 7. 137, διαθήκη is an error for διαβιγῇ.

διαθλάω, fut. ἄσω, to break in pieces, Ael. N. A. 4. 21.

διαθλέω, to struggle desperately, πρὸς τινα Ael. V. H. 5. 6; τινι Conon 12.

II. to struggle through, βίον Heliod. 7. 5; ἀγῶνες διαθλούμενοι Clem. Al. 29.

διαθλητέον, verb. Adj. one must fight it out, Philo 2. 471.

διαθλίβω [ῖ], fut. ψω, to break in pieces, Call. Fr. 67.

διαθολώ, to make quite dark or muddy, θάλασσαν Plut. 2. 978 B.

διαθορύβεω, to confound utterly, τινα Thuc. 5. 29, Luc. Alex. 31: absol. to make a great noise, Plut. Galb. 18.

διαθρανστος, ον, easily broken, Theophr. Lap. 11.

διαθραύω, to break in small pieces, Plat. Tim. 57 A, Theophr. C. P. 6.

9. 3:—Pass., Arist. H. A. 9. 14, 3.

διαθρέω, to look through, look closely into, examine closely, Ar. Eq. 543.

Nub. 700, Thesm. 658.

διαθριαμβεύω, strengthd. for θριαμβεύω, App. Pun. 135.

διαθρίζω, shortd. from διαθερίζω, Q. Sm. 8. 322.

διαθροίω, to spread a report, give out, Thuc. 6. 46; δ. ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν, ὅτι . . . Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 4:—the Pass. in Dio C. 53. 19., 61. 8.

διαθροίξω, to collect, Galen.

διαθρούλω (v. sub θρουλώ), = διαθροέω:—mostly used in pf. and plqpf. Pass., to be commonly reported, διετεθρούλωτο ὡς . . . Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 2, cf. Plut. Cim. 15.

II. to be talked deaf, διαθρουλούμενος ὑπό σον Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 37; διατεθρούλωται ἀκούων Plat. Lys. 205 B; διατεθρουλημένος τὰ ὦτα Id. Rep. 358 C.

διαθρουματίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = θρουματίς, Antiphr. Δυσπρατ. 2.

διαθρύπτω, aor. pass. διεθρύφη [ν], II., διεθρύφθη Diog. L. 7. 153. To break in sunder, break in pieces, shiver: in Hom. only once, τριχθὰ τε καὶ τετραχθὰ διατρυφῆν [τὸ εἶδος] Il. 3. 363; ἀσπίδες διατρυφόμεναι Xen. Ages. 2, 14; διαθρίπτειν τὸ κράνιον Luc. D. Mort. 20. 2.

II. metaph., like Lat. frangere, to break down by profligate living and indulgence, to enervate, pamper, spoil, make weak and womanish, Plat. Lys. 210 E, Xen. Rep. Lac. 2. 1:—Pass. like Lat. frangi, to be broken down, enervated, pampered, spoiled, πλοῦτῳ Aesch. Pr. 891; διὰ τὸν πλοῦτον Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 35; ὑπὸ πολλῶν ἀνδρῶν Pl. 1. 2, 24; διατεθρύφθη τὸν βίον Ael. V. H. 13. 8; τῷ βίῳ Plut. Pomp. 18; διατρυφόμενος τὰ ὦτα κολακείας, Lat. animo fractus, Id. Dio 8; hence Adv., διατεθρυμμένος ἔχειν Plat. Legg. 922 C.

2. Med. to give oneself airs; of a prudish girl, to play off her coy tricks, τινι Theoc. 6. 15; of a singer, διαθρύπτεται ἥδη is beginning her airs and attitudes, Id. 15. 99.

διαθρυψύς, εως, ἡ, (διαθρύπτω II. 2) affectation, Jo. Chrys.

διαθρώσκω, to spring asunder, Emped. ap. Arist. Sens. 2, 9, Opp. H. 1. 549.

διά-θύρα, ον, τὰ, a sort of rail across the doorway of a Greek house, the same as prothyra in a Rom. house, Vitruv. 6. 10.

διαί, διαίβολια, v. sub διά, διαβολία.

διαϊγδην, Adv. (διαίσσω) bursting through, cited from Opp.

διαίθομαι, Pass. to be inflamed, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 11.

διαϊθρίάζω, fut. ἄσω, to become quite clear and fine, ἐδόκει διαϊθρίάζειν it seemed likely to be fine, Xen. An. 4. 4, 10.

διαϊθρος, ον, quite clear and fine, Plut. Sull. 7.

διαϊθύσσω, to move rapidly in different directions, διαϊθύσσουσιν αἶραι they change rapidly, Pind. O. 7, fin.

II. c. acc., ἐλπίς διαϊθύσσει φρένας it rushes through the heart, Bacchyl. 27. 3.

δία-ιμος, ον, blood-stained, Hipp. 267. 40; οὐνεξ Eur. Hec. 656; δία-ιμον ἀναπτύνειν to spit blood, Plut. Arat. 52, cf. Polyb. 8. 14, 5.

διαίνω, fut. διᾶνω, aor. ἔδινω: (orig. unknown):—to wet, moisten, ὑπερῶν δ' οὐκ ἔδινε Il. 22. 495; in Pass., διαίνετο . . . ἄων Il. 13. 30; οὐνεξ διαίνων ἐντερῇ Axionic in Meineke Com. Fr. 5. 93:—Med., διαίνεσθαι ὥστε to wet one's eyes, Aesch. Pers. 1064; and absol. to weep, lb. 258;—lb. 1038, 1039, Xerxes cries διαίνε, διαίνε πῆμα, and the Chorus replies διαίνομαι, which can only mean (as the Schol.) weep, weep for the calamity—I weep.—Rare in Prose, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 26, Heliod. ap. Stob. t. 100. 6, cf. διανιεύς, -τός.

διαίρεσις, εως, ἡ, division into parts, divisibility, Arist. Metaph. 4. 6, 19, al.

II. a dividing, division, of money, Hdt. 7. 144; of spoil, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 55; ἐν διαίρεσιν [ψήφων] in the reckoning of the votes on either side, Aesch. Eum. 749.

III. distinction, ἀγνώσιος καὶ γινώσιος Plat. Soph. 267 B; τῆς δημοκρατίας καὶ τῆς ἀναρχίας Arist. Pol. 4. 9, 1, etc.

IV. in Logic, division of genus into its species, Plat. Soph. 264 C, 267 D, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 31, al.; opp. to

συναγωγή, Plat. Phaedr. 266 B.

2. the fallacy of division (cf. σύν-θεσις), Arist. Soph. Elench. 6and 20; called Calulus or Acervalis, Cic. Divin. 2. 4, Acad. Post. 2. 16.

V. in Rhet. a division or distribution into heads, Cicero's *partitio*, see Sopater in Walz Rhett.

VI. in Gramm. the separation of a diphthong into two syllables:—or of one word into two, κατὰ διαίρεσιν ἀναγνωστέον Ath. 492 A.

διαίρετός, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be divided, Plat. Rep. 412 B.

II. διαίρετέον, one must divide, Id. Legg. 874 E, Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 1.

διαίρετής, ον, δ, a divider, distributor, Greg. Naz.

διαίρετικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for dividing, divisible, Plat. Soph. 226 C.

2. able to divide, separative, Arist. Probl. 5. 37, Plut. 2. 952 B.

II. in Logic, by means of division, Arist. An. Post. 2. 5, 4:—Adv. -κῶς, Plut. 2. 802 F.

III. in Rhet. *partitive*, Hermog.

διαίρετός, ἡ, ὄν, divided, separated, opp. to σύνθετος, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 20; δ. τυραννίδες, of oligarchies and pure democracies, Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 35.

2. divisible, opp. to συνεχής, Id. Phys. 1. 2, 8, An. Post. 2. 6, 3, Eth. N. 2. 6, 4:—δ. ναῦς that can be taken to pieces, Id. de An. 1. 5, 26.

II. divided, distributed, μοῖραν γῆς διαιρετὴν νέμειν Soph. Tr. 163, ubi v. Diind.

III. distinguishable, οὐ δ. λόγῳ not to be distinguished or determined by word, Thuc. 1. 84.

δι-αρέω, fut. ἦσω: aor. -είλον: aor. pass. -ῆσθην:—to take one from another, to cleave in twain, to divide into parts, διὰ δ' ἀμφοτέρους ἔλε κύκλους ἀσπίδος Il. 20. 280; παῖδα κατὰ μέλεα διελέων Hdt. 1. 119; δ. λαγόν to cut it open, lb. 123; δ. πύλιδα to break it open, Thuc. 4. 110., 6. 51; δ. τὴν ὀροφὴν to tear it away, pull down, lb. 48; τοὺς σταυροὺς Xen. An. 5. 2, 21; δ. τοῦ τεύχους to take down part of the wall, make a breach in it, Thuc. 2. 75; τὸ διηρημένον the breach, lb. 76., 5. 3; διηρημένοι τὸ ὑπόζωμα, of insects, Arist. II. A. 5. 30, 1.

II. to divide, δύο μοῖρας Ἀνδῶν the Lydians into two parts, Hdt. 1. 94, cf. 4. 148, Dem. 1170. 25; so, δ. τριχῇ Plat. Phaedr. 253 C; δ. εἰς δύο Dem. 144. 27; δ. τοὺς ἀμείνους καὶ τοὺς χείρονας Plat. Legg. 950 C; δ. εἰς τὰ ἐλάχιστα Arist. Sens. 3, 19; εἰς ὁμοιομερῆ Id. H. A. 1. 1, 1:—Med. to divide for themselves, ναὺς Thuc. 4. 11: but also to divide among themselves, τινάς Hes. Th. 112; τὴν λήην Hdt. 9. 85; τὸ ἔργον Thuc. 7. 19, cf. 5. 114; τὰ ὑπάρχοντα Dem. 1113. 10:—Pass., διηρημένοι κατ' ἀναπαύλας divided into relays, Thuc. 2. 75; διαίρησμαι as fut. pass., Plat. Polit. 261 C.

2. to divide or dissolve (into the component parts), opp. to συντιθέναι, Plat. Phaedo 78 C, etc., cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 24, 3.

III. to distinguish, αἰδῶ καὶ σωφροσύνην Xen. Oec. 7. 26; τυραννίδος εἶδη δύο διελέομεν Arist. Pol. 4. 10, 2:—absol., Ar. Nub. 742:—Med., Plat. Theat. 182 C.

2. to determine, decide, διαίρειν διαφορὰς Hdt. 4. 23; δίκας Aesch. Eum. 472; τοῦτο πρᾶγμα lb. 488; ψήφῳ δ. τοῦδε πράγματος πέρι lb. 630; κλήρῳ δ. τὸν νικῶντα Plat. Legg. 946 B; δ. περί τινος Arist. Phys. 6. 9, 2, etc.; δ. πόσα . . . etc., Id. Pol. 4. 16, 2, etc.: absol., Ar. Ran. 1100:—also, δ. εἶτε Eur. Bacch. 206.

3. to say distinctly and expressly, to define, interpret, Hdt. 3. 103., 7. 16; so in Med., Id. 7. 47, and often in Plat.: δ. περί τινος Plat. Charm. 163 D.

IV. in Logic, to divide, δ. κατ' εἶδη Id. Phaedr. 273 E: to divide a genus into its species, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 31, al.

δι-αίρω, fut. διαρῶ, to raise up, lift up, δ. ἄνω τὸν ἀχέαν Xen. Eq. 10, 3:—Med. to lift up oneself, Arist. Mund. 1, 1: to lift up what is one's own, δ. τὴν βακτηρίαν Plut. Lys. 15 (unless τὴν βακτηρίαν be restored, when διαράμενος will be used as by Theophr., v. infr.): τόσον δ. to take so much on oneself, Plat. Ax. 370 B:—Pass., δ. εἰς, πρὸς ὕψος Philo 2. 510, 614.

II. to separate, remove, τὸν πόλεμον ἀπὸ . . . Plat. Ages. 15:—Med., διαράμενος (sc. τὰ σκέλη), grandī gradu (Casaub.), Theophr. Char. 3.

2. δ. τὸ στόμα to open one's mouth, Dem. 375. 14., 405. 26: hence in Rhet. writers, διηρημένος, one who speaks ore rotundo, lofty, sublime, Dion. H. de Rhet. 6. 6, de Vett. Scriptt. 5. 3, Hermog., etc.

III. intr. (sub. εαυτὸν, etc.), to lift oneself over, cross, τὸ πέλαιος Arist. Fr. 268; τὸν πόρον Polyb. 1. 37, 1; εἰς Σικελίαν Id. 1. 24, 5, etc.; cf. αἶρω.

δι-ασθάνομαι, fut. ἦσομαι: Dep.:—to perceive distinctly, distinguish perfectly, τι Plat. Phaedr. 250 A, Soph. 253 D, etc.

δι-αίσσω, fut. -αἴσω: Att. -άσσω or -άττω (often written διάττω without α, Bekk. Arist. Meteor. 1. 4, 7, al.), fut. -ἔσω:—to rush or dart through or across, λαγὸς εἰς τὸ μέσον διῆξε Hdt. 4. 134: also c. acc., Λύκι' ὅρη διάσσει Soph. O. T. 208; of sound, ἀχὴ . . . διῆξεν ἄντρον μοχόν Aesch. Pr. 133; (but, φῆμῃ διῆξε spread abroad, Eur. 1. A. 426); and c. gen., σπασμός διῆξε πλευράν Soph. Tr. 1083; ἀστέρες διάττοντες shooting stars, Arist. 1. c.

δι-αίστω, to make an end of, αὐτὴν διήστωσε Soph. Tr. 881.

δι-αίσχυομαι, strengthd. for αἰσχύνομαι, Luc. Electr. 3.

διαίτα, ἡ, (v. sub ἄω):—a way of living, mode of life; with special reference to food and dress, maintenance, board and lodging, Lat. cultus victusque, τὰ τῆς οἰκῆς διαίτης Soph. O. C. 352; παρὰ γῆν διαίτη lb. 751; σκληρὰς διαίτας ἐκποιεῖν Eur. Fr. 529; δ. ἔχειν Aesch. Pr. 490, Hdt. 1. 35, Thuc. 1. 6; παρὰ τινι Hdt. 1. 136; δ. ποιεῖσθαι to pass one's life, Id. 2. 68; (but, διαίταν ἐποιήαστο τῶν παίδων he made them live, Id. 2. 3); δ. ζῆς μεταβάλλειν Id. 1. 157, cf. Thuc. 2. 16.

2. a dwelling, abode, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 6, 3, Plut. 2. 515 E, etc.: a room, Lat. *dieta* (later *zeta*), Ar. Ran. 114, C. I. 3268, Plut.; of animals, Arist. Mund. 6, 16.

3. as Medic. term, a prescribed manner of life, diet, Hipp. V. Med. 9. 31, Plat. Rep. 404 A.

II. at Athens, arbitration, Soph. El. 1073, Lexap. Andoc. 12. 5; contrasted with *δίκη*, Arist. Rhet. 1. 13, 19; ἐμμένειν τῇ δ. Ar. Vesp. 524; διαίταν ἐπιτρέφειν τινὶ Lysias 893. 10, Isocr. 373 E, Isae. 54. 7; ὁδῶν τὴν δ. to have judgment against one, Dem. 862. 2.

2. the office of arbiter, Hyperid. Euxen. 41: cf. διατηρῆς.

διαίτω: impf. διῆταν Dion. H. 2. 75, but also ἐδῆτων A. B. 91, in compos. κατ'-εἰρήτῃ Dem. 1190. 7: fut. διαίτησω Id. 861. 28:—aor. 1

διήγησα Isac. Menecl. § 31, Plut., etc.; ἀπ-εδιήγησα Isac. Euphil. § 12, Dem. 1013. 14; κατέδ- Id. 541. fin., 545. 25, etc.; μετέδ- Luc. D. Mort. 12. 3; Dor. διαίτσα Pind. P. 9. 119;—pf. δεδήγηκα Dem. 902. 26: plqpf. κατ-εδιήγηται Id. 542. 6:—Med. and Pass., impf. διηγάμην Plat. Com. Ὑπερβ. 1, Lys. 897. 7, etc., Ion. διατῶμην, -ατο Hdt. 3. 65., 4. 95: fut. διαίτσομαι Lys. 145. fin.: so also in pass. forms, aor. διήθη-θη Thuc. 7. 87, Isac. 57. 40; διαίτηθην Hdt. 2. 112 (aor. med. only in compd. κατα-): pf. δεδήγημαι Thuc. 7. 77: plqpf. ἐξεδεδήγητο Id. 1. 132.—The double augm. and redupl. is the rule in compds., but in the simple Verb only occurs in pf. and plqpf., v. Veitch Gr. Verbs s. v. (δια-τα). To feed in a certain way, to diet, τινά πως Hipp. Aph. 1243; δ. τοὺς νοσοῦντας Plut. Cato Ma. 23:—Pass., διατᾶσθαι κατὰ ποτὶν Hipp. Epid. 3. 1086; διατᾶται σκέλος Id. Art. 824. 2. Med. and Pass. to lead a certain course of life, to live, ἐπ' ἀγροῦ Hdt. 1. 120, cf. 123, Thuc. 1. 6, etc.; παρὰ τινι Hdt. 2. 112, Soph. O. C. 928; τούν δόμοισιν Ib. 769, etc.; διατᾶσθαι ἀνω, κάτω to live up or down-stairs, Lys. 92. 31; πολλὰ ἐς θεοὺς νόμω δ. to live in the observance of . . . Thuc. 7. 77; δ. ἀκρίβως Andoc. 33. 19; δναιμένος Thuc. 2. 39, cf. 1. 6, etc.: διατᾶν τινα δ. Ep. Plat. 330 C. II. to be arbiter or umpire (διαιτητής), Isac. de Menecl. Haer. § 38; οὗτος διατᾶν ἡμῖν Dem. 541. 20; c. acc. cogn., δ. διατᾶν Arist. Fr. 414. 2. c. acc. rei, to be judge of, determine, decide, Theocr. 12. 34, Dion. H. 7. 52:—also, to settle, accomplish a thing, Plind. P. 9. 121. 3. generally, to regulate, govern, πόλιν Arist. Id. O. 9. 100, cf. Dem. 1142. 26. 4. to reconcile, τινά τινι App. Civ. 5. 93. διαίτημα, τό, mostly in pl. food, diet, Hipp. Vet. Med. 13; in sing., Arist. Probl. 1. 56. 2. in pl. also, rules of life, a mode or course of life, esp. in regard of diet, Hipp. Vet. Med. 9, Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 5: generally, institutions, customs, Thuc. 1. 6, Xen. Ath. 1. 8. 3. an abode, Heliod. 2. 26. διαιτησμός, ον, belonging to a διαιτητής, Isac. ap. Poll. 8. 64. διαιτηρέον, verb. Adj. one must diet oneself, live, Hipp. 347. 49. διαιτητήριον, τό, (διαίτα 1. 2) in pl. the dwelling rooms of a house, Xen. Oec. 9. 4. διαιτητής, οὗ, ὁ, an arbitrator, umpire, Lat. arbiter, Hdt. 5. 95, Plat. Legg. 956 C, etc.; τῆς γὰρ δίκης . . . γίγνεται μοι δ. Σπράτων Dem. 541. 16; διαιτητής . . . ὁ μέσος Arist. Pol. 4. 12, 5.—At Athens the διαιτηταί were a body of men of mature age (prob. over 50) chosen annually by lot; to one of whom the magistrate could refer any private suit, instead of bringing it before the ἡλιασταί, though either party had a right of appeal to this court: they were paid by the fee of a drachma (παράστασις) charged on each party. There were also private διαιτηταί, chosen by the parties, and invested with such powers as the parties agreed upon. See Herm. Pol. Anth. § 145, or, for a full account, Meier Die Diäteten Athens (1846). II. in Byz. law, = *judex pedaneus*. διαιτητικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for diet: ὁ δ. (sc. τέχνη) wholesome living, dietetics, Hipp. 405. 42. II. of or for the διαιτητής, λόγος δ. an arbitration, Strabo 461. δι-αιωνίζω, to perpetuate, Philo 2. 318:—intr. to be eternal, Ib. 154. διαώνιος, α, ον, strengthd. for αἰώνιος, lasting through time, everlasting, Plat. Tim. 39 E. Adv. -ως, Procl. δι-αιωρέομαι, Pass. to float about, move to and fro, Plat. Tim. 78 E. διακάης, ἐς, (διακάω) burnt through, very hot, Theophr. Vent. 21; τῷ ζῆλῳ δ. Luc. Dom. 31. Adv. -ως, Alciphro 1. 27. διακάθαιρω, fut. ἀρῶ, to cleanse or purge thoroughly, Ar. Eccl. 847, Plat. Rep. 399 E:—in Med., Id. Legg. 735 C. II. to prune, Theophr. H. P. 2. 7, 2. διακάθαρίζω, fut. ἰῶ, = foreg., Ev. Matth. 3. 12, Luc. 3. 17. διακάθαρις, εως, ἡ, a thorough cleansing or purging, Plat. Legg. 735 D. II. a pruning, Theophr. H. P. 2. 7, 2, C. P. 3. 7, 5, al. διακαθίζομαι, Med. to take each his own seat, Plut. 2. 412 F; so διακάθημαι, Id. Cic. 47:—of an army, to occupy a position, Joseph. A. J. 14. 16, 1. διακαθίζω, to sit down apart, LXX. διακαθίζω, to make to sit apart, set apart, Xen. Oec. 6, 6. II. intr. = foreg., LXX (2 Regg. 11. 1); so in Med., Joseph. B. J. 1. 15, 6. διακάω, fut. -κάωσα, to burn through, heat to excess, Hdt. 2. 26:—Pass., γῆ διὰθερμος καὶ διακαυμένη Arist. Probl. 12. 3, cf. Meteor. 1. 8, 2, etc.; διακαυμένος εἰς τὸ μελάντατον Luc. Herc. 1; ἡ διακαυμένη ζώνη the torrid zone, Plut. 2. 896 B. 2. metaph. to inflame, excite, often in Plut.; c. acc. cogn., δ. φιλοτιμίαν Theopomp. (Hist.) Fr. 239. 3. in Surgery, to brand, applying cautery across or throughout, ἐς τι Hipp. Art. 787; πέτρην Ib. 805. διακαλοκάγαθίζομαι, Dep. to vie with another in virtue (καλοκάγαθία), τινί Diog. ap. Stob. 59. 8. διακαλύπτω, fut. ψω, to reveal to view, Deni. 155. 26:—Med., διακαλύψασθαι τὸ ἱμάτιον to throw aside one's cloak, Ael. V. H. 5. 19. διακάμπω, fut. ψω, to bend or turn about, LXX (4 Regg. 4. 34). διάκαμψις, εως, ἡ, a bending, turning, Greg. Naz. διακάνασσω, only in aor. 1, μὴν τὸν λάτρυνγα διακάνασε σου; has aught run gurgling through thy throat? Eur. Cycl. 157: cf. ἐγ-, ἐκ-κανάσσω. διακάπηλεύω, to keep a shop, be a retail-trader, Dio Chr. 1. 278. διακαπνίζω, to fumigate, Jo. Chrys. διακάραδોકω, to expect anxiously, Diphil. Ἑμψ. 4, Plut. Ant. 56. διακάραδιος, αν, heart-piercing, δόνην Joseph. A. J. 19. 8, 2. διακαρτερώ, to endure to the end, last out, Hdt. 3. 52; ἐς τὸ ἔσχατον 7. 107; εἰς τὴν πατρίδα δ. to stand by one's country, Lycurg. 158. 33; ἐν τῇ συμμαχίᾳ Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 1: c. part., δ. πολεμῶν Ib. 7. 4. 8: c. inf., δ. μὴ λέγειν to be obstinate in refusing to speak, Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 26. 2. c. acc. to bear patiently, δ. τηλικαῦτον ἡμέραν, Alex. Toz. 4; κακοπάθειαν δ. Polyb. 37. 3, 4. διακατελέγχομαι, Med. to confute thoroughly, τινι Act. Ap. 18. 28.

διακατέχω, to keep in check, Polyb. 2. 51, 2, etc. II. to hold in possession, Ib. 70, 3; to inhabit, Ib. 17, 5. III. to keep on foot, τὸν πόλεμον Diod. 15. 82. διακατοχή, ἡ, a holding, possessing, Epiphan. 1. 703, etc. διακατοχος, ον, holding, possessing, Gloss. διακαυλῶ, to run to stalk, Lat. *decaulescere*, Theophr. C. P. 7. 2, 4. διακαυνιάζω, (καῖνος) to determine by lot, Ar. Pax 1081. διάκαυσις, εως, ἡ, (διακάω) the use of cautery, Hipp. Art. 806. II. burning heat, Plut. 2. 892 E. διαकाυστέον, verb. Adj. one must burn through, Geop. 17. 25. διακεῖω, fut. ἀσω, to cleave asunder, διὰ φύλα θανά κεάσαι Od. 15. 322, cf. Ap. Rh. 4. 392. διακέμαι, inf. -κείσθαι: fut. -κείσομαι:—serving as Pass. to διατίθηναι (cf. Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 33., 6. 5, 1):—to be in a certain state of mind, body or circumstances, to be disposed or affected so and so, Hdt. 2. 83, etc.; often, like ἔχω, with an Adv., ὡς διακέμαι what a state I am in, Eur. Tro. 113; ὁράτε ὡς δ. ὑπὸ τῆς νόσου Thuc. 7. 77, etc.; σχεδὸν μὲν οὕτω διακίενται, πότε μὲν γελῶντες κτλ. Plat. Phaedo 59 A; κακῶς, μοχθηρῶς, φαῦλως δ. to be in a sad state, sorry plight, Id. Gorg. 504 E, etc.; often also, εὖ or κακῶς δ. τινι to be well or ill disposed towards him, Isac. 48. 18, etc.; πρὸς τινα Isocr. 28 D, cf. Isac. 25. 23; φιλικῶς or οἰκείως δ. τινι Xen. An. 2. 5, 27., 7. 5, 16; ἐπιφθόνως δ. τινι to be envied by him, Thuc. 1. 75; ὑπόπτως τινι δ. to be suspected by him, Id. 8. 68; ἐρωτικῶς δ. τῶν καλῶν to be in love with . . . Plat. Symp. 216 D; ἀπληστος δ. πρὸς τὴν ἡδονήν Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 14; λύμψις = λυμπαίνεσθαι, Hdt. 2. 162:—τὸ διακίμενον = τὸ πάσχον, Arist. Soph. Elench. 4, 9. II. of things, to be settled, fixed, or ordered, ὡς οἱ δέκεκτο so was it ordered him, Hes. Sc. 20; τὰ διακίμενα certain conditions, settled terms, ἐπὶ διακίμεναις μονομαχίαις Hdt. 9. 26; of a gift, ἀμεινον διακίεσται it will be better disposed of, Xen. An. 7. 3, 17. διακίρω, fut. -κερῶ and -κέρσω: pf. -κέκαρκα:—properly, to cut in pieces, μή τις . . . περάτω διακίρει ἐμὸν ἔπος to make it null, frustrate it, Il. 8. 8; cf. ἐπικίρω, ἐπικόπτω:—Pass., σκευάρια διακεκαρμένως shorn of his trappings, Ar. Vesp. 1313. διακεκρίμενος, Adv. part. pf. pass. of διακρίνω, differently from, τινὸς Arist. H. A. 8. 16, 2. II. specially, δ. ἐπίστην Paus. 10. 33, 7. διακέλευμα (or -κέλευσμα), τό, an exhortation, command, Plat. Legg. 805 C. διακελεύομαι, Dep. to exhort, give orders, direct, δ. τινι εἶναι, ποιεῖν, etc., Hdt. 1. 36, Lys. 174. 17, etc.; δ. τινι τοῦτο, ποιεῖν τι Plat. Euthyphro 6 D; so, δ. ὅπως . . . Id. Rep. 549 E; also, δ. τινί τι (sc. ποιεῖν) Id. Soph. 218 A, etc.; δ. τινι alone, Id. Phaedo 61 A: absol., Id. Theat. 148 E, etc. 2. to encourage one another, Hdt. 1. 1, 3. 77; often with ἀλλήλοις added, to cheer one another on, Xen. An. 4. 8, 3: hence even, δ. εὐαφῶ Id. Cyr. 1. 4, 13. 3. to admonish, inform, τινι περί τινος Isocr. 206 E.—The Act. only in Suid. διακελευσμός, ὁ, an exhortation, cheering on, Thuc. 7. 71. διακελευστέον, verb. Adj. one must direct, Plat. Legg. 631 D. διακενῆς or better διὰ κενῆς, Adv. for διὰ κενῆς πράξεως, in vain, idly, to no purpose, Hipp. 1210 G, Eur. Tro. 753, cf. Thuc. 4. 126; δ. ἄλλως Ar. Vesp. 929; μάτην δ. Plat. Com. Φῶν 2. 21. διακενός, ον, quite empty or hollow; τὰ δ. a gap, vacuum, Thuc. 4. 135., 5. 71; τὰ δ. hollows, Plat. Tim. 58 B, 60 E. II. quite empty or vain, Id. Legg. 820 E. III. thin, lank, Plut. Lys. 17, Poplic. 15; δ. δεδορκέναι to have a gaunt, hungry look, Luc. Nescym. 15. διακενόω, to empty outright, Hipp. 248. 9, in Pass. διακεντέω, to pierce through, make a puncture, Hipp. 406. 43: verb. Adj. -κεντήτεον, Geop. 17. 19, 2. διακέντησις, εως, ἡ, a piercing through, puncturing, Hipp. 267. 32. διακένωσις, εως, ἡ, an emptying out, Hesych. s. v. διελαφύξας. διακεράννυμαι, Pass. to be mixed up with, τινος Philostr. 592. διακερματίζω, to change into small coin, δραχμῇν Ar. Vesp. 789. διακερτομέω, strengthd. for κερτομέω, to mock at, Dio C. 43. 20. διακεχυμένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. of διαχέω, excessively, like Lat. *effusus*, δ. γελᾶν ap. Suid. διακεχωρισμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of διαχωρίζω, distinctly, Suid. s. v. διακεκριμένως. διακηρύκεσθαι, Dep. to negotiate by herald, πρὸς τινα Thuc. 4. 28. II. in Byz. authors, both in Med. and Act., = sq. διακηρύσσω, fut. ξω, to proclaim by herald, ἐν διακηρυγμένοις in declared war, Plut. Arat. 10:—Med. = foreg., Id. Dio. 18. 7. 2. to sell by auction, τὴν οἰκίαν Philostr. 603; τὴν οὐσίαν Plut. Cic. 33. διακιγκλίζω, strengthd. for κινγκλίζω, Hipp. Art. 838, Ar. Fr. 94. διακινδυνεύω, to run all risks, make a desperate attempt, hazard all, absol., Thuc. 8. 27, etc.; δ. σώματι Antipho 136. 36; ἐς τι Thuc. 7. 47; πρὸς τινα Id. 1. 142; also c. inf., Id. 7. 1; (and so in verb. Adj., διακινδυνεύοντες φάται one must speak at all risks, Plat. Tim. 72 D); δ. ὑπὲρ or πρὸς τινος Lys. 192. 26, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 4; περί τινος Dem. 1477. 18: c. inf., δ. ἡ χρηστὸν (τὸ σῶμα) γενέσθαι ἢ μὴ πονηρὸν Plat. Prot. 313 A:—Pass. of the attempt, to be risked, hazarded, Dem. 866. 27; διακεκινδυνευμένα φάρμακα desperate remedies, Isocr. 225 D; so in verb. Adj., ἰδὸκει διακινδυνευτέα [εἶναι] Ar. An. 1. 1. διακινέω, to move thoroughly, ἀρδρον Hipp. Art. 786:—Pass. to be put in motion, move, Hdt. 3. 108, Hipp. Art. 797; so late writers in Act. 2. to throw into disorder, confound, τὰ πεπραγμένα Thuc. 5. 25: to agitate, τὰ συμμαχικά Plut. C. Gracch. 10. II. to sift thoroughly, scrutinise, pry into, Lat. *excutere*, τὸν νοῦν Ar. Nub. 477; τινα περί τινος Sosipat. ap. Ath. 378 C. διακίνημα, τό, displacement of a bone, partial dislocation, Hipp. Fract. 775:—so διακίνησις, εως, ἡ, Galen. 12. p. 456.

διακρινάω, to mix well, τί τινοι ἐν τινι Hipp. 361. I., 557. 9.

διακίχρημι, to lend to various persons: in Pass., διακεχρημένον τάλαντον Dem. 817. 2.

διάκλῃσις, εως, ἡ, feebleness, φωνῆς Jo. Chrys.; v. sq. II.

διακλάω (v. sub κλάω), to break in twain, τόξα .. χερσὶ διακλάσας (Ep. for —κλάσας) II. 5. 216.

II. in Pass., like διαδρύνονται, Lat. *frangi*, διακλάσθαι Ἰωνικῶς to practise soft Ionian airs (*motus Ionici*), Ar. Thesm. 163; διακεκλασμένοις enervated, Luc. Demon. 18; διακλώμενοι ῥυθμοί, opp. to ἀνδρώδεις, Dion. H. de Dem. 43, etc.

διάκλεισις, εως, ἡ, a blocking up, Joseph. A. J. 18. 6, 4.

διακλείω (v. κλείω), to separate by shutting out, to shut out, Lat. *discludere*, χορηγίας τινὶ Polyb. I. 82, 13; τινὰ ἀπὸ τῆς χώρας Ib. 73. 6.

διακλέπτω, to steal at different times, ὅσα δὲ διακέκλεπται Dem. 817. 7; τὸ δὲ διακλαπὲν πολὺ the number stolen [by the soldiers] and so dispersed was great, Thuc. 7. 85, cf. Plut. Nic. 27.

II. to keep alive by stealth, τινὰ Hdt. I. 38; ἐαυτὸν Plut. Sic. 22.

III. to keep back by stealth, τῇ ἀπολογία δ. τὴν κατηγορίαν Lys. 175. 19; διακλέπτοντα τοῖς ἐαυτοῦ λόγοις τὴν ἀλήθειαν Dem. 846. 10.

διακληρονομέω, to disperse, Longin. 12. 4.

διακληρώω, to assign by lot, allot, ἐφ' ἐκάστη .. φερνὴν Aesch. Supp. 978: and in Pass., Plat. Legg. 760 C.

2. to choose by lot, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 36; τὸ δέκατον δ. θανεῖν, of decimating soldiers, App. Civ. 2. 47:—Med. to cast lots, Thuc. 8. 30, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 34; πρὸς σφάσ αὐτοῦ Dem. 1380. 4.

διακλήρωσις, εως, ἡ, a casting of lots, Porphyry, Eccl.

διακλιμακίζω, strengthd. for κλιμακίζω, Plat. Com. Πρεσβ. 2.

διακλίνω, to turn away or retreat from, τῆς ἀγορᾶς Polyb. II. 9, 8; ἀπὸ πανός Id. 6. 41, 11.

2. c. acc. to decline, shun, Id. 35. 4, 6.

διάκλισις, εως, ἡ, a retreat, Plut. Pyrrh. 21.

διακλονέω, to shake violently, Hesych.

διακλύζω, to wash, wash out, ἀντ' ἃ πόντος νοτίδι δ. Eur. I. T. 107, cf. Ath. 381 B:—Med. to wash out one's mouth, Hipp. 1207, Arist. Probl. 27. 3:—Pass. to be washed out, θερμῷ with hot water, Id. G. A. 2. 4, 27: to be purged, Medic.

διάκλυσμα, τό, a lotion for washing out the mouth, δ. ὀδονταλγίας to prevent tooth-ache, Diosc. I. 53; so διακλυσμός, ὁ, Id.

διακλώω, strengthd. for κλώω, Greg. Naz.

διακλωπάω, poet. for διακλέπτω, to steal away, dub. I. Anth. P. 5. 213:

—Reisk. διὰ κλωπῶν.

διακναίω (v. κναίω), to scrape or grate to nothing, ὅψιν δ. to grind out his eye, Eur. Cycl. 487:—Pass. to be lacerated, Hipp. 644. 49; διακναυομένης κάματος the spear being shivered, Aesch. Ag. 65.

2. to wear out, wear away, ἡ ἀσπίς Id. Eur. 451. 2; πῶτος μ' ἔχει διακναίσας Ar. Eccl. 957, cf. Eur. I. A. 27, Heracl. 297; δ. Ὀρέστην to murder Orestes (i. e. the character, by bad acting), Strattis Ἀνθρ. 1:—Pass. to be worn quite away, destroyed, αἰκίας, μόχθοις Aesch. Pr. 94, 541, cf. Eur. Med. 164, Alc. 108; διακναυήσεται Ar. Pax 251; τὸ χρῶμα διακναυισμένον having lost all one's colour, Id. Nub. 120.

διακνίω, to pull to pieces, δ. ἀνθεα Anth. P. 4. 1, 32:—Pass., Arist. H. A. 6. 16, 4, 7. 3, 8.

2. to pull to pieces (by attacking), δ. καὶ συκοφαντεῖ Dion. H. de Dem. 35.

διακόλου, ον, quite hollow, Diod. 17. 115.

διακοιρανέω, to hold rule through, Il. 4. 230 (ubi nunc διὰ κοῖρ-).

διακολάκευομαι, Med. to vie with each other in flattery, Isocr. 266 B:—Act. in Schol. Eur.

διακόλλω, to glue together, Luc. Indoct. 16:—Pass., λίθω διακεκολλημένοις formed of stones morticed together, Id. Hipp. 6.

διακολουθεῖν, strengthd. for ἀκολουθεῖν, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 275.

διακουμβάω, to dive and swim across, C. I. 2347 c. 30, Polyb. 5. 46, 8.

διακομιδή, ἡ, a carrying over, τινὸς εἰς τόπον Thuc. 3. 76.

διακομιζέω, fut. Att. ἴω, to carry over or across, εἰς τὴν νῆσον Thuc. 3. 75; πέντε σταβίους δ. τινὰ Hdt. I. 31:—Med. to carry over what is one's own, δ. τοὺς παῖδας, Id. I. 89:—Pass. to be carried over, Thuc. I. 136: to pass over, cross, Id. 3. 23, Andoc. 27. 34, Plat. Legg. 905 B.

II. to recover, revive, τινὰ σίνισι Hipp. 479. 28.

διακομιστής, οὗ, ὁ, a carrier, ἐπιστολῶν, cited from Synes.

διακόμμα, τό, a cut, gash, Hipp. Protrh. 100.

διακομπάω, fut. ἀσώ, to boast one against the other, πολλὰ δὲ διεκόμπαται σὺ καὶ γῶ, restored by Burges for διακόμσας (which is against the metre) in Ar. Av. 1248.

διακομπέω, strengthd. for κομπέω, Pind. Fr. 128, Posidon. ap. Ath. 212 B.

διακόνεω, Ion. θυγκ-: impf. ἐθακόνουν Eur. Cycl. 406 (Herm.), Alcae. Com. Ἐνδυμ. 2, Nicost. in Meineke Fr. 5. 84; later also θυγκόνουν N. T.: fut. —ήσω Hdt., Plat.:—aor. θυγκόνσθα Aristid., inf. διακονήσαι Antipho 113. 20: pf. δεδηκόννηκα Archedic. Θσρ. 2, cf. Moer. 121:—Med., impf. θυγκονούμην Luc. Philops. 35: fut. —ήσομαι Id.: aor. θυγκονήσασθαι Id.:—Pass., fut. δεδαικονήσομαι Joseph. A. J. 18. 8, 7: aor. ἐθακονήθη Dem. 1206. 19: pf. δεδαικονήμαι, v. inf. II: (διάκονος).

To minister, serve, do service, absol., Eur. Ion 397, Ar. Av. 1323; c. dat. pers., Dem. 362, ult., etc.; δ. διακονικὰ ἔργα Arist. Pol. 7. 14, 7; δ. ἐποθήκας τινός Antipho 113. 19; δ. παρὰ τῷ δεσπότη Posidipp. Ἀποκλ. I; δ. πρὸς τι to be serviceable towards .., Plat. Rep. 371 D:—Med. to minister to one's own needs, serve oneself, Soph. Ph. 287; αὐτῷ διακονεῖσθαι Ar. Ach. 1017; —διακονοῦντες καὶ διακονοῦμενοι ἐαυτοῖς acting as servants and serving themselves, Plat. Legg. 763 A: also simply like the Act., οἶνον ἡμῖν χρυσίω διακονοῦμενοι Luc. Asin. 53.

2. to be a deacon, 1 Ep. Tim. 3. 10 and 13, Eccl. II. c. acc. rei, to serve up, supply, Lat. *ministrare*, τινι ὅ τι ἂν δεσθῇ Hdt. 4. 154, Plat. Polit. 290 A; δ. γάμους Posidipp. Χορ. I. 19:—Pass. to be

supplied, τῇ πύλει ἐδιακονήθησαν [αἱ πράξεις] Dem. 1206. 18; τῶν καλῶς δεδαικονημένων Id. 1230. 10.

διακόνημα, τό, servants' business, service, δουρικὰ δ. Plat. Theaet. 175 E, cf. Arist. Pol. I. 7, 3, C. I. 2811 b. 24.

II. in pl. instruments of service, as jugs, etc., Ath. 274 B.

διακόνησις, εως, ἡ, a serving, doing service, Plat. Legg. 633 C.

διακονήσας, verb. Adj. one must minister; and διακονήτης, οὗ, ὁ, fem. —ήτρια, ἡ, a minister, all in Eccl.

διακονία, ἡ, the office of a diakonos, service, Thuc. I. 133, Plat. Rep. 371 C, etc.; οὐκ ἐστὶ ταῦτ' ἀρχή, ἀλλ' ἐπιμέλειά τις καὶ δ. Aeschin. 55. 35.

2. attendance on a duty, ministration, Dem. 296. 29; ἡ δ. καθημερινή, of ministering to external wants, Act. Ap. 6. 1; but also, ἡ δ. τοῦ λόγου Ib. 4, cf. I. 17, etc.

3. deaconship, Eccl. II.

a body of servants or attendants, Polyb. I. 25, 4.

III. instruments of service (cf. διακόνημα II), Moschio ap. Ath. 208 B.

διακονικός, ἡ, ὄν, good at service, serviceable, Ar. Pl. 1170, etc.; in Comp. —ώτερος, Plat. Gorg. 517 B; αἱ δ. πράξεις, τὰ δ. ἔργα servants' business, menial work, Arist. Pol. 3. 4, 12, 7. 14, 7; δ. ἀρεταί Ib. I. 13, 2. Adv. —κῶς, in a business-like way, Menand. Δημ. I.

διακόνιον, τό, a sort of cake, Pherecr. Incert. 6.

διακονόμαι [vī], Pass. to roll in the dust, Hipp. 1293. 22: and so, to prepare for combat, Plut. 2. 970 F.

διακόνισσα, ἡ, a deaconess, Eccl.

διάκονος [αἰ], Ion. δῆκονος, ὁ:—a servant, waiting-man, menial, Lat. *minister*, Hdt. 4. 71, 72, etc.: a messenger, Aesch. Pr. 942, Soph. Ph. 497; ὕβριθα καὶ κήρυκα καὶ δ. Id. Fr. 141:—also as fem., Ar. Thesm. 1116, Dem. 762. 4.

2. a minister of the church, esp. a deacon, 1 Ep. Tim. 3. 8, etc.: and in fem. a deaconess, Ep. Rom. 16. 1.

II. as Adj. serving, serviceable, Plat. Polit. 290 C; irreg. Comp. διακονέστερος Epich. 159 Ahr. (Buttm., Lexil. v. διάκτοπος 3, makes it prob. that the Root is the same as the Root of δῶκω, and that διάκτοπος is a collat. form; v. sub δῶκω).—The old deriv. from διά, κόνις, one who is dusty with running (cf. κόνις), is untenable, if for no other reason, from the quantity of the a.)

δι-ἄκοντιζω, to throw a javelin at, τινὰ Eus. P. E. 210 D:—Med. to contend with others at throwing the javelin, Xen. Cyr. I. 4, 4; πρὸς τινα Theophr. Char. 27.

διακόντωσις, εως, ἡ, = κόντωσις, Ael. N. A. 12. 43.

διακοπή, ἡ, a gash, cleft, as in a wounded bone, Hipp. V. C. 900, Plut. Mar. 19, etc.

διακόπτος, ον, well-mannered, Theophr. C. P. 4. 12, 3.

διακόπτω, to cut in two, cut through, διὰ δέρην ἐκοψε μέσσην Anacr. 80; then in Thuc. 2. 4, Xen. An. 7. 1, 17, etc.:—Pass. to receive a gash, Hipp. Aph. 1257, Polyb. 2. 30. 7.

2. to break through the enemy's line, δ. τάξιν Xen. An. I. 8, 10; τὴν φάλαγγα, τοὺς πολεμίους Plut. Pyrrh. 7, etc.:—and absol., to break through the enemy's line, Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 23, etc.; δ. πρὸς τὰς εἰσόδους Id. Cyr. 3. 3, 66; so, of a weapon, δ. ἀκρὶ τοῦ διελθεῖν Luc. Nigr. 37.

3. to cut off, break off, interrupt, stop short, τὴν περίοδον Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 4; δ. τὰς διαλύσεις Polyb. I. 69, 5; ὕπνον Ael. N. A. 3. 37.

4. to stamp falsely, of coin, like παρακώπτω, ap. Suid.

II. intr. to break through, burst through, Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 23.

διακορέω, = sq., Ar. Thesm. 480, Euphor. Fr. 164, Luc. D. Meretr. 11. 2.

διακορέω, (κόρη) to deflower, ravish, Luc. D. Marin. 13. 1.

διακορήσις, εως, ἡ, rape, ravishment, Joseph. A. J. 7. 8, 1, Scholl.

διακορίζω, = διακορέω, Hesych. s. v. διακεκρίσται.

II. (κόρη) III) to gaze intently at, Hesych.

διακοροῦνέω, to rumble through, τὴν γαστέρα Ar. Nub. 387.

διακόρος, ον, satiated, glutton, τινὸς with a thing, Hdt. 3. 117, Xen. Lac. I. 5.

Adv. —πως, immoderately, Dio C. 68. 7.

διακοσιάκις, Adv. two hundred times or two-hundred-fold, Oribas. p. 103.

διακόσιοι, Ion. θυγκ-, αι, α, two hundred: sing. with n. of multitude, ἵππους δ. two hundred horse, Thuc. I. 62, cf. Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 2.

διακοσιοντά-χους, ον, two-hundred-fold, Strabo 731; Tyrwh. διακοσιόχουν, cf. τριακοσιόχουν in Strabo 742; but Suid. has a form διακοσιοντάκις.

διακοσιόστος, ἡ, ὄν, the two-hundredth, Dion. H. 8. 83.

διακοσιο-τεσσαρακοντά-χους, ον, two-hundred-and-forty-fold, Strabo 831.

διακοσμέω, to divide and marshal, muster in array, ὡς τοὺς ἡγέμονες διεκοσμεῖν Il. 2. 476; δ. τὴν πομπήν Thuc. I. 20:—Pass., εἴπερ .. ἐς δεκάδας διακοσμοῦνται Ἀχαιοί (Ep. for —εἴμεν) Il. 2. 126; διὰ τριῶν κοσμήθεις Ib. 655; v. sub τριῶν, διάτρυχα.

2. generally, to arrange, regulate, set in order, Hdt. I. 100, Thuc. 2. 100, Plat., al.:—Med., πᾶν μέγαρον διεκοσμοῦσαντο got it all set in order, Od. 22. 457; δ. τὸ σῶμα Hipp. 344.

II. to adorn variously, τινὶ τι Crobyl. Incert. 3.

διακόσμησις, εως, ἡ, a setting in order, arranging, regulating, οἰκῆσεων Plat. Symp. 209 A; τῶν ῥυθμῶν Id. Legg. 853 A:—the term was used by the Pythagoreans and others for the orderly arrangement of the Universe, Arist. Metaph. I. 5, 2, cf. Fr. 13, Plut. Peric. 4, Diod. 12. 20; cf. also χρησιμοσύνη.

διακοσμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, regulative, lambl. Myst. p. 177.

διακόσμος, ὁ, = διακοσμοῖς, ὁ τοῦ βίου δ. Arist. Mund. 6, 25; δ. οὐρανὸν καὶ γῆν Ib. 37: Democritus wrote works entitled μέγας and μικρὸς Διάκοσμος, Diog. L. 9. 13.

2. battle-order, Thuc. 4. 93.

II. the Catalogue of ships in Il. 2, Strabo 542.

διακούφω, intr. to become lighter for an interval, remit, Hipp. Epid. I. 945.

δι-ἄκούω, fut. —ακούσομαι: (v. ἀκούω):—to hear through, hear out or to the end, τί Xen. Oec. II. 1, etc.:—to hear or learn from another, τι τινος Plat. Polit. 264 B; παρὰ τινος Theopomp. Hist. 277; δ. τὰ δόξαντα

τοῖς ἀρχουσιν Arist. Pol. 2. 11, 6:—also c. gen. rei, δ. τῶν λόγων Plat. Parm. 126 C: περί τινος Polyb. 3. 15, 4:—but c. gen. pers. to be a hearer or disciple of, Plut. Cic. 4, cf. Ep. Plat. 338 D.

διακοφίς, εὖς, ἡ, = διακοπή, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 11.
διακράδανω, fut. ἀνῶ, to shake violently, Arist. ap. Stob. 1. 628.
διακράζω, to scream continually, Ar. Av. 307. II. δ. τινί to match another at screaming, Id. Eq. 1403.

διακραῖναι, to hold fast, detain, Phylarch. Fr. 24, Dion. H. 1. 79, etc. 2. to support, δέσπας Ath. 492 A: metaph. to support, keep alive, αὐτόν Diog. L. 9. 43. II. intr. to hold back, App. Civ. 2. 8: to hold one's own, Plut. Sert. 7.

διακράτῃς, εὖς, ἡ, a holding fast, retention, Diosc. Ther. praef. sub fin.: possession, Schol. Thuc. 1. 139, Suid. v. ἀρίστος.
διακράτητικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to hold fast, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 72.
διακρέω, to strike the strings of the lyre, Anth. Plan. 307.
διακρημνίζω, strengthd. for κρημνίζω, Joseph. B. J. 1. 2, 4.
διακρημνίζω, Dor. —κρηνῶ, to make to flow, πῶμα Theophr. 7. 154.

διακριβόλογος, Dep. to inquire too minutely, Plat. Soph. 245 E.
διακριβόω, to portray exactly, Ἐρωτα Simon. 158. 2. to examine or discuss minutely or with precision, xi Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 27, Arist. Soph. Elench. 7, 5, Eth. N. 10. 8, 3:—so in Med., Plat. Theat. 184 D: περί τινος Isocr. 44 C: διεκρίβωται the subject has been examined minutely, Arist. Rhet. 1. 8, 7:—in Pass. also to be brought to exactness or perfection, Id. Eth. N. 3, 3, 8, etc.: οἱ διεκρίβωμένοι accomplished persons, Plat. Legg. 965 A: διεκρ. τέχναι Ath. 511 D:—also verb. Adj. —ωτέον c. acc., Plut. Lys. 12.

διακριδᾶ, Adv. =sq., Opp. C. 2. 496.
διακρίδων, Adv. (διακρίνω) eminently, above all, Lat. eximie, διακριδὼν εἶναι ἀρίστος, like ἔξοχα, Il. 12. 103., 15. 108: ἀρίστους δ. Hdt. 4. 53: δ. ἡσκημένη κόμη Luc. Amor. 3. 2. distinctly, Nic. Th. 955.

διακρίνω, fut. —κρινῶ. (v. κρινώ): to separate one from another, ὥστ' αἰπὸδία .. αἰπὸλοι ἄνδρες βεῖα διακρίνασιν Il. 2. 475: to part combatants, εἰσέκε δαίμων ἄμμε διακρίνη 7. 292, etc.: εἰ μὴ νύξ .. διακρινεῖ μένος ἀνδρῶν 2. 387, cf. Hdt. 8. 18: δ. φιλονέτε Od. 4. 179: also, στήμονας συγκεχυμένους δ. Plat. Crat. 388 B: δ. τὴν κόμην to part it, Plut. Rom. 15:—Pass. to be parted, of combatants, διακρινθήμεναι ἦδη Ἀργείους καὶ Τρῶας (Ep. inf. aor. 1 pass.) Il. 3. 98, cf. 102., 7. 306, etc.: so also in fut. med. διακρινέσθαι, Od. 18. 149., 20. 180: διακριθῆναι ἀπ' ἀλλήλων Thuc. 1. 105, cf. 3. 9: διακρινέσθαι πρὸς .. to part and join different parties, Id. 1. 18. 2. in old philosophers, to separate or dissolve into elemental parts, opp. to συγκρίνω, Anaxag. ap. Arist. Phys. 8. 9, 7, Emped. ap. Metaph. 1. 4, 8:—oft. in Pass., Epich. 126 Ahr., Plat. Phaedo 71 B, Parm. 157 A, etc. II. to distinguish, Lat. discernere, καὶ κ' ἀλῶς .. διακρίνει τὸ σῆμα Od. 8. 195: οὐδένα διακρίνω without distinction of persons, Hdt. 3. 39: δ. τὴν κερκὴν καὶ τοὺς στήμονας Plat. Crat. 388 B: οὐχὶ δ. τὴν πενιχρὰν ἢ πλουσίαν Diod. Ἐπικλῆρ. 1. 8: also, δ. τί τινος Plat. Tim. 58 B, etc.:—absol. to make a distinction, ἡ νοῦσος διακρίνει ἐν οὐδενί Hipp. 486. 32: so also in pf. pass., διακεκρίμεθα τὰς τε καθαρὰς ἡδονὰς καὶ .. Plat. Philib. 52 C: but plqpf. in pass. sense, διεκεκρίμενοι οὐδὲν no distinction was made, Thuc. 1. 49.

III. to settle, decide, of judges, Pind. O. 8. 32: δ. δίκας Hdt. 1. 100: διὰ τε κρίνεται θέμιστας Theocr. 25. 46: also to determine a fever, mark its crisis, Hipp. 137: δ. αἵρεσιν Hdt. 1. 11: δ. εἰ .. Id. 7. 54: δ. περί τινος Ar. Av. 719:—Med., νεῖκος δ. to get it decided, Hes. Op. 35: τὸ ζῆτον μένον Plat. Philib. 46 B: ταῦτα .. ὥπως ποτε ἔχει δ. Dem. 890. 1:—Pass. of persons, to come to a decision, ἐπέεσσι γε νηπιῦσι αἰδὲ διακρινθέντε Il. 20. 212: αἱ τινι τὰν πολλῶν ἢ ἀμφίλογα διακρίθηεν Foed. Dor. ap. Thuc. 5. 79: διακριθῆμεν περί τινος Plat. Euthyphro 7 C: also of combatants, μάχη διακρίθηαι πρὸς τινα Hdt. 9. 58: πρὸς τινα ὑπὲρ τινος LXX (Joel. 3. 2): ὥπλοις ἢ λόγοις διακρίνεσθαι Plat. ap. Dem. 163. 15: διακρινέσθαι absol., Lat. decertare, Polyb. 3. 111, 2: τινι with one, Ep. Jud. 9:—in full pass. sense, πόλεμος διακριθῆσεται Hdt. 7. 206.

IV. to set [a place] apart for holy purposes, Pind. O. 10 (11), 56. V. to interpret, Junc. ap. Stob. 598. 43.

VI. Med. and Pass. to doubt, hesitate, μηδὲν διακρινόμενος Plat. Ap. 10. 20., 11. 12: μὴ διακριθῆτε Ev. Matth. 21. 21, cf. Ep. Rom. 4. 20.

Διάκριτοι, ai, the Mountaineers (dwelling in Διακρία), one of the three political parties at Athens, after Solon's time, Ar. Vesp. 1223, Plut. Sol. 13: cf. ὑπεράκριτοι.

διακρίσις, εὖς, ἡ, separation, dissolution, opp. to σύγκρισις, Emped. ap. Arist. Gen. et Corr. 2. 6, 11, Anax. ap. Phys. 3. 4, 5, Plat., al.

2. in concrete sense, a solution, ἡ ἀτμὶς ὕδατος δ. ἐστίν Arist. Meteor. 1. 3, 18, cf. 1. 4, 3. II. a decision, determination, judgment, Plat. Legg. 765 A, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 27: interpretation of dreams or omens, Paus. 1. 34, 5.

III. a dispute, Polyb. 18. 11, 4: quarrel, Arat. 109. IV. in Xen. Cyn. 4. 1, the space between the eyes in dogs.

διακριτέον or -έα, verb. Adj. one must decide, Thuc. 1. 86.

διακριτικός, ἡ, ὄν, discrete, opp. to compound (συγκριτικός), Arist. Metaph. 9. 7, 7.

2. separative, ἡ —κή, opp. to ἡ συγκριτική (q. v.), Plat. Polit. 282 B sqq.:—Adv. —κῶς, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 117. II. able to distinguish, τὴς οὐσίας Plat. Crat. 388 C.

διακρίτος, on, separated; and so, choice, excellent, Theocr. 22. 163.

διακροβολίζομαι, Dep. to skirmish with others, Joseph. B. J. 4. 7, 1.

διακροβολισμός, ὁ, a skirmishing, mock-fight, Strabo 155.

διακροτέω, to strike through, sensu obsceno, Lat. pertundere, Eur. Cycl. 180. II. to resolve into component parts, as words into their elements, opp. to συγκροτέω, Plat. Crat. 421 C. III. to knock off fetters, Plut. 2. 304 B.

διακρούσας, εὖς, ἡ, a putting off, esp. of a cause, Dem. 1265. 14: of danger, Plut. Cor. 19.

διακρουστικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to drive away, τινός Clem. Al. 821.

διακρούω, to knock or drive through, σφήνα Theophr. C. P. 2. 15: cf.

4. 2. to prove by knocking or ringing, as one does an earthen vessel, δ. εἶτε ὑγίεις εἶτε σαθροὶ φθέγγεται Plat. Theat. 179 D: cf. Luc. Paras. 4, and v. περικρούω.

II. in Med. to drive from oneself, get rid of, elude, τοὺς Ἕλληνας Hdt. 7. 168: τὴν πρόσδοον Dion. H. 3. 3: μακρὰς στρατηγίας Plat. Nic. 6: διακροῦσθαι τὸ δοῦναι δίκην Dem. 556. 25; and absol., in same sense, Id. 575. 6., 579. 13: δ. τινὰ to evade his creditor by delays, of a debtor, Id. 911. 8, cf. 988. 7: so, δ. τὸν παρόντα χρόνον Id. 351. 15, etc.; and absol. to practise evasions and delays, Id. 1266. 11:—Pass., διακροῦσθῆναι τῆς τιμωρίας to escape from punishment, Id. 741. 24.

III. to hinder, entangle, ἐαυτὸν διακροῦν ἐν τοῖς πράγμασι Plut. 2. 80 D. Cf. ἱκκροῦν, παρακροῦν.

διακρύπτω, strengthd. for κρύπτω, Poll. 6. 209, Diog. L. 4. 16.

διακτενίζω, to comb well, διεκτενισμένα μείρακια Philostr. 335.

διακτενισμός, ὁ, a combing through, Clem. Al. 261.

διακτορία, the office of a διάκτορος, service, Musae. 6, Anth. P. 6. 68.

διάκτορος, ὁ, the regular epith. of Hermes in Hom., διάκτορος Ἀργεϊφόντης Il. 2. 103, Od. 5. 43, etc.: but διάκτορος alone in Od. 12. 390., 15. 319. Its sense is disputed. The common deriv. is from διάγω, the Conductor, Guide, which suits the character of Hermes in Hom. (cf. ἐριούνης), as in Il. 5. 390 (where he releases Ares), 24. 339 (where he conducts Priam to Achilles), Od. 1. 84 (where he releases Ulysses), 11. 625 (where he guides Hercules from Hades). It is, however, commonly interpreted the Messenger, Minister of Zeus, = ὁ διάγων τὰς ἀγγελίας: but such an office is never attributed to him in Il., and is not necessary in Od.: v. Nitzsch ad 1. 84: and there is still less authority for the interpr. ὁ διάγων τὰς ψυχὰς (E. M. 268. 20) adopted by Luc. Contempl. 1, where Charon calls Hermes his συνδιάκτορος (cf. Ar. Ran. 140, where διάγειν is used of Charon).—Buttm. considers it as merely another form of διάκονος, q. v.—Later writers used it in the general sense of attendant, as Call. Fr. 164, of Athena's owl; Anth. P. 7. 161, of Jove's eagle; Luc. Alex. 33 calls a poet πολέμων δ.: and Nonn. has it even as a neut. Adj., διάκτορα δηϊότητος ἔρχετο D. 39. 82.

διακτος, on, carried through pipes, of oils or unguents used at the bath, C. I. (add.) 2820, 3871 b.

διάκτωρ, opus, ὁ, = foreg., βουτὰν δ. Anth. P. 10. 101.

διακτεβερνάω, to steer through, pilot, τὰ θηρά, τὰνδρόπινα Plat. Tim. 42 E, Legg. 709 B: of a physician, Arist. Probl. 1. 3.

διακῦβευω, to play at dice with another, πρὸς τινα Plut. Rom. 5: hence to make a hazard or stake, περί τινος Id. 2. 128 A.

διακῦκάω, to mix one with another, jumble, ἀνά καὶ κάτω δ. Dem. 263. 19.

διακῦλινδῶ, to roll about, Arist. H. A. 9. 8, 5.

διακῦμαίνω, to raise into waves, τὸ πέλαιος, Luc. D. Marin. 15. 4.

διακύνφοθαλμίζομαι, Med. to look askance one at another, Com. Anon. 116, v. ap. Eust. 756. 60, add Hesych.

διακύντω, fut. ψω, to stoop and creep through a narrow place, Hdt. 3. 145, Ar. Eccl. 930. 2. to stoop so as to peep in, Ar. Pax 78: διὰ τῆς κεραμίδος Diphil. Χρυσ. 1: δ. πρὸς τι to pry into, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 66.

διακῦρίττομαι, Dep. to butt against, τινί Synes. 77 C.

διακῦρώ, to confirm, ratify, A. B. 35.

διακοδωνίζω, strengthd. for καθωνίζω, Lys. ap. E. M. 267. 30, Dem. 393. 17.

II. to bruit abroad, Strabo 99.

διακώλυμα, atos, τό, a hindrance, obstacle, Plat. Legg. 807 D.

διακώλυσις, εὖς, ἡ, a hindering, preventing, ἀπὸ τῶν ἀναμύσεων δ. Plat. Rep. 469 E: τῶν προαιρέσεων Arist. Rhet. Al. 2, 3.

διακωλύτέον, verb. Adj. one must hinder, Plat. Rep. 401 B.

διακωλύτης, οὗ, ὁ, a hinderer, Hdt. 6. 56, Plat. Phaedr. 239 E.

διακωλύτικός, ἡ, ὄν, preventive, Plat. Polit. 280 D, Arist. H. A. 10. 1, 12.

διακωλύω [ῶ], fut. ὕσω, to hinder, prevent, τινὰ μὴ ποιεῖν Hdt. 8. 144, cf. Lys. 161. 25; or with inf. only, Eur. Hec. 150, Plat. Apol. 31 E: δ. τινά Thuc. 8. 92, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 5, 5: δ. τινά τι (sc. ποιεῖν) Ep. Plat. 315 D: δ. τινά τινος Diod. 17. 40: δ. φόνον Soph. O. C. 1771: δ. τὸ πρᾶγμα Alcae. Com. Gan. 2:—Pass., διακωλυθεῖς τυχεῖν Antipho 121, ult.: ὁ διακωλύθῃ (sc. ποιεῖν) Dem. 245. 12.

διακωμῶδῶ, to satirise, Plat. Gorg. 462 E, Arist. Poët. 22, 9.

διακοχή, v. sub διοκομή.

διαλαβῆ, ἡ, a seizing by the middle, Dion. H. 19. 12.

διαλαγχάνω, fut. —λήσομαι, to divide or part by lot, Hdt. 4. 68, Aesch. Theb. 789, 816, Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 1, etc., cf. Ruhnck. Tim.; δάμα (θηκτῶ σιδήρῳ δ. Eur. Phoen. 68)—metaph. to tear in pieces, Id. Bacch. 1292.

διαλαμοτομέομαι, Pass. to have one's throat cut, Mnesim. Ἰπποτρ. 1. 16.

διαλάκω, to crack asunder, burst, Ar. Nub. 410.

διαλακτίζω, fut. ἴσω, to kick away, spurn, Theocr. 24. 25, Plut. 2. 648 B.

διαλαλέω, to talk with, τινι or πρὸς τινα Polyb. 1. 85, 2, etc.: τινί, περί or ὑπὲρ τινος Ib., etc.

II. δ. τινί τι to talk over a thing with another, Eur. Cycl. 175:—Pass. to be much talked of, Ev. Luc. 1. 65.

διαλάλησις, εὖς, ἡ, talking, discourse, Schol. Pind. O. 7. 17.

διαλαμβάνω, fut. —λήσομαι: aor. διέλαβον: pf. διέληφα: pf. pass. διέλημμαι, also διαλέλημμαι Ar. Eccl. 1090, Ion. —λέλαμμαι Hdt.: (v. λαμβάνω).

To take or receive severally, i. e. each for himself, each his own share, ἵνα διαλαμβάνοντες ἕκαστοι τὰ ἅγια Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 1, cf. An. 5. 3, 4: δ. οἰκίας Lys. 120. 41, cf. Dem. 918. 10, etc. II. to grasp or lay hold of separately, διαλαβόντες .. τὰς χεῖρας καὶ τοὺς πόδας Hdt. 4. 94:—hence to seize or arrest, τινά Id. 1. 114, Plat. Rep. 615 E: διαλαβόμενος ἀγεται Hdt. 4. 68. 2. as a gymnastic term, to grasp round the waist, seize by the middle, διαλαβὼν ἡρακλῆα (v. ἀγκυρίζω), Ar. Eq. 262: διαλαμβάνων τοὺς νεανίσκους ἐτραχίλισεν Plat. Anton. 33: in full, μέσον δ. τινά (Terent. mediū arripere), Aech. Tat. 3. 13:—of the soul, διελθὴν τὴν τοῦ σώματος οὐδοῦς Plat. Phaedr. 81 C.

2. metaph. to embrace many particulars in one, Arist. Mund. 5. 6, Theophr. II. P. 8, 1, 6. III. to divide, τὸν ποταμὸν ἐς τριηκοσίας διώ-

ρυχας δ. Hdt. 1. 190, 202., 5. 52; *τριχὴ δώδεκα μέρη* δ. *to divide* 12 parts into 3 (i. e. of 4 each), Plat. Legg. 763 C; *ἵνα χωρὶς ἡμᾶς διαλάβῃ*, of a person taking his seat between two others, Id. Symp. 222 E; *δ. εἰς δύο πάντας* *to divide them into two parties*, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 13; *ὁ πορθὸς δ. τὴν Σικελίαν* Id. Mirab. 105.—Pass., *ποταμὸς διαλελαμμένος πενταχοῦ divided into five channels*, Hdt. 3. 117; *ὄρακες διελημμένοι τὸ βάρος ὑπὸ τῶν τοῦ σώματος μερῶν coat-armour having its weight distributed so as to be borne by the several parts of the body*, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 13. 2. *to mark at intervals*, στήλαι δ. τοὺς ὄρους Decret. ap. Dem. 278. 23; *τὰ τεῖχη δ. φυλακτῆριος καὶ πύργους* *to provide them at intervals with* . . . Arist. Pol. 7. 12, 1; *ἐπισεισθὶς δ. τὴν ποίησιν* Id. Poët. 23, 5.—of Time, *τὰ τῶν ὥρων ἐναντιοὺς διελημμένα* Plat. Legg. 886 A. 3. *to cut off, intercept*, τὰ στενόπορα Thuc. 7. 73; *δ. τάφρων* Polyb. 5. 99, 9; *δ. φυλακαὶς* Id. 1. 18, 4, etc.—absol., *διαλαβὰν at intervals*, Hipp. 617. 34. 4. *to mark off, distinguish*, αἱ πολιτεῖαι . . . τοὺς πλείστον διεληφθᾶσιν Isocr. 44 A; *δ. τὸν δῆμον, τοὺς ἀπόρους* Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 14, 6. 5, 10.—Pass., *γῆ χρώμασι διελημμένη*, Lat. *coloribus distincta, marked with various colours*, Plat. Phaedo 110 B. 5. *to divide or distinguish in thought*, ταῦτα δ. τοῖς διανοήμασι Id. Legg. 777 A; *δ. διχα αὐτοὺς τῷ παιζειν καὶ τῷ μὴ* Ib. 935 A, cf. Eur. El. 373; *διὰ τῶν ἔργων δ. τὴν πίστιν* *to draw distinctive arguments from facts*, Arist. Pol. 7. 1, 6;—hence *to determine, define*, τι Polyb. 15, 5, 2; *περὶ τινος* Arist. P. A. 3, 4, 1; *ὑπὲρ τινος* Polyb. 2. 42, 7; *δ. τί δεῖ ποιεῖν* Id. 4. 25, 1, etc.; c. inf., 30. 9, 2; and in later Prose, simply, *to think, believe*, Luc. Nigr. 26, etc. 6. *to state distinctly, discuss*, Lat. *disserere*, Philipp. ap. Dem. 165. 17, Apollon. de Constr. 27. 9, etc.; so in Med., Schäf. Greg. 7. 931: cf. *διελημμένως*. 7. *to interrupt in speaking*, Arist. Probl. 5. 1, 2, etc. 8. *to quote, mention*, Byz.

διαλαμπρύνω, *to make splendid, illustrate*, τι Plat. 2. 735 A. **διαλάμπω**, *to shine through*, Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 10, 4. 9, 12; metaph., *δ. τὸ καλὸν* (sc. *διὰ τὰς ἀνυχίας*) Id. Eth. N. 1. 10, 12. 2. *to dawn, gleam*, ἐλαμψεν ἡμέρα Ar. Pl. 744; absol., *διαλάμποντος* (sc. *τοῦ ἡλίου*) Plut. Pyrrh. 32. 2. metaph. *to shine or be conspicuous in a composition*, δ. ἰδέαι Isocr. 233 B; of men, *to be conspicuous*, Call. ap. Suid. s. v. Καλλ. II. of the voice, *to sound clearly so as to be heard through a crowd*, Arist. Probl. 19. 45, 2.

διάλαμψις, εὖς, ἡ, *a lighting up*, Arist. Meteor. 2. 9, 19. II. metaph. *distinction*, ἔχειν τινα ἐν διαλάμψει C. I. 3524. 29.

διαλανθάνω, fut. *λῆσω*, and in Hipp. 399—*λῆσομαι*; aor. *διέλαθον*: *to escape notice*, with part., *διαλήσει χρηστοὶ ἄν* Isocr. 29, ult.; but also *διαλαθὼν εἰσέρχεται* Thuc. 3. 25; c. acc. pers. *to escape the notice of*, θεοὺς Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 19; *σὲ τοῦτο διαλέληθε* Plat. Euthyd. 278 A.

διαλαυρος, *ον*, = *περιλαυρός*, Hesych.

διαλάχων, *to cut asunder as with a plough*, διὰ κύμα λ. Opp. H. 5. 264.

δια-αλγέω, strength, for *ἀλγέω*, Polyb. 4. 4, 2.

δια-αλγής, εἰς, *grievous*, ἀτα Aesch. Cho. 68; the Schol. explains it by *δια-ωνίζουσα*, whence Paley suggests that he found *αἰσάνης* in his Ms. II. *suffering great pain*, Plat. Alex. 75.

διαλέγω, fut. *ξω*, *to pick out one from another*, *to pick out*, Hdt. 8. 107, 113, Xen. Oec. 8, 9, etc.; *πάντα εἰς ἐν χωνεύσει καὶ εἰς καθαρὸν διαλέξει* Or. Sib. 2. 213., 3. 87., 8. 412:—*to distinguish*, Plat. Legg. 735 B. II. *διαλέγων τὴν ὄπην picking open the hole*, to escape, Ar. Lys. 720.

B. as Dep., *διαλέγομαι*: fut. *διαλέξομαι* Isocr. 233 D, 255 E, etc.; also—*λεχθήσομαι* Id. 195 C, Dem. 311. 19: aor. *διελέξην* Hom., Ar. Fr. 321; also *διελέχθην*, Hdt., Arist.; rarely aor. 2 *διαλέχηται* Arist. Top. 7. 5, 2., 8. 3, 6, 3 pl. *διέλεγεν* C. I. 3052. 10., 3656. 7: pf. *διέλεγμα* Plat. Theaet. 158 C, Isocr.; plqpf. *διελεκτο* Dem. 553. 11 (but in pass. sense, Lys. 114. 36): cf. *προδιαλέγω*. *To converse with, hold converse with*, c. dat. pers., *μοι ταῦτα φίλος διελέξατο θυμὸς* Il. 11. 407; cf. Archil. 74, Hdt. 3. 50, 51, Ar. Nub. 425, etc.; *πρὸς τινα* Plat. Polit. 272 D, etc.; *δ. τί τινι* or *πρὸς τινα* *to discuss a question with another*, Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 1., 2. 10, 1; *δ. ὄρους, πράγματα* Arist. An. Post. 2. 7, 5, etc.; *δ. περὶ τινος* Isocr. 28 B, Dem. 506. 21; *τὴν περὶ τινος* Thuc. 8. 93; *δ. τινι μὴ ποιεῖν* *to argue with one against doing*, Id. 5. 59; *εἰ τοῦτο τὸ ῥῆμα καὶ μὴ τοῦτ' ἐδέχθην* ἐγὼ Dem. 305. 5; *οἱ νόμοι οὐδὲν τοῦτ' δ. have nothing to say to him, concern him not*, Id. 1070. 4, cf. Aeschin. 3. 27; *δ. πρὸς τί* *to argue on* . . . , Arist. An. Pr. 1. 43; or *against* . . . , Id. Phys. 1. 2, 3.—absol., *to discourse, reason*, Xen. Mem. 4. 5, 12, Isocr. 104 C, etc., often in Plat.; *οὔτε φωνεῖ οὔτε δ.* Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 3:—the Act. is so used by Hermipp. Kerk. 5. 2. of the dialectic method of the Socratics, where the conclusions were not drawn directly by the speaker, but elicited by discussion, *οὐκ ἐρίειν ἀλλὰ δ.* Plat. Rep. 454 A, cf. 511 C, Theaet. 167 E, etc., and v. sub *διαλεκτικός*. 3. *to use a dialect or language*, Hdt. 1. 142, cf. Polyb. 1. 80, 6: *to write in prose*, opp. to poetry, Dion. H. de Comp. 20. fin. 4. in Att., euphem. for *συνομιλεῖν*, *to have intercourse*, Ar. Eccl. 890, Pl. 1082.

διαλέβομαι, Pass. *to flow in different directions*, Plut. 2. 136 B Wyttien. **διαλέμμα**, τό, (*διαλέπω*) *an interval*, Plat. Tim. 59 B, Arist. P. A. 4. 5, 39; in music, Id. Probl. 19. 41; of time, Polyb. 1. 66, 2; *ἐκ διαλειμάτων at intervals*, Plut. Pericl. 7.

δι-αλειπτόν, τό, (*διαλείπω*) *a liniment*, Hipp. 635. 17. **διαλείπω**, fut. *ψω*: aor. *διέλεπον*:—*to leave an interval between*, τὸ ἀλλήστον Arist. Phys. 5. 3, 3.—Pass., *διελείπτο* *a gap had been left*, Hdt. 7. 40, 41; *διαλείπεται* *μικρὰ χάρα* Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 5. 2. *to intermit*, τὴν ὕχειν Id. G. A. 3. 7, 5:—esp. of Time, *διαλείπων ἡμέραν*, *ἐναντιὸν having left an interval of* . . . , Hdt. 3. 157, Dem. 459. 13; *ἀκαρῇ διαλείπων having waited an instant*, Ar. Nub. 496; *χρόνον ὀλίγον* Isocr. 84 B; *πολὺν χρόνον* Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 6; later also in gen., *δ. μίας ἡμέρας* Hdn. 7. 8, 22; so *διαλείπων*, absol., *after a time*, Thuc. 5. 10,

Hyperid. Euxen. 42.

II. intr. *to stand at intervals*, δύο πλείερα ἀπ' ἀλλήλων δ. Thuc. 7. 38, cf. Xen. An. 4. 7, 6; *τὸ δέρμα δ.* is *discontinuous*, opp. to *συνεχές ἐστί*, Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 4; *τὸ διαλείπον an interval or gap*, Ib. 4. 8, 13:—impers., *διαλείπει there are intervals*, of the heavens, opp. to *πλήρη ἀστέραν εἶναι*, Id. Meteor. 1. 8, 19. 2.

c. part., but mostly with negat., *οὐ πάποτε διέλειπον ζητῶν* Xen. Apol. 16; *οὐδένα διαλέλοιπα χρόνον διαβαλλόμενος I have never ceased to be slandered*, Isocr. 233 D.

3. of Time, *διαλείπονταν ἐτῶν τριῶν*, *διαλείπουσιν ἡμέρας after an interval of* . . . , Thuc. 1. 112., 3. 74; *τὸ διαλείπον the interval of time*, Arist. Phys. 5. 4, 11.

4. in part. *intermittent*, *διαλείποντες πνέουσιν οἱ ἀνεμοὶ* Id. Meteor. 2. 5, 11, cf. G. A. 2. 8, 13; *δ. περὶ τῶς* Hipp. Aph. 1251, etc.

δι-αλείφω, fut. *ψω*, *to anoint*, Hipp. 614. 52. II. *to wipe out*, Plut. Arat. 13, Ath. 407 C.

διαλείχω, fut. *ξω*, *to lick clean*, Ar. Eq. 1034, Vesp. 904.

διαλείψις, εὖς, ἡ, *an interval, interstice*, Hipp. Art. 802, Diog. L. 7. 51.

διαλεκτέον, verb. Adj. of *διαλέγομαι*, *one must discourse*, Isocr. 260 C, Plat. Lys. 211 C.—esp. *dialectically*, Arist. An. Post. 1. 12, 3.

διαλεκτικεύομαι, Dep. *to use logic*, M. Anton. 8. 13.

διαλεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *skilled in dialectic* (v. infrr.), ὁ ἐρωτῶν καὶ ἀποκρίνεσθαι δυνάμενος Plat. Crat. 390 C: *able to evolve truth by discussion*, Id. Rep. 534 B; *διαλεκτικώτερος more like a logical disputant*, Id. Meno 75 D.

II. ἡ *διαλεκτική* (sc. *τέχνη*) *dialectic, the art of discussing a point by way of question and answer, evolution of truth by such discussion, logical debate*, invented by Zeno of Elea, Arist. Fr. 54; and perfected by Socrates, v. Grote Plat. 1. 241 sq., 2. 264 sq.; ἡ *δ. πειραστική* *πρὸς τὴν φιλοσοφίαν γνωριστική* Arist. Metaph. 3. 2, 20; but Plato placed his dialectic above all sciences, ὥσπερ θρησκὸς τοῖς μαθήμασιν ἡ *δ. ἐπάνω κεῖται* Rep. 534 E.—also, *τὸ -κόν* Soph. 253 E.

2. in a positive sense, the *Logic of probabilities*, opp. to *positive demonstration*, Arist. Top. 1. 1, 2 and 14, 5, Rhet. 1. 1, 1; cf. Pacium ad Anal. Pr. 1. 1, 6:—the *dialectic of the Stoics* comprehended also grammar.

III. Adv. *-κῶς*, *in dialectic manner*, Plat. Phil. 17 A, etc.: *for the sake of argument*, opp. to *κατ' ἀλήθειαν*, Arist. Top. 1. 14, 5, cf. de An. 1. 1, 8.

διάλεκτος, ἡ, (*διαλέγομαι*) *discourse, conversation*, Hipp. Art. 794; *πρὸς τινα* Plat. Symp. 203 A: *discussion, debate, arguing*, Plat. Theaet. 146 B, Rep. 454 A. 2. *common language or talk*, Arist. Poët. 22, 14; ἡ ἐσθία δ. Id. Rhet. 3. 2, 5.

II. *speech, language, way of talking*, Ar. Fr. 552; *καὶ τὴν δ. λαλῶν* Antiph. Ὀβρ. 1; *δ. ἀμύνω*, opp. to *τὰ ἔνδον δράκοντος*, Hermipp. Ἀθ. γον. 2: *articulate speech, language*, opp. to *φωνή*, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 16; *ἴδιον τοῦτ' ἀνθρώπου* Ib.; *τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μία φωνή*, ἀλλὰ *διάλεκτοι* πολλαὶ Id. Probl. 10. 38. 2. *the language of a country, esp. the dialect of a special district*, as the Ionic, Attic, etc., were dialects of Greek, Gramm.; also *a local word or expression*, Plut. Alex. 31.—cf. *γλῶσσα* II.

III. *a way of speaking, enunciation*, Dem. 982. 19. IV. *style*, Dion. H. de Comp. 3.

V. in Music, *expression*, Arist. de An. 2. 4, 18.

διαλελυμένος, Adv. (*διαλύω*) *laxly*, opp. to *σφοδρῶς*, Arist. Probl. 11. 13. II. *not in composition*, Ath. 676 F; e. g. *πύδας ἄκνυς* as compared with *ποδῶκης*, Eust. 64. 22.

διάλεξις, εὖς, ἡ, *discourse, arguing*, Ar. Nub. 317, Ep. Plat. 350 D. II. = *διάλεκτος* II, Dio C. 60. 17.

διαλεπτολογέομαι, Dep. *to discourse subtly, chop logic*, τινι with one, Ar. Nub. 1496.

διάλεπτος, *ον*, *very small or narrow*, ὕμην Eust. 1157. 18.

διαλεπτόν, *to make thin, reduce*, Hipp. Fract. 759.

διαλεσχαίνω, *to prate, chatter*, A. B. 21.

διαλευκαίνω, *to shew light through*, Philostr. 883. 2. *to illustrate*, Eust. Opusc. 257. 66.

διαλευκος, *ον*, *marked with white*, Arist. Probl. 23. 6, Strabo 807, Plut.

διαληκόμεαι, Dep. *to laugh at*, Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 1208. 41.

διάληξις, εὖς, ἡ, (*διαλαγχάνω*) *a division by lot*, Hesych., Suid.

διαληπτέον, verb. Adj. of *διαλαμβάνω*, *one must divide*, τὰς ἐπιστάσεις Plat. Polit. 258 B; *δ. ὡς* . . . *we must distinguish and say that* . . . , Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 5.

II. *one must discuss, treat*, Polyb. 6. 44. 1. **διαληπτικός**, ἡ, ὄν, *treating of, arguing*, M. Anton. 10. 8.

διαληπτός, ἡ, ὄν, *distinguishable*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 57.

διαληρέω, *to speak foolishly*, Eunap. Exc. p. 93. 8.

διάληψις, εὖς, ἡ, (*διαλαμβάνω*) *a grasping both hands*: *ἐκ διαλήψεως*, opp. to *ἐκ καταφορᾶς*, as *punctum* is opp. to *caesim*, *thrusting to cutting*, Polyb. 2. 33, 6, ubi v. Schweigh.

2. *a power of holding, capacity*, Diod. 3. 37. II. *a separating or distinguishing in thought*, οὐκ ἔχει δ. makes no distinction, Arist. Incess. An. 3, fin.: *a judgment, opinion*, Polyb. 6. 56, 6, etc.

III. *a division*: pl. the *points of division or ramification*, Arist. P. A. 2. 1, 21., 2. 6, 7.

διάλιθος, *ον*, *set with precious stones*, C. I. 150. § 38, 153. 3, Menand. Φιλ. I.

διαλιμπάνω, = *διαλέπω*, *to intermit*, Galen.

διαλινάω, *to slip through a net*, A. B. 36:—Med., Enst. 574. 31.

Διάλιος ἱερεὺς, ὁ, the Roman *flamen Dialis*, Dio C. 44. 6.

διαληλάμομαι, = *διαλέχω*, Iamb. in Phot. Bibl. 74. 4, Agath.

διαλλαγή, ἡ, (*ἀλλάσσω*) *interchange*, ὡς διαλλαγὰς ἔχομεν ἀλλή-

λοιςιν ὧν πένοιο γῆ Eur. Supp. 209. II. *a change*, esp. from enmity, *a reconciliation, truce*, Hdt. 1. 22, Ar. Ach. 989; in pl., Eur. Phoen. 375, Ar. Vesp. 472, etc.; *διαλλαγαὶ πρὸς τινα* Isocr. 60 B; *τὰς πρὸς ἐκείνον* δ. Dem. 18. 8; cf. *λυκοφίλιος*.

III. *a difference*, Dion. H. de Isocr. 11.

διάλλαγμα, τό, *a substitute, changeling*, Eur. Hel. 586 (where "Hras is rightly referred by Paley to the preceding question, *τινὸς θεοῦ πλάσαντος*);

II. *a difference*, Dion. H. 7. 64.

διαλλακτήρ, ὁ, a mediator, Hdt. 4. 161, Aesch. Theb. 908.
διαλλακτήριος, ον, mediating, conciliating, Dion. H. 5. 31.
διαλλακτήης, οὗ, ὅ, = διαλλακτήρ, Eur. Phoen. 468, Thuc. 4. 60, etc.
διαλλακτικός, ἡ, ὅν, inclined to mediate, Dion. H. 7. 34.
διάλλαξις, εως, ἡ, reconciliation, Emped. ap. Arist. Gen. et Corr. I. 1, 7, Metaph. 4. 4, 5.
δι-αλλάσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ξω: I. Med. to change one with another, interchange, τὰς τάξεις Hdt. 9. 47, cf. Pind. O. 11 (10), fin.: absol. to make an exchange, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 32. II. to exchange, i. e., 1. to give in exchange, τί τινα Eur. Alc. 14; τί τινα ἀντὶ ἀργυρίου Plat. Rep. 371 D; τινὰ περὶ τινος one for another, Dion. H. 10. 24; τι πρὸς τινα Dio C. 47. 10; or, 2. to take in exchange, δ' αὐτοῦ βίον to take an eagle's life for one's own, choose it, Plat. Rep. 620 B; τὴν ἐσθῆτα πρέπουσαν Plut. Cic. 19; δ. τὴν χώραν to exchange one land for another, i. e. to pass through a land, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 3: so in Med., Plat. Soph. 223 D; τι ἀντὶ τινος Dion. H. 2. 3. 3. simply, to change, alter, Emped. 203; τὸν ναυάρχον Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 4; τοὺς λόγους Arist. Rhet. Al. 23, 2, etc. III. esp. to change enmity for friendship, to reconcile one to another, τινὰ τινα Thuc. 2. 95, 6. 47, etc.; τινὰ πρὸς τινα Ar. Lys. 628, Isocr. 104 E; but most freq. c. acc. pl. only, as Eur. Phoen. 436, Antipho 146. 2, etc.; rarely c. acc. sing. to make it up with one, εἴ γε διαλλάξαι με φίλασας Theocr. 23. 42: absol. to make friends, Plat. Prot. 346 B, cf. Theaet. ap. Dem. 1361. 3:—Pass. with fut. διαλλαχθήσονται Ar. Vesp. 1395, etc., cf. Thom. M. 238, but also διαλλαχθήσονται Plat. Rep. 471 A: aor. -ηλλάχθη and -ηλλάγην (v. ἀλλάσσω):—to be reconciled, to be made friends, Aesch. Theb. 885, etc.; τινι Isocr. 201 D; πρὸς τινα περὶ τινος Id. 33 D; τῆς ἐχθρας ἐς φίλους Eur. Med. 896, cf. Andoc. 23. 4. IV. intr., c. dat. pers. et acc. rei, to differ from one in a thing, Lat. differre aliquid alicui, εἶδος δ. οὐδὲν τοῖσι ἐτέροις Hdt. 7. 70; δ. ταῖς ἡλικίαις, τῇ ἀρετῇ to differ in . . , Arist. Eth. N. 8. 10, 6, 9, 3; also c. gen. pers., δ. τινὺς τινα Polyb. 2. 37, 11; ἐν τινα Luc. Pisc. 23: absol., πολλὴ διττάλαχεν Dionys. Com. Θεσμ. 1. 10; τὸ διαλλάσσειν τῆς γνώμης Thuc. 3. 10. 2. δ. τινὰ to excel him, Dion. H. de Thuc. 51:—so, V. Pass. to be different, Lat. distare, διηλλαγμένα τοῖς εἰδεῖσι Thuc. 3. 82, cf. Dion. H. 1. 29.
δι-ἀλλήλος, τῶς, ὁ, argument in a circle, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 117.
δι-αλλοιῶω, strengthd. for ἀλλοιῶω, Theophr. C. P. 5. 6, 12.
διάλλομαι, Dep. to leap across, τάφρον Xen. Eq. 8, 8, Plut. Rom. 10.
διάλμα, τό, as Gymnastic term = άλμα, Schol. Pind. O. 13. 39.
δι-αλοῶω, strengthd. for ἀλοῶω, Ael. N. A. 1. 9.
διαλογίη, ἡ, (διαλέγω) a distinct enumeration, an estimating, τῶν ψήφων Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 15; ἡ δ. τῶν ἔξεων καθ' ἑκάστην τὸ πάθος Id. Eth. E. 2. 5, 8. 2. = διαλογος or διάλεξις, Vita Hom. 36.
διαλογίζομαι, fut. Att. ιούμαι: pf. -λελογισμαι Amphis Φιλ. 1. 9: Dep.:—to balance accounts, πρὸς τινα Dem. 1236. 17. 2. to calculate exactly, ὅσους . . , Diphil. Ζωγράφ. 1. 15, cf. Amphis 1. c.:—to take full account of, consider, think over, πρὸς ἐαυτὸν Isae. 68. 14, Isocr. 134 D: to stop to consider, Dem. 259. 3: to distinguish between, τὰ καλὰ καὶ τὰ μὴ Aeschin. 3. 30. II. to converse, debate, argue, περὶ τινος Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 1.
διαλογικός, ἡ, ὅν, belonging to discourse, Dem. Phal. 21.
διαλόγημα, τό, = sq. II, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 68 and 85.
διαλογισμός, ὁ, a balancing of accounts, Dem. 951. 20: hence, II. calculation, consideration, reasoning, Plat. Ax. 367 A, Strabo 284, etc.
III. conversation, debate, arguing, Plut. 2. 180 C.
διαλογιστικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or for discourse: ἡ -κίη, the reasoning faculty, Plut. 2. 1004 D.
διαλόγος, ὁ, (διελέγωμαι) a conversation, dialogue, Plat. Prot. 335 D, Soph. 263 E; οἱ Σωκρατικοὶ δ. Arist. Fr. 61; τὰ ἐν τοῖς διαλόγοις dialectic arguments, Id. An. Post. 1. 12, 8.
διαλοδορόεωμαι, Dep. to rail furiously at, τινα Hdt. 2. 121, 4; ἀπειλήσας καὶ διαλοδοροῦν Dem. 542. 10.—The Act. only in late authors, as Liban. 4. 587:—Subst. **διαλοδορότης**, εως, ἡ, LXX (Sirac. 27. 5).
διάλοφος, ον, strengthd. for λοφός, Liban. 4. 1071:—**διαλοφεύω**, to turn aside or askance, ὀφθαλμὸν Ib. 1072.
διαλύγγω, to twist about; **διαλύσιμα**, τό, a bend, both in Hesych.
διαλυῖναι, Dep. to maltreat shamefully, undo utterly, Hdt. 9. 112; Ἑλλάδα δ. Eur. Or. 1515; ἡμέρας με δ. Ar. Ran. 59, etc. 2. to cheat grossly, δ. τινα ταῖς κοτύλαις Id. Pl. 436. 3. to falsify, corrupt, τὸ νόμισμα Id. Thesm. 348; and of poetry, Id. Ran. 1062. II. no Act. occurs, but pf. part. **διαλυμασμένος** in pass. sense, Hdt. 9. 112; aor. **διελυμάνην** Eur. Hipp. 1350.
διάλυσις, εως, ἡ, (διαλύω) a loosening one from anything, separating, parting, δ. τῆς ψυχῆς καὶ τοῦ σώματος Plat. Gorg. 524 B; δ. τοῦ σώματος its dissolution, Id. Phaedo 88 B; ἡ δ. τῆς γενέφρας the breaking it up, Thuc. 1. 137; the disbanding of troops, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 3; the breaking up of an assembly, opp. to συλλογος, Plat. Legg. 758 D; δ. διόρατος the time of its breaking up, Hdt. 3. 104; τὴν δ. ἐποίησαντο broke off the action, Thuc. 2. 51; χρεῶν δ. liquidation of debts, Plat. Legg. 654 D, cf. διαλύω 1. 7; δ. γάμου divorce, Plut. Sull. 35, etc.:—ἡ φθορά δ. οὐσίας Arist. Top. 7. 3, 7; hence, absol., dissolution, opp. to σύνθεσις, Id. Cael. 3. 6, 2, cf. Plat. Phil. 32 A: dissolution of friendship, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 1, 3, 9, 3, 5, cf. Plat. Legg. 632 B. 2. an ending, cessation, κακῶν Eur. Phoen. 435; πολέμου Thuc. 4. 19, Isocr. 126 D: absol. a cessation of hostilities, treaty of peace, Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 3; so in pl., ἡζήσθαι δὲ καὶ πρὸς ἐμὲ αὐτῷ . . γιγνέσθαι τὰς διαλύσεις Dem. 553. 20, cf. Phoenicia. Adl. 1.
διαλυσι-φίλος, ον, love-dissolving, Anth. P. 5. 21.
διαλύτῶν, verb. Adj. one must dissolve, φιλίαν Arist. Eth. N. 9. 3, 3.

διαλύτης, οὗ, ὁ, a dissolver, breaker-up, τῆς ἐταιρείας Thuc. 3. 82.
διαλύτικός, ἡ, ὅν, able to dissolve, τινος Plat. Polit. 281 A, Tim. 60 B: relaxing, νότος Hipp. Aph. 1247. Adv. -κως, Arist. Top. 7. 3, 7.
διαλύτος, ον, dissolved, relaxed, Plut. 2. 136 B; but, II. **δια-λύτος**, ἡ, ὅν, capable of dissolution, Plat. Phaedo 80 B, Tim. 57 B.
διἀλῦτρωσις, εως, ἡ, mutual redemption, Polyb. 6. 58, 11.
διαλύω, fut. -λύσω, etc.: (v. λύω):—to loose one from another, to part asunder, Lat. dissolvere, διαπλέκων καὶ διαλύων twining and untwining, Hdt. 4. 67; δ. τοὺς ἀγωνιζομένους Id. 8. 11; δ. τὴν συλλογὴν, τὴν συνουσίαν, τὴν πανήγυριν, etc., to break it up, dismiss it, Id. 7. 10, 4, Thuc. 2. 12, Plat. Lys. 223 B, etc.; τὴν οἰκὴν εἰς κοίτην δ. to break up the party and go to bed, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 1; δ. τὴν στρατιάν, τὸ ναυτικὸν to disband it, Thuc., etc.; and so in Med., Plat. Gorg. 457 C:—Pass., of an assembly, to break up, disperse, Hdt. 1. 128, etc.; ἐκ τοῦ συλλόγου Id. 3. 73, cf. 5. 113; so in fut. med., Thuc. 2. 12: of a man, to die, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 20. 2. to dissolve into its elements, to break up, destroy, δ. καὶ ἀπολλύναι Plat. Rep. 609 A sq.; ἐξ ἐνὸς ἐς πολλὰ δ. Id. Tim. 68 D; so, δ. πολιτείαν, ἀρχήν, etc., Id. Legg. 945 C, etc.; τὰς οἰκίσεις Polyb. 4. 65, 4:—of the sun, to thaw frozen things, Xen. Cyn. 5. 2:—Pass., ἐξ ὧν συγκρίται καὶ εἰς ἀ διαλύεται Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 8, 12, and often. 3. to break off, put an end to friendship, Lat. dirimere, δ. σπονδὰς Thuc. 5. 1; ὁμολογίας Isocr. 77 C; φιλίαν Arist. Eth. N. 8. 5, 1:—so in Med., διαλύσασθαι ξεινίην Hdt. 4. 154: absol. to dissolve friendship, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 13, 5 sq. 4. to put an end to enmity, ἐχθραν, πόλεμον Thuc. 4. 19, 8. 46; and in Med., δ. ἐχθρας Isae. 64. 25; διαφοράς Isocr. 266 D; πολέμου Id. 76 D, cf. Dem. 44. 10; in plarf. pass. (with med. signf.), διελέλυθε τὸν πόλεμον Isocr. 301 C: hence, b. c. acc. pers. to reconcile, πρὸς ἐμὲ δ' αὐτὸν διαλύειν ἡζήσων Dem. 555. 1, cf. 1032. 8; δ. τινὰ ἐκ διαφοράς Polyb. 1. 87, 4; οὐ γὰρ ἦν ὁ διαλύσων Thuc. 3. 83:—Pass. and Med., c. gen. rei, διαλύεσθαι νεύκος to be parted from quarrel, i. e. be reconciled, Eur. Or. 1679; so, τῆς διαφοράς Diod. 14. 110: also absol. to be reconciled, make up a quarrel, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 25, etc.; πρὸς τινα Aeschin. 10. 4; περὶ τινος Lys. 100. 43; so in fut. med., ὥπως . . μὴ διαλύσει Dem. 583. 23. 5. generally, to put an end to, do away with, διαβολὴν Thuc. 1. 131; πάσας αὐτοῦ διαλύσω τὰς ἀπολογίας Dem. 831. 24, cf. 991. 20; τὸν φόβον τῶν Ἑλλήνων δ. Plat. Menex. 241 B:—so in Med., ἐγκλήματα δ. Thuc. 1. 140, cf. 145, Isocr. 228 D, 278 B, 313 C; δ. ἀ ἐψηφίσασθε to cancel your vote, Lys. 64. 25; διαλύεσθαι τὰ πρὸς ἀλλήλους to settle mutual claims, Isocr. 48 D, cf. Aeschin. 10. 4. 6. to solve a difficulty, Plat. Soph. 252 D; τὴν ἀπορίαν Arist. Metaph. 10. 6, 5, etc. 7. δ. τιμὰς to pay the full value, Dem. 846. fin.: to pay, discharge, τὴν δαπάνην Hdt. 5. 30; χρήματα Dem. 460. 19; τὰ συμβόλια Arist. Pol. 3. 3, 2; χρεός, χρέα, etc., Polyb. 32. 13, 4, etc.; πάντα διελέλυτο Dem. 836. 14: so Lat. diluere in Cic. Off. 1. 33:—also c. acc. pers., δ. τὸν ναυκλήρον to satisfy him, i. e. pay him off, Dem. 1192. 24, cf. 919. 10, 959. fin.:—in Med. or Pass. to order debts to be paid, Arr. An. 7. 10: but also to have them paid to oneself, Dio Chrys. II. to relax, weaken, τὸ σώμα Hipp. Aph. 1247: to make supple and pliant, Lat. relaxare, Ar. Pax 85:—Pass., δ. καὶ ἀδυνατεῖν Arist. H. A. 7. 5, 1; ἀνάπλους διαλελυμένος a sailing out in loose order, Polyb. 16. 2, 6; διαλελυμένη λέξις a lax style, Dion. H. de Lys. 9. 2. absol. to slacken one's hold, undo, Thuc. 24. 32.
δι-αφθίτῶω, to fill full of barley meal, Ar. Nub. 669.
διαλωβάομαι, Dep. strengthd. for λωβάομαι, Polyb. 11. 4, 1, etc.:—part. pf. pass., in pass. sense, Plut. Caes. 68, etc.
διαμᾶγνέω, to charm with magic arts, Luc. Amor. 41.
δι-αμαθύνω, to grind to powder, utterly destroy, πόλιν δημάθουνεν Aesch. Ag. 824; κύνες δημάθουνεν ἄνδρα δεσπότην (sc. Actaeon) Id. Fr. 239.
διαμαλάξω, εως, ἡ, a softening, Galen. 13. 116.
διαμαλάττω, strengthd. for μαλάττω, Luc. Prom. 13:—Med., Hipp. 679.
διαμανθάνω, to learn by inquiry, Philostr. 20.
διαμαντεύομαι, Dep. to determine by an oracle, τι Plat. Legg. 696 A: to make divinations, Id. Sisyph. 387 E; ὕρνοι or ἐπ' ὕρνοι Plut. T. Gracch. 17, etc. II. to consult an oracle, take auguries, περὶ τινος Dion. H. 3. 69, Plut. 2. 302 D.
δι-άμαξος, ον, for a chariot, ὕδρος δ. a carriage-road, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 1554. 116.
δι-αμαρτάνω, fut. -αμαρτήσονται (Dem. 388. 15):—strengthd. for ἀμαρτάνω, to miss entirely, go quite astray from, τῆς ὁδοῦ Thuc. 1. 106; τοῦ πράγματος Dem. 576. fin., 1228. 10; τοῦ ἐταίρου Plat. Phaedr. 257 D; τῆς ὁρθότητος πολιτείας Arist. Pol. 4. 8, 1. 2. to fail utterly off, fail of obtaining, τινὸς Thuc. 2. 78; τῶν ἐλπίδων Isocr. 60 A; τοῦ ἀγῶνος Isae. 61. 26; τῆς εἰρήνης Dem. 235. 29; δυοῖν χρησίμων οὐ δ. not to miss both of two good things, Id. 388. 15. 3. absol. to fail utterly, opp. to τυγχάνω Plat. Theaet. 178 A: to be quite wrong, Macho 'Επιστ. 1. 6; γνώμη in judgment, Dem. 716. 3, 734. 22; δ. τοῖς ὕλοις Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 7; ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ Ib. 8. 13, 9; περὶ τι Id. Oec. 2, 1:—Pass., τὰ πολλὰ . . δημαρτημένα utter failures, Plat. Legg. 693 E.
διαμαρτήμα, τό, a great error, Arist. Poët. 25, 25 (δ' ἄμ.?).
διαμαρτία, ἡ, a total mistake, Plut. Fab. 6; δ. τῶν ἡμερῶν a wrong reckoning of the days, Thuc. 4. 89. 2. a gross fault, Plut. 2. 153 B, etc. II. a failure in obtaining, disappointment in, τινὸς Luc. Sacrif. 1; δ. ἐρωτικῇ Philostr. 16.
διαμαρτυρέω, as Att. law-term, to use a διαμαρτυρία (q. v.), Dem. 1088 ult. 2. c. inf. to affirm by a διαμαρτυρία that . . , δ. μὴ ἐπιδίκον . . τὴν δίκην εἶναι Isae. 38. 11, cf. Dem. 1095. 1:—Pass., aor. διαμαρτυρήσθαι to be affirmed in a διαμαρτυρία to be so and so, Lys. 167. 40, Isae. 42. 17; τὰ διαμαρτυρηθέντα Isocr. 374 B. 3. Joseph. A. J. 9. 8, 3, has Med. in the sense of testifying against a thing, τι.

διαμαρτυρία, ἡ, as Att. law-term, an *obstructive process*, sometimes brought at the ἀνάκρισις to prevent the case from coming to trial, Dem. 1097. 20, etc. 1. in any suit, the defendant could enter a διαμαρτυρία τὴν δίκην μὴ εἰσαγγώγιμον εἶναι, and proceedings were put off till this preliminary question was settled, cf. Isocr. 373 C; occasionally the plaintiff put in a δ. to forestall the defendant, v. Lys. 167. 38 sq. 2.

in a διαδικασία κλήρον (v. διαδικασία), any one claiming an estate by direct descent (and therefore entitled to take possession by mere entry) could bar proceedings by a διαμ. μὴ ἐπιδίκον τὸν κλήρον εἶναι, and thus secure a trial of his claim before the other parties (οἱ ἀμφοβητούντες) could be heard. The διαμ. had to be supported by the testimony of at least one witness (whence the name); it was met by a δίκη ψευδομαρτυρίαν against the witness, and this process was called ἐπισκήπτεισθαι, ἐπίσκηψις (v. sub vocc.), Isae. 38. 13.—V. Harp. s. v.

διαμαρτύρομαι [ῶ], Dep. to call gods and men to witness, to protest solemnly, esp. in case of falsehood or wrong, Lat. obtestari, Dem. 232. 28, 275. 17, etc.; δ. μὴ . . . c. inf., Id. 899. 5; δ. ὅπως μὴ . . . c. fut., Id. 1047. 24;—δ. τινι μὴ ποιεῖν to protest against his doing, Aeschin. 40. 9, and often in Polyb. 2. generally, to protest, asseverate, Plat. Phaedo 101 A, etc. 3. absol. to beg earnestly of one, to conjure him, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 9.

διαμάσσομαι, Dep. to chew up, Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 1, Apollon. Kph. 1; δ. τὴν γλώτταν, for ἐνδακείν, Alciphro 3. 57; metaph., of elaborate rhetoric, Eust. Opusc. 314. 88:—as Pass. to be chewed, Arist. Probl. 8. 6. II. metaph. to carp at, Lat. arrodere, τι Philostr. 483.

διαμάσσημα, τό, that which is chewed, Diosc. 1. 125. διαμάσσης, εως, ἡ, a chewing up, Nemes. de Nat. Hom. 238, 258. διαμασσητός, ἡ, ὅν, fit for chewing, Hipp. 517.

διαμάσσω, Att.—τω: fut. —μάψω:—to knead thoroughly, knead well up, Ar. Eq. 1105, Av. 463.

διαμαστιγίζω, to scourge severely, Plat. Gorg. 524 E. διαμαστιγώσις, εως, ἡ, a severe scourging, esp. of the Spartan boys, Plut. 2. 239 D, cf. Paus. 3. 16, 10.

διαμαστιγίω, to scourge severely, τῷ λόγῳ Eus. Vit. Const. p. 540. διαμαστροπεύω, to pander, δ. τὴν ἡγεμονίαν γάμοις to bargain away the empire by a marriage, Plut. Caes. 14.

διαμασχαλίζω, to stick under one's arm, τι Ar. Fr. 249. διαμαχέω, = διαμάχομαι, πρὸς τι Joseph. B. J. 6. 9, 4.

διαμαχητή, ἡ, fighting against, πρὸς τι Plat. Legg. 633 D, Plut. 2. 74 C, etc. διαμαχητέον, verb. Adj. one must deny absolutely, Plat. Soph. 241 D (v. l. διαμαχετέον), Id. Rep. 380 B.

διαμάχομαι [μα] : fut. —μαχέσθαι Hdt.: (v. μάχομαι): Dep.:—to fight or strive with, struggle against, τινι or πρὸς τινι Hdt. 4. 11, Plat. Legg. 833 D, etc.; πρὸς τι Dem. 217. 2; περὶ τίνος Plat. Meno 86 C, etc.; ὑπὲρ τίνος Id. Symp. 207 B; δ. περὶ τούτου, ὡς . . . or ὅπως . . ., Lys. 100. 39, etc.; δ. μὴ μεταγινώσκειν ὑμᾶς I resist to the uttermost your change of opinion, Thuc. 3. 40; δ. τὸ μὴ θανεῖν Eur. Alc. 694. 2. to fight one with another, Eur. Supp. 678. 3. to fight it out, contend obstinately, Lat. depugnare, Ar. Eq. 339, etc.; to use open force, Plat. Rep. 345 A. 4. to exert oneself greatly, ὅπως . . . Id. Prot. 325 C; ὅπως μὴ . . . Id. Gorg. 502 B. 5. in argument, to contend or maintain that . . ., c. acc. et inf., Id. Theaet. 158 D; but usually with a negat., δ. τι μὴ εἶναι Thuc. 3. 42; δ. ὅτι οὐκ ἀπόλλυται Plat. Phaedo 106 C; ὡς οὐ . . . Id. Parm. 127 E, etc.:—also, δ. τι to contest a point, Id. Soph. 241 D.

δι-αμάω, fut. ἡσώ, to cut through, χιτῶνα Il. 3. 359; λευκὴν παρηίδα Eur. El. 1023; διὰ λαυρὸν ἀμύσαι Ar. Rh. 4. 374:—to scrape or clear away, δακτύλους δ. χθόνα Eur. Bacch. 709, ubi v. Elmsl.; and so in Med., διαμάσσει τὸν κάλχηκα Thuc. 4. 26; τὴν χίνα Polyb. 3. 55, 6. διαμεθίμην, to let go, leave off, μόχθον Eur. Bacch. 627: to give up, τινι τι Id. El. 978.

δι-αμέιβω, fut. ψω, to exchange, τι πρὸς τι one thing with another, Plat. Polit. 289 E; so in Med., διαμέιβεσθαι τί τινος or ἀντί τινος one thing for another, Solon 13. 2, Plat. Legg. 915 E (where the dat. of the pers. with whom you exchange is added):—διαμέιβαι Ἀσίαν Εὐρώπῃ to change Asia for Europe, i. e. to pass into Asia, Eur. I. T. 398. 2. δ. ὁδὸν to finish a journey, Aesch. Theb. 334; so in Med., δολιχῆς πέρμα κελεύθον διαμευάμενος Id. Pr. 285; but in Med. also, to pass through, πολλὰ φῦλα Id. Supp. 543; πόντον πέδιον Id. Fr. 150. 3. in Med., absol. to change, alter, Hdt. 9. 108. 4. ἀγορὰς διαποντίου; δ. to trade in foreign markets, Dion. H. 5. 66: to requite, Dio C. 56. 6.

διαμειδιάω, to laugh much, Plat. Tim. 21 C, cf. Wyteub. Plut. 2. 152 C. δι-αμειπτός, on, changeable, Sappho 17.

διαμερμύκεσθαι, Dep. to strive hotly with, τινι Plat. Comp. Dem. c. Cic. 2. δι-αμειψις, εως, ἡ, an exchange of prisoners, Plut. Fab. 7; of arms, Id. Pyrrh. 17.

διαμελαίνω, to make quite black, Plut. Flamin. 4. II. intr. to be or become so, Id. 2. 921 F.

διαμελειστί, Adv. limb by limb, limb-meal, τοὺς δὲ διαμελειστί ταμῶν [ᾱ in arsi] Od. 9. 291., 18. 339.

διαμελεῖσθαι, to practise diligently, Plat. Parm. 126 C, Legg. 830 B. διαμελλίζομαι, Med. to rival in singing, Plat. 2. 973 B.

διαμελλίω, to dismember, Diod. 3. 65:—διαμελισμός, ὁ, Plut. 2. 355 B. διαμελλήσις, εως, ἡ, a being on the point to do, πολλῇ δ. φυλακῇ long postponement of precautionary measures, Thuc. 5. 99; in Gloss. also διαμελλήσις.

διαμελλω, fut. —μελλήσω, to be always going to do, to make a show of doing; hence to delay, put off, Thuc. I. 71, 142.

διαμεριεσμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of διαμερίζω, in parts, A. B. 787. διαμέμφομαι, Dep. to blame greatly, τι Thuc. S. 89; τινά τινος one

for a thing, Isocr. 26 A; τινά ἐπὶ τινι Dio C. 46. 51; τινά ὅτι . . . Arist. P. A. 3. 2, 10.

διαμένω, fut. —μενῶ: pf. —μεμένηκα:—to remain by, stand by, τινι Hipp. 1248 E, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 7:—to persevere, ἐν τινι Plat. Prot. 344 B; ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Apol. 30; δ. ἐν αὐτῷ to maintain his purpose, Polyb. 10. 40, 6:—absol. to keep one's ground, stand firm, Dem. 44. 10., 583. 27: τό last, remain, live on, Epich. 146 Ahr.: to endure, be strong, Isocr. 169 D: of form, colour, and the like, ταῦτόν δ. to continue the same, be permanent, Alex. Βρεττ. 2; χρώμα διαμένον Nicol. Incert. 1. 28, cf. Antiph. Incert. 60:—c. part., δ. λέγων Dem. 107. 21; δ. ὅμοιοι ὄντες Arist. Eth. N. S. 8, 5. διαμερίσθαι, to distribute, Plat. Phil. 15 E; τοὺς πόρους εἰς ἅπαν τὸ σῶμα Arist. Probl. 5. 40. II. to divide, part, separate, Menand. Incert. 491:—Med. to divide or part among themselves, Ev. Matth. 27. 35, etc.

διαμερισμός, ὁ, a division, Diod. 11. 47, LXX, Joseph. A. J. 10. 11, 7. II. division, dissension, Ev. Luc. 12. 51.

διαμεριστής, οὗ, ὁ, a divider, Gloss. διαμεσολαβέω, to intervene, Byz.

διάμεσος, on, midway between: τὸ δ. the part between, cited from Dio C.:—οἱ δ. the middle class, Hesych.

διάμεστος, on, brim-full, Antiph. Incert. 14; δ. εἰς τὸ ἥμισυ exactly half full, Arist. Probl. 19. 50.

διαμεστόω, to fill full, Arist. Probl. 25. 8, 6. διαμετρέω, to measure through, measure out or off, χώρον δ. to measure lists for combat, Il. 3. 315; also in Med., Polyb. 6. 41, 3:—ἡμέρα διαμετρημένη measured by the clepsydra, Dem. 378. 7, Aeschin. 82. 12.

2. to measure out in portions, distribute, μεδύμους δ. τινι τῆς καθεστῆκυίας τιμῆς Dem. 918. 24; οὐδὲν δ. τοῖς στρατιώταις to give out no rations, Xen. An. 7. 1, 40, cf. 41:—Med. to have measured out to one, receive as one's share, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 66, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 9, Dem. 918. 8:—but Call. has the Med. in Act. sense, Apoll. 54, Dian. 36. II. intr. = ἐκ διαμέτρου ἀντικεῖσθαι, to be diametrically opposed, τινί Manetho 4. 74.

διαμετρήσις, εως, ἡ, a measuring out, Plut. 2. 785 C, LXX. διαμετρητός, ἡ, ὅν, measured out or off, δ. ἐνὶ χώρῳ Il. 3. 344.

διαμετρικός, ἡ, ὅν, diametrical, diagonal, Theol. Ar. 3 and 59. διάμετρον, τό, a measured allowance, soldiers' rations, Plut. Dem. 40.

διάμετρος (c. γραμμῇ), ἡ, the diameter or diagonal of a parallelogram, Plat. Meno 85 B, al.; κατὰ δ. ξυντίθεσθαι to be joined diametrically, Id. Tim. 54 E; so, ἡ κατὰ διάμετρον σύζευξις Arist. Eth. N. 5. 5, 8; τὰ κατὰ δ. Id. Cael. 1. 8, 11; κείσθαι κατὰ δ. Id. Meteor. 2. 6, 5, sq., al.; κατὰ διάμετρον κινεῖσθαι, of quadrupeds, which move the legs cross-corner-wise, as horses when trotting (opp. to κατὰ πλευράν κινεῖσθαι, ambling, in which the legs on each side move together), Arist. Inc. An. 1. 5, 14, 4, cf. Plut. 2. 43 A; ἐκ διαμέτρου ἀντικεῖσθαι Luc. Catapl. 14.

2. a diameter of a circle, Arist. Cael. 1. 4, 3, al.: the axis of a sphere, Id. de Mot. An. 3, 4, etc. II. a rule for drawing the diameter, Ar. Ran. 801.

διαμήδομαι, = μῆδομαι, Ep. Hom. 4. 12. διαμηκίζω (μῆκος) = διαμετρέω II, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. 178.

διαμηνύω, to point out clearly, Strabo 528: hence Subst. —νύσις, ἡ, Byz. διαμνηρίζω, femora diducere, inire, Ar. Av. 669; διαμνηρίζομαι, ὁ, femorum diductio, Plut. 2. 653 E. διαμήριον, τό, pretium impudicitiae, C. I. 7789.

διαμνηρῶμαι, Dep. to chew the cud, ruminare, δ. τὰ ῥήματα Jo. Chrys. διαμνηρῶ [ῶ], to roll up into a ball, Hero Autom. p. 252, 255, 260.

διαμνηχάνομαι, Dep. to bring about, contrive, δ. ὅπως . . . Ar. Eq. 917; c. acc. et inf., Plat. Symp. 179 D.

διαμνηχαντέον, verb. Adj. one must contrive, Plut. 2. 131 D. διαμνηνμι or —νω, fut. μίξω, to mix up, Plut. 2. 1132 D.

διαμικρολογέομαι, to deal very meanly, πρὸς τινα Plut. Sol. 30. δι-αμιλλάομαι, Dep. c. fut. med. et aor. pass.:—to contend hotly, strive earnestly, δέκα πρὸς δέκα Plat. Legg. 833 E; τινι with one, Rep. 516 E; πρὸς τινα Polyb. 16. 21, 6; δ. περὶ τίνος about a thing, Plat. Rep. 517 E; ἐν τινι Ib. 563 A; though he also has gen. rei, δ. λειστέρας οὐδο Legg. 833 B:—the pf. διμιλλήθη in pass. sense, Luc. Paras. 58:—verb. Adj. διαμιλλήθητι, Plut. 2. 817 D.

διαμνησकोμαι, only found in pf. pass. διαμνησμαι, to keep in memory, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 13, Diou. II. 9.

διαμνύρομαι [ῶ], Dep. to sing plaintively, Ar. Thesm. 100. διαμίσγω, = διαμνηνμι, Hipp. 614. 43.

διαμίσσω, to hate bitterly, Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 8, Plut. Timol. 35. διαμίσθω, to farm out, App. Civ. 2. 10, in Med.

διαμιστῶλλω: aor. I —μιστῶλα:—to cut up piecemeal, Hdt. 1. 132. διάμित्रος, on, veiled with a mitra, Poll. 4. 151, 154.

δι-αμμος, on, very sandy, Polyb. 34. 10, 3. διαμνημονεύω, to call to mind, remember, absol., Hdt. 3. 3, Lys. 168. 4; τίνος Plat. Symp. 180 C; τι Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 1, Plut. Sol. 3, etc.:—Pass., διὰ τούτων διαμνημονεύονται Diod. 12. 13. 2. to record, mention, Lat. commemorare, τι Antipho 135. 37, Thuc. 1. 22; διαμνημονεύεται ἔχων he is mentioned as having, Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 2. II. to recall to another's mind, τινι τι Plat. Epin. 976 C.

διαμνημονικός, ἡ, ὅν, having a good memory, Suid. s. vv. ἀνελέγγο, Ἀπολλώνιος Τριανεύς.

δι-αμοιβή, ἡ, a requital, Byz. διαμοιράσσω, ἡ, a division into equal portions, Tzetz. Hes. Op. 56.

διαμοιράω, to divide, tear, rend asunder, Eur. Hipp. 1376; so in Med., Id. Hec. 717. 2. in Med., also, to portion out, distribute, ἐπιτοχα πάντα διμοιράτο [ῆ in arsi] Od. 14. 434.

διμοιρηδᾶ, Adv. in equal portions, Ap. Rh. 3. 1029. διαμολύνω [ῶ], to defile, pollute, Plut. 2. 504 D.

διαμονή, ἡ, (διαμένω) *duration*, Arist. de Spir. 1, 1, Theophr. H. P. 7. 5, 5. C. 1. (add.) 2347. 4.
 διαμονῆς, Adv. (μόνος) *singly*, Inscr. Cyren. no. 8 Newton.
 διαμονομάχου, *to fight a single combat*, πρὸς τινα Plut. 2. 482 C.
 διαμόρφος, *on, endured with form*, Emped. 126.
 δια-μορφο-σκέπτομαι, Dep. *to vie in beauty with*, τινί Ath. 188 D.
 διαμορφώω, *to give form to, form, shape*, Plut. 2. 722 C, etc.
 διαμόρφωσις, *ews, ἡ, a forming, shaping*, Plut. 2. 1023 C:—*the style, character of oratory*, cited from Dem. Phal.
 διαμοτώω, *to put lint (μότος) into a wound, so as to keep it open*, δ. ἔλκος Hipp. V. C. 907:—Subst. διαμότωσις, *ews, ἡ*, Oribas. 10 Mai.
 διαμᾶς, Adv. *right through, through and through*, c. gen., στέρων δ. Aesch. Pr. 65, cf. Supp. 945, Eur. Bacch. 994; δι' αἶας Φρυγίας δ. Aesch. Supp. 548; ἐτέτρατο τὸν μηρὸν δ. Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 23; δ. ἀχρὺς Luc. D. Morth. 27. 4.
 διαμείρω, poet. for διαναι-, Q²Sm. 1. 614, Hesych.
 διαμειρές, Adv., 1. of Place, *through and through, right through, clean through*, c. gen., δ. δσπίδος Il. 12. 429, cf. 20. 362; δ. στέρων Soph. Ph. 791:—c. acc., κενεῶνα δ. Il. 5. 284; δ. οὖς Aesch. Cho. 380; δ. διὰ μέσον σφονδύλου Plat. Rep. 616 E. II. absol., much like διηκενέως, *without break, continuously*, ἐκ κεφαλῆς . . δ. ἐς πόδας ἄκρου Il. 16. 640; πέτρῃ ἡλίβατος . . δ. ἀμφοτέρωθεν Od. 10. 88; σταύρους . . ἔλασσε δ. ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα 14. 11; ἡ δ' [the wall] ἔσπετο πᾶσα δ. all in a piece, Il. 12. 398: cf. παλάσσω II. 1. 2. Of Time, *throughout, for ever*, Od. S. 245, 10. 88, Hes. Th. 402; pleon., ἡματα πάντα δ. Il. 16. 499; διαμειρές αἰεὶ *for ever and aye*, 15. 70.—Also διαμειρέως, Hipp. 535. 46, Nic. Th. 495, cf. sq. (Cf. δια-πυρ-στος:—the simple word is found in tmesis, διὰ δ' ἀμειρές Il. 11. 377, 17. 309; and a form ἀναμειρέως occurs in Philyl. Pol. 3;—so that no doubt it is poet. for διαναμειρές, from μείρω: cf. διάνδιχα.)
 διαμειρῆς, *ews, ἡ, piercing*, ὀδύνη Hipp. 645. 22. Cf. foreg.
 διαμυδαίνω, *to filter through*, A. B. 238, E. M. 269. 1.
 διαμυδαλέος, *a, on, drenching*, δάκρυα Aesch. Pers. 538.
 διαμυδῶω, *to become fungoid, of diseased bone, membrane, etc.*, Hipp. V. C. 912.
 διαμύθησις [ῥ], *ews, ἡ, deception, a talking over*, Hesych.
 διαμυθολογέω, *to communicate by word of mouth, to express in speech*, γλώσση Aesch. Pr. 889; τι Plat. Legg. 632 F; δ. πρὸς ἀλλήλους *to converse*, Id. Apol. 39 E; περί τινος Id. Phaedo 70 B.
 διαμυκτηρίζω, strengthd. for μυκτηρίζω, Diog. L. 9. 113.
 διαμυλλαίνω, fut. ἀνῶ, *to make mouths (in scorn)*, Ar. Vesp. 1315.
 διαμυράδην [α], Adv. strengthd. for ἀμυράδην, Poll. 2. 129.
 διαμυρίδιος [φι], *on, utterly different*, Aesch. Pr. 555.
 διαμυρίς, Adv. *separately*, Dion. P. 5. 903.
 διαμυρισητέω, *to dispute or disagree*, πρὸς ἀλλήλους περί τινος Dem. 290. 16, 1097. 23; τινι περί τινος Ath. 351 A; τινί τινος Plut. 2. 787 C; δ. περί τινος alone, Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 6; πρὸς τι Ib. 3. 16, 13; δ. πῶτα θερμὰ τῶν ζώων Id. P. A. 2. 2, 9; absol., Id. Pol. 3. 12, 2:—Pass., διαμυρισηθῆναι *περὶ φύλιν οὐκ ὀλίγα not a few questions are raised*, Id. Eth. N. 8. 1, 6; τὰ διαμυρισηθῆναι the points at issue, Dem. 1097. 23.
 διαμυρισητής, *ews, ἡ, a disputing*, ἔχει δ. it admits of dispute, Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 2; δ. παρέχειν πότερον . . Plut. Aemil. 1.
 διαμυροδέω, *to miss the right ἀμφοδός*, Eust. 789. 54: metaph. *to miss the right way* (in a question), Sext. Emp. M. 9. 31.
 διαμυροδότης, *ews, ἡ, a missing of the right ἀμφοδός*, Eust. 789. 51.
 διαμυκάσμαι, Dep. *to mock or laugh at*, Dio C. 59. 25.
 διαμυκάσις, *ews, ἡ, mocking, raillery*, τινος Ath. 220 B.
 διαμυβάλλομαι, Med. *to put off continually*, Theod. Prodr., etc.
 διαμυγνώσκω, fut. -γνώσμαι, *to read through*, Isocr. 275 A, Polyb. 31. 21, 9; Δημόκριτον πάντα δ. Damox. Συντρ. 1. 13.
 διαμυγκάζω, fut. ἀσώ, *to coerce, compel*, Plat. Legg. 836 A: *to set a limb*, Hipp. 863 F:—δ. πόρους *to open the pores violently*, Id. 364. 17.
 διαμυγκασίς, *ews, ἡ, the setting of a limb*, Hipp. 863 G.
 διαμυγκασμός, *δ, the setting of a limb: the instrument for doing it*, Hipp. Art. 812.
 διαμυγάω, *to bring back into its place*, Galen.
 διαμυκαθίζω, fut. ἰσώ, = ἀνακαθίζω, Hipp. 670. 8.
 διαμυκαλύπτω, *to reveal entirely*, Eccl.
 διαμυκάμπτω, *to bend quite back*, Eccl.
 διαμυκλάσμαι, Pass. *to be completely reflected*, Arist. Probl. 23. 23.
 διαμυκύντω, *to raise the head: to look carefully into*, Philo 1. 383.
 διαμυλίσκω, *to consume*, Dio C. Exc. p. 188 Mai.
 διανάπαυμα, τό, *an intermission*, A. B. 1167.
 διανάπαυσις, *ews, ἡ, a resting at intervals*, Arist. de Spir. 8. 4.
 διανάπαυω, *to give one an interval of rest, to let rest awhile*, c. acc., Hipp. Aph. 1249, Arist. Pol. 8. 5, 12; *to interrupt*, τὸ συνεχές Luc. Amor. 7:—Med. *to rest awhile*, Plat. Symp. 191 C, Legg. 625 B.
 διαναπνοή, ἡ, *a breathing through*, Galen.
 διαναρκάω, *to grow stiff or numb*, Lat. torpere, Cornut. N. D. 35. 2.
to remain torpid through the winter, Theophr. de Pisc. 7, where however Cod. Voss. διαρκούντας, as in Arist. Mirab. 23.
 διανάσσω, fut. ξω, *to stop chinks: to caulk ships*, Strabo 195.
 διανάστῃσις, *ews, ἡ, a rising up*, Hipp. 1212 H, Polyb. 5. 70. 8.
 διαναμάσσω, *to maintain a sea-fight*, Hdt. 5. 86, 8. 63, v. l. Thuc. 8. 78; πρὸς τινα Isocr. 60 E.
 διανᾶω, *to flow through, percolate*, Theophr. Pisc. 7 (ex emend. Schneid.), Plut. Aemil. 14.
 διανδία, Adv., like ἀνδία, *two ways, διανδία μεμνηρίζω to halt between two opinions*, Il. 1. 189; σοὶ δὲ διανδία δῶκε gave thee one of two things, 9. 37; in tmesis, διὰ δ' ἀνδία θυμὸν ἔχουσιν Hes. Op. 3

13; δ. ἔαφα broke it in twain, Theocr. 25. 256; only once in Trag. (in a lyr. passage), δ. κλῆθρα κλίνεται Eur. H. F. 1029.
 διανεκής, *ews, Dor. and Att. collat. form of διηρεκής, q. v.*
 διανεκῆσις, *ews, ἡ, a distribution*, Arist. Mund. 7. 5, Plut. Anton. 54.
 διανεμητέον, verb. Adj. *one must distribute*, Xen. Oec. 7. 36.
 διανεμητής, οὐ, ὁ, = διατητής, *a distributor*, Arist. Fr. 383.
 διανεμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *distributive*, τινος ἐς ἰσά μέρη Plat. Tim. 55 A; τὸ δ. δίκαιον Arist. Eth. N. 5. 4, 2; of persons, Ib. 5. 5, 2.
 δι-ἀνεμόμαι, Pass. *to flutter in the wind*, Luc. Imag. 7, Anth. P. 9. 777.
 διανέμω, fut. -νεμῶ: pf. -νεμέμα:—*to distribute, apportion*, τινί τι Ar. Pl. 510, Plat. Legg. 830 E, etc.; τι ἐπὶ τι Id. Theaet. 194 D; δ. μέρη *to divide into portions*, Id. Legg. 756 B, cf. Tim. 35 C, and v. sub διακρίνω; but also, δ. κατὰ μέρη Id. Legg. 758 E; δ. ἐαυτὸν *to distribute oneself among many friends*, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 10, 4; δ. ἐαυτέων *the distributor*, Ib. 5. 9, 10:—Med. *to divide among themselves*, Andoc. 17. 38, Plat. Gorg. 523 A, etc.; δ. τὰ τῶν πλουσίων Arist. Pol. 3. 10, 2; also, διανεμάμενοι διχ' ἐαυτοὺς Plat. Com. Σμυμ. 2; cf. ψήφος Il. 4:—Pass., δ. εἰς τὸν λαόν *to be spread abroad*, Act. Ap. 4. 17. II. *to set in order, govern*, ἄστυ Pind. P. 4. 465, cf. 8. 90.
 διανέσμαι, Pass. *to go through*, ἔργα Anth. P. 2. 34.
 διανεύω, *to nod, beckon*, ταῖς κεφαλαῖς Diod. 3. 18; τινί *to a person*, Alex. Incert. 1. 12. II. *to bend away from, shun*, τι Polyb. 1. 23, 8; cf. διακλίνω.
 διανέω, fut. -νεύσομαι, *to swim across*, ἐς Σαλαμίνα Hdt. 8. 89. II. c. acc. *to swim through, i. e. get safe through*, δ. πλήθος λόγων Plat. Parm. 137 A, cf. Rep. 441 C; v. sub ὕπαιτος 1.
 διανήθω, fut. -νήσω, *to spin out*, Eccl.
 διάνημα, τό, *that which is spun, a thread*, Plat. Polit. 309 B.
 διανήξις, ἡ, *a swimming through*, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 944.
 διανηστεύω, *to remain fasting*, Hipp. 523. 27:—Med., Joseph. A. J. 3. 10, 3.
 διανηστιμός, *δ, breakfast*, Ath. 11 D.
 διανήψω, *to be sober*, Eccl.
 διανήσομαι, fut. ξομαι, = διανέω, Hellenic. Fr. 97, Plut. Lucull. 10: of sound, *to penetrate*, Erinna 1 Bgk. II. *to swim a race*, Ael. N. A. 6. 15.
 διανήψις, *ews, ἡ, a clearing off*, τῶν χυμῶν Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 2.
 δι-ανθής, *ews, ἡ, double-flowering*, Nic. Th. 534:—but in Theophr. H. P. 1. 13, 2, Schneid. interprets ἀνθή διανθῆ, *variegated*.
 διανθίζω, fut. ἰσώ, *to adorn with flowers*, δ. τὴν κεφαλὴν στεφάνοις Luc. Bis Acc. 16:—Pass. *to be variegated or decorated*, χλαμύδες διηρησμένα Plat. Philop. 9; ζῳδια χρυσῷ διηρησμένα Paus. 6. 19, 12, cf. 7. 26, 4.
 δι-ανόμοι, Pass. *to grieve sorely*, Ael. V. H. 1. 24.
 διανίζω, fut. -νίψω, *to wash out*, κύλικα, σκεῦος, Λοπάδας Crates Θηρ. 1. 7, Eubul. Δολ. 2, Damox. Συντρ. 1. 44:—Med., Hipp. 631.
 διανίσσομαι, Dep. *to go through*, τινος Pind. P. 12. 43, Opp. H. 1. 550.
 δι-ανίστημι, fut. -στήσω, *to set up, raise up*, Dion. H. 4. 2: *to restore*, Id. 6. 12. II. Pass., with aor. 2 and pf. act. *to stand up, rise, νύκτωρ* Arist. Oec. 1. 6, 6, Polyb. 3. 74, 1. II. *to stand aloof from, depart from*, τινός Thuc. 4. 128.
 διανίψις, *ews, ἡ, (διανίζω) a washing off or out*, Hipp. 47. 19, etc.
 διανοέομαι, fut. -νοήσομαι: aor. διενόησεν (though the part. also occurs in pass. sense in Plat. Legg. 654 C, and Diod. 20. 3 has aor. med. ἡρᾶμην): pf. διανενόημαι: Dep. (νοέω). *To be minded, intend, purpose*, like μέλλω, with inf. pres. or aor., 11dt. 2. 121, 4, and 126, Ar. Lys. 724, Plat., etc.; διανενόησεν πέμψαι Thuc. 4. 72; also with inf. fut., Hdt. 7. 206, Thuc. 7. 56; ὑπουργεῖν ἂ διανοοῦμεθα (sc. ὑπουργεῖν) Antipho 127. 31; τί διανοοῦμενος εἶπε what he really meant to say, Plat. Theaet. 184 A. II. *to think over or of*, Lat. meditari, τι Hdt. 6. 86, 4, cf. Hipp. Vet. Med. 10; δ. περί τινος, περί τι Plat. Legg. 644 D, 686 D: c. acc. et inf. *to think or suppose that . .*, Id. Prot. 324 B:—absol. *to think, Lat. cogitare*, λέγω νούν ᾧ διανοεῖται . . ἡ ψυχὴ Arist. de An. 3. 4, 3, cf. 1. 4, 10–14; τὸ διανοεῖσθαι, *thinking, the process of thought*, Plat. Theaet. 189 E. III. *an Adv. to be minded or disposed so and so, οὕτω δ. πρὸς τινα, περί τινος* Id. Rep. 343 B, Prot. 352 B; καλῶς, κακῶς δ. Id. Apol. 39 E, Isocr. 9 D: also with ὥς and a part., διανοοῦνται ὥς πεύμενοι *they are affected as if* (i. e. fancy they are) flying, Plat. Theaet. 158 B; cf. Legg. 694 C.
 διανόμη, τό, *a thought, notion*, Plat. Prot. 348 D, Symp. 210 D, etc.; esp. *a whim, sick fancy*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 959.
 διανόμησις, *ews, ἡ, the process of thinking, thought*, Plat. Polit. 306 E, Tim. 87 C. II. *an intention*, Id. Legg. 888 C.
 διανοητέον, verb. Adj. *one must think*, Plat. Legg. 626 D, etc.
 διανοητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for thinking, intellectual*, ἡ δ. κίνησις Plat. Tim. 89 A; ἀρετὴ δ., *opp. to ἡθική*, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, 20, etc.; ἐπιστήμη δ. Id. Metaph. 5. 1, 1, etc. Adv. -κῶς, Arr. Epict. 1. 14, 7.
 διανοητός, ἡ, ὄν, *made the subject of thought*, Arist. Metaph. 3. 7, 3. 4. 15. 8.
 διάνοις, ἡ, poet. also διανοίᾳ Eust. 1679. 29 (cf. ἀνοία, ἀγνοία):—*a thought, intention, purpose*, Hdt. 1. 46, 90, Andoc. 33. 36, Plat., etc.; ἀλόντ' δόσειε διανοίᾳ Aesch. Theb. 831, cf. Supp. 107; εὐφρονας ἐκ δ. Id. Ag. 797, cf. Eum. 1013; διάνοιαν ἔχειν = διανοεῖσθαι, c. inf., Thuc. 5. 9; ἐπὶ τινι Isocr. 85 B; πρὸς τινι Anaxipp. Ἐγκλημ. 1. 37; ἐπ' ἄλλο τι . . τρέψαι τινὸς τὴν δ. Plat. Euthyd. 275 B. 2. *a thought, notion, opinion*, Lat. cogitatum, Hdt. 2. 169, Plat. Prot. 324 B, Phaedo 63 C, etc.; ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς δ. Dem. 398. 1. II. *thinking, thought*, Lat. cogitatio, ὁ ἐντὸς τῆς ψυχῆς πρὸς αὐτὴν διάλογος . . ἐπανομοσίν δ. Plat. Soph. 263 D; often in Plat. and Arist.
 III. *intelligence, understanding*; μεταξὺ τι δόξης καὶ νοῦ Plat. Rep. 511 D, al.; *implying activity*, as *opp. to νοῦς* (v. Arist. de An. 1. 4, 10 sq.), Plat. Rep. 395 B, Legg. 916 A; often in Plat. and Arist.; so, *μαντικός* δ. Aesch. Supp. 109.
 IV. *the thought or meaning of a word or passage*, Plat. Lys. 205 A, Phaedr. 228 D; τὰς τῶν ὑνομάτων δ. Id. Crat. 418 A; τὴν αὐτὴν ἔχει δ. Arist. A a

de An. 1. 2, 4, etc.; τῇ διανοίᾳ quantum ad sensum rei attinebat, Dem. 584. 22: so, in Arist. Poët. 6, one of the constituents of poetry, *the cast of thought, sentiment of the piece*.—Prose word.

διανοίγω, fut. ἔω, *to open*, Plat. Lys. 210 A, LXX, N. T.:—*to open a dead body*, Arist. H. A. 2. 17. 5.

II. *to open so as to connect, τὸν Ἰνδικὸν καὶ Περσικὸν κόλπον* Arist. Mund. 3. 10.

III. *to open and explain, τὰς γραφὰς* Ev. Luc. 24. 22, cf. Act. Ap. 17. 3.

διανοικίζω, *to build up, restore*, Philostr. 583.

διανοίξις, εὖς, ἡ, *an opening*, Nemes. de Nat. Hom. 210. 4.

διανομεύς, εὖς, ὁ, *a distributor*, Plut. Cim. 9.

διανομή, ἡ, *distribution*, Plat. Rep. 535 A, Legg. 714 A, etc.; *παλαιὰς διανομὰς καταφθίνας* Aesch. Eum. 727 (as read in Schol. Eur. Alc. 1. 12 for δαίμονας): esp. of *doles* to poor citizens, C. I. 2336 (v. addend.), 2347 k (add.), 2719, al.

II. *regulation*, Plut. 2. 102 E.

διανομοτέω, = νομοτέω, *to get a motion carried and made law*, Lat. *legem perferre*, νόμους Plat. Legg. 628 A: absol. in Med., Ib. 833 E.

II. *to regulate by law*, τι Dio C. 38. 7.

διανοσέω, *to be very ill or long ill*, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1085: *to go through the course of an illness*, Ib. 1. 951.

διανοσφίζω, *to separate, part asunder*, Dion. P. 19:—Med. *to put aside for oneself, speculate*, Diod. 19. 71.

διανταῖος, α, ον, *extending throughout*, of ligaments running the whole length of the spine, Hipp. Art. 809: *right through, διανταῖα πληγὴ a home-thrust*, Aesch. Theb. 894; so, διανταῖαν οὐτὰν Id. Cho. 640; δ. βέλει Ib. 184; δδύνα Eur. Ion 767:—μοῖρα δ. *unchanging, remorseless destiny*, Aesch. Eum. 334.

διαντικός, ἡ, ον, (διαίνω) *able to wet*, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9. 25.

διαντλήω, *to drain out, exhaust*: only metaph., as Lat. *exhaustire*, exantllare labores, *to drink even to the dregs, endure to the end*, νοδῶον Pind. P. 4. 522; πόνοιν Eur. Andr. 1217; οἰκουρίας Id. H. F. 1373; πόλεμον Plat. Menex. 241 E.

διαντλίζομαι, Pass. *to exhaust oneself, to be worried or troubled*, περὶ μοθαρῶν Hipp. 27. 29.

διαντός, ἡ, ον, *capable of being wetted*, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9. 1.

διανυκτερεύω, *to pass the night, νύκτα* Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 3, and often in Plut.; cf. διημερεύω.

δι-άνυσις, εὖς, ἡ, *an accomplishing: a journey*, Ptolem.

δι-άνυσμα, τό, *a journey ended*, Polyb. 9. 13, 6.

δι-άνυτω, strengthd. for νύτω, Aristae. 1. 19.

δι-άνυω, later also διανύω [ῥ]: fut. -άνυσω: (άνυω):—*to bring quite to an end, accomplish, finish*, c. acc., κέλευθον δ. *to finish a journey*, h. Hom. Ap. 108, Cer. 381; so, δ. διαύλον Eur. El. 825; δδόν Xen., etc.:—hence also c. acc. loci (δδόν being omitted), πολλὸν διὰ πόντον άνύσας *having finished one's course over the sea*, Hes. Op. 633; πλείον δ. *to pass over more space*, Arist. de Lin. 5; absol., δ. εἰς τόπον *to arrive at a place*, Polyb. 3. 53. 9; cf. άνύω 1. 3:—c. part. *to finish doing a thing*, οὐ πω κακότηα διήρυσεν ἦν ἀγορεύον Id. 17. 517; but, πόνους σε διδοῦσα διήρυσεν *continued giving* . . . Eur. Or. 1663.

διαβαῖνω, fut. -ξάνω, *to vamp up, εὐθήςτας* Strabo 529:—*to tear in pieces*, Ar. Lys. 578; metaph., δ. θάλασσαν πτερύγεσσι Opp. H. 5. 306.

διαξέω, fut. -ξέσω, *to smooth, polish off*, Poll. 1. 13, 6. 141.

διαξηραίνω, fut. άνώ, *to dry quite up*, Diod. 1. 10.

διάξηρος, ον, *very dry, parched up*, Geop. 6. 2, 4.

διαξίφζομαι, Dep. *to fight to the death, τιὸν περὶ τινος* Ar. Eq. 781.

διαξίφισμός, ὁ, *a fighting with swords*, Plut. 2. 597 E.

διαξέβλον, τό, *a cross bar or beam*, Apoll. Poliorc. 34.

διαξυράομαι, Med. *to shave oneself*, Arr. Epict. 1. 2, 29.

διαξέσσμα, τό, *filings*, Chrysipp. ap. Pseudo-Plut. de Nobil. (p. 950 Wytt.).

II. *the flute of a column*, Diod. 13. 82.

διαξύνω, fut. ύσω, *to cut into wrinkles, τὰ περὶ τὸ πρόσωπον διεξυσμένα* Arist. Physiogn. 3. 10, cf. 3. 17:—*to cut up*, Ael. ap. Suid.

διαπαγκράτιάω, *to contend in the γαγκράτιον*, Plut. 2. 811 D.

διαπαιδάγωγέω, *to attend children: generally, to guide*, Plat. Tim. 89 D: *to entertain, amuse, ἡδοναῖς τὴν πόλιν* Plut. Pericl. 11; δ. τὸν καιρὸν, Lat. fallere tempus, Id. Scrt. 16.

διαπαιδεύομαι, Pass. *to go through a course of education*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 15.

διαπαίζω, fut. ξομαι, *to keep on playing*, opp. *to σπουδάζω*, Joseph. c. Ap. 2. 37:—Pass. παῖδα διαπαλαιμένην *a sport well kept up*, Plat. Legg. 769 A.

II. *to laugh at*, c. acc., Plut. 2. 79 B, Arr. Epict. 2. 18, 22, cf. Diog. L. 8. 6.

διαπᾶλαιω, *to continue wrestling, go on wrestling*, Ar. Eq. 573, Joseph. A. J. x. 20, 2; πρὸς τινα Ach. Tat. 4. 19.

διαπάλη [ᾶ], ἡ, *a hard struggle*, Plut. Cor. 2., 2. 50 F.

διαπάλλω, *to brandish*, Aesch. Fr. 305. 4, Opp. H. 2. 620.

II. *to distribute by lot, χθόνα ναῖεν διέπλκας* Aesch. Theb. 731: v. πάλος.

διαπάλυνω [ῥ], *to shiver, shatter*, Eur. Phoen. 1159, Ar. Eq. 573.

διαπαννύχίζω, *to pass the whole night*, Plut. 2. 775 D.

διαπαννύχισμός, ὁ, *a complete vigil*, Dion. H. 2. 19.

διαπαντός, Adv., commonly written διὰ παντός, v. διά II. 1.

διαπαπταίνω, *to look timidly round*, Plut. Fab. 11.

διαπαρσιωπάω, *to be quite mute*, Joseph. Gen. 9 A.

διαπαρτηρέομαι, Dep. *to lie in wait for, τινα* LXX (2 Regg. 3. 30).

διαπατριβή, ἡ, *violent contention*, 1 Tim. 6. 5 (vulg. παραδιτριβαί).

διαπαρθένω, *to deflower a maiden*, Hdt. 4. 168, Diocl. Incert. 3.

Antiph. I, Alex. Incert. 53:—Subst. διαπαρθένευσis, εὖς, ἡ, Hdn. Epim. 20; and -εὐτής, οὐ, ὁ, Gloss.

διαπαρθένια [δῶρα], τὰ, *presents made to the bride on the morning after the wedding*, Amphis (or Agias?) ap. Poll. 3. 36, v. Meineke Fr. 5. 85.

διάπαρσις, εὖς, ἡ, *a piercing through*, Aetiae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 7.

διάπασμα, τό, (διαπάσσω) *scented powder to sprinkle over the*

person, Diosc. 1. 6; mostly in pl., like Lat. *pastilli*, Theophr. Odor. 8, Luc. Amor. 39.

διαπασσάλεω, Att. διαπαττ-, *to stretch out by nailing the extremities, as in crucifixion*, Hdt. 7. 33: of a hide stretched for tanning, Ar. Eq. 371, cf. Plut. Artax. 17.

διαπάσσω, Att. -πτω: fut. -πάσω: aor. διέπασα:—*to sprinkle*, δ. τοῦ ψήγματος ἐς τὰς τρίχας Hdt. 6. 125; σμύρνη δ. τὴν ὁδὸν Eubul. Incert. 15 b; δασύποδας ἀλοῖ δ. Alcae. Com. Καλλ. 1; μέλανα διαπασσόμενος Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 11; πυρρὰ διαπασσόμενα with red spots, Ib. 4. 3. 7.

διαπάσων, ἡ, i. e. ἡ διὰ πασῶν χορδῶν συμφωνία, *the concord of the first and last notes, the octave-scale; more correctly divisim, τέταται διὰ πασῶν* (sc. χορδῶν) Plat. Rep. 432 A; τὸ δις διὰ πασῶν Plut. 2. 1019 B:—so, ἡ διὰ τεσσάρων the interval called the fourth, ἡ διὰ πέντε (or, δι' ὀκτεῶν) the fifth, Damox. Συντρ. 1. 56, Plut. 2. 389 D; cf. Dict. of Antiqq. s. v. Music (Greek).

δι-ἀπάτῶ, *to deceive utterly*, Plat. Legg. 735 E: Pass., Arist. H. A. 1. 17. 7.

διαπάτῶ, *to tread through, τὴν χθόνα* Polyb. 3. 55. 2.

διάπαυμα, τό, *cessation, rest, πόνων* Plat. Legg. 824 A.

διάπαυσις, εὖς, ἡ, *cessation*, Arist. Probl. 10. 31.

διαπαύω, *to make to cease, τὴν ταυτότητα* Dion. H. de Comp. 12:—Med. *to rest between times, pause*, Plat. Symp. 191 C, Rep. 336 B:—Pass., αἱ στρατιαὶ διεπαύοντο *had ceased to exist*, Xen. Hell. 4. 4. 14.

διάπεξος, ον, of women's robes, either reaching to the feet (like ποδήρης) or having a border (πέζα, πεξίς), Callix. ap. Ath. 198 C.

δι-απειλῶ, *to threaten violently*, Hdt. 7. 15; δ. ὡς μὲνύσει Id. 2. 121, 3; c. inf. fut., Plut. Oth. 16:—so in Med., διαπειλῆσθαι τινί Aeschin. 7. 1, Alex. Incert. 72: c. inf., Polyb. 1. 78. 15.

διαπεινάω, inf. -πεινῶν, *to hunger one against the other, to have a starving-match*, διαπεινᾶμε (Dor.), with a play on διαπίνωμεν, Ar. Ach. 751.

διάπειρα, ἡ, *an experiment, trial, εἰς διαπειρᾶν τινος ἀπικεῖσθαι to make proof of a thing*, Hdt. 2. 28, 77; ἀποπέμειν εἰς τὴν δ. τινός Id. 1. 47; δ. βροτῶν ἐλεγχος Pind. O. 4. 30.

διαπειράζω, *to tempt, make trial of, τινά* LXX (3 Macc. 5. 40).

II. *to attempt, try*, c. inf., Joseph. A. J. 15. 4. 2.

διαπειραίνω, *to pierce through*, Manetho 2. 106, in Pass.

διαπειράομαι, fut. δομαι: aor. -επειράθην Antipho 133. 22: pf. -πεπειράμαι Thuc. 6. 91: Dep. *To make trial or proof of, τῶν Περσέων* Hdt. 5. 109, cf. 3. 14, Plat. Apol. 27 A: *to tamper with a man, try to bribe him*, Id. Legg. 921 B:—c. acc. rei, *to have experience of a thing*, Thuc. 6. 91.

2. *to attempt obstinately*, c. inf., Antipho l. c.

II. the Act. occurs in Plut. Pomp. 51, διαπειρῶν δοροδοκίαις.

διαπείρω, *to drive through, τι διὰ τινος* Eur. Phoen. 26, cf. Il. 16. 405.

διαπέμψω, *to send off in different directions, send to and fro, send about or round*, Hdt. 1. 46, 48. 84, etc.; δ. άλλον άλλῃ Thuc. 8. 64; δ. τὴν κυμάδα (through the body), Arist. P. A. 4. 5. 46; τὸ πνεῦμα Id. II. A. 1. 17, 6; τὴν φωνὴν Id. P. A. 3. 1, fin.

II. *to send over or across, τινά πρὸς τινα* Ar. Pl. 398; τινά τινα Thuc. 4. 123; τινά περὶ τινος πρὸς τινα Polyb. 5. 72, 1: *to transmit, ἐπιστολήν* Thuc. 1. 129; so in Med., Id. 3. 75.

διαπενθέω, *to mourn through, ἐνιαυτὸν* Plut. Poplic. 23.

διάπεντε, ἡ, *the interval of a fifth in music; v. διαπασῶν*.

διαπεπονημένος, Adv. (διαπυνέω) *elaborately*, Isocr. 419 B.

διαπειραίνω, fut. άνώ, *to bring to a conclusion, discuss thoroughly*, Eur. Andr. 333, Plat. Phil. 47 B, etc.; διαπειράνέ μοι tell me all, Eur. Andr. 1056; δ. δδόν Plat. Legg. 625 B:—also in Med., διαπεράνασθαι κρῖον *to get a question decided*, Eur. Hel. 26; διαπειραίνεσθαι λόγον Plat. Phaedr. 263 E, etc.

διαπειραίνω, *to take across, ferry over*, Plut. Sult. 27:—Pass. *to be carried over, go across, ἐνθεῦτεν διαπειραίνεθίς* Ib. 5. 23; δ. τὸν ποταμὸν Ib. 2. 124; ἐπεὶ πάντες διεπεπείραντο Thuc. 3. 23; so also in aor. med., Plat. Ax. 370 B.

2. *διαπειραῖωθι ξίφη swords were unsheathed*, Soph. Aj. 730.

διαπειραῖσις, εὖς, ἡ, *a carrying over*, Schol. Thuc. 3. 16.

II. *a crossing over*, Ann. Comm.

διαπείραμα, ατος, τό, (διαπείρω) *a strait of the sea, a ferry*, Ptol.

διαπεραντέον, verb. Adj. *one must conclude*, Plat. Legg. 715 E.

διαπεράσιμος [ᾶ], ον, *penetrating*, Schol. Il. 12. 439, etc.

διαπείρω, fut. άω [ᾶ]:—*to go over or across, πρὸς* Eur. Tro. 1151; πέλαγος Isocr. 6 A; δ. ἐπ' ὀδῃ Eur. I. T. 395; δ. πόλιν *to pass through it*, Ar. Av. 1264; δ. Ἑλλάδα Eur. Supp. 107; δ. εἰς Ἰταλίαν Arist. Fr. 443: also of Time, δ. βίον *to pass through life*, Xen. Oec. 11, 7:—διαπερᾶν Μολοσσίαν *to reign through all Molossia*, Eur. Andr. 1248.

2. *to pass through, pierce, κνήμην διεπείρασεν Ἀργεῖον δόρυ* Id. Phoen. 1394.

3. in Aesch. Theb. 990, the Schol. expl. by διαβὰς, διερχόμενος, by going through, by experience.

II. trans. *to carry over, ὕδωρ σώμα* δ. Eubul. Incert. 10, cf. Luc. D. Mort. 20. 1.

διαπερδύκω, *to slip through like a partridge*, Meineke Com. Fr. 4. 634.

διαπέρω, aor. 2 -επέρθην Il. 1. 367, Ep. inf. -πράβειν 7. 32: aor. med. -επέρθεο in pass. sense, Od. 15. 384:—*to destroy utterly, sack, waste*, always of cities, Il. c.

διαπεριπάτῶ, *to keep walking about*, Ath. 157 E, etc.

διαπερονάω, *to pin or pierce through, σφύρα σιδήρῳ* Diod. 4. 64; σανὴν διὰ τὸ σάκος διαπερονήβεις Dion. H. 9. 64.

δι-απέρχομαι, Dep. *to slip away one by one*, of soldiers deserting, Dem. 1188. 2, 1199. 7.

διαπέτομαι, v. διαπέτομαι.

διαπετάννυμι or -ύω: fut. -πετάσω [ᾶ]:—*to open and spread out*, Ar. Lys. 732, 733; τὰς πλεκτάνας, of the polypos, Arist. H. A. 5. 6, 2.

διαπετής, εἰς, *spread out, unfolded, open*, cited from Hipp.

διαπέτομαι, fut. -πήσσομαι: aor. -επτάμην and -επτόμην: aor. act.

—έπτην Luc. D. Meretr. 9. 4: (the pres. διαπέταται in Soph. O. T. 1310 seems to be corrupt). To fly through, διὰ δ' έπτατο πυκρὸς διστύς Il. 5. 99; όρᾶς τὸ δῖον οὐ βέλος διέπτατο Eur. Supp. 860: c. acc., Eur. Med. I, Ar. Vesp. 1086; δ. διὰ τῆς πόλεως Id. Av. 1217.

To fly away, vanish, Plat. Phaedo 70 A, 84 B, etc.: of time, Eur. H. F. 507.

III. of a report, to fly in all directions, in form διυπταμένη Hdn. 2. 8.

διαπεττεύω, to play with another at dice, δ. τὴν ἐλπίδα πρὸς τινα to try one's luck at dice against him, Luc. Amor. 16.

διαπέττω, to digest, τροφὴν Arist. G. A. 4. 1, 40.

διαπεύθεσθαι, poet. for διαπυθάνομαι, Aesch. Ag. 807.

διάπειψις, εὖς, ή, (διάπεσσω) digestion, Hipp. 344. 28.

διάπηγμα, τό, (διάπηγνυμι) a cross-beam, Philo and Hero in Math.

Vett. p. 74, 254: Dim. διαπηγματίον, τό, Philo ib. p. 64.

διάπηγνυμι, to fix or thrust through, ἀκόντιον διὰ πλευρῶν Antipho

123. 4.

II. to freeze hard, Theophr. Vent. 54:—pf. —πέπηγα

intr. to be frozen, Arist. Mirab. 67:—Med., δ. σχεδίας to get them put

together, Luc. D. Mort. 12. 5.

διαπηδάω, fut. —πηδήσομαι, to leap across, τάφρον Ar. Ach. 1178, Xen.

Eq. 3. 7:—absol. to take a leap, of a horse, Id. Cyr. I. 4, 8.

2. in Medic. to ooze through, Hipp. 241. 44.

διαπήδησις, εὖς, ή, a leaping or starting through:—metaph. in Medic.,

of blood, etc., an oozing through the tissues, Hipp. 241. 49.

διαπηνικίζω λόγον, to trick out deceitfully, Cratin. Incert. 24.

διάνηξ, ηγος, ή, = διάνηγμα, Apoll. Poliorc. p. 32.

διάνηξις, εὖς, ή, a fastening together, structure, Lat. compages, Hermes

in Stob. Ecl. I. 1094.

διαπταίνω, to make very fat, Theocr. 16. 91.

διαπιδάω ύδωρ, to let water ooze through, Arist. Meteor. I. 13, 12.

διαπιδύω, to ooze through, διὰ τῶν πόρων Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 19.

διαπιέζω, fut. έσω, to press together, Luc. Lexiph. 11.

διαπιδανεύομαι, Med. to oppose one another by probable argument,

Sext. Emp. M. 8. 324.

διαπιθηκίζω, strengthd. for πιθηκίζω, E. M. 269. 38, Suid.

διαπικραίνομαι, Pass. to be greatly embittered, πρὸς τινα Plut. 2. 457 A.

διάπικρος, on, very bitter, ύδωρ Diod. 2. 48.

διαπιμπλαμαι, Pass. to be quite full of, τινός Thuc. 7. 85: to be

satiated or tired, τινός of one, Andoc. 16. 29.

διαπιμπρημι, fut. —πρήσω, to burn all of a thing, Polyb. 22. 26, 30:—

Pass. to swell up (v. πρήθω), Nic. Al. 341.

διαπίνω [ι], to drink one against another, challenge at drinking, Hdt.

5. 18, 9. 16, Plat. Rep. 420 E; so in Med., Hedyll. ap. Ath. 486

C.

II. to drink at intervals, Anaxandr. Incert. 7, Arist. Probl. 3. 12.

διαπινράσκω, to set off, Lat. diuendere, Plut. Comp. Lys. c. Sull. 3.

διαπίπτω, fut. —πεσούμαι, to fall through, Arist. Cael. 4. 6, 2.

II. to fall away, slip away, escape, εν τῇ μάχῃ Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 4; πρὸς

τινα Ib. 4. 3, 18; εις τύπον Polyb. I. 34, 11, etc.

2. of reports and rumours, to get out, spread abroad, εις τὸ στρατεύμα Plut. Galb.

22.

III. to fall asunder, crumble in pieces, Plat. Phaedo 80 C,

Arist. Meteor. 2. 7. 6: to burst, of bubbles, Id. Probl. 24. 6: of authors'

works, to be lost, Phot.

2. to fail utterly, go quite wrong, Ar. Eq. 695: of a thing, to turn out ill, be useless, τὸ συνοφάντημα διέπτεν

αὐτῷ Aeschin. 33. 19, cf. Polyb. 5. 26, 16, etc.

δ. τῆς δόξης to be disappointed of . . . , Ep. Socr. 22; περί τινος Arr. Epict. 2. 22, 36.

διαπιστεύω, to entrust to one in confidence, τινί τι Aeschin. 54. 39;

also, δ. τινί περί τινος Id. 26. 40:—Pass. to have a thing entrusted to

one, Dem. 145. 3.

II. to believe thoroughly, τι Arist. P. A. 3. 10, 10.

διαπιστέω, to distrust utterly, τινι Dem. 445. II, Arist. Pol. 5. 11,

15:—Med. to mistrust oneself, Polyb. 18. 29. 7.

διαπλανᾶω, to lead quite astray, Plut. 2. 917 E, Arr. Epict. 1. 20, 10:

—Pass. to go astray, wander, Diod. 17. 116.

διάπλαισις, ή, a putting into shape: setting of a limb, Galen.

διάπλασμα, τό, a modelled jug, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 614.

διαπλάσμος, ό, = διάπλασις, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 877 D.

διαπλάσσω, Att. —πτω, to form, mould, ζῶα Philo I. 15; ὕλην, ἄρτους,

etc., Plut., etc.; metaph., δ. τῷ λόγῳ Ael. V. H. 3. 1, cf. Anth. P. 9.

542:—Pass., δ. τὰ μόρια [τοῦ έμβρύου] Arist. G. A. 2. 4, 39.

II. to plaster over, πηλῷ Theophr. H. P. 4. 15, 2.

III. as Medic. term, to set a limb, Galen.

διαπλάτνυω, to make very wide, dilate, Xen. Rep. Lac. 2. 5: to flatten

out, Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 648 A.

διάπλεγμα, τό, the woof or web, Eust. 1571. 56.

διαπλέκω, fut. έω, to interweave, to weave together, plait, διέπλεκε

θανυτά έργα he wrought wondrous plaited-work, h. Hom. Merc. 80,

cf. Hdt. 4. 67:—metaph., θρήνον δ. Pind. P. 12. 14; ἀγὰν πάγχυ δ. to

try every twist, wind all ways, Ib. 2. 153 (v. sub ἀγῆ 3):—Med., δια-

πλέεσθαι κόμην to plait one's hair, Arian. 1. 25:—Pass., ψυχῇ

διαπλεκείσα interwoven [with matter] . . . , Plat. Tim. 36 E.

II. δ. τὸν βίον, 1. like καταπλέω II, Lat. pertereare vitam, διαπλέ-

ξαντος τὸν βίον εὖ to finish the web of one's life, Hdt. 5. 92, 6 (v. l.

διαπλεύσαντος, cf. διαπλέω; but v. also καταπλέω); so also, δ. βίον

λιπαρῷ γήρῃ Pind. N. 7. 146.

2. simply, to pass life, live, Plat. Legg. 806 A; and without βίον, δ. μετ' ὀνείδων Ar. Av. 754.

διαπλέω, fut. —πλεύσομαι:—to sail across, Thuc. 4. 25; μετὰράδε

Lys. 121. 31; εις Αἴγιαν Ar. Vesp. 122, etc.: c. acc., δ. τὸ πέλμας

Plut. 2. 206 D, Epigr. Gr. 642. 13: metaph., δ. βίον to sail through life,

make life's voyage, Plat. Phaedo 85 D: cf. διαπλέω.

διάπλεως, on, brim-full, Cratin. Incert. 11; pl. διάπλεα, Theophr. C. P.

2. 1, 4.

διαπληκτίζομαι, Dep. to spar with, τινι Luc. Anach. 11: generally, to

skirmish with, ιππεύει Plut. Luc. 31:—metaph., δ. τοῖς γυναίοις Id. Timol.

14, cf. 2. 760 A; c. dat. mod., δ. τοῖς σκάμμασι Id. Sull. 2

διαπληκτισμός, ό, a sparring, πρὸς τινα Plut. 2. 710 C.

διαπληρῶ, strengthd. for πληρῶ, Aen. Tact. 16.

διαπλήσσω, Att. —πτω, to break in pieces, split, cleave, δρῦς Il. 23. 120

(v. l. διαπλάσσαντες, but this Verb is unknown in the pres. act., v. Spitzn.):

—Pass., διαπλήττεσθαι πρὸς τι, like Lat. stupere ad . . . , to be astonished

at . . . , Epict. Enchir. 33, 13.

διαπλήσσομαι, Dep. to stand or walk with the legs apart (cf. πλίσσο-

μαι), διαπεπλεγμένος a long-shanked, straddling fellow, Archil. 52; so in

part. pf. act., στόμα διαπεπλήχως wide open, Hipp. 662. 7.—Cf. διαπλήσσω.

διαπλοκή, ή, an intermixture, Hipp. 381. 11.

διαπλόκινος, on, =sq., Strabo 818.

διάπλοκος, on, interwoven, plaited, Heliod. 2. 3.

διάπλοος, on, contr. —πλους, on, 1. as Adj. sailing across, or

sailing continually, δ. καθίστασαν λέων they kept them at the oar,

Aesch. Pers. 382.

II. as Subst., διάπλους, ό, a voyage across,

passage, πρὸς τύπον Thuc. 9. 93, cf. 6. 31.

2. room for sailing

through, passage, δοῦνιν νεῶν for two ships abreast, Id. 4. 8.

3. a cross-channel, sluice, Plat. Criti. 118 E.

διαπλώω, to unfold, Greg. Nyss., Eus.; διαπλοῦσθαι v. l. for διαπνεί-

σθαι, Xen. Symp. 2, 2, cf. Ath. 504 D.

διαπλύνω, strengthd. for πλύνω, Ar. Fr. 546.

διαπλωίζομαι, —πλώσις, ή, later forms for διαπλέω, —πλους, Byz.

διαπλώω, fut. ώσω, Ion. for διαπλέω, Ap. Rh. 2. 629, etc.

διαπνέω, poet. for διαπνέω, Nonn.

διαπνευμα, τό, very dub. l. in Hipp. Aër. 291, a breeze, wind.

διαπνευστις, εὖς, ή, = διαπνέω, an exhaling, Galen.

διαπνευστικός, ή, όν, promoting evaporation, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. I. 1.

διαπνέω, Ep. —πνέω: fut. —πνεύσομαι:—to blow through, of air, δ. τὸ

σῶμα Arist. Probl. 38. 3, cf. Meteor. 3. 1, 1, etc.:—Pass., αὖραι δια-

πνεύσας Xen. Symp. 2, 25, cf. Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 6.

II. to breathe

between times, get breath, recover, like ἀναπνέω, Plut. Cim. 12; ἐκ τινος

Polyb. 31. 16, 1.

III. intr. to disperse in vapour, evaporate, Arist.

Resp. 17, 7, P. A. 3. 8, 5, al.: so, IV. Pass., διαπνέειν καὶ

διαπνέειν Plat. Phaedo 80 C; δ. καὶ σήπεται τὸ αἷμα Arist. de An. I. 5,

24.

2. to perspire, Galen; and of plants, to exhale, Theophr. C.P. I. 1, 3.

διαπνοή, ή, a passage, outlet, vent for the wind, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8,

38; so διάπνοια, Poll. 2. 219, Geop. 7. 6, 10.

II. evaporation,

Theophr. C. P. 6. 16, 6: perspiration, Galen.

διαποδίζω, to measure with the foot, Hesych.

διαποδισμός, ό, a jumping about: a kind of dance, Poll. 4. 99.

διαποπύγνυμαι, Pass. to be utterly separated, depart, Philo I. 255.

διαποπνέω, to keep dying, Polyb. 16. 31, 8.

διαποινέω, to do thoroughly, effect, dub. l. Dion. H. 5. 45.

διαποικίλλω, to variegate, adorn with variety, Lat. variare, ποιήσιν

Isocr. 190 E; δ. τι ἀργύρω Plut. Sert. 14:—Pass., μέλανι δ. to be

variegated with . . . , Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 6; but, δ. εκ . . . to be made up of

various sorts, Plat. Legg. 693 D, cf. 863 A.

διαποικίλος, on, variegated, Hipp. Coac. 219; άκανθος δ. τὴν χρῶαν

Arist. Fr. 253; δ. βάββους striated, Id. H. A. 4. 1, 25.

διαποικνέω, to feed continually, Cyrill.; βίον δ. Manetho 4. 419.

διαποιννύω, to celebrate actively, όργια δ. dub. l. Hermesian. 5. 19.

διαπολεμέω, to carry the war through, end the war, Lat. debellare,

Hdt. 7. 158; δ. τὸν πόλεμον Plat. Criti. 108 E; δ. τινι to fight it out

with one, Xen. An. 3. 3, 3, Polyb. 3. 2, 3; πρὸς τινα Diod. 14. 99:—

Pass., διαπολεμῆσεται πόλεμος the war will be at an end, Thuc. 7. 14,

cf. 25.

II. to carry on the war, continue it, Id. 6. 37.

III. to spend some time at war, Plut. Fab. 19.

διαπολέμησις, εὖς, ή, a finishing of the war, Thuc. 7. 42.

διαπολιόρκέω, to besiege continually, to blockade, Thuc. 3. 17.

διαπολιτείτα, ή, party-strife, Plut. 2. 510 C, Cic. Att. 9. 4, 2.

διαπολιτεύομαι, Dep. to be a political rival, but of the same party,

whereas ἀντιπολιτευόμεαι denotes a person of opposite political principles,

Aeschin. 81. fin.; δ. τινι Marcellin. V. Thuc. 28.

διαπολιτευτής, οὗ, δ, a political opponent, App. Hiss. 8.

διαπόλλυμι, fut. —ολέσω, to destroy utterly, Theophr. H. P. 8. 10, 3.

διαπομπεύω, to carry the procession to an end, Luc. Necyom. 16.

II. to carry all round, ύδωρ Critias 7. 7.

διαπομπή, ή, a sending to and fro, interchange of messages, negotiation,

πρὸς τὰς πόλεις Thuc. 6. 41.

II. dismissal, App. Civ. 5. 71.

διαπόμπιμος, on, transmitted, exported, Diod. 2. 49, Opp. C. 3. 37.

διαπονέω, to work out with labour, to labour to make complete, to culti-

vate diligently, like έκπονέω, Lat. laboro, Isocr. 99 C, etc.; δ. τὰ

γράμματα Plat. Legg. 810 B, Rep. 535 C; τὰ σώματα Xen. Cyn. 4. 10;

τὰ πρὸς ἀγῶνας συντινέοντα Arist. Pol. 8. 6, 7; τοὺς νέους Luc. Anach.

18:—often also in Med., διαπονέεισθαι επιτηδεύματα καὶ τέχνας Plat.

Legg. 846 D, cf. Phaedr. 273 E, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 33:—Pass., οἶκον . .

οὐχ ὥς τὰ πρόσθ' ἄριστα διαπονουμένον managed, governed, Aesch. Ag.

19; διαπονῆσθαι τὴν μοναχίαν to be taught it thoroughly, Plut. Pericl.

4; διαπεποννημένοι veterans, Diod. 11. 1; ὅσων . . περιττῶς διαπεπονη-

μένων Plut. Lucull. 40.

2. to till or cultivate completely, χῶραν

Polyb. 4. 45, 7; and in Pass., Plat. Criti. 118 C.

3. in Pass. also to be worn out, troubled, vexed, Act. Ap. 4. 2, 16. 18, Joseph.

II. intr. to work hard, toil constantly, δ. τῇ δανοίᾳ καὶ τῷ σώματι Arist.

Pol. 8. 4, 9; δ. εἰς τι Ep. Plat. 326 D; περί τι Arist. Eth. N. 10. 8, 4;

also c. inf., δ. πᾶν ἰσθόρπον ποιεῖν Xen. Symp. 2, 17:—so also in Med.,

Plat. Legg. 966 C; δ. περί τὰ τέκνα Arist. G. A. 3. 10, 6; οἱ διαπονού-

μενοι the hardworking, hardy, opp. to ἄπονοι, Xen. Rep. Lac. 5, 8.

διαπόνημα, τό, hard labour, exercise, τὰ περὶ τὸν πόλεμον δ. Plat.

Legg. 813 D.
cf. 118 C.

II. *a work*, τὰ τῶν τεκτόνων δ. Id. Criti. 114 E,

cf. 118 C.
διαπονηρέομαι, Dep. *to deal unfairly*, πρὸς τινα Dion. H. de Isaeo 3.
διαπόντισ, ἡ, *a working at, preparing*, Plut. 2. 693 D.
διαπονητέον, verb. Adj. *one must work hard*, Clem. Al. 284.
διαπόντος, *on, of persons, exercised, hardy*, δ. τὰ σώματα Plat. Mar. 26;
δ. πρὸς τι Id. 2. 135 F.

II. *of things, toilsome*:—Adv. -ως,

with labour or toil, Plut. Fab. 1.
διαπόντιος, *on, beyond sea*, Lat. *transmarinus*, γῇ Aesch. Cho. 352;
στράτευμα Hermipp. Στρατ. 1; πόλεμος Thuc. 1. 141; πρεσβεία C. I.
3956 b.

II. *across the sea*, δ. πέτεσθαι Alex. Συναπ. 2.
διαπορεία, ἡ, *movement across the heavens, of the stars*, Plat. Epin.
984 E. II. *a long journey*, metaph., ἡ τοῦ λόγου δ. Id. Criti. 106 A.

διαπόρευσις, *ews*, ἡ, = *foreg.*, Suid. s. v. διαπόρεια.
διαπορεύω, *to carry over, set across*, Xen. An. 2. 5, 18. II.
mostly as Pass., with fut. med. and aor. pass. διαπορεύθην:—*to pass*
across, ἐς Εὐβοίαν Hdt. 4. 33; c. acc. cogn., *to go through*, δ. τὰ
δόδια Plat. Legg. 845 A; βίον Id. Phaedo 85 D; τὸ πνεῦμα δ. τοῦς
μυκτήρας Arist. P. A. 1. 1, 21; δ. γραμμὴν *to cross over a line*, Id. Eth.
N. 10. 3, 4.

2. *to go through, detail*, like ἐξηγεῖσθαι, Polyb. 16. 26, 2.
δι-απορέω, *to be quite at a loss, to be in doubt or difficulty*, τί χρὴ δρᾶν
Plat. Legg. 777 C; περὶ τίνος Polyb. 4. 20, 2; ἐπὶ τινι Ib. 71, 5:—*so*
in Med., with aor. and pf. pass., Plat. Soph. 217 A, Aeschin. 32.
42.

2. *to be in want*, Arist. Oec. 2. 39. II. *to go through*
all the difficulties, Id. Pol. 3. 4, 4, etc.; but, 2. commonly only
a stronger form of διαπόρεια, *to raise an difficulty, start a difficulty*, Id.
Eth. N. 1. 6, 1, etc.; ἐστὶ δὲ τοῖς εὐπορήσαι βουλομένοις προὔργου τὸ
διαπορῆσαι καλὸς Id. Metaph. 2. 1, 2:—*so also in Med.*, Plat. Phaedr.
237 A; διαπορεύεσθαι τι περὶ τίνος Id. Soph. 217 A; τὸ διαπορεύεσθαι
the fact that we find difficulty, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 11, 5:—Pass. *to be*
in doubt or question, Plat. Soph. 250 E, Arist.; τὸ διαπορεύμενον
Plat. Legg. 799 E; τὸ διαπορῆσθαι Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 20, etc.; impers.,
διαπορεῖται περὶ τίνος *a question arises about* ..., Id. H. A. 9. 48, 6.

διαπόρημα, τό, *a doubt, difficulty*, Arist. An. Post. 2. 8, 8, etc. II.
restlessness, Hipp. Acut. 391.

διαπόρῃσις, *ews*, ἡ, *a doubting, perplexity*, Polyb. 28. 3, 6.
διαπορῆτέον, verb. Adj. *one must raise questions*, Philo. 1. 288, Longin. 2. 1.
διαπορητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *at a loss, hesitating*, Plut. 2. 395 A.

δια-πορθέω, = διαπέρθω, Il. 2. 691, Thuc. 6. 102, etc.:—Pass. *to be*
utterly ruined, Aesch. Pers. 714, Soph. Aj. 869, Eur. Hel. 111, and late Prose.

διαπορθευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fit for carrying over*:—Adv. -κῶς, Eccl.
διαπορθεύω, *to carry over or across a river or strait*, Hdt. 4. 141, etc.:
to carry a message from one to another, Id. 9. 4.

2. metaph., like ἐρμηνεύω, *to translate from one tongue into another, to interpret*,
Plat. Symp. 202 E.

II. δ. ποταμῶν, *of ferry-boats, to ply across*
a river, Hdt. 1. 205., 5. 52.

δι-απορία, ἡ, = διαπόρῃσις, Diog. L. 10. 27, etc.
διαπορπάκιζω, v. sub πορπάκιζω.

διαπορφύρος, *on, shot with purple*, Melissa in Gale's Opsc. p. 749.
δι-αποστέλλω, *to send off in different directions*, dispatch, Dem. 942.
16, Polyb. 5. 42, 7, etc.

διαποστολή, ἡ, *interchange of messengers*, Polyb. 5. 37, 3, etc.
δι-αποστέλλω, *to carry safe through*, Arr. Indic. 37.

διαπραγματεύομαι, Dep. *to discuss or examine thoroughly*, τούτων τὸν
λόγον Plat. Phaedo 77 D; τὴν αἰτίαν Ib. 95 E. II. *to attempt to*
execute, τι Dion. 11. 3, 72.

III. *to gain by trading*, Ev. Luc. 19. 15.
διαπρακτέος, α, *on, verb. Adj. practicable*, Isocr. 419 C.

δι-απρακτέω, *to fail utterly*, Byz.
διάπραξις, *ews*, ἡ, *dispatch of business*, Plat. Symp. 184 B.

διάπρασις, *ews*, ἡ, *complete sale*, Dion. H. 7. 29, Plut. Sull. 33.
διαπράσσω, Att. -πρω, Ion. -πρήσσω: fut. -πράξω:—*to pass over*,
like διαπεράω, c. gen., διέπρησαν πεδίοιο *they made their way over the*
plain, Il. 2. 785., 3. 14; also, οἱ κε .. διαπρήσσωσι κέλευθον *may finish*
their journey, Od. 2. 213, cf. 429:—*also of Time*, c. part., ἡματα .. διέ-
πρησαν πολέμῳ I went through days in fighting, Il. 9. 326; εἰς
ἐναντία πάντα οὐτι διαπρήξαιμι λέγων I should not finish speaking ..,
Od. 14. 197:—*so in Med.*, διαπραξάμενος βίον Alex. Inert. 34:—*on this*
sense, v. πράσσω I.

II. *to bring about, accomplish, effect, settle*,
Hdt. 9. 94; δ. τινί τι *to get a thing done for a man, obtain it for him*,
Id. 3. 61, cf. Aesch. Eum. 953; δ. τινί, c. inf., Xen. Symp. 5. 9: absol.,
Ar. Eq. 93:—Pass., ἐπ' ἐργοῖς διαπραγμαμέναις καλὸς Aesch. Cho. 739:
—*often also in Med.*, Hdt. 1. 2., 2. 2., Ar. Lys. 518, etc.; δι' ἐρμηνείαν
Hdt. 4. 24; οὐδὲν καινὸν διαπράττονται Dem. 923. 2; and pf. pass. in
med. sense, τὸ αὐτὸ διαπραγμένον εἶναι Plat. Gorg. 479 A; πολλὰ
παρὰ τοῦ πάμπαν ὀγαθαῖ διέπρακτο Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 10, cf. An.
2. 3, 25; δ. οὐτοῖς διαπραγμένοις εἰσι Dem. 931. fin.; τοὺς ἀνέκτα δ.
Theodect. ap. Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 17; cf. Menand. Περὶνθ. 1:—*but also*
strictly in sense of Med., *to effect for oneself, gain one's point*, Hdt. 9.
41; τὸ ἴδιον Antipho 136. 27; φιλιάν δ. πρὸς τινα Xen. An. 7. 3, 16; τι
παρὰ τίνος Ib. 6. 2, 17; c. inf. *to manage that* .., Plat. Rep. 360 A;
δ. ὥστε foll. by inf., Lys. 147. 11, Xen. An. 4. 2, 23; δ. μὴ καίεν Ib. 3.
5, 5; δ. ὥπως .., ἵνα .., Plat. Gorg. 479 A, etc.

2. in Med. also *to get for oneself, obtain, procure*, Xen. An. 6. 2, 17, cf. 3. 2, 29.

III. *to make an end of, destroy, slay*, Lat. *conficere*, in part. pf. pass., Aesch.
Pers. 260 (v. Blomf.), Id. Cho. 880, 1008, Soph. Tr. 784, Eur. Hel. 858.

διαπραῶνω, *to soothe completely*, Philostr. 251.

διαπρήγῃς, *es*, *eminent, distinguished, illustrious*, Pind. I. 5 (4). 56,
Thuc. 2. 34; τινί or τι *in a thing*, Eur. Supp. 841, I. A. 1588: τὸ δ.
magnificence, Thuc. 6. 16. Adv. -πῶς, Sup. -πέστατα, Dem. 1208. 19.

διαπρέπω, *to appear prominent or conspicuous, to strike the eye*, h. Hom.

Merc. 351, Pind. O. 1. 3; διαπρέπον κακὸν (where Dind. metri grat. re-
stores ζαπρέπον, v. sub v. ζᾶ), Aesch. Pers. 1006.

2. *to be eminent*
above, c. gen., δ. πάντων ἀνυψία Eur. Alc. 642; also ἐν or ἐπὶ τινι Anth.
P. 9. 513, Luc. Salt. 9.

II. c. acc. rei, *to adorn*, Eur. ap. Plat.
Gorg. 485 E.

διαπρεσβεία, ἡ, *a reciprocal embassy*, Polyb. 5. 67, 11.
διαπρεσβεύομαι, Dep. *to send embassies to different places*, Xen. Hell.
3. 2, 24, Polyb., etc.

διαπρηστέω, v. sub διαδρηστέω.
διάρπυστος, *on, seen through*, Poll. 10. 24.

διαπρίω [Iw], *to saw quite through, to saw in twain, saw asunder*,
Hipp. V. C. 912, Ar. Eq. 768; διαπρησμένῃ ἡμίσει .. ὥστερ' ἐπὶ τὰ σύμ-
βολα Eubul. Σουθ. 1:—metaph., διεπρίοντο ταῖς καρδίαις Act. Ap. 7. 54,
cf. 5. 53.

II. δ. τοὺς ὀδόντας *to gnash the teeth*, Luc. Calumn.
24: *so absol. in Med.*, Eccl.

διαπρίωτος, ἡ, ὄν, = διάρπυστος, Hipp. V. C. 912.
διάρπρ (also written διὰ πρὸς, Spitzn. Exc. xix. ad Il.), v. sub διὰ A. I. 1.

διάρπρῃ, Adv., = *foreg.*, Nic. Al. 3.
διαπρηστέω, *to continue to propose*, τι Polyb. 4. 13, 7.

διαπρήσιος [ῶ], a, *on, going through, piercing*, used by Hom. only as
Adv., πρὶν πεδίοιο διαπρήσιος τετυγχεῖς *a hill piercing into, running*
into, v. C. 912, Ar. Eq. 768; διαπρησμένῃ ἡμίσει .. ὥστερ' ἐπὶ τὰ σύμ-
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διάρπρῃ, Adv., = *foreg.*, Nic. Al. 3.
διαπρηστέω, *to continue to propose*, τι Polyb. 4. 13, 7.

δι-ῥάσσω, fut. ῥῶ, to strike through, Hes. Sc. 364 (in tmesi).
 δι-ἄργμος, on, flecked with white, Babr. 85. 15.
 δι-ἄρδω, fut. ἄρσω, to water, irrigate, Joseph. B. J. 3. 10, 8, in Pass.
 διαρετίζομαι, Dep. (ἀρετή) to be emulous in virtue, Synes. 28 D.
 δι-αρθρόω, to divide by joints, to form organically, articulate, τὰ στήθη διῆρθρον Plat. Symp. 191 A.—Pass., διηρθρωμένοι well-jointed, well-knit, of men, Hipp. Acr. 295, Plat. Phaedr. 253 D; δάκρυλοι, πύδες Arist. H. A. 2. 12, 3, al.: to be articulated, of the embryo, Ib. 1. 5, 3: to be movable-jointed, Hipp. Art. 797; cf. διάθροισις. 2. to endure with articulate speech, τὴν γλῶτταν Luc. Eur. Dem. 14, cf. Plut. Demosth. 11; and in Med., φωνὴν καὶ ὀνόματα διηρθρώσατο τῇ τέχνῃ invented articulate speech and names, Plat. Prot. 322 A. 3. to describe distinctly, Id. Legg. 963 B, cf. 645 C. 4. to complete in detail, fill up so as to form an organic whole (opp. to ὑποτιπνύνω, περιγράφω), Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 17, Metaph. 1. 5, 9:—Pass., διηρθρωμένον γράμμα, opp. to συγκεχυμένον Id. G. A. 1. 17, 9; ἀνδιῆρτοτο δ' αὐτολογισμός Id. Top. 8. 1, 8.
 δι-ἄρθρωσις, εὖς, ἡ, division by joints, articulation, organisation, δ. λαμβάνειν, of the embryo, Arist. H. A. 7. 3, 9, cf. G. A. 2. 6, 4, al.:—esp. a movable articulation, still called diarthrosis, (when immovable it was called συνάρθρωσις), Galen., cf. Greenhill Theophil. p. 279.
 2. of the voice, power to articulate, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 1, P. A. 2. 17, 4. 3. distinctness, λόγος Longin. Fr. 5. 5.
 δι-αρθρωτικός, ὅ, ὄν, distinguishing, Epict. Enchir. 52.
 δι-ἀριθμῶ, fut. ἥσω, to reckon up one by one, enumerate, ψήφους Eur. I. T. 966; ὑπολείπει ἀνὸρ αἰὼν διαριθμούντας Arist. Rhet. 1. 13, 13:—but more freq. in Med., as Plat. Crat. 437 D, al.:—Pass., Arist. Phys. 4. 14, 1. 2. to draw distinctions, distinguish, Plat. Phaedr. 273 E, Gorg. 301 A; διαριθμῶσθαι περὶ τινος Id. Legg. 633 A:—Pass., to be distinguished, Aeschin. 83. 32.
 διᾶριθμησις, εὖς, ἡ, a reckoning by single items, Plut. 2. 27 C.
 διαρίπτω, poet. for διαρίπτω, Ar. Thesm. 665.
 δι-ἀριστόμααι, Dep. to eat at breakfast for a wager, βούν αὐτῷ δ. to eat an ox against another, Ath. 412 F.
 δι-ἀριστεύομαι, Dep. to strive for the preëminence, πρὸς τινα Longin. 13. 4.
 διάρκεια, ἡ, sufficiency, duration, Theophr. C. P. 1. 11, 6.
 δι-ἀρκέω, fut. ἔσω, to suffice, Pind. N. 7. 71, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 26, etc.; to have strength, to endure, hold out, prevail, Isocr. 18 D; πρὸς τι Theophr. C. P. 1. 16, 4; δ. πρὸς τινα to be a match for . . , Luc. Luct. 24, etc. 2. in point of time, to endure, hold out, last, Aesch. Theb. 842, Plat. Tim. 21 D, etc.; c. part., δ. πολιορκούμενος Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 21; δ. ἐπὶ πᾶν χρόνον Arist. Meteor. 1. 14, 16; ἀπόσιτος [ἄν] ἐς ἔβδωμην δ. Luc. Hist. Conscr. 21. II. to supply nourishment, τινί Plut. Sol. 22, cf. Aeschin. 732. 16.
 δι-ἀρκής, εὖς, sufficient, χώρα Thuc. 1. 15; τροφή Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 36; δ. πρὸς τι Dion. H. 4. 23, etc. 2. lasting, ὠφέλεια Dem. 37. 28; ἐπὶ πολὺ Dion. H. 6. 54:—Sup. διαρκέστατος, Paus. 6. 13, 3. II. Adv.—κῶς, Sup. διαρκέστατα ζῆν in complete competence, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 6.
 διάρμα, τά, (δαίρω) a passage by sea, Polyb. 10. 8, 2: a ferry, Strabo 199. II. elevation of style, cf. Plut. 2. 165 C, Longin. 12. 1, Clem. Al. 858; δ. ψυχῆς λαβεῖν Diog. L. 9. 7.
 δι-ἀρμησις, α, ὄν, (ἀρμενα) furnished with two sails, Synes. 163 A.
 δι-ἀρμόζω, or -ττω, fut. ὠσω:—to distribute in various places, Eur. Or. 1450:—hence, 2. Med. to arrange, dispose, Polyb. 8. 27, 5: Pass., Ib. 7, 1: to regulate, τὸν βίον Plut. 2. 88 A.
 διαρπάγῃ, ἡ, plunder, Hdt. 9. 42: peculation, Polyb. 10. 16, 6.
 δι-ἀρπάζω, fut. ἄσσω Plat. Rep. 336 B, later ἄσσω App. Pui. 8. 55:—to tear in pieces, [Λύκοι] αἰψά διαρπάζουσι [ἀρνάς] Il. 16. 355: of the wind, to carry away, efface, τὰ ἔχνη Xen. Cyn. 6, 2. II. to spoil, plunder, Lat. diripere, πᾶν Hdt. 1. 88, etc. 2. to seize as plunder, χρήματα Ib., cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 10, 3:—Pass., Plat. Polit. 274 B; τὰ ἐν τῇ Βιωτικῇ διαρπαθρόμενα ὑπὸ τοῦ πολέμου Dem. 299. 16, cf. Lys. 155. 28.
 διαρρῆγῃ, ἡ, (διαρρηγνύμι) a convulsion, Hipp. 148 D.
 διαρραίνωμαι, Pass. to flow all ways, Soph. Tr. 14, cf. Arist. Meteor. 1. 3, 32. II. pf. act. διέρραγκα, to besprinkle, LXX (Prov. 7. 17).
 διαρραῖω, to dash in pieces, destroy, διαρραῖσαι μεμαῶτες Il. 2. 473, etc.; οἶκον Od. 2. 49:—Pass., c. fut. med., to be destroyed, perish, τάχα δ' ἄμμε διαρραῖσθαι ὄω Il. 24. 355; διαρραῖσθέντας εἰς Αἶδον μολεῖν Aesch. Pr. 236.
 διάρραμμα, τό, (διαρράπτω) a seam, Plut. 2. 978 A.
 διαρραντίζω, to besprinkle, Byz.
 διαρραπίζω, to cuff soundly, Heliod. 7. 7.
 διαρράπτω, to sew through or together, Plut. 2. 978 A, etc.
 διαρραχίζω, to split, sever, carve, Eubul. Adv. 1.
 διαρρέπω, to oscillate: to halt in one's gait, Hipp. Art. 822.
 διαρρέω, fut. διαρρεύσομαι: aor. διερρην: pf. διερρῆκα:—to flow through, διὰ μέσου Hdt. 7. 108; δ. μέσου αὐτοῦ Acl. V. H. 3. 1; also c. acc., τὴν χώραν Isocr. 224 B; δ. εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν, of rivers, Arist. H. A. 6. 15, 2:—Pass., to be drenched, ἰδρῶτι Heliod. 10. 13. 2. to slip through, τῶν χειρῶν Luc. Gymn. 28. 3. of a vessel, to leak, Id. D. Mort. 10. 1; τὸ ἔδαφος διαρρέον καὶ τὴν ἱκεῖν παρῆχον Theophr. Ign. 41. 4. of a report, to spread abroad, Plut. Aemil. 25. 5. χεῖλιν διερρύντα gaping lips, Ar. Nub. 873. II. to fall away like water, die or waste away, χάρις διαρρεῖ Soph. Aj. 1267; of the moon, to wane, πάλιν διαρρεῖ καὶ μηδὲν ἔρχεται Id. Fr. 713; of one diseased, Ar. Vesp. 1156; of money, Dem. 982. 10; of soldiers, δ. ἐκ τῆς στρατοπέδεως, Lat. dilabi, Polyb. 1. 74, 10, cf. Plut. Sull. 27, etc.; but of persons also, δ. ὑπὸ μαλακίας, Lat. diffuere luxuria, Plut. 2. 32 F, cf. Id. Ages. 14, Luc. D. Mort. 11. 4, etc.; δ. τῷ βίῳ to lead a loose life, Acl. V. H. 9. 24.
 διαρρηγνύμι: fut. διαρρήξω:—to break through, Hom. only in Med.,

διὰ τε ῥήσασθαι ἐπάλξει Il. 12. 308; διαρρήξασα χαλινὸν having broken the bridle asunder, Theogn. 259; μύγας ἄν. διαρρήξειας [τὴν κεφαλὴν] Hdt. 3. 12; πλευνὰν διαρρήξαντα . . φασγάνῃ having eaten it, Soph. Aj. 834; δ. τὰς χορδὰς Plat. Phaedr. 86 A:—later διαρρήσσω, Babr. 38. 7:—Pass. to burst, in various ways, as with eating, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 21, Anaxil. Πλουσ. 1, etc.; with passion, διαρραγήσομαι Ar. Eq. 340; οὐδ' ἂν οὐ διαρραγῆς ψευδόμενος Dem. 232. 12, cf. 254. 19; διαρραγῆς, as a curse, 'split you!' Ar. Av. 2, etc.:—pf. διέρρωγα, in same sense, Plat. Phaedr. 1. c., Arist. II. A. 9. 39. 4.
 διαρρήδην, Adv. (διαρρηθῆναι) expressly, distinctly, explicitly, Lat. nominatim, h. Hom. Merc. 313, and Att. Prose; esp. of legal prohibitions, Andoc. 25. 20, Lys. 94. 31, etc.; δ. ψηφισασθαι Dem. 342. 29.
 διαρρηξίς, εὖς, ἡ, = διαρραγή Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 106.
 διαρρηξίς, εὖς, ἡ, a clear explanation, definition, Plat. Legg. 932 E.
 διαρρύνκομαι, Dep. to draw up and twist the body, of an unseemly kind of dance, Cratin. Troph. 4.
 διαρρύμμα, τό, a casting about, questing, of a hound, Xen. Cyn. 4. 4.
 διαρρύνω, to file through, Arist. Fr. 426.
 διαρρίπτω, to blow away, disperse, in Pass., Heliod. 9. 14, Eust. Opusc. 310. 30; cf. διερριπῶ.
 διαρρίπτω, poet. διαρίπτω: fut. ῥω: in Att. we have also a pres. διαρρίπτω, Ar. Vesp. 59, Xen. Cyn. 5, 8, etc.:—to cast or shoot through, διαρρίπτασεν ὀσάτον Od. 19. 575. 2. to cast or throw about, διαρίψον ὄμμα πανταχῇ sling glances round, Ar. Thesm. 665; δ. τὰς ὄφιας πυκνά δ. Hipp. 153 B; δ. σκέλεα Id. Progn. 37; δ. τὴν οὐρὰν, of a dog, to wag the tail, Xen. Cyn. 6, 23:—Pass., to differ, Plat. Legg. 860 B. 3. to throw about, as nuts, money, etc., among a crowd, Ar. Vesp. 59, Polyb. 16. 21, 8: metaph. to squander, τὸν βίον Liban. 4. 631:—part. pf. pass. scattered, dispersed, Plut. Philop. 8; διερριμμένην μνήμην ποιεῖν to mention here and there, Polyb. 3. 57, 5. 4. to reject, Ep. Plat. 343 D. 5. to throw down, Lat. disjicere, τὸν περίβολον Polyb. 11. 1, 6. II. intr. to plunge, ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ Xen. Cyn. 5, 8.
 διαρρίψῃ, ἡ, a scattering, Pratinas 1. 17, Bgk.
 διαρριψίς, εὖς, ἡ, a scattering, Xen. An. 5, 8, 7, Theophr. H. P. 6. 3, 4.
 διαρ-ροῖς, ον, compounded of roses, κολούρον Galen.
 διαρ-ροή, ἡ, a channel or pipe, through which something flows, πνεύματος διαρροαὶ the wind-pipe, Eur. Hec. 567. II. a flowing through, ἡ ἄνω τε καὶ κάτω τοῦ ὤκεανου διαρροή its ebb and flow, Dio C. 39. 41:—cf. διαρροία.
 διαρροῖω, to roar or rustle through, διαρροῖσαι κάκην τινί to inspire fear by clamour, Aesch. Theb. 192.
 διάρροια, ἡ, a flowing through, diarrhoea, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Ar. Fr. 198. 13, Thuc. 2. 49; δ. καὶ λῆξαι Plut. Mar. 30.
 διαρροῖζω, to whizz through, διερροῖζας στέρνων [δ' ὅς] Soph. Tr. 568.
 διαρροῖζομαι, Dep. to suffer from diarrhoea, Alex. Aphr. 1. 98.
 διαρ-ρους, ον, ὁ, a passage, channel, Diod. 13. 47, Strabo 177.
 διαρρῦδαν, Dor. for -ρῦδην, Adv. flowing away, vanishing, φόνος πέπηγεν οὐ δ. Aesch. Cho. 65, cf. Theb. 736 sq., Soph. O. T. 1227, Eur. El. 318.
 διαρρῦνῃαι, -ρῦνσομαι, v. sub διαρρέω.
 διαρρυνθίζω, to arrange in order, Maccab. 2. 7, 22.
 διαρρύνισκω, = διαρρέω, Phot. and later authors.
 διαρρυντικός, ὅ, ὄν, cleansing, Galen.
 διαρρύντω, strengthd. for ῥύντω, Galen.
 διαρρῦσις, εὖς, ἡ, = διάρρους, Hero Spirit. p. 164.
 διάρρῦτος, ον, intersected by streams, Strabo 213.
 διαρρωγῇ, ἡ, a gap, interstice, left in applying a bandage, Hipp. Art. 822.
 διαρρώξ, ὄγος, ὁ, ἡ, (διαρρηγνύμι) rent asunder, δ. κυμάτων σάλας ἄγμος a broken cliff rent asunder by the waves, Eur. I. T. 262. II. as Subst. a portion rent off, Opp. H. 5. 216.
 δι-ᾶρσις, εὖς, ἡ, a raising up, ἱστῶν Diod. 3. 40; ἐκ διάρσεως μάχεσθαι, Lat. caesim pugnare, to fight as with broadswords, Polyb. 2. 33, 5.
 δι-αρτάζω, fut. ἄσω, = sq.: metaph. to state in detail, Aesch. Fr. 333.
 διαρτάτω, strengthd. for ἀρταμέω, to cut limb-meal, Aesch. Pr. 1023, Anaxandr. Aἰσχρ. 1.
 διαρταμή, ἡ, a cutting in pieces; v. sub διατομή.
 δι-αρτάω, fut. ῥῶ, to suspend, Polyb. 34. 9, 10; δ. ὀδὸν to suspend, interrupt it, Plut. Timol. 25. 2. to keep in suspense, keep engaged, τινί in or by . . , Dion. H. 1. 46:—to mislead, deceive, Menand. Incert. 356. II. to separate, τινα ἀπὸ τύπου Plut. Timol. 25; διερτηνόμενος Strabo 234:—to interrupt, τὰς ἀκολουθίας Dion. H. de Dem. 40. III. = διαρτίζω, Hesych.
 διάρτησις, εὖς, ἡ, separation, disagreement, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 146.
 διαρτία, ἡ, (ἀρτιος) a putting in shape, form, Eust. Opusc. 253. 73.
 διαρτίζω, to mould, form, LXX (Job 33. 6): to speak filly, Hesych.
 διαρτίσις, εὖς, ἡ, = διαρτία, E. M. 361. 8, Suid.
 διαρτύω, to adorn, Byz.
 δι-αρτύω, strengthd. for ἀρτύω, Hesych., E. M. 270. 3.
 Δί-αρχοι, οἱ, the two Hellenodicae, Hesych.
 δι-ἄρχω, to hold office to the end, Lys. ap. Harp., Dio C. 40. 66.
 διασαίνω, strengthd. for σαίνω, Xen. Cyn. 4. 3.
 διασαίρω, strengthd. for σαίρω: part. pf. διασεσπῶς, grinning like a dog, sneering, Plut. Mar. 12.
 διασαλῶκωνίζω, strengthd. for σαλακωνίζω, Ar. Vesp. 1169.
 διασάλευω, to shake violently, of the wind, Polyb. 1. 48, 2; of warlike engines, Id. 16. 30, 4. 2. to confuse, τὰς ἀρμονίας, τοὺς ἤχους Dion. H. de Comp. 22, 23: to reduce to anarchy or ruin, Luc. Alex. 31: διασεσλευμένος τὸ βάδισμα, τὸ δέξιμα unsteady in . . , Id. Rhet. Praec. 11, Merc. Cond. 33. II. intr. = σαλεύω Il. 3, Arist. Physiogn. 5. 9.
 διασάττω, to stuff with a thing, τινι Galen., c. gen., διασεσπῶς ἀφύσιν gorged with anchovy, Macho ap. Ath. 244 C.

διασαυλόμαι, strengthd. for **σαυλόμαι**, Ar. Fr. 522.
διασάφω, to make quite clear, shew plainly, τι ὅν Eur. Phoen. 398; τι Plat. Legg. 916 E, etc.; δ. εἰ . . Id. Prot. 348 B; also, δ. περί τινας to offer a full explanation about . . , Arist. de An. 1, 2, 5; δ. εἰς Καρχηδόνα περί τινας to send clear information . . , Polyb. 3, 87, 4; δ. ὑπέρ τινας Id. 2, 19, 13:—Pass., Arist. Eth. N. 1, 3, 1, etc.
διασάφηνίζω, to make clear, Xen. Mem. 3, 1, 11, Apol. 1.
διασάφισις, εὖς, ἡ, explanation, interpretation, LXX (Gen. 40, 8).
διασάφιστον, verb. Adj. one must make quite clear, Arist. de An. 2, 4, fin.; ὑπέρ τινας Theophr. C. P. 6, 14, 5.
διασάφητικός, ἡ, ὅν, explanatory, declaratory, E. M. 415, 27.
διασαίσιμος, ὁ, a shaking violently, Eust. Opusc. 322, 82; so **διασαίσις**, εὖς, ἡ, Paul. Aeg. p. 196.
II. abuse of power, extortion, Lat. *consequi*, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1097, and often in Egyptian Papyri.
διασεισάω, to shake about, δαστραγαλοί Aeschin. 9, 9; v. Harpocr.
διασεῖω, to shake violently, τι Plat. Tim. 85 E, 87 E; τὴν κεφαλὴν Plut. 2, 435 C; but also c. dat., δ. τοῖν χερσίν Aeschin. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3, 16, 10; δ. τῇ οὐρᾷ to keep wagging the tail, Xen. Cyn. 6, 15:—Med. to shake people off, to shake oneself free, Dion. H. 1, 56.
2. to confound, throw into confusion, τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων φρονήματα Hdt. 6, 109; τοὺς ἀκούοντας Polyb. 18, 28, 2: to intimidate, Id. 10, 26, 4: to extort money by intimidation from a person (cf. **διασεισμός**), Ev. Luc. 3, 14.
3. of political affairs, to throw into confusion, Plut. Cic. 10.
διασεμνός, ον, strengthd. for **σεμνός**, Inscr. Grut. p. 464, Eust. Opusc. 263, 35.
διασεμνύω, to honour highly, Joseph. Genes. 5 C.
διασέννυμι, Pass. to dart through, used by Hom. only in 3 sing. Ep. aor. pass. **διεσέντο**, c. gen., τάφροιο δ. 11, 10, 194; αἰχμὴ δὲ στέννοιο δ. 15, 542; also, ἐκ μεγάροιο δ. Od. 4, 37; more rarely c. acc., δ. λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν Id. 2, 450; absol., αἰχμὴ δὲ δ. [μυροῦ or μύρον] 5, 661:—later in part. **διεσέννυμι** Q. Sm. 3, 641.
διασήβω, to sift or filter, Hipp. Vet. Med. 9.
διασήκω, to weigh, Suid. s. v. **Βαστάσας**.
διασημαίνω, fut. **ἀνώ**, to mark out, point out clearly, τι Hdt. 5, 86, Xen. An. 2, 1, 23; τινί τι Id. Oec. 12, 11.
2. absol. to give a signal, χειρὶ, σάλπιγγι Arist. Rhet. 3, 16, 10, Polyb. 10, 12, 4, etc.
II. Med. to observe by marks, observe carefully, Arist. H. A. 5, 17, 9.
2. to approve, Diod. 19, 15.
III. intr. to shew its symptoms, to appear, Hipp. Aph. 1257.
διάσημος, ον, (σῆμα) clear, distinct: neut. pl. as Adv., **διάσημα** θρηνηεῖ Soph. Ph. 209.
II. conspicuous, eminent, Plut. Dio 54; δ. κράνος Id. T. Gracch. 17; **διασημοσύνη** πόλις Epigr. Gr. 904, cf. 1078, 10.
διασήπιομαι, Pass. with pf. **διασέσηπα**, to putrefy, rot, decay, Theophr. H. P. 5, 7, 5. Luc. Luct. 18.
Διάσημα, τὰ, the festival of Zeus μελίσχος, at Athens, Ar. Nub. 408, etc. [ἀρ 1. c., cf. Schol. 862].
διασίλω, to hiss or whistle violently, Arist. Rhet. 3, 16, 10.
διασιλλαίνω, to mock, jeer at, c. acc., Luc. Lexiph. 24:—so **διασιλλώω**, Dio C. 59, 25; but quoted as if in earlier writers, A. B. 36, Poll. 9, 148.
διασιτία, ἡ, a right of dining at the public table, Hipp. Ep. 1293.
διασιωπάω, fut. **ἡσομαι**, to remain silent, Eur. Hel. 1551, Xen. Mem. 3, 6, 4.
II. trans. to pass over in silence, Eur. Ion 1566; so also in Dor. fut., **διασωπάσομαι** ὁ μύρον Pind. O. 13, 130.
διασκαίρω, to bound through, dart along, Ap. Rh. 1, 574.
διασκάλευω, =sq., Plut. 2, 980 E.
διασκάλλω, to dig or pick out, Plut. 2, 981 B.
διασκανδίζω, properly, to feed on chervil (σκάνδις): hence in Com. Poets for **ευρυπιδίζω**, to come Euripides over one, (his mother was a λαχανόπωλις), Ar. Eq. 19, Teleclid. Incert. 7, ubi v. Meineke.
διασκάπτω, to dig through an isthmus, Paus. 2, 1, 5; δ. τὰ τεῖχη to make a breach in them, Lys. 131, 5; also c. gen., τοῦ τεύχους Plut. Pyrrh. 33.
διασκαρφόμαι, Dep. to sketch in outline, Georg. Pachym. 2, 335 A:—in Isocr. 142 B, τὰς εὐτυχίας . . διασκαρσάμεθα καὶ διελύσαμεν, where it seems to mean treated them negligently, slurred them over; cf. **σκαρφόμαι**.
διασκατίζωμαι, Pass. to be befouled or filthy, ἀνδρὸς καὶ διασκατωμένη τρυφὴ attributed to the Epicureans by Diog. Trag. ap. Clem. A. 492.
διασκεδάννυμι, fut. Att. —**σκεδῶ** Soph. Ant. 287, Ar. Vesp. 229: (v. **σκεδάννυμι**). To scatter abroad, scatter to the winds, δαύρατα μακρὰ **διασκεδάω** ἄλλυδις ἄλλῃ Od. 5, 369; τῷ κέ τοι ἀγλαῖας γε διασκεδάσειεν 17, 244; γῆν ἐκείνων καὶ νόμους διασκεδῶν Soph. I. c.; τὰ νῦν ἐμφύωνα δεξιμάτα δόρει διασκεδῶν Id. O. C. 619; διασκεδάτε το προσόν νῦν νέφος Anaxandr. Incert. 6; of the wind, διασκεδάσε αὐτὰ (τὰ νανύγια) πανταχῇ Thuc. 1, 54.
2. in Hdt., τὸν στρατὸν διασκεδάσε disbanded it, 1, 77, cf. 79, 8, 68; and in Pass., διασκεδασμένοι 1, 63; διασκεδασθέντες 5, 15, cf. 8, 57.
3. to disperse the soul, when it leaves the body, Plat. Phaedo 77 B, cf. 70 A, 78 B.
4. in Pass., of reports, to be spread abroad, Hdn. 7, 6.
διασκεδαρός, ὁ, a scattering, Hesych. s. v. **φαρά**:—**διασκεδαστής**, οὗ, ὁ, a scatterer, Philo 1, 89:—**διασκεδαστικός**, ἡ, ὅν, fitted for scattering or digesting, Diosc. 3, 94, 5, 133:—**διασκεδαστός**, ἡ, ὅν, scattered, Clem. Al.
διασκελίζωμαι, Pass. to have the legs parted, διασκελισμένους καθέσθαι Eust. 1038, 10, E. M. 502.
διασκεπάω, fut. **άσω**, to screen, veil, αὐγὴν Dio C. 60, 26.
διασκεπτόν, verb. Adj. one must consider, Plat. Legg. 859 B, etc.
διασκεπτικός, ἡ, ὅν, cautious, considerate, Poll. 1, 178.
διασκεπτομαι, late form of **διασκοπέω**, Luc. Vit. Auct. 27, Ver. Hist. 18.
διασκευάζω, fut. **άσω**, to get quite ready, set in order, τι Polyb. 15, 27, 9.
II. to equip, τινὰ βασιλικῶς Luc. Nec. 16:—Pass., εἰς Σατύρ-

ρους **διασκευασμένοι** dressed as . . , Plut. Anton. 24, etc.:—Med. to prepare for oneself, provide, τάλλα ὡς ἐς τὸν πλοῦν Thuc. 4, 38: to arm, equip or prepare oneself, ὡς εἰς μάχην Xen. Hell. 4, 2, 19; πρὸς τι Δι-narch. 99, 14; διασκευάσασθαι πρὸς τοὺς δικαστὰς to prepare all one's tricks for a trial, Xen. Ath. 3, 7.
III. in Med., διασκευασάμενος τὴν οὐσίαν having disposed of one's property, Dem. 845, 13.
IV. to revise a work for publication, Lat. *recensere*:—hence **διασκευαστής**, οὗ, ὁ, the reviser of a poem, an interpolator, cf. Wolf Proleg. cli, Lehrs Aristarch. 349 sq., Nitzsch Od. iii. p. 310, v. sq. II, and ἐπιδιασκευάζω.
διασκευή, ἡ, like **σκευή**, equipment, dress, Polyb. 8, 31, 7, etc.
II. **διασκευαῖ** set phrases, Id. 15, 34, 1.
III. a new edition or recension of a work, Ath. 110 B.
διασκευοῦν, to set all in order, Ep. Plat. 316 A:—Med., διασκευοῦν-σθαι τὴν πόλιν Plat. Rep. 540 E.
διασκεύεις, εὖς, ἡ, close examination, Plat. Legg. 697 C; in pl. questions for decision, Plut. Timol. 38.
διασκεῖω, to deck out, τινα Luc. V. Auct. 9; δισηκνέμενοι τὰς κύμας χρυσῷ Ath. 526 A.
II. to practise, ῥητορικὰ Diog. L. 4, 49.
διασκηνάω or -έω, to separate and retire each to his quarters (σκηναί), to take up one's quarters, εἰς or κατὰ τόπον Xen. An. 4, 4, 8, and 5, 29; cf. sq.
II. to leave another's tent, Id. Cyr. 3, 1, 38, cf. Hell. 4, 8, 18.
διασκηνητέον, verb. Adj. one must take up one's quarters, εἰς τὰς κάμας Xen. An. 4, 4, 14.
διασκηνίπτω, v. **σκηνίπτω**.
διασκηνώ, to pitch like tents at intervals, καπηλεῖα Ael. V. H. 3, 14.
II. intr. = **διασκηνάω** 1, Xen. An. 4, 4, 10.
διασκηρίπτω, to prop on each side, to prop up, Anth. P. 6, 203.
διασκιδνῆμι, poet. for —**σκεδάννυμι**, Il. 5, 526, Hes. Th. 875, Hdt. 2, 25:—Pass., Luc. D. Deor. 20, 6, Sacrific. 13.
διασκιρτάω, to leap about or away, Plut. Eum. 11.
διασκοπέω (cf. **διασκέπτομαι**): int. **διασκοπέομαι**: pf. **διέσκεμμαι** Ar. Ran. 836, but **διασκεπῶ** is used in pass. sense, Id. Thesm. 687. To look at in different ways, to examine or consider well, Lat. *discipere*, Hdt. 3, 38, Eur. Cycl. 554, etc.; ἐξῆς δ. τὸν λόγον Plat. Rep. 351 A, cf. Theact. 168 E; also, δ. πρὸς ἐαυτὸν Id. Charm. 160 E; περί τι or τινας Thuc. 7, 71, Plat.; δ. περί τινας εἰ . . Arist. Pol. 2, 10, 9:—also in Med., διασκοπεῖσθαι πρὸς τι Thuc. 6, 59, etc.
II. absol. to look round one, keep watching, Xen. Cyn. 9, 3.
διασκοπιάμαι, Dep. to watch as from a σκοπία: hence to spy out, σε . . πρότερον διασκοπιάσθαι ἕκαστα, of Dolon, Il. 10, 358:—to discern, distinguish, ἀργαλέον . . διασκοπιάσθαι ἕκαστον 17, 252.
διασκορπίζω, to scatter abroad, LXX (Dan. 11, 24), N. T., Polyb. 1, 47, 5, etc.
διασκορπισμός, ὁ, a scattering, dispersion, LXX (Ezek. 6, S, al.).
διασκώπτω, to jest upon, τινὰ Plut. 2, 82 B:—Med. to jest one with another, pass jokes to and fro, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 23.
διασμα, αὐτο, τό, (διάσμοι) = στήμον, Call. Fr. 244, Nonn. D. 6, 151.
διασμάω, Ion. -έω, to wipe or rinse out, ποτήρια Hdt. 2, 37.
διασμήχω, to rub well, ἀλὼν διασμηχθεὶς ὄναιτ' ἂν οὐτοσί Ar. Nub. 1237.
διασμίλειω, to polish off with the chisel: metaph., δ. βιβλίου Anth. P. 15, 38; διασμιλεῖναι φροντίδες refined, subtle theories, Alex. Tarant. 1, 8:—Adv. **διασμιλεμένως**, Poll. 6, 150, Hesych.
διασμούχμαι, Pass. to smoulder, πῦρ διασμούχμενον Philo 2, 143.
διασοβέω, to scare away, Plut. 2, 133 A; διασοβέσθαι ὁ γάμος Heliod. 7, 26.
II. to agitate, excite, Alciphro Fr. 5:—Pass. to be excited or arrogant, Plut. 2, 32 A.
διασόβησις, εὖς, ἡ, trepidation, M. Anton. 11, 22.
διασοφίζομαι, Dep. to quibble like a sophist, Ar. Vesp. 1619.
διασπαῖω, to squander away, Plut. Cic. 27; cf. **σπαῖω**.
διασπαράκτος, ἡ, ὅν, torn to pieces, Eur. Bacch. 1220, Ael. N. A. 12, 7, 195; in Pass., Eubul. Aug. 1:—δ. τινὰ τῷ λόγῳ Luc. Icarom. 21.
διασπάσις, εὖς, ἡ, a tearing asunder, forcible separation, Arist. Cael. 4, 6, 5, Meteor. 3, 3, 5.
II. a gap, Plut. 2, 721 A:—so **διασπασμα**, τό, Id. Aemil. 20, etc.; and **διασπασμός**, ὁ, Id. 2, 129 B, etc.
διασπαστος, ον, torn asunder, unconnected, ἐπιστολαί Alciphro 2, 2.
διασπάω, fut. —**σπάσομαι** [ἄ] Ar. Ran. 477, Eccl. 1076, but also —**σπάσω** Hdt. 7, 236: aor. —**έσπασα**, but also —**εσπασάμην** Eur. Hec. 1126, Bacch. 339:—Pass., aor. —**εσπασθην**, pf. —**έσπαμαι**. To tear asunder, part forcibly, Lat. *divellere*, τοὺς ἀνδρας κρουνηγῶν δ. Hdt. 3, 13, cf. 7, 236, Eur. et Ar. II. c., etc.; ἐμὲ καὶ τὸν ἄνδρα δ. Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 45; δ. τὸ σταῦρα to break through or tear down the palisade, Id. Hell. 4, 4, 10; δ. τὴν γέφυραν, τὸ ἑδάφος, Polyb. 6, 55, 1, Plut. Camill. 5, etc.:—Pass., τὸ Ἀττικὸν ἔθνος . . διασπασμένον Hdt. 1, 59; μόνον οὐ διασπασθῆναι Dem. 58, 8; δ. ἀπὸ τῶν φίλων to be torn away from . . , Arist. Rhet. 2, 8, 10.
2. in military sense, to separate part of an army from the rest, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 19; δ. τὰς φάλαγγας to break them up, Arist. Pol. 5, 3, 16:—Pass., στρατεύματα διασπασμένον an army scattered and in disorder, Thuc. 6, 98, cf. 7, 44, 8, 104; cf. **διάβασις**:—of soldiers, also, to be distributed in quarters, Xen. An. 1, 5, 9.
3. metaph. to pull different ways, Lat. *disstrahere*, δ. τὴν πόλιν to distract the city or state, Plat. Rep. 462 A; τὰς πολιτείας Dem. 54, 5; τοὺς νόμους Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 25:—Pass., διασπασμένους distracted, Lat. *negotiiis distractus*, Luc. D. Deor. 24, 1.
διασπείρω, fut. —**σπερῶ**:—to scatter or spread about, [τὰς μνέας] . . αὐτοῦ χειρὶ διεσπείρε τὴν στρατὴν Hdt. 3, 13; διεσπείρε ἡμέας, ἄλλην ἄλλην τάσας dispersed us, Ib. 68; δ. λόγον Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 25; τούνομα εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν Isocr. 103 B: to squander, Soph. El. 1291:—Pass. to be scattered abroad, κρατὸς διασπαρέντος αἵματος θ' οὐμοῦ Id. Tr. 752; πῶλοι διασπαρῆναι ἐς μέσον δρόμον Id. El. 748; of soldiers, διασπαρμένοι Thuc.

1. II, etc., Xen., etc.; φύσεις ὁμοίως διασπαρμέναι equally *diffused*, Plat. Rep. 455 D, cf. Soph. 260 B, etc.; τῶν χρωμάτων διασπαρμένων Ael. N. A. II. 21.

διασπένδω, to work zealously, Polyb. 4. 33, 91:—in Med., Isac. ap. Harp. II. to incite, c. acc. et inf., Polyb. Fr. Gram. 36.

διασπίλος, *ov*, all rocky, Arr. Peripl. 25. 12.

διασπλεκός, strengthd. for σπλεκός, Arr. Pl. 10S2.

διασποδῶ, sensu obsceno, Lat. subagitare, Ar. Eccl. 939, cf. Hesych. s. v. διασποδῆμένη, and s. v. διασποδῆσασθαι διέσεις, διετίναζε.

διασπορά, ἡ, (διασπείρω) a scattering, dispersion, Plut. 2. 1105 A, LXX. 2. collectively, = οἱ διασπαρμένοι, Ev. Jo. 7. 35, cf. Deut. 28. 25, etc.

διασποράδην, Adv. dispersedly, Clem. Al. 348.

διασπορεύς, *εως*, *ὁ*, a disperser, Poll. 3. 129.

διασπορεύω, to do zealously; and Pass. to be anxiously done or looked to, τι μάλιστα διασπορεύσασθαι; Dem. 505. 8; though he also uses διασπορεύσασθαι in act. sense, 681. 21:—Med. in act. sense, Arr. An. 7. 23, 12. 2. to be zealous, περί τι Dion. H. de Lys. 14. II. to stand as candidate against, Dio C. 26. 21.

διάσσω, Att. διῆττω, v. sub διαίσσω.

διαστῶδην, Adv. standing apart, Ap. Rh. 2. 67; δ. ἀλλήλῃσι apart from . . . Id. 4. 942, cf. Opp. H. 1. 502.

διαστάζω, to leak, Geop. 7. 8, 4.

διασταθμάομαι, Dep. to order by rule, regulate, αἰνῶ δ' ὅς βίοντων . . θεῶν διασταθμάομαι Eur. Supp. 201.

διασταλάσσω, = διαστάζω, Liban. 4. 1072.

διαστάλαμα, τό, distribution, ῥήματος Clem. Al. 677.

διαστάλας, *εως*, ἡ, an arrangement, compact, LXX (2 Macc. 13. 25).

διασταλτέον, verb. Adj. one must distinguish, Origen.

διασταλτικός, ὁ, *ὄν*, able or serving to distinguish, Eust. 1610. 3:—Adv. -κῶς, Id. 73. 31. II. of Music, able to expand or exalt the mind, Aristid. Quint.

διαστιάσσω, to form into separate factions, πάντας Arist. Pol. 5. 4, 2; τοὺς ἐπικούους . . πρὸς τοὺς εὐπόρους Ib. 5. 6, 8. II. to be at variance, πρὸς σφᾶς, πρὸς ἀλλήλους Polyb. 1. 82, 4, etc.; τινι Dio C. 54. 17.

διαστάσις, *εως*, ἡ, (διαστέλλω) a standing aloof, separation, οὐρέων Hdt. 7. 129; ὁστέων Hipp. Art. 795; φάραγγες καὶ δ. τῆς γῆς openings, Arist. Meteor. 1. 13, 25. 2. an interval, Plat. Tim. 36 A, al., Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 16, al. 3. difference, Plat. Rep. 360 E:—esp. difference of opinion or feelings, disagreement, Lat. dissidium, στάσις ἡ δ. Id. Legg. 744 D, cf. Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 12, 4. 16, 5:—but in Thuc. 6. 18 it has a causal sense, ὅ, τοὺς νέους ἔς τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους his attempt to set the young men against the old. 4. divorce, Plut. Aemil. 5, etc. II. distinction, κεφαλῆς Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 3.

διαστυτικός, ὁ, *ὄν*, separative, Tim. Loc. 100 E, Plut. 2. 952 B. 2. causing discord, Plut. Pomp. 53. 3. distinctive, distinctly expressing, τινος Diog. L. 4. 33:—Adv. -κῶς, separately, Lat. divisim; in Comp., A. B. 560.

διαστυτός, *ον*, also *η*, *ον*, Jo. Lyd.: split up, divided, Menand. Xhp. 2: divisible, Diog. L. 7. 135. II. extended in space, Plut. 2. 1023 B.

διαστυνάρω, to cut off and fortify with a palisade, Dio C. 41. 50: Med., διαστυνάρωσασθαι τὸν ἰσθμὸν to have it fortified, Thuc. 6. 97: cf. διασφρέω.

διαστέλλω, to go through, across, ναὶ θεῶι Pind. Fr. 242. 4. II. to trample on, τινά Nonn. D. 36. 239.

διαστέλλω, aor. -έστηχον:—to go through or across, πόλιν, γάλα Eur. Andr. 1090, 1092. 2. c. gen., δ. πλούτων to abound in wealth, Pind. I. 3. 27. 3. to go one's way, ἀνεγρομένη γε διέστηχε (Brunck διαπέστιχε) Theocr. 27. 67.

διαστέλλω, fut. -στελῶ, to put asunder, expand, separate, ἐκνεσταλμένα δ. Hipp. Off. 744; τὸν ἀέρα ταῖς πτέρυξιν Arist. Incess. An. 15. 7; δ. τι ταῖς ὀνυξί to tear it open, Plut. Thes. 36:—Pass., to be dilated, of the lungs, Arist. Audib. 7; διασταλέντα τὰ ὑγρά being expanded, Id. Probl. 9. 14. 2. to distinguish, define, τὰ λεγόμενα Plat. Euthyd. 295 D, cf. Polit. 265 E, Arist. Top. 5. 5, 6; so in Med., δ. περί τινος Id. Pol. 2. 8, 17; but in Med. also, to determine, like διαίρεομαι, Plat. Rep. 535 B. 3. to command expressly, give express orders, τινι περί τινος Diod. Exc. 2. 619;—so in Med., LXX, N. T. II. intr. to differ, πρὸς τινα Polyb. 18. 30, 11.

διάστενος, *ον*, very narrow, Galen.

διαστέρας, *ον*, starred, δ. λίθος Luc. Amor. 41.

διαστήμα, τό, (διαστέλλω) an interval, Plat. Rep. 531 A, etc.; in sounds, Id. Phil. 17 C, Arist. Probl. 19. 47, Damox. Συμπ. 1. 57; of time, ἐκ πολλοῦ δ. Arist. Audib. 7, sq.; δ. τετραετής Polyb. 9. 1, 1. 2. a violent severance, Hipp. Offic. 748. 3. difference, τῶν ἡδονῶν μεγάλῃ τὰ δ. Nicomach. Εἰλεῖθ. 1. 22. 4. in Aristotle's Logic the relation of subject and predicate, so that it nearly = πρότασις, a premiss, An. Pr. I. 4, 14, al., cf. 1. 25, 11, An. Post. 1. 21, 2. II. sublimity, Longin. 40.

διαστηματίζω, fut. ἴσω, to make an interval, Joseph. Genes. 58 D.

διαστηματικός, ὁ, *ὄν*, separated by intervals, of musical sounds, Aristox., etc.

διαστηρίζω, to make firm, strengthen, Anth. P. 6. 203:—Pass. to prop oneself up, secure one's footing, Hipp. Ep. 1280.

διαστήζω, to distinguish by a mark, punctuate, οὐ ῥάδιον διαστήζει τὰ Ἡρακλείτου Arist. Rhet. 3. 5, 6: to spot, mottle, Nonn. D. 28. 130.

διαστικός, ὁ, *ὄν*, (διάσσω): ἡ -κή τέχνη weaving, Theodos. p. 53.

διαστήλβω, to gleam through, Ar. Pax 567, Fr. 114, Anth. P. 5. 48.

διαστήξω, *εως*, ἡ, (διαστήζω) punctuation, Galen.

διαστοιβάζω, fut. ἄσω, to stuff in between, Hdt. 1. 179.

διαστοιχίζομαι, Med. to arrange for oneself regularly, regulate exactly, ἀρχὴν Aesch. Pr. 230: cf. στοιχίζω.

διαστολεύς, *εως*, *ὁ*, an instrument for opening sores, Paul. Aeg. 6. 78.

διαστολή, ἡ, (διαστέλλω) a drawing asunder, expansion, dilatation, of the lungs, Arist. Audib. 7, 11, Galen. b. separation, Theophr. C. P. 3. 16, 3: a notch or nick, Plut. Cic. 1. 2. a distinction, Id. 2. 1079 B: a distinct narration or statement, Polyb. 1. 15, 6, etc.: a division or fence, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5575. 46. II. the lengthening of a syllable, opp. to συστολή, Gramm. 2. in Music, a pause.

διαστομαλίζομαι, v. στομαλίζομαι.

διαστομόομαι, Pass. to be opened wide, Arist. H. A. 10. 2, 6.

διαστομωτρίς, (sc. μήλη), ἡ, = διαστολεύς, Galen. Lex. Hipp.

διαστράπτω, to glance like lightning, Apollinar. Psalmi; and (in tmesi) Manetho 2. 86.

διαστρατεύομαι, Med. to serve through one's campaigns; διαστρατευόμενος a veteran, Dio C. 58. 18.

διαστρατήγέω, to serve as a general, assume his duties, Plut. Phoc. 25. II. trans., δ. τινα to out-general one, Polyb. 22. 22, 9. 2. δ. τι to practise stratagems, Id. 16. 37, 1. 3. δ. πόλεμον to conduct a war to its close, Plut. Sull. 23; δ. τὰν ἀρχάν Polus ap. Stob. 9. 54. 4. at Rome, to come to the end of one's Praetorship, Dio C. 54. 33.

διαστρέβλω, strengthd. for στρέβλω, Aeschin. 85. 38.

διαστρέμμα, *ατος*, τό, a wrench, a dislocation, Hipp. Offic. 748.

διαστρέφω, fut. ψω:—to turn different ways, to twist about, τὰ ὄμματα, as in the dance, Xen. Symp. 7, 3; δ. τὸ πρόσωπον to distort it, Plut. 2. 535 A:—mostly in Pass. to be distorted or twisted, of the eyes, limbs, etc., Hipp. Aph. 1251; ἡ βίς δ. Art. 803; μέλη διαστραμμένα Plat. Gorg. 524 C:—also of persons, to have one's eyes distorted, or to have one's neck twisted (the Scholl. give both interpr.), εὐδαιμονίζω δ' εἰ διαστραφῆσομαι Ar. Eq. 175; so, ἀπολαύσομαι δ' ὄν, εἰ δ. Id. Av. 177: it is plainly used of the eyes in διαστρέφην ἰδών, Id. Ach. 15; so, τὰ ὄμματα διαστρέφονται Arist. Probl. 31. 27; and without ὄμματα, Ib. 2, etc.; and ὁ διαστραμμένος, opp. to ὁ τυφλός, Eupol. Xpυσ. γεν. 4; cf. διαστροφή;—διεστρ. τοὺς πόδας with the feet twisted, v. ap. Siebel. Paus. 5. 18, 1, Arist. Probl. 10. 50: also of torture, τῇ κλίμακι διαστρέφονται Comic. in Meineke 4. 622. 2. metaph. to distort, pervert, τρόπον Eur. Fr. 600; τοὺς νόμους Isac. 83. 22; τὸν δικαστὴν Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 5; ὑπόληψιν Id. Eth. N. 6, 5, 6; ὡς διαστρέφοντες τὰ λήθης having misrepresented it, Dem. 1453. 13. II. to turn aside, divert, ἵχνος τὸ πρόσθεν φρενῶν Aesch. Supp. 1017.

διαστρέβω, to rush, whirl through, δ. πέλαιος Trag. ap. Plut. Luc. 1.

διαστρέφῃ, ἡ, (διαστρέφω) a twisting, of a fractured limb, Hipp. Fract. 763; distortion, dislocation, Id. Art. 812: distortion, τῶν ὀμμάτων Arist. Probl. 31. 7 and 27. 2. metaph. distortion, deterioration, Id. Eth. E. 2. 10, 23; τινος ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον Polyb. 2. 21, 8.

διαστροφός, *ον*, twisted, distorted, δ. καὶ ξυμπηρὰ καὶ ἀπόσπληκτα Hdt. 1. 167; μορφή καὶ φρένες διαστροφοί Aesch. Pr. 673, cf. Soph. Aj. 447; ὀφθαλμοί, κοραὶ Id. Tr. 794, Eur. Bacch. 1122; of a person, διαστροφός τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς, τὸ σῶμα Ath. 339 F, Luc. Indoct. 7. Adv. -φως, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 152.

διαστρώννυμι, to spread a couch or table, Ath. 142 C.

διαστυλίον, τό, in Architecture, the space between the columns, Lat. intercolumnium, Bito de Mach. p. 109.

διαστυλός, *ον*, diastyle, i. e. having a space of three diameters between the columns, Vitruv. 3. 2.

διαστυλόω, to support by pillars set at intervals, Polyb. 5. 4, 8, 5. 100, 4, Diod. 20. 23.

διασυγχέω, to confuse utterly, Plut. 2. 1078 A.

διασυκοφαντέω, strengthd. for συκ-, Joseph. Genes. 41 D.

διασυνίστημι, to set forth, signify clearly, Diog. L. 3. 79, Philo 1. 237.

διασυνίρω, to continue whistling or screaming, Theopomp. Hist. Fr. 79.

διασυνιρός, ὁ, disparagement, ridicule, Diod. 14. 109, etc.; esp. a figure of speech, of which there is an example in Dem. 305. 3 sq.: cf. διασύναι.

διασυνιρτός, verb. Adj. one must ridicule, Arist. Rhet. Al. 37, 17.

διασυνιτικός, ὁ, *ὄν*, abusive, Clem. Al. 146. Adv. -κῶς, Schol. Eur.

διασύνω [ῶ], pf. -σέσυνκα, Diphil. Συναρ. 3:—to tear in pieces; metaph. to pull to pieces, i. e. to disparage, ridicule, Alex. Μανδρ. 1. 11, Τροφ. 1; διέσυνε τὰ παρόντα Dem. 169. 22; τὰ χωρία ταῦθ', ἃ οὕτως διέσυνε Id. 234. 12; λόγους . . διασύνει Id. 269. 16; τὸν τειχιισμόν Id. 288. 17. διέσυνε Id. 325. 20, cf. 301. 15; λοιδοροῦμενος καὶ διασύνων Id. 288. 17.

διασύνστασις, *εως*, ἡ, a making distinct; designation, Philo 2. 454.

διασφάγῃ, ἡ, a chasm, cleft, breach, LXX (Nehem. 4. 7); v. διασφάξω.

διασφάγμα, *ατος*, τό, = διασφάξω, Hipp. 61.

διασφάζω, Att. -ττω, to cut in two: to slaughter, Liban. 4. 895.

διασφαίριζω, to throw about like a ball, Eur. Bacch. 1136.

διασφακτήρ, ἦπος, ὁ, murderer, σιδῆρος, Anth. P. 7. 493.

διασφαλίζομαι, pf. -ησάμην, Dep. to secure firmly, Polyb. 5. 69, 2, Philo Byz. de VII Mir. 4.

διασφαλλώ, to overturn utterly, τὴν τέχνην Luc. Abdic. 17:—Pass. to fail of, be disappointed of, τινός Aeschin. 33. 2., 66. 34, Diod. 20. 10.

διασφάξω, *ατος*, ὁ, (διασφάγω) any opening made by violence, a rent, cleft, esp. a rocky gorge, through which a river runs, both in sing. and pl., Hdt. 2. 158, 3. 117, etc. II. generally, a cavity, such as is found in fishes, Opp. H. 1. 744. 2. = αἰδαῖον γυναικείον, Valck. Schol. Phoen. 26, Ruhnk. Tim.

διασφάξω, *εως*, ἡ, = διασφάξω, Hipp. 1006 C (Foes. διασφάσεις).

διασφάττω, v. διασφάξω.

διασφενδονάω, to scatter as by a sling, Diod. 17. 83:—Pass. to fly in pieces, Xen. An. 4. 2, 3, Plut. Marcell. 15.

διασφετερίζομαι, strengthd. for σφετερίζομαι, Philo 2. 130.

διασφηνόομαι, Pass. to be made like a wasp, be pinched in at the waist, μέσος διεσφηνώμενος Ar. Vesp. 1072. II. Act. to bind tight, Nonn. D. 25. 189.

διασφηνόω, to separate or open by wedges, Hesych., E. M. 739. 7. **διασφίγγω**, to bind tight, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. I. 5:—Pass., A. B. 36. **διασφίγγεις**, εως, ἡ, a binding tight, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 2. **διασφυδῶ**, v. sub σφυδῶ.

διασφυξίς, εως, ἡ, (σφύζω) pulsation, φλεβῶν Hipp. 383. 4; ἐγκεφάλου Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 3.

διασχαίω, to open a vein, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 10.

διασχεύς, εως, ἡ, prob. = διασχισμα II, Hesych. E. M. 340. 6.

διασχηματίζω, to form completely: Pass. to be so formed, Plat. Tim. 50 B, Luc. Prom. 11.

II. Med. to adorn, Plat. Tim. 53 B.

διασχημάτις, εως, ἡ, a forming, moulding, Procl.

διασχιδής, ἐς, cloven, split, parted, Ath. 488 D.

διασχίζειν, to cleave asunder, sever, rend asunder, ἰστία δέ σφιν . .

διεσχίοντο ἰσ ἀνέμοιο Od. 9. 71; ἐάν τις ἐν δ. Plat. Phaedo 97 A, etc.:—Pass. to be cloven asunder, νεῖρα διεσχίσθη Il. 16. 316; θοιμάτιον δ. Plat. Gorg. 469 D; of soldiers, to be separated, parted, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 13; impers., τοῦτοις διεσχίσται they have a cleft, Arist. de Resp. 9. 2.

διασχίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a division, Hipp. Fract. 778; of roads, Themist. 236 B.

διασχιστός, εως, ἡ, a division, cleft, Ath. 488 E.

διασχισμα, τό, anything cloven, A. B. 787, as Dind. for διασχημα.

II. in Music, half the diæsis.

διασχισμός, ὁ, = διασχισμός, Schol. Aesch. Ag. 1118.

διασχυολέω, strengthd. for ἀσχυολέω, Hdn. 7. 6, 15, in Med.

διασώω, fut. -ώσω, to preserve through a danger, of persons, Ἀπόλλων δ. κατακρύψασα Hdt. 2. 156; δ. πόλιν Eur. Phoen. 783; δ. τινα ἐξ ἀπορίας Plat. Tim. 22 D:—Pass. to come safe through, τοὺς διασωθέντας Id. Rep. 540 A; διασώζεσθαι εἰς . . or πρὸς . . , to come safe to a place, Thuc. 1. 110, 4. 113, Xen. An. 5. 4, 5, etc.: to recover from illness, Id. Mem. 2. 10, 2.

II. of things, to preserve, maintain, ἀνδρὶ τὰμ δ. λέχῃ . . Eur. Hel. 65; to keep in memory, Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 22; δ. πίστιν τινὶ Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 17; δ. τὸν πρῶτον λόγον Plat. Rep. 395 B; τὰ παλαιὰ Isocr. 218 D:—Med. to preserve for oneself, retain, τὴν εὐδαιμονίαν Thuc. 3. 39, cf. 5. 16; δόξαν Lys. 197. 11.

διασωπάσομαι, Dor. fut. of διασπάω.

διασωστέον, verb. Adj. one must keep safe, Ep. Plat. 360 B.

διασωστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who brings safe through, v. Ducang.

διασωστικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to bring safe through, Max. Tyr. 20. 5.

διασωφρονίζομαι, Dep. to be emulous in temperance, Synes. 28 D.

διασώω, to rub to pieces, Nic. Th. 966.

διατάγγω, to arrange, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 33, for διατάζει.

διατάγη, ἡς, ἡ, a command, ordinance, Ep. Rom. 13. 2; ἐκ διαταγῆς C. I. 3465.

διάταγμα, τό, an ordinance, edict, C. I. 153. 34, Diod. 18. 64, Plut., etc.; κατὰ τὸ δ. τῆς συγκλήτου C. I. 2485. 10.

διατάκτης, ὁ, a leader, Hermes Stob. Ecl. I. 1084.

διατακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, distinguishing, distinctive, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 45.

διατάκτω, opos, ὁ, = διατάκτης, Damasc. in A. B. 1362.

διατάλαιπωρῶ, to bear up against misery, Eccl.

διατάλαντόομαι, Pass. to swing to and fro, of a ship, Ach. Tat. 3. 1.

διατάμνω, to manage, dispense, Plat. Legg. 805 E; and in Med., Id. Criti. 111 D.

διατάμνω, fut. -τάμω, Ion. for διατέμνω.

διατανύω, = διατείνω, διὰ τετρά . . ταυύσσας Ap. Rh. 4. 601.

διτάξις, εως, ἡ, (διατάσσω) disposition, arrangement, of troops, Hdt. 9. 26; ἡ δ. τῶν φυλάκων Dem. 309. 29: the disposition of the elements, Plat. Tim. 53 B; ταύτην ὁ κόσμος ἔχει τὴν δ. Arist. Cael. 3. 2, 6: in Rhet. arrangement of topics, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 24.

II. a command, Polyb. 4. 19, 10: a will, 4. 87, 5: a compact, 8. 18, 12.

διατάρσσω, Att. -τρω, fut. ξω, to throw into great confusion, confound utterly, Lat. perturbare, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 20, Plat. Legg. 693 C:—Pass., δ. ἐν τινι Isocr. 22 D.

διατάρχη, ἡ, disturbance, Plut. 2. 317 A.

διατάσις, εως, ἡ, tension, dilatation, φρενῶν, πνεύμονος, etc., Hipp. Vet. Med. 18, etc.; τοῦ οἰσφάγου Arist. P. A. 3. 3, 4; κεφαλῆς διατάσις καὶ ἰλιγγίους Plat. Rep. 407 C.

III. tension, exertion, of the voice, Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 6, Theophr. Fr. 9. 32; of athletes and the like, Arist. Probl. 6. 2, Incess. An. 3, 4; ὑπὸ τῆς δ. Id. H. A. 10. 4, 1; μετὰ δ. Polyb. 10. 27, 8.

III. metaph. intensity, ἡ εὐνοία . . οὐ ἔχει δ. Arist. Eth. N. 9. 5, 1.

διατάσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ξω:—to appoint or ordain severally, dispose, εὖ δὲ ἕκαστα ἀθανάτοις διέταξε Hes. Th. 74, cf. Op. 274: to appoint to separate offices, δ. τοὺς μὲν οἰκίας οἰκοδομείν, τοὺς δὲ δορυφόρους εἶναι Hdt. 1. 114; τῖνας εἶναι χρεῶν τῶν ἐπιστημῶν . . ἡ πολιτικῇ δ. Arist. Eth. N. 1. 2, 6:—absol. to make arrangements, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 16:—Med. to arrange for oneself, get things arranged, Plat. Phaedr. 271 B; δ. τι εἶναι Id. Tim. 45 B; τινὶ περὶ τινος Polyb. 5. 21, 1:—Pass. to be appointed, constituted, Plat. Legg. 931 E: c. inf., Hdt. 1. 110, Polyb. 5. 14, 11.

2. esp. to draw up an army, set in array, Hdt. 6. 107: also to draw up separately, Id. 1. 103:—Med., διαταζάμενοι posted in battle-order, Ar. Vesp. 360, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 20; so too in pf. pass. διατεράχθαι, to be in battle-order, to be put at different posts, Hdt. 7. 124, 178; διετέτακτο Id. 6. 117 (but in med. sense, Joseph. A. J. 12. 5, 4).

II. in Med. to make a will, περὶ τινος Plut. 2. 1129 A: to order by will, c. acc. pers. et inf., Anth. P. 11. 133.

διατάκτος, ἡ, ὄν, on the stretch, urgent, Polyb. Fr. Gram. 38.

διαταφρεύω, to cut off or fortify by a ditch, Polyb. 3. 105, 11.

διατάχους, διαταχέων, better written divisim διὰ ταχ-.

διατεβρυνμένος, Adv. (διαβρύπτω) effeminately, Plat. Legg. 922 C.

διατείνω, fut. -τενώ, etc.: (v. τεῖνω):—to stretch to the uttermost, δ. τὸ τόξον Hdt. 3. 35: to keep stretched out, τὴν χεῖρα Hipp. Fract. 757; Arist. τὰς χεῖρας ἐπὶ τι Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 4; ἀράχνιον δ. πρὸς τὰ πέρατα Id. H. A. 9. 39, 3.

II. intr. to extend, διὰ παντὸς τοῦ βίου, ἐπὶ πολὺ Id. Eth. N. 10. 1, 1; καθ' ἅπαν τὸ σῶμα Id. Il. A. 2. 11, 10; κατὰ τὸ συνεχὲς ἕως εἰς . . Polyb. 3. 37, 9: of persons, to continue, ἐν πολιτείᾳ [ῶν] Plut. Cato Ma. 15, 15; so, δ. λαμπρὸς Id. Marcell. 30:—also to extend or relate to, Lat. pertinere, Polyb. 8. 31, 6, etc.

2. to reach, arrive at, Lat. contendere, πρὸς . . Id. 5. 86, 4, Diod. 12. 70, etc.

B. in good Att. the intr. sense is only found in Med. and Pass. to exert oneself, τί οὖν . . διατεινόμεν οὐτως σφύδρα; Dem. 275. 8; διατεινόμενος φεύγειν at full speed, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 23; θεῖν διατεταμένους Plat. Rep. 474 A, cf. 501 C; πῶς διατεινόμενος Theocr. 22. 67: to strain or exert the voice, Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 11; διατεινέσθαι πρὸς τι to exert oneself for a purpose, Xen. Mem. 3. 7, 9; διατεινάντο αὐτὸν μὴ ἐλθεῖν prevented him from going in, Antipho 134. 41; δ. τὰ κάλλιστα πράττειν Arist. Eth. N. 9. 8, 7.

2. to maintain earnestly, contend for, ταῦτα Dem. 275. 7. δ. ὡς . . , ὅτι . . , to maintain stoutly that . . , Plat. Soph. 247 C, Theophr. C. P. 4. 6, 1, etc.

II. in strict sense of Med., to stretch oneself, Anaxand. Πρωτ. 1. 66.

2. to stretch out for oneself or what is one's own, δ. τὸ τόξον Hdt. 4. 9; τὰ βέλεα ὡς ἀπήσποντες to have their lances poised as if they were about to throw, Id. 9. 118; διατεινόμενοι οὐ μὲν τὰ παλὰ οὐ δὲ τὰ τύγα Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 23; διατεταμένοι τὰ μάλιστα Polyb. 15. 28, 2.

διατειρίζω, fut. Att. ἰω:—to cut off and fortify by a wall, Ar. Eq. 818; τὸν Ἰσθμὸν Lys. 194. 39; τὴν πόλιν ἀπὸ τῆς ἄκρας Polyb. 8. 34, 2; cf. διασταυρῶ.

2. to divide as by a wall, ἡ ἰδὲ δ. τὰ ὅματα Xen. Symp. 5. 6; διατετεχίσται ἡ ἱστορία πρὸς τὸ ἐγκώμιον is separated from it, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 7.

διατείχιον, τό, = sq., Diod. 16. 12.

διατείχισμα, τό, a place walled off and fortified, Thuc. 3. 34., 7. 36.

2. a wall between two places, Polyb. 8. 36, 9: metaph. a wall of partition, Luc. D. Metetr. 11. 4.

διατεκμαίρομαι, Dep. to mark out, Lat. designare, ἔργα Hes. Op. 396, Dion. P. 1172.

διατελεστέον, verb. Adj. one must continue, Clem. Al. 530.

διατελευτάω, to bring to fulfilment, Il. 19. 90, in tmesis.

διατελέω: fut. -τελέσω, Att. -τελώ:—to bring quite to an end, accomplish, opp. to ἀρχεσθαι, Xen. Hell. 7. 3, 4; δ. χάριν Eur. Heracl. 434:—so of time, δ. τὰ δέκα ἔτη Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 4.

II. absol., 1. mostly with a part. added, to continue being or doing so and so, τὸ λοιπὸν τῆς ζῆς δ. τυφλὸν ἐντα Hdt. 6. 117; δ. ἐντέες ἐλευθεροὶ Id. 7. 111, cf. 1. 32, etc.; δ. βίον δουλεύειν Andoc. 18. 8; δ. καθέδοντες Plat. Apol. 31 A; δ. μυνηθῆναι τὸν ὅλον βίον Id. Rep. 411 A:—but the part. is sometimes omitted, δ. πρῶτος to continue zealous, Thuc. 6. 89, cf. 1. 34; δ. ἀχίτων Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 2; ἡδὺς δ. Alex. Δημητρ. 6. 9:—it may often be rendered by an Adv., as διετελέσας περὶ ὧν you have constantly been trying, Plat. Theat. 206 A, etc.

2. with no part. or Adj., to continue, to live, δ. μετ' ἀλλήλων διὰ βίου Id. Symp. 192 C; δ. χαρίεντως Id. Rep. 426 A; ἀλύτως Id. Phil. 43 D.

b. generally, to continue, go on, persevere, διατελεῖ ὥσπερ ἥρως Id. Gorg. 494 C; δ. ἐν ὕπνῳ Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 15; ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ Id. Probl. 23. 14:—also of things, to continue, Plat. Rep. 395 D.

διατελής, ἐς, continuous, incessant, βρονταὶ Soph. O. C. 1514: permanent, τυραννίδες Plat. Rep. 618 A:—διὰ τέλους serves as the Adv.

διατέμνω, Ion. -τάμνω: fut. -τεμῶ:—to cut through, cut in twain, discover, διὰ δὲ γλῶσσαν τάμε μέσσην Il. 17. 618, cf. 522, Hdt. 2. 139; διὰ κάρη τεμὼν Soph. Fr. 153. 6; διχρὶ γαῖαν δ. to part it asunder, Aesch. Supp. 545; δίχα δ. Plat. Symp. 190 D; τὶ ἀπὸ τινος Id. Polit. 280 B:—metaph. to disunite, τὴν πολιτείαν Aeschin. 83. 29.

2. to cut up, Hdt. 2. 41:—Pass., διατμήθησαν λέπαθνα to be cut into strips, Ar. Eq. 768.

διατενέω, ἐς, stretching, tending, πρὸς τι Theophr. C. P. 2. 15, 2.

διατερσάινω, strengthd. for τεραίνω, Hesych., Prisc. Exc. II. 184.

διατεσσάρων, ἡ, the interval of a fourth, in music; v. διαπασῶν.

διατεταμένως, Adv. (διατείνω), with might and main, earnestly, δ. φεύγειν Arist. Eth. N. 9. 4, 10; ἐνεργεῖν Ib. 10. 4, 9.

διατρίβω: fut. -τρίβω Att. -τρανῶ, ὁρ -τρήσω:—to bore through, make a hole in, τὴν ἰδ. 2. 11, 3, 12; in aor. med. διατρίρηνατο, Ar. Thesm. 18.—Theophr. (C. P. 1. 17, 9) has διατρίβω; and in late Prose we have a pres. διατρίβω, App. Pun. 8. 122; and a part. as if from διατρίβω, διατρίβαντες δόδοι Dio C. 69. 12.

διατρίκω, fut. ξω, to melt, soften by heat, Ar. Nub. 149: to relax the bowels, Hipp. Aër. 284.

II. Pass., with pf. τέτηκα, to melt away, thaw, Xen. An. 4. 5, 6; to waste away, Arist. Meteor. 4. 8, 8.

διατρίβω, to watch closely, observe, Plat. Legg. 836 C, Arist. H. A. 9. 7, 3, etc.; δ. μὴ τι πάσσει Dem. 115. 26.

2. to keep faithfully, maintain, δ. ἐλευθερίαν Id. 290. 10; τὴν τάξιν Decret. ap. Eund. 238. 9; τοὺς νόμους Aeschin. 4. 28; τὸ πρέπον Arist. Eth. N. 10. 8, 1; τὰ τοῦ βίου δίκαια Menand. Inscr. 132.

3. to keep through or during a certain time, δ. βοὺς ἐννέα ἔτη δ. ἀνοχέυτος Arist. II. A. 8. 7, 3; ἀβλαβὲς δ. Polyb. 7. 8, 7;—δ. τὸν πόλεμον Plut. Dio 33.

4. δ. εαυτὸν ἐκ τινος to keep oneself from . . , Act. Ap. 15. 29.

διατήρησις, εως, ἡ, preservation, εαυτῶν Diod. 2. 50, cf. C. I. 8901.

διατηρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed for keeping, φίλων M. Anton. I. 16.

διατί: better written διὰ τι; Lat. quomobrem? wherefore?

διατίθωμι, fut. -θήσω, to place separately, arrange each in their own places, distribute, Lat. disponere, τα κράε, in sacrificing, Hdt. 1. 132; τὸ μὲν ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ, τὸ δ' ἐπ' ἀριστερᾷ Id. 7. 39; θεοὶ διέθεσαν τὰ ὄντα Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 27; δ. οἶνον εἰς ὀστράκια Arist. II. A. 8. 4. 3.

to manage well or ill, with an Adv., *κράτιστα* δ. *τὰ τοῦ πολέμου* Thuc. 6. 15; *καλὸν πρᾶγμα κακῶς* δ. Dem. 369. 13; of persons, δ. *τινὰ ἀνηκίστως* to handle or treat him barbarously, Hdt. 3. 155:—Pass., οὐ *βαδῶς διετέθη* he was not very gently treated or handled, Thuc. 6. 57; ἀπόρος διετέντας reduced to helplessness, Lys. 151. 24; ἀθλίως διατιθεσθαι Plat. Criti. 121 B. 2. οὕτω διατιθέναι *τινὰ* to dispose one so or so, give him such or such a character, taste, etc., Isocr. 98 A; οἰκότερον δ. *τινὰ* Id. 266 C; οὕτω διαθεῖς.. *τὰς πόλεις πρὸς ἀλλήλους* Dem. 284. 14; δ. *τινὰς ἀπίστως πρὸς τινας* Id. 463. 19; *τὸν ἀκροατὴν* δ. *πῶς* Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 3:—so too in Pass., διατίθεμαι to be disposed in a certain manner, πρὸς *τινα* Plat. Theaet. 151 C, Isocr. 161 E; *τὸν εἰρημένον τρόπον* Arist. Pol. 5. 2, 4; ἐρωτικῶς δ. to be in love, Plat. Symp. 207 C; cf. *διάκειμαι*, which often serves as the Pass. III. to set forth, of speakers, minstrels, etc., to recite, Id. Charm. 162 D, Legg. 658 D: so too in Med., cf. B. 6. 2. to describe, Strab. 9, etc.

B. Med. to arrange as one likes, to dispose of, *τὴν θυγατέρα* Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 7; *τὰ σώματα οὐκιδίστως* δ. Isocr. 261 E; οὐθ' ὅς' ἂν πορίσωσι.. *ταῦτ' ἔχοντες διαθεσθαι* Dem. 22. 27, cf. 840. 5; *εἰς καλὸν δ. τὰ πεπραγμένα* Luc. Hist. Conscr. 51, cf. Merc. Cond. 25; δ. *τὴν οὐσίαν εἰς τι* Polyb. 20. 6, 5; *τὴν ὀργὴν εἰς τινα* Id. 16. 1, 2. 2. to dispose of one's property, devise it by will, Plat. Legg. 922 C, sq., Isac. 44. 39., 63. 5; δ. *διαθήκας* to make a will, Lys. 155. 23; *ἢν ἀποθανῇ μὴ διαθέμην* intestate, Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 15; ὁ δ. *the deviser, testator*, Ep. Hebr. 9. 16. 3. to set out for sale, dispose of merchandise, Hdt. 1. 1, 194, Xen. An. 7. 3, 10, Ath. 2, 11, Plat. Legg. 449 D; δ. *τὴν ὥραν καὶ τὴν σοφίαν* Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 13. 4. to arrange or settle mutually, δ. *διαθήκη* *τινὶ* to make a covenant with one, Ar. Av. 439. N. T.; δ. *διαθήκη* *πρὸς τινα* Act. Ar. 3. 25; *ἐριν* δ. ἀλλήλους to settle a quarrel with one, Lat. *litem componere*, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 23. 5. to compose, make, nouns, Plat. Legg. 834 A. 6. to set forth, recite, λόγους, δημηγορίαν, etc., Polyb. 3. 108, 2, etc.; δ. ῥῆσιν ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦ Luc. Hermot. 1; cf. Schäf. Mel. p. 29, Heind. Plat. Charm. 162 D. διατίλλω, to pass excrement, Hippiatr. pp. 105, 194. διατίλλω, to pluck bare, κουράει.. *διατετιμένης φύβης* the mane having been clipped close, Soph. Fr. 587.

διατίλλω, to, a portion plucked off, Anth. P. 6. 71. διατίλλω, to finish honouring, honour no longer, (cf. *διαπολεμέω*), *τὰ τοῦδε διατετίμηνται θεοῖς* Aesch. Theb. 1047; so the Schol. seems to have read, v. Paley ad 1., and Dind. Lex. Aeschyl. 2. Med. to get a thing estimated or valued, *τὴν οὐσίαν* Diod. 4. 21; *τὸ ἀδίκημα* Id. 16. 29; *τὴν χάραν* Joseph. A. J. 13. 9, 2, cf. C. I. 2266. 8.

διατίμησις, εὖς, ὅς, = *τίμησις*, Ar. 274 E. διατίμητής, οὖ, ὅς, = *τίμητής*, an appraiser, valuer, Justin. Novell. διατινάζω, fut. *ξω*, to shake asunder, shake to pieces, ἐπὶ *ῥα σχεδὴν*.. *διὰ κύμα* *τὴν νάξην* Od. 5. 363; *τὰ δώματα* Eur. Bacch. 600; fut. med. in pass. sense, Ib. 588. II. to shake violently, *κάρα* δ. *ἀνω κάτω* Id. I. T. 282.

διατινθαλέος, α, ον, = *τινθαλέος*, Ar. Vesp. 329. διατιτραίνω, διατιτρώω, v. sub διατετραίνω. διατιτρώσκω, to pierce through, wound, δέρμα Hipp. Fract. 749. διατλήναι, to endure, suffer, Hesych. s. v. *διατλάς*. δια-ατμίζω, (ἀτμός) to evaporate, Hipp. 505. 10.

διατριβή, aor. 1 *διετρίβη*: aor. 2 *διετρίβην*, pass. — *μάχη*:—Ep. for *διετρίβω*, to cut in twain, ἐνθα *διατρίβης*.. then having cut [the Trojan host] in twain.., Il. 21. 3; νηχομένους *μέγα λαῖμα* *διετρίβω* swimming I clove the wave, Od. 7. 276; *λαῖμα* *διατρίβης* *ἐπέρασσα* 5. 409; ὄλκα δ., of ploughing, Mosch. 2. 81; and in Med., ἀρούρας *διατμήσασθαι* Ar. Rh. 1. 628; Ἀπόλλωνα *ἡέλειο* δ. to distinguish him from the Sun, Call. Fr. 48:—Pass., *διετρίβω* (3 pl. aor. 2 for — *μάχων*) ἐν φιλότῃ *τινι* they parted friends, Il. 7. 302; absol. *they parted*, 1. 531, Od. 13. 439; also, *they were scattered abroad*, Il. 16. 354.

δια-ατμίζω, fut. *ξω*, to pass into vapour, to evaporate, Arist. Meteor. 1. 7, 10., 2. 1, 3, etc.; c. acc. cogn., ἰδρώτα δ. Plut. 2. 695 C:—Pass., in same sense, Arist. Cael. 3. 7, 3, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1.

διατοιχέω, = *ἀνατοιχέω* (q. v.), Eubul. Karak. 5. διατομή, ἡ, a cutting through, severance, division, Ael. N. A. 13. 30:—in Aesch. Theb. 935, Ahrens proposes to read *διατρυαῖς*, metri grat. II. cutting power, sharp edge, ὀδόντων Ael. N. A. 1. 31. διάτομος, ον, = *διχότομος*, Martian. Capell. διατόναιον, τό, a curtain-rod, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 F: so, —τόνιον, LXX (Ex. 35. 11).

διατονορῶ, strengthd. for *τονθορῶ*, Dio C. 73. 8. διά-tonos, ον, (διατείνω) on the stretch, vehement, αἰσῶναι Theophr. C. P. 2. 3, 1. 2. extending from front to back, of through-stones in a wall, Vitruv. 2. 8; cf. *ἐπέρτονος* II. II. in Music, διά-tonos, (sc. γένος), τό, the diatonic scale of the Ancients, opp. to τὸ *χρωματικόν* and τὸ *ἐναρμόνιον*, the intervals being simpler and more natural, Aristoxen. p. 44 sqq., etc.; also, δ. μέλος Alciphro 1. 18; δ. *μελωδία* Dion. H. de Comp. 19;—also, γένος *διατονικόν* Aristid. Quint. p. 111, etc.:—v. Dict. of Antiqu. p. 774, Chappell's Hist. of M. i. p. xvi.

διατοξεύω, ον, that can be shot across, δ. *χώρα* a place within bow-range or arrow-shot, Plut. Luc. 28. διατοξεύω, to shoot through; metaph., δ. *λόγον* *τινὶ* to shoot it across to him, Heliod. 5. 32. II. Med. to contend with others in archery, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 4; *τινι* Parthen. 4. διατόρευμα, τό, graven work, LXX (3 Regg. 7. 31 v. l.). διατορεύω, to engrave, Soph. Fr. 295 (a corrupt passage), Plut. 2. 1083 E (vulg. —τορνεύω), Ael. V. H. 14. 7. διατορέω, to strike through, pierce, Incert. ap. Suid. διατορεύω, to finish off, Liban. 4. 1071.

διάτορος, ον, (τρέπω) piercing, galling, πέδαι (where Herm. takes it pass.), Aesch. Pr. 76; δ. φόβος thrilling fear, Ib. 181; of sound, δ. *τοῦ*

τυραρική *σάλπιγξ* Id. Eum. 567; διατόρον φθέγγεσθαι Plut. 2. 303 E; ἀναβοᾶν Luc. Gall. 1: cf. διαπρῆσιος. II. pass. pierced, bored through, ποδοῖν ἀκμαί Soph. O. T. 1034.

διατράγειν, v. sub διατρώω.

διατράγωδῶ, to talk in tragic style, Hesych. s. v. *διακομφεῶ*.

διατράμις, ὁ, ἡ, = *λισπύπνος*, Strattis Incert. 15.

διατράνω, to state clearly, lamb. V. Pyth. 26.

διατράχλίζομαι, Pass. to put one's neck under the yoke, Teles ap. Stob. 18. 40. II. to rush headforemost, Plut. 2. 501 D.

διατράχυνω, to make quite rough, Plut. 2. 979 B.

δια-ατρεμέω, to be very still, Arr. Periopl. M. Euxin. p. 6.

διατριπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, dissuasive, Plut. 2. 788 F.

διατρέπω, fut. *ψω*, to turn away or deter from a thing, δ. αὐτοῦς τοῦ *μὴ*.. Polyb. 5. 4, 10:—Pass., with fut. med., aor. med. *διετραπῆναι*, and pass. *διετραπῆναι* (ā), to turn aside from one's purpose, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 119; to be confounded or perplexed, Hipp. 1159 H, Dem. 798. 20: c. acc. to turn away from.., Epict. ap. Stob. 316, fin., Plut., etc.

διατρέφω, fut. —*θρέψω*, to breed up, support, Araros Ὑμν. 1: to sustain continually, Thuc. 4. 39; *τινὰ* ἀπὸ *τινος* Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 6.

διατρέχω, fut. —*θρέσω*: aor. —*έδραμον*, also —*έθρεξα* Call. Lav. Pall. 23: pf. —*δεδράμκη*. To run across or over, *ιχθυόεντα κέλευθα* *διέδραμον* Od. 3. 177; *τίς* δ' ἂν *έκῶν*. *διαδράμι* ἀλμυρὸν ὕδωρ; 5. 100; *μὴ* *διατρέχων* Antipho 121. 36. 2. metaph. to run through, τὸν βίον Plat. Legg. 802 A; *τὰ ἡδέα* Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 31; δ. τὸν λόγον to get to the end of it, Plat. Phaedr. 237 A.

II. absol. to run about, Late discurre, Ar. Pax 536; *διατρέχοντες ἀστέρες* Ib. 838; *νεφέλαι* *διέδραμον* Theocr. 22. 20:—metaph. to run through, spread, ἐν τῷ σώματι *διέδραμε* γαργαλισμός Hegesipp. Ἀδελφ. 1. 16; δ. νεωτερισμός Plat. Alex. 68; θρούς δ. τῆς ἐκκλησίας Plut. Pyrrh. 13.

2. of Time, to pass away, Hdn. 2. 6, etc.

3. δ. *εἰς*.. to come quite to.., Hipp. 553. 21; δ. *μέχρι* to penetrate to.., Plut. Pyrrh. 24.

διατρέω, fut. —*τρέσω*, to run trembling about, flee all ways, *διέτρεσαν* ἄλλους ἄλλος Il. 11. 486, cf. 17. 729.

διάτρησις, εὖς, ἡ, perforation: a pore, Hipp. 412. 32, Galen.

διάτρητος, ον, bored through, pierced, Jo. Damasc.

διατριβή, ἡ, a wearing away, esp. of time, a way or manner of spending, χρόνον *τε* *διατριβὰς*.. ἐφημέριε.., πεσοῦς κύβους *τε* *pastimes*, Soph. Fr. 380. 1:—Hence, absol., 1. a pastime (pass-time), amusement, Ar. Pl. 923, Alex. Taran. 3. 4, etc.; ἐν συνοσίᾳ *τινὶ* καὶ *διατριβῇ* Dem. 537. 18; γέλωτα καὶ δ. παρέχειν *τινὶ* Aeschin. 25. 1; τοῦ συμποσίου δ. Alex. Πολυν. 1; παρέσχε τοῖς κομικοῖς δ. *materiem* *jocandi*, Plut. Peric. 4:—a place of amusement, Menand. Ὑποβ. 2. 10, Bato Ἀνδρ. 1. 4. 2. serious employment, labour, study, ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ καὶ τῇ τοιαύτῃ δ. Plat. Theaet. 172 C; *διατριβὴν* ποιεῖσθαι *περὶ τι* Lys. 146. 35, Isac. 87. 36; πρὸς *τινι* Aeschin. 33. 15; ἐπὶ *τινι* Ar. Ran. 1498: esp. a discourse, Plat. Apol. 37 D; αἱ πολιτικαὶ δ. Dion. H. 10. 15. b. a school of philosophy, Ath. 211 C, al.: also a place of teaching, school, Id. 350 A. 3. a way of life, passing of time, δ. ἐν ἀγορᾷ Ar. Nub. 1058; δ. *έων* ἐν δικαστηρίῳ Andoc. 32. 2; ἡ ἐν Σικελίᾳ δ. stay there, Ep. Plat. 337 E; τὰς ἐν Ἀνκίᾳ δ. your haunts in the L., Id. Euthyphro 2 A; ποιεῖσθαι ἐν τῷ ὕδατι τὴν δ., ἐν τῇ γῇ Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 2, al.

II. in bad sense, a waste of time, loss of time, delay, with or without χρόνον, Ep. Phoen. 751, etc.; in pl., Thuc. 5. 82; διατριβὴν ἐμποιεῖν, παρέχειν Id. 3. 38, Xen. Oec. 8, 13, etc.; *διατριβὴν* ποιεῖν to prolong a carouse, Alex. Tetr. 1.

III. in Rhet. occasion for dwelling on a subject, Lat. *commoratio*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 17, 10.

IV. continuance, permanence, Id. Meteor. 3. 4, 12.

διατριβικός, ἡ, ὄν, scholastic, Polyb. Exc. Mai p. 395.

διατριβῶ [ῖ], fut. *ψω*:—Pass., aor. 2 *διετρίβην* [ῖ]:—to rub between, rub hard, *ἐκράσι* *διατριβὰς* Il. 11. 847:—to rub away, consume, waste, πάντα *διατρίβουσιν* Ἀχαιοί Od. 2. 265; χρήματα Theogn. 917; *εἰς αἰτίας* ἀλόγους δ. τὸ θεῖον to fritter away Providence into unreasoning causes, Plut. Nic. 23:—Pass., *κάκιστα* *διατρίβηται* to perish utterly, Hdt. 7. 120, cf. Thuc. 8. 78; cf. *ἐκτρίβω* II.

II. δ. χρόνον, Lat. *terere tempus*, to spend time, Hdt. 1. 189, Lys. 97. 26; *παρά* *τινι* Hdt. 1. 24, etc.; so, δ. *τινὰς ἡμέρας* Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 49, etc.; *ἐναντὶς* *διετρίβη* Thuc. 1. 125. 2. often absol. (without χρόνον), to waste time, pass it away, οὐ *μὴ* *διατρίψεις*..; make no more delay, Ar. Ran. 462; δ. ἐν γυμνασίῳ to pass all one's time there, Id. Nub. 1002; ἐν ἀστέι Antipho 113. 4; ἐν ἀγρῷ Philem. Πυρρ. 1. 6; αὐτοῦ ἐνδόν Plat. Prot. 311 A; δ. μετ' ἀλλήλων to go on talking, Id. Phaedo 59 D, etc.:—hence, to busy, employ oneself, ἐν *ζητήσει* Id. Apol. 29 C; ἐν *φιλοσοφίᾳ* Id. Theaet. 173 C; ἐπὶ *τινι* Id. Euthyd. 305 A, Dem. 22. 25; ἀμφὶ *τι* Xen. Eq. 2, 1; *περὶ* *τι* Plat. Phaedo 90 B, Isocr. 1 C; πρὸς *ἐπιπικῇ* Plat. Parm. 126 C; πρὸς τοῖς *ἐργοῖς* Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 18; πρὸς *φιλοσοφίᾳ* Plat. Rep. 540 A; c. part., δ. *μελετῶν* Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 12. b. also absol. to lose time, delay, Il. 19. 250, Ar. Eq. 515, etc.; λέγει καὶ *μὴ* *διατρίβε* Plat. Rep. 472 B; *διατέτρεφα* I have let the time slip by.., Id. Theaet. 143 A:—with a part., καθ' ἑκάστα λέγων δ. to waste time in speaking, Isocr. 34 A, cf. Dem. 11. 19.

III. to put off by delay, to thwart, hinder, *μὴ* *τι* *διατρίβειν* ἐμὸν *χόλον* Il. 4. 42; οὐ *τι* *διατρίβω* *μηδὲς* γάμον Od. 20. 341; ἄριστον Ar. Fr. 424: c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, ὅρα *καὶ* *ἔγωγε* *διατρίβω* Ἀχαιοὺς *δὲν* γάμον *put* them off in the matter of her wedding, Od. 2. 204; also c. gen. rei, *μὴ* *δηθὰ* *διατρίβωμεν* ὁδοῖ *let* us not lose time on the way, Ib. 404; so in Med., *μὴ* *τι* *διατρίβωμεθα* *πέπης* Ar. Rh. 2. 883.

διατρίζω, to squeak, creak, Byz.

διατρίμμα, τό, a sore from the skin being rubbed off in riding, Lat. *intertrigo*, Gloss.

διατριπτεόν, verb. Adj. one must spend time, Arist. Rhet. 3. 16, 6.

διατριπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for bruising, μύρον Ar. Lys. 943.

διάτριτος, *ov*, recurring every third day, tertian, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 237, Galen.

διάρχιχα, Adv., = τριχᾶ, in three divisions, three ways, Il. 2. 655, etc.: but better divisim.

διατροπή, ἡ, confusion, agitation, Polyb. 1. 16, 4, etc.

διάτροπος, *ov*, various in dispositions, τρόπος Eur. 1. A. 560.

διατροφή, ἡ, sustenance and support, Xen. Vect. 4, 49, Menand. 'Al. 5.

διατροχάζω, fut. ἄσω, of a horse, to trot, Xen. Eq. 7, 11.

διατρύγιος, *ov*, (τρύγη): in Od. 24. 342, διατρύγιος δὲ ἕκαστος [ἔρχος] ἦν each row bore grapes in succession, Eust. ad l.; cf. Od. 7. 122 sq.

διατρυπάω, to bore through, pierce, Arist. H. A. 4. 15., 5. 15, 13, etc.

διατρυφάω, strengthd. for τρυφάω, Plat. Legg. 695 C.

διατρυφέν, v. sub διατρυφάω.

διατρυφών, fut. —τρυφάω: aor. —ἐτρυφών: to gnaw through, τὸ δίκτυον Ar. Vesp. 164, 368; τὰς νευράς Arist. Rhet. 2. 24, 6: to keep munching, Plat. Com. φτ. 1. 10.

διατρυφάω, Att. for διασάω, to sift through, Plat. Soph. 226 B, Tim. 73 E, Crat. 402 C:—Subst. διάτρησις, *ews*, ἡ, as Schneider in Plut. 2. 693 E.

διάτρητος, ὁ, a sieve, v. Ruhnke. Tim.

διάρτω or διάττω, v. sub διασάω.

διατύλισσω, Att. —ττω, to unroll, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 281.

διατύπωμα, to form perfectly, Diod. 4. 11; δ. νόμος to give them a lasting form, Luc. Jud. Voc. 5:—Pass., Arist. Audib. 21.

2. metaph. in Med. to imagine, conceive, Arist. Plant. 1. 2, 11; so in Act., Luc. Alex. 4: to represent, Plut. 2. 83 A.

διατύπωσις [ῶ], *ews*, ἡ, full and perfect shape, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 8: configuration, Plut. Alex. 72, C. I. 5694.

2. vivid description, Longin. 20.

II. a statue, canon, etc., Eccl.

διατύπωμα, verb. Adj. one must represent, λόγῳ Dion. H. de Rhet. 2. 6.

διατωθάω, to sneer much at, Alciphro 2. 4.

δι-αυγάζω, to glance, shine through, τινι Plut. 2. 893 D:—διαυγάζει ἡμέρα day dawns, 2 Ep. Petr. 1. 19; and impers., ἅμα τῇ διαυγάζειν (sc. τὴν ἡμέραν) Polyb. 3. 104, 5.

διαυγασμός, ὁ, splendour bursting forth, Plut. 2. 893 D.

διαύγεια, ἡ, = foreg., Themist. 175 A.

II. a hole to admit light, Diod. 17. 82.

διαυγέω, = διαυγάζω, Phit. Arat. 22, Dion. H. 5. 49 (vulg. διαυγώσης).

διαυγής, ἑς, (αὐγῇ) translucent, transparent, of water, Arist. Mirab. 112, Anth. P. 9. 227, 277: rodiant, of metal, Call. Lav. Pall. 21; of stars, Ap. Rh. 2. 1105.

διαυγία, ἡ, = διαύγεια, Greg. Naz. ap. Suid.

δι-αύγιον, τό, = διαύγεια II, Hero Spir. pp. 163, 172, etc.

διαυθαίρετος, *ov*, (δι' αὐτοῦ, αἰρέομαι) chosen for its own sake, Stoic. ap. Stob. Eccl. 2. 264.

δι-αυθεντίω, to be certainly informed, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 425.

διαύλιον, τό, (αὐλὸς) an air on the flute in the interval of the choral song, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1282, Hesych.: in Suid. διαύλειον.

διαυλοδρομέω, to run the διαύλος, Schol. Ar. Av. 292: metaph. to return to the starting point, Arist. G. A. 2. 5, 11.

διαυλοδρόμης, *ov*, ὁ, a runner in the διαύλος, Pind. P. 10. 14.

διαυλοδρομία, ἡ, a running forwards and backwards, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. p. 8.

διαυλο-δρόμος, running the διαύλος, C. I. 2758, Keil. Inscr. Boeot. p. 52: metaph. of the cock, διὰ γὰρ τῆς αὐλῆς τρέχει, Artemid. 4. 24.

δι-αυλος, ὁ, (δῖς) a double pipe or channel:—in the race, a double course, where the runner (διαυλοδρόμος) ran to the furthest point of the στάδιον, turned the post there (καμπτήρ), and ran back by the other side, Pind. O. 13. 50, Soph. El. 691, Eur. El. 825, etc.: v. sub στάδιον II.

2. metaph., κάμψαι διαύλου θάτερον πάλιν πάλιν to run the backward course, retrace one's steps, Aesch. Ag. 344, ubi v. Blomf. and cf. διαυλοδρομέω; also, διαύλου κυμάτων ἐβὼ and flow, rise and fall of the waves, Lat. fluctus reciproci, Eur. Hec. 29; εἰς αὐγὰς πάλιν ἄλιου δίσσους ἄν ἔβαν διαύλους they would twice return, Id. H. F. 662, cf. 1102 (where Bothe διαύλον ἐξ' Αἰδου μολάν); τὸν ὕστατον τρέχων δ. τοῦ βίου Alex. Τραυμ. 1; τρέχειν διαύλους to run to and fro, Aristaen. 1. 27.

II. a strait, Eur. Tro. 435.

2. in pl. of the nostrils, Opp. C. 2. 181; cf. αὐλῶν.

διαυλωνία, ἡ, (αὐλῶν) a strait, Eust. 1912. 32.

διαυλωνίζω, fut. ἰσώ, to pass through a narrow duct or channel, Arist. Respir. 6, 4, Meteor. 2. 8, 8.

2. to admit a thorough draught, Ath. 189 C.

διαυλωνισμός, *ov*, ὁ, passage through a narrow opening, Eust. 1107. 63.

διαυχνίζομαι, Dep. to hold the neck erect, Poll. 1. 218, Eunap. ap. Suid.

διαυχνίος, *ov*, running through the neck, μυελὸς Plat. Tim. 73 E.

διαύω, a corrupt word in Eur. H. F. 1049; Musgr. proposed εὐδαίοντ' lying calm and tranquil; Paley εὐ λανόντ'.

διαφάγεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of διαθίσω, to eat through, Hdt. 3. 109.

διαφάγη [φά], Adv. openly, Poll. 2. 129.

διαφαίνω, fut. —φάνῳ:—to shew through, let a thing be seen through, τὴν λευκότητα δ. Arist. G. A. 2. 2, 6; δὲς καλὸν διέφαινε πρόσωπον Theocr. 18. 26; δ. τὰς ἐαυτῶν φύσεις Polyb. 12. 24, 1.

II. Pass. to appear or shew through, νεκρῶν δ. χώρος shewed clear of dead bodies, Il. 8. 491; esp. of things seen through a transparent substance, Hdt. 3. 24; μελάν τὸ μὴ διαφανόμενον Arist. G. A. 3. 5, 34, cf. Probl. 28. 41.

2. to glow, to be red-hot, μοχλὸς διαφαινετο αἰνῶς Od. 9. 379; cf. διαφανής 1. 2.

3. metaph. to be proved, shew itself, Pind. N. 3. 123, cf. Thuc. 2. 51: to be conspicuous among others, Id. 1. 18.

III. seemingly intr. to shew light through, to be transparent, Philem. Συναφ. 1: to dawn, ἡμέρα, ἥως διέφαινε Hdt. 7. 219, 8. 83; and metaph. to shine through, τὸ μεγαλοπρεπὲς διαφαίνει Xen. Mem. 3.

10, 5.

2. πυρὰ διέφαινε (Dor. aor. 1) the pyre parted its flames, so as to allow a passage, Pind. P. 3. 78.

δι-αφαίρω, to take quite away, Paul. Aeg. p. 187. 28.

διαφάνεια, ἡ, = διάφανος, transparency, Plat. Phaedo 110 D.

διαφανής, ἑς, (διαφαίνω) seen through, transparent, ὕαλος Ar. Nub. 767; οὐρα Hipp. Aph. 1252; ὀδόντια Plat. Phaedr. 229 B; χιτῶνια Ar. Lys. 48, cf. Menand. Incert. 231, Foëss. Oec. Hipp.; τὸ διαφανές is defined by Arist. de An. 2. 7, 2 sq.

2. red-hot, Hdt. 2. 9., 4. 73, 75, Hipp. Art. 788; cf. διαφαίνομαι 2.

II. metaph. transparent, manifest, τὰ δ' ἤδη διαφανῆ Soph. O. T. 754: distinct, distinctly seen, εἶδος δ. Plat. Rep. 544 D, 548 C:—so in Adv. —ῶς, Thuc. 2. 65, Xen. An. 5. 9, 24, Plat.

2. famous, illustrious, Plat. Rep. 600 B, Tim. 25 B.

διαφαρμάκεω, to give medicine to, τινά Plut. 2. 157 C.

διάφασις, *ews*, ἡ, (διαφαίνω) a view through, opp. to ἔμφασις, Theophr. Lap. 30, Plat. 2. 354 B.

διαφαυλίω, fut. ἰσώ, to hold very cheap, Plat. Legg. 804 B.

διαφάνσκω, Ion. —φάσκω:—to shew light through, to dawn, ἀμ' ἡμέρῃ διαφασκούσῃ as soon as day began to dawn, Hdt. 3. 86., 9. 45; ἀρτι διαφασκόντος (absol.) Polyb. 31. 22, 13: cf. διαυγάζω.

διαφεγγής, ἑς, transparent, Luc. Amor. 26.

διαφερόντως, Adv. part. pres. act. of διαφέρω, differently from, at odds with, διαφερόντως ἡ .., Lys. 188. 35, Plat. Rep. 538 B, Phaedo 85 B.

2. c. gen., διαφερόντως τῶν ἄλλων above all others, Id. Crito 52 B, etc.

II. absol. differently, in different ways or degrees, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 19, Pol. 1. 13, 7, etc.

2. especially, excessively, Thuc. 1. 38, etc.; δ. ἥττον Plat. Legg. 862 D.

διαφέρω, fut. διοίσω and διοίσομαι, h. Hom. Merc. 255, etc.: aor. 1 διήνεγκα, Ion. διήνεκα: aor. 2 διήνεγκον.

To carry over or across, δ. ναὺς τὸν Ἰσθμὸν Thuc. 8. 8: to carry from one to another, διαφέρεις κηρύγματα Eur. Supp. 382; [τὸ ἡλεκτρον] διαφέρεται εἰς τοὺς Ἑλληνας Arist. Mirab. 81:—metaph., γλῶσσαν διοίσει will put the tongue in motion, will speak, Soph. Tr. 323; cf. διήμι.

2. of Time, δ. τὸν αἶωνα, τὸν βίον, Lat. peragere vitam, to go through life, Hdt. 3. 40, Eur. Hel. 10; τὴν νύκτα Id. Rhcs. 600; and absol., ἅπας διοίσει lb. 982:—in Med. to live, continue, ὕμνηροι τὰλλα διαφέροντι Hipp. Art. 823; σοὺ διοίεται μόνος will pass his life apart from thee, Soph. Aj. 511; σκοπούμενος διοίσει Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 24 (ex emend. Bast. pro διέσπ).

3. to bear through, bear to the end, σκήπτρα Eur. 1. A. 1195; γαστρός ὄγκον δ., of a woman, Id. Ion 15, cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 5; hence,

4. to bear to the end, go through with, πόλεμον Hdt. 1. 25, Thuc. 1. 11: but also to bear the burden of war, Id. 6. 54:—to endure, support, sustain, Lat. ferre, with an Adv., like Lat. facillime or graviter ferre, ῥᾶσθι γὰρ τὸ σὺν τε σὺ καὶ γὰρ διοίσω τοῦμον Soph. O. T. 321; so, δ. πύττον δαίρσαι Eur. Hipp. 1143.

II. to carry different ways, Ar. Lys. 570, etc.: to toss about, ὕπλισμα .. διαφέρων ἐσφενδύνα Eur. Supp. 715; δ. τὰς κόρας to turn the eyes about, Id. Bacch. 1087, Or. 1262:—Pass. to be carried different ways, dispersed, opp. to συμφύρεσθαι, Plat. Soph. 242 D, Arist. Mund. 5, 5: to be tossed about, like Lat. jactari, Strabo 144.

2. δ. τινά to spread his fame abroad, Pind. P. 11. 91; εἰς ἅπαντας τὴν μνήμην αὐτοῦ δ. Dem. 1415. 12; so in Pass., φήμῃ διαφέρεται Plut. 2. 163 C.

3. to tear asunder, Lat. differe, Aesch. Cho. 68 (as the Schol.), Eur. Bacch. 754, Arist. Poët. 8, 4, in Pass.:—metaph. to distract, τὴν ψυχὴν φροντίσιν Plut. 2. 133 D: cf. διαφορέω.

4. δ. τὴν ψῆφον to give one's vote a different way, i. e. against another, Hdt. 4. 138, etc.: but also simply, to give each man his vote, Eur. Or. 46, Thuc. 4. 74, Xen. Symp. 5, 8.

5. ἐράνος διαφέρειν = διαλύεσθαι, to pay them up, Lycurg. 150. 38, cf. ἐράνος.

III. intr. to differ, φῶδ δ. Pind. N. 7. 79; ἀρ' οἱ τεκνόντες διαφέρουσιν ἢ τροφαί; is it one's parents or nurture that make the difference? Eur. Hec. 599: c. gen. to be different from, Id. Or. 251, Thuc. 5. 86, etc.: c. acc., οὐδὲν διοίσει Χαλεφώντος τὴν φύσιν Ar. Nub. 503; τὸ δ' .. ἀφανίζειν ἱερὰ ἐστ' ὅτε τοῦ κῦπταν διαφέρει Dem. 562. 18; δ. τὰς μορφάς Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 3; δ. εἰς τι, ἐν τινι Xen. Hier. 1, 2 and 7; κατὰ τι Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 1; πρὸς τι lb. 2. 13, 10, etc.; τίνι δ. τὰ ἀρενα τῶν θηλειῶν .. θεωρεῖσθαι Id. P. A. 4. 8, 10; c. inf., μόνῃ τῇ μορφῇ μὴ οὐκ πρόβατα εἶναι δ. Luc. Alex. 15; with the Art., ψῆφον τρεῖς διήνεγκαν τὸ μὴ θανάτου τιμῆσαι three votes made the difference of capital punishment, i. e. there was a majority of only three against it, Dem. 676. 10.

2. impers. διαφέρει, it makes a difference, πλείστον δ., Lat. nullum interest, Hipp. Aph. 1253; βραχὺ δ. τοῖς θανοῦσιν, εἰ .., Eur. Tro. 1248, etc.; οὐδὲν διαφέρει, οὐ διαφέρει it makes no odds, Lat. nihil refert, Plat. Prot. 329 D, Phaedo 89 C, etc.; συμκρὸν οἷε διαφέρειν; Id. Rep. 467 C;—c. dat. pers., διαφέρει μοι it makes a difference to me, Antipho 130. 46, Plat. Prot. 316 B, etc.; αὐτῇ ἰδίᾳ τι δ. he has some private interest at stake, Thuc. 3. 42; εἰ ὑμῖν τι δ. if you see no objection, Plat. Lach. 187 D; τί δέ σοι δ. ἐτε .., εἰτε μή; Id. Rep. 349 A, cf. Gorg. 497 B, etc.: c. inf., οὐδὲ τί οἱ διέφερεν ἀποθανεῖν Hdt. 1. 85, cf. Antipho 130, fin., etc.

3. τὸ δ. the difference, the odds, Plat. Legg. 723 C; = τὸ ἐμφέρον Antiph. Ἀνασῶξ. 1; so, τὰ διαφέροντα Thuc. 6. 92, Lys. 187. 13, Isae. 47. 35; ἐπιστάμενος τὰ διαφ. παραβαίνειν τολμᾷ Andoc. 31. 33:—but τὰ δ. also simply points of difference, in character and the like, Thuc. 1. 70, etc.

4. to be different from a man, generally in point of excess, i. e. to surpass, excel him, τινός Thuc. 3. 39; τινὶ in a thing, Id. 2. 39, Aesch. Pal. 1. 6; ἐν τινι Isocr. 34 E; εἰς τι Plat. Apol. 35 A; κατὰ τι Xen. Lac. 1, 10; πρὸς τι Aeschin. 25. 42; c. inf., δ. τινὸς προβιβάζει (i. e. τῇ προ-βιβάζει) Plat. Prot. 328 A: sometimes fol. by ἡ, like a comp., πολὺν διέφερεν ἀλλέεσθαι ἡ .. it was far better .. than .., Xen. An. 3. 4, 33, cf. Mem. 3. 11, 14, Vect. 4, 25 (where it means to differ in point of diminution); also, δ. παρὰ τινι Polyb. 10. 27, 5:—absol. to excel,

surpass, ἐπὶ τινι Isocr. 210 C.

διήνεγκε Thuc. 3. 83. 5. *to prevail*, ὅπως ἐπὶ πολλὴ διήνεγκε Thuc. 3. 83. 6. *to quarrel, struggle*, Teleclid. 'Hoc. 7. 7. *7. to come between, intervene*, δὲ διαφέρων χρόνος Antipho 140. 35. 8. *to belong to, τινί*, as property, Philo 1. 207. IV. in Pass., much like the intr. usage, *to differ, be at variance, quarrel*, Amphip. Σαφ. 1; *περί τινος* Hdt. 1. 173, Plat. Euthyphro 7 B; δ. *τὴν τοῦ differ with*, Antipho 134. 22, Plat., etc.; *τὴν περί τινος* Thuc. 5. 31; *πρὸς τινος* Lys. 150. fin.; *διὰ τι* Id. 117. 38; also, *διαφέρεσθαι γνώμῃ* Hdt. 7. 220; δ. *ὡς* . . *to maintain on the contrary that* . . , Dem. 1296. 24; οὐ διαφέρομαι, οὐ μοι διαφέρει, Id. 112. fin.—The word is altogether post-Hom.

διαφεύγω, fut. -φεύσομαι, *to flee through, get away from, escape*, τινά or τι Hdt. 1. 204., 3. 19, etc., Antipho 140. 9; θάνατον Plat. Apol. 39 A; νόσσημα Arist. H. A. 8. 21,—absol., Hdt. 1. 10, etc.; ἐκ τῆς Μήλου Thuc. 8. 39; δ. ἐκ πόνων εἰς ἀγαθὰ Plat. Legg. 815 E; διαφεύγει δ' οὐδὲ νῦν but it is not now too late, Dem. 139. 17. 2. *to escape one, escape one's notice or memory*, Plat. Phaedo 95 E, Meno 96 E, etc.; διαφεύγε μέ, Lat. fugit me, Isocr. 80 B.

διαφευκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (διαφεύγω) *able to escape*, Luc. Tim. 29.

διάφευξις, ἡ, ὄν, *an escaping, means of escape*, Thuc. 3. 23, and (with v. l. διάφρις) Plut. Ti. Gracch. 5.

διαφημίζω, fut. ἴσω, poet. ἴζω: *to make known, spread abroad*, Dion. H. 1. 46, Arat. Phaen. 221, N. T.;—also in Med., Dion. P. 26.

διαφθάνω, *to be much beforehand*, always found with v. l. φθάνω, Plut. Demetr. 7, Joseph. A. J. 15. 5, 1, Liban. 4. 883.

διαφθαρτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *destructive*, Arist. Probl. 1. 47, Poll. 5. 132.

διαφθείρω: fut. -φθερώ, Ep. -φθέρω Il. 13. 625; pf. διεφθάρκα Eur. Med. 226, etc.; also διεφθόρα, v. infr. III.—Pass., fut. διαφθάρησμαι Thuc. 4. 37; Ion. διαφθερέσμαι Hdt. 8. 108., 9. 42; 3 pl. plarf. διεφθάρκα Id. 8. 90. *To destroy utterly*, πόλιν Id. 13. 625; ἔργα Hdt. 1. 36, and Att.: *to make away with, kill*, τινά Id. 9. 88, etc.; *to destroy, ruin*, ἡδ' ἡμέρα φύσει σε καὶ διαφθερεῖ Soph. O. T. 438, cf. Ph. 1069; δ. χερά *to weaken, slacken one's hand*, Eur. Med. 1055; *to upset a chariot*, Lys. Fr. 2. 5; *to disable a ship*, Hdt. 1. 166, 167, Andoc. 18. 32, etc. (cf. καταδύω); δ. τὴν συνουσίαν *to break up the party*, Plat. Prot. 338 D.—absol. *to forget* (cf. διύλλωμι), Eur. Hipp. 359. 2. in moral sense, *to corrupt, ruin, γνώμην τινὸς* Aesch. Ag. 932; δ. τοὺς νέους, τοὺς νεωτέρους Plat. Apol. 25 A, 30 B, etc.;—esp. *to corrupt by bribes*, Lat. corrumpere, Hdt. 5. 51; ἀργυρίῳ δ. τινά Lys. 180. 17; ἐπὶ χρήμασι Dem. 241. 1.—δ. γυναῖκα *to seduce a woman*, Lys. 93. 16, etc.; cf. Eur. Bacch. 318.—δ. τοὺς νόμους *to falsify, counterfeit* them, Isocr. 373 B.

3. οὐδὲν διαφθείρας τοῦ χρώματος *having changed nothing of his colour*, Plat. Phaedo 117 B. II. *Pass. to be destroyed*, δ. ἐπὶ τοῖς ἱματίοις *to be murdered for the clothes he wore*, Antipho 117. 1: esp. *to be crippled, disabled*, Hdt. 1. 34, 166, etc.; τὴν ἀκὴν διαφθαμένους deaf, Id. 1. 38: τὰ σκέλεα δ. *with their legs broken*, Id. 8. 28; διεφθάρμαι βέμας τοῦ πᾶν Soph. Tr. 1056; τὰ ὅμματα δ. blind, Plat. Rep. 517 A; τὰς φρένας Eur. Hel. 1192; τὸ φρενῶν διαφθαρέν = φρενοβλάβεια, Eur. Or. 297.—absol., διαφθαμένους blighted, corrupt, Plat. Rep. 614 B.

III. the pf. διεφθόρα is intr. in Hom., *to have lost one's wits* (cf. Eur. mox cit.), διεφθόρας Il. 15. 128; and so in late Prose, but mostly in partic. (as in παρέφθορα), διεφθόρος αἷμα *corrupted blood*, Galen.; γάλα δ. ἡδὲ Joseph. A. J. 5. 5, 4; τὰ δ. σώματα Plat. 2. 87 C, cf. 128 E, cf. Luc. Solec. 3, (v. plura in Lob. Phryn. 160):—but, 2. in good Att. always trans., τὰς . . ἐλπίδας διεφθόρεν Soph. El. 306; τὰς φρένας διεφθόρε . . μοναρχία Eur. Hipp. 1013 (ubi v. Valck); τὸν λόγον δ. Cratin. Incert. 156, cf. Pherecr. Xer., Ar. Fr. 418, Menand. 'Aδελφ. 6.

διαφθονέω, *to envy, τινί* LXX (Esth. 6. 3, v. l.):—*to grudge, τινί* τι Jo Chrys.—Pass. *to be envied*, Joseph. A. J. 2. 6, 7.

διαφθορά, Ion. -ρή, ἡ, (διαφθείρω) *destruction, ruin, blight, death, τῆς πόλεως* Thuc. 8. 86; ἐπὶ διαφθορῇ δίστηκε Id. 4. 164; μέχρι διαφθορᾶς Plat. Menex. 242 D; pl., Soph. O. T. 573, etc. 2. *destruction, blight*, of things, ὁμάτων διαφθοραί Ib. 552; διαφθορά μορφῆς Aesch. Pr. 643. 3. in moral sense, *corruption, seduction, τῶν νέων* Xen. Apol. 19; κριτῶν Arist. Rhet. 1. 12, 8. 4. *putrescence of the foetus in the womb*, Hipp. 591. 23. II. in pass. sense, ἰχθυεῖν διαφθ. *a prey for fishes*, of a corpse, like ἀρπαγή, Soph. Aj. 1297; πολεμίου ὕβρισμα καὶ δ. Eur. H. F. 459.

διαφθορέυς, ἑὺς, ὁ, *a corrupter, τῶν νέων* Plato Crit. 53 C; τῶν νέων Themist. Or. 296 B:—also as fem. in Eur. Hipp. 682 (v. l. διαφθορά).

διαφίημι, *to dismiss, disband*, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 24, Dem. 677. 18; v. sub διαφίρω.

διαφιλονεκέω, *to dispute earnestly*, Arist. Soph. Elench. 3. 1, Plut. Alex. 29.

διαφιλοτιμέομαι, Dep. *to strive emulously*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 4. 1; τινι ὑπὲρ τινος Plut. Aristid. 16.

διαφλέγω, fut. ξω, *to burn through*, Plut. Alc. 39: *to inflame*, τὰς ψυχὰς Id. Mar. 16.

διαφοιβάζω, *to drive mad, διαπεφοιβάζειν κακοῖς* Soph. Aj. 332.

διαφοινίσσομαι, Pass. *to become quite red*, Hipp. 192 B.

διαφοινίζω, Ion. -έω, *to wander or roam about continually*, Hdt. 1. 60, 186; διὰ τῆς χώρας Ar. Av. 557; δ. τῆς Ἰταλίας Plut. Caes. 33:—of a report, *to get abroad*, Plut. Fab. 8, etc.

διαφορά, ἡ, (διαφέρω) *difference, distinction*, Thuc. 3. 10, etc.; παρὰ τι Dion. H. de Comp. 15; πρὸς τινα Plut. 2. 1075 C; διαφορὰν ἔχειν *to differ*, Menand. 'Ραψ. 2, etc. 2. in Logic, *the differentia of a species, ἐκ τοῦ γένους καὶ τῶν διαφορῶν τὸ εἶδος* Arist. Metaph. 9. 7, 8, cf. Top. 6. 1, 1, al.: hence διαφορά almost = species, Id. Pol. 3. 14, 2, 4. 1, 11, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 4. II. *variance, disagreement*, Hdt. 1. 1; δ. ἔχειν τινί Eur. Med. 75; also in pl., τὰς διαφορὰς διαίρειν,

καταλαμβάνειν *to settle the differences*, Hdt. 4. 23., 7. 9, 2, etc.; so, δ. θέσθαι καλῶς Andoc. 18. 21; διαφορά πρὸς τινος Plat. Phaedr. 231 B. 2. *τὴν περί τινος* Lys. 172. 2; ἐν δ. καταστήσει τινι Antipho 111. 38: v. sub πεσούς. III. *distinction, excellence*, Plat. Tim. 23 A.

IV. *advantage, profit*, Antipho 118. 15; cf. διάφορος II. 4. διαφορέω, = διαφέρω, *to spread abroad, disperse, κλέος* εὐρὺ διὰ ζείνου φερόνται Od. 19. 333; σῶρον . . διαφορῆσαι . . οὐ ῥάδιον Diphil. Incert. 19; τὴν ὑγρότητα Plut. 2. 366 C, etc.; τὴν οὐσίαν Ib. 484 A; δ. κραί, πάλῃ τὴν κραπαλὴν Ib. 127 F. 2. *to carry away, carry off*, Lat. differre, τοὺς σταυρούς Thuc. 6. 100; esp. as plunder, χρήματα τὰ σὰ διαφορέει Hdt. 1. 88, cf. 3. 53; ὦν κοινὴ διαπεφορημέναν Dem. 822. 28, cf. 442. 25. 3. *to plunder, οἶκον, πόλιν*, etc., Hdt. 3. 53, etc.; διαφορεῖσθαι ὑπὸ τινος Dem. 1120. 25; διαφορεῖσθαι τὴν γνώμην *to be robbed of one's wits*, Plat. Legg. 672 B. 4. *also to tear in pieces*, ἀλλὰ δὲ δαμάλας διεφόρον Eur. Bacch. 739; ὑπὸ κινῶν τε καὶ ὁμιῶν διαφορούμενος Hdt. 7. 10, 8, cf. Ar. Av. 338. II. = διαφέρω 1. 1. *to carry across from one place to another, προσδύον ἀπὸ ἐμμάχων διαφορούμενης* Thuc. 6. 91. III. *a sense peculiar to this form is, to throw off by perspiration*, Galen., etc., cf. διαφορητικός:—Pass., of snow, *to thaw*, Geop. 19. 6, 4. IV. Pass. *to be doubtful*, Diog. L. 7. 69.

διαφόρημα, τό, *a thing thrown to and fro; the game of ball*, Hesych., Suid.

II. *a thing torn to pieces, a prey*, LXX (Jer. 37. 16).

διαφόρησις, ἡ, ὄν, *a plundering*, Plut. Cor. 9, etc. II. *perspiration*, Galen.

III. *dubitatio, perplexity*, Plut. 2. 389 A.

διαφορητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *promoting perspiration, diaphoretic*, Galen.

διαφορία, ἡ, = διαφορά 1, Dion. H. de Rhet. 11. 10.

διάφορος, ὄν, (διαφέρω) *different, unlike*, Hdt. 2. 83., 4. 81, Plat. Legg. 964 A, etc.; c. gen. *differing from*, Id. Phil. 61 D, etc. 2. *differing or disagreeing with another, πολλοὶς διαφόρος* εἰμι Eur. Med. 579; esp. in hostile sense, *at variance with*, Κλεομένης Hdt. 5. 75; τοῖς οἰκείοις Lys. 144. 2; ἀλλήλοις, ἐαυτοῖς Plat. Prot. 337 B, Legg. 679 B; so also c. gen., δ. τινος one's adversary, Dem. 849. 10, cf. Antiph. Τριταγ. 1, Philem. Incert. 67. 3. *distinguished, excellent, remarkable*, Antiph. 'Ομοπατρ. 1; δ. γλυκὺν τι Diod. 2. 57; πρὸς ἀρετὴν Plut. Cleom. 16. 4. *making a difference to one*, a. in good sense, *advantageous, profitable, important*, δ. ἐτέρῳ μάλλον Thuc. 4. 3; πρὸς τι Plat. Legg. 779 B. b. rarely in bad sense, *injurious, γείτοιν μὴδὲν ποιεῖν* δ. Ib. 843 C. II. as Subst., *διάφορον*, τό, 1. *difference, συμφωνίᾳ* τὸ δ. εὐροί τις ἂν Hdt. 2. 7; διαφορά πολλὰ θεῶν βοροῖται, εἰσέρω I see many differences between gods and men, Eur. Supp. 612; μέγα τὸ δ. ἐστὶ Hipp. 792 E; ἀρα μικρὰ τὰ δ. τῆς οὐσίας Isae. 89. 1; ἡλίκᾳ γ' ἐστὶ τὰ διαφορά ἐνθάδ' ἡ ἐκεῖ πολεμεῖν Dem. 16. 26. 2. *what concerns one, τῶν ἡμῶν ἐς τὰ μέγιστα διαφορὰν matters of the greatest concern to us*, Thuc. 4. 86; τηλικούτων ὄντων αὐτῶ τῶν δ. Dem. 362. 25, cf. Arist. Oec. 2. 34, 4. 3. *a difference, disagreement, ἔνεκα τῶν αὐτοῖς ἰδίᾳ* δ. on account of their private differences, Thuc. 1. 68, cf. 2. 27 and 37, etc. 4. in reference to money-matters, *the difference, balance*, Hyperid. Euxen. 30, cf. Epict. Enchir. 25. 4: *expenditure*, Arist. de Virt. et Vit. 7. 1 and 3; ἡ μικρολογία ἐστὶ φειδωλία τοῦ δ. Theophr. Char. 10; in pl. expenses, Dem. 887. 8:—*a sum of money*, Polyb. 4. 18, 8, C. 1. 2335. 33, 2695; price, Luc. Hermot. 81, C. 1. 2347 c. 50. III. Adv. -πως, *with a difference, variously*, Thuc. 6. 18. 2. *δ. ἔχειν to differ*, Plat., etc.; δ. ἔχειν τινί *to differ with* . . , Dem. 808. 11. 3. *excellently*, Id. 761. 26.

διαφορότης, ἡ, ὄν, *difference*, Plat. Rep. 587 E, Theaet. 209 A, etc.

διαφραγμα, ατος, τό, *a partition-wall, barrier*, Thuc. 1. 133, Diod. 1. 33.

II. *the muscle which divides the thorax from the abdomen, the midriff, diaphragm* (Homer's φρένες), Plat. Tim. 70 A, 84 D: cf. διάζωμα II.—δ. τοῦ μυκτήρος *the cartilage which divides the nostrils*, Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 8.

διαφράγνυμι, *to barricade*, Plut. Cam. 34, in Med.:—Pass. *to be barricaded, προτεχίσσασθαι* Id. Aemil. 13; ἔλλοβα διαπεφραγμένα *with divisions*, Theophr. H. P. 8. 5, 2.

διαφράδης, ἑς, *distinct, of sound*; in Adv. -έως, Hipp. 408. 39.

διαφράζω, *to speak distinctly*, ὡς . . μοι μήτηρ διεφράδε Il. 18. 9; διεφράδε κοῦρη Od. 6. 47, cf. 17. 590: v. ἐπεφράδον.

διαφράσσω, Att. -ττω, = διαφράγνυμι, Hdn. 3. 1.

διαφρέω, fut. ἦσω, *to let through, let pass*, διὰ τῆς πόλεως . . τὴν κνίσαν οὐ διαφρήσετε Ar. Av. 193; ὅπως μὴ διαφρήσετε τοὺς πολεμούς Thuc. 7. 32.—Cf. εἰσφρέω.

διαφροσίζω, *strengthened for φρίσσω*, Poll. 1. 107.

διαφροντίζω, *to meditate on, consider*, τι Hipp. Aër. 280; δ. δῶμα *to compose*, Lat. meditari, Ael. V. H. 2. 21:—absol. *to meditate*, Epict. Incert. 1. 22. 2. c. gen. *to take care of, pay regard to*, Arist. Pol. 2. 4, 8.

δί-αφρος, ὄν, *all foamy*, Galen.

διαφρουρέω, *to keep one's post*: metaph., *διαπεφρουρήειν βίος* Aesch. Fr. 263.

διαφύας, ἄδος, ἡ, = διαφύη, Diod. 1. 47, v. l. 5. 22.

διαφυγάς, ἡ, = διαφεύγω, Thuc. 7. 44, Aeschin. 55. 13.

διαφύγη, ἡ, (διαφεύγω) *a refuge, means of escape, τινος* from a thing, Plat. Prot. 321 A, al.; ἐκ τινος Plut. Alcib. 25.

διαφύη, ἡ, (διαφύω) *any natural break, a joint, suture, division, branch, τὰ ὀστά* . . διαφύας ἔχει χωρὶς ἀπ' ἀλλήλων Plat. Phaedo 98 C, cf. Polit. 259 D, Philostr. 168: *a cleft, division*, as in nuts, Xen. An. 5. 4, 29, cf. Plut. Cic. 1: *a joint in reeds or grasses*, Longus 1. 9: *the division between the teeth*, Plut. Pyrrh. 3: cf. διάφρησις II.

II. *a stratum or vein of earth, stone, metal*, Theophr. Lap. 63.

διαφύλακτός, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. *to be watched, preserved*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 43.

διαφύλακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fit for preserving*, Def. Plat. 412 A.

διαφύλασσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ξω, *to watch closely, guard carefully*, τὰ

τείχεα, τὴν πόλιν Hdt. 6. 101, 133; τὴν παράδοον Lys. 193. 29, etc.; so in Med. *to guard for oneself*, Eur. I. A. 369. 2. *to observe closely*, τὰ μέτρα Hdt. 2. 121, 1. 3. *to observe, maintain*, τοὺς νόμους Plat. Legg. 951 B; εἰρήνην Philippi. ap. Dem. 251. 24; δ. τὸ μὴ σπουδάζειν *to guard against being particular*... Plat. Polit. 261 E; δ. ὄτι... *to take care that*... Id. Criti. 112 D.

διάφυξις, εὖς, ἡ, v. l. for -φευξις (q. v.).

διαφύομαι, Pass., with aor. 2 act. διεφύην, pf. διαπέφυκα:—*to grow through*, of buds, Theophr. C. P. 2. 17, 7. II. *to be disjoined*,

διαφύντος Ἐνός Emped. 71, cf. 66. III. *to grow between*, Arist. Fr. 316, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 9:—*to intervene*, χρόνος διεφύ καὶ πάντα ἐξήρτητο Hdt. 1. 61. IV. *to be different from*, τινος Philostr. 884.

V. *to be grown up with, closely connected with*, τινος Plut. Dio 12, Cic. 14, v. Wytenb. ap. Schäf. ad l. [v only in arsi, Eratosth. ap. Ath. 189 D.]

διαφύρω, fut. ἄσω, *to knead together*, Epiphan.

διαφύσσω, *to blow in different directions, disperse*, μὴ... ὁ ἄνεμος αὐτὴν (τὴν ψυχὴν) διαφύσσει Plat. Phaedo 77 D:—Pass., lb. 80 D, 84 B. II. *to blow or breathe through*, Luc. Hermot. 68; ἐκ τοῦ στόματος Plut. 2. 950 B.

διαφύσσει, ἡ, exhalation from the body, Arist. Probl. 13. 4, 5.

διάφυσσις, εὖς, ἡ, (διαφύω) *a growing through, bursting of the bud*, Theophr. H. P. 8. 1, 6. II. = διαφύη I, Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 13, 6. 3, 18, etc.: *the point of separation between the stalk and branch*, Hipp. 259, 29.

δι-αφύσσω, fut. ἄσω, aor. -ήφυσα:—*to draw continually, οἶνον διαφύσσω* μενον Od. 16. 110. II. *to draw away, tear away*, πολλὰν δὲ διήφυσεν σαρκὸς ὀδόντι 19. 450; διὰ δ' ἔντερα χαλκὸς ἤφυσ' Il. 13. 508., 17. 315.

διαφύττω, *to plant out*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 4, 3: *to plant*, Ar. Fr. 162.

διαφωνέω, *to sound apart, to be dissonant, differ in tone, voice*, like ἀναρροστέω, Plat. Gorg. 482 B. 2. generally, *to disagree*, Plat., etc.; δ. περὶ τινος Arist. Metaph. 12. 9, 14; διαφωνεῖ τῶν χρημάτων the accounts disagree, are not balanced, Polyb. 2. 26, 23:—δ. τινι *to disagree with*, Plat. Polit. 292 B, etc.; ἀλλήλοισι ἐμφωνεῖν ἢ δ. Id. Phaedo 101 D; τῷ ψεύδει δ. τὰλθές Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 1, al.:—Pass., διαφωνεῖται it is disputed, Dion. H. 1. 45.

III. *to breathe one's last*, Agatharch. in Phot. 457. 25: *to perish, be lost*, of books, Diod. 16. 3.

διαφωνία, ἡ, discord, Plat. Legg. 689 A, 691 A; διαφώνημα, Tzetz.

διά-φωνος, ὁ, discordant, Diod. 4. 55; τινι with one, Luc. Cyn. 16; διάφωνον ἔλκειν, a musical phrase, Damox. Σύντρ. 1. 61.

διαφώσκω, Ion. for διαφασκω.

διαφωτίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, *to enlighten*, Plut. 2. 76 B; βίᾳ διαφωτίσαι τύπον *to clear a place by force*, Fr. éclaircir, Id. Cato Ma. 20.

διαχάζομαι, Dep. *to withdraw*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 31; cf. διχάζω II.

διαχάω, *to gape wide, yaw*, Plut. 2. 976 B, 980 B.

διαχάλασις, εὖς, ἡ, *a disuniting in the bones of the skull*, Hipp. V. C. 903:—διαχάλασμα, τό, an hiatus, Dion. H. de Comp. 22.

διαχέλλω, fut. ἄσω, *to loosen, relax*, τὸ πῦρ δ. τὸ πεπηγὸς Arist. Probl. 7. 3; τὰς ἀρμονίας τοῦ σώματος Epicr. Ἀντιλ. 2. 19; δ. μέλαθρα *to unbar*, Eur. I. A. 1340.

II. *to make supple by exercise*, Xen. Eq. 7. 11. III. intr. *to be relaxed, open, gape*, δστέον Hipp. V. C. 903.

διαχέρασσω, Att. -τρω, fut. ἔω, *to sever, divide*, Dion. H. de Demag. 43: *to hew out, carve*, Plut. 2. 636 C.

διαχερίζομαι, Dep. *to distribute as presents*, Diod. 19. 20.

διαχέσκω, earlier form of διαχάω, Ar. Eq. 533, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 1.

διαχαυνώω, *to relax, soften*, Jo. Chrys.

διαχευάω, fut. ἄσω, *to pass the winter*, Thuc. 7. 42, Xen. An. 7. 6, 31.

διαχειραγωγέω, *to lead by the hand*, Clem. Al. 506.

διαχειρίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ:—*to have in hand, conduct, manage, administer*, πράγματα, χρήματα Andoc. 21. 43., 19. 13, cf. Lys. 115. 16., 156. 13; αἱ ἀρχαὶ δ. πολλὰ τῶν κοινῶν Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 10:—so in Med., Hipp. 638. 42, etc.:—Pass., Xen. An. 1. 9, 17. II. in Med. also, *to lay hands on, to slay*, Polyb. 8. 23, 8, Plut. 2. 220 B.

διαχείρισις, εὖς, ἡ, *management, administration*, Thuc. 1. 97.

διαχειρισμός, ὁ, *manipulation, pharmaceutical* Hipp. 1022 G.

διαχειροτονέω, *to choose between two persons or things by show of hands*, or, generally, *by open vote, to elect*, Dem. 1152. 9; so in Med., Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 34:—Pass. *to be so elected*, Plat. Legg. 755 D: cf. διαψηφίζομαι.

διαχειροτονία, ἡ, *choice between two persons or things, election*, δ. ποιεῖν = διαχειροτονεῖν, Dem. 707. 25, etc.; δ. διδόναι *to allow a right of election*, Aeschin. 59. 13.

διαχειρόω, = διαχειρίζω, dub. in Strabo and LXX.

διαχέω (v. χέω): fut. -χεῖω; aor. -έχεα, Ep. -έχενα (the only tense used by Hom.). *To pour different ways*, *to disperse*, τὸν χοῦν Hdt. 2. 150:—in Hom. *to cut up a victim*, αἰψ' ἄρα μιν διέχευαν Od. 3. 456, cf. Il. 7. 316, etc. 2. *to dissolve, melt down*, fuse, χαλκὸν Paus. 9. 41, 1: *to break up, disjoin, undo*, opp. to πηγνύναι, Plat. Phil. 46 D; νῆα... διέχευαν ἄελλαι Ar. Rh. 3. 320:—δ. φύματα *to disperse tumours*, Theophr. Odor. 61; δ. ἱχνὴ *to destroy all traces*, Xen. Cyn. 5. 3. 3. metaph. *to confound*, δ. βεβουλευμένα Hdt. 8. 57. II. oftener in Pass. *to be poured from one vessel into another*, Hdt. 6. 119, cf. Arist. Fr. 233. 2. *to run through, spread about*, Thuc. 2. 75, 76. 3. *to be dissolved, melted*, Xen. Cyn. 8. 1, Arist., etc.; of a corpse, Hdt. 3. 16; *to disperse*, of soldiers, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 34; of humours, Hipp. 1137 B. 4. metaph. *to be or become diffuse*, Plat. Symp. 206 D: *to be dissipated*, ὑπὸ μέθης διακεχυμένος Id. Legg. 775 C; μαλακὸν καὶ διακεχυμένον βλέπειν Arist. Physiogn. 6. 48; δ. πύρσπον Plut. Alex. 19; of persons, of the sea, *to be calm*, Id. 2. 82 F.

διαχλαινώω, strengththd. for χλαινώω, τινά τινι Nonn. D. 2. 166.

διαχλευάω, strengththd. for χλευάω, c. acc., Dem. 1221. 26, Plat. Ax. 364 B; absol., Polyb. 30. 13, 12.

διαχλαινώω, fut. ἄνώ, strengththd. for χλαινώω, Hipp. 674. 11.

διαχλῖω, strengththd. for χλῖω: part. pf. διακεχλιδῶς, Archipp. Incert. 3. 71, cf. 2. 77; ἐσθῆτι φουνκητή 4. 43; τῇ ἀλγηθῇ δ. *to speak the truth*, 3. 72; οἰωγῇ ἀφθόνω 3. 66, cf. 6. 58; ἀρετῇ 7. 102; ἀγνωμοσύνη 6. 10; ἀναδείξει τε καὶ ἀβουλίῃ 7. 210:—rare in Att., λιμὴ ὥσπερ ὕψω δ. *to use hunger as a sauce*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 12. b. like Lat. ulor, of passive states, *to meet with, suffer under*, συμφορῇ μέγαλῃ, τοιούτῳ μόρῃ, Lat. affici morte, Hdt. 3. 117., 1. 167; αὐχμὸς δ. Id. 2. 13. 2. c. acc. pers. *to use up, consume, destroy*, Lat. conficere, 1. 24, 110, Antipho 113. 45, Thuc. 1. 126., 3. 36, etc. II. Pass. *to be lent out to different persons*, κατὰ διακοσίας καὶ τριακοσίας ὁμοῦ τι τάλαντον διακεχρημένον Dem. 817. 1: cf. χράω (C) B. 2. *to be killed*, Diog. L. 1. 102.

διαχρέμπτωμαι, strengththd. for χρέμπτωμαι, A. B. 72.

διαχρέομαι, subj. διαχρέωμαι, Ion. for διαχρώμαι.

διαχρηστός, ὁν, very good, Lync. ap. Ath. 109 D.

διαχρισμα, τό, an unguent, salve, Paul. Aeg. p. 185. 18, etc.

διαχριστός, ὁν, anointed, Diosc. 1. 34; τὸ δ. = διαχρίσμα, Galen.

διαχρίω [I], fut. ἰώ, *to besmear all over*, Hipp. 889 F; τινί with a thing, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 6.

διαχρύσος, ὁν, interwoven with gold, ἱμάτιον Dem. 522. 2; ἐσθῆτες Polyb. 6. 53, 7; ὑποδήματα Plut. 2. 142 C.

διαχύλος, ὁν, very juicy, succulent, Arist. H. A. 8. 21, 4.

διαχύσις, εὖς, ἡ, (διαχέω) *a pouring forth, diffusion*, Plat. Crat. 419 C; δ. λιμνῶδι λαμβάνειν *to spread out like a lake*, Plut. Mar. 27. 2. *a spreading abroad, wasting*, σπέρματος Theophr. C. P. 4. 4, 7. II. dissolution, opp. to πήξις, Arist. Meteor. 4. 5, 2. III. merriment, Plut. Cato Mi. 40.

διαχύτικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to dissolve, τῆς σαρκὸς Plut. Tim. 60 B.

διαχύνναι, = διαχέω, Strabo 245.

διαχωρέω, *to go through*, Plat. Tim. 78 A. 2. *to pass through*, as excrement, Hipp. 889 F:—impers., κάτω διεχάπει αὐτοῖς they laboured under diarrhoea, Xen. An. 4. 8, 20, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 268 B: of a person, Diog. L. 8. 19; δ. ἀπείρα *to pass food*, Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 13. 3. of coins, *to be current*, Luc. Lucit. 10. 4. metaph. *to go on well*, Polyb. 8. 23. II. *to go asunder*, Arr. An. 1. 1, 8; δ. εἰς πλάτος or εἰς βάθος, of a mountain-range, *to part so as to leave a plain between*, lb. 2. 8.

διαχώρημα, τό, excrement, Hipp. Aph. 1244, etc.:—so διαχώρησις, εὖς, ἡ, excretion, lb. 1245, etc., Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 15:—διαχωρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, laxative, Hipp. Aër. 284, etc.

διαχωρίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ:—*to separate*, Xen. Oec. 9, 7; τι ἀπὸ τινος Plat. Polit. 262 B; τι καὶ τινί Epicr. Incert. 1. 14:—Pass., Plat. Tim. 59 C, Philib. 17 A.

διαχωρίσις, εὖς, ἡ, separation, Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 26.

διαχώρισμα, τό, a cleft, division, Luc. V. H. 2. 43.

διαχωρισμός, ὁ, = διαχωρίσις, Joseph. A. J. 6. 11, 10.

διαχωριστής, οὗ, ὁ, a divider, Gloss.

διαχωριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, apt to divide or separate, Epiphan.

διάχωσις, εὖς, ἡ, the making of a mound, Diod. 13. 47.

διαψάλλω, *to feel with the fingers, scratch*, Hesych.

διαψάιρω, *to brush away, blow away*, αὖραι διαψάιρουσι πλεκτάνην καπνὸν Ar. Av. 1717; διαψάιρουσα πέπλους (sc. αἶρα) Hermipp. Ἀθ. γων. 4:—*to scratch through*, of birds, Opp. II. 2. 115. II. intr. *to flutter in the wind*, Nic. Al. 127.

διαψάλλω, strengththd. for ψάλλω, Eupol. Βαπτ. 1.

διαψάλα, used by the LXX, in the Psalms, for the Hebr. Selah: for its various interpretations, v. Suicer s. v.

διαψάω, strengththd. for ψάω, Hipp. Art. 824.

διαψάω, fut. ἦω, *to scratch through*, Suid.

διαψέγω, fut. ἔω, strengththd. for ψέγω, Plat. Legg. 639 A.

διαψεύδω, *to deceive utterly*, Dem. 1482. 26; so in Med., Andoc. 6. 38; and in aor. pass., Polyb. 3. 109, 12: but, II. more commonly διαψεύδομαι, Pass.: pf. διεψεύσθαι: aor. διεψεύσθην:—*to be deceived, mistaken*, Isocr. 82 A, Dem. 15. 13; τινος *to be cheated of*, deceived in a person or thing, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 27, Dem. 626. 24; περὶ τινος Ep. Plat. 351 D; περὶ τι Arist. Eth. N. 6. 12, 10; τι in a thing, Id. Pol. 7. 1, 4; τινι Id. Eth. N. 6. 3, 1.

διάψευσις, εὖς, ἡ, deceit, Stob. Ecl. 2. 220.

διάψευσμα, τό, a falsehood, Aquila V. T.

διαψευστός, Adv. with fraudulent purpose, Stob. Ecl. 2. 230.

διαψηλάφω, *to handle a thing*, Lat. pertrectare, LXX, Oribas. p. 103 Matth. Verb. Adj. -φητέον Paul. Aeg. p. 47. 27.

διαψηφίζομαι, fut. Att. ἰώμαι: Dep.:—*to vote in order with ballots* (ψηφοί, calculi), *to give one's vote*, Antipho 130. 13, Hyperid. Euxen. 49, etc.; δ. περὶ τινος Plat. Legg. 937 A; δ. κρύβην, κρύφα Andoc. 29. 16, Thuc. 4. 88: cf. διαψηφιστός.

II. *to decide by vote*, τι Lys. 175. 10; ταύτη διαψηφίσασθε Dem. 842. fin.

διαψηφιστός, εὖς, ἡ, a decision by ballot, voting, Plat. Legg. 855 D, Aeschin. 11. 21; δ. ποιεῖν = διαψηφίσσασθαι, Lys. 123. 18; προτιθέναι τὴν δ. Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 14.

διαψηφισμός, ὁ, = foreg., Ath. 218 A.

διαψηφιστός, ἡ, ὄν, elected, ἀρχὰν κρυπτήν ψήφω δ. Arist. Rhet. Al. 3, 17.

διαψιθύριζω, *to whisper among themselves*, Polyb. 15. 26, 8, Luc. Gall. 25.

διαψυκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, cooling, refreshing, Hipp. 364. 27.

διάψυξις, ἡ, a cooling, Plut. 2. 967 F.

διαψύχω, fut. ξω, *to cool, refresh*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 14:—Pass. *to be chilly*, τὰ ἀκρα Id. Acut. 388.

2. *to air, ventilate, dry and clean*, ναὺς Thuc. 7. 12, etc.; so of misers bringing out their hoards, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 21:—in Plut. Lys. 23, for παραλίων καὶ διαψύχων τὴν ἐκείνου δύναμιν the prob. l. is διαψύχων, *crumbling it away*.

διάω, v. sub διάημι.

διβάμος, *on*, (βῆμα) *on two legs*, Eur. Rhés. 215.

δι-βάφος, *on, double-dyed*, of purple cloth, Horace's *lanæ bis murice tinctæ*, Plin. 9. 63; ἡ δ. (sc. ἐσθῆς), *a robe of rarest purple*, Cic. Fam. 2. 16; cf. δευτεροπύργος.

διβολία, ἡ, (βάλλω) = διβολος χλαῖνα, Plut. 2. 754 F.

II. a double-edged lance, halbert, Ar. Fr. 401, Hdn. 2. 13:—in Plut. Mar. 25, of a German weapon, perhaps the *framea* of Tacit. Germ. 6.

διβολου, *on*, (βάλλω) *twice-thrown*, δ. χλαῖνα a garment doubled and thrown over the shoulders, Lat. *duplex praenula*, Poll. 7. 47. Hesych.

II. two-pointed, Eur. Rhés. 374, Anth. P. 6. 282: generally, *redoubled*, v. s. διβόλος.

δι-βράχυν, *εα, υ*, of two short syllables, Terent. Maur. 1365, etc.

διβροχέω, *on*, (βρέχω) *twice soaked or moistened*, Diosc. 1. 65.

δι-γάμος, *to marry a second time*; δι-γάμία, ἡ, *a second marriage*, Eccl.

διγάμμα, τό, indecl., Donat. ad Terent. Andr. 1. 2, 2: also διγάμμος

littera, Terent. Maur. 163, cf. 645; and διγάμμον (sc. στοιχείον)

Macrob. de Verb. 6. 13:—the digamma, a name first found in the

Gramm. of the 1st century (Trypho in Mus. Crit. 1. p. 34, Apoll. de

Pron. p. 366): described, though not named, by Dion. H. 1. 20: ὡς περ

γάμμα διτταῖς ἐπὶ μίαν ὁρθὴν ἐπιζωνγνύμενον ταῖς πλαγαῖς, ὡς φελένη

καὶ γὰρ αἱ τοὶ φοῖκος καὶ φανήρ. This form, which appears in Inscr.

(v. infr.) and in MSS., identifies it with the Latin F, though in sound it

is said to have been nearer V, Priscian. 1. 4, 12. But the Lat. F holds

the same place in the alph. with the Hebr. *van* (ו), which as a numeral

= 6; and, when it is remembered that the Greek sign for 6 was ς,

there can be little doubt that this character (afterwards used to denote

the letters στ) orig. represented the digamma, which was then the 6th

letter in the Greek alphabet. The emperor Claudius attempted to

replace the conson. V by the digamma, and wrote it like a reversed F,

as TERMINADIT, TRIVMΔIRI, etc., v. Gruter pp. 196, 236, 238.

The Gramm. called it the *Aeolic digamma*, prob. because it was known

to them from Aeol. Poets: Apoll. (de Pron. pp. 366, 397) cites *For, Fe,*

φός, (*siōi, se, suus*) from Sappho and Alcae, and the metre requires

φόνφ, φαδία in Alcae. 39; *φειήν* in 54; *φείπερ* in Sappho 96, etc.;

also *σῶος* (i. e. *ἄσως*) appears for *ἥος* in Sappho 11; *κανάξαις* (for

κατράξαις) in Hes., v. sub *κατάνυμι*; *αὐτάτα* (i. e. *ἄφάτα*) appears in

Pind. P. 2. 51 (an Aeol. ode); and it remained in Boeot. Inscr. of a late

date, *Φουκία* C. 1. 1565, cf. 1563 b; *φάστν* 1569 c. 3; *φισοτελία* 1563 b;

κωμφοδῖς, *τραγυφῶδῖς*, *ρῶμφοδῖς*, *αὐλαφῶδῖς* (for *κωμοειδῶς* or

κωμφοδῶς, etc.) 1583: v. Ahrens D. Aeol. pp. 30 sq., 169 sq.

II. it also appears in Dor., as *αἰφεῖ* for *αἰεῖ* in a very ancient Cretan Inscr.

(C. I. no. 1); *φικαῖ* for *εἰκοσι*, *πεδάφουκοι* for *μέτοικοι*, *Δίφι* for *Διί*

(*Ἰουί*), in old Argive Inscr. (nos. 14, 18, 19, 29); but most often in

Lacon., v. Ahrens D. Dor. p. 40 sq.

III. it was often preserved in

Eat. and other languages when lost in Greek, as *oīnos vinum, oīkos vicus,*

ἔργον Germ. *Werke* (*work*), *φιδεῖν videre*, etc.:—sometimes also before

ρ, as *φρήννυμ φραγγο*, v. Ahrens D. Aeol. p. 33:—it also occurred in

the middle of words, as shown by *ὥφον ovum, ὄφis ovīs, Ἀδῶος Davus*,

Priscian. 6. 13.

IV. it passed into β in a number of Lacon. words, as

βαγυός, βάννας, βεῖκατι, βέργον, βοῖνος, for ἀγός, ἀνάξ, εἰκοσι, ἔργον,

οῖνος, Ahrens D. Dor. p. 44 sq.:—there are also many Dor. words cited

by Hecych. with initial γ, prob. by an error for the digamma, as *γανδάνειν*

for *ἀνδάνειν*, *γᾶδος* for *ἡδος*, *γέαρ* for *ἔαρ* (*ver*), *γέτος* for *ἔτος*

(*féτος* occurs in Tab. Heracl.), *γεατρία* for *ἑστία* (*Vesta*), *γόνιος* for *οἶνος*,

etc., Ahrens Ib. p. 53 sq.:—for these and other changes of the digamma,

v. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 511 (549) sq.

V. that it existed when the

bulk of the Homeric poems were composed was first seen by Bentley;

see extracts from his paper in Donaldson New Cratyl. 1. c. 5 append.; and

for a list of Homeric words in which metrical reasons require it, v. Heyne

Hom. 7. p. 730 sq. But it is prob. that it had fallen into disuse when

the Homeric poems received their present form; for in many cases, as in

the addition of *ν* *ἐφελκυστικόν*, words have evidently been altered through

ignorance of the existence of the digamma, as in Il. 1. 14. 83, 110, 151,

etc.; and there are other cases where the existence of the digamma is

ignored, so that the lines must have been composed when the letter was

no longer in use, as 1. 64, 106, 203, etc.: v. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 510 (548).

δι-γάμος, *on, married to two people, adulterous*, Stesich. 74, Manetho

5. 291.

II. married a second time, Hippol. Haer. 9. 12.

δι-γενής, *ἐς, of doubtful sex*, Eust. 150. 27.

δι-γληνος, *on, with two eye-balls*, Theocrit. Ep. 6.

δι-γλύφος, *on, doubly indented*, Greg. Nyss.

δι-γλωσσος, Att. —ττος, *on*:—*speaking two languages*, Lat. *bilinguis*,

Thuc. 8. 55, cf. 4. 109: hence as Subst., *διγλωσσος, ὁ, an interpreter*, Plut.

Them. 6.

II. double-tongued, deceitful, LXX (Sirac. 5, 9, al.).

δι-γνώρος, *on, of two minds, vacillating*, Diogenian. 4. 32; so, *διγνώ-*

μων, ὁ, ἡ, Schol. Eur. Or. 633. Subst., *διγνώμια, ἡ, duplicity of mind*,

Achmes Onir. 143.

δι-γονία, ἡ, *double parturition*, Arist. G. A. 1. 11, 7.

δι-γόνος, *on, twice-born*, of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9. 524.

2. twin: *double*, μάσθλης δ. Soph. Fr. 137; δ. σώματα *two bodies*, Eur. El. 1178;

but, II. parox., *διγόνος, on, bearing twice or twins*, Hesych.

διγυτος, *on*, (γυίον) *of two members*, Auctt. Mus.

διδαγμα, *ατος, τό, a lesson*, Hipp. Fract. 750, Ar. Nub. 668, Plat. Clit.

409 B; *χρόνος δ. ποιικιλύτατον* Eur. Fr. 293.

διδάσκων, verb. Adj. *one must teach*, Plat. Rep. 452 A.

διδασκῆτιος, *on*, =sq.: τὸ διδασκῆτιον *a proof*, Hipp. Acut. 390.

διδασκτικός, ἡ, *on*, *apt at teaching*, Philo 2. 412, 1 Tim. 3. 2, 2 Tim. 2. 24.

διδασκός, ἡ, *on*, also *ὅς, ὅν*, Plat. Eryx. 398 D: I. of things,

taught, learnt, ἀπαντα γὰρ σοι τὰμὰ νοουθήσεται κείνης διδακτὰ of

her teaching, Soph. El. 344.

2. *that can or ought to be*

taught or learnt, Pind. N. 3. 71; τὰ δ., *opp. to ἀρρητα*, prob. *things*

which may be taught by study and experience, without revelation, Soph.

O. T. 300; *δίδαζον* . . . *εἰ διδακτὰ μοι* if I may learn them, Id. Tr. 64,

cf. 671; τὰ μὲν δ. *μανθάνω* Id. Fr. 723; *κᾶσπ' οὐ διδακτὸν* (sc. τὸ τῆς

τύχης) Eur. Alc. 786, cf. Supp. 914:—the question whether virtue could be

taught is discussed in Plat. Meno, cf. Prot. 328 C, Euthyd. 274 E, Arist. Eth.

1. 9.

II. of persons, *taught, instructed*, τινὸς in a thing, LXX, N. T.

διδασκτρα, *τά, the teacher's fee*, Lat. *Minerval*, Poll. 6. 186.

δι-δακτυλῖαιος, *α, on, two fingers long or broad*, Sext. Emp. M. 10.

156:—so δι-δακτύλος, *on*, Hipp. Art. 783, Theophr.

δίδαξις, *εως, ἡ, teaching, instruction*, Eur. Hec. 600.

διδασκάλειον, τό, *a teaching-place, school*, Soph. Fr. 799, Antipho 142.

33, Thuc. 7. 29, Plat., etc.; τὰ παιδία τὰ ἐκ τῶν διδασκαλείων Hyperid.

Euxen. 34; τὸ Σωκρατικὸν δ. Dion. H. de Dem. 2; cf. φοιτᾶω.

II. in pl. = διδάκτρα, Vita Hom. 26.

διδασκαλία, ἡ, *teaching, instruction, education*, Lat. *disciplina*, Pind.

P. 4. 180, Even. 1, Hipp. Lex 2, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 24, Plat., etc.; δ. ποι-

εῖσθαι or παρέχειν *to serve as a lesson to one*, Thuc. 2. 42, 87; ἐκ δ.,

opp. to ἐξ ἑθους, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 1, 1.

2. *an admonition, announce-*

ment by words, Id. Poët. 19, 6.

II. the preparation, rehearsing

of a chorus, etc., δ. τῶν χορῶν Plat. Gorg. 501 E, cf. Simon. 148: also,

a drama so produced, the whole Tetralogy, Plut. Cim. 8, Pericl. 5; v.

διδάσκω III.

2. διδασκαλία or περί διδασκαλιῶν, *Catalogues of the*

Dramas, their writers, dates, and success, such as were compiled by

Arist. and others, v. Arist. Fr. 575-587, cf. Casaub. Ath. 235 C.

διδασκαλικός, ἡ, *on*, *fit for teaching, capable of giving instruction*,

instructive, Plat. Crat. 388 B, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 21; περί τινος Plat.

Gorg. 455 A:—ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη) *the faculty of giving instruction*, Id.

Soph. 231 B; τινὸς in or about a thing, Id. Gorg. 453 E; τὸ —κόν, Id.

Legg. 813 B:—τόπος δ., *locus classicus*, Gramm. Adv. —κώς, Plat. Crat.

388 B, Polyb. 6. 3; 5; Sup. διδασκαλικώτατα Clem. Al. 380.

διδασκάλιον, τό, *a thing taught, a science or art* (= αὐτὸ τὸ μάθημα,

Suid.), Hdt. 5. 58: *a lesson*, Xen. Eq. 11, 5.

II. in pl., = διδάκτρα,

Plut. Alex. 7.

διδασκάλος, ὁ and ἡ, *a teacher, master*, h. Hom. Merc. 556, etc.; διδ.

τέχνης πάσης Βροταῖος Aesch. Pr. 110; διδων ἔργων Lys. 127. 25;

διδασκαλον λαβεῖν *to get a master*, Soph. Fr. 779; εἰς διδασκάλου (sc.

οἶκον) φοιτᾶν *to go to school*, Plat. Alc. 1. 109 D, etc.; διδασκάλων or

εἰς διδασκάλων ἀπαλαγγῆναι *to leave school*, Id. Gorg. 514 C, Prot. 326 C;

ἐν διδασκάλων at school, Id. Alc. 1. 110 A.

II. a dithyrambic or

dramatic poet was called χοροῦ διδασκαλος, or simply διδασκαλος, Cratin.

*Ar. 2, Ar. Av. 912, Ach. 628, Antipho 143. 4, because he himself superin-

tended the rehearsals of the chorus: cf. χοροδιδάσκας and διδάσκω II.

διδάσκω, Ep. inf. —έμεναι and —έμεν Il. 9. 442, 23. 308: fut. διδά-

σκει Att.: aor. ἐδίδαξα II, Att.: poet. ἔδιδασκσα Voss h. Hom. Cer. 144.

Hes. Op. 64, Pind. P. 4. 386: pf. δεδίδαχα Att.:—Med., fut. διδά-

σκει Att.: aor. ἐδίδαχον Hdt., Att.: pf. δεδίδαγμα II, Plat.

Redupl. form of δάω, in causal sense: (v. sub δάω).

To teach (i. e. instruct or

inform) a person, or teach a thing, Hom., etc.: hence c. dupl. acc., *σε*

ἐπισπύνας ἐδίδανον they taught thee riding, Il. 23. 307, cf. Od. 8.

481; so in Att., πολλά διδάσκει μ' ὁ πολὺς βίος Eur. Hipp. 252, etc.;

also, δ. τινὰ περί τινος Ar. Nub. 382; τούτους διδ. (if τούτους be not the

true reading), in Plat. Theat. 201 B, must be expl. by attraction to the

relat. obj.:—c. acc. pers. et inf., *σε διδάσκουσιν θεοὶ αὐτοὶ ψυγάσθην*

εἰμεναι teach thee to be . . . Od. 1. 384; and c. inf. only, *δίδαξε γὰρ*

Ἄρπυιαν αὐτὴ βάλλεν ἄγρια πάντα she taught how to shoot, Il. 5. 51,

and often so;—also with inf. omitted, *διδάσκων τινὰ ἱππεῖα* [sc. εἶναι]

to teach one to be . . . , *troin one as a horseman*, Plat. Meno 94 B;

so, δ. τινὰ σοφόν, κακόν Elmsl. Heracl. 575, Stallb. Plat. Prot. 327 C:

—Med. *to teach oneself, learn*, φθέγμα καὶ ἀσπνύμενος ὄργας ἐδίδαστο

Soph. Ant. 356: but the usual sense of the Med. is *διδάσκων τινὰ δι'*

ἐτέρου, mandare aliquem docendum, esp. of a father, *to have his son*

taught or educated, τὰ ἄλλα . . . διδάσκεισθαι τοὺς υἱεῖς Plat. Prot. 325 B;

δ. τοὺς υἱεῖς τὰς κόφους ἐργασίας Arist. Pol. 6. 7, 3; c. inf., δ. τινὰ ἱπ-

πεύειν Plat. Rep. 467 E; διδάσκεισθαι τινὰ ἱππεῖα (sc. εἶναι) Id. Meno

93 D; cf. Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 5, Pors. Med. 297:—(this distinction between

Act. and Med. was neglected by some Poets and late Prose writers, the

Med. being used just like the Act. in Simon. 147, Pind. O. 8. 77, Luc.

Somn. 10, etc.; but in Ar. Nub. 783 Elmsl. restored διδάξαιμ' ἂν α' ἔτι

for διδάξαίμην α' ἔτι, and in Plat. Rep. 421 E, Cobet suggests διδάξει

for —εσται):—Pass. *to be taught, to learn*, c. gen., διδασκόμενος πολέμιοι

trained, skilled in war, Il. 16. 811, cf. δάω; also c. acc., τὰ σε προτί

φασιν Ἀχιλλῆος δεδίδαχθαι which [medicines] they say thou wert

taught by Achilles, Il. 11. 831; ὅς οὐτ' ἐδιδάχθη οὐτ' οὐδ

bring a piece out, Hdt. 1. 23., 6. 21, cf. Plat. Prot. 327 D, etc.; in Med., διδάσκαλος χορόν Simon. 147: v. C. I. 211-226, διδάσκαλος π, διδάσκαλος π, and cf. Böttiger *Quid sit docere fabulam*, Opusc. p. 284.

διδαχή, ἡ, = διδάσκει, teaching, Hdt. 3. 134, Thuc., etc.; δ. ποιέσθαι Thuc. 4. 126:—but only in late Poets, as Pseudo-Phocyl. 79.

II. = διδάσκαλος 11, 2, Epigr. Gr. 608. 4.

διδμη, Ep. redupl. form of δέω (as τίθημι of *θέω), to bind, fetter, ὦ ποτ' Ἀχιλλεύς... διδμη μάσχαυ λύγισαι (Ep. 3 impf. for ἐδιδμη), 11. 11. 105: οἱ δὲ σ'... ἐν δεσμοῖσι διδέντων (as Pors. for δεύντων) let them bind thee, Od. 12. 543; 3 pl. indic. διδᾶσι occurs in Xen. An. 5. 8, 24 (vulg. δεσμεύουσιν).

διδράσκω, to run away, only found in compds., ἀπο-, συναπο-, δια-, ἐκ-διδράσκω, except that Hesych. has διδράσκων φεύγων. (Redupl. from √ΔΡΑ, whence ἀπο-δράναι, δρασύς, δραστός, δραπετής; cf. Skt. drā, drāmi (fugio), ap-dran (ἀπ-εδραν); δρᾶμῆν, δρόμος, etc., come prob. from a kindred Root, Curt. no. 275.)

δι-δραχμοῖς [ῖ], or, worth two drachms, at that price, Arist. Oec. 2. 37; δ. ὁπλίται soldiers with pay of two drachms a day, Thuc. 3. 17:—so δι-δραχμαῖος, Critias 49; διδραχμαῖος, Eudem. ap. Galen.

II. διδραχμον, τῶ, a double-drachm or half-shekel, paid to the temple-treasury at Jerusalem, LXX (Nehem. 10. 32, cf. Ex. 38. 26), Ev. Matth. 17. 34.

Διδυμαῖος, ὁ, a name of Zeus as worshipped at Didyma in Miletus jointly with Apollo, Nic. ap. Ath. 477 B, cf. Hdt. 6. 19; (so Διδυμεύς, ὁ, of Apollo, Orph. H. 33); τὸ Διδυμαῖον, their temple at Miletus, Plut. Pomp. 24:—Διδύμεια, τὰ, their festival there, Inscr. Cnid. in Newton, p. 771, cf. C. I. 2881, -2, -3, -8.

διδύμ-ἄνθρω [ᾶ], ὁ, ἡ, τὸ, touching both the men, κακὰ Aesch. Theb. 849.

διδύμ-τόκος, ὁν, Dor. for διδυμητόκος, = διδυμοτόκος, Theocr. 1. 25, Call. Ap. 54, Anth. P. 6. 99, etc.

διδύμ-ἄνθρω [ᾶ], ὁν, ὁ, ἡ, poet. for διδυμος, used by Hom. only in dual nom. and pl. dat. twin-brothers, twins, 11. 5. 548., 6. 26., 16. 682.

διδυμεύω, to bear twins, LXX (Cantic. 4. 2).

διδύμια, τὰ, certain medullary particles near the pineal gland of the brain, Galen. 3. 678.

διδυμνος, poet. for διδυμος (as νάνυμος for νάνυμος), restored by Herm. metri grat. in Pind. O. 3. 61.

διδυμο-γενής, ἐς, twin-born, Eur. Hel. 206.

διδυμό-ζυγος, ὄν, with a pair of horses; twofold, ὕδωρ Nonn. D. 15. 21: also διδυμόζυξ, υγος, ὁ, ἡ, διψος Id. D. 21. 210.

διδυμό-θροος, ὄν, double-voiced, ἡχῶν Nonn. Jo. 9. v. 16.

διδυμό-κτύπος, ὄν, double-sounding, Nonn. D. 20. 307.

διδυμος [ῖ], ἡ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν Pind. P. 4. 371 (cf. διδυμνος), Eur. H. F. 656, Plat. Criti. 114 B:—redupl. from δύο, double, twofold, twin, Od. 19. 227, 11. 23. 641, and often in Att.; διδυμῶν χειρῶν Id. 206; also in sing., διδυμᾶ χερὶ with each hand, Pind. P. 2. 17; δ. ἄλς, i. e. the Pontus and Bosphorus, Soph. Ant. 967; δ. γένος Menand. Epigr. 1.

II. twin, δ. κασίγητος Pind. N. 1. 56; δ. τέκνα ἀρίστα Soph. O. C. 1693; δ. τέκνα Eur. Hel. 220.

2. Subst., διδυμοὶ twins, 11. 23. 641, Hdt. 5. 41: of the Twins in the zodiac, C. I. 6179; also διδυμα, τὰ, Hdt. 6. 52; δύο διδυμῶ Eur. Or. 1401.

b. οἱ δ. the testicles, Anth. P. 5. 126, Galen.

διδυμότης, ἡ, duality, Plat. Phileb. 57 D.

διδυμοτοκία, to bear twins, Hecataeus. 58, Arist. H. A. 6. 19, 3.

διδυμοτοκία, ἡ, a bearing of twins, Arist. G. A. 4. 4. 38.

διδυμο-τόκος, ὄν, bearing twins, Arist. H. A. 6. 19, 3.

διδυμ-χρῶς, ὄν, contr. -χρῶς, ὄν, twin-coloured, Musae. 59:—heterocl. acc. pl. διδυμῶχρος Nonn. D. 21. 214.

εἶδωμι, 11. 23. 620, Att.; impf. εἶδω, δίδω Od. 11. 289, 11. 5. 165, etc., 3 pl. εἶδουσιν Hdt. 8. 9, Att.; but the more usual forms of the pres. and impf. are from *διδῶμι, esp. in Ep. and Ion., διδοίς, διδοῖσα 11. 9. 164., 19. 270; διδοῖ Od. 17. 350, Hdt., also in Aesch. Supp. 1010; διδοῖσι 11. 19. 265, etc.:—imper. δίδου Hdt. 3. 140, Eur.; Dor. διδοί Pind. O. 1. 136, Ep. διδοῖ Od. 3. 380; inf. διδοῖν Theogn. 1302, Ep. διδοῖναι 11. 24. 425; Dor. διδῶν Theocr. 29. 9):—impf. εἶδουν -ους -ου Hom. (Ep. εἶδον 11, Hdt., Att.; 3 pl. εἶδουν Hes. Op. 138, also εἶδον h. Hom. Cer. 437, εἶδον Ib. 328; Ep. impf. δῖσκον 11. 14. 382:—fut. δώσω Att., Ep. δώσω Od. 13. 358., 24. 314:—aor. 1 εἶδωκα, Ep. δῶκα, Hom., Att.; aor. 2 ἔδωκ, whereof ἔδωκα is used only in the indic., ἔδω in the pl. indic. ἔδωκεν ἔδοτε ἔδωσαν, and in the other moods, δός, δῶ, δοῖν, δοῖναι, δός; special Ep. forms of aor., subj. 3 sing. δῶ, δῶσαι, δῶσι 11. 16. 725., 1. 324, Od. 2. 144; 1 pl. δώομεν 11. 7. 299, Od. 16. 184, 3 pl. δώσιν 11. 1. 137; inf. δόμεναι, δόμεν 1. 116., 18. 458, (also Dor., Ar. Lys. 1163, etc.); in late writers also a regul. aor. 1, δώσας Anth. P. append. 204, cf. Schol. Aesch. Pr. 292, etc.:—pf. δέδωκα Pind., Att., Boeot. 3 pl. ἀπο-δεδᾶσθαι Inscr. Orchom. in C. I. 1569. 35: plqpf. ἔδεδωκε Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 26:—Med. (v. ἀποδίδωμι):—Pass., fut. δοθήσομαι Eur. Phoen. 1050, Isae., etc.; aor. ἐδόθη Od. 2. 78, Att.; pf. δέδομαι 11. 5. 428, Aesch. Supp. 1041, Thuc.; 3 pl. δέδονται Eur. Supp. 757; plqpf. ἐδέδοτο Thuc. 3. 109. (Redupl. from √ΔΟ, whence also δοτήρ, δόσις, δόμα, δῶρον, δῶσος, etc.; cf. Skt. da, dadāmi (διδάμι), dātā (dator), dānam (donum, cf. danunt for dant, dānos); Lat. da-re, dator, dos, donum, dedo, etc.; Slav. dami (do), daru (donum), dani (vegetal).)

Orig. sense, to give, present (with implied notion of giving freely, opp. to ἀποδίδωμι), τινί τι, from Hom. downwards the commonest construct.: in pres. and impf. to be ready to give, to offer, 11. 9. 519, Hdt. 5. 94., 9. 109, Ar. Fr. 156, Xen. An. 6. 1, 9, etc.; τὰ διδόμενα things offered, Dem. 267. 6.

2. of the gods, to grant, assign, κῦδος, νίκη, etc., Hom., etc.; and of evils, δ. ἀλγέα, ἄσας, κῆδεα, etc., 11. 1. 96, etc.; later, ἐδιδόνα τινί to give good fortune, provide well for . . . Soph. O. T. 1081, O. C. 642, Eur. And. 750:—absol. of the laws, to grant permission, allow, δεδωκότων αὐτῶν τῶν νόμων Isae. 63. 8.

3. to offer to the gods, ἐκατόμβας, ἱρὰ θεοῖσιν 11. 12. 6, Od. 1. 67, and

Att.

4. with an inf. added, ξείνος γὰρ οἱ ἔδωκεν . . . ἐς πόλεμον φορέειν gave it him to wear in war, 11. 15. 532, cf. 23. 21, 183; δῶκε τεύχεα θεράποντι φορῆναι 7. 149:—later often of giving to eat or drink, ἐκ χειρὸς διδοῖ πεινὴν Hdt. 4. 172, cf. Cratin. Nom. 7, Pherecr. Kor. 3, etc.; εἶδον βορέην Ar. Fr. 10; δίδου μασσάσαι Eupol. Idem. 2; δὸς καταφαγεῖν Hegem. Phil. 1; also, τὴν κύλικα δὸς ἐμπεῖν Pherecr. Δουλ. 4, cf. Diphil. Ἀπολ. 1. 8; then with the inf. omitted, φιλᾶν ἔδωκε κέρασας Euphri. 3; εὐφρότερον δὸς Diphil. Παῖδ. 1; so also of giving water to wash with, δίδου κατὰ χειρὸς [sc. νίψασθαι] Alex. Incert. 1, 2, Archicid. Θηρ. 1. 3.

5. Prose phrases, δ. ὄρκον, opp. to λαμβάνειν, to offer or tender an oath, Isae. 77. 16, v. Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 27 sq.:—δ. ψῆφον, γνώμην to give a vote, an opinion, Dem. 542. 18., 704. 5; for δ. διαχειροτονίαν, v. s. voce:—δ. χάριν, = χαρίεσθαι, Soph. Aj. 1354, Cratin. Incert. 143; ὕργη χάριν δούς having indulged . . . Soph. O. C. 855:—λόγον τινί δ. to give one leave to speak, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 20; but, δ. λόγον ἐαυτῷ to deliberate, Hdt. 1. 97; οὐκ, εἰ δίδοις . . . αὐτῷ λόγον Soph. O. T. 583:—δ. δικήν or δίκας, v. sub δική:—ἀκούη δ. τινί to give ear to . . . Id. El. 30, etc.

II. c. acc. pers. to give up as prey, give over, deliver up, ἄχρεοί με δώσεις Od. 19. 167; μὲν . . . ὀδύνῃν ἔδωκεν 11. 5. 397; ἔκτορα κυσὶν 23. 21; πυρὶ τινά Od. 24. 65; πλῆγῃς τινά Plat. Rep. 574 C; ἔδωκε θῆρας φόβῳ Pind. P. 5. 82.

2. of parents, to give their daughter to wife, θυγατέρα ἀνδρὶ 11. 6. 192, Od. 4. 7; and so of Telemachus, ἀνέρι μητέρα δώσω 2. 223; Σάμηνδε ἔδωσαν αὐτὴν gave her in marriage to go to Samē, 15. 367, cf. 17. 442; and with inf. added, δώσω σοι Χαρίτων μίαν ὀψύνειν 11. 14. 268:—in Prose and Att., θυγατέρα δ. τινί γυναῖκα Hdt. 1. 107, cf. Thuc. 6. 59, Xen., etc.; absol., ἐδίδωσαν καὶ ἡγόνοτο ἐξ ἀλλήλων Hdt. 5. 92, cf. Eur. Med. 288;—but the commoner word was ἐκδίδωμι, Wes. Hdt. 5. 92.

3. in Att., δίδοναι τινά τινι to grant another to one's entreaties, pardon him at one's request, (like *Ronulum Marti redonare*, Ilor. Od. 3. 3, 33), Xen. An. 6. 4. 31:—δίδοναι τινί τι to forgive one a thing, remit its punishment, Lat. *condonare alicui aliquid*, Interpp. Eur. Cycl. 296, Dem. 274. 1, S.

4. δίδοναι ἐαυτὸν τινί to give oneself up, Hdt. 6. 108, Soph. Ph. 84, Thuc. 2. 68; τινί ἐς χείρας Soph. El. 1348; δ. ἐαυτὸν τοῖς δεινοῖς Dem. 258. 18; ἐς κινδύνους Polyb. 3. 17, 8, etc.; c. inf., δίδωσ' ἐκὼν κτείνειν ἐαυτὸν Soph. Ph. 1341:—v. infir. IV.

III. in vows and prayers, c. acc. pers. et inf. to grant, allow, bring about that . . . esp. in prayers, often in Hom.; δὸς ἀποφθι-μενον δῖνα δόμον Ἄιδος εἶσω grant that he may go . . . 11. 3. 322; δὸς με τίσασθαι give me to . . . Aesch. Cho. 18, Eum. 31; but also c. dat. pers., τοῦτ' . . . ἐοτύχην δοῖεν θεοὶ Id. Theb. 421; θεοὶ δοῖεν ποτ' αὐτοῖς . . . παθεῖν Soph. Ph. 316, cf. O. C. 1101, 1287, Plat. Legg. 813 C; (in this form, δὸς is often omitted).

IV. seemingly intr. to give oneself up, devote oneself, τινί, esp. ἥδονῃ, only in Att., Valck. Phoen. 21, Diatr. p. 233; ἐς δημοκρατίαν Diod. Excerpt. 2. 567, 45; δρόμῳ δούς at full speed, Alciphro 3. 47; cf. ἐκδίδωμι, ἐνδίδωμι.

V. the Pass. occurs but once in Ilom. (but cf. ἀποδίδωμι), οὐ τοι δέδοται πολεμῆια ἔργα not to thee do deeds of war belong, 11. 5. 428; but freq. in Att.

εἶε, v. sub δῖος.

II. εἶε, v. sub δῖος.

διεγγύα, ἡ, (ἐγγύη) surety, bail, Schol. Thuc. 3. 70.

διεγγύνω, fut. ἥσω, I. of persons, in Act. to give or (in pres. and impf.) offer to give bail for, and in Med. to take bail for, διεγγύνωντος Μενέστρου τὸν παῖδα, Πασίων αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τὰ τάλαντων διεγγυήσασα Isocr. 361 C, cf. Plat. Caes. 11:—Pass. to be bailed by any one, ὅκτακοσίαν τάλαντων τοῖς προφύτοις διεγγυημένοι bailed by their Proxeni for eight hundred talents, Thuc. 3. 70; ὑπὸ τινος Dem. 1358. 28.

II. to give in pledge or security, τὰ σώματα χρημάτων for money, Dion. H. 7. 12.

διεγγυήσις, εὖς, ἡ, a giving or offering of bail, Dem. 724. 6, v. Att. Process. p. 521.

II. a pledging, Dion. H. 11. 32.

διεγείρω, to wake quite up, Hipp. 1237, Anaxipp. Ἐγκαλ. 1. 47:—Pass., Arist. Probl. 3. 34; Ep. aor. pass. διεγέρτο, Anth. P. 5. 275.

διεγερσις, ἡ, an arousing, Jul. Afric. in Math. Vett. 315.

διεγερτικός, ὄν, exciting, stimulant, τινὸς Sext. Enip. M. 6. 19, Ath. 64B.

διεγκάλω, to continue to accuse, τινὸς Eccl., Byz.

διεγκόπτω, strengthd. for ἐγκόπτω, Stob. Eccl. 1. 632.

διδέξε, v. sub διαδέκνυμι.

διεῖν, Adv. (διῆμι) throughout, to the end, Hesych.

διεῖρᾶμον, v. sub διατρέχω.

διεδρία, ἡ, a sitting apart, of birds whose position was ominous of strife, opp. to συνεδρία, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 10; pl. διεδρεῖαι (—ῖαι?), Id. Eth. E. 7. 2, 13.

διέδριον, τὸ, (ἔδρα) a seat for two persons, Incert. ap. Suid.

διέδρος, ὄν, (ἔδρα) sitting apart, opp. to συνέδρος, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 10; cf. διεδρία.

II. διέδρος, ὄν, = διέδριον, Ath. 197 B.

διεφύγνενος, Adv. (διαφύγνυμι) separately, Justin. M.

διεθίζω, to become chronic, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 2.

διειδής, ἐς, (διείδω) transparent, clear, Theophr. C. P. 6. 19, 2.

διείδω, inf. διείδω, aor. 2 with no pres. in use, διοράω being used instead:—to see thoroughly, discern, (on the Homeric usage, v. δια-εἶδω), τι Ar. Nub. 168, Plat. Phaedr. 264; διείδων περὶ τινος Id. Phaedr. 62 B.

2. to see through:—Pass., διειδομένην ὑδάτι νῆσας Call. Del. 141; διειδομένη πεδῖαισιν seen through or across the plain, Ap. Rh. 1. 546.

II. pf. διόδα, inf. διειδέναι Ep. διέμναι (Ap. Rh. 4. 1360), to know the difference between, to distinguish, ἀνδρῶν . . . τὸν καὶ ποῦ διειδέναι Eur. Med. 518, cf. Ar. Ran. 975, Plat. Phaedr. 262 A: to decide, Soph. O. C. 295.—The poet. fut. διείσομαι in Nic. Th. 494, S37, is better assigned to διεῖμι to go through.

διελίω, to unroll a book, Plut. 2. 1039 E.

διειλημμένος, Adv. (διαλαμβάνω) distinctly, precisely, Xen. Oec. 11. 25 (al. διειλημμένος); opp. to ἀδιαλῆπτως, Philod. Vol. Herc. 1. 77 ed. Ox.

διελύομαι, Pass. to slip out of, διελυσθεῖσα δούμοιο Ap. Rh. 4. 35.
διέμι, serving as fut. to διέρχομαι, impf. διήεναι: fut. διείσομαι Nic. Th. 494. 837, cf. Hesych.:—to go to and fro, roam about, Ar. Ach. 845; of a report, to spread, λόγος διέειπεν Plut. Ant. 56.
 2. to get through, escape, διὰ τῶν πύρων Arist. Cael. 3. 8, 14; ἐξω Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 12.
 3. c. acc. to go through, τὸ ἀπειρον Arist. Phys. 3. 4. 14, etc.; also c. acc. cogn., δ. τὸν θεῖον δρόμον Plat. Ax. 370 E.
 b. to go through a subject in speaking or writing, to narrate, describe, discuss, Id. Crito 47 C, cf. Ar. Av. 1392; also, δ. τῷ λόγῳ Plat. Gorg. 506 A. Cf. διέξειμι.
διέμι, to be through: διέση f. l. for διόσει, v. sub διαφέρω.
διέπον, in Hom. also διαείπον (i. e. διαείπον), serving as aor. 2 to διαγορεύω:—to say through, tell fully or distinctly, τὰ ἕκαστα διέπομεν Il. 11. 705, Od. 12. 16; μεμιγμένοι . . ἢ ἀπάνευθε; διέπει μοι, ὄφρα δαίω Il. 10. 425; τὸ αἰνίγμα δ. Soph. O. T. 394; τρόπον πόναν Id. Tr. 22; to declare, of an oracle, Id. O. T. 854; to interpret a riddle, Ib. 394; so in Plat.
 2. to speak one with another, converse, διαείπμεν ἀλλήλοισιν Od. 4. 215.
 II. in Med. to fix upon, agree, ἐν ᾧ χρόνῳ ἀποδώσει Arist. Oec. 2. 30, 1, cf. Eth. E. 7. 10, 22.—Cf. διέρω, διέρηκα.
διέρω, Ep. and Ion. διέργω, Ep. also διέρρω:—to keep asunder, separate, τοὺς διέρρων ἐπάλξεις Il. 12. 424; in Hdt. 1. 180, Pind. N. 6. 4, Thuc. 3. 107; δ. τοῦ μὴ συγκεχύσθαι Arist. H. A. 6. 3, 18.
 2. to keep off, ward off, Plat. Legg. 880 B.
 II. seemingly intr., to lie between, Xen. An. 3. 1, 2.
διέρηκα, v. sub διερῶ:—διείρομαι, v. sub διέρομαι.
διέρω, Ion. for διερῶ, to draw across, τὰς νέας τὸν ἰσθμὸν Hdt. 7. 24; δ. τί τινος Ar. Rh. 1. 687; cf. διᾶσθαι.
διέρω, aor. inf. διέρσαι Hipp. Art. 788, 833, 834, (so that διέραι Ib. 472. 20, is prob. corrupt), but part. διέρπας Luc. Alex. 26, Ael. V. H. 4. 28.—pf. διέρκα Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 10. To pass or draw through, υπάλειπτρον διὰ κανμάτων Hipp. l. c.; χείρας διὰ τῶν κανδύνων Xen. l. c.; τὸν δάκτυλον διὰ τῆς ὀπῆς Ael. l. c.:—Aeschin. 77. 28 is corrupt.
 II. to string together in order, λόγος διερόμενος = εἰρόμενος, Dion. H. de Comp. 26.
δι-ειρωνό-ξενος, on, dissembling with one's guests, treacherous on the mask of hospitality, Ar. Pax 623; cf. κατεπειρόμεναι.
διείς, v. sub διήμι.
διέσω before a vowel διέξ (Archil. 154), v. διὰ A. I. 1; cf. παρέκ.
διεβαίνω, to go through and out of, τὰ ὄρη Strabo 536.
διεβάλλω, to throw out through, διὰ τινος Galen.
 (sub. στρατόν) to march through, χάραν Polyb. 4. 68, 5, etc.
διεβολή, ἡ, a mountain-pass, in pl., Polyb. 1. 75. 4, 3. 40, 1.
διεβόλιον, τό, a medicine to eject a dead foetus, Hipp. 634. 9.
διεκδίδωμι, = διαδίδωμι, Hipp. 612. 32.
διεκδικέω, strengthd. for ἐκδικέω, Gramm., and Pandect.
διεκδρομή, ἡ, a passing through, Pötha ap. Eus. P. E. 444 B.
διεκδύομαι, aor. διεξέδυν:—to slip out through, Hipp. 305. 52; δ. τὸν ὄχλον Plut. Timol. 10.
διεκδύσις, εὖς, ἡ, a means of escape, δ. μῦθων mice-holes, Ath. 98 D.
 2. an evasion, trick, Plut. Sertor. 13.
διεκθῶ, fut. -θεύσομαι, to run through, Arist. Mund. 4. 19, Plut. Pelop. 17.
διεκθρόσσω, inf. aor. -θορέειν, to leap through, Opp. H. 4. 674.
διεκκίπτω, to peep out, LXX (2 Macc. 3. 19).
διεκλάμπω, to shine out through, Heliod. 2. 31.
διεκλανθάνομαι, Med. to forget utterly, Q. Sm. 13. 380.
διεκλύω, to dissolve, relax, Galen.
διεκμηρύομαι, to unwind, Philo Belop. p. 57.
διεκμύζω, to suck out, Geop. 7. 15, 2.
διεκπαίω, to break or burst through, τινός Philostr. 732; διὰ τινος Paus. 7. 16, 5; c. acc., Dioxirop. Ἰστορ. 1, App. Civ. 5. 34, etc.; absol., Luc. Tox. 61; cf. διεκπίπτω.—Also in Med., δ. τὰς πύλας Dion. H. 11. 37.
διεκπεραίνω, fut. ἀνῶ, to go through with, τὰ τούτων ἐχόμενα δ. Xen. Oec. 6. 1:—Pass., πρὶν . . βίος διεκπερανεῖ Soph. Fr. 572.
διεκπεραλίομαι, Pass. to pass out through, Strabo 536.
διεκπεράω, fut. ἥσω and ἀσω:—to pass out through, c. acc., τὰς Ἡρακλέας στήλας Hdt. 4. 152; δ. τὴν ἀνδρὸν, to pass quite through it, Id. 3. 4; τὸν ποταμὸν Id. 5. 52; βίον Eur. Supp. 954.
 2. absol., δ. ἐς χθονά Aesch. Pers. 485; of food, like διαχωρέω, Plat. Tim. 73 A.
 II. to pass by, overlook, Ar. Pl. 283, v. Schol.
διεκπερδικίζω, = διαπερδικίζω, Suid.
διεκπηδάω, to leap or bound violently, καρδία Aristaeon. 2. 13.
διεκπιύτω, to get out through, τινός Plut. 2. 51 A; τῇ Heliod. 10. 28, Arr. An. 1. 8, 13, etc.
 II. to pass completely out, Arist. Probl. 14. 14.—In Luc. V. H. 1. 30 διεξέπεισεν is the true reading.
διεκπλέω, fut. -πλεύσομαι: Ion. -πλώω, aor. -ἐπλώσα:—to sail out through, τὸν Ἑλλάσποντον Hdt. 7. 147; τὰς Κυνάεας 4. 89; τὴν διώρυχα 7. 122; σχοῖνος δυνάδεκα 2. 29; also, Ἡρακλέας στήλεων 4. 42: absol. to sail out, Ib. 43.
 II. in naval tactics, to break the enemy's line by sailing through it, so as to be able to charge their ships in flank or rear, Hdt. 6. 15, Thuc. 1. 50, 7. 36; cf. διεκπλοῦς.
διεκπλοῦς, contr. διεκπλοῦς, ὁ, a sailing across or through, passing across or through, Hdt. 7. 36; τῶν βραχέων through the shallows, Id. 4. 179, cf. Plat. Criti. 115 E.
 II. a breaking the enemy's line in a sea-fight, Hdt. 6. 12, Thuc. 1. 49, ubi v. Arnold; cf. foreg.
διεκπλώω, v. s. διεκπλέω.
διεκπνέω, to blow forth continually, of winds, Arist. Mund. 4. 15.
διεκπνοή, ἡ, a breathing out, exhalation, Theophr. C. P. 4. 12, 12.
διεκπορεύομαι, Dep. to go out through, Dion. H. 9. 26.

διεκπύω, fut. -πύσω, to spit all about, Philostr. 848.
διεκπύωσις, εὖς, ἡ, a getting out through, escape, Galen.
διέκροος, ὁ, a passage for the stream to escape, Hdt. 7. 129.
διέκτάσις, εὖς, ἡ, a stretching, δ. καὶ χασμαί Clem. Al. 219.
διεκτέλλω, to stretch out, extend, Hipp. Mochl. 863 (v. l. δέει ἐκτ-).
διεκτέλλω, to arise, grow from, Nic. ap. Ath. 683 E.
διεκτέμνω, to cut, divide through the midst, Joseph. B. J. 3. 10, 7.
διεκτρήσις, εὖς, ἡ, a hole quite through, Galen.
διεκφαίνω, strengthd. for ἐκφαίνω, Eust. 1538. 17, etc.
διεκφέρω, strengthd. for ἐκφέρω, Hesych. s. v. διεξαγάγῃ.
διεκφεύγω, strengthd. for ἐκφεύγω, Plut. Camill. 27; διέκ πέτρας φ. Ap. Rh. 2. 616.
διεκχέω, strengthd. for ἐκχέω, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 5.
διέλαισις, εὖς, ἡ, a driving through, ἡλου Plut. 2. 659 D.
 II. a charge or exercise of cavalry, like διππασία, Xen. Eq. Mag. 3. 4.
διελαύνω, fut. διελίσσω, Att. διελῶ: aor. 1 διηλάσα. To drive through or across, τὰφροιο διήλασε μύνηγας ἵππους Il. 10. 564, cf. 12. 120, Eur. Supp. 676.
 2. to thrust through, λαπαρῆς δὲ διήλασε χάλκεον ἔγχος Il. 16. 318, cf. 13. 161; παρὰ τὴν ἀκανθαν ἐξέλον . . δ., of impaling, Hdt. 4. 72.
 3. δ. τινὰ λόγῳ c. to thrust one through with a lance, Plut. Marc. 29, cf. Luc. D. Mort. 14. 3.
 II. intr. (sub. ἵππον) to ride through, Xen. An. 1. 5, 12, etc.: to charge through, Ib. 1. 10, 7, 2. 3, 19, cf. Id. Eq. Mag. 3. 6 and 11:—c. acc. cogn., δ' ὁδὸν Id. Cyr. 4. 4, 4.
 2. on ἥδε ὁ ἡμέρα διήλασε Eur. Heracl. 788, v. Elmsl. ad l.
 3. τῆς ὁρσούρης διηλοάμην (syncop. for -ηλασάμην, v. ἡλσταο), Simon. Iamb. 15.
διελέγχω, to refute utterly, Plat. Gorg. 457 E, Arist. Fr. 85.
διελίνω, to cease entirely from labour or exercise, Hipp. Acut. 391.
διελίσσω, Att. -πτω, to unfold, expose, Plut. 2. 411 B.
διελκυσμός, ἡ, a dragging about, Dion. H. de Comp. 20 med.
διελκυστίνδα παίξις, or παιδία, a game like our boys' game of 'French and English,' Poll. 9. 112; cf. γραμμή.
διέλκω, fut. διελκυσάω: aor. -ελίκισα Ar. Pl. 1036, Plut. Rep. 440 A:—to tear asunder, widen, τοὺς ὄφθαλμούς Plat. l. c.; τὸ στόμα Diog. L. 7. 20.
 II. to pull through, διὰ δακτυλίου Ar. l. c.
 2. to haul ships across an isthmus, Diod. 4. 56.
 III. of Time, to protract, Polyb. 31. 26, 4; δ. βίον to drag on life, Plut. 2. 1033 D.
 IV. to continue drinking, Ar. Pax 1131 (where others supply τὸν βίον), cf. Fr. 163.
διέρμαι, Pass. to speed, ἵπποι πεδίοιο διέντραι speed over the plain, Il. 23. 475; οὐ . . μέμνη . . διεσθαι he is not minded to hasten away, 12. 304; v. διαπράσσω.
 II. to fear, c. inf., Aesch. Pers. 701 (restored by Herm. for δέομαι of the Med. Ms.). (From an obsol. δήμι, still found in ἐνδμή: v. sub δῆω.)
διεμβάλλω, to put in through, LXX (Num. 4. 6, al.), Galen.
διέμενος, v. sub δήμι.
διεμμένο, fut. -μενῶ, to last throughout, Galen. 12. p. 501.
διεμπίλος, on, well-capped, well-hatted, κεφαλῇ Luc. Lexiph. 13.
διεμπιπλήμι, to fill completely, LXX, (2 Macc. 4. 40), Hesych.
διεμπίπτω, to fall quite into, εἰς τι Polyb. 38. 1, 4.
διεμπολάω, to sell to different buyers, or sell in lots, Lat. dividere, Eur. Bacch. 512; ἐμπορικὰ χημάτα δ. Ar. Ach. 973.
 2. metaph., τί με . . διεμπολᾷ λόγοισι πρὸς σέ; what bargain is he driving? Soph. Ph. 579; of a mercenary marriage, ὠδοῦμεν ἐξω καὶ διεμπολῶμεθα Id. Fr. 517.
διεμφαίνω, to shew through, ὄφθαλμοι . . γοργὸν διεμφ. Luc. Alex. 3.
διεμφανίζω, to let a thing be seen, Aristaeon. 2. 16.
διενέγκαι, Ion. -ενέικαι, v. sub διαφέρω.
διενελέω, to involve, λόγος διενελημένος Pseudo-Luc. Philopatr. 1.
διενείργω, to shut quite up, Galen., in Pass.
διενετέον, verb. Adj. of διαφέρω, one must excel, Luc. Astrol. 1.
διενεργέω, strengthd. for ἐνεργέω, Crito ap. Stob. 44. 12.
διενθύομαι, Dep. to consider, reflect, Eccl.
διεναντίζω, to live out the year, Hdt. 4. 7.
διενίσταμαι, Med. to maintain in opposition, Byz.: v. Lob. Phryn. 154.
δι-ενος, on, two-year-old, Lat. biennis, Theophr. H. P. 7. 5, 5.
διενοχλέω, to annoy much, Dion. H. 5. 9; τι Joseph. A. J. 9. 3, 1, etc.
διενσκήπτω, to break out furiously, of storms, Byz.
διεντέρημα, τό, (έντερον) a looking through entrails, Comic word for sharp-sightedness, coined by Ar. Nub. 166.
διέξ, v. διέκ.
διεξάγω, to bring to an end, Polyb. 5. 1, 5, etc.: to manage, conduct, Id. 1. 9, 6, etc.: to treat so and so, Id. 3. 77, 4.
 II. δ. βίον to support life, Id. 1. 71, 1; and so, absol., Plut. 1090 B.
διεξάγωγή, ἡ, a bringing to an end, issue, Polyb. 5. 102, 3, etc.
 II. δ. τοῦ βίου a way of living, Diod. 4. 30; and so, absol., Sext. Emp. M. 7. 435.
διεξαιρέω, strengthd. for ἐξαιρέω, Dem. Phal. 323.
διεξαίσσω, Att. -άπτω, to rush forth, Theocr. 13. 23, Arist. Mund. 4. 10, 5, 12.
διεξαμβίβομαι, Pass. to be passed, of life, Epigr. Gr. 208. II.
διεξανθίζω, to variegate with flowers, Eubul. Στεφ. 4.
διεξάπτω, to inflame violently, Byz.
διεξατμίζω, strengthd. for ἐξατμίζω, Hipp. 506. 27.
διεξάπτω, v. διεξαίσσω.
διέξειμι, (ἐμῖ ibo) to go out through, διεξίμεναι πεδίοιεν Il. 6. 393; ἐξ αὐλῆς ἐς . . Hdt. 2. 148:—to go through, pass through a country, δ. τὰ ἄνω Hdt. 2. 25; τὴν Μιλήσιον 5. 29; δὲ Εὐρώπης 2. 36, etc.
 II. in counting or recounting, to go through in detail, recount in full, relate circumstantially, Hdt. 1. 116, 7. 77, Plat. Phaedr. 84 C, etc.; περὶ τινος Isocr. 83 A, Plat. Prot. 361 E, etc.: to go through, by way of examining, Eur. Hipp. 1024. Cf. διέμι, διέρχομαι, διερχόμεναι.

διεξέλασις, εως, ἡ, = διέλασις, Plut. Sull. 18, Heliod. 9. 18.
 διεξελαύνω, fut. -ελάσω, Att. -ελάω:—intr. (cf. ἐλαύνω), to drive, ride, march through, absol., Hdt. 1. 187; c. acc. loci, δ. τὴν ἀνδροῖν 3. 11; τὰς πόλεις 5. 52, etc.; also, κατὰ τὸ πρόσκειναι 3. 86; δ. ἐπὶ ἄρματος 7. 100; δ. ἵππων τὸν ποταμόν Plut. Popl. 19; also c. gen. loci, δ. τῆς Ρώμης Id. Cam. 7.

διεξελέγχω, to refute utterly, Luc. Alex. 61.
 διεξέλευσις, εως, ἡ, = διέξοδος, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 1573.
 διεξέλισσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ξω, to unroll, untie, Hdt. 4. 67.
 διεξεργάζομαι, Dep. to work out, effect, Plat. Legg. 798 D.

II.

to make away with, Dion. H. 6. 35.
 διεξεροίμαι, to learn by close questioning, ἐμὲ ταῦτα Il. 10. 432.
 διεξερευνάω, to examine or survey closely, Pind. N. 3. 41: so in Med., Plat. Legg. 763 A, Phil. 58 D.

διεξέρπω, to creep out, Arist. Mund. 6. 20; fut. διεξερπύσει, Ib. 16.
 διεξέρχομαι, fut. -ελεύσομαι, = διεξιμι:—to go through, pass through, τὸ χωρίον Hdt. 2. 29, etc.; 2. to go through, go completely through, νόμον τὸν ὅριον Id. 1. 24; πάντα φίλους Eur. Alc. 15; τὴν ὑδὸν Plat. Legg. 822 A; τὴν δίκην Ib. 856 A; δ. πόνοιν, Lat. exaurire labores, Soph. Ph. 1419; also c. part., δ. πωλείων to be done selling, Hdt. 1. 196; cf. διέξοδος 1. 4.

3. with the Prep. διὰ, to go through in succession, διὰ πάντων δ. τῶν παίδων, i. e. killing them one after another, Hdt. 3. 11; διὰ τῶν δέκα Id. 5. 92, 3; διὰ πᾶσων τῶν ζημιῶν trying one after another, Thuc. 3. 45; διὰ τῶν πόλεων Plat. Prot. 315 A.
 4. to go through in detail, recount in full, relate circumstantially, τι Hdt. 3. 75, 7. 18, Plat. Legg. 893 A, etc.; also, δ. περὶ τινος Ib. 857 E.

b. δ. τι πρὸς αὐτόν to go over it in one's mind, Id. Theat. 189 E.
 II. intr. to be past, gone by, of time, Hdt. 2. 52, c. Buttin. Ind. Dem. Mid.

2. to be gone through, related fully, πάντα δ' ἤδη διεξελθῆναι Dem. 541. 22.

διεξετάζω, strengthd. for ἐξετάζω, Greg. Nyss.
 διεξηγήσομαι, strengthd. for ἐξηγήσομαι, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 12.

διεξιμι, strengthd. for ἐξιμι, to let pass through, διεξήκαν αὐτοὺς διὰ τῆς πόλεως Hdt. 5. 29.

II. intr. (sub. αὐτόν), of a river, to empty itself, ἐς θάλασσαν Thuc. 2. 102; c. ξίτημι, ἐκιδῶμι.

διεξιμένομαι, Dep. to arrive at, εἰς τόπον Polyb. 10. 29, 3.

διεξιπάσομαι, to ride out through, Polyae. 5. 16, 5.

διεξιτορέω, to narrate in detail, Joseph. Genes. 16 A.

διεξιτένω, verb. Adj. one must go through, Plat. Tim. 44 D.

διεξοδεύω, to have a way out, escape, Hipp. 1027 D.

II. c. acc.

to go through, λόγον Sext. Emp. P. 1. 202, in Pass.

διεξοδικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for going through: τὸ δ. τὴν vent, Arist. H. A. 1. 13, 2.
 II. detailed, ἱστορία Plut. Fab. 16: Adv. -κώς, in full, copiously, Galen.

δι-έξοδος, ἡ, a way out through, an outlet, passage, channel, ἀποκεκλημένη του ὕδατος τῆς δ. Hdt. 1. 117, c. 4. 140; διέξοδοι ὕδων passage-ways, Id. 1. 199; ὅταν πλεύμων μὴ καθαρὰς παρέχῃ τὰς δ. Plat. Tim. 84 D, etc.

2. a pathway, orbit, of the sun, Hdt. 2. 24, cf. Eur. Andr. 1086; so, δ. ἀστρῶν Arist. Mund. 6. 17; ἀνέμων διέξοδοι their several ways, Soph. Fr. 424; τὰς τοῦ πνεύματος δ. Plat. Tim. 91 C, cf. 84 D: metaph., πολλὰς φροντίδων δ. Henioch. Troch. 1. 5.

3. the passage of the excrement, Hipp. Progn. 39, etc.

4. a way out, and so an issue, event, τῶν βουλευμάτων Hdt. 3. 156; ἔργων Polyb. 2. 1, 3, etc.

5. a means of escape, πάσας δ. διεξελθεῖν Plat. Rep. 405 C.

II. in Plat. often of detailed narrative or description, ἡ τοῦ λόγου δ. the course of the narrative or argument, Criti. 109 A, Prot. 361 D; ἡ διὰ στοιχείων δ. description by resolving into elements, Theat. 207 C: exposition, discussion, Legg. 768 D, 812 A, Tim. 48 C; δ. καὶ ἔπεινοι narratives, tales, Prot. 326 A, etc.

III. a military evolution, δ. τακτικά Legg. 813 E: generally, an expedition, Phaedr. 247 A.

διεξιγνῶμι, to lay quite open, πλευρὰ διεξίψεν Q. Sm. 13. 41.

διεξοιδάω or -έω, to swell out, Philostr. 784.

διεξοιρέω, strengthd. for ἐξοιρέω, Hipp. 539. 39.

διεξοφαίνω, to weave to the end, finish the web, Plat. Rom. 2.

διορτάζω, to keep the feast throughout, τὰ ἴσθμια διορτάσαι Thuc. 8. 9; plpf. διορτάκει Dio C. 47. 20:—Pass., ταῦτα διορτάσθαι these festivities were kept, Ib. 51. 21.

διεπιφράδε, v. sub διαφράδε.

διεπιφύσσω, strengthd. for ἐπιφύσσω, Dion. H. 9. 63; prob. f. l. for ἐπιφ-, caused by ἦδη going before.

διεπράθον, διεπράθοντο, v. sub διαπέρθω.

διέπτατο, v. sub διαπτάται.

διέπω, fut. ψω, to manage an affair, sway, order, arrange, τὸ πλεῖον πολέμου Il. 1. 165; στρατόν 2. 207; ἔκαστα 11. 706; σκεπτανίω διέπ' ἀνέρας drove them away, 24. 247; so in Pind., δ. πόλιν O. 6. 157; and Hdt., δ. τὰ πρήγματα, τὸν ἀγῶνα 3. 53, 5. 22, etc.; but rare in good Att., as Aesch. Pers. 106, Eum. 931.

II. in Med. to be ever engaged in, γόοις dub. I. Eur. El. 146.

διέρμαι, Dep. to love passionately, c. gen., Plat. Ax. 370 B.

διεράω, to strain through, Plat. 2. 692 C:—διεράω, τό, a strainer, Ib. 1088 E.

διεργάζομαι, fut. ἄσομαι: Dep.:—to work thoroughly, cultivate, but used by Theophr. only in pf. with pass. sense, γῆ διεργασμένη C. P. 5. 13, 10, etc.; so in aor., διεργασθῆν (of wool), Arist. Probl. 22. 11.

2. to work out, Lat. elaborare, Isocr. 219 D; κακὰ δ. to work mischief, Polyb. 3. 73, 7.

II. to make an end of, kill, destroy, Lat. conficere, Hdt. 1. 123, etc.; μὴ... πόλιν διεργάσθαι Soph. O. C. 1417:—plpf. in pass. sense, διεργαστο τὰ πράγματα, actum erat de rebus, Hdt. 7. 10, 3; so in aor., διεργασθῆν' ἄν Eur. Heracl. 174.

διέργω, v. sub διέργω.

διερεθίζω, to provoke greatly, Polyb. 9. 18, 9.

διερεθίσμα, τό, vehement excitement, App. Civ. 5. 53.

διερεῖδω, fut. σω, to prop up, Plut. 2. 529 C.

II. Med. to lean upon, τινι Eur. Hec. 66:—c. acc., σχήμα Βακτηρία δ. to lean one's body on... , Ar. Eccl. 150.

2. δ. πρὸς τι to set oneself firmly, struggle against... , Polyb. 22. 7, 14, Plut. Philop. 17; περὶ τινος for a thing, Polyb. 5. 84, 3.

διερίκω, aor. -ῆρικον, to cleave, split, Euphor. 40.

διέρεισμα, τό, a support, C. I. 150. § 6, p. 235.

διέρεισσω: fut. -ερέσω: aor. -ῆρεσα, poet. -ῆρεσσα:—to row about, χερσὶ δ. to swim, Od. 12. 444, 14. 351.

2. c. acc., δ. τὰς χεράς to swing them about, Eur. Tro. 1258.

διερευνάω, to search through, examine closely, Plat. Soph. 241 B, etc.: often also in Med., Id. Phaedo 78 A, Rep. 368 C, etc.

διερευνητόν, verb. Adj. one must trace out, Plat. Soph. 260 E.

διερευνητής, οὐ, δ, a scout or vidette, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 4, 6. 3, 2.

διερέω, (διερός) to wet, moisten, v. l. Arist. Probl. 25. 11.

διερίζω, fut. ἴσω, to strive with one another, Epigr. in A. Gell. 3. 11:—

Med. to contend with, τινί Plut. Cato Ma. 15.

διερμηνεύς, εως, ἡ, an interpretation, Plat. Tim. 19 C.

διερμηνευτής, οὐ, δ, an interpreter, v. l. I Ep. Cor. 14. 28, Eccl.

διερμηνεύω, to interpret, expound, LXX (2 Macc. 1. 36), Philo 1. 226, N. T., etc.:—verb. Adj. -τέον, Philo 1. 481.

διέρομαι, Ep. διέρομαι, Med. to ask or question closely, τί με ταῦτα διερεῖαι; Od. 4. 492; μὴ ταῦτα διερεῖο Il. 1. 550, etc.; aor. inf., διερεῖσθαι ἐρώτησιν Plat. Phileb. 42 E.

διερός, δ, ὄν, used twice by Hom. (in Od.) in the sense of vegetus, οὐκ ἔσθ' οὗτος ἀνὴρ διερός βορρὸς there exists not the mortal man alive and quick, 6. 201; διερώ ποδὶ with nimble foot, 9. 43; διερῆ φλογί Diog. L. 8. 75.

II. after Hom. = liquidus, wet, liquid, ὕδατι διερόν Pind. Fr. 74. 11; αἷμα τὸ δ. Aesch. Eum. 263; τὸ δ., opp. to ξηρόν, Anaxag. 6; of the air, opp. to λαμπρός, Hipp. Aër. 290; of birds, which float through the air, Ar. Nub. 337, cf. ἀερόνηχίς; δ. μέλας of the nightingale's notes, Lat. liquidae voces, Id. Av. 213; δ. καὶ βαρεία γῆ Theophr. C. P. 3. 23, 2; δ. κέλευθος, of the sea, Ar. Rh. 1. 184; δ. πάγων of one drowned in the sea, Anth. P. 6. 316; δ. μῶρος death by drowning, Opp. H. 5. 345.

(Properly, acc. to Arist. Gen. et Corr. 2. 2, 8, διερόν μὲν ἐστὶ τὸ ἔχειν ἀλλοτρίαν ὑγρότητα ἐπιπολῆς, opp. to βεβρεγμένον, soaked through.

This explanation points to the same Root as δι-αίωω; but the Homeric usage connects it with δι-αίω, to run, flee; v. Curt. no. 265.)

διερούω, = sq., Opp. H. 2. 261, Heliod. 6. 1.

διέρπω, to creep or pass through, πῦρ δ., of the ordeal of fire, Soph. Ant. 265; διὰ τινος Plut. 2. 516 E.

διερρμηκνέω, Adv. in a scattered way, Lat. sparsim, Polyb. 3. 58, 3.

διέρρωγα, v. sub διαρρήγνυμι.

διέρσω, εως, ἡ, a drawing through, restored in Arist. Probl. 16. 8, 9, for διαίρεσις, cf. Galen. Lex. p. 552.

δι-έρυθρος, ον, shot with red, like διάλευκος, Diosc. 3. 11.

διερύκω [ν], to keep off, Arat. 299: to hinder, ἀψμαχίαν Plat. Lyc. 2. Diut. v. sub διερύω.

διέρχομαι: fut. διελεύσομαι (but διέμι is used in Att. as fut., and διήεν as impf.), aor. διήλθον: Dep. To go through, pass through, absol., ἀντικρὺ δὲ διήλθε βέλος Il. 23. 876, etc.:—c. gen., φάτο... ἔγχος ρέα διελεύσεσθαι... Αἰνείας 20. 263, cf. 20. 100; σφαγῶν διελθὼν εἰς Soph. Tr. 717; so, δ. διὰ τῆς νήσου Hdt. 6. 31:—c. acc., δ. πῶς ἄστυ Il. 1. 198, 6. 392; ἀπαντα Ar. Av. 182; τὴν πολεμίαν Thuc. 5. 64; τρεῖς σταθμούς Xen. An. 3. 3, 8.

2. to pass through, complete, τὸ πεμπτόν μέρος τῆς ὁδοῦ Hdt. 3. 25; τὸν βίον Plat. Rep. 365 B, etc.; παιδείαν Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 1.

3. of reports, βάσις διήλθ' Ἀχαιοὺς Soph. Aj. 999; and absol., λόγος διήλθε went abroad, spread, Thuc. 6. 40, Xen. An. 1. 4, 7.

4. of pain, to shoot through one, Soph. Ph. 743; of poison, Id. Tr. 717; of passion, ἕμερος δ. Ἡρακλῆ Ib. 477; cf. Ph. 256; ἐμὲ διήλθε τι a thought shot through me, Eur. Supp. 288.

5. to pass through and teach, to arrive at, τὸ βίον τέλος Pind. I. 4. 7 (3. 23).

6. to go through in detail, tell all through, λόγον Id. N. 4. 117; χρησμός Aesch. Pr. 874; ἃ διήλθον the details I have gone through, Thuc. 1. 21; ὅλγια διελθὼν after a short statement, Plat. Prot. 344 B; also, δ. περὶ τινος Isocr. 54 A, 191 C, Plat. Prot. 347 A; ὑπὲρ τινος Polyb. 1. 13, 10; also, δ. τι μετὰ φρεσίν v. l. Hom. Ven. 277; πρὸς αὐτόν Isocr. 230 C; δ. τίς πολιτεία... συμφέρει Arist. Pol. 4. 12, 1.

II. intr. of Time, to pass, elapse, χρόνον οὐ πολλὸν διελθόντος Hdt. 1. 8, cf. 3. 152, Dem. 670. 21, etc.; so, σπονδῶν διελθουσῶν Thuc. 4. 115; but, διελθὼν ἐς βραχύν... χρόνον having waited, Eur. H. F. 957. Cf. διέξεμι.

διερώ serving as fut., διερίκη as pf., of διαγορεύω (διέπων, q. v., being the aor.):—to say fully, distinctly, expressly, Plat. Legg. 809 E, etc.; διερίκεν ὁ νόμος, Dem. 495. 20, cf. 644. 5:—Pass., aor. διερρήθη Plat. Legg. 932 E; pf. διερίκηαι Ib. 813 A, etc.; διεριμμένον an express order, Id. 219. 23.

διερωτάω, to cross-question, τινα Plat. Apol. 22 B, Gorg. 458 A, etc.; δ. τινά τι Id. Prot. 315 C.

II. to ask constantly or continually, οἱ διερωτῶντες ὑμᾶς... τί βούλεσθε; Dem. 34. 22.

διεσθῆναι, inf. of διέμαι, Hom.; but of διέμαι, Il. 12. 304.

διεσθίω, fut. -έδομαι: aor. διέφαγον:—to eat through, δ. τὴν μήτραν, of young vipers, Hdt. 3. 109, Arist. H. A. 5. 34, 2.

II. to consume, corrode, Diog. L. 5. 76, Plut. 2. 170 C: metaph., τὴν ψυχὴν Philo 2. 541.

διεστιάος, α, ον, (διέσις III) consisting of quarter-tones, Aristid. Quint. p. 134.

διέσις, εως, ἡ, (διήμι) a sending through, discharge, esp. of a liquid, Hipp. 265. 4:—a putting through, τῆς πλεκτάνης διὰ τοῦ αὐλοῦ Arist. G. A. 1. 15, 4: a letting through, opp. to σύλληψις, Plat. Artiox.

3. II. *a moistening, wetting*, Diosc. 1. 25. III. in Music, *a semi-tone* in the most ancient scale, Philolaos p. 66 Böckh.: later, *a quarter-tone*, taken by Arist. An. Post. 1. 23, 5. for the least sub-division, the unit in musical tones: v. Chappell Hist. of Gr. Mus. p. 79. διεσκεμμένως, Adv. *prudently*, Xen. Oec. 7, 18. διεσμιλευμένως, Adv., v. sub διασμιλευν. διεσπαρμένως, Adv. *intermittedly*, δ. πνεῖν (al. διεσπαρμένως) Hipp. Epid. 938, 1082, of winds. διεσπουδασμένως, Adv. *diligently*, Dion. H. 1. 6. διεσσύτω, v. sub διασύνω. διεστραμμένως, Adv. *perversely*, LXX (Sirach. 4. 17), Heliod. 2. 19. διεσφαλμένως, *wrongly*, Arr. Epict. 3. 23, 3. διετήρις, ἴδος, ἡ, (διετής) *a space of two years*, LXX (2 Regg. 13. 23). διετήριος, ov, = sq., Welcker Syll. Ep. 183. 21; διετήριω, ovos, Epigr. Gr. 1035. 21. διετής, ἐς, or δι-ετής, es, of or lasting two years, χρόνος Hdt. 2. 2; κύστις Arist. G. A. 4. 10, 4, etc. — διετής, τό, Lat. biennium, ἀπὸ διετοῦς Id. H. A. 2. 1; ἐπὶ διετές (not ἐπιδιετές) ἡβῶν to be two years past puberty, Isaac. 72. 17., 80. 45, Aeschin. 70. 44, Lex ap. Dem. 1135. 4, etc.; cf. Clinton F. H. 2. 350 n. II. *two years old*, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 37., 5. 14, 14. — On the accent, v. sub δεκαετής. διετήριος, ov, *lasting through the year*, Lat. perennis, θυσία Thuc. 2. 38. Adv. —ως, A. B. 35. διετία, ἡ, = διετήρις, Act. Ap. 24. 27., 28. 30; διετία C. I. 5033. διετίσιω, fut. ἰσω, (έτος) *to live the year through*, i. e. *to live more than a year*, of wasps, Arist. H. A. 9. 41, 2, al.; of plants, opp. to being annual, οὐ δ., ἀλλ' ἐπέτειον εἶναι Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 13. διετμάγειν, διετμαγον, v. sub διατμήγω. διενεργετέω, to be a firm friend to, τινά Schol. Aesch. Pers. 856. διενθετέω, strengthth. for εὐθετέω, Joseph. Genes. 42 A. διενθετίσις, εως, ἡ, *good order*, Eust. 26. 27. διενθυμέομαι, strengthth. for εὐθυμέομαι, Eccl. διενθυνητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *a pilot, governor*, Manetho 4. 106. διενθύνω, fut. ὄνω, to set right, amend, Luc. Prom. 19, Manetho 4. 90. διενκρίνέω, to separate accurately, arrange carefully, Xen. Oec. 8, 6, in Pass. II. *to examine thoroughly, analyse*, Polyb. 2. 56, 4, Dion. H. de Comp. 20. fin.: but in earlier writers this sense only in Med., as Plat. Parm. 135 B, Dem. 818. 13. 2. to judge rightly, Polyb. 3. 22, 3, al. διενκρίνισις, εως, ἡ, *analysis, discussion*, A. B. 390. διευλαβέομαι, aor. —ηλαβήθην Plat. Legg. 843 E: Dep. —to take good heed to, beware of, be on one's guard against, c. acc., Id. Phaedo 81 E, Legg. 797 A; c. gen., lb. 843 E; δ. μὴ . . . lb. 789 E; but, δ. μὴ παθεῖν Ep. Plat. 351 C. 2. to reverence, τινα ὡς πατέρα lb. 879 C. διευλαβήτέον, verb. Adj. *one must take heed to, ταῦτα* Plat. Rep. 536 A. διευκλύδιω, = διαλύω, to pay off a debt, Joseph. A. J. 16. 9, 3, acc. to MSS.; cf. εὐλύτω. The Subst. διευλύτωσις, ἡ, in Gloss. διενύω, fut. ἰώω, to lay asleep, τὸν βίον Eur. Hipp. 1377. διενυπράγέω, to continue fortunate, Joseph. A. J. 6. 10, 2. δι-ευριπίδιω, to play the part of Euripides, Schol. Ar. Eq. 19. δι-ευριπίδιω, to be constantly changing like the tide of the Euripus, Arist. Probl. 25. 22; Dind. suspects it to be corrupt for διαρριπίζω. διευρύνω, to widen, Hipp. 510. 8, Arist. de An. 2. 9, 13. διενστοχέω, strengthth. for εὐστοχέω, Dion. H. de Comp. 11. διενστοχημένω, to preserve decorum, Plut. Ages. 29. διεντελίω, to hold very cheap, Ael. V. H. 2. 44. διεντονέω, to retain strength, hold out, Theophr. Fr. 1. 7, Polyb. 4. 43, 8. διεντυχέω, to continue prosperous, τῇ οὐσίᾳ Dem. 1040. 5; περί τι Theopomp. Hist. 126; absol., Menand. Incert. 2. 3, etc.; διεντυχεῖτε fore ye well, C. I. 4067, cf. 4075-6. διεφθάραι, v. sub διαφθείρω, Hdt. 8. 90. δι-εφθος, ov, well-boiled, opp. to ὀπτός, Hipp. 526. 11, etc.; ἀκοκάλω Pheerect. Metall. 1. 14, Teleclid. Incert. 13. διέχεια, ἡ, *breach of continuity*, Arist. Quint. δι-εχής, ἐς, separate, opp. to συνεχής, Plut. 2. 115 F. διεχθραίνω, strengthth. for ἐχθραίνω, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 49. διεχθρεύω, strengthth. for ἐχθρεύω, τινί Dion. II. 4. 70. διεχῶ, fut. διέξω: 1. trans. to keep apart or separate, Lat. distingere, ὁ ποταμὸς δ. τὰ βέεθρα Hdt. 9. 51; δ. τὴν φάλαγγα to go through the gaps left in it, Arr. An. 1. 1; δ. τοὺς μαχομένους Plut. Caes. 20; δ. τὰς χεῖρας to spread them out, esp. for the purpose of parting combatants, Polyb. 4. 52, 1; τὰς χεῖρας ἐν μέσῳ δ. Plut. Cim. 19, cf. Anton. 20. 2. to keep off, Id. Ti. Gracch. 18. 3. to hold fast, κύντους Paus. 10. 25, 2. II. intr. to go through, hold its way, ἀντικρὺ δὲ διέσχε [διετός] Il. 5. 100., 11. 253; so, δι' ὧμον δ' ὄβριμον ἔγχος ἔσχεν 13. 520; διὰ τινας δ. Arist. H. A. 1. 17, etc.: —to extend or reach, ἐς τὸν κόλπον Hdt. 4. 42., 7. 122; πρὸς τὰς φλέβας Arist. H. A. 3. 6, 1. 2. to stand apart, be separated, distant, Theogn. 970, Xen. An. 3. 4, 20, etc.; δ. πολλὸν ἀπ' ἀλλήλων Thuc. 2. 81; δ. ἀλλήλων Xen. An. 1. 10, 4; διέγοντες ἦσαν they quarried with spaces between man and man, Thuc. 3. 22; δ' Ἑλλάσποντος σταδίου ὡς πενήκοντα διέχει is about 50 stades wide, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 21, cf. Thuc. 8. 95. 3. of Time, παῖδες διὰ βλάστας, —οὐ διέγον ἡμέραι τρεῖς as to the birth,—not three days intervened . . . , Soph. O. T. 717; others take βλάστας as the acc. after διέσχον, not three days parted the birth from what followed. 4. of the earth, to open, σεισμῷ Philostr. 669. 5. like διαφέρω, to differ, Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 5; οὐδὲν ἀν διέχοι φαγεῖν ἢ μὴ φαγεῖν Id. Metaph. 10. 6, 11. b. to excel, τόλμῃ Arr. Pun. 132. διεψευνομένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. falsely, Strabo 47. M. Ant. 2. 17. διέψω, fut. —ψήσω, to boil through, burn up, δ. ἀνθρώπους, of the effect of the western sun, in Hipp. Aër. 283.

διέψωμαι, Hdt. 7. 103; 2 sing. διέψαι Od. 11. 100; 3 pl. διέψνται Aesch. Supp. 821 (nowhere else in Att.); part. διέψμενος often in Hom. and Hdt.: impf. ἐδιέψτο Hdt. 3. 41; fut. διέψσομαι Od. 16. 239; aor. ἐδιέψ-σάνην Heraclit. ap. Plut. 2. 1118 C: Dep. The word is Ep. and Ion. = Att. ζητέω (which occurs only once in Hom.), and is one of the few Verbs in —μ which retain η in the inflexions of the pres.: (cf. δίξω). To seek out, look for among many, Πάνδαρον . . διημένην, εἰ που εἰφεύροι Il. 4. 88., 5. 168, cf. 13. 760. II. to seek for, seek after, ἡ καὶ διζήσόμεθ' ἀλλοις Od. 16. 239; νόστον διζῆαι . . ; dost thou seek after . . ? 11. 100; νόστον ἐταίριον διζήμενος ἢδ' ἐμοὶ αὐτῷ devising means for a return, 23. 253; μνάσθω ἐδίζμενον διζήμενος seeking to win her by gifts, Od. 16. 391., 21. 161; γῆν . . κατ' ὅρος δ. ἡ κατ' ἀρουραν Hes. Op. 426; δ. τὸ μαντήιον to seek out, seek the meaning of, Hdt. 7. 142; ἀγγέλους δ. εἰ . . to inquire of them whether . . , Id. 4. 151; δ. ἐπ' ἄν . . Id. 3. 41. III. c. inf. to seek, desire to do, Id. 2. 147, Aesch. l. c., and late Ep.; c. acc. et inf. to demand, require that . . , σε δ. εἰκοσι εἶναι ἀντάξιον Hdt. 7. 103. διζήμων, ov, gen. ovos, seeking out, Nonn. Jo. 8. 21. διζήσις, εως, ἡ, inquiry, Parmen. ap. Plat. Soph. 237 A, cf. 258 D. διζυγία, ἡ, *a double yoke of draught-cattle*, Geop. 2. 23, 14. διζυγέ, ζυγος, ὁ, ἡ, double-yoked, ἵπποι Il. 5. 195., 10. 473; double, διζυγος ἡνείροιο Anth. P. 4. 3, 86; διζυγὶ πυρί Nonn. D. 22. 352: —so also διζυγής, ἐς, Oribas. p. 19 Mai. δίξω, Ep. impf. δίξον Il. —to be in doubt, at a loss, διζε γὰρ ἡ μάχοιτο . . ἡ λαοὺς ὁμοκλήσειε Il. 16. 713; δίξω ἡ σε θεὸν μαντεύ-σομαι Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 65: —the Med. δίξομαι often appears for διζήμαι, as in Hes. Op. 601, in old Edd. of Hdt., etc.; but these passages have been generally corrected, mostly from MSS., and Dind. only allows δίξομαι metri grat. in late Poets, as Theocr. 25. 37, Bion 11. 2, Q. Sm. 10. 447, Anth. Plan. 4. 146, Coluth. 80, C. I. 3123. (The sense of δίξω indicates a connexion with δι-, dis-, disceptare, whereas διζήμαι both in sense and form seems to be closely akin to ζητέω, v. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 572.) δίξωος, ov, (ζωή) amphibious, φῶρ δίξωος, i. e. Sisyphus, who returned from Hades, Anth. P. 15. 26; cf. Theogn. 702 sqq. διηγέομαι, Dep. to set out in detail, describe, narrate, τὸ πρᾶγμα Ar. Av. 198; τὴν ἀλήθειαν περὶ τινας Antipho 113. 2; then in Thuc. 6. 54, Plat., etc.; περὶ ταύτης εἰπεῖν καὶ διηγῆσθαι Dem. 539. 20; c. acc. pers., οἶον . . οὐ τούτων διηγεῖ such as you describe him, Plat. Theat. 144 C. διήγημα, τό, *a tale*, λέγειν Phoenicid. Incert. 1. 15; δ. ἀνωφελές Polyb. 1. 14, 6; δ. γέγονα, as in Horace fabula fies, cited from Charito. διηγηματικός, ἡ, ὢν, descriptive, narrative, δ. ποιήσις, μίμησις Arist. Poët. 23. 1., 24. 9. Adv. —κώς, Diog. L. 9. 103. διηγηματίον, τό, Dim. of διήγημα, Strabo 651. διήγησις, εως, ἡ, narration, narrative, Plat. Rep. 392 D sq., Phaedr. 246 A, etc.: in a speech, the statement of the case, Arist. Rhet. 3. 16, 1, al. διηγητής, οὗ, ὁ, *a narrator*, Ach. Tat. 4. 15. διηγητικός, ἡ, ὢν, fond of telling stories, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 10, 2. διηγήριος, α, ov, also os, ov, through the air, δ. ποτέονται Ap. Rh. 2. 227, etc.: —in Prose, διὰήριος, ov, Luc. Salt. 42, etc.; διὰήρια λέγειν, like μετὰήρα λ., Id. Icarom. 1. διηθῶ, to strain through, filter, Lat. percolare, Hipp. Acut. 384, Plat. Soph. 226 B, Tim. 45 C: —Pass., Arist. Meteor. 2. 2, 4. 2. to wash out, cleanse, purge, τὴν κοιλὴν οἶφω, θυμῇμασι Hdt. 2. 86. II. intr., of the liquid, to filter through, percolate, Id. 2. 93. διηθήσις, εως, ἡ, *a straining, filtering*, Theophr. C. P. 6. 1, 1. διηθητέον, verb. Adj. *one must strain*, Diosc. 2. 89. διηθηκόνω, διηκόνος, διηκόςτοι, Ion. for διακ-. διηκριβωμένως, Adv. (διακριβώω) exactly, carefully, v. l. Plat. Legg. 965 A, Arist. Rhet. Al. 1, 1. διήκω, fut. ξω, to extend or reach from one place to another, ἐκ . . εἰς or ἐπὶ . . , Hdt. 2. 106., 6. 31; μέχρι . . , Id. 4. 185; ἄχρις . . Tim. Locr. 101 A; δ. ἐς τε τὸ ἔσω . . καὶ ἐς τὸ ἔξω, i. e. right through, Thuc. 3. 21. II. c. acc. to persuade, πόλιν διήκει . . βάσις Aesch. Ag. 476, cf. Theb. 900; τὸ σὸν ὄνομα δ. πάντας, volitat per ora, Soph. O. C. 306; δ. διὰ πάντων Arist. Mund. 5. 6. 2. to pass over, ἡλὸν κύκλος μέσον πόρον διήκει Aesch. Pers. 505. διηλάσσε, v. sub διελαύνω. διηλιόω, to scorch by the sun's heat, Theophr. C. P. 4. 12, 12. διηλιφής, ἐς, (ἀλείφω) smeared all over, Soph. Fr. 148. διηλλαγμένως, Adv. pf. pass. differently, Strabo 582, Diod. 2. 31. διηλω, to drive a nail through, nail fast, LXX (Judic. 5. 26). διηλύσις, εως, ἡ, *a passage*, Ap. Rh. 4. 1573. διημερεύω, to stay through the day, pass the day, Plat. Phaedo 59 D, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 53; ἐν τινι in a thing, lb. 86; c. part., to pass the whole day in doing, Arist. H. A. 5. 2, 8. 2. of things, to continue all day, Id. Probl. 26. 59. διημερώ, to tame thoroughly, cultivate, γῆν Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 6. διηνεκής, ἐς: (from δι-νηγεκα, cf. δουρ-νηκής, ποδ-νηκής: the simple ηνεκής only in late writers): —continuous, unbroken, Lat. continuus, perpetuus, ἀτραπιτοῖ τε διηνεκές Od. 13. 195; νῆτοισι . . διηνεκέςοι with slices cut the whole length of the chine, Il. 7. 321; ῥίξιν . . δ. 12. 134, cf. 297; εἰ ὥλα διηνεκέα προταμοῖμην Od. 18. 375; so, δ. σώματα Plat. Hipp. Ma. 301 B, cf. Anaxandr. Alcxp. 1.; ὅρος δ. Strabo 137: —so of Time, perennial, Arist. Plant. 1. 4, 4, Ap. Rh. 2. 391; δ. νυκτὶ Luc. V. H. 1. 19; εἰς τὸ δ. App. Civ. 1. 4. —The Adv. διηνεκῶς occurs in Od., always in phrase δ. ἀγορεύειν to tell from beginning to end, Lat. uno tenore, e. g. 7. 241., 12. 56; but in 4. 836, distinctly, positively; so, δ. καταλέγει Hes. Th. 627; Aeol. διανεκῶς without ceasing, Corinna Fr. 9; Att. διηνεκῶς Aesch. Ag. 319 (nowhere else in Trag.); so, διηνεκές Ap. Rh. 3. 291, Call. Fr. 158. —But the Aeol. and Dor. form διανεκής is B b

used also in Att., as Plat. Hipp. Ma. 301 B, E, Anaxandr. I. c.; whereas, νόμοι διηγεῖται, perpetual laws, is retained in Plat. Legg. 839 A.

δι-ήνemos, *on*, blown through, wind-swept, πάτρα Soph. Tr. 327.

διήξε, *v. sub* διαίσω: but **διήξε**, *v. sub* διήλω.

διηπειρώ, to make dry land of, θάλασσαν Anth. P. 9. 708.

διήρεσα, *v. sub* διερέσω.

διηρέφης, *és*, (ἐρέφω) all covered, Q. Sm. 6. 325.

διηρημένως, Adv. (διαρῆμι) separately, Heliod. 10. 23.

διήρης, *és*, (v. τρήρης), double, διήρης ὑπερφῶν an upper story, upper chamber, Plat. Com. Ποιητ. 4; μελαθρὸν διήρης ἔσχατον (sc. ὑπερφῶν) Eur. Phoen. 90, cf. Plut. 2. 77 E.

διηκρινένως, Adv. of διευκρινέω, Diod. 1. 93.

διηχέω, to transmit the sound of, τι Plut. Timol. 21: absol. to resound, Id. 2. 901 F.

διηχή, *ή*, a conductor of sound, Philopon. ap. Suid.

διηχῆς, *és*, conducting sound, Plut. 2. 721 E.

δι-θάλασσος, Att. -ττος, *on*, divided into two seas, of the Euxine, Strabo 124, cf. Dion. P. 156.

δι-θάλασσα, *on*, feeding on two kinds of food, Arist. H. A. 9. 17, 2.

δι-θηκτος, *on*, two-edged, ξίφος Aesch. Pr. 863.

δι-θρονος, *on*, two-throned, Ἀχαιῶν δ. κράτας the two-throned might of the Achaeans, i. e. the brother-kings, Aesch. Ag. 109, cf. 43.

δίθροος, *on*, of sound, redoubled, Nonn. D. 47. 26.

δι-θύμος, *on*, at variance, Lat. discors, LXX (Prov. 26. 20).

διθύραμβέω, to sing a dithyramb, Ath. 628 A.

διθύραμβικός, *ή*, *on*, dithyrambic, Dion. H. de Thuc. 29; τὰ δ. dithyrambic poems, Arist. Poët. 1, 13. Adv. -κάς, cited from Dem. Phil.

Διθύραμβο-γενής, *δ*, cf. διθύραμβος II.

διθύραμβο-γράφος, *δ*, a writer of dithyrambs, Tzetz. Hist. 10. 839.

διθύραμβο-διδάσκαλος, *δ*, the dithyrambic poet who taught his own chorus, Ar. Pax 828; v. διδάστω II.

διθύραμβο-ποιητική (sc. τέχνη), *ή*, the art of writing dithyrambic poetry, Arist. Poët. 1, 2.

διθύραμβο-ποιός, *δ*, a dithyrambic poet, Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 3. 12, 2.

διθύραμβος [ῥ], *δ*, metapl. acc. sing. διθύραμβα Pind. Fr. 56:—the dithyramb, first in Archil. 72, Epich. 90 Ahr., Hdt. 1. 23, Pind., etc.; μισθόβας δ. Aesch. Fr. 392: a kind of poetry, cultivated by the Doric lyric writers, and afterwards at Athens; of a lofty, but often inflated, style; v. Ar. Av. 1388. Its proper subject was the birth of Bacchus, Plat. Legg. 700 B, Suid.; but afterwards it took a wider range.—It was always in the Phrygian mode, and therefore accompanied by flutes, Pind. Fr. 45. 17, Ar. Nub. 313, cf. Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 9. It was at first antistrophic, but commonly monostrophic, Id. Probl. 19. 15. Hdt., I. c., calls Arion (H. B. C. 624) the inventor of it.

2. metaph. any bombastic language, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 292 C, cf. Phaedr. 238 D.

II. a name of Bacchus, who was said to have given the name to the strain from his own double birth, Eur. Bacch. 526 [but the τ makes this very duh., Pors. Or. 5]; hence **Διθύραμβογενής** [τ], Anth. P. 9. 524. (Pind. is said to have written it Διθύραμβος (Fr. 55),—as if from Διθύ μάμμα, the cry of Bacchus when sewn up in his father's thigh. The origin of the word is in fact unknown, Müller Literat. of Greece I. p. 133.)

διθύραμβο-χώνη, *ή*, funnel of dithyrambs! Μοῖσα Anth. P. 13. 21.

διθύραμβώδης, *és*, dithyrambic, high-flown, Plat. Crat. 409 C.

δι-θύρος, *on*, with two doors, Plut. Num. 20:—bivalve, of shell-fish, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 3, etc.:—of two leaves, δ. γραμματείδιον a diptych, Menand. Misog. 7, cf. Liban. Ep. 941 and v. πολύθυρος:—of seeds, which split in germinating, also διμερής, Theophr. H. P. 8. 2, 2.

II. τὰ δ. in Polyb. 27. 1, 6, seems to be a seat of honour, Livy's tribunal, Schweigh. ad l.

δι-θύρσον, τό, a double thyrsus, Anth. P. 6. 172.

Διῖ [υ], dat. of Zeus, Hom.; contr. Δί [-], Pind. O. 13. 149, etc.

δι-ιαμβος, *δ*, a syzygy of two iambic feet, Hephaest. 3. 3.

διιδεῖν, *v. sub* διειδῶν.

διιδρος, *on*, (ιδρῶς) perspiring, Galen. Lex. Hipp.

διιδρώω, to perspire, Galen.

διήμι, to drive or thrust through, διὰ δ' ἦκε σιδήρον (sc. τὸν διστόν) Od. 21. 328, 24. 177; δ. ξίφος λαίμωρ Eur. Phoen. 1092; also c. dupl. acc., λῶχην δ. στέριον Ib. 1398.

2. to let people go through a country, give them a passage through, Xen. An. 3. 2, 23, etc.; διέντες αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τινα Dem. 299. 11, cf. 276. 9:—c. gen., συμφορὰς τοῦ σοῦ διήκας στίμας didst let them pass through thy mouth, gavest utterance to them, Soph. O. C. 963, cf. διαφέρω I. 1:—Pass. to pass through, Arist. Mirab. 73; Ep. pf. part. διαμείνους Ar. Rh. 2. 372.

II. to send apart, to dismiss, disband, τὸ σπράττεμα Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 39, etc.; τοὺς ὀδόντας δ. to unclose them, Diod. Excerpt. 2. 558.

2. to dissolve, ἐλαδίφ διέls Sotad. Ἐγκλει. I. 27, cf. Arist. H. A. 7. 3, 2:—sn in Med., διέμενος ὕει having diluted it with vinegar, Ar. Pl. 720, cf. Hipp. Acut. 387; v. Lob. Phryn. 27.

διουθυντήρ, ἦρος, *δ*, = διευθυντήρ, Manetho 4. 40.

διυθύνω, to direct by steering, εὐπολοῖν Anth. P. 9. 107; τὸν πλοῦν Themist. 50 B.

δικμάζω, to moisten, Theophr. C. P. 3. 4, 3.

δικμός, *on*, in Or. Sib. 5. 32, should prob. be διίσθος, divided by the Isthmus.

δικνέσθαι, fut. -ίσομαι, aor. -ύκωμι: Dep.:—to go through, penetrate, δι' ὧτων ποτὶ τὰν ψυχάν Tim. Locr. 101 A, cf. Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 4; δίκτο ἡ δέξα μέχρι βασιλέως Plut. Dem. 20; also c. acc., δίκω πεῖρατ

ἔθλων Ar. Rh. 2. 411:—to reach, with missiles, Thuc. 7. 79.

2. in speaking, to go through, tell of, like διέρχομαι, πάντα δ. Il. 9. 61., 19. 186.

Δίος, *on*, of Zeus, Plat. Phaedr. 252 E, Plut. 2. 421 E.

Διόπετης, *és*, (ΨΙΕΤ, πίτω) fallen from Zeus, i. e. from heaven, in Hom. always epith. of streams, fed or swollen by rain, as Il. 16. 174, Od. 4. 477, Hes. Fr. 25; δ. ὕδατα, of rain, Plut. Mar. 21: cf. Διοπετής. **2.** generally, divine, bright, αἰθήρ διοπετής, = διός, ἱερός, divine, holy, pure, Eur. Bacch. 1268; δ. πυρσὸς gleaming with fires, Id. Rhcs. 43.

3. in Hipp. 599. 51 it seems to mean continual, as if from διὰ, v. Focis. Occoon.

4. διόπετες οἰωνοί, in h. Hom. Ven. 4, are prob. hovering in air: cf. ἀερόπετης.

Διυπόλεια, **Διυπόλεια**, **Διυπολῶδης**, *v. sub* Διυπολῶ-.

διυπασία, *ή*, a riding through, Suid., E. M.

διυπτέω, to ride through, Diod. 19. 33; διὰ πινος Dio C. 59. 17.

διύπταμαι, late pres., = διαπέτομαι, Hdt. 2. 8, 12, Luc. Amor. 6.

δισορμίζω, fut. ἰσώ, (ισορμῶ) to draw ships across the Isthmus, Polyb. 4. 19, 7. Cf. διειρώ, δολκος.

διστάνω, = διαστήμι, Diod. 19. 46.

διστόεν, verb. Adj. of διστάω, one must learn, Eur. Hipp. 491.

διστόημι, fut. διαστήσω, to set apart, to place separately, separate, τοὺς λόγους Thuc. 4. 74; κατ' εἶδη Plut. Phil. 23 D; διστάσας [αὐτοὺς] εἰς πολλὰ μέρη Dem. 245. 23; δ. τί τινος or τι ἀπὸ τινος Plut. Anton. 84, etc.

2. to separate one from another, set one at variance with another, τινὰ τινος Ar. Vesp. 41, Thuc. 6. 77; δ. τὴν Ἑλλάδα to set it at variance, divide it into factions, Hdt. 9. 2.

3. διαστήσας ἡμέρας δύο having left an interval of two days, Epigr. Gr. 996. 7.

II. more often in Pass., with aor. 2, pf., and plupl. act.:—to stand apart, to be divided, Il., mostly in aor. 2, as 24. 718; once in impf. med., θάλασσα διστάστο the sea made way, opened, 13. 29; διαστὰν γῆς βάθρον yawning wide, Soph. O. C. 1662; τὰ διεστώσα chasms, Hdt. 7. 129.

2. of persons, to stand apart, be at variance, διαστήτην ἐρίσαντες Il. 1. 6; εἰ τινὲς πον διασταίεν Thuc. 1. 18; διέστη ἐς θυμολοχίαν ἑκατέρων sided with one or the other party, Ib. 15: κατὰ πόλεις διεστανεν 4. 61; διεστηκότες εἰς δύο Dem. 132. 12, cf. 231. 5; ἐρίζειν καὶ διεσταναι Id. 26. 20:—simply to differ, be different, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 19; πρὸς ἀλλήλα Arist. Pol. 1. 5, 8:—οὐρα διεστηκῶτα varying in shade, turbid, Hipp. Aph. 1259.

3. also to part after fighting, Hdt. 1. 76., 8. 16, 18: hence to be reconciled, Isocr. 89 E.

4. to stand at certain distances or intervals, Hdt. 2. 66; of trees in a row, 3. 72; of post-stations, 8. 98; of soldiers, δ. κατὰ διακοσίους Thuc. 4. 32.

III. the Med. is sometimes used trans. to separate, γέωδῃ γένῃ διαστέμειν Plat. Tim. 67 C; but this chiefly in aor. 1, as Plat. Rep. 360 E, etc., Theocr. 16. 97.

διστορέω, to relate, Paul. Sil. 74. 77, Joseph. Genes. 26 A.

δισσχάνα, poet. for διέχω, to come through, Ar. Rh. 4. 1696.

δισυχνάλω, to make very lean, Hipp. 420. 11.

δισυχνύειω, to wish or mean to affirm, Hipp. Art. 780.

δισυχνύριζομαι, Dep. to lean upon, rely on, τῷ λόγῳ Antipho 133. 20, cf. Aeschin. 25. 9.

II. to affirm confidently, τι Plut. Phaedo 63 C, etc.; δ. τι εἶναι Ib. 114 D; δ. ὡς .., Id. Theaet. 154 A; ὅτι .., Dem. 447. 25; δ. περὶ τινος Andoc. 20. 14, Lys. 138. 3; τι ὑπὲρ τινος Plat. Meno 86 B; περὶ τινος, ὡς .., Ep. Plat. 317 C:—absol., Id. Theaet. 158 D, etc.

δισυχνύριστεόν, verb. Adj. one must affirm, Strabo 283.

διυτέον, verb. Adj. of διέμι, one must go through, Plat. Rep. 545 A.

διυτρός, *όν*, (διέμι) penetrable, Arist. Probl. 11. 58, 4.

Διυτρεφής, *és*, later form of Διοτρεφής, Ar. Av. 798, 1442.

διυχνέω, to track out, Polyb. 4. 68, 3, Opp. H. 3. 37:—διυχνέω, Galcom. 34.

δικάζω, fut. δικάσω Il. 23. 579, Ar. Eq. 1089, Vesp. 659, 801, Plat., etc.; Ion. δικάω Il. 97, but never so in Att.: aor. ἐδίκασα, Ep. δίκασα, δίκασσα Od. 11. 546, Il. 23. 574: pf. δεδίκακα Ath. 517 B:—Med. (v. infr. II), fut. -άσομαι Dem. 977. 17., 989. 13: aor. ἐδικασάμην Lys. 120. 27, Dem. 689. 20, etc.: plupl. ἐδίκαστο (v. infr. II):—Pass., fut. δικάσθησομαι Dion. H. 5. 61, δεδικάσσομαι Luc. Bis Acc. 14: aor. ἐδικάσθη Thuc. 1. 28, Plat.: pf. δεδίκασμαι Lys. 163. 15: (δίκη). To judge, as was done in early times by the king himself, Il. 23. 579; or by the assembled chiefs, Ib. 575; or by the γεροντες in turn, 18. 506. Construct.: **1. c. acc. rei**, to give judgment on a thing, decide or determine a point at issue, Il. 1. 542; δ. δίκην Hes. Op. 39, etc.; τὸ πρᾶγμα Aesch. Eum. 471, cf. 601: τὰμπλακήματα Id. Supp. 230; δ. ἄδικα to give an unjust judgment, Hdt. 5. 25; δ. ἐμπορικὰς δίκας Dem. 939. 24:—more rarely, γραφὴν δ. Lycurg. 148. 30; ἐδίκων Dem. 382. 3; but, **b. c. acc. cogn.**, δίκας δ., to adjudge a penalty, Hdt. 6. 139; δ. φυγὴν τινι to decree it as his punishment, Aesch. Ag. 1412; δ. φόνον ματρός to ordain her slaughter, Eur. Or. 164; rarely c. gen., δ. τοῦ ἐκκλημάτος [sc. δίκη] Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 7:—Pass., δίκαι δικάσθῃσιν Plat. Crito 50 B, cf. Lys. 148. 21; ὁποτέρων ἂν δικάσθῃ εἶναι τὴν ἀποκρίνῃ it may be decided .., Thuc. 1. 28.

c. to pass judgment on, condemn, γάμον ἀγαγόν Soph. O. T. 1214.

2. φόνον δ. to plead in a case of murder, Eur. Or. 580, v. supr. h.

3. c. dat. pers. to decide between persons, judge their cause, Τρωσὶ τε καὶ Δαναοῖσι δικάζετο ὡς ἐμικέες Il. 8. 431; ἐς μέσον ἀμφοτέρωσι δικάσατε 23. 574, cf. Hdt. 1. 97., 3. 31; ἐκάστω κατὰ τὸ μέγαθος τοῦ ἀδικήματος passed judgment on each, Id. 2. 137:—Pass. to be judged or accused, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 7; αἰσχρὰς δίκας δ. to have actions brought against one, Lys. 163. 15.

4. absol. to be judge, give judgment, Il. 18. 506., 23. 579. Hdt. 1. 14, Antipho 140. 6, etc.; δ. ὡς .., of an oracle, Hdt. 1. 84:—to sit as judges or jurymen (v. δικαστής), Dem. 538. 25; δ. καὶ ἐκκλησιάζειν Lys. 175. 15, cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 16, etc.: v. sub ἐνδίκασθαι.

II. Med. of the culprit, to plead one's own case, defend one's right, have one's case tried, go to law, Od. 11. 545., 12. 440, Hdt. 1. 96, Thuc. 1. 77, Plat., etc.:—δίκην δικάζεσθαι

τινι to go to law with one, Lys. 120. 27, Dem. 1280. 23; simply, *δικάζεσθαι* τινι Plat. Euthyphro 4 E; *πρὸς τινα* Thuc. 3. 44; properly of a private suit, as opp. to a public prosecution, Dem. 523. 3:—the matter of accusation in gen., *δικάζεσθαι* τινι κατηγορίας Lys. 117. 16; *κλῆσις* Dem. 601. 23, etc.; *ἐδεδίκαστο* ἂν μοι τῆς ἐγγύης Id. 901. 11; also, *δ. τινι* περί τινος Ib. 5. 2. τὸ *δικάζεσθαι* forensic speaking, Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 10; cf. Antipho 117. 34.

Δικαία, ἡ, poet. for *δική*, like *Σελήνη* for *Σελήνη*, E. M. 24. 48. *Δικαι-άδικος*, *δ*, one neither just nor unjust, Philo 2. 346.

Δικαιεὺν, Ion. for *δικαιοῦν*, v. sub *δικαίω*, Hdt. *Δικαιοδοσία*, ἡ, jurisdiction, C. I. 2147, Polyb. 20. 6, 2, etc.:—legal discussion or settlement of a question, Id. 4. 16, 4. II. an international compact for trying in his own country any one accused by foreigners, = ἡ ἀπὸ συμβόλων κοινωνία (v. *σύμβολον* 11), Id. 24. 1, 2, cf. 32. 17, 4.

Δικαιοδότης, to administer justice, Strabo 501, 808, etc. *Δικαιο-δότης*, οὐ, *δ*, a judge, Lat. *juridicus*, at Alexandria, Strabo 797:—Adj. -*δοτικός*, ἡ, ὄν, Byz.

Δικαιο-κρίσις, ἡ, righteous judgment, Ep. Rom. 2. 5. *Δικαιο-κρίτης*, οὐ, *δ*, = *δικαίος κριτής*, LXX (2 Macc. 12. 41), Or. Sib. 3. 704.

Δικαιο-λογέομαι, fut. -*ήσομαι* Polyb. 4. 3, 12: aor. *ἐδικαιολόγησάμην* Luc. Prom. 4, or pass. *ἐδικαιολόγηθην* Polyb. 31. 20, 8: Dep. —to plead one's cause before the judge, come to issue with a person, absol., Aeschin. 31. 2; περί τινος Lys. Fr. 18; *πρὸς τινα* Hyperid. Euxen. 32, Polyb. etc.

II. in Act., οἱ *δικαιολογούντες*, advocates, Luc. Tim. 11, cf. Apol. 12.

Δικαιο-λογία, ἡ, a plea in defence, Demad. 179. 19, Arist. Rhet. Al. 19. 4. II. in pl. forensic speeches, Ib. 2, 2, 19, 14.

Δικαιο-λογικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for pleading, judicial, Schol. Soph. O. C. 237:—Adv. -*κώς*, Comp. -*κώτερον*, Ib.

Δικαιονομία, -*νομία*, = *δικαιοδοσία*, -*δοσία*, Philo 1. 126., 2. 365, cf. Keil Inscr. IV. b. 21.

Δικαιο-νόμος, οὐ, = *δικαιοδότης*, Dio C. 78. 22.

Δικαιο-πολις, εὖ, ὅ, ἡ, strict in public faith, Pind. P. 8. 31.

Δικαιο-πράγῃ, to act honestly, Arist. Rhet. 1. 13, 3, Eth. N. 5. 9, 2.

Δικαιοπράγῃμα, τό, a just or honest act, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 7, 7.

Δικαιοπράγῃα, ἡ, just or honest dealing, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 5, 17.

Δικαιο-πραγμοσύνη, ἡ, = *foreg.*, Heracl. ap. Diog. L. 9. 14.

Δικαίος [r], *α*, οὐ, also οὐ, οὐ Eur. Heracl. 901, I. T. 1202, Diod. 5. 72:

(*δική*): A. in Hom. and early writers, I. of persons, observant of custom or rule, Od. 3. 52: esp. of social rule, well-ordered, civilised, like Lat. *humanus*, opp. to wild, unmannered tribes, *ἔθρισταί τε καὶ ἄγριοι οὐδὲ δικαίοι*, opp. to *οἱ τε φιλόξενοι καὶ ἀφιν νόος ἐστί* θεοουδής, Od. 9. 175., 13. 201, cf. 8. 575; so the Γαλακτοφάγοι are *δικαιοτάτοι*, Il. 13. 6; Cheiron is *δικαιοτάτος* Κενταύρων, as opp. to his rude brethren, Il. 11. 832, cf. Theogn. 314, 795; so also, *δικαίῃ ζῃῃ* a regular, acknowledged way of living, Hdt. 2. 177; and in Adv., *δικαίως* μνάσθαι to woo in due form, decently, Od. 14. 90:—Solon uses it so of the sea, smooth, calm, Fr. 18. 4; *ὕπὸ ζυγῷ λόβον δ. εἶχον* loyally, Soph. Aut. 292.

2. observant of the rules of right, righteous, in all duties both to gods and men, righteous and just, often in Hom., etc.; opp. to *δυσσεβής*, Aesch. Theb. 598, cf. 610; later this was *δ. καὶ ὅσιος*, v. Plat. Gorg. 507 B: as a Subst. a righteous man, Soph. Ant. 741.

II. of actions, etc., in accordance with right, righteous, Hom., etc.; *ἐπὶ ῥῥήνεσι δικαίᾳ* a thing rightly said, Od. 18. 413.

B. for the latter usage. I. of things, we may adopt Aristotle's division, Eth. N. 5. 2, 8 (where however he derives it from *δίχα*):

1. like *ἴσος*, equal, even, well-balanced, ὅρμα *δικαίον* an even-going chariot, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 26; *δικαιοτάτοι* ἀντιρροπῶν Hipp. Art. 783; *δικαιοτάτα* μοχλεῖν Ib.:—fair, impartial, βάσανος Antipho 112. 23.

b. legally exact, precise, rigid, τῷ *δικαιοτάτῳ* τῶν λόγων to speak quite exactly, Hdt. 7. 108, cf. Thuc. 3. 44; *πάντα δικαίως ἡμῖν τετήρηκα* Dem. 515. 13; *δικαίως* ἐξετάξεν Id. 564. 16:—of numbers, αἱ ἐκαστὸν ὅρμησι *δικαίαι* Hdt. 2. 149.

2. right, lawful, just; esp. τὸ *δικαίον*, right, opp. to τὸ *ἀδίκον*, Hdt. 1. 96, Aesch. Pr. 187, etc.; τὰ *δικαία* κῶδικα Ar. Nub. 99, cf. Andoc. 17. 38; τὰ *ἴσα καὶ δίκαια* (v. sub *ἴσος* 1. 2); τὸ *μὲν δ. my own right*, Eur. I. A. 810; *ἐλθεῖν ἐπὶ τοῦτὸ δ. δικαίον* to bring the case to this issue, Antipho 144. 14; τὰ *δ. ποιεῖν* τινι to do what is just and right by a man, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 10, etc.; τὰ *δ. εἶχεν*, χαμβάνειν to receive the same, Id. An. 7. 7, 14 and 17:—τὰ *δ. πράττεσθαι* τινα to give a man his deserts, punish him, Aesch. Ag. 812:—*ἐκ τοῦ δικαίου*, = *δικαίως*, Ar. Av. 1435, Thuc. 2. 89; μετὰ τοῦ *δ. Lys.* 191. 33:—τὸ *δικαίον* is also a right, a due or lawful claim, Thuc. 3. 54, Dem. 572. 14, etc.; τὰ *πρὸς ἀλλήλους δίκαια* mutual obligations or contracts, Polyb. 3. 21, 10; *ἐπὶ τισὶ δικαίοις* on certain fixed terms, Dion. H. 3. 51:—Adv., rightly, justly, Hdt. 6. 137, Aesch. Ag. 376, etc.

II. of persons, as well as things, like Lat. *justus*, meet and right, fitting, *δ. τοῦδε τοῦ φόνου* ῥαφούς Aesch. Ag. 1604; *κύσμος* οὐ φέρειν *δικαίος* Id. Eum. 55; *σχῆμα σώματος* Hipp. Art. 832; *δ. πρὸς πᾶσαν ὁμιλίαν* adapted to . . . Id. 19. 22; *ἵππον δ. ποιεῖσθαι* τινι to make a horse fit for another's use, Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 5, cf. Cyn. 7. 4; but, *ἵππος δ. τὴν σιαγὸν* having a good mouth, Poll. 1. 196.

2. real, genuine, συγγραφεύς Luc. Hist. Conscr. 39; *εἶπερ δικαίως ἐστ'* ἐμὸς really and truly mine, Soph. Aj. 547; *οὐ δικαίον* πολίτην not the part of a true citizen, Dem. 34. 15.

3. fair, moderate, like μέτριος, Thuc. 1. 76:—*δικαίως* with reason, Id. 6. 34, cf. Soph. O. T. 675: Comp. -*οτέρως* Isocr. Antid. 181, more commonly -*ότερον*: Sup. -*ότατα*, Ar. Av. 1222.

C. In Prose must be noticed the phrase *δικαίως* εἰμι with inf., *δικαίως* ἴστε *λέγει* you are bound to come, Hdt. 9. 60, cf. 8. 137; *δ. εἰμι* ἔχειν Id. 9. 27; *δ. εἰμι* κολάζειν I have a right to punish, Ar. Nub. 1434; *δ. ἐστί* περιπεσὶν κακοῖς Antipho 123. 17; *δ. εἰσι* ἀπιστότατοι εἶναι they

have most reason to distrust, Thuc. 4. 17; *δ. βλέπτεσθαι* Lys. 159. 6; *δ. ἐστίν* ἀπολωλέναι dignus est qui pereat, Dem. 74. 26; *ὁ σπουδαῖος ἄρχων δ. has a right to . . .*, Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 10; more rarely in Comp. and Sup., *δικαιότεροι* χαρίεσθαι Lys. 161. 13; *δικαιοτάτος* εἰ ἀπαγγέλειν Plat. Symp. 172 B: cf. κύριος 1. Our way of speaking would be better expressed by *δικαίως ἐστί*, which is also good Greek, as in Hdt. 1. 39, Aesch. Pr. 611, etc.; also in pl., *δίκαια γὰρ τὸνδ' εὐτυχύν* Soph. Aj. 1126, cf. Tr. 495, 1116.—Sometimes also we find *δικαίως* ἂν c. opt., as Plat. Phaedr. 276 A, Rep. 331 A.

D. Adv. -*ως*, v. sup. A. 1, B 11, III, v, vi. [*δικαίω* with penult. short in Orph. Fr. 2, which indicates a form *δικαῖος*; and in Hesych. we have οὐ *δικαῖον* οὐ *δικαῖον*: cf. δειλαῖος δειλαός, παλαιός πάλαος.]

Δικαιοσύνη, ἡ, the character of the δικαίος, righteousness, justice, Theogn. 147, Hdt. 1. 96., 6. 86, 1., 7. 52, etc.; *δ. δικαστική* legal justice, Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 14.

II. justice, the business of a judge, Plat. Gorg. 464 B, C (v. l. *δικαστική*), cf. Clitoph. 408 B.

Δικαιοσύνος, ὁ, of Zeus as Guardian of justice, A. B. 34, Eust. 918. 47.

Δικαιοσύνης, ἡ, = *δικαιοσύνη*, Xen. An. 2. 6, 26, Plat., etc.

Δικαιῶ, Ion. impf. *δικαιεῖν* Hdt. 6. 82: fut. *ώσω* Orac. ap. Hdt. 5. 92, 2, Thuc. 5. 26; *ώσομαι* Thuc. 3. 40: aor. *ἐδικαίωσα* Id. 2. 71:—Pass., fut. -*ωθήσομαι* LXX; aor. *ἐδικαίωθην* Aesch. Ag. 393: pf. *δεδικαίωμαι* LXX.

I. to set right, νόμος . . *δικαίων* τὸ βιαιότατον Pind. Fr. 151. 4:—*δικαιωθείς* proved, tested, Aesch. l. c.

II. to hold or claim right, think fit, claim or demand as a right, c. inf., like *ἀδίκω*, Hdt. 1. 89, 133, Hipp. Fract. 772; *δενά* με δράσαι *δικαίως* Soph. O. T. 640, cf. 575; *δ. τι γενέσθαι* Hdt. 9. 93; *δικαιοῦντες* ἢ φθαίρεθ' ἡμῶν αὐτῶν Thuc. 2. 41; but the inf. is often omitted, as οὕτω *δ. (sc. γενέσθαι)* Hdt. 9. 42; so, *οἵ ποτε θεὸς δικαίως* Soph. Ph. 780:—to consent, δουλεύειν Hdt. 2. 172; οὐ *δ. to refuse*, Thuc. 2. 172:—c. acc. pers. et inf. to desire one to do, Hdt. 3. 118:—Pass., τὸ *δικαιοῦν* that which is ordained, Dion. H. 10. 1.

III. to do a man right or justice, to judge, i. e., I. to condemn, in fut. med., Thuc. 3. 40: to chastise, punish (as the Scots say 'to justify' for 'to execute'), Hdt. 1. 100., 3. 29, cf. Cic. 2 Ver. 5, 57, Ruhn. Tim.:—Pass. to have right done one, opp. to *ἀδικεῖσθαι*, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 9, 2: to be punished, Plat. Legg. 934 B.

2. to make just, pronounce and treat as righteous, justify, vindicate, LXX (Exod. 23. 7, Jer. 3. 11), Ev. Luc. 16. 15, etc.: often in Pass., Ib. 7. 35, etc.

Δικαίρον, τό, an Indian bird, Ctes. p. 313, Ael. N. A. 4. 41.

Δικαίωμα, τό, an act of right, opp. to *ἀδικημα*, Arist. Rhet. 1. 13, 1:—but, properly, an amendment of a wrong (the other being *δικαιοπράγῃμα*), Id. Eth. N. 5. 7, 7:—hence a. a judgment, punishment, penalty, Plat. Legg. 864 E.

b. justification, plea of right, claim, Thuc. 1. 41, Isocr. 121 A, Arist. Cael. 1. 10, 1; Arist. wrote *δικαίωματα* Ἑλληνίδων πόλεων for Philip of Macedon, Fr. 569–571; in this sense also Ep. Rom. 5. 16.

II. an ordinance, decree, LXX (Gen. 26. 5, Ex. 15. 26, al.), Ep. Rom. 1. 32., 2. 26, al.

Δικαίωσις, εὖ, ἡ, a setting right, doing justice to; hence, I. conviction, punishment, Thuc. 8. 66.

2. a plea of legal right, justification, Lys. 115. 5, cf. Harpocr.:—a making or accounting righteous, justification, Ep. Rom. 4. 25, etc., Eccl.

II. a demand of right or as of right, a just claim, Thuc. 1. 141, Plut. Demetr. 18; *τί ἐστὶ μοι ἐπὶ δ.*; LXX (2 Regg. 19. 28).

III. judgment of what is right, ἀντήλλαξαν τῇ δικαιοσίᾳ altered at their will and pleasure, Thuc. 3. 82.

Δικαωτήριον, τό, like *κολαστήριον*, a house of correction, Plat. Phaedr. 249 A, Junc. ap. Stob. 611. 28.

Δικαωτής, οὐ, ὁ, a judge, Plut. Artorx. 23., 2. 549 D.

Δικανικός, ἡ, ὄν, I. of persons, skilled in law, versed in pleading, lawyer-like, Plat. Gorg. 512 B, Theaet. 175 D, 201 A, Xen., etc.

II. of things, belonging to trials, judicial, λόγοι Isocr. 295 B; ῥημάτων *δ.* a law-term, Ar. Pax 534; ἡ -*κή* (sc. τέχνη) forensic oratory, Plat. Rep. 405 A, Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 15; μετὰ *δικανικῶν* after serving as advocate, Epigr. G. 919; so, τὰ *δικανικά* Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 10.

2. in bad sense, lawyer-like, συμκροῖ τὴν ψυχὴν . . καὶ *δ.* Plat. Theaet. 175 D; so Adv. -*κώς*, Charito 5. 4; of a story, φορτικὰ μὲν καὶ *δ.* like a lawyer's speech, tedious, Plat. Apol. 32 A; *ὥς μακρὸν τὸ ἐνύπνιον* καὶ *δ.* Luc. Somn. 17.

Δι-κάριος, οὐ, with two hearts, Ael. N. A. 11. 40:—τὸ *δ.* a kind of lettuce, Geop. 12. 1, 3.

Δι-κάρηνος, οὐ, two-headed, Batr. 300, Anth. P. 6. 306.

Δι-καρπῶ, to bear two crops, Theophr. C. P. 1. 13, 9.

Δι-καρπος, οὐ, bearing two crops, Lat. *biferus*, Strabo 831.

Δικάσιμος, οὐ, judicial; *δ. ἡμέρα*, Lat. *dies fastus*, when the courts are open, Menand. Inscr. 397; *δ. μῆνες* Plat. Legg. 958 B.

Δικάσμος, ὁ, a giving judgment, Philo 1. 133.

Δικασπολέω, to adjudge, Diotog. ap. Stob. 330. 10, in Pass.

Δικασπολία, ἡ, a judgment, Orph. Arg. 379, Coluth. 12, C. I. 6203; in pl., Epigr. Gr. 647. 2.

Δικασπόλος, ὁ, (πολέω) one who gives law, a judge, Il. 1. 238, Od. 11. 186; fem., Orph. H. 68. 11:—as Adj., *σκηπτῆρον* *δ.* Ar. Rh. 4. 1178.

Δικαστεία, ἡ, a court of justice, C. I. 2152b (Add.), 3184, 3568f (Add.).

Δικαστήρ, ῥος, *δ*, = *δικαστής*, Babr. 118. 3.

Δικαστήριον [ρι], τό, Dim. of *δικαστήριον*, Ar. Vesp. 803.

Δικαστήριον, τό, a court of justice, *δ. σὺναγειν* Hdt. 6. 85; *συγκλείειν* Ar. Eq. 1317;—ὕπὸ *δ.* ἄνευ, ὑπάγειν τινά Hdt. 6. 72, 104; *εἰς δ.* ἄγειν Plat. Phaedr. 273 B; ἀναβάς *δ.* τὰ *Δικαστήρια* 143. 42; παραδίδουσι τῷ *δ.* Andoc. 3. 27; *ἐπὶ δ.* ἐλθεῖν Isae. 35. 4; *πρὸ δικαστηρίου* Isocr. 150 D, etc.

2. the court, i. e. the judges, Ar. Vesp. 624, Plat. Legg. 880 D, etc.; *ἐπειδὴν ἀναστή* τὸ *δ.* Dem. 585. 9.

Δικαστής, οὐ, ὁ, a judge, Hdt. 1. 91., 3. 14, 31, Aesch. Cho. 118, Eum.

B b 2

81, etc. 2. at Athens, the *δικασταί*, like the Roman *judices*, were more like our *jurymen* (the *presiding judge* being *ὁ κριτής*), Soph. Aj. 1136, etc.; opp. to *νομοθέτης*, Lys. 139. 40; see esp. Antipho 114. 3, Xen. Symp. 5, 10, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 134. II. δ. αἵματος *an avenger*, Eur. H. F. 1150.

Δικαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for law or trials, practised in them, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 38; νόμος δ. Plut. C. Gracch. 5:—ἡ —κῆ (sc. τέχνη), the business of a judge or jurymen, Plat. Polit. 303 E, etc.:—τὸ δ. the juror's fee, daily pay of an Athenian dicast: it was first one obol, then three (never two) obols, Ar. Nub. 863, Ran. 140; cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 312 sqq. 2. Adv. —κῶς, Luc. Hermot. 47.

Δικαστρία, ἡ, a she-judge, fem. of δικαστής, Luc. Pisc. 9.

Δι-καυλος, ὄν, with two stalks, opp. to μονόκαυλος, Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 8 (v. l. δικαυλεῖ as a Verb).

Δικεῖν, inf. of ἐδίκον, an aor. used by Pind. and Trag.:—Aristaen. 2. 1 formed a pres. δίκει: for the aor. 1 διέξε in Anth. P. 15. 27, ἐκίξε has been restored. To throw, cast, 1. Pind. P. 9. 218, Aesch. Cho. 99, and often in Eur.; πέδωσε σώματα Bacch. 599; χεῖρ' ἐς οὐρανόν H. F. 498; v. sub πέσσω. 2. like βάλλω, to strike, δ. πέτρω Pind. O. 10 (11), 86; κρᾶτα φόνιον .. ὧλενας δίκων βολαῖς Eur. Phoen. 664. (With ΔΙΚΗ cf. Lat. jac-ere: hence δίσκος (as λέσχη from λέγω), and perhaps δίκτυον.)

Δι-κέλλα [τ], ἡ, (κέλλω) a mallet, a two-pronged hoe (such as may be seen on a coin of Tenedos and of Valerius Asculapius), Pseudo-Phocyl. 146, Aesch. Fr. 198, Soph. Ant. 250, Eur. Phoen. 1155: cf. μάκελλα, σμυνή.

Δικελλίτης [α], ὄν, ὁ, a digger, Luc. Timo. 8.

Δι-κεντρος, ὄν, with two stings, Ael. N. A. 6. 40.

Δι-κέρατος, ὄν, two-horned, two-pointed, Anth. P. 6. 111.

Δι-κερας, ατος, τό, a double horn, Callix. ap. Ath. 202 B.

Δι-κερκος, ὄν, with two tails, Ael. N. A. 12. 3.

Δι-κερας, ὄν, ὁ, ἡ, two-horned, h. Hom. 18. 2, Anth. P. 6. 32, etc.: also δίκερως, ὡν, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 32.

Δι-κέφαλος, ὄν, two-headed, Arist. H. A. 5. 4, G. A. 4. 4, 6.

Δίκη [τ], ἡ, (v. sub δίκηνυμι):—right: but, as in early times right was inferred from usage, the orig. sense of δίκη was custom, usage, αὕτη δίκη ἐστὶ βροτῶν this is the way of mortals, Od. 11. 218; ἡ γὰρ δίκη ἐστὶ γερόντων 24. 255, etc.; ἡ γὰρ ἐστὶ δίκη θείων βασιλῆων 4. 691; ἡ γὰρ δμῶν δίκη ἐστὶν 14. 59, etc.; ἡ γὰρ δίκη, ὅππότε .. this is always the way, when .., 19. 168; δίκην ἐφέπειν τινός to imitate him, Pind. P. 1. 97:—the ordinary course of things, ἐκ τούτων ὁ θάνατος οὐ γίνεταί κατὰ γε δίκην, οὐδ' ἦν γίνεταί Hipp. V. C. 898; 2. the adverbial use of the acc. δίκην, in the way of, after the manner of, c. gen., Pind. P. 2. 155, Soph. Fr. 587, and often in Plat. (v. Ruhnck. Timi.); mostly of animals, but also of things, as δίκην ὕδατος, ἀγγέλιον Aesch. Theb. 85, Plat. Phaedr. 235 D: also like χάριν, for the sake of, Schneidewin Simon. p. 74.

II. good custom, order, fitness, law, right: μήτι δίκης ἐπιδεῖς nothing short of what is fit, Il. 19. 180; opp. to βία might, Il. 16. 388, Od. 14. 84; personified as a goddess, daughter of Zeus and Themis, like the Rom. Poena, Hes. Th. 902, Aesch. Theb. 662, etc.; Δίκης βαῶμις Id. Ag. 384, Eum. 539:—in Pind. Truth, P. 8. 100. 2. δίκη ἐστὶ, like δίκαιον ἐστὶ, Aesch. Ag. 259, cf. 811, Eum. 257. 3. various

Adverb. usages, δίκη duly, rightly, Il. 23. 542, Trag.; ἐν δίκη Pind. O. 6. 19, Soph. Tr. 1069, etc.; σὺν δίκη Theogn. 196, Pind. P. 9. 170, Aesch., etc.; κατὰ δίκην Hdt. 7. 35, Eur. Tro. 888; μετὰ δίκης Plat. Legg. 643 E; πρὸς δίκης Soph. O. T. 1014, El. 1211, (but, πρὸς δίκας on the score of justice, Id. O. C. 546); opp. to παρὰ δίκην, Pind. O. 2. 30, etc.; ἄνευ or ἄτερ δίκης Aesch. Eum. 554, Supp. 703; πέρα δίκης Id. Fr. 30; βία δίκης Id. Supp. 430; δίχα δίκης Plut. Ages. 32. III. a judgment, δίκην ἰδύντα εἰπεῖν to give judgment most righteously (cf. ἰδύς), Il. 18. 508: esp. in pl. the righteous judgments of monarchs, Λυκίην εἴρην δίκηί τε καὶ σθένει φ. 16. 542, cf. Od. 3. 244, etc.; hence, generally, of any judgment, δίκαι σκολία, opp. to ἰθέραι, Hes. Op. 217, 248, cf. 260, Il. 23. 579.

IV. after Hom., of all proceedings instituted to determine legal rights, and so, 1. any lawsuit, Dem. 298. 2; properly, a private suit or action, opp. to γραφή (a public suit or indictment), Lys. 95. 42, etc., cf. Plat. Euthyphro 2 A; (acc. to Poll. 8. 41, ἐκαλοῦνται αἱ γραφαὶ δίκαι, οὐ μόνον αἱ δίκαι καὶ γραφαί); cf. γράφομαι, δικάζω, εἰσάγω, ἐμπορικὸς, κρίνω, κυρῶ, λαγῶνας, ὀφλισκανῶν; οἱ δίκην ἔχοντες the parties to a suit, Keil Inscr. 4. b. 8, cf. Plut. Cic. 17. 2. the actual trial of the case, πρὸ δίκης Thuc. 1. 141, Isae. 57. 27, etc.; δίκη γίνεταί Thuc. 2. 53; and, the court by which it was tried, ἐν ἡμῖν ἐστὶ καὶ τῇ δίκη Antipho 142. 5; εὐθεῖα δίκη (v. εὐθύνω) Aesch. Eum. 433. 3. the object or consequence of the action, an atonement, satisfaction, penalty, δίκην τίνειν, ἐκτίνειν Hdt. 9. 94, Soph. Aj. 113; and often δίκην or δίκας δίδοναι to suffer punishment, i. e. make amends, Lat. poenas dare, Hdt. and Att., (but δίκας δ., in Aesch. Supp. 703, to distribute justice); δίκας δίδοναι τινὶ to pay it to one, Hdt. 1. 2; τινός for a thing, Id. 5. 106; τῶνδ' ἐμὲ δώσει δίκας Soph. El. 538, etc.; ἀντί or ὑπέρ τινος Ar. Pl. 433, Lysias 100. 9; also, δίκην δίδοναι ὑπὸ τινος to be punished by .., Plat. Gorg. 525 B; but, δίκας δίδοναι ἤθελον they consented to submit to trial, Thuc. 1. 28:—δίκας λαμβάνειν is sometimes = δ. δίδοναι, Lat. dare poenas, Hdt. 1. 115, Dem. 110. fin., cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 852; but more often its correlative, Lat. sumere poenas, to inflict punishment, take vengeance, Lys. 94. 27, etc.; λαβεῖν δίκην παρὰ τινος Dem. 544. 6, etc.;—so, δίκην ἔχειν to have one's punishment, Antipho 124. 45, Plat. Rep. 529 C (but also to have satisfaction, Id. Legg. 319 E; παρὰ τινος Hdt. 1. 45);—so too, δίκας or δίκην ὑπέχειν to stand trial, Id. 2. 118, cf. Soph. O. T. 552; δίκην παρέχειν Eur. Hipp. 50:—δίκην ὀφείναι ὑπὸ τινος to incur penalty, Plat. Apol. 39 B; δίκας λαγῶναι τινὶ Dem. 539. 23; δίκης τυγχάνειν παρὰ τινος Id. 561. 1; δίκην ὀφείλιν or ὀφείλιν Id.

539. 21., 1158. 19, cf. Antipho 131. 1; δίκην φεύγειν to try to escape it, be the defendant in the trial (opp. to δικάων to prosecute), Dem. 985. 6:—δίκας αἰτέειν to demand satisfaction, τινός for a thing, Hdt. 8. 114; δ. ἐπιτιθέναι τινὶ Id. 1. 120; τινός for a thing, Antipho 125. 37; ἐπιφέρειν Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 4; δίκας ἀφίεναι τινὶ Dem. 540. 11; δίκας ἔλειν, v. sub ἔρρωμι 11; δίκην τίσασθαι, v. τίνω 11:—lastly, δίκας δίδοναι καὶ λαμβάνειν παρ' ἀλλήλων to have their causes tried, of subject-states who were obliged to submit to trial in the ruling state's courts, as the Aeginetans at Epidaurus, and the allies at Athens, Hdt. 5. 83, cf. Xen. Ath. 1. 18; δ. δίδοναι καὶ δέξασθαι to submit differences to a peaceful settlement, Thuc. 5. 59.

Δίκησις, εως, ἡ, (δίκη) vengeance, = ἐκδίκησις, LXX (Sirach. 47. 25).

Δίκη-φόρος, ὄν, bringing justice, avenging, Zeus Aesch. Ag. 525; ἡμέρα δ. the day of vengeance, Ib. 1577:—ὁ δ. an avenger, opp. to δικαστής, Id. Cho. 120.

Δικίδιον [ιδ], τό, (δίκη) a little trial, Ar. Eq. 346, Vesp. 508.

Δικίλις, ἰδος, ἡ, (κλίνω) double-folding, epith. of doors or gates, mostly in pl. with θύραι, πύλαι, σάνιδες, Od. 2. 345., 17. 268, Il. 12. 435; later, διελκίδες alone, folding-doors, Anth. P. 7. 182, cf. 5. 145, 256, etc.; rarely in sing., Theocr. 14. 42, Anth. P. 5. 242.—The form δίκλεις, εἶδος, as if from κλείς, double-fastened, Hipp. Art. 783.

Δικογραφία, ἡ, the composition of law-speeches, Isocr. 310 B.

Δικογραφικός, Adv. like a writer of law-speeches, Isocr. ap. Poll. 8. 24.

Δικο-γράφος, ὁ, (γράφω) a composer of law-speeches, Diog. L. 6. 15.

Δικο-δίφης [δφ], ὄν, ὁ, one who grubs for law-suits, Luc. Lexiph. 9.

Δικο-λέκτης, ὄν, = δικολόγος, Anth. P. 1. 48, Plan. 4. 313.

Δι-κόλλυβος, ὄν, a sum of two κόλλυβοι, Ar. as restored by Bgk. in Meineke Fr. 2. 944.

Δικο-λόγος, ὁ, a pleader, advocate, Plut. Lucull. 1, etc.:—δικολογέω, to plead causes, speak forensically, Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 11:—δικολογία, ἡ, forensic speaking, Ib. 10.

Δι-κόλουρος, ὄν, doubly truncated, Nicom. Ar. p. 126 Ast.

Δι-κόλπος, ὄν, with two hollows, Galen.

Δικο-λύτης [ε], ὄν, ὁ, one who destroys by law-suits; and δικο-μήτρα, ἡ, mother of law-suits, Com. in Meineke Fr. 4. 664.

Δικο-μάχew, to carry on a law-suit, Alciphro 3. 29 (vulg. ἀδικ-).

Δι-κόνδυλος, ὄν, double-knuckled, δάκτυλοι Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 3.

Δι-κορμος, ὄν, with two trunks, Artemid. 5. 74 Reiff.

Δικορ-ράπττης, ὄν, ὁ, = δικορράφος, A. B. 35.

Δικορράφew, to get up a lawsuit, Ar. Nub. 1483, Apollod. Incert. 1. 12.

Δικορράφια, ἡ, the getting up a lawsuit, Manetho 2. 296.

Δικορράφικος [α], ὁ, (ράπτω) a petty-fogger, Aristaeen. 2. 3, A. B. 35.

Δι-κορσος, ὄν, two-headed, Lex Rhet. ap. Eust. 947. 28.

Δι-κορύνβος, ὄν, two-pointed, two-peaked, Luc. Char. 5.

Δι-κόρυφος, ὄν, two-peaked, δ. πλάξ of Parnassus, Eur. Bacch. 307; so, λάμπουσα πέτρα .. δ. σέλας Id. Phoen. 227; cf. δίλοφος. 2. with two crowns on the head, Arist. H. A. 1. 7, 4.

Δι-κότυλος, ὄν, with two rows of tentacula, like the polypus, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 8, P. A. 4. 9, 14. II. holding two κοτύλαι, Sotad. Έγκλει. 1. 33.

Δικραιόμαι, Pass. to branch out, restored in Hipp. 276. 43., 1035 A, from Erotian:—δίκραιος, ὄν, (κεραία) forked, Hdt. 4. 11. 5, 10, al.:—δικραιότης, ἡ, division, Id. 411. 5. Cf. δίκροος.

Δι-κραιος, ὄν, two-horned, Anth. P. 6. 32. II. forked, v. Ap. Rh. 4. 1613.

Δι-κράνος, ὄν, two-headed, Parmen. 47 Karst.:—δίκρανον, τό, a pitch-fork, δικάρανος ἐξωθεῖν, like Lat. furca expellere, Luc. Tim. 12.

Δι-κράτης, ἐς, co-male in power, δικρατεῖς Ἀτρεΐδα Soph. Aj. 252; δικρατεῖς λόγῳ στήσαντε double-slaying spears, of Eteocles and Polyneices, Id. Ant. 146; cf. δῖπλος 1. 3, δισκπητρος.

Δι-κροος, α, ὄν, contr. δίκρους, α, ὄν; or δικρόος, contr. δικρούς, α, ὄν; also written δίκρος, α, ὄν:—like δίκραιος, δίκραιρος, forked, cloven, bifurcate, Xen. Cyn. 10. 7; of hoofs, Arist. H. A. 8. 20, etc.; of a serpent's tongue, Id. P. A. 2. 17, 6, al.; of the womb, Id. H. A. 3. 1, 20; δικροῖς ἐώσαν τὴν θεόν —κεκράμασιν (jokingly for γύλοις) Ar. Pax 637:—δικροῖν or δικροῦν, τό, a cleft, fork, bifurcation, Hipp. Coar. 156 A, Plat. Tim. 48 B; so also δικρόα, ἡ, Xen. Cyn. 2. 7., 9. 19.—On the forms, v. Lob. Phryn. 233, Paral. 42.

Δι-κροσσος, ὄν, double-bordered or fringed, Poll. 7. 72.

Δι-κροτος, ὄν, double-beating, κῶπαι Eur. I. T. 408.

Δι-κροτός, ὄν, with two banks of oars on a side, elsewhere διήρης, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 28, Anth. P. 7. 640; cf. μονόκροτος. II. δ. ἀμαγίτος a road for two carriages, Eur. El. 775.

Δι-κρυνος, ὄν, with two springs, ῥυτίον δ. a vase from which two kinds of wine could be poured, Damoc. Aut. πενθ. 1.

Δικταῖος, ὁ, epith. of Zeus, from the Cretan hill Dictē, Strabo 478.

Δικταμνίτης σῖνος, ὁ, wine flavoured with dictamnion, Diosc. 5. 57.

Δικταμον, τό, Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 2; δικταμον, Id. Mirab. 4; δικταμνος, ἡ, Diosc. 3. 36:—dittany, a plant which grew in perfection on mountains Dictē and Ida: v. Hübsch Kreta, 1. p. 34.

Δικτάτωρ [α], ὁρος or ὀρος, ὁ, the Roman dictator, Polyb. 3. 87, 7, etc.:—δικτάτωρew to be dictator, Dio C. 43. 1; δικτάτωρεια, ἡ, the dictatorship, Dion. H. 6. 22; or —ία, Plut. Fab. 3.

Δικτός, ἡ, ὄν, (δίκειν) thrown: cf. δακτυλόδικτος.

Δικτυ-ἀγωγός, ὁ, a drawer of nets, Poll. 5. 17.

Δικτυ-ἄλωτος, ὄν, taken in the toils, Synes. 150 C.

Δικτυ-βολέw, to cast the net, Anth. P. 6. 186.

Δικτυ-βόλος, ὄν, a fisherman, Anth. P. 6. 105, Opp. H. 4. 578.

Δικτυδίων, τό, Dim. of δίκτυον, Poll. 7. 179.

δικτυεία or —νία, ἡ, net-fishing, Ael. N. A. 12. 43.

δικτυεύς, ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, *one who fishes with nets*, Strabo 384, Ael. N. A. 1. 12.
Δίκτυον, ἡ, (δικτυον) epith. of Artemis as goddess of the chase, Hdt. 3. 59, Eur. Hipp. 146, etc.
δικτυο-βόλος, ὄν, = δικτυόβολος, Poll. 7. 137.
δικτυο-εἰδής, ἑς, *net-like*: δ. πλέγμα the *plexus choroïdes*, Galen.
δικτυο-θηρευτική, ἡ, (sc. τέχνη) *net-fishing*, Poll. 7. 139.
δικτυό-κλωστος, ὄν, (κλωστή) *woven in meshes*, σπείραι δ. the *net's meshy coils*, Soph. Ant. 347.
δικτυον, τό, (v. δεικνύν) — *a net*, 1. a *fishing-net*, δικτύφ' ἐξέρυσσά πολυῶψ (sc. ἰχθύας) Od. 22. 386; φελλοὶ δ' ὡς ἀγοῖσι δ. Aesch. Cho. 506; μολιβδὶς ὥστε δ. κατέσπασεν Soph. Fr. 783; δ. καθίναί, ἀναίρείσθαι Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 12., 8. 19, 13. 2. a *hunting-net*, Hdt. 1. 123, Ar. Av. 1083, etc.; differing from ἄρκυς, Xen. Cyn. 2, 5, cf. Poll. 5. 26, 27.
3. metaph., δ. ἀτης, "Αἰδου Aesch. Pr. 1078, Ag. 1115, cf. Soph. Fr. 670.
II. the bottom of a sieve, Hesych.
δικτυόμα, Pass. *to be wrought in net-work*, LXX (3 Regg. 7. 18), Eust.
II. to be caught in a net, Babr. 107. 11.
δικτυο-πλόκος, ὄν, *weaving nets*, Poll. 7. 139.
δικτυουλκός, ὄν, *drawing nets*: Δικτυουλκοί, a play by Aesch.
δι-κτύπος, ὄν, *double-sounding*, ἡχώ Nonn. D. 10. 225.
δίκτυς, υῖος, δ, an unknown Libyan animal, Hdt. 4. 192.
δικτυώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) = δικτυοειδής, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 99.
δικτυωτός, ἡ, ὄν, *made in net-fashion*, θύσανος Diod. 18. 26: — *lattice*, *trellised*, Lat. *reticulatus*, θύραι δικτ. Polyb. 15. 30, 8; θυρίς δικτυωτή a *lattice-window*, LXX (Ezek. 41. 16).
δί-κυκλος, ὄν, *two-wheeled*: δ. [ἄρμα] a *two-wheeled car*, Dio C. 76. 7.
δί-κυρτος, ὄν, *two-humped*, of the Bactrian camel, An. Ox. 4. 264, Geop. 16. 22, 4.
***δίκω**, v. sub δεικνύν.
δί-κωλος, ὄν, *with two limbs or legs*, Lyc. 636, Diosc. 2. 116. **II.** with two clauses, περίοδος Schol. Ar. Ach. 1212, etc.
δί-κωπος, ὄν, *two-armed*, σκάφος Eur. Alc. 252, cf. 444: — hence δίκω-πέω, *to ply a pair of sculls*, and, generally, *to work double-handed*, Ar. Eccl. 1091: — δίκωπία, ἡ, a pair of sculls, Luc. Contempl. 1, Schol. Thuc. 4. 67.
δί-λήκθον, τό, a double λήκυθος, Hippoloch. ap. Ath. 129 C.
δίλημμα, ὄν, a double proposition, dilemma, an argument, in which the adversary is caught between (διαλαμβάνεται) two difficulties, Cicero's complexio, Suid.: — *so* διλήμματον, τό, Hermog. Adv. — τως, Ulp. ad Dem.
δίλημιον, τό, a double lemniscus, C. I. 2525 b. 56.
δίλογέω, *to say again*, repeat, Xen. Eq. Mag. 8, 2, Diod. 16. 46: — Verb. Adj. — ηἰδέν, Dem. Phil. 202.
δίλογία, ἡ, repetition, Xen. Eq. Mag. 8, 2.
δί-λογος, ὄν, *double-tongued*, doubtful, 1 Ep. Tim. 3. 8.
δί-λόχος, ὄν, *double-pointed*, two-fold, ἀπὸ Aesch. Ag. 643; epith. of Βενδῆς (i.e. Artemis) from her two-fold attributes, Cratin. Θρατρ. 12.
δί-λοφος, ὄν, *double-crested*, δ. πέτρα, of Parnassus (v. δικόρυφος, ἀμφίρυπος), Soph. Ant. 1126.
δί-λοχία, ἡ, a double λόχος, Polyb. 10. 23, 4: a body of 32 men, Arr. Tact. 10. 1: — *διλοχίτης* [ἡ], ὄν, δ, leader of a διλοχία, Id.
δί-μακρος, ὄν, *of two long syllables*, Draco p. 59.
δί-μάχαιρος [ἄ], ὄν, *with two swords*, Artemid. 2. 33.
δί-μάχης [ἄ], ὄν, δ, *one who fights either on foot or horseback*, a dragonom, prob. 1, Diod. 5. 33, cf. Poll. 1. 132.
δί-μέδιμον, τό, a measure holding two μέδιμνοι, Hesych.
δί-μερής, ἑς, *divided into two parts*, bipartite, of the human body, the brain, etc., Arist. P. A. 3. 5, 5., 3. 7, 2, al.
δί-μετήριος, ὄν, *holding two μετρηταί*, Callix. ap. Ath. 199 F, C. I. 3071.
δί-μετρος, ὄν, of a verse, having two metres, Hephaest.; v. διποδία.
δί-μέτωπος, ὄν, *with two fronts*, App. Civ. 5. 33.
δί-μηνιαίος, α, ὄν, *two months old*, Hipp. 600 A, 757 F.
δί-μήνιος, ὄν, of or for two months, Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 4; δίμηνα ἐκτιτρώσκειν Hipp. Aph. 1254: — *δίμηνος* a space of two months, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 22; εἰς δ. Id. Oec. 2, 37; ἡ δίμηνος, Polyb. 6. 34, 3.
δί-μήτωρ, Dor. — μάτωρ, ὄν, ἡ, twice-born, of Bacchus, Ovid's *bi-matris*, Alex. Incert. 13, Orph. H. 49: — also διμήτριος, Hdn. Epim. 265.
δί-μίτος, ὄν, of double thread; as Subst. δ., ἡ, dimity, Eust. 393. 4.
δί-μιτρος, ὄν, *with double mitre*, Plat. Demetr. 41.
διμναίος, α, ὄν, (μνᾶ) *worth or costing two minae*, διμναίους ἀποτιμήσασθαι *to value at two minae*, Hdt. 5. 77; δ. τιμήσασθαι τι Arist. Oec. 2. 6; μισθώματα διμναία Luc. D. Meretr. 14. 4: — *διμνον*, τό, a weight of two minae, C. I. 123 § 8 (p. 169). — In Hdt. most of the MSS. have διμνῶς, which is *to be διμναίος as λέως to λαός*, etc.
δί-μοῖρα, ἡ, a double share, Xen. An. 7. 2, 36, Lac. 15, 4; δ. βασιλέως Antiph. Διδυμ. 3: double pay, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 4. 2. two thirds, Dion. H. 8. 77.
II. = ἡμλοχία, cited from Ael. Tact.
διμοιρίτης [ἡ], ὄν, δ, *one who has a double share, double pay*, Arr. An. 7. 23, 3.
II. the leader of a διμοῖρα, Luc. Jup. Trag. 48, D. Meretr. 9, 5, Synes. 148 C.
III. in Eccl. a name of the Apollinarians, who taught that our LORD had a human ψυχή, but a purely divine νοῦς, Epiphani.
δί-μορος, ὄν, *divided between two*: διμορον, τό, a half, Aesch. Supp. 1071. 2. half a drachma, Plat. Ax. 366 C: — at Rome, half a libra, Plut. C. Gracch. 17.
II. in Aesch. Theb. 850, Herm. restored διμορα τέλεα (for διμοῖρα τέλεια) metri grat.
δί-μορφος, ὄν, *two-formed*, Lyc. 111, 892: androgynous, Diod. Excerpt. 2. 522.
δί-μυξος, ὄν, *with two wicks*, Philonid. Kwb. 5, Plat. Com. Nύξ 2, Metagen. Φιλοθ. 3, C. I. 3071. 9.
δινάξω, = δινέω, Artemid. ap. Ath. 333 F: — for the aor. med. δινάσσοτο in Pind. Fr. 30, 3, Dind. reads δινάσ' ἀπο.

δίνεμα [ἡ], τό, a whirling round, esp. in dancing, Ar. Thesm. 122, Xen. Eq. 3, 11.
δίνεω, mostly in pres. and impf. (Ion. δινέσκον Il. 24. 12), but part. aor. δινέσας Ap. Rh. 3. 310: — also δίνω, Aesch. Theb. 462: impf. δίνεον, Ep. δίνεον Il. 18. 494, Od. 9. 384: aor. ἐδίνησα Il. 23. 840, Att.: — Med., (cf. περιδ-) — Pass., δινέομαι Arist., Opp.; but aor. ἐδινῆσθην Od. 22. 85, Eur.: pf. δεδίνημαι (ἀμψι-) Il. 23. 562: — Poet. Verbs, used once or twice in Pass. by Xen. and Plat.: (cf. δίνω, δίνη, δίνος). *To whirl, twirl, or spin round*, ἡκε δὲ δινῆσας [τὸν σόλον] after whirling it, Il. 23. 840; ζεύγεια δινέουσιν driving them round a circle 18. 543; μοχλὸν ἐλόντες δινέουεν twirled the stake round and round in the Cyclops' eye, Od. 9. 388; δινεῖν ἵππους, δαπιδά Aesch. Theb. 462, 490; ὕμνα Eur. Or. 1459: — Pass. *to whirl or roll about*, ὅσπερ . . παντὶσε δινεῖσθην Il. 17. 680, cf. 16. 792; κάππεσε δινηθεῖς Od. 22. 85; of a river, *to eddy*, Eur. Rhés. 253: *to whirl round* in the dance, ἐδινεῖτο Xen. An. 6. 1, 9, cf. Symp. 2, 8; of a tumbler, ἐπὶ τροχοῦ δινεῖσθαι Plat. Euthyd. 294 E. 2. Pass., also, *to roam about*, Lat. *versari*, ἐδινέομεθα κατ' αὐτὴν [νῆσον] Od. 9. 153; βροτῶν ἐπὶ δάσσει δινηθῆναι 16. 63, cf. Pind. P. 11. 38.
II. intr. in Act., just like Pass. *to whirl about*, ὄρχησθ' ἡρπες ἐδίνεον Il. 18. 494; of tumblers, ἐδινεον κατὰ μέσσοις lb. 606; also of a warrior, ὅστις . . δινεῖσι κατὰ μέσσοις 4. 541; δινεῖουσιν ὑπὸ πτερυγὸς βάλε as it was circling in its flight, of a pigeon, 23. 875: generally, *to roam about*, δινέουσ' ἀλίων παρὰ θιν' ἀλός 24. 12; δινεῖον κατὰ οἶκον Od. 19. 67; δινεῖον βλεφάροις *to look wildly about*, Eur. Or. 837.
δίνη [ἡ], ἡ, a whirlpool, eddy, Lat. *vortex*, in sing., Il. 21. 213, Aesch. Eum. 559, etc.; in pl., Il. 21. 353, Hes. Th. 791, Hdt. 2. 28, etc.; ἐπὶ Κουανᾶς δ. C. I. 3797: — δίνη was the name given by Empedocles to the rotating heaven which was supposed to maintain the earth in its position, Plat. Phaedr. 99 B, Arist. Cael. 2. 13, 20 sq.; cf. δῖνος, and v. Grote Plato 1. 42. 2. a whirlwind, Ar. Av. 697; δῖναι νεφέλας Eur. Alc. 244. 3. generally, a whirling, rotation, Ar. Av. 1198; ἀτράκτου Plat. Rep. 620 E. 4. metaph., ἀνάγκης στερραῖς δ. Aesch. Pr. 1052; δῖναις κυκλοῦμενον κέαρ Id. Ag. 997.
δινήεις, Dor. — δῖεις, ἑσση, ἐν, whirling, eddying, Ξάνθῳ ἐπὶ δινήεντι Il. 5. 479, cf. Od. 6. 89, Simon. 19, etc. **II.** rounded, Mosch. 2. 55.
δίνησις, ἑως, ἡ, whirling motion, rotation, Arist. Cael. 2. 13, 23, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 90.
δινήτος, ἡ, ὄν, (δινέω) whirled round, Anth. P. 7. 394.
δῖνος, ὁ, like δίνη, a whirling, rotation, such as Anaxagoras held to be the effect of νοῦς as the regulator of the Universe, Clem. A. 435; reference is made to this in Ar. Nub. 828, Δῖνος βασιλευῖαι, τὸν Δῖ' ἐξελήλακός, cf. 380; cf. Grote Plato 1. 59. 2. an eddy, Epic. ap. Diog. L. 10. 105: — a dance like the waltz, Eust. 1166, 10, Hesych.
II. vertigo, Hipp. V. C. 903.
III. the round area, where oxen trod out the corn, threshing-floor, Telesilla 2 Bgk., Xen. Oec. 18, 5; cf. Ruhnke Ep. Cr. p. 179.
IV. a large round goblet (also written δῖνος), Ar. Vesp. 618; also Cyrenaic for ποδανιπτήρ, Ath. 467 F.
δινῶω, *to turn with a lathe*, Eust. 412. 31, etc., as Root of δινωτός.
δῖνω, only used in pres., *to thresh out on the δῖνος* (III), Hes. Op. 596: Pass., δινωμένην ὑπὸ βοῦσιν . . ἄλῃα trodden by the circling oxen, Call. Fr. 51: — A Lesb. form δῖνωω, Choerob., v. Ahrens D. Aeol. p. 53: a 3 pl. ἀπο-δινῶνται, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 102.
δινώδης, ἑς, eddying, Dio C. 68. 13; τὰ δινώδη eddies, Plut. Cato Ma. 20.
δινωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (δινέω) turned, rounded, δασπῖς, λέχος Il. 3. 391, Od. 19. 56; ἡμίσις βοῶν καὶ νάυσι χαλκῶ δινωτή [sc. δασπῖς] covered all round with hides and brazen plates, Il. 13. 407.
δξᾶς, ἀντος, ἡ, a Sicilian copper coin, = two χαλκοί, Hemst. Poll. 9. 81; cf. τριᾶς.
δί-ξέστον, τό, a measure of two ξέστα, Schol. Ar. Thesm. 347.
δίξος, ὄν, (ξέω) cleft, forked, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 9.
δίξος, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. for δισός, as τριξός for τρισός, cf. Koen. Greg. p. 435.
Δῖο-, is found at the beginning of many compd. Nouns, both proper and common, meaning not only sprung from Zeus or the gods, but generally excellent, godlike, like θεο- in compos.
Δῖό, Conjunct., for δι' ὅ, wherefore, on which account, Lat. *quapropter*, *quocirca*, *quare*, Plat. Rep. 358 D, etc.; διδ' ἧς Thuc. 2. 21, Plat. Gorg. 518 A, al.; διδ' καὶ, διδ' ἧς καὶ Id. Phaedr. 258 E, Symp. 203 C; διόπερ Thuc. 1. 71, 120., 8. 92, etc. **II.** later, = ὅτι, because, Arist. Plant. 2. 4, 5: cf. διότι.
Διό-βολος, ὄν, hurled by Zeus, of lightning, Soph. O. C. 1464, Eur. Alc. 125: — *so* Διόβλητος, ὄν, Ael. H. A. 6. 62; and Διοβλήτης, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, Schol. Pind. P. 8. 22.
Διογένειον, τό, the school of Diogenes, C. I. 427.
Διογενέτωρ, ὄν, δ, giving birth to Zeus, Διογενέτορες ἐναυλοὶ natal cave of Zeus, Eur. Bacch. 122.
Διογενής, ἑς, sprung from Zeus, in Hom. always as an epith. of kings and princes, ordained and upheld by Zeus (ἐκ δὲ Διὸς βασιλεύης Hes. Th. 96), not as if actually his offspring; Aesch. calls the gods themselves θεοὶ Διογενεῖς, Theb. 301, Supp. 631; Pallas is Διογενὲς κρᾶτος, Theb. 129, cf. Soph. Aj. 91; Amphion is Δ., Theb. 528; αἶμα τὸ δ., of Achilles, Eur. Andr. 1194: generally, divine, φάος Id. Med. 1258. **II.** parox., Διογένης, οὗς, ὁ, prop. n. [Δι- in Ep.]
δι-ογκώω, *to make to swell, blow out*, στόμα Hermog. in Walz Rhett. 3. 224: — Pass. *to swell out*, Hipp. Acut. 385, 388: metaph. *to be lifted up, raised to a higher position*, Arteni. 1. 14.
διόγκωσις, ἑως, ἡ, inflation, Plut. 2. 771 B: a tumour, Galen.
Διόγνητος, ὄν, contr. for Διογένης, = Διογενής, Hes. Sc. 340.
Διό-γονος, ὄν, = Διογενής, Eur. Hipp. 560 [with ἡ].
δι-οδεῖα, ἡ, a passage through, Suid.

δι-όδευσις, εως, ἡ, = διωδεία, Hipp. 298. 43.

δι-οδεύω, to travel through, τὴν χώραν Polyb. 2. 15, 5, cf. Plut. Ages. 17; παρδοκεῖον Arr. Epict. 2. 23, 26; διὰ τῶν νομῶν C. I. 4956. 20:—Pass. in Anth. P. 9. 708.

δι-οδοποιρέω, = διωδοίω, τὰς δύο μοίρας [τῆς ὁδοῦ] Hdt. 8. 129.

δι-οδοποιέω, = foreg., f. l. in Theophr. Ign. 59, for διόδον ποιέειν.

δι-οδος, ἡ, a way through, thoroughfare, passage, Hdt. 7. 201., 9. 99, Ar. Thesm. 658, etc.; δ. ὕδατος Thuc. 2. 102; ἀστράν διόδοι their pathways, orbits, Aesch. Pr. 1049; δ. ἔχειν to command the road, Thuc. 7. 32; αἱ δ. τῶν περὶων Plat. Phaedr. 255 C; δ. αἰτεῖσθαι, αἰτεῖν to ask leave to pass, demand a passport or safe-conduct, Ar. Av. 189, Aeschin. 75. 9; cf. διέδοδος, v. sub διώδοτος.

δι-οδος, v. sub διώδοτος.

δι-οδύρομαι, Dep. to bewail sorely, c. acc., Dem. 1248. 19.

δι-οζδομαι, Pass. to branch out, Hipp. 240. 11.

δι-οζος, v. sub διώδοτος.

Διόθεν, Adv. sent from Zeus, according to his will, by his favour, II. 15. 489., 24. 194, Trag., etc.; ἐκ Δ. Hes. Op. 763.

δι-ἀγνυμι, fut. εἰω, to open, τὰς γνάβους διόγνυτε Ar. Eccl. 852:—also διόγιω, Soph. Aj. 346, O. T. 1287, 1295, Plat., etc.; ἢ δ' ἂν διόγεις σφάγια [sc. τῇ μαχαίρῃ] Eur. Supp. 1205.

Διόδα, v. sub διέδωδον.

Διόδαίνω, fut. ἀνῶ, = sq., Hdn. 7. 3, 16: metaph., δ. τὴν ψυχὴν Ib. 8. 8.

Διόιδεω, fut. ἡσώ, strengththd. for διείδω, prob. l. Hipp. Art. 838, Luc. Nescym. 18; of the sea, Strabo 173:—Med., of a crowd, Heliod. 7. 7.

Διόιδης, ἐς, swollen, turgid, Nic. Al. 90.

Διόιδίσκομαι, = Διόιδεω, Galen.

Διόικεω: Διόικον Thuc. 8. 21, etc.: fut. —ήσω Plat.: aor. Διόικησα

Isocr., etc.: pf. Διόικηκα Plat., Διόεικηκα Arist. Fr. 429:—Med., fut. —ήσομαι Dem.: aor. Διόικησάν Dem.: pf. (in med. sense) Διόικηκα, v. infr.:—Pass., aor. Διόικηθην Luc. Nec. 19: pf. Διόικηκα Antiph. Poisig.

1. 18, Dem. 616. 27, plarf. Διόικητο (πρὸ-) Dem. 625. 5; but with both augm. and redupl., pf. Διόεικηκα Antiph. Mitr. 2, Macho ap. Ath. 341 C; so impf. with double augm. Διόεικον in Malal. Properly, to keep house, then, generally, to control, manage, govern, regulate, administer, τὴν πόλιν Thuc. 8. 21, etc.; τὰ τῆς πόλεως Ar. Eccl. 305; τὰς τε αἰκίας καὶ τὰς πόλεις Plat. Meno 91 A; τὸν κόσμον Id. Phaedr. 246 C; τὸν οὐρανόν Id. Legg. 896 E; τὰ ἀνθρώπινα Ib. 713 C; τὸν βίον Isocr. 2 E, etc., cf. Dem. 774. 8; τὴν οὐσίαν Id. 829. 9; τὰ κοινὰ Id. 15. 22; τὴν ἀρχὴν Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 4; δ. ἀκριβῶς, of a housekeeper, Lys. 92. 23; πολέμους Dinarch. 88. 46; of a financier, δ. τὰ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν, τὰ ἐπὶ τῇ πράξει Thuc. 8. 23, 1111. fin.; τάλαστα, δ. Καλλισθένης Διόικησεν Id. 467. 18:—Pass. to be ordered, managed, etc., τύχη δ. Hipp. Vet. Med. 8, Aeschin. 1. 20; ὅπως ὁ βίος φῶσει καὶ νόμοις δ. Dem. 774. 7:—Med. to manage after one's own will and pleasure, τὰ πράγματα Διόικησασθαι Dem. 43. 21; and pf. pass. (in same sense), ὅν' ἂ βουλόμην ἄνεν Διόικημένοι Id. 288. 1; Διόικόμενος οὕτως ἀδίκους πλεονεξίας managing to make such iniquitous profits, Id. 1092. 5, cf. 22; but, Διόικεσθαι πρὸς τινα to act collusively with..., Id. 1327. 23, cf. 1328. 4.

b. absol. to exercise authority, govern, τυραννικῶς Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 36, cf. 4. 14, 11.

2. to provide, furnish, ἀπορῶ τὰλλα ὅσθεν Διόικω Dem. 834. 19, cf. 708. 25; δ. τὴν ἀδελφὴν to provide for, settle her, Id. 763. 6:—Pass. to be nourished or supported, ὑπὸ τινος Strabo 659; γάλακτι Ath. 48 E.

3. to digest food, Diog. L. 6. 34.

4. in Rhetor., the Med. Διόικεσθαι was used of the distribution and arrangement of a discourse, Dion. H. de Rhet. 9. 4.

II. to inhabit distinct places, Plat. Tim. 19 E:—Med. to live apart, κατὰ κώμας Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 5.

Διόικημα, τό, control, government, Hesych., Suid.

Διόικητος, εως, ἡ, properly, housekeeping, Dem. 1111. 10: generally, control, government, administration, τῆς πόλεως Plat. Prot. 319 D, etc.; esp. of the finances, the treasury-department, ὅπως . . ἡ δ. γένηται ἱκανῇ Dem. 728. 24; ὁ ἐπὶ τῆς Διόικησεως the controller, treasurer, Decret. ap. Dem. 238. 14, 730. 24: hence expenditure, Lys. 185. 21, ap. Dem. 1111. 10, 1346. 21, 1359. 9.

II. one of the lesser Roman provinces, Strabo 629, Cio. Fam. 13. 52, 67, C. I. 3902 b; of Egypt, 4693.

2. as an Eccles. division, a bishop's jurisdiction, diocese, Eccl. Διόικητῆς, αὐ, ὁ, a controller, Lat. procurator, Polyb. 27. 12; 2; οἱ αἰε δ., a festival, Inscr. Att. in Ussing p. 46.

Διόικητικός, ὁ, ὄν, controlling, δύναμις Plat. 2. 885 B.

Διόικητρια, ἡ, a housekeeper, Schol. Ar. Eccl. 212.

Διόικίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ:—to cause to live apart, to disperse, δ. τὰς πόλεις to break up, scatter their population, Isocr. 91 A, cf. Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 11; and more explicitly, τὴν Θηβαίων πόλιν Διόικεῖν κατὰ κώμας Dem. 59. 15; δ. Μαντινεῖς ἐκ μῆς πόλεως εἰς πλείους Polyb. 4. 27. 6:—Pass., Διόικισθαι ἢ Μαντινεῖα τετραχῇ Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 7; Διόικόμενοι κατὰ κώμας Dem. 366. 2: then, generally, to be scattered abroad, Plat. Symp. 193 A; cf. sq.

Διόικσις, εως, ἡ, a dispersion: a removal, ἐν τῇ Διόικσει, ὅτ' ἐκ Κολωνίου Διόικέτο εἰς . . Lys. 961. fin.

Διόικισμός, ὁ, = foreg., Dion. H. 6. 81, Thuc. Camill. 9.

Διόικοδμεν, to build across, wall off, Plat. 4. 69, 8. 90.

2. to set as it were a partition-wall between, ἰσθμὸν καὶ ὕρον δ. τῆς τε κεφαλῆς καὶ τοῦ στήθεος Plat. Tim. 69 E; δ. τοῦ θώρακος . . τὸ κύτος Ib.

II. to barricade, ὀδὸν Diod. 13. 56.

Διόικονομέω, strengththd. for αἰκονομέω, Poll. 5. 156, Eust. Opusc. 76. 55:—Pass., Arist. Mund. 6. 37.

Διόινδομαι, Pass. to be quite full of wine, Plat. Legg. 775 C.

Διόινοχαεώ, to mix wine for drinking, Ath. 153 C.

Διόιξις, εως, ἡ, (Διόιννυμι) an opening, Theophr. C. P. 2. 19, 3.

Διουστέον, verb. Adj. of διαφέρω, one must move round, ὅμμα πανταχῇ Eur. Phoen. 205.

Διουστέω, to shoot an arrow between, ὅς κε . . Διουστέουσθαι πελέκειον Od. 19. 578, etc.

II. absol., καὶ κεν Διουστέουσθαι thou mightest reach it with an arrow, i. e. thou art but a bow-shot from it, 112. 102.

Διουστέρω, strengththd. for Διουστέρω, Diod. 4. 12, Philostr. 42, in Pass.

Διούσω, Διούσομαι, v. sub διαφέρω.

Διούχέω, to go through, ἀσύνθῃ δ' αἰῶνα Διούχινεῖ Aesch. Eum. 315.

II. absol. to wander about, ἐν πέτραις h. Hom. 18. 10.

Διούχομαι, fut. —οίχσομαι: pf. —οίχημαι Hdt. 4. 136: Dep.:—to be quite gone by, of time, Hdt. l. c.: of persons, to be clean gone, to have perished, Lat. periisse, Aesch. Fr. 133, Soph. Aj. 973, Eur., etc.; rare in Prose, as Hdt. l. c., Plat. Phaedr. 87 E.

II. absol. to be gone through, ended, ὁ λόγος Διούχεται Soph. O. C. 574 (as corrected in some later MSS. for Διέρχεται); χῆρ δίκη δ. Eur. Supp. 530.

Διούχνη, to be much afraid, Ath. 607 E.

Διό-κτυπος, v. sub Διόκτυπος.

Διουκαχῆ, ἡ, = Διουχῆ, a cessation, Thuc. 3. 87: esp. an armistice, Dio C. 39. 47, etc.—On the form, v. sub ἀνοκαχῆ.

Διουλισθάνω (in late authors —αῖνω, v. ὀλισθάνω): fut. —ολισθήσω: Ion. aor. —ολισθήσα Hipp. Art. 829.

To slip through, ὑπὸ τοῖς δακτύλοις Id. 806; of a joint put out, Id. 829; δ. τινὰ to give one the slip, Ar. Nub. 434, Plat. Lys. 216 C; ἐπ' ἀκρῶν δ. κνυμάτων, of a ship, Luc. Dom. 12: absol. to slip away, Id. Anach. 28, 29; δ. τὴν γλῶσσαν slipping with his tongue, of one drunken, Id. Vit. Auct. 12.

Διουλακῆ, ἡ, (διέλω) diversity of opinion, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 322.

Δι-ολκος, ὁ, the part of the Isthmus of Corinth where ships were drawn across, Strabo 335.

Διόλλυμι or —ύω (Themist. 356 A): fut. —ολέσω, Att. —ολῶ:—to destroy utterly, bring to naught, Soph. O. T. 442, Tr. 1028, Plat. Crito 47 C, al.; δ. γυναῖκα to ruin a woman, Eur. El. 921:—Pass., with fut. —ολλοίμαι, pf. —όλωκα, to perish utterly, come to naught, Trag., Thuc. 3. 40, etc.; διώλετο ἐκ τινος by some one's hand, Soph. O. T. 225.

II. to blot out of one's mind, forget, opp. to σώω, εἰδὼς διώλεσα Ib. 318.

Διολολύω, strengththd. for διολολύω, Joseph. Genes. 35 A.

Διόλου, Adv., for δι' ἅλου (cf. καθόλου), altogether, Phocyl. 2, Arist. Poët. 24. 3, Anth. P. 5. 158.

Διολαφύρομαι, strengththd. for ὀλαφύρομαι, Polyb. 22. 9, 11.

Διωμαί, v. sub δίω.

Διομαλίζω, to be always evenminded, Plut. Cato Ma. 4, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 207:—hence Διομαλίζομαι, ὁ, evenness, steadiness, Id. P. 3. 244.

Διομαλύνω, to make quite level, Plut. 2. 130 D.

Δι-ομβρας, v. sub διω.

Διομεία, ἡ, a brigadier of the deme Diomeia, Ar. Ach. 605.

Διομήδης, α, v. of or like Diomedes, ἡ Διομήδεια λεγομένη ἀνάγκη, i. e. absolute, fatal necessity, Plat. Rep. 493 D, cf. Ar. Eccl. 1029 (for the form, cf. Ἀδρᾶστεια, Πολυνεύκεια, etc.),—a proverb variously expl., v. Suid. and Paroemiogr. (where Διομήδεις ἀνάγκη).

Διο-μήδης, εως, ὁ, Jove-counselled; in Hom. as a prop. n. Diomedes.

Διο-μήννια [νῆ], ἡ (μήνης) wrath of Zeus, Orph. περί Σεσμ.

Δι-όμνυμι, to swear solemnly, to declare on oath, esp. in courts of justice, c. inf. fut., ὕρκον αὐτῷ προσβαλὼν Διόμνυσεν ἡ μὴν . . δουλώσειν Soph. Tr. 255; δ. κτείνειν (leg. κτενέειν) Lycurg. 165. 43:—oftener in Med., Διόμνυναι, fut. —ομνύμαι, aor. —ωμύσθαι, to bind oneself by oath, Soph. Aj. 1233, Tr. 378; so almost always in Prose, esp. of the oath called Διομωσία, δ. ὕρκον Antipho 130. 33; ταῦτα Διωμώσω ἐν τῇ ἀντιγραφῇ you swore to this in the oath you took in support of the indictment, Plat. Apol. 27 C; δ. τινι Lys. 96. 35; δ. ὑπὲρ τινος Antipho 114. 24; ἡρκείσθε Διομνύμενοι an oath, Dem. 321. 8; Διομώσασθαι τὸν υἱὸν to swear by his head, Id. 1161. 16.

Διομαλογέω, to make an agreement, settle, undertake, Xen. Ages. 3. 5:—Pass. to be agreed on, mostly in pf., Διομολογημένοι ἐμοὶ τε καὶ σοὶ Plat. Euthyd. 282 C, etc.; in aor., τούτω δέει Διομολογήσθαι Id. Rep. 456 C.

II. oftener in Med., aor —ωμολογήσασθαι, to agree mutually, to agree upon certain points, take them as granted, concede, grant, δ. τι εἶναι Plat. Rep. 350 D; τὶ Id. 507 A, al.; δ. τοὺς τόκους to agree on the interest to be paid, Dem. 1284. 14; also, δ. περὶ τινος Plat. Theaet. 169 E; πάντα Διομολογησάμενος πρὸς τὸν πατέρα having agreed with my father to do everything, Dem. 840. 6; δ. τινι περὶ τινος Isac. 41. 43; and c. inf. fut., Id. 41. 29; foll. by a relat. Conj., δ. πότερον . . Plat. Rep. 394 D; δ. εἰ . . Id. Gorg. 500 E; τί ποτ' ἐστὶν Id. Soph. 260 A.

Διομολόγησις, εως, ἡ, a convention, πρὸς τινα Polyb. 3. 27. 9.

Διομολογήτεον, verb. Adj. one must agree on or concede, Plat. Rep. 527 B, al.

II. —έος, α, v. to be conceded, Id. Parm. 142 B.

Διομαλογία, ἡ, = Διομολογία, δ. πατεῖν περὶ τινος Isac. 86. 4, 15; γίνεται δ. τῆς ὑπουργίας Arist. Eth. N. 9. 1, 7.

Διων, v. sub διός; but 2. Διόν, v. sub δίω.

Διονομάζω, to distinguish by a name, Plat. Polit. 263 D:—Pass., Διωνόμασται has received a name, Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 1, cf. Meteor. 1. 13, 20.

II. in Pass. also to be widely known, Isocr. 398 D, Strabo 121, etc.

Διανῶ, as voc. of Διόνυσος in Phryn. Com. Κρον. 5; cf. Lob. Phryn. 436.

Διονύσια [ν], (sc. ἑρπ), τὰ, the feast of Dionysos or Bacchus, of which there were four at Athens in four consecutive months: viz. 1. τὰ κατ' ἀργαῖς (Ar. Ach. 202, Aeschin. 22. 26), τὰ ἐν ἀργαῖς (Schol. Ar. Ach. 503), or τὰ μικρὰ, in Poseideon (December) when the vintage was just over: at these prob. old Tragedies and Comedies were represented.

2. τὰ ἐν Αἰναιῶν or Αἰναιῶν (in the suburb Αἰναι, where the Ἀθναῖον stood), in Gamelion (January) when the wine was just made, and the presses (ἀγροί) cleaned up: from this feast the month was once called Αἰναιῶν, which name was retained by the Ionians of Asia.—

At these some of the new Tragedies and Comedies were performed, and a prize of the rich must of the new vintage was given: v. *ληπταίος* and *λίμνη* II.

3. τὰ Ἀνθεστήρια (q. v.) in Anthesterion (February), of which the first day was called *πιθουρία* (when the casks of the bygone vintage were first tapped); the second *χρῆς*; and, perhaps, the third *χύτραι* from the public picnic with which they were celebrated.—It is doubtful what dramatic performances accompanied them.

4. τὰ δασικά (Thuc. 5. 20), τὰ κατ' ἄστυ, ἐν ἄστει (Schol. Ar. Ach. 503), τὰ μέγαλα or simply τὰ Διονύσια (Foed. ar. Thuc. 5. 23), in Elaphebolion (March), when Athens was full of strangers from all Greece, and all the most splendid exhibitions took place (v. Ar. Ach. 502 sqq.):—for these, most of the new Dramas were reserved.—Böckh (*Abhandl. Berl. Akad.* 1816, pp. 47–124) first established the point that there were four Dionysia: up to that time, it had been held that the Lenaea and the Anthesteria were the same: v. Philol. Mus. 2. 573 sq.

Διονυσιάζω, to keep the Dionysia; hence to live festively or extravagantly, Luc. Dem. Encom. 35, Ath. 445 B.

Διονυσιακός, ἡ, ὅν, belonging to the Dionysia, or to Dionysos, Δ. θεῶν Thuc. 8. 93; ἄγαν Arist. Rhet. 3. 15, 8, Pol. 6. 8, 22:—Διονυσιακά, poems on the legend of Bacchus, as those of Nonnus.

Διονυσιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of Διονυσιακός, Pratin. I. 3, Eur. II. F. 891, etc.

2. as Subst. a Bacchantē, Paus. 4. 36, 5. II. a kind of plant, commonly called ἀνδρόσαιμον, Diosc. 3. 173.

Διονυσιασταί, οἱ, the Dionysiasts, a guild at Rhodes, C. I. 2525 b.

Διονύσιον (sc. ἱερόν), τό, the temple of Dionysos, Ar. Fr. 187, Paus. I. 43, 5, etc.:—a form Διονύσειον occurs in Suid. s. v. Εὐγένιος; but v. Phryg. 367.

Διονύσιος [ῶ], α, ὄν, of Dionysos or Bacchus, Bacchyl. 27.

Διονύσσκος, ὁ, Dim. of Διόνυσος, name given to certain bony excrescences on the temples, dub. in Deff. Medic.

Διονύσο-κόλακες, οἱ, nickname of the τεχνῖται Διονυσιακοί, artifices scenici, (cf. Μουσικόλακες), Theopomp. Hist. Fr. 297; v. Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 10, Chares ap. Ath. 538 F: hence, II. applied to the flatterers of Dionysus the Tyrant, and to the school of Plato, Diog. L. 10. 8, Ath. 249 F, 435 E.

Διονύσο-μάνευ, to be full of Bacchic frenzy, Philostr. 214.

Διόνυσος, ὁ, Od. II. 324, Soph. Ant. 957, etc.; Ep. also Διωνύσος II. 6. 132, 14. 325, Od. 24. 74, Hes., etc., and Δένυσος (q. v.):—Διονύσος (v. sub Βίχχος); Διόνυσον γοναί, name of a comedy by Polyzelus, v. C. I. 230.

δ-οξείων, ἡ, the fifth in the musical scale, Philolaos 3 Mullach; cf. διαπασῶν and v. Chappell Hist. of Anc. Mus. pp. 46, 78.

Διό-παις, παῖδος, ὁ, son of Zeus, Anth. P. 9. 525.

Διό-πεμπτος, ὄν, sent from Zeus, Eust. 48. 29.

διόπερ or δι' ὅπερ, v. sub διό.

Διοπέτης, ἑς, that fell from Zeus, ἄγαλμα Eur. I. T. 977; Παλλάδιον Dion. H. 2. 66; πέλαται Plut. Num. 13, cf. Dion. II. 2. 71:—v. Διαιπότης.

διοπεύω, to be in charge of a ship's freight (cf. διοπος, ὁ, II), δ. τὴν ναῦν (as Dind. from Harpocr. for διοπεύω), ap. Dem. 929. 20, 934. 22.

διόπη, ἡ, (διὰ, ὅπη) a kind of earring, Ar. Fr. 309; v. διοπος.

διοπος, ὁ, (διέπω) a ruler, commander, Aesch. Pers. 44, Eur. Rhes. 741.

II. one who is in charge of a ship's freight, a supercargo, E. M. 278, etc.; cf. διοπεύω.

διοπος, ὄν, (ὁπή) with two holes, αὐλοί Ath. 176 F.

II. = διόπη, C. I. 150 § 48 (p. 237), Hesych.

διοπεύω, to watch accurately, spy about, ἡ δὲ διοπεύωσαν II. 10. 451: to look into, στέγους Soph. Aj. 307:—v. διοπεύω.

διο-οπή, ἡρος, ὁ, a spy, scout, στρατοῦ II. 10. 562.

II. διά-γ-γελαι καὶ διοπτήρες, the optiones et tesserarii of the Romans, Plut. Galb. 24.

III. = διοπτρα III, Suid.

διο-όπη, ὄν, ὁ, a looker through, ὦ Ζεῦ διόπτρα I says Dicaeopolis in Ar. Ach. 435, holding up a ragged garment to the light.

II. = foreg. I, Eur. Rhes. 234.

διο-όπτρα, ἡ, an optical instrument for measuring heights, levelling, etc., a Jacob's staff, Polyb. 10. 46, 1.

II. a plate of talc, lapis specularis, for glazing windows, Strabo 540.

III. = διαστολεύς, Galen.

διοπτική, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to the use of the διοπτρα (I), ὄργανον δ. = διοπτρα, Strabo 87:—τὰ δ. the science of dioptrics, Plut. 2. 1093 E.

διοπτηρισμός, ὁ, an opening with the διοπτρα (III), Paul. Aeg. 6. 73.

δι-οπτρον, τό, a spying-glass, οἶνος γὰρ ἀνθρώποις δ., cf. Horat. aperit praecordia Liber, Alcae. Fr. 53.

διορατικός, ἡ, ὄν, clear-sighted, Lat. perspicax, Xen. Salt. 4.

διοράω, fut. -όρωμαι, to see through, see clearly, Xen. An. 5. 2, 30; δ. τὸ ἀληθές Plat. Parm. 136 C, etc.

II. to distinguish, τοὺς .. κατακρίνοντας καὶ τοὺς .. θεραπεύοντας Isocr. 20 C, 29 E; πότε ὑπάρχει καὶ πότε οὐ Arist. Meteor. 4. 12, 7; cf. διείδω.

διοργάνωσις, Pass. to be provided with organs, Iamb. V. Pyth. 66.

διοργάνωσις, εως, ἡ, formation, fashioning, Iamb. V. Pyth. 67.

διοργίζομαι, Pass. to be very angry, Polyb. 2. 8, 13.

δι-οργίονος, ὄν, two fathoms long, high, etc., Hdt. 4. 195, Xen. Cyn. 2, 5. Cf. διάρῳνος.

διορθεύω, =sq., occurs only in Eur. Supp. 417, μὴ διορθεύων λόγους not judging rightly of words; v. Matthiä ad l.

διορθόω, to make straight, Hipp. Art. 803; δ. λόγον to tell my tale aright, Pind. O. 7. 38.

II. to set right, restore to order, Isocr. 198 C, δ. ἐρην to make up a quarrel, Eur. Hel. 1159; δ. ἀδικήματα to amend them, Polyb. 4. 24, 4; δ. πίστιν πρὸς τι to make good, redeem it, Id. 1. 7, 12; δ. τὰ προσφερόμενα to pay them off, Id. 11. 28, 5; δ. τὴν Ἰλιάδα to correct or revise it, Plut. Alex. 8, cf. Alcib. 7:—Med. to amend for oneself, διορθοῦσθαι τὰ μέλλοντα Isocr. 78 E; τὰ ἀγνοούμενα Dem. 1463. 18; σφᾶς αὐτοὺς Polyb. 26. 3, 12: to maintain in argument,

Aeschin. 42. 38; but often just like Act., Polyb. 3. 16, 4, etc.: also, διορθοῦσθαι περὶ or ὑπὲρ τινας to take full security for .., Dem. 112. 15, 895. 24. Cf. ἐπανορθόω.

διόρθωμα, τό, a making straight, setting right, Hipp. Art. 799: an instrument or means of setting right, δ. τι ἐνθιναίαι εἰς .., Ib. 802.

II. correction, amendment, Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 23, Plut. Num. 17.

διόρθωσις, εως, ἡ, a making straight, as in the setting of a limb, Hipp. Offic. 745, cf. Art. 803: a setting straight, restoration, οἰκοδομημάτων καὶ ὁδῶν Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 4.

II. generally, amendment, reform, of men, Ib. 3. 1, 5; τῆς πολιτείας Ib. 6. 1, 9; τῶν νόμων C. I. 1845. 37.

2. right arrangement, τῶς Plat. Legg. 642 A.

3. a fortunate event, Polyb. 5. 88, 2.

III. a revision, revised edition of a work, v. Wolf. proleg. Hom. clxxiv.

διορθωτός, α, ὄν, to be set, of joints, Hipp. Mochl. 863.

διορθωτήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, =sq., C. I. 1845. 38.

διορθωτής, οὐ, ὁ, a corrector, Plut. Sol. 16: esp. of books, Galen.

διορθωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, corrective, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 2, 12, etc. Adv. -κῶς, Eust. 936. 43.

διορίζω, Ion. διορρίζω: fut. Att. ἰώ: fut. med. in pass. sense, v. infr. I. 3.

To draw a boundary through, divide by limits, separate, Hdt. 4. 42; τὴν Εὐρώπην ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀσίας Diod. 1. 55; δῖχα δ. Plat. Soph. 266 E.

2. to distinguish, determine, define, τὰ οὐνόματα Hdt. 4. 45; θεοῖσι .. γέρα τίς ἄλλος ἢ γῶ .. διώρισα; Aesch. Pr. 440; πῶς οὐκ οἶον .. διώρισα, of anguries, Ib. 489; σῖτον δ' εἰδέναι δ., so as to know it, Id. Fr. 181; δ. ἀκούσθαι τε καὶ ἐκούσθαι Plat. Legg. 860 E, cf. Crat. 391 D; δ. περὶ τινοῦ τί ἐστιν Arist. Metaph. 8. 6, 1; to define logically, δ. κατὰ τὰς διαφορὰς Id. Top. 6. S. 4, cf. Eth. N. 1. 13, 20, etc.:—Med., διορίζεσθαι τῷ στόματι τὰ γράμματα to pronounce clearly, Alex. Incert. 21.

3. to determine, declare, τοιαῦτα φημί μαντικὰ διώρισαν Soph. O. T. 723; also c. inf. to determine one to be so and so, Dem. 505. 19; and with the inf. omitted, οἱ .. μῆνές με μικρὸν καὶ μέγαν διώρισαν Soph. O. T. 1083:—Med., δηλοῖ καὶ δ. ὅτι .. Dem. 239. 19; διορισμένον ὅπως .. Id. 1286. 11; pf. pass. in med. sense, ἃ χρη ποιεῖν διωρίσμεθα Id. 760. 14:—Pass., διώρισται ὑπὸ τερον .. Andoc. 30. 9; διωρισμένον it being prescribed, Lys. 183. 25; πρὸς οὐς ἐτέθη καὶ διωρίσθη [ὁ νόμος] Id. 1376. 24; impers., διορίζεται ἡμῖν περὶ τίνος we will give precepts about .., Hipp. Art. 786; ἐν οἷς [λόγοις] διώρισται περὶ τῶν ἡθικῶν Arist. Pol. 3. 12, 1.

4. absol. to draw distinction, lay down definitions, οὐδ' οὐτιῶν διορίζων Dem. 551. fin.:—mostly in Med., διορίζεσθαι περὶ τινοῦ Andoc. 25. 7, Isocr. 27. C, etc.; πρὸς ἀλλήλους Plat. Gorg. 457 C; δίκην διωρίσω didst settle the conditions of the trial, Ar. Ach. 364, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 5. 9, 1.

II. to remove across the frontier, to banish, εἶω τῶν ὄρων Plat. Legg. 873 E; τὸν ἐνθὲνδε πόλεμον εἰς τὴν ἡπειρον Isocr. 77 B; τινὰ ὑπὲρ θυμέλας Eur. Ion 46; generally, to carry abroad, στρατεύματα Τροίαν εἰς Id. Hel. 394; δ. πῶδα to depart, Ib. 828.

III. to mark off, include in a boundary, Polyb. 4. 43, 7.

IV. in Pass. to be discontinuous, opp. to συνάπτω, Arist. Categ. 6, 2; διαωρισμένος, opp. to συνεχής, Ib. 1.

διόριστις, εως, ἡ, =sq., Plat. Legg. 777 B, Arist. Phys. 4. 6, 9.

διορισμός, ὁ, division, distinction, Plat. Polit. 282 E, Tim. 38 C, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 7, 4.

II. logical distinction, definition, Arist. Soph. Elench. 6, 1, al.

διοριστέον, verb. Adj. one must distinguish, Plat. Legg. 874 D, Arist., etc.

διοριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, distinctive, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 128.

διορκεσμός, ὁ, an assurance on oath, Polyb. 16. 26, 6.

διορρίζω, strengthd. for ὁρρίζω, τὰς ναῦς Longus 2. 25:—metaph., διορρίζεται ὁ βίος Hierocl. ap. Stob. 450. 37.

διόρυνμαι, Pass. to hurry through, Aesch. Supp. 552:

διόρος, a divider, Hesych.: a stone used in the game ἐφεδρισμός, Poll. 9. 119.

διορρόομαι or διορόομαι, Pass. to become serious, of the blood, Arist. H. A. 3. 19, 8; of milk, Ib. 3. 20, 7.

διόρρωσις, εως, ἡ, a becoming or making serious, Hipp. 460. 49.

διορύγι, ἡ, (διορύσσω) v. διαρύχῃ.

διορύγμα, τό, a through-cut, canal, as that across the Isthmus of Mount Athos, Thuc. 4. 109.

II. a digging through, LXX (Ex. 22. 2).

διορρυκτής, οὐ, ὁ, a digger: fem. διορρυκτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Apollod. in Math. Vett. p. 14 (with v. l. διορρυκτίς).

διορύσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ἔω: to dig through, διὰ τὰφρον ὀρύξας having dug a trench across or along, Od. 21. 120; τοῖχον δ. = τοιχωρυχέω, Hdt. 9. 37, Ar. Pl. 565; also c. acc. loci, τὸν Ἄθων Lys. 193. 24, cf. Plat. Legg. 699 A:—metaph., like τοιχωρυχέω, to undermine, ruin, Dem. 1111. 2; and in Pass., διορρυγμέθα Id. 1118. 11.

II. to bury, Diod. 4. 43.

III. to worm one's way, Bato Incert. 3, Plut. 2. 87 C.

διορύχῃ, ἡ, v. διαρρυχῇ.

διορχέομαι, Dep. to dance across or along, Opp. H. 5. 440.

II. to dance a match with one, τινα Ar. Vesp. 1481.

διος, δᾶ (Hom.), διόν, but διὰ in Eur. Rhes. 226 (ubi v. Dind.), I. T. 404, (δῖη is dub. in Hes. Th. 260); also fem. διος, Eur. Bacch. 598:—contr. for διός (from Δις, Διός) of or from Zeus: but no certain examples of this sense appear before the Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 619, 654, 1033, etc.; the nearest approach to them in Hom. is Il. 9. 538, διόν γένους, λοχέαιρα, which however seem to be simply divine, as elsewhere in Hom., who uses it

1. of goddesses, διὰ θεά Il. 10. 290; more commonly διὰ θεῶν, with Superl. force (like πιστὰ πιστῶν, ἀρρητὰ ἀρρητῶν etc., in Trag.), Il. 15. 388, 19. 6, etc.; so, διος δαίμων Hes. Th. 991.

2. of illustrious men or women, divine, noble, Il. 2. 221, etc.; διὰ γυναικῶν noblest of women (like διὰ θεῶν), Od. 4. 305:—but also noble, excellent, as of Eumaeus the swineherd, διος ὀρροβός 21. 240.

3. of whole nations, διος Ἀχαιοί, etc.; διος ἑταῖροι Il. 5. 692: and of ancient cities, as Elis, Lacedaemon, Hom.

4. of a noble horse, Il.

S. 185. 23. 346.

5. of things, esp. of the powers of nature, like *θεός, θεσπέσιος, ιερός, divine, awful, marvellous, αἰθέρος ἐκ δῆης, εἰς ἅλα διὰν, διὰ χθάν* Il. 16. 365, etc.; so, *διὸν* *πῦρ* Eur. Alc. 5, etc.; *διὰ Χάρυβδός* Od. 12. 104. (From Δ IFF come *Δίς*, gen. *Διός* (Δ IFFός), *διός, ἑνδῖος, εὐδία, εὐδείελος, ἥλιος*; cf. Skt. *div, dyo, dyāus* (coelum), *divyāmi* (splendo), *divyas* (coelestis), *divasas* (dies), *dēvas* (deus); Lat. *Diovis* (Jovis), *Disesperit, deus, divus*, [sub] *dio, dies, biduum*, etc.; Lith. *devas* (deus):—cf. also O. Norse *Tívi, Týr, A. S. Tíw* (in *Tíus-dæg, Tues-day*):—O. H. G. *Zio*: v. M. Müller Lect. 2. p. 425; and cf. *θεός*.)

Δίος, ὁ, the first month of the Maced. year, answering to parts of October and November, Clinton F. H. 3. 349.

Διός [I], gen. of *Ζεύς*, from obsol. *Δίς*, *Διόσδοτος*, *ov*, (*διδῶμι*) *given by Zeus, heaven-sent*, Pind. P. 8. 137, Aesch. Eum. 626; in Theb. 948 the metre requires *Διοδόταν*; for Ag. 1391, v. γάνος.

Διο-σημία, ἡ, a sign from Zeus, an omen from the sky, Lat. *ostentum*, esp. of thunder, lightning, rain, Ar. Ach. 171 (where Elmsl. restored *διοσημία* 'στὶ for *διοσημί* 'εστὶ), Diod. 2. 19. Plut. 2. 419 E. Cf. *εὐσημία, διοσκέω*, to look earnestly at, Anacr. 81 sq. (as Bgk. from Hesych.).

Διοσκούρειον, τό, the temple of the *Dioscuri*, Thuc. 4. 110, Dem. 390. 27, etc.; later *Διοσκούρειον* (cf. *Διοσκοροί*), Plut. Sull. 33, etc. II. *Διοσκούρεια, τά*, the festival of the *Dioscuri*, C. I. 1444.

Διόσ-κοροι, Ion. and in late Gr. *Διόσ-κοιροι*, *oi*: the Att. form is required by the metre in Eur. El. 1239, Hel. 1644, and some MSS. give it even in Hdt. (2. 43., 6. 127): the sing. only in Gramm. and Varro L. L. 5. 20: *Διοσκούριται* in C. I. 3540:—the sons of Zeus, i. e. the twins of Leda, Castor and Polydeuces (the Roman Pollux), h. Hom. 33, etc.; cf. *λευκίππος, λευκόπυλος*.

III. the constellation named from them the *Twins*, Lat. *Gemini*, supposed to bring safety from a storm, if it appeared over the ship—the modern *fires of St. Elmo*: hence the *Dioscuri* were tutelary deities of sailors, Hor. Carm. 1. 3, 2, Hemst. Luc. D. Deor. 26.

III. *Διόσκαρος*, ὁ, the name of a Cretan mouth, LXX 2 Macc. 11. 21).

Διοσμος, ὁ, (*ὄζω*) *transmitting smells, ἀήρ* E. M. 136. 24:—as Subst. the internal organ of smell, Themist. 81 A.

Διός-πυρος, ὁ, or *-ον*, τό, name of a plant, Theophr. H. P. 3. 13. 3. *δι-όστεος*, *ov*, *double-boned*, Arist. H. A. 1. 15. 5.

Διόσφραϊνον, to give a smell to, perfume, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1107.

Διότης, Conjunction for *διὰ τοῦτο ὅτι* . . ., because that, for the reason that, since, Hdt. 1. 44. 3. 55, Thuc. 1. 52; οὐδὲ δ' ἐν ἄλλο ἢ διότι . . ., Plat. Phaedo 100 C; answering to *διὰ τί*; Id. Polit. 310 D, Amiphs *Διούρ*.

2. indirect, *wherefore, for what reason, φράσω* *διότι* . . ., Hdt. 2. 24; *μαρθάνειν διότι* . . ., Id. 9. 7; *σκοπεῖν διότι* . . ., Thuc. 1. 77; *ἐρωτᾷν διότι* . . ., Henioch. Troch. 1. 7. II. = *ὅτι*, that, Hdt. 2. 43. 50, Isocr. 50 C, Dem. 163. fin., Philipp. ap. Dem. 284. 1, Arist. Metaph. 10. 5. 3, Eth. N. 6. 8. 5, al.; sometimes foll. by inf., Polyb. 31. 20. 4, Diod. 4. 76.

Διο-τρεφής, *ἐς*, trained, cherished by Zeus, in Hom. as epith. of kings and nobles, cf. *Διογενής*—of the Scamander, Il. 21. 223, it is perhaps = *διπτερής*, q. v. Cf. *Διπτερής*.

Διουρέω, to pass in urine, τι Hipp. Aër. 284 (in Pass.). II. intr. to pass urine, lb. 286.

Διουρητικός, *η, ὄν*, promoting urine, diuretic, Hipp. Acut. 392.

Διουρίζω, Ion. for *διορίζω*, Hdt.

Διοχετεία, *η*, an aqueduct, Strabo 458.

Διοχετεύω, to distribute as by conduits; so, *δ. τροφήν τῷ σώματι* Plat. Tim. 77 C:—Pass., *διαχετευμένον ὕδαν* Diof. 20. 8. II. in Pass. also of a country, to be irrigated, Strabo 212.

Διοχή, *η*, (*διέχω*) distance, Philo Belop. 75.

Διοχλέω, to trouble or annoy exceedingly, τινα Lys. 103. 38, Dem. 446. 24; later, *τινί* Plut. Cim. 18:—Pass., Luc. Amor. 50.

Διόχλησις, *εως*, *η*, annoyance, C. I. 356. 24.

Διοχλίω, fut. *ίσω*, to move asunder, to open, Nic. Al. 226.

Διοχυρόω, strengthd. for *δουρόω*, Polyb. 5. 46. 3.

Διόψ, *σπος*, ὁ, *η*, = *διόπος*, *on*, dub. in Hesych.

Δι-οὐλς, *εως*, *η*, a view through, Plut. 2. 915 A, etc. II. metaph.

consideration, Plat. Tim. 40 D: *perspicacity*, Plut. 2. 408 E.

Διόψομαι, v. sub *διοράω*.

Δίπαις, *παῖδος*, ὁ, *η*, with two children, Aesch. Supp. 318. 2. *δ. ὀρήνος* a dirge ekanted by one's two children, Id. Cho. 335.

Δι-πάλαιστος, *on*, two palms broad, Xen. Cyn. 2. 4. Polyb. 27. 9. 2.

Δι-παλτος, *on*, brandished with both hands, *δ. ξίφη* two-handed swords, Eur. I. T. 312; *δ. πῦρ* lightning hurled by Zeus with both hands, i. e. with all his might, Id. Tro. 1104.

II. in Soph. Aj. 402, πᾶς . . . στρατὸς διπαλτος ἄν με χειρὶ φονεύει all the host would kill me each with two spears (as in Hom. *δδο δούρε ἔχων*), i. e. with all their might: cf. *διορίπατος, τρίπαλτος*.

Δι-πηχυς, v. two cubits long, broad, etc., Hdt. 2. 78, Hipp. Art. 783, etc. *διπλάδιος* [α], *on*, double, poet. for *διπλάσιος*, Anth. P. 11. 158.

Διπλάζω, = *διπλασιάζω*, to double, Andoc. 30. 27 (Reisk. *διπλασιάζειν*), Alex. Κυπρ. 3:—Pass. to be doubled, στρατηλάταις δορὸς διπλάζεται τιμή Eur. Supp. 781, cf. Menand. Meθ. 1. 10.

II. intr. to be twofold or double, τό τοι διπλάζον μείζον κακόν Soph. Aj. 268.

Δίπλαξ, *ἄκος*, ὁ, *η*, twofold, double, in double folds, Δημόδ. II. 23. 243 (cf. *διπνυγός*); *θεσμός* Orph. Fr. 2. 37. II. as Subst., *δίπλαξ*, *η*, a double-folded mantle, like *διπλή*, *διπλοῖς*, Lat. *duplex laena*, Il. 3. 126, Od. 19. 241; or (say others) variegated, woven with threads of various dye; or with double woof, like *διμυτος*.—In Aesch. Pers. 277, Herm. explains *πλαγκτοῖς ἐν διπλάκεσι* in the Homeric sense of the mantles of the Persians floating on the waves; others take *δίπλακες* to be ship-planks (which double one over the other, cf. *διπλή*), v. Dind. ad l.

διπλάσιάζω, fut. *άσω*, to double, Lys. 211, Plat. Legg. 920 A:—Pass., Xen. Ages. 5. 1: cf. *διπλάζω*.

II. intr. to be twice the size of, τινὸς Diod. 4. 84.

διπλάσιασμός, ὁ, a doubling, τοῦ κύβου Plat. Sisyph. 388 E; τοῦ στερεοῦ Plut. 2. 718 E.

II. in Gramm. the Ionic doubling of consonants, as in *τόσσος*; also the reduplication, Eust. 73. 3.

διπλασι-επιδιμορος, *on*, and *διπλασι-επιδιμερής*, *ἐς*, 2½ times as great:—*διπλασι-επιδιτρίτος*, *on*, ⅔ times as great:—*διπλασι-επιδέκτος*, *on*, 2½ times as great:—*διπλασι-επιτέμπετος*, *on*, 2½ times as great:—*διπλασι-επιτετάρτος*, *on*, 2½ times as great:—*διπλασι-επιτετραμερής*, *ἐς*, and *διπλασι-επιτετράπεμπος*, *on*, 2½ times as great:—*διπλασι-επιτριμερής*, *ἐς*, 2½ times as great:—*διπλασι-επιτίριτος*, *on*, 2½ times as great:—*διπλασι-εφήμις*, v. 2½ times as great:—all these in Anctt. Mus. Vett.

διπλάσιο-λογία, *η*, repetition of words, Plat. Phaedr. 267 C.

διπλάσιόμοι, Pass. to be doubled, become twofold, Thuc. 1. 69.

διπλάσιο-πλεύρος, *on*, with two sides twice as long as the other two, Arist. Mechan. 25. 1.

διπλάσιος, α, *on*, Ion. *διπλήσιος*, *η, on* (although α is short in Att.):—twofold, double, twice as much as, twice as many as, as long as, etc., Hdt. 4. 68, and Att., but never in Trag. (for in Aesch. Fr. 151 the prob. r. is *διπλόν* or *δίκρουν*); freq. as Comp. foll. by ἡ . . ., Id. 6. 57, Thuc. 1. 10, etc.; also, *διπλήσιον ἢ ὅσον* . . ., Hdt. 7. 23; or c. gen. *twice the size of*, 6. 133; *δ. ἐγένετο αὐτὸς ἐαυτοῦ* 8. 137; *διπλάσια τῶν ἄλλων* Dem. 306. 28; *δ. τῆς ἀληθείας* Philom. Inert. 71; *διπλασίως ἐλάττω* [sc. τὰ χρήματα] Dem. 829. 24.

2. as Subst. *διπλάσιον*, τό, as much again, Lat. *duplum*, Hdt. 7. 103; also as Adv., Theogn. 229. 3. *διπλασίαν* (sc. *ζημίαν*), ἐκτίνειν Plat. Legg. 762 B; *τὴν δ. καταδικάζειν* Lex ar. Dem. 733. 5.

4. Adv. *-ως*, Thuc. 8. 1, Menand. Inert. 99; *δ. ἀμενεν* Aeschin. 44. 20.

διπλασίον, *on*, later form for *διπλάσιος* (Lob. Phryn. 411), Arist. Probl. 19. 50, Mund. 6. 18; *δ. λόγος* duplicate ratio, Plut. 2. 1138 E.

διπλασμός, ὁ, (*διπλάζω*) = *διπλασιασμός*, Eust. 1396. 5.

διπλεθρία, *η*, a measure of two πλέθρα, C. I. 1840. 20.

διπλεθρον, *on*, two πλέθρα long or broad, i. e. 202 ft. 6 in., Theopomp. Hist. Fr. 6, Luc. V. H. 1. 16:—*διπλεθρον*, τό, a space of two πλέθρα, Polyb. 34. 12. 5.

διπλή, *η*, (*διπλοῦς*) a marginal mark used by Gramm., like an Y or V lying on its side (≡ >, < ≡), to indicate vv. ll., rejected verses, etc., and in dramatic poetry, a new speaker; v. Hephaest. 15. 1, Schol. Ar. Pl. 253, Cic. Att. 8. 2. 4.

II. a dance, Poll. 4. 105, Hesych.; cf. Ar. Thesm. 952.

διπλή, Adv. *twice, twice over*, Soph. Ant. 725, Eur. Ion 760.

II. *twice as much*, opp. to *ἀπλή*, C. I. 71; followed by ἡ, Plat. Rep. 530 C.

διπληγής, *ιδος*, ὁ, = *διπλοῖς*, Poll. 7. 47.

δι-πλήρης, *es*, *twice filled*, Nic. Al. 153 (v. 1. *διπλήρης*).

διπλήσιος, *η, on*, Ion. for *διπλάσιος*.

διπλο-εἵματος, *on*, with double cloak, Cercid. ap. Diog. L. 6. 76.

διπλόη, *η*, a fold, doubling, τοῦ χιτῶνος Pind. ap. Suid.: the overlapping of the bones in the skull, Hipp. V. C. 896, v. Foës. Oecon.: a junction, as of two plates of iron welded together, a *flaw*, Plat. Soph. 267 E, cf. Plut. 2. 802 B; αἱ δ. τῆς ψυχῆς Ib. 715 F, v. Ruhnke. Tim.

II. metaph. *duplicité*, Plut. 2. 441 D: *ambiguity*, Ib. 407 C.

III. the sting of the scorpion with its sheath, Al. N. A. 9. 4.

διπλό-θρις, ὁ, *η*, with double spines, of a pine, Opp. Ix. 1. 23.

διπλοῖς, = *διπλασιάζω*, Aesch. Ag. 835; cf. *ἐπιδιπλοῖς*.

διπλοῖς, *ιδος*, *η*, a double cloak, like *δίπλαξ*, Anth. P. 7. 65; the usu. costume of the Cynics, cf. Ilor. Ep. 1. 17, 25: Dim. *διπλοῖδιον*, Poll. 7. 49.

II. *διπλόη* 1, Hipp. 469. 10.

διπλόος, *η, on*, contr. *διπλοῦς*, *η, ὄν*, Ion. fem. *διπλή* is given by all the MSS. in Hdt. 3. 42, but *διπλᾶν* 5. 90; *διπλᾶς* 3. 28: the contr. form always in Trag., except *διπλοῖν* in Aesch. Fr. 33: (cf. *ἀπλόος*):—twofold, double, of cloaks and articles of dress, *χλαῖνα διπλή* = *δίπλαξ* or *διπλοῖς*, Il. 10. 134, Od. 17. 226; *ὅτε . . . διπλόος ἦν τερο θυρήν* the cuirass met [the buckle] so as to be double, Il. 4. 133; *τὴν ἐπαμίδα πτύας διπλὴν* having folded it double, i. e. so as to be double, Apollod. Car. in Meineke Fr. 4. 440; cf. *διπλόω*:—then in various relations, *διπλόος* *θάνατος* Hdt. 6. 104; *παῖσον διπλὴν* [sc. *πληγὴν*, cf. *ἀνταῖος*], Soph. El. 1416; *δ. οἰκίδιον* of two stories, Lys. 92. 28; *διπλὴ ἀκανθα* spine bent double by age, Eur. El. 492, ubi v. Seidl. (487); cf. Virgil's *dupliscato poplite*.

2. *διπλὴ χεὶρ* θανεῖν by mutual slaughter, Soph. Ant. 14; cf. *δικρατής*.

3. *διπλᾶ ὀνόματα* compound words, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2. 5, etc.

II. sometimes used as a Comp., like *διπλάσιος*, twice as much, twice as long, large, etc., *βίος* Plat. Tim. 75 B; *διπλὴ* Id. Legg. 865 C: *δ. ἡ . . .*, twice as much as . . . (v. sub *διπλῆ*); or by gen., Id. Tim. 35 C; also, *διπλοῦν ὅσον* . . . ap. Dem. 629. 22: *διπλῶ*, = *διπλῆ*, Plat. Legg. 722 B.

III. in pl., = *δύο*, Aesch. Pr. 950, Cho. 761, Soph. Aj. 970, O. T. 20, Ant. 51.

IV. double, doubtful, οὐ γνῶμα διπλόαν θέτο Βουάν, cf. *διάνδιχα μεμυρήμεν*, Pind. N. 10. 167.

2. double-minded, treacherous, Lat. *duplex*, opp. to *ἀπλόος* (simplex), Plat. Rep. 397 D, 554 D; οὐδὲν δ. Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 32. Cf. Ruhnke. Tim.

διπλόος, *η, ὄν*, poet. for *διπλόος* (cf. *ἀπλός*), Opp. C. 2. 449, Anth. P. 10. 101: Comp. *διπλοτέρως*, = *διπλάσιος*, App. praef. 10, Ev. Matth. 23. 15.

διπλο-σημαντος, *on*, with double meaning, Schol. Ar. Nub. 225.

διπλώω, (*διπλόος*) to double, Arist. An. Post. 2. 4, 2, etc.; *τρίβανα δ.*, of philosophers, Diog. L. 6. 22:—Pass., *ἐδεῖπλωτο ἡ φάλαγξ* Xen. Hell. 6. 5. 19; of swords, to be bent double, Plut. Camill. 41.

II. to repay twofold, τὰ ἔργα Apoc. 18. 6.

διπλωμα, τό, twice as much of a thing, Arist. Meteor. 1. 8,

18. II. *a folded paper, a letter of recommendation or introduction*, Cic. Fam. 6. 12, etc.:—later, *letters of licence or privilege* granted by the Emperor or by magistrates, *a diploma*, Plut. Galb. 8, cf. Suet. Octav. 50.
 2. *a duplicate, counterpart*, C. I. 3276. III. *a double pot* (like our glue-pots) for boiling unguents, etc., Galen.
 δι-πλωσις, εως, ἡ, *a compounding of words*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 1.
 δι-πνοος, ον, *with two breathing apertures*, Galen.
 δι-πόδης, ες, *two feet long, broad*, etc., Xen. Eccl. 19, 3.
 διποδία, ἡ, *a being two-footed, two-footedness*, Arist. P. A. 1. 3, 4. II. *a Lacedaemonian dance*, Cratin. Πλουτ. 5.
 III. *a combination of two feet in one metre*, as in iambs, Longin. Fr. 3, 7, etc.
 διποδιαζώ, fut. ἀζω, *to dance the Laced.* διποδία, Ar. Lys. 1243.
 διποδιαίος, α, ον, = διπόδης, dub. I. Xen. Oec. 19, 4.
 Διπόλεια or Διπόλεια, τά, contr. from Διπ-, an ancient festival of Zeus at Athens, Ar. Pax 420, Antipho 120. 10.—The Mss. and Gramm. mostly give the uncontr. form Διπ-; but the contr. Διπ- is preserved by Choerob. in An. Ox. 2. 192, A. B. 91. The form Διπόλεια is required by the metre in Ar. l. c.; but Διπολιώδης is necessary in Nub. 984.
 διπολιής, ἴδος, ἡ, *of or through two cities*, φήμη Manetho 4. 376.
 δι-πολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, *of or divided into two cities*, Strabo 160, 656.
 διπολιτής, ον, ὁ, *citizen of two cities*, Manetho 5. 291.
 Διπολιώδης, ες, *like the feast of Dipolia*, i. e. out of date, Ar. Nub. 984.
 διπολος, ον, (πολέω) *twice-ploughed*, Procl. ad Hes. Op. 462 (460 Gaiss.). II. = διπλός, Aesch. Fr. 207.
 δι-πορος, ον, *with two roads or openings*, Eur. Tro. 1097.
 δι-πόταμος, ον, *between two rivers*, πόλις Eur. Supp. 621; cf. διθάλασος.
 δι-πους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, *two-footed*, Lat. bipēs, Aesch. Ag. 1258, cf. Supp. 895, Plat., etc.:—διπόδα, τά, *two-footed animals*, Plut. 2. 636 E.
 2. διπούς, ὁ, a Libyan animal of the mouse kind, the jerboa, which springs from its two hind feet, like the kangaroo, Hdt. 4. 192. II. *two feet long*, Lat. bipedalis, Plat. Meno 83 D, Polit. 266 B.
 δι-πρόσωπος, ον, *two-faced*, Hdn. i. 16, 6:—*ambiguous*, Luc. Jup. Trag. 43.
 2. denoting two persons, Apoll. de Pron. p. 401.
 δι-πρυμνος, ον, v. sq.
 δι-πρωπος, ον, ναὺς δ. καὶ διπρυμνος a ship double-prowed and double-sterned, i. e. a twin ship, Callix. ap. Ath. 204 E, cf. 489 B; different therefore from ἀμφί-πρυμνος.
 δι-πτερος, ον, *with two wings*, opp. to τετράπτερος, Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 12, al. II. ὁ δ. (sc. ναός), a temple with double peristyle, Vitruv. 3. 1, 21.
 δι-πτερύγος, ον, = διπτερος, Anth. P. 5. 151, cf. 9. 570. II. διπτ-, τό, a mantle with two περὰ (cf. περὶον III. 10), C. I. 155. 40.
 διπτύχης, ες, = διπτύχος, Arist. H. A. 3. 5, 4.
 διπτύχος, ον, (πτύσσω) *double-folded, doubled*, διπτύχον ἀμφ' ὤμοισιν ἔχων. Λάμπην Od. 13. 224 (so, διπτύχα λάμπην, metaph. acc. as if from διπτύχ, ap. Rh. 2. 32); δ. δελτιῶν a pair of tablets, Hdt. 7. 239 (in late Greek διπτύχα, τά, διπτύχες):—in the Homeric phrase διπτύχα ποιήσαντες (ἦν κνίσαν), διπτύχα is best taken with the Schol. Ven. as an Adv., having doubled the fat, i. e. putting one layer of fat under the thighs (μηροί) and another over them, Il. 1. 461, 2. 424, etc. II. *twofold*, Lat. geminus, δ. δῶρον Eur. Ion 1010; γλώσσα Id. Tro. 286; and in pl. = διασοί, two, δ. ὀδύναι Soph. Fr. 164; νεανία Eur. I. T. 242, cf. Or. 633, Andr. 578, Ar. Fr. 471.
 δι-πύργος, ον, *with a double-case-ending*, Apoll. de Pron. p. 116.
 δι-πύλος, ον, *double-gated, with two entrances*, Soph. Ph. 295. II. διπυλον, τό, a name for the Θριάσια πύλαι at Athens, Polyb. 16. 25, 7, Plut. Peric. 30; at Rome for the temple of Janus, Plut. 2. 322 B.
 διπύρηνος, ον, (πύρην) *with two kernels or two nobbs*, Galen.
 δι-πυρίτης (sc. ἄρτος), ὁ, *twice-baked bread, biscuit*, Hipp. 546. 13.
 δι-πύρος, ον, *twice put in the fire*, δ. ἄρτος, = διπυρίτης, Eubul. Gan. 2; or διπύρος alone, Alex. Pavn. i. 10. II. in Ar. Ran. 1351, διπύρος ἀνέχονσα λαμπάδας. Ἐκάτα Hecate holding up two flaming torches, cf. ἀμφίπυρος.
 διρ-ραβδος, ον, *with two stripes*, Arist. Fr. 278.
 διρ-ρυθμός, ον, = διμετρος, Schol. Ar. Eq. 613, etc.
 διρρυμία, ἡ, *a double pole*, Aesch. Fr. 334.
 διρ-ρυμος, ον, *with two poles*, i. e. three horses, Aesch. Pers. 47.
 δις (for dūis, from δύω, q. v.), Adv. *twice, doubly*, Lat. bis (v. ἐλεύθερος sub fin.). with Nouns, δις τόσσον *twice as much*, Od. 9. 491; ἀληθὴς ὁ λόγος ὡς δις παῖς γέρον Cratin. in Meineke Fr. 5. 16; δις παῖδες ὁ γέροντες Paroemiogr.; oftener with Verbs, δις τοῦτο ἐγένετο Hdt. 8. 104; δις φράσαι Aesch. Pers. 173, cf. Ag. 1384; δις αἰάζειν καὶ τρίς Soph. Aj. 432; δις καὶ τρίς φασὶ καλὸν εἶναι τὰ καλὰ λέγειν Plat. Gorg. 498 E, cf. Philib. 59 E; δις βιώναι *twice over*, Menand. Θεοφ. i. 4; δεῖναι .. δις τῆς ἡμέρας Plat. Com. Inert. 44; ἐς δις App. Mithr. 78.—In compos., before a consm. (except before σ θ τ μ π χ) s is dropped.
 -dis, inseparable Suffix, signifying motion to a place, like -de, but only used in a few words, as ἀλλυδὺς, οὐκείας, χαμάδης.
 *Δίς, an old nom. for Ζεύς, which appears in the oblique cases Διός, Διῖ, Δία (pl. Δίαις, Δίας Plat. 2. 425 E), and the Lat. Dis, Diespiter, Dyonis: the contr. dat. Δί occurs in C. I. 16, Pind. N. i. 111: the apocor. acc. Δί in νηδί; v. Ζεύς. (V. sub dīos.)
 διςάβος [ῖ], ον, Dor. for διανβος, *twice young*, Anth. P. 15. 26.
 δις-ἀρπάγος, ον, *twice ravished*, Lyc. 513.
 δις-εκτος, ον, the 24th of February, reckoned twice over in leap-year, Lat. bis sextus (dies ante Kal. Mart.).
 δις-ευνος, ον, *with two wives*, Anth. P. 15. 26.
 δις-σημος, ον, *of doubtful quantity*, Lat. anceps, A. B. 801.
 δις-θανής, ες, *twice dead*, Od. 12. 22.
 δις-σκαλμος, ον, *two-oared*, κελήπιον Synes. 167 A; cf. τρίςκαλμος.
 διςκευμα, ατος, τό, (δισκέω) *the cast of a quoit*, Tzetz.

δισκευτής, οὐ, δ, *one who pitches quoils*, Thom. M. 81.
 δισκέω, = δισκῶ, Sosith. ap. Herm. Opusc. 1. 59: Pass. *to be pitched or thrown*, Eur. Ion 1268, Anth. P. 9. 14.
 δισκῶ, *to pitch the quoit* (δίσκος), δισκον .. στιβαρώτερον οὐκ ὀλίγον περ ἢ σφ .. ἐδίσκεον ἀλλήλοισιν much more massive than that which they used in playing with each other, Od. 8. 188; μακρὰ δισκήσας having made a long throw, Pind. l. 2. 51:—Pass. *to be pitched*, of a person, Anth. P. 9. 227.
 δίσκημα, τό, *a thing thrown*, Eur. Tro. 1121. II. *a quoit-throw*, Soph. Fr. 69.
 δις-σηπτερός, ον, *two-septred*, of the Atreidae, Aesch. Ag. 43; cf. δι-θρονος, δικρατής.
 δισκοβολέω, *to pitch the quoit*, Hesych.:—*to throw down like a quoit*, C. I. 3588. 6.
 δισκο-βόλος, ὁ, *the quoit-thrower*, a famous statue by Myron, Luc. Philops. 18; a picture by Naucydes, Plin. 34. 19, 19; v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 122, 3.
 δισκο-εἰδής, ες, *quoit-shaped*, Diosc. 2. 186, Plut. 2. 891 C.
 δισκόμαί, Pass. *to be made in the form of a disc*, Jo. Lyd. de Ost. 6.
 δίσκος, ὁ, (δικεῖν) *a sort of quoit*, Il. 2. 774, Eur., etc.; orig. of stone, Od. 8. 186 comp. with 190; λυθίνους ἐν δ. Pind. l. 1. 34. It had a hole in the middle for a wooden helve, or leather strap, to swing it by, whereas the σόλος was a solid piece of metal, Ammon. p. 40. Pitching the δίσκος was a very ancient Grecian game, esp. at Sparta. In Hom. there is no mark to aim at: the trial being simply who can pitch furthest, as in the North-country game of puttin' at the stane, cf. δισκῶ, δίσκουρα, and v. Nitzsch Od. 8. 192: a δίσκος of Lycurgus was preserved at Olympia, Arist. Fr. 490. II. *anything quoit-shaped, a dish, trencher*, Anth. P. 11. 371:—*a round mirror*, Ib. 6. 18: the sun's disc, Alex. Aphr. 2. 46, Plut. 2. 890 F.
 δίσκουρα, τά, (οὔρος) *a quoit's cast*, as a measure of distance, ἐς δίσκουρα λέλειπτο Il. 23. 523; resolved into δισκον οὔρα, Ib. 431; cf. οὔρον.
 δισκο-φόρος, ον, *bringing the discus*, Luc. Philops. 18.
 δισκο-μῦρι-άνδρος πόλις *a city of 20,000 inhabitants*, Strabo 570.
 δισκο-μῦριοι [ῖ], αἱ, α, *twenty thousand*, Hdt. 1. 32, Plat. Ion 535 D: sing. δισμῦριος, α, ον, with collective nouns, ἵππος δισμῦρία Luc. Zeux. 8.
 δις-σπιδάματος, α, ον, = sq., Diosc. 2. 174.
 δις-σπίθας, ον, *of two spans' length*, Diosc. 3. 84.
 δις-σπόνδεος, ον, *a double spondee*, Hephaest. 3. 3.
 δις-σπορέω, (σπορέω) *to sow twice*, Strabo 768.
 διςσάκεις, ποῖτ. -ι, Adv. *twice over*, Arat. 968, Q. Sm. 2. 56.
 διςσο-ἀρχης, ον, ὁ, *a partner in sway, joint-ruling*, διςσάραχαι βασιλεῖς Soph. Aj. 390.
 διςσαχῆ, Adv. *in two places*, Arist. de An. 1. 3, 14.
 διςσαχοῦ or διττ-, Adv., = foreg., Theophr. Lap. 25.
 διςσο-γόνος, *to bear doubly*, i. e. to be both viviparous and oviparous, Arist. G. A. 1. 11, 4.
 διςσο-γράφεται, Att. διττ-, *it is written two ways*; τὸ διττογραφούμενον *a double reading*, Gramm.
 διςσο-λογέω, Att. διττ-, *to say twice, repeat*, as in phrases like στεφάνην στεφανώσαι, Schol. Ar. Pl. 585.
 διςσο-λογία, ἡ, *repetition of words*, Epiphan.
 διςσο-λόγος, ον, *speaking two languages*, Manetho 5. 291.
 διςσο-πόιος, ὄν, *making doubtful, perplexing*, Schol. Soph. El. 645.
 διςσός, Att. διττός, Ion. διξός, ὁ, ὄν, (δῖς):—*twofold, double*, Hdt. 2. 44., 7. 70, Plat. Theat. 198 D, etc.:—Adv. διττώς, opp. to ἀπλώς, *doubly, in two ways*, δ. λέγεσθαι Arist. Eth. N. 1. 4, 5, al. II. in pl. two, Pind. N. 1. 67, Hdt. 5. 40, 52, Aesch. Pr. 957, Soph. Aj. 57, etc.
 III. metaph. *divided, disagreeing in mind*, λέμαιο διςσούς (Dind. suggests λήμαιο ἰσούς) Aesch. Ag. 122. 2. *doubtful, ambiguous, uncertain*, Soph. El. 645; also, τὸ διττόν *ambiguity*, Arist. Pol. 2. 3, 3:—Adv. διττώς, Id. Soph. Elench. 24, 10.
 διςσο-τόκος, ον, *bearing twice*, Nonn. D. 5. 199. II. proparox.
 διςσώτοκος, ον, *twice-born*, of Bacchus, Id. 1. 4.
 διςσο-φυής, ες, *of double nature*, Nonn. D. 14. 97, etc.
 διςσώλλαβος, v. sub διούλλαβος.
 δισταγμός, ὁ, (διστάω) *doubt, uncertainty*, Plut. 2. 214 E.
 δις-στάδιος, ον, *two stadia long*, i. e. 1215½ feet, the length of the double stadium or δίαυλος, App. Hann. 37.
 δισταζώ, fut. ἀσά, (dis) *to doubt, be in doubt, hesitate*, absol., Plat. Theat. 190 A, etc.; δ. δτι .., Id. Ion 534 E; δ. εἰ .., Legg. 897 B; μή .., Soph. 235 A; πῶς .., Arist. Eth. N. 3. 3, 8; πότερον .., Id. Metaph. 13. 3, 15; περί τι Id. Eth. N. 3. 9; περί τινος Plut. 2. 62 A.—*δισταζόμενος doubting, uncertain*, Diod. 17. 9. Cf. δοῶζα.
 διστακτικός, ὁ, ὄν, *expressive of doubt*, Apollon. de Constr. p. 261. Adv. -κώς, Schol. Eur. Or. 632.
 διστασιος, ον, *of twice the weight or value*, Plat. Hipparch. 231 D.
 διστασμός, ὁ, = δισταγμός, Schol. Od. 2. 276.
 δις-στεγία, ἡ, *the second story*, Poll. 4. 130; cf. διήρης 1.
 δις-στογας, ον, *of two stories*, Strabo 730. 2. *of two chambers on the same floor*, Joseph. B. J. 5. 5, 4.
 δις-στήχια, ἡ, *a double line*, as of ships, Schol. Il. 14. 31: *a distich*, Schol. Ar. Nob. 1345. II. in Medic. *the growth of a second row of eyelashes*, Galen.
 δις-στήχος, ον, *with two rows*, κριθαί Plat. 2. 906 B. 2. *of two verses*, ἐπίγραμμα Anth. P. 9. 369: διστίχον, τό, *a distich*, Anth. P. 6. 329.
 διστοιχία, ἡ, *a double row*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 6, Ael. N. A. 9. 40.
 δις-στοιχος, ον, *in two rows*, ὀδόντες Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 52; βράγχια Ib. 2. 13, 8; κριθή δ. two-row barley, Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 2.

δι-στολος, *ov*, in pairs, two together, ἀδελφαί Soph. O. C. 1055; cf. μονόστολος.

δι-στομος, *ov*, (στόμα) double-mouthed, with two entrances, πέτρα Soph. Ph. 16; διστομοὶ ὁδοὶ double-branching roads, Id. O. C. 900; so of rivers, Polyb. 34. 10. 5.

II. of a weapon, two-edged, ξίφος Eur. Hel. 983; πελέκεως γένυν Id. Fr. 534. 5; cf. διχόστομος.

δισυλλαβίω, to be of two syllables, Hdn. π. μον. λεξ. 3. 6. II. to use as a dissyllable, Apoll. Pron. 373 B.

δισυλλαβία, ἡ, a pair of syllables, Schol. Ar. Av. 903, etc.

δισύλλαβος, *ov*, of two syllables, Dion. H. de Comp. 11, Luc. Gall. 29.

δισύναιτος, *ov*, double-plaited, στέφανος Philox. ap. Ath. 685 D.

δισ-ύπατος, *ov*, twice consul, Plut. 2. 777 B.

δισχιδής, *es*, (σχίζω) cloven-footed, of cows and the like, opp. to πολυσχιδής, Arist. H. A. 2. 1. 30. 2. cloven, ποδότης Id. P. A. 1. 3, 2:—divided, parted, κύμη Callistr. Stat. 7; ὀδός A. B. 35.

δισχιδόν, Adv. of foreg., divisim, A. B. 1171.

δισ-χίλιος [ῖ], *ai*, *a*, two thousand, Hdt. 2. 44, etc.; poet., δισχίλοις ἀνδραπόδεσιν Epigr. Gr. 26. 7:—sing., δισχίλιος, *a*, *ov*, with collective nouns, e. g. ἵππος Hdt. 7. 158.

δι-σχύνους, *ov*, two σχοῖνοι (i. e. 60 stades) long, Strabo 558.

δι-σώματος, *ov*, double-bodied, Diod. 4. 12, Orph. H. 70. 5: with two chambers, C. I. 2842:—so, δι-σώμος, *ov*, applied to certain constellations, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 6.

Δισωτήριον, τό, contr. for Δῖσ-, the temple of Ζεὺς Σωτήρ on the Acropolis at Athens, A. B. 91, cf. Coraë Lycurg. p. 48.

δι-τάλαντος, *ov*, worth or weighing two talents, Hdt. 1. 50, 2. 96; δ. εἶχες ἔρανον Dem. 329. 17.

δίτοκέω, to bear two at a birth, opp. to μονοτοκέω, πολυτοκέω, Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 4, G. A. 3. 1, 14, al.:—also διτοκέω, Nic. ap. Ath. 395 C.

δι-τόκος, *ov*, having borne two at a birth, Anacr. 142; opp. to μονοτόκος, Arist. G. A. 4. 6, 1.

δίτονέω, to have a double accent, Apoll. de Constr. p. 302:—δίτονίζω, to accentuate in two ways, Schol. Soph. Aj. 733.

δίτοναῖος, *a*, *ov*, =sq., Mus. Vett.

δι-τονος, *ov*, of two tones: δίτονον, τό, (acc. to Chappell) the ancient major third, Plut. 2. 430 A, 1021 F.

δι-τριχιάω, to have double rows of hair (cf. δισυχία), Galen.

δι-τρόχαιος, *ov*, a double trochee, Hephaest. 3. 3.

δίττός, etc., *v*. sub δισσ-.

δι-τύλος, *ov*, with two humps or bunches, κάμηλοι Dind. 2. 54.

διυγνάνω, to be healthy throughout, Plut. 2. 135 C.

διυγνάνω, to soak thoroughly, Theophr. C. P. 2. 9, 3:—Pass., Hipp. Aph. 1260.

δίυγρος, *ov*, thoroughly wetted: diluted, Hipp. 537. 25, etc.: the passage, Aesch. Theb. 985, is corrupt.

2. of a melting glance, Anth. P. 12. 68, cf. ὑγρός II. 5. II. liquid, moist, Arist. Probl. 8. 4.

διυδρος, *ov*, (ὑδωρ) full of water, Hipp. 546. 43.

διυλάζω, (ύλη) only found in Plat. Tim. 69 A. τὰ τῶν αἰτίων γέννη διυλασμένα prepared as timber or material, v. Stallb.

διυλίζω, to strain or filter thoroughly, refine, Diosc. 5. 82:—Pass., διυλισμένος οἶνος LXX (Amos 6. 6); metaph., διυλισμένα ἀρετά Archyt. ap. Stob. 13. 40, cf. Clem. Al. 117.

II. to strain off, τι Ev. Matth. 23. 24.

διύλις, *es*, ἡ, a filter, refining, purifying, Suid.

διύλισμα, τό, filtered or clarified liquor, Galen.

διύλισμός, *ov*, ὅ, =διύλις, Clem. Al. 117.

διύλιστήρ, ἦρος, *ov*, a filter, strainer, Epiphan.

διύλιστός, ἡ, *ov*, strained through, Galen.

διυπνίζω, (ύπνος) to awake from sleep, trans., Acl. N. A. 7. 45: intr., Luc. Ocypr. 108; so also in Pass., Anth. P. 9. 378.

διυφαίνω, to fill up by weaving, Luc. V. H. 1. 15:—to interweave, Acl. N. A. 9. 17, in Pass.

διφαλαγγ-άρχης, *ov*, ὁ, leader of a διφαλαγγ, Suid.:—διφύλαγγ-αρχία, ἡ, his command, Acl. Tact. 40, Arr. Tact. 13.

δι-φάλαγγ, ἡ, a double phalanx, Polyb. 2. 66, 9, etc.

διφαλέος, *a*, *ov*, (διφάω) searching, sagacious, Epigr. Gr. 102S. 10.

δίφας, ἡ, a kind of serpent, Artemid. 2. 13.

διφασία, ἡ, (δίφατος) =διλογία, Hesych.

διφάσιος [ᾱ], *a*, *ov*, Ion. Adj., used much like διπλάσιος, two-fold, double, Lat. bifarius, Hdt. 2. 36, 3. 122, al. II. in pl. =δύο, Id. 1. 18, 2. 17, al.

δι-φάτος, *ov*, twice said, Hesych.

δίφω, only used in pres., to search after, τήθεα διφῶν πόντῳ ἐν ἰχθυόεντι II. 16. 747; τεῖν διφῶσα καλὴν Hes. Op. 372; ἐν οὐρεὶ πάντα λαγῶν διφά Call. Ep. 33, cf. Fr. 165; διφᾶν τὰ καλύμματα to search them well, Theophr. Char. 10:—Ion. διφῶς, Anth. P. 559.

διφῆτωρ, *oros*, ὁ, a searcher, βυθῶν διφῆτωρ Opp. H. 2. 435; χρυσοῦ διφῆτωρ after gold, Anth. P. 8. 230.

διφθέρα, ἡ, (δέφω) a prepared hide, skin, piece of leather, Hdt. 1. 194, al.; διφθέραι are expressly opp. to δέρπευς (hides), Thuc. 2. 75:—διφθέραι were used for writing-material in ancient times, before papyrus came in, and the name was retained when the material was changed, τὰς βιβλῶν διφθέρας καλέουσιν ἀπὸ τοῦ παλαιοῦ οἱ Ἰωνες Hdt. 5. 58; δ. μελεγγραφεῖς Eur. Fr. 629; so Ctesias calls the Persian records δ. βασιλικαί, Diod. 2. 32; δ. ἱεραί, at Carthage, Plut. 2. 942 C; and even χαλκαί δ., Ib. 297 A; cf. Schol. II. 1. 175; proverb., ἀρχαῖον τε τῆς διφθέρας λέγεις Παροιμιῶν; περιβάλλειν βιβλία διφθέρῃ Luc. Indoct. 16.

II. anything made of leather, a leathern garment such as peasants wore, Ar. Nub. 72, Plat. Crito 53 D, Luc. Tim. 6 and 38, Arr. An. 7. 9, etc.; properly of goatskin, as opp. to μηλωτή,

Ammon. 2. a wallet, bag, Xen. An. 5. 2, 12. 3. in pl. skins used as tents, like Lat. pelles, Ib. 1. 5, 10, Phylarch. ap. Ath. 539 C, cf. Hdt. 7. 77.

διφθέρ-άλειφος, *ov*, Cyprian word for a schoolmaster, Hesych.

διφθέριος, *ov*, ὁ, clad in a leather frock; the dress of old men in Tragedy, of boots in Comedy, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 414 E, Luc. Tim. 8, cf. Varro R. R. 2. 11.

διφθέρηνος, *ov*, of tanned leather, Xen. An. 2. 4, 28, Strabo 155.

διφθέρης, ἴδος, ἡ, =διφθέρα, Anth. P. 9. 546.

διφθέριτις, ἴδος, fem. of διφθέρης, Poll. 4. 137.

διφθερόμααι, Pass. to be clad in leather, Strabo 831; cf. καταδ-.

διφθερο-πώλης, *ov*, ὁ, a leather-seller, Nicoph. Χειρ. 1.

δι-φθογγος, *ov*, with two sounds: διφθογγος, ἡ, and διφθογγον, τό, a diphthong; hence διφθογγίζω, διφθογγο-γραφέω, to spell, write with a diphthong, Gramm.

δι-φορέω, to bear double, esp. of fruit, Theophr. C. P. 1. 14, 1. II. Pass. to be written or pronounced in two ways, E. M. 197. 51.

διφορήσις, *es*, ἡ, a double mode of writing, Eust. 74. 1.

δι-φορος, *ov*, bearing fruit twice in the year, Lat. bifertus, Ar. Eccl. 708, Pherecr. Κραπ. 11, Antiph. Σκληρ. 1.

δίφραξ, ἄκος, ἡ, ποῖτ. for δίφρος, a seat, chair, Ep. Hom. 15. 8, Theocr. 14. 41.—A form διφράς, ἴδος, ἡ, in Vit. Hom. 33.

διφρέα, ἡ, (διφρεύω) chariot-driving, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 16.

διφρ-ελάτερα, ἡ, pecul. fem. of διφρηλάτης, Anth. Plan. 4. 359.

διφρηνεῖς, *es*, ἡ, =διφρέα, Synes. 58 B.

διφρευτής, *ov*, ὁ, a charioteer, Soph. Aj. 857.

διφρευτική, ἡ, =διφρέα, Ephor. ap. Steph. Byz. s. v. Βοιωτία.

διφρεύω, (δίφρος) to drive a chariot, Eur. Andr. 108. 2. c. acc. to drive over, δ. ἄλιον πέλαγος Ib. 1011; νῦν . . νῶτα διφρεύουσιν αἰθέρος Eur. Ar. Thesm. 1067. 3. c. acc. cogn., αἶγλαν εἰδύρην Ἄλιος . . κατ' αἰθέρα Eur. Supp. 991; cf. Archestr. ap. Ath. 326 B.

διφρηλάστια, ἡ, chariot-driving, Pind. O. 3. 67.

διφρηλάτις, to drive a chariot, τὸν οὐρανὸν δ. of the Sun (cf. διφρεύω 2), Soph. Aj. 845; δ. ἵππους Eur. Rhes. 781.

διφρ-ηλάτης [ᾱ], *ov*, ὁ, a charioteer, Pind. P. 9. 143, Aesch. Eum. 156, Soph. El. 753, etc. Only ποῖτ.

διφρ-ηλάτης, *ov*, car-borne, Eur. ap. Argum. Rhes.

διφρίον, τό, Dim. of δίφρος, Tim. Lex.

δίφριος, *a*, *av*, of a chariot: neut. pl. as Adv., δίφρια συρόμενος dragged at the chariot wheels, Anth. P. 7. 152.

διφρίσκος, *ov*, Dim. of δίφρος, Ar. Nub. 31.

δι-φροντις, ἴδος, *ov*, ὁ, divided in mind, doubting, Aesch. Cho. 196.

διφρο-πηγία, ἡ, coach-building, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 6.

δίφρος, *ov*; in Call. Dian. 135, with heterog. pl. δίφρα, τά: (syncop. for διφρός):—the chariot-board, on which two could stand, the driver (ἡνίοχος) and the combatant (παραβάτης), v. ll. 5. 160, 11. 748, Hes. Sc. 61: metaph., ἔστηκεν ἐν τῷ διφρῷ τῆς πόλεως Plat. Rep. 566 D.

2. the war-chariot itself, H. 10. 305, al., Hes. Sc. 61, Pind., etc.; ἐμπλέκτω ἐν διφρῷ II. 23. 335:—in Od. 3. 328, a travelling-chariot; later, a sort of litter, Dio C. 60. 2.

II. a seat, couch, stool, II. 3. 424, 6. 354, and often in Od.; so in Ar. Eq. 1164, Plat., etc.: διφρος Θετταλικῆς Eur. Pol. Autol. 6, cf. Ὀκλαδίας:—in Polyb. 6. 53, 9, etc., the Roman sella curulis:—a night-stool, Aristid. 1. 314.

διφρουλκίω, (έλκω) to draw a chariot, Anth. P. 9. 285.

διφρουργία, ἡ, (*έρω) =διφροπηγία, Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 1.

διφροσχός, *ov*, (έχω) with a seat, ἄρμα Melanipp. 1 Bgk.

διφροφόρεω, to carry in a chair or litter, Dio C. 47. 10:—Pass. to travel in one, οἱ διφροφορούμενοι, of the Persian princes, Hdt. 3. 146, cf. Dio C. 60. 2.

II. to carry a camp-stool (cf. sq.), Ar. Av. 1552.

διφρο-φόρος, *ov*, carrying a camp-stool; esp. of the female μέτοικοι, who had to carry seats for the use of the κανηφόροι (v. foreg.), Ar. Eccl. 734, Hermipp. Θεοῦ 2, Nicoph. Χειρ. 3, Strattis Ἀταλ. 4; also, ὁ βασιλεὺς δ. Ath. 514 B.

II. carrying another upon a δίφρος, Plut. Anton. 11.

διφρυγῆς, *es*, (φρύγω) twice roasted: διφρυγές, τό, some compound of copper, Diosc. 5. 120.

δι-φύης, *es*; neut. pl. διφυῆ, but διφυᾶ Arist. P. A. 3. 7. 1:—of double nature or form, opp. to μονοφύης, ἐχιδνα μισοπάθνης δ. Hdt. 4. 9; of Centaurs, Soph. Tr. 1095, cf. Valek. Phoen. 1030; of Pan, Plat. Crat. 408 D; δ. Κέκροψ, of double sex (Suid.), or of double race (Egyptian and Greek), Diod. 1. 28:—δ. ἔργω sexual intercourse, Orph. Arg. 14.

2. generally, twofold, double, bipartite, κύρρι Ion 10 Bgk.; ὄφρυες Arist. H. A. 1. 9, 1; στήθος διφυῖς μαστοῖς Ib. 1. 12, 2; ἡ τῶν μυκτῆρων δύναμις Id. P. A. 2. 10, 18; cf. μονοφύης, πολυφύης.

διφύια, ἡ, bipartition, τῶν κώλων Arist. P. A. 3. 5, 17.

δι-φύιος [ῖ], *ov*, =διφυῆς, Antagoras ap. Diog. L. 4. 27. II. =δύο, Aesch. Ag. 1468.—φύιος is Acol. for φύω, E. M. 254. 17; cf. δεκάφυιος.

δι-φύωνος, *ov*, speaking two languages, Philist. Fr. 62, Diod. 17. 110.

δίχᾱ [ῖ], (δῖς), I. Adv. in two, asunder, apart, δίχα πάντας . . ἡρώμεον Od. 10. 203; δίχα πάντα δασαῖα 15. 412; δ. δασσῆται Hdt. 4. 180; πλευροκτύπῳ δ. ἀνερρήγνυ Soph. Aj. 236; δ. πρίστανες Thuc. 4. 100; τέμνειν δ. Plat. Soph. 265 E; δ. διαλαμβάνειν Id. Theaet. 147 E:—generally, apart, aloof, separate, δασσῆται Hdt. 4. 180; κείσθαι Pind. P. 5. 125; οἰκείν Soph. O. C. 602; δ. ποιεῖν Xen. An. 6. 4, 11; δ. τῶν δυνάμιν λαβεῖν to catch it divided, Thuc. 6. 10. 2. metaph. at two, two ways, whether with others or oneself, at variance or in doubt, often in Hom.; δίχα δέ σφισι ἦνδανε βουλὴ II. 18. 510; δίχα θυμὸν ἔχοντες 20. 32; δίχα δέ σφιν ἐνὶ φρεσὶ θυμὸς ἄπτα 21. 386; δίχα θυμὸς 20. 392; μεμηρίσθαι Od. 16. 73; δίχα θυμὸς ὀρώρεται 19. 524; δίχ' ἐβάζονεν 3. 127; so, δ. ἔχειν νόον Theogn. 91, etc.; ἐγίνοντο δ. αἱ γυνῆαι Hdt. 6. 109; δόξα δ' ἐχώρει δίχα Eur. Hec. 119; μαθήσεται ὅσον τό τ' ἄρχειν καὶ τό δουλεύειν δίχα differ, Aesch. Fr. 927, cf. Ag. 1369; δ.

ψηφίζεσθαι *on different sides*, Xen. Mem. 4. 4. 8: cf. *χωρίς*. II. Prep. with gen. *apart from, without*, Aesch. Theb. 25, Ag. 861; ἀνθρώπων δ. Soph. Ph. 31; οἷος Ἀτρεΐδων δ. Id. Aj. 750; μόνῃ . . φασγάνων δ. Id. Tr. 1063; also, ἐκ πάντων δ. Id. Ant. 164. 2. *differently from, unlike*, δ. άλλων Aesch. Ag. 157; σὺν δ. γνώμης λέγων Soph. El. 547; [ὁ ἕτερος] δ. πέφυκε τοῦ ἑτέρου *is different from* . . Thuc. 4. 61. 3. *pollutes* δ. like *avenue*, against the will of, Soph. O. C. 48, cf. Aj. 768. 4. *besides, except*, like *χωρίς*, δ. γε Διὸς Aesch. Pr. 162; τῶν λελεγμένων δ. Id. Cho. 778.—As a Prep. it commonly follows its case, but it precedes in Aesch. Pr. I. c., Soph. Ph. 195, 840, Aj. 768, Eur. I. T. 185.—Cf. διχῆ, διχοῦ.

διχᾶ, Dor. for διχῆ.

διχάδε, Adv., = διχα, Plat. Symp. 215 B.

διχάδεια, = διχα, Theognost. Can. 164. 26.

διχάζω, fut. ἀσώ, to divide in two, Plat. Polit. 264 D. 2. δ. τινὰ κατὰ τινος to divide one against another, Ev. Matth. 10. 35. II. intr. to be divided, διχαζούσης ἡμέρας, at mid-day, Suid.: in Xen. An. 4. 8, 18, Schneid. restored διαχάζοντας.

διχαῖα, = διχάζω, διχάω Arat. 495, 807.

δι-χαλκον, τὸ, a double chalcos, a copper coin, = $\frac{1}{2}$ of an ohol, Anth. P. 11. 165, Poll. 9. 65; as a weight, Diosc. 4. 155.

διχᾶλος, Dor. for διχῆλος, q. v.

διχάμετρος, *ov*, to explain διάμετρος, Arist. Probl. 15. 2.

διχάς, ἄδος, ἡ, the half, middle, Arat. 807.

διχᾶσις, *εως*, ἡ, division, half, Arat. 737.

διχαστής, *οὐ*, ὁ, a divider, to explain δικαστής, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 4, 9.

δικαστήριος ὀδόντες, *oi*, the incisors, Poll. 2. 91.

διχᾶν, poet. for διχάζω, Arat. 512, 605; also in Med., 856;—cf. διχαῖα.

διχῆ, Adv. = διχα, *in two, asunder*, Aesch. Supp. 544, Plat., etc. 2. *in two ways*, δ. ἐπονομασθῆναι Plat. Rep. 445 D; διχῆ βοθηθέν Dem. 14. 6.

διχῆλην, ὅπλιν δ. to divide the hoof, LXX (Levit. 11. 2 sq.), Philo I. 320.—so διχῆλεύω, Clem. Al. 298, 677.

δι-χῆλος, *ov*, cloven-hoofed, Hdt. 2. 71, Eur. Bacch. 740; mostly in Dor. form διχᾶλος, even in Att. writers, as Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 31, etc., v. Indic. s. v., and cf. Lob. Phryn. 639. II. διχῆλον, τὸ, a forceps, pincers, Anth. P. 6. 92, cf. 6. 196. 2. διχῆλα βῆτα pigs' feet, Luc. Lex. 6.

διχῆρης, *ες*, dividing in twain, κύκλος . . μηνὸς διχῆρης, of the moon, Eur. Ion 1156.

διχθά, Adv., Ep. for διχα, as τριχθά for τρίχα, δ. δεδαίταται they are parted in twain, Od. I. 23; δ. δέ μοι κραδίη μέμονε my heart is divided, Il. 16. 435.

διχθάδιος, *a, ov*, twofold, double, divided, Il. 9. 411., 14. 21; δ. κατὰ κύκλον in either leg, Anth. Plan. I. 15.

διχθάς, ἄδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of foreg., Musae. 298.

δι-χίτων [χι], *ωνος*, ὁ, ἡ, with two tunics, Byz.

διχό-βουλος, *ov*, of different counsel, adverse, Νέμεσις Pind. O. 8. 114.

διχογνωμονέω, to differ in opinion, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 21, Dio C.

διχό-γνωμος, *ov*, ambiguous, Schol. Eur. Or. 890.

διχογνωμοσύνη, ἡ, discord, Poll. 8. 153.

διχό-γνώμων, ὁ, ἡ, divided between two opinions, Plut. 2. 11 C.

διχόθεν, Adv. from both sides, both ways, Aesch. Pers. 76, Ar. Pax 477, Thuc. 2. 44, etc.

διχό-θymos, *ov*, wavering, v. I. Pittacus ap. Diog. L. 1. 78.

δι-χοϊνίκος, *ov*, holding 2 χούινκες, i. e. near 3 pints, Ar. Nub. 640.

δι-χολος, *ov*, with double gall, Ael. N. A. 11. 29. II. δ. γνῶμα, = διάφορος, Achae. ap. Hesych., q. v.

δι-χόλωτος, *ov*, doubly furious, f. l. for τριχόλωτος, in Anth. P. 9. 168.

διχό-μην, *ηρος*, ὁ, ἡ, = διχόμενος, Arat. 78, 736.

διχό-μηνις, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, = sq., Μῆνα Pind. O. 3. 35; δ. ἐσπέριαι evenings at the full of the moon, Id. I. 8 (7). 93; which were lucky for marriages, Eur. I. A. 716 sq. II. δ., ἡ, the Lat. Idus, Dion. H. 1. 38, etc.

διχόμενος, *ov*, (μήν) dividing the month, i. e. at or of the full moon, ἐσπερίη h. Hom. 32. 11; δ. σελήνῃ Plut. Flamin. 4; so διχόμενος, ἡ, Arat. 808.—also διχομηνία, ἡ, LXX (Sirach. 39. 15); ἡ σελήνη διχομηνίαν ἔχει Plut. Dio. 23; and διχομηνία (sc. ἡμέρα), the Rom. Idus, Suid.

διχό-μῦθος, *ov*, double-speaking, νόημα Pittacus ap. Diog. L. 1. 78; γλῶσσαι Solon ibid. 61; λέγειν διχόμεθα to speak ambiguously, Eur. Or. 890.

διχονωέω, = διχογνωμονέω, Poll. 2. 228.

διχόνοια, ἡ, discord, disagreement, Plat. Alc. I. 126 C, Plut. 2. 70 C, etc.

διχό-νοος, *ov*, contr. -νοος, *ων*, double-minded, Philo 2. 269.

δι-χορδος, *ov*, two-stringed, πεκτίς Ath. 183 B.—διχορδον, τὸ, Euphor. Ἀδελφ. 1. 34.

δι-χορεός ποῦς, δ., a ditrochaean, Longin. 41. 1.

δι-χορία, ἡ, a division of a chorus into two parts, Gramm.

διχορραγῆς, *ές*, (βήγνυμι) broken in twain, Eur. H. F. 1009.

διχόρ-ροπος, *ov*, oscillating, A. B. 37. Adv. -πως, waveringly, doubtfully, only used by Aesch., and always with a negat., οὐ or μή δ. Ag. 349, 815, 1272, Supp. 605, 982.

διχοστασία, ἡ, a standing apart, dissension, Hdt. 5. 75: sedition, Solon 3. 37, Theogn. 78.

διχοστατέω, (στήναι) to stand apart, disagree, διχοστατῶν λόγους Aesch. Ag. 323, Eum. 386; δ. πρὸς τινι Eur. Med. 15, Plat. Rep. 405 B. II. to feel doubts, Alex. Aphr.

διχό-στομος, *ov*, = δίστομος II, Soph. Pr. 164.

διχοστομέω, to cut in two, cut in twain, Plat. Polit. 302 E, Arist. Probl. 16. 4, etc. 2. to punish with the last severity, Ev. Matth. 24. 51.

3. to divide into two (logically), Arist. P. A. I. 3. 1., I. 4. 9.

διχοτόμημα, τὸ, the half of a thing cut in two: any portion of a thing cut up, LXX (Ex. 29. 17, Lev. 1. 8).

διχοτόμησις, *εως*, ἡ, = sq., Sext. Emp. M. 9. 284.

διχοτομία, ἡ, a cutting in two, Arist. G. A. 4. 10, 6. II. division into two parts (logically), dichotomy, Id. P. A. I. 3, 21, cf. Simplic. in Phys. fol. 30.

διχο-τόμος, *ov*, cutting in two, Ammon. p. 43; but, II. pro-parox, διχότομος, *ov*, cut in half, divided equally, μυκτῆρ Arist. H. A. I. 11, 8; δ. σελήνῃ the half-moon, Id. Probl. 15. 7, 1.

διχοῦ, Adv., = διχα, δ. σφέας διεκόντες Hdt. 4. 120.

δί-χους, *ων*, holding two χῦες, Posidon. ap. Ath. 495 A; δίχουν, τό, cited from Diosc.: v. sub χῦος.

διχο-φορέω, = sq., Plut. 2. 447 C.

διχοφρονέω, to hold different opinions, Plut. 2. 763 E.

διχοφροσύνη, ἡ, discord, faction, Plut. 2. 824 E, etc.

διχόφρων, *ov*, gen. *ωνος*, (φρῆν) at variance, Lat. discors, πτόμος δ. a destiny full of discord, Aesch. Theb. 899.

διχο-φύια, ἡ, a disease of the hair, when it splits, Galen. 19. 430.

διχο-φωμία, ἡ, (φωνή) discord, Iamb. V. Pyth. 7 (34).

δι-χροία, ἡ, double colour, Arist. G. A. 3. 1, 30 sq.

διχρονο-γράφητέον, as if verb. Adj. of διχογραφέω, one must write a syllable with a common vowel, Boiss. Anecd. 2. 355.

δι-χρονος, *ov*, in Metre, of two quantities, common, Lat. anceps, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 100.

δι-χροος, *ov*, contr. -χροος, *ων*, two-coloured, Arist. H. A. I. 5, 5, G. A. 3. 1, 30.—so διχρως, *ων*, Id. H. A. 6. 10, 3; and δι-χρωμος, *ov*, Luc. Prom. 4.

διχῶς, Adv. like διχα, doubly, in two ways, Aesch. Cho. 915, Arist. Poet. 20, 13, etc.

δίψα, *ης*, ἡ, thirst, δίψα τε καὶ λιμός Il. 19. 166; πείνα καὶ δ. Plat. Rep. 585 A; δίψῃ ἐνυέεσθαι Thuc. 2. 49, etc.; of trees, Antiph. Incert. 10.—in pl., Arist. Eth. N. 7. 14, 5. 2. c. gen. thirst for, ποτοῦ Plat. Rep. 437 D; metaph., δοῖδαν δ. Pind. P. 9. 180. Cf. δίψος.—The Ion. form δίψη occurs in Opp. C. 4. 339, and in MSS. of Aesch. Cho. 756, where for δίψη τις Wellauer proposed δίψησις, Butt. διψ' εἰ τις: cf. πείνα.

δίψακος, ὁ, prob. a kind of diabetes, attended with violent thirst, Galen.

II. the teasel, a plant used by wool-carders, δίψακος fullonum, Diosc. 3. 13.

διψᾶλέος, *a, ov*, = δίψιος, thirsty, Batr. 9; δ. θρυαλλίδιον wanting oil, Luc. Tim. 14.—ὀδύνῃ δ. the pain of thirst, Id. Dips. 6.—dry, parched, ἀπρ Call. Jov. 27, Ar. Rh. 4. 678.

διψάς, ἄδος, used as fem. of δίψιος, Opp. C. 4. 322, Anth. P. 7. 172, etc. II. as Subst., a venomous serpent, whose bite caused intense thirst, Nic. Th. 334, Ael. N. A. 6. 51; δ. ἔχιδνα C. I. 1152. 2. a kind of thorn, Euphor. Ep. 1, Theophr. H. P. 4. 7. 1, ubi v. Schneid.

διψάω, Ion. -έω, Archil. 62; contr. 3 sing. διψῇ Pind. N. 3. 10, Plat., inf. διψῆν Hdt. 2. 24, Soph. Fr. 701, Ar., etc.: impf. 3 sing. ἐδίψῃ Hipp. Epid. 1063, 1067 (the regul. contr. διψᾷς, -ᾷ, -ᾶν only in late writers, Anth. Plan. 137, Plat. Axioch. 366 A, LXX): fut. -ήσω Xen.: aor. ἐδίψῃσα Plat. Rep. 562 C: pf. δεδίψῃσα Hipp., Plut.—Med., v. infr. To thirst, στέντο δὲ διψάνω [αἱ] Od. II. 584, etc.: and of the ground, to be thirsty, parched, Hdt. 2. 24; δ. ὑπὸ καύματος Alcae. 39. 2; of trees, Theophr. C. P. 3. 22, 5:—so in Med., διψώμεθα Hermipp. Θεοί 1. 2. metaph., δ. τινος to thirst after a thing, like Lat. sitire, Pind. N. 3. 10; ἐλευθερίας Plat. Rep. 562 C: later also c. acc., δ. χύονα Teles ap. Stob. 69. 24; φόνον Anth. Plan. 4. 137; δικαιοσύνην Ev. Matth. 5. 6; also, δ. πρὸς τὸν θεόν LXX (Ps. 41. 2); c. dat., ἐδίψῃσαν ὕδατι Ib.:—c. inf., διψῶ χαρίζεσθαι ὑμῖν Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, fin.; ἀκρατὺς ἐδίψῃ οἶνον πίνεω Ael. V. H. 2. 41, etc.

διψήρως, δ., ὄν, = δίψιος, Hipp. Aër. 283, Arist. H. A. 10. 2, 9:—also διψήλως, Eumath. 5. 11; and διψήρης, *ες*, Nic. Th. 371.

διψήσις, *εως*, ἡ, a thirst, longing, Ath. 10 B; cf. δίψα.

διψηπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, thirsty, Arist. P. A. 3. 8, 2. 2. provoking thirst, Diosc. I. 183, in Comp. -ῶρεπος.

δίψιος, *a, ov*, also *ος*, *ων* Aesch. Cho. 185, Nic. Th. 147: (δίψα):—thirsty, athirst, and of things, thirsty, dry, parched, διψία κύων Aesch. Ag. 493, Soph. Ant. 246, 249; χθών Eur. Alc. 563:—in Aesch. Cho. 185, ἐξ ὀμμάτων δὲ δίψιοι πίπτοναι σταγόνες may be explained from Ag. 887 (cf. Blomf. adl. and v. πολυδίψιος), while Herm. explains it plenae desiderii, ποθεινά.

II. causing thirst, δ. σήψ Nic. Th. 147, cf. διψάς II; and δίψιος is cited as = βλαβερός from Soph. (Fr. 279).

διψο-ποιός, *ον*, provoking thirst, Schol. Theoc. 7. 66.

δίψος, *εως*, τό, = δίψα, Thuc. 4. 35, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 36, Plat. Rep. 437 D, etc.; also as v. l. for δίψα in Aesch., Ar., etc.:—δίψα seems to be the older Att. form, v. W. Dind. in Steph. Thes.

διψοσύνη, ἡ, = δίψα, Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 237 A.

διψοχέω, to be perplexed, hesitate, Clem. Ep. 1. 23.

διψυχία, ἡ, uncertainty, indecision, Byz.

δι-ψυχος, *ov*, = δίθυμος, double-minded, Philo 2. 663, Ep. Jacob. 1. 8.

διψώδης, *ες*, (εἶδος) thirsty, Hipp. Aph. 1251, Plut. 2. 129 B; τὸ δ. thirst for a thing, Ib. 555 E. II. exciting thirst, Hipp. Acut. 392.

δίω [ῖ], Ep. Verb. (used also by Aesch. in lyric passages, v. sub ῖν), only found in pres. and impf.: for δέδια, etc., v. sub δέδια. (From √ΔΙ come also δέ-δια, δι-εμαι, δέ-δα, δέ-ος, δει-λός, δει-νός, perh. also δι-ερός: cf. Skt. di, di-yami (jugio); Lat. di-rus: cf. also διώκω.) I. in Act. δῖω, always intr. 1. to run away, take to flight, flee, like δέμαι, τρίς περὶ ἄστου . . δῖον Il. 22. 251. 2. to be afraid, δέ ποι-μὲν λαὸν μήτι πάθῃ 5. 556; v. sub περιδῖω. II. in Med. (of which Hom. has subj. δέωμαι, διτταί, δῖωνται, opt. δῖουτο Od. 17. 317, but most often inf. δέσθαι):—Causal, = διώκω, to frighten or scare away, chase, put to flight, δῖοντι προτὶ ἄστου δέσθαι Il. 22. 276; [μυτῆρα] ἀπὸ μεγάρου δέσθαι Od. 20. 343; μὴ σε . . ἀγρόνδε δέωμαι, βάλλων χειρμαδίσι 21. 371; ὡς δ' ὅτε νεβρὸν . . κύνων . . δῖται 22. 189; ἐπεὶ κ' ἀπὸ ναυφί μάχην . . δῖται 16. 246; rarely in the simple

sense of *driving* horses, ὄστ' ἵππους ποτὶ ἄστν διήται Il. 15. 681:—also used by Aesch., ἀτίετα διώμεναι λάχῃ *pursuing* a dishonoured office, Eum. 385; and intr. foll. by a Prep. *to give chase*, *hunt*, ἐπὶ τῶν . διώμεναι lb. 357; μετὰ με δρόμοις διώμενοι Supp. 819. 2. in Aesch. Pers. 700, prob. an error for διέμαι, *to fear*.

διωβελία, ἡ, (ὀβολός) at Athens, the daily allowance of two obols to each citizen during the festivals, to pay for their seats in the theatre, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 2 (where L. Dind. restores διωβελίας for Δεκελείας), Arist. Pol. 2. 7, 19 (ubi niale διωβολία), C. I. 147. 22., 148. 12: cf. θεωρικός, and v. Böckh P. E. 1. 296.

δι-ωβολιαῖος, α, *on*, weighing or worth two obols, Galen.

δι-ωβόλον, τό, a double obol, Ar. Fr. 111, Alex. Πον. 1. 6.

διώγω, τῶ, (διώκω) a *pursuit*, chase, Aesch. Eum. 139, in pl.; δ. πῶλον = τοὺς διώκοντας πῶλους Eur. Or. 988; ὑπ' αὐτοῦ δ. φεύγων = ὑπ' αὐτοῦ διωχόμενος Id. Hel. 20; δ. ξιφοκτόνον i. e. the sword, lb. 354; τὰ πλοῦτον διώγματα *eager pursuit* of wealth, Plat. Polit. 310 B.

II. *that which is chased*, as in old Engl. the deer was called 'the chase,' Xen. Cyn. 3. 9.

III. a secret rite in the Thesmophoria, *from which men were driven away*, Hesych.

διωγματὴς, οὗ, ὁ, a mounted courier, C. I. 3831 a* (addend.).

διωγμός, ὁ, the chase, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 21, etc. **II.** *pursuit*, *persecution*, *harassing*, in pl., Aesch. Supp. 148, 1046, Eur., etc.

διωδύνος, *on*, (δύνω) with *thrilling anguish*, σπαραγμός Soph. Tr. 777.

διωθῶ, fut. διωθήσω and διώσω = *to push asunder*, *tear away*, [πτελέω] ἐκ ῥίζων ἐρπύσσα κρημνὸν . διώσῃ the elm as it fell uprooted tore the bank away, H. 21. 244; διώσας . ἐχθροὺς Eur. Heracl. 995. 2. *to stop up*, *bar*, τὰς διεθόσας Plat. Tim. 67 E.

3. *to thrust through*, τι διὰ τι Polyb. 22. 11, 17, cf. Plat. Brut. 52.

II. more often in Med. *to push asunder for oneself*, *force one's way through*, *break through*, τὰ γέρρα Hdt. 9. 102; τὸν ὄχλον Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 39; τὰς τάξεις Polyb. 11. 1, 12; δ. τὴν ὕλην, of roots, Theophr. H. P. 8. 11, 8; τὴν θάλατταν, of a river, Polyb. 4. 41, 4:—absol., διωθίσθαι πρὸς τι Plut. Aemil. 1, etc. 2. *to push from oneself*, *push away*, τοῖς κύντοισι διωδύνοντες they began *to push one another away*, of seamen keeping ships from collision, Thuc. 2. 84:—*to repulse*, *drive back*, στρατὸν ἰθυμαχίῃ Hdt. 4. 102; οἱς [πέρτοι] . διώσει στρατὸν Aesch. Fr. 196. 9; δ. τὰς τάξεις Eur. H. F. 315; ψευδὴ λόγον καὶ σύκοφαντίαν *to repel* it, Dem. 555. 18; τὴν ἐπιβουλὴν Id. 1342. 20:—absol. *to get rid of danger*, Hdt. 9. 88. 3. *to reject*, Lat. *respuere*, τὴν ἐνόμιαν Id. 7. 104; δ. μὴ ἐφίενται Thuc. 4. 108; τὴν ἐπικουρίαν Arist. Eth. N. 8. 14, 4:—absol. *to refuse*, Hdt. 6. 86, 2; Bgk. reads pf. pass. διώσμαι in this sense, Theogn. 1311.

διωθίσω, fut. ἴσω = foreg., App. Civ. 2. 117.

διωθισμός, ὁ, a *pushing about*, a *scuffle*, Plat. Cam. 29, in pl.

διωκάω [α], a pres. assumed by the Gramm. as lengthd. form of διώκω: but all forms of this kind belong to an aor. διωκαέην (Elmsl. Eur. Med. 86, 995, Heracl. 272, Dind. Soph. El. 396), Eur. Fr. 364. 25, Ar. Nub. 1482, Plat. Gorg. 483 A, etc.: v. ἀμυνάω, εἰκάω, etc.

διωκτέος, α, *on*, verb. Adj. of διώκω, *to be pursued*, Hdt. 9. 58, Ar. Ach. 221. 2. of objects, *to be pursued*, Plat., etc. **II.**

διωκτέον, *one must pursue*, Plat. Gorg. 507 D, al.

διωκτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a *pursuer*, Babr. 6:—also διώκτης, *on*, ὁ, N. T., Eccl.

διωκτός, ἡ, *όν*, *to be pursued* or *banished*, Soph. Fr. 870. 2. of objects, *to be pursued*, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 8 D, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 4, al.

διώκτρια, ἡ, fem. of διωκτήρ, Schol. Aesch. Eum. 206, Eccl.

διωκτὺς, ὅς, ἡ, Ion. for διώξας, *persecution*, Call. Dian. 194.

διώκτωρ, ὀρος, ὁ = διωκτήρ, prob. I. Anth. P. 10. 104.

διώκω, Ep. inf. διακέμεναι, -έμεν: fut. ξω, Pind. O. 3, fin., Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 13, An. 1. 4, 8, Dem. 980. 11; but διώξομαι Ar. Eq. 368, Ach. 278 (and Elmsl. restores διώξω, for -εις, in Ar. Eq. 969, Nub. 1296, Thesmu. 1224), Plat. Theat. 168 A: aor. ἐδιώξα: aor. 2 ἐδιώκαθον (v. διακάω): pf. διέωξα Hyperid. Lyc. 13:—Med. (v. infr.):—Pass., fut. διωχθήσομαι Diod. 19. 95; but διώξομαι in pass. sense, Dion. H. 3. 20: aor. ἐδιώχην Antipho (ἐπ-, κατ-), Thuc.: pf. διέωξαμαι N. T. (The

✓ΔΙΩΚ is prob. lengthd. from ✓ΔΙ (v. infr.), cf. ἰωκή, διάκονος, διάκτωρ, and v. Curt. p. 608.) *To make to run*, set in quick motion, opp. to φεύγω: 1. *to pursue* a person, for the purpose of catching, *to chase*, *hunt*, in war or hunting, Il., etc.; φεύγοντα διώκειν 22. 199; absol., πεδίοιο διωκόμεν ἡδὲ φέβεσθαι 5. 223, cf. Hdt. 9. 11:—so in Med., διώκεσθαι τινα πεδίοιο, δόμοιο *to chase* one over or across . . . Il. 21. 602, Od. 18. 8. 2. *to be a follower* of a person, *attach oneself* to him, Lat. *seclari*, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 6, Plat. Theat. 168 A. 3. *to pursue* an object, *seek after*, ἀχίτῃρα διώκειν Od. 17. 75; often in Att., σὺν μόνον δ. Soph. Aj. 997; τιμὰς δ. Thuc. 2. 63; ἡδονὴν, τὰ καλὰ Plat. Phaedr. 251 A, Gorg. 480 C, etc.; λαθραῖαν Κύπριν Eubul. Navn. 1. 8; proverb., τὰ πετρώμενα δ. Arist. Metaph. 5. 15:—of plants, δ. τοὺς ἑρπύους τόπους *to prefer* them, Theophr. H. P. 1. 4, 2:—δ. τὰ συμβάντα *to follow* or *wait* for the event, Dem. 51. 20., 137. 4, etc.:—in Med., διώκεσθαι τὸ πλεόν ἔχειν Dion. H. 1. 87; μοῖρα διαφαμένη [αὐτοῦς] Epigr. Gr. 478. 4. 3. *to pursue* an argument, Plat. Soph. 251 A: also *to describe*, Lat. *persequi*, ὕμνῳ ἀπερτάς Pind. I. 4. 6 (3. 20); τὴν παιδείαν Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 34.

II. *to drive* or *chase away*, διώκω οὐτ' ἔγωγε I don't force any one away, Od. 18. 409; ἐκ γῆς Hdt. 9. 77; and absol. *to banish*, Id. 5. 92, 5:—metaph., διώκεις μ' ἢ μάλ' ὅτ' ἐγὼ ὀφάλην you push or press me . . . Eur. Supp. 156.

III. of the wind, *to drive* a ship, Od. 5. 332; of rowers, *to impel*, speed on her way, ῥίμψα διώκοντες (sc. τὴν νῆα), 12. 182; and in Pass., νῆυσ ῥίμψα διωκόμενην 13. 162; so of a chariot, Συρηγενεὶς ἄρμα διώκων driving it, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 140, cf. Aesch. Pers. 84; ἄρτυρον δ. πῶδα Aesch. Eum. 403, cf. Theb. 371.

2. seemingly intr. *to drive*, *drive on*, Il. 23. 344, 424: *to gallop*, *speed*, *run*, etc., Aesch.

Theb. 91; ἀναπηδῶσάντες ἐδιώκον Xen. An. 7. 2, 20.

3. *to urge*, impel, βέλος χερὶ Pind. I. 8 (7). 73; φόρμιγγα πλάκτρῳ Id. N. 5. 44; δ. μέλος Simou. 36:—Pass., ὅφ' ἡδονὴν διώκομαι . . . σὺν τάχει μολεῖν Soph. El. 871.

IV. as law-term, *to prosecute*, *bring an action against* a man, ὁ διώκων the prosecutor (opp. to ἀφεύγων the defendant), Hdt. 6. 82, Aesch. Eum. 583, etc.; ὁ διώκων τοῦ ψηφίσματος he who impeaches the words of the decree, etc., Dem. 245. 1:—γραφὴν δ. [τινὰ] *to indict* him, Antipho 115. 24, Dem. 1368. 8; δ. εἰσαγγελίαν Hyperid. Euxen. 24: c. gen. poenae, θανάτου or περὶ θανάτου δ. τινά, Lat. *capitis accusare*, Xen. Apol. 21, Hell. 7. 3, 6; but c. gen. criminis, *to accuse of* . . . *to prosecute for* . . . δ. τινὰ τυραννίδος Hdt. 6. 104; δελίας Ar. Eq. 368; παρανόμων Andoc. 4. 10; φόνων Plat. Euthyphro 15 D; ψευδομαρτυρίαν Dem. 848. 17, etc.; also, δ. ἀπάτης εἰνεκεν Hdt. 6. 136; περὶ τινος Dem. 228. 6; but, φόνων τινὸς δ. *to avenge* another's murder, Eur. Or. 1534, Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 20:—δίκην δ. *to pursue* one's rights at law, Lys. 208, Dem. 1270. 3; v. sub δίκη fin.:—c. acc. et inf. *to accuse* one of doing, App. Civ. 4. 50:—Pass., ὁ διακόμενος Antipho 115. 22; and in Ar. Ach. 698 sq. there is a pun on the two senses of *pursuing* an enemy, and being pursued or prosecuted in court.

V. later, like ἔσομαι, *to attend* another, esp. on a journey, Thom. M. p. 244.

δι-ωλίνος, *on*, Anth. P. 7. 711; also α, *on* Arat. 202:—with stretched-out arms, Arat. l. c.

διωλύσις, *on*, interpr. by Hesych., ἡχούν ἐπὶ πολὺ, μέγα καὶ σφοδρὸν, διατεταμένον, by Suid. μέγα καὶ ἐπὶ πολλὸ διήκον:—the general sense of excessive, immense, enormous is the only one occurring in Plat., μήκη διωλύω Legg. 890 E; μακρὰ . . . καὶ δ. φλυαρία Theat. 161 D; often so in Neo-Platonists, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.; so also, κύμα δ. Call. Fr. 111: in Anth. P. 7. 641, πνεῦμα δ. (of the sound of the flute) perh. expresses the first sense given by Hesych., far-sounding; so in Charito 3. 3, δ. ἀνέβησεν. (The origin of the word is unknown.)

διωμοσία, ἡ, an oath taken by both parties at the ἀνάκρισις before the trial came on, Antipho 139. 41, Lys. 117. 13: cf. ἀνταμοσία.

διωμότος, *on*, (διόμνημι) sworn, bound by oath, Lat. *juratus*, c. inf., Soph. Ph. 593.

Διώνη, ἡ, Dioné, mother of Aphrodité by Zeus, Il. 5. 370, Hes. Th. 17:—in Epirus of Hera, Strabo 329.

II. later, as a Metronymic, daughter of Dioné, i. e. Aphrodité, Theocr. 7. 116, Bion l. 93:—Adj. Διωναῖος, α, *on*, Κύπρις Δ. Theocr. 15. 106; or Διωναίη alone, Dion. P. 853. (Formed from Δίος, as Ἀφροδιτήν from ἄφροτος.)

διωνύμια, ἡ, a pair of names, Manetho 4. 376.

διωνύμος, *on*, (δῖς, ὄνομα) with two names, or, of two persons, named together, Eur. Phoen. 683.

II. (διὰ) far-famed, Plut. Timol. 30, App. Civ. 4. 54.

Διωνυσιαστής, οὗ, ὁ, v. sub θιασος.

Διωνύσος, etc., Ep. for Διον-.

διωί-κέλευθος, *on*, urging on the way, κέντρα Anth. P. 6. 246.

διώξ-ἵππος, *on*, horse-driving, Κυράνα Pind. P. 9. 4; μύσψ Anth. P. 6. 233.

διώξις, εως, ἡ, (διώκω) chase, pursuit, of persons, esp. of soldiers or ships, Thuc. 3. 33, etc.; δ. ποιεῖσθαι Id. 8. 102. 2. pursuit of an object, joined with ἐπιθυμία, Plat. Symp. 192 E; opp. to φυγή, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 2, 2; δ. τῶν καλῶν Plut. 2. 550 E.

II. as law-term, prosecution, δ. ποιεῖσθαι Antipho 142. 8, Dem. 1116. fin.; δ. τῶν ἀδικούντων Plut. Peric. 10.

διωρία, ἡ, (ῥωρα) a couple of hours, Byz.

II. (ὄρος) a fixed space or interval, an appointed time, Joseph. B. J. 5. 9, 1.

διωρισμένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. of διορίζω, definitely, distinctly, separately, Arist. H. A. 3. 19, 8.

διωροφος, *on*, (ὄροφος) with two roofs or stories, App. Pun. 95.

διωρύχη, ἡ, v. l. for διωρυχή.

διωρυγος, *on*, = διόργγιος, Xen. Cyn. 2. 6; cf. δεκάρυγος.

διωρύχ, ὅχος (and perhaps in later Gr. ὄχος, v. Lob. Phryen. 230), ἡ:—a trench, conduit, canal, Hdt. 1. 75, Hipp. Aër. 290, Thuc. 1. 109, etc.; κρυπτή δ. an underground passage, Hdt. 3. 146.

διωρύχη, ἡ, a digging or cutting through, Ξερόνησσαν Dem. 86. 17, cf. Plut. Fab. 1:—διωρύχη, -ωρύχη are incorrect forms, Lob. Phryn. 231.

διώσις, εως, ἡ, a pushing asunder, repulsion, Arist. Probl. 34. 8. **II.**

a pushing off, delaying, δίκης Id. Rhet. 1. 12, 8.

διωσμός, ὁ = διώσις, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 3.

διωστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a surgical instrument to extract things from wounds, Paul. Aeg. 6. 88.

II. a pole running through rings, for carrying the ark, LXX (Ex. 38. 11 = 37. 5).

διώτος, *on*, (ὄδς, ὠτός) two-eared; of vessels, two-handled, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 288 D, Ath. 473 C, C. I. 2852. 57: cf. Horace's diota.

διωχῆς, ἐς, (ἐχω) that will hold two, δίωχος Pherecr. Ἀγαθ. 3, Paus. ap. Eust. 882. 12, ubi male διωχῆς.

δημηθείς, δημηθῆτω, v. sub δαμάω.

δημήσις, εως, ἡ, (δαμάω) a taming, breaking, ἵππων Il. 17. 476.

δημήτῃρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a tamer, ἵππων h. Hom. 21. 5, Alcman ap. Schol. Pind.:—fem., νύξ δημητέρα θῶν Il. 14. 259.

δημητός, ἡ, ὄν, tamed, Hesych.

δμῶή, ἡ, (δαμάω) properly, a female slave taken in war, δμῶαι δ', ἄς Ἀχιλλεύς ληΐσαστο (cf. δμῶς) Il. 18. 28, cf. 9. 658, 24. 643:—then, generally, a female slave, serving-woman, Lat. *ancilla*, often in Hom., who only has the pl., and that mostly joined with γυναῖκες; so too in Trag., δμῶαι Aesch. Ag. 908, Soph. Aj. 1189; δ. γυναῖκες Aesch. Cho. 84; very rare in Prose, as Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 6:—of things, δμῶν . . . Αἰδὸς . . . μάκελλον Epigr. Gr. 1046. 84.

δμῶιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = δμῶή, Q. Sin. 3. 684., 9. 341.

δμῶιος, *on*, in servile condition, θρέψος Anth. P. 9. 407.

δμῶϊς, ἴδος, ἡ, = δμῶή, Aesch. Theb. 363, Supp. 334, Eur. Bacch. 514.

δμῶς, ὡς, δ, (δαμῶς) *a slave taken in war*, δμῶων, οὗς .. ληίστατο διος Ὀδυσσεύς (cf. δμαή) Od. 1. 398.—then, generally, *a slave*, *teu δμῶς εἰς ἀνδρῶν*; Od. 2. 256; but mostly in pl., *κτησὶν ἐμὴν δμῶς τε* Il. 19. 333, and often in Od., with or without ἀνδρες; dat. pl. δμῶεσσι Od. 6. 71, etc.; also in Soph. Ant. 578, and freq. in Eur., but not found in Prose:—also δμῶος, ὅ, Hes. Op. 428.

δνοπαλίζω, fut. *ζω*, to *shake violently, fling down*, ἀνὴρ ἄνδρ' ἐδνοπαλίεν Il. 4. 472; τὰ σὰ ῥόκεα δνοπαλίζει *'warp thy old cloak about thee'* Od. 14. 512.—Pass., *γυῖα δνοπαλίζεται*, of the polypus, its tendrils *wave about*, Opp. H. 2. 295. (Akin to δονέω.)

δνοφέρω, ἄ, ὄν, dark, dusky, murky, νύξ Od. 13. 269; ὕδωρ Il. 9. 15; also in Theogn. 243, and Trag.; metaphr., δν. κάδος Pind. P. 4. 200; πέπθος Aesch. Pers. 536:—a poet. word; but τὸ δνοφέρων, *gloom*, occurs in Hipp. 308. 10.

δνοφέως, εσσα, εν, = δνοφέρως, Emped. 124.

δνοφόομαι or **γνοφ-**, Pass. to *be darkened*, Nilus.

δνόφος, δ, darkness, dusk, gloom, Simon. 44; and in pl., Aesch. Cho. 52:—poet. word, though its collat. form γνόφος occurs in later Prose, Arist. Mund. 2, 13, Luc. Peregr. 43, etc.

δνοφῶδης, ες, = δνοφέρως, Eur. Tro. 79 (as Dind. for γνοφῶδη), Hipp. 308. 22; later γνοφ-, Plut. 2. 949 A, etc. (On the relation of δνόφος, γνόφος, to κνέφας, ὄφος, but not to νέφος, v. Curt. p. 657.)

δόναν, Dor. for δην (q. v.), Alcman. 127 Bgk.

δοῶσατο, Homeric aor. form with impers. sense, = Att. ἐδοξε, *it seemed*, always in phrase *οὕτω δέ (or ὡς ἀρα) οἱ φρονέοντι δοῶσατο κέρδιον εἶναι* so *it seemed* to him to be best, Il. 13. 458, Od. 5. 474, al.;—except in Il. 23. 339, *ὡς ἂν σοι πλήμῃ γε δοῶσεται ἄκρον ἰκέσθαι* (Ep. for δοῶσεται) till the nave appear even to graze.—The supposed impf. *ἀεκέλιος δῶατ' εἶναι*, Od. 6. 242, has been altered since Wolf into *δέατ'*, v. δέατο. (Its relation to δοκεῖν is assumed by Buttm. Lexil. v. δέαται; but Curt. connects it with $\Delta\epsilon\phi$, $\Delta\iota\phi$, διος.) II. for δοῶσαι, δοῶσατο, as used by Ap. Rh., belongs to δαῖζω.

δόγμα, τό, (δοκέω) *that which seems to one*, an *opinion*, esp. a *philosophic dogma*, Lat. *placitum*, Plat. Rep. 538 C, etc. 2. a *public decree*, ordinance, Andoc. 29. 30, Plat. Legg. 644 D; τὰ τῶν Ἀμφικτυόνων Dem. 62. 4., 278. 17, etc.; δόγμα ποιεῖσθαι, c. inf., Xen. An. 3. 3, 5:—not used of decrees made by the Athenian ἐκκλησία, which were ψηφίσματα.

δογματίας, ου, ὁ, a *writer who abounds in δόγματα*, Philostr. 502.

δογματίζω, to *lay down as an opinion*, Diog. L. 3. 52, Nemes. N. H. 2. 50:—Pass., Clem. Al. 324. 2. to *decree by ordinance*, c. inf., Diod. 4. 83, LXX (1 Esdr. 6. 33); δ. τινα καλῆν *to declare her beautiful*, Anth. P. 9. 576:—Pass., τὰ δογματισθέντα C. I. 2485. 47, cf. 5785. 13. 3. in Pass., of persons, to *submit to ordinances*, Ep. Coloss. 2. 20.

δογματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for *opinions*, didactic, διάλογο Quintil. 2. 15, 26.

II. of persons, δ. ἱατροὶ physicians *who go by general principles*, opp. to ἐμπειρικοί, Galen.

δογματιστής, οὗ, ὁ, one *who maintains δόγματα*, Eccll.

δογματο-λογία, ἡ, the *expounding of a δόγμα*, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 367.

δογματο-ποιέω, to *make a decree*, Polyb. 1. 81, 4.

δογματοποιία, ἡ, *maintenance of δόγματα*, Aristob. ap. Eus. P. E. 664 B.

δοῦτην, ἦνος, ὁ, a *small abscess*, boil, Lat. *furunculus*, Hipp. 51. 39, etc., Hermipp. Θεοί 4, Ar. Vesp. 1172, Teleclid. Incert. 5.

δοῦτηνικόν, τό, a *remedy for boils*, Paul. Aeg.

δοῦάω or **δοῶζω**, (v. sub fin.):—to *consider in two ways* (cf. Homer's διάνδιχα μερμήριζε), βουλὰς δοῦάεσκε *was hesitating between* .., Ap. Rh. 3. 819; ὅποτε δούπων .. δοῦασαι (poet. aor. opt.) *when she imagined a noise*, Ib. 955;—also in Med., δοῦασατο *she doubted*, Ib. 770; δοῦάζοντο *leaves were imagined they saw*, Id. 4. 576. (From δύο, δοῖοι, to be at two, to doubt, and not related to Homer's δοῶσατο: prob. Ap. Rh. formed the Verb from the older form ἐνδουάω.)

δοῦδικο-ποιός, ὁ, a *pestle-maker*, Plut. Phoc. 4.

δοῦδικο-φόβα, ἡ, *pestle-fearing*, Luc. Trag. 201.

δοῦδυξ, ὕκος, ὁ, a *pestle*, Ar. Eg. 984, etc.

δοῖή, ἡ, *doubt, perplexity*, ἐν δοῖῃ Il. 9. 230, Call. Jov. 5. (V. sub δύο.)

δοῖοί, αἱ, ἁ, Ep. for δύο, two, both, Il. 5. 206, Hes. Op. 430, etc.: neut. δοῖα as Adv. in two ways, in two points, Od. 2. 46. 2. sing. δοῖός, ἡ, ὄν, like διούσος, two-fold, double, Call. Ep. 1. 3, Anth. P. 9. 46, etc.—Ep. word, used by Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 9 and 11. Cf. δοῖω.

δοῖα-τόκος, ον, *bearing twins*, Anth. P. 7. 742 (Jacobs διούσος—).

δοῖώ, = δοῖοι (of which it is properly the dual), = δύο, indecl., Hom.; commonly masc., Il. 3. 236, etc.; but neut. in Il. 24. 648.

δοῦάω, fut. ἄσω, to *wait for*, Sophron ap. Dem. Phal. 151.

δόκανα, τὰ, (δόκος) at Sparta, a *hieroglyphic of the Dioscuri*, being two upright parallel bars joined towards each end (as in the astronom. figure of the constellation Gemini), Plut. 2. 478 A; v. Dict. of Antt.

δοκάνη, ἡ, (δόκη, δέχομαι) a *receptacle*, Hesych.

III. = στάλις, the forked pole on which hunting nets are fixed, Id.

*δοκάω, assumed as pres. of δεδοκήμενος: but v. sub δέχομαι.

δοκεῖν, (δέχομαι) to *keep an eye upon, watch narrowly*, ἐλίσσόμενον θε δοκεῖν [the bound] *watches* [the boat] turning to bay, Il. 8. 340; so Θάνατα μεταστρεφθέντα δοκεύσας *having watched by his turning round*, 13. 545; Ἀμφικλον ἐφορμηθέντα δοκεύσας 6. 313; τὸν πρᾶχοντα δοκεῖν *watches him that is before* [in the race], 23. 325; of the Great Bear, ἡ γ' .. ᾠρίωνα δοκεῖν *watches the hunter Orion*, Il. 18. 488, Od. 5. 274; λόχμασι δ. to *lie in wait for* [them] in .., Pind. O. 10. 36 (9. 30); νιν .. θέταται δοκεύοντα *will see him playing the spy*, Eur. Bacch. 984; ἀ μὴ θέμης οὐκ ἐδόκευσα *sought not for*, Epigr. Gr. 615. 5.—Later, to *observe, see*, freq. in Nonn., and Anth.; also to *think*, Herm. Orph. p. 823.

δοκέω, Il. 7. 192, Att. impf. ἐδόκουν; the fut. and other tenses are

twofold, 1. from *δόκω, fut. δύξω and aor. 1. ἐδοξα h. Hom. Merc. 208, Pind. and Att.; pf. δέδοχα only inferred from plqpf. ἐδεδοχσαν in Dio C. 44. 26:—Pass., aor. ἐδόχθην Polyb., etc., (κατ-) Antipho 116. 32: pf. δέδογμαi Hdt., Att. 2. the regul. forms, hardly used but by poets and in late Prose, fut. δοκῆσθαι Aesch. P. 386, Ar. Nub. 562, etc. (also in Hdt. 4. 74); Dor. δοκησῶ or -ᾶσῶ Theocr. 1. 150; aor. ἐδόκησα, Ep. δόκ-, Od. 10. 415, Pind., Trag., Ar. Ran. 1485; pf. δέδοκμαι Aesch. Eum. 309:—Pass., aor. ἐδοκθην Eur. Med. 1417, Alc. 1161, Bacch. 1390: pf. δέδοκμαι Pind. N. 5. 36, Eur. Med. 763, Ar. Vesp. 726, also in Hdt. 7. 16 (unless δέδοκται be restored); but δεδοκήμενος (q. v.) belongs to δέχομαι. (From $\Delta\delta\kappa\omicron$ come also δοκ-ῆ, δόξ-α, etc.; cf. Skt. *daśas* (*fama*); Lat. *dec-us*, *dec-or*, *dec-et*.)

I. of the action of the Mind itself, *videor mihi*, to *think, suppose, imagine, expect* (opp. to φρονέω, Soph. Aj. 942, Pherecr. Xep. 7), Hom., etc.

1. c. acc. et inf., δοκέω νυκτομένην Ἐκτορα Il. 7. 192; οὐ σε δοκέω πείθεσθαι Hdt. 1. 8, cf. 11. 27, al., Antipho 121. 24, etc.; rarely with the inf. omitted, δοκῶ .. οὐδὲν ῥῆμα .. κακῶν [εἶναι] Soph. El. 61; τούτους τι δοκεῖτε [εἶναι] Xen. An. 5. 7, 26:—often used of persons relating a dream or vision, τεκεῖν δράκοντ' ἐδοξεν *she thought a serpent bare young ones*, Aesch. Cho. 527; ἐδόκουν ἄετον .. φέρεν *methought an eagle was bearing*, Ar. Vesp. 15; but the acc. is mostly omitted, ἐδοξ' ἰδεῖν, Lat. *visus sum videre*, *methought I saw*, Eur. Or. 408; ἐδοξ' ἀκούσαι Plat. Prot. 315 E; ἐδοξ' ἐν ὕπνῳ .. οἰκεῖν ἐν Ἀργεῖ Eur. I. T. 44 (sometimes also, as in signif. 11, ἐδοξάτην μοι μολεῖν δύο γυναικες Aesch. Pers. 181; ἐν τῷ σταδίῳ .. μὲ τι ἐδόκει στεφανοῦν Alex. Incert. 2):—also to *think to do, purpose*, ὅταν δ' αἰδεῖν .. δοκῶ Aesch. Ag. 16.

2. absol. to *have or form an opinion*, περί τινος Hdt. 9. 65; but more commonly, like Lat. *opinor*, in parenthetic phrases, ὡς δοκῶ Trag.; δοκῶ alone, Plat. Parmen. 126 B; πῶς δοκεῖς: to call attention to something remarked, τούτων, πῶς δοκεῖς; καθύβρισεν Eur. Hipp. 446, cf. Hec. 1160, Diphil. Incert. 8, etc.; cf. πῶς III. 5. 3. δοκῶ μοι in Att., just like δοκεῖ μοι (infr.), as Lat. *videor mihi* for *videtur mihi*, *I seem to myself, methinks*, c. inf., ἐγώ μοι δοκέω κατανοεῖν τοῦτο Hdt. 2. 93, etc.; οὐ μοι δοκῶ I *think not* .., Plat. Theaet. 158 E.—but δοκῶ μοι, also, I *am determined, resolved*, c. inf. praes., Ar. Vesp. 177, etc.; c. inf. fut., Id. Plut. 1186, etc.: c. inf. aor., Ar. Av. 671, etc.: rarely without μοι, ὅταν δ' αἰδεῖν .. δοκῶ whenever I *think fit*, Aesch. Ag. 16; γνήδι τίνα πέμψειν δοκεῖς Id. Theb. 650.

4. like προσποιούμαι, c. inf., to *seem or pretend* to be doing, Lat. *simulo*, or with a negat. to *seem or pretend not to be doing*, Lat. *dissimulo*, ὁρῶν μὲν οὐδὲν, δοκέων δὲ [ὕραν] Alcman 76; οὐτε ἐδοξε μαθεῖν Hdt. 1. 10; οὐδὲ γινώσκων δοκῶν Pherecr. Incert. 30; τὰ μὲν ποιεῖν, τὰ δὲ δοκεῖν Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 19; ἡκουσά του λέγοντος, οὐ δοκῶν κλύειν Eur. Med. 67; πόσους δοκεῖς .. ὠρῶντας .. μὴ δοκέων ὕραν Id. Hipp. 462; cf. Ar. Eq. 1146, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 6.

II. of the action of an Object on the Mind, *videor*, to *seem*, c. dat. pers. et inf. praes., δοκέεις δέ μοι οὐκ ἀπινύσσειν Od. 5. 342; δόκησε δ' ἄρα σφίσι θυμὸς ὡς ἔμεν *as it .. their heart seemed just as if .. felt as though* .., Od. 10. 415; c. inf. fut. to *seem likely*, δοκεῖ δέ μοι ὦδε λῶϊον ἔσσεσθαι Il. 6. 338; c. inf. aor., never in Hom., but often in Att.: τί δ' ἂν δοκεῖ σοι Πρίαμος (sc. ποιῆσαι) Aesch. Ag. 935: to *seem or be thought to have done*, esp. of suspected persons, Thuc. 2. 21., 5. 16.

2. absol. to *seem*, as opp. to reality, τὸ δοκεῖν καὶ τὴν ἀλήθειαν βιάται Simon. 76; οὐ δοκεῖν, ἀλλ' εἶναι θέλει Aesch. Theb. 592, cf. Plat. Gorg. 527 B:—in full, τὸ δοκεῖν εἶναι Aesch. Ag. 788.

3. to *seem good*, be resolved on, Lat. *placere*, εἰ δοκεῖ σοι ταῦτα Aesch. Ag. 944; τοιαῦτ' ἐδοξε τῷδε Καδμείων τέλει Id. Theb. 1025. 4. often impers. δοκεῖ μοι much in the same sense as δοκῶ μοι (supr. 1. 3), *it seems to me, meseems, methinks*, ὡς μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι ἄριστα Il. 12. 215; cf. δοῶσατο:—often in all later writers, ὡς ἔμοι δοκεῖ as I *think*, Wess. Hdt. 6. 95; often in inf. in parenth. clause, ὡς ἔμοι δοκεῖν to my *thinking*, Hdt. 9. 113; δοκεῖν ἔμοι Id. 1. 172; ἀλλ', ἔμοι δοκεῖ, τὰχ' εἴοιαι Aesch. Pers. 246, etc.; also (without μοι) Xen. An. 4. 5, 1.

b. *it seems good to me, it is my opinion or pleasure*, δοκεῖ ἡμῖν χρῆσθαι Thuc. 4. 118, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1350, Theb. 1025:—esp. of a public resolution, τοῖσι Ἑλλήσι ἐδοξε .. ἀπατεῖν Hdt. 1. 3, etc.; so in Att., ἐδοξεν Ἀργείοισιν Aesch. Supp. 605, cf. Theb. 1008; esp. in decrees and the like, ἐδοξε τῇ βουλῇ, τῷ δήμῳ Ar. Thesm. 372, Thuc. 4. 118, etc., cf. C. 1. 76, etc.; τὸ δέξαν = δόγμα, the *decree*, Hdt. 3. 76, etc.; τὰ δέξαντα Soph. El. 29, Dem. 32. 11; τὸ σοι δοκοῖν your *opinion*, Plat. Rep. 487 D; παρὰ τὸ δοκοῖν ἡμῖν Thuc. 1. 84, etc.:—also in Pass., δέδοκται, Lat. *visum est*, Hdt. 4. 68, Trag., etc.; εἰ δέδοκται ἐπανήσθαι Pind. N. 5. 36; δέδοχθαι τὸ ἀποπον τοῦτο Plat. Legg. 799 E, etc.; τοῦτ' ἐστ' ἔμοι δεδογμένον Eur. Heracl. 1; δεδογμέν' [ἐστ'] .. τήνδε καθανεῖν Soph. Ant. 576, cf. O. C. 1431; δέδοκται τῇ βουλῇ, etc., often in Inscr.

a. acc. absol. δέξαν, when it was decreed or resolved, δέξαν αὐτοῖς ὥστε διαναυμαχεῖν (i. e. δεε ἐδοξεν αὐτοῖς) Thuc. 8. 79; δέξαν δὲ σφι (sc. λιπέσθαι) Hdt. 2. 148; δέξαν ἡμῖν ταῦτα (sc. πράττειν) Plat. Prot. 314 C:—so, ἰδία δοκῆσαν τοι τῶδ' ..; Eur. Supp. 129; and δεδογμένον αὐτοῖς Thuc. 1. 125, etc.;—but also, δέξαντος τούτου Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 36; δέξαντα ταῦτα Ib. 3. 2, 19.

5. to *be thought or reputed so and so*, c. inf., Pind. O. 13. 79, P. 6. 40; ἀξιοῖ ὑμῖν δοκοῦντες Thuc. 1. 76: οἱ δοκοῦντες εἶναι τι men who are held to be something, men of *repute*, Plat. Gorg. 472 A; τὸ δοκεῖν τινες εἶναι .. προσεληφότες Dem. 582. 27; ἐδοκεῖ τις εἶναι Plat. Aristid. 1; so οἱ δοκοῦντες alone, Eur. Hec. 295; τὰ δοκοῦντα, opp. to τὰ μὴδὲν εἶναι, Id. Tro. 608; ἀρετὴ δοκούσα = δόξα ἀρετῆς, Thuc. 3. 10; also in Pass., οἱ δεδογμένοι ἀνδρόφοντες those who have been found guilty of homicide, Dem. 629. 71; cf. ἀδόκητος 11. (The two senses of δοκέω are sometimes contrasted, τὰ αἰεὶ δοκοῦντα .. τῷ δοκοῦντι εἶναι ἀληθῆ that which seems true is true to him who thinks it, Plat. Theaet. 158 E; τὸ δοκοῖν ἐκάστω τοῦτο καὶ εἶναι τῷ

δοκούντι Ib. 162 C. With this double sense, cf. A. S. þencan, O. Norse þekka, to think, with þīncan, þykkja, to seem; a trace of the second sense remains in Engl. in the phrase *methinks, methought*.)

δοκή (not δόκη, Arcad. 106. 16), ἡ = δόκησις, a vision, fancy, Aesch. Ag. 421, as restored by Herm. for δόξα. II. = δοχή, Hesych.

δοκήμα, τό, a vision, fancy, δ. οὐραῖον Eur. I. F. 111; τὰ δοκήματα = οἱ δοκούντες, Poëta ap. Stob. 451. 52; οἱ δοκήμασιν σοφοὶ the wise in appearance, Eur. Tro. 411. 2. opinion, expectation, δοκήματων ἐκτός Id. H. F. 771.

δοκήμη, Aeol. for δοκέω, Sappho 15. δοκησι-δέξις, ov, clever in one's own conceit, Pherecr. Ψευδ. 1, Callias Incert. 8 (where also δοκησι-νους, ov), and freq. in late Prose.

δοκήσις, εως, ἡ, (δοκέω) an opinion, mere opinion, a conceit, fancy, δ. δὲ δέξι λέγειν Hdt. 7. 185; δ. εἰπεῖν, opp. to ἐξακριβῶσαι λόγον, Soph. Tr. 426; δ. ἀγνῶς λόγους ἦθε a vague suspicion was thrown out, Id. O. T. 681; δ. ἀλθειας Thuc. 2. 35; δ. παρέχειν ὡς . . . Plut. Pomp. 54. 2. an appearance, apparition, phantom, κενὴ δ. Eur. Hel. 36; ἀποκρίτε μὴ δοκήσιν εἶχετ' ἐκ θεῶν Ib. 119; οὕτω δοκεῖτε τὴν δ. ἀσφαλῆ Ib. 121. II. good report, credit, like δόξα, Lat. aestimatio, Thuc. 4. 18; ὁ στρατηγὸς τὴν δ. ἀνύσται Eur. Andr. 696.

δοκησι-σοφία, ἡ, conceit of wisdom, Plat. ap. Poll. 4. 9.

δοκησι-σοφός, ov, wise in one's own conceit, Ar. Pax 44.

δοκίας, ov, ὁ, v. δοκός II.

δοκίδιον, τό, Dim. of δοκός, Harp.

δοκιμάζω, fut. ἀσώ, (δοκίμος) to assay or test metals, to see if they be pure, Isocr. 240 D; so, δ. πορφύραν Ib.; τοὺς οἰνοὺς Arist. Eth. N. 3. 10, 9; τὰ νομίσματα Id. H. A. 1. 6, 11; —Pass., ἐπειδὴν τὸ ἔργον . . . δοκιμασθῇ C. I. 2266. 15; —Med. to prove for oneself, choose, χῶραν Xen. Oec. 8, 10, cf. Menand. Incert. 3. 11. 2. of persons, δ. αὐτοὺς put them to the test, make trial of them, scrutinise, Lat. examinare, Hdt. 2. 38; δ. τοὺς μνηστὰς Thuc. 6. 53; φίλους Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 1. II. as a consequence of such trial, to approve, sanction, Lat. probare, comprobare, opp. to ἀποδοκιμάζω, Thuc. 3. 38, Andoc. 11. 22, Plat., etc.; c. inf., ἐκπονεῖν ἐδοκιμασέμεν he approved of their working, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 4; —Pass., ἐπειδὴ . . . ἐδοκιμασθή ταῦτα καλῶς ἔχειν Thuc. 2. 35.

2. as a political term at Athens, a. to approve as fit for an office, Plat. Legg. 759 C (cf. δοκιμασία); and in Pass. to be approved as fit, Lys. 144. 43, etc.; δοκιμασθεὶς ἀρχεῖται Plat. Legg. 765 B; δοκιμαζομένου when I was undergoing a scrutiny, Dem. 551. 2; metaph., ὑπὲρ τοῦ στεφανωθῆναι δοκιμαζομαι Id. 315. 13. b. to pass as fit to serve in the cavalry, ἵππευσι δοκιμασμένοις Lys. 142. 36, cf. Xen. An. 5. 3, 20, C. I. 126, 1688. 15, al. c. to examine and admit boys to the class of ἐφήβοι or ἐρήβοι to the rights of manhood, to let them pass the δοκιμασία (q. v.), Lys. 145. 41; and in Pass. to pass it, Id. 146. 19, Ar. Vesp. 578, etc.; ἕως ἐγὼ ἀνὴρ εἶναι δοκιμασθῆναι Dem. 814. 20; εἰς ἀνδρας δοκιμασμένοις Isocr. 238 C. d. to test an orator's right to speak (v. δοκιμασία 4), A. B. 310. 25. 3. c. inf. to think fit to do, or with negat. to refuse to do, Ep. Rom. 1. 28, Joseph. A. J. 2. 7. 4.

δοκιμασία, ἡ, an assay, examination, scrutiny: 1. of magistrates after election, to see if they fulfil the legal requirements of legitimacy, full citizenship, etc., ἡ δ. τῶν στρατηγῶν Lys. 144. 24, cf. 146. 25; τῶν ἱερῶν Plat. Legg. 759 D; δ. εἰσάγειν ταῖς ἀρχαῖς Arist. Fr. 378. 2. δ. τῶν ἱππέων their passing muster, Xen. Eq. Mag. 3, 9. 3. δ. τῶν ἐφήβων, before admission to the rights of manhood, Dem. 1318. 13. 4. δ. τῶν ῥητόρων, a judicial process to determine the right of a man to speak in the ἐκκλησία or in the law-courts, such as the process in the case of Timarchus, Aeschin. 1. 9, sq.: the offences which disqualified a person are given ib. 4. 40 sq.

δοκιμαστέος, a, ov, verb. Adj. to be scrutinised, Luc. Eun. 8. II.

impers. δοκιμαστέον, one must scrutinise, Lys. 189. 11.

δοκιμαστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ = δοκιμαστής, Polyb. 25. 8, 5.

δοκιμαστήριον, τό, a test, means of trial, Com. in Meineke Fr. 4. 355.

δοκιμαστής, οὐ, ὁ, an assayer, examiner, scrutineer, Lys. 176. 42, Plat. Legg. 802 B, Dem. 1167. 20: a money-changer, Menand. Incert. 3. 8.

II. an approver, panegyrist, Dem. 566. 17.

δοκιμαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for scrutiny, Stoic. ap. Stob. Ecl. 2. 154.

δοκιμαστός, ἡ, ὄν, (δοκιμάζω), approved, Diog. L. 7. 105.

δοκιμεῖον, τό, a test, means of testing, Plat. Tim. 65 C Bekk., but with v. l. δόκιμιον, as in Ep. Jacob. 1. 3, 1 Petr. 1. 7. II. a specimen

of metal to be tested, C. I. 1570 a. 31, Zosim. 3. 13.

δοκιμή, ἡ, a proof, test, trial, Diosc. 4. 186. 2. tried or approved

character, Lat. probitas, Ep. Phil. 2. 22, cf. 2 Cor. 2. 9.

δόκιμος, ov, (δέχομαι) assayed, examined, tested, properly of metals, Dem. 931. 3. II. generally, 1. of persons, approved, esteemed, notable, Lat. probus, Hdt. 1. 65, 96, 158, etc.; δ. παρὰ τινι Id. 7. 117; δοκιμώτατος Ἑλλάδι most approved by Hellas, her noblest son, Eur. Supp. 277; c. inf. of approved ability to do . . . δόκιμος δ' οὐτ' . . . ἐργεῖν Aesch. Pers. 87. 2. of things, excellent, τὸ ἔαρ Hdt. 7. 162; also notable, considerable, ποταμὸς Id. 7. 129; ὕμνος δόκιμος τινι approved by, acceptable to him, Plut. N. 3. 18. 3. Adv. —ως, really, truly, Aesch. Pers. 547, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 7.

δοκιμότης, ἥρος, ἡ, excellence, Eccl.

δοκιμῶ, = δοκιμάζω, Pherecr. ap. Diog. L. 1. 122.

δοκιμῶμι, Aeol. form of δοκέω, Sappho 74, Epigr. Gr. 991. 7.

δοκίον, τό, = δοκίς Arist. H. A. 2. 7, 14, Diod. 18. 42.

δοκίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of δοκός, a small beam, stick, rod, Hipp. Fract. 761, Xen. Cyn. 9. 15. II. = δόκος II, Arist. Mund. 2. 11, 4. 24, Diod. 15. 50.

δοκίτης, ov, ὁ, v. δοκός II.

δοκός, ἡ, later also ὁ Luc. V. H. 2. 1: (δέχομαι) —a bearing-beam, main beam, esp. in the roof or floor of a house, Od. 22. 176, cf. Ar. Nub. 5

1496: any balk or beam of timber, Il. 17. 744, Thuc. 4. 112: the bar of a gate or door, Ar. Vesp. 201: —proverb., ὁ τὴν δοκὸν φέρων, of a stiff, ungraceful speaker, Ar. Rhet. 3. 12, 3: —the sense of ἐν δοκοῖσιν, Archil. 60, is doubtful.

II. a kind of meteor, Diog. L. 5. 81, Schaff. Schol. Par. Ap. Rh. 2. 1088; so δοκίας, Theodoret., δοκίτης Suid.; cf. δοκίς II.

δόκος, ὁ, = δόκησις, Xenophan. Fr. 14, Call. Fr. 100. II. an

ambush, snare, as some interpret. Archil. 60; v. foreg.

δοκῶ, ὅς, contr. οὐς, ἡ, = δόκησις, only in Eur. El. 747.

δολερός, ὁ, ὄν, (δόλος) deceitful, deceptive, treacherous, Hdt. 2. 151., 3. 22, Soph. Ph. 1112, etc. Adv. —ρῶς, Poll. 3. 132.

δολιεύσθαι, Dep. to deal treacherously, λόγος δολιευμένος a sophism, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 229.

δολίζω, fut. ἴσω, to adulterate, Diosc. 1. 77.

δολιό-μητις, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, crafty-minded, Aesch. Supp. 750.

δολιό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πονν, τὸ, stealthy of foot, Soph. El. 1392.

δόλιος, a, ov, and os, ov, Eur. Alc. 35, Tro. 530, etc.: —crafty, deceitful, treacherous, in Od. always of things, e. g. ἔπειτα, τέχνη 9. 282., 4. 455; ὕπποτε . . . δόλιον περὶ κύκλον ἀγῶνιν the treacherous circle, i. e. the net, 4. 792; later of persons, Pind. P. 2. 150, Aesch. Ag. 155, etc.; so, δόλιον ὄμι' ἔχων Id. Fr. 570; esp. as an epith. of Hermes, Soph. Ph. 133, cf. Ar. Ran. 142, Pl. 1158; also in later Prose, as Arist. Fr. 624, Polyb. 22. 17, 1. Adv. —ίως, Batr. 93, Epigr. Gr. 387. 7, LXX.

δολιότης, ἥρος, ἡ, deceit, subtlety, LXX (Num. 25. 17, al.).

δολιό-φρων, ὁ, ἡ, crafty of mind, wily, ποινὰ Aesch. Cho. 947; Κύπρις Eur. I. A. 1301.

δολιῶ, to deal treacherously with one, LXX (Ps. 5. 9, al.), Ep. Rom. 3. 13.

δολιχ-αἶαν, ὁ, ἡ, long-lived, immortal, Emped. 131.

δολιχ-όρος, ov, with long sword, Ἀθηναῖη Phillet. ap. Schol. Il. 14. 385.

δολιχ-αυλός, ov, with a long tube, δ. αἰγανέα a spear with a long iron socket for fixing the shaft in (v. αὐλός II), Od. 9. 156.

δολιχ-αῦχρον, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, long-necked, πταναί Eur. Hel. 1503; κύκνος Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 794.

δολιχ-εγχής, ἐς, with tall spear, Παίονες Il. 21. 155.

δολιχέω, = δολιχοδρομέω, Anth. P. 11. S2: generally, δρόμον δ. to go through a long course, Philo 1. 331; δ. τὴν φύσιν to prolong its existence, Ib. 9.

δολιχ-ήπους, ὁ, ἡ, with long feet, Numen. ap. Ath. 305 A.

δολιχ-ήρεμος, ov, (ἔρεμος) long-eared, of a ship, Od. 4. 499, etc.; of the Phaeacians, using long oars, 8. 191; δ. Αἴγωνα Pind. O. 8. 27.

δολιχήρης, ἐς, = δολιχός, long, Nic. Th. 183, Opp. C. 1. 408.

δολιχο-γράφία, ἡ, prolix writing, Anth. P. 6. 327.

δολιχό-δευρος, Ep. δουλ-, ov, long-necked, Il. 2. 460.

δολιχοδρομέω, to run the δολιχος, Aeschin. 66. 32.

δολιχο-δρόμος, ov, running the δολιχος, like σταδιοδρόμος, Plat. Prot. 335 E, Xen. Symp. 2. 17; δολιχαδρόμος in C. I. 275 S, 3206.

δολιχόεις, εσσα, εν, Ion. δουλ-, = δολιχός, Anth. P. 6. 4.

δολιχό-ουρος or δολιχ-ουρος, ov, long-tailed, metaph. of verses with a syll. redundant, as Od. 5. 231; cf. μέλινους.

δολιχό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πονν, τὸ, = δολιχήπους.

δολιχός, ἡ, ὄν, long, ἔγχεα, δούρη Il. 4. 533, al.: also of Time, νόστος, νύξ Od. 23. 243., 11. 172; and so δολιχός, as Adv., Il. 10. 52, Plat. Prot. 329 A: —some phrases, as δολιχὸς πῶδος, δολιχὴ ὁδός, unite both senses, Od. 3. 169., 4. 393. (Cf. ἐν-δελεχ-ής, Δουλίχ-ιον (Long-island); Skt. dirgh-as, Zd. darēgh-as (longus); Slav. dlug-u: for Lat. longus, v. λογγάζω.)

δολιχος, ὁ, the long course, in racing, opp. to στάδιον, freq. in C. I., as 245, 1515, al.; τὸν δ. ἀμυλλᾶσθαι Plat. Legg. 833 B; θεῖν Xen. An. 4. 8, 27; νικᾶν Luc. de Hist. Conscr. 30; δολιχῶ κρατεῖν Paus. 3. 21, 1. —Its length was 20 stades, acc. to Schol. Soph. El. 686, Suid. and Zonar.; ἑπταδρόμος, acc. to Schol. Ar. Nub. 28, Tzetz.; —metaph., δολιχὸν τοῖς ἔτεσι . . . τρέχειν Epigr. Ἀντίλ. 1. 18; δολιχὸν βίωτον σταδιδεύας Epigr. Gr. 311, cf. 231. II. a kind of kidney-bean, Theophr. H. P. S. 3. 2, v. λοβός II.

δολιχόσκιος, ov, Homeric epith. of ἔγχος, Il. 3. 346, etc.; more prob. for δολιχ-όσχιος (όσχος) long-shafted, than for δολιχό-σκιος (σκιά) casting a long shadow: —in later Ep. as a general epithet, long, οὐρή Opp. C. 1. 411; ἰός Nonn. D. 2. 612, etc.

δολιχ-ούστος, ov, (ούσας) long-eared, Opp. C. 3. 186.

δολιχό-φρων, ὁ, ἡ, far-reaching, μέριμναι Emped. 113.

δολέεις, εσσα, εν, (δόλος) subtle, wily, Καλυνῶ, Κίρκη Od. 7. 245., 9. 32.

II. of things, craftily contrived, artful, like τεχνήεις, δέσματος 8. 281; θάνατος Hellan. 82; Τροίας ἔδη Eur. I. A. 1527.

δολο-εργής, ἐς, working by fraud, Manetho 4. 394; so δολο-εργός, ὄν, Ib. 57, etc.

δολο-κτασία, ἡ, (κτεῖνω) murder by treachery, Ap. Rh. 4. 479.

δολο-μήδης, ἐς, gen. eos, wily, crafty, Simon. 53.

δολο-μήτης, ov, ὁ, = sq., Il. 1. 540.

δολό-μητις, ι, crafty of counsel, wily, of persons, Od. 1. 300, etc.; ἀπάτα Aesch. Pers. 93.

δολο-μηχάνος, ov, contriving wiles, Ἀρης Simon. 53, cf. Epigr. Gr. 1140. 1.

δολό-μυθος, ov, subtle-speaking, f. l. Soph. Tr. 840.

δολο-πλάνης, ἐς, treacherous, Nonn. D. 8. 126.

δολοπλοκία, ἡ, subtlety, craft, Theogn. 226.

δολο-πλόκος, ov, weaving wiles, Ἀφροδίτα Sappho 1. 2, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 7. 6, 3.

δολο-ποιός, ὄν, treacherous, ensnaring, Soph. Tr. 832.

δολορράφειω, to lay snares, Ctes. ap. Phot.

δολορ-ράφης, ἐς, treacherously wrought, of nets, Opp. H. 3. 84.

δολορράφια, ἡ, artful contrivance, Anth. P. 5. 286.

δολορράφος (ἄ), *ον*, (ράπτω) *treacherous*, Tzetz. H. 8. 925.
δόλος, *ο*, properly, a bait for fish, Od. 12. 252: hence any *cunning contrivance for deceiving or catching*, as the net in which Vulcan catches Mars, Od. 8. 276; the Trojan horse, Ib. 494, cf. Pind. P. 2. 71; the robe of Penelope, Od. 19. 137; ξύλινος δ. the mousetrap, Batr. 116:—generally, any *trick or stratagem*, πικρὸν δόλον ἄλλον ὕψαιεν Il. 6. 187, etc.; in pl., *wiles*, δόλοι καὶ μῆδεα Il. 3. 202; δόλοισι κεκασμένε Il. 4. 339, etc.; cf. μέλω init.
2. in the abstract, *wile, craft, cunning, treachery*, Lat. *dolus*, δόλῳ ἢ βίῃφι Od. 9. 406; ἔπερνε δόλῳ, οὐτὶ κρατεῖ γέ Il. 7. 142; so in Att., οὐ κατ' ἰσχύν . . δόλῳ δέ . . Aesch. Pr. 213, cf. Cho. 556, etc.; δόλοισι Ib. 888, Soph. O. T. 960, etc.; ἔκ δόλου Id. El. 279; ἐν δόλῳ Id. Ph. 102; σὺν δόλῳ Aesch. Pers. 775, Soph. El. 279; μετὰ δόλου Isocr. 195 E; v. sub ἀπάτη. (Cf. δέλος, δέλεαρ; Lat. *dolus*; O. Norse *tál*, A. S. *tæl*; Old H. G. *zāla*.)
δολοφονέω, *to murder by treachery*, Dem. 401. 26:—Pass., Arist. Mirab. 79. Polyb. 2. 36, 1.
δολοφόνησις, *ews*, ἡ, =sq., App. Syr. 69.
δολοφονία, *ἡ*, *death by treachery*, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 2. 13, Polyb. 6. 13. 4: *δολο-φόνος*, *ον*, *slaying by treachery, privy to treacherous murder*, λέβητος δ. Aesch. Ag. 1129:—**δολοφόντης**, *ον*, δ. Or. Sib. 8. 196.
δολοφράδης, *ἐς*, *wily-minded*, h. Hom. Merc. 282, Pind. N. 8. 56.
δολοφρονέω, *ουσα*, *ον*, only as a partic., *planning craft, wily-minded*, Il. 3. 405, Od. 10. 339, Archil. 87.
δολοφροσύνη, *ἡ*, *craft, subtlety, wiliness*, Il. 19. 97, 112.
δόλοφρων, *ον*, =δολοφραδής, Aesch. Supp. 750, Anth. P. 7. 145.
δόλοψ, *πος*, *ο*, *a lurker in ambush*, Hesych. —in Hom. as prop. n.
δόλωα, (δόλος) *to beguile, ensnare, take by craft*, Hes. Th. 494, Aesch. Ag. 273, 1636; τὸν παῖδα φαρμάκῳ δ. Hdt. 1. 212; ὅς πλέγμασι δ. Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 28; *δολοῦν τινα γάμοις to beguile by the anticipation of . .*, Eur. I. A. 897:—Pass., Soph. Ph. 1288.
μορφή lb. 129: *to adulterate gold, wine, etc.*, Luc. Hermot. 59: *to dye*, τὰ ἐρία Poll. 7. 169.
δόλωμα, *τό*, *a trick, deceit*, Aesch. Cho. 1003.
δῶλμα, *ανος*, *ο*, perh. a *top-sail*, used when the wind was too strong for the great square-sail, or when there was not time to hoist it, Polyb. 16. 15, 2, cf. Liv. 36. 44, 45., 37. 30, and v. ἀκάστιον II.
II. *a secret weapon, poniard, stiletto*, Plut. T. Gracch. 10.—In Hom. only as prop. n.
δῶλ-ῶπις, *ἴδος*, *ἡ*, *artful-looking, treacherous*, Soph. Tr. 1050.
δῶλως, *ews*, ἡ, (δόλωα) *a tricking*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 28.
δόμα, *τό*, (δόδαμ) *a gift*, Def. Plat. 415 B, LXX, etc.
δομαῖος, *α*, *ον*, (δομή) *for building*: *δομαῖοι* (sc. λίθοι) *foundation-stones*, Ap. Rh. 1. 737, cf. Anth. Plan. 4. 279.
δομεναί, *δόμεν*, v. sub δίδωμι.
δομέω, =δέρω: Pass., λίθοι εὐ δομομαμένοι Alcae. 22, cf. Arr. An. 7. 22, 2; δεδωμμετα C. 1. 8730.
δομή, *ἡ*, (δέμα) *a building*, Hesych.
II. Alex. word for δέμας, Ap. Rh. 3. 1395, Lyc. 334, 597, 783.
δόμησις, *ews*, ἡ, =foreg., Joseph. B. J. 1. 21, 6.
δομήτωρ, *ος*, *ο*, *a builder*, Byz.
δόμονδε, Adv. *home, homeward*, like οἰκόνδε, οἰκαδε, Hom.; ὅνδε δόμενδε to his own house, Od. 1. 83:—so, δόμεν Arcestr. ap. Ath. 327 D.
δόμος, *ο*, (δέμα) Lat. *domus*:
1. *a house*, Hom., etc.: also *part of a house, a room, chamber*, Od. 8. 57., 22. 204:—hence often in pl. for *a house*, Hom., and so mostly in Trag., indeed Soph. uses the sing. only twice:—almost exclusively poet., οἶκος or οἰκία being used in Prose.
2. *the house of a god, a temple*, Διὸς δόμος, δ. Ἀρτέμιδος, etc., Hom., Trag., etc.; Ἐρεχθῆος πικρινὸν δόμον the building of Erechtheus, i.e. the temple of Athena, Od. 7. 81; Ἀΐδος δ. of the nether world, Il. 3. 322, etc.; also, ἐν Αἴδῳ δόμοισι 22. 52, and so in Trag.; μυστοδόκος δ. of the temple, at Eleusis, Ar. Nub. 303:—in this sense the sing. is most common, but the pl. is also freq. in Trag.: *a chamber in a temple*, χρύσεος δόμος ἐν Διὸς οἴκῳ Theocr. 17. 17.
3. of animals, *a sheep-fold*, Il. 12. 301: *a wasps' or bees' nest*, Ib. 169.
4. in Eur. Alc. 160, κέδρινο δόμοι *a closet or chest of cedar*.
II. in Trag., also, *the house, i. e. the household, family*, Aesch. Cho. 263, Soph. O. C. 370, Eur. Or. 70, Med. 114:—also *one's father's house*, Aesch. Pr. 665, etc.
III. *a layer or course of stone or bricks in a building*, ὑποδείμας τὸν πρῶτον δ. λίθον Αἰθιοπικοῦ Hdt. 2. 127; διὰ τριήκοντα δύματα πλίνθου at every thirtieth layer of bricks, Id. 1. 179, cf. LXX (1 Esdr. 6. 25); so, ἐπιβόλοι πλίνθων in Thuc. 3. 20.
δομο-σφύλλης, *ἐς*, *shaking the house*, Aesch. Ag. 1533.
δονακεύομαι, Dep. *to fowl with reed and birdlime*, Anth. P. 9. 264.
δονακέως, *ews*, *ἡ*, (δόναξ) *a thicket of reeds* (v. ροδανός) Il. 15. 576; in pl., Opp. II. 4. 507.
II. *a fowler*, Opp. C. 1. 73.
III. =δόναξ, Anth. P. 6. 64.
δονακίτης, *ἴδος*, *ἡ*, of reed, Anth. P. 6. 307: as Subst., =λευκή ἀκανθα, Diosc. 3. 14.
δονακό-γλύφος (ῥ), *ον*, *reed-cutting, pen-making*, Anth. P. 6. 295.
δονακόεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, *reefy*, *δονακέντρος* Εὐρώτα Eur. Hel. 208; δόλος δ. a reed covered with birdlime, Anth. P. 9. 273.
δονακό-τρεφής, *ἐς*, *groom with reeds*, Nonn. Jo. 19. 39.
δονακό-τρόφος, *ον*, *producing reeds*, Theogn. 783, Corinna 12, Eur. I. A. 179.
δονακό-χλος, *ον*, contr. -χλος, *ον*, *green with reeds*, Eur. I. T. 400.
δονακώδης, *ες*, (είδος) *reefy*, Neilos Baechl. 39, cf. Ap. Rh. 2. 818.
δονακῶν, *ἄνος*, *ο*, *a thicket of reeds*, Paus. 9. 31, 7.
δόναξ, *ἄκος*, *ο*, Ion. δόναξ, Dor. δόναξ: (from δονέω, "a reed shaken by the wind," cf. βῆψ from βίπτω)—*a reed*, D. arundinacea, smaller than the κάλαμος (Eust. II. 1165. 23), Il. 10. 466, Od. 14. 474, etc., cf. *δονακός*; *δονακες* καλάμοιο reed-stalks, h. Hom. Merc. 47. **II.**

anything made of reed, 1. the shaft of an arrow, Il. 11. 584.
2. like σὺργις, *a shepherd's pipe*, Pind. P. 12. 44, Aesch. Pr. 574, Theoc. 20. 29.
3. *a fishing-rod or limed twig* (cf. δονακίεις), Anth. P. 7. 702.
4. *the bridge of the lyre*, Ar. Ran. 232.
III. *a fish*, =σολήν, ap. Ath. 90 D.
δονέω, fut. ἴσω, *to shake*, of the effects of the wind, τὸ δέ τε πνοίαι δονέουσιν *they shake* the young tree, Il. 17. 55; ἄνεμος . . νέφεα σκίεντα δονήσας *having driven them*, 12. 157; δ. γάλα, *to shake it*, as to make butter, Hdt. 4. 2; δ. ἄκοντα Pind. P. 1. 85.
2. *to drive about*, τὰς . . οἷστρος . . ἐδόνειεν (sc. τὰς βύας) Od. 22. 300:—hence of love, *to agitate, excite*, Sappho, Ar. Eccl. 954; and of any passion, Pind. P. 4. 390, 6. 36; ὁσμή . . μυκτῆρα δονεῖ Mnesimi. Ἰπποτρ. 1. 60:—Pass., ἡ Ἀσίη ἐδονέετο Asia was in commotion, Hdt. 7. 1; πελέκεσαι δονεῖσθαι Corinna 18: fut. med. in pass. sense, ἄρματα καλὰ δονήσεται h. Hom. Ar. 270.
II. of sound, δ. θρόνον ὕμνων *to rouse the voice of song*, Pind. N. 7. 119; λυρὰν βοαί παραχάι τ' αὐλῶν δονέονται Id. P. 10. 60; δεδονῶτο Theocr. 13. 65, cf. 24. 88; αἰθὴρ δονεῖται Ar. Av. 1183:—Poët. word, used in Ion. and late Prose;—in Xen. Symp. 2, 8, Dind. restores διονόμενος.
δόνημα, *τό*, *an agitation, waving*, δένδρον Luc. Salt. 19.
δονητός, *ἡ*, *όν*, *shaken*, Byz.
δόξα, *ἡ*, (δοκέω) *a notion, opinion*, which one has of a thing, true or false: and so,
1. *expectation*, ἀπὸ δόξης otherwise than one expects, Il. 10. 324, Od. 11. 343; so, in Prose, παρὰ δόξαν ἡ . . Hdt. 1. 79, etc.: opp. to κατὰ δόξαν, Plat. Gorg. 469 C, etc.:—ἐν δόξῃ θέσθαι *to expect, hope for*, Pind. O. 10 (11). 74; δόξαν παρέχειν τινὶ *to make one expect that . .*, c. inf., Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 21; δόξαν παρέχεσθαι τινι ὥς . . Plat. Soph. 216 D; ἀπὸ τῆς δ. πεσείν, Lat. *spe excidere* (though δ. may mean *glory* here), Hdt. 7. 203.
2. *an opinion*, =δόγμα, *a sentiment, judgment*, whether well grounded or not, Pind. O. 6. 140; ψυχῆς εὐλόγητον δόξαν Aesch. Pers. 28; δόξαν ποτάειν Soph. Fr. 224; δόξῃ γοῦν ἐμῇ Id. Tr. 718; κατὰ γὰρ τὴν ἐμὴν δόξαν Plat. Gorg. 472 E; esp. as opp. to ἐπιστήμη, Ib. 187 B sq., Rep. 506 C, cf. Hippocr. Lex; ἀληθεῖ δόξῃ δοξασταὶ *capable of being subjects of true opinion*, Plat. Theaet. 202 B; δόξαι ἀληθεῖς καὶ ψευδεῖς Id. Phil. 36 C; δ. ἐμποικεῖν περὶ τινος Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 22; κύρια δόξαι the peculiar tenets of a philosopher, Lat. *placita*, Epicur. ap. Cic. Fin. 2. 7; αἱ κοιναὶ δ. *axioms*, Arist. Metaph. 2. 2. 16; cf. ἐννοια 1. 2.
3. but often, like δόκησις, *a mere opinion, conjecture*, Aesch. Ag. 275; δόξῃ ἐπιστασθαι *to imagine, suppose* (but wrongly), Hdt. 8. 132, cf. Thuc. 5. 105; δόξαι joined with φαντασία, Plat. Theaet. 161 E; κατὰ δόξαν, opp. to κατ' οὐσίαν, Id. Rep. 534 C; cf. omnino Arist. Eth. N. 6. 9, 3, Metaph. 6. 15, 3; ὥς δόξῃ χρώμενοι speaking by guess, Isocr. 160 C, cf. 292 C.
4. like δόκησις, *δοκή*, *a fancy, vision*, οὐκ εἰσὶ δόξαι τῶνδε πημάτων Aesch. Cho. 1053, cf. 1051; of a dream, Eur. Rhés. 780.
II. *the opinion which others have of one, estimation, reputation, repute*, Lat. *opinio, aestimatio*, first in Solon 5. 4, ἀνθρώπων δόξαν ἔχειν ἀγαθὴν, cf. 34.
2. mostly, *good repute, credit, honour, glory*, Aesch. Eum. 373, often in Pind.; δόξαν φύσας Hdt. 5. 91; δόξαν φέρεσθαι, δόξαν ἔχειν Thuc. 2. 11, etc.; τινὸς for a thing, Eur. H. F. 157; ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ Isocr. 291 C; also, δόξαν εἶχον ἄμαχοι εἶναι Plat. Menex. 241 B; δ. ἔχειν ὡς εἰσι Dem. 23, 2; δ. καταλείπειν Id. 35. 11, etc.; in pl., of ἐν ταῖς μεγίσταις δόξαις ὄντες Isocr. 72 B.
3. very rarely of *ill repute*, δ. αἰσχρά, φάουλ Dem. 460.
4. 1475. 23.
4. *credit, repute, the estimate popularly formed of a thing* (commercially speaking), εἰσφέραν οὐκ ἀπὸ τῆς οὐσίας . . ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τῆς δόξης ὧν ὁ πατήρ μοι κατέλειπε Dem. 565. 15.
III. of external appearance, *glory, lustre, splendour, effulgence*, often in N. T.: in pl. of *illustrious persons, dignities*, 2 Ep. Petr. 2. 10, Jud. 8.
δοξάω, fut. ἴσω, *to think, imagine, suppose, fancy, conjecture that . .*, c. acc. et inf., Aesch. Ag. 673, Eur. Supp. 1043, etc.; with the inf. omitted, πὺς ταῦτ' ἀληθὴ . . δοξάω; how can I suppose this to be true? Aesch. Cho. 844; δ. βελτιοῦς ἑαυτοῦ Plat. Phileb. 48 E:—Pass., δ. εἶναι *to be supposed to be*, Id. Tim. 46 D, al.; δοξ' δοξάζεσθαι (sc. εἶναι) Id. Phaedo 108 C; δ. κακὸς Id. Legg. 646 E, cf. Rep. 588 B, al.
2. c. part., *δοξάσει τις ἀκούων will suppose that he hears*, Aesch. Supp. 60.
3. c. acc. cogn., *δοξάν δ. to entertain an opinion*, Plat. Crito 46 D; δ. ψευδῇ *to hold false opinions*, Id. Theaet. 189 C.
4. absol. *to hold an opinion, opine*, Soph. Ph. 545, Thuc. 1. 120, Plat. Theaet. 187 A, al.; περὶ τινος Id. Gorg. 461 B; κακῶς δ. Id. Rep. 327 C; παρὰ τὰ ὄντα Id. Phaedr. 262 B; opp. to γινώσκειν, Ib. 476 D; *to ἐπισταμαι*, Arist. An. Post. 1. 33; δ. ἀνεπ' ἐπιστήμης Plat. Theaet. 201 C; cf. δοξαστικός.
5. Pass. *to be matter of opinion*, Xenophan. Fr. 15; τὰ δοξαζόμενα Plat. Polit. 278 B, al.
II. *to magnify, extol*, ἐπὶ πλεόν ἁνθ' ὃ Thuc. 3. 45:—Pass. *to be distinguished, held in honour*, Dionys. Com. Θεσμ. 1. 24; δεδοξασμένος ἐπ' ἀρετῇ Polyb. 6. 53, 10; δοξασθεῖς Epigr. Gr. 507. 7.
δοξάριον, *τό*, Dim. of δόξα, Lat. *gloriola*, Isocr. Ep. 10, Arr. Epict. 2. 22, 11.
δοξασία, *ἡ*, (δοξάω) *an opinion*, Dio C. 53. 19.
δόξασμα, *τό*, *an opinion, notion, conjecture*, Thuc. 1. 141, Plat. Phaedr. 274 C, etc.:—*a fancy*, Eur. El. 583; like τὸ δοκοῦν, *a phantasy, unreal perception*, Plat. Theaet. 158 E.
II. *glory*, LXX (Isai. 46. 13).
δοξαστής, *οὔ*, *ο*, *one who has an opinion, a conjecturer*, opp. to κριτής, Antipho 140. 38; *to ἐπιστήμη*, Plat. Theaet. 205 E.
δοξαστικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, *forming opinions, conjecturing*, opp. to ἐπιστήμων, Plat. Theaet. 207 C; δ. ἐπιστήμη conjectural knowledge, Id. Soph. 233 C, cf. 268 C; τὸ δοξ. μέρος τῆς ψυχῆς, opp. to τὸ ἐπιστημονικόν, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 13, 2. Adv. —*κώς*, opp. to κατ' ἀλήθειαν, Id. An. Pr. 1. 27, 7.
δοξαστός, *ἡ*, *όν*, *matter of opinion, conjectural*, opp. to νοητός, Parmen. ap. Plut. 2. 1114 C, Plat. Rep. 534 A; *to γνωστός*, Ib. 478 B, etc.; τροφή δοξαστή food of opinion, Id. Phaedr. 248 B; cf. δόξα 1. 2.

δόξις, *εως*, *ῆ*, = *δόξα*, Democrit. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 137.
δοξο-κάλλια, *ῆ*, conceit of beauty, Plat. Phileb. 49 B.
δοξο-κόπος, *ον*, (κόπος) thirsting for notoriety, Teles ap. Stob. 523. 34: cf. *δημοκόπος*:—hence *δοξοκοπέω*, to court popularity, Polyb. Exc. Vat. p. 391, Plut. Peric. 5;—and *δοξοκοπία*, *ῆ*, thirst for popularity, lb., etc.
δοξο-λόγος, *ον*, giving glory, praising:—hence *δοξολογέω*, to give glory to, *θεόν*:—and *δοξολογία*, *ῆ*, a praising: esp. the doxology, Eccl.
δοξο-μάνης, *ἐς*, mad after fame, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 464 D:—hence *δοξομανέω*, to be mad after fame, Philo 1. 550; *δοξομανία*, *ῆ*, mad thirst for fame, Plut. Sull. 7.
δοξο-μυταίο-σοφος, *ον*, a would-be philosopher, Anth. P. append. 288.
δοξο-μίμητις, *οὐδ*, *ῆ*, one who imitates mere semblance (and not reality), Plat. Soph. 267 E:—*δοξομιμητική* (sc. τέχνη), *ῆ*, his art, lb.
δοξο-παιδευτικός, *ῆ*, *όν*, having the semblance of education, τέχνη Plat. Soph. 223 B.
δοξο-ποιέομαι, Pass. to be led by opinion, Polyb. 17. 15, 16.
δοξοποιτα, *ῆ*, (ποιέω) an opinion rashly adopted, Clem. Al. 24.
δοξοσοφία, *ῆ*, conceit of wisdom, Plat. Soph. 231 B, Phileb. 49 A, D.
δοξο-σοφος, *ον*, wise in one's own conceit, Plat. Phaedr. 275 B, Arist. Rhet. 2. 10, 3; cf. *δοκσισοφος*.
δοξο-φαγία, *ῆ*, hunger after fame, Polyb. 6. 9, 7.
δοξώω, only used in Pass., *δοξόομαι*, to have the character or credit of being, *ἔδοξέη εἶναι σοφώτατος* Hdt. 8. 124; *δεδόξασθε εἶναι ἀγαθοί* 7. 135, cf. 9. 48.
δορά, *ῆ*, (δέρω) a skin when taken off, a hide, of beasts, *δ. αἰλῶν* Theogn. 55, ubi v. Bruck; *θηρῶν* Eur. Cycl. 330; of birds, Hdt. 4. 175; of men, Plat. Euthyd. 285 D, Symp. 221 E. 2. rarely of the skin on the body, Heliod. 9. 18.
δορατίζομαι, Dep. to fight with spears, Hesych., E. M. 284. 15.
δοράτιον, τό, Dim. of *δόρυ*, Hdt. 1. 34, Thuc. 4. 34.
δορατύνω, *δ*, a fighting with spears, Plut. Pyrrh. 7, Timol. 28.
δορατο-θήκη, *ῆ*, = *δορυθήκη*, *δοροδοκή*, a spear-case, E. M. 736. 29.
δορατο-μάχew, to fight with spears, A. B. 357.
δορατο-ξός, *ον*, = *δορυξός*, Nic. Th. 170.
δορατο-πᾶχης, *ἐς*, of a spear-shaft's thickness, Xen. Cyn. 10, 3.
δορατο-φόρος, *ον*, = *δορυφόρος*, Poeta ap. Dion. H. de Comp. 17.
δορεὺς, *εως*, *δ*, flayer, name of a throw on the dice, Eubul. Κυβ. 2.
δορηίος, *α*, *ον*, (δόρυ) wooden, Anth. P. 15. 14.
δοριᾶλυσία, *ῆ*, a being taken by storm, App. Civ. 4. 52.
δορι-άλωτος, *ον*, captive of the spear, taken in war, like *αἰχμάλωτος*, Hdt. 8. 74., 9. 4, Eur. Tro. 518, Isocr. 78 A, Dem. 289. 7, etc.; Ion. *δοριάλων* λέχος, of Tecmessa, Soph. Aj. 211:—*δοριάλατος* is a freq. v. l., as in Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 35, Hell. 5. 2, 5, etc., and it occurs in C. I. 5984. 57; but v. Lob. Aj. 210.
δορι-γαμβρός [γ], *ον*, bride of battles, i. e. causing war by marriage, or wooed by battle, of Helen, Aesch. Ag. 686.
δορι-θήρας, *ον*, hunted and taken by the spear, Eur. Hec. 105, Tro. 574.
δορι-κάνης, *ἐς*, slain by the spear, *δ. μόπος* Aesch. Supp. 987:—so *δορικμής*, *ῆτος*, *δ*, *ῆ*, Ion. *δορυ-*, Id. Cho. 305.
δορικός, *ῆ*, *όν*, of skin or hide, *ἱμάτια* Hipp. 243. 39.
δορι-κράνος, *ον*, spear-headed, Aesch. Pers. 148; *δορυκράνον* in Med. Ms.
δορι-κτητος, *ον*, won by the spear, Eur. Andr. 155, Lyc. 933, etc.; in Hom. also the Ion. fem. *δορικτητή*, ll. 9. 343.—*δορυκτητος*, Plut. 2. 232 A: cf. *δοριάλωτος*.
δορι-κτύπος, *ον*, spear-clashing, Pind. N. 3. 103.
δορι-ληπτος, *ον*, won by the spear, Soph. Aj. 146, 894, Eur. Hec. 478, Polyb., etc.; Ion. *δοριυλ-*, Soph. Aj. 894, cf. *δοριυπηκτος*.
δορι-λύμαντος [υ], *ον*, destroyed by the spear, Aesch. Fr. 128.
δορι-μάνης, *ἐς*, raging with the spear, Eur. Supp. 485.
δορι-μαργος, *ον*, raging with the spear, Aesch. Theb. 687.
δορι-μαχος [δ], *ον*, fighting with the spear, Timothe. 6 (ap. Plut., ubi *δоруμ-*): Ion. *δοριμάχος*, Orac. ap. Schol. Il. 2. 543.
δορι-μήστωρ, *ορος*, *δ*, master of the spear, Eur. Andr. 1016.
δορι-πάλτος, *ον*, (πάλλω) wielding the spear, *ἐκ χειρὸς δοριπάλτου* on the right hand, Aesch. Ag. 117; *δοριπάλτου* in Med. Ms.
δορι-πετής, *ἐς*, (πίπτω) fallen by the spear, *πεσήματα*, *ἀγωνία* *δ*. death by the spear, Eur. Andr. 653, Tro. 1003.
δορι-πληκτος, *ον*, smitten by the spear, Schol. Eur.: cf. *δοριπηκτος*.
δορι-πνος, *ον*, toiling with the spear, bearing the brunt of war, Aesch. Theb. 169, Eur. El. 479; *δ. κακά* Aesch. Theb. 628; *δ. ἀσπίς* Eur. I. A. 771.
δορι-πτοίτης, *ον*, scattered by the spear, Anth. P. 7. 297.
δορίς, *ἶδος*, *ῆ*, a sacrificial knife, Anaxipp. Kθ. 1; cf. *Δωρίς*.
δορισθενής, *ἐς*, mighty with the spear, Aesch. Cho. 158 (*δορυσθενής* in Med. Ms., as in h. Hom. Mart. 3), Anth. P. 9. 475.
δορι-στίφανος, *ον*, crowned for bravery, Anth. P. 9. 596.
δορι-τίνακτος [τ], *ον*, shaken by battle, *αἰθήρ* Aesch. Theb. 155.
δορι-τήματος, *ον*, pierced by the spear, Aesch. Cho. 347.
δορι-τολμος, *ον*, bold in war, Anth. Plan. 4. 46.
δορκάβειος [δ], *α*, *ον*, (*δορκάς*) of an antelope, Theophr. Char. 5 (21), Polyb. 26. 10, 9.
δορκάβιζω, to bound like an antelope, Galen.; cf. *δαμαλίζω*.
δορκάδιον, τό, Dim. of *δορκάς*, LXX (Isai. 13. 14).
δορκάζω, = *δέρκομαι*, Hesych.
δορκάλεις, *ἶδος*, *ῆ*, = *δορκάς*, Call. Ep. 33. 2; of a girl, Anth. P. 5. 292:—*παίγνια δορκάλιδων* dice made of the *δορτάγαλοι* of an antelope, lb.
δ. 578.
δορκάνα, Adv. (*δέρκομαι*) quick-sightedly, accurately, Cret. word in Hesych.
δορκάς, *ἶδος* [δ], *ῆ*, (*δέρκομαι*, *δέδορκα*) an animal of the deer kind (so called from its large bright eyes), in Greece, the roe, *Cervus capreolus* L.,

(still called *ζαρκάδι*), Eur. Bacch. 699, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 7; in Syria and Africa, *Antilopé dorcas*, the gazelle, Hdt. 4. 192 (in form *ζορκάς*), 7. 69.—Other forms occur, *δορξ*, *δορκός*, *ῆ*, Eur. H. F. 376 (where Dind. *δύρκα*, for *δορκην*), Call. Lav. Pall. 91, Opp. C. 2. 315, Luc. Amor. 16; *δέρκος*, *δ*, Diosc. 2. 85; *δόρκαν*, *ωνος*, *δ*, Ath. 397 A; *ζορκάς*, v. supr., and cf. Z. 3. II. 2; *ζορξ* Call. Dian. 97, Fr. 239, Nic. Th. 42; *ζορκος* Opp. C. 2. 296., 3. 3. From these varieties of form Curt. infers that the orig. form was *dyorkas*.

δορός, *δ*, (δέρω) a leathern bag or wallet, Od. 2. 354, 350.

δορπέω, fut. *ῆσω*, to take supper, Il. 23. 11, Od. 8. 539.

δορπηών, τό, = *δορπον*, Nic. Al. 166.

δορπηστός (not *δορπιστός*), *δ*, supper-time, evening, Ar. Vesp. 103, Xen. An. 1. 10, 17; cf. *δειπνηστός*:—acc. to Ath. 11 D, some made it = *δριστον*.

δορπία, *ῆ*, the first day of the feast *Apaturia*, celebrated by public suppers in each phratry, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 110. 10;—but, *τῆς ὀρτῆς τῇ δορπία* on the eve of the feast, Hdt. 2. 48, cf. Schweigh. ad Ath. 171 D.

δορπον, τό, (perh. by metap. from *δρῆπω*):—in Hom. the evening meal, whether called *dinner* or *supper*, Lat. *coena*, v. Od. 12. 439; taken at sunset, Il. 19. 201, cf. Od. 4. 429;—in Aesch. Fr. 168 it is distinguished as the last of the three meals, *ἀριατα*, *δείπνα*, *δορπα* *δ'* αἰρείσθαι *τρίτα*, cf. omnino Schol. Od. 2. 20.—In later Ep., generally, a meal, food, h. Hom. Ar. 511, Ap. Rh. 2. 301: a *banquet* (v. *λύσις* III), Pind. O. 10 (11). 57.—Not used in Att. Greek, prob. because at Athens it was customary to take only two regular meals, *ἀριατον* and *δείπνον*, v. sub *δείπνον*.

δορπον, = *foreg*, Nic. Al. 66, Anth. P. 9. 551.

δορπο-φόρος, *ον*, offering supper, Epigr. Gr. (add.) 828 a.

δόρυ, τό, gen. *δοράτος*, but rare in Poets, as Ar. Ach. 1120:—Ep. decl., gen. *δοράτος* (also in Pind.), dat. *δούρατι* (also in Soph. Ph. 721, a lyr. passage), pl. *δούρατα*, *δούρασι*; more commonly *δουρός*, *δουρί*, dual *δοῦρε*, pl. *δοῦρα*, *δούραν*, *δοῦρασε*. In Att. Poets, gen. *δορός*; dat. *δορί* or *δορε*, the former required by the metre in Aesch. Theb. 347, 456, 962, Ag. 111, Eur. Hec. 909, Phoen. 187, etc. (all lyr. passages) but in Eur. Hec. 5 in an iamb. verse; whereas *δορε* is required in Soph. O. C. 620, 1314, 1386, ap. Ar. Pax 356 (all iamb.); but it mostly occurs at the end of iamb. lines, where the form is indifferent; *δορί* occurs even in Prose in the phrases *δορί* *ἐλεῖν* Thuc. 1. 128, *δορί* *λαβεῖν* App. Civ. 4. 8, 95; nom. pl. *δόρυ* Eur. Rhos. 274, Theopomp. Com. Κατὰ. 2:—a nom. *δοῦρας*, Anth. P. 6. 97.—Cf. *γόνυ*. Except the sing. *δόρυ* (which never becomes *δοῦρυ*), Hom. only uses the Ion. forms: (v. sub *δρῆς*). I. a stem, a tree, Od. 6. 167, *ὥσω τοῖον ἀνθρώπων ἐκ δόρυ γαῖης*, which lb. 163 is *νέον ἔρνος*; but commonly a plank or beam, *δοῦρ* *ἐλάτης κέρσαντες* Il. 24. 450; *δούρατα μακρά τομών* Od. 5. 162, cf. ll. 3. 61; *δούρατα πύργων* Il. 12. 36; *δούραβ'* *ἀμάξης* Hes. Op. 454; but mostly of ships, *δορυ* *νήϊον* a ship's plank, Il. 15. 410, etc.; *νήϊα δούρα* Od. 9. 498:—hence, 2. a ship is called *δ. εἰνάλιον*, *ἀμφήρης* Pind. P. 4. 47, Eur. Cycl. 15; but also *δόρυ* alone, like Lat. *trabs*, Aesch. Pers. 411, Ag. 1618, Eur. Hel. 1611; *ἐπ'* *Ἀργεῖον δορός* Id. Supp. 794:—also, *δούραν* of oars, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 62.

II. the shaft of a spear, *δόρυ* *μείλινον* the ashen shaft, Il. 5. 666, al.: hence, generally, the spear itself (Dryden's 'beamy spear'), *δ. χάλκεον* Il. 13. 247; the Homeric heroes commonly carried two, Od. 1. 256, etc.; a hunting-spear, Il. 12. 303; *δούρατα ναύμαχα* boarding pikes, Hdt. 7. 89:—often in military phrases, v. sub *πελεκύς* 1; *ἐς δούρατος πληγὴν* within spear's throw, Xen. Eq. 8. 10; *ἐς δούρα ἀρκεῖσθαι* Id. Hell. 4. 3. 17; *ἐπὶ δόρυ* to the right hand, in which the spear was held, opp. to *ἐπ'* *ἀσπίδα*, Id. An. 4. 3, 29 (cf. *κλίνω* IV. 3, *κλίσαις* III); *σο*, *παρά δόρυ* Id. Lac. 11. 10; *ἐς δούρι* Id. Hell. 6. 5, 18; *ἐκ δούρατος* Polyb. 3. 115, 9 (cf. *δοριπαλτος*):—in Dion. H. 4. 24, *ὑπὸ δόρυ* *παιεῖν* is used for the Rom. *sub hasta vendere*.

b. the pole of a standard, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 4. 2. metaph., *δοῦρι* *κτεατίζεω* to win wealth by the spear, in war, Il. 16. 57; *δοῦρι* *πύλιν* *πέφθαι* lb. 708; in Prose *δορί* *ἔλιν*, v. sub *init.*: in Trag. to express an armed force, Aesch. Eum. 773, Soph. O. C. 1525, etc.; *καὶ τὸ δ. καὶ τὸ κηρύκειον πέμψω* to offer war or peace, Polyb. 4. 52, 3.

δορυ-άλωτος, less correct form of *δοριάλωτος*.

δορυ-βόλος, *ον*, hurling spears, *μηχάνημα* Joseph. A. J. 9. 10, 3.

δορυδόν, τό, Dim. of *δόρυ*, a small point. Oribas. 161 Cocch.

δορυ-δρέπανον, τό, a kind of halberd, Plat. Lach. 153 D: esp., a large kind used for grappling in sea-fights, Strabo 195, cf. Caes. B. G. 3. 14; and in sieges, Polyb. 22. 10, 4.

δορυ-θαρσής, *ἐς*, = *δοριτόλμος*, Epigr. Gr. 1035. 18, Anth. Plan. 170; *δορυθαρσής*, Nonn. D. 21. 162.

δορυ-κέντερα, *ῆ*, piercing with the spear, Cornut. N. D. 20 Osann.

δορυκύνω, τό, a poisonous plant of the *Convolvulus* kind, Diosc. 4. 75.

δορυκράνος, *δορυκτητος*, *δορυμάχος*, less correct forms for *δορυ-*.

δορυ-ξένος, *δ*, *ῆ*, a spear-friend, i. e., properly, one who having been captive to one's spear becomes one's friend (*ἐκ δορυλάτου δ. προσαγορευμένος* Plut. 2. 295 B), then generally, a firm friend, Aesch. Ag. 880, Cho. 562, Soph. El. 46, etc.; and as Adj., *δούροι* *δορυξένου* Aesch. Cho. 914; *ἐστία* Soph. O. C. 632.

δορυξός, *ον*, contr. *-ξούς*, *ον*, (*ξίω*) spear-polishing: a maker of spears, Plut. Pelop. 12:—*δορυξός*, *δ*, Ar. Pax 447, 1213.

δορυ-πάγης, *ἐς*, compact of beams, *νήας* Aesch. Supp. 743, cf. *δρυοπαγής*:—Ion. *δορυοπ-*, Opp. H. 1. 358.

δορυ-σθενής, v. sub *δορυ-*.

δορυ-σπής, *ῆτος*, *δ*, = *δορυσσοός*, *μόχθων* *δορυσσήταν* of the toils of battle, Soph. Aj. 1188 (so the Laur. Ms., and so the metre requires, for *δορυσσήταν*), cf. *δορυσσοός*, *δοπιστής*; and Bergk would restore *δορυσπής* (for *-οντα*) in Eur. Heracl. 774.

δορυσσοός, *ον*, (*σείω*) brandishing the lance, of persons, Hes. Sc. 54,

Aesch. Supp. 182, 985; πόνος δ. Theogn. 981; cf. δορυσάσης; contr. δορυσοῦς, Soph. O. C. 1313; but in Aesch. Theb. 125 the metre requires δορυσάους.

δορυφορέω, to attend as a body-guard, τινά Hdt. 2. 168., 3. 127, Thuc. 1. 130: generally, to keep guard over, τὴν ἐκάστον σωτηρίαν Dem. 661. 8:—Pass. to be guarded, Dem. 214. fin.; δορυφορεῖσθαι τῇ τῶν πολιτῶν ἐννοίᾳ Isocr. 215 C; ὑπὸ μανίας Plat. Rep. 573 A. II. also δ. τινι to wait on as guard, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 84, cf. Polyb. 32. 23, 6.

δορυφόρημα, τό, a body-guard, suite, Lat. satellitium: used of the κωφὰ πρόσωπα or mute persons on the stage, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 4, cf. Herm. Aesch. Theb. 1: hence of Aridaeus, who was put up as the successor of Alexander, ὁ δὲ ὥσπερ ἐπὶ σκηνῆς δ., κωφὸν ἦν ὄνομα βασιλείας Plut. 2. 791 E, cf. Id. Alex. 77.

δορυφόρησις, εως, ἡ, a body-guard, M. Anton. 1. 17. δορυφορία, ἡ, guard kept over, τινός Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 10: of the stars, as satellites of the sun, ap. Plut. 2. 890 E.

δορυφορικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the guard, οἰκῆσις Plat. Tim. 70 B, Criti. 117 C:—τὸ δ. the guard, Dio C. 42. 52.

δορυφόρος, ον, spear-bearing, Lat. hastatus, ὁπάωνες Aesch. Cho. 769. II. as Subst. a spearman, pikeman, Xen. An. 5. 2, 4.

esp. one of the body-guard of kings and tyrants, of which the spear was the characteristic arm, Lat. satellites, v. Hdt. 1. 59, 89, 91, 98, etc.; first used by Periander, Arist. Fr. 473:—so at Rome, of the Praetorians, Hdn. 5. 4, 14, Plut. Galb. 13.

3. metaph., ἡδοναὶ δ. mere satellite pleasures, Plat. Rep. 587 C, cf. 573 E; δ. τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν τινος pandering to his lusts, Luc. Tyr. 4: cf. δορυφόρημα.

δοῖς, δόθι, v. sub δίδωμι.

δοσιδικός, ον, f. l. for δωσιδικός, Hdt. 6. 42, Polyb. 4. 4, 3.

δοσί-πυγος, v. δωσιπυγος.

δόσις, εως, ἡ, (δίδωμι) a giving, φαρμάκον Antipho 113. 22; χρημάτων Hdt. 1. 61; μισθοῦ Thuc. 1. 143; opp. to αἰτήσις, Plat. Euthyphro 14 C; opp. to λήψις, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 4.

II. in Hom., a gift, καὶ οἱ δόσις ἔσσεται ἐσθλὴ Il. 10. 213; δόσις ὀλίγη τε φίλη τε Od. 6. 208., 14. 58; so in Hdt. 1. 90., 9. 93, Soph. O. T. 1518, etc.; δόσις κακὴν κακοῖς Aesch. Pers. 1041; εἰς τινα Plat. Phil. 16 C.

2. a bequest, legacy, hence κατὰ δόσιν=κατὰ διάθεσιν, by will (opp. to κατὰ γένος, as heir-at-law, Lat. ab intestato), Isae. 47. 25, Isocr. 393 C, v. Harp.

3. pl. a donation to the people, Lat. congiarium, Hdn. 6. 8, 17.

4. a portion, Plut. Arat. 13: a dose of medicine, Galen., cf. Luc. Abd. 4.

δοσκον, Ion. aor. 2 of δίδωμι, Hom.

δοτειρα, ἡ, fem. of δοτήρ, Hes. Op. 354, Nic. Al. 625.

δοτέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. of δίδωμι, to be given, Hdt. 8. 111.

δοτέον, one must give, Ib. 88, Alex. Φιλισκ. 1, etc.

δοτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (δίδωμι) a giver, dispenser, ταμίαι... σίτοιο δοτῆρες Il. 19. 44; οἱ αὐτοὶ θανάτοιο δ. Hes. Sc. 131:—esp. of the gods, δοτήρ εὐθαροσέος ἦβης h. Hom. Mart. 9; πυρὸς βορροῖς δοτήρ Aesch. Pr. 312; cf. δωτήρ.—Poet. form of δότης, also used by Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 9.

δοτής, ον, ὁ, later form of δοτήρ, LXX, 2 Ep. Cor. 9. 7.

δοτικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to give, giving freely, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 37.

II. ἡ -κή (sc. πτώσις), the dative, Strabo 648, etc.:—Adv. -κῶς, Hesych.

δοτός, ἡ, ὄν, (δίδωμι) granted: τὸ δ. a gift, Inscr. Chandl. p. 4.

δοκηνάριος, α, ον, the Lat. ducentarius, Eus. H. E. 7. 30, 8.

δοκικός, ἡ, ὄν, the Lat. duicianus, Epigr. Gr. 446.

δολε-ἄγωνέω, to make a slave, treat as such, Diod. 12. 24.

2. metaph. of pleasure, etc., δ. τινα Longin. 4. 6; also, τὸ σῶμα to bring it into subjection, 1 Ep. Cor. 9. 27.

δουλόγωγία, ἡ, enslavement, Basil.

δουλ-ἁπάτια, ἡ, enticement of slaves from their master, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 2, 13; cf. ξενεπάτια.

δουλόριον, τό, Dim. of δούλη, Ar. Thesm. 537, Metaph. Inscr. 3, etc.; not used of male slaves, says Luc. Lexiph. 25, though in late Gr. this rule was neglected, Arat. Epict. 2. 21, 11, etc.

δουλεία, ἡ, Ion. δουλή, Anacr. 115, Hdt. 6. 12; in Pind. P. 1. 147

δουλία, metri grat.: (δουλεύω):—servitude, slavery, bondage, Il. c., Aesch. Theb. 253, Ag. 360; δουλείας (ὑγὰ Soph. Aj. 944; ἡ τὴν κρείσσονων δ. imposed by them, Thuc. 1. 8; ἡ ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων δ. Plat. Rep. 469 C; applied to the condition of the subject allies of Athens, Thuc. 5. 9; v. δουλόω, and cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 148.—Cf. δουλοσύνη.

II. collect. the slaves, δουλοῦντα δουλείας ἐμαῖς Eur. Bacch. 803; ἡν.. ἡ δ. ἐπανίστηται if the slave-class rise in rebellion, Thuc. 5. 23; ἡ Ἡρακλεωτῶν δ. Plat. Legg. 776 C; τὰς.. Εἰλωτείας καὶ Πενεατείας καὶ δουλείας Arist. Pol. 5. 2, 22.

δουλείας, α, ον, also os, ον Eur. Tro. 1330:—slavish, servile, εἶδος Od. 24. 252; κεφαλή Theogn. 535; τύχη Pind. Fr. 244; δουλείον ἦμαρ Eur. Hec. 56, Andr. 99, cf. Tro. 1311, 1330; ζυγὸν Plat. Legg. 770 E; ἡθῆ Ib. 790 A; cf. δούλιος.

δουλ-ἐκ-δουλος, ὁ, a born slave, Ath. 267 C.

δουλεύμα, τό, a service, Eur. Or. 221.

II. a slave, Lat. mancipium, Soph. Ant. 756, cf. Eur. Ion 748.

δουλεύσις, εως, ἡ, slavery, Byz.

δουλευτέον, verb. Adj. one must be a slave, Eur. Phoen. 395, Bacch. 366.

II. in Isocr. 190 B, δουλωτέον should prob. be restored, one must enslave.

δουλεύω, (δούλος) to be a slave, opp. to δεσπύζω, τινί Andoc. 18. 8, Plat., etc.; παρὰ τινι Dem. 270. 8; c. acc. cogn., δουλείαν δ. Xen. Mem. 3. 12, 2, Plat. Symp. 183 A, al.

2. to serve or be subject, opp. to ἄρχω, Hdt. 2. 56, etc., Aesch. Pr. 927, etc.; δουλ. ζεύγλαις Ib. 463; τοῖς νόμοις Plat. Legg. 698 B; ἡδονῇ Id. Phaedr. 238 E, etc.; δ. γαστρί, 2

ὑπὸν, λαγνείᾳ Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 8; τῇ γῇ δ. to make oneself a slave to one's land, i. e. give up rights that one may keep it, Thuc. 1. 81; so, δ. τῇ κτῆσει αὐτοῦ Plat. Rep. 494 D; δουλεύομεν δόξαιιν Philem. Inscr. 8. 8; δ. τῷ καιρῷ to accommodate oneself to the occasion, Lat. inservire temporibus, Anth. P. 9. 441.

δούλη, ἡ, v. sub δούλος.

δουλία, ἡ, =δουλεία, q. v.

δουλικός, ἡ, ὄν, =sq. (q. v.), Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 15, Plat. Theat. 175 E, etc. Adv. -κῶς, Xen. Oec. 10, 10.

δούλιος, α, ον (os, ον, Anth. P. 7. 401), slavish, servile, in Hom. only δούλιον ἦμαρ, the day of slavery, like μάριμον ἦμαρ, etc., Il. 6. 463, etc.; ἐσθῆτι δουλὴν (δουλήν is f. l.) Hdt. 3. 14; δ. ζυγός Id. 7. 8, 3, and Aesch.; δ. τροφή, etc., Trag.

2. of a slave, δ. φῆν a slave's mind, Aesch. Ag. 1084.—In a few places the Med. Ms. of Aesch. gives δούλειος (Theb. 75. 471, 793), but the metre often requires δούλιος (Pers. 50, Ag. 953, 1041, etc., so in Soph. Aj. 499), never δούλειος: in Eur. however δούλειος is certainly required, v. sub v.—The common form in Att. Prose is δουλικός, and δούλιος is used as Adj. in same sense.

δουλὴς, ἴδος, ἡ, =δούλη, Anth. P. 5. 18, append. 247. 8.

δουλιχό-δεῖρος, ον, Ion. for δολιχόδ-.

δουλιχόεις, εσσα, εν, Ion. for δολιχόεις.

δουλό-βοτος, ον, eaten up by slaves, οὔσια δ. Philostr. 517.

δουλο-γνώμων, ον, of slavish mind, A. B. 393.

δουλο-γράφειον or -γράφιον, τό, a contract of slavery, Eumath. 7. 9.

δουλο-γράφω, to write one down a slave, Eumath. 7. 9.

δουλο-διδάσκαλος, ὁ, the slave-teacher, a comedy by Pherecr.

δουλο-κράτειον, Pass. to be ruled by slaves, Dio C. 60. 2; or like slaves, Liban. 4. 807.

δουλο-κράτια, ἡ, a slave-government, Joseph. A. J. 19. 4, 4.

δουλο-μάχια, ἡ, a servile war, Jo. Lyd. de Ostent. 34.

δουλο-πνηρος, ον, bad like a slave's, σκύλυθρον Telecl. Ἀμφικτ. 5.

δουλο-πρέπεια, ἡ, a slavish spirit, opp. to μεγαλοψυχία, Plat. Alc. 1. 135 C, Theopomp. Com. Inscr. 33.

δουλο-πρεπής, ἐς, befitting a slave, servile, πόνος Hdt. 1. 126; opp. to ἐλευθέριος, as Lat. servilis to liberalis, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 4, cf. Plat. Gorg. 485 B, 518 A. Adv. -πῶς, Dio C. 61. 15; Sup. -έστατα, Cratin. Inscr. 104.

δούλος, ὁ: (perh. from δέω to bind, cf. bond-man, Pers. bendeh):—properly, a born bondman or slave, opp. to one made a slave (ἀνδράποδον), Thuc. 8. 28; then, generally, a bondman, slave, opp. to δεσπότης, Hdt., etc.: Hom. has only the fem. δούλη, ἡ, a bondswoman (cf. δῶλα):—often also of the Persians and other nations subject to a despot, Hdt., etc.: οὗ τινος δούλιον κέκληνται, of the Greeks, Aesch. Pers. 242; cf. δουλεία, δουλόω:—χρημάτων δ. slavery to money, Eur. Hec. 865; so, γνήσιον δ. Id. Fr. 284. 5; λιχνέωνται, λαγνέων Xen. Oec. 1. 22, cf. Mem. 1. 3, 11: cf. αἰκέτης.

II. as Adj., δούλος, η, ον, like Lat. servus, slavish, servile, subject, δούλη πόλις Soph. O. C. 917, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 29; γνῶμαιι δούλαις Soph. Tr. 53; δ. ἔχειν βίον Ib. 302; σῶμα δ. Id. Fr. 677; τοὺς τρώπους δούλους παραχρῆν Eur. Supp. 876; δ. θάνατος, ζυγόν, πούς Id.; (never so in Aesch.); δ. καὶ τυραννομένη πόλις Plat. Rep. 577 D; δ. ἡδοναί=δουλοπρεπείς, Ib. 587 C, etc.:—Comp. δουλότερος more of a slave, Hdt. 7. 7.

2. τὸ δούλιον=οἱ δούλοι, Eur. Ion 983, etc.; also slavery, a slavish life, Ib. 556.

3. subordinate, δ. ἐπιστήμια Arist. Metaph. 2. 2, 7.

δουλό-σπορος, ον, slave-begotten, cited from Nonn.

δουλοσύνη, ἡ, slavery, slavish work, Od. 22. 423, Pind. P. 12. 27, Aesch. Theb. 112, Eur. Phoen. 200; also in Hdt. 1. 129, al.; but δουλεία is the form used in Att. Prose.

δουλοσύνης, ον, δούλος II, enslaved, τινι Eur. Hec. 452.

δουλο-φάνης, ἐς, slave-like, slavish to look on, Joseph. B. J. 2. 7, 2.

δουλό-φρων, ον, slavish-minded, Eust. Opusc. 310. 35; cf. οὐλόφρων.

δουλό-ψυχος, ον, =foreg., Procl. in Ptol.

δουλόω, to make a slave of, enslave, Hdt. 1. 27; δουλοῖς καμὲ καὶ σὲ καὶ πόλιν Aesch. Theb. 254, cf. Soph. Tr. 467; δ. τὸ φρόνημα Thuc. 2. 61; cf. καταδουλόω:—mostly in Pass. to be enslaved, ὑπὸ τινος or τινι Hdt. 1. 94, 174, cf. Thuc. 1. 98; δουλοῦνται ψυχαί Hipp. Aët. 294; δουλοῦσθαι τῇ γνώμῃ or τὴν γνώμην Thuc. 4. 34., 7. 71; ἐλεύθερος πᾶς ἐνὶ δεδουλωταὶ νόμῳ Menand. Inscr. 150:—Med. (with pf. pass., Thuc. 6. 82) to make one's slave, make subject to oneself, enslave, Id. 1. 18., 5. 29., 7. 68, 75, Plat. Menex. 239 D, al.; τὸν ἡσσανα δουλούμεθ' ἄνδρα Eur. Supp. 493; τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν Plat. Legg. 838 D, al.; τὸ ἐαυτοῦ θεώτατον ὑπὸ τῷ ἀθεωτάτῳ.. δουλοῦται Id. Rep. 589 E.—Cf. ἀνδραποδίζομαι.

δουλωσις, ἡ, enslaving, subjugation, Thuc. 3. 10, Plat. Legg. 791 D.

δουναί, δονακοίς, Ion. for δον-.

δουναί, fut. ἦσω Anth. P. 9. 427; Ep. aor. δούνησα II.; also ἐγδούνησα (from γδονέω, cf. τέπωτα, κτυπέω) II. 11. 45; pf. δέδουνα 23. 679: (δούπος). To sound heavy or dead; in Hom. of the heavy fall of a corpse, opp. to the cloathing of the armour, δούπηεν δὲ πεσών, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε' ἐπ' αὐτῷ with a thud he fell, Il. 4. 504; without πεσών, ἡ αὐτὸς δούπησαι ἀμύνων λοιγὸν Ἀχαιοῖς 13. 426; δεδουπύτος Οἰδίπῳδον 23. 679:—not often in later writers, δουπεῖ χεῖρ γυναικίαν falls with heavy sound upon their breasts, Eur. Alc. 104; of rowers, κώπη δουπεῖν Anth. P. 9. 427; of soldiers, to strike heavily, ταῖς ἀσπίσι πρὸς τὰ δούρατα ἐδούπησαν Xen. An. 1. 8, 18 (like ἐκρούσαν Ib. 4. 5, 18); but the Verb is Ep., and occurs but once even in Att. Poetry, cf. δούπος:—a Pass. δουπήθησαν in Anth. P. 9. 283.

δούπημα, τό, a crash, peal, δ. βροντῶν Or. Sib. 8. 433.

δούπητωρ, ορος, ὁ, a clatterer, χαλκός Anth. P. 4. 3, 59.

δούπος, ὁ, any dead, heavy sound, a thud, δούπος ἀκόντων II. 11. 364., 16. 361; δ. ὀρώρει πύργων βαλλομένων 9. 573, cf. 12. 259; of the

distant din of battle, 16. 635; of the sound of footsteps, 10. 354; of the measured tread of infantry, Od. 16. 10, cf. Il. 23. 234; the hum of a multitude, Od. 10. 556; the roar of the sea dashing against rocks, 5. 401; the roar of a distant torrent, Il. 4. 455; the sound of dancing, Hes. Th. 70;—rare in Trag., δ. μαράγγης Aesch. Cho. 376; χερύπλακτοι δ' ἐν στήνεσσι πεσοῦνται δούποι the loud beating of breasts, Soph. Aj. 634, cf. Eur. Bacch. 513; ἀκούομεν πῶλῶν δ. the noise of opening gates, Id. Ion 516; very rare in Prose, as Xen. An. 2. 2. 19: cf. δουπέω.

δοῦρας, τό, a nom. sing. formed from the Homeric pl. δούρατα (v. sub δόρυ), Anth. P. 6. 97.

δουράτεος, α, on, of planks or beams of wood, ἵππος δ. the wooden horse, Od. 8. 493, 512; ὀβελοὶ ἡ. Hom. Merc. 121; πύργος Ἀρ. Rh. 2. 1017;—the Att. word is δούρατος, α, on, Eur. Tro. 14, Plat. Theat. 184 D; or δούριος, Ἀρ. Av. 1128.

δουρατό-γλυφός, ὅ, on, carved from wood, Lyc. 361.

δοურ-ηγεῖς, ἐς, (ἐνεγχεῖν) a spear's throw off or distant, only in neut. as Adv., Il. 10. 357; cf. διηγεῖς.

δοური-άλωτος, on, Ion. for δοῦρα-.

δοური-κλειτός, ὄν, famed for the spear, Homeric epithet of heroes, Il. 5. 55, Od. 15. 52;—so also δούρι-κλιτός, ὄν, Hom.; in Aesch. Pers. 85 written δουρικλιτοῖς, not —κλυτοῖς;—no fem. or neut. is found. Cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. τηλεκλειτός.

δοური-κμής, -κητός, -ληπτός, -μανής, -μαχος, Ion. for δορι-.

δοῦριος, α, on, =δοῦριος q. v. s. v. δουράτεος.

δουρί-πηκτος, on, fixed on spears, λάφυρα δᾶν δουρίπηχ' (as Dind. for δουρίληχ'), cf. Ag. 578, Aesch. Theb. 278; Pors. δουρίληπτ'.

δουρί-τύπης, ἐς, wood-cutting, σφῖρα Anth. P. 6. 103.

δουρί-φάτος, on, slain by the spear, Opp. H. 4. 556.

δοUROδόκη, ἡ, (δέχομαι) a case or stand for spears, Od. 1. 128.

δοURO-δόκος, ὅ, one of the principal beams of the roof, Harpocr., Suid.; v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 283.

δοURO-μάνης, ἐς, Ion. for δοριμανής, Anth. P. 9. 553.

δοURO-πῆγης, ἐς, Ion. for δοριπαγής, Opp. H. 1. 358, Nonn.

δοURO-τόμος, Ion. for δοριτόμος, Opp. H. 5. 198, Anth. P. 7. 445.

δοURO-φόρος, ὅ, Ion. for δοριφόρος, Or. Sib. 11. 192.

δοχαῖος, α, on, fit for holding, Lat. corax, Nic. Th. 618, Al. 21.

δοχεῖον, ἰόν, -ήιον, τό, a holder, μέλανος δ. an ink-horn, Anth. P. 6. 66, cf. 63, C. I. 8815.

δοχεύς, ἑως, ὅ, a receiver, Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 194 D.

δοχή, ἡ, =δοχεῖον, a receptacle, Eur. El. 828, Plat. Tim. 71 C. II. a reception, entertainment, Macho ap. Ath. 348 F, Lxx, N. T.

δοχηὶ or δοχημῇ, ἡ, (δέχομαι) the space contained in a hand's breadth, the same as παλαστή, Cratin. Incert. 87, Ar. Eq. 318, v. Schol. ad l., Acl. Dion. ap. Eust. 1291. 43, Poll. 2. 157; others make it =σπιθαμή, a span, Phot.; Hesych. and Suid. give both senses; v. Lob. Phryn. 296.

δόχμιος, α, on, across, athwart, aslant, like πλάγιος, Lat. obliquus, δόχμα .. ἤθρον Il. 23. 116; δ. κέλευθον ἐμβαίνειν Eur. Alc. 1000, cf. 575; πέσε δ. Ἀρ. Rh. 1. 1169. II. in Prosody, ποὺς δ. the Dochmiac measure, of which the type is $\bar{\cup} \cup \bar{\cup} \cup$, but admitting nearly 30 variations, v. Seidler Vers. Dochem.;—hence the Adj. forms δοχημικός and δοχημικός, ἡ, ὄν, Scholl.; and δοχημῶ, Schol. Eur. Or. 140.

δοχημῶ-λοφος, on, with slanting, nodding plume, Aesch. Theb. 115.

δοχηόμαι, Pass. to turn sideways, δοχηθεῖς said of a boar turning himself to whet his tusks or rip up his enemy, Hes. Sc. 389; so of Hermes turning himself to dart through the keyhole, h. Hom. Merc. 146; cf. κυρθεῖν.—The aor. act. δόχμωσε, med. δοχημῶσαστο occur in Nonn. D. 42. 182., 37. 254.

δοχηός, ὄν, =δόχμιος, δοχημῶ ἀσποντέ rushing on slantwise, Il. 12. 148; δοχημὸι μῆτραι lying obliquely, Hipp. 655. 19; neut. pl. as Adv., Nic. Th. 479.

δοχός, ὄν, (δέχομαι) containing, able to hold, Lat. capax, c. gen., Theophr. C. P. 2. 4, 12. II. δοχός, ὅ, a receptacle, Hesych.

δράβη, ἡ, a plant, lepidium draba, Diosc. 2. 187.

δράβην, Adv. in the grasp, with the hand, Q. Sm. 13. 91; cf. ῥάβδην.

δράγμα, τό, (δράσσομαι) as much as one can grasp, a handful, Lat. manipulus; esp. as many stalks of corn as the reaper can grasp in his left hand, n. truss, Il. 11. 69., 18. 552;—also a sheaf, =ἀμάλλα, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 8, Plut. Poplic. 8.

II. later, uncut corn, Anth. P. 11. 365, Luc. Hes. 7; metaph., πρώτης δράγματα φυταλῆς first-fruits, Anth. P. 6. 44.

δραγματέω, =δραγμαῖω, Eust. 1162. 17.

δραγματῆ-φόρος, on, carrying sheaves, Babr. 88. 16.

δραγματῶ-λόγος, on, gleaming, Hesych.

δραγμαῖω, to collect the corn into sheaves, Il. 18. 555.

δραμη, ἡ, =δράγμα, E. M. 285. 32. II. =δραχμή, q. v.

δραμῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, a small handful, i. e. a pinch, Hipp. 481. 8, etc.

δραμῶς, ὅ, a grasping, Eur. Cycl. 170; cf. δράσσομαι II.

δραθεῖν, v. sub δαρδάνω.

δραῖνω, much like δρᾶσειω, to be ready to do, Il. 10. 96.

δράκαινα, ἡ, fem. of δράκων (cf. Λάκαινα), a she-dragon, h. Hom. Ar. 300; of the Erinyes, Aesch. Eum. 128; so, Ἄιδον δρ., of the Erinyes of Clytemnestra, Eur. I. T. 286; of a courtesan, δρ. ἄμικτος Anaxil. Neott. 1.

II. a scourge, Ar. Fr. 606.

δράκαινις, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of fish, Ephipp. Kud. 1, Mnesim. Ἰππ. 1. 42.

δράκεις, δρακηναι, δράκων, v. sub δέρκομαι.

δράκονθ-όμιλος, on, of dragon brood, Aesch. Supp. 267.

δράκόντειος, on, of a dragon, Eur. Phoen. 1325, Anth. P. 12. 257, Plan. 4. 90.

δράκοντίας πυρός, ὅ, a kind of wheat, Theophr. C. P. 3. 21, 2. 2. δράκοντιᾶς πελειᾶς, ὅ, a kind of pigeon, Nic. ap. Ath. 395 C.

δράκόντιον, τό, a kind of fish (cf. δράκων II), Hipp. 543. 39. II. a plant of the arum kind, Hipp. 532. 33, Theophr. H. P. 7. 12, 2; in Diosc. 2. 195, δρακοντία, ἡ.

III. a sort of tape-worm, Plut. 733 B. IV. a kind of fig, Ath. 78 A.

δράκοντις, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of bird, Anton. Lib. 9.

δράκοντο-βότος, on, feeding dragons, Nonn. D. 4. 356.

δράκοντο-γενής, ἐς, dragon-generated, of Thebans, Schol. Soph. Ant. 126.

δράκοντο-έπειρα, ἡ, with snaky locks, Γοργών Orph. Lith. 536.

δράκοντο-ειδής, snake-like: Adv., δρακοντοειδῶς βεῖν to have a serpentine course, Strabo 424.

δράκοντο-κομος, on, with snaky locks, Nonn. D. 1. 18.

δράκοντο-ολέτης, on, ὅ, serpent-slayer, Anth. P. 9. 525.

δράκοντο-μαλλος, on, with snaky locks, Γοργώνες Aesch. Pr. 799.

δράκοντο-μίμος, on, serpentine, Sopat. ap. Ath. 230 E.

δράκοντο-μορφος, on, of serpent-form, Lyc. 1043.

δράκοντο-πους, ὅ, ἡ, snake-footed, with serpents for feet, Tzetz.

δράκοντο-φόνος, on, serpent-slaying, Orph. Lith. 156.

δράκοντο-φρουρος, on, watched by a dragon, Lyc. 1311.

δράκοντῶδης, ἐς, =δρακοντοειδής, Eur. Or. 256, Plut. 2. 551 E.

δράκος, εως, τό, (δέρκομαι) the eye, Nic. Al. 481.

δράκων, δράκόμενος, v. sub δέρκομαι.

δράκων [ᾱ], onτος, ὅ, (prob. from δέρκομαι, δρᾶκείν, cf. fem. δράκαινα): a dragon, described by Hom. as of huge size, coiled like a snake, of blood-red or dark colour (φονήεις, δαφνοῦς, κνάνεος), shot with changeable hues (ἔρσιον ἐοικότες), dwelling in mountains (ὄρεστέρος), in holes (ἐλίσσόμενος περὶ χεῖρ), feeding on poisonous herbs (βεβρωκὺς κακὰ φάρμακα); in Il. 11. 40, with three heads. He seems to use the words δράκων and ὄφης indifferently for a serpent, Il. 2. 200–208, 12. 201, 208; so also Hes. Th. 322, 825, Pind. N. 1. 60, Aesch. Theb. 290, etc., whereas Hes. Sc. 144 sq. seems to distinguish them. It appears to have been really the python or boö, cf. Hieron. Vit. Hilarion. 39.

II. a sea-fish, the great weaver, Epich. 36 Ahr., Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 3. III. =κηρυκίον, prob. a wand with a serpent coiled round it, Soph. Fr. 628. 2. a serpent-shaped bracelet or necklace, Luc. Amor. 41. 3. a bandage for the ankle, Oribas. Cocch. 172.

δράμα, τό, (δρᾶω) a deed, act, Aesch. Ag. 533: an office, business, or duty which one fulfils, Heind. Plat. Theat. 150 A, Rep. 451 C; τὸ δράμα δρᾶν to go about one's business, Id. Theat. 169 B.

II. an action represented on the stage, Arist. Poët. 3. 4; μὴ ἐν τῷ δρ. not in the action on the stage, lb. 24, 20, cf. 14, 13. 2. a drama, esp. a tragedy, Ar. Ran. 920, etc.; δρ. ποιεῖν lb. 1021; δρ. διδάσκειν to bring out a play, v. διδάσκω II; Σατυρικὸν δρ. Plat. Symp. 222 D; metaph. stage-effect of any kind, τὰ ἐλεεινὰ ταῦτα δρ. εἰσάγειν Id. Apol. 35 B; metaph., a tragical event, Polyb. 24. 8, 12, etc.

δραματικός, ἡ, ὄν, dramatic, μμήσος Arist. Poët. 4. 12; μῦθοι lb. 23, 1; δ. ἀπορία such as is found in plays, Dion. H. 1. 84. Adv. —κῶς, Eust. 6. 11.

δραμάτιον, τό, Dim. of δράμα, Plut. Demost. 4.

δραματίζω, to write dramatically, τι Arist. Poët. 4. 12.

δραματίζομαι, ἡ, dramatic composition, the drama, Philo. 2. 597.

δραματῶ-ποιός, οὔ, ὅ, a dramatic poet, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 13.

δραματουργέω, =δραματοποιέω, Ath. I. F, Alciphro 2. 3.

δραματουργημα, τό, a dramatic composition, Hesych.

δραματουργία, ἡ, =δραματοποιία, Luc. Salt. 68; metaph. of life, Sopat. ap. Stob. 311. 39.

δραματουργός, ὄν, (*ἐργω) =δραματοποιός, Justin. M. II. a contriver, μέσους Joseph. B. J. 1. 26. 4.

δραμεῖν, inf. aor. of τρέχω, to run. V. sub διδράσκω.

δράμημα or δρόμημα, τό, a running, course, a race; the first form occurs in all or most of the MSS. of Hdt. 8. 95, Aesch. Pers. 247, Soph. O. T. 193, Ion ap. Ath. 468 C; the latter in Eur. Med. 1180, Phoen. 1388, Bacch. 870, etc.; κυμάτων δραμημασιν Tro. 688.—Blomf. would read δρόμημα everywhere, but v. Lob. Phryn. 618 sq.

δραμητέον, verb. Adj. one must run, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 271.

δράμης, ἡ, a kind of loaf, Maced. word, Selenc. ap. Ath. 114 B.

δραμούμαι, v. sub τρέχω.

δράνος, εως, τό, (δρᾶω) a doing, a deed, dub. in Hesych.

δράξ, ἄκος, ἡ, =δράγμα, Batr. 240, Lxx; as masc., Stob. Ecl. 1. 968. II. a measure, one-fourth of a ξέστης, Granum. III. the flat of the hand, Hesych.

δραπετ-ἀγώγος, ὄν, recovering a runaway slave: Δρ., ὅ, a comedy by Antiphanes.

δραπέτευμα, τό, =sq., Diocl. Μετττ. 7.

δραπέτευσις, εως, ἡ, a flight, escaping, Nicet. Ann. 70 D.

δραπέτεω, to run away, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 16; τινά from one, Plat. Symp. 216 B; παρά τινος Luc. Somm. 12; δραπετεύουσιν ἐπὶ ταῖς ἀσπίσιν will skulk behind .., Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 16; δραπετεύοντα πολέμειν Id. Ages. 1. 23; [αἱ δούαι] δρ. ἐκτῆς ψυχῆς Plat. Meno 98 A; ἐκ τοῦ βίου Luc. Peregr. 21.

δραπέτης, on, Ion. δραπέτης, εως, ὅ, (from διδράσκω, δρᾶναι): a runaway, Lat. fugitivus, βασιλεὺς from the king, Hdt. 3. 137;—esp. a runaway slave; δούλοισι, καὶ τοῦτο δραπέτησι Id. 6. 11; δρ. ἀνὴρ Soph. Fr. 60. 2. as Adj., ποὺς δρ. Eur. Or. 1498; βίος δρ. fugitive life, Anth. P. 10. 87; οὐ δραπέτην τὸν κληρὸν .. μεβὲς not of fugitive kind, i. e. not a lump of earth which would fall in pieces and could not be drawn out of the urn, Soph. Aj. 1285,—prob. in allusion to the story of Cresphontes told by Apollod. 2. 8, 4.

II. fem. δραπετίς, ἰδος, Soph. Fr. 148, Anth. P. 12. 80; Δραπέτιδες, a comedy by Cratinus.

δραπετίδης, on, ὅ, =foreg., Mosch. 1. 3;—being a patronym. in form only, Lob. Aj. 879.

δραπετικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a δραπέτης, δρ. θρίαμβος a triumph over a runaway slave, Plut. Pomp. 31; δρ. σώματα Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2554. 102.

δραπετινδα (Adv.) παίξειν or παιδιὰ, a game where one chased the rest, a sort of blind-man's buff, E. M. 286, 49, Suid.

δραπέτης, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of δραπέτης, q. v.

δραπέτιοςκος, ὁ, Dim. of δραπέτης, Luc. Fugit. 33.

δραπέτο-ποιός, ὄν, causing to run away, Jo. Chrys.

δρασίειν, Desiderat. of δράω, to have a mind to do, to be going to do, Soph. Aj. 326, 585, Eur. Phoen. 1208, Med. 93, Ar. Pax 62.

δραστήμιος [ᾶ], ὄν, = δραστήριος: τὸ δρά, activity, vigour, Aesch. Theb. 554.

δράσις, εἰς, ἡ, strength, efficacy, Luc. Trag. 275: a sacrifice, Hesych.

II. (δράω B) vision, E. M. 287, 7.

δρασκάω, (διδράσκω) to attempt an escape, ap. Lys. 117, 36.

δρασμός, Ion. δρησμός, ὁ: (διδράσκω):—a running away, flight, δηρσμῶν Βουλεύειν Hdt. 5. 124; δηρσμῶ ἐπιχειρεῖν Id. 6. 70; δρασμῶ κρυφαῖα Aesch. Pers. 360; δρασμὸν εὐρεῖν Ib. 370; in pl., Eur. Or. 1374, etc.; rare in Att. Prose, δρασμῶ χρησθαι Aeschin. 56, 38.

δράσσομαι, Att. δρᾶσσομαι, Hdt. 3. 13, Ar. Ran. 545: fut. δράσσομαι Auth. Plan. 275, LXX: aor. ἰδραράμην Plat., etc.: pf. δέδραγμα or δέδραγμα, 2 pers. δέδρασαι Eur. Tro. 745; part. δεδραγμένος Hom.:—the Act. δράσας occurs in Poll. 3. 155: (cf. δράξ, δράγμα, δραχμή): Dep. To grasp with the hand, c. gen. rei, κόνιος δεδραγμένος αἵματος clutched handful of gory dust, Il. 13. 393, 16. 486: so (metaph.), ἐλπίδος δεδραγμένος Soph. Ant. 235 (but v. φράσσω I); δράσασθαι τῶν ἀλῶν to take a handful of salt, Plat. Lys. 209 E, etc.

2. to lay hold of, τί μου δέδρασαι χεραί; Eur. Tro. 745; δαράζαμενος φάρυγος having seized (them) by the throat, Theocr. 24, 28, cf. 25. 145:—metaph., δράσασθαι καιροῦ Diod. 12. 67; μέιστος οἴκου (i. e. by marriage), Call. Epigr. I. 14, cf. Anth. P. 11. 238.

III. c. acc. rei, to take by handful, ταύτας [τὰς μένας] δρά Hdt. 3. 13; κόνιν δραγμαῖσι δεδραγμένοι Q. Sm. I. 350.

δράστας, ὁ, Dor. for δρηστής.

δραστέος, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be done, Soph. Tr. 1204.

δραστέον, one must do, Id. O. T. 1443, Eur. I. A. 1024.

δραστήριος, δραστήριος, only in Ep. form δραστή-, q. v.

δραστήριος, ὄν, vigorous, active, efficacious, μηχανή Aesch. Theb. 1041; φάρμακον Eur. Ion 1185; δρά ἐς τὰ πάντα Thuc. 4. 81; τὸ δρά, activity, energy, Id. 2. 63:—δρά ἡμᾶ ἀν εἰς active verb, opp. to παθητικόν, Dion. H. de Thuc. 24. 2. rarely in bad sense, τὰ δεινὰ καὶ δραστήρια αὐδαίους deeds, Eur. Or. 1554. 3. servile, ἔργον Nonn. Jo. 13. v. 7.

δραστηριότης, ἡ, activity, energy, Eust. 123, 46.

δραστηκός, ἡ, ὄν, = δραστήριος, Plat. Legg. 815 A. 2. as Medic. term, drastic, Diosc. 1. 18.

δραστοσύνη, v. sub δραστοσύνη.

δρατός, ἡ, ὄν, metath. for δαρτός, verb. Adj. of δέρω, skinned, flayed, δράτ᾽ σώματα Il. 23. 169.

δραγμαῖος, α, ὄν, = δραγμαῖος, Nic. Th. 519, etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 545.

δραχμή, ἡ, (from δράσσομαι, properly as much as one can hold in the hand):

I. an Attic weight, a drachm, weighing about 66.5 grains, the Aeginetan being = $\frac{1}{16}$ Attic, Dict. of Antt. 2. an Attic silver coin, a drachma, worth 6 obols, i. e. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., nearly = Roman denarius, Hdt. 7. 144, Andoc. 32, 34, etc.

II. drachmas were also used in other places, as at Orchomenos, C. I. 1569, III; at Corcyra, 1838, etc. [The penult. is long in Simon. 160, and sometimes in Com., in which cases the form δραχμή (quoted by Hesych.) is restored by Bergk and Dind., v. Ar. Vesp. 691, Pax 1201, Pl. 1019, Plat. Com. Φα. 2. 18; whereas Gaisford seems to prefer the form δραγμή quoted by Suid., s. v. The form drāchmā occurs in Plaut. Trin. 2. 4, 23.]

δραχμήτιος, α, ὄν, Ion. for δραγμαῖος, Nic. Th. 604.

δραγμαῖος, α, ὄν, worth a drachma, Ar. Fr. 370, Plat. Crat. 384 B; δρά. συναλλάγματα Arist. Pol. 4. 16, 4: cf. δραγμαῖος.

δραχμῖον, τό, Dim. of δραχμή, Aristides de LXX.

δράω, subj. δρά, δράς, δρά, opt. δράμῃ, Eur. Drōioi Od. 15. 317, nowhere else in Hom. (cf. υποδράσσειν): impf. ἔδρων: fut. δράσω: aor. I ἔδρασα, Ion. ἔδρησα Theogn. 954: pf. δέδρακα:—Pass., aor. I ἔδρασθην, δρασθεῖς Thuc. 3. 38, 6. 53: pf. δέδραμαι, never δέδρασαι; for in Thuc. 3. 54 δεδραμένοι must be restored from MSS.: (Curt. compares Lith. darau, facio). To do, be doing, accomplish, fulfil, Lat. agere, often in Att. Prose and Poetry, esp. to do some great thing, good or bad, cf. Lat. facinus, (acc. to Arist. Poët. 3, δράν was the equiv. Dor. verb for Att. πράττειν), αἰψά κεν εὐ δρώοιμι μετὰ σφίσιν, ὅττι θέλοισι Od. 15. 317 (where the Schol. interprets it διακονοῖν, δουλεύοιμι, I would serve...; cf. δραστής):—then, as opp. to πάχω, often in Trag., εὐ δρώσαν, εὐ πάχουσαν Aesch. Eum. 868; ἀγία δράσας ἀγία πάχων Id. Ag. 1527; κακῶς δράσαντες οὐκ ἐλάσσονα πάχουσι Id. Pers. 813; of one in extreme perplexity, τί πάθω: τί δὲ δρά; Id. Theb. 1057, cf. Cho. 890; δράν ἀντιπάσχω χρηστά Soph. Ph. 584; proverb., 'δράσαντι παθεῖν' πρὶν γάρ τοι καὶ παθεῖν οφείλεται Id. Fr. 267, cf. Soph. O. T. 1272 (v. sub βέω); also, πεπονθῆναι.. μᾶλλον ἢ δεδρακῆναι things of suffering rather than of doing, Id. O. C. 267, best explained by Shakspeare's 'more sinned against than sinning'; (the acts being represented as if they were the man himself):—δ δράν the doer, whoever he be, Aesch. Ag. 1359, Soph., etc.; δ δράσας, the doer, the culprit, Plat. Legg. 878 B, cf. Soph. Tr. 1108; δ δεδρακώς Id. O. T. 246:—c. dupl. acc., οἱ ἔργ' ὁ παῖς μ' ἔδρασεν Id. Ph. 946, cf. O. C. 854, etc.; also with an Adv., εὐ, κακῶς δράν τινά to do one 2 good or ill turn, Theogn. 108, Soph. Aj. 1154; also, δράν τι εἰς τινά Soph. O. C. 976; τί τινι O. T. 1402:—πάντα δράν to try every way, Valck. Hipp. 284; τὸ δράν the doing of the thing, Soph. O. C. 1604, cf. Herm. Tr. 195; τὰ δρώμενα what is doing or being done, O. C. 1644; τί δράσω; to express helplessness or despair, Aj. 909, 920, etc.; for οἶσθ' οὐδ' ὃν δράσον; v. *εἶδω fin.

II. ὁ δράν, qui saera facit, C. I. 214, 24.

δράω, δράω (B), = δράω, E. M. 287, 7, A. B. 549.

δρεπάνη [ᾶ], ἡ, (δρέπω) a sickle, reaping-hook, ἡμῶν δρέας δρεπάνας ἐν χερσὶν ἔχοντες Il. 18. 551: a pruning-hook, ἐπύργων.. δρεπάνας ἐν χ. ἔχ. Hes. Sc. 292:—rare in Prose, Plat. Cleom. 26.—Cf. δρεπανον.

δρεπανίς, ἴδος, ἡ, ποῖτ. for δρέω, Nic. ap. Steph. B. s. v. Ζάγκλη.

δρεπάνη-φόρος, ὄν, bearing a scythe or hook, ἄρμα δ. a scythed car, Lat. currus falcatus, Xen. An. 1. 7, 10, etc.

δρεπάνιον, τό, Dim. of δρεπάνον, Seleuc. 2p. Ath. 155 E.

δρεπάνις, ἴδος, ἡ, a kind of bird, so called from the shape of its large wings, perhaps the swift (ἀπύς), Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 22.

δρεπάνο-εἰδής, εἰς, sickle-shaped, Thuc. 6. 4, Strabo 335.

δρέπανον, τό, (δρέπω) = δρεπάνη, δρά. εὐκαμπές Od. 18. 368; χαλκίους ἀμάδν δρά. Soph. Fr. 479; the usual form in Prose, Hdt. 1. 125 and Att.; a scythe, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 30. 2. a curved sword, a falchion, scimitar, Lat. ensis falcatus, Hdt. 5. 112, 7. 93.

δρεπανουργός, ὁ, (*ἔργω) a sword-maker, armourer, Pherecr. Περσ. 1. 2, Ar. Pax 548.

δρεπανώδης, εἰς, = δρεπανοειδής, E. M. 219, 2.

δρεπτός, ἡ, ὄν, (δρέπω) plucked: δρεπτόν a name for 2 kiss, Teleclid. Ἀφειδ. 3.

δρέπτω, ποῖτ. for δρέω, to pluck, Ep. impf. δρέπτον, Mosch. 2. 69; more often in Med., Opp. C. 2. 38, Anth. Plan. 4. 231, etc.

δρέπω, Ep. impf. δρέπον ἡ. Hom. Cer. 425: aor. I ἔδρεφα Hdt. 2. 92, Pind.: aor. 2 ἔδραπον Pind.:—Med., Dor. fut. δρεψέμεναι Theocr. 18.

40: aor. ἔδρεψάμην Od., etc.:—Pass., aor. ἔδρεφθην Philostr. 334: (v. sub δέρω: hence come δρεπάνη, δρεπανον). To pluck, Lat. eargro, ἀνθεα ἡ. Hom. Cer. 425, Hdt. 2. 92, Eur., etc.; κασίγνη Hdt. 3. 110; καπνὸν Plat. Tim. 91 C:—metaph., like Lat. decerpere, to gain possession or enjoyment of, δρά. τιμάν, ἦβαν Pind. P. 1. 95, 6. 48, etc.; and more fully, δραπὼν εὐχῆς ἄσπον Ib. 4. 234; κορυφὰς ἀρετῶν ἀπο δρά. Id. O. 1. 20; δρά. σοφίας καρπὸν Id. Fr. 227; λευκῶνα Μουσῶν δρά., of a poet, Ar. Ran. 1300.

II. Med. to pluck for oneself, eul, φύλλα δρεψάμεναι.. δρυὸς Od. 12. 357; νάρκισσον.. δρεπόμεν ἡ. Hom. Cer. 429; ἴσθμιδων δρεπείσθαι ἄσπον Pind. N. 2. 13; ἀπὸ κρηνῶν μελινρυτῶν δρεπόμενοι τὰ μέλη Plat. Ion 534 B:—and, by a bold metaph., Aesch. says αἶμα δρεψάσθαι, to shed it, Theb. 718, cf. Bion 1. 22.

δρηπότης, δρησός, ὄν, for δρηπότης, δρασμός.

δρησμοσύνη, ἡ, = δραστοσύνη, Lat. cultus, δρά. ἱερῶν care of the holy rites, ἡ. Hom. Cer. 476.

II. = δρασμός, Maxim. p. καταρχ. 351.

δρηστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (δράω) a labourer, working man, Od. 16. 248: fem. δρηστειρα, a workwoman, Od. 10. 349, 19. 345.

II. (διδράσκω) a runaway, ληστής Babr. Fragn. I. 14.

δρηστής, ὄν, Dor. δράστας, α, ὁ, a worker, Archil. 67; θεράπων, οὐ δράστας as an attendant, not a slave, Pind. P. 4. 511 (v. Dissen 287): fem. δρηστis Anth. P. 12. 73.

δρηστis, ἡ, (διδράσκω) = δραπέτης, Call. Ep. 42.

δρηστοσύνη, ἡ, Ion. for δραστ-, service, Od. 15. 321; μωαῖς δραστοσύνην κεκασμένη C. I. 939.

δριῖλος, ὁ, expl. by Lat. verpus, sensu obsc., Anth. P. 11. 197.

δριμύλος, ὄν, Dim., ὅμμα δρά. a piercing little eye, Mosch. 1. 8.

δριμύ-μωρος, ὄν, = οὐλύμωρος, Galen.

δριμύς, εἴα, ὁ, piercing, sharp, keen, Lat. acer, δριμὺ βέλος Il. 11. 270; and metaph., δριμεῖα μάχη 15. 696, Hes. Sc. 261; δριμὺν χόλος Il. 18. 322; δριμὺ μένος Od. 24. 319; ἄχος Hes. Sc. 457; so, δρά. θυμός Aesch. Cho. 392.

II. in Att. esp. of things which affect the eyes or taste, keen, pungent, acrid, of smoke, Ar. Vesp. 146; of radish, etc., opp. to γλυκύς, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 5, cf. Plat. Com. Kanth. 5, Arist. de An. 2. 10, 6; of smell, Ar. Pl. 604, Arist. l. c. 2. 9, 5; δριμύνειν ἡπρεῖαν with pungent drugs, Hipp. Fract. 769:—Adv. —εἰς, Anaxandr. Ἡρακλ. 1; δριμύτερον ὕδην Arist. Probl. 12. 7.

III. metaph. also of persons, hot, bitter, fierce, ἀλάστωρ Aesch. Ag. 1501; ἀγροῖκος Ar. Eq. 808, etc.; also keen, shrewd, Eur. Cycl. 104; ἐντονοὶ καὶ δρά. Plat. Theat. 173 A; δρά. καὶ δικανικός Ib. 175 D; δρά. ἐν τῷ ἀποκρίνεσθαι Arist. Top. 8. 1, 17; λόγος δριμύτατος Id. Soph. Elench. 333, 5; δριμὺ βλέπειν to look bitter, Ar. Ran. 562; but also to look sharply, keenly, Plat. Rep. 519 B.

δριμύσσω, to make pungent; to embitter, Nicet. Ann. 382 D. **II.** to treat severely, Eust. 201. 23.

δριμύτης, ἡ, ὄν, acridness of humours, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15; pungency of taste, etc., Anaxipp. Ἐγκαλ. 1. 46; and in pl., Archedic. Θσα. 1. 7; of smoke, Polyb. 22. 11, 20.

II. metaph. keenness, vehemence, Plat. Polit. 311 A; δρά. πρὸς τὰ μαθήματα Id. Rep. 535 B; keenness of wit or satire, Luc. Alex. 4.

δριμυφάγῳ, (φαγεῖν) to live on acrid food, Paul. Aeg. 4. p. 131.

δριμυφάγια, ἡ, an acrid diet, Diosc. 2. 33.

δριός, τό, (v. δρύς) a copse, wood, thicket, δριός ὕλης copse-wood, Od. 14. 353 (where the gender is undetermined); ὅν δριός εὐένδρον, ὕλην Anth. P. 7. 193, 203; ἅπαν Opp. H. 4. 588; ἐν δριεί C. I. 5430. 43:—in pl. δρία, τά, (as if from δριόν), Hes. Op. 528, Soph. Tr. 1012, Eur. Hel. 1326.

δριόφω for δίφωρος, Sophron ap. E. M., cf. Schäf. Greg. p. 337.

δριότης, ἡ, a bathing-tub, bath, Aesch. Ag. 1540, Cho. 999, Eum. 633; also in Nic. Al. 462, Lyc., etc.—The sense of bier (σορός), given by some Gramm., seems to have been suggested by these passages, and the form δρύνητ by a supposed connexion with δρύς.

δρομάσκει, relic of an old Verb δρομάω = τρέχω, Hes. Fr. 2; but the analogous form would be δρώμασκει (δρομῶν), Lob. Phryn. 583, and the Schol. Ven. II. 20. 227 reads φοῖτασκει:—pf. δεδρόμηκε in Babr. 2. fab. 60. 8; cf. ὑπακ-δεδρόμακα Sapph. 2. 10.

δρομαγετόν, to act as clerk of the course, Inscr. Lesb. in C. I. 2183.

δρομάδην, Adv. (δρύμος) in running, Hesych.

δρομαῖος, α, ον, or (in Eur. Alc. 244) ος, ον:—*running at full speed*, *swift, fleet*, *κατὰ δρομαία βάσσα* Soph. Tr. 927; *οὐχ ὡς δρομαία πῶλος* Eur. Hel. 543; *νεφέλας δρομαῖον* Id. Alc. I. c.; *δρομαῖαν πτέρυν* ἐκτείνων Ar. Pax 160; also in Prose, *λαγῶς δρ.* a hare run by hounds, opp. to *εὐνάων*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 9; *ἵχνη δρομαία* the track of a running hare, Ib. 3, 8; *δρ. κόμηλος* a dromedary, Plut. Alex. 31. Adv. —ως, Schol. Eur. Or. 1416.

δρόμας, ακος, ὁ, good at running, *κόμηλος* Geop. 16. 22, 7. *δρμάς*, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, running, προσέβην *δρμάς* ἐξ οἴκου Eur. Supp. 1000; *ἀμπύς δρ.* the whirling wheel, Soph. Ph. 680; of ships, Ar. Fr. 375:—also with a neut., *δρμάδι κάλω* Eur. Hel. 1301; *δρμάσι βλεφαροῖς* Id. Or. 837. 2. like *φοῖτας*, wildly roaming, frantic, Id. Hipp. 549, Tro. 42.

III. of certain fish, migratory, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 24. III. a street-walker, Lat. *currax*, Phryn. Com. Μουσ. 3. *δρμεύς*, ἔως, a runner, Eur. Hel. 824, Ar. Vesp. 1206, Plat. Legg. 822 B; pl. *δρμεῖς*, Eur. Pol. Δημ. 6; Ep. dat. *δρμεῖσι*, Call. Fr. 498. 4.

δρόμημα, τό, v. sub *δρόμημα*. *δρομαῖα*, οὐ, ὁ, a kind of fish, Eratosth. ap. Ath. 284 D. *δρομοῖκος*, ἡ, ὄν, good at running, *swift, fleet*, Plat. Theat. 148 C, etc.; τὰ *δρομικά* τοῦ πεντάθλου the race, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 29; τὰ *δρ. γυμνάζεσθαι* Dem. 1408. 15; so, τὰ *δρομικόν* Dio C. 67. 8. Adv. —κῶς, Plat. Legg. 706 C.

δρομο-κῆρυξ, ὅκος, ὁ, a runner, postman, Aeschin. 45. 20. *δρόμος*, ὁ, (δρμαῖον, δέδρομα):—a course, running, race, in II. mostly of horses, ἵπποισι τῶν δρόμων, and of men, τέτατο δρόμος, v. sub *τεῖνω* 1. 2; οὐρίω δρόμον in straight course, Soph. Aj. 889; ἀπαντι χρῆσθαι τῷ δρόμῳ at full speed, Luc. Dem. 10:—hence of any quick movement, e. g. flight, Aesch. Pers. 205:—also of time, ἡμέρας δρ. a day's running, i. e. the distance one can go in a day, Hdt. 2. 5, cf. 8. 98; ἵππου δρ. ἡμέρας Dem. 428. fin.:—of things, δρ. νεφέλη, ἡλίω Eur. Phoen. 166, Plat. Ax. 370 B, etc.:—δρόμῳ at a run, often with Verbs of motion, δρόμῳ ἄγειν Hdt. 9. 59; ἵκναι 4. 77; χρεῖσθαι 6. 112; χωρεῖν Thuc. 4. 31; of a charge of infantry, v. sub *θέω*; δρόμῳ ξύνησαν Eur. Phoen. 1101; βοηθήσαν δρόμῳ Ar. Fr. 467; also in pl. δρόμοις, Aesch. Pr. 838, Supp. 819. 2. the foot-race, as a contest at public games, C. 1. 108. 11, al.:—proverb., περὶ τοῦ παντὸς δρόμον θεῖν to run for one's all, Hdt. 8. 74; τὸν περὶ ψυχῆς δρόμον δρμαῖον Ar. Vesp. 375; περὶ ψυχῆς ὁ δρ. Plat. Theat. 173 A; v. sub *θέω* 1. 2, τρέχω II. 2:—generally a contest, πιαγὰν δρόμος, i. e. a pugilistic contest, Pind. l. 5 (4). 76. 3. the length of the stadium, a course or heat in a race, Soph. El. 726; but lb. 691, it seems to be used generally of the pentathlon, cf. τρέχω; ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ δρ. Arist. H. A. 6. 29, 7.

II. a place for running, δρόμιον εὐρέες runs for cattle, Od. 4. 605; v. Gladstone Hom. Stud. 3. 418. 2. a race-course, Hdt. 6. 126; a public walk, Lat. *ambulatio*, Eur. Andr. 599, Eur. Pol. Δοστ. 3, Plat. Theat. 144 C; ὁ κατὰστεγος δρ., Lat. *ambulatio lecta*, a cloister, Plat. Euthyd. 273 A; δρ. εὐστῶς Aristias ap. Poll. 9. 43; δὴ ἡ τρεῖς δρόμους περιεηλυθότε having taken two or three turns in the cloister, Plat. l. c.:—proverb., ἔξω δρόμου or ἐκτὸς δρόμου φερεσθαι, Lat. *extra oleas vagari*, to get off the course, i. e. wander from the point, Aesch. Pr. 884, Plat. Crat. 414 B; ἐκ δρόμου πεσεῖν Aesch. Ag. 1245; οὐδὲν ἐστ' ἔξω δρόμου 'tis not foreign to the purpse, Id. Cho. 514.

δρόμων, ὠνος, ὁ, a light vessel, dromond, Byz. II. a kind of crab, like *δρομαῖς*, Hesych.

δροσαλλίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of vine, Geop. 5. 17, 3. *δροσερός*, ἁ, ὄν, (δρόσος) dewy, watery, αἰθήρ, πηγὰι Eur. Bacch. 865, Hel. 1335; νεφέλαι Ar. Nub. 338: dewy, fresh, λαχάνα Id. Pl. 298:—tender, soft, σπύμα Anth. P. 5. 244.

δροσίξω, to bedew, besprinkle, Ar. Ran. 1312, Babr. 12. 15:—Pass., δεδροισμένον νέφος dewy, Diog. L. 7. 152. II. intr. to form dew, Arist. Probl. 25. 21.

δρόσιμος, ον, =sq., Plut. 2. 918 A. *δρσινός*, ἡ, ὄν, =δρσινός, Anth. P. 9. 570. *δρσινολέω*, to shed dew, ὁ ἄρδρ δρσινολέω Plut. 2. 659 B. *δρσινόβολος*, ον, dew-stricken, dewy, χῶραι Theophr. C. P. 3. 24, 4; ἄρδρ Ib. 6. 18, 3.

δρσινόειμω, ον, dew-clad, νεφέλαι Orph. H. 20. 6., 50. 6. *δρσινός*, εσσα, εν, poet. for *δρσινός*, Eur. Tro. 833, etc. *δρσινό-μελι*, ιτος, τό, honey-dew, Galen.

δρσινόμοι, Pass. to be wet with dew, Anacreont. 57. 12. *δρσινό-πᾶγῆς*, ἐς, dew nourished or fed, Philo de VII Mir. 1. *δρσινό-πᾶχνη*, ἡ, hoar-frost, rime, Arist. Mund. 4. 5.

δρόσος, ἡ: (cf. Skt. *ras-as* (sucus), Lat. *ros*, Slav. *rosa*: v. also ἔρση):—dew, Hdt. 2. 68, Plat. Tim. 59 E; and in pl., Aesch. Ag. 336, Soph. Aj. 1208, etc.:—the Hom. word is ἔρση, ἔρση. 2. in Poets, pure water, ποντία δρ. Aesch. Eum. 904; δρόσῳ ἐναλία θαλασσία Eur. I. T. 255, 1192; ποταμίᾳ δρ. Id. Hipp. 127; ποταμίαισι δρόσοις Ib. 77; ἐπὶ κρηναῖαισι δρόσοις Id. I. A. 182; also δρόσος alone, Ἀχελϋῶν δρ. Id. Andr. 167; καθαραῖσι δρόσοις Id. Ion 97; ἐκ ποταμῶν δρόσον ἄρατε Ar. Ran. 1339; cf. Hor. *rose pura Castaliae*. 3. of other liquids, δρ. ἀμπέλου Pind. O. 7. 2; δρ. φονία Aesch. Ag. 1390, etc.:—metaph., δρόσος ὕμνων Pind. P. 5. 134; cf. ἄρδρ.

II. like ἔρση II, metaph. the young of animals, Aesch. Ag. 141. *δρσινός*, ἐς, (εἶδος) dewy, moist, Pherecr. Met. 2, etc.; δ. ὕδατος νότις a spring, Eur. Bacch. 704.

δρσινός, αἰ, (δρῦς) =δρσινός, Hesych. *δρσινόν*, τό, Dim. of *δρῦς*, Eust. 1715. 52. *δρσινός*, ἁδος, ἡ, (δρῦς) a *Dryad*, nymph whose life was bound up with that of her tree, Plut. Caes. 9. 2. 71 E; cf. Ἀμαδρυάδ.

δρσινόκοπος, ον, (κόπτω) wood-cutting, Lyc. 1378.

δρῦδης, ον, ὁ, a druid, among the Gauls, Arist. Fr. 30.

δρῦναις, ὁ, a serpent living in hollow oaks, Nic. Th. 411.

δρῦνός, ἡ, ον, (δρῦς) *oaken*, Od. 21. 43. Hipp. Fract. 761, Eur. Bacch. 1103, etc.; δρ. πῦρ a fire of oak-wood, Theocr. 9. 19; μέλι δρ. honey from the hollow of an oak, Anth. P. 9. 72; ὁ δρ. στέφανος C. I. 4040. VI. *δρῦνίτης*, ον, ὁ, in Theophr. C. P. 1. 2, 2, said to be a kind of *cypraea*.

II. δρ. λίθος, a precious stone, cf. Plin. 37. 11.

δρῦ-καρπον, τό, an acorn or similar fruit, Lyc. 83, Eust. 773. 49, in pl.

δρῦ-κολάπτης, v. sub *δρῦκολάπτης*.

δρῦμάω or -σσω, =δρῦπτω; fut. *δρῦμάω*, Comic. in Meineke 5. 123.

δρῦμῆς, ἰδος, ἡ, =δρῦνός, δρ. Νύμφα Alex. Incert. 69.

δρῦμόνιος, α, ον, haunting the woods, Orph. H. 35. 12.

δρῦμός, ὁ, (δρῦς) an oak-copse, and then, generally, a copse, wood, Hom., only in the heterog. pl. *δρῦμά*, Il. 11. 118, Od. 10. 150, 197, 251; but acc. pl. *δρῦμόν* in Aesch. Fr. 305. 10, Plut. Pericl. cf. Fab. 1:—the sing. occurs in Soph. O. T. 1399, Eur. Hipp. 1127. [In sing. always *δρῦμός*; but in pl. Hom. always has *δρῦμά*; *δρῦμά* only in late Ep., Herm. Orph. Arg. 681.]

δρῦμο-χάρης, ἐς, delighting in the woods, Orph. H. 50. 12.

δρῦμώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) woody, Diod. 3. 26.

δρῦμῶν, ὠνος, ἡ, =δρῦμός, Babr. 45. 11, Opp. C. 2. 78.

δρῦο-βάλανος, ἡ, an acorn, Strabo 734.

δρῦονόμος, ον, (γενέσθαι) oak-grown, ὤρη Ar. Thesm. 114.

δρῦοῖς, εσσα, εν, full of oaks, woody, ap. Strabo 626.

δρῦο-κοίτης, ον, ὁ, dueller on the oak, τέττις Anth. P. 7. 190.

δρῦο-κολάπτης, ον, ὁ, the woodpecker, of which Arist. distinguishes three species, the green, *Picus viridis*, the greater and the less spotted, *P. major* and *minor*, H. A. 8. 3, 7, cf. 9. 1:—also *δρῦοκολάπτης*, Ar. Av. 450, 979, Strab.; in Hesych., *δρῦοκόλαψ*; and *δρῦοκόπος*, in Arist. P. A. 3. 1, 15.

δρῦο-πᾶγῆς στόλος, in Soph. Fr. 629, explained in Eust. by ὁ δρῦνός πάσσαλος, the oak-fastening instrument, an oaken bolt.

δρῦο-περίς, ὁ, a fern growing on oaks, Diosc. 4. 189.

δρῦοτομία, ἡ, the lopping of trees; firewood, Plat. Legg. 678 D.

δρῦοτομική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, the woodman's art, Plat. Polit. 288 D.

δρῦο-τόμος, ὁ, a woodcutter, Aesop., etc. [δρῦ- in arsi, Q. Sm. 1. 250.]

δρῦοχοι, οἱ, (δρῦς, ἔχω) the props or stays upon which is laid the keel (τράσις) of a new ship, Od. 19. 574,—where the pole-axes ranged in a row are compared to them, cf. Eust. et Schol. ad l.: on them the deck rested, κατὰ δρῦχων ἐπάγη σάνις Epigr. ap. Ath. 209 C:—later, ἐκ δρῦχων ναυπηγεῖσθαι to build a ship from the keel, Polyb. 1. 38, 5; δρῦχους ἐπεβάλλετο νηὸς Ap. Rh. 1. 723; so, δρῦχους τιθέναι δρῦματос to lay the keel of a new play, Ar. Thesm. 52; and proverb., οἷον ἐκ δρῦχων Plat. Tim. 81 B, cf. Plut. 2. 231 E:—Poll. 1. 85 cites the sing. *δρῦοχον*.

II. =δρῦμα, woods, Anth. P. 6. 16; and so Eur. El. 1163, in heterog. pl. *δρῦοχα*.

δρῦψ, οπος, ὁ, a kind of woodpecker, different from the *δρῦοκολάπτης*, Ar. Av. 304.

δρῦ-πεπής, ἐς, ripened on the tree, quite ripe, ἔλαδα Chionid. Πτωχ. 4, Eur. Pol. Incert. 48; αἱ δρῦνπεπῆς [sc. ἰσχάδες] Ar. Lys. 564, Callias Incert. 2:—by a comic metaph., μάζαι but Cratin. Πλουτ. 2, Teleclid. Incert. 74; δρ. ἐταίροι Ar. Fr. 190.—But *δρῦπεπής* (from *ϋΠΕΤ*, *πίπτω*) ready to fall, over-ripe, is a constant v. l.; and this form, supported by the analogy of *χαμαιπεπής*, is preferred by Dind. in Steph. Thes. s. v.: cf. *δρῦππα*.

δρῦνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (δρῦπτω) a kind of thorn, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 6.

δρῦνπᾶ, ἡ, Lat. *druppa*, an over-ripe olive, Anth. P. 6. 299, Ath. 56 A: cf. *δρῦνφίρων*.

δρῦπτω, Eur. El. 150; fut. *δρῦψω* (κατα-) Anth. P. 5. 43; aor. *ἐδρῦσα*, Fr. *δρῦσα* Il., cf. *ἀποδρῦτω*:—Med., Hes., Eur.: aor. *δρῦσάμενος* Od.:—Pass., Anth. P. 7. 2: aor. *ἐδρῦσθην* Babr. 2 pt. 36. 10; plqpf. *δέδρῦπτο* Q. Sm. 14. 391; cf. *ἀμφι-*, *ἀπο-δρῦπτω*. (From *ϋΔΡΥΦ*, which appears in the compd. *ἀπο-δρῦψω*, and in *δρῦνφῆ*, *δρῦνφάω*.) To tear, strip, *βραχίονα δουρὸς ἀκακίη δρῦνφ' ἀπὸ μυνάων* Il. 16. 324; and in Med., *δρῦνφάμενος* δ' ὀνύχεσσι παρείδς ἀμφὶ τε *δειράς* tearing each other's cheeks and necks all round, Od. 2. 153:—mostly in sign of mourning, *δρῦνπτεν κάρα* Eur. El. 150; *ἐκάτερπε παρείδς* Ap. Rh. 3. 672; and in Med., *δρῦνπτεσθαι παρείδαν* to tear one's cheek, Lat. *genas lacerare*, Eur. Ilec. 655; and so without *παρείδαν*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 13: cf. *καταδρῦπτα*.

δρῦς, ἡ, (also ὁ, acc. to Schol. Ar. Nub. 401, and in late authors): gen. *δρῦνός*: acc. *δρῦν*, =δρῦνός only in Q. Sm. 3. 280: nom. and acc. pl. *δρῦς*, but also *δρῦνές*, *δρῦνές*, Il. 12. 132, Aesch. Pr. 832, Soph. Fr. 354: gen. *δρῦν* Hdt. 7. 218. [v. except in *δρῦν*, *δρῦν*; but gen. *δρῦνός* at the beginning of a verse, Hes. Op. 434.] (From *ϋΔΡΥ* come also *δρῦ-μός*, *δρῦ-μά*, *δέν-δρυν*, *δρῖ-α*, *δρῦ-ν* (δουρός), cf. Skt. *dru-s*, *dru-mas* (arbor), *dūr-u* (lignum), Zd. *dru* (lignum), Goth. *triu* (ξύλον), O. Norse *tré*, A. S. *treow* (tree), etc.) Originally a tree (*δρῦν* ἐκάλουν οἱ παλαιοὶ . . *pān* δένδρον Schol. Il. 11. 86, v. infir.), but commonly the oak, Lat. *quercus*, Hom., etc.; described as *ὕψικμος* Il. 14. 398, etc.; *ὕψικμῆρος* 12. 132; used in ship-building (cf. *δρῦοχοι*), 13. 389 sq.; noted for durability, 23. 328; sacred to Zeus, who gave his oracles from the oaks of Dodona, Od. 14. 328; αἱ προσήγοροι *δρῦνές* Aesch. Pr. 832; *πολύγλωσσος δρῦς* Soph. Tr. 1168, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 275 B, and v. φηγῶς:—proverb., οὐ γὰρ ἀπὸ δρῦνός ἐσσι . . οὐδ' ἀπὸ πέτρης thou art no founding from the woods or rocks, i. e. thou hast parents and a country, Od. 19. 163, cf. Plat. Apol. 34 D, Rep. 544 D:—but, οὐ μὲν πως νῦν ἐστὶν ἀπὸ δρῦνός οὐδ' ἀπὸ πέτρης . . ὑαρίεν, 'tis no time now to talk at ease from tree or rock, like lovers, Il. 22. 126; ἀλλὰ τίη μοι ταῦτα περὶ δρῦν ἢ περὶ πέτρην; why all this about trees and rocks (i. e. things we have nothing to do with)? Hes. Th. 45 (and Götting gives a similar interpr. to the last-cited passage of

II.). II. of other trees, *πέριμα δρὺς* the resinous wood (of the pine), Soph. Tr. 763; of the olive, Eur. Cycl. 615, cf. 455; *δρὺς θαλασσία*, = *ἀλιφλόιος*, Meineke Com. Fr. 2. 428. III. metaph. a worn-out old man, like *γεράνδρον*, Anth. P. 6. 254, Artem. 2. 25; cf. Horace's *aridae quercus*, Od. 4. 13, 9.

δρῦς-τόμος, *ον*, poet. for *δρυστόμος*, Il. 11. 86; but *δρῦ-* in *arsi*, Q. Sm. 9. 163, 453, 13, 56.

δρυφάζω, = *δρυπτω*, Hesych.

δρυφάκτος, *ο*, a railing or latticed partition, serving as the bar of the courts of law, the council-chamber, etc., Ar. Vesp. 830; but mostly in pl., like Lat. *cancelli*, *ὑπερεπῆσαν τοῖς δρ.* Id. Eq. 675; *ὑπὸ τοῖς δρ.* Id. Vesp. 386; *ἐπὶ τοῖς δρ.* Ib. 552, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 55: a neut. pl. *δρυφάκτα* is cited by Dind. Steph. Thes., but the masc. occurs in Ar. Eq. and Polyb. (v. infr.), and in other places the gender is indeterminate:—cf. *κιγκλῖς*. 2. in sing. generally, a hand-rail, Polyb. 1. 22, 6 and 10. (The Schol. Ar. Eq. l. c. interpr. it by *ὁ ἐκ δρῦος φραγμός*, so that the orig. form would be *δρῦν-φάκτος*.)

δρυφάκτω, to fence, fortify, Polyb. 8. 6. 4.

δρυφάκτωμα, *τὸ*, an inclosure, Strabo 629.

δρυφάσσω, fut. *ξω*, to fence round, guard by a fence, Lyc. 758.

δρυφή [ῥ], *ῆ*, (*δρῦπτα*) a tearing: *δρύφος*, *ο*, scrapings, Hesych.

δρυφέλα, *τά*, scrapings, parings, Parthen. ap. E. M. 288, 58.

δρύψια, *τά*, = *foreg.*, *δρ.* *τύπων* Anth. P. 6. 299.

δρυψο-γέρον, *ο*, cf. *δρύπτα*) a worn-out old man; *δρυψό-παις*, *ὁ*, a worn-out boy, Hesych.

δρώομι, Ep. opt. pres. act. of *δράω*.

δρωπᾶκίζω, to get rid of hair by pitch-plasters, Luc. Demon. 50: *δρωπᾶκισμός*, *ὁ*, a getting rid of hair thus, Diosc.: *δρωπᾶκιστός*, *ῆ*, *όν*, serving to get rid of hair, Galen.: *δρωπᾶκίστρια*, *ῆ*, = *παταλίστρια*, Phot., Thom. M.

δρωπᾶξ, *ακος*, *ὁ*, (*δρέπω*) a pitch-plaster, Synes. 75 D, Galen. (α in genit., Martial 3. 74., 10. 65.)

δρωπτω, = *διακόπτω* *ῆ* *διασκοπῶ*, Aesch. (Fr. 272) ap. Hesych.; and *δρωπάζω* is quoted in A. B. 549: cf. *δράω*, *δρῶ* (B).

δῶα, Dor. for *δύη*.

δωαδικός, *ῆ*, *όν*, (*δύω*) of or for the number two, Plut. 2. 1025 C.

δωάζω, to couple, Eust. Opusc. 250. 78: Pass. to be coupled, opp. to *μονάζειν*, Ib. 81. 2. to express in the dual number, Eust. Id. 47. 28.

3. Pass. to be impressed with the sense of a thing's being double, to see double, etc., Sext. Emp. M. 7. 193.

II. to halve, bisect, Theol. Arithm. p. 12.

δωάκις, Adv. twice, = *δῖς* (cf. *τρίς*, *τριάκις*), Ar. Fr. 607.

δω-ανερικός, *ῆ*, *όν*, = the Lat. *diuvinialis*, C. I. 3397.

δωάς, *αδός*, *ῆ*, the number two, Plat. Phaedo 101 C, Parm. 149 C, Arist., etc.

δωασμός, *ὁ*, a dividing into two, Eust. Opusc. 205. 20.

δωάω, (*δύη*) to plunge in misery, *δωάων* . . *ἀνθρώπων* Od. 20. 195.

δωγός, Dor. for *ζυγός*, E. M. 316. 56; Aeol., Ib. 466. 36.

δωερός, *ά*, *όν*, miserable, *δωερού* *θανάτοιο* *τυχεῖν* Epigr. Gr. 153, cf. Max. π. kar. 65, 182.

δύη, *ῆ*, Dor. *δύα*, but not Att.: (v. sub *δαίω* (A), cf. *δύαω*, *δύνη*):—poet. Noun, misery, anguish, pain, Od. 14. 215, and Trag.; *πῆμα* *δύης* weight of woe, Od. 14. 338; *πέλαγος* *ἀτηρᾶς* *δύης* Aesch. Fr. 746; *γενναία* *δύη* Soph. Aj. 938; pl., *πημοναῖς* *δύας* *τε* Aesch. Fr. 512, cf. 179, 525, etc.

δύη-πάθος, *ές*, much-suffering, Ar. Rh. 4. 1165, Opp. H. 2. 436;—also *δύηπαθος*, *ον*, h. Hom. Merc. 486;—hence *δύηπαθῆ*, *ῆ*, misery, Ar. Rh. 4. 1395, Anth. Plan. 113; and *δύηπαθεία*, E. M. 291.

δύμη, *ῆ*, Dor. for *δυσμή*, q. v. sub *fin*.

δυϊκάς, *ῆ*, *όν*, = *δυαδικός*: *τὸ* *δυϊκόν* the dual number, Apoll. de Constr. 297. Adv. *-κῶς*, = *διττῶς*, Suid.

δυῖος, *α*, *ον*, = *δυνερός*, Aesch. Supp. 842.

δύμεναι [ῥ], Ep. inf. aor. 2 act. of *δύω*, Il.

δύναμαι, Dep.: decl. in pres. and impf. like *ῖσταιμι*; 2 sing. *δύνασαι* Il. 1. 393, Od. 4. 374, Soph. Aj. 1164 (in anap.), Ar. Nub. 811 (in choriamb.), Xen. An. 7. 7, 8, etc.), but in old Att. also *δύνα* Soph. Ph. 798, Eur. Hec. 253, Andr. 239; Ion. *δύνῃ*, which is also used as subjunct. in good authors, Pors. Hec. l. c.; Ion. 3 pl. *δυνέσται* Hdt.; subj. *δύνωμαι*, Ion. 2 sing. *δύνῃ* Il. 6. 229; impf. 2 sing. *ἐδύνω* h. Hom. Merc. 405, Xen. An. 1. 6, 7; Ion. 3 pl. *ἐδύνεσθαι* Hdt.;—fut. *δυνήσομαι* Il., Att.; Dor. *δυνάσομαι* Archyt. ap. Stob. 1. 314. 18; later also *δυνήθησομαι* Dio C., *δεδυνήσομαι* Sopat. in Walz Rhet. 8. p. 97:—aor. *ἐδύνησαμην* Il. 14. 33, Ep. *δυν-* 5. 621, etc., but never in good Att. (for *Denn*). 445. 1 has been corrected from *Mss.*; the pass. form *ἐδυνάσθην* Ep. *δυνάσθην*, being mostly used in Hom. and Hdt. (also in Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 24, An. 7. 6, 20, etc.), or in strict Att. *ἐδυνήθην* Soph. Aj. 1067, O. T. 1212, Eur. Ion 867, Dem. 540. 25., 574. 28:—pf. *δεδύνῃ* *αμην* Dinarch. 106. 35, Dem. 48. 16:—verb. Adj. *δυνάτος*.—The double augment *ἡδυνάμην*, *ἡδυνήθην* occurs in *Mss.* of Hdt. and of many Att. writers, and is sometimes required by the metre, *ἡδύνω* Philippiid. Σμυλ. 1, *ἡδυνήθην* Aesch. P. 206. [ῥ, except in *δυνάμενιο* Od. 1. 276., 11. 414, Ep. Hom. 15. 1, and nom. pr. *δυναμένη*, metri grat.]

I. to be able, capable, strong enough to do, c. inf. aor., praes., et aor., Hom., etc.; the inf. fut., rare in correct authors, is prob. an error (*πείσιν* for *πεῖσιν*) in Soph. Ph. 1394:—when it is absol., an inf. may easily be supplied from the context, *εἰ δύνασαι γε* if at least thou canst [sc. *περιγέσθαι*] Il. 1. 393; *ἵσσαν* *δύναμαι* *χερσὶν* *τὴ* *ποσὶν* *τε* [sc. *ποιεῖν* τῇ] 11. 20. 360; *Ζεὺς* *δύναται* *ἀπαντα* [sc. *ποιεῖν*] Od. 4. 237; so also, *μέγα* *δυνάμενος* very powerful, mighty, Od. 1. 276, cf. 11. 414, Hdt. 9. 9, etc.; *μέγα* *δύναται*, *multum* *valet*, Aesch. Eum. 950; *δ.* *Διὸς* *ἀγχιστα* Id. Supp. 1036; *οἱ* *δυνάμενοι* *men* of power, rank, and influence,

Eur. Or. 889, Thuc. 6. 39, etc.; *δυνάμενος* *παρὰ* *τινι* having influence with him, Hdt. 7. 5, Andoc. 32. 31, etc.; *δύνασθαι* *ἐν* *τοῖς* *πρώτοις* Thuc. 4. 105; *δύν.* *χρημασι*, *τῷ* *σώματι* Lys. 107. 26., 168. 26:—*δ* *δυνάμενος* *one* *that* *can* *maintain* *himself*, Id. 169. 19.

2. of moral possibility, to be able, to dare or bear to do a thing, mostly with negat., οὐδὲ *τελευτήν* *παῖσιν* *δύναται* Od. 1. 250; *σε* . . *αὐ* *δύναμαι* *προλιπεῖν* 13. 331, cf. Soph. Ant. 455; οὐκ *ἐδύνάτο* *βιοτεύειν* Thuc. 1. 130;—so Lat. *posse* in Virg. Aen. 9. 482, Hor. Od. 3. 11, 30.

3. with *ὥς* and a Superl., *ὥς* *ἐδύναντο* *ἀδολύτατα* as secretly as they could, Thuc. 7. 50; *ὥς* *δύναμαι* *μάλιστα* as much as I possibly can, Plat. Rep. 367 B; *ὥς* *δύναιτο* *κάλλιστον* Id. Symp. 214 C; *ὥς* *ἂν* *δύνωμαι* *διὰ* *βραχυτάτων* Dem. 814. 4, etc.; or simply *ὥς* *ἐδύνάτο* in the best way he could, Xen. An. 2. 6, 2; so also, *ὅσους* *ἐδύνάτο* *πλείστους* *δρόσους* Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 9; *λαβεῖν* . . *οὓς* *ἂν* *σοφωτάτους* *δύνωμαι* Alex. Σμυρ. 1.

II. to pass for, and that, 1. of money, to be worth, c. acc., *ὁ* *σίγλος* *δύναται* *ἐπὶ* *ἑβδομοῦς* Xen. An. 1. 5, 6, cf. Dem. 914. 11: absol. to pass, be current, Luc. Luct. 10.

2. of number, to be equivalent to, *τριηκόσαιοι* *γενεαὶ* *δύνεσται* *μύρια* *ἑτέρα* Hdt. 2. 142; *λόγοι* *ἔργα* *δυνάμενοι* *words* *that* *are* *as* *good* *as* *deeds*, Thuc. 6. 40.

3. of words, to signify, mean, like Lat. *valere* *for* *significare*, Hdt. 4. 110, 1. al.; *ἴσαν* *δύναιτο*, Lat. *idem* *valet*, Id. 6. 86, 3, cf. 2. 30., 4. 192, Ar. Fr. 553; *τὸ* *νεοδαμῶδες* *δύναιτο* *ἐλευθερον* *εἶναι* Thuc. 7. 58; *ταῦτόν* *δ.* *Αριστ.* *Pol.* 5. 11, 6:—also to mean, intend, avail, *αὐθέντα* *καίρον* *δύναιτο* *avails* *to* *no* *good* *purpose*, Eur. Med. 128, cf. Plat. Philib. 23 D; *τὸ* *τριβάνιον* *τί* *δύναιτο*; Ar. Pl. 842; *τοῦτο* *δύνανται* *αἱ* *ἀγγελίαι* *they* *mean* *this* *much*, Thuc. 6. 36; *τὴν* *αὐτὴν* *δ.* *δοῦλῶσαν* Id. 1. 141.

4. as Mathem. term, *δυνασθᾶν* *ti* means to be the root of a square number or the side of a square, *τοῖς* *ἐπιπέδοις* *ἃ* *δύνανται* *to* *the* *squares* *of* *which* *they* [*the* *lines*] *are* *the* *sides* *or* *roots*, Plat. Theat. 148 B; *αἱ* *δυνάμεναι* *αὐτὰ* [*τὰ* *μεγέθη*] *the* *lines* *representing* *their* *square* *roots*, Eucl. 10. def. 11, prop. 22; *αὐξήσεις* *δυνάμεναι* *τε* *καὶ* *δυναστεύμεναι* increments both in the roots and powers of numbers, Plat. Rep. 546 B:—v. sub *δύναμις*.

III. impers., οὐ *δύνανται*, c. inf. aor., it cannot be, is not to be, Valck. Hdt. 7. 134., 9. 45; cf. *ἐθέλω* 1. 2.

δυναμικός, *ῆ*, *όν*, powerful, efficacious, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 1036 E; *πρὸς* *τι* *Polyb.* 22. 21, 4; *κατὰ* *τι* *Id.* 37. 3, 3: of wine, potent, Ath. 26 B.

δύναμις [ῥ], *ῆ*, gen. *εως*, Ion. *ιος*, Ion. dat. *δυνάμει*: (*δύναμαι*):—power, might, strength, in Hom. esp. of bodily strength, *εἰ* *μὴ* *δύναμις* *γέ* *παρήν* Od. 2. 62, cf. 11. 8. 294; *οἷ* *ἐμὴ* *δύναμις* *καὶ* *χεῖρες* Od. 20. 237; so, *ῆ* *δύναμις* *τῶν* *νέων* *Αντιφῶ* 127. 24, etc.:—hence generally, strength, power, ability to do anything, *ἔση* *δύναμις* *γέ* *πάρεστιν* Il. 9. 294; *πὰρ* *δύναμιν* beyond one's strength, 13. 787; in Prose, *παρὰ* *δ.* *Thuc.* 1. 70, etc.; *ὑπὲρ* *δ.* *Dem.* 292. 25; *opp.* *κατὰ* *δ.*, as far as lies in one, Lat. *pro* *virili*, Hdt. 3. 142, etc. (καθ δ. in Hes. Op. 334); *σο*, *εἰς* *δύναμιν* Cratin. Πυλ. 3, Plat. Rep. 458 E, etc.; *πρὸς* *δ.* *Id.* *Phaedr.* 231 A. 2. outward power, might, influence, authority, Lat. *potentia*, *opes*, Aesch. Pers. 174, Ag. 779, Hdt. 1. 90, Thuc. 7. 21, etc.; *ἐν* *δ.* *εἶναι*, *γίγνεσθαι* Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 5, Dem. 174. 27.

3. a force for war, forces, *δ.* *πεζικὴ* *ἡδὲ* *5.* 100, etc.; *δ.* *καὶ* *πεζὴ* *καὶ* *ἱππικὴ* *καὶ* *ναυτικὴ* Xen. An. 1. 3, 12.

4. a power, quantity, Lat. *vis*, *quantitas* *δ.* *Hdt.* 7. 9, cf. Thuc. 9. 97., 6. 46. II. a power, faculty, capacity, *αἱ* *τοῦ* *σώματος* *δυνάμεις* *Plat.* *Theat.* 185 E; *ῆ* *δ.* *τῆς* *ψυχῆς* *Plat.* *Rep.* 532 A; *ῆ* *τῶν* *λεγοντων* *δ.* *Dem.* 596. 21; c. gen. rei, a capacity for, *τῶν* *ἔργων* *Arist.* *Pol.* 5. 9, 1; *τοῦ* *λέγειν* *Id.* *Rhet.* 1. 6, 14; *τοῦ* *λόγου*, *τῶν* *λόγων* *Menand.* *Incert.* 52, *Alex.* *Ἰππ.* 1:—absol. any natural capacity or faculty, that may be improved and may be used for good or ill, *Arist.* *Top.* 4. 5, 9. M. Mor. 1. 2, 2., 7. 2:—also of natural powers of plants, etc., *αἱ* *δ.* *τῶν* *φυομένων*, *τῶν* *σπερμάτων* *Xen.* *Cyr.* 8. 14, etc.: productive power, *τῆς* *γῆς* *Id.* *Oec.* 16, 4; *μετάλλων* *Id.* *Vect.* 4, 1.

2. a faculty, art, as Medicine, Logic, Rhetoric, *Arist.* *Metaph.* 4. 12, 11., 8. 2, 1.

3. a medicine, Hipp.; cf. *Bast Greg.* p. 907.

III. the force or meaning of a word, Lys. 10. 7, Plat. Crat. 394 B, etc. 2. the worth or value of money, Thuc. 6. 46, cf. 2. 97, Plut. Lyc. 9, Sol. 15.

IV. a capability of existing or acting, virtual existence or action, Lat. *potentia*, as opp. to actual (*ἐνέργεια*, *ἐντελέχεια*, *Arist.* *Metaph.* 8. 6, 9); hence *δύναμις*, as Adv. *virtually*, *ὑπερον* *ὄν* *τῇ* *τάξει*, *πρότερον* *τῇ* *δυνάμει* . . *ἐστὶ* *Dem.* 32. 19; opp. to *ἐνέργεια* (actually, Lat. *actu*), *Arist.* *An.* *Post.* 1. 24, fin.; or to *ἐντελέχεια*, *Id.* *Metaph.* 3. 5, 1, al.; v. *ἐνέργεια* 11.

V. as Mathem. term, *potentia*, in Geometry, the side of a square, and in Arithm. the square root, which being multiplied into itself produces the square, Plat. Theat. 147 D sq.; *εὐθείαι* *δυνάμεις* *σύμμετροί* *εἰσιν*, *ὅταν* *τὰ* *ὑπ'* *αὐτῶν* *τετράγωνα* *τῷ* *αὐτῷ* *χωρίῳ* *μετρηταί* *Eucl.* 10. def. 3; cf. *δύναμαι* 11. 4.

δυνάμο-δύναμις, *εως*, *ῆ*, a biquadrate root, Diophant.

δυνάμω, to strengthen, LXX (Eccl. 10. 10), Theodot. Dan. 9. 27:—mostly in Pass., Ep. Coloss. 1. 11, Eus., etc.

δυνάσις [ῥ], *εως*, *ῆ*, poet. for *δύναμις*, Pind. P. 4. 424, Soph. Ant. 604, 951, Eur. Ion 1012; *ἐν* (i. e. *εἰς*) *δύνασι* *pro* *virili*, Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1588.5.

δυναστεία, *ῆ*, (*δυναστεύω*) power, lordship, domination, Soph. O. T. 593, Dem. 247. 10; *δ.* *ὀλίγων* *ἀνδρῶν* *Thuc.* 3. 62, cf. Plat. Polit. 291 D; *πολιτικά* *δ.* the exercise of political power, *Id.* *Theat.* 176 C.

II. an oligarchy, Thuc. 4. 78, Andoc. 23. 12, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 46, etc.; classed by Arist. with tyranny and unmixed democracy, *Pol.* 4. 5, 2, cf. 4. 6, 11., 5. 6, 12:—applied by Dio C. 52. 1 to the rule of the Roman Senate.

δυναστευτικός, *ῆ*, *όν*, of or like an oligarchy, arbitrary, opp. to *πολιτικός*, *Arist.* *Pol.* 2. 10, 13, cf. 4. 14, 7., 5. 6, 11.

δυναστεύω, to be a dynasty, hold power or lordship, be powerful or influential, Hdt. 9. 2, Thuc. 6. 89, Isocr. 249 C, etc.; *ῆ* *πῶς* *τῶν* *λαμπρῶν* *ἐδυναστεύε* *μάλιστα* *Hdt.* 5. 97: c. gen. to be lord over, Posidon. ap.

Ath. 213 A, Diod. 4. 31; c. dat., Ath. 624 D:—generally, *to prevail, be prevalent*, of a wind, of climate, Hipp. Aph. 1247, Afr. 288: *to be influential*, ἐν τῷ σώματι Hipp. Vet. Med. 14:—*Pass.* to be ruled, ὑπὸ τινος Galen.

II. as Mathemat. term, v. sub δύναμαι II. 4.

δυναστis, ον, ὁ, a lord, master, ruler, of Zeus, Soph. Ant. 608; of Xerxes (v. sub δυνάστης); οἱ δὲ the chief men in state, Lat. *optimates*, Hdt. 2. 32, Plat. Rep. 473 D, etc.; in Polyb. of petty chiefs, Livy's *reguli*, 9. 23, 5. 10. 34, 2, etc.:—in Aesch. A. 6 the stars are called λαμπροὶ δυνάσται. δύναστικός, ῆ, ὄν, cf. or for a δυνάστης, arbitrary, Arist. Pol. 6. 6, 3. δυνάστις, ιδας, ῆ, fem. of δυνάστης, Dem. Phal. 311. δυνάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, = δυνάστης, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 280. δυνάττω, to be powerful, mighty, 2 Ep. Cor. 13. 3. δυνάτης [α], ον, ὁ, poet. for δυνάστης, ὦ δυνάτα Aesch. Pers. 674, as the Med. Ms. and the Schol.

δυνάτος, ῆ, ὄν, also as, on Pind. N. 2. 21:—strong, mighty, esp. in body, τὸ δυνάτωσαν the ablest-bodied men, Hdt. 9. 31; σώμα δ. πρὸς τι Xen. Oec. 7. 23; χερσὶ καὶ ψυχῇ δ. Pind. N. 9. 91; τοῖς σώμασι καὶ ταῖς ψυχαῖς Xen. Mem. 2. 1. 19:—of ships, fit for service, Thuc. 7. 60.

2. c. inf. able to do, Hdt. 1. 97, etc.; δ. λῦσαι mighty to loose, Pind. O. 10. 11; λέγειν δ. Thuc. 1. 139, etc.; ὅσωντι δ. εἰμι, with inf. omitted, Eur. Or. 522:—so also, δ. κατὰ τι, πρὸς τι Plat. Hipp. Mi. 366 D, Xen. Oec. 7. 23.

3. of outward power, powerful, influential, Soph. El. 219; τῶν Ἑλλήνων δυνάτωσται Hdt. 1. 53; οἱ δυνάτοί the chief men of rank and influence, Thuc. 2. 65; ὁ Ὀρμασι Id. 1. 13, etc.:—also well-to-do, no pauper, opp. to ἀδύνατος, Lys. 169. 17.

4. able to produce, productive, χώρα Geop. 2. 21, 5. II. pass., of things, possible, Lat. *quod fieri possit*, Hdt. 2. 54, etc.:—δυνατὸν [ἔστι], c. inf., Id. 9. 111, Aesch. Ag. 97, etc.; ὁδὸς δυνατὴ καὶ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις παρεῖναι practicable, Xen. An. 4. 1, 24:—κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν, quantum fieri possit, Plat. Crat. 422 D, Dem. 30. 11; so, ἐς τὸ δ. Hdt. 3. 24, Plat. Phaedr. 277 A; ἔκ τῶν δυνατῶν Xen. An. 4. 2, 23; also, ὅσον δυνατόν, εἰς ὅσον δ. μάλαστα, καθ' ὅσον μάλαστα δ., ὡς δ. ἀρίστα, Eur. I. A. 997, Plat., etc.:—τὰ δ. things which, being possible, are matters for deliberation, Thuc. 5. 89, cf. Arist. Rhet. I. 4, 2.

III. Adv. τῶς, strongly, powerfully, Lat. *valide*, *valde*, εἰπὺν δ. Aeschin. 34. 22; δ. ἔχει it is possible, Hdt. 7. 11:—Sup. —άτατα, Plat. Rep. 516 D.

δυνήρος, ῆ, ὄν, = δυνάτος, Basil.

δυνωτός, ῆ, ὄν, Acol. (?) for δυνάτος, Epigr. Gr. 990. 4.

δύνωτος, η, αν, Aegyptio-Dor. for δυνάτος, C. I. 4725. 4; v. Ahr. D. D. 2. 582. δύνω, v. sub δύω.

δύω, also δύω in Ep. and Eleg. Poets, but never in correct Att., Pors. Or. 1550: gen. and dat. *δυσῶν* [used as monos, in Soph. O. T. 640, cf. δώδεκα for δυνώδ-]; in later Att. also *δυνεῖν* (esp. in fem. gen.), a form now excluded from the best Edd. of good Att. writers, as Eur. El. 536, Thuc. 1. 20, v. Ellendt Lex. Soph. v. δύω fin.: in later writers also pl. dat. *δυσί* (in Thuc. 8. 101, for *δυσὶν* ἡμερῶν, *δυσὶν* should be restored), common after the time of Alexander, Arist. Pol. 3. 6, 7, Menand. Incert. 150, and oft. in Inscr., cf. Lob. Phryn. 210:—the Ion. forms *δυνῶν* (Hdt. 1. 94, 130, etc.), *δυσσοῖ* (I. 32, 7. 104) are doubted by Dind.—Used indecl., like ἀμφω, by Hom. (who has no gen. or dat. *δυσῶν*), τῶν δύο μοιράων Il. 10. 253; δύο κανόνεσσι 13. 407, etc.; so in Hdt. and Att., δύο νεῶν Hdt. 8. 82; δύο ζεύγεσι 3. 130; δύο νεῶν Thuc. 3. 89; δύο πλέθρων Xen. An. 1. 3, 23, etc.; but not so in Trag. (Eur. Andr. 692 makes no exception), and rare in Com., Alex. Knid. 1, Damox. Σύντρ. 1. 3. (From √ΔΥ come also *dis* for *duis* or *dfis*), *deu-terpos* (for *dfē-terpos*), *doi-oi*, *di-sōs*, *di-a*, *di-xa*, *di-plōs*; c. Skt. *dva*, *dvāu* (*dva*), *dvis* (*bis*), *dvitīyas* (*deutēros*), *vi-* (*ve-*, *dis-*); Zd. *dva* (*dva*), etc.; Lat. *dvo*, *bis* (for *duis*, cf. Zd. *bi-tya* (*deutēros*)), *binī* (for *duini*), *dis-* and *ve-*, *du-plex*, *du-bius*; Goth. *twai*, *vi-thra* (*contra*), *twistass* (*dischoastasia*); O. N. *twair*, *twi-* (*bis*); A. S. *twā* (*two*, *twain*), *twenur* (*twain*), etc.; O. H. G. *zuiuo* (Germ. *zwei*), *Two*, Il. 1. 16, etc.;—in Hom. *dūō* and *dūō* are often joined with plural Nouns, as *dūō δ' ἄνδρες* etc.: in Trag. also, *dūō* sometimes occurs with pl. nouns, *dūōν* rarely, if ever, v. Elmsl. Med. 798:—*dūō* sometimes for *one* or *two*, Lat. *vel dua vel nemo*, a few, Theocr. 14. 45; more fully, *ένα καὶ δύο* Il. 2. 346; *δύ' ἢ τρεῖς* Ar. Pax 829; *εἰς δύο τὸ αὐτὸ*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 17; *σὺν δύο τῶν* together, Il. 10. 224, Hdt. 4. 66; *dūō ποιεῖν τὴν πόλιν* to split the state into two, divide it, Arist. Pol. 5. 9, 10.

δυσ-ειδής, ἐς, of two forms, Porph. V. Pyth. 50. δυσκαίδεκα, αἰ, αἰ, τὰ, twelve, Il.: also δώδεκα, δώδεκα. δυσκαίδεκά-μηνος, ον, = δωδεκάμηνος, Soph. Tr. 648; δυσκαίδεκάς, αἶδος, ῆ, Procl.; and in Hipp. δυσκαίδεκατος. δυσκαίδεκος (sub. ἀριθμός), ὁ, the number twelve, Alcae. 71. δυσκαίκοσιτήνυχος, υ, of two and twenty cubits, Eust. 644. 39. δυσκαίκοσιντηνός, ῆ, ὄν, the fifty-second, Archimed. 330 Torelli. δυσ-ποιός, ον, making two, Arist. Metaph. 12. 8, 14. δυσστός, ῆ, ὄν, second, Schol. Eur. Ec. 32. δυσ-τοκέω, to produce two, v. I. Arist. Gen. An. 3. 1, 14. δύπηγος, ον, ὁ, a diver, Lat. *mergus*, Call. Fr. 167, Opp. H. 2. 436. δύπηγος, (lengthd. from *dūō*) to duck, dive, ἤτε τις καὶ ἡ δύπηγος ἐς ἀλμυρὸν ὕδωρ Antim. 6; πρὸς κύμα δύπηγος Lyc. 715; and without a Prep., ἔδωκε Νηρέως τάρφας Ib. 164; νεῖδι δύπας Ap. Rh. 1. 1326; c. acc., δύπηγος κεφαλὰς Ib. 1008.

δύρομαι [ῶ], poet. for δούρομαι.

δυσ-, insepar. Prefix, opp. to εὖ, much like our *un-* or *mis-* (in *un-rest*, *mis-chance*), always with notion of *hard*, *bad*, *unlucky*, etc., as *δυσήλιος*, *δυσάρετος*; *destroying the good sense* of a word, or increasing its *bad sense*; hence joined even to words expressing negation, as *δυσάμματος*, *δυσάχρετος*. The Poets are fond of it in strong contrasts, as Πάρις Δύσπαρις, γάμος δύσγαμος,—so that it often becomes nearly = *an-* or *dis-*

privat.,—compds. being formed with the same limitations as those with εὖ (v. sub h. v.). Before *στ*, *θ*, *σπ*, *σφ*, *σχ*, the final *σ* was omitted, v. *δυσσ-*. (Cf. Skt. *dus-*, *dur-*, e. g. *durmanās* = *δυσμενής*; Goth. *tuz-* in *tuzverjan* (= *διακρίνεσθαι*, Ev. Marc. 11. 23), O. Norse *tor-*, in *tor-söttligr* (*δύσμαχος*); O. H. G. *zur-*, Germ. *zer-*.)

δυσάγγελος, ον, messenger of ill, Nonn. D. 20. 184. δυσάγης, ἐς, (ἀγος) impious, opp. to εὐαγής, Manetho 5. 180. δυσάγκομιστος, δυσάγκριτος, poet. for *δυσανακ-*. δυσάγνος, ον, unchaste, Aesch. Supp. 751, Luc. Alex. 54. δυσάγρως, to have bad sport in fishing, Plut. Anton. 29. δυσάγρης, ἐς, unluckily caught, Opp. H. 3. 272. δυσάγρια, ῆ, bad sport, Poll. 5. 13. δυσάγωγός, ον, hard to guide, Dion. H. 2. 28; ἐπὶ τι Id. 9. 8. δυσάγων, ανος, ὁ, ῆ, having seen hard service, Plut. Timol. 36. δυσάγωνιστος, ον, impracticable, Pl. 141. 5. 79, 105. δυσάδελφος, ον, unhappy in one's brothers, Aesch. Theb. 870. δυσάερα, ῆ, badness of air or weather, Strabo 213. δυσάερος [α], ον, having bad air, Dio Chrys. 1. 550. δυσάης, ἐς, (ἀημι) ill-blowing, stormy, ἐξ ἀνέμοιο δυσάεος Il. 5. 865; Ζεφύροιο δ. 23. 200, and Od.; poet. gen. pl., *δυσάων* for *δυσάων*, Od. 13. 99. 2. generally excessive, δ. κρυμός Call. Dian. 115; κύμα Q. Sm. 13. 134; κύμα Anth. P. 7. 739. II. ill-smelling, Opp. C. 3. 114. δυσάθλιος, ον, most miserable, τροφαί Soph. O. C. 328 (where Dind. δὲ ἄθλια τροφά).

δυσαιάκτος, ον, most mournful, miserable, Lxx. δυσαιάνης, ἐς, most melancholy, Aesch. Pers. 281. δυσαιέτριος, ον, not clear, murky, ὄφρη Eur. Heracl. 857. δυσαινής, ον, of ill fame, Orph. Arg. 1337. δυσαινίγμα, τό, a riddle of woe, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 45. δυσαιρέτος, ον, hard to take, impregnable, Poll. 1. 170. δυσαισθησία, ῆ, insensibility, Tim. Loc. 102 E. δυσαισθητέω, to be unfeeling, Eust. Opusc. 165. 65. δυσαισθητός, ον, insensible, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 72: τὸ δυσαισθητόν, = ἀναισθησία, Galen. II. hard to trace, Poll. 5. 12. 214; *δυσαίων δ' ὁ βίος* Id. Supp. 960:—cf. ἀβίωτος.

δυσάκεστος [α], ον, hard to heal, ἐκτρίμματα Hipp. Fract. 770. δυσάαλγης, ἐς, very painful, Aesch. Ag. 1165, Plut. 2. 106. δυσάαλγος, ον, hard to be borne, most painful, or, acc. to Meineke, hard to hurt, Eupol. Incert. 106.

II. unfeeling, hard-hearted, Soph. O. T. 12; δειλὸς ἡ δυσάλγος φρένας Id. Fr. 689.

δυσάαλθης, ἐς, = sq., Hipp. Art. 807, Plat. Ax. 367 B. 2. deadly, Nic. Al. 12. 157.

δυσάαλθτος, ον, hard to cure, inveterate, Q. Sm. 9. 388, Nonn. Jo. 5. 16. δυνάλιος, ον, Dor. for *δυσήλιος*.

δυσάαλωτος, ον, hard to alter: hard to digest, Hipp. 353. 9. δυσάαλκτος, ον, hard to escape, Nic. Al. 251, 550.

δυσάαλωτος, ον, hard to catch or take, ἀγρὰ Plat. Lys. 206 A; of birds and fish, Arist. H. A. 8. 15, 6, 9. 11, 5. 2. hard to conquer, ἀρχά Aesch. Pr. 166; c. gen., δ. κακῶν beyond reach of ills, Soph. O. C. 1723. 3. hard to comprehend, Plat. Tim. 51 A.

δυσ-ἀμβάτος, ον, poet. for *δυσανάβατος*, hard to mount, Simon. 26; *δυσαναβ-* in Cornut. N. D. 14.

δυσάμερτος, Dor. for *δυσημ-*.

δυσάμματος, ον, most miserable, Il. 19. 315, 22. 428, 485. δυνάναβιβαστος, ον, hard to bring back, Justin. M.

δυσανάγωγος, ον, hard to throw up, Diosc. 1. 1. δυνάναδστος, ον, hard to digest, Ath. 91 E.

δυσαναθυμίατος, ον, hard to evaporate, Artemid. 1. 1.

δυσανάκλητος, ον, hard to call back, Plut. Thes. 24, etc.:—hard to restore to health, *δυνανακλήτως* ἔχιν Diosc. Alex. 16; or to good spirits, Max. Tyr. 33. 6.

δυσανακόμεστος, ον, hard to bring back or recal, Plut. Rom. 28; poet. δυσάγκομιστος, Aesch. Fum. 262.

δυσανάκρητος, ον, hard to mix or temper, Plut. 2. 1024 D.

δυσανάκριτος, ον, hard to distinguish or examine, poet. δυσάγκριτος, Aesch. Supp. 126.

δυσανάληπτος, ον, hard to recover, Alcidas. 2. 19. II. hard to recover from, ἀρραστία Julian. 181 B.

δυσανάλutos, ον, hard to undo, Greg. Naz.

δυσανάπειστος, ον, hard to convince, Plat. Parm. 135 A.

δυσανάπλους, ον, hard to sail up, ὁ Ῥοδανὸς Strabo 189.

δυσανάπλωτος, ον, = foreg., Strabo 222.

δυσανάπνευστος, ον, hard to breathe, Arist. de Sens. 5. 10. 2. transpiring with difficulty, Galen.

δυσαναπόρευτος, ον, hard to pass, Philo 1. 672, etc.

δυσανασκείστος, ον, hard to restore, Alex. Trall. p. 776.

δυσανάσφαλτος, ον, hardly recovering from an illness, Hipp. 382. 12.

δυσανασχέτω, to bear ill, Lat. *aegre ferre*, ti Thuc. 7. 71: to be greatly vexed, ἐπὶ τινι or πρὸς τι Plut. Cam. 35, Polyb. 16. 12, 5; περὶ τινος Phalar. Ep. 115.

δυσανόσχετος, ον, hard to bear, intolerable, Or. Sib. 8. 175 (but the metre requires -σχέτω or -σχίττω): a poet. form *δυσάνσχετος* occurs in Ap. Rh. 2. 272. II. act. hardly bearing, τινός:—Adv. -τως, Poll. 3. 130.

δυσανάντρεπτος, ον, hard to overthrow, Plut. Caes. 4, Galen.

δυσανδρία, ῆ, (ἀνὴρ) want of men, App. Civ. 1. 7.

δυσάνεκτος, ον, = *δυσανάχρετος* I, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 8.

δυσάνεμος [ā], *on*, Dor. for *δυσήνεμος*, Soph. Ant. 591.
δυσανθής, *ēs*, *shy of flowering*, Poll. 1. 231.
δυσανίας, *on*, =sq., Critias Fr. 37.
δυσάνιος, *on*, (*άνια*) soon vexed, ill to please, Antipho ap. Harp., Menand. Incert. 411: *low-spirited*, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 41.
δυσανίων, *ώσα*, *ών*, (*άνιών*) much existing, Plut. 2. 106 D.
δυσανόδευτος, *on*, difficult to retrace, *δδός* Eccl.
δυσάνοδος, *on*, hard to get at, cited from Cebeus.
δυσάνολβος, *on*, strengthd. for *ἀνολβος*, Emped. 352.
δυσανόσχετος, *on*, poet. for *δυσανόσχετος*.
δυσαντᾶγωνιστος, *on*, hard to struggle against, Diog. L. 2. 134.
δυσάντης or *δυσαντής*, *ēs*, =sq., Opp. C. 2. 360, Noun., etc.
δυσάντητος, *on*, disagreeable to meet, boding of ill, opp. to *εὐάντητος*, Luc. Tim. 5, etc. II. hard to withstand, Plut. 2. 118 C.
δυσαντίβλεπτος, *on*, hard to look in the face, Plut. Marc. 23:—hard to vie with, Philostr. 861.
δυσαντίλεκτος, *on*, hard to gainsay, Dion. H. 5. 18, etc.
δυσαντίρρητος, *on*, =foreg., E. M.:—Adv. -τως, Polyb. 9. 31, 7.
δυσαντοφθάλητος, *on*, =δυσαντίβλεπτος, Polyb. 23. 8, 13.
δυσάνωρ γάμος, marriage with a bad husband, Aesch. Supp. 1064. [ā]
δυσασίωτος, *on*, inexorable, Schol. Soph. O. T. 334.
δυσασπάλειπτος, *on*, hard to wipe out, Schol. Soph. Tr. 696.
δυσασπασία, *ή*, difficulty in getting rid of a thing, obstinacy, Plat. Phileb. 46 C:—the Mss. give *δυσασπασία*, but v. Lob. Phryn. 509.
δυσασπάλλακτος, *on*, hard to get rid of, *ἀδύνα* Soph. Tr. 959; *πρόσ-ταγμα* Isocr. 213 D; *ἀρρώστημα* Arist. P. A. 3. 9, 4. cf. Categ. 8, 18:—c. gen., *δ*. τῶν ἐμβρύων having difficulty in bringing forth, Id. H. A. 7. 10, 6:—*δ*. ἀπὸ λόγου a person hard to draw away from . . , Plat. Theat. 195 C. Adv. -τως, Eust. 1389. 46.
δυσασπάντητος, *on*, =δυσάντητος, Eust. 1054. 30, Suid.
δυσάπιστος, *on*, very disobedient, Anth. P. 12. 179.
δυσασπιδαστος, *on*, hard to remove, Galen.
δυσασπιδεϊκτος, *on*, hard to demonstrate, Plat. Rep. 487 E.
δυσασπιδιδαστος, *on*, hard to unlearn, Joseph. A. J. 16. 2, 4.
δυσασπιδότος, *on*, hard to render or define, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 242.
δυσασποκατάστασις, *ews*, *ή*, difficulty of recovering, a mortal sickness, Erotian.; v. Lob. Phryn. 501.
δυσασποκατάστατος, *on*, hard to restore, M. Anton. 11. 8, Galen.
δυσασποκρίντης, *on*, hard to remove, Theoph. Bulg.
δυσασποκρίτος, *on*, hard to answer, Luc. Vit. Auct. 22. II. act. hardly answering, Paul. Aeg. p. 61.
δυσασπολόγητος, *on*, hard to defend, Polyb. 1. 10, 4. Adv. -τως, Eust. 147. 23.
δυσασπόλυτος, *on*, hard to unloose:—Adv. -τως, Galen.
δυσασπόνυπτος, *on*, hard to wash off or out, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 63, etc.
δυσασπώπτωτος, *on*, hardly falling off, close-clinging, *καρπύς* Theophr. C. P. 1. 11, 8.
δυσασπασστος, *on*, hard to tear away, Pison. ap. Ath. 152 A, Philo, etc.:—Adv., *δυσασπασσώς* *έχεν* Plat. Ax. 365 B, Diod. 20. 51. II. from which it is hard to tear oneself away, *κάλλος* Charito 5. 8.
δυσασπόσχετος, *on*, hard to abstain from, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 152.
δυσασποτέλειστος, *on*, hard to accomplish, Eust. 1956. 18.
δυσασποτρέπτος, *on*, hard to dissuade, refractory, Xen. Mem. 4. 1, 4, etc.
δυσασποτριπτος, *on*, hard to rub off, *όνειδος* Arist. Fr. 445, Plut., etc.
δυσασπορτοπος, *on*, difficult to avert, *άτη* Epigr. Gr. 1033. 22.
δυσάπουλος and *οὐλύκτος*, *on*, hardly forming a scar, Medic.
δυσάρεσκος, *on*, unaccommodating, Ath. 247 D; Dind. 203ρετος.
δυσάρεστέω, to be ill-pleased or offended, Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 23; *τινι* at a thing, Polyb. 4. 22, 9, etc.:—also as Dep., Id. 5. 94, 2. II. c. dat. pers. to cause displeasure to, Id. 7. 5, 6.
δυσάρεσθημα, τό, an unpleasant event, Antyll. ap. Stob. Flor. 546. 27.
δυσάρεσθης, *ews*, *ή*, displeasure, dissatisfaction, Plat. Ax. 366 D; *τινι* or *ἐπὶ* *τινι* Polyb. 4. 21, 7. 11. 28, 11, etc.
δυσάρεστία, *ή*, =foreg., Clem. Al. 219, etc.
δυσάρεστος, *on*, hard to appease, implacable, *δαίμονες* Aesch. Eum. 928:—ill-pleased, *τινι* with one, Eur. El. 904; *τι* at a thing, Luc. Navig. 46:—ill to please, peevish, morose, Eur. Or. 232, Isocr. 8 D, 234 C, Xen., etc.:—τό *δ*. =foreg., Plut. Sol. 25.
δυσάριθμητος, *on*, hard to count up, App. Civ. 7. 73.
δυσ-άριστο-τόκεια, *ή*, unhappy mother of the noblest son, as Thetis calls herself, Il. 18. 54.
δυσάρκτος, *on*, hard to govern, Aesch. Cho. 1024, Plut. Lucull. 2.
δυσαρμοστία, *ή*, disagreement, Plut. Aemil. 5.
δυσάρμοστος, *on*, ill-united, Plut. Eum. 13, App. Mithr. 34.
δυσαρμία, *ή*, ill discipline, App. Civ. 5. 17.
δυσανγής, *ēs*, ill-lighted, dark, Auct. de Herb. 65.
δυσανυλία, *ή*, ill or hard lodging, Aesch. Ag. 555, Philo 1. 195.
δύσαυλος, *on*, (*αὐλή*) bad for lodging, inhospitable, of frost, Soph. Ant. 356.
δύσαυλος έρις, an unhappy contest with the flute (*αὐλός*), Anth. P. 9. 266.
δυσαιξής, *ēs*, hardly or slowly growing, Arist. Audib. 33, Theophr. C. P. 1. 8, 4; so *δυσαιξήτος*, *on*, lb. 1. 8, 2.
δυσαιχής, *ēs*, idly boasting, vain-glorious, Ap. Rh. 3. 976.
δυσαιφαιρετος, *on*, hard to take away, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 5, 4.
δυσάχης, *ēs*, Dor. for *δυσσηχής*, Anacr. 108.
δυσάχης, *ēs*, (*αχος*) most painful, *πάθος* Aesch. Eum. 140; cf. *βαρυνχής*.
δυσαχής, *ēs*, very grievous, Tryphiod. 42, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 308.
δυσβαράνιστος, *on*, hard to put to the test, Or. Sib. 7. 128.
δυσβάστακτος, *on*, grievous to be borne, Ev. Matth. 23. 4, Plut. 2. 915 F, etc.

δυσβατοποιόμαι, Med. to make impassable, Xen. Eq. Mag. 8, 9 (Dind. *δύσβατον* τι ποιοῦμενον).
δύσβατος, *on*, inaccessible, impassable, *ἀμαχανία* Pind. N. 7. 143; τόπος Plat. Rep. 432 C; τὰ *δ*. =δυσχωρία, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 27. II. trodden in sorrow, *Πεποις* Aia Aesch. Pers. 1069; but some of the copies give *δύσβακτος*, whence Pers. restored *δυσβάκτος*.
δυσβαύκτος, *on*, sadly wailing, Aesch. Pers. 574; v. foreg.
δύσβλος, *on*, =sq., A. B. 323.
δύσβλος, *on*, making life wretched, *πενή* Anth. P. 7. 648.
δυσβοήθητος, *on*, hard to help or cure, Diod. 3. 47., 11. 15, etc.
δύσβολος, *on*, throwing badly, esp. with dice, Poll. 9. 94.
δυσβουλία, *ή*, ill counsel, Aesch. Theb. 802, Ag. 1609, Soph. Ant. 95; also in pl., lb. 1269.
δυσβρακανος, *on*, hard to deal with, Cratin. Incert. 58; v. Meinecke.
δύσβρωτος, *on*, hard to eat, Plut. 2. 668 E.
δύσβολος, *on*, of ill soil, unfruitful, *χθών* Ep. Hom. 7, Anth. P. 7. 401.
δυσγάμια, *ή*, on ill marriage, Manetho 1. 19.
δυσγάμος, *on*, ill-wedded, *γάμος* E. Eur. Phoen. 1047, cf. *ἀγαμος*:—*δύσγαμον* *αίσχος* *έλawn*, of Menelaus, Id. Tro. 1114.
δυσγάρυαλις, *ι*, very ticklish, skittish, *έππων* Xen. Eq. 3. 10, cf. Ar. Fr. 136:—*δυσγάρυαλιστος*, *on*, Geop. 16. 2, 1: *δυσγάρυαλος*, *on*, A. B. 37.
δυσγένεια, *ή*, low birth, Soph. O. T. 1079, Eur. I. A. 446, Plat. Rep. 618 D. II. meanness, Eur. H. F. 663, cf. Plat. 2. I B.
δυσγενής, *ēs*, low-born, Eur. Ion 1477, Ar. Ran. 1219, etc. II. low-minded, low, mean, Eur. El. 363, etc.; *δ*. *ων* τῷ τρώει Epich. 142 Ahr.
δυσγεφύρωτος, *on*, hard to make a bridge over, Strabo 193.
δυσγεώργητος, *on*, hard to till or cultivate, Strabo 840.
δυσγνωία, *ή*, ignorance, doubt, Eur. H. F. 1107.
δυσγνωριστος, *on*, hard to recognise, Poll. 5. 150. Adv. -τως, lb. 160.
δυσγνωσία, *ή*, difficulty of knowing, *δυσγνωσίαν* *είχον* *προσώπου* I did not know thy face, Eur. El. 767.
δύσγνωστος, *on*, hard to understand, Plat. Alc. 2. 147 C. 2. hard to recognise, Polyb. 3. 78, 4.
δυσγογίτευτος, *on*, hard to seduce by enchantments, Plat. Rep. 413 E.
δυσγραμματος, *on*, hard to write, Aristid. 2. 360. II. unlearned, Philostr. 558.
δυσγρίπστος, *on*, very grasping, cited from Liban.
δυσδαμονέω, to be wretched, Longin. 7. 9.
δυσδαμονία, *ή*, misery, Eur. I. T. 1120, Andoc. 20. 27.
δυσδαίμων, *on*, of ill fortune, unhappy, Trag., esp. Eur.; *δυσδαίμονι μοίρα* Soph. O. T. 1302; *τύχη* Plat. Legg. 905 C: Comp. -έστερος, Andoc. 20. 43:—in Aesch. Theb. 927, Dind. *δυσδαίον* metri grat.
δυσδάκρυτος, *on*, sorely wept, Aesch. Ag. 442. II. act. sorely weeping, Anth. P. 12. 80; *δάκρυα* *δ*. tears of anguish, lb. 7. 476.
δυσδάμαρ, *απτος*, *ο*, *ή*, ill-wedded, ill-wedded, Aesch. Ag. 1319.
δύσεικτος, *on*, hard to prove, Clem. Al. 695.
δυσείρεκτος, *on*, =sq., Opp. C. 2. 607.
δυσδερκής, *ēs*, hardly seeing, purblind, Opp. C. 3. 263.
δύσειρης, *i*, gen. *ios*, hard to fight with, Nic. Th. 738.
δυσδιάβητος, *on*, hard to get through, Polyb. 1. 39, 13, Diod. 17. 93.
δυσδιαγνώστος, *on*, hard to distinguish, Dion. H. 2. 71.
δυσδιαγνώγος, *on*, unpleasant to live in, πόλις Strabo 757.
δυσδιάθετος, *on*, hard to dispose of (in marriage), *χαλεπὸν γε θυγάτηρ κτήμα* καὶ *δυσδιάθετον* Menand. 'Al. 6. 2. hard to manage or settle, Plut. Caes. 11, etc.
δυσδιαίρετος, *on*, hard to divide, Arist. Probl. 21. 12, Theophr. H. P. 7. 11, 3.
δυσδιάλητος, *on*, hard to decide, Plut. Comp. Cim. c. Luc. 3, etc.
δυσδιακόμιστος, *on*, hard to carry through, Hesych.
δυσδιακόντιστος, *on*, hard to pierce, Ael. N. A. 17. 44.
δυσδιακρίτος, *on*, hard to distinguish, Strabo 628, Clytius ap. Ath. 655 E.
δυσδιάλλακτος, *on*, hard to reconcile, Suid. Adv. -τως, Ammon.
δυσδιάλυτος, *on*, hard to dissolve, Arist. Probl. 2. 42; *τάξις* Polyb. 1. 26, 16. II. hard to reconcile, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 5, 10.
δυσδιανόητος, *on*, hard to understand, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 30.
δυσδιανυστος, *on*, slow to evaporate, Theophr. C. P. 1. 2, 4, Diosc. 5. 9.
δυσδιαπόρευτος, *on*, hard to understand, Evagr. H. E. 2. 13.
δυσδιάσπαστος, *on*, hard to break, *τάξις* Polyb. 15. 15, 7.
δυσδιάτηκτος, *on*, hard to melt, prob. 1. Theophr. C. P. 2. 15, 2.
δυσδιάτμητος, *on*, hard to cut through, Jo. Chrys.
δυσδιατύπωτος, *on*, hard to form or fashion, Jo. Chrys.
δυσδιαφευκτος or *-φυκτος*, *on*, hard to escape, Cyrill., Eust. Opuo. 252. 54.
δυσδιαφορησία, *ή*, difficulty of perspiring, Cass. Probl. 66.
δυσδιαφόρητος, *on*, hard to pass off in perspiration, Galen. II. act. hardly evaporating, Id.
δυσδιαφύλακτος, *on*, hard to keep or guard, Hesych.
δυσδιαχώρητος, *on*, indigestible, Arist. Probl. 21. 8, 1. II. act. costive, Alex. Aphr. 1. 90.
δυσδιδάκτος, *on*, hard to instruct, Hipp. Ep. 1283. 12.
δυσδιεγερτος, *on*, hard to be roused from, *καταφορά* Galen. 19. 413.
δυσδιεξακτος, *on*, hard to pass, *βλος* Porphyry. Abst. 4. 18.
δυσδιεξίτητος, *on*, hard to get through, Syncs. 246 D.
δυσδιεξόδευτος, *on*, =sq., Jo. Chrys.
δυσδιεξόδος, *on*, hard to get through, Diod. 5. 34. II. hovering hard stools, Galen.
δυσδιερεύνητος, *on*, hard to search through, Plat. Rep. 432 C.
δυσδιήγητος, *on*, hard to narrate, LXX (Sap. 17. 1), Eccl.
δυσδιόδευτος, *on*, =sq., Hesych.
δυσδιόδος, *on*, hard to pass through, Polyb. 3. 61, 3, etc.

δυσδιόκητος, *on, hard to manage*, Poll. 5. 105 (vulg. *ευσδιόκητος*).
II. *hard to digest*, Xenocr. 31.

δυσδιόρθωσία, *η, incorrigible error*, Epigr. Gr. p. xix.
δυσδιόρθωτος, *on, hard to set right*, Hesych.
δυσδιόριστος, *on, hard to define*, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 74.
δύσδωρος, *on, = ἄδωρος*, Opp. H. 3. 303.
δυσέγερτος, *on, hard to wake*, Paul. Aeg. p. 61.
δυσεγκάρτερος, *on, hard to sustain*, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 152.
δυσεγγείρητος, *on, hard to take in hand*, Joseph. A. J. 15. 11, 2.
δυσέγχεστος, *on, hard to dam up*, prob. I. Strabo 740.
δύσεδρος, *on, bringing evil in one's abode*, Aesch. Ag. 746.
fitting ill, *awry*, Dion. H. de Comp. 6.
δυσείδης, *ἐς, unshapely, ugly*, Hdt. 6.61, Soph. Fr. 109.9, Plat. Soph. 228A.
δυσείδεια, *η, ugliness*, Diog. L. 2. 33.
δυσείκαστος, *on, hard to make out*, of Thucydides' style, Dion. H. de Lys. 4, etc.

δυσειματίω, *to wear mean clothes*, Plut. 2. 299 E.
δυσειμάτος, *on, meanly clad*, Eur. El. 1107.
δυσειμονία, *η, mean clothing*, Schol. Eur. Hec. 240.
δυσείμων, *on, gen. ovos, ill-clad*, Hes. ap. Ath. 116 A.
δυσείσβολος, *on, hard to enter or invade*, of Laconia, Eur. Fr. 1068.
3:—Sup. —*ώτατος, on, least accessible*, of Locris, Thuc. 3. 101.
δυσείσπλους, *on, gen. ovos, hard to sail into*, Strabo 183.
δυσείσπλωτος, *on, = foreg.*, Schol. Thuc. 3. 2.
δυσέκβάτος, *on, hard to get out of*, Dio C. 46. 19.
δυσέκβλαστος, *on, hard to overpower*, Plut. 2. 127 A.
δυσέκδεκτος, *on, hard to endure, intolerable*, Galen.
δυσέδρομος, *on, hard to escape*, Nic. Al. 14.
δυσεκθέρμαντος, *on, hard to warm*, Galen.
δυσέκθυτος, *on, hard to avert by sacrifice*, σημεία Plut. Crass. 18.
δυσεκθάβητος, *on, hard to wash away*, Dion. H. 4. 24.
δυσεκκόμιστος, *on, hard to carry out*, Hesych., Suid.
δυσέκκριτος, *on, hard to digest and pass*, Xenocr. § 38, 45, Ath. 69 A.
δυσέκκρουστος, *on, hard to drive away*, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 23.
δυσεκκλάλητος, *on, hard to express*, Dion. H. de Lys. 11.
δυσέκλειπτος, *on, hardly, not easily stopped*, Plut. 2. 829 A.
δυσέκληπτος, *on, hardly recovering*:—Adv. —*τως, Galen.*
δυσεκλόγιστος, *on, hard to calculate*, Suid.
δυσέκλυτος, *on, hard to undo*, Aesch. Fr. 435 (Dind. *δυσέκλυτος, hard to escape from*). Adv. —*τως, indissolubly*, Id. Pr. 60.
δυσέκνευστος, *on, hard to swim out of*, Max. Tyr. 17. 10.
δυσέκνιπτος, *on, hard to wash out*, Plat. Rep. 378 D, Cerc. ap. Stob. t. 4. 43.
δυσέκνρηστος, *on, hard to pass out from, hard to escape*, Eur. Hipp. 678, 883, with v. l. *δυσεκέραντος*.

δυσέκπληκτος, *on, hard to terrify*, Arist. de Virt. 4. 4.
δυσέκπλους, *on, hard to sail out of*, Polyb. 34. 2, 5.
δυσέκπλυτος, *on, hard to wash out*, Philo 2. 181, 487 (in I. 558, incorrectly *δυσέκπλυντος*), Plut. 2. 488 B.
δυσέκπνευστος, *on, hard to breathe out*, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1438.
δυσεκπόρευτος, *on, hard to get out of*, Joseph. A. J. 13. 2, 4.
δυσεκπύητος, *on, hard to bring to suppuration*, Paul. Aeg. p. 138.
δυσέκτηκτος, *on, hard to melt*, dub. in Hipp. 383. 12.
δυσέκφευκτος, *on, hard to escape from*, Theodect. ap. Stob. 126. 52.
Polyb. 1. 77, 7. Adv. *δυσεκφύκτος*, Anth. Plan. 4. 198.
δυσέκφορος, *on, hard to pronounce*, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 66. Adv. —*πως*, Strabo 662.

δυσεκφώνητος, *on, hard to pronounce*, Eust. 76. 33.
δυσέλεγκτος, *on, hard to refute*, Strabo 14. 508, Luc. Pisc. 17.
Δυσελίνα, *η, ill-starred Helen*, Eur. Or. 1388; cf. *Δύσπαρις*.
δυσέλκτος, *on, hard to undo*, Ael. N. 14. 8, Eust. 229. 38.
δυσελκής, *ἐς, unfavourable for the healing of sores*, of a constitution, opp. to *εὐελκής*, Hipp. Acut. 391, cf. 479. 35.
δυσελκία, *η, the constitution of a dyselκής*, Hipp. 1008 H.
δυσελπίζω, fut. *σω, = δυσελπιστέω*, Polyb. 16. 33, 1., 21. 10, 2.
δυσελπισ, *ιδος, ὁ, η, hardly hoping, desponding*, Aesch. Cho. 412, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 31, Arist. Rhet. 2. 13, 11, al.
δυσελπιστώ, *to have scarce a hope*, τινί, ἐπὶ τινί, περὶ τινος Polyb. 2. 10, 8., 44. 3, etc.

δυσελπιστία, *η, despondency*, Arist. de Virt. 7. 6, Polyb. 1. 39, 14, al.
δυσέλπιστος, *on, = δύσελπις*, Poëta ap. Ep. Plat. 310 A, Plut. Fab. 17:—Adv., *δυσελπιστως ἔχειν* Polyb. 1. 87, 1.

δυσελπίστων, like Livy's *ex insperato, unexpectedly*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 47.
δυσέμβάτος, *on, hard to walk on, rugged*, τοῦ χαιρίου τὸ δ. Thuc. 4. 10: *inaccessible*, οὐλοῦσαι Dion. P. 1150.
δυσέμβλητος, *on, hard to set, of dislocations*, Hipp. Art. 833.
δυσέμβολος, *on, = foreg.*, Hipp. Fract. 776.
δυσεμβολωτάτη, *η, Laconic*, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 24; *δ. τοῖς πολέμοις χώρα* Arist. Pol. 7. 5, 3.

δυσεμετώ, *to vomit with difficulty*, Arethas in Apoc.
δυσέμετος, *on, = σῆ, Synes. 257 A.*
δυσεμής, *ἐς, hard to make to vomit*, Galen.; cf. *δυσνημής*.
δυσέμππτως, *on, not easily falling into a thing*, Galen.
δυσέμφατος, *on, ill-boding; indistinct*, Damasc.
δυσένδοτος, *on, hardly giving in*, Jo. Chrys.
δυσενέδρευτος, *on, hard to way-lay*, App. Hiss. 88.
δυσεντερία, *η, dysentery*, Lat. *tormina intestinorum*, Hipp. Aph. 1247, al., Hdt. 8. 115, Plat. Tim. 86 A; cf. *λεπεντερία*.
δυσεντεριάω, *to suffer from dysentery*, Alex. Trall. p. 471.
δυσεντερικός, *η, ὄν, afflicted with dysentery*, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1086: *liable to it*, Plut. 2. 101 C.

δυσεντέριον, τό, late form of *δυσεντερία*, Moeris p. 129.
δυσεντεριάδης, *ἐς, (εἶδος) ill with dysentery*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 943: *symptomatic of or belonging to it*, Ib. 3. 1107.
δυσέντερος, *on, suffering from dysentery*, Nic. Al. 382.
δυσέντεκτος, *on, hard to speak with, not affable*, *δ. καὶ ἀγῆς* Theophr. Char. 19; cf. Polyb. 5. 34, 4.

δυσεντευξία, *η, repulsive demeanor*, Diod. 19. 9.
δυσένωτος, *on, (ἐνώω) hard to unite*, M. Anton. 11. 8.
δυσεξάγωγος, *on, difficult to carry off or get rid of*, Hipp. 377. 12, Arist. Probl. 3. 3, al.
δυσεξάλειπτος, *on, hard to wipe out*, συνθήκη Diod. 3. 6; *μνήμη* Longin. 7.
δυσεξάλυκτος, *on, hard to avoid*, Hesych.
δυσεξανάλωτος [ἄλ], *on, = δυσανάλωτος*, Hipp. 383. 9.
δυσεξάπατης, *on, hard to deceive*, Plat. Rep. 413 C, Xen. Ages. 11, 12.
δυσεξαστος, *on, hard to unwind*, ψυχὴ δ. *hard to loose from the bonds of the body*, Plut. Rom. 28.
II. *hard to kindle*, Medic.

δυσεξείρημτος, *on, hard to count*, Polyb. 3. 58, 6, Plut. 2. 667 E.
δυσεξάτμιστος, *on, hard to evaporate*, Galen.
δυσεξέλεγκτος, *on, = δυσέλεγκτος, hard to refute*, Plat. Phaedo 85 D.
II. *hard to discover*, φάρμακα Dion. H. 3. 5.
δυσεξέλικτος, *on, hard to unfold*, Dion. H. ad Amm. 2, Plut. Brut. 13.
δυσεξέργαστος, *on, hard to work out*, Eust. 1394. 7.
δυσεξερεύνητος, *on, hard to investigate*, Arist. Pol. 7. 11, 6.
δυσεξέταστος, *on, hard to be searched out*, Mus. Vett.
δυσεξεύρετος, *on, hard to find out*, Arist. H. A. 9. 5, 3, Plut. 2. 407 F.
δυσεξήγητος, *on, hard to explain*, Darius ap. Diog. L. 9. 13.
δυσεξημέρωτος, *on, hard to tame*, Plut. Artox. 25.
δυσεξηυστος, *on, indissoluble*, δεσμός Eur. Hipp. 1237.

δυσεξίλαστος [ἰ], *on, hard to appease*, πένθη Plut. 2. 609 E.
δυσεξίλλητος, *on, hard to unravel*, Cic. Att. 5. 10, 3;—v. l. *δυσεξί-*

μητος, on, hard to draw out (as from a well, cf. *ἰμάω*).
δυσεξίτηλος, [ἰ], *on, not easily perishing*, Strabo 516, Plut. 2. 696 D.
δυσεξίτητος, *on, = σῆ, Hesych.*
δυσέξίτος, *on, hard to get out of*, v. l. Diod. 3. 44.

δυσέξοδος, *on, hard to get out of*, Arist. Pol. 7. 11, 6. 2. *hard to remedy*, Hipp. 1133.

δυσέξοστος, *on, = δυσέκφοπος*, Cyrill.
δυσέπακτος, *on, hard to be drawn*, of a rope, Philo Belop. p. 58.
δυσεπανόρθωτος, *on, hard to correct*, Theo Progygmn.
δυσεπεκτάτος, *on, hard to extend or distend*, Byz.
δυσεπήβολος, *on, hard to master*, Suid.
δυσεπιβάτος, *on, hard to get at*, Diod. 1. 69.
δυσεπιβόλος, *on, hard to assail*, Aen. Tact. 8.
δυσεπιβούλευτος, *on, hard to attack secretly*, Xen. Eq. Mag. 4, 11.
δυσεπιγνώστος, *on, hard to find out*, App. Civ. 1. 18.
δυσεπιθετος, *on, hard to attack*, Aen. Tact. praef.
δυσεπικούρητος, *on, hard to help or relieve*, Alcimed. p. 86.
δυσεπικρίτος, *on, hard to decide*, Apoll. Tyan. Ep. 19.
δυσεπικμικτος, *on, with little intercourse*, Strabo 155, Plut. 2. 917 C.
δυσεπινόητος, *on, hard to understand*, M. Anton. 6. 17, Julian. 12 B.
δυσεπιστροφος, *on, hard to turn or guide*, App. Mithr. 42.
δυσεπίσχετος, *on, hard to stop*, of bleeding, Galen. 19. 457. Adv. —*τως, Id.*
δυσεπίτευκτος, *on, hard to reach or compass*, Diod. 17. 93.
δυσεπιτήδευτος, *on, hard to effect*, Cyrill.

δυσεπιχείρητος, *on, hard to attempt, difficult to prove*, πρόβλημα, θέσις Arist. An. Pr. 1. 26, al.

δυσέρωτος, *on, unhappy in love*, Max. Tyr. 3. 5. II. *unfavourable to love*, ὄρθος Anth. P. 5. 172, 173.

δυσεργασία, *η, difficulty of performing*, Artemid. 1. 67.
δυσέργαστος, *on, hardly working, idle*, Cyrill.
δυσέργημα, τό, *a difficulty, hindrance*, Diosc. Ther. praef. 422 C.
δυσεργής, *ἐς, = δύσεργος*, Paus. 3. 21, 4, App. Hiss. 71; τὸ δ. C. 1. 3835. 6.

δυσεργία, *η, difficulty in acting*, Plut. Aemil. 16: *inability to exert oneself*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12 (restored from a MS. for *δυσοργίη*, Littré 1. p. 593): *inactivity*, App. Syr. 19.
δυσέργος, *on, hard to work*, ὅλη Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 1; λίθοι Paus. 3. 21, 4. 2. *hard to effect, very difficult*, Polyb. 28. 8, 3.

II. *act. hardly working, idle*, πρὸς τι App. Syr. 16; χεῖμα δ., *hiems ignava*, Bion 6. 5:—*unfit for work*, Plut. Lyc. 9.

δυσερεύνητος, *on, hard to find out*, Joseph. B. J. 1. 16, 5.
δυσέρημος, *on, very lonely, desolate*, Anth. P. 9. 561.

δύσερς, *ι, gen. ιδος, very quarrelsome, contentious, snappish*, Isocr. 8 D, Arist. Rhet. 2. 4, 12, al.; *δ. λόγος* Plat. Legg. 864 B.

II. *act. producing unhappy strife*, Plut. Pelop. 4. Cf. *δύσρηις*.

δυσέρσιος, *on, shed in unholy strife*, αἷμα Soph. El. 1385.

δυσερμηνεύτος, *on, hard to interpret*, Ep. Hebr. 5. 11.

δύσερμος, *on, not favoured by Hermes, unlucky*, Suid.:—hence *δυσερμία, η, ill luck*, E. M. 291. 49. Cf. *εὐερμος*.

δυσερνής, *ἐς, hardly shooting or sprouting*, Poll. 1. 231.

δύσερως, *ωρος, ὁ, η, passionately loving, 'sick in love with', Lat. per-dite, misere amans, τινος* Eur. Hipp. 194, Thuc. 6. 13, etc.; absol., Lys. 101. 19:—often in Anth.

II. *hardly loving, stony-hearted*,
δυσερωτιάω, *to be desperately in love*, Ach. Tat. 5. 1; τινός cited from Plut. ap. Stob.

δυσετηρία, *η, (έτος) a bad season*, Poll. 1. 52.

δυσετυμολόγητος, *on, with hard etymology*, Cornut. N. D. 20.

δυσευνήτωρ, Dor. —*άτωρ, opos, ὁ, an ill bed-fellow*, Aesch. Theb. 292; expl. by *δυσεύνητος, ill-bedded*, in Schol.

δυσευπόριστος, *on, hard to procure*, Alex. Trall. p. 76.

δυσεύρετος, *ov*, hard to find out, Aesch. Pr. 816. 2. hard to find or get, Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 7. 3. hard to find one's way through, *impenetrable*, βλ. Eur. Bacch. 1221.

δυσέφικτος, *ov*, hard to come at, Polyb. 32. 11, 3. al.

δυσέφοδος, *ov*, hard to get at, inaccessible, Diod. 1. 57.

δυσέφανος [α], *ov*, Suid. hard to digest; **δυσέψητος**, *ov*, A. B. 20.

δυσζηλία, *η*, jealousy, Ath. 589 A.

δυσζήλος, *ov*, exceeding jealous, Od. 7. 307; ἐπὶ τινι Ap. Rh. 4. 1089; γυνή Plut. Alex. 9; τὸ δ. Id. 2. 471 A:—Adv., δυσζήλος ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Id. Alex. 77; cf. ζήλων.

II. rivalling in hardship, αἰθύλῃσι βίον δύσζήλον ἔχοντες Ep. Hom. 8.

δυσζήτητος, *ov*, hard to seek or track, Xen. Cyn. 8, 1, Poll. 5. 50.

δυσζώια, *η*, an ill life, Byz.

δύσζως, *ov*, wretched, βίος δ. Anth. P. 9. 574.

δυσήκεστος, *ov*, hard to heal or cure, Hipp. Fract. 770, Anth. P. 3. 19.

δυσήκεις, *ἐς*, = foreg., Hesych.

δυσήκοις, *to be hard of hearing: to be disobedient*, Oribas. 298 Matth.

δυσήκοια, *η*, hardness of hearing, Plut. 2. 794 D: disobedience, 1073 B.

δυσήκοος, *ov*, hard of hearing, Anth. P. append. 304: disobedient, Plut. 2. 13 F.

II. hard to be heard, Philostr. 496.

δυσηλάκωτος, *ov*, a spinner of ill, Μοῖρα Noun. D. 1. 367.

δυσηλάτος, *ov*, hard to drive through or over, Poll. 1. 186.

δυσηλεγής, *ἐς*, Homeric epith. of death and war, that lays one miserably asleep, and so cruel, ruthless, **δυσηλεγέος θανάτοιο**, δ. πολέμοιο Od. 22. 325, II. 20. 154; αὖ, πηγάδες .. **δυσηλεγέες** cruel frosts, Hes. Op. 504; **δυσηλεγέος ἀπὸ δσαμοῦ** Id. Th. 652: also of men, πολίται Theogn. 793; γείτονας Maxim. π. καταρχ. 87.—Ep. word, like **τανηλεγής**, from λέγω to lay asleep, whereas ἀπηλεγέως, ἀνηλεγής come from ἀλέγω.

δυσήλιος, Dor. —άλιος, *ov*, ill-sunned, sunless, κνέφας Aesch. Eum. 396, cf. Eur. Rhes. 247, Plut. Mar. 11, etc.

II. too much sunned, parched, A. B. 36.

δυσημερέω, *to have an unlucky day, be unlucky*, Pherecr. Κραπ. 20, Dion. H. 1. 57:—opp. to εὐμερέω.

δυσημέρημα, *τό*, ill-luck, Schol. II. 6. 336.

δυσημερία, Dor. —ἄμερία, *η*, an unlucky day, a mishap, misery, **δυσαμερίαν πρῶταν** Aesch. (Fr. 234) ap. Ar. Ran. 1287; **μοῖρα δυσαμερίας** Soph. Fr. 518; cf. Plut. Eum. 9.

δυσήμερος, *ov*, (ήμερος) hard to tame, restive, Strabo 155.

δυσήμις, *ἐς*, = **δυσεμής**, Hipp. Aph. 1249; **δυσήμετος**, *ov*, Id. 1201.

δυσήμιος, *ov*, (άνεμος) with ill winds, stormy, Soph. Ant. 591.

δυσήνιστος, *ov*, hard to bridle:—Adv. —τως, Synes. 195 A.

δυσήνιος, *ov*, (ήνια) = foreg., refractory, γυνή Menand. Incert. 259 a.

B. (άνια) = **δυσάσιος**, ill at ease, uneasy, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1108.

δυσηνόχητος, *ov*, hard to hold in, ungovernable, Luc. Abd. 17.

δυσήνυτος, *ov*, (άνυν) hard to accomplish, Joseph. B. J. 5. 12, 1.

δυσήρης, *ἐς*, (*άρω) difficult, opp. to εύρης, Suid.

δυσήρις, *ιδος*, δ, *η*, = **δύσερις** I, Pind. O. 6. 33:—cited as the Att. form of **δύσερις** by Moer. p. 126, cf. Lob. Phryn. 707.

δυσήριστος and **-ριτος**, *ov*, = foreg., Hesych.

δυσήροτος, *ov*, (άρω) hard to plough, Call. Del. 268, Poll. 1. 227.

δυσήττητος, *ov*, hard to conquer, Poll. 1. 157.

δυσήτωρ, *ος*, δ, *η*, heavy in heart, Hesych.

δυσήχης, Dor. **δυσάχης**, *ἐς*, (ήχέω) ill-sounding, πόλεμος II. 2. 686, etc.; θάνατος 16. 442, 18. 464, 22. 180, cf. h. Hom. Ap. 64.

δυσθάλης, *ἐς*, hardly growing, Cratin. Incert. 59.

δυσθαλία, *as*, *η*, a misfortune, Sophron. 75 Ahr.

δυσθαλπής, *ἐς*, hard to warm: chilly, χεῖμων II. 17. 549.

II. over-warm, burning hot, Q. Sm. 11. 156.

δυσθανάτω, = sq., Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 3, Plut. 2. 1039 A.

δυσθανάτω, *to die hard*, die a lingering death, Hdt. 9. 72: to struggle against death, Plat. Rep. 406 B.

δυσθανάτος, *ov*, bringing a hard death, Hipp. 71 F, etc.; κρατήεις Eur. Ion 1051.

II. dying a hard death, Galen.

δυσθανής, *ἐς*, having died a hard death, Anth. P. 9. 81.

δυσθέατος, *ov*, ill to look on, Aesch. Pr. 60, 690, Soph. Aj. 1004.

II. hard to see, Plut. 2. 966 B, Ael. N. A. 6. 61.

δυσθενέω, (σθένος) *to be weak and powerless*, Hipp. 480. 31, etc.

δυσθεος, *ov*, like άθεος, godless, ungodly, Aesch. Ag. 1590, Cho. 46, etc.; δ. μίσημα a thing hateful to the gods, Soph. El. 289.

δυσθεράπευτος, *ov*, hard to cure, Hipp. 21. 26, Soph. Aj. 609.

δυσθερής, *ἐς*, hard to warm, Hesych.

δυσθηρμαντος, *ov*, hardly warming, Galen.: cold, Schol. Hom.

δυσθερος, *ov*, over-hot, parched, Poll. 5. 110, etc.

δυσθεσία, *η*, an ill state, bad condition: fretfulness, peevishness, Hipp. Fract. 774, from Mss. ap. Littre 3. p. 534.

δυσθετέω, *to be dissatisfied, τινί with a thing*, Polyb. (?) ap. Suid.

II. mostly in Med., absol. to be much vexed, Lat. aegre ferre, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 5: to be in straits, Polyb. 8. 7, 4.

δυσθητος, *ov*, (τίθμη) in bad case: τὸ δ. badness, bad condition, Joseph. A. J. 15. 9, 6.

II. hard to set right, Hipp. Fract. 776.

δυσθηρήγντος, *ov*, hard to see into or understand, Arist. H. A. 3. 2, 2.

δυσθηρήπτος, *ov*, hard to catch, Arist. H. A. 9. 12, 1, al.: metaph., δ. πάληβς Plut. Peric. 13.

δυσθηρεντος, *ov*, = foreg., Plat. Soph. 218 D (v. 1. **δυσθηρατ-**), 261 A.

δυσθηρία, *η*, bad hunting, Poll. 5. 13.

δυσθηρος, *ov*, having bad sport, Opp. H. 3. 431, Poll. 5. 13.

δυσθησαύριστος, *ov*, hard to store, καρπός Plat. Criti. 115 B.

δυσθλάστος, *ov*, hard to break, Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 1, in Comp.

δυσθνήσκω, = **δυσθανάτω**, only in part, Eur. El. 843; αἶμα **δυσθνήσκον** Id. Rhes. 791. On the form, v. Lob. Phryn. 616.

δυσθραυστος, *ov*, hard to break, Diosc. 4. 143.

δυσθρήγντος, *ov*, loud-wailing, most mournful, έπος Soph. Ant. 1211; θρήνος Eur. I. T. 143.

δυσθροος, *ov*, ill-sounding, φωνά Pind. P. 4. 111; βάγματα, αὐδή, γόοι Aesch. Pers. 635, 941, 1076.

δυσθυμαίνω, *to be despirited, to despond*, h. Hom. Cer. 363.

δυσθυμείω, = foreg., Hdt. 8. 100; δ. ταῖς ἐλπίσιν Plut. Timol. 34:—also in Med. to be melancholy, angry, Eur. Med. 91.

δυσθυμία, *η*, despondency, despair, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12, al., Soph. Fr. 584, Plat., etc.; πρὶν ἔλθειν **δυσθυμίας** Eur. Supp. 696; in pl., Id. Med. 691, Arist. Probl. 30. 1, 26.

δυσθυμικός, *η*, δν, melancholy, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 50.

δυσθυμπος, *ov*, desponding, melancholy, repentant, Soph. El. 218, etc.; **τινι at a thing**, lb. 550: τὸ δ. = **δυσθυμία**, Plut. Peric. 25. Adv., **δυσθυμῶς** ἔχειν Polyb. 1. 87, 1; Comp. —ύτερον, Plat. Phaedo 85 B.

δυστιάτω, *to be hard to heal*, Paul. Aeg. p. 69.

δυστιάτω [ι], *ov*, hard to heal, κληῖς Hipp. Art. 790; κακὸν δ. an ill that none can cure, Aesch. Ag. 1103; ὄργη Eur. Med. 520; νόσημα Plat. Legg. 916 A, al.

δυσίδρω, *ως*, ὅ, *η*, hardly perspiring, Theophr. Fr. 9. 18.

δυσιερώ, *to have bad omens in a sacrifice*, Lat. non liare, Plut. Caes. 63: opp. to καλλιέρω.

δυσιβάλαστος, Att. —πτος, *ov*, (δύω) diffed in the sea, Anth. P. 6. 38.

δυσικμος, *ov*, (ικμάς) hard to wet or moisten, Hipp. 603.

δυσίμερος [ι], *ov*, unlovely, hateful, κάματος Ap. Rh. 3. 961.

II. tormented by love, Noun. D. 42. 191.

δυσίπιπος, *ov*, hard to ride in; τὰ δ. parts unfit for cavalry-service, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 12; so, δ. χώρα Plut. Philop. 14:—also **δυσίπαστος**, *ov*, Schol. Plat.

δύσις [ῥ], *ως*, *η*, (δύω) a setting of the sun or stars, opp. to ἀνατολή, Aesch. Pr. 458; ἀμφὶ Πλειάδων δύσιν (cf. Πλειάδες) Id. Ag. 826; περὶ δύσιν Πλειάδος Damoc. Συντρ. 1. 19; ἀχρίς ἡλίου δύσεως C. 1. 1122; αἰλίου μέχρι δ. 1123; Κυνὸς ψυχρὰν δ. Soph. Fr. 379.

2. the quarter in which the sun sets, the west, πρὸς ἡλίου δύσιν Thuc. 2. 96; πρὸς δύσιν Arist. Mund. 3, 8; ἀπὸ δύσεως C. 1. 1755; πρὸς δύσει Polyb. 1. 42, 5; πρὸς τὰς δύσεις Id. 5. 104, 7.

II. a place of refuge, a retreat, Opp. H. 1. 330.

δυσίχνευτος, *ov*, hard to track, Schol. Soph. Aj. 32.

δυσκαής, *ἐς*, hard to burn, burning badly, Plut. 2. 952 C.

δυσκαθαίρετος, *ov*, hard to overthrow, Philo 1. 61, etc.

δυσκάθαρτος, *ov*, hard to purify, Plut. 2. 991 B.

II. hard to satisfy by purification or atonement, Lat. inexpiabilis, δ. "Αἰδον λμην, of the house of the Labdacidae in which murders never ceased, Soph. Ant. 1284; δαίμων Ar. Pax 1250.

δυσκάθεκτος, *ov*, hard to hold in, ἵπποι Xen. Mem. 4. 1, 3, Plut. Num. 4.

δυσκάθοδος, *ov*, hard to go down into, σπηλαῖον Conon ap. Phot.

δυσκαμπής, *ἐς*, hard to bend, Plut. 2. 650 D, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 3.

δύσκαμπτος, *ov*, = foreg., Schol. Ar. Thesm. 68, Basil.

δύσκαπτος, *ov*, noisome from smoke, δ. δάματα (cf. Milton's 'smoky rafters'), Aesch. Ag. 774.

II. yielding an unpleasant smoke, Theophr. Ign. 72, Chaerem. ap. Theophr. H. P. 5. 9, 5.

δυσκαρτέρητος, *ov*, hard to endure, Plut. Phoc. 4, etc.

δυσκατάγωνιστος, *ov*, hard to struggle with, Polyb. 15. 15, 8, etc.

δυσκατάθετος, *ov*, hard to bring back, πρὸς φίλαν, cited from Iambl.

δυσκατάκτος, *ov*, = foreg., Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 4.

δυσκατάληπτος, *ov*, hard to understand, Diod. 1. 3, M. Anton. 5. 10.

δυσκατάλλακτος, *ov*, hard to reconcile, Plut. 2. 13 D, Ath. 625 B.

δυσκατάλυτος, *ov*, hard to bring to an end, Strabo 643.

δυσκαταμάθητος, *ov*, hard to learn or understand, Isocr. 210 B, Plat. Polit. 303 D. Adv., **δυσκαταμαθῆτως** ἔχειν Isocr. 21 C.

δυσκαταμάχητος, *ov*, hard to overcome, Diod. 3. 35.

δυσκατανόητος, *ov*, hard to make out, Diod. 5. 14, Plut. 2. 47 C.

δυσκαταπαστος, *ov*, hard to check, άλγος Aesch. Cho. 470: restless, ψυχή Eur. Med. 109:—τὸ δυσκ. Theophr. Vent. 35.

δυσκατάπληκτος, *ov*, hard to keep in awe, Polyb. 1. 67, 4.

δυσκαταπολέμητος, *ov*, hard to conquer, Diod. 2. 48.

δυσκαταπόνητος, *ov*, hard to execute, M. Anton. 6. 19, Arr. Epict. 3. 12, 8.

δυσκαταποσία, *η*, difficulty of swallowing, Medic.

δυσκατάποτος, *ov*, hard to swallow down, Arist. de Sens. 5. 10.

δυσκατάπρακτος, *ov*, hard to effect, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 12.

δυσκατάβεστος, *ov*, hard to extinguish, Diod. 4. 54, Plut. 2. 417 B.

δυσκατάστāτος, *ov*, hard to restore or rally, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 43.

δυσκαταφρόνητος, *ov*, not to be despised, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 42.

δυσκατάργατος, *ov*, hard to work, λίθος Strab. 808; καρποὶ **δυσκατεργαστότεροι** somewhat hard of digestion, Theophr. C. P. 1. 14, 4.

II. = δυσκατάπρακτος, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 7, in Compar.

δυσκάτοπτος, *ov*, hard to see into or understand, Cyrill.

δυσκατόρθωτος, *ov*, hard to succeed in or effect, Dem. Phal. 127, Galen.

δυσκατολύτως, *ov*, hardly forming a scar, cited from Diosc.

δύσκε, Ion. for εἶδω, v. sub δύω.

δυσκέλυδος, *ov*, ill-sounding, shrieking, φόβος II. 16. 357; ἧλος δ. envy with its tongue of malice, Hcs. Op. 194; δ. ὕμνος Έρινύος Aesch. Theb. 867; μοῖσα Eur. Ion 1098.

δυσκένωτος, *ov*, hard to secrete, Galen.

δυσκέραιστος, *ov*, hard to temper, Plut. Dio 52, etc.

δυσκερδής, *ἐς*, with ill gains, ill-gotten, Opp. H. 2. 417.

δυσκηδής, *ἐς*, full of misery, **δυσκηδέα νύκτα φυλάξω** Od. 5. 466.

δύσκηλος, *ov*, past remedy, Aesch. Eum. 825. (Formed perhaps by a false analogy from εύκηλος.)

δυσκίνησια, Ion. -ίνη, ἡ, *difficulty of moving*, Hipp. Aph. 1257, Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 29, P. A. 4. 9. 8.

δυσκίνητος [ῖ], *on, hard to move*, Plat. Tim. 56 A, etc. II. in mental relations, δ. πρὸς τοὺς φρόνους Id. Rep. 503 D; δ. ὑπὸ ὀργῆς Arist. de Virt. 2. 1; δ. ποιεῖν τὴν διάνοιαν Id. P. A. 4. 10. 8:—Adv., *δυσκίνητως* καὶ ἀμαθῶς ἔχειν Plat. Rep. 503 D. 2. *firm, resolute*, Plut. Thes. 36; and, *inexorable*, Anth. P. 7. 221.

δυσκλής, ἑς, *inglorious*, Il. 9. 22 (in poet. acc. *δυσκλέα* for *δυσκλέα*):—*infamous*, *shameful*, of persons and things, δ. θέα Aesch. Fr. 241; *δυσκλεεστάτω* μόρω Id. Pers. 444; *πρῶτον μὲν οὐκ οὐδ' ἀδικὸς ἐμὶ* *δυσκλής* Eur. Hel. 270; also in Xen. Cyr. 3. 3. 53. Adv. -εῶς, Soph. El. 1006, Eur., etc.

δύσκληα, ἡ, *ill-fame, an ill name, infamy*, Soph. Fr. 196, Eur. Med. 218, Thuc. 3. 58, Plat. Legg. 653 A; ἐπὶ *δυσκλείᾳ* tending to *disgrace him*, Soph. Aj. 143. II. *ingloriousness*, Dem. 1396. 18.

δυσκληρόνιστος, *on, of ill name, boding ill*, Luc. Amor. 39. *δυσκληρίω*, *to be unlucky in one's lot*, esp. in standing for an office, opp. *το λαχάνω*, Plat. Legg. 690 C.

δυσκληρήμα, τό, *a piece of ill luck*, Polyb. Exc. Vat. p. 437. *δυσκληρία*, ἡ, *ill luck*, Basil.

δυσκληρος, *on, unlucky*, A. B. 34. *δυσκλής*, poet. for *δυσκλής*, Anth. P. 15. 22.

δύσκλητος, *on, of ill-fame, infamous*, Diocl. ap. Ath. 120 D. *δυσκόλιος*, *on, bad for the bowels, causing costiveness*, Plut. 2. 137 A.

δυσκοινώνητος, *on, unsocial*, Plat. Rep. 486 B. *δυσκοιτέω*, *to have bad nights*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12, Acut. 388.

δυσκοιντος, *on, making bed unpleasant*, Aristaeon. 2. 7. *δυσκοιναίνω*, fut. ἀνῶ: impf. *ἐδυσκόλαινον* Plat. Phileb. 26 D:—*to be peevish or discontented*, Ar. Nub. 36; of a baby, Lys. 92. 36; *to shew displeasure*, Xen. Mem. 2. 2. 8; δ. ὦς . . Plat. I. c. 2. *to cause trouble or annoyance*, οὐρηται *δυσκοιναίνουσα* Hipp. 76 D.

δυσκολία, ἡ, *discontent, peevishness*, Ar. Vesp. 106, Plat. Rep. 411 C. II. of things, *difficulty*, δ. ἔχειν Dem. 57. 2, Arist. Pol. 3. 10. 1; πλείους παρέχειν *δυσκολίας* Ib. 2. 5. 3.

δυσκόλλητος, *on, hard to glue together*, Galen.: *ill-glued or fastened, loose*, Luc. de Hist. Conscr. 11.

δυσκολό-καμπτος, *on, hard to bend*: δ. *καμπή* an intricate flourish in singing, Ar. Nub. 971.

δυσκολό-κοιντος, *on, making bed uneasy*, μέριμνα Ar. Nub. 420. *δυσκολος*, *on, (κύλον)*: I. of persons, properly, *hard to satisfy with food* (cf. Ath. 262 A); but, generally, *hard to please, discontented, fretful, peevish*, Eur. Bacch. 1251, Ar. Vesp. 942, Plat., etc.; cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 6. 2; of animals, *intractable*, Plat. Theat. 174 D:—so in Adv., *δυσκόλως* ἔχειν Isocr. 67 C, Dem. 381. 29, etc.; *δυσκόλωτερον διακείσθαι* Plat. Phaedo 84 E.

II. of things, *troublesome, harassing*, δ. ἡνιόχης Id. Phaedr. 246 B; of diseases, Hipp. 122 H, etc., v. Foës. Oecon.; generally, *unpleasant*, Dem. 291. 21, Menand. Boiarg. 2: τὸ δύσκολον Plat. Legg. 791 C. 2. *difficult to explain*, Arist. Soph. Elench. 25. 3, Metaph. 2. 4. 30: δ. ἐστὶ *τι* *δύσκολον*, Ev. Marc. 10. 24:—Adv. -λως, *hardly, with difficulty*, Ib. 10. 23, al.

δύσκολπος, *on, with ill-formed womb*, γαστήρ Anth. P. 7. 583. *δυσκόμιος*, *on, hard to bear, intolerable*, πύμος Soph. Ant. 1346; τέκνα Eur. H. F. 1423.

δύσκοπος, *on, (κόπτω) hard to bruise*, Damocrat. ap. Galen. 13. 636. *δυσκραής*, ἑς, = *δυσκρατος*, Opp. H. 2. 517.

δυσκρασία, ἡ, *bad temperament, Lat. intemperies*, of the air, Plut. Alex. 58; of the body, Id. Dio 2.

δυσκρατής, ἑς, = sq., Plut. ap. Stob. t. 33. 10. *δυσκράτητος* [ῖ], *on, hard to overcome*, Diod. 3. 3.

δυσκράτος, *on, of bad temperament*, ἀήρ Strabo 96. *δυσκρίνης*, ἑς, *hard to extinguish*, Plut. 2. 922 A.

δυσκρίσιμος, *on*, = sq., Schol. Hippocr. 2. 272 ed. Dietz. *δυσκρίτος*, *on, hard to discern or interpret*, ἀσπερων δύσεις Aesch. Fr. 458; κληδόνες Ib. 486; ὑνείρατα Id. Ag. 981, cf. Soph. Tr. 949:—δ. νόσση *hard to determine, doubtful*, Hipp. Aph. 1243, but Epid. 3. 1086, *having a dangerous crisis*:—δ. ἐστὶ, c. inf., Plat. Rep. 423 C. Adv. -τως, *doubtfully, darkly*, Aesch. Pr. 662: δ. ἔχειν *to be in doubt*, Ar. Ran. 1433.

δύσκτητος, *on, hard to reach or gain*, Polyb. 3. 32. 1. *δυσκυβέω*, *to be unlucky at dice*, Ath. 666 D.

δυσκύναντος [ῖ], *on*, in Aesch. Ag. 653, *δυσκύναντα κακά* evils from the stormy sea.

δυσκωφέω, *to be stone-deaf*, Anth. P. 7. 731. *δυσκωφος*, *on, stone-deaf*, Hipp. 149 E, Arist. de Insomn. 2. 6.

δυσλάντος, (λαίνα) *hard to pound or bray*, Medic. *δύσλεκτος*, *on, hard to tell, Lat. infandus*, Aesch. Pers. 702.

δύσλεκτρος, *on, ill-wedded*, Schol. Soph. El. 492. *δυσλεπής*, ἑς, *hard to shell*, Nic. Al. 271.

δύσληπτος, *on, hard to catch*, Luc. Gymn. 27: *hard to comprehend*, Plut. 2. 17 D.

δυσλόγητος, *on, hard to compute*, Anaxim. in Stob. Ecl. 2. p. 236, Galen. II. act. *ill-calculating, misguided*, χεῖρ Soph. Aj. 40.

δύσλοφος, *on, hard for the neck, hard to bear*, ζυγύλη, ζυγὸς Theogn. 846, 1018; *δυσλοφώτερος πόνους* Aesch. Fr. 931. II. *impatient of the yoke, hūmion* Ael. N. A. 16. 9: Adv., -φως φέρειν Eur. Tro. 303.

δύσλυτος, *on, indissoluble, δυσλύτοις χαλκεύμασι* Aesch. Pr. 19; ἀκος τῶν δ. πόνων Eur. And. 121. Adv., *δυσλύτως* ἔχειν Xen. Oec. 8. 13.

δυσμάρων, *to be slow at recognising*, Aesch. Cho. 225. *δυσμαθής*, ἑς, *hard to learn*, Aesch. Ag. 1255; δ. ἰδεῖν *hard to know at sight*, Eur. Med. 1196: τὸ δ. *difficulty of knowing*, Id. I. T. 475. II.

act. *hardly learning, slow at learning, dull, stupid*, Plat. Rep. 358 A, etc.:—Adv., *δυσμαθῶς* ἔχειν Ib. 503 D.

δυσμαθία, ἡ, *slowness at learning*, Plat. Rep. 618 D, etc. *δυσμανής*, ἑς, (μανός?) *thick, sluggish, ὕδατα* Theophr. H. P. 7. 5. 2.

δυσμάραντος, *on, unfading*, A. B. 35. *δυσμάρητος*, *on, hard to chew*, Galen.

δυσμάτωρ, Dor. for *δυσμήτωρ*. *δυσμαχέω*, *to fight in vain against, or, to fight an unholy fight with, θεοῖσι* *δυσμαχοῦντες* Soph. Tr. 492: so verb. Adj. *δυσμαχῆτιον*, *one must fight desperately with, ἀνάγκη δ' οὐχὶ* Id. Ant. 1106. II.

to fight desperately, Plut. 2. 371 A. *δυσμᾶχος*, *on, hard to fight with, unconquerable*, Aesch. Pr. 921, Eur. Hec. 1055, Plat., etc. 2. generally, *difficult*, Aesch. Ag. 1561.

δυσμεῖλικτος, *on, hard to appease*, Plut. Artox. 19, etc. *δυσμεναιῶνα*, *to bear ill-will, τινὶ* *against another*, Eur. Med. 874: a poet. word, used however by Dem. 300. 26, etc.

δυσμενεία, ἡ, *ill-will, enmity, ἡ ἐκ σοῦ* δ. Soph. El. 619; ἐν δ. εἶναι Ib. 1124; δ. ἀπάσθαι τινι Eur. Heracl. 991; also in Prose, Antipho 125. 28, Plat. Rep. 500 C.

δυσμενέων, a participial form, only found in masc. bearing *ill-will, hostile*, Od. 2. 72; *δυσμενέοντες* Ib. 73., 20. 314.

δυσμενής, ἑς, (μένος) = *foreg., hostile, ἀνδρες* δ. Il. 5. 488; *δυσμενέες* *enemies*, Il. 16. 521; *δυσμενέων ὄχλος* Aesch. Theb. 234. cf. 366; also in Hdt. and Trag., esp. Eur.:—c. dat., τῷ παρόντι *δυσμενής* Aesch. Ag. 1193, cf. Soph. Ph. 585; rarely c. gen., *ἀνδρα* δ. *χθονὸς* *an enemy of the land*, Id. Ant. 187:—Adv. -νως, Plat. Theat. 168 B; δ. ἔχειν *τινὶ* *or πρὸς τινα* Isocr. 27 D, etc. II. rarely of things, δ. *χοαί* Soph. El. 440; δ. ἔρως Xen. Mem. 2. 6. 21, cf. Eur. Alc. 617.

δυσμενίδης, *on*, = *foreg.*, Ael. V. H. 3. 7. *δυσμενικός*, ἡ, ὅν, *like an enemy, hostile*, Polyb. 6. 7. 8, etc. Adv. -κώς, Id. 8. 10. 1, etc.

δυσμετάβλητος, *on, hard to alter*, Hipp. 384. 14, Plut. 2. 952 B: so, *δυσμετάβολος*, *on*, Damocr. ap. Galen. 13. 1003 Kühn. Adv. -λως, Ib. 1004.

δυσμετάδοτος, *on, not imparting freely*, Strabo 806. *δυσμετάθετος*, *on, hard to alter*, Polyb. Exc. Vat. 401, Plut. 2. 799 B.

δυσμετακίνητος, *on, hard to shift*, Eust. 1733. 32, Hesych. *δυσμετάκλαστος*, *on, hard to break or move*, Schol. Soph. O. T. 12.

δυσμετάκλητος, *on, hard to change*, Geop. 19. 2, 13. *δυσμετάπειστος*, *on, hard to convince*, Cyrill.

δυσμεταχείριστος, *on, hard to manage*, παῖς Plat. Legg. 808 D; *δίκτυα* Xen. Cyn. 2. 6:—*hard to attack*, στρατός Hdt. 7. 236.

δυσμέτρητος, *on, hard to measure*, Antipho ap. Poll. 4. 167. *δυσμή*, ἡ, (δύω) = *δύσις*, *a setting*, mostly in pl., opp. *το ἀνατολαί*; ἀελίου δ. Soph. O. C. 1245, cf. Aesch. Fr. 66; ἐπὶ *δυσμῶν* ἑὼν *at the point of setting*, Hdt. 3. 104; *περὶ ἡλίου δυσμᾶς* Lys. 95. 22: metaph., τὸ γῆρας *δυσμαί* βίου Emped. ap. Arist. Poët. 21, 13. II. *the quarter of sunset, the west*, ἀπὸ ἐσπέρης τε καὶ ἡλίου *δυσμῶν* Hdt. 2. 31; *πρὸς ἡλίου δυσμῶν* Id. 7. 115, cf. 2. 33; *πρὸς δυσμαῖς* Aesch. Pers. 237.—Dor. *δυσμή*, Call. Dem. Cal. 10, Fr. 465 (in sing.).

δυσμηγνής, ἡ, *wrathful, θεός* Poll. 1. 39; *χάλος* Anth. P. 9. 69. *δυσμηγνίτης*, *on, visited by heavy wrath*, Anth. P. 7. 141.

δυσμήτηρ, *eros*, ἡ, in Od. 23. 97, *μήτηρ ἐμὴ δύσμητηρ* *my mother yet no mother*.

δυσμήτωρ, Dor. -μάτωρ, *eros*, ὁ, ἡ, in Aesch. Supp. 68, δ. *κότος* *an ill mother's wrath*, cf. Lyc. 1174, Nonn. D. 46. 194.

δυσμηχάνεω, *to be at loss how to do*, c. inf., Aesch. Ag. 1360. *δυσμηχάνος*, *on, hard to effect*, Epimen. ap. Diog. L. 1. 113, Opp. H. 3. 404. II. act. *at a loss*, Themist. 137 B.

δυσμικός, ἡ, ὅν, (δυσμή) = *δυτικός*, *western*, Strabo 85, Heliod. 8. 15; Sup. -ώτατος, Ptol. Geogr. 2. 3. 18.

δυσμικτος, *on, hard to mix; without affinity*, Plat. Tim. 35 A, etc. II. *unsocial*: Adv., *δυσμικτως* ἔχειν Plut. 2. 640 D.

δυσμίμητος [ῖ], *on, hard to imitate*, Diod. 1. 61, Luc. Alc. 20, C. I. 3157. *δυσμίστητος* [ῖ], *on, much hated*, Lyc. 841.

δυσμνημόνευτος, *on, hard to remember*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 16, 2, Diod. II. act. *remembering ill, unmindful*, Plat. Tim. 74 E.

δυσμόθεν, Adv. (δυσμή) *from the west*, Nicet. Ann. 95 D. *δύσμοιρος*, *on, (μοῖρα) = δύσμορος*, Soph. O. C. 327.

δυσμορία, ἡ, *a hard fate*, Anth. P. 9. 351. *δύσμορος*, *on, = δύσμοιρος*, *ill-fated, ill-starred*, Il. 22. 60, etc., often in Soph.; *δυσμόρου γε δύσμορα* (sc. σκήπτρα) O. C. 1109; cf. *δύσμοιρος*: also in Prose, Antipho 122. 19. Adv. -πως, *with ill fortune*, Aesch. Theb. 837 (Cod. M. δυσφύρας).

δυσμορφία, ἡ, *badness of form, ugliness*, Hdt. 6. 61, etc. *δυσμορφος*, *on, misshapen, ill-favoured*, ἐσθής Eur. Hel. 1204.

δύσμοσος, *on, = ἀμόσος*, *unmusical*, ἀλῶς Anth. P. 9. 216. *δυσνήκτος* [ῖ], *on, hard to conquer*, Plut. Comp. Pelop. c. Marc. 2.

δυσνήκτος, *on, hard to wash out*, δ. ἐκ δέλτου γραφή Soph. Tr. 683. *δυσνήφος*, *on, (νίψ) snowed upon*, Nonn. D. 2. 685. 2. in other places of Nonn. *chilly, wintry*, ὕδωρ, ὁδῶμα.

δυσνοέω, *to be ill-affected*, τινι Plut. Cic. 38. *δυσνόητος*, *on, hard to be understood*, Darius ap. Diog. L. 9. 13.

δυσνόητος, *on, unintelligible, absurd*, Arist. Plant. 1. 1, 11. *δυσνοία*, ἡ, *disaffection, ill-will, malevolence*, Soph. El. 654, Eur. Hec. 973, Plat. Theat. 151 D.

δυσνομία, ἡ, *lawlessness, a bad constitution*, Solon 15. 31: personified in Hes. Theog. 230; cf. *εὐνομία*.

δύσνομος, *on, lawless, unrighteous*, Anth. P. 6. 316. *δύσνοος*, *on*, contr. -νους, *on, ill-affected, disaffected*, τινι Soph. Ant. 112, Eur. I. T. 350, Thuc. 2. 60. Adv. *δύσνως*, Poll. 2. 230.

δύσνοστος νόστος, a return that is no return, Eur. Tro. 75.

δυσουθέτης, *ov*, hard to be corrected, Byz.

δυσονύμφετος, *ov*, disagreeable to marry, Anth. P. 7. 401.

δυσνυμφος, *ov*, ill-wedded or ill-betrothed, Eur. I. T. 216, Tro. 145.

δύσζενος, *ov*, inhospitable, Poll. 9. 22.

δυσζήραντος, *ov*, hard to dry, Theophr. C. P. 1. 4. 3.

δυσζυμβλητος, *ov*, hard to unite, v. l. Artemid. 4. 56. II. hard

to understand, Dio C. 56. 29.

δυσζυμβολος, *ov*, hard to deal with, driving a hard bargain, Plat.

Rep. 486 B, Xen. Mem. 2. 6. 3. II. = foreg. II, Poll. 5. 150.

δυσζύνετος, *ov*, hard to understand, unintelligible, δυσζύνετον ζυνετός

μέλος ἐγνω Eur. Phoen. 1506, cf. Xen. Mem. 4. 7. 3.

δυσζύνθετος, *ov*, hard to put together, dub. I. Plut. 2. 975 F; Reiske

δυσζύνετος.

δυσογκος, *ov*, over heavy, burdensome, πλοῦτος Plut. Aemil. 12.

δυσόδευτος, *ov*, hardly passable, App. Syr. 21.

δυσοδοίε, to make bad way, get on slowly, Plut. Pyrrh. 32, Arr. Epict.

3. 19. 3.

δυσοδία, ἡ, badness of roads, App. Syr. 21: difficulty, Plut. 2. 448 A.

δυσοδομία, δύσοδος, v. sub δυσοσμο-.

δυσοδομοπαῖπλος, *ov*, difficult and rugged, properly of a mountain

road: metaph., Aesch. Eum. 387.

δυσόδοτος, *ov*, hard to pass, scarce passable, Thuc. 1. 107, Poll. 3. 96.

δυσοιζώ, to be distressed, Eur. Rhés. 724; and in Med. to fear, Ib.

805. II. in οὔτοι δυσοιζώ θάμνον ὡς ὄρνις φόβῳ, Aesch. Ag. 1316,

δ. φόβῳ seems = φοβοῦμαι, to be afraid of, tremble at. (The simple

οἰζώ is only cited by Ap. Dysc. ap. A. B. 538; cf. οἰμῶζω from οἰμός.)

δυσοικητος, *ov*, bad to dwell in, Hipp. Aër. 291, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6. 21.

δυσοικονόμητος, *ov*, hard to digest, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 70 A.

δύσοικος, *ov*, = δυσοικητος, Schol. Soph. Ph. 551.

δύσοικμος, *ov*, acc. to Schol. and Hesych. = δύσοδος, τύχη δ. Aesch.

Cho. 945: —al. (from οἰμῆ) harsh-sounding.

δύσσοικος, *ov*, yielding bad wine, Poll. 6. 21.

δύσσοικτος, *ov*, (οἶσας, φέρω) hard to bear, insufferable, πήματα, ἀλγη,

πῶνοι Aesch. Pr. 691, Cho. 745, Soph. Ph. 507; βίου δύσσοικτον ἔχειν

τροφάν Id. O. C. 1687; δ. ἀήρ Strabo 562.

δύσσωινέω, (οἰωνός) to augur ill of a thing, A. B. 35.

δύσσωινισμός, ὁ, an ill omen, Hesych.: δύσσωινιστός, ὁν, ill-omened,

Lat. inauspicatus, Luc. Eun. 6; δύσσωινιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, Suid.

δύσσοικος, *ov*, very lazy: —Adv. —κως, M. Anton. 5. 1.

δύσσομαι, v. sub δύω.

δύσσομβρος, *ov*, stormy, wintry, Soph. Ant. 358.

δύσσομλῆτος [ῖ], *ov*, = sq., Hierocl. ap. Stob. 477.

δύσσομλτος, *ov*, hard to live with, Plut. Demetr. 42: bringing evil in

one's company, Ἐρινός Aesch. Ag. 746.

δύσσομμος, *ov*, scarce-seeing, furbled, Aesch. Eum. 388.

δύσσομμος, *ov*, unlike, Stratt. Incert. 13, Hesych.

δύσσονειρος, *ov*, full of ill dreams, ὕπνος Plut. 2. 15 B: —bringing ill

dreams, βράματα Ib. 734 E.

δύσσοπος, *ov*, (ὄψομαι) hard to see or know, cited from Hipp.: —τὸ δ.

gloom, darkness, Polyb. 18. 4. 2.

δύσσορῶτος, *ov*, hard to see, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6. 40: τὰ δύσσορῶτα dark corners,

Id. Eq. Mag. 4. 18. II. ill to look on, horrible, App. Hisp. 97.

δύσσοργία, ἡ, = passionateness, Hipp. 49. 2S: also δύσσοργία, Id. Vet.

Med. 12.

δύσσοργητος, *ov*, = δύσσοργος, Babr. 11. 12, Poll. 1. 39. Adv. —τως,

Dion. H. 6. 47.

δύσσοργος, *ov*, quick to anger, Soph. Aj. 1017, Ph. 377, Tr. 1118.

δύσσορεξία, ἡ, feebleness of appetite, Galen. 7. 128.

δύσσορῆτος, *ov*, difficult to keep within limits, Arist. Meteor. 4. 1, 3,

Gen. et Corr. 2. 2. 4. II. difficult to define, Dion. H. de Dinarch. 5.

δύσσορκῶ, (ὅρκος) to swear falsely, A. B. 36.

δύσσορμμος, *ov*, (ὀρμίζω) = sq., Poll. 1. 101.

δύσσορμος, *ov*, with bad anchorage, ὥπως . . δ. ναυσί Aesch. Pers. 448:

but τὰ δύσσορμα rough ground, where one can scarce get footing, Xen.

Cyn. 10. 7. II. act., πνοαὶ δ. that detained the fleet in harbour, or

that kept it from reaching harbour, foul winds, Aesch. Ag. 194; cf. ἀλγῇ II.

δύσσορνις, ἴδος, ὅ, ἡ, = δυοοἰωνιστος, boding ill, Aesch. Theb. 838;

οἰωνός Eur. Hipp. 760: —with ill auspices, Plut. Marc. 4.

δύσσορφναιος, α, *ov*, dusky, τρύχη Eur. Phoen. 325.

δύσσορμία, ἡ, an ill smell, ill savour, Soph. Ph. 876, Fr. 483.

δύσσορμος, Ion. —οδμος, *ov*, (ὀσμή) ill-smelling, stinking, ἐν δυοδομο-

τάτῳ [τύπῳ] γινόμενον εὐωδέστατον ἐστι Hdt. 3. 112; δ. ἡ ὀσμή Arist.

Probl. 13. 10. II. bad for scent, in hunting, οἱ ὄμβροι τὴν γῆν

ποιοῦσι δύσσομον Xen. Cyn. 5. 3. III. act. having a bad nose,

Arist. de Insomn. 2. 6.

δύσσοῦλωτος, *ov*, hard to scar over, Poll. 4. 196.

δύσσοῦρῶ, to have a retention of urine, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 4.

δύσσοῦρία, Ion. —ῖη, ἡ, retention of urine, Hipp. Aph. 1247, Arist. Fr. 444.

δύσσοῦρίασις, εως, ἡ, = foreg., Suid.

δύσσοῦριῶν, = δύσσοῦρῶ, Diosc. 1. 39.

δύσσοῦρικός, ἡ, ὄν: —πῶθος δ. = δύσσοῦρία, Cic. Fam. 7. 26.

δύσσοῦρμος, *ov*, (οὐρίζω) driven by a too favourable wind, fatally fa-

vourable, Soph. O. T. 1315.

δύσσοφθαλμος, *ov*, offensive to the sight, Telect. 1. 4.

δυσπάθεια, ἡ, deep affliction, Plut. 2. 112 B. II. firmness in

resisting, Id. Demetr. 21., 2. 666 B: —insensibility, Alex. Aphr. 1. 39.

δυσπάθω, to suffer a hard fate, Mosch. 4. 84, Nic. Th. 381. II.

to bear impatiently, Lat. aegre ferre, Polyb. Exc. Vat. 428: to be im-

patient, ἐπὶ τινι, πρὸς τι Plut. Aemil. 36, Pericl. 33; ἐν τινι Id. 2. 77 E.

δυσπαθής, ἐς, (παθεῖν) feeling to excess, opp. to ἀπαθής, Plut. 2. 102 D.

II. hardly feeling, impassive, much like ἀπαθής, Ib. 454 C,

Luc. Anach. 24.

δυσπαίπλος, *ov*, rough and steep, Archil. 104, Nic. Th. 145: —in

Opp. H. 2. 369, merely rough, λάχνη.

δυσπάλαστος, *ov*, hard to wrestle with, Epich. 98 Ahr.; ἀρά, Aesch.

Cho. 692; πράγματα Supp. 468; ἡγήσας Eur. Supp. 1108; δύναμις Xen.

Hell. 5. 2, 18; cf. δυσπέλαστος.

δυσπάλαμος, *ov*, hard to struggle with, like ἀπάλαμος, δύλοι θεῶν

Aesch. Eum. 846. II. helpless, περί τι Tzetz.: —Adv., δυσπα-

λάμως ὑλέσθαι to perish helplessly, Aesch. Supp. 867.

δυσπάλης, ἐς, hard to wrestle with, δὴν Aesch. Eum. 559: difficult,

c. inf., διακρίνειν .. δυσπαλές [ἔστι] Pind. O. 8. 33, cf. P. 4. 448. 2.

dangerous, noxious, ρίξαι Ap. Rh. 4. 52.

δυσπαράβλητος, *ov*, incomparable, Plut. Anton. 27.

δυσπαράβοήθητος, *ov*, hard to assist, Polyb. 5. 22. 7.

δυσπαράβουλος, *ov*, hard to persuade, Aesch. Supp. 109.

δυσπαράγγελτος, *ov*, hardly admitting advice, Polyb. Exc. Vat. 395.

δυσπαράγρᾶφος, *ov*, hard to limit, Polyb. 16. 12, 10, etc.

δυσπαράγωγος, *ov*, hard to mislead, Poll. 8. 10.

δυσπαράδεκτος, *ov*, hard to admit or believe, Sext. Emp. M. 9.

42. II. act. hardly admitting, πίστεως Clem. Al. 444: —Adv.,

δυσπαράδεκτος ἔχειν to be sceptical, Polyb. 12. 4. 7.

δυσπαράθεικτος, *ov*, hard to assuage, Aesch. Supp. 386.

δυσπαράιτητος, *ov*, hard to move by prayer, inexorable, φρένες Aesch.

Pr. 34; ὀργή Polyb. 31. 7, 13; of a person, Plut. Cat. Mi. 1.

δυσπαράκλητος, *ov*, inexorable, Schol. Soph. O. T. 336.

δυσπαράκολούθητος, *ov*, hard to follow, i. e. hard to understand,

Menand. Ἰπποβ. 10, Dion. H. ad Pomp. 3. II. act. hardly un-

derstanding, dull, M. Anton. 5. 5.

δυσπαράκομμος, *ov*, hard to carry along, Plut. Demetr. 19; πλοῦς.

δ. a difficult voyage, Polyb. 3. 61, 2.

δυσπαρᾶμνητος, *ov*, hard to appease, Plat. Tim. 69 D, Plut. Mar. 45.

δυσπαράπειστος, *ov*, hard to dissuade, Arist. Physiogn. 5. 3.

δυσπαράπλευστος, *ov*, hard to sail along, Strabo 777.

δυσπαράπλους, *ov*, = foreg., Diod. 3. 44.

δυσπαρᾶποιήτος, *ov*, hard to copy or forge, Ammon. 74.

δυσπαρᾶτήρητος, *ov*, hard to observe, Antig. Car. 140, Porph. Abst. 3. 4.

δυσπαράτρεπτος, *ov*, hard to seduce or bribe, Poll. 8. 10.

δυσπάρεινος, *ov*, ill-mated, λέκτρον Soph. Tr. 791.

δυσπαρηγόρητος, *ov*, = sq., Plut. 2. 74 E.

δυσπαρήγορος, *ov*, hard to appease, Aesch. Eum. 384.

δυσπαρήβηνος, *ov*, unhappy maiden, Anth. P. 2. 197.

Δύσπαρις, ἴδος, ὁ, unhappy Paris, Paris of ill omen, Il. 3. 39., 13. 769;

cf. Αἰνῶπαρις, Δυσελῆνη.

δυσπάρητος, *ov*, hard to pass, Xen. An. 4. 1, 25.

δυσπάρωδος, *ov*, hard to enter, Apollod. ap. Ath. 682 D.

δυσπαροξύνωμαι, Pass. to be subject to paroxysms or accesses, Alex.

Trall. 686 ed. Basil.

δυσπάτητος [ᾶ], *ov*, hard to the feet, ὀδός Luc. Trag. 226.

δύσπαυστος, *ov*, hard to stop or appease, Galen. Adv. —τως.

δυσπαίθεια, ἡ, ill discipline, disobedience, App. Civ. 1. 48.

δυσπειθής, ἐς, hard to persuade, not easily talked over, Plat. Phaedr.

271 D. 2. self-willed, disobedient, intractable, Id. Legg. 880 A, al.;

κύνες Xen. Mem. 4. 1, 3. Adv., δυσπειθῶς ἔχειν πρὸς τι Plut. Galb. 25;

δ. φέρειν Id. Lysand. 15.

δυσπερία, ἡ, difficulty of learning by experiment, Hipp. 47. 11.

δυσπεπιστος, *ov*, hard to persuade, self-willed, opiniative, Arist. Eth. N. 7.

9, 2: —Adv., δυσπεπιστος ἔχειν to be incredulous, Isocr. 44 C. II.

disobedient, Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 23.

δυσπέλαστος, *ov*, dangerous to come near, δ. ἀμαθία κακόν (Nauck

δυσπάλαστον) Soph. Fr. 663.

δυσπεμπτος, *ov*, hard to send away, Aesch. Ag. 1190.

δυσπέμφελος, *ov*, in Il. 16. 748, Kebriones is likened to a diver, who

will jump into the sea, εἰ καὶ καὶ δυσπέμφελος εἴη even if it be rough and

stormy; so in Hes. Th. 440, as a general epith. of the sea, οἱ γλαυκῆν

δυσπέμφελον ἐργάζονται; also, ναυτιλίῃ δ. a stormy, dangerous passage,

Id. Op. 616; αἶψη Nonn. D. 2. 550: —metaph. like δύσκολος, rude, un-

courteous, Hes. Op. 721. (The sense of the word is clear; prob. there-

fore the Root is the same with that of πέμφει.)

δυσπενθήρος, *ov*, of an ill step-mother, θεσμός Nonn. D. 3. 309.

δυσπενθής, *ov*, to be sore afflicted, Plut. 2. 106 A.

δυσπενθής, ἐς, bringing sore affliction, direful, κάματος Pind. P. 12.

18; ὁλός Ib. 11. 28; θαλάμιοι .. δυσπενθέα κόσμον Epigr. Gr. 431;

Αἶδας Ib. 250.

δυσπέπντος, *ov*, hard to soften, Schol. Soph. Aj. 203.

δυσπεπνέω, to digest with difficulty, cited from Diosc.

δυσπεπτος, *ov*, hard to digest, Arist. G. A. 4. 7, 6, al., Nicom. Εἰλεῖθ.

1. 31: refusing to be assimilated, Plat. Tim. 82 A. 2. unripe, Nic.

Al. 297.

δυσπεραιώτος, *ov*, = sq., Byz.

δυσπεράτω, *ov*, hard to get through, χώρα Strabo 697; αἰών Eur.

Med. 645.

δυσπεριάγωγος, *ov*, hard to wheel about, Arr. Tact. 16. 8.

δυσπεριγνήτος, *ov*, hard to overcome, Philo 1. 621.

δυσπερικάρβητος, *ov*, hard to peel clean off, φλοῦς Theophr. H. P. 5.

1. 1 (al. —καθαίρετός).

δυσπερίληπτος, *ov*, hard to encompass, γαστήρ Posidon. ap. Ath.

549 E; πόλις τοῖς ἐναντίοις δυσπ. Arist. Pol. 7. 11, 3. II. hard

to comprehend, Diod. 1. 3.

δυσπερίνοτος, *ov*, *hard to conceive*, Philo I. 570.
 δυσπερίτρεπτος, *ov*, *hard to overturn*, Galen.
 δυσπερίφукτος, *ov*, *hard to chill*, Diosc. I. 30.
 δυσπετώ, *to fall out ill*, Suid. 2. *to bear impatiently*, Cyrill.
 δυσπέτεια, τό, *a misfortune*, LXX (2 Macc. 5. 20).
 δυσπέτης, *és*, *falling out ill, most difficult*, μαθεῖν δ. Soph. Aj. 1046.
 Adv. δυσπετῶς, Ion. -εως, Hdt. 3. 107, Hipp. Progn. 41, Aesch. Pr. 752.
 δυσπεψία, *ή*, *indigestion*, Macho ap. Ath. 341 B, Galen.
 δυσπεπναιστος, *ov*, *full of grievous evil, disastrous*, Aesch. Eum. 481 (as Aurat. for δυσπήματ'; cf. δυσκύναιστος).
 δυσπίνης, *és*, *squalid, στοκαί* Soph. O. C. 1597, cf. Ar. Ach. 426.
 δυσπιστός, *to mistrust, distrust, τι* Plut. 2. 593 A.
 δυσπιστία, *ή*, *incredulity, mistrust*, Clem. Al. 444.
 δυσπίστος, *ov*, *hard of belief, distrustful*:—Adv., *δυσπίστως* ἔχειν πρὸς τι *to be incredulous about a thing*, Plat. Eryx. 405 B. II. *pass. hard to be believed*, Palaeph. 31. 2.
 δυσπλάνος, *ov*, *wandering in misery*, Aesch. Pr. 608, 900.
 δυσπλήρωτος, *ov*, *hard to fill or fulfil*, Poll. 9. 21.
 δυσπλοία, Ion. -πλοῖη, *ή*, *difficulty of sailing*, Anth. P. 7. 630.
 δυσπλοος, *ov*, *contr. -πλους, dangerous for ships*, Anth. P. 7. 275.
 δυσπλῆτος, *ov*, *hard to wash clean*, Hipp. 644. 40.
 δυσπλωτος, *ov*, = *δυσπλοος*, Anth. P. 7. 609.
 δυσπνώος, Ion. -πνῳέω, *to breathe with difficulty*, Aretae. Caus. M. Diat. I. 11. II. *to smell ill*, Paul. Sil. Baln. 30.
 δύσπνοια, *ή*, *difficulty of breathing, shortness of breath*, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Xen. Cyn. 9. 20. II. *contrary winds*, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 1.
 δυσπνοϊκός, *ή*, *ύν, short of breath*, Hippiatr.
 δύσπνοος, *ov*, *contr. -πνους, ov*, *scant of breath, short-breathed*, Hipp. Progn. 42, Soph. Ant. 224. II. *unfit to breathe, άήρ* Theophr. Ign. 24. III. *δ. πνοαί* *contrary winds*, Soph. Ant. 588.
 δυσπολέμητος, *ov*, *hard to war with*, Aesch. Supp. 649, Isocr. 69 A; *εί δέ τις .. δυσπολέμητον οἰεῖται τὸν Φίλιππον εἶναι* Dem. 41. 9.
 δυσπόλεμος, *ov*, *unlucky in war*, Aesch. Pers. 1013.
 δυσπολύρκτητος, *ov*, *hard to take by siege*, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 5, Polyb.
 δυσπολίτευτος [I], *ov*, *unfit for public business*, Plut. Dio 32.
 δυσπονής, *és*, *toilsome, δυσπονέος καμᾶτοιο* Od. 5. 493. Adv. -εως, Max. π. κ. 194.
 δυσπόντος, *ov*, *bringing toil and trouble, δαίμων* Aesch. Pers. 515; *δυσπόντην ἔξετ' ἀμφ' ἐμοὶ τροφὴν laborious*, Soph. O. C. 1614.
 δυσπονία, *ή*, *toil and trouble*, Manetho 4. 260.
 δύσπονος, *ov*, *toilsome*, Soph. Ant. 1276.
 δυσπορεύτος, *ov*, *hard to pass, πλὸς ταῖς ἀμάξαις* δ. Xen. An. I. 5. 7.
 δυσπορέω, *to have a toilsome march*, Joseph. B. J. 3. 6, 2.
 δυσπορία, *ή*, *difficulty of passing, τοῦ ποταμοῦ* Xen. An. 4. 3, 7.
 δυσπόριστος, *ov*, *gotten with much labour*, Dion. H. I. 37, Plut. 2. 156 F: *τὸ δ. difficulty of getting*, Plut. Sol. 23.
 δύσπορος, *ov*, *hard to pass, scarce passable*, Plat. Crat. 420 E, Xen. An. 6. 5, 12. 2. *difficult*, Poll. 5. 105.
 δυσποτμέω, *to be unlucky*, Polyb. Fr. Gramm. 41.
 δυσποτμία, *ή*, *ill luck, ill success*, Dion. H. 2. 28, Themist. 170 A.
 δύσποτος, *ov*, *unlucky, ill-starred, unhappy, wretched*; of persons and things, δ. θεός, of Prometheus, Aesch. Pr. 119; δ. βούς, of Io, Id. Supp. 306; δ. εὐχαί i. e. *curse*, Id. Theb. 819; also in Soph., and freq. in Eur., cf. Ar. Ach. 419; Comp. *δυσποτμώτερος* Eur. Phoen. 1358. Adv. -μως, Aesch. Pers. 272; Sup. -ότατα, Plut. Fab. 18.
 δύσποτος, *ov*, *unpalatable, πῶμα* Aesch. Eum. 266.
 δυσπραγέω, *to be unlucky*, Aesch. Ag. 790, Plut. Ant. 63.
 δυσπραγία, τό, *a failure, mischance*, Nicet. Eugen.
 δυσπραγία, *ή*, v. sub *δυσπραγία*.
 δυσπραγμάτευτος, *ov*, *hard to manage*, Plut. 2. 348 E.
 δύσπρακτος, *ov*, *hard to do*, Poll. 3. 131., 5. 105.
 δυσπραξία, *ή*, *ill success, ill luck*, Aesch. Pr. 966, Soph. O. C. 1399; also in pl., Aesch. Eum. 769, Soph. Aj. 759:—this form also occurs in Andoc. 20. 22, Isocr. 137 A, but *δυσπραγία* in Antipho 120. 12, Polyb. etc.
 δύσπρωτος, *ov*, *hard to sell*: name of a play by Antiphanes.
 δυσπρέπεια, *ή*, *indecenty*, Joseph. A. J. 3. 7. 4.
 δυσπρεπής, *és*, *base, undignified*, Eur. Hel. 300.
 δύσπριστος, *ov*, *hard to saw through*, Theophr. H. P. 5. 6, 3.
 δυσπρόπτωτος, *ov*, *not easily running out*, Galen.
 δυσπρόσβυτος, *ov*, *hard to approach*, Thuc. 4. 129.
 δυσπρόσβλητος, *ov*, *hard to approach*, Cyrill.
 δυσπρόσδεκτος, *ov*, *hardly admitted, disagreeable*, Plut. 2. 39 D. II. *act. hardly admitting*, M. Anton. 1. 5.
 δυσπροσήγορος, *ov*, *hard to speak with, repulsive*, Poll. 1. 42. Adv. -ως, Id. 5. 139.
 δυσπρόσitos, *ov*, *hard to get at, difficult of access*, Dion. H. 4. 54; of a man, Eur. I. A. 345; cf. *δυσπρόσitos*.
 δυσπρόσμάχος, *ov*, *hard to attack*, Plut. Timol. 21.
 δυσπρόσμικτος, *ov*, *hard to get into, λιμήν* Poll. 1. 101.
 δυσπρόσοδος, *ov*, *hard to get at, difficult of access, χωρίον* Thuc. 5. 65; δ. τοῖς ἐναντίοις πόλις Arist. Pol. 7. 11, 3: *hard to assault, τάξις, πόλις* Polyb. 1. 26, 10, etc. 2. of men, *unsocial*, Thuc. 1. 130, Xen. Ages. 9, 2, Luc. Scyth. 6.
 δυσπρόσοιστος, *ov*, *hard to approach*, Soph. O. C. 1277.
 δυσπρόσοπτος, *ov*, *hard to look on, horrid to behold, κάρα* τὸ δ. Soph. O. C. 286; *δνειράτα* Id. El. 460.
 δυσπροσόρμιμος, *ov*, *hard to land on, having few ports*, Polyb. 1. 37, 4; δ. ἀπόβασις *a difficult landing*, Diod. 1. 31.
 δυσπροσέλαστος, *ov*, *hard to get at*, Plut. Pomp. 28.
 δυσπροσπρίστος, *ov*, *bad for foraging in, χώρα* Aen. Tact. 8.

δυσπρόσρητος, *ov*, *hard to speak with*, Poll. 5. 13 S.
 δυσπρόσωπος, *ov*, *of ill aspect*, Plut. Mar. 15.
 δυσπύτης, *ov*, *hard to bring to suppuration*, Galen.
 δυσραγής, *és*, *hard to break*, Luc. Anach. 24.
 δύρευστος, *ov*, *hardly flowing, of thick water*, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 75-
 δύρηκτος, *ov*, *hard to break or break through*, Dio C. 62. 8.
 δύρητος, *ov*, *that should not be spoken*, Dem. Phal. 326.
 δύρητος, *ov*, *impatient of cold*, ζεᾶ Hdt. 5. 10, Arist. H. A. 8. 25, al. Adv., *δυσρηγότερας διάγειν* Id. Probl. 1. 29.
 δυσροέω, *to flow ill, i. e. to be unlucky*, Arr. Epict. 1. 28, 30, etc.
 δυσροητικός, *ή*, *ύν, leading to ill luck*, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 58.
 δύσροια, *ή*, *ill luck, misfortune*, Arr. Epict. 2. 17, 18.
 δύσροος, *ov*, *contr. -pous, -pouv, flowing with difficulty*, Orib. 2. 247 Daremb.
 δύσροτος, *ov*, = *δύσροος*, Theophr. ap. Dietz. Schol. Hipp. 2. 456.
 δυσρέβεια, *ή*, *impiety, ungodliness*, freq. in Trag.; *πρὸς δυσσεβείας ἦν* it verged on *impiety*, Aesch. Cho. 704; *παντὸς ἔργου* δ. Soph. Ant. 301: *a charge of impiety, τὴν δ. εὐσεβοῦς ἑκτεράσμην* Soph. Ant. 924.—In Lyrics also *δυσσεβία*, Aesch. Eum. 534; —*ή* Nonn. D. 20. 404.
 δυσσεβέω, *to be εὐσεβής, to think or act ungodly*, Soph. Tr. 1245; *ol* *δυσσεβοῦντες* Aesch. Eum. 910, Eur. Med. 755.
 δυσσεβημα, τό, *an impious act*, Dion. H. 7. 44.
 δυσσεβής, *és*, *ungodly, impious, profane*, of persons and their acts, Trag.; *τὰ τῶν κακίστων δυσσεβέστατα* Soph. O. C. 1190; δ. μέλαθρα Eur. I. T. 694. Adv. -βῶς, Eur. Fr. 822. This family of words is nearly confined to Trag. (*δυσσεβής* occurs in Menand. Incert. 12, Diphil. Inc. 24), *εὐσεβής*, etc. are freq. also in Prose.
 δυσσεβία, *ή*, *poët. for δυσρέβεια*, q. v.
 δύσσρηκτος, *ov*, *not easily rotting, cf.* Plut. 2. 725 C.
 δύσσος, *ov*, *hard to save, ruined*, Lat. *perditus*, Theocr. 3. 24; *τὸ δ. the rogues*, Id. 4. 45.
 δύσστ-: in compos. with a word beginning with *στ, σθ, σπ, σφ, σχ*, the oldest Mss. omit the final *σ* of *δυσ-*, to avoid the concurrence of consonants; nor can this cause any ambiguity (for *δύσ-στος* should be pronounced differently from *δύσ-τος*, Schäff. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 91); and the analogy of *δῖς, τρίς*, etc., in composition is for the single *σ*, though the rule cannot be extended to *εἰς* and *πρὸς*.
 δυσσύμβατος, *ov*, *ill-agreeing, πρὸς τι* Plut. 2. 661 C.
 δυσσύμβλητος, *δυσσύμβολος*, v. *δυσζυμβα-*.
 δυσσύμφυτος, *ov*, *hardly growing together*, Galen.
 δυσσύνακτος, *ov*, *hard to bring together*, Joseph. B. J. 4. 4, 6.
 δυσσυνείδητος, *ov*, *with an ill conscience*, Eccl.
 δυσσύνοπτος, *ov*, *hard to get a view of*, Polyb. 3. 84, 2, etc.
 δύστακτος, *ov*, *ill-arranged, irregular*, Plat. Legg. 781 A.
 δυστάλῆς, *αὐα, άν*, *most miserable*, Soph. Aj. 410, etc., and often in Eur. in fem., the masc. only in Eur. Hipp. 1407, Supp. 1034.
 δυσταμείντος, *ov*, *hard to manage*, Arist. Audib. 12.
 δυστάρυχος, *ov*, *very stormy*, Hesych.
 δυστάτῆς, *ov*, *to be unstable*, Plut. 2. 993 E, 1124 B.
 δυστέκμαρτος, *ov*, *hard to make out from the given signs, hard to trace*, ἔχνος Soph. O. T. 109; δ. τέχνη, of the art of interpreting auspices, Aesch. Pr. 497; *πακίλιον τι καὶ δ.* Eur. Hel. 712; so in Dion. H. 4. 29, and later.
 δυστεκνία, *ή*, *want of children*, Manetho 2. 179.
 δυστεκνός, *ov*, *unfortunate in her children*, of Jocasta, Soph. O. T. 1248.
 δυστερπής, *és*, *ill-pleasing*, Aesch. Cho. 277.
 δύστηκτος, *ov*, (τήκω) *hard to melt*, Hipp. 383. 16, Plut. 2. 701 B.
 δυστηνία, *ή*, *misery*, Hesych.
 δύστηνος, Dor. *δυστάωνος*, *ov*, *wretched, unhappy, unfortunate, disastrous*, *poët. Adj.*: 1. mostly of persons, as always in Hom. and mostly in Trag.; *δυστήνων δέ τε παῖδες ἐμῷ μένει ἀντύωσιν unhappy are they whose sons ..*, Il. 6. 127. 2. of sufferings and the like, μόχθος δ. Pind. P. 4. 478; *θέρος* Aesch. Ag. 1655; *αἰκία* Soph. El. 511; *ένειδος* Id. Aj. 1191; *λόγοι* Eur. H. F. 1346; *ένειρος* Ar. Ran. 1333. Sup., *δυστανότατος* Soph. El. 121; and Adv., *γρήσσω δυστανότατως* Eur. Supp. 967, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 544; but no Comp. occurs. II. after Hom., in moral sense, *wretched*, like Lat. *miser* (a *wretch*), e. g. Soph. El. 121, Ph. 1016.—Rare in Prose, though Dem. 421. 20 has δ. λογάρια, in latter sense. (A form *άστηνος* is cited in Suid., and in E. M. 159. 11, with the expl. *ύδυστυχής καὶ πένης, παρὰ τὸ μὴ στάσιν ἔχει*; so that the Root was taken to be *στήναι*: but no satisfactory account of the Etym. has yet been given. Hesych. also has *άστηνεῖ' άδυνατεῖ*.)
 δύστηρητος, *ov*, *hard to keep*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 205, Plut. Cleom. 36.
 δύστίβευτος [I], *ov*, *hard to trace*, Plut. 2. 917 E, 918 A.
 δυστιθάσεντος, *ov*, *hard to tame*, Strabo 705, Plut. 2. 529 B.
 δυστήμιων, *ov*, *suffering hard things*, h. Hom. Ap. 532.
 δύστηλος, *ov*, *hard to bear*, Emped. ap. Plut. 2. 745 C, Aesch. Ag. 1571; *δύσκλητα τοκυνεύει* Epigr. Gr. 562.
 δυστόκια, *ή*, *one who has borne a child to misery*, dub. in Hesych.
 δυστοκέως, *έως, ύ*, *an unhappy parent, δυστοκέες άλετριδες* Call. Del. 242; *δ. τoκίes* Anth. P. append. 225.
 δυστοκίω, *to have a hard time, suffer hard labour*, of females, Hipp. Aph. 1254, Plat. Theat. 149 D, Arist. H. A. 7. 9, 4:—metaph., *δυστοκεῖ πόλις* Ar. Ran. 1423.
 δυστοκία, *ή*, *a painful delivery, hard birth*, Arist. H. A. 7. 10, 1, Theophr. H. P. 9. 16, 1, Call. Del. 242.
 δύστοκος, *ov*, *bringing forth with pain*:—Adv., *δυστόκως* ἔχειν Eust. Opusc. 326. 53. II. *born for mischief*, Eur. Fr. 855.
 δυστομέω, like *δυσφημέω*, *to speak evil of, τινά τι* Soph. O. C. 986.
 δύστομος, *ov*, (στομα) *hard-mouthed*, of a horse, Anth. Plan. 361.
 δύσ-τομος, *ov*, (τέμνω) *hard to cut*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 14, 1.

δύστρονος, *on, lamentable, grievous*, Aesch. Theb. 984, 999.
δυστοπάστος, *on, hard to guess, ὅστις ποτ' εἰσὶν, δυστοπάστος εἰδέναι* Eur. Tro. 885; **Φοῖβον δυστοπάστ' αἰνύματα Id. Suppl. 138.
δυστόχαστος, *on, hard to hit upon, καὶρός* Plut. Ant. 28.
δυστράπεζος, *on, fed on horrid food*, Eur. H. F. 385.
δυστραπελία, *ῆ, difficulty of managing or dealing with, τῆς Ἰδρας* Diod. 4. 11, cf. 5. 15; of bad soil, Id. 17. 82.
δυστράπελος, *on, difficult to deal with, φλέψ* Hipp. 279. 15; *πράγμα* Henioch. Trox. 1. 4, cf. Plut. 2. 419 A. 2. of persons, *intractable, stubborn*, Soph. Aj. 914, Arist. Eth. E. 3. 7, 6; cf. *εὐτράπελος* :—Adv. —*aws, awkwardly, clumsily*, Xen. Oec. 8. 16. Cf. *δύστροπος*.
δυστρατοπέδευτος, *on, ill-suited for encamping*, Aen. Tact. 8.
δυστριπτός, *on, hard to bruise or grind*, Artemid. 1. 70.
δυστροπία, *ῆ, stubbornness*, Poll. 5. 119.
δυστροπικός, *ῆ, ὄν, of stubborn mind*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 826.
δύστροπος, *on, hard to turn, intractable, δ. γυναικῶν ἁρμονία* Eur. Hipp. 161; *δύσκολος καὶ δ. Dem. 73. 4.* Adv. —*aws, Philostr. 512.*
δύστροπος μῆν, *δ, Macedonian name for March*, Anth. P. 11. 243.
δύστροφος, *on, hard to rear*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 8, 4.
δυστρήπιτος [ῆ], *on, hard to bore through*, Theophr. H. P. 5. 6, 3.
δυστύχῳ : Ion. impf. *ἐδυστύχεον* Hdt. 8. 105; aor. *ἐδυστύχησα* Plat. Menex. 243 A; pf. *δεδυστύχηκα* Id. Lach. 183 C, Lyc. ap. Stob. 119. 13; —Pass., v. infr. : (δυστυχῆς). *To be unlucky, unhappy, unfortunate*, Hdt. l.c., and Att.; *ἐπεύχομαι τῷ μὲν εὐτυχεῖν . . τοῖσι δὲ δ. Aesch. Theb. 482*, cf. Soph. Ant. 1159; *τινι* in a thing, Eur. Phoen. 424; *περὶ τινος* Id. Andr. 713; *ἐν τινι* Ar. Ran. 1449; *εἰς τι* Plat. Lach. 183 C; *κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν* Id. Alc. 2. 148 D; *περὶ τι* Plut. Camill. 11; or c. acc., *πάντα δυστυχεῖν* Eur. Hec. 429; *δυστυχεῖν ἄμφορον γυναικα* *to be cursed with . .*, Anth. P. 11. 287; —Pass. in same sense, *ἐὰν τις δυστυχηθῇ* Plat. Legg. 877 E; *τὰ δυστυχηθέντα ill-successes*, Lys. 197. 13.
δυστύχημα [ῆ], *τό, a piece of ill luck, a failure, misfortune*, Andoc. 21. 2, Lys. 168. 22, Plat. Crat. 395 D, etc.
δυστυχῆς, *és, unlucky, unfortunate*, of persons and things, Trag., Plat. Legg. 832 A, etc.; *δυστυχῆ πρᾶσσειν* Aesch. Theb. 339; *δ. βίος* Soph. El. 602; *δ. εἰς τι* Eur. Phoen. 1643; *τὰ τ' ἔδον τὰ τε θύραζε* δ. Id. Or. 604; *τὰ δυστυχῆ = δυστυχίαι*, Aesch. Cho. 913; —Adv. —*χως*, Id. Ag. 1660, etc. 2. of the Erinyes, *δ. κόραι ill-starred, harbingers of ill*, Id. Eum. 791.
δυστυχία, *ῆ, ill luck, ill fortune*, Eur. Bacch. 387, al., Thuc. 6. 55, etc.
δυσυδρος, *on, scant of water*, Joseph. A. J. 2. 11, 2.
δυσυπέρβατος, *on, hard to pass over*, Philo in Math. Vett. p. 52.
δυσυπνέω, *to sleep ill*, Plat. Legg. 790 D.
δυσυπνος, *on, sleeping ill*, Oribas. 287 Matthaei.
δυσυποβίβαστος, *on, hard to carry off by purging*, Ath. 74 C.
δυσυπόιστος, *on, hard to endure*, Anth. P. 5. 163.
δυσυπομένητος, *on*, = sq., Sext. Emp. M. 9. 154.
δυσυπομόνητος, *on, hard to abide*, Philo 2. 287, etc.
δυσυπονόητος, *on, very suspicious*, Philo 2. 268.
δυσυπόστατος, *on, hard to withstand*, Diod. 17. 11, Plut. Cor. 8.
δυσφαῖς or **-φάνης**, *és, scarce visible*, Plut. Lucull. 9., 2. 431 F.
δύσφαλτος, *on, very tottering*, Hesych.
δυσφάνταστος, *on, hard to imagine*, Plut. 2. 432 C.
δυσφῶτος, *on, hard to speak, unutterable*, Lat. *nefandus*, Aesch. Ag. 1152. II. *hard to explain*, Lyc. 10.
δυσφειγῆς, *és, shining ill, gloomy*, Poll. 5. 109.
δυσφεικτός, *on, hard to be avoided*, Philo 2. 268.
δυσφημέω, *to use ill words, esp. words of ill omen*, Aesch. Ag. 1078, Soph. El. 905, cf. Eur. Hec. 182; opp. *to εὐφημέω*. II. *trans. to speak ill of*, Soph. El. 1183, Eur. Heracl. 600.
δυσφήμημα, *τό, a word of ill omen*, Plut. 2. 1065 E.
δυσφήμια, *ῆ, ill language, esp. words of ill omen, κατέχευ . . πᾶν στρατοπέδον δυσφημίας* Soph. Ph. 10. II. *blasphemy, slander*, Dion. H. 6. 48, Plut. 2. 587 F, etc. III. *ill fame, obloquy*, Soph. Fr. 185, in pl.
δυσφήμιστος, *on*, = sq., Suid.
δύσφημος, Dor. —*φῆμος*, *on, of ill omen, boding*, Hes. Op. 733; opp. *to εὐφημος*, Eur. And. 1144, etc. II. *slandorous, shameful, ἤη* Theogn. 307 Bgk., cf. Menand. Incert. 169. III. *of ill fame, evil, κλέος*, Pind. N. 8. 62.
δυσφθαρετός, *on, hard to destroy*, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 19; *not easily spoilt*, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 121 C.
δυσφθόγγος, *on, hard sounding*, Dem. Phal. 246.
δυσφιλής, *és, hateful*, Aesch. Ag. 1232, Cho. 624, Soph. O. C. 1258, etc.
δυσφορέω, impf. *ἐδυσφόρον* Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 8; —*to bear with pain and difficulty, to bear ill*, Lat. *aegre ferre, tunc μεταβολήν* Isocr. Ep. 10. 3. 2. mostly intr. *to be impatient, angry, vexed*, Hdt. 5. 19, Soph. El. 255, etc.; at a thing, *τινι* Aesch. Supp. 513, Eur. And. 1234; *ἐπὶ τινι* Aesch. Theb. 780; *περὶ τι* Hipp. 1066 D; *διά τι* Diod. 4. 61; —also in Med. (in some Edd.), Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 5. Cf. *δυσχεραίνω*.
δυσφόρητος, *on, hard to bear*, Eur. Cycl. 344; Scal. *διαφόρητον*.
δυσφορία, *ῆ, pain hard to be borne, excessive pain*, Hipp. Acut. 393; *anguish, agitation*, Id. Epid. 1. 984.
δυσφορικός, *ῆ, ὄν, indicative of vexation*, Eust. 1581. 22.
δυσφορέμυξ, *ιγγος*, *δ, ῆ, unlike the lyre, mournful*, Eur. I. T. 225.
δύσφορος, *on, hard to bear, heavy, θῶρακες* Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 13. 2. mostly of sufferings, *hard to bear, grievous, θάμβος, μέριμνα* Pind. N. 1. 85, Fr. 124; *ἀτη, βίος*, etc., Trag.; *δύσφοροι γυνῶμα false, blinding fancies*, Soph. Aj. 51 (cf. *παράφορος*) : *τὰ δύσφορα our troubles, sorrows*, Soph. O. T. 87, cf. El. 144; —*δύσφορον* [ἐστί] Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 17; —Adv. —*δυσφόρος φέρειν* Hipp. Aph. 1244; *δ. ἀγειν, ἔχειν* Soph. O. T. 770, 783. 3. of food, *oppressive*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 17, cf. Hipp. 2.**

1. c. II. (from Pass.) *moving with difficulty, slow of motion*, *σώματα* Plat. Tim. 74 E; *ἵππος* Xen. Eq. 1. 12.
δυσφορτός, *on, hard to be carried*, C. 1. 3127.
δυσφράδεια, *ῆ, difficulty of pronunciation*, Eust. 852. 28; —in Opusc. 23, 95 he has also Adv. —*δws*.
δυσφραστος, *on, hard to tell or explain, mysterious*, Plat. Tim. 50 C; generally, *difficult, κέλευθα* Opp. H. 2. 60. II. act. *speaking with difficulty* :—Adv. —*aws, Lyc. 1466*.
δυσφρόνη, *ῆ, =sq., in pl. anxieties, troubles, δυσφρονέων ἐπιλήθεται* Hes. Th. 102; in Pind. O. 2. 95, *παρὰ λυγρὴν δυσφρονῶν* (Mss. *δυσφρονῶν, δυσφορῶν*) is restored by Dind.; cf. *ἀφρόνη* for *ἀφροσύνη*, A. B. 472; *εὐφρόνη* for *εὐφροσύνη*, Hesych.
δυσφροσύνη, *ῆ, anxiety, care*, Hes. Th. 528, Simon. ap. Ath. 447 A, —both times in Ep. gen. pl. *δυσφροσύναν*.
δυσφρων, *on, gen. onos, sad at heart, sorrowful, melancholy, τὸ δ. στύγος* (v. *στύγος*) Aesch. Ag. 547; *ἀτη* Soph. O. C. 202; *λύπαι* Eur. Andr. 1043. II. *ill-disposed, malignant, δράκοντες* Aesch. Supp. 511, cf. Ag. 608, 834; *λόγοι* Eur. Andr. 287. III. = *ἀφρων*, *senseless, insensate*, Aesch. Theb. 874; *φρονέων δυσφρονῶν ἀμαρτήματα* Soph. Ant. 1261 :—Adv. —*ónus, foolishly, rashly*, Aesch. Pers. 552.
δυσφρῆς, *és, growing slowly*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 1, 3.
δυσφύα, *ῆ, slow growth, opp. to ταχυβλαστία*, Theophr. C. P. 4. 8, 2. *δυσφύλακτος*, = *δυσφρέμαι*, Eust. 797. 28.
δυσφύλακτος, *on, hard to guard, δυσφύλακτον οὐδὲν ὡς γυνή* Alex. Incert. 40; of a city, Polyb. 2. 55, 2, etc. II. *hard to keep off or prevent*, Eur. Phoen. 924, cf. Andr. 738.
δυσφωνία, *ῆ, roughness of sound*, Dem. Phal. 48, Poll. 2. 112.
δύσφωνος, *on, ill-sounding, harsh*, Dem. Phal. 69, 70.
δυσφωράτος, *on, hard to detect*, Plut. 2. 51 D. Adv. —*aws, Basil.*
δυσχαλῶντος [ῆ], *on, hard to rein, unbridled*, Galen.
δυσχαρίστος [ῆ], *on, thankless*, Aesch. Fr. 134.
δυσχεμερνός, *ῆ, ὄν, dub. for sq. in Theophr. H. P. 8. 8, 1.*
δυσχείμερος, *on, suffering from hard winters, very winter, Hom.* (only in Il.) as epith. of Dodona, 2. 750, al.; *χέρην* Hdt. 4. 28; *φάραγξ* Aesch. Fr. 15; —metaph., *δ. πέλαιος δῆγος* lb. 746; *δ. αἶται* Id. Cho. 271. II. *bearing winter ill, like διάργος*, Arist. H. A. 8. 10, 5.
δυσχείμων, *on, gen. onos, = δυσχείμερος*, Ar. Rh. 4. 635.
δυσχερμα, *τό, a thing hard to be subdued, a hard conquest*, Soph. Ant. 126; cf. *χείρωμα*.
δυσχερῶτος, *on, hard to subdue*, Hdt. 7. 9, 2, Dem. 1412. 21.
δυσχεραίνωντος, Adv. part. pres. *with disgust*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 7, 3.
δυσχεραίνω, impf. *ἐδυσχεραίνον* Plat. Theaet. 169 D; aor. *ἐδυσχεράνα* Isocr. 275 A; (δυσχερῆς). *To be unable to endure or put up with, to be disgusted at*, Lat. *aegre ferre, c. acc., Isocr. 305 C, Plat. Theaet. 195 C, Dem. 376. 18, etc.; *δ. τὸ γενέσθαι τι* Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 2; *τὸ ἀδικεῖν* Plat. Rep. 362 B; c. acc. et partic. *to be annoyed at his doing*, Aeschin. 8. 27. 2. mostly intr. *to feel dislike, disgust or annoyance, to be discontented, displeased, vexed, τινός for or because of . .*, Plat. Polit. 294 A; *περὶ τινος* Andoc. 28, 5; *περὶ τι* Plat. Rep. 475 C, also, *τινὶ* at a thing, Dem. 1274. 24, etc.; *ἐπὶ τινι* Isocr. 7 C; *πρὸς τι* Dion. H. de Thuc. 34; also, *δ. ἐαυτῷ sibi displicere*, Arist. Metaph. 1. 3, 12; —Pass. *to be hateful, ὄνομα δυσχεραίνοντων* Plat. Poplic. 1. 3. c. inf. *to scorn to do a thing*, Plat. Rep. 388 A. II. Causal, *to cause annoyance, ῥήματ' ῆ τέρψαντά τι ῆ δυσχεράναντ'* Soph. O. C. 1281; *δ. τὴν ὁδὸν to make it difficult*, App. Illyr. 18; —Pass. *to be disagreeable*, Arist. Rhet. Al. 19, 2., 30, 14. III. *δ. ἐν τοῖς λόγοις to make difficulties in argument, to be captious*, Plat. Gorg. 450 E.
δυσχεραίνεον, verb. Adj. *one must be annoyed*, Plat. Legg. 828 D, etc.
δυσχεραντικός, *ῆ, ὄν, difficult, perplexing*, M. Anton. 1. 8.
δυσχεράσμα, *τό, peevishness, ill temper*, Plat. Phil. 44 D.
δυσχέρεια, *ῆ, opp. to εὐχέρεια*, I. of things, *annoyance, disgust* caused by a thing *τὸ φορηματός, τοῦ νοσήματος* Soph. Ph. 473, 900, cf. Plat. Polit. 286 B; in pl., Plat. 2. 654 B. 2. *difficulty in doing a thing*, Plat. Rep. 502 D, etc.; *a difficulty*, Isocr. 84 D. 3. in argument, *difficulties*, *δ. λογικά* Arist. Metaph. 3. 3, 9, cf. 2. 1, 3, al. II. of persons, *peevishness, ill temper, enmity*, Plat. Phil. 44 C; cf. Theophr. Char. 19. 2. *loathing, nausea*, Plat. Prot. 334 B.
δυσχερῆς, *és; (χείρ) —hard to take in hand or manage, opp. to εὐχερῆς*: I. of things, *annoying, distressing, vexatious, discomfortable, θεωρία* Aesch. Fr. 802; *πᾶσι θαύμα* δ. Soph. Ant. 254; *τὸ δυσχερῆς = δυσχέρεια* Eur. Phoen. 393; *δυσχερῆς ἐστίν* Dem. 226. 18; —*δυσχερῆς ποιεῖσθαι*, Lat. *aegre ferre*, Thuc. 4. 85. 2. *difficult*, Plat. Legg. 779 E, etc.; *τύχη* Lys. 168. 36; *βίος* Dem. 1396. 16; *τὰ δυσχερῆ difficulties*, Id. 146. 26, al. 3. of arguments, *contradictory, captious*, Plat. Prot. 333 D, Dem. 491. 17; *τὰ δυσχερῆ difficulties in an argument or discussion*, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 1, 5, Metaph. 10. 11, 6, al. II. of persons, *ill tempered, unfriendly, hateful, τινι to one*, Soph. El. 929; *πρὸς τινα* Eur. Ion 395; *ἀστοί καὶ δ. Dem. 439. fin.*; *δ. περὶ στίλια fastidious*, Plat. Rep. 475 C; cf. Arist. Eth. E. 2. 3, 10, Theophr. Char. 19. III. Adv., *δυσχερῶς φέρειν*, Lat. *aegre ferre*, Hipp. 1244 D; *ἀποδέχεσθαι* Plat. Euthyphro 6 A; *δ. ἔχειν to be annoyed, πρὸς τι* Id. Prot. 332 A; *ἐπὶ τινι* Amphid. Philad. 2.
δυσχιδής, *és, hard to cleave*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 1 (v. l. *διαχιδής*).
δύσχιμος, *on, troublesome, dangerous, fearful, Lat. horridus, δράκων* Aesch. Theb. 503; *πλημμυρίαι* Id. Cho. 186; *κλέουσθαι* Id. Pers. 567; *ὄρη* Id. Fr. 379; *χθών, πνεύματα* Eur. Bacch. 15, Supp. 962. (The word *μελόγχιμος* (= μέλας) seems to show that the term. -χιμος has no relation to *χείμα, hysms* : a belief in this deriv. led the Copyists to introduce the form *δύσχειμος* in Aesch. Fr. 379, Eur. Il. c.; but *δύσχιμος* is required by the metre in the other places cited from Aesch.;*

δύσχειμος never. Similarly the Mss. give μελάγχειμος in Eur. Rhes. 962, Xen. Cyn. 8, 1. V. Elmsl. Bacch. 1. c.)

δύ-σχιστος, *on, hard to split*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 16, 4.

δυσχαλνία, *h, mean or shabby clothing*, Eur. Hec. 240; in pl., τὰς ἐμάς δυσχαλνίας Id. Hel. 416.

δυσχορήγητος, *on, difficult from the expense*, Plut. 2. 712 E.

δύσχορτος, *on, with little grass or food*, δ. οἶκος an inhospitable dwelling, Eur. I. T. 219.

δυσχρηστέω, *to be δυσχρηστος, difficilem se praebere*, Polyb. 27. 6, 10.

II. *to fall into hardships or difficulties, to be in distress*, δ. πρᾶγμασι, λόγους Id. 1. 18, 7. 3. 11, 4; δ. ἐν or ἐπὶ τινι, περί τι Id.:—so also often in Med., Id. 1. 28, 9, etc.; of things, *to be useless*, Id. 16. 3. 5:—Pass. *to be brought into distress, ὑπό τινος* Ath. 634 B.

δυσχρήσθημα, τό, *inconvenience*, Cic. Fin. 3. 21.

δυσχρηστία, ἡ, *difficulty, distress*, Polyb. 1. 53, 13., 3. 75, 1: *difficulty in getting money*, Cic. Att. 16. 7, 6.

δυσχρηστος, *on*: (χρᾶμαι):—*hard to use, inconvenient, nearly useless*, opp. to εύχρηστος, Hipp. Aph. 1246; ἱππικὸν στράτευμα ἐν νυκτὶ .. δ. Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 26; *intractable, κύναι* Id. Cyn. 3, 11, cf. Dem. 1341. 1; δ. ἐξουσία *hard to use well*, Isocr. 180 A.:—Adv., *δυσχρήστως διακείσθαι* to be useless, Polyb. 1. 61, 4; *to be in difficulties*, Id. 5. 18, 11; δ. ἔχων Plut. Aemil. 19.

δύσχροια, ἡ, *a bad colour*, Galen., etc.

δύσχροος, *on*, contr. -χρους, *on*, =sq., Hipp. Aph. 1244.

δύσχρωος, ὡτος, ὁ, ἡ, *of a bad colour, discoloured*, Hipp. Coac. 137.

δύσχυλος, *on*, *with bad juices, ill-savoured*, Xenocr. 12.

δυσχυμία, ἡ, *an ill taste*, Theophr. C. P. 6. 12, 12.

δύσχυμος, *on*, =δύσχυλος, Arist. G. A. 4. 8, 3, Theophr. C. P. 6. 12, 4.

δυσχωρία, ἡ, *difficult ground, rough ground*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 35; in pl., lb. 35, etc.

II. *want of room*, Ath. 129 C.

δυσχωρίστος, *on*, *hard to separate, inextricable*, Polyb. 24. 1, 13.

δύσψυκτος, *on*, *not easily affected by cold*, Galen. 1. 346 Kühn.

δυσώδης, ἐς, (ὀσώ) *ill-smelling, stinking, foul, χλωδός*, δ. Soph. Ph. 1032; δ. πῶν Hipp. Progn. 39; καρπός Hdt. 2. 94; πνεῦμα Thuc. 2. 49; δαμή Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 40.

δυσωδία, ἡ, *an ill or foul smell*, Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 20, H. A. 9. 40, 45.

δυσώδιδος, *on*, *causing grievous pangs*, Anth. P. 6. 772.

δυσώλερος, *on*, *dying hard, tenacious of life*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 5.

δυσώμοτος, *on*, *hardly, i. e. reluctantly, swearing*, Poll. 1. 39.

δυσωνέω, *impf. ἐδυσώνων* Anth. P. 11. 169: *to beat down the price, cheapen*, Plat. Com. Incert. 49 (v. Interpp. Poll. 3. 126):—Med., Arist. Fr. 517.

δυσωνός, *on*, ὁ, *one who beats down the price, a hard customer*, Lynceus ap. Ath. 228 C; οὐδέ τις δυσωνός χρηστὸν ὕψεται κρέας ap. Suid.

δυσώνυμος, *on*, *bearing an ill name, abominable, hateful, viles Ἀχαιῶν* Il. 6. 255; ἡδύς Od. 19. 571; κοῖρα Il. 12. 116; λέκτρα Soph. O. C. 528, etc.; esp. *bearing a name of ill omen*, such as Afas, Id. Aj. 914, cf. 430 sq.:—poet. also δυσώνυμος, C. I. 1066. II. *speaking ill, ineloquent*, Soph. Fr. 109.

δυσωπείω, *aor. ἐδυσώπησα* Luc. Asin. 38: (δύω):—*to put out of countenance, put to shame*, esp. by importunity, τινά Philo 1. 291, Luc. 1. c., C. I. 8735: absol. *to be importunate*, Plut. 2. 532 D, 535 E; cf. Id. Brut. 6:—*δυσωπεῖν τὴν δὴν* to dazzle, Id. Lyc. 9.

II. *good authors used only Pass., impf. ἐδυσωπούμην* Plat. Phaedr. 242 C:—*to be put out of countenance, to be troubled*, absol., Id. Polit. 285 B; πρὸς ἀλλήλους Id. Legg. 933 A; δ. μή .., Id. Phaedr. 1. c.; of animals, *to be shy, timid*, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 4. 2. *to be ashamed of, τι* Plut. Cor. 15, etc.:—so in Act., absol., Dion. H. de Lys. 11. III. *intr. in Act. to see with difficulty*, Luc. Lexiph. 4.

δυσωπτικός, τό, *a means of making one ashamed, and so a corrective, τῶν ἡμαρτημένων* Joseph. B. J. 1. 25, 5, Dio ap. Stob. 484. 4.

δυσωπίστος, *ews*, ἡ, *importunity* (cf. δυσωπείω), Eccl.

δυσωπητικόςός, ἡ, *un, importunate*, Eust. 105. 15, etc.:—Adv. —κώς, Clem. Al. 547.

δυσωπία, ἡ, *conspicuity of face, shamefacedness*, Plut. 2. 95 B:—*cause for shame*, lb. 707 D.

δυσωρέομαι, *fut. ἡσώμαι*, Dep.: (ᾠρος=ὄρος, ᾠρα):—*to keep painful watch, ὡς δὲ κύνας περὶ μῆλα δυσωρήσονται ἐν αὐτῇ* Il. 10. 183; but Apollon. in Lex. read *δυσωρήσων* (in act. form), v. Spitzn. ad l.

δύσωρος, *on*, (ᾠρα) *unseasonable*, Poll. 5. 109.

δύτης [ῥ], *on*, ὁ, (δύω) *a diver*, Hdt. 8. 8, Poll. 1. 97.

δύτικός, ἡ, *un, able to dive, ῥα* Arist. Fr. 454: ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη) Poll. 7. 139. II. (δύσις) late form for δυσμικός, Alex. Aphr., etc.

δύω, v. sub δύω.

δύω, δύνω [ῥ]: A. Causal Tenses, *to make to sink, sink, plunge in*, seldom found in simple; pres. only in Theophr. H. P. 5. 4, 8, πάντα δύνοντες: fut. δύσσω [ῥ] Or. Sib. 3. 420., 5. 120: aor. 1 ἐδύσα (ἐξ-) Od. 14. 341; cf. the compds. ἀπο-, ἐκ-, ἐν-, κατα-δύω.

B. Non-causal, like Lat. -duo (in in-duo, ex-no), but more exactly rendered by subeo, to get or go into, c. acc.:—pres. δύω (v. I. 1. b) or more often δύνω Hom., and sometimes in Trag.; Ep. impf. δύνων; still more often Med. δύομαι Hom., Att.: impf. ἐδύομην Plat., Ep. δύνοντο Il. 15. 345:—fut. δύσομαι [ῥ] Honi., Att.:—aor. ἐδύαμην rare in Att., used by Hom. mostly in the Ep. forms ἐδύσεο, ἐδύσετο, imperat. δύσεο, Id. 19. 36, Hes. Sc. 108, part. δύνόμενος (in pres. sense), Od. 1. 24, Hes. Op. 382:—the more common aor. is ἐδύν (as if from *δύμι) Hom., Att.; 3 dual ἐδύτην [ῥ] Il. 10. 254; 1 pl. ἐδύμεν Soph. Fr. 336; ἐδύτε Od. 24. 106; ἐδύσαν, Ep. ἐδύν Il. 11. 263; Ion. 3 sing. δύσκειν 8. 271; imperat. δέθι, δύτε Il. 16. 64, 18. 140; subj. δύω [ῥ] Il. 6. 340., 22. 99, but δύν [ῥ] Hes. Op. 726; Ep. opt. δύνην [ῥ] (for δύνην) Od. 18. 347.

20. 286; inf. δύναι Il. 10. 221, Att., Ep. δύμεναι [ῥ] Il. 14. 63, ἐκ-δύμεν 16. 99; part. δύς, δύσα Hdt. 8. 8; Att. pf. δέδυκα Il. 5. 811, Plat., Dor. inf. δέδυκεν Theocr. 1. 102:—a pass. fut. and aor. δυθήσονται, ἐδύτην [ῥ]; and a pf. δέδυμαι occur in compos., v. ἀπο-, ἐκ-, ἐν-δύω. [ῥ] in δύω in pres. and impf. act. and med., Hom.; but Ap. Rh. has δύομαι, ἐδύετο, etc. and so esp. in part. δύνμενος: ἐκ-δεδύκας contrary to all rule, Anth. P. 5. 73.]

I. of Places or Countries, *to enter, make one's way into*, in Hom. the most freq. use, πύλας καὶ τεῖχεα δύω (aor. 2) Il. 22. 99; πόλιν δύσασθαι Od. 7. 18; ἐδν νέφεα plunged into the lap of a star, Il. 11. 36; δυτε θαλάσσης εὐρέα κλῖνον plunge into the lap of Ocean, Il. 18. 140; γαῖαν ἐδύτην went beneath the earth, i. e. died, 6. 19, cf. 411, etc.; so also, πῶλεμον, ἀγῶνα, οὐλαμὸν ἀνδρῶν δύναι (or δύσασθαι) to plunge into .., 14. 63, etc.; δύσας δὲ μνηστῆρας go in to them, Od. 17. 276; so also sometimes in Trag., Soph. Aj. 1192, Ant. 1217, Eur. El. 1271.

2. more rarely with a Prep., ἐδύν δύμον Ἀἰδὸς εἶσιν Il. 11. 263; δύσομαι εἰς Ἀἰδῶ Od. 12. 383; ἐς πόντον ἐδύσαστο 5. 352; δέρτρον ἔσω δύνοντες 11. 579; δύσετ' ἀλδς κατὰ κύμα Il. 6. 136; ὑπὸ κύμα θαλάσσης αὐτίκ' ἐδύσαν 18. 145; κατὰ σταθμούς δύνεται sinks into the fold, 5. 140; καθ' ἑμῶλον ἐδν Τρώων 3. 36 (rarely c. gen., κατὰ σπείους κολίον δέδυκεν Od. 12. 93); δύσκειν εἰς Αἴαντα he got himself up to Ajax, i. e. got behind his shield, Il. 8. 271; Βέλδς δ' εἰς ἐγκέφαλον δδ 8. 85;—in Prose and Att. mostly with a Prep., δύναι ἐς θαλάσσαν Hdt. S. 8; ἐς ἄντρον Aesch. Fr. 232; πρὸς αὐτὸ στόμιον Soph. Ant. 1217; κατὰ βάθος Plat. Legg. 905 A; κατὰ τῆς γῆς Id. Phaedo 113 C, etc.

3. absol., εἶω ἐδν εἶφος the sword entered his body, Il. 16. 340; δύνει ἀλοφῇ sinks in (where however βοεῖν may be supplied), 17. 392.

4. often of the sun and stars, *to sink into* [the sea, v. supra], to set, ἡέλιος ἔμν ἐδν Il. 18. 241, cf. Od. 3. 329, etc.; ἐδν φάος ἡέλιου Od. 13. 35, cf. Il. 7. 487; δύσατο δ' ἡέλιος Od. 2. 388, etc. (cf. δέλομαι); so, Βούτης ὤφ' ἐδν late-setting Boötes, 5. 272; δέλεος ὤφ' ἐδν Il. 21. 232; [σελάνη] δύνεν Bion 9. 6; πρὸ δύντος ἡλίου Hdt. 7. 149; πρὸ ἡλίου δύντος (vulg. δύνοντος) Dem. 197. 7; δύνόμενος Ὑπερίων (to mark the West) Od. 1. 24; πρὸς δύνοντος ἡλίου towards the West, Aesch. Supp. 255:—metaph., βίον δύντος ἀγαί Aesch. Ag. 1123; ἐδν πρῶτας δύμος lb. 1011; δεδυκὸς ζῆν to live in retirement, Plat. Legg. 781 C.

II. of clothes and armour, *to get into, put on*, έντα, τεῖχεα δύνειν and δύναι Il. 6. 340, etc.; κυνὴν, θώρηκα δ. to put on one's helmet, etc., 5. 845; δδ δὲ χιτῶν' 18. 416; metaph., εἰ μή σὺγε δύσαι ἀκλήν if thou wilt not put on strength (cf. ἐπειμείνος ἀκλήν), 9. 231; so, ἐδν λέπαδνον Aesch. Ag. 218:—hence, 2. it assumes a positively trans. sense, like induere sibi vestem, ἀμφ' ᾠμοισιν ἐδύσατο τεύχεα Il. 3. 328, etc.; ᾠμοῖν .. τεύχεα δέθι 16. 64; χιτῶνα περὶ χροῖ .. δύνειν Od. 15. 61; χρυσὸν .. ἐδυνε περὶ χροῖ Il. 8. 43.

3. very rarely absol. with a Prep., ὄπλοισιν ἐν δεινοῖσι ἐδύτην 10. 272: for Od. 22. 201, v. sub εἰσδύνω. III. of sufferings, passions, and the like, *to enter, come over or upon*, κάματος .. γυῖα δέδυκε Il. 5. 811; ὄρρ' ἐπὶ μάλλον δὴν ἄχος κραδίην Od. 18. 348; so, ἄχος ἐδύνειν ἦτορ, οὐδὲν δύνων μένος, etc.; κρατερὴ δὲ εἰς ἡλῶσα δέδυκε madness came over him, Il. 9. 239; δδ μὲν Ἀρης ἄε, i. e. the spirit of war, filled him, Il. 17. 210, cf. 19. 16:—v. υποδύω.

δωδεκά, poet. for δώδεκα (δύω καὶ δέκα), twelve, in all genders, Hom., etc.—The two forms, δύω- and δω-, are found in all compounds. The full form δωδω- prevails in Hom. and Ion. Greek, but δώδεκα is also used by Hom. and prevails in Att.

δωδεκά-βουλος, *on*, *worth twelve beees*, Il. 23. 703.

δωδεκά-δρομος, *on*, *running the course 12 times*, τέρβριπα Pind. O. 2. 92.

δωδεκά-μηνος, δωδεκάκατος, δωδεκάκατος, v. sub δωδ-.

δωδεκά-μορος, *on*, *divided into twelve parts*, Anth. P. 7. 641.

δωδεκ-ἀριθμος, *on*, *the twelfth in number*, Nonn. Jo. 2. v. 12.

δω-και-εικοστί-μετρος, *on*, *holding 22 measures, τριπίους* Il. 23. 264.

δω-και-εικοστί-πηχυς, v. 22 cubits long, Il. 15. 678 (v. Eust.).

δῶ, τό, shortd. Ep. form for δῶμα, a house, dwelling, Honi. only in nom. and acc.—As pl. for δάματα, only in Hes. Th. 933.

δώδεκα, οἱ, αἱ, τά, v. sub δωῶδεκα.

δωδεκά-βουος, *on*, *of twelve oxen, νοσθα* C. 1. (add.) 3847 δ.

δωδεκά-βωμος, *on*, *with twelve altars, ναὸς* Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 3.

δωδεκά-γναμπτος, *on*, *bent twelve times, δωδεκ. τέρμα* the post (in the race-course) that has been doubled twelve times, Pind. O. 3. 59.

δωδεκά-γωνον, τό, a dodecagon, Plut. 2. 363 A.

δωδεκα-δάκτυλος, *on*, *twelve fingers long or broad*: δ. ἐκφωσις the duodenium, Herophil. ap. Galen., v. Greenhill Theophil. p. 68. 7.

δωδεκάδ-αρχος, ὁ, *a leader of twelve*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 11; but in 2. 4. 4 occurs the form δωδεκ-ἀρχης.

δωδεκά-δέλτος νόμος, the Law of the twelve tables, Juris.

δωδεκά-δραχμος, *on*, *sold at twelve drachmae*, Dem. 1045. 5.

δωδεκά-δωρος, *on*, *twelve palms long*, Anth. P. 6. 96.

δωδεκά-επρος, *on*, (ἐδρα) *with twelve surfaces*: δωδεκάεδρον, τό, a dodecahedron, Tim. Locr. 95 D, Arist. Cael. 3. 8, 9.

δωδεκ-ἀέθλος, *on*, *conqueror in twelve contests*, Anth. Plan. 99.

δωδεκα-ετηρίς, ἴδως, ἡ, *a cycle of twelve years*, Tzet.

δωδεκαετής, ἐς, or -έτης, ἐς, (έτος) *lasting twelve years* (?). II. *twelve years old*, Plut. Comp. Lyc. c. Num. 4., 2. 198 C: cf. δεκαετής.

δωδεκαετία, ἡ, *a space of twelve years*; ὑπὲρ τῆς δ. was the title of a speech of Demades.

δωδεκα-ήμερος, *on*, *of twelve days*: τὸ δ. the time between the Nativity and Epiphany, Eccl.

δωδεκάθεον, τό, *a medicine compounded of twelve ingredients*, Paul. Aeg.

II. *a plant*, Plin. 25. 4.

δωδεκάκας, Adv. *twelve times*, Ar. Pl. 852.

δωδεκά-κλινος, *on*, *holding twelve κλίναι*, Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 11.

δωδεκά-κρονους, *ov*, with twelve springs, Cratin. *Πυρ.* 7.
 δωδεκά-κλων, *δ*, a garment with twelve bells, of the high-priest, v. Jacobson *Clem. Ep.* 1. 55.
 δωδεκά-κωλος, *ov*, of twelve clauses, Schol. Ar. *Eq.* 820.
 δωδεκά-λινος, *ov*, of twelve threads, Xen. *Cyn.* 2. 5.
 δωδεκά-μηνος, *ov*, of twelve months, τίλος *Pind. N.* 11. 11: ποῖτ. *δωδεκάμηνος*, twelve months old, Hes. *Op.* 750.
 δωδεκαμηχανός, *ov*, (μηχανή) knowing twelve arts or tricks, Eur. *Fr.* 755, cf. Ar. *Ran.* 1327 (et ibi Schol.), Plat. *Com.* Σοφ. 1.
 δωδεκαμναίαις, *a, ov*, worth twelve minae, Hesych., v. Lob. *Phryn.* 554.
 δωδεκά-παις, *δ, η*, with twelve children, Anth. *Plan.* 132.
 δωδεκάπαλαι, *Adv.* twelve times pálai, ever so long ago, Ar. *Eq.* 1154; cf. *δεκάπαλαι*, μυρίαπαλαι.
 δωδεκά-πηχυν, *v*, twelve cubits long, Hdt. 2. 153.
 δωδεκαπλάσιος, *ov*, twelve-fold, *Plut.* 2. 1028 C.
 δωδεκά-πολις, *ios*, formed of twelve united states, ἰωνες Hdt. 7. 95.
 δωδεκά-πους, *δ, η*, twelve feet long, Menand. *Op.* 1.
 δωδεκά-πρόφητον, τό, the book of the twelve minor prophets, Epiphani. *de Mensur.* 4.
 δωδεκ-άρχης, *ov, δ, v* sub δωδεκάδαρχος.
 δωδεκάς, *adōs, η*, the number twelve, Anth. *P.* 9. 782, in poet. form *δωδ-*.
 II. a number of twelve, *Plat. Legg.* 756 B.
 δωδεκά-σημος, *ov*, of twelve times, in music, Aristid. *Quintil.* pp. 34 and 36.
 δωδεκά-σκαλμος, *ov*, twelve-oared, *Plut. Caes.* 38.
 δωδεκά-σκηπτρον, τό, = δωδεκάφυλον, *Eccl.*
 δωδεκά-σκιδνος, *ov*, of twelve different-coloured pieces of leather, σφαίρα *Plat. Phaedo* 110 B, cf. *Plut.* 2. 1003 D.
 δωδεκά-στάδιος [δ], *ov*, twelve stades long, etc., *Ath.* 152 D.
 δωδεκαστάσιος [δ], *ov*, (ίστημι) weighing twelve times as much, *Plat. Hipparch.* 231 D.
 δωδεκάτατος, *a, ov*, on the twelfth day, *δ. ἀνεβίω* *Plat. Rep.* 614 B.
 II. twelve days old, Hes. *Op.* 749 (in poet. form *δωδ-*), *Arist. H. A.* 6. 12, 9.
 δωδεκάτημόριον, τό, a twelfth part, *Plat. Legg.* 848 C, etc.
 δωδεκάτημόριος, *ov*, = δωδεκάμοιρος, *Manetho* 4. 167.
 δωδέκατος, *η, ov*, the twelfth, *Hom.*, etc.: *Ep. δωδ-*, *Id.*
 δωδεκάφθρος, *ov*, bearing twelve times a year, *Luc. V. H.* 2. 13.
 δωδεκά-φυλλος, *ov*, with twelve petals. *ῥόδα δ.* *Theophr. H. P.* 6. 6, 4.
 δωδεκά-φύλος, *ov*, of twelve tribes, τὸ *δ.* the twelve tribes of Israel, *Act.* *Ap.* 26. 7; *λαὸς ὁ δ.* *Or. Sib.* 2. 171.
 δωδεκά-ωρος, *ov*, of twelve hours, *Secl. Emp. M.* 10. 182.
 δωδεκ-έτης or -έτης, *δ*, twelve years old, *Call. Ep.* 20, *Plut. Aemil.* 35: —fem. -έτης, *idos*, *Anth. P.* 11. 70: v. *δεκαέτης*.
 δωδεκεύς, *έως, ὁ*, = χεύς, which held twelve cotylae, *Hesych.*
 δωδεκήρης, *η*, a ship with 12 banks of oars, *Atth.* 203 D.
 δωδεκής, *ἦδος, η*, consisting of twelve, *Eust.* 1386. 48, *Porph. Abst.* 1. 22.
 δωδεκ-ομφαλος, *ov*, with twelve navels, epith. of Poseidon, *C. I.* 523.
 Δωδώνη, *η*, Dodona, in Epirus, the seat of the most ancient oracle of Zeus, *Il.* 16. 234, *Od.* 14. 327, 19. 296; delivered from an oak (φηγύς), *Hes. ap. Strabo* 327, *ap. Schol. Soph. Tr.* 1174, cf. *Aesch. Fr.* 832, etc.: —*Soph.*, metri grat., uses the heterocl. forms Δωδάνος, -ώνη, -ώνα (as if from Δωδάν), *Fr.* 401, *Tr.* 172.—*Adj.* Δωδωνάιος, *a, ov*, *Il.* 16. 233, *Aesch.*; fem. Δωδωνίς, *idos*, *Soph. Fr.* 401, *ap. Arist. Rhet.* 2. 23, 11.
 δῶη, δῶσι, *v* sub δίδωμι.
 δῶλα, *Dor.* for δούλη, *Theocr.* 2. 94.
 δῶμα, *ατος, τό*, (δέμω) a house, *Hom.* and other Poets (cf. δῶμος); once in *Hdt.* 2. 62, 1, and in late Prose, but never in *Att. Prose*: also part of a house, the chief room, hall, in which was the ἐστία, *Il.* 6. 316, and oft. in *Od.*:—hence in *pl.* for a single house, *Od.* 2. 259, and often in *Trag.*
 2. of the Gods, θεοὶ Ὀλύμπια δώματ' ἔχοντες *Il.* 2. 13, etc.; κλυτὰ δ. βένθεσι λίμναι, of Poseidon, 13. 21; and often of Pluto, δῶμα Ἰδίου the nether world, *Od.* 12. 21; ὦ δῶμα Ἰδίου καὶ Περσεφόνος *Soph. El.* 110; *δ. Πλούτωνος* *Eur. H. F.* 808:—of a temple, *Pind. P.* 4. 95, *Aesch. Eum.* 242, etc.; and in *pl.*, *Hdt.* 2. 62, *Soph. O. T.* 71.
 3. δῶμα Καθεμεῖον, i. e. Thebes, *Soph. O. T.* 29.
 II. a house, household, family, *Aesch. Ag.* 1468, *Soph. O. T.* 1226, etc.—*Cf.* δῶ, δῶμος.
 δωματίον, τό, *Dim.* of δῶμα, *Ar. Ran.* 100.
 II. a chamber, bed-chamber (v. κοιτῶν), *Ar. Lys.* 160, *Lysias* 93. 18., 94. 7, *Plat. Rep.* 390 C.
 δωματίτης, *ov, δ, η*, belonging to the house, *Ποσειδῶν* *Paus.* 3. 14, 7; Ἀπόλλων *Schol. Pind. N.* 5. 82:—fem., δωματίτις ἐστία *Aesch. Ag.* 968.
 δωματοῖμαι, *Pass.* to have a house built for one, to be housed, δεδωμάμαι οὐ σμικρὰ χερί *Aesch. Supp.* 958.
 δωματο-φθορέω, to ruin the house: v. sub σωματοφθ-.
 δωμάω, to build, *Ar. Rh.* 2. 531:—*Med.* to cause to be built, *Epigr. Gr.* 652, 1047, *Anth. P.* 11. 400, *Coluth.* 287, *Orph. Arg.* 573.
 δώμησις, *έως, Ion.* δωμητύς, *ῥος, η*, a building, *Hesych.*
 δωμήτωρ, *opos, ὁ*, a builder, *Manetho* 6. 415.
 δωμός, *Dor.* for δώμις, *Epilyc.* *Kop.* 2.
 δῶναξ, *δ*, *Dor.* for δύναιξ, *Theocr.*
 δωράκιον (sc. μήλον), τό, perhaps the apricot, *Geop.* 10. 13, 1.
 δωρεά, *Ion.* -εή, *η*; also δωρεά *C. I.* 107. 37:—a gift, present, esp. an honorary gift, bounty, *Lat. beneficium* (dōis ἀναπόδοτος *Arist. Top.* 4. 4, 11), *Hdt.* 2. 140, *Isocr.* 122 A, etc.; δωρεάν δίδοναι, πορεῖν, δωρεῖσθαι τι to give as a free gift, *Hdt.* 6. 130, *Aesch. Pr.* 338, 616, *Plat. Polit.* 290 C; ironic., δανάων τινι δωρεάν ἀποδοῦναι *Antipho* 133. 25; *δ. ἔχειν* *Soph. Aj.* 1032, *Dem.* 329. 17; ἐν χάριτος μέρει καὶ δωρεάς *Dem.* 568. 1; δωρεάν καὶ χάριν *Id.* 570. 12:—of a legacy, *Id.* 826. 11., 834. 11.
 2. acc. δωρεάς as *Adv.*, like δατήην, ποικίλα, as a free gift, freely, *Lat. gratis*, *Hdt.* 5. 23, *Andoc.* 1. 22, etc., (so, ἐν δωρεῇ *Polyb.* 23. 3, 4).
 3. to no purpose, in vain, *LXX* (*Job* 1. 9), *Ep. Gal.* 2. 21.

δωρέω, *fut.* ἥσω *Ilom. Fr.* 68: *aor.* ἐδώρησα *Hes.*, *Pind.* To give, present, δῶρον *Hes. Op.* 82: to present one with, θυσίας Ἐρμῶν *Pind. O.* 6. 131:—*Pass.*, in *aor.* δωρηθῆναι, to be given or presented, *Hdt.* 1. 87., 8. 85, *Isocr.* 45 D; and of persons, to be presented with a thing, *Soph. Aj.* 1029; so in *pf.* pass., *Plat. Polit.* 274 C.
 II. more commonly as *Dep.* δωροῦμαι, in same sense, ῥεῖα θεός ἔππουσ δωρησάτ' *Il.* 10. 557; δωρεῖσθαι τί τινι to present a thing to one, *Lat. donare aliquid alicui*, *Hdt.* 2. 126., 5. 37, *Aesch. Pr.* 251, *Xen. An.* 7. 3, 20, etc.; also, *δ. τινά τινι* to present one with a thing, *Lat. donare aliquem aliquo*, *Hdt.* 1. 54., 3. 130, *Aesch. Pr.* 778; *δ. τινά* to make him presents, *Hdt.* 1. 55; so *pf.* δεδωρηται, *Plat. Tim.* 46 E, *Legg.* 672 B, *Xen. Cyr.* 5. 2, 8.
 2. in *pres.* also to offer, *Eur. Supp.* 875.
 δῶρημα, τό, that which is given, a gift, present, *Hdt.* 7. 38, and *Trag.*; c. *dat. pers.*, *Aesch. Pers.* 523, *Eum.* 402, *Soph. Tr.* 668.—*Rare* in *Att. Prose*, as *Xen. Hier.* 8, 4, *Arist. Eth. N.* 1. 9, 2.
 δωρηματικός, *η, ὄν*, = δωρητικός, *Dion. H.* 8. 60.
 δωρήτηρ, *ἦρος, ὁ*, a giver, *Anth. P.* 6. 305.
 δωρητικός, *η, ὄν*, munificent, generous, *Plat. Soph.* 223 C, *Philo.* 1. 254.
 δωρητός, *όν*, of persons, open to gifts or presents, *Il.* 9. 526.
 II. of things, freely given, *Soph. O. T.* 384, *Plut. Cor.* 16.
 Δωριάδω, to dress like a Dorian girl, i. e. in a single garment open at the side, *Anacr.* 58, cf. *Eust.* 975. 37.
 II. = Δωρίων, *Anacreont.* 10. 6.
 Δωριεύς, *έως, ὁ*, a Dorian, descendant of Dorus son of Helen: *pl.* Δωριεῖς, *Att.* -ίης, *ol.* the Dorians, *Od.* 19. 177, *Hdt.*, etc.
 II. as *Adj.* = Δωρικός, *Pind. P.* 8. 28.
 Δωρίζω, *Dor.* -ίσω, *fut.* ἰσω:—to imitate the Dorians in life, dialect, or music, to speak Doric Greek, *Theocr.* 15. 93, *Strabo* 333, *Plut.* 2. 421 B.
 Δωρικός, *η, ὄν*, Doric, *Hdt.* 8. 43, *Trag.*, etc. *Adv.* -κάς, *Gramm.*
 Δώριος, *a, ov*, also *os, ov* *Pratin.* 1. 19, *Arist. Pol.* 3. 3, 8., 4. 3, 7:—Dorian, *Pind.* O. 3, 9, etc.:—*esp.* of the Dorian mode in music (cf. Δωριστή), *Arist. Pol.* 11. c., etc.
 Δωρίς, *idos, η*, fem. *Adj.*, Dorian, ἱσθής *Hdt.* 5. 88; *φωνή* *Thuc.* 6. 5, etc.: hence,
 1. Δωρίς νῆσος the Dorian island, i. e. Peloponnesus, *Pind. N.* 3. 5, *Soph. O. C.* 695, etc.
 2. (with or without γῆ) Doris, in Northern Greece, *Hdt.* 8. 31, *Thuc.*, etc.
 3. Δ. κύρα a Dorian damsel, *Eur. Hec.* 934.
 4. (sub. κοπίς) a Dorian knife used at sacrifices, *Eur. El.* 819 (as *Seidl.* for δωρίδ, which is against the metre; *Nauck.* δωρίδ' ἀναρπάξας).
 Δωρίσσω, *Dor.* for Δωρίζω.
 Δωρισμός, *δ*, a speaking in the Doric dialect, Dorism, *Dem. Phal.* 180.
 Δωριστί [τ], *Adv.* in Dorian fashion, Δ. ἤν *Ep.* *Plat.* 336 C.
 II. ἡ Δ. ἀρμονία the Dorian mode or measure in music, *Arist. Pol.* 8. 5, 22., 8. 7, 8; (also, ἡ Δωρία ἀρμ. *lb.* 3. 3, 8); so Δωριστί alone, *Plat. Rep.* 399 A; v. *Müller Dor.* 4. 6, and cf. *Φρυγιστί, Αὐδιστί* in *Ar. Eq.* 289 with a play on δῶρον.
 Δωρίτης ἀγών, *δ*, a game, in which the conqueror received a present, *Plut.* 2. 820 C; cf. ἀργυρίτης, στεφανίτης.
 Δωρδ-δειπνος, *ov*, giving dinner, παῖς *δ.* i. e. a waiter, *Ath.* 701 B.
 Δωρο-δίκτης, *ov, δ*, one that takes bribes, *LXX* (*Job* 15. 34).
 Δωρο-δοκέω, to accept as a present, esp. to take as a bribe, ἀργύριον πολὺν *Hdt.* 6. 72; *χρυσάων* *Plat. Rep.* 590 A.
 2. absol. to take bribes, *Hdt.* 6. 82, *Ar. Vesp.* 669, *Dem.* 240. *fin.*, etc.; ἐπὶ τινι *Lys.* 163. 36, *Dem.* 242. 6.
 II. in late writers, c. acc. pers., like δικάζω, διαφθεῖραι, to corrupt by bribes, *Diod.* 13. 64, cf. *Luc. Pisc.* 9, etc.; but the *Act.* was never so used by correct authors: in *Ar. Vesp.* 675 *Dind.* has restored δωροφοροῦσιν from the *Ven. Ms.*; and in *Dem.* 122. 24 he argues that δωροδοκούντος is an interpolation; but,
 III. the *Pass.* was so used,
 1. of persons, to have a bribe given one, *Cratin. Nom.* 3; ταυθ' ἀπλῶς δεδαρωδοκῆνται *Dem.* 446. 21.
 2. of the bribe, τὰ δεδαρωδοκῆντα the bribes received, *Aesch.* 85. 25; τὸ δεδαρωδοκῆμένον χρυσίον *Diarch.* 98. 34.
 Δωροδόκημα, τό, acceptance of a bribe, corruption, *Dem.* 232. 2., 236. 3.
 2. a bribe, καταλαβεῖν *Plat. Com.* *Πρεσβ.* 1.
 Δωροδοκία, *η*, a taking of bribes, openness to bribery, freq. in *Oratt.*, as *Andoc.* 33. 11; δωροδοκίαν καταγινάσκειν *Lys.* 163. 34; —ίας κατηγορεῖν *Aeschin.* 28. 12; cf. δῶρον 1. 2.
 Δωροδοκιστή, *Adv.* in bribe-fashion, *Ar. Eq.* 996, with a play on Δωριστή:—*al.* δωροδοκιστή.
 Δωρο-δόκος, *ov*, taking presents or bribes, corrupt, *Plat. Rep.* 390 D, *Dem.* 245. 15; comically, δωροδοκοῖσιν ἐπ' ἄνθεσιν ἰζών *Ar. Eq.* 403.
 II. act. bribing, Aretae. *Caus. M.* *Diut.* 2. 12, A. B. 242.
 Δωρο-δότης, *ov, δ*, a giver of presents, λήθης *δ.* *Anth. P.* 12. 49.
 Δωρο-κοπέω, to bribe, *LXX* (*Sirac.* 32. 12):—*Pass.*, *lb.* (3 *Macc.* 4. 19):—hence —κοπία, bribery, *Aquila V. T.*
 Δωροληπτέω, to take presents, *Eust.* 91. 17.
 Δωρο-λήπτης, *ov, δ*, greedy of gain, *LXX* (*Prov.* 15. 27), *Eccl.*
 Δωροληψία, *η*, a taking of presents, *Dio C.* 39. 55, A. B. 35.
 Δῶρον, τό: *irr. pl.* δάματα *LXX* (2 *Paral.* 32. 23): (δίδωμι):—a gift, present, gift of honour, ἀγλαὰ *δ.* *Il.* 1. 213, etc.; αἶψα, ἐκνεύει, κλυτὰ, μέλιχα, περικλυτὰ *δ.*, etc., *Hom.*; δῶρα δίδοναι, λαμβάνειν, etc., *Hom.*:—a votive gift or offering to a god, φέρε δῶρον Ἀθηνῇ *Il.* 6. 293; βασιλεῖ δαίρεισι φλέγονται *Aesch. Ag.* 91; ποῦ μοι τὰ δῶρα κάροσθινά *Id.* *Fr.* 184:—δῶρά τινος the gifts of, i. e. given by, him, δῶρα θεῶν *Il.* 20. 205, *Od.* 18. 142; δῶρ' Ἀφροδίτης, i. e. personal charms, *Il.* 3. 54, 64; so, δῶρα Κύπριδος, *Eur. Hel.* 363; *δ. τῶν Μουσῶν* καὶ Ἀπόλλωνος, of poetry, *Plat. Legg.* 796 E; *δ. ἀπὸ Μουσῶν* *Epigr. Gr.* 1089. 10;—but c. gen. rei, ὕπνου *δ.* the blessing of sleep, *Il.* 4. 482:—δῶρα presents given as tribute, 17. 225:—δῶρον τοῦ ποταμοῦ, of the land of Egypt, *Hdt.* 2. 5.
 2. δῶρα presents, as retaining fees or bribes, *Dem.* 263. 7, etc.:—hence in *Att. law*, δῶρων γραφή an indictment for being bribed,

Aeschin. 87. 3, etc., v. Harp. s. v.; δῶρων κριθῆναι to be tried for this, Lys. 178. 7; δῶρων εἶναι τινα to convict him of it, Ar. Nub. 591; δ. ὀφλεῖν to be found guilty of it, Andoc. 10. 20; so, δῶρων διαίσις Plut. Per. 10: cf. δωροδοκία, etc.—On the difference between δῶρων and δόμα, v. Philo 1. 126, 154.

II. *the breadth of the hand, the palm*, used like *παλαστή* (q. v.), as a measure of length, Nic. Th. 348:—that this measure was known to Homer appears from the word *ἐκκαιδεκάδωρος*.

δωρο-ζένιας γραφή, ἡ, the indictment of a ξένος for bribing the judges to declare him an Athenian, Lys. et Hyperid. ap. Harp., Arist. Fr. 378.

δωρο-τελέω, to bring presents, Orac. ap. Dem. 1072. 26.

δωρο-φάγος [ᾶ], ον, devouring gifts, greedy of presents, Hes. Op. 219, 262, Polyb. 6. 9, 7.

δωροφορέω, to bring presents, τινα Plat. Phaedr. 266 C, cf. Euthyphro 14 E: to give as presents or bribes, τί τινα Ar. Vesp. 675; v. δωροδοκέω fin.

II. δ. τινα to present him with gifts, Ael. V. H. 1. 32.

δωροφορία, ἡ, a bringing of presents, Alciphro 1. 6, Poll. 4. 47.

δωροφορικὸς, ὁ, ὄν, bringing presents, Plat. Soph. 222 D.

δωρο-φόρος, ον, bringing presents, Pind. P. 5. 116: tributary, as the Mariandyni were called in reference to the Heracleots, Euphor. Fr. 73; δ. καρπῶν Anth. P. append. 15.

δωρύττομαι, Dor. for δωρέομαι, Theocr. 7. 43.

δῶς, ἡ, Lat. *dos*, = *δόσις*, only found in nom., Hes. Op. 354.

δῶσειω, Desiderat. I, to be ready to give, Hesych., cf. Piers. Moer. 14.

δωσι-δίκος, ον, giving oneself up to justice, abiding by the law, opp. to redressing one's own wrongs, Hdt. 6. 42, Polyb. 4. 4. 3; Schweigh. writes *δοσιδίκος* in both places.

δωσι-πύγος or δοσιπύγος, ον, = *κίναδος*, Schol. Ar. Eq. 524, Suid.

δῶσων, οντος, ὁ, part. fut. *δίδωμι*, always going to give, always promising: hence *Δῶσων* as a name of Antigonus II, Plut. Cor. 11.

δωτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a giver, δωτήρες ἑῶν givers of good, i.e. the gods, Od. 8. 325, Hes. Th. 46, etc. Cf. δωτήρ.

δωτής, ον, ὁ, rare form of δωτήρ, Hes. Op. 353.

δωτινάζω, to receive or collect presents, Hdt. 2. 180.

δωτίν[ι], ἡ, a gift, present, Il. 9. 155, Od. 9. 268, Hdt. 1. 61; δωτίνην δοῦναι to give as a free gift, like δωρεάν, Hdt. 1. 69.—Not used in Att.

δωτίς, ἡ, = δωτίνη, Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1688. 26.

δωτός, νόος, ἡ, Ion. for foreg., Suid.:—also δώτης, C. I. 1688. 26.

Δωτώ, οὗς, ἡ, Giver, name of a Nereid, Il. 18. 43, Hes. Th. 248.

δώτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = δωτήρ, δώτωρ ἑῶν giver of goods, addressed to Hermes, Od. 8. 335, h. Hom. 17. 12., 29. 8; θεοὶ τούτων δώτορες Theogn. 134.

E

E, ε, ζ ψιλόν, fifth letter of the Gr. alphabet: as numeral ε' = *πέντε* and *πέμπτος*, but ε = 5000. The ancients called this vowel *εἰ*, Plat. Crat. 426 C, 437 B, Dawes Misc. Crit. p. 12 (as also they called ο, ου): in order that these, like all the monosyll. names of letters, as μῦ, πῆ, ῥῶ, etc., might be long. When in the archonship of Euclides (B. C. 403) the Athenians adopted *long e* (H, η) from the Samian alphabet, the Gramm. gave to *short e* the name of *ε ψιλόν*, i.e. *without the aspirate*; because hitherto E had been one way of writing the aspirate.

Peculiar usages of ε, 1. from the above remark, it would seem that in the double forms *εἰνός* *εἰανός*, *εἶαρ* *εἶαρ*, Ἀλφειὺς Ἀλφειῶς, μέζων μέζων, κρέσσων κρέσσων, the forms in *ει* are the more ancient, cf. Curt. p. 669, note.

2. ε was used as the syllabic augm. of the historic tenses.

3. in many old forms, as *εἰκόσις* *εἶδνα* *ἐλδωρ* *ἐλδεται* *ἐλέπεται* *ἐξέρω*, where it seems to be prefixed, it is in fact an evidence of the digamma, v. Curt. p. 565 sq.:—in these cases it always has the spir. lenis, even if the word without the prefix have the spir. asper, as *εἶδνα*, *εἶδνα*, except in one case, *εἶε* for *εἶ*.

4. it is sometimes inserted between two consonants, as in *ἀφενος*, *τέμενος*, Butt. Lexil. s. v. *ἀφενος* 2.

5. sometimes also it is a euphon. Prefix, as in *ἐραδιὸς* *ραδιός*, *ἐρωῶν* *ρώομαι*.

6. it also appears, in some cases, to represent the lost letter *y* (Germ. *j*), Curt. p. 592.

7. Ion. for *ἄ*, *βέρεθρον*, *ἐρσην*, *τέσσαρες* for *βεράθρον*, *ἄρσην*, *τέσσαρες*, and in contr. Verbs in *-ᾶω*, as *δρέω*, *φοιτέω*.

8. *εἶ*, or repeated *εἶ εἶ εἶ*, an exclamation of pain or grief; *woe! woe!* Aesch. Ag. 1114, etc. The fact that it is always doubled either once or twice proves that the correct way of writing is *εἶ* (as in the oldest Mss., e. g. the Medicean of Aesch. and Soph.), or (where the metre requires an iambus) *εἶη*, as in several passages of the Trag.; v. Dind. Aesch. Theb. 966. In like manner, *αἰαῖ* is now restored for *αἰ αἰ* or *αἰ αἰ*, on the authority of Herodian, p. μον. λξξ. p. 27. 13.

9. Lat. *se*, v. sub *οὐ*, *sui*.

10. *εἶ*, exclam. of surprise or displeasure (orig. imper. of *εἶω*), *ha! oh!* Lat. *uah!* esp. before a question, *εἶ, τί χρήμα;* Aesch. Pr. 298; *εἶ, τίς οὗτος* . . . Eur. Hec. 501, cf. 733, Or. 1573. α.; *εἶ, τίς ἐστιν;* Ar. Pl. 824; sometimes extra verum, Eur. Hec. 1116, Med. 1005, α.;—sometimes doubled, *εἶ εἶ*, *ἀπεχε* Aesch. Pr. 688; *εἶ εἶ*, *ἰδοὺ* Soph. O. C. 1477; oft. in Eur.:—rare in Prose, *εἶ*, *ἐφη*, *σοφισταὶ τινες* Plat. Prot. 314 D.

11. *εἶ*, Ion. for *ἦν*, impf. of *εἶμι*: in Ion. Prose also *εἶας*, *εἶατε*.

12. *εἶα*, *εἶα* *ἄγγυμι*.

13. *εἶα*, part. *εἶδώς*, v. sub *ἀνδάνω*.

14. *εἶα*, or *εἶα*, v. sub *εἶλω*.

15. *εἶλω*, *εἶλω*, v. sub *ἐλίσκομαι*. [ᾶ]

16. *εἶαν*, a Particle compounded of *εἰ* *άν*, also contracted into *ἦν* and *άν*, v. sub *ἦν*, *άν* (ᾶ), which by crasis with *καί* become *κάν*:—*if* *haply*, if, regularly followed by subj.:—for its use and for examples, v. sub *εἰ* II, and *άν* A. 1. 1.

II. in N. T. and late Greek, *εἶαν* is used just like the adverb

άν after relative Pronouns and Conjunctions, as *ὅς εἶαν whosoever*, Ev. Matth. 5. 19, 7. 9, α.; *ὅσος εἶαν* lb. 18. 18; *ὅστις εἶαν* Ep. Col. 3. 23; *ὅπου εἶαν* Ev. Matth. 8. 19, etc. [The second syll. of *εἶαν* is always long, as appears from Soph. O. C. 1407, and Com. examples collected by Dind. Ar. Vesp. 228.]

17. *εἶαν*, Ion. for *ἦν* *δανε*, v. *ἀνδάνω*.

18. *εἶαν*, *ον*, (εἶανός, ὁ) wearing a thin robe, ἥως Antim. 85.

19. *εἶανός*, ὁ, ὄν, old Epic Adj., never used in Od.;—in Il., it is applied to all things fit for wearing, *εἶανῳ λινῷ* with linen good for wear, i. e. fine and white, 18. 352., 23. 254; *πέπλος εἶανός* a fine, light veil, 5. 734., 8. 385; *εἶανῳ κασσιτέρῳ* tin beat out and so made fit for wear, 18. 612; cf. *εἶανφύρος*.

20. II. as Subst., *εἶανός*, ὁ, a fine robe, fit for the wear of goddesses and ladies of rank, *ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ἀμβρόσιος εἶανός τρέμε* 21. 507 (the only passage in which the nom. occurs); *νεκτερόν εἶανόν* 3. 385; *εἶανῳ ἀργῇτι φαεινῷ* lb. 419; *ἀμβρόσιον εἶανόν* (accus.) 14. 178; *εἶανῳ πτύχας ἰμερόεντων* h. Cer. 176; also with the 1st syll. long (cf. E. e, i), *εἶανῳ ἀπομύνην* Il. 16. 9; and Hesych. cites the form *εἶανον* ἰμάτιον, as a neut. Subst., and proparoxyt. [Hom. always makes *ᾶ* in the Adj., *ᾶ* in the Subst.; but later poets use *ᾶ* or *ᾷ*, as suits the metre, as Orph. Arg. 875, 1221.]

(The same difference of quantity recurs in the Skt. Adj. *vasānas* (clothing), and Subst. *vasānam* (garment), so that there can be little doubt that both come from the same Root as *εἶννυμι* (q. v.), though it is remarkable that the Subst. has the digamma, Il. 14. 178., 21. 507; whereas the Adj. has not, v. Il. 15. 352, 612., 23. 254.)

21. *εἶα*, Ep. for *ἦε*, v. sub *ἄγγυμι*.

22. *εἶαρ*, ἔαρος, τό, Hom., Hdt., and Att. Prose: in Aleman 13, and later Ep. Poets, as Theocr. and Nic., *εἶαρ*, *εἶαρος* (but Hom. has *εἰαρινός*); contr. *ἦρ*, *ἦρος* (cf. *κῆρ*, *κῆρος*), first in Aleman 64, Alcae. 45, etc.; and the only form used by Trag.; (Hes. used *εἶαρ* as a monos., and *εἶαρι* as a trochee, Or. 490, 460):—Hom. has only the gen. *εἰαρος* (cf. *ἦρι* Atroch.).

(Anciently it had the digamma, *εἶαρος*, cf. Lat. *ver*, O. Norse *vár*; *εἶαρινός*, Lat. *vernus*; but the orig. form seems to have been *εἶε-αρ*, cf. Skt. *vas-antas* (which however seems not to be an ancient form), Slav. *ves-na* (ver), Lith. *vas-ora* (aestas).) *Spring*, *εἶαρος* *ἐπιγίγνεται* *ᾠρῃ* Il. 6. 148; *εἶαρος νέον ἱσταμένοιο* early spring, Od. 19. 519; *εἶαρι πολεῖν* Hes. Op. 460; *ᾄα τῷ εἶαρι* at the beginning of spring, Hdt. 5. 31, cf. Thuc. 4. 117., 6. 8; *πρὸς εἶαρ* Id. 5. 56, etc.; *πρὸς τὸ εἶαρ* lb. 17; *περὶ τὸ εἶαρ* Id. 3. 116; *ἐξ ἦρος εἰς Ἀρκτοῦρον* Soph. O. T. 1137; proverb., *μία χειλιδὼν εἶαρ οὐ ποιεῖ* Cratin. in Meineke Com. Fr. 5. p. 16; proverb. also of the prime or flower of anything, *ἐφθβοῖ . . εἶαρ τὸ ὄθμον* Demad. ap. Ath. 99 D, cf. Hdt. 7. 162, Arist. Rhet. 1. 7. 34; *εἶαρ ὄραν* to look fresh and bright, Theocr. 13. 45; *γενῶνων εἶαρ*, i. e. the first dawn on a youth's face, Anth. P. 6. 242; *ὑμῶν εἶαρ the freshest, brightest of their kind*, lb. 7. 12; *Χαρίτων εἶαρ* C. I. 511.

23. *εἶαρ* or *εἶαρ*, τό, in Alex. Poets, blood, *λύθρῳ τε καὶ εἶαρι πεπλήθασι* Poeta ap. Suid. s. v. *εἶαρ*; *Αἰακίδαο εἶαρος* Euphor. ap. Schol. Theocr. 10. 28; *τὸ δ' ἐκ μέλαν εἶαρ εἶαπτεν* Call. Fr. 247; cf. Nic. Al. 314, Opp. II. 2. 618:—Hesych. also cites *εἰαροπότης* = *αιμοπότης*, cf. E. M. 294. 47; and the Ven. Schol. gives *εἰαροπότης* as a v. l. in Il. 19. 87. 2. *juice*, *εἶαρ* *εἰαίης* Nic. Al. 87; *λύχρον πῖαν εἶαρ* Call. Fr. 201; *sap*, Geop. (The Gramm. identify this word with *εἶαρ spring*, E. M. 307. 44, Suid. But Paul. Epit. p. 16 cites *assir* as O. Lat. for *sanguis*, and *assaratum* as a mixture of wine and blood: in Skt. also *asram*, *asan*, *asrig* are blood.)

24. *εἶαρι-δρεπτος*, ον, plucked in spring, Pind. Fr. 45. 7.

25. *εἶαρίζω*, fut. Att. *ῶ*, to pass the spring, Lat. *vernare*, Xen. An. 3. 5, 15; cf. *χειμαῖω*, *hiemare*.

26. II. to bloom as in spring, Philo 2. 99; Med., *λειψάνες ἀνθεσιν εἰαρίζομενοι* Plat. Ax. 371 C.

27. *εἶαρινός*, ὁ, ὄν; Ep. *εἰαρινός*: in other Poets, *ἦρινός*:—Lat. *vernus*, of spring, *εἰαρινῇ ᾠρῃ spring-time*, Il. 16. 643; *εἰαρινὰ ἀνθεα* 2. 89; *πλόος εἰαρινός* Hes. Op. 676; *θάπτος εἰαρινός* the heat of spring, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 22; *ἀνεμος ἦρινός* Solon 12. 19; *ἦρινὰ φύλλα* Pind. P. 9. 82:—neut. as Adv., in spring-time, *μέλισσα λειψάν . . ἦρινόν διέρχεται* Eur. Hipp. 76 (unless it be taken with *λειψάνω*, cf. Supp. 448); *γῆ ἦρινόν θάλλουσα* Id. Dan. 3. 3; *ἦρινὰ κελαδεῖν*, of the swallow, Ar. Pax 800.

28. *εἶαρο-τρεφής*, ἐς, flourishing in spring, Mosch. 2. 67.

29. *εἶαρό-χροος*, ον, spring-coloured, fresh green, Orph. Lith. 264.

30. *εἶαρτερος*, α, ον, poet. for *εἰαρινός*, Nic. Th. 380.

31. *εἶασι*, Ep. 3 pl. of *εἶμι*.

32. *εἶσκον*, Ion. and Ep. impf. of *εἶω*.

33. *εἶασσα*, Dor. part. fem. of *εἶμι*.

34. *εἶται*, ἔατο, Ion. 3 pl. pres. and impf. of *ἔμαι*.

35. *εἶάτος*, α, ον, verb. Adj. of *εἶω*, to be suffered, Eur. Phoen. 1210; c. inf., *εἶάτος ἐστί* *φύγειν* Hdt. 8. 109.

36. 2. *εἶάτεον*, one must suffer, Eur. H. Fr. 173, Plat. Gorg. 512 E.

37. II. to be let alone or given up, Eur. Hel. 905 (in a dub. line).

38. 2. *εἶάτεον τὴν πόλιν τῆς κατοικίας* we must let it alone as to colonisation, Plat. Legg. 969 C.

39. *εἶαυότης*, ητος, ἡ, identity, Proclus.

40. *εἶαυτοῦ*, ἡς, οὐ, *εἶαυτῷ*, ᾧ, *εἶαυτὸν*, ᾧ, pl. *εἶαυτῶν*, *εἶαυτοῖς*, *εἶαυτοῦς*—*ᾶς*: Ion. *εἶαυτοῦ*, etc.: Att. contr. *αὐτοῦ*, etc., which is the usual form in Trag., though *εἶαυτοῦ*, etc., are used when the metre requires, Aesch. Pr. 186, 702. 890, etc.: Dor. *αὐταῦτοῦ*, v. sub v.

41. Reflex. Pron. of 3rd pers., Lat. *sui*, *sibi*, *se*, of himself, herself, itself, etc.; first in Hdt. and Att., (Hom. has *εἰ* *αὐτοῦ*, *αἰ* *αὐτῷ*, *εἰ* *αὐτόν*):—in many cases it is indifferent whether we write *αὐτοῦ* him, or *αὐτοῦ* himself, etc., and accordingly the Edd. vary, v. Butt. Dem. Mid. 140:—*αὐτὸ ἐφ' εἶαυτό* itself by itself, absolutely, Plat. Theat. 152 B; *αὐτὸ ἐφ' αὐτοῦ* lb. 160 C; *τὸ ἐφ' εἶαυτόν* Thuc. 1. 141; *αὐτὸ καθ' αὐτό* Plat. Theat. 157 A; *αὐτὰ πρὸς αὐτὰ* lb. 154 E;—*ᾶφ' εἶαυτοῦ* of himself, Thuc. 5. 60, Xen. Mem. 2. 10, 3; *ἐφ' εἶαυτοῦ*, v. *ἐπὶ* 1. 1. d; *ἐν εἶαυτῷ γίγνεσθαι*, *ἐντος εἶαυτοῦ* γ., v. *ἐν* 1. 1, *ἐντός*:—*παρ' εἶαυτῷ* at his own house, Xen. Mem.

3. 13, 3, etc.:—it has a peculiar usage with Comp. and Sup., *ἐγένοντο ἀμείνους αὐτοὶ ἐαυτῶν* they surpassed themselves, Hdt. 8. 96; *πλουσιώτεροι ἐαυτῶν* continually richer, Thuc. 1. 8; *θαρραλέωτεροι αὐτοὶ ἐαυτῶν* Plat. Prot. 350 A, cf. D; so, *τῇ αὐτῷ ἐαυτοῦ ἐστὶ μακρότατον* at its very greatest length, Hdt. 2. 8, cf. 149., 4. 85, 198. II. in Att. αὐτοῦ, etc. is not seldom for the 1st or 2nd person, as for *ἐμαυτοῦ*, Aesch. Cho. 221, 1014, Soph. O. T. 138, etc., cf. C. 1. Ind. x. s. v.; for *σεαυτοῦ*, Aesch. Ag. 1142, 1297, etc.

III. the pl. *ἐαυτῶν*, *ἐαυτοῖς*, etc., is sometimes used for *ἀλλήλων*, *ἀλλήλοις*, of one another, Hdt. 3. 49, Thuc. 4. 25, etc.; *καθ' αὐτοῖν* one against the other, Soph. Ant. 145; *πρὸς αὐτοῖς* Dem. 231. 12; *περίοντες αὐτῶν πυνθάνονται* Id. 43. 7; cf. Heind. Plat. Lys. 215 B, Parm. 133 B.

ἐάφθῃ, only found in Il. 13. 543, *ἐπὶ δ' ἀσπίς ἐάφθῃ καὶ κόρυς*, and 14. 419, *ἐπ' αὐτῷ ἀσπίς ἐάφθῃ*. Most follow Tyrannio ap. Schol. Ven. in referring it to *ἄπτω*, in which case it must be for *ἤφθῃ*, upon him was fastened, i. e. to him *clung*, his shield; i. e. they fell together. Aristarch. refers it to *ἐσπρωμι*, shield and helmet followed after,—against all analogy.—In either case the syllabic augm. before a Verb not having the digamma is anomalous.—Cf. Spitzn. Exc. xxiv. ad Il.

ἔαω contr. *ἔω* Il. 8. 428, Att.; Ep. *ἔω* Il.; Ep. 2 and 3 sing. *ἔας*, *ἔα* Od. 12. 137, Il. 8. 414; inf. *ἔδαν* Od. 8. 509;—impf. *ἔιω*, as, a, Il. 18. 448, Od. 19. 25, Att.; Ion. and Ep. *ἔων* Hdt. 9. 2, a, Il. 5. 517., 16. 731; also *ἔασκον* or *ἔασκον* Il. 2. 832., 5. 802, etc.;—fut. *ἔδσω* [ἄ] Od., Att.;—aor. *ἔασα* Il. 24. 684, Att.; Ep. *ἔασα* Il. 11. 437;—pf. *ἔεικα* Dem. 99. 4., 1077. 14:—*Pass.*, fut. *ἔασομαι* in pass. sense, Eur. I. A. 331, Thuc. 1. 142; aor. *ἐιάθην* Inscr. 60 E; pf. pass. *ἐἴμαι*, Dem. 1108. 1.—Hdt. never uses the augm. in this Verb. [ἄ in pres. and inpf., ἄ in fut. and aor. in all good poets. A synizesis occurs in 3 sing. *ἔῃ*, Il. 5. 256, in 1 subj. *ἔωμεν* 10. 344., 19. 402, and in *ἔασουσιν* Od. 21. 233; so also Att., in imperat. *ἔα*, Soph. O. T. 1451, Ant. 95, Ar. Nub. 932; indic. *ἔῃ*, Ar. Lys. 734.] *To let, suffer, allow, permit*, Lat. *sinere*, c. acc. pers. et inf., *τοῦσδε δ' ἔα φθινύειν* leave them alone to perish, Il. 2. 346; *αἶκιν ἔῃ με .. ζῶειν* Od. 13. 359; so in Hdt., and Att.; *ἔαν ἄκλαυτον, ἀταρπὸν* Soph. Ant. 29, cf. Tr. 1083;—*Pass.*, *Κρόντι γε θρόνους ἑάσθαι* should be given up, Id. O. C. 368.

2. with negat., *οὐκ ἔαν* not to suffer, and then, often, to forbid, hinder, prevent, *τρεῖν μ' οὐκ ἔῃ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη* Il. 5. 256; *εἴπερ γὰρ φθονέω τε καὶ οὐκ εἰδὼ διαπέσαι* 4. 55; *δμῶς δ' οὐκ εἴα προβλασκέμεν* Od. 19. 25; freq. in Hdt. and Att.;—with *ἄλλα* following the phrase is often elliptical, *οὐκ ἔων φεύγειν, ἄλλα [κελεύειν] μένοντας ἐπικρατέειν* Hdt. 7. 104, cf. Thuc. 2. 21; also, *to persuade not to do ..* Thuc. 1. 133;—in many cases an inf. may be supplied, *οὐκ ἔασε* *εἰς τοῦτο* will not allow *this* [to do] this, Soph. Ant. 538; *κἂν μηδεὶς ἔῃ* even if all men forbid, Id. Aj. 1184, cf. Ph. 444;—so in *Pass.*, *οὐκ ἔασθαι* c. inf., *to be hindered*, Eur. I. T. 1344, Thuc. 1. 142, etc.

II. *to let go, let alone, let be*, Lat. *omittere*, c. acc., *ἔα χόλον* Il. 9. 260; *μνηστῆραν μὲν ἔα βουλήν* heed not the suitors' plan, Od. 2. 281; *ἔπει με πρῶτον ἔσας* as soon as thou hast dismissed me, Id. 2. 557, cf. 569, 684; *ἥ κεν ἔσας* or *will leave him alone*, 20. 311; so in Hdt. 6. 108 and in Att.; *ἔδωκεν αὐτὸν* Soph. Ph. 708; [*πράγμα*] *ἀκάθαρτον ἔαν* Id. O. T. 256; *τὰ παθήματα .. παρείω ἔδωκε* Id. O. C. 363, cf. Thuc. 2. 36; *ἔαν φιλοσοφίαν* Plat. Gorg. 484 C, etc.; also, *ἐπὶ Σκύθας λέναι .. ἔασον* let it alone, Hdt. 3. 134; *ἔαν περὶ τινας* Plat. Prot. 347 C, etc.; *ἔω γὰρ εἰ φίλος* Dem. 554. fin.;—absol., *ἔασον* *let be*, Aesch. Pr. 332;—*Pass.*, *ἔω δ' οὐν ἔσθω* Soph. Tr. 329, etc. 2. in same sense, c. inf., *κλέψαι μὲν ἔσσομεν ..* *Ἐκτορα* *we will have done* with stealing Hector, Il. 24. 71; also absol., *ἄλλ' ἄγε δὴ καὶ ἔσσαν* have done, let be, 21. 221; *θεὸς τὸ μὲν δώσει, τὸ δ' ἔσσει* [sc. *δοῦναι*] he will give one thing, the other he will let alone, Od. 14. 444.

3. for *ἔαν χαίρειν*, v. *χαίρω* sub fin.—Cf. *ἐατέος*.

ἔαω [ἄ], Ep. for *ἔζω*, gen. pl. of *ἔς*, Hom.

ἔβειμκοντα, Dor. for *ἔβδομ-*, Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1690. 18, Tab. Heracl. ib. 5774. 23., 5775. 104.

ἔβδομα-γενής, *és*, born on the seventh day [of the month], epith. of Apollo, Plut. 2. 717 D; but *ἔβδομαγέτης* is preferred by Valck. Aristob. p. 115.

ἔβδομ-ἀγέτης, *ou*, *δ*, (cf. *Μουσ-ἀγέτης*) epith. of Apollo, to whom the Spartans offered sacrifices on the seventh of every month, Aesch. Theb. 800, cf. Hdt. 6. 57;—see also Spanh. Call. Del. 251, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 434.

ἔβδομαδικός, *η*, *όν*, seventh, *ἔβδ. ἔτος* Joseph. A. J. 11. 8, 6: *weekly*, Galen.

ἔβδομαίος, *α*, *ον*, on the seventh day, *ἴδρος* Hipp. Aph. 1250; *ἔβδ. πυρετός* a fever recurring every seven days, Id. Epid. 1. 961;—with a Verb, *ἔβδομαῖοι διεφθέροντο* Thuc. 2. 49, cf. Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 19, etc.

ἔβδομάκις, Adv. seven times, Call. Del. 251.

ἔβδομάς, *ἀδός*, *ῆ*, the number seven, Philo 1. 21, etc. II. a number of seven, Anth. Plan. 131.

2. a time of seven days, a week, Hipp. Aph. 1245, Arist. Pol. 6. 17, 2. b. a period of seven years, a septenary, Ib. 7. 16, 17, Plut. 2. 909 E.

III. the seventh day, Eccl. *ἔβδοματός*, *ον*, = *ἔβδομος*, the seventh, Il. 7. 248, al.

ἔβδομεύομαι, *Pass.*, of children, to receive a name at seven days of age, as was customary, Lys. ap. Harp.

ἔβδομηκονθ-ἔβδομος, *ον*, of seventy weeks, *χρόνος* Tzet.

ἔβδομηκοντα, *οί*, *αί*, *τά*, indecl. seventy, Hdt. 1. 32, etc.; Boeot. *ἔβδομηκοντα*, C. I. 1571. 19.—This is the only multiple of 10 up to 100 that is excluded, no doubt metri causa, from Homer's catalogue.

ἔβδομηκοντα-ετηρίς, *ῆ*, a period of seventy years, Eus. D. E. 396 A.

ἔβδομηκοντα-ετής, *és*, of seventy years, Clem. Al. 403;—*ἔβδομηκοντα-ετία*, *ῆ*, a period of seventy years, Jul. Afric. ap. Eus. D. E. 389 D.

ἔβδομηκοντάκις, Adv. seventy times, LXX.

ἔβδομηκοντούτης, *ον*, *ύ*, seventy years old: fem. —*οὔτις*, Luc. Alex. 34.

ἔβδομηκοστέ-δύος, *ον*, seventy-second, Plut. 2. 932 A.

ἔβδομηκοστέ-μονος, *ον*, seventy-first; τὸ *ε*. one seventy-first part, Archimed. p. 206.

ἔβδομηκοστός, *ῆ*, *όν*, seventieth, Hipp. 1211 E.

ἔβδομος, *η*, *ον*, (ἐπτά) seventh, Hom., etc.; *ἡ ἔβδμη* the seventh day, Hdt. 6. 57, Arist. H. A. 7. 12. 2. in Aesch. Theb. 125 (if the text be correct) *ἔβδμους πύλαις* must be = ἐπτά, as noted by Thom. M.

II. *ἡ ἔβδμη* [ἡμέρα], the seventh day of the lunar month, Hdt. 6. 57; the Rom. *Nonae*.

ἔβενος, *η*, *ον*, of ebony, C. I. 3071, v. Berkel. ad Steph. B. 248 B.

ἔβενος, *ῆ*, the ebony-tree, *ebony*, Hdt. 5. 97, Theocr. 15. 143; there were two kinds, the black Ethiopian, and the variegated Indian (*ποικίλη*), Arist. Meteor. 4. 7, 16, Plant. 2. 9, 6;—the latter being in Theophr. H. P. 4. 4, 6, *ἔβην*, *ῆ*. (Prob. a Phoenician word; cf. Hebr. *habnim*, Ezek. 27. 15.)

ἔβην, *ἔβησάμην*, *ἔβησσο*, v. sub *βαίνω*.

ἔβισκος, *ῆ*, = *ἰβίσκος*, Galen.

ἔβλητο, v. sub *βάλλω*.

Ἑβραῖος, *α*, *ον*, Hebrew; and as Subst. a Hebrew, LXX, N. T., Pans. 1. 5, 5, etc.;—esp. as opp. to *Ἑλληνιστής*, a Jew who used the Hebrew (*Aramaic*) language;—Adj. *Ἑβραϊκός*, *ῆ*, *όν*, Hebrew, *γράμματα* N. T.; pecul. fem. *Ἑβραῖς*, *ἰδός*, *διάλεκτος*, Ib.;—Verb *Ἑβραῖζω*, to speak Hebrew, Joseph. B. J. 6. 2, 1; or = *Ἰουδαῖζω*, Eccl.;—Adv. *Ἑβραῖστί*, in the Hebrew tongue, N. T.; *Ἑβραῖστί* C. I. 9060.

ἐγ, for *ἐκ* in compos. before *γ κ χ ξ*, and in Inscr. before cases of Nouns beginning with those letters.

ἐγγαῖος, *α*, *ον*, more commonly *ἐγγεῖος*, *ον*: (*γάλα*, *γῆ*):—in or of the land, native, Lat. *indigena*, Aesch. Pers. 922; *τῆς .. οἰωνοπόλων ἐγγαῖος*; (so the metre requires) Id. Supp. 57. 2. within the land, opp. to *ὑπερίκιος*, *κτῆματα* Xen. Symp. 4. 31.

II. of property, in land, consisting of land, *ἐγγεῖος οὐσία* Lys. Fr. 59, Dem. 945. 25; *κτῆσεις ἐγγεῖοι καὶ οἰκίαι* C. I. 1770, cf. 2056, al.; *τὰ ἐγγεῖα* the fixtures of a farm, Dem. 872. 12; *συμβόλαιον ἐγγεῖον* (v. *συμβόλαιον* II), Id. 893. 15; *στατήρας δανεισάμενος ἐγγεῖων τόκων* on mortgage, Id. 914. 10; (the older and more correct form appears to be *ἐγγυος τόκος*, from *γῆς*, v. Lys. 902. 3 Reisk.; so *ἐπίγυος* for *ἐπίγειος*, Inscr. and Mss. in Böckh *Urkunden über d. Seewesen*, p. 162).

III. in or of the earth, *ἐγγεῖα plants*, opp. to *ἔδα*, Plat. Rep. 491 D; *φυτὸν ἐγγεῖον οὐκ οὐράνιον* Id. Tim. 90 A; *λίθων τὰ ἐγγεῖα μέρη* Plut. 2. 701 C. IV. in or below the earth, *οἱ ἐγγεῖοι* = *χθόνιοι*, Anth. P. 7. 480, cf. Plut. 2. 953 A.

ἐγγαλήνιζω, fut. *ἴσω*, to be calm, to live quietly, Diog. L. 10. 37.

ἐγγάλλος, *ον*, (*γάλα*) giving milk, in milk, Hesych.

ἐγγάμειω, to marry into a family, Hesych.

ἐγγάμειω, fut. *ἴσω*, to give in marriage, Hesych.

ἐγγάμιος, *ον*, (*γάμος*) married, Procl. Hymn. 4. 9.

ἐγγάμος, *ον*, married, Eccl.

ἐγγαστρί-μαντις, *ῆ*, *ῆ*, one that prophesies from the belly, Poll. 2. 16S, Suid.; cf. *ἐγγαστρίμυθος*.

ἐγγαστρί-μάχαιρα, *ῆ*, comic name of a glutton in Hippon. Fr. 56, one who makes havoc with his belly.

ἐγγαστρί-μῦθος, *ον*, a ventriloquist, mostly used of women who delivered oracles by this means, and so = *ἐγγαστρίμαντις*, Hipp. 1156 G, Philochor. Fr. 192, LXX; cf. Luc. Lexiph. 20, Plut. 2. 414 E;—poët. *ἐγγαστρίμυθος*, Or. Sib. 3. 226.

ἐγγάστριος, *ον*, in the womb, Manetho 1. 189.

ἐγγέγασα, Ep. pf. of *ἐγγίγνομαι*.

ἐγγείωνται, 3 pl. aor. I subj. in causal sense (no pres. *ἐγ-γίνομαι* being found), *μὴ μυῖαι εὐλὰς ἐγγείωνται* lest the flies breed maggots in [the wounds], Il. 19. 26.

ἐγγεῖος, *ον*, (*γῆα*, *γῆ*), v. sub *ἐγγαῖος*.

ἐγγεῖο-τοκος or *ἐγγεῖο-*, *ον*, growing in the earth, as a truffle, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 13, Ath. 62 A.

ἐγγεῖο-φυλλός, *ον*, having leaves close to the ground, Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 4.

ἐγγεῖωσα, *τό*, a fracture of the skull, such that one piece slips under the bone like a cornice (*γείσων*), Galen.

ἐγγελαστής, *όν*, *ύ*, a mocker, scornor, Eur. Hipp. 1000.

ἐγγελάω, fut. *ἄσσομαι* [ἄ], to laugh in the face, laugh at, mock, Lat. *irridere*, *τινι* Soph. El. 277, Eur. Med. 1355; in tmsci, *γελάω* *ἔν σοι γελάω* Soph. Ant. 551; *κατὰ τινας* Id. O. C. 1339 (cf. *ἐπεγγελάω*); but the dat. is often omitted, Id. El. 807, Eur. Med. 1362.

II. to laugh in or among, *ἀφρα κύμασιν ἐγγελάωσα* Sosicr. Φιλιάδ. 1.

ἐγγενής, *ον*, *δ*, inborn, native, Ar. Rh. 4. 1549.

ἐγγενής, *és*, inborn, native, Lat. *indigena*, Hdt. 2. 47; opp. to *μέτοικος*, *ἐγγ. Θηβαῖος* Soph. O. T. 452; *θεοὺς τοὺς ἐγγενεῖς* gods of the race or country, Aesch. Theb. 582, etc., cf. Soph. Ant. 199, El. 428.

2. born of the same race, kindred, Soph. O. T. 1168, etc. (in 1506, Dind. suggests *ἐγγενεῖς*); *ἐγγενής* *κηδεία* connexion with a kinsman, Eur. Supp. 134;—Adv. —*πᾶς*, = *γνησίως*, or like kinsmen, Soph. O. T. 1225.

II. of qualities, inborn, innate, *νοὺς* Soph. El. 1328; *σφίον ἐγγενεῖς ἔμμεν ἀγαθοῖς* 'tis in their race to be good, Pind. N. 10. 95; so, *πῶτος ἐγγ. in the family*, Aesch. Cho. 466; *παγγενὴ κακὰ* Soph. O. T. 1430.

ἐγγεννώ, to generate or produce in, *τινι* Plut. 2. 132 E, etc.

ἐγγέννησις, *εως*, *ῆ*, a birth-place, Plat. Legg. 776 A.

ἐγγεότοκος, *ον*, v. sub *ἐγγεῖοτοκος*.

ἐγγεόμοι, *Pass.* to taste of, *τινας* Polyb. 7. 13, 7.

ἐγγήραμα, *τό*, a comfort or employment for old age, Plut. Cato 24, Cic. Att. 12. 25, 2.

ἐγγηράσσω, fut. *ἄσσομαι* [ἄ], v. inf. r.:—to grow old in, *τινι* Hipp. Aph. 1246; *ἐγγ. βασιλείας* Polyb. 6. 7, 4, etc. 2. absol. to grow old in one, decay, *τὴν ἐπιστήμην ἐγγηράσσω* Thuc. 6. 18.

ἐγγηροτροφέω, = γηροτροφέω, Poll. 2. 13.

ἐγγίγνομαι, Ion. and later ἐγγίνεσθαι [εἰ]: fut. ἐγγιγνήσμαι: 3 pl. Ep. pf. ἐγγιγνάσθαι (the only tense used by Hom.): Dep. To be born in, τοῖς Ἰαλῶ ἐγγιγνάσθαι Il. 6. 493, cf. Od. 13. 233; of vermin, to be bred in the skin, Hdt. 2. 37; of fruit, ἐν τῷ κόλῳ ἐγγ. Ib. 92. 2. of qualities, to be in by nature, to be innate, ὅσα ἐν ἀνθρώπῳ φύσις .. ἐγγ. Hdt. 8. 83; αἰσθητὰ μὲν κὰν νηπίος γε .. ἐγγ. Eur. I. A. 1244, etc. 3. of events and the like, to take place or happen in or among, τισὶν Hdt. 5. 3, cf. 3. 1; so, χεῖμα σφόδρον ἐγγ. Plat. Ax. 371 D, and, II. to come in, intervene, pass, of Conversation, Hdt. 2. 121, 4; but of Time, χρόνον ἐγγινομένον, ἐγγενομένον Id. 1. 190, Thuc. 1. 113, etc.; ἵνα μοι χρόνος ἐγγιγνῇται τὸ σκέπει Plat. Prot. 339 E, cf. Symp. 184 A.

III. ἐγγίγνεται, impers. it is allowed or possible, like ἐξεστί, c. inf., Hdt. 1. 132, 6. 38, Andoc. 18. 26; ὥστε μὴ ἐγγενέσθαι μοι ποιήσαι Antipho 131. 25: ἐγγενόμενον ἄνθρωπον, like ἐξόν, when it was in our power, Isae. 52. 31. IV. for aor. ἐγγείνασθαι, v. ἐγγίνωνται.

ἐγγίνωσκω, Ion. ἐγγίνω-, to acknowledge, Aretas. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 5. ἐγγίνω, fut. ἰώα: aor. ἤγγισα: (ἐγγύς):—to bring near, bring up to, τινί τι Polyb. 8. 6, 7. II. mostly intr. to come near, approach, Arist. Mirab. 144, etc.; τινί Polyb. 17. 4, 1; and (like ἐγγύς) τινός Id. 4. 62, 5, etc.; εἰς and πρὸς, LXX.

ἐγγίον, ov, ἐγγιστος, η, ov, C. I. 2166. 34:—Comp. and Sup. Adj., formed from Adv. ἐγγύς, nearer, nearest: neut. ἐγγιον, ἐγγιστα, as Adv., Hipp. 356. 32, 352. 36, etc.; ἐξ ἐγγίονος Ap. B. C. 4. 108; ταὺς ἐγγιστα τῆς Ἀττικῆς τύπους Dem. 282. 28; οἱ ἐγγιστα the next of kin, Antipho 129. 14.

ἐγγύλαυκος, ov, blueish, Diod. 1. 12. ἐγγύλακάω, to sweeten, soften, Eus. II. E. 5. 1. ἐγγύλκος, ov, sweetish, Diosc. 5. 10. ἐγγύλμα, τό, carved work, Theomist. 62 B. ἐγγύλσσω, to have a sweet taste, Hdt. 2. 92. ἐγγύλφω [φ], fut. ψω, to cut in, carve, ζῶα ἐν λίθοις Hdt. 2. 4; ζῶα ἐγγύλφωμένα Ib. 124; αἰμασίη ἐγγύλφωμένη τύποις Ib. 138. ἐγγύλωτο-γάστωρ, opor, ό, ἡ, = γλωσσόγαστωρ, Ar. Av. 1695. ἐγγύλωτο-τύψω, to talk loudly of, Ar. Eq. 782.

ἐγ-γνάμπτω, fut. ψω, to bend in, ἐν δὲ γόνυ γνάμψεν, i.e. caught the back of the knee with his foot so as to trip him up and throw him, Il. 33. 730.

ἐγγοστῶ, to bring on by charms, ὕπνον ἐγγ. τινί Philostr. 100. ἐγγομφώ, to nail or fix in, Galen.

ἐγγομφωσις, εως, ἡ, a nailing in: a fixing in of teeth, Galen.

ἐγγονος, ό, properly, a grandson, Dion. H. 6. 37, etc.: ἐγγόνη, ἡ, a granddaughter, C. I. 3953 f, 4207, 4346, Artemid. 4. 69; also ἐγγονας, ἡ, Plut. Pericl. 3. 2. simply = ἐγγονος, a descendant, Plat. Rep. 364 E, etc.; though in most places ἐγγονος is now restored from Mss., as in Dem. 73. 13., 356. 8; in Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 6, a comparison of § 16 shows that ἐγκ- is the true form.

ἐγγράμματος, ov, written, opp. to spoken, Def. Plat. 414 D; φωνή Sext. Emp. M. 1. 100. II. containing letters, descriptive of letters, βήσις Antipho 454 D.

ἐγγραπτός, ov, = ἐγγραφος, Polyb. 3. 24, 6, etc. ἐγγραυλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, a small fish, also called ἐγκρασίχολος, Ael. N. A. 8. 18; a pl. ἐγγραυλῖες in Opp. H. 4. 470.

ἐγγράφη, ἡ, a registering, registration, especially of persons on the list of their demos, Dem. 996. 2; or on the list of disfranchisement, Id. 778. 18., 968. 9, cf. Arist. Pol. 6. 5, 5.

ἐγγράφος, ov, in writing, written, Arist. Fr. 415, Polyb. 3. 21, 4, etc.:—Adv. -φως, Clem. A. 564. II. registered, C. I. 171. 11, 23.

ἐγγράφω [α], fut. ψω, to make incisions into, τὸ στέλεχος Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 2. 2. to mark in or on, to paint on, ζῶα ἐς τὴν εὐσθητα ἐγγ. Hdt. 1. 203; opp. to ἐξαλείφω, Plat. Rep. 501 B. 3. to engrave, inscribe, write in or on, γράμματα στήλῃ or ἐν στήλῃ Hdt. 4. 91., 2. 102; ἐγγρ. νόμος Lys. 183. 16:—Med., ἡν ἐγγράφον οὐ μνήσοιεν δέλτοισ φρεσίν Aesch. Pr. 789:—Pass. to be written in, ἐνεγέγραπτο δὲ τὰδε ἐν αὐτῇ [τῇ ἐπιστολῇ] Thuc. 1. 128; αὐτὰν εἶπεν ἐγγεγραμμένον κτείνων finding it written in the letter to kill himself, Ib. 132; ἐγγεγραμμένους τὸν ἑαυτοῦ ἑαυτοῦ ἑαυτοῦ (so Virg., flores inscripti nomina), Soph. Tr. 157. 4. metaph., εἰ μέλλουσι τοιαῦτα διάνοιαι ἐγγραφῆσθαι ἀνθρώποις Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 52. II. to enter in the public register, esp. of one's demos or phratría, ἐς τὰ κοινὰ γραμματεῖα Isae. 63. 4; so, ἐγγράφειν τὸν υἱὸν εἰς ἀνδρας Dem. 412. 25; εἰς τοὺς φράτερας Id. 995. 28; εἰς τοὺς ἐφήβοις Plat. Ax. 366 E; ἐγγρ. εἰς τοὺς ἀτίμους, Lat. in aerarios referre, Plut. Them. 6; also, ἱερὰν ἐγγρ. τὴν οὐσίαν Aesch. Incert. 6:—Pass., εἰς τοὺς δημότας ἐγγραφῆναι Dem. 314. 4 (cf. Alexiarxικός); Μαντίθεος ἐνεγέγραμμεν by the name of M., Id. 995. 29, cf. 996. 2; τοὺς ἡρώων διὰ τὴν ἡλικίαν ἐγγεγραμμένους Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 5; πρὶν ἐγγραφῆναι καὶ λαβεῖν τὸ χλαυμόδιον Antid. Pρωτ. 1:—(Aesch. Cho. 699 is yet unexplained; the Schol. seems to have read ἀποῦσαν for παροῦσαν).

2. to enter on the judge's list, to indict, Ar. Pax 1180, Dem. 973. 25; ἐγγράφασθαι λιποταξίαν to be indicted for desertion, Aeschin. 48. 1.

3. of state-debtors, to enter their names, Plat. Legg. 784 D; ἐγγρ. τοὺς πράκτορας Dem. 1074. fin.; ἐγγεγραμμένους ἐν ἀκροπόλει registered among the state-debtors, Dem. 771. 6; v. sub παρασφείλω.

ἐγγυαλίξω, fut. ξω: (γυάλων):—properly, to put into the palm of the hand, put into the hand, ἐξόνα, ὅσα οἱ ἐγγυαλίξα Od. 8. 319; ἐγὼ δέ τοι ἐγγυαλίξω I will put him into your hands, 16. 66; ὅ δ' αὖτ' ἐμοὶ ἐγγυαλίξεν [sc. τοὺς ἵππους] Il. 23. 278:—often of the gods, καὶ τοι Ζεὺς ἐγγυαλίξει σκηπτήρην τ' ἡδὲ βέμιστας Il. 9. 98; τιμὴν .. ὀφείλεις Ὀλύμπιος ἐγγυαλίξαι 1. 353; τότε οἱ κράτος ἐγγυαλίξω 11. 192; ὅτε οἰσιν κῆδος .. ἐγγυαλίξω 15. 491, etc.—Ep. word, used by Pind. I. 8 (7). 92, Hegem. ap. Ath. 698 D.

ἐγγυάω: impf. ἡγγύων (παρ-) Soph. O. C. 94, Eur. Supp. 700, Xen., etc.: aor. ἡγγύησα Eur. I. A. 703, Dem. 858. 21, etc.: pf. ἡγγύηκα Dio C.: plpf. ἡγγύηκει Isae. 43. 41:—Med., fut. -ήσομαι Dem. 715. 13; aor. ἡγγύησάμην Andoc. 7. 5., 10. 16, Dem., etc.:—Pass., aor. ἡγγύηθην (ἐξ-, κατ-) Lys. 167. 30, Dem. 1361. fin.: pf. ἡγγύημαι (δι-), Thuc. 3. 70.—But in Mss. the Verb is often treated as a compd., and we find impf. ἐγγύων Isae. 42. 24, Dem. 1032. 25; ἐνεγύησα Isae. 41. 30., 43. 11; pf. ἐγγεγύηκα Ib. 42. 6, Dem. 1363. 13: Pass. impf. ἐνεγυάτο Ib. 45. 6; pf. ἐγγεγύημαι Dem. 900. 15; plpf. ἐνεγέγυητο Isae. 43. 26; recent Edd. for the most part discard these incorrect forms: cf. δι-, ἐξ-, κατ-εγγυάω: (ἐγγύη). To give or hand over as a pledge, Lat. spondere; and in Med. to have a thing pledged to one, accept as a surety, δειλαὶ τοι δειλὸν γε καὶ ἐγγύα ἐγγυάσθαι Od. S. 351 (nowhere else in Hom.); ἐγγύα· παρὰ δ' ἄτα give a pledge, and evil is at hand, i.e. beware of giving pledges, Thales ap. Plat. Charm. 165 A, Arist. Fr. 6. C. 1. (addend.) 6059 b; cf. ἐγγύη. 2. esp. of a father giving his daughter in marriage, to plight, betroth, θυγατέρα ἐγγυάω τινί Hdt. 6. 57 (v. infr.); Ζεὺς ἡγγύησε καὶ δίδωαι Eur. I. A. 703:—Med. to have a woman plighted or betrothed to one, to accept as one's plighted spouse, c. acc., Dem. 1311. 20; we have the Act. and Med. opposed in Hdt. 6. 130, where the father says ἐγγυῶ σοι τὴν ἐμὴν παῖδα, and the man replies ἐγγυῶμαι:—Pass., of the man, to be betrothed, θυγατρί τινος Plat. Legg. 923 D. II. Med. also to pledge oneself, give a security, πρὸς τὸ δημόσιον Andoc. 10. 16; ἐπὶ τισὶ Lys. 167. 20; ἐγγ. τινὶ ὅτι Plat. Euthyd. 274 B: also, ἐγγύην ἐγγυάσθαι to give a security, Andoc. 10. 16, Plat. Legg. 953 E. 2. c. acc. et inf. fut. to promise or engage that . . , Pind. O. 11. 16, Ar. Pl. 1202, Xen. An. 7. 4, 13, Plat., etc.; ἐγγυάσθαι [αὐτοῦ] παρέξειν Lys. 132. 2; ἐγγυωμένη δώσω Babr. 58. 10. 3. c. acc. rei, to answer for, ἐγγυάσθαι τὰ μέλλοντα Dem. 292. 6, cf. 713. 3: so c. acc. pers., Plat. Legg. 855 B; ἐγγυάσθαι τινά τινι to give surety for him to another, Dem. 901. 14; so, ἐγγύην ἐγγυάσθαι τινά τινι τινι Heind. Plat. Phaedo 115 D.

ἐγγύη, not ἐγγύα, ἡ, (ἐν, γύ-αλον, cf. ἐγγυαλίξω):—a pledge put into one's hand: generally, surety, security, bail, whether received or given, Lat. vadimonium, Od. 8. 351 (v. ἐγγυάω 1); ἐγγύην τιθέναι τινί Aesch. Eum. 808; ἐγγύας ἀποτίνειν ὑπὲρ τινος Antipho 117. 34; ἐγγύην ἐγγυάσθαι (v. ἐγγυάω 1); ἀποδιδόναι Dem. 1255. 2; τῆς ἐγγύης τῆς ἐπὶ τὴν τράπεζαν Dem. 895. 16; ἐγγύας ἄρα ὅτι θυγάτηρ, ἐγγύα δὲ καμίας Epich. 150 Ahr.; cf. ἐγγυάω 1. 1. 2. a betrothal, Plat. Legg. 774 E, Isae. 40. 39. [v. in Anth. P. 9. 366.]

ἐγγύησις, εως, ἡ, security, C. I. 2953 b. 38, v. l. Dem. 724. 6. II. a betrothal, Isae. 43. 16.

ἐγγυητής, ov, ό, one who gives security, a surety, ἐγγυητὴν καθιστάναι Hdt. 1. 196, Antipho 131. 23, Lys. 132. 5, C. I. 82, al.; παρέχειν Plat. Legg. 871 E; λαμβάνειν Dem. 894. 17; εἰσφέρειν C. I. 2737 b; διδόναι Polyb. 12. 16, 3, etc.; ἐπ' ἐγγυητῶν under securities, Xen. Vect. 3, 14; ἐγγ. τοῦ ἀργυρίου ἀξιώχρεως for the money, Plat. Apol. 38 B; οἱ ἐγγ. τῆς τράπεζης those who had given security for the bank (and were liable in case of its failure), Dem. 895. 18; ὁ νόμος ἐγγ. τοῖς ἀλλήλοις τῶν δικαίων Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 8; τὸ νόμισμα οἷον ἐγγ. ὑπὲρ τῆς ἀλλαγῆς Id. Eth. N. 5. 5, 14.

ἐγγυητός, ἡ, ov, always of a wife, plighted, wedded, ἐγγυητὴ γυνή, opp. to an ἑταῖρα, Isae. 45. 40 sq., Dem. 1365. 18.

ἐγγύθεν [v], Adv. (ἐγγύς) from nigh at hand, ἐγγ. ἐλθεῖν to approach, Il. 5. 72; ἐγγ. σκοπεῖν Soph. Ph. 467; so in Plat., etc. 2. with Verbs of rest, hard by, nigh at hand, ἐγγ. ἵστασθαι Il. 10. 508, etc.; εἶναι or παρῆναι Od. 6. 279, Aesch. Cho. 852, etc. 3. c. dat., ἐγγύθεν τινὶ hard by him, Il. 17. 554, etc.; ἐπεὶ φόνος ἐγγύθεν αὐτῷ 18. 133, cf. 19. 409; also c. gen., ἐγγ. Ἀρήνης 11. 723, cf. Aesch. l. c.

ἐγγυ-θήκη, ἡ, and in Luc. ἐγγυοθ-:—a chest or case to keep things in, Luc. Lexipho. 2. II. a stander for vessels, tripods, etc., Lat. incitega, Aut. 210 B; cf. Lys. Fr. 18, Müller Arch. d. Kunst § 299. 9.

ἐγγύθι [v], Adv. hard by, near, like ἐγγύς, in Hom. mostly c. gen., as Il. 6. 317; seldom c. dat., 2. 300; sometimes absol., 7. 341, Hes. Op. 286. II. of Time, nigh at hand, ἐγγύθι δ' ἥς 10. 251.

ἐγγυῶ, to stretch the limbs upon, v. l. for συνέκαμψεν, LXX (4 Regg. 4. 35).

ἐγγυμάζω, fut. άω, to exercise in, τὴν ψυχὴν θεάμασιν ἐγγ. Luc. Salt. 6:—more often in Med., ἐν σαὶ ἐγγυμασόμενος to practise upon you, Plat. Phaedr. 228 E: practise oneself in . . , παλέοις Plut. Cacs. 28. ἐγγυμαστέον, verb. Adj. one must practise oneself in, Themist. 51 B.

ἐγγυος, ov: (ἐγγύη, but v. sub ἀμφίγυος):—secured, under good security, μῶας .. ἐγγύων ἐπὶ τόκῳ δεδωκεναιμένας Lys. 902. 3. II. as Subst., = ἐγγυητής, Xen. Vect. 4, 20, Arist. Oec. 2. 3; ἐγγυον παρέχειν τινός Theogn. 286; ἐγγ. τῆς προξενίας giving security for . . , C. I. 1771. 3:—also fem. ἐγγυος in Aeschin. Epist. 11. Cf. τακτανταῖος.

ἐγγύς, ov, (γύης), v. sub ἐγγύσιος.

ἐγγύς [v], Adv.: Comp. ἐγγυτέρω, Sup. ἐγγυτάτω or -ύτατα, (first in Hipp., and Att.); also ἐγγίον, ἐγγιστά (v. ἐγγίον),—the latter in Antipho 129. 14. (For the Root, v. ἀγχα, ἀγχα). I. of Place, near, nigh, at hand: very freq. in Hom., who uses it either absol. or c. gen. hard by, near to, so, λυτὰς ἐγγυτέρω nearer to grief, Soph. O. C. 1216; later also c. dat., Eur. Heracl. 37 (for which construct. Il. 11. 340 is sometimes quoted): mostly with Verbs of rest, ἐγγύς ἐστάναι, etc., Aesch. Pers. 686, Eum. 65; but, ἐγγύς χορεύει Id. Theb. 59:—cf. ἐγγύθεν, ἐγγύθι. II. of Time, nigh at hand, Il. 2. 453, Od. 10. 86, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 2. III. of Numbers, etc., nearly, ἔπειτα ἐγγύς εἰκασί Thuc. 6. 5; ἐγγύς ἐναιατοῦ Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 28; οὐδ' ἐγγύς not nearly,

i. e. not by a great deal, nothing like it, Plat. Symp. 198 B; οὐχ οὕτως . . . οὐδ' ἐγγύς not so . . . nor yet nearly so, Dem. 524. 2; οὐκ ἐπὶ οὐκ τοῦτο, οὐδ' ἐγγύς Id. 524. 2; (so, οὐδὲ πολλοῦ δεῖ, Id. 463. 7, ubi v. Wolf.).
IV. of Qualities, coming near, ἐγγύς τι ἡ παραπλήσιον Plat. Gorg. 520 A; ἐγγύτατα τοῦ νῦν τρώπων Thuc. 1. 23; ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τούτων Id. 7. 86; κοινὴ δὲ πᾶσιν οὐδεὶς ἐγγυτέρω Dem. 321. 29; with part., ἐγγύς τυφλῶν nearly blind, Plat. Rep. 508 C; —ἐγγύς εἶναι, c. inf., as, ἐγγύς τοῦ τεθνάναι very nearly dead, Plat. Phaedo 65 A; τοῦ παθεῖν ἐγγύτατα Dem. 555. 10.
V. of Relationship, akin to, cf. Ζηνὸς ἐγγύς Aesch. Fr. 155; ἐγγυτέρω γένει or γένους Plat. Apol. 30 A, Isae. 45. 15; ἐγγύτατα γένους Aesch. Supp. 388, Lys. Fr. 25, Plat., etc.; ἐγγυτέρω γένους Ar. Av. 1666.

ἐγγύτατος, η, ον, Sup. Adj., δι' ἐγγυτάτου = ἐγγυτάτω, Thuc. 8. 96.
ἐγγύτης [v], ητος, η, nearness, neighbourhood, Poll. 4. 155.
ἐγγυονία, to keep in corners, keep hidden, Eust. Opusc. 250. 24.
ἐγγυονός, ον, (γῶνος) forming an angle, esp. a right angle, σχῆμα Hipp. Art. 795; λίθοι ἐν τομῇ ἐγγυονιοὶ cut square, Thuc. 1. 93.
ἐγγυονοειδής, ἐς, = foreg., Theophr. H. P. 3. 12. 5.
ἐγγυονον, τό, an angular piece of land, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5775. 107. ἐγγυονήσαν, v. sub γδονήσω.

ἐγερῶ, ον, gen. ονος (φρήν), rousing the mind, E. M. 20. 47.
ἐγείρω, Ep. impf. ἐγείρον, Hom. Att.: —fut. ἐγερῶ Plat. Eleg. 25 Bgk. (cf. ἐξ-, ἐπ-): aor. ἤγειρα, Ep. ἐγ-, Hom., etc.: pf. ἐγήγερκα Philostr. Epist. 16, Joseph.: plqpf. ἐγήγερκα Dio C. 42. 48; —Pass., Plat., etc.: fut. ἐγερθήσομαι Babr. 49. 3; (also fut. med. ἐγερούμαι Polyae. 1. 30. 4): aor. 2 ἤγερθην Plat., etc., Ep. 3 pl. ἐγέρθεν Il. 23. 287; (also poet. aor. med. ἐγείρατο Or. Sib. 3. 159); —pf. ἐγήγερμαι Thuc. 7. 51; plqpf. ἐγήγερτο Luc. Alex. 19; ἤγερτο Joseph.—Besides these, we have in pass. sense, poet. syncope. aor. ἡγέρμην (ἐξ-) Ar. Ran. 51; 3 sing. ἡγερτο, imperat. ἡγρεο, Hom.; 2 sing. subj. ἡγρη Ar. Vesp. 774; opt. ἡγροιο Od. 6. 113; inf. ἡγρέσθαι (often written ἡγρεσθαι, as if from a pres. ἡγρομαι, cf. ἡγρω), Od. 13. 124; part. ἡγρόμενος Od.: —also intr. pf. ἐγρήγορα (as pres.) Ar., Plat., etc.; plqpf. ἐγρήγορον or —ειν (as impf.) Ar. Eccl. 32, Pl. 744; 3 sing. ἐγρήγορει Xen. Cyr. 14. 20; Ep. 3 pl. ἐγρήγορῃσσι (an anomalous form, for which Donaldson would read ἐγρήγορῃσθαι τε) Il. 10. 419; imperat. ἐγρήγορθε (v. inf. II); infin. ἐγρήγορῃαι Il. 10. 67 (not ἐγρήγορῃαι, Spitzn. ad l.); cf. ἐγρηγορόων, γρηγορόων.
ἐγερῶ (From **✓ΕΓΕΙΡ** or **ΕΓΕΡ**, for the Skt. for the Skt. is gar, gāgar-mi (vigila); cf. ἡγερ-σις, ἡγερ-θῶμαι, etc.). I. Act. to awaken, wake up, rouse, stir, ἐγ. τινα εἰς ὕπνου Il. 5. 413, etc.; τοὺς δ' ὑπνώοντας ἐγείρει 24. 344; ἐγ. τινα εὐνῆς Eur. H. F. 1050; and simply, ἐγ. τινα Aesch. Eum. 140, etc. 2. to rouse, stir up, Il. 5. 208; ἐπεὶ μὴ ἐγείρει Διὸς νόος 15. 242; ἐγείρειν Ἀρηὰ to stir the fight, 2. 440, etc.; ἐγ. μάχην, φιλονικίαν, etc., (cf. ἀγείρω), 13. 778, 5. 496, etc.; Τρώεσσαν θυμὸν ἐγ. (v. l. ἀγείρει) 5. 510; ἐγ. τινα ἐπὶ ἔργον Hes. Op. 20; ἐκδοχὴν πομπῶς πυρὸς ἐγ. to wake up the bale-fire, Aesch. Ag. 299; λαμπράδα ἐγ. Ar. Ran. 340; and often metaph., ἐγ. δαδῶν, λυράν, μέλος, θρήνον Pind. P. 9. 18, N. 10. 39, Cratin. Trof. 10, Soph. O. C. 1779. 3. to raise from the dead, often in N. T.; or from a sick bed, Ep. Jacob. 5. 15. 4. to raise or erect a building, Call. Ap. 63, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 7. 125, N. T. II. Pass., with the pf. act. ἐγρήγορα to wake, Od. 20. 100, Hdt. 4. 9, etc.; ἡγερτο δ' ἐξ ὕπνου Il. 2. 41; in aor. also to keep watch or vigil, ἀμφὶ πυρῇ . . . ἡγερτο λαὸς 7. 434; —in pf. to be awake, ἐγρήγορῃσσι 10. 419; ἐγρήγορθε be awake, 7. 371. 18. 299, (whence ἡγρεο is wake up, awake, Od. 15. 46); ἐγρήγορας ἡ καθυδύει; Plat. Prot. 310 B; ὥσα καὶ ἐγρηγορήσιν Id. Legg. 809 D; καὶ ἐφρόνουν καὶ ἐγρηγόρει Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 20, etc.: —so not of persons, γηραιόων χιμῶν arising, Hdt. 7. 49. 1, cf. 148; ἐγρηγορὸς φρόνημα Aesch. Eum. 706; ἐγρ. τὸ πῆμα Id. Ag. 346, etc. 2. to rouse or stir oneself, be excited by passion, etc., Hes. Sc. 176, Dem. 439. 1: c. inf., ἐγρηγόμενοι ᾄδον μὴ ἀνέιναι τὰ Ἀθηναίων they were encouraged to prevent the departure of the Athenians, Thuc. 7. 51. ἐγνέτω, v. sub γιγνώσκω.

ἐγερσι-βόης, ον, ὁ, raising the cry, loud-voiced, Epigr. Gr. 928. 4.
ἐγερσι-βόητος, ον, waking one by crowing, Nonn. Jo. 13. 160.
ἐγερσι-βροτος, ον, awakening men, Procl. H. 18.
ἐγερσι-γελως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, laughter-stirring, Anth. P. 11. 60.
ἐγερσι-θιάτρος, ον, exciting the theatre, Anth. Plan. 361.
ἐγερσι-μάχας, ον, ὁ, battle-stirring, Anth. P. 7. 424; fem. -χη, 6. 122.
ἐγερσι-μοθος, ον, = foreg., Opp. C. 1. 207, Nonn. D. 3. 39.
ἐγερσιμος, ον, from which one wakes, ὕπνος, opp. to the sleep of death, Theocr. 24. 7; so, ἐγερτὸς πᾶς ὕπνος Arist. Somn. 1. 12.
ἐγερσι-voos, ον, contr. -voos, ον, soul-stirring, Nonn. Jo. 4. 184.
ἐγερσις, ἐως, ἡ, a waking from sleep, Hipp. Coac. 129; so, ἡ τοῦ θυμοῦ ἐγ. Plat. Tim. 70 C, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 8, 10; —awaking from death, Ev. Matth. 27. 53. 2. a raising, building up, τειχίων Hdn. 8. 5, cf. Joseph. A. J. 8. 5, 3.
ἐγερσι-φαής, ἐς, light-stirring, ἐγ. λίθος the flint, Anth. P. 6. 5.
ἐγερσι-χορος, ον, leading the dance, Opp. C. 4. 236.
ἐγερσιον, verb. Adj. one must raise, Eur. Rhes. 690.
ἐγερτήριον, τό, an excitement, Ael. V. H. 2. 44.
ἐγερτί [i], Adv. eagerly, busily, Soph. Ant. 413; wakefully, Eur. Rhes. 524.
ἐγερτικός, ὁ, ὄν, waking, stirring, πινος Plat. Rep. 523 E, 524 D. II. in Gramm. ἐγερτικά are enclitics, which change the grave accent of the preceding word into the acute, A. B. 1147.

ἐγερτός, ὁ, ὄν, v. sub ἐγερσιμος.
ἐγρήγμαι, v. sub ἐγείρω.
ἐγρηρα, v. sub γρηράσκω.
ἐγκαθαρμίζω, fut. ἔσω, to fit in, Ar. Lys. 682.
ἐγκαθεύδω, fut. —εδοῦμαι: Dep.: —to sit or settle oneself in, Ar. Eccl. 23; ἔς θάκον Ar. Ran. 1523: —to encamp in a place, Thuc. 3. 1., 4. 2. —V. sub καθέζομαι.
ἐγκαθεύρω and **-γνύμι**, fut. ἔω, to shut up, enclose, Plat. 2. 951 B.
ἐγκαθέσθαι, ον, (ἐγκαθίστημι) put in secretly, suborned, Plat. Ax. 368 E, Polyb. 13. 5, 1: —Adv. —τως, Diod. 16. 68. II. of a child, εἰσ-παιητός, Hyperid. ap. Phryn. 333.
ἐγκαθεύδω, fut. —εὐδῶσα, to sleep among, Arist. H. A. 9. 3. 3 (Schneid. συγκ-). 2. generally, to lie abed, Ar. Lys. 614.
ἐγκαθέλω, to boil in anything, Hipp. 651. 48.
ἐγκαθίσβω, fut. ἥσω, to pass one's youth in, Eur. Hipp. 1096.
ἐγκάθημαι, Dep. to sit in or on, Xen. Eq. 1. 11; to lie in ambush, Ar. Ach. 343, Thesm. 600, Aeschin., etc.; of garrisons, to lie in a place, Polyb. 17. 11, 6: to lie couched in, as the men in the Trojan horse, Plat. Theat. 184 D; ἐγκ. μεταδ' Id. Parm. 156 D.
ἐγκαθίστημι, fut. ἵσσω [v], to erect or set up in, ἀγαλμα ἐγκ. χθονί Eur. I. T. 978: —Pass., Philox. in Com. Gr. 3. p. 636, Arist. Mund. 6. 5.
ἐγκαθίσω, Ion. —κατίσω, fut. Att. ἴω, to seat in or upon, ἐς θρόνον Plat. Rep. 553 C; ἐγκ. στρατιῶν ἐν χωρίῳ τινί to station a force in a place, Polyb. 16. 37. 4: —so in aor. 1 med., ναὸν ἐγκαθίστατο (vulg. ἐγκαθίστατο, as Joseph. B. J. 5. 1, 2, ἐγκαθίσταμενοι τὰ δῶλα) founded a temple there, Eur. Hipp. 31. II. intr. to sit in or upon, θρόνῳ Pind. P. 4. 272; but (in Med.), ἐγκατίεσθαι ἐς θρόνον to take one's seat on . . . , Hdt. 5. 26.
ἐγκαθίστημι, to let down, ἐς τόπον Ar. Lys. 308: to send in as a garrison, ἐς τὴν πόλιν Plat. Pyrrh. 11. II. to commit, entrust, Ζεὺς ἐγκαθεῖ (for —ίησι) Λαζία θεοπίσματα Aesch. Fr. 82.
ἐγκάθισμα, τό, a sitting in, esp. in a vapour-bath, Diosc. 3. 127. II. dwelling on a syllable in pronunciation, Dion. H. de Comp. 20, 22, fin.
ἐγκαθισμός, ὁ, a lying in wait, Eccl. II. = foreg. II, Dion. H. de Dem. 43.
ἐγκαθίστημι, fut. —στήσω, to place or establish in, as king or chief, σὲ . . . Μυκήνας ἐγκαταστήσω πάλιν Eur. I. T. 982; ἐγκ. τινα ἡγεμόνα Thuc. 1. 4, Dem. 214. 20: also to place as a garrison in a place, Dem. 114. 19, etc.: of institutions, ἐγκ. δημοκρατίαν Arr. An. 1. 18, 3. II. Pass., with aor. 2, pf. and plqpf. act., to be established as tyrant in a place, Lys. 106. 9, cf. Thuc. 1. 122; so, αὐλητὸν νόμον ἐγκαθεστῶτων Id. 5. 70.
ἐγκαθοράω, to look closely into, τινος τῷ προσώπῳ Plat. Demetr. 38; absol., Plat. Epin. 990 E. II. to remark something in a person or thing, Plat. Brut. 16.
ἐγκαθορμίζομαι, Med. to run into harbour, come to anchor, αὐτόσε Thuc. 4. 1, cf. Dio C. 48. 49; so aor. pass., Arr. An. 2. 20, 8.
ἐγκαθόρμους, ἐως, ἡ, a putting into harbour, Arr. An. 1. 18, 9.
ἐγκαθυβρίξω, to riot or revel in, τρυφαῖς Eur. Tro. 957.
ἐγκαινία, τὰ, (καίνος) a feast of renovation or consecration, LXX (Dan. 3. 2); esp. that established by Judas Macc. at the re-consecration of the Temple, Ev. Jo. 10. 22, cf. ἐγκαινισμός. II. a name for Easter, Eccl. 1.
ἐγκαινίζω, to innovate, Eust. Opusc. 277. 84. II. to renovate, consecrate, inaugurate, LXX (1 Regg. 11. 14, al.): —Pass., Ep. Hebr. 9. 18; so ἐγκαινιάζομαι, C. I. 8660.
ἐγκαινισμός, ὁ, consecration, LXX (1 Macc. 4. 56, cf. ἐγκαινία); also ἐγκαινισίς, ἡ, and ἐγκαινισμα, τό, LXX. II. spiritual renewal, Basil.
ἐγκαίρια, ἡ, of times, opp. to ἀκαίρια, Plat. Polit. 305 D.
ἐγκαίριος, ον, in fit time, seasonable, Plat. Polit. 282 E, Legg. 928 A.
ἐγκαύω, fut. —κάυσω, to burn or heat in, ὁβελοὶ ἐγκεκαυμένοι πυρὶ Eur. Cycl. 393. 2. to paint in encaustic, i. e. with colours mixed with wax, Lat. *stucata pingere*, LXX (2 Macc. 2. 29), cf. Plin. 35. 39 sq., Dict. of Antiq. p. 685. II. to make a fire in, πυρ Plat. Alex. 24; οἴκοι ἐγκεκαυμένοι heated chambers, Luc. V. H. 2. 11.
ἐγκακέω, to behave badly in a thing, ἐνεκάκῃσαν τὸ πέμπειν they culpably omitted to send, Polyb. 4. 19, 10; often in LXX; cf. ἐκκακέω.
ἐγκάλεω, fut. ἐγκαλέσω: pf. ἐγκέκληκα: —to call in, ἐγκ. χρέος to call in a debt, Isocr. 402 C, cf. 367 C, Xen. An. 7. 7. 33, Dem. 877. 21., 949. 1: —generally, to demand as one's due, Lys. 98. 37. 2. to bring a charge or accusation against a person: —Construct.: c. dat. pers. et acc. rei, to bring as an accusation against one, charge something upon one, φόνον ἐγκ. τινι Soph. El. 778, Plat. Apol. 26 C, etc.; ἐγκ. ἐγκλημά τινι Hyperid. Lyc. 14, Euxen. 35; also, χόλον κατ' αὐτὸν ἐγκ. Soph. Ph. 328: —foll. by a relat. clause, ἐγκ. τινι ὅτι . . . Xen. An. 7. 5, 7; c. inf., ἐνεκάλει τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις παραβαίνειν Thuc. 4. 123; c. part., ἐγκ. αὐτοὺς ἀμελοῦσιν Plat. Prot. 346 A; often also c. dat. pers. only, to accuse, Antipho 126. 8, Plat. Crito 50 C, etc.: —c. acc. rei only, to bring as a charge, εἰ δέ τι ἄλλο ἐνεκάλουν Thuc. 5. 46, cf. 6. 53; τὸ νεῖκος ἐγκαλεῖν to throw the blame of quarrel on another, Soph. O. T. 702; absol., οἱ ἐγκαλέσαντες Arist. Rhet. Al. 30. 11: —rarely c. gen. rei, τῆς βραδύτητος αὐτοῖς ἐνεκάλει Plat. Aristid. 10: —Pass., ἐγκαλεῖται τῇ τύχῃ a charge is brought against . . . , Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 21; cf. ἐγκλημα.
3. as law-term, to prosecute, Dem. 907. 6; ἐγκ. δίκην τινί Id. 1014. 8; ἐγκ. τινὶ περὶ τινος Isocr. 48 C. 4. in Med. like Act. to accuse, τινὶ Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 2: to bring a charge, πρὸς τινα Eur. Melanipp. 9. II. to call in, Strabo 649.
ἐγκαλινδύομαι, Pass. to roll about in, τῇ ψάμῳ Arctae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 2: to be busied among, τὰς λειψύλαις Ath. 262 B.
ἐγκαλωπίζομαι, Pass. to take pride or pleasure in, τοῖς αἰσχροῖς Plat. Ant. 36, cf. Ael. V. H. 9. 35: —for Dion. H. de Dem. 4, v. sub ἐγκολπίζω.
ἐγκαλῶπισμα, τό, an ornament, decoration, Thuc. 2. 62.
ἐγκάλο-σκελής, ὁ, having his legs in the stocks, Com. ap. Hesych.
ἐγκαλυμμός, ὁ, a covering, wrapping up, Ar. Av. 1496.
ἐγκαλύπτω, fut. ἑσώ, the veiling-feast, opp. to ἀνακαλύπτω, Philostr. 611.
ἐγκαλύπτω, fut. ψω, to veil in, hide closely, Trag. ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 120: to wrap up, Ar. Ran. 911: —Pass. to be veiled or enwrapped, Ar. Pl. 714, D d 2

Plat. Phaedr. 243 B: *to be wrapt up* (as for sleep), Xen. An. 4. 5, 19; *ἐγκεκαλυμμένος λόγος*, a noted fallacy in Diog. L. 7. 82. II. *Mod. to hide oneself, hide one's face, cover up*, etc.; *ἐγκαλυπτομένων καθεύδων* Andoc. 3. 26; of persons at the point of death, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 26, Plat. Phaedo 118 A, etc. 2. as a mark of shame, Ib. 117 C, Dem. 1485. 9; *ἐγκαλύψασθαι ἐπὶ τινι* Aeschin. 42. 10:—hence, c. acc. pers., *to feel shame before a person, θεοὺς ἐγκαλυπτομένους ὧν ἐμελλε δρᾶσθαι* Ap. Civ. 1. 16.

ἐγκάλυψις, εὖς, ἡ, *a hiding one's face in shame*, cited from Strabo.

ἐγκάνω, fut. -καρῶμαι, *to grow weary in or at a thing*, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 15; τινὶ Joseph. B. J. 3. 10, 2.

ἐγκάμπτω, fut. ψω, *to bend in, bend*, Xen. Eq. 1. 8.

ἐγκάνασσω, *to pour in wine*, ἐγκάνασον Eur. Cycl. 152, Ar. Eq. 105.

ἐγκάναχθαι, Dep. *to make a sound on a thing*, ἐγκ. κόχλω *to blow on a conch*, Theocr. 9. 27.

ἐγκανθίς, ἡ, *a tumour in the inner corner of the eye*, Galen.

ἐγκάπτω, fut. ψω: pf. ἐγκέκασθαι — *to gulp in greedily*, σὺν ὧρ, Ar. Pax 7, Stratt. Δημ. 2; of the Athenian dicasts, who kept the small coin in which their fee was paid in their mouth, Ar. Vesp. 791, Eccl. 815, cf. Hermipp. Θεοί 2, Alex. Αεβητ. 1. 7; ἐγκ. αἰδέρα γνάθοις *to hold one's breath*, Eur. Cycl. 629:—cf. ἐγκασθός.

ἐγκαρδιαίος, α, ον, =sq., Iambl. Myst. 2. 7.

ἐγκάρδιος, ον, *in the heart, ἐγκάρδιον ἐστὶ (or γίγνεται) τί μοι* it goes to my heart, Democr. ap. Stob. 310. 40, cf. Diod. 1. 45. II. *ἐγκάρδιον*, τό, *the heart or core of wood*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 5.

ἐγκάρσος, ὁ, (κάρ, κάρα) *the brain*, like ἐγκέφαλος, Alcae. in Anth. P. 9. 519, 3, Lyc. 1104.

ἐγκαρπίζω, *to put one in enjoyment of*, τινός Synes. 135 B.

ἐγκάρπιος, ον, *of fruit, containing seed within it*, Hipp. 360. 11.

ἐγκάρπος, ον, *containing fruit, κάλυν ἐγκάρπιος χθονός* Soph. O. T. 25: *fruitful, σπέρματα* Plat. Phaedr. 276 B; by τέλη ἐγκάρπα, in Soph. Tr. 238, is prob. meant a tithe of the produce of the τέμενος *to be paid to Zeus*, cf. v. 754. 2. *fruitful, useful*, Plut. 776 B. II. *ἐγκάρπα*, τὰ, *festoons of fruit on friezes or the capitals of columns*, Lat. *encarpa*, Vitruv. 4. 1.

ἐγκάρσιος, α, ον, *cross, athwart, oblique*, Lat. *transversus*, Thuc. 2. 76., 6. 99; of the ecliptic, Arist. Mund. 2. 7:—Adv. -ως, Eccl. V. ἐπικάρσιος sub fin.

ἐγκαρτέρω, fut. ἦσω, *to persevere or persist in a thing*, τινι Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 22; ἐγκαρτέριον [τοῦτος], ὁ ἔργατος Thuc. 2. 61; πρὸς τι Plut. 2. 987 E. 2. c. acc. *to await steadfastly, θάνατον* Eur. H. F. 1351, Andr. 262. 3. absol. *to hold out, remain firm under sufferings*, Plut. Ages. 11, etc.

ἐγκᾶς, Adv. *deep in*, prob. I. Hipp. V. C. 899, cf. Galen. Lex. p. 466.

ἐγκᾶτα, τὰ, (ἐν) *the inwards, entrails, bowels*, also ἐντερα, Lat. *intestina*, Hom., always in acc., except dat. ἐγκασσι in Il. 11. 438:—a nom. sing. ἐγκατον in Luc. Lexiph. 3.

ἐγκαταβαίνω, *to go down into, put oneself in*, c. acc., κροκωτὸν σπάργανον ἐγκατέβα Pind. N. 1. 58; c. dat., Diod. 14. 28.

ἐγκαταβάλλω, *to throw down into, δύνη* Ap. Rh. 1. 1239, cf. Il. 12. 206.

ἐγκαταβίω, *to pass one's life in*, Plut. 2. 783 D, Longin. 44. 11.

ἐγκαταβρέχω, *to wet or soak with*, Geop. 13. 1, 7.

ἐγκαταβυσσόμαι, Pass. *to penetrate deeply*, Democr. ap. Plut. 2. 735 A.

ἐγκαταγρᾶσκω, fut. ἄσομαι, =ἐγγρᾶσκω, *to grow old in, ἐν πενίᾳ* Plut. Phoc. 30: *to become inveterate in*, Dinarch. 105. 20.

ἐγκαταγράφω, *to write down among*, Ael. ap. Suid. II. *to mark in or upon*, Nilus ap. Phot. Bibl. p. 514.

ἐγκαταγομαι, Pass. *to put up at a place*, Poll. 1. 73.

ἐγκαταδαμάζω, *to overpower*: Pass., ὑπὸ κανόνων ἐγκαταδαμασθεὶς Hipp. 1220 E.

ἐγκαταδαρθάνω, *to sleep in*, Plut. 2. 647 F. II. *to sleep over a thing, ἐπὶ τινι* Ib. 688 E.

ἐγκαταδέω, fut. -δήσω, *to bind fast in*, τινι Plat. Phaedo 84 A.

ἐγκαταδύνω, aor. -κατέδυν, of the sun, *to set upon a place* (which, of course, has a westerly aspect), Hipp. Aër. 283: *to creep into, ὕδασι* Anth. P. 7. 532; μυχόν Opp. H. 1. 153.

ἐγκαταξύννυμι, *to associate with, adapt to, νέας βουλὰς νέουσιν ἐγκαταξεύσας* Soph. Aj. 736.

ἐγκαταθνήσκω, fut. -θνήσκω, *to die in*, Ap. Rh. 2. 834.

ἐγκατακαίω, fut. -καύσω, *to burn in*, Luc. Pisc. 52.

ἐγκατάκειμαι, Pass. *to lie in*, c. dat., Theogn. 1191. 2. *to lie in bed, sleep, παρά τινι* Ar. Pl. 742.

ἐγκατακεράννυμι, fut. -κεράσω, *to mix in or among*, cited from Eust.

ἐγκατακλειστέον, verb. Adj. *one must shut up in*, Geop. 19. 3, 1.

ἐγκατακλειστός, ον, *shut up in a place*, Epiphani.

ἐγκατακλείω, *to shut up in, enclose, τινὰ τῷ νῷ* Alex. Arist. Probl. 24. 13:—Pass., Hipp. Acut. 385, Arist. Meteor. 3. 6, 10, al.

ἐγκατακοιμάμαι, =ἐγκοιμάμαι, Hdt. 8. 134.

ἐγκατακορῶ, *to hammer in, ἡλυν* Clem. Al. 240. 2. ἐγκ. χορείαν τοῖς μύσταις *to tread a measure among them*, Ar. Ran. 330.

ἐγκατακρύπτω, *to hide in, τί τινι* Lyc. 1231; τινὰ βυθὸς *in the depths of the grave*, Epigr. Gr. 863.

ἐγκαταλαμβάνω, fut. -λήθωμαι, *to catch in a place, to hem in*, Thuc. 4. 116, cf. 3. 33; ἐγκ. τινὰ ὄρκις *to confine or trammel by oaths*, ἐὰν λογισμός ἐγκαταλαμβάνη αὐτὸν Aeschin. 62. 17:—Pass., Arist. Probl. 20. 34.

ἐγκαταλέγω, fut. ξω, *to build in, πολλαὶ στήλαι ἐγκατελέγησαν* were built into the wall, Thuc. 1. 93 (cf. λέγω 11, λογός, λογόδην). 2.

to count or reckon among, Luc. Paras. 3; *to enlist soldiers*, Anth. P. 11. 265. II. Pass. *to lie in or on*, Ep. aor. ἐγκατέλεκτο Ap. Rh. 4. 431.

ἐγκατάλειμμα, τό, *a remnant, residue*, Arist. Fr. 2, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 50.

ἐγκαταλείπω, fut. ψω, *to leave behind, παῖδα* Hes. Op. 376; ἐγκ. φρουρὰν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ Thuc. 3. 51; ἐγκ. τὸ κέντρον, of a bee, Plat. Phaedo 91 C; hence of Pericles, τὸ κέντρον ἐγκατέλιπε τοῖς ἀκρωμένους Eupol. Δημ. 6; ἐγκ. τὴν μάχαιραν τῇ σφαιρῇ Antipho 137. 28. 2. *to leave in the lurch*, Lat. *derelinquere*, Thuc. 4. 44, Plat. Symp. 179 A, Lycurg. 148. 7, etc. 3. *to leave out, omit*, Hdt. 3. 119. II. Pass. *to be left behind in a race*, Id. 8. 59. 2. *to fall short, fail*, Hipp. 1169 C.

ἐγκαταλείφω, fut. ψω, *to mix in an ointment, λίπος* Hipp. 402. 28.

ἐγκατάλειψις, εὖς, ἡ, *a forsaking, leaving behind*, Eccl. II. *the fact of something being left behind*, v. sq.

ἐγκατάληψις, εὖς, ἡ, *a catching or being caught in a place, a being hemmed in, interception*, Thuc. 5. 72: *suppression of urine*, Hipp. 1169 E (where however the context requires ἐγκαταλείψις).

ἐγκαταλιμπάνω, =ἐγκαταλείπω, Hipp. Aph. 1244, Arist. Rhet. 1. 10, 4.

ἐγκαταλογίζομαι, Dep. *to reckon in or among*, Isac. 88. 36.

ἐγκαταμένω, *to remain in*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 3, 4, etc.

ἐγκαταμύγνυμι, Pass. *to be mixed in or with, ἐγκαταμύγνυμι ὕδατι* Hipp. Aër. 283; *ἐγκαταμειγμένα τοῖς λεγομένοις* Isocr. 312 B.

ἐγκαταναίω, aor. 1 -ένασσα, *to make to dwell in, οὐρανὸν τινα* Ap. Rh. 3. 116, Moero ap. Ath. 491 C.

ἐγκαταντλῶ, *to wash over with a thing*, Hippiatr.

ἐγκατάντλως, εὖς, ἡ, *a washing over with water*, Hipp. Pracc. 24.

ἐγκαταπαίζω, *to mock at*, τινὶ Eus. H. E. 2. 13 fin., Cyrill.

ἐγκαταπάλλομαι, Ep. aor. 2 ἐγκατέπαλτο: Pass. *to leap down into*, Opp. H. 4. 661.

ἐγκαταπήγνυμι, fut. -πήξω, *to thrust firmly in, ξίφος .. κουλεῖ ἐγκατέπηξ' Od. 11. 98; ἐν δὲ σκόλλας κατέπηξεν* planted or fixed them in, Il. 9. 350; τὴν κεφαλὴν ὀδύρῃ ἐγκ. having fixed it on, Hdn. 1. 13.

ἐγκαταπύρρηνμι, fut. -πρήσω, *to set on fire*, Phalar. Ep. 5. p. 28.

ἐγκαταπύνομαι, Pass. *to be swallowed up as by a flood*, Philo 2. 300, etc.

ἐγκαταπίπτω, poet. aor. ἐνυκάπεσον, *to fall or throw oneself upon*, Λέκτροις Ap. Rh. 3. 655, Anth. P. 9. 82.

ἐγκαταπλέκω, fut. -πλέξω, *to interweave, entwine*, Xen. Cyn. 9. 12.

ἐγκατάποσις, *a drinking, swallowing up*, Philo 1. 116.

ἐγκατα-ἄριθμέομαι, Pass. *to be counted in or among*, Arist. Soph. Elench. 5, 11, Clem. Al. 263.

ἐγκαταρράπτω, fut. ψω, *to sew in*, Xen. Cyn. 6. 1.

ἐγκαταρρίπτω, *to throw down into*, prob. I. Heliod. 9. 5.

ἐγκατασβέννυμι or -ύω, *to quench in a thing*, Plut. 2. 975 B.

ἐγκατασθόμαι, Pass. *to grow rotten or corrupt in*, Stob. 237. 58.

ἐγκατασκευάζω, *to prepare in a place, ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι προδύτας* Diod. 16. 54; but the Prep. ἐν oft. has little force, Id. 2. 24, 14. 91.

ἐγκατάσκευος, ον, *artificially wrought, of style, opp. to ἀπλοῦς*, Dion. H. de Comp. 118. Adv. -ως, Sext. Emp. M. 2. 56.

ἐγκατασκήπτω, fut. ψω, *to fall upon*, of lightning, εἰς τινα Dio C. 49. 15; of epidemics, *to break out among*, Thuc. 2. 47. II. trans. *to hurl down among or upon*, properly of lightning, ἐγκατάσκηψον βέλος Soph. Tr. 1087; κακῶν, ὁ Πέρσας ἐγκατέσκηψεν θεὸς Aesch. Pers. 514.

ἐγκατάσκηψις, εὖς, ἡ, *a sudden attack*, Diosc. 7. 4.

ἐγκατασκιρδῶμαι, Pass. *to be engrained in*, Hipparch. ap. Stob. 575. 1.

ἐγκατασπείρω, *to disperse in or among*, Plut. Thes. 3, etc.

ἐγκατασπορά, ἡ, *sowing among*, Clem. Al. 902.

ἐγκαταστηρίζω, fut. ξω, *to fix firmly in*, Cornut. N. D. 6, in Pass.

ἐγκαταστοιχεύω, fut. ὠσω, *to implant as a principle in* (cf. ἐμφυσῶ), τινὶ τι Plut. Lye. 13, 2. 353 E.

ἐγκαταστρέφομαι, Pass. *to turn and run back*, Antiph. Incert. 7, as emended by Meineke.

ἐγκατασφάττω, *to slaughter in, τὸν υἱὸν τῷ κόλπῳ* Plut. Dem. 31.

ἐγκατασχάζω, *to cut a slit in*, cited from Diosc.

ἐγκατατάρασσω, *to throw into confusion*, Plut. 2. 592 B.

ἐγκατατάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ξω, *to arrange or place in*, Longin. 10. 7, etc. II. *to approve, sanction*, Clem. Al. 227.

ἐγκατατέμνω, *to cut up the foetus in the womb*, Hipp. 914 C. II. *to cut up among a number*, Plat. Rep. 565 D.

ἐγκατατίθημι, fut. -θήσω, *to lay or put in, τινὶ τι* Orph. H. 24. 6; 'Εριχθόνιον .. νήφ' ἐγκατέθηκε Epigr. Gr. 1046. 90. II. Hom. only in Med., ἱμάντα τέφ' ἐγκάθεο κόλπῳ *put the band upon or round thy waist*, Il. 14. 219, cf. 223; ἀπὴν ἔφ' ἐγκάθετο θυμῷ *stored up, devised mischief in his heart*, like βάλλεσθαι ἐνὶ φρεσὶ Od. 23. 223; τελαμὸνα ἐφ' ἐγκάθετο τέχνῃ *stored up the belt in his art, designed it by his art*, Od. 11. 614; οὐ ταῦτ' ἐνίκθετο θυμῷ *store it up in thy heart*, Hes. Op. 27; στέφανος ἐγκατέθετο Simon. 85; ὅκα φρεσὶν ἐγκατάθετο Βουλῇ Theocr. 17. 14; γλυφίδας .. ἐνικάθετο νευρῇ Ap. Rh. 3. 282:—Cf. εἰσκατατίθημι.

ἐγκατομή, ἡ, *a cutting up of the foetus in the womb*, Hipp. 914 sq.

ἐγκατατρίβομαι [ι], *to be practised in, ἐν πράγμασιν* Synes. Ep. 121.

ἐγκαταφλέγω, fut. ξω, *to burn in, τόπω* Geop. 9. 6, 2.

ἐγκαταφυσάω, *to blow up*, Hippiatr. p. 87.

ἐγκαταφύτευω, *to sow, plant in*, τινὶ τι Clem. Al. 13.

ἐγκαταχέω, fut. -χέω, *to pour out besides*, Anth. P. append. 285.

ἐγκαταχρίω, *to smear over*, Diosc. Parab. 1. 124.

ἐγκαταχώννυμι, *to overwhelm*, τινὰ τι Dion. H. 9. 21, etc.

ἐγκαταχωρίζω, fut. Att. ἰω, *to place in*, Origen.

ἐγκατελῶμαι, Pass. *to be cooped up in*, Arist. Mund. 4. 29.

ἐγκατεφάλλομαι, fut. -αλόμαι, Dep. *to leap into*, Opp. C. 3. 120.

ἐγκατέχω, *to contain within, ὅμα κέρης .. τύμβος ὅδ' ἐγκ.* Epigr. Gr. 324. 2:—Pass. *to be so contained*, Plut. 2. 691 F.

to him, Dion. H. 5. 54; and the sense requires *τούτοις* for *τούτους* in Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 65. 3. *to decline, become worse*, Plut. Sull. 1, etc.

ἐγκλίσις, *ews, ἡ, inclination*, ἐγκλ. λαβείν, of the earth, Anaxag. ap. Diog. L. 2. 9; of the ecliptic (ὁ λοξὸς κύκλος), Arist. Gen. et Corr. 2. 10, 6; of ground, ἐγκλινειν ἔχειν πρὸς ξω Id. Pol. 7. 11, 2; ἐγκλίσεις τῆς κεφαλῆς εἰς τὰ δεξιὰ Id. Physiogn. 3, 9. 2. *the inclination or slope*, as of a wave, κατὰ τὴν ἐγκλ. κλισσάσθην Id. Color. 2, 4. 3. in medic. sense, *displacement*, Hipp. Fract. 776. II. in Grammi.

1. *the mood of a verb*, Dion. H. de Comp. 6, etc. 2. *the throwing back of the accent*, Lat. *inclinatio*, Eust. 1351. 47.

ἐγκλίτεον, verb. Adj. of ἐγκλινάω, *one must use as enclitic*, Schol. Hom.

ἐγκλιτικός, ἡ, *όν, of a word which leans (ἐγκλίνει) its accent upon the one before*, enclitic, Eust. 1407. 54:—Adv. —κως, E. M. 124. 9.

ἐγκλονέομαι, Pass. *to force one's way or rush in*, Hipp. 590. 1.

ἐγκλυδάσθαι, Pass. *to swell like waves*, Hipp. 451. 49.

ἐγκλυδαίσις, *ews, ἡ, a swelling like waves*, Democ. ap. Galen. 7. p. 441.

ἐγκλυδαστικός, ἡ, *όν, swelling like waves*, Hipp. Acut. 394.

ἐγκλύζω, fut. ὄσω, *to rinse the inside of a thing, ὄσω with wine*, Diod. 1. 91.

2. *to treat by clysters*, τινά Diosc. 4. 158:—Pass. *to be administered as a clyster*, Id. 1. 101, etc.

ἐγκλυσμα, τό, *an injection, clyster*, cited from Diosc.

ἐγκλώθω, *to spin or fasten to*, Schol. rec. Soph. O. T. 1264.

ἐγκνήθω, fut. σω, *to scrape or grate in*, Nic. Th. 911, A. 368.

ἐγκνισμα, τό, *a piece of meat*, Argive word in Plut. 2. 296 F.

ἐγκνώσσω, *to sleep in*, Mosch. 2. 6, in poet. form ἐγκν-.

ἐγκοιλαινάω, *to hollow or scoop out*, Hdt. 2. 73, Theophr. H. P. 5. 3, 4.

ἐγκοιλίαις, *ον, (κοιλία) in the belly*:—as Subst., ἐγκοιλία, τό, 1. *the intestines*, Diod. 1. 35, 91, C. I. 2360. 13. 2. *the ribs of a ship*, belly-timbers, Lat. *interamenta navium*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 8, Ath. 206 F.

ἐγκοίλος, *ον, sinking in hollows, hollow*, ὀφθαλμοὶ Hipp. Progn. 37, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 2; τὰ ἐγκοίλα τῆς γῆς Plat. Phaedo 111 C.

ἐγκοιμάομαι, Pass. with fut. med. *to sleep in a place, ἐν σπηλαίῳ* Arist. Mirab. 101; esp. *to sleep in a temple*, Lat. *incubare*, to seek prophetic dreams or to obtain divine cure for a disease, Strabo 508, 761, Plut. 2. 109 C; cf. ἐγκατακοιμάομαι, ἐγκατακλίνω, Valck. Hdt. 8. 134.

2. *to sleep upon or after a meal*, Hipp. Acut. 388.

ἐγκοιμήσις, *ews, ἡ, a sleeping in a temple (v. fore.)*, Diod. 1. 53.

ἐγκοιμητήριος, ἡ, *ον, for sleeping on*, Poll. 6. 11.

ἐγκοιμητρον, τό, *a counterpane*, Ammon. p. 146.

ἐγκοιμίζω, fut. ἴσω, *to lull to sleep in*, Anth. P. 7. 260.

ἐγκοισυρόομαι, Pass. *to be luxurious as Coesyra (a female name in the Alcmaeonid family)*, ἐγκεκοισυρωμένη Ar. Nub. 48.

ἐγκοιτάς, ἄδος, ἡ, *serving for a bed*, Anth. P. 7. 626.

ἐγκοιτέω, *to sleep in or on*, τινί Dio C. 65. 8.

ἐγκόλαμμα, τό, *anything engraven*, v. l. in LXX.

ἐγκολαπτός, ὧν, *engraven, sculptured*, Ath. 781 E, C. I. 2905 D. 11.

ἐγκόλαπτω, fut. ψω, *to cut or carve upon stone (implying rougher work than ἐγγλύφω)*, ἐγκ. γράμματα ἐς τὸν τάφον Hdt. 1. 187; γράμματα ἐν πέτρῳ, ἐν λίθῳ ἐγκεκοιλασμένα Id. 2. 106, 136, al.; ἐπὶ τρίποισι Id. 5. 59; ἐπὶ πίνακι Anth. P. app. 311 (in titulo); εἰς τὸ μέτωπον Plut. Pericl. 21; κατὰ τινος Liban.

ἐγκοληβάω, in Ar. Eq. 264, prob. *to fall heavily upon*, cf. Donalds.

Pind. P. 8. 81 (115); though it is commonly explained *to gulp down*, swallow up, v. Schol. ad l. There are several v. ll.

ἐγκολλάω, *to glue on or to, join to*, LXX (Zach. 14. 5), Hero in Math. Vett. p. 265.

ἐγκόλλος, *ον, (κόλλα) adhering, fitting*, Philo 1. 610.

ἐγκολπίας ἄνεμος, *a local wind blowing in a bay*, Arist. Mund. 4. 10.

ἐγκολπιζω, fut. ἴσω, *to form a bay*, ἥνδ ἐγκολπιζόσα Strabo 243.

2. *to go into or follow the bay*, lb. 443. II. Med. c.

pr. pass. *to take in one's bosom*, Plut. 2. 508 D: *to embrace*, Philo 1. 425; περίοδος πολλοῦς ἀγώνων ἐγκολπιζομένη a period embracing many turns of expression, Dion. H. de Dem. 4 (vulg. ἐγκαλλωπιζομένη); ἰχθὺς ἐγκ. τῇ σαγγῇ *to catch fish in the belly of the net*, Alciphro 1. 18.

ἐγκόλπος, *ον, in or on the bosom*, Eccl.; ἐγκόλπιον, τό, *an ornament worn there*, Byz.

ἐγκολπῶω, fut. ὤσω, *to make full and round, like the folds of a robe*, Orph. Arg. 1181:—Pass., ἐγκεκοιπῶσθαι *to be curved into a bay or bays*, Lat. *sinuari*, Arist. Mund. 3. 9:—Med. *to put in the fold of one's robe*, Dio C. 48. 52; but also *to have folded round one*, χιτῶνα Id. 62. 2.

ἐγκομβόομαι, Med. (κύμβος) *to bind a thing on oneself, wear it constantly*, Apoll. Caryst. ap. Suid., 1 Ep. Petr. 5. 5, cf. omnino Phot. Epist. 156.

II. Pass., = δέομαι, ἐνδεδυῖσθαι (Hesych.). Epich. 4 Ahr.

ἐγκόμβωμα, τό, *a sort of frock or apron*, worn esp. by slaves to keep the ἐξωμίς clean, Longus 2. 33, Eust. Opusc. 263. 57; cf. Varro ap. Non. 14. 38.

ἐγκομμα, τό, *a hindrance*, Hesych., Euseb., etc.

ἐγκονέω, *to be quick and active, esp. in service*, Hom., who uses only the part. pres., with another Verb (cf. ποινῶν), ἐπεὶ στόρεσαν λέχος ἐγκονέουσαι in haste, Od. 7. 340., 23. 291, Il. 24. 648:—later mostly in imperat.

ἐγκίνει make haste, Soph. Aj. 988, Ar. Arch. 1088; ἐγκονώμεν Ib. 811; ἐγκονεῖτε Trach. 1255, Eur. H. F. 521; so, οὐ θάττον ἐγκονήσεις; Ar. Av. 1324:—c. acc. cogn., κέλευθον ἡμῶν ἤλθε ἐγκίνει πάλιν hasten back the way by which thou camest, Aesch. Pr. 962:—c. inf., Opp. II. 4. 103. Rare in Prose, Luc. Gymn. 4.

ἐγκονητί, Adv. *actively, vigorously*, Pind. N. 3. 61.

ἐγκονίζομαι, Med. (κονία) *to sprinkle sand over oneself after anointing*, and before wrestling, Xen. Symp. 3. 8, Luc. Amor. 45.

ἐγκονίς, ἰδος, ἡ, *a maid-servant*, Suid.; cf. δικάωνος.

ἐγκοπέως, *ews, ὁ, a tool for cutting stone, chisel*, Luc. Somn. 3.

ἐγκοπή, ἡ, *an incision*, Eust. 1404. 56, Galen.

II. *a hindrance*, 1 Ep. Cor. 9. 12: *an interruption*, τῆς ἀρμονίας Dion. H. de Comp. 22;

κατ' ἐγκοπὰς confusedly, Longin. 41.

ἐγκοπιῶω, *to labour without ceasing*, C. I. 2059. 21.

ἐγκοπος, *ον, wearied*, Anth. P. 6. 33, LXX (Job 19. 2, Isai. 43. 23).

II. *wearisome*, LXX (Eccl. 1. 8).

ἐγκοπτικός, ἡ, *όν, hindering, interrupting*, Eust. 1216. 52.

ἐγκόπτω, fut. ψω, *to knock in*, πύπταλον Theophr. H. P. 2. 7, 6. II. *to make an incision into*, Hipp. 28. 35.

III. *to hinder, thwart, throw obstacles in the way of*, τινί Polyb. 24. 1, 12:—Pass., Ep. Rom. 15. 22.

ἐγκορδύλω, *to wrap up in coverlets*, Ar. Nub. 10; for which ἐγκορδύλιζω (Synes. p. 16 A) is f. l.

ἐγκορῶπτοω, *to butt at*, ἐγκ. τινὶ πληγῇ Lyc. 558.

ἐγκοσμεῶ, *to arrange in*, ἐγκοσμεῖτε τὰ τεύχε' .. νηὶ Od. 15. 218.

ἐγκόσμιος, *ον, in the world, mundane*, Eccl. II. *orderly*:—

Adv. —ως, Basil.

ἐγκοτέω, *to be indignant at*, τινι Aesch. Cho. 41, Soph. Fr. 871.

ἐγκότημα, *ατος, τό*, = sq., Hesych.

ἐγκότῃσις, *ews, ἡ, anger at one, hatred*, LXX.

ἐγκοτος, *ον, bearing a grudge, spiteful, malignant*, στυγος Aesch. Cho. 392; of the Erinyes, Ib. 924, 1054: Adv., ἐγκότως ἔχειν Philo 2. 520.

II. Hdt. uses ἐγκοτος, ὁ, like κότης, as Subst., *a grudge, hatred*, ἐγκοτον ἔχειν τινί *to bear a grudge against one*, 3. 59., 9. 110; τινὸς for a thing, 8. 29; διὰ τὴν 6. 73, cf. 133:—so ἐγκοτον, τό, Dion. H. 9. 7.

ἐγκοτύλη, ἡ, *an Athenian game, the victor in which was carried about kneeling on the palms of the other players' hands (κοτύλαι)*, Ath. 479 A, Paus. ap. Eust. 1282. 55. The game was also called ἐγκρικάδεια (Adv.), v. Hesych., Theogn. Can. p. 164. 27.

ἐγκοῦρας, ἄδος, ἡ, *a painting on the ceiling*, Aesch. Fr. 139, cf. Müller Archol. § 320. 4.

ἐγκράζω, fut. —κράξομαι: aor. ἐνέκραγον:—*to cry aloud at one, esp. in anger*, τινί Ar. Pl. 428; ἐπὶ τινα Thuc. 8. 84; φωνεῖν οὐδὲν καὶ ἐγκεκραγὸς Arist. Physiogn. 6, 51.

ἐγκραιπύλω, *to be drunk at or with a thing*, τινι Hdn. 2. 10.

ἐγκράνιον, τό, *the cerebellum*, Galen.

ἐγκράσις, *ews, ἡ, a mixing in*, Theol. Arithm. p. 9.

ἐγκρασί-χολος, ὁ, *a small fish* (cf. ἐγγραυλίς), Arist. H. A. 6. 15, 9.

ἐγκράτεια, ἡ, (ἐγκράτης) *mastery over*, ἐγκρ. ἑαυτοῦ self-control, Plat. Rep. 390 B; ἐγκρ. ἡδονῶν καὶ ἐπιθυμιῶν control over them, lb. 430 E; also, ἐγκρ. πρὸς τι Isocr. 6 C, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 1; περὶ τι Arist. Eth. N. 7. 4, 6.

II. *absol. self-control*, Lat. *continentia*, Xen. Mem. 1. 5, 1, etc., cf. Arist. Eth. N. 7. 4.

ἐγκράτευμα, τό, *an instance of self-control*, Iambl. Pyth. 17 (72).

ἐγκράτεῦομαι, Dep. *to exercise self-control*, Arist. Eth. E. 2. 7, 6.

ἐγκράτεις, *to be master of*, Metop. ap. Stob. 7. 38.

ἐγκράτης, ἐς, (κράτος) *in possession of power*, Soph. O. T. 941. II. *holding fast*, χεῖρ ἐγκρατεστέρα *a hand with the firmest hold*, Xen. Eq. 7, 8.

2. *stout, strong*, ἐγκρατεῖ σθένει Aesch. Pr. 55; τὸν ἐγκρατέστατον αἰσθηρὸν Soph. Ant. 474; ἐγκρ. σῶμα Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 23. III. c. gen. rei, *having possession of a thing, master of it*, Lat. *compos rei*, Hdt. 8. 49., 9. 106, Soph. Ph. 75, etc.; ναὺς ἐγκρατὴ πύδα *the sheet that controls the ship*, Id. Ant. 715; ἐγκρ. ἑαυτοῦ master of oneself, Plat. Phaedr. 256 B, al.; ἐγκρ. ἀφροδισίων, γαστρός, οἴνου, etc., Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 1, Oec. 12, 16.

2. *absol. master of oneself, self-controlling*, Def. Plat. 415 D; *self-disciplined*, Lat. *continentes*, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 4, 4, etc.

IV. Adv. —ως, *with a strong hand, by force*, ἀρχην Thuc. 1. 76; ἐγκρ. ἔχειν τὴν ἀρχὴν Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 9.

2. *with self-control, temperately*, Plat. Legg. 710 A.

ἐγκράτῃσις, *ews, ἡ, a holding in the breath*, Diog. L. 6. 77.

ἐγκρεμνύνναι, Pass. *to be hung up in*, Geop. II. *to be dependent upon*, τινὸς Auct. ap. Eus. P. E. 809 C.

ἐγκριδο-πώλης, *ον, ὁ, a dealer in ἐγκρίδες*, Ar. Fr. 252, Nicoph. Xep. 1.

ἐγκρικάδεια, v. sub ἐγκοτύλη.

ἐγκρίκος, *to enclose as in a ring, bind as in a hoop*, Hipp. 279. 54.

ἐγκρίνω [ῖ], fut. —κρίνω:—*to reckon in or among*; *to reckon as*, τιν' ἀνὸρ ἀριστον ἐγκρίναεν ἄν; Eur. H. F. 183:—*to admit as chosen or selected*, εἰς τὴν αἵρεσιν Plat. Legg. 755 D; εἰς τὴν γερονσίαν Dem. 489. 19; εἰς τὸ στάδιον Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 40.

2. *to admit, accept, opp.* *to ἀποκρίνω*, Plat. Legg. 936 A; ἐν τοῖς φιλοσόφοις Id. Rep. 456 D, cf. Legg. 952 A, al., and v. ἐγκρίτεον:—*to regard as genuine, admit, sanction*, e.g. an author as classical, Suid.

ἐγκρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, *a cake made with oil and honey*, also ταγηνίς, Stesich. 2, Nicoph. Xep. 8, etc.

ἐγκρίσις, *ews, ἡ, (ἐγκρίνω) an approval, judgment*, C. I. 1770. 17. 2. *admission of athletes to the contest*, Luc. pro Imag. 11.

II. *a junction, meeting*, ἡ ἐπὶ τοὺς μνηστῆρας ἐγκρ. Alciphro 1. 39.

ἐγκρίτεον, verb. Adj. *one must admit*, εἰς ἀριθμὸν τινα, opp. *to ἀποκρ-*, Plat. Rep. 537 A, cf. 413 D.

ἐγκριτήριος, α, *ον, of or for admission*: ἐγκρ. οἶκοι rooms where the athletes were examined before they were admitted as candidates, C. I. 1104. 12.

ἐγκρίτος, *ον, admitted, accepted*, Plat. Legg. 966 D.

ἐγκροτέω, *to strike on the ground*, εἰς ἐν μέλος ἐγκροτέουσαι ποσὶν beating time with the feet to one tune, Lat. *plaudere pedibus*, Theocrit. 18. 7 (Bkg. ἀγκροτέουσαι):—Med., πυγμαῖ 8' ἥσαν ἐγκροτούμεναι the fists were dashing one against the other, Eur. I. T. 1368.

II. Pass. *to be fastened by nails*, Philostr. 71.

ἐγκρούω, fut. ὠώ, *to knock or hammer in*, παττάλους εἰς τὸν τοίχον Ar. Vesp. 130: *to strike*, ἐγκρούουσα ποσὶ πτέρυγας, of the locust, Anth. P. 7. 195. 4.

II. *to dounce*, like ἐγκροτέω and ἐγκατακρούω, Ar. Ran. 374.

ἐγκρίβω, late form of ἐγκρύπτω, Diod. I. 80, Hesych.

ἐγκρύμμα, τό, anything concealed, an ambush, Eust. 932. 17.

ἐγκρύπτω, fut. ψω: aor. I ἐνέκρυψα: aor. 2 part. fem. ἐγκρύβουσα Apoll. 3. 13, 6:—to hide or conceal in, δαλὸν σποδῇ ἐνέκρυψε μελαίνη Od. 5. 488; τὸ ψὼν ἐν δέρματι λαγῶσα Arist. H. A. 9. 33; τὶ εἰς τι Apollod. I. 5, 1, etc. 2. πῦρ ἐγκρ. to keep it concealed, Ar. Av. 841.

ἐγκρύφια, intr. to keep oneself hidden, act underhand, Ar. Eq. 822, —with a play on ἐγκρυφίας.

ἐγκρύφιας ἄρτος, ὁ, a loaf baked in the ashes, Hipp. 356. 14, Nicostr. Iεροφ. I, Luc. D. Mort. 20. 4, etc.; cf. σποδίτης.

ἐγκρύφιος, ov, =sq., Anth. P. 5. 124.

ἐγκρύφος, ov, (κρύπτω) hidden, concealed in, Nonn. D. 28. 295.

ἐγκρυψίς, εως, ἡ, a hiding in something, Arist. de Juvent. 5. 6.

ἐγκτάσμαι, Dep. to acquire possessions in a foreign country, πόλιν ἐν Θρήκῃ Hdt. 5. 23; οἱ ἐγκτεκρήμηναι foreigners who possess property in a country, opp. to δημόσια, Dem. 1208. 27.

ἐγκτερεῖω, to perform funeral rites upon, τύμβῳ Ap. Rh. I. 1060.

ἐγκτήμα, τό, land held in a deme or other district by a person not belonging to it, Andoc. 25. 20, Dem. 87. 7.

ἐγκτήσις, Dor. ἐγκτάσις, εως, ἡ, tenure of land in a deme or district by a person not belonging to it, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 19:—the right of holding such property, often granted as a privilege or reward to foreigners, ἐγκτασιν δοῦναι Decret. Byz. ap. Dem. 256. 7, cf. C. I. 1334, 1335, al.; εἶναι δὲ αὐτῷ οἰκίας ἐγκτήσιν C. I. 90, 92; cf. ἐπεργασία:—ἐγκτητικόν, τό, a land-tax paid for the right of holding such property, C. I. 101. 27.

ἐγκτήτος, η, ov, possessed in a foreign country, LXX (Lev. 14. 34, al.).

ἐγκτίω, to found, build in or upon, Plut. 2. 328 E.

ἐγκτύβερνάω, to steer or guide in a place, Diog. L. 9. 1.

ἐγκύσις, εως, ἡ, =ἐγκυσις, Theophr. C. P. I. 6, 3.

ἐγκυκάω, to mix up in, Ar. Ach. 939, in Med.

ἐγκυκλόμαι, Pass. to roll or rotate in the sockets, of the joints, Hipp. 6. 37.

II. in Comic sense, to be taken in, οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπῃ ἐγκεκύκλωται Ar. Vesp. 699.—Cf. ἐκκυκλώω.

ἐγκυκλήθρον, τό, in Eust. 976. 15, should prob. be ἐκκυκλήθρον, =ἐκκυκλήμα.

ἐγκυκλήμα, τό, (v. sub ἐκκυκλήμα): but, II. τὰ ἐγκυκλήματα in Arist. Oec. 2. 1, 8, seem to be personal property.

ἐγκυκλῖος, ov, also η, ov Orph. Arg. 984: (κύκλος):—circular, rounded, round, χοροὶ Eur. I. T. 429, Aeschin. 2. 23; τὸ ἐγκ. σῶμα Arist. Cael. 2. 3. 2; ἐγκ. κίνησις, φορά motion in a circle, Ib. 2. 12, 15, 14, 3.

II. revolving in a cycle, periodical: at Athens, λειτουργία ἐγκ. public services required regularly every year, opp. to those required at uncertain times (like the τριηραρχία), Dem. 463. 13, v. Wolf prolog. Lept. lxxvii sq.; ἐγκ. δίκαια rights common to all citizens, Dem. 792. 16.

III. general, ordinary, every-day, Lat. quotidianus, in τοῖς ἐγκυκλίοις καὶ τοῖς καθ' ἡμέραν γιγνομένοις Isocr. 176 C, cf. Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 9; ἐγκ. διακονία every-day duties, Ib. 2. 5, 4, cf. I. 7, 2; ἡ ἐγκ. διοικισίς C. I. 2347 c. 56. 2. in Arist. also, τὰ ἐγκ. φιλοσοφήματα or τὰ ἐγκ. seem to have been the same as τὰ ἐξωτερικά, Cael. 1. 9, 16, Eth. N. 1. 5, 6; cf. ἐξωτερικός: and 3. ἐγκυκλῖος παιδεία was the circle of arts and sciences, the general education, which every free-born youth in Greece went through before applying to professional studies, Plut. 2. 1135 E; οἱ περὶ τὰ ἐγκ. παιδεύται Id. Alex. 7; τὰ ἐγκ. παιδεύματα Id. 2. 7 C; cf. Ath. 184 B, Luc. Amor. 45, Vitruv. 1. 6, Quintil. Inst. 1. 10, 1; also, ἐγκ. ἀγωγή instruction in general knowledge, Strabo 13; v. Schol. cit. in Gaisf. Suid. s. v.

ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία, f. l. for ἐγκυκλῖος παιδεία, Spald. Quintil. I. 10, 1, cf. Plin. H. N. praef.: hence the modern Encyclopædia,—a mere barbarism.

ἐγκυκλῖος, ov, circular, round, Matro ap. Ath. 137 B, Arist. de Xenophane 2. 14.

II. ἐγκυκλον, τό, a woman's upper garment, Ar. Thesm. 261, Lys. 113, C. I. 155. 50.

ἐγκυκλώω, fut. ὦω, to move round in a circle, ὀφθαλμόν Eur. I. T. 76:—Pass. to form a circle, Plut. 2. 50 D.

II. Pass. to encamp, encircle, χθον' αἰθέρος ἐγκυκλομένον Pseudo-Eur. Bacch. 292; φωνή μετ' ἐγκυκλώσεται a voice has echoed around me, Ar. Vesp. 395; often in late Prose, to wander or roam about, ἐγκυκλωθῆναι Σικελίαν Diod. 4. 23, etc.; so in Med. ἐγκυκλώσασθαι, Plut. Marcell. 6, etc. 2. in strictly pass. sense, to be surrounded, Dio C. 56. 12.

ἐγκυκλώσις, εως, ἡ, a surrounding, encircling, Strabo 88.

ἐγκυκλῖστος, ov, MSS. of Hipp. 623. 3; but Galen. rightly read ἀγκ-.

ἐγκυκλίνδῃσις, εως, ἡ, a rolling among, Plut. Otho 2.

ἐγκυκλίνδω, fut. -κυκλώω [?] :—to roll or wrap up in, πολλοὺς ἐμαντὸν ἐγκυκλίσαι πράγμασιν Pherecr. Xeip. 7; Pass. ἐγκυκλίσαι, C. I. 150 B. 31.

II. metaph. in Pass. to be involved in, εἰς ἐρωτας ἐγκυκλίσθεις Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 22; εἰς τὰς πολιτικὰς πράξεις Dion. H. 11. 36; so in aor. med. ἐγκυκλίσασθαι, Luc. Hipp. 6.

ἐγκυμῖναι, Pass. to rage like the waves, Clem. Al. 179.

ἐγκυμῶνέω, to become pregnant, Geop. 14. 26; τινὰ of a child, Apollod. 1. 2, 6; τὸ ἐγκυμῶμενον the child, Dion. H. 1. 70.

ἐγκυμῶνσις, εως, ἡ, impregnation, Pseudo-Arist. Plant. 1. 2, 11. 2. pregnancy, Epiphani., etc.

ἐγκύμων, ov, gen. onos, (κύμα B) pregnant, big with young, Xen. Cyn. 7, 2, Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 27; ἐγκ. γενέσθαι ὑπὸ τινος Id. Fr. 66; ἵππος ἐγκ. τευχέων big with arms, of the Trojan horse, Eur. Tro. 11; ἐγκ. ἄμυλος Plat. Com. Φα. 2. 8:—metaph., of the mind, Plat. Symp. 209 B, Theaet. 148 E.

ἐγκυος, ov, (κύω)=foreg., Hdt. 1. 5, 6. 131, Hipp. Aph. 1254; πῶλος ἡσυχίης ἐγκυος, of the Trojan horse, Anth. P. 9. 156; γαστρός ἀπωσαμένην μύρον ἐγκυον, of one dying in child-birth, Epigr. Gr. 238. 2.

of plants, Arist. H. A. 8. 8, 1.

ἐγκύπτω, fut. ψω, to stoop down and peep in, κατὰ τὰς θυρίδας Plat. Rep. 359 D; ἐγκ. εἰς τι to look closely into, Hdt. 7. 152:—absol., ἐγκεκνύστες stooping to the ground, Ar. Nub. 191, Thuc. 4. 4:—for Ar. Thesm. 236, v. ἀνακύντω:—cf. also ἐκκύντω.

ἐγκυρέω, v. sub ἐγκύρω.

ἐγκυρήσις [ῆ], εως, ἡ, a meeting with or happening, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 37.

ἐγκυρέω, =ἐγκυρέω, Heraclit. ap. Clem. Al. 432.

ἐγκυρία, τά, the passages into the κύρτος or fishing-basket (nassa): to which Plat. compares the throat, Tim. 78 B-D; v. Stallb.

ἐγκυρτος, ov, curved, arched, Hipp. Mochl. 841, Arist. Physiogn. 3. 5.

ἐγκύρω; impf. ἐνέκυρον: fut. ἐγκύρωσιν: aor. ἐνέκυρσα: Pass. ἐγκυρόμαι:—the forms ἐγκυρέω, aor. I ἐνέκυρσα are less common, v. infr.

To fall in with, light upon, meet with, c. dat., Lat. incidere in, ἐνέκυρε φάλαγγι Il. 13. 145; ἐγκύρσας ἄτησιν Hes. Op. 214; ὁκοῖος ἐγκυρέωσιν ἐργμασι Archil. 65; ἐγκύρσας (Dor. aor. I part.) ἐκαποντατεῖ βιοτῇ Pind. P. 4. 502, cf. I. fin.; στρατῷ ἐνέκυρε ἀμφοτέρῃ τῇσι μαρτίαι Hdt. 4. 125; ἐνέκυρσαν στρατῷ Id. 7. 218:—in Hdt. 7. 208 c. gen., ἀλογίης ἐνέκυρε πολλῶν, (here Valck. proposed ἐκύρσε, which has been received by Bekk., etc.; others suggest ἀλογίσει)—c. acc. 'Αδων ἐγκύρσαντες ἀλάμπτον Epigr. Gr. 241.—An Ion. word, rarely used in Att., ἐγκύρσαι Soph. El. 863; ἐγκυρήσαι Cratin. Δηλ. 12.

ἐγκύτα, τά, Lacon. for ἐγκάτα, Hesych.

ἐγκυτί [ῆ], Adv. (κύτος) to the skin, ἐγκυτὶ κεκαρμένος close shaven, like ἐν χρῶ κεκαρμένος, Archil. 34.

ἐγκωμιάζω; impf. ἐνεκωμιάζον Aeschin. 66. 7: fut. -άσω Plat. Gorg. 518 D, 519 A, Isocr. 255 D, but -άσομαι Plat. Symp. 198 C, D, Aeschin. 18. 4: pf. ἐγκεκωμίακα Plat. Legg. 629 C, Isocr. 154 C:—Pass., aor. ἐγκωμιάσθεις Hdt. 5. 5: pf. ἐγκωμιάσμαι Plat. Symp. 177 C: (the tenses being formed as if the Verb were a compound of ἐν and κῶμη, and not derived directly from ἐγκώμιος; cf. ἐκκλησιάζω).

To praise, laud, extol, τινὰ τι one for a thing, Plat. Rep. 363 D; τινὰ ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ Id. Euthyphro 9 B; κατὰ τοῦτο Id. Lach. 191 B; ἀγαθὸν ἄνδρα ἐγκ. τινὰ to praise him as a good man, Id. Theaet. 142 B:—Pass. to be praised, Hdt. 5. 5, Plat. Symp. 181 A, etc.

ἐγκωμιαστής, οὔ, ὁ, a praiser, panegyrist, Eccl.

ἐγκωμιαστικός, ὁ, ὢν, panegyric, Arist. Rhet. Al. 4; 1, Polyb. 8. 13, 2.

ἐγκωμιαστός, ὁ, ὢν, to be praised, Philo 1. 453.

ἐγκωμιο-γράφος, ὁ, a panegyric-writer, Artemid. I. 56, C. I. 1585, al.

ἐγκωμιο-λογικόν (sc. πῆγμα), τό, a laudatory ode, C. I. 1587.

ἐγκώμιον, τό, v. sq. II. 2.

ἐγκώμιος, ov, (κῶμη) in the village, hence native, common, much like ἐγκῶριος, Hes. Op. 342; cf. Ruhnke. Ep. Cr. p. 84.

II. (κῶμος) belonging to a Bacchic revel, in which the victor was led home in procession with music, dancing, and merriment:—Pind. uses ἐγκώμιος and ἐπικώμιος of everything belonging to the praise or reward of a conqueror, ἐγκ. μέλη, ὕμνοι, etc., O. 2. 85, P. 10. 82; ἐγκ. ἀμφὶ τρόπον Id. O. 10 (11). 93; στεφάνων ἐγκώμιος τεθμός the law of praise (i. e. due praise) for prizes won, Ib. 13. 39.

2. ἐγκώμιον (sc. ἔπος), τό, was a laudatory ode to a conqueror, as were many of Pindar's, see Fraggm. 83-86, Böckh C. I. 1585:—hence, generally, an eulogy or panegyric on a living person, Ar. Nub. 1205, Plat., Dem. 297. 5, etc.; distinguished from ἐπαῖνος (τὸ ἐγκ. τῶν ἔργων, ὁ ἐπαῖνος τῆς ἀρετῆς), Arist. Eth. N. 1. 12, 6, Rhet. 1. 9, 33.

ἐγκωπον, τό, the part of the ship between the foremost and hindmost oars, Ath. 204 B.

Ἐγνατίος, α, ov, of or belonging to Egnatia (in Apulia), Ἐγνατία ὁδός the continuation of the Appian road through Apulia, and also across the sea from Apollonia Eastward, Strabo 322.

ἐγνον, v. sub γιγνώσκω; Pind. has ἐγνον, cf. ἔδον.

ἐγξέω, fut. -ξέσω, to scratch or scrape, Eur. Fr. 300 (vulg. ἐγξύσαι).

ἐγξήρατω, to dry in, Hipp. 636. 11.

ἐγξέω [ῆ], =ἐγξέω, Hipp. 555. 40, Theophr. H. P. 9. 13, 3.

ἐγρε-κύδομος, ov, rousing the din of war, strife-stirring, epith. of Pallas, Hes. Th. 925, Lamprocles 1.

ἐγρε-μάχης, ov, ὁ, exciting, rousing the fight, Soph. O. C. 1054:—fem. ἐγρεμάχῃ, epith. of Pallas, h. Hom. Cer. 424.

ἐγρέ-μοθος, ov, stirring strife, Nonn. D. 20. 291, etc.

ἐγρεο, ἐγρετο, v. sub ἐγείρω.

ἐγρεσι-κωμος, ov, stirring up to revelry, Anth. P. 9. 524, 6.

ἐγρήγορα, ἐγρήγορθε, -θαί, -θασαι, v. sub ἐγείρω.

ἐγρηγορέα, a form introduced by the Copyists even into correct authors, as Xen. Ven. 5, 11, Arist. H. A. 4. 10, 1, etc., but now generally corrected from MSS.; v. Dind. Steph. Thes.

ἐγρηγορικός, ὁ, ὢν, wakeful, waking, πράξεις, κινήσεις Arist. Somn. 2, 19, etc.

ἐγρηγορότως, Adv. part. of ἐγρήγορα, waking, Plut. 2. 32 A.

ἐγρηγορόων, Ep. part., as if from a pres. ἐγρηγοράω (v. sub ἐγείρω), watching, awake, Od. 20. 6.

ἐγρηγόριος, ov, keeping awake, Pherecr. Incert. 9.

ἐγρηγόρις, εως, ἡ, a waking, Hipp. 49. 23, Arist. H. A. 4. 10, 1, al.; Arist. wrote a treatise περὶ ὕπνου καὶ ἐγρηγόριως.

ἐγρηγορί [ῆ], Adv. awake, watching, Il. 11. 182.

ἐγρήσσω, (ἐγείρω) to watch, be awake or watchful, Il. 11: 551, Od. 20. 33, 53, Ap. Rh. 2. 308, etc.

ἐγρῶ, later form of ἐγείρω, imper. ἐγρέτω, Sopat. ap. Ath. 175 C; ἐγρετέ Eur. Rhys. 532:—Pass. ἐγρεται Opp. H. 5. 241; ἐγρονται Eur. Phaeth. 5. 29, ἐγρετο Opp. C. 3. 421.

*ἐγχαλινώ, v. sub ἐγχαλινώ.

ἐγχαλῶω, fut. ἄσω, to relax, Plut. 2. 690 A.

ἐγχαλινώω, fut. ὦω, to put a bit in the mouth of, ἵππον Babr. 76. 14:

—Pass., τὰ στόματα ἐγκεχαλινωμένους *having the bit in their mouths*, Hdt. 3. 14, cf. Xen. An. 7. 2, 21. 2. τὸν δῆμον ἐγκεχαλινωμένον τῇ ὀλιγαρχίᾳ *held in check by the oligarchy*, Plut. Lys. 21.

ἐγγχαλκεύω, to impress or design on brass, Schol. Ven. II. 18. 468.

ἐγγχαλκος, *on, in or with brass: moneyed, rich*, Anth. P. II. 425. II. for sale, Ath. 584 E.

ἐγγχανδής, v. sub ἐγγχανδής.

ἐγγχάρᾳ, ἡ, an incision, Apollon. Poliorc. 43. 20.

ἐγγχάραγμα, τό, anything engraven, a cleft or channel, of a tunnel, like χαράδρα, Polyb. 12. 20, 4.

ἐγγχάρακτον, verb. Adj. one must make incisions in, τι Theoph. Noun. I. p. 372.

ἐγγχάραξις, εὼς, ἡ, an engraving in metal, C. I. 2155; scarification, Galen.

II. an incision, Schol. Ar. Rh. 3. 413.

ἐγγχάρᾳσσω, Att. — ττω: fut. — ῶ: to engrave, τινί upon a thing, Dion. H. 2. 55; εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν C. I. 1710 B, cf. Plut. Peric. 21, etc.; κατὰ τινος Id. Them. 9:—to make an incision into a thing, Geop. 5. 38, 2.

ἐγγχάρῖσθαι, Dep. = χαρίσθαι Anth. P. 9. 114: but L. Dind. proposes ἐν κεχαρίστο for ἐγγκεχ—.

ἐγγχάσκω, fut. ἐγγχανοῦμαι: aor. ἐγγχανεῖν (as if from ἐγγχαῖνον, which does not occur):—literally, to gape, πρὸς τὴν σελήνην Luc. Icarom. 13: ἐγγχ. τινί to gape for it, Alciphro 1. 22. II. to grin or scoff at one, ἐγγχάσκεις σοι Ar. Vesp. 721; ἐγγχανεῖται ταῖς ἐμαῖς τύχαισι Id. Ach. 1197; ἐγγχανεῖται τῇ πόλει Eq. 1313: c. part., μὴ γὰρ ἐγγχανῶ ποτὲ .. ἐκφυγὼν let him not taunt [us] with his having escaped, Ach. 221.

ἐγγχέζω, fut. — χέσω or — χεσσοῦμαι: pf. ἐγγκέχοδα:—Lat. incasare, Ar. Ran. 479: c. acc. to be in a horrid fright at one, Id. Vesp. 627.

ἐγγχευ-βρόμος, *on, thundering with the spear*, Pind. O. 7. 78.

ἐγγχεῖ, ἡ, Ep. form of ἐγγχος, a spear, lance, Hom., esp. in Il.; gen. pl. ἐγγχεῖων, 5. 167; ἐγγχεῖν ἐκέκαστο he excelled all in the spear, 2. 530.

ἐγγχεῖ, Ep. 3 sing. pres. subj. of ἐγγχέω, Od. 9. 10.

ἐγγχευ-κέραννος, *on, hurling the thunderbolt*, Pind. P. 4. 345, etc.

ἐγγχευμάζω, fut. ἀώω, to pass the winter in, Julian. Ep. 53, Poll. 1. 62.

ἐγγχεῖ-μαργος, *on, = ἐγγχεῖ-μαργος*, E. M. 313. 14.

ἐγγχεῖρῶ, fut. ἡώω, (χείρ) to put one's hand in or to a thing, to undertake, attempt, c. dat. rei, Eur. Med. 377, Thuc., etc.; c. inf., Plat. Prot. 310 C, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 12, etc.; τὸν ἐγγχεῖρῶσαντα συκοφαντεῖν Hyperid. Exen. 44: absol. to make an attempt or beginning, Soph. El. 1026, Thuc. 4. 4, etc. 2. to lay hands on, attack, assail, τινί Thuc. 4. 121, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 16; πρὸς τινα Polyb. 2. 22, 11. 3. to put hand to a case requiring medical treatment, τινί Hipp. 3. 27, 8. 9. 4. to try one's hand in argument, εἰς ἐκάτερον Plut. Cic. 21: Pass. to be discussed, Id. 2. 687 E. II. in late Poets, to take in hand, c. acc., ἔργον Epigr. Gr. 1038. 36.—Ἐπιχειρῶ is more in use: cf. ἐγγχράω sub fin.

ἐγγχεῖρμα, τό, an undertaking, attempt, Soph. O. T. 540, Plat. Polit. 290 D, etc.

ἐγγχειρήσις, εὼς, ἡ, a taking in hand, undertaking, Thuc. 6. 83, Plut. Caes. 66. II. = ἐγγχειρία, Galen.

ἐγγχειρήτειον, verb. Adj. one must undertake, Xen. Ages. 1, 1, Plat. Polit. 304 A.

ἐγγχειρητής, οὐ, ὁ, one who undertakes, an adventurer, Ar. Av. 257.

ἐγγχειρητικός, ὁ, ὄν, enterprising, adventurous, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 22. Adv. — κως, adventurously, Archyt. ap. Stob. 589. 6.

ἐγγχειρία, ἡ, manipulation, Hipp. Att. 802.

ἐγγχειρίδιος, *on, (χείρ) in the hand, κερῶν κλάδοι* Aesch. Supp. 22. II. as Subst., ἐγγχειρίδιον, τό, a hand-knife, dagger, Hdt. 1. 12, 214, etc., Thuc. 3. 70; ἐγγχειρίδιον πλήττειν Lys. 101. 13, etc. 2. a handle, hilt, Theophr. H. P. 4. 3, 3, Ath. 204 A. 3. a manual, hand-book, name of a work by Epict. — [ἔτιον, Meineke Menaud. p. 160.]

ἐγγχειρίω, fut. Att. τῶ: pf. ἐγγχειρέκκα Plut. Phoc. 34:—to put into one's hands, entrust, τί τινι or τινά τινι Hdt. 1. 111, 5. 92, 3, Thuc. 2. 67; τὰς ἀρχὰς ἐγγχ. τινί Hdt. 5. 71, cf. Arist. Pol. 5. 5, 8; so, ἐγγχ. τινί alone (ἀρχήν being omitted), Ib. 5. 6, 12; ἐγγχ. ἐμᾶντον τῇ ἀτυχίᾳ Antipho 119. 20; and freq. in Att.:—Pass. to be entrusted, τινί to one, Polyb. 5. 44, 1; but, ἐγγχειρίσθαι τι to be entrusted with a thing, Luc. Prom. 3, Amor. 39, etc.; so c. inf., διοικεῖν τὰ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐγγχειρίσμεθα we have been entrusted with the administration of the government, Hdn. 8. 7, 12:—Med. to take in hand, encounter, κινδύνους Thuc. 5. 108, Dio C., etc.

ἐγγχειρί-θετος, *on, put into one's hands, ἐγγχ. τινα παραδίδοναι* Hdt. 5. 106.

ἐγγχειρίον, τό, a towel, Eccl.

ἐγγχειρο-γαστωρ, opos, ὁ, = γαστροχέιρ, Ath. 4 D.

ἐγγχειροῦν, to elect, εἰς ὑπατίαν Dio C. 41. 39; cf. Poll. 2. 150.

ἐγγχειρουργέω, to produce as by manual labour, Eccl.

ἐγγχείω, Ep. for ἐγγχέω, Hom.

ἐγγχέλειον, τό, Dim. of ἐγγχέλειον, in sing., Ar. Fr. 302. 7. Antiph. Φιλ. 1. 4: but mostly in pl. ἐγγχέλεια, Pherecr. Mer. 1. 12, Callias Κυκλ. 1. 2, Posidipp. Δοκρ. 1; ὑπάρτε τὰγγχέλεια Ar. Schol. 1043:—in all these places ἐγγχέλεια may be neut. pl. of ἐγγχέλειος (sub. κρέα or τεμάχῃ); indeed in Pherecr. Δουλ. I we find τεμάχος ἐγγχέλειον, cf. Eust. 1231. 36.

ἐγγχέλειον or —ών, ὄνος, ὁ, an eel-basket, eel-trunk, Arist. H. A. 8. 4. 34, 37. ἐγγχελύδιον [v], τό, Dim. of ἐγγχέλειος, Amphip. Φιλετ. I, Ephipp. Ὁβελ. I. 6.

ἐγγχέλειω-τροφός, *on, keeping eels*, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 34.

ἐγγχέλειος or ἐγγχέλειος (v. Ind. Arist.), ἡ, later also ὄ (Luc. Anach. 1, etc.): gen. εὼς or υῶς: pl. ἐγγχέλειος, —υες or —υς, gen. —έων or —ών, dat. —εσι or —υσι, v. Ind. Arist.; but ἐγγχέλειος, —εις, are the true Att. forms, v. Ind. Comm. Gr. s. v.: (v. sub ἐχίς):—an eel, ἐγγχέλειος τε καὶ ἰχθύες Il. 21. 203, 353; often dressed with beet (v. τεύτλαν); those from Lake Copais were in high repute, Ar. Ach. 880, Pax 1005; ἐγγχ. Βουδῖται Antiph. Incert. 11:—proverb., ἐγγχέλειος θηρᾶσθαι i. e. to be fond of fishing in troubled waters, Ar. Eq. 864, cf. Nub. 559.

ἐγγχελών, v. ἐγγχελών.

ἐγγχελω-ωπός, ὄν, eel-faced, Luc. V. H. 1. 35.

ἐγγχεσί-μαργος, *on, raging with the spear*, E. M. 313. 6, Hesych.

ἐγγχεσί-μαργος, *on, fighting with the spear*, Il. 2. 692, etc., Od. 3. 188.—On the composition, v. sub ὁμαργος.

ἐγγχεσί-χειρ, ὁ, living by war (cf. γαστροχέιρ), Orph. π. Σεισμ. 18.

ἐγγχέσπαλος, ὄν, (πάλλω) wielding the spear, Il. 2. 131, etc.

ἐγγχευ-φόρος, *on, spear-bearing*, Pind. N. 3. 107.

ἐγγχέω: fut. — χέω (v. χέω), late ἐγγχέω Hero Math. Vett. 186. 12: aor. ἐνέχεα, Ep. ἐνέχεα, but 3 pl. ἐνέχεαν in tmesis Od. 8. 436; subj. ἐγγχέη, Ep. ἐγγχέη (v. inf.).: pf. pass. ἐγγχέχθαι. To pour in, ἐν δ' οἶνον χέουεν Od. 3. 40, 6. 77; μέθυ .. ἐγγχέη δεπάσαι 9. 10; οἶνον ἐς κύλικα Hdt. 4. 70; ὄξος τ' ἀλείφα τ' ἐγγχέας ταῦτ' ὀνόμει Aesch. Ag. 322; κἂν οἶνον μοι μὴ ᾄχῃς σὺ πείν Ar. Vesp. 616; and ἐγγχεῖν alone, to fill the cup, τοῖς νεανίσκοις ἐγγχεῖν ἐκέλευε Xen. An. 4. 3, 13, cf. Plat. Symp. 214 A, and oft. in Com.;—also, ἐγγχεῖν σπονδὴν to pour in wine for a libation, Ar. Pax 1102, cf. Antipho 113. 25:—Med., ὕδωρ δ' ἐνέχεατο πούλῳ (with no med. sense), Od. 19. 387; but in strict sense of Med. to pour in wine for oneself, fill one's cup, Ar. Vesp. 617; ἐγγχεῖσθαι εἰς τὴν χεῖρα πείν to pour [wine] into one's own hand, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 9; ποτὶν ἐγγχεῖσθαι Id. Symp. 2, 26. 2. of dry things, to pour in, shoot in, ἐν δέ μοι ἄλφιστα χέουεν Od. 2. 354. II. sometimes with acc. of the cup, to fill by pouring in, ἐγγχεῖν κρητῆρα, φιάλην Sophron Fr. 149, Xen. Symp. 2, 23; ἐγγχεον .. Διὸς γε τῆνδε σωτήρος Alex. Tok. 3; ἐγγχέασα .. ἀγαθὸν δαίμονος (sc. κύλικα) Nicost. Πανδρ. 3.

III. ἐγγχεῖν ὕδωρ τινί (v. κλεψύδρα), Dem. 407. 17, cf. 1052. 21: Pass., ἐγγχεῖται τὸ πρᾶτον ὕδωρ Aeschin. 82. 13 sq.

ἐγγχθόνιος, *on, in the earth, σποδὴν κεμένη ἐγγχθ.* Epigr. Gr. 298. II. of the country, κύλις Anth. Plan. 235.

ἐγγχλανόμααι, Pass. to be clothed, ἐσθῆτα Lyc. 974, cf. 1347.

ἐγγχλίω [v], to deal wantonly with, insult, Ἑλλήσων Aesch. Supp. 914, cf. Cho. 137.

ἐγγχλοάω, to be of a greenish hue, Nic. Th. 154.

ἐγγχλως, *on, = sq.*, Nic. Th. 536; metaph. acc. ἔγγχλοα, Ib. 676.

ἐγγχλωρος, *on, of a pale or yellow green*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 5, etc.

ἐγγχνοος, *on, contr. —χνους, on, downy*, Nic. Th. 762.

ἐγγχονδρίζω, to form into grains, Archig. ap. Galen. κατὰ τόπους I. 3.

ἐγγχονδρος, *on, in small bits*, Lat. grumosus, Diosc. 1. 83.

ἐγγχορδος, *on, (χορδή) stringed, with strings*, Poll. 4. 58.

ἐγγχορεύω, to dance in, ἐν Ἰνδῇ Plut. 2. 332 B.

ἐγγχος, τό, a spear, lance, often in Hom., consisting of two parts, αἰχμή and ὄβριον, head and shaft, Il. 6. 319, where its length is eleven cubits: the shaft is usually ashen, μέλιον ἐγγχος, freq. in Il.; cf. also σταδαῖος, ὁπισθοβριθής.—It served both for throwing and thrusting, but from its weight was only used by the stoutest men, and when near the enemy: hence the most honourable weapon. II. any weapon, a sword, often in Soph., as Aj. 287, 658, 907, etc.; περὶ τὰ ἐγγχ. arrows, Eur. H. F. 1098: even a ball, of Nausicaa, τὸ δ' ἐγγχος ἐν ποσὶν κινύδεται Soph. Fr. 872:—metaph., φροντίδος ἐγγχος Soph. O. T. 170. (Acc. to Curt., akin to ἀκή, ἀκάν, αἰχμή).

ἐγγχουσα, ἡ, Att. for ἀγχουσα, the plant anchusa, alkanet, the root of which yields a red dye, Ar. Lys. 48, Xen. Oec. 10, 2; ἀγχουσα in Theophr. H. P. 7. 8, 3, v. l. Ar. Fr. 309. 3.

ἐγγχουσίω, = ἀγχουσίω, cf. E. M. 313. 38.

ἐγγχράω and ἐγγχράω, like ἐγγχρίπτω, to dash against, Lat. impingere, ἐνέχραυεν ἐς τὸ πρόσσωπον τὸ σκήπτρον Valck. Hdt. 6. 75. II. a Pass. occurs in Hdt. 7. 145, ὅταν δὲ πρὸς τινος καὶ ἄλλους ἐγγκεκρημένοι [sc. πόλεμοι] there were wars undertaken ..; but this is prob. f. l. for ἐγγκεχειρημένοι (from ἐγγχεῖρῶ).

ἐγγχεμετίω, fut. ἰώω, to neigh in, Poll. 10. 56.

ἐγγχερμα, τό, a spitting at, Plut. 2. 82 B.

ἐγγχερέμμαι, Dep. to expectorate, Luc. Gall. 10.

ἐγγχερῶ, to want, have need, εἰς τι Geop. 20. 19:—τὰ ἐγγχερῶντα necessities, Luc. de Hist. Conscr. 22.

ἐγγχρίπτω or ἐγγχρίπτω (Wessel. Hdt. 2. 60): aor. ἐνέχριψα Il., Hdt.:—Pass., Il., etc.: fut. med. — χρίμφομαι Ar. Rh. 4. 939: aor. pass. ἐνέχριμθην Il.: (v. χρίμπτω). To bring near to, with collat. notion of force, to strike or dash against, τῷ [τέρματι] σὺ μάλ' ἐγγχρίψας ἐλάαν σκεδὸν ἄρμα drive the chariot close so almost to touch the post, Il. 23. 334; (so, ἐν νόσση δέ τοι ἵππος .. ἐγγχρμφήτω let him almost touch the post, Ib. 338); ἐγγχρ. τὴν βάρη τῇ γῇ to bring the boat close to land, Hdt. 2. 60; ἐγγχρ. (sc. τὴν ναῦν) τῷ αἰγιαλῷ Id. 9. 98; ἐγγχρ. τὸν ἵππον τῇ θηλέῃ Id. 3. 85. II. intr. to approach, τινί Soph. El. 808:—but the Pass. is more regular in this sense, ἐγγχρμφθεῖς having come near to assault one, Il. 13. 146; ἐνέχριμφθέντα πύλῳν 17. 405; αἰχμὴ δστέφ ἐγγχρμφθεῖσα the point driven to the very bone, 5. 662; ἀσπίδ' (i. e. ἀσπίδι) ἐνέχριμφθεῖς dashed against his shield, 7. 272; νωλεμεῖς ἐγγχρίμπτοντο they pressed unceasing on, 17. 413; so later, to keep close to, ἐγγχρ. (sc. τῇ γῇ), of fish, Hdt. 2. 93; ἐγγχρ. γυναικί, like πλησιάζω Il. 3. 14, 4. 113, v. sup.; ἐλάφοις ἐγγχρίμπτομένα pursuing them, Eur. Hipp. 218; — of serpents, to attack, τινί Nic. Th. 336, cf. Ar. Rh. 4. 1512; of elephants, Opp. C. 2. 535: so also of disease, to attack a particular part, Hipp. 654. 25.—The word belongs chiefly to Ep. poetry, Ion. Prose, and late Prose, as App. and Philostr., v. Ruhnk. Tim. s. v.

ἐγγχρίσις, εὼς, ἡ, (ἐγγχρίω) an ainting, rubbing in, Hipp. 24. 13. II. a slight wound, scratch, bite, Ael. N. A. 3. 22.

ἐγγχρίσμα, τό, an ointment, Hipp. 48. 25.

ἐγγχρίστος, *on, rubbed in as an ointment*, Theocr. 11. 2; εἰς τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς Arist. G. A. 2. 7, 18; cf. Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 488.

ἐγγχρίω [v], to rub, anoint, τινί with a thing, Ath. 542 D, cf. Anth. P.

11. 107: metaph., ψευδηγόρους φήμας ἐγχρίειν ἐπὶ Lyc. 1455:—Med. to anoint oneself, τινός with a thing, Strabo 699, etc.:—Pass., ἰὸς ἐγχρισθεῖς poison injected by a sting, Ael. N. A. 1. 54. II. to stick in, τὸ κέντρον lb. 6. 20. III. to sting, prick, τινί Plat. Phaedr. 251 D: v. χρίω III.

ἐγχρονίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ:—to be long about a thing, to delay, Thuc. 3. 27; περὶ τόπον Hipp. Acut. 392; ἐγχρονίσας after long delay, Epigr. Gr. 815; 7; ἐγχρ. πρὸς τὸν γάμον Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 7; τινί in a thing, Polyb. 15. 36, 6; ἐν τόπῳ Dio C. 44. 46:—so in Pass., Ep. Plat. 362 A.

II. to become chronic, ἐγχρονίζει τὸ ἐμπύημα Hipp. Progn. 42. 35:—so in Pass., ἐγχρονισθὲν τὸ νόσημα Plat. Gorg. 480 A, cf. Arist. H. A. 7. 7, 1.

ἐγχρονισμός, ὁ, delay in doing a thing, Oribas., Aët.

ἐγχρονος, on, lasting for a time, Zonar. Adv.—vws, Eccl.

ἐχρῦσος, on, golden, ὕπλον C. I. 3524. 35; στολή Philostr. 796; πρόσφισ Diod. 3. 39.

ἐχρῶσμαι, Pass. with pf. ἐγκέχρωμαι, to be engrained, Arist. de Xenophane 4, 6:—metaph. to be amalgamated with, πάθος ἐγκεχρωσμένον τῷ βίῳ Id. Eth. N. 2. 3, 8; νόμον τοῖς ἐπιτηδεύμασι τῶν πολιτῶν ἐχρῶσθαι δεῖ Archyt. ap. Stob. p. 269. 56.

ἐχρῦλλίζω, to convert into juice (by pressing), Theophr. C. P. 6. 11, 14.

ἐχρῦλλισμα, τό, conversion into juice, Diosc. I. 133, with v. l. χύλισμα.

ἐχρῦλος, on, juicy, succulent, Theophr. C. P. 6. 11, 15:—savory, Alex. Δεβ. 5. 12. Adv.—λως, Archig. ap. Galen. 8. p. 156.

ἐχρύμα, τό, an infusion, Galen.

ἐχρύματιζω, fut. ἰζω, to make an infusion of, τι Geop. 4. 7, 3; cited also from Diosc.:—verb. Adj. —τιςτέον, one must infuse, make an infusion, Geop. 18. 17, 1. II. ἐχρ. τινά to treat by infusions, Hippiatr. ἐχρύματισμός, ὁ, an infusion, Hippiatr.

ἐχρύμος, on, moistened, ἐχρύμα χυμῷ Hipp. Offic. 744 C: juicy, succulent, σάρξ Plat. Tim. 74 D, cf. Arist. de Sens. 5, 1.

ἐχρύμωσις [v], ἡ, distribution of juices through the body, Hipp. Epid. 2. 1037:—v. ἐχρύμω.

ἐχρύων, late form of ἐχρῶ, Luc. Imag. 29, etc.; Lob. Phryn. 726.

ἐχρύσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐχρῶ) a pouring in, Plut. 2. 38 E.

ἐχρύτος, on, poured in, infused, Hipp. 603. 25, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 3. II. ἐχρύτος (sc. πλακοῦς), ὁ, a cake cast into a shape, Lat. enchytus, Hippon. Fr. 21, Menand. Ψευδ. 1. 9, cf. Ath. 644 C, sq. 2. ἐχρύτων, τό, = ἐχρύμα, Hippon. 28, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 10.

ἐχρυτρίζω, like καταχυτρίζω, χυτρίζω, to expose children in an earthenware vessel, Piers. Moer. p. 138: hence, to make an end of (cf. our slang phrases 'to dish,' 'to go to pot'), Ar. Vesp. 289.

ἐχρυτρίσθαι, ἡ, a woman who gathered the bones from a funeral pile into an urn, Plat. Minos 315 D, v. Böckh. ad l. II. a woman who exposed children (cf. ἐχρυτρίσθαι), Schol. Ar. Vesp. 289.

ἐχρύμα, τό, the deposit or bar of a river, Polyb. 4. 39. 9.

ἐχρῶννυμι or —ύω: fut. —χῶσω:—to fill up by depositing earth, of rivers, Polyb. 4. 40, 4; ἐχρ. τάφρον App. Civ. 5. 36. II. to throw in earth, εἰς τάφρον lb. 2. 75, cf. Diod. 17. 42.

ἐχχωρέω, to give room to do a thing, to allow, ὁ χρόνος οὐκ ἐχχωρεῖ, c. inf., Lys. 175. 33, Xen. Eq. 12, 13; absol., ὅσον ἡ δεκάτη ἐνεχχωρεῖ so far as the money allowed him to go, Hdt. 2. 135; ἐὰν ἐχχωρῇ τὸ ὕδωρ (i. e. the water-clock κλεψύδρα), Dem. 1094. 3. 2. ἐχχωρεῖ, impers. there is time, it is possible or allowable, c. dat. pers. et inf., ἐχχ. αὐτὸ εἰδέναι Antipho 112. 18, cf. 140. 12, Plat. Prot. 321 D, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 16, etc.; οἷς ἐχχ. ὑβρισταὶ εἶναι Lys. 169. 35:—also absol., ἐτι ἐχχωρεῖ there is yet time, Plat. Phaedo 116 E; οὐκ ἐτι ἐχχωρεῖ Dem. 52. 7; often in Arist. = ἐνδέχεται:—so, ἐχχωροῦν ἐστὶ Paus. 3. 24, 11.

ἐχχώριος, on, also ἡ or α, on Hdt. 6. 35, Pind. O. 5. 25: (χῶρα):—in or of the country, εὐθὺς ἐχχωρίῃ Hdt. l. c.; ἐχχωρία λίμνα Pind. l. c.; ἐχχ. θεοί, daίμονες, ἦρωες Aesch. Theb. 14, Ag. 810, Soph. Tr. 183, Thuc. 2. 74; κάρτα δ' ἐστ' ἐχχ. a true-born Theban, Aesch. Theb. 413; ἐχχ. πυροί, opp. to ἐπίσκατοι Arist. Mirab. 82; of winds, local, Theophr. C. P. 5. 12, 11. 2. as Subst. a dweller in the land, ἐχχ. τῆσδε γῆς inhabitants, Soph. O. C. 871, cf. Eur. Ion 1167; οἱ ἐχχ. Arist. P. 7. 3, 10. 3. τὸ ἐχχώριον as Adv. according to the custom of the country, Thuc. 4. 78. II. of or for the country, rustic, v. l. Hcs. Op. 342.

ἐχχώρος, on, (χῶρα) = foreg., Soph. Ph. 692, O. C. 125.

ἐχχῶσις, εως, ἡ, a filling up of a channel with silt, Arist. Meteor. 1. 14, 22, Polyb. 4. 39, 10, etc.

ἐχχῶστηριος, on, useful for filling up, App. Civ. 5. 36.

ἐγῶ, I: Pron. of the first person:—Ep. ἔγῳ before vowels (and so in Dor., before consonants, Epich. 64 Ahr., Sophron 39, Ar. Ach. 748, 754, but in Aeol. ἐγῶν parox., Apoll. de Pron. p. 64), very rare in Att., Aesch. Pers. 931—strengthened, ἐγῶγε, Lat. equidem, I at least, for my part, indeed, for myself; but this is much more freq. in Att. than in Hom.: Dor. ἐγῶγα, ἐγῶνγα, Aleman 65, Ar. Ach. 736, Lys. 986: Boeot. ἰῶνγα, ἰῶγα Ar. Ach. 808: Lacon. and Tarent. ἐγῶνγῃ Hesyeh., Apoll. in A. B. 524. II. a different root ME appears in the oblique cases, viz. Gen. ἐμοῦ, enclit. μου; Ion. and Ep. ἐμέο, ἐμεῦ, μεν, also ἐμέθεν Il. 1. 525, Eur. Hel. 177 (lyric); ἐμέϊο Epit. in C. I. 956, 1027, al.; μεθ' ἑν Sophron 46 Ahr.; Dor. ἐμέος, ἐμεῦς, Epich. ap. Apoll. de Pron. p. 365; Boeot. ἐμοῦς Corinn. 33; also ἐμείω, ἐμείως, ἐμῶς Apoll. l. c.:—Dat. ἐμοί, enclit. μοί; Dor. ἐμῖν Epich. 94. 9 Ahr., Ar. Ach. 733, Theocr. 4. 30; Tarent. ἐμῖν Rhinthon ap. Apoll. 104 B:—Acc. ἐμέ, enclit. με.

III. Dual, nom. and acc., νῶ (cf. Lat. nos), we two, Hom. and Ion.; Att. νῶ, which however is found in Od. 15. 475., 16. 306; νῶε Antimach.; gen. and dat. νῶϊν, Att. νῶν; νῶϊν = ἡμῖν Q. Sm. 1. 213, etc. IV. Pl., nom. ἡμεῖς (an Ion. form ἡμέες, as

in Mss. of Hdt., is denied by Dind. de Dial. Hdt. p. xx); Aeol. ἄμμες, Od. 9. 363, Alcae. 18, Pind. P. 4. 256; Dor. ἄμμες Epich. 94. 6, Ar. Lys. 168:—Gen. ἡμῶν, Ion. ἡμέων, ἡμεῖον (Od. 24. 170); Aeol. ἄμμεῶν Alcae. 93; Dor. ἄμμεῶν Aleman 50, ἄμῶν Epich. 147, Ar. Lys. 168, Theocr. 2. 158:—Dat. ἡμῖν, in Att. Poets also ἡμῖν (τ) metri grat., (or, as some Gramm. wrote it, ἡμῖν), once in Aesch. (Eum. 347), never in Eur., not unfreq. in Soph., but rare in Com., Dind. Ar. Av. 356; Aeol. and Dor. ἄμμῖν, ἄμμῖ, Od. 1. 384, Alcae. 12, 19, 76, Pind. P. 4. 275, Aesch. Theb. 156; Dor. also ἄμῖν Aleman 66, Aesch. Eum. 347, Ar. Lys. 1081; with ἱ, Ar. Ach. 821, Theocr., but not to be written ἄμῖν, Ahr. D. Dor. p. 260:—Acc. ἡμᾶς (also ἡμᾶς, Od. 16. 372); Ion. ἡμέας; Aeol. ἄμμε Il. 1. 59, Sappho 115, Theocr. 8. 25; Dor. ἄμέ Epich. 97 Ahr., Ar. Ach. 759, Lys. 95, 1099.—On these dialectic varieties, v. Apollon. de Pron. pp. 324–387, Ahr. D. Aeol. p. 123 sq., D. Dor. 247 sq. (Cf. Skt. *aham* (ἐγών), Lat. *ego*; Goth. *ik*, O. Norse *ek*, A. S. *ic*, etc.; and with ἐ-μέ, με, cf. Skt. *mām*, *mā*; Goth. and O. Norse *mīk*, A. S. *mec*; etc.) Usage: often in answers, as an affirmative, esp. in form ἐγῶγε, Soph. Tr. 1248, Plat., etc.; οὗτος ἐγῶ, Lat. *ille ego*, *here am I*, Pind. O. 4. 37; ὅδ' ἐκείνος ἐγῶ Soph. O. C. 138; rarely with Att., τὸν ἐμέ myself, Plat. Theaet. 166 A, Soph. 239 A, Phil. 20 B; τίς ὅν οὗτος δ' ἐγῶ τυγχάνω; Plut. 2. 1119 A:—τί τοῦτ' ἐμοί; ἡμῖν τί τοῦτ' ἐστ'; Lat. *quid mea hoc refert?* Ar. Thesm. 498, etc.; cf. σὺ.

ἐγῶδα, ἐγῶμαι, Att. crasis for ἐγὼ οἶδα, ἐγὼ οἶμαι.

ἐγῶν, ἐγῶνγα, ἐγῶνγῃ, dialectic forms of ἐγῶ, ἐγῶγε, q. v.

ἐδάην, ἡς, ἡ, aor. 2 of *δάω, Hom.

ἐδάμην, ἡς, ἡ, Ep. aor. 2 pass. of δαμάω, Il.

ἐδάνος, ἡ, ὄν, eatable: ἐδανόν, τό, food, Aesch. Ag. 1407.

ἐδάνος, ἡ, ὄν, as epith. of oil, Il. 14. 172, h. Hom. Ven. 63, where the best Gramm. connect it with ἡδύς, ἡδῶμαι, ἀνδάνω (q. v.), sweet, v. Heyne 6. p. 557, Curt. 252; but Buttm. (Lexil. s. v. ἐανός) with ἐύς, excellent.

ἐδαφίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to beat level and firm like a threshing-floor or pavement, Theophr. 11. P. 9, 3, 1:—Pass., Id. C. P. 4. 8, 2. II. to dash to the ground, Ev. Luc. 19. 44, cf. LXX (Ps. 136. 9).

ἐδάφιον, τό, Dim. of ἐδαφος, Eust. 1532. 63.

ἐδαφος, εως, τό: (v. sub ὁδός, ὁδός, οὐδός):—the bottom, foundation, base of anything, Thuc. 1. 10; ἐδαφος νηὸς the bottom, hold of a ship, O. 5. 249; ἐδ. πλοίου Dem. 883. 22, cf. Pherecr. 'Aγρ. 6; ἐδ. ποταμοῦ, θαλάττης Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 18, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 18; ποτηρίου Pherecr. Tyrann. 1. 2. 2. the ground-floor, pavement, οἶκος Hdt. 8. 137; καυαρεῖν εἰς τὸ ἐδαφος to raise to the ground, Thuc. 3. 68.

3. ground, soil, περὶ τοῦ τῆς πατρίδος ἐδαφους ἀγωνιζέσθαι for our country's soil, Aeschin. 72. 41, cf. Dem. 803. fin.; ἐχθρὸς τῷ τῆς πόλεως ἐδάφει, of a mortal foe, Dem. 99. 19, 134. 14:—also soil, viewed in regard to its quality, Theophr. C. P. 4. 11, 8, etc.:—pl., ἐδάφη, lands or ground (as property), Isae. 88. 22, cf. Dem. 803. fin., C. I. 162. 17.

4. metaph. the original text, original, Galen.

ἐδέατρος, ὁ, among the Persians, one who tasted first, and named the order of dishes, = θαλαίπαρος, the seneschal, Phylarch. Fr. 43, cf. E. M. 315. 37, Suid. s. v.: cf. δαίτρος.

ἐδέγμαι, v. sub δέχομαι.

ἐδεδέατο, v. sub δέω to bind.

ἐδεβήατο, v. sub δέω.

ἐδέβηλον, τό, = ἐδεβλον, Call. Ap. 62, Ap. Rh. 4. 630.

ἐδέβλον, τό, = ἐδαφος, Antim. Fr. 87, Ap. Rh. 4. 331; τῷδε νάσω ἐδ. C. I. 4923. 9; τὰ χρυσόπαστα δ' ἐδεβλα should be read (with Auratus) in Aesch. Ag. 776 for ἐσθλά.

ἐδεῖδμεν, —δισαν, v. sub δέδω.

ἐδεκτο, v. sub δέχομαι.

ἐδεσμα, τό, (ἐδω) meat, food, Plat. Tim. 73 A, Antiph. 'Al. 1. 10: pl. *eatables*, meats, Batr. 31, Plat. Rep. 559 B:—Dim. *δεσματίον*, τό, Procl. ad Hes. Op. 41.

δεσματο-θήκη, ἡ, a larder, pantry, Poll. 10. 93, Schol. Od. 6. 76.

δεσπείον, verb. Adj. one must eat, Plat. Crito 47 B, Prot. 314 A.

ἐδεστής, οὗ, ὁ, an eater, Hdt. 3. 99, Antiph. 'Al. 1. 15.

ἐδεστός, ἡ, ὄν, eatable, good for food, ζῶον Arist. Pol. 7. 2, 15: τὰ ἐδ. eatables, meats, Eur. Fr. 475. 19, Plat. Tim. 72 E. II. eaten, Soph. Ant. 206: consumed, Id. Tr. 677.

ἐδήδοκα, ἐδήδεσμαι, ἐδήδονται, ἐδηδώς, v. sub ἔδω, ἐσθίω.

ἐδηδών, ὄνος, ἡ, = φαγέδαινα, Hesych.

ἐδητός, ὄνος, ἡ, meat, food, in Hom. always πόσιος καὶ ἐδητός ἐξ ἔρον ζῆτο Il. 1. 469, etc.; except in Od. 6. 250, δηρὸν γὰρ ἐδητός ἦεν ἅπατος.

ἐδμεναι, v. sub ἔδω.

ἐδνάσμαι, v. sub ἐδνώ.

ἐδνιος, α, on, bridal, nuptial, χιτῶν Hesych.

ἐδνον, τό, Pind. O. 9. 16, Call. Fr. 193, Anth. P. app. 298, Orph. Arg. 876; elsewhere only in pl. *ἐδνα*, *ἐδνα*:—Ep. word, signifying the wedding-gifts, presented by the suitor to the bride or her parents after the fashion of the Homeric times, φερνή being the bride's portion (cf. the old Norse custom, Dasent Burnt Njal, xxvii); ὅπως, πορῶν ἀπερίσπαστα ἐδνα Il. 16. 178; ἡγάγετο . . . ἐπεὶ πορὴ μύρια ἐδνα lb. 190, cf. 22. 472; μνάσθω ἐδνοισιν διζήμενος Od. 16. 391., 21. 161; εἰσέκοι μοι . . πατήρ ἡποδώσει ἐδνα D. 318; v. sub ἀνάεδνος; rare in Att., ἐδνος ἀγάγας ἡποδῶν πῶν δάρματα Aesch. Fr. 560. II. in Od. 1. 277., 2. 196, the ἐδνα seem to be wedding-gifts made to the bride by those of her own household, for οἱ δὲ in these places cannot be the suitors, v. Nitzsch ad l.; so in Eur. Andr. 2, cf. Pind. O. 9. 16; but, III. in Pind. P. 3. 167, Orph. l. c., etc., wedding presents to a wedded pair by their guests. (Anciently it had the digamma, ἐφέδνα, ἐφέδνα, ἀνάφεδνος; so that the Root was prob. the same as that of ἡδύς, ἀνδάνω; cf. μέλιν from μέλι: v. Curt. no. 252.)

ἐδοφορέω, to bring wedding-presents, Eust. 1414. 49.
ἐδνῶν, fut. ὄσω, (ἐδνόν) to promise for wedding-presents, to betroth, ἀμὴν ἐδνῶσαι θύγατρα Theocr. 22. 147; so the Med. in Hom. of a father who portions off his daughter, ὡς κ' αὐτὸς ἐδνῶσαιτο θύγατρα Od. 2. 53; ἐδνῶσονται τε θυγατέρες (so Herm. for ἐδνῶσονται), Eur. Hel. 933.
II. in Med. also, to marry, γυναικα Anth. P. 7. 648.
ἐδνωτή, ἡ, a bride betrothed for ἔδνα, Hesych.
ἐδνωτής, Ep. ἐδν-, οὐδ', a father who portions a bride, οὐ τοι ἐδνωταὶ κακοὶ ἐμὲν Il. 13. 382.
ἔδομαι, fut. of ἐσθίω, Hom.
ἔδον, Ep. and Dor. 3 pl. aor. 2 of δίδωμι.
ἔδος, eos, τό: Ep. dat. pl. ἐδέεσαι Epigr. Gr. 1046. 78: (ἔζομαι):—a sitting-place: 1. a seat, stool, Il. 1. 534, 581., 9. 194, etc. 2. a seat, abode, dwelling-place, esp. of the gods, ἐς Ὀλυμπον., ἢ ἀθανάτων ἔδος ἐστὶ Il. 5. 360; ἱκόντο θεῶν ἔδος, αἰπὴν Ὀλυμπον Il. 367; also, periphr., ἔδος Οὐλύμπιοιο for Ὀλυμπος, Il. 24. 144, Pind. O. 2. 24; but often also of the abodes of men, ὀθήνης ἔδος Il. 4. 406; Ἰθάκης E. Od. 13. 344; ἔδος Μάκαρος the abode of Macar, Il. 24. 544; so in Pind. and Trag.:—later ἔδη specially of temples, Plat. Phaedo 111 B, cf. Soph. O. T. 886, El. 1374, where however see Wunder's note; also, ἔποικον ἔδος, periphr. for ἐποικία, Aesch. Pr. 411. 3. the sitting statue of a god, C. I. 155. 25 (ubi v. Böckh.), 491, Dion. H. 1. 47. Ruhnk. Tim.; and it may have this sense in Isocr. 310 B, Xen. Hell. 1. 4. 5, Plut. Pericl. 13, Paus. 8. 46, 2, though more prob. it means a temple.—The sense of temple or statue is the only one found in Prose, ἔδρα being generally used in the sense of seat.
II. the act of sitting, οὐχ ἔδος ἐστὶ 'tis no time to sit idle, Il. 11. 647., 23. 205; cf. ἔδρα II.
ἐδοῦμαι, fut. of ἔζομαι.
ἔδρα, Ep. and Ion. **ἔδρη**, ἡ: (ἔδος): I. a sitting-place: 1. a seat, a chair, stool, bench, Il. 19. 77, Od. 3. 7; ἀγοραὶ τε καὶ ἔδραι Od. 8. 16, cf. 3. 31: seat of honour, περι μὲν σε τιόν.. ἔδρη τε κρέασιν τε Il. 8. 162., 12. 311; so, ἔδραις γεραιρέν τινα Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 59; τιμίαν ἔδραν ἔχειν Aesch. Eum. 854: a throne, ἐκβαλεῖν ἔδρας Κρόνον Id. Fr. 201; θαλεῖν παγκρατεῖς ἔδρας to sit on an almighty throne, Ib. 389, cf. Pers. 466. 2. a seat, abode, often in pl., Pind. O. 7. 140, P. 11. 95, etc.: esp. of the gods, a sanctuary, temple, Pind. I. 7 (6) 61, Aesch. Ag. 596, etc.; cf. ἔδος—νέοικος ἔδρα a station for ships, Pind. O. 5. 19; ναυλοχοὶ ἔδραι Soph. Aj. 460; periphr., Παρηγοῦ ἔδραι for Παρηγοῦς, Aesch. Eum. 11, cf. Eur. Tro. 557; βέλφαρον ἔδρα the eye, Eur. Rh. 8; ὄμματος ἔδ., 554. 3. the seat or place of anything, ἐξ ἔδρας out of its right place, Eur. Bacch. 928; τὴν τοῦ ἥπατος ἔδ., τοῦ σπλάγχνου, etc., Plat. Tim. 67 B, 72 C, etc.; ἐκ τῆς ἔδ. ὤβειν Ib. 79 B; ἔχειν ἔδραν to keep its place, Arist. Meteor. 2. 2, 20; ἔδραν στρέφειν τινί to trip one up, Theophr. Char. 27; v. ἔδρστροφος:—a bottom, foundation, base, Plut. Demetr. 21. 4. ἡ ἔδρα τοῦ ἵππου the back of the horse, on which the rider sits, Xen. Eq. 5. 5., 12. 9, Eq. Mag. 4. 1: cf. ἐδραῖος I. 2. 5. ἔδραι are the quarters of the sky in which omens appear, Aesch. Ag. 117 (ubi v. Herm.), Eur. H. F. 596; cf. Hdt. 7. 37, ὁ ἥλιος ἐκλιπὼν τὴν.. ἔδρην. 6. the seat of a disease, Medic. II. a sitting, ἔδραν ἔχειν to be seated, Aesch. Eum. 41; of suppliants, Soph. O. T. 13 (cf. θαῶω), O. C. 112. 2. a sitting still, Hipp. Aër. 292: hence, inactivity, delay, like ἔδος II, περιμείκετε τῇ ἔδρῃ Hdt. 9. 41; ἀχθομένον τῇ ἔδρᾳ Thuc. 5. 7; οὐχ ἔδρας ἀκμή Soph. Aj. 811; οὐχ ἔδρας ἀγών Bacchyl. 21; οὐκ ἔργον ἔδρας Eur. Or. 1291. 3. of a position, γονυπετεῖς ἔδραι kneeling, Eur. Phoen. 293; βέλεος ἔδρη the place where a weapon fixes itself in the bone, so as to make a clean hole without splintering, Hipp. V. C. 900. 4. the sitting or session of a council, etc., ἐθὺς ἐξ ἔδρας when he rose from the sitting, Soph. Aj. 780, cf. 749, (but, ἐξ ἔδρας ἀνίσταται Ib. 788, means from quietude); ἔδραν ποιεῖν to hold a sitting, Andoc. 15. 9.
III. the seat, breech, fundament, Hdt. 2. 87, Hipp. Aph. 1253, etc.:—of birds, the rump, Arist. H. A. 9. 49 B, fin.
ἔδρασε, fut. ὄσω: aor. ἤδρασε Or. Sib. 1. 9:—to make to sit, place, ἐπὶ πλευρᾷς Dion. H. de Comp. 6; ἀλλυδὶς Anth. P. 15. 24:—Med. or Pass. to be seated or fixed, Arist. Plant. 2. 4, 2, Callix. ap. Ath. 204 D.
ἐδράβον, es, ε, poet. aor. 2 of δαράβω.
ἐδραῖομαι, Pass. to become or be stable, Arcad. p. 163, 18, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 16, and other late writers.
ἐδραῖος, α, ον, also os, on, sitting, sedentary, of persons or their occupations, ἔργον Hipp. Art. 820; οἱ πολλοὶ τῶν τὰς τέχνας ἔχοντων ἐδραῖοί εἰσι Xen. Lac. 1, 3; ἔδρ. ἀρχαί, opp. to στρατεῖαι, Plat. Rep. 407 B; ἔδρ. βίος Anth. P. 11. 42. 2. ἐδραῖα βάχης the horse's back on which the rider sits, Eur. Rh. 783; cf. ἔδρα I. 4. II. sitting fast, steady, steadfast, κάθηρ ἐδραῖα Eur. Andr. 266; ἔδρ. βάσεις Plat. Tim. 59 D; ἔδρ. ὕπνος sound sleep, Hipp. 1180 E; of a cup, Ath. 496 A.
ἐδραϊότης, ἡ, firmness, fixedness, Clem. Al. 859.
ἐδραῖωμα, τό, a foundation, base, Ep. 1 Tim. 3. 15.
ἐδράκον, aor. 2 of δέρκομαι.
ἐδράμον, aor. 2 of τρέχω.
ἐδρᾶν, Ep. 3 pl. aor. 2 of διδράσκω.
ἐδρᾶνον, τό, poet. form of ἔδρα, a seat, abode, dwelling, Hes. Fr. 18, Orph. H. 17:—mostly in pl., Aesch. Pers. 4, Supp. 102, Soph. O. C. 176, 223; ἀλλ' ἀνα ἐξ ἐδρᾶνων rise from thy rest or idleness, Soph. Aj. 194.
II. a stay, support, said of an anchor, in sing., Anth. P. 6. 28.
ἔδρασμα, τό, = ἔδρα, Eur. Fr. 307, Philo 1. 336.
ἔδραστῖον, verb. Adj. of ἐδράω, one must place, Geop. 6. 2, 2. II. of ἐδράζομαι, one must sit, Schol. Il. 23. 205.
ἔδρη, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. for ἔδρα, Hom., 11dt.
ἐδρήεις, εσσα, εν, = ἐδραῖος, Hesych.

ἔδρησα, Ion. aor. 1 of δρᾶω.
ἐδριάω, to seat or set:—Pass. to sit, only in Ep. forms ἐδριόωνται Hes. Th. 388; ἐδριόωντο Il. 10. 198, Od. 7. 98; ἐδριάσθαι Od. 3. 35. II. intr. in Act. to sit, Theocr. 17. 19, Ap. Rh. 3. 170.
ἐδρικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the seat or the bowels, Medic.
ἔδριον, τό, Dim. of ἔδρα, Hesych.
ἐδρίτης [τ], ὁ, a suppliant sitting on the hearth, Suid.; cf. ἱκέτης.
ἔδρο-διαστολής, ἔως, ὁ, an instrument for widening the passage of the anus, Paul. Aeg. p. 205.
ἔδρο-στροφός, ὁ, a wrestler who throws his adversary, Argive fashion, by a cross-buttock, Theocr. 24. 109.
ἔδυν, 1 sing., but ἔδυν (Il. 4. 222) Ep. and Dor. 3 pl., aor. 2 of δύνω.
ἔδω, old Ep. pres., for which in Att. ἐσθίω is used, Ep. inf. ἔδμεναι: impf. ἔδον, Ion. 3 sing. ἔδεσσε, Il. 22. 501; fut. ἔδομαι 18. 271, Od. 9. 369; pf. part. ἔδδώς:—Pass., pf. ἔδδωται Od.:—for the Att. forms v. sub ἐσθίω: cf. also ἐσθω. (From **√ΕΔ** come also ἐδ-ωδή, ἐδ-ητύς, ἐδ-εσμα, ἐδ-αρ, ἐσθ-ω, ἐσθ-ίω; cf. Skt. ad, ad-mi (edo), ad-akas (edax), Lat. ed-o, est, esse, es-us, es-us, es-ur, es-ca; Goth. iī-an, A. S. et-an; O. H. G. iz-an, G. essen.) To eat, as opp. to πίνω, Hom.: also of beasts, to eat, devour, Hom., esp. in Il.; ἐλωθές ἔδμεναι ἀδδην Il. 5. 203; ὅσσα μὲν ἐκπέσονται καὶ ἐδδωται Od. 22. 56: of worms, to gnaw, Il. 22. 509, Od. 21. 395:—rare in Att., Alcae. Com. Incert. 1, Enbul. Dion. 4. II. to eat up, devour, esp. in phrases, βίστον, οἶκον, κτήματα, χρήματα ἔδουσι Od.; ἡμέτερον κάματον.. ἔδουσι Od. 14. 417. III. metaph. καμῶν τε καὶ ἀλγεῖσι θυμὸν ἔδοντες 9. 75, cf. 10. 379, Il. 2. 129, Simon. Iamb. 1. 24.
ἔδωδῃ, ἡ, food, meat, victuals, Il. 19. 167, Od. 3. 70, etc.; also in Prose, Hipp. Acut. 392; ἔδ. καὶ πόσις Plat. Rep. 350 A, Legg. 782 E, al.; pl., τῶν.. περὶ ἐδωδᾶς ἡδονῶν Id. Rep. 389 E, cf. 519 B. 2. forage, fodder for cattle, Id. 5. 504. 3. a bait for fish, Theocr. 21. 43. II. the act of eating, ἀχθομένους τῇ ἔδ. Arist. H. A. 6. 6, 1; ὀδόντας ἔχει.. ἐδωδῆς χάριν Id. P. A. 4. 6, 10; τῇ ἔδ. τοῦ βόδ[ος] [χαίρει] ὁ λέων Id. Eth. N. 3. 10, 13. 2. a meal, ἐπὶ μῆς ἔδ. Id. H. A. 8. 9, 1. ἐδωδμος, on Theophr. C.P. 6. 11, 10, 6. 12, 12, ὃν Hdt. 2. 92:—eatable, Hdt. l.c., Thuc. 3. 108, etc.: τὰ ἐδωδμα eatables, provisions, Id. 7. 39, etc. **ἔδωδός**, ὄν, given to eating (more than drinking), Hipp. Aër. 284.
ἔδωλιάω, fut. ὄσω, to furnish the audience with seats, Lycurg. ap. Harp., Poll. 4. 121; cf. Inscr. of Brit. Mus. p. 23. II. to form a floor, Suid.
ἔδωλιον, τό, (ἔδος) a seat, mostly in pl., like ἔδρανα, abodes, Aesch. Theb. 455, Cho. 71, Soph. El. 1393; Com. phrase, κριβάνων ἔδ. Ar. Fr. 199. II. in a ship, ἔδωλια are expl. the rowing-benches, Lat. *traustra*, Eust., Hesych., etc.; but in Hdt. 1. 24, where Arion plays standing ἐν τοῖσι ἔδωλοις, it must be a kind of half-deck; the phrase ἀκρα ἔδωλια indicates the same thing, Soph. Aj. 1277; Helen also sits ἐν μέσσοις ἔδ., Eur. Hel. 1571; and a man bound hand and foot is placed ἐν θαλάσσιᾳ νηὶς, Id. Cycl. 238. 2. in sing. the socket of the mast, Lat. *calx mali*, Arist. Mechan. 6. III. in a theatre, a semicircle of benches, Lat. *fori*, Poll. 4. 132.
ἔδωλιος or rather **ἔδωλιός** (Lob. Pathol. p. 135), ὁ, a bird in Schol. Ar. Av. 884, Hesych.; perhaps only v.l. for ἐρώδιος.
ἔδωλον, τό, = ἔδωλιον, Lyc. 1320.
ἔε, poet. for ἐ, him, acc. of οὐ.
ἔεδνα, ἐδένω, ἐδένωτης, Ep. for ἔδν-.
ἔεκουσάβιος, ἐέκουσι, -κόσπορος, -κοστός, Ep. for ἐέκουσ-.
ἔελεον, v. sub εἴλω.
ἔεω, Ep. for εἴω, Ap. Rh. 1. 1032.
ἔεπα, ἔεπον, Ep. for εἴπα, εἴπον.
ἔεας, Ep. for εἴς, Hes. Th. 145. C. I. (addend.) 4935 b.
ἔεσάμην, part. ἐεσάμενος, Ep. aor. of εἰδομαι, v. sub *εἴδω.
ἔέισατο, ἔέισατο, 2 and 3 sing. Ep. aor. of εἰμι (ibo), Il. 9. 645, 15. 415:—ἐεσάσθην, 2 dual, 15. 544.
ἔέλδομαι, ἐέλδωρ, Ep. for ἐλδ-.
ἔέλμεθα, ἐέλμενος, v. sub εἴλω.
ἔέλπομαι, Ep. for ἐλπομαι.
ἔέλσαι, v. sub εἴλω.
ἐεργάθω, ἔεργε, ἐεργμένους, ἐεργνυμι, ἐεργω, Ep. for εἰργ-.
ἐεργμένους, ἔεργο, v. sub εἴρω.
ἐέροση, ἐερόσης, Ep. for ἐρο-.
ἐέρχατο, v. sub εἴργω.
ἔέσσατο, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 1 med. of ἔζω; v. sub ἐφίξω I.
ἔέσσατο, Ep. 3 sing. aor. med. of ἐννυμι.
ἔεστο, Ep. 3 sing. plqpf. pass. of ἐννυμι.
ἔζομαι: impf. and aor. 2 ἔζομην: the aor. pass. ἔεσθην (read in Soph. O. C. 195 by Br., etc.) is not Att., v. Luc. Soloecc. 11, Phryn. 269, and καθέζομαι. (From **√ΕΔ** come also ἔζ-ω, εἰζ-α, ἔδ-ος, ἔδ-ρα, ἔδ-ρῶν, cf. (σέδας = καθέδας Hesych.); cf. Skt. sad, sid-āmi (sido, sedeo), sad-ayāmi (colloco), sad-as (sedes), Lat. sed-eo, sed-o, sol-i-um; Goth. si-i-an, O. H. G. sitz-u (sitzen), sat-ān, (sedile, settle, saddle): cf. ἡμαι.) To seat oneself, sit, Hom., who however only uses pres. and impf.; mostly with ἐν, as ἔζεσθαι ἐν λέκτρῳ, etc.; ἐπὶ δίφρῳ Il. 6. 354; κατὰ κλισμούς Od. 3. 389; ποτὶ βῶμον 22. 335, 379; ἐπὶ βᾶθρον Soph. O. C. 100, cf. Ar. Ran. 682; rarely, ἔζ. εἰς τόπον Mimmerm. 9; ἀμφὶ τινι Eur. Phoen. 1516:—also c. acc. only, τὸδ' ἔετο μαντεῖον Aesch. Eum. 3; εἰρσίας (υχοῖν) ἔζόμενος Soph. Aj. 249 (v. sub καθίζω II):—ἐπὶ καθίζον.. ἔἔεσθην they sank to the earth, of a pair of scales, Il. 8. 74:—used also by Hdt. 8. 22 (ἐκ τοῦ μέσου ἡμῖν ἔεσθε), and in late Prose; but in Att. Prose καθέζομαι was always used. II. there is no such Act. as ἔζω, to set, place; though, as if from it, we have the trans. tenses εἴσα, med. εἰσάμην, fut. med. εἰσομαι, pf. pass. εἰμαι, (v. εἴσα):—the Causal Verb is ἔζω or ἰδρύω.

ἔη, fem. for ἐός, *his*.
 ἔη, exclam., v. sub ἔ.
 ἔην, 3 sing. Ep. impf. of εἰμί (*sum*), Hom.: as first pers. only in Il. 11. 762 (v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 108 Anm. 16), where Spitzn. ζων.
 ἐήνδανε, Ep. 3 sing. impf. act of ἀνδάνω.
 ἔηος, gen. masc. of ἐός (q. v.); not ἔηος, as if from ἐός.
 ἔης, Ep. gen. of ἐς, *who*, Il. 16. 208: but ἔης, gen. of ἐς, *his*.
 ἐήσθα, 2 sing. Ep. impf. of εἰμί (*sum*).
 ἔησι, 3 sing. Ep. subj. pres. of εἰμί (*sum*).
 ἔθάς, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐθος) *customary, accustomed*, Hipp. 597. 2; ἔθ. γενέσθαι τινός Thuc. 2. 44, cf. Plut. Otho 5; also c. dat., Hipp. Morb. Sacr. 307. 46, Opp. H. 5. 499.
 II. ordinary, Hipp. 645. 32. III. tame, Themist. 273 D.
 ἔθειρα, ἡ, *hair*, poet. Noun, used by Hom. only in Il., and always in pl., either of a horse's mane, 8. 42; or of the horsehair crest on helmets, 16. 795., 19. 382;—in sing. of the hair of the head, Pind. l. 5 (4). 11, Aesch. Pers. 1062, Eur., etc.; (but also in pl., Aesch. Cho. 175, Eur. Hel. 632, C. I. 1012); then of a lion's mane, Theocr. 25. 244; a boar's bristles, Opp. C. 3. 395; a bird's plumage, Ib. 123; also a tufted flower, as of the crocus, Mosch. 2. 68.
 ἔθειράζω, fut. ἄσω, to have long hair, Theocr. 1. 34.
 ἔθειράς, ἄδος, ἡ, = ἔθειρα, an old reading in Od. 16. 176, for γενειάδες, v. Schol. Theocr. 1. 34.
 ἔθειρω, once in Hom., Il. 21. 347, χαίρει δέ μιν (sc. ἀλῶν) ὅστις ἔθειρω he rejoices, whoso tends the field: in Orph. Arg. 932 we have the Pass., χρυσέαις φολεῖσθαι ἔθειρεται he is decked with golden scales.
 ἔθελ-ἄσπετος, on, aiming at fashion, conceited, Heliod. 7. 10.
 ἔθελ-ἔχθρος, on, bearing one a grudge, Cratin. Incert. 103, Philo 2. 269:—Adv., ἐθελῆχθρος ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Dem. 1005. 15; τινί Paus. 4. 4. 4.
 ἔθελήμιος, ὄν, willing, voluntary, Hes. Op. 118, Call. Dian. 31.
 ἔθελήμιον, ὄν, gen. ovos, = foreg., Plat. Crat. 406 A.
 ἔθελήμιος, ἡ, ὄν, voluntary, a conject. of Herm. in Soph. O. C. 527, for αὐθάρετον, which violates the metre.
 ἔθελοδοῦλεια (—ia only in Suid.), ἡ, willing slavery, Plat. Symp. 184 C:—ἔθελοδοῦλῶ, to be or become a slave willingly, Dio C. 45. 35.
 ἔθελό-δουλος, on, a willing slave, serving voluntarily, Plat. Rep. 362 D:—Adv., ἔθελόδουλος ἔχειν Plat. Arat. 25.
 ἔθελο-θρησκεία, ἡ, will-worship, self-chosen service, Ep. Col. 2. 23.
 ἔθελο-πρῶσκῶν, to choose a mode of worship for oneself, Eccl.
 ἔθελοκάκιω, to be ἐθελόκακος; of soldiers who let themselves be beaten, to be slack in duty, play the coward purposely, Hdt. 1. 127., 5. 78., 9. 67, Polyb. 4. 38, 6, etc.
 ἔθελοκάκησις, εως, ἡ, wilful neglect of duty, Polyb. 3. 68, 10; εἰς ἔθ. ἄγειν to refer a thing to malice prepenne, Id. 27. 13, 13:—also, in Suid., ἔθελοκακία, ἡ.
 ἔθελό-κάκος, ὄν, wilfully bad, cowardly, of soldiers:—Adv., —κῶς, App. ap. Suid. s. v.
 ἔθελο-κινδύνος, on, courting danger, fool-hardy, Poll. 3. 134:—Adv., —ως, App. Punt. 120.
 ἔθελοκωφέω, to affect deafness, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 202, Strabo 36.
 ἔθελό-κωφος, ὄν, pretending deafness, unwilling to hear, Suid.
 ἔθελοντηδόν, Adv., voluntarily, spontaneously, Thuc. 8. 9, Polyb. 6. 31, 2.
 ἔθελοντήν, Adv., voluntarily, Hdt. 1. 5.
 ἔθελοντήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a volunteer, Od. 2. 292; cf. sq.
 ἔθελοντής, οὔ, ὁ, prose form of foreg., (used however by Soph. Aj. 24), Hdt. 5. 104, 110, Thuc. 1. 60, Andoc. 1. 14; ἔθ. φίλος Xen. An. 1. 6, 9; τῶν ἔθελοντῶν τ. τριηραρχῶν Dem. 259. 12: cf. Lob. Phryn. 4.
 ἔθελοντί, Adv., = ἔθελοντηδόν, Thuc. 8. 2, Diod. 18. 53.
 ἔθελοντίς, ἰδός, ἡ, fem. of ἔθελοντής, Synes. 141 C.
 ἔθελοντομία, ἡ, love of work, prob. l. for φιλοπονία in Xen. Oec. 21, 6.
 ἔθελό-πονός, ὄν, willing to work, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 22, Ael. N. A. 4. 43.
 ἔθελό-πορνός, ὄν, a voluntary prostitute, Anacr. 19.
 ἔθελο-πρόξενος, ὄν, one who voluntarily charges himself with the office of πρόξενος (q. v.) to a foreigner or foreign state, a sort of honorary consul, Thuc. 3. 70.
 ἔθελο-σβεία, ἡ, = ἔθελοθρησκεία, Hesych.
 ἔθελοσοφία, ἡ, would-be-wisdom, Epiphani. 1. pp. 30, 938.
 ἔθελό-σοφος, ὄν, would-be-wise, Id.
 ἔθελό-συχνος, ὄν, fond of repetition, a bore, Crates Incert. 8.
 ἔθελό-τρεπτός, ὄν, given to change, Eccl.
 ἔθελουργέω, to work freely, indefatigably, Ael. N. A. 7. 13.
 ἔθελουργία, ἡ, willingness to work, Eccl.
 ἔθελουργός, ὄν, (*ἔργα) willing to work, indefatigable, Xen. Eq. 10, 17, Ael. N. A. 4. 43, 7. 13. Adv. —γῶς, Poll. 3. 121.
 ἔθελούσιος, α, ὄν, voluntary, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 11, Symp. 8. 13. II. of things, optional, τὸ ἐπ' αὐτῷ ἐθελούσιον ἔστι love is a matter of free choice, Id. Cyr. 5. 1, 10. Adv. —ίως, Id. Hier. 11, 12.
 ἔθελο-φιλόσοφος, α, a would-be philosopher, E. M. 722. 17.
 ἔθλω or θέλω; Ep. subj. θέλωμαι Il. 1. 549., 9. 397:—impf. ἤθελον Il. 14. 120, al., Hdt., Att.; Ep. also ἔθελον Il. 6. 336; Ion. ἔθέλασκον 13. 106, Hdt. 6. 12:—fut. ἔθελῶ Hom., Hdt., Att.; θελῶμαι Att.:—aor. 1 ἤθελσα Hdt., Att., Ep. ἔθελσα Il. 18. 396; imper. θέλσθαι Aesch. P. 783; subj. θελήσῃ Ib. 1028, Xen., etc.; opt. θελήσαιμι Soph. O. C. 1133; inf. θελήσαι (v. l. ἔθ-) Thuc. 5. 72, etc.:—part. θελήσας Soph. O. T. 649, Isae. 69. 42:—pf. ἤθελκα Xen., etc.; τεθέλκα Sext. Emp. 1. 3, 7, Moschio, LXX.—The use of the two forms in Poets depends to some extent on metrical reasons: the pres. form θέλω however never occurs in Hom. (unless with La Roche we return to the reading ὅ τι θέλοιεν in Od. 15. 317), or Hes.; and is rare in all Ep. and Eleg. Poets (θέλοι occurs in H. Hom. Ap. 46, θέλει in Solon 27. 12): v.

Interpp. ad Il. 1. 277: reversely, ἔθλω is never used in Trag. dialogue, except in the augm. tenses ἤθελον, ἤθελσα: in Ar. Vesp. 291, Pax 852, we have the fut. θελήσει: Pind. follows the Homeric usage, Böckh v. l. P. 1. 62., 10. 5: the other Lyr. have both forms, ἔθλω being naturally most common in anapaests: in Hdt. the Mss. vary, but he seems to have preferred ἔθλω: in Att. Prose the form ἔθλω prevails, except in the phrases εἰ θέλεις, ἂν θεὸς θέλῃ, and the like, Lob. Phryn. 7; hence in Att. Prose the only impf. and aor. ind. are ἤθελον, ἤθελσα, regul. formed from ἔθλω. To wish, be fain, implying purpose or design, whereas βούλομαι denotes mere willingness or desire (λέξει θέλω σοι, πρὶν θανείν, ἂ βούλομαι Eur. Alc. 281); but in Od. 3. 324, it is used much like βούλομαι, to prefer, εἰ δ' ἐθέλεις, πείσῃς if thou hadst rather, on foot:—Construct.:—absol., esp. in part., ἐθέλων ἐθέλουν ἀντήγαγεν Od. 3. 272; εἰ σύ γε σὺ θυμῷ ἐθέλεις Il. 23. 894; ἐθέλει μοι θυμὸς Il. 17. 702, Od. 11. 566:—often foll. by inf. of pres. or aor., to wish to .., Il. 7. 364, and Att.; c. acc. et inf. to wish that .., Il. 19. 274, Hdt. 1. 3; rarely foll. by ὅσπερ, Eur. Hipp. 1327:—but it is not used c. acc. only, except when an inf. is easily supplied from the context, ἐγκλος τὰ φράζει, ἄσφ' ἐθέλῃσθα (sc. φράζεσθαι) Il. 1. 554, cf. 9. 397., 7. 182, Od. 14. 172; στένονται δὲ οὐκ ὅσα ἐθέλουσι (sc. στένεσθαι), Hdt. 1. 71, cf. Thuc. 5. 50; τί δὲ θέλῃν (sc. πράξει); with what intent? Aesch. Pr. 118, etc. 2. with a negat., almost = δύναμαι, as μίμηνεν οὐκ ἐθέλειον ἐναντίον they cared not to make a stand, i. e. they were unable, Il. 13. 106; οὐδ' .. ἤθελε θυμὸς τειρομένους ἐτόροισιν ἀμυνέμεν Il. 703; and, by a poetic figure, of a stream, οὐδ' ἔθελε προρέειν ἀλλ' ἰσχυρὸν would not run on, but stopped, 21. 366, cf. Od. 8. 223, 316, h. Cer. 45; so, τὰ δένδρα οὐδὲν μ' ἐθέλει διδόναι Plat. Phaedr. 230 D. 3. part. ἐθέλων or θέλων as Adv. like ἐκάν, willingly, gladly, Od. 3. 272, and Att. Poets, cf. Soph. O. T. 649; οὐκ ἐθέλων, = ἀέκων, Il. 4. 300:—but ἐθέλων or ὁ θέλων, like ὁ βούλομενος, whoever will, i. e. any one, Lat. quivis, Soph. Ph. 619, Aj. 1146, Plat. Gorg. 508 C:—τὸ θέλον = τοῦτο δὲ θέλει τις, Soph. O. C. 1219. 4. μὴ ἐθέλει, c. inf., like Lat. nolū, do not, Il. 1. 277., 2. 247. 5. εἰ θέλεις if you please, Soph. O. T. 343. 6. foll. by subj., τί σοι θέλεις δῆτ' εἰκάσω; in what wilt thou that I give way to thee, Ib. 650, cf. El. 80. II. of inanimate things, 1. much like μέλλω, merely to express a future event, like our will or shall as a sign of the fut. tense, εἰ θελήσει ἀναβῆναι ἡ τυραννίς Hdt. 1. 109; εἰ [ὁ ποταμὸς] ἐθέλῃσι ἐκτρέψει τὸ ρέεθρον Id. 2. 11; εἰ ἐθέλει τοι μηδὲν ἀντίσσειν εἶναι Id. 7. 49; cf. Plat. Rep. 370 B, 423 B, 436 B, 503 C, etc.:—in this sense, very rarely of persons, οὐ δοῦναι θέλει = οὐκ ἂν δοίη, Aesch. Eum. 429; εἴπερ .. οὗτός σ' ἐθέλει κρατῆσαι Ar. Vesp. 536; cf. Pind. N. 7. 132, Plat. Rep. 375 A. 2. like πέφυκα, to be naturally disposed, to be wont or accustomed, c. inf., συμβάσεις ἰσχυρὰ οὐκ ἐθέλουσι συμμένειν Hdt. 1. 74; μεγάλα πρήγματα μεγάλοις κινδύνοις ἐθέλουσι κατατρέεσθαι Id. 7. 50, 2; οὐκ ἐθέλουσι ἀ γυνῆμαί .. ὁμοίαι εἶναι Thuc. 2. 89; τοῦτ' ἐνδελεχῆς ἐθέλει γίγνεσθαι Arist. Meteor. 1. 9, 5, cf. Metaph. 4. 2, 8, al.; οὐ θέλει ζῆν, of premature births, Id. H. A. 6. 21, 3. In Hdt. and Att. Prose, often in phrases, τί ἐθέλει τὸ τέρας, τὸ ἔπος; Lat. quid sibi vult? French que veut-il dire? what means it? .. Hdt. 1. 78., 6. 37; in full τί ἐθέλει λέγειν; Id. 2. 13, cf. 4. 131.
 ἔθεν, Ep. and Att. poet. gen. for ἔα, ὄν, masc. and fem. *his, her, of him, of her*, Hom., etc.: Acol. γέθεν, v. sub δίγαμα.
 ἔθηετο, ἐθνεύμεθα, ἐθνεύντο, ἐθηήσαντο, Ion. forms, v. sub θεάομαι.
 ἔθημο-λογέω, to gather customarily, Anth. P. 9. 551.
 ἔθημοσύνη, ἡ, custom, Hesych., Suid.
 ἔθμων, ὄν, gen. ovos, accustomed: well-known, Musae. 312.
 ἔθην, aor. 1 pass. of ἔθηναι; but ἔθην, aor. 2 act. of τίθηναι.
 ἔθίζω, poet. εἰθ- Pyth. C. Aur. 35: fut. Att. εἰθῶ Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 53; aor. εἰθισα Dem. 477. 21; pf. εἰθικα Plat. Meno 70 B, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 15:—Pass., fut. ἐθισθήσεται Dion. H. 4. 11: aor. εἰθίσθη Ar. Vesp. 512, Plat.: pf. εἰθίσμαι Eur., etc., ἥθισμαι C. I. (addend.) 2347 k. 14: plpf. εἰθίστο Xen. Ages. 11, 2: (ἔθος). To accustom, use, ἔθ. τινα ποιεῖν τι Plat. Gorg. 510 D, etc.; sometimes ἔθίζειν τινα τὸ ποιεῖν Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 2, etc.;—c. acc. cogn., ἔθῃ ἔθ. τινα Plat. Legg. 706 D; ἔθ. τινα ταῦτα Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 15; ἔθ. τινα πρὸς τι Luc. Anach. 20:—Pass. to be or become accustomed or used to do, c. inf., Hipp. Arat. 807, Thuc. 1. 77, etc.; ἐθισμένους ἀνασχυντέιν Andoc. 20. 16; c. acc. cogn., ἔθιζεσθαι ἔθος Plat. Legg. 681 B; ἐθίζεσθαι ὅν ἐθει τινί Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 33; ἐθίζεσθαι πρὸς τι Arist. Eth. N. 3. 12, 2, al.; τι Ib. 4. 1, 31, al.; τινί Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 11:—in Plut. Lycurg. 12, Bekk. restores ἐθίζοντο for the intr. act. εἰθίζον.
 ἔθικός, ὡς, ὄν, of, arising from use or custom, Plut. 2. 3 A.
 ἔθιμος, ὄν, accustomed, usual, ἔθιμόν [ἔστι] μοι Diod. Excerpt. 577. 43: τὰ ἔθιμα customs, Ath. 151 E. Adv. —μῶς, Apollon. de Pron. 101 A.
 ἔθισμα, τό, (ἐθίζω) a custom, habit, Plat. Legg. 793 D.
 ἔθισμός, ὁ, an accustomed, habituation, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 21, al.: pl. customs, usages, Id. Pol. 7. 13, 12.
 ἔθιστορ, verb. Adj. one must accustom, c. acc. et inf., Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 28, Plat. Rep. 396 A, etc.
 ἔθιστός, ἡ, ὄν, to be acquired by habit, ἀρετή Arist. Eth. N. 1. 9, 1, al. 2. acquired by habit, Id. Rhet. 1. 10, 18.
 ἐθνάρχης, ὄν, ὁ, an ethnarch, Luc. Macrob. 17, 2 Ep. Cor. 11. 32. II. a captain of Roman auxiliaries, Byz.
 ἐθναρχία, ἡ, rule over a nation, Byz.
 ἐθνηδόν, Adv. by nations, as a whole nation, Joseph. Macc. 3. 4.
 ἐθνικός, ὡς, ὄν, of or for a nation, national, Polyb. 30. 10, 6, Diod. 18. 13. II. almost = βάρβαρος, foreign, heathen, gentile, N. T. and Eccl.; ἐθνικῶν .. ἐν σοφίᾳ Epigr. Gr. 430. 6, so Adv. —κῶς, N. T.

ἐθνίτης, ου, ὁ, of the same nation, Eust. 901. 9, Suid.; in Hesych. ἐθνί-
στης must be corrected.

ἔθνος, εος, τό: (from √FEO, v. II. 2. 87. 7. 115, al.):—a number of
people living together, a company, body of men, ἑτάρων ἔθνος, ἔθνος
ἑταίρων a band of comrades, II. 3. 32., 7. 115, etc.; ἔθνος λαῶν a host
of men, II. 13. 495; and of particular tribes, Δυκίων μέγα ε. 12. 330;
Ἀχαιῶν ε. 17. 552: in pl., ἔθνεα περὶον 11. 724, cf. 2. 91; ἔθνεα
νεκρῶν Od. 10. 526; and of animals, ἔθνεα κύνων, μελισσῶν, ὀρνίθων
swarms, flocks, etc., II. 2. 87, 459, 469; so, ἔθνη θηρῶν Soph. Ph. 1147,
Ant. 344:—Pind. has also ἔθνος μερόπων, ἀνέραν, γυναικῶν, a race,
family, tribe, O. 1. 106, P. 4. 448; ε. τόδε, of the Erinyes, Aesch. Eum.
366.

2. after Hom., a nation, people, τὸ Μηδικὸν ἔθνος Hdt. 1.
101, cf. Aesch. Pers. 43, 56, etc.; γένος being a subdivision of ἔθνος,
Hdt. 1. 56, cf. γένος III. 1. c. b. in N. T. and Eccl. τὰ ἔθνη the
nations, Gentiles, i. e. all except Jews and Christians; cf. βάρ-
βαρος.

3. a peculiar class of men, a caste, tribe, τὸ Θερταλάων . .
πνευστικὸν ε. Plat. Legg. 776 D; ἔθνος κηρυκικόν, βασιλῶν Id. Polit.
290 C, Xen. Symp. 3, 6, cf. Plat. Gorg. 455 B, Arist. Fr. 347:—also
a class in respect to rank or station, οὐ πρὸς τότῳ Βλέποντες . . ὅπως . .
ἐν τῷ ἔθνει ἔσται διαφερόντως εὐδαιμον Plat. Rep. 420 D, cf. 421 C,
519 E.

4. sex, τὸ θῆλυ ἔθνος Xen. Oec. 7, 26. 5. a part,
number, Hipp. 408. 33; cf. ὁμοεθνία. II. of a single person, a
relation, Pind. N. 5. 80; cf. γένος II.

ἔθροον, ἀο. 2 of θρώσκει, Hom.
ἔθω, εος, τό, (ἔθω) custom, habit, ἔθος τὸ πρόθετο τοκήων (where it nearly
= ἥθος, nature, disposition), Aesch. Ag. 728; τὸ σύνθετο ε. Soph. Ph.
894; then very freq. in Plat., Arist., etc., both in sing. and pl.; ἐν ἔθει
εἶναι to be in the habit, Thuc. 2. 64; ἔθος ἐστίν τι, c. inf., Cratin.
Min. Tap. 1, Alex. Phil. 1; ἔθος ἔχειν, c. inf., Plut. Them. 4; ἔθει by
habit, habitually, opp. to φύσει, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 6; δι' ἔθος, 7. 14,
4; ἐξ ἔθους 2. 1, 1; ἐν ἔθει Id. Fr. 119.

ἐθρίσκειν, v. sub θρίσκειν.

ἔθω, (v. sub fin.)—to be accustomed, to be wont: the pres. is only used
in partic. with a finite Verb, much in the same construction as λαθὼν
and τυχάν, κατὰ πόλιν ἔρδσκεν ἔθω much ill he wrought by custom,
i. e. was accustomed to work, II. 9. 540; οὐς παῖδες ἐριδαιμονίαν ἔθοντες
16. 260:—the pf. εἴωθα, Ion. ἔωθα (both in Hom.) is used as a pres.,
and the plqpf. εἰώθειν, Ion. ἔωθα, as impf.:—to be wont or accustomed,
be in the habit, mostly c. inf., as II. 5. 766, Thuc. 3. 36, Thuc. 1. 99, etc.:
impers., ὥσπερ εἰώθει (sc. γενέσθαι), Plut. Sull. 9, etc.:—the part. stands
absol. of persons, accustomed, customary, usual, ἡνίοχων εἰωθότε II. 5.
231; ὅμιν . . τοῖς εἰωθούσιν who are used [to hear me], Soph. Ph. 939;
οὐκ εἰώθως praeter morem, Hdt. 1. 111; and of things, τὰ εἰωθότα νοή-
ματα Id. 3. 80; ἐν τῷ εἰωθούτῳ τρόπῳ Plat. Apol. 27 B, etc.; often in
neut., κατὰ τὸ εἰωθὸς according to custom, Thuc. 4. 17; παρὰ τὸ εἰωθὸς
lb. 55; τὰ εἰωθότα ordinary things, Ar. Ran. 1, Thuc. 2. 51, etc.:—
Archipp. Incert. 10, Araros Incert. 2, have εἰώθως:—Adv. εἰωθότως, more
solito, Soph. El. 1456. (To the same Root belong ἔθος, ἥθος, ἡθείος,
ἐθίζω:—this Root is √FEO, as appears from Skt. svadh-ū (voluntas, vis),
Lat. sue-sco, sue-tus; cf. Goth. sid-us (ἥθος), O. H. G. sit-u (sitte).)

εἰ, Dor. for ἢ, where, C. I. 5594. II. 39; cf. πεί.

εἰ, Ep. and Dor. also αἰ, Lat. si, a conjunctive Particle, used both in
conditions, if, and in indirect questions, whether. In the former use its
regular negative is μή; in the latter, οὐ.

A. IN CONDITIONS. I. with INDIC., 1. with the present,
perfect, and past tenses, to state simply a present or past condition, with
nothing implied as to its fulfilment, εἰ δ' οὕτω τοῦτ' ἐστίν, ἐμοὶ μέλλει
φίλον εἶναι but if this is so, it will be . . II. 1. 564: any form of the
Verb can stand in apodosis, so that it correspond in point of time with
the tense in protasis, εἰ θεοὶ τι δρῶσιν αἰσχρόν, οὐκ εἰσὶν θεοὶ Eur. Fr.
294. 7; εἰ δοκεῖ, πλέωμεν Soph. Ph. 526; εἰ Φαίδρον ἀγνοῶ, καὶ ἔμει-
νοτο ἐπιλέλησμαι Plat. Phaedr. 228 A; κάκιστ' ἀπολόισμην (true optative),
Ξανθίαν εἰ μὴ φιλῶ Ar. Ran. 579, cf. Od. 17. 475; εἰ θεοὶ ἦν, οὐκ ἦν
αἰσχροκερδής εἰ δ' αἰσχροκερδής, οὐκ ἦν θεοὶ Plat. Rep. 408 C; εἰ
ταῦτα λέγαν διαφθείροι τοὺς νέους, ταῦτ' ἀν εἰν βαλβερά this would be,
softened for this is, Plat. Apol. 30 B, cf. 25 B; εἰ οὗτοι ὕβριος ἀπέστησαν,
ὕμεις ἂν οὐ χρεὼν ἀρχοίτε if these were right in their revolt, (it would
follow that) you rule when you have no right, Thuc. 3. 40:—for the
fut. to express a present condition, v. infr. 3. b. 2. with the his-
torical tenses, implying that the condition has not been or was not ful-
filled, answered by an histor. tense with ἂν in apodosis, (v. ἂν, B. I. 1.
a): a. the impf. with εἰ refers to present time or to continued or
repeated action in past time (in Hom. always the latter): ταῦτα οὐκ ἂν
ἐδύναντο ποιεῖν, εἰ μὴ διαίτη μετρία ἐχρῶντο they would not be able to
do this (as they do), if they did not live an abstemious life, Xen. Cyr. 1.
2, 16, cf. Plat. Rep. 489 B; οὐκ ἂν ἦσαν ἐκράτες, εἰ μὴ τι καὶ ναυτικόν
εἶχεν he (Agamemnon) would not have been master of islands, if he had
not had also some naval force, Thuc. 1. 9; εἰ ἦσαν ἄνδρες ἀγαθοὶ . .
οὐκ ἂν ποτε ταῦτα ἔπασχον if they had been good men, they would
never have suffered as they did, Plat. Gorg. 516 E, cf. Xen. Mem. 1. 1,
5; εἰ γὰρ ἐγὼ τὰδε ἔδελ' . . οὐκ ἂν ὑπεξέφυγε if I had known this . .
II. 8. 366. b. the aorist with εἰ refers to past time, εἰ μὴ ὑμεῖς
ἦλθετε, ἐπορεύμεθα ἂν ἐπὶ βασιλείᾳ if you had not come, εἰ μὴ
ἔσται now be on our way . . Xen. An. 2. 1, 4; καὶ ἴσως ἂν ἀπέθανον, εἰ μὴ ἡ
ἀρχὴ διὰ ταχέων κατελύθη had not the government soon been broken up,
Plat. Ar. 32 D, cf. II. 5. 679, Od. 4. 363, Dem. 41. 18., 833.
12. c. the plqpf. (which is rare) with εἰ refers to action finished in
past or present time, λοιπὸν δ' ἂν ἦν ἡμῖν ἐπὶ τῇ τῆς πόλεως διαλεχ-
θῆναι, εἰ μὴ προτέρᾳ τῶν ἄλλων τὴν εἰρήνην ἐπεποιήτο if she had not
(as she has done) made the peace before the rest, Isocr. 93 C; but the

aor. is commonly used to express the sense of the plqpf.

3. with the future: a. to express a future supposition in the most emphatic
form, the apod. also denoting future time, εἰ φθάσμεν τοὺς πολεμίους
κατακainόντες, οὐδέις ἡμῶν ἀποθανεῖται Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 19; εἰ μὴ Βοη-
θήσετε, οὐ περιέσται τάκει Thuc. 6. 91. In these future conditions ἂν
with the subj. (v. infr. II. 1) is much more common; but εἰ with the fut.
is freq. in Trag., especially when a threat or warning, or a strong ap-
peal to the feelings, is intended, εἰ μὴ καθέξει γλῶσσαν, ἔσται σοι κακὰ
Eur. Fr. 5, cf. Dem. 842. 15. b. the future with εἰ sometimes ex-
presses a present intention, expectation, or necessity, where μέλλω c. inf.
is more common, αἶρε πλῆκτρον, εἰ μαχεῖ if you intend to fight, Ar.
Av. 761; ἐγὼ μὲν οὐκ ἀνῆρ . . εἰ ταῦτ' ἀνατεῖ τῆδε κείσεται κράτη,
i. e. if this is to pass unpunished, Soph. Ant. 484, cf. II. 1. 61, Eur. Hec.
863:—such conditions belong properly to 1. 1, for the Verb in apod.
may be present, and the subj. cannot here be used in place of the fut. (as
in a).

c. for εἰ used instead of a causal Particle after θαυμάζω, etc.,
v. infr. v. II. with SUBJUNCT., εἰ is regularly joined with ἂν
(Ep. κε, κεν), and forms a compd. word ἔάν, contr. ἦν, ἂν [α]; but Hom.
not seldom omits ἂν (κε, κεν), e. g. Od. 5. 221., 14. 372,—a liberty
sometimes taken by the Attic poets, but never by Attic prose-writers: it
occurs, however, in later Prose: v. ἂν A. 1. 1. 1. when the apod. is
future, ἔάν c. subj. expresses a future condition (if he go = if he shall go)
more distinctly and vividly than εἰ c. opt. (if he should go), but less so
than εἰ c. fut. ind. (supr. 1. 3. a); εἰ δέ κεν ὥς ἐρέης καὶ τοι πείθωνται
Ἀχαιοί, γνώσῃ ἔπειθ' . . if thou do thus . . , thou shalt know, II. 2.
364, cf. 1. 128., 3. 281, Od. 17. 549; ἂν δέ τις ἀνθιστήται, σὺν ὕμιν
πειρασόμεθα χειροῦσθαι Xen. An. 7. 3, 11; ἂν μὴ νῦν ἐθέλωμεν ἐκεῖ
πολεμεῖν αὐτῷ, ἐνθάδ' ἴσως ἀναγκασθόμεθα τοῦτο ποιεῖν if we be not
now willing, Dem. 54. 20 (εἰ μὴ νῦν ἐθέλωμεν would be, if we are not now
willing); cf. Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 13., 5. 3, 27., 5. 4, 30., 5. 5, 13, Plat. Rep.
473 D.

2. when the apod. is present, denoting customary or re-
peated action, the subj. in protasi expresses a general condition, if this ever
happen (which in modern languages, as generally in Latin, is expressed by
the pres. indic.), ἦν ποτε δασμὸς ἰκηται, σοὶ τὸ γέρας πολλὸν μείζον (sc.
ἐστί) if ever a division come, your prize is (always) greater, II. 1. 166;
so with ἂν omitted, εἴπερ γὰρ τε χύλον . . καταπέμψι, ἀλλὰ . . ἐχὲι κόνον
1. 81; ἦν ἐγγὺς ἔλθῃ θάνατος, οὐδέις βούλεται θνήσκειν if death come
near, Eur. Alc. 671:—sometimes, especially in Poets, this general con-
dition is expressed by the pres. indic. (never by the fut.), εἰ τις δύο ἢ καὶ
πλείους τις ἡμέρας λογιζέται, μάταιός ἐστιν if any one (ever) counts
upon . . , Soph. Tr. 944. III. with OPTATIVE εἰ never takes ἂν,
and is used, 1. when the apod. has the opt. with ἂν (v. ἂν B. III. a),
εἰ c. opt. in protasi generally expresses a future condition less definitely
and vividly than ἔάν c. subj., differing as in Engl. if he should go or if
he were to go is less definite than if he shall go or if he go, ἢ κεν
γῆθησιν Πριάμος Πριάμοιο τε παῖδες . . , εἰ σφῶν τὰδε πάντα πνυόιοτο
μαρναμένων surely they would exult, if they should hear . . , II. 1. 255,
cf. 7. 28, Od. 3. 223; εἴη φορητὸς οὐκ ἂν, εἰ πρῶστος καλῶς if you
were to be in prosperity, Aesch. Prom. 979; οὐδὲ γὰρ ἂν με ἐπαινοῖ, εἰ
ἐλεάνοιντο τοὺς εὐεργέτας Xen. An. 7. 7, 11; οἶκος δ' αὐτός, εἰ φθογ-
γῇ λάβοι, σαφέστατ' ἂν λέγειν, if it were to find a voice, Aesch. Ag.
37: so, regularly, in Att. Prose: but in Hom. the pres. opt. is sometimes
used in protasi, like the impf. indic. in Attic, to express an unfulfilled
present condition (v. ἂν B. III. a), εἰ νῦν ἐπ' ἄλλω ἀλλεύομεν, ἦ τ' ἂν
ἐγὼ . . φερόμην if we were now contending, etc., II. 23. 274; and the
Att. Poets occasionally follow this Homeric usage, εἰ μὴ κνίσει (= εἰ μὴ
ἐκνίσει), Eur. Med. 568 (v. ἂν B. III. a). 2. when the apod. is past,
denoting customary or repeated action, the opt. in prot. expresses a
general condition in past time, if this ever happened, corresponding to
the use of the subj. in present time (v. supr. II. 2), εἰ δέ τις ἀπορρο-
μένους αἰσθοῖτο . . καταστεινύνται τὴν παραχρὴν ἑπειράτο if he should
see (if he ever saw) any troops in confusion (or whenever he saw them),
he (always) tried, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 55, cf. An. 4. 5, 13, Mem. 4. 2, 40; εἰ
τις ἀντίειποι, εὐθὺς τεθνήκει if any one made objection, he was a dead
man at once, Thuc. 8. 66; ἀλλ' εἰ τι μὴ φέροισιν, ὥτρυνεν φέρεν Eur.
Alc. 755. This opt. is rare in Hom., but v. II. 3. 453., 24. 768. Here
(as supr. II. 2) the condition is occasionally expressed by the indic., εἰ
τίς τι ἐπρώτα, ἀπεκρίνοντο if any one asked anything, they constantly
replied, Thuc. 7. 10. 3. in oratio obliqua after past tenses, εἰ c. opt.
often represents what is expressed in oratio recta by ἔάν c. subj. or by εἰ
with a primary (never an historical) tense of the indic., ἐλογίζοντο ὥς,
εἰ μὴ μάχοντο, ἀποστήσαντο αἱ πόλεις (the direct form being ἔάν μὴ
μαχόμεθα, ἀποστήσαντο) Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 6, cf. Dem. 548. 20, Xen.
Hell. 5. 2, 2; ἔλεγεν οὕτι, εἰ βλαβερά πεπραχῆς εἴη, δίκαιος ἐπὶ ἡμῶν
εἶναι (the direct form being εἰ βλαβερά πέπραχε, δίκαιος ἐπὶ) Ib. 5. 2,
32, cf. An. 6. 6, 25; εἰ δέ τις φεύγοντα λήψαιτο, προσηγόρευεν οὕτι ὥς
πολεμῶ χρήσαντο (the direct form being εἰ τίνα λήψομαι, χρήσομαι),
Id. Cyr. 3. 1, 3:—when the apod. is not expressed in any form of oratio
obliqua, but is implied in the leading clause, οὐκ ἦν τοῦ πολέμου πέρας
Φιλίππῳ, εἰ μὴ Θηβαῖος . . ἐχθροὺς ποιήσειεν τῇ πόλει, i. e. Philip
thought there would be no end to the war, unless he should make . . (his
thought having been ἔάν μὴ ποιήσω), Dem. 276. 1; ἐβούλοντο γὰρ
σφίσιν, εἰ τίνα λάβοιν, ὑπάρχειν ἀντὶ τῶν ἐνδόν, ἦν ἀρα τυχῶσι τινες
ἐξοφλημένοι (ἦν τυχῶσι might have been εἰ τυχῶσιν, and εἰ λάβοιν, ἦν
λάβωσι), Thuc. 2. 5.

4. when εἰ takes the opt. with ἂν, the clause
serves as an apod. as well as a prot.; cf. Plat. Prot. 329 B, Dem. 44.
30, Xen. Mem. 1. 5, 3 (v. ἂν B. III. d).

IV. in a few cases Hdt.
uses εἰ in oratio obliqua with an inf., the finite Verb being understood,
εἰ γὰρ δὴ δεῖν πάντως περιβέσθαι ἄλλω τέφῃ τὴν βασιλίην, [ἐφῆ] δίκαι-
τερον εἶναι, etc. (for εἰ δεῖ or εἰ δεῖο), Hdt. 1. 129, cf. 2. 64, 172., 3.

105, 108.

V. after Verbs denoting *wonder, delight, indignation, disappointment, contentment*, and similar emotions, θαυμάζω, ἀγαπᾶμαι, αἰσχύνομαι, βαρέω φέρω, δεινόν ἐστι, θαυμαστόν ἐστι, λυπεῖ με, μέμφομαι, παράδοξόν ἐστι, σχετλιάζω, φθονῶ, etc., *ei c. indic.* is used, where we should expect *ut*, to express the object of the feeling in a less positive form, θαυμάζω *ei* μηδὲς ὑμῶν μὴτ' ἐνθυμεῖται μὴτ' ὀργίζεται, ὥρων . . I wonder that no one of you is either concerned or angry when he sees . . , Dem. 5. 17; οὐκ ἀγαπᾷ *ei* μὴ δίκην δέδωκεν, ἀλλ' *ei* μὴ καὶ χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ στεφανώσεται ἀγανακτεῖ Aesch. 74. 28:—after past tenses the principle of oratio obliqua allows the indic. to be changed to the opt., ἐθαύμαζε δ' *ei* τις ἀρετὴν ἐπαγγελλόμενος ἀργύριον πρᾶττοιο he wondered that any one should demand money, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 7 (cf. ἐθαύμασε δ' *ei* μὴ φανερόν ἐστιν Ib. 1. 1, 13); ἔχαιρον ἀγαπῶν *ei* τις εἰσσίει I rejoiced, being content if any one should let it pass, Plat. Rep. 450 A; δεινὸν εἰσέη, *ei* . . δόξει Dem. 351. 18. Sometimes, even when no such Verb precedes, a protasis with *ei* takes the place of a causal sentence, as, πολλοὺς γὰρ οἴκε ἐῖναι εὐπετέστερον διαβάλλειν ἢ ἕνα, *ei* Κλεομένης μὲν μόνον οὐκ οὔς τε ἐγένετο διαβαλεῖν, τρεῖς δὲ μυριάδας Ἀθηναίων ἐποίησε τοῦτο it seems easier to deceive many than one, if (we consider the fact that) he was not able . . , or since he was not able, Hdt. 5. 97, cf. 1. 60, 129, 212., 7. 10., 9. 68.

VI. ELLIPTICAL CONSTRUCTIONS. 1. Sometimes the apod. is only implied in the context, *ei* or ἐάν having the force of *in case, supposing that, πρὸς τὴν πόλιν, ei* ἐπιβοηθοῖεν, ἐχώρουν they marched towards the city [so as to meet the citizens], *in case they should rush out*, Thuc. 6. 100; φκτεῖρον *ei* ἀλώσονται they pitied them, [thinking what would be their fate] if they should be captured, Xen. An. 1. 4, 7; οὐκουν ἐν ἑν λείπεται, τὸ ἦν πείσμεν ὑμᾶς ὡς χρὴ ὑμᾶς ἀφέναι is there not then one thing still left, viz. [to let us go], *in case* we persuade you that you must? Plat. Rep. 327 C; ἰκέται πρὸς δὲ δέιρο ἀφίγμεθα, *ei* τινα πόλιν φράσεις ἡμῖν εὐερον we have come hither to you, *in case* you should tell us of some fleecy city (i.e. that we might hear of it), Ar. Av. 120; παρέξο καὶ λαβὴ γούνα, αἶ κέν πως ἐθέλῃσιν ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι ἀρῆσαι sit by him and grasp his knees, [so as to persuade him to help the Trojans], *in case he be willing* to do so, Il. 1. 408, cf. 1. 66, Od. 1. 94., 3. 92; ἀκούσον καὶ ἐμοῦ, ἐάν σοι ταῦτα δοκῇ hear me also, [that you may assent], *in case* the same opinion please you, Plat. Rep. 358 B; ἰδὲ δὴ, ἐάν σοι ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ ζυδοκῇ look now, *in case* you approve what I do, Ib. 434 A. Many of these examples have been less correctly explained as indirect questions (v. *infir.* B. 2).

2. Sometimes the apod. is entirely suppressed for rhetorical reasons, when its absence is more emphatic than its presence, *ei* περ γάρ κ' ἐθέλῃσιν Ὀλύμπιος . . στυφέλλει if he wish to thrust him away, [he will do so], Il. 1. 580; *ei* μὲν δώσουσι γέρας— *ei* δὲ κὲ μὴ δώσωιν, ἐγὼ δὲ κεν αὐτὸς ἐλαμῶ if they shall give me a prize, [it will be well]; but if they give not, then I will take one for myself, 1. 135, cf. 6. 150, Ar. Pl. 469; καὶ ἦν μὲν ζυμβῇ ἡ πέτρα— *ei* δὲ μὴ . . and if the attempt succeed,—well; otherwise . . , Thuc. 3. 3, cf. Plat. Prot. 325 D. 3. By a similar ellipsis of apod., *ei* γάρ (Ep. αἶ γάρ) and εἴθε (Ep. αἶθε), with opt. or historical tenses of indic., express a wish (the opt. and indic. having the same force as in ordinary prot.), αἶ γάρ ἐμοι τοσσηνδε θεοὶ δύναμιν παραθεῖν O that the gods would grant me so much strength, Od. 3. 205, cf. 14. 440; *ei* γάρ γένονμιν ἀντὶ σοῦ νεκρός Eur. Hipp. 1410; εἴθ' εἶχες, ὡ τέκονσα, βελτίους φράνας would that thou hadst a better understanding, Id. El. 1061, cf. Alc. 1072; εἴθ' ἐμ' ἐδέξω O that thou hadst received me, Aesch. Ag. 1537; εἴθε οὐ τότε συγγενέστην O that I had met you then, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 46. In poetry, *ei* alone is sometimes so used with opt., ἀλλ' *ei* τις . . καλέσειεν Il. 10. 111; *ei* μοι γένοντο φθόγγος ἐν βραχίονι Eur. Hec. 836. Sometimes *ei* γάρ or εἴθε precedes ὥφελον or ὥφελον c. *inf.* in wishes, v. sub ὥφελω. Occasionally these Particles even take the *inf.* alone in wishes, αἶ γάρ τοῖος ἔδω . . ἐμὸς γάμβρος καλέσθαι Od. 7. 313; and more freq. in late poets, as Antl. P. 9. 284, 288.

4. Sometimes the Verb of the protasis, to which *ei* belongs, is omitted, chiefly in the following expressions:

a. *ei* μὴ, Lat. *nisi, except*, οὐδὲν ἄλλο σιτέονται, *ei* μὴ ἰχθὺς μόνον Hdt. 1. 200; *ei* μὴ κρεμάσας Ar. Nub. 229; μὰ τὸ θεῶ, *ei* μὴ Κριτύλλα γ' [εἰμὶ]—nay, if I'm not Critylla! i.e. I am, Id. Thesm. 808; *ei* μὴ ὅσον *except* only, ἐγὼ μὲν μιν οὐκ εἶδον, *ei* μὴ ὅσον γραφῇ Hdt. 2. 73, cf. 1. 45., 2. 20; also, *ei* μὴ *ei*, Lat. *nisi si*, Thuc. 1. 17, Plat. Gorg. 480 B, etc.; *ei* μὴ *ti* οὐν, ἀλλὰ . . if nothing else, yet . . , Id. Meno 86 E. b. *ei* δὲ μὴ but if not, i.e. otherwise, Lat. *sin minus, propterea* τοῖς Λαμψακηνοῖσι μετέναι Μιλτιάδην, *ei* δὲ μὴ, σφέας πῖτους τρώπον ἀπέλειε ἐκτρέφειν Hdt. 6. 37, cf. 56; so after μάλιστα μὲν, Thuc. 1. 32, 35, etc.: it may refer to a preceding negat., and may be used even when ἐάν δὲ would be needed if the ellipsis were supplied, μὴ τύπτ' *ei* δὲ μὴ, σαντὸν ποτ' αἰτιάσει don't beat me; otherwise, you will have yourself to blame, Ar. Nub. 1433; ἐάν μὲν πείσῃτε . . , *ei* δὲ μὴ . . Dem. 129. 14; ὡ Κύρε, μὴ οὕτω λέγε' *ei* δὲ μὴ, οὐ θαρροῦντά με ἐξεῖς Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 35, cf. An. 4. 3, 6, Thuc. 1. 28, 131, Plat. Phaedr. 91 C.

c. *ei* δὲ, which properly answers to *ei* μὲν, is often used elliptically, *ei* δὲ καὶ αὐτοῖ, φευγόντων but if [they choose], let them flee, Il. 9. 46; so, *ei* δὲ, σὺ μὲν μεν ἀκούσων, Ib. 262:—so also, *ei* δ' ἄγε, used in cheering, come on! on then! (the phrase in full being *ei* δὲ βούλει, ἄγε), Od. 1. 271, etc.; so, *ei* δ' ἄγε δὴ, *ei* δ' ἄγε μὲν, *ei* δ' ἄγε μοι, *ei* δ' ἄγε νῦν Hom.; also, *ei* δ' ἄγετε Il. 22. 381:—sometimes, however, *ei* δὲ stands for *ei* δὲ μὴ, as, *ei* μὲν βούλεται, ἐφέτω' *ei* δ', ὡ *ti* βούλεται, τοῦτο ποιεῖται Plat. Euthyd. 285 C, cf. Symp. 212 C; so also, *ei* δ' οὐν Soph. Ant. 722. d. *ei* τις, Lat. *quis*, ὅτλον ἀλγιστον ἔσχον, *ei* τις Αἰτωλὶς γυνή I suffered the most grievous affliction of all Aetolian women, Id. Tr. 8, cf. O. C.

734; so, *ei* τις ἄλλος, *quis alius*, Eur. Andr. 6, etc.; *ei* τις καὶ ἄλλος Hdt. 3. 2, etc.; *εἴπερ* τις ἄλλος Plat. Rep. 501 D. e. *ei* ποτε or *εἴπερ* ποτέ now if ever, ἡμῖν δὲ καλῶς, *εἴπερ* ποτέ, ἔχει . . ἡ ἐναλλαγή Thuc. 4. 20, cf. Ar. Eq. 594; *ei* ποτε καὶ ἄλλοτε Xen. An. 6. 4, 12, etc. f. *ei* ποθεν (sc. *δινατόν ἐστι*), if from any quarter, i.e. from some quarter or other, Lat. *alicunde*, Soph. Ph. 1204; so, *ei* ποθι somewhere, anywhere, Id. Aj. 886.

VII. with other PARTICLES: 1. for the distinction between καὶ *ei* (or καὶ ἐάν, or κἄν), even if, and *καὶ* (or ἐάν καὶ), if even, although, notwithstanding, v. sub καὶ:—the opposite of καὶ *ei* is οὐδ' *ei*, not even if; that of *ei* καὶ is *ei* μὴδὲ, if (although), not even.

2. for ὥς *ei*, ὥς *ei* τε, ὥσπερ *ei*, etc., v. sub ὥς and ὥσπερ.

3. for *ei* δὴ and *εἴπερ*, v. sub *ei* δὴ and *εἴπερ*.

4. *ei* γὰρ, if indeed or if at least, if really, sometimes nearly = since, Lat. *si quidem*: v. sub γὰρ.

5. for *ei* γάρ and εἴθε in wishes, v. *supr.* VI. 3.

VIII. there is a peculiar usage in N. T. of *ei* (=Hebr. *im*) in negative oaths, e.g. Ev. Marc. 8. 12, Ep. Hebr. 3. 11., 4. 3; v. Winer Gr. § 59. 9, *ann.*

B. In INDIRECT QUESTIONS, *whether*, Lat. *an*, followed by the indic., subj., or opt., according to the principles of oratio obliqua (of which indirect questions are a special form):

1. with INDIC. after primary tenses, representing the same tense in the direct question, σάφα δ' οὐκ οἶδ', *ei* θεὸς ἐστιν *whether* he is a god, Il. 5. 183; *ei* συμπονησεί . . σκύπει, Soph. Ant. 41.

2. with SUBJUNCTIVE after primary tenses, representing a dubitative subj., where the fut. would stand in the direct question, τὰ ἐκπώματα οὐκ οἶδ' *ei* Χρυσάντα τοῦτω δῶ *whether* I shall give them, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 16; *ei* never becomes ἐάν here, as *an* could not have been used in the direct question. For elliptical constructions with ἐάν and subj., sometimes explained as indirect questions, v. *supr.* VI. 1.

3. with OPTAT. after past tenses, representing either of the two previous constructions in the direct question, ἦρτο *ei* τις ἐμοῦ εἷη σοφώτερος he asked *whether* any one was wiser than I (the direct question being *ἔστι τις σοφώτερος*), Plat. Apol. 21 A; the aor. opt. for the aor. indic. is rare, ἥρτων αὐτὸν *ei* ἀναπλεύσειεν I asked him *whether* he had set sail (in direct orat. ἀνέπλευσας), Dem. 1223. 20; but the aor. opt. generally represents the aor. subj., τὸν θεὸν ἐπήρνοντο *ei* παραδοῖεν Κορινθίους τὴν πόλιν καὶ τιμαρίαν τινὰ πειρᾶντο ἀπ' αὐτῶν ποιεῖσθαι they asked *whether* they should deliver their city to the Corinthians, and should try . . , Thuc. 1. 25. In both constructions the original indic. or subj. can be retained, ψῆφον ἐβούλοντο ἐπαγαγεῖν, *ei* χρὴ πολεμεῖν Thuc. 1. 119; ἐβουλεύοντο, εἴτε κατακαύσωιν . . , εἴτε *ti* ἄλλο χρῆσανται *whether* they should burn them or should dispose of them in some other way, Id. 2. 4; so, ἀνακαίνουσαι αὐτὸν αὐτῶ *ei* δὴ ἐπιψήφισαι τοῖς προέδροις he said that he (Demosthenes) consulted him *whether* he should give . . , Aeschin. 37. 1.

4. with OPTAT. and *an* only when this was the form of the direct question, ἥρτων *ei* δοῖεν ἀν τούτων τὰ πιστά they asked *whether* they would give (in direct orat. δοῖτε ἄν;), Xen. An. 4. 8, 7.

5. the NEGAT. used with *ei* in indirect questions is οὐ, when οὐ would be used in the direct question, ἐντέλλετο . . εἰρωτᾶν, *ei* οὐ *ti* ἐπαισχύνεται *whether* he is not ashamed, Hdt. 1. 90, etc.; —but if μὴ would be required in the direct form (to imply a negative answer), it is retained in the indirect, οὐ τοῦτο ἔρωτῶ, ἀλλ' *ei* τοῦ μὲν δικαίου μὴ ἀξιοῖ πλέον ἔχειν μὴδὲ βούλεται οὐ δικαίος, τοῦ δὲ ἀδίκου (the direct question would be *μὴ* ἀξιοῖ μὴδὲ βούλεται; he does not see fit nor wish, does he? Plat. Rep. 349 B. In double indirect questions, εἴτε . . , εἴτε . . ; *ei* . . , εἴτε . . ; εἴτε . . , ἢ . . , either οὐ or μὴ can be used in the second clause, πολλὰ ἀν περιεσπένον, εἴτε ἐπιτρεπέον εἴτε οὐ . . οὐδὲνα λόγον οὐδὲ συμβουλήν ποιεῖ, εἴτε χρὴ ἐπιτρέψειν σαντὸν αὐτῷ εἴτε μὴ Id. Prot. 313 A, B (in one sentence); ἀνάγκη τὴν ἑμὴν μητέρα, *ei* δὲ θυγάτηρ ἦν Κίρωνος εἴτε μὴ, καὶ *ei* παρ' ἐκείνῳ διγνᾶτο ἦ οὐ, καὶ γάμος οὐ διττοὺς ὑπὲρ ταύτης εἰσίστασεν ἢ μὴ . . πάντα ταῦτα ποιεῖται τοὺς οἰκίας Isae. 69. 35.

ei, poet. trisyll. εἴα, Lat. *eia*, an exclamation used to cheer or urge on, *on! up! away!* used with the Imperat. sing. or pl., cf. Eur. Med. 820, H. F. 622, etc.; εἴα δὴ come then! Aesch. Ag. 1650, Ar. Thesm. 659; *ei* ἄν well now! Id. Pax 459; εἴγ' εἴα Id. Ran. 394; ἀλλ' εἴα Eur. H. F. 622, Ar. Pl. 760; ὡ εἴα Id. Pax 459; εἴα ὦ Id. 468; ἀλλ' εἴα δὴ . . σκεψάμεθα Plat. Soph. 239 B:—with interog. οὐ, where the question is equivalent to a command, οὐκ εἴα . . δραμεῖσθε; Eur. I. T. 1423, cf. Hel. 1597.

εἰλᾶζω, to cry εἴα, Eur. ap. Hesych.; cf. αἰλᾶζω, εὐλᾶζω.

εἰλαμένη or εἰλαμένη, *a river-side pasture, meadow, ἐν εἰλαμένη ἔλεος* in a marshy meadow, Il. 4. 483; λειμῶνες ὑπόδροσοι εἰλαμενὰ τε Theocr. 25. 16, cf. Call. Dian. 193, Ar. Rh. 3. 1202. (Commonly derived from ἡμαι (Ep. 3 pl. εἵαται), low-lying land; if so, the form εἰλαμένη is to be preferred.)

ei ἄν = ἐάν, cf. *ei* ἄν, 1. 2. a.

εἰλάνος, ἡ, ὄν, Ep. for ἐλάνος, Il. 16. 9.

εἰαρ, εἰλρινός, v. sub εἰαρ, εἰλρινός.

εἰαρβός, εἰσα, *en*, Ep. form, = ἐαρινός, Manetho 4. 275.

εἰαρβ-μασθος, *on*, with youthful breasts, Anth. P. 5. 76.

εἰαρο-πότης, *ou*, δ = αἰμοπότης, Hesych.

εἰαρο-τερπής, *és*, joying in spring, Orph. H. 50. 14.

εἰασκον, *Ion*, and Ep. impf. of εἴω.

εἵαται, εἵατο, Ep. 3 pl. pres. and impf. of ἡμαι.

εἵατο, Ep. for ἡντο, 3 pl. impf. med. of εἰμί (*sum*), only in Od. 20. 106: Butt. would read εἵατο.

εἵατο, for εἵντο, 3 pl. plqpf. med. of ἐννυμι, they had on.

εἵβμος, *on*, trickling, Eust. 1471. 30; as a prop. n., Id. 1336. 28.

εἵβω, Ep. (metri grat.) for λείβω, to drop, let fall in drops, Hom., who regul. uses it in phrase, δάκρουν εἵβειν to let fall a tear, Od. 16. 332, etc.; also, κατὰ δάκρουν εἵβειν, cf. sub κατεῖβω:—so in Med., ἀπ' ὅσων . . δ' εἵβομένα βέος (so Herm. for λείβω-) Aesch. Pr. 400; δάκρυ

εἰβομένη (so Triclin. for δάκρυα λειβ-) Soph. Ant. 527:—Pass. to trickle down, Hes. Th. 910, cf. Ap. Rh. 2. 662.

εἰ γάρ, in wishes, v. sub εἰ A. VI. 3.

εἶγε, v. sub εἰ A. VII. 4.

εἰ δ' ἄγε, v. sub εἰ A. VI. 4. c.

εἰδῶναι, aor. I εἰδῶναι = εἶδομαι, to be like, τινί Nic. Al. 613.

εἰδάλμιος, η, ον, (εἶδος) shapely, comely, Od. 24. 279.

looking like, Anth. P. 7. 491.

εἰδάλλομαι, = εἰδῶναι, ἰνδάλλομαι, Hesych.

εἶδαρ, ατος, τό: (εἶδα, as if a lengthd. form of εἶδαρ):—Ep. word, food, παρὰ δ' ἀμβρόσιον βάλεν εἶδαρ, of the horses of the gods, Il. 5. 369, 13. 35; εἶδατα πολλά ἐπιθείσα, on the table, Od. 1. 140, 4. 56, etc.; ἄνθινον εἶδαρ, of the Lotophagi, Od. 9. 84; μελίσσης ἀνθινον εἶδαρ, of honey-cakes, Orph. L. 729, cf. Theocr. 15. 115.

εἰδέα for ἰδέα, sometimes in MSS., as in Hipp., Ar. Thesm. 438.

εἰδείην, εἰδέναι, v. sub εἶδω B.

εἰ δὲ μή, v. sub εἰ A. VI. 4. b.

εἰδέχθαι, ἡ, an odious, ugly look, LXX (Sap. 16. 3).

εἰδ-εχθής, ες, of hateful look, ugly, Com. Anon. in Meineke 4. p. 699, Polyb. 37. 2, 1, Diod. 3. 29.

εἰ δὴ, v. sub εἰ A. VI. 2. e.

εἰδημα, ατος, τό, knowledge, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 212 D.

εἰδημονικῶς, Adv. with knowledge, skilfully, Suid.

εἰδημων, or, gen. onos, knowing or expert in a thing, τινός Diog. L. 6.

14, Anth. P. 9. 505, append. 354.

εἰδισμέν, Ep. fut. inf., v. *εἶδω B.

εἰδιστής, εως, ἡ, knowledge, τῶν καλῶν Arist. de An. 1. 1, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 1. 44.

εἰδιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, scientific, Schol. Arist. Metaph. 305, 336, Brandis.

εἰδικός, ἡ, ὄν, (εἶδος) specific, opp. to γενικός, Porphy. Isag. 2. 22;

εἰδ, αἰτίων Plut. 2. 876 E.

II. special, opp. to general: Adv.

—κῶς, specially, C. I. 2222. 15.

εἰδοί, ὦν, αἰ, the Roman Idus, Dion. H. 6. 89, Plut. Rom. 23.

εἰδομαι, εἶδον, v. sub *εἶδω A.

εἰδοποιέω, to make an image of a thing, to model or mould, τὸν βίον Plut. Alex. 1, Heliod. 3. 13, etc.; εἶδ. τινα πρὸς τινα Cyrill.:—αἱ εἰδοποιούσαι διαφοραὶ = αἱ εἰδοποιαί, Clem. Al. 925.

εἰδοποιία, ἡ, the specific nature of a thing, Strabo 11:—so, εἰδοποίημα, τό, and εἰδοποίησις, ἡ, Theol. Arithm. pp. 9. 34, etc.

εἰδο-ποιός, ὄν, constituting a species, specific, διαφοραὶ Arist. Top. 6. 6, 2, Eth. N. 10. 4. 3.

εἶδος, εος, τό: (*εἶδω A) that which is seen, form, shape, figure, Lat. species, forma: freq. of human form in Hom., who uses it absol. in acc. with adjectives, εἶδος ἄριστος, ἀγρώτος, κακός, ἀλγικῶς, ὁμοιος, etc.; sometimes opp. to the understanding, sometimes to bodily strength, v. Od. 17. 454, Il. 21. 316: also the appearance, look, as of a dog, Od. 17. 308, cf. Hdt. 3. 107; v. sub δέμας. 2. beautiful form, like Lat. forma, Od. 17. 454, Hdt. 1. 199, 8. 105, etc.: complexion, εἶδεα εὐχρόα τε καὶ ἀνθράκ Hipp. Aër. 283. 3. periphr. for the person, like δέμας, Soph. El. 1177.

II. a form, sort, particular kind or nature, τῶν ἄλλων παγινῶν τὰ εἶδεα Hdt. 1. 94; τὸ εἶδος τῆς νύσσης Thuc. 2. 50, etc.; ἐν εἰδὶ τινός εἶναι or γενέσθαι to be or become like something, Plat. Phaedo 91 D, Crat. 394 D; ὥς ἐν φαρμάκῳ εἶδει by way of medicine, Rep. 389 B; νόμων ἔχει εἶδος is in the province of law, Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 2.

2. a particular condition or state of things, ἀκέφαλα ἐν ὧφ εἶδει . . τοῦτο ἔπραξαν Thuc. 3. 62.

3. a particular plan or course of action, ἐπὶ εἶδος τί τρέψασαι Id. 5. 77, 8. 56.

III. a class, kind, sort, whether genus or species, περὶ παντός τοῦ εἶδους . . ἐν ᾧ . . Plat. Theat. 178 A; ἐνὶ εἰδὶ περιλαμβάνειν Ib. 148 D; εἰς ταῦτον ἐμπίπτειν εἶδος Ib. 205 D, etc.:—a logical form or species, Plat. Soph. 246 C, Polit. 262 E, 285 B, etc., v. Grote Plat. 2, pp. 467 sqq.:—adopted in this sense by Arist. and more precisely defined in his Logic, v. Categ. 45.

2. in Plat. εἶδω were often used = ἰδέαι (v. ἰδέα II. 2), Phaedo 103 E, Rep. 597 A, Parm. 132 D, etc., cf. Arist. Metaph. 1. 6. 3 sq., al.; τὸ ἐπ' εἰδὶ καλὸν ideal beauty, Plat. Symp. 210 B.

3. in Arist. the form of matter, as opp. to the substance (ὕλη), Phys. 1. 4. 1., 1. 7. 10., 2. 1. 9., 4. 1. 3, al.:—hence the formal cause, the essence, = τὸ τί ἦν εἶναι, Metaph. 6. 3. 7., 6. 7. 4., 6. 8. 2, al.; cf. εἰμί (sum) F. 2.

IV. τὰ εἶδη are spices (corrupted, through the old French espices, from Lat. species), fine and costly wares, in Hipp. 645. 16 and later writers.

V. a mathematical figure, Euclid.

εἰδότης, Adv. of εἶδος, knowingly, Aeschin. 15. 40, Arist. Phys. 1. 4. 12. εἰ δ' οὐν, v. sub εἰ A. VI. 4. c.

εἶδο-φορέω, to represent or express generally, Dion. H. 7. 72.

εἶδο-φόρος, ὁ, the part of a tomb which bore the figure of the deceased (cf. ὠφύρος), C. I. 2840, 2849–50; v. Büchp. p. 534.

εἰδύλλιον, τό, Dim. of εἶδος: a short, highly wrought descriptive poem, mostly on pastoral subjects, as those of Theocr., Bion, Moschus, an idyll, cf. Plin. Ep. 4. 14.

εἰδύλλομαι, = εἰδάλλομαι, Pempel. ap. Stob. 461, 9, where however L. Dind. reads εἰδύλλεσθαι, from εἰδύλλεσθαι of the Paris Ms.

εἰδύλος, ον, = εἰδήμων, E. M. 295. 30; fem. εἰδύλῃς, ἰδος, Call. Fr. 451:—Hesych. also has ἰδημα (i.e. εἰδημα), = μάθημα.

*εἶδω, (always with digamma in Hom.) Lat. video, to see. There is no act. pres. in use, ὁράω being used instead; but the pres. is used in Med., v. infir. A. II. The aor. 2 εἶδον always retains the proper sense of to see, (and so in pres. and aor. 1 med., to be seen, i.e. to seem); whereas the pf. οἶδα (I have seen) always means I know, and is used as a pres.—On the distinction of εἰδέναι and ἐγνώκειναι, v. γινώσκω sub fin.

(From the √FIA come also εἶδ-ον (Ep. εἶδον), εἶδομαι, οἶδα, εἶδ-ος, αἶδ-ης,

ἴστ-ωρ, ἴδ-ρις, Βιδ-ιαῖοι; cf. Skt. vid, vīd-mi, pf. vīd-a (οἶδα), vīd-āmi (γινώσκω), Vīd-as; Lat. vid-eo, vis-us; Goth. vail (οἶδα), vit-on (τηρεῖν), O. Norse vit-a, A. S. wit-an (Engl. to wit, wof); O. H. G. viz-an (Germ. wissen), etc.)

A. aor. 2 εἶδον (which serves as an aor. to ὁράω), Ep. without augm. ἴδον, Ion. ἴδεναι Il. 3. 217; imper. ἴδε (often written like an Adv. ἴδέ, ecce), ἴδετε; subj. ἴδω, Ep. also ἴδωμι Il. 18. 63; opt. ἴδοιμι; inf. ἰδεῖν, εἶδον ἰδεῖν; part. ἰδών:—hence is formed a fut. ἰδησάτω Theocr. 3. 37.—In Poets, as also in Ion. and in later Prose, the aor. 2 med. is used exactly in the same sense; (so in compds., even in Att. Prose, v. ἔπ-, προ-, ὑπ-εἰδόμεν), Ep. ἰδοῦν; imper. ἴδου (often written like an Adv. ἴδου, ecce); subj. ἴδωμαι; opt. ἴδοίμην; inf. ἰδέσθαι; part. ἰδόμενος Hdt.:

1. to see, perceive, behold, ὀφθαλμοῖσι or ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖσι ἰδέσθαι to see before the eyes, Il. 1. 587, etc.; so, ἰδεῖν ἐν ὀμμοῖσι Eur. Or. 1020; ἄγε, περὶ ἴδωμαι ἡδὲ ἰδωμαι well, I will try and see, Od. 6. 126, cf. 21. 159; also, without περὶ ἴδωμαι, as we say look and see, Id. 4. 22., 10. 44:—often after a Noun, θαῦμα ἰδέσθαι a marvel to behold, Il. 3. 194; οἰκτὺς ἰδεῖν Aesch. Pr. 238; ἑλεεινός, λαμπρὸς ἰδεῖν Plat. Rep. 620 A, etc.:—sometimes ἰδεῖν and ἰδέσθαι are used c. acc. followed by a relative clause, where the relative is to be resolved by ὅτι, so that the acc. is not strictly the object, but belongs to the Verb in the relat. clause, as εἶδον . . νῆσον, τὴν περὶ πόντος ἑσπεφάνανται, i.e. εἶδον ὅτι περὶ νῆσον πόντος ἑσπεφάνανται, Od. 10. 195.

b. strengthened, to look at, observe, Il. 4. 476, Od. 4. 412, etc.; ἴδωμι ὅτιν' ἔργα τέτυκται Il. 22. 450, cf. Plat. Gorg. 455 A.

c. to see a person, i.e. meet him, speak with him, Thuc. 4. 125, Xen. An. 2. 4. 5, etc.

d. to see, i.e. experience, become acquainted with, Il. 5. 221, etc.; νόστιμον ἡμᾶρ ἰδέσθαι Od. 3. 233, etc.; δούλειον ἡμᾶρ ἰδεῖν Eur. Ilec. 56; ἄλιον ἑτερον ἰδεῖν Soph. Fr. 835; τὴν διακνῆν ἰδεῖν Soph. Ant. 1270; ἀλόχον κοιριδὴν . . οὔτι χάριν ἰδε he saw (i.e. enjoyed) not the favour of his wedded wife, Il. 11. 243.

2. to look, ἰδεῖν ἐς . . look at or towards, 2. 271, etc.; ἰδεῖν ἐπὶ . . 23. 143; πρὸς . . Od. 12. 244; εἰς ἄντα ἰδέσθαι to look him in the face, Il. 9. 373, etc.; κατ' ἐνώπια ἰδεῖν 15. 320; ἄντα, ἑαυτὰ or ἄντην ἰδεῖν 13. 184., 17. 334, Od. 5. 78, etc.

b. to look so and so, ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν looking askance (see ὑπόδρα); ἀχρεῖον ἰδὼν looking helpless, Il. 1. 148; κέρδος ἰδεῖν to look to gain, Aesch. Eum. 533: cf. βλέπω 11.

3. to see mentally, to perceive, ἰδέσθαι ἐν φρεσὶν to see in his mind's eye, Il. 21. 61, cf. 4. 249, Od. 21. 112; ἰδεῖν τῇ διανοίᾳ Plat. Rep. 510 E.

b. to examine, investigate, Plat. Phaedo 70 D, Theat. 192 E.

II. Med., pres. εἶδομαι, Ep. εἰδέταται Theocr. 25. 58, part. εἰδόμενος Pind. N. 10. 27; aor. εἰσάμην (in Hom. also εἰσαόμην, ατο):—only used in Ep. and Lyr. poetry, like Lat. video, to be seen, appear, εἰδέταται ἄστρα they are visible, appear, Il. 8. 555 (559); εἶδ. ἡμᾶρ 13. 98; εἰσατο δὲ σφιν βεβύς 24. 318; ὅπη τὸ Ταρτάρειον εἰλέται βάθρον Epigr. Gr. 1034. 19, cf. Od. 5. 283.

2. c. inf. to appear or seem to be, τὸ δὲ τοῖς κτῆ εἰδέταται εἶναι Il. 1. 228; τοῦτο τί μοι . . κάλλιστον εἰδέταται εἶναι Od. 9. 11, etc.; also with the inf. omitted, αὐτῷ τόγῃ κέρδιον εἰσατο θυμῷ 19. 283, etc.; οὐ μὲν μοι κακὸς εἰδέταται Il. 14. 472; cf. Theocr. 25. 58:—hence also, to look like or make a show of . . εἰσατ' ἔμην ἐς Ἀθῆνας he made a show of going to Lemnos, Od. 8. 283; εἰσατο, ὡς ὅτε μὲνιν it had the look as of a shield, 5. 281.

3. in a strictly middle sense, c. dat., εἰσατο φθογῆν Πολίτη she made herself like Polites in voice, Il. 2. 791, cf. 20. 81; εἰδόμενος ὅμιν θεὸς ἀνέρι Pind. N. 10. 28; cf. Aesch. Ag. 771, Hdt. 6. 69.

b. intr. to be like, Il. 3. 280, al.

B. pf. οἶδα I have seen or perceived, i.e. I know, used as pres., and plqpf. ᾔδην, ᾔδεα, Att. ᾔδη, I knew, as impf. The forms are so irreg. in pf. and plqpf., that they cannot be fully given here, v. Veitch Gr. Verbs pp. 188 sq.—Pf. οἶδα, Aeol. οἶδα Alcae. 141; 2 sing. οἶσθα, as always in Hom., except in Od. 1. 337 (where οἶδας, a rare form, which occurs in H. Iliad. Merc. 456, 467, Eur. Alc. 780), in Att. also sometimes οἶσθας Cratin. Malb. 10, Eur. Ion 999, Alc. 780; pl. ᾔμεν, Ep. and Dor. ἴμεν, ἴστε, ἴσαι [ἴσ- Od. 2. 211, al., but ἴσ- Ib. 283, al.]; Dor. ἴσαι C. I. 5773. 4, pl. ἴσαντι Pind.; οἰδαμεν, ατε, αἰσι Hdt. 2. 17, 43, 4. 46, al., and late writers, but rare in Att., Ar. Ach. 294, Xen. Oec. 20, 14:—imperat. ἴσθι, ἴστω, Boeot. ἴστω:—subj. εἰδῶ, Ep. ἰδέω Il. 14. 235, εἰδομεν Ep. for εἰδῶμεν 1. 373, εἰδετε for εἰδεητε Od. 9. 17;—optat. εἰδείην, 1 pl. εἰδείμεν Plat. Lach. 190 B, Rep. 582 A; inf. εἰδέναι, Ep. ἰδμεναι, ἴδμεν, also ἰδόμεν Pind. N. 7. 36;—part. εἰδώς, εἰδύς, Ep. also ἰδύς. Plqpf. ᾔδη, ᾔδησθα (ᾔδης Soph. Ant. 447), ᾔδη Hom., Att.; also ᾔδεις Ar. Thesm. 554, Antipho. 3 sing. ᾔδην (before a vowel) Eur. Ion 1187, Ar. Vesp. 558; Ion. ᾔδεα, ᾔδεε Il. 14. 71., 17. 402, Hdt.; Ep. also ᾔδεῖς, ᾔδεῖν Il. 2. 280, Od. 9. 206.—pl. ᾔδεμεν Aeschin. 65. 24, Arist. An. Post. 1. 31, 4, ᾔδεμεν Soph. O. T. 1232; ᾔδετε Dem., etc., Ion. ᾔδεατε Hdt.; ᾔδεσθαι first in Strabo, ᾔδεσαν Hdt., Att. Prose, and in late Ep. ᾔδην, ᾔδεῖν Ap. Rh. 2. 65., 4. 1700: the true Att. pf. seems to have been ᾔμεν, ᾔστε, ᾔσαν Aesch. Ag. 1098, Soph. Fr. 317, Eur. Cycl. 321, etc., v. Cobet. V. Ll. 380; Ep. 3 pl. ἴσαν Il. 18. 405, Od. 4. 772.—The fut., in this sense, is εἰσομαι Il. 1. 548, Att.; or εἰδησάω Od. 7. 327, Hdt. 7. 234, Isocr. 11 E, Arist.; inf. εἰδησάμεν Od. 6. 257 (where it almost passes into signf. A, to see).—The aor. and pf. are supplied by γινώσκω, though an aor. 1 εἰδῶσι is found in Hipp. and Arist. Eth. N. 8. 3, 8, al.

In Hom. it must be rendered sometimes by to know, have knowledge of, sometimes by to know, perceive; later to come to know, learn (as it may be taken in Od. 2. 16):—in Arist. it is used much like ἐπιστάσθαι, to know scientifically, Metaph. 1. 2. 3, Phys. 1. 1, 1, al.:—often strengthd. by εὖ or σάφα, εὖ οἶδα I know well: εὖ ἴσθι know well, be assured. It is often followed by acc. rei, esp. in Hom., νοήματα οἶδε, μῆδεα οἶδε Od. 2. 122, Il. 18. 363, etc.; and still more often with neut. Adjcs., πεπνυμένα, κεχαρισμένα, φίλα, ἄρτια, ἥπια, κεννά,

δὲ μῆστις εἰδῶς, etc., to describe a person's character; Hom. also uses it c. gen., δὲ σάφα θυμῷ εἰδῆν τεράων II. 12. 229; δὲ πάσης εὔ εἰδῆ σοφίης 15. 421; τόξων εὔ εἰδῶς cunning with the bow, 2. 718; οἰωνῶν σάφα εἰδῶς Od. 1. 202; εὔ εἰδῶς τεκτονισμῶν 5. 250; μάχης εὔ εἰδότε πάσης II. 2. 823; πυγμαχίης, θούριδος ἀλκῆς, θήρης, θεοπροπίαν εἰδῶς or εὔ εἰδῶς, etc.:—χάρην εἰδέναι τινὶ to acknowledge a debt to another, thank him, II. 14. 235, Hdt. 3. 21, and often in Att. (v. sub χάρις):—the Imperat. is common in protestations, ἴστω νῦν Ζεὺς αὐτὸς δεῖ Zeús my witness, II. 10. 329; ἴστω νῦν τὸδε Παῖς 15. 36, etc.; Dor. ἴττω Ζεὺς, ἴττω Ἑρακλῆς, etc., Ar. Ach. 860, etc.:—εἰδῶς, absol. one who knows, one acquainted with the fact, εἰδῆν πάντ' ἀγορεύων II. 1. 365; μετ' εἰδῶσαν ἀγορεύειν 10. 250; μακρηγορεῖν ἐν εἰδῶσαν Thuc. 2. 36, cf. 3. 53; μαθεῖν παρὰ τοῦ εἰδῶτος Plat. Rep. 337 D, etc.;—in Hom. ἰδύναμι παραπίδασαι with knowing mind, II. 1. 608, al. 2. c. inf. to know how to do, οἷδ' ἐπὶ δεξιά, οἷδ' ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ νομήσαι βῶν II. 7. 238, cf. Soph. Ph. 1010, Ar. Vesp. 376; also, to be in a condition, be able, have the power, Eur. Med. 664, Hipp. 729, Dem. 51. 28. 3. with the part. to know that such and such is the fact, the part. being in nom. when it is a predicate of the Subject of the Verb, as ἴσθι μοι δῶσαν know that thou wilt give, Aesch. Ag. 1670; ἴστω ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀδελφεοῦ ἀποθανῶν Hdt. 4. 76; οὐ γὰρ οἶδα δεσπότης κεκτημένος Eur. Hec. 401; in acc. when it is predicate of the Object, τοὺς φιλότατους γὰρ οἶδα νῦν ὄντας μικροῦς Aesch. Cho. 234; τὸν Μῆδον ἴαμεν ἐκ περάτων γῆς ἐλθόντα Thuc. 1. 69:—the Inf. is very rare in this sense, as Aesch. Pers. 431, Eur. I. A. 1005. 4. the fact is often added as a separate clause with ὥς, ὅτι, etc., οἶδα κάμνα-την ὅτι ἀλγῶ Soph. El. 332; εἰν τινα εἰδῶσαν ὅτι ἀδικῶς ἐστί Plat. Prot. 323 B, etc. 5. οὐκ οἶδ' εἴ... I know not whether, expresses disbelief or doubt, like Lat. nescio an non... the ἄν sometimes is transposed, οὐκ οἶδ' ἂν εἰ πείσαιμι Eur. Alc. 48, ubi v. Monk.:—sometimes the Verb is omitted after εἴ, as οὐκ οἶδ' εἴ τις ἄλλος perhaps no other, Isocr. 116 A, 234 E. 6. similar ellipses are freq. with other Conjunctions, οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως or ὅπῃ I know not how, Plat. Rep. 400 B, etc.; οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπῃθεν Id. Crat. 396 C. 7. οἶδα or ἴσθι are often parenthetical, οἶδ' ἐγὼ Eur. Med. 948; σάφ' οἶδα, εἰ οἶδα Ib. 94, 963, etc.:—also, οἶδ' ὅτι, οἶσθ' ὅτι, elliptical phrases, used to strengthen an assertion, πάρειμι δ' ἄκων οὐχ ἔκωνσιν, οἶδ' ὅτι [sc. πάρειμι] I know it well, Soph. Ant. 276; so, εἰ οἶδ' ὅτι, freq. in Dem., as 110. 5; σάφ' ἴσθ' ὅτι Ar. Pl. 889:—further, οἶσθ' ὅ, οἶσθ' ὥς, with Imperat., is common in Att. Poets, written as a question, οἶσθ' οὖν δ' δρᾶσον, and explained by Bentley (Emend. Menand. p. 107) to be equivalent to δρᾶσον—οἶσθ' ὅ; do—know'st thou what? i. e. make haste and do, like *tange, sed scin' quomodo?* Plaut. Rud. 3. 5, 18,—being really a mixture of two constructions; so, οἶσθ' ὥς ποιήσον; Soph. O. T. 543; οἶσθ' ὥς νῦν μὴ σφαλῆς; Id. O. C. 75; οἶσθα νῦν ἂ μοι γενέσθω; Eur. I. T. 1203; very rarely with the fut., οἶσθ' οὖν δ' δρᾶσεις (nisi leg. δρᾶσον) Id. Cycl. 131; v. Elmsl. Med. 587. 8. a Sup. is often followed by the phrase ὥν ἴσμεν, πρώτως ὃν ἡμεῖς ἴσμεν the first we know of, Hdt. 1. 6, etc.; παλαιάτατος ὥν ἀκοή ἴσμεν Thuc. 1. 4. εἰδωλεῖον, τό, an idol's temple, LXX (1 Macc. 1. 47), 1 Ep. Cor. 8. 10. εἰδωλικός, ἡ, ὄν, mythological, ποιητής Clem. Al. 14. εἰδωλό-θῆτος, ὄν, sacrificed to idols; as Subst., εἰδωλόθῃτα, τά, meats offered to idols, Act. Ap. 15. 29, 1 Cor. 8. 1, etc. εἰδωλολατρεία, ἡ, idolatry, Eur. Gal. 5. 20, 1 Cor. 10. 14. εἰδωλολατρεύω, to worship idols, Eccl. εἰδωλο-λάτρης, ὄν, ὁ, ἡ, an idol-worshipper, idolater, 1 Cor. 5. 10, etc. εἰδωλό-μορφος, ὄν, formed after an image, Geop. 10. 9. εἰδωλόν, τό, (εἶδος) an image, a phantom, II. 5. 451, Od. 4. 796, Hdt. 5. 92, 32, Plat. Legg. 959 B; βροτῶν εἰδωλά καμύτων, of ghosts, Od. 11. 476, etc. 2. any unsubstantial form, σκιάς εἰδωλόν Aesch. Ag. 839; οὐδὲν ἄλλο πλὴν εἰδωλά... ἡ καπνοῦ σιάνν Soph. Aj. 126, Fr. 588; εἶδ. ἄλλως a mere form, Id. Ph. 497; αἰῶνος εἶδ. Pind. Fr. 96. 3. an image reflected in water or in a mirror, Arist. Divin. in Somn. 2. 12, cf. Plat. Soph. 266 D, and v. εἰδωλοποιία. II. an image in the mind, idea, Xen. Symp. 4. 21; esp. with the Stoics, Cic. Fam. 15. 16:—also a phantom of the mind, a fancy, Plat. Phaedo 66 C; opp. to τὸ ἀληθές, Id. Theaet. 150 C; hence Bacon's *idola specus*, etc. III. an image, likeness, γυναικὺς εἶδ. χρύσεον Hdt. 1. 51, cf. 6. 58; λόγος εἶδ. ψυχῆς Isocr. 28 A. IV. later, the image of a god, an idol, LXX (4 Regg. 17. 12), 1 Ep. Cor. 12. 2, etc.; cf. χειροποιήτος. V. εἰδωλά οὐράνια the constellations, Lat. signa, Ar. Rh. 3. 1004. εἰδωλοπλαστέω, to form, model, Heracl. Alleg. Hom. 66. εἰδωλό-πλαστος, ὄν, modelled: hence ideal, Lyc. 173. εἰδωλοποιός, to form an image, esp. in the mind, εἰδωλόν εἶδ. Plat. Rep. 605 C, cf. Arist. de An. 3. 3. 4. II. to represent by an image or figure, τινά Diod. Excerpt. 519. 22:—to image forth, depict by words, Longin. 15. εἰδωλοποιία, ἡ, formation of images, as in a mirror, Plat. Tim. 46 A; or by painters, Id. Criti. 107 B. 2. an image formed in the mind, an imagination, Diod. 1. 96:—so, εἰδωλοποίησις, of the Platonic ideas, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 222. 3. a putting of words into the mouth of one dead, Tzetz. εἰδωλοποιικός, ἡ, ὄν, on or for image-making, ἡ εἶδ. τέχνη, or without τέχνη, Plat. Soph. 235 B, 236 C, al. εἰδωλο-ποιός, ὁ, an image-maker, Plat. Soph. 239 D. εἰδωλουργικός, ἡ, ὄν, = εἰδωλοποιικός, Plat. Soph. 266 D. εἰδωλο-φάνης, ἐς, like an image, Plut. 2. 908 E. εἰδωλο-χάρης, ἐς, delighting in idols, Synes. Hymn. 3. 92. εἶεν, Particle, related to εἶα, as ἐπειτεν to ἐπειτα, but only used in Att. dialogue, in passing to the next point, well! Lat. *fac ila esse!* Trag.;

εἶεν τί δῆτα...; Soph. El. 534; εἶεν καὶ δὴ τεθνᾶσι Eur. Med. 386: the phrases ἀλλ' εἶεν, εἶεν γε, εἶεν δὴ are more rare. 2. to express im-
pudence, Ar. Nub. 176. [εἶεν is used as a spondee in the formula εἶεν, ἀκούω, Aesch. Cho. 627, Ar. Pax 663; it stands extra versus in Eur. I. c.]
εἶην, aor. 2 opt. of ἵημι; but εἶην, pres. opt. of εἰμί (sum).
εἶθαρ, Adv. (εἰθὺς) at once, forthwith, II. 5. 337, Theocr. 25. 213, etc.
εἶθε, Dor. αἶθε (as usually in Hom.), in wishes, v. sub εἰ A. VI. 3.
εἰθίζω, fut. ἴσω, poet. for ἐθίζω.
εἰθισμένως, Adv., (ἐθίζω) in the accustomed manner, Diog. L. 4. 35.
εἶκα, Att. for εἰκα, but, II. εἶκα, pf. of ἵημι.
εἰκαδ-ἀρχης, ὄν, ὁ, a commander of twenty, Hesych.
εἰκαδισταί, ὡν, οἱ, epith. of the Epicureans, because they commemorated their founder's death on the twentieth (εἰκάς) of Gamelion, Att. 298 D.
εἰκάω; impf. εἰκάζον Hdt., but Att. ἡκάζον Eur., etc.:—fut. -άσω
Aesch. Eum. 49:—aor. εἰκάσα Hdt., Att. ἡκασα; pf. εἰκάκα Schol. Ar.
Vesp. 151:—Pass., fut. εἰκασθήσονται Ar. Ach. 783; Att. aor. ἡκασθην
Xen.: pf. εἰκασμαι Hdt., Att. ἡκασμαι Ar. Eq. 230, Plat. Crat. 439 A:
—cf. ἀντ-, ἀπ-, ἐξ-εἰκάω.—This is the only Verb that augments εἰ- by
γ-. To make like to, represent by an image or likeness, portray,
γυναικα γραφῇ εἰκάσας Xen. Occ. 10, 1; εἰκὼν γραφῇ εἰκασμένη
a figure painted to the life, Hdt. 2. 182; αλεῖος εἰκασμένος a figure like an
eagle, Id. 3. 28; χειρὶ τεκτόνων δέμας... εἰκασθῆν Eur. Alc. 349. II.
to liken, compare, τί τινι Aesch. Cho. 633, Eum. 49, Ar. Nub. 350; εἰκ.
τι καὶ τι Hdt. 9. 34, cf. 4. 31: to describe by a comparison or simile, Id.
7. 162:—Pass. to be like, to resemble, τινι Eur. Bacch. 942, 1253, etc.;
πρὸς τινα Ar. Ach. 783. III. to infer from comparison, form a
conjecture, Lat. *conjectare*, come to a conclusion, Hdt. 1. 68, 7. 49, Soph.
O. C. 1504, 1677: oft. in phrase ὡς εἰκάσαι, so far as one can guess,
Hdt. 1. 34, 2. 104, etc.; rarely without ὡς, ἀλλ', εἰκάσαι μὲν, ἥδ' οὐς
Soph. O. T. 82:—c. acc. et. inf. to guess that it is so, guess it to be, Hdt.
4. 132, Thuc. 5. 9, etc.; omisso inf., 'Αμάζονας... ἂν ἡκασ' ἤμας (sc.
εἶναι) Aesch. Supp. 288, cf. Soph. Ant. 1244:—εἰκ. τι ἐκ τίνος Aesch.
Theb. 356, Thuc. 3. 20; ἀπὸ τίνος Id. 1. 10; εἰκ. τι to make a guess
about it, Aesch. Cho. 518, Antipho 137. 2:—absol., εἰκ. τεκμαιρόμενος
Lys. 105. 8; εἰκ. καλῶς Menand. Lucert. 243 δ, etc.
εἰκαθεῖν, inf. of a length. aor. εἰκαθον, from εἰκω to yield (for there is
no such pres. as εἰκάθω, cf. Elmsl. Med. 186, Ellendt Lex. Soph.; v. ἀμυ-
ναθεῖν, διακαθεῖν, etc.); subj. εἰκάθω Soph. O. T. 650, Ph. 1352; inf.
εἰκαθεῖν Id. El. 396, Ant. 1096; part. εἰκαθών Id. Tr. 1177. Cf. παρ-,
ὑπ-εκαθεῖν.
εἰκαοβουλία, ἡ, rashness, Eccl.
εἰκαυό-βουλος, ὄν, rash, ill-advised, Cyrill.
εἰκαολογία, ὄν, random talking, Philo 1. 674.
εἰκαο-λόγος, ὄν, talking at random, Philodem. ap. Vol. Herc. 2. 10.
εἰκαομυθία, to speak inconsiderately, Cyrill., Hesych., Suid.
εἰκαομυθία, ἡ, random talking, Hesych., Suid.
εἰκαυό-μυθος, ὄν, talking at random or to no purpose, Eccl.
εἰκαορρημονέω (as if from -ρῆμον) = εἰκαομυθεῖω, Suid.
εἰκαορρημοσύνη, ἡ, = εἰκαομυθία, Suid.
εἰκατος, α, ὄν, without aim or purpose, I. of things, random,
purposeless, τίττει γὰρ ὀδὸν... εἰκαία χάρις Soph. Fr. 288; ὡς εἰκαῖον
ὄν as being useless, Luc. Jup. Conf. 6; εἰκ. διήγημα Joseph. B. J. proem.
1:—Adv. -ως, Diog. L. 2. 128: so in neut. εἰκαῖα, Lyc. 748. 2.
of persons, rash, hasty, Polyb. 7. 7, 5, etc.
εἰκαοσύνη, ἡ, thoughtlessness, Timon ap. Diog. L. 5. 11.
εἰκαότης, ἡ, = foreg., Diog. L. 7. 48, Vol. Herc. 2. 9.
εἰκάς, ἀόος, ἡ, (εἰκάσι) the twentieth day of the month (sub. ἡμέρα),
Hes. Op. 790, 818:—one way of reckoning the last ten days was, ἡ
πρώτη, δευτέρα, etc. μετ' εἰκάδα, Menand. Met. 2. C. I. 112. 3; τετάρτη
ἐπὶ εἰκάδι C. I. 1845. 2:—hence these days were called at εἰκάδες Ar. Nub.
17, Andoc. 16. 8; also, τρίτη εἰκάδι i. e. the 23rd, Plat. Legg. 849 B:—also
in pl., σελήνην... ἀγνοῦσαν εἰκάδας Ar. Nub. 17. II. the sixth day of
the Eleusinian mysteries was also so called, Eur. Ion 1076, Plut. Phoc. 28.
εἰκάσσω, Acol. and Dor. for εἰκάω, Sappho 34.
εἰκασία, ἡ, (εἰκάω) a likeness, image, representation, Xen. Mem. 3. 10.
I. a comparison, Plut. Them. 29. III. a conjecture,
guess, Plat. Rep. 511 E, 534 A.
εἰκασμα, τό, a likeness, image, Aesch. Theb. 523. II. a con-
jecture, Max. Tyr. 9. 3.
εἰκασμός, ὁ, a conjecturing, guessing, Plut. Mar. 11, Luc. Hermot. 16.
εἰκαστής, ὄν, ὁ, one who conjectures, a guesser, diviner, τῶν μελλόντων
Thuc. 1. 138, cf. Joseph. A. J. 18. 9, 2.
εἰκαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to represent: ἡ εἰκαστική [sc. τέχνη] the art of
copying or portraying, Plat. Soph. 235 D, etc. II. able to conjecture:
τὸ εἰκ. the faculty of conjecturing, Luc. Alex. 22:—τὰ εἰκ. [sc. ἐπιρρήματα]
adverbs of doubling, Jo. Gaz.:—Adv. -κως, conjecturally, Poll. 4. 10.
εἰκαστός, ἡ, ὄν, comparable, similar, Soph. Tr. 699.
εἰκάτι, εἰκατί-δεος, v. εἰκοσί, εἰκοσίδω.
εἰ κε, εἰ κεν, v. sub εἰ A. II.
εἰκελ-όνειρος, ὄν, dream-like, ἀνέρες Ar. Av. 687.
εἰκελός, ἡ, ὄν, (εἰκός) like, Lat. *similis*, τινι II. 22. 134, Od. 21. 411,
al.; Ep. Adj. used also by Hdt. 8. 8, Plut. 2. 410 E.
εἰκελό-φωνος, ὄν, of like voice, Anth. P. 6. 247.
εἰκέναι, Att. for εἰκέναι, inf. of εἰκα.
εἰκή, Adv. of εἰκαῖος, without plan or purpose, heedlessly, rashly, at
random, at a venture, Lat. *temere*, Xenophan. 2. 13, and Att., as Aesch. Fr.
450, 885, Soph. O. T. 979; εἰκή πράττεται Plat. Prot. 326 D; εἰκή λέγε-
σθαι Id. Apol. 17 C, etc.; ἡφῶν παρ' εἰκή λέγοντας Arist. Metaph. 1. 3, 16.
εἰκο-βολέω, to talk at random, γλῶσσ' εἰκοβολεῖ περὶ τῶν ἀφανῶν
Eur. Fr. 905, cf. Ar. Fr. 545, E. M. 297. 32.

εικονίζω, fut. *ίσω*, to mould into form, τὰς ἀμόρφους ὕλας Plut. 2. 882 D; *εἰκ. ἀλῆθειαν* to give the semblance of truth, Aphthon.

εικονικός, ἡ, ὄν, representing a figure, copied from it, *εἰκ. ἀγαλμά τινος* a portrait statue, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 F, cf. Plut. Lys. 1. II. counterfeited, pretended, Anth. P. 11. 233.

εἰκόνιον, τό, Dim. of εἰκών, Polem. ap. Ath. 574 C, Plut. 2. 753 B.

εἰκόνισμα, τό, a copy, image, Anth. P. 13. 6, Porphy. Stob. Ecl. 1. 780.

εἰκονογράφος, ὁ, delineation, Lat. *effictio*, Plut. 2. 54 B, Senec. Ep. 95.

εἰκονογράφω, to describe, Philo 2. 588, Longin. 10.

εἰκονογράφια, ἡ, a sketch, description, Strabo 718.

εἰκονογράφος, ὁ, a portrait-painter, Arist. Poët. 15, 11, Themist. 309 B.

εἰκονολογία, ἡ, figurative speaking, Plat. Phaedr. 267 C, 269 A.

εἰκονομαχία, ἡ, a war against images, Eccl.

εἰκονομάχος, ὁ, warring against images, Eccl.

εἰκονοποιός, ὁ, an image-maker, Arist. Poët. 25, 2;—hence εἰκονοποιός, Justin. M. Apol. 1. 19.

εἰκός, Ion. οἰκός, ὅρος, τό, neut. partic. of εἶκα, εἴκα, like truth, i. e. likely, probable, reasonable, εἰκός (with or without εἴρη), c. inf., Aesch. Ag. 575; *εἰκός γάρ* Soph. El. 1026, etc.; οὐ γὰρ εἰκός, c. inf., Soph. Ph. 230; οὐδ' εἰκός Ib. 586; οἷ' εἰκός (sc. δοῦναι) Ib. 973; ὥστερ εἰκός ἦν Ar. Fr. 519, etc.

2. as neut. Subst. εἰκός, τό, a likelihood or probability, τὰ οἰκία likelihoods, Hdt. 1. 155, etc.; τὸ οὐκ εἰκός Thuc. 2. 89; κατὰ τὸ εἰκός in all likelihood, Id. 1. 121; so, ἐκ τοῦ εἰκός Id. 4. 17; τὸ εἰκόνι Id. 6. 18; παντὶ τῷ οἰκόνι Hdt. 3. 103; τοῦ εἰκόντος πέρα Soph. O. T. 74; τὸ εἰκόντι χρῆσθαι, opp. to ἀποδέχων λέγειν, Plat. Theat. 162 E; in Poets without the Art., λέγειν μὲν οἰκία Id. Ph. 1373; εἰκός πέπονθα Eur. I. A. 501; ἦν γ' ἑρωτῆς οἰκόνι, οἰκία κλύεις Ib. 1134.

b. in the Logic of Arist., a probable proposition, opp. to a positive fact, An. Pr. 2. 27, Rhet. 1. 2, 15, al.

II. reasonable, fair, equitable, Thuc. 2. 74, etc.; τὰ οἰκία καὶ δίκαια Id. 5. 90; παρὰ τὸ εἰκός unreasonably, 2. 62; cf. ἐπιεικής;—a Comp. οἰκότερον, in Antipho 127. 21.

εἰκοσά-βοιος, ποῖτ. εἶκα-, ὄν, worth twenty oxen, Od. 1. 431.

εἰκοσά-εδρος, ὄν, of twenty surfaces: εἰκοσαέδρον, τό, a body with twenty surfaces, Plut. 2. 719 D, etc.

εἰκοσα-ετής, ἐς, or -έτης, ἐς, of twenty years, παῖς Hdt. 1. 136; χρόνος Plut. 2. 113 D; but the true form seems to be εἰκοσετής, fem. -ετής, as now read in Plat. Rep. 460 E, Dio C. 55. 9; *Ῥωμαῖοι* in C. I. 1575. 2.

εἰκοσαετία, ἡ, a time of twenty years, Philo 2. 224, Joseph. A. J. S. 5. 3.

εἰκοσάκις, twenty times, Il. 9. 379, etc.

εἰκοσά-κλινος, ὄν, = εἰκοσακλίνας, Diod. 1. 49, Ath. 548 A.

εἰκοσά-κωλος, ὄν, of twenty clauses, Schol. Ar. Nub. 1153.

εἰκοσά-κωπος, ὄν, with twenty oars, Hesych.

εἰκοσά-μηνος, ὄν, twenty months old, Anth. P. 7. 662.

εἰκοσά-πληγος, ὄν, = εἰκοσιπ-, Chares ap. Ath. 538 D, Luc. D. Mort. 27. 4.

εἰκοσα-πλάσιος, ὄν, = sq., Theol. Arithm. 40.

εἰκοσα-πλάσιον, ὄν, twenty-fold, Plut. 2. 925 C.

εἰκοσάς, ὄδος, ἡ, = εἰκός, Luc. Alex. 11, Sext. Emp. M. 4. 32.

εἰκοσα-στάδιος, ὄν, of twenty stadia, Strabo 426.

εἰκοσα-ετηρίς, ὄδος, ἡ, a period of twenty years, Dio C. 58. 24.

εἰκοσα-έτης, ὄν, = εἰκοσαετής, Anth. P. 8. 123; fem. -ετής, ὄδος, Ib. 7. 166.

εἰκοσα-ήρης, ἐς, with twenty banks of oars, Ath. 203 D.

εἰκοσι, indecl., twenty, Il. 2. 510, 748, etc.; but more often in Ep. form εἰκόσι, before a vowel εἰκόσιν, 9. 123, 265, etc.; and the Ep. form has been introduced by the Copyists into some passages of Hdt. (2. 121, init., 122, etc.); Dor. *Ῥεῖκατι* Tab. Heracl. ib. 5775. 55; *Ῥεῖκατι* Hesych.; *εἰκατι* Inscr. Cor. in C. I. 1840, Theocr. 4. 10, 5. 86; written *Ῥεῖκατι* (*Ῥεῖκατι*) in C. I. 1511 (2). 6, 1569. 39, 5774. 81, al.

(The orig. form seems to have been *Ῥεῖκατι*, cf. Skt. *vinçati*, i. e. *dvi-çati* (from *dvi* duo, *daśan* decem), Lat. *viginti*, i. e. *dvi-ginti*, *vicies*; Goth. *twaitigjus*, O. Norse *tuttug*, A. S. *twentig*; O. H. G. *zweinzug*, G. *zwanzig*:—cf. M. Müller Sc. of Lang. 1. 44.)

εἰκοσι-δύο, ὄν, two and twenty, Eust. 726. 13; *Ῥεῖκατι-δεῖος*, ὄν, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5775. 18, 23, al.

εἰκοσι-έδρος, ὄν, = εἰκοσαέδρος, Tim. Locr. 98 D.

εἰκοσι-εννέα, nine and twenty, Ath. 608 A; *εἰκοσι-έξ*, six and twenty, Vit. Eur.; and *εἰκοσι-επτὰ*, seven and twenty, Hipp. 274. 1, are suspected by Dind., who prefers *εἰκοσι-εννέα*, -έξ, -επτὰ.

εἰκοσι-ετής, ἐς, v. sub *εἰκοσαετής*.

εἰκοσι-κλίνας, ὄν, with twenty seats at table, Antig. Caryst. ap. Ath. 548 A, Diod. 1. 46.

εἰκοσι-μνους, ὄν, of 20 minae, Lys. ap. Poll. 9. 57 (Codd. -μνος, v. Lob. Phryn. 554).

εἰκοσι-νήμιτος, ὄν, only in Il. 22. 349, *εἰκοσινήμιτ' ἀποινα* a twenty-fold ransom. (From *νήμιτος*=*νήμιστος*, twenty-fold, without dispute; others from *εἰκοσι* ἐρίοντα, i. e. ἐξισούμενα.)

εἰκόσιοι, twenty, Anth. P. append. 262, prob. f. l. for *εἰκοστοίς*, used for *εἰκοσι*, as *ὄδοις*, *ἐνατος*, *δέκατος* for *ὄκτω*, *έννέα*, *δέκα*.

εἰκοσι-οκτώ, twenty-eight, Diod. 14. 102.

εἰκοσι-πέδος, ὄν, 20 feet wide or long, Dor. *Ῥεῖκατι* πέδος, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5574. 62, al.

εἰκοσι-πεντα-έτης, ὄδος, ἡ, 25 years old, Anth. P. append. 209.

εἰκοσι-πέντε, twenty-five, ap. Dem. 926. 4.

εἰκοσι-πληγος, ὄν, of twenty cubits, Hdt. 3. 60; cf. *εἰκοσάπληγος*.

εἰκοσι-τέσσαρες, neut. *πα*, twenty-four, Diod. 14. 92.

εἰκοσι-τρεῖς, neut. -τρία, twenty-three, Ath. 585 B.

εἰκοσι-φύλλος, ὄν, with twenty leaves, *Ῥεῖδον* Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 4.

εἰκόσ-ορος, ποῖτ. εἶκα-, ὄν, (εἰκοσι, ✓EP. *ἐρέσσω*) with twenty oars, Od. 9. 322, Simon. 182, Lex. ap. Dem. 926. 8: cf. *πεντηκόντορος*.

εἰκοστά-γωνος, ὄν, should be *εἰκοσά-γωνος*, with twenty angles, Iamb. V. Pyth. 34.

εἰκοσταῖος, α, ὄν, on the 20th day, Hipp. Progn. 42, Antipho 113. 32.

εἰκοστή, ἡ, v. sub *εἰκοστός* II.

εἰκοστο-λόγος, ὁ, ἡ, one who collects the twentieth, a tax or toll collector, Ar. Ran. 363, C. I. 89. 22.

εἰκοστός, ἡ, ὄν, the twentieth, Od. 5. 34, al.; Ep. also *εἰκοστός*, Il. 24. 765.

II. *εἰκοστή*, ἡ, a tax of a twentieth, Lat. *vicesima*, levied by the Athenians on all imports and exports from the subject allies in lieu of tribute, *εἰκ. τῶν γιγνόμενων, τῶν κατὰ θάλασσαν* Thuc. 6. 54., 7. 28.

2. the Rom. *vicesima* or tax on manumission of slaves, C. I. 963.

εἰκοστο-τέταρτος, ὄν, the twenty-fourth, Plut. 2. 935 D:—so also

-τέταρταῖος, ὄν, Galen. 7. 501.

εἰκοστ-ώνης, ὄν, ὁ, a farmer of the *εἰκοστή*, like *εἰκοστολόγος*, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 33.

εἰκοστ-ώρυγος, ὄν, of 20 fathoms, Xen. Cyn. 2. 5; cf. *δεκάωρυγος*, *πεντάωρυγος*.

εἰκοστο-λογός, to infer from probabilities, Strabo 620.

εἰκοστολογία, ἡ, a probability or an inference from one, Archyt. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 724, Strabo 620.

εἰκότως, Adv. of εἰκός, Att. pf. part. of εἴκα, in all likelihood, suitably, c. dat., Aesch. Ag. 915: fairly, reasonably, naturally, Id. Supp. 403, Soph. O. C. 432, 977, and freq. in Prose; *εἰκότως ἔχει* 'tis reasonable, Eur. I. T. 911, cf. Or. 737; *εἰκ. δοκεῖ* Andoc. 18. 21, cf. 31 ult.; οὐκ εἰκότως unreasonably, Thuc. 1. 37; often followed by γάρ, Thuc. 1. 77, Isocr. 253 D; Dem. often puts it at the end of sentences, like Lat. *ne mirum*.

εἰκτέον, verb. Adj. of εἴκα, one must yield, Philo 2. 68.

εἰκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (εἴκα) readily yielding, pliable, Origen.

εἴκτον, εἴκτην, εἴκτο, v. sub *εἴκα*.

*εἴκα, to be like, seem likely, v. sub *εἴκα*.

εἴκα, Il. Att.: impf. *εἴκον* Hdt., Att.: fut. *εἴξω* Thuc., etc.: aor. I *εἴξα* Il. Att., ποῖτ. *εἴξα* or *ἐφέξα* Alcman 40, Ion. *εἴξασκε* Od.; cf. *εἴκαθεν*.

(With ✓FIK cf. Skt. *vik*, *vinak-mi* (separo), and perh. Lat. *vi-to* (i. e. *vic-ito*); A. S. *wic-an*, Germ. *weich-en*, our weak.)

To yield, give way, draw back, retire, ὁπίσσω *εἴκετε* Il. 5. 606, etc.

2. c. dat. pers. et gen. loci, μηδ' *εἴκετε* χάρμης 'Argives shrink not from the fight for them, Il. 4. 509; *εἴκειν* τινὲ τῆς ὁδοῦ, Lat. *concedere alicui de via*, Hdt. 2. 80: without the dat., *εἴκειν* πολέμου καὶ δεισιπνοῦς to withdraw from war and strife, Il. 5. 348; *εἴκε*, γέρον, προθύρου retire from the door, 18. 10.

3. with dat. pers. only, to yield to, give way to, either in battle, Il. 12. 48, etc.; or a mark of honour, Il. 24. 100, Od. 2. 14:—then, to give way to any passion or impulse, *ᾧ θυμῷ εἴξας* Il. 9. 598; *ὄκνω καὶ ἀφραδίῃσι* 10. 122; αἰδοῖ Od. 14. 262; βίη καὶ κόρπει *εἴκειν* to give full play to one's might and strength, 13. 143; ὕργη δ' *εἴξα* μάλλον ἢ μ' *ἐχρην* Eur. Hel. 80; τῇ ἡλικίᾳ *εἴκειν* Hdt. 7. 18:—also of circumstances, *πενίᾳ εἴκειν* Od. 14. 157; *κακοῖς* Aesch. Pr. 320; *ἀνάγκῃ* Id. Ag. 1071; *ταῖς ἐνυμφοῖσι* Thuc. 1. 84; *ζημίαις* to the force of punishment, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 21:—in Soph. Ant. 718, prob. the line should be read thus (with Gaisf.) *ἀλλ' εἴκε*, *θυμῷ καὶ μετάστασιν* διδοῖ, for if *εἴκε* *θυμῷ* be joined, the sense would be the contrary of what is required.

4. *εἴκειν* τινὶ τι to yield to another in a thing, where the acc. is adverbial, τὸ ὃν μένος οὐδὲν *εἴκων* inferior to none in .., Il. 22. 459, Od. 11. 515; also, *εἴκειν* τινὶ τινι, as, *ἐλεσκον ἀνδρῶν* .., ὃ τε μοι *εἴξε* *πῶδεσι* whoever was inferior to me in swiftness of foot, 14. 221:—so c. acc. cogn., *εἴξαντας* ἀ δεῖ yielding in .., Soph. O. C. 172, cf. Aj. 1243.

II. trans. to yield up, give up, *εἴξαι* τέ οἱ ἦνια give the horse the rein, Il. 23. 337; *Εὐρος Ζεφύρῳ εἴξασκε* δώκων gave up [the ship] to Zephyrus to chase, Od. 5. 332.

2. to grant, allow, Lat. *concedere*, *δηνῆν* 'an θεὸς πλοῦν ἡμῖν *εἴκῃ* Soph. Ph. 465.

III. impers., like *παρεῖκει*, it is allowable or possible, *ὅσην εἴξε* μάλιστα Il. 22. 321; c. inf., *ὅτι οφείον *εἴκε* λοχῆσαι* 18. 520.

εἴκων, ἡ, gen. ὄνος, acc. ὄνα, etc.: a poet. and Ion. nom. *εἴκω* is implied (though not found) in the gen. *εἰκόως*, acc. *εἴκω* Eur. Med. 1162, Hdt. 7. 69 (but *εἰκόνα* 2. 143), acc. pl. *εἰκόους* Eur. Tro. 1178, Ar. Nub. 559: (*εἴκα, εἴκα):—a likeness, image, portrait, whether picture or statue, Hdt. 2. 130, 143, Aesch. Theb. 559, etc.; *εἴκων γεγραμμένη* Plut. 2. 1117 C; of needlework, Eur. I. T. 223:—On the antiquity of portrait-statues, v. Newton Halic. p. 785.

2. an image in a mirror, Eur. Med. 1162, Plat. Rep. 402 B.

II. a similitude, semblance, phantom, Eur. H. F. 1002, Plat., etc.: an image in the mind, *πατρός* Eur. Tro. 1178; *νοητοῦ θεοῦ* Plat. Tim. 92 C; *δοξῶν καὶ λόγων* Plat. Phileb. 39 C; etc.; *εἰκόνας σῆς ἀρετῆς* thy virtue's counterfeits, of children, C. I. 435. 4.

2. *εἰκόνας*, as Adv., offer the manner of, like, Lat. *instar*, *θεσμοκρητίου εἰκόνα* Plat. Crat. 400 C; so, *ἐν εἰκόνι βασιλείας* Hdn. 7. 9, 21.

III. a similitude, similē, Ar. Nub. 559, Plat. Phaedo 87 B, al.; δὲ *εἰκότων* λέγειν Id. Rep. 457 E:—on the rhet. use of the similē, v. Arist. Rhet. 3. 4.

εἴκως, εἰκότως, v. sub *εἴκα*.

εἰλαδόν, Adv. (εἶλη)=*ἐληδόν*, Hdt. 1. 172, App. Civ. 2. 63.

εἰλαπνίζω, used by Hom. only in pres., to revel in a large company, Od. 2. 57., 17. 536; so Pind. P. 10. 61; impf. Q. Sm. 6. 179.

εἰλαπνιστής, ὄν, ὁ, a feaster, guest, boon-companion, Il. 17. 577:—a name of Zeus at Cyprus, Ath. 174 A.

εἰλαπνίη [ῖ], ἡ, a solemn feast or banquet, given on a great occasion at lavish expense (Ath. 362 E), γάμοι τ' *εἶσαν* εἰλαπνίηαι Il. 18. 491; *εἰλαπνίη* ἢ γάμος, where both are opp. to *ἐρανός* (q. v.), Od. 1. 226; so Eur. Med. 193, Hel. 1337, Plut. 2. 169 D, etc.

εἰλαπνιουργός, ὁ, (*εργω) a maker of feasts, Manetho 4. 300.

εἶλαρ, τό, only used in nom. and acc. sing.: (εἶλω):—a close covering, shelter, defence, *εἶλαρ νηῶν* τὰ καὶ αὐτῶν a shelter for ship and crew, Il. 7. 338, etc.; *εἶλαρ κύματος* a fence against the waves, Od. 5. 257.

εἰλαρχέω, to command a squadron of horse, Theb. word in C. I. 1576, Dio C. 55. 10; v. Müller Orchom. 470 sq.

εἰλάρχης, ου, ὁ, (εἶλη) a commander of a troop or squadron of horse, esp. at Thebes, Polyb. 6. 25, 1, Plut. Timol. 31: cf. ἔλ-.

εἰλάντιος, Ep. for ἐλάτιος.

Εἰλείθυια, ἡ, *Ilithyia*, the goddess who comes to aid women in childbirth: Hom. mentions more than one, and calls them daughters of Hera, Il. 11. 270., 19. 119. Hes. Th. 922 speaks of one only, daughter of Zeus and Hera; also Ἐλείθυια Pind. P. 3. 15, N. 7. 1; Ἐλευθὸ Bockh Pind. O. 6. 72, cf. Anth. P. 7. 604; Εἰλήθυια Theocr. 17. 60; Argiv. Εἰλιονία, Plut. 2. 27 B; the Roman *Lucina*, afterwards identified with *Diana*, v. Böttiger's *Ilithyia*, Weim. 1799. (A quasi-participial form, as if ἐληλυθῆα: cf. ἄγνια, ἄρπυια, ὄργυια.)

Εἰλείθυιον, τό, a temple of *Ilithyia*, Lex. Rhet. ap. Eust. 1053. 61.

εἰλέος or **ἰλέος**, ὁ, (εἰλέω) a grievous disease of the intestines, Lat. *ileus volutus*, Hipp. Aph. 1248, etc.

εἰλέων, οὐκ οἰκιστή Theocr. 15. 9; v. εἰλύω.

εἰλῶ, Att. εἰλέω, lengthd. form of εἶλω, q. v.

εἰλέω, (εἶλη) to sun, Eust. 1573. 45.

εἰλῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) of the nature of εἰλέος 1, τὰ εἶλ. Hipp. Epid. 3. 1077: causing this disease, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 6.

εἶλη, ἡ, = ἔλη, Hdt. 1. 73, al.; κατ' εἶλας in troops, Ib. 202.

εἶλη, ἡ, the sun's heat or warmth, Ar. Vesp. 772, Fr. 524, Luc. Lexiphr. 2; v. ἔλη, ἀλά, σείριος.

εἰληδόν, **εἰληδᾶ**, Adv. (εἶλη) = ἰληδόν, εἰληδᾶ φέρονται Arat. 917.

II. (εἰλέω) by twisting or coiling round, εἰληδὸν ἔδρασε Anth. P. 9. 14.

εἰληθερέω, to bask in the sun, Hipp. 485. 22., 486. 10, Xenarch. Πενταβλ. 1. 5:—Med., in same sense, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 17, Galen.

εἰληθερής, ἐς, (εἶλη, θέρω) warmed by the sun, warm, Hipp. 471. 1S, Galen.

Εἰλήθυια, v. sub Εἰλείθυια.

εἰλήλουθα, εἰληλοῦσθην, εἰλήλουσθην, v. sub ἔρχομαι.

εἶλμα, τό, (εἰλέω) a veil, covering, wrappr, Lat. *involutum*, ap. Stob. 197. 55.

II. = εἰλέος 1, Hipp. 29S. 40: a coil, σχοινίου Sext. Emp. M. 7. 187; and in C. I. 2782. 30, it seems to be the value of a column.

III. a vault, Malal.

εἰληματικός, ἡ, ὅν, vaulted, arched, Byz.

εἰλησας, Att. εἶλ-, εως, ἡ, (εἰλέω) a whirling, vortex, Gramm.

εἰλησις, εως, ἡ, (εἰλέω) sun-heat, heat, Plat. Rep. 380 E, 404 B, Arist. Phys. 2. 5, 7.

εἰλητικός, ἡ, ὅν, wriggling, v. I. Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 20.

εἰλητός, ἡ, ὅν, Att. εἶλ-, (εἰλέω) wound, Gramm.

II. vaulted, arched, Byz.

εἰλιγγάω, = ἰλιγγάω, Clem. Al. 183; and εἰλιγγος, Ap. Rh. 4. 189.

εἰλιγμα, Schol. Lyc.; —μός Orph. H. 37. 12; poet. and Ion. for ἐλιγ-.

εἰλικοεδής, ἐς, = ἐλικ-, Zonar.

εἰλικό-μορφος, ὅν, (εἰλίς) of twisted or spiral form, Opp. C. 2. 98.

εἰλικρίνεια, ἡ, unmixtiness, purity, opp. to μίξις, Arist. Color. 3. 2, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 9. 73.

εἰλικρινέω, to purify, Arist. Mund. 5. 12.

II. to separate, distinguish, Buther. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 16.

εἰλικρινής, ἐς, unmixed, without alloy, pure, Lat. *sincerus*, ἐκ πυρὸς τοῦ εἰλικρινεστάτου καὶ ὕδατος Hipp. 351. 4, cf. Vet. Med. 16; διὰ τὸ εἰλικρινῆ ἕκαστα εἶναι (sc. τὰ φύλα) not mixed but distinct and separate, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 14; εἴ τῳ γένουσι αὐτὸ τὸ καλὸν ἰδεῖν εἰλικρινές, καθαρὸν, ὁμικτον Plat. Symp. 211 E; τὸ ἡττον εἶλ-, opp. to τὸ καθαρότερον, Arist. Meteor. 1. 3, 20; τῶν χρωμάτων οὐδὲν ὥρμεν εἶλ. οἷον ἔστιν, ἀλλὰ πάντα κεκαρμμένα Id. Color. 3. 10; τὸ λευκὸν μέλι οὐκ ἐκ θύμου εἰλικρινὸς H. A. 9. 40, 48; εἶλ. καὶ ἀμύγης de An. 3. 2, 13; τὸ δὲ ἐν εἶλ. καὶ καθαρὸν Plut. 2. 393 C.

2. pure, simple, absolute, αὐτῇ καθ' αὐτὴν εἰλικρινεῖ τῇ διανοίᾳ χρώμενος the pure and absolute intellect, Plat. Phaedo 66 A; ψυχὴν αὐτὴν καθ' αὐτὴν εἰλικρινῆ ἀπαλάττῃ εἶσαι Ib. 81 C; γινώσκουσα . . πᾶν τὸ εἶλ. the pure and absolute, Ib. 67 B; τὸ καθαρὸν τε καὶ εἶλ. Id. Phileb. 52 D; τὰς τέρψεις εἶλ. ἀποδιδόναι Isocr. 12 B; ἡδονῆς εἶλ. Arist. Eth. N. 10. 6, 4:—also of evil things, sheer, absolute, δίκια Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 3.

III. Adv. —νῶς, without mixture, of itself, simply, absolutely, διὰ τὸ εἶλ. εἶναι Ἐλληνες καὶ ἄλλοι βαρβάρων Plat. Menex. 245 D; τὸ εἶλ. ὅν absolute being, Id. Rep. 477 A, cf. Symp. 181 C; εἶλ. ὅλον λευκὸν Arist. Phys. 1. 4. 5.—The word is confined to Prose. (Its primary sense is plain from the examples given; but there is no certainty about the origin of the first part, εἶλ-.) It is commonly referred to εἶλη, κρίνω, as if it orig. meant examined by the light of the sun, tested and found genuine. But εἶλη means heat, not light; and there is no indication of this sense in any author. Others suggest that εἶλ- comes from √ΕΛ, εἰλ-ίσσω, so that the primary sense of εἰλ-κρινής would be separated or sifted by rolling, i. e. sifted, unmixed, pure. But this also is unsatisfactory. In Mss. of Plat. it is written εἶλ-, which would be right for either deriv.)

εἰλκτός, ἡ, ὅν, (εἰλίσσω) poet. and Ion. for ἐλκτός, f. I. Eur. Ion 40.

εἰλξ, ικος, ἡ, poet. for ἐλξ.

Εἰλιονία, ἡ, v. sub Εἰλείθυια.

εἰλιπῶδης, ου, ὁ, later form for sq., Nonn. D. 1. 60.

εἰλιπούς [1], ὁ, ἡ, πον, τό; gen. ποδός: (εἶλω, ποῦς):—rolling in their gait, in Hom. (only in dat. and acc. pl.) as epith. of oxen, which bring round their hind legs with a circling or rolling motion, v. Hipp. Art. 785; εἰλιπῶδες, absol., for oxen or kine, Theocr. 25. 131:—Eupol. Kol. 5 also uses it of women, who, from their hip-joints being far apart, have a rolling gait; cf. σαράπους.

εἰλ-σκότως, ἡ, blind-dizziness, Hesych.; f. I. for εἰλιγξ: σκύτως.

εἰλίσσω, poet. and Ion. for ἐλίσσω, Il. 12. 49, Eur., etc.

εἰλυνής, ἐς, epith. of the plant ἀγρωστis, Theocr. 13. 42, prob. (from ἔλος, τένω) spreading through marshes.

εἰλίχατο, v. sub εἰλίσσω.

εἶλλω, v. sub εἶλω.

εἰλόπεδον, τό, invented by Gramm. to explain θεῖλόπεδον.

εἶλοχα, v. sub λέγω.

εἰλυμός, ὁ, (εἶλνω) a lurking-place, den, Nic. Th. 283.

εἶλυμα, τό, a wrapper, εἶλ. σπειρώ Od. 6. 179, cf. Anacr. 19, Ap. Rh. 2. 1129.

εἶλύος, ὁ, = εἰλυμός, Xen. Cyn. 5. 16, Ap. Rh. 1. 1144.

εἶλὺς, ὅς, ἡ, = ἰλὺς, mire, a morass, Hesych. [ὅ, Valck. Ad. p. 248.]

εἶλυστις, a crawling or wriggling animal, Schol. Soph. Ph. 291.

εἰλυσσομαι, freq. v. I. for ἰλυσσομαι.

εἰλυσσῶμα, τό, a worm-like, wriggling motion, Eust. 1413. 34.

εἰλύφάω, = εἶλνω, only used in pres. and impf., to roll along, ἀνεμος φλόγα Il. 20. 492.

II. intr. to roll or whirl about, of a blazing torch, Hes. Sc. 275.

εἰλύφάω, = foreg., Ep. part. —ών, Il. 11. 156, Hes. Th. 692.

εἶλνω, Arat. 432: fut. εἰλύνω [ῶ] Il.:—Med., part. εἰλύνμενος, impf. εἰλύνμην Soph.:—Pass., pf. εἰλῦμαι Ep. 3 pl. εἰλύνται, plqpf. εἰλύντο, all in Hom. [ῶ always in Hom. except in εἰλύνται, also in Soph.; ῶ in Metag. 1. citand., and late Ep., Arat. 1. c., Nic.] (For the Root, v. εἶλω fin.)

To enfold, envelop, cover, Act. only once in Hom., καὶ δὲ μιν αὐτὸν εἰλύνω ψαμάθοισι (and this might be referred to κατεῖλνω), Il. 21. 319; ὅλην δὲ μιν ἐλύνει ἀχλὺς Arat. 432:—Pass. to be wrapped or covered, βοῆς εἰλυνόμενος ὄμιος Il. 17. 492; εἰλυνόμενος αἰσθοί χαλκῷ 18. 522; νεφέλῃ εἰλυνόμενος ὄμιος 5. 186; αἶματι καὶ κονίαι εἰλύντο Ib. 640; εἰλυντο δὲ πάντ' ἄλδς ἄχρη Od. 5. 403; νυκτὶ μὲν ὕμνε εἰλύνται κεφαλαί 20. 352, cf. Il. 12. 286.

II. in Pass., also, after Hom., = ἰλυσσομαι, to crawl or wriggle along, of a lame man, εἰλύνμην δίστην ἐξέλεων πόδα Soph. Ph. 291; εἰλύνμενος, παῖς ἄτερ ὥς . . τιθήνας Ib. 702; of a shoal of fish, Metagen. Θουρ. 1. 4.

2. in Theocr. 25. 246 εἰλυνσέσις is used like ἐλυσέσις in Hom., rolled up, crouching.—Buttm. Lexil. distinguishes between the Homeric usage of εἰλύνω to wrap, and ἐλύνω to roll (or, as he takes it, to push). In later Poets however no such distinction is observed.

εἶλω (used by Hom. only in Pass.); the Act. in use being εἰλέω, ἔλλω or εἶλλω (if this last form be genuine, v. Cobet V. L. 361).—From εἶλω we have the Ep. forms, aor. ἔλασα Hom., Ep. inf. ἀλέσαι Il. 21. 295, also Dor. part. ἔλασαι Pind. O. 10 (11). 51; also an aor. εἶλαι, restored by Dind. in Soph. Ant. 579, cf. περιεῖλω, ὑπέλλω (Hesych. also cites συνεῖλας):—Med., aor. ἡλάσμην (or —ῶμην), v. sub voce:—Pass., ἔλμην [ᾶ] Il., inf. ἀλῆναι, ἀλῆμεναι, Il., part. ἀλέις, εἶσα, ἐν, Hom.: pf. ἔελμαι, part. —μένος Hom.:—for the 3 sing. impf. ἔλμει, plqpf. ἔλμηντο, v. sub voce:—From εἰλέω, impf. εἰλέων and ἐέλεων Hom.; contr. εἶλει Il. 8. 215, Od. 12. 210; ἐέλει Il. 18. 447: fut. εἰλήσω Anth. P. 12. 208: aor. εἰλῶσα Ib. 5. 102:—Med., impf. εἰλεύντο Il. 21. 8; part. εἰλευμένοις Hdt. 2. 76:—Pass., aor. εἰλήσθην Hipp. 557. 3: pf. εἰλῆμαι Luc.: cf. ἀπ-, συν-εἶλω. (V. sub fin.)

Radical sense of Act. to roll up or pack into a close compass, pack close, Lat. *conglobare*, κατὰ τείχεα λαὸν ἔλσαι to roll up the host and force it back to the walls, Il. 21. 295; κατὰ πύργους . . ἔλσαι Ἀχαιοὺς 1. 409; Ἀχαιοὺς . . ἐπὶ πύργῳν εἰλέων 18. 447; ἐνὶ σπηϊ, ἐν στείνοι 12. 210., 22. 460; c. dat. only, θαλάσση τ' ἔλσαι Ἀχαιοὺς Il. 18. 294; εἰλεῖν ἐν μέσσοισι to coor up or hem in on all sides, 11. 413; ἥρας ὁμοῦ εἰλεῖν to drive game together, Od. 11. 573; of a storm, εἶλε . . οὐδ' ἐπὶ γαίῃ εἰα ἱστασθαι coored them up in harbour, and even on land suffered them not to keep their legs, 19. 20, cf. Il. 2. 294:—Pass. to be close packed, coored or huddled up, εἰς ἄστυ ἄλκην (for ἄλκων) 22. 12; κατὰ ἄστυ ἐέλμεθα 24. 662; ἐελμένοι ἐνδοθι πύργων 18. 287; νηυσὶν ἐπὶ γλαφυρῇσι ἐελμένοι 12. 38:—to be forced into a narrow space by a pursuing enemy, πλῆθεν . . ἔπων τε καὶ ἀνδρῶν . . ἐλομένων εἶλει δὲ . . ἔκτωρ 8. 215; ἀλῆμεναι ἐνδοθε to be crowded into this place, 5. 823; ἀμφὶ βίῃν Διομήδεος . . ἐλόμενοι huddling around him, 5. 782; ἐς ποταμὸν εἰλεύντο they were forced into the river, 21. 8; ἐλίσσασθαι ἐπὶ τὸ ὑγιές, of lame people, Hipp. Mochl. 852:—metaph., Διὸς βουλῇσι ἐελμένοις straitened, held in check by the counsels of Zeus, Il. 13. 524, cf. Aesch. Fr. 21:—so, in later writers, εἰλεσθαι τοῦ ἱεροῦ, Dor. for ἐίργεσθαι τοῦ ἱεροῦ, C. I. 1688. 20 and 48, cf. Hesych. and v. ἐξίλλω; ἐντὸς ἐλλόμενοι forced or compressed, Plat. Tim. 76 B, cf. 86 E, Arist. Mirab. 108; [λέων] ἰλλόμενος περ ὀμίλῳ Ap. Rh. 2. 27; δεσμοῖς ἰλλόμενος fast bound, Id. 1. 129, cf. 2. 1250; also, ἰλλόμενοι εἰλὶ λαφύσει furlid, Id. 1. 329.

2. νῆα . . κερανὸν Ζεὺς ἔλασας having smitten the ship, Od. 5. 132., 7. 250; but Zenodot. read ἐλάσας.

II. simply to collect, gather together, στρατὸν ἔλασαι Pind. O. 10 (11). 51: hence in aor. pass., ἀλὲν ὕδωρ water collected, panded, Il. 23. 420.

III. Pass., also, to draw oneself up, shrink up, ἀλῆναι ὑπ' ἀσπίδι Il. 13. 40S, 20. 278; (cf. ὑπ' ἀσπίδι ὤκμιον ἦτορ ἔλασας Callin. 1. 10); ἦστο ἀλέις Il. 16. 403; Ἀχιλλῆα ἀλέις μένεν collecting himself he waited the attack of Achilles, 21. 571; so of a lion which gathers itself for a bound, 20. 168, cf. 22. 308; so too, οἰμῶσεν ἀλέις with gathered force he rushed, Od. 24. 538.

IV. in Pass. also, to go to and fro, like Lat. *versari*, ἐν ποσὶ εἰλίσσασθαι to be common or familiar, Plut. 2. 76; οἱ πρὸς τὰς δίκας εἰλόμενοι Max. Tyr. 28. 58.

V. to wind, turn round, ἀτραπὸν ἔλλων Nic. Th. 478; and intr. of the sun, εἰλεῖν ἰὼν Plat. Crat. 409 A:—Pass. (but not till after Hom.) to turn round, revolve, like εἰλίσσασθαι, ἰλλόμενος ἄντρον ἔτος ἐς ἔτος moving to and fro, Soph. Ant. 340; περὶ τὸ μέσον εἰλίσσασθαι Arist. Meteor. 2. 2, 20; οἱ ἄσπερες ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ εἰλόνται Luc. Astrol. 29; κατ' αὐτὸν (sc. τὸν κύκλόν) ἐλξ εἰλεῖται is twined round, Theocr.

1. 31; *περί δ' αὐτὸν εἰλείται φλόξ* Mosch. 4. 104.—On the passage in Plat. Tim. 40 B, *ἡ ἑλλομένη* (or *ἱλλ-*) *περὶ τὸν διὰ παντὸς πόλον*, which Arist. took to mean *revolving, circling* round its axis (de Cael. 2. 13, 8., 2. 14, 1.), but Procl. interpreted *close-packed, conglobata* (*περὶ τὸν ἀξονα συνέχεται καὶ συσφίγγεται* ad Tim. 281 C), v. Böckh de Plat. Syst. Globorum p. vi, Lewis Astron. of Ancients, p. 202. (Buttm. maintains that *εἶλω*, *εἰλῶ* are quite distinct from *εἰλίσσω*, *εἰλίσσω*, etc.: but if we consider that *εἶλω*, *εἰλίσσω*, *εἰλῶ* are all digammatized in Hom., and compare Lat. *volvo*, Germ. *wälzen*, it is difficult to believe that they do not belong to one Root, Sir E. Head in Philol. Mus. 1. 405 sqq. Curt. however (nos. 527, 660) follows Buttm. in distinguishing two Roots:

I. *✓ΕΛ* to pack close, compress, whence *εἶλω*, *εἰλ-ῶ*, *εἰλ-ᾶρ*, *οὐλ-αμός*, *ἱλ-η*, *ὀμ-ιλ-ός*, *ἀπ-εἰλλ-ω*, *ἐξ-οὐλ-ης*, *ἐγ-φῆλ-ηθῶντι* (= *ἐνέιληθῶσι*) Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 152; and II. *✓ΕΕΛ* or *✓ΕΛΑ*, implying *motion round*, whence *εἰλῶ*, *εἰλῶ*, *εἰλῶμα*, *εἰλῶφά* and *-ᾶζω*, *ἐλῦτρον*, *ἐλῖς*, *ἐλίσσω*, *εἰλεός*; *ἱλλω*, *ἱλλάς*, *ἱλλῶδης*, *ἱλλαῖνος*; *ἱλιγῶ*, *ἱλιγγῶ*, *ἱλιγγῶς*; *ὀλοοῖτροχος*, *ὀλμος*; *οὐλαί*, *οὐλοχῦται*, *ἀλέα*, *ἀλεῖατα*, *ἀλευρον*, *ἀλεῖός*, *ἀλετριβάνος*, *ἀλόα*, *ἀλάη*, *ᾶλος*; cf. Skt. (*val*) *valmayas* (orbis), *varutram* (ἐλντρον); Lat. *volvo*, *voluta*, etc.;—Goth. *af-valujan* (ἀπο-κυλινδρῶν), *ai-valujan* (προσκα); O. Norse *vella*, A. S. *wællan* (also *wællian*, to wallow); O. H. G. *wellan* (wülzen), etc.)

Εἶλωσ, *ωτος*, and Εἰλώτης, *ου*, *ὁ* (cf. Hdt. 6. 81., 9. 10 with 6. 8, 75, 80):—a *Helot*, name of the Spartan serfs, who, being the original landowners of the country, cultivated the lands for the new lords, and paid them a certain part of the produce. They attended their lords to the field, but in emergencies were enrolled as soldiers, v. Thuc. 4. 80, etc. They were also allowed to attain civil rights under certain restrictions, v. Müller Dor. 3. 3. (Said to be from *Ἐλος*, a town of Laconia (Il. 2. 584), whose inhabitants were enslaved: but more prob. from the Pass. of **εἶλω*, = *αἰρέω*, v. Müller l. c.)

Εἰλωτρία, *ἡ*, the condition of a *Helot* at Sparta, Plat. Legg. 776 C. II. the *Helotry* or body of *Helots*, Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 22; cf. *δουλεία* II.

Εἰλωτρία, to be a *Helot* or serf, Isocr. 67 E. Εἰλωτίζομαι, Pass. to be *Helotized*, v. Meineke Com. Gr. 1. 98., 5. 3; Suid. cites *κατελωτισμένους* δόδουλαμένους.

Εἰλωτικός, *ἡ*, *ὄν*, of *Helots*, πόλεμος Plat. Sol. 22; τὸ Εἰλωτικὸν the *Helots* collectively, Paus. 4. 23, 1; Εἰλωτικὸν πλήθος Plat. Sol. 21.

εἶμα, τό, (ἐννυμι) a dress, garment, cloak, often in Hom., who uses it either generally for clothing, or embraces under it *φᾶρος*, *χλαῖνα* and *χιτὼν*, as Od. 6. 214., 10. 542: in Hdt. mostly an *over-garment*, like *ἐπίπαιον*, 1. 155., 2. 81, Aesch. Cho. 81, Soph. O. T. 1268. II. later also a *cover, rug, carpet, vestis stragula*, like *φᾶρος*, Aesch. Ag. 921, 963, Soph. Aj. 1145.

εἶμας, pf. pass. of ἐννυμι. III. pf. pass. of ἔγω. III. pf. pass. of ἔγω, rarer form of ἡμαί.

εἶμαρται, εἶμαρτο, εἶμαρμένος, v. sub *μείρομαι*. εἶμαρ-ἄνω-περιβάλλος, *ὁ*, one who wraps his cloak about him, Comic word in Hegesand. ap. Ath. 162 A.

εἰμέν, Ep. and Ion. 1 pl. pres. of εἰμί (*sum*), Dor. εἰμές:—but εἰμεν, Dor. inf. of the same, Thuc. 5. 77; Megaric εἰμεναί, Ar. Ach. 775.

εἰμένος, pf. pass. part. of ἐννυμι.

εἰ μή, in ellipsis, v. sub εἰ α. vi. 4. a.

εἰμί (*sum*), Aeol. ἐμί Sappho 2. 15, Theocr. 20. 32; 2nd εἰ Ep. and Ion. εἰς Il. 16. 515 al., Ep. also and Dor. εἰσί; 3rd εἰσί, Dor. ἐντί Theocr. 1. 17, etc.; 3 dual ἐσόν Thuc. 3. 112; pl. 1 ἰσμέν, Ep. and Ion. εἰμέν (also in Pind. 3. 108), Dor. εἰμές Theocr.; 3rd εἰσί (-ιν), Ep. εἰσί (-ιν), Dor. ἐντί Pind., Theocr.:—Imperat. ἰσθί, Ep. and Lyr. also in med. form ἐσσο, Hom., Sappho 1. 28; 3 sing. ἔστω (ἦτω in N. T., and in late Inscr., C. I. 2664, al.; but in Plat. Rep. 361 C leg. ἔτω), Dor. εἴτω Heraclid. ap. Eust. 141. 21; 3 pl. ἔστωσαν, but ἔστων Hom. and Att., ὕψτων Plat. Legg. 879 B, Dor. ἔστων C. I. 1688. 31:—Subj. ᾧ, ᾗς, ᾗ, Ep. ἔω, ἔῃς, ἔῃ (also ἔξωσι, and in Il. 19. 202, Hes. Op. 292 ἦσι), besides which Hom. used *εἰω*, *ἔῃς*, etc., often confounded with Optat., v. Il. 9. 245, Od. 15. 448; Dor. 3 pl. ὄντι C. I. 1840. 3, al.; ὄντι 2556. 14; ἰάντι 1569. 46:—Opt. εἴην, -ης (εἴηθα Theogn. 715), -ῃ, also εἴως, *έω*, Hom., cf. Hdt. 7. 6; 2 dual εἴητην for εἴητην Plat. Parm. 149 E, etc.; 1 pl. εἴωμεν Eur. Alc. 921, Plat.; 2 pl. εἴτε Od. 21. 195, Eur. Fr. 781. 55 (Dind.); 3 pl. εἴησαν, *έεν* Hom., and Att.; *έα*, *σύν-εαν*=*εἴη*, *σύν-εαν* Inscr. Vet. in C. I. 11:—Inf. εἶναι, Ep. ἔμμεναι, ἔμμεν (also in Pind., Soph. Ant. 623), ἔμμεναι, ἔμεν; Dor. εἰμέν ap. Thuc. 5. 77, 79; ἡμεν C. I. 2448. v. 17., 5774. 75; Megar. εἰμεναί ap. Ar. Ach. 775; εἴηναί in a metr. Inscr. in C. I. 3709:—Part. ὦν, Ep. ἔων, εἴωσα, *έων*; Dor. fem. εἴσα Sappho and Erinna, εἴσσα Tim. Locr.; Dor. neut. pl. ὦντα Theocr. 2. 3; a Dor. sing. εἴς in Heraclid. ap. Eust. 1756. 13, pl. ἔντες Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 104:—Impf. ἦν, *έον*, in old Att. also ἦ, contr. from the Ion. *έα*, in Hom. lengthd. ἦα (3 sing. ἦεν, always with ν *εἰλεγκστικόν*); ἦν as 1 sing. only in Il. 11. 762 (ubi al. *έον*), but often as 3 sing., sometimes also ἦν; 2 sing. ἦσθα (ἦς only in late writers), Ep. ἔησθα; 3 sing. ἦν, Ep. ἔην, ἦν, ἦν (v. supr.), Dor. ἦς Theocr.; 3 dual ἦτην Hes. Sc. 50, Eur. Hipp. 387, Ar. Eq. 952, Plat., etc., or ἦστην Plat., etc.; 3 pl. ἦσαν, Ion. and poet. ἔσαν (in Hes. Th. 321, 825, ἦν is not pl. for ἦσαν, but is rather a peculiarity of syntax, v. infir. v): a med. form ἦμην occurs in Lys., as N. T., but in correct Att. is prob. an error of the copyists, as Lys. III. 17, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 9, C. I. 1666, al.; 2nd. ἦσο 3847 i (addend.); Ep. 3 pl. εἴατο for ἦτο Od. 20. 106: another Ion. and Ep. form is ἔσκον, used by Aesch. Pers. 656 (in lyr.):—Fut. ἔσομαι, ἔσται, Ep. also ἔσσομαι, ἔσεται, ἔσεται; Dor. 2 and 3 sing. ἔσῃ, ἔσεται (as if from ἔσοῦμαι), Il. 2. 393., 13. 317, Theocr.; 3 pl. ἔσονται ap. Thuc. 5. 77:—Verb. Adj. ἔσθην (v. *συνεστῆον*):—all other tenses are supplied by γίγνομαι. See Veitch

Gr. Verbs s. v.—The whole of the pres. indic. may be enclitic (except the 2 sing. *εἶ*) when *εἰμί* is merely the Copula; but the 3 sing. is written *ἔστι* in certain cases of emphasis, e.g. *ἔστι μοι*, *I have*, *ἔστιν ὅς*, *ἔστιν ὅτε*, and the like, as also when it begins a sentence, where it asks a question, or where it follows *οὐκ*, *μή*, *καί*, *εἰ*, *μέν*, *ὅτι*, *ὥς*, *ἀλλά*, or *τοῦτ'*. As the Verb Subst., it retains the accent in all persons. (From *✓ΕΣ*: with *εἰμί* (*εἰμί*), *εἰς* or *ἔσαι*, *ἔστί*, pl. *ἔσμεν*, *ἔστέ*, Dor. *ἐντί*, compare Skt. *asmi*, *asi*, *asti*, pl. *asmas*, *stha*, *santi*; Lat. *sum* (*esum*), *es*, *est*, *sumus*, *estis*, *sunt*; Goth. *im*, *ist*; Lith. *esmi*, *esti*; Slav. *jesmī*, *jesti*; etc.): cf. M. Müller in Oxf. Essays 1856 p. 12.) Sense, to be: A. to be, exist, as the Substantive Verb.

1. of persons, *οὐκ ἔσθ' οὗτος ἀνὴρ*, οὐδ' ἔσεται Od. 16. 437; *ἔτ' εἰαί* they are still in being, 15. 432, cf. Soph. Ph. 445, etc.; *τέννητος*... *μῆδ' ἔτ' ἔοντος* Od. 1. 287; *οὐκέτ' ἔστι* he is no more, Valck. Hipp. 1162; *οὐ δὴν ἦν* he was not long lived, Il. 6. 131; *ὁ οὐκ ὦν*, *ὁ οὐκ ὄντες*, of those who are no more, Thuc. 2. 44, 45; *θεοὶ αἰὲν ἔοντες* Il. 1. 290; *ἔσσομενοι* posterity, 2. 119; *καὶ γὰρ ἦν ποτ'*, *ἀλλὰ νῦν οὐκ εἰμί* ἐτι Eur. Hec. 284; *ὥς ἂν εἰεν ἀνθρώποι* might continue in being, Plat. Symp. 190 C; *ζῶνται καὶ ὄντα* Ἀθηναίων Dem. 24S. 25, cf. 953. 16:—so also of cities, etc., *ὄλωλεν*, οὐδ' ἔτ' ἔστι Τροία (cf. *Troja fuit*), Eur. Tro. 1292, cf. Heracl. 491; *ἂν ἦ* τὸ κράτεμα be in existence, Dem. 93. fin.

2. to be in a place, ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ Thuc. 2. 47, etc.

II. of things, to be, exist, εἰ ἔστιν ἀληθὲς ἢ τράπεζα Hdt. 3. 17, etc.; opp. to γίγνομαι (*ῖο*), Plat. Theat. 152 D, etc. 2. of circumstances, events, etc., to be, i. e. to happen, *τὰ τ' ἔοντα*, *τὰ τ' ἔσσομενα*, *πρὶ τ' ἔοντα* Il. 1. 70; *ἔσβολῃ ἔσται* there will be an inroad, Thuc. 2. 13, etc.; *τῆς προδοσίας οὐσης* since treachery was there, 4. 103; *ὥς ἂν ὁ πόλεμος ἦ* so long as it last, 1. 58; *αἱ σπονδαὶ ἐνιαυτὸν ἔσονται* 4. 118; *τί ἔστιν*; what is it? what's the matter, Ar. Thesm. 193; *τί οὖν ἦν τοῦτο*; how came it to pass? Plat. Phaedo 5S A:—often repeated with a relative to avoid a positive assertion, *ἔστι δ' ὅπῃ νῦν ἔστι* things are as they are, i. e. are ill, Aesch. Ag. 67, ubi v. Blomf.

III. to be, opp. to appearing to be, as *esse* to *videri*, διπλάσιος ἢ ἔστι twice as large as it really is, Thuc. 1. 10; *αὐτὸ ἔστι* real existence, Plat. Symp. 211 C, cf. Phaedo 75B; often in Part., *τὸν ἔοντα λέγειν λόγον* the true story, Hdt. 1. 95, 116; *τῶ ἔοντι χρῆσασθαι* to tell the truth, lb. 30; *τὰ ὄντα ἀπαγγέλλειν* Thuc. 7. 8, etc.; (but *τὰ ὄντα* also = *οὐσία*, *property*, Plat. Gorg. 511 A, etc.); *τὸ ὅν* that which really is, Id. Phaedo 65 C, etc.; *ἐν τῶ ὄντι*, Lat. *in rerum natura*, Id. Theat. 176 E; *τῶ ὄντι*, Lat. *revera*, *in reality*, in fact, Id. Prot. 328 D, etc.; (also to apply a quotation to a case in point, *τῶ ὄντι* *κλαυσιγέλωτες* real 'smiles through tears' (from Il. 6. 484), Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 9, cf. Stallb. Phaedo 60 D); *κατὰ τὸ ἔόν* according to the fact, rightly, Id. 1. 97.

IV. foll. by the Relative, *οὐκ ἔστιν ὅς* or *ὅστις*, no one, *οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅς*... *ἀπαλάλκοι* Il. 22. 348; *οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδεὶς ὅς* Eur. El. 903;—*οὐκ ἔστιν ὅτῳ*=*οὐδενί*, Aesch. Pr. 291, cf. 980;—often in pl., *εἰσὶν οὗ*, Lat. *sunt quī*, used exactly like *εἶναι*, Thuc. 6. 88., 7. 44, Plat., etc.; (*εἰσὶ τινες* οἱ... Thuc. 3. 24); *ἔστιν ᾧ* some things, Thuc. 1. 12. 65., 2. 67, etc.; and so the sing. Verb is used even with the masc. and fem. pl., *ἔστιν οἱ*, for *εἰσὶν οἱ*, Hdt. 7. 157, Thuc., etc.; *ἔστιν ἀφ' ὧν* Id. 8. 65; *ἔστι παρ' οἷς*, *ἔστιν ἐν οἷς* 1. 23., 5. 25:—in questions *ὅστις* is used, *ἔστιν ἦντινα δόξαν*... *ἀπεκρίνατο*; Plat. Meno 85 B:—so with relat. Particles, *ἔστιν ἔνθα*, Lat. *est ubi*, *alicubi*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 15, etc.; *ἔστιν ὅπῃ*, *ἔσθ' ὅπου*, *somewhere* or *somehow*, Plat. Prot. 331 D, Aesch. Eum. 516, Soph. O. T. 448, etc.; *ἔστιν ὅθεν* from some quarter, Plat. Phil. 35 A; *ἔστιν ὅπως* in some manner, Pind. Fr. 33, Plat., etc.; *οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπως* in no wise, Hdt. 7. 102, Aesch. Ag. 620; *οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπως οὐ*, in any case, necessarily, Ar. Pax 158; *ἔστιν ὅς* Plat. Theat. 205 D, etc.; *ἔστιν ὅτε*, *ἔσθ' ὅτε*, *sometimes*, Pind. Fr. 172. 2, Soph., etc.

V. *ἦν* is sometimes used with the pl. masc. and fem., but hardly except at the beginning of a sentence, *there was* so and so, *τῆς δ' ἦν* *τρεῖς κεφαλαί* Hes. Th. 321; *ἦν δ' ἐρωδιὸς τε πολλοί* Epich. 49 Ahr., cf. 30, 31, 38; also in Att., *ἦν δ' ἀμφίπλεκτοι κλίμακες* Soph. Tr. 520; *ἐνῆν*... *ὑφαί* Eur. Ion 1146; *ἔστι* is less commonly so used, *ἔστι δὲ μεταξὺ*... *ἔπαι στάδιοι* Hdt. 1. 26, cf. 7. 34, Plat. Rep. 463 A; so also before dual nouns, Ar. Vesp. 58, Plat. Gorg. 500 D:—cf. γίγνομαι II. 4.

VI. *ἔστι* impers., c. inf., like *pareasti*, it is possible, *ἔστι γὰρ ἀμφότεροιςιν οὐδεὶςα μωθήσασθαι* Il. 20. 246; *ἔστι μὲν εὐδεν*, *ἔστι δὲ* *τερομένονισιν ἀκούειν* Od. 13. 392; *εἰ τί ποτ' ἔστι* (sc. *πιθῆσθαι*) 4. 193; *τοιαυδε*... *ἔστιν ἀκούσαι* Aesch. Pr. 1055; *ἔστι τεκμήρια ὁρᾶν* Xen. An. 3. 2, 13;—but more commonly so in negative clauses, Il. 6. 267., 13. 786., 19. 225, etc.; it is rare to find *ὥστε* before the inf., as in Soph. Ph. 66:—c. acc. et inf., *εἴη με τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ὁμοκλῖν* Pind. P. 2. 173; *ἔστιν ἐπισκεῖν ἀρχῆς* Δία Aesch. Fr. 727:—sometimes not impers. in this sense, *θάλασσα δ' οὐκέτ' ἦν* *ιδεῖν* Id. Pers. 419.

B. to be, the Copula connecting the predicate with the Subject, both being in the same case:—this is the commonest usage:—sometimes the simpler sense of to be passes into that of to amount to, to signify, import, *τὸ γὰρ εἶρεν λέγειν ἔστιν* Plat. Crat. 398 D, cf. Theat. 163 A, etc.; esp. in the phrase *τοῦτ' ἔστι*, *hoc est*; *ὅπερ ἔστι* Plat. Phol. 17, etc.; so with numerals, *τὰ δὲ πέντε δέκα ἔστιν* twice five are ten, etc.:—also *εἶναι* *τι* to be something's be of some consequence, v. sub *δοκέω* II. 5; *οὐδὲν εἶναι* Plat. Rep. 556 D, etc.

2. sometimes *εἶναι* with the Part. represents the finite Verb (the so-called σχῆμα *Χαλκιδικόν*), as once in Hom. with the part. pf., *τετλήκαμεν*, *εἶμεν*, for *τετλήκαμεν*, Il. 5. 873; so, *ἦν* *τεθνῆκας*, for *ἐτεθνῆκες*, Aesch. Ag. 869; *ἔσται* *δεδορκῶς* lb. 1179; *εἰμί* *γαγῶς* Soph. Aj. 1299; *πεφύκος ἔστι* Ar. Av. 1473; *δεδορκῶτες* *εἶναι* Thuc. 3. 68, etc.:—also with part. aor. once in Hom., *βλημένος ἦν* Il. 4. 211; so, *προδείξας* *εἰμί*, *εισηπάσας* *έσει*, Soph. O. T. 90, 1146, cf. Aesch. Supp. 460; *κατακάνυντες* *έσεσθε* Xen. An. 7. 6. 36; (but with aor. part., *έχω* is more usual):—with part. pres.,

ἢν προκείμενον Aesch. Pers. 371; τοῦτ' ἐστὶν φέρον Soph. O. T. 991, cf. 274, 708; λέγων ἐστὶν Eur. Hec. 1179; ἢν τίς σ' ὀβριζῶν Id. H. F. 313; and even ἐλὼντες Hdt. 3. 49; ἐστὶν εὐστα Ib. 108:—if the Art. is joined with the Part., the latter is made emphatic, Κάρης εἰσὶν οὐ κατὰξέαντες the persons who shewed her were Carians, Hdt. 1. 171; αὐτὸς ἢν δ' μαρτυρῶν Aesch. Eum. 798; δόλος ἢν δ' φράσας Soph. El. 197.

3. the Part. ὢν is often joined with a Noun to express a quality or condition which modifies the Verb, τοιοῦτος ὢν, Ἀθηναῖοι ὄντες, etc.

C. εἶναι is often modified in sense by the addition of Adverbs, or the cases of Nouns without or with Prepositions:

I. εἶναι with Adverbs, where the Adv. often merely represents a Noun and stands as the predicate, ἄλλος εἶναι to be enough, Il. 14. 122, etc.; ἀκέων, ἀκὴν εἶναι to be silent, Od. 2. 82; σῖγα πᾶς ἔστω λέως Eur. Hec. 532; διαγώνων χαλεπῶς ἢν ἀνδρα ἕκαστον Il. 7. 424; ἀσφαλῶς ἡ κομιδὴ ἔσται will go on safely, Hdt. 4. 134; ἔγγυς, πόρρω εἶναι Thuc. 6. 88, etc.; διαφερόντως εἶναι Plat. Legg. 192 C (though with such Adv. ἔχω is more usual):—often impers. with words implying good or ill fortune, Κουρήτεσι κακῶς ἢν it fared ill with them, Il. 9. 551, cf. Eur. Med. 89, Ar. Pl. 1188, etc.; ἡδῶς ἢν αὐτοὶς εἴη Dem. 1354. 23.

II. with the cases of Nouns: a. with genit., to express descent or extraction, πατὴρ δ' εἰμ' ἀγαθοῖς Il. 21. 109; αἵματος εἰς ἀγαθοῖς Od. 4. 611, cf. Hdt. 3. 71, Thuc. 2. 71, etc.:—there is no need to supply παῖς (as in Od. 9. 519, τοῦ γὰρ ἐγὼ παῖς εἰμὶ), for we have similar usages with ἀπὸ or ἐκ τινος, v. infr. IV.

b. to express the material of which a thing is made, ἡ κρηπίς ἐστι μεγάλων λίθων consists of . . . Hdt. 1. 93; τῆς πόλεως ἐούσης δύο φαρσέων Ib. 186; τοιούτων ἔργων ἐστὶ ἡ τυραννὶς is made up of . . . Id. 5. 92, etc.

c. to express the class or sort to which a person or thing belongs (partitive gen.), εἰ γὰρ τῶν φίλων you are one of them, Ar. Pl. 345; ἐτύγχανε βουλῆς ὢν Thuc. 3. 70; ὅσοι ἦσαν τῶν προτέρων στρατιωτῶν Id. 7. 44; ἐστὶ τὰ αἰσχρὰν it is in the class of disgraceful things, i. e. it is disgraceful, Dem. 18. 13.

d. to express that a thing is the property of another, Τροίαν Ἀχαιῶν οὖσαν Aesch. Ag. 269; τὸ πείδιον ἢν μὲν κοτε Χοραμῶν Hdt. 3. 117, etc.:—hence, to be of the party of, ἦσαν . . . τινὲς μὲν Φιλίππου, τινὲς δὲ τοῦ Βελσιστοῦ Dem. 125. 8, cf. 982. 3: to be dependent upon, Soph. Ant. 737, etc.: to be at the mercy of, ἐστὶ τοῦ λέγοντος, ἢν φόβους λέγει Id. O. T. 917.

e. to express one's duty, business, custom, nature, and the like, οὗτοι γυναικὶς ἐστὶ 'tis not a woman's part, Aesch. Ag. 940; ἀρχοντός ἐστι τῶν ἀρχομένων ἐπιμελεῖσθαι 'tis a ruler's duty to . . . Xen. Cyr. 2. 1. 11; τὸ δὲ ναυτικὸν τέχνης ἐστὶν matter of art, requires art, Thuc. 1. 142, etc.:—sometimes this is expressed by adding the Prep. πρὸς, v. infr. IV.

III. with the dative, ἐστὶ μοι, Lat. est mihi, I have, freq. in Hom., etc.

2. with two datives, σφίσι τε καὶ Ἀθηναίοισι εἶναι οὐδὲν πρήγμα that they and the Athenians have nothing to do one with another, Hdt. 5. 84; μὴδὲν εἶναι σοὶ καὶ Φιλίππῳ πρᾶγμα Dem. 320. 7; more shortly, σοὶ τε καὶ τοῖτοισι πρήγμασι τί ἐστι; Hdt. 5. 33; τί τῷ νόμφ καὶ τῷ βασιάν Dem. 855. 6; τί ἐμοὶ καὶ σοί; Lat. quid tecum est mihi? etc.; so also, ἐμοὶ οὐδὲν ἐστὶ πρὸς τοὺς τοιοούτους Isocr. 43 B.

3. with ἀσμενος, βουλόμενος, etc. added, ἐμοὶ δὲ κεν ἀσμένῳ εἴη 'twould be to my delight, Il. 14. 108; so in Att., ἐστὶ μοι βουλόμενῳ Thuc. 7. 35, etc.; προσδεχόμενῳ Id. 6. 4; θέλοντι Soph. O. T. 1356; ἡδομένῳ Plat. Lach. 187 C;—imitated in Lat., quibus bellum volentibus erit, Tacit. Agr. 18, cf. Sall. Jug. 4.

IV. with Preps., εἶναι ἀπὸ τινος=εἶναι τινος (supr. II. 1. a), Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 9, Plat., etc.; so also, εἶναι ἐκ τινος Il. 21. 154., 24. 397, etc.;—but εἶναι ἀπ' οἴκου to be away from . . . Thuc. 1. 99.

2. εἶναι ἐκ τινος, v. supr. IV. 1:—ἐξ ἀνάγκης ἐστὶ ἰί is of necessity, i. e. necessary, Plat. Soph. 256.

3. εἶναι ἐν . . . to be in a certain state, ἐν εὐπαθείᾳ Hdt. 1. 22; ἐν ἀθυμίᾳ, ἐν ἐλπίδι, ἐν ἡδονῇ, ἐν δεινοῖς, etc., Thuc. 6. 46, etc.; εἶναι ἐν ἀξιματί to be in esteem, Id. 1. 130; οἱ ἐν τέλει ἔοντες those in office, Hdt. 3. 18, etc.:—but, εἶναι ἐν τέχνῃ, ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ to be engaged in . . . Soph. O. T. 562, Plat.

b. ἐν σοὶ ἐστὶ it depends on thee, Hdt. 6. 109, Soph. Ph. 963; ἐν σοὶ γὰρ ἔσμεν Id. O. T. 314; so also, ἐπὶ τινι, Id. Ph. 1003, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 2, etc.

4. εἶναι διὰ . . . much like εἶναι ἐν . . . εἶναι διὰ φόβου=φοβεῖσθαι, Thuc. 6. 34; εἶναι δι' ὄχλου=ὀχληρὸν εἶναι Id. 1. 73; εἶναι διὰ μύθων Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 25; εἶναι δι' αἰτίας=αἰτιασθαι, Dion. H. 1. 70.

5. εἶναι ἐφ' αὐτοῦ to be by oneself, Dem. 776. 21; εἶναι ἐπὶ ὀνόματος to bear a name, Id. 1000. 21:—εἶναι ἐπὶ τοῖς πράγμασιν to be engaged in . . . Id. 21. 19; v. supr. IV. 3:—εἶναι ἐπὶ τινι to be against him, Id. 73. 27; εἶναι ἐφ' ἐξήκοντα to reach 60 stadia, Xen. An. 4. 6, 11:—εἶναι ἐπὶ τινι, v. supr. 3. b.

6. εἶναι πρὸς τινος to be in one's favour, Thuc. 4. 10, 29, etc.; v. supr. Xen. An. 1. 2, 11, etc.: so, εἶναι μετὰ τινος, σὺν τινι Thuc., etc.:—εἶναι πρὸς τινι to be engaged in, Philostr. 213; so, εἶναι πρὸς τι Polyb. 1. 26, 3, cf. Teles ap. Stob. 10; εἶναι περὶ τι Xen. Au. 3. 5, 7, etc.

7. εἶναι παρά τινι or τινι=παρεῖναι, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 15, Hdt. 8. 140.

8. εἶναι ὑπὸ τινι or τινι to be subject to . . . Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 17., 6. 2, 4.

D. ἐστὶ is very often omitted, mostly in the pres. ind. before certain predicates, as ἀνάγκη, ἄξιον, δυνατὸν, εἰκός, ἔοικον, οἶόν τε, ῥᾶδιον, χρεών, etc., and after the neut. of Verbals in -τέος, and such forms as θαυμαστοῦν ὄσον. Its omission with other persons and moods is not freq.; εἰμί omitted, Soph. O. T. 92, Aj. 813; ἔσμεν Ant. 634; εἰσὶ O. T. 499; subj. ᾗ Il. 14. 376, Eur. Hipp. 659, Autipho 133. 14.

E. the Inf. often seems redundant, I. in phrases implying power or will to do a thing, ἐκὼν εἶναι (v. sub ἐκὼν); τὸ ἐπ' ἐκείνους εἶναι quantum in illis esset, Thuc. 8. 48; τὸ ἐπὶ σφᾶς εἶναι Id. 4. 28; τὸ κατὰ τοῦτον εἶναι Xen. An. 1. 6, 9; τὸ σύμπαρ εἶναι Hdt. 7. 143; τὸ τήμερον, τὸ νῦν εἶναι Plat. Crat. 396 D, etc.

II. after Verbs

of naming, calling, choosing, v. καλέω II. 3. b, ὀνομάζω II. 2; σύμμαχον μιν εἰλοντο εἶναι Hdt. 8. 134.

F. the impf. ἦν is sometimes used where other languages take the pres., 1. after ἀρα, to express a fact ethically (as it is called), i. e. a fact which is and has always been the same, δέμα δὲ ἀνθρώπου . . . ἦν ἀρα σχεδὸν δερμάτων πάντων λαμπρότατον human skin then it appears is . . . Hdt. 4. 64; Κύπρις οὐκ ἀρ' ἦν θεός Eur. Hipp. 359; ὥς ἀρ' ἦν ἔμους πατὴρ ὀρθῶς Ib. 1169; ἡ πολύμοχον ἀρ' ἦν γένος . . . ἀμείρων Id. I. A. 1330; ἡ σταυρὸς ἦν ἀτα Θεοῦ 5. 79:—so also when there is reference to a past thought, τοῦτο τί ἦν; what is this? Ar. Ach. 157, cf. Plat. Crat. 387 C:—so, 2. in the Aristotelic formula τὸ τί ἦν εἶναι, used to express the essential nature of a thing, (literally, the question what being is, quid sit esse), where ἦν seems to stand generally for ἐστὶ, v. Trendelenb. ad Arist. de An. 1. 1, 2, Bonitz Metaph. 6. 4. p. 302 sq., Waitz Org. 2. p. 399.

εἶμι (ibo); 2 sing. εἶ Soph. Tr. 83, Ar. Av. 990, Ep. and Ion. εἶς Hes. Op. 208; εἶσα Il. 10. 450, Od. 12. 69, 3 sing. εἶσι; pl. ἔμεν, ἔτε, ἔασι, ἴσι or ἴσσι Theogn. 716:—imperat. ἴθι (also εἰ in the compd. ἔξει Ar. Nub. 633), 3 pl. ἴτωσαν Eur., etc., rarely ἴτων Aesch. Eum. 32, ἰόντων Thuc. 4. 118, etc.:—subj. ἴω (εἴω in Sophron ap. E. M. 121. 30); 2 sing. Ep. ἴθηθα Il. 10. 67; 3 Ep. ἴσσι 9. 701 (697); pl. Ep. ἴμεν (for -ωμεν) 2. 440:—opt. ἴοιμι Il., Att.; ἴοιην Xen. Symp. 4, 16, cf. Isocr. 102 A; Ep. λέιη Il. 19. 209, or εἴη 24. 139, Od. 14. 496:—inf. ἵναί, Ep. ἵμεναι or ἵμεν, also ἵμεναι Il. 20. 305, and ἵναι [?] Orac. ap. Strabo 408, Macho ap. Ath. 580 C, cf. E. M. 467. 19 (εἶναι in Hes. Op. 351 can hardly be right):—part. ἰών, ἰούσα, ἰόν., Impf. ἦεν, ἦεις (ἦεῖσα Plat. Euthyphro 4 B, Tim. 26 C), ἦει or -ειν (Ib. 38 C, Criti. 117 E); Ep. and Ion. ἦια, 3 sing. ἦει (-εν), contr. ἦε Il.; dual ἦεν Plat. Euthyph. 294 D; pl. 1 and 2 ἦμεν, ἦτε, (not ἦμεν, -ειτε); 3 pl. Ep. and Ion. ἦσαν, Ep. also ἴσαν, Att. ἦσαν Ar. Eq. 605, Fr. 210, cf. Od. 19. 445 (the form ἦσαν is prob. late, and is rejected by many Editors, but v. Veitch):—we find also 3 sing. ἔν, ἔε Hom.; also an Ep. 1 pl. ἦμεν, 3 dual ἔτην; 3 pl. ἦιον. Verb. Adjs. ἱτός, ἱτέος, and ἱτητός, ἱτητέος: for the formation see the Grammarians.—A med. pres. and impf. ἱμαί, ἱέμεν are also quoted, but they are prob. mere mistakes for ἱμαί, ἱέμεν (from ἵμμι), and Wolf always writes ἱέμενος in Hom., cf. Elmsl. Soph. O. T. 1242, L. Diind. Eur. Supp. 699.—Lastly Hom. has an Ep. fut. εἰσομαι, in the sense of to hasten, Il. 24. 462, Od. 15. 213; and from an aor. med. εἰσάμην, the 3 sing. εἴσατο, εἴσατο, 3 dual εἴσασθην, Il. 15. 415, 544.—On the pres. εἶμι it must be remarked that Hom. mostly uses it in the sense of the pres., but that in Ion. Prose and in Att. it serves as fut. to ἔρχομαι, I shall go, shall come, for ἐλθεῖσμαι is hardly to be found in correct Att., v. sub ἔρχομαι; (see one or two exceptions alleged in Herm. Opusc. 2. 326); and that only in later writers, as Paus. and Plut., it returns to a pres. seuse. [?—in all tenses, except in Ep. Subj. ἵμεν for ἵμεν at the beginning of a verse;—for the med. form ἱέμενος has ῖ, and therefore should either be written ἱέμενος (from ἵμμι), or be regarded as softened Ionic for that form.] (From √ I (cf. pl. ῖ-μεν), whence also ἱγς, ἱταμός, ἰομος, ἰομή, ὄϊος, cf. Skt. ῖ, ἔμι pl. imas (eo pl. imus), ἱtis (iter), ἱmas (via); Lat. i-re; Goth. iddja.)

To come or go (v. ἔρχομαι):—the special senses depend on construction with Prepositions and other words, as ἵναί εὐθρο, εἴω, θύραζε, κείσε, οἴκαδε to go to . . . a place; πάλιν ἵναί, to go back, return, etc.; and with collat. notion of hostility, to fall upon any one, often with ἄντα, πρὸς, ἐπὶ, Hom.: also to go, depart, Od. 2. 89, 367.

II. c. acc., 1. c. acc. loci, to go to or into, Od. 1. 176., 18. 194, Soph. O. T. 637.

2. c. acc. cogn., εἶδον ἵναί to go a road, Od. 10. 103; metaph., ἀδικον ὕδον ἵναί Thuc. 3. 64.

3. to go through or over, τὸ μέσον τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, of the sun, Hdt. 2. 25, cf. 26; τὴν ὁρεννὴν Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 22:—this in Hom. is expressed by the gen., ἰὼν πείδιον going across the plain (cf. ἀνύζομαι), Il. 5. 597; χροῖς εἴσατο it went through the skin, 13. 191.

III. c. inf. fut., εἰσαόσθην σὺλῆσαι they went to plunder, 15. 544; so c. inf. aor., ἀλλά τις εἴη εἰπεῖν Ἀτρεΐδῃ Od. 14. 496.—On the Homeric βῆ δ' ἵμεν, etc., v. sub βαῖνω.

2. c. part. fut., Ἐλένην καλέουσι ἔειπεν to call her, Hdt. 3. 383, cf. 14. 200, Od. 15. 213; ἦια λέγων I was going to tell, Hdt. 4. 82; ἴτω θύσαν Plat. Legg. 909 D; like French aller with the Inf.

IV. also of other motions besides walking or running, as of going in a ship, esp. ἐπὶ νηὺς ἵναί often in Od.; of the flight of birds, Od. 22. 304; of flies, Il. 2. 87.

2. of the motion of things, as πλέκευς εἶσι διὰ δούρου the axe goes through the beam, Il. 3. 61; of clouds or vapour, 4. 278; of the stars, 22. 317; of time, ἔτος εἶσι the year will pass, Od. 2. 89, cf. 106 sq.; φάτις εἶσι the report goes, 23. 362; χρόνος . . . ἰὼν πόρῳ Pind. O. 10 (11). 68; ἴτω κλαγγά, βοά Soph. Tr. 208, Ar. Av. 857; ἡ μοῖρ' ὅποτερ' εἶσ' ἴτω Soph. O. T. 1458, etc.

V. metaph. usages, ἵναί ἐς λόγους τινί to enter on a conference with . . . Thuc. 3. 80, etc.; ἵναί ἐς τοὺς πολέμους, ἐς τὴν ἐνέμαχον Id. 1. 78., 5. 30; ἵναί ἐς χεῖρας to come to blows, Id. 2. 3, 81; ἵναί ἐς τὰ παραγγελλόμενα to obey orders, Id. 1. 121; ἵναί διὰ δίκης πατρί Soph. Ant. 742; ἵναί διὰ μάχης, διὰ φιλίας, etc.; v. sub I. V.

VI. the Imper. ἴθι (with or without δῆ) is used like ἄγε, Lat. age, come, come now, mostly followed by 2 sing. imperat., ἴθι ἔξειπε Hdt. 3. 72; ἴθι ἔγκονε, ἴθι ἐκάλυλλον Soph. Aj. 988, 1003; ἴθι πείραμε, ἴθι δὲ λέγον Ar. Ran. 1170, Xen., etc.; in full, ἴθι καὶ πειρῶ go and try, Hdt. 8. 57:—also with 1 pl., ἴθι οὖν ἐπισκευάμεθα Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 4, etc.; 2 dual, ἴθι νῦν παρίστασθον Ar. Ran. 1378:—so 2 pl., ἴτε νεύσατε Soph. O. C. 248, cf. O. T. 1413; ἴτε δὴ . . . ἀκούσαμεν Plat. Legg. 797 D.

2. ἴτω let it pass, well then, Soph. Ph. 120, Eur. Med. 798.

VII. the part. is added by Trag. to Verbs, φρονεῖται μείζον ἢ κατ' ἀνδρ' ἴων let him go and think . . . Soph. Ant. 768, cf. O. C. 1393, Aj. 304.

F c 2

εἰν, Ep. and Lyric for ἐν, in, Hom. The Tragedians admitted it only in lyr. passages, Erf. Soph. Aj. 608; unless εἰν Ἀιδου (perh. a remembrance of Homer's εἰν Ἀἶδαο) be retained in Soph. Ant. 1241 (a senarian); v. εἰνί.—εἰν is also found in compds., ἐνάλιος, ἐνύδιος. Cf. ἐς, εἰς.

εἰνὰ-εἰνῆς, ἐς, or -εἰνῆς, ἐς, of nine years, nine years old, Orph. Lith. 342: neut. εἰνάτερες, as Adv. nine years long, Od. 14. 240:—fem. εἰνάτις, ἰδος, Anth. P. 7. 643: cf. ἐνναετής.

εἰνᾶετιζομαι, poet. for ἐνναετιζομαι, Call. Dian. 179.

εἶναι, inf. of εἶμι (sum). II. in Hes. Op. 351 (where it stands for λέναι, inf. of εἶμι ἰδο) prob. corrupt.

εἶναι, inf. aor. 2 act. of ἔημι to send.

εἰνάκις, εἰνάκιο-χίλιοι, εἰνακόσιοι, αἱ, α, v. sub ἐνάκις.

εἰναλί-δινος, ἡ, ὄν, = ἐν δλί δινένω, Arat. 918.

εἰνάλιος, ἡ, ὄν, poet. for ἐνάλιος.

εἰναλί-φοιτος, ὄν, roaming the sea, of nets, Anth. P. 6. 16.

εἰνά-νυχες [ᾗ], as Adv. nine nights long, Il. 9. 470; cf. εἰνάτερες.

εἰνά-πηχυς, υ, poet. for ἐννάπηχυς, Lyc. 860.

εἰνάς, ἀδός, ἡ, poet. for ἐννάς II, Hes. Op. 808.

εἰνάτερες (not εἰνατέρες, Hdn. π. μὲν. λεξ. 16), αἱ, wives of brothers or of husbands' brothers, sisters-in-law, Il. 6. 378, al. (never in Od.).—The corresponding masc. is ἀδελός; but in an Epitaph, Orelli Inscr. Lat. 2. p. 421, enater is the husband of the deceased's sister. (Lat. janitrices; cf. Skt. yātaras.)

εἰνατος, ἡ, ὄν, Ep. and Ion. for ἐννατος, the ninth, Il., Hdt.

εἰνα-φώσσων, ὄν, gen. ἄνος, with nine sails, Lyc. 101.

εἰνεκα, εἰνεκεν, v. sub εἰνεκα.

εἰνί, Ep. for ἐν, in, Hom., and in a few lyr. passages of Trag., as Eur. Hipp. 734: cf. Dind. Eur. Alc. 232.

εἰνόδιος, Ep. and Lyric. for ἐνός, Il. 16. 260, Eur. Ion 1048, etc.

εἰνοσίγαιος, = ἐνοσίγαιος, q. v.

εἰνοσίφυλλος, ὄν, (ἐνοσις) with shaking foliage, quivering with leaves, of wooded mountains, Il. 2. 632, etc.

εἰνυμι or -ῶν, v. sub καταεἰνυμι.

εἰῆσαι, v. sub εἶκα:—εἰῆσκα, v. sub εἶκα.

εἰῆς, εὖς, ἡ, a giving way, yielding, Plut. 2. 1122 C, Diog. L. 10. 43.

εἶο, v. sub οὔ.

εἶος, old Ep. form of εἶως, until: v. εἶως sub fin.

εἶ οὔ, v. sub εἰ μή.

εἶπε, strengthd. for εἰ, and used just like it, if really, if indeed, Hom., etc.; also like καὶ εἰ, even if, even though, Il. 7. 117, Od. 1. 167, etc.; so, εἶπερ Aj. 9. 35; εἶπερ τε Il. 10. 225; εἶπερ γε Aesch. Cho. 198, Soph. Aj. 746, Plat., etc.; εἶπερ γε δὴ Plat. Theat. 182 C; also εἰν περ, Soph. O. C. 1210, etc.:—in Hom. often with a word between, Od. 9. 35, etc.; so also, εἶπερ ἔσται γε Aesch. Ag. 1249, cf. 29. II. in Att. mostly to imply that the supposition agrees with the fact, if that is to say; with the impf. it implies that it is contrary to the fact, εἶπερ ἦν πέλας if I had been (but I was not), Soph. El. 312, cf. 604. III. for the elliptical use of εἶπερ, v. sub εἰ A. VI. 4. e.

εἶ ποθεν, not εἰποθεν, in clippis, v. sub εἰ A. VI. 4. f.

εἶπον, aor. 2 of *ἐπών (a pres. used by Nic. Al. 429, 490, etc., and occurs in the compd. ἐπένω, the pres. in use being φημί, λέγω, ἀγορεύω (v. infr. IV), the fut. ἐρέω, ἐρῶ, the pf. ἐπρήκα), Ep. εἶπον; imperat. 2 pl. Ep. ἔσπετε Il. 2. 484, etc., subj. εἴπω (Ep. εἶπωμ Od. 22. 392, -ποθα Il. 224, -ποι Il. 7. 87); opt. εἴποιμι; inf. εἴπειν, Ep. -μέναι, -μεν Il. 7. 375., 9. 688 (684); Dor. εἴπην (v. infr.), part. εἴπων.—We find also an aor. I εἴπα, mostly in Ion. prose, and the 2nd persons of this form are preferred in Att., viz. 2 sing. εἴπας Il. 1. 106, 108, Att.; imperat. εἴπον (not εἴπων, Stallb. Plat. Meno 71 D, Meineke Theocr. 14. 11), εἴπάτω, -ατον, -ατε; part. εἴπας Philon. Mer. 2, Dor. Pind. O. 8. 61; in compos. a med. ἀπείπασθαι Hdt., Plut., etc.; διείπασθαι Arist.; but never in good Att. (For *εἴπειν, v. εἶπος: this digamma appears in *ἑῖπειν*, Alc. 54.)

For εἶπειν, v. εἶπος: this digamma appears in *ἑῖπειν*, Alc. 54.)

εἶς τινα Eur. Hec. 303; εἴπειν ἐν τισιν or μετὰ τισιν to speak among a number, Hom., etc.; c. acc. cogn., εἶπος, μῦθος, θεοσποῖον, ὄνομα εἴπειν, etc., Hom.; τινί τι Hom.; τι ἐς or πρὸς τινα Soph. Tr. 457, Aj. 292; εἴπειν περὶ τινος, ἀμφί τινι Od. 15. 347., 14. 364; also c. gen., πατρός τε καὶ υἱός of them, Il. 174:—εἴπειν ὅτι or ὥς to say that...; but also c. inf., Hdt. 2. 30, Thuc. 7. 35, Plat. Gorg. 473 A, etc.

2. often used by prose writers in parenthesis, ὥς εἶπος εἴπειν so to say, Lat. ut ita dicam, Thuc., etc., but also in Aesch. Pers. 714; opp. to ὅντως, Plat. Legg. 656 E, cf. Rep. 541 B; so, ὥς εἴπειν, ὥς εἴπειν Thuc. 3. 38, and freq. in Plat., etc.; ἡ (ὥς ἀπλῶς εἴπειν) ἀπὸδεῖξις Arist. An. Post. 1. 8. 1; also without ὥς, οὐ πολλὰ λόγῳ εἴπειν Hdt. 1. 61; ἐς τὸ ἀκριβὲς εἴπειν Thuc. 6. 82; σχεδὸν εἴπειν, Lat. propemodum dixerim, Plat. Soph. 237 C.

II. c. acc. pers. to speak to, address, accost one, Il. 12. 210, etc.

3. to call one so and so, πολλοὶ δὲ μιν ἐσθλὸν εἶπον Od. 19. 334; cf. Soph. O. C. 43, Eur. Med. 465, etc.

4. c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, to tell or proclaim so of one, Il. 6. 279 (where ἀνύοντα depends on εἴπαι), Pind. O. 14. 32; ἀτάσθαλόν τι εἴπειν τινα Od. 22. 314; κακὰ εἴπειν τινα Ar. Ach. 649; μηδὲν φλαυρὸν εἰ. τ. Id. Nub. 834; so, εἰ εἴπ. τινα Od. 1. 302; εἰπ. τεθνήγῃτ' Ὅρεσθην to speak of him as dead, Aesch. Cho. 682.

III. c. dat. pers. et inf. to order or command one to... Od. 15. 76., 22. 262, etc.; also, εἴπειν πρὸς τινα, c. inf., 16. 151; c. acc. et inf., εἴπον τὰς παῖδας δευρ' ἄγειν τινά Soph. O. C. 933, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 59 E.

IV. at Athens, to propose or move a measure in the ἐκκλησία, εἴπον τὰ βέλγιστα Dem. 31. 22; εἴπειν τὰ δέοντα Id. 32. 21; εἰπε ψήφισμα Id. 703. 11: often as a formal prefix to decrees and laws, εἶπε Δάχης Thuc. 4. 118, and often in Att. Inscr. and Oratt. (In this sense, ἀγορεύω serves as pres. to εἶπον, c. g. τίς

ἀγορεύειν βούλεται; Ar. Ach. 45, etc.; and still more so in compds., v. Plat. Rep. 580 B, C, and cf. συνεπεῖν, συνηγόρος.) V. Imper. εἶπέ is sometimes used, like ἀγε, in addressing several persons, Ar. Ach. 328, Av. 366, Dem. 43. 7, etc.

εἶπος, ὁ, = ἵπος, Call. Fr. 233.

εἶποτε or εἶ ποτε, if ever, Lat. si-quando, Il. 1. 39; strengthd. εἶποτε δὴ, lb. 503: used in asking a favour of any one, to call something to his mind:—εἶποτ' ἦν γε, Hom. phrase, to express a painful recollection or rather a correction, δαῖρ' αὐτ' ἐμὸς ἔσκε κονώπιος, εἶποτ' ἦν γε if ever he was really so, if ever I could call him so, Il. 3. 180. But the Ancients differed in the meaning of this phrase: cf. Wolf ad l., Herm. Vig. Append. XI, and v. Il. 11. 762., 24. 426, Od. 15. 268., 10. 315., 24. 289. On the elliptic use of εἶποτε, v. sub εἰ A. VI. 4. e.

II. indirect, if or whether ever, Il. 2. 97, etc.

εἶπου or εἶ που, if anywhere, if at all, Lat. si-cubi, Hom., etc.; also, εἶ τί που, εἶ πού γε, εἰ μή που τι, εἰ δὴ που τι: εἶ τί που ἐστίν if it is any way possible, Od. 4. 193.

II. indirect, whether any where.

Εἰραφύτης, ὄν, δ, epith. of Bacchus, h. Hom. 26. 2, Alc. 87, Dion. P. 576: cf. Welcker Nachtr. z. Trilogie, h. 187, 195.

εἰργαθεῖν, v. sub ἐργαθεῖν.

εἰργμός, later εἰργμός, ὁ, (εἰργω) a cage, prison, Plat. Rep. 495 D, Phaedr. 82 E.

II. a shutting up, shutting in, Plut. 2. 54 F.

εἰργμο-φύλαξ [ῶ], ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, a gaoler, Xen. Hell. 5. 4. 8.

εἰργνύμι or -ῶν, = εἰργω, to shut in or up, the former in Od. 10. 238 (in Ep. form ἐεργνω); the latter in Andoc. 32. 36.

εἰργω or εἰργω, Att. for the earlier form ἐργω, q. v.

εἰρέα, ἡ, v. sub εἰρη.

εἰρέαται, Ion. 3 pl. pf. pass. of ἐρῶ.

εἰρεπός, ὁ, bondage, slavery, εἰρεπὸν εἰσανάγουσι Od. S. 529; (v. sub εἰρω).

εἰρεσία, Ion. -ῆς, ἡ, (εἰρέσσω) a rousing, oarage, πρῶτα μὲν εἰρεσία, μετέπειτα δὲ κάλλιμος οὔρος Od. 11. 640; εἰρεσία χρᾶσθαι Hdt. 1. 203., 4. 110; εἰρεσίας ὄργων Soph. Aj. 249; εἰρ. τῶν τρήρων Arist. Meteor. 2. 9. 8:—metaph., εἰρ. πτερῶν Luc. Tim. 40; then of any rapid, repeated motion, παρὰ δ' εἰρεσία μαστῶν ἔπειτα Ἀστυνάξ close to her throbbing breast, Eur. Tro. 570; εἰρεσία γλώσσης Dionys. Chalc. ap. Ath. 669 A.

II. in collective sense, the rowers, oarsmen, Lat. remigium, Eur. Hel. 1453, Anth. P. 7. 287; ξυνάγειν τὴν εἰρ. to keep the oars together or to make the rowers keep time, the business of the κελυνοστής, Thuc. 7. 14.

2. a boat-song, to which the rowers kept time, Plat. Alc. 32, Luc. V. H. 1. 40.

III. in pl. the rowers' benches, Polyb. 1. 21, 2.

εἰρεσιώνη, ἡ, (εἰρος) a harvest-wreath of olive or laurel wound round with wool, borne about by singing boys at the Πυανεία and Θαρρήλια, while offerings were made to Helios and the Hours: it was afterwards hung up at the house-door, Ar. Eq. 729, Vesp. 399, Pl. 1054. The song was likewise called Eiresionē, which became the general name for all begging-songs, such as Epigr. Hom. 15; v. Ilgen Opusc. Philol. 1. p. 129 sq., Plut. Thes. 21, Schol. Ar. Il. cc.

II. a crown hung up in honour of the dead, C. I. 956, Alciphro 3. 37.

εἰρέω, Ion. for ἐρῶ to say, only found in Ep. part. fem. εἰρέσαι Hes. Th. 38. For εἰρήσσομαι, εἰρημαί, v. sub ἐρῶ.

εἶρη, ἡ, (εἶρω to speak) an old Ion. word, = the common ἀγορά or ἐκκλησία, a place of assembly, εἰρῶν προπύργιον καθήμεναι Il. 15. 531 (v. Schol. and E. M. 483. 3); in Hes. Th. 804, ἐπιμίσγεται... εἰρέας ἀθανάτων, from a nom. εἶρεα; but (following Hom. and the necessary syntax) Ruhnke restored εἶραις.

εἶρην, ἑνός or ἱρήν, ἑνός, ὁ, a Lacedaemonian youth who had completed his 20th year, when he was entrusted with authority over his juniors, Plut. Lyc. 17; before this he had been μελλεῖν, lb.:—in Hdt. 9. 85 (where the MSS. give ἱρέας, ἱρέες) the ἱρέες are manifestly officers of all ranks; cf. Hesych. (as corrected) ἱρέες: οἱ ἀρχόντες ἡλικιωτῶν, and εἰρενάειν κρατεῖ.

εἶρην-αγωγέω, to keep peace, Clem. Al. 137.

εἰρηναῖος, α, ὄν, peaceful, εἰρηναῖον εἶναι τινι to live peacefully with any one, Hdt. 2. 68, Thuc. 1. 29: τὰ εἰρηναῖα the fruits of peace, Hdt. 6. 56. Adv. -ως, Id. 3. 145.

εἰρην-ἀρχης, ὄν, ὁ, a justice of the peace, a Byzantine officer, Locella Xen. Eph. p. 207:—Adj. εἰρηνάρχικος, ἡ, ὄν, of or for offices of peace, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1103.

εἰρήνευσις, εὖς, ἡ, a making of peace, Iamb. V. Pyth. 69.

εἰρηνεύω, to bring to peace, reconcile, Dio C. 77. 12; στάσιν Babr. 39. 4.

II. intr. to keep peace, live peacefully, Plat. Theat. 180 B; πρὸς τινα Diod. Exc. 491. 6; μετὰ τινος Ep. Rom. 12. 18; so also in Med., πρὸς τοὺς κρείττους εἰρηνεύεσθαι Arist. Rhet. 1. 4. 9, C. I. 5127 B.

εἰρηνῶν, = εἰρηνεύω II, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 10, Diog. L. 2. 5, Dio C. 37. 52.

εἰρήνη, ἡ, peace, time of peace, Hom., etc. (on its difference from σπονδαί, v. Andoc. 24. 40); ἐπ' εἰρήνης in peace, Il. 2. 797; ἔθηκε πᾶσιν εἰρήνην φίλοις Aesch. Pers. 709; εἰρ. τὰκεῖνον τέκνον at that side they have peace, have naught to fear, Eur. Med. 1004; prose phrases, εἰρ. γίγνεται peace is made, Hdt. 1. 74; εἰρήνην ποιεῖν Ἀρμενίους καὶ Χαλδαίους to make peace between... Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 12; εἰρήνην ποιῆσθαι to make a peace, Aeschin. 38. 12; εἰρ. κατεργάσθαι, πράττειν Andoc. 24. 26., 25. 30; διαπραττέσθαι Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 4; εἰρήνης δεῖσθαι lb. 2. 2, 13; εἰρήνην δέχεσθαι to accept it, often in Xen.; λαβεῖν Andoc. 24. 18; εἰρ. ἀγειν to keep peace, be at peace, τινί with one, Ar. Av. 386; πρὸς τινα Plat. Rep. 465 B; εἰρ. ἔχειν to enjoy peace, Xen. An. 2. 6, 6; λύνειν to break it, Dem. 248. 21; πολλὴ εἰρήνη profound peace, Plat. Rep. 329 C; ἐν εἰρήνῃ in peace, peacefully, Id. Symp. 189 B, Rep. 372 D; πόλεμον εἰρήνης χάριν [αἰρεῖσθαι] Arist. Pol. 7. 14, 13.

II. the goddess of peace, daughter of Zeus and Themis, Hes. Th. 902; wor-

shipped at Athens from 449 B.C., Plut. Cim. 13. (It is doubtful whether it is derived from εἶρω (sero) to join, or εἶρω to say.)

εἰρηνικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for peace, λόγος Isocr. 82 C; χρεία Arist. Pol. 1. 6, 10. 2. of or in peace, peaceful, βίος, πράξις, ἔργα, etc., Plat. Legg. 829 A, al.:—Adv. —κῶς, peaceably, opp. to πολεμικῶς, Isocr. 91 C, Xen. Oec. 1, 17, etc.

εἰρηνό-δικαί [ῖ], ἂν, of, the Roman *Fetiales*, Dion. 11. 2. 72.

εἰρηνοποιέω, to make peace, LXX: Med., Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 984.

εἰρηνοποίησις, εως, ἡ, a peace-making, Clem. Al. 581.

εἰρηνοποιός, ὁ, a peace-maker, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 4, Plut. Nic. 11. II. in pl. for the Rom. *Fetiales*, Plut. 2. 279 B.

εἰρηνοφύλακέω, to be a guardian of peace, Philo 2. 209.

εἰρηνό-φύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, a guardian of peace, Xen. Vect. 5, 1. II. in pl., like εἰρηνοδίκαι, the Rom. *Fetiales*, Plut. Num. 12.

εἰρήνεος, εἰρήνω, v. sub εἰρήνεος, ἔριον.

εἰρῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, worse form for ἱρῖς.

εἰρκτέον, verb. Adj. of εἶργω, one must prevent, Soph. Aj. 1250.

εἰρκτή, Ion. ἐρκτή, ἡ, (εἶργω) an inclosure, prison, Hdt. 4. 146, 148, Thuc. 1. 131, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 19, etc.:—in pl., Eur. Bacch. 497:—also the inner part of the house, the women's apartments, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 5.

εἰρκοφύλακέω, to be a gaoler, Philo 1. 290.

εἰρκο-φύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, a gaoler, turnkey, Philo 1. 289., 2. 53.

εἰρμός, ὁ, a train, series, Arist. Probl. 17. 3, Philo 1. 6, 14, 31, etc. (From εἶρω to join, as Lat. series from sero.)

εἶρο-κόμος, ὄν, dressing wool, 1. 3, 387, Anth. P. 6. 160.

εἶρομαι, Ion. for ἐρομαι, to ask; v. sub εἶρω to say.

εἶρο-πόκος, ὄν, wool-fleeced, woolly, εἰροπόκοις ὕεσσαν Il. 5. 137; εἶρο-πόκων ὕων Od. 9. 443.

εἶρο-πᾶνος, ὄν, working in wool, Suid.

εἶρος, τό, wool, Od. 4. 135., 9. 426: cf. ἔριον, εἶριον, εὐερος.

εἶρο-χάρης, ἐς, delighting in wool, τάλαρος Anth. P. 6. 39.

εἶροψ, ὀπος, ὁ, Boeot. name for the μέροψ, q. v.

εἶρύσται, εἰρύνεμαι [ῶ], v. sub ἐρύω.

εἰρυσίμων [ῶ], τό, Ep. for ἐρύσιμων, Nic.

εἶρῶν, εἶρῶμαι, ποῖτ, for ἐρύω, ἐρύομαι.

εἶρω (A): aor. εἶρα (v. inf.), also εἶρα (v. διεἶρω):—Pass., pf. part. ἐρμένους (ἐν-) Hdt. 4. 190; Ep. ἐρμένους, v. inf.:—the simple Verb is rare, cf. ἀν-, δι-, ἐν-, ἐξ-, συν-εἶρω: (for the Root, v. sub ἄ-εἶρω). To fasten together in rows, to string, used by Hom. only in Ep. pf. pass., ἡλέκτροισιν ἐρμένους a necklace strung with pieces of electron, Od. 18. 296; and plupf. pass., μετὰ δ' ἡλέκτροισιν ἐρπτο Od. 15. 460; so, περὶ στήθεσιν ἐρτα [μήτηρ] Ar. Rh. 3. 868. II. after Hom. in Act., στεφανῶν εἶρ., Lat. coronas necere, Pind. N. 7. 113; εἶρ. τὰ θεῖα Plut. 2. 1029 C: to fasten, εἰς βρόχων εἶρας τὸν πράχλην Zalcuc. ap. Stob. 280. 39:—Pass., εἰρμένῃ λέξις a continuous, running style, i. e. not antithetic or with balanced periods, Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 2: cf. συνεῖρω II.

εἶρω (B): to say, speak, tell: the Act. is used by Hom. only in the Od., and in first pers., μνηστῆρσιν δ' .. τὰδε εἶρω 2. 162, cf. 13. 7; τὰδε τοι νημερτέα εἶρω 11. 137:—he also has the impf. med. in same sense, καὶ εἶρετο δεύτερον αὐδῖς Il. 1. 513; εἶροντο δὲ κῆδ' ἕκαστος Od. 11. 542;—but in other places of Hom. (v. sub ἐρομαι, ἐπειρομαι), as in Ion. Prose, the Med. means to cause to be told to one, i. e. to ask, like the Att. ἐροῦμαι:—Pass. 3 sing. εἶρεται, is said, Arat. 172, 261. (Though the pres. is rare, the Root is common enough in the fut. ἐρέω, ἐρῶ, pf. εἶρηκα, q. v.:—notwithstanding what Plat. says (Crat. 398 D, τὸ εἶρω λέγειν ἐστὶ, and the comparison of Lat. sermo with sertum, from sero), the Root of this εἶρω (✓FEP) is distinct from that of εἶρω sero (σερ): v. sub ἄ-εἶρω and ἐρῶ.)

εἶρων, ὄνος, ὁ, a dissembler, one who says less than he thinks, Lat. dissimulatio, opp. to ἀληθής, by Arist. Eth. N. 4. 7, 3; and to ἀλαζών, Ib. 2. 7, 12; ἀλάπηξ εἶρων τῇ φύσει Philom. Incert. 3. 6; εἶρων ἐν τοῖς λόγους Luc. Anach. 18: cf. Cic. Off. 1. 30.

εἰρωνεία, ἡ, dissimulation, i. e. ignorance purposely affected to provoke or confound an antagonist, irony, a mode of argument used by Socrates against the Sophists, Plat. Rep. 337 A, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 7, Cic. de Or. 2. 67; opp. to ἀλαζονεία, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 12; cf. προσποιήσις sub fin.

II. any assumed appearance, a pretence, assumption, when a person at first appears willing, but then draws back, Dem. 42. 7; τὴν ἡμετέραν βραδυνὴν καὶ εἰρωνείαν (vulg. ῥαθυμίαν) Id. 50. 27.

εἰρωνεύομαι, Dep. to dissimble, i. e. feign ignorance, so as to perplex, Plat. Apol. 38 A, Arist. Rhet. 2. 2, 24, Pol. 3. 2, 2; πρὸς τινα Plat. Crat. 384 A: generally, to dissimble, shuffle, Ar. Av. 1311, Dem. 1394. 13: cf. εἰρωνεία.

εἰρωνευτής, οὔ, ὁ, = εἶρων. Schol. ap. Diog. L. 2. 19.

εἰρωνευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = sq., Schol. Ar. Rh. 1. 486.

εἰρωνίζω, = εἰρωνεύομαι, Philostr. 487 (v. l. εἰρωνικόν).

εἰρωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, dissembling, putting on a feigned ignorance, Plat. Soph. 268 A; τὸ εἰρωνικόν = εἰρωνεία, Id. Legg. 908 E. Adv. —κῶς, Ar. Vesp. 174, Plat. Sym. 218 D, etc.

εἰρωτάω, Ep., and εἰρωτέω, Ion., for ἐρωτάω.

εἰς or ἔς, PREP. WITH ACC. ONLY. Notwithstanding the inconsistencies of the MSS., it may be observed that Ion. and Dor. writers (with Thuc. among the Att.) always prefer ἔς, except that Poets use εἰς before vowels when the metre requires a long syll. The Trag. and Com. Poets seem to make a rule of using ἔς before consonants, and εἰς before vowels except that the Trag. admit ἔς before vowels, when a short syll. is required, a liberty never taken by the Com., except in imitation of the Trag. style; Pors. praef. Hec. p. liii. In Att. Prose (except in Thuc.) εἰς prevails before both consonants and vowels. But in the phrases ἔς κόρακας (whence the Verb σκοραϊζέω), ἔς μακαρίαν, the short form was always retained. Cf. Gramm. in An. Ox. 1. 172, Hellad. in Phot. Bibl. 533. 20.

(The Aeol. used ἐν, like Lat. in, for both in and into, v. Pind. O. 7. 9., 10 (11). 90, P. 2. 21, N. 7. 46, Inscr. Boeot. in C. 1. 1569 c, 1571, al., v. Ahrens D. Aeol. p. 213: so also in Dor., Ahrens D. Dor. p. 359. The orig. form was prob. ἐνς, Lat. in (the two senses being subsequently divided between ἔς (eis) and ἐν), cf. ἐσμί εἰμι, τίθεντι τίθειαι, etc.)

Radical sense, into, and then more loosely to: I. OF PLACE, the oldest and commonest usage, εἰς ἄλα, πόντον, θάλασσαν into or to the sea, Hom.; also, εἰς ἄλαδε, Od. 10. 351; often of places, εἰς Εὐβοίαν Od. 3. 174; εἰς Αἰγυπτον, ἐν Σάρδεσι, ἐς Πέρσας, etc., Hdt., etc.; εἰς ἄρματα βαίνειν to step into .., Il. 8. 115; εἰς ἐλάτην ἀναβήναι 14. 287:—properly opposed to ἐκ, hence such phrases as ἐκ νεότητος ἐς γῆρας 14. 86; ἐς πόδας ἐκ κεφαλῆς, ἐς σφυρὸν ἐκ πτέρνης from head to foot, top to toe, 22. 397., 23. 169; ἐκ πάτον ἐς σκοπὴν 20. 137; ἐς μυχὸν ἐξ οὐδοῦ Od. 7. 87; ἐς ἔτος ἐξ ἔτεος from year to year, Theocr. 18. 15:—then, with all Verbs implying motion or direction, as Verbs of looking, ἰδεῖν εἰς οὐρανόν Il. 3. 364; εἰς ὤπα ἰδεῖσθαι to look in the face, 9. 373, etc.; εἰς ὤπα ἕκκειν he is like in face, where ἰδόντι may be supplied, 3. 158, etc.; εἰς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἔλθειν τινὶ to come before another's eyes, 24. 204; ἐς ὤφιν ἀπικέσθαι τινός Hdt. 1. 136; καλέσαι τινα ἐς ὤφιν Id. 5. 106, etc.; ἐς ταυτὸν ἦκειν come to the same point, agree, Eur. Hipp. 273:—more rare after a Subst., ὁδοὺ ἐς λαυρὴν Od. 22. 128; τὸ ἐς Παλλήνην τεῖχος facing Pallene, Thuc. 1. 56. b. in Ep. and Ion. also c. acc. pers., where the Att. use ὡς, πρὸς, παρά, Il. 7. 312., 15. 402, Od. 14. 127, Hdt. 4. 147; v. Spitzn. Excurs. xxxv and II.; but with pl. names the Att. also use εἰς.

2. with Verbs which express rest in a place, when a previous motion into or to it is implied, as ἐς μέγαρον κατέθηκε he put it in the house (i. e. he brought it into the house, and put it there), Od. 20. 96; ἐς θρόνους ἐξόντο they sat them down upon the seats, 4. 51, cf. 1. 130; ἐφάνη λῖς εἰς ὁδόν the lion appeared in the path, Il. 15. 376: so too in Att. and Prose phrases, εἶναι or γίγνεσθαι ἐς τόπον Hdt. 1. 21., 5. 38; παραγίγνεσθαι or παρῆναι ἐς τόπον Id. 1. 185., 6. 1; ἐς δόμους μένειν Soph. Aj. 80; κατακλείειν ἐς τὴν νῆσον Thuc. 1. 109, cf. Hdt. 3. 13; ἀποβαίνειν or ἀπόβασιν ποιεῖσθαι ἐς .., Thuc., etc.; v. sub ἵσταιμι, καθίστημι, ἵζω, καθίζω, κρύπτω, etc.:—in later writers εἰς came to be used quite like ἐν, οἰκεῖν εἰς τὰ ἴππαρα Luc. Asin. 1; εἰς Ἐκβάτανα ἀποθανεῖν Acl. V. H. 7. 8.—For the reverse usage of ἐν with Verbs of motion, v. ἐν I. 8.

3. with Verbs of saying or speaking, εἰς relates to the persons to or before whom one speaks, εἰπεῖν, αὐδᾶν, λέγειν, λόγους ποιεῖσθαι εἰς τὸ πλῆθος, etc. to come before the people and speak, Hdt. 8. 26, Soph. O. T. 93, Thuc., etc.; λέγειν εἰς τὸ μέσον τῶν ταξιάρχων Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 7; αἱ ἐς τὰ φανερὸν λεγόμενα αἰτίαι Thuc. 1. 23; so with other Verbs, εἰς τοὺς Ἕλληνας αὐτὸν σοφιστὴν παρέχων Plat. Prot. 312 A, cf. Thuc. 7. 56; ἐπαχθέη εἶναι ἐς τοὺς πολλοὺς Id. 6. 54; διαβεβλήσθαι εἰς τινα Plat. Rep. 539 C.

4. elliptical usages of εἰς, a. after Verbs which have no sense of motion to or into a place, τὴν πόλιν ἐξέλιπον εἰς χωρίον οὐχὺν they quitted the city for a strong position, i. e. to seek a strong position, Xen. An. 1. 2, 24; ἀλίσσεσθαι εἰς Ἀθήνας to be taken prisoner [and sent] to Athens, Id. Hell. 1. 1, 23; cf. Eur. Heracl. 59, Plat. Phaedo 116 A. b. participles signifying motion are often omitted with εἰς, τοῖς στρατηγοῖς τοῖς εἰς Σικελίαν (sc. ἀποδεδιχθεῖσιν) Andoc. 2. 30, cf. Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 29. c. c. gen., mostly of proper names, as εἰς Ἀἶδα, Att. εἰς Ἀΐδου [δόμους], Il. 21. 48; ἐς Ἀθηνας [τερῶν] to the temple of Athena, Il. 6. 379; ἐς Πριάμοιο [οἶκον] 24. 160, cf. 309; εἰς Ἀλγύπτιοιο [ῥέον] Od. 4. 581:—so in Att., εἰς Ἀσκληπιοῦ, εἰς Ἀπόλλωνος, ἐς Διμήτρος, ἐς Διονύσου, as in Lat. ad Apollinis, ad Castoris, ad Opis, Ar. Pl. 411, etc.;—also with appellatives, ἀνδρὸς ἐς ἀφείνου to a rich man's, Il. 24. 482; ἐς πατρός Od. 2. 195; εἰς φιλοσόφου, εἰς διδασκάλων φοιτᾶν to go to the philosopher's, to the teacher's, Att.; ἐς ἑαυτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, ἑαυτοῦ to my own house, Hdt. 1. 108., 9. 108, and Att.; in Hom. ἐς ἡμέτερον, Od. 2. 55, etc.

II. OF TIME, 1. to denote a certain point or limit of time, to, up to, until, ἐς ἥν (in Att. εἰς τὴν ἥν) Od. 11. 375; ἐς ἡλίον καταδύντα till sun-set, 9. 161 (but also towards or near sun-set, 3. 138); ἐς γῆρας Il. 14. 86; ἐς ἐμὲ up to my time, Hdt. 1. 92:—so with Adv., ἐς ὅτε (cf. εἰς τε) against the time when .., Od. 2. 99; so, εἰς πότε; until when? how long? Soph. Aj. 1185 (cf. εἰκοσε); ἐς ὅποτε Aeschin. 67. 40; ἐς τί; like εἰς πότε; Il. 5. 465; ἐς ὅ until, Hdt. 1. 93, etc.; also, ἐς οὐ 1. 67., 3. 31, etc.; ἐς τότε 7. 29, etc. 2. to determine a period, εἰς ἑνιαυτὸν for a year, i. e. a whole year, Il. 19. 32, Od. 4. 495; within the year, 4. 86; also, εἰς ὥρας 9. 135; ἐς ἑσπέρα ἐς ὥρην for the summer, i. e. throughout it, 14. 384; ἡ εἰς ἑνιαυτὸν δαπάνη εἰς τὸν μῆνα δαπανᾶται the expenditure for a year is expended in a month, Xen. Oec. 7, 36; ἐς ἑσπέραν ἦκειν to come at even, Ar. Pl. 998; ἐς τρίτην ἡμέραν or εἰς τρίτην alone, on the third day, in three days, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 268 B, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 27; ἦκειν ἐς τὴν ὑστεραίαν Id. An. 2. 3, 25; ἐς τέλος at last, Hdt. 3. 40; ἐς καιρὸν in season, Id. 4. 139; οὐκ ἐς ἀναβολὰς with no delay, Id. 8. 21, Eur., etc.; ἐς τότε at this time, Od. 7. 317; ἐς ὑστερον or εἰς τὸ ὑστερον 12. 126, Thuc. 2. 20:—so with Adv., ἐς αὐριον Il. 8. 538, Plat. Legg. 858 B; ἐς περ ὑπὸ σῶν Od. 20. 199; ἐς αὐθις or ἐσαυθις Thuc. 4. 63; ἐς αὐτίκα Ar. Pax 367; ἐς ἔπειτα Soph. Aj. 35, Thuc.; ἐς ὥρῃ Id. 8. 23; ἐς ἀπας, v. sub εἰσάπαξ; ἐς ἐτι, v. εἰσέτι, εἰς ὅτε, v. εἰσέτε, etc.

III. to express MEASURE OR LIMIT generally, without reference to Time, ἐς διακονία λείπετο was left behind as far as a quoit's throw, Il. 23. 523; ἐς δράχμην διέδωκε paid them as much as a drachma, Thuc. 8. 29; so, ἐς τὰ μάλιστα to the greatest degree, Hdt. 1. 20, etc.; ἐς τοσοῦτο ἀφικέσθαι, ἦκειν, etc., Thuc., etc.; ἐς ὅ so far as, Id. 5. 66; ἐς τὸ ἐρχατον Hdt. 7. 229, etc. 2. so, often, with Numerals, ἐς τριακάδας δέκα ναῶν Aesch. Pers. 339; ναὺς ἐς τὰς τετρακοσίους, διακοσίους

to the number of 400, etc., Thuc. 1. 74, 100, etc.; εἰς ἑνα, εἰς δύο, εἰς τέσσαρας, one, two deep, etc., Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 21, etc.;—so with Advvs., εἰς τρίς or εἰσ τρίς thrice, Pind. O. 2. 124. Hdt. 1. 86:—then, of round numbers, at most, about, Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 345, Xen. An. 1. 1, 10. IV. to express RELATION to or towards, ἀμαρτάνειν or ἐξαμαρτάνειν εἰς τινα Aesch. Pr. 945, etc.; ἀμαρτάνειν εἰς τινα, αἰτία εἰς τινα Isocr. 178 D, Thuc. 1. 66; οὐδεὶς οὐδεὶς εἰς τινα Soph. Ph. 522; ἔχθρα, φιλία εἰς τινα Hdt. 6. 65, Thuc. 2. 9; λέγειν, γράμην ἀποδεικνύειν εἰς . . . Hdt. 1. 86, 4. 98.

2. in regard to, πρώτος εἰς εὐνυχίαν Aesch. Pers. 326; σκόπτειν εἰς τὰ ῥήματα Ar. Pax 740, cf. Eq. 90; διαβάλλειν τινα εἰς τι Thuc. 8. 88; αἰτία ἐπιφερομένη εἰς μαλακίαν Id. 5. 75; μέμφεσθαι εἰς φίλιαν Xen. An. 2. 6, 30, cf. Hell. 7. 4, 30:—often just like Lat. *quod attinet ad* . . ., εὐνυχίαν εἰς τέκνα Eur. Or. 542, cf. Plat. Apol. 29 D. 35 A, etc.; εἰς τὰ ἄλλα Thuc. 1. 1; εἰς ἅπαντα Soph. Tr. 489; εἰς τὰ πάντ' Aesch. Fr. 736; εἰς μὲν ταῦτα Plat. Lys. 210 A; τό γ' εἰς ἐαυτόν, τὸ εἰς ἐμὲ Soph. O. T. 706, Eur. I. T. 691:—also, εἰς ὁλίγους τὰς ἀρχὰς ποιεῖν Thuc. 8. 53; εἰς πλείους οἰκεῖν Id. 2. 37:—hence the phrases τελεῖν εἰς Ἑλλάδας, Βωιωτῶν, ἄνδρας, etc., v. sub τελεῶ.

3. of Manner, εἰς τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον Plat. Rep. 353 D; εἰς χρίματα ζημιούσθαι Id. Legg. 774 B, cf. Dem. 610. 7; εἰς ἐν μέλος Theocr. 18. 7;—often periph. for Advvs., εἰς κοῖνον=κοινῶς, Aesch. Fr. 844, Eum. 408; εἰς τὸ πᾶν=πάντως Id. Ag. 682; εἰς τάχος=ταχέως, Ar. Ach. 686; εἰς εὐτέλειαν=εὐτελῶς, Id. Av. 805; εἰς τὰρχαῖον Id. Nub. 593; εἰς καλὸν Soph. El. 403, Plat. Phaedo 76 E.

V. of an END, ἐρχεσθαι, ἀποσκήπτειν, τελευτᾶν εἰς . . ., to end in . . ., Hdt. 1. 120, 3. 125, etc.; καταξαινεῖν εἰς φοινικίδα to cut into red rags, Ar. Ach. 320; εἰς ἄνδρα τελευτᾶν, γενεαίαν Plat. Theat. 173 B, Theocr. 14. 28: hence, in later Greek, ἄγειν εἰς γυναῖκα to marry as or for a wife, etc. 2. of an End considered as a Purpose or Object, εἰπεῖν εἰς ἀγαθόν, πείσεται εἰς ἀγαθὸν for good, for his good, Il. 9. 102, 11. 789; εἰς ἀγαθὰ μυθεῖσθαι 23. 305; εἰς πόλεμον θαρσύνεσθαι 8. 376, cf. Hdt. 7. 29, etc.; εἰς φόβον to cause fear, Il. 15. 310; εἰς ὑποδήματα, εἰς ζώνην δεδόσθαι Hdt. 2. 98; κόσμος ὁ εἰς ἑορτάς Xen. Oec. 9, 6; ἐπιτήδειας, εὐπρεπῆς, σύμφωρος εἰς τι Hdt. 1. 115, 2. 116, 8. 60; εἰς κάλλος ζῆν to live for show, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 33, cf. Ages. 9, 1.

B. POSITION. εἰς is sometimes parted from its acc. by several words, εἰς ἀμφοτέρω Διομήδεις ἄρματα Βήτην Il. 8. 115; the most remarkable instance is Solon Fr. 18: seldom (only in Poets) put after its case, Il. 15. 59, Od. 3. 137, 15. 541, Soph. O. C. 127 (lyr.)—after an Adv., αὐρίον εἰς τῆμος δ' . . . (vulg. αὐρίον εἰς τῆμος δ' . . .) Od. 7. 318.

εἰς, μῖα, ἔν (μῖα only in later Ion. Prose); gen. ἑνός, μίας, ἑνός:—Ep. lengthd. ζεῖς Hes. Th. 145, Anth. P. 7. 341:—Dor. ἦς, Rhinthon ap. An. Ox. 1. 171, C. I. 5774. 88:—Ep. fem. ἱά, Il. 13. 354, gen. ἱῆς Il. 16. 175, 24. 496; dat. ἱῇ 9. 319, 11. 174, etc.; a neut. dat. (ἱῇ κίον ἡμᾶτι) also occurs in 6. 422. [In Comm. οὐδὲ (μῖα) εἰς, οὐδὲ (μῖα) ἔν, occur, mostly at the end of a senarian, without elision, Cratin. Incert. 23, Ar. Ran. 927, Pl. 37, 138, al.] (The orig. form was prob. ἑνς (as ἐντὶ for εἰσί, etc.), cf. Lat. unus, Old Lat. aīnos, Goth. aīnos, O. Norse einn, A. S. ān. The fem. μῖα points to a second Root, cf. αἰός, μόνος.)

1. as a Numeral, Hom., etc.; strengthd., εἰς οἶος, μῖα οἷα a single one, one alone, Hom.; μῖα μούνη Od. 23. 227; εἰς μόνος Hdt. 1. 119, Ar. Pl. 1053, etc.; later, εἰς καὶ μόνος, μόνος εἰς Dion. H. 1. 74, 3. 64; εἰς ἄν Soph. O. T. 247, Eur., etc.: opp. to πῶλος, μῖα τὰς πῶλλας ψυχὰς ὀλέσασα Aesch. Ag. 1456, cf. 1465, Cho. 299, etc. b. emphatically with a Sup., εἰς ἄριστος Il. 12. 243, etc.: esp. in Att. phrases, like Lat. *unus omnium maxime*, εἰς ἀνὴρ πλείστων . . . πῶλον παρασχών Aesch. Pers. 327; πλείστος ἀνὴρ εἰς . . . ἔγγημι Soph. Tr. 460; κάλλιστ' ἀνὴρ εἰς Id. O. T. 1380; ἕνα κριβέντ' ἄριστον Id. Ph. 1344; so in Prose, ἐπὶ πλείστον δὴ χλιδῆς εἰς ἀνὴρ ἀπικέτω Hdt. 6. 127, cf. Thuc. 8. 68; Μιτυληναῖον μάλα πῶλον δὴ μῖα πῶλον Id. 3. 40; πάντων εἰς ἀνὴρ τῶν μεγίστων αἰτίος κακῶν Dem. 275. 15:—also without a Sup., εἰς κατὰ πῶλον ὕμνοι' ἄν Aesch. Theb. 6; or with εἰς omitted, πλείστ' ἀνὴρ ἐπὶ ζήλῳ ἡγήλατο Soph. O. C. 563; θανάων . . . κάλλιστ' ἀνὴρ Eur. Hec. 310; v. Elmsl. Heracl. 8. c. in oppos., made emphatic by the Art. ὁ εἰς, ἡ μῖα Il. 20. 272, Od. 20. 110, Plat. Crito 48 A, Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 9, Theocr. 6. 22.

d. with a negat., εἰς οὐδείς nullus unus, no single man, Hdt. 1. 32, Thuc.; οὐκ ἐν ἄλλῳ ἐνὶ γε χωρίῳ in no other single country, Id. 1. 80; οὐχ εἰς, i. e. more than one, Aesch. Theb. 103, Eur.; εἰς οὐ . . ., εἰς μή . . ., emphatic for οὐδείς, μῖα εἰς Ar. Thesm. 549, Xen. An. 5. 6, 12; and still more emphatic, οὐδὲ εἰς, μῖα εἰς, v. sub οὐδείς, μῖα.

e. εἰς ἕκαστος each one, each by himself, Lat. *unusquisque*, Hdt. 1. 123, Plat. Prot. 332 C, etc.; αἰσθητοῖς μῖα ἑνός (sc. γένους) one of each, Arist. Metaph. 3. 2. 5. f. often with κατὰ, καθ' ἑν ἕκαστον each singly, piece by piece, Hdt. 1. 9, etc.; so, καθ' ἑνα, καθ' ἑν one by one, Plat. Soph. 217 A, etc.; καθ' ἑνα ἕκαστον ἡμῶν ἀποστρεῖν to deprive each of us singly, Dem. 560. fin.; μίαν μίαν=κατὰ μίαν, Soph. Fr. 201:—but, καθ' ἑν εἶναι to be united, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 16.

g. with other Preps., ἐν ἀνθ' ἑνός above all, Plat. Rep. 331 B, Phil. 63 C:—ἐπὶ μίαν ἕκαστον ῥάβδον τιθέντες θεοπέζουσι one by one, separately, Hdt. 4. 67; ἐπὶ ἑνός Plat. Theat. 157 A; ἐν ἐφ' ἐνὶ Id. Soph. 229 B, Legg. 758 B:—ἐν πρὸς ἐν, in comparisons, Hdt. 4. 50, Plat. Legg. 647 B; εἰς πρὸς ἑνα Dem. 557. 27:—παρ' ἑνα alternately, Luc. Salt. 12:—εἰς ἐν συνάγειν, etc., Lat. *in unum, together*, Eur. Or. 1640; εἰς ἐν μοῖρας Id. Andr. 1172; εἰς μίαν βουλήν Id. 2. 379; in full, εἰς μίαν βουλήν Thuc. 5. 111; εἰς μίαν νοεῖν Acl. N. A. 5. 6; also, μίαν (sc. δίκην) δικάζειν Ar. Vesp. 595.

2. one, i. e. the same, so, εἰς καὶ ὁ αὐτός one and the same, Lat. *unus et idem*, Periclit. ap. Stob. 7. 3; ὁ αὐτός καὶ εἰς Arist. Phys. 3. 1, 9; so, εἰς καὶ ὁμοῖος Plat. Phaedr. 271 A: c. dat. one with . . ., *idem ac*, Eur. Phoen. 156, Plut. 2. 1089 A. 3. one, as opp. to another, εἰς μὲν . . ., εἰς δὲ . . ., Arist. Eth. N. 6. 1, 5, Pol.

3. 15, 2, etc.; so, ὁ μὲν . . ., εἰς δὲ . . ., εἰς δ' αὖ . . ., Od. 5. 421 sq., cf. Plat. Rep. 369 D; εἰς μὲν . . ., ἕτερος δὲ . . ., Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 23.

4. indefinitely, εἰς τις, some one, Lat. *unus aliquis*, Soph. O. T. 118, Plat., etc.; rarely τις εἰς, Soph. Ant. 269; εἰς τις γὰρ ἦν ἕκαστος each single one was suspected, Ib. 262; εἰς ὅστισιν Arist. Pol. 7. 3, fin.; εἰς ὁ πρῶτος, Germ. *der erste der beste*, Isac. 7. 2. 28; ἐνὶ τῷ πρῶτῳ Dem. 11. 20, cf. Luc. Hermot. 61:—then alone, like our indef. Art. a, an, (as *unus potest familias* Cic., *faber unus* Horat.), Eur. Bacch. 917, Ar. Av. 1292, cf. Thuc. 4. 50, Plat. Legg. 855 D, and freq. in LXX, e. g. 2 Regg. 2. 18.

5. οὐδὲ εἰς οὐδὲ δύο not one or two only, Dem. 848. 11; cf. τις indef. 1. 15; proverb., εἰς ἀνὴρ οὐδὲς ἀνὴρ one man's no man, Paroemiogr. 6. pl. ἑνα, units, Arist. Metaph. 9. 6, 4, 12. 8, 5, Phys. 3. 7, 2.

εἰσα, v. sub ἱζω 1.

εἰσάγαν, Adv., strengthd. for ἄγαν, Byz.

εἰσαγγελεύς, εἰς, ὁ, one who announces, a sort of gentleman-usher at the Persian court, Hdt. 3. 84, Diod. 16. 47, Plut. Alex. 46, etc.; cf. Philol. Mus. 1. 373 sq.

II. an accuser, Suid.

εἰσαγγελία, ἡ, information, news, Polyb. 9. 9. 7.

II. at Athens, a state prosecution or impeachment, brought in the first instance before the Senate of 500, or (sometimes) the ἐκκλησία, who, if they admitted the impeachment (ἐδέξαντο τὴν εἰσ.), generally referred it to a Heliastic court for trial under the ordinary forms, sometimes appointing advocates (συνήγοροι) to conduct it. Occasionally the Assembly constituted itself the Court to hear the impeachment, as in the case of the generals after the battle of Arginusae, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, Hyperid., Euxen. 22 sq., cites the νόμος εἰσαγγελτικός, which allows an εἰσαγγελία in cases, (a) of treason against the democracy, (b) of betrayal of a town or any military or naval force, (c) of an orator's corruptly misleading the people. Harp. (s. v.) says it was employed against the highest public offences, which admitted of no delay, and against crimes for which the ordinary legal process of γραφή seemed inadequate.—See Andoc. 6. 40, Lys. 185. 22, Isocr. 185 C; εἰσαγγελλίαν δέδικας ὑπὲρ τίνος Hyperid. Lyc. 10; εἰσαγγελία ἐδόθη εἰς τὴν βουλὴν ὑπὲρ Ἀριστάρχου Dem. 554. 11; εἰσαγγελλέων Arist. Fr. 378, 394.

2. another process called εἰσαγγελία was brought before the chief Archon, to punish κάκωσις (q. v.) or maltreatment of parents by children, of ἐπίκληροι by their husbands, or of wards by their guardians, Isac. 42. 27; cf. Dem. 980. 4; and still another was employed against unfaithful arbiters, Harp.

εἰσαγγέλλω, fut. εἰσάω, to go in and announce a person (cf. εἰσαγγελεύς), the business of a πολυαῖος or θοραπός, Hdt. 3. 118, Eur. Bacch. 173, Lys. 93. 32, etc.; πρὸς τινα Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 20; εἰσαγγελλεῖς εἰς τὸν ἀρχοντα Isac. 44. 16; cf. εἰσαγγελεύς.

2. to announce, report a thing, τὰ εἰσαγγελλόμενα Thuc. 6. 41; of the senses, εἰς πολλὰς διαφοράς Arist. Sens. 1. 8, cf. Insomn. 3. 7:—Pass., εἰσαγγελλέντων ὅτι . . . information having been given that . . ., Thuc. 1. 116, cf. 3. 3, 6. 52.

II. in the technical sense of εἰσαγγελία, to impeach, μία περὶ τίνος εἰς τὴν βουλήν Antipho 145. 27, cf. Andoc. 6. 6, Dem. 229. 21, 481. 4; τινὰ τῇ βουλῇ Andoc. 22. 25; τινὰ ἐν τῇ δῆμῳ περὶ τίνος ap. Eund. 3. 7; τινὰ πρὸς τοὺς ἀρχοντας Plat. Legg. 763 E; τινὰ εἰς τὸν δῆμον ἐπὶ τυραννίδος αἰτία Dion. H. 8. 77; c. inf., εἰς τινὰ δημογραφεῖν Lys. 116. 17:—Pass. to be impeached, Dem. 310. 17, Hyperid. Euxen. 18.

εἰσαγγελοῖς, εἰς, ἡ, an announcing. Def. Plat. 414 C.

εἰσαγγελτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for an impeachment, ap. Dem. 720. 18; εἰς νόμος Hyperid. Euxen. 20, 49.

εἰσαγείρω, to collect into a place, εἰς δ' ἐρέτας . . . ἀγείρομεν (sc. εἰς τὴν ναύον) Il. 1. 142, Od. 16. 349:—Med., νέον δ' εἰσαγείρατα θυμὸν he gathered fresh courage, Il. 15. 240, cf. 21. 417; but also in pass. sense, θωὰς δ' εἰσαγείρατα λαὸς [εἰς τὰς ναὺς] Od. 14. 248.

εἰσάγω [ᾱ], fut. εἰσάω: pf. ἀγῆσα Philipp. ap. Dem. 238. 28:—to lead in or into, esp. into one's dwelling, to introduce, c. dupl. acc., αὐτοὺς εἰσάγον θεῖον δόμον Od. 4. 43; Κρήτην εἰσάγαγ' ἑταίρους he led his comrades to Crete, 3. 191; also, εἰσάγειν τινὰ εἰς . . ., Hdt. 1. 196, etc.; also c. dat., τινὰ δόμον Eur. Alc. 1112; εἰσάγειν ψυχὰς χάριν Id. Hipp. 526; ὅταν σὲ καὶ καὶ εἰσάγω=ἔταν καὶ σὲ εἰσάγειν Soph. El. 39; νύξ εἰς. φόβον Id. Tr. 29:—Med. to admit forces into a city, Thuc. 8. 16, 108; also to take in with one, to introduce into a league or conspiracy, Ὅτάνης εἰσάγεται Ἰνταφέρνηα Hdt. 3. 70.

2. εἰσάγειν or εἰσάγεσθαι γυναῖκα to lead a wife into one's house, *ducere uxorem*, Hdt. 5. 39, 40, 6. 63.

3. to import foreign wares, Id. 3. 6; σῖτον Thuc. 4. 26; οἶνον Ἀθήνας Dem. 935. 5; so in Med., σῖτα εἰσαγέσθαι Hdt. 5. 34; εἰσαγέσθαι καὶ εἰσαγέσθαι Xen. Ath. 2, 3, Dem. 276. 5:—Pass., εἰσαγόμενα καὶ εξαγ. imports and exports, Arist. Rhet. 1. 4. 7.

4. εἰσάγειν εἰς τοὺς φράτερας, εἰς τοὺς δημότας to introduce among one's tribesmen, townsmen, Lys. 183. 10, Isac. 45. 22, Dem. 1315. 20; εἰς τινὰς εἰς τὴν πολιτείαν Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 5;—λατρὸν εἰσάγειν τινὶ to call in a physician for another, Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 3, Dem. 1159. 20; but in Med., of the physician himself when ill, εἰσάγεσθαι ἑαυτὸν λατρὸν Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 8.

5. to introduce new customs, Hdt. 2. 49; τελετὰς πονηράς Eur. Bacch. 260; σόφισμα Id. Phoen. 1408; τὴν πολεμικὴν ἔξιν Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 1; εἰς τὰ εἰδη the doctrine of ideas, Id. Eth. N. 1. 6, 1; αὐτὸν εἰς τὸν πόλεμον Polyb. 4. 20, 6.

6. δούλιον εἰσάγον αἰσαν, for δ. ἄγων εἰς αἰσαν, Aesch. Cho. 77.

II. to bring in, bring forward, esp. on the stage, Ar. Ach. 11, Plat. Rep. 381 D, al.: so of an orator, εἰς. σεαστὸν ποῖον τινα Arist. Rhet. 3. 16, 10.

2. as political term, εἰσάγειν τι εἰς τὴν βουλήν to bring before the Council, Xen. Hell. 7. 3, 5, etc. 3. as law-term, εἰσάγειν δικήν or γραφήν to bring a cause into court,—which was done in one sense by the prosecutor, *item intendere*, (Aesch. Eum. 580, 582, cf. Dem. 703. 6); in another by the εἰσαγωγέως (II), *dare iudicium*, (Antipho 146. 16, etc.; cf. δὲ θεσμοθετεῖται εἰσαγέτωσαν εἰς τὴν Ἥλιαίαν Lex ap. Dem. 529.

19; v. omnino 940. 10 sq.). **b. εἰσ. τινά**, of the λογισταί, to bring forward the case of an officer at the εὐθυναί (q. v.), Dem. 266. 8:—also, simply, to bring him into court, prosecute, Plat. Apol. 24 D, 25 C, al.; in full, εἰσ. εἰς δικαστήριον lb. 29 A, Gorg. 521 C; εἰς τὸ δ. Id. Legg. 910 D, al.

III. in Eccl., οἱ εἰσαγόμενοι are the catechumens.

εἰσαγωγεύς, ὧς, ὁ, one who brings in, an introducer, Plat. Legg. 765 A.

II. at Athens, εἰσαγωγεῖς was a name given to any of the ordinary magistrates who received complaints that fell within their jurisdiction and brought the cases into court, Dem. 976. 15 sq., Arist. Fr. 414.

εἰσαγωγή, ἡ, a bringing in, introduction, as of heirs by adoption, Isae. 80. 11.

2. importation of goods, Plat. Legg. 847 D, Arist. Rhet. I. 4, 11.

II. as law-term, a bringing causes into court (v. εἰσάγω II. 3), Plat. Legg. 855 D, cf. Isae. 47. 32.

III. in Rhet. an elementary treatise, introduction, Plut. 2. 43 F, ubi v. Wyttenb.

εἰσαγωγικός, ὁ, ὧς, of or for importation, εἰς τέλη import duties, opp. to εξαγωγικά, Strabo 798.

II. introductory, elementary, Eccl.

εἰσαγώγιμος, ὧς, that can or may be imported, opp. to εξαγώγιμος, Arist. Rhet. I. 4, 11; τὰ εἰσ. imports, Id. Pol. 3. 9, 7; τέχνη εἰσ. requiring to be imported, foreign, Plat. Legg. 847 D; σωτηρίαν . . εἰσ. λαβεῖν brought in, not found at home, Eur. Fr. 974; εἰσαγ. πόλεις, of colonies, as opp. to the αὐτόχθονες of Athens, lb. 362. 10.

II. as law-term, of a suit, that may be brought into court, μὴ εἰσαγωγίμων εἶναι τὴν δίκην that the suit was not within the jurisdiction of the court, Dem. 893. 16., 939. 12, cf. Lys. 167. 1, Dinarch. 96. 7; εἰσ. χρήματα matters that may be brought before the court, within the scope of the suit, Dem. 888. 19; v. διαμαρτυρία, παραγραφή.

εἰσαγωγός, ὅς, = εἰσαγωγεύς, C. I. 2932.

εἰσαίει, for εἰς αἶψά, for ever, Aesch. Fr. 732, Soph. Aj. 570 [with αἶ]; εἰσαίει Aesch. Eum. 836.

εἰσαίρωμαι, Med. to take to oneself, Theogn. 976.

εἰσαθρῶ, to look at, descry, εἰς πον εἰσαθρήσειεν Ἀλέξανδρον Il. 3. 450, cf. Theocr. 25. 215; εἰκόνα τήνδ' εἰσαθρεῖ C. I. 2592; ἀστέρας εἰσαθρεῖς Plat. Eleg. 14 Bgk.:—metaph., ἱστορίην εἰσαθρήσας Epitaph. in C. I. 380.

—Poët. Verb.

εἰσαίρω, to bring or carry in, τράπεζαν Ar. Ran. 518.

εἰσαῖσω, contr. -άσω, Att. -άττω, to dart in or into, Ar. Nub. 543.

εἰσαιτο, opt. aor. med. of *εἶδω, Il. 2. 215.

εἰσαῖω, poet. for εἰσακούω, to listen or hearken to, c. gen., Theocr. 7. 88, Ap. Rh. I. 764; c. acc., Anth. P. 9. 180, Call. Jov. 54.

εἰσακοή, ἡ, a listening, hearkening, Philo I. 593.

εἰσακοντίζω, fut. Att. ἰω, to throw or hurl javelins at, τινά Hdt. I. 43., 9. 49; εἰς τὰ γυνάτῃ Thuc. 3. 23; c. acc., τὴν χίμαιραν εἰσακοντίζεις Epinic. Ὑποβ. I. 10.

2. absol. to dart or spout, of blood, Eur. Hel. 1188.

εἰσακούω, fut. σομαι, to hearken or give ear to one, ὡς ἔφατ' οὐδ' ἐσάκουε . . Ὀδυσσεύς Il. 8. 97; c. acc., φωνὴν ἐσάκουσαν h. Cer. 285, and so in Att.; also c. gen. pers., Soph. Aj. 789, Eur. I. A. 1368, etc.

2. in Poets, simply, to hear, τούτων λέγοντος εἰσάκουσ' ἔγω, ὡς . . , Soph. Tr. 351; τίνος βροτῶν λόγον τόνδ' εἰσ.; Id. El. 884, cf. Aj. 318; ὧντ' εἰσακούσας παῖδα Eur. El. 416.

II. c. dat. pers. to hearken or listen to, give heed to, Hdt. I. 214, etc.; ἔσακ. τινί τι in a thing, Id. 9. 60: absol., Id. 4. 133, al.

III. the Pass. in strict sense, ἔζωθεν εἰς τὰς οἰκίας εἰσακύνεται μάλλον ἢ ἔσωθεν ἔξω Arist. Probl. 37.

εἰσακτέον, verb. Adj. one must bring into court (v. εἰσάγω II. 3), Ar. Vesp. 840, Xen. Eq. Mag. I. 10.

εἰσαλέϊω, to smear or rub in, Hipp. 566. 14.

εἰσάλλομαι, fut. εἰσάλομαι; aor. 2 (with form of plqpf. pass.) ἐσάλτο: Dep.:—to spring or rush into, ἐσάλατο τείχος Ἀχαιῶν Il. 12. 438; πύλας καὶ τείχος ἐσάλτο 13. 679, cf. 12. 466, Pind. O. 8. 50; later, ἐσάλλ. τὸ πῦρ to leap into it, Hdt. 2. 66; εἰσ. εἰς τὰ τεῖχη v. l. Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, cf. Soph. Fr. 695; εἰς ἀσκὸν upon a bladder, Eubul. Δαμ. I; ἐπὶ κρατὶ μοι πτόμος εἰσάλατο Soph. Ant. 1345; cf. ἐνάλλομαι.

εἰσαμείβω, to go into, enter, Aesch. Theb. 558.

εἰσάμην, Ep. aor. of εἶμι (ἰδο), q. v., Il. **III.** Ep. aor. med. of *εἶδω (v. signf. II).

III. εἰσάμην, aor. med. of ἰζω, I set or placed, v. ἰζω I.

εἰσαναβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι, to go up to or into, Ἴλιον εἰσανέβησαν Il. 6. 74; εἰσαναβὰς ὑπὲρ ὧν Od. 16. 449; ἐς δ' ὑπὲρ ὧν ἀναβάσα 19. 602; so, λέχος, ἀπὸν εἰσαναβαίνειν Il. 8. 291., 24. 97; ἀκρότατον εἰσαναβὰς αἶπτος (αἶπτος being added by Arndt, who compares αἶπτον ὄλεθρον) Soph. O. T. 876.

εἰσαναγκάζω, fut. ἄσω, to force one thing into another, Hipp. Art. 814.

2. to constrain, τινά Aesch. Pr. 290; c. inf., Plat. Tim. 49 A.

εἰσανάγω, fut. ἔω, to lead up into, εἰρεῖον into slavery, Od. 8. 529; μυχήν οὐρανὸν εἰς, Anth. Plan. 201; τινά πρὸς τινα Polyb. I. 82, 2.

εἰσανῶλισκω, to expend upon, τι εἰς αὐτὸν Antiph. Στρατ. I. 10.

εἰσανδρῶ, to fill with men, Ar. Rh. I. 874.

εἰσανεῖδον, to look up to, οὐρανὸν εἰσανεῖδον Il. 16. 232, cf. 24. 307.

εἰσάνειμι, to go up into, ἡλῖος . . οὐρανὸν εἰσανίω Il. 7. 423, Hes. Th. 761.

εἰσανέχω, fut. ἔω, intr. to rise above, c. gen., Ap. Rh. I. 1360, cf. 4. 291; c. acc., πέλαιος εἰσανέχει γαῖαν lb. 1578.

εἰσανορούω, to rush up to, οὐρανὸν Q. Sm. 2. 65 S.

εἰσαντα, Adv. right opposite; Hom. joins ἔσαντα ἰδῶν looking in the face, Il. 17. 334; ἰδεῖν Od. 11. 142; ἰδεσθῆαι 5. 217.

εἰσαντλέω, to draw into, fill in, Clearch. ap. Ath. 416 B.

εἰσάπαν, should prob. be read divisim εἰς ἅπαν.

εἰσάπαξ, for εἰς ἀπαξ, at once, once for all, Hdt. 6. 125, Aesch. Pr. 750, Thuc. 5. 85, etc.

εἰσαποβαίνω, to go from . . to . . , c. acc., Ap. Rh. 4. 650, etc.

εἰσαποκλείω, to shut up in, Sever, in Gale's Rhet. Select. p. 229.

εἰσαποστέλλω, fut. ἐλῶ, to send in or to, Anton. Lib. 41.

εἰσαράσσω, Att. -ττω; fut. ξω—*to dash or force into*, τὴν ἵππον εἰσαρ. to drive the enemy's horse in upon his foot, Hdt. 4. 128; τοὺς λοιποὺς ἐς τὰς νέας Id. 5. 116; c. Dio C. 51. 26.

εἰσαρπάζω, to tear or hurry into, Lys. 94. 16., 97. 25.

εἰσαρτίζω, fut. ἰσω, to join or fit into, εἰς τι Hipp. 471. 48.

εἰσάρτω, Att. for εἰσαίσσω, q. v.

εἰσανυάζω, to look at, view, Anth. P. 5. 106.

εἰσαυθῖς, for εἰς αὖθις, hereafter, afterwards, at another time, Plat. Prot. 357 B, etc.; opp. to αὐτίκα, ὁ δ' αὖτ' ἡδὺς . . εἰσαυθῖς ἐβλαψ' Eur. Supp. 415; οἱ μὲν τάχ', οἱ δ' εἰσαυθῖς, οἱ δ' ἡδὺς βροτῶν lb. 551; εἰσ. ἀναβάλλεσθαι, ἐπεμβαλλέσθαι to put off to another time, Plat. Symp. 174 E, Phaedr. 254 D.

εἰσαύριον, for εἰς αὐριον, on the morrow, Ar. Eq. 661.

εἰσαντῖκα, strengthd. for αὐτίκα, Ar. Pax 367; in Thuc. 5. 16, ἐπὶ αὐτίκα.

εἰσαυτίς, Dor. and Ion. for εἰσαυθῖς.

εἰσάφασμα, τό, a touch, grasp, Aesch. Fr. 199.

εἰσάφασσω, to feel in, εἰσαφάσσειν τὸν δακτύλον to feel by putting in the finger, Hipp. 566. 50., 577. 24; but, ἔσ. τῷ δακτύλῳ Id. 577. 32., 578. 11; cf. παραφάσσω.

εἰσάφηνιμι, fut. ἡσω, to let in, admit, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 14, Strabo 707.

εἰσαφικάνω [α], = sq., πατέρα Od. 22. 99; δῶμον Hes. Sc. 45.

εἰσαφικνέομαι, Ion. εἰσαπκνέομαι, fut. ἱζομαι, Dep. to come into or to, reach or arrive at, c. acc., Ἴλιον εἰσαφικνέσθαι Il. 22. 17; συμβῆτην εἰσαφ. to go into his house, Od. 13. 404., 15. 38; so in Att., Σειρήνας ἀφ. Soph. Fr. 407; Ἑλλάδα Eur. Andr. 13; καταγῶγια Xen. Vect. 3, 12; also, ὡς τινα εἰσαφ. Isocr. 49 E; ἔσαπ. ἐς τόπον Hdt. I. 2; also c. dat., Id. I. 1., 9. 100; absol. to arrive, Id. 9. 101, and Att.

εἰσαφύσσω, to draw into, Ap. Rh. 4. 1692, in Med.

εἰσβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι, to go into a ship, mostly absol. to go on board ship, embark, Od. 9. 103, etc.; also, ἐσβ. ἐς ναὺν Hdt. 3. 41; and c. acc., εἰσβ. σκάφος Eur. Tro. 681 (cf. ἐμβάινω).

2. generally, to go into, enter, πρὸς κόρης νυμφεῖον εἰσβ. Soph. Ant. 1205; δῶμους Eur. Med. 41, 380, al.; εἰσβ. κακὰ to come into miseries, Soph. O. C. 997; ἀπὸς ἀβύσσου πέλαιος Aesch. Supp. 470; and reversely, μοι γὰρ οἶκτος . . εἰσβῆ Soph. Tr. 298.

3. to come in, be imported, εἰσέβαινον ἰσχάδες Alex. Κυβερν. 2.

II. Causal in aor. I εἴβρω, to make to go into, to put into, ἐς δ' ἐκατόμβην βῆσε θεῶ (sc. ἐς νῆα) Il. 1. 310; cf. Eur. Alc. 1055, Bacch. 466.

εἰσβάλλω, fut. -βάλλω, to throw into, ἀνδρα εἰς ἔρηρ Soph. Aj. 60; εἰς πῆμα Aesch. Pr. 1075; φάρμακα εἰς φρέατα Thuc. 2. 48; ἐσβ. στρατιάν ἐς Μίλητον to throw an army into the Milesian territory, Hdt. I. 14; ἐσβ. ὕας ἐς τὰς ἀρούρας Id. 2. 14, cf. Eur. El. 79; also c. dupl. acc., βοῦς πόντον εἰσβάλλοντες were driving them to the sea, Id. I. T. 261; —Med., to put on board one's ship, ἐς τὴν ναὺν Hdt. I. 1., 6. 95; absol., Thuc. 8. 31.

II. εἰσβ. στρατιάν εἰς . . of an invasion, Hdt. I. 17; but usually without στρατιάν, to throw oneself into, make an inroad into, εἰς χώραν Hdt. I. 15, 16, Ar. Ach. 762, Thuc. 2. 47, etc.; εἰσβάλλειν εἰς τοὺς ὀπλίτας to fall upon them, Id. 6. 70; πρὸς πόλιν εἰσβάλλειν to make an assault upon it, Id. 4. 25; of fever, to attack a person, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. I. 1; —also simply to enter a country, εἰς τόπον Thesophr. H. P. 9. 7, 1; —poët. c. acc., χώραν εἰσ. Eur. Hipp. 1198; λέπας Id. Bacch. 1045; to come upon, fall in with, Βρομίον πόλιν εἰσγμεν εἰσβαλέν Id. Cycl. 99; —absol., ἡφρίζον, εἰσέβαλλον ἱππικὰ πνοαὶ the horse's breath was foaming, was close upon them, Soph. El. 719.

2. of rivers, to empty themselves into, fall into, Hdt. I. 75., 4. 48, al., Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 41; τὸ μέθρον is expressed in Hdt. I. 179; cf. εἰσδιδῶμι, ἐκδιδῶμι.

3. absol. to begin, Schol. Pind. N. 7. 1; κατὰ τὸ ἔαρ εἰσβάλλον Galen.

εἰσβάσις, ὧς, ἡ, an entrance, εἰσβάσεις μηχανώμενοι devising ways of entrance, Eur. I. T. 101; embarkation, Thuc. 7. 30, Dio C. 41. 42.

εἰσβάτος, ἡ, ὧς, accessible, τῇ πόλει Thuc. 2. 41.

εἰσβάλλω, to suck in, Galen. 4. p. 374.

εἰσβιάζομαι, Dep. to force one's way into, εἰς οἶκον Plut. Num. 1; πρὸς τινα Diod. 14. 9; ἐπὶ τὸν Βύσπορον Dio C. 42. 47.

2. to force oneself in, ὁ μὲν γὰρ ὦν οὐκ ἀσπὸς εἰσβιάζεται Ar. Av. 32; τῶν αὐτῶν εἰσβιάζομένων . . ποιέσθαι ὡς force [others] to adopt them into a family, Dem. 1004. 18; cf. C. I. 2685, al.

εἰσβιβάζω, Att. fut. -βιβῶ;—Causal of εἰσβαίνω, to put on board ship, τὸν στρατὸν ἐς τὰς νέας Hdt. 6. 95, cf. Thuc. 7. 60, etc.; τοὺς ξένους . . ναύτας εἰσβ. to impress them, Isocr. 169 A.

2. generally, to make to go into, ἐς τόπον Hdt. 7. 60; ἐς ἄρμα Id. 1. 60.

εἰσβλέπω, to look at, look upon, mostly with εἰς, Hdt. 7. 147., 8. 77, Xen. Cyn. 10, 12; but c. acc., Eur. Or. 105; absol., Xen. Symp. 4. 3.

εἰσβοῶ, to cry out at a thing, Greg. Nys.

εἰσβολή, ἡ, (εἰσβάλλω II) an inroad, invasion, attack, Hdt. 6. 92, Eur. etc.; διὰ τὴν ἐς Σάρδεις ἐσβολὴν Hdt. 7. 1; ἐσβ. ποιέσθαι τῇ πόλει Thuc. 8. 31; of an illness, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 12, Cur. M. Ac. I. 1.

2. an entrance, pass, ἐσβ. ἐξ οὐρέων στενῶν ἐς τὸ πεδῖον Hdt. 2. 75; ἡ ἐσβ. ἡ Ὀλυμπική the pass of Mount Olympus, Id. 7. 173, v. Arnold Thuc. 3. 112; Συμπληγάδων ἐσβολή Eur. Med. 1264; —so in pl., of Thermopylae, Hdt. I. 176, cf. I. 185., 2. 141.

b. in pl. also, the mouth of a river, Id. 7. 182, Polyb. 4. 40. 9; cf. ἐκβολή.

3. an entering into a thing, a beginning, καινὰς ἐσβολὰς ὥρῳ λόγων Eur. Supp. 92; ἐσβ. στεναγμάτων Id. Ion 677; σοφισμάτων Ar. Ran. 1104; a proem, preface, of a play, Antiph. Πισιστ. I. 20, cf. Dion. H. de Lys.

εἰσγράφῃ, ἡ, a writing in or among, Dio C. 59. 2.

εἰσγράφω, fut. ψω, to write in, inscribe, τινά εἰς τοὺς φίλους Dio C. 36. 36; —Med., ἐς τὰς σπινθὲς εἰσγράφασθαι to have oneself written on

received into the league, Thuc. I. 31, ubi v. Poppe: also simply to write down, *μαντεύει* Soph. Tr. 1167 (Elmsl. *ἐξεγραψάμην*, coll. Ar. 982).

εἰσδανέζω, to gain by lending upon interest, Plat. Rep. 555 C.

εἰσδέρκομαι, Dep., with aor. act. εἰσδράκων, pf. εἰσδέδωκα:—to look at or upon, ἤσαν ἐσδράκων ὀφθαλμοῖσιν Od. 9. 146; ἐσδράκων ἀντήν Il. 24. 223; τί μ' εἰσδέρκεται; Eur. El. 558, cf. Andr. 615.

εἰσδέχομαι, Ion. εἰσδέκ-, fut. -δέξομαι; Dep.:—to take into, admit, ἐς τὸ ἱόν Hdt. I. 144, cf. 206; c. acc., οὐκ εἰσδέξαι ὄϊον Eur. Supp. 876; c. dat., ἀντροίς εἰσδέσασθαι τινά to receive him in the cave, Id. Cycl. 35; rarely c. gen., τὸνδ' εἰσδέξω τεχνέων = τεχνέων εἰσὼ εἰδέξω (as the Schol.), Eur. Phoen. 451; absol., Soph. O. T. 238:—c. acc. dupl., εἰσδέξαί τινά συνοικιστῆρα admit him as a fellow-colonist, Pind. Fr. 185; εἰσδ. τινά ὑπόστειγον Soph. Tr. 376, cf. El. 1128.

2. c. acc. rei, εἰσδ. εὐνοίαν Plat. Rep. 425 A; εἰσδ. προφάσεις to admit excuses, Id. Crat. 421 D.

3. of certain animals, to take in their young after birth, Arist. H. A. 6. 12, 4, cf. G. A. 3. 3, 2; aor. I εἰσδεχθῆναι in pass. sense, Luc. Toxar. 30, Merc. Cond. 10.

εἰσδίδωμι, used intr. like εἰσβάλλω II. 2, of rivers, to flow into, εἰς .., Hdt. 4. 49, 50.

II. Pass. to be given in, handed in, C. I. 5785. 12.

εἰσδοχή, τό, a place of entertainment, Arr. Peripl. p. 157.

εἰσδοχή, ἡ, reception, εἰσδοχαὶ δόμων a hospitable house, Eur. El. 396.

εἰσδρομή, ἡ, an invoad, onslaught, assault, Eur. Rhcs. 604; of one who throws himself into a besieged place, Thuc. 2. 25.

εἰσδύνω, and as Dep. εἰσδύομαι (v. δύω): fut. -δύσομαι, with aor. 2 -έδυν, pf. -δέδυνκα. To get into, τὸ δ' ἐς τεύχεα δύνει Od. 22. 201; ἐς τὸν θρηασὸν Hdt. 2. 121, 2; εἰς ἄλλο ζῶον εἰσδύεται Id. 2. 123; εἰσδύνοντο εἰς τοὺς πόδας οἱ ἱμάντες the thoughts entered into their feet, Xen. An. 4. 5, 14; εἰς τὴν Ἀμφικτυονίαν εἰσδεδυμένοις having made his way into the League, Dem. 153. 14.

2. c. acc. to go into, enter, Lat. subire, ἀκοντιστὴν εἰσδύσαι Il. 23. 622; ὅ πῃν τὴν βάλανον εἰσδύνων Hdt. I. 193; ἄκανον .. τρώπον εἰσδύς having put on .., Anaxil. Incert. I.

3. foll. by a relat., οὐκ εἶδεν οὐ γῆς εἰσδύει saw not into what part of the earth she entered, Eur. I. A. 1583.

II. of feelings, δεινὸν τὴν εἰσδύνει φόβος great fear came upon them, Lat. subiti animi, Hdt. 6. 138; εἰσδύν με .. εἰστρομα καὶ μνημη κακῶν Soph. O. T. 1317; so, [ἡ ἀλήθεια] εἰς τὰς ψυχὰς εἰσδύεται Polyb. 12. 5, 5.

εἰσδύσις, εὼς, ἡ, an entrance, Simon. 49 Bgk., Arist. ap. Plat. 2. 115 A. εἰσάω, fut. δάω [ᾶ], to let in, Geop. 15. 2, 27.

εἰσγγίζω, fut. ἰσώ, to approach, dub. l. Polyb. 12. 9, 6, where prob. ἔγγιζοντα or (with Reiske) συνεγγίζοντα should be restored.

εἰσίδω, Ep. εἰσίδον and in med. form εἰσίδωμν, v. sub εἰσάω.

εἰσεῖμι, inf. -εἵναι, serving as fut. to εἰσέρχομαι: impf. εἰσείην:—to go into, οὐκ Ἀχιλλῶς ὀφθαλμοῖς εἰσεῖμι I will not come before Achilles' eyes, Il. 24. 463:—more commonly with a Prep., οὐκ εἰσεῖμι μετ' ἀνέρας Od. 18. 184; παρὰ βασιλέα Hdt. I. 99; but mostly with εἰς, Ib. 65, etc.; πρὸς τινα Soph. Ph. 651, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 5; εἰσείναι εἰς σπονδὰς to enter into a treaty, Thuc. 5. 30: absol., τὸν εἰσιόντα μῆνα Andoc. 6. 39.

II. of the Chorus or of actors, to come upon the stage, to enter, Plat. Legg. 664 C; τὸ τοὺς τυράννους .. εἰσείναι to take the part of king, Dem. 418. 13.

III. as Att. law-term, of public speakers, to come into the assembly or into court, εἰς ἀγοράν Dem. 719. 25, cf. Thuc. 4. 118; so of judges, to come into court, Dem. 298. 8.

2. of the parties to a lawsuit, to come before the court, Antipho 138. 41, etc.; εἰς περί τινας Dem. 407. 2.

3. also of the charges or actions, αἱ δίκαι εἰσίσιν Isae. 52. 22; δίκην εἰσείναι to enter upon an action, Dem. 840. 26.

4. to come upon the stage, Plat. Legg. 664 C; to enter on an office, εἰς ἀρχὴν Dem. 1369. 19; absol., Id. 1267. 6; ὁ εἰσὼν the new king, Hdt. 6. 59.

IV. metaph. to come into one's mind, ἀνάγκη εἰσέει αὐτὸν Hdt. I. 116; καίτοι μ' εἰσέει δέμια Eur. Or. 1668; ἔλεος εἰσέει με Plat. Phaedo 58 E; also c. dat., ἀλγος εἰσέει φρενί Eur. I. A. 1580, cf. Soph. Tr. 1199, Plat. Phaedo 59 A; δέος εἰσέει περί τινας Id. Rep. 330 D.

2. impers., εἰσέει αὐτοὺς ὅπως .., it came into their minds that .., Xen. An. 5. 9, 17; c. inf., εἰσέει μοι φρονέειν Dem. 683. 18; cf. εἰσέρχομαι v.

V. rarely of things, τὰ εἰσιόντα what enters into one, food, Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 17.

εἰσέλασις, εὼς, ἡ, a driving into or in, Plat. Artox. 7.

εἰσελαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for marching in, ἄγωνες εἰσ., Lat. ludī iselastici, games held on a triumphant entry, C. I. 2932, 3426, cf. Plin. Ep. 10. 119.

εἰσελάων, Ep. -ελάω: fut. ελάσω [ᾶ], Att. -ελῶ:—to drive in, ποιῶν εἰσελάων [τὴν ποίμνην] Od. 10. 83; ἵππους δ' εἰσελάσαντες Il. 15. 385:—εἰσελάωνειν τινά εἰς τι to keep him to the point, Aeschin. 25. 11, 83, 26.

II. as intr., ἐνθ' αὐτ' εἰσελάσαν [τὴν νῆν] that way they rowed in, Od. 13. 113; καὶ εἰσέλασαν εἰς τὴν πόλιν [τὸν ἵππον] when he rode in .., Xen. An. I. 2, 26, etc.; so c. acc. loci, εἰσελ. λιμένα Ar. Rh. 2. 672, cf. 1267:—to enter in triumphal procession, Plat. Marcell. 8; so c. acc. cogn., εἰσελάωνειν θρίαμβον, Id. Mar. 12, Cato Mi. 31.

εἰσέλευσις, ἡ, an entrance, Hesych. s. v. ἡνῶρ, Thom. M. 712.

εἰσελκω, to draw, haul, drag in or into, Xenarch. Πεντ. I. 13: aor. -εἰλκῶσα, Hdt. 2. 175, Ar. Ach. 379.

εἰσεμβαίνω, to go on board, Anth. P. 7. 374, nisi leg. εἰσανέβην.

εἰσεμπορεύομαι, Pass. to travel to as a merchant, Hesych.

εἰσεντίθημι, to place in, εἰσενέθηκε Epigr. Gr. 517. 8.

εἰσέπειτα, Adv. for hereafter, τὰ .. παρὸς τὰ τ' εἰσ. Soph. Aj. 35, etc.

εἰσεπλημέω, to come or go to as a stranger, Plat. Legg. 952 D.

εἰσεργνύμι, to shut up in (a mummy-case), τὸν νεκρὸν Hdt. 2. 86.

εἰσέρπω, aor. εἰσείρπυσα, to go into, Hipp. 343, etc., Plat. Cleom. 8.

εἰσέρρω, to go into, gel in: pf. εἰσέρρηκα Ar. Thesm. 1075; aor. εἰσέρρησα Ar. Eq. 4.

εἰσέρσις, εὼς, ἡ, (εἰρῶ to tie) a binding in or to, Schol. Thuc. I. 6.

εἰσέρνω, to draw into, Lat. subducere, [νῆα] κοῖλον σπέος εἰσερίσαντες Od. 12. 317.

εἰσέρχομαι, fut. -ελεύσομαι: aor. -ἤλθον, -ἦλθον: but the Att. fut. is supplied by εἰσεῖμι, and the impf. by εἰσείην: Dep. To go in or into, enter, in Hom. and Poets mostly c. acc., Φρυγίην εἰσῆλθον Il. 3. 184; ἀλλ' εἰσέρχοο τεῖχος 22. 56; εἰσῆλθ' ἑκατόμβας invaded the

hecatombs, 2. 321:—but in Prose mostly, εἰς εἰς οἴκημα or οἶκαδε Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 28; εἰς εἰς τὰς σπονδὰς to come into the treaty, Thuc. 5. 36; εἰς τὸν πόλεμον Xen. An. 7. 1, 27; εἰς εἰς τοὺς ἐφήβους to enter the Ephebi, Id. Cyr. I. 5, 1; also, εἰς, πρὸς τινα to enter his house, visit him, Ib. 3. 3, 13; εἰς, ἐπὶ δειπνῶν Id. Au. 7. 3, 21: absol. of money, etc., to come in, πρόσδοι εἰσῆλθον Id. Vect. 5, 12.

II. of the Chorus or of actors, to come upon the stage, to enter, Plat. Rep. 580 B, Xen. An. 6. 1, 9, etc.:—to enter the lists, to contest the prize, Soph. El. 700, cf. Dem. 331. 5, and v. s. εἰσόδος 11.

III. as Att. law-term, of the accuser, to come into court, εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον Plat. Gorg. 522 B, Dem. 571. 25; εἰς τοὺς δικαστὰς Id. 1345. 2; of the judges, Id. 318. 21.

2. of the parties, c. acc., εἰς τὴν γραφὴν to enter upon the charge, Id. 261. 8; εἰς τὸν ἀγῶνα Id. 260. 20; εἰς δίκην Id. 841. 9; (so also, εἰς τὴν καταχειροτονίαν Id. 516. 8).

3. of the accused, to come before the court, Plat. Apol. 29 C, Dem. 260. 19; so prob. in Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 8, εἰσελθόντες δ' εἰς ὕμᾱς should be restored.

4. of the cause, to be brought in, πού οὖν δεῖ ταύτην εἰσελθεῖν τὴν δίκην; Dem. 940. 21.

IV. to enter on an office, Antipho 146. 25; εἰς εἰς τὴν ὑπατείαν Dio C. 41. 39.

V. metaph., [μένος] ἀνδρας εἰσέρχεται courage enters into the men, Il. 17. 157; πείνη δ' οὐποτέ δῆμον εἰσέρχεται famine comes upon the people, Od. 15. 407; so, Κρόισον γέλας εἰσῆλθε Hdt. 6. 125; ὥς με πολλ' εἰσέρχεται .. ἄλγη Aesch. Pers. 845; πῶτος μ' εἰσέρχεται Eur. I. A. 1411; εἰσῆλθε νιν τάδε Ib. 57:—also c. dat., εἰσῆλθε τὸν τριασθλίον ἐπὶ Soph. O. C. 372; ἔρως εἰσέρχεται μὲν ἰχθύων .. γένει Id. Fr. 678.

9; δέος εἰς. τινι περί τινας Plat. Rep. 330 D; ὑποψία εἰς. τινι Id. Lys. 218 C:—also to come into one's mind, Κρόισος εἰσῆλθε τὸ τοῦ Σόλωνος Hdt. I. 86, cf. I. 24, 3. 14, Plat. Theat. 147 C.

2. impers., c. inf., τὸν δε εἰσῆλθε θεῖον εἶναι τὸ πῆγμα it came into his head that .., Hdt. 3. 42; εἰσῆλθε με κατοικτεῖται Id. 7. 46; εἰσῆλθε δὲ με .. φοβήθηται Plat. Legg. 835 D; also, τὸν δε εἰσῆλθε εἰς εἰς τέρας Hdt. 8. 137; εἰσελθέτω σε μήποθ', ὥς .. Aesch. Pr. 1002.—Cf. εἰσεῖμι IV, ἐπέρχομαι I. 2.

εἰσέτι, Adv., still yet, Theocr. 27. 18, etc.

εἰσενόπω, to procure in plenty, χρήματα τῇ πύλει Diod. 16. 40.

εἰσένω, fut. ἔω, used intr. by Hdt., to stretch into, κύλπος εἰς τῆς βορρῆς θαλάσσης ἐσέχων ἐπὶ Αἰθιοπίας a bay running in from the north sea towards Ethiopia, Hdt. 2. 11; ἡ διωρυξ ἐσέχει εἰς ποταμὸν Id. 1. 193; ἡν θάλαμνος ἐσέχων ἐς τὸν ἀνδρῶνα the chamber opened into the men's apartment, Id. 3. 78; ἐς τὸν οἶκον ἐσέχων ὁ ἥλιος the sun shining into the house, Id. 8. 137:—absol., ἐκ τοῦ Νείλου διάρρυξ ἐσέχουσι (sc. ἐς τὴν γῆν) Id. 2. 138.

II. in pictures, τὸ ἐσέχων is the retiring part, the part in shade, opp. to ἐξέχων (the part that stands out in light), Philostr. 72.

εἰσαγγέομαι, Dor. εἰσᾶγ-: fut. ἵσσομαι; Dep.:—to bring in, introduce, αὐτὰς Simon. 127; τὴν νόσιν Id. 2. 49.

2. to introduce, advise, propose, move, τὴν πείραν Thuc. 3. 20; γῆς ἀναδασμόν Plat. Legg. 684 D; νόμον Diphil. Έναγ. I:—also, εἰσαγγ. περί τινας to make a proposition on a subject, Isocr. 76 C: c. inf. to propose or move, εἰς. τὴν αὐλητρίδα χαρεῖν εἰν to let her go, Plat. Symp. 176 E, cf. Crito 48 A; οὐτοὶ τὸ μάθημα, ὅτι καλὸν εἰν Id. Lach. 179 D; εἰς. ὅπως .. Plat. Them. 20:—freq. in such forms as εἰσαγγόμενον τινὸς at his proposal, on his motion, Thuc. 4. 76, C. I. 1318, al.

3. εἰσαγγεῖσθαι τινι to represent to a person, ἐπαιγεῖται .. τοῖς ἐν τέλει οὖσιν, ὥς οὐ χρεών .. Thuc. 7. 73; hence to advise, instruct, Isocr. 2 D; εἰς. τοὺς πολεμίους ἃ χρὴ ποιεῖν Lys. 143. 5.

4. to relate, narrate, explain, τινί τι Plat. Symp. 189 D; λόγον τινί Id. Tim. 20 D.

εἰσηγγημα, τό, a motion, Aeschin. 12. 3.

εἰσηγγισις, εὼς, ἡ, a bringing in, moving, Thuc. 5. 30.

II. a motion, Lat. rogatio, Dio C. 30. 21.

εἰσηγγεῖν, verb. Adj. one must move, Thuc. 6. 90.

εἰσηγγητής, οὐ, δ, one who brings in, a mover, author, κακῶν τινι Thuc. 8. 48; cf. Aeschin. 24. 29, etc.

εἰσηγητικός, of, fit for bringing in, τινὸς Clem. Al. 22.

εἰσῆλθω, to inject by a syringe, Hdt. 2. 87.

εἰσῆλτω, to have come in, Ar. Vesp. 506:—in fut. to be about to come in, εὐκεν .. ἐσῆλξεν Aesch. Ag. 1181; εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν Dio C. 37. 32.

εἰσῆλυσία, ἡ, a coming in, entrance, Anth. P. 9. 625.

εἰσῆλυσια (sc. ἱερὰ), τά, = εἰσῆλθια, C. I. 3173 (ubi ἱσ-).

εἰσῆλυσις, εὼς, ἡ, entrance, right of entrance, C. I. 3278.

εἰσθα, Acol. and Ep. 2 sing. of εἰμι (ibo), Il. 10. 450, Od. 19. 69.

εἰσθα, pf. pass. inf. of ἵημι.

εἰσθεόμαι, Dep. to contemplate, Trag. ap. Eus. P. E. 440 C.

εἰσθεσις, εὼς, ἡ, a putting in, Philo I. 278.

II. an introduction, beginning, Schol. Ar. Pl. 253, Ach. 565.

εἰσθέω, fut. -θεύσομαι, to run into or in, Dio C. 62. 16, etc.: εἰσθέειν πρὸς τινα run up to him, Ar. Av. 1169.

εἰσθλάσις, εἰσθλάω, v. sub εἰσθλά-.

εἰσθλάω [ῖ], to squeeze into, found in two passages (Plut. 2. 688 B, Themist. Or. 197 A), in both of which ἐσθλάω would better suit the sense: so, ἐσθλάψις seems to be required in Matthaei Med. p. 58.

εἰσθρόσκω, aor. -έθορον:—to leap into or in, ὁ δ' ἄρ' ἔσθορε φαίδιμος Έκτωρ Il. 12. 462, cf. 21. 18; διά τινας Acl. N. A. 14. 24; c. acc., πρὶν ἐμὸν ἐσθορεῖν δόμον Aesch. Theb. 454.

εἰσι, εἰσίν, 3 pl. of εἰμι (sum).
 εἰσι, εἰσιν, 3 sing. of εἰμι (ibo).
 εἰσίδειν, Ep. εἰσίδειν, inf. aor. of εἰσίδον: v. εισοράω.
 εἰσίδρυνω, to build in, εἰσίδρυναι σφί' Ἀργος ἰδρύν Hdt. 4. 62.
 εἰσίζαμαι, Med. to sit down in, εἰσίζεσθαι λόχον ἀνδρῶν Il. 13. 285.
 εἰσίστημι, fut. ἦσω, to send into, Lat. intrmittere, ἐς τὴν [λίμνην] εἰσ. τὸ ὕδωρ, of rivers, Hdt. 7. 109; εἰσ. τοὺς Πέρσας ἐς τὸ τεῖχος to let them in, Id. 3. 158; τὴν κεδρίην (sc. ἐς τὴν ἰωλὴν) Id. 2. 87:—Med., τοὺς πολεμίους ἐφ' εἰσέσθαι said he had let them in, Xen. Hell. 1. 3. 19.
 II. Hom. has it once in recipr. sense of Med., αὐλὴν ἐστέμεναι betaking themselves into, entering it, Od. 22. 470.
 εἰσίστημι, ἦ, (εἰσεῖμι) on entrance, Od. 6. 264, Opp. H. 1. 738.
 εἰσκυνέομαι, fut. -ίσομαι: Dep.:—to go into, c. acc. loci, Hermesian. 5. 23.
 II. to penetrate, Hdt. 3. 108; εἰσκυνούμενον βέλει piercing her with a shaft, Aesch. Supp. 557.
 εἰσπνέπω, to ride into, Diod. 17. 12, Dio C. 44. 10.
 εἰσπταμαι, late form for εἰστέτομαι, q. v.
 εἰστίτηριος, on, (εἰσεῖμι) belonging to entrance:—εἰστίτηρια (sc. ἱερὰ), τὰ, a sacrifice at the beginning of a year or entrance on an office, Dem. 400. 24; εἰστίτηρια ὑπὲρ τῆς Βουλῆς ἱεροποιῆσαι Id. 552. 3, cf. C. I. 1245;—so, εἰστίτηριοι θυσίαι Heliod. 7. 2: cf. εἰσθλυσία.
 εἰστίτην, verb. Adj. of εἰσεῖμι, one must go in, Luc. Herm. 73.
 εἰστίτητος, ἦ, ὄν, (εἰσεῖμι) accessible, Greg. Naz.
 εἰσκαθάρω, to look down upon, πόλιν ἑκατορῶς (Ion. form), as Bgk. restores in Anacr. 1. 6 for ἑκατορῶς.
 εἰσκαλῆμομαι (κάλαμος 1. 2) Dep. to haul in, as an angler the fish which he has hooked, Ar. Vesp. 381.
 εἰσκαλέω, fut. ἔσω, to call in, τοὺς μάρτυρας Ar. Vesp. 936; τινα πρὸς αὐτὸν Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 1; so in Dem., etc.:—Med. to have another called in, Polyb. 22. 5, 2; ἱππὶν Hipp. Progn. 36.
 εἰσκαταβαίνω, to go down into, c. acc., ἄρχατον Od. 24. 222; δῶμον Orac. ap. Hdt. 5. 92.
 εἰσκαταδύνω, = foreg., Timo ap. Diog. L. 4. 42.
 εἰσκαταρρήγνυμι, to break into pieces:—Pass., ἑκαταρρήγνυσθαι βωγῆσι Hipp. V. C. 910.
 εἰσκατατίθηναι, to put down into:—Med., ἔην ἐσκάτθετο νῆδην Hes. Th. 487, 890 (restored by Wolf from one MS. for ἐσκάτθετο).
 εἰσκειμαι, as Pass. of εἰστίθηναι, to be put on board ship, Thuc. 6. 32: cf. ἔγκειμαι 1. 1, and v. εἰς 1. 2.
 εἰσκέλλω, fut. -κέσω, intr. to put to land, ποῖαν δὲ χώραν εἰσεκέλαμεν σκάφει; Ar. Thesm. 877.
 εἰσκήρυσσω, Att. -πτω, fut. ἔω, to summon by public crier, Ar. Ach. 135: to call into the lists for combat, Soph. El. 690, cf. Dio C. 61. 20.
 εἰσκλύζω, f. l. for ἐκκλύζω, q. v.
 εἰσκλυνω, poet. for εἰσκακύνω, τευ ἐσέκλυνον αὐδῆσαντος C. I. 4738, cf. Opp. H. 2. 107.
 εἰσκολυμβάω, to swim into, Schol. Thuc. 4. 26.
 εἰσκομιδῇ, ἦ, importation of supplies, ἦ εἰσκομιδῇ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων Thuc. 7. 4; so, αἱ εἰσκομιδαὶ lb. 24.
 εἰσκομίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to carry into the house, carry in, Hes. Op. 604, Aesch. Ag. 951, etc.:—Med. to bring in for oneself, τὰ ἐξ ἀγρῶν εἰσκομίζεσθαι Thuc. 2. 13: to import, Id. 1. 117:—Pass., εἰσκομίζεσθαι εἰς τόπον to get into a place for shelter, Id. 2. 100.
 εἰσκρίνομαι, Pass. to enter into, Diog. L. 1. 7, Philo 2. 604.
 εἰσκρίσις, εὖς, ἦ, an entering in, Plut. 2. 901 A, etc.
 εἰσκρούω, to strike or beat in, Pherecr. App. 7.
 εἰσκτάομαι, Dep. to acquire, εὐκλείην Eur. Fr. 240.
 εἰσκυκλέω, esp. in a theatre, to turn a thing inwards by machinery, and so withhold it from the eyes of the spectators (v. ἐκκυκλέω), Ar. Thesm. 265, cf. Luc. Lexiph. 8:—metaph., δαίμων πράγματα εἰσεκυκλήκειν ἐς τὴν αἰκίαν some spirit has wheeled ill luck into the house, Ar. Vesp. 1475, cf. Ath. 270 E.
 εἰσκυκλῶμαι, τό, the mechanism on which the ἐκκυκλῆμα turns, Poll. 4. 128.
 εἰσκυλίνδω, fut. -κυλίσω [ῆ], to roll into, [νήσου] ὥχλισσε καὶ εἰσένλισσε θαλάσῃ Call. Del. 33; in Com. phrase, εἰς ὅ' ἐμάντων εἰσεκύλισα πράγματα what trouble I've rolled myself into, Ar. Thesm. 651.
 εἰσκύπτω, to por in, of a snail's eyes, Teucer ap. Ath. 455 E.
 εἰσκόω, Ep. Verb. only used in pres. and impf.: (from the same Root as *εἰκα, εἰκα, cf. δια-εἶν, δια-ος)—to make like (cf. ἰσκάω), αὐτὸν .. ἥσκειν δέκτην he made him like a beggar, Od. 4. 247, cf. 13. 313:—Pass., ἔμας ἴσον ἑσκέτο τινα he became like, Nonn. D. 4. 72, cf. C. I. 8749.
 II. to deem like, liken, τάδε νυκτὶ ἔτακε Od. 20. 362, cf. Il. 5. 181; Ἀρτέμιδι σε .. ἔτακα I compare thee to her, Od. 6. 152, cf. Il. 3. 197; οὐ σε δαίμονι φασὶ ἔτακα I do not deem thee like, i. e. like thee for, a wise man, Od. 8. 159. 2. c. acc. et inf., to deem, suppose, οὐ σε ἔτασκον .. ἡπεροπῆα ἔμεν Il. 3. 63, cf. Il. 13. 446; ἀντα σθεῖν γὰρ ἑάντων .. ἡσκόμεν εἶναι 21. 332, cf. Theocr. 25. 199. 3. absol., ὡς σὺν ἔτασκες as thou deemest, Od. 4. 148; cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v.
 εἰσκυμάω, fut. ὄσω, to burst in like a party of revellers (v. κύωμι): generally, to burst in upon, τὴν Luc. Lexiph. 9; εἰς τόπον Aristid. 1. 353; c. acc. loci, Lyc. 1355: metaph., εἰσεκώμασεν ὁ ἀργυρῶς money came in like a flood, Ath. 231 E.
 εἰσλάμπω, to shine in, Theophr. C. P. 2. 7, 4, Plut. 2. 929 B.
 εἰσλεύσσω, to look into, Soph. Aj. 260.
 εἰσλαμβάνω, Dep., used by Hom. only in Ep. aor. 1, to touch to the quick, affect greatly, μάλα γὰρ με θανάτῳ ἐσεμάσατο θυμὸν Il. 17. 564; ὃς ἐμὸν γε μάλιστα ἐσεμάσατο θυμὸν 20. 425.
 II. to put in the hand to feel, ἐσασάμενος ἐς τὴν κοιλίην Hipp. Art. 811 H, cf. 618. 35; in full, τὴν χεῖρα ἔσω ἐσασάσθαι Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 9; in Dor. form, ἐς κύλιν .. ἐσεμότατο χεῖρας Theocr. 17. 37.—The pres.

εἰσάομαι is assumed from the analogy of ἐπιμαίομαι (cf. μαίομαι), which occurs in Hom., with the aor. 1 ἐπεμασάην, Ep. ἐπεμασάην:—there is a pres. ἐσάπτεσθαι in Hipp. Art. 799 B, cited also by Galen 12. 343 C; but the πτ is inadmissible in Ion. Greek, and prob. Hipp. wrote ἐσάπτεσθαι, which form he elsewhere uses, τῷ δακτύλῳ ἐσάπτεσθαι 618. 41, cf. 803 D: the resemblance of ἐσεμάτατο (v. supr.) to προσεμάτατο (from προσμάσσω) is accidental.
 εἰσμαρτυρέω, to introduce evidence, Schol. Or. 812 (p. 212).
 εἰσνόμαι, Pass. to go into, Anth. P. 9. 59.
 εἰσνέω, fut. -νέσομαι, to swim into, Thuc. 4. 26, Ael. N. A. 13. 6.
 εἰσνήχομαι, Dep. to swim into, Ael. N. A. 14. 24.
 εἰσνάω, to perceive, remark, Il. 24. 700, Od. 11. 572, Ap. Rh. 1. 1053.
 εἰσδβδην, v. sub δβδην.
 εἰσοδάζω, to collect money, Eust., etc.:—Pass. to come in, be paid in, Lat. redire, Lxx, (4 Regg. 12. 4); cf. Casaub. Pers. 6. 79.
 εἰσδός, on, going or coming in, Suid., Zonar.: εἰσδοί, οἱ, visitors, Antip. ap. Stob. 428. 14:—εἰσδοία, τά, income, revenue, Lxx.
 εἰσόδος, mostly in the form εἰσόδος, a way in, entrance, i. e. 1. place of entrance, entry, Od. 10. 90, Hdt. 1. 9, etc.; εὐδούς Φοῖβον the entrance to his temple, Eur. Ion 104: the entrance of a mountain-pass, Hdt. 7. 176:—in a theatre, the entrance-place of the Chorus, Ar. Nub. 326, Av. 296, v. Scholl.; the entrance-door of a court of justice, Arist. Fr. 420, etc.:—metaph., καλῶν εἰσόδων ways to glory, Pind. P. 5. 156.
 II. a going in, entering, entrance, εἰσ. παρέχων Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 7, etc.; and in pl., Aesch. Eur. 30. 2. entrance into the lists to contend in the games, ἱππία εἰς (cf. εἰσερχομαι 1), Pind. P. 6. 50:—also, ἡ εἰσόδος τῆς δίκης εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον the introduction of it, Plat. Crito 45 E. 3. a right or privilege of entrance, ἐσόδον εἶναι παρὰ βασιλεῖα ἀνεῖν ἀγγέλον Hdt. 3. 118. 4. a visit, καὶ οὐ γυναικῶν εἰσδοῖ Eur. Andr. 930, cf. 952, Lysias 93. 33. III. that which comes in, income, revenue, Polyb. 6. 13, 1.
 εἰσοιδάω, to cause to swell, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 2.
 εἰσοικεῖω, to bring in as a friend, εἰσάκ. τινα γάμοις Plut. Alex. 10:—Pass. to become intimate with, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 25.
 εἰσοικέω, to settle in, Anth. P. 7. 320.
 εἰσοίκησις, εὖς, ἦ, a place for dwelling in, a home, δοκοὶ εἰσοίκησις Soph. Ph. 534.
 εἰσοικῶ, fut. Att. ἰώ, to bring in as a dweller or settler, Polyb. 5. 100, 8:—Med. and Pass. to establish oneself in, settle in, ἐσοικισθέντων ἐς τοὺς Ἀδελφούς Hdt. 2. 30; ἐς τὴν Κρήτην Id. 7. 171; ἐς τὸ ἐργαστήριον Aeschin. 17. 31; also c. acc., εἰσ. χώραν Plut. Solon 7:—metaph. to make oneself at home, ἡ παρανομία κατὰ μικρὸν εἰσοικισμένη Plat. Rep. 424 D; λιμοὶ εἰσοικίζονται Menand. Incert. 290.
 εἰσοικισμός, ὁ, a bringing in as settler, Heliod. 8. 1.
 εἰσοικοδομέω, to build into, πλίνθους εἰς τεῖχος Thuc. 2. 75.
 εἰσοιστέος, α, on, to be brought in, νόμος Dem. 707. 25.
 εἰσοιχνέω, Ep. Verb. to go into, enter, c. acc., χώραν εἰσοιχνέουν Od. 6. 157; οὐδὲ μιν (sc. πάτον) εἰσοιχνέουσι κυνήγειον 9. 120; used also by Aesch. Pr. 122 in the same Ep. form, ὅπουσι τὴν Διὸς αὐλὴν εἰσοιχνέουν.
 εἰσόκα, Dor. for εἰς, Bion 2. 14.
 εἰσόκε, before a vowel -κεν, (εἰς ὅ κε) until, mostly with subj., Il. 2. 332, 10. 62, al., (in 3. 409, ποιῆσεται is Ep. for ποιήσεται); rarely with optat., 15. 70; in late Ep. with past tenses of indic., Ap. Rh. 1. 820, etc.
 II. so long as, Il. 9. 609., 10. 89.
 εἰσομαι, fut. of οἶδα (*εἶδω). II. Ep. fut. of εἰμι (ibo).
 εἰσομόρνυμι, to impress upon: so also in Med., Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 C.
 εἰσόν, imperat. of εἰσα (ἴτω).
 εἰσόπν, (ἄπν) Adv. back: c. gen., εἰσόπν χρόνου hereafter, in after-time, Aesch. Supp. 617.
 εἰσοπίσις [ῆ], Adv. in time to come, hereafter, h. Hom. Ven. 104, Soph. Ph. 1105.
 εἰσόπτος, on, visible, Simon. 26, Hdt. 2. 138.
 εἰσοπτρίζω, fut. ἰώ, to reflect like a glass, Plut. 2. 696 A:—Pass. to see oneself in a glass, lb. 141 D. (V. sub εἰσοπτρων).
 εἰσοπτρικός, ἦ, ὄν, seen in a mirror, εἰκόνες Plut. 9. 921 A.
 εἰσοπτρίς, ἰδος, ἦ, = εἰσοπτρων, Anth. P. 6. 307.
 εἰσοπτρισμός, ὁ, a reflexion in a mirror, Plut. 2. 936 E.
 εἰσοπτροειδής, ἐς, like a mirror or a reflexion, Plut. 2. 890 B.
 εἰσοπτρων, always in the form εἰσοπτρων, τό, (ὁμοῖον) like κάτοπτρον, a looking-glass, mirror, Pind. N. 7. 20, Plut. 2. 85 A, 139 F, Anacreon 6. 3.
 εἰσοράω, Ep. part. εἰσορών, inf. med. εἰσοράσθαι: fut. εἰσούσομαι: aor. εἰσείδον, Ep. inf. -ιδέην Hom. To look into, look upon, view, behold, common in Poets from Hom. downwards, but rare in Att. Prose (as Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 15, Plat. Gorg. 526 C); εἰσορᾶν καλὸς Pind. O. 8. 24; εἰλινὸς εἰσορᾶν Aesch. Pr. 246; ἐσ. τὴν νῆα Hdt. 8. 92:—Hom. often uses Med. in same sense, εἰσοράσθε ἴππους Il. 23. 495; but mostly in inf., οὐ .. δέχτατον .. φάος εἰσοράσθαι whose eye is quickest to discern, Il. 14. 345; ὡς τε .. ἀθάνατος ἰνδάλλεται εἰσοράσθαι he is like an immortal to behold, Od. 3. 246; μέγιστος εἰσοράσθαι 10. 396, cf. 24. 252; so aor. εἰσείδωμεν Aesch. Pr. 141, 428. b. with a part., εἰσορᾶν τινα στείχοντα Eur. Hipp. 51, etc.: in Soph. Tr. 394 it must be parenthetic, ὡς ἔρποντος (εἰσορᾶς) ἐμοῦ since I (thou seest) am coming,—where Wunder reads ὡς ὄρας. 2. to look upon with admiration, Lat. suspicere, πάντες δὲ θεοὺς ὡς εἰσορώσιν Il. 12. 312; μιν .. θεοὺς ὡς εἰσορώσαντες Od. 7. 71; and simply σε μάλλον Ἀχαιοὶ εἰσορώσιν .. 20. 166:—hence to pay regard to, respect, τι Soph. El. 611, Eur. El. 1097; with a Prep., ἐς τὴν ναυτικὴν εἰσορόντες Hdt. 4. 681; εἰσορ. πρὸς τι to look at, eye eagerly or longingly, Soph. Ant. 30:—generally, to look at or gaze upon steadily and without wincing, Aesch. Pers. 109, Eur. Med. 264. 3. to look on with the mind's eye, perceive, Soph. El. 997,

Ph. 501, etc.

4. of angry gods, *to visit, punish*, θεοὶ γὰρ εὖ μὲν ὤψε δ' εἰσώρῳσι Soph. O. C. 1536, cf. 1370. 5. followed by μή, like ὄραν, βλέπειν, *to take care lest* . . ., Id. El. 584.εἰσορμαῖο, *to bring forcibly into*, ῥυθμὸν Μούσῃ Anth. P. 7. 707:—Pass. *to force one's way into*, c. acc., θάλαμον εἰσορμαμένῃν Soph. Tr. 913: so also intr. in Act., εἰσορμᾶν εἰς τόπον Plut. 2. 774 F.εἰσορμίζω, *to bring into port*:—Pass. *to run into port*, of sea-faring men, εἰσορμασθέντας Xen. Vect. 3, 1; so in aor. med., εἰς τὸν ποταμὸν εἰσορμίσαντο Plut. Cim. 12.εἰσορούω, *to rush in*, Pind. O. 8. 52.εἶσος, ἡ, ὃν [ἴ], Ep. form of ἴσος, *alike, equal*, Hom., though he uses only fem. sing. and pl., and only in these phrases: 1. of a feast, *equal*, i. e. *equally shared*, of which each partakes *alike*, used specially of sacrificial feasts or of meals given to a stranger (for on other occasions the greatest men had the best portions), δαιτὶς εἶσος Il. 1. 468, 602, etc.—this is far the most freq. usage. 2. of ships, *even or well-balanced*, νηὶς εἶσος Il. 15. 729, Od. 3. 10; νῆες εἶσαι 5. 175, 6. 271; νῆας εἶσας Il. 1. 306., 2. 671, etc.; νηυσὶν εἶσος Od. 4. 578; cf. ἀμφοτέρω.3. of a shield, *equal* all ways, i. e. *perfectly round*, ἀμπίδα πάντοσ' εἶσπν Il. 12. 294., 13. 157, 160, etc. 4. of the mind, *even, well-balanced*, Lat. mens aequa, φρένας ἔνδον εἶσας Od. 11. 337., 14. 178., 18. 248.εἰσότε, for εἰς ὅτε, *against the time when*, Od. 2. 99; v. εἰς II. I.εἰσοχεύω, *to conduct into*, Heliod. 9. 3.εἰσοχή, ἡ, (εἰσέχω) *a hollow, recess*, opp. to ἐξοχή, Strabo 125. 536, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 70, etc.εἰσούεις, εὖς, ἡ, *a spectacle*, joined with παράδειγμα, Eur. El. 1085.

εἰσούομαι, fut. of εἰσοράω, Il. 5. 212., 24. 206.

εἰσπαῖω, aor. εἰσπάσμαι, *to burst or rush in*, Soph. O. T. 1252, Xenarch. Bont. 1. 3: c. acc. loci, κρυπτόν λόχον εἰσπάσας Eur. Rhes. 560.εἰσπαρδύνομαι, Dep. *to slide gently into*, Philo 2. 432.εἰσπέμπω, *to send in, bring in, let in*, Eur. H. F. 850, Thuc. 1. 137: *to prompt or suborn agents*, Soph. O. T. 705, Andoc. 20. 16; ῥήτορας εἰσπ. *to send them into court, instruct them*, Plat. Euthyd. 305 B, cf. Legg. 671 D.εἰσπεράω, fut. ἀσπ[α] Ion. ἥσω, *to pass over into*, Χαλκίδα τ' εἰσπερήσα Hes. Op. 653.εἰσπέτομαι, fut. —πτέρομαι: aor. εἰσπτάμην (as if from εἰσίπτωμαι), but also in act. form —έπτην, Ath. 395 A, Plut., etc.: an aor. pass. —πετασθήναι Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 15:—*to fly into, fly in*, c. acc., κοίτην εἰσπτάτο πέτρην Il. 21. 494; εἰς τὸν ἀέρα Ar. Av. 1173; metaph. of reports, Hdt. 9. 100, 101.εἰσπηδάω, fut. —πηδήσομαι, *to leap in*, ἐς τὰς λιμένας Hdt. 4. 132; εἰς τὸν πηλὸν Xen. An. 1. 5, 8. 2. *to burst in*, εἰσπηδήσας πρὸς με νύκτωρ Μειδίας ar. Dem. 522. 5; εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν Id. 539. 27.εἰσπίπτω, fut. —πεσοῦμαι: aor. —έπσον:—*to fall into*, but generally with a notion of violence, *to rush or burst in*, ἐς πόλιν Hdt. 5. 15; εἰς τὰς νέας Id. 8. 56; εἰς οἰκίαν Thuc. 2. 4, etc.; absol., of the sea, Id. 4. 24:—poët. c. dat., εἰσπίπτει δόμοις Eur. Ion 1196: absol., Soph. Aj. 35. 2. *simply to fall into*, ἐς χαλῶν Thuc. 1. 106; εἰς χαράδρας Id. 3. 98, etc.; εἰσπ. εἰς ἐκρήν *to be thrown into prison*, Id. 1. 131; so, in Poets, c. acc., ἐσπεσοῦσα δικτύων βρόχους Eur. Or. 1315; ὄχλον γὰρ ἐσπεσὲν ἡσχυνόμεν *to go into the crowd*, Id. Hel. 415; εἰσπ. ἐπέπλους *to seek shelter within the veil*, Id. Tro. 1181; πτέρυγας εἰσπίτωνας ἐμάς Ib. 746; κτύπου κέλευθον ἐσπεσόντος *a noise having come into the street*, Id. Or. 1312. 3. *to fall into a certain condition*, εἰσπ. δούλειον ἦμαρ Id. Andr. 99; ζυμφορὸν Ib. 983; γήρας Id. Ion 700: in Thuc. 4. 4 ἐπέπεσε is now restored.II. *to fall upon, attack*, τινά Hdt. 1. 63, Soph. Aj. 55; also, ἐσπ. ἐς τὸν πεζὺν Hdt. 4. 128; πρὸς τὴν πόλιν Thuc. 4. 25.

εἰσπίτνω, poët. form of εἰσπίτω, (v. πίτνω), Eur. Tro. 746.

εἰσπίφρημι, inf. —πιφράμαι, = εἰσφρέω, Arist. H. A. 5. 6. 3.

εἰσπλέω, fut. —πλεύσομαι, *to sail into, enter*, εἰς τόπον Thuc. 2. 86, 89, etc.: poët. c. acc., Soph. O. T. 423 (v. sub ἄνομος), Eur. I. T. 1389; and so Thuc. 1. 24.2. absol. *to sail in*, ἐπ' ἄριστερά ἐσπλέοντας *as one sails in*, Hdt. 6. 33; ναυοὶ ταῖς μεγίσταις ἱκανὸν εἰσπλεῖν Plat. Criti 115 D; τοὺς ἐσπλέοντας ἐκπλέοντας τε Id. Com. Incert. 1; οὐδὲν εἰσπλεῖ *to sail nothing comes into their port*, Thuc. 3. 51, Xen. Hell. 2. 4. 20; of corn, *to be imported*, Dem. 466. 24.εἰσπληρόω, *to fill full*, Diog. L. 10. 142.εἰσπλοος, contr. —πλοος, ὁ, *a sailing in of ships*, Thuc. 7. 22, Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 9.II. *the entrance of a harbour*, οἱ ἔσπλοι τοῦ λιμένος Thuc. 4. 8; οἱ ἔσπλοι Id. 7. 24; λιμὴν στενὸν τινα ἔχον εἰσπλοὸν Plat. Tim. 25 A.εἰσπνευσις, εὖς, ἡ, *inspiration*, opp. to ἐκπνευσις, paraphr. Arist. Phys. 7. 2, 5.εἰσπνέω, fut. —πνεύσομαι, *to inhale, draw breath*, opp. to ἐκπνέω, Arist. Probl. 8. 2, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 7.II. *to breathe upon*, τινα Ar. Ran. 314 (so Pass., ἀνέμω εἰσπνεύσθαι Philostr. 57); τινα Ael. V. H. 3. 12,—being a Lacedaemonian phrase for *to inspire with love*:—hence the lover was called by them εἰσπνήλας or εἰσπνήλος, v. Interpret. ad Theocr. 12. 13, Bentl. Call. Fr. 169; cf. átās.εἰσπνοή, ἡ, *an inspiration, inhalation*, Arist. Resp. 2, 3, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 7.εἰσπνοος, ov, *inhaling breath*, Hipp. 1190 A.εἰσποτέω, fut. ἥσω, *to give in adoption*, Lat. dare adoptivum alicui, εἰσποτέω υἱὸν τινα Plat. Legg. 787 A; εἰσπ. τὸν παῖδα εἰς τὸν οἶκον τινος Dem. 1054. 20; τοὺς οφειτέους παῖδας εἰς ἑτέρους οἶκους εἰσποτεύσας Isac. 81. 25; (but the same phrase is used of a father who begets, Id. 58. 53); so, εἰσπ. τινα εἰς τὰ χρήματά τινος *to make him heir to the property*, Id. 81. 2; εἰς τοῦτον τὸν κλῆρεν, Ib. 24; εἰς οὐσίαν Ib. 27, etc.; εἰσπ. ἐαυτὸν Ἀμμῶνι *to make himself son to Ammon*, Plut. Alex. 50:—Med. *to adopt as one's son*, Lat. adoptivum facere, Dem. 1091. 3, etc.:—Pass., εἰσποιηθῆναι πρὸς τινα *to be adopted into his family*, Id. 1088. 28; ἐπὶ τὸ ὀνομασθῆναι Id. 1091. 14.—Cf. ἐκποτέω. 2. generally, εἰσπ. τινας εἰς λειτουργίαν *to bring new persons into the public service*, Id. 462. 20, 28; τῶν πατρωμένων εἰσποεῖς κοινῶν αὐτὸν *he forced himself in as partaker*, Dinarch. 94. 23; also, εἰσπ. ἐγκώμιον εἰς τὴν ἱστορίαν *to introduce panegyric into history*, Luc. de Hist. Conscr. 9; εἰσπ. ἐαυτὸν εἰς δυνάμιν τινος *to thrust himself into another's authority*, Plut. Pomp. 16; εἰσπ. Ἡσιόδω Θεογονίαν *to father it on him*, Paus. 9. 27, 2. εἰσποίησις, εὖς, ἡ, *adoption*, Isac. 81. 10, Plut. Otho 16, etc.εἰσποιητός, ἡ, ὅν, *adopted*, Lys. Fr. 33, Dem. 1088. 4, 1390. 8.εἰσπομπή, ἡ, *introduction*, Theophyl. Sim. Hist. 2. 6, Suid.εἰσπορεύω, *to lead into*, Eur. El. 1285:—Pass. with fut. med. *to go into*, enter, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 21.εἰσπράκτης, ov, ὁ, *an exactor*, Aquil. V. T.: εἰσπράκτωρ, Hesych.εἰσπράξις, εὖς, ἡ, *a getting in or collection of taxes or dues*, τοῦ θύματος Thuc. 5. 53; τὰν εἰσφορῶν Dem. 702. 13; βαρύνεσθαι . . . ἀδίκους εἰσπράξει exactions, C. I. 4957. 5.εἰσπράττω, Att. —πτω: fut. ἔω:—*to get in or exact debts, taxes, dues*, C. I. 82. 18, Plat. Legg. 949 D, Dem. 518, etc.; τινά δεῖν ἀπὸ πρσν, Isocr. 111 E, Dem. 704. 7., 1227. 9, etc; οὐκ εἰσέπραξε τὸν δῆμον *did not charge the people [with it]*, Decret. ap. Dem. 265. 15:—Med. *to exact for oneself, have paid one*, κακὸν δίκαιον εἰσπράξατο Eur. I. T. 559; but the Med. (with pf. pass.) is often interchangeable with Act., Dem. 564. fin.; so in pf. pass., πικρῶς εἰσπράττειν με, ὥσπερ καὶ παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων εἰσέπρακται Id. 939. 8:—Pass., of the money, *to be exacted*, Id. 347. 21, C. I. 155 A. 23, al.:—of persons, *to have money exacted from one, have to pay it*, Ael. V. H. 12. 12, Dem. 900. 12.εἰσπύτω, *to spit upon*, τινί Arist. H. A. 9. 7, 5; cf. ἐμπύτω.εἰσρῶ, fut. —ρεύσομαι: also fut. pass. —ρυσσομαι Isocr. 187 A: aor. —έρρυν:—*to stream in or into*, Eur. I. T. 260, Plat. Phaedo 112 A, etc.:—metaph., πλοῦτος εἰσρεῖ εἰς τὴν πόλιν Isocr. I. c.; τὸ νόμισμα εἰσέρρηε εἰς τὴν Σπάρτην Plut. Lycurg. 30; τὸ πάθος εἰσέρρηε σλῖπτε in, Plat. Phaedr. 262 B; ἐπιστήμη εἰσέρουσι Id. Philib. 62 C; ἀμάρτημα εἰσρεῖ Dion. H. de Rhet. 10. 17; πόθος εἰσέρρηε πάντας Plut. Num. 20.

εἰσρόη, ἡ, =sq., Ael. N. A. 1. 53.

εἰσροος, contr. —ρους, influx, Arist. Mund. 3, 8.

εἰσρόομαι, Med. *to draw into oneself*, Io. Chrys.εἰστέλεομαι, Pass. *to be received into a class*, εἰς γένος Plat. Polit. 290 E.εἰστίθωμι, fut. —θήσω, *to put into, place in*, τι εἰς τι Thuc. 4. 100, cf. Hdt. 1. 123; τινά or τι εἰς χεῖρας τινί Id. 1. 164, 208, Thuc., etc.; τινά εἰς ἄμαρην Eur. 9. 25.2. esp., ἐστ. εἰς ναῦν, *to put on board ship*, Lat. navē imponere, Id. 4. 179; absol. in Med., τέκνα ἐσθῆσαι *to put their children on board*, Id. 1. 164, cf. Eur. Hel. 1566, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 20: *to take on board*, App. Civ. 4. 19.εἰστιμόομαι, Med. *to enter in the census*, dub. in Dion. H. 4. 11.

εἰστιτρώσκω, v. ἐστιτρώσκω.

εἰστορέω, *to shoot arrows at*, Hdt. 9. 49.II. ἐστ. βίβλια εἰς τὸ στρατιωτικὸν *to shoot papers attached to arrows into* . . . Dio C. 48. 25.εἰστρέπομαι, Med. *to turn in*, [τὰ ἐκτὸς] ἐντὸς εἰστρ. *to turn outside in*, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 8.εἰστρέφω, fut. —δράμωμαι: aor. 2 —έδραμον:—*to run in*, Thuc. 4. 67; εἰστρ. Φάιν, of a ship, Theocr. 13. 23.εἰστρύπαω, intr. *to slip in through a hole*, Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 1532. 5, Suid.: cf. ἐκτρυπάω II.εἰσφαίνω, fut. —φάνῶ, *to inform*, Philomn. ap. Ath. 75 A.εἰσφέρω, fut. εἰσάωω; aor. 1 εἰσήνεγκα; pf. εἰσένερχα Archil. 64: plarf. —όχεν Dem. 825. 3, 705. 26. *To carry into or to*, Od. 7. 6; εἰσφ. ἀγγελίας Hdt. 1. 114; εἰς ταῦτ' εἰσφ. Id. 9. 70. 2. *to bring in, contribute*, τίμον εἰσένερχον Archil. 64; χρήματα Xen. Hier. 9, 7. Oratt.; εἰσφ. τινί τι, esp. of ἔρανοι, Plat. Symp. 172 C, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 12, Dem., etc.:—at Athens, *to pay the property-tax* (v. εἰσφορά II), εἰσφ. εἰσφορῶν Thuc. 3. 19, etc.; εἰσφοράς Antipho 117. 33, Lys. 150. 1; and absol., εἰσφ. εἰς τὴν πόλιν Dem. 825. 3; εἰσφ. ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων Id. 565. 15; so, ἀγαθὰ ἀλλήλους εἰσφ. Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 12.3. *to bring (suffering) in or upon*, πένθος εἰσφ. δόμοις Eur. Bacch. 367; νόσον γυναιξί Ib. 353; πόλεμον τινί Id. Hel. 38; δειλίαν ἐσφέρει τοῖς ἀλκίμοις *brings cowardice into the brave*, Id. Supp. 540.4. *to introduce, bring forward, propose*, γνώμην Id. 3. 80; γνώμην εἰσφ. εἰς τὸν δῆμον Thuc. 8. 67; εἰσφ. νόμον Lat. legem rogare, Dem. 692. 26., 705. 26:—absol., like Lat. referre ad senatum, εἰσφ. εἰς τὴν βουλὴν περὶ τινος Thuc. 5. 38, cf. Plat. Legg. 772 C, 961 B; τὴν δὲ βουλὴν εἰσενέγκειν, ὅτῳ τρόπῳ . . . Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 7:—Pass., τὰ εἰσφερόμενα [ψηφίσματα] Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 15.II. Med., with pf. pass. εἰσένεργμαι (v. inf.):—*to carry with one, sweep along*, Il. 11. 495. 2. *to bring in for oneself, to import*, Hdt. 5. 34, Thuc. 5. 115, etc.3. *to bring in with one, introduce*, εἰς τὴν ποίησιν Hdt. 2. 23; πᾶμ' εὖρε κεισένεργκατο Eur. Bacch. 279; λόγον ἐσφέρεισθαι *to utter it*, Id. Hel. 664; ν' μνάς εἰς τὸν οἶκον εἰσένεργμένην *having brought 50 minae as a dowry into the family*, Dem. 884. 12, cf. 1020. 9; προῖκα εἰσένεργκαμένη Theophr. Char. 22; cf. ἐπιφέρει II. 1.4. *to contribute, to contribute*, οὐκ ἔλαττον μ' ἡμῶν: *to apply, employ*, εἰσφέρεισθαι σπουδὴν καὶ φιλοτιμίαν Polyb. 22. 12, 12; φιλονεικίαν Ael. V. H. 12. 64.5. like προσφέρεισθαι, *to eat*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 19, etc.III. Pass. *to be brought in, introduced*, Hdt. 9. 37, 41. 2. *to rush in*, like εἰσπίττω, Thuc. 3. 98.εἰσφθείρομαι, Pass. *to intrude*, Poll. 9. 158, Greg. Naz., etc.εἰσφλάω, ἡ, Ion. for ἐσθλ., *a crushing inwards*, Hipp. V. C. 898.εἰσφλάω, Ion. for ἐσθλ., *to crush in*, Hipp. V. C. 897, in Pass.

εἰσφοιτάω, fut. ἦσω, *to go often into*, εἰς τι Ar. Eq. 1033; *πρὸς τινα* Eur. Andr. 945: *to be imported*, of goods, Dio C.
εἰσφέρω, ἦ, (εἰσφέρω) *a carrying or gathering in*, Xen. Oec. 7. 40. II. at Athens, opp. to the regular taxes (φόρος), a *property-tax* assessed on citizens and metoeci, and levied by special enactment to supply a deficit in the revenue, esp. in war, to meet the exigencies of war, εἰσφορὰν εἰσφέρειν Antipho 117. 33, Thuc. 3. 19, etc.; cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 227, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 162, 8. 2. generally, a *contribution*, χρημάτων Plat. Legg. 955 D; ἡ εἰσφορὰ τῶν τελῶν seems to be *advances in lieu of the regular imposts*, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 10. III. a *proposal, moving*, νόμον Dio C. 37. 51, etc. IV. *introduction of a word*, Diog. L. 7. 67.

εἰσφέρω, = εἰσφέρειν, Od. 6. 91., 19. 32, Thuc. 2. 75, etc.
εἰσφρέω, (cf. ἐπεισφρέω): impf. εἰσέφρουν Dem. 473. 6: fut. -φρήσω Ar. Vesp. 892, -φρήσομαι (in same sense) Dem. 93. 17: aor. 1. -έφρησα Polyb. 2. 10, 7: impf. med. εἰσέφρουμην Eur. Tro. 647. To let in, admit, Lat. *admittere*, Ar. et Dem. II. cc.:—Med. *to bring in with one*, Eur. I. c.
εἰσφέρειν, 2. *to devour*, Arist. Mirab. 14. II. intr. *to let oneself in, enter*, Polyb. I. c., Alciphro 3. 53. (The Root φρέω, prob. akin to φέρω, is only found in compos. with δια-, εἰς-, ἐπεις-, ἐκ-.)

εἰσφύρω [ῶ], *to mix in*, Max. Tyr. 28. 6.
εἰσχειρίζω, fut. Αἰ. ἰδ., = ἐγχειρίζω, *to put into one's hands, entrust*, [ἀρχήν] μοι . . . δωρητὸν οὐκ αἰτήτων εἰσχειρίζουσιν Soph. O. T. 384.
εἰσέχω, fut. -χέω, *to pour in or into*, Hdt. 4. 2, Eur. Cycl. 389:—Pass. with Ep. syncop. aor. ἐσέχουμην [ῶ], *to stream in*, ἐσσυμένως ἐσέχοντο ἐς πόλιν Il. 21. 610.

εἶσω, ἔσω, used by Ep., Lyr. and Trag. Poets acc. as a spondee or iambus is required; and ἔσω (as ἐς for εἰς) prevailed in Ion. and old Att. Prose; but in other Prose and in Com. εἶσω was the only form admitted, whereas ἔσωθεν with the Comp. and Sup. ἑωτέρος, ἑωτάτος, ἑσώτατος, ἑσώτατων, seem to have been the only forms in use:—Adv. of εἰς, ἐς *to within, into*, Lat. *intro*: absol., μὴ πού τις ἐπαγγελία καὶ εἶσω lest some one may carry the news *into the house*, Od. 4. 775; so, εἵπατε δ' εἶσω 3. 427; also, εἶσω δ' ἀσπίδ' ἔαφε he brake it through *to the inside*, Il. 7. 270; so, ὅσπερ δ' εἶσω ἔθλασεν Od. 18. 96; εἶσω ἐπιγράψαι τέρενα χροῖα Il. 13. 553;—so later, ἐσσυμένοι εἶσω Pind. P. 4. 240; εἶσω κομίζουσιν Aesch. Ag. 1035; πέπληγμαί . . ἔσω Ib. 1343; ἔσω . . δευρ' εἰσὶδ' Ar. Pl. 231; ἡγεῖσθαι εἶσω, φεύγειν εἶσω Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 21., 7. 5, 26; παρακαλεῖν εἶσω Id. An. 1. 6, 5. b. when a case follows, Hom. prefers the acc., δύναι δόμον Ἄϊδος εἶσω Il. 3. 322; πέρησε δὲ ὁσάντων εἶσω αἰχμή 6. 10, etc.; ἡγήσατο . . Ἴλιον εἶσω 1. 71; πέρησε δ' ἄρ' οὐσάντων εἶσω αἰχμή 4. 460; τὸν δ' οὐχ ὑποδέχομαι . . δόμον Πηληϊόν εἶσω 18. 441; ἔπην ἀγάγῃσιν ἔσω κλισίην 24. 155; ἐπὶ νῆας ἔσω στρατὸν Ib. 199; more rarely with gen., κατελθοντ' Ἄϊδος εἶσω 6. 284, cf. 22. 425; ἐβήσατο δώματος εἶσω Od. 7. 135, cf. 8. 290; (it always follows its case, except in Il. 21. 125, εἶσω ἀλὸς εὐρέα κύλινον):—in Prose and Att. Poets, the case after εἶσω is the gen., as, Κύκλωπας ἔσω βλεφάρων ὥσας Eur. Cycl. 485. 2. εἶσω is often used with Verbs of Rest (like εἰς 1. 2), where we should expect ἐνδον, inside, within, Lat. *intus*, εἶσω δύνον ἐκούσμαι Od. 7. 13; ἀντρον ἔσω ναίονσα h. Merc. 6; ἔσω καθέσθαι Aesch. Cho. 919; θακεῖν Soph. Aj. 105; τὸ ἔσω μέτωπον the inner front, Thuc. 3. 21; εἶσω τὴν χεῖρα ἔχων ἀναβεβλημένον Dem. 420. 10. b. c. gen., μένειν εἶσω δόμον Aesch. Theb. 232; ἔσω πυλῶν Ib. 557; εἶσω στήγης Soph. Tr. 202; εἶσω ξίφους within reach of sword, Eur. Or. 1531; εἶσω τῶν ὕπλων within the heavy-armed troops, i. e. encircled by them, Xen. An. 3. 3, 7. 3. 4, 26; εἶσω τῶν ὄρων within, i. e. on this side of, the mountains, Ib. 1. 2, 21; ἔσω τούτων inside of these people, i. e. further inland, Thuc. 2. 100; εἶσω βέλους within shot, Arr. An. 1. 6;—sometimes also where we should put ἔξω, as, τὰ δένδρα τῆς οὐδοῦ ποιεῖν εἶσω, i. e. inside, i. e. by the side of, the road, Dem. 1278. 4; εἶσω τῆς ἐιρωνείας Id. 1428. 4.

III. for Comp. and Sup., v. sub ἔσω.
εἰσωθέω, fut. -ωθήσω and -ώσω, *to thrust into, τι εἰς τι* Hipp. Art. 800, Aretae. 49:—Med. *to force oneself into, press in*, Xen. An. 5. 2, 18: in App. Civ. 4. 78 we find εἰσωθίζομαι.
εἰσωπός, ὄν, (ὤψ) *in sight of*, εἰσωπὸς δ' ἐγένετο νεῶν [the Greeks] stood facing the ships, having retired behind them, Il. 15. 653; later also c. dat., Arrat. 79. 2. absol. straight forward, Ap. Rh. 2. 751.
εἰσώσση, ἦ, (ὠστέον) *a bone-house*, Lat. *ossuarium*, C. I. 2824. 13.—2850; v. Böckh p. 535 and cf. ὑπώσση.

εἶτα, Ion. εἶτεν (cf. ἔπειτα, -εν), Adv., used to denote the Sequence of one act or State upon another: I. of mere Sequence in point of time, without any notion of Cause, then, next, Lat. *deinde*, πρῶτα μὲν . . . εἶτα . . ., Soph. El. 260, Plat., etc.: soon, presently, Soph. O. T. 452; εἶτα τί τοῦτο; well, what then? Ar. Nub. 347, Plat. Prot. 309 A; εἶτα . . τότε then . . after that, Ar. Eq. 1036;—oit. repeated, sometimes alternating with ἔπειτα, then . . , next . . , then . . , after that . . , etc., Menand. Εμπικρ. 1, Incert. 17, etc. 2. εἶτα often stands with the finite Verb after a part., where the part. may be resolved into a finite Verb, and εἶτα rendered and then, and yet, expressing surprise or incongruity, μὴ μοι προτεῖναι κέρδος εἶτ' ἀποστρέφει Aesch. Fr. 777; ἄρα κλυοῦσα, μήτηρ, εἶτ' ἔρξεις κακῶς; Eur. El. 1055; cf. Soph. El. 52, Aj. 468, 1092, 1094, Xen. An. 2. 5, etc.: cf. ἔπειτα 1. 3.

II. to denote Consequence, and so, then, therefore, accordingly; esp. in questions or exclamations to express surprise, indignation, contempt, sarcasm, and the like, and then . . ? and so . . ? κατ' οὐ δέχονται λίτας; Soph. Ant. 1019, cf. O. C. 418; εἶτ' ἐγὼ μὲν οὐ φρονῶ; Eur. Andr. 666; κατὰ ποῦσιν ἡ δίκη; Id. Phoen. 548; εἶτ' ἐόλγας, Πηλοῦς ὄν; Ar. Pl. 79; εἶτ' ἄνδρα τῶν αὐτοῦ τὴν χρεὶν προῖναι Id. Nub. 1214; εἶτ' οὐκ αἰσχύνοσθε; Dem. 16. 11; οὐκ οἶσθε δεῖν χρήματα εἰσφέρειν, εἶτα θαυμάζετε . . Id. 597.

27; εἶτ' οὐκ ἐπιδόουσι φασιν ἰσχύειν τινες; Antiph. Φιλοθ. I. 15; εἶτ' οὐ περιεργόν ἐστιν ἄνθρωπος φύσιν; Alex. Μανδρ. 1, etc.

εἵται, 3 sing. pf. pass. of ἐννύμι, Od. 11. 191.
εἵτε, Dor. αἵτε, generally doubled, εἵτε . . , εἵτε . . , Lat. *sive . . , sive, either . . , or . . , whether . . , or . .*, so that two cases are put as equally possible or equivalent; thrice repeated, Soph. El. 606:—in Hom. the first εἵτε is sometimes answered by ἡ καί, Il. 2. 349, etc.; εἵτ' οὖν . . , εἵτε . . , Soph. O. T. 1049; εἵτ' οὖν . . , εἵτε καὶ Aesch. Ag. 843; εἵτ' οὖν . . , εἵτ' οὖν . . , Id. Cho. 683; εἵτε . . , εἵτ' ἄρ' οὖν . . , Soph. Ph. 345; εἵτε . . , εἵτ' αὖ . . , Plat. Phil. 34 B; εἵτε καὶ . . , εἵτε καὶ . . Id. Rep. 471 D:—the first εἵτε is sometimes omitted in Poets, ξείνος, αἵτ' οὖν ἄστος Pind. P. 4. 138; αἵτειν, εἵτε με ψέγειν θέλεις Aesch. Ag. 1403; μύρανα γ', εἵτ' ἐχιδν' ἐφύλδ. Cho. 994; λόγοισιν, εἵτ' ἐργοῖσιν Soph. O. T. 517, cf. Tr. 136; and even in Prose, πῶλεις, εἵτε ἰδιώται Plat. Legg. 864 A, cf. 907 D, Soph. 224 E:—the first εἵτε is sometimes replaced by εἰ, as εἰ . . , εἵτε . . , utrum . . an . . , Hdt. 3. 35, Aesch. Cho. 708, Eum. 468, etc.; εἰ μὲν . . , εἵτε . . , Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 7; sometimes ἡ stands for the second εἵτε, Eur. El. 895, Plat. Phaedr. 277 D; or for the first, Soph. Aj. 178, Eur. El. 114.

II. also used, like εἰ, in indirect questions, Od. 3. 90, Hdt., and Att., cf. εἰ B. 5. εἵτε, for εἵητε, 2 pl. opt. pres. of εἰμί (sum), Od. 21. 195.

εἵτεν, Ion. for εἵτα, like εἵτειν for ἔπειτα, Scymn. Descr. Orb. 501.

εἰ τις, εἰ τι, in ellipsis, v. sub εἰ A. VI. 4. d.

εἶω, Ep. for εἶω, ᾤ, subj. pres. of εἶμι (sum).

εἶωθα, pf. 2 (in pres. sign.) of εἶω, q. v.

εἰωθῶς, Adv. of εἶωθα, in customary wise, Soph. El. 1456; εἰαυθῶ εἰαυθῶς in his usual manner, Plat. Symp. 218 D.

εἶως, Ep. for ἔως.

ἐκ, before a vowel ἔξ (v. sub ἔξ), and ἐγ before βγδλμ:—Prep. governing GEN. only: (Lat. *e, ex*):—Radical sense, *from out of*, opp. to εἰς, but often also simply *from*.

I. OF PLACE, the most freq. usage, but variously modified: 1. of Motion, out of, forth from, ἐκ Πύλου ἐλθόν Il. 1. 269; ἐκ μάχης, δυαμένους, ἐξ ὀρέων, ἔδρης, etc., Hom.; ἐκ χειρὸν γέρας εἵλετο Il. 9. 344, etc.; (but ἐκ χειρὸς βάλλειν or παῖεν to strike with a spear in the hand, opp. to ἀκοντίζειν, Xen. An. 3. 3, 15, Cyr. 4. 3, 16; so, ἐκ χειρὸς μάχην ποιεῖσθαι Ib. 6. 2, 16, cf. 6. 3, 24, etc.); ἐκ φιαλῶν πίνειν Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 3.

2. ἐκ θυμοῦ φίλεον I loved her from my heart, with all my heart, Il. 9. 343; so, ἐκ τῆς ψυχῆς ἀσπάζεσθαι Xen. Oec. 10. 4; ἐκ θυμοῦ κλάζειν Aesch. Ag. 48; δακρυχέειν ἐκ φρονός Id. Theb. 919; ἐκ σαντῆς λέγειν Soph. El. 344; then, ἐξ εὐμένων στέρνων δέχεσθαι to receive with kindly heart, Id. O. C. 486; ἐξ ὁρμάτων ὀρθῶν τε καὶ ὀρθῶν φρονός Id. O. T. 528; ὀρθῶν ἐκ δίφρων with chariot still upright, Id. El. 742; ἐξ ἀκινήτου ποδός Id. Tr. 875; ἐξ ἐνὸς ποδός Id. Ph. 91; ἐμάς . . ἐξ αἰτίας by my agency, Id. Ant. 1315.

3. to denote change from one place or condition to another, frequently with an antithetic repetition of the same word, δέχεται κακὸν ἐκ κακοῦ one evil comes from (or after) another, Il. 19. 290; ἐκ φόβου φόβον τρέφω Soph. Tr. 28; πόλιν ἐκ πῶλεως ἀμείβειν, ἀλλάττειν Plat. Soph. 224 B, Polit. 289 E; λόγον ἐκ λόγου λέγειν Dem. 329. 18; ἀπαλλάττειν ἐκ γυνος Soph. El. 291; ἐκ κακῶν πεφευγέναι Id. Ant. 437:—hence ἐκ comes to mean much the same as ἀντί, as τυφλὸς ἐκ δεοδρόκτος Id. O. T. 454; λευκὴν . . ἐκ μακρίνης ἀμφιβάλλομαι τρίχα Id. Ant. 1093; ἐλεούθερος ἐκ δούλου καὶ πλούσιος ἐκ πτωχοῦ γεγονώς Dem. 270. fin., cf. Xen. An. 7. 7, 28, etc.

4. to express separation or distinction from a number, ἐκ πῶλεων πέντεσιν four out of many, Il. 15. 680; εἶναι ἐκ τῶν δυναμένων to be one of the wealthy, Plat. Gorg. 525 E; ἐμοὶ ἐκ πασάν Ζεὺς ἄλγε' ἔδωκεν to me out of (i. e. above) all, Il. 18. 431, cf. 432; ἐκ πάντων μάλιστα 4. 96, Soph. Ant. 1137, etc.; cf. ἔξωχα.

5. of Position, like ἔξω, outside of, beyond, chiefly in early writers, ἐκ βελῶν out of shot, Il. 14. 130, etc.; ἐκ καπνοῦ out of the smoke, Od. 19. 7; ἐκ πατρίδος banished from one's country, 15. 272; ἐκ τοῦ μέσου κατήστο sate down apart from the company, Hdt. 3. 83; ἐξ ἠθέων out of its accustomed quarters, Id. 2. 142; ἐξ οὐδοῦ out of the road, Soph. O. C. 113:—in this case some Gramm. give it the accent, as, ἀστέρος ἐκ σφετέρου Il. 18. 210; cf. Herm. Opusc. 2. 55.

6. with Verbs of Rest, where previous motion is implied, and where we say on or in, δαΐε οἱ ἐκ κύρθεος . . πῦρ lighted a fire from (i. e. on) his head, Il. 5. 4; ἐκ ποταμοῦ χροῖα νίξετο washed his body in the river (with water from the river), Od. 6. 224:—often with Verbs signifying to hang or fasten, σείρην . . ἐξ οὐρανὸν κρεμάσαντες having hung a chain from heaven, Il. 8. 19; ἐκ πασσαλόφει κρέμασεν φόρμυγα he hung his lyre from (i. e. on) the peg, Od. 8. 67; ἀναπτέσσει ἐκ τιγος to fasten from (i. e. upon) a thing, 12. 51, cf. Soph. Aj. 1030, etc.; ἐκ τοῦ βραχίονος ἐπέλκασα leading it [by a rein] upon her arm, Hdt. 5. 12:—then with Verbs signifying to hold or lead, ἐξ ἐκείνων ἔχειν τὰς ἐλπίδας to have their hopes dependent upon them, Thuc. 1. 84; ἐκ χειρὸς ἀγεῖν to lead by the hand, Bion 3. 2; ἐκ τῆς οὐρᾶς λαμβάνεσθαι Luc. Asin. 23; see the Verbs δέω, πειραίνω, πέλω, πρίω 111:—further, ἐκ is used, where the Greek regarded the place from which the motion takes place, while we regard only the place in or on which the thing is, οἱ ἐκ τῶν νήσων κακοῦργοι the robbers in or of the islands, Thuc. 1. 8, cf. 2. 5, 13; τοὺς ἐκ τῆς ναυμαχίας those in the sea-fight, Plat. Apol. 32 B; τοὺς ἐκ τῶν σκηνῶν those in the tents, Dem. 284. 23:—lastly even with Verbs of sitting or standing, οἶσθα' ἐξ Οὐλύμποιο from Olympius where she stood, Il. 14. 154; ἐκ δίφρου καθήμενος from the chariot where he state, Od. 21. 420; καθίσθαι ἐκ πάγων to sit on the heights and look from them, Soph. Ant. 411; ἐκ βυθῶ at the bottom, Theocr. 22. 40.

7. νικᾶν ἐκ τινος victorian reportare ab aliquo, Apocal. 15. 2.

II. OF TIME, elliptic with Pron. relat. and demonst., ἐξ οὗ or ἐξ οὗτε [χρόνου], Lat. *ex qua, since*, Il. 1. 6, Od. 2. 27, and Att.;

and in apod., ἐκ τοῦ or ἐκ τοῦτο from that time, II. 8. 295., 1. 493; so ἐκ τούτου in Att., (but ἐκ τούτου, or ἐκ τούτων or ἐκ τῶνδε more often mean *after* this, Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 4, Soph. O. T. 235); ἐξ ἐκείνου Thuc. 2. 15; ἐκ πολλοῦ (sc. χρόνου) for a long time, Id. 1. 68, etc.; ἐκ πλείονος χρόνου Id. 8. 45; ἐκ πλείονος lb. 68; ἐξ ὀλίγου at short notice, Id. 2. 11, (but also a short time *since*, Plut. Caes. 28); ἐκ παλαιού Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 8; ἐκ παλαιάτου Thuc. 1. 18. 2. of particular points of time, ἐκ νεότητος. ἐξ ἡγίας II. 14. 86; ἐκ γενεῆς 24. 535; ἐκ νέου or ἐκ παιδὸς from boyhood, freq. in Att.; ἐκ μικροῦ παιδαρίου Dem. 1252. fin.; ἐξ ἀρχῆς Aesch. Eum. 284, etc.; ἐξ αἰθέρος *after* clear weather, II. 16. 365, cf. Hdt. 1. 87; so (like ἀπό 11) ἐκ θυσίας γενέσθαι to have *just finished* sacrifice, etc., Id. 1. 50; ἐκ τοῦ ἀρίστου *after* breakfast, Xen. An. 4. 6, 21; ἐξ εἰρήνης πολεμεῖν to go to war *after*, or out of, peace, Thuc. 1. 120; ἐκ δακρύων γελᾶν to turn at once to smiles from tears, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 28, cf. Valck. Hdt. 3. 82; esp. with a part., to mark the point of time, συνετάττετο ἐκ τῶν ἐτι προσιόντων the army arranged itself at, i. e. from the beginning of, their approach, Xen. An. 1. 8, 14. 3. when we say at or in, ἐκ νυκτῶν Od. 12. 286; ἐκ νυκτὸς Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 2, etc.; ἐξ ἡμέρας Soph. El. 780; ἐκ μένου ἀματος Theocr. 10. 5; ἐκ τοῦ λοιποῦ or ἐκ τῶν λοιπῶν for the future, Xen. Symp. 4, 56, Plat. Legg. 709 E.

III. OF ORIGIN,

1. of the Material, out of or of which things are made, ποιέσθαι ἐκ ξύλων τὰ πλοῖα Hdt. 1. 194; πίνοντας ἐκ κρῶν μέθυ Aesch. Supp. 953; εἶναι ἐξ ἀδάμαντος Plat. Rep. 616 C; σπράττεται ἐξ ἑραστῶν Xen. Symp. 8, 32.

2. of the Father, ἐκ τινος εἶναι, γενέσθαι, φῦναι, etc., II. 6. 206., 20. 106, etc.; ἐκ γὰρ ἐμεῦ γένος ἔσσι (where γένος is acc. absol.) 5. 896; σὺς ἐξ αἰμάτων εἰσι γενεῶν 19. 111; ὦ παῖ πατρός ἐξ Ἀχιλλεύου Soph. Ph. 260; Πύρρος ἐκ Πυρρῶτος Hdt. 2. 143; ἀγαθοὶ καὶ ἐξ ἀγαθῶν Plat. Phaedr. 246 A; ὁ ἐκ τινος one's son, Soph. Ant. 466, etc.; —also of native places, ἐκ Σιδώνας. εἰχομαι εἶναι Od. 15. 245, cf. Thuc. 1. 25, etc.; so, οἱ ἐκ τοῦ Περσῶν τῶν Peripatetics, Luc. Pisc. 43; ὁ ἐξ Ἀκαδημίας the Academic, Ath. 34 A; also in N. T., οἱ ἐκ πίστεως, οἱ ἐξ ἐριθείας, etc.

3. of the Author or Occasion of a thing, ὅναρ ἐκ Διὸς ἔστιν II. 1. 63, cf. 2. 197, Od. 1. 33, etc.; γίγνεται τι ἐκ τινος Hdt. 1. 1, etc.; θάνατος ἐκ μνηστήρων death by the hand of the suitors, Od. 16. 447; τὰ ἐξ Ἑλλήνων τείχεα walls built by them, Hdt. 2. 148; —hence often merely as a sign of the gen., ὅμως ἐξ Ἑρηνῶν Aesch. Eum. 344; ἡ ἐξ ἐμοῦ δυσβουλία Soph. Ant. 95; ὁ ἐξ ἐμοῦ πόθος Id. Tr. 631.

4. with the agent after Pass. Verbs, where ὑπὸ is more common, ἐφίληθεν ἐκ Διὸς they were beloved of (i. e. by) Zeus, II. 2. 669; κῆδ' ἐφῆπται ἐκ Διὸς lb. 69; προεδεῦσθαι ἐκ Πηλεΐδης Hdt. 3. 62, and often in Ion. Prose, cf. Valck. Hdt. 7. 175, Wessell. 2. 148; also in Att., as Soph. El. 124, 264, 1412, Ant. 93, Thuc. 3. 69, etc.; —so also with neut. Verbs, ἐκ. πατρός κατὰ πείσσομαι Od. 2. 134; τληνῆρ τι ἐκ τινος II. 5. 384; θήσκειν ἐκ τινος Soph. El. 256, O. T. 854, etc.

5. of the Cause, Instrument or Means by which a thing is done, ἐκ πατέρων φιλόστοχος in consequence of our father's friendship, Od. 15. 197; μήνιος ἐξ ὀλοῦς 3. 135; ἐξ ἐρίδος II. 7. 111; τελευτᾶν ἐκ τοῦ τρώματος Hdt. 3. 29; ἐκ τίνος λόγου; Eur. Andr. 548; so, ἐκ τίνος; ἐκ τοῦ; wherefore? Id. Hel. 93, Xen. An. 5. 8, 4; ποιεῖτε ὑμῖν φίλους ἐκ τοῦ Μαμωνᾶ τῆς ἀδικίας make yourselves friends of (i. e. by means of) ... Ev. Luc. 16. 9. 6. from, i. e. according to, ἐκ τῶν λογίων according to the oracles, Hdt. 1. 64; ἐκ νόμων Aesch. Eum. 92, Dem. 709. 2; ἐκ κελεύσματος Aesch. Pers. 397; ἐκ τῶν ἐντομιμένων Thuc. 5. 25; ἐκ τῶν παρόντων lb. 40, etc.

7. often used with a gen. as periph. for an Adv., (as in Lat. *ex consulto*, or *ex proposito*, etc.), ἐκ βίας by force, = βιαίως, Soph. Ph. 563; ἐκ δόλου Id. El. 279; esp. with neut. Adjs., ἐξ ἀγχιμόλου = ἀγχιμόλον II. 24. 352; ἐκ τοῦ ἐμφανέος Hdt. 3. 150; ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ, ἐκ τοῦ προφανοῦς Thuc. 4. 106., 6. 73; ἐκ προβόλου Soph. El. 1429; ἐξ ἰσού or ἐκ τοῦ ἰσού Soph. Tr. 485, Thuc. 2. 3; ἐξ ἀέπτου Hdt. 1. 111, etc.; —also with fem. Adj., ἐκ τῆς ἰδέειν Id. 3. 127; ἐκ νένης Id. 5. 116; ἐκ ὑστέρης Id. 6. 85; ἐκ τῆς ἀντιπρῆς Id. 8. 6; ἐκ καινῆς Thuc. 3. 92; ἐξ ἐκονσίας Soph. Tr. 727; ἐκ ταχείας lb. 395.

8. with numerals, ἐκ τρίτου in the third place, Eur. Or. 1178; ἐκ τρίτων Plat. Gorg. 500 A, Symp. 213 B; distributively, *apiece*, Ath. 671 B.

B. ἐκ is often separated from its Case, as in II. 11. 109; and may follow its Case, v. 1. 5. —It takes an accent, if very emphatic, 5. 865; or if it ends a verse, 14. 472, Od. 17. 518. —The Ep. use it with Adv. in -θεν, which are in fact old genitives, ἐξ οὐρανῶν, ἐξ ἀλδῶν, ἐξ Αἰσῶν, etc., II.; ἐκ Διὸς Hes. Op. 763. —It is combined with other Preps. to make the sense more definite, as διέκ, παρέκ, ὑπένεκ.

C. in Compos. the sense of removal prevails; *out, away, off*; indeed in Hom. it is so used as a simple Adv. 2. to express completion, like our *utterly*, ἐκπέρθω, ἐξαλαπάξω, ἐκβαρβαρόω, ἐκδιψάω, ἐκδωριεύω, ἐξευρίσκω, ἐξοπλίζω, ἐξοματίζω, ἐκλευκός, ἐκκυκρός.

ἐκαβόλος, *ov*, Dor. for ἐκαβόλος.

Ἐκαδήμεια (not -ία), ἡ, old form for Ἀκαδημία, from an old hero Hecademos, Diog. L. 3. 7. 8.

Ἐκέργος, ὁ, (ἐκάς, *έργα) the far-working; in Hom. sometimes as Subst., sometimes as Adj., but always epith. of Apollo, the far-shooting, the far-darting, like ἐκπύλος (q. v.); —so, fem. Ἐκαίρην, Dor. -έρην, of Artemis, Spanh. Call. Del. 292.

Ἐκάθεν, Adv. (ἐκάς) from afar, II. 2. 456, Pind. O. 10 (11). 9, Aesch. Supp. 421; c. gen., ἐκαθεν πύλος II. 13. 107.

II. also = ἐκάς, far off, far away, Od. 17. 25.

Ἐκάλειος Ζεὺς [ᾶ], from Ἐκάλη or Ἐκαλήνη, an old lady who entertained Theseus, and for this received at Athens the yearly honour of the Ἐκαλήσια [ἑρά]: hence the epith. was given to Zeus as worshipped on the same day, Plut. Thes. 14; v. Bentl. Call. Fr. 40.

Ἐκάλος, Dor. for ἔκαλος, Pind. O. 9. 87, I. 6. 57. ἐκάς, Att. ἐκάς acc. to Apoll. Dysc. in A. B. 570: (v. ἐκαστος fin.): Adv. —far, afar, far off, Lat. *procul*, Hom., Pind., and Trag.; οὐχ ἐκάς *not* Soph. Ph. 41; but rare in Att. Prose, as οὐχ ἐκάς Thuc. 1. 69, 80: —c. gen. far from, far away from, ἐκάς Ἀργεος II. 9. 246, etc.; but it often follows its case, as II. 13. 263, Od. 14. 496, etc.; so in Pind. P. 8. 30, Eur. Phoen. 907; also, ἐκάς ἀπὸ τοῦ τεύχεος II. 18. 256; ἀπὸ τῆς νῆσου ἑ. Hdt. 3. 41.

2. Comp., ἐκαστέρω, farther, Od. 7. 321, Hdt. 6. 108, Eur. H. F. 1047, etc.: —c. gen., Hdt. 2. 169, al.; also ἐκαστοτέρω Theocr. 15. 7: —Sup. ἐκαστάτω, farthest, II. 10. 113, Hdt. 4. 33; ἐκαστάτω τινὸς farthest from ..., Id. 1. 134; τῆς Λιβύης ἐκαστάτω the farthest point of Libya, Id. 4. 204, cf. 9. 14.

II. of Time, ἐκάς ἐάν though I live long after, Pind. P. 2. 98; οὐχ ἐκάς χρόνον in no long time, Hdt. 8. 144; οὐχ ἐκάς Aesch. Ag. 1650. [ᾶ; ᾶ only in Call. Ap. 2, in arsi.]

ἐκαστάκις, Adv. (ἐκαστος) each or every time, Inscr. Corcy. in C. I. 1845: 8; οἱ ἐκαστάκις = οἱ αἰεὶ, Ib. 1839. 11., 1845. 22.

ἐκαστάτω, Sup. of ἐκάς, q. v.

ἐκασταχῆ, Adv. everywhere, Suid., (f. l. for ἐκαστα in Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 5).

ἐκασταχόθεν, Adv. from every side, Thuc. 7. 20, 21, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 3.

ἐκασταχόθι, Adv. = ἐκαστῷ, on each side, Plut. Lysand. 19, etc.

ἐκασταχοῖ, Adv. to each side, every way, Plut. Mar. 20.

ἐκασταχόσε, Adv. to each side, Thuc. 4. 55., 8. 5, Plat. Criti. 116 A.

ἐκασταχοῦ, Adv. everywhere, Thuc. 3. 82, Plat. Phaedr. 257 E, al.

ἐκαστέρω, Comp. of ἐκάς, q. v.

ἐκάστοθεν, Adv. = ἐκασταχόθεν, Diog. L. 1. 93.

ἐκάστω, Adv. for each or every one, Od. 3. 8 (Schol. Harl. ἐκάστοθεν),

Aen. Tact. 11.

Ἐκαστος, ἡ, *ov*, every, every one, each, each one, Lat. *quisque*, opp. to the whole body, Hom., etc.; the sing. is often joined with a pl. Verb, ἔβαν αἰκῶντες ἐκαστος they went home every one of them, II. 1. 606; δεδμήμεθα ἐκαστος 5. 578; and in Att., ἐκαστος ἐπίστασθε Xen. Symp. 3. 3; cf. Hdt. 3. 158, Ar. Pl. 785, Plat. Gorg. 503 E, Prot. 327 E, etc.: —the sing. is also put in apposition with a pl. Noun or Pron. (which expresses the whole, and so ought to be in gen.), as, Τρώας ἐκαστον ὑπῆλυθε τρόμος (for Τρώας ἐκαστον) fear seized them every one, II. 7. 215, cf. 175, 185; ὅμως ... ἐκάστω 15. 109; αἱ δὲ γυναῖκες ... θανάμζον ... ἐκάστω 18. 496, etc.; Περσίδες δ' ... ἐκάστα ... λείπεται Aesch. Pers. 136; αἱ ἅλλαι πᾶσαι [τέχναι] τὸ αὐτῆς ἐκάστη ἔργον ἐργάζεται Plat. Rep. 346 E, cf. Gorg. 1. c.: —ὅστις ἐκαστος every one which ..., Hes. Th. 459.

2. the Article is sometimes added to the Subst. with which ἐκαστος agrees, in which case ἐκαστος is commonly put first, καθ' ἐκ. τὴν ἡμέραν every single day, Isocr. 277 A; περὶ ἐκ. τῆς τέχνης Plat. Phaedr. 274 E: when it follows, ἐκαστος is less emphatic, κατὰ τὸν ὅπλιτον ἐκαστον Thuc. 5. 49; κατὰ τὴν ἡμέραν ἐκάστην Id. 6. 63, al.

II. in pl. *all and each one*, Od. 9. 164, II. 1. 550, al.; so Hdt. 1. 169, Aesch. Pr. 491, Supp. 932, Plat. Prot. 315 C, al.; οἵσιν ἐκάστοις to whichsoever severally, Id. Legg. 799 A.

III. the notion of individuality is more definitely given in Prose by adding other Pronouns, as εἰς ἐκ., Lat. *unusquisque*, (v. sub εἰς); εἰς τις ἐκ. Soph. Ant. 262; ἐκάστως τις each one, Pind. N. 4. 150, Thuc. 3. 45, etc.; αὐτὸς ἐκ. each one for himself, Hdt. 5. 13, etc.; αὐθ' ἐκαστα all in exact detail, Aesch. Pr. 950; cf. αὐθ' ἐκάστω.

2. with Preps., esp. κατὰ, καθ' ἐκάστον singly, by itself, alone, Lat. *singularim*, Plat., etc.; καθ' ἐκ. καὶ ἐν παντα Id. Soph. 259 B; τὰ καθ' ἐκάστον particulars, Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 22, al.; —παρ' ἐκάστον, παρ' ἐκαστα in every case, Polyb. 4. 52, 5., 3. 57, 4, etc.

3. ὡς ἐκάστω each by himself, Pind. P. 9. 174, Hdt. 6. 79, Thuc. 1. 15, etc.; and in sing., τῶν δὲ ὡς ἐκάστω θύειν θέλει Hdt. 1. 132; οὐχ ὡς ἐκάστω, ἀλλὰ πάντας Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 26.

IV. in late Greek for ἐκάτερος, Dion. H. 3, 2, etc.

(The first syll. ἐ- in ἐ-κάτερος, ἐ-καστος, represents εἰς, ἔν, as the first part of Skt. *ē-kateras*, *ē-katamas* represents *ē-ka* (unus); the 2nd part of the words, *-kateros*, *-katamas*, may be compared with *πότερος*, *πότερος* (Ion. *κότερος*, *κότερος*), and with the Skt. *kataras* (uter? which of two?), *katamas* (which of many?), v. sub *πος: —they bear the appearance of Comp. and Sup. forms, cf. *πρό*, *πρότερος*, *πρώτος*.)

ἐκάστοτε, Adv. each time, on each occasion, Hdt. 1. 90., 5. 105, Antipho 143. 1, Xen. An. 2. 4. 10, etc.; ἐκάστοτ' αἰεὶ Ar. Nub. 1279; ἵνα ἐκάστοτε whenever on each occasion, Hdt. 2. 42., 8. 115.

ἐκαστέρω, Adv., like ἐκαστέρω, v. sub ἐκάς.

ἐκατῶβόλος, *ov*, Dor. for ἐκατῶβ-, Pind.

Ἐκαταῖος, *a, ov*, of Hecate, Soph. Fr. 651.

II. Ἐκαταῖον or Ἐκαταῖον (Dind. Ar. Vesp. 804), τό, a statue or chapel of Hecate, placed at the entrance of houses or where three roads meet (ἰν τριῶδοις), Ar. Vesp. 804, Ran. 366, Lys. 64; v. Hesych., Schol. Ar. Pl. 594.

Ἐκαταῖα, τό, v. sub Ἐκατή 11.

ἐκατέρakis, Adv. (ἐκάτερος) at each time, Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 4.

ἐκατέρω, in dancing to kick the rump with one heel after another, Hesych.; —hence ἐκατέρης, ἴδος, ἡ, a dance of this kind, Poll. 4. 102.

ἐκατέρη [ᾶ], before a vowel -θεν. Adv. for ἐκατέρωθεν, on each side, on either hand, Lat. *utrinque*, ἀμφίπολος ... ἐκατέρη παρέστη Od. 1. 335; τρεῖς ἐκ. II. 11. 37, etc.

2. c. gen., ἐκατέρωθεν ὁμίλου 3. 340, cf. 23. 329, 813; ἐκατέρη πολλῶν Od. 6. 263.

ἐκατέρης, v. sub ἐκατέρω.

ἐκάτερος [ᾶ], *a, ov*, (v. ἐκαστος fin.), each of two, either, each singly (and therefore opp. to ἀμφοτέρω, Hdt. 9. 26, Lys. 193, fin., ar. Dem. 927. 1), first in Pind. I. 8 (7). 63, Thuc., etc.; when joined with a Subst., the Subst. almost always takes the Art., as, ἐφ' ἐκατέρῳ τῷ κέρα Thuc. 5. 67; ἐπὶ τῷ κέρα ἐκατέρῳ Id. 4. 93; ἐν ἐκατέρῃ τῇ πόλει Id. 5. 16; —but the Noun or Pron. is sometimes in the gen., ἐκάτερος ἡμῶν Id. 6. 17; ἐκατέρῃ

τῶν χειρῶν Diod. 4. 10:—as nom. to a pl. Verb, sometimes in pl., esp. when each party is in pl., *ἐδικαίων ἐκάτεροι* Hdt. 1. c., Plat. Rep. 348 A, etc.; sometimes like Lat. *utroque*, in sing. with Verb in pl., *ταῦτα εἰπόντες ἀπῆλθον ἐκάτερος ἐπὶ τὰ προσήκοντα* Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 22, cf. 6. 1, 19:—sometimes repeated in reference to each of two parties, *ἐὰν ἐκάτεροι ἐκατέρων τέμνουσιν ἄγρους* Plat. Rep. 470 D, cf. 348 A:—with Particles and Preps., *ὡς ἐκάτεροι* Thuc. 3. 74; *ἐφ' ἐκάτερα* both ways, Id. 5. 73; *καθ' ἐκάτερα* Xen. An. 5. 6, 7; *ἐξ ἐκατέρων* Luc. Amor. 14.

ἐκᾶτέρωθεν, Adv. on each side, on either hand, like the poet. *ἐκατέρωθεν*, Hdt. 3. 102, Thuc. 2. 75; c. gen., *ἐκ. τῆς πόλεως* Id. 3. 6; *τὸ ἐκ. μέρος* Plat. Phaedo 112 E.

2. on both sides, by father and mother, Arist. Fr. 374. *ἐκᾶτέρωθι*, Adv. on each side, Pind. O. 2. 124, Hdt. 2. 19, 106, Arist.

ἐκᾶτέρωθι, Adv. in each way, Plat. Legg. 895 E.

ἐκᾶτέρωσσε, Adv. to each side, each way, Xen. An. 1. 8, 14, Plat. Gorg. 523 C.

2. both ways, Id. Phaedo 112 E, Rep. 619 A.

Ἑκάτη, ἡ, (*ἑκάτος*) *Hecaté*, the *Far-darter*, daughter of Perses (or Persaeus) and Asteria, granddaughter of Coeus and Phoebe, who had power from Zeus in heaven, earth, and sea; she presided over purifying and atoning rites; was giver of riches, honour, victory, and fair voyages; protectress of new-born babes, Hes. Th. 411 sq., h. Hom. Cer. 25. 52, where she is represented with a torch, *Ἑκ. φωσφόρος* Ar. Fr. 535:—later she was identified sometimes with Artemis (cf. *ἑκάτος*), sometimes with Demeter and Rhea, sometimes with Persephone, v. Dict. of Antt.

II. *Ἑκάτης δείπνον Hecaté's dinner*, a meal set out by rich persons at the foot of her statue ἐν τριβύδοις on the 30th day of each month, when it became a sort of *dole* for beggars and paupers, Ar. Pl. 594 et Schol. ad l.: it seems to have been connected with purificatory rites, Plut. 2. 280 B, 290 D, 708 F, A. B. 247, E. M. 626. 24; and, as it consisted generally of offal or other miserable food, *Ἑκατία καθεσθῆναι* is used to denote a worthless wretch, Dem. 1269. 10: cf. Hemst. Luc. D. Mort. 1. 1.

ἐκᾶτρηβελήτης, ου, ὁ, = sq., Il. 1. 75, Hes. Sc. 100, h. Apoll. 157.

ἐκᾶτρηβόλος, ου, (*ἐκάς*, βάλλω) *far-shooting*, epith. of Apollo, Hom. and Hes.; as Subst. the *Far-darter*, Il. 15. 231.—Cf. *ἐκηβόλος*.

Ἑκατήσιον, τό, = *Ἑκάτειον*, Plut. 2. 193 E.

II. *Ἑκατήσια*, τὰ, a feast of *Hecaté*, Poll. 1. 37.

ἐκᾶτι, Dor. and Att. for *ἐκῆτι*, Pors. Or. 26.

ἐκατάγ-γυιος, ου, with a hundred limbs or bodies, κορᾶν ἐκατόγγυιος ἀγέλα a band of 100 maidens, Pind. Fr. 87. 12.

ἐκαταγ-κράνος, ου, = sq., Aesch. Pr. 353.

ἐκατογ-κεφάλας, γεν. α, ὁ, hundred-headed, Pind. O. 4. 11: so *ἐκατογ-κέφαλος*, ου, Eur. H. F. 882, Ar. Ran. 473.

ἐκατόγ-κράνος, ου, = foreg., Pind. P. 8. 20.

ἐκατόγ-κρήπις, ὁ, ἡ, with a hundredfold base, Julian. Epist. 24.

ἐκατόγ-χειρος, ου, hundred-handed, of Briareus, Il. 1. 402:—*ἐκατόγ-χειρ*, ὁ, ἡ, Plut. Marcell. 17, etc. The *ἐκατόγχειρες* were Briareus, Gyges or Gyas, and Cottus, sons of Οὐρανὸς and Gaia, Apollod. 1. 1, 1.

ἐκατό-ζυγος, ου, with 100 benches for rowers, Il. 20. 247.

ἐκατομβαίος, α, ου, epith. of several gods, to whom hecatombs were offered, Hesych.:—*ἐκατομβαία*, τὰ, = *ἐκατόμμοια*, Inscr. Delphi, in C. I. 1715.

II. *ἐκατομβαίων*, ὁ, ἡ, the month *Hecatombaeon*, in which the *ἐκατόμμοια* were offered, the first of the Att. year, answering to the last half of our July and the first half of August, Antipho 146. 25, etc., cf. Plut. Thes. 12; called at Sparta *ἐκατομβεύς*, Hesych.

ἐκατόμβη, ἡ, (*ἐκατόν*, βαῖς) properly an offering of a hundred oxen,—but even in Hom. the word has lost its etymol. sense, and come to signify a great public sacrifice:—thus, in Il. 6. 93, 115 we find a hecatomb of twelve oxen, in Od. 3. 59 of eighty-one: nor does Hom. confine it to oxen, for *hecatombs of oxen and rams* occur, Il. 1. 315, Od. 1. 25; nay we find hecatombs of fifty rams without oxen, Il. 23. 147, cf. 864: Hdt. (4. 179) reckons even the votive gifts under the hecatomb; but in 6. 129, he says of Cleisthenes,—*θύσας βοῦς ἐκατόν*, which shews that Homer's *τελεθῆσαι ἐκατόμμοια* were really offered.

ἐκατόμμοιος, ου, (*βαῖς*) worth a hundred beves, Il. 2. 449., 6. 236., 21. 79:—Eust. takes it to be worth 100 pieces of money, the ancient coins being stamped with an ox, cf. Plut. Thes. 25, E. M. 320. 47.

II. *ἐκατόμμοια* (sc. *ἱερὰ*), τὰ, a festival at which hecatombs were offered, C. I. 1515 a. 23, Strabo 362: cf. *ἐκατομβαίος*.

ἐκατόμπεδος, ου, (*πούς*) a hundred feet long, *πυρὴ ἐκατόμπεδος ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα* a hundred feet all ways, Il. 23. 164, where however Spitzn. restores *ἐκατόμπος*, as also in Thuc. 3. 68: *ἐκατόμπεδος* was certainly the Dor. form, cf. Pind. I. 6 (5). 32, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5775. 24, 31, 38; and the Parthenon at Athens is always called τὸ ἐκατόμπεδον, v. Παρθενών.

ἐκατόμ-πολις, ι, with a hundred cities, Κρήτη Il. 2. 649, cf. Strabo 362.

ἐκατόμ-πους, ὁ, ἡ, hundred-footed: in Soph. O. C. 718, *ἐκατόμμοδες Νηρηίδες*, some take it literally to mean the 50 *Nereids* (the number assigned to them by Hes. Th. 264, Eur. I. T. 427), others the 100 *Nereids* (Plat. Criti. 116 E), others merely to express a notion of multitude: cf. *ἐκατόγγυιος*, *ὀκτάπους*.

ἐκατομ-πολλέβορος, ου, = sq., Eur. Fr. 475. 3.

ἐκατόμ-πύλος, ου, hundred-gated, Θῆβαι Il. 9. 383, Dion. P. 249.

ἐκατομ-φόνια (sc. *ἱερὰ*), τὰ, a sacrifice for a hundred enemies slain, Paus. 4. 19, 3, Plut. 2. 159 E, ubi v. Wytténb.

ἐκατόν [ᾶ], οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, indecl. a hundred, Il., etc.; in compos. often loosely for very many.

II. *οἱ ἐκ. καὶ τέσσαρες the Council of 104*, at Carthage, Arist. Pol. 2. 11, 3, cf. 7. (The first syll. *ἐ*— seems to be the same as the *ἐ*— in *εἶς*, *ἐν*, cf. *ἐ*—*καστος*: with the latter part —*κατόν* cf. Skt. *catan*, Lat. *centum*, Goth. and A. S. *hund*, O. Norse *hundrad*, O. H. G. *hundert*, etc.)

ἐκατόντα-δόχος, αν, holding a hundred, Julian. Ep. 24.

ἐκατόντα-δραχμος, ου, worth a hundred drachms, Galen.

ἐκατόντα-ετηρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a period of 100 years, Plat. Rep. 615 A.

ἐκατόντα-ετηρος, ου, of a hundred years, Orph. Arg. 1105.

ἐκατόντα-ετής, ἐς, of a hundred years. *centenarius*, Pind. P. 4. 502.

ἐκῦνταετία, ἡ, a period of 100 years, Schweigh. App. 3, p. 613;

ἐκατονταετίω, in Theod. Stob. p. 371 B.

ἐκατόντα-κάρηνος, Dor. —*άνος*, ου, hundred-headed, Pind. P. 1. 31, Fr. 93; in Aesch. Pr. 353 *ἐκατογκάρηνον* is now restored.

ἐκατόντα-κέφαλος, ου, = *ἐκατογκ*—, Julian. Ep. 24.

ἐκατόντακίς, Adv. a hundred times, Hero in Math. Vett. p. 142.

ἐκατόντα-κλίνος, ου, with 100 couches, with room for 100 couches, of a room, Chares ap. Ath. 538 C, Diod. 17. 16.

ἐκατόν-τάλαντία, ἡ, the sum of 100 talents, Poll. 9. 52.

ἐκατόν-τάλαντος, αν, worth 100 talents, γραφή ἐκ. an action for damages laid at that sum, Ar. Eq. 442.

ἐκατόντα-λίθος, ου, consisting of manifold marbles, Byz.

ἐκατόντα-μάχος, ου, able to fight 100 men, Joseph. A. J. 13. 12, 5.

ἐκατόντα-ανδρος, ου, consisting of 100 men, Julian. Ep. 24.

ἐκατόντα-πηχυς, υ, of 100 cubits, Joseph. B. J. 2. 10, 2.

ἐκατονταπλασίως, Adv. an hundred fold, LXX (1 Paral. 21. 3).

ἐκατονταπλάσιον, ου, gen. *ονος*, a hundred times as much or many, c. gen., Xen. Oec. 2, 3.

ἐκατόντα-πλεθρος, ου, of 100 *plethra*, Julian. Ep. 24.

ἐκατόντα-πύλος, ου, = *ἐκατόμπυλος*, Anth. P. 7. 7; *ἐκατοντόπυλος* in Anth. P. append. 50. 3.

ἐκατονταρχέω, to be a centurion, Dio C. 52. 25.

ἐκατόντα-άρχης, ου, ὁ, leader of a hundred, Hdt. 7. 81, Aesch. Fr. 181:—the Lat. *centurio*, Plut. Pomp. 78, etc.

ἐκατονταρχία, ἡ, the post of a centurion, Dio C. 78. 5.

II. *his command, a century*, Id. 48. 42.

ἐκατόντα-αρχος, ὁ, = *ἐκατοντάρχης*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 41.

ἐκατόντάς, ἄδος, ἡ, the number a hundred, Hdt. 7. 184, 185.

ἐκατόντα-φύλλος, ου, with 100 petals, ῥόδα Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 4.

ἐκατόντα-χειρ, ρος, ὁ, ἡ, = *ἐκατόγχειρ*, Plut. 2. 478 F, but with v. l.

ἐκατόντα-χόμος, ου, contr. —*χους*, ου, of 100 measures: yielding fruit a hundred-fold, Theophr. H. P. 8. 7, 4.

ἐκατόντο-πύλος, ου, = *ἐκατοντάπυλος*, q. v.

ἐκατόντα-όργυιος, ου, of 100 fathoms, Pind. Fr. 110:—in Ar. Av. 1131, *ἐκατοντοόργυιος*, v. Dind. ad l.

ἐκατόντο-ορος, ου, (*ἐρέσας*) hundred-oared, Poll. 1. 82.

ἐκατοντούτης, ου, ὁ, contr. for *ἐκατονταετής*, Luc. Macrob. 14: fem. *ἐκατοντούτις*, ἰδος, Ath. 697 F.

ἑκάτος, ὁ, (*ἐκάς*) *far-shooting*, like *ἐκηβόλος*, epith. of Apollo, Il. 7. 83., 20. 295: as Subst., *ἑκατος*, ὁ, Il. 1. 385., 20. 71:—fem. *ἐκάτη*, epith. of Artemis, Aesch. Supp. 676; cf. *Ἑκάτη*.

ἐκατοσταίος, α, ου, = *ἐκατοστός*:—*ἐκατοσταῖαι τόκοι* interest of 100 monthly, i. e. 12 p. cent. p. ann., Lat. *centesimae usurae*, Inscr. Att. in C. I. 354. 4.

ἐκατόστο-εικοσι-όγδοον, τό, a 128th part. Nicom. Arithm. p. 11.

ἐκατόστομος, ου, hundred-mouthed, Eur. Bacch. 404.

ἐκατοστός, ἡ, ὄν, the hundredth, Lat. *centesimus*, Hdt. 1. 47, etc.; ἐπ' *ἐκατοστά* a hundred-fold, Id. 4. 198.

II. *ἐκατοστή*, ἡ, the hundredth part, a tax or duty at Athens, Ar. Vesp. 658, Xen. Ath. 1, 17:—also = *τόκοι ἐκατοσταῖαι*, Plut. Lucull. 20.

ἐκατοστός, ὁ, ἡ, = *ἐκατοντάς*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 34, Plut. Rom. 8.

II. a division of a county, a hundred, Inscr. Oib. in C. I. 2060. 30. (add.) 3641 b.

ἐκβαλέω, a dub. word cited from Soph. by Hesych.

ἐκβαλέω, fut. *ῶ*, to speak out, declare, Aesch. Ag. 498.

ἐκβαίνω, fut. —*βήσομαι*: aor. *ἐξέβην*:—to step out of or off from, c. gen., *πέρην ἐκβαίνοντα* Il. 4. 107; *ἐκβαίνω* ἀπὸ τῆς Aesch. Ag. 906; *ἐκβ. ἐκ νεῶς* Thuc. 1. 137 (so in times, *ἐκ δὲ Χρυσῆς νηὸς βῆ* Il. 1. 439):—absol. to step out of a ship or chariot, to disembark, *dismount*, *ἐκ δ' ἔβαν αὐτοὶ* 3. 113, cf. 1. 437, Hdt. 4. 196, etc.; out of the sea, Od. 5. 415., 7. 278; and, in historical writers, to come out of a defile, Xen. An. 4. 2, 3; *ἐκβάντες ἐπὶ λόφον καταστρατοπεδεύσαντες* Ib. 6. 3, 20:—rarely except of persons, but in Soph. Aj. 892, *βοή*.. *ἐξέβη*.

2. to go out of, depart from, Lat. *egredi*, *ἐκ τοῦ σώματος* Plat. Phaedo 77 D; *ἐκ τῆς νομοθεσίας* Id. Legg. 744 A; *ἐκ τοῦ πολέμου* Polyb.:—c. gen., *ἐκβ. τῶν* Eur. I. T. 907; *ἐκβ. τῆς ἐαυτοῦ ιδέας* Plat. Rep. 380 D; *ἐνθεν ἐκβ.* Id. Tim. 44 E.

3. c. acc. to outstep, overstep, γαίαν ὄρια Eur. H. F. 82; *τὴν ἡλικίαν τοῦ γυνᾶν* Plat. Rep. 461 B, cf. 537 D; *τὸν ὄρκον* Id. Symp. 183 B; *τὸ μέτρον* Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 16.

4. in Poets, the instrument of motion is added in acc., *ἐκβάς*.. *ἀρμάτων πύδα* Eur. Heracl. 802; cf. *βαίνω* II. 4.

II. metaph.,

1. to come out so and so, come to pass, turn out, like *ἀποβαίνω*, Lat. *evadere*, Hdt. 7. 209, 221, Thuc., etc.:—to be fulfilled, of prophecies, etc., Dem. 349. 17;—also, *τοιοῦτον ἐκέβηκεν* Soph. Tr. 672; *κάκιστος ἐκβ.* to prove a villain, Eur. Med. 229; *κατὰ νόον ἐκβ. τινα* Plat. Menex. 247 D; cf. Dem. 14. 3:—τὰ ἐκβηρόμενα, τὰ μέλ-
λοντα ἐκβαίνειν things likely to happen, Hdt. 7. 209, 221, etc.; τὸ ἐκβάν, τὰ ἐκβαίνοντα the issue, event, Dem. 12. 6, etc.

2. to go out of due bounds, to go far, ἐς τοῦτ' ἐκβέβηκε ἀληθδῶνος Eur. Med. 56; *ποῖ ποτ' ἐξέβης λόγῳ*; Soph. Ph. 896; *ἐξέβην γὰρ ἀλλόσε* I wondered elsewhere in thought, Eur. I. T. 781: in writing, to digress, *ἐπ' αὐτοῖς ἐνθεν ἐξέβην* Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 1, cf. 7. 4, 1, Dem. 298. 12.

3. to cease, App. Symp. 23.

B. Causal, in aor. 1 — *έβησα*, to make to go out, to put out of a ship, *ἐκ δ' ἐκατόμωρον βῆσαν* Il. 1. 438; *οἱ δ' ἐκβήσαντες* [σε] *έβησαν* (where *έβησαν* is aor. 2) Od. 2. 4. 301; *ἐς γαίαν ἐξέβησε* [αὐτὸν] Eur. Hel. 1616.

ἐκβακχεύω, to excite to Bacchic frenzy, to make frantic, Eur. Tro. 408,

Plat. Phaedr. 245 A:—Pass. to be frenzied or frantic, Eur. Bacch. 1296, Plat. Rep. 561 A, etc.: so also in Med., Eur. Supp. 1001: so also intr. in Act., Alex. Μανδράγ. 1. 13.

ἐκβάλλω, fut. -βάλλω, to throw or cast out of, c. gen., "Οδίων μέγαν ἐκβαλε ὀφρὸν II. 5. 39, etc.; or absol. to throw out, ἐκ δ' ἐνὸς ἐβαλον I. 436, etc.; καὶ τὴν μὲν . . ἰχθύσι κύρμα γενέσθαι ἐκβαλον threw her overboard, Od. 15. 481, c. f. Hdt. 1. 24 (v. sub ἐκβολή); then in various relations, ἐκπίπτω being often used as its Pass.: 1. like Lat. *ejicere*, to throw ashore, τὸν δ' ἄρ' . . νεὸς ἐκβαλε κύμ' ἐπὶ χέρσου Od. 19. 278; ἀνεμος . . τρηχέως περίεσπε . . πολλὰς τῶν νεῶν, ἐκβάλλον πρὸς τὸν Ἄθω Hdt. 6. 44; ἐκβ. ἐς τὴν γῆν Id. 7. 170; (but in 2. 113, ἀνεμος . . ἐκβάλλουσι ἐς τὸ πέλαγος carry out to sea; and ἐκβ. ναῦν to put her out of her course, Eur. Cycl. 20); cf. ἐκπίπτω 3:—in Med. to put ashore, ἵππους ἐξεβάλλοντο Hdt. 6. 101, Dem. 926. 17.

2. to cast out of a place, ἐκβ. ἐκ τῆς χώρας to drive an enemy out of the country, Lycurg. 160. 19, cf. Dem. 1391. 3: esp. of banishment, πόλεως ἐκβ. to drive out of the country, Plat. Gorg. 468 D; ξὺς τῆς πόλεως, τῶν ὀρίων Id. Legg. 873 B, 909 C; ἐκ τῆς χώρας Ar. Pl. 430, etc.: absol. to drive out, banish, Hdt. 1. 103, Soph. O. C. 646, 770, etc.; ἐκβ. θεοὺς to banish all gods, Ar. Nub. 1477:—cf. ἐκπίπτω 2. 3. to expose on a desert island, Soph. Ph. 257, c. f. 1034, 1390; to expose a dead body, ταφῆς ἄτερ Id. Aj. 1388; ἐκβ. τέκνα to expose children, Eur. Ion 964; cf. signf. VI.

4. ἐκβ. γυναῖκα ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας to divorce her, Dem. 1373. 10: absol. in same sense, Andoc. 16. 29, Dem. 1366. 11. 5. to cast out of his seat, depose a king, ἐκβ. ἔθρας Κρόνον Aesch. Pr. 201; ἐκ τυραννίδος θρόνον τ' Ib. 910; ἐκ τῆς ἀρχῆς Isocr. 54 E; ἐκ τῆς τιμῆς Xen. Cyr. 1. 3. 9:—and without ἐκ, ἐκβ. τινα πλοῦτον Soph. El. 649; χάρματος Id. Aj. 808:—Pass., ἐκβάλλεσθαι ἐκ τῆς φιλίας Xen. An. 7. 5. 6.

6. to throw in wrestling, τιν' οὐ παλαιόνα' ἐς τρίψ ἐκβ.; Soph. Fr. 678. 13.

7. ἐκβ. φρέατα to dig wells, Plut. Pomp. 32. II. to strike out of Lat. *excutere*, χειρὶν δ' ἐκβάλλει κύπελλα Od. 2. 396, cf. Theocr. 22. 210; ἐκβάλλεσθ' . . τευχέων πάλους throw them out of the urns, Aesch. Eum. 742;—absol., δούρα ἐκβ. to fell trees (properly, to cut them out of the forest), Od. 5. 244; cf. ἐκπίπτω 2.

2. to strike open, break in, ἐκβ. θύρετρα, πύλας Eur. Or. 1474. Hec. 1044, cf. Lys. 98. 24.

III. to let fall, χειρὸς δ' ἐκβαλεν ἔγχος II. 14. 419; ξίφος Eur. Andr. 629, cf. Ar. Lys. 156:—metaph., ἡ ῥ' αἰὼν ἔπος ἐκβαλον let fall an idle word, II. 18. 324; εἰ μὴ ὑπερφύλον ἔπος ἐκβαλε Od. 4. 503, cf. Hdt. 6. 69, Aesch. Ag. 1662, etc.; ἐκβ. ῥῆμα Plat. Rep. 473 E; absol. to utter, speak, Diog. L. 9. 7:—so, δάκρυα δ' ἐκβαλε θερμά Od. 19. 362; ἐκβ. ὀδόντας to cast or shed one's teeth, Solon 14. 2, Eur. Cycl. 644, etc.: to throw up blood, Soph. Ant. 1238.

IV. to throw away, put aside, reject, Soph. O. C. 631, 636, Eur. Fr. 362, 45, Ar. Nub. 1477, Antipho 127. 13, etc.; ἐκβ. λόγους Plat. Crito 46 B, to annul, τὸ ἔπος Soph. O. T. 849:—to reject a candidate for office, Dem. 542. 21., 1264. 22; to drive an actor from the stage, Lat. *explodere*, Id. 449. 19; and in Pass., Ar. Eq. 525; cf. ἐκπίπτω 9.

V. to lose, properly by one's own fault, Soph. Ant. 649, Aj. 965, Ar. Eq. 404, etc. VI. to produce, of women, Hipp. 1131 B, Plut. Poplic. 21: but esp. in case of a miscarriage, Hipp. 611. 43, etc.: to hatch chickens, Schol. Ar. Av. 252:—of plants, ἐκβ. καρπὸν to put forth fruit, Hipp. 242. 32; ἐκβ. σταχύν Eur. Bacch. 749.

VII. to put out, dislocate a limb, Hipp. Fract. 773. VIII. to put off, like Lat. *rejicere*, Polyb. 11. 10. 6, etc. IX. in Mathem. to produce a line, Arist. Cael. 1. 5, 6, Mechan. 2, 2, al.

X. intr. to go out, depart, ἵν' ἐκβαλὼν ποδὶ ἄλλαν ἐπ' αἶαν Eur. El. 96; of the sea, to break out of its bed, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 25; of a river, to empty, discharge itself, Plat. Phaedo 113 A; cf. ἐκδοῦμαι II, ἐξίημι 1. 2.

ἐκβαρβαρῶ, to make quite into a barbarian, to make quite savage, Isocr. 192 E. Pass. to become so, Ep. Plat. 353 A, Aristox. ap. Ath. 632 A.

ἐκβαρβαρῶσις, εὖς, ἡ, a growing quite savage, Plut. Timol. 17.

ἐκβάσανίζω, to put to the question, Joseph. A. J. 15. 8, 4, Philostr. 83.

ἐκβάσιος [ᾱ], on, epith. of Apollo, = ἐκβατήριος, Ap. Rh. 1. 966.

ἐκβάσις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐκβαίνα) a way out of, esp. out of the sea (v. sub θύρα), Od. 5. 410; κατὰ τὴν ἐκβασιν τὴν εἰς τὰ . . ὄρη Xen. An. 4. 3, 20, cf. 4. 1, 20; περὶ τὰς ἐκβάσεις about the landing-places, Polyb. 3. 14. 6.

2. a going out of, esp. out of a ship, disembarkation, ἐκβ. στρατὸς Aesch. Supp. 771; ἀτῆς ἐκβ. escape from . ., Eur. Med. 279.

II. the issue or event of a matter, Menand. Incert. 147, Arr. Epict. 2. 7, 9.

ἐκβασιμῶσις, εὖς, ἡ, the steps for descending from an altar, Epigr. Gr. 229.

ἐκβατήριος, α, on, of or for disembarkation: ἐκβατήρια (sc. ἱερά) νόσων α sacrifice offered for escape from an illness, Philostr. 562.

ἐκβάω, Dor. for ἐκβαίνα, ἐκβάωντας Foed. Dor. in Thuc. 5. 77; cf. προβάω.

ἐκβεβαίωω, to confirm, establish, Plut. 2. 283 A: also in Med., Id. Ages. 19, Pomp. 19, 41, etc.; cf. ἐμβεβαίωω.

ἐκβεβαίωσις, εὖς, ἡ, a confirmation, Plut. 2. 85 C.

ἐκβήσω, to cough up, Hipp. Prorrh. 91, Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 15.

ἐκβιάζω, to force out, drive away, Plut. 2. 243, etc.; but more used in Med., Polyb. 18. 6, 4, Plut. 2. 584 E, etc.:—Pass., τόξον χειρῶν ἐκβεβιασμένον the bow forced from mine hands, Soph. Ph. 1129; ἐκβιασθέντες forced from their position, Polyb. 1. 28, 6, cf. Plut. Thes. 27, etc.; more rare in pres., τοὺς ἐκβιαζομένους Id. Alex. 60.

II. Med. to project with force, Arist. Audib. 9.

III. Pass. to be expressed in a forced, elaborate way, of works of art, Plut. Timol. 36; v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 135.—The form ἐκβιάομαι in Hipp. 7.

ἐκβιβάζω, fut. Att. —βιβᾶ, Causal of ἐκβαίνα, to make to go or come out, ἐκβιβασαν ἐκ τοῦ Βουθρίου ποταμίου Ar. Av. 662; ἐκβ. ποταμὸν ἐκ τοῦ αὐλῶνος to turn a river out of its channel, Hdt. 7. 130; ἐκβ. τινα ὁδοῦ Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 18; ἐκβ. τινα δικαίων λόγων to stop one from

discussing the question of justice, Thuc. 5. 98.

2. esp. to land a person from a ship, disembark, Id. 7. 39, Plat. Gorg. 511 E.

ἐκβίβασμός, ὁ, an execution, Basilic. 1. p. 830.

ἐκβίβαστής, οὐ, ὁ, an executioner, v. Ducang. Gloss.

ἐκβίβαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for execution, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 219.

ἐκβιβρώσκω, to devour, ἐκ μὲν ἐσχάτας βέβρωκε σόρκας Soph. Tr. 1053.

ἐκβίος, on, deprived of life, Artemid. 4. 32.

ἐκβίωω, to live out, complete, ἐξήκωστον ἔτος Epigr. Gr. 640, Eust.

ἐκβλαστᾶνω, to shoot or sprout out, Plat. Rep. 565 D.

II. to cause to grow, produce, Hipp. 380. 51.

ἐκβλάστημα, ατος, τό, a new shoot, sprout, Philo 1. 48.

ἐκβλάστησις, εὖς, ἡ, a shooting or budding forth, cited from Diosc., cf. Geop. 5. 25, 1.

ἐκβλέπω, to look out, look, cited from Philostr.

II. to get the power of sight, Ael. N. A. 3. 25.

ἐκβλητέον, verb. Adj. of ἐκβάλλω, one must cast out, Plat. Rep. 377 C.

Clem. Al. 244.

ἐκβλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, serviceable for expelling, τινος Arist. II. A. 9. 6, 2.

ἐκβλητός, on, thrown out, thrown away, Eur. Illec. 700.

II. rejected, despised, despicable, νέκυες κοπιῶν ἐκβλητότεροι Heracl. ap. Strabo 784, Plut. 2. 669 A.

ἐκβλύω, to gush out, Orph. Lith. 484, Plut. T. Gracch. 13.

II. to cause to gush out, Eust. Opusc. 222. 41.

ἐκβλύω, = foreg., Ap. Rh. 4. 1417 [where ἐκβλύοντα].

ἐκβλώω, to call out, cry aloud, Xen. Cyn. 6, 10, Plat. Rep. 492 B.

ἐκβοήθεια, ἡ, a going out to aid, a sally of the besieged, Thuc. 3. 18,

cf. Arist. Pol. 7. 5. 4.

ἐκβοήσω, to march out to aid, πανδημεί Hdt. 6. 16: ἐς τὸν Ἰσθμόν Id. 9. 26: to make a sally, Thuc. 1. 105.

ἐκβόησις, εὖς, ἡ, a crying out or aloud, Philo 2. 159, Heliod. 10. 17.

ἐκβολὰς, ἀδός, ἡ, anything thrown out: esp., 1. = σκυρία, dross, Strabo 399.

2. ἐκβ. μήτρα, Lat. *vulva ejectionis*, a Roman dish, Hipparch. ap. Ath. 101 A.

ἐκβολαίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to peel, as one does an onion of its outer coats, ἐκβ. τινα τῶν κωδίων Ar. Pax 1123.

ἐκβόλειον σύατρον, τό, prob. = ἐκβολὰς μήτρα, Dionys. Trag. ap. Ath. 401 F.

ἐκβολή, ἡ, (ἐκβάλλω) a throwing out, ψήφων ἐκβ. turning the votes out of the urn (cf. ἐκβάλλω II. 1), Aesch. Eum. 745.

2. a throwing the cargo overboard in a storm, Id. Thieb. 769, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 1, 5; metaph., ἡ ἐκβ. τῆς δόξας the casting out of it, getting rid of it, Plat. Soph. 230 B, Rep. 412 E; cf. infr. VIII. 2.

II. ejection, banishment, Aesch. Supp. 421; μετὰ τὴν τῶν τυράννων ἐκβ. Arist. Pol. 3. 2;

3. ἐκβολαὶ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Plat. Legg. 847 A.

III. a letting fall or drop, δακρύων Eur. H. F. 743; ἐκβ. ὀδόντων a casting or shedding of teeth, Arist. G. A. 5. 8, 9.

IV. the bringing forth (esp. abortive) of a child, Hipp. 627. 21:—ἐκβ. οἶνον the time when the corn comes into ear, Thuc. 4. 1.

V. the putting out of a joint, dislocation, Plut. 2. 164 F.

VI. a putting forth, exposing, μαστῶν Polyb. 2. 56, 7.

VII. (from intr. signf. of ἐκβάλλω) a going out, outlet, Lat. *exitus*, ἐκβ. ποταμοῦ the discharge of a river from between mountains, Hdt. 1. 128: the mouth of a river, in pl., Thuc. 2. 102; in sing., Id. 7. 35, Plat. Phaedo 113 A:—a pass leading out of a chain of mountains, αἱ ἐκβολαὶ τοῦ Κιθαίρωνος Hdt. 9. 38; ἐκβολαὶ εἰς χώραν a pass into a country, Plut. Demetr. 48: a by-way, Paus. 3. 10. 7.

2. ἐκβ. λόγου a digression, Thuc. 1. 97, Philostr. 740.

VIII. (from Pass.), that which is cast out, ἐκβ. δυκέλλης earth cast out or scraped up by a hoe or mattock, Soph. Ant. 250, cf. Strabo 680; οὐρεῖα-ἐκβολῆ children cast or exposed on the mountains, Eur. Hec. 1078.

2. a cargo cast overboard, πλὴν ἐκβολῆς, ἥν ἄν . . ἐκβάλλωνται ap. Dem. 926. 16; so, ἐκβολαὶ νεῶς wrecked seamen, Eur. I. T. 1424.

ἐκβόλιμος, on, thrown out, ejected: ἐκβόλιμον, τό, an abortion, Arist. H. A. 6. 21, 3, P. A. 3. 4, 2; φά Id. G. A. 3. 2, 6; cf. ἐκβολὰς 2, ἐμβόλιμος.

2. metaph. abortive, abject, Plut. 2. 44 E.

ἐκβόλιον (sc. φάρμακον), τό, a drug for causing abortion, Hipp. 627. 19, Plut. 2. 134 F.

ἐκβολος, on, (ἐκβάλλω) thrown out or away, exposed, ἐκβολον οἶκον Bréfos Eur. Phoen. 104: hence,

II. as Subst., ἐκβολον, τό, an outcast, ἐκβ. κύρης Id. Ion 555; νηδύς ἐκβ. Id. Bacch. 91:—but, ναὸς ἐκβολα seem to be rags cast out from the ship, Id. Hel. 422: but,

2. in Eur. I. T. 1042 πόντος ἐκβολον seems to be an outbreak, a place where the sea has broken in upon the land, cf. ἐκβάλλω x.

ἐκδόμβησις, εὖς, ἡ, a shouting in token of approbation, Themist. 282 D.

ἐκδόσκομαι, Pass. to feed on, τι Nic. Th. So3, Clem. Al. 75, etc.

ἐκβράζω or -βρᾶσσω, fut. -βρᾶσω:—to throw out, cast on shore, ἐκβρ. ποταμὸς περὶ τὰ χεῖλη χρυσίου Arist. Fr. 248; of the sea, Diod. 14. 68, Plut., etc.; ἐναντὶν ἐκβράσαι, of a dolphin, Ael. N. A. 6. 15:—Pass., of ships, to be cast ashore, Lat. *ejici*, ἐς Κασθαναίην ἐξεβράσσοντο Hdt. 7. 188, cf. 190.

II. to throw off humours, Hipp. 639. 16:—Pass.

to gush out, Id. 271. 11, cf. 531. 21 (where Diind. θρόμβος for -βους):—the Act. intr. in same sense, Apollod. 1. 6, 3.

ἐκβράσις, εὖς, ἡ, a throwing up: a gushing out, Suid., Hesych.

ἐκβρασμα, τό, scum, Diosc. 5. 107.

II. a cutaneous eruption, Galen.

ἐκβρασμός, ὁ, = ἐκβράσις, Suid.

ἐκβράσσω, v. ἐκβράζω.

ἐκβροντᾶω, to strike out by lightning, ἐξεβροντήθη σθένος he had strength struck out of him by lightning, Aesch. Pr. 362.

II. intr. to thunder loud, Poll. 1. 118.

ἐκβρυχάομαι, Dep. to bellow forth or aloud, Eur. Hel. 1557; σπναγμὸν ἦδὺν ἐκβρ. Id. I. T. 1390.

ἐκβρωμα, τό, anything eaten out, πρίονος ἐκβ. saw-dust, Soph. Tr. 700: — in Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 23, it seems to mean a piece eaten out.
ἐκβυρίζομαι, Pass. to come forth from the deep, Callistr. 907.
ἐκβυρσώω, to make to project from the skin.
ἐκβυρσωμα, τό, and ἐκβυρσώσις, ἡ, a projecting of the bones out of the skin, Galen.; v. Foes. Oec. Hipp.
ἐκγάλακτώω, to turn into milk, Theophr. C. P. 3. 23, 1: — Pass. to become milk, of the seeds of plants, Id. H. P. 8. 6, 1.
ἐκγάλακτωσις, εως, ἡ, a turning into milk, Theophr. C. P. 4. 4, 7.
ἐκγαμίζω, to give in marriage, 1 Ep. Cor. 7. 38 (with v.l. γαμίζω), Pandect., Byz.: — Pass. to be given in marriage, Ev. Matth. 22. 30, etc.; so also ἐκαμίσκομαι, Ev. Luc. 20. 34 (v.l. γαμίσκονται); and ἐκαμείομαι, A. B., Suid.
ἐκαυρούομαι, Pass. to be proud of, admire greatly, τι Eur. I. A. 101.
ἐκγέγας, poet. pf. of ἐκγίγνομαι, q. v.
ἐκγένησθαι, inf. aor. med., with no pres., to bring forth, Luc. Trag. 4.
ἐκγέλαω, fut. ἀσσομαι, to laugh out, laugh loud, ἡδὺ δ' ἄρ' ἐκγέλασας μετεφώνει Od. 16. 353., 18. 35, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 9, etc.; γέλωτι ὥσπερ κύμα ἐκγ. Plat. Rep. 473 C; εἰς τὴν κνήσιν, ἐκγ. Arist. Probl. 35. 8: — metaph. of a liquid that rushes out with a gurgling sound, ἐκγέλα φόνος Eur. Tro. 1176.
ἐκγέλωσις, ωσις, ὁ, loud laughter, Poll. 6. 199.
ἐκγενέτης, αυ, ὁ, = ἐγγονος, δεσπότης .. Λακεδαίμονος ἐκγενέταισι Eur. Andr. 128, cf. Bacch. 1155.
ἐκγενής, ἐς, put out from one's family, v. sub ἐγγενής.
ἐκγεννώω, to beget: also to bring forth, Eupol. Δημ. 10.
ἐκγυαρτίζω, to take out the kernel from, τὴν σταφίδα cited from Diosc.
ἐκγυαίνομαι, later and Ion. ἐκγίν- [ει]: fut. γενήσομαι. Ep. pf. ἐκγέγαα, 3 dual ἐκγέγατην, part. ἐκγέγαυς, v. infr.: Dep. To be born of a father, c. gen., of Διὸς ἐκγέγοντο Il. 5. 637, cf. 20. 231, etc.; ἐκγέγατην η. 'Heliōs Od. 10. 138; 'Ελένη Διὸς ἐκγέγαυα Il. 3. 199, 418; τοῖων πατέρων ἐξ αἵματος ἐκγέγαυτε Epigr. Hom. 16. 3, cf. Batr. 143, (Herm. from Suid. reads ἐκγέγαυτε, cf. ἐκγέγονται in h. Ven. 198).
2. c. dat. to be born to, Πορθεῖ μιν τρεῖς παῖδες .. ἐκγέγοντο Il. 14. 115, cf. Hdt. 1. 30., 4. 155.
III. in aor. to be gone away, to have gone by, χρόνου ἐκγέγοντος time having gone by, passed, Hdt. 2. 175: c. gen., ἐκγενέσθαι τοῦ ζῆν to have departed this life, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 23.
III. impers., ἐκγίγνεται, like ἔξεστι, it is allowed, it is granted, c. dat. pers. et inf., mostly with a negat., οὐκ ἐκγενέτο τι ποιεῖν it was not granted him to do, Hdt. 1. 78., 5. 51, Ar. Eq. 851, Lys. 111. 27, etc. and without an inf., οὐκ ἐκγενέτο it was not in his power, Hdt. 3. 142; — without a negat., [δός] ἐκγενέσθαι μοι .. τίσασθαι [grant] that it may be allowed me to .., Id. 5. 105; εἰ .. τοι' ἐκγενέτο Dem. 836. 12: — rarely c. acc. et inf., εἰ γὰρ ἐκγένοιτ' ἰδεῖν ταύτην με .. ἡμέραν Ar. Pax 346.
ἐκγλυκίζομαι, Pass. to cease fermenting, Hipp. 1227 D.
ἐκγλυσχαίρω, to make very sticky, Aetiae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 3.
ἐκγλύφω, ἡ, a scooping out, hatching, Ael. N. A. 4. 12.
ἐκγλύφω [δ], to scoop out: instead of the regul. pf. ἐκγέλυμαι, we find the irreg. ἐξέγλυμαι in Plat. Rep. 616 D; cf. κατεγλύπυσται. II. to hatch, τὰ νεόττια Ael. N. A. 2. 33; in Med., πᾶ ἐξεγλύψαντο Plut. T. Gracch. 17.
ἐκγοπτέω, strengthd. for γοητέω, Gorg. Hel. Encom. p. 683 Bekk., Joseph. B. J. 1. 11, 3.
ἐκγονος, αυ, born of, sprung from, τινός Hom. II. as Subst. a child, whether son or daughter, Il. 5. 813, Od. 11. 236, Hdt. 1. 35, Trag., etc.; and in pl. ἐκγονοί, descendants, as opp. to συγγενεῖς, Hdt. 2. 167., 4. 179, Trag.; ἐκγονοὶ ἐκγόνων children's children, Plat. Criti. 112 C; metaph., τῆς χώρας ἐκγονοὶ Id. Menex. 239 D; ὕβρεως ἐκγονος ἀδίκητα Plat. Legg. 691 C; δουλίας ἐκγονος ἀργία Id. 901 E; also of interest as the child of the principal, Id. Rep. 555 E, cf. 507 A. 2. also in neut., ἐκγονά τινος one's offspring, Aesch. Pr. 137, Soph., etc.; ἐκγονα χθονός Soph. O. T. 171; ἐκγονα ποιητῶν Plat. Symp. 209 D; τὰ ζωγραφίας ἐκγονα Id. Phaedr. 275 D.—Cf. ἔγγονος.
ἐκγράψω [α], to write out, copy, C. I. 1842: — Med. to write out or copy for oneself, χρηρὸν παρὰ τὰ πόλιλλανος ἐκγράψασθαι Ar. Av. 982; Μορσίμου ῥῆσιν ἐκγράψασθαι Id. Ran. 151; cf. Dem. 1180. 23, etc. II. to strike out, expunge from a list, ap. Andoc. 10. 37, Dion. H. 18. 22.
ἐκγρῦτεύω, (γρύττω) to search out from old lumber, Hesych.
ἐκγυμνόομαι, Pass. to be stript utterly, Babr. 22. 16.
ἐκδαδούομαι, Pass. to become choked with resin, Theophr. C. P. 6. 11, 9.
ἐκδακρῶω, to burst into tears, weep aloud, Soph. Ph. 278, Eur. Phoen. 1344: — of trees, to exsude drops of gum, Plut. 2. 384 B.
ἐκδάνεζω, to lend out at interest, χρήματα Arist. Oec. 2, 11, Inscr. Corc. in C. I. 1843. 8, 44, al.: — Pass., lb. 13 sq.
ἐκδάνεσις, εως, ἡ, a lending at interest, C. I. 1843. 10.
ἐκδάνεσθης, ου, ὁ, one who lends at interest, C. I. 2448. VI. 30.
ἐκδᾶπάνω, strengthd. for δαπανᾶω, Polyb. 21. 8, 9, etc.
ἐκδαρμένω, v. ἐκδέρω.
ἐκδεῖς, ἐς, (δῶω to be wanting) defective, imperfect, Suid., Zonar.
ἐκδεῖα, ἡ, a falling short, being in arrear, φόρων καὶ νεῶν in tribute and ships, Thuc. 1. 99; v. l. Dem. 890. 14.
ἐκδεῖκνυμι, to shew forth, exhibit, display, Soph. El. 348, Eur. Hipp. 1298: — Med., ἔθος τοῦ εἰς 'Ελλάνας ἐξεδείκμην Eur. Supp. 341. II. to point out, Soph. O. C. 1021.
ἐκδευαίνομαι, strengthd. for δευαίνομαι, Heliod. 9. 8.
ἐκδευατῶω, strengthd. for δευατῶω, Plat. Rep. 381 E: — Pass., Dion. H. de Demosth. 54.
ἐκδυνῶω, strengthd. for δυνῶω, Joseph. Ant. 17. 5, 5.
ἐκδειπνέω, to finish a meal, Poll. 6. 112.

ἐκδεκατέω, to pay tithe, τινί Diod. 4. 21.
ἐκδέχομαι, Ion. for ἐκδέχομαι, Hdt.
ἐκδεκτέον, verb. Adj. one must admit, Ath. 189 D.
ἐκδέκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, one who takes from another, ἐκδ. πύλων (like διάδοχος) one who relieves another's toil, Aesch. (Fr. 194) ap. Plut. 98 C, Porph. Abstin. 3. 18; but Plut. 2. 964 F, gives ἀνδέκτωρ.
ἐκδεῖς, εως, ἡ, succession, τῆς βασιλείης Hdt. 7. 3.
ἐκδέρκομαι, Dep. to look out from, Il. 23. 477 (ubi nunc ἐκ δέρκεται); λεπτόν ἐκδέρκε Adamant. Physiogn. 1. 2.
ἐκδερματίζω, to flay, skin, Suid.: ἐκδερματῶω, Schol. Ar. Thesm. 758.
ἐκδέρω, Ion. — δείρω: fut. — δερῶ: — to strip off the skin from one, τινά Hdt. 2. 42., 7. 26; βύρσαν ἐκδ. Eur. El. 824. II. to cudgel soundly, to 'hide', Ar. Vesp. 450, Plat. Rep. 616 A, cf. Macho ap. Ath. 580 B.
ἐκδεσμεύω, to bind to or upon, πῆστιν εἰς τινα Polyb. 3. 33, 8.
ἐκδεσμέω, = foreg.
ἐκδετος, αυ, (ἐκδέω) fastened to, ἐξ ἑπῶν Anth. P. 9. 97.
ἐκδέχομαι, Ion. ἐκδέκ-: fut. — δέχομαι: Dep.: I. mostly of persons, 1. to take or receive from another, οἱ αἰ σάκος ἐξεδέχοντο Il. 13. 710; 'Ορέστην ἐξεδέξαμην πατρί Aesch. Cho. 762; of a beacon-fire, τρίτον 'Αθων αἶπλος .. ἐξεδέξατο Id. Ag. 285; ἐκδ. τὴν αἰτίαν to take it on oneself, Dem. 352. 26. 2. of a successor, ἐκδ. τὴν ὀρχήν, τὴν βασιλείαν παρὰ τινος Hdt. 1. 7, 26, etc.; often also with the acc. omitted, ἐξεδέξατο Σαδνάτης (sc. τὴν βασιλείην) S. succeeded, Ib. 16, cf. 103, al.; παῖς παρὰ πατρὸς ἐκδεκόμενος [τὴν τέχνην] Id. 2. 166; so, ἐκδεξάμενος (sc. τὴν μάχην) Id. 7. 211. 3. to take up the argument, ὥσπερ σφαῖραν ἐκδ. τὸν λόγον Plat. Euthyd. 277 B; ἐκδεξάμενος (sc. τὸν λόγον) εἰπεῖν Id. Symp. 189 A; ὁ μὲν πρῶτος εἰπὼν .., ὁ δ' ἐκδεξάμενος Dem. 232. 10. 4. to wait for, expect, Lat. excipere, κείνον ἐνθάδ' ἐκδ. Soph. Ph. 123; ἐκδ. ἔως .. Dion. H. 6. 67. 5. like Lat. accipere, to take or understand in a certain sense, οὕτω δὴ τὴν ἀσπίτιν ἐκδεχόμεθα Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 5; τοὺς λόγους Polyb. 10. 18, 12: cf. ἐκλαμβάνω IV. II. of events, to await, Lat. excipere, τοὺς Σκύθας .. ἐξεδέξατο οὐκ ἐλάσσαν πόνος Hdt. 4. 1; ἐκδ. [αὐτοῖς] περίοδος τῆς λίμνης μακρὴ Id. 1. 185. 2. of contiguous countries, to come next, ἀπὸ ταύτης (sc. τῆς Περιοικῆς) ἐκδ. Ἀσσυρίην Id. 4. 39, cf. 99.
ἐκδῶω, fut. — δῶω, to bind so as to hang from, to fasten to or on, c. gen., πέτρης ἐκ πέσματα δῶσας Il. 10. 96; [δρῖς] ἐκδεν ἡμῖνων they bound the oaks to the mules, i. e. they yoked the mules to them, 22. 121: absol., σανίδας ἐκδῶσαι to fasten the door with the latch (λύμας) make it fast, Od. 22. 174; χέρας βρούχιαν ἐκδῶσαντες Eur. Andr. 556: — Med. to bind a thing to oneself, hang it round one, ἐκδῶσθαι ἀγάλματα Hdt. 4. 76; also to bind or fasten for oneself, ἀκταῖσις .. πεομάτων ἀρχάς Eur. Hipp. 761; τὸν νεκρὸν ἐκ τοῦ δῆφρου C. I. 6125. 96.
ἐκδθύνω, strengthd. for δθύνω, Aetiae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 1.
ἐκδθλος, αυ, strengthd. for δθλος, conspicuous, ἰν' ἐκδ. μετὰ πᾶσιν Ἀργείοις γένοιο Il. 5. 2. II. quite plain, πάντα ἐποίησαν ἐκδθλα Dem. 24. 10.
ἐκδθλώω, to shew plainly, Theophr. Vent. 35.
ἐκδθμαγώω, to win by the arts of a demagogue, Dion. H. 7. 4.
ἐκδθμῶω, to be abroad, to be on one's travels, Hdt. 1. 30, Soph. O. T. 114, Plat. Legg. 864 E.
ἐκδθμία, ἡ, a going or being abroad, a journey, Eur. Fr. 768; in pl. travels, Plat. Legg. 950 E. 2. exile, lb. 869 E. 3. metaph. departure from life, Anth. P. 3. 5 (lemma).
ἐκδθμοκοπέομαι, Dep., strengthd. for δθμοκοπέω, Chio Epist. 15.
ἐκδθμος, αυ, from home, gone on a journey, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 26; cf. ἐνδθμος: c. gen., ἐκδ. τῆσδε χθονός Eur. Hipp. 281; ἐκδ. στρατείαι service in foreign lands, Thuc. 1. 15; ἐκδ. ἐξοδος, φυγὴ Id. 2. 10, Eur. Hipp. 37; ἐκδ. ἔπος lb. 32.
ἐκδθμοσιεύω, strengthd. for δθμοσιεύω, Dio C. 61. 12.
ἐκδθβαίνω, to go through out of, pass quite over, c. acc., τάφρον δ' ἐκδθβαίνετ' Il. 10. 198.
ἐκδθβαίνομαι, Pass. to depart from one's accustomed mode of life, change one's habits, Hipp. 378. 27; ἐκδ. ἐκ τῶν καθεστώτων νομίμων Thuc. 1. 132, cf. Dion. H. 5. 74, Ath. 556 C: — later also c. acc., Philo 2. 128; so in Act., ἐξεδίητ' τὴν πάτριον ἀργείαν Joseph. B. J. 7. 8, 1 Bekk.
ἐκδθαιτίους, εως, ἡ, change of habits, Plut. Alex. 45, etc.
ἐκδθπρίζω, to saw off, App. Civ. 4. 20, — but prob. f. l. for διαπρίζω, ἐκ having arisen from the preceding καί.
ἐκδθδωγμα, τό, pretence-work, a sampler, Eur. Ion 1419.
ἐκδθδῶσκω, fut. ἔω, poet. — διδάσκῶω, Pind. P. 4. 386: — to teach thoroughly, Lat. edocere, ἐκδ. πᾶνθ' ὁ γηράσκων χρόνος Aesch. Pr. 981, cf. 698, etc.; ἐκδ. τινά τι Pind. I. c., Soph. O. C. 1539, Antipho 131. 8: — Med. to have another taught, of the parents, Hdt. 2. 154, Eur. Med. 296: — Pass., c. inf., Soph. Tr. 1110, etc.; αἰσχροῖς γὰρ αἰσχρὰ ἐκδθδασκεῖται Id. El. 621; ὅψ' ἐκδθδασθεῖς τῶν κατ' αἶκον .. having learnt too late of things at home, Id. Tr. 934. 2. c. acc. pers. et inf., to teach one to be so and so, εἶναι κακὴν Id. El. 395, cf. Ant. 298; also with inf. omitted, γενναῖον τινα ἐκδ. Ar. Ran. 1019; c. inf. only, ἐξιδθδῶω ἐξεδίδα Il. 1026; ἐκδ. ὥς .. Hdt. 4. 118, Soph. O. T. 1370. Cf. διδάσκω.
ἐκδθδράσκω, Ion. — διδρῶσκω: fut. — δρᾶσομαι [α]: aor. ἐξιδθραν Eur. Heracl. 18 (nowhere else in Trag.), part. ἐκδράς Hdt. 4. 148, Ar. Eccl. 55. To run out from, run away, escape, ἐκ τόπου Hdt. 3. 4, 9. 88, Thuc., etc.; absol., Ar. Vesp. 126, Eccl. 55, Thuc. 1. 126.
ἐκδθδύσκω, = ἐκδύω, to strip off, despoil, Joseph. B. J. 2. 14, 2.
ἐκδθδωμῶω, 3 sing. ἐκδθδοῖ (as if from — διδῶω) Hdt. 1. 80, al.: fut. — δῶω. To give up, esp. something seized and detained unlawfully, Lat. reddere, 'Ελένην καὶ κτήμαθ' αἴμ' αὐτῇ Il. 3. 459, cf. Hdt. 1. 3: also to give up, surrender, without the notion of unlawful possession, Lat. dedere, esp. of giving up refugees, Id. 1. 74, 158 sq.; τινὰ τοῖς ἐχθροῖς

Soph. Ph. 1386, cf. O. T. 1040, etc.; ἐκδ. τινὰ τοῖς κατηγοροῖς Dem. 524. 4 sq.; cf. 855. 24:—ἐκδ. δοῦλον *to give up* a slave to be examined by torture (cf. ἐξαιτέω), Antipho 144. 29, Dem. 848. 27; ἐξέδωκεν αὐτὸν μαστιγῶσαι Εὐριπίδῃ Arist. Pol. 5. 10. 20:—Med., θυμὸν ἐκδῶσθαι ἦβα *to give up one's heart* to jollity, Pind. P. 4. 525. 2. *to give out of one's house*, a. ἐκδ. θυγατέρα *to give one's daughter in marriage*, Lat. *nuptum dare*, τινὶ Hdt. 1. 106, Eur. I. A. 132; εἰς τινα Plat. Rep. 362 B, cf. Thuc. 8. 21; θυγατέρας παρὰ σφῶν αὐτῶν ἐκδύντες *having provided for their marriage*, at their own expense, Dem. 835. 19, cf. 834. 18; in full, Ἀλκιστὶν ἐκδ. πρὸς γάμον Diod. 4. 53; often also without any acc., *to give in marriage*, ἐκδ. εἰς οὐδ' ἂν ἐθέλωσι Plat. Rep. 613 D, cf. 362 B, etc.:—so also (but less often) in Med., ἐκδιδῶσθαι θυγατέρα Hdt. 2. 47; ἐξέδου κόρην στῶν σε θυμὸς ἦγεν Eur. Med. 309; συνοικίζειν καὶ ἐκδ. *to settle in marriage*, Plat. Soph. 242 D. b. ἐκδ. υἱὸν *to give one's son for adoption*, ἐκδ. υἱὸν εἰς ἑτέραν οἰκίαν Polyb. 32. 14, 2; also, ἐκδ. τὸν υἱὸν ἐπὶ τέχνῃν *to put him out as an apprentice*, Xen. Eq. 2. 2. 3. *to give out for money, farm out, let out for hire*, τὴν αὐλήν Hdt. 1. 68; ἐκδ. ἀνδράποδα *to let out slaves for work*, Xen. Vect. 4. 15:—c. inf., like Lat. *locare aliquid faciendum*, χαλινὸν χαλκῇ ἐκδ. σκευάσαι Plat. Parm. 127 A; ἐκδύντος μοι Δημοσθένους .. στέφανον χρυσῶν ὥστε κατασκευάσαι Dem. 522. 1; ὡσπερ ἀνδράντα ἐκδιδῶσκάς κατὰ συγγραφὴν like one who has contracted for the execution of a statue, Id. 268. 10. 4. *to give in charge* to another, οὐς ἐξέδωκα Προδίκῳ Plat. Theat. 151 B; ἐξέδωκα νεκρῶν so as to be out of the way of quarrels, Eur. Bacch. 293:—so c. inf., Δι' τοῦτ' .. ἐκδῶσμεν πράσσειν Pind. O. 13. 149. 5. *to bring out*, ἀλλ' ἐκδύτω τις .. δῆδας Ar. Pl. 1194; ἐκδύτω δέ τις .. δῆφρων δύο Id. Fr. 127. 6. *to lend out money* on security, such as the cargo of a ship, etc., (cf. ἐκδοσις 4), ap. Dem. 941. 8, etc. 7. *to put out, publish*, of books, etc., Lat. *edere*, Isocr. 84 D, Polyb. 2. 37. 6; τοῖς ἐκδεδωμένοις λόγοις Arist. Poet. 15. 12:—also *to utter or issue* money, Id. Oec. 2. 21, 9. 8. of land, *to return, yield, produce*, Strabo 222, Luc. Electr. 2. II. intr. of rivers, *to empty themselves*, ἐς θάλασσαν, ἐς τὴν Σύρτιν, ἐς τὸν Μαιάνδρον, etc., Hdt. 1. 80, 2. 150., 7. 26, etc.; so, τῶν ἄλλων ζώων κατὰ μὲν εἰς ὄντοτας ἐκδιδῶσι .. τὰ δὲ εἰς κέρατα .. run to teeth, etc., Arist. Probl. 10. 62. Cf. ἐκβάλλω IX. 2. ἐξίμην 1. 2. ἐκδιηγέομαι, Dep. *to tell in detail*, Hipp. Progn. 36, Arist. Rhet. Al. 23. 3. ἐκδιδύραμβόμοι, Pass. *to fall into dithyrambic bombast*, Phot. ἐκδικάω, fut. ἀσσι: *to decide finally, settle, discuss*, δικας, of a judge, Ar. Eq. 50, Lys. 148. 35, Xen. Ath. 3. 2; and in Pass., of the suit, *to be settled*, Plat. Legg. 958 A:—Med. *to prosecute one's right against another*, Isae. ap. Harp.; περί τινος C. I. 4259, cf. 5774. 129. II. *to avenge, ταῦτ' ἐκδικάζων ἦλθον* Eur. Supp. 154; πατέρων .. ἐκδικάζοντες φόνον lb. 12-15. ἐκδικάζεις, ἦ, Dor. for ἐκδικήεις, Inscr. Aetol. in C. I. 3046. ἐκδικαστής, οὐ, ὁ, an avenger, πατὴρ ἐκδ. Eur. Supp. 1153. ἐκδικέω, *to avenge, punish*, τι Ath. 560 E, 2 Ep. Cor. 10. 6: but also *to exact vengeance for a crime*, LXX (2 Regg. 4. 7), N. T. II. *to avenge a person, by taking up his cause*, Apollod. 2. 5, 11; ἑαυτοῦς Ep. Rom. 12. 19, etc.; ἐκδ. τινα ἀπὸ τινος *to avenge one on another*, Ev. Luc. 18. 3. 2. *to act as εκδικος* (II. 2), C. I. 2824-50, al. III. ἐκδ. τινι *to make retribution* to him, Schol. Ar. Pl. 627. ἐκδίκημα, τό, vengeance taken, v. l. for ἀδικ., Dion. H. 5. 50. ἐκδικήεις, εως, ἦ, an avenging, ἐκδ. ποιέσθαι *to give satisfaction*, Polyb. 3. 8, 10; ἐκδ. ποιέσθαι τινα *to obtain it from* .., c. I. 2826; ἐκδ. ποιεῖν τινι *to avenge him*, Act. Ap. 7. 24; τινος Ev. Luc. 18. 7 and S. ἐκδικητής, οὐ, ὁ, an avenger, LXX (Ps. 8. 3). 2. a guardian, protector, Joseph. A. J. 17. 9. 6. ἐκδικητικός, ἦ, ὄν, revengeful, Tzetza. ἐκδικία, ἦ,=ἐκδικήεις, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 972; ἡ προσηκουσα ἐκδ. γενέσθω C. I. 356. 2. the office of εκδικος II. 2, lb. 2719, 2771. II. remission of rent, Dio C. 38. 7. ἐκδικος, ον, (δική) without law, lawless, unjust, Lat. *exlex*, Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 1093, Soph. O. C. 920:—Adv. -κος, Aesch. Pr. 976, etc. II. maintaining the right, avenging, χρόνος Anth. P. 12. 35. 2. as Subst. an avenger, Hdn. 7. 4. 10. 3.=σύνδικος, Lat. *cognitor civilis*, a public advocate, the agent of a city, C. I. 1732, Cic. Fam. 13. 56, Plin. Ep. 10. 111. ἐκδισκεύω, *to whirl or toss about*, Phot. ἐκδιφρεῖω, *to throw from a chariot*, Luc. D. Deor. 25. 3, Electr. 2. ἐκδιψάω, *to be very thirsty*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 3, Plut. Cleom. 29. ἐκδιψος, ον, (διψα) very thirsty, Diod. 19. 109. ἐκδιωκτός, verb. Adj. one must chase away, Plut. 2. 13 C. ἐκδιώκω, fut. -διώσθω (later ζω), *to chase away, banish*, Thuc. 1. 24; ἐκ τοῦ τόπον Arist. H. A. 9. 31, 1; τῆς οἰκίας Luc. Tim. 10. ἐκδόνω, *to shake utterly, confound*, Anth. P. 11. 64. ἐκδόρα, ἦ, a stripping off the skin: eradication, cited from Diosc. ἐκδόριος, ον, of or for slaying: τὰ ἐκδ. (sc. φάρμακα), medicaments which take off the skin, blisters, Diosc. 3. 10. ἐκδόσμιος, ον, *to be given out, let out*, Poll. 7. 200. ἐκδοσις, εως, ἦ, (ἐκδιδάμι) a giving out or up, surrendering, τῶν ἱκετέων Hdt. 1. 159; ὀμνηριῶν εἰς ἀλλήλους Plat. Polit. 310 E. 2. a giving in marriage, portioning out, ἐκδ. ποιέσθαι τῆς θυγατέρος Id. Legg. 924 C, cf. Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 8; τὰς ἐκδ. τῶν γυναικῶν Dem. 1100. 7, etc. 3. a letting, hiring, or farming out, Polyb. 6. 17, 4; τὰς ἐγδοσεις ποιέσθαι C. I. 1570 a. 27. 4. a lending money on ships or exported goods, bottomry, Dem. 816. 27., 854. 16, etc.; cf. Büchli P. E. 1. 176. 5. the edition or recension of a book, Gramm. ἐκδοτέος, verb. Adj. one must give up, Plut. Caes. 22. 2. one must give in marriage, Ar. Av. 1635, Ep. Plat. 361 D.

ἐκδοτος, ον, given out or up, delivered over, esp. betrayed, ἐκδοτὸν μιν ἐποίησε ἐς τοὺς Πέρσας Hdt. 3. 1, cf. Isocr. 66 B, Aesch. 73. 42; ἐκδ. τινα δίδουαι Dem. 648. 25; παραδιδόναι Lycurg. 158. 30:—ἐκδοτος ἀγέσθαι Hdt. 6. 85; γίγνεσθαι lb., Eur. Ion 1251: metaph. παρέχειν αὐτῇν ἐκδοτὸν τινι *to give herself entirely up to him*, Luc. D. Deor. 20. 13. ἐκδοχεῖον, τό, a reservoir, tank, Joseph. B. J. 1. 15, 1, C. I. 3454 (-δόχιον). ἐκδοχὴ, ἦ, a receiving from or at the hands of another, succession, Aesch. Ag. 209, Eur. Hipp. 866; ἐκδοχὴν ποιέσθαι πολέμου *to continue the war*, Aesch. 32. 18. II. a taking or understanding in a certain sense, interpretation, ἐκδ. ποιέσθαι Polyb. 3. 29, 4; ἐξ ὧν ἦν λαμβάνειν ἐκδοχὴν ὅτι .., Id. 23. 7, 6. III.=προσδοκία, Ep. Hebr. 10. 27. ἐκδόχιον, τό,=ἐκδοχεῖον, Anth. P. 14. 60. ἐκδράκοντόμοι, Pass. *to become a very serpent*, Aesch. Cho. 549. ἐκδράμειν, v. s. ἐκτρέχω. ἐκ-δραχμος, ον, of six drachms, Hesych. ἐκδρέπομαι, Pass. *to pluck out*, Aristaen. 1. 13. ἐκδρομάς, ἀδος, ὁ, one who has outrun the age of youth, Eubul. Ἀντ. 3, cf. Eust. 1915. 19. ἐκδρομή, ἦ, a running out, sally, charge, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 4, Arr., etc. 2. abstr. for concrete, a party of skirmishers,=ἐκδρομοί, Thuc. 4. 127. II. a shooting or sprouting out, of trees, Theophr. C. P. 2. 1, 3. III. a digression in speaking, Aristid. 1. 92. ἐκδρομος, ὁ, one that runs out: ἐκδρομοί, troops who sallied out from the ranks, skirmishers, Thuc. 4. 125, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 16. ἐκδύω, τό, that which is stripped off, a skin, garment, Anth. P. 5. 199. ἐκδύνω, v. sub ἐκδύω. ἐκδύσια (sc. ἐπρά), τά, a feast at Phaestus, in Crete, when a youth put off his boy's clothes, Anton. Liber. 18. ἐκδύσσις, εως, ἦ, a getting out, escape, way out, opp. to ἐσσοδος, Hdt. 2. 121, 3; τὴν ἐκδ. ποιέσθαι *to make their way out*, Id. 3. 109; οὐκ ἐστίν Ἑλλησθιν οὐδεμία ἐκδ. μὴ οὐκ εἶναι δούλους Id. 8. 100, cf. Plat. Crat. 426 C. ἐκδυσσέω, *to make ashamed, intreat earnestly*, τινα Eccl. ἐκδύω and ἐκδύνω: I. Causal in pres. ἐκδύνω, impf. ἐξέδυνον, fut. ἐκδύσω, aor. I ἐξέδυσα:—*to take off, strip off*, Lat. *exuere*, c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, ἐκ μὲν με χλαῖναν ἐδυσαν ἡμεῖς *they stripped me of my cloak*, Od. 14. 341; ἐκδύνω ἐμὲ .. ἐσθήτα Aesch. Ag. 1269; ἐκδύσας αὐτὸν [τὸν χιτῶνα] Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 17: c. acc. only, *to strip him, πάντας ἐκδύνει* Dem. 763. 26; ἐξέδυσαν [ἐκείνῳ] Id. 1259. 11. 2. Pass. ἐκδύομαι, aor. I ἐξεδύθην [ῶ], pf. ἐκδέδυμαι:—*to be stripped of a thing, τὸν χιτῶνάκιον ἐκδέδυσθαι* Lys. 117. 6; Μαρσύας τὸ δέρμα ἐκδύεται Παλαίφ. 48. 3: absol. *to be stripped, ἐκδυνήσῃ* Antipho 117. 2, cf. Polyb. 15. 27, 9. 3. Med. ἐκδύνωμαι, aor. I ἐξεδυσάμην:—*to strip oneself of a thing, put off, τεύχεά τ' ἐξεδύνοντο* *they were putting off their armour*, Il. 3. 114; ἐκδυσσάσθαι τὸν κίθωνα Hdt. 5. 106; θοῖματόν ἐκδέδυσθαι Dem. 1268. 1; τὸ γῆρας, τὸ κλυφός, etc., Arist. H. A. 8. 17, 11: absol. *to put off one's clothes, strip, θάπτον ἐκδύμεθα* Ar. Lys. 688, cf. 920, 925, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 19. II. in pres. ἐκδύνω, impf. ἐξέδυνον, aor. 2 ἐξέδυν, pf. ἐκδέδυνκα, in same sense as Med. ἐκδύομαι, *to put off, μαλακὸν δ' ἐκδυνε χιτῶνα* Od. 1. 437; ἐκδύς χλαῖναν 14. 460; τῶν ἱματίων κατὰ δὲ ἑκαστον ἐκδύνουσα Hdt. 1. 9; metaph., τὸ γῆρας ἐκδύς Ar. Pax 336:—Pass., of the clothes, *to be put off, ἅμα κίθων ἐκδυνόμενῳ* Hdt. 1. 3; cf. ἀποδύω. 2. in aor. 2 ἐξέδυν, pf. ἐκδέδυνκα, *to go or get out of*, c. gen., ἐκδύς μεγάρου Od. 22. 334; τῆς θαλάσσης *to emerge from* .., Plat. Phaedo 109 D: metaph., ἐξέδυν δικῆς Eur. Supp. 416; ἐκδύναι κακῶν Id. I. T. 602. 3. the aor. 2 is also used c. acc. *to escape, shun, νῶϊν δ' ἐκδύμεν ὕλεθρον* [grant] *us to escape* .., Il. 16. 99 (v. Spitzn. ad l.); ἐκδεδυκέναι τὰς λειτουργίας Dem. 457. 9. 4. absol. *to escape*, Theogn. 358; *to escape one's memory*, Plat. Alc. 2. 147 E. [On the quantity, v. sub δύω.] ἐκδωριεύομαι, Pass. *to become a thorough Dorian*, Hdt. 8. 73, in pf. ἐκδωριένωνται: a more analogous form would be ἐκδεδωριένωνται (from -δωριόμαι), or ἐκδεδωριάσθαι (from -δωρίζω). ἐκεῖ, Dor. τῆνέ Theocr.: Adv.:—*there, in that place*, Lat. *illic*, often in Att., opp. to ἐνθάδε:—οἱ ἐκεῖ Soph. El. 685, etc.; τάκεῖ what is or happens there, events there, Eur. Fr. 582, Thuc. 1. 90. 2. in Trag. as euphem. for ἐν Ἀΐδου, in another world, τάκεῖ δικάζει τὰμπλακῆματα Ζεὺς ἄλλος Aesch. Supp. 230; cf. Cho. 358, Soph. Ant. 76; εὐδαιμονοῦν-την, ἀλλ' ἐκεῖ Eur. Med. 1073; often in Plat. Phaedo; in full, ἐκεῖ δ' ἐν Ἀΐδου Eur. Ilec. 418; so, οἱ ἐκεῖ euphem. for the dead, Aesch. Cho. 355, Soph. O. T. 776, Plat. Rep. 427 B, Isocr. 308 B, etc.; cf. ἐκείσε. II. with Verbs of motion, for ἐκείσε, as we say there for *thither, ἐκεῖ πλέων* Hdt. 7. 147; ἐκεῖ ἀπεκέσθαι Id. 9. 108; cf. Soph. O. C. 1019, Thuc. 3. 71, etc. III. also, but rarely, of Time = τότε, then, Soph. Ph. 395, Dem. 605. 10. ἐκείθεν, poet. κείθεν (the only form used by Hom., also by Att. Poets where the metre requires): Aeol. κηνόθεν Alcae. 83 (94): Dor. τῆνθεν Ar. Ach. 754, Theocr. 3. 10:—Adv. from that place, thence, Lat. *illinc*, opp. to ἐκείσε, Soph. Ph. 490, etc.; of a person, τάκεῖθεν on his part, Id. Tr. 632; ὁ ἐκείθεν ἄγγελος Plat. Rep. 619 B, etc. 2.=ἐκεῖ, οἱ ἐκείθεν Thuc. 1. 62; τάκεῖθεν Aesch. Theb. 40:—c. gen., τοῖς ἐκείθεν ἀλσους on yon side of the grove, Soph. O. C. 505; ἐζόντο τὸ κείθεν Eur. Or. 1411. 3. by attraction for ἐκείσε, βῆραι κείθεν ὕδνεπεν ἦκει Soph. O. C. 1227. II. thence, from that fact, Isocr. 279 C, Dem. 1116. 13, etc. III. of Time, thereafter, next, Il. 15. 234, Dio C. 54. 25. ἐκείθι and κείθι (the only form used by Hom., also by Att. Poets where the metre requires): Dor. τῆνθό Theocr. 8. 44, poet. for ἐκεῖ, Il. 3. 402, Od. 17. 10; also in late Prose. II.=ἐκείσε, Hes. Fr. 39, Aesch. Theb. 810. ἐκείνῃ, v. sub ἐκείνος III. ἐκείνινος, η, ον, (ἐκείνος) made of that material (cf. λίθινος), Arist. Metaph. 6. 7, 10.

ἐκείνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνο or κείνος (which is the regular form in Ep. and Ion., though Hdt. prefers ἐκείνος, Dind. de Dial. Herod. xxxvi; Pind. uses only κείνος; the Trag. κείνος only where the verse requires; v. Aesch. Pers. 230, 792, Soph. Aj. 220, Elmsl. Med. 88, Lob. Phryn. 7; but κείνος is unknown to Att. Prose (so that for ἡ κείνος, μὴ κείνος we should read by crasis ἡ κείνος, μὴ κείνος), and is used by Ar. only in mock Trag. passages): Aeol. κῆνος, Sappho 2; Dor. τῆνος, Theocr. 1. 4, etc.;—in Att. Comedy and Prose, strengthd. ἐκείνοσι, Ar. Eq. 1196, etc. Demonstr. Pron.: (ἐκεῖ). *The person there, that person or thing*, Lat. *ille*, Hom., etc.: generally it refers to what has gone immediately before, Plat. Phaedo 106 B, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 9, etc.; but when οὗτος and ἐκείνος refer to two things before mentioned, ἐκείνος, Lat. *ille*, properly belongs to the more remote, i. e. the former, as οὗτος, Lat. *hic*, to the nearer, i. e. the latter: this rule is sometimes reversed, as in Lat., Plat. Phaedr. 232 D, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 13, Dem. 107. fin., etc.:—ἐκείνος is often the Pred. to οὗτος or ὅδε, οὗτος ἐκείνος ὃν οὐ γρηΐει Hdt. 1. 32; τοῦτ' ἐστ' ἐκεῖνο Eur. Hel. 622; ἀπ' οὗτος ἐστ' ἐκεῖνο Ar. Pax 240, etc.: but also joined as if one Pron., τοῦτ' ἐκεῖνο . . δέχομαι Soph. El. 1115, etc.: κατ' ἐκεῖνο καιροῦ at that point of time, Plut., etc.: ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνο, like *à propos*, Luc. Nigr. 8.

2. like *ille*, to denote well-known persons, etc., κείνος μέγας θεός Il. 24. 90; ἐκείνος Θουκυδίδης Ar. Ach. 708; καίτοι φαοὶν Ἰφικράτην ποτ' ἐκείνον . . Dem. 534. 23.

3. like *deinā*, for things, of which one cannot remember or must not mention the name, Ar. Nub. 195.

4. with simple demonstr. force, ἵππος ἐκείνος ἦσται Iruis sits there, Od. 18. 239, v. Thuc. 1. 51: cf. οὗτος C. 1. 5.

5. in orat. obliq. where properly the reflex. Pron. αὐτοῦ would stand, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 14, Isac. 71. 15, etc.

6. after a Relat. in apodosis almost pleonast., Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 19.

7. in Att. the Subst. with ἐκείνος properly has the Article, and ἐκείνος may precede or follow the Subst., ἐκείνη τῇ ἡμέρᾳ Thuc. 1. 20; τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐκείνῃ, etc.: in Poets the Art. is often omitted, but when this is the case in Prose, ἐκείνος follows the Subst., νῆες ἐκείναι Thuc. 1. 51; ἡμέρας ἐκείνης Id. 3. 59.

II. Adv. ἐκείνως, in that way, in that case, Id. 1. 77, 3. 46, Plat. Rep. 516 D, etc.: Ion. κείνως Id. 1. 120.

III. the dat. fem. ἐκείνῃ is used as Adv.,

1. of Place (sub. ὁδῷ), there, at that place, on that road, Hdt. 8. 106, Thuc. 4. 77, etc.; κείνῃ Od. 13. 111.

2. of Manner, in that manner, Plat. Rep. 556 A, etc.

IV. with Preps., ἐξ ἐκείνου from that time, Xen. Ages. 1. 17; so, ἀπ' ἐκείνου Luc. D. Mar. 2. 2: κατ' ἐκεῖνα in that place, there, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 17, etc.: μετ' ἐκεῖνα afterwards, Thuc. 5. 81: cf. ἐπέκεινα, ὑπερέκεινα.

ἐκείσε, poet. κείσε (the only form used by Hom., and used by Att. Poets where the metre requires)—Adv. *thither*, to that place, Lat. *illuc*, opp. to *εἰσθεν* or *ἐνθεν*, Hdt. 2. 29, Aesch. Pers. 717, Plat. Legg. 864 C, etc.; ἐκείσε κἀκεῖσε *huc et illuc*, Eur. Andr. 1131, Hel. 533; δεῦρο καὶ αὐθις ἐκ. lb. 1141; κἀκεῖσε καὶ τὸ δεῦρο Id. Phoen. 266; ῥῆδε ἐκ. Id. Tro. 333; τὸ κείσε δεῦρὸ τε Soph. Tr. 929; τὸ ῥῆδε καὶ τὸ κείσε καὶ τὸ δεῦρο Ar. Av. 424.

2. to the other world, Eur. Alc. 363; ἐνθόνδε ἐκ. from this world to the other, Plat. Phaedo 117 C; v. sub ἐκεῖ.

3. c. gen., ἀνεῖμι δ' ἐκ. τοῦ λόγου Hdt. 7. 239.

II. = ἐκεῖ, Hipp. 354-25, Polyb. 5. 51, 3, etc.; cf. Heihd. Plat. Phaedo 57 A.

ἐκείστω, v. sub κἀνινμαι.

ἐκείλετο, v. sub κέλομαι.

ἐκχειρία, ἡ, (ἐχῶ, χεῖρ) a holding of hands, a cessation of hostilities, armistice, truce, ἐκ. ποιεῖσθαι Thuc. 4. 117; ἀγειν, ἔχειν Id. 5. 26, Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 16; ἐκ. γίγνεται τισι πρὸς ἀλλήλους Thuc. 4. 58; ἐκ. ἀπειπείν to declare a truce ended, Id. 5. 32; ἡ Ὀλυμπιακή ἐκ. Arist. Fr. 490; Dor. ἐκχειρία, Inscr. Delphi. in C. I. 1688. 49.

2. generally, rest from work, vacation, holiday, Luc. Hermot. 11, Joseph. A. J. 1. 1.

3. in Ar. Pax 908 ὑπάρχοντα τὴν ἐκχειρίαν is a pun,—'alleging the truce', and 'presenting the hand-for-holding' (as a beggar does).

ἐκζεμα, τό, a cutaneous eruption, eczema, Diosc., Galen.

ἐκζεσσις, εὐς, ἡ, a boiling out or over, breaking out, ἐλκέων Arist. Probl. 30. 1, 17.

II. metaph. licentiousness, Clem. A. 178.

ἐκζεστός, ὄν, boiled out, boiled, τευτλίον Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 371 A.

ἐκζέω, fut. -ζέσω, to boil out or over, break out, of disease, Arist. Probl. 1. 19; metaph., ἐξέζεον γὰρ Οἰδίπου κατεύματα Aesch. Theb. 709.

2. c. gen., ζῶσα ἐλάνων ἐξέζεσε boiled up with worms, i. e. bred worms and was eaten by them, Hdt. 4. 205; so c. dat., ἐκζέειν φθειροῖ Diog. L. 4. 4; c. acc., σὼλῳκας LXX (Ex. 16. 20); cf. ζέω 1. 2, ἐξαναζέω.

II. Pass. to be boiled to a decoction, Arctae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 5.

ἐκζητέω, to seek out, Aristid. 1. 488; περί τινας 1 Ep. Petr. 1. 10.

II. to demand an account of, τὸ αἶμα, τὴν ψυχὴν LXX (2 Regg. 4. 11, al.), Ev. Luc. 11. 50.

ἐκζητητής, οὗ, ὁ, a searcher out, LXX (Baruch 3. 23).

ἐκζοφώ, to make quite dark, Nicet. Ann. 158 A.

ἐκζώδομαι, Pass. to become full of worms, Theophr. C. P. 4. 8, 4.

ἐκζωπύρω, to light up again, rekindle, πόλεμον Ar. Pax 310; ἀνθρακας Plut. Mar. 44; συγγένειαν Id. Rom. 29.

ἐκζωπύρωσις, εὐς, ἡ, a rekindling, Plut. 2. 156 B.

ἐκῆα, ας, ε, v. sub καίω.

ἐκῆβελέτης, οὐ, ὁ, = ἐκῆβόλος, Orph. Fr. 28. 11.

ἐκῆβόλος, to hit from afar, Max. Tyr. 7. 3.

ἐκῆβολία, ἡ, skill in archery, in pl., Il. 5. 54; sing., Anth. P. 6. 26.

ἐκῆβόλος, Dor. ἐκάβόλος, οὐ, (ἐκάς, βάλλω) far-darting, far-shooting, like ἐκατηβόλος, ἐκάργος, ἐκατος, epith. of Apollo, (prob. so called, from his being invisible in the heaven, Nitzsch Od. 3. 279); also 'Εκῆβόλος alone, Il. 1. 96; of Artemis (cf. Ἐκάτη) Soph. Fr. 357; ἐκῆβόλος Διὸς χεῖρες Eur. Ion 213; τούτῃ Aesch. Fr. 711, Eum. 628; σφενδόναι Eur. Phoen. 1142; ἔθνος ὕστατον Opp. Il. 4. 205;—also in late Prose, ἐκ. ἀνδρες Plut. Lucull. 28. Adv. -λως, Ath. 25 D; Sup. ἐκῆβολέστατα,

Archyt. ap. Iamb. Protr. 4; but the regular ἐκῆβόλστατα, Synes. 269 D.

ἐκῆλια, ἡ, = εὐκῆλια, rest, peace, Hesych.

ἐκῆλος, Dor. ἐκάλος, οὐ, (v. sub fin.), at rest, at one's ease, Lat. *securus*,

in Hom. esp. of persons feasting and enjoying themselves, οὐδ' ἐκῆλοι τέρπονται Il. 5. 759; ἐκῆλος πίνε Od. 21. 309; ἐκῆλοι νεκροῦς ἀμ. πέδιον οὐλῆσετε ye will plunder them at your ease, i. e. without let or hindrance, Il. 6. 70; ἐκῆλος ἐρρέτω let him be off in peace, 9. 376;—of mere inaction, still, quiet, only twice in Hom., ἐσθί' ἐκῆλος Od. 17. 478; ἐκῆλοι κάθεται 21. 259, cf. Theocr. 25. 100; so, ἐκάλος ἐπιμει γῆρας Pind. 1. 7 (6). 57; ἐκ. ἰσθί Aesch. Theb. 238; ἐκ. εὐδαι Soph. Ph. 769; ἐάν ἐκῆλον τινα Ib. 825; neut. as Adv., ἐκῆλα ἡμερεύειν Id. El. 786;—metaph. of a field, lying at rest or fallow, h. Hom. Cer. 451.

(From √FEK come also ἐκῶν, ἀέκων, i. e. ἀφέκων, ἐκῆτι, εὐκῆλος, i. e. ἐφέκῆλος: cf. Skt. *var*, *varṇi* (πολο), *a-varas* (ἀέκων); Lat. *in-vitus*, i. e. *in-vic-itus*.)

ἐκῆτι, Dor. ἐκάτι, which form was always used by Trag., Pors. Or. 26: (v. sub ἐκῆλος):—prob. an old dat., used adverbially but always with a gen., which usually precedes, by means of, by virtue of, by the power of, Hom. only in Od. (for in Il. he always uses the equiv. ἰσότητι), and always of gods, Διὸς . . ἐκῆτι by the grace or aid of Zeus, Od. 20. 42; 'Ερμείας ἐκ. 15. 319; Ἀπόλλωνός γε ἐκ. 19. 86; Παλλὰδος καὶ Διοτῆος ἐκῆτι Aesch. Eum. 759.

II. Pind. sometimes puts it before its case, and he with later Poets uses it of things, just like ἐνεκα, 1. on account of, for the sake of, ἐκῆτι ποδῶν Pind. N. 8. 81; κενῶν ἐκῆτι πραγμάτων Aesch. Cho. 701, cf. 214, 436, etc.; ἀρετῆς ἐκ. Soph. Ph. 669, cf. Tr. 274, 353; γάμον ἐκ. Eur. Med. 1235.

2. in Trag., also, as to, Lat. *quod attinet* ad, πλήθους ἐκ. Aesch. Pers. 337; κελενμάτων δ' ἐκ. Eur. Cycl. 655.

ἐκθάλαττομαι, Pass. to become all sea, Strabo 52.

ἐκθάλλω, to warm thoroughly, Paul. Sil. Therm. 14; cf. ἐνθάλλω.

ἐκθαμβέω, to be amazed, Orph. Arg. 1217.

II. trans. to amaze, astonish, LXX (Sirac. 30. 9); and in Pass., Ev. Marc. 9. 15, etc.

ἐκθαμβος, οὐ, amazed, astounded, Polyb. 20. 10, 9, Act. Ap. 3. 11.

ἐκθαμνίζω, to root out, extirpate, Aesch. Theb. 72, Tzet. 2.

ἐκθαμνίζωμαι, Pass. to grow bushy, Theophr. H. P. 1. 3. 40.

ἐκθάπτω, to disinter, C. I. 2826. 5., 2829. 10., 2839-40.

ἐκθαρρέω, strengthd. for θαρρέω, to have full confidence, τινα in . . , Plut. Rom. 26: to be encouraged, ὑπό τινας Id. Galb. 7.

ἐκθάρρησις, εὐς, ἡ, full confidence, Porphy. Abst. 1. 50.

ἐκθάρρημα, τό, ground for confidence, Plut. 2. 1103 A.

ἐκθαυμάζω, strengthd. for θαυμάζω, Dion. H. de Thuc. 34.

ἐκθεάομαι, Dep. to see out, see to the end, Soph. O. T. 1253.

ἐκθεατρίζω, to bring out on the stage, Ath. 506 F:—to make a public show of, Polyb. 11. 8, 7: to expose to public shame, Id. 3. 91, 10, etc.

ἐκθειάζω, to make a god of, deify, Luc. Toxar. 2, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 35: to worship as a god, Plut. Rom. 28.

II. of things, to make matter of religion, Lat. in religionem vertere, Id. Sertor. 11.

ἐκθειασμός, ὁ, inspiration, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 8.

ἐκθεῖω, to make a god of, worship as such, Plut. 2. 856 D:—Pass. to be deified, Dion. 11. 2. 75.

ἐκθέμα, τό, a public notice, edict, Polyb. 31. 10, 1; ἀπ' ἐκθέματος = ex edicto, C. I. 1625. 7 and 54.

ἐκθέμεναι or ἐκθέμεν, v. sub ἐκτίθωμι.

ἐκθέω, = ἐκθεῖω, Ael. N. A. 10. 13, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 230 B.

II. of temples or places, to consecrate, βαυόν App. Civ. 3. 3.

ἐκθεραπένω, strengthd. for θεραπεύω: 1. to cure perfectly, Polyb. 3. 88, 1:—Med. to get oneself quite cured, Hipp. 374. 55.

2. to gain over entirely, Aeschin. 24. 15, Plut. Solon 31.

ἐκθερίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to reap or mow completely, of a crop, θέρος ἐκθ. Dem. 1253. 15:—metaph. of men, in Pass., Eur. (Fr. 419) ap. Plut. 2. 104 B.

ἐκθερμαίνω, strengthd. for θερμαίνω, to warm thoroughly, Arist. H. A. 6. 34, Probl. 4. 14, al.:—Pass. to become hot, Hipp. Vet. Med. 14, Arist. Probl. 1. 39, al.; with wine, Timae. Hist. 114.

II. to make to evaporate by heat, Arist. Probl. 2. 35: to obliterate, Plut. 2. 48 D.

ἐκθερμος, οὐ, very hot, Galen. 4. 490.

ἐκθεσις, εὐς, ἡ, (ἐκτίθωμι) a putting out, exposing, of a child, Id. 1. 116, Eur. Ion 956:—also of the putting out of Ulysses from the shore of Ithaca (Od. 13. 116 sq.), Arist. Poët. 24, 22.

2. a putting out, extrusion, Id. Plant. 2. 7, 4.

3. exhibition, Diod. Excerpt. 600. 37.

II. a setting forth, exposition, τῶν ὕμων Arist. An. Pr. 1. 34, 5: esp. by means of logical abstraction, ἀποδείξει τῇ ἐκθέσει Ib. 1. 6, 8; κατὰ τὴν ἐκθ. ἐκάστων Id. Metaph. 13. 3, 1, cf. 1. 9, 29: v. ἐκτίθωμι III.

III. the stakes, at play, Alciphro 3. 54.

IV. a public notice, ἐκθ. ποιεῖσθαι C. I. (add.) 2561 b. 36.

V. the conclusion of a play or metrical system, freq. in Scholl.

ἐκθεσμος, οὐ, out of law, lawless, unlawful, Lat. *exlex*, Phint. ap. Stob. 444. 37: horrible, ὅσα Plut. Caes. 32. Adv. -μως, Synes. 210 A.

ἐκθεσπίζω, to give an oracular command, Joseph. Genes. 33 E.

ἐκθεσιόν, verb. Adj. of ἐκτίθωμι, one must express, Plut. 2. 1027 D.

ἐκθετικός, ὁ, ὄν, expository, Eust. Opusc. 30. 1.

ἐκθετός, οὐ, sent out of the house, sent away, Eur. Andr. 70.

ἐκθέω, fut. -θεύσομαι, to run out, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 7, 1: to make a sally, Ar. Lys. 456; ἐκ τοῦ τεύχους Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 7: of javelins, to fly out, Plut. Marcell. 16.

ἐκθέωσις, εὐς, ἡ, deification, consecration, Philo 2. 600.

ἐκθωτικὸς, ὁ, ὄν, deifying, Dion. Areop.

ἐκθολάζωμαι, Pass. to be sucked out, Arist. H. A. 7. 11, 1.

ἐκθλύνωσις, εὐς, ἡ, a becoming soft, relaxation, σαρκῶν Hipp. Aph. 1253, etc.

ἐκθλύνω, to soften, weaken, τὸ σκέλος Hipp. Art. 819: to make effeminate or timid, Polyb. 37. 2, 2.

II. to make a feminine of, E. M. 473. 35.

ἐκθιράομαι, Dep. to hunt out, catch, Xen. Cyn. 5. 25, Plut. Pomp. 26.
 ἐκθιρένω, = foreg., Hdt. 6. 31, Arist. Mirab. 27.
 ἐκθιρίδομαι, Pass. to become quite wild or savage, Lat. *efferrari*, Eur. Bacch. 1332, Philo 1. 430.
 ἐκθισαυρίζω, to exhaust a treasure, Phalar. Ep. 12, 23.
 ἐκθλίβω, ἡ, oppression, LXX (Mic. 7. 2).
 ἐκθλίβω, [τ], to squeeze out, Arist. H. A. 6. 28, 3. 9. 40, 39:—Pass., lb. 3. 20, 11, al.
 2. metaph. to distress much, Xen. An. 3. 4, 19.
 ἐκθλίμμα, τό, a pressure, bruise, Hipp. ap. Galen.
 ἐκθλίψω, εως, ἡ, a squeezing out, Hipp. Aph. 1261, Arist. Meteor. 1. 4, 11, al.
 II. affliction, distress, LXX. III. the gramm. figure *ecthipsis*, whereby a letter is thrown out, as σκῆπτρον, σκάπτων.
 ἐκθνήσκω, fut. -θνήσκειν: aor. ἐξέθανον:—to die away, to be like to die, γέλω (for γέλωτι) ἐκθανον were like to die with laughing, Od. 18. 100 (as in Terence, *risu emori*): γέλωτι .. ἐκθανόντες Menand. Kol. 2; ὅρωντες ἐξέθνησκον ἐπὶ τῷ πράγματι Antiph. Πλούς. 1. 7; ὅπδ γέλωτος ἐκθ. Plut. 2. 54 C; ὅπδ τοῦ δέους Luc. Icarom. 23, etc.
 2. to be in a death-like swoon, to be in a swoon, ἐξέθανον, ὥστε τεθνάναι δοκέειν Hipp. 1153 B; opp. to ὄντως τεθνηκέναι, Plat. Legg. 959 A; to ἀποθνήσκειν, Arist. H. A. 3. 19, 8, cf. Probl. 33. 9:—and so in Soph. Tr. 568 (though Nessus was really dying) ἐκθνήσκων may retain its usual sense, *fainting away, at the point of death*.
 3. of a part in process of mortification, τὸ φλεγμαῖνον ἐκθνήσκει Hipp. V. C. 911.
 later, = ἀποθνήσκειν, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 13, Dio C. 48. 37.
 ἐκθιναίνομαι, fut. ἥσονται, Dep. to feast on, c. acc., Aesch. Pr. 1025.
 ἐκθιρόνυμαι, later collat. form for ἐκθρώσκω, M. Anton. 8. 51.
 ἐκθιρόνβω, to disturb, disquiet, Poll. 1. 117: Pass., ἐκ τῶν ὕπνων ἐκθιροβούμενοι Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 5.
 ἐκθρεψίς, εως, ἡ, a bringing up, rearing, Acl. N. A. 3. 8.
 ἐκθρήνω, to lament aloud, Luc. Ocypr. 113.
 ἐκθρόω, to speak out loud, Poll. 6. 207. II. to scare away, Eust. Opusc. 325. 74.
 ἐκθρομβόομαι, Pass. strengthd. for θρομβόομαι, Paul. Aeg. 6. 60.
 ἐκθρομβώσις, εως, ἡ, a curdling, αἵματος Diosc. 1. 186.
 ἐκθρύλλω, to chatter out, Poll. 6. 206, 207.
 ἐκθρώσκω, fut. -θροῦμαι: aor. -έθρον:—to leap out of, c. gen., ἐκ-θρε διέφρον ll. 16. 427; ἐκ δ' ἐθρε κλήρας κνέειν 7. 182, c. 23. 353; ἐκθρ. ναῶν Aesch. Pers. 457; κραδίη δέ μιν ἐξω στήθεων ἐκθρώσκει of the violent beating of the heart, ll. 10. 95: absol. to leap forth, Ἀπόλλων ἀντίος ἐξέθρε 21. 539:—rarely c. acc., δίκτυον ἐκθ. Anth. P. 9. 371:—ἐκθ. ἀπὸ ὕπνου Luc. D. Mar. 2. 3:—to come from the womb, to be born, h. Apoll. 119.
 ἐκθύμα, τό, (ἐκθύω) a pustule, papula, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1086.
 ἐκθύμαινω, strengthd. for θυμαινώ, Anton. Liber. 7.
 ἐκθύμια, ἡ, spirit, ardour, eagerness, Polyb. 3. 115, 6.
 ἐκθύμιάζω, fut. ὄσω, to burn as incense, Eur. Ion 1174:—Pass. to pass off in vapour, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 34, Diosc. 1. 129.
 ἐκθύμος, on, out of one's mind, frantic, senseless, Lat. *demens*, κάρθ' ὑπ' ἐκθύμῳ φρενός (as in Hom., ἐκ θυμῷ πεσέν) Aesch. Pers. 372 (as Ald. for εὐθύμῳ in Med. Ms.):—very spirited, ardent, Plut. Aemil. 12. Adv. -μως, vehemently, bravely, Dion. H. 2. 54, etc.: exceedingly, beyond measure, Lat. *improbe*, Polyb. 2. 67, 7.
 ἐκθύσια, ἡ, = ἐκθύσις 1, Zosim. 2. 1, 6.
 ἐκθύσιάζω, to sacrifice, Or. Sib. 5. 354.
 ἐκθύσιςμος, on, needing atonement, Lat. *piacularis*, Plut. 2. 518 B.
 ἐκθύσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκθύω) atonement, expiatory rites, Lat. *expiatio*, Plut. Merc. 28:—but, II. ἐκθύσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκθύω II) a breaking out, eruption, Hipp. Coac. 145.
 ἐκθύω, fut. ὄσω [ῶ], to offer up, sacrifice, slay, Soph. El. 572, Eur. Cycl. 371: to destroy utterly, Eur. Or. 191. 2. Med. to atone for, expiate by offerings, Lat. *lustrare*, *expiare*, c. acc. rei, ἄγος Hdt. 6. 91; but c. acc. pers. to propitiate, appease, τὰν μακάρων Eur. Fr. 904. 12: absol. to make atonement, ὑπὲρ τινος Theophr. H. P. 5. 9, 8, Plut. Alex. 50; τοῖς θεοῖς cited from Strabo. II. to break out as heat or humours, Hipp. 426. 51, 427. 6.
 ἐκθωπέω, = sq., Dio C. 49. 31.
 ἐκθώπτω, fut. ψω, to gain by flattery, wheedle over, Soph. Fr. 736.
 ἐκκαγχάζω, to burst out into loud laughter, Xen. Synop. 1. 16; ἀθροον ἐκκ. Arist. Eth. N. 7. 7, 6.
 ἐκκαθαίρω, to cleanse out: 1. with acc. of the thing cleansed, to clear out, οὐρούς τ' ἐξεκάθαιρον ll. 2. 153; τὴν κοιλίην Hdt. 2. 86, cf. 4. 46; χθόνα ἐκκαθαίρει κνωδάων h. clears this land of monsters, Aesch. Supp. 264; ἐκκ. τινά, ὡς ἀνδράντα, εἰς τὴν κρίσιν to clear him of all roughness, polish him up, metaph. from the finishing touches of a sculptor, Plat. Rep. 361 D; ἐκκ. λογαμὸν to clear off an account, Plut. 2. 64 F, ubi v. Wytténb.:—Pass. to be thoroughly cleaned, ἀσπίδες ἐκκαθαράμεναι v. l. Xen. An. 1. 2, 16; to be purified, τὴν ψυχὴν Id. Symp. 1. 4, cf. Plat. Rep. 527 D. 2. with acc. of the dirt removed, to clear away, Plat. Euthyphro 3 A, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, med.; τὸ τοιοῦτον ἐκκ. γένος Diplul. "Eup. 1. 17.
 ἐκκαθαρίζω, = foreg., LXX (Deut. 32. 43).
 ἐκκαθάρισις, εως, ἡ, complete cleansing, purification, cited from Mouson. ap. Stob.
 2. a sweeping out, Hierocl. p. 164.
 ἐκκαθεύδω, fut. -εῦδω, to sleep out of one's quarters, Xen. Hell. 2. 4. 24. ἐκ-καθ-δεκα, ol, ai, ta, indecl. sixteen, Lat. *sedecim*, Hdt. 2. 13, etc.
 ἐκκαδεκα-δάκτυλος, on, 16 fingers long, broad, etc., Ath. ii Math. Vett. p. 10.
 ἐκκαδεκά-δωρος, on, sixteen palms long, Pl. 4. 109.
 ἐκκαδεκά-ἔτης, on, ὅ, sixteen years old, Plut. 2. 754 E:—consisting of sixteen years, χρόνος Dio C. 69. 8.

ἐκκαδεκά-κωλος, on, of sixteen members or verses, Schol. Ar. Pax 382.
 ἐκκαδεκά-λίτος, on, consisting of sixteen threads, δίκτυον Xen. Cyn. 2. 5.
 ἐκκαδεκα-πάλαιστος, on, of sixteen palms, Poll. 2. 157.
 ἐκκαδεκά-πηχυς, Dor. -παχὺς, v, gen. εὐς, contr. οὐς, sixteen cubits long or high, Decret. Byz. ap. Dem. 256. 11, Polyb. 5. 89, 6.
 ἐκκαδεκα-στάδιος, on, sixteen stades long, Strabo 565.
 ἐκκαδεκαταῖος, a, on, on the sixteenth day, Schol. Ar. Thesm. 80.
 ἐκκαδεκα-τάλαντος, on, worth sixteen talents, γυναιὼν ἐκκ. with a dowry of 16 talents, Menand. Πλοκ. 1.
 ἐκκαδέκατος, η, on, sixteenth, Hdt. 2. 143, etc.
 ἐκκαδεκ-ἑτής, on, ὅ, sixteen years old, Plut. 2. 754 E: fem. -ἑτις, ιδος, Anth. P. 7. 600.
 ἐκκαδεκῆρης, οὐς, ἡ, a ship of sixteen banks, Polyb. 18. 27, 6.
 ἐκκαίρος, on, out of date, antiquated, Anth. P. 11. 417.
 ἐκκαίω, Att. ἐκκάω: fut. καύσω: aor. I part. ἐκκαίντες Eur. Rhes. 97:—to burn out, τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς τινας Hdt. 7. 18; τὸ φῶς Κύκλωπος Eur. Cycl. 633, cf. 657:—Pass., ἐκκαέσθαι τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς to have one's eyes burnt out, Plat. Gorg. 473 C. II. to light up, kindle, τὰ πυρά Hdt. 4. 134; τὰ ἔζα Α. Ar. Pax 1133: metaph., ἐκκ. πόλεμον, ἐλπίδα Polyb. 3. 3, 3, 5. 108, 5; τὴν πρὸς αὐτὸν ὀργὴν Plut. Fab. 7, etc.:—Pass. to be kindled, burn up, Lat. *flagrare*, τὸ πῦρ ἐκκαίεται Eupol. Incert. 55; ἐκκ. πόλεμον Plat. Rep. 556 A; ἐκκαίεται τις Plut. T. Gracch. 13, etc.
 III. to burn up, ἐκκαίων δ' ἥλιος Arist. Probl. 2. 9, al.
 ἐκκάκω, to be faint-hearted, lose heart, grow weary, Ev. Luc. 18. 1, 2 Cor. 4. 1 and 16, al.; but in all places of N. T. ἐγκάκω is now received.
 ἐκκάλαμαι, Dep. to pull out with a calamus, fish out, Ar. Vesp. 609.
 ἐκκάλεω, fut. ἔσω, to call out or forth, summon forth, Hom., Hdt., etc.: τινά δόμων Eur. Bacch. 170; ἐνδοθεν Lys. 97. 8. II. Med. to call out to oneself, Od. 24. 1, Hdt. 8. 79, Soph. Ph. 1264. 2. to call forth, elicit, Lat. *provocare*, δάκρυον ἐκκαλείσθαι Aesch. Ag. 270; ὀργὴν Aeschin. 28. 11; ἰσῶς ἀν ἐκκαλέσθαι ὕμῳ Dem. 52. 16, cf. Plat. Euthyd. 288 D; λιμὸν ἐκκ. Antiph. Philo. 1. 23. 3. c. inf. to call on one to do, Soph. Tr. 1207, cf. Polyb. 3. 51, 11; ἐκκ. τινά πρὸς τι Tim. Locr. 104 B. ἐκκαλλύνω, to make quite clean and nice, Hesych.
 ἐκκαλύμμα, τό, a means of discovery, token, Plut. 2. 463 B.
 ἐκκαλυπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, suited for discovery, indicative of, c. gen., Sext. Emp. P. 2. 101. Adv. -κῶς, lb. 141.
 ἐκκαλύπτω, to uncover, τὸ παιδίον Hdt. 1. 112: to disclose, reveal, ὀργὴν νόον ἐκκαλύψεν Euen. 4 Bgk.; πάντ' ἐκκαλύψων Aesch. Pr. 193, cf. Soph. Aj. 1003; πάντ' ἐκκ. ὁ χρόνος Id. Fr. 657; λέγ' ἐκκαλύψας κράτα Eur. Supp. 111:—Med. to uncover one's head, unveil oneself, Od. 10. 179, Ar. Av. 1503; opp. to ἐγκαλύπτωμαι Plat. Phaedo 118 A.
 ἐκκαλύψω, εως, ἡ, a revelation, Clem. Al. 327.
 ἐκκάμνω, fut. -κάμωμαι, to grow quite weary of a thing, τὰς ὀλοφύσεις Thuc. 2. 51; so c. part., ἐξέκαμον πολεμοῦντες Plut. Solon 8, cf. Pomp. 32; ἐξέκαμον ὑπὸ γῆρας πρὸς τι he became unfit through age for .., Id. Cato Ma. 24; σίδηρος ἐξέκαμε πηγαῖς it yielded to blows, Id. Caes. 37. ἐκκανάσσω, to drink off, τήνδ' .. ἐκκανάζει (sc. κύλικα) Eupol. Phil. 8; cf. Poll. 10. 85.
 ἐκκάπηλεύω, to sell out by retail; to adulterate, Cyrill.
 ἐκκαρδίω, to deprive of heart or sense, Alex. Trall. p. 30.
 ἐκκαρπύω, to grow to seed, Hipp. Art. 785.
 ἐκκαρπίζωμαι, Med. to yield as produce, Aesch. Thieb. 601 (prob. a spurious verse, v. Pors. and Herm.) II. of land, to be cropped so as to be exhausted, Theophr. C. P. 4. 8, 3.
 ἐκκαρπόομαι, Med. to gather or enjoy the fruit of, ἄλλης γυναικὸς παῖδας ἐκκ. to have children by another wife, Eur. Ion 815; ἐκκ. φιλιάν Dio C. 37. 56. II. to enjoy the fruit of a thing, c. part., ἐνσπονδοὶ ὄντες ἐκκαρπώσασθαι Thuc. 5. 28; ἐκκ. τινα to exhaust him, drain him dry, Dem. 700. 19.
 ἐκκατείδω, aor. with no pres. ἐκκαθοράω in use, to look down from, Περιγὰμνον ἐκκατιδών (melius εκ κατ.) ll. 4. 508.
 ἐκκατέπαλτο, ll. 19. 351, ubi Spitzn. ἐκκατέπαλτο; v. καταπάλλω.
 ἐκκατηγορία, ἡ, the title of three speeches of Antipho, a recalled accusation: but Bekker divisim ἐκ κατηγορίας: cf. ἑξαπολογία.
 ἐκκαυλέω, to run to stalk, Arist. Probl. 20. 17, Theophr. H. P. 1. 2, 2.
 ἐκκαυλίημα, τό, a stalk put forth, Galen.
 ἐκκαυλίσις, εως, ἡ, a shooting into a stalk, Theophr. C. P. 4. 3, 5.
 ἐκκαυλίω, to pull out the stalk: metaph., καυλοῦς τῶν εὐνῶν ἐκκ. to pull them up root and branch, Ar. Eq. 824.
 ἐκκαυμα, τό, (ἐκκαίω) wood for lighting fires, a fagot, Soph. Fr. 218, Diod. 2. 49. II. a kindling, lighting up, Eur. Incert. 7.
 ἐκκαυσίς, εως, ἡ, a kindling, burning, Arist. Meteor. 1. 4, 8.
 ἐκκαυστικός, ἡ, ὄν, inflammatory, Acl. V. H. 11. 12.
 ἐκκαυχόμαι, strengthd. for καυχόμαι, Eur. Bacch. 31.
 ἐκκάω, Att. for ἐκκαίω.
 ἐκκειμαι, serving as Pass. of ἐκτίθω, to be cast out or exposed, ἐπορὰν ἐκκείμενον (sc. τὸν παῖδα) Hdt. 1. 110, cf. 122. 2. of public notices, decrees, etc., to be set up in public, posted up, ἵν' ἐκκείντο πρὸ τῶν ἐπανώντων Dem. 548. 3, cf. 1324. 10: to be set forth, ἐκκείμενον οὖν τῶν βίων Plut. Comp. Ages. c. Pomp. 1:—to be proposed, ὁ ἀποπὸς ἐκκ. καλῶς Arist. Pol. 7. 13, 2; μισθοὶ παρὰ βασιλῆως ἐκκείνται Strabo 707. 3. c. dat. pers. to be exposed to, be at the mercy of a person, Strabo 223, Alciphro 3. 29. 4. as Pass. of ἐκτίθω (111), to be set forth, expounded, Arist. Rhet. 3. 19, 2; so in logical sense, Id. Top. 1. 9, 2, cf. An. Pr. 1. 34, 1. II. c. gen. to fall from out, be left bare of, μηροὶ .. ἐξέκειντο πιμελῆς Soph. Ant. 1011.
 ἐκκειμένως, Adv. openly, ἔχων ἐκκ. to be open, Philostr. 597.
 ἐκκεῖνός, poet. for ἐκκεῖνός.
 ἐκκείρω, to shear completely, Σκυθιστὶ ἐκκεκαρμένους shorn in Scythian

fashion, Soph. Fr. 420; cf. σκυθίζω. Rh. 4. 1034.

ἐκκέλευθος, *on, out of the road*, λαθραία κἀκκέλευθα Lyc. 1162; but Dind. κακκέλευθα, i. e. κατὰ κέλευθα.

ἐκκεῖνω, *poët. ἐκκεῖνω, to empty out, leave desolate*, ἄστυ Σούσαν ἐξεκείνωσεν Aesch. Pers. 761, cf. Plat. Prot. 315 D; ἐκκεῖνω θυμὸν ἐς σχεδίαν γέροντος *to pour out one's spirit into* Charon's boat, i. e. give up the ghost, Theocr. 16. 40; *χολῆν* .. ἐκκεῖνω τῶν ἐγκάτων Anth. P. append. 304; ἐκκ. *ιούς* *to shoot all one's arrows*, Anth. P. 6. 326:—Pass. *to be left desolate, sténen* γάρ, Ἀσίδας ἐκκενωμένα Aesch. Pers. 549, cf. Theb. 330; Μοῖραν .. μῦτος ἐξεκένωθη *was exhausted, spun out*, Epigr. Gr. 646 a.

ἐκκεντώ, *to prick out, put out*, ὄμματα Arist. H. A. 6. 5, 2. II. *to pierce or stab*, Polyb. 5. 56, 12, LXX (Zach. 12. 10, etc.).

ἐκκεντρος, *on, out of the centre, eccentric*, Ptol.; opp. *to σύγκεντρος*.

ἐκκεντρότης, *ptos, ἡ, eccentricity*, Iamb. V. Pyth. 31.

ἐκκένωσις, *ews, ἡ, an emptying out*, Eccl.

ἐκκερῦζω, *to plunder, pillage, sack*, Call. Dem. 50: *to cut off root and branch*, Anth. P. 9. 312.

ἐκκεράννυμι, *to pour out and mix*, Ath. 38 A.

ἐκκερῦμένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. ἐκχεύω, *profusely*, ἐκκεχε. ζῆν, Lat. *effuse vivere*, Isocr. Antid. § 222 (207); ἐκκεχε. λέγειν *without reserve, extravagantly*, Plat. Euthyphro 3 D; ἀγαπᾶν Arist. 2. 16.

ἐκκηραίνω, *to enfeeble, exhaust*, Aesch. Eum. 128.

ἐκκηρυγμός, *ó, banishment by proclamation*, Schol. Ven. II. 21. 575.

ἐκκήρυκτος, *on, excommunicated*, Eus. H. E. 6. 43, etc.

ἐκκήρυξις, *ews, ἡ, proclamation*, C. I. 2374. 31.

ἐκκηρύσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ἐω:—*to proclaim by voice of herald*: Pass., νέκιν ἀποτοῖσι φασιν ἐκκηρύχθαι τὸ μὴ τάφῳ καλύψαι Soph. Ant. 27, cf. 203. II. *to banish by proclamation*, Hdt. 3. 148; τῆς πόλεως, ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Aesch. 19, 26, Lys. 123. 23; ἐκ τοῦ γένους Plat. Legg. 929 B: Pass., ἐκκηρύχθη φηγάς Soph. O. C. 430. 2. *to excommunicate*, Eccl.

ἐκκίναιδίζομαι, *strengthd. for κιναιδίζομαι*, Dio C. 50. 27.

ἐκκίνω, *to move out of [his] lair*, *to put up, εἰσφέρειν* Soph. El. 567: metaph., ἐκκ. τὴν νόσον Soph. Tr. 979; τὸδε τὸ ῥῆμα Id. O. T. 354; so, σὺ γὰρ μ' ἀπ' εὐνασθέντος κακοῦ ἐκκ. Id. Tr. 1242: Pass., λοιδορίας ἐκκινεῖσθαι Plat. 2. 631 C:—in Xen. Cyn. 3, 10, ἐκκινούσι *is restored*, ἐκκινώ, *to go out*, Od. 24. 492, in tmesi.

ἐκκλάζω, *to cry aloud*, ἐκ δ' ἐκλαγέ Eur. Ion 1204.

ἐκκλάω, fut. ἀάω, *to break off*, Plat. Rep. 611 D, in Pass.

Pass. also *to grow weak, to be enfeebled*, Plat. 2. 671 A. II. in ἐκκλείω, Ion. ἐκκλήτω, Att. ἐκκλήω: fut. Att. -κλήσω Eur. Or. 1127, Dor. -κλάω Com. in Meineke 4. p. 676. *To shut out, from, c. gen.*, ἐκκ. ἄλλον ἄλλοσε στέγη Eur. I. c.:—Pass. *to be shut out*, Id. H. F. 330. 2. metaph. *to shut out or exclude from, τῆς μετοχῆς* Hdt. 1. 144; τῆς συμμαχίας, τῶν ὅρκων Aesch. 39. 23, 64. 19; c. acc. et inf., ἐκκλείω λόγῳ τυγχάνει τοὺς ἄλλους Dem. 349. 5. 3. *to hinder, prevent, τὴν κατηγορίαν* Polyb. 17. 8, 2; τὴν θῆραν Diod. 3. 16:—Pass., ἐκκλήνυμνοι τῇ ὥρῃ *being hindered by [want of] time*, Hdt. 1. 31; ἐκκλειθεὶς ὑπὸ τῶν καιρῶν Diod. 18. 3; c. inf., ἐκκ. ποιεῖν τι Id. 4. 32.

ἐκκλέπτω, *to steal and bring off secretly*, [Εἰμῆς] ἐκκλέψεν Ἀργα *he stole away* Ares from his chains, Il. 5. 390; so Hdt. 2. 115, Aesch. A. 662, Eum. 153, etc.; τοὺς ὄμλους ἐκκλ. ἐκ Δήμου v. l. Thuc. 1. 115, cf. Diod. 12. 27; ἐκ δόμων πύδα Eur. Or. 1499; also c. gen., τήνδε .. ἐκκλέγειν χθονὸς Id. Hel. 741; ἐκκλ. φόνον Id. El. 286; also, ἐκκλ. μὴ θανεῖν Ib. 540:—ἐκκλ. τι τοῦ λόγου *to steal it from the story*, Plat. Rep. 449 C. II. ἐκκλ. τινὰ λόγῳ *to deceive him*, Soph. Ph. 55, cf. 968; ἢ .. ἐκκλέψης λόγον *disguise not the matter, speak not falsely*, Id. Tr. 437.

ἐκκλήτω, Ion. for ἐκκλείω.

ἐκκληματίζομαι, Pass. *to put forth κλήματα, run to wood*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 15, 4 (vulg. ἐγκλημ-).

ἐκκλησία, ἡ, (ἐκκλητος) *an assembly of the citizens regularly summoned, the legislative assembly*, opp. *to a mere σύλλογος*, Thuc. 2. 22, Plat. Gorg. 456 B, etc.; applied *to the Homeric Assemblies*, Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 4; *to the Samian Assembly*, Hdt. 3. 142; *to the Spartan*, Thuc. 1. 87 (though he calls it a *ξύλλογος*, 1. 67); *to the meeting of the Amphictyons at Delphi*, Aesch. 71. 8. 2. *at Athens the Assembly of all the citizens*, instituted by Solon, which with the Senate (Βουλὴ) had power to make decrees (ψηφίσματα), but not laws (νόμοι, v. snb νόμος), and to elect all officers not chosen by lot:—the ordinary Assemblies were called *κῦρια*, four in each *πρυτανεία*, the extraordinary being *σύγκλητοι*, Decret. ap. Dem. 238. 2, Arist. Frr. 394-6; ἐκκλ. συναγείρειν, συνάγειν, συλλέγειν, ἀθροίζειν *to call an assembly*, Hdt. 3. 142, Thuc. 2. 60, 8. 97, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 8; ἐκκλ. ποιεῖν (as we say) 'to make a house', Ar. Eq. 746, Thuc. 1. 139, al.; ἐκκλ. ποιεῖν τι Ar. Ach. 169; δοῦναι τι Polyb. 4. 34, 6; ἐκκλ. γίνεσθαι, καθίσταται *an assembly is held*, Thuc. 6. 8, 1. 31; ἢ ἐκκλ. τὸς στρατηγῶν Andoc. 2. 30:—opp. *to ἐκκλ. διαλύειν, ἀναστῆσαι* *to dissolve it*, Thuc. 8. 69, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 42; ἀφίεναι Plut. 2. Gracch. 16; ἀναβάλλειν *to adjourn it*, Thuc. 5. 45:—ἐκκλ. περὶ τινος Ar. Av. 1050, etc. II. in N. T. and Eccl., *the Church, either the body, or the place*; (whence French *église*, Welch *eglwys*, etc.).

ἐκκλησιάζω: fut. -άσω, Ar. Eccl. 161, Isocr. 159 A: impf. ἐκκλησιάζον Dem. 315. 10, 359. fin.; also ἐκκλησιάζον Lys. 126. 43; but the irreg. augm., as if the Verb were a compd. of ἐκκλ. and κλησιάζω (= κλέω), and not (as it is) derived from ἐκκλησία, seems to have prevailed (as in ἐγκωμίαζω), viz. impf. ἐκκλησιάζον Lys. 136. 34, 137. 5; aor. ἐκκλησιάζα Thuc. 8. 93, Dem. 577. 4:—the Mss. often give as v. ll. ἐκκλησιάζον, ἐξεκκλησιάζα, prob. by error of the Copyists, whom Hesych.

also followed. *To hold an assembly, debate therein*, Ar. Thesm. 84, Av. 1027, Xen. An. 5. 6, 37; περί τινος Thuc. 7. 2, Isocr. 159 A; ὑπέρ τινος Id. 161 C; τοιαῦτα ἐκκλησιάζαντες *having thus deliberated*, Thuc. 8. 77; ἐκκλ. τὰς ἀναγκαίας ἐκκλησίας, of an agricultural people meeting on market-days, Arist. Pol. 4. 5, 3. 2. *to be a member of the Assembly*, ἐκκλ. ἀπὸ τιμῆματος οὐθῆνος Ib. 4. 9, 3. II. trans. *to summon to the assembly, convene*, Diod. Excerpt. 492. 55. 2. in Eccl. *to summon to Church*; and in Pass. *to come or be brought into the Church*.

ἐκκλησιασμός, *ó, the holding an ἐκκλησία*, Polyb. 15. 26, 9.

ἐκκλησιαστήριον, τό, the hall of the ἐκκλησία C. I. 2270. 3, Dion. H. 4. 38. II. *a church*, Eccl.

ἐκκλησιαστής, οὗ, ὁ, a member of the ἐκκλησία, ecclesiast, Plat. Gorg. 452 E, Apol. 25 A, etc.

ἐκκλησιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the ἐκκλησία, Dem. 1091. 6; al. ἐκκ. ψῆφοι Plut. Coriol. 14:—τὸ ἐκκλησιαστικόν [ἀργύριον] or μισθὸς ἐκκλησιαστικὸς the public pay received by each Athen. citizen who sat in the ἐκκλησία as compensation for loss of time,—orig. one obol, but raised to three in Olymp. 96. 3, Luc. Dem. Enc. 25, etc.; Böckh P. E. 1. 304 sqq. II. of or for the Church; cf. ἐκκλ. the clergy, Eccl.

ἐκκλησις, *ews, ἡ, an appeal*, C. I. 71. 13; cf. ἐκκλητος 2. 2. a challenging, Polyb. Fr. 44. 3. evocation by magic arts, Plut. 2. 278 E.

ἐκκλητεύω, = κλητεύω, Aesch. 37. 3; cf. Att. Process p. 672.

ἐκκλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for calling out: provocative, τινος Clem. Al. 173. Adv. -κώς, Suid.

ἐκκλητος, *on, (ἐκκαλέω) selected to judge or arbitrate on a point*, ἐκκλ. πόλις *an umpire city, one to which appeals are made*, Aesch. 12. 39, cf. Plut. 2. 215 C:—οἱ ἐκκλητοί, in Sparta and other aristocracies, a committee of citizens chosen to report on certain questions, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 38; called by Eur. Or. 612, ἐκκλ. Ἀργείων ὄχλος. 2. subject to appeal, τὰς ἐγκλήτους [δίκας] .. ἐφ' αὐτὸν ποιοῦμενος Arist. Oec. 2, 15, cf. Dio C. 51. 19., 52. 22, etc.

ἐκκλήω, fut. ἴσω, old Att. for ἐκκλείω.

ἐκκλίμα, f. l. for ἐγκλίμα, q. v.

ἐκκλίνης, *és, inclined outwards*, Arist. Physiogn. 15, 8.

ἐκκλίνω, fut. ἴνῶ, *to bend out of the regular line, bend outwards or away*, opp. *to ἐγκλίνω*, Hipp. Art. 803: *to inflect a word*, Plat. Crat. 404 D. 2. *to dislocate*: in Pass., Hipp. Art. 783. 3. *to embezzle*, Dionys. Ὀμών. 1. 10. II. intr. *to turn away, ἀπὸ τινος* Thuc. 5. 73: absol. *to give ground, retire*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 23; *to give away, fall from its place*, Id. Cyn. 6, 10. 2. also with acc. of object, *to bend away from, avoid, skun*, τι Plat. Legg. 746 C, Demad. 180, 16, Polyb. 1. 34, 4. 3. with a Prep. *to turn away or aside towards*, κατὰ τι Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 30; ἐκκλ. εἰς ὀλιγαρχίαν *to decline into an oligarchy*, Arist. Pol. 2. 11, 5; εἰς μελανίαν Id. Plant. 1. 5, 10.

ἐκκλίσις, *ews, ἡ, a turning out of one's course, deflexion*, Plat. 2. 929 C. II. dislocation, Hipp. Art. 827.

ἐκκλιτέον, verb. Adj. *one must shun*, Arist. 120 D.

ἐκκλίτης, *on, ὁ, one who shuns work*, dub. word in Diog. L. 2. 18, 5.

ἐκκλιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to decline, opp. *to ὀρεκτικός*, Arr. Epict. 1. 1, 12. Adv. -κώς, Ib. 3. 12, 7.

ἐκκλίτος, *on, to be avoided*, only in Phot. Lex. s. v. παλινάιρετα.

ἐκκλύω, fut. ὕσω, *to wash out, wash away*, Lat. *eluo*, τὰ ῥύματα Plat. Rep. 430 A; ἐκκλ. τὰ ῥύματα εἰς τὸν Τίβεριν Strabo 235; and restored in 213, for εἰσκέλ-: Pass., Hipp. 414, etc. II. intr. *to stream out*, Apollod. 1. 6, 3.

ἐκκλυσμα, τό, that which is washed away, Plat. 2. 1089 B.

ἐκκλώω, *to heat out*, dub. in Suid.

ἐκκνωῖω, *to wear out*: metaph. of troublesome loquacity, like Lat. *enecare*, Theocr. 15. 88, in Dor. 3 pl. ἐκκνωαινεῖν.

ἐκκνώω, fut. ἴσω, *to scrape off*, τὸν κηρὸν τοῦ δελτίου Hdt. 7. 239.

ἐκκοβαίνεσθαι, Dep. *to cheat by juggling tricks, cajole*, Ar. Eq. 271.

ἐκκοβαίνω, fut. ἀνώ, *to hollow out*, Polyb. 10. 48, 7.

ἐκκοιλίζω, (κοιλία) *to disembowel*; Mithaec. ap. Ath. 325 F; but Koen Greg. p. 328 ἐκκοιλιάζας.

ἐκκοιμάομαι, Pass. *to awake from sleep*, Plat. Legg. 648 A.

ἐκκοιτεύω, *to sleep out*, keep night-watch, Joseph. B. J. 6. 2, 6.

ἐκκοιτία, ἡ, (κοίτη) *a night-watch*, Philo in Math. Vett. p. 93.

ἐκκοκκίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, *to take out the kernel*: metaph., οὐσίδιον .. ἐξεκκοκκίσα Nicom. Incert. 1; ἐκκ. σφυρὶν *to put out one's ancle*, Ar. Ach. 1179; ἐκκ. τὰς τρίχας *to pluck out the hair*, Ar. Lys. 448; ἐκκ. τὸ γῆρας *to drive away old age*, Ib. 364; ἐκκ. τὰς πόλεις *to sack, gut* the cities, Id. Pax 63. Cf. ἐκκιγάρτιζω.

ἐκκολάπτω, fut. ψω, *to scrape out, erase, obliterate*, τὸ ἐλεγείον Thuc. 1. 132; τὸ ψηφισμα Dem. 1318. 30; τῆς ἐπιγραφῆς any part of .., C. I. (addend.) 4224 d. II. *to peck the chicken out of the egg*, *to hatch*, Arist. H. A. 6. 3, 16; cf. ἐγκλύψω, ἐκκεψίω.

ἐκκόλαψις, *ews, ἡ, a hatching*, Arist. H. A. 6. 3, 12.

ἐκκολυμβάω, *to swim out of, c. gen., ναῦς* Eur. Hel. 1609, cf. Ar. Fr. 51; εἰς τὴν γῆν Dion. H. 5. 24.

ἐκκομιδῆ, ἡ, a carrying out, Hdt. 8. 44. 2. of a corpse, burial, Lat. *elatio*, Dion. H. 4. 8, Anth. P. 11. 92.

ἐκκομιζώ, fut. Att. ἰώ, *to carry out*, Hdt. 1. 34, 3. 24, etc.; esp. *to a place of safety*, Id. 1. 160., 3. 122; ἐκκομιζέιν τινὰ ἐκ πῆγματος *to keep him out of trouble*, Id. 3. 43; so in Med., Id. 8. 20, 32, Thuc. 2. 78; ἐσεκομίσαντο κοῖ ἐξεκομίσαντο ἔβουλοντο, of persons just relieved from a state of siege, Thuc. 1. 117. 2. esp. *to carry out a corpse, bury*, Lat. *efferre*, Polyb. 35. 6, 2, Plut. Cic. 42 (in Pass.), etc. 3. ἐκκ. αἶνον, of a horse, *to throw the provender out of the manger*, Xen. Eq. 4, 2. II. *to endure to the end*, τι Eur. Andr. 1269.

ἐκκομισμός, *ó, exportation*, Strabo 142.

ἐκκομπάζω, to boast loudly, κατά τι Soph. El. 569.
ἐκκομφέομαι, Med. to set forth in fair terms, Eur. I. A. 333, where Ruhnck. suggests ἐδ' ἐκομφέοσαι, cf. κομφέω.
ἐκκοινοῖμαι, Pass. to be all in the dust, Hipp. 372. 8.
ἐκκοπεύς, εὖς, ἡ, a knife for cutting out, Galen.: and L. Dind. reads ἐκκοπεύει, for ἐκκοπεύσει, in Paul. Aeg. 6. 88.
ἐκκοπή, ἡ, a cutting out of an arrow-point from the body, Plut. Alex. 63.
II. a cutting down, felling, δένδρων Polyb. 2. 65, 6; ἐκκοπαὶ λόφων levelling of hills, Strabo 235.
III. an incision, notch, Athen. de Mach. p. 8. 21.
ἐκκοπρέω, to empty of excrement, τὴν κοιλίην Hipp. 407. 33; so ἐκκοπρίζω, Id. Epid. 3. 1100.
ἐκκοπρόομαι, Pass. to be cleared of excrement, Aetiae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 4.
ἐκκόπρωσις, εὖς, ἡ, a cleansing from excrement: ἐκκόπρ. τῆς κοιλίας an emptying of the stomach by purging, Hipp. Progn. 41.
ἐκκοπρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, cleansing from dung, Aët. 53. 6, 32, Suid. v. ἀλσῆ.
ἐκόπτω, fut. φῶ, to cut out, knock out, τοὺς γομφίους Phryn. Com. Incert. 4:—Pass., ἐξέκοπῃ τῷφθαλμῷ he had his eyes knocked out, Ar. Av. 342; τὸν ὄφθαλμόν ἐκκομμένους Dem. 274. 11; ἐκέκομαι τὴν φωνήν I have lost my voice, Luc. Jup. Trag. 16.
2. to cut [trees] out of a wood, to fell (cf. ἐκβάλλω II. 1), δένδρεα Hdt. 6. 37., 9. 97; ἐκκεκόφασιν δένδρα Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 37; ἐκκ. τὸν παράδεισον laid waste the park, Id. An. 1. 4, 10;—hence, b. metaph. to cut off, make an end of, Lat. excidere, τοὺς ἀνδρας Hdt. 4. 110; ἐκκ. φενακισμὸν, ἱεροσυλίαν Dinarch. 105. 28, Isae. 73. 26; τὴν αἰσθητικὴν ἐνέργειαν Arist. P. A. 2. 10, 11:—Pass., ἡ θρασυτὴς ἐξεκέκοπτο Plat. Charm. 155 C.
3. as military term, to beat off, repulse, τὰς ἀκροβολίσαις Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 15; τοὺς ἐπὶ τῷ λόφῳ Id. Hell. 7. 4, 26:—to win, in throwing the dice, Alex. Δακτ. 2.
4. ἐκκ. θυρὰς to break open, Lys. 97. 1; οἰκίαν ἐκκ. Polyb. 4. 3, 10.
5. to cut out or erase an inscription, Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 25; οὐδενὶ ξέσται . . γράμμα ἐκκύβαι C. I. 3028-9, -44; ἐκκ. τὴν χεῖρα Ev. Matth. 5. 30: to cut out, as a surgeon does, Luc. Catapl. 24.
6. to stamp money, Diod. 11. 26.
7. in Eccl. to excommunicate.
ἐκκορᾶκίζω, in Suid., Zonar., perh. f. l. for ἐσκορακίζω or σκορακίζω.
II. to put out the eyes of, τινα Byz.
ἐκκορέω, fut. ἥσω, to sweep out, to sweep clean, τὴν οἰκίαν Theophr. Char. 22:—metaph., μὴ ἐκκορεῖ τὴν Ἑλλάδα Ar. Pax 59; and with a quibble on κόρη, τὴς ἐξεκόρησέ σε; who has robbed you of your daughter? Ar. Thesm. 760:—generally, to sweep away, τὸν τύφον, τὴν κραδίην Alciphro 1. 37: in Pass., ἐκκορηθεὶς σύ γε clear out! pack off! Menand. Incert. 328:—proverb., κόρε, ἐκκορεῖ κορώνην boy, drive away the crow,—the opening of a wedding song,—the crow being a prognostic of widowhood; but the matter is obscure, cf. Herm. Opusc. 2. 327 sq. and against him, Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 3. 16, Welcker Trilogie pp. 397 sq.
ἐκκορίζω, (κόρις) to clear of bugs, Anth. P. 9. 113.
II. sensu obsceno, Eupol. Πολ. 5.
ἐκκορυφῶ λόγον, to tell a tale summarily, state the main points, Hes. Op. 106: like ἀνακεφαλαιῶ.
ἐκκοσμέω, to deck out, Aristid. 1. 148.
ἐκκόσμησις, εὖς, ἡ, decoration, Diosc. 5. 109.
ἐκκουφίζω, fut. Att. ῶ, to raise up, exalt, Plut. Mar. 9.
II. to relieve, Id. Crass. 33.
III. to weigh anchor, Ael. ap. Suid.
ἐκκραγᾶν, =sq., Suid., Zonar.
ἐκκραῖω, to cry out, κυνηδὸν ἐξέκραζαν Soph. Fr. 646; ἐκκρ. μέγα Plut. Mar. 44; ἐκκρ. πολλά Dio C. 66. 18.
ἐκκρανυάζω, = ἐκκράζω, Plut. 2. 1098 B.
ἐκκρέμαμαι, Pass. to hang from, be suspended, Hipp. Art. 836; c. gen. to hang from, Plat. Ion 536 A.
II. to depend upon, ἐξ ἐπιθυμῶν Id. Legg. 732 E; τῆς τοῦ ζῆν ἐπιθυμίας Plut. Mar. 12; ἐλπίδος Anth. P. 9. 411.
ἐκκρεμάννυμι, fut. -κρεμάσω, to hang from or upon a thing, Hipp. Art. 795; τι ἐκ τινοῦ Ar. 1563; λίθον τοῦ παδὸς Anth. P. 11. 100.
II. Pass., like ἐκκρέμαμαι, to hang on by, cling to, c. gen., τῶν τε ζυσηγῶν ἡδὲ ἀπόντων ἐκκρεμάννυμι Thuc. 7. 75, cf. Luc. Toxar. 6.
2. metaph. to be devoted to, τοῦ Ἀρεῦς Eur. El. 950.
ἐκκρέμασις, εὖς, ἡ, a hanging from or upon, Hipp. Art. 836.
ἐκκρεμής, ἐς, hanging from or upon, τινοῦ Anth. P. 5. 247; ἐπὶ τινι Ib. 241.
ἐκκρημναι, = ἐκκρέμαμαι, c. gen., Eur. H. F. 520; ῥόπτραν χέρας ἐκκρημνᾶσθαι we hang on to the door-handle by the hands, Id. Ion 1612:—also in act. part. ἐκκρημνᾶς hanging up, lambl. V. Pyth. 238.
ἐκκρίδων, Adv. apart, alone, prob. I. Tryphiod. 224, Schäf.
ἐκκρίμα, τό, a secretion, Theophr. Ign. 76.
ἐκκρίνω [r], fut. ἱνῶ, to choose or pick out, to single out, separate, Thuc. 6. 96, Arist. H. A. 6. 26, cf. 6. 18, 17:—Pass., ἀρετὴ πρῶτος ἐκκριθεὶς Soph. Ph. 1425, cf. Thuc. 6. 31.
2. to single out for disgrace, expel, like Lat. tribu movere, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 14.
3. to secrete, of the animal functions, Arist. G. A. 4. 1, 27, al., and often in Pass.; metaph., ὅταν . . καθαρὸς δ' νοῦς ἐκκριθῇ Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 20.
4. in Pass. also of excretions, Hipp. Aet. 1251, etc.
ἐκκρίσις, εὖς, ἡ, separation, Arist. Meteor. 1. 4, 11, al.
II. secretion, of the animal functions, Id. P. A. 4. 10, 47, G. A. 1. 19, 10, al.
III. = ἐκκρημα, excrement, Hipp. Aet. 1244, Arist. H. A. 7. 2, 8, etc.
ἐκκρίτεον, verb. Adj. one must pick out, Plat. Polit. 303 B.
ἐκκρίτικός, ἡ, ὄν, secretive, Arist. Phys. 7. 2, 5, Theophr. C. P. 6. 1, 3.
ἐκκρίτος, ὄν, picked out, set apart, select, ἐκκρ. δεκάς a chosen ten, Aesch. Pers. 340; πλήθος ἐκκρ. στρατοῦ Ib. 803, cf. Theb. 57; ἐκκρ. δικασταί Plat. Legg. 926 D; ἐκκρ. δώρημα = ἐξαιρετον, Soph. Aj. 1302:—neut. ἐκκρίτων, = Adv. above all, eminently, Eur. Tro. 1241.
2. secreted, Arist. Probl. 1. 18.

ἐκκροτέω, to beat or knock out, ὅπλα τῆς χειρὸς Joseph. A. J. 6. 2, 2.
II. to hammer out, form, educate, A. B. 39. 3.
ἐκκροτος, ὄν, of sound, very harsh or rough, ἀνθήκη ἐκκ. Phot. Bibl. p. 97. 42: cf. ὑπόκροτος.
ἐκκρούσις, εὖς, ἡ, a beating out, driving away, Xen. Cyn. 10. 12.
ἐκκρουστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for expelling, ταῦ ἐλέου Arist. Rhet. 2. 8. 12; τοῦ λόγου Arr. Epict. 2. 18, 29.
ἐκκρούστος, ὄν, beaten out: in Aesch. Theb. 542, it seems to be used like ἐκτυπος embossed, wrought in relief.
ἐκκρούω, to knock out, πατράλους Ar. Fr. 372; τι ἐκ τῶν χειρῶν Xen. Cyn. 10. 12; for Ar. Fr. 263, v. sub πύνδα; metaph., ἡ μείζων κίνησις ἐκκρ. τὴν ἐλάττω expels, Arist. Sens. 7. 3, etc.; [ἡ ἑτέρα ἐνέργεια] ἐκκρ. τὴν ἑτέραν Id. Eth. N. 10. 5, 4; ἐκκρ. τὸν λαγισμὸν, τὴν λύπην Ib. 3. 12, 7, 7. 14, 4.
2. to drive back, repulse, Thuc. 4. 131, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 16; ἀπὸ τύπου Thuc. 4. 128: metaph., ἐκκρ. τινὰ ἐλπίδος to frustrate or cheat one of . . , Plat. Phaedr. 228 E; τῆς προαιρέσεως Plut. Solon 14; ἵνα μὴ . . τοῦ παρόντος ἐμμανὸς ἐκκρούσθαι Dem. 329. 20; τοσαύτας τέχνας . . εὐρίσκων ἐκκρούει Id. 540. 26:—Pass., τὸν λαγισμὸν ἐκκρουσθεὶς Plut. Pyrrh. 30.
3. to hiss an actor off the stage, Lat. explodere, ἐβδων, ἐξέκρουον, says Demosthenes, 348. 14:—Med. to get rid of a thing, τι Plut. 2. 515 A.
4. to put off, adjourn by evasions, εἰς ὑστεραίαν τὴν . . γνώμην Dem. 385. 26; τὴν δίκην Id. 944. 10, cf. 1021. 14, 23; ἐκκρ. τοὺς λόγους to baffle or defeat by putting off, elude, Plat. Prot. 336 C:—Pass., γραφῆς ἐκκρουομένης Dem. 1102. 19, cf. 1266. 11: c. διακρούω, παρακρούω.
5. to throw or shoot out, βέλη ἐκ μηχανῶν Dio C. 75. 11.
II. intr. to break forth, κέρτα τῶν κροτάφων ἐκκρούει Philostr. 23.
ἐκκρύπτω, to burst forth with noise, Poll. 1. 118; cf. κτυπέω fin.
ἐκκυβεύω, to play out at dice: metaph., ἐκκ. τοῖς ὕλοις, ὑπὲρ τῶν ὕλων to stake one's all, Phylarch. 54, cf. Polyb. 2. 63, 3., 1. 87, 8., 3. 94, 4.
II. Pass. to be gambled out of, to lose at play, χιλίους ἐκκυβευθεῖσα Δαρεικοῦς Plut. Artox. 17.
ἐκκύβιστάω, fut. ἥσω, to tumble headlong on top of, διφρὸν ἐς κράτα πρὸς γῆν ἐκκυβιστάντων Bta Eur. Supp. 692; ἐκκ. ὑπὲρ τινος to throw a somersault over a thing, Xen. Symp. 2. 11; of dancers, Id. An. 6. 1, 9.
ἐκκύβω, to bring forth, put forth as leaves, Anth. P. 7. 385.
ἐκκύκλω, to wheel out, esp. by means of the ἐκκύκλημα (q. v.): hence in Pass., ἀλλ' ἐκκυκλήθητι come, wheel yourself out! i. e. shew yourself, Ar. Ach. 408; Answ., ἀλλ' ἐκκυκλήσομαι 409; παῖδες ἔστιν αὐτοί; Answ., οὐκ ἐκκυκλούμενοι Id. Thesm. 96; ὑφ' ὑψηλῆς μηχανῆς ἐκκ. τινὰ Philostr. 245.
2. metaph. to publish, divulge, τι εἰς τὴν ἀγοράν Plut. 2. 80 A.
ἐκκύκλημα, τό, a theatrical machine, which served the purpose of drawing back the scenes, and disclosing the interior to the spectators. It was commonly used to exhibit murders after perpetration, as in Aesch. Ag. 1372, Clytaemnestra is discovered standing over the bodies of her husband and Cassandra, cf. Soph. El. 1466, Ant. 1294; and by this means Aristoph. exhibits Euripides and Agatho in their studies, Ach. 408, Thesm. 96.—The way in which it was worked is uncertain: some think it was the same with the ἐξώστρα, a sort of platform on wheels, which was pushed through the great doors in the back-scene; others that it was a contrivance to roll off or draw aside the back-scene itself; v. Müller Eumen. § 28, and against him Herm. Opusc. 6. 2. p. 165;—both appealing to Pollux 4. 128.
ἐκκύκλησις, εὖς, ἡ, a making public, exposure, Clem. Al. 523.
ἐκκύλινδω (v. κυλίνδω), to roll out, ὡς ἐκκυλίνδων Ar. Pax 134; but mostly in aor. 1, of winds, ἐξεκύλισαν σε . . γυμνὸν ἐπ' ἡλίῳ Anth. P. 7. 501, cf. 582:—to overthrow, πῖτον . . γαίης ἐξεκύλισε Anth. P. 9. 131; ἐξεκύλισε βίην Ib. 543:—Pass., only in aor. 1, ἐκ δίφρου . . ἐξεκυλιόθη he rolled headlong from the chariot, Il. 6. 42., 23. 394, cf. Soph. O. T. 812, Anth. P. 7. 399.
2. to extricate, αὐτὸς διὰ τρόπος ἐξεκύλισε νῆν Pind. Fr. 2, cf. Anth. P. 7. 176:—Pass. to be extricated from, ὑπὸ τρῶσφ' ἐκκυλισθεὶς τυχῆς Aesch. Fr. 87; ἐκκυλισθῆναι ἐκ δικτύων Xen. Cyn. 8, 8, cf. Plat. Galb. 27; εἰς ἑρπας to plunge headlong into love-intrigues, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 22, cf. Opp. H. 4. 20, Plut. 2. 507 E.
ἐκκυλίωμαι, Med. to be unrolled, Arist. Mech. 24.
ἐκκύλιστός, ὄν, (στέφανος) a garland closely wreathed or rolled together, Archipp. Πiv. 1; cf. κυλιστός.
ἐκκύμαίνω, to wave out from the straight line, of a line of soldiers, Xen. An. 1. 8, 18.
II. Pass., as if the Act. were trans. to be cast out by the waves, Dion. H. 10. 53; ὑπὸ τῆς θαλάσσης Plut. 2. 357 A.
ἐκκύματιζομαι, Pass., = foreg. II, Strabo 284.
ἐκκύνέω, (ἐκκύνος) a technical word for hounds which do not keep on one scent, but keep questing about, Xen. Cyn. 3. 10, Poll. 5. 65.
ἐκκύνηγετό, to pursue in the chase, hunt down, τινα Eur. Ion 1422; and in Aesch. Eum. 231, Erf. restored κακκύνηγετό (for -έτης), while Well. suggested κακκύνηγετός (i. e. κατακ-).
ἐκκύνος, ὄν, (κύων) of a hound, questing about, not keeping on one scent, Xen. Cyn. 7. 11, Poll. 5. 65.
ἐκκύπτω, to peep out of, ἀγείρουσ' Babr. 50. 13; ἐκκύψαν ἀλῶναι to be caught peeping out (prob. l. for ἐγκ-), Ar. Thesm. 790:—generally, to get out, Id. Eccl. 1052:—of a snail's eyes, to pop out, Ath. 455 E.
II. trans. to put forth, Ael. N. A. 15. 21.
ἐκκυρτόω, to make curved, Philostr. jun. 883, nisi leg. ἐγκ-.
ἐκκωδονίζω, to proclaim by a bell, bruit forth, Ath. 219 B.
ἐκκωμάζω, opp. to εἰσκαμ-, to rush wildly out, εἰς ἄλλην χθόνα Eur. Andr. 603.
ἐκκωπέω, to furnish with oars, fit out: ἐκκωκώπηται Soph. (Fr. 157) ap. Hesych., who also has ἐκωκώπηται ἡ ναῦς, and ἀπώπητος ἀπαρσεκεύαστος.
ἐκκωφέω, =sq., τὰς Ἀθήνας ἐκκωφέηκας Βυῶν Ar. Eq. 312:—Pass. to be deafened, stunned, αἱ δὲ μεν φρένες ἐκκωφέονται Anacr. 81; ἐς τὸ

κάλλος ἐκκεκώφηται ξίφη are blunted at the sight of . . , Eur. Or. 1288, where this form is preferred to ἐκκεκώφεται by Pors. ad l. (1279).

ἐκκωφόω, to make quite deaf, τὰ ἄτα Plat. Lys. 204 C:—Pass. to become so, Luc., etc.; πρὸς τι to a thing, Clem. Al. 652; but ἐκκωφούσθαι ἐς κάλλος (v. foreg.) Ael. N. A. 1. 38.

ἐκλαβή, ἡ, the amount received, C. I. 2360. 19; v. Büchh.

ἐκλαγχάνω, fut. -λήσονται, to obtain by lot or fate, ὅπως πατρίδας τύμβον ἐκλάχον χθονός Soph. El. 760; τὸν αὐτὸν δαίμον' ἐξέληχότες Id. O. C. 1337; κακὸν μέρος ἐξέλαχον Ar. Thesm. 1071.

ἐκλακτίζω, to kick out, fling out behind, σκέλος Ar. Vesp. 1492; τὸ φρονιχεῖον ἐκλ. Ib. 1252; absol., Eupol. Incert. 66. 2. metaph. to spurn at, τι Menand. 'Al. 10.

ἐκλάκτισμα, τό, a dance, in which the legs are thrown up behind, a fling, Poll. 4. 102.

ἐκλακτισμός, ὁ, = foreg., Hesych.

ἐκλάλει, to speak out, blab, divulge, Hipp. Juss. 1 (v. Littré), Dem. 16. 25; τὸ ἐκλαλοῦν talkativeness, Eur. Fr. 218.

ἐκλάλησις [α], εως, ἡ, a speaking out, uttering, Poll. 5. 147.

ἐκλάλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, capable of expressing, Diog. L. 7. 49.

ἐκλαμβάνω, fut. -λήσονται:—to receive from others, ἀριστεία Soph. Ph. 1429; ἐκλ. μέρος τι Arist. G. A. 3. 2. 24. II. to seize and carry off, βία τοὺς παῖδας Isocr. 273 E.

III. to receive in full, Id. 420 D; ἐκλ. τι παρά τινος Eur. Ion 1335, Isocr. 102 B, Plat. Legg. 958 D; ἀριστεί' ἐκλάβον στρατεύματος having received the meed of valour from them, Soph. Ph. 1429; ἐκλ. νόμους to accept laws from another, Polyb. 2. 39, 6. IV. ἐργα ἐκλ. = ἐργολαβέω, to contract to do work, Hdt. 9. 95; c. inf., ἐκ τῆς πλεως πίνακα γράφαι conducere tabulam pingendam, Plut. Pelop. 25, cf. 2. 396 E.

V. to take in a certain sense, to understand, Lat. accipere, Plat. Legg. 807 D; ἐκλ. τοὺς νόμους οὕτως Lys. 119. 25; ἐκλ. τι ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον Arist. Rhet. 3. 15, 10; διχῶς Id. An. Pr. 1. 13, 7: cf. ἐκδέχομαι II. VI. to select, τὰς προτάσεις Ib. 1. 27, 6, al.

VII. Med. ἐκλαμβάνομαι, = ὑπολογίζομαι, Dinarch. ap. Harp.

ἐκλαμπρος, ὄν, very bright, Schol. Arat.: ἐκλαμπρον γελᾶν Ath. 158 D. ἐκλαμπρύνω, to make to shine, make splendid, τὸ ἱερὸν Joseph. B. J. 7. 3, 3:—Pass. to shine forth, Dion. H. 2. 3.

ἐκλάμπω, to shine or beam forth, Hdt. 6. 82, Aesch. Pr. 1083, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 2, etc.; of lightning, Aesch. Fr. 304:—metaph., δίκας δ' ἐξέλαμψεν δαῖον φάος Soph. Fr. 11, cf. Plat. Rep. 435 A, etc.:—to burst forth violently, of a fever, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15:—of sound, to be clearly heard, [ε τῆς κραυγῆς] ἐξέλαμψε τὸ καλὸν τὸν βασιλέα Polyb. 15. 31, 1.

II. c. acc. cogn. to flash forth, αἰσλὰ Eur. Fr. 332, cf. Bias in Bgk. Lyr. p. 757: to kindle, πῦρ App. Syr. 56, cf. Lyc. 1091.

ἐκλαμψις, εως, ἡ, a shining forth, exceeding brightness, LXX (?). ἐκλανθάνω, to escape notice utterly:—Med. to forget utterly, c. gen. rei, τοῦδ' ἐκλανθάνει thou forgettest this entirely, Soph. O. C. 1005; c. gen. rei, τὸν ἄτα Plat. Ax. 369 E.

II. Causal in pres. ἐκλανθάνω, with aor. 1 ἐξέλασθα, Dor. ἐξέλασα; Ep. redupl. aor. 2 ἐκλέλασθον: 1. Act. to make one quite forgetful of a thing, c. gen. rei, ἐκ δέ με πάντων ληθάνει, ὅσσ' ἐπαθον Od. 7. 220; ἐκ μ' ἐλάσας ἀλγέων Alcaic. 92: c. acc. rei, ἐκλέλασθον καθαρίσθην made him quite forget his harping, Il. 2. 600: absol., "Αἰδῶς ὁ ἐκλελασθὼν Theocr. 1. 63.

2. Med. and Pass. to forget utterly, διζύος ἐκλελασθῆσαι Il. 6. 285; ἀλκῆς ἐξελάσθοντο 16. 602; ὥς ἐκλέλεσμαι γ' ἂ πάρος ἐπομεν Eur. Bacch. 1273; c. inf., ἐκλάθετο καταβῆναι Od. 10. 558; λελάθοντο . . , οὐ μὲν ἐκλελάθοντο Sappho 94. ἐκλάπτω, = ἐξαπατάω, to cast out from, ἐδωλῖον Aesch. Theb. 456.

ἐκλάπτω, fut. -λήσονται, Ar. Pax 885:—to drink off, Id. Ach. 1229, etc. ἐκλατρώω, to hew out in stone, hew or dig out, LXX (Num. 21. 18).

ἐκλάσθαιω, to dig or hollow out, Ar. Rh. 1. 374, Tryph. 208.

ἐκλάχυνίζομαι, Dep. to cut vegetables, Theophr. H. P. 7. 11, 3.

ἐκλεαίνω, fut. ἀνῶ, to smooth out or away, τὰς βυτίδας Plat. Symp. 191 A: to wear away, bring to nothing, Hipp. Protrh. 102.

2. to smooth or polish off, λίθον Diod. 3. 39; ἐκλ. πάθος to smooth it down, Plut. 2. 83 C. ἐκλέγω, fut. ξω: pf. pass. ἐξείλεγμαι Plat. Alc. 1. 121 E, and in med. sense, Dem. 496. fin., but ἐκλέγεμαι Diphil. Zowr. 1, cf. Posidipp. Incert. 1. 9. To pick or single out, Thuc. 4. 59, etc.; esp. of soldiers, rowers, etc., Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 19, cf. Plat. Rep. 535 A; ἐκ πάντων Id. Legg. 811 A:—Pass., Id. Alc. 1. c.:—Med. to pick out for oneself, choose out, Hdt. 1. 199., 3. 38, al., Plat. Symp. 198 D, al.

2. in Med. also, ἐκλέγεσθαι τὰς πολεῖς τρίχας to pull out one's grey hairs, Ar. Eq. 908, Fr. 360. II. to levy taxes or tribute, χρήματα παρά τινος Thuc. 8. 44; τὰς ἐπικαρτίας Andoc. 12. 29; ἐκ τινων Dem. 1199. 5; also c. acc. pers., ἐκλ. τέλη τὸν καταπλέοντας Aeschin. 69. 29:—c. acc. et gen., Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 22.

ἐκλεκτόν, τό, medicine that melts in the mouth, electuary, Lat. elcigma, electuarium, Hipp. 401. 45, Diosc. 2. 125: ἐκλεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, made into an electuary, Hipp. 401. 41:—also ἐκλεγμα, τό, Arctae. Cur. M. Ac. I. 5, etc.

ἐκλειοτριβέω, fut. ἥσω, to powder very fine, Diosc. Ther. 19.

ἐκλειώω, to rub away or to pieces, Alex. Trall. p. 336.

ἐκλειπτέον, verb. Adj. we must omit, Aristid. 1. 2.

ἐκλειπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or caused by an eclipse, Plut. 2. 145 C, 932 B.

II. ὁ ἐκλειπτικός (sc. κύκλος) the eclipse, = ὁ ἡλιακός, so called because it is the circle in the plane of which the Sun and Moon must be to produce eclipses, first in the Commentary on Arat. attributed to Hipparch., and in Ptolemy: v. Lewis Astr. of Ancients p. 217.

ἐκλείπω, to leave out, pass over, παλλὰ δ' ἐκλείπω λέγων Aesch. Pers. 513; ἐκλ. ὄχλον λόγων Id. Fr. 827, cf. Eur. Hipp. 532, Dem. 784. 17; ἐκλ. Ἄνδρον to leave out, pass over Andros, Hdt. 4. 33; ἐκλ. ὅτιον τῆς παρασκευῆς Thuc. 7. 48; τὴν στρατιάν Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 22; εἰ τι ἐξέ-

λιπον, σὸν ἔργον ἀναπληρῶσαι Plat. Symp. 188 E:—Pass., ὄνειδος οὐκ ἐκλείπεται fails not to appear, Aesch. Eum. 27. 2. to forsake, desert, abandon, τὴν πατρίδα, τὴν ξυμμαχίην, etc., Hdt. 1. 169., 6. 13, etc.; τὸ ἐνυπόμουν Thuc. 2. 72; τὸν ὄρκον Eur. I. T. 750:—to abandon, quit, τὴν τάγην Hdt. 8. 24, al.; τὴν χώραν Id. 4. 105, 118, al.; ἔδρας Aesch. Theb. 218, cf. Pers. 128; τὸν πλοῦν Soph. Ph. 911, cf. 58:—to give up, τὴν τυραννίδα Hdt. 6. 123; τὰ ὑπάρκοντα Thuc. 1. 144; ὀρήνους Phoen. 1635; v. infr. II. 2.

3. freq. in elliptical phrases, as, ἐκλείπειν τὴν πόλιν εἰς τὰ ἄκρα to abandon the city and go to the heights, Hdt. 6. 100, cf. 8. 50, Xen. An. 1. 2, 4; so, ἐκ δ' ἐλείπον οἴκους πρὸς ἄλλον ἐνύατορα Eur. Andr. 1040. 4. εἰ τις ἐξέλιπε τὸν ἀριθμὸν (of the Persian immortals) if any one left the number incomplete, Hdt. 7. 83.

5. to fail one, ἐκλείπεισιν ὑμᾶς αἱ προφάσεις Lys. 113. 391, cf. Plat. Legg. 657 D.

II. intr., of the sun or moon, to suffer an eclipse, be eclipsed, Thuc. 2. 28:—in full, ὁ ἥλιος ἐκλείπων τὴν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἔδρην Hdt. 7. 37; ἐκλ. τὰς ὁδοὺς Ar. Nub. 584; cf. ἐκλείψις.

2. to die, like Lat. decedere, ὁ ἐκλελειπότες the deceased, Plat. Legg. 856 E, Isae. 84. 26:—but more commonly in full, ἐκλ. βίον Soph. El. 1131; ὅφ' ὦν ἤιστα ἐχρῆν τὸν βίον ἐκλείπων (= ἀποθανών) Antipho 138. 33; so, ἐκλ. φάος Eur. Ion 1186, etc.

3. to fail, Hipp. Protrh. 72.

4. generally, to leave off, cease, stop, τῇ μοι [ὁ λόγος] ἐξέλιπε Hdt. 7. 239; ἐκλείπει πυρετός Hipp. Aphr. 1251, cf. Thuc. 3. 87; ἐκλείπειν εὐφρόνη, i. e. it is day, Soph. El. 19; ὥστε μὴ ἐκλείπειν κλέος Ib. 985, cf. 1149:—sometimes also c. part. to leave off doing, Plat. Menex. 234 B, cf. 249 B; c. gen., θερματεῖαι Plut. Marcell. 17.

5. to fail, be wanting, ῥώμη γὰρ ἐκλείπειν, ἦν πρὶν ἔρχομεν Eur. H. F. 230; ἐκλ. περί τι Plat. Rep. 485 D; περί τινος Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 9, etc.

ἐκλειουργέω, to undertake and complete a public burden, Isae. 67. 29.

ἐκλείχω, to lick up, of taking honey, Hipp. Acut. 393:—Pass. to be taken as an electuary, Diosc. 1. 94., 3. 44.

ἐκλείψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκλείπω) a forsaking, abandonment, τῶν νεῶν Hdt. 6. 25.

II. (from intr.) of sun or moon, an eclipse, ἥλιος ἐκλείψει Thuc. 1. 23; αἱ ἐκλ. τῆς σελήνης Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 28: metaph., ἐκλ. τῶν πόλιν Hdt. 7. 37; τοῦ βασιλέως Polyb. 29. 6, 8.

2. a failing, cessation, τῶν δυνάμεων Plut. 2. 433 F, cf. Arctae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 7: in Att. law, a failing to appear in court, A. B. 259.

ἐκλεκτός, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be picked out, selected, Plat. Rep. 456 B, al.

II. ἐκλεκτός, one must select, Ib. 412 D, al.

ἐκλεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, picking out, selecting, Dion. H. de Comp. 2. fin.:—ὁ ἐκλ. the Eclectics, philosophers who selected such doctrines as pleased them in every school, v. Diog. L. prooem. 21.

ἐκλεκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐκλέγω) picked out, select, Ibyc. 32, Thuc. 6. 100, Plat., etc.

II. in N. T. and Eccl., οἱ ἐκλεκτοί, the elect. ἐκλελαθεῖν, -θέσθαι, v. sub ἐκλανθάνω.

ἐκλελυμένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἐκλύω, loosely, carelessly, Isocr. 419 B, Plut. Lyc. 18: freely, licentiously, Ath. 519 F.

ἐκλεμμα, τό, (ἐκλέπω) peel, rind, Hipp. 465. 42.

ἐκλέξις, εως, ἡ, selection, Plat. Phaedr. 231 D.

ἐκλεπίζω, = ἐκλέπω, Hipp. 246. 1, Philo 1. 346 (quoting Gen. 30. 37, where LXX λελίζω).

ἐκλέπτω, εως, ἡ, a taking off the shell: hatching, Suid.

ἐκλεπτός, ὄν, very thin or fine, Hipp. Coac. 214.

ἐκλεπτοργέω, to do very fine work, Synes. 30 A.

ἐκλεπτύνω, to make very thin, Greg. Nyss.

ἐκλεπτύρω, to strip off the bark: metaph. to strip, Lat. emungere, Sophron (?) ap. A. B. 581, cf. Bast. Greg. p. 313 sq.

ἐκλέπω, to free from shell or rind, to peel, Hipp. 630. 38., 631. 23, etc.: of birds, to bring out of the shell, to hatch their young, Hdt. 2. 68, Cratin. Nem. 2, Ar. Av. 1108; of serpents, Hdt. 3. 109; cf. ἐκγλύφω:—Pass., fut. ἐκλάττωμαι Hipp. ap. Erotian; aor. ἐκλάττωαι Ar. ibid.

ἐκλευκάνω; ῥόβια δ' ἐκλευκάνειτε dash the white spray off the oar, Eur. I. T. 1387 (ex emend. Scal.).

II. Pass. to become quite white, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 9.

ἐκλευκος, ὄν, quite white, Hipp. Progn. 37, Arist. H. A. 9. 19, 1:—Comp. inclining to white, Ib. 8. 3, 2: cf. ἐκκυρος.

ἐκλείψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκλέπω) = ἐκλείπεις, Philos. Crocod. 2.

ἐκλήγω, fut. ξω, to cease utterly, δακρυροοῦσα Soph. El. 1312.

ἐκληθάνω, v. sub ἐκλανθάνω II.

ἐκληπτέον, verb. Adj. one must take in a certain sense, Schol.

ἐκλήπτω, ὀρος, ὁ, a contractor of works, Lat. conductor, Byz.

ἐκλήρνω, to play antics, behave absurdly, Polyb. 15. 26, 8.

ἐκλήσις, εως, ἡ, a forgetting and forgiving, Od. 24. 485.

ἐκλήψις, εως, ἡ, a taking out, collecting, Diosc. 1. 81.

ἐκλιθολογέω, to clear by picking off the stones, Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 5.

ἐκλιθώω, to turn into stone, Tzetz.

ἐκλικμάω, to winnow, sift, empty, Lat. evonare, LXX (Judith. 2. 27).

ἐκλιμᾶω, ἡ, (λιμός) exceeding hunger, LXX.

ἐκλιμνάω, to flood completely, τὸ πεδίον ἐκλ. ὁ ποταμός App. Civ. 4.

107:—Pass. ἐκλιμνόομαι, to become a complete swamp, Dion. H. 1. 61.

ἐκλιμός, ὄν, starved out, famished, Theophr. C. P. 2. 4, 6.

ἐκλιμπάνω, = ἐκλείπω, to abandon, Eur. Med. 800.

2. intr. to cease, οὔποτε ἐξελίμπανον θρυλοῦσα Id. El. 909.

ἐκλινάω, to escape out of the net, Byz.

ἐκλιπαίνω, to fatten:—Pass. to grow fat, Plut. Mar. 21.

II. metaph. to make smooth as oil, πέλαιος Posidipp. ap. Ath. 318 D.

ἐκλιπαρέω, to treat earnestly, to move by intreaty, Strabo 806; c. inf., Plut. Them. 5:—Pass., Dion. H. 7. 10, etc.

ἐκλιπαρήσις, εως, ἡ, earnest intreaty, Joseph. Hypomnest. p. 283.

ἐκλιπής, ἐς, (ἐκλείπω) failing, deficient, ἡλίου ἐκλίπεις τι γίνετο =

ἐκλείψις, Thuc. 4. 52; c. gen. *deficient in*., Arist. de Xenophane 6, 10. II. *omitted, overlooked*, Thuc. 1. 97.

ἐκλογέομαι, Dep., like ἐκλογίζομαι, to excuse oneself, ὑπὲρ τίνος App. Civ. 5. 77; ἐκλ. τὴν ἀνάγκην to plead in excuse, Id. 5. 13; c. acc. et inf. to state by way of excuse that . . . Id. 3. 48.

ἐκλογέω, εὖς, ὁ, a collector of taxes, etc., Lys. Fr. 5, Hyperid. Euxen. 45, etc.; cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 210, 238.

ἐκλογή, ἡ, a picking out, choice, selection, election, τῶν ἀρχόντων Plat. Rep. 414 A, 536 C; ἐκλ. ποιέσθαι Id. Legg. 802 B; ἐκλ. τῶν ἀρίστων νόμων Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 20; τῶν ἐναντίων Id. Metaph. 3. 2, 9; κατ' ἐκλογὴν Polyb. 6. 10, 9. 2. a collecting or levying of troops, levy, Id. 5. 63, 11. 3. collection of tribute, taxes, etc., Lex Attica ap. Ath. 235 C, Dio C., etc.; σίτου Crates ap. Ath. 235 B.

II. that which is chosen out, an extract from a book, Ath. 663 C. 2. a choice collection of passages, such as the Eclogae or 'Elegant Extracts' of Stobaeus. 3. the choice or best of a thing, Polyb. 1. 47, 9; v. Bentl. praef. Horat. p. 8.

ἐκλόγησις, εὖς, ἡ, an inquiry, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 144.

ἐκλογίζομαι, Dep., to compute, reckon, calculate, τὰς ἐθύνας Arist. Fr. 406; τὸ ἀργύριον C. I. 1845, 104. 2. to consider, reflect on, τι Hdt. 3. 1, Eur. I. A. 1410, Thuc. 4. 10; περὶ τίνος Id. 2. 40, Andoc. 8. 27; ἐκλ. πρὸς οἷους . . . ὁ ἀγὼν ἔσται Thuc. 1. 70; ἐκλ. ὅτι . . . Dem. 555. 8.—the aor. ἐκλογισθῆναι in pass. sense, to be calculated, Plut. Poplic. 15. 3. to reckon on, οὐδέλ' εἴ' αὐτοῦ θάνατον ἐκλογίζεσθαι Eur. Supp. 482. 4. to reckon up, relate in detail, Polyb. 3. 99, 3. 10, 9, 3.

II. = ἐκλογέομαι, App. Civ. 3. 43.

ἐκλογισμός, ὁ, a computation, calculation, Plut. Cato Min. 36: consideration, Polyb. 1. 59, 2.

ἐκλογιστής, οὗ, ὁ, an accountant, LXX (Tob. 1. 22). 2. a tax-collector, Philo 1. 338.

ἐκλογιστία, ἡ, a reckoning: accounts, LXX (Tob. 1. 21).

ἐκλογιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, computing the value of, τίνος Muson. ap. Stob. App. p. 63.

ἐκλογος, ὁ, = διήγησις, a tale, Aesch. Fr. 215.

ἐκλογος, ὄν, picked out, choice, Philo 2. 479. II. without reason, foolish, Eust. Opusc. p. 7. 62.

ἐκλουτήριος, ὄν, for washing, χαλκίον ἐγλ. C. I. 2139.

ἐκλουτρον, τό, a washing vessel, Poll. 10. 46.

ἐκλούω, to wash out, Hipp. 686. 15, in Med. II. to wash thoroughly, Polyb. 3. 88, 1.—Med. and Pass., λουτροῖς ἐκλουόμενος δέμας Aesch. Fr. 28; cf. λούω I. fin.

ἐκλούφω, to form into a hill, Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. ἐξελοφίετο.

ἐκλόχευμα, τό, an offspring, Suid. s. v. Πολυδευκός.

ἐκλόχευω, to bring forth, Orph. Arg. 43, Anth. P. 9. 602: so in Med., Eur. Hel. 258.—Pass. to be born, Eur. Ion 1458.

ἐκλοχίζω, to pick out of a cohort or troop, LXX (Cant. 5. 10).

ἐκλοχόμομαι, Pass. to become a thicket, Theophr. C. P. 3. 19, 1.

ἐκλύγίζω, to twist exceedingly, Porphyrt. Abst. 1. 33, in Pass.

ἐκλύμαινομαι, strengthd. for λυμαινομαι, cited from Liban.

ἐκλύσις, εὖς, ἡ, release or deliverance from a thing, ἀφροσύνης Theogn. 590; ἄλλων Aesch. Pr. 262; τοῦδε τοῦ νοσήματος Soph. O. T. 306; δεσμοῦ Theocr. 24. 33, etc. II. feebleness, faintness, Hipp. Aph. 1258, etc.; τῆς πόλεως ἐκλ. καὶ μαλακία Dem. 219. 28; ἐκλύσις κοιλίης relaxations, Hipp. 221 D.

III. a lowering of the voice through three quarter-tones (διέσις), Auct. Mus.

ἐκλυσάω, strengthd. for λυσάω, Philo 1. 430, Joseph. A. J. 13. 16, 3.

ἐκλύτηριος, ὄν, of or for release:—ἐκλύτηριον, τό, a release, Soph. O. T. 392: an expiatory offering, Eur. Phoen. 969.

ἐκλύτικός, ἡ, ὄν, calculated to ensnare, Arist. G. A. 1. 19, 5.

ἐκλύτος, ὄν, (ἐκλύω) easy to let go, light, buoyant, of missiles, Eur. Andr. 1133.

II. let loose, unbridled, ἡμεῖς Tim. Loc. 102 E. III. relaxed, unwarped, Eupol. Kol. 11.—Adv. —ως, renitently, Plut. Lyc. 17.

ἐκλυτρόμομαι, Med. to redeem by payment of ransom, Schol. Od. 4. 25.

ἐκλύτρωσις, εὖς, ἡ, redemption, LXX (Num. 3. 49).

ἐκλύω, fut. ὥω [ῶ, v. sub λύω]:—to loose, release, set free, πόνων from labours, Aesch. Pr. 326, cf. Soph. Tr. 654.—Pass. to be set free, ἐκλ. δεσμῶν Plat. Phaedo 67 D.—Med., to get one set free, to release, ἀλλ' ἄγε δή σε κακῶν ἐκλύσομαι Od. 10. 286, cf. Theogn. 1339, etc.; τοῦ φόβου σ' ἐξελεύσασθαι Soph. O. T. 1003; θανάτου νιν ἐκλύσασθε Eur. Andr. 818; ἐξελεύσασθαι Βροτοῦ τὸ μὴ μολεῖν Aesch. Pr. 235: c. acc. pers. only, ἐξελεύσαντο τοὺς Ἀργείους Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 25: absol., ἐξελεύσασθαι I delivered him from danger, Soph. Aj. 531.

II. to unloose, ἐκλ. τόξα to unstring a bow, Hdt. 2. 173; ἐκλ. ἄρμους Eur. Hipp. 809; σκαυὴν ἐκλύσαν στάμα likely to let loose a foolish tongue, Soph. Aj. 1225.

2. to make an end of, put an end to, ἐξέλευσας . . . σκαλπρὸν δαιδὸν δασμόν Id. O. T. 35; μόχθον Eur. Phoen. 695; ἔριν καὶ φιλονεικίαν Dem. 114. 7;—and in Med., ἐκλύσασθαι τὰς παρασκευάς Id. 234. 2.

3. to relax, ensnare, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, fin.:—Pass. to be faint, fail, give way, Hipp. Aph. 1246, Isocr. 322 A, Dem. 411. 5, etc.; πρὸς τι Isocr. 72 A; ἐκλύθηναι τοῖς σώμασι, ταῖς ψυχαῖς Arist. Fr. 172, Polyb., etc.:—of things, to be unserviceable, τὰ τῶν πλοίων ἐκλεμμένα Arist. Pol. 6. 6, 4; ἐκλύεται ὁ ροῦς, τὰ ρέματα cease, Polyb. 4. 43, 9, etc.

4. Medic., ἐκλ. κοιλίαν to relax the bowels, cited from Diosc.

5. to pay in full, Plut. Cacs. 12. III.

intr. to break up, depart, LXX (2 Macc. 13. 16).

ἐκλωβάομαι, Pass. to sustain grievous injuries, ἀγωγ' ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἐξε- λωβήθησιν Soph. Ph. 330.

ἐκλωπίζω, (λύπος) to lay bare, ἐκ δ' ἐλώπισε πλευράν Soph. Tr. 925.

ἐκλωτίζομαι, = ἐξανθίζομαι, Achae. ap. Hesych.; so Salmas. for ἐκλωπ-.

ἐκμαγεῖον, τό, (ἐκμάσσω) like χειρόμακτρον, a napkin, Plat. Tim. 72

C. II. that on or in which an impression is made, κήρινον ἐκμ. a lump of wax, Plat. Theat. 191 C, cf. 196 A: of matter (ὕλη) as a recipient of impressions, Id. Tim. 50 C.—generally a recipient, τίνος Arctae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 13. 2. the impression made, an impress, mould, Plat. Theat. 194 D, E, Arist. Metaph. 1. 6, 7:—metaph., ἐκμαγεῖον πέτρης impress or counterfeit of the rocks, of a fisherman who is always wandering over them, Anth. P. 6. 193. 3. a model, Plat. Legg. 800 B, 801 D.

ἐκμαγμα, τό, an impression in wax, etc., Poll. 9. 131; cf. αὐτέκμαγμα.

ἐκμαίνομαι, fut. ἀνώ, to drive mad with passion, ἐκμήνας θυμὸν ἐρωτὶ Plat. Eleg. 7 Bgk., cf. Theocr. 5. 90; ἐπὶ τινι with love for her, Ar. Eccl. 965; φόβω τέτρωπον ἐκμαίνων ὄχον Eur. Hipp. 1229; πόθον ἐκμήναι to kindle mad desire, Soph. Tr. 1142; ἐκμήναι τινα δαμάταν to drive one raving from the house, Eur. Bacch. 36:—Pass., with pf. 2 act. ἐκμήνηνα, to go mad with passion, τοιαῦτα ἐκμαίνεσθαι εἰς τινα to rage so against one, Hdt. 3. 33, 37; also c. acc., ἐκμήναι τινα to be madly in love with . . . Anacreont. 11. 4, cf. Luc. Nigr. 5; τινι Aristaeon. 1. 15, in title: of persons in delirium, Hipp. 1112 A, etc.

ἐκμακτος, ὄν, (ἐκμάσσω) express, Emped. 267, Theophr. de Sens. 16.

ἐκμακτρον, τό, an impress, Eur. El. 535; cf. ἐκμαγεῖον II. 2.

ἐκμαλάσσω, Att. —ττω, to soften, Plut. ap. Stob. 81. 5.

ἐκμαλθακόω, = foreg., Menand. Protect. p. 100.

ἐκμάνης, ἐς, quite mad, πρὸς τι Ath. 437 E. Adv. —νως, Id. 603 A.

ἐκμανθάνω, fut. —μαθήσομαι, to learn thoroughly, and, in past tenses, to have learnt thoroughly, to know full well, ἐκμ. τὴν Ἑλλάδα γλώσσην Hdt. 2. 154; ἀνδρὸς ψυχὴν Soph. Ant. 175; ἐκμ. τι ἀπὸ τίνος Aesch. Pr. 254; ἐκ τινα Plat. Ac. 371 A; παρὰ τίνος Soph. O. T. 286; τίνος Ib. 1439, O. C. 114, Ar. Eccl. 244; ἐκμ. ὅτι . . . Hdt. 3. 134.

II. to examine closely, search out, Hdt. 7. 28, Eur. I. T. 667, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 40.

III. to learn by heart, ὅλους ποιητὰς Plat. Legg. 811 A; Σαπφούς τάρωτικά Epicr. Ant. 3; Διονυσίου δράματα Ephipp. 'Ομ. 2; ἵνα πολλοὺς ἀκούοντες τῶν ἐπῶν ἐκμανθάνωμεν τὴν ἔχραν Isocr. 74 B.

ἐκμαντεύομαι, strengthd. for μαντεύομαι, Joseph. Genes. 33 B.

ἐκμαΐς, εὖς, ἡ, a clearing out, Arist. Insomn. 2, 11.

ἐκμαράνω, fut. ἀνώ, to make to fade or wither away, Theophr. Ign. 11, Anth. P. 12. 234:—Pass. to wither away, Theocr. 3. 30.

ἐκμαργόμομαι, Pass. to go raving mad, ἐκμαργώτης φρένας Eur. Tro. 992.

ἐκμαρτύρω, to bear witness to a thing, c. acc., φόνον Aesch. Eum. 461; ἐκμαρτύρησον . . . τὸ μ' εἰδέναι Id. Ag. 1196; εἰς πολλοὺς before many persons, Aeschin. 15. 19:—Pass., Strab. 573.

II. to make depositions out of court, Isae. 40. 8, cf. ap. Dem. 929. 24.

ἐκμαρτύρία, ἡ, the deposition of a witness taken out of court, Isae. 40. 5, Dem. 1130. fin.

ἐκμαρτύριον, τό, evidence, Byz.

ἐκμασάομαι, Dep. to chew completely, Philo 1. 334.

ἐκμάσσω, 3 sing. aor. 1, he devised or invented, τέχνην h. Hom. Merc. 511: c. sub μαίωμα.

ἐκμάσσω, Att. —ττω: fut. ἔω: pf. ἐκμέμαχα (vulg. —κα) Dion. H. de Dem. 4.

To wipe off, wipe away, κῆρα κηλάς ἐξέμαξεν (perh. borrowed from the Homeric phrase αἷη κεφαλῇ ἀναμάξεν, v. sub ἀναμάσσω) Soph. El. 446; ἐκμάσσε [τὸ αἶμα] Eur. H. F. 1400:—Med. to wipe away one's tears, Anth. P. 5. 43.

2. to wipe dry as with a sponge, Hipp. Acnt. 395 (in Pass.); τοὺς ἔμπροσθεν πόδας ἐκμ. εἰς τοὺς μέσους, of bees, Arist. Il. A. 9. 40, 14.

II. of an artist, to mould or model in wax or plaster, Lat. exprimere, αὐτὸν ἐκμάπτειν τε καὶ ἐνστάναί εἰς τοὺς τῶν κακίων τύπους to mould and adapt oneself to . . . Plat. Rep. 396 D; so of bees preparing wax, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 14; of making pills, Hipp. 682. 55, cf. 587. 24:—Med., with pf. pass., τοκίαν ἐπὶ θερμὰ κοινῇ . . . ἐκμάσσειται ἔχνη he impresses anew the yet warm foot- steps of his fathers, i. e. walks in their steps, Theocr. 17. 122: to express, imitate, ἵππων γενεῖν Nic. Th. 740; τὸν Λυσιακὸν χαρακτήρα ἐκμέμακται Dion. H. de Dem. 13; ἐκμάσσει τὸν διδάσκαλον he was the image of his master, Alciphro 3. 64:—Pass., ἐκεῖνος αὐτὸς ἐκμεμαγμένος his very image, Cratin. 'Ορ. 5; βασιλέως . . . εἰκόνη ἐκμ. C. 1. 4741; ὁ ἄν ἐκμαγῇ whatever be impressed, whatever impression be made (cf. ἐκμαγεῖον), Plat. Theat. 191 D; τὴν ἰδέαν τοῦ παιδὸς ἐκμεμάχθαι had impressed upon him the image of the boy, Plut. Cic. 44. Cf. ἀπομάττω.

ἐκμαστέω, to track out, Philo Bybl. ap. Eus. P. E. 31 D:—in Aesch. Eum. 247 the Att. form, νεβρὸν πρὸς αἶμα . . . ἐκματεύομεν, is restored by Dind., q. v. ad l.

ἐκμεθύσκω, fut. ὥω, to make quite drunk: metaph., τὰς ρίγας . . . λίαν ἐκμ. to overcharge them with moisture, Theophr. C. P. 5. 15, 3; λύχνον ἐκματρῆς ἐκμ. δρῶσον Anth. P. 5. 4.

ἐκμελίσσομαι, Dep. to appease entirely, App. Civ. 1. 97, Plut. 3. 380 C.

ἐκμείρομαι, in pf. 2 ἐξέμειρε τιμῆς, obtained for her lot, Od. 5. 535.

ἐκμελίζομαι, Pass. to be quite black, Clem. Al. 45.

ἐκμέλεια, ἡ, (ἐκμελής) a failure of tune, a false note, Dion. H. de Conip. 11.

II. carelessness, Zosim.—Opp. to ἐμμέλεια.

ἐκμελετάω, fut. ἦσω, to train or teach carefully, τινα Plat. Hipp. Ma. 287 A.

2. to learn perfectly, con over, practise, Lat. meditari, Antipho 121. 41, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 286 D; τὴν εἰς τὸ θεῖον ἐκμ. βλασφημίαν Menand. Incert. 169.

ἐκμελής, ἐς, (μέλος) out of tune, dissonant, opp. to ἐμμελής (cf. πλημμελής), Tim. Loc. 101 B, Plut. Demetr. 1: irregular, unbridled, Plut. Lys. 23. Adv. —λώς, Poll. 4. 57.

ἐκμελίζω, to dismember, LXX (4 Macc. 10. 5 and 8).

ἐκμεστῶω, to fill up, Cyrill., v. Herm. Soph. El. 703 (710).

ἐκμεταλλεύω, to empty of ore or metal, Strabo 680.

ἐκμετρέω, to measure out, measure, χρόνον Eur. I. A. 816; κύκλος τις ὡς τὸν χρόνον ἐκμετρούμενος Id. Thes. 3. 3; ἐκμ. τὸν βίον to end life, to

die, Byz.:—mostly in Med. *to measure for oneself, to measure out*, ἀστροῖς . . ἐκμετρούμενος χθόνα *measuring, calculating its position by the stars* (for he was an exile), Soph. O. T. 795: *to take measure of*, τὰ ἐκείνου ὅπλα Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 2.

ἐκμέτρησις, εως, ἡ, *measurement*, Polyb. 5. 98, 10. ἐκμετρος, ον, *out of measure, measureless*, ὄλβος Soph. Fr. 324, cf. πούς III.—Opp. *to ἔμμετρος*.

ἐκμηκύνω, *strengthen*, for *μικύνω*, Dion. H. 6. 83. ἐκμηνύω, *strengthen*, for *μηνύω*, Hesych.

ἐκ-μηνος, ον, *of six months, half-yearly*, ἐκμήνους χρόνους (so Pors. for ἐμμήνους), Soph. O. T. 1137; βίος Arist. H. A. 5. 33, 4:—as Subst., ἐκμηνος, ὁ, *a six-month, half-year*, Plat. Legg. 911 B, Dio C. 59. 6; ἐκμ. (sc. ἀρχή), ἡ, Polyb. 6. 34. 3.

II. *six-months old*, of an animal, Arist. H. A. 6. 4, 6. ἐκμηνύω, *to inform of, betray*, Plut. Pelop. 9, Poll. 5. 154. ἐκμηκρύομαι, Dep. *to wind out like a ball of thread*: of an army, *to make it defile out*, τῆς χαράδρας Polyb. 3. 53, 5; διὰ στενῆς θυρίδος . . ἐκμηκρύομενος αὐτὸν Plut. Aemil. 26.

II. intr., of the army, *to defile*, Xen. An. 6. 5, 22, Polyb. 3. 51, 2.

ἐκμυαίνω, *to pollute thoroughly, defile*, Opp. H. 4. 663:—Pass., *effluvi seminis pollui*, Hipp. 265. 14, Soph. Fr. 913, Ar. Ran. 753.

ἐκμυιόμαι, Dep. *to imitate faithfully, represent exactly*, Eur. H. F. 1298, Ar. Av. 1285, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 1.

ἐκμίσσω, *to hate much*, Plut. Philop. 12.

ἐκμισθος, ον, = ἀπόμισθος, Harp., Hesych. s. v. ἀπόμισθος.

ἐκμισθώω, *to let out for hire*, τινί τι Xen. Vect. 3. 14; τι Lys. 108. 35; c. inf., ἐκμ. τινα ἑταιρεῖν Aeschin. 2. 41:—Med. *to hire*, Themist. 53 A.

ἐκμισθώσις, εως, ἡ, *a letting out for hire*, Eccl. ἐκμολέειν, inf. of aor. 2 ἐξέμολον, Ep. 3 sing. ἐκμολε, *to go out, go forth*, Il. 11. 604; ἐξέμολε Ap. Rh. 1. 845.—For the pres., v. βλάσσω.

ἐκμορφόω, *to express in form*, Plut. 2. 537 D. II. *to complete the form of a thing*, Ael. N. A. 2. 19.

ἐκμουσώω, *strengthen*, for *μουσάω*, *to teach fully*, τινά τι Eur. Bacch. 825:—Pass., ἐκμουσώθηαι τι Ael. V. H. 14. 34.

ἐκμοχθώω, *to work out with toil*, Lat. *elaborare*, κέρκισιν πέπλους Eur. El. 307. 2. *to struggle through*, πόνους Id. I. T. 1455, cf. Aesch. Pr. 825. 3. *to win by labour*, achieve, Ἑλένην ἐκμ. ὀρίετο Eur. Tro. 873; ἐκμοχθῶν βίᾳ εὐκλείαν Id. H. F. 1369. 4. *to struggle out of*, τὰς τῶν θεῶν τύχας Ib. 309.

ἐκμοχθῶω, *to lift out with a lever*, Hipp. Art. 834, and in Med., 837; πύλας ἐκμ. *to force them open with crow-bars*, Ar. Lys. 430: generally, *to force, compel*, τὴν φύσιν Plut. 2. 662 C.

ἐκμυλίζω, *to suck the marrow out of, deprive of strength*, LXX (Num. 24. 8). ἐκμυζάω, *to squeeze out*, αἶμα ἐκμυζήσας Il. 4. 218, cf. Luc. Tim. 8; of the Sun, Arist. Plant. 1. 5, 4.

ἐκμυζήθῃς, ὁ, = sq., Galen. ἐκμυζήσις, εως, ἡ, *a sucking out*, Diosc. Ther. proem.

ἐκμυθώω, *to make into a mythos or fable*, Philostr. 767. ἐκμυθόομαι, Dep. *to bellow aloud*, τὰς ἀδοφάρσεις Phalar. p. 26.

ἐκμυκτηρίζω, *to hold in derision, mock at*, LXX (Ps. 2. 4), Ev. Luc. 16. 14. ἐκμυσάττομαι, Dep. *to abominate*, Philo 2. 303.

ἐκμύσσω, fut. ῶ, *to wipe out*: in Med., Diosc. Parab. 1. 63. ἐκναρκάω, *to become quite torpid or sluggish*, Plut. Cor. 31.

ἐκνασθλόω, *to cast on shore*, Lyc. 726, in Pass. ἐκνεάζω, *to grow up afresh, ἀπόκος κατ' ἔτος ἐκνεάζων* Luc. Amor. 33.

ἐκνεαθμός, ὁ, *a renewal*, Simplic. ἐκνεαθμός, Med. with aor. ἐξενεμήθη:—*to feed off or on*, Lat. *depasci*, τι Theophr. H. P. 9. 16, 1; λυτὴς τὴν θύλακον ἐκνεαθμῶν Luc. Amor. 25.

II. *to go forth to feed*: metaphor. ἐκνεαθμῶναι τῷδ' ὡς ἀνὰ ὧν one's foot, Soph. Aj. 369, cf. Pind. N. 5. 27.

ἐκνεοττεύω, *to hatch*, Arist. Mirab. 126. ἐκνευρίζω, (νεύρον) *to cut the sinews*, Plut. 2. 45; D.:—ἐκνευρισμένοι, *broken down, unweaved*, Dem. 37. 3, cf. Plut. 2. 755 C.

ἐκ-νευροκάλλος, ον, *strengthen*, for νευροκάλλος, v. l. πρὸς ἐκ-νευροκάλλος, εως, ἡ, *a turning the head aside, leaving down to show a blemish*, Plat. Legg. 815 A. 2. ἐκν. τῆς ὀδοῦ *a deviation*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 112.

ἐκνεύω, fut. ῶ, aor. ἐξένευσα (cf. ἐκνέω):—*to turn the head out of its natural position*, of a horse, ἐκν. ἄνω *to toss the head*, Xen. Eq. 2. 4; πρὸς κεφαλῇ ἐκνεύσας *by a side-movement with the head*, of the wild boar, Id. Cyn. 10, 12. 2. c. acc. *to shun, avoid*, Ὀφρὶς Arg. 456; ἐκνεύω ap. Dion. H. de Comp. 18; πλῆγην Diod. 17. 100.

II. *to fall backwards*, πρὸς ὀπίσθην Eur. Phoen. 1151; εἰς θάνατον Ib. 1268; ἐκν. πρὸς τι *to turn aside*, Philo 1. 297. III. *to motion away*, ἐξένευσ' ἀποστῆναι πρὸς αὐτὸν Eur. I. T. 1330.

ἐκνεφέλος, ον, *bursting forth from clouds*, Theophr. H. P. 8. 10, 3. ἐκνεφίας (sc. ἀνέμος), ὁ, *a hurricane, caused by clouds meeting and bursting*, Alex. Δημ. 1, cf. Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 23, 3, 1, 8; so, νότος ἐκν. Diod. 20. 88.

2. ἐκν. ὑμῖνος *rain with sunshine*, Hipp. ap. Galen. ἐκνεφόομαι, Pass. *to become a cloud*, Theophr. Vent. 7.

ἐκνέω, fut. -νεύσομαι: aor. 1 ἐξένευσα:—*to swim out, swim to land*, Eur. Hipp. 823, cf. Cycl. 577: *to escape by swimming*, Thuc. 2. 90: generally, *to escape, get safely through*, Pind. O. 13. 163, Eur. Hipp. 470, ubi v. Valck., I. T. 1186.

ἐκνηπόομαι, Pass. *to become a child*, Philostr. 199. ἐκνησπεύω, *to continue fasting*, Hipp. 481. 15, Plut. 2. 686 E.

ἐκνήφω, fut. ψω, *to sleep off a drunken fit, become sober again*, Lynceus ap. Ath. 130 B, Anth. P. 5. 135; metaph., of mental intoxication, Plut. Demosth. 20.

ἐκνήχομαι, fut. ῶμαι: Dep.:—ἐκνέω, *to swim out or away, εἰς τόπον* Arist. Mund. 6, Luc. D. Mar. 8. 1; πρὸς τινα Apollod. 1. 9, 25.

ἐκνήψις, εως, ἡ, *a becoming sober or calm*, LXX. ἐκνίζω, fut. -νίψω, *to wash out, purge away*, Lat. *eluere, diluere, phōnē*

φόνω Eur. I. T. 1224; of crimes, Ep. Plat. 352 C:—Med. *to wash off from oneself, οὐδέποτε ἐκνίψη τὰ πεπραγμένα*, Lat. *diluere crimina*, Dem. 274. 23; ἄγος φόνων Paus. 3. 17, 7; τὸ θνήσκ' Plut. 2. 499 C. II. *to wash clean, purify*, Anth. P. 14. 74:—Pass., ἐκνευμένην, of a cup, Eubul. KuB. 1.

ἐκνικάω, fut. ἦσω, *to achieve by force*, Lat. *evincere*, Eur. Ion 629: *to carry one's point that . .*, c. acc. et inf., Plut. Anton. 63. 2. c. acc. pers. *to win over*, Ael. V. H. 10. 1. II. intr. *to win a complete victory*, Polyb. 15. 3, 6. 2. metaph. *to gain the upper hand, come into vogue, prevail*, ἀπασι among all, Thuc. 1. 3; ἐπὶ τὸ μυθώδες ἐκνευκήναι *to have won its way to the fabulous*, Ib. 21 (like *evalescere insuspicionem, in crimen, in tumultum*, Tac. Hist. 1. 80); so, κακὸν εἰς τοῦμ' ἀνέμ' ἐξενίκησε Luc. Abdic. 6, Suid. s. v. Μάρας.

ἐκνίκημα [ῖ], τό, *that which is achieved*, Eust. Opusc. 189. 11, etc. ἐκνίκησις [ῖ], εως, ἡ, *an achieving*, Eccl.

ἐκνιτρώω, *to cleanse with vitæron, τὰκώματ' . . ἐκνευτρώμενα θείναι* Alex. Ἀγων. 2:—ἐκνιτρώσις, ἡ, Oribas.

ἐκνίψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκνίψω) *a washing out*, Hesych. ἐκνίψω, fut. of ἐκνίζω.

ἐκνοέω, fut. ἦσω, *to think out, contrive*, cited from Dio C. ἐκνοία, ἡ, (ἐκνοος) *loss of one's senses*, Arist. Somn. 2. 8, 3, 23.

ἐκνομή, ἡ, *a grazing, pasture*, in Dion. H. 1. 39, f. l. for νομή. ἐκνόμιος, ον, *unusual, marvellous*, Pind. N. 1. 86, Orph. Fr. 8. 29. Adv. -ίως, Ar. Pl. 981; Sup. ἐκνομώτατα Ib. 992.

ἐκνομος, ον, *outlawed*, Lat. *exlex*, Aesch. Eum. 92. II. = foreg., Orph. Arg. 59; *unlawful, monstrous*, Lat. *nefastus*, τιμωρία Diod. 14. 112: opp. *to ἔννομος*. III. Adv. -μως, in Aesch. Ag. 1473, prob. means out of tune, discordantly.

ἐκνοος, ον, contr. -νους, ον, *senseless*, Lat. *amens*, Plut. C. Gracch. 19. ἐκνοσέω, fut. ἦσω, *to be all diseased*, v. l. Arist. G. A. 5. 4, 2.

ἐκνοσπλεύω, *to cure completely*, Philo 1. 631. ἐκνοσφίζομαι, Dep. *to take for one's own*, Anth. P. 15. 24.

ἐκξύλλομαι, Pass. *to become all wood*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 2, 7. ἐκνοστήδω, Adv., = ἐκοντί, Apoll. in A. B. 497, 611.

ἐκοντήν, Adv., = foreg., Theogn. Cau. p. 161. 24, Arrian. ap. Suid., Inscr. Bosp. in C. I. 2059. 20.—The remark of Phryn. p. 4 (ἐκοντήν οὐ χρηλὴ λέγειν, δ' ἀλλ' ἐθελοντοί) refers not to this Adv., but to a Noun ἐκοντής, οὗ, ὁ, used by Epictet. Fr. 88, and some late authors.

ἐκοντί, Adv. *willingly*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 14, Plut. Comp. Sert. c. Eum., etc.; sometimes introduced into correct writers for ἐκοντί (dat.), Lob. Phryn. 5. ἐκοντίζομαι, Dep. *to offer freely*, LXX (1 Macc. 2. 42), Eust., etc.

ἐκουσιασμός, ὁ, *a free-will offering*, LXX (2 Esdr. 7. 16). ἐκουσῖος, α, ον, Soph. Tr. 727, 1123, etc.; also os, ον, Soph. Ph. 1318, Eur. Supp. 151, Antipho 116. 37, Thuc. 6. 44, etc.: (ἐκών):—of actions, *voluntary*, βλάβη Soph. Ph. 1. c.; φωνή Eur. 1. c.; ἀμάχημα Antipho 140. 20, etc.; ξυμβολαῖα Plat. Rep. 556 A; πρόξεις Ib. 603 C, al.; διδύματα Id. Legg. 860 E, al., etc.:—τὰ ἐκουσία *voluntary acts*, opp. *to τὰ ἀκούσια*, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 8, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 1:—ἐκουσίον ἐστὶν τι, c. inf., if he is willing to do, Dion. H. 10. 27. 2. rarely, like ἐκάν, of persons, *willing, acting of free will*, ἡμάρταν οὐχ ἐκουσία Soph. Tr. 1123; ἐκ. ἀποδανῶν Thuc. 1. 138. II. Adv. -ίως, Eur. Tr. 1037, etc.; so also, ἐκουσίῳ τρῶφι Eur. Med. 751; ἐξ ἐκουσίας (sc. γυνῆς) Soph. Tr. 727; καθ' ἐκουσίαν Thuc. 8. 27; but ἐκουσίᾳ is dub., Butt. Dem. Mid. 527. 27.

ἐκπαγλῶμαι, Pass. *to be struck with amazement, to wonder greatly*, only used in part., καὶ μὴ ἐπεδείκνυσαν ἐκπαγλῶμενοι Hdt. 7. 181, cf. 8. 92: ἐκπαγλῶμενος ὥς . . Id. 9. 48. II. *to wonder at, admire*, ἐκπαγλῶναι, c. acc., Aesch. Ch. 577, Eur. Or. 590, Tro. 929; rare in Prose, Dion. H. 1. 40.

ἐκπαγλος, ον, old Ep. word, prob. (as Eust. explains it) μεταθ. for ἐκπαγλῶς (ἵον ἐκπαγλῶς), *terrible*: I. of persons, ὡς ἐστ. ἔσθ' ον Achilles, Il. 21. 589; τῶν τε ἐκπαγλῶτασ' ἀνδρῶν, also of Achilles, I. 146, 18. 170; of other heroes, 20. 389, 21. 452. 2. sometimes of things, as χεῖρ ἐκπαγλος Il. 4. 522: ἐκπαγλῶς ἐπείσθη Il. 15. 195. Od. 8. 77; ἐδίδεσκοντο εὐνὴν ἐκπαγλῶς ἐνὶ νηὶ Il. 448, cf. 17. 216. S. mostly as Adv., *terribly, vehemently, exceedingly*, ἐκπαγλῶς ἀπλόκατος Il. 1. 268; κοτόντο 2. 223; ἐθέλει οἰκόνδε νέεσθαι Ib. 357; μοίνετο 9. 230; ὠδῶσ' ἐγπ. Od. 5. 430; πρῆψε 11. 417; οὐδένα 15. 324; ὡς ἐκπαγλῶς ἐπείσθητο 11. 13. 418; ἐκπαγλῶς οὐ γὰρ γὰρ σ' ἐστ. δεινὸν 22. 256; and in pl., ἐκπαγλῶ φιλεῖν *to love beyond all measure*, Il. 3. 415, 5. 423. II. in later Poets, the word often signifies merely *marvellous, wondrous, ἀνὴρ ἐκπ.* Pind. P. 4. 140: σθένει ἐκπαγλος I. 7 (6) 30; ἐν πόντοις ἐκπαγλος I. 6 (5) 80:—not freq. in Att. Poets, ἐγπ. κακὸν, πέρας Aesch. Ag. 862, Cho. 548; δεινὸν ἀρρήτων ἐκπαγλ' ἀχθὴ Soph. El. 204; Adv. ἐκπαγλῶ *marvellously*, Soph. O. C. 716, and (acc. to Dind.) Ant. 1137; in Att. Prose only once, ὅπλα τὰ ἐκπαγλῶτα Xen. Hier. 11, 3:—cf. ἐκπαγλῶμαι.

ἐκπαθῶμαι, Pass. *to be vehemently affected*, περὶ τι Clem. Al. 231. ἐκπάθεια, ἡ, *violent passion*, Longin. 38. 3.

ἐκπάθης, ἐς, (πάθος) *very passionate, transported with passion, furious*, Polyb. 16. 23, 5, etc.; ἐπὶ τινί Id. 1. 7, 8; ἐκπ. πρὸς τι *passionately eager for a thing*, Id. 1. 1, 6, etc.:—Adv. -θῶς, Ath. 443 D. II. out of harm, unhurt, Suid.

ἐκπαίδευμα, τό, *a nursing, a child*, Eur. Cycl. 601. ἐκπαίδευω, *to bring up from childhood*, Eur. Cycl. 276: *to educate completely*, Plat. Crito 45 D; cf. ἐκπιδύομαι. II. *to teach one a thing*, τινά τι Dio C. 45. 2; but,

III. ἐκπ. τινί τι *to impress on one by education*, Lat. *ingenere*, Eur. Fr. 53. 5. ἐκπαίδασσω, *to rush madly to the fray*, Il. 5. 803.

ἐκπαῖω, fut. παιήσω: aor. ἐξέπαισα:—like ἐκβάλλω, *to throw or cast*

out of a thing, δόξης μ' ἐξέπεισαν ἐλπίδες *they have dashed me from my expectations*, Eur. H. F. 460, cf. 780. II. intr. to dash out, escape, Anaxil. Neott. 1. 17, ubi v. Meineke:—so in Med., Plut. Brut. 51.—Cf. ἐμπαίω.

ἐκπαλαί, Adv. for ἐκ πάλαι, for a long time, Plut. 2. 548 D, etc.

ἐκπαλαίω, to transgress the laws of wrestling, Philostr. 772.

ἐκπαλέω, of a joint, to start out of the socket, Hipp. Fract. 777, Art. 822.

ἐκπαλής, ἐς, out of joint, Hesych.

ἐκπαλήσις [α], εως, ἡ, dislocation, Hipp. Fract. 777.

ἐκπάλλω, to shake out:—Pass. to spring or spurt out, μυελός . . σφονδύλιον ἐκπαλλο (syncop. Ep. aor. med. as pass.) Il. 20. 483.

ἐκπᾶνουργέω, strengthd. for πανουργέω, Schol. Ar. Eq. 270.

ἐκπαππόμαι, Pass. to have a tuft or topping (πάππος), as the pineapple, Theophr. H. P. 3. 16, 6.

ἐκπαρθενεῖω, (παρθένος) to deflower, Schol. Luc. D. Mar. 7. 1.

ἐκπατάγγω, to deafen with noise, Themist. p. 253 C.

ἐκπατάσσω, fut. ἴω, to strike, afflict, τινα κακοῖσι Eur. H. F. 888: metaph., like ἐκπλήσσω, γρηῖν . . ἐξεπάταξε φόβος Anth. P. 9. 309:—Pass., φρένας ἐκπαταγμένους stricken in mind, Od. 18. 327.

ἐκπάττω, to retire from the road, withdraw, Diog. L. 1. 112.

ἐκπάτιος [α], α, ον, (πάτος) out of the common path: excessive, ἄλγεια Aesch. Ag. 50, ubi alii aliter. Adv. —ίως, Erotian.

ἐκπαυμα, τό, total rest, Hesych.

ἐκπαύω, strengthd. for παύω, to set quite at rest, put an end to, μόχθους Eur. Ion 144:—Med. to take one's rest, Thuc. 5. 75.

ἐκπαφλάζω, to boil or bubble over, Arist. Probl. 24. 9, 1.

ἐκπαφλασμός, ὁ, a boiling over, Arist. Probl. 24. 9, 2.

ἐκπαχύνω, strengthd. for παχύνω, Theophr. C. P. 4. 1, 4.

ἐκπέθω, to persuade completely, over-persuade, Soph. O. T. 1024, Tr. 1141, Eur. H. F. 469.

ἐκπειράζω, fut. ἄσω, to tempt, c. acc., 1 Ep. Cor. 10. 9.

ἐκπειράομαι, fut. ἄσομαι [α], aor. ἐξεπειράθην [α]:—to make trial of, prove, tempt, c. gen. pers., Hdt. 3. 135; c. inf., ἐκπειρᾷ λέγειν; art thou tempting me to speak? Soph. O. T. 360; foll. by a relat., κάξεπειράθην . . , οἷον στέρεσθαι γίγνεται Eur. Supp. 1089; ἐκπ. ἐλ. Ep. Plat. 362 E. 2. to inquire, ask of another, τί τινος Ar. Eq. 1234.

ἐκπέλει, impers., = ἐξεστὶ, 'tis permitted or allowed, Soph. Ant. 478.

ἐκπελεκῶω, to cut away with an axe, Theophr. H. P. 9. 2, 7.

ἐκπέμπω, fut. ψω: I. of persons, to send out or forth from, c. gen. loci, ὅπως Πρίαμον . . νῆων ἐκπέμψει Il. 24. 681; ὅστις σε . . δόματα ἐκπέμψαι Od. 18. 336, cf. Aesch. Ag. 281, Soph. El. 1128; also, ἐκπ. ἐκ . . , Isocr. 131 B, Plat., etc.:—Med., δόμον ἐκπέμψασθε θύρας Od. 20. 361, cf. Soph. Aj. 612, etc. 2. to bring out by calling, call or fetch out, τινα ἐκτὸς πύλων Soph. Ant. 19; so in Med., O. T. 951:—Pass. to go forth, depart, O. C. 1664. 3. to send forth, dispatch, οἰκητορας, πρέσβεις, στρατιῶν Thuc. 6. 6, etc.; ἐκπ. ἀμυρπρεβέντας τοὺς ἑχθρούς Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 30; ἐκπ. ἀποικίας, οἷον σμήνη μελιτῶν Plat. Polit. 293 D, cf. Arist. Pol. 2. 11, 15. 4. to send away, τινα εἰς τόπον Hdt. 1. 160; ἐκπ. τινα ἄτιμον Soph. O. T. 789; καθάρμαθ' ὡς τις ἐκπέμψας Aesch. Cho. 98; in Prose, to divorce a wife, ἐκπ. γυναῖκα Hdt. 1. 59, Lys. 142. 9, Dem. 1364. 3:—also in Med., γῆς φυγάδας ἐκπέμψασθαι Soph. O. T. 309, cf. Plat. Legg. 956 D.

II. of things, to send out, send abroad, κειμήλια πολλὰ καὶ ἐσθλά . . ἵνα περ τάδε τοι ἄσα μίμην Il. 24. 381; δῶρα τινα Hdt. 1. 136; σῖτον τινι Thuc. 4. 16. 2. to export, ἐκπ. ἂν ἐπλεονάζον Arist. Pol. 1. 9, 7; and in Med., τὰ πλεονάζοντα τῶν γιγνομένων ἐκπέμψασθαι to export the surplus of the productions, Ib. 7. 6, 4. 3. to send forth, give out, σέλας Aesch. Ag. 281; πνεῦμα, ὕπνον, etc., Arist. P. A. 3. 3, 1, 21; δυσσομίαν Alciphro 3. 28.

ἐκπέμψω, εως, ἡ, a sending out or forth, στρατιῶς Thuc. 4. 85.

ἐκπεπαίνω, to make quite ripe or mellow, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 1.

ἐκπεπληγμένως, Adv., ἐκπ. διακείσθαι to be in a state of panic fear, Dem. 1447. 17.

ἐκπέποτα, 3 sing. pf. pass. of ἐκπίνω, Od. 22. 56.

ἐκπεπταμένως, (ἐκπεπταμένω) extravagantly, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 7.

ἐκπέπτω, later form of ἐκπέσσω.

ἐκπεραίνω, fut. ἀνώ, to finish off, Aesch. Fr. 72; βίον Eur. H. F. 428:—Pass. of oracles, to be fulfilled, Eur. Ion 785, Cycl. 696; of works, to be accomplished, Xen. An. 5. 1, 13.

ἐκπεράμα, τό, a coming out of, δωμάτων Aesch. Cho. 655.

ἐκπεράω: fut. ἄσω [α], Ion. ἡώω:—to go out over, pass beyond, λαῖτμα μέγ' ἐκπεράωσι Od. 7. 35; ἦτ' ἐκπεράω μέγα λαῖτμα. 9. 323; χθόνα Aesch. Fr. 713; αὐλῶνα Ib. 731; κερὰν καὶ θάλασσαν Id. Eum. 240; ἐκπ. βίον to go through life, Eur. I. A. 19, cf. ἐκπεραίνω; κύμα συμφορὰς Id. Hipp. 824. 2. absol. of an arrow, to pass through, pierce, οὐστός ἀντικρὺ . . ὅπ' ἀστέον ἐξεπέρησεν Il. 13. 652, cf. 16. 346, etc.; of persons, to go forth, Xen. Cyn. 6, 18; Ἀθήνας to Athens, Eubul. Ἀντιον. 2. 3. c. gen. to go or come out of, μελέθραν Eur. Cycl. 512; ἔξω δόμον Id. I. A. 1533. II. to carry out or away, LXX (Num. 11. 31).

ἐκπερδικίω, to escape like a partridge, Ar. Av. 768; cf. διαπερδ-.

ἐκπεράωω, fut. —πέρωω, to destroy utterly, lay waste, sack, plunder, of cities, Il. 1. 19, etc. (never in Od.), Aesch. Theb. 427, etc.; also, τὴν Διὸς τυραννίδ' ἐκπ. βία Id. Pr. 357; metaph., μὴ ἡμῖν . . τὸν Σιμωνίδην ἐκπερᾶν Plat. Prot. 340 A. Cf. ἐκπερᾶω.

ἐκπεριάγω [α], to lead out round, Polyb. 3. 83, 3.

ἐκπεριέμω, to go out and round, go all round, κύκλω Xen. Cyn. 6, 10, etc.; ἐκπ. τὰ ὄρη Luc. Rhet. Praec. 5.

ἐκπεριέρχομαι, Dep., = foreg., Polyb. 10. 31, 3, Luc. Asin. 18.

ἐκπεριλύσις, εως, ἡ, detailed discourse, Synes. 29 D.

ἐκπεριλαμβάνω, to encompass on all sides, Eccl.

ἐκπερινοστέω, to wander all round, Just. M. 1. 54, Synes. 240 C.

ἐκπεριουδεύω, to go quite round, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 188, Plut. 2. 705 D.

ἐκπεριπλέω, fut. —πλέωσομαι, to sail out round, so as to attack in flank, Polyb. 1. 23, 9; ταῖς ναυσὶ Plut. Aemil. 15; cf. ἐμπεριπλέω:—Ion. —πλώω, Arr. Ind. 20. 1.

ἐκπεριπασιμός, ὁ, an evolution consisting of a right-about-face (περι-σπασμός) followed by a right face, Polyb. 10. 21, 3, cf. Arr. Tact. 30.

ἐκπερισσός, Adv. more exceedingly, Ev. Marc. 14. 31 Lachm.

ἐκπεριτρέχω, to run all about, Aristaeu. 1. 27.

ἐκπερονάω, to put out with a buckle-pin, prick out, Byz.

ἐκπέρυσι, Adv. more than a year ago, Luc. Soloc. 7.

ἐκπέσσω, Att. —πτω: fut. —πέψω:—to cook thoroughly: hence, 1. of animals, to digest or concoct food thoroughly, Hipp. Vet. Med. 18:—Pass., of the food, Arist. 2. of plants, to mature, ripen, Theophr. H. P. 2. 2, 4. 3. of eggs, to hatch, Arist. II. A. 5. 28, 2.

ἐκπέταλος, ον, out-spread, flat, Ath. 501 A, etc.

ἐκπεταννύμι, fut. —πετάσω:—to spread out, of a sail, Eur. I. T. 1134; of wings, Anth. P. 5. 179, 10; τὰ ὅτα, ὥσπερ σπιάδειον Ar. Eq. 1348; of a net, τὸ δὲ δίκτυον ἐκπετάσται Orac. ap. Ildt. 1. 62; στέφος ἐξέπε- τασσε scattered in to the winds, Bion 1. 88. 2. metaph., ἐπὶ κόμην ἐκπετασθεῖς wholly given up to the revel, Eur. Cycl. 497; cf. ἐκπεπταμένως.

ἐκπέτασις, εως, ἡ, a spreading out, Plut. 2. 564 B.

ἐκπέτασμα, τό, that which is spread out or unfolded: the title of a work by Democritus, Diog. L. 9. 48.

ἐκπετήσιμος, ον, ready to fly out of the nest, just fledged, Ar. Av. 1355, Ael. N. A. 2. 43: metaph. of a marriageable girl, Ar. Fr. 500.

ἐκπέτομαι or —πέταμαι (Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 6. 5. 22, 12): fut. —πή- σομαι, Eur. El. 944, Ar. Vesp. 208: aor. ἐξέπτομαι or —ἄμην Ar. Av. 788, but also in act. form ἐξέπτην, Hes. Op. 98, Batr. 215: for aor. ἐξ- επετᾶσθην v. πέτομαι:—to fly out or away.

ἐκπεύδομαι, = ἐκπυθάνομαι, Aesch. Pers. 954; but v. Herm.

ἐκπεφύναι, part. pf. of ἐκφύω.

ἐκπεψω, εως, ἡ, a cooking thoroughly: of plants, a ripening, Arist. Col. 5. 23.

ἐκπήγνυμι or —ύω, fut. —πήξω, to make stiff or torpid, Plut. 2. 978 C: esp. of frost, to congeal, freeze, Theophr. C. P. 5. 14, 2:—Pass. to become stiff, to congeal, Strabo 317: to be frozen, frost-bitten, Theophr. II. P. 5. 13, 2.

ἐκπηδάω, fut. —πήδησομαι Luc. Zeux. 8, and ἴσω App. Hisp. 20:—to leap out, ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν Hdt. 1. 24, 8. 118 (where the best MSS. ἐκπιδέειν for —πήδαν); ἐπὶ τινα Lys. 97. 27. 2. to make a sally, Lat. excurre, Xen. An. 7. 4, 16; ἐκπ. ἐκ τῆς πόλεως to escape from . . , Menand. Περ. 3; metaph., ἐκπ. ἐκ τῶν τεχνῶν εἰς τὴν φιλοσοφίαν Plat. Rep. 495 D. 3. to leap up, start, εὐδουσαν ἐκπ. Soph. Tr. 175: to throb, Aristaeu. 2. 5. II. to start out of place, ἀπὸνδulos ἐκπ. Hipp. Art. 811: to burst out, escape, Polyb. 1. 43, 1.

ἐκπήδημα, τό, a leap out, ὕψος κρείσσον ἐκπήδηματος a height too great for out-leap, Aesch. Ag. 1376.

ἐκπήδησις, εως, ἡ, a leaping forth, ἐν ὕψει Plat. Legg. 815 A.

ἐκπήγνυκος, ἡ, ὄν, freezing, ἀήρ Theophr. C. P. 5. 14, 7.

ἐκπήνιζομαι, fut. ιούμαι, to spin a long thread, ὁ ἀράχαι φερόμενοι ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀνέμου πολλὸ ἐκπ. Arist. Probl. 26. 61:—metaph., of an advocate, αὐτοῦ ἐκπήνιζται ταῦτα will wind these things out of him, Ar. Ran. 578.

ἐκπήξις, εως, ἡ, a stiffening, freezing, Theophr. C. P. 5. 14, 1; cf. παγετός.

ἐκ-πηγυς, υ, six cubits long; better ἐξηγυς, Phryn. 412.

ἐκπιᾶω, ἐκπίασμα, τό, late forms for ἐκπέωω, ἐκπίεσμα, Hesych.

ἐκπιδύομαι [υ], Dep. to gush forth, Aesch. Pers. 815, as Schütz for ἐκπιδεύεται, is growing up, waxing, (Schol. αὔζεται).

ἐκπιέζω, fut. ἔσω, to squeeze out, σπόγγος ἐξ ὕδατος ἐκπιεσμένος Hipp. Acut. 387: to thrust or force out, τοὺς προσβάλλοντας Polyb. 18. 15, 3:—Pass. to be squeezed out, Arist. Mund. 5, 10; ἔλκος ἐκπιεσμένον a sore that protrudes out of the skin, Hipp. Fract. 767. In late authors ἐκπιᾶω.

ἐκπίεσις, εως, ἡ, a squeezing out, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 25.

ἐκπίεσμα, τό, that which is squeezed out, juice, Diosc. 4. 160.

ἐκπιεσμός, ὁ, = ἐκπίεσις, Arist. Mund. 4, 6, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 101.

ἐκπιεστήριον (sc. ὄργανον), τό, a press, Poll. 10. 135.

ἐκπιεστός, ἡ, ὄν, squeezed out: ἐκπ. ξύλα logs cleft by the wedge and split, Arist. Probl. 16. 8, 9.

ἐκπικράζομαι, Pass., = ἐκπικρόμαι, Hipp. 601. 3.

ἐκπικραίνομαι, Pass. to be embittered, πρὸς τι Dion. H. Excerpt. 17. 8; ἐπὶ τινι Ath. 351 D, etc.

ἐκπικρόομαι, Pass. to become very bitter, Hipp. Aph. 1249, Arist. Probl. 4. 29, Theophr.

ἐκπικρος, ον, very bitter, Arist. Probl. 4. 29.

ἐκπίμπλημι, fut. —πλήσω, to fill up, κρατήρα, Eur. Cycl. 388; ἐκπ. κρα- τήρας ὄρεσον to fill them full of . . , Id. Ion 1194. 2. to satiate, ὅμματα ἐκπίμπληεν Eur. Andr. 1087; ἐκπλήσσει τὴν φιλονεκίαν Thuc. 3. 82 Bekk. (al. ἐμπ-): Pass., ὥς ἐξεπλήσθη [ἡ νύκτος] Soph. Ph. 759. II. to fulfil, ἐξέπλησε μοῖραν τὴν ἐαυτοῦ fulfilled his destiny, Hdt. 3. 142; ἐκπ. τὸν ὄνειρον τὴν φήμην Id. 1. 43; ἐκπ. τὸν νόμον to satisfy the requirements of the law, Id. 1. 199, 4. 117; πεμπτοῦ γονέος ἀμαρτάδα ἐξέπλησε paid the full penalty of the sin of Gyges, Id. 1. 91; ἀπᾶς . . εὖκεν ἐκπλήσαι θεὸς Eur. Phoen. 1426. III. to accomplish, ἐνταῦτον ἐξέπλησεν Soph. Tr. 253; ἰρά τ' ἐξέπλησσαν Eur. Supp. 722; ἐκπλ. πλήθος κακῶν to narrate in full, Aesch. Pers. 430; μαχθήματα, κίνδυνον, δρόμον, βίον, etc., Eur. Hel. 735, etc.; πανταχοῦ γὰρ ἀσέως ἦν ἐξέπλησα I have finished seeking her in every part, Eur. Ion 1108, cf. Pers. Or. 54. IV. to fill up or complete a number, ἐκπλ. τὸ ἐλλείπον Xen. Cyn. 4. 5, 39; τὸ ἱπποκύν Ib. 6. 1, 26.

ἐκπίμπρημι, to set on fire, burn up, Theod. Prodr. p. 2.

ἐκπίνω [ι]: fut. —πίομαι [v. sub πίνω]:—to drink out or off, quaff liquor, Hom. only in Od., in Ep. 201, [ποτόν] ἐκπίν 9. 353; ἐκπιν [οἶνον] 10.

gen., ἐκπ. χθόνος *far from it*, Eur. Phoen. 978; ἐκπ. εἰναί or ἔχειν τινός *to be or keep free from a thing*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4. 34, Eur. I. T. 1226; τὸ μὲν σὺν ἐκπ. ἐστὼ λόγον *be thou banished from my words*, Id. Med. 1222.

ἐκποθεν, Adv. *from some place or other*, c. gen., Ap. Rh. 3. 262; ἐκποθε, Q. Sm. 9. 420., 14. 74.

ἐκποιῶ, *to put out*: 1. *to put out a child*, i.e. *give him to be adopted by another*, Lat. *dare adoptivum*, opp. to εἰσποιῶ, Dio C. 60. 33:—Pass. *to be adopted*, ἂν ἐκποιηθῇ Isae. 66. 4, cf. Dio C. 38. 12: v. ἐκποίητος. 2. *to alienate, sell*, Pherecr. Ipn. 3. 38. 12: v. ἐκποίητος. Arist. H. A. 10. 5, 2. 4. *in Med. to produce, bring forth*, Ar. Ach. 255, cf. Pax 708.

II. *to make complete, finish, finish off*, like ἀπεργάζομαι, Hdt. 2. 125, 175; τὰς ὁδοὺς γεφυρὰς ἐκπ. *to furnish them with* . . . Dio C. 68. 15:—c. gen. materiae, Παρίου λίθου τὰ ἐμπροσθε ἔξηγοῦσαν *they made all the front of Parian marble*, Hdt. 5. 62; cf. ἐκπώνω I.

III. intr. *to be sufficient, to suit*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 14, 2:—inpers., ἐκποιεῖ, *it is sufficient, it is fit*, Hipp. Protrh. 84, Lys. ap. Poll. 9. 154.

ἐκποιῶντις, εὖς, ἡ, *a putting forth: emissio seminis*, Hdt. 3. 109. II. *a giving out a child in adoption*, Poll. 6. 178.

ἐκποιῶντος παῖς, *a child given to be adopted by another*, ἐκπ. εἰς οἶκόν τινος Isae. 65. 41, cf. Aeschin. 56. 41.—The child was so called in relation to its natural, εἰσποιῶντος in relation to its adopted father.

2. *alienated from τινός Isae. 66. 3; κακίας Plut. 2. 562 E.*

ἐκποικίλλω, strengthd. for ποικίλλω, Max. Tyr. 10. 2.

ἐκποικίζω, fut. Att. ἴω, *to pull out wool or hair*, Ar. Thesm. 567.

ἐκπολεμέω, like ἐκπολεμῶ, *to excite to war*, ἴν' ἐκπολεμήσει τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους Xen. Hell. 5. 4. 20 without v.l.; and Harp. cites this passage to shew that the form in -ῶ was preferred by the Gramm.: whence Dind. restored ἐκπολεμῆσαι (for -ῶσαι) from one Ms. in Dem. II. citand. *to excite to war, make hostile, τινὰ πρὸς τινα Dem. II. 1., 30. 20*:—this may also be the sense in Thuc. 6. 91, τὰ ἐνθάδε χρῆ. . . ἐκπολεμῆν, or (it may be) *to carry on the war* in these parts. II. *to go to war with*, ἀλλήλους Polyb. 15. 6, 6.

ἐκπολεμῶ, *to make hostile, to involve in war*, Hdt. 4. 120; *τινα πρὸς τινα Thuc. 6. 77*:—Pass., fut. med. -ώσομαι (Joseph. B. J. 7. 10. 2), *to become an enemy to, be set at feud with*, τινι Hdt. 3. 66., 5. 73; absol., Thuc. 8. 57. Cf. ἐκπολεμέω.

ἐκπολεμῶντις, εὖς, ἡ, *a making hostile*, Plut. Aemil. 13.

ἐκπολιζῶ, *to join to the city*, Aristid. I. p. 198.

ἐκπολιορκέω, *to force a besieged town to surrender, force to capitulate*, Thuc. 1. 94, 134, Xen. Hell. 2. 4. 3, etc.:—Pass. *to be forced to surrender*, Thuc. 1. 117; ἐκ Βυζαντίου ἐκπολιορκηθῆναι Ib. 131.

ἐκπολιτέω, *to change the constitution of a state, to make it degenerate*, LXX 4 (Macc. 4. 19).

ἐκπομπεύω, *to walk in state, to strut*, Luc. Dom. 11, al. II. trans.

to make a show of, make infamous, gibbet, Dio C. 77. 5.

ἐκπομπή, ἡ, *a sending out or forth*, ληστῶν Thuc. 3. 51; ἀποικιῶν Plat. Legg. 740 E.

II. *a divorce*, Antipho ap. Stob. 422. 2.

ἐκπώνω, *to work out, finish off*, Lat. *elaborare*, Sappho 99, Pind. P. 4. 421, Ar. Av. 379:—also *to form by instruction*, as Chiron did Achilles, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 209; κίμει μαλθακὸν ἐκπώνασε σιδάρεινι wrought the soft-hearted from iron-hearted, Theocr. 29. 24; ἐκπ. τινα πέποιθαι *to deck him out*, Eur. Hipp. 632:—Pass. *to be wrought out, brought to perfection*, τὸ ναυτικὸν μεγάλας δαπάναις ἐκπώνηθαι Thuc. 6. 31; ἐκπεπονημένος σίτος corn fully prepared for use, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 5; ὅπλα ἐκπεπονημένα εἰς πόλεμον Id. Hell. 4. 2, 7; cf. Plat. Rep. 529 E.

2. *to practise, τὰ πρὸς πόλεμον Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 30*; so in Med., Plat. Legg. 834 D:—Pass., of persons, ἐκπεπονησθαι τὰ σώματα *to be in good training or practice*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 57; ἐκπεπονημένοι, ὡς ἂν κράτιστοι εἶεν Id. Hell. 6. 4, 28.

3. *to work through, execute, τὰνταταλμένα Eur. Hipp. 1648*; ἐκπ. ἀέθλους *to finish hard tasks*, Theocr. Ep. 20. 5; so in Med., Eur. Med. 241:—Pass., τὰντα δύοιν ἐν ἔτῳ . . . μόλις ἐκπεπονήθη Cratin. Xeip. 22.

4. *to labour for, provide by labour, earn, ἀκρ. Aesch. Supp. 367; σωτηρίαν Eur. Fr. 729; βίον Id. Hipp. 467*, cf. I. A. 367; ἐκπ. ὅπως . . . Id. Or. 683:—c. acc. et inf., τοὺς θεοὺς ἐκπ. φράζειν *to prevail on the gods to tell*, Id. Ion 375.

5. absol. *to work hard*, Id. Or. 653, Supp. 318; ἐκπ. σώμασιν Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 11.

6. *to work out by searching, to search out*, Eur. Ion 1355, cf. Andr. 1052: *to seek diligently for*, Id. Hel. 1514.

7. of food, *to digest by labour*, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 4, Cyr. 1. 2, 16; absol., Id. Oec. 11, 12.

8. *to labour to shield off from*, τί τινος Eur. H. F. 581.

9. *to work at, work well, ἀγροῦς, etc.*, Theocr. 16. 94; ὕλην Plut. Peric. 12.

10. in Pass. *to be worn out*, Lat. *confici*, Strabo 249; φροντίσιν ἐκπνευσθαι Plut. Otho 9.

ἐκπορνέω, *to corrupt, vitiate*, Synes. Ep. 114.

ἐκπόρευμα, τό, and ἐκπόρευσις, ἡ, *the procession of the Holy Ghost*, Eccl. ἐκπορεύω, *to make to go out, fetch out*, Eur. Phoen. 1068, H. F. 723:—Med., with fut. med. and aor. pass., *to go out or forth, march out*, Xen. An. 5. 1, 8, etc.; εἰς τόπον ἐκπ. *to march out to a place* . . . Polyb. 11. 9, 4; also c. acc. loci, ἐκπ. τὸ Βουλευτήριον Ib. 8.

ἐκπορεύω, = ἐκπέρω, *to pillage*, Eur. Tro. 95, Lys. 127. 42, etc.:—Pass., of a person, *to be undone*, δι' αἵτης ἐκπεπόρθηται τάλας Soph. Tr. 1104, cf. Eur. Tro. 142.

II. *to carry off as plunder*, τὰ ἐνόντα Thuc. 4. 57.

ἐκπόρθησις, εὖς, ἡ, *a sacking, wosting*, Strabo 396.

ἐκπορθήτωρ, opus, ὁ, *a waster, destroyer*, Eur. Supp. 1223.

ἐκπορθέω, *to carry away by sea*:—Eur. has pf. pass. in pass. sense, [Ελένη] ἐκπορθέμεναι χθονός Hel. 1179; but in med. sense, Μεγέλαος αὐτὴν ἐκπορθέμεναι χθονός Ib. 1517.

ἐκπορίζω, fut. Att. ἴω:—*to invent, contrive*, ἀδικα Eur. Bacch. 1042; φόνον εἰς τινα Id. Ion 1114; καὶνῃν ἐκπ. μηχανὴν Ar. Vesp. 365; τὸ

ἐκπορίζον ἐκάστω Plat. Rep. 341 D; ἐκπ. ὅπως . . . Id. Lys. 421.

II. *to provide, furnish, στέγη, πάντ' ἐκπ. Soph. Ph. 299; ἀργύριον ὑμῖν Andoc. 21. 42; ὅπλα τινι Thuc. 6. 72; βίον Ar. Vesp. 1113; χρήματα, μισθόν Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 30, An. 5. 6, 19; τὸ ἐκμύρον ἐκάστω Plat. Rep. 341 D, etc.*:—Med. *to provide for oneself, procure*, τι Thuc. 1. 82, 125, Plat. Gorg. 492 A, al.

ἐκπορνέω, *to commit fornication*, LXX (Exod. 34. 15), Ep. Jud. 7:—Pass. in same sense, Poll. 6. 126, Eccl.

ἐκποτάομαι, Ion. -έομαι, = ἐκτέομαι, Dep.:—*to fly out or forth, of snow-flakes, Διὸς ἐκποτίζονται Il. 19. 357; of a ghost, πρὸ ἀμαύρων νεκύων ἐκπεποτάμενα Sappho 73: metaph. πᾶ τὰς φρένας ἐκπεπύσασαι; = quae te dementia cepit? Theocr. II. 72, cf. 2. 19.*

ἐκπύς, ὁ, ἡ, = ἐξάπυς, C. I. 160 b. 11 and 54.

ἐκπράξις, εὖς, ἡ, *an exacting, demanding*, Diod. 1. 79.

ἐκπράσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ἔω, *to do completely, to bring about, achieve*, Lat. *efficere*, τι Aesch. Ag. 582, etc.; τὸ δ' ἐξέπραξεν ὥστε . . . Id. Pers. 723: ὡς . . . Soph. Ant. 303; ὁδὸν ἐνὶν ἐξέπραξ' Eur. Hel. 20; τὸν καλλίνικον . . . ἐξεπρόρατε ἡ γόνος ye have made the hymn of triumph end in wailing, Id. Bacch. 1161. II. *to make an end of, kill, destroy*, Lat. *conficere*, like διεργάζομαι, Aesch. Ag. 1275, Soph. O. C. 1659, Eur. Ilec. 515.

III. *to exact, levy, χρέος Aesch. Supp. 472; αἵματος δίκην Eur. H. F. 43; ζημίαν Plat. Legg. 774 E; also c. dupl. acc., χρήματα ἐκπ. τινὰ Thuc. 8. 108; τοὺς ταμίαις ἐκπ. [τι] Plat. Legg. 774 E:—Pass. to have to pay, Paus. 7. 12. 1.*

2. *to exact punishment for a thing, to avenge*, Soph. O. T. 377, Eur. Med. 1305:—so in Med., ἐκπράσσεσθαι τὸν Δωριέως φόνον Hdt. 7. 158; ἐκπρ. τὸν φόνον πρὸς τινος *to require it at his hands*, Ib.:—Pass., ἐκπραχθήσῃ δὲ ἐπράξας Or. Sib. 8. 128.

ἐκπράϊνω, strengthd. for πρᾶϊνω, Paul. Sil. Therm. 154, Plut. 2. 74 D.

ἐκπρεμνίζω, *to root out*, Dem. 1073. 27, Philostr. Jun. 869.

ἐκπρέπεια, ἡ, *excellence*, Iambli. V. Pyth. 5. 23.

ἐκπρεπής, ἐς, *distinguished out of all, preëminent, remarkable*, ἐν πολυλοίσι Il. 2. 483; μία ἐκπρ. νίκη Pind. P. 7. 13; μεγέθει ἐκπρεπεστάτα Aesch. Pers. 184; εὐγένηαι ἐκπρεπείς Ib. 442; εἶδος ἐκπρεπεστάτη Eur. Alc. 333; ἐκπρ. γενέσθαι Plat. Phaedr. 238 A; ἐκπρεπέστερα ζῶα Arist. Physiogn. 5. 12:—Adv. πῶς, *eminently*, Polyb. 5. 59, 8, etc.

II. in bad sense, = ἐξω τοῦ πρέποντος, *unseemly, monstrous*, Thuc. 3. 55: so Adv. -πῶς, *without reasonable grounds*, Id. 1. 38; Supp. -έστατα, Xen. Symp. 8. 31.

ἐκπρεπόντως, Adv., = ἐκπρεπῶς, Dio C. 74. 1.

ἐκπρέπω, *to be excellent in a thing*, τινι Eur. Heracl. 597.

ἐκπρησις, εὖς, ἡ, *a setting on fire, inflaming*, Plut. Lysand. 12.

ἐκπρησμός, f. l. for ἐκβρασμός, Schol. Ar. Av. 1243.

ἐκπρήσσω, Ion. for ἐκπράσσω.

ἐκπρίασθαι, aor. 2 (v. sub *πρίαμαι), *to buy off, χρήμασι . . . κίνδυνον ἐκπρ. Antipho 136. 36, cf. Lys. 178. 16; ἐκπρ. τοὺς κατηγορούς Id. 159. 20; ἐκπρ. τι παρὰ τινος Isocr. 31 B.*

ἐκπρίζω, = ἐκπρίω, Geop. 9. 11, 7.

ἐκπρίσις, εὖς, ἡ, *a sawing out*, Paul. Aeg. 6. 84.

ἐκπρίσμα, τό, *that which is sawn out*, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 2, 15.

ἐκπρίω, *to saw out*, Thuc. 7. 25: of trepanning, Hipp. V. C. 912.

ἐκπρόθερμῶ, *to be later than the appointed day*, Schol. Dem. 540. 21.

ἐκπρόθεσμος, ov, *beyond the appointed day, τοῦ ὀφλήματος for the debt*, Luc. Hermot. 80; ἐκπρ. τῶν ἐπὶ τὰς ἡμερὰς seven days too late, Id. Saturn. 2; ἐκπρ. τοῦ ἀγῶνος past the time of, i.e. too old for, the games, Id. Anach. 39; ἐκπρ. φιλοτιμήματα honours deferred till too late, Id. Navig. 40; πένθος Philo 2. 169.

ἐκπροθύωσκω, *to spring out or forth*, Orph. Arg. 344; Manetho 6. 33, in aor. part. ἐκπροθύων.

ἐκπροθυμέομαι, strengthd. for προθυμέομαι, Eur. Phoen. 1678.

ἐκπροΐημι, *to send forth, ἀνάσσει παγὰν ἐκπροΐεσσα Eur. Ion 119.*

ἐκπροικίζω, *to portion off*, Phalar. p. 404.

ἐκπροκῦλλομαι, Med. *to call forth to oneself, ἐκπροκαλεσσαμένη μεγάλην Od. 2. 400; ἐκ μεγάροιο H. Hom. Ar. 111; cf. Ar. Rh. 4. 354.*

ἐκπροκρίνω, *to choose out, πόλεος ἐκπροκρίσεια Eur. Phoen. 214.*

ἐκπρολεῖπω, *to forsake, κοῖλον λόχον ἐκπρολεπόντες Od. 8. 515, cf. Theogn. II. 136; αἰῶνα C. I. 3627.*

II. *to leave, spare*, Pseudo-Phoc. 80.

ἐκπρομολεῖω, aor. 2 (v. βλάσσω), *to go forth from*, Ar. Rh. 4. 1587.

ἐκπροπίπτω, *to fall down from*, ὑψίθεν εἰς γαίαν Orph. Lith. 319.

ἐκπρορεύω, *to flow forth from*, Anth. P. 9. 669, Orph. Lith. 201.

ἐκπροσώπῳ, *to depart from one's character*, Eust. Opusc. 218. 24, etc.

ἐκπροτιμῶ, *to honour above all*, Soph. Ant. 913.

ἐκπροφάνω, *to shew forth*, Orph. H. 70. 7, in aor. 2 ἐκπροφανοῦσα.

ἐκπροφέρω, *to bring forth, corrupt* in Manetho 6. 733.

ἐκπροφύγω, fut. -φύξομαι, *to flee away from*, τινός Heliad. 8. 11: *ta escape*, τι Orph. Lith. 391, Anth. P. 6. 218.

ἐκπροχέω, fut. -χέω, *to pour forth*, Orph. Arg. 573; ἐκπρ. ἰαχάν Anth. P. 7. 201; πλοκάμους Ib. 22; ὅσαν δάκρυον Epigr. Gr. 562. 6.

ἐκπτερόομαι, Pass. *to be furnished with wings*, Hipp. 347. 19; v. l. ἐκπτερόομενα, which seems required by the sense.

ἐκπτερόσσομαι, Dep. *to spread the wings*, Luc. Muse. Enc. 1.

ἐκπτήσσω, *to scare out of, οἶκον με ἐξέπτασας (Dor.) Eur. Hec. 180.*

ἐκπτεύω, = foreg., Tzetz. —Pass. *to be struck with admiration*, Eur. Cycl. 185, Polyb. 5. 36, 3; τὰς ψυχὰς ἐξέπτόητο *were greatly excited*, Hda. 5. 4. 1.

ἐκπύωμα, τό, *spittle*, Or. Sib. 8. 280 (v. l. ἐμπύσματα).

ἐκπύω, fut. ὕσσω, also -ύσομαι [δ], Anth. P. 5. 107. *To spit out, σπύματος δ' ἐξέπυσεν ἄμην Od. 5. 322, cf. Mel. I. c.: to spit or blab out, ἀπόρητα Ael. N. A. 4. 44:—of an abortion, Ib. 12. 17.*

II. *to spit in token of disgust*, Ar. Vesp. 792:—*to spit at, abominate*, Ep. Gal. 4. 14. ἐκπύωμα, τό, *a dislocation*, Hipp. Art. 796.

ἔκπτωσις, εως, ἡ, a falling out, breaking forth, escape, τοῦ θερμοῦ Arist. Meteor. 2. 9, 15, cf. H. A. 10. 5, 12, Resp. 20, 4; ἡ τῶν ὕψων ἔκπτ. the rays that come from the sun, Id. Probl. 15. 6. 2. banishment, Polyb. 4. 1, 8, Diod. 13. 65. 3. a falling from one's hopes, a disappointment, Cebes 7: a falling off, πρὸς τὸ χεῖρον Strabo 467. II. the dislocation of a joint, Hipp. Fract. 749; ἔκπτ. τῶν ὑστερέων the expulsion of the after-birth, Id. Aph. 1255: decay of flesh, sinews, etc., as result of erysipelas, Id. Epid. 3. 10S2; τῶν ἐοχαρῶν ἔκπτ. detachment of the eschars, Id. Art. 788.

ἔκπνέω, to suppurate, Hipp. Epid. 1. 956, cf. Progn. 41. 40, 1002 C: —so in Med., Id. Aph. 1257. Hence ἔκπνυμα, τό, a sore that has suppurated, Id. Vet. Med. 17, Progn. 41; ἔκπνυσις, ἡ, suppuration, Id. Aph. 1259, etc.; ἔκπνυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, bringing to suppuration, Ib. 1253.

ἔκπνυσσομαι, Pass. = ἔκπνέω, Hipp. Progn. 41. 41., 44. 53. ἔκπνυθάνομαι, fut. -πνέσομαι: Dep. — to search out, make enquiry, Il. 10. 320; ἐκ τε πνέσθαι ἡέ . . Ib. 308 (in Il. 20. 129, read θεῶν ἐκ πνέσθαι ὁμῶς); ἢ ἐκπνυθώμεθα, πνέθω . . Eur. Cycl. 94, etc. 2. c. acc. to enquire about, hear of, learn, Soph. Aj. 215; ἐκπ. τί τινας to learn from . ., Eur. H. F. 529, Ar. Eccl. 752; ἐκπ. τινας to make inquiry of him, Ar. Pl. 60: c. part., ἐκπ. τινα ἀφιγμένον Eur. Hel. 817. Cf. ἐκπνέομαι.

ἔκπνέω, to cause to suppurate, cited from Diosc. ἔκπνυρνίζω, (πνυρν) to squeeze out the kernel, and generally, to squeeze out, τὰ ἐνόντα Arist. Phys. 4. 7, 6: —Pass., Alex. Aphr., etc.

ἔκπνυρνισις, εως, ἡ, a squeezing or forcing out, Eust. Opusc. 203. II. ἔκπνυρνισμα, τό, an outburst, Byz.

ἔκπνυρία, to heat, Hipp. Aph. 1255, in Pass.

ἔκπνυρος, ον, (πνυρ) burning hot, Theophr. C. P. 2. 19, 4, Strabo 697, etc. — neut. pl. as Adv., τί μ' ἔκπνυρα λούεις; Anth. P. 5. 82.

ἔκπνυρος, to burn to ashes, consume utterly, Eur. I. A. 1070, H. F. 421: —to set on fire, Arist. Meteor. 1. 3, 21.

II. Pass. to catch fire, Ib. 1. 5, 2: a term used in the Heraclitean philos. to express the tendency of all things to pass into fire (cf. ἀναθυμίασις), Diog. L. 9. 8, cf. Plat. 2. 877 D, and v. χρησμοσύνη: —to be burnt up, λαμπάσιν κεραυνία Eur. Bacch. 244: —to be much heated, Hipp. Aph. 1257, cf. ἐκπτερόδομαι: to be red hot, of iron, Polyb. 12. 25, 2.

ἔκπνυρσεύω, to set on fire, inflame, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 179, in Pass.

II. to give signals by a beacon-light, Joseph. B. J. 4. 10, 5. ἔκπνυρσις [ῶ], εως, ἡ, a burning utterly, conflagration, Strabo 579, Diog. L. 10. 101, 102, Luc. Vit. Auct. 14.

II. a catching fire, Arist. Meteor. 1. 5, 2; cf. ἔκπνυρος II: —in Ath. 629 E, a kind of dance. ἔκπνυστος, εν, heard of, discovered, in the phrase πρὶν ἔκπνυστον γενέσθαι, Thuc. 3. 30., 4. 70., 8. 42.

ἔκπνυτιζω, fut. ἰσω, to spit out, Alex. Mavdp. 1. 12.

ἔκπνυμα, τό, a drinking-cup, beaker, Hdt. 9. 41, 80, Soph. Ph. 35, etc.: —Dim. -άτιον, τό, Diphil. Ἀπολ. 3, Strabo 758.

ἔκπνυματο-ποιός, ὁ, a cup-maker, name of a play by Alexis.

ἔκπνυτάομαι, fut. for ἐκπνυτάομαι, Babr. 12. 1.

ἔκπνυανθεν, v. sub κραινῶ.

ἔκπνυβδίζω, to flog out, drive out with a rod, Ar. Lys. 576.

ἔκπνυγή, ἡ, as an explen. of ἐκρηγίς in Suid. s.v., —prob. f. l. for κρηνγή, as in Zonar. Lex. p. 657.

ἔκπνυθην [α], v. sub κερώννυμι.

ἔκπνυν, to scatter out of, make to fall in drops from, κόμης μυελὸν ἔκπ. Soph. Tr. 781; ἐγκέφαλον ἐξέρπνυε Eur. Cycl. 402.

ἔκπνυν, to destroy utterly, Orph. Lith. 598, in tmesi.

ἔκπνυν, v. sub κρέμαται.

ἔκπνυν, fut. -πνέσομαι: pf. -ερρύνκα: aor. pass. ἐξέρρυν in act. sense, Plat. Rep. 452 D: —to flow out or forth, ἐκ δ' αἵμα μέλαν ῥέει Il. 21. 119; ἐκ τίνος Plat. Phaedo 112 A; of streams, ἐκ. ἐς θάλασσαν Hdt. 2. 20; ἐκ. ἔξω Ib. 149. 2. of feathers, to fall off, ἐξέρρυνκα τὰ περὶ Ar. Av. 104; of hair, Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 9. 3. metaph. to melt or fall away, disappear, Lat. effluere, Plat. Rep. 452 D, Theag. 130 E; ἐξέρρυνσαν οἱ Θεμιστοκλέους λόγους τῶν Ἑλλήνων they fell from their memory, Plut. Themi. 12.

II. c. acc. cogn., to shed, let fall, χάριν Anth. P. 11. 374. ἔκρηγμα, atos, τό, a piece torn off, ἐκρήγματα τρυχίων Hipp. Art. 837. 2. the broken bed of a torrent, a ravine, Polyb. 12. 20, 4. II. a breaking forth of a stream, ὕδατων Theophr. C. P. 1. 5, 2: —an eruption, Hipp. 1211 E.

ἔκρηγνυμι: fut. -ρήξω: —to break off, snap asunder, νευρὴν δ' ἐξέρρηξε νεώτοκρον Il. 15. 469; c. gen., ὕδωρ ἐξέρρηξε ὁδοῖο the water broke off a piece of the road, Il. 23. 421: —Pass. to break or snap asunder, of bows, εἰ τὸν πάντα χρόνον ἐντεταμένα εἴη, ἐκρηγείη ἂν Hdt. 2. 173; of clothes, to be rent asunder, Chacrem. ap. Ath. 608 B. II. c. acc. cogn., to let break forth, break out with, νεφέλη ὄμβρον ἐκρήγει Plut. Fah. 12; ἐκρ. ὕργην Luc. Calumn. 23: —Pass. to break out, of an ulcer, Hdt. 3. 133, cf. Hipp. Aph. 1252; ἔθεν ἐκρηγίσονται . . ποταμοὶ πρὸς Aesch. Pr. 367; of a quarrel, ἐς μέσον ἐξέρράγη it broke out in public, Hdt. 8. 74; of persons, to break out into passionate words, ἐκρηγῆναι εἰς τινα Id. 6. 139.

III. sometimes also intr. in Act., οὐ ποτ' ἐκρήξει μάχη Soph. Aj. 775; ἐκρήξας ἀνεμος Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 14.

ἔκρηξις, εως, ἡ, a breaking out, violent discharge, Hipp. 675. 49; ἐκρ. τῆς πηγῆς Schol. Theocr. 7. 5: cf. ἐκρηγή. II. a breaking asunder, τοῦ νέφους Arist. Mund. 4, 18.

ἔκρησσω, = ἐκρηγνυμι, Theano Epist. 3.

ἔκρηζω, to root out, Ev. Matth. 13. 29, Achmes Onir. 202, 206: —Pass., Babr. 36. 8, etc.; in a form of excretion, ἐκρηζώθησεται πανγενεὶ C. I. 916. 8.

II. to produce from the root, Pallad. ἔκρηζις, ἡ, a plucking out by the roots, γλασσάν Evst. Opusc. 204. 86.

ἔκρηζωτής, οὔ, ὁ, a rooter out, a destroyer, Joseph. Macc. 3.

ἔκριν, ἴνος, ὁ, ἡ, with high, prominent nose, Aretac. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 13.

ἔκρινέω, to file away, consume, τὴν καρδίαν Alciphro 3. 33.

ἔκρινίζω: fut. Att. ἰῶ: to sniff out, Pseudo-Luc. Philop. 22.

ἔκρινιζώ, fut. ἰῶ, to fan the flame, light up, Arist. Meteor. 1. 8, 14: —metaph. to stir up, rouse, Theopomp. Hist. 239, Plut. Pomp. 8.

ἔκρινισμός, ὁ, a lighting up, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 101.

ἔκρινιτῶ, sq., Plut. 2. 654 D.

ἔκρινιτῶ, fut. ψῶ, to cast forth, ἔξω με [γῆς] . . ἐκρίνατε Soph. O. T. 1412; ἐπη (cf. ἀπορρίπτω III) Aesch. Pr. 932: —Pass., διφρὸν ἐκρίφθεις Soph. El. 512; of an actor, like ἐκρίπτω, Lat. explodi, Aeschin. 48. 40.

ἔκριψις, εως, ἡ, a throwing out or away, Gloss.

ἔκροή, ἡ, (ἐκρέω) = ἐκροος I, Plat. Gorg. 494 C, al. II. =

ἐκροος II, Hipp. 1004 II, Plat. Phaedo 112 D, al.; περὶ τὰς ἐκροάς the places of efflux, in the human body, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 42.

ἔκροιβέω, to empty by gulping down, κρατήρια Mnesim. Ἰππ. 1. 17.

ἐκροος, contr. -ροος, ὁ, a flowing out, outflow, outfall, issue, ἐκροον ἔχειν ἐς θάλασσαν, of rivers, Hdt. 7. 129, cf. Arr. An. 4. 3, 2. II.

ἔκροπτω, to wash or rinse out, Poll. I. 44., 7. 39: —Med., ἐκρίπτεσθαι, τὸ ἀδικῶν Philo I. 613.

ἐκρῶσις, εως, ἡ, = ἐκροος II, Arist. Meteor. 1. 13, 26, Polyb. 4. 39, 8.

II. an efflux, flooding, differing from τραμός (miscariage), Hipp. 257. 19, Arist. G. A. 3. 9, 3, cf. H. A. 7. 3, 3 and 7. III.

ἐκρ. τριχῶν loss of hair, Theophr. H. P. 7. 14, I.

ἐκσάγγνεω, to extricate from the toils, Plut. 2. 52 C.

ἐκσάλλω, to shake violently, Anth. P. 5. 235: ἐκσάλευω, Hesych.

ἐκσάω, Ep. for ἐκσάω, ἐξέσασαν οὐόμενον θανέσθαι Il. 4. 12; ἐξεσάσσε θάλασσης Od. 4. 501; ψυχὴν δ' ἐξ. Archil. in Ar. Pax 1301.

ἐκσάρκισμα, Pass. to have the flesh stripped off, LXX (Ezek. 24. 4).

ἐκσάρκω, to make grow to flesh: Pass. to grow to flesh; metaph., of olives, Theophr. C. P. 1. 19, 5. II. intr., = Pass., Diosc. Parab. 1. 79.

ἐκσάρω, to sweep out, Eust. 725. 35.

ἐκσεύω, to shake out or off, τῆς κεφαλῆς ἐκσ. [τὸ δέρμα] Hdt. 4. 64; ἐκσ. τὴν ἐσθῆτα to shake out one's clothes, Plut. Anton. 79: —Pass., ἐκσεύοισαι (sc. ὁ τριβών) Ar. Ach. 343. II. to drive out or forth, Lat. excutere, τῶν λογομύμων ἐκσ. τινὰ Plut. Anton. 14; ἐκσ. τὴν ἀπολογία to reject it, Diod. 18. 66.

ἐκσεμνύνω, strengthd. for σεμνύνω, Ath. 661 E.

ἐκσεύομαι, Pass.: pf. ἐξέσασμαι: plpf. ἐξέσαστο with sense of impf. (Od. 9. 373), though this form is commonly an aor. (v. infr.): aor. I ἐξέσασθην [ῶ]. To rush out or burst forth from, πύλιν ἐξέσαστο Il. 1. 1; φάρυγος δ' ἐξέσαστο οἶνος Od. 9. 373; βλεφάρων ἐξέσαστο νήδυμος ὕπνος slept away from his eyelids, Il. 12. 366: —absol. to rush out, ἐκ δ' ἐσαστο λαός H. 58; νόμον δ' ἐξέσαστο . . μήλα Od. 9. 438; αἰχμὴ δ' ἐξέσασθαι the point burst out, Il. 5. 293; ἐξέσονται ἄνθρωπος ἐξ ἀνθρώπων Democ. ap. Stob. 82. 25.

ἐκσημαίνω, to disclose, indicate, Soph. El. 1191.

ἐκσηπομαι, Pass. to be or become quite rotten, Theophr. C. P. 5. 16, 2.

ἐκσιγῶμαι, Pass. to be put to utter silence, ἐκσιγᾶσθαι Anth. P. 7. 182.

ἐκσιγῶνίζω, to empty by a siphon: to drain, LXX.

ἐκσιωπάω, to put to silence, Polyb. 28. 4, 13. II. intr. to be quite silent, Arr. An. 6. 4, 9.

ἐκσκάλευω, to rake out, pull away, Ar. Lys. 1028.

ἐκσκάπτω, to dig out, Galen. 12. p. 261.

ἐκσκεδάωννυμι, to scatter to the wind, τὴν εἰρήνην ἐκσκεδάσας Ar. Eq. 795.

ἐκσκευάζω, to disfigure of tools and implements, ἡ γεωργία ἐκσκευασθή Dem. 872. 11: —Med. to carry away with one, χρήματα εἰς Σόδρα Strabo 730.

ἐκσκευος, ον, without equipment, without mask, Schol. Ar. Av. 95: τὰ ἐκσκ. the attendants on the stage, Hesych., Poll. 4. 141.

ἐκσκηνος, ον, out of the tent: out of the sphere or influence of, ἡλίου ἐκσκηνος, astron. phrase, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 73.

ἐκσκορπισμός, ὄν, scattering abroad, Plut. 2. 383 D.

ἐκσμάω, to wipe out, τὰ ποτήρια Hdt. 3. 148.

ἐκσοβέω, to scare away, Menand. Ἐπικλ. 6, Anth. P. 6. 167; νόον ἐκ στέρναν Ib. 5. 260.

ἐκσπαστύνω, verb. Adj. one must draw out, Geop. 9. 11, 3.

ἐκσπάω, fut. ἄσω, to draw out, ἐξέσπασε μέλινον ἔγχος Il. 6. 65; and so, Med., ἐκσπασσάμενον δόλιχ' ἔγχος having drawn out their spears, Il. 7. 255; ἢ ἐκσπασσώμαι Βόλον Eur. El. 582: —Pass., τριχέας ἐκσπᾶνται Arist. Probl. 10. 22. 2. to tear down, Polyb. 18. 1, 14.

ἐκσπένδω, fut. -σπείσω, to pour out as a libation, Eur. Ion 1193, Enbul. Ὀδυσσ. 1.

ἐκσπερματίζω, semen emitto, ἐκσπ. σπέρμα, of a woman, to conceive, LXX (Num. 5. 28); cf. σπερματίζω.

ἐκσπερματόομαι, Pass. to run to seed, Theophr. H. P. 7. 1, 7.

ἐκσπεύω, to hasten out or forth, Ar. Thesm. 277.

ἐκσπογγίζω, to wipe off with a sponge, Enbul. Παμφ. 4.

ἐκσπονδος, ον, = ἔξω τῶν σπονδῶν, out of the treaty, not a party thereto, excluded from it, Thuc. 3. 68, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 32, Dem. 355. 6; ἐκσπ. τῶν συνθηκῶν Polyb. 22. 13, 5. II. contrary to a treaty, violating it, Dion. H. 2. 72.

ἐκσπονδυλίζω or ἐκσπονδῶ, to break the vertebrae, LXX (4 Macc. 11. 18).

ἐκ-στάδιος, ον, six stades long, Luc. Navig. 39.

ἐκστάσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξίστημι) any displacement or removal from the

proper place, Arist. G. A. 4. 3, 13; αἱ δὲ ἐκστάσεις εἰσὶν (sc. αἱ κακίαι) Id. Phys. 7. 3, 6.

II. (from Pass.) a standing aside, Id. Rhet. 1. 5, 9; ἐκστ. τῆς φύσεως degeneracy, Theophr. C. P. 3. 1, 6. 2. alienation or distraction of mind, esp. from terror or astonishment, Hipp. Aph. 1258, cf. 93 B, etc.; ἐκστ. σιγῶσα Ib. 126 G, 195 D; ἐκστ. μανικῇ Arist. Categ. 8, 17; ἐκστ. τῶν λογισμῶν Plut. Solon 8; τὰ μὴδὲ προσδοκῶμεν ἐκστασιν φέρει Menand. Έγχ. 1. 3. entrancement, astonishment, Ev. Luc. 5. 26, Marc. 5. 42, Longin. 1. 4. 4. a trance, Act. Ap. 10. 10, 22. 17.

ἐκστατικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to depart from, τοῦ λογισμοῦ Arist. Eth. N. 7. 1, 6; and absol. unstable, opp. to ἐμμεντικός τῇ δόξῃ, Ib. 7. 8, 5, cf. 7. 2, 7. 2. out of one's senses, distraught, ἐκστ. διὰ τὸν θυμὸν Id. P. A. 2. 4, 5; of Ajax, Id. Probl. 30. 1, 3;—Adv. —κῶς, Plut. Dion. 55.

II. act. able to displace or remove, τινος Plut. 2. 951 D: mad-dening, distracting, Theophr. H. P. 9. 13, 4.

ἐκστέλλω, to fit out, equip, περόνας, αἰσιν ἐξεστέλλετο Soph. O. T. 1269.

ἐκστέφω, fut. ψω, to take off the crown: to empty a full cup, opp. to ἐπιστέφω (q. v.), Paus. ap. Eust. 1402. 61. II. to deck with garlands, Eur. Alc. 171; esp. of suppliants, κρᾶτας ἐξεστεμμένοι Id. H. F. 526; but, ἡκτιρίους κλάδοις ἐκστεμμένοι with garlands on the suppliant olive-branches, Soph. O. T. 3, cf. 19, and v. Il. 1. 14, Aesch. Eum. 43; cf. also στέμμα.

III. ἐξέστεψε θάλασσαν he poured it all round like a garland, Opp. H. 2. 33.

ἐκστηθίζω, = ἀποστηθίζω, Eust. 974. 10.

ἐκστίλβω, ov, very bright, Heliod. Chrysop. (in Fabr. B. Gr. 8. p. 221) 103; and ἐκστίλβω, to shine forth, Ib. 130.

ἐκστραγγίζω, to squeeze or strain out, v. l. Diosc. 4. 155.

ἐκστράτεια, ἡ, a going out on service, Luc. Somn. 25, etc.

ἐκστράτευμα, τό, an expeditionary force, Memn. in Phot. Bibl. 227. 6.

ἐκστράτευσμος, ὁ, on, fit to take the field, Schol. Thuc. 6. 30.

ἐκστράτευσεν, to march out, ἐς Λεωκτρα Thuc. 5. 54, Xen. Ages. 7. 7; ἐκστρ. τινά to march him out, Dion. H. de Rhet. 9. 5, 6.

II. in Med., absol. to take the field, Hdt. 1. 190., 4. 159, etc.; so pf. pass. to be in the field, Thuc. 2. 12; ἐπὶ τοῖς ὕρισι Andoc. 7. 11. 2. to have ended the campaign, Thuc. 5. 55.

ἐκστράτοπεδνεύομαι, Dep. with pf. pass. to encamp outside, Thuc. 4. 129, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 1;—the Act. in Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 5.

ἐκστρέφω, fut. ψω, to turn out of, βόθρου τ' ἐξέστρεψε [δένδρον] rooted up a tree from the trench it stood in, Il. 17. 58. II. to turn inside out, τὰ Βαλέφαρα Ar. Pl. 721; metaph. to change or alter entirely, τοὺς τρόπους Ar. Nub. 88; τοὺς ἱππείας Ib. 554;—Pass., ποσὶν ἐξεστραμμένοι Arist. Physiogn. 6, 14.

ἐκστροφή, ἡ, dislocation, τῶν δακτύλων Alciphro 3. 54; λόγου Plut. 2. 1072 C.

ἐκστροφόω, to force a door from its hinges, Hesych.

ἐκστρίγγομαι, Pass., of an abscess, to discharge itself by a fistulous opening, Hipp. Coac. 180.

ἐκστρίσσω, Att. —ττω, to hiss off the stage, Lat. explodere, τινά Dem. 449. 19; and Pass., Antiph. Ποιστ. 1. 21;—to hiss loudly, Dio C. 51. 17.

ἐκσύρω [ῶ], to drag out, Anth. P. 9. 56, in aor. pass. ἐξέσυρῃ [ῶ].

ἐκσφενδονάω, to throw as from a sling, Eumath. 8. 4.

ἐκσφενδονίζω, = foreg., cited from Heliod.

ἐκσφονδύλλω, v. s. ἐκσπονδ—.

ἐκσφράγιζομαι, Pass. to be shut out from, ἐκ γὰρ ἐσφραγισμένοι δόμων καθήμεθ' Eur. H. F. 53.

ἐκσφράγισμα, τό, an impression, cory, ταύτης τῆς ἐπιγραφῆς C. I. 3276, —81, —82, al.

ἐκσχίζω, to cleave asunder: Pass. to be severed, Arist. Mund. 6, 33.

ἐκσώζω, Ep. ἐκσάσω, (q. v.): fut. —σώσω:—to preserve from danger, keep safe, Hdt. 9. 107, Soph. Aj. 1128, etc.; ἐκσ. τινά τινος to save one from another, Eur. El. 28; ἐκσ. τινά ἐς φάος νεκρῶν παρά to bring him safe, Id. H. F. 1222; τινά ἐκ κινδύνων Plat. Gorg. 486 B;—Med. to save oneself, Hdt. 2. 107; or to save for oneself, ὡς .. βιοτοῦ ἐκσωσάτοιο Aesch. Pers. 360; κλῶνας ὡς ἐκσώζεται [δένδρα] Soph. Ant. 713;—Pass., ὅταν .. νῆσον ἐκσωσάτοιο when they fled for safety to the island, Aesch. Pers. 451; 50, ἐξεσώθης Eur. Supp. 751.

ἐκσωρεύω, to heap or pile up, Eur. Phoen. 1195.

ἐκτά, ἐκτάμεν, ἐκτάν, v. sub κτείνω.

ἐκτάγη, ἡ, (ἐκτάσσω) a dote, the Lat. sportula, Ducang. Gloss.

ἐκτάδην [ᾶ], Adv. (ἐκτείνω) outstretched, ἐκτ. κείσθαι to lie outstretched, i. e. dead, Eur. Phoen. 1698, Luc. D. Mort. 7. 2.

ἐκτάδιος [ᾶ], ὁ, on, also os, on Opp. C. 3. 276: (ἐκτείνω):—outstretched, χλαῖναν .. διπλήν, ἐκτάδην double, with ample folds, Il. 10. 134; ἐκτ. ὅπλα Orph. Arg. 357; οὐρεα Dion. P. 643.

ἐκτάδων, Adv., = ἐκτάδην, Liban. 1. 343, Agath. Hist. 5. 12.

ἐκτάθεν, v. sub κτείνω.

ἐκτάδισσμαι, v. sub κτείνω.

ἐκταῖος, α, on, (ἐξ) on the sixth day, Hipp. Aph. 1250, Xen. An. 6. 6, 38.

II. = ἐκτος, Anth. P. 14. 119.

ἐκτάλαντομαι, Pass. to be stript of money, ἐκταλανταθείς Sopater ap. Ath. 230 E.

ἐκτάμα, τό, extent, length, Schol.

ἐκτάμων, Ion. for ἐκτέμνω.

ἐκτάνιω, fut. ὕσω, = ἐκτείνω: Hom. has this form only, in the sense to stretch out (on the ground), lay low, ἐξετάνυσσ' ἐπὶ γαίῃ Il. 17. 58;—Pass. to lie outstretched, ὁ δ' ὕπτιος ἐξετάνυνσθ' 7. 271; ἐξετάνυνσθ' ἄμπελος it spread out all ways, in h. Bacch. 38. 2. to stretch tight, ἐκ δ' ἐτάνυσσα ἱμάτια βοός Od. 23. 201; δέρμα Pind. P. 4. 430. 3. to extend, ἐξετάνυσσας ὁδόν Epigr. Gr. 1078. 4. For Soph.

O. C. 1562, v. sub ἐξανώ.—Poetic word, used by Hipp. Fract. 778. [ῶ usu., but ὕ Anacreont. 8.]

ἐκταῖς, εως, ἡ, array of battle, ἐκτ. ποιεῖσθαι Polyb. 2. 33, 7.

ἐκταπείνω, strengthd. for ταπείνω, Plut. 2. 165 B.

ἐκταρακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, calculated to disturb, Hipp. 404. 53.

ἐκταράξω, εως, ἡ, a troubling, agitation, Hipp. 54. 5.

ἐκταράσσω, Att. —ττω: fut. ξωί— to throw into great trouble, to agitate, τὸν δῆμον Plut. Cor. 19;—Pass. to be greatly troubled, be confounded, Isocr. 311 B; ὑπὸ τινος Ath. 552 F; πρὸς τὴν Luc. Somn. 16. II. in Pass. also, to have a bowel-complaint, κοιλία ἐκτ. Hipp. Aph. 1251, Epid. 1. 951.

ἐκταρβέω, strengthd. for ταρβέω, Hesych.

ἐκταρχνεύομαι, Pass., metaph. to be shrunk up, starved, Byz.

ἐκταρσόμεαι, v. sub ταρσόμεαι.

ἐκτάσας, εως, ἡ, (ἐκτείνω) extension, Hipp. Art. 794; σκέλους, κώλων Arist. Incess. An. 12, 4. al.; ἐκτ. καὶ καμπή Plat. Legg. 795 E; ἐκτ. καὶ συναγωγὴ Id. Rep. 526 D. II. the lengthening of a short syllable, Gramm.

ἐκτάσσω, Att. —ττω, to draw out in bottle-order, of the officers, Polyb. 3. 112, 1, Diod. 17. 53;—Med., to draw themselves out, of the soldiers, Xen. An. 5. 4, 12, etc.; so in Pass., Polyb. 5. 83, 1.

ἐκτάττον, verb. Adj. one must pronounce long, Gramm.

ἐκταττός, ἡ, ὄν, capable of extension, Plat. Tim. 44 E.

ἐκταφρεύω, to dig trenches, Hesych., dub. in Joseph. B. J. 5. 2, 2.

ἐκτέατο, Ion. 3 pl. plpf. of κτάομαι.

ἐκτείνω, fut. —τενῶ:—to stretch out, χεῖρα Aesch. Cho. 9; τὴν χ. Ar. Eccl. 782; ἐπὶ τι for something, Polyb. 1. 3, 6; πρὸς τινα, in sign of friendship, Id. 2. 47, 2;—πρὸς κέντρα κώλων Aesch. Pr. 323; παῖδας ἐπὶ τὴν πύρην Hdt. 2. 107; ἐκείας κἀκεῖσ' ἀσπίδ' ἐκτ. Eur. Andr. 1131; ἐξέτ. εἰς ἥπαρ ἐκτείνω Id. Phoen. 1421; τὰ γόνατα ἐκτ. to straighten the knees, Ar. Vesp. 1212; ἐκτ. τὰ σκέλη Xen. An. 5. 8, 14;—ἐκτ. νέκον (cf. ἐκτανύω) Eur. Hipp. 786; ἐν γὰρ ἐκτενεῖσ' ἔπος will lay thee prostrate, Id. Med. 585;—Pass. to be outstretched, lie at length, of sleepers, Soph. Ph. 858, Xen. An. 1. 5, 2, etc.; also of the dead, Valck. Phoen. 1691; of countries, to extend, Xen. Vect. 4, 3, Dion. P. 40.

2. to stretch or spread out a net, Aesch. Cho. 983; to extend the line of an army, Eur. Heracl. 801; λαὸν ἐκτείνοντ' ἄνω (sc. ἐαυτὸν) Id. Supp. 654, cf. Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 19;—Pass. to be unfolded, smoothed, ὡς ἄν .. μέτωπον ἐκταθῇ χαρὰ Soph. Fr. 768. II. to stretch out, spin out, prolong, πλεῖνα λόγον Hdt. 7. 51; φροῖμον θεοῖς Aesch. Ag. 829, cf. 916; ἐκτ. μῆκος λόγου Id. Eum. 201; μείζονα λόγον Soph. Tr. 679, etc.; βίον Eur. Supp. 1109; τοὺς περὶπατοῦς Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 5;—Pass., λόγος ἐκταθείς Plat. Legg. 887 A; of Time, πολλὸς ἐκτέταται χρόνος Soph. Aj. 1402.

III. to put to the full stretch, ἱππὸν ἐκτ., cf. Fr. ventre à terre, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 5; ἐκτ. πάντα κλάων (v. sub κάλω); πᾶσαν προθυμίην ἐκτ. to put forth all one's zeal, Hdt. 7. 10; θυμὸν Andoc. 27. 25;—metaph. in Pass. to be on the stretch, on the rack, ἐκτέταμαι φοβεράν φένην Soph. O. T. 153. IV. to lengthen a short syllable, Gramm.—Cf. ἐκτανύω.

ἐκτεχιζώ, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to fortify completely, Thuc. 7. 26, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 10, etc.; τεῖχος ἐκτ. to build it from the ground, Ar. Av. 1165.

ἐκτεχιζμός, ὁ, fortification, Arr. An. 6. 20, 2.

ἐκτεκμαιρόμαι, Pass. to be made out by guessing, Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 215 A.

ἐκτεκνάω, to generate, engender, πάθω Hipp. Acut. 391;—Med., παῖδας ἐκτεκνοῦσθαι Eur. Ion 438.

ἐκτελέθω, to spring from, τινὸς Emped. 70, 155.

ἐκτελείωσις, εως, ἡ, consummation, Theophr. C. P. 1. 9, 3.

ἐκτελέω, to bring to perfection, Theophr. C. P. 4. 1, 5, etc., (v. l. —εἰώω).

ἐκτελευτάω, to bring quite to an end, accomplish, Pind. P. 12. 55; c. inf., ἐκτ. γενέσθαι to bring it at last to be, Ib. 4. 33; ἐκτ. μῆκος χρόνου Aesch. Pr. 1020;—Pass. to be quite the end of, τινὸς Soph. Tr. 169. II. intr. in Act. to come to an end, Aesch. Supp. 411.

ἐκτελέω, Ep. impf. ἐξετέλειον Il. 9. 493, Od. 4. 7: fut. —τελέσω Il. 2. 286, 10. 105;—fut. med. in pass. sense, v. fin. To bring quite to an end, to accomplish, achieve, ἐκτελέσας μέγα ἔργον Od. 3. 275; ὡς .. ἐκτελέσειεν ἀέθλους 8. 22; ὁδὸν ἐκτελέσαντες 10. 41, etc.: to accomplish a promise, etc., οὐδέ τοι ἐκτελέουσιν ὑπόσχεσιν Il. 2. 286; μὴ οἱ ἀπειλὰς ἐκτελέσωσι θεοὶ 9. 245; οὐ θῆν' Ἐκτορι πάντα νοήματα .. Ζεὺς ἐκτελέει 10. 105, etc.; ἐπιθυμίην Hdt. 1. 32; absol., Δαρείου ἐκτελέσας (sc. τὸ ἔργον) κατὰ νοῦ Epigr. ap. Hdt. 4. 88;—Pass., ὡς γὰρ ἐκτελέσθαι ὁδοὶ will be accomplished, Il. 12. 217, cf. 7. 353; ἐκτελοῖτο δὴ τὰ χρηστά Aesch. Pers. 228. 2. of Time, Hes. Op. 562, Hdt. 6. 69, Pind. P. 4. 185; so in Pass., μῆνές τε καὶ ἡμέραι ἐξετέλειοντο Od. 11. 294.

ἐκτελής, ἐς, (τέλος) brought to an end, perfect, ἀγαθὰ Aesch. Pers. 218; of corn, γίρε, ἀκτὴ Δημήτερος Il. Op. 464; also of persons, ἥδη πεφυκὸς ἐκτελῇ νεανίαν Eur. Ion 780; cf. ἐντελής II.

ἐκτέμνω, Ep. and Ion. ἐκτάμνω (as always in Hom.): fut. —τεμῶ: a rare fut. 3 ἐκτεμύησεον Plat. Rep. 564 C. To cut out, μῆρους ἐξέταμον (v. μῆρία sub fin.) Il. 1. 460, etc.; ὁσπτόν ἐκτάμειν μῆρου to cut an arrow from the thigh, 11. 829, cf. 515; ἐκτ. γλῶσσαν Hdt. 9. 112; ἐκτ. τὸν λάρυγγά τινος Ar. Nub. 575; of a surgeon, to cut out a diseased part, Plat. Rep. 564 C. 2. to cut trees out of a wood, cut down, Il. 12. 149, cf. Soph. Tr. 1196; also of planks, etc., to heap out, heu into shape, ὅς ῥά τε τέχνη νῆϊον ἐκτάμνησιν (Ep. for —τέμνη) Il. 3. 62, cf. 4. 486; ἐκτ. τὰ πρέμνα to cut them off, Lys. 110. 6. 3. ἐκτ. ἵνας, to cut away the sinews, and so, like Lat. nervos incidere, to weaken, Pind. 1. 8 (7). 113; ἐκτ. ὥσπερ νεῦρα ἐκ τῆς ψυχῆς Plat. Rep. 411 B; ῥοδὸν ἐκτ. ῥίζης Epigr. Gr. 570. 4; metaph., ἐλπιδας ἐξέταμες Anth. P. append. 306.

II. to castrate, τοὺς παῖδας 11dt. 6. 32, 8. 105; ὄρχεις ἐκτ. Soph. Fr. 549; οἱ ἐκτεμνόμενοι eunuchs, Arist. H. A. 3. 11,

9; cf. ἐκτορμίας.

III. *to divide, γῆν ἐκτ. to divide the earth by zones*, Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 12; but also = *κείρειν γῆν*, Dion. H. 9. 57.

IV. *ἐκτεμενέσθαι φιλανθρωπία to be disarmed and deceived by kindness*, Polyb. 31. 6, 8, ubi v. Schweigh.

ἐκτένεια, *h. zeal, assiduousness*, Ath. 141 E, Cic. Att. 10. 17; ἐν ἐκτενείᾳ = *ἐκτενέως*, Act. Ap. 26. 7, cf. LXX (Judith 4. 9); μετὰ πάσης ἐκτ. Ib. (2 Macc. 14. 38).

II. *abundance, ἐξῶν Hdn. 7. 2, cf. 8. 2.*

ἐκτενής, *és, strained: hence of persons, warmly attached, friendly*, Lat. proluxus, Polyb. 22. 5, 4, cf. Diod. Excerpt. 600. 75 — of acts, earnest, instant, vehement, εὐχῇ Act. Ap. 12. 5.

II. Adv. -νῶς, earnestly, zealously, ἀγαπᾶσθαι Macho ap. Ath. 579 E; ποιεῖν τι Arist. M. Mor. 2. 11, 28; ἀγωνίζεσθαι C. 1. 2270. 15; Sup. -έστατα, Diod. Excerpt. 620. 11.

2. in Adv. also, eagerly, freely, splendidly, προσδέξασθαι τινα Polyb. S. 21. 1, cf. Diod. 2. 24, etc.; of public duties, λαμπρῶς καὶ ἐκτ. τετελεκότα C. 1. 2771. 11. 14; Comp., πολυτελέως καὶ ἐκτενέστερον τῶν ἄλλων Agatharch. ap. Ath. 527 C. — A late word, so that ἐκτενέως φίλους in Aesch. Supp. 983 is very dub.; Heath suggested ἐγγενέως.

ἐκτέεις, *ews, h. child-birth*, Arist. Mirab. 177, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 55.

ἐκτέος, *a, ov, verb. Adj. of ἐχῶ, to be held*, Ar. Ach. 259.

II. ἐκτέον, *one must have, χάριν τινί Plat. Gorg. 490 C, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 2.*

ἐκτεταγμένως, Adv. *in set order*, Schol. Ar. Rh. 1. 567.

ἐκτεταμένως, Adv. *lengthened*, of a short syllable, Ath. 105 E, and Gramm.

ἐκτέως, *éws, ó, (ἐκτος) the sixth part (sextarius) of the μέδιμος*, Inscr. Vet. in C. 1. 9, Ar. Eccl. 547, Menand. Boi. 4.

ἐκτεύχω, *to work out, produce*, Hipp. Epist. 1289. 54.

ἐκτεφρώω, *to burn to ashes, calcine*, Plaut. 248, Plut. 2. 696 B.

ἐκτεφρώσις, *éws, h. a burning to ashes*, Strabo 247.

ἐκτεχνάσμαι, Dep. *to devise a plan, τινόντι τὴν ἐκτεχνήσαντο Thuc. 6. 46.*

ἐκτῆ, *h. a silver coin, the sixth of a stater*, C. 1. 150. 41 and 43.

ἐκτῆκω, fut. *έω: aor. ἐξέτακον. To melt out, Κύκλωπος ὄμματ' ἐκτ. πυρί Eur. Cycl. 459; τὰ γράμματα' ἐκτ. to melt out the letters written on wax*, Ar. Nub. 772.

2. metaph. *to let melt away, let pine or waste away*, ὅμμα δακρυῖος Eur. Or. 134, cf. 529; δακρυὶ χράα Id. Hel. 1419; τὸν θυμὸν Plat. Rep. 411 B; λήσις δ' ἐκτ. μνημοσύνην πρᾶξιον Critias ap. Ath. 432 E; τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν ἐκτ. κράσις Plut. Lycurg. 5; ἐκτ. τινὰ εἰς δάκρυα Id. Brut. 23.

II. Pass., with pf. ἐκτέτρεκα, aor. ἐξέτακην [α], *to melt and ooze out*, Hipp. Coac. 221; τὸ ἐκτετρεκὸς a flabby condition, Id. Aph. 1245.

2. metaph. *to melt, pine or waste away*, ἐκτέτρεκα καρδίαν Eur. Hec. 443; ἐξτετρεκὴν γούσι Id. Or. 860, etc.; τὰς ὁράσεις ἐκτετρεκῆς ὑπὸ τῶν δακρυῶν Dion. H. 8. 45: — *ἀλλά μοι τόδ' ἐμμένει καὶ μήποτ' ἐκτακέη* may it never melt from my remembrance, Aesch. P. 535, cf. Criti. supr. cit.

ἐκτῆ-μόριον, *oi, = τὸ ἐκτον τῶν γιγνομένων τελοῦντες, those who paid a sixth of the produce as rent*, Plut. Sol. 13; also ἐκτῆ-μόριος, Arist. Fr. 351.

II. ἐκτῆ-μόριον, *τό, a sixth part*, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 140; as a liquid measure, Poll. 4. 165.

ἐκτῆ-μορίτης, *ó, = ἐκτῆ-μοριον*, Galen. 2. p. 312.

ἐκτῆσις, *éws, h. melting away, exhaustion, φλεβῶν Hipp. Aër. 287.*

ἐκτιθάσενω, strengthd. for τιθάσενω, Poll. 4. 28.

ἐκτίθημι, fut. -θήσω: — *to set out, place outside, ἐνθα οἱ ἐκθεῖσαι πυκινὸν λέχος Od. 23. 179: to expose on a desert island*, Soph. Ph. 5; *to expose a new-born child*, Hdt. 1. 112, Ar. Nub. 530; τὸν παῖδ' ἐξέθηκε δωμάτων Eur. Ion 344; so in Pass., τέθηκεν ἡ θηρίον ἐκθεθεῖς Ib. 951: — Med., ἐκτίθεσθαι λέαν εἰς Βιθύνους to export it thither, Plut. Alc. 29.

II. *to set up, propose for a prize, λήβητας Soph. Fr. 68, cf. Polyb. 15. 9, 4.*

2. *to set up in public, exhibit publicly, νόμους πρὸς τοὺς ἐπανώνυμους Decret. ap. Andoc. 11. 28, cf. Dem. 707. 13, etc.*

3. *to set out for sale*, Diod. C. 46. 14.

III. *to set forth, expound*, Lat. exponere, τὴν πρῶσιν, τὰς αἰτίας Arist. Rhet. Al. 30. 21, Plant. 2. 2, 1.

2. in logical sense, *to explain by means of abstraction*, Id. Metaph. 12. 9, 23, al.; and very freq. in Med., Ib. 2. 6, fin., al.; ἀποδείξει τῷ ἐκθέσθαι Id. An. Pr. 1. 6, 3, cf. 1. 8, 3, al.; v. Scholl. Metaph. p. 992 b. 10, and cf. ἐκθεσις.

ἐκτιθηνέω, *to rear up, foster*, Plut. 2. 1070 C, in Med.

ἐκτικός, *h. óv, (ἐξίς) habitual*, Arr. Epict. 2. 18, 4: — Adv. -κῶς, Diod. 3. 4, Plut. 2. 808 F.

II. *hectic, consumptive*, Arist. Probl. 18. 37, Galen.

ἐκτίκω, *to bring forth*, Plat. Theaet. 210 B, often in Arist.: of fish, *to spawn*, Id. H. A. 5. 15, 5, 9. 37, 15.

ἐκτίλῶ, *to ease oneself, Lat. cacare*, Schol. Ar. Av. 792.

ἐκτίλλω, fut. -τίλλω, *to pluck out, τρίχας Arist. H. A. 8. 21, 5, al.; πτερόν Ib. 3. 12, 5: — Pass., of a person, κόμην ἐκτετιλμένος Anacr. 19.*

II. *to pluck, strip bare, τὴν τράχην Hippon. Fr. 81; τὴν βοδανίαν Dem. 1251. 28.*

2. *to strip the leaves off, ὀρίγανον, κρόμον Arist. Mirab. 11, H. A. 9. 6, 7.*

ἐκτίμῶ, *to honour highly*, Soph. El. 64, Polyb. 30. 17, 3, etc.: *to honour too highly*, Arist. Oec. 2. 34, 5, Longin. 44. 7.

II. *to estimate*, Ep. Plat. 347 B.

ἐκτίμησις, *éws, h. high esteem: estimation*, Strabo 641.

ἐκτίμητρα, Dor. -ατρα, *τά, penalties*, Inscr. Cnid. in Newton no. 18.

ἐκτίμω, *ov, (τιμή) without honour, γονέων ἐκτίμους ἰσχυοῦσα γόνων. πτέρωγας restraining them so that they shew not the honour due to parents*, Soph. El. 242.

2. *highly honoured*, Hesych.

II. *liable to pay*, ἐκτίμοι ν. μνάδ' Ἰ. Σελεύκω Inscr. Delph. in C. 1. 1706. 13.

ἐκτίναγμός, *ó, a shaking out, violent shaking*, Philo 1. 415.

ἐκτίναξις, *éws, h. = foreg.*, E. M. 281. 19.

ἐκτίνασσω, fut. *έω, to shake out, expel*, Lat. excutere, ἔλκυνθος Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 51 F: — Pass., ἐκ δ' ἐτίναχθεν ὕδοντες Il. 16. 348, cf. Plut. Cato Ma. 14.

2. *to shake off, ἐκτ. τὸν κοινορτὸν ἐκ τῶν ποδῶν Ev. Matth. 10. 14, etc.; so in Med.*, Act. Ap. 13. 51.

II. intr. *to be greatly moved, make a disturbance*, Hipp. 1170.

ἐκτίνωμι, = ἐκτίνω, Diod. 16. 29, and later.

ἐκτίνω [τ], fut. -τίσω [τ, v. sub τίνω]: — *to pay off, pay in full, ζημίαν ἐκτ. χίλια τάλαντα Hdt. 6. 92; ἐκτ. ἐνέργειαν Id. 3. 47; 'Ἀργεῖ δ' ἐκτίνω τροφάς making a return for bringing one up*, Aesch. Theb. 548; χάριν Eur. Or. 453, etc.; τροφεία Plat. Rep. 520 B: — *δικήν ἐκτ. to pay full penalty*, Eur. El. 260, Lys. 167. 42; *τινός for a thing*, Hdt. 9. 94; οὐ ἐκτίνει δικήν Eur. Andr. 53; so, *τίσιν ἐκτ. τινί* Hdt. 6. 72; ἀποινα Ib. 79; ἐκτ. βλάβην *to make it good*, Plat. Legg. 936 E, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1502, 1582; τὸ βλάβος Dem. 528. 2.

II. Med. *to exact full payment for a thing, avenge*, like ἀποτίσασθαι, ὕβριν Soph. Aj. 304, cf. Eur. H. F. 547: *to take vengeance on*, τινά Id. Med. 267. — Cf. ἐκτίω.

ἐκτίσις, *éws, h. a paying off, payment in full*, Plat. Legg. 855 A; ἡ ἐκτ. ἦν ἐπὶ τῆς ἐνάτης πρωταετίας Andoc. 10. 17; *τινός for a thing*, Dem. 1025. 2; ἐκτ. ποιεῖσθαι = ἐκτίνω, Id. 834. 27.

ἐκτίσμα, *τό, that which is paid, esp. as a penalty, a fine*, Plat. Legg. 868 B, Dion. H. 10. 52.

ἐκτιθνήσκω, = ἐκτιθηνέω, *to rear by suckling*, Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 8.

ἐκτιτράω, fut. -τρήσω, *to bore through*: Pass., ἐκτιτράμενος, Oribas. p. 105. 29 Cochl.; pf. ἐκτετρήμενος, Poll. 2. 20.

ἐκτιτρώσκω, fut. -τρώσω, *to bring forth untimely*, Βρέφος Diod. 3. 64, 4. 2.

2. absol. *to miscarry*, Hdt. 3. 32, Hipp. Aph. 1247, Arist. H. A. 7. 4, 20.

ἐκτιμημα, *τό, a section, segment, τῆς γῆς ἐκτιμήματα*, of the zones, Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 12.

ἐκτιμησις, *éws, h. castration*, Arist. Probl. 10. 37.

ἐκτιμητέον, verb. Adj. *one must cut out*, Max. Tyr. 13. 7.

ἐκτόθεν, Adv., (ἐκτός) Ep. for ἐξωθεν, = ἐκτοσθεν, *from without, outside*, c. gen., ἐκτόθεν ἄλλων μνηστῆρων outside their circle, apart from them, Od. 1. 132; λίμνας ἐκτ. Aesch. Pers. 871; πύργων δ' ἐκτ. Βαλῶν having struck them from the wall, Id. Theb. 620; ἐκτ. ἔρωτος Anth. P. 5. 302.

2. absol. *outside, without*, οὐδ' ἀπ' ἄλλων ἐκτ. Aesch. Cho. 473; ἐκτ. βοῶν Soph. El. 802; ἐκτ. γαμεῖν to marry from an alien house, Eur. Andr. 795; τὰ ἐκτ. things abroad, Theocr. 10. 9; — in Od. 9. 239, the sense requires us to read ἐκτόθεν αὐλῇ outside in the court (unless αὐλῆς can be taken as = αὐλῆς, or else to accept Rumpf's conjecture ἐντοθεν αὐλῆς inside the court. — V. ἐκτοσθεν fin.

ἐκτόθεν, for ἐκ τόθεν, v. τόθεν.

ἐκτόθι, Ep. Adv. (ἐκτός) *out of, outside, far from*, like ἐξω, c. gen., II. 15. 391, 22. 439.

2. absol. *outside*, Ar. Rh. 3. 255.

ἐκτοχωρῶ, *to break into a house and rob it: generally, to pillage*, τοὺς βίους Polyb. 4. 18, 8; *to steal, τὴν βασιλείαν Id. 18. 38, 2.*

ἐκτοκίζω, *to exact interest*, Symm. V. T.

ἐκτοκος, *ov, (τίκτω) = ἐκγονος*, Ael. N. A. 10. 14.

ἐκτολύπεύω, *to wind a ball of wool quite off: metaph. to bring quite to an end*, χαλεπὸν πόνον ἐκτολυπέυσας Hcs. Sc. 44; οὐδὲν . . καίριον ἐκτολυπέυσας Aesch. Ag. 1032.

ἐκτομάς, *ádos, h. a door cut out, a wickel*, Aen. Tact. 24. 28.

ἐκτομέως, *éws, ó, (ἐκτέμνω) one that cuts out*, Hesych.

ἐκτομή, *h. (ἐκτέμνω) a cutting out*, Plut. Alc. 16.

2. castration, Hdt. 3. 48, 49, Plat. Symp. 195 C, etc.

II. *a segment*, Plut. Num. 13; *ἐκτ. γῆς a sod*, Id. Pomp. 41.

ἐκτομίας, *ov, ó, one that is castrated, a eunuch*, Hdt. 3. 92; ἐκτομίαν ποιεῖν τινα Id. 6. 9; οἱ βίος οἱ ἐκτομίας Arist. Probl. 10. 57; cf. ἐκτομή.

ἐκτομῖς, *ídos, h. pecul. fem. of ἐκτομῆς, cutting down, δρεπάνη καυλῶν Anth. P. 6. 21.*

II. *ἐκτ. μήτρα = ἐκβολάς*, Ath. 101 A.

ἐκτομον, *τό, black hellebore*, Hipp. 627. 22, v. I. Theophr. H. P. 9. 10, 4.

ἐκτονος, *ov, out of tune*, ἐκτ. . . ἄδειν Clem. A. 493.

ἐκτοξεύω, *to shoot out, shoot away, τὰ βέλη ἐξετοξεύετο Hdt. 1. 214, etc.: — metaph., τὸ σῶφρον ἐξετοξεύειν has skol away all its artos, i. e. has no resource left*, Eur. And. 365; so in Pass., νομίζων ἐκτοξεύεσθαι βίον Ar. Pl. 34.

2. absol. *to shoot from a place, shoot arrows*, Xen. An. 7. 8, 14, Arr. An. 1. 1, etc.

ἐκτοπίζω, *to move from a place, ἐκτ. ἑαυτοῦς take themselves off*, Arist. Mirab. 126, Polyb. 1. 74, 7; ἔθνη ἐκτεροπισμένα remote nations, Strabo 166.

2. metaph., ἐκτ. εἰς μῦθον to pervert into a fable, Id. 183.

II. intr. *to take oneself from a place, go abroad*, like ἀποδημέω, οἱ ἐκτοπιζόντες τύραννοι ἀπὸ τῆς οἰκίας Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 20, etc.; of birds of passage and fish, *to migrate*, Id. H. A. 8. 12, 4, al.

2. metaph. of a speaker, *to wander from the point*, Id. Rhet. 3. 14, 1.

III. *to avoid, shun, τὸν πολιτισμὸν Diog. L. 4. 39.*

ἐκτόπιος, *a, ov, = ἐκτοπος, ἀπάγει* ἐκτ. με Soph. O. T. 1340; ἐκτ. σθεῖς Id. O. C. 119; ἡνύσατ' ἐκτοπίαν φλόγα = ἐξετοπίσατε (as the Schol.), ye have put away the fire, Id. O. T. 166.

II. foreign, Act. 659 A; outlandish, Orph. H. 57. 10.

ἐκτοπισμός, *ó, migration*, Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 14.

II. *a being away, distance*, Strab. 201.

ἐκτοπιστέον, verb. Adj. *one must send away*, Clem. A. 225.

ἐκτοπιστικός, *h. óv, migratory*, ἐκτ. ζῷα, opp. to ἐπιδημητικά, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 26; βίος P. A. 4. 12, 18.

ἐκτοπος, *ov, away from a place*, c. gen., τῶνδ' ἐδράνων πάλιν ἐκτ. ἐκθορε Soph. O. C. 233; distant, ὄρουρα Id. Tr. 32; ἐκτοπος ἔστω let him leave the place, Eur. Bacch. 70.

II. foreign, strange, [τέθηκον] αὐτῇ πρὸς αὐτῆς, οὐδενὸς πόδος ἐκτόπον by no strange hand, Soph. Tr. 1132.

2. out of the way, strange, extraordinary, δένδρον Ar. Av. 1474; ὅτιον τῶν ἐκτ. Plat. Legg. 799 C; χεῖμῶν Theophr. C. P. 6. 18, 12; στοιχεῖα Arist. Metaph. 1. 8, 17; ἱστορία ἐκτ. Plut. 2. 977 E; of persons, eccentric, Arist. Probl. 30. 1, 20: cf. ἀσπος. Adv. -πως, extraordinarily, Id. Mirab. 37, Polyb., etc.

ἐκτορῶ, *to bore through, to kill by piercing*, h. Hom. Merc. 42.

ἐκτορμέω, (τόρμη) *to turn from the way*, Paus. ap. Eust. 598. 26.

ἐκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐξ) the sixth, Lat. *sextus*, Hom., etc.

ἐκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ἐχω, to be had in possession, that one can possess, Diog. L. 3. 105; ἐκτά in Ath. 420 D appears to be corrupt.

ἐκτός, Adv., (ἐκ) without, outside, opp. to ἐντός: 1. as Prep. with gen., which may either go before or follow, ἐκτός κλισίης Il. 14. 13; τεύχεος ἐκτός 21. 608: out of, far from, καννὸν καὶ κόματος ἐκτός Id. 12. 219; esp. in proverb. phrases, v. ἐξω 1. fin.; ἐκτός κλαυμάτων ἔχειν πόδα Soph. Ph. 1260; ἐκτός ἔχειν πόδα (sc. τῶν καλῶν) Pind. P. 4. 514; —also, ἐκτός ἀτασθαλίας outside of, free from . . . Theogn. 754, cf. 744; ἐκτός αἰτίας Hdt. 4. 133, Aesch. Pr. 330, etc.; ἐκτός πημάτων Soph. Ph. 504; ἀτας Id. Ant. 675; τῶν κακῶν Id. Fr. 649, cf. Plat. Gorg. 523 B; ἐκτός στρατείας exempt from . . . Id. Rep. 498 B: —ἐκτός αὐτοῦ beside himself, out of his wits, Hipp. 1234 B, cf. Soph. Aj. 640: —ἐκτός ἐλπίδος beyond hope, Lat. *praeter spem*, Id. Ant. 330; ἡ ἐκτός καὶ παρ' ἐλπίδας χαρά, i. e. ἡ ἐκτός ἐλπίδων καὶ παρ' ἐλπίδας, lb. 392; δοκημάτων ἐκτός Eur. H. F. 771; v. ὀμίλει VIII. 2. so also of Time, beyond, πέντε ἡμέρας Hdt. 3. 80.

3. except, ἐκτός ὀλίγων Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 3; besides, Plat. Gorg. 474 D: —also, ἐκτός εἰ μὴ unless, Luc. Pisc. 6.

II. absol., τὰ ἐκτός external things, Eur. Ion 231: —οἱ ἐκτός strangers, Plat. Legg. 629 D, Polyb., etc.; also the vulgar, the common herd; and in Eccl. the Gentiles.

III. with Verbs of motion, ῥίπτειν ἐκτός to throw out, Soph. Tr. 269; ἀΐσσειν Id. El. 1402: ἐκπέμπειν Id. Ant. 18; ἔλκειν Plat. Rep. 616 A; οὐκ ἐκτός εἰ; —ἐξίθι, Soph. O. T. 676; χῶρει ἐκτός Eur. I. A. 1117; εἰ δ' ἐκτός ἔλθοις if thou transgresses, Soph. Tr. 1189.

ἐκτοσε, Adv. outwards: c. gen. out of, ἐκτοσε χειρὸς Od. 14. 277. ἐκτοσεθε and before vowels —θεν, Adv., = ἐκτοθεν, outside, c. gen., τεύχεος ἐκτ. Il. 9. 552; πυλῶν, αὐλῆς Hom., etc.; θεῶν ἐκτοσθεν ἀπάντων out of the number of the gods, Hes. Th. 813. 2. absol., ἐκτοσθεν . . . πάγοι ὕβρις outside are . . . Od. 5. 411; ἐκτ. γενέσθαι to swoon, Hipp. 1160 B. Opp. to ἐντοσθεν. —Ep. word, so that ἐκτοθεν is restored by Dind. in Soph. El. 802; but ἐκτοσθεν may be allowed in Hipp. and Luc. Merc. Cond. 41.

ἐκτοτε, Adv. for ἐκ τότε, thereafter, Ath. 148 C.

ἐκτότης, ἡτος, ἡ, a being ἐκτός, absence, νόστος Galen. 10. 54.

ἐκτραγῶδες, to deck out in tragic phrase, to work up, exaggerate, Polyb. 6. 56, 8, Luc. Merc. Cond. 41.

ἐκτραπέζος, ὄν, banished from the table, Luc. Gall. 4.

ἐκτραπέλο-γάστωρ, ὅ, ἡ, with an enormous paunch, Epich. 42 Ahr.

ἐκτραπέλος, ὄν, turning from the common course, devious, strange, Theogn. 290, Meineke Pherecr. Xer. 1. 23, cf. Ael. N. A. 14. 9: —moustrous, of huge children, Plin. 7. 16. Adv. —ως, Anth. P. 11. 402.

ἐκτράπω, Ion. for ἐκτρέπω.

ἐκτραρχήζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, properly of a horse, to throw the rider over its head, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 8, Plut. 2. 58 F: generally, to break a person's neck, Ar. Lys. 705: —Pass. to break one's own neck, Ar. Nub. 1501, Pl. 70; metaph. to plunge headlong into destruction, Dem. 124. 7.

II. to talk in a big, break-jaw style, Hermog. ἐκτραχύνω [ῶ], to make rough, τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν ἐκτραχυσμένος Luc. Pisc. 51.

III. metaph. to exasperate, Plut. Alc. 14: Pass., ἐκτραχύνεσθαι πρὸς τινα Id. Arat. 49.

ἐκτρέπω, Ion. —τρέπω, fut. φω, to turn out of the course, to turn aside, τοῦ ποταμοῦ τὸ βέθρον Hdt. 1. 186, cf. 2. 11, Thuc. 5. 65; μῆδ' εἰς Ἑλένην κόπον ἐκτρέφεις Aesch. Ag. 1464, cf. Theb. 628; τὸ δυστυχὲς δὲ τοῦτ' εἰς ἄλλον ἐκτρέπει Eur. Supp. 483; ἐαυτοῦ μαριὰν εἰς τινα ἐκτρ. Antipho 119. 3; ἐκτρ. [χείρα] πρὸς ποίμνας Soph. Aj. 53: —Pass. and Med. to turn off or aside, ἐκτραπέσθαι ὁδόν Hdt. 1. 104; ἀποβ., Id. 2. 80, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 22, etc.: c. gen. to turn aside from; τοῦ πρόσθεν λόγου Soph. O. T. 851; also, ἐκτρ. ἐκ . . . Hdt. 1. 75; ἀπὸ . . . ἐπὶ Plat. Soph. 222 A; πόθεν δεῦρο ἐκτραπόμεθα Plat. Rep. 543 C. 2. to turn a person off the road, order him out of the way, Soph. O. T. 806: —Pass. and Med., ἐκτρέπεσθαι τινα to get out of one's way, avoid him, Dem. 411. 12, cf. Ar. Pl. 837; ἐκτ. τι to avoid, detest a thing, Polyb. 35. 4, 14: c. inf. to avoid doing, Anth. P. 10. 56, 10.

3. τὴν δρᾶσιν ἐκτρ. to prevent her from acting, Soph. El. 350.

4. ἀσπίδας θύρας ἐκτρ. to turn shields and flee before the thyrsus, Eur. Bacch. 799.

II. ἐκτρέπεσθαι τὰ ἐντὸς ἐκτὸς to turn inside out, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 8.

III. to turn or change, εἰς τι Ael. N. A. 14. 28: Pass., εἰς τι ἐκτρέπεσθαι Polyb. 6. 4, 9.

ἐκτρέφω, fut. —θρέφω, to bring up from childhood, rear up, Hdt. 1. 122, Aesch. Cho. 750, etc.; ἐξέφυσε κατέθρεψε μὲ Soph. O. T. 827; ἐκτε-θραμμένοι σκύμνοι λεύκων true-bred . . . Eur. Supp. 1222: also of plants, τὸ ἐκτρέφον τὴν ρίζαν Hdt. 1. 193; ἐκτρέφει ἡ γῆ τὸ σπέρμα Xen. Oec. 17, 10; metaph., φροντίζε ἐκτρέφει πλοῦτος Soph. Fr. 218: —Med. to rear up for oneself, τινά ἡ. Hom. Cer. 166, 221; ἀπαιτων, ἀξύμβλητον ἐξεθρεψάμην, says the παιδαγωγός, Soph. El. 13.

II. in Arist. of pregnant animals, to breed, produce, τὰ κνήματα G. A. 4. 5, 11, al.

ἐκτρέχω: fut. —θρέξομαι or —δράμωμαι: —to run out or forth, ἐκ δὲ θύραζε ἔδραμον ἄμφ' Ἀχιλλῆα Il. 18. 30; to make a sally, ἐκ πόλεως Thuc. 4. 25, etc.; ἐπὶ τινα Arist. Fr. 530.

2. to run off or away, Ar. Av. 991.

3. of homs, to run out, grow quickly, Arist. Audib. 31: —of plants, to run or shoot up, Theophr. C. P. 2. 15, 5; c. gen., ἐκτ. τῶν ἄλλων Id. H. P. 6. 8, 1.

4. c. acc. to exceed, τὸν καιρὸν Diog. L. 5. 65: absol., of anger, to run beyond bounds, exceed bounds, Soph. O. C. 438.

ἐκτρηγίς, ὤς, ἡ, a hole, Hipp. 680. 21, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 13.

ἐκτριανόω, to shake with the trident, Ἑλλάδα Theopomp. (?) ap. Luc. Pseudolog. 29.

ἐκτριβή, ἡ, = ἐκτριψίς, Eust. Opusc. 318. 87.

ἐκτριβώ [ῶ], fut. φω: —fut. pass. —τριβήσομαι Soph. O. T. 428: —to rub out, i. e. to produce by rubbing, πῶρ Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 15; φλόγα Poll. 9. 6

155; (in Soph. Ph. 296, ἐν πέτροις πέτρων ἐκτρίβων . . . ἐφήν' ἀφαντον φῶς, ἐκτρίβων ἐφήνα = τρίβων ἐξέφήνα, but v. infr.): Pass., τὰ ψυχικά προτερήματα διὰ τὰ ἐπαθλὰ οἷον ἐκτρίβεται Longin. 44. 3.

II. to rub out, i. e. to destroy root and branch, σφῆας πίτυος τρώπον ἀπέειλε ἐκτρίβειν (v. sub πίτυς) Hdt. 6. 37; ἐκτρ. τινὰ πρόρριζον Eur. Hipp. 684; τὴν ποίην ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἐκτρίβειν Hdt. 4. 120; ἐκτρ. τοῦ Κύκλωπος ὀφθαλμὸν Eur. Cycl. 475; βίωv ἐκτρ. to bring life to a wretched end, Lat. *conterere vitam*, Soph. O. T. 248, cf. 428: —Pass., πρόρριζος ἐκτέτριπται Hdt. 6. 86; ὅπλας ἐκτετριμμένους with the hoofs worn off, Luc. Asin. 19; cf. διατρίβω 1.

III. to rub constantly, wear out, Ἀτλας . . . νάτοισ ὀνάνων ἐκτρίβων Eur. Ion 1; and perh. the passage cited from the Philoct. may be so taken.

IV. to rub or thresh out, Nic. ap. Ath. 126 B.

V. to polish, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 6, Polyb. 10. 20, 2.

ἐκτριμμα, τό, a sore caused by rubbing, an excoriation, Hipp. Fract. 770.

II. a rubber, towel, Philox. ap. Ath. 409 E.

ἐκτριψίς, ὤς, ἡ, violent friction, νεφῶν Diog. L. 2. 9.

ἐκτροπή, ἡ, (ἐκτρέπω) a turning off or aside, ἐκτρ. ὕδατος a turning off of water from its channel, Thuc. 5. 65; διὰ τὰς ἐκτροπὰς τὰς ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν on account of [the river] being turned off over the country, Polyb. 9. 43, 5.

II. (from Med.) a turning aside, an escape, μόχθων from labours, Aesch. Pr. 913; ἐκτρ. λόγον a digression, Plat. Polit. 267 A, cf. Aeschin. 83. 26; ἡ ἐπὶ ταύτας αἰτίας ἐκτρ. Arist. Metaph. 13. 2, 5.

2. ἐκτρ. ὁδοῦ the place to which one turns from the road, a resting-place, Lat. *deverituehan*, Ar. Ran. 113, cf. Eur. Rhes. 881, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 29.

3. a turning-place, Polyb. 4. 21, 12: a bye-road, Diog. 3. 14: —metaph., ἐκτρ. ὀνόματος a collateral form, Ath. 490 E.

ἐκτροπιάς οἶνος, ὅ, turned (i. e. sour) wine, Alciphro 1. 20.

ἐκτρόπιον, τό, everted eyelid, a disease in which the lid is turned out-ward, opp. to τριχίασις, Cels. 7. 7, Paul. Aeg. 3. 22.

ἐκτροπος, ὄν, turning out of the way, Greg. Nyss. 1. p. 264., 2. p. 565.

ἐκτροφῆ, ἡ, a bringing up, rearing, Eur. Fr. 319. 5: growth in the womb, Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 13, al.; ἐκτροφῆ καρπῶν Joseph. A. J. 5. 1, 21.

ἐκτροφός, ἡ, a nursing mother, Epigr. Gr. 872. 6.

ἐκτροχάζω, to run over, touch slightly, Apollod. 2. 7, 3, Diosc. Ther. 2.

ἐκτρογῶ, to gather in all the vintage, LXX: ἐκτρογίζω, cited from Geop.

ἐκτροπῶ, to bore or hollow out, Geop. 10. 23, 5.

II. intr. to slip out through a hole, Ar. Eccl. 337; cf. εἰστροπῶ.

ἐκτροπήμα, τό, the dust made by boring, Theophr. H. P. 5. 6, 3.

ἐκτροπήσις, ὤς, ἡ, a boring through, Hipp. Epist. 1288.

ἐκτροπῶ, to be over-luxurious, Ath. 519 F, 554 B.

ἐκτροπῶ, to wear out, grind down, exhaust, Thuc. 3. 93., 7. 48; ῥάκη ἐκτροπῶμενα worn-out rags, Luc. Tox. 30.

ἐκτρώω [ῶ], = foreg., Dio C. 77. 9.

ἐκτρώω, to wear out, destroy, App. Civ. 2. 66.

ἐκτρώω, fut. —τρέξομαι, to eat up, devour, Ar. Vesp. 155.

ἐκτρομα, τό, = παιδίον νεκρὸν ἄωρον (Hesych.); an untimely birth, Arist. G. A. 4. 5, 4, LXX (Job. 3. 16, al.), 1 Ep. Cor. 15. 8, Philo 1. 59.

ἐκτρωσις, ὤς, ἡ, miscarriage, Arist. Probl. 1. 9, 2; ἐκτρώσει ἐν τίκῳ (vulg. ἐκτρώση) Hipp. 644. 50, cf. Soran. p. 264 Dietz.

ἐκτρωσμός, ὅ, = foreg., Arist. H. A. 7. 3, 7.

ἐκτρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for abortion, Plut. 2. 974 D.

ἐκτύλλισσω, to unfold, develop, Tim. Loc. 97 C.

ἐκτυλῶ, strength, to for τυλῶ, Orib. 17 Mai.

ἐκτυλατικός, ἡ, ὄν, hardening into a callus (τύλη), Orib. 20 Mai.

ἐκτυμπάνωσις, ὤς, ἡ, a swelling out like a drum (τύμπανον), τῆς γαστέρος Strab. 773.

ἐκτύπε, 3 sing. aor. 2 of κτυπέω, Hom., and Soph. O. C. 1456.

ἐκ-τυπέω, f. l. for ἐκ-κτυπέω, q. v.

ἐκ-τύπος, ὄν, worked in high relief, Ion ap. Ath. 185 A, Diod. 18. 26; ἐκτύπος, ὅ, a figure worked in relief, gemma ectypa, a cameo, Inscr. Vet. in C. I. 9; Lat. *ectypum*, Plin. 35. 43; *imago ectypa*, Senec. Benef. 3. 26; cf. τύπος, πρόστυπος: —Adv., ἐκτύπος, with a distinct impression or character, opp. to συγκεχυμένος, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 171.

II. formed in outline: ἐκτυπον, τό, a rough sketch, Marcellin. Vit. Thuc.

ἐκτύπω, to model or work in relief, ἐν τῷ βάθρῳ τὰ ἐαυτοῦ ἔργα ἐξετύ-πωσεν Xen. Eq. 1, 1: —Pass., οἱ ἐν στήλαις ἐκτετυπωμένοι Plat. Symp. 193 A, cf. Tim. 50 D; οἱ ἐκτετυωθέντες these who are formed on this model, Isocr. 294 E.

II. metaph. in Med., ἐκτετυωθεῖς τι εἰς ὕδωρ, etc., to form an image of a thing in . . . Plat. Theaet. 206 D, cf. Legg. 775 D.

ἐκτύπωμα, τό, a figure in relief, Plat. Tim. 50 C, Philostr. 86 (vulg. ἐντ-); ἐκτυπωμάτων πρόσωπα faces in relief, Menand. Ἀλ. 4.

ἐκτύπωσις, ὤς, ἡ, a modelling in relief, Aresas ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 850.

II. a figure, Joseph. A. J. 12. 2, 9.

2. metaph. an allegory, Philo 1. 163.

ἐκτυφλῶ, to make quite blind, τινα Hdt. 4. 2., 9. 93, Xen., etc.; ἐκ-τυφλῶν τιν' ἀστραπήν Antipho. Protr. 1; absol., κοινοτὸς ἐκτυφλῶν Ar. Fr. 476. 2: —Pass., λαμπρῆς ἐκτυφλωθέντες σκότῳ (expl. by βεβηλόντες in Schol.), Aesch. Cho. 536.

ἐκτύφλωσις, ὤς, ἡ, a making blind, Hdt. 9. 94.

ἐκτυφλώσσω, Att. —ττω, = ἐκτυφλῶ, Jo. Chr.

ἐκτυφόομαι, Pass. to vanish into smoke, Diosc. 1. 81: metaph. to be all smoke, i. e. to be vain-glorious, Polyb. 16. 21, 12.

ἐκτύφος, ὄν, puffed up, empty, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. F. 213 A.

ἐκτύφω [ῶ], fut. —θύψω, to burn in a slow, smoky fire: metaph. in Med., ἔρωτα ἐκτυφῶσθαι to light a slow fire of love, Alciphro 3. 50: —Pass., aor. 2 ἐξετύφην [ῶ], ἐξ. κλεινοῦσα my face swelled up with weeping Menand. Ἐπιτρ. 10.

ἐκτωρ, ὀρος, ὅ, ἡ, (ἐχω, ξέχω) holding fast, epith. of Zeus, Sappho 149; also of a net, Leon. Tar. ap. Hesych.; of anchors, Luc. Lexiphr. 15;

called by Lyc. 100 ἔκτορες πλημμυρίδος, *that keep* [the ship] from the surge; cf. ἔστωρ.

II. in Hom. only as prop. n. *Hector, the prop or stay of Troy*, οἷος γὰρ ἔρυστο Ἴλιον Ἑκτωρ Il. 6. 403:—hence, Ἑκτόρεος, α or η, on, also os, on Eur. Rhés. 1:—of *Hector*, Hom., etc.: also Ἑκτόρεος, α, on, Anaxil. Incert. 6, Lyc. 1133.

ἐκύρά, ἡ, a *mother-in-law*, Il. 22. 451., 24. 770: Ep. word for the prose *πενθερά*; but *ecura* occurs in Plut. 2. 143 A, C. I. (add.) 384 q. Cf. ἐκυρός.

ἐκυρός, ὁ, a *father-in-law*, Il. 3. 172., 24. 770: Ep. for the prose *πενθερός*; ἐκυρός occurs in a late Inscr., C. I. 9136. [ὑ only in Anth. P. 14. 9.] (With ἐκυρός, ἐκυρά, cf. Skt. *svasāras*, *svasārus*, Lat. *socer*, *socrus*, Goth. *svaihra*, *svaihrō*, Slav. *suekrŭj*, *suekrŭj*.)

ἐκῦσα, aor. 1 of *κυνέω*; but ἐκῦσα, of *κύω*.

ἐκφάγεῖν, v. sub ἐξέσθαι.

ἐκφαιδρύνω, strengthd. for *φαιδρύνω*, to make quite bright, clear away, τι Eur. Bacch. 768.

ἐκφαίνω: fut. —φάνω, Ion. —φάνέω in Luc. D. Syr. 32: I. of persons, to *shew forth, bring to light, disclose, reveal, σήμερον ἀνδρὰ φώσδε* .. Εἰλεῖθια ἐκφαίνει Il. 19. 104; ἐκφ. τινά to produce him, Hdt. 3. 36; εἰ μὴ τὸν αὐτόχειρα .. ἐκφανεῖτ' ἐς ὀφθαλμούς ἐμούς Soph. Ant. 307, cf. O. T. 329; c. part., ἐκφ. σεαυτὸν ὄντα τοῦ πατρὸς οὐδὲν ἦσσαν Hdt. 3. 71: κακοὺς θνητῶν ἐξέφηνε .. χρόνος Eur. Hipp. 428:—Pass., οὐνεκ Ἀχιλλεὺς ἐξεφάνη *shewed himself, came forth to view*, Il. 19. 46, cf. Od. 10. 260, al.; Χαρίβδιος ἐξεφάνθη *he came up from out* Charibdis, 12. 441; ὅ τε δειλὸν ἀνὴρ, ὅς τ' ἄλκιμος, ἐξεφάνθη *is revealed*, Il. 13. 278; δίκαιοι δ' αὖθις [όντες] ἐκφανομένοιο Soph. Ph. 82; σὺ μὲν .. ἐκφανεῖ κακῇ Id. O. T. 1063.

II. of things, to make known, disclose, reveal, τινί τι Hdt. 6. 135, al.; (so absol., ὡς τὸ μαντεῖον ἐξέφηνεν .. ἐμοί Soph. O. T. 243); ἐκφ. ἐωυτοῦ γνῶμην Id. 5. 35; τὴν αἰτίην Id. 6. 3; τὴν ἀλήθειαν Id. 1. 117; λόγον Eur. Hipp. 881; ἐκφ. ἐς φάος κακὰ Ib. 368:—Pass., with fut. med. to shine out or forth, ὅσσοι δεινὸν ὑπὸ βλεφάρων, ὥσει σέλας, ἐξεφάνθεν Il. 19. 17; [πλεῖρα] παρ' ἀσπίδος ἐξεφάνθη *his side was exposed*, 4. 468; ἐκφανέσθαι *it shall be disclosed*, Eur. Hipp. 42, cf. Plat. Hipp. Ma. 295 A. 2. to exhibit, δειλίαν Plat. Menex. 246 E; κακότητα ἐς τινα Hdt. 5. 92, 7.

3. ἐκφ. πόλεμον πρὸς τινα to declare .., Xen. An. 3. 1, 16.

ἐκφάλαγγέω, to leave the phalanx, Dem. Phal. 84.

ἐκφάνδην, Adv. = ἐκφανώς, openly, Philostr. 300.

ἐκφάνης, ἐς, *shewing itself, κάρων ἐκφανέες ἐκ λεπίδων* Anth. P. 6. 102:—rarely of persons, ἐκφ. γιγνώσκων *disclosing oneself*, Plat. Ion 535 B: plain, manifest, ἀνδρὸς τέκμαρ ἐκφανέας Aesch. Eum. 244, cf. Plat. Rep. 528 C, al.; ἐκφανής ἰδεῖν Aesch. Pers. 398, etc.:—Adv. —νως, Polyb. 5. 1, 3.

II. ἐκφανῆ, τά, *figures in alto relievo*, Stallb. Plat. Symp. 193 A.

ἐκφάνιζω, = ἐκφαίνω, Hesych.

ἐκφανοῖς, εως, ἡ, a *making clear*, cited from Synes.

ἐκφαντάζομαι, Dep. to form in imagination, Alciphro 1. 13.

ἐκφαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for *shewing forth*, Iambl. Protr. 322 Kiessl.

Adv. —κως, Plut. 2. 104 C.

ἐκφαντορία, ἡ, a *revealing of secret things*, Galen., Dion. Areop.

ἐκφαντορικός, ἡ, ὄν, *revealing*, Dion. Areop.

ἐκφαντος, ὄν, *shewn forth, revealed*, Hesych., Poll. 5. 147.

ἐκφάντωρ, ὀρος, ὁ, a *shewer forth, revealer*, Dion. Areop.

ἐκφάσθαι, inf. pres. med. of ἐκφῆμι.

ἐκφᾶστος, εως, Ion. ιος, ἡ, (ἐκφῆμι) a *declaration*, Hdt. 6. 129.

ἐκφαντίζω, to throw out of the manger: generally to throw away, Posidon. ap. Ath. 540 C; ἐκφ. ὑδοντας Eust. 1784. 45.

ἐκφάντιμα, τό, *that which is cleaned out of the manger*: mostly in pl. scraps, remnants, Philostr. 24, Ath. 207 D.

II. a board of the manger taken out in cleaning it, Poll. 10. 166.

ἐκφαντώμα, τό, = φαντώμα Poll. 7. 122.

ἐκφᾶτος, ὄν, (ἐκφῆμι) *beyond power of speech*, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 451.

Adv. —τως, with loud voice (cf. ἐκφῆμι), or ineffably, impiously, Aesch. Ag. 705.

ἐκφαιλίζω, to depreciate, Luc. Merc. Cond. 11: to corrupt, Ael. N. A. 4. 37: c. inf. to disdain to do, Ib. 11. 31.

ἐκφαιλισμός, ὁ, contempt, Joseph. A. J. 3. 8, 9.

ἐκφαυλος, ὄν, strengthd. for φαῖλος, Heliod. Chrysop. (Fabric. B. Gr. 8. 236.) Adv. —λως, Philostr. 503.

ἐκφερομύθεω, = μύθον ἐκφέρειν, to promulgate, Cornut. 30, Aen. Tact. 22.

ἐκφέρειν, fut. ἐξοίσω: fut. med. ἐξοίσομαι in pass. sense, Hdt. 8. 49, 76. To carry out of, τινά πολέμοιο Il. 5. 664 etc.; ὅπλα ἐκ μεγάρων Hdt. 8. 37; so also in Att., ἐκφ. πεύκας Ar. Fr. 494:—τὴν λήθην ἐκφ. to dash it, Anth. P. append. 304.

2. to carry out a corpse for burial, Lat. *efferre*, ἐξέφερον θρασὺν Ἑκτορα δακρυχέοντες Il. 24. 786, cf. Hdt. 7. 117, Antipho 143. 40, etc., and v. ἐκφορά I.

3. to carry away, carry off, τριῖ δάκισα Od. 15. 470:—to carry off as prize or reward, ἀέθλον Il. 23. 785; more freq. in Med., νίκην ἐκφ. Hdt. 6. 103, cf. Soph. El. 60, Dem. 178. 7, etc.

4. to carry out of the sea, to carry ashore, ἐπὶ Ταῖναρον Hdt. 1. 24, etc.: also to throw ashore, πόντον νιν ἐξήρκε .. κλύδων Eur. Hec. 701:—Pass., with fut. med., to come to land, be cast ashore, ἐς τοὺς ἐκωτῶν ἐξοίσονται Hdt. 8. 49, cf. 76., 2. 90.

II. to bring forth, in various senses: 1. of women, = φέρειν μέχρι τέλους to bring to the birth, Hipp. 569. 17, cf. Arist. H. A. 7. 4. 18, cf. 6. 22, 16, G. A. 2. 8, 23, al.:—of plants, to bear seed, Ib. 1. 23, 5; of the ground, to bear fruit, Hdt. 1. 193., 4. 198.

2. to bring out, bring about, accomplish, τέλος Il. 21. 451; τὸ μόριστον Pind. N. 4. 100; κακίας, ἀρετὰς ἐκφ. Plut. Dem. 1.

3. to bring out for the purpose of publishing, Lat. *edere*, ἐκφ. τὸ γραμματεῖον Ar. Nub. 19; ἐκφ. χρηστήριον to give out, deliver an oracle, Hdt. 5. 79; ἐκφ. λόγον

Soph. Tr. 741; δαῖγμα Plat. Legg. 788 C, Dem. 344. 20; ἐκφ. μῖσος εἰς τινας Polyb. 15. 27. 3; ἐκφ. τὴν ἱατρικὴν Diod. 5. 74:—of public measures, ἐκφ. ἐς τὸν δῆμον Hdt. 9. 5; ἐκφ. προβούλεμα εἰς τὸν δῆμον to bring a project of law before the people, Dem. 1346. 16; (so in Med., Aeschin. 71. 21):—of authors, to publish a work, Plat. Parm. 128 E, Plut. 2. 10 C, etc.:—generally to disclose, tell, τι τῷ μάγῳ Hdt. 3. 71:—Med., ἐκφέρεσθαι γνώμην to declare one's opinion, Id. 5. 36:—Pass., εἰς Ἑλλάδας ἐξασσθήσεται Eur. Supp. 561.

4. to let out, disclose, betray, τὴν ἀπαθὴν Hdt. 3. 74; τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν Id. 8. 132.

5. to put forth, exert, δύνασιν Eur. Ion 1012; and in Med., μέγα τι σθένος ἂν Κύπρις ἐκφέρεται νίκας Soph. Tr. 497.

6. ἐκφέρειν πόλεμον, Lat. *inferre bellum*, to begin war, Dem. 15. 10; ἐπὶ τινα Hdt. 6. 56; πρὸς τινα Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 1; τινα Polyb. 2. 36, 4, etc.

7. to bear upon one, bear the marks of, like Lat. *referre*, ἐκφέρουσι γὰρ μητρά' ὀνείδη Eur. Andr. 621.

8. to express, διὰ μέτρων Arist. Poët. 1, 11; ὅρον ἐκφ. to form a definition, Id. Metaph. 6. 15, 10:—to pronounce words so and so, Ath. 94 F.

9. to pay as tribute, διοχλία τάλαντα Polyb. 3. 27, 5, etc.

III. Pass. to be carried beyond bounds, ἐξω ὅραν ἐκφερόμενον ἀκύντιον Antipho 121. 29: mostly metaph. to be carried away by passion, ἀπαίδευσις ὀργῆς Thuc. 3. 84; πρὸς ὀργὴν ἐκφέρεσθαι to give way to passion, Soph. El. 628; ἐκφ. πρὸς αἰδῶ is inclined to feel respect, Eur. Alc. 601; λέγων ἐξηγήσθην Plat. Crat. 425 A; ἐξεγενεῖς ὥστε καμφθιποῦς γενέσθαι Id. Rep. 606 C, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 34.

IV. to carry to a certain point, εὐ δέ σ' ἐκφέρει .. βάσις Soph. Aj. 7; κινδυνεύει ὥσπερ ἀτραπὸς τις ἐκφέρειν ἡμᾶς ἐν τῇ σκέπῃ Plat. Phaedo 66 B:—Pass., ἐνταῦθα ἐξηγήσθην εἰς ἀπερ Πρωταγόρας λέγει Id. Crat. 386 A.

V. intr. (sub. εαυτῶν) to shoot forth (before the rest), ὡκα δ' ἐπειτα αἱ Φηρητιάδας .. ἐκφερον ἵπποι· τὰς δέ μετ' ἐξέφερον Διομήδους .. ἵπποι Il. 23. 376, cf. 759: also to run away, Xen. Eq. 3, 4.

2. to come to fulfilment, ὅρως τούδ' .. ὡς ἐς ὅρον ἐκφέρει μαντεύματα Soph. O. C. 1424: to come to an end, Id. Tr. 824.

ἐκφεύγω: fut. ἐξομαι and ξομαι:—to flee out or away, escape, absol., ἐκφυγέειν μεμαῶς Od. 19. 231, cf. Aesch. Pers. 510, etc.:—esp. of persons accused, to be acquitted, Ar. Vesp. 157; φεύγων ἐκφεύγων Hdt. 5. 95.

2. c. gen. to escape out of, ἐξέφυγον πολλὰς ἄλδς ἡπειρώδε Od. 23. 236; ἐκφ. τοῦ μὴ καταπερσθῆναι to escape from .., Xen. An. 1. 3, 2; also of a dart, βέλους ἐκφυγε χειρὸς Il. 11. 380.

3. c. acc. to escape, like Lat. *fugio*, ἐξ αὐτῶν ἐφυγες θάνατον Il. 11. 362; ἐκφυγε κῆρας Od. 4. 512; ἐκφυγέειν κακότητα 5. 414; νοῦσον Hdt. 1. 25; Σκυῖδας 6. 40; τὴν περπωμένην Aesch. Pr. 519; τὰν θεῶν νέμεσιν Soph. Ph. 517, etc.

b. simply to have escaped, to be beyond, οὐ πολλὰ ἐκφεύγειν παιδῖς ἔτη Plat. Polit. 268 E.

o. of things, ἐκφεύγει μέ τι something escapes me, Soph. O. T. 111, Eur. Hel. 162; ἐκφυγόν τοι πράγματ' αὐτὸν Dem. 236. 22, cf. 378. 29; ἐκφ. τὰς αἰσθήσεις to escape one's sense, Arist. Fr. 202, cf. Metaph. 13. 3, 9.

d. ἐκφεύγοντες τὴν χιῶνα τόποις places free from snow, Polyb. 3. 55, 7.

4. c. inf., οὐκ ἐκφεύγει μὴ οὐκ εἶναι .. Plat. Phaedr. 277 E, cf. Parm. 147 A, Soph. 235 D; ἐκφ. τὸ ἀποθανεῖν Id. Apol. 39 A.

ἐκφεύξις, εως, ἡ, an *escaping, escape*, Apollon. Lex. Hom.

ἐκφήμι, to speak out or forth, speak loudly; only in Med., ἔπος ἐκφάσθαι Od. 10. 246, 13. 308; νόον ἐκφατο Ap. Rh. 1. 439.—But ἐξέφησε in E. M. 687. 6.

ἐκφθέγγομαι, Dep. to utter, C. I. 4723.

ἐκφθέρειν, to destroy utterly, Scymn. 343:—elsewh. only as Pass. ἐκφθείρομαι, to be undone, ruined, Eur. Hec. 669: in Com., simply, to be gone, vanish, rack off, ἐκφθαρείς οὐκ οἶδ' ὅποι Ar. Pax 72; ἐκφθεῖρον Lat. *abi in malam rem*! Luc. D. Mer. 15, 2; cf. φθεῖρω II. 1.

ἐκφθίνω, in Hom. only in 3 plqpf. pass., ἐξέφθιτο οἶνος νῆων the wine had all been consumed out of the ships, had vanished from the ships, Od. 9. 163; νῆος ἐξέφθιτο ἥια 12. 329; ἐξέφθινται they have utterly perished, Aesch. Pers. 679, 927.

ἐκφιλέω, to kiss heartily, Anth. P. 12. 250.

ἐκφλαίνω, = ἐκφλύω, Eur. ap. Suid. s. v. φληγναφός.

ἐκφλαυρίζω, Att. for ἐκφανλίζω, Plut. Pomp. 57, etc.

ἐκφλαυρώω, = ἐκφλαυρίζω, Schol. Ar. Pl. 885.

ἐκφλεγμιάζομαι, Pass. to turn into phlegm, Hipp. Acut. 394.

ἐκφλέγω, to set on fire: metaph., τὴν πόλιν Ar. Pax 608:—Pass., ἐκφλέγεσθαι τὴν διάνοιαν to be inflamed .., Plut. 2. 766 A.

ἐκφλίβω [I], Ion. for ἐκθλίβω, Hipp. 411. 49.

ἐκφλογίζω, = ἐκφλέγω, Cleanth. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 372, in Pass.

ἐκφλογόομαι, Pass. to blaze up, Arist. Mirab. 36, Diosc. 1. 81.

ἐκφλόγωσις, εως, ἡ, a *conflagration*, Diod. 17. 115.

ἐκφλυαρίζω, —ῶ, f. l. for ἐκφλαυρίζω, —ῶ, v. Dind. Schol. Ar. 1. p. 270.

ἐκφλύω or ἐκφλύσσω, fut. ξω, to spit out: c. acc. cogn., ἐκφλ. γόον to give vent to a groan, Ap. Rh. 1. 275.

ἐκφλυδάνω, to break out, of sores, Hipp. 539. 16., 557. 17;—whence ἐκφλυδάνω in Galen. Lex. is to be emended.

ἐκφλύω [ῶ], to burst, rush, stream forth, Galen.

ἐκφοβέω, to frighten away, frighten, Aesch. Pers. 606, Plat. Gorg. 483 C, etc.; τὸ ἐκφοβῆσαι so as to cause alarm, Thuc. 2. 87; ἐκφ. τινα ἐς δεινίαν Eur. Or. 312; ἐκ. τινά τι to fright one with a thing, Thuc. 6. 11:—Pass. to be much afraid, to fear greatly, c. acc., Soph. El. 276; also with ὥς .., Ib. 1426; ὑπὲρ τιος Id. O. T. 989.

ἐκφόβησις, εως, ἡ, a *frightening*, Hdn. Epim. 21.

ἐκφοβος, ὄν, affrighted, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 41, Plut. Fab. 6, N. T.

ἐκφονίσσω, to make all red or bloody, Eur. Phoen. 42:—Pass., ἐκφ. τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς Arist. Physiogn. 6, 36.

ἐκφοιτάω, Ion. —έω, to go out constantly, be in the habit of going out, ἐπὶ θήρην Id. 4. 116; simply to go out, Id. 3. 68, Eur. El. 320. 2.

of things, to be spread abroad, παρὰ τῆς γυναικὸς ἐξεφοίταν λόγου Plut. Lyc. 3; also, ἐκφ. εἰς μανίαν to end in madness, Ael. N. A. 11. 32.

ἐκφοίτησις, εὖς, ἡ, a becoming public, Clem. Al. 685.

ἐκφορά, ἡ, (ἐκφέρω) a carrying out, esp. of a corpse to burial, Aesch. Theb. 1024, Cho. 9, 430, ἐπ' ἐκφοράν βαδίζειν Ar. Pl. 1008; ἐπ' ἐκφ. ἀκολουθεῖν τινι Lys. 92, 24; v. Becker Charicl. 389.

II. a bringing out, as of meats at a sacrifice, Theopomp. Com. Incert. 8; cf. Meineke ad ejusd. Κατὰ. 4. 2. a blabbing, betrayal, αὐτὰ γὰρ ἔδμεν, ποῦδεμ' ἐκφορά (Mss. ἐκφορος) λόγου Ar. Thesm. 472; λόγων ἀπορήτων ἐκφ. Diog. L. 1. 98.

III. (from Pass.) of horses, a running away, Xen. Eq. 3. 5.

2. passage outward, ἡ τοῦ πνεύματος ἐκφ. Diod. 2. 12.

IV. a projection in a building, Vitruv. 3. 3.

V. a derived word, Plut. 2. 1112 E.

ἐκφέρειω, = ἐκφέρω, to carry out, as a corpse for burial, Od. 22. 451, 24. 417.

2. generally, to carry out, Hdt. 1. 197, 9. 116; —Med. to take out with one, Eur. Cycl. 234, Isac. 60. 27, etc.; —Pass. to move forth, ὡς τότε ταρφέα κορυβὲς . . νῆαν ἐκφορέοντο II. 19. 360.

3. to carry quite out, leave none behind, of earth dug from a trench, Hdt. 2. 150, 7. 23; —ἐκφ. πόλιν to plunder it, Diod. 17. 13.

4. in Pass. to be cast on shore, Hdt. 8. 12.

5. to blab out, Hermesian. Fr. 5. 18.

ἐκφόρημα, τό, produce, Poll. 1. 237.

ἐκφόρησις, εὖς, ἡ, a carrying out or off, τῆς λείας Clem. Al. 415.

ἐκφορικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to expression: τὸ ἐκφ. the power of expressing oneself in words, Plut. 2. 1113 B. Adv. -κῶς, lb. 1112 D.

ἐκφόριον, τό, that which the earth produces, proem. Arist. Plant. 2. Poll. 1. 237.

II. payment assessed on produce, land-tax, tithe, ἐκφόρια τοῦ καρποῦ Hdt. 4. 198, Arist. Oec. 2. 1, 6; cf. C. I. 4957. 30.

ἐκφοροῦμαι, Pass. to be worn into holes, Theophr. Lap. 14 and 15.

ἐκφορός, ὄν, (φέρω) to be carried out, exportable, Ar. Pl. 1138.

2. to be made known or divulged, εἰ δ' ἐκφ. σοι συμφορὰ πρὸς ἀρενας Eur. Hipp. 295; οὐδέ τις γὰρ ἐκφ. λόγος Plat. Lach. 201 A; cf. ἐκφορά II. 2.

3. carried away by passion, violent, Plut. 2. 424 A; ἐκφ. ὑπὸ τοῦ πάθους, cited from Synes; ἵππος ἐκφ. a run-away horse, Galen.

II. act. carrying out: —in Aesch. Eum. 910, τῶν δυσσεβοῦντων ἐκφορώτερα is not more ready to carry them out to burial (v. ἐκφορά I), but rather more ready to weed them out, as a gardener does noxious plants (ἀνδρὸς φτυπτομένους ἐκφ., in next line).

2. ἐκφοροῖ γυναικὲς women with child, Arist. Fr. 258.

III. as Subst., ἐκφοροί, οἱ, reefing-ropes, elsewhere τέθροισι, Schol. Ar. Eq. 438, Phot.

ἐκφορτίσθαι, Pass. to be sold for exportation; metaph. to be kidnapped, betrayed, Soph. Ant. 1036.

ἐκφράζω, to tell over, recount, Aesch. Pr. 950, Eur. H. F. 1119: to denote, τινὰ ὀνομάζει τινι Plut. 2. 24 A.

ἐκφρακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐκφράσσω) fit for clearing obstructions, ἐκφρ. τῶν πύρων Aesch. τὰ ἐκφρ. opening medicines, Hippiatr.

ἐκφράσις, εὖς, ἡ, a description, Dion. H. 10. 17, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 20: —a title of several late poems descriptive of works of art, as that of Christodorus in Anth. P. 2, Plat. Sil., etc.

ἐκφράσσω, Att. -ττω, to remove obstacles, open, Diog. 18. 35.

ἐκφραστικός, ἡ, ὄν, descriptive: τὸ ἐκφρ. the faculty of describing, Diog. L. 5. 65.

ἐκφρῶ (v. ἐκφρῶ) : poet. impf. ἐξεφρῆμεν Ar. Vesp. 125; fut. ἐκφρῶσω Ib. 156; aor. ἐξέφρησα: imperat. ἐκφρες (mentioned by Hdn. π. μὲν. λέξ. 24. 24) restored Ib. 162 by Buttm. for ἐκφρε.

To let out, bring out, μὴ . . οὐκ ἐκφρῶσαι restored in Eur. Phoen. 264 (for οὐ μεθῶσαι) from the Schol. and Phot. Lex. 359, 8 (where Σοφοκλῆς is an error for Εὐριπίδης); the Verb was not uncommon in familiar language, cf. Ar. II. cc.; ἐξέφρησα ἑμᾶντὸν Luc. Lexiph. 9: —Pass. to go out, ἐκφρησθέντες Ael. ap. Suid.

ἐκφρονέω, to be ἐκφρων, act like one, Dio C. 55. 13.

ἐκφροντίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to think out, discover, Lat. excogitare, Eur. I. T. 1323, Ar. Nub. 605, Thuc. 3. 45.

ἐκφροσύνη, ἡ, (ἐκφρων) madness, nonsense, Tim. Locr. 102 E.

ἐκφρόντω, to roast thoroughly, Alex. Trall.

ἐκφρών, ὄν, gen. ονός, (φρῶ) out of one's mind, beside oneself, Hipp. 641.

37: senseless, stupid, Dem. 426. 23: also, frenzied, enthusiastic, of poets, Plat. Ion 534 B; of Bacchantes, Anth. P. 6. 220, cf. Plat. Legg. 790 E.

ἐκφύας, ἄδος, ἡ, = ἀποφύας, Schol. Diosc.

ἐκφυγγάνω, = ἐκφεύγω, Hipp. 470. 12, Aesch. Pr. 525, Diphil. Eύν. 3.

ἐκφύγε, v. sub ἐκφεύγω.

ἐκφύεις, εὖς, ἡ, = ἐκφεύγεις, Symm. V. T.

ἐκφύω [ῶ], strengthd. for φύω, LXX (Jer. 3. 2).

ἐκφύσσω, to blow out, ἐνθα ποταμὸς ἐκφύσθ' μένος pours forth its strength, Aesch. Pr. 721; of elephants spouting water through their trunks, Polyb. 3. 46, 12, cf. 1. 48, 8: metaph., ἐκφ. πόλεμον to blow up a war from a spark, Ar. Pax 610: —ἐκφυσσημένος a puffed up, conceited person, Polyb. 3. 103, 7.

II. to breathe out, βαρὺν ὕπνον ἐκφ.

i. e. to snore loudly, Theocr. 24. 47.

III. intr. to snort, Lyc. 743: to burst forth, φλόγες ἐκφύσησθαι Arist. Mund. 6.

ἐκφύσσημα, τό, a pustule, Poll. 4. 190: a hill thrown up by volcanic action, Schol. Ar. Rh. 3. 41.

ἐκφύσησις, εὖς, ἡ, emission of the breath, Galen. 2. 675.

ἐκφύσσω, poet. for ἐκφυσάω, Aesch. Ag. 1389.

ἐκφύσις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐκφύω) a growing out or forth: growth, increase, Arist. P. A. 2. 14, 6, Theophr. H. P. 8. 1, 5; ἐκφ. ἀρετῆς Plat. Legg. 777 E.

II. an outgrowth, Aesch. Fr. 248, Plat. Phaedr. 251 B: a bony projection, Hipp. Ar. 810.

2. a shoot, sprout, sucker, Theophr. H. P. 7. 4, 3, Polyb. 18. 1, 6.

ἐκφύτευω, to plant out, to graft, εἰς συκῆν Arist. Probl. 20. 18: to plant land, Heraclid. Pont. 11, Philostr. in Phot. Bibl. 332. 26.

ἐκφύω, fut. ῶω, to generate from the female, to engender, beget, of the male, Soph. O. T. 437. 827, etc.; ὡς ἐξέφυσεν Ἀερὸς πῦρ λέκτρον ἀπὸ Ἀγαμέμνον' Eur. Hel. 391; cf. ἐκτρέφω.

2. rarely of the female, to bear, Soph. O. C. 984; cf. Pors. Phoen. 34; so also, ἡ γῆ ἐκφύει πάντα Arist. Mund. 5. 11; ἐκφ. κέρατα Id. H. A. 9. 5, 7: —absol., of seed, to produce a plant, Dem. 748. 15.

II. Pass., with pf. and aor. 2 act., to be engendered, to be born from, κεφαλὰί τρεῖς ἐνὸς αὐχένος ἐκφύονται (Ep. part. pf.) II. 11. 40; πατὴρ, μητὴρ ἐκφύονται Soph. Aj. 487, 1295, Eur. Ion 542; ἀλχημα ἐκπεφυκός a tattler by birth or nature, Soph. Ant. 320. [On the quantity, v. φύω.]

ἐκφώνω, to cry out, Plut. Caes. 66.

II. to pronounce, Id. 2.

1010 A, Dion. Thrax in A. B. 810, etc.

ἐκφώνημα, τό, a thing called out: a sermon, Eccl.

ἐκφώνησις, εὖς, ἡ, pronunciation, Apollon. de Constr. 14: an exclamation, Plut. 2. 111 D.

II. the ending of the sermon, Eccl.

ἐκφωτίζομαι, Pass. to be illuminated, Clem. Al. 662.

ἐκχάλω, fut. ἄσω [ᾶ], to let go from, τί τινος Anth. P. 11. 354.

II. intr. to become loose or slack, Hipp. 255. 12.

ἐκχαλίνω, to unbridle, Plut. Pelopid. 33.

ἐκχαλκεύω, to work from brass, Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 6.

ἐκχαράδρῳ, strengthd. for χαράδρῳ, Polyb. 4. 41, 9.

ἐκχάρασσω, Att. -ττω, to erase, Plut. 2. 873 D.

ἐκχαυρῶνδιδω, to swallow like Charybdis, Pherecrat. Κραπ. 17.

ἐκχαυνόω, to stuff out, to make vain and arrogant, [πόλιν] ἐκχαυνῶν λόγοις Eur. Supp. 412; ἐκχ. τὸν πολλὸν ὄχλον to make them gape and stare, Hipp. Ar. 808.

ἐκχέω, Lat. ecaeare, Com. ap. Dem. Phal. 126.

ἐκχεύω, = sq., Nic. ap. Ath. 683 E.

ἐκχέω, fut. -χέω (v. χέω): aor. 1 ἐξέχεα, Ep. ἐκχενα, med. ἐκχενάμην.

To pour out, properly of liquids, οἶνον (v. sub κρατῆρ) II. 3. 296; αἷμ' ἐκχέας πέδω Aesch. Eum. 654; πηγὰς Eur. H. F. 941; δάκρυα Plat. Symp. 215 E: metaph., (in Med.) ταχέας δ' ἐκχεύατ' ὕστος he poured forth his arrows, Od. 22. 3, 24. 178; σοὶ . . δαίμονες . . ἐλπίδας ἐξέχεαν Plat. Eleg. 7 Bgk.

b. to pour out, i. e. to empty, a vessel, ποδάνιπτρον Ar. Fr. 290; τὸν χοῦ Μενανδ. Incert. 461.

2. of words, Aesch. Ag. 1029, Ar. Thesm. 554; μολῆς Eur. Supp. 773; πολλὰν γλῶσσαν ἐκχέας Soph. Fr. 668.

3. to pour out like water, throw away, squander, waste, ὄλβον Aesch. Pers. 826; τὰ πάντα Id. Cho. 520, cf. Soph. Ph. 13, El. 1291; πλοῦτον ἐξέχεεν εἰς δαπάναν Anth. P. 9. 367; ἐκχ. τὰ τε αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐαυτῶν Plat. Rep. 553 B.

4. to spread out, λῖνα, ὀθόνας Ap. Rh. 2. 902, Luc. Amor. 6.

II. Pass., used by Hom. mostly in plup. ἐξεκχύντο, as also in 3 sing. Ep. syncop. aor. ἐξέχυστο or ἐκχυστο, part. ἐκχόμενος [ῶ]: —to pour out, stream out or forth, properly of liquids, II. 21. 300, Od. 19. 504, etc.; ἐκ δ' ἀρα πάσαι χύντο χαμαὶ χολάδες 4. 525: —metaph., of persons, ἐκχεοντο εὐκίτες ἐξεχύντο II. 16. 259; ἱπποῖν ἐκχόμενοι pouring from the [wooden] horse, Od. 8. 515; ἐκχούεντες ἐκ τοῦ τείχεος Hdt. 3. 13: —generally, to be spread out, πολλὰ δὲ [δέσματα] . . ἐξεκχύντο Od. 8. 279; cf. ἐκχώννυμι.

2. to be poured out like water, thrown away, forgotten, ἐκκέχυσται φιλότης Theogn. 110; αἱ ὁμοιοταὶ ἐκκεχυμέναι εἰσιν Plat. Crito 49 A; cf. Valck. Hipp. 1062.

3. to give oneself up to any passion, like Lat. effundi in . . , to be overjoyed, Ar. Vesp. 1469; ἐκχ. εἰς τινα, εἰς τινα to give oneself up to a person or thing, Polyb. 5. 106, 7., 32. 11, 4; ἐκχ. γελῶν to burst out laughing, Anth. P. 12. 156.

4. to lie languidly, Anth. P. 5. 55.

ἐκχιδῶ, to cover all over with grass (χιδός); γῆ ἐκκεχιλωμένη land that bears nothing but grass, Paus. ap. Eust. 773. 1.

ἐκχλενάω, strengthd. for χλενάω, Liban. 4. 699, Symm. V. T.

ἐκχλουόμαι, Pass. to be or grow sallow, Hipp. Coac. 196.

ἐκχουριλόμαι, Pass.: ἐκκεχουριλωμένη without an atom of Choerilis in it, Cratin. Incert. 66, et ibi Meineke.

ἐκχολάω, to make bilious: to enrage, Geop. 14. 19, 3.

ἐκχολοῖμαι, Pass. to be changed into bile or gall, Galen.

ἐκχονδρίζω, (χόνδρος) to make into cartilage, Galen.

ἐκχορδοῖμαι, Pass. to be elicited from the strings, Sopat. ap. Ath. 175 C.

ἐκχορεύω, to break out of the chorus: generally, to break out, ἐς ἀγὼν Opp. H. 4. 215: to exult, Heliod. 10. 38.

II. Dep. to drive out of the chorus, ἀν τέ ποτ' Ἀρτεμὶς ἐκχορεύσαστο Eur. Hel. 381.

ἐκχράω (v. χράω c), to declare as an oracle, tell out, τὰ πολλὰ . . ὅτ' ἐξέχρη κακὰ Soph. O. C. 87, cf. Pind. O. 7. 170.

II. to suffice, οὐκ ἐξέχρησέ σφί ἡ ἡμέρα Hdt. 8. 70: —impers., like ἀποχρᾶ, c. inf., κῶς ταῦτα βασιλεὺς ἐκχρήσει περιβρίσθαι; how will it suffice him, how will he be content to . . ? Id. 3. 137.

ἐκχρέμπτομαι, Dep. to cough up, bring up, Hipp. 469. 36.

ἐκχρηματίζομαι, Dep. to squeeze money from, levy contributions on, τινά Thuc. 8. 87, Dio C. 53. 10.

ἐκχρώννυμι, fut. -χρώσω, to discolour, Theodect. ap. Strabo 695.

ἐκχυλίζω, to squeeze out the juice or liquor, Hipp. 608. 25; to suck out, Arist. H. A. 8. 11, 1.
 ἐκχυλόμαι, Pass. to be squeezed out, Galen. 13. p. 186.
 ἐκχύμα, τό, that which is poured out; αἵματος ἐκχ. blood-shed, Or. Sib. 3. 320, whence 11. 106 must be emended.
 ἐκχόμενος, v. sub ἐκχέω.
 ἐκχυμίω, = ἐκχυλίζω, Arist. H. A. 8. 4. 3.
 ἐκχυόμαι, Pass., of the small arteries, to shed the blood and leave it extravasated under the skin, Hipp. Fract. 759:—ἐκχύμαμα, τό, ἐκχύματος, ἡ, ecchymosis, Hipp. Fract. 760, Ar. 817, 840.
 ἐκχύνω, collat. form of ἐκχέω, Luc. Pseudol. 29.
 ἐκχύσις, ἡ, a pouring out, Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 12, Theophr. Vent. 49.
 ἐκχύτης [ῥ], οὐ, ὅ, α, spendthrift, Luc. Vit. Auct. 24.
 ἐκχύτο, v. sub ἐκχέω.
 ἐκχύνω, ον, (ἐκχέω) poured forth, unconfined, κόμη Anth. P. 9. 669: outstretched, ἐκχύντος ὕπνου κείτο Ib. 5. 275. 2. immoderate, Lat. effusus, γέλωας ap. Suid.
 II. as Subst. ἐκχυντο, τό, drink, Anth. P. 9. 395; sed legend. ἔγχυντο.
 ἐκχυνέω, to melt down, cati onew, Dio C. 68. 15.
 ἐκχυννύμαι, Pass., to be raised on a bank or mound, τῆς πόλιος ἐκ-
 κεχωσμένης ὑψοῦ Hdt. 2. 138; μάλιστα Βουβάστι πόλι ἐξεχώσθη
 mound was raised highest at B., Ib. 137. II. of a bay, to be
 filled up by the deposit of a river, Ib. 11.
 ἐκχωρέω, to go out and away, depart, ἐκ τόπου Hdt., etc.: to leave a
 country, emigrate, Id. 1. 56, Hecatae. 353:—metaph., ἐκχ. ἐκ τοῦ ζῆν
 Polyb. 2. 21, 2; and absol., Id. 7. 2, 1. 2. to slip out of, ἀσπράγαλος
 ἐξεχώρησεν ἐξ ἄρθρων Hdt. 3. 129. 3. to give way, Eur. I. A. 367,
 Dem. 1029. 17; ἐκχ. τινι to make place for, Hipp. Jusj. 1; χεῖμῶνες
 ἐκχωροῦσιν εὐκαρπῶ θέρει Soph. Aj. 676:—ἐκχ. τινί τινος to give way
 to a person in a thing, Polyb. 2. 2, 1, cf. 3. 14, 3. II. trans.
 to give up, cede, τινί τι C. I. 2454, 2664:—Pass., Ib. 426S.
 ἐκχώρησις, εὐς, ἡ, a going out, Plut. 2. 903 D. II. a concession,
 C. I. 3394.
 ἐκψηγμα, τό, (ψῆχω) a particle, Clem. Al. 241.
 ἐκψύχω [ῥ], fut. ψω, to give up the ghost, expire, Hipp. 447. 51, N. T.
 ἐκω, barbarism for ἔχω, in Ar. Thesm. 1197, 1220.
 ἐκών, ἐκούσα, ἐκόν: (v. sub ἐκπλος):—willing, willingly, of free will,
 with good will, readily, Hom., etc.; frequently repeated, ἐκὼν ἀέκοντί
 γε θυμῷ Il. 4. 43; οὐ γὰρ τίς με βίη γε ἐκὼν ἀέκοντα διήται 7. 197;
 ἐκὼν' ἐκόντι συμπαρστατεῖν Aesch. Pr. 218; πάρειμι δ' ἄκων οὐχ
 ἐκούσιν Soph. Ant. 276; ἐκόντα μήτ' ἄκοντα Id. Ph. 771; βίη τε κούχ
 ἐκὼν Id. O. C. 935; ἐκὼν παρ' ἐκόντος λαμβάνειν i. e. by mutual consent,
 Dem. 528. 15. 2. willingly, purposely, ἐκὼν δ' ἡμάρτανε φωτός
 Il. 10. 372, and Att.; σφόδρ' ἐκὼν ἄγορεύειν προσποιούμενος Dem. 848.
 15. 3. in Prose, ἐκὼν εἶναι or ἐκὼν, as far as depends on my will,
 as far as concerns me, mostly with a negat., as Hdt. 7. 104., 8. 116,
 Plat. Apol. 37 A, al.; or in a sentence implying a negat., as θαυμάζοιμεν
 ἂν, εἰ... τίς ἐκὼν... ἀφικνεῖται Id. Rep. 646 B:—very rarely affirm., ἐκὼν
 εἶναι... ὁχετο Hdt. 7. 164. II. rarely, like ἐκούσιος, of things,
 v. ἄεκαον II.
 ἔλα, imperat. of ἐλάω: v. sub ἐλαύνω.
 ἐλάα, Att. for ἐλαία.
 ἐλάαν, Ep. inf. pres. of ἐλάω, ἐλαύνω, Hom.; but fut. in Il. 17. 496.
 ἐλάδιον [α], τό, Dim. of ἐλάα a young olive-tree, Alciphro 3. 13. II.
 a little oil, Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1. 7, Archedic. Θραυρ. 1. 11.
 ἐλαία, Att. ἐλάα [v. sub fin.], ἡ, the olive-tree, Hom., esp. in Od., as
 II. 590; sacred to Athena, who is said to have planted the first at
 Colonus, Soph. O. C. 701 sq., cf. Hdt. 5. 82; or (acc. to others) in the
 Acropolis of Athens (v. sub μαρία); and we have it called ἐρηί ἐλαία
 as early as Od. 13. 372: brought by Hercules, acc. to an old legend, from
 the land of the Hyperboreans, Pind. O. 3. 24 sq., Paus. 5. 7, 7: on the
 Attic legend, that the olive was produced by Athena in her contest with
 Poseidon, v. Hdt. 8. 55, Apollod. 3. 14, etc.:—ἡμέρη ἐλαίη, Lat. felix
 oliva, Hdt. 5. 82 (opp. to ἀγρία ἔλα, or κύντινος): its epithets are χρυσέα,
 ἁνθή Pind. O. 11 (10). 13, Aesch. Pers. 617 (Virgil's flava oliva);
 and above all γλαυκή, v. sub γλαυκός: its branches were used by suppliants,
 v. esp. Aesch. Eum. 43, Soph. O. T. 3, etc.; φέρεσθαι ἐκπὸς τῶν ἐλαίων
 to run beyond the olives, which stood at the end of the Athenian race-
 course, i. e. to go too far, Ar. Ran. 995, ubi v. Schol. II. the fruit
 of the olive-tree, an olive, Ar. Ach. 550.—Acc. to the Gramm. ἐλάα was
 the proper form in this sense, ἐλαία in the first; but ἐλάα is simply the
 Att. form, v. C. I. 93. 41 sq., 123. 21. [In ἐλάα, the penult. is long,
 Eur. Fr. 362. 46, Ar. Ach. 550, Pax 578, Av. 617, etc., and Dind. restores
 this form in Aesch. and Soph.; but ἐλάων in Alex. Incert. 1 (where
 perhaps ἐλάων—a form acknowledged by Acl. Dion. ap. Eust. 1944. 8—
 should be restored), and αἰ ἐλάη, Anth. P. 4. 2, 6. 102.] (The Root
 seems to exist in Skt. √li (liquefacere). Curt. no. 528:—from ἐλαία,
 ἐλαίων prob. come all the existing forms, Lat. olea, oliva, oleum, olivum;
 Goth. aleu, O. Norse olea or olia, A. S. æl (oil); O. H. G. olei (öl); etc.)
 ἐλαί-αγνος or ἐλέ-αγνος, ὁ, a Boeotian marsh-plant, perhaps myrica,
 sweet gale (diff. from μυρίη), Theophr. H. P. 4. 10, 2.
 ἐλαίαις [α], Att. for ἐλαίης.
 ἐλαί-ἄκονη, ἡ, a whetstone used with oil, Lat. cos olearia, opp. to cos
 aquaria, Paul. Aeg. p. 245. 52.
 ἐλαίω, to cultivate olives, Ar. Fr. 167. II. to be olive-green, Hesych.
 ἐλαίης, Att. -αίης, εὐσα, ev, of the olive-tree, Nic. Th. 676, etc.:
 planted with olives, ἐλαίηεντες ἄρουραι Anth. P. append. 51. II.
 oily, Soph. Fr. 405: full of oil, Nonn. D. 5. 226.
 ἐλαιπρός, ἡ, ὄν, oily, of oil, ἀγγεῖα Hipp. 640. 12; εἶδος Plat. Tim.
 60 A; ἐλ. δρόσος i. e. oil, Anth. P. 5. 4; ἐλ. ἐν πεδίῳ oil-producing, Epigr.

Gr. 641.
 2. in Pind. Fr. 88, of bees, honied; cf. Anth. P. ap-
 pend. 323.
 ἐλαϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, like an olive. Adv. -κῶς, Arr. Epict. 2. 20, 18.
 ἐλαίνεος, α, ον, =sq., ῥόπαλον Od. 9. 320; μύχλος Ib. 394.
 ἐλαῖνος, ἡ, ον, of olive-wood, ἐλαῖνῳ ἀμφὶ πελέκῳ Il. 13. 612;
 στελεῖον Od. 5. 236.
 ἐλαίο-βάφης, ἐς, dipped in oil, Hesych.
 ἐλαίο-βράχης, ἐς, Paul. Aeg. 3. 39; and -βρεχῆς, ἐς, Galen., =sq.
 ἐλαίο-βροχος, ον, soaked in oil, Ath. 393 B.
 ἐλαίο-δευτος, ον, = foreg., Suid., Zonar.
 ἐλαίο-δόκος or -δόχος, ον, holding oil, Hdn. Epim. 78, Suid., etc.
 ἐλαίο-ειδής, ἐς, = ἐλαϊδής, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 6.
 ἐλαίο-θέσιον, τό, the oiling-room at the baths, Vitruv. 5. 11, 2.
 ἐλαιοθετέω, to provide oil at the baths, C. I. 4025.
 ἐλαίο-θηλος, ον, nurturing olives, νάμα C. I. 6856.
 ἐλαίο-θρεπτος, ον, oil-fed, Method. ap. Phot. Bibl. 309. 19.
 ἐλαίο-κάπηλος [α], ὁ, an oil-mon, Liban. 4. 139.
 ἐλαίο-καμῆς, to cultivate olives, Poll. 7. 141, etc.
 ἐλαιοκομία, ἡ, the cultivation of olives, Poll. 7. 140.
 ἐλαιοκομικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to ἐλαιοκομία, Poll. 7. 140.
 ἐλαιοκόμιον, τό, an olive-yard, C. I. 5594. 71.
 ἐλαίο-κόμος, ον, rearing olives, A. B. 248: but, II. ἐλαίο-
 κομος, ον, (κόμη) olive-clad, Μαπαθῶν Nonn. D. 13. 184.
 ἐλαίο-κονία, ἡ, a powder made from olives, Lat. maltha, Eust. 382. 37.
 ἐλαίο-λογέω, to pick olives, LXX (Deut. 24. 20), Philo 2. 390.
 ἐλαϊολόγος, Att. ἐλαολόγος, ον, (ἄλγω) an olive-gatherer, Ar. Vesp. 712.
 ἐλαίο-μελι, ιτος, τό, sweet gum from the olive-tree, Diosc. 1. 38.
 ἐλαίο-μετρέω, to measure out oil, C. I. 3616-17.
 ἐλαϊον, τό, (ἐλαία) olive-oil, Lat. oleum, olivum, in Hom. mostly
 anointing oil, used after the bath, λουσαμένῳ καὶ ἀλειψάμενῳ λίπ'
 ἐλαίῳ (v. λίπα) Il. 10. 577, cf. 14. 171, 18. 350, etc.; or before wrestling
 and some other gymnastic exercises (v. ἀλειπτής); ἐλ. θεῖναι to provide
 oil at the baths, C. I. 1122, 1123; ἐλαῖον ζῆεν, proverb of those who
 frequented the palaestra: never in Hom. as an article of food:—the
 Hom. epithets are εὐώδης Od. 2. 339; ῥοδέν (rose-scented) Il. 23. 186,
 cf. Hices. ap. Ath. 689 B; ἐλ. ῥόδων occurs often in Hipp., 653. 42, etc.;
 also ἐλ. λευκόν Ib. 55, etc.; τοῦ λευκοτάτου πάντων ἐλ. Σαμακοῦ Antiph.
 Incert. 10. II. any oily substance, ἐλ. χήρειον Hipp. 668. 30, etc.;
 ἐλ. ἀπὸ σελαχῶν like our 'cods-liver oil', ἐλ. ἀπὸ γαλακτος butter,
 Hecatae. p. 62. III. at Athens, the oil-market, ἀναμενῶ σε... πρὸς
 τοῦλαιον Menand. Incert. 339; cf. μύρον, ἰχθὺς.
 ἐλαίο-πίνης, ἐς, stained with or soaked in oil, Hipp. 338. 15.
 ἐλαίο-ποιτα, ἡ, the making of oil, Polyb. 7. 147.
 ἐλαίο-πρωρος, ον, like an olive at top, Arist. Phys. 2. 8, 12.
 ἐλαίο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, an oil-man, oil-merchant, Dem. 784. 18.
 ἐλαίο-πώλειον, τό, an oil-shop: in Gloss. -πωλείον.
 ἐλαῖος, ὁ, κύντινος, the wild olive, Lat. oleaster, ἔργιος ἔλ. Pind. Fr. 21,
 Soph. Tr. 1197; v. sub ἄρρη, and cf. Theophr. H. P. 2. 2, 12. II.
 ἐλαῖος (oxyt.), ὁ, a bird, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 65 B (where the MSS.
 ἐλαῖον, perhaps f. l. for ἐλαῖος). 2. Rhodian for φαρμακεύς, Hesych.
 ἐλαῖο-σπονδα (sc. ἐλά), τά, drink-offerings of oil, Porphy. Abst. 2. 20:
 cf. οἰνίσπονδα, ὑδρίσπονδα.
 ἐλαίο-στάφυλος, ὁ, a vine grafted on an olive, Geop. 9. 14.
 ἐλαίο-τριβεῖον, τό, an olive-press, oil-mill, Eccl.
 ἐλαίο-τροπικός, ἡ, ὄν, for pressing olives, ἄρμενα C. I. 2694 b.
 ἐλαίο-τρόπιον, τό, = foreg., Geop. 6. 1.
 ἐλαίο-τρίγον, τό, lees of oil; elsewhere ἀμόργη, amurea, Hesych.
 ἐλαϊουργεῖον (not -ιον), τό, (ἐργον) an oil-press, oil-mill, Arist. Pol.
 I. 11, 9, Diog. L. 1. 26.
 ἐλαίο-φιλοφάγος, ον, fond of eating olives, κυχῆλαι Epich. 108 Ahr.
 ἐλαίο-φόρος, ον, olive-bearing, Eur. H. F. 1178; χώρα ἐλ. land fit for
 olives, Theophr. C. P. 2. 4, 4.
 ἐλαίο-φύης, ἐς, olive-planted, πάγος Eur. Ion 1470.
 ἐλαίο-φυλλον, τό, βρυνία, Diosc. 3. 130.
 ἐλαίο-φύτεία, ἡ, a planting of olives, Steph. B. s. v. φελλεύς.
 ἐλαίο-φύτος, ον, olive-planted, Aesch. Pers. 884, Strab. 570; ἐλ. δέν-
 δρεσι set with olive-trees, Id. 809. II. ἐλαϊφυτον, τό, an olive-
 yard, Lat. olivetum, Plut. 2. 524 A.
 ἐλαίο-χρηστία, ἡ, an anointing with oil, restored by Budaeus in Diog.
 L. 5. 71 (where the MSS. ἐλαιοχρηστία, the use of oil); so ἐληοχρηστή-
 ριον, τό, a vessel for such purpose, Keil Inscr. p. 73.
 ἐλαίο-χροος, ον, contr. -χροος, ον, olive-coloured, Hesych.
 ἐλαίο-χυτέω, to anoint with oil, Paul. Aeg. 6. 74.
 ἐλαῖω, to oil; only used in Pass. to be oiled, Arist. H. A. 8. 27, 3:
 to glisten as with oil, Pind. Fr. 274, Soph. Fr. 556. II. to gather
 olives, Poll. 7. 146.
 ἐλαῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, an olive-tree: Att. pl. ἐλᾶδες Ar. Ach. 998.
 ἐλαῖστῆρ, ἴρος, -στῆρ, οὐ, ὁ, an olive-gatherer, Poll. 7. 146., 10. 120.
 ἐλαῖστήριον, τό, an olive-press, C. I. 2694 b.
 ἐλαῖωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like an olive: oily, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1093: olive-
 green, Diosc. 1. 92.
 ἐλαῖων, ὄνος, ὁ, an olive-yard, Lat. olivetum, LXX (Ex. 23. 11,
 al.). II. the Mount of Olives, Olivet, N. T., cf. Joseph. A. J. 20. 8, 6.
 ἐλαιωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐλαῖω) oiled, Hesych.
 ἐλ-ανδρος, ον, man-destroying, epith. of Helen, Aesch. Ag. 689.
 ἐλάνη or ἐλένη, ἡ, a torch of reeds, Ath. 699 D, 701 A; cf. ἐλῆ.
 ἐλαολόγος, ἐλαοφόρος, v. sub ἐλαίο-
 ἐλαπρός, ὄν, barbarism for ἐλαφόρος, Ar. Thesm. 1180.
 ἐλαῖσα, ἐλάσασκε, ἐλασαῖατο, v. sub ἐλαύνω.
 ἐλασῆς, ὁ, an unknown bird, Ar. Av. 886.

ἐλασεῖω, (ἐλαύνω) Desiderat. *to wish to march*, Luc. Charon 9.
ἐλάσια, ἡ, = ἐλάσις: *riding*, Xen. Eq. Mag. 4. 4: *n march*, Joseph. A. J. 2. 10. 2.

ἐλασί-βροντος, *on, thunder-hurling*, Pind. Fr. 108. II. *hurled like thunder*, ἐπη ἑλ. Ar. Eq. 626.

ἐλάσιος, *a, on, driving away the epilepsy*, Plut. 2. 296 F.
ἐλάσι-ιππος, *on, horse-driving, horse-riding, knightly*, Pind. P. 5. 114; of the sun, Orph. H. 8. 18; cf. ἱππελάτης.

ἐλαῖος, *ως, ἡ, a driving away, banishing*, Thuc. 1. 139; ἑλ. βοσκημάτων *a driving them away as booty*, Plut. Rom. 7. 2. (sub. στρατοῦ), *a march, expedition*, Hdt. 4. 1, al.; ἐλασιν ποίεσθαι Id. 7. 37: also *a procession*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 34:—(sub. ἵππου) *a riding*, Id. Eq. 9. 6, Eq. Mag. 8. 2: *a charge of horse*, Dion. H. 6. 12.

ἐλασι-χθών, *onos, δ, earth-striking*, Ποσειδών Pind. Fr. 281 Bgk.
ἐλασιον, τό, *metal beaten out, a metal-plate*, Diosc. 5. 96, Paus. 10. 16. 1. II. = ἐλασις, Georg. Pis., Eust. 1306. 55.

ἐλασματίον, τό, *Dim. of foreg.*, Diosc. Parab. 2. 164, Galen.
ἐλασμός, ὁ, = ἐλάσις, Pind. Dio C. 46. 36. II. = ἐλασις, Hippiatr.

ἐλασσα, Ep. aor. 1 of ἐλαύνω, Hom.
ἐλασσόνως, Adv. of ἐλάσσω, Hipp. 352. 23; ἑλ. ἡ κατ' ἀξίαν Antipho 128. 38.

ἐλάσσω, Att. -πτω: aor. ἡλλάττωσα Lys. 130. 31, Polyb.: pf. ἡλάττω Dion. H., etc.:—Pass., fut. -θήσεται Thuc. 5. 34, Dem. 536. 5, but fut. med. in same sense, Hdt. 6. 11, Thuc. 5. 104, 105: aor. ἡλάσσωθην, -τῶσθην Id. 1. 77, Dem. 140. 11: pf. ἡλλάττωμαι Polyb. *To make less or smaller, to lessen, diminish, lower, τὴν πόλιν* Lys. 130. 31, Isocr. 162 C: c. gen. *to detract from, μὴ προστιθέναι τιμὴν, ἀλλὰ μὴ ἐλάσσωσιν τῆς υπαρχούσης* Thuc. 3. 42. II. Pass. 1. absol. *to become smaller, be lessened, suffer loss, be worse off, be depreciated*, Thuc. 2. 62., 4. 59., 5. 34, 43:—also *to take less than one's due, waive one's rights or privileges*, Id. 1. 77, Dem. 1287. 16: *to fall short of one's professions, act dishonestly*, Isocr. 12 D:—ἐν κόσμῳ ἡλλάττωμένῃ in an imperfect state, Arist. Plant. 1. 2, 19. 2. c. dat. rei, *to have the worse of it, in a thing, τῷ πολέμῳ* Thuc. 1. 115; *to be inferior, τῇ ἐμπερίᾳ* Id. 5. 72; *πολλὰς ναυαῖ* Xen. Hell. 1. 5. 15; *πᾶσι τοῖσιν* Ib. 6. 2, 28; ἡλαττωμένους τοῖς ὀμμασι of a one-eyed man, Polyb. 17. 4. 3. 3. c. gen. pers. *to be at a disadvantage with a person, πολλὰ μὲν οὐν ἐγὼν ἡλαττωμαι κατὰ τουτοῖν τὸν ἀγῶνα Αἰσχίνου* Dem. 226. 13; ἐλαττωσθαι τινὸς τινι Plat. Alc. 1. 121 B, cf. Gorg. 459 C. Cf. ἡσσάομαι.

ἐλάσσων, Att. -ττων, *on, gen. onos*; Sup. ἐλάχιστος (q. v.):—*smaller, less*, formed from ἐλαχύν (q. v.), but serving as Comp. to μικρός, opp. to μέγας, δουρηνεκές, ἡ καὶ ἐλάσσον Id. 10. 357; ἐλάσσον ἔχειν *to have the worse, be worse off, τινὶ in a thing*, Theogn. 269 Bgk., Hdt. 9. 102, Dem. 575. 14; 50, ἐλάττω γίγνεσθαι Ar. Eq. 441, Dem. 36. 23; οὐκ ἐλάσσονα πάσχειν Aesch. Pers. 813; ἐλάττω νομίας τὴν ἀρχὴν ἡ κατὰ τὴν αὐτοῦ φύσιν εἶναι too small for .., Isocr. 223 D; cf. ἐλάσσωνας.

2. c. gen. pers. *worse than, inferior to*, Thuc., etc.; but c. gen. rei, like ἡσσων, *giving way to, subservient to, χρημάτων, στίων* Xen. Lac. 5. 8. 3. in neut. with Preps., περὶ ἐλάσσονος ποιεῖσθαι *to consider of less account*, Hdt. 6. 6; ἐν ἐλάττω τιθεσθαι Polyb. 4. 6, 12; παρ' ἐλαττων ἡγείσθαι Plat. Rep. 546 D; ἐν' ἐλαττων εἶναι Id. Phaedo 93 B; δι' ἐλάττωτος at less distance, Thuc. 7. 4. II. of Number, *fewer, οἱ ἐλάσσονες the smaller number*, Hdt. 3. 121; ἐλάσσονες ἀριθμὸν Id. 8. 66; ἐλ. πλῆθος Thuc. 1. 49. III. of Time, *shorter*, Plat. Pol. 255 C, etc. IV. of worth or rank, οἱ ἐλάσσονες *the meaner sort*, Isocr. 17 C, Alex. Κυβερν. 1. 12. V. neut. ἐλάσσων, as Adv., ἐλ. ἡ μὲν Aesch. Fr. 938, cf. Soph. El. 598, Plat. Rep. 564 D, etc.; ἐλ. ἀποθεν less far off, Thuc. 4. 67 (v. inf. 3); neut. pl. as Adv., = ἐλατονάκις, Plat. Crito 53 A; but reg. Adv., ἐλασσόνως ἡ κατ' ἀξίαν Antipho 128. 37. VI. with inclcl. Numerals, *the ἡ of Comparison* is often omitted, οὐκ ἐλάττω οὐδοθήκοντα Diod. 14. 8; esp. in Adv. ἐλάσσον, as, ἐλ. δέκα ἔτη (as in Lat. *plus decem annos*), Plat. Legg. 856 D, al.—Cf. ἐλάχιστος. (The orig. form must have been ἐλαχίων or -γων, v. κρίσσω.)

ἐλαστρέω, Ep. and Ion. for ἐλαύνω, πολλοὶ δ' ἀροτῆρες .. ζεύγεα δινεύοντες ἐλάστρουν *they drove the teams*, Il. 18. 543; κατ' ἀμαξίονην ἡλάστρει Theogn. 600; ἐλ. τινα *to drive about*, of the Furies, Eur. I. T. 971, cf. Dion. H. 1. 23:—Pass., of ships, *to be rowed*, Hdt. 2. 158., 7. 24. ἐλάσω [ᾶ], fut. of ἐλαύνω.

ἐλάτεια, fem. of ἐλατήρ, ἵππων ἐλ., of Artemis, Pind. Fr. 59.
ἐλατίον, verb. Adj. *one must ride*, Xen. Eq. Mag. 2. 7.
ἐλάτῃ [ᾶ], *the silver fir, pinus picea*, described as ὑψηλὴ Il. 5. 560; περιμήκετος 14. 286; οὐρανόφυκος Od. 5. 239; used as a mast (v. ἐλάντιος):—distinguished by Theophr. as ἐλ. ἄρρηγ and θήλεα, perh. *pinus abies* and *p. picea*, H. P. 3. 9. 6; but v. Daubeny 'Trees of the Ancients,' pp. 26 sqq.

II. an oar, as made of pine-wood, λεύκαλον ὕδωρ ξυστῆς ἐλάτῃον Id. 12. 172, cf. Il. 7. 5; later also *a ship or boat*, like Lat. *abies*, Eur. Phoen. 208, Al. 444. III. the young bud of the palm, elsewhere σπάθῃ, Diosc. 1. 150; cf. Epich. 112 Ahr. (Perhaps from ἐλαύνω, from its high, straight growth.)

ἐλατήης, ἴδος, ἡ, *like the pine*, Nic. Al. 624.
ἐλατήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ἐλαύνω) *a driver, esp. of horses, a charioteer*, Il. 4. 145., 11. 702, etc.; ἵππων ἐλ. Aesch. Pers. 32; ἐλ. βροντῆς *hurler of thunder*, Pind. O. 4. 1; ἐλ. λύρας *striker of the lyre*, Anth. P. 7. 18.

II. *one that drives away*, Call. Jov. 3, Opp. Cyn. 1. 119.
III. *a sort of broad, flat cake*, Ar. Ach. 246, Eq. 1183, Callias Incert. 2; cf. Suid. s. v.

ἐλατήριος, *on, driving, driving away*, c. gen., καθαρμόσιον ἀτὰν ἐλ. Aesch. Cho. 968. II. ἐλατήριον (sc. φάρμακον), τό, *an opening medicine*, Hipp. Acut. 383: *a drug given to women in childbirth*, Ib. 685.

ἐλάτης [ᾶ], *ov, ὁ, = ἐλατήρ*, Eur. Fr. 775. 26.

ἐλατικός, ὁ, *ov, of or for driving*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 182; ἐλ. κύνες hounds, Hesych.

ἐλατίνη, ἡ, *a kind of toad-flax*, Diosc. 4. 40.

ἐλάτινος [ᾶ], *η, ov, also os, on* Anax. Neott. 1. 17: Ep. εἰλάτινος, *η, ov*, as also Eur. Hel. 1461, Hec. 632 (in lyrics):—*of the fir*, Lat. *abiegnus*, ἔξοι εἰλ. Il. 14. 289, cf. Eur. Bacch. 1070; ἑλῃ εἰλ. Id. Hec. 632:—*of fir or pine-wood*, ἱστός εἰλ. Od. 2. 414; πλάται Eur. Hel. 1461, cf. Anaxil. 1. c.

II. *of the palm-bud*, e. g. ἐλαῖον Diosc. 1. 54; cf. ἐλάτῃ III. ἐλατός, ὁ, *uv, verb. Adj. of ἐλαύνω, of metal, ductile*, Arist. Meteor. 3. 6. 12, al.; on the ἐλ. χαλκός, v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 306. 4.

ἐλατρεὺς, ἑως, ὁ, *thrice-forged iron*, Hesych.: v. ἐλαύνω 111. 1.
ἐλαττονάκις, Adv. *fewer times, multiplied by a less number*, opp. to μείζονάκις, πλεονάκις, Plat. Theat. 148 A, Arist. Probl. 5. 22.

ἐλαττονέω, *to receive less*, LXX (Ex. 16. 18).

ἐλαττονόρμαι, Pass. *to be diminished*, LXX (Gen. 8. 3., 18. 28).

ἐλαττονότης, ἡ, *a being smaller or less*, opp. to μείζονότης, Iambl. in Nicom. Ar. p. 45.

ἐλάττωμα, τό, *an inferiority, disadvantage*, Dem. 306. 12. 2. *a loss, defeat*, C. I. 2058 B. 15, Polyb. 1. 32, 2, etc. 3. *a defect, κατὰ τὴν ὕψιν* Dion. H. 5. 23.

ἐλάττων, ἐλαττώα, Att. for ἐλασσ—
ἐλάττωσις, *ως, ἡ, a making smaller or less, lessening*, Arist. Top. 6. 3, 7, Def. Plat. 412 B. II. *a defeat*, Arist. Rhet. Al. 37, 4, Polyb. 2. 36, 6, al.

III. *a fault, defect*, Plut. 2. 2 C.
ἐλαττωτικός, ὁ, *uv, inclined to take less, not insisting on his full rights*, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 9. 9., 5. 10. 8; ἐλ. ἐαντοῦ M. Anton. 5. 15.

ἐλαύνω, Ion. impf. ἐλαύνεσκον (ἀπ-) Hdt. 7. 119:—fut. ἐλάσω [ᾶ] (ἐξ-) Hipp. 423. 14., 571. 3; Ep. ἐλάσιον (παρ-, συν-) Hom.; Att. ἐλῶ, ᾶς, ᾶ, inf. ἐλάν, so also Hdt. 1. 207, etc., and so even Hom. in the resolved form ἐλῶν, Il. 13. 315, Od. 7. 319; inf. ἐλάαν (though this is also inf. pres., v. inf. 3) Il. 17. 496, Od. 5. 290:—aor. 1 ἤλασα, Ep. ἐλάσα Il. 5. 80, ἐλάσσα 18. 564, Ion. 3 sing. ἐλάσασκεν 2. 119:—pf. ἐλήλακα (ἀπ-, ἐξ-) Xen., Ar.: plqpf. ἐληλακεν (ἐξ-) Hdt.:—Med., inf. 1. 3: fut. ἐλάσσομαι Ar. An. 3. 30, but in pass. sense, Or. Sib. 1. 385):—aor. ἡλασάμην Il. 11. 682, rare in Att., as Plat. Gorg. 484 B; sync. 3 sing. ἡλαστο Ibyc. 48; Ep. ἐλάσαιο, -αἰατο, -ασσάμενος Il.:—Pass., fut. ἐλασθήσομαι (ἀπ-, ἐξ-) Dion. H.:—aor. ἡλάνθην [ᾶ] Eur. Heracl. 430, Ar. Eccl. 4; later ἡλάσθην Anth. P. 7. 278, Diod. 20. 51, etc. (in Hdt. the MSS. vary between the two forms, v. ἀπ- ἡ-ελαύνω):—pf. ἐλήλαμαι Od. 7. 113, Hdt., Att.: ἐληλασμαι Hipp. 697, and late: plqpf. ἐλήλαστο Il. 5. 400; poet. also ἐλήλατο 4. 135; 3 pl. ἐλήλαντο Hes. Sc. 143, also ἐληλάδα' (as Bekk., vulg. ἐληλάδα') Od. 7. 86.—The pres. ἐλάω is rare and almost exclus. in Poets, Pind. 1. 5 (4), 48, Aesch. Fr. 330, Eur. H. F. 819, Fr. 779, Canthar. Mῆδ. 4, also in Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 32; but inf. ἐλάαν as Ep. inf. pres. is freq. in Hom., v. inf. 1. 2:—impf. 3 pl. ἐλῶν Od. 4. 2, 3 sing. ἐλεαν Ap. Rh. 3. 872; compd. in ἀπέλα Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 32; but ἀπ-ἡλααν in Ar. Lys. 1001 is prob. an error for -ἡλααν, Dor. for -ἡλασαν (as ὄμμαον for -ῥασον, 1247). (The √ΕΛ is perh. akin to Skt. ar, iy-ar-mi, *to move, drive*, v. Curt. nos. 529, 661.)

Radice: *To drive, drive on, set in motion*, esp. of driving flocks, Hom.; eis ἐὺρὸν σπείος ἤλασε μῆλα Od. 9. 237: κακοὺς δ' ἐς μέσσον ἐλάσσει Il. 4. 299; he also uses aor. med. ἡλασάμην, in act. sense, 10. 537., 11. 682:—freq. of horses, chariots, ships, *to drive*, ἐλ. .. ἄρμα καὶ ἵππους 23. 334; ἐς τὴν ἀγορὴν τὸ ζεύγος Hdt. 1. 59; also, ἐλ. ἵππων *to ride* it, Id. 4. 64, al.; κέλητας καὶ ἄρματα ἐλ. *to ride and drive*, Id. 7. 86; ἐλ. νῆα *to row* it, Od. 12. 109, etc.; so, στρατὸν ἐλ. Id. 10. 11 (11). 79, Hdt. 1. 176., 4. 91, etc. This usage became so common, that,

b. the acc. was omitted, as with ἄγω, and the Verb became intr., *to go in a chariot, to drive, μάστιγε δ' ἐλάαν [sc. ἵππους]* he whipped them on, Il. 5. 366, etc., cf. Soph. El. 734, 739; βῆ δ' ἐλάαν ἐπὶ κύματα *he drove on over the waves*, Il. 13. 27; διὰ νύκτα ἐλάαν *to travel the night through*, Od. 15. 50; ἐς τὸ ἄστυ ἐλ. *to drive into the city*, Hdt. 1. 60, cf. 99, etc.; ἐπὶ ζευγέων ἐλ. Id. 1. 109;—*to ride*, Id. 7. 88, Xen. Eq. Mag. 3. 9, etc.; ἐλῶν ἐς Θρηίκην *marching* ... Hdt. 9. 89, etc.;—*to row, μάλα σφοδρῶς ἐλάαν* Od. 12. 124; παρὲς τὴν νῆσον ἐλαύνειν *to row past the island*, Ib. 276; ἐλαύνοντες *the rowers*, 13. 22.

c. in this intr. sense, it sometimes took an acc. loci, γαλήνην ἐλαύνειν *to sail the calm sea*, i. e. over it, Od. 7. 319; so τὸ ἔσπερον νῶτ' ἐλ. Eur. El. 371; (but πόντον ἐλάταις ἐλαύνειν, v. inf. 11. 1); so also, ἐλαύνειν δρόμον *to run a course*, Ar. Nub. 28. d. Pass., [ναῦς] ἐλαυνομένη *a ship under way*, Od. 13. 155; τὰ κατάντη ἐλαύνεσθαι, of horses, *to be ridden* on steep ground, Xen. Eq. Mag. 8. 3.

2. *to drive away, carry off*, like ἀπελαύνω, Lat. *abigere*, in Hom. always of stolen cattle, βούς Od. 12. 353; ἵππους Il. 5. 230; ἐλ. ὅ τι δύναται Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 18:—so in Med., Od. 4. 637., 20. 51; ῥύσαι ἐλαυνόμενος Il. 11. 674, etc.

3. *to drive away, expel*, ἐλ. τινα ἐκ δήμου Il. 6. 158; ἀνδρας ἀπ' Οἰνῶνας Pind. N. 5. 29; and often in Trag., ἐλ. τινα γῆς Eur. Med. 70; μύσος, μίσμα ἐλ. Aesch. Cho. 967, Eum. 283; ἄγος ἐλ. = ἀγχαλῶ, Thuc. 1. 126; ἐλ. ληστές Ar. Ach. 1188, etc.:—γῆν πρὸ γῆς ἐλαύνωμαι Aesch. Fr. 682.

4. *to drive* (to extremities), οἷ μὲν ἀδὼν ἐλῶσι .. πολέμοιο *who will harass him till he has had enough of war*, Il. 13. 315; ἐτι μὲν μὴν φημι ἀδὼν ἐλάαν κακότητος *I think I shall persecute him till he has had enough*, Od. 5. 290:—then often in Att. *to persecute, attack*, ἐλ. Λοιμὸς πόλιν Soph. O. T. 28, etc.; σὺ δ' ἀπειλεῖς πᾶσιν, ἐλαύνεις πάντας Dem. 559. 3; λῦπῃ, κακοὶς ἐλαύνεσθαι Soph. Aj. 275, Eur. Andr. 31; ὑπ' ἀνάγκης καὶ οἰστρον Plat. Phaedr. 240 D; ἐλαυνομένων καὶ βιβριζομένων Dem. 241. fin.; v. sub περιωδέω.

5. = βινέω, like Lat. *agito, subagito*, Ar. Eccl. 39, cf. Plat. Com. Ἄδων. 1. 6. intr. in expressions like ἐς τοσοῦτον ἡλασαν, *they drove it so far* (where

πράγμα must be supplied), Hdt. 5.50; ἐς πᾶσαν κακότητα Id. 2.124; εἰς κόρον ἐλαύνειν to push matters till disgust ensued, Tyrtae. 8.10, cf. signif. 2:—hence, to rush on, go on, ἐγγὺς μανίων Eur. Heracl. 904; ἔξω τοῦ φρονέειν Id. Bacch. 853; πρόσω ἐλ. τινός to go far in a thing, Plat. Euthyphro 4 B, Gorg. 486 A, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 39, v. supr. signif. 5.

II. to strike, ἐλάττειν πόντον ἐλαύνοντες, cf. Lat. *remis impellere*, Il. 7. 6; κιάραν Eur. H. F. 351. 2. to strike with a weapon, but never with a missile, τὸν σκήπτρῳ ἐλάσασκεν Il. 2.199; ξίφει ἤλασε κόρην 5.584; κόρυθος φάλον ἤλασεν 13. 614; cf. εἶλω 1:—c. dupl. acc., τὸν μὲν μεταδρόμῳ ἐλασ' ὤμον him he struck on . . . Il. 5.80:—Pass. c. acc., νῶτον ὀπισθ' αἰχμῇ δουρὸς ἐληλαμένος Tyrtae. 8.20:—χόνα δ' ἤλασε παντὶ μετώπῳ struck earth with his forehead, of a falling man, Od. 22.94:—also c. acc. cogn. to inflict a wound, οὐλὴν τὴν ποτὲ με σὺς ἤλασε 21.219; and, δδόντας ἐλ. to knock out, Ap. Rh. 2.785. 3. to strike one thing against another, πρὸς γῆν ἐλ. κάρη Od. 17.237; of weapons, to drive through, διαπρὸ χαλκὸν ἐλάσσει 22.295; δούρην διὰ στήθεσφι ἐλάσσει Il. 5.57, cf. 20.269; and in Pass. to go through, 4.135, 13.595: to be fixed in, διῶστος ὦμον ἐνὶ στήθεσσι ἤλῃσται 5.400, cf. Plat. Rep. 616 E.

III. in various metaph. senses: 1. to beat with a hammer, Lat. *ducere*, to beat out metal, forge, ἀσπίδα . . ἦν ἀρα χαλκὴς ἤλασεν Il. 12.296; πέντε πτύχας ἤλασε beat out five plates, 20.170; περὶ δ' ἔρκος ἔλασσε κασσίτερον make a fence of beaten tin (with a play on signif. 2), 18.564; εὐνὴ ἐληλαμένη χρυσοῦ a bed of beaten gold, Minn. 6; σίδηρος ἐληλ. Plut. Camill. 31. 2. to draw a line of wall, trench, etc., like Lat. *ducere murum*, ἀμφὶ δὲ τάφρῳ ἤλασαν Il. 7.450; ἀμφὶ δὲ τείχεος ἔλασσε πόλει Od. 6.9; σταυροὺς δ' ἐκτύσε ἔλασσε 14.11; τοῖχους ἐληλάτῃ 7.86; often in Hdt., as, τείχεος ἐς τὸν ποταμὸν τοὺς ἀγκῶνας ἐληλάτῃ the wall has its angles carried down to the river, 1.180, cf. 185, 191; ἐληλαμένοι περὶ πυργὸν having a wall built round, Aesch. Pers. 871:—so, ὅμον ἐλαύνειν to work one's way down a ridge or swathe in reaping or mowing, Il. 11.68; ἐλ. αὐλακα Hes. Op. 441; ὄρχον ἀμπελίδος ἐλ. to draw a line of vines, i. e. plant them in line, Ar. Ach. 995: hence, generally, to plant, produce, ἐλα τέσσαρας ἀρετὰς αἰὼν Pind. N. 3.129. 3. κολῶν ἐλαύνειν to prolong, keep up the brawl, Il. 1.575. 4. ἐξ ὕσων ἐς γαίαν ἐλ. δάκρυ Eur. Supp. 96.

ἐλάφειος, ov, of a stag or hart, Lat. *cervinus*, κέρας Arist. H. A. 4.8, 27; ἔλ. κρέα venison, Xen. An. 1.5, 2. 2. deer-like, cowardly, E. M. 326.10.

ἐλάφη-βολία, ἡ, a shooting of deer, Call. Dian. 262; in pl., Soph. Aj. 178.

ἐλάφη-βόλια (sc. ἱερὰ), τά, a festival of Artemis, Plut. 2.660 D. ἐλάφηβολιών, ἄνω, δ, the ninth month of the Attic year, in which the *Elaphēbolia* were held (at Elis called μῆν Ἑλλάφιος, Paus. 5.13, 11), answering to the last half of March and first of April, Thuc. 4.118; next before Μουνυχίων, Aeschin. 40.20.

ἐλάφη-βόλος, ov, shooting deer, Il. 18.319; of Artemis, h. Hom. Dian. 2, and (Dor. ἐλαφάβ-) Soph. Tr. 214.

ἐλαφικόν, τό, = ἐλαφύβοσκον, Diosc. Noth. 3.80.

ἐλαφίνης, ov, δ, a young deer, fawn, Aquila V. T., Hesych.

ἐλάφιον, τό, Dim. of ἐλαφος, Geop. 2.18, 5.

ἐλάφιος, ov, = ἐλαφβολίος, q. v.

ἐλάφo-βοσκον, τό, a plant eaten by deer as an antidote against the bite of snakes, *Pastinaca sativa*, Diosc. 3.80, Plin. N. H. 22.22 (37).

ἐλάφo-γενής, ἐς, born of a deer, Hesych.

ἐλαφo-ειδής, ἐς, deer-like, Polyb. ap. Strabo 208.

ἐλάφo-κράνος, ov, deer-headed, Strabo 710.

ἐλάφo-κτόνος, ov, deer-killing, Eur. I. T. 1113.

ἐλάφo-πους, ποδός, δ, ἡ, deer-footed, Hippatri.

ἐλάφος, ὁ and ἡ, a deer, *Cervus elaphus* (still called λάφι in Greece), whether male, a hart or stag, Il. 3.24, al.; or female, a hind, 11.113, al.; the fawn was νεβρός, Od. 19.283; the Hom. epithets are κεράδος, ὑνίκερος Il. 11.475, Od. 10.158; so, ἔλ. κερούσσα Soph. Fr. 110; ἔλ. βλαχία Eur. Hipp. 218:—κραδίην ἐλάφου [ἐχών] with heart of deer, i. e. a coward, Il. 1.225; so, φυλάκῃσι ἐλάφουσι εὐκείαν 13.102. As a generic term, the Att. always use it in fem., as Soph., Eur. Il. c., and often in Xen.

II. κέρας ἐλάφον hartshorn, Geop. 13.8, 2. (Akin to ἐλαφρός, and to Lat. *lepus leporis*, acc. to Pott Et. Forsch. 1.233; but Curt. considers -φος a mere termin., as in ἐρι-φος and Skt. *risha-bhas* (taurus): he compares ἔλλος, ἔλλος, Lith. *elms*, Slav. *jeleni*.)

ἐλαφo-σκόροδον, τό, a kind of garlic, Diosc. 2.182.

ἐλαφo-σοῦα, ἡ, (σέω) deer-hunting, Anth. P. 6.253.

ἐλαφρία, ἡ, lightness: levity, 2 Ep. Cor. 1.17.

III. littleness, Suid.

ἐλαφρίζω, to lighten, make light, lift up, Mosch. 2.126, etc.; ἐλ. εὐάντρον ὑψόφ Ael. N. A. 9.52; πτερόσι Plut. 2.317 E:—to alleviate, Synes. 139 D.

II. intr. to be light and nimble, Eur. Fr. 534.8, Call. Del. 115.

ἐλαφρόγειος, ov, (γέα, γῆ) of light soil, Geop. 3.3, 11.

ἐλαφρό-νοος, ov, light-minded, Phocyl. 9.

ἐλαφρό-πους, δ, ἡ, light-footed, Poëta ap. Dion. H. de Comp. 25 ubi legend. ἐλαφρά ποδῶν.

ἐλαφρός, ὁ, ὁν, and in Pind. N. 5.38 ὁς, ὁν: (v. ἐλαχὺς):—light in weight, Lat. *levis*, opp. to βαρύς, τὸν οἱ ἐλ. ἔθηκε (sc. λαόν) Il. 12.450; εὐλόν ἐλαφρότερα Hdt. 3.23; and in Att., as Plat. Tim. 63 C, etc.; in Epitaphs, γαίαν ἔχεις ἐλαφράν 'sit tibi terra levis', Epigr. Gr. 195:—Adv., τά (sc. εὐλα) οἱ πλώσιον ἐλαφρῶς Od. 5.240. 2. light to bear, not burdensome, easy, καὶ κεν ἐλαφρότερος πόλεμος Τρῳάσσι γένοιτο Il. 22.287; συμφορὰν ἐλαφρότεραν καταστήσθαι Antipho 124.3; ἐλαφρόν [ἐστί] 'tis light, easy, Pind. N. 7.113, Aesch. Pr. 263, etc.; ἐν

ἐλαφρῷ ποιεῖσθαι τι to make light of a thing, Hdt. 3.154; οὐκ ἐν ἐλ. π. Lat. *graviter ferre*, Id. 1.118; οὐκ ἐν ἐλαφρῷ no light matter, Theocr. 22.212:—Adv., ἐλαφρῶς φέρειν ζυγὸν to bear it lightly, Pind. P. 2.171.

3. light of digestion, Plut. 2.137 A. II. light in moving, nimble, Lat. *agilis*, γυῖα δ' ἔθηκεν ἐλαφρά Il. 5.122; ἡ μαλ' ἐλ. ἀνὴρ 16.745; ἐλαφρὸς ποσσὶ 23.749; χεῖρες . . ἐπαίσσονται ἐλ. 23.628; κίρκος . . ἐλαφρότατος πετεηνῶν 22.139, cf. Od. 13.87; [ἵπποι] ἐλαφρότατοι θείειν 3.370; ἐλαφραῖς πτερυγῶν ῥιμαῖς Aesch. Fr. 125; ἐλαφρῷ ποδί Ib. 279; ἐλαφρά ἡλικία the age of active youth, Xen. Mem. 3.5, 27:—but, οἱ ἐλ. light troops, Lat. *levis armatura*, Id. An. 4.2, 27:—metaph., πολίτας θῆκεν ἐλαφροτέρους made them easier in condition, Epigr. Gr. 905.

III. metaph., also, light-minded, unsteady, thoughtless, Polyb. 6.56, 11; λυσοῖα ἐλ. light-headed madness, Eur. Bacch. 851:—also, gentle, mild, Isocr. 239 B, Ep. Plat. 360 C. 2. small, Lat. *levis*, ποταμὸς Polyb. 16.17, 7: of small power or strength, πόλεως Id. 5.62, 6.

ἐλαφρότης, ητος, ἡ, = ἐλαφρία, lightness, Plat. Legg. 795 E.

ἐλαφρύνω, to make light, lighten, Babr. 111.6, in Pass.

ἐλαφώδης, ἐς, = ἐλαφοειδής, Phot.

ἐλαχιστάκις, Adv. fewest times, most seldom, Hipp. Fract. 777.

ἐλάχιστος [ᾶ], η, ov, Sup. of ἐλαχὺς, Comp. ἐλάσσων (q. v.), the smallest, least, opp. to μέγιστος, esp. with a negat., οὐκ ἐλ. h. Hom. Merc. 573, Hdt. 7.168, etc.; ἐλαχίστου λόγου of least account, Id. 1.143; ἐλαχίστου ἐδέχετο διαφείρασι narrowly missed destroying them, Thuc. 1.77; περὶ ἐλαχίστου ποιεῖσθαι Plat. Apol. 30 A; so, παρ' ἐλαχίστου ἐποίησε αὐτοὺς ἀφαιρεθῆναι Dem. 217.27. 2. of Time, shortest, δι' ἐλαχίστου [sc. χρόνον] Thuc. 3.39; δι' ἐλαχίστης βουλήs with shortest deliberation, Id. 1.138.

3. of Number, fewest, Plat. Rep. 378 A; ἐλ. τὸν ἀριθμὸν Arist. Pol. 5.10, 27; ἐν ἐλαχίστοις δυσὶ between two at least, Id. Eth. N. 5.3, 3.

II. τὸ ἐλαχίστον, τοῦλάχιστον, at the least, Hdt. 2.13, Xen. An. 5.7, 8, Dem. 46.3; also ἐλάχιστα Thuc. 1.70, Plat. Phaedo 63 D. III. from ἐλάχιστος came a new Comp. ἐλαχιστότερος, less than the least, Ep. Eph. 3.8; Sup. ἐλαχιστότατος, very least of all, Sext. Emp. M. 3.51.

ἐλαχος, ov, = ἐλαχὺς, Call. Fr. 349.

ἐλάχυ-πτέρυξ, υγιος, ὁ, ἡ, short-winged, short-finned, of the dolphin, Pind. P. 4.29.

ἐλαχὺς, ἐλάχεια (not -εῖα, Arcad. p. 95, 23, Theogn. Can. p. 99.14), ἐλαχὺ:—small, short, low, mean, little: old Ep. Positive, whence ἐλάσσαν, ἐλάχιστος are formed: it remains only in h. Hom. Ap. 197, v. l. Od. 9.116., 10.509, and there only as fem.; adopted by Nic. Th. 324, Opp. C. 3.480, etc. (Cf. λάχεια, ἐλάσσαν, ἐλάχιστος, Skt. *laghu*, O. H. G. *liht* (light); Slav. *liguku*:—Curt. believes that ἐλαφρός, Lat. *levis*, belong to the same Root.)

ἐλάω, Ion. ἐλώω, poet. pres. for ἐλαύνω: v. ἐλαύνω init.

ἐλάων, ἄνω, ὁ, = ἐλαίων, Gloss.

ἐλδομαι and ἐέλδομαι, Ep. Dep., only used in pres. and impf. to wish, long, c. inf., Il. 13.638, Od. 4.162, so also Pind. O. 1.6:—c. gen. to long for, σὴν ἀλοχον, τῆς αἰὲν ἐέλδεαι Od. 5.210; ἐλδόμεναι πεδίοιο (of mules) eager to reach it, Il. 23.122: also c. acc. to desire, ἐὼν αὐτοῦ χρεῖος ἐελδόμενος Od. 1.409, cf. Il. 5.481; absol., νοστήσας ἐελδόμενοι μάλ' ἡμῖν Od. 24.400:—as Pass. only once, νῦν τὰ ἐελδέσθω πόλεμος be war now welcome to thee, Il. 16.494. (The form ἐέλδομαι, ἐέλδωρ must be referred to √ΕΛ, prob. the same as √ΒΟΛ, βούλομαι, etc., Lat. VEL-LE.)

ἐλδωρ, only found in Ep. form ἐέλδωρ, τό, a wish, longing, desire, Il. 1.41, etc., Hes. Sc. 36:—also as fem., Ib. (17 Bgk.) ap. Hdn. π. μον. λεξ. p. 24.32; but there can be little doubt that Schneidewin (Frr. 44, 45) is right in restoring a fem. form ἐλδῶ.

ἐλία, ἡ, a kind of reed-warbler, *Calamodyta*, Arist. H. A. 9.16.

ἐλῆαννος, v. ἐλαίαννος.

ἐλεάρω, lengthd. form of ἐλέω, to take pity on, τινά Il. 6.407, Od. 10.399, etc.:—Ep. word, used by Ar. Eq. 793, Luc. Trag. 305.

ἐλεās, δ, a kind of owl, Ar. Av. 304, cf. ἐλεός II.

ἐλεάτρος, ὁ, (ἐλεός) a manager of the table, taster, Ath. 171 B.

ἐλεάω, later form of ἐλέω, E. M. 327.29.

ἐλεγαίνω, to be wrathful, wanton, violent, E. M. 152.51.

ἐλεγεία, v. sub ἐλεγείον.

ἐλεγειακός, ὁ, ov, elegiac, πεντάμετρον Dion. H. de Comp. 25: written in distichs, Ath. 144 E, etc.

ἐλεγείνω, = ἐλεγαίνω, Suid.

ἐλεγείο-γράφος [ᾶ], ὁ, a writer of elegies, Anth. P. 9.248, in titulo.

ἐλεγείον, τό, a distich consisting of hexameter and pentameter, the metre of the elegy, Critias 3.3, Thuc. 1.132, Arist. Poët. 1.9.

II. in pl., ἐλεγεία, τὰ, an elegiac poem, merely in reference to the metre, not to the subject, Plat. Rep. 368 A, Arist. Rhet. 1.15, 13, al.; (later, a lament, elegy, Paus. 107.5, Luc. Tim. 46):—so in sing., Dion. H. 1.49, Plut. Them. 8, etc.: so also ἐλεγεία, ἡ, Strabo 604, Plut. Solon 8, etc.; cf. Müller Literat. of Greece, 10.2.

III. a single line in an elegiac inscription, properly the pentameter, Plut. 2.1141 A, Dyraco, Nephaest.:—pl. an inscription or epigram in elegiac lines, Lucr. 168.10, Dem. 1378.13; or even in two hexameters, Pherecr. Xep. 3, Vit. Hom. 36:—Properly neut. of ἐλεγείος, sub. μέτρον in signif. I, ἔπος in signif. II, Francke Callin. pp. 53, 58.

ἐλεγείο-ποιητής, οὗ, ὁ, = sq., Montfaucon. Bibl. Coisl. p. 597.

ἐλεγείο-ποιός, ὁ, an elegiac poet, Arist. Poët. 1, 10, Ath. 632 D.

ἐλεγείος, α, ov, elegiac, διστιχῶν Ael. V. H. 1.17.

ἐλεγίνοι, οἱ, a kind of fish, Arist. H. A. 9.2, 1.

ἐλεγκτέον, verb. Adj. of ἐλέγχω, one must refute, Plat. Legg. 905 D.

2. also ἐλεγκτέος, ov, to be refuted, Strabo 88.

ελεγκτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, one who convicts or detects, τῶν ἀποκτεινόντων Antipho 119. 32 (al. ελεγκτής).

ελεγκτικός, ἦ, ὄν, of persons, fond of cross-questioning or examining, Plat. Soph. 216 B, etc.; ὁ ἐλ. ἐκείνους that cross-questioner, Id. Theat. 200 A:—fond of reproving, τινός Arist. Rhet. 2. 4. 12:—Adv. —κώς, Xen. Symp. 4. 2.

2. *refutative*, of indirect modes of proof such as the reductio ad absurdum, Arist. Rhet. 2. 22, 14.

ελεγκτός, ἦ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ἐλέγχω, fit to be refuted, Hesych.

ελεγμός, ὁ, = ἐλεγχίς, LXX (Ps. 149. 7), 2 Tim. 3. 16 Lachm.

ελεγεῖ-γάμος, ὄν, proving a wife's fidelity, Anth. P. 9. 125.

ελεγξίνος, ὁ, the wrangler, pun on the name of the philosopher *Alexinus*, in Diog. L. 2. 109.

ελεγξίς, εως, ἦ, = ὁ ἐλεγχος, a refuting, reproving, LXX (Job 21. 4, al.), Philostr. 74:—conviction, πανομίαις 2 Ep. Petr. 2. 16.

ἔλεγος, ὁ, a song of mourning, a lament: at first without reference to metrical form, so that ἔλεγος were ascribed to the nightingale and halcyon, Ar. Av. 218, cf. Eur. I. T. 1091, (where οἰκτρὸν ἔλεγον is the prob. l., v. Dind. ad l.):—orig. accompanied by the flute, whence Eur. speaks of the ἀλυρος ἔλεγος, Hel. 185, I. T. 146. But, since the distich consisting of hexameter and pentameter was mostly used in these songs, this distich got the name of the *elegiac metre*, (though constantly used for poems of far different character); and so in later times ἔλεγος was taken to mean a poem in distichs, Call. Fr. 121; and we even find ἱλαροὶ ἐλ., Anth. P. 10. 19; v. omnino Francke's Callinus (who thinks that the word arose at Athens in Simonides' time, though Mimnermus gives the earliest example of the thing); esp. pp. 41, 50, 58: cf. ἐλεγείον. (Commonly derived from ἔ ἐλέγειν, to cry woe! woe! Eur. I. T. 146.)

ελεγχέη, ἦ, reproach, disgrace, Il. 2. 100, etc.

ἐλεγχίς, ἔς, worthy of reproach; of men, cowardly, ἐλεγχέες (cf. ἔλεγχος), Il. 4. 242, 24. 239:—Itteg, Sup. ἐλέγχιστος, Il. 2. 285, etc.

ἐλεγχο-εὐδής, ἔς, like a refutation, Arist. Soph. Elench. 15. 6., 17. 2.

ἔλεγχος, τό, a reproach, disgrace, dishonour, δὴ γὰρ ἐλεγχος ἔσσεσθαι, εἵκεν νῆας ἔλρ κορυθαίολος Έκτωρ Il. 11. 314; ἡμῖν δ' ὅν ἐλέγχεα ταῦτα γένοιτο Od. 21. 329: of men, the abstr. being put for the concrete, καὶ ἐλέγχεα base reproaches to your name, Il. 2. 235, al., Hes. Th. 26, Pind. N. 3. 24; ἐλέγχεα alone, Il. 24. 260; cf. ἐλεγχής.

ἔλεγχος, ὁ, an argument of disproof or refutation, first in Parmen. ap. Diog. L. 9. 22; used in the form of *reductio ad impossibile* by Zeno of Elea and Socrates, v. Grote's Plato 1. 97 sq., 241 sq.; ὁ ἐλ. συναγωγὴ τῶν ἀντικειμένων ἐστίν Id. Rhet. 3. 9, 8; ἐλ. δὲ συλλογισμὸς μετ' ἀντιφάσεως τοῦ συμπεράσματος Id. Soph. Elench. 1. 4, cf. An. Pr. 2. 22, cf. ἐλέγχω II. 3.

II. generally, a cross-examining, testing, scrutiny, esp. for purposes of disproof or refutation, οὐκ ἔχει ἐλεγχον does not admit of disproof, Hdt. 2. 23; τῶνδ' ἐλεγχον, absol., as a test of this, Soph. O. T. 603; τὰ ψευδὴ ἐλεγχον ἔχει Thuc. 3. 53; ἐλ. παραδιδόναι τι to give him an opportunity of refuting, Plat. Phaedr. 273 C; δοῦναι τι εἰς ἐλ. to submit it to scrutiny, Pind. N. 8. 55; ἀρετῆς ἐλ. δοῦναι a proof or test of it, Andoc. 19. 30; ἐλ. διδόναι τοῦ βίου to give an account of one's life, Plat. Apol. 39 C, cf. Isac. 48. 35; τὸ πρᾶγμα τὸν ἐλ. δώσει Dem. 44. 15; ἐλ. ποιεῖν τινός to test it, Ar. Ran. 786; ἐλ. ποιέσθαι τῶν πεπραγμένων Antipho 112. 17; ἐλ. λαμβάνειν τινός to make trial of it, Ib. 40; ἐλέγχους ἀποδέχεσθαι to admit tests, Lys. 152. 26; ἐλέγχους προσφέρειν to allege them, Ar. Lys. 484:—of persons, διάπειρα ἐλ. βροτῶν Pind. O. 4. 30; οὐδὲ ἐλ. παρασπονδῶ οὐδὲ βάσανον Antipho 120. 2; ἐλ. διδόναι Andoc. 20. 15; εἰς ἐλ. πίπτειν to be convicted, Eur. Hipp. 1310, cf. H. F. 73; εἰς ἐλ. χειρὸς .. μολεῖν Soph. O. C. 1297; εἰς ἐλ. ἐξίνα, to proceed to the proof, to put men to the test, Id. Ph. 98, or to be put to the proof, Id. Fr. 92; εἰς ἐλ. ἵνα περὶ τινος Plat. Phaedr. 278 C; εἰς ἐλ. ἐρξασθαι τινος Philom. Incert. 8; καταστῆναι εἰς ἐλ. καὶ λόγον Isocr. 264 A; ἐλ. φεύγειν Antipho 134. 2; οἱ περὶ Πανσανίαν ἐλ. the evidence on which he was convicted, Thuc. 1. 135.

III. a catalogue, inventory, in Plin. and Suet.

ἐλέγχα Hom., etc.: fut. ἐλέγξω Ar. Nub. 1043, etc.: aor. ἡλεγχα Hom., Att.:—Pass., ἐλεγχθήσομαι Antipho 120. 21, Xen.: aor. ἡλέγχθη Ar. Hel. 885, Antipho l. c., Plat.: pf. ἐήλεγμαι Plat. Legg. 805 C; cf. ἐξέλεγχω. To disgrace, put to shame, μῦθον ἐλ. to treat a speech with contempt, Il. 9. 522; ἐλ. τινα to put one to shame, Od. 21. 424.—This usage is only Homeric, cf. ἐλεγχος (τό), ἐλεγχής.

II. to cross-examine, question, for the purpose of convincing, convicting, or refuting, disproving or reproving, to censure, accuse, Hdt. 2. 115; μὴ 'λέγχε τὸν ποιοῦντα Aesch. Cho. 919; φύλαξ ἐλέγχων φύλακα Soph. Ant. 260; τί ταῦτ' ἐλέγχεις; Id. O. T. 333, cf. 783; ἐλέγχε', ἐλέγχων Ar. Ran. 857; ἐλ. τινα περὶ τινος Id. Pl. 574; ἐνεκά τινος Antiph. τραμ. 1. 10; τινα τι Plat. Lys. 222 D; c. acc. et inf. to accuse one of doing, Eur. Alc. 1058; with a relat., ἐλ. τινα εἰ .. Aesch. Cho. 851, Ar. Eq. 1232; ἐλ. τινα ὡς οὐ καλῶς λέγει Plat. Soph. 259 A, cf. Gorg. 470 C:—Pass. to be convicted, Hdt. 1. 24, 117; ἐλεγχόμενοι, εἰ τι περιγένοιτο τῶν χρημάτων Dem. 935. 11, cf. Plat. Prot. 331 C and D; with part., ἐλεγχθεὶς διαφέρειν Antipho 119. 2, cf. 120. 17; ἐλεγχθήσεται γελῶντος ὡν Xen. Mem. 1. 7, 2.

2. of arguments, to bring to the proof, τὸ πρᾶγμ' ἐλ. Aesch. Ag. 1351: to disprove, confute, Dem. 836. 10; and so, to reject, Luc. Nigr. 4; χρυσὸς κληῖδας ἐλέγχει proves that they avail not, Anth. P. 5. 217:—absol. to bring convincing proof, ὡς ἀνάγκη ἐλέγχει Hdt. 2. 22; περὶ τινος Dem. 516. 1; and then generally to prove, Lat. arguere, Thuc. 6. 86, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1351; τὸ πρᾶγμ' ἐλεγχθεὶς Ar. Eccl. 485.

3. in the Logic of Arist. to prove by a *reductio ad impossibile*, ὅσα ἐστὶν ἀποδείξει, ἐστὶ καὶ ἐλέγχει τὸν μένουν τὴν ἀντίφασιν τοῦ ἀληθοῦς Soph. Elench. 9. 1.

4. generally, to conquer, στρατιῶν ὠκυτάτι ἐλ. Pind. P. 11. 74, cf. Dion. P. 750.

ἐλεδείς, corrupt reading of the MSS. in Aesch. Theb. 83; v. πεδισπολύκτυπος.

ἐλεδώνη, ἦ, a kind of polypus, Arist. II. A. 4. 1, 27, Henioch. Πολ. 1.

ἐλέεν, Ep. resolved form of ἐλεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of αἰρέω, Hom.

ἐλεεινο-λογίωμα, Dep. to speak piteously, Hermog.

ἐλεεινολογία, ἦ, a piteous appeal, ἐλ. καὶ δεινῶσι Plat. Phaedr. 272 A.

ἐλεεινός, ἦ, ὄν, in Att. Poets ἐλεεινός (Pors. praef. Hec. p. viii), and so in h. Hom. Cer. 285: (ἐλεος):—finding pity, pitied, δὲς μ' ἐς 'Αχιλλῆος φίλον ἔλθειν ἢδ' ἐλεεινόν Il. 24. 309:—moving pity, pitiable, piteous, Hom., etc.; ἐλεεινὸς ἐσθάρων piteous to behold, Aesch. Fr. 246; ἐλεεινὸν ὄρασι τὸν lookest piteous, Soph. Ph. 1130; ἐσθρῶν' ἐλεεινὴν Ar. Ach. 413; τὴν ἐλεεινὸν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις φαίνοντ' εἶναι Id. Ran. 1063; ἐλεεινοὶ εἰσι Lysias 178. 41; ποίων ταυτὸν ὡς ἐλεεινότατον Dem. 574. 25; ἐλ. τινα to be pitied by one, Plat. Legg. 729 E.

2. *showing pity, pitying*, ἐλ. δάκρυν a tear of pity, Od. 8. 531, 16. 219; οὐδὲν ἐλεεινόν no feeling of pity, Plat. Phaedo 59 A, cf. Rep. 606 B.

II. Adv. ἐλεεινῶς, in Att. Poets ἐλεεινῶς, pitifully, Soph. Ph. 870, Ar. Thesm. 1063; ἐλεεινῶς διακίεσθαι Dem. 366. 23; neut. pl. ἐλεεινά as Adv., Il. 2. 314.

ἐλεεινότης, ἦρος, ἦ, = ἐλεος, Schol. Eur. Or. 960: misery, Eccl.

ἐλέω, impf. ἡλέων Apollod. Διαμ. 1: fut. ἡσώ: aor. ἡλέησα:—Pass., pf. ἡλέημαι Menand. Incert. 472: (ἐλεος). Like ἐλεαῖρω, to have pity on, show mercy upon, ὁ δ' ἐρῶσατο καὶ μ' ἐλέησεν Od. 14. 279; and so in Att., σύ μ' ἐλέησον Soph. Ph. 501, cf. 608; ἐλέησον αὐτῶν τὴν ὄπα Ar. Pax 400; ἐλ. [τινα] ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀκουσίοις Antipho 114. 17; ἐλ. τινα τινος to pity one for a thing, cited from Xen. Ephes.:—Pass. to be pitied, have pity or mercy shown one, Plat. Apol. 34 C, Rep. 337 A; τὸ ἐλεούμενον the object of pity, Id. Ax. 368 D; ἴνα .. ἦπτον ὑψ' ὡμῶν ἐλεοῖμην Dem. 830. 12.

2. absol. to feel pity, Ar. Ach. 706.

ἐλεημονικός, ἦ, ὄν, = ἐλεητικός, Olympiod.

ἐλεημοσύνη, ἦ, pity, mercy, Call. Del. 152.

2. a charity, alms, (which is a corruption of the word, cf. Germ. *Almosen*, Scotch *almosen*), Diog. L. 5. 17, N. T., etc.

ἐλεήμων, ὄν, gen. ονος, pitiful, merciful, compassionate, Od. 5. 191, Dem. 547. 15; c. gen. Ar. Pax 425.—Comp. and Sup. ἐλεημονέστερος, —τατος, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 7, Lys. 168. 40.

ἐλεητικός, ἦ, ὄν, merciful, compassionate, Arist. Rhet. 2. 12, 15.

ἐλεητὺς, ὅς, ἦ, Ion. for ἐλεος, pity, mercy, Od. 17. 451.

Ἐλειαι, αἱ, (ἐλος) meadow-nymphs, like Λειμωνιάδες, Λειμακίδες, h. Hom. Cer. 23, acc. to Ilgen's prob. conjecture.

ἐλεῖθνα, ἦ, poet. for Ελεῖθνα.

ἐλεῖν, v. sub αἰρέω.

ἐλεεινός, ἦ, ὄν, in Att. Poets for ἐλεεινός.

ἐλεινο-βάτης [α], ὄν, ὁ, walking the marsh, marsh-dwelling, Aesch. Pers. 39.

ἐλεινο-γενής, ἔς, marsh-born: τὸ ἐλ. = ἔρυσ, Hesych.

ἐλεινο-διακτός, ὁ, a conduit for draining marshes, C.I. 2752. 40; v. Böckb.

ἐλεινο-νόμος, ὄν, dwelling in the marsh or meadow, Νύμφαι Ap. Rh. 2. 821; ποτὴ Orph. Arg. 1052: situate there, Ib. 158.

ἐλειος, ὄν, and in Ar. Av. 244 α, ὄν: (ἐλος):—of the marsh or meadow, ἐλ. ὕδωρ marsh-water, Hipp. Acr. 287; ἐλ. δάπεδον the surface of the meads, Ar. Ran. 351.

2. growing or dwelling in the marsh, δόναξ Aesch. Pers. 494; τῶν Ἀλγυπτιῶν ὁ ἐλεῖος Thuc. 1. 110; βίος ἐλ. Arist. P. A. 4. 12; ζῶα ἐλ. Ib. 3. 14, 10; for Ar. Av. 244, v. αὐλῶν:—cf. Ἐλεῖοι.

ἐλειός or ἐλειός, ὁ, a kind of dormouse, Μύοxus glis, Arist. H. A. 8. 17. 4, Artemid. 3. 65.

ἐλειο-σέλινον, τό, prob. wild-celery, smallage, *Apium graveolens*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 6, 3, Diosc. 3. 75.

ἐλειό-τροφος, ὄν, bred in the marsh, Archestr. ap. Ath. 305 F.

ἐλειό-χρυσος, = ἐλινχ-σος, Theophr. H. P. 6. 8, 1.

ἐλεκτο, Ep. syncop. aor. pass. of λέγω, he lay down, Od. 19. 50.

ἐλελεῦ, or doubled ἐλελεῦ ἐλελεῦ, like ἀλαλά, a war-cry, raised by the general and taken up by the soldiers, Ar. Av. 364, ubi v. Schol.: generally any cry, of pain, Aesch. Pr. 877; of joy, Plut. Thes. 22.

ἐλελήθεε, Ion. 3 sing. plqpf. of λαμβάνω.

ἐλελίω (A), Ep. lengthd. form of ἐλίσσω (Buttm. Lexil. s. v.), rare in pres., as h. Ilom. 28. 9, Pind.: mostly in aor.:—sync. aor. pass. ἐλέλικτο Il. 13. 558. To whirl round, περὶ σχεδὴν ἐλέλιεν [τὸ κύμα] Od. 5. 314; ἦ δ' ἐλελίχθη [ἡ ναὺς] 12. 416.

2. in Il. of an army, to rally it, σφέας ὡκ' ἐλέλιεν Αἴας 17. 278; in Pass., ὁ δ' ἐλελίχθησαν 5. 497, 6. 106.

3. generally, to make to tremble or quake, μέγαν δ' ἐλέλιεν Ὀδυσσεύς, of Zeus, Il. 1. 530; φόρμυγχα ἐλ. to make its strings quiver, Pind. O. 9. 21; (σο, φόρμυγχε ἐλελιζόμενη P. 1. 7); ἀστεροπὰν ἐλελίφαις Id. N. 9. 45; and in Med., ἵππων .. ἀγανίην ἐλελιζόμενος ποδὶ Simon. 36:—Pass. to quake, tremble, quiver, γυῖα ἐλελίχθη Il. 22. 448; ἐλέλικτο, of a brandished sword, 13. 558; ἐλελίξτο πέπλος h. Hom. Cer. 183.

II. Med. and Pass. to move in coils or spirals, of a serpent, ἐλελιζόμενος πτέρυνος λαβὼν Il. 2. 316; ἐλέλικτο δράκων 11. 39, cf. Ar. Rh. 4. 143; σπείρας ὕφωεν ἐλελιζομένην Ar. Fr. 426.

ἐλελίξω (B): aor. ἡλελίξα Xen., Ep. ἐλ.—Call.:—to cry ἐλελεῦ, and so, like ἀλαλάω, to raise the battle-cry, τῷ Ἐρυσάλῳ Xen. An. 1. 8, 18; generally, to raise a loud cry, Eur. Phoen. 1514; of a shield, to ring, Call. Del. 137:—in Med., of the nightingale, to trill her lay of sorrow, Eur. Hel. 1111; c. acc., Ἴτριν ἐλελιζομένην trilling her lament for Ilys, Ar. Av. 213.

ἐλελινοφάκις οἶνος [ῖ], wine flavoured with sage, Diosc. 5. 71.

ἐλελινοφάκον, τό, = sq., Diosc. 3. 40.

ἐλελινοφάκος, ὁ, a kind of sage (σφάκος), Theophr. H. P. 6. 1, 4.

ἐλελίχθημα, τό, (ἐλελίξω A) a violent shaking, Hesych.

ἐλελίχθων, ὄν, (ἐλελίξω A) earth-shaking, τετραορία Pind. P. 2. 8; Ἐλελίχθων, i. e. Poseidon, Ib. 6. 50:—in Soph. Ant. 153 Bacchus is

called ὁ θήβας ἐλελίχων because the ground shook beneath the feet of his dancing bands, cf. Call. Apoll. 1, et Spanh. ad 1.

ἐλελόγχευ, v. sub λαγγάνα.

ἐλέ-ναυς, ἡ, ship-destroying, epith. of Helen, cf. ἑλάνδρος, Aesch. Ag. 689 (so Elmsl. and others for ἐλένας, for no such form as νὰς=ναῦς is known).

ἐλένη or ἐλάνη, ἡ, a torch, Hesych. II. a twicker basket, to carry the sacred utensils at the feast of the Brauronian Artemis, Poll. 10. 191: hence οἱ ἐλενηφοροῦντες the basket-carriers, name of a play of Diphilus, v. Casaub. Ath. 223 A:—τὰ ἐλενηφόρια the feast itself, Poll. 1. c.

III. as prop. n. Helen, the Destroyer, cf. ἑλάνδρος, ἐλέναυς. Ἑλένια (sc. ἱερά), τὰ, a feast in honour of Helen, Hesych.

ἐλένιον, τό, a plant, perhaps elecanthaceae, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 C. Ἑλενο-φόντης, οὐ, ὁ, slayer of Helen, Schol. Eur. Or. 1140.

ἐλεο-δύτης [ῥ], ὁ, name of a cook, Ath. 173 A. ἐλεόδρεπτος, οὐ, (ἐλος) marsh-bred, σέλινα II. 2. 776.

ἐλεόν, Adv., like ἐλεεινόν, piteously, only in Hes. Op. 207. ἐλεός, ὁ, a kitchen-table, a board on which meat was cut up, a dresser, II. 9. 215, Od. 14. 432; cf. Ath. 173 A:—also ἐλεόν, τό, Ar. Eq. 152, 169.

II. a kind of owl, Arist. II. A. 8. 3, 3. ἔλεος, ὁ, pity, mercy, compassion, II. 22. 44, and freq. in Att.; also in pl., Plat. Rep. 606 C, Dem. 794. 27; ἔλ. τινος pity for ..., Eur. I. A. 491; ἔλεον ποιεῖσθαι ἐπὶ τινι Dem. 735. 1; ἐλεόν τυχεῖν Antipho 114. 21:—in LXX and N. T. also ἔλεος, τό, pl. ἐλέη Epiphani. 2. p. 284:—At Athens, Ἑλεος was worshipped, Schol. Soph. O. C. 261; Ἑλεος ἐπιεικῆς θεός Timocle. Σύνερ. 1.

II. an object of compassion, a piteous thing, Eur. Or. 832. ἔλεο-σέλινον, τό,=ἐλεοσέλινον.

ἐλέ-πολις, ποῖτ, ἐλέ-πολις, ι, εως, city-destroying, epith. of Helen (cf. ἑλάνδρος), Aesch. Ag. 689; of Iphigenia, Eur. I. A. 1476, 1511. II. as fem. Subst. an engine for sieges, invented by Demetrius Poliorcetes, Diod. 20. 48, Plut. Demetr. 21 (called ἐλ. μηχανή by Dion. H. 9. 68); described by Amm. Marcell. 23. 4, 10.

ἐλεσπίς, ἰδος, ἡ,=ἐλος, marsh-lands, a meadow, Ap. Rh. 1. 1266. ἐλετός, ἡ, ὅν, (ἐλεῖν) that can be taken or caught, II. 9. 409.

ἐλευθερία, ἰον, -ίη, ἡ, freedom, liberty, Pind. P. 1. 119, Hdt. 1. 62, 95, Aesch. Cho. 809, 863, etc.; δι' ἐλευθερίας μόλις ἐξήλθες, i. e. μόλις ἐλευθερώθης, Soph. El. 1509; ὑπάρχειν ἐλευθερίας τῇ Ἑλλάδι Andoc. 18. 34: freedom from a thing, ἀπὸ τίνος Plat. Legg. 698 A; τινός Rep. 329 C.

2. licence, ἀπολασία καὶ ἔλ. Id. Gorg. 492 C. 3. later=ἐλευθεριότης. 4. the name of a dance, ap. Sext. Emp. M. 1. 293.

ἐλευθερία (sc. ἱερά), τὰ, the feast of Liberty, held every five years at Plataea, in memory of the battle there, Posidipp. Incert. 3, Diod. 11. 29, Paus. 9. 2, 6, etc.; at Syracuse, in memory of the restoration of the republic, Diod. 11. 72; at Samos, in honour of Eros, Ath. 562 A; generally, ἐλ. θύειν Henioch. Incert. 1. 10.

ἐλευθεριάω, to speak or act like a freeman, Plat. Legg. 701 E, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 13; ἔλ. τοῖς λόγοις Plut. 2. 6 E; ἐλευθεριάσαντας (Dor. aor.) ap. Diog. L. 1. 113.

ἐλευθερικὸς, ἡ, ὅν, free, πολιτεία Plat. Legg. 701 E; τὸ ἐλευθερικὸν καὶ τὸ ἀνελευθερον Ib. 919 E.

ἐλευθέριος, οὐ, also a, οὐ, Xen. Symp. 8, 16:—speaking or acting like a freeman, free-spirited, frank, related to ἐλευθερος as Lat. liberalis to liber, Plat. Gorg. 485 B, al.; ἀνδρείως καὶ ἔλ. Id. Legg. 635 C; opp. to δουλοπρεπής, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 4: of certain animals, as the lion, ἔλ. καὶ ἀνδρεία καὶ εὐγενή Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 321.

b. esp. freely giving, bountiful, liberal, ἔλ. εἰς χρήματα Id. Symp. 4, 15, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 1.

2. of pursuits, etc., fit for a freeman, liberal, πτηνῶν θήρας .. ἔρος οὐ σφόδρα ἔλ. Plat. Legg. 823 E; ἐπιστήμαι Id. Ax. 369 B; βίος Menand. Πλοκ. 7; διαγωγή Arist. Pol. 8. 5, 8; παιδεία Ib. 8. 3, 10; πράξεις, ἔργα Ib. 2. 5, 10; τὸ ἐλευθεριον=ἐλευθεριότης, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 5; proverb., ὕδωρ ποίωμι ἐλευθερίον, i. e. may I become free, because slaves set free at Argos were then first allowed to drink of the spring Κυνάδρα, Antiph. Ἀλκιππ. 1. 4, cf. Meineke ad 1.

3. of appearance, free, noble, εὐπρεπὴς τε ἰδεῖν καὶ ἔλ. Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 22, cf. Eq. 10, 17, Arist. II. A. 1. 1, 32.

II. the Adv. -ίως, Comp. -ιώτερον, Sup. -ιώτατα, appears in all the above senses, Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 1, etc. III. Ζεὺς Ἑλ. Zeus the Deliverer, Pind. O. 12. 1, Simon. 144, Hdt. 3. 142.

ἐλευθεριότης, ἡ, the character of an ἐλευθέριος, esp. freeness in giving, liberality, Plat. Rep. 402 C, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 1; ἡ τῶν χρημάτων ἔλ. Plat. Theaet. 144 D.

ἐλευθερό-παις, ὁ, ἡ, having free children, i. e. a free man, Anth. Plan. 359.

ἐλευθερο-ποιός, ὅν, making free, Att. Epict. 4. 1, 176. ἐλευθερο-πραξία, ἡ, freeness in acting, licence, Or. Sib. 2. p. 190.

ἐλευθερο-πράσιου δίκη, ἡ, a prosecution for selling a freeman as a slave, Poll. 3. 78; cf. Att. Process 229.

ἐλευθερο-πρέπεια, ἡ, the disposition of a freeman, Poll. 3. 119, who calls it σκληρόν.

ἐλευθερο-πρεπής, ἐς, worthy of a freeman, Plat. Alc. 1. 135 C. Adv. -πῆς, Ib.

ἐλεύθερος, a, οὐ, but os, οὐ, Aesch. Ag. 328, Eur. El. 868:—free, opp. to δούλος: Hom. has the word only in Il. in two phrases, ἐλεύθερον ἥμαρ the day of freedom, i. e. freedom, II. 6. 455, 16. 831, al.; and κρητὴρ ἐλεύθερος the cup drunk to freedom, II. 6. 528:—of persons, Hdt. 1. 6, Aesch. Pr. 50, Soph. Aj. 1020, Thuc. 8. 15, etc.:—τὸ ἔλ. freedom, Hdt. 7. 103, etc.; τοῦλευθερον Eur. Supp. 438:—c. gen. free or freed from a thing, φόνων, πημάτων, φόβων Aesch. Eum. 603, Cho. 1060, Eur. Hec. 869; ἔξω αἰτίας ἔλ. Soph. Ant. 445; ἔλ. ἀπ' ἀλλήλων independent, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 23, Plat. Legg. 832 D.

2. of things, free, open to all, ἀγορά Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 3; ἔλ. φυλακή, Lat. libera custodia, Diod. 4. 46; περιαπὴ Ael. N. A. 15. 5; χρήματα ἔλ. unencumbered property, Dem. 930. 4.

II. like ἐλευθέριος, fit for a freeman, free, frank, ἐλευθερωτέρως ὑπόκρισις Hdt. 1. 116; ἐλεύθερα βάξεν Aesch. Pers. 593; ὦ μηδὲν ὕγιες μηδ' ἔλ. φρονῶν Soph. Ph. 1006; δούλη μὲν, εἴρηκεν δ' ἔλ. λόγον Id. Tr. 63, cf. El. 1256; βάσανοι ἔλ. tortures such as might be used to a freeman, Plat. Legg. 946 C; τὸ ἔλ. Id. Menex. 245 C:—often in Adv., ἐλευθέρος εἰπεῖν Hdt. 5. 93, al.; χαίρειν .. καὶ γελᾶν ἔλ. Soph. El. 1300; τρέφεσθαι Isocr. 148 C; ἔλ. δούλευε, δούλος οὐκ ἔσει Menand. Incert. 279; ἐλευθεροὶ ἐλευθέρως and like free men, Plat. Legg. 919 E.

(It is difficult not to identify ἐλεύθερος with Lat. liber, ε being prefixed, as in ἐλαφ-ρύς, lev-is; and an exactly parallel case both of ε prefixed and b standing for θ occurs in ἐ-ρυθ-ρύς, rub-er. Curtius however returns to the old deriv. παρὰ τὸ ἐλευθεῖν ὕπον ἔρᾳ, E. M. 329. 44.)

ἐλευθεροστομῶ, to be free of speech, Aesch. Pr. 180, Eur. Andr. 153; cf. ἐξελευθερώω.

ἐλευθεροστομία, ἡ, freedom of speech, Dion. H. 6. 72. ἐλευθερό-στομος, οὐ, free-spoken, Aesch. Supp. 948.

ἐλευθερουργός, ὅν, (*ἐργῶ) bearing himself freely or nobly, of the horse, Xen. Eq. 10, 17.

ἐλευθερόω, to free, set free, τὰς Ἀθήνας Hdt. 5. 62, cf. 4. 137; ἐλευθεροῦτε πατρίδα Aesch. Pers. 403, Cho. 1046; ἐλευθερώσαι τὴν πόλιν Dem. 561. 18; ἔλ. τὸν ἔσπλονο to set the entrance free, clear it, Thuc. 3. 31: to release a debtor, Hdt. 6. 59: τὸ γ' εἰς αὐτὸν πᾶν ἐλευθεροῦ σῶμα he keeps his tongue altogether free, i. e. does not commit himself by speech, Soph. O. T. 706: to free from blame, acquit, τινα Xen. Hell. 1. 7. 26:—Pass. to be set free, Hdt. 1. 95, 127, al.: to indulge in licence, Plat. Rep. 575 A.

2. c. gen. to set free, loose or release from, φύνον Eur. Hipp. 1449; χρεῶν Plat. Rep. 566 E; so, ἐλευθεροῦντες ἐκ δρασμῶν πόδα, i. e. ceasing to flee, Eur. H. F. 1010:—Pass., τᾶνδε τῶν τόπων ἔλ. Plat. Phaedo 114 B; ἀπὸ τῶν πλουσίων Id. Rep. 569 A.

ἐλευθέρωσις, εως, ἡ, a freeing, selling free, Hdt. 9. 45; ἀπὸ τινος Thuc. 3. 10; δούλων ἔλ. ποιεῖσθαι Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 32.

II. licence, Plat. Rep. 561 A.

ἐλευθερωτόν, verb. Adj. one must set free, quoted from Polyb.

ἐλευθερωτής, οὐ, ὁ, a liberator, Luc. Vit. Auct. 8, Dio C. 41. 57. Ἑλευθός, ὅς contr. οὐς, ἡ,=Εἰλεῖθνα, Pind. O. 6. 71.

Ἑλευσίνιος, a, οὐ, of Eleusis, h. Hom. Cer. 266, Hdt., etc.; esp. as epith. of Demeter and Cora. II. Ἑλευσίνιον, τό, their temple at Eleusis, Andoc. 15. 1, Inscr. of Brit. Mus. 11.

III. Ἑλευσίνια, τὰ, their festivals, Paus. 4. 33. 5; of these there were two, the greater and the less, Dict. of Antiqq. [σῶ, except in h. Hom. l. c., Soph. Ant. 1120.]

Ἑλευσίς, ἰνός, ἡ, Eleusis, an old city of Attica, sacred to Demeter and Cora (Proserpine), first in h. Hom. Cer.: the form Ἑλευσίνι only occurs in late MSS., as in Strabo 395, but Ἑλευσίς in 397 (bis); so Σαλαμῖν is a late form for Σαλαμίς.

II. Adv., Ἑλευσίνι at Eleusis, Andoc. 15. 6, Lys. 103. 24, Xen., etc. (in late and incorrect writers, ἐν Ἑλᾷ, v. Cobet. V. LL. p. 201): Ἑλευσίνιαδε, Adv. to Eleusis, Lys. 125. 6, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 24: Ἑλευσίνιονθεν, from Eleusis, Andoc. 15. 4, Lys. 107. 12.

Ἑλευσίς, εως, ἡ, a coming, arrival, Dion. H. 3. 59. 2. the Advent of our LORD, N. T.

ἐλεύσομαι, fut. of ἐρχομαι, Hom.

ἐλευστοῖν, verb. Adj. of ἐρχομαι, one must come, LXX (2 Macc. 6. 17).

ἐλεφαίρομαι, old Ep. Dep. (of dub. origin), to cheat with empty hopes, said of the false dreams that come through the ivory gate, οἱ μὲν κ' ἔλθωσι διὰ πρυστοῦ ἐλέφαντος, οἱ β' ἐλεφαίρονται Od. 19. 565, (where observe the play of words between ἐλέφας, ἐλεφαίρομαι, as between κέρας, κραινέιν, in speaking of the true dreams which come through the horn gate, οἱ δὲ διὰ ξεστῶν κερῶν ἔλθωσι θύραζε, οἱ β' ἐνυμα κραινέουσι):—generally, to cheat, overreach, ἐλεφθράμενος .. τυδεδῆν Il. 23. 388.

II. in Hes., of the Nemean lion, ἐλεφαίρετο φθλ' ἀνθρώπων he used to destroy them, Th. 330.

ἐλεφαντ-ἄγωγός, ὁ, an elephant-driver, Poll. 1. 140.

ἐλεφαντ-ἄρχης, οὐ, ὁ, the commander of a squadron of elephants with the men upon them, Phylarch. 29, Plut. Demetr. 25.

ἐλεφαντάρχια, ἡ, the office of the ἐλεφαντάρχης, Ael. Tact. 22. ἐλεφαντεύος, οὐ, of an elephant, Opp. C. 2. 500.

ἐλεφαντίαισις, εως, ἡ, a cutaneous disease, esp. in Egypt, so called from its likeness to elephant's hide, Plut. 2. 731 A sq., Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 13:—also ἐλεφαντιασμός, ὁ, E. M. 561. 4:—ἐλεφαντιάω, to suffer from elephantiasis, Diosc. 1. 105, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 214.

ἐλεφαντινέος, a, οὐ,=sq., Anth. P. appendix 209.

ἐλεφάντινος, ἡ, οὐ, of ivory, ivory, Lat. eburneus, Alcae. 33, Ar. Eq. 1169, Pl. 815, al.; δίφρος ἔλ. the Lat. sella curulis, Polyb. 5. 53. 9, al.; οἰκοί ἔλ. LXX (Amos 3. 5): τὸ ἔλ. the substance of ivory, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 290 C.

2. white as ivory, μέτωπον, etc., Anacreont. 15. 12; τάριχος Crates Σαμ. 1.

ἐλεφαντισκίον, τό, Dim. of ἐλέφας, a young elephant, Ael. N. A. 8. 27. ἐλεφαντιστής, οὐ, ὁ, an elephant-driver, Arist. II. A. 2. 1, 6.

II. a shield of elephant-hide, App. Pun. 46.

ἐλεφαντό-βοτος, οὐ, feeding elephants, γαῖα Nonn. D. 39. 26. ἐλεφαντό-δετος, οὐ, inlaid with ivory, δόμοι Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 583; φύρμιγξ Ar. Av. 218.

ἐλεφαντο-θήρας, οὐ, ὁ, an elephant-hunter, Agatharch. ap. Phot. ἐλεφαντο-κόλλητος, οὐ, inlaid with ivory, Clem. Al. 188. ἐλεφαντο-κομία, ἡ, care of elephants, Ael. N. A. 6. 8.

ἐλεφαντό-κωπος, οὐ, ivory-hilted, ἐφομάχαιρα Theopomp. Com. Καπηλ. 2; ξίφη Luc. Somn. 26.

ἐλεφαντο-μάχια, ἡ, a battle of elephants, Plut. Pomp. 52.

ἐλεφαντο-μάχος, οὐ, fighting with elephants, Strabo 775.

ἐλεφαντό-πηγς, ὁ, ἡ, ivory-armed, Max. Tyr. 14. 6.

ελεφαντό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, *ivory-footed*, κλίνη Plat. Com. Incert. 8.; τράπεζα Lnc. Somn. 14.

ελεφαντο-τόμος, *on, an ivory-cutter*, Opp. C. 2. 514.

ελεφαντουργική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, *the art of ivory-working*, Byz.

ελεφαντουργός, *on, (τέργω) working in ivory*, Philostr. 203.

ελεφαντο-φάγος, ὁ, *an elephant-eater*, Agatharch. ap. Phot., Strabo 771.

ελεφαντώδης, *es, like an elephant*, ἄτα Aetiae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 13.

ελέφας, *antox, ὁ, the elephant*, first mentioned by Hdt. as a native of Africa, 3. 114., 4. 191; whereas Arist. H. A. 2. 1. 45 treats only of *Elephas Indicus*, cf. 9. 1, 30, etc., though the African is mentioned by him in Cael. 2. 14, 19:—not generally known in Greece till the time of Alexander, Paus. 1. 12, 4.

II. known to Hom. only as the name for the *elephant's tusk*, *ivory*, Il. 5. 582, and so Hes. and Pind.; for ivory was brought by Phoenician traffic to Greece long before the animal was known to Greek travellers; Hdt. calls the tusks more accurately *ελέφαντος ὀδόντες*, 3. 971:—Hom. brings false dreams through an ivory gate, v. sub *ελεφαίρομαι*.

III. = *ελεφαντίσιος*, Aetiae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 13, C. I. 916.

IV. *a precious stone*, Theophr. Lap. 37. V. *a kind of curf*, Ath. 468 F. (Pott and others refer to the Hebr. *Eleph* (ox), and compare *bos Lucas*, the old Lat. name of the elephant, Lucret. 5. 1301; as Paus. (9. 21, 2) calls a rhinoceros ταῦρος Αἰθιοπικός. On the other hand the Hebr. name for the animal, *ibāh*, recalls the Skt. *ibhas*, which is identical with the latter part of *ἐλ-έφας*, and the first part of the Lat. *eb-ur*, whence *iv-oire*, etc.)

ελεφτίς or ελεφτίς, ὁ, *a fish*, corrupt in Hipp. 357. 45: ἀλφητίς is proposed by Coraëd at Xenocr. p. 92.

ελέωτρης, *idos, ἡ, a fish of the Nile*, Ath. 312 B.

ἐλη, ἡ, = *εἰλη*, ἀλέα, Eust. 667. 22., 1573. 45. (Cf. *σειριος*.)

ἐλη, ἡ, *v. sub αἰρέω*.

ἐλήλακα, ἐλήλαμαι, ἐληλέδατο or -άδατο, v. sub *εἰλάνω*.

ἐλήλεγμαι, v. sub *εἰλέγχω*.

ἐλήλγμαι, v. sub *εἰλίσσω*.

ἐλήλθα, εἰλήλουθα, ἐλθεῖν, ἐλθόμεν, ἐλθόμεναι, v. sub *ἐρχομαι*.

ἐλθετόν, = *ἐλευστόν*, Matth. Medic. p. 281.

ἐλίδην, Adv. (*έλισσω*) *whirling, rolling*, Aesch. Pr. 882.

ἐλιγμα, τό, *a fold, wrapping, ἱμάντων ἐλίγμασι*, of straps bound round the leg, Ephipp. Ναυαγ. 1. 9; *στροπυῶτά ἐλ* Sophr. 68 Ahr.

II. *a curl, lock of hair*, Anth. P. 6. 211. III. *a bending of the bone without fracture*, also *θλάσμα*, Soran. p. 47 Cocch.

ἐλιγματώδης, *es, = ἐλικοειδής*, *twisted*, Lex. de Spir. p. 217.

ἐλιγμός, ὁ, *a winding, convolution*, as of the Labyrinth, Hdt. 2. 148; πολλοὺς ἐλ. ἄνω καὶ κάτω πανάσθαι Xen. Cyr. I. 3, 4; of the bowels, ἐλ. ἔχει Arist. H. A. 4. 7, 11, cf. 3. 1, 22; of a snake, Nic. Th. 159; of dancers' feet, Orph. H. 37, 12; generally, *a rotatory motion*, Plut. 2. 404 F: in pl. the *plies of a knot*, Plut. Alex. 18; *περὶ ἁπάντων ἐλιγμοί* Id. Caes. 19.

ἐλικ-ἀμπυξ, *ukos, ὁ, ἡ, wreathed with a circlet*, Pind. Fr. 45. 18.

ἐλικ-αυγής, *es, with circling rays*, ἥλιος Orph. Fr. 7. 25.

ἐλική [I], ἡ, (*έλικ*) *a winding*; hence,

I. *the constellation of the Great Bear*, from its revolving round the pole, Arat. 37, Ap. Rh. 3. 1195.

II. *the convolution of a spiral shell*, as of snails, whelks, etc., Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 18, P. A. 4. 5, 30, al.; of the bowels, Id. P. A. 4. 5, 58, cf. H. A. 4. 2, 26; of the ear, Id. G. A. 5. 2, 8.

III. in Arcadia, *the willow*, from its pliant nature, Theophr. H. P. 3. 13, fin.; cf. Lat. *salix*.

ἐλικηδόν, Adv. = *έλίδην*, *spirally*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 13, 1.

ἐλικίας, *ov, ὁ, forked lightning*, Arist. Mund. 4, 20.

ἐλικο-βλέψαρος, *ov, with ever-moving eyelids, quick-glancing*, epith. of Aphrodite, H. Hom. 5. 19, Hes. Th. 16, Pind. Fr. 88; of Leda, Pind. P. 4. 304; cf. *έλικωψ*.

ἐλικο-βόστρυχος, *ov, with curling hair*, Ar. Fr. 314.

ἐλικο-γραφέω, *to describe a winding lane*, Agathem. 2. 10.

ἐλικο-δρόμος, *ov, running in curves, twisting*, Orph. H. 8. 10: *circular*, Eur. Bacch. 1067 (as restored by Reisk. for *έλκει δρόμον*).

ἐλικο-ειδής, poet. *έλικω*, -*es, of winding or spiral form*, Plut. Num. 13; *ἐντροπον* Aetiae. Caus. M. Diut. 3. 3. Adv. -*δώς, v. sub ἀλλοειδής*.

ἐλικόρ-ροος, *ov, with winding stream*, Orac. ap. Pans. 4. 20, 1.

ἐλικός, ἡ, *ov, of water, eddying*, Call. Fr. 290; of the dance, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 65.

ἐλικτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *anything twisted: an armlet, earring*, Ar. Fr. 309, Lysias 121. 44.

ἐλικτός, ἡ, *ov, (έλισσω) rolled, twisted, wreathed*, βούς κεράσσειν *έλικταί* h. Hom. Merc. 192; δρόκων Soph. Tr. 12; κισσός Eur. Phoen. 651; στέφανος Chaerem. ap. Ath. 679 F; βύστρυχος Theodect. ap. Ath. 454 E; κλίμαξ ἐλ. *a winding staircase*, Ath. 209 B; ἐλ. κύτος *a wheeled ark*, Eur. Ion 40; ἐλικτόν κροῖναι πόδα, of dancers (cf. *έλισσω* I), Id. El. 180; σύριγξ περὶ χεῖλος ἐλικτά Theocr. 1. 129; *έλικτά, or μὴ έλικτά*, of insects that can roll or double themselves up, Arist. P. A. 4. 6, 6., 4. 11, 17.

II. metaph. *tortuous, not straightforward*, Eur. Andr. 448: *obscure* Lyc. 1466.

ἐλικώδης, *es, = ἐλικοειδής*, Plut. 2. 648 F, Nonn. D. I. 370, etc.

ἐλικών, *ωνος, ὁ, the thread spun from the distaff to the spindle*, Hesych.

II. *έλικών, ὦνος, ὁ, a nine-stringed instrument*, Aristid. Quint. 3, p. 187, Meib.

Ἑλικών, ὦνος, ὁ, *Helicon*, a hill in Boeotia, famous since Hes. Op. 637, Th. 2, 23, as the chief seat of the Muses.

Ἑλικωνιάδες (sc. παρβένοι), αἱ, *the dwellers on Helicon*, the Muses, Hes. Op. 656, Th. 1; Μούσαι Ἑλ. C. I. 3067. 19:—so, Νύμφαι Ἑλικωνίδες Soph. O. T. 1109; Μούσαι Eur. H. F. 791, C. I. 1212.

Ἑλικώνιος, *a, ov, Heliconian, of Helicon*, Pind. I. 7 (S). 127. II. epith. of Poseidon, Il. 20. 204; acc. to old Interp., from Helicē in Achaia, where he was especially honoured, Il. 8. 203; but v. h. Hom. 21. 3.

έλικωπός, *ov, = sq.*, Orph. H. 5. 9.

έλικωψ, *ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, fem. έλικώπις, ἰδος, with rolling eyes, quick-glancing*, as a mark of youth and spirits, *έλικωπες Ἀχαιοί* Il. I. 389, etc.; *έλικώπις κόρη* Il. I. 98; *νύμφη* Hes. Th. 298; *Ἀφροδίτη* Pind. P. 6. 1. Neither form occurs in Od.

ἔλινος, ὁ, (*έλισσω*) *a vine-tendrill*, Philet. 43.

Al. 181; also fem., Opp. C. 4. 262.

2. *the vine*, Nic.

ἔλινός, αἱ, *days of rest, holidays*: in Polyb. 21. 1, 1, for the Roman *supplicatio*: cf. *έλινω*.

έλινω, Hdt., Hipp., Aesch.: *impf. έλίνων* Hdt. S. 71, ἡλ- App. Mithr. 43, Ion. *έλινύσσκον* Ap. Rh. 1. 589; fut. -ύσω [v] Pind. N. 5. 2, 1. 2. 67; aor. *έλινύσα* Hdt. 7. 56, Aesch. Pr. 530, etc.

Ion. Verb. used also now and then in Att. Poets and in late Prose, *to keep holiday, to take rest, be at rest, repose, keep quiet*, often in Hipp., as 7. 32., 392. 4; *μὴ έλινύειν* Hdt. 1. 67; *διέβη ὁ στρατός.. έλινύσας οὐδένα χρόνον* without any cessation, Id. 7. 56; *έλινύοντα.. ἀγέλαματα* *to stand unmoved* on their pedestals, Pind. N. 5. 2, cf. I. 2. 67; *έλινύοντα προσδέρεσθαι τινα* to see him *standing idle, resting from work*, Aesch. Pr. 53; *οὐκ έλινύειν* *έχρην* Ar. Thesm. 598; *έλ. μίαν ἡμέραν* Orac. ap. Dem. 531. 28.

2. c. gen. rei, *to rest from, πλήθεος βρώμης* Hipp. 392. 6; *έργων* Dion. H. 1. 33.

3. part. *to rest or cease* from doing, *έλινυν οὐδένα χρόνον.. έργαζόμενοι* Hdt. S. 71, cf. Aesch. Pr. 530, Call. Cer. 48, Fr. 248. [v of the *impf. short* in Ap. Rh. 1. 862, long in 589, indeterminate in Att. The later form *έλινυν* arose from ignorance that *ι* was long by nature, Schäf. Greg. p. 502.]

ἔλιξ, *ικος, ὁ, ἡ, as Adj. twisted, curved*: in Hom. and Hes., as in Soph. Aj. 375, Theocr. 25. 127, epith. of oxen, commonly understood of their *twisted, crumpled horns*, like *κεράσσειν έλικταί* in h. Hom. Merc. 192; others take it of the movement of their bodies as they walk, *rolling*, so that it is properly conjoined with *έλικίπας* as the more general term, acc. to a common usage in Hom., v. Il. 9. 466, etc.; another version is *black*:—later of various objects, *έλικα ἀνὰ χλόαν* on the tangled grass, Eur. Hel. 181 (cf. sq. 11); *έλ. πλόκαμος* Christod. Ecphr. 282; *δρόμος* Nonn. D. 2. 263; *σειρή* Tryph. 322.

ἔλιξ, poet. *έλιξ, ἱκος, ἡ, (έλισσω) anything which assumes a spiral shape*; in Hom. only once, Il. 18. 401, *γναμπάς θ' έλικας*, of armlets or earrings, like *έλικτήρ*, cf. h. Hom. Ven. 87, Arist. Mirab. 110:—afterwards in various relations.

II. *a twist, whirl, convoluntion*, *έλικες στεροπῆς* *fashes of forked lightning*, Aesch. Pr. 1083, cf. *έλικίας*; of circular or spiral motion, *αἱ κινήσεις καὶ έλικες τοῦ οὐρανοῦ* Arist. Metaph. 2. 27, cf. Tim. Locr. 97 C; of wreathing smoke, Ap. Rh. 1. 438.

III. *the tendril of the vine*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 18, 2; *βοσκὰν ἐνφύλλων έλικων* Eur. Hel. 1331; *βότρυος έλ. the clustering grape*, Ar. Ran. 1321.

2. *the tendril of ivy*, Ar. Thesm. 1000; also a kind of ivy, *hedera helix*, Eur. Bacch. 1171, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 6.

3. *a curl or lock of hair*, Anth. P. 10. 19., 12. 10.

4. *the coil or spire of a serpent*, Eur. H. F. 399; in pl. *the feelers of the polyopus*, Anth. P. 9. 14.

5. *the volute on the capital of a column*, Ath. 206 B, Vitruv.

IV. *the convoluntion of a spiral shell* (cf. *έλική* 11), Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 13:—in pl. *the convolutions of the bowels*, Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 23, G. A. 1. 4. 4; in sing., *the colon*, Id. P. A. 3. 14, 22;—also of the ear, Id. de An. 2. 8, 9.

V. *a spiral running round a staff*, Ael. V. H. 9. 11, Ath. 543 C, cf. Ap. Rh. 139; *the spiral strip* folded round the scytale, Plut. Lys. 19:—*a spiral, a screw*, Hermesian. ap. Ath. 599 A, Hero in Math. Vett., etc.

2. *the helix, a screw-windlass*, employed in launching ships, invented by Archimedes, Moschio ap. Ath. 207 A.

3. *a treadmill used to raise water*, cited from Philo.

VI. *of involved sentences*, Dion. H. de Thuc. 48.

ἔλιξις, *ωνος, ἡ, the roll of a bandage*, Hipp. Offic. 743.

2. *a convoluntion of the bowels*, Aetiae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 6.

ἔλιξό-κερας, *ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, with crumpled horns*, κρύς Anth. P. 9. 240.

ἔλιξό-πορος, *on, going round and round*, Procl. h. Sol. 48.

έλισσω, Ep. inf. -έμεν Il. 23. 309; Ion. *έλίσσω* Hdt.: fut. *έλιξω* Eur. Phoen. 711; aor. *έλιξα* Plat. Tim. 73 A, part. *έλίσας* Il. 23. 466, Ion. *έλίσας* Hdt. 4. 34:—Med., Hom.: fut. *έλιξσαι* Il. 17. 728; aor. *έλιξάμην* 12. 467., 17. 283:—Pass., fut. *έλιγέσμαι* LXX (Isai. 34. 4); aor. *έλιχθην* Eur., part. *έλιχθείς* Il. 12. 74; pf. *έιλιγμα*, *έληλιγμα* Paus. 10. 17, 12, Ion. 3 pl. *έλίλατο* Hdt. 7. 90; plqpf. *έιλικτο* Eur. Il. F. 927.—The Ion. form is used by Trag. (metri grat.), and is found once or twice in Mss. of Plat. (Phileb. 15 E, cf. *άνειλεις*), but never occurs in Hom. (For the etymol., v. sub *έλω*).

To turn round or about: the Act. in Hom. always of turning a chariot round the doubling-post, *οἶσα γὰρ εὐ περι τέρματ' έλισσόμεν [ἵππους]* Il. 23. 309, etc.

2. generally, *to roll, έλ. βίον πόρον* *to roll life's stream along*, Pind. I. 7 (S). 29; so of the chariot of Day, *έλ. φάος* Aesch. Pr. 1092; *ήλιος.. έλίσσων φλόγα* Eur. Phoen. 3; *έλ. κόνιν* *to roll the eddying dust*, Aesch. Pr. 1085; *έλ. δίνας* of the Euripus, Eur. I. T. 7, cf. 1103; *έλ. κύρας βλέφαρα* Id. H. F. 868, Or. 1266.

3. of any rapid motion, esp. of a circular kind, *άλιον.. έλ. πάταν* *to ply it swiftly*, Soph. Aj. 357; of the dance, *έλ. πόδα* *to move the swift foot*, Eur. Or. 171, cf. I. A. 215; *έλ. θύσας* *to lead the dancing bands*, Id. I. T. 1145; *έλ. χορούς* Strattis Lucert. 1; and, absol. *to dance*, Eur. Phoen. 235, cf. Or. 1292; (whence, *έλ. τινά* *to dance in honour of...* Id. H. F. 690, I. A. 1480); *έλ. βαυόν* *to dance round it*, Call. Del. 321; *πάταν έλ. to ply the rapid oar*, Soph. Aj. 358.

4. *to roll or wind round*, *πλόκαμον περὶ ἄτρακτον* Hdt. 4. 34, cf. 2. 38; *λίον ἡλακτά έλ. Eur. Or. 1432*; *χείρας ἀμφὶ γόνυν έλ. to clasp them round...* Id. Phoen. 1622.

5. metaph. *to turn in one's mind, revolve, τοιαῦθ' έλ. Soph. Ant. 231*; *έλ. λόγους* *to speak wily words*, Eur. Or. 892.

6. *κόλπους έλ. to form winding reaches*,

of rivers, Dion. P. 630, cf. 799.

II. Pass. and Med. to turn oneself round or about, turn quick round, ἐλιχθέντων ὑπ' Ἀχαιῶν when they turned to face the foe, Il. 12. 74, cf. 408; so of a wild boar, ἐλιγόμενος having turned to bay, 17. 283, cf. 728, and v. sub δοκέω; of a serpent, to coil himself, ἐλισσόμενος περὶ χεῖρ 22. 95; ἢ δέ θ' ἐλισσομένη πέτεται (sc. καλαῖροφ) the shepherd's staff flies spinning through the air, 23. 846; κνήση .. ἐλισσομένη περὶ καπνῶς rolling with the smoke, 1. 317; ἐλισσόμενοι περὶ δίνας whirled round in the eddies, 21. 11; so of rivers, to run eddying as they go, Hes. Th. 791; of the waves, τὸ ἐλισσόμενον δὲ κυμάτων Pind. N. 6. 94; of ocean, ἐλίσσεσθαι περὶ χθόνα Aesch. Pr. 138; ὤραι ἐλισσόμεναι the circling hours, Pind. O. 4. 5. 2. to turn hither and thither, go about, ἀν' ὁμίλον Il. 12. 49; καθ' ὁμίλον Ib. 467, cf. 17. 728; ἐλίσσεται ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα turned himself hither and thither, doubting what to do, Od. 20. 24;—also, like Lat. *versari*, to be constantly in or about a thing, περὶ φύσας Il. 18. 372, cf. Plat. Theat. 194 B; of bees, ἐλίσσεσθαι μέλιτος to be busy about it, Arat. 1030. 3. to whirl in the dance, Eur. Bacch. 570, I. A. 1055. 4. Med. in Act. sense, ἦκε δὲ μιν σφαιρῶν ἐλίσσόμενος he threw it with a whirl, like a sling, Il. 13. 204. 5. τὰς κεφαλὰς εἰλίχατο μίτρησι have their heads rolled round with turbans, Hdt. 7. 90.

ἐλίτροχος, *ov*, (ἐλίσσω) whirling the wheel round, σύριγγες ἐλ. Aesch. Theb. 205.

ἐλίφθεν, Acol. for ἐλείφθησαν, 3 pl. aor. 1 pass. of λείπω. ἐλίχρυσος, *o*, a creeping plant with yellow flower or fruit, Alcman 29, Ibyc. 7, Cratin. Μαθ. 1; ἐλιχρυσίου ξαντοτέρα Theocr. 2. 78.

ἐλκαίνω, (ἐλκος) to fester, Aesch. Cho. 843 (where φόνω τῷ πρόσθεν, as Paley remarks, is the dat. after ἐλκαίνοντι καὶ δεδηγμένῳ).

ἐλκᾶνον, τό, = ἐλκος, a wound, only in Hesych., who also has ἐλκανῶσα = ἐλκαίνουσα.

ἐλκεοί-πεπλοσ, *on*, trailing the robe, with long train, of Trojan ladies in Il. ἐλκεοί-χειρος, *on*, drawing the hand after it, τρύπανα Philipp. in Anth. P. 6. 103.

ἐλκε-τρίβων [r], *o*, cloak-trailer, nickname of a Laconian, Plat. Com. Πρεσβ. 2.

ἐλκε-χίτων [r], *owos*, *o*, trailing the tunic, with a long tunic, epith. of the Ionians, Il. 13. 685; cf. ποδῆρς.

ἐλκέω, fut. ἥω, strength, for ἐλκω, to drag about, tear asunder, in imperf., νέκυιν .. ἐλκεον ἀμφοτέρω Il. 17. 395; in fut. and aor., κύνες ἐλκήσωσιν Ib. 558 (al. ἐλκύσωσιν); σὲ μὲν κύνες ἡδ' οἰωνοὶ ἐλκήσουσ' 22. 336; Ἀητὺς γὰρ ἡλκήσῃ he attempted violence to Leto, Od. 11. 580; so in Pass., ἐλκωθείσας τὸ θύγατρα Il. 22. 62;—cf. ἐλκντον.

ἐλκηδόν, Adv. by dragging or pulling, πύξ τε καὶ ἐλκηδόν (i. e. ἐν πάλῃ) Hes. Sc. 302, cf. Il. 23. 715.

ἐλκήεις, *essa*, *en*, full of wounds, Manetho 1. 162.

ἐλκηθμός, *o*, a being carried off, violence suffered, σῆς τε βοῆς σοῦ θ' ἐλκηθμοῦ πνέσθαι Il. 6. 465.

ἐλκηθρον, τό, part of the plough, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 6; cf. ἔλυμα.

ἐλκημα, τό, that which is torn in pieces, a prey, κυνῶν ἐλκ. Eur. H. F. 658.

ἐλκητήρ, ἦρος, *o*, one that drags, κτένες ἐλκητήρες of a harrow, Phanias in Anth. P. 6. 297.

ἐλκντον, taken as 3 dual imperf. of ἐλκω, for εἰλκήτην, Od. 13. 32.—But as such a form is against analogy, it is better to regard it as pres. subj., or to write ἐλκντον from ἐλκέω.

ἐλκο-ποιέω, to make wounds or sores: metaph. to rip up old sores, Lat. *vulnus refricare*, Aeschin. 83. 37.

ἐλκο-ποιός, *on*, having power to wound, Aesch. Theb. 398.

ἐλκος, *eos*, τό, (v. sub ἔλκω):—a wound, Il. 4. 190, al. (never in Od.), Pind., and Att.

2. a festering wound, sore, ulcer, ἐλκος ὕδρου the festering bite of a serpent, Il. 2. 723; of plague-ulcers, Thuc. 2. 49, cf. Xen. Eq. 5. 1, etc. II. metaph. a wound, loss, Solon ap. Dem. 422. 13, Aesch. Ag. 640, Soph. Ant. 652, al.; ὑποκάριον ἐ. Theocr. 11. 15.

ἐλκώω, to wound sorely, lacerate, Eur. Hec. 405; ἐλκ. ὄνυξιν Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 8, etc.:—Pass., Ib. 10. 6, 8. 2. to ulcerate, cause to suppurate, τὰ βλάβερα Hipp. Vet. Med. 15, al.:—Pass., of persons, to suffer from wounds or sores, Com. Anon. 16. 8; of sores, to suppurate, Xen. Eq. 5. 1.

II. metaph., ἐλκ. φρένας, οἰκους Eur. Alc. 878, Supp. 223. ἐλκτέον, verb. Adj. of ἐλκω, one must drag, Plat. Rep. 365 C.

ἐλκτικός, *h*, *on*, fit for drawing, attractive, Plat. Rep. 523 A, Ael. N. A. 17. 6.

ἐλκτός, *h*, *on*, that can be drawn, Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 25.

ἐλκῦθρον, τό, Dim. of ἐλκος, a slight sore, Hipp. Art. 829, Ar. Eq. 907.

ἐλκῦθμός, *o*, later form of ἐλκηθμός, Tryphiod. 21.

ἐλκύσις, *eos*, *h*, a drawing in, absorption, τῆς τροφῆς Arist. Plant. 1. 1, 21. 2. attraction, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 10.

ἐλκυσμα, τό, that which is drawn, i. e. spun wool, Hesych. 2. booty, Manetho 4. 200. 3. = σκορία, the dross of silver, because drawn off with a hook, Diosc. 5. 101.

ἐλκυσμός, *o*, = ἐλκηθμός Philo 1. 151, Plut. 2. 900 E.

ἐλκυστάζω, Frequentat. of ἐλκω, to drag about, ἵνα μὴ μιν ἀποδρῶφαι ἐλκυστάζων Il. 23. 187, 24. 21; cf. ῥυστάζω.

ἐλκυστός, *o*, *on*, verb. Adj. to be dragged, Xen. Ages. 9. 4.

ἐλκυστήρ, ἦρος, *o*, an instrument for drawing: the midwife's forceps, Hipp. 618. 16: a rein, Gramm.

II. as Adj. drawing, Opp. H. 5. 20.

ἐλκυστικός, *h*, *on*, drawing, of drugs, Diosc. 2. 106. 2. attractive, ἐλκυστικὸν τι ἔχειν πρὸς φίλιαν Ath. 185 C.

ἐλκυστίδα, Adv., = διελκυστίδα, Eust. 1111. 24.

ἐλκυστός, *h*, *on*, drawn, to be drawn, Hesych. II. ἐλκ. ἔλαιον refined, fine-drawn oil, C. I. 2719. 21.

ἐλκω (ἐλκύω only in Tzetz.):—imperf. ἐλκον, Aesch. Fr. 33, etc., Ep. ἔλκον Hom. (never ἐλκυνω):—fut. ἔλξω Aesch. Supp. 909, etc., rarely

ἐλκύνω [δ] Hipp. 751 D, Philem. Incert. 81:—aor. εἰλκῶσα Pind. N. 7. 152 and always in Att.; ἡλκυσσα Inscr. Aeg. in C. I. 4993, 5006; later εἴλξα, ποῖε, εἴλξα, Anth. P. 9. 370, Orph. Arg. 260, Galen.:—pf. εἰλκῶκα (καθ-) Dem. 60. 8:—Med., fut. -ύσομαι Orib.: aor. εἰλκῶσάμην (ἐφ-) Ar. Ach. 1120, (ἀφ-) Hipp. 787 H; rarely εἰλξάμην Galen.:—Pass., fut. ἐλκυσθήσομαι (εὐγακά-) Aesch. Theb. 614, cf. Lyc. 358, ἐλχθῆσομαι Galen.: aor. εἰλκυσθῆναι Hdt. 1. 140, Hipp. 1123 A, (ἐξ-) Ar. Eccl. 688; later, εἰλχθῆναι Philostr. 359, Diog. L. 6. 91: pf. εἰλκυσμαι Hipp. 262. 9, Eur. Rhcs. 576, (καθ-) Thuc. 6. 50; ἐλκυσμαι (ἀν-) Hdt. 9. 98: plrpf. ἐλκυστο Hipp. 1134 B.—It will be seen that in the best Att., ἐλκω, ἔλξω were alone used in pres. and fut.; while the other tenses were formed from ἐλκύνω: in Ep. we have a collat. form ἐλκῶ (q. v.); frequentat. ἐλκυστάζω.—In Hom., Aristarch. rejected the augm. (From √ΕΛΚ come also ὀλκή, ὀλκός, ἐλκυστάζω, ἄλοξ, ἀλῶξ, etc.; cf. Lat. *sulcus*:—ἐλκος, Lat. *ulcus*, are from a diff. source.) To draw, drag, with collat. notion of force or exertion, ὥς εἰπὼν ποδὺς ἔλκε began to drag (the dead body) by the foot, Il. 13. 383; ἦπτε .. ποδῶν ἔλκωσι θύραζε Od. 16. 276; [Ἔκτορα] περὶ σῆμ' ἐτάριοι ἐλκε Il. 24. 52; to drag away a prisoner, 22. 65; to draw ships down to the sea, 2. 152, etc.; to draw along a felled tree, 17. 743; of mules, to draw a chariot, 24. 324; ἐλέμεναι νεῖσοι .. πηκτόν ὁρότρον to draw the plough through the field, 10. 353, cf. 23. 518; ἐλκ. τινὰ ἐπὶ κνάφου Hdt. 1. 92; περιβαλόντας σχοινία ἔλκ. to haul at them, Id. 5. 85. 2. to draw after one, ἐν δ' ἔπεισ' Ὀκεανῶ .. φάος ἡελίοιο, ἔλκον νύκτα μέλαναν Il. 8. 486; πέδας ἐλκ. to trail fetters after one, Hdt. 3. 129; ἐλκ. χλανίδα to let one's cloak trail behind, Erhipp. Πελατ. 1; θοιμάτιον Archipp. Incert. 3; cf. ἐλκεοίσιπλος, ἐλκεχίτων, ἔλξιν, σύμμα. 3. to tear in pieces (used by Hom. only in the form ἐλκέω), ὀνύχεσσι παρείαν Eur. Tro. 280; to worry, τὰς κύνας ὥλαφος ἔλκοι Theocr. 1. 135; ἐλκυσθῆναι ὑπὸ κυνῶν Hdt. 1. 140:—metaph. to carp at, Lat. *vellico*, Pind. N. 7. 152. 4. to draw a bow, ἐλκε .. γλυφίδας τε λαβὰν καὶ νεῖρα βύεια Il. 4. 122, cf. Od. 21. 419, Hdt. 3. 213, Xen. An. 4. 2, 28, etc. 5. to draw a sword, Soph. Ant. 123, cf. Eur. Rhcs. 576; and in Med., ἐλκετο δ' ἐκ κολεοῖο .. ἔφιφος Il. 1. 194. 6. ἐλκ. ἱστία to hoist or haul up the sails, Od. 2. 426, cf. h Hom. Bacch. 32. 7. to hold up scales, so as to poise or balance them, ἐλκε δὲ μέσσα λαβῶν Il. 8. 72, 22. 212; v. infir. II. 9. II. after Hom., in many ways: 1. to pull an oar, Hdt. 1. 194. 2. to tow a ship, Thuc. 2. 90, etc. 3. to drag into court, ἔλκω σε κλητεύουσιντα Ar. Nub. 1218, cf. 1004: to drag about, esp. with low violence, ἔλκε καὶ βιάζεται Dem. 563. 14; μῦθον ἔλκειν μὴδ' ὕβριεν Ib. 585.16; ἐλκεῖν γυναῖκα Lys. 92. 41; cf. ἐλκέω, ῥυστάζω. 4. to draw or suck up, [ἥλιος] ἔλκει τὸ ὕδωρ ἐπ' ἐωντόν Hdt. 2. 25; ἐλκ. τὸν ἀέρα to draw it in, breathe it, Hipp. Aër. 292, Tim. Locr. 101 D, and so without ἀέρα, to breathe, Philyll. Incert. 1:—esp. of persons drinking, to drink in long draughts, quaff, μέθυ Eur. Ion 1200; ἀμυσσιν Id. Cycl. 417; τὴν .. τοῦ Πραμνίου [σπονδῆν] Ar. Eq. 107; ὀνον ἐκ .. λεπασσῆς Teleclid. Prou. 2; ἀπνευστί Antiph. Gan. 2. 14, etc.;—so with acc. of the cup, δέσας μεστόν ἐλκουσι .. γυναικὸς ἀπαύστοις Id. Incert. 15, cf. Eubul. Κυβ. 1, al.; so, ἐλκ. μαστόν to suck it, Eur. Phoen. 987. 5. to pluck by the cloak, Deni. 583. 22. 6. ἐλκ. βίστον, ζῶν to drag out a weary life, Eur. Or. 207, Phoen. 1535; προφάσις ἐλκ. to keep making excuses, Hdt. 6. 86; πάσας τε προφάσεις .. ἐλκουσι Ar. Lys. 727; ἐλκ. χρόνους to make long, in prosody, Longin. Fr. 3. 5:—hence intr., ἐπὶ τοσοῦτο λέγεται ἐλκῶσι τὴν σύστασιν .. that the conflict dragged on, lasted, Hdt. 7. 167 (though it may be taken trans., .. that they prolonged the conflict). 7. ἐλ. κόρδακα, σχῆμα ἐλκῶσι to dance in long, measured steps, Lat. *pedem trahere*, Ar. Nub. 540, Pax 328. 8. to draw to oneself, attract, Hdt. 2. 25; esp. of the magnet, Eur. Fr. 571; τινὰ ποτὶ δῶμα Theocr. 2. 17, cf. Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 18; πείθειν καὶ ἐ. Plat. Rep. 458 D; ἐξθροῦς ἐφ' ἐναντίον Dem. 611. 10:—to draw on, ἐπὶ ἡθούας Plat. Phaedr. 238 A; εἰς τυραννίδας ἐ. τὰς πολιτείας Id. Rep. 568 C:—Pass. to be drawn on as by a spell, ἵγγει ἦτορ ἔλκεσθαι Pind. N. 4. 56; ἐ. πρὸς φιλοσοφίαν Plat. Rep. 494 E. 9. of things weighed, ἐλκ. σταθμὸν to draw down the balance, i. e. to weigh so much, Hdt. 1. 50; absol., τὸ δ' ἂν ἐλκῶσι whatever it weigh, Id. 2. 65; ἐλκει πλείον ἢ weights more, Plat. Minos 316 A: v. supr. 1. 7. 10. to draw or derive from a source, ἐντεῦθεν εἰλκυσεν ἐπὶ τὴν .. τέχνην τὸ πρόσφορον αὐτῇ Id. Phaedr. 270 A; τὸ γένος ἀπὸ τινος Strabo 515: to assume, μείζω φαντασίαν Polyb. 32. 20, 5; ὁ ἄρτος ἔλκει χρώμα κάλλιστον Ath. 113 C. 11. ἐλκῶσι πλύνθους, like Lat. *ducere*, to make bricks, Hdt. 1. 179; so, ἐλκ. λαγάνων Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 647 E. 12. ἡ θυρίς ἔλκει the window makes a draught, Theophr. Vent. 29. 13. ἐλκ. ἐαυτόν, expressing some kind of athletic exercise, Plat. Parm. 135 D.

B. Med., ἐλκ. χαίτας ἐκ κεφαλῆς to tear one's hair, Il. 10. 15; ἀσσοτέρω πυρὸς ἔλκετο δίφρον drew his chair nearer to the fire, Od. 19. 506. 2. to draw to oneself, scrape up, amass, τυμὰς, ἀφένους ἐλκεσθαι Theogn. 30. 3. ἐλκεσθαι σάβμας περισάας, in Pind. P. 2. 167, means literally to drag at too great a line, i. e. to get more than one's due;—but whence the metaphor is taken remains unexplained.

C. Pass. to be drawn or wrenched, ῥῶτα .. ἐλκόμενα στερῶς, of wrestlers, Il. 23. 715, cf. ἐλκνθόν: to be twisted, of certain phenomena in the pith of trees, Theophr. H. P. 5. 5, 2. 2. to be drawn or to flow at a place, of streams, Lyc. 702, Dion. P. 1086.

ἐλκώδης, *es*, (*ēidos*) like a wound or sore, ulcerous, ulcerated, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1085; χρώς Eur. Hipp. 1359; κνήμα Arist. Probl. 10. 42. II. metaph. irritable, Polyb. Exc. Vat. p. 441. Plut. 2. 454 B.

ἐλκωμα, τό, (ἐλκῶ) a sore, ulcer, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1085. II. the part wounded, Theophr. II. P. 9. 2, 1.

ἐλκωματικός, *h*, *on*, causing sores, ulcerating, Diosc. 5. 106.

ἔλκωσις, *ews*, ἡ, *ulceration*, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Thuc. 2. 49.
 ἔλκωτικός, ἡ, *όν*, = ἔλκωματικός, Diosc. 1. 183; metaph. *exasperating*,
 Plut. 2. 854 C.

ἑλλά, ἡ, *Lacon*, for ἑδρα, Lat. *sella*, Hesych.

Ἑλλάδ-άρχης, *δ*, *chief of Hellas*, an officer mentioned in Pelop. Inscr.,
 C. I. 1124, 1318, 1390; also at Delphi, 1718;—so Ἑλλάδαρχης, at
 Ancyra, 4021; cf. Ἑλληνάρχης.

Ἑλλάδικός, ἡ, *όν*, *Hellenic*, Epigr. Gr. 926. 3.

ἑλλαμβάνομαι, Med. *to seize hold of*, τινός Diosc. 4. 184, Joseph.
 A. J. 6. 7, 5.

ἑλλαμβάνομαι, Pass. *to gain distinction*, ἰδίᾳ ἑλλ. τῷ τῆς πόλεως κινδύνῳ
 Thuc. 6. 12; *to pride oneself*, Luc. Dom. 1; *τινὶ ὅτι* on a thing, Dio C. 73. 10.

ἑλάμπω, fut. *ψω*, *to shine upon*, Archil. 55; *to shine or be reflected in*,
 τινὶ Plut. 2. 40 D.

ἑλάμψω, *ews*, ἡ, *a shining in or on*, Plut. 2. 893 E, etc.
 Ἑλλάνιος, Dor. for Ἑλλήνιος.

Ἑλλάνο-δίκαι, *ών*, οἱ, *the chief judges at the Olympic games*, Pind. O.
 3. 21 (in sing.), Paus. 5. 9. 4, sq.; also at the Nemean games, C. I. 1126,
 ubi v. Böckh.

ἑλλάνο-δίκαι, II. at Sparta, *a kind of court-martial to try causes*
arising among the allied troops, Xen. Lac. 13. 11.—The Dor. form is
 always used in Att., but Ἑλληνοδίκαι is quoted by Hesych. s.v. et s. Διάρχου.

Ἑλλάνοδίκη, *to be a judge at the games*, Paus. 6. 1. 5., 24. 3, Epigr.
 Gr. praef. p. xxiii.

Ἑλλανοδικοί, *ωνος*, *δ*, *the place where the Ἑλλανοδίκαι held their*
meetings, Paus. 6. 24, 1 (in MSS. male -δικαίων).

Ἑλλάς, *άδος*, ἡ, *Hellas*, a city of Thessaly, founded by Hellen, οἱ δ'
 εἶχον Φθίην καὶ Ἑλλάδα II. 2. 683, v. Eust. ad I.

Ἑλλάς, II. *all that part*
of Thessaly in which the Myrmidons dwelt, also called Phthiotis, freq. in
 Hom.

Ἑλλάς, 3. *Northern Greece*, as opp. to Peloponnesus, καὶ Ἑλλάδα
 καὶ μέσον Ἄργος Od. 1. 344., 4. 726, etc.

Ἑλλάς, 4. *the proper name*
for Greece, from Peloponnesus to Epirus and Thessaly inclusively, Hes. Op.
 651, Hdt. 8. 44, 47, Aesch. Pers. 50, 234, etc.;—often used collectively
 for Ἑλληνες, Eur. Or. 647, Thuc. 1. 6, etc.

Ἑλλάς, 5. *lastly*, as a general
 name for *all lands inhabited by Hellenes*, including Ionia, etc., Hdt. 1.
 92, Thuc. 1. 3, Xen. An. 6. 5, 23, etc.; οὗθ' Ἑλλάς οὗτ' ἄρλωσος Soph.
 Tr. 1060;—hence we hear of ἡ ἀρχαία Ἑλλάς, *Old Greece* (Plut. Timol.
 37), as opp. to ἡ μεγάλη Ἑλλάς or *Magna Graecia* (Strabo 253).—Cf.

Ἑλλην I. II. as Adj. with a fem. Subst. *Hellenie*, *Greek*, γλῶσσα
 Hdt. 6. 98, al.; πόλις Id. 6. 98; χθών, αἶα, γῆ Aesch. Supp. 243, etc.;
 στολή Soph. Ph. 223, etc.; even with a masc. Subst., Id. Fr. 17; τίς
 Ἑλλάς, ἡ βάρβαρος, ἡ τῶν πάροιθεν εὐεργετῶν ἕτερος; Eur. Phoen.
 1513; cf. Ἑλλην II.

ἑλλεβοριῶν, *to need hellebore*, i. e. *to be mad*, Hipp. 1287. 17, Callias
 Incert. 10.

ἑλλεβορίζω, *to dose with hellebore*, Hipp. Mochl. 858; and so, *to bring*
one to his senses, τί στανὸν οὐχ ἑλλεβορίζεις; Dem. 268. 3.

ἑλλεβορίνη, ἡ, *a plant like hellebore*, said to be the same as ἐπιπακτίς,
 Theophr. H. P. 9. 10, 2, Diosc. 4. 109.

ἑλλεβορισμός, *δ*, *a curing by hellebore*, Hipp. 1287. 26.

ἑλλεβορίτης οἶνος, *wine flavoured with hellebore*, Diosc. 5. 82.

ἑλλεβορο-ποσία, ἡ, *a drinking of hellebore*, Hipp. 1160 B.

ἑλλεβορος, more rarely ἑλλ-, *δ*, *hellebore*, Lat. *veratrum*, a plant used
 by the Ancients as a specific for many illnesses, esp. for madness, ἑλλ.
 μέλας Hipp. Acut. 387, cf. Aph. 1249; πῖθ' ἑλλεβορον i. e. you are mad,
 Ar. Vesp. 1489; ἑλλεβορον ἡδὴ πάσι? ἐπες; Menand. Ἄρρ. 5; ἑλλε-
 βορον πίσιονος Hipp. Fract. 760. The best grew at Anticyra in Phocis,
 Strabo 418, cf. Hor. Sat. 2. 3, 83 and 166.

ἑλλεβορος, II. *a golden ornament*
of women, Ar. Fr. 309. 6, Nicistr. Incert. 7; cf. Hesych.

ἑλλεδανός, *δ*, (εἶλω) *the band for binding corn-sheaves*, Il. 18. 553, h.
 Cer. 456, Hes. Sc. 291;—always ia pl. Cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. εἰλεῖν 21.

ἑλλεμμα, τό, *a defect, deficiency*, Hipp. 28. 5; τὰ καθ' ὑμᾶς ἑλλεμ-
 ματα *short-comings* dependent on yourselves, Dem. 26. 3; arrears, Id.
 606. 29; τοῦ νόμου ἑλλ. Arist. Rhet. 1. 13, 12; τὰ περὶ τὴν διάλεκτον
 ἑλλ. Dion. H. de Dem. 20.

ἑλλεπασμός, f. l. for λοιπασμός, q. v.

ἑλλεπίς, a freq. error of the Copyists for ἑλλεπίς.

ἑλλεπόντως, Adv. part. pres. act. *incompletely*, Plotin. 1. 3, 6, Hesych.

ἑλλεπτικός, ἡ, *όν*, in Gramm. *elliptic, defective*, Eust. 66. 24. Adv.
 -κώς.—v. ἑλλεψω.

ἑλλεπω, fut. *ψω*, *to leave in, leave behind*, ἐλπίδα Eur. El. 609; τοῖν
 σφιν ἐνέλλπει θελκτὸν αἰδοῦς Ar. Rh. 1. 515;—*to leave unpaid*, Polyb.
 4. 60, 2.

ἑλλεπω, 2. *to leave out, leave undone*, Lat. *omitto, praetermitto*,
 often with the negat. pron. neut., μηδὲν ἑλλ. ὅσων χρὴ ποιεῖν Soph.
 Aj. 1379; οὐδὲν ἑλλείψουσι . . χειρουργίας Ar. Lys. 673; λέγε μηδὲν
 ἑλλείπων Plut. Polit. 269 C, cf. Tim. 17 B, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 17; so,
 almost always with neutrals which may be regarded as adverbial, when
 the Verb may be transl. *to fail in*, ἑλλ. τὶ τῶν νομίμων Xen. Cyr.
 1. 2, 14; τοῦτο αὐτὸ ἑλλ. Plut. Polit. 267 C, cf. Rep. 362 D; ἐνια,
 σμικρά Id. Crat. 431 C, D, etc.; so in Pass., Id. Philob. 18 D, Rep.
 484 D; οὐδὲν . . ἑλλείπειται Lys. 129. 27; εὐρήσει οὐδὲν ἑλλειψθέν
 Dem. 326. 26.

ἑλλεπω, 3. *actually intr. to fall short, fail*, h. Iliad. 1. 110, Ar.
 213; ἀπας οὐδὲν ἑλλείπει Soph. Ant. 584; ἥνπερ μὴ ἄλλωσιν αἱ
 δίκαι Ar. Pl. 859; ἑλλ. ἐν τινι in a thing, Thuc. 1. 120; τινὶ Polyb.
 15. 3, 5; opp. to περιγίγνεσθαι, Plat. Legg. 740 D; *to fail in duty*,
 Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 8, Eq. 8, 5; τὸ ἑλλείπον τῆς ἐπιστήμης *a deficiency*
of . ., Thuc. 6. 69, cf. Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 39, etc.; *to be too small*, Id.
 Cyn. 5, 26;—ἑλλείπων, a certain throw of the dice, Eubul. Kuβ.
 2.

ἑλλεπω, 4. c. gen. rei, like δέω, *to be in want of, fall short of, lack*.

τὸν ἑλλείποντ' ἐπὶ ἡβῆς ἀκμαίης Aesch. Theb. 10; ἑλλ. χρημάτων
 Thuc. 1. 80; τῆς δόξης Id. 2. 61; τὸ τιμήμα ἐνέλλπει τῶν ἐκαστοῦ
 διακοπῶν τὰλάντων *fell short of the 6000 by 200*, Polyb. 2. 62, 7;

τοσούτων ἑλλείπει τὸν λυπεῖσθαι so far does he *fall short of feeling*
 pain, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 15; πολλοὶ γε καὶ τοῦ παντός ἑλλείπει (sc.
 τοῦ παρβεῖν) Aesch. Pr. 961; with a negat., προθυμίας γὰρ οὐδὲν ἑλλεί-
 πει Ib. 341, cf. Ar. Lys. 672, Plat. Tim. 20 C; οὕτε ἀνοίας οὐδὲν
 ἑλλείπει οὐτε ἀνασχυντίας Id. Rep. 571 D; impers., ἑλλείπει πωμάτων
 there is lack of drink, Id. Legg. 844 B; οἷς ἂν τῆς γενέσεως ἑλλείπει
 Ib. 740 C.

ἑλλείπει, 5. c. gen. pers. *to be inferior to*, Id. Alc. 1. 122 C, D;
 ἐμπερίᾳ μηδὲν ἐκείνων ἑλλ. Id. Rep. 484 D;—*absol. to be inferior, be*
lacking, Id. Legg. 719 D.

ἑλλείπει, 6. foll. by μή c. inf., τί γὰρ ἑλλ. μὴ
 παραταίην; in what does he *fall short of madness*? Aesch. Pr. 1056;
 οὐδὲν ἑλλείψω τὸ μὴ οὐ . . πυθέσθαι Soph. Tr. 90.

ἑλλείπει, 7. with a part.,
 ὅ τι ἂν τις ἑλλείπει λέγων Plat. Phaedr. 272 D; οὐκ ἑλλείπει εὐχαρίσ-
 ταν he *fails not to give thanks*, ap. Dem. 257. 2; so, ἑλλ. τὰς εἰσφορὰς
 (sc. ἀποδοῦν) he *fails to pay the taxes*, Id. 753. 2; absol. ὅ ἑλλεί-
 ποντες defaulters, Id. 607 2.

ἑλλείπει, 8. of things, *to be wanting or lacking*
 to . . c. dat., Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 8; ὧν δ' ἐνέλλειπε τῇ πόλει . . , Dem. 326.
 20.

ἑλλείπει, II. c. acc. pers., ἑλλείπει τινὰ τι something *fails one*, Polyb.
 9. 41, 1; ἵνα μηδὲν αὐτὰς ἑλλείπει τῶν ἐπιτηδείων Id. 10. 18, 11.

ἑλλείπει, III. Pass. *to be left behind in a race*, Soph. El. 736; *to be surprised*, ἑλλεί-
 πσθαι εὐ ποίων Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 5.

ἑλλείπει, 2. *to be left wanting, to fail*,
 Id. Cyr. 6. 2, 37; Eq. 3, 8, etc.; τὶ in a thing, Plat. Rep. 484 D; *to*
be inferior to . ., τινος Id. Amat. 136 A.

ἑλλείχω, *to lick in, to take one's fill of*, τινός Com. Anon. 125; cf.
 ἐμπίνω, ἐμφορέω.

ἑλλείψω, *ews*, ἡ, *a leaving out, ellipse*, in grammar, Ath. 644 A; v.
 Bos Ellipsis. ed. Schäf. Herm. Vig. append.

ἑλλείψω, II. (from intr.)
a falling short, defect, opp. to ὑπερβολή, Plat. Prot. 356 A; to ὑπεροχή,
 Arist. Phys. 1. 4, 1, Metaph. 3. 2, 18, al.

ἑλλείψω, 2. *the conic section Ellipse*,
 so called because its plane forms with the base of the Cone a less angle
 than that of the Parabola.

ἑλλερός, dialectic for κακός, Call. Fr. 434, cf. Eust. 635. 5.

ἑλλεσχος, *ον*, *talked of in the λέσχει, commonly talked of*, Hdt. 1. 153;
 cf. περιεσχήκοντος.

Ἑλλην, *νρος*, *δ*, *Hellen*, son of Deucalion, Hes. Fr. 28.

Ἑλλην, 2. *the*
Ἑλληνες of Hom. are the Thessalian tribe of which Hellen was the
reputed chief (cf. Ἑλλάς I), Il. 2. 654; therefore Aristarch. rejected II.
 2. 530 (in which the Greeks as a nation are called Πανέλληνες), and it is
 plain that Thuc. (1. 3) could not have known this line.

Ἑλλην, 3. *later*,
Ἑλληνες became the common name for all Greeks; Strabo 370 says
 that this usage was known to Hes., and in his extant works Πανέλληνες
 occurs, Op. 526; but the earliest usage of Ἑλληνες as a national name
 appears in an Inscr. of Ol. 48. 3 (586 B.C.) cited by Paus. 10. 7, 4-6;
 at that time the name must have been general and was specially opp. to
 βάρβαροι, v. sub βάρβαρος.

Ἑλλην, 4. *later still, used of Gentiles*, whether
 heathens or Christians, as opp. to Jews, N. T. and Eccl.

Ἑλλην, II. as Adj. = Ἑλληνικός, Pind. N. 10. 46, Thuc. 2. 36, etc.;—even with a fem.
 Subst., Ἑλλην' ἐπίσταμαι φάνιν Aesch. Ag. 1254; στολήν γ' Ἑλληνα
 Eur. Heracl. 131; Ἑλλην γυνή Philom. Παίδ. 1; Ἑλλην ἀληθῶς οὐσα, of
 fortune, Apollod. Γραμμ. 1. 10; τῶν Πυλῶν Ἑλλήνων Dem. 327. 6; cf.
 Ἑλλάς II:—as neut., ἔθνη Ἑλληνα Eus. Land. Const. 13. 6, cf. Themist.
 332 D.

Ἑλληνάρχης, *δ*, *chief of the Hellenes*, a magistrate in Sarmatia, C. I.
 (add.) 2132 d, e.

Ἑλληνίζω, mostly in pres.: aor. act. ἑλληνίσαι Dio C. 55. 3; aor. pass.
 without augm., Thuc. 2. 68, but pf. pass. ἑλληνίσται (v. infr.).

Ἑλληνίζω, *To speak Greek*, Ἑλλην μὲν ἐστί καὶ Ἑλληνίζει Plat. Meno 82 B, cf.
 Charm. 159 A, Prot. 328 A; οἱ δ' Ἑλληνες Ἑλληνίζουεν Posidipp. Incert.
 2; Ἑλλ. τῇ φωνῇ Aeschin. 78. 25; esp. *to speak or write pure Greek*,
 Arist. Rhet. 3. 5, 1.

Ἑλληνίζω, 2. of a phrase, οὐκ ἂν Ἑλληνίζοι would not *be*
Greek, Id. Soph. Elench. 32, 4.

Ἑλληνίζω, 3. *to favour the Greeks*; and so, *to*
be pagan, Eccl.

Ἑλληνίζω, II. trans. *to make Greek, Hellenize*, Liban. 1. 305;
to translate into Greek, Dio C. 1. c.:—Pass., Ἑλληνισθῆναι τὴν γλῶσσαν
 ἀπὸ τινος *to be made Greek* in language by another, Thuc. 1. c.; τὰ
 ὀνόματα . . ἑλληνίσται have assumed an *Hellenic form*, Joseph. A. J. 1. 6, 1.

Ἑλληνικός, ἡ, *όν*, *Hellenic, Greek*, Hdt. 4. 108, al., and Att.

Ἑλληνικός, 2. τὸ
Ἑλληνικὸν the Greeks collectively, Ildt. 7. 139, al.; *the Greek soldiery*,
 Xen. An. 1. 4, 13.

Ἑλληνικός, 3. τὰ Ἑλληνικά *the history of Grecian affairs*,
 Thuc. 1. 97, etc.; *Greek Literature*, App. Civ. 4. 67.

Ἑλληνικός, II. *like the*
Greeks, οὐρ' πατρίων . ., οὐδ' Ἑλληνικὸν Eur. Alc. 684, cf. Ar. Ach.
 115;—Comp. -ώτερος Plut. Comp. Lyeurg. 1; Sup. -ώτατος Dem. 439.
 26;—Adv. -κώς, in *Greek fashion*, Hdt. 4. 108, Antiph. Παρσφ. 4.

Ἑλληνικός, α, *ον*, = *forcg.*, Ζεὺς Ἑ. Ildt. 9. 7, 1; (used by Att. in Dor.
 form, Ἑλλάνε Ζεὺ Ar. Eq. 1253); θεοὶ οἱ Ἑλλ. Hdt. 5. 49., 9. 2, 7.

Ἑλληνικός, II. *the temple of the Hellenes in Egypt*, Id. 2. 178.

Ἑλληνο-δίκαι, ἡ, = Ἑλλάς, Eur. Hel. 1147, etc.

Ἑλληνο-δίκαι, Dor. Ἑλλάνιος, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of Ἑλληνικός, Pind. P. 11.
 75, and Att., Cratin. Incert. 4, etc.

Ἑλληνο-δίκαι, II. Ἑλληνίς (sub. γυνή) *a*
Grecian woman, Eur. El. 1076.

Ἑλληνο-δίκαι, *δ*, *imitation of the Greeks, Hellenism*, LXX (2 Macc. 4.
 13).

Ἑλληνο-δίκαι, II. *the use of a pure Greek style and idiom*, Sext. Emp. M.
 1. 176 sqq., Ath. 367 A, etc.

Ἑλληνο-δίκαι, III. in Eccl. *profane learning*, etc.

Ἑλληνο-δίκαι, οὐ, *δ*, *one who uses the Greek language*; i. e., in N. T.,
 a *Hellenist*, a *Greek-Jew*, Act. Ap. 6, 1, etc.

Ἑλληνο-δίκαι, II. in late Eccl.
 sometimes, like Ἑλλην 1. 4, *a gentile, heathen*.

Ἑλληνο-δίκαι, Adv. in *Greek fashion*, Luc. Scyth. 3; Ἑλλ. ξονίεσθαι *to*
understand Greek, Xen. An. 7. 6, 8.

Ἑλληνο-δίκαι, -δικέω, only found in Dor. forms Ἑλλάνο-,

Ἑλληνο-κοπέω, to flatter the Greeks, Polyb. 26. 5, 1: to affect Greek fashions, Id. 20. 10, 7; cf. δημοκοπέω.

Ἑλληνο-τάμια, ὄν, οἱ, the trustees of Greece, i.e. officers appointed by Athens B.C. 477 to levy the contributions paid by the Greek states towards the Persian war, Antipho 137. 31, C. I. 76 (c. B. C. 416), al.; —their treasury was first at Delos, but moved by Pericles to Athens, cf. Andoc. 28. 16, Thuc. 1. 96: —their office was called Ἑλληνοταμία (or rather -τάμεια), ἡ, Xen. Vect. 5, 5.

Ἑλλησποντιακός, ἡ, ὄν, of the Hellespont, Xen. An. 1. 1, 9, etc.: —so, Ἑλλησπόντιος, α, ὄν, Hdt. 7. 95, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 11.

Ἑλλησποντιάς, Ion. -ίης (sc. ἀνέμος), a wind blowing from the Hellespont, i.e. from the NE., Hdt. 7. 188; the same as καϊκίας, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 20; cf. also Arist. Probl. 26. 56, Theophr. Vent. 62.

Ἑλλησποντίας, ἄδος, ἡ, a fem. Adj., caught in the Hellespont, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 278 D: —Ἑλλησποντίας, ἴδος, Soph. Fr. 446.

Ἑλλήσ-ποντος, ὅ, the Hellespont or sea of Hellē (daughter of Athamas, who was drowned therein), now the Dardanelles, Hom. (esp. in Il.), Hdt., etc.; called πορθμός Ἀθμαντίδος Ἑλλην, Aesch. Pers. 70, cf. 722: —sometimes taken to include the Propontis, Hdt. 1. 57, etc.: —the adjacent country, Thuc. 2. 9, etc.

ἐλλιμένίω, to exact the ἐλλιμένιον or harbour-dues, Ar. Fr. 392. II. to come into port, Synes. 166 B.

ἐλλιμένιος, α, ὄν, in the harbour, πύργου Strabo 60. II. Subst., ἐλλιμένιον, τό, harbour-dues, Lat. portorium, Eupol. Aut. 3, Arist. Oec. 2, 23, Polyb. 31. 7, 12; in which sense Plat. uses the Adj. form ἐλλυμενικά (sc. τέλη), Rep. 425 D: cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 31.

ἐλλιμένιος, εως, ἡ, a coming into port, Schol. Soph. O. T. 197.

ἐλλιμενιστής, οὐ, ὁ, a collector of harbour-dues, Dem. 917. 10.

ἐλλιμνάζω, to form a marsh or pool, Basil.

ἐλλιπής, ἐς, (ἐλλείπω) act. leaving out, omitting, τινος Plat. Legg. 924 B.

II. pass. behind-hand, wanting, lacking, defective, opp. to ἐντάβη, τινος in a thing, Thuc. 5. 1., 7. 8, Plat., etc.; also c. dat., ἐλλιπεῖς προθυμία Thuc. 6. 69; δεινὸν . . μηδὲν ἐλλιπέες Euang. Ἀνακ. 1. 3; ἐν τινι Polyb. 18. 5, 5. 2. absol. failing, ἐλλ. καὶ μὴ δυνάμει ἐπιμελεῖσθαι negligent, Plat. Legg. 901 C; τὸ μὴ ἐπιχειροῦμενον αἰεὶ ἐλλιπὲς ἦν τῆς δοκίσεως whatever was not attempted was so much lost of their reckoning, Thuc. 4. 55; τὸ ἐλλιπὲς τῆς γνώμης ἄν . . φήσμεν πρᾶξιν the failure of judgment in respect of . . , lb. 63; τὸ ἐλλιπὲς a defect Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 22.—Comp. ἐλλιπέστερος Polyb. 5. 32, 2, al.: —Adv. -πῶς, by ellipse, Gramm.

ἐλλιτάμην, v. sub λίσομαι.

ἐλλιτάνευε, v. sub λιτανεύω.

ἐλλοβίζω, (λοβός) to form pods, Gloss.

ἐλλοβίον, τό, (λοβός) that which is in the lobe of the ear, an earring, Lat. inauris, Luc. Gall. 29, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 203.

ἐλλοβος, ὄν, in a pod, καρπὸς ἐλλ. Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 4; τὰ ἐλλοβα Id.: hence ἐλλοβο-καρπός, ὄν, bearing fruit in a pod, lb. 6. 5, 3, as Schneid. for ἐλλοβοανθής, coll. 4. 2, 4.

ἐλλοβο-σπέρματος, ὄν, with its seed in a pod, Theophr. H. P. 7. 3, 2, opp. to γυμνόσπ.

ἐλλοβόδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like pulse, Theophr. H. P. 8. 2, 5.

ἐλλογέω, (λόγος) to reckon in, C. I. 1732 a. 37 (in Pass.). II. to reckon, impute, τοῦτο ἐμοὶ ἐλλόγει Ep. Philem. 18 (where the oldest Mss. have ἐλλόγα, imper. of ἐλλογᾶν).

ἐλλογίζω, = foreg., Clem. Al. 510.

ἐλλόγμος, ὄν, held in account or regard (ἐν λόγῳ), notable, famous, in high repute, like ἀξίος λόγου, Hdt. 2. 176, Plat. Prot. 327 C, Symp. 197 A, al.; ἐλλ. ἐπὶ σοφία Id. Prot. 361 E. II. eloquent, Poll. 2. 125: —Adv. -μως, Philostr. V. Soph. 2. 11, 1.

ἐλλογος, ὄν, endowed with reason, opp. to ἄλογος, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 2, 1. Adv. -γως, wisely, Eust. Opusc. 13. 76.

Ἑλλοτία, ἡ, (Ἑλλοψ, a son of Ion) the land of Dodona, Hes. Fr. 39.

II. a district in Euboea, Hdt. 8. 23, etc.

ἐλλοπεύω, (ἐλλοψ) to fish, Theocr. 1. 42: —ἐλλοπεύω corrupt in E. M. ἐλλόποδες, the young of birds or serpents, Cratin. Incert. 60; the f. l. ἐλλόπιδες in Hesych. is corrected from E. M. 331. 53.

ἐλλοπίδες in Hesych. is corrected from E. M. 331. 53.

ἐλλοπος, ὅ, v. sub ἐλλοψ II.

ἐλλός or ἐλλός, ὅ, a young deer, φαῦν, ποικίλος Od. 19. 228, cf. Eust. 1863. 39; cf. ἐλλοφόνος. (V. sub ἐλαφος.)

ἐλλός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἐλλοψ, q. v.

ἐλλο-φόνος, ὄν, faun-slaying, of Artemis, Call. Dian. 190. C. I. 5943.

ἐλλοχᾶω, fut. ἴσσω, to lie in ambush (λόχος), Plat. Theaet. 165 D; so in Med., Phalar. Ep. 5.

II. to lie in wait for, τινά Plat. Symp. 213 B, Ael. N. A. 6. 4.

III. Pass., ἐλλοχᾶσθαι κακοῖς to be filled with lurking mischiefs, Alciphro 2. 3.

ἐλλοχῆσις, εως, ἡ, a lying in ambush, ap. Suid. s. v. δεξιός.

ἐλλοχίζω, to lie in ambush, Eur. Bacch. 723. II. to lie in wait for . . , τινά Plut. Philop. 14.

ἐλλοψ, ὄπος, mute, always epith. of fish, ἐλλοπας ἰχθύς Hes. Sc. 212 (called ἀναΐδου by Aesch. Pers. 578); ἐλλοπος μυνδοῦ δίκαν Lyc. 1375: —also ἐλλοπος, Emped. 12 (with many v. ll.): —also ἐλλός, ἐλλοὶς ἰχθύς Soph. Aj. 1279; ἰχθύες ἐλλοὶ Ροῖτα ap. Ath. 277 D.

II. as Subst., ἐλλοψ, ὅ, a mute one, a fish, Nic. Al. 481, Lyc. 598; also fem., Lyc. 796.

2. an unknown sea-fish, Arist. H. A. 2. 13. 8., 15, 14, Ath., etc.; also written ἔλοψ, Epich. 48 Ahr., Matro ap. Ath. 136 D; and (of a serpent) Nic. Th. 490.

ἐλλύπος, ὄν, in grief, mournful, Plut. 2. 621 A.

ἐλλύτης, Dor. -ας, ὅ, a kind of cake, Inscr. Ther. in C. I. 2448. v. fin., Hesych. s. v.

ἐλλυχνιάζομαι, Pass. to have a wick, Diosc. 1. 97.

ἐλλύχνιον, τό, a lamp-wick, Hdt. 2. 62, Hipp. 569. 55., 670. 44: the Att. word is θρυαλλίς.

ἐλλυχνιώτης, ἡ, ὄν, made of wick-cotton, μύτος Medic.

ἐλλωβάομαι, Dep. to commit an outrage, εἰς τινα Anton. Lib. 11.

Ἑλλωτία or Ἑλλωτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, epith. of Athena, Schol. Pind. II.

τὰ Ἑλλωτία (sc. ἱερὰ) her festival at Corinth, Pind. O. 13. 57.

ἐλμινθία, (ἐλμιν) to suffer from worms, Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 8.

ἐλμινθιον, τό, Dim. of ἐλμινς, a little worm, Arist. H. A. 6. 16, 3.

ἐλμινθώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a worm, Arist. H. A. 4. 11, 4.

ἐλμινς, ἰνθος, ἡ, dat. pl. ἐλμιναι: also a nom. ἐλμινς, Arist. H. A. 8. 20, 2, nom. pl. ἐλμειν Diosc. Parab. 2. 67, dat. ἐλμινσι Opp. H. 3. 180: —also a gen. ἐλμυγος (as if from ἐλμυγέ), dub. in Hipp. Epid. 1. 987, 989 (where the Mss. vary), and the compd. ἐλμυγοβότανον in the author of the Orneosophium; whereas ἐλμινθοβότανον is cited from Alex. Trall. A worm:

I. a man-worm, intestinal-worm, Lat. lumbricus; either flat (πλατεῖα), Lat. toenia, or round (στρογγύλη), Hipp. 511. 19 sqq., cf. Progn. 40, Aph. 1248, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 4 (where he adds ἀκαρίδες as a third kind).

II. a parasitic worm in sponges, lb. 5. 16, 6: —worms in snow, Id. Plant. 2. 3, 9. (The Root remains uncertain: v. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 504.)

ἐλξίνη [Ὶ], ἡ, (ἐλκω) a plant with wooly capsules, perhaps parietaria or urceolaris, Diosc. 4. 39, 86.

ἐλξίς, εως, ἡ, (ἐλκω) a drawing, dragging, trailing, τὰς Ἑκτορος ἐλξίς Plat. Rep. 391 B; ἱματίων ἐλξίς (v. ἐλκω 1. 2), Id. Alc. 1. 122 C.

2. attraction, Id. Tim. 80 C. 3. a drawing of the bow, Philostr. 117.

4. a draught, Paul. Sil. Therm. 82.

ἐλοιμ, ἐλοῖμην, ἐλον, ἐλόμην, v. sub αἰρέω.

ἐλο-νόμος, ὄν, dwelling in marshes, Hipp. 358. 15.

ἐλος, εως, τό, low ground by rivers, marsh-neadows, ἵπποι ἐλος κατά βουκολέοντο Il. 20. 221: generally a marsh, ἂν δόνακας καὶ ἐλος Od. 14. 474; then in Hdt. 1. 191, Thuc. 1. 110, etc. (From ῥ/FEA, cf. the Gr. Colony Ὑάλη or Ἑκία (Velia), also the Velia at Rome, which Dion. H. says was called from ἐλος (1. 20), Velitrae (on the edge of the Pontine marshes), and vallis.)

ἐλοψ, v. sub ἐλλοψ.

ἐλόωσι, v. sub ἐλάνω.

ἐλπίδο-δώτης, οὐ, ὁ, giver of hope, Anth. P. 9. 525.

ἐλπίδο-κοπέω, to lead by false hopes, ἐπιθυμίας Sext. Emp. M. 6. 26.

ἐλπίδο-ποιέω, to raise hopes, Hesych.

ἐλπίζω: fut. Att. ἰῶ first in LXX and N. T. (ἐλπίσιν in Aesch. Cho. 187 is aor. subj.): aor. ἡλπισα Hdt. 8. 24, Soph., etc.: pf. ἡλπισκα (προ-) Posidipp. Incert. 1. 8; plqpf. ἡλπισκεν Hdn. 8. 5: —Med., App. Pun. 115: —Pass., aor. ἡλπισθην Soph.: pf. ἡλπισμαι Dion. H. 5. 40.

Att. form of ἐλπομαι, used also by Hdt., to hope for, or rather (in earlier writers) to look for, expect: —Construct.: c. acc., Aesch. Theb. 589, Cho. 539, etc., cf. βούλησις; τι παρά τινος Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 17, Dem. 374. 1: —but often with a dependent clause in inf. to hope to do, or to hope or expect that . . , with inf. fut., ἐλπ. μιν ἀποθανέσθαι Hdt. 1. 143, cf. Thuc. 4. 71; aor. inf. with ἄν, οὐδὰμ ἐλπίζων ἂν ἡμίονον τεκένειν Hdt. 3. 151, Soph. Ph. 629, Antipho 118. 28, Thuc. 2. 53; but also without ἄν, ἐλπ. ποτε δείξει Soph. Ph. 629; ἐλπίζων τὴν Εὐρώπην δουλεύσασθαι (v. 1. —σεσθαι) Lys. 192. 27; ἡλπίζων ἐλεῖν, Xen. Ages. 7, 6; the inf. may be omitted, ἐκλονον ἂν . . , οὐδ' ἂν ἡλπισ' αὐδᾶν (sc. κλυεῖν) Soph. El. 1281; —so also, ἐλπ. ὅπως or ὡς . . , with fut., Eur. Heracl. 1051, cf. Soph. O. C. 385, El. 963: —Pass., τὸ μηδαμὲ ἐλπισθὲν ἦεν Id. O. C. 1105.

2. of evils, to look for, fear, in same constr., δύστανον ἐλπ. αἶσαν Soph. Tr. 111, cf. Aj. 799; τούτῳ . . τὸ κακὸν οὐδέποτ' ἡλπισα At. Av. 956; ἐλπ. πάγην ἀπολέσθαι Hdt. 8. 12; but also, like δέδοικα, with μή foll. by aor. subj., οὐδὰμ ἐλπίσας, μή κοτε ἔλᾶσθ Id. 1. 77; οὐκ ἡλπισε, μή κοτε τις ἀναβαίη Id. 8. 53.

3. with inf. pres. it means little more than to think, deem, suppose, believe that . . , (as in old English, 'I hope he wol be ded,' Chaucer), ἐλπίζων εἶναι . . ὀλιψάτατος Hdt. 1. 30; ἐλπίζων αὐτοδέαν τε εἶναι ἰσχυρὴν . . καὶ τὸν λήον τετράσθαι Id. 1. 22; cf. 27, 75, Aesch. Theb. 76, Cho. 187; βούη ἡ λέων ἥλπισε ἐκτείνειν Eur. Andr. 720; ἐλπίς ἐστι δυνάστης εἶναι ἀρχεν Plat. Rep. 573 C; τίς . . ἐλπίσει θεοῦ . . χεῖρην ἀπαρχαῖς; Com. Anon. 41; —so, sometimes, of future events, τίς ἡλπισεν ἀμαρτήσασθαι τινα τῶν πολιτῶν τοιαύτην ἀμαρτίαν; Lys. 189. 24; οὐδὲν . . ποιήσων ἐλπίζων Dem. 42. 12.

4. c. dat. to hope in . . , τῇ τύχῃ Thuc. 3. 97; so, ἐλπ. εἰς τινα Ev. Jo. 5. 45, al.; ἐπὶ τινι Ep. Rom. 15. 12, al.; ἐπὶ τινα 1 Ep. Petr. 3. 5.

ἐλπίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (v. sub ἐλπω) hope, expectation (δόξα μελλοντων Plat. Legg. 644 C), Od. 16. 101., 19. 84, Hes. Op. 96; also in pl., πολλὰν βαγεισάν ἐλπίδων after the wreck of many hopes, Aesch. Ag. 505; κενάειν ἐλπίσιν θερμαίνεσθαι Soph. Aj. 478: —also a state of expectation, expectancy, Id. O. T. 771, cf. O. C. 1749, etc.: —Constr., in Att., with gen. both of subject and object, as (where both are conjoined), Πελοποννησίαν τὴν ἐλπίδα τοῦ ναυτικοῦ the hope of the P. in their navy, Thuc. 2. 89; but the object is sometimes added with a Prep., αἰ εἰς τινα ἐλπίδες Id. 3. 14; ἐλπίδες ὑμέτεραι = εἰς ὑμᾶς, Id. 1. 69: —ἐλπίδ' ἔχω = ἐλπίζω, with inf. fut., μὴ οὐ δώσειν δίκην Hdt. 6. 11, etc.; with inf. aor., κλέος εἰρέσθαι Plat. P. 3. 106; with ὥς and inf. fut., Soph. O. C. 383; ὥστε and inf. aor., Eur. Or. 52; περί τινος Dion. H. 5. 27: —ἐν ἐλπίδι εἶμι Thuc. 7. 46, etc.; ἐν ἐλπίσι καλαῖς γίγνεσθαι Plat. Brut. 40: —ἐλπίς [ἐστί] μοι with acc. and inf. fut. or aor., just like ἐλπίζω, ἐλπίς τίς αὐτὸν ἤξειν; Aesch. Ag. 679; τοσοῦτον ἦ' ἐστί μοι τῆς ἐλπίδος, τὸν ἄνδρα . . προσμένειν Soph. O. T. 836; πλείων ἐλπίς φιλικῶν . . γενήσεσθαι Plat. Phaedr. 232 D; ἐλπίς . . κτήσεσθαι Id. Phaedr. 67 B; with inf. pres., Aesch. Ag. 1434, Plat. Soph. 250 E; followed by ὥς . . , Eur. Tro. 487: —εἰς ἐλπίδα εἶθην τινος Thuc. 2. 56; ἐπ' ἐλπίδας ἀφάνεις καθίστασθαι Id. 5. 103; ἐλπίδα λαμβάνειν Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 7; ἐς ἐλπίδας ὑπάγειν τινά

Eur. Hel. 826; ἐλπίδα ἐμποίειν, παρέχειν, ὑποτιθέναι, etc., to raise, give, suggest hope, opp. to ἐλπίδα καταλύνειν, ἀποκύνειν, etc., to destroy it, all freq. in Att.; ἐκτός ἐλπίδος beyond hope, Soph. Ant. 330; παρ' ἐλπίδα, παρ' ἐλπίδας, freq. in Att.; v. ὀξέω II. 3:—proverb., πεινώμεν ἐπὶ τὰς ἐλπίδας Antiph. Kναφ. 6; κάπτοντες αὔρας ἐλπίδας σιτούμενοι Eubul. 'Ant. 2; αἱ δ' ἐλπίδες βόσκουσι τοὺς κενούς Menand. Monost. 42. 2. the object of hope, a hope, 'Ὁρέτης, ἐλπίς δόμῳ Aesch. Cho. 776; δμείς, ἡ μὴν ἐλπίς Thuc. 3. 57; Εὐτυχος, ἡ γονών ἐ. Epigr. Gr. 116; so Lat. spes, Casaub. Pers. 2. 35.

II. anxious thought on the future, boding, fear, Dissen Pind. N. 1. 32 (48), Aesch. Ag. 1434, Plat. Legg. 644 C.

ἐλπισμα, τό, a thing hoped for, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 1089 D.

ἐλπιστικός, ὁ, ὄν, productive of hope, Arist. de Memor. 1. 2. II. οἱ ἐλπιστικοὶ a sect who made hope the only stay of life, Plut. 2. 668 E; v. Neumann. de Elipist.

ἐλπιστός, ὁ, ὄν, hoped to be hoped for, Plat. Legg. 853 E, etc.

ἐλπω, (v. sub fin.), Causal, only in pres. to make to hope, πάντας μὲν β' ἔλπει she feeds all with hope, Od. 2. 91., 13. 380.

II. elsewhere in Med. ἔλπομαι, Ep. ἔλπομαι: 3 sing. impf. ἔλποτο and ἔλιπ-, with angm. only once in Hom., Od. 4. 19; also pf. ἔλπατο II. 22. 216, Od. 5. 379, Hes. Op. 271; 3 sing. plqpf. ἔλπει II. 19. 328, Od. 20. 328, etc.

To hope or expect, indulge hope or expectation, often in Hom. and Pind., once in Hes. (l. c.), and in Hdt. (though the latter as often uses the Att. form ἐλπίζω, q. v.):—Construct., like ἐλπίζω: but mostly in Hom. with acc. and inf. fut., II. 13. 8, etc.; of aor., 7. 199; of pf., 15. 110: sometimes also c. acc. rei, 13. 609., 15. 539; but sometimes the inf. must be supplied, ἐκτελέσας μέγα ἔργον οὐδ' οὐ ποτε ἔλπετο θυμῷ (sc. ἐκτελέσειν) Od. 3. 275:—Hom. is fond of the pleon. phrases, ἔλπετο θυμῷ II. 17. 404, etc.; ἔλπετο γὰρ κατὰ θυμὸν 10. 355; ἔλπετο δὲν κατὰ θ. 13. 8; also, μᾶλα δὲ φησὶν ἔλπετο θυμὸς 17. 495; ἔλπετο θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι ἐκάστον 15. 701; ἤλπετο ἐνὶ φρεσὶ Od. 9. 419.

2. to expect anxiously, to fear, with the same constr., Hom.; ἐλπίμενος τί οἱ κακὸν εἶναι to have a foreboding that . . . , Hdt. q. 113.

3. generally, to think, deem, suppose, οὐ ποτὶ ἔλπομαι οὕτως δυνέσθαι πολέμοιο . . . Ἀχαιοὺς II. 13. 309; ἔπην ἡμέας ἔλπη ποτὶ δώματ' ἀφίχθαι Od. 6. 297; οὐ γὰρ οὐ' ἀθανάτων τιν' ἔλπετο . . . Τρώεσσι ἀρρήξεμεν II. 13. 8, cf. 7. 199., 15. 110, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 65.

(From $\sqrt{\text{EALPI}}$, as appears from the forms ἔλπομαι, ἔλπα; hence also ἐλπίς, ἐλπίζω, ἐλπωρή, and ἐπ-αλπω, ἀλπι-νιστος; cf. Lat. volup, volupre (Plaut.), volup-tas.)

ἐλπωρή, ἡ, Ep. form of ἐλπίς, c. inf. fut. et aor. ἐλπωρή . . . κακὸν ὑπάλυσιν ἐσεσθαι Od. 23. 287; ἔλπ. φίλους ἰδέειν 6. 314., 7. 76: in pl., Ap. Rh. 3. 1255.

ἔλσαι, inf. ἔλσας, part. aor. 1 of εἶλω (q. v.).

ἔλση, ἔλσομαι, ἔλσων, Lacon. for ἔλθ-. Ar. Lys. 105, 118, 1081.

ἔλμα, τό, (ἐλύνω) the tree or stock of the plough, on which the share was fixed, Lat. dentale, Hes. Op. 428, 484; cf. Butt. Lexil. s. v. εἰλύνω 3, and v. γύης.

ἔλμος, ὁ, (ἐλύνω) a case, quiver, Hesych. II. a kind of Phrygian pipe, made of box-wood, with a horn tip, ἔλμοι ἀνδράι Soph. Fr. 398, Callias Πεδ. 7; used by the Cyprians, Cratin. Jun. Θηρ. 1. 638. 2, Ar. Fr. 351, Polyb. 2. 15. 2. [ῦ, Draco p. 68, 15.]

ἔλτρο-ειδὴς χιτῶν, tunica vaginalis testiculi, Medic.; al. ἐντρο- or even ἐντρο-; v. Greenhill Theophil. p. 337.

ἔλτρον, τό, (ἐλύνω) a cover, covering, as, 1. the sheath of a spear, Ar. Ach. 1120; the case of a shield, Diod. 20. 11.

2. the sheath or chard of a beetle's wing, Arist. H. A. 1. 4. 12., 4. 7, 8; the shell of a crab, Ael. N. A. 9. 43; of the eye-lids, Arist. de An. 2. 9, 12, cf. H. A. 7. 8, 6.

3. the husk or capsule of seeds, Diosc. 2. 111.

4. the body as being the case or shell of the soul, Plat. Rep. 588 E, Poëta ap. Luc. Demon. 44.

5. a place for holding water, a reservoir, Hdt. 1. 185., 4. 173, Paus. 2. 27, 7, al.

ἐλντρού, to cover, case, Hipp. Art. 810, in Pass.

ἐλύνω, Att. ἐλύνω, to roll round (cf. εἰλύνω):—only used in aor. 1 pass. ῥυμὸς ἐπὶ γαίαν ἐλύνθη the pole rolled to the ground, II. 23. 393; προπαρόμεν ποδῶν Ἀχιλλεύς ἐλυσθεὶς rolled up, crouching before Achilles' feet, 24. 510; λασίνην ὑπὸ γαστέρ' ἐλυσθεὶς twisting himself close up . . . , Od. 9. 433; ἔρως ὑπὸ καρδίην ἐλυσθεὶς Archil. 94.

II. in later Ep. = εἰλύνω, to wrap up, cover, ἐν κτερεσσὶν ἐλυσθεὶς shrouded in them, Ap. Rh. 1. 254; ἐν ψαμάθοισι lb. 1034; διὰ φλογὺς εἶθαρ ἐλ. Id. 3. 1313.—Cf. εἰλύνω fin.

ἐλῶδης, εἰς, (ἐλδος) marshy, fenney, ὕδατα Hipp. Aër. 280; χωρία Arist. H. A. 8. 10, 5; τὰ ἐλ. Id. Probl. 1. 18, al.

II. frequenting marshes, of the elephant, Id. P. A. 2. 16, 3.

ἔλωρ, τό, Ep. word (used twice in Trag.) found only in nom. and acc. sing. and pl.: (ἐλεῖν)—spoil, prey, the sing. of unburied corpses, ἀνδράσι δυσμενέσσιν ἔλωρ καὶ κύρμα γενέσθαι II. 5. 488, cf. 17. 151; μὴ θήρσειεν ἐ. κ. κ. γένωμαι Od. 5. 473, cf. 3. 271; of valuables, μὴ . . . ἔλωρ ἀλλοισι γέννηται 13. 208; so, κυσὶν προβλήτων οἰωνοῖς ἔλωρ Soph. Aj. 830:—in pl., κυσὶν δ' ἔλωρα . . . πέλειν Aesch. Supp. 800.

II. in pl. also, Πατρόκλῳ δ' ἔλωρα . . . ἀποτίση may pay penalty for the slaughter of P., lb. 18. 93.

ἐλώριον, τό, = φορέγ, Ap. Rh. 2. 264; in pl., ἐλώρια τεύχε κύνεσι II. 1. 4.

ἐλώριος, ὁ, a water-bird, Clearch. ap. Ath. 332 E.

ἐμ, Aeol. and Dor. for the Prep. ἐν or rather εἰς, q. v.

ἐμαντοῦ, ἐμαντῆς, Ion. ἐμαντοῦ (or ἐμαντοῦ), ἦς:—Reflexive Pronoun of first person, of me, of myself: only used in gen., dat., and acc. sing., both masc. and fem.; in Hom. separated, ἐμ' αὐτόν II. 1. 271; as one word first in Hdt. and Att.; in pl. always separated, ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, etc.;—ἐν ἐμαντῷ συννοεῖσθαι in or with oneself, Eur. Or. 634; πρὸς ἐμαντὸν Ar. Ran. 52, etc.; strengthd., ἰσχυὸν τ' αὐτὸς ἐμαντοῦ Ar.

Vesp. 357, cf. Lys. 1125; but, ἐν ἐμαντοῦ εἶναι (sc. οἴκῳ), metaph., to be master of oneself, Plat. Charm. 155 D:—on a nom. ἐμαντός, cf. Meineke Plat. Com. Met. 2.—V. sub αεαντοῦ, εαντοῦ.

ἐμβα, Att. for ἐμβηθῖ, imperat. aor. 2 of ἐμβαίνειν.

ἐμβαδάζω, to interrupt, ἐμβαδάσαντες prob. l. for ἐμβιβ-, Hippon. 44.

ἐμβαδᾶς, ὁ, a cobbler, name given to Anytus, Theopomp. Com. Στρατ. 5.

ἐμβαδίζω, to walk on, τινί Ael. N. A. 10. 24; to enter, Dio C. 79. 14.

ἐμβαδίων, τό, Dim. of ἐμβάς, Ar. Vesp. 600, Pl. 847, 941.

ἐμβαδο-μετρικός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to the measuring of surfaces, Math. ἐμβαδίων, Adv., by land, = περὶ, II. 15. 505; wading, Paus. 10. 20, 8.

ἐμβαδόν, τό, a surface, area, Polyb. 6. 27, 2; cf. Lob. Paral. p. 149.

ἐμβαδον, ὦν, τά, a kind of shoes, Poll. 7. 93; cf. ἐμβάς.

ἐμβαθύνω, to make deep, hollow out, Alciphro 3. 13; to make to sink deep in, κακίαν εαντοῖς Plut. 2. 1128 E.

II. intr. to go deep into, τινί, of allegorising, Philo 1. 18, Eccl.: to sink deep in, εἰς τι LXX (Jerem. 30. 7=49. 30); τινί Eccl.

ἐμβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι; pf. -βέβηκα, Homeric part. ἐμβαθείς; aor. 2 ἐνέβην, Ep. 3 sing. ἐμβη, dual ἐμβητον. To step in, μὴ τις . . . ἐμβηθῇ let none step in (so as to interfere), II. 16. 94; c. dat., δις τῷ αὐτῷ ποταμῷ οὐκ ἐστὶν ἐμβηθῆναι Heraclit. ap. Arist. Metaph. 3. 5, 18; ἐμβέβακεν ἵχθυον πατρὸς Pind. P. 10. 20.

2. to go on, go quickly, ἐμβητον, says Antilochus to his horses, II. 23. 403; ἐμβα advance, Eur. El. 113, 127; c. acc. cogn., τήρδ' ἐμβαίνουσα κέλευσεν Id. Supp. 989; ἐμβαίνουσας ἀταρπύτον Epigr. Gr. 141.

3. to step into a ship, embark, go on board, ἐρέται δ' ἐν ἐκάστῃ πεντήκοντα ἐμβέβασαν II. 2. 720; τότε δ' ἐμβηθῖν ἦν Πυλῶν Od. 4. 656, cf. II. 1. 311; so in Prose, ἐς ἑτερον πλοῖον ἐμβῆ. Hdt. 2. 29; ἐς τὰς νέας Id. 5. 109, cf. Thuc. 1. 18, Lys. 194. 27; c. acc., λέμβον ἐμβ. Polyb. 30. 9, 11: absol. to embark, Eur. Tro. 455, Ar. Ran. 188, etc.:—generally, to step into, mount, εἰς τὸ φορεῖον Plut. Galb. 26; in pf. to be mounted on, ἐμβεβῶς ἵπποισι καὶ ἄρμασι II. 5. 199; ἐπ' ἀπῆνης ἐμβεβῶς Soph. O. T. 803; also c. acc., ἴλιον ἐμβεβῶς Eur. Hec. 922; στήγην τήρδ' ἐμβεβῶτες Id. Cycl. 92:—to be fixed or fastened, κατὰ τι II. 21. 81.

4. to step upon, τῷ δ' ἐγὼ ἐμβαίνων Od. 10. 164; πεδίλους ἐμβεβαυῖα Hes. Th. 12; ταῖσδ' ἀλουργήεν Aesch. Ag. 946; δαίμον ἐνέβη Περσῶν γενεῇ trampled upon it, Id. Pers. 911; μὴ μβαίει τῷ δυστυχούντι Menand. Monost. 356; cf. βοῦς IV.

5. to enter upon, ἐς τόνδε χρησμόν Aesch. Ag. 1507; εἰς κίνδυνον Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 15; εἰς τύπον Plat. Rep. 443 C, etc.; c. acc., ἐμβ. κέλευσεν Eur. Supp. 989:—metaph. to enter upon, embark in, attempt, τινί Pind. N. 11. 57, Plat. Phaedr. 252 E; ἐν τινι ἐμβεβηκὼς embarked, engaged in . . . , Dem. 309. 24.

6. rarely c. gen. to step upon, γῆς ὄραν Soph. O. C. 400 (cf. ἐμβατεύω 1).

7. in Poets, with acc. of the instrument of motion (cf. βαίνω A. II. 4), ὕχοις . . . ἐμβεβῶς ποδα Soph. Fr. 599; ἐς ἄντλον ἐμβήσει (2 sing.) πύδα Eur. Heracl. 168.

II. Causal in aor. 1 ἐβήσσα, to make to step in, put in, ἐν δὲ τὰ μῆλα . . . ἐβήσαμεν Od. 11. 4; διφρον ἐμβήσοι τινα Eur. Heracl. 845, Cycl. 467; ἐμβήσοι τινα εἰς φροντίδα to make him anxious, Hdt. 1. 46; c. ἐμβιβάζω.

ἐμβακχεύω, to rage against, τινί Heliod. 2. 4; cf. προσβακχεύω.

ἐμβάλλω, fut. -βάλλω; pf. -βέβηκα; aor. 2 ἐνέβαλον:—the Pass. is mostly supplied by ἐμπιπών. To throw in, as, ἐμβ. τινὰ πύτων II. 14. 2348; ἵππους χολινῶς ἐμβ. Theogn. 551, Xen. Eq. 6, 7, 9, 9, cf. II. 19. 395, Eur. I. T. 1424; ἐμβ. ψῆφον εἰς τὸν καθίσκον Dem. 1302. 27, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 21; ἐμβ. μοχλὸν [εἰς τὴν θύραν] Xen. An. 7. 1, 12; ἐμβ. οἶτον [εἰς τὴν φάνην] Id. Cyr. 8. 1, 38, etc.:—then, simply, to lay or put in, [κεστὸν] ἐμβαλε χερσίν put it into his hands, II. 14. 218; ἐνέβαλον τῶν χρημάτων [εἰς τὸ κανοῦν] Arist. Pol. 5. 4, 5.

2. so, of persons, to throw in or into, μὴ . . . χερσίν Ἀχιλλεύος θεὸς ἐμβαλεν let him fall into Achilles' hands, II. 21. 47; ἐμβ. νιν βροστὸ ἀνέρος εὐνῇ 18. 85; ἐμβ. τινὰ εἰς τὸ βάραθρον Ar. Ran. 574, Nub. 1450; εἰς τὸ δεσμοτήριον Dem. 1251. 10; also, ἐμβ. τινὰ εἰς συμφορὰς Antipho 125. 7; ἔγραψας Ar. Ach. 686, etc., cf. Hdt. 4. 72; εἰς ἀπορίαν Plat. Phil. 20 A; εἰς ἔχθραν Dem. 248. 17:—ἐμβ. τὴν χεῖρά τινι to slide one's hand into another's, Ar. Vesp. 554; ἐμβαλλε χεῖρα δεξιάν, as a pledge of good faith, Soph. Tr. 1181; ἐμβαλλε χερσὶν πίστιν, to which Neoplatonic answers—ἐμβάλλω μιν I give my pledge to remain, Id. Ph. 813, cf. Ar. Ran. 754, 789.

3. often of the mind, ἐμβ. τινί τι θυμῷ to put it into his mind, Lat. injicere, Hom.; also, ἐν φρεσὶν ἐμβ. Od. 19. 10 (v. infr. III. 2); so, ἐμβ. ἱμεραν, μένος τινί Hom.; ἐμβ. νεῖκος τισι to throw in strife between them, II. 4. 444; ἐμβ. λόγους, Lat. injicere sermonem, Plat. Rep. 344 D; βουλήν ἐμβ. περί τινος Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 18; (and absol., ἐμβ. τινί περί τινος to give one advice on a thing, lb. 5. 5, 43); ἐμβ. τι εἰς γέλωτα to bring it in for producing laughter, Dem. 151. 19.

4. to throw upon or against, νηὶ κερανίον Od. 12. 415; δαδὸν ἡγεσσι II. 13. 320; πέτρων στέρνω Pind. N. 10. 127; [Ἀχαιοὺς] πέτραις Eur. Hel. 1129; πῆχυν στέρνων Id. Or. 1466; λίθον τινί εἰς κεφαλὴν Antipho 132. 27; πληγὰς τινι to inflict stripes, Xen. An. 5. 1, 11; so, ἐμβαλλε ἰσχυρότατα (sc. πληγὰς) let him lay on . . . , Id. Eq. 8, 4; ἐμβ. ἔλκεα to inflict them, Pind. Fr. 77; ἐμβ. πῦρ to apply it, Thuc. 7. 53; ἐμβ. ῥήγεια to lay on blankets, Od. 4. 298:—metaph., ἐμβ. φόβον τινί to strike fear into him, Lat. incutere timorem, Hdt. 7. 10, 5; ἄταν Aesch. Theb. 316; φροντίδας Antipho 116. 28.

5. ἐμβ. ὤμον to put one's shoulder to the work, in archery, Hipp. Fract. 750.

6. to put into its place, to set a broken or dislocated limb, lb. 761, 766, Artic. 780 sq., 830:—to graft a tree, Dem. 1251. 22, in Pass.

7. ἐμβ. τινί (sc. μάργαρον) to throw at another, II. 12. 383.

8. to insert a word or a letter, Plat. Prot. 343 D, Crat. 414 C, al.; εἰς κομμοδὸν στίχων Plut. 2. 334 E.

9. ἐμβ. οἰκίαν τινι to throw it in, bring it down upon him, Ar. Ach. 511.

10. τάφρον ἐμβ. to make a trench, Plut. Pyrrh. 27, Mar. 15.

II. intr.

(sub. στρατόν) to make an inroad or invasion, Hdt. 4. 125, 5. 15; ἐς τὸν Ἰσθμόν Id. 9. 13, cf. Xen. Ages. 1, 29; — in Aesch. Theb. 583, 1019, στρατεύμα is expressed. b. generally to break, burst, rush in, ἐμβάλλειν ἐς τὴν ἀγοράν to go boldly into it, Aeschin. 23, 32, Lycurg. 148. 24, etc.; ἐμβαλάμεν ἐς ἄλλον λόγον Eur. El. 962, cf. Plat. Theat. 165 E.

2. to strike a ship with the ram (ἐμβολος 3), to charge or ram it (cf. ἐμβολή II. 2, ἐμβολος 3), νηὶ Hdt. 8. 84, 87, 92, cf. 7. 10, 2; ἐμβ. ταῖς λοιπαῖς (sc. ναυσὶ) Thuc. 4. 14; ξυνεπύχχανε . . διὰ τὴν στενοχωρίαν τὰ μὲν ἄλλους ἐμβεβληκέναι τὰ δὲ αὐτοὺς ἐμβεβλησθαι on one side had charged others, on the other had been charged themselves, Id. 7. 70: — of water, ἐμβ. τοῖς ὕδασι to dash against them, Hdt. 2. 28.

3. κώπη ἐμβάλλειν (sub. χεῖρας) to lay oneself to the oar, Lat. *incumbere remis*, Od. 10. 129, Pind. P. 4. 357; and ἐμβάλλειν alone, to lay to, pull hard, Ar. Eq. 602, Ran. 206, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 13.

4. of a river, to empty itself, ἐῖς . . Plat. Phaedo 113 D.

III. Med. to throw in what is one's own, ὄρκον ἐῖς τὸν ἐχθρὸν Dem. 1203. 26, cf. 829. 18.

2. metaphr., φύξιν ἐμβάλλειν θυμῷ Il. 10. 447; μῆτιν ἔ. 23. 313; ἐῖς τὸν νοῦν ἐμβάλλεσθαι τι Dem. 247. 20; cf. supr. I. 3.

3. c. gen., ἐμβάλεσε τῶν λαγῶν fall upon the hare's flesh, Ar. Pax 1312.

IV. Pass. to be dashed against, of ships, to charge (v. supr. II. 2), Thuc. 7. 34, 70; of men, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 21. — Cf. ἐισβάλλω.

ἐμβαμμα, τό, sauce, soup, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 4, Theop. Com. Eip. 2.

ἐμβαμμάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Anaxipp. Έγκάλ. I. 35.

ἐμβαπτίζω, = sq., Nic. ap. Ath. 133 E, Plat. Sull. 21.

ἐμβαπτῶ, fut. ψα, to dip in, τί τινι Hippon. 27; ἐῖς ἄλλην Cratin. 'Od. 5; ἐῖς ὄζον Ar. R. 205; ἐς τὸν κηρόν Id. Nub. 150: — as Med., Ar. Fr. 205, Luc. Asin. 6.

ἐμβάρος, ov, of weighty sense, prudent, Meineke Menand. Φάσμ. 2.

ἐμβάρυνθω, to be heavy upon, τινί Nic. Th. 324.

II. of smell, to be offensive, Ib. 512, cf. Al. 554.

ἐμβάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ἐμβαῖνω) a kind of felt-shoe, Lat. *solea*, *soccus*, used by the Boeotians, Hdt. 1. 195; at Athens by old men, Ar. Eq. 870, Nub. 858, Vesp. 103, 275, 447, al.; by poor persons, Isac. 51. 33: — ἐμβάς Σικανία a woman's shoe of white felt, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 15, cf. Cic. de Or. 1. 54.

2. = κούρονος, Anth. P. 7. 51, Luc. Gall. 26; χρυσαὶ ἐμβ. Id. Pseudol. 19, etc.; cf. ἐμβατῆς.

ἐμβασι-κοίτας, ov, ὄ, name of a cup, Ath. 469 A.

ἐμβασιτέλω, to be king in or among, c. dat., πόλεσι Od. 15. 413; οὐρανῷ Hes. Th. 71, etc.; οὐ . . Ἀδρηστος πρῶτ' ἐμβασιτέλεον Il. 2. 572: — c. gen., πάντων Theocr. 17. 85.

ἐμβασιόω [α], ov, favouring embarkation, of Apollo, Ap. Rh. 1. 359, 404.

ἐμβασις, εως, ἡ, a going on ship-board, embarking, Polyb. 4. 10, 3: a place of embarking, Id. 3. 46, 1.

II. that on which one goes or steps, πρὸς οὐλοῦς ἐμβασις ποδῶς, i. e. a shoe, Aesch. Ag. 945; cf. ἐμβάς.

2. the foot, hoof, Eur. Bacch. 740.

III. a bathing-tub, bath, Arist. Fr. 3, cf. Diosc. Alex. 14, Anth. P. 12. 207, Ath. 24 C.

ἐμβασι-χνητος, ὄ, pot-visitor, name of a mouse in Batr. 137.

ἐμβαστώω, fut. ἄω, to bear in or on, carry, Luc. Ocypr. 14.

ἐμβατεύω, to step in or on, to frequent, haunt, mostly c. acc., of tutelary gods, ἡγῆος . . ἢ φιλόχορος Πάν ἐμβατεύει Aesch. Pers. 449 (v. Blomf. 455), cf. Eur. El. 595; Πάν Πελαογῶν Ἄργος ἐμβατεύων Cratin. Incert. 22; ἴνα Διδόνος ἐμβατεύει Soph. O. C. 679: — but c. gen., in simple sense, to set foot upon, μήτ' ἐμβατεύειν πατρίδος Soph. O. T. 825, cf. ἐμβαῖνω 1. 6.

II. ἐμβατ. κλήρου χθονός to enter on, come into possession of, Eur. Heracl. 876; but more commonly, ἐμβ. εἰς τὴν ναῦν to enter on possession of the vessel, Dem. 894. 8; ἐῖς Βυζάντιον Id. 1086. 19; ἐῖς τὸ χωρίον Isac. 74. 42; v. Böckh C. I. 88.

III. to moult, cover, of the male, Palaeoph. 40. 3.

ἐμβαῦτε, = foreg., Nic. Th. 147: in Med., Lyc. 642.

II. = foreg. IV, Anth. P. 7. 657.

ἐμβατήριος, ov, of or for marching in; hence, 1. ἐμβ. (sc. μέλος), τό, the air to which the soldiers marched, a march, Polyb. 4. 20, 12, cf. Thuc. 5. 70; the anapaestic songs of Tyrtaeus were so called, Francke Callin. p. 131; ἐμβ. παῖον Plut. Lyc. 22, cf. Ath. 630 F; κνήσεις ἐμβ. a kind of martial dance, Ath. 21 F.

2. ἐμβ. (sc. ἱερά), τά, offerings made on embarking, before weighing anchor, Philostr. 227; also ἐμβ. θυοία Heliod. 4. 16.

ἐμβατῆς [α], ov, ὄ, (ἐμβαῖνω) he that goes in a ship, a passenger, only in Byz.

II. a kind of half-boot of felt, Xen. Eq. 12, 10: also the tragic cothurnus, Luc. Jup. Trag. 41, etc.; cf. ἐμβάς 2.

III. the modulus or unit of measurement in Greek architecture, Vitruv. 4. 3, 3.

ἐμβατῶς, ὄν, to be gone in or into, passable, accessible, Polyb. 34. 5, 2, Diod. 1. 57, etc.: — ἐμβατή, ἡ, a bath, like ἐμβασις III, Byz.

ἐμβαφίον, τό, a flat vessel for sauces, Lat. *acetalium*, Hippon. 100 (93); cf. ὀμβάφιον; τὰ δὲ λύχνα ἐπὶ ἐμβαφία πελά . . ἐλαίου Hdt. 2. 62.

ἐμβέββα, ἐμβεβῶς, ἐμβεβάσαν, v. sub ἐμβαῖνω.

ἐμβελής, ες, within skol, Polyb. 8. 7, 2, Diod. 20. 44.

ἐμβη, ἐμβηπτον, ἐμβήγη, v. sub ἐμβαῖνω.

ἐμβιβάζω, Att. fut. -βιβῶ, Causal of ἐμβαῖνω, to set in or on, τινὰ ὡς εἰς ὄχημα Plat. Tim. 41 E; ἐμβ. [τὸν πόδα] Id. Theat. 193 C; ἐμβ. τινὰ εἰς ὄχραν to bring in, Plut. Anton. 7.

2. to put on board ship, cause to embark, ἄνδρας ἐς κελήτων Thuc. 1. 53; ἐς πλοῖον Xen. An. 5. 3, 1; also, ἐμβ. ναυσὶν Charito S. 3: — absol. to put on board, Xen. An. 5. 7, 8, etc.: — Med., ἐμβιβάζεσθαι τινα εἰς τὰς ναῦς Id. Hell. 5. 1, 19.

3. to lead, guide to a thing, c. g. εἰς τὸ λῶσπον Eur. H. F. 856; εἰς τὴν δικαιοσύνην Xen. Oec. 14, 4; εἰς λόγους Dem. 372. 13; εἰς ἀπέχοντα Polyb. 16. 38, 1; εἰς μέτρα ἐμβ. χρησμούς Philostr. 248; εἰς τὸ μέλος Id.; τοῖς ἀνθρώποις πάσιν τὸν θεὸν ἐμβ. Plut. 2. 416 F.

4. to set a dislocated joint, Hipp. Art. 783. — Cf. ἐμβαβάζω.

ἐμβιος, ov, in life, tenacious of life, of trees which will bear transplant-

ing, Theophr. C. P. 5. 6, 5; τὸ ἐμβιον their living and growing, of trees, Ael. V. H. 13. 1.

II. lasting one's whole life, ἐμβιος τιμωρία punishment for life, Dio C. 78. 12.

ἐμβιοσύνω, of diseases, to become chronic, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 4.

ἐμβιδῶ, fut. ὦσμαι, to live in, ἐν τόπῳ Diod. 5. 19; ἐμβ. πέντε . . ἡγεμονίας Plut. Galb. 29, etc.; ἐμβ. πολιτικαῖς πράξεσιν Id. 2. 789 A: of trees, to live and grow after transplantation, Theophr. H. P. 3. 6, 4.

ἐμβιώσις, εως, ἡ, a living and growing, Plut. 2. 640 D.

ἐμβιωτήριον, τό, a place to live in, dwelling, Diod. 5. 19.

ἐμβλαστάνω, to grow on a plant, as mistletoe, Theophr. C. P. 5. 15, 4.

ἐμβλάστησις, εως, ἡ, a growing on a plant, Theophr. C. P. 5. 4, 5.

ἐμβλημα, τό, a looking straight at, Xen. Cyn. 4. 4.

ἐμβλέπω, fut. ψω, to look in the face, look at, τινί Plat. Charm. 155 C, Dem. 363. 4, etc.; ἐμβλα. εἰς . . Plat. Alc. I. 132 E, etc.; rarely τινά Anth. P. 11. 3, N. T.; absol., Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 10, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 4, 9.

2. like βλέπω simply, to look, ποῖ ἐμβλέψατο . . ; Soph. El. 995; δεῖνον ἐμβλα. Plat. Ion 535 E, Plut. Pyrrh. 34, etc.; πῦρ ἐμβλα. Philostr. 803.

ἐμβλεψίς, εως, ἡ, a looking at, look, Hipp. 1211 F.

ἐμβλημα, τό, (ἐμβάλλω) an insertion, τὸ εἰς τὸν σίδηρον ἐμβλα. τὸ ξύλον the shaft fitting into the spear-head, Plut. Mar. 25; τὰ ἄργυρά τὰ χρυσοῦν τι ἐμβλα. ἔχοντα inlaid with gold, Dio C. 57. 15, cf. Cic. Verr. 4. 17.

2. a graft, Poll. 1. 241.

3. in Lat. *emblemata* also denotes tessellated work, mosaic, Lucil. ap. Cic. de Or. 3. 43, Varro R. R. 3. 2, 4.

4. a sole put into the shoe in winter, etc., Philo Herod. 102.

ἐμβλησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐμβάλλω II) a breaking in, Hipp. 423. 31.

ἐμβλητέον, verb. Adj. one must put in, Plat. Phileb. 62 B.

II. ἐμβλητέος, α, ov, to be put in, set, Hipp. Mochl. 863.

ἐμβόα, to call upon, shout to, τινί Xen. Cyn. 6, 17, Dion. H. 11. 38, etc.: absol. to shout aloud, Thuc. 2. 92, 4. 34.

ἐμβόησις, εως, ἡ, a shouting, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 4: ἐμβόημα, τό, Eust. Opusc. 140. 22.

ἐμβοθρεῖω, to make a pit in, make holes, Philostr. 67.

ἐμβοθρόομαι, Pass. to have a pit dug in it, Hipp. 269. 8.

ἐμβοστρος, ov, like a pit or hole, hollow, Theophr. H. P. 9. 3, 1.

ἐμβολάς, ἄδος, ἡ, fem. Adj. grafted (v. ἐμβολος 7), ἅπιοι Arist. Fr. 251; σκαῖ Plut. 2. 640 B.

ἐμβολεύς, εως, ὄ, (ἐμβάλλω) anything put in: a peg, stopper, Hero Spir. 180, Hesych.: a dibble or a stick for setting plants, Anth. P. 6. 21.

ἐμβολή, ἡ, (ἐμβάλλω) a putting into its place, the setting or reduction of a fracture or a dislocated limb, Hipp. Fract. 760; a mode of setting, Id. Art. 780. fin.

2. the insertion of a letter, Plat. Crat. 437 A.

II. intr. a breaking in, inroad into an enemy's country, foray, Xen. An. 4. 1, 4, etc.; ἡ Θηβαίων ἐ. Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 10.

2. an assault, attack, charge, Eur. H. F. 869.

b. esp. the charge made by one ship upon another, Aesch. Pers. 279, 336, etc.; (properly, ἐμβ. was the charge on the side of the other's ship, προσβολή the charge prow to prow, Thuc. 7. 70, cf. 36); ἐμβολὴν ἔχειν to receive such a charge, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 10; δοῦναι to make it, Polyb. 1. 51, 6, etc.: — in Aesch. Pers. 415, ἐμβολαῖς χανκίστομος with shocks of brassen beaks (unless we read ἐμβόλους with Stal.) ; cf. ἐμβάλλω II. 2, ἐμβολος 3.

3. the stroke of a missile, Eur. Andr. 1130, Polyb. 8. 9, 3, etc.

4. a way into, entrance, pass, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 48, ubi v. L. Lind.: — in Hdt. 1. 191 ἡ ἐμβολή τοῦ ποτάμου is explained by the words τῇ ἐς τὴν πόλιν ἐσβάλλει; also, the mouth of a river, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 8, Dion. H. 1. 45 (α. ἐκβολαί); cf. εἰς-, ἐκ-βολή.

III. the head of a battering-ram, Thuc. 2. 76.

ἐμβολμαῖος, α, ov, = sq., Anson. Eclog. de rat. dier. 13.

ἐμβολμῶς, ov, inserted, intercalated, μὴν ἐμβ. an intercalary month, Hdt. 1. 32, 2. 4; ἐμβ. μῆνα ἄγειν C. I. 2693 e; τὰ ἐμβ. interpolated verses, Arist. Poet. 18, 20; — in Eupol. Δημ. 38, ἐμβ. παῖδες must be supposititious poets, but L. Dind. suggests ἐκβόλοι, abortive.

ἐμβόλιον, τό, something thrown in, a javelin, Diod. 1. 35.

II. an interlude in a play, an episode in writing, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3. 1, 7.

III. a kind of small net, Poll. 5. 35, 10. 141.

ἐμβόλισμα, τό, a patch, Aquila Ezek. 16. 16.

ἐμβολο-ειδής, ες, wedge-shaped, τάς Ar. Tact. 44.

ἐμβολος, ὄ, or ἐμβολον, τό, (ἐμβάλλω) like ἐμβολεύς, anything pointed so as to be easily thrust in, a peg, stopper, C. I. 2855. 27, Poll. 1. 145: — Coni. for πέος, Ar. Fr. 301 (masc.).

2. τῆς χώρας ἐμβολον a tongue of land, Hdt. 4. 53; so, prob., Ἀσίας ἐμβολον (in Pind. O. 7. 35) means the jutting headland of Peraea in Caria.

3. in ships of war, the brassen beak or 'ram', which was driven into the hostile ship, Lat. *rostrum navis*, masc. in Hdt. 1. 166, Pind. P. 4. 341, C. I. 5774. 165; neut. in Thuc. 7. 36, Anth. P. 6. 236, cf. Paus. 6. 20, 10 (cf. ἐμβάλλω II. 2, ἐμβολή II. 2).

b. of ἐμβολοι the rostra or tribune of the Roman forum, Polyb. 6. 53. 1, Plut. Cat. Mi. 44: so in sing., C. I. 4662 b.

4. the wedge-shaped order of battle, cuneus or acies cuneata of the Romans, neut. in Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 22, Polyb. 1. 26, 16; masc., Ael. Tact. 19.

5. a bolt, bar, neut., Eur. Phoen. 114.

6. in Eur. Bacch. 591, λάβνα κίσιον ἐμβολα seems to be = τὰ κίσιον ἐμβεβλημένα, i. e. τὰ ἐπιστήλια the architrave, v. Elmsl. ad 1.

7. a graft, Geop. 10. 77. 4.

8. in late Greek, a portico, porch, C. I. 8641, v. Dorv. ad Charit. 7. 6.

ἐμβομβέω, to buzz in, ταῖς ἀκοαῖς Synes. 259 D.

ἐμβόσκω, to feed in, Philo 2. 289.

ἐμβραδύνω, to dwell on, Lat. *immoror*, τινι Luc. Dom. 3. 23.

ἐμβραμένα, ἡ, Lacon. for ἐμαρμένη, Sophron ap. E. M. 334. 10.

ἐμβραῦχ, Adv. in brief, shortly, in general, much like ὡς ἐπος εἰπεῖν, but Heind. (Plat. Gorg. 457 A) remarks that ὡς ἐπος εἰπεῖν follows πάντες or οὐδεῖς, while ἐμβραχυν is used with a relat. such as ὅστις, ὅπου,

etc.; παρέχειν ὅ τι τις ἐξάει ἐμβραχυν Cratin. Ὁρ. 11, cf. Ar. Vesp. 1120, Thesm. 390, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 365 D, al.; v. Cobet V. LL. p. 208.
 ἐμβρεγμα, τό, a lotion, fomentation, Aetiae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1 (bis).
 ἐμβρέμεμαι, Med. to roar or bluster in, ἀπὸ τῆς ἐμβρέμεται Il. 15.627.
 ἐμβρεφός, ὄν, boy-like, Anth. P. 14. 111.
 ἐμβρέχω, fut. ἔω, to soak in, to foment, Plut. 2. 74 D: aor. pass. part. ἐμβραχέας, Paul. Aeg. — in Med. to water, Nic. Al. 237.
 ἐμβρίθεια, ἡ, weight, dignity, Lat. *gravitas*, Eust. Opusc. 202. 3.
 ἐμβριθής, ἐς, (βρίθω) weighty, of ropes, Hdt. 7. 36; ἐμβρ. καὶ βαρὺ Plat. Phaedo 81 C; ἐμβριθέστεραν ποιεῖν τὴν πληγὴν Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 61: — of sound, weighty, sonorous, Plat. Crat. 407 A. 2. metaph., like Lat. *gravis*, weighty, grave, dignified, earnest, ἥθος Ep. Plat. 328 B; φρόνημα, φύσις Plut. Peric. 4, Brut. 1; τὸ ἐμβριθές dignity, Dion. H. ad Ammae. 2. 2: of persons also in bad sense, obstinate, Hipp. 1275. 20; οἱ ἐμβριθέστεροι the heavier sort, opp. to οἱ ὀφεί, Plat. Theaet. 144 B. 3. in bad sense, heavy, weighing down, grievous, κακὸν Aesch. Pers. 693; τῆς ἀνάγκης οὐδὲν ἐμβριθέστερον Soph. Fr. 696: of persons, vehement, Hdn. 3. 11, 1. II. Adv. — ὥς, with dignity, Dio C. 69. 6: Comp. — ἔστερον, with greater power to support a weight, Plat. Phaedr. 252 C.
 ἐμβρίθω [ῖ], fut. ἴω, to be heavy, fall heavily, Anth. P. 7. 532.
 ἐμβρίμωμαι, Dep. c. aor. med. et pass., to snort in, ἵππους ἐν ἀμπυκτῆρσιν ἐμβριμώμεναι, of horses, Aesch. Theb. 461. 2. of persons, to fret, Luc. Nec. 20; to be deeply moved, Ev. Jo. 11. 33, 38. II. c. dat. pers. to admonish urgently, rebuke, Ev. Matth. 9. 30, Marc. 1. 43.
 ἐμβρίμωμα, τό, snoring, indignation, LXX (Lament. 2. 6).
 ἐμβρίμωσις, εως, ἡ, indignation, Eccl.
 ἐμβρονταῖος, α, ὄν, struck by lightning: τὸ ἐμβ. α place stricken by lightning, Lat. *bidental*, Diod. Excerpt. 549. 72.
 ἐμβροντάομαι, Pass. to be stricken by lightning, distinguished from κεραυνῶ πληγῆναι, Xen. Hell. 4. 7, 7. 2. metaph., ἐμβεβροντήσθαι = ἐμβροντήσθαι εἶναι, Dem. 413. 10, Menand. Geogr. 6.
 ἐμβροντησία, ἡ, stupidity, Plut. 2. 119 B.
 ἐμβρόντητος, ὄν, thunderstruck, stupefied, stupid, Lat. *attonitus*, ἐμβρ. ποιεῖν τινά Xen. An. 3. 4, 12; ὀμβρόντητες σὺ θου gaping fool, Ar. Eccl. 793; ἐγένετ' ἐμβρ. Antiph. Incer. 44; ἡλιθίους καὶ ἐμβρ. Plat. Alc. 2. 140 C; ἐμβρόντητε, τί νῦν λέξεις; Dem. 308. 5.
 ἐμβροχάς, ἡ, (ἐμβρέχω) a layer of the vine, Lat. *mergus*, Geop. 4. 3.
 ἐμβροχή, ἡ, = ἐμβρεγμα, Plut. 2. 42 C, ubi v. Wyttenb. II. (βρόχος) a noose, halter, Luc. Lexiph. 11.
 ἐμβροχίζω, (βρόχος) to catch in a noose, Apollod. 2. 5. 4.
 ἐμβροχος, ὄν, caught in a noose, Basil.
 ἐμβρούειον, τό, the flesh of embryos, Ar. Fr. 476.
 ἐμβρύκα [ῶ], to bite at, bite, Nic. Th. 824: in Pass., Id. Al. 338.
 ἐμβρο-δόχος (-δόκος?), ὄν, receiving the foetus, Luc. Lexiph. 6.
 ἐμβρο-θάλασσης, ὄ, an instrument to extract a foetus, Galen. Gloss. 482.
 ἐμβρύκοις [ῶ], ὄν, (ἐν, βρύον, οὐκῶ) dwelling in sea-weed, ἀγκυρα Anth. P. 6. 90.
 ἐμβρο-κτόνος, ὄν, killing the foetus in the womb, Eccl.
 ἐμβρυον, τό, a young one, ὑπ' ἐμβρυον ἦεν ἐκαστῶ put a young one under each dam (to be suckled), Od. 9. 245, 309, 342; so in Arist. P. A. 3. 15, 2. II. the fruit of the womb before birth, the embryo, Lat. *foetus*, Aesch. Eum. 945, cf. Hipp. Aph. 1255, Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 18, al. (If the deriv. of Eust., τὸ ἐντὸς τῆς γαστρὸς βρύον, is right, it shows that the later usage was the more correct.)
 ἐμβρυος, ὄν, (βρύω) growing in, βρέφος ἐμβρ. = ἐμβρυον, Pseudo-Phoc. 171: ἡ ἐμβρ. genital, ὀργάνη Theophr. C. P. 1. 1, 3. II. (βρύον) grown with seaweed, Nonn. D. 41. 29.
 ἐμβρυο-τομέομαι, Pass. to have the foetus cut from the womb, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 214.
 ἐμβρυοτομία, ἡ, a cutting out the foetus, Galen.
 ἐμβρυονεκία, ἡ, (ἐλκω) the extraction of the foetus, Galen.
 ἐμβρυονεκός, ὄ, (ἐλκω) a midwife's forceps, Galen. Lex. Hipp. p. 466.
 ἐμβρωμα, τό, that which is eaten away, ἐμβρ. ὀδόντων a hollow in the teeth, Diosc. 1. 105. II. a bite, breakfast, Ath. 11 C.
 ἐμβρωματίζω, to give to eat, Eust. Opusc. 158. 80: — Pass. to eat, Apoll. Lex. Hom., Eust. Opusc. 39. 26, etc.
 ἐμβυθίζω, to cause to sink to the bottom, Plut. 2. 981 A.
 ἐμβυθίος, α, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν Anth. P. 9. 227, 423: — at the bottom of the sea, πέτρα Ib. 7. 504; ἄγρη 9. 227; κρηνὴ Dion. H. 1. 32.
 ἐμβυθικάνω, to blow with the trumpet, κέραια Dion. H. 2. 8.
 ἐμβυρῶσω, to sew up in skins, Pseudo-Plut. Fluv. 1150 E.
 ἐμβύων [ῶ], fut. ὕσω, to stuff in, stop with a thing, Ar. Vesp. 128.
 ἐμβώμιος, ὄν, on the altar, Julian. Ep. 24.
 ἐμέθεν, ἐμεῖο, ἐμέω, etc., v. sub ἐγώ.
 ἐμέμκον, v. sub μηλόμοι.
 ἐμεν, ἔμεναι, Ep. for εἶναι, v. sub εἶμι.
 ἔμεν, ἔμεναι, Ep. for εἶναι, v. sub ἔμμι: ἔμενος, v. ibid.
 ἐμέω, v. sub ἐγώ.
 ἐμεσία, ἡ, (ἐμέω) a disposition to vomit, Hipp. 473. 11.
 ἐμεσις, εως, ἡ, a vomiting, being sick, Hipp. 487. 25.
 ἐμεσμα, τό, that which is vomited, a vomit, Hipp. Progn. 41.
 ἐμετηγίζω, to give an emetic, Hipp. 419. 40.
 ἐμετηγίος, ὄν, = ἐμετικός 1. ἐμ. φάρμακον an emetic, Hipp. 419. 33.
 ἐμετιάω, to feel sick, Arist. Prob. 3. 18.
 ἐμετικός, ἡ, ὄν, provoking sickness, ἐμ. φάρμακον an emetic, Arist. Probl. 3. 18. II. inclined to vomit, Hipp. Acut. 395; of certain animals, Arist. H. A. 9. 50, 12. 2. one who uses emetics, like the Roman gourmands, Plut. Pomp. 51, 2. 204 C; cf. *emetica facere*, Cic. Fam. 8. 1.
 ἐμετο-ποιέομαι, Med. to make oneself sick, Hipp. 552. 54.

ἐμετος, ὄ, vomiting, Lat. *vomitus*, Hipp. Aph. 1242, al.; ἐμέτοις θηρώμενοι τὴν ὑγίειαν Hdt. 2. 77; ἐμ. ποιέσθαι Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 3: — disposition to vomit, sickness, Ib. 7. 4. 4.
 ἐμετός, ἡ, ὄν, vomited, Suid.
 ἐμετώδης, ες, like sickness, Hipp. Coac. 209. Adv. Ion. — δέως, Id. Prorrh. 77.
 ἐμέω, ἐμεῖς, v. sub ἐγώ.
 ἐμέω, impf. ἤμουν Ar. Fr. 130, Xen. An. 4. 8, 20, Ion. ἤμεον Hdt. 7. 88: fut. ἐμέσω Hipp. 467. 4 (Littre 7. p. 28), Att. ἐμέω (ἐνέω-) Polyz. Δημ. 4; also fut. med. ἐμέομαι Hipp. 226. 18, 19, ἐμοῖμαι Aesch. Eum. 730: aor. ἤμεσα Hipp. 979 E, etc., (ἐξ-) Ar. Ach. 6, inf. ἐμέσαι Hdt. 1. 133; Ep. ἐμεσσα (ἀπ-) Il. 14. 437, (prob. ἐξήμεσσα should be restored for ἤμεσα in Hes. Th. 497; υπερ-ἤμεσα occurs in the MSS. of Hipp., 462. 32., 467. 23, 32): pf. ἐμήμεκα Luc. Lexiph. 21, Ael.: plqpf. ἐμημέκε Hipp. 1153 B (Littre 5. p. 232), ἐμημέκει Diog. L. 6. 7: — Pass., fut. ἐμεθήσομαι (ἐξ-) LXX: aor. ἐμεθῆναι Galen.: pf. ἐμήμεσμαι Ael. V. H. 13. 21. (From √FEM; cf. Skt. *vam*, *vam-ami* (ἐμέω, vomio), *vam-athus* (ἐμετος, vomitus); O. Norse *vam-a* (to feel nauseated).) To vomit, throw up, αἶμ' ἐμέων Il. 15. 11, cf. Hdt. 7. 88; ἐμοῖσα θρύμβους Aesch. Eum. 184, cf. 730: absol. to vomit, to be sick, Hdt. 1. 133, Aesch. Ag. 1599, Xen. An. 4. 8, 20; ἐμέειν ἀπὸ συμμάισμου Hipp. Act. 805; ἐμ. πῖλον to make oneself sick with a feather, Ar. Ach. 587, (so, πτερόν ταχέως καὶ λεκάνην ἐνεγκάτω Cratin. Ὁρ. 6): — metaph. to throw up a flood of bad words, Eumap. Proaeres. p. 86.
 ἐμευντοῦ, Ion. for ἐμαυτοῦ.
 ἐμνη, v. sub μαινομαι II.
 ἐμί, old form for ἐμίμ, ἐμίμ, Inscr. Sigieia in C. I. S.
 ἐμίας, ὄ, one who is inclined to vomit, Eupol. ap. Eust. 1761. 38, cf. 996. 18.
 ἐμικτο, v. sub μίγνυμι.
 ἐμίμ, ἐμίμγα, ἐμίμνη, v. sub ἐγώ.
 ἐμια, τό, Acol. for ἐμια, Ilesych., Greg. C.
 ἐμαινομαι, Dep. to be mad at, τιμ. Act. Ap. 26. 11, Joseph. A. J. 17. 6, 5.
 ἐμαλλος, ὄν, woolly, fleecy, Luc. Cyn. 5.
 ἐμάνθης, ἐς, (ἐν κενῶν) in madness, frantic, raving, Hdt. 3. 25; ἐμμανεῖ σκιρτήματι Aesch. Pr. 675; ἀοῖνους ἐμμανεῖς θυμώμασιν maddened by . . . Id. Eum. 860; θεοῦ πνοαῖσιν ἐμμ. Eur. Bacch. 1094; ἐμμ. ἵπας ὑπὸ Id. Cycl. 3; of elephants in the rutting season, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 6: — Sup. — ἔστατος Plat. Legg. 734 A. Adv. — ὥς, Dio C. 65. 16.
 ἐμάνις, α, ὄ, v. sub ἐμύρνις.
 ἐμαπίεως, Adv. quickly, readily, hastily, ἐμμ. ἀπύρυνσε Il. 5. 836; ἐπαύονσε Od. 14. 485; ὑπέδεκτο Hes. Sc. 442. (Acc. to Hesych. from ἄμα τῷ εἰπεῖν no sooner said than done: others better from μαπείν, to seize eagerly.)
 ἐμαρτύρος, ὄν, on testimony, Themist. 144 B. Adv. — πας, Eust. 64. 33.
 ἐμάσσομαι, Att. — ποταμί: fut. ἔσομαι: Dep.: — to knead bread in, ἐν θυνεία στρογγύλῃ νεμάσσετε Ar. Nub. 673 (as Dobree for γ' ἀνεμάσσετε). II. to press upon, to inflict, αὐχένι κέντρα Nic. Th. 767; κῆρὰ τινι Opp. H. 2. 502; ὀργὴν τινι Call. Dian. 124; ἰδμοσύνην σπέρνους ἐνεμάστω Anth. Plut. 273. — Act. in Eust. Opusc. 119. 38.
 ἐματάζω, αἰζω, or — αἰζώω, to talk idly, Hesych., Suid.: ἐμμ. τινί to be foolishly devoted to, Greg. Nyss.
 ἐματῶω, to put the finger down the throat to cause sickness, Nic. Al. 138; cf. εἰσπαιόμαι.
 ἐμάχομαι [α], fut. — μαχέσομαι: Dep.: — to fight a battle in, πεδίων ἐπιτήθειον ἐμμ. Hdt. 9. 7, Dio C. 50. 12.
 ἐμειθοδός, ὄν, according to rule or system, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 21: τὸ ἐμμ. systematic arrangement, Philo 2. 512. Adv. — ὥς, Byz.
 ἐμεθύσκομαι, Pass. to be drunk in, τοῖς ἀγίοις Joseph. B. J. 4. 4, 3.
 ἐμεδιάω, fut. ἄσω [α], to smile upon, Philostr. 950: to be glad at, πρὸς τὰ ἔχρη, of hounds, Xen. Cyn. 4. 3.
 ἐμμέλεια, ἡ, (ἐμμελής) perfect harmony in music, or the fit modulation of the voice in speaking, Dion. H. de Dem. 50: — generally, harmony, gracefulness, Lat. *concinuitas*, Plut. 2. 747 B: *fitness*, Id. Artox. 14. II. a stately Tragic dance, opp. on the one hand to the war-dance (πυρρίχη), Plat. Legg. 816 B; on the other, to the Satyric dance (αἰκάνω), and the loose comic dance (κύρδαξ), Ath. 20E, 631 C, Luc. Salt. 26: the tune of this dance, Hdt. 6. 129, ubi v. Schweigh., cf. Dind. Ar. Ran. 897: — Ar. Vesp. 1503 jokingly speaks of ἐμμ. κονδύλου, a knuckle-dance.
 ἐμμελεῖω, fut. ἤσω, to exercise or train in a thing, τινά τινι Plut. Cim. 18, etc.: absol. Plat. Phaedr. 228 E: to give lessons, Plut. 2. 932 D.
 ἐμμελέτῃμα, τό, an exercise, a practice, Anth. P. 6. 83.
 ἐμμελετήρειον, verb. Adj. one must practise oneself in, τινί Plut. 2. 531 F.
 ἐμμελής, ἐς, (μέλος) sounding in unison, in tune or time, harmonious, opp. to πλημμελής, ἐμμ. φωνή Tim. Locr. 101 B, Plut. 2. 1014 C, etc.; ἀρμονίαν ἐμμ. κρᾶσις Plut. Phoc. 2; λέξις ἐμμ. Dion. H. de Comp. 25: — of a poet, tuneful, Theocrit. Epigr. 19. II. metaph., 1. of persons, in tune or harmony, orderly, τὸν πλημμελοῦντα ἐμμελῆ ποιεῖν Plat. Criti. 106 B; ἵνα γένοντο ἐμμελεστέροι Ib. 121 B; so, ἐμμ. πολιτεία Plut. Pelop. 19. b. suitable, fit, proper, κρητὴς Plat. Legg. 876 D; ἐμμ. ἐπὶ τι Plut. Lucull. 1; πρὸς τι Id. Demetr. 2. c. graceful, elegant, clever, ἐμμ. καὶ χαρίεσσα θεραπεῖαι Plat. Theaet. 174 A. 2. of things, in good taste, ἐμμελεστέρον [ἔστι], c. inf., Ar. Eccl. 807; οὐκ ἐμμελές Plat. Soph. 259 D. 3. well-proportioned, suitable, κτήματα . . . ποῖα ἂν τις κτῶμενος ἐμμελεστέα τινι οὐσίαν κεκτήτο; Id. Legg. 776 B; ἐμμ. ὁμίλια Arist. Eth. N. 4. 8, 1; πόλις μεγέθει ἐμμελεστέρα Id. Pol. 7. 6, 8: — hence modest, small, opp. to μέγιστος, Plat. Legg. 760 A. III. Adv. — ὡς, Ion. — ὥς, harmoniously, Ib. 816 A, Arist. Cael. 2. 9, 5, al. 2. suitably, rightly, decorously, Simon. 8. 3; ἐμμ. πάντα ἔχειν to be suitably provided with . . . Plat. Prot. 321 C; ἐμμ. φέρειν τὰς τύχας Arist. Eth. N.

1. 10, 11; δαπανῆσαι ἐμμ. Ib. 4. 2, 5; ἐμμ. λέγειν, παίζειν, etc., Ib. 9. 10, 1., 4. 8, 3, al.: Comp. -λεστέρος, Plat. Phaedr. 278 D; -έστερον Id. Rep. 471 A: Sup. -έστατα, Ib. 581 B.

ἐμμεμαῖος, *uā*, *ōs*, in eager haste, eager, of persons, Il. 5.142., 20.467, etc.; of things, as ἡγή Hes. Sc. 439; and later c. dat., ἐμμεμαῖος Βέβρυξi Ap. Rh. 2. 121. Cf. *μάω, μέμονα.

ἐμμέμονα, to be lost in passion, ἐμμέμονεν φρήν Soph. Tr. 982. Cf. μέμονα.

ἐμμεν, ἐμμεναι, Ep. for εἶναι, v. sub εἶμι.

ἐμμενετεόν, verb. Adj. one must abide by or endure, Diog. L. 7. 93. II. ἐμμενετός, a, on, to be held by or maintained, Plut. 2. 1034 D, Clem. Al. 470.

ἐμμενετικός, ἡ, *ōn*, disposed to abide by, τῷ λογισμῷ, τῇ δόξῃ Arist. Eth. N. 7. 1, 6, al.; τοῖς ὀρθῶς κριθεῖσι Stob. Ecl. 2. 106.

ἐμμενετός, ἡ, *ōn*, to be stood by, endureable, Stob. Ecl. 2. 142.

ἐμμενής, *ēs*, abiding in: τὸ ἐμμενές steadfastness, Timo ap. Plut. 2. 446 C.—Hom. has only the neut. ἐμμενές as Adv., and always in phrase, ἐμμενές αἰεὶ unceasing ever, Il. 10. 361, Od. 9. 386, etc.; (with-out αἰεὶ in later Ep., as Arat. 83, 339): so also in Ep. Adv. -νέως, Hes. Th. 712.

ἐμμενητικός, ἡ, *ōn*, later form for -νετικός, Def. Plat. 412 B. Adv. -κώς, Diog. L. 7. 126.

ἐμμένω, fut. -μενῶ—to abide in a place, πολλὸν χρόνον μελάρους ἐμ- μένω Eur. Fr. 364. 12; ἐν τῇ κεφαλῇ Ar. Eccl. 1120; ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ Thuc. 2. 23; αἰετὸς, Id. 8. 31. 2. to abide by, stand by, cleave to, be true to, c. dat., τοῖς ὀρίοις Hdt. 9. 106; πιστάμμαι Aesch. Cho. 977, etc.; τῷ κηρύγματι Soph. O. T. 351; ὀρθῶ ἰδωί Id. Aj. 350; ἐμμ. ταῖς συνθήκαις καὶ ταῖς σπονδαῖς, Lat. *manere in induciis*, Thuc. 5. 18; τοῖς νόμοις Xen. An. 4. 4, 16; τῷ τιμῇματι Plat. Apol. 39 B; τῇ ὁμολογίᾳ Id. Theaet. 145 C; etc.;—ἐμμ. τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις to remain constant to them, App. Hesp. 24; also, ἐμμ. ἐν σπονδαῖς Thuc. 4. 118; ἐν τῇ τάξει Plat. Legg. 844 C.—absol. to stand fast, be faithful, Eur. Phoen. 1241.

3. of things, to remain fixed, stand fast, hold good, εἰ σοὶ γ' ἄπερ φῆς ἐμμενέει Soph. O. C. 648; ἀλλὰ μοι τοῦ ἐμμένονι may it remain fixed in my mind, Aesch. Pr. 534; εἰ σοὶ εἴ ἐμμένει [ἡ φίλι] Hdt. 7. 151; so, ἐνέμειναν αἱ σπονδαὶ Thuc. 2. 2; ἐμμ. ὁ νόμος Plat. Legg. 839 C; ἐάν .. [ὁ λόγος] ἐμμένῃ Id. Phaedr. 258 B; τὸ σιδηρο- φορεῖσθαι ἐμμενέσθην continued as a custom, Thuc. 1. 5.

ἐμμέριμνος, on, in anxiety, Schol. Eur. Or. 93.

ἐμμεστεινῶ, to conciliate by mediation, Clem. Al. 862.

ἐμμεστόμοι, Pass. to be filled quite full, Soph. Ant. 420, El. 713, in tmesis,—unless in both passages it be adverbial, v. ἐν B. 3.

ἐμμεστος, on, filled full of a thing, πινος Ep. Plat. 338 D.

ἐμμετεωρίζομαι, Pass. to be carried aloft, τῷ αἰθέρι Philostr. 7.

ἐμμετρέω, to measure by or according to, τῇ προθυμίᾳ Agath. in Anth. P. 4. 3, 18; so in Luc. Gall. 27, with v. l. συμμ—.

ἐμμετρία, ἡ, fit measure, proportion, Plat. Rep. 486 D, Phil. 52 C.

ἐμμετρος, on, in measure, proportioned, opp. to ἀμετρος, Plat. Rep. 486 D, Legg. 716 C, al.; τὸ ἐμμ. due measure, proportion, Id. Phil. 26 A, cf. 52 D: Adv., ἐμμετρώς πρὸς τι proportionably to .., Id. Polit. 282 E. 2. fitting, suitable, Id. Legg. 823 D:—Adv. -τρώς, Id. Crat. 395 C. 3. moderate, θεοὶ ἀναθήματα χρᾶν ἐμμετρα τὸν μέτρον ἀνδρῶν .. δωρεῖσθαι Id. Legg. 955 E; ἐν ἡδοναῖς ἐμμ. Ib. 823 D:—Sup. Adv. ἐμ- μετρώτατα Id. Rep. 474 D, Legg. 674 C. 4. of persons, ἐμμετρώτερος (v. l. -ώτερος) more fair, reasonable, Ib. 926 E, Tim. 90 E.

II. measuring, containing, δέπας ἐμμ. ὡς τριλάγνον Stesich. 7. III. in metre, metrical, Plat. Symp. 197 C, Phaedr. 252 B, Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 1; ἐμμετρα λέγειν ἡ ἀμετρα Id. Poët. 9, 2, cf. 6, 26; ἐμμ. ποιηταὶ poets who use regular metres, i. e. epic and tragic, opp. to lyric, Dem. 1391. 17.

ἐμμετρότης, ητος, ἡ, proportion, fitness, Aristaeon. 1. 18.

ἐμμήνιος, on, monthly: τὰ ἐμμ. the menses of women, Hipp. 565, etc.

ἐμμήνιος, *ios*, *ōn*, an avenger: Cretan ἐμμᾶνις, C. l. 2555. 23.

ἐμμήνιος, on, (μήν) in a month, losing a month, monthly, ἐμμήνον τὰν περιόδον ἀποδιδοῦναι, of the moon, Tim. Locr. 96 D; ἔργον Plat. Legg. 956 A.

II. done or paid every month, monthly, ἱερὰ Soph. El. 281, Plat. Legg. 828 C; σιτηρέσιον Plut. Caes. 8; ἀρμυλία (q. v.) Theocr. 16. 35.

2. the ἐμμ. δίκαι were certain suits in which judg- ment must be given within 30 days: these were the δίκαι προκοῦς, ἐρανι- καί, ἐμπορικαί, μεταλλικαί, Poll. 8. 101, cf. Dem. 966. 18. 3. τὰ ἐμμηνα the menses of women, Diosc. 3. 36, al.

ἐμμητρος, ὁ, poet. for ἐνομήτρος, Demetr. Sic. 2, ubi v. Meineke.

ἐμμήτρος, on, (μήτρα) with pith in it, ἑύλα Antiph. Philom. 1, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 5, Theocr. 25. 209, ubi v. Meineke; cf. περίμητρος.

ἐμμί, Aeol. for εἶμι.

ἐμμίγνυμι, Pass. to be mixed or mingled in, ἐν δὲ γαῖα ζῶα .. μέμικ- ται Aesch. Theb. 940, cf. Plut. Pericl. 4; μικροῦ ἐμμίγνυμένον Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 2, 5, cf. Meteor. 2. 3, 10.

II. of persons, to encounter, meet, τινι Pind. P. 4. 447—so also intr. in Act., ἐνθ' οἶμαι Ὀρσέα καὶ τὰς .. ἀδελφὰς .. τὰχ' ἐμμίξεν (sc. τοῖς πολεμίοις), Soph. O. C. 1057.

ἐμμίλτος, on, tinged with red, Diosc. 5. 129.

ἐμμίμω, poet. for ἐμμένω, Emped. 114, Q. Sm. 6. 497.

ἐμμίσθος, on, in pay, in receipt of pay, hired, Thuc. 6. 22, Plat. Legg. 816 E, al.; ἐμμ. τιμὸς paid for a thing, Luc. Merc. Cond. 13; ἐμμ. τιμὰ ποιεῖν to make him pensionary, Plut. Alex. 71, Pericl. 12. Adv. -θως, Synes. 209 A.

ἐμμιόλυνω, to pollute in or with, τί τινι Greg. Nyss.:—Pass. in LXX.

ἐμμόνη, ἡ, an abiding by, cleaving to, τιμὸς Plat. Gorg. 479 D.

ἐμμόνος, on, abiding by, steadfast, Plat. Rep. 536 E, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 52; ἐμμ. τινι abiding by a thing Ib. 55. Adv. -νω, Plut. 2. 208 C.

ἐμμορε, ἐμμορον, v. sub μείρομαι.

ἐμμορος, on, (μείρομαι) partaking in, endured with, τιμῆς .. ἐμμοροί εἶναι αἰδοῦς Od. 8. 480; ἐνέπιπς Epigr. Gr. 1089. 6. II. (μόρος)

fortunate, Anth. Plan. 4. 72.

2. doomed, Hesych.

ἐμμορφος, on, in bodily form, corporeal, Plut. Num. 8.

ἐμμοτος, on, needing to be stopped with lint pladgets (μοτοί), suppurat- ing, of sores, Hipp. Aph. 1254; of persons suffering from such sores, Id. Art. 816.

II. ἐμμοτα φάρμακα salve spread on lint, Galen.; also, τὸ ἐμμοτον Id.; ἐμμοτος ἀγοργή treatment by use of salves, Id. 2. metaph., ἐμμοτον τῶνδ' ἄκος (so Schütz for ἐκάς) a salve or plaster to heal these wounds, Aesch. Cho. 471.

ἐμμοσος, on, = μουσικός, Nicom. Ar. 2. 109; ἐμμοσούς γράμμασιν in literature, Epigr. Gr. 493. 2. Adv. -σως, Plut. 2. 1119 D.

ἐμμοχθος, on, toilsome, βίσιος Eur. Supp. 1004; δάγμα Nic. Th. 756.

ἐμμύνω, to initiate in: μῶν ἐνεμυνήθη δῆτ' ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ μεγάλῳ; what, were you initiated at the great mysteries in that shabby coat? Ar. Pl. 845.

ἐμολον, aor. 2 of βλάπτω.

ἐμός, ἡ, *ōn*, possess. Pron. of first pers. (ἐγώ, ἐμοῦ):—mine, Lat. *meus*, Hom.; contr. with the Art., οὐμός, τοῦμόν, τοῦμοῦ, τῷμῷ, τὰμά, Trag. and Ar., but not in good Att. Prose; οὐμός even in Il. 8. 360; and (acc. to old Gramm.) τοῦμοῦ Il. 608, Od. 4. 71; τῇμῃ Il. 9. 654:—poët. ἄμός, when the penult. was to be long, v. ἄμός.

I. with a Subst.: 1. subjectively, mine, of me, ἐμός υἱός or υἷδς ἐμός: with the Art., ὁ ἐμός υἱός or ὁ υἷδς ὁ ἐμός:—in Poets sometimes joined with gen., to strengthen the possessive notion, ἐμὸν αὐτοῦ mine own, Il. 6. 446, Od. 2. 45; δαῖρη .. ἐμός ἔσκε κυνῶπιδος Il. 3. 180; ὀργὸν ἐμὸν τὸν αὐτῆς Aesch. Ag. 1323; τὰμά δυστήνον κακὰ Soph. O. C. 344, cf. El. 252; τὸν ἐμὸν αὐτοῦ .. βίον Ar. Pl. 33:—but this usage is hardly to be found in Att. Prose.

b. mine, i. e. favourable to me, τεκμήρια ἐμὰ, οὐ τοῦτου Antipho 120. 14. 2. objectively, to me, relating to me, ἀγαστήν με, ἐμῇ ἀγγελίᾳ Il. 9. 336, cf. Od. 2. 97; τὴν ἐμῇν αἰδῶ respect for me, Aesch. Pers. 699; τὰμά νουθετήματα warnings to me, Soph. El. 343; τῷμῷ πόθω by love for me, Id. O. T. 969; αἱ ἐμαὶ διαβολαὶ slanders against me, Thuc. 6. 90; δωρεὰ ἐμῇ a gift to me, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 32; sometimes with another gen. added, τὰς ἐμαὶ Λατῶν διαφθορὰς murder of L. by me, Soph. O. T. 572; τοῦμόν αἷμα πατρός his blood shed by me, Ib. 1400; τὰ ἐμὰ δῶρα Κύπριδος (so L. Dind. for Κύπρις) her gifts to me, Eur. Hel. 364.

II. without a Subst. mine, οὐ γὰρ ἐμὸν παλιν- ἀγρετον my word, Il. 1. 526; ἐμὸν [εἶπ] 'tis my belief, Pind. I. 7 (8). 84; in Att., it is my duty, my business, Eur. Ion 1020, Plat. Legg. 664 B.

2. ἐμοί, my friends, Lat. *mei*, Il. 20. 205; of ἐμοὶ Xen., etc. 3. τὸ ἐμὸν, τὰ ἐμὰ my property, Ar., Plat., etc.; of children, Soph. El. 538, O. C. 922:—but also, τὰ ἐμὰ or τὸ ἐμὸν, my part, my affairs, my interest, οὕτω τὸ ἐμὸν ἔχει things stand thus with me, Hdt. 4. 127; τὰ τοῦτον μάλλον ἡ τοῦμόν Soph. Aj. 124; ἔρρει τὰμά παντελῶς Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 3; in full, τοῦμόν μέρος Soph. Tr. 1215:—hence in Att. periph. for ἐγώ or ἐμέ, Id. El. 1302, Tr. 1068, Ar. Thesm. 105, Lysias 114. 7, etc.:—absol., τὸ γὰρ ἐμὸν, τὸ μὲν ἐμὸν, for my part, as far as concerns me, Hdt. 1. 108, Plat. Gorg. 452 C, Soph. 237 B. 4. ἡ ἐμῇ (ἡ) my country, Thuc. 6. 78: also (sub. γνώμη) my opinion, ἐάν ἡ γ' ἐμῇ νικᾷ Plat. Rep. 397 D; κατὰ γὰρ τὴν ἐμῇν Ar. Eccl. 153, Plat. Polit. 277 A.

ἐμοῦς, Dor. gen. of ἐγώ, Corinna 33.

ἐμπᾶ, Adv., v. ἐμπᾶς.

ἐμπαίζομαι, Dep. only used in pres. to busy oneself about, take heed of, care for, c. gen., ἐμὼν ἐμπαίξω μύθων Od. 1. 271, al.; οὐτὲ θεοπροπίης ἐμπαίζομαι Il. 16. 50, cf. Od. 2. 201; οὐτὲ ζέινων ἐμπαίζομαι οὐθ' ἱκε- τῶν 19. 134:—once c. acc. pers., οὐχ ἱκέτας ἐμπαίξαι 16. 422. Ep. word, used in late Prose, as Eus. P. E. 70 B. (Prob. akin to ἐμπαῖος A.)

ἐμπαθεῖα [ᾶ], ἡ, passion, affection, Ptol.

ἐμπαθής, *ēs*, in a state of emotion, Arist. Insomn. 2. 15; ἐμπ. τινι much affected by or at a thing, Plut. Alex. 21; πρὸς τι Id. 2. 1125 D: ἐμπ. φιλία passionate affection, Alciphro 2. 4. Adv. -θώς, passionately, Polyb. 32. 10, 9; ἐμπαθέστερον ἔχων πρὸς τι Plut. Cic. 6:—έστατα Id. 2. 668 C.

ἐμπαίγμαι, τό, a jest, mocking, delusion, LXX (Isai. 66. 4):—ἐμπαίγ- μός, οὐ, ὁ, a mockery, mocking, Ep. Hebr. 11. 36; ὁ ἐμπ., as one of the sufferings of Christ, C. I. 8765:—ἐμπαίγμονή, ἡ, mockery, ἐν ἐμπ. 2 Petr. 3. 3 (so the best Mss.).

ἐμπαίδεω, to bring up in or among, τιὰ Philostr. 516.

ἐμπαιδωριζέομαι, Pass. to be brought up or educated in, ὀρχήστρα Dio C. 7. 21; βίβλοις Joseph. B. J. 2. 8, 12.

ἐμπαιδωροφόμοι, Med.: ἐμπ. τῇ οὐσίᾳ to bring up one's children on one's own means, Dem. 1087. 2.

ἐμπαίξω, fut. ξοίμαι, to mock at, mock, Lat. *illudere*, τινί Hdt. 4. 134; absol., Soph. Ant. 799:—Pass., Anth. P. 10. 56, Luc. Trag. 331.

II. to sport in or on, ὡς νεβροῖς χλοεραῖς ἐμπ. λείκαμος ἡδοναῖς Eur. Bacch. 867; τοῖς χόροις ἐμπ. to sport in the dance, Ar. Thesm. 975; τῷ γυμ- νασίῳ Luc. Lexiph. 5.

ἐμπαίκτης, on, ὁ, a mocker, deceiver, 2 Petr. 3. 3, Jud. 18.

ἐμπαῖος, on (A), = ἐμπίποιος, knowing, practised in, c. gen., οὐδέ τι ἔργων ἐμπαῖον οὐδέ βίης [penult. short] Od. 20. 379; κακῶν ἐμπαῖος, ἀλήτης 21. 400; ἐμπ. δρόμων Lyc. 1321.—Old poet. word, perhaps akin to ἐμπαίζομαι, not to be confounded with sq.

ἐμπαῖος, on (B), (παῖω) bursting in, sudden, τύχαι, κακά Aesch. Ag. 187, 347. Poët. word; cf. πρόσπαῖος.

ἐμπαῖς, ἡ, with child, ἡ παῖς ἐμπαῖς Incert. 102, v. Meineke 2. p. 1230, 5. p. 23.

ἐμπαῖσμα, τό, embossed work, Eust. 883. 54.

ἐμπαῖστική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, the art of embossing, Ath. 488 B.

ἐμπαῖστός, on, struck in, embossed, Eust. 1357. 40.

ἐμπαῖω: fut. -παῖσω or -παῖσῃω:—to strike in, stamp, emboss, χρυσᾶς

ἔλικας ἐμπαπισμένους Ath. 543 F; v. ἐμπαπιστός.

II. intr., ἐμπαίει τι μοι ψυχῇ bursts in upon my soul, Soph. El. 902.

ἐμπακτώ, to close by stuffing in or caulking, τὰς ἀρμονίας ἐν ᾧ ἐπακτῶσαν τῇ βύβλῳ Hdt. 2. 96.

ἐμπάλαγμα, τό, = ἐμπλοκή, an embrace, Hesych., whence (and from the Schol.) Herm. restores τὰμπαλάγματα in Aesch. Supp. 296.

ἐμπυλάσσομαι, Pass. to be entangled in, ἐν ἔρκει Hdt. 7. 85; τῷ ἀγκίστρῳ, of fish, Acl. N. A. 15. 1: absol., οἱ δὲ ἐμπαλασσόμενοι κατέρροντα entangled one with another, Thuc. 7. 84.

ἐμπάλι, poet. for sq., Orph. H. 72. 5, Anth. P. 12. 5, etc.

ἐμπάλιν, Adv., in Att. and Prose often with the Art., τὸ ἐμπάλιν or τοῦμπάλιν, τὰ ἐμπάλιν (as always in Hdt.) or τὰμπάλιν: backwards, back, βαίνειν h. Hom. Merc. 78; δεδορκώς Hes. Sc. 145; στρέφειν, υποστρέφειν, etc., Att.; so, τὰ ἐμπ. ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι Hdt. 9. 26; εἰς τοῦμπάλιν ἀπέναι Xen. An. 1. 4. 15, etc.

II. contrariwise, the opposite way, τοῦμπ. σπεύδειν, κραίνειν Aesch. Pr. 202, Ag. 1424; λέγειν Soph. Tr. 358; ἀνατρέπον ἐμπ. to turn upside down, Eur. Bacch. 348; ἐμπ. ὑποδίσσεται to put on one's shoes contrariwise, as the right on the left foot, Plat. Theat. 193 C; ἐκ τοῦμπάλιν from the opposite side, Thuc. 3. 22.

2. c. gen. contrary to, τέρψος, γνῶμας ἐμπ. Pind. O. 12. 15, P. 12. fin.; τὰ ἐμπ. πρόσθεν τοῦ πεῖθου to do things contrary to the army, Hdt. 7. 58; τὰμπ. τάνδε the reverse of these things, Aesch. Pers. 223; τοῦμπ. πεσεῖν φρενῶν i. e. to lose one's reason, Eur. Hipp. 390; τοῦμπ. οὐ βούλονται Xen. Cyr. 8. 4. 32: also foll. by ἡ, γνώμην ἔχω τὰ ἐμπ. ἡ οὗτοι Hdt. 1. 207; ἤσαν τὰ ἐμπ. ἡ Λακεδαιμόνιοι Id. 9. 56.

3. on the contrary, Soph. O. C. 637:—again, Nic. Tr. 288.

ἐμπάλλομαι, poet. ἐνιπ-, Pass. to shake or quiver in, Ar. Rh. 3. 756: poet. aor. ἐνέπαλτο (as if from ἐνεπάλλομαι) leap upon, Q. Sm. 10. 467.

ἐμπάρων, on, (πέπαμαι) in possession, the heir, Hesych.

ἐμπανηγυρίζω, to hold festive assemblies in, Plut. Comp. Pericl. c. Fab. 1: to make a display in, Id. 2. 532 B.

ἐμπαρβάλλομαι, Pass. to throw oneself into, τιμωρίας into punishment, Phalar. Ep. 132: ἐμπ. τῇ ψυχῇ to venture to believe in one's heart, Ib. 130.

ἐμπαράγιννομαι, Dep. to come in upon, τινί LXX (Prov. 6. 11).

ἐμπαράθετος, on, laid in or on, Suid.

ἐμπαρσκευάζω, to prepare, φόβον τινί Clin. ap. Stob. p. 8. 19.

ἐμπαράσκενος, on, (παράσκεψι) prepared, Basil. Adv. —as, Suid.

ἐμπαρτίσθηναι, to deposit in, τὴν ψυχὴν ταῖς χερσὶ τινος Eccl.

ἐμπαρέχω, fut. ξω, to give into another's hands, put into his power, hand over, c. inf., τὴν πόλιν ἐμπαράσχοντες προκινδυνεύσαι Thuc. 7. 56; μὴδὲ τούτῳ ἐμπαράσχητε. ἔλλαμνόνεσθαι put into his power, allow him to gain distinction, Id. 6. 12; ἐμπ. εαυτὸν τινι to give oneself up as his tool, Luc. Conv. 28, cf. App. Civ. 5. 68.

II. simply to supply, furnish, ὀνομά τι Plut. Galb. 29.

ἐμπαρίημι, to drive in, ἐμπαρέντος [τὸ δόρυ] ταῖς πύλαις, nisi legend.

ἐμπαγίντος [τὸ δουράτος], Plut. 2. 298 A.

II. Pass. to be exhausted, Greg. Naz.

ἐμπαρίστημι, to set in near: in aor. 2, to stand by, Heliod. 7. 19.

ἐμπαρῶναι, to behave like one drunken, Luc. Tim. 14: to act offensively, τινι to another, Id. D. Deor. 5. 4; ταῖς πράγμασι Joseph. A. J. 6. 12, 7.

ἐμπαροίημα, τό, an object of drunken treatment, Long. 4. 18: an act of this character, Nicet. Ann. 111 D.

ἐμπαρρησιάζομαι, Dep. to speak freely against, τινι Polyb. 38. 4, 7.

ἐμπᾶς, Pind. and Trag.: Ep. ἐμπης: Dor. also ἐμπᾶν, Pind. P. 5. 73, N. 6. 8, 11. 56; and ἐμπᾶ, Id. N. 4. 58, Call. Ep. 13: the only form used by the Trag. is ἐμπᾶς, except that Soph. has ἐμπᾶ (metri grat.) Aj. 563:—poet. Adv., generally, in Hom. almost always, with a sense of restriction or opposition, notwithstanding, nevertheless, Ζεὺς δ' ἐμπης πάντ' ἰθύνει Il. 17. 632; νῦν δ',—ἐμπης γὰρ κῆρες ἐφ' ἐστάσαν θανάτω,—ἰομεν 12. 302; μένω καὶ τλήσομαι ε. 19. 308, cf. 24. 522; μάλα γὰρ κεκολλῶσται ε. Od. 15. 214, cf. 18. 5, sometimes it stands first, ἐμπης μοι δοκέω. 18. 353, cf. 19. 302:—the restrictive sense appears strongly in negat. sentences, ἐμπης δ' οὐκ ἔδραμασσε not at all, Il. 5. 191; ἐπεὶ οὕτω δειδύμεν ἐμπης Od. 2. 199, cf. 14. 481; πρῆξαι δ' ἐμπης οὐ τι δυνήσεται Il. 1. 561; so also after ἀλλά or ἀλλὰ καί, ἀλλ' ἐμπης μὴ ἔασμεν Od. 16. 147, cf. Il. 8. 33, Od. 4. 100, etc.; ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐμπης αἰσχροὶν κτλ. Id. 2. 297, cf. 19. 422; and still more when it follows a part. with περ, in the sense of καίπερ or ὅμως, Νέστορα δ' οὐκ ἔλαβεν. πινόντα περ ἐμπης it escaped not Nestor, busy though he was with drinking, Il. 14. 1, cf. 98, Od. 15. 361, 18. 165, etc.; rarely put before the part., ἀλγεα δ' ἐμπης ἐν θυμῷ κατακίεσθαι ἔασμεν ἀχνύμενοι περ Il. 24. 523:—in 14. 174, Od. 19. 37, Arist. interpr. it by ὅμως, ὁμοίως, ἐπίσης, in like manner; and certainly in these passages there is very little opposition.

II. the same usages continued in later Poets, sometimes in the milder sense, at any rate, yet, Aesch. Pr. 48, Eum. 229, Soph. Ant. 845, Eur. Cycl. 535; after δέ, Pind. P. 4. 152; ἀλλ' ἐμπᾶς Aesch. Pr. 187, Eur. Alc. 906; ἀλλ' ἐμπᾶν Pind. N. 6. 7, 11. 56; ἐμπα, καίπερ ἔχει. Ib. 4. 58: with a part., Soph. Aj. 1338: the partic. omitted, ἀφώνηται περ ἐμπᾶς ἀχει Pind. P. 4. 422; δύστηνον ἐμπᾶς, καίπερ ὄντα δυσμενῇ Soph. Aj. 122. (Commonly considered as = ἐν πᾶσι, in all, altogether; but the Ep. form is not consistent with this.)

ἐμπᾶς, πασα, παν, all, C. I. 1625. 50.

ἐμπᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (πέπασις) = ἐγκηπισις, written ἐπᾶσις in Inscr. Boeot. in C. I. 1562-4 b; ἐπᾶσις Ib. 1564-5.

ἐμπᾶσσω, Att. —τω: fut. —πᾶσω [ᾶ]—to sprinkle in or on, τῆς τέφρας some ashes, Plat.lys. 210 A; τὴν εἰς τὴν Θεοφρ. Lap. 67; τί τινι Galen. in Hom. only metaph. to weave rich patterns in a web of cloth, πολέας δ' ἐνέπασσεν ἀέθλους Il. 3. 126, cf. 22. 441.

ἐμπᾶτᾶν, to make a noise in, c. dat., Themist. 50 B.

ἐμπᾶτῶν, fut. ᾶω, to walk in or into, c. acc., like Lat. ingredi, μέλα-

θρον Aesch. Ag. 1434.

II. trans. to trample on, νεκρούς Jos. ph. B. J. 6. 9, 4:—Med. to tread the wine-press, Poll. 7. 151.

ἐμπεδα, Adv., v. ἐμπεδος.

ἐμπεδάω, to put in bonds, v. l. Hdt. 4. 69.

ἐμπεδῆς, ἐς, = ἐμπεδος, Hesych.; but Adv. ἐμπεδῶς, continually, Simon. Iamb. 6. 20; Ion. ἐμπεδέως Scol. ap. Ath. 695 E.

ἐμπεδό-καρπος, on, like αἰέκαρπος, ever-fruited, Emped. ap. Theophr. C. P. 1. 13, 2:—in Plut. 2. 649 C, 723 D, ἐμπεδόφυλλος, but only by an error from the contiguous αἰέφυλλος.

ἐμπεδό-κυκλος, on, ever-circling, e. g. χρόνος, Nomm. Jo. 8. 74.

ἐμπεδο-λάβης, on, ὁ, ever-hurling, Manetho 4. 196.

ἐμπεδό-μητις, ι, steadfast of purpose, ἀνάγκη Nomm. Jo. 10. 63.

ἐμπεδό-μοχθος, on, ever-painful, Blos Pind. O. 1. 96.

ἐμπεδό-μῦθος, on, steadfast to one's word, ἄγγελος, ὕρκιον Nomm. Jo. 1. 17, 16. 68.

ἐμπεδο-ορκίω, to abide by one's oath, Hdt. 4. 201, Xen. Lac. 15. 7.

ἐμπεδος, on, (ἐν, πέδον) in the ground, firm-set, steadfast, τείχος Il. 12. 12; λέχος Od. 23. 203.

2. mostly of qualities, ἴς, Βίη ἐμπ. Il. 5. 254, Od. 11. 393; φρένες, ἦτορ, νοῦς ἐμπ. Il. 6. 352, 10. 94, 11. 813; χρῶς ἐμπ. 19. 33; so Priam is always called ἐμπεδος, οὐδ' ἀείσφρων, as in 20. 183; λίσσεται ἐμπεδὸν εἶναι [τὸν νόστον] prays that it may be sure and certain, Od. 8. 30; so in Pind., etc.; once in Aesch., ἐμπ. σίνος a cleaving or clinging mischief, Ag. 561; ἐμπ. φρονήματα Soph. Ant. 169; συντρόφος ὄργας ἐμπ. continuing steadfast in. . . Id. Aj. 640.

3. of Time, lasting, continual, φυλακή Il. 8. 521; κομίδη Od. 8. 453; αἰὼν Emped. 156; δουλοσύνη Pind. P. 12. 25; πόνος Soph. O. C. 1074.

II. the neut. ἐμπεδος is freq. in Hom. as Adv., μένεν ἐμπεδὸν to stand fast, Il. 17. 434; μένεν τινα ἐμπ. to await him firmly, 5. 527; θένεν ἐμπεδὸν to run on and on, run without resting, 13. 141; strengthld., ἐμπεδὸν αἰὼν 16. 107; ἐμπεδὸν ἀσφαλὲς αἰεὶ 15. 683; μάλα ἀσφαλὲς θέει ἐμπεδὸν Od. 13. 86:—so in pl., τίκειε δ' ἐμπεδα μῆλα the flocks bring forth without fail, 19. 113, cf. Nic. Th. 4.

Anth. P. 9. 291:—also in Att. Poets, ἰσθι τοδ' ἐμπεδὸν of a surety, Soph. Ph. 1197; but in Att. more often ἐμπεδῶς, Aesch. Ag. 854, 975, Eum. 335, Soph. Tr. 487; sometimes also in late Prose, as Plat. Ax. 372 A, Polyb. 2. 19, 1.—Cf. ἐμπεδῆς.

ἐμπεδο-σθενής, ἐς, with force unshaken, βίωτος a settled, unruffled life, Pind. N. 7. 98.

ἐμπεδόσφρων, on, (φρήν) steadfast of mind, Phalar. Ep. 115.

ἐμπεδό-φυλλος, on, ever-green, v. ἐμπεδόκαρπος.

ἐμπεδῶς: impf. ἡμπεδῶν Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 2: aor. ἐνεπέδωσα Dio C. 60. 28: (ἐμπεδος). To fix in the earth: generally, to make firm and fast, establish, ratify, ὕρκον Eur. I. T. 790, cf. Ar. Lys. 211, 233; σπονδὰς Xen. Hell. 3. 4. 6, etc.; τὰ. . . ὀρκωμοσία τε καὶ ὑποσχέσεις Plat. Phaedr. 241 B; ὀρκους καὶ δεξιὰς τινι Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 22; συνθήκας Polyb.; ὁμολογίας Dion. H. 4. 79.

ἐμπειράζω, to make trial of, c. gen. rei, Polyb. 15. 35, 5.

ἐμπειράω, on, poet. for ἐμπεράω, q. v.

ἐμπειράομαι, Dep. = ἐμπειράζω, τινός Hipp. 584. 40.

ἐμπειρέω, to be experienced in, having knowledge of, c. gen. rei, τῆς χώρας Polyb. 3. 78, 6, etc.; τῆς οδοῦ LXX (Tob. 5. 6).

ἐμπειρία, ἡ, experience, opp. to ἀπειρία, Eur. Phoen. 529, Thuc. 4. 10, 5. 7, etc.; ἡ ἐκ πολλῶν ἐμπ., opp. to ἡ δι' ὀλίγου μελέτη, Id. 2. 85; ἡ μὴ ἐμπειρία want of experience, Ar. Eccl. 115; δι' ἐμπειρίαν Plat. Parm. 137 A.

2. c. gen. rei, experience in, acquaintance with, τῶν πραγμάτων Antipho 129. 26; μάχης ἐμπειρία τῆς ἐκείνων Thuc. 3. 95; τῶν ἡθῶν Plat. Rep. 582 B, etc.; also, ἐμπ. περί τι Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 4; ἐμπ. κατὰ πόλιν Thuc. 2. 3; ἡ ἐμπεμονική Polyb. 10. 22, 4, etc.

III. mere experience or practice, without knowledge of principles, esp. in Medicine, empiricism (cf. ἐμπερικύς), ἱατρὸς τῶν ταῖς ἐμπειρίαις ἀνευ λόγου τὴν ἱατρικὴν μεταχειρισμένων Plat. Legg. 857 C, cf. 938 A; κατ' ἐμπειρίαν τὴν τέχνην πιασθαι empirically, Ib. 720 B; οὐκ ἐστὶ τέχνη, ἀλλ' ἐμπ. καὶ τριβὴ Id. Gorg. 463 B, cf. 465 A; ἐπιστήμη, οὐκ ἐμπειρία. . . χράμενον Id. Rep. 409 B; (whence Polyb. opposes ἐμπ. to ἀλόγος τριβή, 1. 84, 6):—the pl. is used by Plat. (v. supr.), Isocr. 294 A, Dem., etc.; αἱ ἄλλαι ἐμπ. καὶ τέχναι the other crafts and arts, Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 10; αἱ περὶ τῶν τοιούτων ἐμπ. Ib. 4. 13, 10.

ἐμπερικύς, ἡ, ὄν, experienced, ἀλκις Arist. H. A. 4. 7, 14.

2. οἱ ἐμπερικῆς the Empirics, a sect of physicians, who contended that practice (ἡ ἐμπειρία) was the one thing needful in their art, v. Plat. Legg. 857 C, Galen. 2. 286 sq., Cels. 1 praef., Plin. H. N. 29. 1, Fabricii Prolegg. ad Sext. Emp. Adv. —κῶς, Alex. Ὑγν. 4, etc.; ἐμπ. ἔχειν τινος Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 7.

ἐμπειρό-πλους, on, experienced in navigation, Tetzat. ad Hes.

ἐμπειρο-πόλεμος, on, experienced in war, Dion. H. 6. 14, Philo 1. 426.

ἐμπειρος, on, (πειρά) experienced or practised in a thing, acquainted with it, c. gen., τῆς θυσίης Hdt. 2. 49; τῶν χώρων 8. 132; Βοιωτῶν 9. 46; τῆς ἐκείνου διανοίας 8. 97; κακῶν Aesch. Pers. 598; γάμων Soph. O. C. 752; τοῦ ἀγωνίζεσθαι Antipho 130. 6; περὶ τινος, περὶ τι Plat. Legg. 632 D, Tim. 22 A:—absol., οἱ ἐμπειροὶ the experienced, Soph. O. T. 44, O. C. 1135, Plat., etc.; ναυοὶν ἐμπείοις with ships proved by use, Thuc. 2. 8:—τὸ ἐμπειρότερον αὐτῶν their greater experience, Ib. 87.

II. Adv., ἐμπείρας τινὸς ἔχειν to know a thing by experience, by its issue, Xen. An. 2. 6, 1, Dem. 1351. 7; ἐμπειρότερος ἔχειν περὶ τινος Aeschin. 12. 5.

ἐμπειρό-τοκος, on, having experienced child-birth, having borne a child, Hipp. 592. 18.

ἐμπείρω, fut. —περῶ, to fix on, Ath. 488 D; χαλκοῖς ἥλοις ἐμπεπαρμένη βακτηρία Alciphro 3. 55: cf. ἀναπείρω.

ἐμπελάγίζω, to be in or on the sea, Achill. Tat. 5. 9.

ἐμπελάδην, Adv., = sq., Nic. Al. 215.

ἐμπελαδόν, Adv. *near, hard by*, c. dat., Hes. Op. 732.
 ἐμπελάω, fut. σω, *to bring near, διφρὸν ἐμπελάσαντες having brought up the chariots*, Hes. Sc. 109:—Pass. *to come near, approach, τῆς κοίτης* Soph. Tr. 17.
 II. intr. in Act., like the Pass. *to approach*, c. dat., ἐμπελάσων πικρὴν δόμῳ h. Hom. Merc. 523; ποῦ δ' ἐμπελάσεις τάνδρι . . , Soph. Tr. 748; so Arist. Mund. 4, 18 and 28; κρήνης μὴ δὴ σχεδὸν ἐμπελάσεις C. I. 5572.
 ἐμπελάσις, εως, ἡ, *an approaching*, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 393.
 ἐμπελαστικός, Adv., = ἐμπελάδην, Schol. Nic. Al. 215.
 ἐμπελάτειρα, ἡ, = πελάτις, πλάτις, Call. Fr. 170.
 ἐμπελάω, = ἐμπελάω, Nic. Al. 498:—so in Med., Ib. 356.
 ἐμπελίαι, ov, blackish, gray, Nic. Th. 782.
 ἐμπεπτάς, αδος, ἡ, *a hollow wheaten cake*, Ath. 645 D.
 ἐμπεράμος, ov, = ἐμπεiros, *skilled in the use of, νῆων* Call. Jov. 71; πάσας ἐμ. σοφίης Anth. P. app. 310, cf. 354; also ἐμπερίδμος, Lyc. 1196, Anth. P. 10. 14, Manetho, etc.:—Adv. ἐμπεράμως, Call. Lav. Pall. 25. Late poet. word.
 ἐμπερής, ἐς, poet. for ἐμπεiros, Soph. Fr. 412.
 ἐμπεριάω, fut. ξω, *to bring round*, Joseph. B. J. 5. 9. 3.
 ἐμπεριβάλλω, *to embrace, comprehend*, Aristid. 2. 494.
 ἐμπεριβόλος, ov, *hung round with ornament; ornate*, Hermog., etc.
 ἐμπερίραπτος and —γράφος, ov, *comprehended in space*, both in Eccl. ἐμπερίγράφω, *to comprehend in a thing*, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 206, Poll. 9. 108.
 ἐμπερικτικός, ἡ, ov, *comprehending*, c. gen., Clem. Al. 330.
 ἐμπερίερχομαι, Dep. *to go round and visit*, Luc. Amor. 11: metaph., ἐμ. ἀκριβείᾳ λόγων Philo 2. 61.
 ἐμπεριέχω, *to compass in itself, comprehend*, Arist. M. Mor. 1. 8, 7, Mund. 2, 7, Theophr. H. P. 1. 11, 1:—Pass. *to be encompassed, τινι* by . . , Dion. H. 10. 31: metaph. *to be contained or involved in*, ἐν τινι Polyb. 9. 32, 4; κατὰ τι Longin. 8. 1.
 ἐμπερικλείω, *to enclose on all sides*, Eust. 105. 22.
 ἐμπερικυβάλλω, *to encompass, enclose, comprehend*, both in Act. and Pass., Arist. Rhet. 3. 15, 4, Meteor. 2. 3, 23, 9, 10, Theophr. C. P. 5. 3, 4.
 ἐμπεριληπτικός, ἡ, ov, *embracing in itself*, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 171.
 ἐμπερίληψις, εως, ἡ, *encompassment*, Arist. Meteor. 2. 9, 10, Dion. H. de Dem. 38.
 ἐμπερινοέω, *to comprehend in the mind*, Epicur. Fr. p. 20 Orelli.
 ἐμπερίαδος, ov, *in periods, periodic*, of style, Dion. H. de Comp. 9, fin. Adv. —δως, Coriut. N. D. 27.
 ἐμπεριοχέω, ἡ, *an encompassing*, Cleomed. 1. 3.
 ἐμπεριπατέω, *to walk about in*, ἐμβάτας Luc. adv. Indoct. 6, cf. 10; ἐμ. ἐν ἡμῖν *to tarry among you*, LXX (Lev. 26. 12), cf. 2 Ep. Cor. 6. 15:—absol. *to walk about*, ἅμα τῷ ἀνυσσίσῃ Luc. Symp. 13: c. acc. cogn., ἐμ. διαύλους τινὰς *to walk several times to and fro*, Achill. Tat. 1. 6.
 II. *to walk about upon, τὴν γῆν* LXX (Job. 1. 7, al.): *to trample on*, Lat. *insultare*, τινι Plut. 2. 57 A, ubi v. Wyttēb.
 ἐμπεριπτέω, *to fix all round, to spit upon*: Pass., ἐμπεριπαρεῖς ταῖς σαρίσσαις Strabo 794;—but prob. f. l. for περπ—.
 ἐμπεριπίπτω, fut. —πεσοῦμαι, *to fall upon*, τινι Hipp. 297. 24.
 ἐμπεριπλέω, prob. f. l. for ἐκπεριπλέω in Joseph. B. J. 3. 10, 9.
 ἐμπεριρρηγνύμι, *to break all round*, v. l. Arist. H. A. 5. 32, 6.
 ἐμπεριρπούδατος, ov, *zealously frequented*, of temples, Joseph. c. Apion. 2. 35.
 ἐμπερονάω, *to fasten with a clasp, buckle on*, θώρακα .. ἐμπερονάται (Med.) Hermipp. Moup. 2, cf. Joseph. B. J. 7. 2, 2.
 II. Pass., of nails, *to be fixed in*, Ath. 488 C.
 ἐμπερόνημα, Dor. —ἄμα, τό, *a garment fastened with a brooch on the shoulder*, Theocr. 15. 34: cf. περόνατρίς, πόνημα.
 ἐμπερπερούμαι, = περπερούμαι, Cic. Att. 1. 14, 4, Arr. Epict. 2. 1, 34.
 ἐμπεσαν, Ep. aor. 2 of ἐμπίπτω.
 ἐμπετάλις, ἰδος, ἡ, *a dish consisting of cheese wrapped in a leaf* (ἐν πετάλῳ), Hesych.: v. sub ῥόδιον 11.
 ἐμπετάννυμι or —ῶν, fut. —πετάσσω: *to unfold and spread in or on*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 40; metaph., σφιν ἐμπετάσει λάθαν Epigr. Gr. 1028. 22:—Pass. *to be spread*, ἐπὶ τινος Callix. ap. Ath. 206 A.
 II. in Pass., also, ἐμ. ὕφεισι *to be hung about with cloths*, Socr. Rhod. ap. Ath. 147 F.
 ἐμπετάσμα, τό, *a curtain*, Joseph. A. J. 15. 11, 3.
 ἐμπετες, Dor. for ἐνέπειες, aor. 2 of ἐμπίπτω.
 ἐμπετρος, ov, (πέτρα) *growing on rocks*: τὸ ἐμπετρον *a rock-plant*, as saxifrage, Diosc. 4. 178.
 ἐμπευκής, ἐς, (εὐκή) *bitterish*, ὅπως Nic. Al. 202.
 ἐμπη, Dor. for πῆ, Anth. P. 13. 5; but v. Jac. p. 786.
 ἐμπίγνυμι and —ῶν, fut. —πῆσω: *to fix or plant in*, c. dat., μεταφρέων ἐν δούρῳ πῆξί 11. 5, 40; ἐνέπαζαν ἔλκος ἔα καρδίᾳ Pind. P. 2. 168; also, ἐμ. τι εἰς τι, Hipp. Art. 834, Arist. Probl. 8. 21, 3; ὁδὸν αὖτις εἰς τινα Anth. P. 5. 266, cf. 11. 374:—Pass., with pf. and plqpf. act. *to be fixed or stuck in, to stick in*, λόγῳ τινι ἐμπίγνυμι μοι Ar. Ach. 1226; ἐν τι σοὶ παρήσεται Id. Vesp. 437: absol., Theophr. H. P. 1. 8, 3: metaph., ἐμπίπηγα τῷ διακορένῃ, Lat. defixus sum in . . , Dilphil. Zwarg. P. 1. 25.
 II. *to congeal, freeze*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 12, 2; Pass. *to be congealed*, Ib. 1. 22, 7.
 ἐμπίδῳ, fut. ῥσμαι, *to jump upon*, αὐτῇ ἐχούσῃ ἐν γαστρί Hdt. 3. 32.
 2. ἐμ. εἰς .. *to leap or spring into*, ἐς τὴν ναῦν Hermipp. Στρατ. 5, cf. Polyb. 12. 9, 4.
 3. absol. in aor. part. ἐμπίδησας, *eagerly, greedily*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 20.
 ἐμπίδησις, εως, ἡ, *a leaping in or upon*, Hipp. 1008 G.
 ἐμπίκτεον, verb. Adj. *one must stick in*, Geop. 18. 2, 2.
 ἐμπίκτης, ov, ὁ, *one who sticks up public notices*, Hesych.
 ἐμπηλος, ov, *rather muddy*, Geop. 2. 5, 7; cf. ἐμπικρος.

ἐμπηξίς, εως, ἡ, *a fixing or setting in*, Galen.
 Theophr. C. P. 5. 12, 9.
 ἐμπηρος, ov, *crippled, maimed*, Hdt. 1. 167, 196, Hipp. 446. 8, etc.
 ἐμπης, Adv., Ep. for ἐμπας.
 ἐμπήσσω, late form for —γνῶμαι, Just. M. Tryph. 97:—Pass., Schol. Il. 4. 535.
 ἐμπέζω, *to press in or on*; in Pass., Hipp. 272. fin., Plut. 2. 1005 A.
 ἐμπέσμα, τό, *a pressure on the brain*, Galen.
 ἐμπικραίνωμαι, Med. or Pass. *to be bitter against*, τινι Hdt. 5. 62, Dio C. 47. 8; of disease, Joseph. A. J. 17. 6, 5.
 ἐμπικρος, ov, *rather bitter*, Diosc. 2. 148; cf. ἐμπηλος.
 ἐμπιπλόμαι, Pass. *to be compressed*, Plat. Tim. 74 E, Diod. 2. 52.
 ἐμπίμελος [f], ov, *of a fatty substance*, Xenocr. Aq. 63.
 ἐμπίμπλημι, —πίμπρημι, v. ἐμπίπλημι, —πίπρημι.
 ἐμπίνης, ἐς, *soiled, dirty*, Antig. Car. ap. Diog. L. 5. 67.
 ἐμπίνω, fut. —πίομαι: (v. πίνα) —*to drink in, drink greedily* (cf. ἐμφαγεῖν), πολλὰ καταφαγών, πολλὰ ἐμπιών Epich. 19. 7 Ahr., cf. Eur. Cycl. 336, etc.; ἐμ. τοῦ αἵματος *to drink greedily of the blood*, Hdt. 3. 11, 4. 64.
 2. absol. *to drink one's fill*, Theogn. 1125, Ar. Pax 1143, 1156; ἐμπεπασκότες drunken, Ar. Eccl. 142; ἐμφαγεῖν καὶ ἐμπέιν Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 1.
 ἐμπίπλομαι, fut. πλῆσω: (v. πίμπλημι):—the pres. ἐμπίπλημι is never used because of the double m, Lob. Phryn. 95; but the m seems to have been retained when the foll. syll. was short and in augm. tenses, ἐμπίμπλημαι Eur. Ion 925, ἐμπίμπλόμενοι Cratin. 'Od. 4, Pherecr. Kραπ. 1; ἐνεμπιπλάμην Xen. An. 7. 7, 46, Aeschin. 86. 34, etc.:—Ion. 3 sing. impf. ἐμπιπλῆι Hdt. 7. 39 (but ἐμπιπλᾶ, from ἐμπιπλάω, is read in one good Mss., as ἰσθᾶ for ἰσθηᾶ in 4. 103); and 1 sing. ἐνεμπίπλω occurs in Dio. Exc. Vales. p. 599, Dio C. 68. 31: cf. ἐμπίπρημι. *To fill quite full*, δέπας ἐμπλήσας Od. 9. 209; τὸ πεδίον Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 20, cf. 2. 4, 11.
 2. c. gen. *to fill full of a thing*, ἐμπίπληθι βέερα ὕδατος Il. 21. 311, etc.; [ἵππων] ἀνδρῶν ἐμπλήσας Od. 8. 495; μὴ .. θυμὸν ἐνιπλήσῃς ὕδυναν 19. 117; so in Ar. and Prose, ἐμ. [τὰ θυλάκια] τῆς ψάμμου Hdt. 3. 105, cf. 2. 87, 4. 72, 5. 114; ταῖς κοφίνων .. ἐμπίπληθι (imperat.) πτερῶν Ar. Av. 1310; ἐμ. ἵππων τὸν ἱππόδρομον Xen. Eq. Mag. 3, 10: metaph., τὴν ψυχὴν ἐρωτος Plat. Phaedr. 255 D; τινὰ ἐλπίδων κενὸν Aeschin. 24. 27.
 3. *to fill a hungry man with food*, Od. 17. 503; metaph., ἐμ. τινὰ μύθων Eur. Hel. 769; τοῖς πολεμίοις Isocr. 201 D; τὰ ὕδα .. ἐμπίπληθι Αἰσίδατος Plat. Lys. 204 C; ἀπάντων τὴν γνῶμην ἐμπλ. Xen. An. 1. 7, 8.
 4. *to satiate*, τὴν ἀναίδῃ γνῶμην Dem. 543, 24; ἵμερον Ar. Rh. 4. 429.
 5. *to fulfil, accomplish*, τὴν αὐτοῦ μοῖραν Plat. Legg. 959 C.
 II. Med. *to fill for oneself or what is one's own*, ἐμπλήσαστο θυδὸν .. κρεῖ ἔδων Od. 9. 206; μένεος ἐμπλήσαστο θυμὸν he filled his heart with rage, Il. 22. 312; θαλέων ἐμπλήσασθαι κῆρ 23. 504; τὸ ἄγχος τοῦ ὕδατος ἐμπλ. Hdt. 5. 12:—absol. *to fill oneself*, Od. 7. 221.
 III. Pass., ἐνέπλησθαι δέ οἱ .. αἵματος ὀφθαλμοῖ 11. 16. 348, cf. Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 10; ἐμπλήντο βρατῶν ἀγορᾶν Od. 8. 16; πόλιν δ' ἐμπλήντο ἀλέντων Il. 21. 607; ἐνέπληστο πολλὰν καθάβων Ar. Vesp. 1304; φακὴς ἐμπλήσμενος Ib. 984, cf. Eccl. 56:—metaph., υἱὸς ἐνιπλησθῆναι .. ὀφθαλμοῖς *to take my fill of my son with my eyes*, i. e. *to sate myself with looking on him*, Od. 11. 452; ὄργης ἐμπλήσμενος Ar. Vesp. 424; πλεονεξίας ἐμπιπλάσθαι Plat. Criti. 121 B, cf. Phaedo 66 C.
 2. c. dat., ἀμπελίνῳ καρπῷ ἐμ. *to be filled with* .. Hdt. 1. 12; ἐμπιπλάμενοι πυρίτῃ Cratin. 'Od. 4; ἐμπιπλάται .. αἵματι ὁ Βωρόδης Paus. 3. 16, 10.
 3. absol. *to eat oneself full, eat one's fill*, Hdt. 8. 117, Ar. Vesp. 911, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 6, etc.
 4. c. part., μῶσιν οὖπον ἐμπλησθῆσμαι Eur. Hipp. 664, cf. Ion 925; βάλλων .. οὐκ ἀν ἐμπλήντην Ar. Ach. 236; οὐκ ἐνεμπίπλωσσο ὑπασχούμενος Xen. An. 7. 7, 46; ἐμπλήσο λέγων speak thy fill, Ar. Vesp. 603.—The three last constructions are post-Homeric; in other points the Prose and Att. usage agrees with Homer's.
 ἐμπιπράσκω, *to sell in*, Poll. 7. 9, in Pass.
 ἐμπίπρημι, (not ἐμπίπρημι, v. sub ἐμπίπλημι): 3 pl. impf. ἐνεμπίπρασεν Thuc. 6. 94; also (as if from ἐμπιπράω) inf. ἐμπιπράν, Plut. Cor. 26; part. ἐμπιπρών Polyb. 1. 53, 4: impf. ἐνεμπίπρων Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 22: fut. ἐμπιπρῶ Ar. Thesm. 749: aor. ἐνέπρησα Hom. (fut. ἐνιπρήσω Il. 15. 702, cf. ἐμπιπρῶ): aor. med. ἐνεπρήσατο Q. Sni. 5. 485:—Pass., part. ἐμπιπράμενος Hdt. 1. 19: fut. ἐμπιπρήσομαι or (in med. form) ἐμπιπρήσομαι Hdt. 6. 9, cf. Paus. 4. 7, 10, Q. Sm. 1. 494: aor. ἐνεπρήσθην Hdt. 5. 102, 6. 25, Thuc., etc.: pf. ἐμπιπρήσμαι Hdt. 8. 144.
 To kindle, set on fire, ἀστυ, νῆας, often in Il., mostly with πυρὶ added; so, τῷ Ἀημιῶν .. πυρὶ ἐμπρησον Soph. Ph. 807; τὸν νηὸν ἐνέπρησαν Hdt. 1. 19, cf. 5. 101, al.; also c. gen., πυρὸς αἰθόμενιο νῆας ἐνιπρήσαι *to burn them by force of fire*, Il. 16. 82; οἰκίαν ἐμπιπράναι Ar. Nub. 1484, etc.:—Pass. *to be on fire*, Hdt., etc., v. supr.
 ἐμπίπτω, fut. —πεσάσμαι: aor. ἐπέπεσον, Ep. ἐμπεσον. Used as Pass. of ἐμβάλλω, *to fall in or on*, c. dat., ἐμπεσε πόντῳ Od. 4. 508; ὁ δ' ἐμπεσε πέτρῳ Il. 4. 108; ἐν δ' ἐπεσ' ὤκεανῳ, of the Sun, 8. 485; πῦρ ἐμπεσε νηυσὶν fire fell upon them, 16. 113; αἰχμῇ .. ἐμπεσον ἰς 15. 451, cf. 624; also with ἐν, ὡς δ' ὅτε πῦρ .. ἐν ἀέφῳ ἐμπεσον ὕλῃ 11. 155:—so in Prose and Att., κερανοὶ αὐτοῖσι ἐνέπιπτον Hdt. 8. 37, cf. 1. 34, al.; ὁ πύργος ἐμπεσοῖ σοι Ar. Pl. 180, etc.:—absol., ῥόμῃ ἐμ. Thuc. 2. 76.
 2. *to fall upon, attack*, ἐν δ' ἐπέσον προμάχοις Od. 24. 526, cf. Il. 16. 81; τῷ στρατῷ Eur. Rhes. 127; τοῖς πολεμίοις Xen. Eq. Mag. 8, 25, etc.; ἐμπεσόντες having fallen on them, Hdt. 3. 146, cf. 7. 16, 1, al.:—metaph. *to insult, τινί* Pind. I. 1. 98; so, 3. of evils, diseases, etc., *to fall on one, attack*, κακὸν ἐμπεσε οἴκῳ Od. 2. 45;

λὴν τοῖς πλείοσι ἐνέπιπτε κενὴ Thuc. 2. 49; νόσημα ἐμπέτωκε ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα Dem. 424. 3; πρὶν ἐμπεσεῖν ἀπαράγωγῃ Soph. Tr. 1253:—of passions, of frames of mind, *χόλος, δέος* ἐμπεσε *θυμῷ* Il. 9. 436., 17. 625; *ἔρως* ἐμπ. *τινὶ* Aesch. Ag. 341, cf. Soph. Ant. 782; *οἰκτός* Id. Ph. 905; and sometimes in Prose, *γέλαος* ἐμπ. *τινὶ* Thuc. 4. 28; *μὴ λύσσα τις ἡμῖν ἐμπεπτώκοι* Xen. An. 5. 7, 26; *ἔλεος ἐμπεπτώκε τίς μοι* Philipp. Ἀργυρ. 1; but commonly *ἐμπ. εἰς* . . ., Hdt. 7. 43, Eur. I. A. 443, Thuc. 2. 48, Lys. 93. 25, etc.; rarely c. acc., *οὐδεὶς ποτ' αὐτοῦς . . . ἐν ἐμπεσὶ* ὄζλος Soph. O. C. 942; *ἐμπεπτώκ' ἔρως* . . . Ἑλλάδα Eur. I. A. 809. 4. *to light or chance upon* a thing, *to fall in with*, *τινὶ* Hdt. 1. 34, etc.; *πρὶν ἄλλω γυνὸν ἐμπεσεῖν* before his body was exposed to the sun, Pind. N. 7. 108; also, ἐμπ. ἐν ἀπορίᾳ Plat. Euthyd. 292 E; ἐπὶ συμφορῇ Hdt. 7. 88; more commonly ἐμπ. εἰς . . ., Lat. *incidere in* . . ., ἐμπ. εἰς ἄσας Soph. El. 216; *εἰς βάρβαρα φάσγανα* Eur. Hel. 864; *εἰς ἐνέδραν* Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 14; *εἰς ἔρωτα* Antiph. Incert. 12; *εἰς νόσον* Antipho 113. 31; *εἰς ὑποψίας* Id. 116. 37; *εἰς λόγους* Dem. 240. 2, 244. 28, etc.:—also, of words, *καὶ μοι ἔσπευ ἐμπεσε θυμῷ* came into my mind, Od. 12. 266; *λόγος ἐμπεπτώκε μοι* came to my ears, Soph. O. C. 1150; *λόγος ἐνέπεσε* a report or conversation *came in*, arose, Ar. Lys. 858, Plat. Rep. 354 B, Legg. 799 D; but, ἐμπ. εἰς τὰ πεπραγμένα in speaking, *to come upon* the exploits, Dem. 208. 11, cf. 323. 11:—absol. *to fall in one's way*, like ἐντυγχάνω, Hdn. 3. 9: *to fall into place*, of a dislocated limb, *to be set*, Hipp. Art. 784. 5. ἐμπ. τῷ ἀκοντίῳ τῷ ὤμῳ *to throw oneself on* the javelin with one's shoulder, i. e. to give all one's force to the throw, Hipp. Aër. 292. 6. *to break in*, *burst in*, τῇ στέγῃ Soph. O. T. 1262; *πύλαις* Eur. Phoen. 1146; *εἰς τὴν θύραν* Ar. Lys. 309; absol., Aesch. Ag. 1350; *ἐμπεσὼν violently, rashly*, Hdt. 3. 81. 7. εἰς αἰσθησὴν ἐμπ. *to fall within* the province of sense, Plat. Rep. 524 D; so in Arist., ἐμπ. εἰς τὰς εἰρημένας αἰτίας Metaph. 1. 5, 4, cf. Phys. 2. 4, 8, al.; *εἰς ἄλλο πρόβλημα* Id. Pol. 2. 8, 16. 8. ἐμπ. εἰς δεσμὸν τῆριον *to be thrown into* prison, Dinarch. 106. 14, Dem. 758. 17, etc.; so, ἐμπ. εἰς τὸν Τάρταρον Plat. Phaedo 114 A. 9. of circumstances, *to happen, occur*, Paus. 7. 8, 4.—Cf. ἐμπίτνω.

ἐμπίς, ἰδὸς, ὅ, a mosquito, gnat, rather larger than the κῶνωψ, the culex or perhaps *tipula culiciformis*, Ar. Nub. 157 sq.; ἐμπίδες ὀνύστομοι Id. Av. 245, cf. Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 13., 5. 19, 14. 2. the larva of the οἰστόρος, lb. 1. 1, 17.

ἐμπίσαι, ἐμπισθῆναι, v. sub ἐμπίσσω. ἐμπιστεύω, *to entrust*, *τινὶ* τι Diod. 1. 67, Plat. Phoc. 32:—Pass. *to have entrusted to one*, *be entrusted with*, τι Luc. Demon. 51, Geop. 2. 44, 1. II. *to trust in*, ἐν τινι LXX (2 Paral. 20. 20).

ἐμπίτνω, poet. for ἐμπίτω, *to fall upon*, *τινὶ* Aesch. Ag. 1468, Supp. 120, Soph. Aj. 58.—Cf. πίτω.

ἐμπλάζω, fut. -πλάξω; 1. trans. *to drive about in*: hence in Pass. *to wander about in*, ὅλην Orph. Ag. 643, cf. Plat. Oth. 12. 2. intr. *to wander in*, ἀγυαῖς Nic. Al. 189.

ἐμπλάζω, fut. ἀσώ, poet. for ἐμπελάζω, Nic. Th. 779. ἐμπλάσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. -πλάσω [ᾶ]:—*to plaster up*, τὸν πατέρα ἐν σμύρῃ ἐμπλ. Hdt. 2. 73; *δοσάτω ἐμπλάσσει* Strabo 743. 2. *to stuff in* as wax, Arist. Probl. 19. 23. 3. *to stop up*, τοὺς πόρους, τὰ φλέβια Theophr. de Sens. 66, etc. 4. *to form in*, κηρία ἐν τινι Dio C. 28. 5. II. Pass. *to have an impression left or made*, Hipp. 641. 16 and 51., 643. 48.

ἐμπλαστικός, ἢ, ὄν, *stopping the pores, clogging*, Diosc. 1. 144. ἐμπλαστός, ἢ, ὄν, (ἐμπλάσσω) *daubed on or over*: ἐμπλαστον (with or without φάρμακον), τό, a plaster or salve, Hipp. 48. 26:—Galen. writes ἐμπλαστον, τό, and Diosc. 1. 38, ἐμπλαστρος, ἢ.

ἐμπλαστρόω, *to put on as a plaster or salve*, Diosc. Parab. 1. 154. ἐμπλαστρώδης, εἰς, like an ἐμπλαστρος, Paus. Leg. 7. 24.

ἐμπλαδύνω, *to widen or extend in*, LXX (Prov. 18. 16, al.):—Pass., *λύγους ἐμπλαδύνεσθαι περὶ τι* *to expatiate on a subject*, Strabo 385.

ἐμπλέγδην, Adv. by implication, Nicom. Arithm. 2. p. 153 Ast. ἐμπλεγμα, τό, anything *intwoven*, Artemid. 4. 83.

ἐμπλεος, ἢ, ὄν, Ep. for ἐμπλεος. ἐμπλεκτός, ὅ, one who *plaits hair*, Gloss. a fem. -πλεκτρία, Moer. 237.

ἐμπλεκτος, ὄν, *inwoven*: ἐμπλεκτον, τό, a kind of masonry, in which the outsides of the wall are ashlar, and the interval filled up with rubble, Vitruv. 2. 8, 7.

ἐμπλέκω, Ep. ἐνπλέκω, fut. ξω, *to plait or weave in*, *entwine*, Lat. *implicare*, χεῖρα ἐμπλ. *to entwine* one's hand in another's clothes, so as to hold him, Eur. Or. 262; *εἰς ἀκυστάτα μηχανὰν ἐμπλέκειν παῖδα* Ib. 1421; αὐτὸ . . . τούνομα ἐμπλ. *to combine* the name as in a web, Plat. Crat. 244 C; τοιαῦτα ἐμπλέκοντες καὶ ἐνυκλώνοντες Id. Legg. 669 D; ἐμπλ. τὴν ἡδονὴν εἰς τὴν εὐδαιμονίαν Arist. Eth. N. 7. 13, 2; ποῖν ἐνπλέξω σε (sc. δαΐδῃ); Call. Del. 29; ἐμπλ. τινὰ εἰς φιλίαν τινὸς Polyb. 27. 6, 11:—Pass. *to be inwoven or entangled in* a thing, πλεκταῖς ἑώρας ἐμπεπλεγμένην Soph. O. T. 1264; ἡνίασιον ἐμπλακεῖς Eur. Hipp. 1236; ἐν δεσμοῖσι ἐμπλεγμένην Ar. Thesm. 1032; *εἰς δίκτυον ἄτης ἐμπλεχθῆσθε* Aesch. Pr. 1079:—metaph., ἐν πόντοις, ἐν κακοῖς ἐμπλακῆται *to be involved in* . . ., Plat. Legg. 814 E, Isocr. 181 E; *εἰς τὰ κατὰ τὴν Σικελίαν* Polyb. 1. 17, 3; *to form a connexion with*, τινὶ Id. 25. 7, 1; γυναικὶ ἐμπλακεῖς Diod. 19. 2. 2. metaph. also, like *dolos neceare*, *to weave by subtle art*, ἐμπλέκειν ἀνίγματα Aesch. Pr. 610; ἐμπλ. πλοκάς Eur. I. A. 936.

ἐμπλέως, εἰς, ἢ, an *inweaving, entwining*, Plat. Polit. 282 E. ἐμπλεονάζω αἷματα, *to be profuse in* bloodshed, Heraclit. Eur. 4. p. 150.

ἐμπλεος, α, ὄν: Att. -πλεως, ὄν: Ep. ἐμπλεος, ἐνπλεος, ἢ, ὄν, Od.; later ἐνπλεος, Ap. Rh. 3. 119, Orph. Lith. 190: heterocl. acc. ἐμπλεα, Nic. Al. 164:—*quite full of* a thing, γαστέρα . . . ἐμπλήρην κνίσσης τε καὶ αἵματος Od. 18. 118; φορέτῃρην ἰὼν ἐμπλήρην 22. 3; σκύφος . . . οἶνον

ἐνπλήρην 14. 113; δῶμα . . . ἐνπλήρην βιούτοιο 19. 580; κύνων . . . ἐνπλήρην κυναιοστέων 17. 300; so in Prose, λέβητες κρέων . . . ἐμπλοῖοι Hdt. 1. 59, cf. 2. 62; γῆς ἢ κύπρον ἐμπλεων Plat. Theact. 194 E. 2. of persons, ἐμπλ. δυσκολίας Id. Rep. 411 C; πονηρίας Polyb. 27. 13, 6, etc.—The passage Soph. Tr. 1019 is corrupt.

ἐμπλευρόμαι, expl. in Soph. (Fr. 50) ap. Hesych. by ἐνάλλομαι εἰς τὰς πλευράς.

ἐμπλευρος, ὄν, with large sides, Philo 1. 70 (v. l. εὐπ-), Geop. 18. 9, 6. ἐμπλέω, fut. -πλεύσομαι, *to sail in*, πλοῖον Hdt. 7. 184; absol., οἱ ἐμπλέοντες Thuc. 3. 77, Xen. Oec. 8, 8. 2. *to float in or upon*, Nic. Al. 426, in form ἐμπλώω, cf. Arctae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 12., 2. 1.

ἐμπλήγηδην, Adv. (ἐμπλήσσω) madly, rashly, Lat. temere, opp. to πινυτός, Od. 20. 132; cf. ἐμπληκτος.

ἐμπληγῆς, εἰς, = ἐμπλεος, mad, rash, ἀφροσύνη Nic. Al. 159. ἐμπλήγηδην, Adv. fully, as a whole, Nic. Al. 129.

ἐμπλήθης, εἰς, = ἐμπλεος, Nic. Th. 948. ἐμπληκτικός, ἢ, ὄν, (ἐμπλήσσω) easily scared or confounded, θέατρα Plut. Sull. 34: stupid, Id. 2. 748 D.

ἐμπληκτος, ὄν, (ἐμπλήσσω) stunned, amazed, Lat. attonitus, Xen. Cyn. 5, 9: hence, like ἐμβρόντητος, stupid, senseless, Plut. Rom. 28, etc. 2. in Att. light-minded, unstable, capricious, Soph. Aj. 1358 (ubi v. Lob.); αἱ τύχαι, ἐμπληκτος ὡς ἀνθρωπος, ἄλλοι ἄλλως πηδῶσι Eur. Tro. 1204; [ἡ φιλοσοφία] τῶν ἐτέρων παιδικῶν πολλὰ ἦντο ἐμπληκτος Plat. Gorg. 452 A; ἐμπλ. τε καὶ ἀσταθμήτους Id. Lys. 214 D; ἐμπλ. ταῖς ἐπισυμμάταις Plat. Dion. 18, cf. ἐμπλήγηδην. II. Adv.

-τως, rashly, madly, Isocr. 145 E, etc.; τὸ ἐμπληκτως ὀξύ startling rapidity of action, frantic vehemence, Thuc. 3. 82.

ἐμπλήμενος, part. syncop. aor. pass. of ἐμπλήμι.

ἐμπλημυρῶ, *to welter in*, αἵματι Philostr. Sob6.

ἐμπλην, Adv. near, next, close by, like πλησίον, c. gen., Βοιωτῶν ἐμπλην Il. 2. 526, cf. Call. Del. 73; before its case, Lyc. 1029; absol., Hes. Sc. 372. (Prob. from ἐμπελάω; quite distinct from sq.)

ἐμπλην, Adv. strengthened for πλην or χωρίς, besides, except, c. gen., Archil. 100, Call. Del. 73.

ἐμπληντο, Ep. 3 pl. Ep. aor. pass. of ἐμπλήμι.

ἐμπληξία, ἢ, amazement, Lat. stupor: hence, stupidity, Aeschin. 84. 30. 2. πολιτείας ἐμπλ. instability, capriciousness, of administration, Id. 50. 10.

ἐμπληξίς, εἰς, ἢ, = foreg., Ael. V. H. 2. 19, Ath. 37 D.

ἐμπλησας, -σάμενος, ἐμπλήσσω, ἐμπλητο, v. sub πίμπλημι.

ἐμπλησις, εἰς, ἢ, = ἐμπλήρωσις, Epict. ap. Stob. 72. 27.

ἐμπλήσω, Att. -ττω: in Hom. ἐνπλ-: fut. ξω: I. intr. *to strike against*, fall upon or into, like ἐμπίπτω, c. dat., ὡς δ' ἂν ἡ κίχλαι . . . ἡ πέλειαι ἔρκει ἐνπλήξωσι Od. 22. 469; εἰ δὲ . . . τάφρω ἐνπλήξωμεν ὄρεσσι Il. 12. 72, cf. 15. 345; vñ ἐμπλ. *to fall upon* it, of a storm, Arat. 423: absol. *to dash*, Ap. Rh. 1. 1203., 2. 602. II. c. acc.

pers. *to attack*, Ap. Rh. 3. 1297. 2. ἐμπλ. φύβον τινὶ, Lat. *incutere metum alicui*, Opp. H. 3. 480.

ἐμπληστός, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ἐμπλήμι, *to be filled with*, τινὸς Plat. Rep. 373 B.

ἐμπλητο, ἐμπληντο, 3 sing. and pl. Ep. aor. pass. of ἐμπλήμι.

ἐμπλοκή, ἢ, an *inweaving, braiding*, κόμης, Strabo St5.

ἐμπλοκή, ἢ, a braid of hair, Clem. Al. 233.

ἐμπλόκιον, τό, a fashion of *plaiting women's hair*, Macho ap. Ath. 579 D, Plut. 750 E, LXX.

ἐμπλώω, Ep. for ἐμπλέω, Nic. Al. 426, Opp. H. 1. 260.

ἐμπνέω, poet. for ἐμπνέω.

ἐμπνευμάτω, *to blow up, inflate, expand*, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 54 D, Theophr. Ign. 17:—Pass. *to be wafted along*, as a ship, Luc. Lexiph. 15.

ἐμπνευμάτως, εἰς, ἢ, a *blowing up, inflation*, Plut. 2. 905 C, Ath. 53 C:—as Medic. term, flatulency, Foes. Oec. Hipp.

ἐμπνευσ, εἰς, ἢ, an *on-breathing, breathing*, LXX (Ps. 17. 16). II. inspiration, ἢ θεία ἐμπν. Greg. Nyss. 2. 187 A, al.; cf. ἐμπνέω II. 2.

ἐμπνευστός, ἢ, ὄν, *blown into*: ἐμπν. ὄργανα wind-instruments, Ath. 174 C, Vit. Hom. 148; so, ἐμπνευστικά ὄργανα A. B. 653. 30.

ἐμπνέω, poet. -πνέω: fut. -πνεύσομαι Eur. 1. citand. To blow or breathe upon, c. dat., πόντῳ Hes. Op. 506; ἐμπνέοντε μεταφρένῳ, of horses so close behind as to breathe upon one's back, Il. 17. 502; κατ' οὐρον, ὥσπερ ἰστίους, ἐμπνέομαι τῇδε Eur. Andr. 554; ἀνεμος ἐμπνέσας δορί Id. Cycl. 19:—αὐλοῖς ἐμπνέειν *to breathe into*, play the flute, Anth. P. 9. 266:—c. acc. cogn., χεῖλεσι μούσων ἐμπν., of a flute-player, Id. Plan. 4. 226; and in Pass., ἐμπνέμενα ὄργανα Poll. 4. 67.

2. absol. *to breathe, live, be alive*, like πνέω = ζῆν, Aesch. Ag. 671, Ar. Thesm. 926, Plat. Apol. 29 D, etc.; ἐμπν. τὰ τέχνηα Anth. P. 9. 777:—of one just expiring, βλέποντα κάμπνέοντ' ἔτι Soph. Ph. 883; σμάρκον ἐμπνέοντ' ἔτι Eur. Alc. 205; βραχὺν δὲ βίοντον ἐμπνέον ἔτι Id. Hipp. 1246; v. ἐμπνοός.

3. c. gen. *to breathe of*, be laden with, Ἀραβίης ὀδμῆς Perictyonē ap. Stob. 488. 2; ἐμπν. ἀπειλῶν καὶ φόβου, Lat. *caelestem spirare*, Act. Ap. 9. 1. II. trans. *to blow into*, ἰστίον ἐμπν. *to swell* the sail, h. Hom. Bacch. 33, cf. Pind. I. 2. 59. 2. *to breathe into*, infuse into, μένος or θάρσος τινὶ Il. 20. 110, Od. 9. 351, etc.; ἐμπν. τινὶ αὐδῇ Hes. Th. 31; πατρί . . . πατρός ἐνπνευσεν μένος Pind. O. 8. 93; μένος ἐμπν. ἐνίοις τῶν ἠρώων τὸν θεόν Plat. Symp. 179 B:—also c. inf. pro acc., ἐνπνευσέ μοι φρεσὶν φῶρος ὑφαίνειν *breathed into* my mind (i. e. inspired me with the thought) *to weave it*, Od. 19. 138:—Pass. *to be inspired*, Longin. 15. 2; εἰς μαντικὴν Plut. 2. 421 B.—Cf. εἰσπνέω.

ἐμπνίγω [τ], fut. -πνιθῶμαι *to suffocate in*, τινὶ Greg. Naz.

ἐμπνοή, ἢ, (ἐμπνέω) a breeze, Strabo 182.

ἐμπνοια, ἢ, *inbreathing, inspiration*, Luc. Hes. 9.

ἐμπνοός, ὄν, contr. -πνοός, ὄν, (πνοή) *with the breath in one, breathing*,

alive, οὐκ ἀπέθανε, ἀλλ' ἦν ἐμπνους Hdt. 7. 181; *ἐτ' ἐμπνους* Eur. Phoen. 1442; *ἐμπνους ἔτι ἄρῃς* Antipho 116. 6; *ἐπὶ ἐμπνους ὄντα* Thuc. 1. 134; cf. *ἐμπνέω* I. 2; *μορφὸς τύπος ἐμπνους*, of a statue, Epigr. Gr. 860. 3, cf. 1102.

ἐμπνυτο, read by Aristarch. Il. 22. 475, where we now have *ἀμπνυτο*: v. sub *ἀναπνέω*, cf. Il. 5. 697.

ἐμποδίζομαι, Adv. part. pres. pass., *as if fettered*, Plat. Crat. 415 C. **ἐμποδίζω**, fut. Att. *ἰώ* Plat. Lys. 210 B:—**Med.**, v. inf. II. 2:—**Pass.**, fut.—*ποδισθήσομαι* Porph. de Abst. 1. 17, Orib., or (in med. form)—*ἴσομαι* Antip. ap. Stob. 418. 52: pf.—*πεποδίσμαι*, v. inf. (ἐν, πούς). To put the feet in bonds, to put in bonds, fetter, τοὺς μάντιας Hdt. 4. 69:—**Pass.**, *ἐμπεποδισμένος τοὺς πόδας* Ib. 60; *ὀλιγοδρανία ἐμπεπ.* Aesch. Pr. 550.

II. generally, to hinder, thwart, impede, Lat. *impedire*, *tiná* Ar. Av. 965, Lys. 359, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 10; τοὺς τῆς πόλεως καιροὺς *τῆς εἰς τοὺς πόδας πορείας* Diod. 14. 28; *πρὸς τι* in a thing, *ἰσχυρ.* 415 E, Arist. Pol. 8. 6, 6, al.:—**Pass.**, *χαί σοφαὶ γνάμναι* .. *ἐμποδίζονται θάμα* Soph. Ph. 433; *ἐμποδίζοιτο ἂν μὴ πράττειν* would be hindered from doing, Plat. Symp. 183 A.

2. c. dat. rei, to be a hindrance to, interfere with, πολλάκις ἐνεργείας Arist. Eth. N. 1. 11, 12, cf. Pol. 4. 15, 8; ταῖς χορηγίαις Polyb. 5. 111, 4:—rarely c. acc. rei, *ἐμπ. τὸ κοινὸν ἔργον* Arist. Top. 8. 11, 3; so, in Med., *ἐμποδίζεται δόσαν* Philem. Incert. 72.

3. absol. to be a check or hindrance, Plat. Lys. 210 B, Arist. Pol. 4. 1, 3.

III. the passage, *κέχνηεν ὥσπερ ἐμποδίζων ἰσχυράς* Ar. Eq. 755, was evidently not understood by the Ancients, as the perplexed explanations in the Scholia shew: Casaubon explained it like one stringing figs; C. Newton suggests that it must refer to fig-jamming, as still practised about Smyrna: 'the figs are trodden quite flat with the foot before they are packed.'

ἐμπόδιος, ov, at one's feet (cf. *ἐμποδών*), Plat. Theat. 201 A; *coming in the way, meeting*, ap. Plut. Rom. 21.

2. commonly, in the way, presenting an obstacle, impeding, c. dat. pers., *ἡ βαβυλὼν οἱ ἦν ἐμπ.* Hdt. 1. 153, cf. 2. 158, 5. 90; *ἐμπ. κάλυμα* Eur. Ion 862; *εἰ τοῦτ' ἐμπ. σοι* Ar. Lys. 531, etc.

3. c. gen. rei, *ἐμπ. εἰναί εἰρήνης* Thuc. 1. 139; *ἐμπ. γίγνεσθαι τοῦ μὴ ἀσκέειν* Plat. Legg. 832 A; *μὴ .. ἐμπ. γίνηται θέσται* Id. Thuc. 1. 31.

4. ὅπῃ ἡ ἀρετὴ ἀσκέεται .. *ἐμπ. ἔστι* Plat. Rep. 407 C.

5. *ἐμπ. πρὸς τι* Arist. Eth. N. 9. 10, 2, Pol. 5. 10, 12.

ἐμπόδισμα, τό, an impediment, hindrance, Plat. Polit. 295 B, al.

ἐμποδισμός, ὁ, a hindering, impeding, Arist. Rhet. 2. 2, 4, Top. 8. 10, 6.

ἐμποδιστής, οὗ, ὁ, a hinderer, Joseph. A. J. 17. 10, 3.

ἐμποδιστικός, ὁ, ὄν, trammelling, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 13, 1, Phys. 4. 8. 10.

ἐμποδοστιάω, to be in the way, Diog. L. 10. 95, v. l. LXX (Judic. 11. 35).

ἐμποδοστιάς, οὗ, ὅ, (στήναι) in the way, LXX (1 Paral. 2. 7), Suid., Eccl. 1. 139.

ἐμποδών, Adv.—*ἐν ποδὶ ὦν*, but formed by anal. to *ἐκποδών*—before the feet, in the way, in one's path, κτείνειν πάντα τὸν ἐμπ. γινόμενον every one that came in the way, Hdt. 1. 80; *πάν ἔθνος* τὸ ἐμπ. 2. 102; τοὺς δὲ ἐμπ. γινόμενους 4. 118, cf. 7. 108; τὸ μὴ ἐμπ. those who are absent, Thuc. 2. 45; *μὴ πον λαβὼν τις ἐμπ.* (sc. γινόμενος) Ar. Vesp. 247.

2. in one's way, i. e. presenting an hindrance, ὅθεν .. οἱ ἐμπ. ἔστηκε Hdt. 6. 82; ὥς σφί τὸ ἐμπ. ἐγγίγνετο καθάρων when all impediments had been cleared away, Id. 7. 183; οὐδὲν ἐμπ. [ἔστι] Aesch. Pers. 13; *ἐμπ. στήναι* τινι Id. Theb. 1016; *παρεῖναι* Soph. O. T. 446; *κεῖσθαι* Eur. Ion 1047; *καθῆσθαι* Ar. Pax 473; *εἰ τινι γίγνεσθαι* to put oneself in the way, interfere with, Eur. Hec. 372; *ἐμπ. τινι φῦναι* Id. Or. 605.—c. inf., *ἐμπ. εἶναι τῷ ποιεῖν* Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 23; *ἐμπ. εἶναι* or *γίγνεσθαι* τινι μὴ πράττειν to prevent a person's doing, Ar. Pax 315, Thuc. 6. 28, etc.; *τὴ ἐμπ. μοι μὴ οὐ ποιεῖν*; what prevents my doing? Xen. Eq. 11, 13, cf. An. 3. 1, 13; so, *ἐμπ. τὸ μὴ εἶναι* Ib. 4. 8, 14; *ἐμπ. γίγνεσθαι* τοῦ μὴ ὄραν Id. Cyr. 2. 4, 23; *ἐμπ. εἶναι* τινὶ τινος to hinder one from a thing, Ib. 8. 5, 24, etc.; *λύγων τις ἐμπ.* ὅδ' ἔρχεται Eur. Supp. 395; *ποιεῖσθαι ἐμπ. τι* to regard it as a hindrance, suffer it to hinder, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 46, Dem. 548. 22, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 5, 7:—τὸ ἐμπ. the hindrance, obstacle, Hdt. 7. 183; *τὴ τοῦμοδίου* Ar. Lys. 1161.

3. in one's way, before one's eyes, manifest, πῶθεν ἀρξομαι, *ἐμποδὼν ἀπάντων ὄντων*, Andoc. 30. 16; *Χαρίτων ἱερὸν ἐμπ. ποιοῦνται* Arist. Eth. N. 5. 5, 7; and (with some notion of hostility), *ἀδ' ἐμποδὼν .. ταυτὸ ἦκα φράσον* Eur. Phoen. 706; *ἡ ἐμπ. παιδεία every-day education*, Arist. Pol. 8. 2, 2; *ἐμπ. εἶναι καὶ γνωρίζεσθαι* Polyb. 2. 17, 1.

4. of Time, immediately, Polemo ap. Macrobi. 5. 19.

ἐμποίω, to make in, ἐν δ' αὐτοῖσι [πύργους] πύλας ἐνεποίηον Il. 7. 438, cf. Ar. Eccl. 154:—**Med.**, *Ἑλικῶνι χοροὺς ἐνεποίησαντο* Hes. Th. 7:—**Pass.**, *χελιδὼν ἦν τις ἐμπεποιμένην introduced by the poet's art*, Ar. Av. 1301, v. Schol.

2. to put in, ἐμπ. ἔχουσιν ἔχνη i. e. to put their feet in the same tracks, Xen. Cyn. 5. 20.

3. to foist in, ἐς τὰ Μουσαῖον ἐμπ. χρησμόν Hdt. 7. 6; *χρησμοὶ ἐμπεποιημένοι τοῖς Σιβυλλείους* Dion. H. 4. 62.

II. to produce or create in, ἡ χρεῖα καθήλων .. γένεσιν ἐμπ. τῇ πόλει Plat. Rep. 371 D; *ὁ χρηματιστὰς .. πόλιν τὴν κηρήνα καὶ πτωχὸν ἐμπ. τῇ πόλει* Ib. 556 A, etc.

2. of states of mind, ἐπιθυμίαν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐμπ. Thuc. 4. 81; *κακὸν τι ἐμπ. ταῖς ψυχαῖς* Plat. Phaedo 115 E; *δειλὴν ἐν αὐτῇ* (sc. τῇ ψυχῇ) ἐμπ. Id. Rep. 590 B; *ἐπιθυμία ἐμπ. ἀνθρώποις* Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 19; *ἐπιστήμην τῇ ψυχῇ* Id. Mem. 2. 1, 20:—without a dat. to produce, create, *μῦθος, λήθη*, etc., Plat. Rep. 351 D, al.; *χαρὴν* Xen. Hier. 8. 4; *ὄργας, λύπας* Ib. 1, 28:—also c. inf. pro acc., *ἐμπ. τινὶ ἀκολούθησον εἶναι* to produce in one's mind the persuasion that he must follow, Id. Oec. 21, 7; *folly* by *ὄν* .. Id. An. 2. 6, 8.

3. of conditions, to introduce, produce, cause, *φθόρον* Thuc. 2. 51; *στάσεις* Id. 1. 2; *πολέμους καὶ στάσεις ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς ἐμπ.* Isocr. 75 F; *χρόνον διατριβὴν ἐμπ.* Thuc. 3. 38; *ἐμπ. χρόνους τινὶ* Dem. 651. 26; *κίνησιν* Arist. Phys. 8. 1, 3, etc.

ἐμποίησις, εως, ἡ, custom, Dio C. 37. 16.

ἐμποιητέον, verb. Adj. one must put in, τι ἐν τινι Arist. Poët. 14. 5.

ἐμποιητικός, ὁ, ὄν, productive of a thing in others, ἀλλοῖς τῶν τοιούτων λόγον Arist. Metaph. 4. 29, 5, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 191.

ἐμποικίλλω, to embroider upon, νίκαι ἐμποιικιλλόμεναι Plut. Timol. 8.

ἐμποίνιμος, ov, (ποινή) liable to punishment, ὅρκος οὐκ ἐμπ. that may be violated with impunity, Incert. ap. Stob. 1. 28, 2, Cornut. N. D. 24.

ἐμποίνιος, ov, = foreg., Suid.

ἐμπολάος, α, ov, of or concerned in traffic, epith. of Hermes as god of commerce, etc., Ar. Ach. 816, Pl. 1155.

ἐμπολάω: impf. *ἠμπολόω* Ar. Vesp. 444. (ἀπ-) Eur.: fut. —ἤσω, Soph. Ant. 1063: aor. *ἠμπολόησα*, but in Isae. 88. 26 *ἐνεπόλησα* (cf. *ἐκκλησιάζω*): pf. *ἠμπολόηκα* Trag.:—**Med.**, v. inf. II. 2:—**Pass.**, aor. *ἠμπολόηθην* Soph.: pf. *ἠμπολόημαι*, Ion. ἐμπ.—(ἐξ-) Hdt., Soph.: (akin to *πώλω*, q. v.). To get by barter or traffic, only once in Hom., in Med., *βίστον πόλιν ἐμπολόωντο* they were getting much substance by traffic, Od. 15. 455: so in Act. to get by sale, ἐξ ὧν [προβάτων etc.] *ἐνεπόλησαν τετρακισχιλίας [δραχμὰς]* Isae. l. c., cf. Xen. An. 7. 5, 4:—hence to earn, *προσεύχ* τὸ γ' εὐ πράσσειν .. κέρδους ἐμπολά Soph. Tr. 93; *δύξαν ἠμποληκότητα* Greg. Naz. Catm. 2. p. 210 ed. Colon.

2. to deal or traffic in, *ἐμπολάτε τὰπὸ Σάρδεων ἡλεκτρον* Soph. Ant. 1037: to purchase, buy, Id. O. T. 1025, Ar. Vesp. 444, Pax 367, 563; *οὐκ ἐλεύθερος ἀλλ' ἐμποληθεὶς* Soph. Tr. 250; but *ἀνέμοι* was the common word:—cf. *ἐμπολητός, ἐξεμπολάω*.

3. *ἐμπ. τὴν ἐμὴν φρένα* to make profit of my mind, by dealing with me, Soph. Ant. 1063, cf. 1055, 1061.

II. absol. to deal as a merchant, deal, traffic, *ἴν' ἐμπολά βέλτιον* Ar. Pax 448; *νυνὶ δὲ πενήτηνον δραχμῶν ἐμπολῶ* to the amount of 50 drachmas, Ib. 1201; *οὐκέτ' ἐμπολῶμεν οὐδ' εἰς ἡμῶν* Id. Thesm. 452.

2. metaph. to deal or fare in any way, *ἠμποληκῶς τὰ πλεῖστ' ἀμείνονα* having dealt in most things with success, Aesch. Eum. 631; *κάλλιον ἐμπολῆσαι* will find himself better in health, Hipp. 507. 31; *ἀρ' ἠμπολῆκας ὥσπερ ἡ ψάτις κρατεῖ* Soph. Aj. 978 (but perhaps *ἠμπολῆκα σ'* = *προδεδωκα σ'*, is the true reading.)

ἐμπολεμέω, to wage war in, τὴν χώραν οὐ παρέχουσιν ἐμπ. Andoc. 26. 41, cf. Plut. 2. 252 A.

ἐμπολέμιος, ov, pertaining to war, ταῦτα τὰ ἐμπ. Hdt. 6. 56.

2. of military age, ὅσον ἐμπ. Plat. Legg. 755 E; *οἱ ἐμπ.* Ib. 756 A.

ἐμπολέμος, ov, = foreg., C. I. 1476.

ἐμπολός, εως, ὁ, a merchant, trafficker, Anth. P. 6. 304.

ἐμπολώ, late form for ἐμπολάω, Tzet., v. Lob. Phryi. 584.

ἐμπολή, ἡ, merchandise, Pind. P. 2. 125, Ar. Ach. 930; *ὀλέκδας γεμούσας* .. ἐμπολῆς Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 23; in pl., Soph. Fr. 499.

II. traffic, purchase, Eur. I. T. 1111, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 39.

III. gain made by traffic, profit, money, Palaeoph. 46. 3, v. Piers. Moer. p. 155: a harlot's hire, Artemid. 1. 78, Dio C. 79. 13.

ἐμπόλημα, τό, matter of traffic, the freight or cargo of a ship, κόρην παρισσίδεσθαι λαβήντων ἐμπ. (metaph.) Soph. Tr. 538; in pl. wares, merchandise, Eur. Cycl. 137.

II. gain made by traffic, Theophr. Char. 6.

ἐμπόλησις, εως, ἡ, a buying, trafficking, Poll. 3. 25, 124.

ἐμπολητός, ὁ, ὄν, bought, οὐμπολητός Σισύφου Aeschr. the son of Sisyphus bought by or palmed off upon Lu., Soph. Ph. 417.

ἐμπολιζέω, to inclose within the city, Λόφον Dion. H. 2. 1.

II. (πόλος) to fit with or to the pole, Ptolem., like ἐναρμόζω.

ἐμπολιορκέω, to besiege in a place, Strabo 752.

ἐμπολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, in the city or state: δ' ἐμπ. τινι one's fellow-citizen, Soph. O. C. 1156; so also Musgr. in O. C. 637, for *ἐμπαλις*.

ἐμπολιτεύω, to be one of a state, to be a citizen, hold civil rights, Thuc. 4. 106; *ἐμπ. ἐκεῖ* Ib. 103; so also in Pass., *ὁ ἐμπολιτευόμενος* Isocr. 83 B; τῇ πόλει καὶ τοῖς ἐμπολιτευομένοις Polyb. 5. 9, 9:—metaph., ἀφρσόνην ἐνεπολίτευσε τῇ πόλει Joseph. A. J. 17. 10, 6, cf. Philostr. 221.

2. *ἐμπαλιτεύεσθαι τινι* to talk politics with one, Cic. Att. 6. 7, 7.

II. trans. to introduce into a state, ἐμπ. ἀκολασίαν ἐν οὐρανῷ Heracl. Alleg. Hom. 69.

ἐμπολόωντο, v. sub ἐμπολάω 2.

ἐμπομύω, to walk in procession, strut, swagger, ἐν βάβδοις Dio C. 77. 5; τῇ καθάρᾳ Luc. adv. Indoct. 10:—absol., Clem. Al. 272, 296.

ἐμπόνεω, to work in or at a thing, Alciphro 3. 25.

ἐμπόνος, ov, patient of labour, Hipp. Aër. 289, Incert. ap. Schol. Hippocr. p. 172.

II. tailsome, painful, τὰ ἐμπόνα Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 9; *ἐμπ. κραγὴ vehement outcry*, LXX (3 Macc. 1. 28). Adv.—*ως*, Eccl. 9. 9.

ἐμπορέα, ἡ, late form of ἐμπορία, Ens., Io. Chrys.

ἐμπορεῖον, τό, late form of ἐμπορίον, Arist. Oec. 2. 17, 1.

ἐμπορέυμα, τό, merchandise, Xen. Vect. 3. 4, Hier. 9, 11.

ἐμπορεύομαι, fut.—*πορεύσομαι*: aor. *ἐνεπορεύθην*, and in Plat. Ep. 313 D, —*εὐσάμην*: Dcp. To travel, ἐπὶ χώραν Soph. O. T. 456; *ὡς τύραννον* Eur. Fr. 111; *ποῖ δ' ἐμπορεύει*, Id. El. 405; *ἐκείθεν* Ar. Ach. 754.

2. absol. to walk, Lat. *incedo*, Epich. 26 Ahr., Metag. 'Ομ. 1.

II. to travel for traffic or business, χρηματισμοῦ χάριν Plat. Legg. 952 E; *εἰς Πόντον* Chion. Ep. 5:—metaph., *ἐμπ. εἰς ἱατρικὴν* to invade the art of healing, Hipp. 3. 4.

2. to be a merchant, to trade, traffic, Thuc. 7. 13, Xen. Vect. 3. 1 and 3; *τὴν* in a thing, Poëta ap. Suid. s. v. *λόγισαι*.

3. c. acc. rei, to import, Ep. Plat. 313 E; *εἰς θαλάσσης* Dion. H. 6. 86; *πορφύραν ἀπὸ Φοινίκης* Diog. L. 7. 2; *γλαυκὰς* Luc. Nigrin. prooem.:—metaph., *δαίταν ἥνπερ ἐμπορεύεται* what manner of life he leads, Eur. Fr. 809. 6 (but v. ἡμερεύω); *ἐμπ. τὴν φιλοσοφίαν* to make a trade of it, Themist. 298; cf. Joseph. A. J. 4. 6, 4, Ath. 569 F.

4. c. acc. pers. to make gain of, to overreach, to cheat, 2 Ep. Petr. 2. 3: so in Act., Polyb. 38. 4, 10, where Valck. proposes *ῥητορεύω*.

ἐμπορευέται, verb. Adj. one must tramp, Ar. Ach. 480.

ἐμπορευτικός, ὁ, ὄν, commercial, mercantile, Plat. Polit. 290 A.

ἐμπορία, Ion.—ἡ, ἡ, (ἐμπορος) commerce (acc. to Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 3, of three kinds, ναυκληρία, φορηγία, παράστασις), mostly used of a

merchant's business, commerce or trade by sea, opp. to καπηλεία (cf. ἐμποροίης II), Hes. Op. 644, Theogn. 1168, Simon. 127, etc.; ἐμπορίαν ποιεῖσθαι Isoc. 15 A; ἐμπορίας οὐκ οὐσὺς Thuc. 1. 2; ἐὰν κατὰ θάλατταν ἡ ἐμπ. γένηται Plat. Rep. 371 A; κατ' ἐμπορίην, Att. -ίαν, for traffic, Hdt. 3. 139, Simon. l. c., Isoc. 359 A; ἐμπορίας ἐνεκα Thuc. 1. 7, cf. 6. 7; πρὸς ἐμπορίαν Ar. Av. 718 — in pl., τὰς ἐμπ. τὰς κεφαλὰς Ib. 594; περὶ τὰς ἐμπ. διατρίβειν Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 10, cf. Dem. 1285. 9.

2. a trade or business, Anth. P. 6. 63, Ev. Matth. 22. 5. II. goods trafficked in, merchandise, Xen. Vect. 3, 2 (cf. ἐμπορίον II), Anth. P. 7. 500; αὐτοῦ τὴν ἐμπ. ἐφασκεν εἶναι Lys. 908. 10; ἐπὶ τῇ ἐμπορίᾳ, ἣν ἦγεν ἐν τῇ . . νηϊ ap. Dem. 930. 21. ἐμπορίζομαι, Pass. to be provided (ἐκπ.?), Menand. Incert. 165.

ἐμπορικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, of or for commerce, commercial, mercantile, οἶκος Stesich. 78; ἐμπ. τέχνη or ἐμπορικὴ alone, = ἐμπορία, Plat. Euthyphro 14 E, Soph. 223 D, al.; so, τὰ ἐμπορικὰ Id. Legg. 842 D; ἐμπ. δίκαι (cf. ἐπιμελητής II. 5), Dem. 79. 23; κατὰ τοὺς ἐμπ. νόμους Id. 924. 10; ἐμπ. συμβολαῖς Id. 940. 7; τὰ ἐμπ. χρήματα money to be used in trade, Ib. 20, v. inf. 2; ἡ μὲν ἡ ἐμπ. the mina of commerce (calculated by Böckh to be to the common mina as 69 to 50), C. I. 123, v. p. 168, § 4; ἐμπορικόν, τό, the class of merchant-seamen, Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 21.

imported, foreign, ἐμπ. χρήματα διεμπολῶν Ar. Ach. 974; φόρτος Plut. Lycurg. 9. 3. διήγημα ἐμπ. a traveller's tale, i. e. a romance, Polyb. 4. 39, 11.

II. Adv. —κῶς, in mercantile fashion, Strabo 376. ἐμπορίον, τό, Lat. entporium, a trading-place, mart, factory, entrepot of merchandise, such as were formed by the Phoenicians and Carthaginians in Sicily and Spain, by the Greeks in the Archipelago and Black Sea, Hdt. 1. 165., 4. 108., 7. 158., 9. 106, Thuc. 1. 100., 7. 50, cf. Ar. Av. 1523; προσάται τοὺς ἐμπ., like Lat. praefecti mercatorum, Hdt. 2. 178; ἐμπ. παρέχειν, of Corinth, Thuc. 1. 13. 2. τὸ ἐμπ., at Athens, the Exchange, where the merchants resorted, δανείσασθαι χρήματα ἐν τῷ ἐμπορίῳ Dem. 923. 4, cf. 328. 20; ἐκ τοῦ ἐμπορίου τινὲς foreign merchants, Diphil. Ἀπολ. 1. 3, cf. Ζωγράφ. 1. 9, cf. ἐπιμελητής II. 5. II. ἐμπόρια, τὰ, merchandise, Xen. Vect. 1. 7 (Schneid. ἐμπορίας, cf. ἐμπορία II).

ἐμπόρος, ὄν, (v. sub περῶν) one who goes on shipboard as a passenger, Lat. vector, Od. 2. 319., 24. 300; opp. to τὸ ναυκλήπος or owner. II. = ὁ ἐν πόρῳ ὢν, any one on a journey by land or sea, a traveller, wanderer, Aesch. Cho. 661, Soph. O. T. 456, O. C. 25, 203, Eur. Alc. 1000.

III. a merchant, trader, Lat. mercator, Simon. l. c. Iamb. 14, Hdt. 2. 39, Thuc. 6. 31, etc.; distinguished from the huckster or retail-dealer (κάπηλος, institor) by his making voyages and importing goods himself, Plat. Prot. 313 D, Rep. 371 D, cf. Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 10, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1155 — metaph., ἐμπόρος βίον a trafficker in life, Eur. Hipp. 964; ἐμπ. περὶ τὰ τῆς ψυχῆς μαθήματα Plat. Soph. 231 D; ὥρῃς ἐμπ. a dealer in beauty, Anth. P. 9. 416; ἐμπ. γυναικῶν Epigr. Gr. 614. 5. 2. as Adj., = ἐμπορικὸς, ναὺς ἐμπ. Diod. 5. 12.

ἐμπόρῳ, Ion. —έω, to fasten with a brooch or pin:—Pass., εἴματα ἐν-επορῶσθαι (Ion. for -ῆναι) they wore garments fastened with a brooch upon the shoulder, Hdt. 7. 77; ἐμπόρῳπνέμενος διπλὰ τὰ ἱμάτια Lycurg. 1153. 5, cf. Dion. H. 2. 70, Plut. Mar. 17.

ἐμπόρημα, τό, a garment secured by a brooch, Hesych.

ἐμπόρδομαι, Pass. = ἐμπορῶμαι, LXX (1 Macc. 14. 44), Hesych.

ἐμπόρφυρος, ὄν, inclining to purple, Diosc. 3. 114.

ἐμπότης, ὄν, (ἐμπίνω) drinkable, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 13.

Ἐμπόσσα, ἡ, Empusa, a hobgoblin assuming various shapes, said to be sent by Hecate, also Ὀνοσκελῖς, Ὀνοκώλη (donkey-footed), Ar. Ran. 293, Eccl. 1056, cf. Dem. 270. 25; sometimes identified with Hecate, Ar. Fr. 426: v. Λέμια.

ἐμπρακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, efficacious, operative, Diosc. 1. 48.

ἐμπρακτός, ὄν, within one's power to do, practicable, μηχανή Pind. P. 3. 110:—of persons, active, περί τι Diod. 13. 102; τόλμαν ἔχειν ἐμπρακτον πρὸς τι ready for . . Id. 13. 70:—τὸ ἐμπρ. energy, effect, Longin. 11. 2:—Adv. —τως, Plut. Sertor. 4. II. under bond to pay, C. I. 1569 A. 54.

ἐμπρεπής, ἡ, ὄν, distinguished among or above others, θύννος . . πᾶσιν ἰχθύεσσι ἐμπρ. ἐν μυτιῶν Anan. 1. 8. II. conspicuous for, ἐμπρ. ἰαλέομαι Aesch. Supp. 116; cf. sq.

ἐμπρέπω, to be conspicuous in, ἐμπρέποντες αἰθέρι, of the stars, Aesch. Ag. 6; ἐπ' οὐμῶν ἐμπρ. (Ms. εὐ πρ.) to be conspicuous on the face, Ib. 1428; Βάκχαις ἐμπρ. among them, Ar. Nub. 605. 2. to be conspicuous or famous, Aesch. Cho. 356, Eur. Heracl. 407; ἀνδράσι for men, Pind. P. 8. 39; ἀλγεῖσι Soph. El. 1187; ἐσθῆμασιν Id. Fr. 706; ἐν ὄπλοις δεινὸς ἐμπρ. Dio. C. 40. 41; ἐνέπρεπον ἔχοντες . . Hdt. 7. 67, 83.

3. to suit, τινί Plut. Alcib. 1: impers. it is fitting or suitable, c. inf., Heliod. 5. 8.

ἐμπρήσθαι, fut. σαι, to blow up, inflate, of the wind, in tmesi, ἐν δ' ἀνεμος πρῆσθαι μέσον ἱστῶν Il. 1. 481; v. sub πρήσθαι:—Pass., ἐμπρησμένης ὕδης of a bloated sow, Ar. Vesp. 36. II. to burn, ἐνέπρησθον μέγα ἀστὺ Il. 9. 589; but in this sense elsewhere only in fut. ἐμπρήσσω, in aor. ἐμπρήσαι, which belong to ἐμπρήναι.

ἐμπρησῖς, εὐς, Ion. ιος, ἡ, a conflagration, Hdt. 8. 55, Plat. Rep. 470 A; in pl., ἐμπρησῖς οἰκῶν Aeschin. 76. 3.

ἐμπρησμός, ὁ, = foreg., Plat. 2. 824 E, Poll. 9. 156, Or. Sib. 4. 155.

ἐμπρηστής, οὐ, ὅ, one that burns, Procl., Aquil. V. T.

ἐμπριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, like a saw, of the pulse, Galen.

ἐμπρῶ [ῖ], fut. ἰσω, to saw into, ὁστέον Hipp. V. C. 913 (Littre ἐκπρ.); τὸ οὐς ἐνέπρισε τοῖς ὀδοῦσι bit deep into it, Diod. Excerpt. 558. 65.

II. to gnash together, ὀδόντας ἐμπρ. to keep the teeth fixed in a bite, Id. 17. 92, cf. Luc. Somn. 14; so, ἐμπρ. γένυν χαλινούς Opp. H. 5. 186, cf. C. 2. 261. III. intr. to bite, be pungent, of mustard, etc., Nic. Al. 533, Th. 71.

ἐμπροθεν, ποῖτ. for ἐμπροσθεν (cf. ἐκπρῶθεν, ὀπίθεν), Theocr. 9. 6. ἐμπρόθεσμος, ὄν, within or before the stated time, opp. to ἐκπρῶθ., ἀγῶνες Plut. 2. 501 E; ἐκπρόθεμον τινα πῦρ Luc. V. H. 2. 27.

ἐμπροκίος, ὄν, (προῖς) given by way of dower, ἐμπρ. δοθῆναι, δεδόσθαι App. Mithr. 75, Civ. 1. 10.

ἐμπρομελεῖσθαι, fut. ἦσω, to train oneself in beforehand, τινί Philo 2. 90. ἐμπροσθα, Adv., Dor. for sq., Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 57, 101, Apoll. de Adv. 563.

ἐμπροσθεν, before consonants, sometimes, ἐμπροσθε, Hdt. 7. 144, Isocr. 415 C, C. I. 2353, al., v. Ast. Lex. Plat.; and in Poets metri grat., Hegesipp. Ἀδ. 1. 20, Nicom. Eil. 1. 14, Ap. Rh. 4. 590.

I. Adv.: 1. of Place, before, in front, Hdt. 7. 126, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 23; τὸ and τὰ ἐμπροσθεν the front, the fore-side, Hdt. 5. 62, etc.; εἰς τὸ ἐμπρ. forwards, Id. 4. 61., 8. 89; ἐκ τοῦ ἐμπρ. στήναι in front, opposite, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 6. 2. of Time, before, earlier, of old, Plat. Phaedr. 277 D, etc.; so, τὰ ἐμπρ. Id. Gorg. 448 E; ὁ, ἡ, τὸ ἐμπρ. the former or earlier, Id. Legg. 773 E, etc.

II. as Prep. with gen., before, in front of, Lat. ante: 1. of Place, ἐμπρ. αὐτῆς (sc. τῆς νῆος) Hdt. 8. 87, cf. 2. 110, etc. 2. of Time, ἐμπρ. ταύτης (sc. τῆς γνῶμης) Id. 144; ἐμπρ. εἶναι τῶν πραγμάτων to be beforehand with events, Dem. 51. 15.

3. of Degree, ἐμπρ. τοῦ δικαίου preferred before justice, Id. 1297. 26. ἐμπροσθίδιος, α, ὄν, = sq., Apoll. de Adv. 567.

ἐμπροσθεν, ὄν, fore, like πρόσθιος, of the feet of a quadruped, opp. to ὀπίσθιος, ἐμπρ. πόδες Hdt. 4. 60; σκέλη Xen. Eq. 11, 2, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 37, al.; κῶλα Ib. 4. 10, 29; of ἐμπρ. ὀδόντες Id. Phys. 2. 8, 3; ἐμπρ. τραύματα wounds in front, Dion. H. 10. 37.

ἐμπροσθό-κεντρος, ὄν, with a sting in front, of insects, Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 12, etc.

ἐμπροσθοτονία, ἡ, a disease in which the body is drawn forward, tetanic procurvation, opp. to ὑπισθοτονία, Cael. Aurel. de Morb. Ac. 3. 6.

ἐμπροσθοτονικός, ἡ, ὄν, suffering from ἐμπροσθοτονία, Ib.

ἐμπροσθό-τονος, ὄν, drawn forwards and stiffened, opp. to ὑπισθότονος, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 6, cf. Foës, Occ. Hipp.

ἐμπροσθ-ορητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὀρέω) making water forwards, opp. to ὑπισθορητικός, Arist. H. A. 3. 1, 3.

ἐμπροσθό-φάνης, ἑς, shining on the front, Galen. de Fasc. 4. 93.

ἐμπρῶρος, ὄν, depressed towards the prow, ἐμπρ. τὰ σκάφη ποιεῖν Polyb. 16. 4, 12.

ἐμπύσις, εὐς, ἡ, a spitting, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 2.

ἐμπύσσω, τό, a spitting on, LXX (Isai. 50. 6): cf. ἐκπύσσω.

ἐμπύτω, to spit into, ἐς ποταμὸν Hdt. 1. 138. II. to spit upon, εἰς τι Ath. 345 C; τινί εἰς τὸ πρῶσσαν Plut. 2. 189 A, cf. Ev. Matth. 26. 67; ἐς τινα Ib. 27. 30; τινί Arist. Fr. 271, etc.:—Med., LXX (Num. 25. 9):—Pass. to be spat upon, Muson. ap. Stob. 169. 36.

ἐμπύτωσις, εὐς, ἡ, a falling in, Eust. Opusc. 297. 10. II. falling upon, pressure, Dion. H. 9. 23. 2. incidence, εἰδῶλων Diog. L. 9. 44.

ἐμπύτως, ὄν, falling into, inclined, εἰς τὸ κακόν M. Anton. 10. 7.

ἐμπυεῖδιον, τό, and ἐμπυεῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, (πύελος) a socket in which a pivot works, both in Hero Autom. 251, 245.

ἐμπύω, to suppurate, Hipp. Progn. 43, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 8, etc.

ἐμπύη, ἡ, = ἐμπύσις, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 8.

ἐμπύημα, τό, a gathering, suppuration, abscess, esp. internal, Hipp. Progn. 41, Epid. 3. 1059, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 10.

ἐμπυηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, suppurating, prob. l. Hipp. Art. 807.

ἐμπύησις, εὐς, ἡ, suppuration, Hipp. Aph. 1256, Aretae., etc.

ἐμπυητικός, ἡ, ὄν, causing suppuration, Hipp. 387. 26.

ἐμπύικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἐμπυηματικός, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 8.

ἐμπύισκω, to cause suppuration: Pass. to suppurate internally, Hipp. V. C. 898; so also intr. in Act., Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 14, Galen.

ἐμπύκάζω, to wrap up in:—Pass., νῶος ἐμπυεῖσθαι his mind is shrouded, hard to make out, Mosch. 1. 15 — cf. Homer's πυκνὰ μῆδεα.

ἐμπύλιος, α, ὄν, at the gate, epith. of Artemis Hecate, Orph. Arg. 900:—ἐμπύλιος was a Theban name for Poseidon, Keil Inscr. Boeot. p. 73, cf. Aesch. Theb. 502, Ar. Eq. 1172.

ἐμπύομαι, Pass. to suppurate, Hipp. 459. 30.

ἐμπυος, ὄν, (πύον) suffering from an abscess, esp. in the lungs, Hipp. Aph. 1253, Dem. 1260. 26, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 3. II. festering, suppurating, Soph. Ph. 1378; στέφανον ἀπολύσεται ἐμπυον ἰλύν Androni. ap. Galen. 13. p. 876; ἐμπ. μώτος lint, Galen.

ἐμπύρετος, ὄν, in fever-heat, Alex. Trall. 5. p. 252.

ἐμπύρεμα, τό, a live coal covered with ashes, so as to allow of the fire being re-kindled (λείψανον Hesych., ἐνανσμα Suid.), Arist. Fir. 216, 217:—metaph., Longus 1. 29, Synes. 31 C.

ἐμπύρεω, to set on fire, Ar. Lys. 372:—Med. to catch fire, Theophr. H. P. 5. 9, 6, Philostr. 849. 2. to inflame, τὴν ψυχὴν Arist. Resp. 8, 4, cf. Juvent. 4, 5. II. to kindle in the body, θερμύτητα Id. G. A. 2. 4, 27, cf. P. A. 2. 2, 24., 2. 8, 5. III. to roast in or on the fire, Ar. Pax 1137.

ἐμπύρια (legend. —εία), ἡ, divination by fire, Hesych.; cf. ἐμπυρος.

ἐμπύριβήτης, οὐ, ὅ, (ἐν, πύρ, βαῖνω) made for standing on the fire, μέγαν τρίποδ' ἐμπυριβήτην Il. 23. 702.

ἐμπύριζω, = ἐμπυρεῖω, Diod. 2. 36., 12. 43, C. I. 5984 B. 12.

ἐμπύριος [ῖ], ὄν, = ἐμπυρος, Iamblich. Myst. 7. 2.

ἐμπύρισμός ὁ, = ἐμπρησμός, Hyperid. ap. Phryn. p. 335 et Poll. 9. 156, Polyb. 9. 41. 5, C. I. 4040. VIII:—less Att., acc. to Phryn.

ἐμπυρο-εἶδης, ἑς, Plat. 2. 881 D, f. l. for ἐν πυρὶ σφαιροειδεῖ.

ἐμπύρος, ὄν, (πύρ) in, on or by the fire, σκεῆθ' ἐμπρ. implements used at the forge, opp. to ἀπύρα, Plat. Legg. 679 A; ἡ ἐμπρ. τέχνη the work of the forge, smith's art, Id. Prot. 321 E, (but in Eur. Phoen. 954, the art of divining by fire, soothsaying trade, v. inf. III).

II. exposed to

fire or sun, scorched, burnt, fire-scathed, νεκρός Eur. Phoen. 1186: *roasted*, σάρξ Anth. P. 6. 89:—*fiery hot, torrid*, χώρα Strabo 740; ἀήρ Theophr. C. P. 1. 13, 5; [ἡ] φερα] ἐμπυροσκόπῃ Id. C. P. 1. 13, 4: *feverish*, Hipp. 423. 27; *inflammatory*, of a wound, Arist. Mirab. 164. 2. *burning, scorching*, ἡλῖος Anth. P. 9. 24:—*metaph.* of persons, *fiery*, Plut. Num. 5. 3. *lighted*, λαμπρός Anth. P. 6. 100; βρώσις Ib. 10. 7. III. *of or for a burnt-offering*, ὀρθοστάται Eur. Hel. 547. 2. *as Subst.*, ἐμπύρα (sc. ἱερά), *tā, burnt sacrifices*, opp. to ἀπύρα, Pind. O. 8. 4; δι' ἐμπύρων σπονδὰς καθιεῖναι to make libations at the burnt-offerings, Eur. I. A. 59; (hence ἐμπύρα are improperly used for σπονδαί, Soph. El. 405); κατὰρας ποιεῖσθαι ἐπὶ ἐμπύρων to swear upon the sacrifice, Polyb. 16. 31, 7, App. Hesp. 9; cf. Liv. 21. 1, Virg. Aen. 12. 201:—*esp.* of burnt-offerings as used for purposes of divination (v. supr.), Soph. Ant. 1005 sq., Eur. Phoen. 1255 (v. sub ῥήσις); *els ἐμπύρ' ἐλθεῖν* Eur. I. T. 16; so also, ἐμπύρα σήματ' ἰδέσθαι Ap. Rh. 1. 145;—for Aesch. Cho. 484, v. sub εὐδειπνός. ἐμπύρο-σκόπος, *ov, one who divines by ἐμπύρα*, Schol. Il. 24. 221. ἐμπύρῳ, = ἐμπυρῶν, Hesych. ἐμπυρρός, *ov, ruddy*, Arist. Color. 6. 3, Theophr. Color. 44. ἐμπύρωσις, *ews, ἡ, a kindling, heating*, Arist. Respir. 16. 1. ἐμπυτιάω, *to curdle with rennet*, γάλα Diosc. 6. 26, in Pass. ἐμύς or ἐμύς, ὕδωρ, *ἡ, the fresh-water tortoise*, Emys lutaria, Arist. H. A. 5. 33, 3, al.; also ὅ, Ib. 8. 17, 6:—v. Bonitz Ind. Arist. ἐμφύγειν, *inf.* of aor. 2 ἐνέφαγον, *no pres. ἐν-εσθῶ* being in use:—*to eat hastily*, ἐμφαγόντες ὅ τι δύναντο Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 8; ἐκέλευον αὐτοὺς ἐμφαγόντας πορεύεσθαι Id. 4. 2, 1, cf. Cyr. 7. 1, 1, 8. 1, 44, and v. ἐμπύω—*so in Med.*, Hipp. 561. 1. II. *to eat in or upon*, χρυσὸς κοῖλος ἡμῖν ἐμφαγεῖν Luc. Navig. 20. ἐμφαίνω, *fut.* -φάνω, *to shew or let a thing be seen in, οἷον ἐν κατόπτρῳ* χρώματα Plat. Tim. 71 B. 2. *to exhibit, display*, ἐμφ. φαντάσιαν μικροῦς Arist. Mund. 4. 23; τὴν ἰδέαν τοῦ σώματος Plat. Alex. 4; εὐδομίαν Theophr. 6. 5, 2, cf. 6, 2; αἰρέειν Polyb. 3. 31, 8; οὐδὲν τοιοῦτον ἐμφαίνονται present no such appearance, Luc. D. Deor. 26. 1. 3. *to indicate, declare*, τι Polyb. 23. 7, 9; ἐμφ. ὅτι... Diod. 1. 87, Plut.; ὥς... Polyb. 3. 23, 5. II. *Pass.*, with *fut. med.* *to be seen in a mirror*, *to be reflected*, ἐν ὕδασι ἢ ἐν κατόπτρῳ Plat. Rep. 402 B. etc., cf. Arist. Meteor. 1. 8, 11, An. Post. 2. 15, 1 (where ἡχεῖ and ἐμφαίνεται are quasi-impersonal); ἐν χαλκείῳ Xen. Symp. 7. 4; τῷ εἶδει Plat. Alc. 4. 2, 2, etc.—ἐμφαίνεται impers. *it is manifested*, Plut. 2. 953 E; so also in Act., ἐμφαίνει οὗτος Cebes 21. 3. *to appear as existing in...*, ἐν τῇ κατηγορίᾳ τῇ τοιαύτῃ Arist. Metaph. 6. 1, 4; ἐνυπάρχειν καὶ ἐμφ. Id. de An. 2. 2, 1, Eth. N. 1. 4, 11. ἐμφάνεια, *ἡ, manifestation*, εἰς ἐμφ. ἀγειν *to bring to light*, Theophr. Ign. 2. ἐμφάνει, *és, (ἐμφαίνω) shewing in itself, reflecting*, of mirrors, Plat. Tim. 46 A. II. *visible to the eye, manifest*, a. of persons, Trag., etc.; esp., like ἐναργής, of the gods appearing bodily among men, Soph. O. T. 909, Eur. Bacch. 22, Ar. Vesp. 733, Plat. Alc. 2. 141 A; so, ὅπως ἐμφ. ἐνυπνιάειν Aesch. Pers. 518, cf. Cho. 667; ἐμφανῆ τινα ὁρᾶν, ἰδεῖν *to see him bodily*, Soph. Aj. 538, Ar. Thesm. 682, cf. Soph. El. 1454; πῶς ἂν ὁμῖν ἐμφανῆς... γενοίμην; how could I make it manifest? Id. Ph. 531; ἐμφανῆς τιμαῖσιν = ἐμφανὺς τιμώμενος Id. O. T. 909:—*as law term*, ἐμφανῆ παρέχειν τινά *to produce a person in open court*, Antipho 133. 34, cf. Dem. 1294. 15; so, ἐμφανῆ καταστήσας *to produce in court*, either the property or the vouchers, Dem. 1239. 5; ἐμφανῶν κατάστασις, cf. Lat. exhibitio, actio ad exhibendum, Isac. 59. 22, Dem. 1251. 3. b. of things, ὅτι γὰρ ἐστὶ τὰ ἐμφανῆ κρύπτειν Soph. O. C. 755; ἐμφ. τεκμήρια visible proofs, Id. El. 1109; ἄλγος ἐμφ. Pind. Fr. 229; κλανυμός Hdt. 1. 111, etc.; τὰ ἐμφ. κτήματα the actual property, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 10. 2. ποιεῖν τι ἐμφανές *to do it in public*, Lat. in propatulo, Hdt. 1. 203., 3. 101; τὸ ἐμφ. opp. to τὸ μέλλον, Thuc. 3. 42; εἰς τοὺς μανῆς ἐλθεῖν *to come into light, come forward*, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 13, cf. Ages. 9, 1. 3. *open, manifest, palatable*, τυραννίς Ar. Vesp. 417; βία Thuc. 4. 86; ἐμφ. λόγος a plain speech, Aesch. Eum. 420; ἐν ἐμφανεί λόγῳ openly, Thuc. 7. 48; τὴν δαίνοιαν ἐμφ. ποιεῖν διὰ τῆς φωνῆς Plat. Theat. 206 D; ἐμφανές ἐστιν ὅτι... Xen. Hier. 9, 10. 4. *manifest, well-known*, τὰ ἐμφανῆ Hdt. 2. 33; ἐμφανῆ γὰρ ἦν Soph. Ant. 448; conspicuous, notable, Diod. 1. 68. III. Adv. -ώς, *Ion.* -νώς, *visibly, openly*, Lat. palam, Hdt. 1. 140, Aesch. Ag. 626, etc.; ἐμφ. ἐλευθεροῦν without doubt, Hdt. 6. 123; ἐμφ. ἡμῖν ἀνοῖν openly, i.e. not secretly or treacherously, Soph. Tr. 278; οὐ λόγους, ἀλλ' ἐμφανῶς but really, Ar. Nub. 611; ἐμφ. ἡδὴ λείπειν Id. Ach. 312; Comp. -έστερον, Plat. Philib. 31 E. 2. *so in neut. Adj.*, ἐξ ἐμφανέος or ἐκ τοῦ ἐμφ., Hdt. 3. 150, 4. 120, al.; ἐν τῷ ἐμφανεί Thuc. 2. 21, etc. ἐμφανίζω, *fut. Att.* ἰδῶ, *to shew forth, manifest, exhibit*, ἐαυτὸν Eur. Fr. 794, Philoch. ap. Ath. 37 E; ἐμφ. τινά ἐπιτοκον, φίλον *to exhibit or represent him as...*, Xen. Ages. 1, 12, Dem. 188. 13:—*Pass.* *to become visible*, Diog. L. 1. 7, N. T. 2. *to make clear or plain*, = ἐμφανές ποῶ, like ἐμφαίνω, Plat. Soph. 244 A, etc.; ἐμφ. τινί Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 4:—*with a relat.*, τὰ παθῆματα δι' ἃς αἰτίας γέγονε ἐμφ. Plat. Tim. 61 C; ἐμφ. ὅτι... Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 26. 3. *to declare, explain*, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 30, 4; *to give notice*, τινὲ ποιεῖν τι Polyb. 6. 35, 8; περί τινος Inscr. Delph. 68 Cunt. ἐμφάνισις, *ews, ἡ, = ἐμφανισμός*, Arist. Soph. Elench. 24. 5. ἐμφανίσκω, = ἐμφανίζω, Iambli. V. Pyth. 260. ἐμφανισμός, *ó, a declaration*, Def. Plat. 413 D, LXX (2 Macc. 3. 9). ἐμφανιστέον, *verb. Adj.* one must explain, Plat. Tim. 65 C. ἐμφανιστής, *οὐ, ó, an informer*, Eccl. ἐμφανιστικός, *ἡ, óν, declaratory*, Def. Plat. 414 E: *expressive*, Longin. 31. 1.

ἐμφαντάζομαι, *Pass.* *to appear as phantoms*, M. Anton. 2. 12. II. Med. *to fancy in a thing*, τί τινα Eust. Opusc. 142. 70. ἐμφάντᾶσις, *ews, ἡ, imagination*, Plotin. 3. 6, 17. ἐμφαντικός, *ἡ, óν, expressive, tivos of a thing*, Plut. 747 E, 1010 C: *absol. expressive, vivid*, Polyb. 18. 6, 2, Plut. 1009 E. Adv. -ώς, *vividly, forcibly*, of a painter, Plut. Arat. 32; ἐμφ. παρακαλεῖν Polyb. 11. 12, 1; Comp. -ώτερον, Id.: Sup. -ώτατα Philo 1. 50.—ἐμφατικός is a common v. l., v. Wytttenb. Plut. 2. 104 B. ἐμφαρμάσσω, *to anoint with a drug*, Galen., in Pass. ἐμφάσις, *ews, ἡ, (ἐμφαίνομαι) an appearing in a smooth surface, reflexion*, as in a mirror or in water, Arist. Meteor. 3. 4, 6., 3. 6, 4, al., Probl. 23. 9; ἐμφασιν ποιεῖν Theophr. de Lap. 30; ἀμυδραὶ ἐμφάσεις τῆς ἀληθείας faint reflexions or images, Plut. 2. 354 C. 2. *outward appearance, appearance*, λαμπρότης Arist. Mund. 4. 22; ἐμφάσει ὀνείρων Id. Div. per Somn. 2. 13; κατ' ἐμφασιν apparently, opp. to καθ' ὑπόστασιν (in reality), Id. Mund. 4. 21; κατὰ τὴν ἐμφ. Polyb. 5. 63, 2; ποιεῖν ἐμφασιν τινος *to give the appearance of...*, Plut. 2. 63 F; ποιεῖν ἐμφασιν ὥς... *to make as if...*, Polyb. 5. 110, 6; ἐμφ. ἔχειν τινός Dion. H. de Thuc. 16; ἐμφ. ἔχειν ὥς... Diod. 11. 89; ἐμφ. γίγνεται τινος Id. 1. 38. II. (ἐμφαίνω) a setting forth, a declaration or narration, Polyb. 6. 5, 3, etc.; ἐμφ. ἐμφάσει κατὰ τινος *to make statements against*, Id. 28. 4, 8. III. in Rhetor., *significance, emphasis*, where more is meant than meets the ear, Iambli. V. Pyth. 103, 161, al. ἐμφατικός, *ἡ, óν, expressive*: v. ἐμφαντικός sub fin. ἐμφέρβομαι, *poet. ένφ.*, *Pass.* *to feed in*, σταθμοῖς Mosch. 2. 80. ἐμφέρεια, *ἡ, likeness*, Diosc. 1. 1, Plut. Num. 13; πρὸς τι in a thing, Id. T. Gracch. 2. ἐμφέρης, *és, answering to, resembling*, τινι, freq. in Hdt., as 2. 76, 92, 105; and in Sup., 3. 37, 4. 74, al.; also in Att. Poets, as Aesch. Cho. 206, Eum. 412, Soph. Aj. 1152, Ar. Nub. 503; ἐμφ. τινι τοὺς τρόπους Id. Vesp. 1102; rare in Att. Prose, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 31, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 36, Theophr. H. P. 7. 6, 3, etc. Adv. -ώς, *similarly*, Diog. L. 6. 103; ἐμφέρως ἔχων τινί Ath. 27 A; Sup. -έστατα Ar. Fr. 49. Cf. προσφέρης, προσεμφέρης. ἐμφέρω, *fut. ένόσω*, *to bear or bring in*, cf. ἐμφορέω:—*Pass.* *to be borne or carried in*, ἐν τινι Hipp. 1221 C (with v. l. ἐκφ-); *to live in*, πόντῳ Opp. H. 1. 81; ἐν δινεί, v. l. Ap. Rh. 4. 613:—*Med.* *to carry with oneself*, τι Arat. 701. II. ἐνεφέρετο an account was given, Not. ad Polyb. 14. 12. ἐμφεύγω, *to fly in or into*, εἰς... Luc. Pseudol. 1. 27. ἐμφέγγομαι, Dep., = φέγγομαι ἐν, *to speak then or there*, Luc. Eun. 7. ἐμφθορῆς, *és, (φθορά) lost or destroyed in...*, Nic. Al. 176. ἐμφιληδέω, *to delight in*, Porph. de Abst. 2. 47, M. Anton. 5. 5. ἐμφιλοκάλεω, *to pursue honourable studies*, Plut. 2. 122 E; ἐμφ. τινι *to be engaged in such a pursuit*, Id. Philop. 4. ἐμφιλόδοκος, *ov, = φιλόδοκος*: Adv. -ώς, Schol. Eur. Andr. 289, Eccl. ἐμφιλοσόφω, *to study philosophy in*, τῇ Σικελίᾳ Philostr. 202. ἐμφιλοσόφημα, *τό, on intellectual pursuit*, Greg. Naz. ἐμφιλόσοφος, *philosophical*, Diog. L. 2. 40. ἐμφιλοτεχνέω, *to bestow pains on*, τινί M. Anton. 7. 54. ἐμφιλοχορῶ, *to be fond of dwelling in*, ἡμεῖς, τῇ μνήμῃ Luc. Hist. Conscr. 1, cf. Alciphro 3. 15, Joseph. A. J. 2. 7, 2; *absol.*, Ath. 264 B. ἐμφλάω, *fut. άσω*, *Ion.* for ἐνθλάω, Hipp. Prorrh. 95 E. ἐμφλεβοτομέω, = φλεβοτομέω ἐν, Hipp. 279. 55. ἐμφλέγω, *fut. έω*, *to kindle in*, τινί Anth. Plut. 198: *Pass.*, Nic. Th. 338. ἐμφλοῖος, *ov, with a bark*, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 2. ἐμφλοιο-σπέρματος, *ov, with the seed covered by a rind*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 3, 2. ἐμφλοξ, *ogος, ó, ἡ, with fire in it*, πέτρος Anth. P. 6. 5. ἐμφόβος, *ov, terrible*, Lat. formidolosus, Soph. O. C. 39. II. *pass.* *in fear, afraid*, LXX (Sirac. 19. 24). Adv. -ώς, Hesych. ἐμφοιτάω, *to invade or haunt*, χώρα Byz. ἐμφονεύω, *to kill in...*, τι ἐν τινι Geop. 16. 19. ἐμφορβόδομαι, *Pass.* *to have the mouth-band on* (cf. φορβεῖά 11), Ar. Av. 861. ἐμφορβός, *ov, eating away, consuming*, τινος Nic. Th. 629; ἐμφορβόν, *τό, pasture-money*, Hesych. ἐμφορέω, = ἐμφέρω:—*Pass.* *to be borne about in or on*, c. dat., κύμασιν ἐμφορέοντο Od. 12. 419; ὕδασι Ap. Rh. 4. 626. II. *to pour in*, ἀκράτον Diod. 16. 73:—*Med.* and *Pass.* *to fill oneself with a thing, take one's fill or make much use of it*, ἐνεφορέω τοῦ μαντηρίου Hdt. 1. 55: *to be filled full of*, ἀνοίας ἐμφορῆσθαι Isocr. Epist. 10 Bekk.; οἶνον, ἀκράτον Hdn. 4. 11, Plut. 2. 1067 E; ἐξουσίας, ὕβρεις, τιμαρίας Plut. 35. 19, Sertor. 5, etc.; also c. acc. rei, ἀκράτον Diod. 4. 4, Alciphro 1. 35, Ath. 416 A; *absol.*, Alciphro 1. 1. III. *metaph.* *to put upon, inflict on*, Lat. inculcare, ἐμφορεῖν πληγὰς τινι Diod. 19. 70, Plut. Pomp. 3; ἐμφ. ὕβρεις εἰς τινα Alciphro 1. 9; so in Med., App. Civ. 3. 28. 2. *to object to*, throw in one's teeth, φόνους ἐμφ. τινι Soph. O. C. 989. ἐμφορῆσις, *ews, ἡ, greedy eating and drinking*, Ath. 10 B. ἐμφορτίζομαι, *Pass.* *to be put as cargo into*; v. ἐκφορτίζομαι. ἐμφορδοῖμαι, *Med.* *to load with a cargo, freight*, ναῦν Aesop. 164. ἐμφορτός, *ov, laden with*, τινος Opp. H. 2. 212, Diog. L. 1. 31. II. = ἐμφραγμα, *τό, (ἐμφράσσω) a barrier*, Isocr. 148 A. ἐμφραγμα, *a stopping, stoppage*, Hipp. 258. 39, Plut. 2. 745 E. ἐμφραγμός, *ó, = ἐμφραγίς*, LXX (Sirac. 27. 14). ἐμφρακτικός, *ἡ, óν, likely to obstruct, stop*, Hipp. 397. 34. ἐμφραγίς, *ews, ἡ, a stopping, stoppage*, τῶν π.ρων Arist. Probl. 2. 41; τοῦ φάρυγγος Ib. 11. 18. II. = ἐμφραγμα, *a weir, dam*, Strabo 740. ἐμφράσσω, *Att.* -ττω: *fut. έω*:—*to bar a passage, stop up, block up*, τὸ μεταφύ Thuc. 7. 34; τοὺς ὅπλους Id. 4. 8; ἐμφρ. καὶ συγκελεῖν Plat. Tim. 71 C; ἐμφρ. τὸ στόμα Dem. 406. 5; ἐμφρ. τὰς ὁδοὺς τῶν ἀδικη- H h 2

μάτων Lycurg. 165. 24. 2. *to bar the passage of, bar, stop, τὰς κατὰ σοῦ τιμωρίας* Aeschin. 85. 32; τὰς βοηθείας Diod. 14. 56; τὴν φωνήν Plut. 2. 88 C. 3. *the Med. in act. sense, Nic. Th. 79, Al. 191.* II. *to stuff in, φάλλα εἰς τὰς σπᾶς* Geop. 13. 5, 3; *τινὶ τι* Nic. Th. 79.

ἐμφρονέω, (ἐμφρων) *to come to one's senses*, Hipp. 1149 A. ἐμφρονῆναι, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, *anxious*, Themist. 219 B. ἐμφρονώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *seeming intelligent*, Hipp. 1211 F. ἐμφρουρέω, *to keep guard in a place*, Thuc. 4. 110., 8. 60: c. acc. loci, Dio C. 47. 30., 50. 12.—Pass. *to be imprisoned*, Phalar. Ep. 5. ἐμφρουρος, ov, on *guard at a post*; οἱ ἐμφρουροὶ *the garrison*, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 13:—*liable to garrison-duty*, opp. to ἀφρουρος, Schneid. Xen. Lac. 5, 7. II. *Pass. garrisoned, πόλεις ἐμφρουρούς ποιεῖ* Dem. 299. 10, Polyb. 2. 41, 10, etc. III. *shut up in, τῷ ταύρῳ* Phalar. Ep. 13; *ὅσον ἐμφρ. kept as it were in prison*, Longin. 44. 4.

ἐμφρύγος, = φρύγιον ἐν, Ael. N. A. 34. 18; also ἐμφρύττω, Poll. 6. 64. ἐμφρων, ov, gen. onos: (φρήν) *in one's mind or senses, sensible*;—and that, as opp., 1. *to one mad, σε Ζεὺς τίθησιν ἐμφρόνα* brings thee *to thy senses* (where Herm. suggests ἐγκνον, and Madvig τίθησιν ἐγκύμονα), Aesch. Pr. 848; ἐμφρων εἰμὶ Id. Cho. 1026; ἐ. καθίσταμαι I come to myself, Soph. Aj. 306; ποιητὴς . . οὐκ ἐμφρων ἐστίν Plat. Legg. 719 C; ἀντὶ μαυκῶν . . ἔξεις ἐμφρονας ἔχειν Ib. 791 B. 2. *to one dead, ἐτ' ἐμφρων* Soph. Ant. 1237, cf. Antiph. 118. 10; ἐ. γίγνεσθαι *to recover from a swoon or lethargy*, Hippo. Coac. 137:—also *to one asleep*, Sext. Empir. M. 7. 129.

II. *rational, intelligent, ζῶα* Xen. Mem. 1. 4. 4:—so also, ζῶη, βίος ἐμφρων Plat. Rep. 521 A, Tim. 36 E; ἡ πρεσβυτῶν ἐ. παιδεία Id. Legg. 769 A; τέχνη ἐμφρονεστέρα Arist. Rhet. 1. 4. 4. 2. *sensible, shrewd, prudent*, Theogn. 1122, Pind. O. 9. 113, Soph. O. T. 436; ἐμφ. σωφροσύνη Thuc. 1. 84; ἐμφρ. περὶ τι *wise about or in a thing*, Plat. Legg. 809 D; τῶν δημιουργῶν ἡ τῶν ἀλλῶν τῶν ἐμφρόνων ἀνδρῶν *experts*, Id. Eq. Mag. 226 D:—Adv. —ὧως, *sensibly, wisely*, Id. Rep. 396 C, al., Antiph. 119. 1: Sup. —έστατα, Plat. Anton. 14. ἐμφυής, ες, *inborn, innate, ἦθος* Pind. O. 10 (11). 20: engrafted, Julian. Ep. 24. Cf. ἐμφυτος.

ἐμφύλιος, ov, = ἐμφύλος, q. v. ἐμφυλλίζω, *to engraft*, Geop. 10. 37. ἐμφυλλισμός, ὁ, *an engrafting*, Arist. Plant. 1. 6, 4, Geop. 10. 75, 1. ἐμφυλλος, ov, *leafy*, Geop. 4. 15, 4.

ἐμφύλος and ἐμφύλιος, ov, the latter being preferred in Att.: (φύλον):—*in the tribe, i. e. of the same tribe or race, ἀνὴρ ἐμφύλος* Od. 15. 273; ἐμφύλιον *kinsfolk*, Soph. Ant. 1264, Plat. Legg. 871 A; ἐμφύλιον αἷμα *the guilt of kindred blood, i. e. the murder of a kinsman*, Pind. P. 2. 57, cf. Plat. Rep. 565 E; τοῦ μύλον αἷμα Soph. O. C. 407; στάσις τε καὶ ἐμφυλοὶ φύνοι ἀνδρῶν *Theogn. 51*; αἶψ' ἐμφύλιον Soph. O. T. 1406; ἐμφυλοὶ παρ' ἐκατέρωθεν Feod. Hierapytn. in C. I. 2556. 14. 2. γῆ ἐμφύλιος *one's native land*, Soph. O. C. 1385. II. *in or among one's people or family*; ἐμφυλος στάσις *intestine discord*, Solon 3. 19, Hdt. 8. 3; so, Ἄρης ἐμφύλιος Aesch. Eum. 863; μάχη Theocr. 22. 200; πόλεμος, στάσις Polyb. 1. 65, 2, Plut. Pomp. 24.

ἐμφύρω [v], *to mix up, confuse, ἵπποι δ' ἐφ' ἵπποις ἐμπεφυρμένοι* Aesch. Fr. 32, cf. Lyc. 1380. ἐμφυσᾶω, *to blow in, ἐς τὰς βίνας* Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 2; αὐλητὴς ἐνεφύσησεν *breathed into the flute*, Ar. Vesp. 1219. II. *to breathe upon, τινι or εἰς τινα* LXX (Job 4. 21).

III. *to blow up, inflate, τὸ μὲν [τῆς τροφῆς] ἐμφυσᾶν, τὸ δὲ σαρκῶν* Arist. H. A. 8. 21, 6; ἐμφ. τὰς φλέβας Id. Probl. 5. 9:—Pass. *to be inflated, swollen*, Hippo. Coac. 143, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 12, al.; metaph., τῇ κολακείᾳ ἐμφυσώμενος Clearch. ap. Ath. 225 D.

ἐμφύσσημα, τό, *an inflation of the stomach, peritoneum, or cellular tissue, mostly of the stomach*, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1111, al. II. *visitation by the Spirit, inspiration*, Clem. Al. 603, Eccl.

ἐμφύσσησις, εως, ἡ, *inflation*, Plut. 2. 1077 B, Ath. 32 E. ἐμφύσιός, = ἐμφυσᾶω, Clem. Al. 897.

ἐμφύσιος, (φύσις) *to implant, instil into, τὸ αἰδεῖσθαι ἐμφυσιώσαι* τινι Xen. Lac. 3. 4:—Pass., μάθησις δεξιῶς ἐμφυσιώθεῖσα Hipp. Lex. 2. 19; ἵνα ἐμφυσιώται ἐκάστῳ τὸ κάλλιστον Charond. ap. Stob. 289. fin.

ἐμφύσις, εως, ἡ, *ingrowth*, cited from Oribas.

ἐμφύτεῖα, ἡ, *a planting in, grafting*, Arist. Juvent. 3. 1, Theophr.

ἐμφύτευσις, εως, ἡ, *an in-planting*: a Roman law-term to denote the possession of heritable rights in another person's land, viz. the right to use it as one's own on payment of a quit-rent:—ἐμφύτευμα, τό, *an estate liable to such rights*;—ἐμφυτευτής, οὗ, ὁ, *emphyteuta, the possessor of such rights*.

ἐμφύτενω, *to implant, engraft*, Plat. Tim. 70 C; ἐμφ. τινὶ τι Diod. 5. 16:—Pass., Theophr. C. P. 1. 6, 1, etc.; metaph. of the soul, σώματι ἐμψυτεύονται Plat. Tim. 70 C:—also, ἐμψυτεύειν μονάρχους τοῖς Ἑλλησιν Polyb. 2. 41, 10, cf. 9. 29, 6.

ἐμφύτος, ov, *implanted, inborn, innate, natural*, ἐμφ. μαυτικὴν εἶχε Hdt. 9. 94; πατὴρ αἷμα Soph. O. C. 1671; τοῖς πλουτοῦσι τοῦτο δ' ἐμφ. Eur. Fr. 773. 12; ἔρως ἐμφ. τοῖς ἀνθρώποις Plat. Symp. 191 C; ἡ μὲν ἐμφ. οὐσα ἐπιθυμία ἡδονῶν Id. Phaedr. 237 D, cf. Dem. 1389. 4; ἐμφ. ἡ ἀρετή, opp. to διδασκός, Plat. Phryx. 398 C, cf. Lysias 914. 5; τὸ ἐμφ. θερμὸν Hipp. Aph. 1243; ἐμφ. καὶ πάτριον Dem. 295. 25, etc.

ἐμφύω, fut. —φύσω:—*to implant, θεὸς δὲ μοι ἐν φρεσὶν οἶμας παντοίας ἐνέφυσεν* planted them in my soul, Od. 22. 348; ἐμφύσαι ἐρωτὰ τινι Xen. Mem. 1. 4. 7; νόον τινὶ Ποῦτα ap. Ath. 337 F; v. sub fin. II. *Pass. with pf. ἐμψέφουκα and aor. 2 ἐνέφυν*: a pf. subj. ἐμψέφῃ in Theogn. 396: 1. *to grow in or on, τινί, as, ὅτε τε τῆριχες ἵππων κρινῶν ἐμψέφασιν* (Ep. for ἐμψέφασιν) Il. 8. 84; τὰ ἐμψόμενα τόπῳ Hipp. Aër. 283; ἐμψέσθαι ἐν τόπῳ Hdt. 2. 156:—hence of qualities, φθόνος ἀρχή—

θεν ἐμφύεται ἀνθρώπῳ *is implanted in him*, Id. 3. 80; φ. [μάντει] τάλῃθες ἐμψέφουκεν Soph. O. T. 299; τὸ πιστὸν ἐμφύει φρενὶ Id. O. C. 1488; παντ' ἐμψέφουκε τῷ γήρῳ κακὰ Id. Fr. 500; τὸ μαρὸν γυναιξὶν ἐμψέφουκε Eur. Hipp. 967; οὐδεὶς χαρακτὴρ ἐμψέφουκε σώματι *is set by nature on the body*, Id. Med. 525; κακία τῇ πόλει ἐμψύεται Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 17, etc.:—the pf. part. is used absol., much like ἐμφυτος, inborn, natural, Plat. Legg. 736 A, 863 B. 2. *to be rooted in, cling closely, ὡς ἔχει' ἐμψέφουσα* (Ep. for ἐμψέφουκία) she hung on clinging, Il. 1. 513; ἐν δ' ἄρα οἱ φῶ χειρὶ κλῦγ fast to his hand, clasped his hand tight, as a warm greeting, 6. 253, etc.; ἐφυν ἐν χερσὶ Od. 10. 397; ἐν χερσὶ φόνοντο 24. 410; so, χεῖρες . . ἐμψέφουκίαι . . τοῖς ἐπισπαστήρσι stuck fast to the handles, Hdt. 6. 91; ἐμψύντε τῷ φύσαντι Soph. O. C. 1113, cf. Eur. Ion 891; so also, ὁδὰς ἐν χερσὶ φύντες, i. e. biting the lips hard, in suppressed anger, Od. 1. 381., 18. 410., 20. 268, (so, ἐμψύσαι ὁδόντας *to fix the teeth in*, Ael. N. A. 14. 8); ὁδὰς ἐμφύειν *to stick to with the teeth*, Nic. Th. 131; absol., ἐμψύς Hdt. 3. 109; ἐμψύς ὡς βδέλλα Theocr. 2. 56.

3. *metaph. to cling to, ταῖς ἐλπίσι καὶ ταῖς παρασκευαῖς* Plut. 2. 342 C; τοῖς πολιτικοῖς δόγμασι Id. Cato Mi. 4; τοῖς πολέμοις Id. Nic. 14, etc. ἐμψολεῶ, *to burk in . .*, Plut. 2. 314 E, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 13. ἐμφωνέω, *to call out to, τινὶ* Clem. Al. 104. ἐμφωνος, ov, *with a voice, vocal*, Ael. N. A. 15. 27. II. *loud of voice*, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 20. ἐμψοτίζω, *to enlighten*, Clem. Al. 799, in Pass. ἐμψάω, fut. ἥσω, *to wipe in or upon*, Call. Fr. 121, in Med. ἐμψοφίζω, *to reckon in*, Hesych. ἐμψίω, *to feed with pap or broken meat* (v. sub ψίζω), Hippo. or Aesch. (Fr. 49) ap. Phot. 47. 10.

ἐμψοφέω, *to sound or make a noise in*, Hipp. 415. 52. ἐμψοφος, ov, *sounding*, Anth. P. 5. 244.

ἐμψυεῖς, εως, ἡ, *a cooling, refreshing*, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 9. ἐμψυχία, ἡ, *the having life in one, animation*, Plut. 2. 1053 B, Sext. Empir. P. 2. 25.

II. (ψύχος) cold, Archel. ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 454. ἐμψυχος, ov, *having life in one, alive, living*, Lat. animatus, animosus, opp. to ἀψυχος, Hdt. 1. 140, al., Simon. 111, Soph. O. C. 1486, Ant. 1167, Eur. Alc. 140; cf. Plat. Phaedr. 245 E, al.; μὴ κτείνειν τὸ ἐμψ., of Empedocles, Arist. Rhet. 1. 13, 2; ἐσθίει ἐμψυχον οὐδέν Alex. Ἀποθ. 1, cf. Tapan. 1. 6:—Sup., ὅσα ἐμψυχότατα . . ἦν most living, Plat. Tim. 74 E. 2. of a speech, animated, λέξεις Arist. Fr. 129, cf. Luc. Dem. Encom. 14; so, ἐμψ. ἀγαλμα Anth. P. 12. 56; πάθη Longin. 34. 4:—Adv. —ως, Plut. 2. 790 F. II. (ψύχος) cold, Democ. ap. Theophr. de Sens. 53 (though εὐψ— may be read from C. P. 5. 14, 1).

ἐμψυχῶ, (ἐμψυχος) *to animate*, Anth. P. 9. 774.

ἐμψυχρος, ov, *cold*, Hipp. 1190 B.

ἐμψυχῶ [v], fut. ἥω, *to cool, refresh*, Ath. 676 C, Galen., etc.

ἐμψυχρῶσις, εως, ἡ, *an animating*, Plotin. 4. 3. 9.

ἐν, Aeol. and Dor. for εἰς into, v. εἰς sub init.

ἐν, poet. ἐνί, ἐνι, ἐνί (Il. 8. 199, etc.), forms used by Ep. and Lyric Poets as the metre requires, but rare in Att., as ἐν Soph. Ant. 1241; ἐνί Eur. Heracl. 893; ἐνί Id. 1. T. 1109.

PREP. WITH DAT. Radical sense, *in, i. e. in the interior of*, opposed alike to εἰς and ἐκ.

I. OF PLACE, 1. *in, ἐν νήσῳ, δώμασι, προθύροις, νηυσὶ* Hom., and with names of cities or islands, as ἐν Ἀθήνῃ, ἐν Τροίᾳ Il.; ἡ ἐν Σαλαμῖνι and ἡ ἐν Δελφείοις μάχη, Att.; (but in Att. the Prep. is sometimes omitted, as with Ἑλεναῖον, Μαραθῶνι; or more commonly old forms are used adverbially, as Ἀθήνῃσι, Θήβῃσι, Ὀλυμπιάσι, Μουνυχιάσι, θύρασι, are used, v. sub vocc.: so ἱσθμοί, Πυθοί only have the Prep. in late Poets, Jac. A. P. p. 788):—ἐν χερσὶ τανος *in one's arms*, Il. 22. 426; ἐν θυμῷ Il.; etc.:—ἐν αὐτῷ ἐναι *to be in one's senses, be oneself, ἐτ' ἐν αὐτῷ γένου* Soph. Ph. 950; also, ἐν αὐτῷ, cf. signi. 2.

2. *elliptic, in such phrases as ἐν Ἀλκωνοῖο* Od. 7. 132; ἐν Ἀἰδαῖο Il. 22. 389, Att. ἐν Ἀΐδου, (where οἶκος, μεγάροι, δόμοι are to be supplied; indeed these words are expressed in Il. 22. 52, Od. 4. 834., 11. 62); so also in Hdt., v. Valek. 1. 35., 7, 8, and in Att.: it mostly occurs with prop. names, but sometimes with appellatives, as, ἐν ἀφνειῷ πατρὶς Il. 6. 47; ἐν ἀνδρὶ ἐυσεβεστάτῳ Xen. 1. A. 926; ἐν παιδοτρίβῳ, ἐν καθαριστῇ at the school of . . , Ar. Nub. 972, Plat. Theat. 206 A; cf. εἰς 1. 4:—sometimes ἐν αὐτοῦ (Rav. Ms. αὐτῷ) Ar. Vesp. 642, Plat. Charmid. 155 D, v. supr. 1. 3. *in, within, surrounded by, ὁρατὸς ἐν νεφέλῃσι καὶ αἰθέρι* Il. 15. 192; after Hom., of clothing, armour, etc., ἐν ἐσθρῇ Hdt. 2. 159; ἐν πεπλῳατι Soph. Tr. 613; ἐν ἐντεσιν Pind. O. 4. 34; ἐν ὕλοις *in or under arms*, Hdt. 1. 13, etc.; also of particular kinds of arms, ἐν τόξοις, ἀκοντίοις, etc., equipped with them, Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 2; ἐν μεγάλοις φορτίοις . . πρέχειν Id. Cyr. 2. 3, 14; ἐν βαθεί πάγωνι Luc. Salt. 5.

4. *on, at or by, ἐν ποταμῷ* Il. 18. 521, Od. 5. 466; ἐν οὐρεσὶ, ἐν κορυφῇ, ἐν θρόνῳ Hom.; νευρή *in τόξῳ* the string on the bow, Il. 15. 463; ἐν εἰφεί ἥλα 13. 608; ἐν οἴνῳ at wine, Lat. inter pocula, Call. Epigr. 36, Luc. Dem. Enc. 15. 5. *in the number of, amongst, often in Hom., ἐν Δαναοῖς, προμάχοις, μέσοις, νεκίοισι, etc.; οἷη ἐν ἀθανάτοισι* Il. 1. 398; and with Verbs of ruling, ἄρχων, ἀνάσσειν ἐν πολλοῖς *to be first or lord amongst many, i. e. over them*, Il. 13. 689, Od. 19. 110; so also in Att., ἐν τοῖς οἰκείοις χερσίν Soph. Ant. 661; ἐν γυναιξὶν ἀλκιμος Eur. Or. 754:—ἐν πᾶσι *in the presence of all*, Lat. coram, Od. 2. 194; hence, of a trial, ἀγωνιέσθαι, δικάζεσθαι ἐν τιαι Plat. Gorg. 464 D, Legg. 916 B; cf. Wolf Leptin. p. 249.—For the form ἐν τοῖς with a Superl., v. ὁ, ἡ, τό, VIII. 7.

6. *in one's hands, within one's reach or power*, Lat. penes, νίκης πείρατ' ἔχονται ἐν ἀθανάτοισι θεαῖσι Il. 7. 102; δύναμις γὰρ

ἐν ὕμνι Od. 10. 69; (comp. the Homeric phrases θεῶν ἐν γούνασι κείται Il. 17. 514; ἐν γὰρ χερσὶ τέλος πολέμου 16. 630); freq. in Hdt. and Att., ἔστιν ἐν τινι, c. inf., it depends on him to . . ., rests with him to . . ., Hdt. 3. 85., 6. 109, etc.; ταῦτα δ' ἐν τῷ δαίμονι Soph. O. C. 1443; ἐν σοὶ γὰρ ἔσμεν Id. O. T. 314; ἐν ταῖς ναυαῖς τῶν Ἑλλήνων πρᾶγματ' ἐγένετο Thuc. 1. 74; ἐν τῷ θεῷ τὸ τέλος ἦν, οὐκ ἐν ἐμοὶ Dem. 292. 21; also, ἐν γ' ἐμοί, ἐν σοίγῃ, or without γε, so far as rests with me, thee, Lat. *quantum in me sit*; (but also, *in my*, thy judgment, Valck. Hipp. 324)—closely connected are the usages given below, signf. III.

7. *in respect of*, ἐν γῆρ' ἀντιμέτρος τινι *in point of* age . . . Soph. O. T. 1112; ἐν ἐμοὶ θρασὺς *in my case*, towards me, Id. Aj. 1315; γέλωτα ἐν τινι γελᾶν Id. Ant. 551, cf. Aj. 1092, etc. 8. ἐν is used with Verbs of motion, where we use the Prep. *into*; in which case the construction is pregnant, since both the motion and the subsequent position in the place are implied, in Hom., πίπτον ἐν κονίρσι to fall [to the dust and lie] in it, Il. 4. 482, etc.; ἐν κονίσι βαλεῖν 5. 588; ἐν νηὶ τιθέναι 10. 570; ἐν χερσὶ τιθέναι 1. 441, etc.; ἐν χερσὶν βαλεῖν or λαβεῖν 5. 574., 8. 116; ἐν στήθεσσι μένος βαλεῖν 5. 513; ἐν Τρωαὶ ὄρουσαν 16. 258; πεσεῖν ἐν χερσὶ 6. 81; ἐμπεσεῖν ἐν ὕλῃ 11. 155; λέων ἐν βοαῖς θορόν 5. 161; ὄνον ἔχουεν ἐν δέπαι χρυσῷ Od. 20. 261; ἐν ἀμφιφορέσιν ἀφύσσον 2. 349; ἐν τεύχεσσι δύνειν Il. 23. 131 (but also, ἐν τεύχεα δύνειν Od. 24. 498); so in Att., Soph. Aj. 184, 375, Ant. 503, 1271, Thuc. 7. 87, etc.; ἐν τόπῳ καταφευγέμεναι Plat. Soph. 260 C. ἐν ἄδου διαπορευθεῖς Id. Legg. 905 A.—It is to be observed however that in classical Greek ἐν is not used with Verbs of coming and going, as it is in Paus. 7. 4, 3, διαβάντες ἐν τῇ Σάμῳ.—For the converse usage of εἰς with Verbs of rest, v. εἰς 1. 2.

9. *πίνειν ἐν ποτηρίῳ*, where we should say ἐκ ποτηρίου, Luc. D. D. 6. 2; ἐν ἀργύρῳ πίνειν Id. Merc. Cond. 26; ἐν μικροῖς Diog. L. I. 104. 10. ἀργύρος ἐν ἐκπύμασι silver in the form of plate, Plut. 2. 260 A. II. in citations, ἐν τοῦ σκήπτρου τῇ παραδόσει in the passage of the II. describing this, Thuc. 1. 9, cf. Plat. Theat. 147 C, Phileb. 33 B.

II. OF THE STATE, CONDITION, POSITION, in which one is: 1. of outward circumstances, ἐν πολέμῳ, ἐν ἀγῶνι, ἐν δαυτί, ἐν ἀσπρῇ, ἐν μοίρῃ Hom.; οὐμὸς ἐν φάειβος Eur. Phoen. 1281; ἐν γένει εἶναι τινι to be related to . . ., Soph. O. T. 1016; hence of occupations, pursuits, ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ, ἐν λόγοις εἶναι to be engaged in philosophy or oratory, Heind. Plat. Phaedo 59 A, cf. Rep. 489 B; οἱ ἐν ποιήσει γενόμενοι poets, Hdt. 2. 82; οἱ ἐν τοῖς πράγμασι ministers of state, Thuc. 3. 28; οἱ ἐν τέλει the magistrates, Id. 7. 73, etc.; ὁ μάντις ἦν ἐν τῇ τέχνῃ in the practice of it, Soph. O. T. 562. 2. of inward states, of feeling, etc., ἐν φιλότῃ, ἐν δαίῃ Il. 7. 302., 9. 230: these phrases are very freq. in Att., ἐν φόβῳ εἶναι to be in fear; ἐν αἰσχύρῃ, ἐν αἰσπῇ, etc.; also, ἐν ὀργῇ ἔχειν τινά to make him the object of one's anger, Thuc. 2. 21; ἐν αἰτίᾳ ἔχειν τινά to blame him, Hdt. 5. 106; ἐν αἰτίᾳ βαλεῖν Soph. O. T. 657; ἐν αἰτίᾳ εἶναι to have the blame, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 6, etc.; οἱ ἐν ταῖς αἰτίαις Dem. 1470. 25. 3. often with a neut. Adj., ἐν βραχείᾳ = βραχέως Soph. El. 673; ἐν τάχει = ταχέως Id. O. T. 865; ἐν καλῷ ἐστί = καλῶς ἔχει, Eur. Heracl. 971; so, ἐν ἀσφαλείᾳ ἐστί Id. I. T. 762; ἐν ἐυμαρίᾳ ἐστί Id. Hel. 1227; ἐν εὐαφροὶ ποιεῖσθαι Hdt. 3. 154, ubi v. Valck.; ἐν ἴσῳ = ἴσως, ἐν ὁμοίῳ = ὁμοίως, Thuc. 2. 53; more rare in pl., ἐν ἀργοῖς = ἀργῶς, Soph. O. T. 287; ἐν κενοῖς = κενῶς, Id. Aj. 971: so with a Subst., ἐν δίκῃ = δικαίως, Id. Tr. 1069, Ar. Eq. 25S, Plat.; οὐκ ἐν ἡδονῇ ἦσαν no longer gave pleasure, Thuc. 1. 99, cf. Plat. Epin. 977 B.

III. OF THE INSTRUMENT, MEANS or MANNER, ἐν πυρὶ πρῆσαι Il. 7. 429, cf. 2. 340., 17. 739; ἐν δεσμῷ δῆσαι 5. 386, Od. 12. 54, etc.; but in most cases the orig. sense may be traced, to put in the fire and burn, in fetters and bind, etc.; so, ἐν πύνοισι δαμένται Aesch. Fr. 425; ἔργον ἐν κύβοις κρινεῖ Id. Theb. 414;—also, ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς or ἐν ὅμμασι ὁρᾶν to see with or before one's eyes, i. e. have the object in one's eye, Lat. *in oculis*, Il. 3. 306, Od. 10. 385, and Att.:—also, ἐν λιταῖς by prayers, ἐν δόλῳ by deceit, ἐν λόγοις by words, Aesch. Cho. 613, Soph. Ph. 60, 102, 1393; φαῖεν ἐν κετροῖσι γλώσσας Id. Ant. 961; ἐν τούτῳ λυεῖται ἡ ἀπορία Plat. Prot. 324 E; ἐν τοῖς νόμοις ποιεῖν τὰς κρίσεις Thuc. 1. 77; esp. with Verbs of shewing, ἐν ταῖς Φιλοκλήτου ναυσὶν δεδῆκακε Ib. 10, cf. Plat. Rep. 392 E; σημαίνειν ἐν ὁανοῖς Xen. Cyr. S. 7. 3, cf. 1. 6, 3; τὰ πραχθέντα .. ἐν ἐπιστολαῖς ἴστε ye know by letters, Thuc. 7. 11.

IV. OF TIME, ὥρῃ ἐν εἰαρινῇ Il. 16. 643; ἐν ἡμέρᾳ, ἐν νυκτὶ Il. and Att.; ἐν χρόνῳ μακρῷ Soph. Ph. 235, O. C. 88; ἐν τούτῳ (sc. τῷ χρόνῳ), in this space of time, Lat. *interim*, Hdt. 1. 126, etc.; ἐν ψ (sc. χρόνῳ), during the time that, while, Id. 6. 89; ἐν ὅσῳ Thuc. 3. 28:—ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς in the time of the truce, Xen. An. 3. 1, 1; ἐν τῇ δορτῇ Thuc. 7. 73; (but in some phrases the ἐν is omitted, as μυστηρίους in the course of . . . Aeschin. 58. fin.) 2. in, within, ἐν ἔτεσι πενήκοντα Thuc. 1. 118; ἐν τρισὶ μυσί Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 37, etc.:—but, μυρία ἐν ἡμέραις in, i. e. after, countless days, Eur. Phoen. 305. 3. so also of Numbers generally, ἐν δυοὶ σταδίοις within 2 stadia, Diod. 20. 74, cf. 19. 39, Thuc. 1. 6.

B. WITHOUT CASE, AS ADVERB, in the phrase ἐν δέ . . . I. and therein, Il. 9. 361, Od. 13. 244, 247. 2. and among them, Il. 2. 588, etc.; in Hdt. mostly ἐν δέ δή . . . 3. 39., 5. 95; or ἐν δέ καὶ . . . 2. 43, 172, 176;—in many places with the sense of especially. 3. and besides, moreover, Soph. Aj. 675, O. T. 27, 181, O. C. 55. Tr. 206; ἐν δ' ὑπέρτα τε κίλους τε πῶδας τ' ἐνέδρπον ἐν αὐτῇ Od. 5. 260; cf. ἐμμεστόμεναι. This usage never occurs in Att. Prose.

C. POSITION: ἐν very commonly, like Lat. *in*, stands between its Subst. and the Adj. agreeing therewith, Il. 22. 61, etc.: in Ep. it sometimes follows its Subst., without an Adj., as in Il. 18. 218, Od. 12. 103:

but this is most freq. in the form ἐνί, which is then written by anastrophe ἐνι, Il. 7. 221, Od. 5. 57; nor is this rare in Lyr., cf. Böckh v. l. Pind. O. 6. 53.—Several independent words sometimes come between the Prep. and its dat., as in Od. 11. 115; so also in Prose, as Hdt. 6. 69.

D. IN COMPOS., I. with Verbs, the Prep. mostly retains its sense of being in or at a place, etc., c. dat., or foll. by εἰς . . ., or ἐν . . . in such forms as ἐνοραῖν τινι τι, in translating, we resolve the compd. to remark a thing in one.

2. with Adjs., it expresses a. a modified degree, as in ἐμπηλος, ἐμπικρος, ἐναιμος, rather . . . b. the possession of a quality, as in ἐναιμος, with blood in it, ἐνάκανθος, thorny; ἐμφανος with a voice; ἐννομος in accordance with law; etc. II. ἐν becomes ἐμ—before the labials β μ φ ψ; ἐγ—before the gutturals γ κ ξ χ; ἐλ—before λ; and in a few words ἐρ—before ρ, as ἐρρινον, but ἐνρυθμος or ἐρρυθμος, ἐνράπτω or ἐρράπτω, and only ἐνρίζω.

ἐναβρύνομαι, Pass. to be conceited in or of a thing, τινί Dio C. 43. 43, Luc. Salt. 2, etc.

ἐνάγμαι, Dep. to admire in or at, Philo 1. 449.

ἐναγγαιο-σπέρματος, on, having the seed in a capsule, Theophr. H. P. 1. 11, 3; so, ἐναγγειό-σπέρμος, Ib. S. 3, 4, C. P. 4. 7, 5.

ἐνάγειν, to gather together in or with, Nic. Th. 945; Med., Ap. Rh. 3. 347;—part. Ep. aor. pass. ἐναγρόμενος, Opp. H. 2. 351.

ἐνυγελάζομαι, Pass. to assemble like a flock in, οἰκία τινά Epict. ap. Stob. 74. 20.

ἐνάγῃς, ἐς, = ἐν ἀγεί ὦν, under a curse or pollution because of bloodshed in a temple or the like, excommunicate, abominable, accursed, Lat. *pericularis*, of the Alcmæonidae, Hdt. 1. 61., 5. 70 sq.; ἀπὸ τοῦ φόνου ἐναγείς καὶ ἀλιτήριοι τῆς θεοῦ ἐκαλοῦντο Thuc. 1. 126; so, ἐναγῆς τοῦ φίλου Ἀλλανος Aeschin. 69. 13. II. in Soph. O. T. 656, τὸν ἐναγῆ φιλῶν one who has invoked a curse upon his head (in case of treachery), Lat. *sacer* (where Musgr. proposed to read ἀναγῆ = καθαρὸν, from Hesych.; and this was the sense desired by the Schol.).

ἐνάγῃω, to offer sacrifice to the dead or manes, opp. to θύω (to the gods), Lat. *parentare*, τινί Hdt. 1. 167; ἐναγ. τινὶ ὡς ἥρωϊ, opp. to θύειν τινὶ ὡς θεῷ, Id. 2. 44; ὁ πολέμαρχος θύει μὲν Ἀρτέμιδι . . . καὶ τοῖς περὶ Ἀρμόδιον ἐναγίζει Arist. Fr. 387; cf. Isae. 61. 21., 62. 40., 66. 25, Plut. 2. 857 D, Wess. Diod. 1. 224, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 587; c. acc. rei, ἐν. ἀποκυρίδας τινὶ Clearch. ap. Ath. 344 C; κρινὼν Plut. Thes. 4, etc. ἐνάγκικος, ἡ, ὄν, of an αναγῆς, χρήματα Plut. 2. 825 B.

ἐνάγκισμα, τό, an offering to the manes, Ar. Fr. 445 a. 13, Luc. Merc. Cond. 28, Dio C. 67. 9.

ἐνάγκισμός, ὁ, an offering to the manes, Lat. *parentatio*, C. I. 1976, 3645, Plut. Pyrrh. 31, Dio C. 67. 9, etc.

ἐναγιστήριον, τό, a place for offering to the manes, C. I. 1104.

ἐναγκάλισμα, Med. to take in one's arms, Anth. P. 7. 476, LXX.

II. Pass. to be taken in the arms, Diod. 3. 58.

ἐναγκάλισμα, τό, that which one embraces, a consort, Lyc. 308.

ἐναγκύλαω, and ἐω, to fit thongs (ἀγκύλαι) to javelins, for the purpose of throwing them by, ἐναγκυλῶντες Xen. An. 4. 2, 28 (Diod. 14. 27 has —συντες).—Med., Ach. Tat. 2. 34, Plut. 2. 180 C, where —δούμενος need not be referred to ἐναγκυλῶσθαι:—Pass., ἀκόντιον ἐνηγκύληται has a dart ready to throw, Ael. N. A. 5. 3.

ἐναγκύλλω, to fit as it were into a thong (ἀγκύλη), Polyb. 27. 9, 5.

ἐναγκωνίω, to lean on the elbow, Hesych.

ἐναγλατίζω, to adorn, Eudoc.: Med. = ἐναβρύνομαι, Eust. 9. 43, etc.

ἐναγρόμενος, η, on, part. Ep. aor. pass. of ἐναγείρω.

ἐναγρυσνέω, = ἐπαγρυσνέω, Eccl.

ἐναγχος, Adv.: (v. ἀγχω).—just now, even now, lately, Ar. Nub. 639, Eccl. 823, Enpol. Marp. 5, and in Att. Prose (the more poet. Adv. being ἀρτίως, νεωστί, προσφάτως), Lys. 156. 21, Plat. Gorg. 462 B, al., Dem. 525. 28; τὸ δ' ἐν. πάθος the recent misfortune, App. Civ. 1. 9; c. gen., ἐν. τοῦ χρόνου Dion. H. 7. 45.

ἐνάγω, fut. ἐω, to lead in, Tim. Locr. 99 E. II. to lead on, urge, persuade, Lat. *inducere*, ἐνήγων σφέας οἱ χρησμοὶ Hdt. 5. 90; ἐνήγῃ τῇ συμβουλίῃ, κελεύων . . . Id. 3. 1; so Thuc. 4. 21, etc.; mostly c. inf., μανθάνειν ἐνάγει ἀνθρώπους (sc. Bacchus) Hdt. 4. 79, cf. 5. 49, 104; ἐνήγῃ σφέας ὥστε ποιεῖν Id. 4. 145; also, ἐν. τινά εἰς τι Plut. Brut. 46, etc.; and in Med., App. Pun. 65. 2. c. acc. rei, to urge on, promote, τὸν πόλεμον Thuc. 1. 67, cf. 4. 24; τὴν ἐξέδον Id. 2. 21; τὴν στρατιάν Id. 6. 15, cf. 61.

III. to bring into court, accuse, κλοπῆς of theft, Joseph. A. J. 2. 6, 7, in Pass.

ἐνάγωνγῃ, ἡ, a bringing into court, accusation, Liban. 4. 1127.

ἐνάγωνομαι, Ion. fut. —εύμαι Hdt. 3. 83; Dep.:—to contend or fight among, τισι Id. 2. 160, 3. 83;—τινι with one, Polyb. 1. 4. 5.

II. γῆν εὐμενῇ Ἑλλήσιν ἐναγωνίζεσθαι favourable for them to fight in, Thuc. 2. 74.

ἐναγώνιος, on, of or for a contest, contending in the games, παῖς Pind. N. 6. 23; freq. in later Prose, αἱ νίκαι αἱ ἐν. Arist. Virt. et Vit. 5. 6; ἐν. κόσμος Plut. Alc. 32; ὄρχησις Luc. Salt. 32; ὄρχησις, σχῆμα Dion. H. 7. 72, 6. 13.

2. ἀγ. θεοὶ the gods who presided over the games, esp. Hermes, Pind. P. 2. 18, Simon. 27, Aesch. Fr. 387, cf. Ar. Pl. 1161, C. I. 251.

II. of, in or for battle, πυκνώσεις ἐν. closing of the ranks in battle, Polyb. 18. 12, 2; παρακελευσμός Id. 10. 12, 5; ἐνέργεια Diod. 20. 95.

III. in Rhetoric, suited for forensic oratory, λόγος, πνεῦμα, λέξις Dion. H. de Isae. fin., de Thuc. 23, de Dem. 18; vehement, κίνησις Diod. 18. 67; πάθος Longin. 22. 2. of style, energetic, vivid, opp. to διηγηματικός, Longin. 9. 13, etc.; as epith. of the Iliad compared with the Odyssey, Argument. Od.—so in Adv. —τως, energetically, vehemently, Plut. 2. 771 A, Longin. 18.

ἐνάδημονέω, to be greatly afflicted in, ἐρημία Joseph. A. J. 15. 7. 7.

ἐναδολεσχέω, *to prate about*, Philo 2. 59, Eust. Opusc. 237. 87.
 ἐνάδω, fut. -άσομαι, *to sing among others*, Arist. Probl. 19. 15.
 ἐναίειρω, f. i. in Ap. Rh. 4. 171, where ἀναίειρω must be restored.
 ἐνάενος, *ov*, of a year old, Theophr. H. P. 7. 5, 5; cf. *diēnos*, *trienos*.
 ἐναέω = ἐναυέω, *to produce in*, *τινί* Nic. Al. 102, Dion. P. 998.
 ἐναερίω, *to lift in air*, Hesych.
 ἐνέριος, *ov*, in the air, ὅσα Tim. Loc. 101 C; *μῆτις* Luc. Musc. Enc. 6.
 ἐνάερος [α], *ov*, tinted like the air, Plut. 2. 915 C, etc.
 ἐναθλέω = ἀθλέω ἐν, Diod. 1. 54, 3. 8; ἐν τισι Id. 16. 44; absol. in Med., Anth. P. 7. 117. 2. *to struggle under*, ταῖς βασιάνους Ael. V. H. 2. 4; πρὸς τοὺς πόνους Iamb. Protr. 20.
 ἐναθλος, *ov*, laborious, πόνος Philo 1. 646.
 ἐναθρέω = ἀθρέω ἐν, *to look searchingly on or in*, Hesych.
 ἐναθρίω = ἀθρίω ἐν, τῷ μέλει Himer. Or. 24. 2.
 ἐναῖδιος, *ov*, everlasting, οἶκος Epigr. Gr. 321. 9.
 ἐναϊβέριος, *ov*, in upper air, M. Anton. 12. 24, Poll. 1. 23.
 ἐναΐθουμαι, Pass. *to burn in*, Q. Sm. 11. 94.
 ἐναΐθριος, *ov*, in open air, Theophr. C. P. 5. 94, 2.
 ἐναϊματώω, *to tinge with blood, make bloody*, Hipp. 280. 11.
 ἐναϊμήεις, *εσσα*, *ev*, = sq., Anth. P. 6. 233.
 ἐναϊμος, *ov*, with blood in one, θεοὶ ἐν. *καὶ σαρκώδεις* of flesh and blood, Hdt. 3. 29; *charged with blood*, *opp.* *τοῖς ἀναιμοῖς*, ἐναϊμον καὶ πυκνόν, οἷον ἦπαρ Hipp. Vet. Med. 18; ὁ πλεῦμων Arist. P. A. 3. 6. 6. al.; ἐναϊμα *the body with its blood-vessels*, etc., Plat. Tim. 81 A; but in Diosc. 1. 153, *bleeding wounds*. 2. τὰ ἐναϊμα *red-blooded animals*, Arist. II. A. 1. 4, 3, 1. 6, 4, P. A. 4. 11, 1, al. 3. χρώμα *ev*, blood-colour, Plat. Tim. 63 B. 4. metaph. *full of blood, vigorous*, χλωρὰ καὶ ἐν. τὰ πρῆγματα Gorg. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 4.
 II. ἐναϊμον φάρμακον *or* ἐναϊμον alone, *a medicament for stanching blood, or for a recent wound*, Hipp. Art. 829, cf. Fract. 766, etc.
 ἐναϊμότης, *πτος*, *η*, *the having blood in one*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 18.
 ἐναϊμώδης, *es*, bloody, like blood, Antipho ap. Poll. 2. 215.
 ἐναϊμων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, = ἐναϊμος, Hipp. 280. 14.
 ἐναΐρω, also ἐναΐρω Batt. 275: aor. 2 ἤναΐρον Eur. Andr. 1182, (κατ-) Soph. Ant. 871; also ἔναΐρον Pind. N. 10. 25, Eur. Supp. 821; inf. ἐναΐρεν (cf. -) Hes. Sc. 329; later, aor. 1 ἔναΐρα (κατ-) Orph. Arg. 669;—Med., Hom.: 3 sing. aor. 1 ἔναΐρατο Hom., Hes.:—Pass., v. inf. P. Poët. Verb. (used by Trag. mostly in lyr. passages), *to slay in battle*, freq. in Il.; ῥήτορας ἐναΐρεμέν easier *to kill*, Il. 24. 244;—but also, κατ' οὐρα θήρας ἐν. 21. 485; θήρα... πτόεις ἐν. Soph. Ph. 956; τοὺς εὐγενεῖς γὰρ ἀγαθούς... φιλεῖ Ἀρης ἐναΐρει Id. Fr. 649;—Med., much like Act., Ἰσομενέδης δ' ἀρα Φαιστόν ἐνήρατο Il. 5. 43, cf. 59, 6. 32, Od. 24. 424, Hes. Th. 317; Τρώας ἐναΐρομενος Il. 16. 92; once in the Od., of things, *to make away with, destroy*, μηκέτι νῦν χρῶα καλὸν ἐναΐρει *destroy, disfigure* it not, 19. 263;—Pass., ἀδελφαὶς χερσὶν ἡναΐροντ' ἄγαν Aesch. Theb. 811; πόλις ἐναΐρεται σθένει Soph. O. C. 842. (The Root is evidently the same as that of ἐναρα, ἐναρίω, cf. καθαΐρω, καθαρὸς: but the connexion with ἐνεροι, suggested by Buttm., does not seem probable.)
 ἐναΐσμος, *ov*, (αἶσα) Ep. Adj. (used sparingly in Trag.), *bringing omens, ominous, boding, fateful*, Lat. *fatalis*, οὐδ' ἦλθον ἐναΐσμον (as Adv.) Il. 6. 519; ὀρνίθας γνῶναι καὶ ἐναΐσιμα μυθήσασθαι Od. 2. 159; οὐδέ τε πάντες ἐναΐσιμοι [ὕρινθες] Il. 182; esp. in good sense, *seasonable*, Lat. *opportunus*, of omens, ἐν σήματα φαίνων Il. 2. 353; generally, *lucky, favourable, boding good*, Lat. *faustus*, Ap. Rh. 1. 438. II. of persons, their thoughts, etc., *righteous, ἀνήρ* ὅς ἐν. εἴη Od. 10. 383; οἱ τινες εἰσιν ἐναΐσιμοι οἱ τ' ἀθέμιστοι Od. 17. 363; ᾧ οὐτ' ἄρ' φρένες εἰσιν ἐν. (of Achilles) Il. 24. 40, cf. Od. 18. 220; ἐμοὶ νόος ἐστίν ἐν. 5. 190; οὐ τοῦτ' ἔναΐσμον οὐκ ἐνήρην 2. 123, 7. 299; ἐν. τίει [βίον] Aesch. Ag. 775; γήρας γὰρ ἐναΐσμον ὄνδρα τίθησιν makes him honoured, Opp. H. 1. 683. 2. of things, *fit, proper*, ἐν. δῶρα διδοῦναι ἀθανάτοισι Il. 24. 425, cf. h. Hom. Cer. 370;—Adv., *fitly, becomingly*, Aesch. Ag. 916, Eur. Alc. 1077.
 ἐναΐσιος, *ov*, = foreg. 1, Dio C. 38. 13. II. = foreg. II. 1, Soph. O. C. 1482. 2. = foreg. II. 2, ὕβριστος οὐκ ἐν. Aesch. Fr. 178.
 ἐναΐσινουμαι, = αἰσχύνουμαι ἐν. *to be ashamed at* a thing, Schol. Soph. Tr. 803, Dio C. 38. 38.
 ἐναΐσμάω, *to fight in*, Lyc. 546, Anth. P. 12. 147.
 ἐναΐωρομαι, Pass. *to float or drift about in*, θαλάσση Eur. Cycl. 700;—absol. *to be always in motion*, ὑψαλμοὶ ἐναΐωρούμενοι Hipp. Progn. 37; οὐρα ἐν. Id. Protr. 67.
 ἐναΐωρημα, τό, *that which floats on the top, scum*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 983, Galen.
 ἐνάκανθος, *ov*, with spines or thorns, Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 1.
 ἐνάκις, Adv. *nine times*, Plat. Criti. 108 E, v. l. ἐνάκις, as in Anth. P. 14. 120 and often in Diod.:—but that the orig. form was ἐνάκις appears from the Ion. and Ep. form ἐνάκις, Od. 14. 230; cf. ἐνακισχίλοι, αἰ, α, ἐνακίσιοι.
 ἐνακισχίλοι, αἰ, α, *nine thousand*, Plat. Tim. 23 E; Ion. ἐνακισχίλοι, Hdt. 3. 95, al.
 ἐνακμάζω, = ἀκμάζω ἐν, *to bloom in*, τὰ ἐνακμάζοντα ἀνθῆ the flowers which bloom at each season, Ael. V. H. 3. 1; *to be strong in a place*, of fire, Id. N. A. 2. 8, etc.
 ἐνακμος, *ov*, = ἐν ἀκμῇ, in full bloom or strength, Poll. 2. 10.
 ἐνακολασταίνω, *to indulge one's lust in or upon*, τινί Ath. 541 D.
 ἐνάκσοι, αἰ, α, *nine hundred*, Thuc. 1. 46; not ἐνν- v. Inscr. Olb. in C. I. 2058 A. 88; cf. ἐνάκις, and the Ion. form ἐνακίσιοι, Hdt. 2. 13, 145.
 ἐνάκσοιστος, ἡ, ὅν, *nine-hundredth*, better than ἐννακ-.
 ἐνάκω, fut. σομαι, *to hear in a place, to listen to*, c. gen. rei, Soph.

El. 81. II. *to take in sounds, be sensitive to*, λαχῆς Hipp. 269. 27, cf. 425. 52, etc.;—metaph., ἐνακ. τῆς συμφορῆς *to be affected by it*, Id. Art. 821; ἐνακούει ἐμβαλλόμενα, of dislocations, they obey the surgeon's hand, i. e. are set, Id. Fract. 776; ἐν. ἡτρείης Id. Art. 828.
 ἐναλαζονέομαι, Dep. *to vaunt in a thing*, Schol. Thuc. 6. 12.
 ἐναλδαίνω, *to feed up or rear in a thing or place*, aor. ἐνάλδην, Nic. Al. 409;—aor. med. ἐναλδόμενος *growing in*, πρασιῆσι lb. 532.
 ἐνάλειμα, τό, an ointment, Arist. Probl. 4. 2, 4.
 ἐνάλειπτος, *ov*, anointed with, Hipp. 407. 17.
 ἐνάλειψω, fut. ψω, *to anoint with*, Hipp. Art. 472. 30, al.; ὀφθαλμοὶ ὀστρεῖω ἐναλημιμένοι Plat. Rep. 420 C;—Med. *to anoint oneself*, Anth. P. 11. 112; ἐν. τὰς ρίνας one's nose, Alex. Πονηρ. 5; τὴν κόμην Plut. 2. 771 B; τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν Heliod. 7. 14. II. *to paint within outlines, υπογραφεῖν ταῖς γραμμαῖς οὕτως ἐναλείφουσι τοῖς χρώμασι τὸ ζῶον* Arist. G. A. 2. 6. 29, cf. 1. 19, 8, Poët. 6, 20.
 ἐναλήθης, *es*, *accordant with truth*, Longin. 15. 8. Adv. -θως, *probably*, Luc. V. H. 1. 2.
 ἐναλίγκιος, *ov*, also *η*, *ov* Ap. Rh. 3. 857;—like, resembling, c. dat., often in Hom., Parmen. ap. Plat. Soph. 244 E, Theocr. 22. 94, etc.; c. acc. rei, θεοὶ ἐναλίγκιος αὐτῇν Od. 1. 371; χεῖρας Ἀρηῖ Pind. I. 8. 82; neut. as Adv., Manetho 6. 443;—Ep. word, perhaps from same Root as ἡλίξ.
 ἐναλινδέομαι, Pass. *to be involved in*, συμφορῇσι cited from Hipp., cf. Synes. H. 3. 392.
 ἐνάλιος [α], α, *ov*, and *os*, *ov* Eur. Andr. 855, Hel. 526; Ep. and Lyr. also ἐνάλιος: (ἀλς)—in, on, of the sea, Lat. *marinus*, κῆτος, κορώναι Od. 4. 443, 5. 67, etc.; νομῶς Archil. 69; ἐνάλιον πόνον ἐχέας βαθὺν ἑτέρας σκευὴς while the rest of the tackle is at work fishing deep in the sea, Pind. P. 2. 144; cf. Theocr. 21. 39; ἐν. πόροι Aesch. Pers. 453; ἐν. θεῶς Poseidon, Soph. O. C. 888, 1497, Eur.; ἐν. λεῶς seamen, Soph. Aj. 565; πόντον ἐναλία φύσις, i. e. the fish, Id. Art. 346; of islands, Id. Tr. 239; ἐν. χθών, of Tyre, Eur. Phoen. 6;—poët. word, used in late Prose, ἐν. νῆσοι Arist. Mund. 3. 1; δαίται Plut. Lyc. 39.
 ἐναλίταινω, aor. ἐνήλιτον, = ἀλιταίνω ἐν, Q. Sm. 14. 436.
 ἐναλλάγη, Adv. = ἐναλλάξ, Anth. P. 5. 302, Manetho 4. 181.
 ἐναλλάγη, ἡ, *an interchange*, κατ' ἐναλλάγην *interchangeably*, Tim. Loc. 99 B;—*interchange of letters*, enallage, Greg. Cor. 697.
 ἐναλλάξ, Adv. (ἐναλλάσσω) *crosswise*, οὐδ' ἴσχειν τὸ πῶδ' ἐν. Ar. Nub. 983; of the teeth of carnivorous animals, ἐν. ἐμπότισσιν Arist. P. A. 3. 1, 5, cf. ἐπαλλάσσω II;—in Mathem. *alternando*, Id. Eth. N. 5. 3, 11, cf. An. Post. 1. 5, 3, 2. 17, 2. 2. *alternately*, Lat. *uticissim*, Pind. N. 10. 103, Plat. Criti. 113 D, 119 D; γέρονι καθεύδουσιν ἐπὶ ἐνὸς ποδὸς ἐν. Arist. H. A. 9. 10, 2, al.; πρήσσειν ἐν. *to have alternations of fortune*, Hdt. 3. 40; c. dat., ἡν δὲ μὴ ἐν. αἰ εὐτυχίαι τοι τῆσι πάθῃσι προσπίπτουσιν *alternately with misfortunes*, lb.; also c. gen., Diod. 5. 7.
 ἐνάλλαξις, *ews*, ἡ, = ἐναλλάγη, Arist. P. A. 3. 5, 17.
 ἐναλλάσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ξω. *To exchange, φόνον θανάτῳ ἐν. i. e. to pay for murder by death*, Eur. Andr. 1028; μεταβολῇ ἐν. *to undergo a change*, Polyb. 6. 43, 2; παντοίας μορφᾶς ἐν. *to assume*... Apollod. 2. 5. 11;—c. inf., ἐνήλλαξεν θεὸς τὴν τοῦδ' ὕβριν πρὸς μῆλα... πεσὶν turned aside, diverted his fury so as to fall upon the sheep, Soph. Aj. 1060. II. Pass. *to be changed*, τί δ' ἐνήλλακται τῆς ἡμερίας lb. 78; *what heavy change from the day hath this night suffered?* Ib. 208; τὰ φυτὰ ἐν. τῇ διαφορᾷ τῶν τόπων Arist. Plant. 1. 4, 17. 2. *to be interchanged, to alternate*, ἄρθρα ἐνηλλαγμένα Hipp. Art. 811;—so also intr. in Act. *to cross one another*, Arist. P. A. 3. 5, 16. 3. *to have commercial relations with*, οἱσι Ἀθηναίοις ἤδη ἐνηλλάγησαν Thuc. 1. 120.
 ἐναλλοῦομαι, Pass. *to be altered*, Philo 2. 659.
 ἐναλλοῖστος, *ews*, ἡ, *alteration*, Ptolem.
 ἐνάλομαι, fut. -αλόμαι: aor. 1 -ηλάμην, aor. 2 -ηλόμην: Dep.:—*to leap in or on*, ὡς ἄγαν βαρὺς ποδοὶν ἐνήλου... γένει Aesch. Pers. 516, cf. Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 16, Dem. 1259. 12; also, εἰς τὸ κένον κρατ' ἐνήλαθ' ἡ τύχη Soph. O. T. 263. 2. *to rush at or against*, πύλαι ἐνήλαστο lb. 1261, cf. Ar. Ran. 39. 3. absol. *to jump about, dance*, Id. Vesp. 1305.
 ἐναλλος, *ov*, *changed, contrary*, Theocr. 1. 134, Anth. P. 5. 299. Adv. -λως, Plut. 2. 1045 E.
 ἐνάλος, *ov*, = ἐνάλοος, h. Hom. Ap. 180, Eur. Hel. 1130, El. 1348, Critias ap. Ath. 28 B; ἐν. θρέμματα Arion in Bgk. Lyr. p. 587.
 ἐνάλω, = ἄλω, h. Philostr. 823, etc.; κόμη ἐναλῶουσα τῷ προσώπῳ *hair hanging wildly over the face*, Id. 779.
 ἐναλόμαι, Med. *to hear upon*, Schol. Soph. Ant. 255 (Brunck ἐπ-).
 ἐνάμαρτος, *ov*, (ἀμαρτίνω) *subject to sin, peccable*, Eccl.
 ἐναμβλύνω, *to deaden or discourage besides*, Plut. Nic. 14.
 ἐνάμβω, fut. ψω, *to change, alternate*, Hipp. 343. 44.
 ἐνάμλω, fut. ξω, *to milk into*, γαυλός Od. 9. 223.
 ἐνάμλλομαι, = ἀμλλομαι ἐν, Themist. 254 C.
 ἐνάμλλος [α], *ov*, (ἀμλλα) *engaged in equal contest with, a match for*, τὴν φύσιν ἐν. τοῖς ἡλικιώταις Plat. Prot. 310 B, cf. Isocr. 95 D; ἐν. τινι *or* πρὸς τινι Plat. Rep. 433 D, cf. Criti. 110 E, Arist. Pol. 3. 12, 6; τινὸς Plut. Comp. Ages. c. Gracch. 3, ubi v. Schäf.; of things, *matching, on a par with*, c. dat., Dem. 786 fin. Adv. -λως τινι, *equally with*, Isocr. 234 B.
 ἐνάμμα, τό, (ἐνάπτω) *a thing bound or tied on*, ἐν. ἀγκύλης, the Lat. *amentum*, Plut. Philop. 6. 2. *a garment, covering*, ἐν. νεβρίδος a deer's skin cloak, Diod. 1. 11.
 ἐνάμοιβις, Adv., = ἀμοιβῆς, *alternately*, Ap. Rh. 1. 380.
 ἐναμπέχομαι, Pass. *to be clad in*, τι Philo 1. 635.
 ἐναμπελάκτος, *ov*, = ἐναμάρτητος, v. sub ἀμπελάκτος.
 ἐναναπαύομαι, Pass. *to rest in, acquiesce in*, τινί Greg. Naz.
 ἐνανάπτω, fut. ψω, *to tie in or on*, Galen. 12. 459.

ἐναναστρέφομαι, Pass. to be conversant with, τινι Aristox. ap. Stob. 243. 47, Hesych.

ἐνανθρωπῶ, to put on man's nature or to dwell among men, Eccl. — ἐνανθρωπήσας, ew, ἡ, the Incarnation of our LORD or his dwelling among men, Eccl.

ἐνανθρωπίζω, = ἐνανθρωπῶ, Eccl.

ἐνανθρωπότης, ητος, ἡ, = ἐνανθρωπήσις, Eccl.

ἐναντα, Adv. opposite, over against, c. gen., ἐν. Ποσειδάωνος ἀνακτος Ἰστατ' Ἀπὸ λαν II. 20. 67; τοῖ δ' ἐν. στάθην Pind. N. 10. 123; τὸν δ. ἐν. προσβλέπειν νεκρὸν Soph. Ant. 1299; ἐν. ἐλθεῖν Eur. Or. 1478.

ἐναντι, Adv., in the presence of, Lat. coram, c. gen., Ev. Luc. 1. 8.

ἐναντιῶς, a, ov, of contrary nature, Hipp. 425. 38.

ἐναντίβιος, ov, set against, hostile, αἰθιαῖς οὐπὸρ ἐναντίβιος Anth. P. 10. 8 (as Herm. for οὐπὸρ ἀντίβιος); — elsewhere only as Adv. face to face, against, μαχέσασθαι, πολεμίζειν II. 8. 168, 10. 451, etc.; ἐλθεῖν 20. 130; στήναι 21. 266; c. gen., Ἀχιλῆος ἐν. πολεμίζειν 20. 85. — Only Ep.

ἐναντιό-βουλος, ov, of contrary purpose, Polemo Phys. 2. 12.

ἐναντιο-γνώμονε, to be of contrary opinion, Eccl.

ἐναντιογνώμων, ov, (γνώμη) of contrary opinion, Schol. Soph. O. C. 86.

ἐναντιο-δρομέω, to run different ways, and so to meet or cross, Theophr. Vent. 28; ἐν. ἀλλήλοισι Strabo 738.

ἐναντιο-δρομία, as, ἡ, a running contrary ways, meeting, crossing, Heraclit. ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 60.

ἐναντιο-δυνάμω, ov, of opposite force or meaning, Nicom. Arithm. p. 78, Eust. 1108. 3.

ἐναντιο-λογέω, to contradict, τινι Plat. Soph. 268 B, Strabo 686.

ἐναντιολογία, ἡ, contradiction, Plat. Soph. 236 E, Arist. Gen. et Corr. I. 7. 3.

ἐναντιολογικός, ἡ, ὅν, given to contradict, Galen.

ἐναντίον, Adv., v. sub ἐναντίως.

ἐναντιόμαι, Hdt., Att.: impf. ἡναντιούμην Thuc., etc.: fut. med. -ώσομαι Aesch. Pr. 786, Eur., etc. (v. infr.); pass. ἐναντιωθήσομαι Dion. H. 4. 51, Diod. 3. 6: aor. ἡναντιώσην Andoc. 9. 32, Plat., etc.: pf. ἡναντιώμαι Thuc., etc., but in Ar. 385 (as the metre requires) ἡνντιώμαι. To set oneself against, oppose, withstand, τινι Hdt. 7. 49, Andoc. 9. 32, etc.; τὰ ἐς ἀρετὴν ἡναντιώμεθα τοῖς πολλοῖς in respect to goodness, Thuc. 2. 40, cf. I. 127, Ar. I. c., Pax 1049; also, ἐν. τινι περὶ τινος Lys. 131. 16; ὑπὲρ τινος Id. 158. 33; or, simply, τινος Thuc. 1. 136, cf. Xen. An. 7. 6, 5; πρὸς τινι Plat. Crat. 390 E, etc.: — also c. inf., οὐκ ἐναντιώσομαι τὸ μὴ οὐ γεγωνεῖν I will not refuse to speak, Aesch. Pr. 786; ἐναντιούμενος ἡμῖν ἀφθέρην (sc. τοὺς χορευτὰς) Dem. 519. 19.

2. to contradict, gainsay, Eur. Alc. 152, Thuc. 4. 21, etc.; — c. inf., τοῦτο . . . μοι ἐν. τὰ πολιτικά πράττειν Plat. Apol. 31 D; or with a neg., τίς ἐναντιώσεται μὴ οὐχὶ . . . εἶναι Id. Symp. 197 A.

3. of the wind, to be adverse, οὐκ ἐστὶ λησταῖς πνεῦμ' ἐναντιούμενον Soph. Ph. 643; of circumstances, Thuc. 8. 23; ἀνεμοὶ ἐν. ἀλλήλοισι Hipp. Aër. 285.

ἐναντιοπαθεῖν, to have contrary properties, Nicom. Arithm. p. 10.

ἐναντιο-ποιῆς, ἐς, of contrary properties: Adv. -θῶς, Nicom. Harm. p. 19.

ἐναντιο-ποιή-λογικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or for making contradictions, Plat. Soph. 268 C.

ἐναντιο-πράγῳ, to hold with the opposite party, Diod. 3. 65.

ἐναντίος, a, ov, opposite, Lat. adversus, like ἀντίος (which is rare in Prose):

1. of Place, on the opposite side, opposite, c. dat., ἀκταὶ ἐναντία ἀλλήλων Od. 10. 89; Πάτροκλος δὲ οἱ . . . ἐν. ἡσσο II. 9. 190, cf. Od. 23. 89; hence fronting, face to face, visible, Lat. coram, αὐτῷ οὐ παρ' ἐφαίνειν ἐναντίῳ 6. 329; δεῖξον . . . τὸ σὺν πρόσωπον δεῦρ' ἐν. παρὶ before him, Eur. Hipp. 947; τὰναντία τινι things open to one's sight, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 45: — absol., ἐν. στήναι Eur. Hipp. 1078; κείσθαι Plat. Symp. 190 A; v. infr. II.

b. with Verbs of motion, in the opposite direction, ἐνθα οἱ . . . ἐναντίῳ ἦλθε μήτηρ came to meet him, II. 6. 251; ἐναντίοι ἀλλήλοισιν ὕμνον ἐκαύονουσιν II. 67; δύο ἄμαζαι ἐν. ἀλλήλας Thuc. 1. 93; ἀνεμοὶ ἐν. ἐπνεῖ Xen. An. 4. 5, 3.

2. in hostile sense, opposing, facing in fight, II. 5. 497, etc.; often c. gen., ἐναντίοι ἔσταν Ἀχαιοὶ 5. 497, etc., cf. Soph. Aj. 1284, Xen. An. 4. 3, 28; also c. dat., II. 5. 12, Eur. Supp. 856, I. T. 1415, Xen.: — οἱ ἐν. one's adversaries, Aesch. Theb. 375, Cho. 142, etc.; the enemy, Thuc. 4. 64, etc.

b. generally, opposed to, τινί Soph. Ph. 642, Xen. An. 3. 2, 10; τὸ ἐναντίον the opposite party, Xen. Rep. Ath. 1. 4; presenting obstacles, hindering, τινί Soph. Ph. 642.

3. in Prose and Att., of qualities, acts, etc., the opposite, contrary, reverse, τὰναντί' εἶπειν Aesch. Ag. 1373; δίκαια καὶ τὰναντία Soph. Ant. 667; mostly c. gen., τὰ ἐν. τούτων the very reverse of these things, Hdt. 1. 82, Thuc. 7. 75, etc.; δεῖξας . . . ἀσπρὰν τὴν ἐν. ὀδὸν, i. e. τὴν τοῦ ἡλίου ὁδὸν ἐν. οὐραν τοῖς ἀστροῖς, Eur. Fr. 853; but also c. dat., Ὀρφεὶ δὲ γλῶσσαν τὴν ἐναντίαν ἔχειν Aesch. Ag. 1629; ἐναντία λέγει αὐτὸς αὐτῷ Plat. Prot. 339 B, cf. Ar. Ach. 493; τὰναντία τούτου Plat. Prot. 323 D; ἐναντία γυνάμιν ταῖς πλείστασι [πύλαισι] Xen. Lac. 1, 2; τὴν ἐναντίαν τινὶ ψῆφον θέσθαι Dem. 361. 26; also, τὴν ἐναντίαν θέσθαι τινί Plat. Lach. 184 D: — also foll. by ἡ, τοὺς ἐν. λόγους, ἡ ὡς αὐτὸς κατεδόκει Hdt. 1. 22; τὸναντίον δρᾶν ἡ προσήκει Ar. Pl. 14; τὸναντίον ἔπαθεν ἡ τὸ προσδοκώμενον Plat. Legg. 966 E; v. infr. II. 1: often strengthened, πᾶν τούτωντίον, πάντα τὰναντία quite the contrary, Plat. Legg. 967 A, Xen. Mem. 3. 12, 4; πολλὰ τούν. Tract. Ψυχ. 1; τὸ δὲ πολλὰ ἐναντίον ἀποβήσεται Plat. Apol. 39 C.

4. in the Log. of Arist. ἐναντία προτάσεις or τὰ ἐναντία are contradictories, being the strongest form of opposites (ἀντικείμενα), de Interpr. 14, 15, cf. An. Pr. 2. 26, 2, Metaph. 4. 10, 2, al.

II. often in various Adv. usages: 1. from Hom. downwards, the neut. ἐναντίον as Adv., opposite, facing, ἐν. ὦδε here to my face, Od. 17. 544; εἰς ἅπα ἰδέσθαι ἐν. to look one in the face, 23. 107; so in Att., ἐν. προσβλέπειν τινά Eur. Hec. 968, etc.; also, βλέπειν ἐν. τινὸς Ib. 975; absol., Dem. 51. 28, etc.: — hence like a Prep. c. gen.

in the presence of, before, Lat. coram, τῶνδ' ἐν. Soph. O. C. 1002; μαρτύρων ἐν. Ar. Eccl. 448; ἐν. τοῦ παιδίου Id. Lys. 907; ἐν. ἀπάντων λέγειν Thuc. 6. 25, etc.

b. in hostile sense, against, like ἀντίβιον, ἐναντίβιον, c. gen., ἀνέσταν . . . σφοῦ πατρὸς ἐν. II. 1. 534; ἐν. ἰέναι τινὸς 21. 574; ἐν. μαχέσασθαι τινος 20. 97 (and very often absol.); ἐν. ἴστασ' ἐμεῖο 13. 448; ἐν. μῖναι to stand one's ground against, Ib. 106; also c. dat., νεικεῖν ἀλλήλοισιν ἐν. 20. 252; ἐν θεοῖς Eur. Or. 624; also, ἐν. καί . . . Plat. Rep. 567 D, etc.

c. contrariwise, in Att. also with the Art., τὸναντίον on the other hand, τούν. δέ . . . Antiph. Διδ. 2. 4; ἡ πάλιν τούν. Menand. Titθ. 2, etc.: — also neut. pl. ἐναντία as Adv., Hdt. 6. 32, Thuc. 1. 29, etc.

2. in Prose also, ἐκ τοῦ ἐναντίου, over against, opposite, Lat. ex adverso, e regione, opp. to ἐκ πλαγίου, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 15, etc.: so, ἐξ ἐναντίας, Ion. -ῆς, Hdt. 7. 225, Thuc. 4. 33; ἐκ τῶν ἐναντίων Polyb. 5. 9, 9; κατὰ τὰναντία Plat. Tim. 39 A.

3. regul. Adv. ἐναντίας, contrariwise, c. dat., τοῦτο οὐκ ἐν. λέγειν Aesch. Eum. 642; ἐν. διακρίσθαι τινι Plat. Rep. 361 C, etc.; πικρῶς καὶ ἐν. like an enemy, Dem. 450. 11: — also c. gen., Plat. Phaedo 84 A; ἐν. ἡ ὥς . . . Id. Theat. 175 D: — ἐν. ἔχειν to be exactly opposed, Id. Euthyd. 278 A; πρὸς τινι Dem. 10. 14: esp. in the Logic of Arist., v. sub ἀντικείμενα.

ἐναντιότης, ητος, ἡ, contrariety, opposition, Plat. Phaedo 150 A; πρὸς ἀλλήλων Id. Theat. 186 B.

II. in the Log. of Arist. contradiction, of terms and propositions, de Interpr. 11, 10, cf. Eth. N. 2. 8, 4, al.

ἐναντιο-τροπία, ἡ, opposite tendency or opposition, Aristid. Quint. Mus. 2. p. 93, and prob. l. Heraclit. ap. Diog. L. 9. 7, for ἐναντιοτροπή.

ἐναντιό-φημος, ov, contradicting oneself, Schol. Pind. N. 1. 88 Böckh.

ἐναντιό-φωνος, ov, sounding against, contradicting, Hesych.: — hence ἐναντιο-φώνεω, -φώνια, very late.

ἐναντίως, not used in Act.; v. ἐναντιόμαι.

ἐναντιπέρᾳ, Adv. on the opposite side, Epigr. Gr. 981. 6.

ἐναντίωμα, τό, anything opposite or opposed, an obstacle, hindrance, Thuc. 4. 69, Dem. 328. 7; ἐχθροῖς ἐναντιώματα opposition offered to them, Ib. 21. ἐν. πρὸς τινι Plat. Lys. 23.

2. a contradiction, discrepancy, Plat. Rep. 524 E, 603 D.

ἐναντιωματικός, ἡ, ὅν, marking opposition, Schol. Ap. Rh. 2. 214 Adv. -ῶς, Sext. 809. 36.

ἐναντι-ώνυμος, ov, having an opposite name, Nicom. Arithm. p. 78; he also has (p. 80) ἐναντιώνυμια.

ἐναντίας, εως, ἡ, a contradiction, Thuc. 8. 50, Plat. Rep. 454 A: opposition or opposite conduct, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 6, 7.

2. a disagreement, discrepancy, Isocr. 275 C (in pl.), Plat. Rep. 607 C.

ἐναντιωσάτω, verb. Adj., one must contradict, τινί Arist. Top. 8. 9, 1.

ἐναντιωτικός, ἡ, ὅν, opposing, τινι Stob. Eccl. 2. 210.

ἐναντιῶ, to draw water in . . . , Philo 1. 574.

ἐναξέ, v. sub νάσσω.

ἐναξονίζω, to fit with an axle, prob. l. Plut. 2. 896 A; cf. ἐμπολίζω II.

ἐναολλής, ἐς, = ἀολλής, dub. l. Nic. Al. 236; cf. ἐνομηρής.

ἐναπαίερόμαι, Pass. with fut. med. to hang in a place, Byz.

ἐν-άπαλος, ov, somewhat soft, Diosc. 1. 77.

ἐναπάρχομαι, Pass. to make a beginning, Aesop. 175.

ἐναπειλῶ, to threaten in or for a thing, Dion. H. 5. 54.

ἐναπειναυτίζω, to dwell for a year in a strange place, Parmenisc. ap. Schol. Eur. Med. 273.

ἐναπεργάζομαι, = ἀπεργάζομαι ἐν, to produce in, τινί τι Plat. Polit. 273 C, Soph. 236 A, Isocr. 147 C.

ἐναπερείδω, fut. εἰσώ, to support or rest upon, αὐτὸν ἐν τινι Plotin. 5. 5. 5.

II. Med., ἐναπερείδω τὸ κέντρον ἐν νευρῷ to fix it in, Galen; ἐναπ. τὴν ὕρην εἰς τινα to vent it upon . . . , Polyb. 23. 13, 2; χρίματα εἰς τινα Phalar. Ep. 105.

III. Pass. to find a support in, τινί Clem. Al. 487.

2. to struggle with, resist, τινί Plut. 2. 126 E.

ἐναπείσεις, εως, ἡ, = sq., Plotin. 4. 4, 1.

ἐναπείρομα, τό, an impression, τῆς ψυχῆς on the soul, Clem. Al. 487.

ἐναπερεύω, to vomit forth, disgorge, Philo 1. 762.

ἐναποσφραγισμένος, Adv. pf. pass. part. of ἐναποσφραγίζω, expressly, distinctly, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 183.

ἐναπήκε, Ion. for ἐναφήκε, 3 sing. aor. 1 of ἐναφήμι.

ἐναπήπτε, Ion. for ἐναφήπτε, 3 sing. impf. of ἐναφάπτω.

ἐνάπλωστος, εως, ἡ, resolution into the elements, Simplic.

ἐναποβάπτω, fut. ψω, to dip quite in, τί τινι Hipp. V. C. 912.

ἐναποβλύζω, to sputter or spit out into, κόλποις Clem. Al. 73.

ἐναποβρέχω, to steep or soak in, τινί τι Hipp. 893 B.

ἐναπογεννώ, to beget in, σώματι Plut. 2. 767 D, in Med.

ἐναπόγραφος, ov, inscribed, Eccl.

ἐναπογράφω, to inscribe, εἰς τι Plut. 2. 900 B: — Pass. to be inscribed, ἐν τινι Clem. Al. 307.

ἐναποδεϊκνύμαι, Med., ἐναποδεϊκνυσθαι πίστιν τινί to shew one's faith in a person, Polyb. 1. 82, 9; ἐν. ἐνοῦναι, ἐχθρὰν εἰς τινα Id. 10. 34, 10., 3. 12, 4, cf. C. I. 117. 15.

II. in Hdt. 9. 58, ἐναποδεικνύατο (Ion. impf. pass.) seems to mean gained distinction among others.

ἐναποδέω, fut. δῶω, to bind up in a thing, Hipp. Mochl. 845.

ἐναποδύομαι, Pass. with pf. act. to strip in a place, Himer. Or. 17. 2.

ἐναποζέννυμι, to boil in a thing, Galen.

ἐναπόθεσις, εως, ἡ, a deposit, depot, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 188.

ἐναποθησαυρίζω, to store up in a place, Iambl. V. Pyth. 29 (162).

ἐναποθλίβω, to squeeze in, Eumath. 4. 11.

ἐναποθνήσκω, fut. -θνώσμαι, — to die in a place, ἐν τῇ νήσῳ Thuc. 3. 104, cf. 2. 52; ἐν λάροις among the gulls, Phryn. Com. Incert. 1: absol., Hdt. 9. 65; — to die in or during, ἐναποθν. ἐν τοῖς μέγιστοις Polyb. 18. 24, 9; τὰς ἐπεροχὰς Id. 15. 35, 5; τοῦτο εἰ τις φάγοι, ἐναπ. if he were

to eat, *he dies of it*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 4, 12; ἐναπ. βασάνους to die under torture, Ath. 596 F.

ἐναποθραύω, to break in, διστὸν τραύματι Plut. Crass. 25.
ἐναποικοδομέω, to enclose by a wall, τινα Polyae. 8. 51.
ἐναποκάμνω, to be exhausted in, τῇ ψυχῇ Joseph. B. J. 3. 6, 1.
ἐναποκέμαι, Pass. to be stored up in, τόφῳ Plut. Aemil. 14.
ἐναποκινδυνεύω, to run a hazard in or with, στόλῳ Dio C. 49. 2, Joseph. A. J. 2. 9, 4.

ἐναποκλάω, to break off short in a shield, τὰ δοράτια ἐναποκέκλαστο Thuc. 4. 34.

ἐναποκλείω, to inclose in, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 53, in Pass.
ἐναποκλίνω, to lay down in, ἐαυτὸν στιβάδι Philostr. 867.

ἐναποκλύζω, to wash in, τί τινα Clem. Al. 185.

ἐναποκρύπτω, to conceal in, Strabo 730.

ἐναποκῦβένω, = ἐναποκινδυνεύω, ταῖς ψυχαῖς Diod. 16. 78.

ἐναπολαμβάνω, fut. -λήψομαι, to cut off and include, intercept, εἰς τὸ μέσον Plat. Tim. 84 D; τὸν ἀέρα ἐν ταῖς κλεψύδαις Arist. Phys. 4. 6, 3, cf. Probl. 2. 24.—Pass., μὴς ἐναποληφθεῖσα ἐν ἀγγείῳ, Id. H. A. 6. 37, 1; ἀλλ' ἐν. Id. Cael. 2. 13, 17, al.; ἐναποληφθῆναι τῇ δυνάμει to be involved in it, Diod. 1. 7.

ἐναπολαύω, to enjoy in a place, etc., Plut. 2. 684 D.

ἐναπολείπω, to leave behind in, ἐν τινα Xenocr. 58; τι Plut. 2. 91 B.—Pass., Arist. Meteor. I. 14, 22.

ἐναπόλειψις, εὖς, ἡ, a remaining, Theophr. Sens. 62; ἐναπ. πνευμάτων Plut. 2. 134 C.

ἐναπόληψις, εὖς, ἡ, an intercepting, catching, detention, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 15, Spir. 4. 5, Theophr. C. P. 2. 9, 3.

ἐναπόλλυμαι, Pass. to perish in a place, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 4.

ἐναπολογέομαι, Dep. to defend oneself in, Aeschin. 17. 18.

ἐναπολούομαι, Med. to wash oneself or bathe in, Ath. 43 A.

ἐναπόμαγμα, τό, a cast, image, Hermias ap. Schol. Plat.

ἐναπομάσσω, fut. ζω, to make an impression in or on, Plut. 2. 99 B.—Pass. to be stamped on, κρηφ Ib. 3 E, cf. Diog. L. 7. 46; to be imaged in, τῷ κατόπτρῳ Ach. Tat.—Med., ἐναπομάσθαι χεῖρας τινα to wipe one's hands on, Alciphro 3. 44, e conj. Hemsterh.

ἐναπομεμαγμένος, Adv. by an impression, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 183.

ἐναπομένω, to remain in, τινα Clem. Al. 332; absol., Heliod. I. 15.

ἐναπομόρυνμι, to wipe off upon, to impart, e. g. colour to one, Iambl. in Stob. Flor. 41. 44; τι εἰς τι Porph. in Stob. Ecl. 1. 1040.

ἐναπόμορξις, εὖς, ἡ, wiping upon, imbuing, Theophr. C. P. 6. 1, 1.

ἐναπομύττωμαι, Med. to blow the nose upon, τινα Plut. 2. 1128 B.

ἐναπονίω, fut. -νίσω, to wash clean in a thing, τινα Polyzel. Δημ. 4. —Med., ἐναπονίσσθαι τοὺς πόδας ἐν τῷ ποδανιπτῇρι to wash one's feet in it, Hdt. 2. 172; χεῖρας Id. 1. 138.

II. Med. also to wash off from oneself in, τῷ ποταμῷ τὸ αἷμα Paus. 9. 30, 8.

ἐναποπνέω, to scrape off into, Clem. Al. 800.

ἐναποπατέω, ventrem exonerare in . . , Ar. Pax 1228, Polyzel. Δημ. 4.

ἐναποπλήνω, to wash away in, τι ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ Arist. Sens. 4. 11; τι Paus. 3. 25, 8.

ἐναποπνέω, fut. -πνεύσομαι, to expire in, ταῖς πατράϊας οἰκίαις Diod. 13. 5; ἐν. ἱκεσίαις to expire in the act of . . , Plut. Cor. 33; ἐναπ. τῷ αὐτῷ Luc. Harmon. 2.

ἐναποπνίγω, to suffocate in: aor. 2 pass., ἐναποπνιγῆναι ἐν οἴνῳ Ath. 325 D; κάπνω Luc. Peregr. 24.

ἐν-aporé, dub. 1. for ἐπ-aporé, to be in doubt, ap. Polyb. 29. 11, 6.

ἐναπορρίπτω, to throw aside, Diosc. Parab. 1. 71, Phot.

ἐναποσβέννυμι, aor. -έσβησα, to quench in a thing, τὴν θερμότητα Arist. Probl. 24. 17, 1.—Pass., Id. Meteor. 2. 9, 10, Heliod. 1. 15.—Verb. Adj. -σβεστέον, Clem. Al. 204.

ἐναποσημαίνω, to indicate or point out in, ἱστορίᾳ Plut. Cim. 2.—Med. to impress or stamp on a thing, Clem. Al. 792, Philostr. 836.

ἐναποστάω, to let drop in, distil into, μέλος τοῖς ὥσιν Phot. II.

intr. to drip with, τινός Liban. 4. 582.

ἐναποστηρίζομαι, Med. to fix oneself in or on, εἰς τι Hipp. 397. 39, Stob. Ecl. 1. 528.

ἐναποσφάττωμαι, Pass. to be slain among, τοῖς παισὶ Joseph. B. J. 5. 13, 1.

ἐναποσφράγιζω, to impress in or on, τι εἰς τι Joseph. Macc. 15; absol., Diog. L. 7. 46.—Med., ἐν. τι τῇ ψυχῇ Clem. Al. 84, cf. 240.

ἐναποσφράγισμα, τό, an impression, as of a seal, Clem. Al. 487.

ἐναποτελέω, fut. έσω, to accomplish in, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 134.

ἐναποτίθηναι, fut. -θήσω, to lay aside in.—Med., ἐναποθεῖσθαι τὰ εἴδη εἰς τοὺς κουλεούς Dio C. 73. 10.—but, ἐναποτίθεσθαι τὴν ὀργὴν εἰς τι to vent one's anger upon . . , Diod. Excerpt. 569. 12.

ἐναποτίμω, to pay (in goods) according to valuation, τί τινα Dem. 1253. 9: in Pass., Dio C. 41. 37.

ἐναποτινέω, to pay or spend in litigation in a place, πόλις κούη ἐναποτίσαι χρήματα Ar. Av. 38.

ἐναποτυπύομαι, Pass. to receive impressions, Theophr. Sens. 53: to be impressed upon, ταῖς ψυχαῖς Plut. 2. 3 E.

ἐναποτυπώνω, verb. Adj. one must stamp upon, Clem. Al. 289.

ἐναποχράομαι, fut. ἡσομαι, to abuse, τινα Dem. 218. 4.

ἐναποπλάω, fut. ἡσω, to wipe in or on, Schol. Ar. Ach. 843.

ἐναποψύχω [ῶ], fut. ζω, to ease oneself in, euphem. for ἐναποπατέω, Hes. Op. 757.

II. to give up the ghost, Anth. P. 9. 1, in titulo.

ἐνάπτω, fut. ψω, to bind on or to, σπάργαντα τινα Eur. Ion 1491; τι εἰς τι Xen. Cyn. 6, 8.—Pass., θώρακος κῦτι ἐνημμένῳ κάλλιπτα fitted on, fitting beautifully, Ar. Pax 1225.

2. in Pass., of persons, to be fitted with, clad in, c. acc., λεοντέας ἐνημμένους (lon. for ἐνημν-) Hdt. 7. 69; διφθέραν ἐνημμένους Ar. Nub. 72; παρδαλᾶς ἐνημμένους Id. Av. 1250, etc.;

so in Med., ὁ χορὸς . . ἐναφάμενος δάπιδας Id. Fr. 249.

to kindle, set on fire, Id. Pax 1032, in Pass.:—Med. to get oneself a light, Lys. 93. 2.

III. Med. to touch, reach, like ἄπτομαι, Arist. Metaph. 1. 7, 3, si vera 1.

ἐνάρα, ὦν, τὰ (v. ἐναίρω), only in pl., the arms and trappings of a slain foe, spoils, Lat. spolia, ἐν. βροτόντα φέρειν Il. 6. 480; or φέρεσθαι 8. 534; πολλὰ ἐν. Τρώων taken from them, 13. 268; so, ἐν. βροτόντα Διόλωνος 10. 570:—generally, spoil, booty, Dion. [φόρμιγγα] ἔλετ' ἐξ ἐνάρων 9. 188, cf. 6. 68, Hes. Sc. 357:—Ep. word (used by Soph. Aj. 177) for the Trag. σκῦλα, λάφυρα.

ἐναράσκω: aor. 1 ἐνήρασ:—to fit or fasten in, ἐν δὲ σταθμοῖς ἄρσε Od. 21. 45.

II. ἐνάραρα, intr., to be fitted in, εὖ ἐναρπρός Od. 5. 236; 3 sing., Arat. 453.

ἐνάρασσω, fut. ζω, to dash against, τι ἐπὶ τι Paus. 4. 13, 1:—Pass. to be dashed against, ἐς τὰς πέτρας App. Civ. 5. 98.

ἐνάργη, Dor. impf. of ἐνεργέω, Theocr.

ἐνάργεια, ἡ, clearness, distinctness, bright or vivid appearance, Plat. Polit. 277 C: in Rhet. vivid description, Dion. H. de Lys. 7.

II. a clear view, Polyb. 3. 54, 2, etc.

ἐνάργημα, τό, a phenomenon, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 93.

ἐναργής, ἐς, visible, palpable, in bodily shape, properly, like ἐμφανής, of the gods appearing in their own forms (cf. Virg. *manifesto in lumine*), χαλεποὶ δὲ θεοὶ φαίνεσθαι ἐναργεῖς Il. 20. 131; οὐ γὰρ πῶ πάντες οἱ θεοὶ φαίνονται ἐναργεῖς Od. 16. 161, cf. 3. 420, 7. 201:—often of a dream or vision, ἐναργὲς ὕπναιον ἐπέσσαντο 4. 841; ὕπαρ Aesch. Pers. 179, etc.; ὅψιν ἐνὸπνιον τῷ ἐωϊστῷ πάθει ἐναργεστάτην most clearly relating to . . , Hdt. 5. 55, cf. 7. 47; so, ἐναργὴς ταῦρος in visible form a bull, a very bull, Soph. Tr. 11; ἐν. τινα στήσαι to set him bodily before one, Id. O. C. 910; ἐν. βλεφάρων ἱμέρος desire beaming from the eyes, Id. Ant. 795.

2. manifest to the mind's eye, τάδε αἰο βλέπειν πάρεστ' ἐν. Id. Tr. 224; ληστής ἐν. the manifest robber, Id. O. T. 535, cf. Ant. 263; τοῖς δρῶσιν ἐναργής ἡ ὕβρις φαίνεται Dem. 538. 5:—Adv. -γῶς, visibly, manifestly, Aesch. Theb. 136, Soph. El. 838; ἐν. ἡ θεὸς σ' ἐπισκοπεῖ Ar. Eq. 1173.

3. of words, etc., clear, distinct, plain, manifest, of an oracle, ἐν. βάσις ἦλθεν Aesch. Pr. 663; freq. in Prose, ἐν. τεκμήριον, σημεῖον, παράδειγμα, a clear, plain proof, etc., Plat. Ion 535 C, Tim. 72 B, Dem. 326. 5; καὶ τοῦτο ἐναργὲς ὅτι . . , for δῆλον ὅτι, Plat. Theaet. 150 D, cf. Ar. Vesp. 50:—Adv., ἐναργέως λέγειν Hdt. 8. 77; Comp. -έστερον more clearly, εἰπεῖν, διειδέναι Plat. Tim. 49 B, Rep. 611 C; Sup. -έστατα, Id. Alc. 1. 132 C.

II. brilliant, splendid, βωμός Pind. O. 7. 75. (Acc. to some from ἀργός, ἀργής bright; others from ἐν ἔργῳ real.)

ἐναργότης, ἡ, = ἐνάργεια, Poll. 4. 97.

Ἐνάρες (al. -αρίτες) or Ἐνάριες, οἱ, prob. a Scythian word, answering to the Greek ἀνδρόγυνοι, a band who plundered the temple of Aphrodite Urania at Ascalon, and were smitten by the goddess with disease, Hdt. 1. 105; they asserted that she had given them prophecy in compensation, Id. 4. 67, as in the case of Teiresias;—in Hipp. Aër. 293 sq. these people are called ἀνανδρείες, and a full account of their malady is given; so a μαλακία is attributed to the Scythian kings by Arist. Eth. N. 7. 7, 6.

ἐνάρετος, ὦν, virtuous, Diog. L. 7. 126, Hdn. 2. 8, 3; valiant, Joseph. B. J. 6. 1, 8. Adv. -τως, C. 1. 277. 1, 8.

ἐνάρηρος, v. sub ἐναρπίασκω.

ἐνάρη-φόρος, ὦν, wearing the spoils, Anth. Plan. 72; cf. ἐναρφόρος.

ἐναρβρός, ὦν, jointed, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 5; of speech, articulate, opp. to mere sounds, Dion. H. de Comp. 14, Diod. 3. 17, Babr. proem. 1. 7.

ἐνάρθρωσις, εὖς, ἡ, a kind of jointing (διάρθρωσις), when the ball is deep set in the socket, Galen. 2. 736.

ἐνάρηζω: II. impf. ἡνάρηζον Aesch. Ag. 1644: fut. -ίξω (ἐξ-) Il. 20. 339; aor. Ep. ἐνάρηξα 22. 323 (cf. ἐξ-, ἐπ-), later ἡνάρηξα Lyc. 486, and ἡνάρησα Anth. P. 7. 226.—Med., fut. -ίξομαι Or. Sib. 3. 468: aor. ἐναρήξατο Opp. C. 2. 20.—Pass., Soph. aor. ἡνάρησθην, pf. ἡνάρησαμ (v. κατ-):—to strip a slain foe of his arms (ἐνάρα), Lat. spoliare, c. dupl. acc., ἐντα . . , τὰ Πατρόκλοιο βίην ἐνάρηξα Il. 17. 187; ἀλλήλους ἐνάρηζον Ib. 413:—hence, to slay in fight, Hes. Sc. 194; and, generally, to slay, Il. 1. 191, Pind. N. 6. 88, Aesch. Ag. 1644: in Pass., νῦν ἐναρήζομαι when dying, i. e. when yielding to day, Soph. Tr. 94. Cf. ἐναίρω.

ἐναρῖνμι, to reckon in or among, Arist. Soph. Elench. 8. 4, M. Mor. 2. 7. 1.

II. to reckon, account, οὐδέν as nothing, Soph. O. T. 1188:—Med., = ἐν ἀριθμῷ ποιεῖσθαι, to make account of, value, Eur. Or. 623.

ἐναρῖνμιος, ὦν, (ἀριθμὸς) in the number, to make up the number, ἀλλην ἐνῆπι πατὴρ ἐναρῖνμιος εἶναι Od. 12. 65: counted among, i. e. among, τισι Theocr. 7. 86, Ar. Rh. 1. 647; ἐν. among men, in the world, Epigr. Gr. 502. 16; δῆμον ὦν, ap. Diog. L. 7. 27.

II. taken into account, valued, Lat. in numero habitus, οὐτε ποτ' ἐν πολέμῳ ἐν. οὐτ' ἐνὶ βουλῇ Il. 2. 202.

ἐναρῖνμιος, ὦν, = foreg. I, Orph. Arg. 110; τὰ ἐν. = αἱ μονάδες, Arist. Metaph. I. 9, 19.

II. = foreg. II, Plat. Soph. 258 C, Phil. 17 E; ἐνῆρμιος (poët.) δ' ἀνρία καὶ βοτάναι made account of, held dear, Call. Fr. 127.

ἐν-αρι-κμῶν, ὁ, ἡ, = ἀρικμῶν (si vera 1), Hipp. Aër. 283.

ἐναρῖνμιος, ὦν, man-slaying, Pind. P. 6. 30, I. 8 (7). 114.

ἐνάριστος, to make a breakfast in . . , Hipp. 368. 3, 373. 31, Eupol. Taç. 1.

ἐναρμόζω and -πτω, to fit or fix in, ἔγχος σφονδύλους Eur. Phoen. 1413; πλεῖρους βέλη Id. H. F. 179, cf. Ar. Lys. 413; εὖλα ἀλλήλους Theophr. H. P. 5. 3, 5; πῆχες Luc. D. Deor. 7. 4: in Geom. to inscribe one figure in another.

2. metaph. to fit, adapt, Δωριέω φωνᾶν ἐν. πεδιῶν Pind. O. 3. 9, cf. I. 1. 21; τι εἰς τι Plat. Legg. 819 C, Dion. H. de Isocr. 3; ἐν. αὐτὸν to make himself popular, Plut. Alex. 52:—Med., τὰν Δωριστὶ (sc. ἁρμονίαν) ἐναρμόττεσθαι . . τὴν λύραν to tune it to the

Dorian mode, Ar. Eq. 989: cf. ἀρμόζω I. 5. II. intr. *to fit, suit, be convenient for*, ἐς τι Hipp. Ar. 782; ἐν τινι Ar. Ran. 1202; τινί Plat. Legg. 894 C. 2. c. dat. pers. *to please*, Plut. Them. 5. ἐναρμόνιος, *ov*, in accord or harmony, Plat. Legg. 654 A, etc.; τινι with . . . Tim. Locr. 103 C; ἐναρμόνιον μελῶδεν Luc. D. Deor. 7. 4. II. in Gr. Music, γένος (or μέλος) ἐναρμόνιον or ἐναρμονικόν, or ἐναρμόνιον, τό, as Subst., the Enharmonic scale, simpler than the Chromatic and even than the Diatonic, Plut. 2. 711 C, 744 C, cf. Dion. H. de Comp. 6; ἐν μέλῃ ἐνῆδον Arist. Probl. 19. 15; v. Chappell Hist. of Gr. Music, p. xx. ἐνάρμοστος, *ov*, (ἐναρμύζω) fitting, neat, dub. in Joseph. Macc. 14. 3. ἐναρμόττω, v. sub ἐναρμύζω. ἐνάρο-κτάντας, Dor. for -της, δ, spoiler and slayer, of death, Aesch. Fr. 152, cf. Herm. Opusc. 5. 149 sq. ἐναρον, τό, sing. of ἐναρα, but not in use. ἐν-ἄρος, *ov*, accurst, Hesych. ἐναρφόρος, *ov*, syncop. for ἐναρφήρος, Hes. Sc. 192, ubi v. Göttl. ἐνάρχομαι, fut. ἔομαι: Dep. — in sacrifices, to begin the offering, by taking the barley (ὀλοκοχῦται) from the basket (κανὸν), ἐξάρχον κανὰ Eur. I. A. 435, cf. 1471; so, προχύτας χερνιβὰς τ' ἐξάρχεται Ib. 955: —pf. in Pass. sense, κανὸν δ' ἐξήρκειται Id. El. 1142; ἔνηρκειται τὰ κανὰ Aesch. 70. 31: cf. κατάρχομαι. 2. generally to begin, Polyb., etc.; c. inf., Id. 5. 1, 5; ἐξ. τιος to make a beginning of, Id. 5. 1, 3, etc. . . II. later, the Act., 1. to begin, LXX (Sirac. 38. 16). 2. to hold office, C. I. 2350. ἐναρχος, *ov*, (ἀρχή) in office, in authority, App. Civ. I. 14; οἱ δὲ ἐν. οντες Inscr. Delph. 34. 28; ἀνέδρους δὲ τοὺς ἐν. those who were in office at the time, C. I. 3046. 13; ἐν. ἀρχιδικαστῆς 4755. 2. under authority, Stob. Ecl. 2. 56. II. in the beginning, first, Eccl. ἐνάς, *ados*, ἡ, (ἐν) = μόνος, an unit, Plat. Philib. 15 A. ἐνάσειβόμαι, Med., = ἀσειβω ἐν . . . Themist. Epist. 14. ἐνυσελαίνω, = ἀσελαίνω ἐν . . . Diod. Excerpt. 527. 28: —Pass. to be treated with insult in a thing, Ar. Vesp. 61 (as Dind. for ἀναελαίνω). ἐνασκίω, to train or practise in a thing, αὐτόν Plut. Alex. 17: Pass. with fut. med. (Luc. Vit. Auct. 3), to be so practised, Luc. I. c., Anth. P. 11. 354: —Act. intr., like Pass., Polyb. I. 63, 9. II. Pass., also, τῷ ὕφει ἐνηγκάσθαι to be wrought in it, Joseph. A. J. 3. 7. 5. ἐνασμενίζω, to take pleasure in, τινί Philo I. 36. ἐνασπάσομαι, Dep. = ἀσπάσομαι, to welcome, Plut. 2. 987 D. ἐνασπίδομαι, Pass. to fit oneself with a shield, Ar. Ach. 368. ἐνασσα, v. sub ναῖω II. ἐναστράπτω, fut. ψαω, to flash in or on, Themist. 51 D: —c. acc. cogn., ἐν. φέγγος τινί Philo I. 448. ἐναστρος, *ov*, among the stars, Achae. ap. Hesych. ἐνασχημόνω, to behave oneself unseemly in, βαθεὶ πῶγωνι καὶ ἀρετῇ Luc. Icarom. 21; ἀρχαῖς Plut. 2. 336 B, cf. Id. Ser. 27. ἐνασχολέομαι, Dep. = ἀσχολέω ἐν . . . to be engrossed with, Eccl. ἐνάτατος, *a*, *ov*, (ἐνατος) on the ninth day, Hipp. Aph. 1250, Thuc. 2. 49; of recurring fevers, Hipp. Epid. 1. 961. ἐνᾶτενίζω, to fix steadfastly on, τὰς ἀόκους τινι, Iambl. V. Pyth. 65. II. intr. to look fixedly on one, Heliod. 7. 7: to attend, Justin. M. I. 41. ἐνατμος, *ov*, steaming, full of vapour, Diod. 2. 49. ἐνᾶτος, *η*, *ov*, (ἐνέα) ninth, Lat. nonus, Il. 2. 313, 327, Hes. Op. 8; Ion. and Ep. ἐνατος 2. 295., 8. 266, Hdt.: —τὰ ἐνατα (sc. ἱερά), sacra novendialia, Isaac. 73. 25, Aesch. 86. 5. II. ἐναται Μοῦσαι for ἐννέα, Anth. P. 2. v. 383: —The form ἐνατος is common in late MSS; but ἐνατος is confirmed by the usage of Poets and by Att. Inscr., v. C. I. 147, 148, etc.: cf. ἐνάκτις. ἐναττικίζω: —ἐναττικίζουσι τῷ χωρίῳ αἱ ἀήδονες the nightingales sing in this place just as in Attica, Philostr. 665. ἐναυγάω, to light up in, πῦρ Lyc. 71: to illumine, ἀχλύν cited from Philo. II. intr. to shine, be seen, Ael. N. A. I. 58. ἐναύγασμα, τό, illumination, ἐν. θεῶν Philo I. 88. ἐναυδος, *ov*, speaking, living, Hesych. ἐν-αυλῶκο-φοῖτις, ἡ, wandering in the fields, Anth. P. 6. 98. ἐναύλειον, τό, = ἐναυλος (A.) II. Eur. Hel. 1107; cf. προσαυλεις. ἐναυλίζω, intr. to dwell or abide in a place, Soph. Ph. 33. II. Dep. ἐναυλίζομαι, Ildt., Thuc., etc. To take up one's quarters during the night, νόκτα οὐδεὶς ἐναυλίζετ[αι] [ἐν τῷ νηφ] Hdt. I. 181: ἐν Τανάγρῃ νόκτα ἐναυλισμένος Id. 9. 15: esp. of soldiers, to take up night-quarters, δινοῦκα, Thuc. 3. 91. 4. 54., 8. 33, Xen., etc. III. metaph. of diseases, ἐν τῷ στήθει Hipp. 230. 25. ἐναύλιος, *a*, *ov*, (αὐλή) inside the court: ἐναυλία (sub. θύρα), ἡ, the door leading into the house, τὴν ἐναύλιον ὥθων pushing it open, Com. Anon. 305. 2. metaph. interior via pudendi muliebris, Hipp. 645. fin. ἐναυλισμα, τό, a dwelling-place, abode, Artemid. 4. 47. ἐναυλιστήριος, *ov*, habitable, ἀντρον Anth. P. 6. 219. ἐναυλον, τό, (αὐλή) an abode, Anth. P. 9. 102. ἐναυλος, ὁ, (A) Subst.: I. (αὐλός) the bed of a stream, τάχα κεν . . . ἐναυλος πλησσαν νεκρῶν Il. 16. 71: a torrent, mountain-stream, ὄν βα τ' ἐναυλος ἀπὸ ἑσπέρη 21. 283, cf. 312. II. (αὐλή) a dwelling, shelter: in pl. of the haunts of the country-gods, οὐρα μακρὰ θεῶν χαρίεντας ἐναυλους Νυμφέων Il. 129, cf. h. Hom. Ven. 74, 124, Eur. Bacch. 122, H. F. 371: so Opp. calls the sea ἄλως ἐναυλος, H. 1. 305; Ποσειδάωνος ἐν. 3. 5.—Ep. word, used by Eur. in lyric passages. ἐναυλος, *ov*, (B) Adj.: I. (αὐλός) on or to the flute, accompanied by it, καθάρσις Ath. 637 F; θροῦς Jac. Philostr. p. 7. 2. mostly metaph., λόγοι, φθόγγοι ἐν. words, voice ringing in one's ears, still heard or remembered, Plat. Menex. 235 B, Luc. Somn. 5; ἐν. φόβος fresh fear, Plat. Legg. 678 B; ἐναυλον ἦν πᾶσιν ὅτι . . . all had it fresh

in memory that . . . Aesch. 81. 18; ἐναυλα καὶ πρὸ ὀμμάτων Dion. H. 9. 7; ἐν. δύναμις Arist. Probl. 21. 13; ἐν. ἔχειν ὅτι to have it fresh in one's mind, that . . . Plut. 2. 17 D. II. (αὐλή), = ἐναύλιος, dwelling in dens, λέοντες Eur. Phoen. 1573: in one's den, at home, opp. to θυραῖοι abroad, Soph. Ph. 158. ἐναυλοσπαστέω, to make a fold in a place, C. I. (add.) 2561 b. 81. ἐναυξάνω, to increase, enlarge, Xen. Cyn. 12, 9: —Pass., c. dat. to grow in . . . τροφή Hdn. 2. 10; so, ἐναυξομαι, v. l. for ἀέρομαι, Emped. 375. ἐναυρος, *ov*, (αἶψα) exposed to the air, Theophr. H. P. 8. 11, 6. ἐναυσις, ἡ, a kindling, Plut. Cim. 10; ἀστραπῆς Critias p. 56 Bach. ἐναυσμα, τό, (ἐναύω) = ἐμπύρευμα, a spark, ζωοῖαν ἐν. that which gives life to animals, Orph. H. 5. 3. 2. a glimmer, remnant, Polyb. 9. 28, 8, Plut. Fam. 11; λόγου Clem. Al. 64. 3. a stimulus, excitement, τοιαῦτα ἔχον ἐν. εἰς ἐπιθυμίαν Hdn. 2. 15; τῶν ἀρετῶν ἐν. Diod. Excerpt. 556. 84. ἐναυξένιος, *ov*, also ἡ, *ov*, in or on the neck, βρόχος Anth. P. 7. 493; ὀδὴναι Orph. Lith. 499. ἐναύω: impf. ἐναυον Hdt. 7. 231: aor. opt. ἐναύσει Diphil. Παροσ. 3, inf. ἐναύσαι Plut. Phoc. 37: —Med., Cratin. Incert. 128: fut. -σομαι Longus 3. 6: ἀο. ἐναύσασθαι Plat. Ax. 371 E, etc. To kindle, ἐν. πῦρ τινι to light one a fire, give him a light, as was the duty of a neighbour, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 12; and one who refused was execrated, Diphil. Παροσ. 3, cf. Cic. Off. 1. 16; but this might not be done for the ἄτιμος, Hdt. I. c., Dinarch. 106. 12, cf. Soph. O. T. 235 sq.: —Med., πῦρ ἐναύεσθαι to light oneself a fire, get a light, ἐκ τῆς Αἴτης Luc. Tim. 6; ἀπὸ ἑτέρου πυρός Plut. Num. 9: metaph., ἐν. τὸ θάρρος to borrow courage, Plat. I. c.; ἐντεῦθεν ἐν. τὸν λόγον ap. Suid.; ἐξ αὐτοῦ διδασκαλίαν ἐν. Ael. ap. Suid. ἐναφάνιζομαι, Pass. to be lost in, ἐν τινι Strabo 49; τινί Plut. 2. 489 A, etc. ἐναφάπτω, Ion. ἐναπ-, to tie up or hang in a thing, ἐναπήπτε τὴν κεφαλὴν ἐς τὸν ἄσκιον Hdt. I. 214 (v. l. ἐναπήκε, from ἐναφήμι): to adapt and fit in, Arist. Cael. 3. 2, 17. ἐναφήμημα, τό, a decoction, Arctae. Cur. M. Ac. I. 1. ἐναφέψω, to boil down in: pf. pass. ἐναφέψημαι Hipp. 662. 19. ἐναφήμι, fut. -αφήσω, to let drop into, put in, v. l. Hdt. (v. ἐναφάπτω). II. to discharge in or into, Arist. H. A. 5. 22, 4, G. A. I. 18, 27, al.; τινί Artemid. 2. 26. ἐναφροδισιάζω, venerem exerceo in . . . κόρη Aristaeon. I. 15. ἐναγεταυθί, in Ar. Thesm. 646, a comic tmesis for ἐνταυθί γε, cf. Lob. Phryn. 414: cf. ἐνμεντευθεῖν. ἐγγόνασι, i. e. ὁ ἐν γόναισι καθήμενος, the Kneeler, a constellation in the northern hemisphere, Arat. 6 (ubi Bekk. ἐγγόνασι); Cicero keeps the Gr. name, Ovid translates it *genunixus*, Vitruv. *ingeniculatus*, Manilius *ingenielus*, Firmicus *ingeniculus*. ἐνδεδόμομαι, Pass., of a pine, to be choked by the stoppage of its resin, called by Pliny *taeda fieri*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 2, 7. ἐνδαδος, *ov*, (δάς) resinous, full of resin, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 3. ἐνδαίνυμαι, Pass. to feast on, τῇ Ath. 277 A. ἐνδαῖς, *ados*, or ἐνδᾶς, *ados*, ὁ, ἡ, with lighted torch, Aesch. Eum. 1044. ἐνδαῖω, to light or kindle in: metaph., ἐνδ. πόθον τινί Pind. P. 4. 328: Med. to burn or glow in, ἐν δέ οἱ ὅσσε δαίρια Od. 6. 132; βέλους δ' ἐνεδάετο κόρη Ar. Rh. 3. 286. ἐνδάκνω, to bite into, seize with the teeth, ἐχιδνα δ' ὥς μέ τις πῶδ' ἐν-δακνοῖ' ἔχει Aesch. Supp. 896 (as restored by Paley); ἐνδ. στόμα γνάθους to take the bit between the teeth, of runaway horses, Eur. Hipp. 1223; so, ἐνδ. χαλινόν Plat. Phaedr. 254 D. 2. metaph. of sharp things, to fix themselves firm in, τῇ γῇ Math. Vett. 17: —of mustard, Nic. ap. Ath. 133 E. ἐνδακρυσ, *v*, gen. *vos*, in tears, weeping, Luc. Somn. 4. ἐνδακρύνω, to weep in or with, ἐνδ. ὄμμασι to suffuse them with tears, Aesch. Ag. 541. ἐνδάμω, ἐνδάμια, Dor. for ἐνδημ-. ἐνδάμιος, *a*, *ov*, native of the country, Mosch. 2. 11, Coluth. 238, Anth. P. 9. 153: —in Nicet., ἐνδαπός: cf. ἡμεδαπός, ποδαπός. (Prob. formed at once from ἐνδον, as ἀλλοδαπός from ἄλλος.) ἐνδασυς, *v*, somewhat rough, hairy, cited from Diosc. ἐνδᾶτόμαι, Dep. to divide, δις . . . τούνομ' ἐνδατούμενος dividing the name of Polynices (into πολλὸν νεῖκος), Aesch. Theb. 578 (v. Schol.); ἐνδ. λόγους διενδιστήρας to distribute or fling about reproaches, Eur. H. F. 218. 2. c. acc. objecti, to speak of in detail, i. e., a. in bad sense, to reproach, revile, τὸ δυσπάρεινον λέκτρον ἐνδ. Soph. Tr. 791 (so differre verbis in Plautus); or, in good sense, to commemorate, celebrate, ἐνδ. τὰς εἰς εὐπαίδας Aesch. Fr. 281; βέλεα θέλοι' ἄν . . . ἐνδ. Soph. O. T. 205 (where however others render βέλεα ἐνδ.), like differre tela, I would have thee scatter or shower them abroad. b. to tear in pieces, devour, Lyc. 155. II. as Pass., to be applied, only in Nic. Th. 509. ἐνδαψιλεύομαι, Dep. to be liberal in, Heliod. 8. 14. ἐνδεδωμένως, Adv. pf. pass. part. of ἐνδίδωμι, remissly, Phot., Suid. ἐνδεής, ὅς: neut. pl. ἐνδᾶα: (ἐνδῶα) —wanting or lacking in, in need of, c. gen., ἐνδ. εἶναι or γίγνεσθαι τινος Hdt. 1. 32, Antipho 138. 25, etc.; ἐνός μοι μῦθος ἐνδεής ἐστὶ Eur. Hec. 835; πολλὰν ἐνδ., opp. to αὐταρκῆς, Plat. Rep. 369 B; ποιητὸν δ' ἐστὶν ἐνδεής . . . πρὸς τὸ ἐπι-δεῖξαι, caret vate sacro, Id. Symp. 195 D; σμικροῦ τινος ἐνδεής εἰμι [τοῦ] πάντ' ἔχειν Id. Prot. 329 B. 2. absol. in want, in need, indigent, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 3, Plat., etc. b. lacking, deficient, used, like ὑποδής, mostly in Comp., ἐνδεέστερα πράγματα Hdt. 7. 48; φαίνεται καὶ οὕτως ἐνδεέστερα [ἢ πόλις] Thuc. 1. 10, cf. 4. 62; ἐνδεέστερος παρασκευῇ, οὐσία deficient in . . . Id. 2. 87, Isocr. 62 D; but also in Posit., οὐδὲν ἐνδεές ποιεῖσθαι to leave nothing unsaid, Soph. Ph. 375; τὰ

κρείσσω μὴδὲ τὰνδεᾶ λέγειν and not the worse, Id. O. C. 1430, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 171; οὐδὲν ἐνδεὲς λαπεῖν Eur. Phoen. 385; ἐνδεὲς φαίνεται τι Thuc. 5, 9, cf. 7, 69, 8, 36; ἐνδεὲς τι ἔχειν Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 40; ἐνδεὲς τὸν βίον Menand. Incert. 66; τὴν ὕψιν Luc. D. Marin. 1, 2: τὸ ἐνδεὲς lack, want, defect, = ἐνδεῖα, Thuc. 1, 77; τὸ αὐτῶν ἐνδεὲς their deficiency, Id. 3, 83.

3. inferior to, in Posit., τὰνδεᾶ, opp. to τὰ κρείσσω, the worse, Soph. O. C. 1430; γίνους οὐδενὸς ἐνδεὲς Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 23; τῆς δυνάμεως ἐνδεᾶ πρᾶξαι to act short of your real power, Thuc. 1, 70; τούτου ἐνδεᾶ ἐφαίνετο (sc. τὰ πράγματα) their power was unequal to the purpose, Ib. 102; in Comp., ἐνδεστέρος τινος Soph. Ph. 524, Thuc. 2, 11. 4. insufficient, πρὸς τι Plat. Prot. 322 B; ἐνδ. ἀνθρώποι Thuc. 8, 36. 5. Adv., ἐνδεῶς, defectively, insufficiently, opp. to ἱκανῶς, Plat. Phaedo 88 E, Rep. 523 E; ἐνδ. ἔχειν νῦν to be in want of, Eur. Fr. 890, 8, Plut. Nic. 27; μὴ ἐνδεῶς γινώσκει to judge not insufficiently, Thuc. 2, 40:—Comp., ἐνδεστέρας ἢ πρὸς ἐξουσίαν less than, Id. 4, 39; ἐνδ. πρὸς ἂ βούλεται Id. 2, 35; ἐνδεστέρος ἔχειν Plat. Phaedo 74 E.

ἐνδεῖα, ἡ, want, lack, δυνάμεως Thuc. 4, 18; τῆς ἀναγκαιοτάτης διαίτης Id. 7, 82; χρημάτων Xen. Ath. 1, 5, Plat., etc.

II. absol. deficiency, defect, opp. to ὑπερβολή, Plat. Prot. 357 B, Arist. Eth. N. 2, 2, 6, al.:—pl., Isocr. 177 B. 2. want, need, opp. to ἐπιθυμία, Plat. Gorg. 496 D, E; in pl., αἱ τοῦ σώματος ἐνδεῖαι Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 22, Plat. Eryx. 401 E, al. 3. want of means, need, poverty, Lat. egestas, αἰεὶ ἐνδεῖα ξύνικοις, Plat. Symp. 203 D; αἰσχροὺν τι ποιεῖν δι' ἐνδεῖαν Dem. 312, 24, etc.

ἐνδεῖα, τό, (ἐνδεῖκνυμι) a proof, Plat. Critias 110 B; εὐνοίας ἐνδ. a proof, token of good will, Dem. 423, 13.

ἐνδεῖκνυμι or -νῶ, fut. -δείξω, to mark, point out, Lat. indicare, τι Pind. O. 7, 60; πρὶν ᾗ ἀν' ἐνδεῖξω τί δρῶ Soph. O. C. 48; ἐνδ. τὰ ἀδικήματα τῷ δικαστηρίῳ Antipho 145, 40, etc.; c. part. to shew that a thing is, Plat. Polit. 278 B: ἐνδ. τινι c. inf. to signify to a man to do .., Ib. 308 E.

2. as Att. law-term, to inform against (v. ἐνδείξει 1, 2), Plat. Apol. 32 B; ἐνδ. ταῖς ἀρχαῖς Id. Legg. 856 C; so in Med., Plut. Sol. 24:—mostly in Pass., κακούργους ἐνδεδεικνύμενοι Antipho 130, 16, cf. Andoc. 2, 10, Plat. Apol. 32 B; ἐνδείκνυμι Lys. 104, 34; ἐνδείκνυμένη δεκάδην being informed against for bribing, Dem. 573, 11.

II. Med. to shew forth oneself or what is one's own, once in Hom., Πηλεΐδην ἐνδείκνυμαι I will declare myself to Achilles, Il. 19, 83; ἐνδείκνυσθαι τὴν γνῶμην Hdt. 8, 141; σαφὲς ἐνδ. τι to set it forth, Plat. Theat. 158 E; ἐνδ. πρὸς τινος Polyb. 4, 28, 4, τι Id. 5, 16, 7. 2. with a part. to shew, give proof of doing, πᾶς δ' ἀν. . . μάλλον ἐνδείκνυται τις πόσιν προτιμῶν: Eur. Alc. 154; cf. Bacch. 47, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 10; τὴν δύναμιν κρείττω οὖσαν ἐνδ. Dem. 535, fin., cf. Isocr. 375 B; so, ἐνδ. ὅτι .., οἷον .., Thuc. 8, 82, Plat. Apol. 23 B, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 21.

3. c. acc. rei, to display, exhibit, Lat. prae se ferre, ὑπερῆφανον αἰχμάν Aesch. Pr. 405; τὸ εὐθύλον Thuc. 4, 126; τὴν εὐνοίαν Ar. Pl. 785; τῷ σώματι τὴν εὐνοίαν, οὐ χρήμασιν οὐδὲ λόγους, ἐνεδείξατο τῇ πατρίδι Dem. 561, 25; τύπτω τάλανθες ἐνδ. Arist. Eth. N. 1, 3, 4. 4. ἐνδείκνυσθαι τινι, Lat. ostentare or venditare se alicui, to display oneself to one, make a set at him, court him, Dem. 375, 21, Aeschin. 84, fin., etc.; ἐχαρίζοντο πάντ' ἐνδεκνύμενοι Dem. 391, 19; cf. ἐνδείξει II:—absol. to make a shew, shew off, Plat. Prot. 317 C.

ἐνδείκτης, οὗ, ὁ, an informer, complainant, Philostr. 621.

ἐνδεικτικός, ἡ, ὄν, probative, as the Protarg. of Plato, Thrasyll. ap. Diog. L. 3, 51.

II. indicative, τινος Galen. ἐνδείξει, εὖ, ἡ, a pointing out, Polyb. 3, 38, 5. 2. as Attic law-term, a laying information against one who discharged public functions for which he was legally disqualified, Plat. Legg. 966 B: a writ of indictment in such a case, Andoc. 2, 26, Dem. 524, 24, etc.; cf. ἐνδείκνυμι 1, 2. II. a demonstration, display of one's good will, ἡ εἰς Ἀλέξανδρον ἐνδ. Aeschin. 85, 12.

ἐν-δεκα, οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, indecl. eleven, Lat. undecim, Hom., etc. II. at Athens, οἱ ἐνδεκα, the Eleven, the Police-Commissioners, who had charge not only of the police but of the prisons and the punishment of criminals, Ar. Vesp. 1108, Antipho 137, 35, Lys. 141, 15, Plat. Phaedo 59 E, 9, 2. certain officers at Delos, C. I. 2266 A, 25.

ἐνδεκα-γράμματος, οὗ, of eleven letters, v. δεκαγρ-. ἐνδεκα-ετής, ἑ, eleven years old, C. I. 2335, 42. ἐνδεκάτης, to keep the tenth day in a place (cf. ἐνεορτάω), Dem. 1335, 7; cf. σὺνενδεκάτῳ.

ἐνδεκάκις [ᾶ], Adv. eleven times, Arist. H. A. 6, 4, 6. ἐνδεκά-κλινος, οὗ, with eleven couches; κεφαλῇ ἐνδ. a head as long as eleven couches, Telecl. Incert. 6.

ἐνδεκά-μηνος, οὗ, of eleven months, Hipp. 259, 35. ἐνδεκά-πηχυν, v. gen. eos, eleven cubits long, Il. 6, 319, 8, 494.

ἐνδεκά-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, eleven feet long or broad, Poll. 1, 72. ἐνδεκάς, ἀδός, ἡ, the number Eleven, Plat. Legg. 771 C.

ἐνδεκα-σύλλαβος, οὗ, eleven-syllabled, Hephaest. 14, 2. ἐνδεκαταῖος, α, οὗ, on the eleventh day, Hipp. Aph. 1250, Thuc. 2, 97; ἔραμα σχέδον ἐνδεκαταῖος nearly for eleven days, Theocr. 10, 12.

ἐνδεκάτος, ἡ, οὗ, the eleventh, Hom., etc. ἐνδεκά-χορδος, οὗ, eleven-stringed, λύρα Ion 3, Bgk.; al. δεκαχ-.

ἐνδεκ-ετής, es, = ἐνδεκάτης, C. I. (add.) 3846 z. 61: fem. -έτης, ιδος, Anth. P. 7, 164.

ἐνδεκ-ήρης, es, with eleven banks of oars, Theophr. H. P. 5, 8, 1, Ath. 203 D.

ἐνδεκομαί, Ion. for ἐνδέχ-.

ἐνδεκόν ἐστι = ἐνδέχεται, Apollon. de Constr. 181, 10, 544, 1.

ἐνδελείχεια, ἡ, continuity, perpetuity, Lat. continuatio, perennitas, τέττην κοιλανίη βανίς υδατος ἐνδελείχει Chocril. p. 169, ubi v. Näke:

πάντα γὰρ ταῖς ἐνδελείχεια καταπονείται πράγματα Menand. Incert. 191.—Often confounded with ἐντέλεια, q. v.

ἐνδελείχω, to hold out, last, go on, Chocril. Näke p. 173. II. c. acc. to continue, LXX (Syrac. 30, 1), with v. l. -ίζω.

ἐνδελείχης, ἑς, (v. δοιλήχης), continuous, continual, perpetual, μνήμη Plat. Legg. 717 E; λειτουργία Isocr. Antid. 5167; πόλεμος Plut. Pericl. 19; τὸ ἐνδ. περί τι continuance, Id. Mar. 16. Adv. -χῶς, Critias 15, 5, Plat. Rep. 539 D, Tim. 43 D, 58 C; also in later Com., Diod. Aul. 1, Menand. Veuδ. 4, Croblyl. Ἀπολ. 2; freq. in late Prose.—Often confounded with ἐντέλεια, as in Plat. Legg. 905 E, but v. ἐντέλεια.

ἐνδελείζω, = ἐνδελείχω, intr., LXX (Syr. 9, 4).

ἐνδελείσμῳ, ὁ, = ἐνδελείχεια, LXX, cf. Joseph. A. J. 11, 4, 1.

ἐνδέρμα, τό, (ἐνδέρω) a thing bound on, Gloss.

ἐνδέρω, to wall up, τὰς διασφαγὰς Hdt. 3, 117. II. to build in a place, τρεῖς οἱ πολλῶν ἐκατοντάδες ἐνδέρθηται Theocr. 17, 82:—Med. to build or make for oneself, κοῖτον Nic. Th. 419.

ἐνδέρωμαι, Dep. to grasp with the right hand, Eur. I. A. 1473.

ἐνδέξις, α, οὗ:—Hom. has only the neut. pl. ἐνδέξια, towards the right hand, from left to right, mostly as Adv., θεοὶ ἐνδέξια πᾶσιν φρονόησι he filled for all the gods from left to right, Il. 1, 597; δεῖξ' ἐνδέξια πᾶσιν 7, 184; βῆ δ' ἵμεν αἰτήσων ἐνδέξια φῶτα ἕκαστον Od. 17, 365. The contrary procedure was avoided as unlucky (as in Iceland ganga andsælis, Scott. to go widdershins, i. e. against the course of the sun, from right to left, v. Jamieson s. v.), cf. δεξιός: hence, ἐνδέξια σήματα propitious omens, Il. 9, 236: cf. ἐπιδέξις. 2. after Hom. without any sense of motion = δεξιός, on the right, Eur. Hipp. 1360; ἐνδέξις αὖ ποδὶ on thy right, Id. Cycl. 6.

II. as Adj. clever, expert, h. Hom. Merc. 454.—Ep. word, also in Eur. Il. c., but never in Prose, for in Thuc. 1, 24, etc., ἐν δεξίᾳ is now restored, as opp. to ἐν ἀριστερᾷ.

ἐνδεόντως, Adv. deficiently, Galen.

ἐνδεσις, εὖ, ἡ, (ἐνδέω) a binding on: junction, τοῦ ποδὸς Hipp. 279, 17, cf. Polyb. 6, 23, 11. II. an entanglement (cf. Homer's ἀτρη ἐνέθησε βαρεῖρη), M. Anton. 10, 28, ubi v. Gataker.

ἐνδεσμεύω, to bind to or upon, τινί or ἐς τι Diod. 30, 40, 20, 71.

ἐνδεσμεῶ, = foreg., Diosc. 4, 43.

ἐνδεσμος, ὁ, a bundle, bag, Diosc. 3, 97, LXX.

ἐνδετος, οὗ, bound to, entangled in, τινι Anth. P. 9, 372.

ἐνδεύω, Dor. for ἐνδῶ, to be wanting, Inscr. Myt. in C. I. 2166, 32.

ἐνδεύω, to soak or dye in, βάμματι Nic. Al. 414, in Med.

ἐνδέχομαι, Ion. -δέκομαι: fut. ἔσομαι: Dep. To take upon oneself, Lat. suscipere, ταλασπάρηας Hdt. 6, 11; τὴν αἰτίαν v. l. Dem. 352, 26.

II. to give ear to, accept, admit, approve of, Lat. accipere, τὸν λόγον the proposal, Hdt. 1, 60; τοὺς λόγους Id. 5, 92, init., 96, al., Ar. Eq. 632, Thesm. 1129; τὰ λεγόμενα Thuc. 3, 82; τὴν συμβουλίην Hdt. 7, 51; διαβολὰς Id. 3, 80; ἐνδ. ἀπόστασις = τὸν περὶ ἀπόστασις λόγον Thuc. 1, 128; so, ἐνδ. τὴν τοῦ Ἀλκιβίουδου κήρυκτον Thuc. 8, 50. 2. in Hdt. also, often, to give ear to, believe, Lat. accipere, mostly with a negat., ἀρχὴν .. οὐδὲ ἐνδέκομαι τὸν λόγον 5, 106; τοῦτο δὲ οὐκ ἐνδ. ἀρχὴν 4, 25, cf. 3, 73, 7, 237: c. inf. to believe that .., οὐ γὰρ ἔγωγε ἐνδ. Ἡριδανὸν τινα καλέεσθαι ποταμὸν 3, 115.

3. absol. to give ear, attend, σὺ δ' ἐνδέχου Eur. Andr. 1238, cf. Plat. Legg. 834 D; περὶ τινος οὐδ' ὡπαύσω ἐνδ. to refuse to hear a word about it, Thuc. 7, 49.

III. of things, to admit, allow of, Lat. recipere, λογισμὸν ἐνδέχουσα Thuc. 4, 92; μεταβολὴν, ἀλλοίωσιν ἐνδ. Plat. Phaedo 78 D; καθ' ὅσον φῶας ἐνδέχεται quantum recipit humana conditio, Id. Tim. 69 A, cf. Soph. 254 C:—c. inf., τὸ ναυτικὸν .. οὐκ ἐνδέχεται ἐκ παρέργου μελετᾶσθαι does not admit of being practised, Thuc. 1, 142, cf. Plat. Tim. 90 C; ὅσων αἱ ἀρχαὶ μὴ ἐνδέχονται ἄλλως ἔχειν Arist. Eth. N. 6, 1, 5.

2. absol. to be possible, ἂ πολλὰ ἐνδέχεται Thuc. 4, 18; often in Arist., implying all degrees of possibility from what is necessary to what is barely possible, An. Pr. 1, 3, 3, 1, 13, 2 sq., cf. Phys. 3, 4, 12, Pol. 1, 3, 10, al.: esp. in part. ἐνδεχόμενος, ἡ, οὗ, possible, ἐκ τῶν ἐνδεχομένων by all possible means, Xen. Mem. 3, 9, 4; αἱ ἐνδ. τιμωρίαι Lycurg. 164, 38; εἰς τό ἐνδ. so far as possible, Hyperid. ap. Stob. 618, 6; and oit. in Arist.; διεθεῖν τὰς ἐνδ. ἀπορίας Metaph. 1, 7, 7; τὸ ἐνδ. ἀληθὲς Ib. 3, 5, 15; τῆς ἐνδ. εὐδαιμονίας Id. Pol. 7, 2, 17; ζωῆς τῆς ἐνδ. ἀρίστης Ib. 7, 8, 4, etc.;—c. c. inf., τὰ ἐνδ. εἶναι καὶ μὴ εἶναι, of contingent events, Id. G. A. 2, 1, 2, cf. Metaph. 8, 8, 16; τὰ ἐνδ. ἄλλως ἔχειν Id. Eth. N. 5, 7, 4, 6, 1, 6; τὰ μὴ ἐνδ. αὐτῷ πρᾶξαι Ib. 6, 5, 3, etc.

3. ἐνδέχεται impers., it admits of being, it is possible that .. c. acc. et inf., Thuc. 1, 124, 140, etc.; εἴπερ ἐνδέχεται (sc. γράφειν) Dem. 307, 4; καθ' ὅσον ἐνδέχεται, Lat. quantum fieri possit, Plat. Phaedr. 271 C; εἰς ὅσον ἐνδ. Id. Rep. 501 C; ὅσα ἐνδ. Arist. Rhet. 1, 1, 7, cf. G. A. 2, 1, 5; μέχρην οὐ ἐνδέχεται Id. Rhet. 1, 1, 14; ὡς ἐνδέχεται μάλιστα Polyb. 3, 49, 1:—acc. absol., ὥσπερ ἐνδεχόμενον εἶναι = ὥσπερ ἐνδέχεται, Arist. G. A. 4, 1, 29; gen. absol., ἐνδεχομένου ἔχειν Id. P. A. 4, 6, 13.

b. c. dat. pers. it is allowed, like ἔξεστι, Xen. Hier. 4, 9, Dem. 859, 15.

ἐνδεχομένως, Adv. of foreg., = ὅσον ἐνδέχεται, Lat. quantum fieri possit, Decret. ap. Dem. 283, 5, Polyb. 1, 20, 4, etc.

ἐνδέω, fut. -δήσω, to bind in, on or to, τι ἐν τινι Od. 5, 260; εἰς τι Plat. Tim. 43 A; more often, τί τινι Ar. Ach. 929, etc.; so in Med., ἐνδύσαστο δεσμῷ bound them fast, Theocr. 24, 27; ὥσπερ κέρανον ἐνδύσασμενος having packed it up, Ar. Ach. 905:—Pass., ἰπὰ ἐνδεμείνα ἐν καλάμῳ Hdt. 4, 33; ἐνδεθῆναι εἰς σῶμα or ἐν τῷ σώματι Plat. Phaedo 81 E, 92 A; ἐνδεμείνα ἀστρα fixed stars, Arist. Cael. 2, 8, 7.

II. metaph., Ζεύς με .. ἀτρη ἐνέθησε βαρεῖρη entangled me in it, Id. 2, 111, 9, 18, imitated by Soph. O. C. 526; so, ἀναγκαῖη ἐνδεῖν τινα Hdt. 1, 11:—Pass., ἐνδεδῆσθαι ὄρκιος Id. 3, 19; ἀναγκαῖη Id. 9, 16; ἐνδεμείνος εἰς πίστιν ταύ, χερσὶ τινος Polyb. 6, 17, 8, 20, 11, 10; ἐνδ.

κατὰ τὰς οὐσίας i.e. in debt, Id. 13. 1, 3; ἐνδεέσθαι τὴν ἀρχὴν *to have the government secured*, Id. 9. 23, 2.—Med. *to bind to oneself*, ὅρκους τὸν πόσιν ἐνδεῖσθαι Eur. Med. 163; τινὰ εἰς τὴν αὐτοῦ φιλίαν Polyb. 10. 34, 1.

ἐνδῶ, fut. -δέσω, *to be in want of, to lack, to be deficient in*, τινος Eur. I. A. 41, Plat. Phaedo 74 D; c. inf., τίνος ἐνδέομαι μὴ οὐ χωρεῖν; *what do we lack of going?* Eur. Tro. 792; ὅσον ἐνδέουσιν . . ταῦτά ἔχουν *how much they lack of having*, Plat. Crat. 432 D.—so in Med., δριμύτητος ἐνδεῖται Id. Polit. 311 A, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 26, etc.; and in Pass., στρατωμένοι ἐνδεθῆντες Ib. 6. 2, 30.

2. *to be wanting or lacking*, ποιεῖν . . ὅτως τῶν σῶν ἐνδεῖται μηδὲν *that nothing may be wanting on your part*, Hdt. 7. 18; ὁ σταθμός ἐνδεῖ App. Mithr. 47; c. dat., ἐνδεῖ τι τῷ ἔργῳ Luc. Tyrann. 10; οὐδὲν ἄν ἐνδεῖται Hdn. 2. 5; ἐνδ. ταῖς παραγέλαις *to be deficient for* . . ὑπὸν Civ. 1. 21. 3. *impers. ἐνδεῖ, there is need or want, there lacks*, c. gen. rei, *there is need of* ἡμῖν ἐνδεῖ Plat. Euthyd. 292 E; πολλὰν ἐνδεῖται αὐτῷ *he had need of*, *was wanting in much*, Xen. An. 7. 1, 41; ἀπαντος ἐνδεῖ τοῦ πύρου *there is a deficiency of all revenue*, Dem. 14. 23.

ἐνδῆλος, ov. = δήλος, *visible, manifest, clear*, ἐνδῆλα καὶ σαφῆ λέγειν Soph. Ant. 405; ἐνδ. ποιεῖν τι Thuc. 4. 132.

2. *of persons, manifest, discovered*, κνωται, Ar. Eq. 1277, Thuc. 4. 41, 6. 36, etc.; τί τὸ ὑποκείμενον, οὐκ ἔστιν ἐνδῆλον Arist. de An. 2. 11, 4; with a part., ἐνδῆλοι ἔσται . . βαρυνόμενοι Thuc. 2. 64, cf. Plat. Phaedo 88 E, Theact. 174 D, Dem. 578. 15. II. Adv. -λως, Sup. -ότατα Thuc. 1. 139.

ἐνδημέω, Dor. ἐνδῆμια, ἦ, *a dwelling in a place, lodging*, τὴν ἐνδ. ποιῆσαι Inscr. Coia in C. I. 2356, cf. 1193, 1331, 1339. II. in Eccl. *the Incarnation*.

ἐνδήμος, ov. = ἐνδηκος. Opp. H. 4. 264. ἐνδημιουργέω, = δημιουργέω ἐν . . τινι Plut. 2. 17 B, etc.

ἐνδημος, ov. *dwelling in a place, a native*, Hes. Op. 223, Theogn. 792, etc.; ἐνδ. παρὼν *being here at home*, Aesch. Cho. 570; ἐνδημότατος *the greatest 'stay-at-home'*, opp. *to ἀποδημητής*, Thuc. 1. 70.

2. *of things, both ἐνδ. intestine war*, Aesch. Sup. 682; πύλεμοι Dion. H. 83; τὰ ἐνδημα *home-affairs*, opp. *to τὰ ὑπερία*, Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 13. II. *of or belonging to a state or people, national*, ἀρχαί Thuc. 5. 47, p. Aeschin. 3. 34; νοσῆματα Galen.

ἐνδιαβάλλω, *to calumniate in a matter*, Cies. Pers. 10, Luc. Calumn. 24. ἐνδιαγῶ, *to pass one's life in*, f. l. in Anth. P. 5. 292, *for ἐνδιαῶ*.

ἐνδύ-αερί-αεριν-νηχέτος, ov. *Comic word, found in Ar. Pax 831, in ridicule of the Dithyrambic poets. But Diindorf's correction is most prob., viz. ἐνδυ-αερί-αεριν-νηχέτους, in-midday-airy-breezes-floating; cf. the compd. αἰρήματας (known from Aesch.), and the Adj. ἀερονχηῖς used by Ar. Nub. 336, where also the Dithyr. poets are ridiculed.*

ἐνδιάζω, (ἐνδίοι 1) *to pass the noon*, Plut. Rom. 4.

ἐνδιάθετος, ov. *conceived and residing in the mind*: ἐνδ. λόγος *a conception, thought*, opp. *to προφορικός* λ. (an expression, word), Philo 2. 154, etc., cf. Wyttben. Plut. 2. 44 A: hence, applied to the Divine Logos by Eccl.:—Adv., ἐνδιαθέτως λέγειν *to speak from the heart*, to use no vain words, Hermog.

II. βιβλίον ἐνδ. *a canonical book*, = ἐν τῇ διαθήκῃ, Eccl.

ἐνδιαθήκος, ov. = foreg. II, βίβλος Origen. 2. 328.

ἐνδιαθρύπτωμαι, Pass. *to play the trade towards*, τινί Theocr. 3. 36.

ἐνδιατάσσειν, Ion. -έομαι, Dep.:—*to live or dwell in a place*, ἐν τῷ ἱρῷ Hdt. 8. 41; παρὰ τινι Thuc. 2. 43; οἰκία ἡδίστη ἐνδιατάσσειν Xen. Mem. 3. 8; ἡ διάνοια ἐνδ. ἡμῖν Plut. 2. 608 E.

ἐνδιαίτημα, τό, *a dwelling-place*, Dion. H. 1. 37, Plut. 2. 968 B.

ἐνδιαίκεται, Pass. *to be set in a thing*, τινι Joseph. A. J. 12. 2, 9.

ἐνδιακαίμενος, Adv. = ἐνδιαθέτως, Hermog., Eccl. Opusc. 261. 49.

ἐνδιακοσμέω, = διακοσμέω ἐν . . Ocell. Luc. 3. 1.

ἐνδιαλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, *to alter*, Arist. Physiogn. 1. 14.

ἐνδιαμένω, *to remain in a place*, Dion. H. 8. 62.

ἐνδιαπρέπω, *to be distinguished in*, τινί Diod. Excerpt. 533. 49.

ἐνδιασκεύος διήγησις, in Rhet. *an elaborate, highly wrought statement*, Hermog. Adv. -ως, Eust. 177. 31.

ἐνδιασπείρωμαι, Pass. *to be dispersed in*, τινι Arist. Fr. 209.

ἐνδιατάσσω, *to draw up in*, χώρος ἐπιτήδειος ἐνδιατάξαι (sc. τὸν στρατόν) Hdt. 7. 59.

ἐνδιατριβή, fut. ψω: pf. -τέριψα Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 7. *To spend or consume in doing*, χρόνον Ar. Ran. 714, Thuc. 2. 18, 85.

II. absol. (sub. χρόνον or βίον), *to spend time in a place*, αὐτῷ Dem. 893. 28; τῇ χώρῃ Polyb. 3. 88, 1, etc.; ἐν τόπῳ Diod. 5. 44; ἀνθρώποις among them, Luc. Alex. 33.

2. *to waste time by staying in a place*, linger there, Thuc. 5. 12, 7. S1, Plat. Gorg. 484 C, etc.

3. *to continue in the practice of a thing*, τοῖς ἡθασί . . τοῖς ἀρχαίοις Ar. Eccl. 585, cf. Plat. Rep. 487 D; εἰς ἐνδιατρίβειν τὴν ψὴν ἐν τινι *to let one's eyes linger on it*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1. 16; ἐνδ. λόγους καὶ ἔργους *to linger fondly on them*, Luc. Nigr. 7, cf. Plut. Pericl. 2; κατὰ τι Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 17; περὶ τινος Arist. Metaph. 1. 8, 16; περὶ τι Ath. 623 E: absol. *to dwell upon a point* (in speaking), Aeschin. 82. 33, cf. Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 5.

ἐνδιατριπτέος, *one must dwell upon*, τινί Luc. de Hist. Conscr. 6.

ἐνδιατριπτικός, ἦ, ὧν, *fondly dwelling on*, τινι M. Anton. 1. 16.

ἐνδιαφθείρω, fut. ἐρῶ, *to destroy in*, Plut. 2. 65S C: *to destroy a child in the womb*, Hipp. 254. 6.

ἐνδιαχειμάζω, fut. ἀώω, *to winter in a place*, Strabo 100.

ἐνδῶ, (ἐνδίοι 2) *to stay in the open air*; generally, *to linger in or haunt a place*, c. dat., βάτοις Anth. P. 5. 292; ἐνθα δ' ἀνὴρ . . ἐνδῶσσε

Theocr. 22. 44; metaph., ὄμμασι ἐπὶ δ' ἐνδῶσι Anth. P. 5. 270; ἐνδ. ἔς . . Ib. 4. 4:—absol. in Med., ἀκτίνες ἐνδῶνται h. Hom. 32. 6; cf. Ruhnke. Ep. Cr. 79.

II. trans., ποιμένες μῆλα ἐνδῶσσκον *shepherds (perh.) drove their sheep offield*, Theocr. 16. 38.

ἐνδῶσκα, *to put on*, τινὰ τ. LXX (2 Regg. 1. 24), Ev. Marc. 15. 17 (Lachm.):—Med. *to put on oneself*, Ev. Luc. 8. 27, etc.

ἐνδιδάμω, fut. -δῶσω, *to give in*: I. *to give into one's hands*, give up *to*, τινὰ or τί τινι Eur. Cycl. 510, etc.; αὐτὸν τινι Eur. Tro. 687, Ar. Pl. 781, Plat. Rep. 561 B; τινὰ τοῖς πολεμίοις Plat. Rep. 567 A; ἐνδ. πόλιν *to surrender a city*, esp. by treachery, Thuc. 4. 66. 76, 89, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 14, etc.; so, ἐνδ. τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τὰ πράγματα Thuc. 7. 48, cf. 2. 65:—Pass., τῷ Ἰπποκράτει τὰ ἐν τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς ἐνεδίδωτο Id. 4. 89; impers., οὐδὲν ἐνεδίδωτο ἀπὸ τῶν ἔνδον *no sign of surrender was made* . . , Arr. An. 1. 20, 6.

2. *to put in, apply to*, ἀρῆσαι κέντρον Eur. H. F. 881.

II. like παρέχω, Lat. frabere, *to give, lend, afford*, ἐνδιδάμει τινὶ χερά *to lend him a hand*, Eur. I. A. 617; ἐνδ. ἀφορμὴν *to give an occasion*, Id. Hec. 1239; λαβὴν τινι Ar. Eq. 847; πύρασιν τινι Thuc. 2. 87; καὶ οὐκ ἐνδ. 45. 8; ἐνδ. ὑποψίαν εἰς . . *to give ground for suspicion that* . . , Plat. Legg. 887 E:—*to cause, excite*, λυγρὰ σπασμὸν ἐνδιδούσα Thuc. 2. 49; πόθῳ, δίψῳ Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 1, Cur. M. Ac. 1. 10.

III. *to shew, exhibit, δικαιοσύνην καὶ πιστότητα ἐνέδωκαν, ἀχαρί δὲ οὐδὲν* Hdt. 7. 105; μαλακὸν ἐνδεδῶκεν οὐδὲν *to shew no sign of flagging*, Id. 3. 51, 105, Ar. Pl. 458; ἦν δ' ἐνδίδωμι τι μαλακὸν Eur. Hel. 508; so, ἵνα αὐτὸ μηδὲν ἐνδίδωμι πικρὸν Id. Andr. 225.

IV. *to allow, grant, concede*, λόγον Ib. 965; ἐνδ. οὐδὲν *to make no concession*, Thuc. 2. 12; ἐνδ. τι *to make a concession*, Ib. 18; ἐνδ. ὑποσπονδῶν Id. 4. 37; κἂν παῖσιν τίς σοι ἐνδῶ ὑποῖον Plat. Gorg. 499 B.

V. intr. *to give in, allow, permit*, ὅσον ἐνέδωκαν αἱ μοῖραι Hdt. 1. 91: *to give in, give way, give up*, οὐ πρότερον ἐνέδωσαν ἦ . . Thuc. 2. 65 fin.; ὡς εἶδον αὐτοὺς ἐνδύντας Ib. 81: *to flag, fail*, Arist. G. A. 2. 7, 19; τὸ ἐνδιδόν remissness, Luc. Anach. 26:—ἐνδ. τινὶ *to yield to* . . οἴκῳ Thuc. 3. 37; ἀλλήλοισιν Id. 4. 44; γνῶμη τινός Dem. 1444. 2; πρὸς or εἰς τι Plut. Sull. 28, etc.; ἐνδ. πρὸς τὰς διαλύσεις *to shew an inclination towards* . . , Plut. Flamin. 9.

2. *of ailments, to remit*, Hipp. Progn. 43, v. Foës. Oecon.:—in Soph. O. C. 1075, Elmsl. restored ἐνδύσων from the Schol.

3. *of trees and other elastic things, to give way, yield*, Arist. P. A. 3. 3, 4, Probl. 25. 1, al.; of trees, *to be flexible*, Theophr. H. P. 5. 6, 1; of the flanks and eyes, *to fall in*, Arist. G. A. 2. 7, 19; Probl. 4. 2. 1; of a funeral-pile, Theophr. H. P. 9. 3, 3; ἐρείσματα ἐνδ. *the props give way*, Polyb. 5. 100, 5.

VI. *of a river, to disembody, empty itself*, Hdt. 3. 117; cf. ἐνδιδάμω.

VII. *to give the key-note of a tune, to strike a p.*, τὸ ὀρχηστικὸν μέλος Arist. Fr. 541: absol., ἡγέτο . . εἰς ἀνὴρ, ὅς ἐνεδίδου *gave the key-note*, Dion. H. 7. 72, cf. Luc. Rhet. Pracc. 13, Ath. 520 D:—metaph. *to give the key-note*, of a speech, Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 1: cf. ἐνδιδάμω.

ἐνδύκω, *to pervade*, as the essence pervades the individuals of a class, αἱ ἐνδύκονσαι ἐν τοῖς κατὰ μέρος κοινότητες Sext. Emp. M. 8. 41.

ἐνδηνμερεύω, *to pass the day in*, Theophr. Char. 8.

ἐνδίημι, *to chase, pursue*, only in 3 pl. impf. ἐνδίσαν for ἐνεδίσαν, II. 18. 584; v. sub δίω.

ἐνδίκος, ov. (δίκη): I. *of things, according to right, right, just, legitimate*, Pind. P. 5. 138, Trag.; γνός ἐνδ. Aesch. Cho. 330; ἐνείκη Id. Eum. 135; λέκτρα Epigr. Gr. 212:—τὸ μὴ ἔδικον = τὸ ἀδικον, Soph. O. T. 682; τὰ πάντα ἐνδίκωτα Id. O. C. 925; μὴ λέγων γε τούτων δικον *not speaking truth*, Id. O. T. 1158.

2. *legal, ἐνδίκος ἡμέρα a court-day*, Lat. dies fastus, Poll. 8. 25.

II. *of persons, righteous, just, upright*, = δίκαιος, Aesch. Eum. 699, Soph. Ant. 208, Plat. Legg. 915 D; πρὸς ἐνδίκους φρεσίν Aesch. Ag. 996; ἄδμος ἐνδίκωτατος Id. Fr. 198; ἐνδ. πόλις *a well-governed state*, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 202 B; c. dat., ἐνδ. γάμοις favourable to them, Aesch. Supp. 81.

2. *possessed of right*, τίς ἐνδίκωτερος; *who has a better right, or more reason?* Id. Theb. 673.

III. Adv. -κως, *right, with justice, fairly*, Id. Pr. 63, Cho. 462, etc.; ὁρθῶς ἐνδ. τ' ἐπ' ἀνύμω Id. Theb. 405; Sup. -ώτατα, Plat. Tim. 85 B.

2. *truly, indeed*, Eur. Med. 1231.

3. *justly, naturally, as one has a right to expect*, Aesch. Theb. 607, Soph. O. T. 135, Eur. Andr. 920.

ἐνδύνα, τὰ, *the entrails, Lat. intestina*, only in II. 23. 806, ὁππότερος κε φθῆσαν . . ψαύσῃ δ' ἐνδύνα, —speaking of a sham fight. But as this sense far more suits a fight in earnest, the Ancients explained it of all parts inside the armour. Perhaps Heyne is right in attributing the line to some 'truculent' interpolator. (From ἐν, ἐνδον, cf. ἐντερα.)

ἐνδύνω, = sq., Longus 1. 23.

ἐνδύνειν, *to roll inwards, ἐνδεδινημένα ὄμματα* Hipp. 1162 C.

II. *to revolve, go about, ἐνδυνέοντι*, Dor. for ἐνδυνούσι, Theocr. 15. 82.

ἐνδιολκος, ov. (ἐλκος) *attractive*, Philo 1. 517 (al. εἰδ-).

ἐνδον, τό, *a place of sojourn in the open air, ἐνδια πέτρης*, of a grotto, Opp. II. 4. 371; ἐνδιον ἐυφροσύνης *seat of joyousness*, epith. of a wine-cask, Anth. P. 11. 63; σοὶ δὲ . . ἐνδιον ἦ Πύρην Epigr. Or. 473. 6.—Only poet.

ἐνδιος, ov. (from ἐν, διός, cf. Lat. sub divo, sub Jove):—*at midday*, at noon, ἐνδιος δ' ὁ γέρον ἦλθ' Od. 4. 450; ἐνδιος ἱκέμεθα II. 11. 725; ποιμένας ἐνδίους πεφυλαγμένους Theocr. 16. 95; ἐνδιον ἦμαρ ἐν Ar. Rh. 4. 1312; with a Prep., ἐς ἐνδιον noon, Id. 1. 603; ποτὶ τῷ ἐνδιον Call. Cer. 39.

II. *in the open air*, Arat. 498, 954; cf. Anth. P. 7. 703, 9. 71: hence ἐνδιάζω. [I only in late Ep., v. supr.]

ἐνδιδῶ, pf. ἐνδεδίκα, seems to mean *to be finished*, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 121.

ἐνδιφύριος, ov. (δίφυρος) *sitting on the same seat, ἐκαθεζύμεν ἐνδιφύριος αὐτῷ* Xen. An. 7. 2, 33, cf. 38.

ἐνδο-γενής, ἐς, *born in the house*, = οἰκογενής, Lat. verna, Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1699. 1703, Curt. 11, 12, 13, 33, 34: cf. οἰκογενής.

ἐνδοθεν, Adv. from within, Lat. *intrinsecus*, Od. 20. 101, Trag., etc.; cf. ἔνδοσσε:—c. gen., ἐνδοθεν στέργης from within the tent, Soph. Aj. 741.

2. like οἰκοθεν 3, of oneself, by one's own doing, Aesch. Theb. 194; οὐτ' ἐνδοθεν οὔτε θύραθεν neither of oneself nor by help of others, Soph. Tr. 1021.

II. *within*, c. gen., αὐλῆς II. 6. 247; οἴκου Hes. Op. 521. 2. absol., θυμὸν τέρπεται ἐνδοθεν Pind. P. 2. 136; so in Hdt. 2. 68, and freq. in Att., οἱ ἐνδοθεν the domestics, Ar. Pl. 228, 964; but also, the people inside the city, Thuc. 2. 79, etc.; τὰ ἐνδοθεν Id. 8. 71; τάνδοθεν Plat. Phaedr. 279 B.

ἐνδοθι, Adv. *within, at home*, Lat. *intus*, Od. 5. 58; τὰ τ' ἐνδοθι καὶ τὰ θύρῃην 22. 220; σὺ δ' ἐνδοθι θυμὸν ἀμύεις II. 1. 243, etc.; rare in Att., ἐνδοθι λέγει Πρωταγόρας Eupol. Kol. 10, cf. Posidipp. Σύντρ. 2. 2. c. gen., ἐλμμένοι ἐνδ. πύργων II. 18. 287; ἐνδ. νήσου Hes. Fr. 37.

ἐνδοι (not ἐνδοί, Hdn. ap. Dind. Gr. i. p. 7), Aeol. and Dor. for ἐνδοθι, Theocr. 15. 1, 55, 77; cf. οἴκοι.

ἐνδοιάω, aor. ἐνδοιάσα App. Mithr. 33, Luc. (v. sub fin.). To be in doubt, at a loss, c. inf., ὅταν .. ἐνδοιάξῃ χαρίων προσλαβεῖν Thuc. I. 36: absol., οἱ ἐνδοιάοντες the waverers, Id. 6. 91; μηδὲν ἐνδοιάσας Luc. Hermot. 25; ἐνδ. τῇ γνώμῃ Plut. Sull. 9; ὑπὲρ τινος Id. Cato Mi. 17; περί τινος Luc. Phal. II. 2; ἐνδ. εἰ .. Dion. H. 4. 58:—Pass., of things, to be matter of doubt, ἐνδοιάσθηται Thuc. I. 122; ἐνδοιάζόμενον Dion. H. 7. 59; ἐνδοιάζετο δὲ πότερον .., Luc. V. H. 2. 21:—aor. I also in act. sense, Parthen. g. 4. (Formed from ἐν δοιῇ εἰμί; for no Verb δοιάω to doubt is found in good writers.)

ἐνδοιάσιμος, on, doubtful, Luc. Scyth. II. Adv., ἐνδοιάσιμος ἔχειν περί τινος Joseph. A. J. 16. 10, 4.

ἐνδοιάσις, ἡ, doubt, uncertainty, Hermog.; ἐνδοιασμός, ὁ, Enst. 146. 18. ἐνδοιαστής, οὗ, ὁ, a doubler, Philo 2. 582.

ἐνδοιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, dubious, Hermog. Adv. —κῶς, Eust. 1080. 69.

ἐνδοιαστός, ἡ, ὄν, doubtful, ambiguous, Hipp. Protrh. 100. Adv. —τῶς, doubtfully, πρὸβόμως, οὐδ' εἰ ἐνδ. Hdt. 7. 174, cf. Thuc. 8. 87; ἐνδ. ἀκράσθαι dubia fide, Id. 6. 10.

ἐνδομα, τό, (ἐνδιδωμι) a diminution of fever, Galen.

ἐνδο-μάχης [α], οὐ, ὁ, Dor. —χας, fighting or bold at home, epith. of a dunghill-cock, Pind. O. 12. 20.

ἐνδομενία or ἐνδυμενία, ἡ, (ἐνδον) Macedon. word, household stock, plenishung, Lat. *supellex*, Polyb. 4. 72, 1, 5. 81, 3.

ἐνδομέω, to build in, ἐνδοδμήται Hipp. 269. 17; κίονες ἐνδοδμημένοι Joseph. A. J. 15. 11, 5.

ἐνδομήσις, εὖς, ἡ, a thing built in, structure, τοῦ τέλους Apoc. 21. 18:—a mole or breakwater, Lat. *moles*, Joseph. A. J. 15. 9, 6.

ἐνδομήχης, to lurk in the recesses of a house, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 970: to lie hidden, Geop. 2. 3, 9, Phot. II. trans. to keep concealed, Eust. Opusc. 12. 52.

ἐνδομήχι, Adv. in secret, Hesych.

ἐνδὸ-μύχος, on, in the inmost part of a dwelling, lurking within, Soph. Ph. 1457, Call. Cer. 88, Nonn. D. 8. 329.

ἐνδον, Adv.: (ἐν: cf. old Lat. *endo-* or *indu-* in compos.):—in, within, in the house, at home, Lat. *intus*, Hom., etc.; φρένες ἐνδον ἔσαι, κραδίη ἐνδον δάκνει, etc., Hom.; τάνδον as Adv. in one's heart, Eur. Or. 1514:—of ἐνδον those of the house, the family, esp. the domestics, Soph. El. 155, Tr. 677, Plat. Symp. 213 C: τὰ ἐνδον family matters, household affairs, Ib. 334, etc.; but also = ἐνδον, Eur. Hec. 1017; of ἐνδον καθήμενοι the senate, Andoc. 6. 42.

2. c. gen., Διὸς ἐνδον, Ζεφύριον ἐνδον in the house of Zeus, of Zephyrus, II. 20. 13, 23. 200; μὴ κεύθετ' ἐνδον καρδίας Aesch. Cho. 102; σκηπὴς ἐνδον Soph. Aj. 218; γῆς ἐνδον Plat. Prot. 320 D. b. ἐνδον ἐαυτοῦ master of oneself, self-possessed, Antipho 134. 37; so, σὺν φρενὶν οὐκ ἐνδον ἄν Eur. Heracl. 709; and absol., ἐνδον γενοῦ Aesch. Cho. 233; cf. ἐκτός. 3. Pind. uses it c. dat. as strengthed, for ἐν, N. 3. 93, 7. 65, also Eur. Fr. 202. 4.

below, in a book, ἐνδον γέγραπται Diog. L. 5. 4; cf. ἐνδοτέρω. 5. with Verbs of Motion, = εἰσω, Ael. N. A. 9. 61, etc., v. Lob. Phryn. 128. 6. in one's heart, ἐνδον ἀγαλλόμενος Epigr. Gr. 904. II. Comp. ἐνδοτέρω, etc., q. v.

ἐνδοξάζομαι, Pass. to be glorified, LXX (Exod. 33. 16, al.).

ἐνδοξαλογέω, to speak for fame, Diog. L. 6. 47; to glorify in a thing, Eccl. ἐνδοξος, on, (δόξα) held in esteem or honour, of high repute, opp. to ἀδοξος, πρὸς τινος by one, Xen. Oec. 6. 10; ἐνδ. ποιηταί Id. Mem. I. 2. 66; ἐνδ. εἰς τὴν famous in a thing, Ib. 3. 5, 1; οἱ ἐνδοξοὶ men of note or rank, Plat. Soph. 223 B; δαίμων καὶ ἐνδ. ἄνδρες Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 7, etc. 2. of things, notable, πράγματα Aeschin. 86. 42; glorious, ταφῇ Plut. 2. 99 F:—Adv., —εἰς, hence Sup., ἐνδοξότατα ἐβουλεύσασθε Dem. 246. 25; and often in Inscr.

II. resting on opinion, probable, generally admitted, ἐνδοξα τὰ δοκούντα πᾶν ἡ τοῖς πλείστοις ἡ τοῖς σοφοῖς, as opp. to what is necessarily true (τὰ πρῶτα καὶ ἀληθῆ), Arist. Top. I. 1, 3, cf. Eth. N. 7. 1, 5, Rhet. I. 1, 11, al.:—Adv., ἐνδοξως συλλογίζεσθαι according to general opinion, opp. to ἀληθῶς, Id. Soph. Elench. 17, 1.

ἐνδοξότης, ἡ, distinction, glory, Hesych., Eust. 1279. 44, Lob. Phryn. 351. ἐνδόσθια, τὰ, (ἐνδών) = ἐντόσθια, LXX.

ἐνδόσιμον (sub. κρούμα), τό, that which gives the key to the tune, in music, the key-note, key to the sense (cf. ἐνδιδωμι VII), Arist. Rhet. 3. 14. 1, Mund. 6. 20, cf. Poll. I. 210, Hesych., Wytt. Plut. 73 B. 2. metaph. the key-note of a speech, much like προῖον, Arist. Rhet. 3. 14. 4, Pol. 8. 5, 1; ἐνδ. τινὶ παρέχειν to give one a hint, Plut. l. c.

II. yielding, giving way, Lat. *facilis*, like ἐνδοστικὸς, ἐνδόσιμα λέγειν Dion. H. de Rhet. 8. 15; [στίχη] ἐνδ. τῇ πέφει Plut. 2. 131 C.

ἐνδοσις, εὖς, ἡ, a striking of the key-note (ἐνδοσίμων), Arist. Mund. 6. 16, cf. Suid. s. v. II. a giving in, alleviation, remission, Hipp. 1271. 8, Polyb. 5. 100, 2.

ἐνδοτέρω, Adv. Comp. of ἐνδον, more within, quite within, ἐνδ. συστέλ- λειν ἐαυτὸν to draw himself within his means, Plut. Cato Ma. 5; ἐνδ. τῆς χρείας προσάγειν to unite into greater intimacy, Id. Arat. 43; within (a certain number), Id. 2. 909 B:—c. gen., ἐν τοῖς ἐνδ. τοῦ ὕδατος Arist. Plant. 2. 4, 7; ἐνδ. τεύχεος Joseph. A. J. 15. 11, 3;—farther on, below, in a book, Diog. L. 10. 43, etc. 2. Sup. ἐνδο- τέρω, quite within, Luc. Amor. 16, Plut. 2. 918 F.

II. Comp. Adj. ἐνδοτέρος, Lat. *interior*, Arist. Plant. 2. 4. 5, 6, 7: Sup. ἐνδοτάτος, Lat. *intimus*, Hesych., Scholl.

ἐνδοτικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to yield, benign: Adv. —κῶς, Chrysipp. ap. Galen. ἐνδονπέω, fut. ἦσω, to fall in with a heavy sound, μέσσω ἐνδονπέω Od. 12. 443; ἀντλῶ δ' ἐνδονπέω πεσοῦσα 15. 479.

ἐνδουχία, ἡ, (ἐχω) = ἐνδομενία, Polyb. 18. 18, 6.

ἐνδοχεῖον, τό, = δοχεῖον, Hipp. Ep. 1289. 18; prob. f. l. for ἐκεῖ.

ἐνδρομέω, to run into, τινι Maxim. π. καταρχ. 282. II. to fall upon, τινος Anth. P. 7. 395.

ἐνδρομή, ἡ, an air played during a wrestling-match, Plut. 2. 1140 D.

ἐνδρομίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (δρόμος) a sort of strong high shoe, worn by Artemis in the chase, Call. Dian. 16 (ubi v. Spanh.), Auth. Plan. 253; cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 363. 6.

II. as Adj. used in the foot-race, ἀπιδέσ Inscr. Delph. in Curt. 40:—as Subst. a thick wrapper worn by runners, after exercise, for fear of cold, Juven. 3. 102, 6. 145, Martial. 4. 19.

ἐνδρομος, on, running on, hastening, C. l. (add.) 2113 c.

ἐνδροσος, on, bedewed, dewy, Aesch. Ag. 12, Strabo 260.

ἐνδρῶν, τό, (δρῦς) the oaken peg or pin by which the yoke is fixed to the pole (ἱστοβουός), being secured by a leathern strap (μέσαβον), Hes. Op. 467.

ἐνδυάξω, ἐνδυασμός, ἐνδυαστός, f. l. for ἐνδοι—

ἐνδυκέως, Adv. *carefully, sedulously*, often in Hom. (esp. in Od.), mostly with Verbs expressing kind or friendly actions, as πέμπειν Od. 14. 337; ἀποπέμπειν 10. 65; ὁμαρτεῖν II. 24. 438; φιλεῖν Eur. 2. 256; λούειν καὶ χρίειν 10. 450; παρέχειν βρώσιν τε πόσιν τε 15. 491; τίειν 15. 543; τρέφειν II. 23. 90: so, ἐνδ. δέχεσθαι Pind. P. 5. 114; ῥύεσθαι Theocr. 25. 25, etc.; τρέφειν Epigr. Gr. 617.

II. ἐνδυκέως ἐσθίειν to eat greedily, Od. 14. 109; ἐνδ. σχίσσαι, of a lion tearing his prey, Hes. Sc. 427.—No Adj. ἐνδυκής occurs: but ἐνδυκές, as Adv., is the prob. l. in Ap. Rh. 1. 883; used for συνεχές, Nic. Th. 263, 283. (Curt. refers ἐν-δυκέως to the same Root as ἀ-δενκής, i. e. to √ΔΟΚ, δοκέω, and takes the true sense to be *reputably, creditably*;—ἐνδύξας indeed is one interpr. given in E. M., etc.)

ἐνδύμα, τό, (ἐνδύω) a garment, Plut. Sol. 8, LXX, N. T.

ἐνδυμάτια, τὰ, music for dancing, at Argos, Plut. 2. 1134 C.

ἐνδυμενία, v. ἐνδομενία.

ἐνδύναμος, on, mighty, Themist. 446. 25, Byz.; Lob. Phryn. 605.

ἐνδύναιμω, to strengthen, 1 Tim. 1. 12, al.; Pass., Rom. 4. 20, al.

ἐνδύναστεύω, to have power or exercise dominion in or among, τινὶ Aesch. Pers. 691; παρὰ τινι Plat. Rep. 516 D; ἐνδ. ἐν τῷ σώματι Hipp. Vet. Med. 17.

II. to procure by one's authority, ἐνδυναστεύει Ἐπα- μανώδης ὥστε μὴ φυγαδεύσαι τοὺς κρατίστους Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 42.

ἐνδύνω [ν], v. sub ἐνδύω.

ἐν-δυο, Adv. one-two, i. e. quickly, Menand. Ἐφεσ. 4.

ἐνδύσις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐνδύνω) an entering in, entry, Plat. Crat. 419 C. II.

a putting on, 1 Petr. 3. 3: a dressing, dress, Ath. 550 D, LXX.

ἐνδυστήχης, to be unlucky in or with .., Eur. Bacch. 508, Phoen. 727; τῇ πόλει Plut. Comp. Peric. c. Fab. 3.

ἐνδυτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, for putting on, πέπλος Soph. Tr. 674.

ἐνδυτήριος, α, on, (ἐνδύνω) = foreg., χιτῶν Soph. Fr. 473.

ἐνδύσθαι, ὄν, put on, ἐσθῆτα Aesch. Eum. 1028; στέφη Eur. Tro. 258; στολαί Antiph. Ἀντίλ. 3. 2. ἐνδύνον (sc. ἐσθῆτα), τό, a garment, dress, Simon. (?) 191; ἐνδ. νεβρίδιος a dress of fawn-skin, Eur. Bacch. 111, 135; ὕπλῳ ἐνδύτα Id. A. 1073:—metaph., ἐνδ. σαρκὶς the skin, Id. Bacch. 746; τὸνδοντον τῆς κοιλίας Alex. Ἰσοστ. 1. 14.

II. clad in, covered, στέμμασιν Eur. Ion 224.

ἐνδύω and ἐνδύνω, with Med. ἐνδύομαι, fut. —δύσομαι, aor. 1—ἐνδύ- μην; with aor. 2 act. —ἐδυν: I. c. acc. rei vel loci, to go into,

1. of clothes, to put on, Lat. *induere sibi*, ἐνδύνω χιτῶνα II. 2. 42; ἐνδυνε περί στήθεσσι χιτῶνα 10. 21; χιτῶν ἐνδύσα 5. 736; θώρηκα ἐνδύνουσι Hdt. 3. 98; ἐνδύντες τὰ ὕπλα Id. 1. 172, c. 42; πέπλον ἐνδύειν Soph. Tr. 759, etc.; λεοντήν ἐνδύεσθαι Plat. Crat. 411 A;—so in Med., *induere sibi*, ἐν δ' αὐτὸς ἐδύσατο χαλκόν II. 2. 578, 11. 16; ἐνδύεσθαι ὕπλα Hdt. 7. 218; ἐνδύσεται στολήν Eur. Bacch. 853; in pf. ἐνεδύκα, to wear, κίθωνας λιγέους Hdt. 2. 81, cf. 7. 64, 9. 22;—metaph., ἐνδύεσθαι τὴν μάχην Ar. Eccl. 288; also, τὸν Ταρκύνιον ἐνδύεσθαι to put on (or assume) the person of T., Dion. H. 11. 5; τὸν καινὸν ἄνθρωπον Ep. Eph. 4. 24:—Pass. to be clothed in, have on, ἐσθῆτα ἐνεδύσθαι Hipp. 379. 36, cf. Menand. Ῥαπίς. 9.

2. to enter, to press into, c. acc., ἐν δὲ οἱ ἦτορ δύν' ἄχος ἀτλατον II. 19. 367; ἀκοντιστὶν ἐνδύσσει ἰθὺν will enter the contest, (where Aristarch. ἐσδύσσει), 23. 622; so, τὴν τοῦ Θεραπίτου [ψυχὴν] πύκνον ἐνδυνόμεν Plat. Rep. 620 C; εὐνοία ἐνδύεται τινι Id. Legg. 642 B, cf. Theat. 160 B;—also, ἐνδ. εἰς .. Ar. Vesp. 1020, Thuc. 3. 6, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 23; εἰς τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν ἐνδύναι to enter upon it, undertake it, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 12:—also c. dat., ἐνδ. ταῖς ψυχαῖς τῶν ἀκούοντων to insinuate oneself into their minds, Ib. 2. 1, 13; τοῖς ταύροις τὸν οἶστρον ἐνδύεσθαι Plut. 2. 55 E, etc.; also in pf. pass., φυσικαῖς ἐνδεδυμένοις αἰτίαις Id. 435 F:—absol. to enter, Hdt. 2. 121, 2. Plut. 2. 38 A, etc.

II. Causal in pres. ἐνδύω, fut. —δύσω, aor. 1—ἐδύσα:—Lat. *induere alicui*, to put on another, to clothe in, c. dupl. acc., τὴν ἐξωμὴν ἐνδύω σε Ar. Lys. 1021; ὃς ἐμὲ κροκέοντ' ἐνδύνειν Id. Them. 1044, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 3. 3.

2. to clothe, ἐνδύνουσι τῷγαλα II. 2. 42; ἐάν .. πένητα

γυμνὸν ἐνδύσῃς Philem. Incert. S3. Cf. καταδύω II: ἐνδιδύσκω is a late form in the same sense.

ἐνεάζω, (ἐνεός) to strike dumb, astonish, A. B. 251, E. M. 340. 50.

ἐνεαρίζω, = ἐαρίζω ἐν .., c. dat., Plut. 2. 770 B.

ἐνεγγυς, in Q. Sm. 4. 326 prob. f. l. for ἐγγύς, Lob. Phryn. 48.

ἐνέγκαι, ἐνεγκεῖν, v. sub φέρω.

ἐνεγήσα, irreg. aor. of ἐγγύω.

ἐνέδρα, ἡ, a sitting in: a lying in wait, an ambush, Lat. insidiae, Thuc. 5. 56, etc.; ἐν. ποιεῖσθαι Id. 3. 90; κατασκευάζει Xen. Eq. Mag. 4. 10; τιθέναι Diod. 19. 108; θέσθαι Plut. Rom. 23; εἰς ἐν. ἐμπιπτεν Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 14; ἐκ τῆς ἐν. ἀνίστασθαι Ib. 5. 4, 4; θέειν ἐκ τῆς ἐν. Thuc. 4. 67. b. the men laid in ambush, τὴν ἐν. ἐξανίσταται Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 37.

2. metaph. treachery, Plat. Legg. 908 D; ἐνέδρας ἐνεκα Antiph. Knoiθ. 1. 7; μετ' ἐνέδρας App. Civ. 1. 30.

position, ναραθρόν Hipp. 764, 76S. III. sediment, Soph. Fr. 644.

ἐνεδράζω, to put or place in or on, Galen. 3. 205, Theoph. Protosp.

ἐνεδρεία, ἡ, = ἐνέδρα, Epich. in A. B. 95.

ἐνεδρευτής, οὗ, ὁ, an ensnarer, plottor, LXX (1 Sam. 22. 8), Hesych.

ἐνεδρευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for ambush, treacherous, Strab. 154, Philo 2. 269.

ἐνεδρεύω, impf. ἐνέδρευον Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 39; fut. ἐνεδρεύσω Plut. Ant. 63; aor. ἐνέδρευσα Thuc. 4. 67, Xen. An. 4. 1, 22, etc.:—Med., fut. —σομαι (in pass. sense), Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 18:—Pass., aor. ἐνέδρευθην

Dem. 836. 13; pf. ἐνέδρευμαι Luc. Calumn. 23; (ἐνέδρα). To lie in wait for, Lat. insidiari, τινά Dem. 1011. 3:—Pass. to be caught in an ambush, to be ensnared, of animals, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 5; metaph., ὑπὸ νόμον τοὺς πολίτας ἐνεδρεύεσθαι Lys. 96. 13; εἰ .. μὴ τῷ χρόνῳ ἐνέδρευθην if we had not been deceived by time, Dem. 836. 13.

2. absol. to lay or set an ambush, ἐς τὸν Ἑννάλιον Thuc. 4. 67, cf. Xen. An. 1. 6, 2, 4, 1, 22, etc.;—but in many places it is easy to supply an acc.

II. to place in ambush, App. Civ. 2. 76, Joseph. A. J. 5. 8, 11:—Med., absol., to set an ambush, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 15:—Pass. to lie in ambush in a place, often in Xen.

ἐνέδρον, τό, = ἐνέδρα II, LXX (Jos. 8. 2, 12), al.

ἐνέδρος, ὄν, (ἐδρα) an inmate, inhabitant, Soph. Ph. 153.

ἐνεῖσατο, v. sub ἐνίζω.

ἐνέζομαι, fut. —εδοῦμαι, Dep. to sit in or upon, Arist. Probl. 5. 11. II.

to have one's seat or abode in, c. acc. loci, τὸδ' ἐν. στέγος Aesch. Pers. 140; cf. ἐνίζω.

ἐνεῖζω, to accustom to a thing, ἐνεθισμένους τινί Hdt. 6. 6, 2.

ἐνεῖδον, aor. 2 with no pres. in use, ἐνὸράω being used instead, to see or observe in, τι ἐν τινί Thuc. 1. 95; τί τινι Xen. An. 7. 7, 45; absol. to observe, remark, Soph. Ph. 854; c. part., πλέον ἐνεῖδον σχήσοντας Thuc. 7. 36; c. inf., ἃ ἀργαῖα ἐνεῖδομεν .. εἴσεσθαι Ib. 62.

ἐν-εδο-φορέω, of a sculptor, to work into shape, πέτρων ἐνεειδοφορῶν Anth. P. 12. 57, cf. Gräfe p. 56.

ἐνεῖκαι, inf. of ἤνεικα, Ion. for ἤνεκα, aor. I of φέρω, Hom. (who also uses ἔνεκα, ἐνεκε, ἔνεκα for ἤνεκα, etc.), and Hdt. There is no pres. ἐνεῖκαι, except in the form συνεῖκομαι (q. v.):—the imperat. ἐνεῖκε (Od. 21. 178), and inf. ἐνεκέμεν (Il. 19. 194) are Ep. forms of the aor. I, like εἶσε, ἀξέμεν.

ἐνεκονίζω, to introduce a form, Stob. Ecl. 1. 334:—Med. to have bodied forth or portrayed in a thing, τοὺς ἐαυτοῦ λόγους τοῖς ἑτέροις ἐνεκονίζεσθαι Plut. 2. 40 D. Cf. εἰκονίζω.

ἐνελέω, = ἐνεῖλλω, to wrap in, τινα κακοῖσι Q. Sm. 14. 294, in Med.:—Pass. to be enveloped, ἐν τῇ γῇ Arist. Mund. 4. 32; τῇ λεοντῇ Philostr. 719.

II. Pass., also, to be engaged in or with, τοῖς πολεμίοις Plut. Artox. 11; ὑπλάω Id. Brut. 45.

ἐνεῖλμα, τό, a wrapper or cover, Joseph. A. J. 12. 2, 11.

ἐνεῖλινθέομαι, Pass. to wallow in, πορνείῳ Joseph. B. J. 4. 9, 10, with v. l. ἀνείλ., cf. Synes. Ep. 150.

ἐνεῖλισσω, Ion. for ἐνεῖλισθω.

ἐνεῖλλω, to wrap up in, πηλὸν ἐν ταρσοῖς καλόμεν Thuc. 2. 76.

ἐν-ειμεν, Ep. I pl. of ἐνεῖμαι, Il. 5. 477; but ἐνεῖμαι, 3 sing. aor. I of νέμω.

ἐνεῖμαι, (εἰμι, sum), fut. ἐνέσομαι, to be in, mostly used in 3 sing. ἐνεστί, ἀργυροῦ ἀσκή ἐνεστί Od. 10. 45; ἐν (for ἐνεστί) κῆδεα θυμῷ Il. 18. 53; ἐνι τοῖ φρένες οὐδ' ἥβαιαι Od. 21. 288; εἰ .. χάλκεον .. μοι ἥτορ ἐνείη Il. 2. 590; so, εἰ τινι ἐνέοι (sc. τοῖς χρημασίῳ) Hdt. 7. 6; νότος ὑμῖν ἐνεστί Soph. El. 1328; τοῖς λόγοις ἐν. κέρδους Ib. 370; πόλλ' ἐν. τῷ γήρα κάκ' Ar. Vesp. 441, etc.:—σάσαν ἐνέασθαι τῇ γυναικί Thuc. 2. 20; εἰ σοι πυκνότης ἐνεστί ἐν τῷ τρώπῳ Ar. Eq. 1132; ἐνὴν ἀρ' .. κὰν οἰνῷ λόγος Amphip. Incert. 5; ἀγαθὸς βαφεὺς ἐνεστί ἐν τῷ παιδίῳ Diphil. Σύντρ. 1:—also, ἐν τινι ἐνεστί (or ἐνι) Hdt. 7. 112, Aesch. Pr. 382, etc. b. c. dat. pl. to be among, Theogn. 1135. Hdt. 3. 81, al. o. with an Adv. loci, οἰκοῖ ἐνεστί γῆος Il. 24. 240; ἐνεστί ἐν αὐτῷ ἐν is in this very place, Ar. Eq. 119; ἐνταῦθα Id. Nub. 211, etc. 2. absol. to be there, be in abundance, Od. 9. 164; οὐδ' ἄνδρες νῆδον ἐνι (for ἐνεῖσι) τέκτονες Ib. 126; κοῦκ ἐνὶ στάσις Aesch. Pers. 738, cf. Ag. 78; σίτου αὖκ ἐνόντος as there was no corn there, Thuc. 4. 8; τὰ ἐνόντα ἀγαθὰ the good that is therein, Ib. 20; ἱερὸν τῶν ἐνόντων the temples that were in the place, Ib. 97; ἀμέλειά τις ἐνὴν Id. 5. 38; πόλεμος οὐκ ἐνὴν Plat. Polit. 271 E:—also, to be mentioned in a document, Thuc. 8. 43, cf. Ar. Av. 974:—ἐνεσται χρόνος time will be necessary, Thuc. 1. 80. II. to be possible, ἀρνησις οὐκ ἐν. ὦν ἀνιστορεῖς Soph. O. T. 578; τῶνδ' ἀρνησις οὐκ ἐν. μοι Id. El. 527, cf. Aesch. Pers. 738; τίς δ' ἐνεστί μοι λόγος; what plea is possible for me [to make]? Eur. I. T. 998; οὐκ ἐνὴν πρόφασιν Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 25; οὐκ ἐνέσται αὐτῷ λόγος οὐδέ ἐς Dem. 527. 12; εἰ τι ἄλλα ἐνὴν Id. 291, 25; ἐνοῦσης οὐδεμῶς ἐτι ἀποστραφῆς Id. 702. 26.

2. impers. (like ἐξεστί, ἐγγίγνεται), c. dat. pers. et inf. it is in one's power, one may or can, Soph. Tr. 206, Ant. 213, etc.; or dat. omitted, οὐκ οὐκ ἐν. καὶ μεταγνῶναι; Id. Ph. 1270; οὐ γὰρ δὴ

τοῦτό γ' ἐνεστί εἰπεῖν Dem. 848. 28, etc.; οὐκ ἐνεστί τίς not possible, Anaxil. Neott. 1. 7; Herm. takes in this sense Soph. Ph. 648, ὁ μὴ νῆως γε τῆς ἐμῆς ἐνι which it is not possible [to get] from my ship, (but perh. ἐπὶ should be restored). b. ἐνι is often used alone in this sense, even in Prose, ἐνι τις καὶ ἐν ἡμῖν παῖς Plat. Phaedr. 77 E; ἐν οἷς τὸ ἐν οὐκ ἐνι Id. Parm. 158 C; ἃ δὲ ἐνι λέγειν Dem. 19. 6; δι' ὀργὴν γ' ἐνι φῆσαι Id. 527. 17, cf. 42. 20; ὥς ἐνι ἥδιστα in the pleasantest way possible, Xen. Mem. 4. 5, 9, cf. 3. 8, 4. 3. part. ἐνόν, used absol. (like ἐξόν), ἐνόν αὐτοῖς σῴεσθαι since it was in them, was possible for them, Hdt. 8. 3, cf. Luc. Anach. 9.

4. τὰ ἐνόντα all things possible, τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ἐνόντων εἰπεῖν the possible materials for a speech, Isocr. 104 D, cf. 229 E; τῶν ἐνόντων .. ἐν τῷ πράγματι Plat. Phaedr. 235 B; τῶν φαινομένων καὶ ἐνόντων τὰ κράτιστα ἐλέσθαι Dem. 292. 2; ἐκ τῶν ἐνόντων as well as one can under the circumstances, Id. 312. 20; so, πᾶν τὸ ἐνὸν ἐκλέγων Thuc. 4. 59:—but also, b. τὰ ἐνόντα property, Plat. Rep. 488 C.

ἐνεῖργω, aor. ἐνείργα, to skut up in, τῷ ταύρῳ Phalar. Ep. 50.

ἐνεῖρπω, to entwine, enwrap, τέττιγας ταῖς θρυγῖ Acl. V. H. 4. 22:—Pass., ἀνθρώπων ἐνεῖρπενον περὶ σχολίου Hdt. 4. 190.

II. to insert, πῆχυν μεταβῆναι τινος Hipp. Art. 833; χεῖρας εἰς σφαῖρας Dionys. 3 Bgk.

ἐνεκα or ἐνεκεν (the latter rare in Trag., Eur. Med. 999, 1086, 1114, and much less freq. in Prose), Ion. and poet. ἐνεκα or ἐνεκεν: ἐνεκε, Inscr. Lacon. in C. 1. 1347, 1404, Cyzic. ib. 3655. 18; Aeol. ἐνεκα, Ib. 2183; cf. οὐνεκα:—Prep. with gen., mostly after its case; but also before, as in Il. 1. 94, 2. 377, and in later writers. When it follows its case, it is sometimes separated from it by several words, as in Hdt. 1. 90, Ar. Eccl. 105, 106.

1. on account of, for the sake of, because of, for, Lat. gratia, causa, Τρώων πόλιν .. ἥς ἐνεκ' οὐζόμενον κακὰ πολλὰ Il. 14. 89, etc.; ὕβριος ἐνεκα τῆσδε 1. 214; τοῦδ' ἐνεκα for this, Ib. 110; ὧν ἐν. wherefore, 20. 21; τίνος ἐν.; Aesch. Fr. 180; τοῦ ἐν. Plat. Prot. 310 B (cf. οὐνεκα); τῶν δὲ ἐνεκα, ὅπως .., or ἵνα .., Hdt. 8. 35, 40; κολακεῖν ἐνεκα μισθοῦ Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 17; διὰ νόσον ἐνεκα ὑγείας by reason of sickness for the sake of health, Plat. Lys. 218 D, cf. Symp. 185 B; τὸ οὐ ἐνεκα (never τὸ οὐ ἐνεκεν) the final cause, Arist. Phys. 2. 2, 8, Metaph. 1. 3, 1, al.

2. with regard to, as far as regards, as for, ἐμοῦ γε ἐνεκα as far as depends on me, Ar. Ach. 365, Dem. 461. 12; τοῦ φυλάσσοντος ἐνεκεν Hdt. 1. 42; εἰνεκὲν γε χρημάτων as for money, Id. 3. 122, etc.; ἐνεκα γε φιλονεκίας Plat. Rep. 548 D, cf. 329 B; ἐμπειρίας μὲν ἀρα ἐνεκα Ib. 582 D; ὁμοῖοι τοῖς τυφλοῖς ἂν ἦμεν ἐνεκα γε τῶν ἡμετέρων ὀφθαλμῶν Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 3:—cf. ἐκατι, οὐνεκα.

3. by means of, τεχνῶν ἐνεκα by force of art, cited from Anth.

4. pleon., ἀφ' οὐνεκα Soph. Ph. 554 (Dind. σου νέα); ὅσον ἀπὸ βοῆς ἐνεκα as far as shouting went, Thuc. 8. 92, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 31; τινὸς χάριν ἐνεκα Plat. Legg. 701 D, cf. Polit. 302 B.

II. as Conjunction, for οὐνεκα (q. v.), because, h. Hom. Ven. 200, Call. Fr. 287, cf. Bion. 2. 7. 2. = θοῦνεκα or ὅτι, that, Pind. 1. 8 (7). 69.

ἐνεκπλύνω, to wash off (dirt) in a thing, Polyzel. Δημ. 4.

ἐνελαύνω, fut. —ελάσω, Att. —εἰλῶ:—to drive in or into, c. dat., ἐν δεινῷ σάκει ἤλασεν ἔγχος Il. 20. 259, cf. Pind. N. 10. 131; metaph., καρδίᾳ κότον Id. P. 8. 11:—Med. to drive in, of a chariot, Dio C. 49. 30.

ἐνελίσσω, to roll up in:—Med. to wrap oneself in, ἐν ἱματίῳ Hdt. 2. 95:—Pass. to be wrapped in, τινι Nic. Al. 287; ἐνεκλιγμένος τοὺς πόδας εἰς τι having one's feet wrapt in .., Plat. Symp. 220 B.

ἐνεμα, τό, (ἐνίημι) an injection, clyster, Diosc. 2. 144.

ἐνεμέω, to vomit in, εἰς τινι Hdt. 2. 172; τινι Anth. P. 7. 377.

ἐνενήκοντα, οἶ, αἶ, τὰ, indecl. ninety, Il. 2. 602, etc. (The form ἐνεν- is common in late MSS., but the form with single ν, as in ἐνατος, ἐνάκις, is confirmed by the usage of Poets, and by Inscr., v. C. 1. 2266. 25., 2852. 34, etc.)

ἐνενήκοντα-ετής, ἐς, Luc. D. Mort. 27. 7; contr. —οὔτης, ov, App. Pun. 106:—ninety years old.

ἐνενήκοντά-πῆχυν, ὁ, ἡ, ninety cubits long, Ath. 201 E.

ἐνένιπε (never ἐνένιπτε), v. sub ἐνίπτω.

ἐνένωτα, —νώκασι, Ion. for ἐνενόητο, —νώκασι, v. νοέω.

ἐνεξέμεω, to vomit in, λεκαναί, Polyzel. Δημ. 4.

ἐνεξουσιάζω, to use or abuse one's power in, τοῖς ῥυθμοῖς Dion. H. de Comp. 19; τῇ γραφῇ Id. de Thuc. 8; ἐν τινι Ib. 24.

ἐνεοράζω, to keep holiday in, Strabo 559, Plut. comp. Per. c. Fab. 1.

ἐνεός, also written ἐννός, ἄ, ὄν, dumb, speechless, in Plato and Arist. mostly joined with κωφός, as Plat. Theaet. 206 D, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 16, Probl. 33. 1, Sens. 1, 12; acc. to Hesych., δὲ οὔτε ἀκούει, οὔτε λαλεῖ, deaf and dumb, as in Xen. An. 4. 5, 33:—Adv. —εῶς, Orac. ap. Polyae. 6. 53.

2. like νήπιος, senseless, stupid, Plat. Alc. 2. 140 D; in Aesch. Pers. 782, Herm. accepts the conj. of Meineke, ἐνεὸς ἂν ἐνέδ' φρονέ.

3. of things, useless, Hipp. 743 C. (Prob. the same word, except in pronounc., with ἀνεός, ἀναυός.)

ἐνεο-στασία, ἡ, a standing dumb, Ap. Rh. 3. 76.

ἐνεότης, πτος, ἡ, dumbness, Arist. Probl. 10. 40.

2. stupidity, Cratin. Puvr. 9 Meineke.

ἐνεο-φρων, av, stupid, Panyas. ap. Stob. 164. 55 (MSS. νεόφρων).

ἐνεπαύομαι, Med. to make an interruption among, Aesop. 149.

ἐνέπαλτα, v. sub ἐμπάλλω.

ἐνεπρεάζω, = ἐπηρεάζω, ἐν., Poll. 7. 182., 8. 30.

ἐνεπιδείκνυμαι, Med. to display among, c. dat., Plut. 2. 90 E.

ἐνεπιδημέω, to sojourn in, Acl. V. H. 12. 52, Ath. 233 A, 361 F.

ἐνεπορκέω, to swear oneself by a god, Aeschin. 75. 1.

ἐνεπισκήπτομαι, Med. to claim any property which was in process of being confiscated by ἀπογραφῇ, (v. ἀπογραφή II. 2), ἐνεπισκῆπτο ἐν τῇ οὐσίᾳ τῇ ἐκείνου ἐνοφειζόμενον αὐτῷ ἀργύριον Dem. 1197. fin., 1198. 5, 15; v. Harp., Poll. 8. 61:—the process was called ἐνεπισκῆμμα, Harp.

ἐνέπω, lengthd. ἐνέπω, both forms in Hom. and Pind., in Att. Poets the latter only, except in lyr. passages of Eur., as Hipp. 573, 580, Heracl. 96, etc. The pres. is used by Hom. only in imperat. ἐννεπε, opt. ἐνέποιμι (Od. 17. 561), part. ἐνέπων, and 3 sing. impf. ἐννεπε; the pres. indic. not before Pind. To this must be added aor. 2 ἐνίσπων, of which Hom. uses ἐνίσπες (Il. 24. 388), ἐνίσπε or -εν (2. 80., 6. 438), imperat. ἐνίσπες, like σχές, θές (11. 186., 14. 470, Od. 3. 101), but ἐνίσπε (Od. 4. 642), subj. ἐνίσπων (Il. 11. 839), opt. ἐνίσποισι, oi (Od. 4. 317, Il. 14. 107), inf. ἐνίσπειν (Od. 4. 323): fut. ἐνίσπῃω (Od. 5. 98) and ἐνίψω (v. sub fin.). A pres. ἐνίσπω is used in late Poets, as Dion. P. 391, Nic. Th. 522; but in correct writers the forms commonly referred to ἐνίσπω belong to aor. 2. Prob. only a lengthd. form *ἐνω, εἴπειν (v. sub fin.), to tell, tell of, relate, διὸς δὲ σφ' ἐννεπε μῦθον Il. 8. 412; τὸν Ἑκτορὶ μῦθον ἐνίσπες 11. 186; νημερτέα πάντ' ἐνέποντα Od. 17. 549; εἰ τινὰ μοι κληθόντα πατρός ἐνίσποις if thou couldst tell me any tidings of my father, 4. 317; ἀνδρα μοι ἐννεπε thou me the tale of . . . 1. 1; τίς τ' ἄριστος ἔην . . . σύ μοι ἐννεπε, Μοῦσα Il. 2. 761; μνηστῆρων . . . θάνατον καὶ κῆρ' ἐνέπουσα Od. 24. 414; τίς ἄριστος ἔην, σύ μοι ἐννεπε Il. 2. 761:—absol. to tell news or tales, πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἐνέποντες Od. 23. 301, cf. Soph. El. 1439:—often in Trag., who use ἐννέπω as a pres. to the aor. εἴπειν (the aor. ἐνίσπειν only appears in imperat. ἐνίσπε Aesch. Supp. 603, inf. ἐνίσπειν Eur. Supp. 435); ἐνν. τινὶ ὤς . . . Soph. El. 1367. 2. simply to speak, μῦθοισι σκολιοῖς ἐνέπων Hes. Op. 192; and in Trag., as Aesch. Cho. 550, Soph. Tr. 402. 3. c. acc. et inf. to bid one do so and so, Pind. P. 9. 171, Soph. Aj. 764, O. T. 350, O. C. 932. 4. to call so and so, Pind. N. 6. 102; ἐνν. τινὰ δοῦλον Eur. H. F. 270. 5. = προσεγγίνω, to address, τινὰ Soph. Aj. 764. Butt. Lexil. v. ἀνῆσθεν 15 sq., shews that in Hom. ἐνέπω, ἐννέπω, ἐνίσπειν (with Subst. ἐνοπή) always mean to tell or relate; ἐνίπτω and ἐνίσσω (with Subst. ἐνίπη) always to reprove, upbraid, though Pind. and later Ep. used ἐνίπτω = ἐνέπω, v. sub voc.: ἐνίψω seems to be used as the fut. of both Verbs, of ἐνέπω in Od. 2. 137., 11. 147, of ἐνίπτω in Il. 7. 447. (For the Root, v. sub ἔσπον.)

ἐνεργάζομαι, fut. σομαι: Dep.:—to make or produce in, τι ἐν τινι Hipp. Vet. Med. 18; τί τινι Xen. Mem. 3. 10. 6., 4. 4. 15; ἐν. ἐκπλήξειν Plat. Phil. 47 A; ἐν. δέος τινί Dem. 1390. 22; μοχλῆρας συνθηθείας τινί Id. 1402. 14; εὐνοίαν ἐν τινι Polyb. 6. 2, 15, etc.:—aor. 1 ἐνεργάσθην in pass. sense, to be made or placed in . . . Xen. Mem. 1. 4. 5. 2. to work for hire in, of harlots, αἱ ἐνεργάζουσαι, quae corpore quaestum faciunt in lupanari, Hdt. 1. 93, ubi v. Valck. (cf. ἐργάσιμος, ἐργαστήριον); ἐνεργ. τῇ οὐσίᾳ to trade with the property, Dem. 1087. 22; ἀλκιεὺς ἐνεργάζομεν τοῖς τόποις Polyb. 10. 8, 7.

ἐνέργεια, ἡ, (ἐνεργής), act, action, operation, opp. to ἔξω habit, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, sq.: force, of things, Diod. 20. 95: energy, vividness, in speeches, Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 2, sq.

II. in the philos. of Arist. opp. to δύναμις, existence in action, actuality, Metaph. 8. 6, 1 sq.:—ἐνεργεία actually, opp. to δυνάμις, v. sub δύναμις IV:—ἐνεργεία is often not distinguishable from ἐντελέχεια; but that Arist. does distinguish them is plain from Phys. 3. 3, 1, Metaph. 8. 3, 9; both mean the actual existence of a thing, but ἐντελέχεια is the complete and absolute state consequent upon the ἐνεργεία, Trendelenb. de An. p. 297, Bonitz Metaph. 2. p. 387: ἐνεργεία is opp. also to εἴλη (matter capable of form), Metaph. 7. 2, 6; and = οὐσία, 7. 2, 1, etc.; v. Bonitz p. 392 sq.

ἐνεργέω, to be in action or activity, to operate, Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 2; esp. of mental activity, Id. Eth. N. 1. 10, 15, al.; so also in Med., often in N. T., Ep. Rom. 7. 5, al.:—Pass. to be the object of action, Arist. de An. 3. 2, 20, cf. Phys. 2. 3, 14.

II. trans. to effect, execute, τι Polyb. 17. 14, 8, etc.:—Pass. to be actively carried on, ὁ πόλεμος ἐνεργεῖτο Id. 1. 13, 5; τὰ ἐνεργούμενα things executed, Id. 9. 12, 7: of mines, to be worked, Hyperid. Euxen. 45:—οἱ ἐνεργούμενοι persons possessed by an evil spirit, demoniacs, Eccl. III. euphem. for βινεῖν, in opere esse, Theoc. 4. 61; ἐν. τινὰ Alciphro 3. 55.

ἐνέργημα, τό, an effect, operation, Polyb. 4. 8, 7, Diod. 4. 51.

ἐνεργής, ἐς, later form of ἐνεργός, active, effective, ἐνεργῇ τὴν ἐφοδὸν ποιεῖσθαι Polyb. 11. 32, 8; μηχαναί Diod. 17. 44, etc.:—Comp. ἐνεργιστέρος more effective, πρὸς τι Arist. Top. 1. 12: Sup. -τατος, Diod. 1. 88.

II. of land, productive, Plut. Sol. 31.

ἐνεργητός, α, on, verb. Adj. to be done, Plut. 2. 1034 C.

ἐνεργητικός, ἡ, ὢν, able to act upon, acting upon, τινός Arist. Phys. 3. 3, 1, Metaph. 10. 9, 13.

II. active, Polyb. 12. 28, 6; ἐν. ῥῆμα an active verb, Dion. H. de Thuc. 7:—Adv. -κώς, in the active voice, A. B. 7.

ἐνεργμός, ὁ, a way of playing on the lyre, Phryn. Com. Κοιν. 1.

ἐνεργο-βάττω, to step vehemently, to pass wonderfully from one thing to another, εἰς τι Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 3.

ἐνεργο-λαβίω, to make profit of a thing, Aeschin. 75. 1.

ἐνεργός, ὢν, at work, working, active, busy, Hdt. 8. 36, etc.; ζῶα ἐν., opp. to ἀκίνητα, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 4; διακαστὰ ἐνεργοὶ ὄντες engaged in business, Plat. Legg. 674 B; ὅπως ἂν ἐνεργοὶ ᾖσι that they may begin business, Dem. 925. 8; ἐνεργὸς περὶ τι Polyb. 3. 17, 4: of soldiers, ships, etc., effective, fit for service, Thuc. 3. 17, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 23; ἐν. πρὸς-βολή a vigorous attack, Polyb. 4. 63, 8; ἐν. ὕσσοι effective javelins, Id. 1. 40, 12; ἐν. ποιεῖσθαι τὴν πορείαν to march with rapidity, Id. 5. 8, 3.

II. of land, in work, productive, opp. to ἀργός, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 19, cf. 5. 4, 25, Hell. 4. 4, 1, Hier. 11, 4; πεδὸν πολλαῖς ἐνεργὸν μωρίαις producing enough for multitudes, Plut. Caes. 58; so of mines, Xen. Vect. 4, 2; ἐν. χρήματα employed capital, which brings in a return, Dem. 815. 15, cf. 816. 14; and, ἐν. ποιεῖν to put out to interest, Id. 1291. fin.

III. Adv. ἐνεργῶς with activity, Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 11.—Cf. ἐνεργής.

ἐνερέδω, fut. σω, to thrust in, μοχλὸν . . . ὀφθαλμῷ ἐνέρεισαν Od. 9. 383; ἐ-

δακτύλους Hipp. Art. 800; βέλος ἐνερεῖσθαι τοῖς ὀστέοις Plut. 2. 341 D:—to apply, ἐν δὲ πλατὺν ὄμω ἐρεῖσεν Ap. Rh. 1. 1198:—metaph. to fix upon, τὴν ὕψιν τινί Plut. 2. 586 C; τὸν θυμὸν Oenon. ap. Eus. P. E. 230 D; τὴν ψυχὴν Luc. Nigr. 7:—Med., ἐνερεῖσάμενος πέτρα γόνυ his own knee, Theoc. 7. 7; cf. Orph. Arg. 1094.

II. intr. to lean, lie in or on, στομάχῳ Diosc. 3. 26; so in Med., Ap. Rh. 1. 428.

ἐνέριστος, εως, ἡ, a forcing in, pressure, Hipp. 745 C.

ἐνερεύγομαι, Dep. to be below in one, Nic. Th. 185:—also in aor. 2 act., ἐμοίγε . . . τυροῦ κάσιτον . . . ἐνέρυγεν Ar. Vesp. 913.

ἐνερευθής, ἐς, somewhat ruddy, Polyb. 32. 9. 8, Luc. Imag. 7.

ἐνερευθόμαι, Dep. to be somewhat ruddy, Nic. Th. 511, 871.

ἐνερθε, before a vowel -θεν; Dor. ἐνερθα, ap. A. B. 563; also shortened, metri grat., νέρθε and -θεν: (from ἐν, ἐνερ-ει, cf. ὑπέρ, ὑπερθε):

I. Adv., from beneath, up from below, αὐτὰρ ἐν. Ποσειδάων ἐτίναξε Il. 20. 57; πέμψατ' ἐνερθεν ψυχὴν εἰς φῶς Aesch. Pers. 630; τῆνδ' ἐπεμψαν νέρθεν, ἐς φῶς Eur. Alc. 1139, cf. 985; v. ἀνακαλούμενον Id. Hel. 966.

2. without sense of motion, beneath, below, ἐν. πῶδες καὶ χεῖρες ὑπερθε Il. 13. 75, cf. 78; βαῖοντο δὲ νέρθε κοινή [ἵπποι] 11. 282, cf. 535, etc.; πρόσωπα τε ν. τε γούνα Od. 20. 352:—

esp. of the nether world, οἱ ἐνερθε θεοὶ the gods below, Lat. dii inferi, Il. 14. 274; τοῖς ἐν. νεκροῖς Soph. Ant. 25, cf. El. 1069; κοίταν ἔχει v. Id. O. C. 1707; also, ἐνερθ' ὑπὸ γῆς, ὑπὸ γὰν lies Th. 720, Pind. P. 9. 142; τοῖς . . . κατὰ γῆς ἄνω Soph. O. T. 416:—below, i. e. in the vale, Eur. Bacch. 752; βαῖον δ' ἐν. Soph. Ph. 20.

II. as Prep. with gen., before or after its case, beneath, below, ἀγκῶνες ἐν. Il. 11. 252, cf. 234; γαίης v. κατὰ . . . θαλάσσης 14. 204; v. γῆς Od. 11. 302; ἐνερθ' Αἴδεω Il. 8. 16; so in Trag., γῆς ἐν. ἐς φῶς Aesch. Pers. 222, Eur. Phoen. 505; but also v. γῆς, simply of one buried, Soph. Fr. 603.

2. subject to, in the power of, ἐχθρῶν ἐν. ὄντα Id. Ph. 666.—Never found in correct Att. Prose; but used by Hdt., i. e. τῆς λίμνης 2. 13; absol., 1. 91; also in Inscr. Att. in C. I. 1034, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 11, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 4.

ἐνεργς, εως, ἡ, = ἐνεργής, ἐνεργμός, E. M. 340. 2, Hesych.

ἐνέροι, ὡν, οἱ, Lat. inferi, those below, those beneath the earth, used alike of the dead and the gods below, ἐνέροισιν ἀνάσσω Il. 15. 188, Hes. Th. 550; ἀναξ ἐνέρον Il. 20. 61, etc.; βασιλεῖς ἐνέρον Aesch. Pers. 629; ἐνέρον ὑπαγῶς, i. e. of the murdered Agamemnon, Eur. Or. 1391; οἱ ἐνέροι Plat. Rep. 387 B.

(The Root is ἐν, in, inner, whence also ἐνερθε, ἐνέρετος, -τατος (νέρεθε νέρετος), by analogy of ὑπέρ ὑπερθε ὑπέρτερος -τατος. The Lat. inferi, opp. to superi, presents a tempting analogy; but the f in that word puts this analogy out of the question.)

ἐνερὸς-χρως, ὡτος, ὁ, ἡ, cadaverous, Alciphro 1. 3.

ἐνεροῖς, εως, ἡ, (ἐνέριω) a fitting in, fastening, ἐνέροις χρυσῶν τεττίγων, used by the Athen. women to fasten up their hair, Thuc. 1. 6.

ἐνέρτερος, α, on, Comp. of ἐνέροι, lower, of the nether world, οὔτερον εἰσι θεοὶ Il. 15. 225; οἱ ἐν. = ἐνέροι, Aesch. Cho. 286: c. gen., ἡσθα ἐν. Οὐρανίωνων below them, Il. 5. 898.—The post-Hom. form was νέρτερος, q. v.

ἐνέρυθος, ὡν, = ἐνερευθής, reddish, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 6.

ἐνεία, ἡ, (ἐνίμῃ) a suggestion, only used in Ep. form ἐνεία: dat. pl., with gen. pers., κείνης ἐνείασι at her suggestion, Il. 5. 594; Γαίης ἐνν. Hes. Theog. 494, Ap. Rh., etc.; ἐπ' ἐνείασι Q. Sm. 3. 475: gen. pl. ἐννεοῖαν, Ap. Rh. 3. 1364.

ἐνεῖσι, εως, ἡ, (ἐνίμῃ) a putting or letting in, φέσης Hipp. Art. 815: an injecting, cited from Paul. Aeg.; cf. ἐνεμα.

ἐνεστίασθαι, Dep. to give an entertainment in, Luc. Amor. 12.

ἐνέτη, ἡ, (ἐνετός) = περὶον, a pin, brooch, Il. 14. 180, Call. Fr. 149.

ἐνέτιρ, ῥος, ὁ, (ἐνίμῃ) a clyster-syringe, Med.; cf. ἐνεμα.

II. an engine of war to hurl missiles, Philo Belop. 91.

ἐνέτος, ἡ, ὢν, verb. Adj. of ἐνίμῃ, sent in, injected, Med.

suborned, App. Civ. 1. 22, Mithr. 59, and prob. l. Xen. An. 7. 6, 41.

ἐνευδαμονέω, to be happy in, Thuc. 2. 44, Diod. Exc. 601. 3.

ἐνευδιᾶω, to float in the clear sky, ἐνευδιᾶων πτερύγεσσι Ap. Rh. 2. 935.

ἐνευδοκίμω, to gain glory in another's ill fortune, ὅτ' αὖ τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀτυχήματα ἐνευδοκίμειν ἀπέκλειτο Dem. 294. 13, cf. Plat. 2. 71 A.

2. to enjoy repute with another, Ael. V. H. 8, 12.

ἐνεῖδω, fut. -εῖδῃω, to sleep in or on, χλαῖναν . . . καὶ κῶα, τοῖσιν ἐνεῖδεν Od. 20. 95, cf. 3. 350, al.

ἐνευημερέω, to be lucky in, τινι Plut. 2. 289 D, 665 D.

ἐνευθνήσκειν, Pass. to abound in, Schol. Ar. Pl. 586, Phot.

ἐνευκαίρω, to pass one's time in, διαβολαίς Philo 2. 522, cf. 1. 387.

ἐνευλογέμαι, Pass. to be blessed in, τῷ σπέρμασι σου Att. Ap. 3. 25; ἐν σοὶ Ep. Gal. 3. 8.

ἐνεύομαι, Pass. to sleep in, Nic. Fr. 33.

ἐνεύναος, ὡν, (ἐννή) on which one sleeps, ἐστόρεσεν δ' ἐπὶ δέρμα . . . ἐνεύναον a skin to sleep on, Od. 14. 51; χήτει ἐνευναίων for want of bed-furniture, 16. 35 (where others take it as masc., for want of people to sleep there).

ἐνευπάθειω, = εὐπαθέω ἐν . . . Liban. 1. 359.

ἐνευρίσκω, to discover in, Joseph. B. J. 5. 13, 5;—ἐνευρίπες is restored by Hartung for ἂν εὔρες in Soph. Aj. 1144.

ἐνευστομέω, to sing sweetly in, τοῖς ἀλίσσοι Philostr. 870.

ἐνευσχημονέω, = εὐσχημονέω ἐν . . . Hierocl. p. 46.

ἐνευσχολίω, to amuse oneself in or with, τινι Luc. Amor. 35.

ἐνευτύχω, = εὐτυχέω ἐν . . . Aristid. 1. p. 111.

ἐνευφραίνομαι, = εὐφραίνομαι ἐν . . . Lxx (Prov. 8. 31).

ἐνευχόμαι, to insert a prayer, C. I. 2448. 1, 14.

ἐνευωχόμαι, = εὐωχέομαι ἐν . . . Synes. p. 183.

ἐνεχθῆσθαι, ἐνεχθῆναι, ἐνεχθῶ, ἐνεχθῆναι, v. sub φέρω.

ἐνεχυρίζω, fut. ᾶω, to take a pledge from one, τινός Lxx ap. Dem. 518.

1. cf. Plat. Ax. 367 B. 2. c. acc. rei, to take in pledge, Dem. 762. 4. Aeschin. 56. 42, Dion. H. 6. 29; absol., Polyb. 6. 37, 8 (ubi male ἐνεχυρίαζαν)—Pass., ἐνεχυρίαζομαι τὰ χρήματα to have one's goods seized for debt, Ar. Nub. 241.—Med. to have security given one, take it for oneself, τόκου for interest, Ib. 35: to seize as a pledge, Id. Eccl. 567. ἐνεχυράσια, ἡ, a taking process in pledge, security taken, a pledge, Plat. Legg. 949 D, C. I. 93. 7., 104. 12; ἐν ποιεῖσθαι Dem. 1162. 12., 1163. 25. ἐνεχυρασμός, τό, a pledge, thing pawned, LXX (Exod. 22. 26), Apoll. Lex. Hom.

ἐνεχυρασμός, ὁ, = ἐνεχυρασία, Plut. Coriol. 5. ἐνεχυραστός, ὁ, ὄν, seizable for debt, C. I. 2448 v. 21. ἐνεχυρίαζω, -ιασμός, incorrect forms of ἐνεχυράζω, -ασμός. ἐνεχυρος, ὄν, pledged, Epist. Socr. 9. ἐνέχυρον, τό, (ἐχυρός) a pledge, surety, security, ἐν ἀποδεκνύειν and ὑποτιθέναι to offer a pledge, Hdt. 2. 136; ἐνέχυρα ἀποδιδόναι Andoc. 28. 27; λαμβάνειν Ib. 23, Xen. An. 7. 6, 23; ἐνέχυρα βία φέρειν Antipho 142. 35; ἐνέχυρον φέρειν τῶν γειτόνων Hermippon. Θε. 4; ἐν τιθέναι τι to make a thing a pledge, put it in pawn, Ar. Pl. 451, cf. Eccl. 755; ἐν κείται Plat. Legg. 820 E; ἐπ' ἐνεχυρῶ δοῦναι to give on security, Dem. 1185. 12; ἐκ τῶν ἐν τῶν ἀφληγμένων τὴν δίκην from the forfeited pledges, C. I. 158 A. 24.—In Att. Law, ἐνέχυρον or ἐνέχυρα were properly goods which the creditor was allowed to take as security, being commonly used of movables; whereas ὑποθήκη properly denoted real property (but also slaves or ships) mortgaged to the creditor: v. Att. Proc. 504 sq.

ἐνέχω: fut. ἐνέξω or ἐνσχέσω:—to hold or keep fast within, χόλον ἐνέχειν τινὶ to lay up, cherish inward wrath at one, Hdt. 1. 118., 6. 119; v. II. 2. II. Pass., with fut. and aor. med. (v. infr.), to be held, caught, fettered, entangled in, like Lat. teneri, c. dat., τῇ πάγῃ Hdt. 2. 121, 2, cf. Xen. An. 7. 4, 17; ἐν τοῖς τῆς νεῶς σκευαῖς Plat. Lach. 183 E. 2. metaph., ἐνέχεσθαι ἀπορίῃσιν Hdt. 1. 190; φιλοτιμίᾳ Eur. I. A. 527; also, ἐν ἀγῶνι Hdt. 6. 56; ἐν κακῷ Id. 9. 37, cf. Lys. 94. 40; ἐν θαυμάτι ἐνέσχετο was seized with wonder, Hdt. 7. 128. 3. to be obnoxious, liable or subject to, οὐ δίκαιος Ζεὺς ἐνέχεται λόγους Aesch. Supp. 169, as emended by Pors., cf. Andoc. 7. 5; often in legal forms, ἐπιπαρὲς κ' ἐνέχοιτο τῶν ταυτ' ἐγγραμμένων (sic) Iuscr. Vet. in C. I. 11; so, ἐν ἀπ' αὐτοῖς Plat. Legg. 881 D; ζημία, αἰτία Ib. 935 C, Crito 52 A; ἐνέχεσθαι ἐπιτιμῶσι Dem. 1231. 15; ἐν τοῖς ἐπιτιμῶσι Aeschin. 78. 41; νόμῳ Plut. Gracch. 10; ἐν ταῖς αὐτοῖς νόμοις Plat. Legg. 762 D; νοθείᾳ in an imputation of bastardy, Plut. Them. 1: cf. ἐνοχας. 4. in good sense, ἐνέχεσθαι ἀγγελίᾳ to meet with a message, Pind. P. 8. 70. 5. absol. to stand still, Plat. Theaet. 147 D. III. intr. to enter in, pierce, εἰς τι Xen. Cyn. 10, 7; κατὰ τὸ ἵονον Plut. Pomp. 71. 2. to press upon, be urgent against, τινὶ LXX (Gen. 49. 23), Ev. Marc. 6. 19, Luc. 11. 53.

ἐνέψημα, τό, a thing boiled or infused, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1. ἐνεψήτεον, verb. Adj. one must boil in, infuse, Aretae. ibid. ἐνεψήματα, τό, a plaything, Nic. Al. 233. [I metri grat.] ἐνέψω, to boil in or among, Nic. Al. 71, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1. ἐνέωσα, aor. I of ἐνωθεῖν, Ar. Rh. ἐνέζνυμι, to boil in, πήγανον ἐνέζεσθαι Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 2. ἐνέζνυμι, fut. -ζεύω, to yoke in, bind, involve in, ἀνάγκας ταῖσδ' ἐνέζνυμι Aesch. Pr. 108; τί ποτέ μ' ἐνέζευξας.. ἐν πημοσύναις; (so Herm.) Ib. 578. II. to bind fast, ἀρθρα Soph. O. T. 718: to yoke, ἐνέζνυχντες ταυροὶ Ar. Rh. 1. 686. ἐνζωγράφω, to paint in or on, v. I. Plat. Philib. 40 A, Tzetz.

ἐνη, v. sub ἐνος. ἐνη καὶ νέα, etc.: v. sub ἐνος. ἐνηβάω, to spend one's youth in, Longus 3. 13. II. of plants, to flourish in, νάπαισι δ' ἀνθρώκους ἐνηβᾷ Cratin. Incert. 135, cf. Nic. ap. Ath. 370 A, and v. ἐγκαθηβᾷω.

ἐνηβητήριον, τό, a place of amusement, Hdt. 2. 133, ubi v. Valck. ἐνήβος, ὄν, in the prime of youth, Schol. Theocr. 8. 3: cf. ἐφήβος. ἐνήδωμαι, Pass. to rejoice in, τινι Schol. Il. 8. 51, Hesych. ἐνήδονος, ὄν, (ἡδονή) full of joy, delightful, Schol. Eur. 535, etc. ἐνήδυνος, to cheer, gratify, τὰς ἀκοὰς Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 3. ἐνηδυνάσθω, = ἡδυνασθῶ ἐν .., Philo 2. 326. ἐνηείη, ἡ, (ἐνήης) kindness, gentleness, νῦν τις ἐνηείης Πατροκλῆος.. μνησάμεν Il. 17. 670, cf. Opp. H. 5. 519.

ἐνήεν, Ar. 3 sing. impf. of ἐνεμεν II. ἐνήης, ἐς, Ep. Adj. kind, gentle, in Il. only of Patroclus (cf. ἐνήείη), ἐταῖρον.. ἐνήετα τε κρατερόν τε Il. 17. 204; ἐτάριος ἐνήεος ὅσπερ λευκά 23. 352: so, ἐταῖρον ἐνήεα, of Athena, Od. 8. 200; φίλῳτον ἐνήεος Hes. Th. 651; nom. ἐνήης, Epigr. Gr. 566. 8., 906. 5; pl. ἐνήης Opp. C. 2. 89; ἐνήεες Id. H. 2. 644. (Cf. ἀπνήης, προσηνήης.)

ἐνήλατον, τό, (ἐνελαύνω) anything driven in: as Subst., ἐνήλατα (sc. ξύλα), τά, I. the four beams which make the frame of a bedstead, Lat. spondone, Soph. Fr. 295, Philo 1. 666, etc.; v. Lob. Phryn. 132. II. the rounds of a ladder, which are fixed in the poles or sides, κλίμακος ἐστ' ἐνήλατων βάθρα Eur. Phoen. 1179; ἀκρα κλίμακων ἐνήλατα Id. Supp. 729. III. αἰζῶνων ἐνήλατα the pins driven into the axle, linchpins, Eur. Hipp. 1235.

ἐνήλικος, ὄν, = sq., C. I. 1625. 51, Plut. Cato Ma. 24, etc. ἐνήλιξ, ἱκος, ὅ, ἡ, of age, in the prime of manhood, Jo. Chrys. ἐνήλλαγμένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. ἐναλλάσσω, reversely, Hesych. ἐνήλδω, to nail to, Cels. ap. Orig. 6. p. 298. ἐνήλοστος, ὄν, (ἡλίστιον II) struck by lightning: ἐνήλοισα, τά, places set apart from worldly uses, because a thunderbolt has fallen there, Lat. bidentalita, Aesch. Fr. 15; cf. E. M. 341. 5, Hesych., Herm. Opusc. 7. 209. ἐνήλοσις, εως, ἡ, an ornamental nail, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 B.

ἐνήμαι, properly pf. of ἐνέζομαι, to be seated in, τὴν ἐνήμεθα πάντες Od. 4. 272, cf. Theocr. 22. 44; θάκοις.. ἐνήμενοι Eur. Fr. 793.

ἐνημερεύω, to spend the day in, τινὶ Diod. 17. 70, Excerpt. 523. 72.

ἐνημένος, ἡ, ὄν, part. pf. pass. from ἐνάπτω.

ἐνήνοθε, only found in compds. The word points to a Root *ἐνέθω, to be in, as ἀνήνοθε points to *ἀνέθω (q. v.), to rise up. It is in form a redupl. pf., but in sense always impf., except once in the form ἐπενήνοθε (v. infr.):

I. ἐπ-ἐνήνοθε, in Hom. only thrice; of Thersites' head, ψεδνή ἐπ. λάχνῃ a thin coat of downy hair grew thereon, Il. 2. 219; of a cloak, ὅλη ἐπ. λάχνῃ a thick pile was on it, Io. 134; c. acc., of the ambrosial unguent, αἶα θεοῦ ἐπ. αἰὲν ἐντας such as is on the gods, Od. 8. 365, cf. h. Hom. Ven. 62; so in Nic. Al. 509, c. dat. to stick to:—in Ar. Rh. 4. 276, of Time, πολλὸς ἐπ. αἰὼν was thereon, i. e. had passed. II. κατ-ἐνήνοθε, to be over, lie upon, only in Hes. Sc. 269, κύνες κατ. ὤμας; and h. Hom. Cer. 279, κόμαι κατ. ὤμοις (where the Verb is in sing., as if κόμαι were a noun of multitude).

III. παρ-ἐνήνοθε, to be near, only in late Ep., ἡμετέρῃ τοῖη παρ. μῆτις such was our plan thereon, Ar. Rh. 1. 664; πυρετὸς παρ. γυίοις Orph. Lith. 628. ἐνήνοχο, ἐνήνεγμα, v. sub φέρω.

ἐνηρμεύω, = ἡρμεύω ἐν .., Philo 2. 140, Heliod. 1. 18.

ἐνήρης, ἐς, with oars, ναὺς Plut. Brut. 28, Sull. 24, etc.: cf. διήρης.

ἐνέριθμος, ὄν, Inn. for ἐνὸριθμος:—but in Call. Fr. 127, intimate, friendly, as if from ἄριθμος; Hesych. has ἐναριθμία· φίλα, συνήθη.

ἐνησχάζω, fut. ἄσω, = ἡσυχάζω ἐν .., to be quiet in, Chion. Ep. 16, Philo 2. 140.

ἐνηχέω, to sound in, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 6: c. dat. to echo to, Plut. 2. 589 D.

ἐνηχημα, τό, a sound in a thing, Iambl. V. Pyth. 65: doctrine, Eccl.

ἐνηχος, ὄν, sounding within, of wind-instruments, opp. to ἐγχορδος, Ath. 636 C; ἐν. ὕδατα Philostr. 266.

ἐνθα, (ἐν) Adv.: I. Demonstr., 1. of Place, there, Lat. ibi, Hom., etc.:—also with Verbs of motion, thither, Lat. illuc, cf. ἐνθάδε, Il. 13. 23., 14. 340, Od. 3. 295., 6. 47., 12. 5:—ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα here and there, hither and thither, thither and back, Lat. hic illic, huc illuc, 2. 213, etc.; also, ἡ ἐνθ' ἡ ἐνθα 10. 574:—rare as Att. Poets, as Aesch. Supp. 341; but used in Att. Prose in such phrases as ἐνθα μὲν .., ἐνθα δὲ .., in one place .., in another .., Plat. Symp. 211 A. 2. of Time, thereupon, then, just then, Hom., etc.; he has also ἐνθα δ' ἔπειτα and thereupon, even then, Od. 7. 196., 10. 516; ἐνθα δὲ here then, hereupon, and so, Hdt. 1. 59, Xen. Hell. 2. 4. 39:—the reference to Time often disappears, as in our then, and Lat. ibi, e. g. Od. 1. 11., 2. 82.

II. Relat., 1. of Place, where, Lat. ubi, Il. 1. 610., 9. 194, etc.; ἐνθα, ἐνθα .., Hes. Sc. 334, Theocr. 8. 45; also, ἐνθα τε 12. 594., 5. 305; ἐνθα περ, v. sub ἐνθαπερ; c. gen., γαίᾳ ἐνθα .. in that spot of earth, in which .., Soph. Aj. 659; ἐνθα πημάτων κυρῶ at what point of misery I am, Eur. Tro. 680:—with Verbs of motion, whither, Lat. quo, Soph. El. 1099; also, to the place whence .., Id. Ph. 1466; at the place whence .., Id. El. 436, cf. Aj. 4, Tr. 237, 659, Xen. Occ. 18, 1:—rarely in indirect questions, for ὅπου, Αἰγισθον ἐνθ' ὥκεν ἱστορῶ Soph. El. 110. 2. of Time, when, Xen. An. 5. 1, 1; ἐστιν ἐνθα, Lat. est ibi, sometimes, Soph. El. 1042, cf. O. T. 316; ἐνθα τοῦ χρόνου at which point of time, Ael. V. II. 10. 18.

ἐνθάδε, Adv.: I. of Place, thither, hither, Lat. illuc, huc, Od. 15. 492, etc., Soph. Ph. 304, 377, Thuc. 6. 36. 2. in Att. more commonly like ἐνθα, here or there, Lat. hinc, ἐνθάδε αὐτοῦ Ar. Vesp. 765; οἱ ἐνθάδε those here, opp. to οἱ κάτω, Pind. O. 2. 104, Aesch. Supp. 923, Soph. Ant. 75, Plat. Gorg. 525 B (cf. ἐκεῖ); also the people of this country, Soph. O. C. 42; ταῖς ἐνθάδ' αὐτοῦ Ib. 78; τῖς τῶν ἐνθάδ' αὐτοῦ Eupol. Incert. 1. 4:—τὰ ἐνθάδε, opp. to τὰ ἐκεῖ, Thuc. 6. 17.

II. of circumstances, in this case or state, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 17; so, ἐνθόδ' ἦκαν having come to this point, Soph. Ph. 377; c. gen., ἐνθάδε τοῦ πάθους at this stage of my suffering, Ib. 899. 2. of Time, here, now, οὐτ' ἐνθάδ' ὄρῶν οὐτ' ὀπίω neither the present nor the future, Id. O. T. 488, cf. O. C. 992, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 4.—Cf. sq.

ἐνθαδι, Att. strengthd. for foreg., Ar. Pl. 54, Lys. 1010, Eupol. Αἴγ. 9, etc.

ἐνθαδῖος, α, ὄν, on the spot, present, Byz.

ἐνθακίω, to sit in or on, τοῖς αἰσὶ θρόνοις Soph. El. 267, cf. O. C. 1293.

ἐνθάκησις [α], εως, ἡ, a sitting in, ἡλίον διπλῇ πόρεσιν ἐνθα, a twofold seat in the sun, i. e. both at morn and evening, Soph. Ph. 18.

ἐνθαλασσεύω, Att. -ττεύω, to be or live at sea, Ael. N. A. 9. 63.

ἐνθαλάσσιος, Att. -πτιος, ὄν, = sq., ναῦς Soph. Fr. 379.

ἐνθαλάσσιος, Att. -πτιος, ὄν, in or by the sea, Athenio Mach. 9.

ἐνθάλλω, to warm in, Diod. 2. 52:—Pass. to glow with love, Soph. Fr. 421, where Valck. restores ἐνθ. (for ἐκεῖ) from A. B. 40. 20.

ἐνθαῶτα, to condemn to death, Philoch. ap. Dion. H. of Dinarch. 3.

ἐνθαπερ, Adv. there where, where, stronger form of ἐνθα, Il. 13. 524, Hdt. 1. 14, Trag., etc.: whither, Soph. Ph. 515.

ἐνθάπτω, to bury in a place, C. I. 2839. 10, al.:—Pass., aor. 2 ἐνετάφην Aeschin. 14. 14, Diod. 1. 66, C. I. 2824, al.; part. ἐνθαφεῖς (sic) Ib. 2839. 11: fut. 2 ἐντάφῃσμαι Ib. 2826, Plut. Dio 43.

ἐνθαῦτα, ἐνθεῦτεν, Ion. for ἐνταῦθα, ἐντείνεθ.

ἐνθεζῶ, to be inspired, Hdt. 1. 63, Luc. Alex. 13:—also in Med., Plut. 2. 623 C, etc.: cf. ἐνθουσιάζω.

ἐνθεαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, inspired, dub. ap. Plat. Legg. 682 A. Adv. -κως, Luc. Amor. 14.

ἐνθεμα, τό, a thing put in, a graft, Theophr. C. P. 1. 6. 7. II. a deposit, of money placed in the hands of bankers, C. I. 3599. 13.

ἐνθεματίζω, to graft in, engraft, Geop. 10. 23, 4.

ἐνθεματισμός, ὁ, a grafting in, inserting, νοῦ Clem. Al. 154.

ἐνθέμεν, poet. aor. 2 inf. of ἐντίθημι.

ἐνθέμιον, τό, *the cabin, etc. on the poop of a ship*, Poll. 1. 90.

ἐνθεν, (ἐν) Adv.: I. Demonstr., Lat. *inde, thence*, 1. of Place, often in Hom.: also in tracing pedigrees, γένος δ' ἐμοὶ ἐνθεν, ὅθεν σὺ ΙΙ. 4. 58; ἐνθεν μὲν . . . ἐτέρωθεν δέ . . ., *on the one side and the other*, Od. 12. 235, cf. 59; αἱ μὲν ἐξ ἀριστερᾶς, αἱ δ' ἐνθεν Eur. Hec. 1152; ἐνθεν καὶ ἐνθεν *on this side and on that*, Lat. *hinc illinc*, Hdt. 4. 175; Plat., etc.; ἐνθεν τε καὶ ἐνθεν Thuc. 7. 81; ἐνθεν μὲν . . . ἐνθεν δέ . . ., *on one side . . ., on the other . . .*, Xen. An. 3. 5, 7; ἐνθεν μὲν . . ., ἐξ ἐναντίου δέ . . ., Hdt. 1. 72; ἐνθεν μὲν . . ., ἐκατέρωθεν δέ . . ., Plat. Soph. 224 A.—c. gen., ἐνθεν καὶ ἐνθεν τῶν τροχῶν *on both sides of* . . ., Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 30, cf. An. 4. 3. 28.

2. of Time, *thereupon, thereafter*, Il. 13. 741; τὰ δ' ἐνθεν *what follows*, Aesch. Ag. 247; τὸ δ' ἐνθεν Soph. O. C. 476. 3. of occasion, *thence, from that point*, ἐνθεν ἔλδων [τῇ ἀοιδῇ] *inde exorsus*, Od. 8. 500, cf. Diog. L. 1. 102 (vulg. ἐνθεν . . . ἔλδων ἐφη); *from that cause or circumstance*, Eur. Tro. 951.

II. Relat., for ὅθεν, 1. of Place, Lat. *unde, whence*, δέπα, ἐνθεν ἔπινον *from which* . . ., 19. 62, cf. 4. 220; often answering to the Adv. ἐνθα, as, ὁ μὲν ἐνθα καθέζετο, ἐνθεν ἀνίσταται Ἑρμείας *in the spot from which* . . ., 5. 195;—of origin, τὸ κέρδος ἐνθεν οἰστέων Soph. Ant. 310; ἐνθεν ἦν γεγάς (Horace, *unde nil majus generatur*, Virg. *genus unde Latinum*), Id. O. T. 1393, cf. 1485: *to the place, whence*, Xen. An. 2. 3, 6; so, in speaking, ἐπάνειμι ἐνθεν . . . ἐξέβην Id. Hell. 6. 5, 1, cf. Oec. 6, 1.

2. of occasion, *whence*, like Lat. *unde*, Ἄρει . . . ἐνθεν ἐστ' ἐπάνειμος πέτρα πάγος τ' Ἄρειος Aesch. Eum. 689, cf. Eur. El. 38, etc.

ἐνθενάρβιζω, = ἐγχειρέω (ἐγχειρίζω?), Hesych.

ἐνθενδε, Adv. *hence*, Lat. *hinc*, Od. 11. 69, and Att.: *from this quarter, i. e. from people here*, Soph. O. T. 125; τὰ δίκαια ἐνθ. λαμβάνειν *i. e. from you*, Xen. An. 7. 7, 17; καλὸς τὰ γ' ἐνθ' ἐνδ' all's well *on this side*, Eur. Or. 1277; opp. to ἐκείθεν, Plat. Phaedr. 229 B; μαθήσει ἐνθενδε Id. Polit. 289 D; ἐνθ. ποθέειν Id. Euthyd. 275 D, Symp. 178 A; ἐνθ' ἐνδ' αὐτόν *from this very city*, Ar. Ach. 116;—with Verbs of Motion, just like ἐνθάδε, τοὺς ἐνθενδε ἐκέλευε πορεύεσθαι *to carry those here thither*, Plat. Phaedo 107 E, cf. Apol. 40 C, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 16; ὁ ἐνθ. στρατός *the army from this place, i. e. the Athen. army*, Eur. Supp. 695.

2. of Time or Consequence *from that time*, Thuc. 2. 1; τὸ ἐνθενδε οὐ τοῦνθενδε, *thereafter*, Soph. Ph. 895, Eur. Med. 1167, I. T. 91; τάνθενδε *what followed, the event*, Soph. O. T. 1267, El. 1307, Eur. Heracl. 279; ὁ ἐνθ. λόγος Id. Tro. 931; ἐνθ. *from the following point of view*, Plat. Theat. 178 A.

ἐνθενδὲ, Att. strengthd. for foreg., Ar. Lys. 429.

ἐνθεός, *on*, in later Prose contr. ἐνθους (App. Hesp. 18, Philo 2. 124):—*full of the god, inspired, possessed*, ἐνθ. γυναῖκες, of the Bacchantes, Soph. Ant. 964; ἐνθεός Ἄρει *possessed by him*, Aesch. Theb. 497; ἐκ Πανός Eur. Hipp. 141; ὑπὸ τοῦ ἔρωτος Xen. Symp. 1, 10;—c. gen. rei, ἐνθεός τέχνης *gifted of heaven with prophetic art*, Aesch. Eum. 17;—ἐνθ. πρὸς ἀρετὴν *inspired with a love for it*, Plat. Symp. 179 A. II. of divine frenzy, *inspired by the god*, τέχνης Aesch. Ag. 1209; μαυρίη Plat. Phaedr. 244 B; μαυρίαι Id. Tim. 72 B; ποίησις Arist. Rhet. 3. 7, 11;—τὸ ἐνθον *inspiration*, Plut. 2. 752 C;—Adv. ἐνθέως, Menand. Mouost. 229, App. Hesp. 26.

ἐνθερίζω, *to spend summer in a place*, Poll. 1. 62.

ἐνθερμαίνω, *to heat*;—Pass., ἐνθερμάννται πῶψ *is heated by passion*, Soph. Tr. 368; cf. ἐνθάπω.

ἐνθερμος, *on, hot*, Hipp. 1180 E, Plat. 2. 951 E. 2. metaph. *hot, fervid*, διάνοια Arist. Physiogn. 2, 9, cf. 3, 14;—Adv. -ως, Eust. Opusc. 4. 28.

ἐνθεσι-δουλος, ὁ, = ψευδόδουλος, Com. ap. Hesych.

ἐνθεσις, *ews, ἡ*, (ἐντίθημι) *a putting in, insertion*, Plat. Crat. 426 C: *a putting into the mouth, τῇ τροφῇ* Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 4. II. *that which is put in the mouth, a slice, mouthful*, Ar. Eq. 404, Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 6, Teleclid. Ἀμφ. 1, Hermipp. Moir. 4, etc. 2. *a graft*, Geop. 10. 37, 1.

ἐνθεσμος, *on, lawful*, like ἔνομος, Plat. Nic. 6. Adv. -μως, Theodoret. 5. 9.

ἐνθετός, verb. Adj. of ἐντίθημι, *one must insert*, Plotin. 1. 3, 1.

ἐνθετικός, ἡ, ὡν, *fit for implanting, τινος* Stob. Ecl. 2. 42.

ἐνθετος, *on*, (ἐντίθημι) *capable of being put in*, εἰ . . . ἦν ἐνθετον ἀνδρὶ νόημα Theogn. 435.

ἐνθεττάλιζομαι, Dep. *to become a Thessalian, i. e. wear the large Thessalian cloak* (Θετταλικὸν πτερόν), Eupol. Mar. 24.

ἐνθεύτεν, Ion. for ἐντεῦθεν, Hdt.

ἐνθήκη, ἡ, *a store, capital*; late word for ἀφορμή, Phryn. 223.

ἐνθηλάπιδω, *to be effeminate*, Joseph. B. J. 4. 9, 10.

ἐνθηρος, *on*, (θηρ) *full of wild beasts, haunted, infested by them*, δρυμός Eur. Rhes. 289.

II. metaph. *savage, wild, rough*, τινέντες ἐνθ. τρίχα Aesch. Ag. 562; ἐνθ. πούς, of the foot of Philoctetes (Soph. Ph. 689), *not = θηροδύκτης*, as the Schol. says, but *ulcerated, or untended, undressed*, cf. θηρίασμα and efferata corpora (Liv.):—τὸ ἐνθ. *savageness*, Acl. N. A. 6, 63.

ἐνθησανυρίζω, *to treasure up*, Eust. Opusc. 103. 35.

ἐνθλάσις, *ews, ἡ*, *a dint caused by pressure*, Acl. N. A. 16. 22.

ἐνθλασμα, τό, = foreg., Galen.

ἐνθλάω, Ion. ἐμφλάω, fut. ἄω [ᾶ]:—*to indent by pressure*, Hipp. 556. 23; *to press in*, λίθον εἰς τὸ δένδρον Theophr. H. P. 5. 2, 4; *to impress* (on coin), σημεῖον Acl. N. A. 6. 15.

ἐνθλιβω [ῖ], fut. ψω, *to press in*, Nic. Al. 454, 547;—Pass., Antist. II. A. 8. 15, 5, Probl. 21. 3.

ἐνθλιπτικός, ἡ, ὡν, *pressing*; Adv. -κῶς by pressure, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 69.

ἐνθλάσις, *ews, ἡ*, *a pressing in, squeezing*, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 6, etc.

ἐνθνήσκω, fut. -θναύομαι, *to die in*, χθονὸς . . . τοσοῦτον, [ὥστε] ἐνθναεῖν μόνον Soph. O. C. 790, cf. Eur. Rhes. 869; σὴ χρεῖ Id. Heracl.

560. 2. of the hand, *to grow rigid or torpid in*, τινὶ Id. Hec. 246.—Rare in Prose, as Lys. 147. 13, Plut. 2. 357 D.

ἐνθροπος, *on*, (ἐνθροεῖν) *impregnated, of animals*, Nic. Th. 99.

ἐνθρους, *on*, contr. for ἐνθεός, q. v.

ἐνθουσιάζω, in Trag. always ἐνθουσιάζω; in Plat. both forms occur, v. infr. To be ἐνθεός, *inspired or possessed by the god, be rapt, be in ecstasy*, ἐνθουσιάζει δὴ δῶμα Aesch. Fr. 64 a; ὥστε ἐνθουσιάζων Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 8; ἡ ψυχὴ . . . ἐνθουσιάζουσα Plat. Ion 535 C, cf. 536 B; ἐνθουσιάζοντες Id. Apol. 22 C; ἐνθουσιάζοντες Id. Phaedr. 253 A; ἐνθουσιάζοντας Id. Theat. 180 C; ὑπὸ τῶν Νυμφῶν . . . ἐνθουσιάζω Id. Phaedr. 241 E; ὅψ' ἡδονῆς ἐνθουσιάζει Id. Phil. 15 E; ἐνθουσιάζει ποιεῖν τινα Arist. Rhet. 3. 7, 11;—c. dat., ἐνθουσιάζει τοῖς σπαντοῦ κακοῖς Eur. Tro. 1284; περὶ τι Plut. Cato Ma. 22; εἰς τι Acl. N. A. 4. 31. II. c. acc. *to inspire, ἐρπασθαι ἐνθουσιάζει θεοῖς* Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 2. 930, cf. 942.

ἐνθουσιάζεις, *ews, ἡ*, =sq., Plat. Phaedr. 249 E.

ἐνθουσιασμός, ὁ, *inspiration, enthusiasm*, Plat. Tim. 71 E; produced by certain kinds of music, Arist. Pol. 8. 5, 16, 8. 7, 4.

ἐνθουσιαστής, οὗ, ὁ, *a zealot, enthusiast*, Eccl.

ἐνθουσιαστικός, ἡ, ὡν, *inspired, excited*, Plat. Tim. 71 E; esp. by music, Arist. Pol. 8. 5, 16; ἡ ἐνθ. σοφία *divination*, Plut. Sol. 12; τὸ ἐνθ. excitement, Plat. Phaedr. 263 D;—Adv., ἐνθουσιαστικῶς διατιθέσθαι τινα Plut. 2. 433 C.

II. act. *inspiring, exciting*, of certain kinds of music, Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 4 and 6, cf. 8. 5, 16 and 22.

ἐνθουσιάζω, v. sub ἐνθουσιάζω.

ἐνθουσιώδης, *es, possessed*, Plut. Lyc. 21, Pyrrh. 12, etc. Adv. -δῶς, Hipp. 1280. 26.

ἐνθράσσω, Att. -ττω, = ἐνταράσσω, Hipp. Art. 512.

ἐνθρηγνέω, = θρηγνέω ἐν . . ., Aristid. 1. p. 262.

ἐνθρίασκος, *on*, (θρίασκω) *inspired*, Soph. Fr. 489;—Nauack. also restored ἐντεθρίασκεν (for τὸ κεκαθάρκεν οἷον ἐμπεπύστατον), Ib. 18.

ἐνθρίδιω, (θρίδιον) *to wrap in a fig-leaf: to muffle up*, Ar. Lys. 664.

ἐνθρονίζω, *to place on a throne, τοῖς βασιλεῦσι* Diod. Excerpt. 595. 97, Eccl. (where also ἐνθρονιάζω);—Pass. *to sit there*, LXX (4 Macc. 2. 22).

ἐνθρόνιος, *on*, = ἐνθρονος, Poll. 10. 52.

ἐνθρονισμός, ὁ, *an enthroning, inauguration*, Eccl.

ἐνθρονιστικός, ἡ, ὡν, *inaugural*, Eccl.

ἐνθρονος, *on*, *on a throne, belonging to it*, Byz.

ἐνθρυμματίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *a sop*, Anaxand. Πρωτ. 1. 43.

ἐνθρυπτω, *on*, *crumbled and put into liquid: τὰ ἐνθρυπτα sops*, Dem.

314. 1; cf. A. B. 250.

ἐνθρύπτω, poet. ἐνθρῖ-, *to crumble into liquid, make sop*, ἐν οἶνῳ Hipp.

339. 30; γάλακτι Nic. Th. 914; ἐς ὀλην Ib. 80;—Med., Id. Al. 266.

ἐνθρυσκον, τό, v. sub ἀνθρυσκον.

ἐνθρύσκω, fut. -θροσμαι: aor. ἐνέθρονον, Ep. ἐνθρονον: *to leap in, on, or among*, c. dat., ἐνθρομαι μέσσω ποταμῷ Il. 21. 233; ἐνθρὸν ὀμίχλῃ 15. 623; ὥς δὲ λέων ἐν βοσὶ θορόν 5. 161, cf. 20. 381; ὅρι πῦρ ἐνθρόνῳ Pind. P. 3. 67; ἐνθρύσκει τάφῳ Eur. El. 327;—λαῖ ἐνθροεν ἰσχύϊ *leapt with his feet against his hip*, Od. 17. 233.

ἐνθρόμεομαι: fut. -θροσμαι Lys. 124. 21, later -θρήσσομαι Philostr. 614, Aristid., etc.: aor. ἐνέθρμηνον Ar. Ran. 40, Thuc. 2. 62, Xen., etc.: pf. ἐντεθρῖμαι Thuc. 1. 120; plpf. ἐντεθρῖμαι Lys. 126. 29; v. infr. II.

To lay to heart, consider well, reflect on, ponder, τι Aesch. Eum. 222, Thuc. 2. 40, 5. 32, etc.; ἀξίον ἐνθυμηθῆναι Antipho 143. 37; πρὸς ἐμὰντ' Andoc. 7. 40; ἐνθυμ. καὶ λογίζεσθαι often joined in Dem., e. g. 15. 7.

b. c. gen., ἐνθυμείσθαι τινος *to think much of, deeply of, τοῦ θανάτου* Simon. Iamb. 2; τούτων οὐδὲν ἐνθ. Hermipp. Moir. 4; ὦν ἐνθυμηθέντες Thuc. 1. 42, cf. Plat. Menex. 249 C, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 17; so, περὶ τινος Plat. Rep. 595 A.

c. foll. by a relative, as by ὅτι . . ., to consider that . . ., Ar. Nub. 820, Thuc. 5. 111, etc.; by ὡς . . ., how . . ., Ar. Ran. 40, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 3, etc.; by εἰ . . ., Isocr. 332 C; ἐνθ. μὴ . . ., Lat. videre ne . . ., covere ne . . ., Plat. Euthyd. 279 C, Hipp. Ma. 300 D.

d. with part., οὐκ ἐντεθῖνται ἐπαίρι- μενος *was not conscious that he was becoming excited*, Thuc. 1. 120, cf. 6. 78, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 19.

2. *to take to heart, be concerned, hurt or angry at*, τι Aesch. Eum. 222, cf. Thuc. 7. 18; εἰ μηδὲς τῶν μὴ ἐνθυμείται μὴ ὀργίζεται Dem. 52. 17;—absol. *to be in a state of passion*, Hipp. 293. 26; cf. ἐνθυμίζομαι, ἐνθύμω.

3. *to think out a thing, form a plan, κράτιστος ἐνθυμηθῆναι* Thuc. 8. 68, cf. 2. 60, Antipho 130. 4.

4. *to infer or conclude, τί οὖν ἐκ τούτων . . . ἐνθυμείσθαι δεῖ*; Dem. 532. 2; cf. ἐνθύμημα.

II. the Act. form ἐνθυμέω occurs in Aen. Tact. 37; and ἐνθυμείσθαι, in pass. sense, *to be in a person's thoughts, to be desired*, App. Civ. 5. 133; so in pf., ταυτὶ μὲν ἡμῖν ἐντεθῖνται καλῶς Ar. Eccl. 262; εὖ ἐντεθῖνται μὲν Plat. Crat. 404 A (unless we read φιλοσόφου . . . καὶ εὖ ἐντεθῖνται).

ἐνθύμημα, τό, *a thought, piece of reasoning, argument*, Soph. O. C. 292, 1199, Isocr. 190 E, 191 A, Aeschin. 42. 28, etc.

2. in Aristotle's Logic, an *enthymeme or rhetorical syllogism*, i. e. a syllogism drawn from probable premises (ἐξ εἰκότων καὶ σημείων), which therefore does not pretend to be demonstrative, (much as we say a consideration), An. Pr. 2. 27, 2, cf. Rhet. 1. 1, 11, 1. 2, 8 and 20., 2. 22, sq., 2. 25, 8;—later authors used the term in various senses (v. Cic. Top. 13, Quintil. 5. 10, etc.)—the common account that it is a syllogism with one premiss omitted is much later. See a clear account of the whole matter in Pacius ad Arist. 1. c.

II. an *invention, device*, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 4, 5. 4, 52, An. 3. 5, 12, Cyn. 13. 13.

ἐνθυμηματικός, ἡ, ὡν, *skilled in the use of enthymemes*, Hipp. 22. 49, Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 9.

II. consisting of enthymemes, *enthymematic*, ῥητορικῇ Ib. 1. 2, 10. Adv. -κῶς, Ib. 3. 17, 17.

ἐνθυμημάτων, τό, Dim., Gloss. (expl. by sensiculus), v. l. Gell. 6. 13, 4.

ἐνθυμηματώδης, *es, enthymematic*, Arist. Rhet. Al. 33. 3.

ἐνθύμησις [ῥ], εως, ἡ, *consideration, esteem*, Eur. Fr. 248, Hipp. Coac. 26, Thuc. I. 132.

ἐνθυμητέον, verb. Adj. *one must consider*, Epich. 137 Ahr.; ἐνθυμ. [ῥμιν] .. παρ' ἄλλων ἀκούουσιν Dem. 40. 18.

ἐνθυμία, ἡ, *a scruple, misgiving* (cf. ἐνθύμιος), ἐς ἐνθυμίαν τινὶ προβάλλεσθαι Thuc. 5. 16; μεταδιδόναι τῶν ἐνθυμιῶν Iamb. V. Pyth. 20. ἐνθυμιῶν, *to fumigate*, Synes. p. 257.

ἐνθυμίζομαι, Dep., later form of ἐνθυμέομαι, Poll. 2. 231 (quoting Thuc. 5. 32, ubi ἐνθυμίζουμαι). II. = ἐπιθυμέω, τι App. Mithr. 120.—The Act. — ἐνθυμίζω in Hesych.

ἐνθύμιος [ῥ], ov, (θυμός) *taken to heart, thought much of, weighing upon the heart*, μή σοι λίγην ἐνθύμιος ἔστω let him not lie too heavy on thy soul, take not too much thought for him, Od. 13. 421; ἐνθυμίον οἱ ἐγένετο ἐμπρήσαντι τὸ ἰόν he had trouble of heart for having done it, Hdt. 8. 54, cf. Antipho 121. 2; so in Att., τί δ' ἐστὶ σοι τοῦτ' .. ἐνθύμιον; what is it that weighs upon thy heart? Soph. O. T. 739; εἰ σοι τὸδ' ἐστ' ἐνθ. if this matter causes thee any scruple, Eur. H. F. 722; ἐνθ. γίγνεται μοι τις Antipho 119. 7; ἐνθύμιον ποιεῖσθαι τι, = ἐνθυμείσθαι, to take to heart, to have a scruple about it, Thuc. 7. 50, Alciphro 3. 10 (cf. ἐνθυμύστis); also, ἐνθ. ποιεῖσθαι τινος Dio C. 58. 6; ἐνθ. τιθέναι τί τινι to make him have scruples about it, Eur. Ion 1347, cf. 39; ἐνθ. υπολείπεσθαι τι Antipho 125. 1; ἐνθ. εὔναι a marriage that lies heavy on her soul, Soph. Tr. 110.

ἐνθυμίστοδός, ἡ, ὅν, *taken to heart*, ἐνθ. ποιεῖσθαι to make a scruple of a thing (like ἐνθύμιον ποιεῖσθαι), Hdt. 2. 175.

ἐνθύμιος, ov, *spirited*, Arist. Pol. 7. 3. Adv. — μως, Basil.

ἐνθύσιαιός, a, ov, = sq. III, Arist. Categ. 6. 11, Diod. 11. 69, etc.

ἐνθω, ἐνθωι, ἐνθών, Dor. for ἔλθω, etc.; v. sub ἔρχομαι.

ἐνθωράκιζω, fut. Att. ῶ, to arm, equip with armour: part. pf. pass. ἐνθωράκιζόμενος mailed, Xen. An. 7. 4, 16.

ἐνί, poet. for ἐν, both Ep. and Att., also in Ion. prose. 2. = ἡνί, v. sub ἐνί.

ἐνί, dat. from εἰς.

ἐνί, for ἐνεστι, v. ἐνεμει 1.

ἐνιατός, a, ov, (ἐν) *single*, Diog. L. 7. 35; v. Lob. Phryn. 543.

ἐνιαυθμός, ὁ, (ἐνιαύω) *an abode*, E. M. 342. 35.

ἐνιαυσιαίος, a, ov, = sq. III, Arist. Categ. 6. 11, Diod. 11. 69, etc.

ἐνιαυσίος, a, ov, Hdt. 4. 180, Eur. Hipp. 37, Xen. Ages. 2. 1, etc.; also os, ov Thuc. 4. 117., 5. 1: (ἐνιαυτός):—of a year, one year old, sōs Od. 16. 454, Dem. 833. 17, etc.

ἐνιαυσίως, Adv. Hom. 15. 11; ὀργή Hdt. 4. 180; v. sub διαδοχή:—neut. pl. as Adv., Hes. Op. 449.

III. for a year, lasting a year, Hipp. Aph. 1258; ἐν φυγῇ a year's exile, Eur. Hipp. 37; χρόνος Id. Hel. 775; ἐκεχειρία, σπονδαί, etc., Thuc. 4. 117., 5. 15; ὁδός Xen. I. c.; κἀνιαυσίος βεβώς gone, absent for a year, Soph. Tr. 165 (where Brunck restored κἀνιαυσίον, sc. χρόνον).

ἐνιαυτίζομαι, Dep. to spend a year, Plat. Com. Ποιήτ. 1; so in Act., Schol. Eur. Or. 1645.

ἐνιαυτός, a, ov, = ἐνιαυσίος, Inscr. Bocot. in C. I. 1688. 44.

ἐνιαυτός, ὁ, (ένος, q. v.) *properly any long period of time, a cycle, period, ἔτος ἢ ἄλλο περιλαμβανόμενον ἐνιαυτὸς as times rolled on the year came*, Od. 1. 16, ubi v. Nitzsch; χρόνιους ἔτων παλαιῶν ἐνιαυτοῦς Ar. Ran. 347: *the completion of a woman's time* for being delivered, Hes. Th. 493, Sc. 87; ἐνιαυτὸν τινα Thuc. 3. 68.—ὁ μέγας ἐν, of a Pythagorean cycle, Eudem. ap. Theon. Smyrn. 40; also of the *Metonic Cycle* of 19 years, Diod. 2. 47., 12. 36; of a period of 600 years, Joseph. A. J. 1. 3, 9; αἰῶνες ἐν. Apollod. 3. 4, 2.

II. = ἔτος, a year, ἐνιαυτός ἐστι πεντροπέων ἐν. II. 2. 295, cf. 8. 404., 12. 15., 24. 765, Od. 2. 59 (v. λυκάβας); Διὸς ἐνιαυτός, because Jove ordered the course of time, Il. 2. 134; ἐνιαυτὸν during a year, Od. 1. 288, cf. Thuc. 4. 118, etc.; ὀπρίκκα .. τοῦνιαυτοῦ at what time in the year, Ar. Fr. 476. 7; δις τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ twice a year, Plat. Criti. 118 E; τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ every year, Xen. Vect. 4, 23; ἐκάστου ἐν. Id. Ath. 3, 4.—with Preps., δι' ἐνιαυτοῦ πέντε every five years, Plat. Criti. 119 D.—ἐἰς ἐν. for a year, Il. 21. 444; τελεσφόρον εἰς ἐν. 19. 32.—κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν for a year, Thuc. 1. 93; or every year, Diphil. Έναγ. 2; καθ' ἑκάστον ἐν. Id. Incert. 4; —ἐπ' ἐν. Plat. Legg. 945 B, etc.—μετὰ τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν at the end of the year, Thuc. 1. 138; —παρ' ἐνιαυτὸν in alternate years, Diod. 4. 65; —πρὸ ἐνιαυτοῦ a year before, Plut. 2. 147 E.—On the Greek year, v. Lewis Astr. of Anc. pp. 12 sq.

ἐνιαυτο-φάνης, ἐς, yearly seen, Ptolem. ap. Fabr. B. Gr. 4. p. 427.

ἐνιαυτο-φόρεω, to bear fruit a year before it ripens, Theophr. H. P. 3. 4, 1.

ἐνιαύω, fut. —ιαύσω, to sleep among, ταῖς ὑαί Od. 15. 557, cf. 9. 187:—to sleep in, φάρεαι Bion 1. 72.

ἐνῳχί, Adv. (ἐνιοί) *in some places*, Hdt. 2. 19; c. gen. loci, Id. 1. 109.

II. sometimes, Plut. 2. 427 E, Ath. 478 B.

ἐνῳχέω, Adv. (ἐνιοί) *in some places*, Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 12, al.:—here and there, now and then, opp. to πανταχοῦ Plat. Phaedo 71 B.

ἐνῳχῶ [α], to shout at a thing, Nonn. Jo. 6. v. 14., 11. v. 36.

ἐνῳχάλλω, ἐνῳχλάπτω, poet. for ἐμῳ.—

ἐνί-γυιός, ov, joined in one body, Ibyc. 27 (ap. Ath. 58 A, where the Ms. ἐνίγυιός).

II. lame of one foot, Suid.

ἐνιδέω, v. sub ἐνείδω.

ἐνιδρώω, to sweat in, labour hard in, Lat. insudare, Xen. Symp. 2. 18; τινι at a thing, Eust. Opusc. 170. 11.

ἐνιδρῶω, fut. ῶω [ῥ], to set in a place, Plut. 2. 745 C:—Med. to found or build for oneself, ἐνιδρῶσθαι πόλις, βαμονύς Hdt. 1. 94., 2. 178:—Pass. to be placed or settled in, ἐν τόπῳ Hdt. 4. 53; c. dat. loci, Theocr. 17. 102, Epigr. Gr. 17. 5, Anth. P. 10. 9: to frequent, ταῖς ὁμιλίαις τινός Alciphro 1. 33.

ἐνίζανω, to sit in or on, v. I. 11. 20. 11, Alciphro 1. 22.

ἐνιζεύγνυμι or —νω, poet. for ἐνζ—

ἐνίζημα, τό, a place to sit in, seat, Clem. Al. S25.

ἐνίζησις, εως, ἡ, a sitting in, εἰς τι Arctae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 4.

ἐνίζω, to set in (v. ἴζω)—hence Ep. aor. 1 med. ἐνείσατο, he placed upon, πρῶνυρ κοῦρη Ar. Rh. 4. 188.

II. intr., like ἐνίζανω, to sit in or on, c. acc., ὅλους ἐνίζουσιν Eur. Hel. 1108, cf. ἐνέζομαι; (the emend. of Herm., Aesch. Cho. 801, μυχθὸν ἐνίετε, for νομίζετε, is very specious); c. dat., σμάματι καὶ ψυχῇ .. ἐνίζει Έρως Plat. Symp. 196 B: also in Med., εἰς τι Arctae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 8.

ἐνίζω, fut. ἴσω, to consider as one, to teach the unity of the universe, as Xenophanes ap. Arist. Metaph. 1. 5, 12; v. Schol. p. 986 Brandis.

ἐνίημι: fut. —ήσω, aor. —ήκα, Ep. —ήκηκα: [mostly ἐνίημι in Ep., always ἐνίημι in Trag.; but ἐνίετε Il. 12. 441]. To send in or into, ἄλλους δ' ὑπρόντες ἐνέησμεν will send into the battle, Il. 14. 131; ἄλλων ἐνίση πατὴρ ἐναριθμὸν εἶναι Od. 12. 65.

2. to put in, implant, inspire, c. acc. rei et dat. pers., ἐνέηκε δὲ οἱ μένος ἦδ' Il. 20. 80; καὶ οἱ θάρσος ἐνὶ στήθεσσαν ἔνεκε 17. 570; τοῖσιν κότον αἰὼν ἐνέησε 16. 449; ἐνέεις λίσσαν Eur. Bacch. 851.

3. reversely, c. acc. pers. et dat. rei, to plunge into, like ἐμβάλλειν, Lat. immittere, τὸν .. Ζεὺς ἐνέηκε πόνουσι Il. 10. 89; τὸν νῦν μάλλον ἀγνηρόν ἐνέηκες plunged him in, inspired him with pride of soul, 9. 700; so, ἦδε δ' ὁδὸς καὶ μάλλον ὁμοφροσύνησιν ἐνέησε [sc. ἡμᾶς] shall bring us yet more to harmony, Od. 15. 198.

4. generally, to throw in, ἐπέ β' ἐνέηκε [sc. φόρμακον οἴνῳ] Od. 4. 233, cf. Theocr. 11. 66; νηυσὶν ἐνίετε θεσπιδὰς πῶρ Il. 12. 441, cf. Eur. Tro. 1262; but also, ἐς τὰς πόλεις ἐν. πῶρ Hdt. 8. 32, cf. Thuc. 4. 115;—of ships, to launch them into the deep, ἐνέησμεν εὐρέϊ πόντῳ [sc. νῆα] Od. 2. 295, cf. 12. 293; and metaph. to urge on, incite to do a thing, c. inf., Mosch. 2. 153.

5. to send into the assembly, ἐμψέω, ἄλλους βήτορας Id. 6. 29; ἐν. διαβολὰς Polyb. 28. 4, 10.

6. to inject poison, of spiders, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 12; ἰὸν ἐν. τινί Ap. Rh. 5. 1508:—of clysters, Nic. Al. 197, Arctae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 6, etc., cf. ἐνεμα.

7. to urge on, c. acc. et inf., Mosch. 2. 153.

8. in Med., of trumpets, to begin to sound, Diod. 17. 106.

II. intr. to press on, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 29; and in Med. to plunge into, ὑδάτεσσι Arat. 943.

2. like ἐνδίδωμι, to give in, relax, Plut. 2. 437 A.

ἐνιθνήσκω, ἐνιθρύπτω, Ep. for ἐνθ—.

ἐνικάββαλε, ἐνικάππεσε, Ep. aor. 2 of ἐγκαταβάλλω, —πίπτω.

ἐνικάθηναι, 3 sing. Ep. aor. 2 of ἐγκαταθνήσκω.

ἐνικάθεο, ἐνικάθετο, Ep. aor. 2 of ἐγκαταθέω.

ἐνικάλαω, poet. for ἐγκ—, to break in, break off, Lat. infringere: metaph., ἔαθεν ἐνικάλῃν ὅτι νοήσω is wont to break off or frustrate what I devise, Il. 8. 408, 422.

ἐνικλείω, Ep. for ἐγκ—.

ἐνικμος, ov, (ικμάς) *with wet in it, humid*, γῆ Arist. H. A. 6. 16, 4, Theophr. C. P. 1. 2, 1; of young pigs, Ar. Gramm. ap. Ath. 375 A.

ἐνικνήσκω, fut. —ίζομαι, Dep. to penetrate, Theophr. C. P. 5. 13, 1.

ἐνικνήσω, ἐνικνώσω, poet. for ἐγκ—, Nic. Th. 911, Mosch. 2. 6.

ἐνικός, ἡ, ὅν, (ἐν) *single*, ἀριθμὸς ἐνικός the singular number, opp. to δοικός, πληθυντικός, Gramm. Adv. —κώς, Ib.

ἐνικρίνω, Ep. for ἐγκ—, Ap. Rh.

ἐνίλλω, to look askance, Paus. ap. Eust. 206. 32; so ἐνιλλώπτω, Clem. Al. 294, E. M., Suid.: cf. καταλλώπτω.

ἐνιόβολέω, to inject poison into, τινι Hipp. 1279. 12.

ἐνιοί, ai, a, some; never in Ep., Lyr., or Att. Poets before Menand., except once in Ar. Pl. 867 (cf. however ἐνίστε); first used in Prose by Hdt. 1. 120., 2. 96., 8. 56 (v. I. 7. 187), and then in Plato and Xen.

ἐνιοί μὲν .. ἐνιοί δέ .., Plat. Theat. 151 A, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 38; ἐνιοί μὲν .. οἱ δέ .. Plat. Menex. 238 E.—later, sometimes, in sing., ὅν πᾶσα κίνησις θεαρινῇ, ἐνία δὲ ψυχῇ Arist. Probl. 5. 36, cf. Theophr. Fr. 8. 1; πέρι ψυχῆς ἐνίας θεωρησάαι Arist. Metaph. 5. 1, 7:—neut. pl. as Adv. = ἐνίοτε, Menand. Παλ. 2, Έποβ. 6.

(The approved deriv. is from ἐνι οἷ = ἐστιν οἷ, as ἐνίοτε from ἐνι ὅτε = ἐστιν ὅτε, Böckh Pind. O. 10. 1:—but Curt. compares it with Skt. anyas (alius), etc.; cf. ἐνός.)

ἐνιόκα, Dor. for ἐκ—, ap. Stob.

ἐνίοτε (not ἐνίοτε, cf. ἄλλοτε, ἐκάστοτε):—Adv. for ἐνι ὅτε = ἐστιν ὅτε, at times, sometimes, Eur. Hel. 1213, Ar. Pl. 1125, Plat. etc.; ἐν. μὲν .. ἐν. δέ Plat. Gorg. 467 E; ἐν. μὲν .. ἐστὶ δ' ὅτε Id. Theat. 150 A; ἐν. .. τότε δέ Id. Phil. 46 E; ἐν. μὲν .. ὅτε δέ .. Arist. Meteor. 2. 4, 8, cf. ἐνιοί.

ἐνίψη, ἡ, (ἐνίπτω, v. ἐνέπω fin.):—Ep. Noun, a rebuke, reproof, Il. 4. 402, etc.; often with an epith., κρατερῶν δ' ἀποθέσθαι ἐνίπην 5. 492; ἐνίψη ἀργαλή 14. 104; ἔδδεικνεν γὰρ ἐμὴν ἐκπαγλὸν ἐν. Od. 10. 448:—abuse, contumely, ἐπίσχεσε θυμὸν ἐνίπης 20. 266; and in pl. asurgery threats, φεύγων .. Ποσειδάωνος ἐνίπης 5. 446, cf. h. Merc. 165:—later, ψευδέων ἐνιπὰ the reproach of lying, Pind. O. 10 (11). 8:—then, of all violent attacks, as of the sun's rays, thirst, Opp. C. 1. 133, 299.

ἐνίπλειος, ov, Ep. for ἐμπλεος.

ἐνιπλήσασθαι, —σθῆναι, —σωσι, v. sub ἐμπίπλημι.

ἐνιπλήσω, Ep. for ἐμπλήσω.

ἐνιπλώω, Ep. for ἐμπλώω, Opp. H. 1. 260.

ἐνιπτάζομαι, Dep. = sq., Arr. An. 2. 6, 4, Plut. Mar. 25.

ἐνιπτεύω, to ride in, χαρίων ἐπιτρίβειν ἐνιπτεύσαι Hdt. 6. 102.

ἐνιπρήσαι, Ep. for ἐμπρ—, v. sub ἐμπίπρημι.

ἐνιπρία, Ep. for ἐμπρία, Opp.

ἐνιπτάζω, lengthd. for ἐνίπτω, Ap. Rh. 1. 492, 864; v. I. ἐνιπάζω.

ἐνιπτύω, Ep. for ἐμπτύω.

ἐνίπτω: fut. ἐνίψω Il. 7. 447 (cf. ἐνέπω fin.): aor. ἡνίπαπε [τ] Hom.; but also ἐνένιπε (which is restored for ἐνένιπε in Il. 15. 546, 552., 16. 626, Od. 18. 321, etc.; and for ἐνένιπεν in Il. 23. 473). Ep. Verh. like ἐνίσσω (used once by Aesch.), to reprove, rebraid, often with words added to strengthen the sense, χαλεπὸν ἡνίπαπε μύθῳ Il. 2. 245; i

χαλεπαῖον ὕνειδεσι θυμὸν ἐνίπτε 3. 438; ἐνένιπεν ὕνειδείας ἐπέεσσιν Od. 18. 326; τὸν δ' αἰσχροῦς ἐνένιπε 18. 321, cf. Il. 23. 473; or, simply, πόσιν δ' ἥνιπατε μύθος 3. 427; κραδίην ἥνιπατε μύθω reproached his soul with words, Od. 20. 17:—without any modal word, εἰ τίς με καὶ ἄλλος ἐνίπτοι were another to attack me, Il. 24. 768; τὸν ρ' ἔκτωρ ἐνένιπεν 15. 552, cf. 546; καὶ τίς μ' ἐνίπταν εἶπε Aesch. Ag. 590; and without an acc., Od. 18. 78, 21. 84, 24. 161:—cf. the verbal Subst. ἐνιπή. II. after Hom., = ἐνέπω, to tell, announce, ἐπιτίδας ἐνίπταν Pind. P. 4. 358; cf. Wern. Tryph. p. 150, Nonn. D. 27. 59. (Prob. from √ΠΠ, ἴπ-τω (ἴψαι, ἴψας occur in Hesych.), akin to ἴψ, ἴπνη, ἴπῶς: hence ἱ in ἐνιπή, ἥνιπατε, ἐνένιπε. The usage of ἐνίπτοι for ἐνέπω seems to be incorrect; at all events, in their usual senses, the words are quite distinct, v. ἐνέπω sub fin.)

ἐνισκέλλω, ἐνισκήπτω, ἐνισκίπτω, Ep. for ἐνσ-.

ἐνισῶ, to make equal in, Geop. 8. 6, 1; dub.

ἐνισπείν, v. sub ἐνέπω.

ἐνισπείρω, Ep. for ἐνσπ-.

ἐνισπήσω, ἐνίσπω, v. sub ἐνέπω.

ἐνίσσω, Ep. collat. form of ἐνίπτω, to attack, reproach, ἐκτάγλους ἐπέεσσιν ἐνίσσμεν Il. 15. 198; ἐνέδεισιν ἐνίσσαν 22. 497; ἔπεσσι αἰσχροῖσιν ἐνίσσαν 24. 238; but also of all usage in deed, ἐπεσὶν τε κακοῖσιν ἐνίσσομεν ἡδὲ βολῆσιν maltreat him with words and blows, Od. 24. 161:—Pass., ἐνισσόμενος misused, 24. 163.

ἐνίστημι, Causal in pres, fut. and aor. 1 act., and in aor. 1 med. To put, set, place in, ἵππον ἐν λίθοις ἐνίσταναι Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 6; στήλας ἐνίστη ἑὶ τὰς χάρας Hdt. 2. 102; ἡνίοχον ἐνίστησαι εἰς αὐτὴν (τὴν πόλιν) Plat. Polit. 266 E, cf. ἐκμάσσω II; τοὺς ἱπποκόμους εἰς τοὺς ἱππείας ἐν. Xen. Eq. Mag. 5, 6; c. dat., ἱστὸν ἐνέστησαντο μεσόδμη Ap. Rh. 1, 563. 2. in aor. 1 med., also, to begin, δοσι τὸ πρᾶγμα τοῦτ' ἐνέστησαντο Ar. Lys. 268; οὐδὲν πώποτε . . ἐνέστησασθε . . ὁρθῶς Dem. 137. 2; ὁ τοιοῦτον ἀγῶνα ἐνέστησάμενος Id. 227. 4; ἐνστ. τὸ πρᾶγμα, rem instituere, Arist. Probl. 29. 13, 2; ὄργην καὶ μῖσος πρὸς τινα ἐνέστησασθαι to begin to shew . . , Polyb. 1. 82, 9; c. inf., Diod. 14. 53.

B. Pass., with aor. 2 pf., and plqpf. act.:—to be set in, to stand in, c. dat., Eur. Supp. 896; ἐν τῷ νηῷ Hdt. 2. 91; absol., much like ἐνεῖμι, πύλαι ἐνέσταισι ἐκατόν Id. 1. 179, c. f. Plat. Tim. 50 D, etc. II. to be appointed, βασιλεὺς ἐνίστασθαι Hdt. 1. 120, 6. 59; ἐν. ἐς ἀρχὴν Id. 3. 67; ἐς τυραννίδα Id. 2. 147. III. to be upon, to threaten, Lat. imminere, c. dat. pers., τοιοῦτον τοῖς Σπαρτιήταιν ἐνέστωσαν πρηγματῶν Hdt. 1. 83; τὸν πόλεμον τὸν ἐνσταντα . . τῇ πόλει Isocr. 82 B; cf. Polyb. 1. 71, 4, Plut. Lucull. 13:—absol. to be at hand, begin, arise, ὁ τότε ἐνστάς πόλεμος Dem. 255. 10, cf. 274. 6:—esp. in part. pf. pending, present, begun, μᾶς ἐνέστωσι δικῆς Ar. Nub. 779, c. f. Isae. 88. 40, Dem. 896. 29; ὁ νῦν ἐνέστηκὼς ἀγὼν Lycurg. 148. 32:—of time, instant, present, τοῦ ἐνστώτος μηνὸς Philipp. ap. Dem. 280. 12; ὁ ἐνστώς πόλεμος Aeschin. 35. 27; κατὰ τὸν ἐν. καιρὸν Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 14; χρόνος ἐν. the present tense, Gramm.:—also, τραύματα ἐν. wounds inflicted, Plat. Legg. 878 B; τὰ ἐνέστηκῶτα πράγματα present circumstances, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 6; so, τὰ ἐνστώτα Polyb. 2. 26, 3.

IV. to stand in the way, resist, τινι Thuc. 8. 69, Isocr. 90 A, etc.; πρὸς τι Plut. Rom. 25:—absol. to stand in the way, Thuc. 3. 23, Plat. Phaedo 77 B; ὁ ἐνέστηκὼς, the opponent in a law-suit, Inscr. in Newton's Halic. no. 1. 28. 2. in Logic, to object, Lat. excipere (cf. ἐνστασις), τινι Arist. Top. 8. 2, 4; πρὸς τι Id. An. Post. 1. 10, 6; absol., Id. An. Pr. 2. 26, 3, Top. 8. 2, al., Rhet. 2. 25, 3; ἐν. ὅτι . . , ὡς . . Id. An. Pr. 2. 26, 2, Eth. N. 10. 2, 4. 3. of the Roman tribunes, to intercede, Polyb. 6. 16, 4, and freq. in Plut. V. of fluids, to congeal, curdle, ὕδωρ ἐνέστηκός Theophr. C. P. 5. 13, 1; ἐνιστάμενον γάλα Diosc. Venen. 26. ἐνίσχυος, ov, somewhat thin, slight, Nic. Al. 147.

ἐνισχυρίζομαι, Med. to rely upon, τινι Dem. 1082. 26. ἐνισχύω, to strengthen, Hipp. Lex. 2. 26. II. intr. to prevail in or among, ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι ἐνισχύει τὰ νόμιμα Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 14; absol., Id. P. A. 2. 7, 17, al.; of proverbs, παρά τισιν ἐν. Diod. 20. 58; ἐνίσχυσεν ὡς . . the opinion prevailed that . . , Id. 5. 57.

ἐνίσχω, = ἐνέχω: Med., ἐνίσχουσαι τὴν φωνήν to keep in one's voice, Plut. Cic. 35:—Pass. to be held fast, Hdt. 4. 43; τινι Ap. Rh. 1. 11; ἐν τινι Xen. An. 7. 4, 17. ἐνιτρέφω, ἐνιτρίβω, Ep. for ἐντ-.

ἐνιφέρβομαι, ἐνιφύρω, Ep. for ἐφορ-.

ἐνιχραύω, ἐνιχρίμπω, Ep. for ἐγχ-.

ἐνιψάω, poet. for ἐμψάω.

ἐνίψω, fut. of ἐνέπω and ἐνίπτω, v. ἐνέπω sub fin.

ἐνλακκεύω, to shut up in a vault, Nicet. Ann. 135 C: cf. ἐνσηκάω.

ἐνλαξέω, to carve in or on, Argum. Anth. P. 3. 9.

ἐν μὲν τευθενὶ ὁ ἐμνευθενὶ, a comic tmesis for ἐντευθεν μὲν, Metagen. Oup. 1. 5: cf. ἐνγεταυθί.

ἐναετήρ, ἦρος, ἡ, (ἐνναῖα) an inmate, inhabitant, Anth. P. 9. 495, Mosch. 2. 119: fem. ἐνναέτιρα, Anth. P. 4. 94.

ἐνα-ετηρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a period of nine years, Plat. Minos 319 E, Plut. 2. 293 B: cf. τριετηρίς.

ἐνα-έτρηπος, ov, = sq., nine years old, Hes. Op. 434.

ἐνα-ετής, ἐς, nine years old, Theocr. 26. 29:—neut. ἐνναέτες, as Adv. for nine years, Hes. Th. 801:—fem. ἐνναέτις, Ion. εἰν-, ἰδος, Anth. P. 7. 643. Cf. ἐναετής.

ἐναέτης, ov, δ, = ἐνναετήρ, Anth. Plan. 331, Ap. Rh. 2. 517, etc.:—fem. ἐνναέτις, ἰδος, Ap. Rh. 1. 126.

ἐναίρειν, Ep. for ἐναίρειν, Batr. 266.

ἐνναῖω, to dwell in, τοῖσι δ' ἐνναίει δόμοις Eur. Hel. 488; οἷος [κακοῖσι] . . ὅρας ἐνναῖοντά με Soph. Ph. 472; ἐκεῖ Id. O. C. 788; c. acc. loci, to inhabit, Mosch. 4. 36, Ap. Rh.: 3 pl. fut. med. ἐννάσσονται, Id. 4. 5.

1751; 3 pl. aor. ἐννάσαντο, Ib. 1213, Call. Del. 15; aor. pass. ἐννάσθη, Ap. Rh. 3. 1181.

ἐννάκις [ἀ], Adv., v. sub ἐνάκις.

ἐννάκαιοι, ἐννάταιοι, ἐννάτος, v. sub ἐνακασ-, ἐνατ-.

ἐνναυάγῳ, to be shipwrecked in, Greg. Nyss.

ἐνναυλοχεῖσθαι, Dep. = ναυλοχεῖν ἐν . . , Dio C. 50. 12.

ἐνναυμάχῳ, = ναυμαχεῖν ἐν . . , Plut. 2. 1078 D.

ἐνναυπηγίωμα, Pass. to have ships built in it, of a place, Thuc. 1. 13; Bekk. ναυπηγηθῆναι.

ἐννέα, incl. nine, Hom. apparently a sacred number, as being thrice three: hence in Hom., nine victims, Il. 6. 174, Od. 3. 7. 8; nine heralds, Il. 2. 96; nine judges, Od. 8. 258; a nine days' visit, Il. 6. 174 (cf. ἐν-νῆμαρ); nine Muses, Hes. Th. 917, c. f. Od. 24. 60; τρεῖς ἐννέα κλῶνας, in a religious ceremony, Soph. O. C. 483; later, nine Archons at Athens, etc. On the sacredness of this number, v. Höck's Kreta, 1. 246 sqq.

2. seemingly, as a round number, for many, Il. 16. 785, Od. 11. 577, cf. Schol. Nic. Th. 781. (From √NEF with ε prefixed; cf. Skt. nau-am, Lat. nav-em, Goth. niu-n, Germ. neu-n;—cf. also ἐν-ατος, Skt. nav-amas, Lat. nō-nus (nav-ndus), Goth. niu-nda, etc.)

ἐννέα-βοιός, ov, worth nine heaves, Il. 6. 236.

ἐννέα-δεσμός, ov, with nine joints, many-jointed, Nic. Th. 781.

ἐννεαδικός, ἡ, ὅν, of the number nine, Lat. nanarius, Eccl.

ἐννέω, to spend one's youth in, in the odd phrase, μεθέει σώματος ἐννέωσι to be of great stature in one's youth, Hipp. Aph. 1246; ῥόδον ἐννέωσαν τῷ ἡρὶ having bloomed in spring, Philostr. Epist. 51 Kayser.

ἐννέα-καὶ-δεκά, incl. nineteen, Il., etc.

ἐννεακαιδεκα-ετηρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a cycle of nineteen years, introduced at Athens (probably by Meton) B. C. 432, in order to adapt the lunar months to the solar year, Diod. 12. 36, Plut. 2. 892 C; v. Clinton F. H. 2. p. 337 and cf. ὀκταετηρίς.

ἐννεακαιδεκα-έτης, ov, δ, of nineteen years, χρόνος Diod. 2. 47.

ἐννεακαιδεκά-μηνος, ov, nineteen months old, Anth. P. app. 172.

ἐννεακαιδεκα-πλάσιον, ov, nineteen times as large as, Plut. 2. 891 B.

ἐννεακαιδεκαταῖος, α, ov, on the nineteenth day, Vit. Hippocr.

ἐννεακαιδέκατος, ἡ, ov, nineteenth, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1067, C. I. 2220.

ἐννεακαδεκετής, ἐς, = ἐννεακαιδεκαέτης, Anth. P. 7. 11., 9. 190 (in Ion. gen. -δέκετεus).

ἐννεα-καὶ-εικοσι-καὶ-επτακοσιο-πλυσιάκις, Adv. seven-hundred-and-twenty-nine times, Plat. Rep. 587 E.

ἐννεα-κῆφάλος, ov, nine-headed, Schol. Hes. Th. 313, Tzetz. Hist. 2. 237.

ἐννέκις, Adv. = ἐνάκις, Nicom. Harm. 16.

ἐννεακισ-μύριοι, αἱ, α, ninety thousand, App. Hannib. 4.

ἐννεακισ-χίλιοι, αἱ, α, nine thousand, Diod. 17. 66, Ael. V. H. 6. 12.

ἐννέα-κλίνος, ov, with nine dining-cauches, Phryn. Com. Incert. 5.

ἐννέα-κρουῖος, ov, with nine springs, name of a well at Athens, in earlier times (as at this day) called Καλλιρρόη, Hdt. 6. 837, Thuc. 2. 15, Polyzel. Δημ. 3.

ἐννέα-κυκλός, ov, in nine circles, Coluth. 214, Nonn. D. 4. 317.

ἐννέα-λίγος, ov, of nine threads, ἄρκυς Xen. Cyn. 2, 4.

ἐννεαμηνιαίος, α, ov, = sq., Jo. Chrys.

ἐννέα-μηνος, ov, of or in nine months, Hdt. 6. 69, Hipp. 257, 1, al.

ἐννέαμυκλος, ov, (v. μύκλα) nine years old, Antim. 77, Call. Fr. 180, ubi v. nott.

ἐννε-ἀνείρα, living nine times man's life, κορώνη Arat. 1022 (so Lob. for ἐννεάγηρα).

ἐννέα-πηχυς, v, nine cubits broad or long, Il. 24. 270, al.: cf. εἰνάπηχυς.

ἐννεα-πλάσιος, α, ov, ninefold, Ibyc. (?) ap. Ath. 39 B.

ἐννέας, ἄδος, ἡ, a body of nine, Theocr. 17. 84, Anth. P. 7. 17, Plut. 2. 736 C: Porphyry divided the works of his master Plotinus into 6 enneads, Vit. Plot. 24.

II. the ninth day of the month, v. ἐννάς.

ἐννέα-στεγος, ov, of nine stories, Diod. 20. 91.

ἐννεα-σύλλαβος, ov, nine-syllabled, Schol. Anth. P. 13. 19.

ἐννέα-φθογγος, ov, of nine notes, Incert. ap. Stob. 520. 41.

ἐννέα-φωῶς, ov, = ἐννεαφθογγος, Theocr. 8. 18.

ἐννέα-χίλιοι, αἱ, α, Ep. for ἐνάκις χίλιοι, nine thousand, Il. 5. 860., 14.

148:—κτύπος ἐννεαχίλιος, noise as of 9000, Nonn. D. 8. 45.

ἐννέα-χορδός, ov, of nine strings: as Subst., ἐννεαχορδον [sc. ὄργανον], τό, Ath. 636 B; cf. Chion. Πτωχ. 1.

ἐννέα-ψόχος, ov, with nine lives, ἐνν. ὁ κύων was the Greek proverb, Hesych.:—we say the cat.

ἐννεκα, in Aeol. Inscr. for ἐνεκα, C. I. (add.) 2168 b, 2183 A.

ἐννεκρόμαι, Pass. to die in, τινι Plut. 2. 792 B.

ἐννεμεθόμαι, Pass. to feed in, Opp. H. 1. 611., 3. 546.

ἐννέμω, to feed cattle in a place, Dio C. 72. 3, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. (add.) 2561 b. 81.—Med., of the cattle, Opp. 11. 1. 5.

ἐννενηκοντα, ἐννενηκοστός, ἐννενηκονταετής, doubtful forms for ἐνεν-, v. sub ἐνατος.

ἐννενοῦν, Ion. for ἐννενοῦν, 3 pl. pf. of ἐννεοῦν.

ἐννεον, Ep. for ἐνεον, impf. of νέω to swim, Il. 21. 11.

ἐννε-όργυος, ov, nine fathoms long, Od. 11. 312, [where εα coalesce, so as to make the word a quadrisyll., cf. ἐννεώργος].

ἐννεός, false form of ἐνέος.

ἐννεοσσεῖω, Att. ἐννεοσττεύω; also ἐννοττεύω (Diod. 2. 4, etc.):—to make a nest or hatch young in a place, ἐν τινι Ar. Av. 1108, Plat. Legg. 949 C.—Med., Diod. 5. 45.

II. c. acc. to hatch as in a nest, ἐρωτα Plat. Alc. I. 135 E; and in Pass. to be hatched, ἐπιθυμία ἐννεοσττευμέναι Id. Rep. 573 E.

ἐννέπω, poet. lengthd. for ἐνέπω.

ἐννεσία, ἡ, poet. for ἐννεσία.

ἐννευρό-καυλος, ov, with fibrous stalk, Theophr. H. P. 6. 1, 4.

· ἐνέ-ῤσκλος, *on, with nine sandal-strings*, Hesych. (ἐννήσκλοι: ὑποδήματα Λακωνικῶς ἐφήβαν).

ἐννεύω, *to nod or make signs to*, ἐννεύει με φεύγειν Ar. Fr. 58; ἐνν. τιγὶ τὸ τί ἂν θέλοι . . to ask him by signs what . . , Ev. Luc. 1. 62.

ἐννεύω, fut. -νεύσομαι, *to swim in*, Aristid. 1. 295.

ἐννέ-ωρος, Ep. Adj. of or for nine years (ἄρος γὰρ ὁ ἐνιαυτός Eust. 1146. 44, cf. Apollon. Lex. s. v.), but in usage the word presents difficulties:

1. in Od. 19. 179, of Minos it is said, ἐννέωρος βασιλεὺς Διὸς . . βασιστής, i. e. either he reigned for nine years . . , or he reigned having for nine years been, the friend and companion of Zeus, v. Apollon. l. c.; whereas Plat. Legg. 624 B understood it to mean that every ninth year he took counsel with Zeus.

2. in Od. 11. 311, of the Aloiadae it is said, ἐννέωροι γὰρ . . , καὶ ἐννεαπῆχες ἦσαν εὖρος, ἀτὰρ μήκος γε . . ἐννεόργιοι, i. e. when they were nine years old, they were nine cubits broad, and nine fathoms tall;—so that here the sense seems plain.

3. in Od. 10. 19, we read of ἀσκήν Βοδὸς ἐννέωριοι, which, by comparison with Hes. Op. 434 (βύε δ' ἐννεαετήρῳ ἄρσενε . . , τῶν γὰρ σθένος οὐκ ἀλαπαδύν), would seem to mean nine years old; but Arist. (H. A. 6. 21, 5) remarks that πενταέτηρος (in Od. 14. 419) and ἐννέωρος (in l. c.) have the same sense, which seems to imply that he took ἄρος to mean not a year but half a year; and whatever is determined with respect to this must hold equally with regard to the σίαλοι ἐννέωροι in Od. 19. 390; and the ἀλειφαρ ἐννέωρον in Il. 18. 351;—probably in these three places ἐννέα must be taken as a round number (v. sub ἐννέα), so that ἐννέωρος means of full age, and so Schol. Ven. B on Il. l. c. seems to take it by the interpretation παλαιός. [In Hom. εὼ coalesce, so as to make the word a trisyll.]

ἐννήκοντα, Ep. for ἐνενήκοντα, Od. 19. 174.

ἐννήμαρ, Ep. Adv. for nine days, Il. 1. 53, al.:—on nine as a sacred number, v. sub ἐννέα.

ἐνν-ήρης, *es, of nine banks of oars*, ναὺς Polyb. 16. 7, 1, Ath. 203 D.

ἐννηφιν, v. sub ἐνός.

ἐννήφωμαι, Dep. *to swim in* . . , τιμὶ Philo 1. 693, Plut. 2. 994 B:—Act. in Galen.

ἐννοέω, fut. ἦσω:—Ion. part. aor. ἐννώσας, Hdt. 1. 68, 86, pf. ἐννένωκα, 3. 6:—in Att. also as Dep. ἐννοοῦμαι, with aor. pass. ἐνενοήθη: also Ion. plqpf. ἐννεώωτο Hdt. 1. 77. To have in one's thoughts, to think, consider, reflect, ἐνν. ὅτι . . Id. 1. 86, etc.; ἐνν. εἰ . . , Plat. Phaedo 74 A; ἐνν. μή . . , to take thought, be anxious lest . . , Xen. An. 4. 2, 13, etc.; ἐννοοῦμενοι μὴ οὐκ ἔχοντες Ib. 3. 5, 3.

2. c. acc. *to think or reflect upon, consider*, τὰ λεγόμενα Hdt. 1. 68, cf. 3. 6; ἐνν. τὸ γυνόμενον, ὅτι . . Plat. Theat. 161 B, cf. Soph. Ant. 61; ἐννοῖεν περί τινας Plat. Rep. 591 A; τέκνων ἐννοουμένη περί Eur. Med. 925; τοῦτ' ἐννοεῖσθ', ὅταν πορρήτῃ γαίαν, εὐσεβέειν Soph. Ph. 1440; ταῦτ' ἐννοηθεῖσθ' (v. l. ἐννοήσασθ') Eur. Med. 882, cf. 900.

3. c. gen. *to have thought of, μητρὸς οὐδὲν ἐννοοῦμενοι κακῶν* Ib. 47; ἐνενοήσεν αὐτῶν ὥς . . , he took note of them that . . , Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 18; ἐννευήκ' αὖ σου λεγόντος ὅτι . . , Plat. Hipp. Mi. 369 E, cf. Theat. 168 C:—ἐκ τινας ἐννοεῖσθαι *to draw conclusions from* . . , Id. Hipp. Ma. 205 C. II. *to understand*, εἰ σὺ μὴ τὸδ' ἐννοεῖς, ἐγὼ λέγω σοι Aesch. Ag. 1088; οὐ γὰρ ἐννοῶ Soph. O. T. 559, Ph. 28:—with a part., ἐννοοῦμαι φαῦλος οὐσα Eur. Hipp. 435, cf. Plat. Criti. 121 B.

III. *to intend to do, c. inf.*, ἐννέωτο στρατεῦναι Hdt. 1. 77; ἐννοεῖς ἡμᾶς προδοῦναι Soph. O. T. 330; c. acc. rei. Id. Aj. 115, Ant. 664.

IV. *to think of, invent*, Lat. *excogitare*, Soph. Tr. 578, Xen. An. 2. 2, 10, Plat. Legg. 798 B.

V. *to have in one's mind, to conceive, form a notion of*, τι Plat. Phaedo 73 C sq.: *to suppose*, δ' ὅ' ὑμεῖς ἐννοεῖτε Xen. An. 6. 1, 29.

VI. *of words, to mean, signify*, τί σοι ἄλλο ἐννοεῖ . . τὸ ῥήμα; Plat. Euthyd. 287 C.

ἐννόημα, τό, = ἐννοία 1. 2, Arist. Metaph. 1. 1, 5, Dion. H. de Comp. 25. ἐννοηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, *intellectual*, Justin. M. Adv. -κῶς, E. M. 336. 53.

ἐννόησις, *ews, ἡ, consideration*, Plat. Rep. 407 B.

ἐννοητέον, verb. Adj. *one must consider*, Plat. Legg. 636 C.

ἐννοητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *thoughtful*, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 49.

ἐννοία, ἡ, (νοῦς) *the act of thinking, thought, consideration, (συντονία*

διανοίας, Def. Plat. 414 A), Plat. Legg. 657 A, al.

2. *a thought in the mind, notion, conception*, as opp. to the object, χρόνος ἐννοία Id. Tim. 47 A; ἐν ταῖς περὶ τὸ δὲ ἐν ἐννοίαις Id. Phil. 59 D; ἐννοίαν λαβεῖν *to form a notion*, opp. to ἐπιστήμην ἔχειν, Id. Phaedo 73 C; τοῦ καλοῦ ἐνν. ἔχειν Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 4; εἰς ἐνν. ἔρχεσθαι τινας Polyb. 1. 57, 4; εἰς ἐνν. τιναῖς ἀγεῖν τινα Id. 1. 49, 10; ἡ κοινὴ ἐνν. the common notion, Id. 10. 27, 8; κοιναὶ ἐνν. moral notions common to all mankind, Origen. c. Cels. 1. 4 (in Eucl. axioms, cf. δόξα 1. 2); ψαλαὶ ἐνν. mere notions, having no objective existence, Porphyry. Isag., Simplic., etc.

3. *a thought, intent, design*, Eur. Hel. 1026; ἐννοίαν λαβεῖν τινα *to form a design of a thing, intend it*, Id. Hipp. 1027; ἐνν. ἔχειν περί τι Plat. Legg. 769 E; ἐννοίαν ἐμποιεῖν *to put a thought into one's head*, Isocr. 112 D; ἐνν. ἐμπίπτει τιμὶ Xen. An. 3. 1, 13.

II. *the sense of a word*, Dio C. 69. 21.

III. in Rhetor. *a thought put into words, a sentence*, Hermog.

ἐννώμιος, *on, of or for pasturage*, ὅσ' ἄλλα ἐνν. (sc. χωρίῳ) C. I. 103.

13: τὸ ἐνν. money paid for pasturage, lb. 1569. 49.

ἐννομο-λῆσχος, ὁ, *a prater about laws*, Timo ap. Diog. L. 2. 19.

ἐννομος, *on, within the law, ordained by law, lawful, legal*, Pind. O. 7. 155, P. 9. 100, Trag., etc.; ἐννομα πάσχειν *to suffer lawful punishment*, Thuc. 3. 67; ἐνν. ὁμολογία, πολιτεία Plat. Legg. 921 C, Aeschin. 1. 25:

—Adv., ἐννόμως *ζημιοῦσθαι*, διαικεῖν Lys. 115. 15., 186. 35.

2. of persons, *keeping within the law, upright, just*, Aesch. Supp. 404, Plat. Rep. 424 E:—also *subject to the law*, 1 Ep. Cor. 9. 21.

II. (ἐννομαί) *feeding in*, i. e. *inhabiting*, οἱ γὰς τὸτ' ἦσαν ἐννομοί Aesch. Supp. 565.

ἐννοος, *on, contr. ἐννους, on, thoughtful, shrewd, sensible, νηπίους ὄντας τὸ πρὶν ἐννοὺς ἔθηκα* Aesch. Pr. 444, cf. Soph. O. T. 916; οὐδέ τις ἐννοὺς ἐφάπτεται μαντικῆς ἐνθέου Plat. Tim. 71 E; ἐννοὺς γίγνομαι I come to my senses, Eur. Bacch. 1270, Dem. 876. 13; ἐννοὺς γεγρονέαι ὅτι . . to be aware that . . , Lys. 117. 44. Comp. -νούστερος, Sup. -τάτος, cf. Lob. Phryn. 143.

ἐννός, v. sub ἐνός.

Ἐννοσίγαιος, ὁ, Ep. for Ἐνοσίγ-, the Earth-shaker, as a name of Poseidon in Hom. In Mss. sometimes ἐνοσίγαιος, as in Luc. Jup. Trag. 9; εἰνοσίγαιος in Or. Sib. 1. 187. Cf. ἐνοσις, ἐνοσίγαιος, ἐνοσίφυλλος.

Ἐννοσιδᾶς, α, ὁ, Dor. for Ἐννοσίγαιος, Pind. P. 4. 58. (Prob. formed as patronym. from ἐνοσις like Τεκτονίδης, Τερψιδᾶς in Od.: v. sub δᾶ.)

ἐννοσις, *ews, ἡ, for ἐνοσις*.

ἐννοσί-φυλλος, *on, = ἐνοσίφυλλος*, Ep. for ἐνοσίφ-: in Simon. 51, of a tempest, *making the leaves quiver*.

ἐννοσσεύω, later form for ἐνεοσσεύω, Diod.

ἐννοσσοποιέομαι, Med. *to make oneself a nest on*, Joseph. Macc. 14.

ἐννόσιος, α, *on, wet, moist*, Call. Fr. 350.

ἐννοχλέω, ποῖτ. for ἐνοχλέω, Theocr. 29. 36.

ἐννυκτερεύω, like ἐννυχέω, *to pass the night in*, Polyb. 3. 22, 13.

ἐννύμι or ἐννύ (v. ἀμφι-, καθ-), Ion., ἐννύμι, ἐννύω (cf. ἐπι-, κατα-): fut. ἔσω (ἀμφι-) Od. 5. 167, Ep. ἔσω 16. 79, etc.: Ep. aor. ἔσσα, inf. ἔσσαι 14. 154; (the common form only in compd. ἀμφι-έσαιμι, ἀμφι-έσασα):—Med., ἐννύμαι, Hom.: impf. ἐννύτο Id.: Ep. fut. ἔσσομαι (ἐπ-) Ap. Rh., cf. Pind. N. 11. 21: aor. ἔσσαντο Il. 14. 178, Ep. ἔσαντο Ib. 350: Ep. 3 sing. ἔσσαντο Il. 10. 23, Od. 14. 529:—Pass., pf. εἰμαι, εἶται 19. 72., 11. 190, but 2 sing. ἔσσαι 24. 250, 3, εἶται (ἐπ-) Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 47: plqpf. 2 sing. ἔσσο Il. 3. 57, Od. 16. 199, ἔστο Il. 23. 67, Ep. ἔστο 12. 464, 3 dual ἔσθην 18. 517, 3 pl. εἶστο 18. 596; part. εἰμένω, v. infr.

(The Root was *FEΣ*, for the word and its derivs. generally takes the digamma in Hom., cf. the forms βέστρον, γαστήρ, γέστρον in E. M. and Hesych.; also Skt. *vas, vas-é* (induo me), *vas-anam* (Lat. *vestis*); Goth. *ga-vas-jan*; but in Greek the Root became *ἔΣ*, as in ἐν-νύμι, εἶμα, ἐάνω and ἐάνω, and sometimes *ἔΣ*, as in ἐσθής, ἐσθέω, ἐσθημα.) Radic. sense, *to put clothes on another*, c. dupl. acc., κείνος σε χλαῖνάν τε χιτῶνά τε ἔσσει he will clothe thee in cloak and frock, Od. 15. 338; cf. 16. 79, Il. 5. 905. II. Med. and Pass., c. acc. rei only, *to clothe oneself in, to be clad in, put on, to wear*, κακὰ δὲ χροῖ εἶματα εἶμαι Od. 23. 115; χλαῖνας εὐ εἰμένω 15. 330; also of armour, ἔσαντο περὶ χροῖ νόσση χαλκῶν Il. 14. 383, etc.; ἀσπίδας ἐσσαντο, of tall shields which covered the whole person, lb. 372: [ἐσσαν] κατὰ στόμα εἰμένα χαλκῶν shafts clad with brass at their point, 15. 389; of any covering, *to wrap or shroud oneself in*, χλαῖνας . . καθύπερθεν ἔσασθαι, of bed-clothes, Od. 4. 299; νυφέην ἔσαντο Il. 14. 350; ἥρα ἔσσαντο Ib. 282; εἰμένω μῶνον νυφέην 15. 308; and by a strong metaph., λαῖνον ἔσσο χιτῶνα thou hadst been clad in coat of stone, i. e. buried, Id. 3. 57; so later, ἔσσαντο γῆν Pind. N. 11. 21; τὸν δὲ κατὰ γὰς σκόντον εἰμένω Soph. O. C. 1701:—metaph. also, φρεσὶ εἰμένω δάκην Il. 20. 381, cf. ἐφέννυμι; and Pind. (P. 4. 363) has ἔσαντο Ποσειδάωνος τέμενος they entered it.—Rare in Att. Poets (v. supr.), who mostly use the compds., and always so in Prose, v. esp. ἀμφιέννυμι.

ἐννυστάζω, fut. ἄσω, *to fall asleep over*, τιμὶ Cyrill.

ἐννύχευω, *to sleep in or on*, τῷ σηκῷ Plut. 2. 434 D: metaph., Ἐρως, ὃς ἐν μαλακαῖς παρειαῖς νεανίδος ἐννύχευος Soph. Ant. 784; cf. *excubat in genis*, Hor. Od. 4. 13, 8.

II. *to sink*, of a star, Aesch. 369 de Fur.

ἐννύχιος [ῥ], α, *on Hes. Th. 10; os, on Soph. Aj. 180: (νύξ)—in the night, by night, at night, nightly*, Lat. *nocturnus*, ἐνν. προμολάν Il. 21. 37; [νύξ] ἐννύχια κατὰγοντο Od. 3. 178; ἐνν. μέλπεσθαι Pind. P. 3. 140; ἐνν. τέρψιν, δέσμα Soph. Aj. 1203, 1211; φροντίδες Ar. Eq. 1290, etc.:—neut. ἐννύχιον as Adv., Epigr. ap. Ath. 544 A.

II. ἐννύχιον ἀνάξ' Αἰδωνῶν king of those who dwell in the realms of Night, Soph. O. C. 1558, cf. sq.

ἐννύχος, *on, = foreg., ἀγγελος ἦλθε . . ἐννυχος* Il. 11. 716; ἐνν. κοῖται Pind. P. 11. 39; ὄψεαι Aesch. Pr. 645:—Adv. ἐννύχον, Ev. Marc. 1. 35 (Lachm. ἐννύχα), and Aesop. 110 (Halm).

II. epith. of Hades, Soph. Tr. 501.

ἐννώσαι, -νώσας, Ion. inf. and part. aor. 1 of ἐννοέω, Hdt.

ἐννόδιος, α, *on, Ep. ἐνδόδιος, ἡ, on, Hom.*, and so Trag. in lyrics, but only in fem. ἐννοδία: later also *os, on*, Paus. 3. 14, 9 (ὀδύς):—*in or on the way*, Lat. *vialis, sphaericeon* ἐοικότες . . ἐννοδίοι like *wasps that have their nests by the way-side*, Il. 16. 260; ἐν. σύμβολοι omens seen on the way, portending good or ill success, Aesch. Pr. 487, cf. Horat. Od. 3. 27; ἐν. πόλεες Plat. Aemil. 8; στάσεις σκηπῶν Id. Auton. 9; ἐν. ὁπλα *for use by the way*, Dion. H. 4. 48.

2. as Subst., ἐννοδία, τά, *nets for stopping the pathways*, Xen. Cyn. 6, 9.

b. *blisters caused by walking*, Theophr. Sud. 15.

II. as epith. of certain gods, who had their statues by the way-side or at cross-roads, Lat. *triviales*, as of Hecate, ἐννοδία Ἐκάτης Soph. Fr. 480; ἐννοδία θεῶς Id. Ant. 1199; ἐννοδία θυγάτηρ Δάμπαρος Eur. Ion 1048; δαίμων ἐννοδία C. I. 26; and Ἐννοδία alone, Lat. *Trivialis*, Eur. Hel. 570; ἡ Ἐννοδία Paus. 1. c.: also of Hermes, Theocr. 25. 4, etc.; cf. Ἀρμυῖς.

ἐννοδίσ, *ews, ἡ, fem. of the unused ἐννοδῆς, = ἐννοδία*, Orph. H. 71. 2.

ἐννοδμος, *on, (ὀδμή) sweet-smelling, fresh*, Nic. Th. 41.

ἐνο-εἰδής, *es, single, simple*, Eccl. Adv. -δῶς, Iambl. Myst. 1. 18.

ἐνδ-ῤγος, *on, matched one against one*, C. I. 3422.

ἐνοιδέω, *to swell*, Hipp. 49. 19.

ἐνοιδής, *es, swollen*, Nic. Al. 422.

ἐνοικάδιος, *on, = ἐνοικίδιος*, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 4.

ἐνοικειώω, *to introduce among, τὴν ἐπικείμαι . . τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἐνοικεῖν* Diod. 1. 93:—Pass. *to creep in*, Plut. 2. 960 A.

ἐνοικέω, *to dwell in*, c. dat. loci, Θῆβαις Eur. H. F. 1282, etc.; ἐν τόπῳ Xen. An. 5. 6, 25; κατὰ στέγην Eur. Alc. 1051; ἐνταῦθα Ar. Nub. 95; absol., οὐ τι γὰρ κερκτῆμεθ' . . αὐτὸ [sc. τὸ σῶμα], πλὴν ἐνοικῆσαι βίον . . we possess it not, save to dwell in during life, Eur. Supp. 535; [Θυρέα] ἔδσαν ἐνοικεῖν *to dwell in*, Thuc. 4. 56. 2. metaph. *to dwell upon*, be engaged with, ἐν τοῖς φυσικοῖς Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 2, 10; τοῖς συγγράμμασιν Clearch. ap. Ath. 457 E. II. c. acc. loci, *to inhabit*, Hdt. 1. 4, 2. 178, Soph. O. C. 1533, etc.; absol., οἱ ἐνοικοῦντες *the inhabitants*, Hdt. 2. 66, Thuc. 1. 18, 91, etc.

ἐνοικήσιμος, *on, habitable*, Schol. Soph. O. C. 27.

ἐνοικήσις, *εὖς, ἡ, a dwelling in a place*, Thuc. 2. 17, Dion. H., etc.

ἐνοικητήριον, *τό, an obode*, Poll. 1. 73.

ἐνοικίδιος, *ον, at a, or, (οἰκία) domestic*, Clem. Al. 189, Poll. 10. 156.

ἐνοικίω, *fut. Att. ἰῶ:—to settle in a place, to plant or fix in*, Aesch. Fr. 248; παρὰ τῷ τι ἐνοικ. Plat. Epin. 978 C:—*Pass. to be settled in a place, to take up one's abode there*, Hdt. 1. 68; τῷ σώματι Plat. Ax. 371 C; and so in Med., Thuc. 6. 2.

ἐνοικιο-λόγος, *ον, collecting house-rent*, Artemid. 3. 41. In Basilic., ἐνοικολόγος, v. Ducang.

ἐνοίκιος, *ον, (οἶκος), in the house, keeping at home*, ἐν ὄρῳ *a dunghill* cock, Aesch. Eum. 866; cf. ἐνδομάχας. II. as Subst., 1. ἐνοίκιον, *τό, house-rent*, Lys. Fr. 15, Isae. 58. 23, Dem. 1179. 23, Anth. P. 11. 251; τῷ σώματι τελεῖ ἐνοίκιον ἡ ψυχὴ Theophr. ap. Plut. 2. 139 E. 2. ἐνοίκιον, *τό, a dwelling*, Dion. P. 668.

ἐνοίκισμα, *τό, a dwelling*, Suid.

ἐνοικοδομέω, *to build in a place, [τῇ νήσῳ] πύργον* Thuc. 3. 51; [ἐν τῇ Λακωνικῇ] τεῖχοςμα Id. S. 4:—*Pass. Id. S. 84:—Med., ἐν τεῖχος* *to build one a fort there*, Id. S. 85. II. *to build up, block up, pull down*

τινὰ ἐνοικοδομημένην Thuc. 6. 51, cf. Diod. 3. 37.

ἐνοίκος, *ον, in-dwelling: an inhabitant*, Trag., etc.; mostly c. gen. loci, *inhabitant of a place*, Aesch. Pr. 415, Soph. Tr. 1092, Thuc. 4. 61, etc.; also c. dat. *a dweller in a place*, Plat. Criti. 113 C. 2. *pass. dwell in*, Παλλὰδος ἐνοικα μέλαθρα Eur. Ion 235.

ἐνοικουρέω, *to keep house, ἐν . . , Dion. H. 6. 3; metaph., ἡ μνήμη ἐνοικουρούσα* Luc. Philops. 39.

ἐνοῖνος, *ον, full of wine*, Long. 2. 1. II. = ἐνσπονδος, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2554. 85 sq., 2555. 11.

ἐνοῖνοφλῶ, *to prate in one's cups*, Luc. Lexiph. 14.

ἐνοῖνοχοέω, *to pour in wine, c. acc. cogn., οἶνον ἐνοῖνοχοεῖντες* Od. 3. 472; νεκτὰρ ἐνοῖνοχέει Il. 4. 3.

ἐνοκιάζω, *to squat upon, τοῖς ὑπασίοις*, of a dog, Philostr. 867.

ἐνολβος, *ον, prosperous, wealthy*, Manetho 4. 85.

ἐνολισθάνω, *later -αῖνω, to fall in, of the ground*, Plut. Cim. 16: *to slip and fall*, Id. Pomp. 25.

ἐνόλος, *ον, sitting on the tripod*, epith. of Apollo, Soph. Fr. 875.

ἐνομήρης, *ες, = ὁμήρης ἐν . . , joined*, Nic. Al. 238, 620; cf. Meineke Com. Fragm. 2. p. 877.

ἐνομιλέω, = ὁμιλέω ἐν . . , Dio C. 43. 15, etc. II. *to be well acquainted with*, τοῖς Πάρθων ἦσαν ἐνομιληκῶς Plut. Anton. 41.

ἐνομμάτω, *to furnish with eyes*, Philo I. 586.

ἐνομόργνυμι, *fut. μόρξω; to wipe on:—Med. to impress, τῷ ἐπιπέδῳ γραμμῇ* Plut. 2. 1081 B; ἐνομόρξασθαι ἡνι τὰ πῶν πολλῶν πύθη *to impress the feelings of the vulgar upon him*, Id. Cic. 32.

ἐνοξίζω, *to grow sour*, Ignat. Magn. 10.

ἐνόπη, *ἡ, an earring*, Soph. Fr. 51; cf. διόπαι.

ἐνόπη, *ἡ, (ἐνέπω) a crying, shouting, as of birds, Τρῶες μὲν κλαγγὴν τ' ἐνόπην τ' ἰσαν, ὕμνους ὧς* Il. 3. 2: *esp. a war-cry, battle-shout, μάχη ἐνόπη τε* 12. 35, 16. 246, etc.; also *a cry of sorrow, ἐνόπην τε γόνον τε* 24. 160: *a wild cry, ἐν Φρυγίαισι βοαὶ ἐναπαῖσι τε* Eur. Bacch. 159. 2. generally, *a voice, ἐνόπην τε πνυθίμην* Od. 10. 147; Φοῖβον . . γλώσσης ἐνοπαὶ Eur. El. 1302, cf. I. T. 1272; ταύρων ἐν Nic. Th. 171. 3. of things, *a sound, αὐλῶν συρίγγων τ' ἐνόπη* Il. 10. 13; λαχὼν τ' ἐνόπην τε, of thunder, Hes. Th. 708; κιθάρης Eur. Ion 882; ὁστέων ἐν. *crashing of bones*, Pind. Fr. 150. 4.—*Ep. word, used by Eur. in lyrical passages. Cf. ἐνάων* sub fin.

ἐνοπλίζω, *to adapt to . . , ἀλένας γραπτὴν ἐν ὄπλῳ* Ib. 124, al.

ἐνόπλιος, *ον, (ὄπλον) = sq., Call. Dian. 241. II. ἐνόπλιος (sc. ῥυθμός), ὁ, the metrical time adapted to the war-tunes, i. e. the pæan (or its equiv. the cletic), being in sesquipedate ratio between the long and short syllables*, Ar. Nub. 651, Xen. An. 6. 1, 11, Plat. Rep. 400 B; also, ἐν μέλῃ Ath. 630 F; Κουρήτων ἐν. παίγνια Plat. Legg. 796 B; hence ἐνόπλια παῖζεν Pind. O. 13. 123; ὀρχήσασθαι Call. Dian. 241.—*On the ῥυθμός κατ' ἐνόπλιον*, v. Schol. Pind. P. 2. 127, Herm. Schol. Ar. Nub. 653.

ἐνόπλος, *ον, in arms, armed*, Tyrtæ. 13, Soph. O. 469, Eur. H. F. 1164, al. II. *with arms or armed men within*, of the Trojan horse, Id. Tro. 520.

III. ἐλκὼν ἐν . . , the Lat. imago clipeata, a portrait-statue in armour, C. I. 2059. 40; so, ἐλκὼν γραπτὴ ἐν ὄπλῳ Ib. 124, al.

ἐνοποιέω, *to combine in one, unite*, Arist. de An. 1. 5, 15, Polyb. 8. 6, 11.

ἐνοποιός, *όν, combining in one, uniting*, Arist. Metaph. 7. 6, 9, Porph. Isag. 2.

ἐνοπτος, *ον, (ὥφμαι) visible in a thing*, Arist. Probl. 1. 51, 2.

ἐνοπτρίζω, *to represent as in a mirror*, Eust. Opusc. 57. 70:—*Med. to see as in a mirror, ἑαυτοῦς* Philo I. 51, cf. Plut. 2. 696 A; ἐν πύθλῳ *to look closely into . .*, Theophr. Sim.

ἐνοπτρον, *τό, (ὥφμαι) a mirror, like -κάτοπρον*, Eur. Hec. 925, Or. 1112; ἐν ὑδάτι καὶ τοῖς τοιούτοις ἐν. Arist. Meteor. 1. 8, 11, cf. 3. 2, 10:—*v. κάτοπρον*. (Cf. Lat. speculum from specio.)

ἐνόρσις, *εὖς, ἡ, a looking in or at*, Clem. Al. 821.

ἐνόρῳ, *Ion. -ῶ; fut. ἐνόρῳμαι: aor. ἐνείδον (q. v.):—to see, remark, observe something in a person or thing, τί τινα* Thuc. 3. 30, etc.; τί ἐν

τινι Hdt. 1. 89, Thuc. 1. 95, cf. Lys. 916. 7; ἐν γὰρ τῷ οὐκ ἐνέωρα [sc. τὸ τυραννικόν] Hdt. 3. 53; c. acc. et part. fut., ἐνέωρα τιμωρίην ἐσομένην *he saw that vengeance would come*, Id. 1. 123, cf. 170, 5. 36, Ar. Ach. 1129; but c. dat. pers. et part., ἐνέωρε ὅταν αὐκ οἰοῖται τὸ ἐσομένοισι πολέμῳ Hdt. 8. 140. II. *to look at or upon*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 27, Arist. Fr. 148; δεινὸν ἐν. τοῖς παισὶ Plut. Popl. 6, cf. Paus. 4. 8, 2.

ἐνόρειος, *ον, (ὄρος) in the mountains*, Seymn. 832 Müller.

ἐνέρεω, *Ion. for ἐνέρεα*.

ἐνορθιάζω, *to raise up*, Philo 2. 265, nisi legend. ἐπορ-.

ἐνόριος, *ον, (ὄρος) within the boundaries*, Poll. 9. 8: *on the boundaries*, Θεοὶ Heliad. 10. 1:—*ἡ ἐνορία the territory*, Chron. Pasch.

ἐνορκίζομαι, *Med. to make one swear, ἐν. τινὶ ποιεῖν τι* C. I. (add.) 2347 q; ἐν. τινὶ ὄρκον Ib. 1933; restored by Dind. from Mss. (for ἐναρκισαντο) in Joseph. A. J. 8. 15, 4. The Act. ἐνορκίζω in a late Inscr., C. I. 9288; and ἐνορκέω Ib. 1988 B, Schol. Luc. Catapl. 23.

ἐνόρκος, *ον, = sq., Pind. O. 2. 166:—ἐνόρκιον, τό, LXX (Num. 5. 21).*

ἐνορκισμός, *όν, ὁ, adjuration*, Synes. 209 B.

ἐνορκος, *ον, having sworn, bound by oath, ἐνορκὸν τινα θέσθαι* *to bind one by oath*, Soph. Ph. 811; ἐν. λαμβάνειν τινά Aeschin. 66. 29: c. dat. pers., ἐν. οὐδενί, Lat. nulli addictus, Soph. Ph. 72: absol., ἐνορκος ὢν *bound by oath*, Thuc. 2. 72, cf. Aeschin. 43. 14, Arist. Rhet. 2. 22, 12: c. inf., ἐν. ἐνμαχεῖν Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 18. II. *that whereto one is sworn, θεῶν ἐν. δικῇ* Soph. Ant. 369; *φιλία καὶ ἐχθρα* Plat. Legg. 843 A; λαμβάνειν τι ἐνορκον *to receive on security of oath*, Dem. 773. 5; ἐνορκεῖν τι καταστήσαι Aeschin. 51. 41; ἐνορκὸν ἐστὶ τι *it is a duty laid on one by oath*, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 18:—ἐνορκον, τό, as Subst. = ὄρκος, ἐνορκον παιεῖσθαι *to bind oneself by oath*, Plat. Phaedo 89 C; ἐνορκον φέρεи τὴν ψήφον, juratus fert sententiam, Dion. H. 7. 45. Adv. -ως, Ath. 274 E, Poll. 1. 39.—*On the difference of ἐνορκος and ἐορκος*, v. Butt. Dem. Mid. Ind. s. v.

ἐνορμάω, *to rush in, εἰς τι* Polyb. 16. 28, 8.

ἐνορμέω, *to be at anchor in a place*, Polyb. 16. 29, 13.

ἐνορμίζω: *fut. Att. ἰῶ:—to bring a ship to land*, Synes. 167 A: metaph., κύρτον ἐν βοθλοῖσι Opp. H. 3. 409:—*Pass. and Med., of the ship, to lie in harbour*, Strabo 245, Dion. H. 1. 56; metaph., ἐκ θεαλλῶν ἐνωρμίσθη Theogn. 1274.

ἐνόρμις *ον, ἐνόρμιος, ὁ, the drop of an eor-ring*, C. I. 4866.

ἐνόρμισμα, *τό, an anchorage, roadstead*, App. Civ. 4. 106.

ἐνορμήτης [τ], *ον, ὁ, in harbour*, Anth. P. 10. 2, 14.

ἐνόρνυμι: *aor. ἐνώρσα: Ep. aor. 2. pass. ἐνώρτο;—the only two tenses used by Hom.* *To arouse, stir up in a person, ἦσαν γόνον ἐνώρσεν* Il. 6. 499; αὐτοῖς φύζαν ἐνώρσας 15. 62; ἐν δὲ σθένος ὥρσεν ἐκάστω 2. 451, cf. 11. 544; v. Spitz. 16. 656; ὥρσας δ' ἐνώρσε . . στρατῷ Eur. Supp. 713:—*Pass. to arise in or among, ἐνώρτο γέλωτος* Θεαῖων Il. 1. 599.

ἐνορούω, *fut. οὐσώ, to leap in or upon, always of an assault, c. dat., Τρωῇ . . ἐνορούσεν* Il. 16. 783; ὥς δὲ λέων . . αἰγῶν ἡ ὕεσσι . . ἐνορούσῃ 10. 486; absol., ἐν δ' Ἀγαμέμνων πρῶτος ὀρούσε 11. 217.

ἐνορύσσω, *to dig in*, Philostr. 79.

ἐνορχέομαι, = ἐρχέομαι ἐν . . , Alciphro 3. 65.

ἐνόρχης, *ον, ὁ, = ἐνορχος*, Ar. Eq. 1385, Av. 569, Lys. 661. 2. ὁ

ἐνόρχης *a he-goat*, Theocr. 3. 4.

ἐνόρχης, *ον, ὁ, with one testicle*, Cyrill.

ἐνορχις, *ιος, ὁ, ἡ, Ion. for ἐνόρχης*, Hdt. 6. 32, 8. 105, Luc. D. Deor. 4. 1. ἐνορχος, *ον, (ὄρχις) with the testicles in, uncastrated, entire, ἐνορχα . . μῆλ' ἱερεύσειν* i. e. rams, for wethers were excluded from the altar, Il. 23. 147; τὰ ἐνορχα entire animals, Hipp. 358. 24:—of palm-trees, Arist. ap. Ath. 652 A. Cf. ἐνόρχης, ἐνορχις.

ἐνος, ὁ, said to be = the Lat. annus, a year, hence ἐνιαυτός, δι-ενος, τρί-ενος, like biennis, triennis, etc., cf. ἀφένος.

ἐνος, *η, on*, only found in oblique cases of fem., gen. ἐνης, Ep. ἐννηφι, dat. ἐνῃ, acc. ἐνῃ, in the sense of εἰς τρίτην, = Lat. perendie, the day after to-morrow; ἐς τ' αἰώνιον ἐς τ' ἐννηφι (Ep. gen. taken as Adv.) Hes. Op. 408; gen. ἐνης Ar. Eccl. 796, Dor. ἐνας Theocr. 18, 14; εἰς ἐνῃ Ar. Ach. 172; αἰώνιον καὶ τῇ ἐνῃ (where καὶ was added by Reiske) Antipho 143. 44; ἐσένῃ prob. l. Dio C. 47. 41: so Hesych. gives as Lacon. forms, ἐναρ' ἐς τρίτην, and ἐπέναρ' ἐς τετάρτην. (Commonly identified with εἰς, ἐνός (cf. per-en-die), v. Herm. Ar. Nub. 1137.—But the forms cited never appear with the aspir., and Curt. compares ἐνος, like ἐνοῖα, with Skt. anyas, the other;—other than to-morrow, i. e. the day after.—It seems to have no connexion with the foll. word.)

ἐνος, *η, on*, (in Mss. often ἐνος)—*belonging to the former of two periods (τὸ ἐνόν . . τὸ πρότερον καὶ παρεληλυθὸς δηλοῦν* Harpocr.; ἐνῃ . . τὴν παλαιάν Suid.); hence, like περσώνος, last year's, ἐναὶ ἀρχαὶ last year's magistrates, Dem. 775. 25; ἐνος καρπὸς last year's fruit, Lat. annotinus, opp. to νέος, Lat. horuus, Theophr. H. P. 3. 4, 6, etc.:—generally, *old, by-gone, νέον δὲ πον καὶ ἐνόν αἰεὶ ἐστί περὶ τὴν σελήνην τοῦτο τὸ φάς* Plat. Crat. 409 B;—in Ar. Ach. 610, ὅδε περσέβεκεας πόλιος ὦν ἐνῃ, the Schol. takes ἐνῃ as an Adv. (ἐνῃ γ), ἵκε πολλοῦ, long ago; but the word was not understood by the ancients, as the various readings ἐν ἡ (i. e. ἐν ἡ δόξα), and ἐνί (so Cod. Rav. a prima m.) shew: Elmsl. receives ἐνί as = ἡνί, ἡν ἰδοῦ. 2. ἐνῃ καὶ νέα (sc. ἡμέρα), the old and new day, i. e. the last day of the month, elsewhere τριακάς, Ar. Nub. 1134 sq., Lysias 167. 8, etc.; a name first used by Solon, Diog. L. 1. 57; Σκίρραφοριανὸς ἐνῃ καὶ νέα C. I. 113. 9; ἐνῃ καὶ νέα Μεταγετινώνος Ib. 224. 12, cf. Dem. 235. 1.—The old Greek year being lunar, and the moon's monthly orbit being nearly 29½ days, if the first month began when the sun and moon were together at sunrise, the next month would begin at sunset. To prevent this irregularity, Solon made the latter half-day belong to the first month, so that this 30th day consisted of two halves, one belonging to the old, the other to the new moon.

(Plut. Sol. 25). This would be the case every other month; the other six months would only have 29 days apiece, and in them properly there would be no ἐνὴ καὶ νέα; but, by custom, the last day of every month was so called.—It is a question whether the ἐνὴ of Hes. Op. 768 is the last day of the month, or the first day of a 30 days' month; Scaliger and Herm. prefer the latter, Gütli, the former. On the subject, v. Butt. Excurs. v ad Dem. Mid. (That the word was properly ἐνός appears from the cognate forms—Skt. sanas (vetus), Lat. senex, senium, senatus, etc.; Goth. sineigs (senex), etc.)

ἐνός, gen. of εἰς and ἐν, one.

ἐνούσις, εὠς, ἡ, a shaking; quake, Hes. Th. 681, 849, Eur. Hel. 1363, Bacch. 585. (The word seems to imply a Root *ἐνώθω to shake.)

Ἐννοσί-χθων, ονος, ὁ, Earth-shaker, epith. of Poseidon, often in Hom.; v. Ἐννοσίγαιος. II. later, as Adj. earth-stirring, ἀρότρον Euphor. 140.

ἐνότης, ητος, ἡ, (εἰς) unity, Arist. Metaph. 4. 9, 3. P. A. 3. 5, 4, al.

ἐνοτήσιος, ον, uniting, reconciling, Synes. H. 2. 31.

ἐνούλα, ον, τὰ, (οὐδον) the gums inside the teeth, Poll. 2. 94.

ἐνούλιζομαι, Pass. to be curly, of hair, Aristen. 1. 1.

ἐνούλισμός, ὁ, a curling, πλοκάμων Clem. Al. 253.

ἐνούλος, ον, curled, curly, πλόκαμοι ἐν. Callistr. Stat. 4.

ἐνούριος, ον, in heaven, heavenly, Anth. P. 9. 223, Poll. 1. 23.

ἐνούριον, aor. ἐνεούρησα Eupol. Aut. 12:—to make water in, ἐς τι Hdt. 1. 138, 2. 172; ἐν τινι Hermipp. Φορμ. 2: absol., ὥστε ἐνεουρήκότες like piss-a-beds, Arr. Lys. 402, cf. Arist. Probl. 3. 34.

ἐνούρηθρα, ἡ, or ἐνούρηθρον, τό, a chamber-pot, Soph. Fr. 430.

ἐνούσιος, ον, actual, existent, Synes. H. 2. 37. 2. having property, Hesyeh.

ἐνοφείλομαι, Pass. to be due upon a security, τινι to one, Dem. 1249. 23; ἐν οὐσίᾳ secured on property, Id. 1197. fin.; cf. C. I. 530.

ἐνοφθαλμιζομαι, Pass. to admit of being inoculated, Plut. 2. 640 B (in heading).

ἐνοφθαλμίζω, to cast longing eyes upon, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 2. 62.

ἐνοφθαλμιζέω, to inoculate, graft, ἑνέθρον ἀπό τινος Theophr. C. P. 5. 5, 4:—ἐνοφθαλμιζμός, ὁ, inoculation, budding, Theophr. C. P. 1. 6, 1 and 2, Plut. 2. 640 B; so, ἐνοφθαλμιζμα, τό, Synes. 294 C.

ἐνοχλή, ἡ, (ἐνέχομαι) responsibility, late word, v. Ducang.

ἐνοχλέω, Acol. and poet. 2 sing. ἐνοχλῆς Theocr. 29. 36: impf. (like other augm. tenses) with double augm. ἠνώχλων Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 56, Isocr. 93 A, Dem., etc.: fut. ἐνοχλήσω Isocr. Antid. § 164: aor. ἠνώχλησα Dem. 405. 20, 1056. 11: pf. ἠνώχληκα Id. 515. 19:—Pass.,—ἠνόχσομαι Dion. H. 10. 3; also—ἠνόσσομαι (in pass. sense) App. Civ. 1. 36, Galen.: aor. part. ἐνοχληθείς Hipp. Coac. 203: pf. ἠνώχλημαι (par-) Dem. 242. 16. To trouble, disquiet, annoy, τινι Plat. Alc. 1. 104 D, Diod. Ἐτιμ. 1. 18, Xen., etc.:—Pass., ἐνοχλούμαι, to be troubled or annoyed, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 34, Dem. 347. 18: ἡ ἐκκλησία ἠνώχλητο Aeschin. 59. 39. 2. c. dat. to give trouble or annoyance to, Lys. 170. 14, Isocr. 42 C, Xen. An. 2. 5, 13, Amphib. Διδ. 2; ἠνώχλει ἡμῖν Dem. 30. 6, etc. 3. absol. to be a trouble, a nuisance, Hipp. Aph. 1246, Arr. Ran. 708, etc.: with neut. Adj., ὅσα.. ἠνώχλησεν all the trouble he has given, Dem. 519. 15; c. part., τὸ δὲ οὐκ ἠνώχλει λέγων Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 36.—A prose word, sometimes used in Com., never in Trag.

ἐνόχλησις, εὠς, ἡ, an annoyance, Philem. Incert. 7; ἐν. σοφιστικάι Arist. Interp. 6. 4, cf. Diog. L. 7. 11.

ἐνόχος, ον, = ἐνέχομενος, held in, bound by, τοιαύταις δόξαις Arist. Metaph. 3. 5, 10; ταῖς ἐρημέναις βλάβαις Id. Pol. 8. 2, 5; ἔθεισι γεροντικαῖς Apollod. Aak. 1. II. in law-phrases, liable to, subject to, τῷ νόμῳ Plat. Legg. 869 B; ἐπιτιμῶσι φόνοισι Antipho 125. 33; ζήμιας Lys. 140. 20; ταῖς ἀραῖς Dem. 404. 5; δεσμῷ Ib. 1229. 11; ἐν ἀνομίᾳ liable to the imputation of it, Isocr. 160 A, cf. Aeschin. 1. 185.

ἐνόχος ψευδομαρτυρίῳ liable to action for .., Plat. Theat. 148 B; ἐν τῷ φόνοῳ liable to the charge of murder, Antipho 112. 38, Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 20;—hence c. gen., ἐν. βιαιῶν, λιποταξίῳ (sub. δικῇ, γραφῇ), liable to punishment for .., Antipho 147. 2, Plat. Legg. 914 E, Lysias 140. 1; ἐν θανάτῳ liable to the penalty of death, Diod. Excerpt. 571. 14, N. T.:—c. inf., ἐν ἔσται ἀποτίσαι C. I. 2832. 8 (as restored by Böckh).

3. rarely with a Prep., ἐνόχ. ἐν τινι ap. Andoc. 11. 5; περὶ τινος Philipp. ap. Dem. 239. 4; περὶ τι Arist. Rhet. 2. 6, 19; also, τοῦτοις ἐν ἐφ' οἷς ὀργίζονται culpable for the things which provoke anger, Ib. 2, 2, fin.

4. absol. guilty, Antipho 125. 20, 143. 22, Plat. Soph. 261 A, etc.

ἐνοψίς, εὠς, ἡ, (ὄψομαι) = ἐποψίς, Themist. 177 D, prob. f. l. for ἐπόψις; cf. Plat. Rep. 499 D.

ἐνώω, fut. ὥσω, (έν) to unite, τὴν πόλιν Arist. Pol. 2. 2, 8, cf. Archyt. in Stob. Ecl. 1. 714, Hermes ibid. 1. 802:—ἐνούν τινα τῇ γῇ to bury him, Philostr. 854:—Pass., ἡνωμένη τῇ θαλάσσῃ Ath. 311 D; τὰ φύσει ἡνωμένα things united by nature, Longin. 22, 3; τὰ ἡν. nouns or propositions in the singular number, Id. 24, 1.

ἐνράπτω, fut. ῥάω, to sew up in, τι εἰς τι Plut. Arat. 25; so Med., Διόνυσον ἐνερράψατο ἐς τὸν μηρὸν into his thigh, Hdt. 2. 146, cf. C. I. 6126, 6129, 6280. 28:—Pass. to be sewed up in, ἐνερράφῃ Διὸς μηρῷ Eur. Bacch. 286.

ἐνράσσω, to dash against, ταῖς πύλαις Joseph. A. J. 5. 8, 10.

ἐνρήγνυμι, fut. -ρήξω, to break into:—Pass. to discharge itself into, εἰς τι Aetiae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 10: to be thrust against, τινί Jo. Chrys.

ἐνρήγνω, = μηγνῶ ἐν, to shiver or freeze in, Arr. Pl. 846.

ἐνρίζω, ον, with a root, Geop. 3. 4, 6.

ἐνρίζω, fut. ὥσω, to grow as from a root, cited from Hipp.

ἐνρίπτω, fut. ῥάω, to throw in, ἐαυτὸν ἐς τὴν πόλιν Arr. An. 6. 10; ἐνρ. λίθον Dio C. 74. 14.

ἐνρυσμικός, ἡ, ἐν; = sq., dub. in Mart. Capell. p. 328.

ἐνρυσμος, ον, in rhythm or time, Plat. Legg. 654 A: also of oratorical cadences, opp. to εὐρυσμος, Dion. H. de Comp. II ad fin.; elsewh. ἐρ-ρυσμος. Adv. -μως, Ath. 179 F, 631 B.

ἐνσακκέω, to put into a sack, Nicet. Ann. p. 635 ed. Bonn.

ἐνσαλπίζω, to sound a trumpet in, τοῖς ὡσί Galen.

ἐνσάρκος, ον, in the flesh, incarnate, Eus. H. E. 4. 5, C. I. 8759. II.

ἐνσῆς, ἐνσ. βορὰ flesh meat, Porph. Abst. 1. 1.

ἐνσάρκομαι, Pass. to be swept about in .., πόντου.. ἐνσαρούμενος μύχοις Lyc. 753:—ἐνσάρκωσις, εὠς, ἡ, Incarnation, Eriphan.

ἐνσάπτω, fut. ῥάω, to stuff, Alciphro 3. 7.

ἐνσβέννυμαι, Pass. to be quenched in, ὕδατι Diosc. 5. 93.

ἐνσείω, to shake in or at, c. acc. rei, ἐνσ. βέλος κεραυνῷ Soph. Tr. 1087; δὲν δι' ὧτων κέλαδον ἐνσ. πάλοισι to drive a shrill sound into their ears, Id. El. 737; ἐνέσειε μετανιπτρίδα Philetaer. Ἀσκαλ. 1. 2.

c. acc. pers. to plunge in, drive into, ἐνσ. τινὰ ἀγρίαυ δοῖς Id. Ant. 1274; ἐαυτὸν τῇ ἐστρίᾳ Luc. Asin. 31; οἱ κακὸν σαυτὴν ἐνέσειας Alciphro 1. 27; εἰς βάραθρον ἐνσ. τινὰ Luc. Merc. Cond. 30; ἐνσ. τὴν πόλιν εἰς πόλεμον Plut. Phoc. 23; ἐνσ. χιῶνα εἰς τὸν ἀκράτον Macho ap. Ath. 579 F.

3. in Pass. to be interpolated, Schol. II. 23. 104.

4. to cause a shaking or jarring, Hipp. Offic. 749.

5. metaph. to shake or sift thoroughly, Lat. excutere:—Med. to examine oneself, Arr. Epict. 3. 14, 3.

II. intr. to rush upon, attack, τινί Diod. 13. 40; εἰς τι Id. 14. 60, κατὰ τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας Dion. H. 9. 16, cf. Plut. Alex. 60.

ἐνσμενύνομαι, Pass. to glory in, τοῖς προγόνοις Onesand. 1. 21.

ἐνστήθω, to sift in, Aetiae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1.

ἐνστήκω, (σκηός) shut up in a pen or fold, ἀρνας Byz. II. to shut up in a cloister, Eccl.

ἐνσημαίνω, fut. ἄνω, to contain a signification, imply, ἀγαστὸς ἐν-σημαίνει τὸ ὄνομα Ἀγαμέμνων Plat. Crat. 359 A, cf. Arist. de An. 2. 11, 5.

II. Med. to give notice of, intimate, τινί τι Isocr. 399 A; foll. by ὅτι .., Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 3.

2. to give signs one to another, Id. Cyn. 6, 22.

3. to impress or stamp upon, σημεῖα Plat. Theat. 191 D, cf. 209 C; τύπον ἐνσ. ἐκάστω Id. Rep. 377 B:—Pass. to be imprinted, εἰς τι Theat. 194 C; ἐνσ. ἡ ἀνάδεια ἐν τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς Longin. 4. 4.

ἐνστήπομαι, Pass. to rot in or on, Jn. Lyd. de Mag. 3. 61.

ἐνστήμις, ον, somewhat flat-nosed: somewhat flat, Hipp. 262. 19.

ἐνστήνῃς, ἐς, (σίνος) injured, Manetho 2. 445.

ἐνστήτομαι, Med. to feed upon, Lxx (Job. 40. 25).

ἐνστήτος, ον, much like σύσσιτος, a title of honour at Sparta, C. I. 1240. fin., 1249, al.

ἐνσκέλλω, to dry or wither up, μή τι ἐνισκήλῃ. Nic. Th. 694:—Pass., with pf. act. ἐνέσκηκα, to be dry, withered, Hipp. 459. 45, Ap. Rh. 3. 1251; ἐνέσκηκας γὰρ ἀνίας Anth. P. 12. 166.

ἐνσκενάζω, fut. ἀσω, to get ready, prepare, like παρασκευάζω, δεῖπνον Arr. Ach. 1096.

2. to dress in, ἱματίῳ τινί Plat. Lyc. 15, cf. Luc. Nectom. 6; ὅτι σε .. Ἱπράκλῃς νεσκεύασα (so Elmsl. for Ἱ. γ' ἐ-σκεύασα) dressed you up as Hercules, Arr. Ran. 524:—Med. to dress oneself up in other clothes, Id. Ach. 384, 436, Plat. Crito 53 D: to arm oneself, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 11; but Med. just like Act., Luc. Asin. 37:—Pass. to be equipped, ἐνεσκεύαστο γὰρ οὕτω Hdt. 9. 22; ἀναξυρίαν ἀν. Plut. Oth. 6.

ἐνσκενος, ον, with a mask on, opp. to ἔσκενος, Poll. 4. 141.

ἐνσηκνοβατόμαι, Pass. to be brought on the stage, Alciphro 2. 4, 6.

ἐνσηκίτω, Ep. ἐνσκ-, to hurl, dart in or upon, ὁ θεὸς ἐνέσηκε τὸ βέλος the god darted his lightning on it, Hdt. 4. 79; τοῦτον ἐγγίνοισι ἐνέσηκε ἡ θεὸς.. νοῦσαν incutit illis morbum, Id. 1. 105; ἐνσκ. ἰόν Nic. Th. 140.

II. intr. to fall in or on, ἐνέσηκται ὁ λίθος ἐς τὸ τέμενος Hdt. 8. 39; ἐν δ' ὁ.. θεὸς σκήψας (tmes.) Soph. O. 27; κεραυνὸς ἐνέσηψας εἰς τὸν βωμὸν Plut. Aemil. 24:—also, ἐνσκ. τινί, esp. of diseases, Nic. Th. 336, Ael. N. A. 14. 27; of love, εἰς τινα Alciphro 1. 13.—Cf. ἐνέσηκτω.

ἐνσηκιοτρόφομαι, Pass. (σηκιά, τρέφω) to live in the shade, (cf. Lat. vita umbratilis); ἐνσκ. ἐλπίσι to feed on sickly hopes, Plut. 2. 476 E.

ἐνσηκίτω, poet. ἐνσκ-, Ep. and Lyr. form of ἐνακήτω, to lean upon, οὐδεὶς ἐνσηκίμωσαντε καρήματα, of horses hanging their heads in grief for their master's loss, Il. 17. 437: to fix, plant in, βέλος ἐνσκ. τινί Ap. Rh. 3. 153, cf. 4. 113:—Pass. to stick in, δόνον οὐδεὶς ἐνακίμωθη Il. 16. 612, 17. 527.

II. to hurl upon one, κεραυνὸς ἐνέσηκμε μῶρον Pind. P. 3. 105 (v. l. ἐνέσηκψε); ὀππύτ' ἀνίας.. πρᾶπιδεσαν ἐνσηκίμωσαν ἔρωτες Ap. Rh. 3. 765.

ἐνσηκρῶω, to harden, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 925:—Pass. to become callous, inveterate, of diseases, Xen. Eq. 4, 2.

ἐνσηκλιέομαι, Dep. to catch in a snare (?), Lxx (Job. 40. 19).

ἐνσηκοέομαι, Dep. to consider the while, Heliod. 8. 10; perh. f. l. for ἐπισκ-.

ἐνσοβέω, to step proudly in or on, τινί Philostr. 240.

ἐνσοριάζω, to lay in the tomb, Byz.

ἐνσόριον, τό, (σορός) a sarcophagus, C. I. 3264, 3268, al.

ἐνσοφιστεύω, = σοφιστεύω .., Philo 1. 315.

ἐνσοφος, ον, wise in a thing, Anth. P. append. 164, Manetho 4. 549.

ἐνσπαθῶ, = σπαθῶ ἐν .., Philo 2. 372.

ἐνσπαργάνω, to wrap as in swathing bands, Longin. 44. 3.

ἐνσπεράωμαι, Pass. to be coiled up in, Sect. Emp. M. 7. 410.

ἐνσπείρω, to sow in, ὀδόντας πεδίῳ ἐνσπείρει Arr. Rh. 3. 1185:—Pass. to be spread among people, of reports, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 30.

ἐνσπέρματος, ον, = sq., Phanias ap. Ath. 406 C.

ἐνσπέρμος, ον, with seed in it, Diosc. 3. 28.

ἐνσποδος, ον, ashen, τῇ χρᾷ Diosc. 5. 103.

ἐνσπονδος, ον, (σπονδή) included in a truce or treaty, opp. to ἔκαπον-δος, ἐνσπ. ποιέσθαι Thuc. 3. 10; ἐνσπ. τινί in alliance with one, Eur. Bacch. 924, Thuc. 1. 40., 3. 65, al.; and as Subst. an ally, οὐδενὸς

Ἑλλήνων ἐνσπ. Thuc. 1. 31; οἱ ἐνσπ. the allies, Id. 1. 35. 2. of animals, gently-disposed, πρὸς τινα Ael. N. A. 1. 3; ἐνσπ. εἶναι τι πρὸς τινα Ib. 1. 57. II. under truce or safe-conduct, Eur. Phoen. 171. ἐνσπουάζω, to employ oneself actively in, τῇ Σμύρνῃ Philostr. 531. ἐνστάζω, fut. ξω, to drop in or into, τοῖς τι Ar. Vesp. 702, cf. Pind. P. 9. 110, and v. sub ἐντίκτω.—Pass., εἰ δὴ τοῖς σου πατρὸς ἐνέστακται μένος ἦν is instilled into thee, Od. 2. 271; δεινὸς τις [οἱ] ἐνέστακτο ἡμερος Hdt. 9. 3, cf. Plut. Ages. 11, Paus. 4. 32, 4. ἐνστάλαζω, = ἐνστάζω, τοῖς τίς τι Ar. Ach. 1034, Luc. Tox. 37. ἐνστάλω, Dor. for ἐνστηλώ, to set upon a pillar, C. 1. 4923. ἐνστάσια, ἡ, = sq., Hipp. 1289. 10. ἐνστάσις, εὐς, ἡ, (ἐνίσταμαι) a beginning, plan, management, τοῦ ἀγώνος, τῶν πραγμάτων Aeschin. 18. 35., 30. 36; τοῦ πολέμου Polyb. 4. 62, 3; ἐνστ. βίου a way of life, Diog. L. 6. 103, etc.; cf. Hemst. Th. M. p. 314. II. in Medic. a lodgment, λίθων Aretae. Car. M. Diut. 2. 3 (bis). III. in Logic, an objection to an argument, Lat. instantia, Arist. An. Pr. 2. 26, Rhet. 2. 25. 2. generally, opposition, Polyb. 6. 17, 8. ἐνστάτης [ἄ], οὐ, ὁ, an adversary, Soph. Aj. 104, Ael. ap. Suid. ἐνστάτικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, Lat. qui instat, setting oneself in the way, stubborn, savage, of beasts, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 32. II. opposing, checking, Plut. 2. 975 A; ἐνστ. τῆς οδοῦ hindering from the way, M. Anton. 5. 20. III. able to find objections, Arist. Top. 8. 14, 9, Cael. 2. 13, 15; οἱ ἐνστατικοὶ those Grammarians who started difficulties in Homer, those who solved them being called λυτικοὶ or ἐπιλυτικοί, v. Wolf. Proleg. p. cxv, Lehrs Aristarch. 205.—Adv. —κῶς, Gramm. ἐνστείνω, to strain, coop up in, Q. Sm. 9. 179. ἐνστήλλω, to dress in:—Pass., ἱππὰδα στολὴν ἐνσταλμένος clad in a horseman's dress, Hdt. 1. 80. ἐνστερνίζω, = ἐνστηρίζω, Clem. Al. 123, in Med. ἐνστερνομαντίας ἔγχαστριμύθους, Hesych. (from Soph.), where ἐν στερνομάντεσι is v. l., v. Dind. Soph. Fr. 52. ἐνστηθίζω, to lay up in the breast or heart, Athanas. ἐνστηλώ, v. ἐνσταλώ. ἐνστημα, τό, = ἐνστασις II. 2, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1056 D, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 253. ἐνστηρίζω, fut. ξω, to fix or press in, πριόνα Hipp. V. C. 912:—Pass., ἐγχείρη γαίῃ ἐνστηρίκτο it stuck fast in earth, Il. 21. 168; the Med. in Ap. Rh. 4. 1518. ἐνστήζομαι, Pass. to be embroidered in a web, Dio C. 63. 6. ἐνστόμιος, οὐ, (στόμα) in the mouth, ἔλακος Diosc. 1. 125. ἐνστόμισμα, τό, a bit, curb, Joseph. A. J. 18. 9, 3. ἐνστρύτοπεδεύομαι, Dep. to encamp in, χώρος ἐπιτηδεώτερος ἐνστρατοπεδεύεσθαι Hdt. 9. 2, 85;—so in Act., Thuc. 2. 20, Plut. Thes. 27. ἐντρέφω, to turn in:—Med. ἄρθρα ἐντρέφεσθαι to turn or move one's limbs, Hipp. 58. 5:—Pass. to turn or move in, μὲνός ἰσχυρὸν ἐντρέφεται Il. 5. 306. 2. intr. c. acc. loci, σηκοὺς ἐντρέφειν to visit them, Eur. Ion 300. ἐντρογγύλλω, = στρογγύλλω ἐν... , Philostorg. H. E. 3. 11. ἐντροφαί, v. sub ἐντροφή II. 4. ἐντροφος, ὁ, a kind of ear-ring, Poll. 5. 97. ἐντροφάομαι, Freq. of ἐντρέφωμαι, Hipp. Art. 824, Q. Sm. 1. 308. ἐντροφύω, fut. ψω, to be bitter, astringent, Nic. Al. 298, 321, 375. ἐνσυγκαταζέω, to make to boil together, Oribas. ἐνσύνθηκος, οὐ, ratified by treaty, φίλια App. Mithr. 14. ἐνσφαιρῶ, to spread all round, Nonn. D. 32. 77. ἐνσφηκῶ, to wedge in, Paul. Sil. Ambo 264. ἐνσφηνέομαι, Pass. to be wedged in, to fit close, Diosc. 5. 29. ἐνσφίγγω, to bind tight to a thing, τινί Joseph. A. J. 12. 2, 9. ἐνσφραγίζω, Ion. ἐνσφρηγ-, to impress as with a seal, εἰκόνα βένθει σῆς κραδίης Anth. P. 5. 274:—Pass. to be impressed upon, τινι Luc. Amor. 5. 14. ἐνσχεράω, Adv. in a row, Ap. Rh. 1. 912; v. sub σχερός. ἐνσχίζω, to split or rend asunder, λεοντῇν Tzetz. ἐνσχιστος, οὐ, split, cleft, Theophr. C. P. 5. 17, 2. ἐνσχολᾶζω, fut. ᾶω, to spend time in a place, Arist. Pol. 7. 12, 7. 2. to spend time upon, τινί Cic. Att. 7. 11, 2, cf. Themist. 39 B. ἐνσωμάτω, to embody, Clem. Al. 516. ἐνσώματος, οὐ, in bodily form, corporeal, opp. to ἀσώματος, Philo 1. 43. II. incarnate, Eccl. ἐνσωμάτωσις, εὐς, ἡ, incarnation, Eccl.; τῆς ψυχῆς Hermes in Stob. Eccl. 1. 910. ἐνσωμος, οὐ, = ἐνσώματος, Eus. D. E. 108 D. ἐνσωρεύω, to heap on, Pseudo-Emped. in Fabr. B. Gr. 1. p. 822, Cyrill. ἐνταλαιπωρέομαι, Dep. to suffer greatly in... , Eccl. ἐνταλμα, τό, = ἐντολή, LXX (Isai. 29. 13), Ev. Matth. 15. 9, etc. ἐνταλματικῶς, Adv. by way of command, Byz. ἐντάμειντος, οὐ, kept or prepared for a purpose, πρὸς τι Galen. ἐντάμνω, Ion. for ἐντέμνω. ἐντάνυσσις, εὐς, ἡ, a stretching, Eust.; ἐντανυσμός, ὁ, Schol. Od. ἐντάνω, poet. and Ion. for ἐντείνω, to stretch or strain tight with cords or straps, Hom. (who also uses ἐντείνω in Il.); ἐντανύσας (τὸν θρόνον ἱμάσιν) to cover it with stretched straps, Hdt. 5. 25. 2. to stretch a cord tight, of the bow-string, νευρὴν ἐντανύσαι Od. 19. 587; also to stretch a bow tight, i. e. to bend or string it, often in Od.; τὰ τόξα ἐντανύουσι string their bows, opp. to ἐκλῶσαι, Hdt. 2. 173; so Theocrit. 24. 105:—Med., δυνήσεται ἐντανύσασθαι to string the bow, Od. 21. 403. 3. ἐντ. αὐλάκας, Lat. ducere sulcos, to draw long furrows, Pind. P. 4. 405; ἐντ. εὐφροσύνην to prolong festivity, Ib. 230. ἐνταξις, εὐς, ἡ, a putting in, insertion, Ptolem. II. a placing of light-armed soldiers alternately with hoplitae in the phalanx. Suid.

ἐντάρσσω, Att. —τω: sync. ἐνθάρσσω, to disturb within, ἐνθάρσσειν τὸν χρῶτα Hipp. Art. 812: to toss about, τὴν στρωμνὴν Aristaen. 2. 22:—Pass. to be disturbed at, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 38, Philostr. 111. ἐνταῖσις, εὐς, ἡ, a stretching tight: limitation, εἰς τὸν κύκλον Plat. Meno 87 A. II. a being stretched, tension, τοῦ ὑποχονδρίου Hipp. Epid. 3. 1062; τοῦ σώματος Id. Aër. 282; τῶν ῥάβδων Id. Fract. 772. 2. exertion, Plat. 2. 948 B. 3. ἡ τοῦ προσώπου ἐντ. the assumption of a serious face, Luc. Symp. 28. ἐντάσσω, Att. —τω:—to insert or register in, ἐν τοῖς δημοσίοις γράμμασι C. I. 2737 o. 50; ἐντ. τὰ τῇ ἀρχαίᾳ κομμάδι Ath. 5 B:—Pass., τῷ σφενδονᾶν ἐνταταγμένῳ who takes post to use the sling, Xen. An. 3. 3, 18. II. = ἀντάσσω, τινί τι Eur. Rhes. 492. ἐντάτικος, ἡ, ὄν, stimulating, aphrodisiac, Matthaei. Med. 10. II. ἐντατικόν, τό, a stimulating plant, a kind of satyrium, Diosc. 3. 134. ἐντᾶτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐντείνω) stretched: ἐντ. ὄργανα stringed instruments, Strabo 316, Poll. 4. 58, Ath. 182 A. ἐνταῦθα, Ion. ἐνθαῦτα, Dor. ἐνταῦτα Inscr. Elea in C. I. 11: Adv., formed from ἐνθα (as τηνικαῦτα from τηνικά), but more common in Prose: I. of Place, here, there, Lat. hic, illic, Hdt. 1. 76, Aesch. Pr. 82, etc.; ἐνταῦθα πού hereabouts, Ar. Av. 1184; anteceded to ἵνα, εἶπον, etc., Soph. El. 21, Tr. 800, etc.:—ἐνταῦθα in this material world, opp. to ἐκεῖ (in the ideal world), Arist. Metaph. 1. 9, 7, al. 2. often like ἐνταυθοί, with sense of motion towards, hither, thither, Lat. huc, illuc, Il. 9. 601; παρίεναι ἐνθαῦτα Hdt. 5. 72; so in Att., ἐνταῦθα πέμψεν Aesch. Pers. 450, Soph. Tr. 1193, etc.; ἐντ. πέμψεν ἐνθα μήποδ' ἡλίου φέγγος προσοίει Id. El. 380; φέρε δέυρο.. ἐντ. Ar. Eccl. 739: in Prose with a pf., ἐντ. προελήλυθας, etc., Plat. Theat. 187 B. 3. often c. gen., like all Adv. of Place, ἐντ. γῆς, Lat. hic terrarum; ἐντ. τῆς ἡμέρας Thuc. 1. 46; ἐντ. ἀφικόμεν κακοῦ Aesch. Cho. 691; μέχρη ἐντ. τοῦ λόγου Plat. Crat. 412 E; ἐντ. πού τοῦ λόγου Id. Theat. 177 C; ἐντ. ἦλθον ἡλικίας Id. Rep. 329 B; τῆς πολιτείας in that department of... , Dem. 245. 29. II. of Time, at the very time, then, Aesch. Pr. 204; in apodosis after ἡνίκα, ὅτε, Soph. Tr. 37, O. T. 802; after ἐπειδὴ, ἐπεὶ, Thuc. 1. 11, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 9; ἐντ. δὴ, ἐντ. ἤδη Id. An. 3. 4, 25, Plat. Rep. 328 E. 2. also c. gen., ἐντ. ἡλικίας, Lat. ad hoc aetatis, Ib. 329 B. III. of Sequence, = Lat. deinde, thereupon, then, Hdt. 1. 48, 61, 62; ἐνταυθ' ἀπῆλθε Eur. Supp. 533, etc. IV. generally, herein, Soph. O. T. 582, Plat. Apol. 29 B, etc.; in this state of things, Soph. Fr. 98: in this position, ἐντ. ἐστικὸν τὸ πρᾶγμα Dem. 547. 24.—In Att. Comedy and Prose also strengthd. ἐνταυθί [ι], Ar. Ach. 152, etc., Dem. 830. 18; cf. sq. ἐνταυθοί, Adv. (ἐν) hither, ἐνταυθοί νῦν κείσο come and lie down here, Il. 21. 122; ἐνταυθοί νῦν ἦσο Od. 15. 105., 20. 262:—also in late writers, and it is found in the MSS. of Att. Com. and Prose, as Cratin. Διον. 2, Ar. Ran. 273, Lys. 4. 568, 570, Pl. 225, 608, Plat. Apol. 18 D, 33 D, al., but Dind., following Elmsl. Ach. 152, everywhere restores ἐνταυθί; and so, Eur. I. T. 1010, 1011 is marked as spurious by Dind. But ἐνταυθοί is retained by Bekk. in Antipho 129. 30., 130. 24, and by Orelli and Stallb. in Plat. Apol. 18 D, Prot. 310 A; v. Shilleto ad Dem. F. L. 441. 3. ἐντάφη, Dor. —φα, ἡ, a burial, Inscr. Mys. in C. I. 3524. 11. ἐντάφιαζω, to bury, or rather to prepare for burial, LXX (Gen. 50. 2), Ev. Matth. 26. 12, Plut. 2. 995 C, Anth. P. 11. 125:—ἐντάφιασμός, ὁ, burial, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1009, Ev. Marc. 14. 8, etc.; in Suid. also ἐντάφιασις, ἡ:—ἐντάφιαστῆς, οὐ, ὁ, one charged with a burial, an undertaker, LXX (Gen. 50. 2), v. Franck. C. I. 3. p. 306; of the Bactrian dogs, Strabo 517, cf. Anth. P. 11. 125:—ἐντάφιαστῶν, to act as an undertaker, C. I. (add.) 4915. ἐντάφιο-πώλης, οὐ, ὁ, an undertaker, Lat. libitinarius, Artem. 4. 56, cf. Gale Opusc. Myth. p. 706. ἐντάφιος [ἄ], οὐ, of, belonging to or used in burial, Dion. H. 2. 67. II. as Subst., 1. ἐντάφιον, τό, a shroud, winding-sheet, ἐντ. δὲ τοιοῦτον οὐτ' εὐρύς οὔτε.. ἀμυνώσις χρόνος Simon. 5; καλὸν ἐντάφιον ἡ τυραννίς Isocr. 125 A; ὁ πλοῦτος δ' οὐκ ἐμὸν ἐντ. Anth. P. 9. 294, cf. Polyb. 15. 10, 3; μὴδ' ἐντάφια καταπλῖνόντι money for funeral-expenses, Plut. Aristid. 27. 2. ἐντ. (sc. ἐσά), τό, offerings to the dead, obsequies, Soph. El. 326, Isae. 73. 15, Epigr. Gr. 313. 13. ἐντεα, ὡν, τὰ, fighting gear, arms, armour, ἐντεα Ἀρρία Il. 10. 407, Od. 23. 368; ἐντεα πατρός 15. 17; esp. a coat of mail, corslet, like θώραξ, Il. 10. 34, 75; ἐντεα δύναι 3. 339, etc. II. like ὄπλα, furniture, appliances, ἐντεα δαιρός Od. 7. 232; ἐντεα νηὸς rigging, tackle, h. Hom. Ar. 489, Pind. N. 4. 115; ἐντεα ἵππου harness, harness, Ib. 9. 51, cf. P. 4. 417; ἐντη δίφρου the harness, Aesch. Pers. 194 (but ἐντεα alone for chariots, Pind. O. 4. 34):—ἐντεα αὐλῶν periph. for αὐλοί, Ib. 7. 22; but also ἐντεα alone, musical instruments, Id. P. 12. 37; ἐντεα Φοῖβου Call. Ar. 19.—Ep. and Lyr. word, used once in Trag., v. supr.:—the sing. ἐντος only occurs in Archil. 5. [Hence come ἐντύνω.] ἐντείνω, fut. ἐντενῶ: pf. ἐντέτῃκα; pass. ἐντέτῃμαι. To stretch or strain tight, esp. of any operation performed with straps or cords: 1. ἐντείνω τὸν θρόνον [ἱμάσι] Hdt. 5. 25 (cf. ἐντανύω); δίφρος.. ἱμάσιν ἐντέταται is hung on tight-stretched straps, Il. 5. 728; κυνὴ ἐντοσθεν ἱμάσιν ἐντέτατο στέρως was strongly lined inside with tight-stretched straps, 10. 263; so, [τὰς γέφυρας] ἐδόκειον ἐντεταμένας εὐρῆσειν expected to find the bridge with the mooring-cables taught, Hdt. 9. 106; σχεδία ἐντετ. Id. 8. 117; κλινὴ ἐντετ. Polyae. 7. 13; εἰ ἡ ἐντασις χρηστῶς ἐνταβή Hipp. Fract. 772; ἐντεταμένον τὸ σῶμα being braced up, Plat. Phaedo 86 B, cf. 92 B. 2. to stretch a bow tight, i. e. bend it for shooting (cf. ἐντανύω), Aesch. Fr. 78, cf. Eur. Supp. 745, 886; also in Med. to bend one's bow, Eur. I. A. 550, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 3:—Pass., τόξα ἐντεταμένα bows ready strung, Hdt. 2. 173; hence, comically, κέντρον ἐντέταται is ready for action, Ar. Vesp. 407. 3. ἐντείνω

ναῦν ποδί to keep 2 ship's sail taught by the sheet, ναὺς ένταθεῖσα ποδί έβαψεν Eur. Or. 706. 4. έντ. έπνον τῷ άγαγεῖ to lead a horse with tight rein, Xen. Eq. Mag. 8, 3. 5. to tie tight, βούν .. έντ. βρόχους Eur. Andr. 720. II. metaph. to strain, exert, τὰς άκοάς Polyæn. 1. 21, 2; έαυτόν Plut. 2. 795 E.—so in Med., φωνήν έντεινάμενος Aeschin. 49. 15; so, έντεινάμενος [τὴν φωνήν] είπεν Plat. Rep. 536 C; έντεινάμενοι τὴν άρμονίαν pitching the tune high, Ar. Nub. 968.—and in Pass., πρόσμωι καὶ ένταταμένοι εἰς τὸ έργον braced up for action, Xen. Oec. 21, 9; περί τι Polyb. 10. 3, 1.—έντεινόμενος, on the stretch, eager, opp. to άνιέμενος, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 7, Cyn. 7, 8; πρόσμωι ένταταμένωι a serious face, Luc. Vit. Auct. 10: cf. ένταταμένως. 2. to make intense, carry on vigorously, τὴν πολιορκίαν Plut. Lucull. 14: to excite, θυμὸν άνύπτωι Plut. 2. 61 E, cf. 464 B. 3. so also, intr. in Act. to exert oneself, be vehement, Lat. contendere, Eur. Or. 698, Fr. 341. III. to stretch out at or against, πληγὴν έντεινεν τινί, Lat. plagam intendere, to lay a blow on him, Xen. An. 2. 4, 11, Lys. Fr. 45. 4 (118); also without πληγὴν, to attack, Plat. Minos 321 A, Dio C. 57. 22. IV. to place exactly in, ές κύκλῳ έντ. τρίγωνον to place a triangle in a circle, Plat. Meno 87 A: esp. to put into verse, Lat. versu includere, astringere, έντ. τοὺς Αἰσώπου λόγους Id. Phaedo 60 D; έντ. εἰς έλεγείον Id. Eq. Mag. 228 D; τοὺς νόμους εἰς ποίον Plut. Solon 3:—also to set to music, ποιήματα εἰς τὰ κιθάρισματα Plat. Prot. 326 B: cf. έντονος. έντειρω, = τεύρω εν .., Qz Sm. 1. 671, in Pass. έντειχίδιος, Luc. Paras. 42, etc., prob. f. l. for έντείχιος. έντειχίζω; fut. Att. ιδω:—to build or fortify in a place, άκρόπολιν έν τῇ πόλει Isocr. 68 E, cf. Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 1; φρούρια Id. Cyr. 3. 1, 27; πόλιν έν τῷ άγκώνι Dion. H. 3. 44; φρουράς τοῖς χαρίοις Joseph. A. J. 9. 10, 3:—Pass., τὰ τεῖχη ά έντειτείχιστο Xen. Ages. 2, 19. II. in Med. to wall in, i. e. blockade, Thuc. 6. 90: but also to fortify, Plut. Pomp. 28. έντείχιος, εν, enclosed by walls, Dion. H. 1. 26. έντεκμαίρομαι, Dep. to infer, τοῖς άλλοις σημείοις Hipp. 261. 41. έντεκνόομαι, Dep. to beget children in, Plut. Cato Mi. 25. έντεκνος, εν, having children, opp. to άτεκνος, Luc. D. Mort. 6. 3. έντεκταίνομαι, Dep. to build or fix in, Hipp. Art. 813. έντελέω, = τελέω εν .., Nic. Th. 660. έντέλεια, ή, (έντελής) perfection, Apoll. de Constr. 187. έντελευτάω, to end one's life in a place, Thuc. 2. 44. Liban. 1. p. 532. έντελέχεια, ή, the absoluteness, actuality, actual being of a thing, Lat. actus, opp. to δύναμις (simple capability or potentiality, Lat. potentia), a philosophic word formed by Arist., who calls the soul the έντελέχεια of the body, that by which it actually is, though it had a δύναμις or capacity of existing before, de An. 2. 1, cf. also Metaph. 8. 3, 9., 8. 8, 11, and v. ενέργεια II:—so, later, κατ' έντελέχειαν actually, opp. to δυνάμις virtually, potentially, Lat. Emp. M. 10. 340 (cf. δύναμις IV). On the relation of έντελέχεια and δύναμις, v. Trendelenb. ad Arist. de An. p. 295 sqq.—It is quite distinct from ένδελέχεια, continuity (q. v.), though the two were confounded even by the Ancients, Cic. Tusc. 1. 10, Luc. Jud. Voc. 10, Greg. Cor. s. v., cf. Trendelenb. p. 319. (From έν τέλει έχειν to be complete or absolute, on the analogy of ρονήχεια from ρονήχης = ρονή έχων: but the Adj. έντελεχής nowhere occurs; for in Plat. Legg. 905 E, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 2. 10, 1 and 11, Theophr. C. P. 2. 11, 11., 5. 1, 10, έντελεχής, -χώς, are f. ll. for ένδελεχής, -χώς. έντέλης, ές, (τέλος) complete, full, τὸν μαθόν άποδόσσω ντελή Ar. Eq. 1367, cf. Thuc. 8. 45; δοῦναι έντ. τὴν δραχμὴν Ib. 29; προφήν έντ. δοῦναι Ib. 78; έντελής completion, Arist. Pol. 8. 2, 5. 2. of victims, perfect, unblemished, δόδεκα έντελής έχων βοῖς (cf. Homer's τελεσσας εκατόμβας), Soph. Tr. 760, cf. Luc. Sacrif. 12. 3. of soldiers and their equipments, in good condition, effective, Thuc. 6. 45; τρήφεις Aeschin. 51. 32. 4. of men, οὗ γὰρ έντελής .. προσφέρειν full-grown so as to offer, Aesch. Cho. 250; έντ. τὴν ήλικίαν Ael. N. A. 3. 40. 5. Adv. -λώς, perfectly, Arist. Rhet. Al. 29, 2, Polyb. 10. 30, 3, etc. II. in full power, mighty, έντ. θαλί, Άνάγκη καὶ Βία C. I. 4379 ο:—οἱ έντελεις, = οἱ εν τέλει, magistrates, persons of note, Diod. Excerpt. 599. 17, Artem. 2. 35:—Aurat. restored έντελέων (for έκτ-) in Aesch. Ag. 105. έντελικός, ή, έν, = έντελής, Apoll. de Constr. 113. 1. έντέλλω, to enjoin, command, the Act. only in Lind. O. 7. 73, Soph. Fr. 252:—mostly in Med., τινί τι Hdt. 1. 47, etc.; c. dat. pers. et inf., Id. 1. 53, cf. Plat. Rep. 393 E, etc.; έντέλλεσθαι άπό γλώσσης to command by word of mouth, Hdt. 1. 123:—Pass., τὰ ένταταλμένα commands, Id. 1. 60., 5. 73, Soph. Fr. 411, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 3; whereas ένταταλμένοι είπασιν is used in act. sense by Polyb. 17. 2, 1, and Hdn. έντελό-μισθος, εν, with, receiving full pay, Dem. 1212. 12. έντεμενίζω, to place within the τέμενος, Poll. 1. 11:—Med. to enter a temple, Theophil. Sim. έντεμένιος, εν, having statues in the τέμενος, θεοί C. I. 2906. έντέμνω, Ion. -τάμνω, to cut in, engrave upon, εν τοῖσι λίθοις γράμματα Hdt. 8. 22; of a map, χάλκεον πίνακα, έν τῷ γῆς .. περίοδος έντάμνω Id. 5. 49:—to cut or scoop a hollow in a thing, in Pass., Hipp. Art. 834. II. to cut up, 1. to cut up the victim, sacrifice, ήρωϊ to a hero, Thuc. 5. 11; έντ. σφάγια τινι Plut. Solon 2; and in Med., εἰ .. έπνον τόμωι έντεμοίμεθα should get it cut up, Ar. Lys. 192; cf. έντομος, τόμιος. 2. to cut in, shred in, as herbs in a medical mixture, Aesch. Ag. 16; cf. άντιτέμνωι, τέμνω 11. 3. 3. to cut in two, Luc. Timo 22. έντενης, εν, on the stretch, intent: neut. έντενες as Adv., Ap. Rh. 2. 933. έντερ-επιπλο-κήλη, ή, intestinal and scrotal hernia, Galen. έντερειώω, to gut fish, Archipp. 1. 1. έντερίδια, τὰ, Dim. of έντερα, Alex. Έρετρ. 1.

έντερικός, ή, έν, intestinal, Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 14. έντέρινος, η, εν, made of intestines, Schol. Ar. Ran. 231. έντέριον, τό, the privy parts, M. Anton. 6. 13. έντερώνη, ή, the inmost part, the pith of plants, Hipp. 624. 24, Arist. Plant. 2. 8, 4, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 5; cf. έντερώνεια. έντερο-ειδής, ές, like intestines, Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 25. έντερο-κήλη, ή, intestinal hernia, rupture, Diosc. 1. 102, Galeat.: hence έντεροκηλικός, ή, έν, suffering from intestinal hernia, Galen. έντερον, τό, (έντός) a piece of the guts or intestines, έυστραφές έντερον οἷός a string of sheep's gut, Od. 21. 408:—elsewhere Hom. always uses only pl. έντερα, the guts, bowels, 11. 13. 507. al.: so Aesch. Ag. 1221, Ar. Eq. 1184, Ran. 476, Plat. Tim. 73 A:—in sing. the gut, bowel, τούντερον τῆς έμπίδος Ar. Nub. 160, often in Arist.; the womb, belly, Archil. 131 (116), cf. Luc. Lexiph. 6; έπὶ μετρίῳ έντέρῳ for moderation in eating, LXX (Sirac. 34. 20):—metaph. the inside of fruit, Anth. P. 14. 57. II. έντερα γῆς earthworms, Theophr. Fr. 6. 3, 5, Arat. 959, cf. Nic. Th. 388. III. a bag made of the intestines, Hipp. 488. 6. (Formed as a Compar. from έντός, cf. ύπέρτερον and our interior.) έντερώνεια (not -εία, Dind. Ar. Eq. 1185), ή, = έντερώνη, Hesych., Suid.: έντ. εἰς τρήφεις timber for the ribs of a ship, belly-timber, Ar. Eq. 1185 (with a pun on τοῖς έντέροις just above), v. Schol.:—Poll. 2. 212 quotes έντερωνίδα from Ar., which no doubt is an error. έντερο-πονέω, to have a bowel-complaint, cited from Hipp. έντερο-πώλης, εν, ό, a tripe-seller, A. B. 379: in same sense έντερο-πράτης [α], εν, ό, Theodos. Acroas. 2. 233. έντεσι-εργός, έν, working in harness, ήμῶι εντ. draught-mules, 11. 24. 277; al. male έντεσιουργός. έντεσι-μήστωρ, ό, skilled in arms, ap. Hesych., ubi Cod. έντεσμ-. έντάταμαι, ένταταμένος, pf. pass. from έντείνω: hence ένταταμένως, Adv. vehemently, vigorously, Hdt. 1. 18., 4. 14, al. έντευγμα, τό, = έντεύξις, Diod. Excerpt. 616. 15. έντεύθεν, Ion. ένθευθεν, Adv. (formed from ένθεν, as ένπαῦθα from ένθα): I. of Place, hence or thence, Lat. hinc or illinc, Od. 19. 568, Hdt. 1. 2, 9, al.; and Att. as Aesch. P. 836, Pers. 488; έντ. πόθεν Plat. Euthyd. 271 C; τάντεύθεν matters there, i. e. in the house, Soph. El. 1339; έντ. κάκειθεν A. B. 766. II. of Time, henceforth, thenceforth, afterwards, thereupon, Soph. El. 728, Ph. 834; also, τό έντ., Hdt. 1. 9, 27, al., Att. τούντεύθεν, Eur. Med. 792, al.; also, τὰ έντεύθεν or τάντεύθεν, what remains, Aesch. Eum. 60, etc.; έντ. ήδη Plat. Theat. 198 B; τό έντ. επί τούτοις Ael. N. A. 8. 17. III. Causal, thence, from that source, τὸν βίον έντ. έποιούτω Thuc. 1. 5; έντ. αἱ μάχαι Arist. Eth. N. 5. 3, 6; έντ. πόθεν Id. Pol. 3. 15, 12:—therefore, in consequence, Eur. Andr. 949, Plat. Crat. 399 C.—Att. strengthd. έντευ-θενί [ε], Ar. Av. 10, Lys. 92, etc.; cf. έμμεντενθενί. έντευκτόν, verb. Adj. one must read, Clem. Al. 733. έντευκτικός, ή, έν, affable, Plut. Alc. 13., 2. 9 F. έντευξίδιον, τό, Dim. of sq. a little petition, Arr. Epict. 1. 10, 10. έντευξις, εως, ή, (έντευχάω) a lighting upon, meeting with, c. dat., αἱ τοῖς λησταῖς έντευξεις Plat. Polit. 298 C. 2. converse, intercourse, τινός with a person, Aeschin. 34. 19, Arist. Top. 1. 2, 1, cf. Metaph. 3. 5, 3; πρὸς τινα Id. Rhet. 1. 1, 12; έντευξιν ποιήσάτι τινι to hold converse with .., Isocr. 6 B: also sexual intercourse, Plut. 2. 655 B, etc. 3. έντευξεις όχλικαί speeches to the mob, Dion. H. de Thuc. 50. 4. a petition, C. I. 2829. 11, Plut. Ti. Gracch. 11: intercession for a person, Diod. 16. 55, N. T. 5. reading, study, Polyb. 1. 1, 4, etc. έντευτενί, for έντευθενί, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1212. έντευτλάδωομαι, Pass. to be stewed in beef (v. τεύτλων), of eels, Ar. Ach. 894, cf. Ath. 300 B. έντευχω, to produce in, Arctae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 2. έντεφρος, εν, (τέφρα) ash-coloured, Diosc. 5. 84, Ath. 395 C. έντεχνάω, to shew skill in a thing, Liban. 4. 1041. έντεχνής, ές, = έντεχνος, Cyrill., Schol. Pind. έντεχνία, ή, skill in a thing, Greg. Nyss. έντεχνος, εν, within the range or province of art, Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 3. 2. furnished or invented by art, artificial, artistic, Plat. Prot. 321 D, al.; opp. to άτεχνος, Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 2, etc.; ή έντ. μέθοδος the regular method, Ib. 1. 1, 11: Adv. -νωσις, Id. Soph. Elench. 11, 12, cf. Phryn. 344. II. of persons, skilled, έντ. δημιουργός a cunning workman, Plat. Legg. 903 C, cf. Polit. 300 E. έντήκα, to pour in while molten, μόλιβδον Thuc. 2. 8; έντ. μόλιβδον τῇ κεφαλῇ Plut. C. Gracch. 17. II. Pass., with pf. act. έντέ-τηκα, 1. of feelings, to sink deep in, μῦθος έντέτηκέ μοι Soph. El. 1311, cf. Plat. Menex. 245 D; τὸ δέος έντετηκός ταῖς ψυχαῖς Dion. H. 6. 72; εν ταῖς ψυχαῖς έντετηκὴν ή διασηδαιμονία Diod. 1. 83:—in Soph. Fr. 678, έντήκεται γὰρ πλεμύμων (sc. έρως), Meineke suggests άνάπη-ται. 2. of persons, οὐδ' άν έκάρη έντακεί τῷ φιλεῖν should be absorbed by love, Soph. Tr. 463; θρηνηαὶ έντακεία Soph. 498. έντί, Dor. for έστί and εἰσι, 3 sing. and pl. of εἰμί (smm). έντίθην, fut. ένθήσω: poet. ar. 1 inf. ένθήμεν Theogn. 430. To put in (esp. in a ship), οἶνον έρυθρόν ένθήσω Od. 5. 166; and in Med., κήματα δ' έντιθέμεθα 3. 154, cf. Xen. An. 1. 4, 7; εν δ' ιστύν τι-θέμεθα .. νηϊ Od. 11. 3; so also later, έντιθέναι τινά ό τι εἰς τό πλοῖον Antipho 134. 91, Xen. Oec. 20, 28, Dem., etc.:—then, generally, to put in or into, ένθήκει δέ χεῖρὶ άρην Hes. Th. 174; εἰς μήτηρ ένθε-μένη λεχέσσει 11. 21. 123; often also in later writers, έντιθέναι αύχένα (γυγῷ Eur. Hec. 376, cf. 1045, Heracl. 727; also, εἰς τι Hdt. 2. 73, Ar. Ach. 920; εἰς τὴν κόβηρον τὴν πόδ' ένθείς Id. Eccl. 346, cf. Vesp. 1161. 2. metaph., έντ. φρένας έσθλάς Theogn. 430; όρτι μοι τό γῆρας έντίθησι νοῦν Phocerc. Xcup. 7; έντ. δόμῳίαν Plat. Legg. 800 C; ισχύν Dem. 37. 26; έντιθέναι φόβον to inspire fear, Xen. An. 7. 4, 1,

etc.;—so in Med., *χόλον ἐνθεο θυμῷ thou hast stored up wrath in thy heart*, Il. 6. 326; *κόλον ἐνθεο θυμῷ Od. 11. 102*; opp. to *ἵλαιον ἐνθεο θυμῷ*, Il. 9. 639; *μῶνον πεπνυμένον ἐνθεο θυμῷ laid it to his heart*, Od. 21. 255; *μή μοι πατέρας . . ὁμοίη ἐνθεο τιμῇ put not our fathers in like honour*, Il. 4. 410.
3. to put in the mouth, *τινί τι Ar. Eq. 717*; and in Med., *ἐνθεῖν, put in*, i. e. eat, lb. 51; cf. *ἐνθεσις* II. 4. to insert a letter, Plat. Crat. 417 B.
5. to engraft on a tree, Clem. Al. 800.

ἐντίκτω, fut. —τέξομαι, to bear or produce in, *δόμοις τοῖσδ' ἄρσεν* ἐντίκτω κόρον Eur. Andr. 24; *ῥὰ ἐντ. ἐς τὴν ἰλὸν to drop eggs into the mud*, Hdt. 2. 93; to bear children in a place, Thuc. 3. 104; ἐντίκτους ἐνταῦθα Arist. H. A. 5. 20, 2; ἐν τῇ τῶν ἐλαττύων ὀρνίθων νεοττία ἐντ., of the cuckoo, lb. 6. 7, 4.
2. to create or cause in, τὸ κακοῦργον . . ἐντίκτηι Κύπρις ἐν ταῖς σοφαῖσι Eur. Hipp. 642; ἐντ. ἔρωτας, φθόνον, ἀνελευθερίαν, εὐχέριαν, σωφροσύνην Plat. Legg. 870 A, al.; for ἐντέξη, in Ar. Lys. 553, Hirschig restores ἐνστάξη (v. ἐνστά-
ζω).

II. part. pf. ἐντετοκίως, intr. inborn, innate, νόσον . . ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐντετοκίαν Ar. Vesp. 651.
ἐντιλάω, Lat. *incicare*, to squirt upon, *τινί τι Ar. Ach. 351*.
ἐνπιλτος πλακοῦς, ὁ, prob., a cake seasoned with *πιλτόν* (q. v.), Clearch. ap. Ath. 649 A.

ἐντιμίζω, to value in or among, ἐν ταῖς μ' ἡμῶν ἐντιμίζω τὰ χρυσία καὶ τὰ ἱμάτια χιλίων δραχμῶν Dem. 1036. 12;—ἐντιμημένος highly valued, valuable, Sophron ap. Ath. 48 C;—Med., with pf. pass., to receive by valuation, ὅσα γυναῖκες ἐς τὰς προῖκας ἐντιμήντηται Dio C. 48. 8, cf. Poll. 8. 142.
ἐντιμόδομαι, Pass. to be held in honour, LXX (4 Regg. 1. 13).
ἐντιμός, ον, (τιμῇ), I. of persons, in honour, honoured, prized, opp. to ἐκτιμός, Plat. Euthyd. 281 C, etc.; *τινί* by another, Soph. El. 239, Ant. 25, etc.; *παρά* τινι Plat. Rep. 554 B; ἐντ. ποιεῖν τι Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 12;—c. dat. rei, honoured with or in a thing, Eur. Or. fin. —οἱ ἐντιμοὶ men in office, ἐν τιμῇ ὄντες, Lat. *honorati*, Plat. Rep. 564 D; esp. of men of high rank in Persia, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 8, etc.; also = οἱ ἐπίτιμοι, opp. to οἱ αἰτίμοι or ὀδοῖοι, Dem. 36. 21, cf. 1380. 25.
2. of things, τὰ θεῶν ἐντιμα what is honoured in their sight, their ordinances or attributes, Soph. Ant. 77; ἐντ. ποιῆσαι τὴν τέχνην to hold it in honour, Isocr. 74 A.
3. Adv., ἐντιμός ἄγειν τινα Plat. Rep. 528 C; so, ἐντ. ἔχειν τι lb. 528 B; but, also, ἐντ. ἔχειν to be in honour, Xen. An. 2. 1, 7.
II. shewing honour, honourable (to a person), λόγος Plat. Legg. 855 A.
III. bearing value, νόμισμα B. 742 A.

ἐντιμότης, ἡ, ὁ, honour, rank, Arist. Rhet. 2. 15, 2.
ἐντιναγμός, ὁ, a shaking, LXX (Sirac. 22. 13; v. l. ἐντίναγμα).
ἐντινάσσω, to shake in or into, Diog. L. 6. 42; *τινί τι LXX* (I Macc. 2. 36, cf. 2. 4, 41);—Pass. to fall, rush on, Eust. Opusc. 155. 47.
ἐντιμήγω, fut. ξω, Ep. for ἐντέμνω, Nic. ap. Ath. 72 B.
ἐντιμήγω, τὸ, a cut in a thing, an incision, notch, Xen. Cyn. 2. 7.
ἐντιμήσις, ἡ, = foreg., Apollon. Lex. Hom. s. v. ἀρματοροχίη.
ἐντο, 3 pl. aor. 2 med. of ἔμμι, Hom.
ἐντοθεν, = ἐντοσθεν, inside, A. B. 945. 27; v. ἔκτοθεν fin.
ἐντοίχιος, ον, on the walls, γραφαί Dion. H. 16. 6.
ἐντοκος, ον, with young, Lyc. 185. 2. with interest, χρυσίον Greg. Nyss.

ἐντολή, ἡ, an injunction, order, command, behest, oft. in pl. with sense of sing., orders, commands, Pind. Fr. 167, Hdt. 1. 22., 3. 147, Aesch. Fr. 12, etc.; ἐντολὰς δοῦναι ap. Dem. 250. 14; ἐντολὴν ἐπιτελεῖν Hdt. 1. 157; ἀπ' ἐντολῆς by command, Luc. Imag. 16.
ἐντολικός, ὁ, ὡς, of or for a command, νόμος C. 1. 2712. 8.
ἐντολμάσθαι, Dep. = *τολμάω* ἐν . ., Ael. Fr. 163, Suid. s. v. ἐντολήσασθαι.
ἐντομή, ἡ, an incision, Hipp. Art. 799; a nick, notch, as in insects, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 16., 4. 1, 5 (cf. ἐντομος II); ἐντομαί κτενός Luc. Amor. 44.
2. a narrow pass, cleft, Diod. 1. 32.
II. a sacrifice (v. ἐντομος I), dub. in Plat. 2. 857 B.
ἐντομίας, ον, ὁ, an eunuch, Hesych., Byz.
ἐντομῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, an incision, gash, LXX (Levit. 19. 28., 21. 5).
ἐντομος, ον, cut in pieces, cut up, esp. in neut. pl., ἐντομα victims offered to the manes, ἱερεῖα being properly used in reference to gods (Eust. 1671. fin., cf. ἐναγίζω), ἐντομα ποιεῖν to offer as victims, Hdt. 2. 119., 7. 191, cf. Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 587, and v. τόμος.
II. ἐντομα (sc. ζῷα), τὰ, Lat. *insecta*, insects, from their being nearly cut in two, oft. in Arist.; καλῶς δὲ ἐντομα ὅσα ἔχει κατὰ τὸ σῶμα ἐντομῆς H. A. 1. 1, 16, cf. 4. 1, 5.
ἐντόνιον, ἡ, tension, force, Horap. Hierogl. 1. 46, nisi legend. εὐτ-
ἐντόνιον, τὸ, an engine for straining catapults, Philo Belop. 57.
ἐντονος, ον, (ἐντένω) of persons, well-strung, sinewy, Hipp. Aët. 282, al.; of engines, ἐντονώτεροι λιθοβόλοι Polyb. 8. 7, 2.
2. metaph. intense, earnest, eager, vehement, γνῶμη Hdt. 4. 11; σπλάγχχνον Eur. Hipp. 188; Μοῦσα . . ἐντ. Ἀχαρική Ar. Ach. 606; ἐντονοὶ καὶ δριμύεις Plat. Theaet. 173 A; ἐντ. χρηματιστῆς Plat. Them. 5; ἐντονάτατος πρὸς τι Soph. Fr. 722;—Adv. ἐντόνωος, eagerly, earnestly, violently, χορεύειν Thuc. 5. 70; ἀπαίρειν Xen. An. 7. 5, 7; ζητεῖν Plat. Rep. 528 C.
II. ἐντονος, ὁ, as Subst., dub. I. for τόνος, Plat. Legg. 945 C.
—Often confounded with εὐτόνος.

ἐντόπιος, ον, = *θεοὶ ἐντ. = ἐγχεώριος*, Plat. Phaedr. 262 D; πόλεμοι ἐντ. civil wars, Dion. H. 8. 83; ἡ ἐντ. ἱστορία Diog. L. 7. 35.
ἐντοπος, ον, in or of a place, Soph. Ph. 212, 1171, O. C. 1457, Plat. Legg. 848 D.
ἐντορεύω, to carve in relief on . ., Plut. Cic. 1;—Pass. in Plat. 2. 164 A, 399 E (ubi olim male ἐντορεύω), Luc. adv. Indoct. 8.
ἐντορεύω, to turn by the lathe, Hero Autom. 259. 19; v. foreg.
ἐντορνεύω, ον, made by the lathe, turned, Plat. Legg. 898 A; κατ' ἀκρίβειαν ἐντ. perfectly rounded, Arist. Cael. 2. 4, 13.

ἐντος, τό, v. sub ἐντεα, τὰ.
ἐντός, Adv. (ἐν) *within, inside*, Lat. *intus*, opp. to ἐκτός: I. as Prep. with gen., which mostly follows, but may precede, *τείχεος ἐντός* Il. 12. 380, al.; ἐντός Ὀλύμπου Hes. Th. 37; and often in Att.; *στέρων ἐντός* Aesch. Ag. 77; *ὄ' ἔθρεψεν ἐντός . . ζώης* Id. Eum. 607; ἐντός ἑμαυτοῦ in my senses, under my own control, Hdt. 7. 47; ἐντός ἐωυτοῦ γίγνεσθαι Id. 1. 119; so absol., ἐντός ἂν Dem. 13. 18; ἐντός λογισμῶν Plat. Alex. 32; cf. ἐκτός, ἐνδον;—ἐντός τοξεύματος *within* shot, Eur. H. F. 991, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 23;—οὐδ' ἐντός πολλοῦ πλησιάζειν not *within* a great distance, Plat. Symp. 195 B, cf. Thuc. 2. 77; ἐντός ποιεῖν or ποιέσθαι to put or keep *within*, τῶν τευχῶν Id. 7. 5; τῶν ἐπιτάκτων Id. 6. 67; *πλαίσιον* Xen. An. 7. 8, 16;—also with Verbs of motion, *τείχεος ἐντός . . ἵεαι* Il. 12. 374; *πύργων ἐπεμψεν ἐντός* Eur. Tro. 12.
2. *within, i. e. on this side*, Lat. *citra*, ἐντός τοῦ Ἄλυσος ποταμοῦ Hdt. 1. 6, cf. 8. 47, Thuc. 1. 16; ἐντός τοῦ Πόντου Hdt. 4. 40; ἐντός ὧν Ἡρακλείων Plat. Tim. 25 C; ἐντός τῶν μέτρων τετραήμερον μέταλλον, of an encroachment on the bounds of the adjacent property, Hyperid. Euxen. 44, cf. Dem. 977. 8, Hdt. 3. 116;—also, ἐντός τῶν προρῶν . . καὶ τοῦ αἰγιαλοῦ between . ., Id. 7. 100.
3. of Time, *within*, ἐντός οὐ πολλοῦ χρόνου Antipho 137. 27; ἐντός εἰκοσιν ἡμερῶν Thuc. 4. 39, etc.; ἐντός ἐξήκοντ' ἐτῶν Amphip. 1a. 1; ἐντός ἐκπῆρας short of, i. e. before, evening, Xen. Cyn. 4. 11; ἐντός ἡλικίας short of manhood, Lys. 195. 23; τῆς προπεύσης ἐντός ἡλικίας *within* the fitting limits of age, Plat. Tim. 18 D.
4. with Numbers, ἐντός εἰκοσιν [ἐτῶν] under twenty, Ar. Eccl. 984; ἐντός δραχμῶν πεντήκοντα *within*, i. e. under . ., Plat. Legg. 953 B.
5. of Degrees of relationship, ἐντός ἀνεψιόστροφος *within* the relationship of cousins, nearer than cousins, Plat. Legg. 871 B, cf. ap. Dem. 1068. ult.

II. absol. *within*, ἐντός ἐργαῖν Il. 2. 845, Od. 7. 88; ἐντός ἔχειν τινὰς Thuc. 7. 78; ποιέσθαι τι Id. 5. 2., 6. 75; ἡ ἐντός θάλασσα (v. sub θάλασσα);—often with the Art., ἐκ τοῦ ἐντός, = ἐντοσθε, Id. 2. 76; τὰ ἐντός the inner parts of the body, the inwards, = ἐντοσθία, Id. 2. 49, Plat. Prot. 334 C, etc.
ἐντοσθε, before a vowel or to make the ult. long (Od. 22. 172) ἐντοσθεν, Adv. —from *within*, Od. 2. 424;—also = ἐντός, absol., Il. 22. 237; or c. gen., ἐντοσθε χαράδρης Il. 4. 454, etc.; also after its case, δόμων ἐντ. Od. 1. 380., 2. 145;—never in Att., unless it be admitted in Aesch. Pers. 992 (metri grat.) for ἐνδοθεν; but sometimes in late Prose, as Diod. 1. 35, Luc. V. II. 1. 24.—The form ἐντοθεν, mentioned in A. B. 945, Cramer An. Ox. 1. 178, is sometimes found in MSS., as Luc. Vit. Auct. 26.
ἐντοσθί, f. l. for ἐντοσθε in Hes. Op. 518, Q. Sm. 1. 468.
ἐντοσθία, ὡς, τὰ, the inwards, entrails, Lat. *intestina*, like ἐγκατα, ἐνδυνα, Arist. P. A. 4. 9, 7, Tim. Loc. 100 B, Luc. Nav. 27, etc.;—The form ἐνδόσθια also occurs in LXX, Hesych., E. M.; and ἐντοσθίδια, in Hipp. 682. 41, Arist. P. A. 4. 9, 6.

ἐντρᾶγείν, inf. aor. 2 of ἐντράγω.
ἐντρᾶγώδως, to strut among, τισί Luc. Saturn. 19.
ἐντράνω, to look keenly at, Eust. 259. 8.
ἐντράνιος, ον, (τρανή) piercing, of sight, Byz.;—Comp. Adv. —εστερον (as if from ἐντρανή), Nicet. Eugen. 4. 10.
ἐντράπεζιτης, ον, ὁ; fem. —τις, ἰδος, a parasite, Suid., Zon.
ἐντράχυς, εἶα, ὅ, somewhat rough, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 50, Diosc. 5. 180.
ἐντρεπτικός, ὁ, ὡς, fit to put one to shame, Ael. N. A. 3. 1: τὸ ἐντρ. Ar. Epict. 1. 5, 3 and 9. Adv. —κῶς, Jo. Chrys.
ἐντρέπω, fut. —τρέψω, to turn about, τὰ νῶτα Hdt. 7. 211; metaph. to make one turn, put him to shame, Ael. V. H. 3. 17, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 135, Diog. L. 2. 29;—generally, to alter, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 15.
II. Med. or Pass. to turn about, linger, hesitate, στείχωμεν ἥδη μὴδ' εἴ' ἐν-τρεπώμεθα (where the Schol. compares Homer's ἐντροπαλίζομενος), Soph. O. C. 1541; ἐντρέποντο . . ἐν αὐτοῖς Polyb. 31. 12, 6.
2. c. gen. pers. to turn towards, give heed to, pay regard to, to respect or reverence, οὐδέ νύ σοί περ ἐντρέπεται φίλον ἦτορ ἀνέλιον κταμένοιο nor does thy heart turn towards him, Il. 15. 554, cf. Od. 1. 60; freq. in Trag., as Soph. Aj. 90, 724, O. T. 1226, Plat. Crito 52 C, etc.
3. c. inf. to take care that a thing happens, Theogn. 400 Bekk.
4. later c. acc. to reverence, dread, τὴν πολιάν Alex. 'EA. ἀπ. 1; cf. Polyb. 2. 49, 7, etc.
5. absol. to feel shame or fear, 2 Thess. 3. 14, Tit. 2. 8.

ἐντρίβω, fut. —θρέψω, = *τρέφω* ἐν . ., to bring up or train in, τέκνα Eur. Ion 1428; ἐντρίβασθ' ὁδομάκων βότρυας Anth. P. 9. 231;—also in Med., φυτὰ ἐντρίβασθαι Hes. Op. 779, cf. Hipp. Aër. 288, Plat. 2. 38 B;—Pass. to be raised in, γυναικῶσι οἷον ἐντρίβειν Eur. Phoen. 368; νόμοι Plat. Legg. 798 A; μουσικῇ, ὁπλοῖς, etc., Plut., v. Wytt. 2. 32 E;—also of habits, etc., to grow up with, become natural to, c. dat. pers., v. l. Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 52; in Il. 19. 326 Wolf reads *divisim ἐντρίβεται*.
ἐντρέχεια, ἡ, skill, industry, Lat. *solertia*, Strabo 800, M. Anton. 1. 8, ἐντρέχεις, ἑς, skilful, ready, ἐν πόντοις καὶ μαθήμασι καὶ φόβῳ ἐντρέχιστατος Plat. Rep. 537 A; absol., M. Anton. 6. 14, Longin. 44. Adv. —χῶς, Comp. —εστερον, M. Anton. 7. 66.
ἐντρέχω, to run in, be active in, hence to fit, suit, once in Hom., εἰ ἐντρέχει ἀγλαὰ γυῖα if his limbs moved freely in [the armour], Il. 19. 385.
2. to be current among, λόγος ἀνθρώπων Arat. 100.
II. to slip in, enter, Luc. Amor. 24, Anth. P. 9. 370.
III. to come in the way, intervene, Strabo 789.

ἐντρίβης, ἑς, metaph. from the touchstone, proved by rubbing, versed or practised in, ἀρχαῖς τε καὶ νόμοις ἐντρίβης Soph. Ant. 177; τέχνην τινί Plat. Legg. 769 B; περί τι Isocr. Antid. § 187; τινός Schol. Il. 11. 559; cf. παρατρίβω.
ἐντρίβω [ῖ], fut. ψω, to rub in, esp. unguents or cosmetics, ψιμύθιον τῷ προσώπῳ Luc. Hist. Conscr. 8; οὖνψ λίθον ἐντρ. to crumble a stone into

wine, Orph. Lith. 339. 2. metaph., *ἐντρ. κύνδουλόν τι* to give him a drubbing, Plut. Alc. 8, Luc. Prom. 10; and in Med., *ἐντρίβεισθαι τινι πληγὰς* to cause them to be given him, Dion. H. 7. 45; *ἐντρ. κακὸν τινι* Luc. D. Deor. 20. 2. II. c. acc. pers. to rub one with cosmetics, *ὑποχρῶνται αὐτῷ ἐντρίβουσιν αὐτοῖς* Xen. Cyr. 8, 20;—Med., *ἐντρ. τὰ πρόσφατα* Ath. 523 A;—Pass. to have cosmetics rubbed in, to be anointed, painted, Ar. Lys. 149, Eccl. 732, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 41; *ἐντετριμμένη ψιμίω* Id. Oec. 10, 2; but also c. acc. rei, *ἐντετρ. χρώμα* Luc. D. Deor. 20. 10; metaph., *παίδερα* *ἐντρ.* Alex. Ἰσοστ. 1. 18. III. to rub away, wear by rubbing, Ar. Ran. 1070.

ἐντριμμα, τό, a cosmetic, Plut. Crass. 24.

ἐντριπτεόν, verb. Adj. one must rub, smear, *τί τινι* Clem. Al. 291.

ἐντρίτος, *ov*, of three strands, three-fold, *σπορίων* LXX (Eccl. 4. 12).

ἐντρίτωνίζω, Comic word in Ar. Eq. 1189, to third with water, i. e. to mix three parts of water with two of wine,—with a pun on *ἡ Τριτογενής*.

ἐντρίχος, *ov*, hairy, Anth. P. 14. 62: *with the hair on, δέρμα* Tzetz. ad Luc. 634. II. τὸ ἐντρίχον a wig, Poll. 2. 30.

ἐντρίχωμα [r], τό, the hair of the eyelids, eyelashes, Poll. 2. 69. II. a hair-sieve, also ἡμίος, Plut. 2. 912 D.

ἐντριψίς, *ews*, ἡ, a rubbing in, of cosmetics, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 2. II. a cosmetic, Ael. V. H. 12. 1.

ἐντρομος, *ov*, trembling, Plut. Fab. 3, Anth. P. 5. 204, N. T.

ἐντροπαλίζομαι, Pass., Frequent. of *ἐντρέπω*, only used in part. pres., often turning round, *ἄλοχος δὲ φίλη οἰκόνδε βεβήκει ἐντροπαλιζομένη* Il. 6. 496; esp. of men retreating with their face to the enemy, *θηρὶ ἐοικώς, ἐντροπαλίζομενος* Il. 11. 547, cf. 17. 109, 21. 491.

ἐντροπή, ἡ, a turning towards, *ἐντροπήν τινος* ἔχειν respect or reverence for one, Soph. O. C. 299, cf. Polyb. 4. 52, 2;—absol. shame, Hipp. 23. 34, N. T.; *ἐντρ. καὶ αἰδώς* Iamb. V. Pyth. 2 (10).

ἐντροπία, ἡ, = foreg., Hipp. 22. 34. II. in h. Hom. Merc. 245, δόλια ἐντροπία are subtle twists, tricks, dodges.

ἐντροπίας οἶνος, ὁ, = τροπίας, Suid.: cf. *ἐντροπίας*.

ἐντροπώω, to fasten the oats with thongs, Hesych.:—Med., Agath. p. 326. 19; cf. *τροπωτήρ*.

ἐντροφος, *ov*, (ἐντρέφω) living in or acquainted with, *ὃν γὰρ με μόχθῳ τῷδ' ἔθραξ ἐντροφον* Soph. O. C. 1362; *παλαιὰ μὲν ἐντροφος ἀμέρῃ, λευκὰ δὲ γῆρα* Id. Aj. 622 (cf. *σύντροφος, σύμφυτος*); *ἐντρ. ὕλη* reared in . . , Ap. Rh. 1. 1117. 2. as Subst., *ἐντρ. τινος* a nursing of . . , Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 289, cf. Arist. Fr. 625, Anth. P. 9. 242. Poët. word.

ἐντροχάζω, to exercise a horse in a ring, Hippiatr. 111. 6.

ἐντροχάλιζω or **τροχάλιζω**, to whisper in one's ear, Ar. Thesm. 341.

ἐντρούφα, to reveal in, c. dat., *γαμηλίῳ λέγει* Menand. Incert. 6. 8; *ἡδοναῖς* Diod. 19. 71, cf. Luc. Jup. Trag. 21; *ἐν τινι* Dio C. 65. 20; *κύμα ἀνέμοις ἐντρούφων* it was playing in the wind, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 E;—absol. to be luxurious, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 30. II. to mock at, τινί Eur. Cycl. 588; and in Pass. to be made a mock of, Plut. Lys. 6, Caes. 64.

ἐντρούφημα, τό, a thing to take pleasure in, a delight, LXX, Philo 1. 690.

ἐντρούφης, *ēs*, luxurious, wanton, Manetho 4. 85.

ἐντρούφομαι, Pass. or Med. to waste away, Dio C. 38. 46.

ἐντρούγω, fut. *ἐρομαι*: aor. *ἐντρέπων*—to eat greedily, to gobble up, esp. sweetmeats (cf. *πράγμα*), *ἐντραγε τούτῳ* Ar. Vesp. 612, cf. Eq. 51, Phryn. Com. Incert. 7, etc.—c. gen. to eat greedily of, *ισχάδων* Luc. Merc. Cond. 24; *μύλου* Plut. 2. 279 F; cf. *ἐμπαγεῖν, ἐμπίνω*.

ἐντυγχάνω, fut. *τεύσομαι*: aor. 2 *ἐνέτυχον*: pf. *ἐντετύχηκα*: aor. pass. part. *ἐντευχθεὶς* in act. sense, Plut. Cato Ma. 9. To light upon, fall in with, meet with, c. dat. pers., Hdt. 1. 134, al., Ar. Nub. 689, etc.; *ὁλίγοι τινὲς ὧν ἐντετύχηκα* (i. e. *τούτων οἷς* . .) Plut. Rep. 531 E; *κατ' ὅψιν ἐντ. τινί* Plut. Lyc. 1. 2. c. dat. rei, *κακοὶ ἐντ. = τυγχάνω ἄν ἐν κακοῖς* Soph. Aj. 433; *ὀδντυγχάνων* (sc. *τοῖς πράγμασιν*) Eur. Fr. 289; *ἐντ. τῷ νότῳ*, of the crocodile, Hdt. 2. 70; *ὁ ἐντ. τοῖς . . τοξεύμασι* he who falls in their way, Thuc. 4. 40; *βιβλίῳ σοφοῦ ἀνδρός* Plut. Symp. 177 B, cf. Lys. 214 A, so, of obstacles, *ἐντ. τάφρον* Xen. An. 2. 3, 10; *ἀρόφῃ* Id. 4. 2, 10. 3. absol., Soph. Fr. 109, Eur. Alc. 1032, Ar. Ach. 848; *ὁ ἐντυχὼν* the first who meets us, any chance person, Thuc. 4. 132; *τὴν ὠμότητα, ἣ καθ' ἀπάντων χρητὰ τῶν ἐντυγχανόντων* Dem. 543. 1, cf. 573. 25. 4. of thunder, to fall upon, *κεραυνὸς οἷς ἄν ἐντύχῃ* Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 14; so of misfortunes, *ἀνθρώπεια δ' ἂν τοῖς πῆματ' ἐντύχοι* *βροτοῖς* Aesch. Pers. 706; and the word may be taken so in Soph. Ph. 1329, *παύλαν ἰσθί . . μήποτ' ἐντυχέιν νόσον* can never come to thee; but Pors. restored *ἄν τυχεῖν*,—for *ἄν* is wanted, and *ἐντυχῶν* is used in a diff. sense just below.

5. very rarely, like *τυγχάνω*, c. gen., *λελυμένης τῆς γεφυρῆς ἐντυχόντες* having found the bridge broken up, Hdt. 4. 140; *τῶν παρ' ἡμῖν ἐντυχὼν Ἀσκληπιδῶν* having fallen in with them (where Erf. suggests *τοῖν* . . Ἀσκληπιδῶν), Soph. Ph. 1333. II. to converse with, talk to, τινί Plut. Apol. 41 B, Phaedo 61 C, etc.: to have sexual intercourse with, τινί Solon ap. Plut. Sol. 20. 2. to intercede with, intreat, τινί LXX (3 Macc. 6. 37), Act. Ap. 25. 24; *τινὶ περὶ τινος* Polyb. 4. 76, 9; *ὑπὲρ τινος* Plut. Cato Ma. 9;—c. inf. to intreat one to do, Id. Pomp. 55; *ἐντ. ὅπως . .* Id. Ages. 2, 5. III. of books, to meet with, Plut. Symp. 177 B, Lys. 214 B; hence, to read, Luc. Dem. Encom. 27, Plut., etc.; *οἱ ἐντυγχάνοντες* readers, Polyb. 1. 3, 10; cf. *ἐντετυχεῖν*.

ἐντίβλιζω, fut. *ἐβω*, to wrap up, Ar. Pl. 692, Nub. 983, Diocl. MeA. 8.

ἐντίλδομαι, Pass. to grow hard, of callous lumps, Diosc. 2. 45.

ἐντυμβεύω, to lay in the grave, Philo 1. 65.

ἐντυμβος, *ov*, in the grave, C. I. 1655.

ἐντύων [ῶ], impf. *ἐντύων* Hom.: fut. *ἐντύω* [ῶ] Lys. 734; aor. 1 *ἐντύνα* Il. 14. 162, Eur. Hipp. 1183;—also *ἐντύω* [ῶ], Theogn. 196; imper. *ἐντύε* Anth. P. 10. 118; impf. *ἐντύων* Hom.:—Med., aor. *ἐντυνέμεν* Hom.:—Pass., Ap. Rh. 1. 235 (ἐντεα). To equip, deck out, get ready,

like *ὀπλίζω*, *ἐντυεν ἵππους* was harnessing them, Il. 5. 720; *ἐντυον εὐνὴν* were getting it ready, Od. 23. 289; *δέας δ' ἐντυον* (imperat. aor. 1) *ἐκάστω* prepare the cup, i. e. mix the wine, for each, Il. 9. 203; *λυγυρὴν δ' ἐντυον δοιδὴν* raise the loud strain, Od. 12. 183; *εὐ ἐντύνασαν* ἑ αὐτὴν having decked herself well out, Il. 14. 162; *ἐντ. ὑπόσχεαν* to make it good, Ap. Rh. 3. 737;—Med., *ὄφρα τάχιστα ἐντύναι* (to be pronounced as a trisyll.) *may'st get thee ready*, Od. 6. 33; *ἦλθ' ἐντυναι* 12. 18;—but Hom. more freq. has Med. c. acc. to prepare for oneself, only however in the phrases *ἐντύεσθαι ἀριστον, δαΐτα, δαΐνον* Il. 24. 124, Od. 3. 33., 15. 500; *ἀρμενον ἐντύνασθαι* to provide one what is needed, Il. 6. 630; *ὑπόσχεσθαι* Ap. Rh. 3. 510; *ἀγλαίην* Id. 4. 1191. —In Pass. to be furnished with, 1. Id. 1. 235. II. *ἐντ. τινά* to make one ready, urge him on, Theogn. 196, Pind. O. 3. 51; also c. inf. to urge to do a thing, Pind. P. 9. 117, N. 9. 86.—Ep. and Lyr. word, used also by Eur. Hipp. 1183 in a senarium, *ἐντύναθ' ἵππους ἀρμασι*.

ἐντύπας, Adv., only in Il. 24. 163, *ἐντύπας ἐν χλαῖνι κεκαλυμμένος* (of Priam in his grief), lying wrapt up in his mantle so closely as to shew the contour of his limbs (from *τύπος*, form), v. Schol.; the phrase is repeated by Ap. Rh. 1. 264., 2. 861, Q. Sm. 5. 530.

ἐντύπος, *ov*, coined, ἀργύριον Plut. 3. 86; fixed, Or. Sib. 12. 148.

ἐντύπω, to carve in or upon, τῷ νομίματι ἐντύπωσεν ἀπὴν Arist. Fr. 527; *ἐς τὰ νομίματα ξιφίδια δύο* Dio C. 47. 25; also of a painter, Anth. Plan. 282;—Med., *Φειδιαν ἐντυπώσασθαι* τὸ ἐαυτοῦ πρόσσωπον Id. Mund. 6, 29;—metaph. in Pass., *ἐντετύπεται ταῖς θύραις* is like a piece of carving on the doors, Philostr. 345. II. to cut in intaglio, opp. to *ἐκτύπω* (in relief), *τὴν αὐτοῦ μορφήν* Plut. Pericl. 31;—metaph., *τὸ ἰδίωμα τῇ λέξει* Longin. 10. 6.

ἐντύπωμα, τό, a piece of carving in intaglio, Clem. Al. 33; cf. *ἐκτ-*.

II. *χῆλῃς ἐντ.*, of a pier, Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 457. 30.

ἐντύπωσις, *ews*, ἡ, an impression, Theophr. Sens. 51. II. the socket of the shoulder-bone, Poll. 2. 137.

ἐντυπνέομαι, Pass. to live under a tyranny, Cic. Att. 2. 14, 1.

ἐντύφω [ῶ], fut. *-θύφω*, to smoke as one does wasps, Ar. Vesp. 459;—Pass. to smoulder, be on fire, Philo 1. 455.

ἐντύχια, ἡ, = *ἐντευξίς*, conversation, Plut. 2. 67 C, 582 E;—in Phoc. 5, Coraëis reads *ἐντυχήμασι* in the same sense. II. an intercession, petition, LXX (3 Macc. 6. 40). III. an accusation, Serenus ap. Stob. 13. 28, Jo. Lyd. de Magistr. 3. 8, etc.

ἐντύω, v. sub *ἐντύων*.

Ἐνυάλιος [ᾶ], ὁ, the Warlike, in Il. as epith. of the War-god, Ἄρης *δενὸς Ἐνυάλιος* Il. 17. 210., 20. 69; or absol. as his name, *Ἀτάκαντος Ἐνυάλιο ἀνδρείφοντῳ* (where *-α-* is a synizesis) 2. 651., 7. 156, etc., and so Soph. Aj. 179, Eur. Andr. 1016; *Ἐνυὸς Ἐν.*, v. sub *ἐνυός*;—but, in later authors, distinct from Ares, Ar. Pax 456, cf. Aleman ap. Schol. ib., Schol. Soph. l. c.—Battle began with cries to him, *Ἐνυαλίῳ ἐλελίξεν*, ἀλαλάξεν Xen. An. 1. 8, 18., 5. 2, 14;—whence Ἐνυάλιος is used by Eur. Phoen. 1572 for battle, *κοινὸν Ἐν. μαρμαρένους*; ὁ Ἐν. the battle-cry, Heliod. 4. 27. Cf. Ἐνύα. 2. among the Romans, = *Quirinus*, Polyb. 3. 25, 6, Dion. H. 2. 48;—hence ὁ Ἐν. λόφος, = *Collis Quirinalis*, Dion. H. 9. 60. II. after Hom. generally, (in Opp. C. 2. 58, (ἡ, ἰων), warlike, furious, *λαχμὸς* Theoc. 25. 279; *αἰταῖ* Opp. l. c.; epith. of Bacchus, Poëta ap. Dion. H. de Comp. 17).

ἐνυβρίζω, fut. Att. *ιδω*, to insult or mock one in a thing, *τινὰ τινι* Soph. Ph. 342; *τινὰ ἐν κακοῖς* Eur. El. 68; *μήποτ' ἐνυβρίζῃς ἀγὼν τάφρον* Epigr. Gr. 195. 2. c. dat. pers. to mock at, insult, Polyb. 10. 26, 3; *ἐς τινα* Diod. Excerpt. 527. 57. 3. absol., Ar. Thesm. 719.

ἐνυβρίσμα, τό, a laughing-stock, Plut. 2. 350 C.

ἐνυβρίσω, to moisten, Jo. Chrys.

ἐνυβρόβιος, *ov*, = *ἐνυδρόβιος*, E. M. 232. 46.

ἐνυγρο-θηρευτής, *ov*, ὁ, one who seeks his prey in the water, a fisherman, Plut. Legg. 824 C.

ἐνυγρο-θηρικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or for fishing, Plat. Soph. 220 A, 221 B.

ἐνυγρος, *ov*, in the water, aquatic, of animals, Arist. Spir. 2. 12, Diosc. 4. 136. II. wet, damp, *τόποι* Arist. Meteor. 1. 14, 1; *ἔτος* Id. H. A. 6. 15, 8. III. watery, *καρπὸς* Diod. 12. 58.

ἐνυδρίας ἀνεμος, ὁ, a rainy wind, Call. Fr. 35.

ἐνυδριος, *ov*, = *ἐνυδρος*, Orac. ap. Jo. Lyd. Adv. *-ίας* Iamb.

ἐνυδρίς, ἡ, gen. *ιος* Hdt.; *ἐνυδρίς, ἰδός* Arist. H. A. 8. 5, 7 sq.;—an otter, *Lutra vulgaris*, Hdt. 2. 72., 4. 109, Arist. l. c.

II. a water-snake, Lat. *enhydriis*, Plin. H. N. 32. 7.

ἐνυδρόβιος, *ov*, living in the water, *χῆν* Anth. P. 6. 231.

ἐνυδρος, *ov*, (ὑδωρ) with water in it, holding water, *ἐν. τεύχος*, i. e. a bath, Aesch. Ag. 1128; of countries, *well-watered*, Ἄργος *ἐν.* Hes. Fr. 72 Güttl.; *Αἰγυπτος εὐδρα . . ὑπὲρ τε καὶ ἐν*, Hdt. 2. 7 (as Schw. for *ἀνυδρος*); *ἐν. τόποι, χωρία* Arist. Meteor. 1. 14, 26, al.; *ἐν. φρούριον* provided with water, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 11; *τὸ ἐνυδρὸν* abundance of water, Hdt. 6. 6. 2. of water, watery, *λίμνη, νάματα*, etc., Eur. Phoen. 659, Ion 872; *χωρίον* Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 11. 3. living in or by water, *νύμφαι ἐνυδρὸι λειμναῖδες*, who haunt the watery meads, Soph. Ph. 1454; of plants, *δόναξ* Ar. Ran. 234. cf. Theophr. H. P. 1. 14, 3, etc.; *ἐν. ῥῶα* Plat. Soph. 220 B, Polit. 264 D, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 13, al.; *τὰ ἐνυδρὰ* Tim. Loc. 104 E.

Ἐνύειον, τό, the temple of Bellona (Ἐνύα) at Rome, Dio C. 42. 26., 50. 4.

ἐνύλος, *ov*, (ῦλη) = *ὕλικός*, material, Arist. de An. 1. 1, 15. Adv. *-λως*, materially, Just. M.

ἐν-υμένω-σπερμος, *ov*, with seeds enclosed in a membrane, Theophr. H. P. 8. 3, 4.

ἐνύος, v. sub *νύος*.

ἐνυπάρχω, to exist or be in, *τὸ ἐμβρυον τὸ ἐνυπάρχον* Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 18; *τὸ πρῶτον ἐν. = ὕλη*, Id. Phys. 2. 1, 5, cf. 2. 3, 2; *ἐν ἀπαντι*

χρόνον τὸ νῦν ἐν. Ib. 6, 3, 1; ἐξ ὧν [στοιχείων] ἔστι τὰ ὄντα ἐνυπαρχόντων the *inherence* whereof is the cause of existences, Id. Metaph. 2, 3, 2, cf. 4, 3, 1, 10, 1, 9. 2. in Logic, to be in an object, to *inhere*, ἐνυπαρχειν τοῖς κατηγορουμένοις ἢ ἐνυπαρχεσθαι, of the subjects, to *inhere* in the predicates or to have them *inhering*, Arist. An. Post. 1, 4, 5, ubi v. Waitz; ἐν ἐν τῷ λόγῳ to be *inherent* in the definition, Ib. 1, 22, 13, cf. An. Pr. 1, 5, 16, Interpr. 11, 8 sq., Metaph. 4, 18, 3, al. ἐνυπατεύω, f. l. in Plut. 2, 797 D; where, for ὁρθῶς ἐνυπατεύων, is restored ὁρθῶσεν ὑπατεύων.

ἐνυπνιάζω, to dream, Arist. Insoinn. 1, 9, Somn. 1, 1, H. A. 4, 10, 2, al.;—also in Med., ἐνυπνιάζεσθαι θαυρῶνδρα Hipp. Vet. Med. 12, cf. Arist. H. A. 7, 10, 9, etc.; fut. pass. -ασθήσομαι LXX (Joel. 2, 28); aor. -ασάμην and -άσθην (Gen. 37, 5, 6, 8).

ἐνυπνιάσις, εως, ἡ, *dreaming*, a dream, Epiphani.

ἐνυπνιασμός, ὁ, = *ὄνειρος* γμός, Eccl.

ἐνυπνιασμός, οὐ, ὁ, a dreamer, LXX (Gen. 37, 19), Philo.

ἐνυπνίδις, ον, = ἐνύπνιος, Sext. Emp. M. 9, 43.

ἐνύπνιον, τό, (ὑπνος) a thing seen in sleep, in appos. with ὄνειρος, θεῖός μοι ἐνύπνιον ἦλθεν ὄνειρος a dream from the gods, a vision in sleep, came to me, Od. 14, 495, ll. 2, 56; ἐν τὰ ἐς ἀνθρώπους πεπλανημένα Hdt. 7, 16, 2; ἐν παῖδος the vision of a boy, Anth. P. 12, 195;—hence as a mere Adv., ἐνύπνιον ἐστίασθαι 'to feast with the Barmecide,' Ar. Vesp. 1218; later, κατ' ἐνύπνιον Anth. P. 11, 150; cf. sq. 2. after Ilom., simply like ὄνειρος, a dream, οὗτος ἐνύπνιον the vision of a dream, Hdt. 8, 54; οὗτοι ἐμφανῆς ἐνύπνιον Aesch. Pers. 518, cf. 226, Plat. Rep. 572 B; ἐνύπνιον πύθεσθαι Pind. O. 13, 113; ἐν ἰδεῖν Ar. Vesp. 25, Plat. Polit. 200 B; τὸ ἐν ἀποστελεσθαι Id. Rep. 443 B; ἐνύπνια κρίνειν Theocr. 21, 29;—on ἐνύπνια, v. Arist. de Insoinn. and Divin. per Somn. 1;—Artemid. (1. 1) distinguishes between ἐνύπνιον a mere dream, and ὄνειρος a significant, prophetic one; but the distinction is not proved good by usage.

ἐνύπνιος, ον, in sleep, in dreams appearing, φαντάσματα Aesch. Theb. 710; ἐνύπνιος ἦλθε Anth. P. 12, 124.

ἐνυπνώδης, ες, (εἶδος) dream-like, Strabo 713, Plut. 2, 1024 B.

ἐνύπνιος, ον, = ἐνύπνιος, Trag. ap. Plut. 2, 166 A, v. Pors. Or. 401, Hec. 704 Herm.

ἐνυπνώω, to sleep in, ἀντλῶ ἐνυπνώων (Ep. form) Nic. Th. 546.

ἐνυπόγρᾶφος, ον, subscribed, Byz.

ἐνυποδύομαι, Dep. to slip into, τινι Sext. Emp. M. 2, 49.

ἐνυπόκειμαι, Pass. to lie under, τινι Aristombr. ap. Jo. Damasc. in Stob. append. p. 25 Gaisf., Hierocl. p. 82.

ἐνυπόκριτος ὑποστιγμή, a stop put after the prothesis, ἀνυπόκριτος ὑπ. being a stop in a common sentence, A. B. 758.

ἐνυπόσκαπρος, partly putrid, Hipp. Coac. 189 (Littre, 5, 683, ἦν ὑπόσκαπρον).

ἐνυπόστατος, ον, really existent, Damasc.

ἐνυπτιάω, to throw back upon, εαυτὸν τῇ γῇ Philostr. 834.

ἐνυστρον, τό, in LXX (Deut. 18, 3) for ἥνυστρον.

ἐνύφαινω, fut. ἀνῶ, to weave in as a pattern, τινί τι Ath. 535 F; τὴν πορφύραν Menand. Incert. 33;—Pass. to be inwoven, ζῶα ἐνυφασμένα θάρηκι Hdt. 3, 41, cf. 1, 203; γρόμματα C. I. 155, 11.

ἐνύφαντός, ον, inwoven, Theocr. 15, 83.

ἐνύφασμα, τό, a pattern woven in, Diod. 17, 70.

ἐνυφίζω, to settle down in, Geop. 6, 5, 6.

ἐνυφίσταμαι, Pass., with aor. 2, pf. and plqpf. act. to be in, M. Anton. 4, 14.

II. to withstand, τὸν πόλεμον Joseph. B. J. 4, 1, 5.

Ἐνὺ, ὁσ contr. οὖς, ἡ, Enyo, goddess of war, answering to the Roman Bellona, ll. 5, 333; companion of Ares, Ib. 592, Aesch. Theb. 45, etc.; daughter of Phorcys and Ceto, Hes. Th. 273. Cf. Ἐνύαλιος.

ἐνύδιον, τό, = ἐνάδιον, C. I. 150 (A 16, B 9), 153, 10., 2663.

ἐνύδριος, ον, musical, Nicom. Harm. 5, al. Adv. -δρις, Ib.

ἐνυθέω, aor. ἐνέωσα Ap. Rh. 4, 1243;—to thrust in or upon, τινα ἱστῶν I. c.; τοὺς ἵππους εἰς τὰ ὄπλα Plut. Luc. 28.

ἐνωμος, ον, rather raw, κρέας Archrast. ap. Ath. 399 E, in Comp.; of bread, under-baked, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15; of fruit, rather crude, ινρίπε, Diosc. 1, 159; of swellings, hardish, opp. to χαῖνος, Hipp. Aph. 1256.

ἐνωμοτ-άρχης, ον, ὁ, leader of an ἐνωμοτία (q. v.), Thuc. 5, 66, Xen. Lac. 11, 4; also ἐνωμοτάρχος, Id. An. 3, 4, 21 (with v. l.).

ἐνωμοτία, ἡ, (ἐνάματος) properly a band of sworn soldiers, but (in usage) a division of the Spartan army, first in Hdt. 1, 65, but without explanation;—Thuc. (5, 68, cf. 66) makes it a subdivision of the λόχοι, which (he says) contained 4 πεντηκοστῆς, each πεντηκοστὴ 4 ἐνωμοτιαί, and an ἐνωμοτία (on an average) 32 men;—Xen. (Hell. 6, 4, 12) puts it at 36 men, and (Rep. Lac. 11, 4) reckons 2 ἐνωμοτιαί in the πεντηκοστὴς, 2 πεντηκοστῆς in the λόχος, and 4 λόχοι in the μόρα. V. sub μόρα.

ἐνώμοτος, ον, (ὄμνυμι) bound by oath, ὅρκων, οἷσιν ἦν ἐνώμοτος (v. ἐπώμοτος) Soph. Aj. 1113;—Adv. -τως, ον, on oath, Plut. Caes. 47. II. a conspirator, Id. Sertor. 26.

ἐνωπαδῖος, Adv. (ἐνωπή) in one's face, to one's face, Lat. coram, Od. 23, 94, ubi al. ἐνωπιδίος;—we find also ἐνωπαδῖς in Ap. Rh. 4, 1415; ἐνωπαδόν, in Q. Sm. 2, 84.

ἐνωπή, ἡ, (ὤψ) the face, countenance, Hom.; only in dat. ἐνωπῇ, as Adv. before the face, openly, Lat. palam, Il. 5, 374., 21, 510;—but ἐνωπῆς γλῆνεια Nic. Th. 227.

ἐνώπια, τά, the inner wall fronting those who enter a building, opp. to the προπύκτια which fronted the street, Hom. (though others take ἐνώπια to be the side-walls of the entrance, v. Eust. 722, 3); chariots were set against them, Il. 8, 435, Od. 4, 42; also spoils taken in war, Il. 13, 261, cf. Od. 22, 121; in Hom. always παμφανόντα, because they were plastered smooth, and reflected the light; cf. Interpr. ad Xen. An. 7, 8, 1;—in Aesch. Supp. 145, ἐνώπια seem to be the temple-walls of Artemis.

ἐνώπιος, ον, (ὤψ) face to face, Theocr. 22, 152.

II. neut. ἐνώπιον, as Prep. with gen., like Lat. coram, Ep. Rom. 12, 17, Gal. 1, 20.

ἐνωραῖζομαι, Dep. to pay court to, τοῖς γυναῖκας Luc. Amor. 9;—to pride oneself in, τινι Eccl.

ἐνωρος, ον, (ῥα) in season, Hadrian. in Fabr. Bibl. 12, 543;—irreg. Comp. ἐνωρίστερος, earlier, Phylarch. Fr. 43.

ἐνώρσε, ἐνώρτο, v. sub ἐνύρνυμι.

ἐνώσσα, Ion. contr. for ἐνόησα.

ἐνωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐνώω) combination into one, union, Archyt. ap. Stob. Eccl. 1, 714, Arist. Phys. 4, 13, 2, Gen. et Corr. 1, 10, fin. 2.

ἐνωσμός, Ignat. ad Polyc. 5.

ἐνωτάριον, τό, an ear-ring, Hesych. s. v. βοτρυδία.

ἐνωτίζομαι, Dep. (οὖς) to give ear, hearken to, LXX (Jer. 23, 18, al.), Act. Ap. 2, 14.

ἐνωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐνώω) serving to unite, Plut. 2, 428 A, 878 A.

ἐνώπιον, τό, (οὖς) an earring, Aesch. Fr. 101, Hedyd. ap. Ath. 345 B, Plat. ap. Diog. L. 3, 42; cf. ἐνώδιον.

ἐνωτο-κοίτης, ον, ὁ, with ears large enough to sleep in, Strabo 70, 711.

ἐνωχρος, ον, palish, rather pale, Arist. P. A. 3, 12, 5.

ἐξ, Lat. ex, the full form of the Prep. ἐκ, retained before a vowel, both when governing a case and in compos., also before some consonants, as ἐξ σέθεν C. I. 2292; ἐξ Σμύρνης 3137. II. 81; ἐξ Ῥημείας 158, 26; also at the end of a verse after its case, κακῶν ἐξ Il. 14, 472, cf. Theocr. 22, 30.

ἐξ, ὁ, αἰ, τό, indecl. six, Hom., etc.; dat. pl. ἐξάσιν Inscr. Aegypt. in C. I. 5128, 28; ἐκ ποδῶν, for ἐξ, 160, 67; Féf. Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5775, 34, 40, 85, 91, al.; so, Φεζήκωντα lb. 59, 76, al.; Φεζακάτιοι (for ἐξακούσιοι lb. 57, 62; but ἐξ lb. 5774, 20, 42.—In composition, before δ, κ, π, it becomes ἐκ—, as ἐκδραχμος, ἐκκαίδεκα, ἐκπλεθρος; but more freq. it has a inserted, as ἐξάκλινος, ἐξάπλεθος, and so before other letters, as ἐξάβιβλος, ἐξάμετρος, v. Lob. Phryn. 412. (With ἐξ, ἐκτος cf. Skt. shash, shash/has; Lat. sex, sextus; Goth. sahs, saistan;—cf. also Hebr. shesh.)

ἐξά-βιβλος, ον, of or in six books, Erot. Lex. p. 8.

ἐξάβραχς, ὁ, a foot of six short syllables, Schol. Ar. Av. 738, etc.

ἐξαγανακτέω, to be very wroth, πρὸς τινα Joseph. A. J. 4, 2, 1.

ἐξαγγελεύς, εως, ὁ, = ἐξάγγελος, Cyrill.

ἐξαγγελία, ἡ, secret information sent out to the enemy, in pl., Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 23. II. expression, of style, Longin. Fr. 8.

ἐξαγγέλλω, fut. ἐλῶ, to tell out, proclaim, make known, report, often with collat. sense of betraying a secret, εἰ μὴ μητρυνί .. Ἐρμέα ἐξηγήλειν Il. 5, 390; εἰσὶ γὰρ, εἰσὶν οἱ πάντα ἐξαγγέλλοντες ἐκείνῳ Dem. 45, 4, cf. Lys. 158, 36, Xen. An. 1, 6, 5; ἐξαγγ. τινὶ ὅτι .. Hdt. 5, 33., 6, 26; ἐξ. προσιόν τὸ στράτευμα Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 10; τινὶ οὐνεκα .. Soph. O. C. 1393; τινὶ περί τινας Plat. Rep. 601 D; τὰ περί τι lb. 359 E; ἐξ. κατὰ τινας Arist. Pol. 5, 11, 11; and so of traitors, and deserters, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 42, etc., cf. sq.;—Med. to cause to be proclaimed, proclaim, Hdt. 5, 95., 6, 10, Soph. O. T. 148; c. inf. to promise to do, Eur. Heracl. 531;—Pass. to be reported, Hdt. 5, 92, 2; ἐξηγήλεθρ βασιλεὺς ἀθροίζων the king was reported to be collecting, Xen. Ages. 1, 6; impers., ἐξαγγέλλεται it is reported Hdt. 3, 122; c. inf., Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 18; πολιορκεῖσθαι τοὺς .. στρατιώτας ἐξηγγέλλτο Dem. 567, 2.

II. to call by a name, Plat. Rep. 328 E, Tim. Loc. 102;—Pass., ἐξ. λέγει to be enunciated, Arist. Poët. 25, 3.

III. to narrate, Themist. 184 B. Cf. ἐξαγορεύω.

ἐξάγγελος, ὁ, ἡ, a messenger who brings out news from within, one who betrays a secret, an informer, ἐξ. γίγνεται ὡς .. Thuc. 8, 51; ἐξ. γίγνεσθαι περί τινας Plat. Legg. 964 E, etc.

II. on the Greek stage, ἀγγέλοι told news from a distance, ἐξάγγελιοι told what was a-doing in the house or behind the scenes, as in Soph. O. T. 1223, Ant. 1278. Aeschylus is said to have first used the ἐξάγγελος, Valck. Hipp. 776.

ἐξάγγελισις, εως, ἡ, a statement, Arist. Rhet. Al. 5, 1.

ἐξαγγελτικός, ἡ, ὄν, conveying information, Arist. Probl. 11, 33, 4.

2. apt to tell tales, gossiping, Id. Rhet. 2, 6, 20.

ἐξαγγελῆτος, ον, told of, τοῦ μὴ ἐξαγγέλειτο γενέσθαι Thuc. 8, 14.

ἐξαγγίζω, (ἀγγος) to pour out of a vessel, Hipp. Vet. Med. 18.

ἐξάγισις, to drive out as accused, ἐξαγισθέντας δόμων .. διπλῇ μάστιγι Aesch. Ag. 624.

ἐξάγινω, Ion. for ἐξάγω, to lead forth, τινα ἐς γυμνάσια Hdt. 6, 128.

ἐξάγιον, τό, a weight used in late times, = 1½ drachmae, (sometimes written ἀτάγιον, i. e. ἄγιον), Geop. 2, 32; Verβ ἐξαγιάω, lb.

ἐξάγιστος, ον, (ἐξαγίω) devoted to evil, accursed, abominable, Dem. 798, 6, Aeschylus. 69, 34, Dion. H. 6, 89, etc.;—in Soph. O. C. 1526, & δ' ἐξαγιστα μὴδὲ κινεῖται λόγῳ what things are matters of religion.

ἐξαγκυλώω, to fasten by an ἀγκύλη, Poll. 5, 56;—Med. to take by the ἀγκύλη, Schol. Nic. Th. 170.

ἐξαγκυρόω, = ἐκαστροφάω, Hesych.

ἐξαγκωνία, Adv. with the hands behind the back, Theophan. 579, 2 (ed. Bonn.); cf. ὑποσθάγκωνα.

ἐξαγκωνίζω, fut. Att. ῶ, to nudge with the elbow, Ar. Eccl. 259; cf. προεξαγκωνίζω.

II. to bind one's hands behind his back, Diod. Excerpt. 527, 65; ἐξηγκωνισμένος Id. 13, 27; metaph., ἐξηγκ. τὸν λογισμὸν Philo 2, 128.

ἐξάγνυμι, fut. -άγω, to break and tear away, to rend, ὡς δὲ λέων .. ἐξ αὐχένα ἀπὸ πόρτιος Il. 5, 161; ἐξ αὐχέν' ἔαφε 17, 63; aor. 2 pass. part. ἐξαγείσα Ap. Rh. 4, 1686, where ἐξαγείσα is read by Merkel from a MS. Cf. ἀγνυμι.

ἐξαγοράζω, to buy from, τι παρά τινας Polyb. 3, 42, 2; to buy up, Plut. Crass. 2;—to redeem, Diod. 36, 1; ἐκ τῆς κατόρας τοῦ νόμου Ep.

Gal. 3. 13; so in Med., ἐξαγοράζεσθαι τὸν καιρὸν Ep. Col. 4. 5, cf. Ephes. 5. 16.

ἐξαγορεύω, ἡ, = ἐξαγορεύω II, Byz.

ἐξαγορεύω, εως, ἡ, a telling out, betrayal, Dion. H. Rhet. 8. 14. II. in Eccl. confession.

ἐξαγορευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit to tell or explain, τινος Luc. Salt. 36.

ἐξαγορεύω (the aor. is supplied by ἐξεῖπεν, the fut. and pf. (except in late authors) by ἐξέρω, ἐξέρηκα), to tell out, make known, declare, ἐκάστη ὃν γόνον ἐξαγορεύει Od. 11. 234: to betray a secret or mystery, Hdt. 2. 170; τι πρὸς τινά Id. 9. 89; ἐξ. ἀπόρητα Luc. Pisc. 33;—in Eccl. to confess, τὰς ἀμαρτίας Lxx (Levit. 5. 5), Plut. 2. 168 D.—Cf. ἐξαγγέλλω.

ἐξαγράμματος, ὄν, of six letters, ἐξ. ὄνομα (i. e. Ἰησοῦς) Iteneas., Epiphani.

ἐξαγράμμος, ὄν, of six grammes (v. γράμμα II. 6), Chron. Pasch. 706. 9.

ἐξαγριανῶ, to make savage, Plat. Lys. 206 B; τινὰ πρὸς τινα Plut. Dio 7; τινὰ ἐπὶ τινί Joseph. A. J. 17. 6; —Pass. to be or become savage, Plat. Rep. 336 D, etc. II. intr. in Act., = Pass., App. Illyr. 23.

ἐξαγριῶ, to make wild or waste, χώραν, opp. to ἐξημερῶ, Diod. 20. 69; —Pass. to be or be made so, Isocr. 202 C; ὑπὸ τινος Aeschin. 14. 11.

2. like foreg. to make savage, exasperate, Hdt. 6. 123, Eur. Phoen. 876; and in Pass. to be so, Plat. Legg. 870 A.

ἐξάγω, fut. ἐξω, to lead out, lead away: I. of persons, mostly c.

gen. loci, πόλιν, μεγάρον, ὄμιλον, μάχην, etc., Hdm., esp. in II.; or with ἐκ . . , as Od. 8. 106., 20. 21; so, ἐξ. ἐκ χώρας Hdt. 4. 148, al.;

Ἀργεὺς ἐξαγαγόντες having brought her out from Argos, Il. 13. 379: to bring forth into the world, τὸν γε . . Εἰλείθυια ἐξαγάγε προφύσσει Il. 16. 188; ἐξ. Ἀνδρὸς ἐς μάχην Hdt. 1. 79, cf. Xen. An. 6. 6, 36, etc.: to lead out to execution, Hdt. 5. 38, Xen. An. 1. 6, 10, etc.; ἐπὶ θήραν Id. Cyr. 1. 4, 14; c. acc. cogn., τήνδῃ τὴν ὁδὸν . . ἐξήγαγέ [με] Soph. O. C. 96.

b. seemingly intr. to march out (sub. στρατὸν), Xen. Hell. 4. 5. 14., 5. 4. 38, etc.; cf. ἐξακτεῖν: generally, to go out, Id. Cyr. 2. 4. 18; εἰς προαγίαν Ib. 6. 1, 24: so also once in Hom., τύμβον . . ἔνα χέουμον ἐξαγαγόντες let us go out and pile one tomb for all, Il. 7. 336, as Eust.; (Heyne joins ἐξαγαγόντες with the foll. words, ἀκρίτων ἐκ πεδίου, but Hom. never uses the word of things, v. Spitzn. ad l.).

2. to draw out from, deliver from, ἀχέων τινά Pind. P. 3. 91; ἐξ. τινὰ ἐκ τοῦ ζῆν, i. e. to put him to death, Polyb. 24. 12, 13; ἐαυτὸν ἐκ τοῦ ζῆν to commit suicide, Id. 40. 3. 5; τοῦ ζῆν Plut. 2. 1076 B; τοῦ βίου Ib. 837 E; τοῦ σώματος Id. Comp. Dem. c. Ant. 6; —intr. to come to an end, Plut. 2. 36 B.

3. to eject a claimant from property (cf. ἐξαγωγή II), Dem. 533. fin., etc. II. of merchandise, etc., to carry out, export, Aesch. Fr. 256, Ar. Eq. 278, 282, etc.; εἰ τις ἐξαγαγὼν παῖδα ληψάμενος exporting him as a slave, Lys. 117. 2; —so in Med., Andoc. 21. 14; —Pass., τὰ ἐξαγόμενα exports, Xen. Vect. 3. 2, etc.; οὕτε γὰρ ἐξήγετο οὐδὲν . . , οὐδ' εἰσήγετο Dem. 276. 5.

2. to draw off water, Xen. Oec. 20, 12, Dem. 1276. 7; —so, to carry off by purgative medicines, Plut. 2. 134 C, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 5.

3. of building, to draw or carry further out, αἰμασίαν Dem. 1278. 3; so, ὁ περίβαλος πανταχῇ ἐξήχθη τῆς πόλεως Thuc. 1. 43.

4. of expenses, ἐπὶ πλείστον ἐξαγέσθαι Dio C. 43. 25. III. to bring forth, produce, οὐκ ἐξάγουσι καρπὸν οἱ ψευδεῖς λόγοι Soph. Fr. 717: to call forth, excite, δάκρυ τινί Eur. Supp. 770; so of perspiration, Hipp. Aër. 285; —Med., γέλωτα ἐξάγεισθαι Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 15; μικρὰ ἀθλα πολλοὺς πόνους ἐξάγειται bring on, entail, Id. Hier. 9, 11.

IV. to lead on, carry away, excite, τινά Eur. Alc. 1080, Supp. 79; τινὰ ἐπ' οἴκτον Eur. Ion 361, cf. H. F. 1211; ἐς κυνόδον Thuc. 3. 45; and in bad sense, to lead on, tempt, ὥστε εἰπεῖν Theogn. 414; ἐξ. ἐπὶ τὰ πονηρότερα τὸν ὄχλον Thuc. 6. 89; —so also in Med., Eur. H. F. 775, Plut. 2. 922 F; —Pass. to be led on to do a thing, c. inf., ἐξήχθη ὁλοφύρασθαι Lys. 196. 15; ταῦτα . . ἐξηχθῆμεν εἰπεῖν Plat. Rep. 572 B, cf. Xen. An. 1. 8, 21; ἀ μὲν ἂν τις ἐξαχθῇ πράξαι Dem. 527. 16, cf. 538. 22: absol. to be carried away by passion, Dinarch. 92. 3; ὑπὸ τὸ θυμὸν Paus. 5. 17, 4, etc.

2. to lead away, λόγον εἰς ἄλλα ὑποθέσεις Plut. 2. 42 F; ἐξ. εἰς ἔργον to carry out, Id. Mercell. 14; πρὸς τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν διὰλεκτον ἐξάγειν τοῦνομα to express in Greek, Lat. exigere ad . . , Id. Num. 13; ἐμαυτὸν οὕτως ἐξάγω express my wishes, Diog. L. 5. 72.

V. to exercise, ἀρχὴν Dion. H. 2. 56.

ἐξαγωγεύς, εως, ὁ, one who leads out soldiers, Diod. 15. 38; of the queen-bee, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 25.

ἐξαγωγή, ἡ, a leading out of soldiers, Xen. Eq. Mag. 4. 9, Polyb. 5. 24, 4. 2. a drawing out of a ship to sea, Hdt. 4. 179.

3. a carrying out, exportation, πωλεῖν ἐπ' ἐξαγωγῇ Hdt. 5. 6, cf. 7. 156; ἐξαγωγὴν δοῖναι, παρέχεσθαι to grant a right of exporting, Isocr. 370 B, Plat. Legg. 705 B; ἐξαγ. λαβεῖν to receive such right, Dem. 917. 28; ἐπ' ἐξαγωγῆς for removal from the country, for deportation, ἀδελφὸν ἐπ' ἐξ. πέπρακε Id. 763. 13, cf. 787. 8; ἐξαγ. αἵτον or σιτικὴ Polyb. 28. 2, 2. 14. 8.

4. evacuation, Arist. Probl. 2. 32, 2; αἱ κατὰ φύσιν ἐξ. Plut. 2. 134 C.

5. intr. a going out, and then like Lat. exitus, the end of a thing, Polyb. 2. 39, 4, etc.: the end of life, Plut. 2. 1042 D: the Exodus, Clem. Al. 414.

II. an ejection, as law-term, to try the right of property, Isae. 40. 12, Dem. 1090. 23.

ἐξαγωγικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for exports, τέλη ἐξ. export duties, opp. to εἰσαγωγικός, Strabo 798.

ἐξαγώγιμος, ὄν, carried out, exportable, ἐξαγώγιμον ποιεῖν τι Lycurg. 151. 18; τὰ ἐξαγώγιμα exports, Arist. Oec. 2. 1, 3.

2. unsettled, moving about, of people, v. I. Enr. Fr. 362. 10. II. for drawing off water, αἱ ἐξαγ. τῶν ὑδάτων τᾶφρον Dion. H. 4. 44.

ἐξαγώνιον, τό, a duty on exports, Joseph. A. J. 14. 10, 6.

ἐξάγωγος, ἰδος, ἡ, a drain, Math. Vett. 100.

ἐξαγωγός, ὁ, a waste-pipe for letting off water, Timarch. ap. Ath. 501 E.

ἐξαγωνίζομαι, fut. Att. τοῦμαι: Dep.:—to fight, struggle hard, Eur. H. F. 155; περί τινος Diod. 13. 73.

ἐξαγωνίζω, (ἐξάγωνος) to be in sextile, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 49, etc.

ἐξαγώνιος, ὄν, beside the mark, irrelevant, Aeschin. ap. A. B. 260. 11; ἐξαγ. καὶ πόρρω τοῦ σκοποῦ Luc. Gymn. 19; cf. ἀγών 1. 2. II. excluded from competition, Philo 2. 60.

ἐξα-γωνος, ὄν, six-cornered, hexagonal, Arist. Cael. 3. 8, 1, H. A. 5. 23, 2.

ἐξα-δάκτυλος, ὄν, six inches long, Hipp. 574. 1., 587. 44, etc., Diog. L. 4. 34; —also -δακτυλίστος, Heliod. ap. Oribas. 125 Mai. II. having six fingers, Tetz.

ἐξάδ-αρχος, ὄν, leader of a body of six, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 11.

ἐξάδελφος, ὁ, a cousin-german, C. I. 4266 B, Lxx; ἐξάδελφῃ, C. I. 3891, Just. M., v. Lob. Phryn. 306: cf. ἐξανεψιός.

ἐξ-αδιαφορέω, to be utterly indifferent, Philo 1. 214.

ἐξαδιαφόρησις, εως, ἡ, utter indifference, Philo 1. 509.

ἐξάδικος, ὄν, (ἐξάς) consisting of six or sixes, Theol. Ar. 34.

ἐξά-δραχμον, τό, a sum of six drachmae, Arist. Oec. 2. 8 and 37.

ἐξεδρόμοιαι, Pass. to come to maturity, Hipp. 255. 15; so ἐξεδρόμοιαι, Geop. 4. 8, 5.

ἐξυδνᾶντέω, to be quite unable or incapable, c. inf., Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 19, Top. 1. 18, 3; πρὸς τι Id. G. A. 5. 5, 1; absol., Id. H. A. 6. 21, 2, al.

ἐξάδω, fut. -άσομαι:—to sing out, sing one's last song, of the swan, Plat. Phaedo 85 A, Plut. 2. 161 C; ἐξάσας τὸ κύκνειον Polyb. 31. 20, 1. II. trans. to sing away a spell, disenchant, Luc. Philops. 16, Trag. 172.

2. to sing of, laud, Lat. decantare, Eur. Tro. 472.

ἐξά-εδρος, ὄν, six-sided, Theol. Ar. 25.

ἐξυῖρω, Ion. for ἐξείρω, Hom. and Hdt.

ἐξερῶ, to make into air, volatilise, τι Arist. Probl. 25. 8, 5, Luc. Peregr. 30; —Pass. to evaporate, Plut. 244. 47, Arist. Probl. 23. 16.

ἐξέρωσις, εως, ἡ, evaporation, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 2.

ἐξα-έτηρος, ὄν, = ἐξαέτης, Nonn. D. 38. 14.

ἐξά-ετης, ἐς, or -έτης, ἐς, (έτος) six years old, C. I. 1003: fem. ἐξαέτης, ἰδος, Theocrit. 14. 33.

II. of six years, χρόνος Plut. Pyrrh. 26; —Adv., ἐξάετες, for six years, Od. 3. 115. Cf. ἐξέτης.

ἐξάετια, ἡ, a space of six years, Philo 2. 371, Joseph. A. J. 16. 1, 1.

ἐξά-ήμερος, ὄν, of or in six days, Eccl.: ἡ ἐξαήμερος the six days' work, Lat. Hexaëmeron, a work by Basil.

ἐξαθλῶ, v. sub ἀθλέω.

ἐξαθλος, ὄν, past service, Luc. Lexiph. 11, Clem. Al. 957.

ἐξαθροῖζομαι, Med. to seek out and collect, Eur. Phoen. 1169.

ἐξαθμῶ, strengthd. for ἀθμῶ, Polyb. 11. 17, 6, Plut. Cic. 6.

ἐξαιάζω, strengthd. for αἰάζω, Eur. Tro. 198.

ἐξαιγερόμαι, Pass. of the white poplar (λευκή), to degenerate into a black poplar (αἰγείρος), Theophr. C. P. 2. 16, 2.

ἐξαθερόω, to change into ether or air, Plut. 2. 922 B.

ἐξαθραπέω, v. sub θραπέω.

ἐξαθριάω, to expose to the sun and air, Hipp. 551. 44, Diosc. 5. 24.

ἐξαιμάσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ἐξω:—to make quite bloody, τὸν ἵππον τῷ κέντρῳ, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 29; τῇ μάσφῃ Philostr. Imag. 11;—metaph., ἐξ. τὰς λύπας to open one's griefs afresh, Dion. H. 6. 81.

ἐξαιματίζω, to relieve of bleeding, Hippiatr.

ἐξαιματίζομαι, Pass. to change into blood, Arist. Somn. 3. 3.

ἐξαιματώσις, εως, ἡ, a making into blood, M. Anton. 4. 21, Galen. 19. 373, of the conversion of food into blood.

ἐξαιματωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for producing blood, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 63.

ἐξαιμος, ὄν, (αἶμα) bloodless, drained of blood, Hipp. V. C. 909, Diod. 3. 35, etc.: so, ἐξαιμῶν, ὄν, ὁ, ἡ, Poll. 4. 186., 8. 79.

ἐξαινύμαι, Ep. Dep. to take out or away, carry off, ἦν ἐνὶ πρύμνῃ ἐξαινυτο κάλλιμα δῶρα Od. 15. 206; —in II. always ἐξαινυτο θυμὸν, animam eripuit, 5. 155, al.; νόσθρονος νηδὺν ἐξ. Nic. Al. 272: cf. ἐξαιρέω.

ἐξά-ἵππος, ὄν, with six horses, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 47.

ἐξαιρέσιμος, ὄν, (ἐξαιρέω) that can be taken out, ἡμέραι ἐξ. days taken out of the calendar (as was done by Meton in certain months, to make the lunar year agree with the sun's course), opp. to ἐμβόλυμος, Arist. Oec. 2. 30, 3; v. Cic. Verr. 2. 2, 52, Clinton F. H. 2. p. 339 sq.

ἐξαιρέσις, εως, ἡ, a taking out the entrails of victims, Hdt. 2. 40; in pl. the entrails themselves, the offal, Diod. 'Ομῶν. 1. 12;—a taking out of teeth, Arist. Mechan. 21, 2.

2. a way of taking out, τὴν ἐξ. τοῦ λίθου Hdt. 2. 121, 1.

3. in Rhetoric, an exception, questioning of an adversary's arguments. II. a place where cargoes are landed, a wharf, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 9. 34.

III. as law-term, ἐξαιρέσις δική an action for recovery of one's freedom, ap. Harpocr.

ἐξαιρετός, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ἐξαιρέω, to be taken out or removed, ἐκ τῆς στρατιάς Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 23. II. ἐξαιρετέον, one must take out, remove, abolish, Plat. Legg. 942 C, Theat. 157 B. 2. one must pick out, select, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 52.

τυραννίδα περιποιεῖσθαι Aeschin. 66. 23, cf. Isocr. 120 A; στρατηγία ἔξ, an extraordinary praetorship, Plut. Cato Mi. 39; τούτω μόνω ἐξαιρέτων ἐστι ποιεῖν ὅτι ἂν βούληται he alone has the special privilege..., Lys. 116, 26, cf. Dem. 631. 7:—Adv. -ως, specially, Plut. 2. 667 F, etc. Cf. ἐξαιρέω II.

ἐξαιρέω, fut. ἦσω, (later, ἐξεῶ Dion. H. 7. 56): aor. ἐξέειλον, Ep. ἐξεῖλον, inf. ἐξεῖλεν:—Med., fut. ἐξαίρησμαι Aesch. Supp. 924; later, ἐξεῖσμαι Alciphro 1. 9: aor. ἐξέειλον, rarely ἐξηρησάμην Ar. Thesm. 761 (where Meineke for σοῦξηρησάτο suggests σου διεχρησάτο):—Pass., pf. -ήρημαι, Ion. -αράρημαι Hdt. To take out of, τί τινας Hom., etc.; ἐκ τινος Hdt. 7. 162, etc.:—simply to take out, τὴν κοιλίην, τὴν ἡδὺν Id. 2. 40, 87; ἐξ. τάλαντον to bring a talent out of the mines, Diod. 5. 36.

2. Med. to take out for oneself, φαρέτρης ἐξέειλετο πικρὸν ὀϊστον from his quiver, Il. 8. 323; ἐξελέσθαι τὰ μεγάλα ἱστία their large sails, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 13; ἐξ. τὰ φορτία to discharge their cargoes, Hdt. 4. 196; τὰ ἀγώγια Xen. An. 5. 1, 16; τὸν σῖτον ἐς τὴν σσῶαν ἐξαίρεισθαι Thuc. 8. 90; absol., Decret. ap. Dem. 927. 4, etc.:—Pass. to be discharged, of a cargo, Hdt. 3. 6, Dem. 909. 17.

II. to take from among others, to pick out, choose, Lat. *exsortem facere*, *sorti exquirere*, κοῦρην, ἣν ἄρα μοι γέρας ἐξέλον υἱὲς Ἀχαιῶν Il. 16. 56; Ἀκινούφ δ' αὐτὴν γέρας ἐξέλον Od. 7. 10, cf. Il. 11. 627; so, ἐξαίρειν πέμνον βασιλῆϊ Hdt. 6. 161; Νίσω ἐξ. χθόνα Soph. Fr. 19, cf. 187; θεοῖσιν ἀκροβίνια Eur. Rhes. 470; κλήρου τοῖς θεοῖς Thuc. 3. 50; rarely c. dupl. acc., like ἀπαίρειμαι, v. sub πᾶρ:—Med. to choose for oneself, carry off as booty, τὴν ἐκ Αὐρηρσσοῦ ἐξέειλετο Il. 2. 690, cf. 9. 129, 133; to choose, μενοεικέα Od. 14. 232; μίαν ἑκάστον αἰσιποῖν ἐξ. chose for himself, Hdt. 3. 150, cf. Xen. An. 2. 5, 20; ταῦτας ἐξεῖλε αὐτῷ κτήμα Soph. Tr. 245; δῶρον .. πόλεος ἐξελέσθαι to have accepted as a gift, Id. O. C. 541:—Pass. to be given as a special honour, τινι to one, Thuc. 3. 114; ἐξαίρημενός Ποσειδῶνι dedicated to him, Hdt. 1. 148; γέρεα .. σφῆ ἥν τὰδε ἐξαίρημα Id. 2. 167; ἐξ. αὐτοῖς set apart for them, Plat. Criti. 117 C: cf. ἐξαίρετος. 2. to take out of, to except, μητέρας ἐξελέωντες Hdt. 3. 150; Σιμίαν ἐξαίρῳ λόγου Plat. Phaedr. 242 B, cf. Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 15.

III. to expel people from their seats, like ἐξιστάναι, Hdt. 1. 159., 2. 30, Thuc. 5. 43, etc. 2. to take out, remove, τὸν λίθον Hdt. 2. 125; ἐκ τοῦ λυχροῦ τοῦ λύχνου Alex. Κηρυττ. 1; πατρός φόβον Eur. Phoen. 991, cf. Isocr. 19 C; ἀλλήλων τὴν ἀπιστίαν Xen. An. 2. 5, 4; in Med., νεῖκος Eur. Med. 904; ὑμῶν ἐξ. τὴν διαβολὴν .. ταῦτην to remove this false impression from your minds, Plat. Apol. 18 E, cf. 24 A. 3. in Med., ψυχὴν, θυμὸν, φρένας ἐξελέσθαι, either c. acc. pers. to bereave a person of life, etc., as, μὴ ἐξέλειτο θυμὸν Il. 15. 460, cf. 17. 678 (which is also Att., Eur. Alc. 69, I. A. 972); or c. gen. pers., as, μεν φρένας ἐξέλειτο Ζεὺς Il. 19. 137, cf. 24. 754, Eur. Alc. 347, etc.; or, rarely, c. dat. pers., Γλαῦκω φρένας ἐξέλειτο Ζεὺς Il. 6. 234, cf. Od. 16. 218; so in times, ἐκ θυμὸν ἐλέσθαι, ἐκ δὲος εἶλετο γυνίην Il. 11. 381, Od. 6. 140., 20. 62:—Med. to take away from one, τὰ φίλτατα Soph. El. 1208:—Pass., ἐξαίρεθέντες τὸν Δημοκῆδεα having had him taken out of their hands, Hdt. 3. 137; τὸ ἐπιθυμοῦν τοῦ πλοῦ οὐκ ἐξηρήθησαν Thuc. 6. 24, cf. Plat. Gorg. 519 D, etc.

IV. in Med. to set free, deliver, τινα Aesch. Supp. 924, Ar. Pax 316; ἐκ τὸν κινδύνον τινα Decret. ap. Dem. 256. 2; ἐξαίρεσθαι εἰς ἐλευθερίαν, Lat. *vindicare in libertatem*, to claim as a freeman, Lys. 107, 20, Dem. 135. 9, etc.; cf. ἐξαίρειν III. V. to make away with, ἐκ τῆς χώρας Hdt. 1. 36, cf. Eur. Hipp. 18, H. F. 39, 154, Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 19, etc.; Λαῖον θέσφατ' ἐξαίρουσιν they are annulling ..., Soph. O. T. 908, cf. Dem. 631. 24. 2. ἐξ. πόλιν take a city completely, to destroy or raze to the ground, Hdt. 1. 103, cf. Thuc. 3. 113., 4. 69, Dem. 235. 27. 3. to bring to an end, accomplish, πᾶν γὰρ ἐξαίρει λόγους Eur. Phoen. 516.—Often confounded with ἐξαίρω.

ἐξαίρῶμαι, Pass. (αἶρα) to become darnel, Theophr. C. P. 2. 16, 2. ἐξαίρω, contr. from Ion. ἐξαέρω, used by Hom., and Hdt.: in our Mss. of Hdt. both forms are found, v. inftr., and cf. αἶρω, αἶρω. To lift up, lift off the earth, ἐκ μὲν ἄμασαν αἶραν Il. 24. 266; ἐκ δὲ κτήματ' αἶραν Od. 13. 120 (elsewhere Hom. only uses Med., v. inftr.); ἐξάρας [αὐτῶν] παλεῖς ἐν τῇ γῇ Hdt. 9. 107; κοῦφον ἐξάρας πόδα Soph. Ant. 224; βάθρον ἐκ τῶνδ' ἐξ. ἐξάραντες having bade me rise (from suppliant posture), Id. O. C. 264, cf. Tr. 1103; τίς σ' ἐξήρην οἶκον στόλος made thee start, Id. O. C. 358; ἐξ. βίον to grow up, Id. Tr. 147; ἐξ. θώρακα take it out (of its case), Ar. Ach. 1033. b. seemingly intr. to rise from the ground, of a bird, Diod. 2. 50; ἐξ. τῷ στρατεύματι to start, Polyb. 2. 23. 4: cf. αἶρω. 2. to raise in dignity, exalt, Κλεισθένης [τὴν οἰκίην] ἐξήραε Hdt. 6. 126; ἐξάρας με ὑψόψ Id. 9. 79; ἄνω τοῦ πρᾶγμα ἐξ. to exaggerate it, Aeschin. 29. 24; ἐπὶ μείζον ἐξ. τὰ λεγόμενα Dion. H. 8. 4; ὑψηλὸν ἐξ. ἐαυτὸν ἐπὶ τινι Plat. Rep. 494 D.

3. to raise, arouse, stir up, θυμὸν ἐξ. ἀμπαλύνει Theogn. 630; μῦθον δεινὸν ἐξάρης μένος Soph. Aj. 1066; ἐξ. σε θανεῖν excites thy wish to die, Eur. Hipp. 322, cf. Alc. 346; ἐξ. χάριν χορείας Ar. Thesm. 981. 4. to remove a symptom or ailment, Hipp. Fract. 765, in Pass. II. Med. (which Hom. uses only in 3 aor. ἐξήρατο), to carry off for oneself, earn, win, gain, μισθοῦς Od. 10. 84; σὺ ἂν οὐδέποτ' ἐκ Τροίης ἐξήρατ' Ὀδυσσεύς 5. 39; ἐξάρατο ἐδνον won it as a dower, Pind. O. 9. 15. 3. to carry off, Plat. Prot. 319 C. III. Pass. to be raised, [τὸ τεῖχος] ἐξήρето διπλήσιον τοῦ ἀρχαίου Hdt. 6. 133; to rise up, rise, ἐξαίρομενον νέφος ὀμβρώγῃ Eur. Med. 106; φλόξ Polyb. 14. 5. 1, etc. 2. to swell, Hipp. V. C. 909. 3. to be excited or agitated, ἐλπίδι Soph. El. 1461; ἐξαρθεῖς ὑπὸ μεγαλαυχίας puffed up, Plat. Legg. 716 A; c. partic., ἐξήρθης κλῶμα Eur. Rhes. 109:—of style, to be inflated, Dem. Phal. 234; of music, Ath. 624 D.

ἐξάιστος, on, also α, on Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 8:—beyond what is ordained or fated, opp. to ἐναίστος; hence, 1. outstepping right and flight, lawless, ῥέγας ἐξάιστον having done some lawless act, Od. 4. 690; ἢ τινὰ ποῦ δέισας ἐξάιστον .. fearing some lawless man, 17. 577; Θέτιδος .. ἐξάιστον ἄρῃν Il. 15. 598. 2. of omens, boding, portentous, Dio C. 38. 13. 3. of things, extraordinary, ἐξ. τὸ θερμὸν Hipp. 1234 H: violent, of a wind, Hdt. 3. 26, Xen. Hell. 5. 4. 17; χειμῶν, σεισμός Plat. Tim. 22 E, 25 C; ὄμβρος Xen. Occ. 5. 18; so, ἐξ. δέσμα Aesch. Supp. 514; γέλωτες καὶ δάκρυα Plat. Legg. 732 C; ἐξ. φυγὴ headlong flight, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 8; χελῶνα ἐξ. τοῖς μεγέθεσιν Diod. 3. 21; ἐξ. τὸ μέγεθος καὶ τὸ ὕψος Id. 13. 82.

ἐξάισσω, Att. -άσσω or -άττω: fut. ξω:—to rush forth, start out, ἐκ δὲ τὸν δῖαντε πυλῶνα Il. 12. 145; ἐξηράτην οὐδ' οὐδ' ἀράκων' ἐκ τοῦ νέω Ar. Pl. 733; ὁ δ' ὦχετ' ἐξάσας γε Id. Ran. 567; τὸ ἐξάττων violent conduct, Plut. 2. 83 F:—so in Pass., ἐκ δὲ μοι ἔγχος ἤχησθ' παλάμῃν Il. 3. 368.

ἐξάιστώ, to bring to naught, utterly destroy, Aesch. Fr. 668.

ἐξαῖτέω, fut. ἦσω, to demand or ask for from another, c. dupl. acc., τῆνδε μ' ἐξαίρει χάριν Soph. O. C. 586, cf. Eur. O. 1565, Supp. 120; ἐξ. τινα παρὰ σοῦ to ask her in marriage from ..., Soph. Tr. 10:—ἐξ. τινα to demand the surrender of a person, esp. a criminal, Hdt. 1. 74, cf. Dem. 239, ult.; of a slave for torture, Antipho 144. 28, Lys. 111. 24; τὸν ἐλεύθερον ἐξ. Dem. 848. 24; (also, ἐξ. τὴν βάσανον ib. 21); ἐξ. τινα βασανίζειν Id. 981. 17;—μικρὸν ἐξ. to ask or beg for little, Soph. O. C. 5:—ἐξ. τινα ποιεῖν τι Id. O. T. 1255, Eur. Rhes. 175. II. in Med. to ask for oneself, demand, much like the Att., Hdt. 1. 159., 9. 87, Soph. El. 656, etc.; χάριν παρὰ τινος Lys. 160. 40. 2. in Med. also, = παραιτοῦμαι, to beg off, gain his pardon or release, Lat. *exorare*, Aesch. Ag. 662 (where Schütz 'ἐξηγήσατο, Herm. 'ἐξηγήσατο'), Xen. An. 1. 1, 3, Lys. 159. 11, etc.; αὐτὸν ἐξαίτησται Dem. 546. 21; also, ἐξ. ὑπὲρ τινος to make intercession for ..., Eur. Bacch. 360; c. inf., τοὺς κάτω .. ἐξηγήσασιν τύμβον κνήσῃ I begged of them to allow me to obtain, Id. Hec. 49, cf. Med. 971:—c. acc. rei, to avert by begging, Lat. *defrecari*, τὰ πρόσθεν σφάλματα Id. Andr. 54; τὰς γραφὰς παρανόμων Aeschin. 82. 8.—Cf. ἐκπατρώω.

ἐξαίτησις, εως, ἡ, a demanding one for punishment or torture, Dem. 1200. 27. II. = παραιτήσις, intercession, Id. 1385. 9.

ἐξαίτησεν, verb. Adj. one must beg off, τινὰ παρὰ τινος Lycurg. 167. 12.

ἐξαιτιολογῶ, to investigate causes, Diog. L. 10. 82.

ἐξάιτος, on, (αἰτέω) much asked for, much desired, choice, excellent, οἶνον τ' ἐζαιτον, μελιρῆα Il. 12. 320; νῆα καὶ ἐζαίτους ἐρέτας Od. 2. 207; ἐζαίτους ἐκατόμβας 5. 102; later Poets used it exactly like ἐξαίρειτος, Anth. P. 6. 332, Manetho 2. 226., 3. 354. ἐξαίτην, (ἀφνω) Adv. on a sudden, Il. 17. 738., 21. 14, Pind. O. 9. 78, Aesch. Fr. 1077, Soph. O. C. 1610, etc.; c. part., ψυχὴν θεωρεῖν ἐξ. ἀποθανόντος ἐκάστων, like Lat. *statim ut, the moment that he is dead*, Plat. Gorg. 523 E; ἀκούσαντι ἐξ. as soon as he heard, Plat. Crat. 396 B; also with the Att., τὸ γ' ἐξ. Dem. 278. 10:—but, τὸ ἐξαίτην a moment between two moments of time, a break in the continuity of time, Plat. Parm. 156 D, cf. Arist. Phys. 4. 13, 7. Cf. ἐξαίτην.

ἐξαφνίδιος, on, also α, on, Plat. Crat. 414 A:—sudden, unexpected, αὐτῇ Plat. l. c.; ἐπιβρομᾶν Hierocl. ap. Stob. 479. 27.

ἐξαίμωλωσιζω, to make captive, Nicet. Ann. 51 C, Jo. Chrys.

ἐξαίωρομαι, Pass. to be suspended by a thing, Hipp. Art. 833.

ἐξάκανθίζω, to pick out thorns, metaph. in Cic. Att. 6. 6, 1.

ἐξάκανθόομαι, Pass. to be prickly, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 2.

ἐξάκατοι, οἱ, v. sub ἐξ.

ἐξάκατος, fut. ἔσομαι, Dep.:—to heal completely, heal the wound, make amends, αἰ δ' ἐξάκονται ὀπίσσω (sc. Αἰται) Il. 9. 503, cf. Plat. Legg. 885 D.

II. c. acc. to appease, τότε μεν χόλον ἐξάκασα Il. 4. 36, cf. Od. 3. 145; to make up for, τὰς ἐνδείας φίλων Xen. Cyr. 8. 22.

2. in common language, to mend clothes, Plat. Meno 91 D, Menand. Incert. 242.—The aor. act. ἐξάκασας in Pyth. Carm. Ar. 66.

ἐξάκευς [α], εως, ἡ, a thorough cure, ἐξάκευς νόσων Ar. Ran. 1033.

ἐξέκαστηριος, on, remedying evil, θεοὶ Dion. H. 10. 2: expiatory, θυσία Id. 5. 54.

ἐξάκις [α], Adv., (ἐξ) six times, Lat. *sexies*, Pind. O. 7. 157, Plat. Rep. 337 B, etc.; also ἐξάκι, Call. Fr. 120, Anth. P. 14. 129, 141, C. 1. 2834. 4.

ἐξάκισ-μύριοι, sixty thousand, Hdt. 4. 86, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 6.

ἐξάκισ-χίλιοι [α], ai, α, six thousand, Hdt. 1. 102, al., Thuc. 2. 13, etc.:—ἐξακισχιλλοστος, ἡ, on, the six thousandth, Method.

ἐξά-κλινος, on, with six couches, also ἐξκλινος, E. M. 346. 14:—as Subst. ἐξάκλινον, τό, a sofa with six seats, Martial, g. 60.

ἐξακμάζω, fut. σαι, to be gone by, Schol. Soph. Aj. 594, Suid.

ἐξά-κνημος, on, of a wheel, six-spoked, Schol. Pind.

ἐξακολουθεῖω, to follow where one leads, Polyb. 17. 10, 7. 2. to follow closely, εὐνοία, φήμῃ ἐξακ. τινὶ Id. 4. 5, 6, 5. 78, 4.

ἐξακολουθήσις, εως, ἡ, a following after, Clem. Al. 465.

ἐξακονάω, strengthd. for ἀκονάω, IXX (Ezek. 21. 11).

ἐξακοντίζω: fut. Αἰ. τῶ:—to dart or hurl forth, launch, ἐξ. τὰ δόρατα Xen. Hell. 5. 4. 40; φάσαντων πρὸς ἡπαρ ἐξ. to strike it home, Eur. H. F. 1149; also c. dat., ἐξ. τοῖς δόρασι, τοῖς παλτοῖς Xen. Hell. 4. 6, 11, An. 5. 4, 25:—absol., ὁ κάρκινος .. μακρὰν ἐξ. Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 21; ἐξ. ἐπὶ τινα Plut. Artox. 9; κατὰ τινος Diod. Exc. 553. 2. metaph., often in Eur., ἐξ. κῶλον τῆς γῆς i. e. to flee precipitately, Id. Bacch. 665; ἐξ. χεῖρας γενεῖον to dart out the hands towards his chin [in supplication], I. T. 362; τοὺς Ὀδυσσεὺς πύονας ἐξ. to shoot forth, proclamation loudly, Tro. 444; ταῦτα πρὸς τὰδε Supp. 456; so, γλώσση ματαῖους ἐξ. λόγους Menand. Incert. 87; τοσαύτην ἐξ. πνοήν Antiphr. Φιλ. 1. 7.

ἐξακόντισις, εως, ἡ, a darting forth, Galen.

ἐξακόντισμα, τό, a thing darted forth, Galen., Schol. Od. 22. 19.
 ἐξακόντισμός, ὁ, = ἐξακόντισμα, Galen.: of meteors, Arist. Mund. 4. 23.
 ἐξακοσί-αρχος, ὁ, a captain of 600 men, Polyæn. proem.
 ἐξακοσίοι, αἱ, αἶ, six hundred, Hdt. 1. 51, etc.; cf. ἐξ.
 ἐξακοσιοστός, ὁ, ὄν, the six hundredth, LXX (Gen. 7. 11).
 ἐξά-κοτυλῖαιος, α, ον, holding six cotylae, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 95.
 ἐξακουστέον, verb. Adj. one must give ear to, τι or τινός Clem. Al. 733 i.—in Grammi. one must understand (a word).
 ἐξακούω, ον, heard, audible, λόγος Dion. H. 10. 41; ᾄδω Ath. 361 E; of persons, Joseph. A. J. 4. 8, 12. Adv. -τως, Schol. Luc.
 ἐξακούω, fut. -ακούσμαι, to hear or catch a sound, esp. from a distance, give ear to, c. acc. rei, κληδόνος βοήν Aesch. Eum. 397; αὐτὸ τὰδ' ἐξήκουσ' ὑπο Soph. El. 553; c. part., οἷος [κακοῖς].. ἐξήκουσας ἐναίοντά με Soph. Ph. 472; absol., λόγῳ μὴ ἐξήκουσ', ὅπαπα δ' οὐ μάλα lb. 676—also, c. gen. pers., τῶν ῥητόρων ἐν ἐξακούῳ Ar. Thesm. 293, cf. Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 3; c. gen. rei, Plut. Fab. 6:—Pass. to be audible, Arist. Probl. 11. 19, Diog. L. 8. 2.
 ἐξακριβάζω, later form of sq., Joseph. A. J. 19. 7, 4:—Med., LXX.
 ἐξακριβῶ, to make exact, precise, or accurate, ἐξ. λόγον to make a distinct or precise statement, Soph. Tr. 426; ἐξ. τι ἐπὶ πλείον to labour after too great exactness, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, 8, cf. 12, 7; ἐκαστα.. ἐξακριβούσιν ἀπὸ μὲθ' ἡδονῆς ἐνεργούντες make their action most perfect and complete, Ib. 10. 5, 2:—Med., ἐξακριβώσονται σοι λόγῳ shall describe it exactly, Philostr. Jun. 880:—Pass., Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 15, Theophr. H. P. 9. 16, 6. II. intr. to speak accurately, ὑπὲρ τινος Arist. Eth. N. 1. 4; περὶ τινος Polyb. 2. 56, 4:—to recur at exact intervals, Arist. H. A. 7. 3, 4.
 ἐξακριβῶσις, εως, ἡ, strict observance, τοῦ νόμου Joseph. A. J. 17. 2, 4. ἐξακριβῶ, ἐξ. αἰθέρα to skim the upper air, Eur. Or. 275.
 ἐξακτέον, verb. Adj. (ἐξάγω 1. 2) one must put out of the way, kill, αὐτόν M. Ant. 3. 1. 2. (ἐξάγω 1. 1. b) one must march out, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 18.
 ἐξά-κυκλος, ον, six-wheeled, Hipp. Aër. 291.
 ἐξά-κωλος, ον, of six members or verses, Schol. Ar. Ach. 836.
 ἐξάλαω, to blind utterly, υἱὸν φίλον ἐξάλασας Od. 11. 103., 13. 343; also, ὀφθαλμὸν.., τὸν ἀνὴρ καὶ ἐξάλασεν he put it quite out.., Od. 9. 453, 504:—to make blind and useless, ὕλον δέμας Opp. C. 3. 228.
 ἐξάλαπάω, fut. ξω, to sack, storm, πόλιν, πολιοῦθρον Il. 1. 129, etc.:—also, to empty a city of its inhabitants, clear it out, so as to plant new settlers in it, μίαν πόλιν ἐξαλαπάσας Od. 4. 176: generally, to destroy utterly, τείχος, νῆας Il. 13. 813., 20. 30: metaph., ἀλλά με νύσος ἐξαλάπαξε Theocr. 2. 85.—Ep. word, used by Xen. An. 7. 1, 29.
 ἐξάλεινω, = ἐξαλείβομαι, Opp. H. 5. 398.
 ἐξαλείπτειν, verb. Adj. one must wipe out, τοὺς νόμους Lys. 104. 4.
 ἐξαλείπτῃς, ον, ὁ, an anointer, Galen.
 ἐξαλειπτικός, ὁ, ὄν, fit for obliterating, τινος Sext. Emp. M. P. 373.
 ἐξαλείπτρον, τό, an unguent-box, Ar. Ach. 1063, Antiph. Τριταγ. 2.
 ἐξάλειψω: fut. ψω: pf. pass. ἐξήλμμαι, Att. ἐξαλήμμαι: subj. aor. 2 pass. ἐξαλήψῃ Plat. Phaedr. 258 B (Bekk. from the best MSS.). To plaster or wash over, [τὸ σῶμα] ἐξαλήφοντο γύψῳ they whitened their body with gypsum, Hdt. 7. 69; ἡ ἐτυχε.. οὐκ ἐξαλημιμένον τὸ τεῖχος where it was not whitewashed, Thuc. 3. 20. II. to wipe out, obliterate, ἐξαλειφθεὶς ὡς ἀγαλμα Eur. Hel. 262; πάντα τὰ πρόσθεν ἐξ., as a boy wipes out a sum he has done wrong, Plat. Theat. 187 B; to cancel, ἐξάλ. ψήφισματα Andoc. 10. 30; νόμους Lys. 96. 10; ἐξαλειφόντων (sc. τὸ φελέμμα) C. 1. 76, 10:—esp. at Athens, ἐξ. τινὰ ἐκ τοῦ καταλόγου to strike his name off the roll, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 51; so, ἐξ. τινὰ Ar. Eq. 877, Dem. 1006. 21; opp. to ἐγγράφω, Ar. Pax 1181, Lysias 183. 15, etc.; to annihilate, Thuc. 3. 57. 2. metaph., like Lat. delere, to wipe out, destroy utterly, μὴ ἐξαλείψῃς σπέρμα Πελοποννησίου Aesch. Cho. 503, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1241; ὕμᾱς.. ἐκ παντὸς τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ.. ἐξαλείψαι to wipe you out of the map of Greece, Thuc. 3. 57:—of things, to wipe out of one's mind, τὸ γυνώσκειν Dem. 976. 23; and in Med., ἐξαλείψασθαι πάθος φρονεῖν to blot it out from one's mind, Eur. Hec. 590; but, ἐξαλείψασθαι τὰς ἀπογραφὰς to have one's inventory cancelled, Plat. Legg. 850 C:—Pass., ἡ Σπάρτης εὐδομονίῃ οὐκ ἐξηλείφεται Hdt. 7. 220; τιμὰς μὴ ἐξαλειφθῆναι Aesch. Theb. 15.
 ἐξάλευψις, εως, ἡ, a blotting out, destruction, LXX (Mic. 7. 11, al.).
 ἐξάλεομαι, Imp. Do beware of, avoid, escape, ἐκ τ' ἀλέοντο Il. 18. 586; mostly in Ep. inf. aor. 1, Διδὸς νόον ἐξαλέομαι Hes. Op. 105, 756, 800, Ar. Eq. 1080; also c. gen., Ap. Rh. 2. 319; pres. ἐξαλέονται Q. Sm. 2. 385.—Ep. word, cf. sq.
 ἐξάλευσαι, = foreg., ὥς ἀν.. μῆνν.. ἐξαλευσώμαι θεᾶς (aor. subj.) Soph. Aj. 656.
 ἐξάλινω, of which we find only part. aor. ἐξαλίσας [Ἔ], pf. ἐξήλκα:—to roll out or thoroughly, ἀπαγε τὸν ἵππον ἐξαλίσας οἶκαδε take him away when you have given him a good roll on the δινυθήρα Ar. Nub. 32 (cf. Xen. Oec. 11, 18); to which Strepsiadæ retorts, ἐξήλκας ἐμέ γ' ἐκ τῶν ἐμῶν you have rolled me out of house and home, Ar. Nub. 33. For the form, v. sub ἀλινω.
 ἐξάλιπτῃς, f. l. for ἐξαλείπτῃς, q. v.
 ἐξάλιστρα, ἡ, = ἀλινθήρα, Poll. 1. 183, Hesych.
 ἐξαλλάξῃς, ἡ, a complete change, alternation, τῶν ἐπιθώτων νομῶν Plat. Phaedr. 265 A; ἐξ. εἰς ἕτερον γένος a degenerating, Theophr. C. P. 4. 4, 5; τῶν κρεῶν ἐξ. variety, Ath. 25 E. 2. ἐξαλλαγαὶ τῶν ὀνομάτων variations in the use of nouns, Arist. Poët. 22, 8: cf. ἐξαλλάσσω 1. 2.
 ἐξαλλάγμα, τό, a recreation, Anaxandr. Θησ. 2; cf. ἐξαλλάσσω 4.
 ἐξαλλάξῃς, εως, ἡ, = ἐξαλλαγή, Strabo 60.
 ἐξαλλάσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ξω. To change utterly or quite, strengthd. for ἀλλάσσω, ἐσθῆτα Eur. Hel. 1297; αὐτὸν ἀλλ'.. ἀλλοτ' ἐξαλλάσσει

Pind. 1. 3. 30; ἐξ. γένος εἰς ἕτερον, i. e. to degenerate, Theophr. H. P. 8. 8, 3; ἐξ. τι πρὸς τι lb. 4. 4, 14:—Med., κακοῖσιν ὅστις μὴδὲν ἐξαλλάσσει who sees no change take place in his miseries, Soph. Aj. 474; ἐξ. τί τινος to exchange one thing for another, Diod. Excerpt. 558. 2. in Rhet. and poetry, to vary common words and phrases ἐξ. τὸ ἐιωθὸν Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 3, cf. 3, 2, 2; ἐξ. τὸ ἰδιωτικὸν to vary the common idiom, Id. Poët. 22, 3; ἐξηλλαγμένον ὄνομα a noun varied in this way, Ib. 21, 20; cf. ἐξαλλαγή. 3. c. acc. loci, to withdraw from, leave, Εὐρώπῃ Eur. I. T. 135. II. ἐξαλλάσσειν τί τινος to withdraw or remove from, τὴν γύμνασιν ἐξαλλ. τῶν ἐναντίων Thuc. 5. 71; and in Pass., ἐξηλλαγμένους τινός different from, Isocr. 172 A. 2. intr. to change from, τῆς ἀρχαίας μορφῆς Arist. G. A. 4. 1, 36; μικρόν ἐξ. to depart but little from a thing, Id. Poët. 5, 8; ἐξ. ἀπὸ τῆς νεῆς Philostr. 666; ἐς ἀνδρας Id. 118:—absol., ἐξαλλάσσουσα χάρις unusui, rare grace, Eur. I. A. 565. 3. to turn another way, to move back and forward, κεραιᾶ Eur. Tro. 200; ἐξ. δρόμον to change one's course, Xen. Cyn. 10, 7; ποῖαν ἐξαλλάξω; which other way shall I take? Eur. Hec. 1061; cf. ἐξαμβιβῶ. 4. = τέρπω, to make a change, and so to amuse, Menand. Incert. 205; cf. ἐξαλλάγμα, and v. Sturz Dial. Mac. p. 39.
 ἐξαλλοοῦμαι, Pass. to change utterly, πρὸς τὸ χεῖρον Theophr. C. P. 2. 15, 2.
 ἐξάλλομαι, fut. -ἀλοῦμαι, Dep.:—to leap out of or forth from, ἐξάλλεται αἰλῆς, of a lion, Il. 5. 142; elsewhere used by Hom. only in part. aor. ἐξάλμενος, absol., 15. 571; c. gen., προμάχων ἐξάλμενος, τῶν ἄλλων ἐξ. springing out from the midst of.., 17. 342., 23. 299 (not in Od.); ἐξάλατο ναῦς (Dor. for ἐξήλατο νηὺς) Theocr. 17. 100; ἐξ. κατὰ τοῦ τεύχους to leap down off.., Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 6:—absol. to jump off, hop off, Ar. Vesp. 130; ὦ δαίμον, ἐν' ἐξήλκον; to what point didst thou leap forth, i. e. to what misery hast thou come? Soph. O. T. 1311; of fish, to leap out of the water, Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 11, cf. 4. 4, 8. 2. to start from its socket, be dislocated, of limbs, ἐξ. ἐξαλιν Hipp. Art. 811; also of a broken bone, Plut. 2. 341 B; of wheels, to start from the axle, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 32. II. to leap up, Id. An. 7. 3, 33; of horses, to rear, Id. Cyr. 7. 1, 27:—ἐξάλλετο γαστήρ, in Call. Cer. 88, seems to be corrupt, v. Blomf. 2. metaph., ἐξ. πρὸς τι to fly off to, have recourse to, Plut. 2. 382 D.
 ἐξάλλος, ον, quite different, ἐσθῆτες Polyb. 6. 7, 7; τὰ ἐξάλλα the strange varieties, Plut. 2. 329 F. Adv. -ως, Polyb. 32. 25, 7.
 ἐξαλλοτριῶ, to export, Strabo 215. II. to alienate, τοὺς πολ-
 λούς πρὸς τοὺς ἀρίστους Sext. Emp. M. 2. 41.
 ἐξαίμα, τό, (ἐξάλλομαι) a leap in the air, Zonar.
 ἐξαίλιος, ὁ, = ἐξαίσις, Antyll. ap. Oribas 121 Matth.
 ἐξαίλος, ον, (ἀλς) out of the sea, opp. to ὕφαλος, ἐξαίλος τὸ ἀκάφος ἀνασπᾶν Luc. Amor. 8; ἐξ. αἰσιν Opp. H. 2. 593; πληγῇ ἐξ. a blow on a ship's hull above water, Polyb. 16. 3, 8; τὰ ἐξαίλα τῆς νεῆς Luc. Jur. Tr. 49. 2. far from the sea, of places, Strabo 819.
 ἐξαίσις, εως, ἡ, a leaping out or up for exercise, Arctae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 2. II. dislocation, displacement, Hipp. Art. 811; cf. ἐξάλλομαι.
 ἐξάίσκομαι, fut. ὕω: aor. ἐξήλκυα:—like ἐξαίλομαι, to flee from, c. acc., Eur. El. 219, Hipp. 673; absol. to escape, Aesch. Eum. 111, Eur. Hec. 1194:—c. gen., Opp. H. 3. 104. Cf. also ἐξαλεύομαι.
 ἐξάλω, = ἐξαλέομαι, h. Hom. 6. 51.
 ἐξάμαρτάνω, fut. ἥσομαι (ἥσω Hipp. 398. med.). To err from the mark, fail, c. part., ἐξ. παῖων Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 16: absol. to miss one's aim, Soph. Ph. 95; opp. to κατορθοῖν, Isocr. 154 C. 2. to err, do wrong, sin, absol., Aesch. Pr. 1039, Soph., etc.; opp. to εὖ ποιεῖν, Lys. 172. 36; ἐς τῶνα Hdt. 1. 108, Aesch. Pr. 945, Plat., etc.; περί τινα Isocr. 63 E, 193 D; ἐν τινι in a thing, Plat. Rep. 336 E; περί τι Xen. An. 5. 7, 33; c. part., ἐξ. διατρίβων Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 56; c. acc. cogn., ἐξ. τι to commit a fault, Hdt. 3. 145, Soph. Ph. 1012, etc. II. in Pass. to be mismanaged, ἡ ἐξάμαρτανόμενη πράξις Plat. Prot. 357 D; ἐξημαρτήθη τὰ νοσήματα Xen. Eq. 4, 2; πολιτεία ἐξημαρτημένη (Fr. maniqués), Arist. Pol. 4. 2, 3.
 ἐξάμαρτία, ἡ, an error, transgression, Soph. Ant. 558, Themist. 362 C.
 ἐξάμαρτόω, to obscure utterly, Hipp. 380. 52, Eur. Phaët. 2. 64.
 ἐξάμαρτωσις, εως, ἡ, a wearing out, Plut. 2. 434 B.
 ἐξαμάω, to mow or reap out, to finish mowing or reaping, ἐξαμά θέρος Aesch. Pers. 822, cf. Ag. 1655, Eur. Bacch. 1316; σπείραν.. κάσῃων ἀπᾶς sowing and reaping, Soph. Tr. 33:—metaph., τάντερ ἐξαμάσῃω will tear them out, Ar. Lys. 367; and in Med., τὰ σπλάγχχ' ἐφασκεν ἐφαρμῆσθαι Eur. Cycl. 236:—Pass., γένους ἀπαντος ρίζαν ἐξημημένους (part. pf.) having all the race cut off root and branch, Soph. Aj. 1178. Only poet. [On the quantity, v. ὁμάω].
 ἐξαμβιλόμαι, Pass. to miscarry, Hipp. 600. 36.
 ἐξαμβιλόσκω, = sq., Ael. ap. Suid., Hesych.
 ἐξαμβλῶ, to make to miscarry, νηδὺν ἐξαμβλοῦμεν Eur. Andr. 356:—in Pass. of persons, to miscarry, Ael. ap. Suid., etc. 2. to make abortive, metaph., φροντιδ' ἐξήμβλωκας you have made my wit abortive, Ar. Nub. 137; to which Strepsiadæ retorts, εἰπέ μοι τὸ πρᾶγμα τοῦτ' ἐμ-
 βλωμένον your abortive thought, Ib. 139, cf. Plat. Theat. 150 E; so, ὁ πυρὸς ἐξαμβλοσμένος Theophr. C. P. 4. 5, 3; ἰσχύς ἐξαμβλοῦται Plut. 2. 2 F. II. intr. to prove abortive, Ael. N. A. 2. 25:—impers., ἐξαμβλοῖ a miscarriage follows, Arist. H. A. 6. 23. 5.
 ἐξαμβλύνω, to bluntness, weaken, Diosc. 1. 88, Plut. Fab. 23.
 ἐξαμβλωμα, τό, an abortion, Artemid. 1. 51.
 ἐξαμβλωσις, εως, ἡ, a miscarriage, Hipp. 33. 17.
 ἐξαμβλώσκω, = ἐξαμβλάω, Diosc. 2. 196:—ἐξαμβλώττω, Ib. 194.
 ἐξαμβρῖσαι, v. ἐναναβρῖναι.
 ἐξαμβρῖω, fut. ψω, to exchange, alter, σαρκὸς ἐξαμβρῖσαι τρέμον having put away fear from one, Eur. Bacch. 607; ἄλλην ἄλλοτε χράν

Plut. 2. 590 C:—Med. to exchange places with, i. e. take the place of, ἔργου δ' ἔργον ἐξημείβετο one labour came hard upon another, Eur. Hel. 1533; so intr. in Act., φόνου φόνος ἐξαμείβαν Id. Or. 816.

II. of Place, to change one for another, pass over, c. acc., Aesch. Pers. 130, Eur. Phoen. 131; so, ἐξ. τι εἰς τι to pass through one country into another, Xen. Ages. 2, 2: absol. to withdraw, depart, Eur. Or. 272; so in Med. to pass, διά τινας Id. Fr. 781. 41, cf. Anth. Plan. 4. 255.

III. in Med. to requite, repay, only in Aesch. Pr. 223, ἐξ. τινα ποινῆς, where ἀντημείφατο is a v. l. and received by Blomf.—Cf. αμείβω.

ἐξάμειψις, *ews*, *h*, alternation, Plut. 2. 426 D.
ἐξάμειγω, fut. *ω*, to milk out, suck out, γάλα Aesch. Cho. 898.

II. to press out, πλήρωμα τυρῶν Eur. Cycl. 209.

ἐξάμελῶ, to be utterly careless of, τινας Hdt. 1. 97:—absol. to shew no care, be negligent, ἐπὶ τῶν γυναικῶν Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 6:—Pass. impers., ἐξημέληται περὶ τῶν τοιούτων no care is taken . . , Id. Eth. N. 10. 9, 13; also personal, ἐξαμελουμένων [τῶν παιδῶν] being uncared for, Ib. 14, cf. Plut. Camill. 18.

ἐξάμερις, *h*, division into six parts, Stob. Ecl. 2. 46.

ἐξά-μερῆς, *es*, in six parts, of the hexameter, Orph. ap. Longin. Fr. 3. 7.
ἐξά-μετρος [ᾶ], *ov*, of six metres, ἐν ἐξ. τόνῳ in hexameter measure, Hdt. 1. 47; ἐν ἔπεισι ἐξ. Id. 7. 220, cf. Plat. Legg. 810 D; ἐξάμετρα (sub. ἔπη) Arist. Rhet. 3. 1, 9, al.

ἐξά-μηναιος, *a*, *ov*, = sq., Apollod. 3. 4, 3.

ἐξά-μηνος [ᾶ], *ov*, of, lasting six months, ἀρχαί Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 1., 5. 8; ἀνοχαί Polyb. 21. 3, 11:—as Subst., ἐξάμ. (sc. χρόνος), *δ*, a half-year, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 9; ἐξαμήνου σίτος a half-year's supply, Ib.; ἐξαμήνου, absol., for six months, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 22;—also, *h* ἐξάμ. (sc. ὥρη), Hdt. 4. 25.

2. six months old, υἱὲς Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 12.

ἐξαμυχήνῳ, to get out of a difficulty, τινας Eur. Heracl. 495.

ἐξαμύλλασμαι, fut. ἥσομαι; aor. part. ἐξαμύλλασμενος and -ηθείς Eur. Hel. 1471, 387: 2 sing. pf. ἐξαμύλλασαι Id. Fr. 764: Dep. To struggle vehemently, c. acc. cogn., τὰς τετρίπλους Οἰνομάω . . αἰμίλλας ἐξαμύλληθεις having contested the chariot-race with him, Eur. Hel. 387.

II. to drive out of, ἐξαμύλλωνται σε γῆς Eur. Or. 431: to drive out of his wits, τινα φόβῳ Ib. 38.

III. aor. 1 in pass. sense, to be rooted out of the Cyclops' eye, Eur. Cycl. 628.

ἐξαμμα, τό, (ἐξάπτω) a handle, Lat. ansa, Themist. 166 A.

II. ἐξαμμα πυρός, a kindling, burning, Plut. 2. 958 E.

ἐξα-μναίος, *a*, *ov*, and ἐξά-μνους, *ov*, worth or weighing six minae, Eust. 1878. 57.

ἐξά-μορος [ᾶ], *ov*, for ἐξάμοιρος, one-sixth, Nic. Th. 549.

ἐξαμπρέω, to haul out, Ar. Lys. 289.

ἐξαμύνομαι [ῶ], Med. to ward off from oneself, drive away, νόσους Aesch. Fr. 483; αἰθὼν θεοῦ Eur. Supp. 208; τινα Id. Or. 269:—Act. in Themist. 284 B.

ἐξάμυστιζέω, to drink off at a draught, Plat. Com. Incert. 9.

ἐξαμφοτερίζω, fut. Att. *ω*, to make ambiguous, ἐξημφοτέρικε τὸν λόγον has put the question so that two opposite answers can be given to it, Plat. Euthyd. 300 D, v. Ruhnk. Tim.

ἐξάν, Dor. for ἐξῆς.

ἐξαναβαίνω, fut. *ω*, βήσομαι, to get to the top of, Artemid. 2. 28; ἀτραπον ἐξανάβα Epigr. Gr. 782.

ἐξαναβρῶν, to gush forth:—in Aesch. Eum. 925 (for ἐξαμβρῶσαι, a vox nihili) Pauw read τυχὰς ὑπομίμους γαῖας ἐξαμβρῶσαι, to cause happiness to spring forth from the earth: Dind. suggests ἐξαμβροῖαι (v. *βρόχω).

ἐξαναγεννάομαι, Pass. to be born again, Julian. Ep. 42.

ἐξαναγεννώσκει, to read through, Plut. Cato Mi. 68, Cic. 27, etc.

ἐξαναγκάζω, fut. *ω*, to force or compel utterly, τινα ποιεῖν τι Soph. El. 620, Eur., etc.; with the inf. omitted, Soph. O. C. 603, Ar. Av. 377; and in Pass., Hdt. 2. 3.

II. to drive away, τὴν ἀργίαν πλῆρη γαῖας Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 16.

ἐξανάγω, fut. *ω*, to bring out of or up from, ἐξάν. τινα Ἄιδου μυχῶν Eur. Heracl. 218:—Pass. to put out to sea, set sail, of persons, Hdt. 6. 98, al., Soph. Ph. 571, Thuc. 2. 25, etc.; of ships, Hdt. 7. 194.

ἐξαναδείκνυμι, to shew forth, declare, ἀρετὴν κρήνης . . ἐξανδείκεν Epigr. Gr. 1070.

ἐξαναδύομαι, Dep. with aor. 2 act. ἐξανέδυν, to rise out of, emerge from, as a diver from the water, c. gen., ἄλδος, κύματος ἐξαναδύς Od. 4. 405, 5. 438; δφ' ὕδατος Batr. 133; γενέσθω ἐξ. to arise from, emerge from, Plat. Rep. 525 B.

2. to escape from, c. gen., Theogn. 1124; ἐξαναδύεσθαι μάχης Plut. Sert. 12: also c. acc., λόχον Orac. ap. Paus. 4. 12, 4.

ἐξαναζέω, to boil up with, c. acc. cogn., μεταφ., τοιοῦδε . . ἐξαναζέσει χόλον will let such fury boil forth, Aesch. Pr. 370.

ἐξαναίρω, to take out of, πυρός h. Hom. Cer. 255, cf. Ap. Rh. 3. 867:—Med., ἡ καὶ σφ' Ἀθάνα γῆθεν ἐξανέλειτο Eur. Ion 269.

ἐξαναοσθητέω, to be utterly without feeling, Porphyry. Abstin. 1. 39.

ἐξανακάλυπτο, to uncover, Schol. Ar. Nub. 3, in Med.

ἐξανακολυμβάω, to rise again after diving, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 26.

ἐξανακροῖομαι, Med. to retreat out of a place by backing water, τῆσι λοιπῇσι [νῆσσι] . . ἐξανακρουσάμενοι Hdt. 6. 115; cf. ἀνακροῦν.

ἐξανακτίσω, to rebuild, πόλιν Tzetz. Hist. 13. 7.

ἐξαναλίσσω, fut. *ω*, to spend: pf. pass. ἐξανήλωμαι. To spend entirely, of money, τὰ ἴδια ἐξ. Plut. Pomp. 20:—Pass., τὰ ἀλλότρι' . . ἐξανήλωται Plat. Com. Fa. 3; τὰ παρ' ἐμοῦ ἐξανηλωμένα Dem. 1211. 6.

2. to exhaust, ἐξανήλωσεν ὁ ἥλιος [τὸ ὑγρόν] Theophr. Vent. 15, etc.; ἐξ. δύναμιν ἐν τινι Plut. Cato Mi. 20:—Pass. to be used up, exhausted, Arist. G. A. 3. 1, 17; πόνος ἐξανήλωχθι Babr. 95. 44.

3. to destroy utterly, ἐξαναλώσθαι γένος Aesch. Ag. 678:—Pass., ἐξανήλονται δι' οἷ τ' ἴδιοι πάντες οἴκοι καὶ τὰ κοινὰ Dem. 174. 13, Aeschin. 68. 19: cf. δαπανᾶν.

ἐξαναλύω, fut. *ω*, to set quite free, ἀνδρα . . θανάτοιο ἐυσχεῖος ἐξανα-

λύσαι Il. 16. 442., 22. 180; Μοῖρᾶν μίτον ἐξ. C. I. 6206:—Pass. to melt away, Philo 2. 620.

ἐξανάλωσις, *ews*, *h*, entire consumption, τῆς δυνάμεως Plut. Marc. 24.

ἐξαναδοῖμαι, Med. to renew, Strabo 625.

ἐξαναπείθω, to win over, Hermesiau. 5. 8; but v. Herm. Opusc. 4. 241.

ἐξαναπληρῶ, to supply, replace, Dem. 1229. fin.:—Pass. to grow again, of the bark of trees, Theophr. H. P. 3. 17, 1.

ἐξαναπνέω, to recover breath, Plat. Phaedr. 254 C, Soph. 231 C.

ἐξανάπτω, fut. *ω*, to hang from or by, τί τινας Eur. I. T. 1351, cf. 1408:—Med. to attach to oneself, δύσκειαν Id. Or. 829.

II. to rekindle, πυρὸν λόγοις Anth. P. 5. 1, cf. Plut. 2. 752 A.

ἐξαναρπάζω, to snatch away, Eur. Hel. 1561, 1565, I. A. 75.

ἐξανασπάω, fut. *ω*, to tear away from, ἐκ βάθρων Hdt. 5. 85; βάθρων Eur. Phoen. 1132: to tear up from, χθονός Id. Bacch. 1110.

ἐξαναστάσις, *ews*, *h*, a removal, expulsion, Polyb. 2. 21, 9, etc.: intr. an emigration, Strabo 102.

II. intr. also, a rising from bed to go to stool, Hipp. Progn. 40.

2. *h* ἐξ. ἐκ τῶν νεκρῶν resurrection from the dead, Ep. Phil. 3. 11.

ἐξαναστέφω, strengthd. for ἀναστέφω, Eur. Bacch. 1055.

ἐξαναστρέφω, to turn upside down, Soph. Fr. 767; c. gen. loci, to hurl headlong from . . δαιμόνων ἰδρύματα . . ἐξανέστραπται βάθρων Aesch. Pers. 812.

ἐξαναστροφά, Adv. turned right about, Eccl.

ἐξανατένω, to bend earnestly, πρὸς τι Nicet. Eug. 8. 130.

ἐξανατέλλω, to make spring up from, πόλιν χθονός Ar. Rh. 4. 1423; metaph., θόρυβον ἐκ κεφαλῆς Teleclid. Incert. 6.

2. intr. to spring up from, χθονός Emped. 321, Mosch. 2. 58.

ἐξαναφαίνω, to bring up and shew, Orph. Arg. 1354, Manetho 2. 153.

ἐξαναφανδόν, Adv. all openly, ἐρέω δέ τοι ἐξαναφανδόν Od. 20. 48.

ἐξαναφέρω, fut. *ω*, to bear up out of the water, Arist. Fr. 209, cf. Plut. Pyrrh. 15, etc.; and (sub. ἐάντων) to emerge, Id. 2. 147 C:—ἐξάν. λόγους τύπον to exhibit the form of a spear, Ib. 563 A.

II. intr. to recover from an illness, πρὸς τι Id. Otho 9; absol., Id. 2. 446 B.

ἐξαναφύομαι, Pass. c. aor. 2 act., to grow up from, γαῖης Orph. π. σεῖσμον 36.

ἐξαναχωρέω, to go out of the way, withdraw, retreat, ἐπὶ or πρὸς τόπον Hdt. 1. 207., 5. 101; ἀπό . . Id. 4. 196.

II. c. acc., ἐξαναχωρεῖ τὰ εἰρημένα sought to evade his words, Thuc. 4. 28.

ἐξανδραποδίζω, Hdt. 6. 94, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 15, but mostly in Med.

ἐξανδραποδίζομαι, Hdt., etc. To reduce to utter slavery, Ἀθήνας Hdt. 6. 94; τοὺς Τεγεάτας Id. 1. 66, etc.; so in Andoc. 32. 6, Xen., etc.; τῶν τεχνεωτῶν ἐξανδ. τοὺς βίους to confiscate the substance of the deceased, Polyb. 32. 21, 11:—cf. ἀνδραποδίζω. The Att. fut. ἐξανδραποδισάμην, Ion. -εύμαι, which is mostly trans., (as in Hdt. 1. 66) takes a pass. sense in 6. 9: so aor. 1 ἐξηνδραποδίσθη Ib. 108, Dem. 1207. 18; pf. part. ἐξηνδραποδισμένος Luc. Calumn. 19.

ἐξανδραποδίστις, *ews*, *h*, a selling for slaves, Hdt. 3. 140.

ἐξανδραποδισμός, *δ*, = foreg., Polyb. 6. 49, 1.

ἐξανδρόομαι, Pass. to come to man's years, ἐξηνδρωμένος Hdt. 2. 64; ἐξανδρωμένος Eur. Phoen. 32, Ar. Eq. 1241.

II. λόχος δ' ὀδόντων ὅπως ἐξηνδρωμένος the host having grown to men from teeth, Eur. Supp. 725.

ἐξανεγείρω, to excite, Eur. H. F. 1069, as Herm. for ἐξεγ-.

ἐξανεμῶ, to rise and go out, Ar. Rh. 2. 459; αἰγὴ ὕδατος ἐξανιούσα being reflected from . . Id. 3. 757; ἐξ. οὐρανοῦ to go up the sky, of stars, Theocr. 22. 8.

II. to come back from, ἀγρῆς h. Hom. Pan 15.

ἐξανεμίζω, strengthd. for ἀνεμίζω, Schol. Il. 20. 440.

ἐξάνεμω, to blow out with wind, inflate: Pass. to be inflated, Hipp. 603. 11: to be filled with wind, of the female failing to conceive, of mares, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 1, cf. 10. 3, 14, Ael. N. A. 4. 6, Virg. G. 3. 273 sq.; and prob. a physical allusion is intended in Eur. Hel. 32, ἐξηνέμωσα τὰμ' Ἀλεξάνδρῳ λέχη:—metaph., μαρία ἐξηνέμωθην I was puffed up, Id. And. 938.

II. in Pass., of corn, to be shaken by wind, Theophr. H. P. 8. 10, 3: of hair, to float in the wind, Apollod. 1. 6, 3.

III. metaph. to excite, εἰς δρόμον ἐξ. τινα Ael. N. A. 13, 11:—Pass., τὴν διανοίαν ἐξηνέμωθην Ib. 15. 29.

ἐξανέρχομαι, to come forth from, γῆς Eur. Tro. 748.

ἐξανευρίσκω, to find out, invent, Soph. Ph. 991.

ἐξάνεχω, fut. *ω*, to hold up from: but mostly intr. to jut out from, stand up upon, γαῖης Ar. Rh. 2. 370; τύμβου Theocr. 22. 207.

II. Med., (impf. and aor. with double augm. ἐξηνεχόμεν, ἐξηνεσχόμεν, cf. ἀνέχω), to bear up against, endure, suffer, with part., οὐ λόγον ἀχάιστ' ἔμελλ' ἐξανασχόμεν κλών Soph. O. C. 1174, cf. Phil. 1355, Eur. Alc. 952; οὐ γὰρ ἐξηνέσχετο ἰδών Ar. Pax 702; οὐ . . ταῦτα παῖδας ἐξανέζεται πάσχοντας Eur. Med. 74, cf. Andr. 201; ταῦτα δύναντ' . . ἐξηνέσχετο that these things should be decreed, Id. Heracl. 967.

ἐξάνεψιαι, *oi*, children of ἀνεψιοί, second cousins, Polyb. ap. Ath. 440 F; ἐξάνεψιαι Menand. Incert. 406. Cf. ἐξάδελφος.

ἐξανέω, to put out flowers, γῇ ἐξανθεύσα Xen. Cyn. 5. 5: to bloom, of flowers, Theophr. H. P. 4. 7, 2; of the growth of hair, ἐξ. ἡ τῆς ἡβης τριχῶσις Arist. G. A. 1. 20, 14:—c. acc. cogn., ἐξ. ποικίλα to put forth varied flowers, Luc. Pisc. 6; ἐξ. φλόγα, σφήκας, etc., Plut. Alex. 35, etc.

2. metaph. to burst forth from the surface, like an efflorescence, ὥσθ' αἱματηρὸν πέλαγος ἐξανθεῖν ἄλως Eur. I. T. 300; ὕβρις γὰρ ἐξανθεῖσ' ἐκάρπωσε στάχυν ἀπὸς bursting into flower, breaking out, Aesch. Pers. 821; ἐξ. ταύτης τῆς ὑπολήψεως ἐξηνέσθηεν ἡ δόξα Arist. Metaph. 3. 5, 18; κακία Plut. Thes. 6.

3. of ulcers, to break out, Hipp. 6. 4; ἐξ. λεύκη Arist. Color. 6, 3; also of the skin, τὸ ἐξωθεν σῶμα . . φλυκταίναις καὶ ἔκκεισιν ἐξηνθήκεις breaking out with boils and

ulcers, Thuc. 2. 49, cf. Luc. D. Mort. 20. 4; πέφυκεν ἡ ἀνδρεία τελευτῶσα ἐξανθεῖν *manias* Plat. Polit. 310 D; τὸ ἔδοφας σκόλοφι ἐξηγήθηκε Luc. V. H. 2. 30. II. *to be past its bloom, lose its bloom*, Plat. Polit. 272 D; of colours, Plut. 2. 287 D; of wine, Ib. 692 C. ἐξάνθημα, τό, *an efflorescence, eruption, pustule*, Hipp. Aph. 1256, Epid. 1. 946, etc. (not ἐξάνθημα as commonly printed). ἐξανθήσις, εὼς, ἡ, *efflorescence, eruption*, Hipp. Aph. 1248: *growth of young hair*, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 972, etc. II. *a withering, fading*, Theophr. C. P. 6. 15, 2. ἐξανθίζω, *to deck as with flowers, point in various colours*, γυναικες . . αἱ καθήμεναι ἐξανθισμέναι Ar. Lys. 43 (where ἐξανθισμέναι is the better reading; so also in Philem. Στρατ. 1. 6, ἀνωθεν ἐξανθισμένον (of a fish) is prob. to be restored for ἐξηθ- cf. ξανθίζω); παντοῖα κομμητικῇ . . ἐξανθισμένη Heliod. 7. 19. II. Med. *to gather flowers*, Plut. 2. 661 F. ἐξάνθημα, -ισμός, f. ll. for ἐξάνθημα, -ησις. ἐξανθιστόν, verb. Adj. *one must deck with bright colours*, Clem. Al. 237. ἐξανθράκω, fut. ὥσω, *to burn to ashes*, Ion ap. E. M. 392. 11. ἐξανθρωπίζω, *to humanise, bring down to men*, ὁ ἐξανθρωπιστὰς φιλοσοφίαν καὶ τὰ θεῖα (sc. Socrates), Plut. 2. 360 A, cf. 582 B; ξέ, τὸ θεῖον Greg. Nyss. 2. 534:—Pass., μὴ ἐξανθρωπισθείητε, of the Emperors, Synes. 14 D. II. of things, in Pass., αἰτία ἐξηθρωπισμένα adapted for man's use, Hipp. 259. 16. ἐξάνθρωπος, *ov, inhuman, degraded*, Eust. Opusc. 63. 44. II. act. *making furious, maddening*, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 6. ἐξανήμι: Ion. impf. ἐξανέσκον Ap. Rh. 4. 622: fut. ἐξανήσω, also -ήσομαι Eur. Andr. 718. *To send forth, let loose*, ἐξήρατον αὐτμὴν ἐξανείσαι Il. 8. 471; κρήνην ἐξανήκ' εἰνον θεὸς Eur. Bacch. 707; ξέ, αἶμα *to make it spout forth*, Id. I. T. 1460; ἀπὸ σφῶν ἐξανήκα I have sent forth curses against you, Soph. O. C. 1375. b. c. gen. *to send forth from, tis as παλίας ἐξανήκε γαστρός*; Pind. P. 4. 176, cf. Eur. Phoen. 670; θύρσους ἐξανείσαι χερῶν Id. Bacch. 762; νύμμη ὕσσαν μῆκ' ἐξανείετε Id. H. F. 625. 2. *to let go*, Eur. I. A. 372; τὴν ἀρετήν ξέ, *to give it up*, Plut. Cato Ma. 11:—Pass. *to be set free from*, πόνων Hipp. 230. 14. 3. *to slacken, undo*, Eur. Andr. 718:—Pass., Plut. 2. 788 B. II. intr. *to slacken, relax*, Lat. remittere, Hipp. 227. 24; ἀνικ' ἐξαίνει . . ἀτα (so Herm. for ἐξάνισα) Soph. Ph. 705; c. gen., ὄργης ἐξαίνει κακῆς Eur. Hipp. 980. 2. *to burst forth from*, γῆς, of rivers, Ap. Rh. 4. 293; *to come forth, appear*, Arist. Mirab. 43. ἐξανίστημι, I. Causal in pres., impf., fut. and aor. 1: 1. *to raise up, τοὺς θανάτων* Soph. El. 940: *to make one rise from his seat*, Plat. Prot. 310 A: *to bid one rise from suppliant posture*, ἐγὼ δ' ἔδρας ἐκ τῆσδε . . ἐξαναστήτω Eur. Andr. 263, cf. 268: ξέ, τὴν ἐνδράν *to order the men in ambush to rise*, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 37. 2. *to make a tribe emigrate, to remove or expel*, ξέ, τινὰς ἐκ τῶν νήσων, ἐξ ἡθῶν, etc., Hdt. 1. 171, 5. 14, etc.; ἀνδρας δύμων Soph. Ant. 297; ξέ, πόλεως *to bid one depart from* . . Id. O. C. 47; also, simply, ἐξ. τινὰς Hdt. 6. 127, Thuc. 4. 98, etc.: v. inf. II. 2. 3. *to depopulate, destroy*, πόλιν Hdt. 1. 155, al., Thuc. 7. 77, al.; 'Ιάδων ποτ' ἐξαναστήσας Βάθρα Eur. Supp. 1198; 'Ελλάδα Id. Tro. 926. 4. ξέ, θηρία *to rouse them from their lair*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 20. II. intr. in Pass., with aor. 2, pf. and plqpf. act.: 1. *to starve up from one's seat*, Hdt. 3. 142, 5. 72, Soph. Fr. 278, etc.; esp. *in courtesy to one*, like Lat. assurgere, ἐξανίστασθαι τινι θάκων Xen. Hiero. 7, 7; ὕδων Id. Symp. 4, 31: *to rise to speak*, Soph. Ph. 367: *to rise from ambush, λόχους* Eur. El. 217; and without λόχων, Thuc. 3. 107: *to rise after dinner*, Plat. Rep. 328 A, etc.; from bed, λέχους Eur. El. 786; ξέ εὐνῆς Xen. Oec. 10, 8; ἐξαναστῶμεν εἰς τὴν αὐλήν *let us rise and go into* . . Plat. Prot. 311 A; εἰς περίπατον Xen. Symp. 9, 1. 2. c. gen. *to arise and depart from*, ἐμigrate from, Λακεδαιμόνους Pind. P. 4. 86, cf. Eur. Andr. 380; ἐκ τῆς γῆς τῆσδε Hdt. 4. 115:—absol. *to break up, depart*, Thuc. 7. 49, etc. 3. *to be driven out from one's home, to be forced to emigrate*, ξέ ἡθῶν ὑπὸ τινος Hdt. 1. 15, 56, al.; πρὸς δάμαρτος ἐξανίσταται ὁρόνων Aesch. Fr. 767. 4. of places, *to be depopulated, ἐξαναστῆσαι πάσης Πελοποννήσου ὑπὸ Δωριέων* Hdt. 2. 171; Τροίης ἐξανατῆθαι Βάθρα Eur. Hel. 1652, cf. Dem. 208. 12. 5. *to rise to go to stool*, v. ἐξανάστασις II. 6. *to rise from the plain*, of a mountain, Polyb. 1. 56, 4:—so of boils, *to rise*, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 13. ἐξανίσχω, = ἐξανέχω, *to rise*, of the sun, Eust. 419. 17. ἐξανόγω, *to lay open*, Ar. Ach. 391, Diod. 1. 33. ἐξανοιδέω, *to swell up from, τῆς γῆς* Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 15. ἐξανόεις, εὼς, ἡ, *an opening*, Strabo 740. ἐξανορθώω, *to set quite upright*, Eur. Alc. 1138 (v. l. for ἀννορθώας). ἐξάντης, es, (cf. κατάντης, προσάντης) *free from evil, unharmed, sound*, Hipp. 488. 39; ἐξάντη ποιεῖν τινα Plat. Phaedr. 244 E. 2. c. gen. *free from*, κακοῦ Ael. N. A. 3. 5; νόσου Com. Anon. 72. ἐξαντλέω, *to draw or pump out water*, Plat. Legg. 736 B: Pass., Arist. H. A. 6. 16, 2: v. sub ἐπαντλέω. 2. metaph. *to endure to the end*, see out, Lat. exanillare, exhaurire, ἐκείνων μείζων ξέ, πόνον Eur. Cycl. 10; τὸν αὐτὸν δαίμον' ξέ, ἐμοί Ib. 110; τὸν αὐτὸν ξέ, βίον Id. Fr. 456; βίον οἰκτρὸν ξέ, Menand. Ασπ. 5; for Eur. Supp. 838. v. Dind. 3. *to empty out*, Heliod. 1. 3; *to rob, plunder*, Luc. Timo 17: *to squander*, Alciphro 1. 21. ἐξάντλημα, τό, *a bath or fomentation*, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 12. ἐξαντλήω, verb. Adj. *one must bathe or foment*, Antyll. ap. Orib. ἐξάντισις, εὼς, ἡ, *completion*, Eust. Opusc. 278. 9. ἐξάνω, Att. -ανύτω: fut. ὥσω [ῶ]:—*to accomplish, make effectual*, Lat. conficere, Θέτιδος δ' ἐξήνωσε βουλάς Il. 8. 370; θεῶν θέσμ' ἐξήνωσε Soph. Aj. 712; ἐμέλλας ἐξήνωσεν κακὰν μοῖραν Ib. 926; τί μοι ἐξάνωσεις χρεός; Id. O. T. 156; πάθεα Eur. Ion 1066:—Med. *to accomplish*

or finish for oneself, κακῶν μήχος Id. Andr. 536; τέκνους τάφον Id. Supp. 285. 2. *to finish or dispatch*, i. e. kill, Lat. conficere, ἡ θήν σ' ἐξάνω Il. 11. 365, 20. 452; cf. Eur. H. F. 1273. 3. of Time and Distance, *to bring to an end, finish, accomplish, bioston* Soph. Tr. 1022; ἀμέραν τάνδε Eur. Med. 649; δρόμον, ἵχον, πόρον ξέ, Id. Phoen. 164, Tro. 232, 1. T. 897:—absol. (like ἀνών 1. 3), *to finish one's way* to a place, arrive at it, ἐς or ἐπὶ τόπον Hdt. 6. 139, 7. 183; also c. acc. loci, ἐξάνωσαι . . νεκρῶν πλάκα (so Vauvill. for ἐκτανύσαι) Soph. O. C. 1562; πόλον ἐξάνωσαι Eur. Or. 1685. 4. c. inf. *to manage to do, accomplish the doing*, Lat. efficere ut . . , ξέ, κρατεῖν Id. Hipp. 400. 5. Med. *to obtain, borrow*, τι παρὰ τινος Id. Bacch. 131, cf. ἀνών 1. 5. ἐξαπαίρω, *to carry away*, Philox. 2. 40. ἐξαπαίρω, strengthd. for ἀπαίρω, Julian. 349 B. ἐξά-πάλαιστος, *ov, of six hands-breadth*, Hdt. 1. 50, 2. 149. ἐξαπαλλῶσω, Att. -πτω, *to set free from, remove from*, τινὰ κακῶν, τινὰ ζῆης Eur. I. A. 1004, Hec. 1108:—Pass. *to get rid of, escape from*, κακὰ ἐξαπαλλαχθεῖς Hdt. 5. 4; ἀλυπος ἀτης ἐξαπαλλαχθήσεται Soph. El. 1002 (where ἀτης depends upon ἀλυπος); τῶν εἰρημίων ἀπαλλαγῆναι *to escape from his own words*, and Κλέωνος ἀπαλλαγῆσθαι will get rid of Cl., both in Thuc. 4. 28. ἐξαπαντάω, *to meet*, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 24. ἐξαπαρτάομαι, Pass. *to hang from or on*, Luc. V. H. 1. 9. ἐξάπατάω, Ion. impf. ἐξαπάσκον Ar. Pax 1070 (in a hexam.):—Pass., fut. -απαθήσομαι Plat. Gorg. 499 C; but -απαθήσομαι in pass. sense, Xen. An. 7. 3, 3. *To deceive or beguile thoroughly*, ἐξ τινά που . . ἐτι ἔλπεται ἐξαπαθήσειν Il. 9. 371, cf. Od. 9. 414, Pind. O. 1. 45, Hdt. 1. 153, etc.; ξέ, τινα φένας Ar. Pax 1099; ξέ, καὶ φανακί-ζων Dem. 580. 5: *to seduce a woman*, Hdt. 2. 114:—also, ξέ, τινά τι in a thing, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 19; ξέ, ἐπὶ τινι Isocr. 209 C; περὶ σαντὸν ποιεῖσθαι . . ἐφ' οἷς ἐξαπατῆς ἔλεον *to surround yourself with compassion for their swindling tricks*, Dem. 577. 25:—ξέ, τινα ὥς . . *to cheat him into believing that* . . , Xen. An. 5. 7, 6, cf. Plat. Crat. 413 D:—ξέ, νόσον *to beguile or assuage it*, Luc. Nigr. 7:—Pass., ὥς ἐξαπατηθεῖς Hdt. 9. 94; ἐνύμιον ἐξηπατήσθαι Thuc. 5. 42; ὅθρι ἐξαπατωμένην Antipho 113. 28; τὸ δειπνῶν ἐξαπατῶμενος Ar. Vesp. 60:—Med. just like Act., Plat. Crat. 439 C Stallb. ἐξάπτει, ἡ, *gross deceit*, Hes. Th. 205, Theogn. 390, Xen. An. 7. 1, 25. ἐξάπτημα, τό, strengthd. for ἀπτῆμα, E. M. 791. 32. ἐξάπατης, *ov, ὁ, a deceiver, impostor*, Hipp. 347. 9. ἐξάπατησις, εὼς, ἡ, strengthd. for ἀπάτησις, Ath. 387 E. ἐξάπατητέον, verb. Adj. from ἐξαπατάω Plat. Crito 49 E. ἐξάπτειντήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *a deceiver*, Fr. Hom. 63. ἐξάπτειντήκος, ἡ, ὅν, *calculated to deceive*, τῶν πολεμίων Xen. Eq. Mag. 4, 12, Sext. Emp. M. 2. 93. Adv. -κώς, Poll. 4. 24. ἐξάπτύλλω, Comic Dim. of ἐξαπατάω, *to cheat a little, humbug*, Ar. Ach. 657, Eq. 1144. ἐξάπφισκος, Ep. form of ἐξαπατάω, Hes. Th. 537: aor. ἐξήπφον Od. 14. 379; subj. ἐξαπφάω Od. 23. 97; part. ἐξαπφάν, -ούσα, h. Hom. Ap. 379, Ven. 38, Eur. Ion 704; Hom. also has 3 sing. opt. aor. med. ἐξαπφάσθω in act. sense, Il. 9. 376, 14. 160:—aor. 1 ἐξαπφάσσε, h. Ap. 376, Q. Sm. 1. 137, Opp. H. 3. 94. ἐξά-πιδος, *ov, six feet long*, Hdt. 2. 149, C. I. 5594. 1. 62. ἐξά-πέδος, *ov, six-footed*, Lyc. 176. ἐξαπειδών, inf. ἐξαπειδών, aor. without any pres. ἐξαφορῶ in use, *to observe from afar*, Soph. O. C. 1648. ἐξαπελαίνω, *to drive away out of*, δύμων μ' . . ξέ, Epigr. Gr. 270. ἐξά-πέλεκυς, εὼς, ὁ, ἡ, *with six axes*, ἐξ. ἀρχῆ the office of Roman Praetor, Polyb. 3. 40, 9:—ξέ, ἡγεμῶν or στρατηγός or simply ἐξαπέ-λεκυς, a Praetor, Id. 2. 24. 6, 3. 40, 11, etc. ἐξαπεύχομαι, strengthd. for ἀπεύχομαι, Tzetz. Hist. 13. 607. ἐξά-πηγυς, v. six cubits long, Hdt. 2. 138, Hipp. Art. 834, Xen. An. 5. 4, 12; cf. Lob. Phryn. 412. ἐξάπνια, later form of ἐξαπίνης, LXX (Num. 4. 20), Ev. Marc. 9. 8. ἐξαπνίανος or -αῖος, a, *ov, or os, ov, = ξαίφινδιος*, Hipp. Acut. 388, Xen. Hier. 10, 6, Polyb. 26. 6, 1, Call. Jov. 50. Adv. -ως, Hipp. Art. 808, Thuc. 3. 3, al. ἐξάπινης [ῖ], Adv., softer form for ξαίφινης, Il. 15. 325, Alcae. 27. Pind. P. 4. 487, Hdt. 1. 74, 87, Hipp. Aph. 1246; never in Trag., and rare in Att., as Ar. Pl. 336, 339, 815, Thuc. 1. 50, Nicol. Incert. 1. 6;—joined with a Subst., ἐαρ ἐξαπνίας sudden spring, Theocr. 9. 34, si vera l. ἐξαπνιον, dub. l. in Hipp. 517. 19, for ἐξαπίνης. ἐξάπλασιάζω, *to multiply by six*, E. M. 595. 15, in Pass. ἐξά-πλάσιος, a, *ov, Ion. -πλήσιος*, *ov, an, six times as large as*, τινος Hdt. 4. 81; absol. Plat. 2. 1020 A, 1028 E. —also, ἐξαπλασίων, *ov, ὁ, ἡ, Arist. Mund. 6, 18. ἐξά-πλεθρος, *ov, of six pléthra, six pléthra long*, Hdt. 2. 149. ἐξά-πλευρος, *ov, with six sides*, Plotin. 6. 3, 14. ἐξαπλή, Adv. six times, sixfold, Dion. Areop. ἐξάπλητος, ἡ, *ov, Ion. for ἐξαπλάσιος*, Hdt. ἐξά-πλως, ὅν, ὄν, contr. -πλως, ἡ, ὄν, sixfold, C. I. 2554. 65; τὰ ἐξαπλὰ the sixfold edition of the Old Testament by Origen, the Hexapla, Eus. H. E. 6. 16. ἐξαπλώω, = ἐξαπλασιάζω, Maxim. in Petav. Uranol. 338 A. ἐξαπλώω, *to unfold, roll out*, οὐρανὸν ὥσπερ δέρριν ἐξαπλώσαι Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 17; ξέ, τὴν χεῖρα Sext. Emp. M.—Pass. *to be unfolded, spread out*, εἰς τὴν γῆν Arist. Plant. 1. 6, 9; ὕπτιος ἐξήπλωτο, of one dead, Batr. 106. 2. *to unfold, explain*, Lat. explicare, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 217, etc. ἐξάπλωσις, εὼς, ἡ, *an unfolding, opening*, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 8; opp. *to πλῆσις*, Philo 1. 385. II. explanation, Erotian. prooem.*

ἐξαποβαίνω, to step out of, νῆος Od. 12. 306, Ap. Rh. 3. 199, etc.
 ἐξαποδίομαι, Dep. to chase away from, Ἀρφα .. μάχης Il. 5. 763.
 ἐξαποδύνω, to put off, εἴματα Od. 5. 372.
 Ἑξά-πολις, εὐς, ἡ, a League of six cities, of the Asiatic Dorians, Hdt. 1. 144, Schol. Ar. Pl. 385.
 ἐξάπολλυμι: fut. -ολέσω, Att. -ολῶ:—to destroy utterly, Aesch. Cho. 837, Soph. El. 888, Eur. Heracl. 950, etc. II. Pass., with pf. 2. ἐξάπολλω, aor. 2. ἐξάπολλω:—to perish utterly out of, c. gen., Ἰλίου ἐξαπολλοῦν Il. 6. 60; ἐξάπολλω δόμων κειμήλια 18. 290; ἥλιος δὲ οὐρανὸν ἐξάπολλω Od. 20. 327; σπέρμα πάσης ἐξαπολλυται χθονὸς Aesch. Ag. 528:—absol. to perish utterly, Hdt. 4. 173, Soph. Fr. 226.
 ἐξαπολογία, ἡ, title of three speeches of Antipho, a second defence, a rejoinder; but Bekker divisim ἐξ ἀπολογίας: cf. ἐκκατήγορια.
 ἐξαπνέομαι, Pass. to return out of, Il. 16. 252, 20. 212.
 ἐξαπνίζω, fut. νίψω, to wash thoroughly, πόδας Od. 19. 387.
 ἐξαποξύνω, to sharpen well, Eur. Cycl. 456.
 ἐξαποπᾶτω, strengthd. for ἀποπᾶτω, Hipp. 504. 7.
 ἐξαποπέμπω, to send quite away, Tzetz.
 ἐξαποπνέω, to breathe quite away, τὸν βίον Tzetz.
 ἐξαποπτύω, to spit quite out, Tzetz. Hist. 6. 7.
 ἐξαπορέω, strengthd. for ἀπορέω, to be in great doubt or difficulty, Polyb. 4. 34, 1:—so also in Med., 2 Ep. Cor. 4. 8; and in aor. pass., Diod. Excerpt. 507. 89, Plut. Alc. 5; ἐξαπορῆθην ἀργυρίου to be in great want of money, Dion. H. 7. 18; pf. pass., C. I. 2058 A. 11.
 ἐξαπορρέω, aor. pass. -απερρύνω, to flow away, Manass. Chron. 721.
 ἐξαπορρῶ, to draw out, away, Nicet. Eugen.
 ἐξαποστέλλω, to send quite away, Polyb. 3. 11, 1, Diod. 19. 102; ἐκ τοῦ παραδείσου LXX (Gen. 3. 23, al.):—Pass. to be dispatched, Philippi. ap. Dem. 251. 5. II. to dismiss a prisoner, Polyb. 4. 84, 3: to divorce a wife, LXX (Deut. 24. 4).
 ἐξαποστολή, ἡ, a sending away; Polyb. 1. 66, 2, etc.; in pl., 9. 5, 5.
 ἐξαποτίνω, to satisfy in full, Ἐρινὸς ἐξαποτίσκει Il. 21. 412.
 ἐξά-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τὸ, six-footed, Arist. P. A. 4. 6, 16. II.
 = ἐξάπεδος, Luc. Cron. 17, Plut. Lucull. 37. 2. of metre, of six feet, Dion. H. de Comp. 4. Cf. ἐξπους.
 ἐξαποφθαίνω, strengthd. for ἀποφθαίνω, Luc. Hesiod. 6.
 ἐξαποφθεῖρω, to destroy utterly, Aesch. Pers. 464, Soph. Tr. 713.
 ἐξά-πρυμνος, on, with six ships, Lyc. 1347.
 ἐξά-πτερυγος, on, six-winged, Clem. Al. 667.
 ἐξά-πτύχος, on, with six folds, Schol. Il. 12. 295, Hesych. s. v. ἐξήλατον.
 ἐξάπτω, fut. ψω, to fasten from or (as we say) to, πείσμα νεὺς .. κίονος ἐξάψας μεγάλῃς having fastened it to a pillar, Od. 22. 466, cf. Il. 24. 51; ἐξ. νεβρίδα χρῶς Eur. Tro. 1220; τὴν πάλιν τοῦ Πειραιέως Plut. Them. 19; so, ἐξ. τι ἐκ τινος Hdt. 1. 26; ἀπὸ τινος Xen. Cyn. 10. 7; also, ἐκ τοῦ νηοῦ ἐξ. ἀχονίον ἐς τὸ τεῖχος Hdt. 1. 26; ἐξάψας διὰ τῆς θυρίδος τὸ καλῶδες Ar. Vesp. 379:—Pass., περὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν ἐξήμμεβα πηνικὴν τινα I have a wig fastened on my head, Ar. Fr. Incert. 3 Meineke.
 2. metaph., ἐξ. στόματος λιτὰς to let prayers fall from one's mouth, Eur. Or. 383; τῆς τύχης ἐξ. τὰ πραττόμενα to consider actions as dependent upon chance, Plut. Sull. 6; ἐξ. τὴν διαδοχὴν τῶν ἁγίων λόγων to continue the narrative, Diog. L. 8. 50; ἐξαμμένος ἐκ σώματος proceeding from it, Tim. Loc. 102 E.
 3. ἐξ. τινί τι to place upon, ἐκτερίαν γόνυσιν Eur. I. A. 1216; κόσμον νεκρῷ Id. Tro. 1208; ἐξ. βρόχον ἀμφὶ δειρῆν Id. Ion 1065: II. Med. to hang by, cling to, πάντες ἐξάπτεισθε ἀλλ' hang on, Il. 8. 20; ἐξ. τῆς οὐραγίας, τῆς πορείας to hang on the enemy's rear, on his line of march, Polyb. 4. 11, 6, 4. 51, 2; τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν ἐξ. to attend to .., Plut. Them. 31.
 2. to hang a thing to oneself, carry it suspended about one, wear, τι, etc.; πέπλους χρῶς Eur. Hdt. 1186; also, ἐξ. ναὸς to fasten them to one's own ship, so as to tow, Diod. 14. 74; ἐξ. τινα to have him hanging about one, Philostr. 335: cf. ἐνάπτω.
 B. in Act. also to set fire to, τὰν ὕλαν Tim. Loc. 97 E. II.
 to kindle, πόλεμον Ael. N. A. 12. 35:—Pass., πῦρ ἐξ. ἐκ λίθων Arist. P. A. 2. 9, 10; ὑπὸ φιλοσοφίας ὥσπερ πυρὸς to be inflamed by .., Ep. Plat. 340 B, cf. Rep. 408 B.
 ἐξάπτωτος, on, (πτάσις) with six cases, in Priscian.
 ἐξαπωθέω, fut. -ώσω and -ωθήσω, to thrust away, Eur. Rhos. 811.
 ἐξά-πωλος, on, with six colts or horses, ἄρμα Hdn. 5. 6, 16.
 ἐξάραγμα, τό, a fracture, Hipp. ap. Galen.
 ἐξάραῶν, -αἰωσις, strengthd. for ἀραῶν, -αἰωσις, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 6, Caus. M. Ac. 2. 2.
 ἐξαργιρμένος, ἐξαργιρῆται, v. sub ἐξαίρω.
 ἐξαράομαι, Dep. to utter curses, ἐκ δ' ἀπας ἡράτο Soph. Ant. 427. II.
 to dedicate with solemn prayers, ναὸν v. I. Aeschin. 70. 5.
 ἐξάρᾶσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ἔσω:—to dash out, ἐκ δὲ οἱ Ἰσδὺν ἀράξε Od. 12. 422; ἐξαρ. ὀδύνας λίθω Simon. Iamb. 6. 17; ἐξ. αὐθαδῖαν τινὸς to knock his self-will out of him, Ar. Thesm. 704: to shatter, τὴν ρῖνα Hippoc. 57; τὴν κικλῖδα Ar. Eq. 641, cf. Ael. N. A. 15. 16.
 3. II. c. acc. pers., ἐξ. τινὰ αἰσχροῖς to assail him furiously with abuse, Ar. Nub. 1373.
 ἐξαρῶ, to be quite torpid, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 9; ἡ δύναμις ἐξήργηκε Id. Pol. 5. 10, 24. II. Pass. to be quite neglected, ἔργα δρᾶμεν', οὐκ ἐξαρῶμεθα Soph. Ph. 556; γῆ ἐξαργηθεῖσα Plut. 2. 2 E.
 ἐξάργματα, τά, (ἐξάρχομαι) the first pieces cut from the victim's flesh, = μασχαλάσματα, Ar. Rh. 4. 477, cf. Herm. Soph. El. 437.
 ἐξαργυρίζω, collat. form of ἐξαργυρῶ, to turn into money, Thuc. 8. 81 (v. I. ἐξαργυρῶσαι); ἐξ. τὴν οὐσίαν Dem. 59. 5:—so in Med., ἐξαργυρῶσθαι τὴν οἰκον Isac. 55. 21, cf. Plut. 2. 850 D. II. ἐξαργυρίζω, to turn into money, τὰ ἡμίση πάσης τῆς οὐσίης Hdt. 6. 86, 1: cf. ἐξαργυρίζω.

ἐξέρσκεύομαι, fut. to indulge oneself, Clem. Al. 250.
 ἐξέρσκομαι, Med. ἐσομαι: Dep.:—to make oneself acceptable, make offerings, τοῖς θεοῖς Xen. Oec. 5, 3 and 19. 2. c. acc. pers., ἐξαρῶσθαι τινα δῶρος to win him over by gifts, Dem. 1396. 26, cf. 1397. 3.
 ἐξάρθρω, to dislocate a limb, either one's own, Hipp. Art. 784, etc.; or another's, ἐξ. τὸ ἄρσεν γένος τὸ ἐαυτῶν Ib. 820:—Pass., ἐξαρθρίεται τὰ τοιαῦτα Ib. 825. II. intr. to be dislocated, ἐξαρθρίσαντα δούτα Ib. 796.
 ἐξάρθρωμα, τό, a dislocation, Hipp. Art. 789; ἐξάρθρωσις, εὐς, ἡ, Ib. 821.
 ἐξάρθρωος, on, (ἀρθρῶν) dislocated, LXX, Galen.; τοῦ σκέλους ἐξάρθρωος γενέσθαι Joseph. A. J. 3. 11, 6. II. with distorted, clumsy joints, Hipp. Art. 787: cf. ἐξόφθαλμος.
 ἐξάρθρῶ, to dislocate, Joseph. Macc. 10. II. ἐξηρθρωμένος, = forc. II, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 14.
 ἐξάρθρωμα, τό, -θρῶσις, ἡ, = ἐξάρθρωμα, -θρῶσις, Hipp. ap. Galen.
 ἐξάρθρῶναι, to count throughout, number, Lat. enumerare, τὸν στρατὸν Hdt. 7. 59, 60, al., and Att.:—Pass., μυριάδες ἐξηριθμήσαν (so many) teus of thousands were counted, Id. 4. 87. II. to count out, ἐξ. χρήματα to pay in ready money, Lat. numeratim solvere, Dem. 832. 4. III. to reckon up, recount, Polyb. 1. 13, 6; Med., Dion. H. 5. 72; with pf. pass. in same sense, Polyb. 9. 2, 1:—Pass., Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 9.
 ἐξάριθμῶσις, εὐς, ἡ, a numbering, App. Civ. 2. 82, Dio C. 43. 46. II. a reckoning up, recounting, Polyb. 16. 26, 5.
 ἐξάρκει, fut. ἐσώ: I. of objects, to be quite enough for, suffice for, τινι Soph. O. C. 6, 1116, Ph. 459, etc.; εἰκοι ἐξ. δὲ ἄν μὴ καὶ οὐκ ἴ Simon. 12. 9; ὁ βίος τῷ μήκει τοῦ λόγου οὐκ ἐξαρκεῖ Plat. Phaedo 108 D; ἐξ. εἰς τι Id. Lys. 185 E; πρὸς τι Id. Rep. 526 D, Xen. Mem. 4. 1, 5; c. inf., μία μεσότης ἂν ἐξάρκει .. ἐνδεῖν Plat. Tim. 32 A: absol. to suffice, be sufficient, μέτρια δ' ἐξαρκεῖν ἐφη Eur. Supp. 866, cf. Andoc. 31. 1; βραχὺς .. ἐξάρκει λόγος Dem. 293. 25. 2. impers., ἐξαρκεῖ it is enough for, suffices for, c. dat. pers., Plat. Prot. 336 C, al.; with inf. added, ἐξ. ἡμῖν συστήν ἄγειν Hdt. 7. 161; ἐξ. σώματι εἶναι σώματι Plat. Rep. 341 E; but also, ἐξαρκεῖαι σοι-τῶνρανον γενέσθαι Id. Alc. 2. 141 A; ἐξαρκεῖαι εἰπεῖν Dem. 817. 11; οὐκ ἐξαρκεῖ μόνον τινί it is not enough for him merely to .., Lys. 98. 29, Isocr. 394 A; c. dat. pers. et part., ταῦτα ἔχουσιν οὐκ ἐξήρκεσαν αὐτοῖς Dem. 1155. 7:—absol., οὐκ ἂν ἐξαρκεῖσιν Id. 557. 11; ἐξαρκεῖ enough! Plat. Gorg. 503 A, Hipp. Ma. 302 B. II. of the subject, to be satisfied or content with, κτεάτεσι Pind. O. 5. 55; ἐξ. διαίτῃ to be strong enough for it, Hipp. Aph. 1243; πᾶσαν ἐξ. to be a match for all, Eur. Supp. 574; absol., ἐξαρκεῖαι ἦν Ζεὺς Zeus was strong enough, Ib. 511:—c. part., τὸν νοῦν διδῶσκαλον ἔχουσα ἐξήρκειν ἐμοὶ I contented myself, was satisfied, with having, Eur. Tro. 648, cf. Ar. Eq. 524; πῶς ἂν .. ἐξαρκεῖαι .. ἐκτινῶν; how could he pay enough? Xen. Hier. 7, 12; and a part. must be supplied in Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 7. III. to assist, succour, φίλους Pind. N. 1. 47.
 ἐξάρκης, ἐς, enough, sufficient, πλούτος ἐξ. δόμοις Aesch. Pers. 237; τὰνδον ἐξαρκεῖ τιθέναι to put in order, Soph. Tr. 334.
 ἐξαρκονύτως, Adv. part. pres. of ἐξαρκεῖαι, enough, sufficiently, Ar. Ran. 376, Plat. Gorg. 493 C, Isocr. 234 C.
 ἐξάρμα, τό, (ἐξάιρω) a rising, swelling, Hipp. 1133 F. II.
 the meridian height or elevation of the heavenly bodies, Strabo 75; of the pole, Hipparch. ap. Ptol. 1. 4, Plut. Mar. 11., 2. 410 E.
 ἐξαρμόδω, to disarrange, pf. pass. ἐξήρμωσται Philostr. 815. II.
 τὰ πλεονά .. ἐχοντες ἐξήρμωσμένα exactly fitted or adjusted, Joseph. A. J. 8. 3, 6.
 ἐξαρμόνιος, on, out of harmony, discordant, Pherecr. Xeip. 1.
 ἐξαρμος, on, with dislocated limbs, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 3. 57.
 ἐξαρμος, aor. ἐξηρμώσθη Hdt. 3. 74, but in Att. always ἐξηρνήθην Plat. Sym. 192 E, Legg. 949 A: Dep. . . To deny utterly, τὸν φόνον Hdt. 1. c.; οὐ τοῦτ' ὃ γ' ἐξηρνήσομαι Eur. Hel. 579, etc.; ἦν τις ὀφείλων ἐξηρνήται should deny a debt, Ar. Eccl. 660; μὴ λαβεῖν ἐξαρνούμενος Dem. 818. 24; οὐκ ἐξ. πράττειν Aeschin. 89. 24.
 ἐξαρνησις, εὐς, ἡ, a denying, denial, Plat. Rep. 531 B.
 ἐξαρνητικός, ὁ, on, apt at denying, negative, Ar. Nub. 1172.
 ἐξαρνος, on, (ἀρνέομαι) denying; ἐξαρνός εἰμι or γίνομαι = ἐξαρνούμαι, absol., Ar. Nub. 1230, Antipho 135. 25, Andoc. 2. 38, etc.; οὐ πάποτε ἐξ. ἐγενόμην Plat. Hipp. Mi. 372 C; ἐξ. εἶναι περὶ τινος Dem. 679. 20; ὑπὲρ τινος Dion. H. 7. 34; also, ἐξ. εἶναι τι Lys. 98. 41, cf. Plat. Charm. 158 C; but mostly foll. by μή c. inf., ἐξ. ἦν μὴ .. ἀποκτεῖναι Σμερδὴν Hdt. 3. 66, cf. Ar. Pl. 241; ἐξ. γεγονέναι τὸ παράπαν μὴ εἶναι ψεύδος Plat. Soph. 260 D; by μὴ οὐ .., Luc. D. Mort. 14. 1; by inf. without μὴ, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 288 C; also, ἐξ. ἐγένετο ὥς οὐ .., Dem. 921. 26. Cf. ἀπαρνος.
 ἐξαρπάξω, fut. ἐξω and σω (v. ἀρπάξω), also -άσσομαι Ar. Eq. 708: aor. 1. ἐξήρπαξα Hom., ἐξήρπασα Hdt. and Att. To snatch away from, φῶτ' ἐξαρπάσσει νεὸς Od. 12. 100; ἐξ. τι παρὰ τινος Hdt. 8. 135; τι ἐκ χειρῶν τινος Eur. I. A. 315:—to rescue, τὸν δ' ἐξήρπατ' Ἀδρηοτήν Il. 3. 380, cf. 20. 443, 22. 597; τῆς πολιουρίας Μάριον Plat. Sull. 29:—Pass. to be carried off, Plat. Tim. 60 C; οἱ μὲν ἐξηρπασμένοι σπένδουσιν the captured ones (Antigoné and Ismené) are speeding on their way, Soph. O. C. 1016. II. to tear out, ἐξ. σου .. τὰντερα Ar. Eq. 708.
 ἐξαρσῶ, εὐς, ἡ, (ἐξάιρω) a lifting up, Cleomed. 1. 1, 2. II. a removal, destruction, LXX (Jer. 12. 17), Clem. Al. 816. III.
 (from Pass.) a setting out, LXX (Num. 10. 6).
 ἐξαρτάω, to hang upon, τι ἐκ τινος Polyb. 18. 1, 4; ἀπὸ τινος Ar. An. 2. 19, 2; τί τινος Ath. 429 B, Longins I. 32: metaph. to make dependent upon, ἐπαίαν ἐξ. τὴν δόξαν Plut. Arat. 1, cf. Fab. 22;—also in Med. (v. sub παιδεία), Eur. Tro. 129: cf. ἐξάπτω. 2. to stretch out, Ael. N. A. 4. 21. II. Pass., mostly in pf. ἐξηρτήσθαι: fut. med. ἐξαρτήσομαι. Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 20;—to be hung upon, hang upon, χειρὸς

Eur. Hipp. 325; *περὶ τὸ γένειον* Id. I. A. 1226, cf. Ar. Pax 470; *ἐκ τινος* Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 16, al.; *ἐξ. τινι* to be attached to . . , Ib. 17, 5.

2. to depend upon, be dependent upon, be attached to, σου γὰρ ἐξηγήθηα Eur. Supp. 735, etc., cf. Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 20; *ἐκ τινος* Plat. Ion 536 A, Legg. 732 E, etc.

3. of countries, to border upon, be next to, τινος Plut. Auton. 46.

4. to be hung up or exposed to view, Ar. Eccl. 2; ἐξηγήται τὸ χωρίον Thuc. 6. 96; ἐξηγήται ἡ χώρα πρὸς Νύτον (Casau. ἐξήρται) Strabo 290.

5. to hang upon oneself, πῆραν ἐξαρτήσασθαι Luc. Fugit. 14 — esp. in part. pf. pass., c. acc. rei, having a thing hung on one, ἐπιστολὰς . . ἐξηγρημένους ἐκ τῶν δακτύλων (cf. Horat. suspensi loculos), Aesch. 77. 11; παιδίον ἐξηγρημένῃ τοῦ τραχήλου Plut. Brut. 31; hence, (like ἐξηγρημένος, c. dat. rei) equipt or furnished with, πώγωνας ἐξηγρημέναι Ar. Eccl. 494; ἐξηγρηθῆαι στρατόπεδον Dem. 123, 28:—for Aesch. Pr. 711, Thuc. 6. 17, v. sub ἐξαρτύνω.

ἐξαρτήθην, Adv. by hanging, Hesych.

ἐξάρτημα, τό, an appendage, Schol. Ar. Eq. 759: a weight, Iambl. V. Pyth. 117.

ἐξάρτησις, εως, ἡ, a connexion of parts of the body one with another, νεύρων Hipp. Fract. 776; ἡ τῶν ἐμβρῶν ἐξ. Arist. H. A. 3. 1, 31; τὴν ἐξ. ἔχειν ἐκ τινος Ib. 3. 14; τινι Ib. 1. 17, 17.

ἐξάρτια, τὰ, the tackling of a ship, v. Ducang.

ἐξαρτίω: fut. Att. ἴω:—to complete, finish, τὰς ἡμέρας Act. Ap. 21.

5. II. to finish a building, C. I. 2208; ἐξ. πλοία to equip them, Att. Peripl. M. Rubr. p. 11:—Pass. to be thoroughly prepared or furnished, αἶτος Ib. p. 8; πρὸς πᾶν ἔργον ἀγαθὸν ἐξηγρησμένος 2 Tim. 3. 17:—Med. to provide oneself with, τι Luc. V. H. 1. 33.

ἐξαρτισμός, ὁ, equipment of a ship, Arr. Tact. (?); so ἐξάρτισις, ἡ, Eust.

ἐξάρτυσις, εως, ἡ, equipment, Philo Belop. p. 67: esp. of musical arrangement, Callistrat. ap. Stob. 485. 13, Eurythm. lib. 556. 34.

ἐξαρτύω [ῶ], to get ready, τάνδον ἐξάρτυει Eur. El. 422: to equip thoroughly, fit out, ἐπίπλουν Thuc. 2. 17:—more freq. in Med. to get ready for oneself, fit out, τὸ ναυτικόν Thuc. 1. 13, 25, 2. 13; τὰ ἡμέτερα Id. 1. 82; φόνον γε μητρὸς ἐξαρτύσομαι will set about it, Eur. El. 647: c. inf., ὅλον ἐξαρτύνεται γάμον γαμεῖν Aesch. Pr. 908:—Pass. to be got ready, πάντα σφί ἐξήρτυον ἐς τὴν κάτοδον Hdt. 1. 61; πόλεμος ἐξαρτύνεται is preparing, Eur. Heracl. 419:—esp. in part. pf. pass., equipt, harnessed, Id. Hipp. 1186; also c. dat. rei (like ἐξηγρημένος c. acc. rei), furnished or provided with, ἐξηγρημένους νενήγισαι καὶ κυσί Hdt. 1. 43; ὕδασι καὶ σιτίοις εὖ ἐξ. 2. 32; τόφωισιν ἐξηγρημένοι (v. l. ἐξηγρημένοι) Aesch. Pr. 711; πλοῖοις μακροῖς ἐξ. Thuc. 1. 14; τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀπαῖον ἀρσῖτα ἐξ. Ib. 80; καὶ ναυαὶ καὶ πεζοὶ ὅμα ἐξαρτύνεσθαι Id. 6. 31; in 6. 17 there is a v. l. ἐξηγρηται.

II. in Med. also to train or prepare for music, Plut. 2. 973 D: cf. ἐξάρτυσις.

ἐξάρτυσις, εως, ἡ, a draining, Hipp. ap. Galen. Lex.

ἐξάρνω, to draw or drain off, Hipp. Fract. 779, Plut. 2. 637 F.

II. to drain dry of a thing, γαῖαν πλούτου Or. Sib. 3. 640.

ἐξαρχῆς, Adv., more correctly ἐξ ἀρχῆς, from the beginning, v. sub ἀρχῆς.

ἐξαρχος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀρχα) a leader, beginner, Lat. auctor, c. gen., αὐτοῖς ὁρῶν ἐξαρχοῖ Id. 24. 721.

2. the leader of a chorus, Lat. coryphaeus (cf. sq.), Dem. 313. 27, v. Spanh. Call. Del. 18, Elmsl. Bacch. 141: generally, a leader, chief, τῶν ἱερέων Plut. Num. 10; τῆς στάσεως Polyae. 2. 1, 14, etc.

ἐξάρχω, fut. ἔω, to begin with, make a beginning of, Lat. auctor esse, c. gen., Θέτις δ' ἐξήρχε γόιοι Id. 18. 51; μολῆς ἐξάρχοντος (sc. αὐτοῦ) Od. 4. 19; ἐξήρχον αὐτοῖς Hes. Sc. 205; ἐξάρχετε φωνῇ (sc. τῆς μολῆς) Pind. N. 2. fin.; ἐξ. περὶβολὰς Xen. An. 6. 6, 15; παῖδων Plut. Lyc. 22; δόγματος Plut. Galb. 8, etc.:—so in Med., κακῆς ἐξήρχετο βουλή Id. 12. 339.

2. c. acc., βουλὰς ἐξάρχων ἀγαθὰς Id. 2. 273; ἐξ. παῖδων Archil. 71; φῶδαν Theocr. 8. 62; τὸν διθύραμβον Arist. Poët. 4. 14; ἐξ. ὕρκον to dictate . . , Eur. I. T. 743; and in Med., ἐξάρχων κατὰ Id. I. A. 435;—also ἐξάρχων or ἐξάρχουσαι παῖδαν τινι to begin a hymn to one, address it to him, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 58, 4. 1, 6; but also c. dupl. acc., εἰ δέ μ' ὦδ' αἰεὶ λόγους (v. l. λόγους) ἐξήρχες Soph. El. 557: μολῶν . . ἐξήρχον θεούς Eur. Tro. 152.

3. ἐξάρχων τινι to lead the way for him, Plat. Legg. 891 D.

4. c. part., ἐξάρχουσαι ἀεθλεύων Ar. Rh. 1. 362.

ἐξᾶς, ἄντος, ὁ, a coin, the Lat. sextans, as adopted by the Sicil. Greeks, Epich. 6 Ahr., Arist. Fr. 467; v. sub λίτρα.

ἐξᾶς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ἐξ) the number six, Luc. Saturn. 4, Plut. Lyc. 5, etc.

ἐξά-σημος, ον, of six times or short syllables, Hephaest. § 14. 2.

ἐξασθενέω, to be utterly weak, Hipp. 504. 9, Arist. M. Mor. 2. 6, 45, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 11; τοῖς λογισμοῖς Diod. 20. 78.

ἐξασκελῆς, ἐς, with six legs, of a bandage, Paul. Aeg. 6. 60.

ἐξασκέω, to adorn, deck out, equip, ἐσθῆτί τινα Soph. O. C. 1603; but c. dupl. acc., ἀγὰν ἡν ἐξήσκησα in which . . , Eur. Hel. 1383; πλόκαμον ἐξ. κόμης to arrange or dress it, Ib. 1071:—Pass. to be adorned or furnished with, ὀργανοῖσιν ἐξήσκημένος Id. Rhcs. 922; φυτοῖσιν Lyc. 858; παῖσιν Luc. Amor. 10: absol., πάλους . . ἡσκημένους decked out, ready, Eubul. Pann. 1; μνῆμα ἐξ ἑκάστος ἐξήσκημένον beautifully wrought, Luc. D. Mort. 24. 1.

II. to train, exercise, teach thoroughly, τινα Plat. Clitopho 407 B; τὸ ναυτικόν Dio C. 48. 49; so, ἐξασκητέον σωφροσύνην Nicost. ap. Stob. 447. 29:—Pass. to be trained or practised in, τι Xen. Eq. Mag. 2, 1; περὶ τι Plut. Nic. 5.

2. to practise, ἔξιν Id. Pericl. 4; τέχην Themist. 217 C.

ἐξά-στάδιος, ον, of six stades, Strabo 234.

ἐξάστερον, τό, the six-stars, i. e. the Pleiades, Schol. Hes. Op. 383, Eust. II. 870. 26.

ἐξαστις, ιος, ἡ, the rough edge left by tearing linen or cloth, Hipp. Offic. 744, Galen.: cf. διάσμα.

ἐξά-στιχος, ον, of six lines, verses or rows, A. B. 786.

ἐξά-στοιχος κριθή, barley with six rows of grain on the ear, Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 2; ἐξά-στιχος in Columell.

ἐξά-στράπτω, to flash as with lightning, Tryph. 103, LXX, N. T.

ἐξά-στόλος, ον, with six columns in front, of temples, Vitruv.

ἐξά-σύλλαβος, ον, of six syllables, Schol. Soph.

ἐξασφάλιζομαι, Dep. to make quite secure, τὸν τύπον Strabo 821, cf. Cic. Att. 6. 4, 3.

ἐξατιμάω, to dishonour utterly, Soph. O. C. 1378.

ἐξατιμόομαι, Pass. to be utterly dishonoured, LXX (Ezek. 16. 61).

ἐξατιμῶ, =sq., Hipp. 507. 37 sq.: so, -ατιμῶ, Olymp. in A. B. 1371.

ἐξατιμῶ, to turn into vapour, draw up as vapour, ἐκ τῆς γῆς τὸ ὑγρὸν Arist. Meteor. 1. 11, 3, cf. 2. 10:—Pass. to evaporate, Ib. 4. 10, 5, al.

II. intr. in Act. = Pass., Ib. 4. 6, 5, al., G. A. 5. 3, 8.

ἐξατρίπης, ὁ, v. sub σατρίπης.

ἐξατονέω, to be tired out, Arist. H. A. 9. 45, 6.

ἐξά-τονος, ον, in or of six tones, Plut. 2. 1028 F, Aristid. Quint.

ἐξαττόομαι, Pass. to be well sifted, Antiph. 'Avr. 1; cf. διαττόω.

ἐξαττικίζω, to express in Attic form, to Atticize, A. B. 12. 26; ἐξηγτικισμένοι λέξεις Phot. Bibl. p. 86.

ἐξάττω, Att. contr. for ἐξαίττω, ἐξαίσσω.

ἐξανᾶω, =sq., Theophr. Fr. 13. 2.

ἐξανᾶνω, to dry up, ὁ νῶτος . . τὰ ἐλντρα τῶν ὑδάτων ἐξηγνην (aor. 1), Hdt. 4. 173:—Pass., τὰ δένδρεα . . ἐξανᾶθη Ib. 151; cf. Ar. Fr. 514.

ἐξανῆς, ἐς, (αὐγῇ) dazzling white, Eur. Rhcs. 304.

ἐξανῶ, fut. ἦσω, to speak out, ἐξαῖδα, μὴ κείθε νόμῳ Il. 1. 363, 16. 19; τὸδ' ἐξαῖδα' ἔπος Pind. N. 10. 150; οὐδὲν ἐξανῶς σοφόν Soph. Ph. 1244:—so in Med., Aesch. Cho. 150, 272.

ἐξανᾶδίζομαι, strengthen, for ἀναδίζομαι, Joseph. A. J. 15. 10, 4.

ἐξανῶς, Adv., v. sub ἐξαῖτις.

ἐξανᾶκίζω, to pour forth, vomit forth, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 2. 8, 3. 65.

ἐξανῆλε, to pipe away, wear out, of the mouthpieces of clarionets, ap. Poll. 4. 67, cf. Ar. Ach. 681; also, ἐξηγλημένος τὰ ἄτα Synes. 62 B.

ἐξανᾶλίζομαι, Dep. to leave one's quarters, of soldiers, Luc. V. H. 1. 37 (v. l. ἐξοπιστάμενοι); ἐξ. εἰς κόμας to go out of camp into villages, Xen. An. 7. 8, 21.

ἐξανῶς, ον, piped away, worn out, of a flute, Poll. 4. 73.

ἐξανῶ: fut. -αυξήσω—to increase over much, Theophr. C. P. 1. 22, 1:—in Pass. to grow too fast, Id. H. P. 6. 6, 6.

ἐξανστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a fleshhook or fork, to take meat out of a pot, like κρέατρα, Aesch. Fr. 366, cf. Poll. 6. 88, E. M. 346. 56; restored by Bēckh in C. I. 161; cf. ἐξαῖω.

ἐξαντῆς, Adv., for ἐξ αὐτῆς [τῆς ὥρας], at the very point of time, at once, Theogn. 231, Arat. 641, Polyb. 2. 7, 7, etc.

ἐξαῖτις, for ἐξαῖτις (which does not occur), Ep. Adv. over again, once more, anew, Il. 1. 223, etc., Archil. 5.

II. of place, back again, backwards, Il. 16. 654, Ar. Rh. 3. 482. Cf. Lehrs Aristarch. 161.

ἐξαιτομολέω, to desert from a cause, πρὸς τινα Ar. Nub. 1104.

II. Pass. to be betrayed by deserters, τὸ σύνθημα Aen. Tact. 24.

ἐξανῆα, aor. -νήχησα:—to boast loudly, to profess, c. part., ἐξηγνέει λαβὼν Aesch. Ag. 872; c. inf., Soph. Ant. 390, Eur. Supp. 504; c. acc. rei, τοῦτ' ἂν ἐξηγνέω ἐγὼ Soph. Ph. 869.

ἐξανῆμω, to suffer from drought, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 8.

II. in Pass. to be dried up, Diog. L. 7. 141.

ἐξαῖω, to take out dressed meat (cf. ἐξανστήρ), τὸν ἐγκέφαλον . . ἐξαῖσας καταπίνει Plat. Com. 'Eopt. 9, ubi v. Meineke; so Hesych., ἐξαῖσαι ἐξελεῖν.

2. absol. to lead the way, ἄλλους ἐξ. Plat. Legg. 891 D.

II. to make hot, Eratosth. ap. A. B. 655, in Med.

ἐξαῖω, to cry out, ἐκ δ' ἥσ' ἐγὼ [ῶ], Soph. Tr. 565; v. sub αἶω.

ἐξαφαιρέω, to take right away: in Med., εἰσέκε πασέων ψυχὰς ἐξαφείλησθε Od. 22. 444, cf. Soph. El. 1157; ἐξ. φρενῶν τὸν νοῦν τὸν ἐσθλὸν Poëta ap. Lycurg. 159. 24:—for Dem. 100. 8, v. sub ἀφαιρέω.

ἐξαφάνιζω, to destroy utterly, παῖδων ἀγόνων γόνον ἐξ. Eubul. Σφριγγ. 1. 11:—Pass. to disappear utterly, Plat. Polit. 270 E, Or. Sib. 8. 103.

ἐξαφιδρώω, to get rid of by perspiration, restored in Stob. Ecl. 1. 754 for ἐξαφιδρουμένον.

ἐξαφίημι, to send forth, discharge, παλτὸν Xen. Eq. 12, 12; γροσφομάχους Polyb. 10. 39, 1:—anr. pass. ἐξαφίημι (for -ῆται?) C. I. 5858 b.

II. to set free from, τῷδε (sc. τοῦ ποιεῖν) Soph. Tr. 72.

ἐξαφίσταμαι, Pass., with aor. 2, pf., and plpf. act., to depart or withdraw from, τινος Soph. O. C. 561, Eur. I. A. 479.

ἐξά-φορον, τό, at Rome, a litter borne by six men, Martial. 2. 81, 1:—ἐξά-φοροι, οἱ, the bearers of such a litter, Vitruv. 10. 8.

ἐξάφριζομαι, Med. to throw off by foaming, Lat. despumare, τὸ ἐξηφρῶμενον [μέλι] which has thrown up its scum, Diosc. 2. 101:—metaphr., from a horse, αἱματηρὸν ἐξαφρίσσει μένος Aesch. Ag. 1067.

II. to boil up, εἰς θυμὸν Eust. Opusc. 100. 91.

ἐξάφριμός, ὁ, a throwing off by foam, Clem. Al. 122.

ἐξάφροομαι, Pass. to turn into foam, Clem. Al. 126.

ἐξάφω, to draw forth, οἶνον . . ἐξαφώντες Od. 14. 95: poet. aor., ἰὼν ἐξηφύσεν ὑδὸν Opp. H. 1. 573. V. ἀφύσσω.

ἐξά-χειρ, εἰρος, ὁ, ἡ, six-handed, Luc. Tox. 62, etc.

ἐξαχῆ, Adv. in six parts, Plat. Tim. 36 D; ἐξαχα Jo. Al. τον. παρ. 33.

ἐξαχόικκος, ον, containing 6 choenices, Ar. Fr. Incert. 93, Meineke.

ἐξά-χοος, οον, contr. -χους, οον, holding six χόες, Plut. Sol. 23.

ἐξαχῦρώω, to clear off husks, Hesych. s. v. λευρωῖσαι.

ἐξαχῶς, Adv., = ἐξαχῆ, Arist. Top. 2. 7, 1, Dio C. 75. 4.

ἐξαψις, εως, ἡ, a tying or binding on, Iambl.

ἐξαγείς, v. sub ἐξάγνυμι.

ἐξεγνύω, fut. ἤσω, to give up a slave on security, to be examined, Antipho 135. 2: to free one by giving bail, giving bail for him, Dem. 724. 6:—Pass. to be bailed, ἐξεγνυθέντας κριθῆναι Andoc. 7. 1, cf. Dem. 394. 10:—Med., ἐπὶ τοῖς αὐτοῖς ἐγγυησάμενοι παρέξειν having given security to produce him, Lys. 167. 21; and just below, ἐφ' οἷς ἐξεγνήθη [to fulfil the conditions] on which security was given.

ἐξεγνήθη, ἦ, = ἐγγνή, Isac. 50. 24.

ἐξεγγύσις, εως, ἦ, a giving of bail or surety, esp. to take one out of prison, Dem. 725. 10.

ἐξεγείρω, fut. ἐρῶ, to awaken, Soph. O. T. 65, Tr. 978:—Pass. to be awakened, ὑπαὶ κώνωσις Aesch. Ag. 892: to wake up, Hdt. 1. 34, Eur. Or. 1530; so in syncope. aor. ἐξηγήρουν Ar. Ran. 51; Ep. 3 pl. ἐξηγήροντο Theocr. 24. 21; inf. ἐξεγρέσθαι (vulg. -ἐγρεσθαι) Plat. Symp. 223 C; ἐξεγρόμενος Ib.; so also, pf. ἐξηγήγηρα Ar. Av. 1413. 2. to raise from the dead, Aesch. Cho. 495. 3. metaph. to awake, arouse, Lat. excitare, φόνον Eur. El. 41; ἀνθρακα Ar. Lys. 315; τὸν ἵππον Xen. Eq. 11. 12; πόλεμον Diod. 14. 44.

ἐξέγερσις, εως, ἦ, an awakening, Polyb. 9. 15. 4. 2. a waking up, Dion. H. 3. 70, Plut. 2. 909 C.

ἐξεδαφίζομαι, Pass. to be raised to the ground, ἐξεδαφισθήσῃ Or. Sib. 8. 39.

ἐξέδρα, ὄν, Lat. exedra, a hall or arcade furnished with recesses and seats, in the gymnasia, Eur. Or. 1449, etc.; in the schools of Philosophers, Strabo 793, Cic. Fin. 2. 4, Vitruv. 5. 11:—often in Inscr., which record that a person had set up an ἐξέδρα for public use, C. I. 2088, 2430, al., cf. ἐξέδριον.—v. Becker Charicl. 303. II. at Rome, a parlour or saloon, Cic. de Or. 3. 5, N. D. 1. 6, cf. Vitruv. 5. 11: esp. the hall in Pompey's theatre at Rome, where the Senate met, Plut. Brut. 14. 17.

ἐξέδριον, τό, Dim. of ἐξέδρα, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2554. 123, Cic. Fam. 7. 23.

ἐξέδρα-ποῦδος, ὄν, driving from one's abode, Schol. Eur. Hipp. 934.

ἐξέδρος, ὄν, (ἐδρα) away from home, opp. to ἐντοπος, Soph. Ph. 212: metaph. strange, extraordinary, Arist. Rhet. 3. 3. 2. c. gen. out of, away from, χθονός Eur. I. T. 80: metaph., ἐξέδροι φρονῶν λόγος insensate words, Id. Hipp. 935.

II. of birds of omen, ἐξ. χώραν ἔχειν to be out of a good (i. e. in an unlucky) quarter, Ar. Av. 275, ubi v. Schol.; ἐξ. ὄρνιθες Dio C. 37. 25.

ἐξεθίζομαι, Pass. to be habituated, accustomed, c. inf., Philo 2. 391.

ἐξεῖ, for ἐξέθι, imperat. of ἐξεῖμι.

ἐξείδον, inf. ἐξείδεν, aor. in use of the pres. ἐξοράω, to look out, see far, μέγ' ἐξείδεν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν he saw far, saw well, Il. 20. 342: also imperat. aor. med., ἐξείδου see well to it, Soph. Ph. 851.

ἐξείης, Adv., poet. for ἐξῆς, Hom.

ἐξεικάζω, fut. ἄσω, to make like, to adapt, αὐτὸν ταῖς τῶν φιλοῦντων ὑπομύρει Xen. Hier. 1. 38:—Pass., ἐξεϊκαστό τινι is like it, Id. Cyr. 1. 6, 39; mostly in part. pf., οὐδὲν ἐξηκασμένα not mere semblances, but the things themselves, Aesch. Ag. 1244; κεραυνὸν οὐδὲν ἐξηκασμένον .. θάλασση τοῖς ἡλίωι Id. Theb. 445; στέργα τ' ἐξηκασμένα pourtrayed, Eur. Phoen. 162; οὐ γὰρ ὅστιν ἐξηκασμένος he is not represented by a portrait-mask, Ar. Eq. 230.

ἐξεῖκασμα, τό, a representation, copy, Julian. 247 D.

ἐξεκονίζω, to explain by a simile, Plut. 2. 445 C. II. Pass. to be fully shapen or formed, LXX (Ex. 21. 22 sq.). 2. to be exactly like, τινι Aristaen. 1. 19.

ἐξεῖλω, = ἐξείλω, to unfold, Βίβλον Luc. Merc. Cond. 41.

ἐξείλθης, εως, ἦ, a disentangling, Plat. Legg. 796 A.

ἐξείλω, = ἐξείλω: to disentangle, τὰ ἵχνη, of hounds at a check, Xen. Cyn. 6. 15. 2. to keep forcibly from, debar from, ἐάν τις ἐξείλῃ τινὰ τῆς ἐργασίας Galm. 976. fin.; cf. ἐξούλης δίκη. 3. to force a stone from the urethra, Galen.—ἐξείλω is a v. l. v. sub εἶλω.

ἐξείλω, to unwar:—Pass., ἐξείλωσθῆναι ἐπὶ χθονὶ γαστέρας, of serpents gliding upon the ground, Theocr. 24. 17.

ἐξεῖμι (ἐμί μοι) Ep. 2 sing. ἐξεῖσθα, v. inf.: Att. imper. ἐξεῖ, for ἐξέθι, Ar. Nub. 633: inf. ἐξείναι, in Macho ap. Ath. 580 C ἐξείναι: serving as Att. fut. of ἐξέρχομαι, but with impf. ἐξείην, Ion. ἐξήια Hdt. 2. 139. To go out, come out, esp. out of the house, Hom. mostly in Od.; ἐξεῖσθα θύραζε 20. 139; c. gen. loci, ἐξείναι μεγάρων 1. 374; πῆς χώρας Soph. O. C. 909; so, ἐκ τῆς χώρας Hdt. 1. 94; but, ἐξ. ἐκ τῶν ἱππέων to leave the knights, quit service as one, Ib. 67; ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἐξ. Dio C. 60. 10. 2. eis ἐλεγχον ἐξείναι to come forth to the trial, Soph. Ph. 98, Fr. 92; λόγων .. εἰς ἀμύλλαν ἐξίωι Eur. Fr. 347. 3. absol., ἐξεῖ Ar. Nub. 633: esp. to march out with an army, Thuc. 5. 13, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 20, etc.; οἱ ἐξίοντες Thuc. 1. 95:—so c. acc. cogn., ἐκδοῦν στρατείας οὐκ ἐξήσαν Ib. 15; πολλοὺς ἀγῶνας ἐξ. Soph. Tr. 159; ἐξούδους ἐξ. to go out in procession, Dem. 1182. 27; ἐξ. ὑστάτην ὁδὸν Eur. Alc. 610; ἐξ. τὴν ἀμφύλαον [sc. ὁδὸν] Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 13; τὰς πύλας Ath. 351 D. 4. to come forward on the stage, οὐτιῶν πρῶτισσα Ar. Ran. 946. II. of Time or incidents, to come to an end, expire, Hdt. 2. 139; ὅταν περ τὸ κακὸν ἐξῇ when the pain ceases, Soph. Ph. 767; τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐξίονσης Lys. 114. 41; ὅποι ἐξεῖται τὰ ἵχνη where they cease, Xen. Cyn. 8. 3.

ἐξεῖμι (ἐμί μοι), only used in impers. forms, v. sub ἐξεῖσι.

ἐξείπον, inf. ἐξείπειν, aor. 2 in use of ἐξαγορεύω; ἐξέρω (q. v.) being the fut.: also aor. 1 ἐξείπας Soph. El. 521. To speak out, tell out, declare, Lat. effari, ἐξείπω καὶ πάντα διδάσκει Il. 9. 61; ἀντίκ' ἂν ἐξείποι Ἀγαμέμνων 24. 654, cf. Od. 15. 443; ἐξ. ὅ τι μοι παρῶρα Ar. Av. 454; ἀκριβεία ἐξ. Thuc. 7. 87. 2. c. dupl. acc., κακὰ ἐξ. τινὰ to tell evil tales of a person, Dem. 540. 10; τιν' ὄρχην σ' ἐξείτω κακῶν; Eur. El. 907; πολλὰ πρὸς πολλοὺς με δι' ἐξείπας, ὦς .. Soph. El. 521, cf. 984.

ἐξεργασμένης, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἐξεργάζομαι, carefully, accurately, fully, Plut. Alex. 1.

ἐξέργω, Att. for ἐξέρω, q. v.

ἐξείρομαι, Ion. for ἐξέρωμαι.

ἐξέρω, Ion. for ἐξέρω.

ἐξέρω, properly to untie:—hence, I. to put forth, Lat. exsero,

τὴν χεῖρα Hdt. 3. 87; τὴν γλῶσσαν Hipp. 535. 16; τὸ κέντρον Ar. Vesp. 423. II. to pull out, τὴν γλῶσσαν Ar. Eq. 378.

ἐξευρωνέομαι, Dep. to ridicule, Joseph. A. J. 16. 3, 6. II. to disseminate, Ib. 16. 7, 4.

ἐξεῖσθα, v. sub ἐξείμι.

ἐξεκκλησιάζω, fut. ἄσω, = ἐκκλησιάζω, Arist. Oec. 2. 14, Joseph. A. J. 17. 6, 3.—The Mss. often give the faulty aor. ἐξεκκλησίασα for ἐξεκκλησίασα (from ἐκκλησιάζω), as in Thuc. 8. 19, Lys. 136. 33., 137. 5, cf. Butt. Dem. Mid. 52. p. 102; whence later writers introduced the useless compd. ἐξεκκλησιάζω.

ἐξελαύνω, Pres. inf. of ἐξελαύνω: ἐξελαύν, Att. fut. inf.

ἐξελαῖω, to make oily or into oil, Theophr. C. P. 6. 8, 1:—Pass. to become oily, Ib. 6. 7, 4.

ἐξελασία, ἦ, a driving out cattle, Polyb. 12. 4, 10. II. intr.

an expedition, Vita Hom. 9.

ἐξέλασις, εως, ἦ, a driving out, expulsion, τῶν Πεισιστρατιδῶν Hdt. 5. 76, cf. 6. 88. II. intr. a marching out, expedition, Id. 7. 183, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 1, etc.: a charge of cavalry, Plut. Artax. 16: cf. ἐλασις.

ἐξελαστον, verb. Adj. one must drive out from, Clem. Al. 195.

ἐξελατός, α, ὄν, to be driven out, σκώματα Julian. 300 C.

ἐξελαύνω, fut. -ελάσω, contr. -ελῶ Hdt. 4. 148., 5. 63, Ar. Eq. 365: pf. -ελάλακα:—of an Ep. pres., the part. ἐξελαύν occurs in Od. 10. 83; inf. ἐξελαύν Il. 8. 527, Od. 11. 292, Hes. Th. 491. To drive out, ἀντρον ἐξέλασε μῆλα Od. 9. 312, cf. 227., 11. 292; absol. to drive afield, of a shepherd, 10. 83:—esp. to drive out or expel from a place, μῆτι .. ἡμέας ἐξέλασσω γαῖης ἡμετέρης 16. 381; ἐξ. τινὰ δωμάτων Aesch. Pr. 670; πάτρας, χθονός, γῆς Soph. O. C. 376, 823, etc.; γῆς ἐκ πατρίδας Ib. 1292; ἐκ τῆς πατρίδος Hdt. 5. 91; ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας Ar. Nub. 123; ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Plat. Gorg. 466 D; Τητῆνας ἀπ' οὐρανοῦ Hes. Th. 820; ἐξ. τινὰ to banish, Hdt. 1. 60, Ar. Ach. 717, Plat. Apol. 30 D; so in Med., Thuc. 7. 5, cf. 4. 35. 2. to drive out horses, etc., ἵππους ἐξέλασε Τρώων out of the ranks of the Trojans, Il. 5. 324, cf. 10. 499; ἀρμάτων ὄχους Eur. Phoen. 1190; and in Med. to drive out one's horses, Theocr. 24. 117; so, ἐξ. στρατὸν, στρατὸν to lead out an army, Hdt. 1. 76., 7. 38; ἐξ. νῆα λιμένος Ap. Rh. 1. 987; to lead out a procession, Plut. Alc. 34, Marcell. 22:—hence, b. often with the acc. omitted, as if intr., ἐς διπρὸν ὀρούσας ἐξέλασ' ἐς πλῆθῆν he drove out, Il. 11. 360, etc.: to ride out, Thuc. 7. 27, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 3, etc.; ἐξ. ἐκ τῶν ἄλλων ἱππέων Lys. 160. 30:—to march out, Hdt. 4. 80., 8. 13, and Att.:—to go out, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 1. 3. to expel, banish, get rid of a thing, Lat. profligare, τῶν ὀμμάτων τὸ αἰδοῦμενον Plut. 2. 654 D; by washing, κόνιν λαγύρων Call. Lav. Pall. 6. 4. metaph. to repel, slight, Julian. Caes. 1. 22. II. to knock out, χαμαὶ δέ τε πάντα ὀδόντας γαυρῶν ἐξελάσαιμ Od. 18. 29. III. to beat out metals, ἐξ. ἡμιπλῆθια ἐκ χρυσοῦ Hdt. 1. 50; ὅθηται σίδηρον ἐξελαυνόμενον Ib. 68, cf. 7. 84; κέντρον ἐπὶ λεπτὸν ἐξελ. Polyb. 6. 22, 4.

ἐξελέγκτος, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be refuted, Plat. Gorg. 508 A.

ἐξελέγχω, strengthd. form of ἐλέγχω, to convict, confute, refute, Simon. 75, Soph. O. T. 297, Att. 399, Ar. Nub. 1062; τοῖς ἔργοις τοὺς λόγους ἐξ. Antipho 147. 6; ἐν τῷ δῶμῳ ἐξελ. τινά Dem. 519. 27:—Pass., ἐπ' αἰτίᾳ τινὶ ἐξελέγχεσθαι Lys. 107. 8; ὑπ' εἰκῶν Antipho 116. 7; ἐκ τινος Ar. Ran. 960; ἐλεγχομένους περὶ τινος Plat. Hipp. Ma. 304 D; ὑπ' ἐμοῦ ἐξελεγχέσονται ἔργῳ Id. Apol. 17 B. 2. c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, to convict one of a thing, Ib. 23 A, Lys. 222 D:—Pass., ποσοῦτον .. ἥλικον οὗτος νῦν ἐξέλεγκτο has been convicted of .. , Dem. 562. 8; οὐ τοῦτό γ' ἐξελέγχομαι I am not to blame in this, Eur. El. 36. 3. with a predicate added in part., to convict one of being .. , ἐξ. τινὰ ἀδύνατον ὄντα Plat. Gorg. 522 D; so, ἐξ. τινὰ ὥς .. Ib. 482 B:—Pass., κάτελέγχεται .. κάκιστος ὦν Eur. Hipp. 944; ἐξελέγχεται συμβουλευτικῶς Dem. 342. 26. II. to search out, put to the proof, bring to the test, ὁ ἐξελέγχων .. ἀλθέειαν χρόνος Pind. O. 10. 65; in a court of justice, Aesch. Eum. 433; ἐξ. τὴν τύχην, τὰς ἐλπίδας Polyb. 21. 11, 4, etc.; ἐξ. τοὺς Θεβαίους ἐξ. διαμαχοῦνται Plut. Ages. 19:—Pass., πάντες ἦσαν ἐξελεγχόμενοι all had their sentiments well ascertained, Dem. 233. 3; ἀ' δ' ἡ φύσις ἀεὶ ἐβούλετο, ἐξελέγχθη ἐς τὸ ἀληθές was fully proved to be true, Thuc. 3. 64; χρυσοὶ μὲν οἶδεν ἐξελέγχεσθαι πυρὶ Menand. Incert. 143. III. to compute, χαλκὸν μῦνον Pind. N. 10. 5.

ἐξελευθερίως, ὁ, of the class of freedmen or their offspring, Lat. libertinus, Dion. H. 4. 22, Plut. Ant. 58. II. as Adj., νόμοι ἐξελ. laws concerning freedmen, Dem. ap. Poll. 3. 83; καθάρματα ἐξελ. the refuse of the freedmen, Plut. Sull. 33.

ἐξελευθερίως, ὄν, of or belonging to a free man, Porph. V. Pyth. 21.

ἐξελευθερός, ὁ, ἦ, set at liberty, a freedman, Lat. libertus, libertinus, Cic. Att. 6. 5, 1, C. I. 5903. The difference between ἐξ- and ἀπ-ελευθερός made by Ammon. s. v. ἀπέλ., Eust. 1751. 2, is not established by usage.

ἐξελευθεροστομέω, strengthd. form of ἐλευθερ-, Soph. Aj. 125 S.

ἐξελευθερώω, to set at liberty, Dio C. 36. 25, Hesyech.

ἐξέλευσις, εως, ἦ, late word for ἐξέδος, LXX (2 Regg. 15. 20), Tzetz., etc.

ἐξέλευσμοί, ἐξελεύθω, fut. and inf. aor. of ἐξέρχομαι.

ἐξελυγμός, ὁ, a deploying of troops, counter marching, Arr. Tact. 27, Themist. 2 B. II. a doubling, of the hare, Arr. Cyn. 16, 3. III. a revolution, ἀστρων Theol. Ar. p. 74.

ἐξελύκτρα, ἦ, ἐξελύκτρον, τό, a pulley, block, Math. Vett. pp. 220. 67.

ἐξέλιξις, εως, ἦ, evolution, λόγων Plotin. 5. 7, 3; of troops, Aristid. Quint. 2. p. 71.

ἐξελίσσω, Att. -τω: fut. ξω:—to unroll, unfold, περιβολὰς σφραγισμάτων Eur. Hipp. 864: metaph. to unfold, Lat. *explicare*, θεσπίσματα, λόγον Id. Suppl. 141, Ion 397:—Pass., ὁ . . κύκλος . . ἴσην ἐξελίττεται γραμμήν is unrolled so as to form a line, Arist. *Mechan.* 24, 1, cf. *Probl.* 16, 6, 2. 2. of any rapid motion, ἔχους ἐξ. ποδὸς to evolve the mazy dance, Eur. *Tro.* 3; ἐξ. τινα κύκλῳ to hunt one round and round, Id. *H. F.* 977; ἐξ. κύκλους περὶ τινα to wheel in circles round him, *Heliod.* 5, 14, cf. *Plut.* 2, 368 A; of the hare, τὸν δρόμον ἐξ. to double, *Arr. Cyn.* 17, 3; and so in *Pass.*, Ib. 16, 3; or intr. in Act., ἐξελίττεται τῇ καὶ τῇ Ael. *N. A.* 13, 14; and, ἐξ. ἐαυτὸν to escape, Ib. 16:—then, often, intr. to wheel about, ἐπὶ δεξιά *Plut. Camill.* 5; and c. acc. loci, τοὺς κύκλους ἐξ. to follow the windings of the bays, *App. Civ.* 5, 84; ἐξ. τὴν τάφρον *Plut. Pyrrh.* 28.

II. as military term, = ἀναπτύσσειν, Lat. *explicare*, to extend the front by bringing up the rear men, to deploy, τὴν φάλαγγα *Xen. Cyr.* 8, 5, 15, *Hell.* 4, 3, 18, cf. *Liv.* 44, 37; ἐξελίττεται ὁ στίχος *Xen. Rep. Lac.* 11, 8. 2. to draw off, in *Pass.*, *Plut. Aemil.* 17; or intr. in Act., *Id. Timol.* 27; and of ships, *Polyb.* 1, 51, 11.

ἐξελέκω, to cause sores in, Lat. *exulcerare*, τὴν σάρκα *Arist. Probl.* 5, 27; τὸ πρὸς αὖτον *Diod.* 14, 88:—*Pass.* to break out into sores, ἐξελεκοῦται τὸ χόριον *Hipp. Vett. Med.* 15; ἐξελεκοῦσθαι τὸ σῶμα *Joseph. A. J.* 2, 14, 4. ἐξελέκτων, verb. Adj. one must drag along, γόνυ πρὸς τι *Eur. El.* 491.

ἐξελακμός, ὁ, a drawing out, *Auctor Delf. Medic.*

ἐξέλκω: aor. 1 -εἰλκῶσα, inf. -ελκῶσαι *Ar. Pax* 315, 506: *pass.* -ελκυσσῶ *Hdt.* 2, 70: (v. sub ἔλκω). To draw or drag out, *Id.* 23, 762 (v. sub πῆρινον); c. gen. loci, *Od.* 5, 432 (v. sub θαλάμῳ); φάσανγον . . ἐξ. κολεοῦ *Eur. Hec.* 544; δουλείας ἐξ. to rescue from slavery, *Lat. eripere*, *Pind.* P. 1, 146; δύστηνον ἐξ. πόδα, of a lame man, *Soph. Ph.* 291; and absol. without πόδα, of one wounded, *Eur. Andr.* 1121; ἐξέλεξω σε τῆς πυγῆς θύραζε *Ar. Eq.* 365 (as *Pars.* for ἐξέλω); ἐξελέκυσαι τὴν πᾶσιν Εἰρήνην φίλῃν to drag her out of the cave, *Ar. Pax* 294, cf. 307, 315, 506, 511;—rare in *Prose*, as *Plat. Rep.* 515 E; ἐξελεκοῦσθαι *Arist. Pol.* 5, 10, 19.

ἐξέλκωσις, εὖς, ἡ, a causing of sores in or on, τῶν χειρῶν *Diod.* 3, 28. **ἐξελληνίζω**, to turn into Greek: ἐξελλ. ὄνομα to trace it to a Greek origin, *Plut. Num.* 13; to put it in a Greek form, *Joseph. A. J.* 1, 6, 1.

ἐξέμεν, *Ep. inf.* aor. 2 of ἐξίμην, *Id.* 11, 141.

ἐξέμεν, *Ep. inf.* fut. of ἐξω, *Id.* 5, 473.

ἐξέμεω, fut. ἐσω, to vomit forth, disgorge, of Charybdis, ἥτις δὲ ἐξέμεσσε . . *Od.* 12, 237; ὅφρ' ἐξέμεσσειεν ὀπίσω . . *Ib.* 437; cf. *Hes. Th.* 497 (where the strange aor. ἐξήμισε should perhaps be ἐξήμεσσε); ἐξ. τὸ νόσημα *Plat. Rep.* 406 D:—metaph. to disgorge ill-gotten gear, τὰ τάλαντα *Ar. Ach.* 6; ἀρτ' ἀν κελεύφασί μου *Id. Eq.* 1148.

2. absol. to vomit, be sick, *Id. Ach.* 586, *Ran.* 11.

ἐξέμωρε, v. sub μείρωμαι II.

ἐξεμπεδόω, to keep quite firm, strictly observe, τὰς συνθήκας *Xen. Cyr.* 3, 1, 21.

II. to unfetter, *Hesych.*

ἐξεμπλόριον, τό, = *Lat. exemplar*, *Ignat. Trall.* 3.

ἐξεμπολάω, Ion. -έω: strengthd. for ἐμπολάω, κέρδος ἐξ. to drive a gainful trade, *Soph. Ph.* 303:—ἐξημπολόημαι I am bought and sold, betrayed, *Id. Ant.* 1036.

II. to sell off, τὸν φόρτον *Dion. H.* 3, 46:—*Pass.*, ἐξημπολημένων σφι . . *Hdt.* 1, 1.

ἐξεναιρῶ, strengthd. for ἐναίρω, inf. aor. ἐξεναιρεῖν *Hes. Sc.* 329.

ἐξεναντί, Adv. right opposite, τοῦ μνημεῖου *C. I.* 2664.

ἐξεναντίας, Adv. = ἐξ ἐναντίας (v. ἐναντίος II. 2), in front, *LXX* (1 *Macc.* 4, 12): c. gen. in front of, *Ib.* (1, 4, 17, al.).

ἐξενάρϊζω, fut. ξῶ, strengthd. for ἐναρϊζω, to strip or spoil a foe slain in fight, τινα *Id.* 4, 488, etc.; also, τεύχεα ἐξ. to strip off his arms, *Id.* 619, etc.

2. to kill, *slay*, *Od.* 11, 273; ἐγχεῖ *Id.* 6, 30, cf. *Hes. Th.* 289.—In *Hom.* more freq. than the simple Verb.

ἐξενεῖκαι, -νευχθῆναι, Ion. aor. 1 act. and med. of ἐκφέρω.

ἐξενέπω, to speak out, proclaim, τι *Pind. N.* 4, 53; ἐξενεπεν Αἰγῖνον πάτρην declared *Aeg.* [to be] his country, *Id. O.* 8, 26. **2.** absol. to speak, *Ap. Rh.* 1, 704.

ἐξενεχυρίαζω, strengthd. for ἐνεχυρίαζω, *Diog. L.* 6, 99.

ἐξεναντίζω, to spend a year in exile, *Schol. Or.* 1645.

ἐξεντερίζομαι, *Pass.* to have the entrails taken out, *Diosc.* 2, 67: of plants, to have the pith taken out, *Id.* 4, 151.

ἐξεπάδω, fut. -άσομαι, to charm away, *Plat. Phaedo* 77 E, *Plut.* 2, 384 A:—*Pass.*, ἐξεπαδεῖσθαι φύσιν to be charmed out of their nature, *Soph. O. C.* 1194.

ἐξεπαίρω, to stir up, excite one to do, c. inf., *Ar. Lys.* 623; ὅ σ' ἐξεπαρεῖ μείζον ἢ χρέων φρονεῖν *Poëta ar.* *Plut.* 2, 102 F.

ἐξεπεριδῶ, f. l. for ἐπεριδῶ, *Polyb.* 16, 11, 5.

ἐξεπύχομαι, *Dep.* to boast loudly that . . , c. inf., *Soph. Ph.* 668.

ἐξεπικαδέκατος, ἡ, ον, = ἐκκαδέκατος, *Anth. P.* 12, 4.

ἐξεπτολήης, v. sub ἐπτολή.

ἐξεπίσταμαι, *Dep.* to know thoroughly, κτῶν well, τι *Hdt.* 2, 43:—5, 93, and Att.:—c. part. to know well that . . , ἐξ. τὸν Κύρον οὐκ ἀτρέμειζοντα *Id.* 1, 90, cf. *Soph. O. C.* 1584; τὸν θεὸν τοιοῦτον (sc. ὄντα) ἐξ. *Id.* *F.* 707, cf. *Ant.* 293; but c. inf. to know well how to do, *Id.* *Ant.* 480, cf. ἐπίσταμαι; often with εἰ or καλῶς, *Hdt.* 3, 146, al., *Aesch. Ag.* 838, *Soph. O. C.* 417, etc.

II. to know by heart, τὸν λόγον *Plat. Phaedr.* 228 C.

ἐξεπισφραγίζομαι, *Pass.* to be stamped deep on a thing, *Chaerem. ap. Ath.* 608 C.

ἐξεπίτηδες, Adv. = ἐπίτηδες, on purpose, *Hipp. Art.* 813, *Ar. Pl.* 916, *Plat. Gorg.* 461 C, al. **2.** with malice preëssence, *Dem.* 532, 25; 575, 10.

ἐξεπομβρῶ, to rain hard on, *Soph. Fr.* 470.

ἐξέπτῃ, 3 sing. aor. 2 act. of ἐκπέτομαι, *Hes. Op.* 98.

ἐξέρῃα, τό, a vomit, thing vomited, 2 *Petr.* 2, 22, *Eust. Opusc.* 248, 91.

ἐξέρσας, εὖς, ἡ, a vomiting, *Eust.* 1856, 5; -αστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who vomits, *Id. Opusc.* 248, 89.

ἐξέρῶ: aor. ἐξέρῃα (v. infr.):—*Pass.*, aor. ἐξέρῃα *Hipp.* 2, 782. To evacuate, esp. by purge or vomit, *Id.* 507, 27: to draw off a patient's water, *Id.* 483, 25.

II. to disgorge, τὴν χύτραν χρῆν ἐξερᾶν τὰ τεύχεα *Crates Θερ.* 1; μαλάχας ἐξ. = ἐρυνγάνειν, *Pherecr. Pers.* 2.

2. metaph. to disgorge, θρῶου τοὺς λίθους . . χαμάζε πρῶτον ἐξέρᾶσθε *Ar. Ach.* 341; φῶρ ἐξέρῶσα τὰς ψήφους let me disgorge the ballots from the urn (in order to count them), *Id. Vesp.* 993; ἐξέρῶ τὸ ὕδωρ pour it out, *Dem.* 963, 10; ἐξ. τὸν ἀέρα to drive forth air from the lungs, *Arist. Probl.* 32, 5, *Plut.* 2, 904 B.—Cf. *συνεράω*: the simple ἐράω is not found.

ἐξεργάζομαι, fut. -άσομαι: aor. -εργασάμην, written ἐξηργάσθαι in *Epigr. Gr.* 762: pf. -εργασμαι, Ion. -έργασμαι, both in act. and *pass.* sense, v. infr.: aor. -εργάσθην always *pass.*, *Isocr.* 84 A, etc.: so fut. -εργασθήσομαι *Isocr.* 419 D: *Dep.* To work out, make completely, finish making, bring to perfection, *Hdt.* 1, 93:—4, 179, and Att.: τὶς βλέποντα αἶματ' ἐξεργάζεται; *Eur. Hel.* 583; οὐδὲ . . μελετῶντες αὐτὸ (i. e. seamanship) ἐξεργασθῆ πῶ *Thuc.* 1, 142; τὰ ἐπιμαχώματα ἐξ. to finish [fortifying] the most assailable points, *Id.* 4, 4, cf. 5, 75:—6, 101; τέχνην ἐξ. *Xen. Symp.* 4, 61, cf. *Cyr.* 8, 2, 5; τοιοῦτους ἐξ. τινας to make them exactly such, *Id. Symp.* 4, 60.

2. to accomplish, perform, achieve, ἥδ' ἐστ' ἔργον ἐξεργασμένη *Soph. Ant.* 384, cf. 262, 428; ἐξ. τάραχον to work utter confusion, *Xen. Eq.* 9, 4; πῆματα *Eur. Heracl.* 960; ἐξ. συμμαχίαν to bring it about, *Aeschin.* 88, 6: c. dupl. acc., κακὸν ἐξ. τινα to work him mischief, *Hdt.* 6, 3, *Ep. Plat.* 352 D, etc.:—as *Pass.*, σφιν ἔργον ἐστὶν ἐξεργασμένον *Aesch. Pers.* 759, cf. *Hdt.* 9, 75; ἐπ' ἐξεργασμένοιαι after the deed had been done, usually of crimes or acts of violence, *Id.* 4, 164, 8, 94, cf. *Aesch. Ag.* 1379, *Soph. Aj.* 377, *Eur. Bacch.* 1039; τοῦ ἐξεργασμένου *Soph. Aj.* 375; μισθὸς ἡμῶν ἐξεργασται τῇ στρατιᾷ is secured, *Xen. Hell.* 3, 1, 28.

3. to contrive or manage that . . , *Lat. efficere ut* . . , ἐξεργάσαστο βασιλεὺς προσαγορεύοντα *Polyb.* 32, 4, 3, cf. *Luc. Tox.* 32, *Plut. Cato Ma.* 3.

4. to work at, *asp.* as *Pass.*, ἀργαὶ ἐξ ἐξεργασμένοι καὶ culti-vated lands, *Hdt.* 5, 29, cf. 6, 137; [ἡ γῆ] ἐξεργασται *Thuc.* 1, 82; ὅσῳ ἀμεινον also of plants, to train, *Theophr. C. P.* 5, 3, 5.

5. of an author, to work out, execute, πραγματικῶς ἐξ. τὴν ὑπόθεσιν *Polyb.* 5, 26, 6, cf. *Dion. H. de Thuc.* 15, 2: absol. to treat fully, ἐξεργ. περὶ τινος *Polyb.* 3, 26, 5.

II. to undo, destroy, *Lat. conficere*, esp. of men, to overwhelm, ruin, *Hdt.* 4, 134, 5, 19, ubi v. *Wessell.*, *Eur. Hel.* 1098, etc.; in *Trag.*, also, ἐξ. αἶμα, φόνον *Eur. Or.* 1624, etc.:—*Pass.*, ἐξεργάσμεθα we are undone, *Lat. actum est de nobis*, *Id. Hipp.* 565, cf. ἐξαρπάω.

ἐξεργασία, ἡ, a working out, completion, *Polyb.* 10, 45, 6. **II.** labour at a thing, ἐξ. τῆς γῆς high state of cultivation, *App. Civ.* 1, 11; absol., ἀκριβῆς καὶ πολλὰ ἐξ. *Theophr. C. P.* 3, 1, 6:—treatment of a subject by an author, *Dion. H. de Isocr.* 4, etc.; ἡ καθ' ἑκάστον ἐξ. *Plut.* 2, 1004 E.

ἐξεργαστικός, ἡ, ὅν, able to accomplish, τινος *Xen. Mem.* 4, 1, 4 (in *Sup.*), *Polyb.* 15, 37, 1. Adv. -κῶς, elaborately, *Comp.* -ότερον, *Cornut.* N. D. 35.

ἐξέργω, Att. ἐξείργω, to shut out from a place, debar, ἐξέργειν τινα *Hdt.* 3, 51, etc.; ἐξέργειν τινα χθονός, γῆς *Eur. Heracl.* 20, 25; τῆς ἀγοράς *Plat. Legg.* 936 C; τοῦ βήματος *Aeschin.* 5, 15; ἐκ τῶν ἱερῶν *Lysias.* 104, 37; ἐκ τοῦ θεάτρου *Dem.* 572, 12; ἐξ. θύραζε to drive away and shut him out of doors, *Ar. Ach.* 825:—*Pass.*, ἐξείργεσθαι πάντων *Thuc.* 2, 13; ἐξεργημένοι δικῆς *Plut. Rom.* 23.

2. to debar, hinder, prevent, preclude, καρὸν ἐξ. λόγος *Soph. El.* 1292; τᾶνδ' οὐδὲν ἐξείργει νόμος *Eur. Andr.* 176; ἐξ. δεῖε τὸ δίκην λαμβάνειν *Dem.* 555, 15; absol., *Xen. Oec.* 4, 134:—*Pass.*, πολέμοις ἐξείργεσθαι *Thuc.* 1, 118; ἐάν μὴ χρόνῳ ἐξείργηται *Arist. Categ.* 10, 29;—c. inf. to be hindered from doing, *Dion. H. de Thuc.* 14, 6.

3. to force, compel, τινα *Plat. Legg.* 935 C:—*Pass.*, ἀναγκαίῃ ἐξείργεσθαι ἐς τι to be constrained by necessity to undertake a thing, *Hdt.* 7, 96; c. inf., ἀναγκαίῃ ἐξ. γνώμην ἀποδέξασθαι *Ib.* 139; ὑπὸ τοῦ νόμου ἐξεργόμενος *Id.* 9, 111; νόμῳ *Thuc.* 3, 70.

ἐξερεῖναι, *Ep. Verb.* 1. c. acc. rei, to inquire into, ἐξερεῖναι ἑκάσταν *Od.* 10, 14. **2.** c. acc. pers. to inquire after, ἡ . . φίλον πῶσον ἐξερεῖναι 23, 86: to inquire of, *Ap. Rh.* 4, 1250: absol. to make inquiry, *Id.* 9, 672, etc.; and so in *Med.*, ἐξερεῖναι νόμῳ 10, 81.

II. to search thoroughly, πύρπος ἀλὸς ἐξερεῖναι *Od.* 12, 259; μυχοῦς h. *Hom. Merc.* 252:—metaph. of a harp, to try its tones, tune it, *Ib.* 483: cf. ἐξερεῖν, ἐξέρωμαι.

ἐξερεθίζω, strengthd. for ἐρεθίζω, *Pind.* P. 8, 16, and freq. in *Plut.*

ἐξερεθῶ, strengthd. for ἐρεθῶ, *Anth. P.* 5, 244.

ἐξερεῖδω, to prop firmly, ταῖς ἀντηρίσι *Polyb.* 8, 6, 6; in *Pass.*, *Id.* 16, 11, 5: to support, ἐξ. μὲν βάσαν τρέμονσαν *Luc. Trag.* 55.

ἐξερεῖπω, to strike off, ὅκους δρυὸς πέλκεται *Pind.* P. 4, 469.

II. more often intr. in aor. 2 ἐξήριπτον, inf. ἐξήριπτεν:—to fall to earth, ὡς δ' ὅθ' ὑπὸ βίτης πατρὸς Διὸς ἐξήριπ δρυς *Id.* 14, 414; χαίτην ζεύγλης ἐκρεῖπτοῖσα the mane streaming downwards from the yoke, *Id.* 17, 440; κάπροι αὐχένους ἐξερεῖπόντες letting their necks fall on the ground, *Hes. Sc.* 174: to fall down, *Hes. Th.* 704.—Mostly *Ep.*; but also in *Hipp.* *Offic.* 745 (c. conj. *Foësius*), ἡ ἐξήριπτε τὸ κάττημα where the fracture has actually taken place.

ἐξέριαισις, εὖς, ἡ, a fixing firmly, πρὸς τὴν γῆν *Polyb.* 6, 23, 4.

ἐξέρισμα, τό, a prop, support, *Longin.* 40, 4.

ἐξέρισμα, v. ἐξέριω.

ἐξερεύγω, to vomit forth, ἐξερεῖται τὸ ὕδωρ v. l. *Dion. H.* 2, 69:—*Med.*, *Hipp.* 82 E, 278, 30.

II. in *Med.* or *Pass.*, of rivers, to empty themselves, *Hdt.* 1, 202, *Arist. H. A.* 8, 20, 6; of the body, to discharge itself, *Ib.* 10, 1, 15.

ἐξερευνάω, to search out, examine, Soph. O. T. 258, El. 1100, Polyb., etc.; *ἦν πως ἐξερευνήσας λάβω* Eur. Hel. 429;—Med., Dio C. 52. 6.
ἐξερευνήσις, εως, ἡ, an inquiry, investigation, Symm. V. T.
ἐξερευνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, good as a spy or scout, Strabo 154.
ἐξέρειψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξέρειψα) a belching, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 2.
ἐξέρω (A), Att. contr. **ἐξέρω**, fut. of **ἐξείπον** (q. v.), *I will speak out, tell out, utter aloud*, Hom. always absol. in sing. **ἐξέρω** Il. 8. 286., 12. 215, Od. 9. 365, etc.; and in tmesis, *ἐκ τοι ἐρώ* Il. 1. 204, 233, etc.; also in Att., *τάληθες ἐξέρω* Soph. O. T. 800, cf. 219, etc.; c. dupl. acc., *τοιαυτὰ τοι πᾶς τις ἐξ.* Id. El. 984; *ἐξ. ὅτι* . . Id. Ant. 325;—after Hom., also pf. act. **ἐξέρηκα** Soph. Tr. 350, 374; 3 sing. plqpf. pass. **ἐξείρητο** Id. O. T. 984; fut. pass. **ἐξείρησεται** Id. Tr. 1186.—Not to be confounded with sq.
ἐξέρω (B), Ep. pres.—**ἐξέρομαι** (of which it is the Ep. form) and **ἐξερεῖναι**:
 1. c. acc. rei, to inquire into a thing, Od. 3. 116., 14. 375; so in Med., *πάντα* . . **ἐξερέσθαι** 13. 411, cf. 4. 119. 2. c. acc. pers. to inquire of a person, 10. 249, etc.; so in Med., 3. 24., 19. 99, Soph. Aj. 103.
 II. to search through, *κνημὸς ἐξέρει* Od. 4. 337., 17. 128. 2. to search for, *ὑδωρ* Ap. Rh. 4. 1443.—Not to be confounded with foreg.
ἐξερνήω, to make quite desolate, *ἐξερ. ὅλον* to leave it destitute of heirs, Dem. 1076. 24; *ἐξερνήσας* γένος Soph. El. 1010; (but *ἐξ. δόμου* to abandon them, Eur. Andr. 597, 991); also, *ἐξ. πόλεις* Ep. Plat. 332 E; *ἐξ. τὰ ἐαυτῶν* leaving their own places destitute (of troops), Xen. Vect. 4. 47; *ἐξ. γένυν δράκοντος* making it destitute of teeth, Eur. H. F. 253;—*Pass.* to be left destitute, *Ἑλλάς ἐξερμηθεῖσα* Ar. Pax 647; *ἐξ. τὸν ἐξερμημένον* . . ὅλον Plat. Legg. 925 C.
ἐξερῖζω, to be contumacious, Plut. Pomp. 56, App. Civ. 2. 151.
ἐξερτίζομαι, v. sub *ἐρτίζομαι*.
ἐξερτίνω, strengthd. for *ἐρινάω*: metaph., *ἐρινος ὧν ἐς βρώσιν ἄλλους ἐξερτίνεις λόγῳ*, i. e. φάβλος ὧν ἄλλους ἐκφαυλίζεις, Soph. Fr. 190, cf. Cobet V. LL. p. 289.
ἐξερσιτικός, οἷ, δ, a slubborn disputant, τῶν λόγων Eur. Supp. 894.
ἐξερσιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, captious, disputations, Diog. L. 10. 143.
ἐξερμηνεύω, to interpret, translate, *ἐλς τὴν Ἑλλάδα γλῶσσαν* Dion. H. 1. 67;—*Pass.*, Polyb. 2. 15, 9, Dion. H. 4. 67, etc. II. to describe accurately, Luc. Hist. Conser. 19.
ἐξέρομαι, Ion. **ἐέρομαι**: fut. **ἐέρησομαι**: aor. 2 **ἐρόμαι**, inf. **ἐρέσθαι**: Dep.:
 1. c. acc. rei, to inquire into a thing, *Διὸς ἐξείρετο Βουλήν* Od. 13. 127; so also, *ἀναγίον μὲν φαρὸς ἐξέρησομαι*, . . τί νῦν κυρεῖ *will inquire concerning him, what he is now about*, Soph. Ph. 439. 2. c. acc. pers. to inquire of, *Ζῆν' ὑπατον* . . **ἐξείρετο** Il. 5. 756 *ἐξήρῳ μ' ὅπου* (sc. ἔστιν ἐκείνος) Soph. Aj. 103;—absol., Il. 24. 361.—Ion. pres. **ἐξέρομαι**, Ap. Rh. 3. 19; in Hom. more freq. **ἐξέρω**, **ἐξερεῖναι**, **ἐξέρομαι**. Akin to **ἐξερεῖναι**.
ἐξέρπω: aor. **ἐξέρπυσα** Arist. H. A. 8. 14, 2;—*to creep out of*, *ἐκ τινος* Ar. Nub. 710. 2. absol. *to creep out or forth*, of a lame man, Soph. Ph. 294; *ἐί τις ἐξέρπει θύραζε* Ar. Eq. 607; of insects, Arist. H. A. 5. 18, 3, 8. 14, 2; of an army, *οὐ ταχὺ ἐξέρπει* Xen. An. 7. 1, 8; *to go abroad*, Chilo ap. Diog. L. 1. 73. II. trans. *to make to come forth*, produce, βατράχους Lxx (Ps. 104. 30).
ἐξέρρω, only in imperat., *ἐξέρρε γαῖας ἀway out of the land!* Eur. Hipp. 973, ubi v. Valck.
ἐξερυθρίω, to be very red, Hipp. 566. 12.
ἐξερυθρός, ον, very red, Hipp. Coac. 143, Arist. Probl. 2. 27., 11. 32, 2, al.
ἐξερύκω [ῶ], *to ward off, repel*, τὰ κακά Soph. Ph. 423.
ἐξέρω, Ion. **ἐξέρω**: aor. **ἐξέρτσα**, **ἐξέρτσα** and **ἐξέρτσα**:—*to draw out of*, *βέλος* . . **ἐξέρσω** ὠμου Il. 5. 112, cf. 16. 505, etc.; *ἰχθύας, οὐστ' ἀλγῆς* . . *πολλὴς ἐξέρσθη θαλάσσης* *διεκτὺν ἐξέρσαν* Od. 2. 386, cf. Hdt. 1. 141; *τοῖο δ' ἄμα ψυχὴν τε καὶ ἔγχος ἐξέρσω* αἰχμὴν Il. 16. 505;—also, *to snatch out of*, *ἐξέρσαι χεῖρὸς τόξον* 23. 870;—*but λαβὼν ποδὸς ἐξέρσασα* . . *by the foot*, 10. 490;—absol. *to draw out*, *τοῖς δ' ἐξέρσαν* Ἀχαιοί 13. 194; *to tear out*, *μήδεα τ' ἐξέρσας* Od. 18. 87; *τὴν γλῶσσαν ἐξέρσας* Hdt. 2. 38.
ἐξέρχομαι: fut. **ἐλεῦσθαι** (but in Att. **ἐξείμι** supplies the fut., as also the impf. **ἐξήμι**): aor. **ἐξήλθον**, the only tense used in Hom.: Dep. *To go or come out of*, c. gen. loci, δόμων, πόλιν, πύλιν, τείχεος, Hom.; *ἐκ δ' ὅθλο κλισίης* Il. 10. 140; *ἐξέρχ. δωμάτων, χθονός*, etc., Aesch. Cho. 663, etc.; *ἐξ. ἐκ* . . Hdt. 8. 75., 9. 12, Soph. O. C. 37, etc.; *ἐξω* . . Eur. Phoen. 476; of an actor, *to come out on the stage*, Ar. Ach. 240, Av. 512. b. rarely c. acc., like Lat. *egredi*, *ἐξήλθον τὴν Περσίδα* χῶρον Hdt. 7. 29; *ἐξ. τὸ ἄστυ* Id. 5. 104, cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 3. c. absol. *to go away, march off*, Il. 9. 576, Thuc. 2. 21, etc.; also, *to march out, go forth*, *ἐπὶ τινα* Hdt. 1. 36; but, of an accused person, *to withdraw from the country* to avoid trial, Lat. *exulare*, and so opp. to *φεύγειν*, Dem. 634. 21. d. c. acc. cogn., *to go out on an expedition*, etc., *ἐξ. ἐξοδον* Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 17; *στρατεῖαν* Aeschin. 50. 34; so *παγκύνει* *ἐξ. ἀθλ' ἀγώνων* *went through* them, Soph. Tr. 505; *νίκης ἔχων ἐξήλα* . . γέρας Id. El. 687; *νόστον ἐξ.* (v. νόστος) Id. Ph. 43. e. with Preps., *ἐξ. ἐπὶ θῆραν*, *ἐπὶ θεωρίαν*, etc., Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 11, etc.; *ἐπὶ πλείστον ἐξ.* *to pursue their advantages* to the utmost, Thuc. 1. 70; *ἐλς τὸδ' ἐξ.* *ἀνόνισον στόμα* *to allow oneself to use these impious words*, Soph. O. C. 981; also, *ἐξέρχεσθαι ἐλς τινος* *to come out of one class into another*, as, *ἐλς τοὺς τελείους*, opp. *to ἐκ τῶν ἐφήβων*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 12. 2. *ἐξ. ἐλς ἐλεγχον* *to stand forth and come to the trial*, Eur. Alc. 640; *ἐξ. χερῶν ἀμύλλαν ἐξ. τινα* Eur. Hec. 226;—absol. *to stand forth, be proved to be*, ἄλλος Soph. O. T. 1084; *to come forth* (from the war), Thuc. 5. 31. 3. c. acc. rei, *to execute*, *ἀν* . . *μὴ ἐξέλθωσιν* Thuc. 1. 70; *τὸ πολὺ τοῦ ἔργου ἐξήλθον* Id. 3. 108; cf. *ἐπεξέρχομαι* II. 2. 4. absol. *to exceed all bounds*, Plat. Legg. 644 B; c.

so, *ἐξ. τὰ νόμιμα* Nymph. ap. Ath. 536 A. 5. with acc. of the instrument of motion, *ἐξελθὲν πόδα* Dinarch. 100. 35; cf. *βαῖναι* 11. II. of Time, *to come to an end, pass, expire*, Hdt. 2. 139, Soph. O. T. 735; *τοῦ ἐξελθόντος μὲν* Hyperid. Euxen. 44; *ἐπειδὴν* . . *ὁ ἐνιαυτός ἐξέλεθ* Plat. Polit. 298 E; *ἐλέγοντο αἱ σπονδαὶ ἐξεληλυθέναι* Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 2; of a sickness, Hipp. 465. 49. 2. of public officers, *to go out of office*, *ἡ ἐξελεύσασα βουλὴ* Decret. ap. Andoc. 10. 37, cf. Arist. Pol. 2. 11, 7. III. of prophecies, dreams, events, etc., *to be accomplished, come true*, Lat. *exire, evenire*, *ἐλς τέλος ἐξ.* Hes. Op. 216; absol., *τὴν οὖν συνεβέλετο ἐξεληλυθέναι* Hdt. 6. 107, cf. 82; *ἐξήλαθε* (sc. *ἡ μήνις*) *was satisfied*, Id. 7. 137; so, *ἰοδύηπος δίκη ἐξήλαθ* Aesch. Eum. 795; *κατ' ὀρθὸν ἐξ.* *to come out right*, Soph. O. T. 88; *ἀρθμὸς οὐκ ἐλάττων ἐξ.* Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 5; hence, of persons, *μὴ* . . *Φοῖβος ἐξέλεθ σαφῆς* *turn out a true prophet*, Soph. O. T. 1011; *τὰ μὲν τετελειωμένα, τὰ δὲ ἀτελῆ ἐξ.* Arist. Probl. 10. 46. 2. of words, *to proceed from*, *παρά τινος* Plat. Theat. 161 B; of goods, *to be exported*, Id. Alc. 1. 122 E.
ἐξέρω, v. **ἐξέρω** A.
ἐξέρω, to swerve from the course, of shy horses, *αἱ δ' ἐξήρῳσαν* II. 23. 408; *ἐξήρῳσαν* *κελεύθου* Theoc. 25. 189.
ἐξερῶσθαι, fut. *ἴσω*, *to search out, inquire*, Pind. P. 9. 79. 2. c. acc. pers. *to question*, Eur. Fr. 583.
ἐξέσθω, fut. **ἐξέδομαι**: pf. **ἐξέδοκα**: aor. **ἐξέφαγον**:—*to eat away, eat up*, *ἐξέεται* σου τοῦψον Ar. Eq. 1032; *ἐκ τῶν πόλεων τὸ σκῆρον ἐξέδοσαν* Vesp. 925; *ἐλ μὴ* ἔκφαγῳ *ἐκ τῆσδε τῆς γῆς* Eq. 698; *ἐξεσθῶσι* [τὰ πτερά] *αἱ μέλινται* Arist. H. A. 5. 22, 13.
ἐξέσθω, =foreg., Aesch. Cho. 275.
ἐξέστα, ἡ, (ἐξίμια) a sending out, mission, embassy, Hom. only in phrase, *ἐξίστην ἐλθεῖν*, Lat. *legationem obire* (cf. *ἀγγεῖλιν ἐλθεῖν*), Il. 24. 235, ubi v. Spitzn., Od. 21. 20.
ἐξέσταις, εως, ἡ, a dismissal, divorce, τῆς γυναικός Hdt. 5. 40.
ἐξέσσω, v. sub *ἐκσάω*.
ἐξέστι, imper. **ἐξέστω**, subj. **ἐξη**, opt. **ἐξείη**, inf. **ἐξείναι**, part. **ἐξών**: impf. **ἐξήν**: fut. **ἐξέσται**, opt. **ἐξέσταιτο** Xen. Ages. 1, 23; impers. (the only forms in use of *ἐξέμι*). *It is allowed, it is in one's power, is possible*, c. inf., Hdt. 1. 183, etc.; c. dat. pers. et inf., Id. 1. 138, etc., Trag. etc., as Aesch. Eum. 899; *ἐξ. σοι ἀνδρὶ γενέσθαι* Xen. An. 7. 1, 21; *ἐξ. εὐδαίμοσι γενέσθαι* *'licet esse beatis'*, Dem. 35. 2; but the second dat. sometimes changes into an acc., *ἐξ. ὑμῖν φίλους γενέσθαι* Thuc. 4. 20; c. acc. pers. et inf., Ar. Ach. 1079, Plat. Polit. 290 D;—part. neut. absol., *ἐξών τοι* . . *ἔτερα ποιεῖν* *since it was possible for thee to* . . Hdt. 4. 126; *ἐξών σοι γάμου τυχεῖν* Aesch. Pr. 649; *ἐξὸν κεκλησθαι* Soph. El. 365; *ὥς οὐκ ἐσόμενον τῇ πόλει δίκην* . . λαμβάνειν Lys. 140. 24, etc.
ἐξέστις, ιος, ἡ, v. *ἐξαστις*.
ἐξετάω: fut. **ἐξετάσω**, rarely **ἐξετῶ** Isocr. 195 C. cf. A. B. 251; aor. **ἐξέτασα** Soph., etc., Dor. **ἐξέταξα**, Theoc. 14. 28; pf. **ἐξέτακα** Plat., etc.—*Pass.*, fut. **ἐτασθήσομαι** Dem. 24. 1; aor. **ἐτάσθην**, v. inftr.: pf. **ἐτασμαι** v. sub fin.:—(the simple *ἐτάω* is not common). *To examine well or closely, inquire into, scrutinise, review, sift*, *ἐξ. φίλους, ὄντι* *ἔχουσι νόον* Theogn. 1010, cf. Ar. Thesm. 435, etc.; *τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν ἐμψυχίαν ἐξ.* Thuc. 2. 7; *βίον αὐτοῦ πάντα ἐξετάσω* Dem. 521. 24; *ἐκ τοῦ εἰκότος ἐξετασθῆναι δεῖ τὸ πρᾶγμα* Antipho 133. 38; *ἐξ. λόγον*, opp. *to ὑπέχειν*, Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 1;—absol. *to inquire, περί τινος* Plat. Phaedr. 685 A; *δὲ ἀκριβείας ἐξ.*, of verbal criticism, Id. Theat. 184 C;—*ἐξ. τί τινος* *to make inquiries into a thing from* . . Polyb. 10. 8, 1;—*coll.* by a Relative, *ἐξ. ὅστις ἐστὶ* Dem. 1126. 13; *ἐξ. τί καὶ πῶς λέγουσι* Plat. Phaedr. 261 A; *ἐξ. τινα*, *τίνας* *ἐστὶ* γένους Epicr. Incert. 1. 17. 2. of troops, *to inspect, review*, Thuc. 2. 7., 7. 33, 35, etc.; *Pass.*, *στρατὸς δὲ θάσσει κατέτασσεται* Eur. Supp. 391, cf. Thuc. 6. 97;—*generally, to pass in review, enumerate, ἀμαρτήματα ἀκριβῶς ἐξ.* Isocr. 152 D, cf. Dem. 472. 18., 474. 21. II. to examine or question a person closely, Hdt. 3. 62 (cf. *ἐτάω*), Soph. Aj. 586, O. C. 210; *τινὰ περί τινος* Plat. Phaedr. 258 D; *τινὰ* *τί* Id. Gorg. 515 B, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 35; *δικαίως αὐτὸν ἐξετάσω* Dem. 564. 17, cf. 232. 3; *τὸν δεσπότην ὁ δούλος ἐξετάσει* Id. 1124. 21. III. to estimate, *τι πρὸς τι* *one thing by another*, Id. 67. 16; *πρὸς ἐκείνους ἐξετ. καὶ παραβάλλειν* *ἐμὲ* Id. 330. 29; *ἰσοστάσις ἦν ἡ πορφύρα πρὸς ἄργυρον ἐξεταζομένη* Ath. 526 C; so, *ἐξ. τι* *πὰρ τι* Id. 315. 3, cf. Isocr. 160 E; hence, *to compare*, Dem. 1485. 17. IV. to prove by scrutiny or test, of gold, Chilo in Bgk. Lyr. p. 568; *ἐξ. τοὺς κακοὺς* Xen. Oec. 20, 14; *τοὺς χρησίμους* Dem. 918. 18;—often in *Pass.* with part., *ἐξετάσσεται παρὼν* *he is proved to have been present*, Plat. Legg. 764 A; *καὶ λέγων καὶ γράφων ἐξετάζουμην τὰ δέοντα* Dem. 286. 4; *ἐξέτασαι πεποιηκὺς* Id. 294. 10; *ἐξετάσσει φίλος* (sc. *ὦν*) Eur. Alc. 1011; *ἐχθρὸς ἐξεταζόμενος* Dem. 525. 25; *κατήγορος* Id. 613. fin.; so, *ὧν ἐλς ἐγὼ βουλευθεὶς ἐξετάσσει* Andoc. 29. 8. 2. c. gen., *τὸν ἐχθρὸν ἐξετάσσει* *to be found in the number of* . . (cf. *συνεξέταζω*), Lat. *versari, censeri, numerari inter* . . Dem. 434. 23; *μετὰ τὸν ἄλλον ἐξετάσθω* *he appeared among* . . Id. 300. 27; *ἐν τισι* Dion. H. 6. 59; *ἐν τοῖς ἱπποκτοῖς* among the Equites at Rome, Plut. Pomp. 14. 3. absol. *to belong to a party*, Dion. H. 6. 63, cf. Plut. 2. 74 B; *ἐξετάσθησαν αἱ πάσαι αἰ* [μυριάδες] (at the Roman Census), Id. Caes. 55. 4. *to present oneself, appear*, Dem. 566. 27; *πρὸς τὸν ἀρχοντα* . . *οὐδέπω* . . *ἐξέτασται* Id. 980. 5, cf. 318. 15. **ἐξέτασις**, εως, ἡ, a close examination, scrutiny, review, Plat. Apol. 22 E. Theat. 210 C; *ἐξ. ποιέσθαι* *περί τινος* Lysurg. 151. med.; *ἐξ. λαμβάνειν* *to undertake an inquiry*, Dem. 308. 25; so, *ἐξ. τινος* *ἔχειν* Thuc. 6. 41; *ἐξ. γίγνεται* *πρὸς τι* *comparison is made with* . . Luc. Prom. 12;—*ἐξ. βίαν*, the Roman *censura*, Plut. Aemil. 38. 2. a military inspection or review, *ἐξ. ὅλων*, ἱππων *ποιέσθαι* *to hold a review of* . . Thuc. 4. 74., 6. 45, 96; *ποιεῖν* Xen. An. 1. 2, 14; *ἐξ. γίγνεται* Ib. 5. 3, 3. **ἐξετασμός**, ος, = *ἐξέτασις*, Dem. 230. 14, Plut. 2. 1060 B.

ἐξεταστέον, verb. Adj. *one must scrutinise*, Plat. Rep. 599 A.
ἐξεταστήριον, τό, *a test, proof, origin*.
ἐξεταστής, οὐ, ὁ, *an examiner, inquirer into*, τινος Dion. H. 2. 67, Plut. Ages. 11.
2. in some states, *an auditor of public accounts*, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 16.
3. at Athens, *an officer who checked the amount of pay due to the ξένοι* who were on service, Aeschin. 16. 7, C. I. 106 (ubi v. Böckh).
ἐξεταστής, ὅς, ὁν, *capable of examining into*, τῶν ἔργων Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 7; ἐξ. καὶ κριτικός Luc. Hermot. 64:—*absol. inquiring*, Xen. Oec. 12, 19: *used in inquiry*, of Dialectic, Arist. Top. 1. 2, 2; in Poët. 17, 5 ἐκστατικοί seems the prob. 1:—Adv. —κῶς, Dem. 215. 9.
II. ἐξ. (sc. ἀργύριον), τό, *the salary of an ἐξεταστής*, Dem. 167. 17.
ἐξέτεροι, αἱ, α, *a later form of μετέτετεροι*, Nic. Th. 412, 744.
ἐξέ-της, es, *six years old*, ἱππων .. ἐξέτε' ἀδμήτην Il. 23. 266, cf. 655, Pind. N. 3. 85, Ar. Nub. 862:—also fem. ἐξέτις, μετὰ τὸν ἐξέτη καὶ τὴν ἐξέτην Plat. Legg. 794 C.
II. *lasting six years*, ἀρχὴ Lys. 183. 15.
ἐξέτι, Prep. with gen., ἐξέτι τοῦ ὅτε .. *even from the time when* .., Il. 9. 106; ἐξέτι πατρῶν *even from the fathers' time*, Od. 8. 245; ἐξέτι νηπιτύς Ar. Rh. 4. 791; ἐξέτι κειθεν Call. Dian. 103: also in late Prose, ἐξέτι νεοῦ, νεαροῦ App. Civ. 2. 86, Ael. N. A. 5. 39; ἐξέτι παίδων Epigr. Gr. 580. 9.
ἐξενεγίω, = *ἐννεγίω*, Origen.
ἐξενδιᾶω, *to calm utterly*, τοὺς χειμῶνας τῶν πραγμάτων Philo 2. 345.
ἐξευθύνω, *to examine*, τοὺς ἀρχοντας Plat. Legg. 945 D.
ἐξευκρινέω, *to handle with discrimination*, Hipp. Fract. 763; ἐξ. τὰς διαφορὰς *to treat them systematically*, Polyb. 35. 2, 6.
ἐξευλαδέομαι, *to guard carefully against*, τι Plat. Lach. 199 E, al.; ἐξευλ. τοῦτο μή .. Eur. Andr. 645; ἐξ. μή .., Aesch. Fr. 195.
ἐξευμᾶρίζω, *to make light or easy*, συμφορὰς Eur. H. F. 18, cf. Babr. 46.
II. Med. *to prepare*, Lat. expedire, Eur. H. F. 81.
ἐξευμενίζω, *to propitiate*, Eust. Opusc. 135. 61:—Med., Plut. Fab. 4, etc.:—Pass., aor. pass. —ισθεῖς Eus. H. E. 9. 7.
II. intr. *to be gracious*, θεὸς ἐξ. C. I. 8627.
ἐξευνουχίζω, *strengthen*, for ἐννουχίζω, Plut. 2. 692 C.
ἐξευπορέω, *to supply abundantly*, ἐπικουρίαν ταῖς χρεῖαις Plat. Legg. 918 C.
II. *absol. to be well prepared*, περί τι lb. 861 B.—The form ἐξευπορίζω, in Xen. An. 5. 6, 19, is prob. an error for ἐκπορίζω.
ἐξέυρεμα, τό, = *ἐξέυρημα*, v. Lob. Phryn. 445.
ἐξέυρεσις, εὐς, ἡ, *a searching out, search*, Hdt. 1. 67.
2. *a finding out, invention*, Id. 1. 94.
3. *discovery*, Plat. Minos 315 A.
ἐξευρετός, α, ον, verb. Adj. *to be discovered*, νοῦς Ar. Nub. 728.
II. *ἐξευρετόν*, one must find out, Plat. Rep. 380 A.
ἐξευρετικός, ὁ, ὄν, *inventive, ingenious*, M. Anton. 1. 9.
ἐξέυρημα, τό, *a thing found out, an invention*, Hdt. 1. 53, 94, 171, Aesch. Theb. 649; ἐξ. σοφῶν Ar. Eccl. 578; Παλαμῆδικόν .. τοῦ ἐξέυρημα Eupol. Incert. 2: *a stratagem*, Phryn. Com. Mov. 4.
ἐξευρίσκω, fut. —εὐρήσω: aor. ἐξέυρον—*to find out, discover*, Il. 18. 322, Thuc. 8. 66, Plat. Rep. 566 B, etc.; ἐξ. ὁπότεν *to find out from what source* .., Ar. Eq. 800: *to invent*, Hdt. 1. 8. 94., 4. 61, etc.; ἀριθμὸν, ἐξοχον σοφισμάτων, ἐξ. Aesch. Pr. 460, cf. 469; ἐξ. ἐπ' ἐμοὶ δεσμών lb. 97:—*simply to find*, πόλεως σε σωτήρα ἐξ. (sc. ὄντα) Soph. O. T. 304; αὐτὸν ἐξ. ἐχθίω Φρυγῶν Id. Aj. 1045; ποῦ τὸν ἄνδρα .. ἐξευρήσομεν Ar. Eq. 145; also, c. inf., ἄλλοι τι ἐξηγήσασιν .. γενέσθαι Hdt. 1. 196; ἐν γὰρ πόλει ἂν ἐξεύροι μαθεῖν would lead one to learn, Soph. O. T. 120; βασιμολοχὸν ἐξευρέ τι Ar. Eq. 1194:—Pass., Hdt. 1. 8, 90, al.; impers., ὡδὲ ὅχι ἐς τὴν ψῆσιν τῶν κρῶν ἐξεύρηται *this invention has been made* .., Id. 4. 61.
2. *to seek out, search after*, Hdt. 7. 119., 5. 33.
3. *to find out, win, get, procure*, κράτος Pind. l. 8 (7). 8; τὸ κάλλος ἀλγος ἐξ. Soph. Tr. 25; γαστήρ μὲν τὰ σύμφορα τῶν τῶδ' ἐξ. Id. Ph. 288; νόμους σεαυτῶ ἀντίφω 130. 38; ἄνδρα ἐξ. of a girl, Phoenix ap. Ath. 359 F:—in Med., ἐξευρέσθαι παλαίσματα Theocr. 24. 112.
II. *to search a place, like ἐξερεεῖν* in Hom., Pind. I. 4. 97 (3. 74).
ἐξευτελίζω, *strengthen*, for εὐτελίζω, Plut. Alex. 28, Ath. 494 C.
ἐξευτελισμός, ὁ, *strengthen*, for εὐτελισμός, Dion. H. de Thuc. 3.
ἐξευτονέω, *strengthen*, for ἐυτονέω, Ar. Epict. 4. I, 147.
ἐξευτρεπίζω, *strengthen*, for εὐτρεπίζω, Eur. El. 75.
ἐξέυχομαι, Dep. *to boast aloud, proclaim*, ἔγος τι [εἶναι] *to boast that* .., Pind. O. 13. 85, Aesch. Ag. 533; Ἀργεῖαι γένος ἐξέυχομεσθα *we boast to be Argives by race*, Id. Supp. 275; also, ἐξ. γένος *to boast of it*, lb. 272.
II. *to pray earnestly for*, ἐς ὅπιν ἥκεις ὥντερ ἐξήνχου Id. Cho. 215; c. acc. et inf., Eur. Med. 930.
ἐξέφανε, poet. for —φάνησαν, Pind. O. 13. 25.
ἐξέφηβος, ὁ, *one who is beyond the age of an ἐφηβος*, Censorin.
ἐξέφημη, = *ἐφίμη*:—Med. ἐξέφημαι, *to enjoin, command*, c. inf., ἐκεῖνον εἰργεῖν Τεικρὸς ἐξέφεται Soph. Aj. 795, cf. Eur. I. T. 1468.
ἐξέχε-βρογχος, ον, *having the thyroid cartilage* (Adam's apple) prominent, Hipp. Art. 807, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. I. 8.
ἐξέχε-γλουτος, ον, *with prominent buttocks*, Hipp. Art. 823.
ἐξέχης, ἐς, (ἐξέχω II) *prominent*, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. I. 8.
ἐξέχω, *to stand out or project from*, τινός Ar. Vesp. 1377.
2. *absol. to stand out, be prominent*, Hipp. V. C. 895; ἐξέχοντα convexities, opp. to κοῖλα, Plat. Rep. 602 C: cf. εἰσέχω II.
b. of the sun, *to shine out, appear*, ἥν ἐξέχῃ εἶλη κατ' ὄρθρον Ar. Vesp. 771; ἐξέχ', ὦ φίλ' ἥλιε shine out, fair sun, Id. Fr. 346; πρὶν ἐξ. ἥλιον before sunrise, ap. Dem. 1071. 3:—so later in Pass., LXX (3 Regg. 7. 29).
II. Med. *to cling to*, τινος Dion. H. 1. 79, Clem. A. 165.
ἐξέψω, fut. ψήσω, *to boil thoroughly*, Hdt. 4. 61:—Pass. *to be boiled out*, Arist. Meteor. 4. 7. 4.
ἐξήβος, ον, (ἥβη) *past one's youth* (i. e., says Hesych., 35 years old), like ἐξωπος, Aesch. Theb. 11.

ἐξηγέομαι, fut. ἡσμαι: Dep. *To be leader of*, c. gen. pers., τῶν δ' ἐξηγέομαι Il. 2. 806; in Andoc. 15. 28, Reiske restored Κηρύκων ἄν, so that ἐξηγῇ, ἐξηγεῖσθαι are used in signif. III. 3.
2. c. acc. pers., *to lead, govern*, often in Thuc., τὰς πόλεις I. 76; τοὺς ἐμμάχους 6. 85; τὴν Πελοπόννησον I. 71; absol., I. 95; χαλεπῶς ἐξ., 3. 93; v. infir. II. 2.
II. *to go first, lead the way*, absol., h. Hom. Bacch. 10; ἔπεσθαι τῇ ἂν οὕτοι ἐξηγέονται Hdt. 1. 151, cf. 9. 11; ἀκολουθεῖν τῷ ἡγουμένῳ Plat. Rep. 474 C: cf. ἐξαίτεω II. 2.
2. c. dat. pers. et acc. rei, *to shew one the way*, ἐς τόνον Hdt. 6. 135; ἃ δ' ἐξηγέοιτο τοῖς ἐμμάχους Thuc. 3. 35; c. dat. pers. only, *to go before, lead*, ἡμῖν Soph. O. C. 1589, etc.; or c. acc. loci only, *to lead the way to*, χῶρον lb. 1520.
3. c. gen. rei, ἐξ. τῆς πράξεως Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 20.
4. ἐξ. εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα *to lead an army into Greece*, Xen. An. 6. 6, 34.
III. like Lat. praeire verbis, *to prescribe or dictate* a form of words, ἐξ. τὸν νόμον τινί Dem. 363. 18; ἐξηγοῦ θεοὺς dictate, name them, Eur. Med. 745.
2. generally *to prescribe, order, ποιήσους* .., τὸ ἂν κείνος ἐξηγήται Hdt. 5. 23; ἢ ὁ νόμος ἐξηγείται Plat. Rep. 604 A: of a diviner, c. inf., *to order one to do*, Aesch. Eum. 595; τὰλλα δ' ἐξηγοῦ φίλοις Id. Cho. 552; οἱς τῶν ἄλλων θεῶν ὁ Μάγος ἐξηγοῦντο = τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς οὖς .. Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 11, cf. 4. 5. 51., 7. 3. 1.
3. *to prescribe the form to be observed in religious ceremonies*, τί φῶ; διδασκ' ἀπειρον ἐξηγουμένην Aesch. Cho. 118, cf. Soph. O. C. 1284, etc.; ἢ ὁ νόμος ἐξ. Plat. Rep. 604 B; οὕτω ὁ θεὸς περὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα .. ἐξ. lb. 427 C, cf. 469 A; ποιήσους τοῦτο τὸ ἂν κείνος ἐξηγήται Hdt. 5. 23; ὅ τι χρὴ ποιεῖν, ἐξηγέο σὺ Id. 4. 9, cf. 7. 234; ἐξ. τὸ σῶμα καὶ τὴν ψυγὴν *to expound, interpret* them, Id. 2. 49; τὸν ποιητὴν Plat. Crat. 407 A; ἃ Ὀμηροὶ λέγει Id. Ion 531 A; ὁ τὸν Ἡράκλειτον .. ἐξηγουμένους Antiph. Karp. 1; τὰ νόμια Dem. 1160. 10: absol., ἀγραφοὶ νόμοι καθ' οὓς Εὐμολπίδαι ἐξηγοῦνται according to which they expound things, Lys. 104. 9, cf. Andoc. 15. 25: cf. ἐξηγῆ-της II.
IV. *to tell at length, relate in full*, Hdt. 2. 3, Aesch. Pr. 214, 702, Thuc. 5. 26: *to set forth, explain*, τὴν ἑλασιν the line of march, Hdt. 3. 4., 7. 6, cf. 6. 135, Thuc. 1. 138; c. acc. et inf. *to explain that* .., Soph. Aj. 320; foll. by relat., ἐξ. ὑφ' ἑνὸς τρόπου .., Hdt. 3. 72, etc.; ἐξ. περί τινος Plat. Ion 531 A, Xen. Lac. 2. 1.
2. *to interpret, translate*, Just. M. Tryph. 68.
ἐξηγησις, εὐς, ἡ, *a statement, narrative*, Thuc. 1. 73; ὑπὲρ τινος Polyb. 6. 3. 1.
II. *explanation, interpretation*, περί τοὺς νόμους Plat. Legg. 631 D; ἐνυπνίων Diod. 2. 29.
2. in Grammi. *a commentary*.
3. translation, Just. M. Tryph. 124.
ἐξηγητής, οὐ, ὁ, *one who leads an, an adviser*, Lat. auctor, πραγμάτων ἀγαθῶν Hdt. 5. 31; οὐτοσὶ δὲ .. ἀπάντων ἦν τούτων ἐξηγ. Dem. 928. 20.
II. *an expounder, interpreter*, Lat. enarrator, esp. of oracles, dreams, or omens, Hdt. 1. 78; or, as at Athens, of sacred rites or customs, modes of burial, of expiation, etc., Lat. interpres religionum, a spiritual director, casuist, Plat. Euthyphro 4 D, 9 A, Legg. 759 C, E, 775 A, etc., Isae. 73. 24; cf. ἐξηγήομαι III. 3, Ruhnke. Tim. p. 109, Müller Aesch. Eum. 574 sq.:—in Plat. Rep. 427 C, Apollo is the πάτριος ἐξ. of religion; cf. προφήτης.
ἐξηγητικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for narrative, A. B. 659, cf. Schol. Ap. Rh. 3. 847; *explanatory*, Gramm.
II. *ἐξηγητικά* (sc. βιβλία), τὰ, *books on the interpretation of omens*, Plut. Nic. 23:—Adv. —κῶς, by way of explanation, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 28.
ἐξηγορία, ἡ, *a shouting*, LXX (Job. 33. 26).
2. confession, lb. 22. 22.
ἐξηθῶ, *to sift, filter, purify*, Theophr. C. P. 6. 13, 1:—Pass., Arist. Probl. 38. 5.
ἐξηκονθ-ἡμερος, ον, *on the 60th day*, ἀπόφαρμα Hipp. 1013 E.
ἐξήκοντα, οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, indecl. *sixty*, Hom., etc.; v. sub ἐξ.
ἐξηκοντά-βιβλος, ον, *consisting of sixty books*, Suid.
ἐξηκοντά-ἔτης, es, *sixty years old*, Minneme. 6, Hipp. 1149 D, etc.
ἐξηκοντά-ετία, ἡ, *a time of sixty years*, Plut. Cic. 25.
ἐξηκοντάκις [ᾶ], poet. —ἀκι, Adv. *sixty times*, Pind. O. 13. 141.
ἐξηκοντά-κλῖνος, ον, *with 60 couches*, οἶκος Diod. 16. 83.
ἐξηκοντά-μοιρος, ον, *consisting of sixty parts*, cited from Schol. Arat.
ἐξηκοντά-πέντε, —ἐξ., —επτὰ, —οκτώ, —εννέα, as compds. in LXX.
ἐξηκοντά-πηχυς, υ, *sixty cubits long*, Ath. 201 E.
ἐξηκοντά-πους, ὁ, ἡ, —πουν, τό, *60 feet*, Galen. 10. 33 Kühn.
ἐξηκοντάς, ἄδос, ἡ, *the number 60*, Nicet. Eugen.
II. *a sixtieth part*, Strabo 113.
ἐξηκοντά-σταδίος, ον, *of sixty stades*, Strabo 268.
ἐξηκοντά-τάλαντια, ἡ, *a set of men contributing a sum of 60 talents for the service of the state*, Dem. 183. 8, 11.
ἐξηκοντούτης, es, = *ἐξηκοντάτης*, Plat. Legg. 755 A, 812 B.
ἐξηκοσταῖος, α, ον, *on the sixtieth day*, Hipp. Art. 832.
ἐξηκοστός, ὁ, ὄν, *sixtieth*, Hdt. 6. 126, etc.
ἐξηκοστο-τέταρτος, ον, *sixty-fourth*, Theol. Ar. 77.
ἐξήκω, fut. ξῶ, *to have reached a certain point*, ἐξήκει ἵνα φανεῖς *has reached a point at which thou wilt shew*, Soph. Tr. 1157; ἄλις ἵν' ἐξήκει βακρύων Id. O. T. 1515; ἀτελές τι καὶ οὐκ ἐξήκον ἐκείος ὁ πάντα δεῖ ἀφήκειν Plat. Rep. 530 E; δεῦρο ἐξ. Id. Epin. 987 A; εἰς τι Plut. 2. 833 F, etc.:—c. acc. cogn., ἐξ. ὅδιν Soph. El. 1318.
II. of time, *to have run out or expired*, τὸ *to be over*, Hdt. 2. 111, Soph. Ph. 199, Lys. 109. 14, Xen. An. 6. 3, 36; πρὶν μοι μοῖραν ἐξήκειν βίου Soph. Ant. 896; ἐξήκει ἡ ἀρχή, ἡ προθεσμία Plat. Legg. 766 C, Lex ap. Dem. 1055. 4.
2. of prophecies, dreams, etc., *to have come to an accomplishment, turn out true*, Hdt. 1. 120., 6. 80; τὰ πάντ' ἂν ἐξήκει σαφῆ Soph. O. T. 1182: cf. ἐξήκομαι III.
ἐξήλασα, Ep. ἐξήλασσα, v. sub ἐλάυνω.
ἐξήλατος, ον, *beaten out*, of metal, ἀσπίδα ἐξήλατον (explained by what follows, ἦν ἄρα χαλεκὸς ἥλασεν) Il. 12. 295.

ἐξηλθον, v. sub ἐξέρχομαι.
 ἐξηλιάζω, to hang in the sun, as a kind of torture, Hesych., LXX (2 Sam. 21. 6, 13), cf. Hdt. 3. 124 sq.
 ἐξηλιόσμαι, Pass. to be sunny, light, Plut. 2. 929 D.
 ἐξηλλαγμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἐξαλλάσσω, strangely, unusually, Diod. 2. 42, Plut. 2. 745 F.
 ἐξηλύσας, εως, ἡ, a way out, outlet, τοῦ πυρὸς οὐκ ἔχοντος ἐξηλύσιν ἐκ τοῦ ἀστεος Hdt. 5. 101; of a river, ἔχοντος οὐδαμῇ ἐξ. 3. 117; ἐξ. ἐς θάλασσαν κατήκοονα 7. 130.
 ἐξ-ἡμαρ, Adv. for six days, six days long, Od. 10. 10., 14. 249.
 ἐξημαρτημένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἐξαμαρτάνω, wrongly, to no purpose, Plat. Legg. 891 D.
 ἐξημερώω, to tame or reclaim quite, χάρον ἀκανθώδη Hdt. 1. 126; ἐξημ. γαῖαν to free the land from wild beasts, Eur. H. F. 20, 852; to reclaim wild plants, κοτίνας ἐξ. ἐλαίας ἐξ. Plut. Fab. 20:—metaph. to soften, humanise, τὸ τῆς ψυχῆς ἀτέραμνον Polyb. 4. 21, 4; εαυτὸν διὰ παιδείας Plut. Num. 3; τὴν νῆσον ἐξηγηρωμένην ὑπὸ κακῶν .. ἐξημέρωσε Id. Timol. 35.
 ἐξημερώσας, εως, ἡ, strengthd. for ἡμέρωσις, Plut. Num. 14, etc.
 ἐξημέρως, v. sub ἐξέμεω.
 ἐξημοιβός, ὄν, (ἐξαμβίβω) serving for change (cf. ἐπημοιβός), εἵματα δ' ἐξημοιβά changes of raiment, Od. 8. 249; τεύχεα Q. Sm. 7. 437.
 ἐξηγεκα and ἐξηγεγον, aor. I and 2 of ἐκφέρειω.
 ἐξηγιος, ὄν, (ἡγία) unbridled, uncontrollable, Plut. 2. 510 E.
 ἐξηγᾶσθαι, v. sub ἐξαπατάω.
 ἐξηγείρω, to make quite into land, of rivers which form deposits at their mouths, Strabo 52 and 458.
 ἐξηπεροπύω, to cheat utterly, Ar. Lys. 840.
 ἐξηπυλάδομαι, Pass. to change into an ἡπιάλος, Hipp. 53. 17.
 ἐξηράτω, 3 sing. aor. med. from ἐξαίρω.
 ἐξ-ἥρეთμος, ὄν, of six banks of oars, ἐξήρეთμος πτέρυν ἐγλαϊσμένως, i. e. in command of a ἑξήρης, Anth. P. append. 204.
 ἐξ-ἥρης, ες, with six banks of oars, ναῦς, Plut. Cato Mi. 39; or ἐξήρης (without ναῦς), ἡ, Polyb. 1. 26, 11, etc.—so, ἐξηρικὸν πλοῖον Id. Fr. 35.
 ἐξηρώσας, aor. I of ἐξερῶω, 11.
 ἐξῆς, Ep. ἐξείης, Adv., Dor. ἐξάν C. I. 2525 b. 108: (ἐξω, fut. of ἔχω):—one after another, in order, in a row, ἐξῆς εὐνάοντο Od. 4. 449; ἐξῆς δ' ἐξόμενοι 4. 580., 9. 104; elsewhere Hom. uses the form ἐξείης, 11. 6. 241, Od. 4. 408 (v. sub εὐνάω):—also in Att., ἐξῆς ἐξίσται διέρχεσθαι, λέγειν, in a regular, consequential manner, Plat. Polit. 257 B, 286 C; ἐξ. περᾶναι τὸν λόγον Id. Gorg. 454 C; δ' ἐξῆς λόγος the following argument, Id. Tim. 20 B; τὰ ἐξῆς Arist. Cael. 4. 3, 5; ἐν ᾧ πᾶσιν ἐξῆς Longin. 9. 14, cf. 4. 3:—in Gramm., τὸ ἐξῆς grammatical sequence, and καὶ τὰ ἐξῆς, Lat. et cetera.
 2. post-Hom. also of Time, thereafter, next, Aesch. Fr. 284, Ar. Eccl. 638; τὸν ἐξῆς χρόνον Plat. Polit. 271 A; ἡ ἐξ. ἡμέρα Ev. Luc. 9. 37; ἐν τῇ ἐξῆς next day, Ib. 7. 11.
 II. c. gen., next to, τινος Ar. Ran. 765; τὰ τούτων ἐξῆς Plat. Rep. 390 A, cf. Phileb. 42 C; τούτων ἐξῆς next after ... , Dem. 260. 4:—and c. dat., next to, Ἀάχρηι .. τὴν ἐξῆς θύραν Ephipp. 'Ομοι. 2; τούτοις ἐξῆς next in order to, Plat. Crat. 399 D, al.; τὸ ἐξῆς τῇ γεωμετρίᾳ what comes next to ... , Id. Rep. 528 A; τὸ ἐξῆς ἔργον τοῖς Μαραθῶνι next after, Id. Menex. 241 A; ἐξῆς Ἀριστογείνῳ suitably to ... , Ar. Lys. 633.
 ἐξητράσμενος, Adv. part. pf. pass. accurately, M. Anton. 1. 16.
 ἐξητριάω, to filter: pf. pass. ἐξητριάσμαι, Hipp. ap. Galen. Lex. 468.
 ἐξηττάομαι, strengthd. for ἡττάομαι, Plat. Alex. 14, Arr. An. 7. 12, 9.
 ἐξηχέω, to sound forth, LXX (Joel 3. 14): c. acc. cogn., τὸ κύνην ἐξηχεῖν to sound forth the swan's song, i. e. give vent to dying prayers, Polyb. 30. 4. 7:—Pass. to be made known, 1 Ep. Thess. 1. 8, Hesych., etc.
 II. to utter senseless sounds, of idiots, Polemo Physiogn. 1. 22.
 ἐξηχως, ὄν, rudely sounding:—absurd, stupid, Byz.
 ἐξίασμαι, fut. ἀσσομαι, Ion. ἡσσομαι: Dep.:—to cure thoroughly, Hdt. 3. 132, 134; φόβους Plat. Legg. 933 C; πείνην ἡ δῖσαν Id. Phileb. 54 E: to make full amends for, τὴν βλάβην Id. Legg. 879 A, cf. Eur. El. 1024.
 ἐξιδιάζομαι, Med. to appropriate to oneself, make one's own, Diphil. 'Επιτρ. 1, Diod. 1. 23, etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 199.
 ἐξιδιοτασμός, ὁ, an appropriation, Strabo 794.
 ἐξιδιόδομαι, = ἐξιδιάζομαι, Isocr. 241 D, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 8.
 ἐξιδιοποιόμαι, = ἐξιδιάζομαι, Diod. 5. 57, Ath. 50 F.
 ἐξιδίω [r], to exude: in Ar. Av. 791 euphem. for τιλάω.
 ἐξιδρῶ, to cause to perspire, Gloss. Hipp., Diod. 4. 78:—c. acc. cogn., ὕδωρ ἐξ. Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 119.
 ἐξιδρύνω, fut. ὕσω [v], to make to sit down, Soph. O. C. 11:—Med., βιοτὸν ἐξιδρυσάμεν I have settled, Eur. Fr. 877.
 ἐξιδρωσις, εως, ἡ, a violent sweat, Plut. 2. 949 E.
 ἐξίημι (v. ἡμι), to send out, let one go out, ἱππόθεν ἐξέμεναι (Ep. aor. 2 inf. for ἐξείμαι) Od. 11. 531; μηδ' ἐξέμεν ἄψ ἐς Ἀχαιοὺς 11. 11. 141; ἐπὶν γούε ἐξ ἔρον εὐνῇ had dismissed, satisfied it, 24. 27; [τοὺς ἐπικούρους] ἐξῆκε ἐπὶ τοὺς Πέρσας Hdt. 3. 146; ἐξ. ἰστιον to let out the sail, Pind. P. 1. 177; ἐξίενα πάντα κάλων (v. sub κάλων); ἐξ. ἀφρόν throw out or forth, Eur. Bacch. 1122; ἐξ. ἐκ τῆς κοιλίης τὴν κεδρίην to take it out, Hdt. 2. 87:—ἐξ. τι ἐς τι to discharge it into ... , Plat. Tim. 82 E.
 2. intr. of rivers, to discharge themselves, ἐς θάλασσαν Hdt. 1. 6 (in 3 sing. ἐξίει, v. Schweigh. ad 1. 180), al., Thuc. 4. 103; cf. ἐκιδῶμι 11, ἐκβάλλω 1X. 2.
 II. Med. to put off from oneself, get rid of, often in Hom. in the phrase πῶσις καὶ ἐδοτῆς ἐξ ἔρον έντο (Virgil's postquam exenita fames el amor compressus edocui); ἐξ ἔρον ἱέμενος Theogn. 1064.
 2. to send from oneself, divorce, γυναικα Hdt. 5. 39.
 ἐξισύω, to make straight, στάθμη δόρυ νήϊον 11. 15. 410; ἐλ ἱκανῶς

ἐξίσυνται Hipp. Fract. 752, cf. Art. 808.
 2. to direct aright, πηδάλιον Ap. Rh. 1. 562.
 ἐξικάνω, to arrive at, Orph. Arg. 195: cf. ἐξίκα.
 ἐξικετεύω, to intreat earnestly, Soph. O. T. 760.
 ἐξικμάζω, fut. ἀσω, to send forth moisture (ἱκμάς), to cause to exude, ἡ θερμότης ἐξ. τὸ ὑγρὸν ἐκ τοῦ γαδῶδους Arist. G. A. 1. 8, 5, cf. 1. 19, 20, H. A. 7. 2, 10, al.:—Pass. to be exuded or evaporated, Id. Meteor. 4. 9, 1, Sens. 4. 4.
 2. intr. in Act. = Pass., Id. Meteor. 4. 7, 14, Probl. 22. 9.
 II. to deprive of moisture, Lat. exsugere, Arist. H. A. 8. 4, 2; ἐξ. τὴν ὑγρότητα Theophr. C. P. 4. 8, 4 (Cod. Urb.):—Pass., ἐξικμασμένη τροφή digested, Plat. Tim. 33 C, Arist. H. A. 8. 5, 6; τὰ παλαιὰ σπέρματα ἐξικμασται τὴν δύναμιν Id. Probl. 20. 17.
 III. in Eur. Andr. 398, ἐξικμάζω seems to be corrupt.
 ἐξικμάσας, εως, ἡ, (ἐξικμάς) a drying, Tzetz.
 ἐξικνεόμαι, fut. ἐξίεσμαι: aor. ἐξικόμην: Dep. To reach, arrive at a place, Hom. always in aor. and mostly c. acc. loci, ἄλλων ἐξίκετο δῆμον 11. 24. 481, etc.; Φθίην δ' ἐξέκμην ἐριβόλακα .. ἐς Πηληϊά ἀνακτα 9. 475; so also in Pind. and Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 810, Eum. 1025; also with Preps., ἐξ. ἐς βύσσον Hdt. 2. 28; ἐς ἡβήν Soph. Fr. 517. 6; ἐπ' ὅρας Aesch. Ag. 303; πρὸς πεδία Id. Pr. 793; πρὸς τὸν προκείμενον ἄσθλον Hdt. 4. 10.
 II. c. acc., 1. pers. to come to as a suppliant, Od. 13. 206., 20. 223, Pind. 2. rci, to arrive at or reach an object, σοφίας ἁπάντων ἀκρον Pind. 1. 7 (6). 26; ἔργω οὐδὲ τάναγκατα ἐξ. to complete, accomplish (cf. ἐξέρχομαι 1. 3) Thuc. 1. 70, cf. Plat. Prot. 311 D; τοῖς τεθηγκύσιν γὰρ ἔλεγεν, οἷς οὐδὲ τρίς ἔλγοντες ἐξικνούμεθα (by attract. for οὐς), Ar. Ran. 1176, cf. Plut. 2. 347 D:—c. gen., Eur. El. 612; ἀλλήλων Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 17; also, πρὸς τι Polyb. 1. 3, 10, etc.
 3. absol. to reach to a distance, of an arrow, ὅσον τόδεσμα ἐξικνέεται Hdt. 4. 139; of sight, ἐπὶ πολλὰ στάδια ἐξ. Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 17, cf. 2. 3, 19, Eur. Bacch. 1060:—of mental operations, ὅσον δυνατὸς εἰμι μακρότατον ἐξικέσθαι so far as I can get by inquiry, Hdt. 1. 171; ἐπ' ὅσον μακρότατον ἱστορεῖται ἡ ἐξικέσθαι ἀκοή Id. 2. 34, cf. 4. 16, 192; ἐξ. ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα φρονήσει Plat. Hipp. Ma. 251 D; περαιτέρω ἐξ. τῇ θεωρίᾳ Plut. Sol. 3.
 b. of things, to be sufficient, Plat. Prot. 311 D.
 ἐξίκα, = ἐξικάνω, Orph. Arg. 394:—in Soph. O. T. 1182, f. l. for ἐξήκα.
 ἐξιλύρω, to cheer, Ath. 420 E.
 ἐξιλιάσας, εως, ἡ, propitiation, atonement, Diog. L. 1. 110, LXX.
 ἐξιλιάσσομαι, fut. ἀσσομαι [ā], Ep. ἀσσομαι: Dep.:—to propitiate, Διά Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 141; Ἀπόλλωνα Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 19; τὴν θεὸν Menand. Δειρ. 4; τὴν ὀργὴν τῶν Polyb. 1. 68, 4; τὸ μήνυμα Plut. 2. 149 D:—Pass., τὸ ἀποῖναι ἐξιλιασθὲν that which is atoned for by ... , Plat. Legg. 862 C.
 2. absol. to make atonement, περὶ τινος LXX (Ex. 30. 15, al.) [r in Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. c.]
 ἐξίλασμα, τό, a propitiatory offering, present, LXX (1 Regg. 12. 3).
 ἐξίλασμός, ὁ, = ἐξιλιάσις, LXX (Lev. 23. 27, al.).
 ἐξίλαστον, verb. Adj. one must appease, Synes. 183 D.
 ἐξίλαστονριος, ὄν, propitiatory, Schol. Ap. Rh. 2. 486; and ἐξιλιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, Cornut. N. D. 32. fin., Schol. Aesch. Theb. 268.
 ἐξίλεώ, to appease, LXX (2 Regg. 21. 9, v. l.):—Med., Strabo 198.
 ἐξίλεωμα, τό, ἡ, Hesych., -ωσις, εως, ἡ, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 228, -ωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, Triclin., = ἐξίλασμα, -ασις, -αστικός.
 ἐξίλλω, v. ἐξείλλω.
 ἐξίμεναι, poet. inf. of ἐξείμι, v. sub voce.
 ἐξινάω, (ives) to take out the fibres, Ath. 406 A, Arr. Peripl. 178.
 ἐξινίζω, = foreg., Oribas. 276 ed. Darenb.
 ἐξινῶ, to strip of fibre and sineu, to destroy, Lyc. 841; but ἐξινῶμενος (from ἐξινάω) = κεκαθαρμένος, in Com. Anon. 318. Cf. ὑπέρωμος.
 ἐξιονθίζω, (ιονθος) τρίχα ἐξ. to shoot out hair, Soph. Fr. 653.
 ἐξίτω, to clean from rust, Arr. Epict. 4. 11, 13.
 ἐξίπω, to press or squeeze out, Hipp. Art. 817; to dry thoroughly, Aristid. 2. 349. fin.
 II. to press heavily, Ar. Lys. 291.
 ἐξίπταζομαι, fut. ἀσσομαι: Dep.: to ride out or away, Plut. Caes. 27.
 ἐξίπτεω, = foreg., Plut. Arat. 42; ἐς τινος App. Ann. 35.
 ἐξ-ιππον, τό, a six-horsed chariot, Com. Anon. 98, Polyb. 31. 3, 11.
 ἐξίπταμαι, later form of ἐκπτάμαι, Arist. Fr. 270, etc.
 ἐξίπτωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for squeezing out, purgative, φάρμακα Galen.
 ἐξίς, εως, ἡ, (ἐξω, fut. of ἔχω): I. (ἐχω trans.) a having, being in possession of, possession, ἐπιστήμης ἐξίς, opp. to κτήσης, Plat. Theaet. 197 B; νοῦ Id. Crat. 414 B; ἡ τῶν ὕλων Id. Legg. 625 C; cf. Rep. 433 E, Soph. 247 A, al., Arist. Metaph. 4. 20, 1.
 II. (ἐχω intr.) a being in a certain state, a permanent condition as produced by practice (πρᾶξις), diff. from σχέσις (which is alterable): 1. a state or a habit of body, Hipp. Aph. 1245; even of a particular part of the body, ἐξ. λεπτὴ κατὰ τοῦτο τὸ μέρος Id. Art. 789; esp. a good habit of body, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 4, Plat., etc.—also, position, Hipp. Offic. 740.
 2. a state or a habit of mind, opp. to δύναμις (a natural faculty), Plat. Legg. 650 B, etc.; ἡ ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ ἐξίς the state existing in ... , Id. Theaet. 153 B; πονηρὰ ψυχῆς ἐξεί Ib. 167 A; ἐξιν τινὰ λαμβάνειν to come into a certain state, Id. Rep. 591 B:—esp. an acquired habit of acting; opp. to ἐνέργεια, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 9., 2. 1, 7., 3. 7. 6, al.; but sometimes including ἐνέργεια, Id. Metaph. 4. 20.
 3. skill as the result of practice, experience, Plat. Phaedr. 268 E, Arist. Probl. 30. 2, etc.—Cf. ἐκτικός.
 ἐξισάζω, to make equal, Schol. 11. 13. 745:—Med. to make oneself equal, LXX (Sir. 32. 10):—Pass. to be equal, τινι Strabo 84.
 ἐξισασμός, ὁ, an equalling, making equal, Simplic. ad Epict. 1. p. 29.
 ἐξίσως, Adv. for ἐξ ἴσης (sc. μοίρας), equally, and ἐξίσου for ἐξ ἴσου (sc. μέτρον) should be written divisim.
 ἐξισώω, to make equal or even, bring to a level with, Lat. exaequare,

τινὶ τινα Soph. O. T. 425; μηδ' ἐξισώσης τάσδε τοῖς ἐμοῖς κακοῖς Ib. 1507; ἐξ. τοῖς ἐγγλήμασι τοῦ πράγματος Antipho 126. 3, Thuc. 5. 71; ἐξ. ζυγὰ to bring the teams abreast, Soph. El. 738:—Med. to make oneself equal, δράκοντι μήκος ἐξισουμένη Babr. 41. 2:—Pass. to be or become equal, τινι Hdt. 2. 34., 6. 111, Plat., etc.: to be reduced to a level with, τινι Hdt. 8. 13; to be a match for, τινι Thuc. 2. 97; πρὸς τινα Plut. Agis 7. 2. to put on a level, τοὺς πολίτας Ar. Ran. 688, cf. Isocr. 59 B. II. intr. to be equal or like, μητρὶ δ' οὐδὲν ἐξισοῖ acts in no way like a mother, Soph. El. 1194; ἐξ. τοῖς ἄλλοις Thuc. 6. 87 (cf. δηλῶ 11): so in Pass., Soph. El. 1073.

ἐξιστάνω, later form of ἐξίστημι, LXX (3 Macc. 1. 25), Act. Ap. 8. 9, Diosc. 4. 74.

ἐξίστημι. A. Causal in pres., impf., fut., aor. 1:—to put out of its place, to change or alter utterly, τὴν φύσιν Tim. Locr. 100 C, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 12, 2, Rhet. 3. 2, 3, al.; τὴν πολιτείαν Plut. Cic. 10; ἐξ. τῆς ποιότητος τὸν οὖνον Id. 2. 702 A. 2. metaph., ἐξιστάναι τινα φρενῶν to drive one out of his senses, Eur. Bacch. 850; τοῦ φρονεῖν Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 12; ταῦτα κινεῖ, ταῦτα ἐξίστηναι ἀνθρώπων αἰσάντων Dem. 537. fin.; absol., ἐξ. τινα to drive one out of his senses, confound, amaze, Hipp. 188 D; οἶνος ἐξίστησθ' με Eur. Fr. 267; ἐξίστησι diverts the attention, Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 1; so, τὸν λογισμὸν, τὴν διάνοιαν Plut. Sol. 21, Crass. 23;—also, ἐξ. τινα τῶν λογισμῶν Id. Fab. 5; εἰς ἀπάθειαν ἐξ. τὴν ψυχὴν Id. Popl. 6.

B. intr. in Pass. and Med., with aor. 2, pf., and plqpf. act.: 1. of place, to stand aside from, ἐκστάντες τῆς οἰδοῦ out of the way, Hdt. 3. 76; ἐκ τοῦ μέσου Xen. An. 1. 5, 14; ἐκ τῆς οἰδοῦ ἐκστ. τινι to stand out of the way for him, make way for him, Id. Symp. 4. 31; so, ἐκστῆναι τινα Soph. Ph. 1053, Aj. 672, Ar. Ran. 354, etc.; absol. in same sense, Eur. I. T. 1229, Ar. Ach. 617, etc.:—metaph., ἐξ ἔδρας σοι πλόκαμος ἐξίστηχ' is displaced, disordered, Eur. Bacch. 928; οὐδὲ μένει νοῦς . . . ἀλλ' ἐξίσταται Soph. Ant. 564. 2. c. acc. to shrink from, skun, in. ὅταν ἐξίστην ὕκνω Id. Aj. 82; οὐδὲνα ἐξίσταμαι Dem. 331. 8, ubi v. Dind.; οὐδὲνα πάποτε κίνδυνον ἐξίστησαν Id. 460. 2.

3. to go out of joint, ἐξ. ἰσχίον Hipp. Aph. 1258, cf. Fract. 761. II. c. gen. rei, to retire from, give up possession of, τῆς ἀρχῆς Thuc. 2. 63., 4. 28; ἐκστῆναι τῆς οὐσίας or τῶν ὕψων, Lat. cedere bonis, to become bankrupt, fail, Antipho 117. 7, Dem. 959. 28.

2. to cease from, abandon, ἐκστ. τῆς φιλίας, τῶν μαθημάτων Lys. 114. 2, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 54; τῶν σπουδασμάτων Plat. Phaedr. 249 D, etc.; τῶν πολιτικῶν Isocr. 76 D; τῆς ὑποθέσεως Dem. 143. 13; τῶν πεπραγμένων, i.e. to disown them, Id. 363. 28; τῶν λογισμῶν Polyb. 32. 25, 8; ἐκστ. τινας εἰς τι Plat. Legg. 907 D;—also, ἐκστ. ἀθλῶν τινι, στρατηγίας τινὶ to abandon it in his favour, Ath. 415 E, Plut. Nic. 6.

3. ἐκστῆναι πατρός to lose one's father, give him up, Ar. Vesp. 477; καρδίας ἐξίσταμαι I depart from my heart's purpose, Soph. Ant. 1105:—esp. φρενῶν ἐξίσταται to lose one's senses, Eur. Or. 1021, etc.; τοῦ φρονεῖν Isocr. 85 E; εἰαυτοῦ Aeschin. 28. 18, etc.:—then, absol. to be out of one's wits, be distraught, Hipp. Prorrh. 68; ἐξίστηναι ἰδῶν Philippid. Incert. 5; ἐξ. ὑπὸ γῆρας Com. Anon. 311 b; ἐξίστασθαι καὶ μαίνεσθαι πρὸς τι Arist. II. A. 6. 22, fin.:—to be astonished, amazed, Ev. Matth. 12. 23, Marc. 2. 12, etc.: cf. ἐκστασις.

4. ἐκστῆναι τῆς αὐτοῦ ιδέας to depart from, degenerate from one's own nature, Plat. Rep. 380 D; ἐκ τῆς εἰαυτοῦ φύσεως Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 32; δημοκρατία ἐξίστηναι τῆς βελτίστης τάξεως Id. Pol. 5. 9, 8; αἱ δημοκρατίαι ἐξ. εἰς τὰς ἐναντίας πολιτείας degenerate into . . . Ib. 5. 6, 18, cf. Rhet. 2. 15, 3:—absol., ἐξ. μὴ μετασφυνεύμενον Theophr. H. P. 6. 7, 6; χυμὸς ἐξιστάνμενος changing its properties, turning, Hipp. Vesp. Med. 18; οἶνος ἐξιστάντως changed, sour wine, Dem. 933. 25; πρόσωπα ἐξιστάνκτα disfigured faces, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 34. 5. absol. to change one's position, one's opinion, ἐγὼ μὲν δ' αὐτὸς εἰμι καὶ οὐκ ἐξίσταμαι Thuc. 2. 61; opp. to ἐμμένειν τῇ δόξῃ, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 9, 2:—of language, to be removed from common usage, Id. Rhet. 3. 2, 3. III. to stand out, project, ἐξιστάνκως convex, opp. to κοῖλον, Id. H. A. 1. 14, 1.

ἐξιστορέω, to search out, inquire into, τι Aesch. Theb. 506, Cho. 678, Eur. Hec. 744. 2. to inquire of, τινά τι Hdt. 7. 195, Eur. Hec. 236; ἐξ. τινα εἰ . . . Id. Or. 289:—Verb. Adj. ἐξιστορῆτον, Clem. Al. 504.

ἐξίσχιος, ov, with prominent hips, Hipp. Art. 824: cf. ἐξόφθαλμος.

ἐξισχνάλω, strengthd. for ἰσχνάλω, Themist. 10 B.

ἐξισχνόμαι, Pass. to wither quite away, Hipp. 601. 27.

ἐξισχύω [v], fut. ὕσω, to have strength enough, to be quite able, ὥστε ποιεῖν Strabo 788; c. inf. only, Ep. Ephes. 3. 18.

ἐξισχύωμαι, Pass. to be strong enough, to be quite able, ὥστε ποιεῖν Strabo 788; c. inf. only, Ep. Ephes. 3. 18. II. in a rare usage, τὸ δαυμόνιον παῖδων ἐξισχύων fate prevailing over the children, Ael. V. H. 6. 13, cf. Plut. 2. 801 E.

ἐξίσχω, = ἐξέχω, once in Hom., ἐξίσχαι κεφαλὰς δεινοῖο βερέθρου puts forth her heads from . . . Od. 12. 94. II. intr. to stand out, project, Paus. 5. 12, 1; ἐξίσχοντες ὀφθαλμοὶ prominent eyes, Hipp. Progn. 37.

ἐξισωσις, ew, equalisation, C. I. 3546. 18, Plut. Solon 18, etc.

ἐξισωτέον, verb. Adj. one must make equal, Soph. O. T. 408.

ἐξισωτής, οὐ, ὁ, an officer (of the empire) who apportioned and equalised the taxes among the payers, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 19, and other late writers in Dugange.

ἐξίτηλος [v], ov, (ἐξέναι) going out, losing colour, fading, evanescent, πορφυρίδες ἐξίτηλοι Xen. Oec. 10, 3; of paintings, ἐξ. ὑπὸ τοῦ χρόνου Paus. 10. 38, 9, cf. Poll. 1. 44; γράμματα Poll. 5. 150. 2. metaph., ἐξ. τροφή food that has lost its nourishing power, Hipp. 380. 46; so of seed sown in alien soil, Plat. Rep. 497 B; of wine that has lost its power, Diosc. 5. 13; ἐξ. γενέσθαι, of a family, to become extinct, Hdt. 5. 39; οὐπω σφιν ἐξ. αἷμα δαυμόνων is not yet extinct, Aesch. Fr. 155, cf. Plat. Criti. 121 A; ἐξ. εἶναι, of a person, to fall away, Hipp. 28. 5;

of acts, lost to memory, forgotten, obsolete, τῷ χρόνῳ ἐξίτηλα Hdt. 1. 1, cf. Isocr. 94 B; ἐξ. ποιεῖν to destroy, Diosc. 2. 94.

ἐξίτηρος, ov, of or for departure, ἐξ. λόγος a farewell discourse, Eccl.

ἐξίτης [v], ov, δ, (ἐξ) the throw of sixes on the dice, also κῶπος, Epigr. Gr. 1038. 2, etc. (where it is written ἐξίτη, i.e. ἐξίται), Poll. 9. 100.

ἐξίτητον, verb. Adj. one must go forth, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 14.

ἐξίτητος, ov, = ἐξίτος, Alciph. 3. 30.

ἐξίτος, ἡ, ov, verb. Adj. of ἐξεῖμι (εἶμι), to be come out of, τοῖς οὐκ ἐξίτοι ἐσσι for whom there is no coming out, Hes. Th. 732.

ἐξίχνευσις, ew, ἡ, a tracing out, Geop. 2. 6, 22.

ἐξίχνευτόν, verb. Adj. one must trace out, Luc. Fugit. 26.

ἐξίχνευτής, οὐ, ὁ, one who traces out, Gloss.

ἐξίχνεω, to trace out, τι Aesch. Ag. 368; τινα Eur. Bacch. 352, 817.

ἐξίχναζω, = ἐξίχνεω, LXX (Job 5. 27., 10. 6, al.); ἐξίχνασμός, ὁ, (Judic. 5. 16, v. l.).

ἐξίχνοσκοπέω, to seek by tracking, ἵππους Soph. Tr. 271; so in Med., τὸν σὸν μόνον διώκων ἐξίχνοσκοποῦμενος Id. Aj. 997.

ἐξίχωρίζω, (ἰχώρ) to cleanse from humours, Suid.

ἐξκαίδεκα, ἐξκαίδεκατος, = ἐκκ-, v. Lob. Phryn. 413.

ἐξκαίδεκαετηρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a period of 16 years, Gemin.

ἐξ-και-πεντηκοντα-πλάσιος, ov, fifty-six fold, Plut. 2. 925 C.

ἐκ-κλίτος, ov, = ἐκκλίσιος, E. M. 346. 14.

ἐξ-μέδιμνος, ov, of, swelling six medimni, Ar. Pax 631.

ἐξογκέω, (όγκος) to swell or rise out, Hipp. Art. 787.

ἐξογκώω, to make to rise or swell, Hipp. Art. 791: metaph., μητέρα τάφῳ ἐξογκοῦν to honour her by raising a tomb, Eur. Or. 402, cf. sq.:—Pass. to be swelled out, πάντα ἐξώγκωτο, of Alcmaeon with all his garments stuffed out with gold-dust, Hdt. 6. 125; τραπέζας ἐξογκοῦσθαι to feed full at . . . Eur. Supp. 864:—metaph. to be puffed up, elated, proud, πάτρῃ ἐξογκωμένοι Hdt. 6. 126; σὺ σὺς τ' ἀδελφὸς ἐξογκωμένοι Eur. Andr. 703; τὰ ἐξογκωμένα full-sailed prosperity, Id. I. A. 921; so in fut. med., Id. Hipp. 938, cf. Ath. 290 A.

ἐξογκωμαι, τό, anything raised or swollen, ἐξ. λαῖνον a mound, cairn, Eur. H. F. 1332.

ἐξογκώσις, ew, ἡ, a raising, elevation, Eust. ad Dion. P. 285.

ἐξοδάω, to sell, Eur. Cycl. 267: cf. ἐξοδος iv.

ἐξοδία, ἡ, = ἐξοδία, Strabo 249. II. ἐξ. τῶν νῶν a procession of the ships, Lapis Rosett. in C. I. 4697. 42.

ἐξοδύνω, to march out, Polyb. 5. 94, 7, Diod. 19. 63, etc. II. to walk in procession, Lapis Rosett. in C. I. 4697. 43.

ἐξοδία, Ion. -ία, ἡ, a marching out, expedition, Hdt. 6. 56, Polyb. 4. 54, 3. III. to depart this life, LXX (Judic. 5. 27), in Pass.

ἐξοδία, Ion. -ία, ἡ, a marching out, expedition, Hdt. 6. 56, Polyb. 4. 54, 3. II. to depart this life, LXX (Judic. 5. 27), in Pass.

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ἐξοδιάζω, to scatter, Nicol. Dam. in Stob. 614. 22. 2. to pay in full, defray, τὸ ἀνάλωμα τῶν τέκνων Inscr. Lacon. in C. I. 1391; absol., Inscr. Ther. ib. 2448. 26; cf. Ahrens D. D. p. 65; cf. ἐξοδος iv.

ἐξοδισμός, ὁ, = ἐξοδία, Polyb. 23. 6, 1; also ἐξοδίασις, Eccl. II. expense, Artemid. 1. 59.

ἐξοδικός, ἡ, ov, belonging to departure, τὰ ἐξ. = ἐξοδία, Gramm. Adv. -κώς, from beginning to end, Diog. L. 9. 64.

ἐξόδιος, ov, (ἐξοδος) of or belonging to an exit, ἐξ. νόμοι the finale of a play, Cratin. Incert. 170, ubi v. Meineke; hence, II. as Subst., ἐξόδιον (sc. μέλος), τὸ, the finale of a tragedy, Philist. 42, ap. Plut. Pelop. 34, cf. Alex. 75: metaph. a catastrophe, tragical conclusion, Id. Crass. 33.

2. at Rome, exodia were after-pieces, either farces, or travesties on the subject of the play, Liv. 7. 2, Juven. 3. 175.

3. among the Jews, a feast to commemorate the Exodus, LXX (Lev. 23. 36, al.).

ἐξοδοποιρέω, to get out of, στέγης Soph. El. 20.

ἐξοδος, ἡ, a going out, out-going, opp. to εἰσόδος, Soph. Aj. 798, 806, etc.; ἐκ τῆς χώρας Hdt. 1. 94; ἐσσι . . . λήθη μνήμης ἐξ. Plat. Phil. 33 E; ἐπιστήμης ἐξ. Id. Symp. 208 E. 2. a marching out, military expedition, ἐξ. ποιεῖσθαι Hdt. 9. 19, 26, Thuc. 3. 5, etc., cf. Ar. Nub. 579; τὴν ἐπὶ θανάτῳ ἐξ. ποιεῖσθαι, of Leonidas, Hdt. 7. 223; ἐξ. ἐξελεθῆναι Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 17; ἐξόδους ἔρπειν κενὰς Soph. Aj. 287; τὴν ἐπ' Ὀρέαν ἐξοδὸν Dem. 252. 4; ἐξοδοὶ πεζαί Id. 259. 20:—also a sally, Thuc. 5. 10.

3. a solemn procession, Hdt. 3. 14; esp. of women of rank with their suite, Plat. Legg. 784 D, Theophr. Char. 22; ἐξόδους λαμβάνει ἐξοῦσαν Dem. 1182. 27; a law was made by Solon to regulate such ἐξοδοὶ, Plut. Sol. 21: cf. ἐξοδῶν.

II. a way out, outlet, Lat. exitus, Hdt. 2. 148; πύλων ἐπ' ἐξόδους Aesch. Theb. 33, cf. 58, 284; πρὸς θυρῶν ἐξόδους Soph. El. 328; of a river, ἐξ. ἐς θάλασσαν Hdt. 7. 130; ἡ Ἀρκαδία οὐκ ἔχει ἐξόδους τοῖς ὕδασιν Arist. Probl. 26. 150. 2. the way out of a difficulty, Plat. Rep. 453 E; but, ἡ ἐξ. τῶν λόγων the issue of an inquiry, Id. Prot. 361 A.

3. of orifices in the body, ἡ ἐξ. τοῦ περιττώματος of the vent or anus, Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 20., 4. 12, 16; τῆς τροφῆς Id. H. A. 2. 17, 7; and absol., Ib. 4. 7. 11, al.; so of other orifices in the body, Ib. 7. 8, 3, al. III. also like Lat. exitus, an end, close, ἐπ' ἐξόδῳ εἶναι Thuc. 5. 14; ἐπ' ἐξόδῳ τῆς ἀρχῆς Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 4; ἐπ' ἐξόδῳ (vulg. -ov) τοῦ ἥν Joseph. A. J. 4. 8, 2; absol. departure, death, Ev. Luc. 9. 31, 2 Petr. 1. 15.

2. the end or issue of an argument, Plat. Prot. 361 A. 3. the end of a tragedy, i.e. all that follows the last choral ode (cf. πάροδος), Arist. Poet. 12, 6; ἐξοδὸν ἀδελφὸν to play the chorus off the stage, their exit being led by an ἀδελφῆς, Ar. Vesp. 587, ubi v. Schol.

IV. an outgoing, payment of money, Polyb. 6. 13, 2: cf. ἐξοδάω, ἐξοδιάζω.

ἐξοδός, ov, promoting the passage, τινας Aetacae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 4.

ἐξοδύνωμαι, strengthd. for ὀδύνω, Eur. Cycl. 661, in Pass.

ἐξόζω, intr. to smell, κακὸν ἐξόζειν (Dor.) to smell foully, Theocr. 20. 10.

II. c. gen. to smell of a thing, Theophr. Odeor. 20.

ἐξόθεν, Adv. for ἐξ οὗ (sc. χρόνου), since when, Nic. Th. 318.

ἐξόθεν, = ἐξωθεν (cf. ἐνδοθεν), Stesich. ap. A. B. 945 (79 Bgk.).

ἔξοι (not ἐξοί), Dor. for ἔξω (cf. ἔνδοι), Heraclid. ap. Eust. 140. 15.
 ἐξοίγνυμι and ἐξοίγω, to open, cut open, Hipp. 417. 35, cf. Hermipp. Θ. 3.
 ἐξοίδα, -οἶσα, pf. in pres. sense, plqpf. ἐξήδη as impf., Soph. Ant. 460, 2 sing. -ῆδησθα Id. Tr. 958 (Cobet): (v. sub *εἶδω):—to know thoroughly, know well, ἐπεὶ οὐτὶ θεῶν ἐκ θεοφάνα ἦδη II. 5. 64, 2nd so Soph., Eur., and in late Prose; with part. agreeing with the subj., ἐξοιδ' ἔχουσα Soph. Tr. 5; ἐξ. ἀνὴρ ἄν Id. O. C. 567; of the object, ἐξ. σε οὐ φιλόν ἦκοντα Ib. 1028, cf. Ph. 79, 407; ὅφ' ἡμῶν οὐδὲν ἐξοιδ' ἔχουσα having learnt, Id. O. T. 37; c. gen., ἄν γ' ἂν ἐξοιδὺς κυρῶ, as if it were an Adj., Id. Tr. 299; absol., Id. El. 222, etc.
 ἐξοιδάιν, =sq., Aetac. Cur. M. A. 1. 1.
 ἐξοιδέω, to swell or be swollen up, πληγαῖς πρόσωπον . . ἐξοιδέκτα Eur. Cycl. 227; νεκρὸς ἐξοιδέκας Luc. D. Mort. 14. 5:—metaph. to swell beyond its proper size, Polyb. 6. 18, 7.
 ἐξοιδίσκομαι, Pass. = ἐξοιδέω, Hipp. 482. 5.
 ἐξοικεῖω, to appropriate, ἐλατφ τι M. Anton. 10. 31: so in Med., Strabo 184, 250. II. Pass., ἐξοικεῖσθαι τινι to adapt oneself to one, Plut. 2. 649 E.
 ἐξοικέω, to emigrate, εἰς ὑπερορίαν Lys. 187. 29; Μέγαράδε Dem. 845. 19. II. Pass. to be completely inhabited, Thuc. 2. 17.
 ἐξοικήσιμος, on, habitable, inhabited, Soph. O. C. 27.
 ἐξοίκησις, εως, ἡ, emigration, Plat. Legg. 704 C, 850 B.
 ἐξοικία, ἡ, =foreg., dub. in Polyae. 4. 2, 11.
 ἐξοικίζω: fut. Att. ἴω:—to remove one from his home, eject, banish, Thuc. 1. 114, 7. 76; ἐξοικίσεν [με] γάμοις οἶκον Eur. Hec. 949; εἰς ἀλ- λην χώραν Plat. Legg. 928 E, cf. Plut. Rom. 24; ἐξ. χρυσὸν τῆς Σπάρτης Plut. Comp. Aristid. c. Cat. 3:—Pass. and Med. to go from home, remove, emigrate, φροῦδοι . . εἰσιν ἐξοικισμένοι Ar. Pax 197; ἐξοικίσαντο Ib. 203; to quit a house or shop, opp. to εἰσοικ-, Aeschin. 17. 31; ἐξ. ἐκ τόπου Plut. Ages. 15. II. to dispeople, empty, Ἀλφονδρῶν ἐξοικίσαντο Eur. Hec. 887: to lay waste, πόλεις Dion. H. 5. 77; so in Med., Plut. Comp. Ages. c. Pomp. 3.
 ἐξοικίσω, εως, ἡ, =sq., f. l. for ἐξοικίσω in Plat. Legg. 704 C.
 ἐξοικισμός, δ, expulsion of inhabitants, cited from Philo.
 ἐξοικιστόν, verb. Adj. one must eject, τινά τινος Clem. Al. 195.
 ἐξοικιστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who expels, δαίμων Charond. ap. Stob. 291. 30.
 ἐξοικοδομέω, to build completely, finish a building, Hdt. 2. 176, 5. 62, Ar. Av. 1124, etc.; metaph., τέχνην μεγάλην ἐξ. Pherecr. Κραπ. 8:—also in Med., Polyb. 1. 48, 11. 2. ἐξ. κρημνὸν to build up a road along it, Id. 3. 55, 6. II. to unbuilt, lay open, τὰς πύλας Diod. 11. 21, cf. Plut. Dio 50.
 ἐξοικοδόμησις, εως, ἡ, a building up, τευχῶν Joseph. A. J. 19. 7, 2.
 ἐξοικός, on, away from home, removed, LXX (Job. 6. 18).
 ἐξοιμάζω, to wail aloud, οἰμαγῶς Soph. Aj. 317; γόοισιν Ant. 427.
 ἐξοινέω, (οἶνος) to be tipsy, Hegesand. ap. Ath. 477 E, Poll. 6. 21. II. to sleep off drunkenness, Paul. Aeg. 1. 33.
 ἐξοινία, ἡ, drunkenness, Ath. 547 F.
 ἐξοινόμαι, Pass. to be drunk, ἐφωρμένους (so Elmsl. for ἐφωρ-) drunken, Eur. Bacch. 814, Ath. 38 E.
 ἐξοινος, on, drunken, Alex. Εἰσοικ. 3, Macho ap. Ath. 349 A, 1.
 ἐξοισίς, εως, ἡ, a bringing out, divulging, Joseph. A. J. 17. 4, 1.
 ἐξοιστός, α, on, verb. Adj. of ἐξοίσω (fut. of ἐκφέρω), to be brought out, Ar. Lys. 921. II. ἐξοιστόν, one must bring out, Eur. Phoen. 712, Plat. Parm. 128 E.
 ἐξοιστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be uttered, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 122.
 ἐξοιστράω or -έω, to make wild, madden, Luc. de Mar. 10. 2, Ael. N. A. 15, 19. II. intr. to rave, Palaeph. Incred. 43. 1.
 ἐξοιστρηλάττομαι, Pass. to be driven to madness, Pseudo-Plut. 1158 F.
 ἐξοίσω, fut. of ἐκφέρω.
 ἐξοιχνέω, to go out or forth, ἐξοιχνεύσι (Ion.) II. 9. 354.
 ἐξοίχομαι, to have gone out, to be quite gone, II. 6. 379, 384, Soph. O. C. 867; ἐξ. θύραζε Plat. Com. Λακ. 1. 11; metaph., ἐκ τῆς γνώμης ἐξ. Antipho ap. Stob. 422. 31.
 ἐξοιονίζομαι, Dep. to avoid as ill-omened, Lat. abominari, Plut. Demost. 21. 2: c. inf. to shrink from doing, Id. 2. 289 B.
 ἐξοκέλλω, intr., of a ship, to run aground, drive ashore, ἐς τὰς ἐκβολὰς τοῦ Πηνειοῦ Hdt. 7. 182; πρὸς κραταίρουσιν χθόνα Aesch. Ag. 666; so, δελφίνες ἐξ. εἰς τὴν γῆν Arist. H. A. 9. 48, 6. 2. metaph., ἐξ. εἰς τραχύτερα πράγματα Isocr. 143 C; εἰς λόγον μήκος Id. 409 C; εἰς ὕβριν Phylarch. 45; εἰς ἀσέλειαν Polyb. 18. 38, 7; ἐς ἐπιθυμίας ἀνοή- τους Paus. 8. 24, 9; ἐς τρυφήν Ath. 523 C:—absol. to be ruined, Polyb. 4. 48, 11. II. trans. to run (a ship) aground:—metaph. to drive headlong, τινὰ εἰς ἄστυ Eur. Tro. 137; ὁ πλοῦτος ἐξώκειλε τὸν κεκτη- μένον εἰς ἔσθρον ἦθος Menand. Incer. 60:—Pass., metaph., δεῦρο δ' ἐξοκέλλεται things are come to this pass, Aesch. Supp. 438; εἰς κύβους ἐξ. to drift into gambling, Plut. 5 B.
 ἐξολέκω, strengthd. for ὀλέκω, Or. Sib. 4. 136.
 ἐξολισθάνω, (never -αίνω in good Att., v. ὀλισθάνω): fut. -ολισθήσω: aor. 2. -ώλισθον. To glide off, slip away, ἐκ δέ οἱ ἦπαρ ὄλισθεν II. 20. 470: to glance off, as a spear-point from a hard substance, Eur. Phoen. 1383; τινος off a thing, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 18:—to slip out, escape, Hippon. 28, Ar. Pax 141; of things, to slip from the memory, Id. Eccl. 286; ἐξ. εἰς ἡθόνας to slip imperceptibly into . . , Hdn. 1. 3;—c. acc. to slip out of, Lat. eludere, διαβολὰς Ar. Eq. 491. II. to slip asunder, Plut. 2. 398 A.
 ἐξολίσθησις, εως, ἡ, a slipping away, Eus. H. E. 10. 7.
 ἐξόλλυμι and -ύω: fut. -ολέσω, Att. -ολῶ: aor. 1. ἐξώλεσα: pf. ἐξό- λωκα. To destroy utterly, τοὺς Ζεὺς ἐξόλεσε Od. 17. 597, cf. Simon. 159, Eur. Hipp. 725, etc. II. Med., with pf. 2 ἐξόλωσα, to perish utterly, Etaped. 103, Soph. Tr. 84, Ar. Pax 366, Plat. Euthyd.

285 A, etc.; ὑπὸ τοῦ γε λιμοῦ . . ἐξολωλότες Ar. Pax 483; the opt. is used in imprecations, ἐξολοίμην Id. Γεωργ. 12 (Meineke): ἐξόλοιο Alex. Kump. 1.
 ἐξολοθρεύω, τό, utter destruction, LXX (1 Regg. 15. 21): so ἐξο- λόθρευεν, εως, ἡ, 1 Macc. 7. 7, Joseph. A. J. 11. 6, 6:—also ἐξο- λοθρευτής, οὐ, ὁ, a destroyer, Athanas., and ἐξολοθρευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, destructive, Schol. Ar. Pl. 443; the Verb being ἐξολοθρεύω, to destroy utterly, Act. Ap. 3. 23, Joseph. A. J. 8. 11, 1, often in LXX.
 ἐξολολύω, to howl aloud, Lat. exululo, Batr. 101.
 ἐξομαλίζω, to make quite smooth, to smooth away, Hipp. 28. 21, Babr. 60. fin.; in Med., Strabo 709. II. to form according to rule, Apollon. de Constr. p. 310.
 ἐξομβρέω, to pour out like rain, LXX (where ἐξομβρ-ίσειν, -ίσει seem to be errors for -ῆσειν, -ῆσαι).
 ἐξομήρευσις, ἡ, a demand of hostages, Plut. Rom. 29, Camill. 22.
 ἐξομήρεω, to bind by taking hostages. τοὺς δούλους ταῖς τεκνοποιαῖς ἐξομ. to bind slaves to one's service by the pledges of wives and children, Arist. Occ. 1. 5, fin.:—Med. to take as hostages, παῖδας Plut. Sert. 14: to procure by hostages, φιλίαν Strabo 288: to bind to oneself, Diod. Excerpt. 571. 29.
 ἐξομίλω, to have intercourse, live with, τινι Xen. Ages. 11, 4: metaph. to bear one company, στεφάνον οὐ μία χροῖα . . τοχ' ἐφομλήσει Eur. Cycl. 518. II. c. acc. to win over, to conciliate, τινά Polyb. 7. 4, 6, Plut. 2. 824 D, etc. III. Med. to be away from one's friends, be alone in the crowd, Eur. I. A. 735.
 ἐξομίλος, on, out of one's own society, foreign, alien, Soph. Tr. 604.
 ἐξομμάτος, on, =ἐξοφθαλμός, Poll. 5. 69. II. without eyes, Nicet.
 ἐξοματῶω, to open the eyes of: Pass. to be restored to sight, Soph. ap. Ar. Pl. 635, cf. Ael. N. A. 17. 20. 2. metaph. to make clear or plain, φλόγῳ σήματα ἐξοματῶσα Aesch. Pr. 499. II. to be- reave of eyes, Lat. exoculare, Eur. Fr. 545.
 ἐξοματῶσις, εως, ἡ, a clearing or cleansing of the eyes, Poll. 2. 48.
 ἐξομνύμι and -ύω: fut. ἐξομνομαι: aor. ἐξώμοσα. To swear in excuse, ἐξώμοσεν τοῦτον ἀρραστειν Dem. 379. 77. II. mostly to swear in the negative, ἐξομῶ τὸ μὴ εἶδέναι; Soph. Ant. 535; μαρτυρεῖν ἡ ἐξομνύειν Dem. 850. 10:—mostly in Med., aor. ἐξωμοσάμην, to deny or disown upon oath, swear formally that one does not know a thing, abjure, τι Dem. 1310. 2; or absol., Plat. Legg. 949 A, Isae. 76. 30, etc.; in full, ἐξομ. μὴ οὐκ εἶδέναι Dem. 1317. 8:—to forswear, renounce, συγ- γένειαν ἐξομνύσθαι Joseph. Macc. 10. 2. to decline or refuse an office by an oath that one has not means or health to perform it, Lat. ejurare magistratum or imperium, ἐξομῶσασθαι τὴν πρεσβείαν Aeschin. 40. 30, cf. Dem. 378. 18; τὴν ἀρχὴν Arist. Pol. 4. 13, 2, Plut. Marcell. 6. 12:—This oath was called ἐξωμοσία or ἀπωμοσία, v. Dict. of Antt.
 ἐξομοιάζω, =sq., Callitrad. ap. Stob. 426. 22.
 ἐξομοίω, to make quite like, to assimilate, Hdt. 3. 24; αὐτὸν τῇ πολι- τηίᾳ Plat. Gorg. 512 E; ἐξ. τοὺς καρπούς to produce fruit exactly like, Theophr. H. P. 2. 2, 4:—Pass. to become or be like, ἀνδρας γυναιξὶ ἐξομοιοῦσθαι φύσιν Eur. Andr. 354, cf. Xen. Oec. 7. 32; σχῆμα ἐξ. πρὸς τινα Plut. Flamin. 3:—in Soph. Aj. 549 ἐξομοιοῦσθαι φύσιν seems to be Med., to make his nature like.
 ἐξομοίωμα, τό, a likeness, resemblance, C. I. 4957. 52.
 ἐξομοίωσις, εως, ἡ, assimilation, Theophr. C. P. 4. 3, 1. II. a becoming like, Plut. Pericl. 2, etc.
 ἐξομοιωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for assimilating, τινι Clem. Al. 347.
 ἐξομολογέομαι, Dep. to confess in full, Luc. Hermot. 75, Plut. Eum. 17, N. T., etc. 2. to make acknowledgments, give thanks, Ev. Matth. 11. 25, Rom. 14. 11, and often in LXX. II. in Act. to agree, promise, Ev. Luc. 22. 6.
 ἐξομολόγησις, εως, ἡ, full confession, Plut. 2. 987 D, Eccl.
 ἐξομολογητικός, ἡ, ὄν, giving thanks, thankful, Philo 1. 60.
 ἐξομολογούμενος, Adv. pres. part. confessedly, Clem. Al. 763.
 ἐξομоргνύνω, fut. ἐξομоргνω:—to wipe off from, ἐκ τ' ὀμоргνον στόματος πέκανον Eur. Or. 219:—Med. to wipe off from oneself, purge away a pollution, νασμοῖσι with water, Eur. Hipp. 653; αἷμα ἐξομоргθασθαι πέπλους to wipe off blood on or with your garments, Id. H. F. 1399, cf. El. 502. II. metaph., ἐξομоргθασθαι τινι μοριῶν to wipe off one's folly on another, i. e. give him part of it, Id. Bacch. 344, parodied by Ar. Ach. 843. 2. =ἀπομάττωμαι, to stamp or imprint upon, ἀ ἐκίστω ἡ πράξις αὐτοῦ ἐξομоргρῶτο εἰς τὴν ψυχὴν Plat. Gorg. 525 A, cf. Legg. 775 D, and v. Ruhnke, Tim.
 ἐξομоргς, εως, ἡ, a wiping off:—metaph. an impression, Plat. Tim. 80 E.
 ἐξομῳφῶ, on, with prominent navel, Galen. II. as Subst., ἐξομῳφῶς, ὁ, a prominent navel, Diosc. 4. 74.
 ἐξονειδίω, fut. Att. ἴω:—strengthened for ὀνειδίω: 1. c. acc. rei, to cast in one's teeth, κακά, ὀνειδος Soph. El. 252, Eur. I. A. 305; ἐξο- νειδισθεὶς κακά having foul reproaches cast upon one, Soph. Ph. 352:— simply, to bring forward, Lat. objicere, τὸ τὸλμη' ὄν ἐξονειδισεν Eur. Phoen. 1676. 2. c. acc. pers. to reproach, absol., Soph. O. C. 990; τινά Diod. 5. 29; κύλακα ἐξ. τινά to reproach him as being . . , Alciphro 3. 63.
 ἐξονειδιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, throwing reproach on, τοῖς ἄλλοις M. Anton. 1. 16.
 ἐξονεράω, = ἐξονεράτω, Hipp. 664. 33.
 ἐξονεραγωγός, ὁ, =ὀνεραγωγός, Arist. II. A. 10. 6, 5, Probl. 4. 5.
 ἐξονεραωτικός, ὁ, ὄν, subject to ὀνεραγωγή, Arist. Probl. 5. 31.
 ἐξονεραώτω, =ὀνεραώτω, Hipp. 232. 10, Arist. G. A. 2. 4, 2, 2, al.
 ἐξονομάζω, fut. σω, to utter aloud, announce, h. Hom. Merc. 59; and often in Hom. in the phrase ἔπος τ' ἐφατ' ἐκ τ' ὀνόμαζεν he spoke the word and uttered it aloud; cf. Eur. I. A. 1066 (where Dind. ἐξονό- μνην). II. to call by name, Plut. Cic. 40.

ἐξονομαίνω, to name, speak of by name, ἄνδρα Il. 3. 166; αἰδετο .. γάμον ἐξονομήναι to name, tell it, Od. 6. 66, cf. h. Ven. 253.

ἐξονομακλήδην, Adv. (καλέω) by name, calling by name, ἐξον. ὀνομάζω Il. 22. 415, cf. 4. 278; ἐμὲ δὲ φθέγγονται καλὲντες ἐξον. Od. 12. 250; προκαλείσθαι Critias 2. 8; cf. ὀνομακλήδην.

ἐξονύχίζω, to try a thing's smoothness by drawing the nail over it, hence to scrutinise closely, like Lat. ad unguem exigere, Ath. 97 D, Artemid. 1. 16.

II. to deprive of nails, ῥόδα (v. ὄνυξ III. 1), Galen.

ἐξοξύνουμαι, Pass. to turn sour, Theophr. C. P. 6. 7, 7.

ἐξοπάζω, = ἐκπέμπω, Hesych.

ἐξοπίζω, to squeeze out the juice, ὅπως εἰς ἔριον ἐξοπισθεῖς Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 15.

ἐξόπιθεν and -θε, Adv., Ep. for ἐξόπισθεν, behind, in rear, Il. 4. 298, al., Hes. Sc. 130.

2. as Prep. with gen. behind, ἐξ. κερῶν, Il. 17. 521.

ἐξόπιν, Adv. = foreg. 1. Aesch. Ag. 115: cf. κατόπιν.

ἐξόπισθεν, poet. -θε, Adv., Att. for ἐξόπιθεν, Ar. Eq. 22, Plat. Legg. 947 D, etc.; εἰς τὸ ἐξ. backwards, Id. Tim. 84 E, etc.; τὸ ἐξ. τῆς κεφαλῆς Arist. H. A. 3. 3, 1.

2. as Prep. with gen., Ar. Ach. 868.

II. of Time, τὰ ἐξόπισθε = ἐξοπίσω II, Soph. Fr. 527.

ἐξόπιστο, barbarism for foreg., Ar. Thesm. 1124.

ἐξοπίσω, Adv., I. of Place (as always in II.), backwards, back again, Il. 11. 461, 13. 436, Soph. Fr. 479; ἐξ. ἀποπέμπειν Hes. Op. 88.

2. as Prep. with gen. behind, ἐξοπίσω νεκροῦ χάριζεσθαι Il. 17. 357.

II. of Time (as always in Od.), hereafter, 4. 35, al.: so too Tyrtae. 9. 30, Pind. O. 7. 124.

ἐξοπλίζω, to arm completely, accoutre, Hdt. 7. 100, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 22, al.; poet., ἐξ. Ἄρη Aesch. Supp. 682, 702, cf. 97:—Med. and Pass. to arm or accoutre oneself, κάρη λέοντος, ἦπερ .. ἐξωπλίζετο, of Hercules, Eur. H. F. 466: to get under arms, stand in armed array, Id. I. T. 302; ἐξοπλισθητε ὅπισθεν τῶν ἀρμαζῶν Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 32; ἐξοπλισμένους fully armed, Ar. Lys. 454, Plat. Rep. 555 D, etc.; v. sub ἐξωπλίζομαι.

2. generally, ἐξωπλισμένους fully prepared, al. ready, Ar. Pax 566; μάζα .. πρὸς εὐτέλειαν ἐξωπλισμένη Antiph. Incert. 1, cf. Philo. 1. 19.

II. to disarm, App. Civ. 2. 28.

ἐξοπλισία, ἡ, a being under arms, ἐν τῇ ἐξοπλισίᾳ under arms, Lat. in prociactu Xen. An. 1. 7, 10, C. I. 2360. 39:—a review, Diod. 19. 3.

ἐξόπισις, εὼς, ἡ, a getting under arms, πολλοῦ χρόνου δέονται εἰς ἐξόπισιν Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 9, cf. Arist. Probl. 19. 48.

ἐξοπλισμός, ὁ, = foreg., Basilic.

ἐξοπλῶς, ov, (ὄπλον) unarmed, Polyb. 3. 81, 2.

ἐξοπλάω, fut. ἦσω, to bake thoroughly, bake through, ἐν τῇ καμίνῳ Hdt. 4. 164; σάρκας πυρὶ Eur. Cycl. 403, cf. Ar. Ach. 1005:—Pass., τεμάχῃ ἐξωπτημένα Pherecr. Metalla. 1. 10, cf. Eubul. Aδύ. 1. 8; ἐξ. τὴν καμίνον to heat it violently, Hdt. 4. 163.

II. metaph. of love, Lat. exurere, ἐξοπτᾷ δ' ἐμέ Soph. Fr. 421.

ἐξοπτῶς, ov, well-baked, Hipp. Vet. Med. 13.

ἐξοράω, to see from afar: Pass., ὡστ' ἐξοράσθαι Eur. Heracl. 675, Hel. 1209:—cf. εἰδῶν.

II. to have the eyes prominent, ὡς ἀγχώμενος Hipp. 485. 18: cf. ἐξόμματος, ἐξόφθαλμος.

ἐξοργάω, strengthd. for ὀργάω, Plat. 2. 652 D.

ἐξοργιάζω, to purge by mystic rites, χρῆσθαι τοῖς ἐξοργιάζουσι τὴν ψυχὴν μέλεισιν Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 4.

ἐξοργίζω, fut. Att. ἴω, to enrage, τινα Xen. Eq. 9, 2, Aeschin. 27. 19; τινὰ πρὸς τινα Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 7:—Pass. to be furious, Batr. 185, Aristae. 2. 20.

ἐξορθιάζω, to lift up the voice, to cry aloud, Aesch. Cho. 271.

II. intr. to stand erect, Plut. 2. 371 F.

ἐξορθός, ov, upright, Ath. 496 D; ἐξόρθιος, ov, Schol. Arat. 161: cf. ἐξορπος.

ἐξορθῶ, to set upright, τὸ πείον Plat. Legg. 862 C.

2. metaph. to set right, secure, restore, correct, τὸν σὺν ἐξορθῶν πόμπῳ Soph. Ant. 83, Plat. Tim. 90 D; ἦν τι μὴ καλῶς ἔχῃ, γυνάμειν ὑστέραισιν ἐξορθώμεθα Eur. Supp. 1083, cf. 1087.

ἐξορία, ἡ, v. sub ἐξόριος.

ἐξορίζω, fut. Att. ἴω, to send beyond the frontier, banish, Lat. exterminare, Eur. Heracl. 257, Plat., etc.; γὰθὲν τινα Eur. Tro. 1106; τὸ σῶμα τινος ἐξ. (cf. ἐξόριστος) Plut. Phoc. 37; so, Pass., ἐξορισθῆναι καὶ ἀποθανόντα, μηδὲ ἐν τῇ πατρίδι ταφῆναι Hyperid. Lyc. 16.

2. to expose a child, Eur. Ion 504.

3. to throw away, get rid of, ἀνθρώπου Plat. Symp. 197 D; τὴν ἀισχρολογίαν Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 8; τοὺς ἀνάτοους Id. Eth. N. 10. 9, 10.

II. c. acc. loci only, ἄλλαν ἀπ' ἀλλῃς ἐξ. πόλιν to pass from one to another, Eur. Heracl. 16; cf. ὀρίζω 1. 4.

III. in Pass. to come forth from, τινος Id. Hipp. 1351.

ἐξορίω [I], to exasperate, Aesch. Ag. 1631.

ἐξόριος, α, ov, (ῥπος) out of the bounds of one's country, Poll. 6. 198: hence ἐξορία (sc. ζωῇ), ἡ, exile, Marcell. V. Thuc., Eust. 1161. 35.

ἐξορισμός, ὁ, a sending beyond the frontier, Dion. H. 5. 12, Plut. 2. 549 A.

ἐξοριστός, α, ov, to be expelled, Clem. Al. 189.

II. ἐξοριστήριον, one must expel, Themist. 300 A.

ἐξοριστικός, ἡ, ὁν, expulsive, Diog. L. 10. 143; but v. ἐξεριστικός.

ἐξοριστός, ov, expelled, banished, ἐξοριστός ἀνθρώπου to be ruined by banishment, Dem. 548. 27; τῆς Ἰταλίας Polyb. 2. 7, 10.

2. put beyond the borders, of the dead body of a criminal, τὸν .. ἀλιτήριον ἀποκτείναντες ἐξ. ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ποιῆσαι Dinarch. 100. 11.

ἐξορκίζω, fut. Att. ἴω, later form of ἐξορκάω, Dem. 1265. 6, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2554. 32, 36, al.; ἐξ. σε κύριον τὸν θεόν LXX (Gen. 24. 3); ἐξ. σε κατὰ τοῦ θεοῦ Ev. Matth. 26. 63.

II. to exorcise an evil spirit, Eccl.

ἐξορκισμός, ὁ, administration of an oath, Polyb. 6. 21, 6.

II. exorcism, Eccl.

ἐξορκιστής, οὔ, ὁ, an exorcist, Anth. P. 11. 427, N. T.

ἐξορκος, ov, bound by oath, Lat. juratus, Pind. O. 13. 140.

ἐξορκῶ, earlier form of ἐξορκίζω (v. Lob. Phryn. 360 sq.):—to swear a person, administer an oath to one, c. acc. pers., or absol., ἐξορκούντων αἱ πρῶταις Foed. ap. Thuc. 5. 47, cf. Dem. 535. 24, Inscr. Att. in C. I. 88; often followed by ἡ μὴν (Ion. ἡ μὲν) c. inf. fut., as Hdt. 3. 133., 4. 154: c. acc. pers. et rei, to make one swear by, ἐξ. τινα τὸ Στυγὸς ὕδωρ Id. 6. 74.

ἐξορκῶσις, εὼς, ἡ, a binding by oath, Hdt. 4. 154.

ἐξορῶμαι, to send forth, send to war, Aesch. Pers. 46, Eur. I. T. 1437; πάλιν ἐξ. to bring quickly back, Id. I. A. 151; ἐξ. τὴν ναὺν to start the ship, set it agoing Thuc. 7. 14; κοῦφον ἐξ. πόδα Ar. Thesm. 659:—Pass. to set out, start, Hdt. 9. 51, etc.; πρὸς ἔργον Eur. Or. 1240, etc.; of arrows, to dart from the bow, γλυφίδες τούτων ἐξορῶμεναι Ib. 273, cf. Aesch. Eum. 182; to move rapidly, to rush, Soph. O. C. 30; τὸ κείσε δούρῳ τ' ἐξ. Id. Tr. 929.

2. to excite to action, urge on, Eur. Rhcs. 788, Thuc. 6. 6, 88; ἐξ. τινα ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρετὴν Xen. An. 3. 1, 22.

II. intr., like Pass., to set out, start, esp. in a hurry, of a ship, μὴ σε λάθῃσιν κείῳ ἐξορῆσθαι Od. 12. 221; δούρα ἐξορῶμεν περὶ Xen. An. 5. 7, 17: c. gen. to set out from, χθονός Eur. Tro. 1131, etc.:—metaph.

to break out, ἐξήνθηκεν, ἐξάρμηνεν [ἡ νόσος] Soph. Tr. 1089; σφοδρὸς ἐπ' ὅ τι ἐφορμήσαιο eager in all that he takes in hand, Plat. Apol. 21 A.

ἐξορμενίζω, [ὄρμενος] to shoot out into stalk, run to stalk, Soph. Fr. 296: metaph., ῥήτορες ἐξορμενικότες Nicost. Incert. 8.

ἐξορμέω, to be out of harbour, run out to sea, Lycurg. 149. 44, cf. Andoc. 2. 32, Isae. 59. 7:—metaph., ἐξ. ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Aeschin. 84. 4; ἐξ. ἐκ τοῦ νοῦ to be out of one's senses, Paus. 3. 4, 1: cf. ἐκπλέω.

ἐξορμή, ἡ, a going out, expedition, Plat. Theag. 129 D.

ἐξορμησις, εὼς, ἡ, an urging on, Att. An. 3. 9, 12.

II. a rushing forth, τοῦ κύματος ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν Schol. Thuc. 3. 89: a vehement attack, Dio C. 75. 6: a setting out, start, οἰκοθεν Att. An. 1. 11, 5.

ἐξορμήσις, fut. Att. ἴω, to bring out of harbour, τὴν ναὺν ἐξορμήσαιο ἐκ τοῦ λιμένος Dem. 895. 8:—Pass. to put out to sea, Soph. ap. Demetr. Phal. 151.

2. to let down, ἐς πόντον Eur. Hel. 1247: pf. pass. in med. sense, ἐξάρμηναι σὺν πόδα thou hast come forth, Id. Phoen. 846.

ἐξορμος, ov, sailing from a harbour, c. gen., Κρήτης Eur. Hipp. 156, cf. I. A. 149.

II. metaph. never at anchor, restless, Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 23 (where Schneid. would read ἐξορπος).

ἐξορνύμι:—ἐξώρτο, in Ap. Rh. 1. 306 f. 1. for δύμαν ἐξ ἄρτο.

ἐξοροῦναι, to excite greatly, Q. Sm. 2. 431, Poeta ap. Ath. 334 D.

ἐξορος, ov, = ἐξόριος, Poll. 6. 198.

ἐξορούω, to leap forth, Πάριος δὲ θωῶς ἐκ κλήρος ὄρουσεν Il. 3. 325, cf. Od. 10. 47, Dind. Ar. Fr. 442.

ἐξορρίζω, to clear the curds from whey, E. M. 349. 29, Hesych.

ἐξορροῦμαι, Pass. to run into curds, curdle, Clem. Al. 128.

ἐξορρος, ov, cleared of whey, Theophr. H. P. 1. 11, 3 (as Schneid. for ἐξορβος): cf. ἐξορμος.

ἐξορύσσω, Att. -τω: fut. ἔω:—to dig out the earth from a trench, τὸν αἰὲ ἐξορυσσόμενον χοῦν Hdt. 7. 23, cf. 2. 150; τόποι ἐξορυσσόμενοι Arist. Mirab. 44:—Med., ἐξορύσασθαι χάρακας to make oneself a vallum, Dion. H. 9. 55.

II. to dig out of the ground, dig up, τοὺς νεκροὺς Hdt. 1. 64; ἀγίλας Ar. Ach. 763; ἐλαίας Lys. 110. 33; φυτὰ Xen. Oec. 19, 4; metaph., ἐξ. αἰτῶν τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς Hdt. 8. 116.

ἐξορχέομαι, fut. ἦσομαι: Dep.:—to dance away, hop off, Dem. 614. 22.

II. c. acc. cogn., ἐξ. ῥυθμὶν to dance out a figure, go through it, Philostr. 829; cf. Horace's saltare Cyclopa, Sat. 1. 5, 63, ubi v. Heind.; ἐξ. τὸν πόλεμον to dance away, i. e. lose, the battle, Ael. N. A. 16. 23.

III. c. acc. rei, to dance out, i. e. to let out, betray (comic for ἐξαγορεύω), ἐξορχ. τὰ ἀπόρητα, prob. of some dance which burlesqued those ceremonies, Luc. Salt. 15; so, ἐξ. τὰ μυστήρια Id. Pisc. 33, cf. Hdn. 5. 5, 4, Jacobs Ach. Tat. p. 710.

2. ἐξ. τινα to disgrace him by one's conduct, Plut. Artox. 22 (for which App. has ἐξ. τινα, = Lat. insultare); τὴν πολιτείαν Plut. 2. 1127 B; and ἐξ. τὴν ἀλήθειαν to scorn it, Ib. 867 B: cf. ἀπορχέομαι, συνερχέομαι.

ἐξοσάω, Dor. for ἐξόω, Theocr.

ἐξοσάω, like ἀποσάω, to dedicate, devote, Plut. Camill. 20:—so in Med., Id. Arat. 53.

II. in Med., also, to avert by expiation, Lat. procurare, Diod. 15. 9, Plut. 2. 586 F.

ἐξοστειλῶ, to take out the bones, Lat. exossare, Suid.:—metaph. of fruit-kernels, μήλα .. ἐξοστειλόμενα Diosc. 5. 86.

ἐξοστράκίζω, to banish by ostracism, Hdt. 8. 79, Andoc. 33. 24, Lys. 143. 27, Plat. Gorg. 516 D; ἐκ τοῦ ὀφθαλμοῦ Luc. Sacr. 4: and so (with a pun on broken pots, ὄστρακα), ἀμφοτέρω ἐξοστρακισθεῖς Ar. Incert. 57 Meineke.

ἐξοστράκισμός, ὁ, banishment by ostracism, Diod. 11. 87; ἐξ. ποιέσθαι κατὰ τινος Plut. Them. 22.

ἐξοστωσις, εὼς, ἡ, (ὕστερον) a diseased excretion on the bone, a node, esp. on the temples, Galen., cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

ἐξότε, Adv., (ἐξ ὅτε) = ἐξ οὗ, Ar. Av. 334, Call. Apoll. 48, Anth. P. 11. 383, C. I. 511. 19; v. Lob. Phryn. 47.

ἐξότου, Adv., better divisim ἐξ ὅτου, v. sub ὅστις.

ἐξοτρίνω, to stir up, urge on, excite, τινὰ ποιεῖν τι Aesch. Theb. 692, Eur. Supp. 24; τινὰ ἐπὶ τι Thuc. 1. 84, etc.

ἐξουδένω, = ἐξουδενῶ, LXX (Ezech. 21. 10), Eccl.

ἐξουδενίζω, fut. ἴσω, = ἐξουδενῶ, Plut. 2. 308 E, 310 C.

ἐξουδενισμός, ὁ, scorn, contempt, Aquila V. T.

ἐξουδενῶ, to set at naught, LXX (Ps. 43. 6, al.), N. T.; v. Lob. Phryn. 182.

ἐξουδένωμα, τό, contempt, LXX (Ps. 89. 5), Hesych.

ἐξουδένωσις, εὼς, ἡ, contempt, LXX (Ps. 30. 19, al.).

ἐξουθενέω, = ἐξουδενῶ, Ev. Luc. 23. 11, Ep. Rom. 14. 10, etc.

ἐξουθένημα, τό, an object of contempt, ἐξ. λαοῦ LXX (Ps. 21. 7).

ἐξουθένσις, *ews*, ἡ, = ἐξουθενισμός, cited from Schol. Ar.
 ἐξουθενητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *inclined to set at naught*, τοῦ θεοῦ Diog. L. 7. 119.
 ἐξουθενίζω, = ἐξουθενάω, Schol. Ar. Ach. 443.
 ἐξούλης δίκη, ἡ, (ἐξέλλα) like the Roman *actio unde vi*, an action of ouster or ejectment, Phryn. Com. Ποαστρ. 4: this was a process by which one, who alleged that he had been *unlawfully excluded (ejected)* from his property, might obtain redress: it presupposed a previous entry (ἐμβατεύειν) on the part of the plaintiff, and an ouster (ἐξάγειν, ἐξαγωγή) on that of the defendant;—both of which might be fictitious or formal: v. Harp. s. v., Suid.: but, II. in the Orators, the ἐξούλης δίκη is like the Lat. *actio rei judicatae*, an action of ejectment brought by one who claims property in consequence of a judgment of court and is excluded (ejected) from it by the former defendant or his agent, (such was the suit against Onetor, Dem. 864. 1–16, cf. 528. 12), against a defendant who has seized or refused to surrender property, Id. 540. 24, 541. 7, 543. 27; cf. Att. Process pp. 485, 749 sq., Dict. of Antt. s. v. ἐμβατεία, Buttmi. Dem. Mid. Ind. s. v. The gen. is the only case used, except in Andoc. 10. 15, where we have an acc. pl., ἐξούλας ἢ γραφὰς ὥφλον.
 ἐξουρίω, to pass with the water, Arist. H. A. 6. 23, 2. II. absol. to make water, Ael. N. A. 11. 18.
 ἐξουρισμός, ὁ, a drawing forth of urine, Diosc. Parab. 2. 109.
 ἐξουρος, ον, (οὐρά) ending in a tail or point, Hipp. 649. 44: cf. μύσπος.
 ἐξουσία, ἡ, (ἐξεστι) power, means, authority to do a thing, c. inf., χαίρειν καὶ νοσεῖν ἐξ. πάρεστι Soph. Fr. 109; ἐξ. ἐστί μοι, c. inf., Antipho 112. 13, Thuc. 7. 12; ἐξουσίαν δίδοναι, πατεῖν to give authority or power to do . . , Plat. Symp. 182 E, Crito 51 D, etc.; opp. to ἐξ. ἐχειν, λαμβάνειν, etc., Andoc. 23. 14, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 24, etc.; τῇ τῆς εἰρήνης ἐξ. with the freedom permitted by peace, Dem. 240. 23; ἐξ. ἐχειν θανάτου power of life and death, Arist. Fr. 374; but, c. gen. objecti, ἐξ. τινός power over, licence in a thing, τοῦ λέγων Plat. Gorg. 461 E; ἐν μεγάλῃ ἐξ. τοῦ ἀδικεῖν Ib. 526 A, cf. Rep. 554 C; περὶ τινος Id. Legg. 936 A; κατὰ τὴν οὐκ ἐξ. τῆς ἀγωνίας from want of qualification for . . , Thuc. 5. 50.
 2. licence, arrogance, Dem. 559. 24, cf. 403. 26; ἢ ἀγὰρ ἐξ. Id. 428. 22. II. absol. power, authority, might, as opp. to right, Eur. Fr. 778, Thuc. 1. 38, cf. 3. 45. 2. an office, magistracy, Lat. *potestas*, Plat. Alc. I. 135 B; οἱ ἐν ταῖς ἐξουσίαις in Arist. Eth. N. 1. 5, 3; οἱ ἐν ἐξουσίᾳ ὄντες Id. Rhet. 2. 6, 9; οἱ ἐπ' ἐξουσιῶν LXX (Dan. 3. 2); ἡ ὑπατική ἐξ. the consulate, Diod. 14. 113, etc.; ἡ ταμεντική ἐξ. the quaestorship, Dion. H. 8. 77; ἡ τοῦ θαλάμου ἐξ., in the Roman empire, lordship of the bedchamber, Hdn. 1. 12. 3. as concrete, also like Lat. *potestas*, the body of the magistrates, Dion. H. 11. 32; αἱ ἐξ. (as we say) the authorities, Plat. Philop. 17, and often in N. T.; cf. τέλος.
 III. like περιουσία, abundance of means, resources, ἐξουσίας ἐπίδειξις Thuc. 6. 31, cf. 1. 123; ἔνδεσσετάρας ἡ πρὸς τὴν ἐξ. Id. 4. 39; τῶν ἀναγκαίων ἐξ. Plat. Legg. 828 D. IV. pomp, Plat. Aemil. 34.
 ἐξουσιάζω, to exercise authority, Arist. Eth. E. 2. 5, 5, Dion. H. 9. 44, LXX. 2. to exercise authority over, τοῦ μνημάτος C. I. 4584, cf. Ev. Luc. 22. 25., 1 Ep. Cor. 7. 4: Pass. to be held under authority, Ib. 6. 12.
 ἐξουσιάρχια, ἡ, power, authority, Dion. Ateop.
 ἐξουσιαστής, οὗ, ὁ, a mighty one, LXX (Is. 9. 6).
 ἐξουσιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, authoritative, Symm. V. T. Adv. —κῶς, Iambl. V. Pyth. 217; in Comp. —ώτερον, Polyb. 5. 26, 3.
 ἐξουσίος, ον, (οὐσία) strip of property, Philo 2. 528, E. M. 323. 45.
 ἐξοφάλλω, to increase exceedingly, ἐξοφάλλεν ἐξῶνα offered higher and higher dowry, Od. 15. 18.
 ἐξοφάλλω, ον, with prominent eyes, opp. to κοιλόφθαλμος, Xen. Eq. 1. 1, 9, Plat. Theaet. 209 C. II. manifest, Polyb. 1. 10, 3.
 ἐξοχα, Adv., v. sub ἐξοχος.
 ἐξοχάδες, ον, αἱ, (ἐξοχος) external piles or haemorrhoids, the internal being called ἐσοχάδες, Paul. Aeg. 3. 59.
 ἐξοχεῖα, ἡ, a drawing into channels or sluices, Strabo 205.
 ἐξοχεύω, to draw off, as water by a sluice, Hipp. Aër. 291.
 ἐξοχή, ἡ, (ἐξέχω) prominence, opp. to εἰσοχή: a projection, point, Arist. P. A. 3. 2, 5, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 120: a wart, Diosc. 2. 126. II. metaph. eminence, excellence, Cic. Att. 4. 15, 7; κατ' ἐξοχὴν far excellence, Strabo 21, Gramm.; οἱ κατ' ἐξοχὴν the chief men, Act. Ar. 25. 23.
 ἐξοχος, ον, (ἐξέχω) standing out, jutting, πρῶτος Pind. N. 4. 85; ἀψαί Schol. Eur. Hipp. 530: c. gen., ἐξοχος Ἀργείων .. κεφαλὴν prominent above them, Il. 3. 227:—but, II. mostly metaph. eminent, excellent, ἐξοχον ἀνδρά Il. 2. 188; of things, ἐξ. τέμενος 6. 194, 20. 184; μέγ' ἐξοχα δώματα Od. 15. 227; ἀσσα Pind. N. 6. 80. b. c. gen. standing out from, raised above, often used like a Sup., most eminent, greatest, mightiest, best, ἐξοχος ἥρων Il. 18. 56; ἐξ. ἀλλων 6. 194, etc.; Βοῦς ἀγέληφι μέγ' ἐξ. ἐπλετο πάντων 2. 450; so, ἀριμὸν ἐξ. σοφισμάτων Aesch. Fr. 459; οὐδὲς ἐξ. ἄλλος ἐβλασεν ἄλλον Soph. Fr. 518; (we have the real Sup. ἐξοχώτατος in Pind. N. 2. 27, Aesch. Ag. 1622, Eur. Supp. 889; and in Pind. N. 3. 124 the Comp.)—the dat. is used for gen., αἴγας .. αἱ πᾶσι μέγ' ἐξοχοὶ αἰπολίουσαν Od. 21. 266, cf. 15. 227; also, ἐν πολλοῖσι καὶ ἐξοχον ἥρώεσσιν Il. 2. 483:—also strengthd. μέγ' ἐξοχος, v. supr. 2. Hom. also often uses the neut. pl. ἐξοχα as Adv., especially, above others, ὅς κ' ἐξοχα μὲν φιλέειν, ἐξοχα δ' ἐχθαίρειν Od. 15. 70, cf. Il. 5. 61; ἐξοχα λυγρ' εἰδυῖα Od. 11. 432; ἔμοι δῶσαν ἐξοχα gave me as a high honour, Od. 9. 551; with the Sup., ἐξοχ' ἀριστοὶ beyond compare the best, Il. 9. 638, Od. 4. 629, etc. b. c. gen., ἐξοχα πάντων far above all, = Lat. *prae ceteris*, Il. 14. 257, etc.; so, ἐξοχ' ἐταίρων Pind. P. 5. 34; ἐξοχα πλούτων above all wealth, Id. O. 1. 4.—The regul. Adv. ἐξοχῶς, Ib. 9. 104, Eur. Bacch. 1235; Sup. —ώτατα, Id. N. 4. 150.—Poët. word, used in late Prose, as Arist. Mund. 6. 33, Plut. Marcell. 7, Hdn. 2. 12, 10.

ἐξοχυρόω, strengthd. for ὑχυρόω, Plut. Camill. 10.
 ἐξ-πῆχυς, = ἐκπῆχυς, Lob. Phryn. 412.
 ἐξηγυστί, Adv. of six cubits, Soph. Fr. 876.
 ἐξποδιαῖος, ον, six feet high or broad, C. I. 2860. 1. 9.
 ἐξ-πους, ὁ, ἡ, = ἐξάπους, Plat. Com. Incert. 35.
 ἐξοβρίζω, fut. Att. ὠ, to break out into insolence, to run riot, wax wanton, Hdt. 4. 146, 7. 5; ἐμπραγίαις in prosperity, Thuc. 1. 84; ὑπὸ πλοῦτος Xen. Cyr. S. 6, 1; ἐξ. εἰς τοῦδε to come to this pitch of insolence, Thuc. 3. 39; with an Adj. neut., παντοῖα ἐξ. to commit all kinds of violence or extravagance, Hdt. 3. 126; τὰδ' ἐξ. Soph. El. 293; ἐξ. πλείω pers. to treat with insolence or violence, Anton. Liber. 12, Conon 24; hence in Pass., τὰ ἐξοβρισμένα despised things, Longin. 43. II. of the body, to break out from high feeding, Plat. Legg. 691 C: of plants, to be over-luxuriant, Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 58, Theophr. C. P. 2. 16, 8.
 ἐξυγιάζω, to heal thoroughly, Polyb. 3. 88, 2.—Pass., Hipp. 5. 19.
 ἐξυγαίνω, to recover health, Hipp. Fract. 758: also in Pass., Id.
 ἐξυγρῖνω, to make quite wet, Arist. Probl. 4. 7, al.:—Pass. to be full of moisture, to be all water, Hipp. Progn. 37, Arist. H. A. 3. 19, 8, al. 2. to make watery and weak, Plut. 2. 97 B; metaph., ἐξ. τὰ σώματα ταῖς ἡδοναῖς Ib. 136 B.—Pass. to be so, of plants, Theophr. C. P. 6. 6, 4. II. in Pass., also to be deprived of moisture, Theophr. Lap. 10.
 ἐξυγρος, ον, watery, liquid, Hipp. 396. 24.
 ἐξυδάρω, to make watery or vapid, Simplic. ad Epict. p. 354 Schweigh.:—Pass. to become water, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 81.
 ἐξυδατίζω, = sq., Hesych.
 ἐξυδατός, to make water, Theophr. Odor. 66:—Pass., Hipp. 1138 E.
 ἐξυδάτωσις, *ews*, ἡ, a changing into water, Origen.
 ἐξυδρίας ἄνεμος, ὁ, a rainy wind, Arist. Mund. 4. 11.
 ἐξυδρωπιάω, to become dropsical, Arist. H. A. 5. 20, 5.
 ἐξυλακτέω, to bark out: to burst out in a rage, Plut. Arat. 50; πρὸς τινα Id. 2. 39 B:—c. acc. cogn., ἐξ. γόνον to yell it out, Lyc. 764.
 ἐξυλίζω, fut. ἰσω, to filter out or through, Galen.
 ἐξυμνέω, (ὑμῶν) to strip off the skin or membrane, Diosc. 2. 86.
 ἐξυμενιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a flaying or dissecting knife, Paul. Aeg. 6. 5.
 ἐξυμνησ, strengthd. for ἐμνῆσ, Polyb. 6. 47, 7, Diod. Exc. Vat. p. 23.
 ἐξυνῆκα, ἐσυνῆκα, for ἐυνῆκα, poet. aor. 1 c. dupl. augm. of συνῆκα, Anacr. 143, Alcaec. 126.
 ἐξυνάλυσις, *ews*, ἡ, an escape, Orph. Arg. 682.
 ἐξυνάλυσκω, fut. ἔω, to escape from, τινά Q. Sm. 12. 502.
 ἐξυπανίστημι, only in intr. aor., αὐμῶδι μεταφρένον ἐξυπανίστη a weal started up from under the skin of the back, Il. 2. 267.
 ἐξυπειπείν, = ὑπειπείν, to advise, Eur. Bacch. 1266.
 ἐξυπερζέω, fut. —ζέσω, to boil over, effervesce, Tzetz. Hist. 3. 267.
 ἐξυπερθε [ῶ], Adv., = ὑπερθε, from above, Soph. Ph. 29.
 ἐξυπεροπτῶ, to bake or dry extremely, Galen. 10. 528 D.
 ἐξυπηρετώ, to assist to the utmost, Soph. Tr. 1156; τῇ εἰαυτοῦ παρανομίᾳ Lys. 122. 16; cf. συνυπερέω.
 ἐξυπιστα, Aeol. for ἐξύπισθεν, Poëta ap. Apoll. in A. B. 563, 604.
 ἐξυπνίζω, (ὑπνος) to awaken from sleep, Ev. Jo. 11. 11, and in LXX:—Pass. to wake up, Plut. Anton. 30, M. Anton. 6. 31.
 ἐξυπνος, ον, awakened out of sleep, ἐξ. γενέσθαι Act. Ap. 16. 27; in M. Anton. 10. 13, ἐξ. ὑπνον γενέσθαι.
 ἐξυπνόω, to wake out of sleep, τινά Symm. V. T.
 ἐξυποστρέφω, intr. to return, Socrat. H. E. 3. 17. 6, al.
 ἐξυπνιάω, to turn a person quite on the back, Lat. *resupinare*, ἐξ. ὄμμα to throw his eyes upwards or backwards, Aesch. Theb. 577 (so Schütz for ὄνομα, which was evidently suggested to the Copyist by τὸν οὐμ' in the next line); ἐξ. εἰαυτὸν throwing back his head haughtily, Luc. Catapl. 16; and absol. (εἰαυτὸν being omitted), Id. Gall. 12, Heracl. 3, adv. Indoct. 21, Clem. Al. 296:—so in Med., ἐξυπνιάσθαι τὴν κεφαλὴν to throw it back, Arist. Fr. 101. II. intr. to lie back, of the horns of wild cattle, Id. H. A. 2. 1, 22.
 ἐξυφαίνω, to finish weaving, Lat. *pertereare*, φάρος Hdt. 2. 122., 9. 109; πέπλον Batr. 182; of bees, ἐξ. κηρία Xen. Oec. 7. 34:—Med., Nicoph. Πανδ. 1. II. metaph. to finish, ἐξ. μέλος Pind. N. 7. 13; τὴν χάριτες ἐξυφαίνονται Id. P. 4. 490; also like Lat. *pertereare*, of speech or writing, Polyb. 3. 32, 2, etc.; τὸ συνεχὲς τῆς ἐπιβολῆς ἐξ. Id. 17. 10, 3: cf. ὑφαίνω, βάπτω.
 ἐξυφαντέον, verb. Adj. one must finish weaving, Clem. Al. 237.
 ἐξυφασμα [ῶ], τό, a finished web, κερκίδος σῆς ἐξ. Eur. El. 539.
 ἐξυφηγέομαι, = ὑφηγέομαι, Soph. O. C. 1025.
 ἐξυψοομαι, Med. to exalt oneself, LXX (Sirac. 1. 30).
 ἔξω, Adv. of ἐξ, as εἰσὼς of εἰς: I. of Place, 1. with Verbs of motion, out or out of, Lat. *foras*, ἔξω ἰών Od. 14. 526; χαρεῖν ἔξω Hdt. 1. 10; πορεύεσθαι Plat. Phaedr. 247 B; βλέπειν Dem. 332. 15; ἔξω τοῦς Χριστιανῶν (sc. φέρε), Luc. Aesc. 38, etc. b. as Prep. c. gen., ἔξω χροῦς ἔλκεον Il. 11. 457, cf. Od. 22. 378; ἔξω οἱ ἔξω γῆς βαλεῖν, Aesch. Theb. 1014, Soph. O. T. 622, etc.:—pleon. with ἐκ, κραδίη δέ μοι ἔξω στήθεον ἐκθρόσκει Il. 10. 94; ἐκ τῆς τάφης ἐκφέρειν ἔξω Hdt. 3. 16, cf. Eur. Hipp. 650:—in Hdt. c. acc., ἔξω τὸν Ἑλλησποντον ἐκπλεῖν to sail outside the H., 5. 103; where the acc. might belong to the Verb (as in ἐξέρχομαι I. 1. b); but in 7. 58 we have ἔξω τὸν Ἑλλ. πλέων, which shews that it depends on ἔξω; cf. ἐκπλέω II. 1. 2. without any sense of motion, like ἐκτός, outside, without, Lat. *foris*, Od. 10. 95: τὸ ἔξω the outside, Thuc. 7. 69; τὸ ἔξω τῶν ὑμμάτων their prominence, Plat. Theaet. 143 E; τὰ ἔξω things outside the walls or house, Thuc. 2. 5, Xen. Oec. 7. 30; external things, Plat. Theaet. 195 C; (in late writers also *exterior* knowledge, opp. to τὰ ἔσω); τὰ ἔξω πράγματα foreign affairs, Thuc. 1. 68;—οἱ ἔξω those out-

side, Id. 5. 14; of exiles, 4. 66; (but in N. T. *the heathen*, 1 Cor. 5. 12); — ἡ ἔξω θάλασσα (in Hdt. 1. 202 with *σπηλῶν* added), the Ocean, opp. to ἡ ἐντός (the Mediterranean sea), cf. Plat. Criti. 108 E, Plut. 2. 920 F: — ἔξω τὴν χεῖρα ἔχειν to keep one's arm outside one's cloak, Aeschin. 1. 25. b. as Prep. c. gen., οἱ ἔξω γένους, opp. to τὰ ἐγγενῆ, Soph. Ant. 600; ἔξω τῶν κακῶν οἰκεῖν Soph. O. T. 1390; ἔξω τοῦ ἐνυμίου (cf. ἐντος) Thuc. 7. 30; ἔξω βελῶν out of shot, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 69; ἔξω τῶν βελῶν Id. An. 5. 2, 26; ἔξω τινὸς εἶναι or γίνεσθαι to be free from a thing, to have nothing to do with it, Thuc. 2. 65, Dem. 49. 34, etc.; τῶν ἔξω τοῦ πράγματος ὄντων persons unconcerned in the matter, Id. 528. 22; ἔξω τῆς υποθέσεως, τοῦ πράγματος λέγειν to speak away from the subject, Isocr. 247 E, cf. Dem. 519. 21; τὰ ἔξω τοῦ πράγματος = τὰ ἀπροσδιόνυσα, Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 9; ἔξω τούτων besides, Thuc. 5. 26, Xen., etc.: — ἔξω φρενῶν out of one's senses, Pind. O. 7. 85; ἔξω ἐλαύνειν τοῦ φρενῶν Eur. Bacch. 853; ἔξω σαυτοῦ Plat. Ion 535 B; ἔξω γνώμης Eur. Ion 926; ἔξω τοῦ φτευσσάντος unlike thy sire, Soph. Ph. 904; ἔξω τῆς ἀνθρωπείας . . νομίσεως alien to human belief, Thuc. 5. 105: — proverb., αἰρεῖν πῦρα πηλοῦ πῦδα to keep clear of difficulties, Suid.; so, ἔξω τοῦ πηλοῦ πῦδα ἔχειν Aesch. Cho. 697; πημάτων ἔξω πῦδα ἔχειν Id. Fr. 263; ἔξω πραγμάτων ἔχειν πῦδα Eur. Heracl. 109; cf. ἐκτος 1. II. of Time, beyond, over, ἔξω μέσον ἡμέρας Xen. Cyr. 4. 4, 1; ἔξω τῆς ἡλικίας Dem. 38. 10; ἔξω πέντ' ἐτῶν Id. 989. 27. III. without, but, except, c. gen.; ἔξω σεν Hdt. 7. 29; ἔξω ἡ . . , Lat. *praeterquam*, lb. 228; ἔξω τοῦ πλείωνος ὅρῃα besides . . , Thuc. 5. 97; ἔξω τοῦ ἐφθακέναι ἀδικούντες except the being first to do wrong, Dem. 239. 10. — For Comp. ἐξωτέρω, Sup. ἐξωτάτω, v. sub vocc.

ἔξω, fut. of ἔχω.

ἔξωθεν, Adv. (ἔξω) from without or abroad, ἔξωθεν εἰσας Aesch. Theb. 560; often in Trag., Plat., etc.: — c. gen., ἐξ. δόμων from without the house, Eur. Med. 1312.

II. often also = ἔξω, Hdt. 1. 70, Plat., etc.; οἱ ἔξωθεν foreigners, Hdt. 9. 5, and Att.; τὰ ἔξωθεν matters outside the house, opp. to τάνδον, Aesch. Theb. 201, Eur. El. 74, etc.; αἱ ἐξ. πόλεις foreign states, Plat. Polit. 307 E; οἱ ἐξ. λόγοι foreign to the subject, Dem. 228. 11: — c. gen., ἐξ. ὁπλῶν καθήμνοι Xen. An. 5. 7, 24: free from, συμφορᾶς Soph. El. 1449; δειμάτων Eur. H. F. 723.

III. in Gramm., ἔξωθεν λαμβάνειν to supply or understand a word, Lat. *subaudire*.

ἔξωθεν, fut. — ὠθήσω and — ὠσω: aor. ἐξέωσα. To thrust out, force out, ἐκ δ' ὠσε γλήνην Il. 14. 494, cf. 17. 618; even by pulling, to wrench out, ἐκ δ' ἄρα οἱ μηροῦ δὴρν μείλινον ὡσε ὄθραξ 5. 694: to displace, Hipp. Art. 811: to expel, eject, banish, γῆς τινά Soph. O. C. 1296; πάρας lb. 1330: — to thrust back, Id. Aj. 1248; τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐς τὰς ἀμύκας Thuc. 5. 72; τὴν πόλιν εἰς χαλεπὸν Plut. Nic. 12; ἐξ. τινα ἀπὸ τῆς ὕψους Ar. An. 1. 15, 4; ἐξ. ὕμνον Plut. Comp. Ag. et Cleom. c. Gracch. 5: — Pass., ἐξωθέεσθαι ἐκ τῆς χώρας Hdt. 4. 13, cf. 5. 124, 6. 83; πατρίδος ἐξωθούμενος Soph. O. C. 428; ἐξωθήσομαι εἰπεῖν shall be debarred from . . , Dem. 720. 4. 2. ἐξ. γλώσσας ὀδύναν to put forth painful words, to break forth into cruel words, Soph. Ph. 1142.

II. to drive out of the sea, drive on shore, Lat. *ejicere*, τὰς ἀλλας [ναῦς] ἐξέωσαν πρὸς τὴν γῆν Thuc. 2. 90, cf. 8. 104; ἐς τὴν γῆν Id. 7. 52: — Pass., πνεύμασιν ἐξωσθέντες Eur. Cycl. 279 (cf. ἐξώστης): metaph., ἐξωσθῆναι τῇ ὥρᾳ ἐκ χειμῶνα Thuc. 6. 34, ubi v. Arnold.

ἔξωθῆσις, *ews*, ἡ, a driving out, excretion, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 90.

ἐξωκεάνηζω, fut. ἴσω, to place out in the ocean, Strabo 399.

ἐξωκεάνησμός, ὁ, a placing out in the ocean, Strabo 44, 46.

ἔξω-κοιτος, sleeping out, Hesych.: — as Subst., ἐξωκοίτος, ὁ, a fish which comes upon the beach to sleep, also ἄδωνις, Theophr. Pisc. 1, Ael. N. A. 9. 36, Opp. H. 1. 158.

ἔξωλεα, ἡ, utter destruction, κατ' ἐξωλείας ὁμοσίαι to swear with deadly imprecations against oneself, Dem. 553. 17; ἐπαρᾶσθαι ἐξωλείαν αὐτῷ Antipho 130. 34, ap. Dem. 747. 14; ὕποχον ἐξωλεία αὐτὸν ποιεῖν Id. 1315. 11; κατ' ἐξωλείας ἐπορεύειν to break an oath of the kind, Id. 1305. 13. Cf. sq.

ἔξωλῃς, *es*, (ἐξόλλυμι) utterly destroyed, ruined, Hdt. 7. 9, 2; ἐξώλεις καὶ προώλεις ποιεῖν τινὰς ἐν γῇ καὶ ἐν θαλάσσῃ Dem. 332. 22; often in imprecations, ἐξ. ἀπόλοιτο Ar. Pax 1072; ἐξώλη αὐτὸν εἶναι καὶ γένος Lex ap. Andoc. 13. 22, cf. 63. 1; ἐξώλη γενέσθαι καὶ αὐτὸν καὶ τοὺς ἐκείνου πάντας C. I. 2691 d. 14; ἐξώλῃς ἀπολοίμην καὶ προώλῃς Dem. 395. 7, cf. 363. 23: v. sub ἐξώλεα.

II. metaph. of persons, pernicious, abominable, Lat. *perditus*, Αἰγυπτῶν γένος Aesch. Supp. 741; γέρον Eur. Pol. 12; οὐδὲν πέφυκε ὥρον ἐξωλέστερον Ar. Pl. 443, cf. Eccl. 1053, 1070, Dem. 1342. 7, Antipho. Misp. 1. 12, etc.

ἔξωμῆς, *ov*, ὁ, one with arms bare to the shoulder, Luc. Vit. Auct. 7.

ἔξωμῆδο-ποιία, ἡ, the making of an ἔξωμῆς, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 6.

ἔξωμῆδο-ποῖος, *ov*, making an ἔξωμῆς, Poll. 7. 34, 159.

ἔξωμῆζω τὸν ἑτέρον βραχίονα to bare one arm up to the shoulder, wear it as in an ἔξωμῆς, Ar. Eccl. 267.

ἔξωμῆς, *idos*, ἡ, (ῶμος) a man's vest without sleeves, leaving both shoulders bare (A. Geil. 7. 12), or (acc. to Schol. Ar. Vesp. 444) = χιτῶν ἑτερομάσχαλος, with one sleeve, leaving one shoulder bare, Ar. I. c., Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 5, etc.: — the usual dress of the poorer classes and slaves, Ar. I. c., cf. Lys. 662, 1021; of Laconizers, Ael. V. H. 9. 34; of Cynics, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 153; and even of the rich when not on ceremony, Suid. s. v.; also worn by women, Ar. Fr. 114. Also χιτῶν ἔξωμῆς, Hesych. V. sub ἔξωμῆς, χειρῶντος.

ἔξωμοσία, ἡ, denial on oath that one knows anything of a matter, Ar. Eccl. 1026, Dem. 1119. 26.

II. a declining an office, Dem. 381.

I. Cf. ἐξόμνυμι.

ἔξωνόμει, Dep. to buy off, redeem, c. gen. vel dat. pretii, χρημάτων τινὰς ἐξ. Arist. Oec. 2, 33; χρήμασι νόυς κινδύνους Lys. 169. 40; αὐτίμας

μείζοσι τιμαῖς Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 29; τρισχιλίαν ἐξωνήσατο παρὰ τῶν γονέων . . μὴ ἀπαχθῆναι Luc. Peregr. 9: — generally, to buy, Hdt. 1. 196; ὁ ἐξωνόμενος the purchaser, Aeschin. 63. 7. Cf. ἐκπρίασθαι.

ἐξώνησις, *ews*, ἡ, redemption, purchase, Byz.

ἐξώπιος, *ov*, (ὠψ) out of sight of, a favourite word of Eurip., as δόμων ἐξώπιος Βέβηκε Supp. 1038; δωμάτων Med. 624, Alc. 546; ridiculed by Ar. Thesm. 881.

ἔξω-προικα, τὰ, gifts besides the dowry, E. M. s. v. ἔδνα.

ἔξω-πύλος, *ov*, out of doors, Schol. Ar. Rh. 1. 1174, and Byz.

ἐξωρίάζω, (ῶρα) to leave out of thought, neglect: v. εὐωρίάζω.

ἐξωρος, *ov*, (ῶρα) untimely, out of season, unfitting, ἔξωρα πράσσειν Soph. El. 618: — too late, too old, superannuated, Aeschin. 1. 95, Plut. Sull. 36: c. gen. too old for . . , τοῦ ἐράν Luc. Hermot. 78. Adv., ἐξώρως ἔχειν τινός Philostr. 521.

ἐξωροφος, *ov*, (ὄροφος) with or of six stories, Diod. 14. 51.

ἐξώρτο, v. sub ἐξώρυνμι.

ἔξωσις, *ews*, ἡ, a putting out, displacement, Hipp. Art. 811.

ἔξωσμα, τό, banishment, LXX (Lament. 2. 14).

ἐξώστης, *ov*, ὁ, one who drives out, ἄπης Eur. Rhcs. 322.

ἐξ. ἀνέμοι violent winds which drive ships ashore (cf. ἐξωθέω II), Hdt. 2. 113, Hipp. Vet. Med. 11, Aeschin. Ep. 659 fin.

ἐξώστρα, ἡ, a stage-machine somewhat of the same nature as the ἐκκύκλημα (q. v.), Poll. 4. 127, 129; metaph. in Polyb. 11. 6, 8.

II. a bridge thrust out from the besiegers' tower against the walls of the besieged place, in Lat. *exostro*, Veget. de Re Milit. 4. 21.

ἐξωτάτω, Adv., Sup. of ἔξω, outermost, Plat. Phaedo 112 E: — Adj. ἐξω-τάτος, LXX (1 Reg. 6. 30), Galen.

ἐξωτερικός, ἡ, ὢν, (ἔξω) opp. to ἐσωτερικός, external, belonging to the outside, τὰ ἐξ. the exterior members, such as hands and feet, Arist. G. A. 5. 6, 9; ἐξωτ. ἀρχή foreign power, ἐξ. πράξις public business, Id. Pol. 2. 10, 16, 7. 3, 8; ἐξ. σκέψις a foreign, a different treatise, lb. 1. 5, 4; ἐξ. πράξις, opp. to αἱ οἰκείαι, lb. 7. 3, 8; ἐξ. ἀγαθὰ lb. 7. 1, 10.

II. the ἐξωτερικοί λόγοι of Arist. are said by Gellius (20. 5) to have been popular treatises, opp. to ἀκροατικοί, ἀκροαματικοί or ἐσωτερικοί, which contained his higher philosophy; cf. Plut. 2. 1115 (where the ἐξ. διὰ λόγους are opp. to τὰ ἡθικά ὑπομνήματα and τὰ φυσικά), Clem. Al. 68; whereas Cic. Fin. 5. 5 seems to make the distinction one of style (unum populariter scriptum, alterum limatum). But in Arist. himself there is no mention of λόγοι ἀκροατικοί or ἐσωτερικοί, and in all places where οἱ λόγοι ἐξωτερικοί are named, they seem to mean popular arguments, reasonings common among men, such as he uses in certain of his more popular works, Metaph. 12. 1, 4, Phys. 4. 10, 1, Eth. N. 1. 13, 6, Pol. 3. 6, 5, 7. 1, 2; just like λόγοι ἐγκύκλιοι (q. v.); in Eth. E. 1. 8, 4, they are expressly opp. to κατὰ φιλοσοφίαν: v. Bonitz Ind. Arist. p. 104. 44 sq. Cf. ἐσωτερικός.

ἐξωτέρω, Adv., Comp. of ἔξω, more outside, ὁρόμου ἐξ. Aesch. Cho. 1023; also in Arist. Metaph. 9. 4, 5: — hence Adj. ἐξωτέρως, outer, utter, LXX (Ex. 26. 4, etc.), Ev. Matth. 8. 12.

ἐξωτικός, ἡ, ὢν, (ἔξω) foreign, alien, opp. to συγγενής, C. I. 2686, 4247, al.: in Eccl. *heathen*. Adv. — *kws*, Stob. Append. p. 39.

ἐξω-φορος, *ov*, brought out, published, Iambl. V. P. 247, Stob. Eccl. 1. 214.

ἐξωχρος, *ov*, deadly pale, Arist. H. A. 9. 50, 2.

ἐω, Ep. for ὦν, Lat. *sui*: — *ēat*, Ep. for ὦν, Lat. *sibi*.

ἐοι, Ep. for εἴη, 3 sing. opt. pres. of εἶμι.

εἶκα, *as*, *e*, etc., pf. with pres. sense, to be like, of which Hom. has 3 sing. impf. *εἶκε*, it seemed good, Il. 18. 520; a fut. *εἴξω*, will be like, occurs in Ar. Nub. 1001, and aor. 1 *εἴξα* in Walz Rhett. 8. 208; elsewhere only in pf.: — besides the common forms *εἶκα*, *as*, *e*, etc., we have in Ep., 3 dual *εἴκτον* for *εἴκατον*, Od. 4. 27, part. *εἴοικναι* Il. 18. 417; 1 pl. *εἴοικμεν* Soph. Aj. 1239, Eur. Cycl. 99; 3 pl. *εἴξαι* Id. Hel. 498, Ar. Av. 66, Plat. Polit. 291 A, Soph. 230 A, Plat. Com. 'EALL. 1, Συμμ. 2, Eubul. Στεφ. 1. 8; inf. *εἴκναι* Eur. Fr. 167, Ar. Nub. 185 (cf. *προεἴοικα*); part. *εἴκως*, which is also used in Il. 21. 254 (v. sub *εἴκως*) — *Ion*, but not Ep. *οἴκα*, *as*, *e*, Hdt. 4. 82, 5. 20, 106, part. *οἴκως* Hdt.: — plqpf. *ἐφέκειν*, *eis*, *ei*, Hom., etc.; 3 pl. *ἐφέκεσαν* Thuc. 7. 75, etc., Ep. *εἴοικσαν* Il. 13. 102; Ep. 3 dual *εἴκτην*, for *ἐφέκτην*, Il. 1. 104, Od. 4. 662; an Att. form *εἴκω* also occurs in Ar. Av. 1298 (as emended from the Schol.): — there also occur pass. forms with same sense, 3 sing. pf. *ἤϊκεται*, Nic. Th. 658 (cf. *προεἴοικα*); plqpf. *ἤϊκτο* four times in Od.; without augm. *εἴκτο* Il. 23. 107. (The Homeric examples show that the Root must have begun with a consonant; and, since no forms in cognate languages show any trace of the digamma, Curt. concludes that the Root was not *ῑIK*, but probably *ΔIK*, or *DYIK*, the Root of *δείκνυμι*; and that the Homeric word was *γέλοικα*.)

I. to be like, look like, *τινι* Hom., etc.; Μαχάοι πάντα εἶκοι Il. 11. 612; κεφαλὴν τε καὶ ὄμματα κατὰ εἶκας κείνω Od. 1. 208; so *εἶδος τε μέγεθος τε*, *δέμας*, *παύλα*, etc., Hom.: made more emphatic by the phrases *εἰς ἀπὸ εἶκον*, *ἀντα εἶκει*, *ἀγχιστὶν εἶκει* Il. 3. 158, 24. 630, al.; *μελαίνῃ* Κηρὶ εἶκοις is considered like, i. e. *hoted* like death, Od. 17. 500: — also with the part., where we use the inf., *αἰεὶ γὰρ δῖφρον ἐπιβροσσομένην εἴκην* seemed always just about to set foot upon the chariot, Il. 23. 379; *εἶκοι σημαίνοντι* he seems to indicate, Plat. Crat. 437 A; *εἶκοι σπευδόντι* seems anxious, Id. Prot. 361 B; cf. Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 10, 4. 3, 8; — and without a part., *εἶκοι τοῦτ' ἀτόμῳ* this is like an absurdity, seems absurd, Plat. Phaedr. 62 D: this sense appears in Aesch. only in part. *εἴκως*, like, Ag. 760, Cho. 560.

II. to seem likely, c. inf., in phrases which we can only render by making the Verb impersonal, as in the Lat. *videor videre*, with inf. pres., *methinks* I see, *εἶκοι δέ τοι παραεἶδεν*, *ὥστε θεῶ* I seem likely to sing (i. e. *methinks* I sing) to thee, as to a god, Od. 22. 348; *χλιδᾶν εἶκοις methinks* thou

art delicate, Aesch. Pr. 971, cf. 984; *εοικα* θρηνεῖν μάτην Id. Cho. 926, cf. 730; *εοικα* .. οὐκ εἰδέναι Soph. O. T. 744; *εοικα* .. ἰποκρίτειν σε Id. Ph. 317; with inf. fut., *θέλξειν μ' εοικας* it seems likely that thou wilt .., Aesch. Eum. 900; *εοικα* θεσπιόδωρεν Id. Ag. 1161; *κτενεῖν εοικας* Id. Cho. 922; *τὸν ἀνδρ' εοικεν ἵππος* Soph. Ph. 821, cf. 911, Eur. Hec. 813, cf. Cycl. 99; with inf. aor., *πικρὸς εοιγμεν* .. ἀγῶνας κερῦάαι *methinks* we proclaimed, Soph. Aj. 1239; —rarely c. part., *εοικε κεκλημένη* seems to be called, Plat. Crat. 419 C; *εοικατέ ἡδόμενοι* Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 8; but Heind. and Cobet would read *κεκλημένην, ἡδόμενοι*, ut supr. 1.

2. impers., *εοικε* it seems; *ὡς εοικε* as it seems, Soph. Ant. 576, 740, El. 772, 1341, Eur. Thuc., etc.; in Eur. Andr. 551 the *μοι* belongs to τοῦ ἔργου, v. Dind. ad l.; *ὡς εοικε* is used by Plat. merely to modify a statement, probably, *I believe*, Phaedo 61 B, Rep. 332 B, etc.; *εοικε*, in answers, so it seems, Id. Rep. 334 A, 346 C, al.

3. also person. in the same sense, *ὡς εοικας* Soph. El. 516, Tr. 1241; *ὡς εἴξαι* Eur. Hel. 497. III. *to besem, befit, c. dat. pers., τὸ μὲν ἀπέναι .. οὐδενὶ καλῶ εοικε* Xen. An. 6. 3, 15; —but, 2. almost always impers., *εοικε* it is fitting, right, seemly, reasonable, mostly with a negat. and foll. by inf., οὐκ ἔστ', οὐδὲ εοικε, τεὸν ἔπος ἀρνήσασθαι Il. 14. 212, Od. 8. 358; οὐ γὰρ εοικ' ὀτρυνέμεν Il. 4. 286; often c. acc. et inf., Hom.; when the pers. stands without an inf., it must be in dat., *εοικέ τι* it befits him, as in Il. 10. 440; for in Od. 22. 196 an inf. must be supplied, *εὐνὴ ἐνὶ μαλακῇ καταλγόμενος, ὡς σε εοικεν* (sc. καταλέξασθαι); so, *ἐπεὶ οὐδὲ εοικε* (sc. εἶναι) Il. 1. 119; —this usage is rare in Att., as Plat. Legg. 879 C.

IV. part. *εοικός, εικός*, in Ion. *εικός, νία, ὅς*, 1. *seeming like, like*, often in Hom.; in this sense the Att. often use the longer form, as, *φόβος οὐδενὶ εοικός* Thuc. 7. 71; but also *εικός*, Aesch. Ag. 760, Cho. 560, Eur. Cycl. 376 A, Vesp. 1321.

2. *fitting, seemly, meet, μῦθος γε εοικός* etc., *ᾧδε εοίκυα μῦθος* Aesch. Od. 3. 124, 125; *εοικότι κείται ὀλέθρῳ* 1. 46; *εοικία ἀκούσι* a suitable wife, 'a help meet for him', Il. 9. 399, cf. Od. 4. 239; —so in Att., *fair, reasonable, οἰκότες λόγῳ, μῦθος* Plat. Tim. 48 D, 59 C, etc.

3. *likely, probable, εικός* ἔστι, for *εοικε*, Soph. El. 659, 1488, etc.; esp. *ὡς εικός*, Ion. *ὡς οικός*, for *ὡς εοικε*, Hdt. 1. 45, Soph. Ph. 498, etc.; *οἶον εικός* Plat. Rep. 406 B; *καθ' ἅπερ εικός* Id. Tim. 24 D; also, *ὡς τὸ εικός* Id. Phaedo 67 A, Rep. 407 D, etc.

4. *καὶ τὰ εοικότα and the like, αἰγες, αἰδούροι, καὶ τὰ εοικ.* Sext. Emp. P. 1. 47., 3. 180.

5. for neut. *εικός*, which became a Subst., v. sub voc.

εοικώτως, Att. *εοικώτως*, Ion. *οικώτως*, Adv. of part. *εοικός*, similarly, like, *τινὶ* Aesch. Ag. 915.

2. *reasonably, fairly, naturally, as was to be expected*, Hdt. 2. 25, Aesch. Supp. 403; *οὐκ εοικώς* unfairly, Thuc. 1. 37; often put emphatically at the close of a sentence, Id. 1. 77., 2. 93, Isocr. 12 D, etc.

εοῖο, Ep. for *εοῦ*, gen. of *εός*, Hom.

εοῖς, Ep. for *εἰς*, 2 sing. opt. of *εἰμί*, Il. 9. 284.

εοῖσα, Dor. for *εοῖσα, οῖσα*, part. fem. of *εἰμί*.

ἐόλει, *made to waver, was troubling, πῦρ δὲ μιν οὐκ ἐόλει* (3 sing. impf.), as Böckh for *αἰόλει* in Pind. P. 4. 414 (233); —Pass., *ἐόλητο* (3 sing. plpf.), *was troubled, ἐόλητο νόον μελεδμήσει* Ap. Rh. 3. 471; *ἐόλητο θυμὸν .. ὑποδμηθεὶς* βελέσσων Κυπρίδος Mosch. 2. 74; Hesych. explains *ἐόληται* by *τετάρακται*. (Prob. from the Root *έλε*: cf. Butt. Catal. s. v. *εἶλω*, Lexil. s. v. *αἰόλος* 7.)

εοῖπα, as, ε, poet. pf. with pres. sense of *εἶπω*, Hom.

εόν, only in Il. 23. 643, Ep. for *ἔν*, 1 sing. impf. of *εἰμί*; but *εόν*, Ion. for *όν*, part. neut. of *εἰμί*.

εοργα, as, ε, poet. pf. of *έρω*, Hom.; 3 pl. *εοργαν* for *εόργασαν*, Batr.: part. *εοργώς*, Hom.; Ion. 3 sing. plpf. *εόργεε*, Hdt. 1. 127.

εόργη, ἡ, = *τορνή* (another form is *εὐέργη*), Poll. 6. 88; and Verb *εοργῆσαι*, *τορνήσασθαι*, Ib.

εορτάζω, in Ion. Prose *δορτάζω* impf. *ἐώρταζον* (with irreg. augm. in second syll.) Isocr. 392 C, Paus. 4. 19. 4: fut. *ἴσω* Luc., etc.: aor. *ἑώρτασα* (with irreg. augm.) Dio C. 48. 34, etc.; inf. *εορτάσαι* Ar. Ach. 1079, Plat.: cf. *διορτάζω* (*εορτή*). *To keep festival or holiday*, Hdt. 2. 60, 122, Eur., etc.; *εορτάς εορτε* to celebrate festivals, Xen. Ath. 3. 2; *ἡμέρας τέσσαρας* Plat. Camill. 42; *εορτ. τῷ θεῷ* Luc. Anach. 23.

II. *to celebrate as a festival, νίκην εορτ. to celebrate it by a festival*, Plut. 2. 349 F, cf. Anton. 56.

εορταῖος, α, ον, = *εορτικός, festal*, Dion. H. 4. 74.

εορτάσιμος, ον, of a festival, *ἡμέρα* Plut. 2. 270 A; *οὐχ εορτάσιμα ὄντα* though it is not a time of festival, Luc. Saturn. 11.

εορτάσις, εως, ἡ, holiday-keeping, Plat. Legg. 657 D.

εορτάσμια, τό, α, festival, holiday, LXX (Sap. 19. 15).

εορτασμός, ὁ, = *εορτασις*, Plut. 2. 1101 E.

εορταστής, οὐ, ὁ, a fellow-reveler, Max. Tyr. 6. 8, Poll. 1. 34.

εορταστικός, ὁ, ὄν, fit for a festival, festive, *μάχαι* Plat. Legg. 829 B; *ἡμέρα* Luc. Amor. 1, Alciphro 3. 57.

εορτή, in Ion. Prose *ορτή* (and so prob. in a Trag. verse of Ion ap Ath. 258 F), ἡ, —a feast or festival, holiday, *ἐπεὶ καὶ πᾶσιν ορτή* Od. 20. 156; *ορτὴ τοῦ θεοῦ* 21. 258; *ορτὴς στέργησθ'* ἔχειν Aesch. Eum. 191; *εοῖσθης ορτῆς τῇ Ἡρῇ τοῖσι Ἀργείοισι* Hdt. 1. 31; *ορτὴν ἀγειν* to keep a feast, Ib. 147, 150, Thuc. 4. 5, etc.; *ορτὴν ἀνάγειν* Hdt. 2. 40, 48, al.; *εορτὴν εορτάζειν* Xen. Ath. 3. 2; *εορτὴν τῷ θεῷ ποιεῖν* Thuc. 2. 15.

2. generally, holiday-making, amusement, pastime, Aesch. Eum. 191; *παιδιά καὶ εορτῆς χάριν* Plat. Phaedr. 276 B, etc.; so, *εορτὴν ἡγείσθαι* τι Thuc. 1. 70.

3. proverb, *κατόπιν εορτῆς ἦκειν* have come the day after the feast, Plat. Gorg. 447 A; *ἀέργοις ἀπὲν εορτά* every day's a holiday to those who don't work, Theocr. 15. 26.

II. ἡ, with or without τοῦ πάσχα, the Passover, LXX (Ex. 34. 25., 12. 14); and in Eccl. the feast of Easter. Cf. *εἱροῖς*.

εορτίος, ον, of, belonging to a festival, solemn, Greg. Naz.

εορτίς, ιος, ἡ, = *εορτή*, Schol. Ven. Il. 5. 299; cf. *εἱροῖς*.

εορτο-λόγιον, τό, a calendar of holidays, Suid.

εορτώμενος, es, (εἶδος) *festal, solemn*, Joseph. A. J. 16. 2, 1, Schol. Thuc. 5. 54. *εὖς, ἐή, ἐόν*, Ep. for *εῦς, ἦν, ὄν*: (εἶ, ἐο, οὖν) —possessive Adj. of 3 pers. sing. *his, her own*, Lat. *suus*, Hom.; also in Pind., and Dor.; never in Att. Prose, only two or three times in Trag., sc. Aesch. Fr. 281 (iamb.), Eur. El. 1206 (lyr.), Soph. El. 1075 (if τὸν ἐόν πότμος be admitted); —*τὸν ἐόν τε Πόδαργον* that his own Podargus, Il. 23. 295; strengthd., *ἐφ' αὐτοῦ θυμῷ* in his own inmost soul, Lat. *suo ipsius animo*, 10. 204; *εἰ αὐτοῦ ὅγτες* his own labourers, Od. 4. 643; —(hence the post-Hom. *ἐαυτοῦ, αὐτοῦ*). —It is not merely reflex., but answers to the Lat. *ejus*, as well as *suus*.

II. after Hom., it is used of other persons, 1. as Adj. 3 pers. pl. *their*, Hes. Op. 58, Pind. P. 2. 169, and freq. in later Ep., as Batr., and Ap. Rh., v. Ruhnke, Ep. Cr. 178.

2. 3. also = *σός*, Id. 2. 634., 3. 140, Theocr. 17. 50.

4. = *ἡμέτερος*, Ap. Rh. 4. 203.

5. = *ὕμερος*, Id. 2. 332., 3. 267. —A like confusion of persons is found in

εῦς, ἦ, ὄν, and *σφέης*, even in Hom.; in *σφέτερος* in Hes.; and in Att. in

ἐαυτοῦ; cf. Wolf Prolegg. p. cxxlvii, sq. —For *εἶων*, v. sub *εἶς*.

εῖος, Boeot. for *εῖο, οῦ*, gen. of pers. Pron. 3 pers., Corinna 2.

εἰούσα, Ion. and Ep. for *οὔσα*, part. fem. pres. of *εἰμί*, Hom.

ἐπ' ἀβέλτερόω, to make a yet greater ass of, *ἐπαβελτερώσας τὸν ποτ' ὄντ' ἀβέλτερον* Menand. Per. 1.

ἐπάγαθος, ον, = *χρηστός*, used in Epitaphs, C. I. 4991, 5020.

ἐπ' ἀγαλομαι, Pass. *to exult in, κάρτεϊ* Ap. Rh. 3. 1262: *to feel a magnificent joy in*, Ib. 470: Ep. aor. *ἐπαγάσαστο*, Poeta ap. Parthen. 21. 18.

ἐπ' ἀγάλλομαι, Pass. *to glory in, exult in*, c. dat., *πολέμῳ καὶ θησιότητι* Il. 16. 91, cf. Q. 2. 327, Tryph. 671; *ἐπὶ τινι* Xen. Oec. 4. 17.

ἐπ' ἀγανάκτω, to be indignant at, Plat. Alc. 14. Ages. 19.

ἐπαγγελία, ἡ (ἐπαγγέλλω) a command, summons, Polyb. 9. 38, 2.

2. as Att. law-term, properly, *ἐπ. δοκιμασίας* a public denunciation and summons to attend a *δοκιμασία τῶν ῥητόρων* (v. *δοκιμασία* 4), addressed to one who, having made himself subject to *ἀτιμία*, yet ventured to appear as a public speaker (v. *ἐπαγγέλλω* 3); *ἐπ. τινὶ ἀπειλεῖν* Aeschin. 9. 35; *πρὸς θεομώβητας* Dem. 602. 11.

3. an offer, promise, profession, Dem. 519. 8, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 1, 6; *ἐπαγγελίας ποιεῖσθαι τινι* Polyb. 1. 72. 6; *ἐν ἐπαγγελίᾳ καταλιπὼν* having left it as a promise, Id. 18. 11, 1; *τὴν ἐπ. ἐπὶ τέλος ἀγαγεῖν* Ib.; *ὥμων ἐπαγγελίᾳ* to trust the promise of his shoulders, Philostr. 768.

ἐπαγγέλλω (v. ἀγγέλλω) —to tell, proclaim, announce, Od. 4. 775; *τινὶ* ὡς .., Hdt. 3. 36, etc.; esp. *to proclaim by authority, do to wit*, etc. *τὰς σπονδὰς* Thuc. 5. 49; *ἐπ. πόλεμον* Plat. Legg. 702 D: —Pass. *to be proclaimed, ἐπαγγέλλεσθαι αἱ σπονδαί* Thuc. 8. 10: —Med., *to let proclamation be made*, Hdt. 2. 121. 6.

2. *to give orders, command*, absol., Hdt. 1. 70, Thuc. 5. 47; c. acc. et inf., *to give orders that .., ἐπαγγέλλας τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους παρεῖναι* Hdt. 1. 77, cf. Thuc. 6. 56; c. dat. et inf., *to order him to do*, Dem. 1041. 5, etc.; also c. acc. rei, *στρατιὰν ἐς τοὺς ἐρμάτους ἐπ.*, like Lat. *militēs sociis imperare, to send them orders (to furnish) their contingents*, Thuc. 7. 17; *κατὰ πόλεις μὲν πλῆθος ἐπ.* Id. 3. 16: —also in Med., *ἐπαγγέλλεσθαι τινι* *ἐτοιμάειν στρατιήν* Hdt. 7. 1, cf. 4. 200; *ἐπ. τινὶ* Eur. H. F. 1185; *ἐπ. τισὶ, ὅπως ἂν ἀπέλθοιεν* Hdt. 5. 98; *ὅτι ..* Plat. Legg. 915 A: —Pass., *τὸ ἐπαγγελλόμενον* Hdt. 2. 55.

3. as Att. law-term, properly, *δοκιμασίαν ἐπ. to denounce and summon to a δοκιμασία τῶν ῥητόρων* one who, having incurred *ἀτιμία*, yet takes part in public affairs (v. *ἐπαγγελία* 2), *ἐπαγγέλλει αὐτὸν τὴν δοκιμασίαν ταυτηνί* Aeschin. 1. 9, cf. 5. 18; *ἐπ. τινὰ βουλή* Andoc. 3. 11; *τινὰ πρὸς θεομώβητας* Dem. 600. 22: —Pass., *ἐπαγγέλλεθαι αὐτοῖς ὅτι ἐπεφίμω* Antipho 112. 36.

4. *to promise, εἰναὶς δέιναι* Pind. P. 4. 55; *θεοῖς εὐχὸς* Aesch. Cho. 213: —but this sense is more common in Med. *to promise, ἐπ. τί τινι ἐς ὥσπερ* Hdt. 3. 135; *ἐπ. εἰναὶ* τινι Id. 6. 35; *παῖδων .. ἀπ. γονάς* Eur. Med. 721; *ἀπαγγέλλομαι* what I was proposing, Soph. El. 1018; *ἐπ. τάδε, ὡς ..*, Hdt. 6. 9; c. inf. *to promise to do*, Thuc. 6. 88, Isac. 77. 19, etc.; *ἀπ. τινὶ* c. inf. *to promise him to do*, Andoc. 3. 11, Lys. 179. 37; *τινὶ ὥστε ποιεῖν* Thuc. 8. 68: —absol., *to make offers*, Hdt. 2. 121. 37.

5. *to profess, make profession of*, *τι* Ar. Lys. 1049, Dem. 44. 15: —more common in Med., like Lat. *profiteri, ἐπαγγέλλεσθαι ἀρετὴν* Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 7; esp. of Sophists, as in Plat. Euthyd. 273 E, Gorg. 447 C; *τοῦτό ἐστι τὸ ἐπαγγέλλεσθαι ὃ ἐπαγγέλλομαι* Id. Prot. 319 A; *ἐπαγγελλόμενος πάντα .. οὐδὲν ἐπιτελεῖ* Arist. Eth. N. 9. 1, 2; c. inf., *ἐπ. ἀποκρίνεσθαι ὃ τὴν ἀντὶς αἰ ἐρωτᾷ* Plat. Gorg. 447 D; *ἐπ. οὗς τε εἶναι ποιεῖται* Id. Lach. 186 C, Theag. 127 E; *ἐπαγγέλλεται δεινὸς εἶναι* Dem. 938. 8; *οἱ σοφισταὶ ἐπ. διδάσκων* Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 18; and absol. *to profess* an art, Plat. Rep. 518 B, Arist. Soph. Elench. 11, 11.

6. *to demand, require*, Foed. ap. Thuc. 5. 47, Dion. H. 5. 65; so in Med., Dem. 401. 17.

7. *to canvass for office, ἐπ. ἀρχεῖν* Plut. 2. 276 C; *ἐπ. ὑπατεῖαν*, Lat. *petere Consulatum*, App.

ἐπαγγέλημα, τό, an announcement, Dion. H. de Dem. 33.

2. a promise, profession, Dem. 397. 3; *τὸ Προταγόρου ἐπ.* Arist. Rhet. 2. 24. 11.

3. one's profession, Plat. Euthyd. 274 A, Prot. 319 A; cf. *ἐπαγγέλλω* 5.

4. in pl. = Lat. *comitia*, Plut. 2. 276 C.

ἐπαγγελτικός, ὁ, ὄν, given to promising, *ἐπαγγελτικώτερον* ἐπείν to make over-bold professions, Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 12, cf. Plut. Aem. 8.

ἐπ' αἰγέρω, to gather together, collect, of things, Il. 1. 126: —Pass., of men, *to assemble, πρὶν ἐπ' ἔθνε' ἀγείρετο* Od. 11. 631; cf. Pind. P. 9. 93.

ἐπαγερμός, ὁ, = sq., Clem. Al. 213.

ἐπάγερσις, εως, ἡ, a mustering of forces against an enemy, *Ἐρένης τοῦ στρατοῦ ἐπ. ποιεῖται* Hdt. 7. 19.

ἐπάγην [ᾶ], v. sub *πήγνυμι*.

ἐπαγινέω, Ion. for ἐπάγω, to bring to, Hdt. 2. 2, Q. Sm. 6. 235.
 ἐπαγκυλίσομαι, Pass. to be fitted with an ἀγκύλη, Schol. Or. 1476.
 ἐπαγκλισμός, ὁ, a kind of dance, Ath. 630 A.
 ἐπαλαίω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to honour or grace still more, Ar. Eccl. 575, Fr. 548, Epigr. Gr. 102. 4, 492.
 II. Pass. to pride oneself on a thing, glory or exult in it, οὐδὲ ἔφημι δὴρὸν ἐπαλαίεσθαι (inf. fut.) Il. 18. 133.
 2. ἐπαλαίεσθαι .. τράπεζαι dressed out, Cratin. Incert. 9.
 ἐπάγνυμι, to break, οὐ τ' ἐπὶ νῶτα ἔαγε (intr. perf.) Hes. Op. 532.
 ἐπαγρος, ov, (ἀγρος) in quest of prey, Arist. H. a. 9. 18, 1.
 ἐπαγροσύνη, ἡ, good luck in hunting, fishing, etc., Theocr. ap. Ath. 284 A.
 ἐπαγρυπνέω, to keep awake and brood over, Lat. invigilare, τινι Luc. Gall. 31, cf. Plut. Brut. 37:—to watch for, ἀπωλεία τινός Diod. 14. 68:—absol., Aristaen. 1. 27.
 ἐπαγρυπνήσις, ἡ, a watching for, Aristaen. 1. 27: also ἐπαγρυπνία, Iamb. V. Pyth. 3 (13).
 ἐπαγρυπνος, ov, wakeful, sleepless, Aristaen. 1. 27. Adv. -ως, Eus. V. Const. 4. 29, 66.
 ἐπάγω, fut. ἰώ: aor. ἐπήγαγον. To bring on, Lat. adducere, οἶαν ἐπ' ἡμῶν ἀγγοῖ πατήρ Od. 18. 137; ἐπ. πῆμά τινι Hes. Op. 240, cf. Th. 176; ἐλευθεροῦ ἡμῶν Bacis ap. Hdt. 8. 77; ἀτῆν ἐπ' αὐτῇ Aesch. Cho. 404, cf. Soph. Aj. 1189; κινδύνον, πόλεμον τινι Isac. 69, 2, Aeschin. 73. 28; γῆρας νόσους τε ἐπάγειν Plat. Tim. 33 A; ἐπ. δίκην τινί Id. Legg. 881 E, al.
 2. to set on, let loose, urge on, as hunters do dogs, ἐπαγροῦς ἐπῆσαν [sc. κύνας] Od. 19. 445, cf. Xen. Cyn. 10, 19. b. to lead on an army against the enemy, Ἀρῇ τινί Aesch. Pers. 85; τὴν στρατιὴν Hdt. 1. 63, cf. 7. 165; τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας Ar. Av. 353; στρατοπέδον Thuc. 6. 69; τινὰ ἐπὶ τινά Id. 8. 46:—seemingly intr. to march on, Polyb. 2. 19, 2, Luc., etc.; metaph., Diphil. Zwp. 1.
 3. to lead on by persuasion, influence, Lat. inducere, Od. 14. 392, Thuc. 1. 107, Eur. Hec. 1032; c. inf. to induce him to do, Ib. 260; ἐπ. τινὰ ἐπὶ τι Plat. Polit. 278 A:—Pass., οὐς ἐπαχθέντες μίμει Dem. 59. 19.
 4. to bring in, invite as aiders or allies, τὸν Πέρσην Hdt. 9. 1, cf. 8. 112, Dem. 160. 15; Μήδους Ar. Thesm. 365; v. infr. II. 2.
 5. to bring to a place, bring in, τὸν Ἄπην Hdt. 3. 28; Soph. Tr. 378, Eur. Phoen. 905; ἀμαρῖα .. τοὺς Ἀλβους ἐπῆγον Thuc. 1. 93:—Pass., τροπὰ .. τῷ σώματι ἐπάγεται Tim. Loc. 102 A.
 6. to bring in, supply, ἐπιτήδεια Thuc. 7. 60; ἐκ τῶν διαρῶν ἐπ. νάματα, Lat. rivus inducere, Plat. Criti. 118 E; ἄλμυρ .. εἰς τὴν ἄλμυρ Ephipp. 79. 1. 12.
 7. to lay on or apply to one, Lat. impingere, inculcere, ἐπ. κέντρον ἵπποις, of a charioteer, Eur. Hipp. 1194; ἐπ. πλῆγην ἐπὶ τινα LXX (Isai. 10. 24); ἐπ. ῥήματα, for ἐπιτιθέναι, Luc. Anach. 11; ἐπαγε γνάθον lay your jaws to it, Ar. Vesp. 370; ἐπ. τὴν διάνοιαν τινι to apply it, Plut. Pericl. 1.
 8. to bring forward, ἐπ. ψήφον τοῖς θυμάρχουσιν to propose a vote to them, like ἐπιψήφισεν .., Thuc. 1. 125, cf. 87; and (in Pass.), ψήφος ἐπῆκτο τινι against him, Xen. An. 7. 7. 57, cf. Dem. 1147. 22, 47. 33; so, ἐπ. ὕρκον τινί Paus. 4. 14, 4:—also, ἐπ. δίκην, γραφὴν τινι, Lat. intendere litem alicui, Plat. Legg. 881 E, Dem. 277. 12, 310. 5, etc.; ἐπ. αἰτίαν τινί Id. 275. 4; αἰτίαν ἐπάγαγε μοι φόνον ψευδῆ Id. 550. 2, cf. 552. 1.
 9. to bring in over and above, to add, τι Aesch. Ag. 1446, Ar. Nub. 390; τινί τι Plut. Lyc. 8, etc.; θάρττα βῆθμον ἐπάγειν to add briskness to the time, Xen. Symp. 2. 22:—to intercalate days in the year, like ἐπεμβάλλω, Hdt. 2. 4; ἐπαγόμενα ἡμέρας intercalated days, Diod. 1. 50; τὸ ἐπαγόμενον that which follows, Gramm.; ὁ ἐπ. ἀγὼν extra-ordinary, C. I. 3491.
 10. in Logic, to induce or argue by induction (cf. ἐπαγωγή 4), ἀπὸ τῶν καθ' ἕκαστα ἐπὶ τὸ καθόλου Arist. Top. 8. 1, 13; absol., συλλογισζόμενον ἢ ἐπάγοντα by syllogism or by induction, Id. Rhet. 1. 2, 8; ὁ ἐπάγων, opp. to ἀποδεικνύων, Id. An. Post. 2. 5, 3; v. infr. II. 7. ἐπαγωγή 4.
 II. ἐπ. τὴν κοιλίαν to move the bowels, Diosc. 4. 157 (160).
 II. Med. to bring to oneself, procure or provide for oneself, ἐκ θαλάσσης ὦν δέοντα ἐπάγονται Thuc. 1. 81, cf. 6. 99:—metaph., Ἀίδα φαεῖν ἐπ. to devise, invent a means of shunning death, Soph. Ant. 362; δούλωσιν τινος Thuc. 3. 10; τῶν .. καὶ ἄνθρωποις ἐπ. λήθην Menand. 'Tdp. 2.
 2. of persons, to bring into one's country, bring in or introduce as allies (v. supr. I. 4), Hdt. 2. 108, Thuc. 1. 3, 2. 68, 4. 64, al.; οἰκιστὴν ἐπ. Hdt. 6. 34, cf. 5. 67; cf. ἐπακτός.
 3. μάρτυρας ποιῆσαι ἐπ. to call them in as witnesses, Plat. Rep. 364 C, cf. Legg. 823 A; ἐπ. μαρτὰς ἐν τοῖς λόγοις to introduce by way of quotation, Id. Prot. 347 E; τὸν Ἡσίοδον μάρτυρα Id. Lys. 215 C; ἐπ. μαρτύρια to adduce testimonies, Xen. Symp. 8. 34; εἰκόνες ἐπ. Id. Oec. 17. 15.
 4. to bring upon oneself, νύκτα Plat. Legg. 897 D; φθόνον Xen. Apol. 32; συμφορὰν ἐμαυτῷ Lys. 102. 2; αἰτίος δουλείαν Dem. 424. 10; πράγματα Id. 1256. 11; δεσπότην ἐπ. τὸν νόμον Plat. Gorg. 492 B.
 5. to bring with one, κύνας Xen. Cyn. 6. 25; πρᾶκα Nicost. ap. Stob. 427. 46.
 6. to bring over to oneself, win over, τὸ πλῆθος Thuc. 5. 45, cf. 41; τινὰ εἰς εὐνοίαν Polyb. 7. 14, 4; c. acc. et inf., ἐπ. τινὰς ξυγχαρῆσαι to induce them to concede, Thuc. 5. 41.
 7. in Logic, to make an induction (v. supr. 10), Arist. An. Post. 1. 1, 4, al.; he also uses the aor. pass. ἐπαχθέναι in this same sense, Ib. 5, and 1. 18, 1.
 ἐπαγωγέως, εὖς, ὁ, at Athens, the officer who called on the suits every month, Poll. 8. 101.
 ἐπάγωγῃ, ἡ, a bringing on or to, τῶν ἐπιτηδείων Thuc. 5. 82, 7. 24.
 2. a bringing in to one's aid, introduction, τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπ. Id. 3. 100; αἱ ἐπαγωγαὶ (sc. τῶν θυμάρχων) Id. 3. 82: introduction of food through the gullet, Arist. de Spir. 4. 7.
 3. an invasion, attack, ἐπὶ τινά Polyb. 11. 15, 7.
 4. a drawing on, alluring, like λόγος ἐπαγωγὴς, Dem. 144. 24:—an evocation of the gods below, Plat. Rep. 364 C, Legg. 933 D, cf. Ruhnk. Tim., Lob. Aglaoph. 221 sq.
 5. in Logic, the bringing a number of particular examples so as to lead to an universal conclusion, the argument by induction, ἡ ἀπὸ τῶν καθ' ἕκαστον ἐπὶ τὸ καθόλου ἐφοδος Arist. Top. 1. 12, cf. An. Pr. 2. 23, 2,

An. Post. 1. 18; called *inductio* by Cic. Top. 1. 10; cf. ἐπάγω 1. 10, συλλογισμός II.
 6. in Tactics, the bringing up one corps behind another, Arr. Tact. p. 65, cf. Suid. s. v., παραγωγή 1. 2.
 7. a leading away into captivity, captivity, LXX (Deut. 32. 36): generally, distress, misery, Ib. (Sirac. 23. 11); cf. Hesych.
 ἐπαγωγικός, ἡ, ὄν, inductive, τρόπος Sext. Emp. P. 2. 196:—Adv. -κῶς, Id. 2. 195.
 II. (from Med.) attractive, cf. ὑπαγωγικός.
 ἐπαγωγίμος, ov, imported, Plut. Lysand. 27, cf. C. I. 5641-42.
 ἐπαγωγίον, τό, the foreskin, prepuce, Diosc. 4. 157.
 ἐπαγωγός, ὄν, bringing on, μανίας Aesch. Fr. 55; ὕπνου Plat. Tim. 45 D.
 II. like ἐφοκός, attractive, tempting, alluring, seductive, τὰ ἐπαγωγότα λέγειν Hdt. 3. 53, cf. Thuc. 4. 88; ἀκούσαντες .. ἐπαγωγὰ καὶ οὐκ ἀληθῆ, of ex-parte statements, Thuc. 6. 8, cf. 5. 85; ὀνόματα ἐπαγωγὸν δυνάμει καλεῖσθαι Ib. 111; ἐπ. πρὸς τι Xen. Oec. 13. 9:—so, of dainty dishes, ὄψον .. ἐπ. πάντῃ Antiph. Incert. 28:—c. gen., ἐπ. τινὸς attracting him, Dion. H. de Isocr. 2; τοῦ δήμου Plut. Popl. 2:—ἐπαγωγὸν ἐστὶ, c. inf., it is a temptation to .., Xen. Mem. 2. 5, 5: τὸ ἐπ. seductiveness, Plat. Phil. 44 C:—as Adv., ἐπαγωγὸν μειδιᾷν Luc. D. Mer. 1. 2, 6. 3.
 ἐπαγωνίζομαι, Dep. to contend with, τινι Plut. Fab. 23, Philostr. 538.
 2. c. dat. rei, to contend for a thing, C. I. 2335. 19, Ep. Jud. 3; absol., Sext. Emp. M. 3. 93:—τεκμύριος ἐπαγ. to contend on the strength of them, Plut. Num. 10.
 ἐπαγωνίον, ov, (ἀγὼν) helping in the contest, Aesch. Ag. 512;—if at least this word lies in *καταγωνίος*: the Schol. took it for ἀπαγωνίος, freeing from the contest: but one Ms. has *καταγωνίος*, whence Dobree restored *καὶ παιώνιος*.
 ἐπαίδω, contr. Att. ἐπάδω; fut. -άσομαι Ar. Eccl. 1153; in Ach. Tat. 2. 7, δῶ. To sing to or in accompaniment, μάγος ἀνὴρ .. ἐπ. θεογονίην Hdt. 1. 132; φῶδην χορῶ Eur. El. 864.
 2. to sing as an incantation, ἀ αἱ Σειρήνες ἐπῆδον τῷ Ὀδυσσεύϊ Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 11; χρῆ τὰ τοιαῦτα ὥσπερ ἐπῆδεν αὐτῷ Phaedo 114 D, cf. 77 E; ἐπ. ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς τοῦτον τὸν λόγον Id. Rep. 608 A; ἐπ. τινί to sing to one so as to charm or soothe him, Id. Phaedr. 267 D, Legg. 812 C, al.:—absol. to use charms or incantations, Id. Theaet. 149 C, 157 C; ἐπαίδων by means of charms, Aesch. Ag. 1201, cf. Plat. Legg. 773 D; cf. ἐπιδῆ.
 ἐπαίρω, poet. for ἐπαίρω, q. v.
 ἐπαίρω, to make to grow, prosper, θεὸς δ' ἐπὶ ἔργον ἀείψω Od. 14. 65:—Pass. to increase, grow, Pseudo-Simon. 85, Nic. Th. 449; cf. ἀπάξω.
 ἐπαῖδω-κομῶ, to train for contest, φῶτας Epigr. Gr. 492. 6.
 ἐπαῖθλον, τό, the prize of a contest, mostly in pl., Pseudo-Eur. Phoen. 52, etc.; τὰ ἐπ. τοῦ πολέμου Plut. Flamin. 15; rewards, Hdn. 1. 17, C. I. 2737 b. 3, al.
 ἐπάθον, v. sub πάσχω.
 ἐπάθρων, = ἐισαθρῶν, Ap. Rh. 4. 497, Q. Sm. 1. 111.
 ἐπαθροίζομαι, Pass. to assemble besides, Ev. Luc. 11. 29, Plut. Ant. 44.
 ἐπαῖζω, fut. ζῶ, to cry aloud over, mourn over, τῷ νεκρῷ Luc. D. Deor. 14. 2: c. acc. to bewail, Nic. Al. 303.
 II. to join in the wail, Bion 1. 2, etc.; ἐπ. πρὸς τὸ μέλος Luc. Luc. 20.
 ἐπαῖδην, Adv. impetuously, Opp. H. 2. 616.
 ἐπαυρίλις, ἰδος, ἡ, on the beach, Anth. P. 10. 8.
 ἐπαυρίλις, (αἰγὴς II) to rush upon, twice in Hom. of a stormy wind, ζέφυρος .. λάβρας ἐπαυρίλις II. 2. 148; οὐρον .. λάβρον ἐπαυρίζοντα δι' αἰθέρος Od. 15. 293; so of love, λάβρον ἐπαυρίλις Anth. P. 5. 286:—c. dat. to rush over, ἐπαυρίλις πεδίους, of a stream that has burst its banks, Opp. C. 2. 125; and c. acc., πόντον ἐπαυρίλις, of the dolphin, Id. H. 2. 583. Cf. καταγίγλις.
 ἐπαῖδέομαι, fut. -αἰδεσθήσομαι, Eur. I. A. 900; aor. ᾗδέσθην Plat. Legg. 921 A; Dep.:—to be ashamed, c. inf., Eur. I. c.; σὺ δ' οὐκ ἐπαίδει .., εἰ .., te non pudet, si .., Soph. Ant. 510.
 II. c. acc. to reverence, Aesch. Fr. 135, Plat. I. c.
 ἐπαῖδυσσω, fut. ζῶ, to brandish at, τί τινι Nonn. 2. 322, etc.: Pass. Ib. 11. 247.
 2. intr. to rush violently on, Opp. C. 4. 176.
 ἐπαῖθω, to kindle, set on fire, Anth. P. 7. 48.
 ἐπαῖκλον, τό, Ath. 664 E; and in pl. ἐπαῖκλα, τά, Ib. 140 E; also ἐπαῖκλα, τά, Ib. 642 E:—sweetmeats after dinner, dessert, Dor. for ἐπιδέντια, ἐπιδόρπια. Cf. αἰκλον.
 ἐπαίνεσις, εὖς, ἡ, praise, Eur. Tro. 418, in pl.
 ἐπαίνεσιον, verb. Adj. one must praise, Plat. Rep. 390 E.
 ἐπαίνετης, ov, ὁ, a praiser, commender, admirer, Lat. laudator, Hipp. Acut. 384, Thuc. 2. 41, Plat. Rep. 366 D, al.; fem. ἐπαίνετις, ἰδος, Theomist. p. 219 D.
 II. a rhapsodist, Plat. Ion 536 D; cf. ἐπαίνετις IV.
 ἐπαίνετικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to praising, laudatory, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 8, 31; λόγος ἑ. Luc. pro Imag. 19. Adv. -κῶς, Eust. 102. 37.
 ἐπαίνερός, ἡ, ὄν, to be praised, praiseworthy, laudable, Plat. Crat. 416 C, Legg. 660 A, etc.; τὸ ἐπ. the object of praise, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 12, 2, al.
 ἐπαῖνω, impf. ἐπῆνεον Hom.; Aeol. part. pl. ἐπαῖνεσθαι Alcac. 37:—fut. -έσω Simon. 7. 29, Soph. El. 1057, Eur. Andoc. 464, Heracl. 300, Plat. Symp. 214 E, Xen. An. 1. 4. 16, 5. 5, 8; but in Att. more often -έσομαι, Eur. Bacch. 1195, Plat. Symp. 199 A, Rep. 379 E, 383 A, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 6, Dem. 27. 12, etc.; poet. ἥσω Theogn. 93, Pind. P. 10. 107:—aor. 1 ἐπῆνεσα Soph., Thuc., etc. (v. infr.); poet. (but not Att.) ἐπῆνεσα II. 2. 335, 18. 312, Theogn. 876, Pind. pf. ἐπῆνεκα Isocr. 276 B, 287 D, Plat.:—Med., aor. ἐπῆνεσάμην or -εσάμην Themist. 200 C, Phalar. Ep. 13:—Pass., fut. ἐπαῖνεσθαι Andoc. 21. 23, Plat. Rep. 474 D; aor. ἐπῆνεσθην Thuc. 2. 25, Isocr., etc.; pf. ἐπῆνεμα Hipp. 2. p. 334 Littré, Isocr. 281 C. This form is commonly used in Att. for the simple aἰνέω, to approve, applaud, commend, Lat. laudare, in Hom. mostly absol., ἐπὶ δ' ἦνεον ἄλλοι Ἀχαιοί II. 3. 461, etc.; also c. acc. rei, μῦθον ἐπαῖνεσάντες Ὀδυσσεύς 2. 335; c. dat. pers. to agree with, side with,

ἔκτορι μὲν γὰρ ἐπήνησαν II. 18. 312:—absol. to assent, agree, A. V. 1616; ἐπαυσάντων δ' αὐτῶν on their assent, Thuc. 4. 65. 2. to praise, commend in any way, τινα or τι Alcæe, 37, Hdt. 3. 34., 6. 130, and so mostly in Att.; ἐπ. τινα τι to commend one for a thing, but in this case the thing is always a neut. Adj., τὰ μὲν δ' ἐπαίνω Aesch. Pr. 340, cf. Theop. 1041, etc.; πάντ' ἔχω δ' ἐπαίνεαι Soph. Aj. 1381, cf. Plat. Symp. 222 A; also c. dat. rei, Dinarch. 111. 9; ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 31; εἰς τι Plat. Alc. I. 111 A; κατὰ τι Diod. I. 37; πρὸς τι Plat. Theat. 145 A; also, ἐπ. τινα τιος Plut. 2. 1 D, Luc. Herm. 42:—c. part., ἐπαίνεσθαι τινα ἀνασχόμενον Dem. 538. 14; ἐπ. τινα ὅτι... Plat. Gorg. 471 D:—ἐπ. τινα πρὸς τινα to praise one man to another, Id. Rep. 501 C:—c. acc. cogn., ἐπαίνον ἐπ. to bestow praise, Id. Lach. 181 B, al. 3. to compliment publicly, panegyricize, Thuc. 2. 25, Isocr. 257 B, etc. 4. to agree to or undertake to do, βῶμην μ' ἐπαίνω λαμβάνειν Eur. Andr. 553. 5. the aor. ἐπήνεσα is in Att. used in a pres. sense, ἐπήνεσ' ἔργον I commend it, Soph. Aj. 536: and absol., well done! Id. Fr. 255, Ar. Ach. 485; cf. Eur. Alc. 1095, Med. 707. II.

παραινέω, to recommend, exhort, advise, τοιοῦτ' ἐπαίνει δῆτα σὺ κτῶσαι φίλους; Soph. Aj. 1360, cf. Aesch. Theb. 596, Supp. 966; c. dat. et inf., ὑμῖν δ' ἐπαίνω γλώσσαν εὐφημον φέρειν Id. Cho. 580; cf. Soph. El. 1322, O. C. 664. III. as a civil form of declining an offer or invitation, I thank you, I am much obliged, Lat. gratia est, benigne, καλλίστ', ἐπαίνω Ar. Ran. 508, ubi v. Schol.; so, ἐπ. τὴν κλῆσιν to decline it, Xen. Symp. 1, 70, cf. An. 7, 52 D. IV. of Rhapsodists, to recite, declaim publicly, Plat. Ion 536 D, 541 D.

ἐπαίνημι, Aeol. for ἐπαίνεω, Simon. 12. 19. ἐπαίνω (not -ῶ), Lacon. for ἐπαίνεω, Ar. Lys. 198. ἐπαίνω, 6, approval, praise, commendation, Simon. 5, Pind. Fr. 174; ἐπ. ἔχειν πρὸς τιος Hdt. 1. 96; πολλὰ ἔχρατο τῷ ἐπ. 3. 3; often in Att., ἐπαίνον τυχεῖν Soph. Ant. 665, etc.; κλεινὴ καὶ ἐπαίνον ἔχουσα meriting praise, Soph. Ant. 817; ἐπαίνον ἐπαίνειν Plat. Lach. 181 B:—also in pl. praises, Soph. O. C. 720, El. 976, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 33, Plat., etc. 2. a public encomium, panegyric (but distinguished from ἐγκώμιον, as the general from the particular, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 12, 6, Rhet. I. 9, 33), ἐπ. ποιεῖσθαι κατὰ or περὶ τιος Plat. Phaedr. 260 C; λόγον εἰπεῖν ἐπαίνων τιος a speech in praise of..., Id. Symp. 177 D; συντιθεῖς ἐπ. κατὰ τιος Id. Phaedr. 260 B; εἰς τινα Id. Legg. 947 B. II.

ἀδίκη, Soph. Fr. 253. ἐπαίνος, ἡ, ὅν, used by Hom. II. 9. 457, 569, Od. 10. 491, 534, 11. 47, and Hes. Th. 768, but only in fem. (ἐπαίνῃ Περσεφόνη) as epith. of the goddess when mentioned in connection with Hades, and so in Luc. Nec. 9 with Hecate, (for, otherwise, she is ἀγανή, etc.).—Commonly taken as strengthd. for αἰνή, exceeding awful, dread; but this Buttm. (Lexil. v. αἰνος 3) rejects as contrary to analogy, and reads divisim, ἐπ' αἰνή Περσεφόνηa dread Persephoné besides. Others regard it as short for ἐπαίνετή, euphem., like ἀνύμων, etc.—No masc. or neut. is found. ἐπαίνουμένος, Adv. part. pres. pass. praiseworthy, Diod. 16. 88. ἐπαίνωνά, to bathe (trans.), Ath. 41 B:—Med. to bathe (intr.), Nic. Al. 463. ἐπαίρω, Ion. and poet. ἐπαίρω Hdt. 1. 204 and always in Hom.: fut. ἐπαρώ—aor. ἐπήρα Hdt. 1. 87, Att.:—Pass., aor. ἐπήρην, part. ἐπαρθεῖς. To lift up and set on, [αὐτὸν] ἀμαρῶν ἐπαίρειν lifted and set him upon..., II. 7. 426; ὀδελὸς... κρατεντάων ἐπαίρειν 9. 214. 2. to lift, raise, κεφαλὴν ἐπαίρειν 10. 80; καὶ μ' ἐπαίρει Soph. Ph. 889; ἐπαίρειν βλέφαρα Id. O. T. 1276; ἐπαίρει δέρην (lyr.) Eur. Tro. 100; ἐπαίρει σαυτὸν Ar. Vesp. 996; σερμῶς ἐπήρως τὰς ὀφρὺς Amphid. Δεφ. 1; ἐπάροις τὴν φωνὴν Dem. 323. 1; ἐπ. ἰστία, opp. to ὑφίσταται, Plat. Luc. 3:—Med., ἐπαίρειο μαζὶ didst lift and put me to thy breast, Ap. Rh. 3. 734; λόγῃν, ὅπλα ἐπαίρειται Eur. I. T. 1484, Bacch. 789; ἰστούς Polyb. 1. 61, 7: metaph., τί... στάσις ἐπαίρειται ἐπὶ ἡμῶν; Soph. O. T. 635; πολλοὺς καὶ θρασεῖς τῇ πόλει ἐπαίρομενος λόγους Dem. 302. 13. 3. to exalt, magnify, ἐπαίρειν τινα Pind. O. 9. 31; ἐπαίρειν τὸν πατῶν οἶκον Xen. Mem. 3, 6, 2. 4. intr. to lift up one's leg or rise up, Hdt. 2. 162; so in Pass., Ar. Lys. 937. II. to stir up, excite, πολλὰ τέ μιν καὶ μεγάλὰ τὰ ἐπαίρειντα... ἦν Hdt. 1. 204; τίς σ' ἐπῆρε δαίμον; Soph. O. T. 1328; πέρα τὸ καιροῦ τοὺς ἑτέρους ἐπ. Dem. 208. 6; ἐπ. θυμὸν τινα Eur. I. A. 125; τοῦτ' σέ ψυχὴν ἐπαίρει Id. Heracl. 172:—to induce or persuade to do, c. inf., εἰρωτῶν εἰ οὐτὶ αἰσχύνηται ἐπάραι Κροίσον στρατεύεσθαι Hdt. 1. 90; ἦτις με γῆμ' ἐπῆρε Ar. Nub. 42, cf. Ran. 1041; ἐπ. τινα ὥστε..., Eur. Supp. 581; ὅστις μ' ἐπάραι ἔργον (sc. πράξει) Id. Or. 286:—Pass. to be roused, led on, excited, τῷ μαντήϊ Hdt. 1. 90, cf. 5. 91; τοῖς δαρήμασι 7. 38; πλούτῳ, τιμῇ Plat. Rep. 434 A, 608 B; ὑπὸ λόγων Ar. Av. 1448; τοῖς λόγοις Thuc. 4. 121; δεινότητι καὶ ἐνείσεως ἀγάνι Id. 2. 37; ὑπὸ μισθῷ Id. 7. 13; ἐπ. ἐς τὸ νεωτερίειν Id. 4. 108; and inf., ἐπῆρην γράψαι Isocr. 84 C, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 232 A. 2. in Pass., also, to be elated at a thing, ἐνδαιμονίῃ μεγάλῃ Hdt. 5. 81; ψυχρῇ νίκῃ 9. 49, cf. 1. 212., 4. 130; ἐν τινι Thuc. 4. 18; ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 25; πρὸς τι Thuc. 6. 11., 8. 2; ἐκ τιος Polyb. 1. 29, 4; also, Ἐλλὰς τῇ ὀρμῇ ἐπῆρται is on the tiptoe of expectation, Thuc. 2. 11:—absol. to be conceited or proud, Ar. Nub. 810; passionate, Plut. Cic. 25, etc.

ἐπαίσθηναι, fut. -αίσθησμαι; Dep.:—to have a perception or feeling of, c. gen. objecti, μῶν Ὀδυσσεὺς ἐπασθῆμι Soph. Ph. 1296; ὀμφῆς τῆς ἑμῆς Id. O. C. 1351, cf. Ant. 1183. 2. c. acc. to perceive, Aesch. Ag. 85, Soph. Aj. 553, Dem. 24. 4, etc.; τὸν σὺν μῶρον ἐπ. to hear of it, Soph. Aj. 996; c. part., ἐπῆσθε' ἐκ θεοῦ καλούμενος Id. O. C. 1629; ἡσθέντα δ' αὐτὸν ὡς ἐπασθῆμι Eur. Cycl. 420. 3. absol. to become sensible, recover one's senses, Hipp. 490.

ἐπαίσθημα, τό, a perception, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 32. ἐπαίσθησις, ἡ, perception, sense, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 52. ἐπαίσσω, fut. ἔσω; contr. Att. ἐπάσσω or -ττω, fut. ἔσω; [αἰσσω Ep.,

αἰσσω Att.]. To rush at or upon, c. gen., ἵππων ἐπαίξαι to rush at them, II. 5. 263; νεῶν 13. 687; (never so in Od.). 2. c. dat. pers., Κίρκῃ ἐπαίξαι to rush upon her, Od. 10. 295, 322, cf. 14. 281; in II. only c. dat. instrumenti, ἔλπει, δουρὶ ἐπ. II. 5. 554, etc.; so, ἐπῆλσον [μοι] μέλησιν Od. 14. 281. 3. c. acc. to assail, assault, Ἐκτορα II. 23. 64; τεύχεος 12. 308 (never so in Od.):—Med., ἐπαίξασθαι ἀεθλόν to rush at (i. e. seize upon) the prize, II. 23. 773. 4. but in Hom. mostly absol., of a hawk, ταρφέ' ἐπαίξει makes frequent swoops, II. 22. 142; of the wind, ἐπαίξας... ἐκ νεφέλων 2. 146, etc.:—so also in Att., Ar. Ach. 1171; ἐπάξας ἐς δόμους Soph. Aj. 305; rare in Prose, as Plat. Theat. 190 A, Arist. H. A. 9. 44. 5. II. later, like βαίνω, with acc. of the instrument of motion, ἐπ. πόδα to move with hasty step, Eur. Hec. 1071, cf. βαίνω fin.; ἐπ. ἔλφος Ar. Rh. 1. 1254:—but even Hom. has Pass., χεῖρες ἐπαίσσονται they move lightly, II. 23. 628.

ἐπαίστος, ον, (ἐπαῖω) heard of, detected, c. part., ἐπ. ἐγένετο ἐργασμένος Hdt. 2. 119; ἐπ. ἐγένετο προδιδούς S. 128, cf. 6. 74; so in 3. 15., 7. 146 a part. must be supplied from the context.

ἐπαίσχυς, ἐς, (αἰσχος) shameful, Dio C. 56. 13, Auctor ap. Suid. ἐπαίσχυνμαι, fut. -αίσχυνσμαι; Dep.:—to be ashamed at or of, τινα Hdt. 1. 143; τινα or τι Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 34, Plat. Soph. 247 C:—c. inf. to be ashamed to do, Aesch. Ag. 1373; c. part. to be ashamed of doing or having done a thing, Hdt. 1. 90, Soph. Aj. 1307, Ph. 929, etc.; absol. to feel shame, shew a sense of shame, Plat. Rep. 573 B, Menand. Incert. 80. ἐπαῖτρέω, to ask besides, εἰ ὃν κεν... ἄλλο μείζον ἀπατήσεις II. 23. 593; ὃν δ' ἐπαῖτεις Soph. O. T. 1416: absol. to ask for more, φαγὰν ἐπ' ἐπῆρην Posidipp. ap. Ath. 412 E:—so in Med., Soph. El. 1124. 2. to beg as a mendicant, ἄλλους ἐπ. τὸν καθ' ἡμέραν βίον Id. O. C. 1364.

ἐπαῖτης, ον, ὁ, a beggar, Ath. 192 F, Dio C. 66. 8.

ἐπαῖτησις, ἡ, begging, Dion. II. de Rhet. 13.

ἐπαῖτιόμαι, fut. ἀσάμι [αἰ], Ion. ἡσάμι; Dep.:—to bring a charge against, accuse, τινα Hdt. 2. 121, 2, and Att.; θεὸν ἐπ. Hipp. Aër. 293; ἐπ. τινα τινα to accuse one of a thing, Thuc. 6. 28, Dem. 552. 1; ἡ κάμει γὰρ τὶν ἐμφορῶν ἐπαῖτι; for your mishaps (but ἐμφορῶν is the prob. I.), Aesch. Pr. 974; also, κείνῃν ἐπαῖτιώμαι τοῦδε βουλευσάι τάφον I accuse her of this burial,—that she planned it, Soph. Ant. 490:—c. inf., ὃν ἐπαῖτιώ με δρᾶν Id. O. T. 645; ὃν... μὲ... τρέφειν μαστορά ἐπῆρτῶ Id. El. 604; Αἰσάπων... ἐπῆρτῶ κλέψαι Ar. Vesp. 1447, etc.; so, ἐπαῖτ. τινα ὅτι... Hdt. 6. 30, Thuc. 2. 7., 5. 16:—c. acc. rei, to lay the blame upon, τὴν ἐμφορὰν τῆς φωνῆς Id. 8. 81; τὸ μῆκος τῆς πορείας Ep. Plat. 329 A;—but c. acc. cogn., μείζονα ἐπαῖτιώμενος bringing heavier accusations, Hdt. 1. 26; αἰτίας ἐπ. to allege causes, Plat. Phaedo 98 B; τοῦτο ἐπαῖτιώμαι, c. inf., I complain of this, viz. that... Id. Rep. 497 B:—also c. dupl. acc., ἂ ἐπαῖτιώμαι ταύτην the charges which I bring against her, Antipho 112. 29.

ἐπαῖτιος, ον, (αἰτία) blamed for a thing, blameable, blameworthy: 1.

of persons, οὐτὶ μοι ὕμεις ἐπαῖτιοι II. 1. 335; τινὸς for a thing, Aesch. Eum. 465, Eur. Hipp. 1382: accused of a thing, Thuc. 6. 61:—ἐπ. πρὸς τινα Plut. Comp. Dion. c. Brut. 2. 2. of things, ἀναχάρησι Thuc. 5. 65; ἐπαῖτιώτατοι τῶν κινδύνων Lys. 111. 38. II.

ἐπαῖτια, τά, legal punishments, also προστιμήματα, Solon ap. Poll. 8. 22, Dem. 733. 5.

ἐπαῖχμάω, to attack, Eur. I. Opp. C. 1. 389, as Brunck. for ἐποχμα—

ἐπαῖω, contr. ἐπάω Eur. H. F. 772; [v. ἔω]. To give ear to, θεῶν οὐδὲν ἐπαίνοντες Aesch. Supp. 759, cf. Eur. I. c. to hear, τῆς φωνῆς Plut. Brut. 16. 2. to perceive, feel, τι Pind. Fr. 45. 14; θεοὶ ἐναντιοὶ τε καὶ σαρκώδεις καὶ ἐπαίνοντες αἰσθῆναι Id. 3. 29; δηγμάτων Ael. N. A. 1. 5; c. part., οὐκ ἐπαῖεις καταγελάμενος Ar. Vesp. 516; absol., ὡς ἐπῆσει when he perceived it, Hdt. 9. 93. 3. to understand, c. acc., τὴν βάρβαρον γὰρ γλώσσαν οὐκ ἐπαῖω Soph. Aj. 1263; esp. of persons under instruction, ἐπαῖονθ' ὁποῖός ἐστι τῶν ρυθμῶν κατ' ἐνόπλιον κτλ. Ar. Nub. 650; ἐπ. τὸ τε καλὸν καὶ μὴ Plat. Legg. 701 A; ἐπ. τίς πολιτεία συμφέρει Arist. Rhet. I. 4. 13; ἐπ. τὴν Ῥωμαίων γλώσσην Luc. Laps. 13, etc. 4. to profess knowledge in any subject, to be a professor of such subjects, οὐδ' ἂν οἰσάμην τι τούτων ἐπαῖειν Plat. Theat. 145 D; of ἀλλήλους ἐπαῖοντες Id. Prot. 327 C; ὁ ἐπαῖων περὶ τῶν δικαίων καὶ ἀδίκων, i. e. a moral philosopher, Id. Crito 48 A; ἐπαῖεις οὐδὲν περὶ γυμναστικῆς Id. Gorg. 518 C, cf. Apol. 19 C, Rep. 598 C, Hipp. Ma. 289 E, etc.; absol., ὁ ἐπαῖων Id. Prot. 314 A, Phaedr. 275 E; ἐπ., opp. to τὸ εἰδέναι, Arist. Metaph. I. 1, 10.

ἐπαῖωρῶ, to keep hovering over another, στέφανον κάρην or κάρηνον Nonn. D. 5. 132., 4. 456; to keep floating in, ἐπ. περὶν ἡμέρι πολλῶ Epigr. Gr. 312. 5; metaph., ἐπ. εὐτυχίας βίον Anth. P. 7. 645. II.

Pass. to hover over or on the surface, float upon, ἐπανθίμως ἐπ. χαλκήϊος Diosc. 5. 107; ἐλπίσιν ἐπαῖωρομενοι buoyed up by..., Luc. Alex. 16; ἐπαῖωρῆσθαι πολέμῳ to hang over it, conduct it remissly, Plut. Pelop. 29:—in Hipp. Art. 836, of one who throws his whole weight upon another, during a surgical operation. 2. like Lat. imminere, to overhang, threaten, τινα Ar. Rh. 1. 639, Plut. Pomp. 17; ξίφος αὐχένι ἐπ. Ildn. 5. 2.

ἐπακνθίζω, to be prickly on the surface, Theophr. H. P. 3. 10. 1; v. παρακ—

ἐπακίωμα, Med. to repair, τὸν δρόμον, τὰς γεφύρας Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1688. 37. 41 (where it is written ἐπακ—).

ἐπακμάω, fut. ἀσω, to come to its bloom, be in its prime, Aristacn. 2. 1, Heliod. 7. 8:—metaph., to come to its height, Luc. Abdic. 17, Ath. 18 E; ἐπ. αἱ ἐτήσιας ἀρεταὶ, Strabo 692. II. to flourish or live after, τινα Dion. H. ad Pomp. 4.

ἐπακμαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, coming to a height or crisis, opp. to παρακμαστικός, of diseases, Galen.

ἐπακμος, ον, (ἐκμή) in the bloom of age, κύραι Dion. II. 4. 28. II.

pointed, ἀκανθα Diosc. 1. 119; ἔδου Plut. 2. 966 C.

ἐπακολουθεῖ, to follow close upon, follow after, pursue, *τινι* Ar. Vesp. 1328, Plat. Apol. 23 C. al.;—absol., Hipp. Fract. 763, Thuc. 5. 65, etc.; *ἐπ. ἡ χεὶρ τοῦ νεκροῦ* Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 8. 2. to pursue as an enemy, Thuc. 4. 128, Xen. An. 4. 1, 1, etc. 3. to follow mentally, i. e. understand, *τῷ λόγῳ* Plat. Phaedo 107 B; *τοῖς λεγομένοις* Id. Legg. 861 C; *τοῖς λέγουσιν* Id. Soph. 243 A; *κἀλλιστ' ἐπακολουθεῖς* Id. Legg. 963 A, etc. 4. to follow, i. e. obey or comply with, *τοῖς πάθεσι* Dem. 805. 24; *αὐτῶν τῇ προαίρεσει* Philipp. ap. Dem. 284. 6; *ταῖς τῶν ποιητῶν βλασφημίαις ἐπ. to follow them* (as authorities), Isocr. 228 D. 5. to follow a pursuit, Plat. Rep. 370 C.

ἐπακολουθεῖν, *τό, a consequence*, Plut. Nic. 4, Clem. Al. 331.

ἐπακολούθησις, *εὐς, ἡ, a following*, M. Anton. 6. 44: *a consequence*, *κατ' ἐπ.* by way of inference, Plut. 2. 1015 C.

ἐπακολουθητέον, verb. Adj. *one must follow*, *τινι* Dem. 1402. 14.

ἐπακολουθία, *ἡ, = ἐπακολουθήσις*, Philodem. de Ira I. p. 81.

ἐπακόλουθος, *ον, following from*, *τινός* Aristid. 2. 49S. Adv. -*θως*, agreeably to, *αὐτῶν πρώτῳ* Antipat. ap. Stob. 428. 9.

ἐπακονίζω, fut. *ισώ*, to dart at a thing, Ep. Socrat. p. 66. 29.

ἐπακοντισμός, *ὁ, a casting of dice* (βόλου ὄνομα), Hesych.: the player is *ἐπακοντιστής*, *ὁ*, Poll. 7. 204.

ἐπακοος, Dor. for *ἐπήκοος*, Pind.

ἐπακούος, *όν, (ἐπακούω) attentive to*, c. gen., *ἀγορῆς ἐπακούον ἔντα* Hes. Op. 29, cf. Call. Fr. 236; elsewhere *ἐπήκοος*.

ἐπακουστός, *όν, to be listened to*, Emped. 42.

ἐπακούω, fut. -*ακούομαι*, to listen or hearken to, to hear, c. acc. rei, *ὅς πάντ' ἐφορᾷ καὶ πάντ' ἐπακούει*, of the Sun, Il. 3. 277, Od. 11. 108; proverb, *ὅποιόν κ' εἰρήσθαι ἔσος, τοῖόν κ' ἐπακούσθαι* as thou speakest, so will thou be answered, Il. 20. 250; *φωνῇ ἐπ.* Hes. Op. 418; *χρησμός* Ar. Eq. 1080; with a part. added, *οἷον . . οὐκ ἐπακούω βλαστὸν φύτευμα* Soph. O. C. 694; *ἐπ. τινα δρῶντα* Plat. Legg. 729 B;—but also c. gen. rei, *τῆς φωνῆς* Hdt. 2. 70; *μόχθων ἐπ.* to hear of, hear tell of, Eur. Tro. 166:—c. acc. rei et gen. pers., *ἔπος ἐμίθεν* Od. 19. 98; and c. gen. pers. only, *to give ear to him*, Hdt. 9. 98, Soph. O. T. 708, Plat. Gorg. 487 C;—rarely c. dat. pers., *ἐπ. μοι* Id. Soph. 277 C; c. dat. rei, *ταῖς εὐχαῖς* Dion. H. 13. 7. 2. absol. *to give ear, hearken*, Aesch. Cho. 725, Ar. Nub. 274; *μή τις τῶν ἀμνητῶν ἐπακούῃ should overhear*, Plat. Theat. 155 E, cf. Ar. Thesm. 628; or simply *to hear*, Thuc. 1. 53, etc. 3. later, *like ἐπαύω*, to perceive, understand, *τινός* Luc. Salt. 64, Plut. Flam. 10. II. c. gen. rei, *to listen to, give ear to*, i. e. to obey, *βουλῆς* Il. 2. 143; *τῆς δίκης* Hes. Op. 273; *ἐμῶν μύθων* Soph. Ph. 1417; so c. dat., *ἐπ. τῷ κελεύματι* Hdt. 4. 141.

ἐπακριβῶς, *to treat with care and accuracy*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 75; so in Med., Diod. Excerpt. 611. 75.

ἐπακρίζω, *to reach the top of a thing*, αἰμάτων ἐπήκρισε (= ἐπ' ἄκρον ἦλθε Schol.) he reached the farthest point in deeds of blood, of Orestes the matricide, Aesch. Cho. 932; Hesych. and Eust. expl. as if it were = *θρηγκῶ*.

ἐπάκριος, *α, ὄν, (ἄκρα) on the heights*, epith. of Zeus, Polyzel. Mova. 1.

II. *ἡ ἐπακρία* (sc. χώρα) a district in Attica, Strabo 397.

ἐπακροῶμαι, Dep. = *ἐπακούω*, *τινός* Plat. Com. Grupp. 2.

ἐπακροῶσις, *εὐς, ἡ, a listening to, hearing*, LXX (1 Regg. 15. 22).

ἐπακρος, *ον, (ἄκρα) pointed at the end*, Hipp. 483. 21.

ἐπακταῖος, *α, ὄν, = ἐπακτιος*, Opp. H. 2. 127; al. divisim. ἐπ' ἄκτ-.

ἐπακτέον, verb. Adj. *one must bring upon*, πόλεμον τῇ χώρᾳ Cic. Att. 9. 4. 2. 2. *one must apply, métroun τινί* Luc. Hist. Conser. 9.

ἐπακτήρ, *ῆρος, ὁ, (ἐπάγω) Ep. word, = ὁ κύνας ἐπάγων, a hunter, huntsman*, ἐς βῆσσαν ἵκανον ἐπακτήρες Od. 19. 435, cf. 445; *ἄνδρες ἐπ.* Il. 17. 135;—also, a fisherman, Ap. Rh. 1. 625.

ἐπακτικός, *ῆ, ὄν, leading on*: 1. in Logic, inductive, opp. to συλλογιστικός (v. ἐπαγωγή), Arist. An. Post. 1. 12, 6, Top. 1. 18, 5; Adv., ἐπακτικὸς σκοπεῖν Id. Phys. 4. 3, 15. 2. alluring, attractive, Heliod. 4. 3; *πρός τι* Ath. 52 D.

ἐπακτίος, *ον, Eur. Sthen. 4, and ἰα, ἰόν Soph. Tr. 1151, Fr. 493, Eur. Andr. 853; (ἄκτῃ)—on the strand or shore*, Id. cc., Soph. Aj. 413.

ἐπακτός, *όν, (ἐπάγω) brought in, ὕδατα* Hipp. Aër. 286: esp. brought in from abroad, imported, Lat. *adscititius*, ἐπ. σίτος Thuc. 6. 20; πάντων ἐπακτῶν δέσθαι 7. 28; τῇ Ἑλλάδι πενήν μὲν . . σύντροφός ἐστι, ἀρετῇ δὲ ἐπ. Hdt. 7. 102; ὕδωρ εἰτ' ἐπ. εἴτε συμφῆς Arist. Meteor. 4. 5, 5, cf. G. A. 3. 1, 12, Plat. Rep. 573 B; ἐπ. πῆμα Eur. Hipp. 318; κακὸν Philem. Incert. 8. 5; ἐπ. παρ' ἄλλων δίκαιον Plat. Rep. 405 B; ὄρκος ἐπ. an oath imposed by the other party, Lys. ap. Harp., Isocr. 6 C. 2. of persons, ἐπ. πομπήν an alien lord, Pind. O. 10 (11. 107; οὐκ ἀσπὸς ἄλλ' ἐπακτός ἐξ ἄλλης χθονός Eur. Ion 290, cf. Ar. Fr. 327; so prob., ἐπ. δικασταί C. I. 2265. 18;—esp. of foreign allies or mercenaries, ἐπ. στρατεύμα, στρατός Aesch. Theb. 583, Soph. Tr. 259; ὄρου Id. O. C. 1525; ἐπακτῷ δυνάμει with an alien, mercenary force, Isocr. 215 C;—also, λαβὼν ἐπακτὸν ἄνδρα, i. e. an adulterer, Soph. Aj. 1296; ἐπ. πατήρ a false father, Eur. Ion 592. 3. ὄμβρος ἐπ. ἔλθων rain driving on one, Pind. P. 6. 10. II. like ἀθαίρετος, brought upon oneself, νόσος Soph. Tr. 491, cf. Eur. Phoen. 343. III. ἐπακταί (sc. ἡμέραι), al., intercalary days, Zonar. s. v.; hence, 2. ἐπακτῇ, ἡ, the exact or excess of the solar over the lunar year, Eccl. ἐπακτρίως, *εὐς, ὄν, = ἐπακτῇ*, Hesych., Eust. 1539. 25.

ἐπακτρίς, *ἰδος, ἡ, (ἐπάγω) a light vessel, skiff*, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 11, cf. Aul. Gell. 10. 25;—so, ἐπακτρο-κέλης, *ὁ, a light piratical skiff*, Aeschin. 27. 9, Arist. Interp. 2. 2.

ἐπακτρον, *τό, = ἐπακτρίς*, Nic. Th. 824.

ἐπαλαζονέομαι, Dep. *to boast over*, *τινι* Joseph. B. J. 2. 1S, 4.

ἐπαλαλάζω, fut. *ξω*, to raise the war-cry, Aesch. Theb. 497, cf. 954; τῷ Ἐνυαλίῳ Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 26.

ἐπαλαλκόμεν, v. sub ἐπαλέξω.

ἐπαλάομαι, Dep. with aor. pass. *to wander about or over*, πᾶλλ' ἐπαλη-θεῖς Od. 4. 81, 83; subj. aor. ἐπαληθῇ 15. 401.

ἐπαλαστέω, *to be full of wrath at a thing*, τὸν δ' ἐπαλαστήσασα προσ-ῆδα Od. 1. 252, cf. Ar. Rh. 3. 369, 557.

ἐπαλγῶ, *to grieve over*, τὸν φθιμένον Eur. Supp. 58.

ἐπαλγής, *ἐς, painful*, Strabo 523, Opp. H. 4. 508.

ἐπαλγύνω, *to give pain*, Nic. Al. 335: *to afflict*, *τινὰ* Q. Sm. 4. 416:—Med. *to feel pain*, Tzetz. Hist. 4. 398.

ἐπαλείφω, fut. *ψω*, *to smear over*, ἐπὶ δ' οὐατ' ἀλείψαι ἐταίρων Od. 12. 47; ἐπ' οὐατα πᾶσιν ἀλείψα Ib. 177; κηρὸν . . ὅν σφιν ἐπ' ὤσιν ἀλείψ' Ib. 200; ὅπταν . . λαιψὴν ἐπαλείφουσιν τὰ τραχυδέντα painting them over, Plat. Tim. 66 C; ἐπ. χρῶαν ἑτέραν ἐφ' ἑτέραν Arist. de Sens. 3. 13; ἐπ. τοὺς τοίχους to plaster, whitewash, Paus. 6. 3, 15:—Pass., τὸ ἐπαλείφειν Plat. Lys. 217 C; ἐπαλήλκται ὁ κύτταρος Arist. H. A. 5. 23, 3. 2. metaph., from anointing athletes, *to prepare for battle*, stir up, irritate, Polyb. 2. 51, 2, cf. Hipp. 1147 E; ἐπ. τινὰς *τινι* to set them upon him, Diog. L. 2. 38.

ἐπαλείψω, *εὐς, ἡ, a smearing over, anointing*, E. M. 69. 41.

ἐπαλέξω, fut. -*αλεξήσω*, Ep. Verb. *to defend, aid, help*, *τινί* Il. 8. 365, 11. 428; but, ἐπαλαλκόμεν ἄτῃ (Ep. aor. 2 inf.) *to lend aid against misery*, Nic. Th. 352. II. *to ward off, keep off*, ἐπὶ Τρώεσσιν ἀλεξήσειν κακὸν ἡμᾶρ (for ἐπαλεξήσειν Τρώεσσιν) Il. 20. 315.

ἐπύλετρεύω, *to grind at*, c. gen., μύλης Ap. Rh. 1. 1077.

ἐπαληθεύς, v. sub ἐπαλάομαι.

ἐπαληθεύω, *to prove true, substantiate, verify*, τὴν αἰτίαν, τὸν λόγον Thuc. 4. 85, 8. 52; Pass., Dion. H. 1. 58.

ἐπαληθίζω, = *foreg.*, Hesych., Eust. Opusc. 95. 42.

ἐπαλής, *ἐς, (cf. ἀλέα) open to the sun, sunny*, λέσχη Hes. Op. 941.

ἐπαλθεῖω, only found in fut. ἐπαλθῶ, aor. ἐπαλθεῖν:—*to heal, cure*, Nic. Al. 395, 627; also in Med., Id. Th. 654.

ἐπαλθῶ, *ἐς, healing*, Nic. Th. 500. II. *healed*, Id. Al. 156.

ἐπαλινδρόομαι, Pass. *to roll in or on*, Ap. Rh. 4. 1463; so ἐπαλινδρόμα Nic. Th. 266.

ἐπαλκίης, *ἐς, strong*, Aesch. Cho. 415; but the passage is corrupt.

ἐπαλλάγῃ, *ἡ, = ἐπαλλάγας, γάμων ἐπαλλαγήν ποιεῖν* Hdt. 1. 74 (like ἐπεγαμίας ποιεῖσθαι in 2. 147, cf. Dion. H. 10. 60); τὰς ἐπ. τῶν σωμα-τῶν their fitting one into another, Arist. Fr. 202.

ἐπαλλάξω, Adv., = *ἐναλλάξ*, Xen. Eq. 1. 7, Diog. 19. 30.

ἐπαλλάξις, *εὐς, ἡ, an interchange, exchange*, like ἐπαλλαγή, Antipho ap. Harp., Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 23; ἡ ἐπ. τῶν δακτύλων a crossing of two fingers so as to feel double, Id. Metaph. 3. 6, 7, Incomm. 2. 18, Probl. 31. 11. 2. an interweaving, Plat. Soph. 240 C; αἱ ἐπαλά-λαξις τοῦ χάρακος Polyb. 18. 1, 11. 3. close association of two species, Arist. G. A. 2. 1, 10.

ἐπαλλάσσω, Att. -*ττω*: fut. ἄνω:—*to change over, interchange*: Hom. has it only in Il. 13. 359, ὁμοῖον πολέμοιο πεῖραρ ἐπαλλάξαντες making the rope-end of balanced war go now this way, now that, i. e. fighting with doubtful victory (the metaphor, being taken from a common child's game); so, ἴσων τεῖνεον πολέμοιο τέλος Il. 20. 101, cf. 12. 436, 15. 413;—ἐπ. ἄλματα to interchange leaps, i. e. one to leap into the other's steps, Xen. Cyn. 5, 20; of carnivorous animals (καρχαρόδοντα), ἐπ. τοὺς ὀδόντας to have their teeth fitting in like two saws, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 51, (expl. in P. A. 3. 1, 5, ἐνάλλαξ ἐμπίπτουσιν [οἱ ὀδόντες], ὅπως μὴ ἀμβλύνονται τριβόμενοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους), v. infr. II. 1:—Pass. to cross one another, δόρτατα . . ὡς ἦκιστα ἀν' ἀλλήλους ἐπαλλάττοντο Xen. Eq. Mag. 3, 3; ἐπηλλαγμέναις δι' ἀλλήλων ταῖς χερσὶ with the arms crossed, Plut. Lucull. 21; ποὺς ἐπαλαχθεῖς ποδὶ, Lat. *consertus*, closely joined, Eur. Heracl. 836; μὴ πῃ ὁ λόγος ἐπαλαχθῇ that it be not entangled, perplexed, Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 1. II. intr. to alternate, ὀδόντες ἐπαλλάσσοντες zigzag teeth (v. supr.), Arist. P. A. 3. 1, 5; to alternate with or fit into one another like rows of teeth, ἀλλήλους Id. G. A. 2. 1, 22; cf. Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 10. 2. to pass from one into another, to be closely associated, of two species (cf. ἐπαμφοτερίζω II), Arist. G. A. 4. 4, 1; τοῦτο μόνον ἐπ. has the properties of both species, Ib. 4. 6, 3; ἡ φωνή ἐπ. τῷ γένει τῶν ἰχθύων Id. H. A. 2. 1, 52; of tyranny, ἐπ. πρὸς τὴν βασιλείαν to reciprocate with monarchy, Id. Pol. 4. 10, 2, cf. 6. 1, 3; ὁ ποιεῖ τοὺς λόγους ἐπ. makes the reasons ambiguous, Ib. 1. 6, 3, cf. 1. 9, 15.

ἐπαλληλία, *ἡ, immediate sequence, unbroken series*, Eust. 11. 32; ἐπ. τῶν φαρμάκων Galen. 19. 679.

ἐπαλληλος, *ον, also ἡ, ὄν, Dio C. 74. 10: (ἀλλήλων)—one close after another, in close order, φάλαγξ, τάξεις* Polyb. 2. 69, 9, 11. 11, 7: continuous, βοή Hdn. 2. 7, 6; δαπάναι C. I. 1625. 35; ἐπ. πληγαὶ given in quick succession, Alciphro 3. 6. II. ἐπαλληλῶν χερσὶν by one another's hands (as Herm. for ἐπ' ἀλλ-), Soph. Ant. 57; cf. ἐπαλληλῶ φθοραὶ Philo 2. 175, and v. ἀλληλοφθοῖαι. III. Adv. -*ως, argo in and again*, Diosc. 1. 166; ἐπ. ἔχων to be placed obversely, Ath. 456 E.

ἐπαλληλότῃς, *ῆτος, ἡ, = ἐπαλληλία*, Apoll. in A. B. 525.

ἐπαλλό-καυλος, *ον, clinging to another plant*, like a creeper, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 9 and 11; where it has been proposed to read ἐπαλλό-καρπος, *ον, bearing fruit on another plant*.

ἐπαλλῶδης, Adv. = *ἀλλῶδης*, Or. Sib. 10. 97.

ἐπαλμενος, v. sub ἐπαλάομαι.

ἐπαλξίς, *εὐς, ἡ, (ἐπαλέξω) a means of defence*: mostly in pl. battlements, Il. 2. 1623, Hdt. 9. 7, Aesch. Theb. 30, 158, Eur. Phoen. 1158, etc.; παθεῖν τὰς ἐπ. Thuc. 3. 23; αἱ οἰκίαι . . ἐπαλξίς λαμβάνουσιν Id. 4. 69, cf. 115, and v. κρόσσαι. b. in sing., mostly, the line of battlements, παραεῖ, Il. 2. 381, etc. (never in Od.); ὅτι παρ' ἐπαλξιν the defenders of the wall, Thuc. 2. 13, cf. 7. 28, Ar. Ach. 72. 2. generally, a defence, protection, Aesch. Ag. 381, Eur. Or. 1203, etc.

ἐπαλξίτης [ἱ] λίθος, a coping-stone, Suid., E. M.
 ἐπαλπνος, ον, (v. sub ἀλπιςτος) cheerful, happy, Pind. P. 8. 120.
 ἐπάλτο (Bekk. ἐπαλτο), v. sub ἐπάλλωμαι, and cf. ἀναπάλλωμαι.
 ἐπάλωσσης, ον, or (as Lob. Phryn. 254) —ωσσης, οὐ, ὅ: (ἀλώω) :
 —one who threshes with oxen, Xen. Oec. 18, 5.
 ἐπαμάξω, Ion. for ἐφαμ—, to traverse with cars, γῆ .. ἐπημαξενμένη
 τροχοῖσι marked with the tracks of wheels, Soph. Ant. 251.
 ἐπαμάομαι, fut. ἡσσομαι : Med. —to scrape together for oneself, εὐνὴν
 ἐπαμῆστο χερσὶν heaped him up a bed (of leaves), Od. 5. 482, cf.
 ἀφύσσω 11; γῆν ἐπαμῆστομεν Theogn. 428, cf. Anth. P. 7. 446; γῆν
 ἐπαμῆσμενος having heaped up a grave or barrow, Hdt. 8. 24; so, ἐπ.
 κύνιν Polyae. 2. 1, 13; ἐπ. τινὶ τι Plut. 2. 982 B.—Later the Act.
 occurs; κύνιν ἐπαμῆσαι Diog. L. 6. 79, cf. Iambl. V. Pyth. 192; the
 form ἐφαμῆν in Heliod. 2. 20 cannot be correct.
 ἐπαμβάτηρ, ποῖτ. for ἐπαναβαίνω, Orp. H. 3. 638.
 ἐπαμβάτης, ἦρος, ὁ, ποῖτ. for ἐπαναβάτης, one who mounts upon, an
 assailant, νόστοι σαρκῶν ἐπαμβάτης of leprous eruptions, Aesch. Cho.
 280; Auratus ἐπαμβάτης.
 ἐπαμβληδὴν, ἐπαμβληδὸν, Adv., ποῖτ. for ἐπαναβ—.
 ἐπαμβλύνω, f. 1. for ἀπαμβλύνω in Artem. 3. 38.
 ἐπαμείβω, fut. ψω, to exchange, interchange, barter, τεύχεα δ' ἀλλήλοις
 ἐπαμείβοντο Il. 6. 230; φύσεις ἐπ. Orph. Arg. 420—Med. to come one
 after another, come in turn to, νίκη δ' ἐπαμείβεται ἄνδρας Il. 6. 339;
 ἐξ αὐτῆς δ' ἑτέρους ἐπαμείβεται (sc. κῆδεα) Archil. 8. 9.
 ἐπαμερμένω, to acquiesce in, τινὶ Basil. 2. p. 124.
 ἐπάμερος [α], ον, Aeol. for ἐφήμερος, Pind.
 ἐπαμμένος, Ion. for ἐφήμενος, part. pf. pass. of ἐφάπτω.
 ἐπαμνέω, ποῖτ. for ἐπαμνέω, Aesch. Pr. 605.
 ἐπαμοιβῶν, Adv. (ἐπαμείβω) like ἐναλλάξ, interchangeably, ὡς ἄρα
 πυκνοὶ ἀλλήλοισιν ἔφιν ἐπ. so thick they grew with interwoven boughs,
 Od. 5. 481, cf. Ar. Rh. 4. 1030—in Hesych. also —ἀδδόν.
 ἐπαμοίβιος, ον, =sq.; ἐπαμοίβια ἔργα barter, h. Hom. Merc. 516 (the
 Moscow Ms. ἐπ' ἀμοίβημα, whence Wolf ἐπαμοίβημα).
 ἐπαμοιβός, ὄν, (ἀμοίβη) in turn, one upon another, Ap. Rh. 2. 1076;
 in Hom. ἐπαμοιβός, q. v.
 ἐπαμπέχω : fut. —αμφέξω : aor. 2 ἐπημπισχον, inf. ἐπαμπισχεῖν :—to
 put on over, over-wrap, ἐπ. γῆν τινι Eur. Tro. 1148; ὕβρει καὶ κύμῳ
 ἐπαμπέχειν τι Plut. Otho 5, cf. Sertor. 10—Med. to cloke or veil oneself,
 Plut. 2. 1102 C.
 ἐπαμπήγνυμι, ποῖτ. for ἐπαναπ—, Orph.
 ἐπαμπόσχομαι, Med. = ἐπαμπέχομαι, Philo 1. 562.
 ἐπαμπωτορ, ορος, ὁ, a helper, defender, Od. 16. 263; as fem., Orph.
 Lith. 581.
 ἐπαμύνω, to come to aid, defend, assist, τινὶ Il. 6. 361., 18. 99, al.,
 Thuc. 3. 14, al., Lys. 139. 30, etc. 2. absol., Il. 16. 540, al. (but
 never in Od.), so, in Hdt. 9. 61, Thuc. 1. 25, 101, Lys. 97. 42, etc.; τῶν
 ἐπαμυνόντων λόγων, ὡς εἰσι θεοὶ apologetic arguments to prove that...
 Plat. Legg. 891 B.
 ἐπαμφέρω, for ἐπαναφέρω.
 ἐπαμφένυνμι, to cloke or veil, ἐπαμφέσαι [τὴν ἀνυχίαν] χρημασιν
 Menand. Plo. 4. Dind.; Meineke ἐπαμφάσαι, as if from ἐπαμφάζω,
 cf. Aristid. 1. 72—Pass., ἐπημφισμένους πτόλον Soph. Fr. 708.
 ἐπαμφοτερίζωντας, Adv. ambiguously, Schol. Ar. Pax 854.
 ἐπαμφοτερίζω : fut. Att. ἰώ —to be double : 1. of words or
 phrases, to admit a double sense, be ambiguous, Plat. Rep. 479 B,
 C. 2. of persons, to play a double game, or stand neutral, Pherecr.
 Aut. 3, Thuc. 8. 85 : to halt between two opinions, Plat. Phaedr. 257 B,
 cf. Isocr. 283 A; ἐπ. τὴν γνώμην Philo 2. 170; τοῖς λογισμοῖς Plut.
 Mar. 40; λοξὰ καὶ ἐπαμφοτερίζοντα .. ἀποκρινόμενος Luc. D. Deor.
 16. 1. 3. of vowels, to be doubtful in quantity, Arist. Quint.
 44.
 II. to be inclined to both sides, to be between both, of a
 species which lies between two others and partakes of the properties of
 both (cf. ἐπαλλάσσω II. 2), of seals and bats, Arist. P. A. 4. 13, 28, cf.
 H. A. 8. 2, 2; of apes, ἐπ. ἀνθρώπων καὶ τετράποσιν Ib. 2. 8, 1, cf. P. A. 4. 10,
 58; δ' ἀνθρώπος ἐπαμφ. πᾶσι τοῖς γένεσι Id. G. A. 4. 4, 36, al. III.
 absol. to suffice for both, Ib. 4. 8, 10.
 ἐπαμφοτερισμός, ὁ, inclination both ways, wavering, Arr. Epict. 4. 2,
 5 : uncertainty, Philo 2. 202.
 ἐπαμφοτεριστής, ὁ, a double-dealer, Philo 1. 176.
 ἐπαμφοτέρος, ον, = ἀμφοτέρος, Joseph. A. J. 12. 2, 9. II. am-
 biguous, Philostr. 543 —Adv., —πως εἰπεῖν, Philostr. 519.
 ἐπάμων, ονος, ὅ, (ἐπομαι) = ὁπάμων, an attendant, restored (from Hesych.)
 in Clitarch. ap. Ath. 267 C.
 ἐπάν, Conjunction, later form of ἐπὴν; v. ἐπέει A. II.
 ἐπαναβαθμός or —βασμός, ὁ, a step of a stair, Plat. Symp. 211 C.
 ἐπαναβαίνω, fut. —ἡσσομαι, to get up on, mount, ἐπὶ τι Ar. Nub. 1487,
 cf. Eq. 169; ἐπαναβεηκότες mounted (on horseback), Hdt. 3. 85; of a
 star, to rise above the horizon, Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 2. 2. of animals,
 to cover, Id. H. A. 5. 2, 9, al. 3. to come upon, τὸ γῆρας
 ἐπαναβάν Com. Anon. 58. II. to go up inland, Thuc. 7. 29. III.
 to go up, ascend, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 23; of causes, to mount up, ἐπὶ τὰ
 ἀνωτέρω Arist. Metaph. 1. 8, 19, cf. Phys. 8. 5, 14; τὸ ἐπαναβεηκός a
 generality, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 174.
 ἐπαναβάλλω, fut. —βάλλω, to throw on or over : Med. ἐπαναβάλλεσθαι
 θαλάττια (cf. ἐπαναβληδὸν), Ar. Eccl. 276. II. to lift up, τὰ
 λευκὰ τῶν ὄφθαλμῶν Clem. Al. 294, cf. Ath. 529 A. III. in Med.
 to put off, defer, τρία ἔτη ἐπ. τὴν Σαρδόν ἄλωσιν Hdt. 1. 91.
 ἐπανάβασσις, εως, ἡ, = ἀνάβασσις, Xen. 236 A.
 ἐπαναβιβάζω, Causal of ἐπαναβαίνω, to make to mount upon, ἄνδρας
 (sc. τοὺς πύργους) Thuc. 3. 23, cf. Dio C. 50. 23.

ἐπαναβίω, fut. —βίωσομαι, to come to life again, Eumath. 10. 15.
 ἐπαναβληδόν, Adv. throw on over, ἐπὶ [τοῖς κῆθεσι] εἰρίνα εἶματα ..
 ἐπ. φορέουσι Hdt. 2. 81; cf. ἐπαναβάλλω I. II. ποῖτ. ἐπαμβληδόν
 and —βληδὴν, with delay, Hesych.
 ἐπαναβοάω, to cry out, Ar. Pl. 292.
 ἐπαναγινώσκω, to read over, read out, Lys. 117. 40, Polyb. 31. 21, 10;
 ἐπ. τινί, of a teacher, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 19.
 ἐπανάγκάζω, fut. δάω, to compel by force, constrain, c. acc. et inf.,
 Aesch. Pr. 671, Ar. Av. 1083, Pl. 799; so in Pass., ἀρῶν ἐπαναγκασθεῖς
 Ib. 525—the inf. is often omitted, οὐδ' ἐπινάγκαζε οὐδεῖς (sc. αὐτοὺς
 προΐεναι) Hdt. 8. 130, cf. Ar. Pl. 533, Thuc. 5. 31.
 ἐπανάγκασμαι, τό, compulsion, necessity, Nemes. de N. H. p. 53.
 ἐπαναγκαστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who compels, Symm. V. T.
 ἐπανάγκης, (ἀνάγκη) only used in neut. : 1. ἐπάναγκες [ἐστὶ]
 it is compulsory, necessary, c. inf., Andoc. 25. 7, Plat., etc.; ἐπ. μηδὲν
 ἐστω let there be no compulsion, Legg. 765 B, cf. Symp. 176 E. 2.
 as Adv. ou compulsion, ἐπάναγκες κομώντες wearing long hair by fixed
 custom, Hdt. 1. 82; ἐπ. λέγειν Aeschin. 4. 18, cf. Dem. 909. 8; ἐπ.
 λαβεῖν Menand. Incert. 50; ἐπ. βουλήν ἀδριόετω C. I. 355. 51 : a form
 ἐπάναγκον occurs Ib. 3562. 19.
 ἐπαναγόρεω, to proclaim publicly :—impers. in Pass., ἐπαναγορεύεται
 proclamation is made, Ar. Av. 1072.
 ἐπανάγω, fut. —άζω, to bring up; and so, 1. to stir up, excite (cf.
 Germ. aufbringen), τὸν θυμὸν Hdt. 7. 160. 2. to exalt, elevate, εἰς
 ἡρώειαν τάξιν Dem. 1391. 22. II. to bring up or back, εἰς τὸ
 φῶς Plat. Legg. 724 A. 2. to lead or draw back, τὸ στρατόπεδον
 εἰς εὐρυχωρίαν Thuc. 7. 3; ἐπ. τὰ δεξιὰ Xen. Eq. 12, 13; ἐπανήγαγεν ὡς
 ὕμια Dem. 271. 17; συγγορὴν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν Antiph. 'Apt. 1. 3.
 to bring back, τινὰ εἰς τὸν λόγον Plat. Legg. 949 B; τὸν λόγον ἐπὶ
 τὴν ὑπόθεσιν Xen. Mem. 4. 6, 13; ἐπ. ἐμαυτὸν ἀπὸ κακῶν Ep. Plat.
 325 A; εἰς ἐλευθερίαν τὰ πρᾶγματα Dem. 196. 7; τὰ ἀδικήματα
 εἰς τὰ κοινὰ δικαστήρια ἐπ. to refer them to... Plat. Legg. 846 B, cf.
 Diog. L. 10. 128—Pass., ἐπαναγίσσω πάλιν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀρχοντας Arist.
 Pol. 4. 14, 16. III. intr. to withdraw, retreat, Xen. Cyr. 4.
 1, 3; to return, recur, ἐπὶ τι Polyb. 3. 5, 9, etc. IV. to put out
 to sea, ναὺς Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 28; and, ναὺς omitted, Ev. Luc. 5. 3 —Pass.
 to put to sea against, τινὰ Hdt. 9. 98; ἐπαναγεσθαὶ ταῖς ναυσὶ with one's
 ships, Thuc. 8. 42; and absol., Hdt. 7. 194, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 24; ἐπὶ τὴν
 Χίον Ib. 1. 6, 38. V. in Pass., also, to be carried to a place, Hdt.
 4. 103, where however Schweigh. suggests that δπνευχθέντας (for ἐπ-
 αναχθέντας) would be more usual.
 ἐπαναγῆγῃ, ἡ, a sailing against, a naval attack, Thuc. 7. 34. II.
 a recall or return to a point, Plat. Rep. 532 C : restoration (of man),
 Justin. M.
 ἐπαναγῶγός, ὄν, recalling, epith. of Τύχη, Dio C. 54. 10.
 ἐπαναδέρω, = ἀναδέρω, Hipp. 689. 23.
 ἐπαναδιδῶμι, intr. to increase more and more, Hipp. Epid. 1. 963.
 ἐπαναδιπλάζω, ποῖτ. ἐπανδ—, to reiterate questions, Aesch. Pr. 817.
 ἐπαναδιπλῶω, to repeat yet again, Arist. Probl. 15. 3 —Pass. to be
 reiterated, Id. An. Pr. 1. 38, 1, Metaph. 3. 2, 7.
 ἐπαναδιπλώω, τό, a fold or double, Arist. H. A. 2. 15, 14.
 ἐπαναδιπλώσις, εως, ἡ, a doubling, folding, τῶν ἐντέρων Arist. H. A.
 2. 17, 14, cf. G. A. 1. 4, 5, 1. 6, 8. II. reiteration, Id. An. Pr. 1.
 38, 2 : recurrence of a fever, Galen.
 ἐπαναζεύγνυμι and —ύω, to pick up for return, Byz.
 ἐπαναζώννυμαι, Med. to gird on one's clothes, Philo 2. 479.
 ἐπαναθάρρῶ, = ἀναθάρρῶ, ἐπὶ τινὶ Quesad. 18.
 ἐπαναθεόμαι, Dep. to contemplate again, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 11.
 ἐπαναθερμαίνωμαι, Pass. to receive warmth again, Hipp. Epid. 1. 966.
 ἐπαναθεῖω, to run up against, τινὶ Onesand. 18.
 ἐπανάθημα, τό, that which is put on a foundation, building material,
 Clem. Al. 660, cf. I Ep. Cor. 3. 12.
 ἐπαυαίρεσις, εως, ἡ, slaughter, destruction, Polyb. 2. 37, 8, etc.
 ἐπαυαίρετον, verb. Adj. one must make away with, Clem. Al. 288.
 ἐπαυαίρω, to make away with, destroy, Diod. 19. 51, often in App.:—
 so in Med., Polyb. 2. 19, 9, etc.; ἐπαυαίρεσθαι τινα φαρμάκῳ S. 14,
 2; ἐπ. τὰς Συρακούσας 1. 10, 8. II. in Med. also (c. pf. pass., Plut.
 Comp. Alcib. c. Cor. 2) to take upon one, enter into, Lat. suscipere, φιλεῖν
 Plat. Lys. 219 A : esp. into a profession, τέχνην, λατρεῖαν Luc. Bis Acc.
 1; ἐπ. πόλεμον to enter upon a war, Polyb. 9. 29, 8; cf. ἐπαυαίρω. 2.
 to withdraw, τὸν νόμον Plut. T. Gracch. 10.
 ἐπαυαίρω, to lift up, raise high, τὰς κεφαλὰς Xen. Cyn. 6, 23 —Med.,
 κἀπαυαίρονται ὀδρῷ (so Herm. for κἀπαυαίρουνται) raise the spear one
 against the other, (Soph. O. C. 424; but, ἐπαυήραστο τὴν βακτηρίαν
 raised his staff against him, Thuc. 8. 84 —Pass. to rise up, ἀλλ' ἐπ-
 αναίρου Ar. Eq. 784.
 ἐπανακαινίζω, to renew, LXX (Job 10. 17).
 ἐπανακαλῶ, to invoke besides, Aesch. Ag. 145 Dind. II. to
 recall, Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 13, fin., in Pass. —Med., Arr. An. 4. 27, 1.
 ἐπανακαμπτῶ, intr. to come back again, ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν Arist. Probl.
 17. 3; absol., Id. H. A. 3. 1, 15, 3. 3, 21.
 ἐπανακαίωμαι, Pass. to be imposed upon as punishment, τινὶ Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 5, 2.
 ἐπανακαθαίρωμαι, Dep. = ἀνακαθαίρωμαι, cited from Hermog.
 ἐπανακίρναμαι, Pass. to be mixed up again with, τινὶ Greg. Naz.
 ἐπανακλαγγάνω, to give tongue again and again, Xen. Cyn. 4, 5.
 ἐπανάκλησις, εως, ἡ, a recall, reaction, θέρησι Hipp. Aph. 1253.
 ἐπανακλίνω, to make to lie down, τινὰ Hipp. 403. 13.
 ἐπανακονῶ, to communicate, τινὶ τι Plat. Legg. 918 A.
 ἐπανακομίζω, to bring back :—Pass. to return, Dio C. 40. 44.
 ἐπανακράζω, to call out to, in aor. ἐπανακραγέτω, Poll. 5. 85.

ἐπανακρεμάννυμαι, Pass. to be dependent, Arist. Pol. 6. 4. 7.
 ἐπανακρίνω, = ἀνακρίνω, Dionys. ad Demoph.
 ἐπανάκρους, εὖς, ἡ, a putting back, Schol. Ar. Av. 648.
 ἐπανακρούω, to put a ship back (v. ἀνακρούω), Hesych. :—Med. to put back, Ar. Av. 648.
 ἐπανακτάομαι, Dep. to regain, recover, Vit. Io. Chrys.
 ἐπανακτέον, verb. Adj. of ἐπ' ἀνάγω, one must recall, Synes. 193 C.
 ἐπανακυκλῶ or -όω, to bring round and about, reiterate, Dionys. Ar., etc.
 II. Pass. to move in reversed orbit (cf. ἐπανακάμπω), Plat. Rep. 617 B.
 ἐπανακύκλησις or -ωσις, εὖς, ἡ, a revolution, Plat. Tim. 40 C.
 ἐπανακύπτω, fut. ψῶ, to have an upward tendency, Xen. Eq. 12, 13.
 II. to rise up against, τινί Joseph. B. J. 1. 31, 1.
 ἐπ' ἀνέκυψε λόγος a new argument rose up, Plut. 2. 725 B.
 ἐπαναλαμβάνω, fut. -λήψομαι—to take up again, resume, repeat, Plat. Gorg. 488 B, Theaet. 169 E, Xen. Lac. 13, 2; εἰπωμεν ἐπαναλαβόντες Arist. Pol. 6. 10, 11 :—the part. may be best rendered by an Adv., πολλὰκις ἐπαναλαμβάνων ἐκέλευεν ὁ λέγειν he ordered him repeatedly, Plat. Phaedr. 228 A.
 II. to revise, correct, Id. Legg. 781 B; τῇ τροπῇ τὴν κακοπᾶθειαν Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 8.
 III. to take or assume again, Olympiod. ap. Phot.
 ἐπαναλέγομαι, Med. to repeat, Alex. in Walz Rhett. 8. p. 445.
 ἐπαναλεῖψω, to plaster on, Galen. 6. p. 342, f. 1. pro ἐπαλ-.
 ἐπανάληψις, εὖς, ἡ, a regaining, Eccl. II. repetition, Dem. Phal.
 ἐπαναλίσσω, to consume still more, χρόνον Dem. 1219. 25., 1223. 13.
 ἐπαναλῶ, to return to a point, Greg. Nyss., etc.
 ἐπαναμένω, poet. ἐπαμένω, to wait longer, Hdt. 8. 141, Ar. Eccl. 790.
 II. to wait for one, τινά Id. Nub. 804; ἐπ' ἀν. τινά ἐλθεῖν Id. Lys. 74 :—impers., τί μ' ἐπαμένει παθεῖν what is there in store for me to suffer, Aesch. Fr. 605; οὐ σφιν κακὸν ἦνιστ' ἐπαμένει παθεῖν Id. Pers. 807; τίς ἀρα με πότμος .. ἐπαμένει; (so Herm. for ἐπιμένει), Soph. O. C. 1715.
 ἐπαναμνήσκω, fut. μνήσω, to remind one of, mention again to one, τινά τι Plat. Legg. 688 A, Dem. 74. 9 : absol., Arist. de Mem. 1, 19.
 ἐπαναμνήσις, ἡ, a mentioning again, Dion. H. de Rhet. 10. 18.
 ἐπανανέομαι, Med. to renew, revive, τὸν λόγον Plat. Rep. 358 B.
 ἐπανανέωσις, εὖς, ἡ, a renewing, restoration, Eccl.
 ἐπαναπαύω, to refresh, revive, rest, ἐαυτὸν τινι Ael. N. A. 5. 56 :—Med. to rest upon, ταῖς χερσὶ Hdn. 2. 1 : to depend upon, τινί Ep. Rom. 2. 17, Artemid. 4. 65; ἐπὶ τινα Ev. Luc. 10. 16.
 ἐπαναπέμπω, to send back to a point, Hipp. 648. 7.
 ἐπαναπήγνυμι, fut. -πήξω, to fix in or on : Med., δούρατ' ἐπαμήψασθαι to fix their spears in the ground, Orph. Arg. 317.
 ἐπαναπηδάω, fut. ἥσομαι, to leap upon, Ar. Nub. 1375.
 ἐπαναπίπτω, to lie down on, φύλλοις ῥύδιαν Ael. V. H. 9. 24.
 ἐπαναπλάσσω, Att. -ττω, = ἀναπλάσσω, Axionic. Χαλκ. 2.
 ἐπαναπλέω, Ion. -πλώω, to put, πλέουσιν :—to put to sea against, ἐπὶ τινα Hdt. 8. 9, cf. 16; ἐπὶ τι for a purpose, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 35.
 II. to sail back again, Ib. 4. 8, 24, Dem. 1292. 2.
 II. to rise to the surface; metaph., ἐπαναπλέει ὑμῖν ἔσχα κακά ill language rises to your tongue, Hdt. 1. 212; cf. δακρυπλέω.
 ἐπαναπληρῶ, to fill up, supply, Theophr. Sens. 8, in Pass.
 ἐπαναπνέω, fut. -πνεύσομαι, to recover breath, Hipp. 1234 D.
 ἐπαναποδίσσω, to re-examine : hence ἐπαναποδιστέον, verb. Adj., Arist. Gen. et Corr. I. 3, 5.
 ἐπαναπολέω, to repeat yet again, Plat. Phileb. 60 A, Legg. 723 E.
 ἐπαναπόλησις, εὖς, ἡ, repetition, Philo 1. 254.
 ἐπαναρηγγύμι, fut. -ρήξω, to tear open again, Lat. refricare, τὸ τραύμα Plut. Cato Mi. 70 :—Pass. to burst open afresh, Hipp. 415. 5.
 ἐπαναρρίπτω, = ἀναρρίπτω, Joseph. A. J. 19. 2, 2.
 ἐπαναρρίπτω or -έω, to throw up in the air : seemingly intr. (sub. ἐαυτὸν) to spring high in the air, Xen. Cyn. 5. 4.
 ἐπανασείεις, εὖς, ἡ, a brandishing against, τῶν ὅπλων Thuc. 4. 126.
 ἐπανασείω, to lift up and shake, Hipp. 915 B : metaph., ἐπ. δύναμιν to threaten one with it, Dion. H. 11. 6 :—Med. to threaten, τινί Joseph. A. J. 19. 1, 16.
 ἐπανασκοπέω, fut. -σκέψομαι, to consider yet again, Plat. Crat. 428 D, Hipp. Mi. 369 D; πάλιν ἀνασκεψόμεθα Id. Theaet. 154 E.
 ἐπανασπείρω, to sow again : and -σπορά, ἡ, a second sowing, Tzetz.
 ἐπαναστάσις, εὖς, ἡ, a rising up for any purpose, Hipp. Frorh. 80 : a rising up again, Diod. 18. 31.
 2. a rising up against, an insurrection, Hdt. 3. 44, 118, Thuc. 2. 27, etc.; ἐγένετο ἐπ. ὑπὸ τοῦ δυνάστη τοῖς δυνατοῖς Id. 8. 21; ἐπ. μέρους τινὸς τῷ ὅλῳ τῆς ψυχῆς Plat. Rep. 444 B :—in Soph. Ant. 533, persons are called ἐπαναστάσεις θρόνων rebellions (i. e. rebels) against the throne.
 II. a rising up, a swelling, Hipp. 154 D : a prominence on the head, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 36.
 III. metaph., ἐπ. λόγον elevation of language, Lat. oratio assurgens, Dem. Phal. 278.
 ἐπαναστέλλω, to draw back, ὀλίγον τοῦ παραπετάσματος Clem. Al. 253.
 II. to compensate, τὰς φθοράς Arist. Mund. 5, 13.
 ἐπανόσθημα, τό, a rising, swelling, Schol. Ar. Ran. 233.
 II. sublimity, Schol. Il. 13. 132, Hesych.
 ἐπαναστρέφω, intr. to turn back upon one, wheel round and return to the charge, Ar. Rau. 1102, Thuc. 4. 130., 8. 105, Xen. :—so in Pass., Ar. Eq. 244, Xen. Eq. Mag. 8, 25.
 II. Pass. also, to return to the surface, Arist. Fr. 316.
 ἐπαναστροφή, ἡ, = ἀναστροφή, a return, Eust. Opusc. 253. 78 :—in Rhetoric, repetition of a word at the opening of a sentence, Hermog.
 ἐπανασώζω, = ἀνασώζω, Byz., Eccl.
 ἐπανασωτικός, ἡ, ἴν, saving, preserving, Τύχη Inscr. in Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 3. 47.

ἐπ' ἀνάτ' αὖς, εὖς, ἡ, a stretching upwards, holding up, τοῦ σκήπτρου Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 12; v. sub σκήπτρον.
 II. metaph. a threatening, Philo 1. 282.
 ἐπ' ἀνατέλλω, to stretch out and hold up, τὸν τράχηλον Xen. An. 7. 4, 9; ἐπ. τὰς χεῖρας as in prayer, Diod. Excerpt. 62S. 70; ἐπ. ἐλπίδας τινί to hold out hopes, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 23.
 II. Med., ἐπανατείνεσθαι βάκτρον τινί to hold over as a threat, Luc. Catapl. 13; so, ἐπ. φόβους τινί Polyb. 2. 44, 3; ἀπειλὸς cf. Dion. H. 7. 53 : c. inf., ἐπ. πράξειν to threaten to do, Polyb. 15. 29, 14.
 III. metaph. in Med. to speak with prolixity, Dion. H. de Rhet. 8. 14.
 ἐπ' ἀνατέλλω, poet. ἐπαντέλλω :—like ἀνατέλλω, to raise, ποδὶς ἔχρους Eur. Phoen. 104 : ἐπ. κέρας ἐκ μετώπου to send forth, Opp. Cyn. 2. 97.
 II. intr. to rise, τὸν ἥλιον ἀνατεῖλαι Hdt. 2. 142; ἥλιου ἀνατέλλοντος Id. 3. 84; ὡς ἐπ' ἀνατέλλει ὁ ἥλιος Id. 7. 54; ἐπ' ἀνατέλλαν ἀστράσις ἥλιος Anth. P. 12. 178; εὐνῆς ἐπ' ἀνατέλλασαν having risen from bed, Aesch. Ag. 27; ἐκ τοῦ χάρακος Plut. Aemil. 18 :—to shew oneself, appear, Aesch. Cho. 282, Eur. H. F. 1053 :—ἐπ' ἀνατέλλαν χρόνος the time coming to light, the future, Pind. O. 8. 37.
 ἐπ' ἀνατέμνω, to cut open, Hipp. V. C. 905, Aretae. Cur. M. Ae. 1. 4.
 ἐπ' ἀνατίθωμι, fut. -θήσω, to lay upon, ἐπ' ἀναθ' σοι καὶ ζύζον Ar. Vesp. 148 :—Pass., μέζον δύναμιν ἀν. τινι entrusted to him, Plat. Legg. 926 D.
 ἐπ' ἀνατρέτω, to overturn, upse, Hdn. 3. 8.
 II. intr. to return, πρὸς τὸν λόγον Cratin. Πντίν. 1.
 ἐπ' ἀνατρέφω, fut. -θρέψω, to feed up, recruit, nourish, Hipp. Aph. 1244.
 ἐπ' ἀνατρέχω, = ἀνατρέχω, to recur, πρὸς τι Luc. Merc. Cond. 36.
 ἐπ' ἀνατρέγω, to glean after the vintage, LXX (Deut. 24. 21).
 ἐπ' ἀνατρέφω, poet. ἐπαμφίρω, = ἀναφίρω, to throw back upon, ascribe, refer, μή τι θεοῖς τοῦτον μοῖραν ἐπαμφίρετε Solon 10. 2; τί εἰς τινα or εἰς τι Ar. Nub. 1080, Plat. Rep. 434 E, Dem. 59. 25; ἐπὶ τι Plat. Legg. 680 D, Arist. Phys. 2. 4. 3, al.; πρὸς τι Hipp. Vet. Med. 8; ἐπὶ τινα, of an analogous case, Ib. 11; absol., Andoc. 27. 37; ἐπ. τινί ὑπὲρ τινος, Lat. referre alicui de re, Plaut. 21. 2, 14.
 2. to put into the account, Lat. referre in . . , Dem. 829. 5., 1034. 8.
 3. to bring back a message, in Med., Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 21; ὡς τινα Plut. Artox. 29.
 II. intr. to return to oneself, revive, Hipp. 118 B : generally, to come back, return, ἐπὶ τι Plat. Lys. 219 C; so in Pass., Tim. Locr. 96 D.
 III. in Pass. also to rise, as an exhalation, Xen. Cyn. 5, 2; as the sun, Plut. 2. 19 E.
 ἐπ' ἀναφορά, ἡ, a referring, reference, ἐπὶ τι Arist. Eth. N. 5. 2, 5; πρὸς τι Theophr. H. P. 1. 2, 4.
 2. reference of a question to a superior court, Andoc. 27. 37.
 II. in Rhet. repetition of a word at the beginning of several clauses, Longin. 20. 2, Vit. Hom.
 ἐπ' ἀναφορικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, of or for ἐπ' ἀναφορά, Schol. Ar., Eust. 67. 25.
 ἐπ' ἀναφύσσω, to play on the flute in accompaniment, Ar. Thesm. 1175.
 ἐπ' ἀναφύω, to put forth again, Ael. N. A. 10. 13.
 ἐπ' ἀναφώνεω, to pronounce in addition or after, opp. to προαναφώνεω, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 130.
 ἐπ' ἀναχρεμπτήριος, on, promoting expectoration, cited from Hipp.
 ἐπ' ἀναχρέμπτωμαι, Dep. to expectorate, Hipp. 415. 3.
 ἐπ' ἀναχρέμψις, εὖς, ἡ, expectoration, Hipp. 415. 50., 416. 5.
 ἐπ' ἀναχωρέω, = ἀναχωρέω, to retreat, return, Charon Fr. 2, Hdt. 9. 13, Ar. Lys. 461, Thuc. 1. 131 (v. sub ἐφορμάω II); ἐς τὸ τεῖχος Thuc. 1. 63, cf. 3. 96; πρὸς τὰ μέγαρα 4. 44; ἐπὶ τι Plat. Legg. 781 E; ἐπ. ἀρχῆς to return from . . , Plut. 2. 580 A.
 ἐπ' ἀναχώρησις, εὖς, ἡ, a return, κύματος Thuc. 3. 89; retreat, Diod. Excerpt. 510. 31.
 ἐπ' ἀνδιπλάζω, poet. for ἐπαναδιπλάζω.
 ἐπ' ἀνδιπλόω, v. sub ἐπανδιπλόω.
 ἐπ' ἀνδρος, on, (ἀνὴρ) masculine, manly, Diod. 4. 50, C. I. 5879. 7; τὸ ἐπ' ἀνδρὸν masculine spirit, Cornut. N. D. 20. Adv. -δρας, Scxt. Emp. M. 1. 107, C. I. 4239.
 ἐπ' ἀνεγείρω, = ἀνεγείρω, Hipp. 85 E, Plut. 2. 101 A.
 ἐπ' ἀνέμι, (εἰμι, ἰδο) used as fut. of ἐπ' ἀνέρχομαι, to go back, return, Thuc. 6. 102, etc.; αὐλὸς .. ἐπ' ἀνέμιον will recur, of the music at the annual meeting of the Amphictyons, Soph. Tr. 642 :—in writing or speaking, to go back or return to a point, ἐπὶ τὸν πρότερον λόγον Hdt. 7. 138; ἐγὼ δ' ἔνθεν ἐξέβην ἐπ' ἀνέμι Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 1; μικρὸν ἐπ' ἀνέμι Id. Cyr. 1. 2, 15; ἐπ' ἀνέμι δὴ πάλιν εἰς τὰς ἀποδείξεις Dem. 240. 3, cf. 578. 1, Plat. Symp. 211 B; ἐπ. περί τινος Id. Legg. 857 D.
 2. c. acc. rei, to return to, recapitulate, τοὺς λόγους Ib. 693 C; τὰ ὑστερα ὑποθεθέντα Id. Tim. 61 D.
 II. to go up, κάταθεν ἐπὶ τὰς ἀρούρας Ib. 22 E; Ὀλυμπίαζε Id. Hipp. Mi. 363 C : to rise, grow up, Hipp. V. C. 910.
 ἐπ' ἀνεπιένει, to offer publicly besides, ἀργίριον τῷ ἀποκτείναντι Thuc. 6. 60.
 ἐπ' ἀνέρομαι or -τρομαι (Hipp. Progn. 37) : Med. :—to question again and again, Hdt. 1. 91., 3. 32 :—in Att. we have only the aor. ἐπ' ἀνηρόμεν, τάδε σ' ἐπ' ἀνηρόμαι Aesch. Pers. 973; μηδ' αὐτὸς ἐπ' ἀνέρω με Ar. Ran. 435; τὸν θεὸν ἐπ' ἀνηρόντο εἰ . . Thuc. 1. 25.
 2. to ask again, εἰ ἐπ' ἀνέροισι τινά τι Plat. Prot. 329 A, cf. Gorg. 451 B, 454 A, V. sub ἐρομαι.
 ἐπ' ἀνέλευσις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐπ' ἀνέρχομαι) a return, Eust. 1393. 8.
 ἐπ' ἀνέλω, to draw up on shore, τὴν ναῦν Arr. An. 2. 19, 3.
 ἐπ' ἀνέμεω, to vomit repeatedly or thereafter, Hipp. Epid. 1. 948.
 ἐπ' ἀνέμεω, on, windy, Hipp. 1200 D.
 ἐπ' ἀνερεύομαι, = ἀνερεύομαι, Hipp. Acut. 395.
 ἐπ' ἀνερέσθαι, v. sub ἀνείρομαι.
 ἐπ' ἀνέρχομαι, fut. -ελευσάμαι (but v. ἐπ' ἀνέμι) : Dep. with aor. and pf. act. To go back, return, ἐκ ποταμοῦ Ἀναρ. 20; ἐκ Πειραιέως Andoc. 11. 14, cf. Thuc. 4. 16, 74, etc. :—in writing or speaking, to go back or return to a point, ἐκείσε δὴ π' ἀνέλθε Eur. I. T. 256; ἐπὶ τι Xen.

Hell. 1. 7, 31; ἐπανελευθέρωσεν ὁδόν .. ἐξέβην βούλομαι Dem. 298. 12; ἀλλ' ἐκείσε ἐπανερχόμενος Id. 246. 27; εἰς τὰ γράμματα ταῦτα ἐπανελεύσθαι to refer to .., Id. 837. 14. 2. c. acc. rei, to return to, recapitulate, Plat. Tim. 17 B, Xen. Oec. 6, 2, Ages. 11, 1. II. to go up, ascend, εἰς ὄρη Id. Hell. 4. 8, 35; δοκεῖ .. ἐνθευτεν γεωμετρίῃ .. εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐπανελευθέρωσεν to have gone up, passed over, Hdt. 2. 109.

ἐπακρωτῶ, of persons, to question again, Hipp. Progn. 38; τινά Plat. Crat. 413 A, Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 11:—Pass., Plat. Clitoph. 409 D. 2. of things, to ask over again, Id. Gorg. 454 B: to examine into, τι Id. Legg. 645 D: cf. ἐπακρωμαι.

ἐπανεσις, εὖσις, ἡ, (ἐπανάμη) abatement, τοῦ πυρετοῦ Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1.

ἐπανάγω, fut. -έξω, to hold up, support, τὰ οἰκεία πάθῃ τοῖς δημοσίοις ἐπανεχών Plut. Dem. 22:—Med. to take upon oneself, τὸν πόλεμον ap. Suid. 2. to maintain, keep, χώραν Diod. 17. 115. II. seemingly intr. (sub. εαυτὸν), to rest upon, ἐπὶ ταῖς ἐλπίσιν Dem. 357. 10:—to be contented with, τινί Alciphro 1. 38. 2. (sub. τὴν φρένα), to fix one's mind upon, τινί Artemid. 1. 12.

ἐπανάγω, to have come back, to return, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 1628, Plat. Com. Aak. 3; ὥς τινα Dem. 1156. 3; πρὸς τινα Polyb. 6. 58, 3; πρὸς εὐδαιμονίαν Paus. 3. 9, 2.

ἐπανάλογός, a dub. form in Hdt. 1. 90, ἐπανάλογησε πᾶσαν τὴν ἐκαστοὺ διάνοιαν, where (if genuine) it must mean recounted: Valck. and others restore ἐπαλλογήσε from Poll. 2. 120, cf. Hdt. 1. 118.—The form κατηλόγος cannot be cited as analogous; for this represents κατὰ-λόγος (ἀλόγος being regularly formed from ἀλογος), whereas ἐπανάλογός must represent ἐπ-ανα-λόγος.

ἐπανάθω, to bloom, be in flower, sprout, Theocr. 5. 131. II. metaph. of any thing that forms on the surface, like Lat. efflorescere, ἰδὼν τοῖς οὐρεσι ἄμυν ἐπανάθουσιν Hdt. 2. 12; χνούς μήλοισιν ἐπῆνθει Ar. Nub. 978; τὸ τυρφερόν .. ἐπὶ τοῖς μήλοισιν ἐπῆνθει Id. Eccl. 903; τὴν ἐπανάθουσιν τρίχα Ib. 13; also of hair turning gray, κόκκον .. πολιεύσαντα δὴ αἰδ' ἐπανάθουσιν τρίχες Id. Vesp. 1065, cf. Xen. Cyn. 4. 8. 2. generally, to be upon the surface, τρηχύτως ἐπῆνθει Hipp. 1221 G (cf. ἐπανάθω); ἐμοὶ .. ἐπῆνθεν ἀδύ τι κάλλος Theocr. 20. 21:—absol. to shew itself, appear plainly, τοις τυχάρων ἐπῆνθει Ar. Nub. 1174; ὅπερ .. παῖσι καὶ θηρίοις .. ἐξυμφοῦν ἐπῆνθει Plat. Legg. 710 A; πᾶσιν ἐπῆνθει .. ἡ χάρις Luc. Imag. 9, cf. Hist. Conscr. 55:—cf. ἐπῆνθοε.

III. to be bright, περὶ τοὺς πορφύρεοις ἐπανάθουσιν Babr. 118. 5.

ἐπᾶνθημα, τό, = ἐπᾶνθισμα: the most striking part, Iamb. in Nicom. Ar. 53 C.

ἐπᾶνθισις, εὖσις, ἡ, a flowering, bloom, Plotin. 4. 3, 13.

ἐπᾶνθισ, poet. for ἐπᾶνθεῖν, Ep. part. ἐπᾶνθισσας, Ap. Rh. 3. 519.

ἐπᾶνθίζω, fut. σω, to deck as with flowers, to make bright-coloured, ἐπ. τινὶ ἐπᾶνθισμα to give one a red tint, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 13; ἐλέφαντα ἐπ. τῷ χρυσῷ Ib. 51:—Pass., χρώμασιν ἐπᾶνθισμένους Diod. 1. 49; (so διπρηνισμένους in Paus. 7. 26, 4); ἐπᾶνθισμένη ὀνόμασι ποιητικοῖς Philostr. 500. 2. metaph. to deck as with flowers, to deck, decorate, distinguish, κοκκινῶς ἐπ. παῖδαν Aesch. Cho. 150; πολλοῖς ἐπ. πύνοις γενεάν Id. Theb. 951.—The aor. med. ἐπᾶνθίσω occurs in a mutilated passage, Id. Ag. 1459.

ἐπᾶνθισμα, τό, an efflorescence, ἀφρώδες ἐπ. Hipp. Prorrh. 69.

ἐπᾶνθισμός, ὁ, efflorescence, Diosc. 5. 107; v. Beckm. H. of Inv. 2. p. 261 sq.

ἐπᾶνθοπλοκέω, to plait of or with flowers, Anth. P. 12. 8.

ἐπᾶνθράκιδες, ὄν, αἱ, (ἀνθράκις) small fish for frying, small fry, Ar. Ach. 670, Vesp. 1127.

ἐπᾶνθρακίζω, to broil on the coals, Meineke Cratin. Ὀδυσσ. 5.

ἐπᾶνθρακδομαι, Pass. to be broiled on the coals, Poll. 6. 55.

ἐπᾶνθίσωμαι, to annoy oneself at a thing, Xen. Eph. 1. 15.

ἐπᾶνθισμα, to let loose at, σοὶ δ' ἐπὶ τούτῳ ἀνῆκεν Il. 5. 405. II. to let go back, relax, c. acc., ταῦτα ἐπᾶνθισσας Dem. 26. 27; τὸν παρόντα ἐπᾶνθισμα φόβον Id. 287. 7: to remit, τινὶ τι Plut. Lyc. 22: to release from, τὰς κόνας ἐπ. τῶν πόνων Xen. Cyn. 7. 1. 2. intr. to relax, leave off, τῆμων οὐκ ἐπᾶνθικε πρὶν .. Plat. Phaedr. 266 A: absol. of spasms, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1096; μὴ ἐπᾶνθικεὶς with slackening speed, Xen. Cyn. 4. 5, cf. 7. 11, 10, 11; ἐπᾶνθικεν ὁ σῖτος, Lat. annona laxavit, corn became easy, Dem. 889. 9; ἐπᾶνθικα luke-warm, opp. to θερμά, Sosip. Καταιψ. 1. 53.

ἐπᾶνθιστάμαι, Dep. = ἐπᾶνθιστομαι, Manetho 5. 220.

ἐπᾶνθισθώ, to make quite equal, to balance evenly, equalise, τὴν πρὸς τινα Thuc. 8. 57; ἐπ. τὰ μέτρα C. I. 123. 15: absol. to provide compensation, Plat. Prot. 321 A:—Pass. to be made equal, τινὶ Id. Legg. 745 D.

ἐπᾶνθιστήμι, fut. -σθήσω, to set up again, τὰ τεύχη Plat. Legg. 778 D. 2. to make to rise against, ἀνδρὰς ἐκ χαράδρας ἐπ. τινὶ Plut. Sertor. 13: to raise in revolt against, Ἰβηρίαν Ῥωμαίοις App. Hist. 101. II. Pass., with fut. med. (Hdt. 3. 62), aor. 2 and pf. act. to stand up after another or at his word, οἱ δ' ἐπᾶνθισσαν Il. 2. 85 (nowhere else in Hom.): to rise from bed, rise, Ar. Pl. 539; ἐπὶ τινας Xen. Symp. 4, 2: to rise to speak, Dem. 355. 23:—of buildings, in pf. to be raised or built, Ar. Av. 554: c. gen. to rise above, Arist. H. A. 2. 12, 11, cf. Dion. H. 2. 50. 2. to rise up against, rise in insurrection against, τινὶ Hdt. 1. 89, 130, Thuc. 1. 115, etc.; τοῖς πράγμασι Dinarch. 92. 31: absol. to rise in insurrection, Thuc. 3. 39, al.; ὁ ἐπᾶνθιστὴς the insurgent, Hdt. 3. 63; c. inf., ἐὰν τις τυραννεῖν ἐπᾶνθιστὴν if any one aim at tyranny, Lex Solou. ap. Andoc. 13. 13:—hence to plot against, lay snares for, e.g. παρθένοισι Ael. Ep. 15. 3. Medic. to rise on the skin, to swell, Hipp. Prorrh. 82; ὡς ἐπᾶνθιστική projecting, prominent, Arist. P. A. 4. 11, 6, cf. 3. 14, 9, H. A. 2. 12, 11.

ἐπᾶνθισσας, εὖσις, ἡ, a making equal, equalising, Philo 2. 479.

ἐπᾶνθιστόν, verb. Adj. one must return to a point, Plat. Rep. 532 D:—one must recapitulate, περί τινας Arist. P. A. 4. 5, 61.

ἐπᾶνθισθῶ, ἡ, a rising up, ἐκ τοῦ καταγέσθαι εἰς τὸν ἥλιον Plat. Rep. 532 B, cf. 521 C. II. a return, as of the breath, Hipp. Acut. 386 B; to one's country, Ep. Eur. 2. 12. Hdn. 8. 7. 2. in speaking, recapitulation, Plat. Phaedr. 267 D, Arist. Rhet. 3. 13, 3; cf. Quintil. 9. 3, 36.

ἐπᾶνθισσῶμαι, aor. ἐπᾶνθισάμην, Med. to cause to be opened, Epigr. Gr. 340.

ἐπᾶνθισώ, to open, τὸ ἥρπον C. I. 4259.

ἐπᾶνθισθῶ, to swell up, rise on the surface, Hipp. 563. 3S, Arist. H. A. 4. 6, 6:—Pass. ἐπᾶνθισσόμεθα in same sense, Hipp. V. C. 904.

ἐπᾶνθισκω, ὁ, one who bursts open, θυρέτρων Manetho 1. 310.

ἐπᾶνθιστόν, verb. Adj. one must refer, Polyb. 1. 37, 3.

ἐπᾶνθισθῶ: impf. with double augm., ἐπᾶνθισσάμην Isocr. 274 E: aor. ἐπᾶνθισάμην Lys. 197. 14:—Med., fut. ἐπᾶνθισσόμεθα Plat. Lach. 200 B, Dem. 200. 23 (but in pass. sense, Dio C. 73. 1): impf. ἐπᾶνθισσάμην Plat. Theat. 143 A: aor. ἐπᾶνθισάμην Isocr. 75 C, Dem. 81. 2:—Pass., fut. ἐπᾶνθισσάμην Aeschin. 79. 12: aor. ἐπᾶνθισάμην Dem. 130. 17: pf. ἐπᾶνθισάμην Id. 329. 2. To set up or upright, C. I. 1341. 2. to set up again, restore, τὴν δύναμιν .. καίπερ πεπτακυῖαν Thuc. 7. 77; τὰ δυστυχῆντα Lys. l. c.; τὴν πολιτείαν Isocr. 142 D; τὸ ἱππικὸν Dinarch. 102. 24, etc. 3. to correct, amend, revise, τὸν νόμον Plat. Legg. 769 E; τὰς συνθήκας Isac. 37. 8; τὸ ἀμάρτημα Plat. Prot. 340 D; ἐπ. τινα to correct one, teach him better, Ar. Lys. 528, cf. Isocr. I C:—freq. also in Med., Plat. Rep. 361 A, Euthyphro 9 D, Theaet. 143 A, Isocr. 75 B, Dem. 11. 19, etc.;—an Att. usage, acc. to Thom. M.

ἐπᾶνθισμα, τό, a correction, Plat. Prot. 340 A, D, Theaet. 183 A, Dem. 774. 20.

ἐπᾶνθισσις, εὖσις, ἡ, a setting right, correcting, τὰς ψυχὰς Tim. Locr. 104 A; a revisal, νόμον Dem. 707. 7; ἐπ. ἔχειν to be capable of improvement, opp. to ἀνίστασθαι εἶναι, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 3, 3; of circumstances, profit, Polyb. 1. 66, 12.

ἐπᾶνθιστός, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be corrected, Plat. Legg. 809 A. II. ἐπᾶνθιστόν, one must correct, Plut. 2. 24 A.

ἐπᾶνθιστής, ὁ, ὁ, a corrector, restorer, τοῦ κάμνοντος Dion. H. 8. 67; τὸν τρόπον Dio C. 54. 30; esp. in a political sense, C. I. 1624.

ἐπᾶνθιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, corrective, restorative, τῶν ἰσθῶν Strabo 16; τὸ ἐπᾶνθιστικὸν δίκαιον Arist. Eth. N. 5. 4, 6.

ἐπᾶνθίσω, poet. and Ion. for ἐπᾶνθισάω.

ἐπᾶνθης, es, rare form for ἀνάνθης, steep, Thuc. 7. 79.

ἐπᾶνθίζω, fut. ᾄσω, to fall in with, h. Hom. Ap. 152.

ἐπᾶνθίω, to pump over or upon, pour over, Plat. Phaedo 112 C; (ib. D, ἐξηγλεῖσθαι should perhaps be read with Heind.); τι ἐπὶ τι Id. Phaedr. 253 A; λόγους τινὶ ἐπ. to pour a flood of words over, Eur. ap. Plut. 2. 502 C, cf. Ael. N. A. 6. 51; and absol., Luc. Peregr. 5; in Diphil. Incert. 26 legend. ἀπαντλεῖ:—Pass. to be filled, Plat. Phaedo 112 D: to be overflowed, Diod. 1. 33; φροντίσιν ἐπᾶνθισμένους Plut. 2. 107 A.

ἐπᾶνθισμα, τό, a fomentation, γαργαλίσις Diosc. 2. 132.

ἐπᾶνθισσις, εὖσις, ἡ, a pouring over, as of water over a person bathing, Hipp. Acut. 395, Diod. 2. 10 (v. l. ὑπ-).

ἐπᾶνθισ, fut. ὕσθω [ῶ], to complete, accomplish, οὐδὲ ποτὲ σφιν νίκη ἐπᾶνθιστήν the victory remained undecided, Hes. Sc. 311 (explained by the context, ἄκριτον εἶχον ἀέθλον):—Med. to procure, οἶον .. ἐπὶ μοι μελέφω χάριν ἡνῶσα (for ἐπᾶνθισμα μοι) Soph. Tr. 996.

ἐπᾶνω [ᾶ], Adv. (ᾶνω) above, atop, on the upper side or part, Ar. Lys. 773, Plat. Rep. 514 B, etc.: with Art., ὁ ἐπᾶνω πύργος the upper tower, Hdt. 3. 54, etc. 2. c. gen., Id. 1. 179, (divisim, ἐπὶ τοῖς σήμασι ᾶνω Ib. 93), Plat. Phaedo 109 D; ἐπ. κακίας superior to .., Plut. 2. 1063 C; χρημάτων ἐπ. εἶναι Diog. L. 6. 28. II. above, in a book, Lat. supra, ἐν τοῖς ἐπ. ἐρηται Xen. An. 6. 3, 1, cf. Arist. Metaph. 3. 8, 3, al.; τὰ ἐπ. λεχθέντα Strabo 115; καθὼς ἐπ. γέγραπται C. I. 1845. 131., 3059. 4. III. of Time, ἐν τοῖς ἐπ. χρόνοις in former times, Diod. 16. 42., 18. 49. IV. of Relationship, πατέρες καὶ τούτων ἐπ. Dem. 1390. 26. V. in Logic, τὸ ἐπ. γένος the genus or species above, opp. to τὰ ὑποκάτω, Arist. Top. 4. 2, 4., 6. 4, 10, al. VI. of Number, above, more, ἀπ' εἰκοσαετοῦς καὶ ἐπ. LXX (Ex. 30. 14, al.): above, more than, ἐπ. τριακοσίαν Ev. Marc. 14. 5; ἐπ. πεντακοσίαι, I Ep. Cor. 15. 6.

ἐπᾶνωθεν, Adv. from above, above, Thuc. 2. 99; c. gen., Plat. Tim. 45 A. 2. of Time, οἱ ἐπ. μέν of former time, Theocr. 7. 5.—The form ἐπᾶνωθεν in Eur. Alc. 463, κοῦφα σοι χθὼν ἐπᾶνωθε πέσοι; ἐπᾶνωθε in Anth. P. 11. 404.

ἐπᾶν-ἐραστος, ὄν, amiable, Philo 2. 166.

ἐπᾶνσις, α, ὄν, worthy, deserving of .., τινας Pind. N. 7. 131: τῆς δίκης ἐπᾶνσις Aesch. Eum. 272, cf. Cho. 95; θαυμάτων ἐπᾶνσις Eur. Bacch. 716; σπουδῆς οὐ .. πολλὰς τινας ἐπ. Plat. Soph. 218 E:—c. inf., ἐπ. [εἰ] κατακτεῖται Soph. O. C. 461, cf. Plat. Legg. 961 B. 2. absol. deserved, στέφανος Pind. l. 4. 76 (3. 62): worthy, meet, ἄλγος Aesch. Theb. 865; γάμος Soph. El. 971, etc.; κυρεῖν τῶν ἐπᾶνσις to meet with one's deserts, Aesch. Pr. 70:—so, Adv. —ως, Soph. O. T. 133. 3. worth mentioning, Hdt. 2. 79., 7. 96: worth while to do a thing, Hipp. Ar. 834.

ἐπᾶνσίω, to think right, deem it right, Lat. dignor, c. inf., τοῦτ' ἐπᾶνσίωσθαι Soph. Phil. 803, cf. El. 1274. 2. to expect, believe, c. acc. et inf., τὰ δ' ἄλλα .. ἐπᾶνσίω σε .. εἰδέναι Ib. 658.—but, ὁ γὰρ ξένος σε .. ἐπᾶνσίω δίκαιαν χάριν παρασχέιν deems thee worthy of honour, so as to render thee a due return, Id. O. C. 1496.

ἐπᾶνσίωσις, εὖσις, ἡ, a valuing, estimation, Dinn. H. Excerpt. p. 2352 Reisk.

ἐπᾶζονέω, (ἄζων II) to enroll in tablets, register, LXX (Num. 1. 18).

ἐπαξίνιος, *ον*, (ἀξων) upon an axle, δίφρος Theocr. 25. 249; v. l. ἐναξί-
 ἐπῶς, Dor. for ἐπῆς, 2 sing. aor. 1 med. of πήγνυμι, Theocr.
 ἐπαιδὴς, ἡ, Ion. and poet. for ἐπαδῆ.
 ἐπαιδιᾶ, ἡ, later form of foreg., Pseudo-Luc. Philopatr. 9.
 ἐπαιδός, ὁ, = ἐπῶδός, LXX (Ex. 7. 11, 22), Manetho, etc.
 ἐπαπείλω, *to hold out as a threat to one, τινί τι, λῆγ' ἔριδος, τὴν*
πρῶτον ἐπηπείλησ' Ἀχιλλῆϊ Il. 1. 319., cf. Od. 13. 127; so, Hdt. 6. 32,
 Soph. Aj. 312, etc. 2. c. dat. only, *to threaten, ἐπαπειλήσας*
Ἐλένῃ Il. 13. 582. 3. c. inf. *to threaten to do*, Hdt. 1. 189, Soph.
 El. 779, Ar. Av. 629; but the inf. is often omitted, *ὡς ἐπαπειλήσαν* as
he threatened, Il. 14. 45, cf. Soph. Ant. 752. 4. ἐπ. εἰ μὴ . . , Xen.
 An. 5. 10, 7. 5. Pass., *πρὸς σου τὰ δειν' . . ἐπηπειλημένοι threatened*,
 Soph. Ant. 408.
 ἐπαπερείδομαι, Pass. *to lean upon, τινί* Posidon. ap. Ath. 550 B.
 ἐπαπέρχομαι, Dep. *to go away after*, Eccl.
 ἐπαποδύτέον, verb. Adj. *one must strip for, τῷ πόνῳ* Clem. Al. 888.
 ἐπαποδύω, *to strip one for combat against another, set him up as a*
rival to, τινά τινι Plut. 2. 788 D.—Med. *to strip and set to work at a*
thing, τῷ πράγματι Ar. Lys. 615: *to set upon, attack, τοῖς νενικηκόαις*
Plut. Marcell. 3.
 ἐπαποθνήσκω, *to die after another, τινί* Plat. Symp. 208 D, cf. 180 A; ἐπ.
 λόγους *to die while yet speaking*, Joseph. A. J. 13. 11, 3: absol., Plut. Aemil. 35.
 ἐπαποικίζω, *to colonise anew, Καρχηδόνι*, Dio C. 52. 43.
 ἐπαποκτείνω, *to kill besides, ἐπὶ τινί* Dio C. 49. 23.
 ἐπαπολάω, = ἐναπολάω, *to revel in, ἡδοναί* Diod. Excerpt. 609. 89.
 ἐπαπολλάμμι or -ω, *to kill in addition*, Ael. N. A. 10. 48, Luc. Merc.
 Cond. 42:—Med., with pf. -απόλωλα, *to die with, τινί* Dio C. 60. 34.
 ἐπαπολογέομαι, = ἀπολογέομαι, v. l. Plut. Marcell. 27.
 ἐπαπονίναμι, Pass. *to enjoy besides*, Philo 1. 327.
 ἐπαποπνίγω [γ], *to choke besides*:—Pass. aor. 2 ἐπαποπνίγεις, *may*
you be choked besides, Ar. Eq. 940 (restored by Elmsl. for ἀποπν-).
 ἐπαπορώ, *to raise a new doubt or question, πότερον . .* Polyb. 6. 3, 6:
 —Pass., ἐπαπορεύται *τι* *a new doubt is raised*, Theophr. Vertig. 9; τὰ
 ἐπαπορηθέντα Polyb. 6. 5, 3.
 ἐπαπόρημα, τό, *a newly started difficulty*, Eccl.
 ἐπαπόρησις, *εως, ἡ, (ἐπαπορέω) = ἐπαπόρημα*, Cyrill.
 ἐπαπορητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for doubts*, Diog. L. 7. 68. Adv. -κῶς,
 Eust. 1114. 30.
 ἐπαποστέλλω, *to send after, ἐπ. γράμματά τινι* Polyb. 31. 12, 14;
 ἐπ. ἑτέρον στρατηγόν *to send another general after him (to supersede*
him), Id. 6. 15, 6. II. *to send against*, Id. 32. 21, 11.
 ἐπάπτω, Ion. for ἐφάπτω:—ἐπαῖτω, Dor. for ἐπῆντω.
 ἐπαρά, Ion. ἐπαρή, ἡ, *a solemn curse, imprecation, θεοὶ δ' ἐτέλειον*
ἐπαρά Il. 9. 456, cf. ap. Ath. 466 A; ἐπαράς ποιεῖσθαι C. I. 2691 c. 11.
 [ἐπαρά in Hom.]
 ἐπαράομαι: fut. ὄσομαι, Ion. ἡσομαι: pf. ἐπῆραμαι v. inf. : Dep.:—
to imprecate curses upon, Πέρσαι πολλὰ ἐπαράσάμενος Hdt. 3. 75; ἐπ.
 ἐξωλείαν *τῇ* Antipho 130. 34; Lys. 121. 4; τῶν ἱερῶν *by the temples*,
 Isocr. 73 B. 2. c. dat. only, *to curse solemnly*, Plat. Legg. 931 B,
 etc. 3. c. acc. rei only, *τίνα . . τόνδ' ἐπῆρασώ λόγον*; what im-
 precation is this that thou didst utter? Soph. El. 388; τί ταῦτα ἐπῆραμαι;
 Dem. 275. 7. 4. c. inf., ἐπ. τάδε . . , τοῦτον ζουμανυεῖν Eur. I. A.
 60, cf. Plut. Sull. 10.
 ἐπαράρισκω: fut. ἐπάρω, aor. -ῆραρον. *To fit to or upon, fasten,*
θύρας σταθμοῖς ἐπῆραρον on or to the posts, Il. 14. 167; ἐπὶ δὲ ἔνυχον
ῆραρεν ἀμφοῖν L. Merc. 50. II. intr. in Ion. pf. ἐπάρηρα, plqpf.
 ἐπάρηρεν, *to fit tight or exactly, μία δὲ κλητὶ ἐπάρηρει* a cross-bolt was
 fitted therein, Il. 12. 456; *παρ. ἐπαρηρῶς, οἷα, ὅς, close-fitting, well*
fixed, ποσὶν ἐπαρηρῶς firm on his feet, Arat. 83; also ἐπάρμενος, *η, ὄν*,
 Ep. syncope. *παρ. aor. pass. well-fitted, prepared, ready*, Hes. Op. 599, 625.
 ἐπαράσιμος [α], *ον, abominable*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 16.
 ἐπαράσσω, Att. -ττω, *to dash or clap to, τὴν θύραν* Plat. Prot. 314
 D. II. intr. *to burst in or forth*, Synes. 163 B.
 ἐπαράτος, *ον, (ἐπαράομαι) accursed, laid under a curse, ἐπ. τινα ποιεῖ-*
σθαι Thuc. 8. 97; ὃ ἐπάρατον ἦν μὴ οἰκεῖν which it was accursed to in-
 habit, Id. 2. 17; τῷ δὲ ἐπάρατον τύχην [γενέσθαι] Plat. Legg. 877 A;
 used in imprecations on those who violated graves, C. I. 2824, 2826, sqq.
 ἐπάργμενος, *ον, having a film over the eye*, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 22., 9.
 34, 5. II. metaph. *dim, obscure, σήματα, θέαφата*, Λόγος Aesch.
 Pr. 499, Ag. 1113, Cho. 665.
 ἐπαργύρομαι, Pass. *to be overlaid with silver*, C. I. 159. 14:—metaph.
 of costly dinners, *μὴ πολλὰ ἄγαν . . μὴδ' ἐπαργυρομένη* Mnesim. Δυσκολ. 1.
 ἐπαργύρος, *ον, overlaid with silver*, Hdt. 1. 50., 9. 80.
 ἐπαρδενύς, *εως, ἡ, watering*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 89.
 ἐπαρδένω, = sq., Nonn. D. 11. 166, Or. Sib. 5. 58.
 ἐπαρδῶ, *to irrigate*, Att. An. 4. 6, 11; metaph., ἐπ. ἀρεταῖς *τὴν ψυχὴν*
Luc. Anach. 26:—in Pass., Tim. Locr. 102 B.
 ἐπαρήγω, fut. ἔω, *to come to aid, ἱεῖν* Il. 23. 783, Od. 13. 391,
 Eur. El. 1350, Ar. Vesp. 402: absol., *νῦν ἐπαρήξεν* Aesch. Cho. 725;
 οὐπαρήξων Soph. El. 1197: also in Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 18.
 ἐπαρήγων, *ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, a helper*, Ap. Rh. 1. 1039, Orph. 89.
 ἐπαρήξις, *εως, ἡ, help, aid*, Eust. 52. 38.
 ἐπαρήν [α], v. sub πείρω.
 ἐπαρήρει, ἐπαρήρως, v. sub ἐπαρῆσκω.
 ἐπαριθμέω, *to count, in addition*, Paus. 10. 5, 8; ἐπ. ταῖς ἡμέραις *τὰς*
πῶλες to count the cities by the days, i. e. a city a day, Aristid. 1. 223.
 ἐπαρίστερος, *ον, towards the left, on the left hand, τὰ ἐπαριστερά*
Hdt. 2. 93., 4. 191; but, ἐπὶ τὰ ἀριστερά Id. 2. 36. II. metaph. *left-*
handed, ἐπ. μαθες γράμματα Theognet. Φασμ. 1, cf. Ephippi. Φιλ. 3;
 βουλευματα Diod. Excerpt. Vat. p. 5; ἐπ. Κάτωτες *awkward imitators*

of Cato, Plut. Cato Ma. 19.—Adv., λαμβάνων *τι ἐπαριστέρως* Menand.
 Μισογ. 1, cf. Plut. 2. 467 C.—Cf. Lob. Phryn. 259.
 ἐπαριστερότης, *ητος, ἡ, awkwardness*, Arist. de Virt. 6, 1.
 Ἐπαρίται or Ἐπαρίτοι [r], οἱ, the soldiers of the Arcadian Federation
 (B. C. 371), Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 33-36, Ephor. 139, Androt. 54; Diod. (15.
 62) seems to interpret it by ἐπὶλεκτοι.
 ἐπάρκεια, ἡ, *a supply of money or provisions*, Polyb. 5. 51, 10; and in
 pl. supplies, Id. 6. 49, 7: cf. ἐπαρκέω.
 ἐπάρκεισις, *εως, ἡ, aid, succour*, Soph. O. C. 447, Eur. Hec. 758.
 ἐπαρκέω, fut. ἔσω: Ep. aor. inf. ἐπαρσέσσαι Epigr. Gr. 473. 8:—*to be*
strong enough for a thing, in Hom. always of cases of danger or
 injury: 1. c. acc. rei et dat. pers. *to ward off something from one*,
 οὐδὲ τέ οἱ . . ἐπάρκεε λυγρὸν ὄλεθρον Il. 2. 873. 2. c. acc. rei
 only, *to ward off, prevent, οὔτε τι Τηλέμαχος τὸ γ' ἐπάρκεεν* Od. 17.
 568; οὐδὲν γὰρ αὐτῷ ταῦτ' ἐπαρκέσει *τὸ μὴ πεσεῖν prohibebit quo-*
minius . ., Aesch. Pr. 918; in Soph. Aj. 360 (σέ τοι μόνον δέδορκα ποιμέναν
 ἐπαρκέσαντ'), ποιμέναν seems to be corrupt; Reisk. suggested πη-
 μονάν. 3. c. dat. pers. only, *to help, assist*, Theogn. 869, Hdt.
 1. 91, Lys. 138. 43, Ar. Pl. 830, etc.; cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. χραισμεῖν
 4:—rarely c. acc. pers., like ὠφελεῖν, Eur. Or. 803:—absol., *τις δρ'*
ἐπαρκέσει; who will aid? Aesch. Theb. 92, cf. Soph. O. C. 777. II.
to supply, furnish, impart, ἄκος δ' οὐδὲν ἐπάρκεσαν, τὸ μὴ πόλιν . .
παθεῖν Aesch. Ag. 1170; ἐπ. τινί *τι* Plat. Prot. 321 A, etc.; also, ἐπ.
 τινί *τινος to impart to him a share of . .*, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 60; c. dat.
 rei, *to supply with a thing*, Eur. Cycl. 301. 2. *to provide for, pay*
the expense of, τι Pind. N. 6. 103. III. absol. *to be sufficient,*
enough, ὅσων ἐπαρκέει Solon 4. 1 (cf. ἀπαρκέω); ἐπαρκέσει *νομος* ὅδ'
this law shall prevail, Soph. Ant. 612.
 ἐπαρκής, *ἐς, assisting*, Nic. Al. 577. II. *sufficient, οὐσία ταῖς*
δαπάναις ἐπ. Plut. Cic. 7, cf. Dion. P. 1601:—Adv. -κῶς, LXX (1 Macc.
 11. 35), Epigr. Gr. 471.
 ἐπαρκίος, *ον, sufficient*, Opp. H. 4. 377, Anth. P. 10. 76.
 ἐπαρκούντως, Adv. part. pres. *sufficiently*, Soph. El. 354.
 ἐπάσμα, τό, (ἐπαίρωμαι) something roiled, a swelling, Hipp. Epid. 1.
 938. II. metaph. *elation, vanity, ἐπ. τύχης* Sotad. ap. Stob. 189. 48.
 ἐπάρμενος, v. sub ἐπαρῆσκω.
 ἐπαρῆσις, ἡ, dub. l. in Emped. (94) ap. Arist. de Xenophan. 2, 8: for
 ἐπαρῆσις Iero Mullach reads ἐπαρῆσις τό.
 ἐπαρούρος, *ον, (ἀρούρα) attached to the soil as a serf, ascriptus glebae,*
βουλοῖμην κ' ἐπαρούρος ἔων θηγεύμεν ἄλλω Od. 11. 489.
 ἐπαροσις, *εως, ἡ, (ἐπαίρω) a rising, swelling, κοιλίης* Hipp. Coac. 129;
 τῶν μαστῶν Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 6, cf. 6. 18, 13, al.: v. sub ἰονδός. II.
elation of mind, Stoical word, Diog. L. 7. 114, Stob. Ecl. 2. 170.
 ἐπαρτάω, *to hang on or over, ἐπ. φόβον τινί* Aeschin. 25. 5; *τιμωρίαν*
τῇ Ael. N. A. 11. 5:—Med., literally, *to hang upon, τινί* *τι* Orph. Arg.
 1334:—Pass. *to hang over, impend, Lat. imminere, τοσοῦτος ἐπάρτηται*
φόβος Dem. 666. 14; ἀπαλλαγὴν ἐπῆρτημένων φόβων 332. fin.; cf.
 Phylarch. 23, C. I. 3692. II. *το ἐπῆρτημένον [τοῦ ζυγοῦ] the*
attached or suspended part, Arist. Mechan. 2, 4.
 ἐπαρτής, *ἐς, (ἀρτέω) ready, equipt, ἐπαρτέες εἰλιν ἐταίροι* Od. 8. 151,
 cf. 14. 332., 19. 289; *ῆγες, ἔδωθ' Ἀρ. Rh. 1. 234., 3. 299.*
 ἐπαρτίζω, *to get ready*, Ap. Rh. 1. 1210:—Med., c. inf., lb. 877.
 ἐπαρτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπαίρω) *making to rise or swell, τοῦ στομάχου*
Arctaeus. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 2.
 ἐπαρτώω and -ύνω [ῶ], *to fit or fix on, αὐτίκ' ἐπῆρτρε πῶμα* Od. 8.
 447. II. *to prepare, ἐπὶ γὰρ Ζεὺς ἤρτρε πῆμα* Od. 3. 152;
 ὄλεθρόν *τῇ* Opp. C. 2. 443:—Med., *δείπνον ἐπῆρτύνοντο they prepared*
them a meal, h. Hom. Cer. 128.
 ἐπαρυστήρ, ἦρος, ἡ, and ἐπαρυστρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (ἀρύνω) *a vessel for pour-*
ing oil into a lamp, both in LXX.
 ἐπαρύνω, fut. ὥσω, *to pour upon, mix*, Dio Chrys. 1. p. 411:—Med., *τῇ*
τι Plut. 2. 600 C.
 ἐπαρχεῖον, τό, = ἐπαρχία, C. I. 6627.
 ἐπαρχέω, *to be an ἐπαρχος, C. I. 2047.*
 ἐπαρχία, ἡ, *the government of an ἐπαρχος, or the district governed by*
him, the Roman provincia, Polyb. 2. 19, 2, C. I. 2597, Diod. Excerpt.
 498. 77, Plut. Caes. 4:—in some places it is not clear whether it refers to
 the locality or the jurisdiction.
 ἐπαρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for an ἐπαρχος, ἐπ. ἐξουσία the office of Prae-*
fectus Urbis, Dio C. 75. 14. II. *belonging to an ἐπαρχία, pro-*
vincial, Plut. Cic. 36, C. I. 356.
 ἐπαρχιώτης, *ον, ὁ, a provincial*, Hadrian. ap. Justin. M. 84 D: fem.
 -ῶτις, ἴδος, Byz.
 ἐπαρχος, *ον, (ἀρχή) a commander, Κιλίκων* Aesch. Pers. 327; *νεῶν* Id.
 Ag. 1227 (so Canter for ἀπαρχος): *a governor of a country*, Polyb. 5.
 46, 7. 2. used to translate the Roman praefectus in all senses,
 Polyb. 11. 27, 2, etc., v. Indices C. I. p. 35; ἐπ. τῆς ἀδελφῆς = praefectus
 praetorio, Plut. Galb. 2, cf. ib. 8, 13; ἐπ. Ἐφῶς praefect of the East, Epigr.
 Gr. 919. 4; ἀπὸ ἐπαρχῶν expraefectus, C. I. 2593, sqq. II. as
 Adj., ἀρχὴν ἐπαρχον στόλου the office of admiral, Epigr. Gr. 838.
 ἐπαρχότης, *ητος, ἡ, = ἐπαρχία*, Phot. Bibl. 57. 9, Jo. Chr.
 ἐπαρχώ, fut. ἔω, *to be governor of, rule over, τῆς χώρας* Xen. Cyr. 4. 6.
 2; τῶν ὑμῶν Isocr. 69 E, cf. Plat. Criti. 116 E; also c. dat., Epigr.
 ap. Paus. 6. 19, 6:—absol., ὁ ἐπαρχων = ἐπαρχος, Hdn. 4. 12; of consular
 authority, Plut. Sull. 8. 2. *to rule besides one's hereditary dominions*,
 Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 4. II. the Med. is used by Hom. in the phrase
 ἐπαρξασθαι δεπείσσαι: this phrase, like ἀπαρχομαι, κατέρχομαι, had a
 religious or ritual sense, relating to the offering of libations to the gods
 before the wine was served: this appears most clearly from Od. 15. 417,
 οἶνοχόος μὲν ἐπαρξάσθω δεπείσσαι, ὕψρα σπείσαντες κατακείμεν λέτ

him begin by pouring wine into the cups, cf. 21. 263:—the whole proceeding was as follows: the attendants mixed the wine in bowls (κρητῆρες), then poured a small quantity with a can or ladle (οἰνοχόη, Schol. Ven. II. 1. 471) into each cup to be used as a libation, and after that served the wine round for drinking: Ποντόνοος . . οἶνον ἐκίρνα, νόμῃσεν δ' ἄρα πᾶσαν ἐπαρβύμενος δεπάσσαν (after first pouring a little into the cups); αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ σπείσαν τ' ἐπὶ οὖν θ' ὅσον ἥθελε θυμὸς κτλ. Od. 7. 182; cf. the often-repeated lines, κοῦροι . . κρητῆρας ἐπεστέφαντο ποτοῖο, νόμῃσεν δ' ἄρα πᾶσαν ἐπαρβύμενος δεπάσσαν II. 1. 471., 9. 176, Od. 3. 340., 21. 272:—the ἐπί probably means the same as in ἐπισταδόν, successively:—v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v., Nitzsch Od. 3. 340., 7. 182.

2. generally, to serve, offer, νεκτάρ τε καὶ ἀμβροσίην χερσὶν ἐπήρατο ἡ. Hom. Ar. 125; so in C. I. 2144, ἐπαρχεσθαι δὲ τοὺς χοροὺς χορείας τῷ Διονύσῳ. ἐπαρωγή, ἡ, (ἐπαρήγω) help, aid, Ar. Rh. 1. 302.

II. ἐπ. τινας aid against a thing, Luc. Alex. 28: hence opposition, Epigr. Gr. 618. 5. ἐπάρωγῆς, ἑ, =sq., Nic. Al. 110.

ἐπαρωγός, ὁ, a helper, aider, Od. 11. 498, Eur. Hec. 165, etc.: also fem., Ar. Rh. 4. 196: neut., τὸ ζωᾶς ἐπαρωγόν Anth. P. 6. 219, 21.

ἐπασθαι, v. to breathe hard, pant in working, LXX (4 Macc. 6. 11). ἐπᾶσις, εως, ἡ, v. ἐμπασις.

ἐπασκέω, fut. ἦσω, to labour or toil at, prepare or finish carefully, ἐπῃσκηται δὲ οἱ αὐτῇ τοῖσιν καὶ θρηγκοῖσι Od. 17. 266, cf. Anth. P. append. 328.

II. to adorn, exalt, τινα τιμαῖς Pind. N. 9. 23, cf. Fr. 206. 4.

III. to practise, cultivate, Lat. exercere, τέχνην, τὰ ἐς πόλεμον Hdt. 2. 166; μονομαχίην 6. 92; τὰ ἄλλα κατὰ ταῦτά ἐπ. 4. 17; ἀρετήν 3. 82; σοφίαν Ar. Nub. 517; παγκράτιον Aeschin. 79. 24; μνήμην ἐπ. to cultivate memory, Hdt. 2. 77; δύναμιν τινας ἐπ. to increase his strength, Aeschin. 46. 10:—absol. to be in training as an athlete, Achae. ap. Ath. 418 A:—Pass., ταῦτα Ῥωμαῖοι ἐκ παλαιού ἐπῃσκηται Arr. An. 5. 8, 1.

2. to train or set on one against another, τινά τινι Dio C. 46. 40; cf. ἐπαλειφώ. 3. to train for the contest, ἀέθλοισιν . . ἐφῃσχετο Epigr. Gr. 967. 3.

ἐπασκητέον, verb. Adj. one must practise, Arr. Tact. 2. ἐπασμα, τό, (ἐπάω) an enchantment, Zonar., Tzetz.

ἐπασπαίρω, to rant over or at, μόχθῳ Opp. H. 5. 407. ἐπασπιδόμαι, Pass. to take as a shield, εὐλάβειαν Philo 2. 609.

ἐπασσύτερος [ῥ], α, ov, (ἄσσαν, ἀσσύτερος) one upon another, one after another, mostly in pl., ἐπασσύτεραι κινύοντο φάλαγγες II. 4. 427; πάντας ἐπασσύτερος πέλαισε χροῖν 8. 277; σκοποὶ ἴζον αἰὲν ἐπασσύτεροι spies sat one after another, i.e. at short distances, Od. 16. 366; πέτρας πέμπον ἐπ. Hes. Th. 716; and in sing., κύμα . . ὄρνυ' ἐπασσύτερον wave upon wave, II. 4. 423.

II. frequent, repeated, of a single thing, οὖρος Ar. Rh. 1. 579; χρησμοσύνη Id. 2. 472; cf. Nic. Th. 246.—The word is a Comp. only in form.

ἐπασσύτερο-τριβῆς, ἐς:—δρέγματα χερὸς ἐπασσύτεροτριβῆ blows of outstretched hand following one upon another, Aesch. Cho. 426.

ἐπαστέον, verb. Adj. one must enchant, Plat. Charm. 158 C. ἐπαστής, ὁ, = ἐπωδός, Eccl.

ἐπαστράπτω, to lighten upon or to, τινί Plut. 2. 594 D; absol., Anth. P. 7. 49:—c. acc. cogn., ἐπ. πῦρ to flask fire, Anth. Plan. 4. 141; σπινθήρας Nonn. D. 18. 74.

ἐπασχάλλω, to be indignant at, ἐπὶ τινι Manetho 3. 86. ἐπᾶτενίζω, fut. ἴσω, to gaze steadfastly at, ἐῖς τι Theophr. Vertig. 9.

ἐπατρεῖω, to remain quiet after a thing, Hipp. Art. 800. ἐπάττω, Att. for ἐπαῖσσω.

ἐπαυγάζω, fut. ἀσώ, to illumine on the surface, Maxim. π. κατ. 26; cf. ἐπιλυγάζω. 2. Med. to look at by the light, behold, Anth. P. 9. 58., 12. 91.

II. intr., ἐπαυγάζει it grows light, Polyacn. 1. 39, 1; Κοραῖς ὑπανυγάζει.

ἐπαυδάω, to call to or say in addition, Hesych., Suid.:—Med. to call upon, ἱνυσκε, τινά Soph. Ph. 395.

ἐπαυδιδιάομαι or -ίζομαι, Dep. to persist obstinately, Arr. An. 4. 9, 8, Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 11,—with v. l. ἀπαυθ-.

ἐπαυδέω, to accompany on the flute, τῇ θυσίᾳ Luc. Sacrif. 12: absol., Id. Salt. 10. 2. c. acc. cogn., ἐπ. τινι τὸ ἐνὸς πλυνον Ath. 184 F:—Pass., μέλος ἐπαυλείται to be played on the flute, Eur. H. F. 895.

ἐπαυλίζομαι, Dep. with aor. med., to encamp on the field, Thuc. 3. 5., 4. 134; cf. αὐλίζομαι. 2. to encamp near, τῇ πόλει Plut. Sull. 29:—to pass the night with, τινί Hesych.

ἐπαύλιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Call. Fr. 131. 4, Polyb. 4. 4, 1, etc. II. τὰ ἐπαύλια or ἡ ἐπαύλια (sc. ἡμέρα), the day after the wedding, Lat. nepotia, Alciphro 3. 4, Poll. 3. 39, Hesych., Suid.; v. Becker Charicl. 489, and cf. ἀπαύλια, προαύλια.

ἐπαυλις, εως, ἡ, a place to pass the night in, esp. for cattle, Hdt. 1. 111; οὐκ ἀσφαλὲς λέοντι καὶ προβάτοις ὅμοιο ποιεῖσθαι τὴν ἐπαυλιν Polyb. 5. 35, 13, cf. Tab. Ilac. in C. I. 6125. 11. 2. a farm-building, country-house, Diod. 12. 43, Plut. Pomp. 34, etc. 3. in military language, quarters, ἐπ. ποιεῖσθαι to encamp, Plat. Alc. 2. 149 C; ἐπὶ τῷπῳ Polyb. 16. 15, 5.

ἐπαυλισμα, τό, =sq., Schol. Aesch. Pers. 870. ἐπαυλισμός, ὁ, a passing the night, Schol. Soph. Ant. 363.

ἐπαυλος, ὁ, (αὐλή) mostly in pl., ἐπαυλία Od. 23. 358, Ar. Rh. 1. 800; ἐπαυλα Soph. O. T. 1138, O. C. 669:—a fold for cattle at night, Od. 1. c., Soph. O. T. 1. c. 2. generally, a dwelling, home, Aesch. Pers. 870, Soph. O. C. 1. c.

ἐπαυξάνω or -αῖω (Xen. Occ. 7. 43): fut. -αυξήσω:—to increase, enlarge, Emped. 94 (cf. ἐπαρξίς); τὴν πατρίδα νυκῆσαντας ἐπαυξήσαν Thuc. 7. 70., cf. 2. 36, Dem. 38. 1, etc.:—Pass. to grow, increase, Xen. 1. c., Plat. Tim. 19 A, etc.

ἐπαυξή, ἡ, = ἐπαυξήσις, Plat. Legg. 815 E.

ἐπαυξίς, ἑ, increasing, growing, νόσοι Hipp. 1185 D; πάθεα Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 7.

ἐπαυξήσις, εως, ἡ, increase, increment, τῶν δικαίων Plat. Legg. 957 D; τῶν μέτρων Plut. Solon 15; εἰς τὴν ἐπ. τῶν πολιτῶν in their profit, Polyb. 5. 88, 6.

ἐπαύξω, v. sub ἐπαυξάνω. ἐπαύρα, v. sub ἐπαυρίσκομαι.

ἐπαύρεσις, εως, ἡ, enjoyment of the fruit of a thing, fruition, μεγάλαι . . ἐπαύρεσις (Ion. for -έσεις) Hdt. 7. 158; ταχείας τὰς ἐπ. ποιεῖσθαι Thuc. 2. 53.

ἐπαυρέω and ἐπαυρίσκω, ἐπαυρεῖ Hes. Op. 417, ἐπαυρίσκουσι Theogn. 111: aor. ἐπαύρον Pind. P. 3. 65; subj. ἐπαύρω, πρ, η, v. infr., inf. ἐπαυρέν, -έμεν, Hom.:—Med., ἐπαυρίσκομαι II., Hipp. 236. 13., 502. 14: fut. ἐπαυρήσομαι II.: aor. 1 ἐπαυράμην Arist. Eth. N. 8. 13 (15), 11, 2 sing. ἐπαύρω (where Elmsl. suggests ἐπήυρω) Aesch. P. 28; inf. ἐπαυράσθαι Hipp. Jusi. fin.: aor. 2 ἐπαυρήμην Eur. Hel. 469, poet. 2 sing. ἐπαύρεο Pind. N. 5. 49; Ep. subj. 2 sing. ἐπαύροι II., 3 pl. -ωνται, opt. -οιτο (v. infr.); inf. ἐπαυρέσθαι Eur., Andoc. 20. 3 (hardly elsewhere in Att. Prose), v. infr. II.; Hom. has 2 sing. subj. ἐπαύρηται, -ῃ, 3 pl. -ωνται. (Supposed Root *αὔρω, v. sub ἀπαυρίω.)

I. Act. to partake of, share, c. gen. rei, τῶν . . βέλτερον ἔστιν ἐπαυρέμεν II. 18. 302; αὐτὸν . . σε βούλομαι ἐπαυρέμεν (case omitted) Od. 17. 81; πλείον νυκτὸς ἐπαυρεῖ enjoys a greater share of night, of Sirius, Hes. Op. 417 (ib. 238 the best Mss. give ἀπύρρα); γειτόνων πολλοὶ ἐπαύρον many have had enjoyment of (i.e. suffered loss from) neighbours, Pind. P. 3. 65; τὸ μέγιστον ἐπαυρίσκουσι have enjoyment in the highest degree, Theogn. 111: 2. of physical contact, to touch, graze, esp. of slight wounds, c. acc., πάρος χρᾶ λευκὸν ἐπαυρέν (sc. τὰ ἔγχεα) II. 11. 573., 15. 316; μήτις χρᾶ χαλκῷ ἐπαύρη II. 3. 649; c. gen., λίθου δ' ἀλάσθαι ἐπαυρέν take care not to touch II. 23. 340:—absol., καὶ ἐ' κ' ὀλίγον περ ἐπαύρη if the spear touch ever so little (cf. ἐπιψαύω II.), 11. 391.

II. Med. to reap the fruits or enjoy the benefit of a thing, whether good or bad, like ἀπολαύω: 1. c. gen., in good sense, τοῦ πολλοὶ ἐπαυρίσκονται II. 13. 733; μόχθων ἀμειβάν ἐπαύρεο Pind. N. 5. 89; τοῦδ' ἐπαυρέσθαι θέλω Eur. I. T. 529; βίοντι ζώντ' ἐπαυρέσθαι χρεῖαν Ar. Ath. 336 B, cf. Ar. Rh. 1. 677., 4. 964; μικροῦ δὲ βίοντι ζώντ' ἐπαυρέσθαι χρεῖαν Com. Anon. 20 b; οὐδὲ φάσιν . . πολλὸν ἐπαυρέμενον Epigr. Gr. 274, cf. 839:—rare in Prose, εἰ . . χρὴ ἀγαθὸν ἐμὸν ἐπαυρέσθαι Andoc. 20. 2; ἀποδοτέον . . ὕσαν ἐπήυρατο Arist. Eth. N. 8. 13, 11.

b. more freq. in bad, though not ironical, sense, absol., ἵνα πάντες ἐπαυραντα βασιλῆος that all may enjoy their king, i.e. feel what it is to have such a king, II. 1. 410; οὐ μὲν οἶδ', εἰ αὐτὴ κακορραφίης . . ἐπαύρηται 15. 17; τάχα δ' ἂν τι καὶ τοῦ οὐνᾶματος ἐπαυροῖτο might get something from . . Hdt. 7. 180; τίς αἰτίαν ἀχὼν ἦς ἐπηυρήμην ἐγώ; Eur. Hel. 476: also c. acc. et gen., τοιαῦτ' ἐπήυρω τοῦ φιλανθρώπου τῷπῳ such profit didst thou gain from . . Aesch. P. 28; and absol., τῷ καὶ μιν ἐπαυρήσθαι οὐκ ἴδω I doubt not he will feel the consequences, II. 6. 353.

2. ἐπ. ἀπὸ τιος to get nourishment from . . Hipp. 502. 14; cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀπαυρᾶν 3.

3. c. acc. rei, to bring upon oneself, μὴ ποῦ τι κακὸν καὶ μείζον ἐπαύρη Od. 18. 107 (Buttm. ἐπαύρης); but perhaps it is better taken as 3 sing. aor. act., lest a greater evil reach thee.—The examples shew that the Vrb is mainly poet. and Ion.:—cf. ἀπαύραω.

ἐπαυρήσις, ἡ, f. l. for ἐπαυρεσις, Democ. ap. Stob. 76. 17. ἐπαυρίζω, (αὔρα) to breathe or blow gently, Joseph. B. J. 1. 21, 5.

ἐπαυρίον, Adv. on the morrow, ἐν τῇ ἑπ. (sc. ἡμέρᾳ) LXX (Gen. 19. 34). ἐπαύσας, ἐπαύσον [ῥ], v. sub ἐπαύω.

ἐπαύτew [ῥ], to make a noise or creak besides, ἐπὶ δὲ πλῆμναι μέγ' ἀάτεον Hes. Sc. 309.

II. = ἐπευφημέω, ἐπεόττησε δὲ λαὸς Call. Ar. 102, Q. Sm. 4. 262; Βέρβρυκες δ' ἐπαύτεον Theocr. 22. 91; of horses, Q. Sm. 11. 327:—c. acc. cogn., ἐπ. βοῇ Call. Dian. 58. Cf. ἐπαύω.

ἐπαυτικῶς, Adv. immediately, Orph. Lith. 329. ἐπαυτομολέω, to pass over, πρὸς τὸ ἡμερον Acl. N. A. 2. 11.

ἐπαυτόφωρος, ov, = αὐτόφωρος, palpable, Schol. Ven. II. 24. 556. ἐπαυχέσις, ov, (αὐχὴν) on or for the neck, ζυγόν Pind. P. 2. 172; κυνάγχα Anth. P. 6. 34.

ἐπαυχέω, aor. -ῆνυχα Ar. Av. 628:—to exult in or sit, c. dat. rei, Soph. Ant. 483, Ar. l. c. 2. c. inf. to be confident that . . , Soph. El. 65.

ἐπαυχμέω, to be dry or dusty, Ζεὺς ἐπαυχμήσας having sent drought, opp. to ὑέτιος, Soph. Fr. 470.

ἐπαύω, to shout over, ἐπαύσας πατρὸς ἔργῳ Aesch. Cho. 828 in Theocr. 23. 44, τῷ ἐπαύσον, ὦ φίλε, κέισαι, with ὅ contrary to all usage; whence Briggs suggested ἐπαύσον, φίλε, κ., or ἐπάπισον, ὦ φίλε, κ. (v. ἐπῆμνω).

ἐπαφαιρέσις, εως, ἡ, a fresh-taking away of blood, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1. ἐπαφαίρω, to take away again, esp. blood, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 10.

ἐπαφάνιζω, to make to disappear besides, Lysis ap. Iamb. V. Pyth. 77. ἐπαφαναινομαι, Pass. to be withered, ἐπαφανάνθηον γελῶν I was quite spent with laughing, Ar. Ran. 1089.

ἐπαφῶ (v. ἀφῶ), to touch on the surface, touch lightly, Hecataeus 360, Aesch. Pr. 849, Poeta ap. Schol. Soph. O. C. 1375, Plat. Crat. 404 D:—also in Med., absol., Hipp. 661. 25; c. gen., χειρὶ ἐπ. τιος Mosch. 2. 50; κιάδρας Anth. P. 5. 222; μουσικῇ Alciphro 3. 12; c. acc., παλάμη κράτ' ἐπαφρᾶσμενος Epigr. Gr. 562. 8.

ἐπαφετέον, verb. Adj. of ἐπαφήμι, one must admit, τὸν ἵππον ταῖς θηλείαις Geop. 18, 3, 1.

ἐπαφή, ἡ, (ἐπαφῶ) touch, touching, handling, Aesch. Supp. 18, Plat. Tim. 49 B, al.; ἐπ. μουσικῇ [τῇς λύρας] Euryp. ap. Stob. 556. 39.

2. severe handling, punishment, Plut. 2. 46 D, ubi v. Wyttenb. 3. touch, contact, C. I. 3546. 11.

II. the sense of touch, Plat. Theat. 186 B.

ἐπάφημα, τό, *a touch*, Diog. Ep. 10.

ἐπάφησις, εὖς, ἡ, = ἐπαφή, Clem. Al. 241.

ἐπαφήμι, fut. -αφήσω, *to throw at, discharge at*, τὰ παλὰ Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 3; κεραμίδα τινί Plut. 2. 241 B:—*to let loose upon*, τοὺς ἵππους τοῖς ἱππεῖσι Polyb. 11. 22, 8; τοὺς εὐδάνους 10. 39, 3; ἐλέφαντας, κύνας ἐπ. τινί Paus. 1. 12, 3, etc.; ἐπαφήκεν αὐτὸν τῷ πλακοῦντι Alciphro 1. 22. 2. *to let in upon*, ὕδωρ τῷ σίτῳ Theophr. C. P. 2. 5, 5. 3. *to discharge, emit*, ἐπ. ὑγρότητα Arist. H. A. 5. 18, 5; ἐπ. φωνὴν *to utter*, Id. Mirab. 175.

Ἐπαφος, ὁ, a son of Zeus and Ion, Aesch. Pr. 850, v. sub ἀφή; the Hellenic representative of the Egyptian god Apis, Hdt. 2. 153, 3. 27, 28.

ἐπαφρίω, = sq., in Ep. part. -ώσα, Nonn. D. 43. 318.

ἐπαφρίζω, *to foam up or on the surface*, Mosch. 5. 5, Nic. Al. 32.

ἐπαφροδισία, ἡ, *loveliness, elegance*, Ath. 242 C, Dio Chr. 2. 118.

ἐπαφρόδιτος, ον, (Ἀφροδίτη) *lovely, fascinating, charming*, Lat. *venustus*, of persons, Hdt. 2. 135, Aeschin. 33. 35; of things, Xen. Symp. 8, 15, Isocr. 219 A: Sup. -ότατος, Id. Hier. 1, 35.—Adv. -τως, Dion. H. de Lys. 11.

II. used to translate Sulla's epithet *Felix*, favoured by *Venus*, i. e. *fortune's favourite* (metaph. from the dice), Plut. Sull. 34, cf. App. Civ. 1. 97.

III. as a proper name it is sometimes contr.

Ἐπαφῆς, ἄ, v. Bentl. ad Mill. p. 82 (347).

ἐπαφρος, ον, *covered with foam or froth*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 969.

ἐπαφύσσω, fut. ὕσω [ῶ], *to pour over*, θερμὸν ἐπαφύσσειν Od. 19. 388.

ἐπάχθεια (ἐπαχθής), *annoyance, offence*, Eccl.

ἐπαχθῶ, *to load, burden with*, τινί Tryph. 690.

ἐπαχθής, ἐς, (ἄχθος) *heavy, ponderous, ῥήματα* Ar. Ran. 940.

II. metaph. *burdensome, annoying, grievous*, ἀπαντ' ἐπαχθῇ (so Stalfr. for ἐπαχθῇ) Aesch. Pr. 49; ἐ μὴ ἐπαχθὲς ἐστὶν εἰπεῖν Plat. Phaedo 87 A; ἐπαινεῖν ἐπαχθέστερον [ἐστί] Id. Legg. 688 D; ἵνα μηδὲν ἐπαχθὲς λέγωι not to say anything invidious, Dem. 228. 21;—τὸ ἐπαχθὲς *invidiousness, offence*, Plat. Euthyd. 303 E; τὸ ἐπ. αὐτοῦ Id. Prot. 316 D:—Adv., ἐπαχθῶς φέρειν, Lat. *aegre ferre*, Dion. H. de Thuc. 41; Comp. -έστερον, Ep. Plat. 327 B.

2. of persons, ἐπαχθής ἦν ἐς τοὺς πολ-
λοὺς Thuc. 6. 54, cf. Plat. Meno 90 D; κινδυνεύει τὸ λίαν εὐτυχεῖν . .
ἐπαχθεῖς ποιεῖν Dem. 580. 13, cf. 17.

ἐπαχθίζομαι, Pass. *to be burdened with a thing*, Philo 2. 450, al.

ἐπαχθομαι, Pass. *to be annoyed at*, . . κακοῖς Eur. Hipp. 1260.

ἐπαχλῶ, fut. ὕσω, *to be obscured or dim*, Ap. Rh. 4. 1480, Q. Sm. 14.

462.

II. trans. *to darken*, Themist. 144 C. [ῶ even in pres.,

Ap. Rh. 1. c.; in Arat. 906 Schneider restores ἐπαχλῶν for -ὠν.]

ἐπαχνίδιος, α, ον, (ἄχνα) *lying like dust upon*, Anth. P. 9. 556.

ἐπαχνύμαι, Pass. *to grieve over*, τινί Tryph. 424.

ἐπεάν, i. e. ἐπεὶ ἂν, Ion. for ἐπὶν, v. ἐπεὶ A. II.

ἐπέβθορος, ον, = ἐφέβθορος, Anctt. Mus.

ἐπέβραχε, v. sub ἐπιβραχεῖν.

ἐπεγείρω, fut. ἀσώμαι, *to laugh at, exult over*, Lat. *irridere*, τινί

Soph. Aj. 959, Xen. An. 2. 4. 27; κατὰ τινας Soph. Aj. 969 (where

Elmsl. τοὺς ἂν ἐγγελάων ἂν κατά, cf. ἐγγελάω); absol., lb. 454, Aeschin.

52. 28.

ἐπέγγραφος, ον, added to the list: the ἐπéγγραφοι in Att. Inscr. (C. I.

272 B, 275-8, 281, 284-6) seem to be those who were admitted to con-

tend for prizes, though not on the list of citizens, the citizens being πρῶ-

τέγγραφοι, v. Böckh 1. p. 379.

ἐπεγγυάω, = ἐγγυάω, Lex ap. Lys. 117. 35.

ἐπεγείρω, *to awaken, rouse up*, τινά Od. 22. 431, Hdt. 7. 139, Ar. Av.

83, Pherecr. Xeip. 3. 9:—Pass. *to be roused, rise from sleep, wake up*,

Hom., only in forms ἐπéγρητο, ἐπεγρόμενος (which are prob. from

shortened aor. ἐπéγρημι, cf. ἐγρομαι), ll. 10. 124, 14. 256, Od. 20.

57; φεύγετε . . ἄνδρ' ἐπεγεύρομενον Eur. H. F. 1084; δόξαι, αἱ ἐρω-

τήσαι ἐπεγεύρεσθαι ἐπιστήμαι γίγνονταί Plat. Meno 86 A: part.

pf. act. ἐπεγρηγρόω in pass. sense, *wakeful*, Plut. Brut. 36, ubi v.

Schüf.

II. metaph. *to awaken, excite, στάσιν* Solon 3. 19; τὸ

πάλαμ κείμενον καὶον Soph. O. C. 510; ἐπὶ . . ῥήνον ἐγ. lb. 1778;

ὅσον ἐσθλὸν λόγον ἐπεγείρετε Plat. Rep. 450 B:—Pass., ἐπéγρηθη

[ἡ Ταλθύβου μῆνις] Hdt. 7. 137; ἐπéγρειοντο ταῖς ψυχαῖς Diod.

14. 52.

ἐπέγροισις, εὖς, ἡ, *a being roused, awaking*, Hipp. 76 G.

ἐπέγρετόν, verb. Adj. *one must awaken*, Clem. Al. 219.

ἐπεγερτικός, ἡ, ὅν, *awakening*, Arist. Probl. 6. 5; ἐγ. ὕμνη; Plut. 2. 138

B. Adv. -κώς, Clem. Al. 218.

ἐπεγκάλέω, fut. ἔσω, *to bring a charge against*, τινί Lys. 112. 17.

ἐπεγκανάσσω, *to pour in besides*, Hesych.

ἐπεγκάπτω, *to eat up besides, gulp down*, Ar. Eq. 493.

ἐπεγκῶξω, *to laugh at*, τινί Lyc. 285.

ἐπεγκελεύω, *to give an order or signal to others*, Eur. Cycl. 652.

ἐπεκεράννυμαι, Med. *to mix in with*, τινί τι Plat. Polit. 273 D, Plut.

2. 1025 B, Nic. Al. 166, etc.

ἐπεγκλῶ, *to turn towards*, τὰ βλέφαρα εἰς τινα Dio C. 51. 12; τοὺς

ὀφθαλμούς Id. 79. 16.

ἐπέγκλημα, τό, *an accusation*, Sopat. in Walz Rhet. 5. 209.

ἐπεγκολάπτω, *to engrave upon or besides*, Lyc. 782.

ἐπέγκρανις, ἰδος, ἡ, *the cerebellum*, Erasistr. ap. Galen. 5. 603.

ἐπεγκρεμάννυμαι, Med. *to hang up in*, καπνῷ Nic. ap. Ath. 372 E.

ἐπεγκυκλῶ, *to roll round, bring back again*, Aristid. 2. 514, in Pass.

ἐπεγκυλίωμα [ῖ], Pass. *to roll about or be involved in*, Clem. Al. 877.

ἐπεγρόμιον, part. ἐπεγρόμενος, Ep. aor. pass. of ἐπεγείρω.

ἐπεχαλῶ, *to make mouths at*, τινί Ael. ap. Suid., Phryn. ap. Phot. § 158.

ἐπεχαλῶ, fut. ἄσω [ᾶ], *to loose*, Nic. Al. 439.

ἐπεχειρέω and ἐπεχειρήσις, εὖς, ἡ, = ἐγχε-,

ἐπεχέω, fut. -χεῶ: poet. -χεύω, Nic. ap. Ath. 372 F:—*to pour in*

upon or besides, Aesch. Ag. 1137, Hipp. 532. 23, etc.; ἄλλην [κύλικα]
ἐπ' ἄλλῃ Eur. Cycl. 423.

ἐπεχῆματιζω, fut. ἔσω, *to pour in after or upon*, τι Hippiatr. II.

to leave afterwards, γάλακτι Diosc. 5. 23.

ἐπεχῆνω, late form for -χέω, Hero in Math. Vett. p. 216.

ἐπεχῆντης [ῖ], ον, ὁ, a *cup-bearer*, so called by the Hellespentine, Dem.

Sceps. ap. Ath. 425 C.

ἐπέδραμον, v. sub ἐπιτρέχω.

ἐπέδρη, ἡ, Ion. for ἐφέδρα.

ἐπέην, Ep. for ἐπὶν, 3 sing. impf. of ἐπεῖμι (εἰμί), ll. 20. 276.

ἐπεθίζομαι, Pass. *to be accustomed to a thing*, Aristox. p. 33 Meib.

ἐπεῖ (acc. to Curt. no. 335 an adverb. usage of ἐπεί). [The first syll.

is sometimes lengthd. at the beginning of a verse in Hom., ll. 22. 379,

Od. 4. 13, 8. 452, 21. 25:—ἐπεῖ sometimes coalesces by synizesis with

οὐ, οὐδέ, οὐδέν, οὔτε, Soph. Ph. 446, 948, 1037, Ant. 538, Ar. Lys.

573.] Conjunct., both temporal and causal (cf. Lat. *quum*):—ἐπειδὴ

and in Hdt. ἐπεῖτε (or ἐπεῖ τε) are used like ἐπεῖ.

A. OF TIME, after that, after (postquam), since, when (quum, cum),

from Hom. downwards: I. with Indic., 1. of a definite occurrence

in past time, mostly with aor., ἐπεῖ β' εὐχάντο after they had prayed,

ll. 1. 458; ἐπειδὴ ἐτελεύτησε Δαρειὸς καὶ κατέστη Ἀρταξέρξης after D.

was dead and A. had succeeded, Xen. An. 1. 1, 3; rarely with plqpf.,

ἐπειδὴ ῥηπάτησθε . . after you had been deceived . . , Dem. 242. 6; but

generally the aor. is found where the plqpf. might be used for special

emphasis (v. supr.), as in Lat. *postquam venit* is more common than

postquam venerat (cf. II infr.); with impf. to express an action not yet

complete, ἐπεῖ ὑπνῆρτασεν ἡ φάλαγξ καὶ ἡ σάλπιγξ ἐφέβητο after the

phalanx began to advance and the trumpet had sounded, Xen. An. 6. 5,

27.

2. with implied reference to some later time, ἐπεῖ or ἐπειδὴ

= ἐξ οὗ, from the time when, ever since, also mostly with aor., ἐπεῖτε

παράλαβον τὸν θρόνον, τοῦτο ἐφρόντιζον ever since I came to the throne,

I had this in mind, Hdt. 7. 8; δέκατον μὲν ἔτος τὸδ' ἐπεῖ . . ἦσαν Aesch.

Ag. 40; with impf., ἐπεῖ εἰσεβάλλοντο Eur. I. T. 260; sometimes with

pres. (as used in pf. sense) and pf., ἐπεῖ δὲ φρουρδὸς ἐστὶ στρατός since

the army is gone, Soph. Ant. 15; ἐπεῖτε ὑπὸ τῷ Πέρσῃ εἰσί, πεπνύσασι

τοῖνδε ever since they have been, now that they are, . . , Hdt. 3.

117.

II. with Subjunct., ἂν being always added in Attic

Prose, and ἂν or (Epic) κέ generally in poetry: ἐπεῖ with ὅν becomes

ἐπᾶν, ἐπὶν (Hdt. ἐπᾶν), and ἐπειδὴ with ἂν ἐπειδᾶν; Hom. has ἐπεῖ κε,

ἐπὶν (once ἐπεῖ ἂν); the Poets sometimes omit ἂν or κέ (cf. ἂν A. 1. 2):

—sometimes with conditional force (cf. εἰ A. II): 1. referring to

future time (like ἂν with subj.), with fut. in apodosis, τέκνα ἄζομεν . .

ἐπὶν προλιέθρον ἔλωμεν when we shall have taken the city, Il. 4. 238;

ἐπεῖ κ' ἀπὸ λαοῦ ὀληται 11. 764, cf. Od. 17. 23; ταῦτα, ἐπειδᾶν περὶ

τοῦ γένους εἴπω, ἐρῶ I will speak of this, when I have spoken . . , Dem.

1303. 25, cf. Xen. An. 2. 3, 29; ἐπεῖ ἂν σὺ γε πότμον ἐπίσπῃς ll. 6.

412.

2. referring generally to any one of a number of instances,

with pres. in apodosis, whenever, when once, δαμνῶ, ἐπεῖ κε λίπη ὅσπερ

θυμός Od. 11. 221, cf. ll. 9. 409; ἐπειδᾶν ἡ ἐκφορά ἦ, . . ἄγοισι when-

ever the burial takes place they bring, Thuc. 2. 34; ἐπειδᾶν κρύ-

ψοσι γῆ, . . λέγει when they have covered them with earth, lb.: (without

ἂν or κέ in Poets, ἐπεῖ ἀμφικαλύψῃ Od. 20. 86, ll. 11. 478, Soph. O. C.

1226, Ant. 1025):—an aor. subj. with ἐπὶν, etc., is referred by the

meaning of the Particle (gen. after that) to a point of time preceding

that of the leading verb, so that it is translated by the fut. pf. in 1, and

by the pf. in 2; see the exx. above, and Dem. 525. 11, χρὴ δέ, ὅταν μὲν

τιθῆσθε τοὺς νόμους, . . σκοπεῖν, ἐπειδᾶν δὲ θῆσθε, φυλάττειν when-

ever you are enacting your laws, . . and after you have enacted

them . . .

III. with Opt. (without ἂν), 1. referring to

future time (like εἰ with Opt.), ἐπειδὴ πρὸς τὸ φῶς ἔλθοι, ὅραν οὐδ' ἂν

ἐν δύνασθαι (sc. οὐκ αἶε) after he had come into the light . . , Plat. Rep.

516 A:—Hom. sometimes uses ἐπὶν with Opt. in same sense as ἐπεῖ, ll.

19. 208, 24. 226, Od. 4. 222 (see ἂν A. II).

2. more frequently,

referring generally to any one of a number of past instances (like εἰ with

opt. in a general condition), with impf. in apod., ἐπεῖ ζεύκεται . . , δρᾶ-

σκετο ll. 24. 14; ἐπειδὴ δέ τι ἐμφάγοιεν, ἀνίσταντο Xen. An. 4. 5, 8;

ἐπεῖ πύθοιο, ἐπὶναι Id. Cyr. 5. 3, 55, cf. Thuc. 8. 38, Plat. Phaedo 59

D, Prot. 315 B.

3. in oratione obl. after past tenses, representing

a subj. in orat. rect., αὐτὸς δὲ ἐπεῖ διαβαίης, ἀπέναι ἐφῆσθα (the direct

form being ἐπὶν διαβῆ) Xen. An. 7. 2, 27, cf. 3. 5, 18, Cyr. 1. 4, 21; dep.

on an Opt. in a final clause, ἐπορεύοντο, ὅπως ἐπειδὴ γένοιτο ἐπὶ

τῷ ποταμῷ . . ἴοιεν Thuc. 7. 80.

IV. with Inf., only by assimila-

tion in orat. obl., ἐπειδὴ δὲ κατὰ σχολὴν σκέψασθαι, κώπτεσθαι (sc.

ῆθη) Plat. Rep. 619 C, cf. Symp. 174 D, Hdt. 4. 10, 7. 150 (cf. εἰ A.

IV).

V. with other words: 1. ἐπεῖ τάχιστα, as soon as,

Lat. *quum primum*, mostly separated by a word, ἐπεῖ ἤλθε τάχιστα, . .

ἀπέδοτο Xen. An. 7. 2, 6, cf. Cyr. 3. 3, 22, so, ἐπεῖ ἄρτων Arist. Pol.

3. 13, 19; ἐπεῖ εὐθὺς Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 4; ἐπεῖ αὐτίκα Pind. N. 1. 53;

ἐπειδὴ τάχιστα Plat. Prot. 310 D, Dem. 818. 21; ἐπείκτα τάχιστα Hdt.

8. 144, Xen. An. 3. 1, 9; rarely ἐπειδὴ ἄρτων, Dem. 978. 19; ἐπειδᾶν

ἄρτων Plat. Prot. 325 C.

2. with various emphatic Particles,

ἐπεῖ ἄρα when then, in continuing a narrative, ll. 6. 426; ἐπεῖ οὖν when

then, in resuming a narrative, 1. 57, 3. 4; ἐπεῖ ὦν Hdt. 3. 9; ἐπεῖ γὰρ

εἰ Id. 9. 90, etc.

B. CAUSAL, since, seeing that, freq. from Hom. downwards: 1.

with Indic. (after both present and past tenses), ἐπεῖ οὐδὲ ζῶκεν ll. 1.

119, cf. 153, 278, Aesch. Ag. 827, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 4, Thuc. 8. 68, 80;

sometimes with Opt. after past tenses on the principle of orat. obl.,

ἐπεῖπερ ἡγήσαντο since (as they said) they believed, Xen. Mem. 1. 4.

O. C. 1532; but v. supr. 1, b.

III. *to go over a space, to traverse or visit*, Lat. *obire*, c. acc., ἀγρὸν Od. 23. 359, cf. 15. 104; χάριος Hdt. 5. 74; of an officer, ἐπ. πύλας Eur. Phoen. 1104; τὸ στράτευμα Thuc. 7. 73, etc.

2. *to go over, i.e. count over*, (cf. ἐπὶχοῖμαι II), φάκας . . ἀριθμήσει καὶ ἐπεισιν Od. 4. 411: *to think over, τῇ μνήμῃ* Luc. Herm. 1.

ἐπεινύσθαι, Ion. for ἐφέννυσθαι, *to put on clothes*, Hdt. 4. 64.

ἐπειγῖς, εὖς, ἡ, *haste, hurry*, Plut. Rom. 29, Luc. D. Meretr. 10. 3.

ἐπείπερ or ἐπεί περ, Conj. *since at all events, seeing that*, strengthd. for ἐπεὶ, with Indic., Aesch. Ag. 822, 854, Soph. O. T. 1003, O. C. 75, Plat., etc.; in Hom. always with a word between, ἐπεί αὖ περ Il. 13. 447, Od. 20. 181.

ἐπείπον, iuf. ἐπειπεῖν, aor. 2 with no pres. in use, *to say besides*, Hdt. 1. 125, Thuc. 1. 67, Aeschin. 49. 15, etc. 2. νόγον ἐπ. τινὶ *to say it of one*, Aesch. Supp. 972, cf. Luc. Hist. Conscr. 26.

ἐπείρομαι, inf. ἐπείσθαι Hdt. 1. 19, 86, al.; impf. -είροτο 3. 22, al.: fut. -είρησμαι 1. 67, al.; -used by Att. only in fut. -εήσονται Ar. Lys. 98, Pl. 32, and aor. -ήρομην, inf. -εράσθαι Soph. O. C. 557, Thuc., etc.

To ask besides or again, τούτω Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 10. II. c. acc. pers. *to ask or question him besides, τι about a thing*, Hdt. 1. 67, 7. 101, Ar. Lys. 98; περί τινος Hdt. 1. 158; with relat. words, ἐπ. ὅ τι σιτέεται ὁ βασιλεὺς Id. 3. 22; ἐπ. εἰ . . , πότερα . . , Thuc. 1. 25, etc.; absol., Hdt. 4. 161.

2. esp. *to enquire of a god, τὸν θεόν* Id. 1. 19, Ar. Pl. 32, Thuc. 1. 25, etc.: -*to question a person*, Soph. l. c. 3. *to ask the people for their opinion, τὴν γνώμην* Plat. Ax. 368 D, cf. Dem. 594. 26.—Cf. ἐπανεύρομαι.

ἐπειρῶν, Ep. and Ion. for ἐπερῶν.

ἐπειρυνεύσμαι, Dep. *to speak ironically*, App. Civ. 4. 70, Joseph. B. J. 5. 13, 1.

ἐπειρωτῶν or -έω, ἐπειρωτήμα, -τήσις, Ion. for ἐπερ-.

ἐπεισάγω, *to bring in besides or over*, esp. of bringing in a second wife, ὁ παῖσιν αὐτοῦ μνηστῆρας ἐπεισάγων Com. Anon. 50. 3; ἐπ. τὴν Κλεοπάτραν τῇ Ὀλυμπιάδι Ath. 577 D; ἐπ. ἑταίρας εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν (i.e. besides one's wife), Andoc. 30. 42; τινὰς εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον C. I. 5187 a. 25:—Pass., οἱ ἐπεισάχοντες *the newly made citizens*, Dion. H. 2. 56, cf. Luc. Navig. 33:—Med. *to introduce besides, become intimate with*, νέους ἑταίρους Plat. Rep. 575 D, cf. Polit. 293 D.

2. *to bring in something new or strange*, Aeschin. 23. fin., etc.; ἐπ. μηχανήν Polyb. 32. 21, 11. 3. *to bring on besides, χορεύειν ἡ τράπεζαν* δευτέραν Antiph. Ὀμοί. 1: *to bring next upon the stage, δράμα* Aeschin. 86. 38, Polyb. 24. 8, 12.

ἐπεισάγωγῃ, ἡ, *a bringing in besides, ἑτέραν ἡγηρῶν* Hipp. 27. 20; esp. of a second wife, Joseph. A. J. 11. 6, 2; προσάπων ἐν introduction of new characters, Dion. H. de Vett. Script. 2. 10, cf. 3. 3.

2. *a means of bringing or letting in, ἐπεισαγωγὰς τῶν πολέμων* Thuc. 8. 92.

ἐπεισαγώγιμος, on, brought in besides the products of the country; τὰ ἐπ. imported wares, Plat. Rep. 370 E.

ἐπεισακτος, on, brought in besides, like ἑπακτος, opp. to οἰκείος, Plat. Crat. 420 B.

II. brought in from abroad, imported, alien, foreign, adscititious, opp. to αὐτόχθων, Eur. Ion 590; αἰτος Dem. 254. 10., 466. 21; ἡδονή Arist. Eth. N. 9. 9. 4; κακόν Com. Anon. 50. 5; θύραθεν ἐπ., opp. to φύσει ὑπάρχον, Arist. P. A. 2. 16, 11:—a fem. ἐπεισακτη is prob. l. in C. I. 3777. 9.

ἐπεισβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι, *to go into upon, ἵππῳ εἰς θάλασσαν* Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 6; ἐπ. ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν *to go into the sea so as to board ships*, Thuc. 2. 90., 4. 14.

ἐπεισβάλλω, fut. -βῶλω, *to throw into besides, ἀκούφον ποτῶ* Eur. El. 498.

II. intr. *to invade again*, Thuc. 2. 3, 13.

ἐπεισβάτης [α], ου, ὁ, (ἐπεισβαίνω) *an additional passenger, supernumerary on board ship*, Eur. Ille. 1550.

ἐπεισβάσθαι, Dep. *to force one's way in besides, intrude*, δς δ' ἂν ἔρετος ἐπεισβάσθαι, Inscr. on grave-stones, C. I. 3996, 4007, cf. 4190, 4366 u.

ἐπεισδέχομαι, Dep. *to admit besides*, Plut. 2. 903 E.

ἐπεισδύω, *to slip in besides, creep in*, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 2.

ἐπεισεῖμι, (εἰμι ibo) *to come in or besides*, Arist. Phys. 4. 6, 9; θύραθεν Id. G. A. 2. 3, 10: *to come on (in battle) besides*, Hdt. 7. 210: *to come next upon the stage*, Aeschin. 75. 24:—*to go on into*, Xen. Cyn. 10, 9. 2. *to come in after*, Hipp. Prorrh. 83; ἔξωθεν Plat. Tim. 41 D.

3. of things, *to come upon, befall, τι* lb. 50 E.

ἐπεισέρρω, *to rush in with ill luck to one*, Poll. 9. 158, Suid.

ἐπεισέρχομαι, Dep. with aor. and pf. act. To come in besides, τι to one, Thuc. 8. 35; esp. into a family as stepmother, Hdt. 4. 154. 2. *to come in after*, Id. 1. 37; κατ'ὅσον τινός Plat. Prot. 316 A; and often in Att.: τι διον. II. de Dem. 8.

3. *to come into besides*, c. acc., πῶλιν Eur. Ion 813; c. dat., δόμοις lb. 851; εἰς τὸ χωρίον Dem. 1155. 8: of things, *to be imported*, ἐπ. ἐκ πάσης γῆς τὰ πάντα Thuc. 2. 38.

II. metaph., 1. of customs, *to be introduced later*, Plut. 2. 675 F, etc. 2. *to come into one's head, occur to one*, Luc. V. H. 2. 42, Plut. 2. 585 E.

ἐπεισηγέομαι, Dep. *to introduce besides into, τι* τι Diod. 5. 7.

ἐπεισθεσῖς, εὖς, ἡ, *an introduction, opp. to ἐπέκθεσις*, Schol. Ar. Eq. 381.

II. an insertion, Walz Rhett. 1. 605.

ἐπεισίον, τό, = ἐπίσιον, Lyc. 1385.

ἐπεισκομίζω, *to bring in besides, ἔτερον αἶμα* ἐπ. C. I. (Add.) 3882 i:—Med., Com. Anon. 349.

ἐπεισκρίνομαι [ι], Pass. *to separate oneself and enter*, Hipp. 380. 49, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 82.

ἐπεισκυκλώω, *to roll or bring in one upon another*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 13; ἀλλ' ἐπ' ἄλλους Longin. 22. 4:—Pass. *to roll or come in one upon another*, Luc. Deor. Conc. 9, cf. Philops. 29.

ἐπεισκυπῶ, *to stoop and peep into, δόμοις* Soph. Fr. 257.

ἐπεισχωμάζω, *to rush in like disorderly revellers*, Plat. Rep. 500 B; metaph. of arguments, Id. Theat. 184, cf. Luc. Pseudol. 11.

ἐπεισοδιάζομαι, Pass. *to be added as adventitious*, Philo 1. 592.

ἐπεισοδῖος, on, (εἰσοδος) *coming in besides, episodic, adventitious, σύμφυτον . . , οὐκ ἐπισσ.* Plut. 2. 451 B, cf. 584 E; ἐπ. ἀκροάματα Plut. Lucull. 40, cf. Cato Ma. 18, Anth. P. 5. 19.

II. as Subst., ἐπεισοδῖον, τό, *an addition for the purpose of giving pleasure, an episode*, Plut. 2. 629 C, 710 D; ἐπ. γαστρός, of dessert, Anth. P. 6. 232. 2. in Poetry, a parenthetic addition, episode: a. in Ep. poems, as the Catalogue in the Iliad, Arist. Poët. 23. 5. b. in old Tragedy, the portions of dialogue between two choric songs, being orig. mere interpolations, lb. 12, 5:—then, of all underplots or parenthetic narratives in poetry, which might themselves form distinct wholes, lb.: also in any compositions, Dion. H. de Comp. 19.

c. in Comedy, an interlude, intermezzo, Metagen. Φιλοθ. 1, ubi v. Meineke; for Cratin. Puv. 13, v. σποδείων. 3. metaph., ἐπεισοδία τυχῆς Polyb. 2. 35. 5.

ἐπεισοδιῶν, *to vary by introducing episodes*, Arist. Poët. 17. 5., 24. 7; τὸν λόγον ἐπ. ἐπαίνους Id. Rhett. 3. 17, 11; ἐπ. τινὶ τι *to let it in upon one*, Philo 1. 134.

ἐπεισοδιῶδης, es, (εἶδος) *episodic, incoherent*, Arist. Metaph. 13. 3, 9.

II. abounding in episodes, μῦθος Id. Poët. 9, 11.

ἐπεισοδος, ἡ, *a coming in besides, entrance, approach*, Soph. O. C. 730, Fr. 259, Plut. 2. 903 D.

ἐπεισπαῖω, *to burst in, εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν* Ar. Pl. 805; εἰς τὰ συμπόσια Com. Anon. 367; absol., Luc. D. Meretr. 15. 1.

ἐπεισπρίνω, *to send in or to*, Dio C. 67. 17.

ἐπεισπιδάω, fut. -ήσομαι, *to leap in upon, εἰς τι* Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 64; τινὶ cited from Philostr.: absol., Ar. Eq. 363, Dem. 1156. 8, Dio C. 67. 17.

ἐπεισπίπτω, fut. -πεσούμαι, *to fall or burst in upon*, c. dat., ναυστάθμους Eur. Rhés. 448; ἐπ. αὐτοῖς πίνουσι Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 27; also c. acc., ἐπ. πῶλιν Eur. H. F. 34:—absol. *to burst in*, Soph. O. C. 915, Eur. Hec. 1042. 2. *to fall upon, βρονταὶ τι* ἐπείσπινοναι Hdt. 7. 42.

ἐπεισπλέω, fut. -πλεύσομαι, *to sail in after*, Thuc. 6. 2, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 5; θύναν . . ἐπεισπλέει ὑπογάστρι' Eubul. Ἴων 2. II. *to sail to, attack*, Thuc. 4. 13.

ἐπεισπνέω, fut. -πνεύσομαι, *to breathe in again*, Galen.

ἐπεισπράττω, *to exact besides*, Dio C. 74. 8.

ἐπεισρέω, fut. -ρεύσω, *to flow in upon or besides*, Trag. ap. Arr. Peripl. Eux. 3, Plut. Num. 20, Luc. Alex. 49, Ath. 156 E.

ἐπειστρέχω, aor. -έδραμον, *to run in upon or after, τι* Julian. 309 C.

ἐπεισφέρω, fut. -οίσω, *to bring in besides or next*, Ar. Pax 1195; ὁρμεν on Hipp. Art. 782; κακοὶ κόκκον ἄλλο πῆμα Aesch. Ag. 864; τέκνον δωμάσι Id. Cho. 649; ἐπ. λόγον *to bring in a new argument*, Ar. Thesm. 1164; in Inscriptions on grave-stones, *to bring in another body*, C. I. 3384, 3863, al.:—Med. *to bring in for oneself, μαρτυρία* Thuc. 3. 53:—Pass., τὸ ἐπηρεζόμενον πρῆγμα whatever comes upon us, occurs, Hdt. 7. 50, 1; ὁ ἐπ. νόμος *the law newly brought in*, Arist. Top. 6. 14, 5.

ἐπεισφοντάω, *to be in the habit of coming in, ἔξωθεν* Philo 1. 615.

ἐπεισφράζω (v. εἰσφράζω), *to bring in or introduce besides, πῶς ἐπεισφράζῃ τῇδε τῷ κείνῳ λέχει*; Eur. Alc. 1056; λέκτροις τ' ἐπεισφράζε Id. El. 1033; ὅφεις ἐπεισφράζεσθαι σπαργάνους Id. H. F. 1267:—an aor. part. ἐπεισφράξας (as if from ἐπεισφράζω) Id. Fr. 781. 46.

II. intr. ἐπεισχεῖω, fut. -χεῶ, *to pour in besides, φῶς ἐς νοῦν* Philo 1. 150:—Pass., of a crowd, *to pour in one after another*, Joseph. B. J. 4. 3, 3.

ἐπειτα, Ion. ἐπειτεν, q. v., Adv.: (ἐπί, εἴτα)—marks the Sequence of one act or state upon another, and properly is antecedent to εἴτα, as εἴτα to εἰ:

I. of mere Sequence, without any notion of cause, thereupon, thereafter, then, Lat. *deinde*, freq. from Hom. downwards, as Il. 1. 48., 2. 169, etc.:—when in strong opposition to the former act or state, with past tenses, thereafter, afterwards; with future, hereafter: ἡ ἐπέφατ' ἡ καὶ εἴτα πεφύσεται Il. 15. 140, cf. 16. 498; opp. to αὐτίκα καὶ νῦν, Il. 23. 551; ὅς δ' εἴται' ἐφύ, opp. to ὅστις πάροθεν ἦν, Aesch. Ag. 171:—Hom. often combines it with other Adv., αὐτίκ' ἐπειτα, αἰψα or ὦκα ἐπειτα, and even ἔνθα ἐπειτα:—seldom without reference to a former act, just then, at the time, Od. 1. 106:—very often in narrative, πρώτον μὲν . . , followed by ἐπειτα δέ . . , Lat. *primum . . , deinde . .*, Thuc. 2. 55, Plat. Apol. 18 A, etc.; by ἐπειτα, Thuc. 1. 33, Xen., etc.; ἐπειτα δέ several times repeated, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 14; also without πρώτον, lb. 8. 3, 24, al.; so also, πρὶν μὲν . . , ἐπ. δέ . . Soph. El. 724; ἐπειτὰ γε Ar. Thesm. 556, Plat., etc.; κάπειτα, often in Att., as Soph. Aj. 61, 305.

2. with the Article, τὸ ἐπ. *what follows, τὸ τ' ἐπ. καὶ τὸ μέλλον καὶ τὸ πρὶν* Soph. Art. 611; τὰ τε πρῶτα, τὰ τ' ἐπειθ' ὅσα τ' ἐμελλε τυχέειν Eur. I. T. 1263; of ἐπ. future generations, Aesch. Eum. 672; ὁ ἐπ. βίος Plat. Phaedo 116 A; εἰς τὸν ἐπ. χρόνον Id. Phil. 39 E; ἡ εἰς τὸ ἐπ. δόξα Thuc. 2. 64; ἐν τῷ ἐπ. Plat. Phaedo 67 C; ἐκ τοῦ πρὸς τὸ ἐπ. Id. Parm. 152 B; ὁ ἐπ. χρόνος, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 9. 3.

like εἴτα, with a finite Verb after a participle, μετῴησατο δ' ἐπ. ἐφ' ἐγκάθ'ετο κόλπῳ she smiled and then placed it in her bosom, Il. 14. 223, cf. 11. 730, etc.; often in Att., Aesch. Theb. 267, Eum. 29, Plat. Phaedo 82 C:—this construction is often used to mark an opposition between the partic. and the Verb, marking surprise or the like, and then the part. may be expressed by a finite Verb and ἐπειτα rendered by and then, and yet, nevertheless, τὸ μνηστὴς αἶμα . . ἐκχέας πέδοι εἴ. δωμάτ' οἰκήσεις πατρός; Aesch. Eum. 654, cf. 438, Theb. 467; χῶτον ἐν κακίοις τις ἀλοὺς ἐπ. τοῖτο καλλίνεον θέλῃ Soph. Ant. 496; ὅστις ἀνθρώπων φύσιν βλαστῶν ἐπ. μὴ κατ' ἀνθρώπων φρονῇ Id. Aj. 761; εἰ πτωχὸς ὦν ἐπειτ' ἐν Ἀθηναίοις λέγειν μέλλω Ar. Ach. 498, cf. usage.

Gorg. 519 E, Prot. 319 D, Phaedo 70 E; sometimes the same usage is found with the second of two verbal clauses, πολλὰ μὲν ἄνθρωποι . . ἐπειτα . . διεκωλύετο Plat. Rep. 336 B, cf. Prot. 310 C, Ar. Av. 29, etc.:—so also κάπειτα after a partic., Ar. Nub. 624, Av. 536; after a Verb, Ach.

126; cf. Heind. Plat. Crat. 411 B, Phaedo 90 B:—v. εἶτα I. 2. 4. in apodosis, though never at the beginning of the clause, in Hom. often strengthd. δὴ ἐπ., δὴ τοι ἐπ., τὸτ' ἐπ. 5. after a Temporal Conjunction, *then, thereafter*, ἐπειδὴ σφαῖρην πεύρησαντο, ὥρχεισθον δὴ ἐπ. when they had done playing at ball, then they danced, Od. 8. 378: so, after ἐπεὶ, Il. 16. 247; ἐπὴν Od. 11. 121; ὅποτε, Il. 18. 545; ὅτε, 3. 223; ὥς, 10. 522; ἦμος, 1. 478. 6. after a Conditional Conjunction, *then surely*, εἰ δ' ἐτεῖον δὴ .. ἀγορεύεις, ἐξ ἄρα δὴ τοι ἐπ. θεοὶ φρένας ὤλεσαν if thou speakest sooth, *then of a surety* have the gods infatuated thee, Il. 7. 360., 12. 234, cf. Od. 453, Od. 1. 290, etc.; so, after ἤν, Il. 9. 394: so also when the apodosis takes the form of a question, εἰ μὲν δὴ ἐταρὸν γε κελεύετε μ' αὐτὸν ἐλίσθαι, πῶς ἂν ἐπειτ' Ὀδυσῆος λαθοίμην; how can I in such a case? etc., Il. 10. 243; further, Hom. so uses it, when εἰ is implied in relat. Pron., as δὲν (= εἰ τινα) μὲν κ' ἐπικαίεις ἀκούμεν, οὐτις ἐπ. τόνγ' εἴσεται Il. 1. 547; esp. with a part., δὲν (= εἰ τινα) δέ κ' ἐγὼν ἀπάνειθε μύχης θέλοντα νόσση μυνάζειν, οὐ οἱ ἐπ. ἄρκειον ἐσείηται Il. 2. 392. II. of Sequence in thought, i. e. Consequence or Inference, *then, therefore*, ξεῖν', ἐπεὶ ἄρ δὴ ἐπεῖτα .. μενεαίνεις Od. 17. 185, cf. Il. 15. 49., 18. 357; οὐ σύγ' ἐπεῖτα .. Τύδεος ἐκαγὼς ἔσσι Il. 5. 812: rarely at the beginning, ἐπεὶ ἔλοθι γε ὕατερα Soph. El. 345. 2. to begin a story, νῆσος ἐπ. τις ἔστι, *well then*, there is an island, Od. 4. 354. 3. in Att. often to introduce emphatic questions, *why then* ..? ἐπ. τοῦ δέει; Ar. Pl. 827, cf. Thesm. 188, Nub. 226: mostly to express surprise, or to sneer at the argument alleged, and so *forsooth* ..? and so *really* ..? ἐπεὶ οὐκ οἶε φροντίζειν [τοὺς θεοὺς τῶν ἀνδρώπων]; Xen. Mem. 1. 4. 11; so, κάπειτα, Ar. Ach. 126, Av. 963; often with δῆτα added, ἐπεῖτα δῆτα δοῦλος ὦν κόμην ἔχεις Ib. 911, cf. 1217, Id. Lys. 985, Eur. Alc. 822. ἐπεῖτε or ἐπεὶ τε, *when or since*, Hdt. 1. 14, 48, etc. ἐπεῖτεν, Ion. for ἐπεῖτα, *thereafter*, Hdt. 1. 146., 2. 52, al., v. Dind. de Dial. Hdt. p. xxxvi: also Dor., Pind. P. 4. 376, N. 3. 94, al., Ar. Ach. 745. Cf. εἴτεν. ἐπεβαίνω, *to go upon, disembark*, εἰς γῆν Thuc. 8. 105; absol., Id. 1. 49:—c. acc., ἐπ. χέρσον, *of waves, to go out over*, Anth. P. 9. 276. ἐπεκβοάω, = ἐπικαλέω, *to cry out against*, Dio C. 43. 24. ἐπεκροθῆω, *to rush out to aid*, Thuc. 7. 53., 8. 55. ἐπεκδιδάσκω, *to teach or explain besides*, τι Plat. Prot. 328 E, Euthyphro 7 A; ὅπως .., Plut. Sol. 25. ἐπεκδίδωμι, *to publish again*, Schol. Il. 19. 365. ἐπεκδιηγέομαι, Dep. *to explain besides*, Plat. Phaedo 97 D sq. ἐπεκδιηγῆσθαι, *ews, ἡ, a repeated narrative*, Basil. ἐπεκδρομή, ἡ, *an excursion, expedition*, Thuc. 4. 25, Dio C. 46. 38. ἐπέκεινα, Adv., for ἐπ' ἐκείνα, opp. to ἐπὶ τὰδε (Plat. Phaedo 112 B), *on yonder side, beyond*, Lat. *ultra*, c. gen., Hecatae 203; τοῦ Ἡρακλείου ἐπ. Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 10; οἱ ἐπ. Τίγριδος καὶ Εὐφράτου Hdn. 2. 8; ἐπ. ἐλθεῖν Διονύσου *further than* .., Ar. An. 5. 2, 1; metaph., ἐπ. τῆς οὐσίας ὑπέρχειν Plat. Rep. 509 B. 2. with Article, τὸ ἐπέκεινα, Att. τοῦπ., or τὰ ἐπ., Att. τὰπ., *the part beyond, the far side*, τὰ ἐπ. τῆς Εὐρώπης, Hdt. 3. 115, cf. Thuc. 6. 63, etc.; τοῦτέκεινα τῆσδε γῆς *beyond it*, Eur. Hipp. 1199; Πίνδον τε τὰπ. Aesch. Supp. 257, cf. Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 10; absol., οἱ ἐκ τοῦ ἐπ. Xen. An. 5. 4, 3; ἐν τῷ ἐπ. Thuc. 7. 58; εἰς τὸ ἐπ. ὑπερβῆναι Plat. Rep. 587 B. II. of Time, οἱ ἐπ. χρόνοι *the times beyond or before, earlier times*, Isocr. 124 B, cf. 190 A, etc. ἐπέκικλετο, v. sub ἐπικέλομαι. ἐπεκθῆω, = ἐπεκτρέχω, Thuc. 4. 34., 5. 9, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 6. ἐπεκθύομαι, (θύω) *to offer sacrifice for*, Ar. Epict. 2. 7, 9, Galen. ἐπεκκουφίζω, *to lighten*, Joseph. B. J. 1. 21, 12. ἐπεκπίνω, fut. —πίομαι, *to drink off after*, Eur. Cycl. 327. ἐπέκπλοος, contr. —πλοος, ὁ, (ἐκπλέω) *a sailing out against, an attack by sea*, ἐπέκπλ. ποιεῖσθαι Thuc. 8. 20. ἐπεκπνέω, *to breathe out repeatedly*, opp. to ἐπεισπνέω, Galen. ἐπέκρηξς, *ews, ἡ, an outbreak, bursting out*, Diog. L. 10. 115. ἐπεκροφῶ, f. l. in Ar. Eq. 701; v. ἐκρ-. ἐπέκρυσσι, *ews, ἡ, (ἐκρῶ) an influx from without*, Lencipp. ap. Diog. L. 9. 32, nisi legend. ἐπίερυσσι. ἐπέκτασις, *ews, ἡ, extension*, Arist. Cael. 3. 7, 4; ἔχειν ἐπ. to be capable of extension, Id. Lin. Insec. 42. II. the lengthening of a word, Arist. Poët. 22, 8: cf. ἐπεκτείνω 3. ἐπεκτείνω, ἡ, *lengthening*, Eust. 1393. 14. Adv. —κῶς, Gramm. ἐπεκτείνω, *to extend, τι ἐπὶ τινος* Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 7, al.:—Pass. *to be extended, extend*, Id. Phys. 4. 9, 8, al. 2. intr. *to extend*, ἐπὶ πλῆν Id. An. Post. 2. 13, 2; of a people or country, Strabo 342. 3. Pass. *to extend beyond, τινος* Theophr. H. P. 6. 8, 4; *to reach out towards, τινι* Ep. Philipp. 3. 14. II. *to lengthen, prolong*, λόγους Plut. 2. 1147. 2. *to lengthen* a syllable, Arist. Metaph. 4. 4, 1:—Pass., τὸ ἐπεκτεταμένον a word lengthened by inserting a vowel or otherwise, μόνος for μένος, ἡλῖος for ἥλιος, opp. to ἀφρημένον, Id. Poët. 21, 23. III. *to make more burthensome, τὰς προσόδους* Strabo 800. ἐπεκτεταμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. *vehemently*, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 1050. ἐπεκτρέχω, aor. —ἐτράμον: *to sally out upon or against, τινι* Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 17; absol., Ib. 6. 2, 17; also c. acc., Paus. 1. 20. ἐπεκφῆρω, fut. —οῖσω, *to carry out far*, Plut. Alex. 26. ἐπεκχέω, fut. —χέω, *to pour out upon, ap. Suid.*:—Pass. *to rush upon, τινι*, LXX: *to be stretched upon, τινι* Q. Sm. 10. 481. ἐπεκυρώω, *to advance next or after, only* in Aesch. Pers. 401. ἐπῆλασις, *ews, ἡ, a charge, of cavalry*, Plut. Timol. 27; of elephants, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 31:—also ἐπελασία, ἡ, Diod. Excerpt. 533. 46. ἐπελαύνω, fut. —ελάσω [ᾶ], Att. —ελάω: *to drive upon, τὰς ἀμάξας* ἐπελαύνουσι, i. e. *upon* the ice, Hdt. 4. 28. 2. in Hom. *to lay metal beaten out upon plates over a surface* (cf. ἐλαύνω III. 1), ἐπὶ δὲ ὄγδον ἤλασε χαλκὸν Il. 7. 223; πολλὰς δ' ἐπελήλατο χαλκὸς Il. 13. 6

804, cf. 17. 493. 3. metaph., ὄρον ἐπελαύνειν τινὶ *to force an oath upon one*, Ildt. 1. 146, cf. 6. 62. II. *to drive or ride against, ἵππον τινὶ* Xen. Eq. 8, 11: *to lead against, τὴν στρατιήν* Hdt. 1. 164: *to push forcibly against, στήρνα θ' ὀρούς καὶ χεῖρας* Ar. Rh. 1. 381. 2. intr. *to march against*, Hdt. 1. 17., 3. 151, al.; τινὶ Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 21; ἐπὶ Βαβυλῶνα Hdt. 3. 151, cf. 7. 9; ἐπῆλασαν οἱ ἱππῶται *charged*, 9. 49, cf. 18; τρεῖς [νῆες] ἐπῆλασαν περὶ τὸ ἔρμα *drove upon the rock*, 7. 183:—c. acc. loci, *to march over*, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 5. III. *to be driven in after*, Xen. Eq. Mag. 2, 3. ἐπελάφριζομαι, Pass. *to be lightened and lifted up*, Philo 2. 621; metaph. of persons, Ib. 200. ἐπελάφρυνω, *to lighten, τὸν δεσμόν τινι* Plut. 2. 165 F; πόνον Joseph. A. J. 18. 1, 1. ἐπελάω, = ἐπελαύνω:—Pass., ἐπελάσθω τὰ ἐπιζάματα, *let the fines be imposed*, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 127. ἐπελάδομαι, v. ἐπέλαδ-. ἐπελέγχω, = ἐλέγχω, Diog. L. 6. 97. ἐπελευθερίζω, *to act with free will*, Philo 2. 328. ἐπέλευσις, *ews, ἡ, (ἐπέρχου) a coming on or to, arrival*, Eust. 1574. 59: *a touching on a thing, survey of it*, Id. Dion. P. prooem. 2. an adventitious event, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1045 D. ἐπελευστῶν, verb. Adj. *one must touch upon*, cited from Eust. ἐπελευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπέλευσις) *coming on or to, touching on a thing*, Eust. Dion. P. prooem. 2. adventitious, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1045 B. ἐπελήλυτο, 3. sing. plqpf. pass. of ἐπελαύνω. ἐπέληψε, v. sub ἐπλήθηω. ἐπελίσσω, ἐπέλω, Ion. for ἐφέλω. ἐπέλλαβε, poet. for ἐπέλαβε, 3. sing. aor. of ἐπιλαμβάνω. ἐπέλλαβω, *to buoy up with hope, to cheat with false hopes*, αὐτοὺς θεάσαντες ἐπῆλπισαν, ὡς ἀλῆνται Thuc. 8. 1, cf. Plat. ap. Suid. s.v. Πυθαγόρας, Luc. D. Mort. 5. 2. II. intr., ἐπ. τινὶ *to pin one's hopes upon, hope in*, Dio C. 41. 11, Heliod. 7. 26; absol., Luc. Timon 21: but also, 2. merely = ἐλπίζω, Eur. Hipp. 1011, Thuc. 8. 54 (v. l. ἐλπίζων). ἐπέλωμαι, Ep. ἐπέλωμαι (ἐλπω):—poët. Verb. *to have hopes of, to hope*: c. inf. fut., μὴ δὴ .. ἐμοὺς ἐπέλωτο μύθος εἰδήσειν Il. 1. 545; ἐπελόμενος τόγε θυμῷ, νεύρην ἐντανύσειν Od. 21. 126; οὐδὲν ἐπελωμένη .. ἐκτολυπέουσιν Aesch. Ag. 1031: generally, *to expect*, Telest. 1. 1. ἐπεμαρσάμην, v. sub ἐπιμαρσάμην. ἐπεμβάδων, Adv. *step upon step, ascending*, Anth. P. 9. 668. ἐπεμβαίνω, fut. —βήσομαι, *to step or tread upon*, and in pf. *to stand upon*, c. gen., οὐδοὶ ἐπεμβεβάς Il. 9. 582; σῆς ἐπεμβαίνων χθονὸς Soph. O. C. 924; διφρὸν ἐπεμβεβάς mounted on a chariot, Hes. Sc. 324; absol., ἐπεμβεβάς Pind. N. 4. 47: also c. dat., πύργους ἐπεμβάς Aesch. Theb. 634, and freq. later: c. acc., ἐπ. ὄχθον, ῥάχην Eur. Bacch. 1061, Rhcs. 783; with a Prep., εἰς πᾶν ὅτι πῶδ' ἐπεμβάσει (so Herm. for ποτ', v. sub βαίνω A. II. 4), Eur. I. T. 649. 2. to embark on ship-board, Dem. 1214. 26, etc. II. c. dat. pers. *to trample upon*, Lat. *insultare*, ἐχθορίσιν .. ἐπεμβῆναι ποδὶ Soph. El. 456; metaph., ταῖσδ' ἐπεμβαίνων Eur. Hipp. 668; κατ' ἐμοῦ .. μάλλον ἐπεμβάσει Soph. El. 836 (lyr.); ἀνυχήρασι τινος Plut. 2. 59 D. 2. to attack in a place, οἱ τέ οἱ .. ἀντρω ἐπεμβαίνων Q. Sm. 7. 467. 3. τῷ καιρῷ ἐπεμβαίνων taking advantage of the opportunity, Dem. 579. 22. ἐπεμβάλλω, fut. —βάλω, *to put on, πῶμα πίθου* Hes. Op. 98; στόμι' ἐπ. ἐμοὶ Eur. I. T. 935; γιγνώσκοντι ἐπ. *to hear words on one who already knows*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 9. 2. to throw down upon, δόρυς ἐπεμβάλω will throw them on [the inmates], Eur. H. F. 864: c. acc. loci, ὄχθον ὡς ἐπεμβάλη *that she may dash [her] upon it*, Id. I. T. 290. 3. to put in besides, insert, Lat. *intercalare*, Hdt. 2. 4, Plat. Crat. 399 A; ἐπὶ τι lb. 414 D:—metaph., γῆς σωτήρα σαντὸν τῷδ' ἐπεμβάλλεις λόγῳ by this story thou foistest thyself in, intrudest thyself, as saviour of the land, Soph. O. C. 463: in Inscrt. on grave-stones, *to put in another corpse*, C. I. 3510, 3515, al.:—Med. *to make fresh additions*, Plat. Polit. 277 A:—Pass., of fruit-trees, *to be engrafted*, Ath. 653 D: cf. ἐπεμβολάς. 4. to thrust on, Xen. Cyn. 10, 11. II. intr. *to flow in besides*, of rivers, Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 11. ἐπεμβάς, *ados, ἡ, a rising, elevation, ὀρέων* Paul. Sil. Descr. S. Soph. 175 (30S). II. increase, θνητὸς λυκάβαντος ἐπ. lb. 518 (935). ἐπέμβυσις, *ews, ἡ, an attack, advance*, Dion. H. 3. 19. ἐπεμβάτιρ, ὁ, = ἐπεμβάτης: v. ἐπαμβάτηρ. ἐπεμβάτης [ᾶ], *ov, ὁ, one mounted, ἵππων ἐπεμβάται* Eur. Bacch. 782; and absol., a horseman, Anacr. 75:—also, ἀρμάτων ἐπεμβ. Eur. Supp. 585; and absol., lb. 685. II. one who walks on or in, ἐπεμβάται ἵχνησι κούφοις Orph. II. 30. 3. ἐπεμβλητέον, verb. Adj. *one must insert*, Plat. Tim. 51 D. ἐπεμβόω, fut. ἥσομαι, *to shout against, ὀρόν* Nic. Al. 219. ἐπεμβολάς, ἡ, of fruit-trees, grafted, Arist. Fr. 251: cf. ἐπεμβάλλω I. 3. ἐπεμβολή, ἡ, (ἐπεμβάλλω) *an insertion, parenthesis*, Hermog. 2. 250, Eust. 48. 46, etc. 2. a graft, Eust. Opusc. 136. 17. ἐπεμβολος, *ov, = ἐμβόλιμος, intercalary*, C. I. 2722. 3: also ἐπεμβόλιμος, Jo. Lyd. de Magistr. 2. 3. ἐπεμβριμάσομαι, Dep. *to be indignant against*, Schol. rec. Aesch. Fr. 73. ἐπεμπάσσω, fut. ἄσω, *to sprinkle, strew over*, Alex. Trall. p. 421. ἐπεμπάτω, fut. ἥσομαι, *to trample upon, τινι κειμένῳ* Ar. Nub. 550. ἐπεμπήπτω, fut. —πεσούμαι, *to fall upon besides, attack furiously*, ἐχθοροί Joseph. A. J. 12. 8, 4; ἐπεμπήπτειν βάσιν τινὶ (like βαίνειν πύδα, v. βαίνω A. II. 4), Soph. Aj. 42. 2. to fall to, set to work, Lat. *incumbere*, Ar. Pax 471. ἐπεμφέρω, fut. —ενόισω, *to bring in besides, add, ἀνάγκην τινὶ* Hip-podam. ap. Stob. 554. 55: Pass., Nic. Al. 28. ἐπεμφύρω [ῶ], *to mix in, διπλῶν, τί τινι* Clem. Al. 171.

ἐπενάριζω, fut. ξω, to kill one over another, Soph. O. C. 1733, restored by Elmsl. for ἐνάρizon.
 ἐπενδίδωμι, fut. -δώσω, to give over and above, ἐπ. τρίτην I put in yet a third blow, Aesch. Ag. 1386.
 ἐπενδύμα, τό, an upper garment, Plut. Alex. 32.
 ἐπενδύνω [ῶ], or -δύνω, to put on over, ἐπὶ τούτων ἄλλον κιθῶνα Hdt. 1. 195:—Pass. ἐπενδύομαι, to have on over, ἐσθήςτας γυναικείας ἐπενδεδυμένοι τοῖς θώρασι Plut. Pelop. 11, cf. Joseph. A. J. 5. 1, 12.
 ἐπενδύτης [ῶ], ου, δ, a tunic worn over another, Pseudo-Thesp. ap. Poll. 7. 45, Soph. Fr. 391; ἐπ. χιτῶν Nicoch. 'Hr. 1.
 ἐπενδύτο-πάλλιον, τό, = foreg., C. I. 2663. (From Lat. pallium.)
 ἐπενδύνω, v. ἐπενδύνω.
 ἐπένεξις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιφέρω, ἐπενεγκεῖν) an adding to, Jo. Clim. Epist. p. 467. A worse form ἐπένεγξις in E. M.
 ἐπενεύκαι, Ion. for ἐπενεύκαι, inf. aor. I of ἐπιφέρω, Il. 19. 261.
 ἐπενήνεον, impf. from ἐπηνήνω, Il.
 ἐπηνήνοθε, v. sub ἐπηνήνοθε.
 ἐπένθεσις, ἡ, (ἐπενθίστημι) insertion, as of a letter, Gramm.
 ἐπενθετικός, ἡ, ὄν, inserted, Schol. Hom.
 ἐπενθρόσκω, aor. 2 -θρόρον, inf. -θροεῖν:—to leap upon, σέλμασι ναῶν Aesch. Pers. 359; ἐπ. ἀνὰ (sc. τῇ εὐνῇ) Soph. Tr. 917:—ἐπ. ἐπὶ τινα, to leap forth after or upon one, as an enemy, Id. O. T. 469.
 ἐπενθύμιομαι, Dep. to think, meditate in addition, Eust. Opusc. 1. 47.
 ἐπενθύμιμα, τό, an added enthymeme, Arist. Rhet. Al. 33, 1, Hermog.
 ἐπενθύμις, εως, ἡ, the insertion of a corroborating clause, the addition of an enthymeme, Greg. Cor., Hermog.
 ἐπενήμι, to put in besides, Galen.
 ἐπενεκαδιδέκατος, ὄν, in the ratio of 19 to 20, Arist. Quint. p. 115.
 ἐπενσάλειω, to twist oneself about (cf. σαλεύω Il. 3), Arist. Physiogn. 6, 46.
 ἐπεντάνω: fut. ὠσῶ [ῶ], Ep. ὠσσω:—ἐπεντάνω, to bind tightly to, πείσμα νεὸς . . ὠσὼ ἐπεντανύσας Od. 22. 467.
 ἐπεντύνω, to stretch tight upon, ἐπενταθεῖς stretched upon his sword, Soph. Ant. 1235. II. intr. to press on amain, ἐπεντύνωμεν ἀνδρικώτερον Ar. Pax 515: to gain strength, increase, of a report, Theophr. Char. 9. 2.
 ἐπεντέλλω, to command besides, Soph. Ant. 218.
 ἐπεντίθωμι, fut. -θήσω, to insert, Apoll. de Constr. 94; cf. ἐπένθεσις:—Pass. to be put in besides (cf. ἐπεμβάλλω), C. I. 4429.
 ἐπεντρανίζω, to fix one's eyes upon, τινί Eust. Opusc. 201. 65.
 ἐπεντρίβω, to rub in besides, Poll. 5. 102: to inflict, πληγὴν Eust. II. to afflict, destroy, Eus. H. E. 1. 1.
 ἐπεντρυφάω, to revel or be wanton in a thing, Byz.
 ἐπεντρώγω, fut. -τρώξωμαι: inf. aor. -τρώγειν:—to eat besides, esp. sweetmeats or stimulants after a solid dinner, Philo 2. 479.
 ἐπεντρώματα, τά, Epicur. ap. Ath. 546 E, and ἐπεντρώσεις, αἱ, Philo 1. 115:—dainties, delicacies, expl. by Eust. Od. 1910. 40, ἐρεθισμὸς τρυφητικός. (Prob. for ἐπεντρώματα from ἐντρεπα, v. Em. Call. Dian. 133.)
 ἐπεντύνω and -ῶνω [ῶν]:—to set right, get ready, ἐπέντυνε νῶν ἵππους Il. 8. 374; χεῖρα ἐπέντυνε ἐπὶ τινι to arm it for the fight, Soph. Aj. 451:—Med. to prepare or train oneself for a thing, ἐπεντύνονται ἀεθλα Od. 24. 89: in Ar. Rh., c. inf., ἐπεντύνοντο νέεσθαι 1. 720.
 ἐπεζάγω [ᾶ], to lead out an army against the enemy, Thuc. 2. 21. II. to extend, lengthen, Plut. 2. 855 C: esp. to discuss at length, Dio C. 46. 8; περί τινος Ib. 55. 28. 2. seemingly intr. (sub. τάξιν), ἐπ. ἀπὸ σφῶν to extend the line of battle (by taking ground to right or left), Thuc. 5. 71; so of ships, ἐπέξ. τῷ πλοῖ πρὸς τὴν γῆν to extend his line by sailing towards land, Id. 7. 52; cf. ἐπεξαγαγή.
 ἐπεζαγωγή, ἡ, extension of a line of battle, τοῦ κέρως Thuc. 8. 105; v. foreg. II. 2.
 ἐπεζαμαρτάνω, fut. ἥσομαι, to sin or err yet more, Dion. H. 2. 35; εἰς τινα against one, Joseph. A. J. 14. 16, 4:—ἐπεζαμαρτητέον, verb. Adj. one must err yet more, Dem. 595. 10.
 ἐπεζανίσταμαι, Pass. with aor. 2 act. -ανέστην, to rise up, stand up, Philo 2. 582.
 ἐπεζαπάτῶ, to deceive yet more, Mnesim. Δυσκ. 1.
 ἐπέειμι, (ἐλμι ibo), serving as Att. fut. to ἐπεφέρωμαι, to which it also supplies the impf. -ῖεν, Ion. 3 pl. -ῖσαν Hdt. 7. 223. To go out against an enemy, Hdt. l. c., Thuc. 2. 13, 20, etc.; τινί Id. 6. 97; πρὸς τινα Xen. Eq. Mag. 7. 3; ἐπ. τινὲ εἰς μάχην Thuc. 2. 23, etc.:—simply to get out, escape, Arist. Probl. 24. 13. II. to proceed against, take vengeance on, Hdt. 8. 143: esp. in legal sense, to prosecute, τινί Dem. 583. 23; ἐπ. τινὲ φόνον for murder, Plat. Legg. 866 B; ἐπ. τινὲ ὑπὲρ φόνου Id. Euthyphro 4 B, cf. E.:—also c. acc. pers., Eur. Andr. 735; ἐπέειμεν τὸν φόνον τὸν Ἀρίσταρχον ap. Dem. 549. 29, cf. Antipho 112. 35, etc.:—c. dat. rei, to visit, avenge, τῷ παθῆματι Plat. Legg. 886 B (and c. acc. θάνατον, Diod. 4. 66):—also c. dat. modi, ἐπ. δίκην to attack by action, Ib. 754 E; but in Aeschin. 40. 27, ἐπ. γραφῇ to follow up an indictment, cf. Plat. Lys. 215 E. III. c. acc. to go over, traverse, go through in detail, σμικρὰ καὶ μέγιστα Hdt. 1. 5; πάντα Ar. Ran. 1118; πάσας τὰς ἀμφισβητήσεις Plat. Rep. 437 A; and absol., Id. Lys. 215 E. 2. to go through with, execute, παρασκευὰς λόγῳ καλῶς μεμφομένοι ἀνομοίως ἔργῳ ἐπέειναι Thuc. 1. 84; ἐπ. τὰς τιμωρίας ἐτι μέλους Id. 3. 82.
 ἐπέελασις, εως, ἡ, a marching out against, Eust. Opusc. 356. 30.
 ἐπέελαίνω, to send on to the attack, τοὺς ἵππους Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 6.
 ἐπέελεγχος, ὅ, an additional ἐλεγχος, Plat. Phaedr. 266 E (v. l. ἐπέλεγχος), Arist. Rhet. 3. 13, 5.
 ἐπέελευσις, εως, ἡ, visitation, vengeance, Eust. 120. 38.
 ἐπέελευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, avenging, Eust. Opusc. 171. 11.
 ἐπέεζλω, to draw off besides, Hipp. 882 H.

ἐπεεργάσομαι, fut. ἀσομαι, Dep. to effect besides, ἐν δ' ἐπεεργάσατο Dem. 274. 18: to accomplish, consummate, opp. to ἀρχειν, Ion ap. Sext. M. 2. 24. 2. to slay over again, ὁλωλὸς ἄνδρ' ἐπεεργάσασθαι Soph. Ant. 1288. 3. to work anew, ἀγρόν Luc. Tim. 37. 4. to investigate, exploat, Apoll. de Constr. 132.
 ἐπεεργασία, ἡ, a finishing, completion, Schol. Il. 11. 226.
 ἐπεεργαστής, οὗ, ὅ, an executive officer, Eccl.
 ἐπεεργαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, fit for finishing, ἐπεεργαστικώτερον τίθεναι τὸν λόγον Sext. Emp. M. 9. 144.
 ἐπεερίτω, to creep into, c. acc., Hipp. 378. 48.
 ἐπεερίχομαι, (v. ἐπέειμι), to go out against, make a sally against, Hdt. 3. 54, 6. 101, Thuc. 3. 26, etc.; ἐπ. τινὲ εἰς μάχην Thuc. 5. 9; of a message, ἐπ. τινὲ to reach him, Hdt. 8. 99. 2. to proceed against, prosecute, τινὲ Antipho 111. 36, Thuc. 3. 38, etc.; ἐπ. τινὲ φόνον to proceed against one for murder, Plat. Euthyphro 4 D; also, ἐπ. δίκην or γραφὴν to follow it up, go through with it, Id. Legg. 866 B, Lex ap. Dem. 529. 25; ἐπ. φόνον Antipho 115. 9: absol., ἐπεερίχει ἅπαν θού visitet with severity, Eur. Bacch. 1346:—c. acc. pers. to punish, Plut. Caes. 69; τὴν πόλιν Eur. Andr. 735, ubi v. Dind. 3. to proceed to an extremity, κάπαπειλῶν ὧδ' ἐπεερίχει; Soph. Ant. 752; ἐπ. πρὸς τέλος Plat. Legg. 632 C. II. c. acc. to go through or over, χώραν Hdt. 4. 9; τὸ πᾶν γὰρ ἐπεελεθῆν διζήμενον Id. 7. 166. 2. to carry out, accomplish, execute, ἔργῳ π. Thuc. 1. 120; πᾶν ἐπέξ. to try every course, 5. 100 (and so must be read in 1. 70 for ἐξέλθωσι); τὴν νίκην App. Civ. 5. 91; ἐπ. τι εἰς τέλος Luc. Jup. Trag. 17. 3. to discuss, relate or examine accurately or fully, Lat. oratione persequi; οὐδ' ἐπὶ πόντ' ἐπεελέθους ἀκοπῶν Soph. Fr. 659, cf. Aesch. Pr. 870, Thuc. 3. 67, Plat. Legg. 672 A; ἀκριβεία περὶ ἐκάστου ἐπ. Thuc. 1. 22; δι' ὀλίγων Plat. Legg. 778 C.
 ἐπέερεσις, εως, ἡ, a fresh review or muster, Thuc. 6. 42.
 ἐπεεφρίσκω, to invent besides, Hdt. 2. 160. II. to discover besides, ἐπεεφρημένας χρεῖαι Arist. Pol. 7. 11, 11.
 ἐπεεψηφίωμαι, Dep. to recount in detail, Plut. Artox. 8, Schol. Ar. Eq. 714; v. ἐπεεψηγήτεον. 2. to exploat besides, Schol. Il. 13. 281.
 ἐπεεψηγηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, exegetical, Schol. Plat.
 ἐπεεψηγιστής, εως, ἡ, a detailed account, Comut. N. D. 9, Schol. Il. 11. 221. 2. explanation, Walz Rhet. 8. 500.
 ἐπεεψηγήτεον, verb. Adj. one must relate in detail, Clem. Al. 118.
 ἐπέφης, Ion. for ἐφέφης.
 ἐπεφιαρχάω, to shout in triumph over, παιᾶνα Aesch. Theb. 635.
 ἐπεφόδιος, ὄν, of a march or expedition: ἐπεφύδια (sc. ἐπρά), τά, sacrifices before the march of an army, v. l. Xen. An. 6. 5, 2.
 ἐπέφωδος, ἡ, a march out against an enemy, πρὸς τινα Thuc. 5. 8. II. revenge, punishment, Philo 2. 314.
 ἐπεφωινίζομαι, to take auguries afresh, Galen. 8. 471.
 ἐπέωκει, to be like, to suit, c. dat. pers., ὅστις οἱ τ' ἐπέωκει Il. 9. 392:—elsewhere impers. it is fit, proper, seemly, c. dat. pers. et inf., σφῶν μὲν τ' ἐπέωκει . . ἐστάμεν Il. 4. 341; νέφ' δέ τε πάντ' ἐπέωκει . . κείσθαι 'tis a seemly thing for a young man to lie dead, Il. 22. 71, cf. Pind. N. 7. 140:—c. acc. pers. et inf., λαοὺς δ' οὐκ ἐπέωκει . . ταῦτ' ἐπαγέρειν Il. 1. 126; ὕντ' ἐπέωκει Βουλὰς Βουλεύειν Il. 10. 146:—c. inf. alone, ἀποδοῦσθαι ὅσα ἐπέωκει [ἀποδοῦσθαι] Il. 24. 595; οὐτ' οὖν ἐσθῆτος δεινῆσαι οὐδὲ τιν' ἄλλον, ὧν ἐπέωξ' ἱκέτην . . ἀντιάσαντα [μὴ δεσθῆναι], (unless for ἀντιάσαντα we read ἀντιάσασθαι, cf. Il. 24. 62), Od. 6. 193:—part. pl. ἐπεικόστα, seemly, fit, τινὲ Aesch. Cho. 669. (In all places of Il. ἐπέωκει is preceded by an apostrophe, except in 1. 126: and as the last vowel of ἐπί could not be elided before ῥωκει, which orig. began with a conson. (v. sub voce), Ahrens (Zeitsch. f. Alt. 1836, p. 818) proposes to dismiss the word from Hom. altogether and to read οἱ τε ῥωκει, μὲν τε ῥωκει, πάντα ῥωκει, οὐχὶ ῥωκει, etc.)
 ἐπέπιθμεν, Ep. sync. for ἐπεποιθήμεν, ἐπεποιθεῖ, v. sub πείθω.
 ἐπέπλω, v. sub ἐπιπλέω.
 ἐπεπόνθει, v. sub πάσχω.
 ἐπέπτῦρε, v. sub ἐπιπτάω.
 ἐπέπτῶτο, v. sub ἐπιπέτομαι.
 ἐπέτω, Ion. for ἐφέτω.
 ἐπεραστος, ὄν, (ἐράω) lovely, amiable, Luc. Tim. 17, Imag. 10. II. much-loved, Io. Chrys.: cf. ἐπῆρατος.
 ἐπεργάζομαι, Dep. to cultivate besides, encroach upon, τὰ τοῦ γείτονος Plat. Legg. 843 C. 2. esp. of sacred ground, as at Crissa, Aeschin. 69. 28, cf. Lys. 110. 25; ἀποτινέω δὲ ὅτις κα ληφθὶ ἐπεργαζόμενος . . στατήρας Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1688. 16; and v. ἐπεργασία. 3. generally to cultivate, Luc. Tim. 37. II. pf. in pass. sense, to be wrought or sculptured upon, στήλη Paus. 3. 17, 3, cf. 8. 31, 1.
 ἐπεργασία, ἡ, cultivation of another's land, encroachment upon sacred ground (cf. ἐπεργάζομαι), τῆς γῆς τῆς ἱερᾶς Thuc. 1. 139, cf. Plat. Legg. 843 C. II. the right of mutual tillage in each other's territory, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 23; cf. ἐπιγμία.
 ἐπεργος, ὄν, (ἐργον) active, employed, εἰς τι C. I. 2930. 13.
 ἐπερεβίζω, to stimulate, urge on, Plut. Eumen. 11; ἐπ. πηκτίδα to touch the lyre, Anth. P. 9. 270.
 ἐπερεθισμός, ὁ, irritation, excitement, Plut. 2. 908 E.
 ἐπερείδω, fut. -ερείσω, to drive against, ἐπερείσε δὲ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη [ἐρχο] . . νεῖατον ἐς κενεῶνα drove it home, Il. 5. 856, cf. 17. 48; ἐπερείσε δὲ Ἴν' ἀπέλεθρον put vast strength to it, 7. 269, Od. 9. 538: to thrust a door to, shut it close, Q. Sm. 12. 331; ἐπ. γένειον τινὲ to lean it upon . . , Ael. N. A. 5. 6; metaph., ἐπ. τὴν διάνοιν τινὲ to attend to it, Plut. 2. 392 A; ἐπ. τῷ φιλεῖν ἑμαυτὸν to give oneself up to, Ib. 463 C:—ἐπ. τὴν φάλαγγα τινὲ to bring the whole force of the phalanx against, Id. Flamin. 8, cf. Pyrrh. 21:—Med., λαίφη προτόνους ἐπερείδω

μεναι *slaying their sails on ropes*, Eur. Hec. 114:—Pass. to *lean on* or *bear upon*, βακτηρία Ar. Eccl. 277, cf. Plat. Legg. 789 E: metaph. to *lean upon*, τινι Ar. Rh. 4. 204: absol. to *resist with all one's force*, Ar. Rau. 1102.

II. intr. in Act., ἐπερείδων τῇ χειρὶ to *press heavily* with the hand, Hipp. Art. 788.

ἐπέρεις, εως, ἡ, *impact*, Diosc. 5. 88, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 51, Clem. Al. 821:—so ἐπερεισμός, ὁ, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 50.

ἐπερόμαι, Ion. for ἐπειρομαι, Luc. Syr. D. 36.

ἐπερεύομαι, Pass. to be *disgorged*: of water, to be *poured upon*, ἀκτάς Ar. Rh. 4. 631, cf. Dion. P. 95.

ἐπερέφω, fut. φω, to *put a cover upon, deck*, εἰποτέ τοι χαρίεντ' ἐπὶ νηὶν ἐρέφα *decked it*, either with garlands or tapestry, Il. 1. 39: cf. ἐρέφω.

ἐπέρομαι, v. sub ἐπειρομαι.

ἐπερρώσαντο, v. sub ἐπιρρώομαι.

ἐπερυθρίω, fut. ἄσω [ᾶ], to *blush for or at* a thing, τινι Eccl.

ἐπερύω, Ion. —εἰρύω, fut. ὠύω [ῶ], to *pull to, θύρην δ' ἐπερύσσε κορώνην* Od. 1. 441: ἐπὶ στήλῃν ἐρύσαντες *having dragged a stone to the top* [of the tumulus], Od. 12. 14: to *draw to one*, Ar. Rh. 3. 149:—Med. to *draw on one's clothes*, ἐπειρούμενος τὴν λεοντήν Hdt. 4. 8.

ἐπέρχομαι, impf. ἐπέρχουην Thuc. 4. 120 (v. sub ἐρχομαι): but the Att. impf. is ἐπείν, and the fut. ἐπειμι (εἰμι): Dep., with act. aor. ἐπῆλθον, Ep. —ἡλύθον, pf. —εἰλήλυθα: I. to *come upon*: 1.

of persons, to *come upon, come near, approach*, c. dat., Il. 12. 200, 218, etc.; esp. to *come suddenly upon*, Od. 19. 155, Hdt. 6. 95:—c. acc., ἐπ. πόλιν Eur. H. F. 593:—to *come to for advice*, Lat. *adire aliquem*, μύσας, μούσαν Eur. Supp. 155, Hel. 165, cf. Plat. Legg. 772 D: with Preps., ἐπ. ἐς ποταμὸν Od. 7. 280, cf. Soph. Aj. 437: metaph., ἐπ. ἐς λόγον στάσιν Id. Tr. 1180; ἐπ. ἐς πόλεμον, Lat. *inire bellum*, Thuc. 3. 47; ἐπ. ἐνθάδε and ὅπσδε, Il. 24. 651, Od. 14. 139.

b. often in hostile sense, to *go or come against, to attack, assault*, in Hom. mostly absol.; c. dat., Il. 20. 91, Eur. Bacch. 736, Thuc. 6. 34; rarely c. acc., τμήδην αὐγὴν ἐπῆλθε Il. 7. 262; τὴν τὴν πῆλας ἐπ. to *invade it*, Thuc. 2. 39:—hence, to *visit, reprove, tinea* Eur. I. A. 349, cf. Andr. 688 (but in Andr. 735 l. ἐπεξελεῖν).

c. to *come forward to speak*, Eur. Or. 931, Thuc. 1. 91, 119, Plat. Legg. 850 C: also, ἐπ. ἐπὶ τὸν δῆμον, ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἐφόρους Hdt. 5. 97, 9. 7; ἐπὶ τὸ κοινὸν Thuc. 1. 90.

2. of events, etc., to *come upon or over*, esp. to *come suddenly upon*, c. acc., μιν .. ἐπῆλθε νήδυμος ὕπνος Od. 4. 793, etc., cf. Hdt. 2. 141; ἔρος γὰρ ἀνδρας οὐ μόνους ἐπέρχεται Soph. Fr. 607; c. dat., τοῖσιν ἐπῆλθε νήδυμος ὕπνος Od. 12. 311, cf. 5. 472; μιν νοδοὺς ἐπῆλθεν Il. 200; βοροτοῖσιν .. ὅταν κλύδων κακῶν ἐπῆλθῃ Aesch. Pers. 600, cf. Ag. 1256; ἐπῆλθε μοι πάθος Plat. Legg. 811 C, etc.

b. c. dat. pers. to *come into one's head, occur to one, ἐπέρχεται μοι*, either with a nom., ἱμερος ἐπῆλθε μοι ἐπείρεσθαι Hdt. 1. 30; ὅ τι ἂν ἐπῆλθῃ, Lat. *quicquid in buccam venerit*, Isocr. 238 A; or impers. c. inf., καὶ οἱ ἐπῆλθε παρῆν Hdt. 6. 107, cf. Soph. Tr. 135, Plat. Gorg. 485 E, etc.; also, ἐπέρχεται με λέγειν Id. Phaedo 88 C; cf. ἐπειμι 1. 2. b, εἰσέρχομαι v. 2.

II. of time, to *come on, return, ἐπῆλθον ὥραι* the season *came round again*, Od. 2. 107, etc.:—also, to *come on, be at hand, νύξ δ' ἄρ' ἐπῆλθε* 14. 457, cf. Theogn. 528, 728, Pind. O. 10 (11). 9; τὸ πάρος τό τ' ἐπέρχόμενον and that which is coming, the future, Aesch. Pr. 98.

2. to *come in after or over* another, of a second wife, Hdt. 5. 41.

III. to *go over or on* a space, to *traverse, visit*, Lat. *obire*, c. acc., πολλὴν γαῖαν Od. 4. 268; ἄγρῳ 16. 27; ἄγκρα πολλὰ Il. 18. 321, cf. Od. 14. 139, Hdt. 1. 30:—of water, ὁ Νεῖλος ἐπέρχεται τὸ Δέλτα *overflows it*, Hdt. 2. 19, cf. Aesch. Supp. 560, Thuc. 3. 89:—so in Att., to *go the round of, visit, δόμους* Soph. El. 1297; ναυὸς χοροῖς Od. 153; of an officer, ἐπ. πύλας φύλακας τε Eur. Phoen. 690; so, τὰς ἐνωμοσίας ἐπῆλθον Thuc. 8. 54:—also, to *walk on ice*, Id. 3. 23.

2. to *go through or over, treat of, discuss, recount*, like διέρχομαι, c. acc., Hes. Fr. 14. 4, Eur. Andr. 688, Ar. Eq. 618; also, ἐπ. περὶ τινος Arist. Phys. 1. 7. 1, al.; foll. by a relat. word, πεπεισμένον ἐπῆλθεν τίνες .. Id. Pol. 4. 2, 6; πῶς δεικ .. ἐπῆλθον μιν συντόμος lb. 6. 1, 6.

3. to *go through, execute, πολέμῳ* Thuc. 1. 97.

IV. to *come up to, imitate*, Plat. P. 6. 46.

ἐπερωτάω, Ion. ἐπειρ— to *consult, inquire of, question*, c. acc. pers., τὸ χρηστήριον, τὸν θεόν Hdt. 1. 53, Thuc. 1. 118, etc.; τὰν περὶ τινος Hdt. 1. 32, cf. Dem. 1072. 12:—Pass. to *be questioned, asked a question*, Thuc. 5. 45, Plat. Soph. 250 A.

2. c. acc. rei, to *ask a thing*, Hdt. 1. 30, 55, al., Antipho 112. 30, Plat. Prot. 329 A, etc.; but also to *ask about a thing*, Hdt. 7. 100; ἐπ. ὅ τι χρὴ ποιεῖν to *inquire what ..*, Xen. Oec. 5. 19:—Pass., τὸ ἐπερωτήθην the question asked, Plat. Theaet. 146 E.

3. c. acc. pers. et rei, ἐπ. τοὺς προφήτας τὸ αἶτιον Hdt. 9. 33, cf. Aeschin. 11. 33.

4. absol. to *put the question*, Dem. 596. 7.

ἐπερωτήμα, Ion. ἐπειρ—, τό, a question, Hdt. 6. 67, Thuc. 3. 53, 68.

ἐπερωτήσις, Ion. ἐπειρ—, εως, ἡ, a questioning, consulting, Hdt. 6. 67; χρησμάτων Hdt. 9. 44; in pl., Thuc. 4. 38.

ἐπεσσα, rare aor. 1 of ἐπιπῶ, q. v.

ἐπεσαν, Ep. for ἐπῆσαν, 3 pl. impf. of ἐπειμι.

ἐπεσβαίνω, = ἐπεισβαίνω.

ἐπεσβολέω, to use violent language, Lyc. 130, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 101.

ἐπεσβολία, ἡ, *hasty speech, scurrility, ἐπεσβολίας ἀναφαίνειν* Od. 4. 159; of Archilochus' satires (cf. sq.), Anth. P. 9. 185, cf. 7. 70.

ἐπεσ-βόλος, on, (ἐπος, βάλλω) *throwing words about, rash-talking, scurrilous, λοβητήρα ἐπεσβ.*, of Thersites, Il. 2. 275; νεῖκος ἐπ. Ar. Rh. 4. 1727; of satires, Anth. P. 4. 3.

ἐπέσθω, fut. ἐπέδομαι: aor. inf. ἐπιφαγεῖν:—to *eat after or with* (cf. ἐπί β. 1. 1, d, and v. ἐπιπίνω), κρέας βοείου χλαρὰ σὺν ἐπῆσθην Eur. Fr. 899, cf. Xen. Mem. 3. 14. 3.

2. to *eat as an antithese*, ὅταν ἐλάσας φαγῇ, ἐπεσθίει ὀργάνων Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 6, cf. Trophil. ap. Stob.

541. fin.

II. to *eat up, ἀπαντ' ἐπῆσθην* Ar. Pl. 1005, cf. Eupol.

ct Teleclid. ap. Ath. 170 D: cf. ἐπιφαγεῖν.

ἐπέσθω, poet. for ἐπεσθίω, Epich. 23 Ahr., Pherecr. Incert. 6, Call. Epigr. 50.

ἐπεσκιασμένως, Adv. *darkly, obscurely*, Eccl.

ἐπσπον, aor. of ἐφέπω.

ἐπέσσεται, Ep. for ἐπέσεται, 3 sing. fut. of ἐπειμι (εἰμι sum).

ἐπέσσειεν, ἐπέσσειοντο, v. sub ἐπείσενω.

ἐπέσσυμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. *violently*, Q. Sm. 3. 443.

ἐπέσσυται, ἐπέσσυτο, v. sub ἐπείσενω.

ἐπεστώς, Ion. part. pf. of ἐφίστημι.

ἐπσφῆρω, = ἐπεισφῆρω.

ἐπσχάριος, on, (ἐσχάρα) *on the hearth*, Anth. P. 7. 648.

ἐπσχον, —εσχόμην, aor. 2 act. and med. of ἐπέχω.

ἐπείτειον-καρπος, on, *bearing yearly fruit*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 2, 2.

ἐπείτειο-καυλος, on, *changing its stalk every year*, Theophr. H. P. 6. 2, 8.

ἐπέτειος, Dor. gen. pl. ἐπείτειαν Aesch. Ag. 1016, Ion. dat. ἐπείτειαν Hdt. 6. 105 (v. l. —είουσι), but ἐπείτειος as fem. in Id. 2. 92, 3. 89, Plat. Legg. 955 D, Arist., etc., and in the form ἐπέτειος, Hdt. 3. 89:—*annual, yearly, every year*, θυαῖα Id. 6. 105; ὁ ἐπ. καρπὸς Id. 8. 108; ὁ ἐπ. φόρος the yearly revenue, Id. 5. 49, cf. 3. 89; also, ἐπέτεια, Id. Inscr. Att. in C. I. 138–154:—ἐπέτειος νόσοι *recurring annually*, Plat. Rep. 405 C:—metaph., ἐπέτειος τὴν φύσιν *changeeful as the seasons*, or acc. to others, like birds of passage, Ar. Eq. 518.

2. *annual, lasting for a year*, βύβλον τὴν ἐπ. *γενομένην* Hdt. 2. 92; τὸ ὕδωρ τὸ ἐπ. the water drawn up by the sun *every year*, Id. 2. 25; ἐπ. τὰ πολλὰ τῶν ἐντόμων Arist. de Long. Vit. 4. 1; φυτὰ ἐπ. lb.; αἱ ἐπ. μέλινται Id. H. A. 9. 40, 42; ἐπ. ψήρισμα Dem. 651. 16; τὰ κατὰ τὰς ἀρχὰς Polyb. 6. 46, 4.

ἐπέτειοφορέω, to *bear fruit every year*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 20, 3.

ἐπέτειο-φόρος, on, *fruiting every year*, lb.

ἐπέτειό-φυλλος, on, *losing the leaves yearly*, Id. H. P. 7. 11, 3.

ἐπέτειος, Ion. for ἐπέτειος.

ἐπῆτης, Dor. —ας, ὁ, (ἐπομαι) a follower, attendant, Pind. P. 5. init.: fem. ἐπῆτις, idos, Ar. Rh. 3. 666.

ἐπετήσιος, on, = ἐπέτειος, from year to year. yearly, καρπὸς Od. 7. 118: *lasting the whole year*, τελεσφορίῃ Call. Apoll. 77; ἐγχρονίας ἐπετήσιον for a year, C. I. 2569. 8.

ἐπετον, Acol. aor. of ἐπιπῶ, Alcae. in An. Ox. 1. 144.

ἐπέτρεσε, a Dor. aor. without any pres. in use, = ἐπέτρεχε, fell in or met with, Pind. P. 4. 43; also in part., ἐπῆτοσας μέζοντας *having come upon them as they were sacrificing*, Id. P. 10. 52.—Cf. τῶσας.

ἐπευ, Ion. imperat. of ἐπομαι, Hom.

ἐπευάζδε, Ep. aor. 2 of ἐφανάζω, Musae. 180.

ἐπευάζω, to *shout over*, τινι Orph. H. 79. 9: to *exult over*, ἀνάγκας 69. 6.

ἐπευδοκῶ, to *acquiesce in*, τινι Eccl.

ἐπευδύμω, to *rejoice at a thing*, τινι LXX (Sap. 18. 6).

ἐπευδύνω, to *guide to a point*, Xen. Cyn. 5. 32: to *direct, administer, νομίματα* Aesch. Pers. 860; τὰ κοινὰ v. l. Aeschin. 76. 13.

ἐπευκλεῖω, to *glorify, make illustrious*, πατρίδ' ἐπευκλείσας Simon. 154; πολλὰ δ' ἐπῆταις Epigr. Gr. 209, al.

ἐπευκτέος, a, on, = sq., Clem. Al. 556.

ἐπευκτός, ἡ, ὄν, *longed for, to be longed for*, LXX (Jer. 20. 14).

ἐπευλάβζομαι, Dep. to *beware of, be afraid of*, LXX (2 Macc. 14. 18).

ἐπευλογῶ, to *bless*, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 207, Byz.

ἐπεινακτοί, on, αἱ, (ἐννάτω) a name for the Helots who were adopted into their lords' places during the Messenian wars, Theopomp. Hist. ap. Ath. 271 C:—Diod., Excerpt. Vat. p. 10, writes ἐπεινακταί, and seems to identify them with the παρθεναί: Hesych. gives ἐνείνακτοί οἱ παρθεναί, but ἐπεινακταί οἱ συγκαθημταί.

ἐπεινρίσκω, Ion. for ἐφευρίσκω.

ἐπεινφήμω, to *assent with a shout of applause*, c. inf., πάντες ἐπεινφήμωσαν Ἀχαιοὶ αἰδέσθαι θ' ἱερὰ Il. 1. 22; cf. Ar. Rh. 4. 295: absol., Plut. Galb. 14: cf. ἐπαῖτες, ἐπηπῶ, ἐπάχω.

II. c. acc. pers., Ἥρην ἐπ. to *glorify, sing praises to* her, Musae. 275.

2. c. acc. rei, to *sing over or in furtherance of*, χοαῖα .. ὕμνος ἐπεινφήμειτε Aesch. Pers. 620; ἐπεινφήμωσαν εὐχαῖαν .. παῖδαν Eur. I. T. 1403.

3. c. dupl. acc., ἐμὰς τύχας παῖδ' ἐπεινφήμωσαν sang a paean over my fortunes, Aesch. Fr. 281. 3; ἐπ. παῖδαν Ἀρετὴν to *sing the paean in praise of* her, Eur. I. A. 1468, cf. Aesch. Fr. 281. 3.

ἐπεινφήμζομαι, Dep. to *use an euphemism*, v. Lob. Phryn. 596 sq., 599.

ἐπεινφρᾶτιδιος, on, dwelling on Euphrates, Luc. Pisc. 19.

ἐπεινχή, a prayer, vow, Plat. Legg. 871 C, in pl.

ἐπεινχίον, τό, properly, a praying-carpet or rug, and so, generally, a rug, Eust. 1056. 64, Schol. Ar. Pl. 52.

ἐπέυχομαι, Dep.:—to *pray or make a vow to a deity*, c. dat., θεοῖς, Διὶ Hom., Hdt., etc.; but in Soph. O. C. 1024, ἐπ. θεοῖς to *give thanks to them*:—c. inf. to *pray to one that ..*, ἐπέυχτο πᾶσι θεοῖς νοστήσαι Ὀδυσῆα Od. 14. 423.. 20. 238, cf. Soph. Ph. fin., Ar. Pax 1320, etc.; καθάρειν ἐπὶ νυχθέρῳ Soph. Tr. 16; ἐπ. εὐροκούντι εἶναι ἀγαθὸν Lex ar. Audoc. 13. 22, cf. Aeschin. 69. 15:—c. acc. rei, to *pray for*, θανάτου μοῖραν Aesch. Ag. 1462: also, c. acc. cogn., ἐπ. λιτάς Soph. O. C. 484; τοιαῦτα θεοῖς Aesch. Theb. 279:—later c. acc. pers., ἐπ. θεοῖς Xen. Eph. 1. 12, Aristae. 2. 2.

III. to *vow that ..*, c. inf. fut., ἐπ. θῆσαι τρώπαια Aesch. Theb. 276.

III. to *imprecate upon*, μόνον .. Πελοπίδαν Id. Ag. 1600, cf. 501, Cho. 112; ἀπὰς τοῖς ἀπειθοῦσιν Plat. Criti. 119 E; c. inf., ἐπέυχομαι [αὐτῷ] παθεῖν Soph. O. T. 249: absol. to *utter imprecations*, μὴ πεῦχῃ πέρα Id. Ph. 1286, cf. Tr. 809:—rarely in good sense, ἐπ. εὐτυχίαν τινί Plat. Galb. 18, cf. Aesch. Theb. 481.

IV. to *glory over*, δοῖσιν ἐπέυχεαι Ἰπποκλῆα Il. 11. 431: absol., 5. 119.

2. c. inf. to *boast that ..*, h. Hom. Ven. 287, Aesch. Ag. 1262, Eum. 58, etc.; Ἄργος πατρίδ' ἐμὴν ἐπ. [sc. εἶναι] Eur.

I. T. 508; c. part., ἐπ. ἐκφυγόν to boast that it has escaped, Plat. Soph. 235 C.

3. c. acc., μέγα θράσας ἐπ. to boast of... Eur. Rhos. 693.

ἐπειυονίζω, to lower the price of a thing, Dem. 687. 24; ἐπ. τὴν ἀγοράν

Plut. C. Gracch. 5, Cic. 8; cf. Hemist. Luc. Nigr. 23.

ἐπειυοχέομαι, Med. to feast in or upon, Dio C. 62. 15.

ἐπέφαντο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. from φαίω, Hes. Sc. 166.

ἐπέφνον, Ep. redupl. aor. 2 from the Root *φένω; Hom.

ἐπεφέρβει, plqpf. of φέρβω.

ἐπέφραδον, ἐ, ε, Ep. redupl. aor. 2 of φράζω, Hom.

ἐπέφουον, Ep. for ἐπεφύκεσαν, 3 pl. plqpf. of φύω, Hes. Op. 148, Th.

152, 673, Sc. 76; as if impf. of πεφύκω, which does not occur.

ἐπέχυντο, 3 pl. Ep. aor. 2 pass. of ἐπιχέω, Hom.

ἐπέχω, fut. ἐφέξω; aor. ἐπέσχω, imperat. ἐπίσχε, inf. ἐπισχέειν; poët.

ἐπέσχεον Aesch. Theb. 453, Ap. Rh. To have or hold upon, θρήνην...

φ κεν ἐπισχοίης λιπαροὺς πῶδας Il. 14. 241, cf. Od. 17. 410; ποτὶ κῶσσαν

Od. to hold it to or for... Theocr. 13. 46:—Pass. to hold on by, τινος Ap.

Rh. 4. 741.

2. to hold over a thing, τινὶ τι Arist. H. A. 5. 18,

9. II. like παρέχω, to hold out to, present, offer, οἶνον ἐπισχών

Il. 9. 489 (485); ἐπέσχε τε οἶνον ἐρυθρόν Od. 16. 444; κατύλην...

ἐπέσχεον Il. 22. 494; εἰ ποτέ τοι... μαζὸν ἐπέσχω Ib. 83, cf. Eur. Andr.

225; also, οὐκ ἐπέσχω... μαστὶν τροφέα ματρός I offered not mother's

food with my breast, Id. Ion 1492; c. inf., πειν ἐπέσχω Ar. Nub. 1382;

absol., Id. Pax 1105:—Med., ἐπισχομένος (sc. τὴν κύλικα) ἐπέειπεν

having put it to his lips, Plat. Phaedo 117 C, cf. Ap. Rh. 1. 472; ἐπὶ

χείλει... μαστὸν ἐπισχομένη Euphor. ap. Stob. t. 78. 5.

III. to hold or direct towards, τὸν σκοπὸν ἐπέσχεον Pind. O. 2. 160; ἄλλα

ἐπέσχε τόξα Eur. H. 9. 54:—Hom. uses the Med. absol., ἐπισχομένος

βάλεν ἰφ having aimed at him he hit him, Od. 22. 15.

b. intr. to aim at, attack, τί μοι δὲ ἐπέσχε; why thus launch out against me?

Od. 19. 71; and in tmesis, ἐπ' αὐτῷ πάντες ἔχωμεν 22. 75; ἀλλήλους

ἐπ. Hes. Th. 711; so, ἐπέσχεον ἐπὶ τινα Hdt. 9. 59; κατὰ τινα Id. 9.

31; ἐπὶ τινι Thuc. S. 105; πρὸς τι Plut. Anton. 66; also c. dat., ταῖς

ἀρχαῖς ἐπ. to aim at office, Ar. Lys. 490; ἀκτῆων ἐπέσχεον held

straight for the beach, Ap. Rh. 4. 1766; absol., Eur. Bacch. 1131.

2. ἐπέσχεον τὴν διάνοιαν ἐπὶ τινὶ to direct one's mind to a thing, Plat. Legg.

926 B, cf. Plut. Aemil. 8, etc.

b. absol., ἐπέσχεον (sc. τὸν νοῦν), to intend, purpose, c. inf., ἐπέσχε ἐλλάμψεσθαι Hdt. 1. 80, cf. 1. 153, 6.

96; c. dat. rei, to be intent upon, Lat. animum advertere, ταῖς ἀρχαῖς,

διαβάσει, etc., Ar. Lys. 490, Polyb. 3. 43, 2, etc.: cf. ἐπιβάλλω II.

3. to stand facing, to face in a line of battle, οὗτοι [οἱ Μῆδοι]

ἐπέσχω Κορινθίους, etc., Hdt. 9. 31.

IV. to keep in, hold back, check, Lat. inhibere (cf. ἐπίσχω), ἐπέσχε δὲ καλὰ βέεθρα Il. 21. 244;

καὶ πῶς ἐπέσχε χεῖρα...; Soph. Aj. 50; ἐπισχών ἦναι Ib. 847; ἐπὶ

σχεμὸν τὸ πλεῖν Id. Ph. 881; ὄργας, στόμα Eur. El. 1642, Hec.

1283; χρησμοὺς ἐπ. to withhold them, Id. Phoen. 866; ἐπέσχεον τινὰ

ἐξέω to keep him down with the stick, Ar. Pax 1121; to confine, as

the earth a corpse, Anth. P. 7. 461; ἐπ. τῇ χειρὶ τὸ στόμα to cover, Plut.

Cat. Mi. 28; and in Med., ἐπισχομένους τὰ ὄντα Plat. Symp. 216 A.

b. to stay or adjourn proceedings, τὰ πρὸς Ἀργείοις Thuc. 5. 46; τὴν

ζημίαν Ib. 63; τὴν διαίταν Dem. 541. 25.

c. ἐπέσχεον τινὰ τινος to stop him, hinder him from it, Soph. Aj. 50, Eur. Andr. 160, Ar. Lys.

742; so c. inf., so μήτε νῦν μήτε ἡμέρα ἐπισχέτω ὥστε ἀνείναι... let

them not stop thee so that thou neglect... Thuc. 1. 129; ἐπ. τινὰ μὴ

πράσσειν τι Soph. El. 517, Ph. 349.

2. absol. to stay, stop, wait, pause, Ἀντίνοος δ' ἐπ' ἐπέσχε Od. 21. 186, cf. Hdt. 1. 32, Soph. El. 1369,

etc.: foll. by a Conjunction, esp. in Imperat., ἐπίσχε ἦν... wait and

see whether... Eur. Supp. 397; ἐπίσχε ἐστ' ἂν... προσμαθῆς Aesch. Pr.

697; ἐπ. ἔως... Dem. 40. 2; μέχρι τοσούτου ἔως... Thuc. 1. 90; or

alone, ἐπίσχε absol. hold! stop! Aesch. Cho. 896, Soph. O. C. 856,

etc.: ἐπίσχετον, μῦθωμεν Id. Ph. 539, cf. Eur. Hipp. 567; in part.,

ἐπισχών ὀλίγον χρόνον Hdt. 1. 132, al.; ἐπισχών, opp. to παρασχῆμα,

Antipho 135. 8; οὐκ πολὺν χρόνον ἐπ. Plat. Phaedo 59 E:—in Thuc.

2. 81, οὐκ ἐπέσχω τὸ στρατοπέδον καταλαβεῖν halted for the purpose

of occupying a camp (where the Art. seems superfluous).

b. c. gen. rei, to stop or cease from, ἐπίσχε τοῦ δρόμου Ar. Av. 1200; τῆς πορείας

Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 12; τούτου Thuc. 8. 31; also, ἐπ. ἐπὶ τινος Id. 5. 32, cf.

8. 5;—so c. inf. to leave off, cease to do, like παύσθαι, Xen. Mem. 3. 6,

10; and c. part. to cease doing, ἀναλὼν οὐκ ἐφέξετο Ar. Av. 915, cf. Eur.

Phoen. 449:—so also in Med., c. inf., Thuc. 7. 33.

c. as technical term of the Sceptics, to suspend one's judgment, to doubt, ἐπ. ἐν τοῖς

ἀδελφοῖς Plut. 2. 955 C; ἐπέχω περὶ τούτου Luc. Vit. Auct. 27; v. ἐποχή,

ῥεκετινός.

V. to reach or extend over a space, ἐπὶ τὰ δὲ ἐπέσχε

πέλαρα Il. 21. 407; ὅπουσον ἐπέσχε πῦρ so far as the fire reached, Il.

23. 238, 24. 792, cf. Hdt. 7. 19, Hipp. Afr. 282, Thuc. 2. 77;—so in

aor. med., ἐπέσχετο he lay outstretched, Hes. Th. 177; ἐπέσχετο κόσμον

prevailed over... Epigr. Gr. 793. 5.

VI. to have power over, to occupy a country, οἱ Σικεῖται τὴν Ἀσίην πᾶσαν ἐπέσχω Hdt. 1. 104,

cf. 108, 8. 32, Thuc. 2. 101, etc.:—of things, ἡ ὕψις ἐπ' ἄκτω μῆρας

Κυρηναίους ἐπ. occupied or engaged them, Hdt. 4. 199; τὴν πόλιν

ἐπέσχε κλαυθμός Plut. Oth. 17; so, τὸ φῶς ἐπ. τι is spread over an

object, Plat. Rep. 505 C.

2. absol. to prevail, predominate, ἦν μὴ

οὐ... νηὶς ἐπήβολος οὐδ' ἐρετῶν γίγνομαι Od. 2. 319; τούτων ἐπ.

having achieved these ends, Hdt. 9. 94; τούτων τῶν θεῶν ἐπ. in possession

of... Id. 8. 111; περὶ νῆς... τῆσδ' ἐπ. νόσον Aesch. Ag. 542; ἐπ.

φρενῶν compo mentis, Id. Pr. 444, Soph. Ant. 492; ἐπιστήμης, παιδείας

ἐπ. Plat. Euthyd. 289 B, Legg. 724 B, cf. Hipp. Lex; τῆς καλλίστης

φῶδης Plat. Legg. 666 D; c. inf. most dexterous at... κλέψαι ἐπήβολω

ταρᾶς Plut. Arat. 10.

2. pertaining to, befitting, γυναιξὶν πόνος...

ἐπ. Theocr. 28. 2, cf. Nic. Al. 232.

II. pass. to be reached or

won, ἐπήβολος ἄρματι νόσα Ar. Rh. 3. 1272. (The form ἐπήβολος

is due to the Ep. Poets, who could not get ἐπίβολος into their verse;

nor does the original form occur except in compds. εὐεπίβολος, μεγα-

λήπιβολος: it is written ἐφήβολος in C. I. (Add.) 4303 a. 20:—v. Ruhnke.

Tim., Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 453, Lob. Phryn. 699.)

ἐπηγκενίδες [ῥ], αἰ, in Od. 5. 253, the long planks bolted to the upright

ribs (σταμίνες) of the ship: v. sub ἱκρία. (Prob. from ἐνεγκεῖν, ἠνεκῆς.)

ἐπηγορεύω, to say against one, throw in his teeth, τινὶ τι Hdt. 1. 90;

Hesych. seems to have read ἐπηγορεύω.

ἐπηγορία, ἡ, accusation, blame, like κατηγορία, Dio C. 55. 18.

II. =πρᾶσηγορία, appellation, Eus. V. Const. 1. 31., 2. 19, al.

ἐπῆεν, impf. of ἐπειμι (εἰμι ἰδο).

ἐπῆεν, Ep. 3 sing. impf. of ἐπειμι (εἰμι sum).

ἐπητάνος, ὄν, also ἡ, ὄν, v. infr. —abundant, ample, sufficient, Hom.

only in Od.; παρέχουσιν ἐπητανὸν γάλα θῆσθαι 4. 89; πρᾶσιαι...

ἐπητανὸν γανύσσαι (as Adv.) 7. 128; σῖτον... ἐπ. παρέρχομαι 13. 360;

πλῆναι ἐπ. troughs always full, 6. 86, cf. 13. 247; ἐπεὶ οὐ κομῆδι κατὰ

νῆα ἦεν ἐπητανός 8. 233, cf. 10. 427, etc.; ἐπητανὸν γὰρ ἔχουσιν for

they had great store, 7. 99, cf. Ap. Rh. 2. 1176;—also, ἐπητανὰ

τρίχες thick, full fleeces, Hes. Op. 515; ἐπητανὰ πλατάνιστοι Theocr.

25. 20. (The deriv. from ἔτος, as if the orig. notion were sufficient

the whole year through, will not suit all the above-cited passages and is

not necessary in any. Curt. believes the Root to exist in αἰφέ, αἰφών,

αεῦ-νυ, with the term. —τανος, as in diu-tinus, etc.) [In h. Hom.

Merc. 113, and Hes. Op. 605, quadrisyll., as if ἐπητ-.]

ἐπήϊεν, ἐπήϊσαν, Ep. 3 sing. and pl. impf. of ἐπειμι (εἰμι ἰδο).

ἐπήκαον, Ion. for ἐφῆκα, v. sub ἐφίμη.

ἐπήκοος, Dor. ἐπάκοος, ὄν: (ἐπακούω):—listening or giving ear to,

c. gen., ἐμὸν ἔργον Aesch. Ag. 1420; κακῶν, δίκης Id. Cho. 980, Eum.

732; λόγων Plat. Rep. 499 A; less often c. dat., εὐχαῖς Id. Philib.

25 B; γυνεῖσι Id. Legg. 931 B; γυναιξὶν Anth. P. 9. 303:—absol.

listening to prayer, of gods, Pind. O. 14. 21, Ar. Thesm. 1157.

II. within hearing, within ear-shot, εἰς ἐπήκοον στήσαι τινα, καλέσασθαι

Xen. An. 2. 5, 38., 3. 3, 1; also, εἰς ἐπήκοον Luc. Contempl. 20; ἐς τὸ ἐπη-

κοῦτατον τοῦ οὐρανοῦ Id. Icarom. 23; ἀναγνῶναι ἐπ. ἀπαῖα Id. Symp.

21.

III. pass. heard, listened to, ἀ πᾶς ὑμεῖς ἐπήκοα γενέσθαι

παρὰ τῶν θεῶν Plat. Legg. 931 B; ἐπ. αἰ τοῦ θεοφιλοῦς εὐχαῖ Philo 1. 296.

ἐπηλυσ (not ἐπηλῖς, Arcad. 31. 12), ἰδος, ἡ, Ion. for ἐφῆλκα, a cover,

lid, Soph. Fr. 877, Posidipp. Incert. 12.

II. a freckle, Eust. 1562. 39.

ἐπηλλαγμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἐπαλλάσσω, changeably, uncer-

tainly, Hierocl. de Provid. p. 26 Casaub.

ἐπηλύγγω or -ίζω, to overshadow, cover, τινὰ ἱματίοις Ael. N. A. 1.

41:—Med., τῷ κοινῷ φόβῳ τὸν σφέτερον ἐπηλυγάζεσθαι to throw a

shade over, i. e. disguise, conceal one's own fear by... Thuc. 6. 36; ἐπ.

τὴν χεῖρα to hold one's hand as a shade over one's eyes, Arist. G. A. 5. 1,

35; and (without χεῖρα) ἐπ. πρὸ τῶν ὀμμάτων Ib. 5. 2, 7; ἐπηλυγα-

ζεσθαι τινα to put him as a screen before one, Plat. Lys. 207 B; so, ἐπ.

ὕλην Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 5, 9. 8. 1, cf. 9. 39, 6:—Pass. to be concealed or

suppressed, Hipp. 658. 58, etc.—In Hipp., Plat., and Arist. the Mss.

vary between -άζω and -ίζω.

ἐπηλύγαιος, ὄν, (ἐπὶλύγη) shady, dark, A. B. 243, Hesych.

ἐπῆλυξ, ὄγος, ὅ, ἡ, overshadowing, τὴν πέτρην ἐπῆλυγα λαβεῖν to

take the rock as a screen, Eur. Cycl. 680: cf. ἐπῆλυγας.

ἐπῆλυσ, ὄδας, ὅ, ἡ, ἐπῆλυ, τό, (ἐπῆλυθον) one who comes to a place,

ἔλθετ' ἐπῆλυδες αὖθις coming back to me (for they were going away),

Soph. Pl. 1100.

II. an incomer, stranger, foreigner, Lat. advena,

opp. to αὐτόχθων, Hdt. 1. 78., 4. 197, and Att.; ἀνδρας πολεμίου ἐπ.

Aesch. Pers. 243, cf. Theb. 34, Supp. 195:—also in neut. pl., ἐπῆλυδα

ἔθνεα Hdt. 8. 73; neut. sing., ἐπῆλυδος γένους Dion. H. 1. 60; ὕδαρ

ἐπῆλυ Paus. 2. 5, 3.

ἐπῆλυσι, ἡ, a coming over one, esp. by spells, a bewitching, witchery,

h. Hom. Cer. 228, Merc. 37: Ep. word.

ἐπῆλυσ, εὼς, ἡ, (ἐπῆλυς) an approach, assault, Opp. H. 4. 228, Anth.

P. 5. 268.

ἐπῆλυσις [ῥ], ου, ὅ, =ἐπῆλυς, Thuc. 1. 9, Xen. Oec. 11, 4; also ἐπῆ-

λυτος, ὄν, Dion. H. 3. 72.

ἐπῆματιος, ὄν, (ἡμαρ) day by day, Ap. Rh. 3. 895.

ἐπῆμοιβός, ὄν, late ἡ, ὄν, as in Opp. H. 5. 135: (ἀμείβω):—alternate,

Lat. alternus, ὀχθῆς ἐπ. (v. sub κλέις 1), Il. 12. 456; τελαμώνες ἐπ.

cross-belts, Opp. Cyn. 1. 98.

2. alternating, serving for change,

ἐπηνέμιος, ον, (άνεμος) windy: metaph. vain, Snid.

ἐπηνέον, ἐπηνήσα, v. sub ἐπαίνεω.

ἐπῆξα, v. sub πῆγνυμι.

ἐπῆνιος, ον, (ῆν) on the beach or shore, Anth. P. 5. 125.

ἐπῆρος, ον, (ἀέριω) hovering, aloft, Ar. Rh. 2. 1066., 3. 856.

ἐπῆπνυ, to shout in applause, λαοὶ δ' ἀμφοτέρωσιν ἐπῆπνον Il. 18. 502: cf. ἐπευφημέω.

ἐπῆράτος, ον, (ἐράω) lovely, delightful, δαίτῳ ἐπ. Il. 9. 228; εἶματα ἔσαν ἐπ. Od. 8. 366; and often of places, as Ithaca is said to be μάλλον ἐπ. ἱπποβότῳ, 4. 606. Hom. never uses it of persons; and Hes. only of the form or voice (of goddesses), καλὸν εἶδος, ἐπῆρατον Op. 63; ἐπῆρατον ὄσαν ἱέσαι Th. 67; but, ἐπ. νεάνιδες Aesch. Eum. 959; παρθενική Ap. Rh. 3. 1099. Cf. ἐπῆρατος.

ἐπηρεάζω, to threaten abusively, λέγειν ἐπηρεάζων Hdt. 6. 9. II. to deal despitely with, act despitely towards (cf. ἐπηρεασμός), c. dat. pers., Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 31; ἐπ. μοι συνεχῶς καὶ μικρὰ καὶ μέγαν Dem. 519. 14, etc.; so, ἐπ. τοῖς ψήφισμασι to oppose them insolently, Id. 331. 14;—also, ἐπ. εἰς τινα Antipho 131. 23; ἐπ. τινὺς Luc. Nav. 27; τινὰ Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 15;—absol. to be insolent, Antipho 142. 16, Xen. Symp. 5. 6;—Pass. to be insulted, Lys. 182. 10, Dem. 519. 20: cf. ὑβρίζω.

ἐπηρεασμός, ὁ, despitely treatment, ἐμποδισμὸς ταῖς βουλήσεσιν, οὐχ ὧν αὐτῷ, ἀλλ' ὅνα μὴ ἐκείνῳ, Arist. Rhet. 2. 2, 3 sq.

ἐπηρεαστικός, οὗ, ὁ, an insolent person, Achmes Onir. 104, Eccl.

ἐπηρεαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, insolent, Com. Anon. 357. Adv. —κῶς, Galen. 1. 353, Eccl.

ἐπῆρεια, ἡ, despitely treatment, spiteful abuse, Lat. contumelia (cf. ἐπηρεασμός), Dem. 229. 9, etc.; περὶ τι 522. fin., etc.; κελεύειν κατ' ἐπῆρειαν to order haughtily or by way of insult, Thuc. 1. 26; κατ' ἐπ. τινας γεγῆναι τι is done to insult him, Amips. Konv. 1. 3; ἐν ἐπῆρειας τάξει Dem. 229. 14; πρὸς ἐπῆρειαν, opp. to πρὸς χάριν, Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 7; ἐπ. δαιμόνιος τινας his capricious dealing, Luc. Laps. 1, Philostr. 1, Charis. c. C. 1. 4474. 59. Cf. the Homeric ἀρεΐα.

ἐπηρεμέω, to rest after, τοῖς καμάτοις Luc. Amor. 45.

ἐπῆρητοι, ον, at the oar, ἑταῖροι εἰσὶ ἐπῆρητοι Od. 2. 403; (so, οἱ ἐπ' ἑρμαὶ ἐξόμενοι 12. 171); ἐπ. πόνοι Opp. H. 4. 76. 2. equipt with oars, νῆες Od. 5. 16., 14. 224, etc.

ἐπηρεφής, ἐς, (ἐρέφω) overhanging, beetling, ἐπηρεφῆς φύγη πέτρας νῆος ἡμῶν Od. 10. 131, cf. 12. 59; κρηνοὶ ἐπ. Il. 12. 54; κύτινος Theocr. 25. 208: cf. κατρεφής. II. pass. covered, sheltered, αἰμβλοῖ Hes. Th. 598; ἐπ. φολιδεσας, of a dragon, Ar. Rh. 2. 736, cf. 4. 144.

ἐπῆρης, ἐς, equipt, περὶνέγασιν Maxim. π. καταρχ. 415; ἐπ. κελήτων a boat furnished with oars, Arr. An. 5. 7, 3.

ἐπῆρστος or -ῆτος, ον, (ἐρίζω) contended for, Eust. 725. 16., 1962. 7.

ἐπῆρσις, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 1 of ἐπαρῆσαι.

ἐπῆσαν, Ep. 3 pl. impf. of ἐπεμι (ἐμμι ἰδο).

ἐπῆσθειν, Ion. 3 pl. opt. aor. 1 of ἐφήδομαι.

ἐπῆτάνος, f. l. for ἐπητανός.

ἐπῆτεια, ἡ, =ἐπῆτς, Ar. Rh. 3. 1007, in pl.

ἐπῆτῆς, οὗ, ὁ: (ἐπος)—conversable, sociable, gentle, as opp. to rude and barbarous, Od. 13. 332; ἐπῆτῆ ἀνδρὶ ἔουκας 18. 128;—Ap. Rh. has pl. ἐπῆτῆες as fem., 2. 987.—Cf. ἐπῆτς.

ἐπῆτικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to follow, Metop. ap. Stob. II. 22.

ἐπῆτρίμος, ον, (ἡτρίων) properly, women to, closely woven; and generally, close, thronged, like πυκνός, πυρροὶ τε φλεγέουσιν ἐπῆτρίμοι torch upon torch, Il. 18. 211; δρόγματα .. ἐπ. πῖπτον ἔραξε lb. 552; λίην γὰρ πολλοὶ καὶ ἐπῆτρίμοι .. πῖπτον too many one after another, 19. 226.

ἐπῆτς [ῶ], υῶς, ἡ, (ἐπῆτῆς) kind, friendly address or conversation: generally, courtesy, kindness, Od. 21. 306.

ἐπηυρον, -όμην, v. sub ἐπαυρίσκομαι.

ἐπιχέω, to resound, re-echo, Eur. Cycl. 426, Plat. Rep. 492 C; c. acc. cogn., ἐπ. κύμβαλον to sound the loud cymbal, Clem. Al. 20. II. to accompany one in shouting, Pseudo-Eur. 1. A. 1584.

ἐπιφωός, ον, (ἥως) =ὑπῆφός.

ἐπί, Skt. apr and Zd. aīri, perhaps Lat. ob:—Prep. with gen., dat., and acc., to denote the being upon or being supported upon a surface or point.

A. WITH GEN.: I. of Place, 1. with Verbs of Rest, just like our upon or on, καθέζε' ἐπὶ θρόνῳ Il. 1. 536; ἦστο .. ὑψὺ ἐπ' ἀκροτάτης κορυφῆς 13. 12; ἐπὶ πύργῳ ἕστη 16. 700; κείται ἐπὶ χθονός 20. 345; and without a Verb expressed, ἔρχεα ὕρῳ ἐπὶ σαραυρῶνος (sc. σταθέντα) Od. 10. 153; ὁστοὶ ἐπ' ὤμων the arrows on his shoulders, 1. 46;—also with Verbs of motion, where the subject rests upon something, as on a chariot, a horse, a ship, φεύγωμεν ἐφ' ἵππων on our chariot, 24. 356; οὐκ ἂν ἐφ' ὑμετέρων ὀρέσων .. ἵκεσθον 8. 455; ἀγαγε .. διαρ' ἐπ' ἀπῆρης 24. 447; ἐπὶ τῆς ἀμάξης .. ὄχετο Hdt. 1. 31; ἐφ' ἔππου, often in Att.; οὐς κῆρες φορέουσιν .. ἐπὶ νῶν Il. 8. 528; πέμπειν τινα ἐπὶ τρήπων Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 56, etc.; so, ἐπ' ὤμων .. φέρον Od. 10. 170; βαδίζονται ἐπὶ δυνὸν σκελὸν, ἐφ' ἐνὸς πορεύεσθαι σκέλους Plat. Symp. 190 D; ἐπ' ἀκρῶν ὀδοπορεύειν to walk on tiptoe, Soph. Aj. 1230;—in regard of actual Places, ἐπὶ may be translated upon, if the place is an actual support, as, ἐπὶ γῆς upon earth, opp. to ὑπὸ γῆς, Soph. O. T. 416; ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐναντιῶν on the left, ἐπὶ τῶν πλευρῶν on the flanks, Xen. An. 1. 8, 9., 3. 2, 36;—but must generally be rendered by in, rarely in Hom., ἐπ' ἀργῷ in the country, Od. 1. 190; γῆς ἐπὶ ζέφυς Soph. O. C. 1706; ἐπὶ νῆσου Id. Ph. 613; ἐπ' ἀλλοτρίας πόλεως Eur. Andr. 137; οἱ ἐπὶ Θράκης Thuc. 5. 35; ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀσίας κατοικεῖν Isocr. 254 B; so, ἐπ' οἰκῆματος καθέσθαι in a brothel, Plat. Charm. 163 B; ἐπὶ τῶν ἐργαστηρίων καθέσθαι Isocr. 142 E; μένειν ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῶν (sc. χώρας) to remain in statu quo, ap. Thuc. 4. 118: sometimes also at or near, ἐπ' αὐτῶν (sc. τῶν πηγῶν) Il. 22. 153; κόλπος ὁ ἐπὶ Ποσειδῶνι Hdt. 7. 115; αἱ ἐπὶ Λήμῳ ἐπικείμεναι νῆσοι off Lemnos,

Ib. 6; τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης the borders of .., Thuc. 1. 59, etc.; ἐπὶ ποταμοῦ on, i. e. near it, Xen. An. 2. 5, 18; ἐπὶ τῶν τραπέζων at the money-changers' banks, Plat. Apol. 17 C; in Geometry, αἱ ἐφ' ὧν AA BB [γραμμαί] the lines AA BB, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 4, 11, etc.—Then, in various relations not strictly local: b. μένειν ἐπὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς to remain in the command, Xen. Ages. 1, 37; μένειν ἐπὶ τινος to abide by it, Dem. 42. fin.; ἐπὶ τῶν πραγμάτων, ἐπὶ τοῦ πολεμεῖν εἶναι to be engaged in .., Id. 193. 15., 1419. 4; ἐπὶ ὀνόματος εἶναι to bear a name, Id. 1000. 21; ἔχεσθαι ἐπὶ νόσῳ Soph. Ant. 1141.

c. of ships, ὁρμῆν ἐπ' ἀγκύρας to ride at (i. e. in dependence upon an) anchor, Hdt. 7. 188; so, ἐπὶ προσπύλου μῆς χωρεῖν dependent upon an attendant, Soph. O. C. 746.

d. with the personal and reflexive Pron., once in Hom., εὐχεσθε .. σιγῇ ἐφ' ὑμῶν Il. 7. 195: later mostly with 3rd person, ἐπ' ἐαυτὸν κείσθαι by themselves, Hdt. 2. 2, cf. 8. 32; οἰκείν 5. 98; ἔσθαι 9. 17; ἐφ' ἐαυτὸν πλεῖν Thuc. 8. 8, cf. 2. 63; ἐπ' ὤμων αὐτῶν βάλλεσθαι to consider it by yourselves, Hdt. 3. 71, etc.; ἐφ' αὐτοῦ σκοπεῖν Thuc. 6. 40; ἐφ' ἡμῶν αὐτῶν .. τὸν ἐξετασμένον ποιέσθαι Dem. 230. 14; ἐπ' ἐωτῶν διαλέγονται speak in a dialect of their own, Hdt. 1. 142; also, αὐτοὺς ἐφ' αὐτοῦ χωρεῖν Xen. An. 2. 4, 10; πράττειν Plat. Prot. 326 D, cf. Soph. 217 C; τὸ ἐφ' ἐαυτῶν their own interest only, Thuc. 1. 17; τὰπ' ἐμοῦ Ar. Pl. 100.

e. with numerals, to denote the depth of a body of soldiers, ἐπὶ τεττάρῳ ταχθῆναι to be drawn up four deep, four in file, Xen. An. 1. 2, 15, etc.; ἐπὶ πεντήκοντα ἀσπίδων συνεστραμμένοι, of the Thebans at Leuctra, Id. Hell. 6. 4, 12; ἐπ' ὀλίγῳ τεταγμένοι i. e. in a long thin line, Id. An. 4. 8, 11, cf. Thuc. 7. 79; ἐφ' ἐνὸς ἀγῶν in single file, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 2, cf. An. 5. 2, 6: rarely of the length of the line, ἐπὶ τεσσάρων τάσσειν (of ships), Thuc. 2. 90; in Xen., ἐγένοντο τὸ μέγανον ἐπὶ τριακοσίῳ, .. τὸ δὲ βάθος ἐφ' ἐκατὸν Cyr. 2. 4, 2;—for πλεῖν ἐπὶ κέρως or ἐπὶ κέρως, v. infr. c. 1. 3;—ἐπὶ φάλαγγος γίγνεται τὸ στράτευμα is formed in column, Xen. An. 4. 6, 6, etc.;—in Eur. Phoen. 1466, ἀσπίδων ἐπὶ is merely in or under arms;—seldom of non-military matters, ἐπὶ ὀκτὼ πλίνθων τὸ εὖρος eight bricks wide, Xen. An. 7. 8, 14; cf. κεφάλαιος II. 2.

f. c. gen. pers. before, in presence of, Lat. coram, ἐπὶ μαρτύρῳ .. πράσσεται τι Antipho 119. 1; ἐπὶ ἐλέγχῃσθαι ἐπὶ πάντων Dem. 781. 4; γράφομαι σε ἐπὶ Ῥαδαμανθῶνι Luc. Catapl. 18; πίστει δούναι ἐπὶ θεῶν Dion. II. 5. 29;—rarely, ἐπὶ δικασταῖς Dem. 416. 28.

g. with Verbs of perceiving, observing, judging, etc., in, ὅταν τι ἐπὶ τινος Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 3; αἰσθάνεσθαι, νοῆσαι τι ἐπὶ τινος Plat. Rep. 406 C, etc.; σκοπεῖν, κρίνειν τι ἐπὶ τινος Dem. 298. 3., 305. 6, cf. 770. 12; ἀγνοεῖν τι ἐπὶ τινος Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 2;—also with Verbs of speaking, on a subject, λέγειν ἐπὶ τινος Plat. Charm. 155 D, Rep. 524 E, etc.; ἐπιδεικνύναι τι ἐπὶ τινος Isocr. 181. med. 2. implying Motion: a. where the sense of motion is lost in the sense of being supported, ὀρθωθείς .. ἐπ' ἀγκῶνος having raised himself upon his elbow, Il. 10. 80; ἐπὶ μελῆς .. ἐρεισθείς 22. 225; τὴν μὲν .. καθέσειεν ἐπὶ θρόνῳ 18. 389.

b. where the motion is more evident, and the sense is pregnant (as in els 1. 2, ἐν 1. S), ἐπ' ἡπείρου ἔρυσσαν drew the ship upon the land and left it there, 1. 485; περάσαν νῆσων ἐπὶ to carry to the islands and leave there, 21. 454, cf. 22. 45; so, ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς καταπίπτειν Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 54; ἀναβῆναι ἐπὶ τῶν πύργων lb. 7. 1, 39.

c. of motion towards or (as our military phrase has it) upon a place, προτρέποντο μελαναῖων ἐπὶ νῶν Il. 5. 100; τρέσσε .. ἐφ' ὀμίλου 11. 546; (but, νῆσον ἐπὶ Ψυρίῳ νέσσαι Od. 3. 171, is to go near Psyrria); ἐπ' οἴκου ἀνακοιμῆσθαι, ἀναχωρεῖν, ἀπελαινέιν, ἀπελθεῖν, etc., homeward, Hdt. 2. 121, 4. Thuc. 1. 30., 55., 57, etc.; also with names of places, ἵεσθαι ἐπὶ Κυζίκῳ Hdt. 4. 14; πλεῖν ἐπὶ Χίου Id. 1. 164; ἀποπλεῖν ἐπ' Αἰγύπτῳ Id. 1. 1, cf. 168; ἀπαλ- λάσσεσθαι ἐπὶ Θεσσαλίῳ Id. 5. 64; ὁ κόλπος ὁ ἐπὶ Παγασηῶν φέρων the bay that leads to Pegasae, Id. 7. 193; ἡ ἐπὶ Βαβυλῶνος ὁδὸς the road leading to B., Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 45, cf. An. 6. 2, 24;—in these instances the place is the object towards which the purpose of the goer is directed.

d. metaph., ἐπὶ γνώμης τινὸς γίγνεσθαι to come to an opinion, Dem. 42. 4; ἐπ' ἐλπίδος γίγνεσθαι Plut. Sol. 14; ὥς ἐπὶ κινδύνου as if to meet danger, Thuc. 6. 34; ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀλύτου ζῆν with a view to .., Plat. Prot. 358 B; cf. infr. b. III. 2.

II. of Time, in the time of, ἐπὶ πέρκρον ἀνθρώπων Il. 5. 637., 23. 332; ἐπὶ Κρόνῳ Hes. Op. 108; ἐπὶ Κρόνῳ, ἐπὶ Κρόνῳ, ἐπὶ Καμβύσῳ, etc., Hdt. 8. 44, etc.; ἐπὶ τῶν τριάκοντα Lys. 130. 3; ἐπὶ τούτου τυραννεύοντος, ἐπὶ Λέοντος βασιλεύοντος, ἐπὶ Μήδων ἀρχόντων, etc., Hdt. 1. 15, 65, 134, etc.; ἐπὶ τῆς ἐμῆς βασιλείας Isocr. 33 C; ἐπ' ἐμοῦ in my time, ἐφ' ἡμῶν, etc., Hdt. 1. 5., 2. 46, etc.; ἐπ' εἰρήνης in time of peace, Il. 2. 797., 9. 403, etc.; ἐπ' ἐμῆς νεότητος Ar. Ach. 211; ἐπὶ τοῦ προτέρου πολέμου Thuc. 6. 6;—ἐπ' ἡμέρας ἐκάστης Hdt. 5. 117.

b. later, ἐπὶ δείπνῳ at dinner, Luc. Asia. 3; ἐπὶ τῆς τραπέζης Plut. Alex. 23; ἐπὶ τῆς κύλικος, ἐπὶ τοῦ ποτηρίου Luc. Pisc. 34, Plut. Alex. 53.

III. 1. over, of persons in authority, ἐπ' οὐ ἐτάχθημεν Hdt. 5. 109; ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν ὤπλων the commander of the infantry, Decret. ap. Dem. 238. 13., 265. 8; ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν ὀπλιτῶν, ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν ἱππέων Ib. 17 and 20; ὁ ἐπὶ τῆς διοικήσεως the paymaster, lb. 238. 14; οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν πραγμάτων the public officers, Dem. 309. 9; ὁ ἐπὶ τοῦ οἴνου Plut. Pyrrh. 5; ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν ἐπιστολῶν τοῦ Ὁθωνος his secretary, Lat. ab epistolis, Id. Oth. 9; cf. Lob. Phryn. 474, and v. infr. b. III. 6.

2. καλεῖσθαι ἐπὶ τινος to be called after him, Hdt. 4. 45; ἐπὶ τινος μετονομασθῆναι Id. 1. 94; ἐπὶ τινος τὴν ἐπωνυμίην ποιέσθαι or ἔχειν Id. 4. 107; ἐπὶ τινος ἐπωνυμῶς γίγνεσθαι lb. 184; ἡ ἐπ' Ἀνταλκίδῳ εἰρήνη καλουμένη Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 36; also, ἡ εἰρήνη ἡ ἐπὶ Ἀνταλκίδῳ Dem. 473. 8, nbi v. Markl. et Wolf.; v. infr. b. III. 5.

3. of occasions, and the like, ἐπὶ πάντων on all occasions, Dem. 526. 22., 574. 3; ἐφ' ἐκάστων Plat. Phil. 25 E; ἐφ' ἐκατέρῳ Id. Theat. 159 C; ἐφ' ἐκάστης μαρτυρίας Dem. 532. 3; ἐπ' ἐξουσίας καὶ πλούτῳ in .., Id. 559. 24; ἐπὶ

τῆς ἀληθείας καὶ τοῦ πράγματος Id. 538. 4, cf. 230. 19; ἡ ἐπὶ τῆς πομπῆς καὶ τοῦ μεθύνει προφασίς Id. 573. 1; ἐπὶ σχολῆς Aeschin. 81. med.; ἐπὶ ἀέλας Plut. Sol. 22; and so in many phrases which become adverbial, as ἐπ' ἱσῆς (sc. μοίρας) equally, Soph. El. 1061; ἐπὶ καιροῦ Dem. 484. 20. 4. in respect of, ἐπὶ τῶν πραγμάτων Arist. Pol. 3. 9. 3, cf. Eth. N. 5. 3, 6.

B. WITH DAT.: I. of Place, *upon*, just like the gen., so that the Poets use whichever case suits their metre, whereas in Prose the dat. is more freq.:

1. with Verbs of Rest, ἔξω τῶδ' ἐπὶ δόρῳ Il. 6. 354; ἦν' ἐπὶ πύργῳ 3. 153; στή δ' ἐπὶ . . νῆϊ 8. 222; κείσθαι ἐπὶ τινι Xen. An. 1. 8, 27; καίεν ἐπὶ βωμῷ Il. 8. 240; χαλκὸς ἐπὶ στήθεσσι 4. 420; ἐπὶ χθονὶ δέρεσθαι 1. 88, etc.; also with Verbs of motion, where the subject rests upon something, νηυσὶν ἐπ' ὠκυπόροισιν ἔβαινον 2. 351; ἐπ' ὤμοις φέρειν Eur. Phoen. 1131; (but ἐπ' ἵππῳ, ἐφ' ἵπποις and the like are never used for ἐφ' ἵππου, etc.)—with places it must often be rendered by *in*, ἐπὶ τῇ χώρῃ Hdt. 5. 77; τὰπὶ Τροίᾳ Πέρῃα Soph. Ph. 353; ἐπ' ἐσχάτους τόπους Id. Tr. 1100; ἐπὶ τῇ ψυχῇ δάκνομαι Id. Ant. 317; also at or near, ἐπὶ κρήνῃ Od. 13. 408; ἐπὶ θύρῃσι Il. 2. 788, etc.; and often ἐπὶ ποταμῷ, where we also say *on* . . , 7. 133, Hdt., etc.; ἐπ' ἐσχάρῳ Od. 7. 160; ἐπὶ νηυσὶ Il. 1. 558, etc.; also of persons, οὐ τὰπὶ Λυδοῖς οὐδ' ἐπ' Ὀμφάκῃ λατρεύματα *in or with* . . , Soph. Tr. 356.

b. *on or over*, ἐπ' Ἰριδάμαντι *over* the body of Iphidamas Il. 11. 261, cf. 4. 470; τοῖονδ' ἐπ' ἀνδρὶ κομπάζεις λόγον Aesch. Ag. 1400—also *over* or *in honour of*, ἐπὶ σοὶ κατέθηκε . . ἀέθλα Od. 24. 91; [βοῦς] ἐπὶ Πατρόκλῳ πέφενεν Id. 23. 776; κείρεσθαι χαιρὰς ἐπ' Ἀδωνίδι Bion 1. 81; cf. I.ys. 198. 12.

c. in hostile sense, *against*, Hdt. 1. 61., 6. 74, 88, Soph. Ph. 1138, etc.—but also *towards*, *in reference to*, ἐπὶ πᾶσι χόλον τελέσαι Id. 1. 178; δικαιοτέρας καὶ ἐπ' ἄλλῳ ἔσσαι 19. 151; cf. Soph. Ant. 88, Tr. 995, etc.: and so, sometimes, simply for an Adj., τὸ ἐπὶ τῷ σώματι κάλλος = *symmetrical* or *of the same*, Plat. Symp. 210 B, cf. Rep. 376 E; τὰπὶ σοὶ κακά, = τὰ σά, Soph. Ph. 806;—in Att. also, νόμον τίθεναι or τίθεσθαι ἐπὶ τινι to make a law for his case, whether for or against, Plat. Gorg. 488 D, Lex ap. Andoc. 12. 1, Dem., etc.; νόμον ἀναγράφαι ἐπὶ τινι Id. 701. 14; νόμος κείται ἐπὶ τινι Id. 723. 4, cf. 739. 6, 744. 27; τί θεσμοποιεῖς ἐπὶ ταλαιπῶρῳ νεκρῷ; Eur. Phoen. 1645.

d. of accumulation, *upon*, *after*, ὕγχνῃ ἐπ' ὕγχνῃ one pear after another, pear on pear, Od. 7. 120; ἐπὶ κέρδει κέρδος Hes. Op. 642; ἀπὸ ἑτέρας ἐπ' αὐτῆς Aesch. Cho. 404; πῆματα ἐπὶ πῆμασι, ἐπὶ νόσῳ νόσος Soph. Ant. 595, O. C. 544; cf. ἐπασσύντερος, ἐπάλλῃος, ἐπῆγρμος.

e. *in addition to*, *over and above*, *besides*, οὐκ ἀρα σοίγ' ἐπὶ εἰδεῖ καὶ φρένας ἦσαν Od. 17. 454, cf. 308; ἄλλα τε πόλλ' ἐπὶ τῇσι παρίσχομεν Il. 9. 639, cf. Od. 22. 264; ἐπὶ τοῖσι *besides*, 24. 277; ἐπὶ τοῖσιν often in Att.; γυναιδ' ἐφ' ἡμῖν . . ἔχεις Eur. Med. 694;—in Att. with Verbs of eating and drinking, *with*, ἐπὶ τῷ σίτῳ πίνειν ὕδωρ Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 27; νέκταρ ποτίζειν ἐπ' Ἀμύρῳ Plat. Phaedr. 247 E; esp. of a relish, κάρδαμον ἐπὶ τῷ σίτῳ ἔχειν Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 11; παίειν ἐφ' ἄλλ' μᾶζαν Ar. Ach. 835; metaph., φαγεῖν ἐπὶ βαλλαντίνῃ Id. Eq. 707; cf. ἐπείσθαι—so of numerals, τρισχιλίους ἐπὶ μυρίοις Plut. Popl. 20.

f. of position, *after*, *behind*, of soldiers, Xen. Hell. 8. 3, 16–18.

g. *in dependence upon*, *in the power of*, Lat. *penes*, τὰδ' οὐκ ἐπ' ἀνδράσι κείται Pind. P. 8. 107; ἐπὶ τίνι ἔστι 'tis in his power to do, c. inf., Hdt. 8. 29, Thuc., etc.; γίγνεσθαι ἐπὶ τινι Id. 6. 22, Xen., etc.; ἐπὶ τῷ πλήθει *in their hands*, Soph. O. C. 66, cf. Thuc. 2. 84; ἐπὶ τῷ ἐμοί, τὸ ἐπὶ σοι, etc., as far as is *in my power*, etc., Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 11, Isocr. 70 B.

h. *according to*, ἐπὶ τοῖς νόμοις ap. Dem. 718. 8; ἐπὶ πᾶσι δικαίοις Id. 483. 26, cf. Soph. Tr. 662.

i. of condition or circumstances in which one is, ἐπὶ ἔργῳ Il. 4. 175, etc.; ταῦτα ἐπὶ συντυχίαις Pind. P. 1. 70; ἐπὶ εὐπείρῃ Soph. O. C. 1554; ἐπὶ τῷ παρόντι Thuc. 2. 36; ἐπὶ τοῖσιν μένεν Dem. 43. fin.; ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ λαβεῖν, v. sub *αὐτοφώρος*—also, ἐπὶ τῷ δείπνῳ at dinner, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 12; ἐπὶ τῇ κύκλῃ Plat. Symp. 214 A; cf. Eur. Med. 192.

2. with Verbs of Motion: a. where the sense of *motion* merges in that of *support*, ἐπὶ χθονὶ βαίνει Il. 4. 443; δεῖναι ἐπὶ γούνασιν 6. 92; καταθεσθαι ἐπὶ γαίῃ 3. 114; ἰσθὺν ἔστησεν ἐπὶ φεμάσιν 23. 853; ἐπὶ φρεσὶ ἦθε 1. 55; δυσφύρους γυνώμας ἐπὶ ὤμοισι βαλεῖν Soph. Aj. 51, etc.

b. in pregnant construction, πένονται ἐπ' ἀνθεσιν fly on to the flowers and settle there, Il. 2. 89; ἐκ . . βαῖνον ἐπὶ βρηγμίνι θαλάσσης Od. 15. 499; καθεῖσεν ἐπὶ Σκαυάνδρῳ Il. 5. 36; ἐλθεῖν ἐπὶ Κρήτῃσι 4. 251, cf. 273; νῆες εἰρύσσαι . . ἐπὶ νηὶ θαλάσσης 4. 248.

c. rarely for *eis* c. acc., νηυσὶν ἐπὶ γλαφυρῇσιν ἐλάνυνμεν 5. 237, 11. 274.

d. in hostile sense, *upon* or *against*, ἐπὶ τινι ἔχειν or ἰσθύνειν πῖπτος 5. 240, 8. 110; ἐπὶ τινι ἵνα βέλως, ἰθύνεσθαι ἰσθύνω 1. 382, Od. 22. 8; ἐπὶ Τυδείδῃ ἐταίρεται . . τόξα Il. 5. 97; ἐφ' Ἑκτορι . . ἰκοντίασι 16. 358; ὀνόμας . . αἰεὶ ἐπ' ἀγοστήσῃ σὺν 11. 293; ὠμῆθησαν ἐπ' ἀνδράσι Id. 20. 214; freq. also in Att. Poets—also, ἐπὶ τινι τετάχθαι Thuc. 2. 70., 3. 13.

II. of Time, rarely, and never in good Att., except in sense of *Succession* (infr. 2), ἐπὶ νυκτὶ by night, Il. 8. 529; ἐφ' ἡμέρῃ ἦδ' ἐπὶ νυκτὶ Hes. Op. 102; ἐπ' ἡματι τῷδε on this very day, Il. 13. 234; ἐπ' ἡματι for to-day, 9. 229; αἰεὶ ἐπ' ἡματι every day, Od. 14. 105, cf. 2. 284;—then first in the late Prose of Diod., Eccl. p. 525. 73, Excerpt. 586. 64.

2. of Succession, *after*, ἔκτῃ ἐπὶ δεκάτῃ or τῇ ἑκτῇ ἐπὶ δέκα, on the 16th of the month, ap. Dem. 279. 18, 288. 29; ἐπ' ἐξεργασμένοισι, Lat. *re peracta*, Hdt. 4. 164, etc.; ἐπὶ τινι ἀγορεύειν, ἀνίστασθαι, λέγειν Eur. Or. 898, 902, Xen., etc.; ἐπὶ διεσθαρμένοις Ἰωσι Hdt. 1. 170; τὰ ἐπὶ τούτοις, Lat. *quod superest*, Id. 9. 78, Thuc., etc.; τοῦπὶ τῷδε Eur. Hipp. 855, Plat., etc.

III. in various Causal senses:

1. of the occasion or cause, τετεύχεται ἀγαθ' ἐπ' αὐτῇ for her, Il. 21. 585; ἐπὶ σοὶ μάλα πάλλ' ἔπαθον for thee, 9. 492; very often with Verbs expressing some mental affection, μέγα φρονεῖν ἐπὶ τινι to be proud at or of a thing, Plat. Prot. 342 D, Xen.

Hell. 3. 4, 11, etc.; χλιδᾶν ἐπὶ τινι Soph. El. 360; ἀγάλλεσθαι, ἀγανακτεῖν ἐπὶ τινι Xen. An. 2. 6, 26, etc.; and so with γεγνηέναι, χαίρειν, ἀλγεῖν, θαυμάζειν, etc.—also, φεύγειν ἐφ' αἵματι to be banished for bloodshed, Dem. 548. fin.; πλεῖστας λαμβάνειν ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 16; ζημιοῦσθαι ἐπὶ τινι Dem. 738. 25, etc.;—in adverbial phrases, ἐπ' ἀρωγῇ with favour, Il. 23. 574; δολίῃ ἐπὶ τέχνῃ Hes. Th. 540; ἐπ' αἰτία because of a charge, Hdt. 1. 137, etc.; ἐπὶ κακουργίᾳ καὶ οὐκ ἀρετῇ for malice, Thuc. 1. 37; ἐπ' εὐνοίᾳ, ἐπ' ἐχθρᾳ Dem. 317. 8., 532. 14; ἐπ' ἀγαθῇ ἐλπίδι with . . , Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 18; ἐφ' ἐκατέρωσιν in both cases, Plat. Theaet. 158 D.

2. of an end or purpose, παῖς ἐπὶ κτεάτεσσιν an heir for all his wealth, Il. 9. 482, cf. 5. 154; ἐπὶ δόρπῳ for supper, Od. 18. 44; ἐπὶ κακῷ for mischief, Hdt. 1. 68; ἐπὶ διαθορῇ Id. 4. 164; ἐπὶ σῷ καιρῷ Soph. Ph. 151; ἐπὶ τῷ κέρδει Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 56; δῆσαι ἐπὶ θανάτῳ or τῇ ἐπὶ θανάτῳ Hdt. 9. 37., 3. 119, cf. 1. 109, Xen. An. 1. 6, 10; ἐπ' ἐξαγωγῇ for exportation, Hdt. 5. 6; χρηστηριάζεσθαι ἐπὶ τῇ χώρῃ with a view to gaining . . , Id. 1. 66; ἐπὶ τῷ ὑβρίεσθαι Thuc. 1. 38., cf. 3. 4, 70, 71, etc.

3. of the condition upon which a thing is done, ἐπὶ τούτοις on these terms, Hdt. 1. 60, etc.; ἐπὶ τοῖσδε, ὥστε . . , Thuc. 3. 114; ἐφ' ᾧ or ἐφ' ᾧτε on condition that . . , Hdt. 3. 83., 7. 158; in orat. obliq. foll. by inf., Id. 1. 22, 3., 7. 154, Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 20; ἐπὶ οὐδενὶ on no condition, on no account, Hdt. 3. 38, Dem. 558. 9; ἐπ' ἴσῃ καὶ ὁμοίᾳ, ἐπὶ τῇ ἴσῃ καὶ ὁμοίᾳ on fair and equal terms, Hdt. 9. 7, Thuc. 1. 27; ἐπὶ ῥητοῖς, v. sub ῥητός: also of a woman's dowry, τὴν μητέρα ἐγγυᾶν ἐπὶ ῥ' νυαῖς Dem. 840. 18; τὴν θυγατέρα ἔχειν ἐπὶ τῇ τυραννίδι Hdt. 1. 60.

4. of the price for which . . , ἔργον τελέσαι . . μεγάλῳ ἐπὶ δόρῳ Il. 10. 304, cf. 21. 445; ἐπὶ κόσμῳ χρήματι; Hdt. 3. 38; ἐπὶ πόσῳ; Plat. Apol. 41 A; ἐπὶ ταλαντῶ χρυσίου Ar. Av. 154; ἐπ' ἀργυρίῳ πράττειν, λέγειν Dem. 398. 18., 762. 20; ἐπὶ χρήμασι 447. 23; ἐπὶ πολλῷ 13. 22—so also of the interest payable on money, δανείεσθαι ἐπὶ τοῖς μεγάλοις τόκοις 13. 20; ἐπὶ δραχμῇ δανείζειν to lend at 12 per cent., 816. 12; ἐπὶ ὀκτῷ ὀβόλοις δανείειν τοῦ μνηστὴ τὴν μῶν, i.e. at 16 per cent., 1250. 20; ἐπὶ διακοσίοις εἰκοσι πέντε τὰς χιλιάς for 225 per mille, i.e. 22.5 per cent., 926. 4; also of the security on which money is borrowed, δανείζειν ἐπὶ ἀνδραπόδοις 822. 8; ἐπὶ οἴνου κεραμίοις 928. 25; ἐπὶ νηὶ 1283. 18.

5. κεκλήσθαι ἐπὶ τινι to be called after . . , Plat. Rep. 470 B, ubi v. Stallb.; so, ὄνομα κείται ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Cyr. 2. 12; ὄνομα καλεῖν ἐπὶ τινι Plat. Soph. 218 C, 224 B; πότερον ταῦτα, πέντε ὀνόματα ὄντα, ἐπὶ ἐπὶ ὀνόματι ἔστι Id. Prot. 349 B; v. supr. A. III. 2.

6. of persons in authority, ὅς μ' ἐπὶ βουαῖν εἶπεν who set me over the king, Od. 20. 209, cf. 221; ποιμαίνειν ἐπ' ὅσας Il. 6. 25; κατέλειπον ἐπὶ κτεάτεσσιν Od. 15. 89; σημαίνειν ἐπὶ ὁμαρίῳ 22. 427; πέμπειν ἐπὶ τοσοῦτ' στρατεύματι Thuc. 6. 29; ἐπὶ ταῖς ναυσὶν Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 11; οἱ ἐπὶ ταῖς μηχαναῖς Id. Cyr. 6. 3, 28; οἱ ἐπὶ τοῖς καμήλοισι Ib. 33; οἱ ἐπὶ τοῖς πράγμασιν Dem. 110. 22; ἐπὶ θυγατρὶ . . γαμεῖν ἄλλην γυναῖκα Hdt. 4. 154, cf. Eur. Alc. 305.

7. in possession of, ζῆν ἐπὶ παιδίοις, τελευτᾶν ἐπὶ παῖσι with children, Alciphro 1. 3, Hdn. 4. 2; ἀποθανεῖν ἐπὶ κληρονόμοις ταῖς θυγατράσι Artem. 1. 81.

C. WITH ACC.: I. of Place, *upon* or *on* to a height, with Verbs of Motion, ἐπὶ πύργῳ ἔβη Il. 6. 386, cf. 12. 375; ἀναβαίνειν ἐπὶ τὰ ὑψηλότερα Hdt. 1. 131; προσελθὲν ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα Thuc. 2. 34; ἀναβιβάζειν τινὰ or ἀναβαίνειν ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον Plat. Rep. 467 E, Xen. An. 3. 4, 35;—also, ἐξ ἵππων ἀποβάντες ἐπὶ χθονά Il. 3. 265; ἔξεκυσσάτω πρηνῆς ἐπὶ στόμα *upon* his face, 6. 43; ἐπὶ θρόνῳ . . ἔζετο S. 442; ὦμα . . ἐπὶ στήθεσιν ἀνογκώκεται drawn together *upon* his breast, 2. 218; Ὀδυσσῆϊ εἶσαν ἐπὶ σκέπας Od. 6. 212; θέσθαι ἐπὶ τὰ γύναια Xen. An. 7. 3, 23;—just like ἐπὶ with gen. or dat., which are more common.

2. *to*, ἤθεε θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας Il. 1. 12, etc.; ἐπὶ βωμῶν ἄγειν Ib. 440; ἴθυσαν δ' ἐπὶ τείχος 12. 443; ἐπὶ τέρμ' ἀρίσκειο Soph. Aj. 48; ἡ ὁδὸς ἐπὶ Σούσῃ φέρεται Xen. An. 5. 15, 15; ἡ ὁδὸς ἡ ἀπὸ τῶν Πυλῶν ἐπὶ τὸ Ποσειδάων Thuc. 4. 118; ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ αἰ γυνώμαι ἔφερον Id. 1. 79;—also c. acc. pers., βῆ δ' ἀρ' ἐπ' Ἀτρεΐδῃ Il. 2. 18, cf. 10. 18, 85, 150, etc.;—sometimes in pregn. constr. with Verbs of Rest, ἐπιστήναι ἐπὶ τὰς θύρας Plat. Symp. 212 D; παρῆναι ἐπὶ τὸν τάφον Thuc. 3. 24, cf. Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 12.

b. metaph., ἐπὶ ἔργῳ τρέψασθαι, ἵνα Il. 3. 422, Od. 2. 127; ἵνα ἐπὶ τὸν ἔπαινον Thuc. 2. 36; ἐπὶ συμφωρῇ ἐμπτεῖν Hdt. 7. 88, etc.;—metaph. also, ἐπὶ τὴν τράπεζαν ἀποδιδόναι, ὀφείλειν to pay, owe to the bank, Dem. 806. 7, ap. Dem. 1111. 12; ἡ ἐγγυή ἡ ἐπὶ τὴν τράπεζαν 895. 15, cf. 900. 14; also, ἐγγραφεῖν ἐπὶ τὸ ὄνομα τινος to be entered under his name, 1091. 26.

c. *up to*, as far as (=μέχρι ἐπὶ, Xen. An. 5. 1, 1), παρατείνειν ἐπὶ Ἡρακλείᾳ στήλας Hdt. 4. 181; ἐπὶ θαλάσσης καθήκειν Thuc. 2. 97; metaph., ἐπὶ πείρατ' ἀέθλων ἤλθομεν Od. 23. 248; ἐπὶ δηρὸν ἀποδιδόναι to yield 200 fold, Hdt. 1. 193;—in measurements, πλέων ἡ ἐπὶ δύο στάδια Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 8, cf. An. 6. 2, 2; ὅσον ἐπὶ εἰκοσι σταδίοις Ib. 6. 4, 5, cf. 1. 7, 15;—very freq. with a neut. Adj., τόσον ἐπὶ . . , ὅσον τ' ἐπὶ as far as, Il. 3. 12; ὅσον ἐπ' 2. 616, cf. 15. 358; ἐπὶ τοσοῦτ' γε φρονέω so far I understand, Hdt. 6. 97; ἐπὶ ὅσον εἶς Thuc. 7. 66; ἐπὶ πάντ' ἀφικέσθαι Soph. O. T. 205; ἐπὶ πᾶν ἔλθειν Xen. An. 3. 1, 18; ἐπὶ τὸ ἔσχατον ἔλθειν Thuc. 4. 92; ἐπὶ μέζον Ib. 117, Soph. Ph. 259; ἐπὶ μακρότερον, ἐπὶ μακρότατον Thuc. 4. 41., 1. 1; ἐπὶ μικρόν, ἐπὶ βραχύ a little way, a little, Soph. El. 414, Thuc. 1. 118; ἐπ' ἔλαττον, ἐπ' ἐλάχιστον Plat. Phaedo 93 B, Thuc. 1. 70; ἐπὶ ὀλίγον, ἐπὶ πολλὰ Plat. Soph. 254 B; ἐπὶ πλέον still more, Hdt. 1. 171, Thuc. 2. 51; rarely with Advs., ἐπὶ μᾶλλον Hdt. 1. 94., 4. 181.

d. *before*, Lat. *coram*, more freq. in gen. (supr. A. 1. 1), ἡ γῶν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τὰ καὶά Hdt. 3. 156; but, σπᾶς ἐπὶ τὸ συνέδριον Id. 7. 9, 9, is standing at the door of the council.

e. in Military phrases (like A. 1. 1, c.), ἐπ' ἀπίδια πένε καὶ εἰκοσι ἐτάξαντο, i.e. 25 in file, Thuc. 4. 93; ἐπὶ πολλοὺς τεταγμένους many in file, Xen. An. 4. 8, 11; ἐπ' ὀλίγον, or ἐπὶ διπλάσιον τὸ βάθος γίγνεσθαι Id. Cyr. 7. 5, 2; for ἐπὶ κέρας, v.

infr. 3. 3. of the *quarter* or *direction towards* or in which a thing takes place, ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ, ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ to the right or left, Il. 7. 238, 12. 240, Od. 3. 171, Hdt., etc.; ἐπὶ τὰ ἔτερα or ἐπὶ δάτερα, Id. 5. 74, Thuc. I. 87, etc.; ἐπὶ τὰ μακρότερα, βραχύτερα on the longer, shorter side, Hdt. I. 50; ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα both ways, Id. 8. 22, Pind., etc.; ἐπὶ τὰδε on this side, Isocr. 156 C; ἐπὶ ἐκείνῃ, v. sub ἐπείκεινα—also in Military phrases, ἐπὶ δόρυ ἀναστρέφει, ἐπὶ ἀσπίδα μεταβαλέσθαι, to the spear or shield side, i.e. to right or left, Xen. An. 4. 3, 29, Cyr. 7. 5, 6; ἐπὶ πόδα ἀναχωρεῖν, etc., to retire on the foot, i.e. facing the enemy, Id. An. 5. 2, 32; so, ἐπὶ κέρας or ἐπὶ κέρας πλεῖν, etc., to sail towards or on the wing, i.e. in column, v. sub κέρας VII.—metaph., ἐπὶ τὸ μείζον κοσμεῖν, δεικνύναι, etc., with exaggeration, Thuc. I. 10., 8. 74; so, ἐπὶ τὸ πλεῖον 6. 34; ἐπὶ τὸ φοβερώτερον 6. 83; ἐπὶ τὰ γελούτερα so as to provoke laughter, Plat. Symp. 214 E; ἐπὶ τὰ καλλίω, ἐπὶ τὰ αἰσχίονα Id. Polit. 293 E; ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον, ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον Id. Rep. 381 B; ἐπὶ τὸ ἀμείνον α. Dem. 1072. 11.

4. in hostile sense, against, ἐπὶ νέας Il. 13. 101; ὥρτο δ' ἐπ' αὐτούς 5. 590; στρατεύειν or -εἶσθαι ἐπὶ τινι Hdt. I. 71, 77, Thuc., etc.; ἐπὶ ἐπὶ φάτιν Soph. O. T. 495; πλεῖν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους Thuc. 2. 90; πέμπειν στρατηγὸν ἐπὶ τινι Hdt. I. 153; θύεσθαι ἐπὶ τινι to offer sacrifice on going against... Xen. An. 7. 8, 21; ἐφ' ὑμᾶς, ἐφ' ἡμᾶς to your, our prejudice, Dem. 73. 26., 146. 20.

5. of extension over a space, πούλιν ἐφ' ὑγρὴν ἡλυσθον over much water, Il. 10. 27; ἐπ' εὐρέα νῆα θαλάσσης 2. 159; ἐπὶ κύματα Il. 3. 27; ἐπὶ οἴνοπα πόντον πλέων, ὕρων, λεύσσων 7. 88., 1. 350., 5. 771; ἐπὶ πολλὰ δ' ἀλήθην Od. 14. 120:—also with Verbs of Rest, ἐπ' ἐνέα κεῖτο πέλεθρα over nine acres he lay stretched, Il. 5. 77; ἐπὶ πόσσον over so much, 5. 251, cf. 13. 114; ἐπὶ πολὺ over a large space, Thuc. I. 50, 62, etc.; ἐπὶ πλείστον Ib. 4; ὥς ἐπὶ πλείστον 2. 34, etc.

b. this construction is often used in Greek, where we say on, rather than over, δράσαν ἐπὶ νῆα δαφνοῦς Il. 2. 308; ἵππους... ἐπὶ νῶτον εἶσας Ib. 765; ὅσα τε γαῖαν ἐπὶ πνέει 17. 447, etc.: also for among, [ἐστὶ οἱ] κλέος πάντας ἐπ' ἀνθρώπων Od. 213, cf. 24. 202, 535, Hes. Op. 11, Th. 95; δασύσμενοι [κτῆματ'] ἐφ' ἡμέας Od. 16. 385, cf. Plat. Prot. 322 D.

II. of Time, for or during a certain time, ἐπὶ χρόνον Il. 2. 299, Od. 14. 193; πολλὰν ἐπὶ χρόνον 12. 407; παυρίδιον... ἐπὶ χρόνον Hes. Op. 132; ἐπὶ δῆρον Il. 9. 415; ἐπὶ πολλὸν χρόνον Plat. Phaedo 84 C, etc.; ἐπὶ ὀλίγον χρόνον Lycurg. 148. 33; ἐπὶ χρόνον τινὰ or ἐπὶ τινι χρόνον Plat. Prot. 344 B, Gorg. 524 D, ἐπὶ δέκα ἔτη Thuc. 3. 68; ἐπὶ δίετες Dem. 1135. 4; ἐπὶ τρεῖς ἡμέρας Xen. An. 6. 6, 36; ἐφ' ἡμέραν enough for the day, Id. Cyr. 6. 2, 34; Dem. 1214. 6, cf. Hdt. I. 32; ἐπὶ πολὺ for a long time, Thuc. I. 6, etc.

2. up to or till a certain time, εὐδον παννύχιος καὶ ἐπ' ἥμῃ καὶ μέσον ἡμᾶρ Od. 7. 288; ἐπὶ ἡγῆρας 8. 226.

III. in various Causal senses: 1. of the object or purpose for which one goes, ἀγγεῖν ἐπὶ Τυδῖδ' στείλαν send him for (i.e. to bring) tidings of... Il. 4. 384; ἐπὶ βουδίνῳ let him go for an ox, Od. 3. 421; ἐπὶ τεύχεα δ' ἐσσεύοντο Il. 2. 808; κατήλθον ἐπὶ ποιητὴν Ar. Ran. 1418; ἐλθεῖν πρὸς τινι ἐπ' ἀργύριον Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 12; πέμπειν ἐπὶ τινι ἐπὶ στρατεύμα Ib. 4. 5, 31; ἡκεῖν ἐπὶ τοὺς τόκους for (i.e. to demand) the interest, Dem. 1225. 14; less often with acc. pers., ἐπ' Ὀδυσῆα ἦξε Od. 5. 149, cf. Soph. O. T. 555:—with acc. of a noun of action, ἐξέναι ἐπὶ θῆραν to go out hunting, Xen. Cyr. I. 2, 9; ἐπλεον οὐχ ὥς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίαν Thuc. 2. 83; ἐπὶ μάχην ἵναίαι Xen. An. I. 4, 12; ἐρχεσθαι or εἶναι ἐπὶ δαίπνον Il. 2. 381, etc.; ἐπὶ δόρπον Od. 12. 439; καλεῖν ἐπὶ δαίπνον Plat. Symp. 174 E, etc., cf. Hdt. 2. 107., 5. 18:—often with neut. Pron., ἐπὶ τούτῳ εἶναι for this purpose, Xen. An. 2. 5, 22, cf. Thuc. 5. 87; ἐπὶ αὐτὸ τούτῳ Plat. Gorg. 447 B, etc.; ἐπὶ τί; to what end? Lat. quorsum? Ar. Nub. 256; so, ἐφ' ὅ τι Id. Lys. 22, 482; ἐφ' ᾧ for which purpose, Thuc. 7. 15, etc.; ἐπὶ ἴσα for like ends, Pind. N. 7. 7; (but ἐπὶ ἴσα, = isos, Il. 12. 436); ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον to a better result, Xen. An. 7. 8, 4:—δανείζεσθαι ἐπὶ τόκον for (i.e. to gain) interest, Dem. 1212. 1:—also after Nouns, ἀριστοὶ πᾶσαν ἐπ' ἰθὺν Il. 6. 79, cf. Od. 4. 434; ἄποροι ἐπὶ φρόνιμα Soph. O. T. 691; χρήσιμος ἐπὶ... οὐδὲν Dem. 779. 14; οὐδὲ ἐπὶ τι Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 21; ὄργανον ἐπὶ τι Il. 6. 2, 34.

2. so far as regards, as regards, τοῦτι τῆρδε ἡρόον Soph. Ant. 889; τοῦπ' ἐμέ Eur. Or. 1345; τοῦπ' σε, τὸ ἐπὶ σε Id. Hec. 514, Xen. Cyr. I. 4, 12; τὸ ἐπὶ σφᾶς εἶναι Thuc. 4. 28; ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ for the most part, Arist. Top. I. 1, 3.

3. of persons set over others, ἐπὶ τοὺς πεζοὺς καθιστάναι ἀρχόντα Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 58, cf. Hell. 3. 4, 20; more common with gen. or dat.

4. according to, by, ἐπὶ στάθμην by the rule, Lat. ad amussim, Od. 5. 245., 21. 44, etc.

D. POSITION:—ἐπὶ may follow its case, when it suffers anastrophe, as in Od. 20. 221: so also when it is separated by tmesis from its Verb, ἡλὺθ' ἐπὶ ψυχῇ 24. 20.

II. in Poets it is sometimes put with the second of two Nouns, though in sense it also governs the first, ἡ δ' αὖ δὲ ἐπὶ γῆς Od. 12. 27, cf. Soph. O. T. 761, Ant. 367.

E. ABSOL., ἐπὶ without anastrophe, esp. ἐπὶ δέ..., and besides..., Hdt. 7. 65, 75, etc.

II. ἐπὶ, for ἐπεσσι, (as ἐνὶ for ἐνεσσι), 'tis here, Il. I. 515., 3. 45, Od. 16. 315; οὐ γὰρ ἐπ' ἀνὴρ... there is no man here... 2. 58; σοὶ δ' ἐπὶ 'tis in thy power, Il. 3. 67; ἐπὶ δέ μοι γέρας Aesch. Eum. 393.

F. PROSODY: in some words *ε* is not elided before a vowel, as in ἐπιάλμενος, ἐπείκελος, ἐπείκειος, etc.

G. IN COMPOSITION: I. of Place, denoting, 1. Support or Rest upon, as in ἐπείμαι, ἐπείκειμαι, ἐπικαθίζω,—ἐπαναχέινος, ἐπιβάμω.

2. Motion, a. upon, or over, as in ἐπιβαίνω, ἐπιτρέχω. b. to or towards, as in ἐπέρχομαι, ἐπιστέλλω,—ἐπάριστος, ἐπιδέξιος.

c. against, as in ἐπαίσσω, ἐπιπλέω, ἐπιστρατεύω, ἐπιβουλεύω. d. up to a point, as in ἐπιτελέω. e. over a place, as in ἐπαιωρέομαι, ἐπαρταῶ:—also over or beyond boundaries, as in ἐπινέμομαι, ἐπιγαμία, ἐπεργασία.

3. Extension over a surface, as in ἐπαλείφω,

ἐπανθίζω, ἐπιπέτομαι, ἐπιπλέω,—ἐπαργύρος, ἐπύχρυσος.

4. Accompaniment of one thing over or besides another, as in ἐπαγίρω, ἐπιμανθάνω, ἐπαυθάνω, ἐπιβάλλω,—ἐπύκνυντο.

5. Accompaniment, to, with, as in ἐπιδῶ, ἐπανδῶ, ἐπαρπνύνω:—hence of interest, ἐπίτριτος one and ½ more, 1 + ½, Lat. sesquialterus; so ἐπίταρτος, ἐπίπεμπτος, ἐπύχρυσος, etc.

II. of Time and Sequence, after, as in ἐπιβιδῶ, ἐπιβλαστάνω, ἐπιγίγνομαι,—ἐπαυλόουτος, ἐπίγονος, ἐπιστάτης.

III. in Causal senses:

1. Superiority felt over or at, as in ἐπικαίρω, ἐπιγελάω, ἐπαισχύνομαι.

2. Authority over, as in ἐπικρατέω,—ἐπαρχος, ἐπιβουκόλος, ἐπιπομπήν.

3. Motive for, as in ἐπιθυμῶ,—ἐπιζημιός, ἐπιθάνωτος.

4. to give force or intensity to the Verb, as in ἐπαινέω, ἐπιμύθομαι, ἐπικείρω, ἐπικλάω.

ἐπι-ἄλλομαι, Ep. for ἐφάλλομαι, of which Hom. has part. aor. 2 syncop. ἐπιἄλλμενος for ἐφάλλμενος, Il. 7. 15, Od. 24. 320.

ἐπὶ-τάλλω, fut. ἐπιτάλλω: aor. ἐπὶτάλα [with ἴ]. To send upon, Lat. immittere, ἐτάροις ἐπὶ χεῖρας ἱάλλεν I laid hands upon them, Od. 9. 288; so, ἐπὶ δὲ Ζεὺς οὐδὲν ἱάλλεν 15. 475; οὗτος γὰρ ἐπὶτήλεν τὰδε ἔργα for this man brought these deeds to pass, 22. 49:—also in Att. Com., ἐπιτάλω (sc. τὸ κέντρον) I will lay it out on, Ar. Nub. 1299, cf. Fr. 461, and v. φάλλω.

ἐπιτάτης, ου, ὅ, Aeol. for ἐφιάτης.

ἐπι-ανδάνω, poet. for ἐφανδάνω, q. v.

ἐπιάρων, τό, Aeol. for ἐφίρων, a sacred penalty, Inscr. Vet. in C. I. II. 9.

ἐπι-αἶνω, to sleep among, c. dat., v. l. for ἐνιαῶν, Od. 15. 557.

to sleep upon, ἡῖσαν Anth. P. 6. 192.

ἐπὶ-ἄχω, to shout out, to shout applause after a speech, ὡς ἔφαθ'· οἱ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἐπίαχον Il. 7. 403, 9. 50.

2. to shout, ὅσον τ' ἐννεαχίλοι ἐπίαχον Il. 5. 860., 14. 148: cf. ἐπενεφμέω. [I in impf. by the augm.]

ἐπιβάδρα, ἡ, a ladder or steps to ascend by: a scaling ladder, Att. An. 4. 27, 1: a ship's ladder, gangway, Diod. 12. 62; cf. Spanh. Call. Del. 22.

2. metaph. a means of approach, a stepping-stone, Polyb. 3. 24, 14., 16. 29, 2; τινὸς towards..., Plat. Demetr. 8, Clem. A. 157.

ἐπιβαδρῶν, to climb by an ἐπιβάδρα, dub. in Clem. A. 296.

ἐπιβαθρον, τό, the fare of an ἐπιβάτης, passenger's fare, Lat. nautium, καὶ δὲ κεν ἄλλ' ἐπιβαθρον... δοῖν Od. 15. 449: generally, rent, payment for anything, γῆς Plat. 2. 727 F; cf. Spanh. Call. Del. 22.

II. τὰ ἐπιβάθρα (sc. ἐπρά), sacrifices at embarkation, Ap. Rh. 1. 421.

III. ἐπὶ. ὀρνίθων a roosting-place, perch, Anth. P. 9. 661.

ἐπιβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι: pf. -βέβηκα: aor. ἐπέβην, imper. ἐπιβά (for -βῆθι) Theogn. 845: aor. med. ἐπεβήσαμην (of which however Hom. always uses the Ion. form ἐπεβήσετο, imperat. ἐπιβήσεο).

A. in these tenses, intr., to go upon: I. c. gen. to set foot on, tread or walk upon, γαῖης, ἡγείρου Od. 9. 83, etc.; πόλιν, πατρίδος, Τροίης Il. 16. 396, Od. 4. 521., 14. 229; ἀδύτων ἐπιβάς Eur. Andr. 1035; and in Prose, ἐπὶ τῶν οὐρανῶν to set foot on the confines, Hdt. 4. 125, cf. Thuc. 1. 103, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 6, Plat. Legg. 778 E; ἐπιβάς πυρῆς, of a corpse, placed upon..., Il. 4. 99;—also, ἐπὶ ἐπὶ τινος Hdt. 2. 107.

2. to get upon, mount on, πύργων, νεῶν, ἵππων, δίφρων, εὐνῆς, Hom.; esp. in aor. med., e.g. ἐπεβήσετ' ἀπῆλθον Od. 6. 78; ἐπὶ τοῦ τεύχεος Hdt. 9. 70; λέκτρον ἐπὶ Aesch. Supp. 40;—also, ἐπὶ ἐπὶ νῆος Hdt. 8. 118.

3. of Time, to arrive at, τετρακάκοντα ἐπὶ ἐτῶν Plat. Legg. 666 B; δεκάτω (Dor. gen.) ἐπὶ Theoc. 26. 29; τῆς μερικαῖον ἡλικίας Hdt. 1. 3.

4. also in various metaph. senses, ἐπὶ ἀναδείξιν ἐπέβησαν indulged in impudence, Od. 22. 424; εὐφροσύνης ἐπέβητον keep to it, 23. 52; ἐπὶ τέχνῃς h. Hom. Merc. 465; εὐσεβίας Soph. O. C. 189; ἐπὶ δόξης to entertain an expectation, Id. Ph. 1463; [ἐτρου] δωδεκάκον ἐπιβάς having entered upon..., Epigr. Gr. 689, 3; and in Prose, ἐπὶ σοφίας to undertake it, Plat. Epin. 981 A, v. Ruhnk. h. Hom. Cer. 311; ἐπὶ τῇ ἀφορμῇ, τῆς προφασέως to seize upon it, App. Syr. 2, Samnit. I. 1, etc.; cf. infr. B.

II. c. dat. to mount upon, get upon, νανσί Thuc. 7. 70, cf. Il. 2. 351; ἐπὶ τῇ Σικελίᾳ Diod. 16. 66; ἵππῳ Luc. Asin. 27; metaph., ἐπὶ ἀνορέας Pind. N. 3. 34;—also, ἐπὶ ἐπὶ πύργῳ Hdt. 1. 181.

2. c. dat. pers. to set upon, attack, assault, τινί Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 26, etc.: also, simply, to approach, Pind. Fr. 58. 8.

III. c. acc. loci, to light upon, in Hom. twice of the gods lighting upon earth after their descent from Olympus, Περὶν ἐπιβάς, ἐπιβάσα Il. 14. 226, Od. 5. 50; so, ἐπὶ καὶρῶν to light on the fit time, Pind. N. 1. 27:—then, simply, to go on to a place, to enter it, Hdt. 7. 50, Soph. Aj. 144:—so, ἐπὶ ἐπὶ χάρων Dem. 278. 21; eis..., Diod. 14. 84.

2. c. acc. pers. rarely, to attack, like ἐπέρχομαι, and only poet., Soph. Aj. 137, El. 492, cf. Ph. 194, Il. 16. 69.

3. to mount, νῶθ' ἵππων ἐπιβάντες Hes. Sc. 286; ἐπὶ ἵππων Hdt. 4. 22; ἐπὶ νῆα Id. 8. 120:—but, ἐπὶ ἐπὶ τὸ θῆλυ, of the stallion, to cover a mare, Arist. H. A. 5. 2, 3.

4. with acc. of the Instr. of Motion (cf. βαῖναι II. 4), ἐπιβῆναι τὸν πόδα τινί Luc. D. Mer. 4. 3, Tox. 48.

IV. absol. to get a footing, Od. 12. 434.

2. to step onwards, advance, Hes. Op. 677, cf. Pind. N. 10. 81; ἐπιβαῖνε πόρῳ Soph. O. C. 179:—to advance in one's demands, Polyb. 1. 68, 8.

3. to mount on a chariot or on horseback, be mounted, Il. 5. 666, Hdt. 3. 84; to go on or be on board ship, Il. 15. 387, Soph. Aj. 357, Hdt. 8. 90, Thuc. I. 90, etc.

4. of the male animal, often in Arist.

B. Causal in aor. I act. (ἐπιβιάζω, ἐπιβάσκει serve as pres.), to make one mount, set him upon, ὅς ῥα τὸθ' ἵππων ἐπέβησε Il. 8. 129; πολλοὺς δὲ πυρῆς ἐπέβησ' ἀλεγγμένης 9. 546 (542); ὥς κ' ἐμὲ... ἐμῆς ἐπὶβήσετο (Ep. for -πτε) πάτρης Od. 7. 223; τινὰς ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς App. Civ. 2. 59; ὁλόκασιν Ib. 5. 92; and in late Prose, c. acc. Luc. D. Mort. 6. 4, App. Civ. 2. 59:—so also in fut. med. aor. I med., μὲν ἔφ' ἐπεβάσατο διφῶφ Call. Lav. Pall. 65.

2. metaph. (as in I. 4), ἐνέκλεις ἐπὶβήσαν bring to great glory, Il. 8. 285; σαοφροσύνης ἐπέβησαν they bring him to sobriety, Od. 23. 13; λιγυρῆς ἐπέβησαν αἰδῆς Hes. Op. 657, cf. h. Hom. Merc. 166; εἰ σε τύχῃ... ἡλικίας ἐπέβησαν had brought thee to

full age, Epigr. Gr. 39.

3. ἥως πολλοὺς ἐπέβησε κελεύθου dawn set them on their way, Hes. Op. 582.

ἐπιβακχείω, to rush on like a bacchanal, Nicostr. 'Apt. 1.

ἐπιβάλλω, fut. —βάλλω; aor. ἐπέβαλον:

I. trans. to throw or cast upon, Lat. *inijicere*, *trichas* .., ἄς ἐπέβαλλον [sc. πυρὶ] Il. 23. 135; ἐπὶ δὲ χλαῖναν βάλλον αὐτῷ Od. 14. 520, cf. 4. 440; ἐωτών ἐς τὸ πῦρ Hdt. 7. 107; φάργη κύρασε Eur. El. 1221; ἐπ. τινὰς ἐπὶ τὰς ἀμάξας Thuc. 4. 48, cf. Hdt. 4. 75., 5. 112; ἐπιβάλλοντας (sc. χοῦν) throwing on more and more, Thuc. 2. 76.

2. to lay on, Lat. *applicare*, [ἵπποις] ἐπέβαλλον ἱμάσθην Od. 6. 320; ἐπιβ. πληγὰς τινι Xen. Rep. Lac. 2. 8; Ζεὺς ἐπὶ χεῖρα βάλοι Aesch. Cho. 395, cf. Ar. Nub. 933; ἐπ. χεῖράς τινι Ar. Lys. 440:—in Prose, to lay on as a tax, tribute, τι Hdt. 1. 106., 2. 180; as a fine or penalty, ζήμην, φυγὴν ἐπ. τινὶ Id. 6. 92., 7. 3; ἀργύριον Lys. 114. 39, cf. ἐπιβολή II. 2:—so in Trag., θνητοὺς ἐπ. κακὰ, ἄλπην, etc., Soph. Tr. 128, Eur. Med. 1115, cf. Thuc. S. 108.

3. ἐπιβ. σφραγίδα to affix a seal, Hdt. 3. 128, cf. 2. 38; ἐπὶ τι Ar. Av. 559; τινὶ Ib. 1215.

4. to add, τι Pind. P. 11. 22, Arist. Metaph. I min. 1, 1; and in Med., τινὶ τι Theocr. 23. 27; ἐπιβ. γάλα ἐπὶ τὸ ὕδωρ Theophr. Ign. 49:—metaph. to throw in, mention, Lat. *mentionem inijicere rei*, τι Soph. El. 1246:—absol. to bid higher, Arist. Pol. I. 11. 9.

5. to add to, increase, τι Plat. Crat. 409 B.

6. to place next in order, Polyb. 1. 26, 15.

7. to let grow, κλήματα Theophr. H. P. 4. 13, 5.

II. absol. to throw oneself upon, go straight towards, c. acc., ἡ δὲ Φεάς ἐπέβαλλε Od. 15. 297: later c. dat. loci, Polyb. 5. 18, 3, etc.; εἰς or ἐπὶ τύπον Id. 2. 24, 17., 3. 6, 6: cf. ἐπέχω III. 1.

2. to fall upon or against, τινὶ Plat. Phaedr. 248 A; ὁ ἥλιος ἐπ. Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 1:—esp. in hostile sense, to set upon, Lat. *irruere*, Ib. 9. 39, 7, Diod. 17. 64:—sensu obsc., Ar. Av. 1216.

3. (sub. τὸν νουν) to set to a thing, devote oneself to it, c. dat., τοὺς κοινούς πράγμασιν ἐπ., Lat. *capessere rempublicam*, Plut. Cicero 4; (in full, τὴν δianoian ἐπ. πρὸς τι Diod. 20. 43):—generally, to give one's attention to, think on, Lat. *animum advertere*, Ev. Mar. 14. 72; cf. ἐπέχω III. 2.

4. to fall in one's way, Lat. *incidere*, όταν ἐπιβάλλω περὶ τούτης πολιτείας ἡ σκέψις Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 22; κατὰ τὸν ἐπιβάλλοντα λόγον Id. G. A. 1. 2, 1: to live at the same time with, τινὶ Cleu. Al. 327.

5. to follow, come next, Polyb. 11. 23, 2, Plut. Aemil. 33; ἐπὶ τινὶ Diod. 18. 33:—absol., ἐπιβαλὼν ἐφῆ said thereupon, Polyb. 1. 80, 1.

6. to belong to, fall to the share of, μῦρον ὅσον αὐτοῖσι ἐπέβαλλε Hdt. 7. 23, cf. Diphil. Zanyr. 1. 16; ἐῖ μὴ τὸ ὅλον, μέρος γε, ἐπιβάλλει ἀπασιν Dem. 317. 1; ὅσον ἐπιβάλλει αὐτοῖς Arist. Pol. 1. 13, 8, cf. 2. 3, 4., 3. 6, 3, etc.:—sometimes also impers. c. acc. et inf., τοὺς Δελφοὺς δὲ ἐπέβαλλε .. παρασχέιν ἵ ἐ concerned them to provide, Hdt. 2. 180; or c. dat. et inf., ἐπιβάλλει τινὶ ποιεῖν Polyb. 18. 34, 1:—τὸ ἐπιβάλλον (sc. μέρος) the portion that falls to one, Hdt. 4. 115, cf. Lxx (Tob. 3. 17., 6. 11); so, τὸ ἐπ. ἐφ' ἡμᾶς μέρος Dem. 312. 2; τὸ ἐπ. μέρος τῆς οὐσίας Ev. Luc. 15. 12.

7. to shut to, close, Arist. P. A. 3. 3, 11.

III. Med., mostly like the intr. usages, but also,

1. c. gen. to throw oneself upon, desire eagerly, ἐνάρων ἐπιβαλλόμενος Il. 6. 68; παρηνίας ἐπιβάλλομαι Sappho 103; τοῦ ἐπὶ ζῆν ἐπιβάλλονται Arist. Pol. 1. 9, 16.

2. c. acc. to put upon oneself, ἐπιβαλλομέναν .. πλόκον ἀνθρώπων Eur. Med. 840: metaph. to take possession of, καὶ ἐπὶ κλήρους ἐβόλοντο Od. 14. 209; ἀνδρείοντο δουλεύειν ἐπιβάλλεται will take upon himself, Thuc. 6. 140.

3. c. acc. also to attempt, undertake, Plat. Soph. 264 B, Tim. 48 C, Arist. Pol. 2. 1, 1:—and c. inf. to design, purpose to do, Decret. ap. Dem. 282. 14 and 27.

4. c. dat. to put one's hand to, τινὶ Anth. P. 7. 650: metaph. to apply or devote oneself to, Polyb. 5. 81, 1, Dion. H., etc.:—but also to arrive at, πολίσεις Call. Del. 68.

IV. in Pass. to lie upon, to put upon, ἐπιβελλόμενοι τοξοῖται archers with their arrows on the string, Xen. An. 4. 3, 28, cf. 5. 2, 12; λείον ἐπιβελλόμενος having a rough cloak on, Theop. 'Od. 4.

ἐπιβάλλω, τό, = ὑποπόδιον, Hesych.

ἐπιβάλομαι, ὁ, the heel, Hesych.

ἐπιβαπτίζω, to dip again or in addition, Joseph. B. J. 1. 27, 1.

ἐπιβαπτος, on, sleept in, τινὶ Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 4.

ἐπιβάπτω, to dip into, τι εἰς τι Hipp. 496. 19.

II. to dye, Arist. Probl. 10. 66.

ἐπιβάρω, (ἐπίβαρος) to weigh down, τινα Dion. H. 4. 9: c. dat. to press heavily upon, τοῖς ἡτυχηκόσι App. Civ. 4. 31, cf. 15 and 5. 107:—fut. med. ἐπιβαρῶμαι in pass. sense, shall be weighed down, Dion. H. 8. 73; aor. pass., ὑπὸ τὰν δαρείων ἐπιβαρηθῆναι C. I. 2335. 9, cf. 52. See the dialectic form ἐπιζαρέω.

ἐπιβάρησις, εὐς, ἡ, a burden, C. I. 2335. 32.

ἐπιβαρύνω, to press heavily on the enemy, App. Mithr. 25:—so in Med., Basil.

ἐπιβάρυς, εἰα, v, oppressive, εὐωδία Theophr. H. P. 3. 13, 6.

ἐπιβασία, ἡ, = sq., Dio C. 68. 13.

2. = δίκη, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 2. 200.

ἐπιβάσις, εὐς, ἡ, (ἐπιβαῖνω), a stepping upon, an approaching, ἀπρῶχα, Polyb. 3. 54, 5; αἱ ἐπ. τῆς θαλάσσης risings .., Id. 34. 9, 6.

2. metaph. a means of approach, access, Plat. Rep. 511 B; ἔχων ἐπ. C. I. 1098 b.

3. εἰς τινα ποιεῖσθαι ἐπ. to make a handle against, a means of attacking one, Hdt. 6. 61; ἐπ. τίθεσθαι εἰς τι App. Civ. 1. 37: an attack, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 49: cf. ἐπιβάδρα, ἐπιβατέω.

4. a getting on one's feet again, recovery after a broken leg, Hipp. Fract. 764; τῇ ἐπ. χρῆσθαι to walk leaning on the foot, Id. Art. 824.

5. a resting of one thing on another, e. g. of a bone, Ib. 816.

6. in Rhet., κατ' ἐπίβασιν by gradation, Longin. 11. 1.

II. of the male, a covering, Lat. *coitus*, Plut. 2. 754 A.

ἐπιβάσκω, Causal of ἐπιβαῖνω II. c. gen., κακῶν ἐπιβασκόμενος νῆας Ἀχαιῶν to lead them into misery, Il. 2. 234.

ἐπιβαστάζω, to weigh in the hand, Eur. Cycl. 379.

ἐπιβάτεω, to set one foot upon, occupy, c. gen., Συρίας Plut. Ant. 28, cf. Luc. Contempl. 2:—metaph. to take one's stand upon, τοῦ Σμέρδιος οὐνόματος ἐπιβατέωμεν usurping it, Hdt. 3. 63, 67, cf. 9. 95; τούτων ἐπ. τοῦ ῥήματος relying upon .., 6. 65.

II. to be an ἐπιβάτης, passenger or soldier on board ship, ἐπ. ἐπὶ νεώς Hdt. 6. 15., 7. 96, 184, Luc. Paras. 46, cf. Plat. Lach. 183 D:—c. dat., Ar. Ran. 48 with an obscene allusion, cf. ἐπιβαῖνω III. 3.

2. to mount, τοῦ θρόνου Philostr. 580.

ἐπιβῆτιρος, on, fit for scaling, μηχανή Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 23: belonging to the entry of a place, ψδῆ Himer. Ecl. 13 fin.

2. a name of Apollo, Paus. 2. 32, 2.

II. ἐπιβατήριον, τό, a festival to celebrate the advent of a god, C. I. 4352-55.

2. ἐπιβατήρια (sc. ἱερὰ), τά, sacrifices on entrance or embarkation, Liban.: cf. διαβατήρια.

3. in Christ. writers, ceremonies of dedication, Socr. E. H. 1. 28.

ἐπιβάτης [ᾶ], on, ὁ, one who mounts or embarks:

1. ἐπιβάται, οἱ, the soldiers on board ship, the fighting men, as opp. to the rowers and seamen, Lat. *classarii milites*, something like our marines, Hdt. 6. 12., 7. 100, al.

b. a merchant on board ship, *supercargo*, Dem. 922. 14., 1286. 6, al.; cf. Arnold Thuc. 3. 95.

2. the fighting man in a chariot, Plat. Criti. 119 B; on an elephant, Arr. An. 5. 17, 4.

3. a rider, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 6, 2.

4. a stallion, Geop. 16. 21, 9.

5. the head, Hesych.

ἐπιβάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the ἐπιβάται, ἡ ἐπ. χρεία their service, Polyb. 3. 95, 5:—τὸ ἐπ. the complement of ἐπιβάται on board ship, Arist. Pol. 7. 6, 8, Polyb. 1. 47, 9.

ἐπιβάτος, ἡ, ὄν (Dio C. 42. 44), that can be climbed, accessible, Hdt. 4. 62; ἐξ ἧς ἐπιβατὸν .. τοῖς τότε ἐγγίγνετο πορευομένοις there was a passage for them, Plat. Tim. 24 E:—metaph., χρυσίω ἐπ. accessible to a bribe, Plut. Demosth. 14.

ἐπιβῆδᾶ, ἡ, the day after a festival, Lat. *reposita*, Schol. Pind. P. 4. 249, E. M.; esp. the day after the three days of the *Apaturia*, Hesych.:—proverb., ἐρπειν πρὸς τραχείαν ἐπιβῆδαν to come to hard reckoning (on the day after the feast, when the guests suffer from excess), Pind. l. c.; χαιρέ .. ταῖς ἐπιβῆδαις Cratin. Incert. 51, ubiv. Meineke: v. omnino Ruhnke. Tim. s.v. ἐπιβάδαι.

2. new-year's-day, Aristid. I. p. 352. (Curt. suggests that the orig. form was *ἐπι-δῆφα*, the after-day, *dēfa* being = *dies*.)

ἐπιβδάλω, to milk afterwards, Schol. Pind. P. 4. 249.

ἐπιβεβαίω, to add proof, Theophr. C. P. 5. 14, 4: to ratify, νόμον Plut. Cato Mi. 32:—Pass. to be confirmed still more, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 32, 2.

ἐπιβεβαίωσις, εὐς, ἡ, further confirmation, Arist. Rhet. Al. 33, 1.

ἐπιβέιομαι, Ep. for -βῶμεν, and ἐπιβήμεναι, for -βῆναι, v. ἐπιβαῖνω.

ἐπιβέιομαι, to cough after or besides, Hipp. Epid. 1. 979, with v. l. ὑποβ.

ἐπιβήτωρ, opos, ὁ, one who mounts, ἐπ. ἵππων a mounted horseman, Od. 18. 263; νεὺς ἐπιβήτορα λαόν = ἐπιβάτας, Anth. P. 7. 498; ἐπ. κύκλῳ, of the Trojan horse, Tryph. 307.

2. of male animals, e. g. a boar, σὺν ἐπιβήτωρ Od. 11. 131; of a bull, Theocr. 25. 128.

II. as Adj. springing, Nonn. D. 20. 113:—metaph. at home in, master of a thing, *θηροδιδασκαλῆς* Manetho 4. 245.

ἐπιβιάζομαι, Dep. to constrain besides, C. I. (add.) 4325 k.

ἐπιβιβάζω, Causal of ἐπιβαῖνω, to put one upon, τοὺς ὑπλίτας ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς Thuc. 4. 31:—Pass., Apollod. 3. 1, 1.

ἐπιβιβάσκω, = foreg. to put the male to the female, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 26.

ἐπιβιβρώσκω, to eat with a thing, ἐπὶ δὲ γλυκὺν κριόν ἐβρώς (aor. 2) Call. Jov. 49:—part. pf. pass. ἐπιβεβρωμένος, Galen.

ἐπιβίος, on, surviving, παιδιὸν Isae. ap. Poll. 3. 108.

ἐπιβίω, fut. -βιώσομαι: aor. -έβιον:—to live over or after, survive, ἐπεβίω δύο ἔτη Thuc. 2. 65; ἐπεβίον διὰ παντὸς [τοῦ πολέμου] 5. 26; ἐπιβιώντος .. πένθ' ἡμέρας Dem. 1053. 15; αἰς ἀν .. ἐπιβίω Ep. Plat. 361 D.

ἐπιβιλάβης, ἐς, (βλάβη) hurtful, Aetiae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 2. Adv. -βῶς, Poll. 5. 135.

ἐπιβλαστάνω, fut. -βλαστήσω, to grow or sprout on, τινὶ Plut. 2. 723 F.

II. to grow in addition or after, Theophr. C. P. 1. 10, 6.

ἐπιβλάστησις, εὐς, ἡ, an after-growth, Theophr. C. P. 1. 10, 6.

ἐπιβλαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to grow afresh, Theophr. C. P. 1. 13, 8.

ἐπιβλασφημέω, to load with reproaches, App. Civ. 1. 115, Joseph. A. J. 20. 5, 4.

ἐπιβλεπτόν, verb. Adj. one must look at, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 29, 7.

ἐπιβλέπω: fut. ψομαι, later ψω (as in Lxx):—to look upon, look attentively, εἰς τινα Plat. Phaedr. 63 A; ἐπὶ τι Diarrh. 99. 22, etc.; τινὶ Luc. Astrol. 20.

2. c. acc. to look well at, observe, Plat. Legg. 811 D, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 3, 9, Metaph. I. 9, 8.

II. to eye with envy, Lat. *invidere*, τυχᾶς Soph. O. T. 1526: cf. ἐπὶ φθαλμῶν.

ἐπιβλεφάριδιος, on, on or of the eyelashes, Synes. 70 D.

ἐπιβλεφάρης, ἰδος, ἡ, an eyelash, Eumath. p. 82.

ἐπιβλεψίς, εὐς, ἡ, a looking at, gaze, view, Plut. Philop. 11, Nic. 25, al.

2. of the mind, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 29, 1, al.

ἐπιβλήδην, Adv. (ἐπιβάλλω) laying on, urgently, Ap. Rh. 2. 80.

ἐπιβλήμα, τό, that which is thrown over, a cover, Nicostr. Kλιν. 1.

2. tapestry, hangings, Plut. Cato Ma. 4, Arr. An. 6. 29, 8.

II. that which is put on, a piece of embroidery, ἐπ. ποικίλον καυόν C. I. 155. 35.

2. a patch, Ev. Matth. 9. 16, etc.

ἐπιβλήτης, ἡτος, ὁ, (ἐπιβάλλω) abolt or bar fitting into a socket, Il. 24. 453; sensu obsc., Anth. P. 5. 242.

II. as Adj., = ἐπιβλητός, Anth. P. 7. 479.

ἐπιβλητόν, verb. Adj. one must throw over, Aetiae. Cur. M. Ac. 2.

10: one must make an attempt, τινὶ Artem. 1. 11.

ἐπιβλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, impinging upon: Adv. —κῶς, so as to impinge upon, τινὶ Epic. ap. Diog. L. 10. 50.

II. attentive, Iamb. Protr. 4. p. 44.

ἐπιβλητός, on, put upon, added, Gloss.

ἐπιβλύω, to well or gush forth, Anth. P. 9. 349.

ἐπιβλύς, Adv. abundantly, redundantly, Pherecr. Περσ. 1. 4.

ἐπιβλύνω, = ἐπιβλύνω, Ap. Rh. 4. 1238.
 ἐπιβοάω: fut. -βοήσομαι, Ion. and Ep. -βώσομαι (v. infr.), later ἦσω (as in Justin. M.). To call upon or to, cry out to, ἐπ. τινὶ ὕτι... Thuc. 5. 65; ἐπιβ. τινὶ c. inf. to call on one to do... Id. 4. 20, 7. 70:—of hounds, to give tongue, Xen. Cyn. 6. 19. 2. to utter or sing aloud over, τινὶ τι, as μέλος χερσίν ἐπιβοᾶν Ar. Av. 898:—to shriek out besides, στέρν' ἀράσσε κἀπὶ τῷ τῷ Μύσιον Aesch. Pers. 1054 (as Dind., metri grat., for κἀπὶβόα, cf. ἔβωσα for ἔβήσσα); ἔρχει, κἀπὶβόα τρίτον παῖωνα Pherecr. Pers. 2. 3. to cry out against, Luc. D. Meretr. 121:—Pass., τὰ ἴδια ἐπιβόωμενος cried out against because of private matters, Thuc. 6. 16. 4. in good sense, to cry up, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 14:—cf. ἐπιβόητος. II. to invoke, call upon, θεοὺς ἐπιβόωσαι Od. 1. 378, 2. 143; σὲ γὰρ πρῶτῃν.. ἐπιβόωσ' (cf. ἐπιδόωσι II) Il. 10. 463; so in tenses which must be regarded as Med., τὸν Ἀπόλλωνα ἐπιβόωσασθαι Hdt. 1. 87; ἐπιβοᾶται Θέμιν Eur. Med. 168; θεοὺς.. ἐπιβόωμενοι, πατέρων τάφους ἐπ. Thuc. 3. 59, 67:—to call to aid, τὴν ἀλὴν στρατιὴν ἐπεβόωσαντο Hdt. 9. 23, cf. 5. 1:—c. inf., ἐπιβ. [τινα] μὴ ποιεῖν Thuc. 8. 92. 2. in Med. also, c. acc. rei, to call out, Id. 7. 69. ἐπιβοή, ἡ, = ἐπιβόησις, Diog. L. 5. 90. ἐπιβοήθεια, ἡ, a coming to aid, succour, Thuc. 3. 51, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 47. ἐπιβοήθησις, Ion. -βωθῶ, to come to aid, to succour, τινὶ Hdt. 3. 146, 7. 207, Thuc. 3. 69, 4. 29, al.; ἐπὶ τινα against an enemy, Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 24; absol., Thuc. 3. 96, al. ἐπιβόημα, τό, (ἐπιβοάω) a call or cry to one, Thuc. 5. 65. ἐπιβόησις, εὖς, ἡ, a calling to, Dion. H. de Rhet. 3, Plut. Arat. 23. ἐπιβόητος, Ion. -βωτος, on, cried out against, ill spoken of, περὶ τινος Thuc. 6. 16; ἐπιβωτος ἀνθρώποις Aeschro ap. Ath. 335 C, cf. Anacr. 60. Cf. ἐπιβοάω I. 3. ἐπιβόηριος, on, (βόηρος) on or at the trench, Aristid. 1. 296. ἐπιβουον, τό, = τὸ ἐπὶ βοτ ὅμα, a sacrifice of a sheep to Pandrosos after an ox offered to Athena, Philoch. 32. ἐπιβόλαιον, τό, a covering, wrapper, garment, Lxx (Ezek. 13. 18 and 21). ἐπιβολή, ἡ, (ἐπιβάλλω), a throwing or laying on, ἡματίων Thuc. 2. 49; χειρῶν αἰσθηρῶν of grappling-irons, Id. 7. 62; τῶν χρημάτων Luc. Imag. 7; χειρῶν ἐπιβολαὶ ἐγένοντο a fray arose, Dion. H. 10. 33. 2. metaphr., ἐπ. τῆς διανοίας application of the mind to a thing, Diog. L. 10. 45. Clem. Al. 690:—absol. a perception, τῆς ἀληθείας Ib. 644, etc. 3. a setting upon a thing, a purpose, design, attempt, enterprise, Thuc. 3. 45; c. gen., ἡ ἐπ. τῆς ἱστορίας to write history, Polyb. 1. 4, 2; τὸν ὅλον to gain empire, Id. 1. 3, 6, cf. 5. 95, 1; ἐξ ἐπιβολῆς, Lat. ex consilio, designedly, Lys. 105. 14, Diod. 13. 27. 4. a hostile attempt, assault, Polyb. 6. 25, 7. v. l. Thuc. 1. 93; αἱ ἐπιβολαὶ τῆς θαλάσσης Plut. Pyrrh. 15. II. that which is laid on, ἐπιβολαὶ πλίνθων layers or courses of bricks, Thuc. 3. 20; σημειῶν ἐπιβολαὶ impressions of seals, Luc. Tim. 13. 2. a penalty, fine, Ar. Vesp. 769; ἐπιβολὴν ἐπιβάλλειν Lys. 159. 12, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 2, etc.; ἐπιβολὰς δρᾶειν Andoc. 10. 16; ἡ ἐπ. τῆς βουλῆς the penalty imposed by the council, Aeschin. 40. 27; cf. ἐπιβάλλω I. 2. 3. a requisition, number of men required, Polyb. 3. 106, 3. an impost, public burden, Plut. Cato Ma. 18. III. a thing put over for shelter or protection, Theophr. C. P. 3. 16, 4. IV. an addition, accumulation of similar words, Rhett. ἐπιβόλος, on, f. l. for ἐπὶβόλος, q. v. ἐπιβομβέω, to roar in answer to or after, τινὶ Luc. D. Deor. 12. 1. ἐπιβόσκησις, εὖς, ἡ, a feeding upon, Theophr. C. P. 5. 17, 6. ἐπιβοσκίς, ἡ, of insects, = προβοσκίς, Arist. P. A. 4. 5, 6. ἐπιβόσκομαι, Med., of cattle, to graze or feed upon, πράσιος Batr. 54:—Pass. to be fed upon, eaten down, τὰ ἐπιβοσκόμενα Theophr. H. P. 3. 6, 3. 2. to feed on, draw its nutriment from, αἶαν Nic. Th. 68:—metaphr. to devour, of poison, Ib. 430; of fire, Hdn. 1. 14, 9. II. to feed among, ποιμνὴς Mosch. 2. 82. ἐπιβουκόλος, ὁ, = βουκόλος, Od. 3. 422, etc., always in pleon. phrase, βοῶν ἐπιβουκόλος ἀνήρ; but ἀνήρ is omitted, 22. 292. ἐπιβουλεύμα, τό, a plot, attempt, scheme, Thuc. 3. 45, al. ἐπιβουλεύσις, εὖς, ἡ, a plot, treachery, Plat. Legg. 872 D. ἐπιβουλεύτης, οὗ, ὁ, one who plots against, ἐπ. στρατοῦ Soph. Aj. 726. ἐπιβουλεντικός, ἡ, ὁ, treacherous, Ptol. Tetrab. 66: Adv., -κῶς, Eus. D. E. 472 D. ἐπιβουλεύω, to plan or contrive against, to contrive treacherously or secretly against, c. dat. pers. c. acc. rei, ἐπιβ. κακὸν πόλει Tyrtae. 2. 10; ἐπανάστασιν τινὶ Hdt. 3. 119; θανάτῳ τινὶ Id. 3. 122, Andoc. 31. 2, etc.; κατάλυσιν τῇ τυραννίδι Thuc. 6. 54; also, τι εἰς τινα, Wyttenb. ad Jul. p. 185. b. c. dat. pers. only, to plot against, lay snares for, τῇ πόλει Aesch. Theb. 20; τῷ πλῆθει Ar. Pl. 570, Thuc. 6. 60; θεοῖς Plat. Rep. 378 B; τῇ πολιτείᾳ Dem. 99. 27;—absol., οὐπιβουλεύω the conspirer, Soph. O. T. 618, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 5. 8, 10. c. c. acc. rei only, to plan secretly, scheme, plot, τὸν ἐκπλουν Thuc. 7. 51, cf. 8. 60, etc. 2. c. dat. rei, to form designs upon, aim at, πρήγμασι μεγάλοις Hdt. 3. 122, cf. 1. 183; τυραννίδι Plat. Gorg. 473 C, etc.; ἔργοις τοιούτοις Lys. 180. 12; absol., τὸν ἐπιβουλεύοντα novis rebus studentem, Plat. Legg. 856 C. 3. c. inf. to purpose or design to do, ἔχειν Hdt. 1. 24; ἐπιχειρήσειν Id. 6. 137; ποιεῖν Ar. Pl. 1111; ἐξελεῖν Thuc. 3. 20, cf. Lys. 130. 38, etc.; also, ἐπ. ὅπως.. Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 13;—absol., Thuc. 8. 82, 3. 82;—so in aor. med., Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 160. II. Pass., with fut. med. -εύσομαι (in pass. sense), Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 34; fut. pass., -εὐθήσομαι Dio C. 52. 33: aor. -εβουλεύθην Menand. Ἰπποβ. 2. 15, etc. (but v. supr. I. 1. b.):—to have plots formed against one, to be the object of plots, A. Antipho 114. 28, 126. 22, Thuc. 4. 60, 64. 2. of things, to be designed against, πράγμα... ὁ τοῖς θεοῖς.. ἐπιβουλεύεται Ar. Pax 404; absol., Antipho 115. 1, Thuc. 3. 96; τὰ ἐπιβουλεύμενα plots, Xen. Eq. M. 8. 9.

ἐπιβουλή, ἡ, a plan against another, a plot, scheme, Hdt. 1. 12, Thuc. 4. 76, 86; πρὸς τινα against one, Xen. An. 1. 1, 8; ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς by treachery, treacherously, ἐξ ἐπ. θανάτῳ, ἐξ ἐπ. φονεύς Antipho 115. 20, 111. 43; cf. Thuc. 8. 92, etc.; so, μετὰ ἐπιβουλῆς Plat. Legg. 867 A, al. ἐπιβουλεύα, ἡ, treachery, Pind. N. 4. 60, Diod. Excerpt. 569. 2. ἐπιβουλος, on, plotting against, τινὶ Plat. Symp. 203 E: treacherous, Aesch. Supp. 587, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 27, Plat. Legg. 808 D; δεινὸς καὶ ἐπ. a deep, designing fellow, Lys. Fr. 45. 2; πύγκον, ἐπ. κακὸν Eubul. Xar. 1; ζῷα ἐπ. Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 32; τὰ ἐπιβουλα treacheries, Plut. 2. 727 F:—Comp., -ότερος, Plat. Theaet. 174 D. Adv., ἐπιβούλους γίγνεσθαι Dion. H. 11. 49. ἐπιβραβεύω, to apportion, C. 1. 8735. 3. Eccl. ἐπιβραβύνω, to tarry or loiter at a place, Luc. Tim. 46. ἐπιβράχειν, inf. aor. 2 with no pres. in use, to echo, resound, ἐπέβραχε Q. Sm. 5. 498, 8. 408; in tmesi, Ap. Rh. 4. 642. ἐπιβράχῳ, Adv. for ἐπὶ βραχῷ, v. ἐπὶ c. I. 1. c. ἐπιβρογμία, τό, a wet application, lotion, Ath. 692 A. ἐπιβρέω, to make to roar, τὸ δ' [sc. πῦρ] ἐπιβρέει ἰς ἀνέμοιο Il. 17. 739:—Med. to roar, χεῖλεσιν Ar. Ran. 680, cf. Opp. C. 4. 171. II. to roar out, ἐπ' εὐσάμασι τοιάδ' ἐπιβρέει Eur. Bacch. 151:—absol. to ring, οὐασιν ἤχη Musae. 193; στεροπήσιν Q. Sm. 14. 458. ἐπιβρέχω, fut. ἔω, to pour water on, to water, Theophr. H. P. 5. 3, 3; to roin upon, τὶ ἐπὶ τινα Lxx (Ps. 10. 6): to bathe, cited from Diosc. ἐπιβρίθης, εἰς, falling heavy upon, Aesch. Eum. 965. ἐπιβρίθω [τ], fut. ἴσω, to fall heavy upon, fall heavily, of rain, ὅτ' ἐπιβρίθῃ Διὸς ὄμβρος Il. 5. 91, 12. 286; in good sense, ὅππότε δὴ Διὸς ὄμα ἐπιβρίθειαν ὑπερθεν when the seasons weigh down [the vines], i. e. make the clusters heavy, Od. 24. 344; so of winds, ἐπ. πόντῳ Theophr. Vent. 34; ἐπ' ἀσέα Q. Sm. 3. 326:—metaphr., Lat. incumbere, urgere, μήποτ' ἐπιβρίση πόλεμος Il. 7. 343; of persons, ἐπέβρισαν.. ἀμφὶ ἀνακτα pressed closely, thronged around him, 12. 414, cf. Theocr. 22. 93, Arr. Civ. 4. 25: also of wealth, ὄλβος.. ἐπιβρίσας ἔπειτα follows in full weight, Pind. P. 3. 190; of love, Opp. C. 1. 392; of wine, Ib. 4. 349; of sleep, Anth. P. 9. 481. II. trans. to press in or on, ἀκῶκῃ ἐπ. Opp. H. 2. 467. ἐπιβρίμωμαι, Pass. to be angry at, Gloss.: cf. ἐπιβρωμώμαι. ἐπιβρομέω, to roar upon or over, of the sea, σπιδάεσσι Ap. Rh. 3. 1371; of lions, Opp. C. 3. 36; of sea-birds, to screech upon, πελάγεσσιν Ap. Rh. 4. 240:—ἐπιβρ. ἀκουαί the ears ring, Sappho 2. 11 Bgk. (al. ἐπιρρομβέω); and so in Pass., ὅππ'.. ἐπιβρομέοντο ἀκουαί Ap. Rh. 4. 908. ἐπιβροντάω, to thunder in response, Plut. Marcell. 12. ἐπιβρόντητος, on, = ἐμβρόντητος, frantic, Soph. Aj. 1386. ἐπιβροχή, ἡ, (ἐπιβρέχω) a wetting, bathing, Galen. ἐπιβρύκω [v], fut. ἔω, to snap at another, Archipp. Πλουτ. 2. II. ἐπ. ὀδόντας to gnash the teeth, Anth. P. 7. 433. ἐπιβρυχάομαι, Dep. to roar at, Nonn. D. 2. 245, Aristid. 2. 394. ἐπιβρῶν, fut. ὤω [v], to burst over, as water: of flowers, to burst forth, Theocr. 22. 43; ἐπιβρ. ἀκῶαζῃ to be overrun by.. Alciphro 1. 17. ἐπιβρωμάομαι, Dep. to bray at, τινὶ Calp. Del. 56; al. ἐπεβριμάτο. ἐπιβυθίζω, to dip in water, Theophr. Sim. Epist. 32. ἐπιβύσπρα, ἡ, any stopper, stoppage, ὥτων, Luc. Lexiphr. 1. ἐπιβύω, fut. ὤω [v], to stop up, εἰ μὴ.. ἐπιβύνει τις αὐτοῦ τὸ στόμα Cratin. Pnt. 7; τὸ στόμ' ἐπιβύσας.. τῶν ῥητόρων Ar. Pl. 379:—Med., ἐπιβύσασθαι τὰ ὤτα Luc. Tim. 9, pro Imagg. 29. ἐπιβωθῶ, Ion. for ἐπιβροθῶ, Hdt. ἐπιβώμιος, on, (βωμός) on or at the altar, ψόλος Aesch. Fr. 22 a; πῦρ Eur. Andr. 1024; βοὺς Anth. P. 9. 453; ἐπιβώμια μῆλ' ἐρέειν to drag them to the altar, Ar. Rh. 4. 1129; ἐπιβώμια ῥέζειν Theocr. 16. 26; of a suppliant, C. 1. 6038. ἐπιβωμοστιάτης, (as if from a Subst. ἐπιβωμοστιάτης) to stand suppliant at the altar, Eur. Heracl. 44. ἐπιβωμίτης [τ], on, ὁ, one who attends the altar, a sacrificing priest, Lysim. ap. Joseph. c. Ap. 1. 33. ἐπιβώσομαι, Ion. for ἐπιβήσομαι, fut. of ἐπιβοάω, Hom. ἐπιβωστρέω, Ion. and Dor. for ἐπιβοάω, to shout to, call upon, τινα Theocr. 12. 35; Ahr. reads ἐπιβῶται = ἐπιβοᾶται. ἐπιβωτος, on, Ion. for ἐπιβόητος. ἐπιβῶτωρ, opos, ὁ, = βῶτωρ, βῶτης, a shepherd, τὰ ἐπιβῶτορι μῆλῶν Od. 13. 222: cf. ἐπιβουκόλος. ἐπιγαιος, on, (γῆ, γαῖα) upon the earth, τὰ ἐπιγαια the parts on or near the ground, Hdt. 2. 125: cf. ἐπιγέιος. ἐπιγαμβρεία, ἡ, connexion by marriage, Arr. Periopl. M. Rubri p. 152 and Gramm.:—ἐπιγαμβρεῖσις, εὖς, Anecd. Bar. in Phil. Mus. 2. 114. ἐπιγαμβρέω, to become son-in-law, τῷ βασιλεῖ Lxx (I Reg. 18. 22), cf. Lyd. de Mens. 1. 13. II. ἐπ. γυναικα, to take a woman to wife as her husband's next of kin, Lxx (Gen. 38. 8), Ev. Matth. 22. 24. ἐπιγαμέω, fut. -γαμέω, Att. -γαμῶ:—to marry besides, ἐπ. πόσει πῶσιον to wed one husband after another, Eur. Or. 589; ἐπ. τὴν μητέρα τῇ θυγατρὶ to marry the mother after the daughter, Andoc. 16. 46; ἐπ. τέκνοις μητρὶν to marry and set a step-mother over one's children, Eur. Alc. 305, cf. Plut. Cato Ma. 24; ἡ ἐπιγαμηθεῖσα the second wife, Diod. 16. 93, Plut. Them. 32. ἐπιγαμήλιος, on, nuptial, Eumath. p. 213. ἐπιγαμία, ἡ, an additional marriage, Ath. 560 C. II. like Lat. connubium = jus connubii, the right of intermarriage between states, ἐπιγαμίας.. καὶ ἐπεργασίας καὶ ἐπινομίας Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 23; Ἀθηναῖοι δόμεν ἐπιγαμίαν Decret. ap. Dem. 256. 6, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2554. 66, 2556. 13:—generally, intermarriage, ἐπιγαμίας ποιεῖσθαι Hdt. 2. 147, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 3, cf. Decr. ap. Dem. 291. 4; τινὶ with another, Lys.

ἐπιγραφεύς, εως, δ, an inscriber: at Athens, the clerk who registered property, taxes, etc., of citizens, Poll. 8. 103, A. B. 254:—also the registrar of the tribute of subject states, Harp.

ἐπιγραφή, ἡ, an inscription, στήλων on stones, Thuc. 2. 43:—the title of a work, Polyb. 3. 9, 3, etc. 2. the ascription of a deed to its author, the credit or honour of a thing, τὴν ἐπ. τινὸς λαβεῖν Polyb. 1. 31, 4, etc., cf. Wessel. Diad. 16. 50.

II. at Athens, a registration of the names and property of citizens, Isac. 46. 31: the burden or tax consequent on such registration, Isocr. 367 A.

ἐπιγράφω [α], fut. φω, to mark the surface, just pierce, graze, ὡς τὸς ἐπύραψε χροῖα φωτός Il. 4. 139, cf. 13. 553; μ' ἐπύραψας παρὸν ποδὸς Il. 388, cf. Od. 22. 280.

2. to mark, μιν ἐπύραψας having put a mark on the lot, Il. 7. 187; ἀκροὺς δακτύλους ἐπ. to pass lightly over, Luc. Amor. 42.—In Hom. the word has not any notion of writing, v. sub γράφω.

II. to write upon, inscribe, put a name or title on, Hdt. 1. 51, 5; ἐπ. γράμματα 3. 88; τὰδε 4. 88; ἐπ. τὰς πόλεις ἐπὶ τρήποδα Thuc. 1. 132; ἐς τὸν τρήποδα Dem. 1378. 1; ἐπιγράμμα δ... προείλετο ἡ πόλις αὐτοῖς ἐπιγράψαι Id. 322. 5; absol. to write or place an epitaph on a tomb, Epigr. Gr. 679, 3, cf. 502. 19, al.—Pass., of the inscription, to be inscribed upon, ἐπιγγραπταὶ οἱ τὰδε Hdt. 5. 77, cf. 7. 228; τὸν τῷ χρυσῷ ἐπιγγραπταὶ Ἀλακειαμονίων Id. 1. 51, 4; ἐπιγράμμα δ Μίδα φαίν ἐπιγγραφοῖται over or on the tomb of Midas, Plat. Phaedr. 264 C; οἱ ἐπιγγραμμένοι they whose names are inscribed, Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 21; ἐπ. τινι to be addressed to him, of a letter, Polyb. 16. 36, 4.—Pass., also, to have something inscribed upon one (as in Virg., flares inscripti nomina regum), ἐπεγράφον τὴν Γοργόνα hadst the Gorgon painted on thy shield (with a play on sign. II. 5), Ar. Ach. 1095; ἐπεγράφοντο βότρυα ἔχοντες, ὡς θεῖται ὄντες, prob. used to bear clubs upon their shields, Xen. Hell. 5. 7, 20; so, ἀποτὶς ἐπιγγραμμένη τὰς ὁμολογίας having the articles inscribed upon it, Dion. H. 4. 58.

III. freq. in Att. law phrases: 1. to set down the penalty or damages in the title of an indictment (cf. ἐπιγράμμα 4), τί δὴτ' αὖ τίς τιμὴν ἐπύραψω τῇ δίκῃ; Ar. Pl. 480; μέχρι ν' δραχμῶν καθ' ἕκαστον ἀδίκημα ἐπύρ. Lex ap. Aeschin. 5. 37; τὰ ἐπιγγραμμένα the damages claimed, Dem. 847. 7, cf. Isocr. 356 D:—so in Med., Aeschin. 3. 15.

b. of a lawgiver, to assign a punishment, τὰ μέγιστα ἐπιτίμια Aeschin. 3. 9, cf. Dinarch. 106. 28; τὸ ἐπιγραφὲν βλάβος Plat. Legg. 915 A. 2. to register the citizens' names and property, with a view to taxes, to lay a public burden upon one (cf. ἐπιγραφή II), ἐμαυτῷ... τὴν μεγίστην εἰσφορὰν Isocr. 367 A, cf. Arist. Oec. 2. 30, Plut. Crass. 17:—but, ἐπ. τινὰ προστίμους to visit with penalties, Diad. 12. 12.

3. generally, to register or enter in a public list, ἐπιγράψαι σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἐπιτρόπους Isac. 59. 42; ἐπ. τινὰ εἰς τοὺς πράκτορας to register his name among the πράκτορες, Andoc. 10. 36; and in Med., εἰς ταυτοὺς... ἐς τὰς... σπονδὰς had their names entered in the treaty, Thuc. 1. 31; but also, ἐπεγράφαντο πολίτας had them registered as citizens, Id. 5. 4, cf. Dem. 1314. 26, Isac. 46. 41.

4. in Med. also, ἐπιγράφαι μάρτυρας to give in one's list of witnesses, Dem. 1266. 17; κλητῆρα οὐδ' ὄντινόν ἐπιγραφάμενος Id. 542. 20:—but, ἐπιγράφαι τίμημα τῷ κλήρῳ to write one's valuation on the property, Isac. 38. 9.

5. προστάτην ἐπιγράφαι to choose a patron and enter his name as such in the public register, as all μέτοικοι at Athens were obliged to do, Ar. Pax 684, cf. Soph. O. T. 411; and so prob. ἐπεγράφοντο should be restored (for -φον) in Luc. Peregr. 11:—so in Med., ἐπιγράφαι τινὰ κύριον Dem. 1054. 18; and in Pass., κύριος ἐπιγράφεται Ib. 20.

b. metaph., "Ὁμηρον ἐπιγράφειναι to quote Homer as one's authority, Luc. Dem. Encom. 2; οἱ τὸν Πλάτωνα ἐπιγραφόμενοι i. e. the Platonists, Id. Hermot. 14.

IV. ἐπιγράφαι ἐαυτὸν ἐπὶ τι to lend one's name to a thing, (as we say) to endorse it, Aeschin. 77. 34; ἐαυτὸν τινι Ael. N. A. 8. 2;—so in Pass. and Med., τοιοῦτον ῥήτορα ἐπὶ τὰς γνώμας ἐπιγραφόμενον inscribing their names on... Aeschin. 26. 38; ἐπιγράφειναι ἀλλοτρίαις γνώμας Dem. 1359. 18; τὸν ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀνυχημαῖς ἐπιγγραμμένον Dinarch. 94. 1; οἱ ἐπιγγραμμένοι ἢ οἱ φυλάττοντες the parties who had endorsed the συνθήκη, as securities, Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 21; οἱ ἐπιγραφόμενοι τοῖς δόγμασιν Dion. H. 6. 84; ἡμεῖς δ' ἐσμὲν ἐπιγγραμμένοι we are merely the endorsers, Menand. Tr. 3. 8.

V. to ascribe to, τινι θεοῖς τὸ ἔργον Heliod. 8. 9:—Med. to assume, προσωνυμίαν Plut. Demetr. 42; ἐπεγράφασα τὴν ἐαυτοῦ προσήγορίαν he assumed the merit to himself, Id. Timol. 32.

ἐπιγρύπος, ov, somewhat hooked, of the beak of the ibis, Hdt. 2. 76; of the βοῦς ἄγριος, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 22; of men, somewhat hook-nosed, Plat. Phaedr. 253 D, Euthyphro 2 B.

ἐπιγυῖλος, ov, hollow on the surface, dub. I. in Soph. O. C. 1491.

ἐπιγυῖον or ἐπὶ γυῖον, v. sub ἐπίγειος.

ἐπιγυμνάζομαι, Pass. to take exercise at or in, τοῖς γυμνασίοις Hipp. 376. 33.

ἐπιγώνιος, α, ov, at or of the angle, Nicom. Arithm. 1. 19, 7.

ἐπιδαίρειναι, Dep. (δαῖν B) to distribute, ἐπιδαίρια ὄρνον, sensu incerto, h. Ham. Merc. 383:—Pass., ἐπὶ μοῖρα δέδασται Hes. Th. 789.

ἐπιδαίσιος, ov, (δαῖν B) assigned, allotted, ὅλκος Call. Jov. 59.

ἐπιδαντρον, τό, an additional dish, dainty, Ath. 646 C.

ἐπιδάκνω, fut. -δήξομαι, to bile, corrode, Nic. Al. 19. 121: of anything pungent, ὁ καπνὸς ἐπ. τὰς ὀφείας Arist. Fr. 96; of hunger, Apollod. Fr. 7. ἐπιδακνώδης, ες, (ἐίδος) gnawing, Oribas. p. 65 Matthaei.

ἐπιδακρύω, fut. ὥω [ῶ], to weep over or for, τινί Plut. 2. 583 C: absol., Ar. Vesp. 882, Aeschin. 39. 22.

ἐπιδάμναται, Med. to subdue, ἡθεοῦς Anth. P. 12. 96, 5.

ἐπιδάμνος, ov, Dor. for ἐπίδημος.

ἐπιδανείζω, to lend money on property already mortgaged, Dem. 930.

18; ἐπιδ. ἐπὶ κτήμασι Arist. Oec. 2. 4, 4:—Med. to borrow on property

already mortgaged, Dem. 908. 26., 914. 2, cf. 926. 10: metaph., ἐπιδανείζεσθαι χρόνον Plut. Brut. 33.

ἐπιδαψιλεύω, intr. to abound, be abundant, 1ster Fr. 42: but more commonly, II. ἐπιδαψιλεύομαι, Dep. to lavish upon a person, bestow freely, τινί τι Hdt. 5. 20; ἐπιδ. τινί τινος to give him freely of it, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 15:—metaph. to illustrate more richly, Luc. D. Mort. 30. 2 (ubi v. Hemst.), cf. Synes. 219 B. 2. intr. to be lavish, Lat. luxuriari, ἐν τινι Dion. H. de Rhet. 6. 2, Luc. pro Imagg. 14.

ἐπιδεδρόμα, poet. pf. 2 of ἐπιτρέχω.

ἐπιδείξω, ες, (ἐπιδέομαι) in want of, τινος Plat. Tim. 33 C, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 12, etc.:—Comp., ἐπιδείστερος ἐκείνων inferior to... Plat. Polit. 311 B: Sup. -έστατος Id. Rep. 579 E. Adv. -εως, Id. Legg. 899 D.—Cf. Ep. form ἐπιδέω.

ἐπιδέω, v. sub ἐπιδέω B.

ἐπιδείκναι, τό, (ἐπιδείκνυμι) a specimen, pattern, Xen. Symp. 6, 6, Plat.

Hipp. Mi. 368 C; ἐπ. ἐπιδείκναι Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 15.

ἐπιδείλω, ov, at even, about evening; neut. ἐπιδείλα as Adv. (al. ἐπὶ δείλα, cf. Buttin. Lexil. s. v. δείλη 6), Hes. Op. 808, 819.

ἐπιδείκνυμι and -νω: fut. -δείξω: aor. ἐπέδειξα, 1an. ἐπέδεξα. To exhibit as a specimen, Ar. Ach. 765; then, generally, to shew forth, display, exhibit, βίαν Pind. N. 11. 19, cf. Aesch. Supp. 53, Plat. Lach. 179 E, Xen. Symp. 3, 3; ἐαυτὸν τινι Hdt. 2. 42; πᾶσαν τὴν Ἑλλάδα τινί Id. 3. 135, cf. 6. 61; ἐπ. τὸ στράτευμα to parade it, Xen. An. 1. 2, 14, cf. Plat. Prot. 346 B; of elaborate compositions, ἐπ. βαφθοῖαν Plat. Legg. 658 B; σοφίαν Id. Euthyd. 274 A, Xen. Symp. 3, 3.

2. more freq. in Med. to shew off or display for oneself or what is one's own, μουσικὴν ὀρθὴν ἐπ. to give a specimen of his art... Pind. Fr. 8; ἐμὲ μὲν ἀποτὶς γυμνὴν ἐκείνῳ exhibited me naked, Hdt. 1. 11; πᾶσαν τὴν στρατὸν shewed all his army, Id. 7. 146; esp. of one's personal qualities, ἐπιδείκνυσθαι δύναμιν Andoc. 30. 45; σοφίαν, ἀρετήν, πονηρίαν, etc., Plat. Phaedr. 258 A, al., cf. Isocr. 396 B, Xen. An. 1. 9, 16.

b. ἐπιδείξασθαι λόγον to exhibit one's eloquence, i. e. display oneself in an oration, Plat. Lach. 179 E; ἐπιδείξει... ἄτ' ἐδίδασκες give a specimen of... Ar. Nub. 935:—absol. to shew off, make a display of one's powers, ἐπεδείκνυτο τοῖς λαμποδύταις Ar. Ran. 771; of a rhetorician lecturing, Plat. Phaedr. 235 B, cf. Euthyd. 274 D, Gorg. 447; of epideictic orators, Arist. Rhet. 2. 18, 2; of a musician, Ael. V. 11. 9. 36: cf. ἐπιδεικτικός, ἐπιδείξω I.

II. to shew, point out, τινι τὴν αἰτίαν Plat. Phaedr. 100 B; ἐπ. αὐτὴν, ἥτις ἐστὶν Plat. Com. Φα. 1. 5; ἐπ. ὡς... to shew, prove that... Ar. Av. 483, Lysias 92. 9; ὅτι... Plat. Rep. 391 E, etc.:—c. part., ἐπ. πάντα εὐντα μεγάλα Hdt. 1. 30; ἐπιδ. τινὰ φονεῖα ὄντα to shew that one is a murderer, Antipho 111. 43, cf. Soph. El. 1453, Hdt. 1. 30, Thuc. 3. 64; ἐπ. τινὰ δωροδοκῆσαν to prove that one took bribes, Ar. Ec. 832; ἐπιδείξω σε ταῦτα συνομολογούνην Plat. Euthyd. 295 A; ψυχὴν ἐπ. πρεσβυτέρων ὄντων τὸ σώματος Id. Legg. 892 C; ἐπ. αὐτὸν φοβερὸν (sc. ὄντα) Andoc. 30. 24:—Pass., ἐπιδείκνυται αὐθεντίας (sc. ὤν) Antipho 125. 3; ἐπεδείχθησαν βελτίους ὄντες Isocr. 70 E, cf. 381 E:—in Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 17, κινδυνεύσεις ἐπιδείξει χρηστοὶ εἶναι, the inf. seems to be spurious, v. Cobet Nov. LL. p. 634.

2. absol., ἐπιδείκνυμι laying informations, Ar. Ec. 349.

3. Med., ἐργῶ ἐπεδείκνυτο, ὅτι... Xen. An. 1. 9, 10; c. part., ἐπ. ὑπερβολὰν Plat. Legg. 648 D.

ἐπιδεικτέον, verb. Adj. one must display, Xen. Cyn. 10, 21, etc.

ἐπιδεικτιάω, Desiderat. to wish to display oneself, Eccl.

ἐπιδεικτικός, ὅν, fit for displaying or shewing off, ἥθους καὶ πάθος Luc. Salt. 35; ἡ ἐπιδεικτική, display, Lat. ostentatio, Plat. Soph. 224 B.

2. ἐπιδ. λόγοι speeches for display, i. e. elaborate eulogiums, set orations, declamations, such as were common among the Athen. rhetoricians, and of which Isocrates gives the best examples, Dem. 1401 fin., etc., cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 3, 3 sq., ὁ ἐπιδεικτικός a declamatory speaker, Ib. 1. 3, 4.

Adv. -κᾶς, Plut. Lucull. 11; ἐπ. ἔχειν Isocr. 43 B.

ἐπιδείων, v. sub ἐπιδέω.

ἐπιδείξω, 1an. ἐπιδείξω, εως, ἡ, a shewing forth, making known, τοῦτο ἐς ἐπ. ἀνθρώπων ἀπικέτο became notorious, Hdt. 2. 46.

2. an exhibition, display, demonstration, τῆς δυνάμεως Thuc. 6. 31; ἐπ. ποιέσθαι, in military sense, Id. 3. 16; ἐλθεῖν εἰς ἐπιδείξιν τινι to come to display oneself to one, Ar. Nub. 269, cf. Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 2; ἐπ. ποιέσθαι τῆς σοφίας Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 10.

3. esp. λόγον ἐπ. ποιέσθαι Dem. 319. 9; and absol. a show-off speech, declamation, Thuc. 3. 42, Plat. Gorg. 447 C; ἐπ. ποιέσθαι Isocr. 44 A, 85 D, Plat. Phaedr. 99 D, example.

II. an example, Lat. specimen, ἐπιδείξω Ἑλλὰδι an ensample to Greece, Eur. Phoen. 871; ἐπιδείξιν ποιέσθαι τινι ὡς... to give a sign or proof that... Aeschin. 7. 23.

ἐπιδειπνέω, to eat a second meal, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12, Acut. 388.

II. to eat at second course, eat as a dainty, Ar. Eq. 1140, Eccl. 1178.

ἐπιδειπνιος, ov, after dinner, ἐπ. ἀφ' ἑσθαι Luc. Lexiph. 9.

ἐπιδειπνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, -sq., Ath. 658 E, cf. Martial. 11. 32, Sturz Dial. Mac. pp. 39 sq.

ἐπιδειπνον, τό, a second course, dessert, Ath. 664 E, etc.

ἐπιδέκατος, ἡ, ov, containing an integer and one tenth (1-1), Iambl. in Nicom. p. 76.

II. one in ten: τὸ ἐπιδέκατον the tenth, tithe, ap. Andoc. 13. 7, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 10, Dem., etc.; ἐπ. τόκοι interest of 10 per cent., Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 7, Oec. 2. 4, 4:—cf. ἐπίπριτος.

ἐπιδεκτέον, verb. Adj. one must acquiesce in, Polyb. 36. 3, 4.

ἐπιδεκτικός, ὅν, capable of containing, Strabo 163.

2. capable of, Lat. capax rei, Plut. 2. 1055 C. Adv. -κᾶς, Ib. 28 E.

ἐπιδέκτωρ, opos, δ, Adj. gifted with capacity for, τινος Aresas ap. Stab. Eccl. 1. 850.

ἐπιδελεάζομαι, Pass. to be put on as a bait, Diad. 1. 35.

ἐπιδέμνιος, ov, (δέμνιον) on the bed or bed-clothes, ἐπιδέμνιος ὡς πέσσω ἐς εὐνάν Eur. Hec. 927.

ἐπιδέμω, to build upon: so in Med., *τινὶ τι* Opp. C. 4. 121.
 ἐπιδένδριος, *ov*, (δένδρον) on or in the tree, Julian. Ep. 24.
 ἐπιδεξέ, *ὁ*, a cup emptied at a draught: ἐπιδεχα (Cod. -δεχα) σκύφον τὸν μὴ κενόν, Hesych. Herm. would read ἐπιδεχ' (for ἐπὶ δέκ') in Aesch. Ag. 1573 (1605 Dind.).
 ἐπιδεδόμοιαι, Med. to entertain one another, Anaxim. ap. Diog. L. 2. 4.
 ἐπιδέξιος, *ov*, towards the right, i.e. from left to right: I. used by Hom. only in neut. pl. as Adv.; ὀρνυσθ' ἐξείης ἐπιδέξια rise in order beginning with the left hand man, as the wine is served, Od. 21. 141, Plat. Symp. 214 B; πίνειν τὴν ἐπιδέξια (sc. κύλικα) Eupol. Incert. 33, cf. Anaxandr. Ἀγρ. 1, Ath. 463 F sq. —hence auspicious, lucky, δασπάτων ἐπιδέξια (explained by the next words, ἐναίσια σήματα φαίνων), Il. 2. 353; ἐπιδέξια χειρὶς Pind. P. 6. 19, Theocr. 25. 18 —when strongly opposed to the left, it was written ἐπὶ δεξιά, opp. to ἐπ' ἀρστέρα, Il. 7. 238, Plat. Theat. 175 E; but, τὰ ἐπιδέξια, opp. to τὰ ἐπαρίστερα, Hdt. 2. 93, cf. 4. 191., 6. 33. 2. after Hom., the sense of motion towards died away (cf. however Ar. Pax 957), and the word became = δεξιός, on the right hand, Xen. An. 6. 2, 1, etc.; τὰ ἐπιδέξια the right side, Ar. Av. 1493.
 II. as Adj., of persons, dexterous, capable, able, clever, Aeschin. 25. 21, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 8, 5; c. inf. clever at doing, Id. Rhet. 2. 4. 13; ἐπ. πρὸς τι Polyb. 5. 39, 6; περὶ τι Plat. Aemil. 37: —as Adv. dexterously, cleverly, Anaxandr. Incert. 2, Nicom. Eilseid. 1. 27, Plat. Rep. 420 E; and —*ως*, Polyb. 3. 19, 13., 4. 35, 7, etc. 2. lucky, prosperous, τύχη Diod. Exc. Vat. p. 5. Cf. ἐνδέξιος.
 ἐπιδεξιότης, *ητος*, *h*, handiness, cleverness, Aeschin. 34. 20, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 8, 5, etc.; in pl., Plut. 2. 441 B.
 ἐπιδέξιος, *η*, Ion. for ἐπιδέξιος, Hdt.
 ἐπίδερψ, ἐπίδερψις, ἐπίδορις, in Poll. 2. 174, f. l. for ὑπόδορις.
 ἐπίδερκομαι, Dep. to look upon, behold, τινα Hes. Op. 266, Th. 760, etc.; in Hom. only as v. l. Od. 11. 16.
 ἐπίδερκτος, *ov*, to be seen, visible, *τινὶ* Emped. 42.
 ἐπίδερματίς, *ιδος*, *η*, =sq., of the prepuce, Theoph. Protospath.
 ἐπίδερμῖς, *ιδος*, *η*, (δέρμα) the outer skin, epidermis, Hipp. 240. 33, etc.
 II. the web of water-birds' feet, Arist. ap. Schol. Il. 2. 460.
 ἐπίδεσις, *ως*, *η*, (δέω) the application of a bandage, bandaging, Hipp. Art. 791 sq., V. C. 904.
 ἐπίδεσμα, τό, = ἐπίδεσμος, Hipp. Fract. 765, Art. 791, etc.
 ἐπίδεσμεύω, to bind up, Anth. P. 11. 125.
 ἐπίδεσμέω, = foreg., Galen., etc.
 ἐπίδεσμος, *ὁ*, an upper or outer bandage, Hipp. Offic. 743, al., Ar. Vesp. 1440; heterog. pl. ἐπίδεσμα Ael. N. A. 8. 9: —also, ἐπίδεσμον, τό, Galen.; ἐπίδεσμα, τό, Hipp. (v. sub v.); ἐπίδεσμίς, *η*, Galen.: v. Lob. Phryn. 292, Intpp. ad Thom. M. 502.
 ἐπίδεσμο-χάρης, *ες*, bandage-loving, of gout, Luc. Trag. 198.
 ἐπίδεσπόζω, to be lord over, στρατοῦ (Cod. M. στρατῶ) Aesch. Pers. 241.
 ἐπιδενής, *ες*, poet. and Ion. for ἐπιδεής, in need or want of, lacking, c. gen., δαυτὸς ἰσθης, κρείων, γάλακτος etc., Il. 9. 225, Od. 4. 87, etc.; βύθιον Hes. Th. 605; λῆβης τε καὶ αἰσχεος οὐκ ἐπιδενής lacking not scathe nor scorn, Il. 13. 622; τῶν πάντων ἐπιδενέες Hdt. 4. 130: absol., ὅς κ' ἐπιδενής whoever be in want, Il. 5. 481.
 II. lacking, failing, ἵνα μὴ τι δίκης ἐπιδενὲς ἐχρησθα that thou may'st have no point of right wanting, Il. 19. 180; c. gen., βίης ἐπιδενέες failing in strength, Od. 21. 185; and as Comp., βίης ἐπιδενέες εἰμὲν ἀντιθέου Ὀδυσῆος inferior to Ulysses in strength, 21. 253, cf. h. Apoll. 338; and absol., πολλὰν δ' ἐπιδενέες ἦμεν far too weak were we, Od. 24. 171.
 ἐπιδενόμεαι, fut. -δενήσομαι, Ep. for ἐπιδέομαι, (v. ἐπιδέω B), to be in want of, to lack, c. gen. rei, χρυσὸν ἐπιδέομαι Il. 2. 229, cf. Od. 15. 371, Hdt. 1. 32: to need the help of, c. gen. pers., σεῦ ἐπιδένουμος Il. 18. 77.
 II. to be lacking in, to fall short of, c. gen. rei, μάχης ἐπιδέομαι Il. 23. 670, cf. Il. 142: also c. gen. pers., πολλὸν κείνων ἐπιδέου ἀνδρῶν fallst far short of them, 5. 636; or both together, οὐ τι μάχης ἐπιδέουτ' Ἀχαιῶν 24. 385; later c. acc. rei, δλκην Ar. Rh. 2. 1220. —The Act. occurs only in Aeol. inf. fut. ἐπιδεούην, Sappho 2. 15, where Herm. ἐπιδενής.
 ἐπιδευτέρω, to repeat, Epiphan. 2. 249 C.
 ἐπιδευώ, to moisten, Anth. P. 7. 208.
 II. to fill with liquor, Orph. Arg. 1074.
 ἐπίδεξιον, Ion. -δέκομαι, fut. ξομαι: Dep. To admit besides or in addition, Hdt. 8. 75, cf. Polyb. 22. 1, 3. 2. to receive besides, Menand. Incert. 57.
 II. to take on oneself, incur, Lat. *admittere*, πώλεμον Polyb. 4. 31, 1. 2. of things, to allow of, admit of, Lat. *recipere*, κατηγοροίαν, Dem. 139. 1; πρόσθιν Arist. Categ. 5. 28; τὸ μάλλον καὶ τὸ ἴστων Ib. 6, 24; ἐναντιότητα Ib. 9, 1; τὴν μεσότητα Eth. N. 2. 6, 18; τάκριβες Ib. 1. 1, 4; etc.; —c. inf., οὐκ ἐπιδέχεται ὁ χρόνος μακρολογεῖν Diarch. 94. 13.
 ἐπιδέω (A): fut. -δήσω: —to bind, fasten on, τὸν λόφον Ar. Ran. 1038; and in Med., ἐπὶ τὰ κράνα λόφους ἐπιδέσθαι to have crests fastened on ..., Hdt. 1. 171, cf. Ar. Ran. 1037: —for Od. 21. 391, v. sub πεδάω.
 II. to bind up, bandage, Hipp. V. C. 904: —Pass., ἐπιδεδεμένος τὰ τραύματα with one's wounds bound up, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 32, al.; so, ἐπιδεδεμένοι τὸ ἐπικνημίδιον, τὴν χεῖρα Ib. 2. 3, 19.
 ἐπιδέω (B): fut. -δήσω: —to want or lack of a number, ἐπακασίας μυριάδας ..., ἐπιδεούσας ἐπὶ τὰ χιλιάδων Hdt. 7. 28: —impers., ἐπιδέει there is need of besides, τῆς τέχνης ἂν ... ἐπιδέοι Plat. Legg. 709 D, cf. Dion. H. 6. 63.
 II. Med., like the Ep. ἐπιδέομαι, to be in want of, τινας Hdt. 1. 32, Plat. Symp. 204 A, Xen. Symp. 8, 16, etc.; τριάκοντα ἐπιδεομένην ἡμερῶν lacking thirty days, Plat. Legg. 766 C.
 ἐπιδηκτικός, *η*, *ον*, (δάκνω) biting, cited from Clem. Al.
 ἐπιδήλος, *ον*, seen clearly, manifest, Theogn. 442; ἐπ. εἶναι τι: Hdt.

2. 159., 8. 97; ἐπ. ποιεῖν τι Ar. Eq. 38; c. part., ἐπ. ἐστὶ κλέπτων is detected stealing, Id. Eccl. 661: —in Hipp., indicative of a crisis to come, v. ad Aph. 1245.
 2. distinguished, remarkable, Xen. Oec. 21, 10.
 3. like, resembling, *τινι* Ar. Pl. 368.
 II. Adv. —*ως*, Hipp. Acut. 391, Arist., etc.; Comp. —*ότερον* Id. G. A. 3. 1, 15, —*οτέρως*, Id. H. A. 8. 21, 6; Sup. —*οτάτα* Ib. 3. 1, 11, al., —*οτάτως* G. A. 1. 19, 15.
 ἐπιδηλώω, to indicate, Arist. Meteor. 3. 3, 10; νεύματι τι Philostr. 216.
 ἐπιδημῶ, =sq., to live among the people, live in the throng, opp. to living in the country, Od. 16. 28.
 ἐπιδημέω, to be ἐπίδημος, to be at home, live at home, opp. to ἀποδημέω, Thuc. 1. 136, Plat. Theat. 173 E, Xen., etc.; παρόντες καὶ ἐπιδημοῦντες Antipho 146. 40; ἐπ. τρία ἔτη Andoc. 17. 17; ἐπ' Ἀθήνησι to stay at home at Athens, Dem. 928. 10; so, ἐν αὐτῇ (sc. τῇ πόλει) ἐπ. Plat. Crito 52 B; opp. to στρατεύομαι, Isae. 74. fin.
 2. of diseases, to be prevalent, epidemic, Hipp. Progn. 46.
 II. to come home, ἐπ. ἐξ ἀποδημίας Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 1, cf. Plat. Parm. 126 B; ἐνθάδε ἐπιδ. to come and visit here, Id. Symp. 172 C; ἐπ. εἰς πόλιν Aeschin. 84. 42.
 III. of foreigners, to come to a city, stay in a place, ἐν τόπῳ Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 61; ἐπ. εἰς Μέγαρα to come to Megara to stay there, Dem. 1357. 17; ἐπ. τοῖς μυστηρίοις to be present at, attend them, Id. 571. 22; τοὺς ἐπιδημήσαντας ἀπαντας τῶν Ἑλλήνων all who were present [at the festival], Id. 584. 6.
 2. absol. to stay in a place, be in town, ὅσοι ξένων ἐπιδημοῦσιν Lys. 123. 22, cf. Ar. Thesm. 40; Πρωταγόρας ἐπιδεδήμηνκεν Plat. Prot. 309 D, cf. 310 E, 315 C, 342 C, al.
 ἐπιδημγορέω, to harangue upon ..., App. Civ. 1. 96.
 ἐπιδημήσις, *ως*, *η*, = ἐπιδημία 2, Ep. Plat. 330 B.
 ἐπιδημητικός, *η*, *ον*, staying at home, ζῶα, opp. to ἐκποριστικά, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 26.
 ἐπιδημία, *η*, a staying at home, sojourning or stay in a place, Plat. Parm. 127 A; αἱ ἐπιδ. αἱ τῶν συμμαχῶν Xen. Ath. 1. 17.
 2. ἐπ. εἰς ..., arrival at ..., Hdn. 3. 14, C. 1. 281. 1.
 3. prevalence of an epidemic, νοσήματος Hipp. 228. 54; of rain, Ael. N. A. 5. 13.
 ἐπιδημῶς, *ον*, (δῆμος) among the people, ἐπιδημοὶ ἀρπακτῆρες plunderers of one's own countrymen, Il. 24. 262; πόλεμος ἐπ. civil war, 9. 64; ἔφ' αὐτ' ἐπ. εἶναι σὺν πατέρ' that he was at home, Od. 1. 194; ἐπ. ἔμποροι resident merchants, Hdt. 2. 39, cf. Ar. Rh. 2. 1024: —generally, common, common-place, Plut. 2. 735 A.
 2. sojourning among, ψυχῇ ... ἐπ. ἀστροῖς Epigr. Gr. 324: dwelling there, Ap. Rh. 1. 827.
 3. of diseases, prevalent, epidemic, Hipp. v. Foës. Oec.
 ἐπιδημουργέω, to finish completely, Hipp. 1285. 55.
 ἐπιδημουργοί, οι, magistrates sent annually by Doric states to their colonies, Thuc. 1. 56.
 II. δημιουργοί, Procop.
 ἐπιδημος, *ον*, = ἐπίδημος, Antiph. Ἀγρ. 8, et ibi Meineke; οὐ τυγχάνει ἐπ. ὦν not at home, Ar. Fr. 348; ἐπίδαμος φάτις (Dor.) popular, current report, Soph. O. 495.
 2. sojourning in a place, Call. Dian. 226; οἱ ἐπίδαμοι those at home, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2556. 33.
 3. of diseases, prevalent, epidemic, Hipp. Epid. 1. 950.
 ἐπιδήν, ἐπιδήρῳ, incorrectly for ἐπὶ δῆν, ἐπὶ δῆρῳ.
 ἐπιδιβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι, to cross over after another, Hdt. 4. 122., 6. 70; ἐπ. τάφρον Thuc. 6. 101; ποταμὸν Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 4, etc.; ἐπ. ἐπὶ τινα or τινα to cross a river to attack an enemy, to force the passage, Polyb. 3. 14, 8, Strabo 116.
 ἐπιδιαγινώσκω, Ion. -γινώσκω, to consider afresh, Hdt. 1. 133.
 ἐπιδιαθήκη, *η*, an additional will, codicil, Joseph. A. J. 17. 9, 4.
 II. a pledge, security, Lys. ap. Harp.; cf. ἐπιδιατίθμι.
 ἐπιδιατρέπω, verb. Adj. one must open again (surgically), Oribas. 2. p. 50.
 ἐπιδιαρῶ, to divide again, distribute, Polyb. 1. 73, 3; τοὺς πολίτας τοὺς φράτρας Dion. H. 2. 55; τοὺς στρατιώτας εἰς τὴν σατραπείαν Diod. 19. 44; αὐτοῖς ... τοὺς ἱππείας ἐπιδιτρεῖ divided and sent against them, App. Hisp. 25: —in Med., of several, to distribute among themselves, Hdt. 1. 150., 5. 116.
 ἐπιδιαίτησις, *ως*, *η*, after a course of dietetic, Diosc. 4. 148 (150).
 ἐπιδιάκειμαι, Pass. to be staked upon: v. ἐπιδιατίθμι.
 ἐπιδιαικνύω, to decide as umpire, Plat. Gorg. 524 A, v. l. Lach. 184 C.
 ἐπιδιαιλάμπω, to shine out or through, Theophr. H. P. 9. 3, 2; but the best Ms. διαλ-.
 ἐπιδιαλείπω, to leave an interval besides, Alex. Trall. 1. p. 105.
 ἐπιδιαιλλάσσω, to bring to reconciliation, Joseph. A. J. 16. 6, 8.
 ἐπιδιαιλύω, to dissolve or annul besides, Oribas. p. 92 Matthaei.
 ἐπιδιαμένω, to remain after, Diog. L. Pr. 11.
 ἐπιδιανόμῃ, *η*, a continuance, M. Anton. 4. 21, Clem. Al. 712.
 ἐπιδιανώνω, to distribute besides, Philo 2. 651; *τινὶ τι* Joseph. B. J. 2. 6, 3.
 ἐπιδιανοέομαι, Dep. to think on, devise besides, Hipp. 28. 44.
 ἐπιδιαιπέμνω, fut. ψω, to send over besides, Dio C. 60. 20.
 ἐπιδιαπλέω, to sail across besides, Dio C. 47. 47.
 ἐπιδιαρρέω, to flow through or melt away besides, Erotian.
 ἐπιδιαρρήγγυμαι, aor. -διερράγγην [α], Pass. to burst at or because of a thing, Ar. Eq. 701.
 ἐπιδιασφύω, (σαφής) to declare further, Hdn. π. σχημ. 54. 30: —Pass. to become clearly understood, Polyb. 32. 26, 5.
 ἐπιδιασκεπτομαι, Dep. to consider again, cited from Nemes.
 ἐπιδιασκευάζω, to revise again, prepare a new edition of a work, Hipp. Acut. 383, cf. Wolf. Proleg. Hom. p. clii.
 ἐπιδιασπύρω, to drag out and expose again, Schol. Ar. Pax 201.
 ἐπιδιατάσσομαι, Med. to ordain or command besides, Ep. Galat. 3. 15.
 ἐπιδιατείνω, to stretch yet further, Galen. 2. intr. to spread far, Polyb. 32. 9, 3.
 ἐπιδιατίθμι, fut. -θήσω, to arrange besides, Dio C. 62. 15: —Med. to deposit as security for one's doing a given act, Lys. ap. Harp.; ἀργύριον

ἐπιδιατρέβω Dem. 896. 22 (v. ἐπιδιάρηκη); also, to stake on a throw at dice, Poll. 9. 96; —ἐπιδιόκειμαι being used as Pass., lb.
ἐπιδιάρηβω [ἴ], fut. ψω, to spend time, χρόνον Theophr. Odor. 11, cf. Hdn. 2. 11; ἐπιδιάρηβας after an interval, Arist. Meteor. 3. 1, 10.
ἐπιδιαφέρομαι, Pass. to go across after, Thuc. 8. 8 Bekk.
ἐπιδιαφθεῖραι, to destroy, ruin besides, dub. in Joseph. B. J. 6. 3, 2.
ἐπιδιδάσκω, fut. ζω, to teach besides, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 17, Oec. 10, 10.
ἐπιδιδύμις, ἰδος, ἡ, (διδυμός II) in Anatomy, the epidiymis, called ἡ κεφαλὴ τοῦ ὀρχέως by Arist., Galen., etc.; v. Greenhill Theophr. p. 263. 18.
ἐπιδίδωμι, fut. δώσω; —to give besides, τιwί τι II. 23. 559, Hdt. 2. 121, 4, al., and Att.: absol., Hes. Op. 394, etc. 2. to give in dowry, ὅσα οὐκὰ τις εἴ ἐπέδωκε θυγατρὶ II. 9. 148, 290, cf. Lys. 146. 29, Plat. Legg. 944 A, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 19.
3. to give freely, Thuc. 4. 11, Ar. Pax 333; ἐπ. τοῦ αὐτοῦ μέρους Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 1; —esp. to contribute as a 'benevolence', for the purpose of supplying state necessities, opp. to εἰσφέρειν (which was compulsory), Xen. Ath. 3. 3, Isae. 54. 38; ἐπ. τῶν ἰδίων ἐπ. Dinarch. 100. 28; τήρησιν ἐπέδωκεν Dem. 566. 11; ἐπέδωκα τὰ χρήματα Id. 264. 11, cf. ἐπίδοσις, and v. Wolf Lept. p. 265.
4. ἐπιδίδουαι αὐτόν to give oneself up, devote oneself, τιwι to one, Ar. Thesm. 213; εἰς τι C. I. 2058 B. 28; and (sub. αὐτόν) ἐπιδίδουαι εἰς τρυφήν Lat. *effundī in deliciis*, Ath. 525 E, cf. 536 A.
5. to give into another's hands, ἐπιστολήν τιwι Diod. 14. 47, etc.; ἐπιδ. ψήφον τοῖς πολίταις to give them power to vote, Plut. Num. 7.
II. Med. to take as one's witness, θεοὺς ἐπιδάμεθα (sc. μάρτυρας) II. 22. 254; which others refer to ἐπιδέσθαι; —in II. 10. 463, Aristarch. read σὲ γὰρ πρῶτον. ἐπιδωκομεθ', perh. in the same sense, though Apollon. and the Scholl. explain it by δώρου τιμωρομεθ': cf. περὶ δίδωμι.
III. in Prose, often intr., to increase, advance, ἐς ὕψος (v. ἀποδίδωμι II); ἐς τὰ ἀγριώτερον Thuc. 6. 60; ἐς τὸ μισαῖσθαι Id. 8. 83; ἐπὶ τὸ μείζον Id. 24; ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον Hipp. Aph. 1242, Plat. Prot. 318 A; βελτίων ἔσται καὶ ἐπ. Ib. C, cf. Crat. 410 E; πρὸς ἀρετήν Id. Legg. 913 B; πρὸς εὐδαιμονίαν Isocr. 33 B; and absol. to grow, wax, advance, ἡμῶν, Thuc. 6. 72, 7, 8, Plat. Euthyd. 271 B, Theatet. 146 B, 150 D; ἐπ. πάμπαν [ἡ μάχη] waxes great, lb. 179 D; —cf. ἐπίδοσις.
2. —ἐνδίδωμι v, to give in, give way, ἐπ. ἐπίδοσιν τιwι ἔλκοντι Hipp. Art. 834.
ἐπιδιέξω, to go through in detail, Plut. 2. 854 F.
ἐπιδιέρχομαι, Dep., = foreg., Galen.
ἐπιδιέρχομαι, Dep. to go through besides, Poll. 1. 163.
ἐπιδιέρης, ἐς, v. sub διέρης.
ἐπιδιέρημι, Dep. to inquire besides, to go on to inquire, Hdt. 1. 95. 2. to seek for or demand besides, Id. 5. 106; so, ἐπιδίξομαι Mosch. 2. 28.
ἐπιδιέρωμαι, Dep. to relate again, repeat, Aristid. 1. 298.
ἐπιδιήγησις, εὖς, ἡ, an after or repeated narration, Arist. Rhet. 3. 13, 5; *repetita narratio* in Quint. Inst. 4. 2, 128.
ἐπιδικάζω, fut. ἄσω, to adjudge litigated property to one, of the judge, ἐπ. κλήρον τιwι Isae. 86. 29, Dem. 1174. 17; —Pass., ἐπιδεδουκαμένον καὶ ἔχοντος τὸν κλήρον having had it adjudged to one and being in possession, Id. 1052. 14; absol., Lex ibid. 1054. fin.
II. Med., of the claimant, to go to law to establish one's claim, Plat. Legg. 874 A; ἔχω .. τὸν κλήρον ἐπιδουκάσμενος I have obtained it by a law suit, Isae. 85. 34.
2. c. gen. to sue for, claim at law, ἐπιδικάζεσθαι τοῦ κλήρου Lys. Fr. 16, Isae. 42. 7, Dem. 1051. 6; ἐπιδικάζεσθαι τῆς ἐπικληροῦ to claim the marriage of an heiress, Id. 1068. 16, cf. Andoc. 16. 1, Isae. 80. 6; metaph., ἐπ. τῆς μέσης χώρας Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 8; —Pass., ἡ ἐπιδουκάσθαι an heiress claimed in marriage, Diod. 12. 18 (cf. ἐπιδόσις).
ἐπιδικασία, ἡ, a process at law to obtain an inheritance, Isae. 42. 8, 44. 12, Lexap. Dem. 1055. 1; τῆς θυγατρὸς for her hand as heiress, Isae. 45. 16.
ἐπιδιόκισμος [α], ov, claimed as one's right, Joseph. A. J. 4. 2, 4: *much sought for*, Luc. Somn. 9.
ἐπιδίκος, ov, (δική) disputed at law, liable to be made the subject of a process at law (cf. ἀνepίδικος), ἐπ. ἐστὶ ὁ κλήρος Isae. 38. 12, cf. 42. 17, 84. 24; —ἐπιδίκος, ἡ, an heiress, for whose marriage her next of kin are claimants at law, Id. 44. 25 sq.; ἐπ. ἐπὶ ἀπαντι τῷ κλήρῳ Id. 45. 23; cf. ἐπικληρος.
2. generally, subject to a judicial decision, δίδωμι ἐμὰντὸν ἐπιδίκον τοῖς διήμους I commit myself to the people's decision, Dion. H. 7. 58; disputed, πρὸς τιwι Plut. Cleom. 4; ἐπ. νίκηα disputed victory, Id. Fab. 3.
ἐπιδίμαιρος, ov, containing 1 + 3, Clem. Al. 783; so, ἐπιδιμερής, ἐς, Nicom. Ar. 99.
ἐπιδινεῖω, later form for sq., Opp. H. 4. 218, Heliod. 3. 3.
ἐπιδινέω, to whirl for the throw, to swing round before throwing, ἡμ' ἐπιδινύσας II. 3. 378, cf. Od. 9. 538, etc.; —Med. to turn over in one's mind, revolve, Lat. *volvare animo*, μοι τόδε θυμὸς πᾶλλ' ἐπιδινέειν 20. 218; —Pass. to wheel about, as birds in the air, 2. 151; so, ἐπιδινεῖν αὐτοῦς, of bees, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 12.
ἐπιδιρθῶ, to correct afterwards, C. I. 2555. 9; —Med., ἐπ. τὰ λειποντα to have deficiencies set right also, to complete unfinished reforms, Ep. Tit. 1. 5.
ἐπιδιρθῶσις, εὖς, ἡ, the correction of a previous expression, Rhetor.
ἐπιδιρθωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, serving to amend, corrective, cited from Hermog. Adv. —κῶς, Schol. Ar. Pl. 493.
ἐπιδιρῶ, to define or determine further, Arist. Cael. 3. 4, 7; —verb. Adj. ἐπιδιρῶστέον, Id. Top. 6. 12, 1.
ἐπιδιουρεύω, to pass along with the urine, Hipp. 88 B.
ἐπιδιπλάσιζω, fut. ἄσω, to make double, Hdn. 6. 8.
ἐπιδιπλοῖω, to redouble: so the MSS. in Aesch. Eum. 1014; Dind. metri grat. suggests ἔπος διπλοῖω, Herm. ἐπανδιπλοῖω.
ἐπιδιπλώω, to make double, double, τὴν δέξιν LXX (Ex. 26. 9); ἐπ. τὰ φύλλα to fold them double, Arr. Perip. M. Rubri 66.
ἐπιδιπλώσις, εὖς, ἡ, a redoubling, a double fold, Philo 2. 479.

ἐπιδιστάζω, fut. ἄσω, to doubt about a thing, Theophr. Odor. 45.
ἐπιδιστάσις, εὖς, ἡ, doubt upon a point, Galen.
ἐπιδίτριτος, ov, containing 1 + 3, Nicom. Arithm. p. 101. 1.
ἐπιδιφρῆς, ἄδος, ἡ, the rail upon the δίφρος, = ἀντὺς, II. 10. 475.
ἐπιδίφριος, ov, (δίφρος) on the car, εἰσέκε δάρα φέρων ἐπιδίφρια θεῶν Od. 15. 51, 75.
II. one who sits at his work, a shop-workman, Dion. H. de Thuc. 50. 3; ἐπ. τεχνίτης Iambl. V. Pyth. 245; τέχνη ἐπ. a sedentary trade, Lat. *ars sellularia*, Dion. H. de Thuc. 2. 28.
ἐπιδυσῶ, to thirst in addition or after, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1072.
ἐπιδύσιος, ov, = δίφρος, Nic. Th. 436.
ἐπιδιωγμός, ὁ, a continued pursuit, ἐναντίον Polyb. 11. 18, 7.
ἐπιδιώκω, fut. ζω, to pursue after, τιwι Hdt. 4. 1, 160, Lys. 99. 24, etc.
II. to prosecute again, Isae. ap. Poll. 8. 67.
ἐπιδιώξις, εὖς, ἡ, = ἐπιδιωγμός, Strabo 483, Eust. Opusc. 287. 41.
ἐπιδουάω, to make double: metaph. to turn over and over, πολέας ἐπιδουάσα βουλὰς Ap. Rh. 3. 21; cf. δουάω.
ἐπιδόκα, f. l. in Odion. 32. 43; Reisk. ἐπιδείξαιτο, Emper. ἐπιδείξειε.
ἐπίδομα, τό, an addition, contribution, Ath. 304 F.
ἐπιδομέω, to build upon, Philo de vii. Mir. 2. 4, 5; Schneid. ἐπιδεδωμῆται, etc.
ἐπιδονέω, to sound or rattle a-top, Antiph. Παρὰ 2.
ἐπιδοξάζω, to form an opinion about a thing; τὸ ἐπιδοξαζόμενον a matter of opinion, Theophr. C. P. 1. 5, 5.
ἐπιδόξος, ov, (δόξα) of persons, expected to do a thing, or likely to be so and so, c. inf., Hipp. Fract. 766; ἐπ. γενέσθαι ἐπικεῖς likely to prove good men, Plat. Theatet. 143 D; ἐπ. τοῦτα πείσεσθαι in danger of suffering, Hdt. 6. 12; ἐπ. ὡν παρὲν Antipho 115. 22, cf. 120. 13; ἐπ. ἣν τυχεῖν he was expected to gain, Isocr. 117 E; ἐπ. γενήσεσθαι πονηρὸς Isocr. 397 D; ἐπιδοστέροιο ὄντος [sc. αἰρεθῆναι] App. Civ. 1. 32: sometimes c. part. fut., ἐπ. ἥσαν ἐμβαλοῦντες Plut. Agis 13.
2. of things, likely, probable, c. inf., ἐπ. γενέσθαι Hdt. 1. 89; πρὸς οὓς ἐπ. [ἔστι] πολεμῆν Arist. Rhet. 1. 4, 9; —absol., ὅσα .. κακὰ ἐπιδόξα καταλαμβάνει such as might be expected, Hdt. 4. 11.
II. of repute, glorious, Pind. N. 9. 110, and in late Prose, as Diod. 13. 83, Plut. 2. 239 D, etc.; c. Lob. Phryn. 132 sq.; —so Adv. —ως, LXX (3 Esdr. 9. 45).
ἐπιδορᾶντις, ἰδος, ἡ, (δόρυ) the tip, point of a lance, spear-head, Polyb. 6. 25, 5, Plut. 2. 217 E.
II. = σαρπητῆρ (q. v.), A. B. 303.
ἐπιδορπίδιος, ov, = ἐπιδόρπιος, Anth. P. 6. 299.
ἐπιδορπίζομαι, Dep. to eat in the second course or for dessert, τι Diphil. Tel. 1, Sophil. Παρὰ 1. 5; —In Poll. 6. 102 ἐπιδορπίσασθαι f. l. for ἐπιδορπίσασθαι, cf. 8. 79; so, ibid., we have ἐπιδορπίματα for —ίσματα (as in § 79).
ἐπιδόρπιος, ov, (δόρπον) for use after dinner, ὕδωρ (cf. προσδόρπιος) Theocr. 13. 36; for dessert, τράπεζαι Ath. 130 C, cf. Nic. Al. 21.
ἐπιδόρπις, ἰδος, ἡ, old name for δείπνον, Ath. 11 D.
ἐπιδόρπισμα, τό, a second course, dessert, Philippid. Φελαργ. 1, Ath. 644 E; cf. ἐπιδόρπιος.
ἐπιδόρπισμος, ὁ, like foreg., dessert, Arist. Fr. 100.
ἐπιδόσιμος, ov, given over and above, ἐπ. παρὰ τὰλλα τοῦτ' ἔσται Alex. Els τὸ φέρε 1; ἐπ. δέιπνα to which unexpected luxuries have been added, Croyl. Ven. 1.
ἐπίδοσις, εὖς, ἡ, a giving over and above, a voluntary contribution to the state, a 'benevolence', οἱ τὰς μεγάλαις ἐπιδόσις ἐπιδόντες Dem. 285. 19; ἐγένοντο εἰς Εὐβοίαν ἐπιδόσεις παρ' ἡμῶν πρῶται κτλ. Id. 566. 22; v. ἐπιδίδωμι 1. 3; —a largess to the soldiers, Lat. *donativum*, Hdn. 1. 5, etc.
II. (ἐπιδίδωμι intr.) increase, growth, advance, progress, ἐπ. ἐς πλῆθος τοῦ βοήματος Hipp. Acut. 385; ἐπ. ἔχειν to be capable of progress or improvement, Plat. Theatet. 146 B, Symp. 175 E, al.; ἐπ. λαμβάνειν πρὸς τι Isocr. Antid. § 267, cf. Arist. Categ. 8. 32; ποιεῖσθαι Polyb. 1. 36, 2; ἡ ἐπ. γίγνεται ἐπ. Arist. Eth. N. 2. 8, 8, al.; ἐπ. τῶν τεχνῶν Ib. 3. 7, 17; ἡ τρίτη ἐπ. τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας increment, Id. Pol. 4. 6, 10.
b. devotion, τὸνός to a thing, Dion. H. de Comp. 4.
2. a giving away, relaxation, of sinews, Hipp. Art. 784; ἐπ. ἐπιδόναι lb. 834.
ἐπιδοτικός, ἡ, ὄν, ready to give to those who need, distinguished from μετὰ-δοτικός by Ammon. p. 57.
II. ready to give away, Hipp. Mochl. 866.
ἐπιδουλεύω, to be a slave still, Julian. 409 A.
ἐπιδουπέω, to make a noise or clashing, τιwι with a thing, Plut. Eumen. 14, Crass. 23; v. ἐπιγδουπέω.
ἐπιδοχή, ἡ, the reception of something new, Thuc. 6. 17.
ἐπιδρῶμεν, ἐπιδρῶμεν, v. sub ἐπιτρέχω.
ἐπιδραμητέον, verb. Adj. one must run over, Clem. Al. 429.
ἐπιδράσσομαι, Att. —τραπεζα: Dep. to lay hold of, τινος Plut. Alex. 25, etc.; τι Alciphro 3. 60; —metaph., Plut. Oth. 2; to engage in, Id. 2. 793 C.
ἐπιδράω, to do or perform besides, τιwι τι Philostr. 234.
ἐπιδρέπομαι, Med. to cull and enquire besides, τιwιwι Clem. Al. 35.
ἐπιδρομάδην, Adv. = ἐπιτροχάδην Orph. Arg. 559, Nic. Th. 481.
ἐπιδρομή, ἡ, (ἐπιδραμεῖν) a running over, inroad, κυμάτων Arist. Mund. 4. 33; onward motion, C. I. 3546. 35; —metaph., ἐν τῇ ἐπ. τῶν φιλοσόφων in his running notice of them, Diog. L. 7. 48.
II. a sudden inroad, a raid, attack, sally, Thuc. 4. 23, 34, 56; ἐξ ἐπιδρομῆς ἀρπαγή plundering by means of an inroad, i. e. a plundering inroad, Hdt. 1. 6; hence, ἐξ ἐπιδρομῆς on the sudden, on the spur of the moment, off-hand, ἐξ ἐπ. αἰρέσεις ποιεῖσθαι Plat. Legg. 619 D; μὴδὲν ἐξ ἐπ. παθεῖν Dem. 559. 26.
III. a place to which ships run in, a landing-place, Λιβύης .. ἐρήμους ἀξένους τ' ἐπιδρομάς Eur. Hel. 404, cf. Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 1597.
IV. a flux, as of blood, Hipp. Offic. 748.
ἐπιδρομία, ἡ, = foreg., an assault, Ar. Rh. 3. 593, cf. Lob. Phryn. 527.
ἐπιδρομικός, ἡ, ὄν, over-running, hasty, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 3.
ἐπιδρόμος, ov, that may be overrun, τείχος ἐπ. a wall that may be scaled, II. 6. 434; (but, τείχος ἄρμασιν ἐπ. on which chariots can run,

Anth. P. 9. 58); ἐπὶδρ. Ζεφύροισι overrun by the W. winds, Anth. P. 10. 13, cf. Opp. H. 3. 635; τὰ ἐπιδρόμα καὶ πεδινά, of countries, Plut. Eumen. 9.

II. act. running over, spreading, of sores, Nic. Th. 242.

2. metaph. over-hasty, rash, ὄρκος, γνώμη Paus. 9. 21, 6., 33. 3.

3. instant, imminent, aesh, Supp. 124.

III. ἐπιδρόμος, ὁ, a cord which runs along the upper edge of a net, Xen. Cyn. 6, 9, Poll. 5. 29, cf. Plin. 19. 1; so, δι' ὀργάνων ἐπιδρόμων (prob.) by running ropes, Plut. Sertor. 22: cf. περίδρομος, ὁ.

2. a small sail at the stern, like the mizen-sail of a yawl (or, acc. to Poll. 1. 91, the mast of such a sail), v. Isid. Etym. 19. 3.

ἐπιδύναστεύω, to reign next to, after, τινί cited from Synes.

ἐπιδυσσφήμιω, to give an ill name to, τινί Arist. Eth. N. 7. 1, 3.

ἐπιδύω, aor. ἐπέδυν, to set upon or so as to interrupt an action, μὴ πρὶν ἐπ' ἡέλιον δύναι Il. 2. 413; ὁ ἥλιος μὴ ἐπ. ἐπὶ τῷ παροργισμῷ ὕμῶν Ep. Ephes. 4. 26, cf. LXX (Deut. 24. 15), Philo 2. 324.

ἐπιδωμάω, v. sub ἐπιδωμάω.

ἐπιδώμεθα, v. ἐπιδίδωμι II.

ἐπιδωρίομαι, Dep. to give besides, Galen.

ἐπιδωτής, οὗ, ὁ, (ἐπιδίδωμι) the Bountiful, epith. of gods, esp. Zeus, in Paus. 8. 9, 2, Plut. 2. 1102 F.

ἐπιεικεία, ἡ, (ἐπιεικής) reasonableness, λόγος ἔχει ἐπιεικεῖαν τινα Hipp. Fract. 772.

2. equity, as opp. to strict law, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 10, 8, etc.; κατ' ἐπιεικεῖαν, opp. to κατὰ τοὺς ὅρκους, Isocr. 377 D: cf. ἐπιεικής II. 2.

3. of persons, reasonableness, fairness, equity, Thuc. 3. 40, 48, 5. 86, Plat., Isocr. Antid. § 160, etc.; also, goodness, virtuousness, Dem. 581. 12, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 5, 6, al.; in pl., joined with χάριτες, Isocr. 53 C.

II. personified, Clemency, Plut. Caes. 57.

ἐπιεικέλος, οὐ, = εἰκέλος, like, τινι, the masc. freq. in Hom. (esp. Il.), but only in phrases ἐπ. ἀθανάτοις, θεοῖς ἐπ., Il. 1. 265, etc.; so, θεοῖς ἐπιεικέα τέκνα Hes. Th. 968: cf. ἐπιείκελος.

ἐπιεικεύομαι, Dep. to be epieikēs, LXX (2 Esdr. 9. 8).

ἐπιεικής, ἐς, (εἰκός) fitting, meet, suitable, τύμβον οὐ μάλα πολλόν . . . δαλ' ἐπιεικέα τοῖον not very large, but meet in size, Il. 23. 246; τίσονται βοῶν ἐπιεικέ' ἀμοιβήν a fair recompence for them, Od. 12. 382.

Elsewhere, Hom. has only the neut. ἐπιεικός, either parenthet., ὡς ἐπιεικός as is meet, Il. 19. 147., 23. 537, Od. 8. 839; or c. inf. ὅν ἐπιεικός ἀκούειν when it may be meet for you to hear, Il. 1. 547; οἱ ἐπιεικὲς ἔργ' ἔμεν ἀθανάτων such as is meet they should be, 19. 21, cf. 23. 50, Od. 2. 207.

II. after Hom., 1. of statements, rights, etc., a. reasonable, specious, ἡ δὲ τρίτη [τῶν ὁδῶν] . . . πολλὸν ἐπιεικεστάτη ἔδουσα, μάλιστα ἔψευσται Hdt. 2. 22; ἐπ. πρόφασις Thuc. 3. 9; ἐπ. ὁδὸς a tolerable road, Plut. Crass. 22.

b. opp. to δίκαιος, fair, equitable, not according to the letter of the law (v. Arist. Eth. N. 5. 14, Rhet. 1. 13, 13), τῶν δικαίων τὰ ἐπιεικότερα προσθέσθαι Hdt. 3. 53; συγχωρεῖν τάπικῃ τινί Ar. Nub. 1438; ἐπιεικότερον ἡ δικαιοτέρων Antipho 117. 40; ἐπ. ὁμολογία Thuc. 3. 4; γνῶμη Ar. Vesp. 1027; τὸ ἐπ. καὶ σύγγραμον Plat. Legg. 757 D; πρὸς τὸ ἐπ. = ἐπιεικώς 3, Thuc. 4. 19: generally = μέτριος, Dem. 915. fin.: cf. ἐπιεικεία II.

2. of persons, able, capable, παῖς τὰ μὲν ἄλλα ἐπ., ἄφρωνος δὲ Hdt. 1. 85; οἱ ἐπιεικέστατοι τῶν τηρηράρχων Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 30; τίνας . . . τῶν νέων ἐπιδοκοί γενέσθαι ἐπ. may be expected to turn out well, make a figure in the world, Plat. Theatet. 143 D, cf. Rep. 398 B, Legg. 957 A.

b. in moral sense, reasonable, fair, kind, gentle, good, ἐπ. τὴν ψυχὴν, τῇ φύσει, τοῖς ἥθεσιν Id. Symp. 210 B, etc.; absol., Thuc. 8. 93, Isocr. 12 D; ἐπ. ἄνδρες, opp. to μοχθηροί, Arist. Poët. 13, 2: τοῦτοις ἐπ., fairness, goodness, Soph. O. C. 1127; οὐτε τοῦτο, οὐτε τὴν χάριν αἰδεν Id. Fr. 709.

III. Adv. -κώς, Ion. -κώς, fairly, tolerably, moderately, Lat. satis, ἐγγλῶσις ἐπ. Hdt. 2. 92; ἐπ. ἔχειν to be pretty well, Hipp. Coac. 176; ἐπ. ἐξελίστασθαι Ar. Vesp. 1249; ἐπ. ἀναίσθητον Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 4, 3; ἐπ. πλατύ Id. H. A. 1. 16, 17, cf. 17. 18; οἱ πυρετοὶ ἐς τετραπταῖον ἐπ. μέστανται about the fourth day, Hipp. 139 A, cf. Alex. Incert. 37; ἐπ. τὸ τρίτον μέρος pretty nearly, about, Polyb. 6. 26, 8; τῶς μὲν ἐπ. for some little time, Plat. Phaedo 117 C; ἐπ. μὲν . . . perhaps, Id. Gorg. 493 C.

2. probably, reasonably, Id. Rep. 431 E, etc.

3. with moderation, mildly, kindly, Plut. Pyrrh. 23; ἐπ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Isocr. 310 D.

ἐπιεικτός, ὁ, ὄν, (εἶκος) yielding, Ep. word, in Hom. always with negat., σθένος οὐκ ἐπιεικτὸν unyielding, dauntless might, Il. 8. 32, Od. 19. 493; μένος . . . ἀσάχετον, οὐκ ἐπ. Il. 5. 892; πένθος ἀσάχετον, οὐκ ἐπ. ceaseless, 16. 549; but, ἔργα γλαστὰ καὶ οὐκ ἐπιεικτὰ not yielding, cruel, harsh, Od. 8. 307, ubi v. Nitzsch.

ἐπιειμένος, v. sub ἐπιέννυμι.

ἐπιεισομαι, ἐπιεισάμενος, v. sub ἐπιεμι (εἰμι ἰδο).

ἐπιεκτος, οὐ, = ἐφεκτος, Auct. Mus.

ἐπιέλδομαι, ποῖτ. for ἐπέλδομαι, to desire, c. inf., Ap. Rh. 4. 783.

ἐπι-ἐλκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, one who rolls round, a word coined to explain the Homeric ἡλέκτωρ, Schol. Il. 19. 398.

ἐπιέλωμαι, Ep. for ἐπέλωμαι, q. v.

ἐπιέλωπος, οὐ, to be hoped or expected, Archil. 69, Opp. H. 4. 311.

ἐπιέννυμι, to put on besides or over, χαλῶν δ' ἐπιέσσαμεν we threw a cloak over him, Od. 20. 143:—elsewhere, Hom. has only the part. pf. pass. ἐπιειμένος, in metaph. sense c. acc., ἐπιειμένος ἀλκήν, ἀναιδεῖν ἐπ. clad in strength, shamelessness, Il. 1. 149., 8. 262, etc.; ἐπ. ἀχλύν Anth. P. 7. 283; λευκοῖσι κόμας ἐπ. ὤμοις covered with hair over her white shoulders, Ap. Rh. 3. 45; χαλκὸν ἐπιέσται has brass upon or over it, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 47:—Med. to put on oneself besides, put on as an upper garment, χαλῶνας ἐπέννυσθαι Hdt. 4. 64; metaph., ἐπὶ δὲ νεφέλῃν ἔσαντο Il. 14. 350; γῆν ἐπιέσσαμενος (poët. fut.) i. e. to be buried, Pind. N. 11. 21; so, γῆν ἐπιέσσειν Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 6; γῆν ἐπέννυμεθα Anth. P. 7. 480, cf. Theocr. Epigr. 8. 4; but also c. dat. rei, ἐπιεσάμενοι νῶτα

κρόκας having wrapped one's shoulders with it, Pind. N. 10. 82.—Old Ep. Verb. not found till late in the form ἐφέννυμι, because of the digamma, v. ἐννυμι, καταέννυμι; ἐπιέσσειν is retained even in Xen. 1. c.; but ἐφέσσεισθαι, ἐφέσσαιτο, ἐφέσσαντες occur in Ap. Rh. 1. 691, 1326, Theocr. 1. c., Anth. P. 7. 299, 446.

ἐπεργάζομαι, v. sub ἐπεργάζομαι.

ἐπιετής, ἐς, (έτος) of this year, χρών Polyb. 3. 55, 1.

ἐπιζάω, Ion. for ἐφιζάω.

ἐπιζάρεω, = ἐπιβαρέω, Eur. Rhos. 441, Phoen. 45 (ubi v. Valck. and Pors.): c. ζέρεθρον, and v. sub Ζ ζ.

ἐπιζάφελος [α], οὐ, vehement, violent, χόλος Il. 9. 525. Adv. ἐπιζαφελῶς (as if from ἐπιζαφελής, which never occurs, v. Eust. 769. 22), vehemently, furiously, ἐπ. χαλεπαίνειν, μενεαίνειν, Il. 9. 516, Od. 6. 330; ἐρεεῖν h. Hom. Merc. 487; also, ἐπιζάφελον κοτέουσα Ap. Rh. 4. 1672.

—Only Ep. (The simple ζάφελος never occurs: it is plainly connected with the intens. Prefix ζα-.)

ἐπιζάω, Ion. -ζάω, to overlive, survive, εἰ ἐπέζωσε Hdt. 1. 120; ἂν . . . ἐπιζῇ (vulg. ἐπιζῶν) Plat. Legg. 661 C: metaph. of envy, Plut. Num. 22.

ἐπιζέω, ποῖτ. for ἐπιζέω, Orph. Arg. 457.

ἐπιζεμα, τό, (ἐπιζέω) a boiling or boiled liquid, Symm. V. T.

ἐπιζεύγνυμι and -ζώ: fut. -ζεύω. To join at top, Hdt. 7. 36; τοὺς κίονας τοῖς ἐπιστυλοῖς Plut. Peric. 13: simply to bind fast, χεῖρας ἰμάτι Theocr. 22. 3.

2. to join to, Lat. adiungere, πῶλοις . . . τὸνδ' ἐπιζεύξας ὄχον Aesch. Eum. 405: metaph., ἐπιζ. κοινὸν ὀνομά τινι καὶ τινί Arist. H. A. 4. 7, 1, cf. Rhet. 3. 5, 7:—metaph. in Pass., μὴδ' ἐπιζευχθῆς στόμα φήμας πονηραῖς nor let thy mouth be joined to evil sayings, Aesch. Cho. 1044; mathem., ἐπιζεύχθω κτλ. let the point A be joined to the point B, Arist. Meteor. 3. 5, 7, al.

II. to inclose, Polyb. 1. 75. 4., 3. 49, 7.

ἐπιζευκτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a band, Hesych.

ἐπιζευκτικός, ὁ, ὄν, connective, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 1349.

ἐπιζεύξω, εὐς, ἡ, a fastening together, joining, Theophr. H. P. 2. 6, 1.

II. in Gramm. the repetition of a word, Hdn. in Walz Rhett. 8. 603.

ἐπιζέφυρος, οὐ, towards the west, western, Euphor. 68:—the Italian Locrians were called 'Επιζεφύριοι, Pind. O. 10. 18, Hdt. 6. 23, etc.

ἐπιζέω, fut. -ζέσω, to boil over, πυρὸς καὶ κλύδωνος ἐπιζέσαντος Plut. 2. 399 D: to bubble up, Att. in Stob. append. 2. 5:—metaph., ἀκούσαντί μοι ἡ νεότης ἐπέζεσε my youthful spirit boiled over when I heard, Hdt. 7. 13; ἡ χολὴ ἐπιζει Ar. Thesm. 468; θυμῶν ἐπέζεσεν (as if he had said θυμῶς) Id. Ach. 321; κέντρον ἐπιζέσαντα, of the poison working out of the skin, Soph. Tr. 840: c. dat., δεινὸν τὴν ἡμῶν Πριαμίδαῖς ἐπέζεσε Eur. Hec. 583.

II. Act. to make to boil, heat, c. acc., ἐπιζέειν λέβητα Eur. Cyn. 392, cf. Musgr. (ap. Dind.) ad l.; so perh. I. T. 987, unless with Dind. we take it διενή τι ὀργὴν ἐπέζεσε, ἄγει τε τὸ σπέρμα κτλ.

ἐπιζήλος, Dor. -ζᾶλος, οὐ, enviable, happy, Bacchyl. 1. 2, Aesch. Ag. 939.

ἐπιζήλω, to yearn after, τὴν Julian 103 C.

ἐπιζημιος, Dor. -ζᾶμιος, οὐ, (ζημία) bringing loss upon, hurtful, pre-judicial, Charon Fr. 12, Thuc. 1. 32; τινί Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 9.

2. penal Arist. Pol. 4. 13, 4:—ἐπιζημία, τά, punishments, penalties, Plat. Legg. 784 E, 785 B; χρηρσόμεθα ἐπιζημῖος = ἐπιζημιώσομεν, Dem. 280. 15: cf. ἐπέλω.

II. liable to punishment, Plat. Legg. 765 A, Aeschin. 7. 13.

ἐπιζημιώω, to mulct, στατήρι κατὰ τὸν ἄνδρα Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 22.

ἐπιζημιώμα, τό, a penalty, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 155, Poll. 8. 149.

ἐπιζητέω, to seek after, ask for, wish for, miss, Lat. desiderare, τινα Hdt. 3. 36, 5, 24, cf. Plut. Sull. 19; ἐπ. τὸν ἄνθρωπον to make further search for . . . , Dem. 271. 16; τῆς αἰτίας αἰτίαν ἐπ. to require to know, Polyb. 1. 5, 3:—absol., οἱ ἐπιζητοῦντες the beaters (for game), Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 25:—Pass., τὰ ἐπιζητούμενα περὶ τι the things which are required, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 5.

2. to seek for besides, Arist. Top. 1. 2, 2; μὴδ' ἕτερον ἐπιζητεῖ κατὰ Antiph. 'Arx. 1. 5:—Pass., ἐπιζητεῖται is matter of question, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 2, 4; ἐπ. πότερον . . . lb. 9. 9, 2, etc.

ἐπιζητήμα, τό, a question, Clem. Al. 528.

ἐπιζητήσις, εὐς, ἡ, a seeking after, τυνός Galen.: inquiry, Joseph. c. Ap. 1. 22.

ἐπιζητρεόν, verb. Adj. one must inquire, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 3, 1.

ἐπιζοφώω, to darken yet more, Eccl.

ἐπιζυνέω, in Nic. ap. Ath. 683 C, in pass. sense, to be joined.

ἐπιζύνγυς, ἴδος, ἡ, an iron pin to fix the string of the ballista, Philo Belop. 53.

ἐπιζυγίσσω, to shut to, τὰς θύρας Artemid. 1. 4, Poll. 10. 26.

ἐπιζώννυμι, fut. -ζώσω, to gird on:—Pass., ἐπεζωσμένοι with their clothes girt on so as to leave the breast bare, Hdt. 2. 85; ἐπεζωσμένους ἔχχεριδιον girt with . . . , Plut. C. Gracch. 15; ταῖς τὸν χιτῶνα ἐπεζωσθεῖς Paus. 9. 39, 8.

ἐπιζώστρα, ἡ, = ζώστρη, a girdle, Soph. Fr. 216.

ἐπιζώω, Ion. for ἐπιζάω, Hdt. 1. 120.

ἐπιζήλε [ι], v. sub ἐπιάλλω.

ἐπιήρδανε, v. sub ἐφανόδαν.

ἐπιήρα φέρειν, = ἡρα φέρειν or ἡρα ἐπιφέρειν to bring one acceptable gifts, much like to do one a kind service, χαρίζεσθαι, ἐπιήρα φέροντα Soph. O. T. 1095, cf. Rhian, ap. Stob. 1. 4, 34; ἐπιήρα φέρεσθαι Ap. Rh. 4. 375; δέχεσθαι Anth. P. 13. 22: ἐπιήρα as Adv. for the sake of, τυνός Nonn. Jo. S. v. 46.

II. a sing. ἐπιήρως pleasant, grateful, occurs in Emped. 211; the neut. in Lesches (Fr. Hom. 56): Conip. ἐπιήρεστερος in Epich. ap. Eust. 1441. 15. Cf. ἡρα, ἐπιήρανος. (Buttm. Lexil., v. ἡρα 8, rejects the word in Hom., reading ἐπὶ ἡρα φέρειν, i. e. ἡρα ἐπιφέρειν, v. sub ἡρα: but ἐπιήρα (cf. the compd. ἐπιήρανος) is prob. to be retained in later writers.)

ἐπιήρανός, οὐ, pleasing, acceptable, οὐδὲ τί μοι ποδάνιπτρα ποδῶν ἐπιήρανα θυμῷ Od. 10. 343:—after Hom. the sense passes into that of

helping, assisting, like ἀμυντικός, Μανίας ἐπιήρανος Orph. Arg. 97; of ruling, governing, Ἀθηναίων ἐπιήρανε Anth. P. append. 50. 1, cf. Nonn. D. 2. 10; so, καλῶν ἐπ. ἔργων Emped. 429; epith. of Bacchus, Ion ap. Ath. 447 F.—then, warding off, repelling, ἐπιήρανος ἀπὸς ἀνίων Anth. P. 9. 41. II. act., νευρὸν ἐπιήρανος strengthening, giving tension, Plat. Com. Φα. 1. 19.—cf. Piers. Veris. 106, Butt. Lexil. v. ἥρα 12.

ἐπίηρος, ον, v. sub ἐπίηρα.
ἐπιθαλαμιο-γράφος, ὁ, a writer of epithalamia, Tzetz. prolog. Lyc.
ἐπιθαλάμιος, ον, (θάλαμος) belonging to a bridal, nuptial, Luc. Salt. 44; ἐπ. φῶδι Dion. H. de Rhet. 4. 1: as Subst., ἐπιθαλάμιος, ὁ or ἡ (sub. ὕμνος or φῶδι), the bridal song, sung in chorus before the bridal chamber, v. Theocr. 18, Luc. Symp. 40, Himer. Or. 1.

ἐπιθαλάμιος, ον, ὁ, epith. of Hermes in Euboea, Hesych.
ἐπιθαλάσιος, Att. —τιδίας, ον, =sq., Thuc. 4. 76, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 28, etc.; ἐπιθαλαττίας is retained by Kramer in Strabo 73, 167.

ἐπιθαλάσιος, Att. —τιος, α, ον, also os, ον Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 16: (θάλασσα)—lying or dwelling on the coast, Lat. maritimus, Hdt. 1. 154; τὰ ἐπιθαλάσια Id. 5. 30; ἐπ. τῆς Πελοποννήσου Thuc. 2. 56: marine, Epich. 68 Ahr.—In App. Hesp. 12 ἐπιθαλάσιος is f. l.

ἐπιθαλής, ἐς, warm, Hesych.
ἐπιθάπνω, to warm on the surface, γαίαν Xenophon., cf. Plut. 2. 780 E, Ael. N. A. 10. 35.

ἐπιθαμβέω, to marvel at, Nonn. Jo. 7. v. 15.
ἐπιθανάσιος, ον, (θάνατος) condemned to death, Dion. H. 7. 35:—Adv., ἐπιθανάσιως ἔχειν = ἐπιθανάσιως ἔχειν, Ael. V. H. 13. 26. II. ai

ἐπ. δίδας the funeral torches, Liban. 4. 588.

ἐπιθανάτος, ον, sick to death, hard at death's door, Dem. 1225. 1:—Adv. —τως ἔχειν, to be sick to death, Poll. 3. 106. II. deadly, ὕβριος Hipp. Mochl. 861; of poisons, Theophr. C. P. 6. 4, 5.

ἐπιθανής, ἐς, (θανεῖν) = ἐπιθανάτος, Anon. ap. Suid.
ἐπιθάπτω, to bury again, Philostr. 670. II. to bury another in the same grave, C. I. 4341 d, 4366 k, sqq.

ἐπιθαρώ, Att. —πρῶς, to put trust in or on, τινί Plut. Brut. 37. II. to take heart to resist, τοῖς ἔχθροις App. Civ. 3. 10, cf. Ael. N. A. 4. 34. 9. 1; ἐπ. τῷ πελάγει to venture on . . . lb. 5. 56.

ἐπιθαρήνω, Att. —πρῶν, to cheer on, encourage, τινά Il. 4. 183, Dion. H. 10. 41, Plut. Mar. 36.

ἐπιθαυμάω, to pay honour to, ἐπ. τὸν διδάσκαλον by giving him a fee, Ar. Nub. 1147; ἐπιθαυμάσας in admiration at . . . Plut. Marcell. 30, Arr. Epict. 1. 26, 12.

ἐπιθεάω, = ἐπιθειάω, to invoke the gods against, τινί Pherecr. Mup. 10; absol., ἀγανακτῶν καὶ ἐπ. with imprecations, Plat. Phaedr. 211 B. 2. = ἐπιθειάω I, v. sub ἐπιθεοῶ.

ἐπιθεοῶμαι, to view from above, Schol. Ar.: to reflect on a thing, Poll. 6. 115.
ἐπιθεοῶ, to call upon in the name of the gods, to adjure, conjure, Lat. obtestari per deos, τοσαῦτα ἐπιθεοῶσας, Thuc. 2. 75; ἐπ. μὴ κατάγειν Id. 8. 53; c. Butt. Lexil. s. v. θαῖσεν 6 and v. ἐπιθεῶ. II. to lend inspiration, τῷ λόγῳ Plut. Them. 28: to inspire, τινί Id. 2. 580 D, 589 D.

b. absol. to be inspired, to prophesy, Dion. H. 1. 31. 2. to deify, ascribe to divine influence, τὰς πράξεις Plut. 2. 579 F.
ἐπιθεοῶσας, εως, ἡ, =sq., Plut. 2. 1117 A.

ἐπιθειασμός, ὁ, an appeal to the gods, Thuc. 7. 75, in pl.
inspiration, Poll. 1. 16, Philo 2. 299.

ἐπιθεῖτε, Ep. 2 pl. opt. aor. 2 of ἐπιτίθημι, Hom.

ἐπιθέλω, fut. εἶω, to soothe, assuage, τὴν ὀργὴν Plut. 2. 456 B.

ἐπιθεμα, τό, later form for ἐπίθημα (which must be restored in Hipp. 469. 47), Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 24 (v. l. —θημα), Diod. 3. 14, Paus. 1. 2, 3; v. Lob. Phryn. 249: 1. a cover, Joseph. A. J. 3. 6, 5, C. I. 989 b, 991 b. 2. the capital of a column, LXX (3 Regg. 7. 16 sq.). 3. an external application, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 2, si sana l.

ἐπιθεραπεύω, to be diligent about, work zealously for, τὴν καθόδον Thuc. 8. 47: to serve diligently, lb. 84:—Pass., πρὸς τινος Dio C. Fr. Ursin. 161. II. to apply additional remedies, Hipp. Mochl. 866, cf. Geop. 17. 23, 2.

ἐπιθερμίζομαι, Pass. to become feverish, Hipp. Epid. 1. 938, cf. 3. 1112.
ἐπιθεῖσας, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιτίθημι) a setting on its base, τοῦ ἀνδριαντος C. I. 3124:—a laying or putting on, τῶν χειρῶν Act. Ap. 8. 18, etc.; application, ἐπιχρίστων Plut. 2. 102 A. 2. an addition, opp. to ἀφαίρεισας, Arist. de Juv. etc. 5, 11. 3. an application of epithets, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 14. II. (from Med.) a setting upon, attack, Antipho 117. 41; ἐπ. γίνεταί τινι Xen. An. 4. 4, 22; ἡ Περσῶν ἐπ. τοῖς Ἑλλησι Plat. Legg. 698 B; τῶν ἐπιθεῖσων αἱ μὲν ἐπὶ τὸ πᾶμα γίνονται τῶν ἀρχόντων ἀπαιτήσεις, Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 14; ἐπ. συστήσαι ἐπὶ τινι lb. 7, 3; ποιεῖσθαι lb. 5. 10, 25; κατὰ τινος Dion. H. 5. 7; τοῖς ἔργοις Polyb. 1. 45, 2. 2. c. gen. an attempt to gain, τῆς τυραννίδος Diod. 13. 92, etc. 3. = ἐπιθεμα, a cover, C. I. 3516. 4. imposture, deception, Eccl.: cf. ἐπιθετής.

ἐπιθεσίζω, of the Pythian Priestess, to prophesy or divine upon, τῷ τριπόδι Hdt. 4. 179. II. of an oracle, to give sanction, τινί Dion. H. 2. 6; ἐπ. βασιλείαν τινί Id. 3. 35.

ἐπιθεσπισμός, ὁ, the sanction of an oracle, Arr. An. 6. 19, 9.
ἐπιθετέον, verb. Adj. of ἐπιτίθημι, one must impose, δίκην Plat. Gorg. 507 D. II. one must lay one's hand to, set to work at, τινί Plat. Soph. 231 C, Symp. 217 C.

ἐπιθέτης, ον, ὁ, a plotter, impostor, Luc. Trag. 172.
ἐπιθετικός, ὁ, ὢν, (ἐπιτίθημι) ready to attack, θηρίους Xen. Mem. 4. 1, 3: enterprising, στρατηγὸς lb. 3. 1, 6; ἐπιθετικῶτατος περὶ πάσας τὰς πράξεις Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 27. II. (ἐπιτίθημι) added, Lat. adjectivus, τὸ ἐπ. the adjective, Apoll. Constr. p. 81; and so Adv. —κῶς, Cornut. N. D. 35, Schol. Il. 13. 29.

ἐπιθετός, ον, (ἐπιτίθημι) added, annexed, φυλαί Dion. H. 3. 71; ἐπ. ἐξουσία assumed power, Plut. Cleom. 10. 2. adventitious, adscititious, alien, ἐπὶ τοῖς Isocr. 145 C; ἐπιθυμιαί, opp. to κοιναί, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 11, 1; ἐπ. τῇ φύσει κακὰ Menand. Incert. 5: fictitious, Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 8: opp. to ἀληθινός, Dion. H. 4. 70, cf. 68:—cf. ἐπακτός, ἐπίκτητος.

II. as Subst., ἐπιθετον, τό, an epithet, Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 3, etc. 2. masc., a throw of the dice, Eubul. Κυβ. 2. III. Adv., ἐπιθετῶς λέγειν to describe or indicate by epithets, Strabo 36.
ἐπιθέω, fut. —θεύσμαι, to run upon, at or after, Hdt. 9. 107, Xen. Cyn. 6, 10; τινά App. Hesp. 27; ἐπ. πρὸς τὴν μάχην Il. dn. 6. 7. II. to run upon the surface of water, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 13.

ἐπιθεωρῶ, to examine over again or carefully, to ascertain, τι Hipp. Acut. 397, Philem. Incert. 49, Dion. H. de Rhet. 3. 2, Plut. Demetr. 1. ἐπιθεωρησις, εως, ἡ, contemplation, M. Anton. 8. 26.
ἐπιθήγω, to whet or sharpen yet more, τὰ κέντρα Ael. N. A. 5. 16: metaph. to stimulate yet more, τὰς ἐπιθυμίας Plut. 786 A.

ἐπιθήκη, ἡ, (ἐπιτίθημι) an addition, increase, Hes. Op. 378; κἀπιθήκην τέτταρας and 4 drachmas over, Ar. Vesp. 1391.
ἐπιθήμα, τό, something put on (cf. ἐπιθεμα), v. C. I. 2663; hence, 1. a lid, cover, φοριαμῶν ἐπιθήματα lids of chests, Il. 24. 228, cf. Hippon. 47 (41), Hdt. 1. 48; ἀσπίδα ἐπ. τῷ φρέατι παράθεσ Ar. Fr. (v. Dind. 2. p. 505); τοῦπ. τῆς χύτρας ἀφελῶν Hegesipp. 'A8. 1. 13: a slab, used as the top of a table, Ath. 49 A. 2. a monument, sepulchral figure, Isac. 2. 36, Plut. Num. 22, Paus. 1. 2, 3, 43. 8., 2. 7, 2, etc. 3. the head of a spear, Diod. 5. 30. 4. a device on a shield, Paus. 5. 25, 9.

ἐπιθηματικός, ὁ, ὢν, of or for ἐπιθήματα, Poll. 7. 208.
ἐπιθηματοουργία, ἡ, a making of lids or covers, Plat. Polit. 280 D.
ἐπιθήνω, to put a lid upon, τι Anticl. ap. Ath. 473 C.
ἐπιθηραρχία, ἡ, the command of elephants, Ael. Tact. 23; ἐπιθήραρχος, ὁ, the officer commanding them, lb.

ἐπιθησαυρίζω, to store up: verb. Adj. ἐπιθησαυριστέον, Clem. Al. 336.
ἐπιθυγάνω, aor. ἐπῆθον:—to touch on the surface, touch lightly, Theophr. de Odor. 11; τῆς κεφαλῆς Plut. T. Gracch. 19:—to reach as far as, ὅψις ἐπ. τῆς θαλάσσης Id. 2. 921 D.
ἐπιθάλας, εως, ἡ, a crushing on the surface, Oribas. Cocch. 86.
ἐπιθλιβῶ [ε], fut. ψω, to press upon the surface, Diod. 3. 14: metaph. to annoy, Plut. 2. 782 D.

ἐπιθλαψίς, εως, ἡ, pressure on the surface, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 9.
ἐπιθνήσκω, to die afterwards, cited from Dion. H.
ἐπιθοῶ, in Aesch. Cho. 856 (τὰδ' ἐπυχομένη κἀπιθοῶσιν) and Eur. Med. 1409 (τὰδε καὶ θρηγὴν κἀπιθοῶσιν) is commonly interpreted, to sit as a suppliant at an altar, to pray the gods for aid, cf. θοῶ II: but in the Med. Ms. of Aesch. the ο is doubtful, and Schütz (foll. by most Editors) read ἐπιθεῶσιν invoking the gods; if so, κἀπιθεῶσιν must also be restored in Eur.

ἐπιθολος, ον, turbid, ὕδωρ Io. Lyd. de Ostent. 8.
ἐπιθολῶ, to make turbid, Luc. Lexiphi. 4: Pass. to become so, Plut. 2. 894 E.
ἐπιθόρνυμαι, Dep. to cover, of male animals, βοῦσι Luc. Amor. 22, etc.; ἐπ. ταῖς γεγαμημέναις Philostr. 212, cf. 813: cf. ἐποθόρνυμαι.
ἐπιθορόω, (θύπος) to impregnate, Clem. Al. 222.
ἐπιθορύβω, to shout to, Lat. acclamare: 1. in token of approval, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 50, etc. 2. in token of displeasure, Id. Hell. 1. 7, 13.
ἐπιθράσω, Att. —ττω, contr. for ἐπιθράσσω, Hesych.
ἐπιθραύω, to break besides, ἀπὸν Anth. P. 6. 105.
ἐπιθρίξας, v. sub ἐπιτρέχω.
ἐπιθρεπτος, ον (τρέφω) well-fed, corpulent, Hipp. 106 D.
ἐπιθρήνέω, to lament over, c. acc., Babr. 118. 8, Plut. 2. 123 C.
ἐπιθρήνησις, εως, ἡ, lamentation over, Plut. 2. 611 A.
ἐπιθρομβόμαι, Pass. to curdle, Nic. Al. 364.
ἐπιθρύλλω, to babble to, Eccl.
ἐπιθρύπτω, to enfeeble, enervate, Philostr. 46:—Pass. to practise affectations, Aristae. 1. 28; ἐπιθρυμμένους effeminate, Plut. Dio 17.
ἐπιθρῶσκω, fut. —θορώμαι:—ἐθορον:—to leap upon, c. gen., νηὶς ἐπιθρῶσκον Il. 8. 515, cf. Eur. Rhes. 100: also c. dat. to leap (contemptuously) upon, like Lat. insultare, τὴν μὲν ἐπιθρῶσκον Μενελάου Il. 4. 177. II. to leap over a space, τόσσον ἐπιθρῶσκον so far do [the horses] spring at a bound, Id. 5. 772; μακρὰ ἐπιθρ. Hes. Sc. 438:—to jut out, of a wall, Orph. Arg. 491, 1273. III. to rise, ὀμίχλη Musae. 113.
ἐπιθυαλλίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = γήθησι, Ath. 371 E.
ἐπιθυμῶ, (θυμὸς) to set one's heart upon a thing, lust after, long for, covet, desire, c. gen. rei, Hdt. 2. 66, Aesch. Ag. 216, etc.; also c. gen. pers., Lys. 96. 40, Xen. An. 4. 1, 14 (even c. acc. pers., Menand. ap. Clem. Al. 605 D); of political attachments, Andoc. 32. 43, Lys. 158. 12:—c. inf. to desire to do, πᾶσαι Hdt. 1. 24; ἀπικνεῖσθαι lb. 116; περισσὰ δρᾶν Soph. Tr. 617, etc.:—absol. to desire, covet, Thuc. 6. 92, Plat. Prot. 313 D, etc.:—τὸ ἐπιθυμῶν τοῦ πλοῦ = ἐπιθυμία, eagerness for it, Thuc. 6. 24:—Pass. to be desired, τὰ ἐπιθυμούμενα Plat. Phil. 35 D.
ἐπιθυμία [υ], τό, the object of desire, Xen. Hier. 4, 7. II. a yearning, desire, Hipp. 2. 44, Plat. Legg. 687 C, etc.
ἐπιθυμῖσις [υ], εως, ἡ, a longing desire, cited from Isaeus.
ἐπιθυμήτρια, ἡ, fem. of sq., Call. Dian. 237.
ἐπιθυμητής, οὔ, ὁ, one who longs for or desires, νεωτέρων ἔργων Hdt. 7. 6, Andoc. 29. 32; τιμῆς, σοφίας Plat. Rep. 475 B, etc.; φύσις πολέμου ἐπ. Arist. Pol. 1. 2, 10. 2. absol. a lover, follower, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 60.
ἐπιθυμητικός, ὁ, ὢν, desiring, coveting, lusting after, τινος Plat. Legg. 475 B, al.: τὸ ἐπιθ. that part of the soul which is the seat of the desires and affections, Plat. Rep. 439 E, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, 2, al. Adv., ἐπιθυμητικῶς ἔχειν τινος = ἐπιθυμῶν, Plat. Phaedo 108 A.
ἐπιθυμητός, ὁ, ὢν, desired, to be desired: τὰ ἐπ. objects of desire, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 10, 6.

ἐπιθυμία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, (ἐπιθυμῶ) *desire, yearning, longing*, ἐπ. ἐκτελέσαι Hdt. 1. 32; ἐπιθυμία *by passion*, opp. to προναΐα, Thuc. 6. 13; so Plat., etc.—esp. *sensual desire, lust, Plat.*, etc.; αἱ περὶ τὸ σῶμα ἐπ. Plat. Phaedo 82 C; ἐπ. πρὸς τινα Xen. Lac. 2, 14. 2. c. gen. a *longing after a thing, desire of or for it, ὕδατος, σίτου* Thuc. 2. 52., 7. 84, etc.; τῆς τιμωρίας Antipho 115. 29; τῆς μεθ' ὧν μὴν πολέμους Andoc. 21. 7; τῆς παρθενίας Plat. Crat. 406 B; εἰς ἐπ. τινὸς ἐλθεῖν Id. Criti. 113 D; ἐν ἐπ. τινὸς εἶναι or γίγνεσθαι Id. Prot. 318 A, Theaet. 143 E, Legg. 841 C; εἰς ἐπ. τινὸς ἀφικέσθαι Id. Tim. 19 B; ἐπ. τινὸς ἐμβάλλειν τινὶ Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 5; ἐπ. ἐμποιεῖν τινι εἰς τινα *an inclination towards* . . . , Thuc. 4. 81.

II. = ἐπιθύημα, ἐπιθυμίας τυχεῖν Pittac. ap. Stob. 46. 6, cf. Ath. 295 A. ἐπιθυμιάμα, τό, *an incense-offering*, Soph. O. T. 913. ἐπιθυμιάσις, ἑως, ἡ, *an offering of incense*, C. I. 3068 A. 24. ἐπιθυμιατρός, ὁ, *one who burns incense*, C. I. 2983. ἐπιθυμιάω, fut. αὐά, *to offer incense*, Plut. Alex. 25, C. I. 2715. 6; c. acc., τῷ Βορέῳ λαβάνιδιον Menand. Karx. 1, cf. Plut. 2. 372 C.

ἐπιθύμιος (ῥ), *on*, = ἐπιθυμητικός, Manetho 4. 565. ἐπιθύμις, ἰδός, ἡ, *a wreath of flowers for the neck*, Hesych.; cf. ὑποθυμῖς.

II. ἐπιθύμις, ἰδός, ἡ, *thyme*, Diosc. 3. 38. ἐπιθύμιο-δειπνος, *on*, *eager for dinner*, Plut. 2. 726 A. ἐπιθύμιον, τό, *a parasitic plant growing on thyme*, Cuscuta Epithymis, Diosc. 4. 179.

ἐπι-θύνω, = ἐπειθύνω, Soph. Ph. 1059, Ap. Rh. 3. 1325. ἐπιθύσιαι, *to offer incense*, Sophron ap. E. M. 443. 53. ἐπιθύσις, ἑως, ἡ, *an after-sacrifice*, Inscr. Cnid. in Newton, ap. Ens. P. E. 34 B.

ἐπιθύτης (ῥ), *on*, ὁ, *one who presides over sacrifices*, C. I. 3663 A. 15. ἐπιθύω, (θύω A): fut. ὕσω (ῥ): *to sacrifice besides or after, τέλειον νεαρῶς ἐπιθύσας* Aesch. Ag. 1504; ἐπὶ δ' ἔθυσα μητέρα Eur. Or. 562:—so in Med., Νέρωνι Γάλαβαν ἐπ. Plut. Galb. 14, cf. Marcell. 29. II. *to offer incense on the altar*, West. Diob. 12. 11: *to offer on*, ἐπὶ τοῦ βωμοῦ τὰς δεκάτας Dion. H. 1. 40: generally *to offer*, λαβανωτὸν τοῖς θεοῖς Ar. Pl. 116.

ἐπιθύω, (θύω B): *to rush eagerly at*, ὡς ἂν ἐπιθύσαντες ἐλοίμεθα Od. 16. 297. 2. c. inf. *to strive vehemently to do a thing*, ἐρυσσασθαι . . . Τρώες ἐπιθύουσι Il. 18. 175; θυμὸς ἐπιθυεῖ καθαρίζειν h. Hom. Merc. 475; so also in Ap. Rh. [Only used in pres., and always ἐπιθύω. Since i is long, it has been thought the simple Verb is not θύω, but ἰθύω; but ἰθύω always has ῥ, so that the form ought to be ἐπιθύνω. The ῥ of ἐπι- is lengthd. in arsi, v. Spitzn. Vers. Her. 85, 86.]

ἐπιθωράκιδιον, τό, *a tunic worn over the θώραξ*, Plut. Artiox. 11. ἐπιθωράκιζομαι, Med. *to put on one's armour*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3. 27. ἐπιθωρήσσομαι, Pass. *to get ready for the fight*, Ap. Rh. 1. 42. ἐπιθώσσω, *to shout or call out, give loud commands*, Aesch. P. 73; οὐκ ἀκούσας ἐπεθώσας τοῖτο ἰθὺν διδὸν τὴν ὕπνον not unwilling ears, Ib. 277; κάλαρος κώπας ἐπιθώξει Eur. I. T. 1127. II. *to cheer on*, σκύλακας Synes. 320 C.

ἐπιθῶν, *on*, *gen. onos*, = ἐπιθῶν, τινὸς Anth. P. 6. 175. ἐπιθῶν, ἑως, ὁ, *a presiding priest*, C. I. 381. ἐπιθῶμαι, Ion. for ἐφέζομαι, Anth. P. 11. 403.

ἐπιθῶται, *on*, ὁ, ἡ, *privy to a thing, Lat. conscire*, c. gen., μεγάλων ἔργων ἐπ. *privy to great works* (i. e. the robbery of the mares), Od. 21. 26, cf. Lehrs. Aristarch. p. 116; so, τῶν μύθων ἐπ. Ap. Rh. 4. 89, cf. 16. 2. acquainted with, practised in, Lat. sciens, δίσκων, γεωμετρίας Anth. P. 11. 371, append. 26. 7.

ἐπιπαγχαῶω, *to laugh loud at*, τινὶ Eccl.: cf. καχᾶω. ἐπιπαγχαῶω, *to exult in*, τινὶ Q. Sm. 1. 161.

ἐπιπαθαίρω, *to pull down or destroy besides*, Thuc. 8. 20. ἐπιπαθαίρω, *to purge yet more*, Rufus Matth. 286.

ἐπιπάθαρος, ἑως, ἡ, *additional purging*, Clem. A. 128. ἐπιπαθέζομαι, Pass. *to sit down upon*, ἐπὶ τινι Ar. Pl. 185, where however ἐπιπαθέζομαι is better taken as subj. aor. of ἐπιπαθίζομαι: part. aor. 1 ἐπιπαθεσθεῖς, Artemid. 2. 20.

ἐπιπαθεῖω, fut. -καθεύδω, *to sleep upon*, τινὶ Luc. adv. Indoct. 4: sit an eggs, Arist. H. A. 5. 9, 1. ἐπιπαθηλώ, *to nail fast to*, Apollod. Poliorc. 17.

ἐπιπαθημαί, Ion. -κάττημαι, Pass. *To sit upon*, τινὶ Hdt. 6. 72, Ar. Eq. 1008: *to press upon, be heavy upon*, ἐπὶ τινι Ar. Ran. 1046: also c. acc., ἐπ. καμῆλους App. Syr. 32; πόδας . . . Λόφον ἐπιπαθημένην Dion. H. 1. 14:—absol. *to sit upon eggs, to incubate*, Arist. H. A. 5. 33, 5. 9. 33; of bees, ἐπ. ἐπὶ τοῖς κηρίοις Ib. 9. 40, 23. 2. ἑπ. ἐπὶ τῆς τραπέζης *to sit at his counter*, of a banker's clerk or money-changer, Dem. 1189. 20; and absol., ὁ ἐπιπαθήμενος Id. 946. 14., 1193. fin. 3. of rain, *to cling to a flower*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 24, 4. II. *to sit down against a place, besiege it*, absol., Thuc. 7. 27; c. dat., App. Mithr. 78.

ἐπιπαθίζω, = ἐπιπαθίζω, ἐπὶ τι Antiph. Στρατ. 2. 12. ἐπιπαθίζω, *to set upon*, τινὰ ἐπὶ τι Hipp. 838 C:—Med., φυλακὴν ἐπιπαθίζοντα *had a guard set*, Thuc. 4. 130 (where some MSS. ἐπιπαθίσαντο, whence Porpo ἐπιπαθίσαντο). II. intr. *to sit upon*, πειθὸς τις ἐπιπαθίζειν ἐπὶ τοῖς χεῖλεσι Eur. Pol. 6; τοῖς καρχησίοις ἐπ. *to light upon*, Plut. Them. 12. 2. *to sit down against, besiege*, πόλει Polyb. 4. 61, 6.

ἐπιπαθίημι, *to let down, set upon*, τί τινι Ephipp. Navy. 1. 2. *to let down, shut*, πύλας App. Hannib. 51.

ἐπιπαθίστημι, fut. καταστήσω:—*to set upon, establish*, φύλακας Dio C. 41. 50; cf. ἐπιπαθίζω. 2. *to set over others*, κριτὰς Plat. Tim. 72 B.

3. *to establish besides, τὴν τῶν Ἐφύρων ἀρχὴν* Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 2; ἐπ. τινὰ στρατηγὸν *to appoint as successor in command*, Polyb. 2. 19, 8; and in Pass., ἐπιπατασταθεῖς στρατηγός Ib. 2, 11.

ἐπικανίζω, *to renew, restore*, LXX (1 Macc. 10. 44), in aor. pass.

ἐπικανιστομέω, = sq., Eus. H. E. 7. 3.

ἐπικανουργέω, *to contrive novelties*, Democr. ap. Stob. 4. 39.

ἐπικανῶν νόμους *to introduce innovations into the laws*, μὴ πικανούντων νόμους Aesch. Eum. 603 (as Steph. for μὴ πικανούντων); Wakef. μὴ πικραυνούντων, violating.

ἐπικαίνυμαι, Dep. *to surpass, excel* (v. καίνυμαι), πάντας ἐπ' ἀνθρώπων ἐκέαστο ὅλβω τε πλοῦτ' τε Il. 24. 535:—*to be adorned or furnished with*, ἐπὶ φρεσὶ πενκαλίμῳι κέκασται 20. 35; οἷς ἐπικαίνονται ἵπποι (vulg. ἐπικίνονται), Q. Sm. 12. 145.

ἐπικαίρια, ἡ, *opportunity*, Hipp. 271. 10, Democr. ap. Diog. L. 9. 48. ἐπικαίριος, *on*, = ἐπικαίριος, Xen. Oec. 5, 4:—Adv. -ίως, conveniently, Strabo 424. 2. *important*, τὰ ἐπικαίρια τὰ τῆς τέχνης Xen. Oec. 15, 11; and of persons, οἱ ἐπ. *the most important persons of the army*, Id. Cyr. 3. 3, 12, cf. Hell. 3. 3, 11; c. inf., οἱ θεραπεύεσθαι ἐπικαίριοι those whose cure is *all-important*, Id. Cyr. 8. 2, 25. 3. of parts of the body, *vital, τόποι ἐπ.* Tim. Loc. 102 D.

ἐπικαίρος, *on*, = ἐπικαίρος, in fit time or place, in season, seasonable, opportune, suitable, convenient, advantageous, Soph. O. T. 875, Thuc. 6. 34; νίκη Id. 8. 106: of places, ἐπικαίριον χωρίον πρὸς τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης ἀπορχοῦσθαι Id. 1. 68; τὰ ἐπ. *advantageous positions*, Xen. Hier. 19, 5; τοὺς ἐπικαίρους τῶν τόπων Dem. 234. 14, cf. Arist. Pol. 7. 12, 1; νῆσος ἐν ἐπικαίρῳ κειμένη Isocr. Antid. § 115; τὰ ἐπικαίρια τὰ Arist. Rhet. 2. 22, 10; τοῦ πάθους τὰ ἐπ. *its occasion*, Longin. 18. 2:—also c. gen., τρίποδα . . . λούτρων ἐπικαίρων = *καρὸν ἔχοντα λούτρων*, convenient for . . . , Soph. Aj. 1406:—of persons, *helping in time of need*, Pind. P. 4. 488. 2. *important*, ἐπ. σημεῖα *important symptoms*, Hipp. 964 A, cf. 383, 36, etc.; ἐπ. πρῶμα Id. 759 G. 3. of parts of the body, *vital*, Xen. Eq. 12, 7, cf. Arist. G. A. 4. 1, 35; ἐπ. τοῦ ζῆν necessary for life, Ib. 1. 11, 5:—of wounds, *dangerous* (cf. καίριος), ἐπ. ἔλκος Hipp. Acut. 391:—Adv., ἐπικαίρως *at a proper time*, Paus. 4. 8, 4. II. *for a time, temporary*, opp. to αἰδώς, Epict. ap. Stob. 74. 16, Clem. A. 220.

ἐπικαίω, Att. -κάω, fut. -καύσω:—*to light up or kindle on a place*, πῦρ h. Hom. Ap. 491: *to burn on an altar*, ὅς μοι πολλὰ βοῶν ἐπὶ μῦρ' ἔκηεν Il. 22. 170, cf. Od. 3. 9, 17. 241. II. *to burn on the surface, scorch*, Hipp. Aër. 291; οἱ τὰ σώματα ὑπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου ἐπικεκαυμένοι Ep. Plat. 340 D; of lightning, Arist. Meteor. 3. 1, 10; of hot iron, Id. H. A. 9. 50, 2; of cold, Hipp. 292. 46, Theophr.

ἐπικαλᾶσθαι, Dep. *to glean after the reapers*, Luc. Tox. 16. ἐπικαλέω, fut. ἔσω, *to call upon a god, invoke, θεῶν* Hdt. 2. 39., 3. 8, al.: *to appeal to*, σύνενοι καὶ παῖδες Dem. 269. 24; (and so to translate the Rom. appello, Plut. Marcell. 2); ἐπ. θεῶν τινι *to invoke a god over one*, *to be gracious to him*, Hdt. 1. 199; or *to watch over his good faith*, Id. 3. 65:—so in Med., Id. 1. 87, al., Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 23, al. 2. *to invite, γέροντας ἐπὶ πλέονας καλέσαντες* Od. 7. 189; so in Med., Hdt. 1. 187, al. 3. *Med. to call in as a helper or ally*, ἐπικαλεῖσθαι τινα or ἐπ. τινα σύμμαχον Hdt. 5. 63., 8. 64, cf. Thuc. 1. 101., 3. 59, 2; ἐπ. ἐκ Θεσσαλῶν ἐπικουρίην Hdt. 5. 63. 4. *to call in as witness, μαρτυρεῖται ἐπ. τινά* Antipho 114. 34, cf. Plat. Legg. 664 C; c. inf., ἐπ. θεοῦ . . . καθορὰν τὰ γινόμενα Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 55; with neut. Adj., ταῦτα ἐπ. Hdt. 9. 62. 5. *Med. to call before one, summon*, of the Ephors, Id. 5. 39. 6. *Med. to challenge*, Id. 5. 1. II. Pass. *to be called by surname*, ἐπεκλήθησαν Κεκροπίδαι Hdt. 8. 44: *to be nicknamed*, Ἀριστοδῆμον τὸν μικρὸν ἐπικαλούμενον Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 2, cf. Hell. 2. 3, 30. III. *like ἐγκαλέω, to bring as an accusation against*, τινὶ τι Thuc. 1. 139, cf. 4. 133; ἐπ. τινι, c. inf. *to accuse one of doing*, Antipho 121. 1, Thuc. 2. 27; ἐπ. τὴν ἀπόστασιν ὅτι . . . ἐποιήσαντο Id. 3. 36; ἐπ. τινι πάντα ὅσα ἠέκωτο Dio C. 37. 6; ταῦτ' ἐπικαλεῖς; *is this your charge?* Ar. Pax 663; ἐπ. ἀρχαίωσιν pleading their antiquity, Plat. Legg. 657 B:—absol., ἐπικαλεῖται let him bring his action, Inscr. Halic. in Newton:—Pass., τὰ ἐπικαλέμενα χρήματα *the money imputed to him*, i. e. *which he was charged with having*, Hdt. 2. 118, cf. Isocr. 234 C. 2. c. dat. pers. only, ἐπικαλεῖν τινι *to quarrel, dispute with one*, Plat. Legg. 766 E.

ἐπικαλλύνω, *to deck out*, Themist. 359 B.

ἐπικάλυμμα, τό, *a cover, veil, πολλῶν κακῶν* Menand. Boiow. 3. II. in animals, *the covering of any orifice, of the gills of fish*, Arist. H. A. 2. 13, 5, P. A. 4. 13, 15; *of the tails of crabs and other crustacea*, Id. H. A. 4. 3, 8, 5. 7, 3; cf. ἐπίπυγμα; *of the operculum of certain shellfish*, Ib. 4. 4, 34, al.

ἐπικάλυπτον, τό, *a covering*, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 28.

ἐπικαλύπτω, *to cover over, cover up, shroud*, κακὸν δ' ἐπὶ κῶμα καλύπτει Hes. Th. 798; of snow covering a track, Xen. Cyn. 8, 1; ἐπ. τὴν ἀπόριαν Plat. Charmid. 169 D:—Pass. *to be covered over, veiled*, Id. Crat. 395 B; ἐπ. τὸν νοῦν πάθει *is darkened, obscured*, Arist. de An. 3. 3, 21.

II. *to put as a covering over, βλεφάρων φάρος* Eur. H. F. 642:—Pass., τὰ βλέφαρα ἐπ. *form a covering*, Arist. de Sens. 2, 2.

ἐπικάλυψις, ἑως, ἡ, *a covering, concealment*, Eccl.

ἐπικάμω, *to suffer at or after*, τινὶ Ael. N. A. 1. 4. 6.

ἐπικαμπή, ἡ, *the bend, return or angle of a building*, Hdt. 1. 180; ἐπ. ποιεῖσθαι *to draw up their army angular-wise*, i. e. with the wings thrown forward at an angle with the centre, so as to take the enemy in flank, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 6; so, ἐς ἐπ. τάττειν Arr. An. 2. 9, 2., 3. 12, 2: cf. ἐπικάμπιος, ἐπικάμπω.

ἐπικαμπής, ἑως, *curved, curling*, οὐραῖον Luc. Gall. 28; ξύλον Plut. Camill. 32. Adv. -πῶς, Schol. Aesch.

ἐπικάμπιος, *on*, = ἐπικάμπης, *curved, angular*: ἐπ. τάξις *an order of battle*, in which one or both wings *formed an angle with the centre*, being either thrown forwards to attack the enemy in flank (cf. ἐπικαμπή), or backwards so as to meet a flank attack, Diod. 17. 57:—ἐπικάμπιος,

τό, = ἐπικαμπή, *Att. Tact.* 31; τῆς στοᾶς *Plut.* 2. 594 B: ἐν ἐπικαμπῇ *at an angle, angular-wise, Polyb.* 1. 27. 4, 5. 82, 9.

ἐπικάμπτω, to bend into an angle, τὸν δάκτυλον *Arist.* H. A. 5. 30, 8: — *Pass.* to bend or turn, ἐς τὰ ἀριστερά *Hipp.* 276. 35; ὅπως ἐπικάμψαμένη *Arist.* P. A. 3. 9, 8; of troops, to move the wings forward, so as to form angles with the centre and take the enemy in flank (ἐἰς κύκλῳ), *Xen. Cyr.* 7. 1, 5, cf. *Hell.* 4. 2, 20, *An.* 7. 1, 5; cf. ἐπικάμπος, — κάμπος.

II. intr. to be bent, *Arist.* H. A. 4. 4, 18.

ἐπικαμπύλος [ῥ], *ov, crooked, curved, ὤμων* in the shoulders, *h. Hom.* Merc. 90, cf. *Hes. Op.* 425.

ἐπικάμψις, *εως, ἡ*, = ἐπικαμπή, *Dio C.* 50. 31.

ἐπικανθίς, *ἰδος, ἡ*, = ἐγκανθίς, *Hippiat.* p. 119, *Poll.* 2. 71.

ἐπικάρ, *Adv.* head-foremost, better divisim ἐπὶ κάρ, *v. κάρ II.*

ἐπικαρδία, = καρδία, *Nic. Al.* 19.

ἐπικαρπία, (ἐπικάρπιος) the usufruct of a property, revenue, profit, ἡ ἐπέτειος ἐπ. *Plat. Legg.* 955 D, cf. *Arist. Pol.* 1. 11, 3; *at ἐπ. the profits*, opp. to the principal (τὰ ἀρχαία), *Dem.* 829. 7; ἐπικαρπίας λαμβάνειν *Isocr.* 184 C, cf. *Andoc.* 12. 28; ἐπ. ἐκ τῆς ὠνῆς *Id.* 12. 27; *at ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἐπ.* *Dion.* H. 3. 58; διὰ τὴν ἐπ. τῶν ἀδρῶν *Antiph.* Ἀκεστρ. 1; πρίασθαι τὴν ἐπ. *Tab. Heracl.* in C. I. 5774. 108. 2. the tithe paid for the pasturage of cattle, *Arist. Oec.* 2, 1. 3. metaph., παρηρησίας ἐπικαρπία *Dio C.* 39. 10.

ἐπικαρπίδιος, *ov, (καρπός) on fruit*, *χνοῦς Anth.* P. 9. 226.

ἐπικαρπίζομαι, *Dep.* to draw the nutriment from, exhaust, γῆν, of crops, *Theophr.* H. P. 8. 9, 3.

ἐπικάρπιος, *ov, (καρπός) bringer or guardian of fruits*, epith. of Zeus, etc., *Arist. Mund.* 7, 3, *Plut.* 2. 1048 C, etc.: fruit-bearing, ὥραι *Arat.* 552. 2. τὸ ἐπ. the pedicle or fruit-stalk, *Theophr.* C. P. 1. 16, 1 (where *Schneid. περικάρπια*), *Phanias* ap. *Ath.* 68 C, cf. 51 C.

II. (καρπός II) on or for the wrist, ἐπ. ὤφει bracelets in the shape of snakes, *Philost.* Ep. 40 (22).

ἐπικαρπολόγος, *Dep.* to glean, τὸν ἀμύρην *Joseph. Macc.* 2. 9.

ἐπικάρσιος, *α, ov*, later *os*, *on Polyb.* 6. 29, 1, 30. 6, *Opp.* C. 2. 169, = ἐγκάρσιος, opp. to ὀρθός, athwart, cross-wise, at an angle, esp. at a right angle, as of the streets of Babylon, opp. to ἰθείαι, *Hdt.* 1. 180; *so, ῥύμῃ ἐπ. πρὸς τὴν .. εὐθείαν Polyb.* 11. c.; τῆς Σκυνδικῆς τὰ ἐπ. the country measured along the coast, opp. to τὰ ὀρθά (inwards, at right angles to the coast), *Hdt.* 4. 101 — c. gen., τριήρεις τοῦ μὲν Πόντου ἐπικαρσίας, τοῦ δὲ Ἑλληνιστοῦ κατὰ ῥέον forming an angle with the current of the Pontus, but .. *Id.* 7. 36; ἐπ. σάνιδες cross planks, *Polyb.* 1. 22, 5; ἐπικάρσια δὴ προπεσούμια (*Adv.*) athwart, *Com.* Anon. 129.

II. in *Od.* 9. 70, αἱ μὲν [νῆες] ἔπειτ' ἐφέραντ' ἐπικάρσια, *Eust.* derives it from ἐπὶ κάρ, and takes it to mean, plunged prow foremost, as ships with a heavy square sail would do with a following wind; but the *Scholl.* retain the ordinary sense. (The origin of — κάρσιος in ἐπικ., ἔγκ., remains uncertain.)

ἐπικαταβαίνω, fut. — βῆσομαι, to go down to a place, ἐς Πλαταιάς *Hdt.* 9. 25; πρὸς τὴν πόλιν *Thuc.* 6. 97; πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν *Id.* 7. 23, 36; to extend downwards, ὀδύναί ἐς τὰς χεῖρας ἐπικ. *Hipp. Protrh.* 112. 2. to go down after or against an enemy, *Hdt.* 8. 38; ἐς Πλαταιάς *Id.* 9. 25; cf. *Thuc.* 4. 11, 7. 84: — cf. ἐπικαταβάλλω 3.

ἐπικαταβάλλω: poet. aor. 2 ἐπικάβαλον *Ap. Rh.* 4. 188, *Q. Sm.* 14. 583. To throw down upon, ἐπικ. αὐταῖς τὸν οἶκον, of Samson, *Joseph.* A. J. 5. 8, 12: throw down at, πέτρους *Dio C.* 50. 33. 2. to let fall down or drop at a thing, τὰ ὅσα *Xen. Cyr.* 4. 3. 3. to impose a fine, *Tab. Heracl.* in C. I. 5774. 134, where far ἐπικατα-βάνοντι *Ahrens* corrected — βαλόντι, *v. Franck.* p. 709.

ἐπικατάγνυμαι, *Pass.* to be broken also, of eggs, *Arist. Probl.* 9. 1.

ἐπικατάγωμαι, *Pass.* of ships or persons at sea, to come to land along with or afterwards, *Thuc.* 3. 49., 8. 28, *Dio C.* 4. 2, 7, etc.

ἐπικαταδραβῶν, aor. 2 — ἐδραβον, to fall asleep afterwards, *Thuc.* 4. 133, *Plat. Rep.* 534 D.

ἐπικαταδῶ, to bind upon or to, *Hipp.* 1155 D, *Luc. Asin.* 16, 34.

ἐπικαταδύομαι, *Med.* to dive after, *Poll.* 1. 108: — to set, *Schol. Eur.*

ἐπικαταθέω, to run down upon, attack, *Dio C.* 40. 36.

ἐπικαταίρω, intr. to sink down upon, τινί *Plut. Pomp.* 31.

ἐπικατακαίω, fut. — καύσω, to burn besides, *Liban.* 4. 371.

ἐπικατακλίνω, to make bend down upon, τί τινι *Hesych.*

ἐπικατακλύζω, to overflow besides, τὴν Ἀσίαν πᾶσαν *Hdt.* 1. 107.

ἐπικατακοιμῶμαι, *Dep.* to sleep upon, *Arist.* 4. 172.

ἐπικατακολουθῶ, to attend to, τινί *Schol. Pind.* O. 6. 108.

ἐπικαταλαβῶν, fut. — λήψομαι, to follow and catch up, overtake, τὰς ναῦς *Thuc.* 2. 90; τινά *Id.* 3. 111, *Polyb.* 1. 66, 3, etc.; σελήνην ἥλιον ἐπ. *Plat. Tim.* 39 C; τῆς νυκτὸς ἐπικαταλαβόντες *Diod.* 18. 71: — *Pass.* to be overtaken, *Arist.* H. A. 9. 6, 1.

ἐπικαταλλάγῃ, ἡ, money paid for exchange, discount, *Theophr.* Char. 30.

ἐπικαταλλάσσομαι, *Pass.* to be reconciled, τινί *Clem. Rom.* 48.

ἐπικαταμένω, to tarry longer, περὶ τι *Xen. Cyr.* 1. 2, 11, *Hell.* 7. 4, 36.

ἐπικαταμώκομαι, *Dep.* = καταμώκομαι, *Poll.* 8. 77.

ἐπικαταμώβομαι, *Dep.* = καταμώβομαι, *Schol. Ap. Rh.* 3. 791.

ἐπικαταπηδάω, to leap down after, εἰς τὰ σκάφη *Joseph.* B. J. 3. 10, 9.

ἐπικαταπύρηνμι, to set fire to over, τινί *App. Civ.* 2. 22.

ἐπικαταπίπτω, to throw oneself upon, *Luc. Anach.* 1.

ἐπικαταπλάσσω, to put on a plaster, *Hipp.* Fract. 767.

ἐπικαταπλέω, to bear down upon, of ships, *Diod.* 16. 66.

ἐπικαταράομαι, *Dep.* to imprecate curses on, τινά *Lxx* (Num. 5. 19, 22).

ἐπικαταρᾶσσομαι, *Pass.* to fall with a crash, *Dion.* H. 10. 16, etc.

ἐπικαταρᾶτος, *ov*, yet more accursed, *Ep. Gal.* 3. 10 and 13, C. I. 2664. 6.

ἐπικαταρῶ, fut. — πεσῶμαι, to run down, of humours, from the head to other parts, *Hipp. Aër.* 281. II. to fall down upon, τινί *Plut. Pelop.* 4.

ἐπικαταρρῆγνύμαι, *Pass.* to fall violently down upon, τινί *Dion.* H. 10. 16; of rain, *Plut. Mar.* 21.

ἐπικαταρριπτόω, to throw down after, *Xen. An.* 4. 7, 13.

ἐπικατασεῖω, to bring down on, ἐαυτῷ ἐλέφαντα *Joseph.* B. J. 1. 1, 5.

ἐπικατασκάπτω, to throw down on, τῷ κλῷπῳ τὸ σπῆλαιον *Dion.* H. 1. 39.

ἐπικατασκευάζω, to build upon, τι ἐπὶ τι *Dio C.* 50. 23.

ἐπικατασπῶ, to draw down after, *Arist. Probl.* 11. 18: — *Pass.* to be convulsed besides, *Hipp.* 369. 33.

ἐπικατασπένδω, to pour besides as a libation over, *Joseph.* B. J. 1. 3, 6.

ἐπικαταστρέφω, to invert a glass and put it over, τινί *Geop.* 10. 56, 6, cf. *Diosc.* 5. 91.

ἐπικατασφάζω, later — σφάττω, fut. ξω, to slay upon or over, τινά τῷ νεκρῷ, ἐαυτὸν τῷ τύμβῳ *Hdt.* 1. 45; τῇ παρθένῳ *Plut.* 2. 772 C: without dat., *Dion.* H. 3. 20, *Plut. Cleom.* 37.

ἐπικατατέμνω, to carry the workings of a mine beyond one's boundaries, *Dem.* 977. 7.

ἐπικατατρέχω, to rush down on, *Dion.* H. 9. 21, *Dio C.* 36. 32.

ἐπικατατρέμομαι, *Pass.* to rush down upon, τινί *Joseph.* A. J. 12. 9, 4.

II. metaph. to be brought or come to a thing, *Aristid.* 2. 520.

ἐπικατάφορος, prone to, ἐπὶ or πρὸς τι *Ath.* 391 E, 608 D.

ἐπικαταφάω, to harrow lightly, ἔχωρην *Strabo* 831.

ἐπικαταψεύδομαι, *Dep.* to tell lies besides, *Hdt.* 3. 63, *Thuc.* 8. 74.

ἐπικαταψήχω, to smooth down afterwards, *App. Civ.* 2. 145.

ἐπικατείδω, aor. with no pres. ἐπικαθεοῶν in use, to look at besides, τι *Hipp. Progn.* 38.

ἐπικάτειμι, (εἰμι) to go down into, εἰς τὴν κοιλίαν *Thuc.* 2. 49.

ἐπικατερᾶω, to pour off liquid on a thing, *Galen.*

ἐπικατέρχομαι, *Dep.* = ἐπικάτειμι, *Hipp.* 246. 41.

ἐπικατέχω, to detain still, *Dion.* H. 9. 60, *Luc. Hermot.* 23.

ἐπικατηγόρεω, to predicate of a thing, τί τινος *Sext. Emp.* M. 9. 334: to attribute to .., τί τινι *Plut.* 1113 C; τὸ ὄχημα ἐπικατηγορεύσθαι *Dion.* H. 1. 66 (as L. Dind. for ἐπικατηγορήσει): — *Pass.* to be added to the predicate, *Arist.* An. Pr. 2. 38, 2.

II. *Pass.*, also, to have charges heaped upon one, *Justin.* M. Apol. 1. 7.

ἐπικατηγορία, ἡ, a predicate, title, *Sext. Emp.* M. 10. 297.

ἐπικατοικέω, to live at, inhabit, *Cebes* 15.

ἐπικατονομάζομαι, *Pass.* to be named after a person, *Clem.* Al. 168.

ἐπικατορθῶ, to set right again, ὅσῳ *Hipp. Fract.* 763.

ἐπικατορύσσομαι, *Pass.* to be buried with, *Antipho* 122. 17.

ἐπικατῶ, to mend shoes, *Poll.* 7. 82: metaph. of vamping up old plays, *Com.* phrase in *Phryn.* A. B. 39.

ἐπι-καυλό-φυλλος, *ov*, with leaves on the stem, with sessile leaves, *Theophr.* H. P. 7. 8, 3.

ἐπικαίω, τό, (ἐπικαίω) a blister caused by a burn, *Schol. Ar. Pl.* 535: — a spot on the cornea of the eye, *Galen.*, etc.

ἐπικαυσός, *εως, ἡ*, (ἐπικαίω) inflammation of the surface, scorching up, joined with ἐνστίβη, *Plat.* Ax. 368 C.

II. = foreg., *Diosc.* 2. 166.

ἐπικαυτός, *ov*, burnt at the end, *Lat. praenustus*, ἀκόντια *Hdt.* 7. 71. 74.

ἐπικαυχάομαι, *Dep.* to glory over, τινί *Achmes Onir.* 111, *Schol.* II. 20. 388: — ἐπικαύχῃσιν, *εως, ἡ*, triumph over another, *Hermog.*

ἐπικαχάλλω, to plash against, κύμα πέτραις ἐπικ. *Ap. Rh.* 4. 944.

ἐπικάω [ᾱ], *Att.* for ἐπικαίω.

ἐπικέμαι, inf. — κείσθαι, *Ion.* — κείσθαι, serving as *Pass.* to ἐπιτίθημι,

to be laid upon, and so, I. of doors, to be put to or closed (cf. ἐπιτίθημι II), θύραι δ' ἐπείκειντο φαιαίαι *Od.* 16. 19; metaph., θύραι γλῶσσιν ἐπείκεινται *Theogn.* 421.

2. generally, to be placed, to lie in or on, c. dat., ὀφθαλμός μέσθαι ἐνέκειτο μετώπῳ *Hes. Th.* 143, cf. *Theocr.* 24. 116: — of troops, ὅχθαι Ἰστρον ἐπ. *Hdn.* 2. 9.

3. of islands, νῆσοι ἐπὶ Ἀλήμον ἐπείκεινται lying off Lemnos, *Hdt.* 7. 6; so, ἐπ. τῇ Ὀρθηρῇ *Id.* 185; ἐπὶ τῇ Λακωνικῇ *Id.* 235; and absol., αἱ νῆσοι αἱ ἐπείκεινται the islands off the coast, *Thuc.* 2. 14, cf. 4. 44; πάση ἐπ. τῇ θαλάσῃ to be close to the sea on all sides, of Crete, *Arist.* 2. 10, 13.

II. to be laid on, μοῖσι σφρηγῖς ἐπείκεισθαι τοῖσδ' ἔπεισι *Theogn.* 19; ἐπείκειται .. σὴ κεφαλῇ στέφανος *Id.* 1259, cf. *Xen. Oec.* 19. 13; metaph., κρατερὴ δ' ἐπείκεισθ' ἀνάγκῃ *Id.* 6. 45S.

2. to press upon, to be urgent in intreaty, *Hdt.* 5. 104: to press upon a retreating enemy, to attack, *Βωιωτοῖσι* *Id.* 81, cf. 6. 49; and absol., ἐπείκεισμαι βαρὺς *Eur. Rhes.* 101; κῆπικέμενος βόα *Ar. Eq.* 252; Κλέων μ' ὑπετάραττεν ἐπείκειμενος *Vesp.* 125S; ἐπ. λαμπρῶς *Thuc.* 7. 71; πολλὰς δ' ἐπείκειτο *Theocr.* 22. 90.

3. to hang over, *Lat. imminere*, τοσοῦτον ἐπείκειμέναν τῷ μοιχεύοντι κακῶν *Xen. Mem.* 2. 1, 5; of penalties, θάνατος ἡ ζημὴ ἐπείκειται the penalty imposed is death, *Hdt.* 2. 38, cf. 6. 58, *Antipho* 128. 40; ζημία .. ἐπείκειτο στατήρ *Thuc.* 3. 70, cf. *Arist.* Pol. 4. 13, 3.

4. of a name, to be imposed, *Plat. Crat.* 411 C, *Prot.* 349 C.

5. metaph., σκώμματα ἐπείκειναι suitable to the purpose, pointed, *Longin.* 34. 2.

III. c. acc. rei, esp. in part., κῆπικέμεναι κάρα κινέας having their heads covered with helmets, *Eur. Supp.* 717, ubi *v. Markl.* (ap. *Dind.*); στέφανον ἐπείκειναι with a crown on one, *Plut. Marcell.* 22; ἄπικας ἐπείκειναι ταῖς κεφαλαῖς *Dion.* H. 2. 70; πρόσθον ἐπείκειμενος bearing an assumed character, *Plut. Lys.* 23; ἐπείκειται ἀπειλάς he bore scars upon him, *App. Mithr.* 6; καθάρων .. κόλλωπας ἐπείκεινται fitted with pegs, *Luc. Indoct.* 10: — metaph., οἱ κίνδυνον ἐπείκειναι exposed to .., *App. Civ.* 4. 124.

ἐπείκρω, *Ep. aor.* ἐπέκερσα, to cut off, cut down, πρώτας ἐπέκερσε φάλαγγας *Id.* 16. 394; τὸν σίτον ἐπ. to reap, *Lat. attondere*, *Theophr.* H. P. 8. 7, 4.

II. metaph. to cut short, baffle, *Lat. praecidere*, μάχης ἐπὶ μῆδεα κείρει *Id.* 15. 467, cf. 16. 120: *v. κείρω.*

ἐπικερυμμένως, *Adv.* part. pf. pass. secretly, *Clem.* Al. 817.

ἐπικελεύω, to shout at or to, esp. in applause, to cheer, ἐπὶ δὲ Τρωῶς κελύδον *Id.* 8. 542, 18. 310.

ἐπικέλεις, εως, ἡ, a cheering on, exhortation, Thuc. 4. 95.
ἐπικέλυστικός, ἡ, ὄν, cheering on: τὸ ἐπ. the signal for attack, Polyæn. 5. 16, 4.

ἐπικέλευω, to exhort or encourage besides, to cheer on again, c. dat., ἐπεκέλυσάσθαι Eur. El. 1224; absol., Id. Bacch. 1088; also c. acc. pers., ἐπ. τὸν μὴ διασπόμενον Thuc. 3. 82; c. acc. rei cogn., πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους κελεύσασιν τὸδε ἐπικ. Xen. Cyn. 6, 20: joined with παρακελεύομαι (which properly means to cheer one on to an act not begun, ἐπικ. to one already begun), Plat. Phaedo 61 A:—also in Med., Thuc. 4. 28.

ἐπικέλλω, aor. ἐπέκελσα, to bring ships to shore, νῆας ἐπικέλλαι Lat. *appellere naves*, Od. 9. 148: to land a fish, Numen, ap. Ath. 321 B.

2. absol., as if intr. to run ashore, Ib. 138; χέρσῳ ἐπ. ἐρετμοῖς Ap. Rh. 3. 575; c. acc., γῆν ἐπ. Id. 2. 352:—also of the ship itself, ἡ μὲν ἔπειτα ἠέριφ ἐπέκελσεν Od. 13. 114: v. sub κέλλω.

ἐπικέλομαι, Dep. to call upon, συγγεράς δ' ἐπέκελετ' Ἐρινύς (redupl. sync. aor. 2) Il. 9. 454; ἐπικεκλόμεναι Δίον πόρτιν Aesch. Supp. 41; c. dat., παιδί Ap. Rh. 3. 85.

ἐπικενῆς, Adv. of no avail, Arist. Plant. 2. 3, 8.

ἐπικεντρίω, to apply the spur, Anth. P. 9. 777. II. to graft trees, Geop. 5. 17, 11.

ἐπικεντρος, ὄν, in Astron., on the centre-point, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 40.
ἐπικεράννυμι, to mix in addition, οἶνον ἐπικρῆσαι (for ἐπικεράσαι) mix fresh wine, Od. 7. 164: cf. ἐπικίρηνμι.

ἐπικέρας, τό, a plant, elsewhere τῆλιν, Hipp. ap. Galen. 19. p. 99.

ἐπικεραστικός, ἡ, ὄν, tempering the humours, Galen., etc.

ἐπικερδαίνω, to gain besides, ἐνιαυτὸν τῇ ἀρχῇ Plut. Flamin. 3.

ἐπικέρδεια, ἡ, = ἐπικέρδια (q. v.), Philostr. 740.

ἐπικέρδης, ἐς, (κέρδος) advantageous, Schol. rec. Soph. Aj. 743.

ἐπικέρδια, τά, profit on traffic or business, Hdt. 4. 152, Philostr. 603: cf. ἐπικέρδεια, ἡ.

ἐπικερτόμεν, to mock, used by Hom. only in part., τὸν δ' ἐπικερτομαίον προσέφη in mockery, Il. 16. 744, Od. 22. 194: in milder sense, laughingly, Il. 24. 649.

II. c. acc., ἐπικερτόμηνε he reproached him, Hdt. 8. 92; τινος for a thing, Agath. ap. Suid.:—to tease, plague, Theocrit. 20. 2.

ἐπικερτόμημα, τό, a sarcasm, Dem. Phal. 111.

ἐπικερτόμησις, εως, ἡ, = foreg., Hdn. π. σχημ. 52. 4.

ἐπικέρτομος, ὄν, mocking, cheating, Q. Sm. 1. 136.

ἐπικεύθω, fut. σῶ, to conceal, hide, in Hom. always with a negat., ἐρέω ἔπος, οὐδ' ἐπικεύσω Il. 5. 816; πρῶφρον ὑποθήσομαι, οὐδ' ἐπικεύσω Od. 5. 143; εἰπέ μοι .. νημερτὰ, μὴδ' ἐπικεύσης 15. 263; μῶθαν δέ τοι οὐκ ἐπικεύσω 4. 744, cf. 17. 141: and in Aesch. Ag. 800, c. acc. pers., οὐ γόρ σ' ἐπικεύσω I will not hide it from thee, cf. Ap. Rh. 3. 332.

ἐπικεφάλαιος, Med. to treat a subject summarily, Polyb. 2. 40, 4.

II. Pass. to be summed up, Dio C. 52. 28.
ἐπικεφάλαιος, α, ὄν, (κεφαλή) of or for the head, κόσμος Suid.: ἐπικεφάλαιον, τό, a poll-tax, Arist. Oec. 2. 15, 2; in Cic. Att. 5. 16, 2, occurs the pl. form ἐπικεφάλαια.

ἐπικέφαλον, τό, the head of the battering-ram, Ath. de Mach. 6. 22.

II. money distributed at so much a head, head-money, C. I. 2336. 31.

ἐπικεχαδῶς, δ, part. pf. of ἐπιχέζω, used as a mock-name for a bird, Shitlerling, Ar. Av. 68.

ἐπικηδέος, ὄν, (κηδὸς) of or at a burial, funeral, ᾠδὴ ἐπ. Eur. Tro. 513, Plat. Legg. 800 E; μούσα Ael. N. A. 5. 34; λόγοι Dion. H. de Rhet. 6. 1; ἐπ., τό, a dirge, elegy, Plut. Pelop. 1; cf. Francke Callin. 125.

ἐπικηδεύω γάμους, to form connexions by marriage, Procop.

ἐπικηκάω, to revile, Hesch.

ἐπικήπιος, ὄν, (κήπιος) of or in a garden, Nonn. Jo. 19. 219.

ἐπικηραίνω, to be hostile to one, Hesch.

ἐπικήριος, ὄν, = sq., Heraclit. ap. Luc. Vit. Auct. 14.

ἐπικήριος, ὄν, (κήρη) subject to death, perishable, Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 13, Mund. 2, 10; βίος Call. Ep. 61; τὸ τῆς φύσεως ἐπικήριον Plat. Ax. 367 B. Adv., ἐπικήριος διακείσθαι Isocr. 230 E.

ἐπικηρώ, to wax over, rub with wax, Polyæn. 2. 20.

ἐπικηρῦκαί, ἡ, the sending an embassy to treat for peace, entering into negotiation, διὰ τὴν πρὸς Αἰακεδαίμωνιους ἡμῖν ἐπικηρῦκαίον Dem. 61. 23; cf. Polyb. 14. 2, 13, Theopomp. Hist. 244.

ἐπικηρῦκεμα, τό, a demand by herald, Eur. Med. 738.

ἐπικηρῦκέομαι, Dep. to send a message by a herald, τινι or πρὸς τινα Hdt. 6. 97, 9. 87; ὡς τινα Thuc. 7. 48; περὶ or ὑπὲρ τινος Diod. 14. 75, Paus. 4. 8, 13:—c. dat. et inf. to send a message calling on them to do a thing, Thuc. 8. 80, cf. 7. 49; ἐπ. τινι εἰ .., sent him a message to ask whether .., Hdt. 1. 60; ἐπ. δι' ἀγγέλων Id. 1. 69:—in Thuc. 8. 44 it seems to be Pass., ἐπικηρῦκόμενον messages being sent.

2. to send ambassadors to treat for peace, to make proposals for a treaty of peace, τινι to one, Ar. Thesm. 336, Thuc. 4. 27; ταῦτά τινι Hdt. 4. 80: to proclaim publicly, τι Ar. Thesm. 1163.

3. of private affairs, to negotiate, τινί with one, Dem. 888. 28. II. absol. to go as herald or ambassador, παρά τινος Polyb. 21. 13, 1.

ἐπικηρῦκτος, ὄν, denounced, ᾧ θάνατος ἐπ. ἦν App. Pun. 93.

ἐπικηρῦξις, εως, ἡ, proclamation of a reward, Ulp. ad Dem. 347. 25.

ἐπικηρύσσω, Att. —ττω: fut. ἔω:—to announce, make known by proclamation, Arist. Oec. 2. 31, 2; ἐπικηρύχθεις χθονί, Lat. rex renunciatus, Aesch. Theb. 634:—ἐπ. τὸ λάφυρον (v. sub λάφυρον); ἐπ. πόλεμον τινι Dio C. 78. 38.

2. esp. of penalties, ἐπ. θάνατον τὴν ζημίαν to proclaim death as the penalty, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 15; ἐπ. ἀργύριον ἐπὶ τινι to set a price on his head, Hdt. 7. 214; χρήματά τινι ἐπικ. Dem. 347. 25:—Pass., καὶ οἱ φυγόντι .. ἀργύριον ἐπικηρύχῃ Hdt. 7. 213; τὰ ἐπικηρύχοντα χρήματα the price set upon one's head, Ath. 266 D, cf.

Plut. Them. 26; but also, ὁ ἐπικηρύχθεις the proscribed person, outlaw, Dio C. 37. 10.

3. to offer as a reward, χρημάτων πλῆθος τοῖς ἀνελοῦσι Diod. 14. 8, cf. Plut. Them. 29, Dio C. 56. 43; and c. inf., τάλαντον δῶσιν ἐν τῷ ἀπάγοντι Lys. 104. fin.

II. to put up to public sale, like ἀποκηρύσσω Plut. Camill. 8.

ἐπικίδννμι, ποῖτ. Verb. to spread over, κακοὶ ἐπικίδνατε θυμὸν spread a brave spirit over your ills, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 140:—Hom. always uses it in Pass. (only in Il.), ὕδωρ ἐπικίδνεται αἶαν is spread over the earth, Il. 2. 850, cf. Ap. Rh. 2. 978; ὅσον τ' ἐπικίδνεται ἡώς far as the morning light is spread, Il. 7. 451, 458.

ἐπικινάιδισμα, τό, a lewd deed or word, Clem. Al. 270.

ἐπικινδύνεω, to run a risk:—Pass., ἐπικινδυνεύεται τῷ δανείσαντι τὰ χρήματα the risk is with the lender, Dem. 915. 14.

ἐπικινδύνος, ὄν, in danger, insecure, precarious, Hdt. 6. 86; ἐπ. ἦν μὴ λαμβάνει Id. 7. 239; πρόσθοι Dem. 948. 2; ἐν ἐπικινδύνῳ, opp. to ἐν τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ, Thuc. 1. 137:—Comp. —ότερος Xen. An. 1. 3, 19.

2. dangerous, στρατεία Plat. Rep. 467 D; δεινὴ καὶ ἐπ. ἔρις Plat. Legg. 736 C, cf. Xen. Mem. 4. 6, 10; τινι to one, Hipp. Aph. 1249, Thuc. 3. 54:—ἐπικινδύνον [ἐστι] there is danger, Arist. H. A. 7. 12, 2.

3. Adv. —ως, in a precarious or critical state, Hipp. Aph. 1255; ἐπ. κείσθαι Soph. Ph. 502; ἐπ. ἔχειν Eur. Fr. 683: at one's risk, Thuc. 3. 37.

ἐπικινδυνώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = foreg., Schol. Soph. El. 222.

ἐπικινέομαι, Pass. to gesticulate at a thing, v. I. Epict. Enchir. 33. 10: to be moved, zealous, ἐπὶ τινι LXX (3 Esdr. 8. 74).

ἐπικίνυμι, = foreg., Q. Sm. 12. 145.

ἐπικίρηνμι, Ion. for ἐπικεράννυμι, Heracl. All. Hom. p. 117:—Pass., ἐπικίρηνται [ὁ κρητῆρ] Hdt. 1. 51, cf. Plut. 2. 270 A.

ἐπικιχλίδες, αἱ, a poem ascribed to Homer, so called because he was rewarded by a present of κίχλαι, fieldfares, cf. Ath. 65 A, 639 A, Benth. Ep. Mill. p. 63.

ἐπικίρηνμι, aor. ἐπέκρημι, to lend, τινί τι πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον Plut. Pomp. 52; εἰαυτὸν εἰς ἀπαιλοτρῶσιον ἐπικίρῃς C. I. 3281.

ἐπικλάζω, fut. —κλάγξω, to sound to, θαλάσση Opp. H. 5. 295; ἐπὶ οἱ ἐκλαγγε βροντάν let thunder sound in answer to him, Pind. P. 4. 41.

ἐπικλάω, Att. —κλώω, fut. —κλαύσομαι:—to weep in answer or still more, Ar. Thesm. 1063; τινί at a thing, Nonn. D. 30. 114.

ἐπικλάρος, —κλάρω, Dor. for ἐπικληρ—.

ἐπικλαυτος, ὄν, tearful, ὄνμος Ar. Ran. 684.

ἐπικλάω, fut. ἀσώ [α], to bend to or besides:—Pass. to bend double, ἡ δεξιὰ περὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν ἐπὶ τὸ ἀνω ἐπικεκλασμένη Luc. D. Deor. 11. 2; ἐπικλάω τὸν ἀνέχνα Id. Rhet. Praec. 11; ὕδωρ ἐπικλάμενον broken water, Id. Tox. 20.

II. metaph. to bow down, break the spirits of, τινα Plut. Pericl. 37, Oth. 15; ἐπ. τινα εἰς οἶκτον Ael. N. A. 10. 36:—Pass., ἐπικλασθῆναι τῇ γνῶμῃ to be broken in spirit, lose courage, Lat. frangi animo, Thuc. 4. 37; but also, to be bent or turned to pity, Id. 3. 59; or without τῇ γνῶμῃ, Id. 3. 67; τὸ ἐπικεκλασμένον τῶν μελῶν effeminate, unmanly music, Luc. Demon. 12.

ἐπικλάω, Att. for —κλαίω.

ἐπικλεῖς, ἐς, (κλέος) famed, famous, Ap. Rh. 4. 1472, C. I. 2613.

2. named, called after, τινι Opp. H. 2. 130, in shortd. Ep. acc. ἐπικλεῖ.

ἐπικλέω, Ep. —κλήω, Att. κληῖ:—to shut to, close, as a door, Ar. Pax 101; θύραν ἐπικλήϊσε Tryph. 200:—Med., Luc. Tox. 50:—Pass. to be shut to, opp. to ἀναπτύσσομαι, Xen. Eq. 12. 6.

ἐπικλέω, to extol or praise the more, τὴν γὰρ ἀοιδὴν μάλλον ἐπικλείουσι Od. 1. 351. 2. to relate or recount that .., c. acc. et inf., Ar. Rh. 1. 18, Opp. C. 3. 78. 3. to call, name, τινά τι Arat. 92:—Pass. in Ion. form ἐπικλήϊσθαι, to be called so and so, App. Syr. 17.

Poeta ap. Diog. L. 6. 100. 4. to call upon, invoke, Ἀπόλλωνα Ar. Rh. 2. 700; c. inf., Κυθέρειαν ἐπ. ἀμύνειν 3. 553.

ἐπικλήδην, Adv. = ἐπικλήν, formed like ὑποκακλήδην, Opp. C. 1. 471.

ἐπικλήω, Ion. for ἐπικλέω.

ἐπικλήμα, τό, (ἐπικαλέω) an accusation, charge, like ἔγκλημα, Soph. O. T. 227, 529, Eur. Or. 570, Xen. Oec. 11. 4.

ἐπικλήν, Adv. (ἐπικαλέω) by surname, by name, Plat. Soph. 221 C; ἐπικλήν καλούμενος Id. Tim. 58 D; ἐπ. τινὸς λεγόμενος called after him, Id. Phil. 48 C: cf. Luc. Symp. 6, Dio C. 75. 16. 2. nonially, Apollod. 3. 13, 4.—Properly acc. from an obsolete nom. ἐπικλή = ἐπικλήσις (q. v.), and ἐπικλήν ἔχειν, as an acc., occurs in Plat. Tim. 38 C, Anth. P. append. 239.

ἐπικληρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of an ἐπικληρος, Dion. H. Dinarch. 12.

ἐπικληρίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, = ἐπικληρος, ἡ, Isae. ap. Harp.

ἐπικληρος, Dor. —κλάρω, ἡ, an heiress, Ar. Av. 1653, Vesp. 583, Andoc. 16. 7, al., Lys. 176. 22; ὥσπερ ἐπικληρὸν ἀμφισβητήσαν ἦκει Lys. 169. 29.

At Athens, the next male of kin was entitled to marry an heiress, or, if there was no inheritance or a small one, he was bound by law either to marry her or endow her from his own estate:—in order to marry her, he was enabled to divorce his existing wife: and in case of several claimants, the matter was tried at law, when the heiress was termed ἐπιδίκος (q. v.), Isae. de Pyrrhi et Cironis Haered., and cf. Dict. of Antiqu. s. v. For the Spartan law of ἐπικληροί, v. Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 15, cf. C. I. 2448 III. 31.

2. c. dat., ἐπ. τῇ ἀρχῇ heiress to the kingdom, Dion. H. 1. 70; or, ἐπ. οὐσίας μεγάλῃς Plut. Cleom. 1.

II. in Plat. Legg. 630 E, it seems to mean an inheritance in reversion.

ἐπικληρώ, Dor. —κλάρω, to assign by lot, τινί τι Dem. 519. 1; ἐπ. ταῖς ἀρχαῖς τὰ δικαστήρια Arist. Fr. 378; εἰς τὰς φυλάς τὰ ὀνόματα C. I. 3137. 52; τινὰς ἐπὶ φυλῶν τινα, Ib. 2671. 61; ἐπ. τινα c. inf., to appoint one to do, Call. Dian. 23; ἐπ. τινὰς ἐπὶ θανάτῳ to decimate them, Dio C. 41. 35:—Pass. to be assigned by lot, τινι Plat. Legg. 760 B, C. I. 2905. 7; τῶν δικαστηρίων ἐπικληρωμένοι had been settled by lot, Dem. 978. 8.

2. to have assigned one by lot, τι Dio C. 37. 50.

ἐπίκλησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπικαλέω) a surname, to-name, or additional name; used by Hom. only in acc. absol., like ἐπικλην, and mostly ἐπικλησιν καλέουσιν, as, Ἀστυνάαξ, δν τῶν ἐπικλησιν καλέουσιν Astyanax, as they call him by surname (his name being Scamandrius), Il. 22. 506; Ἀριςτος, ἦν καὶ ἄμαρ ἐπικλησιν καλέουσιν which they call also the Wain, Il. 18. 487, Od. 5. 273, cf. Il. 7. 138., 22. 9; Τῖττας ἐπικλησιν καλέεσκον τιταίνοντας ἀτασθαλίη μέγα βέβαι ἐργον named them Titans, after their endeavouring .. (ἐπὶ τῷ τιταίνειν), Hes. Th. 207; so in Hdt., ἐπικλησιν δὲ ἡ κρήνη ἐπικαλέεται ἥλιον 4. 181; Ἀθηναίης, ἐπικλησιν Ἀσσησίης 1. 19;—but also, in name only, nominally, Μενέσθιον ἔτεκε Πολυδώρ Σπερχεῖω, αὐτὰρ ἐπικλησιν Βώρῃ she bare him to Spercheus (really), but nominally to Borus, Il. 16. 177; τὸν τοῦ βουκόλου ἐπικλησιν υἱόν Hdt. 1. 114; so, κατ' ἐπ. Apollod. 1. 3, 2. 2. after Hom. in nom., a surname, name, Thuc. 1. 3, etc. 3. an imputation, Id. 7. 68; ἐπικλησιν ἔχει κακὸς εἶναι Xen. Lac. 9. 4; cf. ἐπικλήμα, 4.

a title, Dio C. 37. 6, etc. II. a calling upon, Ἀφροδίτης Luc. Salt. 11; δαίμοναν Dio C. 78. 4:—an appeal for help, Dion. H. 5. 21; the Rom. appellatio, appeal to the Tribunes, Plut. Marcell. 2, Cato Mti. 33, 46. ἐπικλήσας, ον, (ἐπικαλέω) called upon, called in as allies, Hdt. 5. 75., 7. 203, Thuc. 4. 61. 2. specially summoned, σύλλογον ἐπ. Περσῶν τῶν ἀρίστων ἐποιέετο held a privy council, Hdt. 7. 8; ἐπικλητοὶ πρινυ counsellors, among the Persians, Id. 8. 101., 9. 42:—called to an office, Dion. H. 2. 76. 3. called before the court, accused, Dio C. 78. 21.

II. invited in addition, a supernumerary guest, Lat. umbra, Ar. Pax 1266, cf. Plut. 2. 707 B. 2. alien, foreign, Dion. H. 6. 53; ἐπ. Λοιδόρια Polyb. 8. 13, 2. ἐπικλιβάνιος, ον, (κλιβάνος) at or presiding over the oven, Carnead. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 9. 185.

ἐπικλινής, ἐς, (ἐπικλίνω) sloping, χωρίον Thuc. 6. 96; λόφος Plut. Anton. 45; ἐπ. τῷ στάχυν καὶ μὴ ὀρθά inclining, bending, Theophr. C. P. 2. 2, 1; ἐπικλινές ἐστι τάλαντον Call. Fr. 312;—ἐπικλινεῖς in Ar. Lys. 575 is an error for ἐπὶ κλινῆς. Adv.—ῶς, Philo 1. 561. ἐπικλινής, ον, ὁ, moving sideways, σεισμοὶ ἐπικλινῆται earthquakes that move at acute angles, Arist. Mund. 4. 30.

ἐπικλιντρον, τό, a couch, arm-chair, Ar. Eccl. 907, Fr. 145; v. Lob. Phryn. 132. ἐπικλινῶ, to put a door to; hence, in Pass., ἐπικεκλινμένα σανίδες closed doors, Il. 12. 121 (not elsewhere in Hom.). II. to bend towards, τὰ ὦτα ἐπ. to prick the ears, Xen. Cyn. 6. 15; ἐπ. αὐτὸν πρὸς τι to lean against .., Paus. 9. 30, 10; ἐπ. τὸ στόμα Arist. P. A. 2. 17. 9:—Pass., κεφαίαι ἐπικεκλινμέναι spars leaning on the wall and inclined at an angle to it, Thuc. 2. 76. 2. intr. to lean upon, τοῖν χερσὶν Plat. Amat. 132 B:—to incline towards, πρὸς τι Dem. 30. fin.; ἐπὶ τι Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1045 D.

III. in Pass. to lie over against or near, Σαλαμῖνος, τὰς ἐπικεκλινμένας ἱερὰς οὐκούς (sc. of Attica), Eur. Tro. 797, cf. Ar. Rh. 2. 418. IV. in Pass., also, to lie down at table, Anth. P. 11. 14. ἐπικλίσαις, εως, ἡ, inclination towards, Antip. ap. Stob. 418. 3, Plut. 2. 1045 B sq.

ἐπικλινέω, to urge violently on, τῶα Ap. Rh. 3. 687; δῆρην Q. Sm. 8. 426:—Pass. to rush like a tide upon, Ap. Rh. 1. 783; but in Il. 18. 7, Wolf restored νησαῖν ἐπὶ κλονέονται.

ἐπικλοπία, ἡ, trickery, Nonn. D. 8. 121. ἐπικλοπος, ον, (κλέπτω) thievish, given to stealing, tricksy, wily, ἡπεροπῆα τ' ἔμεν καὶ ἐπικλοπον Od. 11. 364; κερδαλέος κ' εἴη καὶ ἐπικλ. 13. 201; ἐπ. ἡρώς, of women, Hes. Op. 67, cf. Aesch. Eum. 149; ἐπικλοπώτερον .. τὸ θῆλυ Plat. Legg. 781 A.

2. c. gen., ἐπικλοπος ἐπλεο μύθων cunning in speech, Il. 22. 281; ἐπικλοπος ἐπλετο τῶζεν cunning in archery, Od. 21. 397. ἐπικλύω, fut. ὕσσω, to overflow, flood, ὅθι κύματ' ἐπ' ἡϊόνας κλύεσκον Il. 23. 61, cf. Thuc. 3. 89; ἐπ. χρυσῷ τὴν λεωφόρον Luc. Philops. 21, cf. Tim. 18:—Pass. to be flooded, Arist. Mund. 5. 11, etc. 2. metaph. to deluge, swamp, bury, πόλιν Eur. Tro. 1328, cf. Theocr. 25. 201; ἐπέκλυσε θυμὸν ἀνὴρ δαίματι Ar. Rh. 3. 695; ἐπ. τινὰ κακοῖς Luc. Pseudol. 25.

3. to sweep away in the flood, Ar. Rh. 1. 257; metaph., τὸ βασιλικὸν χρυσίον τὴν δαπάνην ἐπέκλυεν has merged, i.e. liquidated, the expenses, Aeschin. 78. 29. II. intr. like Lat. affluere, redundare, to overflow, Dion. H. 6. 17; τῷ with a thing, Id. de Isocr. 14. ἐπικλύσις, εως, ἡ, an overflow, flood, Thuc. 3. 89, Theophr. Fr. 11. 12. ἐπικλυσμός, ὁ, foreg., Poll. 1. 114, 116, Heliod. 9. 3.

ἐπικλυστος, ον, flooded, Dioid. 1. 10, Strabo 32. ἐπικλυτός, ὄν, famed, ὄλβω for wealth, Ap. Rh. 2. 236.

ἐπικλύω, = ἐπακούω, to listen to, hear, c. acc., ἐπεὶ πάντ' αἶνον ἐπέκλυε Νηλεΐδαν Il. 23. 652, cf. Ap. Rh. 3. 598; c. gen., ἐπειδὴ Ζηνὸς ἐπέκλυεν ἀγγελεῖαν Od. 5. 150, cf. Ap. Rh. 1. 1240.

ἐπικλῶω, fut. -κλώσω, Callin. 1. 9:—to spin to one, properly of the Fates who spin for men the thread of destiny (hence called the Κατακλώωτες); but also of all powers which influence men's fortunes, οὐ μοι τοιοῦτον ἐπέκλωσαν θεοὶ ὄλβον Od. 3. 208., 4. 208, etc.:—so in Med., θεοὶ βασιλεῖαν ἐπικλώσονται διὸν 20. 190., cf. 8. 579; sometimes c. inf. pro acc., τῷ ὁ ἐπέκλωσαντο θεοὶ οἰκόνδε νέεσθαι 1. 17; ὥς γὰρ ἐπέκλωσαντο θεοὶ δειλοῖσι βροτοῖσι, ζῶαν ἀχνυμένους Il. 24. 525 (the only place in Il. where it occurs); so Aesch. in act., τοῦτο γὰρ λόχος .. Μοῖρ' ἐπέκλωσαν ἐμπέδως ἔχειν Eum. 335; ἐπεὶ τό γε (sc. δανεῖν) Μοῖρ' ἐπ. C. I. 3136, al.—Pösch. word, used by Plat. Theaet. 169 C, τὴν .. εἰμαρμένην, ἦν ἂν οὐ ἐπικλώσας, cf. Luc. Char. 16, D. Mort. 30. 2; and in Pass., τὰ ἐπικλωσθέντα one's destinies, Plat. Rep. 620 F, cf. Legg. 957 E, Plut. 2. 22 B, 114 D.—The literal sense appears in Hermipp. Μοῖρ. 9, βάμμ' ἐπέκλωσας. Cf. Nitzsch Od. 1. 17.

ἐπικλωσις, εως, ἡ, a spinning, E. M. 495. 25. ἐπικνώμπω, Att. for ἐπιγνώμπω.

ἐπικνώω, to scrape or grate over, ἐπὶ δ' αἰγίον κνή (for ἔκναε) τυρόν Il. 11. 639; ἐπ. τυρόν, αἰγίον Ar. Av. 533, 1582; τί τιμι Ib. 1586; Att. inf. ἐπικνήν, Com. Anon. 221.

ἐπικνέομαι, Ion. for ἐφ-.

ἐπικνήθω, = ἐπικνώω, Schol. Nic. Th. 698.

Ἐπικνημίδιοι, οἱ, name of a tribe of Locrians, who lived on the slopes of Mount Cnemis in Thessaly, Strabo 416, etc.

ἐπικνίζω, to scrape or cut on the surface, Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 1; of the plough, Anth. P. 6. 238.

ἐπικνίσαις, εως, ἡ, a scratching on the surface, Theophr. C. P. 5. 2, 4.

ἐπικουλαίνω, to excavate, Theophr. Simoc.

ἐπικούλος, ον, porous, spongy, ὁστίον Hipp. V. C. 896.

ἐπικούομαι, Pass. to fall asleep after a thing, Hipp. Aph. 1254; or over a thing, Lat. indormiscere, Plat. Euthyd. 300 A; τοῖς βιβλίοις Luc. Alex. 49.

II. metaph. in part. pf. pass. lazy or negligent about a thing, Polyb. 2. 13, 4.

ἐπικούμηςαις, εως, ἡ, a sleeping upon one ear, Hipp. Art. 805.

ἐπικούμιζω, to lull to sleep, Nonn. D. 4. 307.

ἐπικούμοις, ον, common to many, promiscuous, ἐπικούμοι τῶν γυναικῶν τὴν μῆιν ποιεῖσθαι (cf. Lat. nuptiae promiscuae), Hdt. 4. 104, cf. 172, 180:—sharing equally in, λέκτρων Eur. Andr. 124; c. dat. in common with, ἀρχὴν ἐπ. αὐτῷ ἔχειν Dio C. 42. 44; ἐπ. ἀμφοῖν belonging equally to, Plut. 2. 368 E, 1018 E:—Hdt. has the neut. ἐπικούνα as Adv. in common, ἐπ. χρέωνται γυναικῶν 1. 216; χρησθήριον, τὸ ἐπικούνα ἔχρησε ἡ Πυθίη 6. 77; so, ἐχρήσθη ἐπικούμον χρ. Ib. 19; cf. ἐπίζυνος. II.

in Gramm. epicene, of nouns used alike of both genders.

ἐπικουῶν, to communicate, τινὶ τι or περὶ τιος, Lat. communicare cum aliquo rem vel de aliqua re, Dio C. 66. 10, etc.:—Med. to consult with, τινὶ περὶ τιος Plat. Prot. 313 B; τινὶ τι Dio C. 52. 21:—Pass. to be shared with, γάμος ἀλλήλοις ἐπικουνομένοις (vulg. ἐπικουνομένοις) Plat. Legg. 631 D.

ἐπικουνοῶν, to communicate with, τινὶ Hipp. Progn. 39, Plat. Soph. 251 D; ἐπ. ἀλλήλοις Arist. An. Post. 1. 11, 4; τινὶ περὶ τιος Dem. 855. 6: to be connected with, to influence, τινὶ Hipp. Fract. 772. 2. to share in a thing with one, τινὶ τιος Plat. Gorg. 464 C; τῶν γραμμάτων τὸ ἐπικουνοῦναι; what letter has he in common? Id. Crat. 394 C; οὐδὲν ἐπ. τῷ νόμῳ having nothing in common with .., Aeschin. 59. 37:—cf. ἐπικούνα.

ἐπικουινανία, as, ἡ, community, communion, Plat. Soph. 252 D.

ἐπικουινανός, ὄν, = κοινανός, Hipp. 23. 42.

ἐπικούριμος, ὁ, = κοίριμος, like ἐπιβουκόλος, Orph. Arg. 292.

ἐπικουτάζομαι, Dep. to pass the night, Arist. H. A. 8. 14, 2.

ἐπικουτέω, to keep watch over, ἐπὶ τῶν ἐργῶν Polyb. 22. 10. 6.

ἐπικούτιος, ον, (κοίτη) at bed time, ᾄσμα ἐπ. an evening song or hymn, Hierocl. Carm. Aur. p. 208.

ἐπικούκαστρια, ἡ, a mocker, ἡχῶ λόγων ἀντῷδός ἐπ. Ar. Thesm. 1059; cf. ἐπικούκαστρια, a cuckoo-imitator; but Aristoph. Gramm. ap. Eust. 1761. 26 refers it to a Verb ἐπικούκάζω.

ἐπικούλαπτω, to carve as on stone, C. I. 2905. 1. D. 5, 10, etc.

ἐπικούλλαίνω, to glue or stick on, πηλόν Theophr. C. P. 1. 6, 6.

ἐπικούλλημα, τό, that which is glued on, Theophr. C. P. 4. 3. 3.

ἐπικούλωτος, ον, in or on the bosom, Acl. N. A. 2. 50, Nonn. D. 8. 78.

ἐπικούλωτος, ον, on or over a hair, ὁδὸς Dioid. 19. 19.

ἐπικούρῶω, to wear hair, Poll. 2. 25., 4. 136.

ἐπικούρβια, τά, (κόμβος) money tied up in little linen bags and thrown among the people on festivals by the Byzantine emperors; sometimes written ἐπικούμπια, v. Ducange.

ἐπικούμῖζω, fut. ἰῶ, —to bring or carry to, Arist. ap. Diog. L. 5. 14, in Pass.:—Med. to bring with one, Dio C. 50. 11.

ἐπικούμομαι, to adorn with cosmetics, Themist. 167 D.

ἐπικούμος, ον, (κόμην) with or wearing hair, Poll. 4. 137.

ἐπικούμπάζω, to add boastingly, Eur. H. F. 981; ἀληθεῖ λόγῳ τι Plut. Camill. 22. 2. to boast or exult in a thing, Call. Dian. 263; but Valck. reads ὀλίγῳ ἐπ' ἐκόμψασε μισθῷ.

ἐπικούμπω, = foreg. I, Thuc. 8. 81. 2. to boast of, τι Id. 4. 126.

ἐπικούμψω, to deck out, λόγον Joseph. A. J. 20. 11, 2.

ἐπικούμπανον, τό, a chopping-block, Menand. Ἀναθ. 3.

ἐπικούπη, ἡ, a cutting close, lopping, Theophr. C. P. 5. 17, 3; μᾶς ἐπικούπης εἶναι to fall by a single blow, Dio C. 38. 50., 49. 29.

ἐπικούπος, ον, of trees, lopped, pollarded, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 12. 2. of coins, re-stamped, E. M. 360. 41, Hesyech.

II. act. for cutting: as Subst., ἐπικούπον, τό, = ἐπικούπανον, Luc. D. Mort. 10. 9.

ἐπικούπριζω, to manure, Geop. 2. 23, 5.

ἐπικούπτης, ον, ὁ, a satirist, censor, Timon. ap. Diog. L. 9. 18, and (with v. l. ἐπισκώπτης) 4. 33, cf. 2. 127, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 224.

ἐπικούπτω, to strike upon (i. e. from above), to fell, βούν ἐπικούψων Od. 3. 443. 2. later, of trees, to lop, pollard, Theophr. C. P. 5. 17, 3; inactph. to cut short, bring down from high estate, Lat. accidere, τοῖς πφρονηματισμένοις Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 19, cf. Plut. 2. 529 B; to impead, Ib. 975 A: to reprove, τινὰ Id. Cic. 24, Philostr. 843; cf. ἐπικούπτης, ἐπισκώπτω.

3. ἐπ. χαρτήρια to stamp, e. g. coin, Arist. Oec. 2. 21, 9. 4. to cut anew, τὸν ἀποτριβέντα μύλον, cited from Strabo.

5. in Med. to smite one's breast, to wail for, Lat. plangi, τινά Eur. Tro. 623.

ἐπικούριζομαι, Dep., later form for ὑποκορίζομαι (Moer. 380), Arist. H. A. 9. 8, 8.

ἐπικούρμιον, τό, (κορμός) = ἐπικούπανον, Eust. 1476. 34: male ἐπικούρμιον Id. 1692. 62.

ἐπικούρριζω, (κόρρη) to strike or peck on the head, Schneid. Arist. H. A. 9. 8, 8; vulg. ἐπικούριζω sine sensu.

ἐπικορριστός, ἡ, ὄν, *with one's ears boxed* (ἐπὶ κόρρης), Hesych.
ἐπικορρυσσόμεναι, Med. *to arm oneself against*, τινι Luc. Alex. 57.
ἐπικορρῶσις, ἔως, ἡ, *increasing in a certain proportion*, Nicom. Arithm. 2. p. 110.
ἐπικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπος) *epic*, ποιήσις Dion. H. de Comp. 22; ἐπ. κύκλος, v. κύκλος; οἱ ἐπικοί *the epic poets*. Adv. —κῶς, Suid.
ἐπικοσμεῖν, *to add ornaments to, to decorate after or besides*, τὰ ἱρὰ Hdt. 1. 184; ἐπ. τινας ἐπιγράμματα *to honour them with* . . . 7. 228; θάδν ἐπ. *to honour, celebrate*, Ar. Ran. 383; of funeral honours, Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 11; Pass., Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 5.
ἐπικοσμήματα, τό, *an ornament*, Eccl.
ἐπικοτῶ, fut. ἔσω, = κοτῶ, Nic. Th. 181, in tmesi.
ἐπίκωτος, ὄν, *wrathful, vengeful*, στάσις Pind. Fr. 228; μῆδεα Aesch. Pr. 602; ἀρὰς . . . ἐπικώτους τροφῆς *in wrath at the sons he had bred*, Id. Theb. 787, v. Herm. —Adv. —τως, *wrathfully*, Aesch. Pr. 162. II.
pass. *hateful*, Soph. Fr. 386, cf. Aesch. Cho. 628.
ἐπικοτῶβις, *to throw the cottabus on or at*, Poll. 6. 110; prob. f. 1. for ἀποκοτῶ.
Ἐπικούρειος, ὄν, of Epicurus, Epicurean, ἄτομα Anth. P. 11. 93; αἰρεῖσι Stob. append. p. 24; of Ἐμ. the Epicureans, Luc. Hermot. 16.
ἐπικουρῶ, *to be an epikouros, to act as an ally*, in Hom. only once, ἔμοιρα ἧγ' ἐπικουρήσονται μετὰ Πριάμῳ Il. 5. 614, cf. Hdt. 4. 128, Thuc. 7. 57; τινι Eur. Rhes. 937, 956, Thuc. 5. 23, etc. 2. *to serve as allies or mercenaries*, Isocr. 76. 2; μαθεῖν ἐπ. Plat. Rep. 575 B. II.
generally, *to aid or help at need*, τινι Eur. I. A. 1453, Ar. Vesp. 1018; ἐπὶ δικαιοσύνη Plat. Rep. 368 C; but c. dat. rei, also, τῇ ἀναγκαίᾳ τροφῇ *to provide for it*, Aeschin. 4. 38; νόσος ἐπικουρεῖν *to remedy them, aid one against them*, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 13; so, ἐπ. τῷ λιμῷ, τῷ γήρῳ, τῷ πένι Id. Lac. 2. 6, 10, 20, etc.; ἐσθὴς ἐπικουρεῖ τινι *'does him yeoman's service'*, Id. Cyr. 6. 2, 30. 2. c. acc. rei, ἐπικουρεῖν τινι *χεμῶνα to keep it off from one*, Xen. An. 5. 8, 25, cf. Lat. defendere; but, in Ar. Fr. 302.8, κάραβον γυναιξὶ . . . ἐπικουρήσασε *supplied, provided*.
ἐπικουρήματα, τό, *protection, χυλὸν against snow*, Xen. An. 4. 5, 13.
ἐπικουρήσις, ἔως, ἡ, *protection, τὸν θεῶν Euryph. ap. Stob. 555. fin.; κακὸν against evils*, Eur. Andr. 28; τῆς ἀπορίας Plat. Legg. 919 B.
ἐπικουρία, ἰον. —λή, ἡ, *aid, succour*, Hdt. 6. 108, Aesch. Pers. 731, etc.; ἐπικουρίας δεῖσθαι Thuc. 1. 32; ἐπικουρίαν ποιεῖσθαι τινι Ib. 33; ἐπ. λαμβάνειν, εἶναι Eur. Or. 266, Plat. Gorg. 492 C; ἀπολογία towards one's defence, Dem. 1199. 11. II. *an auxiliary force*, Aesch. Supp. 721; —mercenary troops, Hdt. 5. 63, 6. 100; in pl., Thuc. 7. 59; cf. συμμαχία II.
2. *the position of the epikouros in Plato's Republic*, Rep. 415 C: cf. ἐπικουρος 1. 4.
ἐπικουρίζω, *to hold with Epicurus*, Origen.
ἐπικουρικός, ἡ, ὄν, *serving for help, assistant*, Plat. Rep. 434 C, 441 A.
2. *mostly of troops, auxiliary, allied*, Thuc. 7. 48, etc.: τὸ ἐπ. = ἐπικουρία II, Id. 4. 52, Plat., etc.
ἐπικούριος, ὄν, = foreg., epith. of deities, Paus. 8. 41, 7, C. I. 139.1, al.
ἐπικουρος, ὄ, *an assister, ally*, Hom. only in Il., mostly in pl. of the barbarian allies of Troy, Τρῶες . . . ἡδ' ἐπικουροὶ 2. 815; Τρῶες καὶ Δάρδανοι ἡδ' ἐπικουροὶ 3. 456, al.; cf. Hdt. 2. 152, 3. 91, al. 2. in Att., ἐπικουροὶ were mercenary troops (also called ξένοι, and literally μισθοφόροι hirelings), opp. to the citizen-soldiers (πολιταί), Thuc. 6. 55; ἐπικουροὶ προσμασθούσθαι Id. 2. 33, cf. Lys. 129. 4, etc.; ἀπὸ Ἀρακιδῶν ἐπικουροὶ Hermipp. Incert. 18, cf. Φορμ. 1. 18; —a less honourable name than σύμμαχοι, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 12. 3. = δορυφόροι, the hired body-guards of kings and tyrants, Hdt. 1. 64, 6. 39, cf. Thuc. 6. 58.
4. of ἐπ. the auxiliaries, a name given to the military class in Plato's Republic, Rep. 414 B, 415 A, 545 D. II. as Adj. assisting, aiding, c. dat. pers., Ἀφροδίτῃ . . . Ἀρεὶ ἐπικουρος Il. 21. 431; βῆναι ἐπ. τινι Pind. O. 13, 137; ταῖς νήσοις Ep. Ar. Eq. 1319; τοῖς ἀδικουμένοις ἐπ. Thuc. 3. 67; also c. gen. pers., ἐπικουρε βροτῶν their defender, h. Hom. Mart. 9, cf. Plat. Symp. 189 D, al.: absol. a patron, protector, δεσπότης ἐπ. Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 61. 2. c. gen. rei, defending or protecting against, νόσον Eur. Or. 211; ψυχούς Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 7; Δαβ-δακίδας ἐπ. θανάτων protecting them against deaths, Soph. O. T. 496; πατρί αἰμάτων ἐπ. Eur. El. 138.
ἐπικουρίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ: —to lighten a ship by throwing out part of its cargo, Hdt. 8. 118, in Pass.: metaph., ἐπ. τοὺς πόνους τῷ ἀρχοντι *to lighten his labours*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 25; τὰς συμφορὰς Dem. 643. 11: —also c. gen. rei, to relieve of a burden, νόσον Eur. El. 72; τοῦ δέους Dio C. 43. 18. II. *to lift up, support*, πατὴρ πλευρὰς σὺν μοῖ τὰσδ' ἐπικούριζ' Soph. Aj. 1411; ἐπ. τὴν γῆν *to lift up the soil*, Xen. Occ. 17, 13. 2. metaph. *to lift up, encourage*, ἐλπίσι Id. Cyr. 7. 1, 18. b. ἐπ. νόον ἀνδρὸς *to puff up*, in bad sense, Theogn. 629.
ἐπικουφισμός, ὁ, relief, Clem. Al. 880, C. I. 3461. 9.
ἐπικραδαίνω, *to wave on high*, Poll. 5. 6, Greg. Nyss. 2. p. 74.
ἐπικραδῶς, = foreg., Ap. Rh. 1. 552, Opp. C. 1. 91.
ἐπικράζω, fut. ξω, *to shout to or at*, τινι Luc. Anach. 16, in pf. ἐπικεκρα- γύτας: aor. ἐπικράζαι, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 1.
ἐπικραίνω, Ep. —κραίναίνω: fut. —κρανῶ (but ἐπικρανεῖ or ἀντεπικρανεῖ Aesch. Ag. 1340, on which v. sub φαίνω): aor. I —ἐκράνα, Ep. —ἐκρήνα, —ἐκρήνα: —Med. ἐπικρήναντο Q. Sm. 14. 297. *To bring to pass, accomplish, fulfil*, Hom., only in Il., etc.; ἀρῆν ὅταν ἐπικρήναιε *may he fulfil it*, Il. 15. 599; οὐ φῶν ἐπικραίνε *he fulfilled, granted it not for them*, 3. 302, cf. 2. 419; νῦν μοι τόδ' ἐπικρήνον ἐξέλω *grant me this prayer, fulfil it*, Il. 1. 455, etc.; μῦθον ἐπικρήνην καρῆται by a nod, Call. Dian. 40; so, ἐπ. τέλος Aesch. Supp. 624; ἀληθῆ Id. Theb. 687; γάμον πικρὰς τελευτὰς Id. Ag. 745; ποινὰς θανάτων Ib. 1340; χάριν ἀντ' ἔργων Ib. 1546; cf. Soph. Ph. 1468: —Pass., χρυσῶ δ' ἐπὶ χεῖλεα κεκράντο *were finished off with gold*, Od. 4. 132, cf. 616, 15. 116:

ἐπικραίνετο μόριμος αἰὼν Aesch. Supp. 46, cf. Eum. 960. II. *to direct, govern*, θεοῦς h. Hom. Merc. 531, where Herm. αἰμούς (for θεοῦς).
ἐπικράνις, ἰδος, ἡ, *the membrane of the cerebellum* (cf. παρεγκεφαλῆς), Plut. 2. 899 A, Galen.
ἐπικρανῖτις, ἰδος, ἡ, *the top part of the wall*, corresponding to the capitals in height and ornamentation, C. I. 160, v. Böckh p. 274.
ἐπικράνον, τό, *that which is put on the head, a head-dress, cap*, Eur. Hipp. 201: a skull-cap, helmet, Strabo 504, Plut. 2. 1011 D. II.
= κιονόκρανον, a capital, Pind. Fr. 58, 7, Eur. I. T. 51.
ἐπικράσις, ἔως, ἡ, *a tempering*, Diph. ap. Ath. 91 F; of humours, Diosc. 2. 53.
ἐπικρατῶναι, *to add strength to, confirm*, LXX (Eccl. 4. 12), in Pass.
ἐπικράτεια, ἡ, (ἐπικράτης) *mastery, dominion, possession*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 28, Polyb. 12. 25, 3, etc.: *victory, superiority*, Polyb. 2. 1, 3. 2. *prevalence*, Plut. 2. 906 C, cf. Sext. Emp. P. 1. 80. II. of a country, a realm, dominion, ἄμμεν . . . ἐκ τῆς τούτων ἐπικρατείας Xen. An. 7. 6, 42; ὑπὸ τῇ ἐπ. τοῦ χωρίου *within the country subject to the place*, Ib. 6. 4, 4, cf. Ep. Plat. 349 C.
ἐπικρατέω, *to rule over*, c. dat., νήσων ἐπικρατέουσιν ἄριστοι Il. 10. 214; νήσους Od. 1. 245, 16. 122: absol. *to have or hold power*, εὐρ' ἂν μηκέτ' ἐπικρατέωσι ἄνακτες 17. 320, cf. 14. 60, Archil. 63. II. *to prevail in battle, be victorious*, ἐπικρατέουσι περ ἔμψης [to them] *victorious as they are*, Il. 14. 98, cf. Ar. Lys. 767; ἐπ. ἡ ἀπόλλυσθαι *to conquer or to die*, Hdt. 7. 104; ἐπ. τὸ στάσει *to be victorious in the party-conflict or by means of his faction*, Id. 1. 173. 2. often c. gen. *to prevail over, get the mastery of an enemy*, ἐπ. μάχῃ τῶν Γελῶνων Hdt. 7. 155; τῶν ἐχθρῶν Id. 8. 94, Lys. 920. 6; ἐπ. αὐτοῦ παρὰ τῷ βασιλεῖ, in a suit at law, Hdt. 4. 65; so also, ἐπ. τοῦ πυρός Id. 1. 86; γήρῳ Plat. Legg. 752 A; ὁμῶν ἐπ. τοῦ κόας Ar. Ran. 267. 3. rarely c. acc. *to master, conquer*, τὰς ἡμαρτίας Isocr. 13 C; δύο βασιλεῖς Dio C. 35. 16; ἐπ. τὰ πλεῶν τοῦ πολέμου *to gain chief advantages in the war*, Thuc. 4. 19, cf. 7. 63. 4. c. gen. also, *to become master of*, Lat. potiri, τῶν πραγμάτων Hdt. 4. 164; τῆς θαλάσσης Id. 1. 17, al.; τῶν Ἑλλήνων, τῶν Περσῶν Id. 2. 1, etc.; τῶν πολλίων, τῶν νεῶν Id. 6. 32, 115; τῆς ἀναγκαίᾳ τροφῆς Thuc. 1. 2; τῶν ἐρώτων Pind. P. 8. 9, etc. 5. generally, *to prevail, be superior, πλῆθει* Hdt. 4. 187, 5. 2; τῷ ναυτικῷ Thuc. 2. 93; τῷ πεζῷ Id. 7. 63; κατὰ θάλασσαν Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 6: c. inf. they carried the point that . . . Thuc. 5. 46; ἐπικράτουν μὴ δέχεσθαι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους Id. 6. 74. b. metaph. *to prevail, ἐπικρατεῖ τὸ ἀνδρῶπιον ἦθος* Plat. Criti. 121 A; τὸ δίκαιον Menand. Ἐπιτρ. 1; τὸ ψυχόν, τὸ ἐργόν Arist. Meteor. 1. 11, 3, etc.; τὸ ὄνομα Polyb. 2. 38, 1; ὁ λόγος Diod. 5. 62. 6. c. part., ἐπ. δια- ροῖντες *to succeed in keeping it open*, Arist. G. A. 4. 4, 49.
ἐπικρατῆς, ἔς, *master of a thing*: only used in Comp., ἐπικρατέστερος τῇ μάχῃ *superior in* . . . Thuc. 6. 88; ἐπικρατέστερος τινος *having the upper hand of* . . . Dio C. 55. 30, cf. Memnon 29: —κατὰ τὸ ἐπικρατέ- στερον *with success*, Diod. Excerpt. p. 539.—Hom. has only the Adv. —τῶς, *with overwhelming might, impetuously*, Il. 16. 67, 81, 23. 863 (never in Od.); so Hes. Sc. 321, 419, 461, Ap. Rh. 1. 367, etc.
ἐπικρατήσις, ἔως, ἡ, *a mastering, conquest of*, τινος Thuc. 1. 41. II. *supreme power, sovereignty over*, τινος Dio C. 47. 21. III. of things, prevalence, Galen.
ἐπικρατήτεον, verb. Adj. *one must conquer*, τινός Clem. Al. 224.
ἐπικρατήτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *restraining, astringent*, Galen.
ἐπικρατήτωρ ἀστήρ, ὁ, *the ruling star*, Ptolem.
ἐπικρατῖδες, ἰδων, αἰ, (κράς, κρατός) a kind of head-dress (cf. ἐπικρα- νον) or towel, Hipp. 28. 7.
ἐπικρατικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπικραίνω) = ἐπικεραστικός, Galen.
ἐπικραυγάζω, *to cry out to or at*, Arr. Epict. 1. 21, 3, 4. 1, 19.
ἐπικρεμάννυμι and —νω: fut. —κρεμάσω [ᾶ], Att. —κρεμῶ. *To hang over*, ἀπὴν τινὶ Theogn. 206; κινδύνον Polyb. 2. 31, 7; φόβον Diod. 16. 50. II. Pass., ἐπικρέμαμαι, aor. ἐπικρεμάσθην: —to over- hang, of a rock, h. Hom. Ar. 284; οἶκος ἐπικρεμάμενος τῇ ἀγορᾷ Plut. Poplic. 10: —metaph. *to hang over, threaten*, Lat. imminere, θάνατος Simon. 48; δύλιος αἰὼν Pind. I. 8. 28; τιμαρῆς Thuc. 2. 53; ἐπικρε- μάμενος κινδύνος *impending danger*, Id. 7. 75, cf. 3. 40; c. dat. pers., Ar. Rh. 3. 483; Ep. 3 pl. ἐπικρεμῶνται Nonn. D. 20. 173.
ἐπικρεμῆς, ἔς, *overhanging, suspended*, Christod. Ecphr. 183; metaph. doubtful, Schol. Soph. Aj. 23.
ἐπικρηδῖος, ὁ, a Cretan dance, Ath. 629 C.
ἐπικρήνην, —κρήνε, v. sub ἐπικραίνω.
ἐπικρήνμος, ὄν, precipitous, steep, Pherecyd. ap. Schol. Od. 21. 22, Dicaearch. 2. 6 (with v. l. ἀποκρ-).
ἐπικρήσαι, v. sub ἐπικραίνω.
ἐπικρηδόν, Adv. (ἐπικρήνω) *by choice*, Ap. Rh. 2. 302.
ἐπικρίμα, τό, *an edict, decree*, C. I. 2737 a. 23, 4957. 28.
ἐπικρίνω [ῆ], fut. —κρίνω, *to decide, determine*, τι Plat. Rep. 524 E, Legg. 768 A, Dion. H. 3. 29; τι περὶ τινος Decret. ap. Dem. 238. 13, etc.; ἐπ. τί διαφέρει *what is the difference*, Arist. de An. 3. 7, 4; τὸ ἐπικρίνον *the deciding power*, Id. Insomn. 3. 8: —to adjudge, inflict, θάνατον Lxx (2 Macc. 4. 47). II. *to select, pick out*, Diod. 1. 75; ἐπ. τινὰ ἴσα ἀδελφοῖς *to distinguish, esteem*, Hipp. Juj.
ἐπ-ικρίνον, τό, *the yord-arm of a ship*, Od. 5. 254, 318.
ἐπικρίσις, ἔως, ἡ, *determination, τινος of a thing*, Strabo 7, Plut. 2. 43 C, Diog. L. 9. 92.
ἐπικρίτηριον, τό, *a body of supernumerary judges*, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2556. 67.
ἐπικρίτης, οὗ, ὁ, *an adjudicator, arbiter*, τινος Polyb. 14. 3. 7.
ἐπικρίτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *adjudicator*, τινος Diog. L. 9. 47.
ἐπικρίτος, ὄν, *approved*, Joseph. B. J. 3. 5. 5.

ἐπικροκον, τό, a woman's garment, either from its saffron colour (κρόκος) or its thick pile (κρόκη), Hesych.

ἐπικροταλίζω, =sq., Nonn. D. 17. 29.

ἐπικροτέω, to rattle on or over, τὰ δ' [ἄρματα] ἐπικροτέοντα πέτοντο flew rattling over the ground, Hes. Sc. 308:—c. acc. to strike with a rattling sound, to clash, τὰ κύμβαλα Alciphro 1. 12; γένειον Opp. C. 2. 244. 2: to clap, applaud, Menand. Incert. 304, Plut. Anton. 12, Luc. Char. 8:—later, ἐπ. τῶ χεῖρε Synes. 166 D. 3. c. dat. instrum., ἐπ. ὁδοῦσι to chatter with one's teeth, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 21; ἐπ. τοῖς δακτύλοις to snuff the fingers, Lat. *digitis crepare*, Eust. 1602. 10; absol., Aristob. ap. Ath. 530 B.

ἐπικροτος, ον, beaten or trodden hard, esp. of ground, ἐν τῷ ἐπικρότῳ ἵππεύει Xen. Eq. Mag. 3, 14; ἐπ. ποιεῖν Arist. H. A. 5. 33, 2:—metaph., τὸ ἐπ. τοῦ λόγου its sonorosity, Philostr. 539.

ἐπικρουμα, τό, a thing struck against, Soph. Fr. 270.

ἐπικρουσας, εως, ἡ, a striking against, Galen.

ἐπικρούω, to hammer in, ἦλον Αr. Thesm. 1004. II. ἐπ. χθόνα βάκτροις to smite with their sceptres on the earth, Aesch. Ag. 202; ἐπ. τῇ χειρὶ τὸ ξίφος to clap one's hand on one's sword, Plut. Pomp. 58; metaph. to jeer at, εἰς τινα Macho ap. Ath. 579 B. III. = ἐπικροτέω, LXX (Jer. 48. 26).

ἐπικρυπτός, verb. Adj. one must conceal, Clem. Al. 348.

ἐπικρύπτω, ον, hidden, concealed, Tzetz.

ἐπικρύπτω, fut. ψω: aor. 2 ἐπέκρυπτο. To throw a cloak over, conceal, χεῖρας φονίας Aesch. Eum. 317; τὴν βούλην Plut. Crat. 421 B; (in Eur. Supp. 296, Herm. restores ἐπὶ κρύπτειν); often in late Prose, but mostly used in Med. to disguise, κἀνκρύψασθα κακά Soph. Fr. 109; τὰς αὐτοῦ τύχας . . . τοῦ κρύπτεσθαι σοφόν Eur. Fr. 557; ἐπ. τὴν αὐτοῦ ἀγορίαν Plut. Lach. 196 B, cf. Prot. 346 B; ὁ τι οὐχ ὑγίαιεν Id. Rep. 476 E; τὰ ληθῆ Dem. 216. 16: absol., ἐπικρυπτόμενος with concealment or secrecy, Xea. An. 1. 1, 6; ἐπικρυπτόσθαι τί τι one thing by another, Dem. 1415. 3; also, τι εἰς τι one thing under another, Plut. Peric. 4:—ἐπικρυπτόσθαι τινά τι to conceal a thing from one, Polyb. 3. 75, 1; also, ἐπ. τινα ὥς . . . Plat. Theat. 180 D:—to disguise oneself, conceal one's purpose, τῷ ὀνόματι Thuc. 8. 92; ἐσθῆτι Plut. Caes. 38; ἐπ. τινά to elude his observation, Lat. *fallere*, Plut. Theat. 180 C:—Pass. to be concealed, Arist. Pol. 3. 5, 9.

ἐπικρύψω, ον, uinknow, inglorious, Pind. O. 8. 92, Plut. Arat. 10.

ἐπικρύψω, εως, ἡ, concealment, Plut. Nic. 23, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 5.

ἐπικρύψω, to caw or croak at, Ar. Eq. 1051; τίς Themiast. 61 D.

ἐπικτῶμαι, Dep. to gain or win besides, φίλους Aesch. Eum. 901; ἄλλον οὐδένα [νόμον] ἐπικτέονται (Ion.) Hdt. 2. 79; ἐπ. ἀρχὴν to extend one's empire, Thuc. 1. 144; ἐπ. τὰ μὴ προσήκοντα Id. 4. 61; τριῖρες ἐκτέτασθε πολλὰς καὶ πᾶν τὸν ἔστιν ἐπικτῶσθαι to add to those you have, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 3; τὸν δ' ἐπ. σύμμαχον as an ally, Aesch. Eum. 671; ξυμμάχους ὕμεις ἐπ. Soph. Ant. 846.

ἐπικτείνω, to kill besides or again, ἐπ. τὸν θανόντα to slay the slain anew, Soph. Ant. 1030, cf. Plut. Caes. 46.

ἐπικτείνω, τό, (κτεῖς) the tow which remains in the heckle, ἐπ. ὠμοῦ λινοῦ Hipp. 619. fin. II. the abdomen immediately above the pudenda, Id. 611. 43, etc.

ἐπικτερεῖω, to perform funeral rites over, Nonn. D. 47. 241.

ἐπικτήμημα, τό, (ἐπικτάμαι) a new acquisition, Ammon. p. 84.

ἐπικτήσις, εως, ἡ, further acquisition, fresh gain, Soph. Ph. 1344; χρημάτων Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 11; in pl., Dion. H. 9. 53.

ἐπικτήτος, ον, gained besides or in addition, ἐπ. γῆ acquired land, which was formerly under water, as the Delta of Egypt, Hdt. 2. 5, cf. 10; or, land added to one's hereditary property, Plat. Legg. 924 A, cf. Lycurg. 154. 1: ἐπ. γυνή a foreign wife (like ἐπακτός), or newly acquired, Hdt. 3. 3; ἐπικτ. φίλοι newly acquired friends, opp. to ἀρχαῖοι, Xen. Ages. 1, 36; ἐπικτ. δόξα, opp. to ἐμψυτος ἐπιθυμία, adventitious fame, Plat. Phaedr. 237 D; τὰ ἐπ., opp. to τὰ φύσει ὄντα, Id. Rep. 618 D; opp. to σύμφορα, Arist. G. A. 1. 17, 9; τὸ ἐπ., opp. to αὐτοφύεις, Id. Rhet. 1. 7, 33, etc.: cf. ἐπακτός, ἐπίθετος.

ἐπικτίζω, to found in addition or anew, Strabo 831. II. to found in or among, πόλεις ἀγρόλοις ἔθνεσι Plut. 2. 328 B.

ἐπικτύπω, aor. 1, v. infir.: aor. 2 ἐπέκτυπον, Ar. Rh. 1. 1136:—to make a noise upon, τοῖν ποδῶν ἐπικτυπῶν to stomp on the ground with the feet, Ar. Ecol. 483; σάκεα ξιφείσιν ἐπ. clashed on their shields with . . . Ar. Rh. 1. c.; σάκεσσιν ἐπ. Id. 1. 1081: absol. to re-echo, respond, πᾶς δ' ἐπέκτυπ' Ὀλύμπου Αr. Av. 780; of a chorus, Polyb. 30. 13, 9.

ἐπικύβω, οἱ, v. sub κυβενικυβοῖ.

ἐπικυδῶμαι, Pass. to exult in, τινι Dio C. 71. 2.

ἐπικυδής, ἐς, (κύδος) glorious, distinguished, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 36; brilliant, successful, ἐπικυδότερα τὰ πράγματα ἐποίησεν Isocr. 69 C; ἐπικυδότερα ἐλπίδες Polyb. 16. 4, 3; and of persons, ἐπικυδέστερος ταῖς ἐλπίσι more sanguine, Id. 5. 69, 11:—Adv. only in Comp., —εστέρας ἀγωνίζεσθαι Id. 5. 23, 2.

ἐπικυδιάω, = ἐπικυδῶμαι, Ar. Rh. 4. 383; al. ἦ ἐπικυδῖεις.

ἐπικύνω, = ἐπικύνωμαι, Hipp. 1144 E, Arist. H. A. 7. 4, fin., al.

ἐπικύνημα, τό, a superfetation, Hipp. 260. 10, Arist. G. A. 4. 5, 2.

ἐπικύνσις, εως, ἡ, superfetation, name of a treatise by Hipp.

ἐπικύνσκομαι, Pass. to become doubly pregnant, i. e. pregnant again before the first foetus is born, Lat. *superfoetare*, Hdt. 3. 108, Hipp. 260. 6, Arist. G. A. 4. 5, 1, al.: cf. ἐκυνώ.

ἐπικυκλῶ, intr. to come round in turn upon, ἐπὶ πῆμα καὶ χαρὰ πᾶσι κυκλοῦσι Soph. Tr. 130: so in Pass., Dion. H. de Rhet. 17.

ἐπικυκλῖος, ον, circular: ἐπ. (sc. πλακοῦς), ὁ, a round Sicilian cake, Epich. ap. Ath. 645 E; for Plut. 2. 1146 D, v. sub ἐπικυκλῖος.

ἐπικυκλος, ὁ, an epicycle (in Astron.), Plut. 2. 1028 B.

ἐπικυλίδες, ἰδων, αἱ, the upper eyelids, Poll. 2. 66: v. sub κύλα.

ἐπικυλίσκες, ον, said or done over one's cups (inter pocula), λόγοι Ath.

2 A, and prob. 1. Plut. 2. 1146 D; cf. Diog. L. 4. 42, and v. sub κύλις.

ἐπικυλινδῶ or —κυλίω (Diod. 19. 19): fut. κυλίω [ῖ]:—to roll down upon, πέτρους ἐπὶ τινα Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 20; aor. 1 ἐπικυλίσαι, Polyb. 3. 53, 4:—Pass., τῶκων τόκους ἐπικυλινθέντων interest being heaped on interest, Plut. 2. 831 E. 2. intr. to roll on, κύματα Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 3.

ἐπικυλινδρόμαι, Pass. to be flattened by rollers, Theophr. C. P. 5. 6, 7.

ἐπικυλίον, τό, the upper eyelid (cf. ἐπικυλίδες), Eust. 1951. 20.

ἐπικύλλωμα, τό, lameness, Eust. 1599. 13.

ἐπικύμαιν, fut. ἀνῶ, to flow in waves over, τῇ θαλάττῃ Philostr. 836:

metaph., τοῖς ἱππεύσιν ἐπ. ἡ φάλαγξ Plut. Alex. 33.

to make to rise in waves, τὴν θάλασσαν Joseph. A. J. 4. 3, 2.

ἐπικυμάτιζω, to float upon the waves, Poll. 8. 138, Philo 2. 445.

ἐπικυμάτωσις, εως, ἡ, fluctuation, M. Anton. 9. 28.

ἐπικύντω, fut. ψω, to bend oneself over, to stoop over, bow down, Hipp.

Art. 819, Ar. Thesm. 239; ὁρδὸς ἔσθηκε, μικρὸν ἐπικύντων Arist. H. A. 3. 21, 2: cf. ἀποκύπτω, υποκύπτω:—ἐπ. ἐπὶ τι to stoop down to get something, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 18; ἐπ. ἐς βιβλίον to pore over a book, Luc.

Hermot. 2:—to lean upon, τινὶ Id. D. Mort. 6. 2; but, ἐπ. τῷ σινεδρίῳ to bow before it, Id. Jup. Trag. 11:—part. pf. ἐπεκεκυνθῶς, habitually stooping, Anaxandr. Πανδ. 1.

ἐπικυρίσσω, to strike violently, of storms, v. l. Theophr. Vent. 34.

ἐπικυρόω, to confirm, sanction, ratify, τὴν γνώμην Thuc. 3. 71, cf.

Soph. El. 793, Xen. An. 3. 2, 32, Oratt., etc.; c. inf., τίνες . . . λόγοι καθεῖλον ἡμᾶς κατεκύρωσαν θανείν Eur. Or. 862:—Pass., πρὶν τι ἐπικυρῶσθαι Thuc. 5. 45.

ἐπικρύπτω, ον, bent forward, hump-backed, Plut. 2. 53 C.

ἐπικρυπτόω, to bend forward, κάρηνα Hes. Sc. 234:—Pass. to be arched, Luc. Amor. 14.

ἐπικρύω, Imp. impf. ἐπικύρον, Ep. aor. 1 ἐπικύρω or ἐπικύρησα (v. infir.).

To light upon, fall in with, like ἐπιπύχναω, Lat. *incidere*, c. dat., μεγάλῳ ἐπὶ σώματι κύρωσας Il. 3. 23; ἱεροῖσιν ἐπ' αἰσθόμενοις κυρήσας Hes. Op. 753; αἰὲν ἐπ' αὐγῇ κῦρε φαεινὸς δοῦρος ἀκακῇ kept always threatening his neck with . . . Il. 23. 821; (but in Q. Sm. 13. 394, ἐπὶ ξίφος αὐγῇ κῦραι to hold it over . . .); ἐπ. μετατροπίαις Pind. P. 10. 30:—also c. gen. to meet with, obtain, ἐπικύρωσας ἀφρόνων ἀσπῶν Id. O. 6. 10; μεγάλας ἀγαθὰς τε . . . βιοτὰς ἐπεκύρωσamen Aesch. Pers. 853, cf. Ap. Rh. 3. 342.

ἐπικυρώσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπικυρώ) ratification, confirmation, Eccl.

ἐπικρύφω, ον, = ἐπικρύπτω, bent over, crooked, LXX (3 Macc. 4. 5), Suid.

ἐπικυρῶν, ὁ, (κυρῶν) a guard of beehives, Παν Anth. P. 9. 226.

ἐπικρύψω, εως, ἡ, a bending over a thing, Oribas. 2 Mai.

ἐπικυρῶν, Dep. to go on drinking, Critias 27.

ἐπικυκλῶ, fut. ὦω [ῖ], to lament over, πατρὸς δαῖτα Soph. El. 283;

τόν υἱόν Ib. 805; absol., Heliod. 1. 13.

ἐπικυκλώω, fut. ὦω [ῖ], to hinder, check, Thuc. 6. 17; ἀλλήλους Xen. Occ. 8, 4; τίς . . . μ' οὐκυκλώσων τάδε; Soph. Ph. 1242.

ἐπικυρῶμα, to rush on or in with a party of revellers, Polyb. 26. 10, 5, Call. Ep. 44; generally, to make a riotous assault, ἐπὶ τινα Ar. Ach. 982; τινὶ Menand. Incert. 234; εἰς τὰς πόλεις Plat. Legg. 950 A; ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκίαν τινὸς Plut. 2. 772 F:—Pass. to be grossly maltreated and insulted, Id. Pyrrh. 13.

ἐπικωμιαστικός, Adv. = ἐγκωμ— (q. v.), Schol. Pind. N. 8. 1.

ἐπικώμιος, α, ον, of, at, or for a κόμος or festival procession, ὧψ, ὕμνος Pind. P. 10. 9, N. 8. 85; ἐπικώμια, τῶς = ἐγκώμια, praises, Ib. 6. 56, v. κώμος.

ἐπικώμος, ον, = foreg., Aristias ap. Ath. 686 A (as L. Dind. for ἐπικώματος), Plut. 2. 128 D, Alciphro 1. 37, Hesych.

ἐπικωμῶδῶς, to make a jest of in comedy, Plat. Apol. 31 D.

ἐπικώματος, ον, (κώπη) at the oar, a rower, Menander ap. Joseph. A. J. 9. 14, 2.

2. of a boat, furnished with oars, Moschio ap. Ath. 208 F, Dion. H. 3. 44: ἐπικώμος (sub. ναῦς), ἡ, a despatch-boat, Cic. Att. 5. 11, cf. Gell. 10. 25.

3. of a weapon, up to the hilt, through and through, Ar. Ach. 231.—Cf. ἐπικώμος.

ἐπιλαβῆ, ἡ, (ἐπιλαμβάνω) a taking hold of, grasping, πέπλων τ' ἐπιλαβὰς ἑμῶν Aesch. Supp. 432.

2. a handle, hold, Hipp. Ant. 814.

ἐπιλαγχάνω, fut. —λήσομαι, to obtain the lot, to succeed another in an office, in case he made a vacancy (cf. λαγχάνω 1. 2), οὔτε λαχὼν οὔτ' ἐπιλαχὼν Aeschin. 62. 31, Dem. 1331. 5; ἐπιλ. τινὶ βουλῇς to succeed him in the Council, Plat. Com. T'p. 3. 4; v. Harpor.

II. to fall to one's lot next, ἐπιλάσσομαι πύματον . . . γῆρας Soph. O. C. 1235 (where others take it he has it for his lot, but v. λαγχάνω 1v).

ἐπ-τλαδῶν, Adv., = λαδῶν, in troops, in numbers, Dion. P. 763.

ἐπιλάθηναι, Dep. to hold tight, stop, ἐπ. στόμα, i. e. I am silent, Eur. Andr. 250.—Only poet., cf. sub λάθομαι.

ἐπιλαμαργέω, to be greedy for, ὧψ Clem. Al. 171.

ἐπιλαῖς, ἴδω, ἡ, v. l. for ὑπολαῖς, in Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 5.

ἐπιλακκος, ον, forming a hollow, τὸ ἐπ. μέρος, i. e. the lower part of the neck, Schol. Theocr. 3. 54.

ἐπιλάλω, to interrupt in speaking, Symm. V. T. 2. to say of a thing, Eust. 773. 26, in Pass.

ἐπιλαμβάνω, fut. —λήσομαι: aor. —έλαβον. To take or get besides, ἐπὶ τοῖς πενήτην ταλάντοις ἑκατὸν Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 11:—c. gen. partit., ἐπ. τοῦ χρόνου to take a little more time, M. Anton. 1. 17; τῆς ἀρχῆς Paus. 9. 14, 5.

II. to lay hold of, seize, attack, as a disease, Hdt. 8. 115, Hipp. Aph. 1258, Thuc. 2. 51; of an enemy, Luc. Navig. 36:—Pass., ἐπιέληπται νύμφη Soph. Ant. 732; and so absol., Arist. H. A. 3. 3, fin.; τὴν αἰσθσιν ἐπιληφθεῖς Lat. *sensibus captus*, Plut. Flam. 6; cf. ἐπιλήπτος, —λήψια, —λήψις.

b. of events, to overtake, surprise, μὴ . . . χερμὶν τὴν φυλακὴν ἐπιλάβου Thuc. 4. 27; νυκτὸς ἐπιλαβούσης τὸ ἔργον Ib. 96; ταχὺ ἐπιλαβὼν

γῆρας Plat. Epin. 974 A:—impers., ἐπιλαμβάνει, c. acc. et inf., it befalls one that . . ., Paus. 6. 22, 4., 7. 21, 1.

2. to attain to, come within reach of, reach, Xen. An. 6. 5, 6; ἐπὶ ὅκτω ἐπ. to live over eight years, Thuc. 4. 133; but c. gen. partit., ἐπ. τετάρτῳ μηνὶς to arrive at, not live over it, Arist. H. A. 7. 3, 9; so, ὥστε καὶ χειμῶνος ἐπ. Theophr. II. P. 1, 9, 6, cf. Plut. Mar. 46.

3. to seize, stop, esp. by pressure, τὴν ῥίνα Ar. Pl. 703; ἐπ. τινὰ τῆς ὁσίας ὕδου to stop him from getting back, Hdt. 2. 87; ἐπ. τὸ ὕδωρ to stop the water-clock (as was done when an orator stop speaking, to have witnesses examined or documents read, v. κλεψύδρα), Lys. 166, 43, Isae., etc.; cf. Att. Process. pp. 713 sq.; τοὺς πόρους τοῦ στόματος ἐπ. Arist. H. A. 4. 3, 5, etc.

4. to occur space, μηδὲν τῶν τῆς πόλεως . . . οἰκοδομήμασι ἐπ. Plat. Legg. 799 C; πλείω τόπον Arist. Cael. 3. 7, 3:—metaph., πολλὸν χώρον ἐπ. to get over much ground, traverse it rapidly, as in Virgil *corripere campum*, Theocr. 13, 65.

5. c. gen. to undertake, τῆς κνήσεως, τῆς νήξεως Ael. N. A. 5. 18., 13. 19.

6. c. dat. to assist, App. Civ. 4. 96.

7. intr. to succeed, follow, Arist. Probl. 1. 8, 3.

III. Med., with pf. pass. (Plat. Crat. 396 D), to hold oneself on by, lay hold of, c. gen., τῶν νεῶν Hdt. 6. 113, Thuc. 4. 14, etc.; τῶν ἀφλόστων νηὸς Hdt. 6. 114; τῶν ἐπισπαστῶν lb. 91; ὅσων ἐπιλαβοῖτο τὰ δρέπανα whomsoever the scythes caught, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 31; ἐπιλαμβάνεται μου τῆς χειρὸς τῇ δεξιᾷ Plat. Prot. 335 C; ἐπιλαβόμενος [τῶν] τῇ χειρὶ Dem. 534. 1; νινος τὸν τριχύν by the hair, Aeschin. 75. 3; μὴ πιλαμβάνου hold me not, Eur. Phoen. 896.

2. to attack, Xenos Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 22, Arist. Pol. 5. 6, 4; esp. with words, Plat. Phaedr. 236 B; of diseases, Luc. Nigr. 29.

3. to make a seizure of, arrest, τῶν παίδων Dem. 895. 10; to seize goods in default of payment, Id. 558. 18: to lay claim to, κτήματος Plat. Legg. 954 C.

4. to lay hold of, get, obtain, προστάτω a chief, Hdt. 1. 127; προσφάσις a pretext, 3. 36., 6. 49; δυνάμις 9. 99; καιροῦ Ar. Lys. 996; ἐξουσίας, γαλήνης Plat. Rep. 360 D, Polit. 273 A; τῶν ἀμαρῶν Plut. Oth. 3; ἐπ. λογισμῶν Lat. *ratione assequi*, Plat. Phaedo 79 A.

5. of place, to gain, reach, δασέος ἐπ. a thicket, Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 3; τῶν ὁρῶν Plut. Anton. 41; in Luc. Contempl. 5, μίαν ἐπ. ἄκραν, which in Class. Gr. would be μιάς ἀκρας; of a state or condition, ἐρημίας ἐπιλαμβόμενοι Dem. 36. 2.

6. to attempt, πράξων μεγάλων Plut. Mar. 7.

7. to touch on, Lat. *strictim attingere*, τινος Plat. Rep. 449 D.

8. to take up, interrupt in speaking (cf. ὑπολαμβάνω), Id. Gorg. 506 B, Symp. 814 E: to object to, τοῦ ψηφίσματος Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 32; ἐπ. ὅτι . . . to object that . . ., Plat. Rep. 490 C.

9. rarely c. acc. to seize, τὰς Ἀθήνας Lycurg. 158. 23.

ἐπιλαμπρος, on, brilliant, illustrious, Artemid. 3. 61.

ἐπιλαμπρύνω, to make splendid, adorn, τὸν οἶκον Plut. Lysand. 30; γένους τριπλῆς Dion. H. 6. 41:—of sound, to make loud and clear, raise high, τὸν ἦχον Id. de Comp. p. 96 Schäf.; τὴν φωνὴν Plut. 2. 912 C.

ἐπιλαμπτος, on, Ion. for ἐπιλήπτος.

ἐπιλάμψω, to shine after or thereupon, ἥλιος δ' ἐπέλαμψε thereupon the sun *shone forth*, Il. 17. 650; so, of the moon, h. Hom. Merc. 141, Plut., etc.; ὡς φῶς ἡμέρῃ ἐπέλαμψε Hdt. 8. 14, cf. 3. 135; ἐπιλαμψάσης ἡμέρης when day had fully come, Id. 7. 13; so, ἑσπας ἐπέλαμψαντος Id. 8. 130.

2. to shine upon (a place), absol., Hipp. Act. 283, Xen. Cyn. 8, 1; c. dat., ἐπ. ἀκροῦ τοῦ κέρας Plut. Fab. 6; ὁ ἥλιος ἐπέλαμψε τῷ ἔργῳ Id. Arat. 22:—metaph., οὐριος . . . ἐπέλαμψον ἐμῷ ἔρωτι, Κύπρι Anth. P. 5. 17; τοῖς ἀπεκρίνοντι ἐπ. to bring them new light, C. I. 4717. 20.

III. trans. to make to shine, μόχθοι νεότατ' ἐπέλαμψαν μυρία (so L. Dind. for μυρία), Pind. Fr. 158:—Pass, to shine upon, τινι Ar. Rh. 2. 920.

2. to illumine, τι lb. 164.

ἐπιλανθάνω, v. sub ἐπιλήθω.

ἐπι-λαρχία, ἡ, a double ἵλη, i. e. two ἵλαι or 128 horse, Arr. Tact. 18. 2:—ἐπι-λάρχης, ὁ, the commander of it, prob. I. African. Cest. 72.

ἐπι-λάσις, Dor. for ἐπιλήσις, Pind.

ἐπιλαεῖναι, to smooth over, Plut. 2. 75 B; metaph., ἐπιλεῖνας τὴν Εὐρέω γνῶμην, i. e. making it plausible, Hdt. 7. 9, 3, cf. 8. 142, and λαεῖναι.

ἐπιλαεῖναι, eos, ἡ, a smoothing over, Philo 1. 254.

ἐπιλέγδην, Adv. by selection, Eust. 955. 8.

ἐπιλέγω, to say in addition, Hdt. 2. 35, 64, etc.; ποιεῖν τι καὶ ἐπιλέγειν to say while or after doing it, Id. 4. 65; παῖδων ἐπιλέγοντες Id. 5. 4; ἐπ. τὸν λόγον τόνδε, ὥς . . . Id. 2. 156., 8. 49; ἐξηπάτων . . . ἐπιλέγων τισιν Ar. Eq. 418; ἐπ. τεκμήρια τὴν ἄλλην αὐτοῦ . . . παρανομῶν citing it as proof, Thuc. 6. 28; ἐπ. τινὶ τι to say besides to him, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 7:—so also in Med. to repeat, Dion. H. de Rhet. 11. 5.

2. to call by name, Hdt. 5. 70, Plat. Legg. 700 B; so in Med., Aesch. Sapp. 49.

3. to attribute to one, Arist. Pol. 7. 1, 7; ἐπ. τινὶ, ὥς . . . to impute to one, that . . . , Id. Eth. N. 2. 6, 9.

4. to say against one, App. Civ. 3. 18.

II. to choose, pick out, select, Hdt. 3. 44, 81: but more used in Med., τῶν Βαβυλωνίων ἐπελέξατο he chose him certain of the Babylonians, Id. 3. 157, cf. 6. 73, Thuc. 1. 19, Arist. Fr. 146:—Pass., ἐπιλεγόμενοι or ἐπιλεγόμενοι chosen men, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 41, cf. Isocr. 71 B Bekk.

III. also in Med. to think upon, think over, ταῦτα Hdt. 1. 78., 2. 120, al.; οὐκ or μὴ ἐπ., nihil curare, 2. 236, al.; οὐδαμᾶ ἐπ. μὴ κοτε . . . to have no fear lest . . . , 3. 65., 7. 149; c. inf., πᾶν ἐπιλεγόμενος πείσσομαι expecting . . . , 7. 49, cf. 52; rare in Att., μὴδ' ἐπιλεχθῆς Ἀγαμεμνονίαν εἶναι μ' Ἀλοχον deem me not to be . . . , Aesch. Ag. 1498 (but Herm., μηκέτι λεχθῆθ' Ἀγαμ., μ. ἐλ. ἀλ. let it no more be said that . . .).

2. in Hdt. also, to con over, read, τὸ βιβλίον, τὰ γράμματα 1. 124, 125., 2. 125, al.; so in Paus. 1. 12, 3.

ἐπιλείβω, to pour wine over 2 things, ἐπὶ δ' αἰδοπα οἶνον λείβε Il. 1. 463; absol., ἀνιστάμενος δ' ἐπέλειβον Od. 3. 341.

ἐπιλείμμα, τό, a remnant, Schol. Arat. 786.

ἐπιλείω, to smooth off, shave smooth, τὸ γένειον Dio C. 48. 34, in Med.

ἐπιλείπω, to leave behind, ἐπὶ δὲ πλείον ἐλέλειπτο Od. 8. 475, cf. Xen. An. 1. 8, 18:—Pass. c. gen. to fall short of, Plat. Epin. 978 A.

2. to leave untouched, ὥς οὐτ' ἂν τῶν ἐμῶν ἐπιλείποιμ οὐδὲν οὔτε τῶν φίλων Plat. Prot. 310 E; c. part., μυρία ἐπ. λέγων Id. Phil. 26 B, cf. 52 D.

II. of things, to fail one, like Lat. *deficere*, c. acc. pers., ἦβρον . . . ἡ μ' ἐπιλείπει Theogn. 1130; ὕδωρ μιν ἐπείπε the water failed him, Hdt. 7. 21, cf. 2. 174; so, τῶν ὀμβρῶν ἐπιλείποντων αὐτοῦς (sc. τοὺς ποταμούς) Id. 2. 25; γλαυκὴς ὑμᾶς οὐστ' ἐπιλείψουσι Ar. Av. 1102; ἐπειδὴν αὐτοὺς ἐπιλείψουσιν ἐπιδίξαι Thuc. 5. 103, cf. Antipho 131. 27; ἐπιλείπει με ὁ χρόνος time fails me, Lat. *dies me deficit*, Isocr. 4 A, cf. 345 C; ἐπιλείπει με λέγοντα ἡ ἡμέρα Dem. 324. 18:—later, c. dat., Plut. Cic. 42, Ael. N. A. 8. 17.

2. in Hdt., often of rivers, ἐπ. τὸ ῥέεθρον to leave their stream unfilled, run dry, Hdt. 7. 43, 58, etc.; and so without ῥέεθρον, to fail, run dry, Id. 7. 127; so, ἐπ. τὰ ῥέετα Dem. 186. 16.

3. then, generally, to fail, be wanting, ἵνα μὴ ἐπιλήρη κατεσθίωμαι Hdt. 3. 108; σίτος ἐπιλείπων a deficiency of it, Thuc. 3. 20; τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἐπ. Xen. An. 4. 7, 1; ὥστε τὸν λόγον μηδέποτε ἐπ. Plat. Prot. 334 E; opp. to περιγίγνεσθαι, Ar. Pl. 554.

ἐπιλείχω, to lick over, to lick, v. l. Longus 1. 24.

ἐπιλείψω, eos, ἡ, (ἐπιλείπω) a deficiency, failure, lack, ὀρνίθων Thuc. 2. 50; τῆς δυνάμεως Plut. 2. 695 D; τελῶν C. I. 2695 b.

ἐπιλεκτ-άρχης, on, ὁ, commander of a picked band, Plut. Arat. 32.

ἐπιλέκω, on, (ἐπιλέγω) chosen, picked, ξύλα πρὸς εὐωδίαν ἐπὶ. Ael. V. H. 5. 6:—esp. of soldiers, ἰ ἐπιλέκτοι Xen. An. 3. 4, 43, Hell. 5. 3, 23; the Lat. *extraordinarii*, Polyb. 6. 26, 6, etc. Adv. -τως, Schol. Thuc.

ἐπιελογισμένος, Adv. with consideration, Clem. Al. 186.

ἐπιλέξις, eos, ἡ, (ἐπιλέγω) choice, selection, App. Civ. 3. 5.

ἐπιλεπνύνω, to smear over with a thin coat, Hesych., Poll. 7. 1, 24.

ἐπιλέπω, fut. φω, to strip of bark, ἔζον h. Hom. Merc. 109.

ἐπιλευκαῖνω, to be white on the surface, Arist. P. A. 4. 1, 3, Theophr. II. P. 3. 12, 9, etc.

ἐπιλευκία, ἡ, = λέυκη, leprosy, Plut. 2. 670 F.

ἐπιλευκος, on, white on the surface, whitish, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 5.

ἐπιλεύσσω, to look towards or at, τόσων τίς τ' ἐπιλεύσει one can only see so far before one, Il. 3. 12.

ἐπιλήθος, on, (ἐπιλανθάνω) causing to forget, c. gen., φάρμακον . . . νηπενθές τ' ἀχολόν τε κακῶν τ' ἐπιλήθων ἀπάντων (ἐπιλήθων in Pseudo-Plut. Vit. Hom. p. 255, Clem. Al. 3), Od. 4. 221; with fem., ἔνγχα δέουσ' ἐπιλήθων παντός Ael. N. A. 4. 41., 15. 19.

ἐπιλήθω, fut. σω, to cause to forget, ὁ γάρ τ' [ὑπνος] ἐπέλησεν ἀπάντων laps one in forgetfulness of all, Od. 20. 85; ἡδονὴ σφέας ἐπέληθονα τῶν πόρος Arctae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 12; ἐπιλήσει σε τῶν Ἀφροδισίων Philostr. (?) :—Pass. to be forgotten, ἐπιλαθῶν Pind. Fr. 86; pf. part.

ἐπιλησμένος LXX (Isai. 23. 16), Ev. Luc. 12. 6: cf. ἀλαστος.

II. Med. ἐπιλανθάνομαι, or more commonly ἐπιλήθομαι: fut. -λήσομαι; aor. -ἐλαθῶν Plat. Apol. 17 A; in Nonn. D. 48. 668 -ελάστο; with pf. act. -λέληθα Hdt. 3. 46, Pind. O. 10 (11). 4; but more commonly pass. -λέλησμαι Eur. Bacch. 188, Ar. Nub. 631, Lys. 175. 8, Plat. Phaedo 75 D, al.: plqpf. -ελέλθω Ar. Resp. 605, Plat. Phaedo 75 E, al.:—to let a thing escape one, to forget, lose thought of, c. gen., ὥπως Ἰθάκη ἐπιλήσεται (Ep. for -ῆται) Od. 1. 57; οὐδ' ὃ γέρονας ὁδὸν ἐπελήθετο τέχνης 4. 455, cf. Hes. Th. 560; οὐδ' ὡς σχεδὸν ἐπελήθετο Od. 5. 324; γονέων ἐπιλάθεται (Dor.) Soph. El. 146; so in Hdt. 4. 4 and Att.:—also c. acc., Hdt. 3. 46, Eur. Hel. 265, Ar. Nub. 631, etc.:—c. inf., Ar. Resp. 853, Plat. Rep. 563 B; ἐπιεῖν Hyperid. Lyc. 7; c. part., ὀφείλων ἐπι-λέλαθα I forgot that I owed, Pind. O. 10 (11). 4, cf. Eur. Bacch. 188; also, ἐπ. περί τινος Andoc. 19. 16, Plat. Prot. 334 D, 336 D; also to leave disregarded, to neglect, πρόσταγμα, cited from Cebes.

2. more rarely, to forget wilfully, τῶν ἐντολέων μεμνημένος ἐπελανθάνετο Hdt. 3. 147; so, ἐκῶν ἐπιλήθομαι Id. 4. 43, cf. 3. 75, Aeschin. 22. 39.

ἐπιλήσις, ἰδος, ἡ, (λεία) obtained as booty or plunder, gained in war, πόλεις Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 23.

ἐπιλήκω, to shout in applause, like ἐπάχω, or to beat time to the dancers, Od. 8. 379.

ἐπιληκῦθιστρια, ἡ, comic nickname of the Tragic muse, the bombastic, Anth. P. 13. 21: cf. λήκυθος 1. 2.

ἐπιλήνιος, on, (ληνός) of a wine-press or the vintage, μέλος Ath. 199 A; ὕμνος Anacreont. 60. 8; ἐπιλήνια χαιρεῖν Opp. C. 1. 127:—as name of Bacchus, Orph. II. 49. 1; also ἐπιλήνια θεοί, Max. Tyr. 30. 4.

ἐπιληπτέον, verb. Adj. one must assume, Arist. Color. 2. 12.

ἐπιληπτεύομαι, = sq., LXX (1 Regg. 21. 15).

ἐπιληπτῖω, (ἐπιλήπτος) to be epileptic, Plut. 2. 290 B.

ἐπιληπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, subject to epilepsy, epileptic, Hipp. Aph. 1246, al.

II. νόσοι, νοσήματα ἐπ. epileptic complaints, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 5, 6, al. Adv. -κῶς, Hipp. 172 F.

ἐπιληπτος, Ion. ἐπιλαμπτος, on, (ἐπιλαμβάνω) caught or detected in anything, Lat. *deprehensus*, Soph. Ant. 406; c. part., ἐπιλαμπτος ἀφίσσουςα caught in the act of feeling, Hdt. 3. 69.

2. culpable, censurable, βίος Philo 2. 4; κάλλος C. I. (add.) 2347 o.

III. suffering from epilepsy, epileptic, Hipp. Aph. 1247, Arist. H. A. 9. 8, 3, al.:—Dem., 704. 3, puns on the two senses, τοὺς ἐπιληπτικούς φησὶν ἰσάσθαι, αὐτοὺς ἂν ἐπιλήπτος πάσῃ πονηρίᾳ; so, ἐπ. ὑπὸ πάθους Plut. 2. 708 E.

ἐπιλήπτωρ, opos, ὁ, a censor, Ζήνωνος πάντων ἐπιλήπτορος Timon ap. Plut. Pericl. 4.

ἐπιλήσμων, Dor. -λᾶσις, eos, ἡ, (ἐπιλήθομαι) a forgetting, forgetfulness, καμάτων Pind. P. 1. 46:—also ἐπιλήσμονή, ἡ, Alex. Incert. 68 (v. Meineke 5. p. 92), LXX, N. T.; ἐπιλησμοσύνη, ἡ, Cratin. Incert. 147, Dio C. 56. 41: cf. Lob. Phryn. 385.

ἐπιλήσμων, on, gen. onos, (ἐπιλήθομαι) apt to forget, forgetful, Cratin. Pann. 3, Ar. Nub. 129, 485, 629, Lysias 128. 15, Plat., etc.; c. gen. rei,

Xen. Apol. 6, in Comp. ἐπιλησμονέστερος, whereas Ar. Nub. 790 has ἐπιλησμότατος (as if from ἐπιλησμος).

II. act. causing forgetfulness, ἐπ. ἐπιθήσθαι an obliivious charm, Chion. Epist. 3. ἐπιλήσσομαι, v. sub ἐπιλανθάνω.

ἐπιληστικός, ἡ, ὄν, forgetting, Eust. Opusc. 117. 79.

ἐπιληψία, ἡ, = ἐπιληψία, a stoppage, Arist. Probl. 2. 1.

λῆψις II, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Arist. Fr. 331.

ἐπιλήψιμος, ὄν, reprehensible, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 22, etc.

ἐπιλήψης, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιλαμβάνω) a taking hold of, seizure, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 1117 B: a taking besides, App. Civ. 5. 77.

2. in law, a claiming property by seizing, Lat. *manus injectio*, Plat. Legg. 954 E.

3. reprehension, censure, Isocr. 171 C; ἔχει ἐπιλήψεις admits room for censure, Ath. 187 F.

II. like ἐπιληψία II, the falling sickness, epilepsy, also called ἐπὶ νόσος, Lat. *morbus comitialis*, Hipp. 216 E, Arist. Probl. 31. 27, cf. 30. 1, 2.

ἐπιλήθην, Adv. grazing, like ἐπιγράδην, Il. 17. 599 (where the 2nd syll. is long in arsi, as if ἐπιλήθην), Luc. Nigrin. 36.

ἐπιλήζω, to graze lightly, Nect. ap. E. M. s. v. σίζω.

ἐπιμινάσσομαι, Pass. to be overflown, Plut. Caes. 25.

ἐπιμινάω, to set or watch nets, Hesych.

ἐπιμινεύτης, οὐ, ὅ, one who catches with nets, Anth. P. 6. 93 Jacobs.

ἐπιμινάω, to make fat or sleek, Plut. Alex. 57.

ἐπιμινάω, to persevere in a thing, ἐπὶ τινι Themist. 457 Dind.

ἐπιμινάω, ἑς, = ἐλλίπης, Plut. Sull. 7 (or as Schäf. takes it = ἐπιλοιπος), Hesych.

ἐπιμινάω, ἑς, (λίπος) = ἐλλίπης, Oribas. in Chir. Vett. p. 114.

ἐπιμινάω, = ἐλλίπης, Babr. 48. 6: —Med. in Philo I. 305, 45 (where ἐπιμινάω is the true reading), 527. 18, etc.

ἐπιμινάω, = ἐλλίπης, Philo I. 137.

ἐπιμινάω, Ep. for ἐλλίπης, Ap. Rh.

ἐπιμινάω, to make signs to one by winking, οὐκ αἶψα ὅτι δὴ μοι ἐπιμινάωσιν ἅπαντες Od. 18. 11: to wink roguishly, h. Hom. Merc. 387, Ap. Rh. 3. 791.

2. to blink, when drowsy, Nic. Th. 161.

3. to contract the eyes in looking hard at a thing, Aristocl. ap. Eus. P. E. 14. p. 762. Cf. ἱλλός, ἐπιμινάω, etc.

ἐπιμινάω, ὄν, leering, squinting, Lat. *strabo*, Eust. 206. 29.

ἐπιμινάω, = sq., Eust. 206. 32.

ἐπιμινάω, to wink or leer at, Plut. 2. 51 C, ubi v. Wyttbenb.

ἐπιμινάω, ἱδός, ὅ, (λοβός) a lobe of the liver, Hesych.

ἐπιμινάω, ἡ, (ἐπιλέγω) selection, Lysim. ap. Joseph. c. Ap. I. 34.

ἐπιμινάω, fut. Att. —Λογίζομαι Plat. Ac. 365 B: aor. —ἐλογισάμην Xen., Dem.; —ἐλογισθῆναι Hdt.: pf. —ἐλογισάμην Dion. H. 3. 15: Dep. To reckon over, conclude, consider, ὅτι. Hdt. 7. 177, Dem. 1090. fin.; οὐδὲν τοῦτο ἐπελογισάσθαι nullam huius rei rationem habuerunt, Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 16; cf. ἐπιλογιστέον.

II. to address the peroration, πρὸς τι Arist. Fr. 123.

ἐπιμινάω, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπιλογος) of, belonging to the epilogue or peroration, Ath. 590 E. Adv. —ἰώς, Gramm.

ἐπιμινάω, εως, ἡ, = sq., Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 1091 B.

ἐπιμινάω, ὅ, a reckoning over, calculation, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 21; ἐπ. τῆς αἰτίας Plut. 2. 40, ubi v. Wyttbenb., cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

ἐπιμινάω, verb. Adj. one must calculate, Plut. 2. 40 B.

ἐπιμινάω, ἡ, ὄν, able to calculate, τῶν ἐξῆς Art. Epict. 2. 10, 3: calculating, prudent, Clem. Al. 254.

ἐπιμινάω, ὅ, (ἐπιλέγω) a conclusion, inference, only in Ion. Gr., Hdt. 1. 27; ἐπιμινάω ποιείσθαι τῆς γνῶμης Hipp. 224. II sq.

II. the peroration of a speech, Lat. *epilogus*, peroration, Arist. Rhet. 3. 13, 3. 19, 1.

2. the concluding portion of a play, = ἐξοδος, whence our epilogue, opp. to πρόλογος, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1548.

3. also a subjoined or explanatory sentence, Arist. Rhet. 2. 21, 6, cf. 20, 9.—In Eur. El. 719, ἐπιμινάω is corrupt.

ἐπιμινάω, ὄν, (λόγος) barbed, βέλους Eur. Hdt. 221.

ἐπιμινάω, ἡ, (ἐπιλέγω) a drink-offering, Orph. Arg. 601.

ἐπιμινάω, ὄν, serving for libations, φίλην Christod. Ecphr. 157.

ἐπιμινάω, to cast reproaches on, Polyb. 15. 33, 4, restored by Casaub. for ἀπελοιδόρον.—Med., Suid. s. v. ἐπιμινάω.

ἐπιμινάω, incantations to drive away pestilence, Poll. 4. 53.

ἐπιμινάω, ὄν, still left, remaining, μῆνας ἐπὶ τὰ τοὺς ἐπιμινάωσιν Καμβύση ἐς τὰ ὀκτὼ ἐτη πληρώσιν Hdt. 3. 67; mostly in pl. c. gen., αἱ ἐπ. τῶν πολλῶν 6. 33; τὰ ἐπ. τοῦ λόγου 4. 154; τὰ ἐπ. τῶν λόγων Soph. Ph. 24, etc.; τὰ ἐπ. τῶν λόγων the rest, Eur. Tro. 923; ἡ ἐπ. τῶν λόγων Id. Phoen. 842; τὶ ὄν ἐπ. τῶν λόγων; Andoc. 12. 2.

2. of Time, to come, future, χρόνος Hdt. 2. 13, Plat. Legg. 628 A, etc.; ἡμέραι ἐπ. Pind. O. 1. 53; βίος Antipho ap. Ath. 525 B, Plat. Legg. 929 E.

ἐπιμινάω, ὄν, = λοισθίος, Paul. Sil. Ambo 171.

ἐπιμινάω, τὸ, the price of a bath, Luc. Lexiph. 2.

ἐπιμινάω, —λύγαιος, —λύγιστος, errors of the Copyists for ἐπηλ—.

Most of the examples have been corrected from the better MSS.

ἐπιμινάω, to have the hiccup by or besides, Nic. Al. 81.

ἐπιμινάω, Dep. to infest, ruin, τι Plut. 2. 881 D.

ἐπιμινάω, to trouble, annoy, offend besides, τινα Hdt. 9. 50:—Pass. to be troubled at, τι, cited from Iambli. by Stob. Eccl. I. 100.

ἐπιμινάω, ἡ, trouble, grief, Zeno ap. Verb. Eccl. I. 100.

ἐπιμινάω, ὄν, (λύπη) in low spirits, Arctae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 12: morose, Plut. 2. 13 A.

II. painful, distressing, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 2, 5, al.; τὸ ἐπιμινάω a thing that causes pain, Ib. 3. 1, 13.

ἐπιμινάω, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιλύω) release from, ἐπ. φόβον διδόναι Aesch. Theb. 134.

2. solution, σοφισμάτων Sext. Emp. P. 2. 246: explanation, Heliod. 1. 18, cf. 4. 9, 2 Ep. Petr. 1. 20.

ἐπιμινάω, to rave at, Eccl.

ἐπιμινάω, verb. Adj. one must save, Clem. Al. 736.

ἐπιμινάω, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for solving difficulties, Suid. v. Σωσίβιος.

ἐπιμινάω, ὄν, set at liberty for ransom, Strabo 496.

ἐπιμινάω, ὄ, or —ὄν, τὸ, oil for lamps, Arist. ap. Ath. 173 F; but prob. f. l. for ἐπὶ λύχον, as Schneid.

ἐπιμινάω, to loose, untie, δεσμά Theocr. 30. 42; ἐπ. κύνας to let slip dogs, Xen. Cyn. 7, 8: generally, to set free, release, τοὺς κακοῦργους τῷ πολέμῳ Luc. Paras. 50; and in Med., ἐπιμινάω τινα τὸ μὴ οὐχὶ ἀναγκαστέον Plat. Crito 43 C; ἐπιμινάω ἐπιστολάς to open them, Hdt. 4. 12.

2. to solve, explain, Arist. Fr. 164, Sext. Emp. P. 246; and so in Med., Ath. 450 F, al.

3. to confute an accusation, Luc. Bis Acc. 30.

II. fut. med. in pass. sense, to lose strength, give in, Lys. 174. 38, where however ἐπιμινάω seems to be the prob. l.

ἐπιμινάω, Pass. to be disfigured (by leprosy), Achmes Onir. 54.

ἐπιμινάω, to make mockery of a thing, Od. 2. 323.

ἐπιμινάω, ἑς, (λάβη) injurious, mischievous, Nic. Th. 35, 771.

ἐπιμινάω, ὄν, (ἐπιμαύσσομαι) insulted, degraded, Lyc. 1173.

ἐπιμινάω, ὄν, (μαός) = ἐπιμαύστιος, Anth. P. 5. 276, 9. 548.

ἐπιμινάω, ἡ, (ἐπιμανθάνω) a learning after, Cornut. N. D. 18.

ἐπιμινάω, to long earnestly after or desire, τινός Lyc. 301.

ἐπιμινάω, to make madly in love with, τινά τινι ap. Suid. s. v. Ἀναγυράσιος.

II. Pass., with aor. ἐπεμάνην [α], but also med. ἐπεμνήραμ: pf. —μέμνηρα —to be mad after, c. dat., τῷ δὲ γυνὴ Προίτου ἐπεμνήρατο Il. 6. 160; τὰ πράγμαθ', οἷς τότε ἐπεμνέοντο Ar. Vesp. 744, cf. 1469, Mosch. 6. 2, Luc. Amor. 22:—absol. to be mad, to rage, Aesch. Ag. 1427, Theb. 155.

2. to fly at, fall upon, πύργοις Anth. Plan. 106.

ἐπιμινάω: Ep. fut. —μασσομαι, aor. —εμασσάμην: Dep., only used in Ep. To strive after, seek to obtain, aim at, mostly c. gen., σκοπεῖν ἐπιμινάω make for (i. e. steer for) the rock, Od. 12. 220; metaph., ἐπιμινάω νόστον strive after a return, Od. 5. 344; ὥρων ἐπιμινάω θυμός his mind was set upon presents, Il. 10. 401; λουτρῶν Theocr. 23. 57; φυγῆς Timo ap. Sext. Emp. M. 57:—so, c. dat. to be set upon, Orph. Arg. 930.

II. c. acc. to lay hold of, grasp, εἴφεος δ' ἐπεμινάω κόπην he clutched his sword-hilt, Od. 11. 531; τὸν ὄπ' ἰθὺσαι .. ἐπὶ χερσὶ μάσασθαι Ib. 591; χεῖρ' (i. e. χεῖρ) ἐπιμασσάμενος having clutched [the sword] with my hand, 9. 302 (ubi v. Nitzsch), cf. 19. 480; τὴν ἐπεμινάω χεῖρὸς took her by the hand, Ap. Rh. 3. 106.

2. to touch, handle, feel, ὅταν ἐπεμινάω νῶτα Od. 9. 441; τὸν δ' ἐπιμασσάμενος προσέειπ' .. Πολύφημος Ib. 446; γυνὴ ῥ' ἐπιμασσάμενη [αὐτόν] 19. 468, cf. 480; ἐπὶ νῶτ' ἐπιμασσομένη Ar. Ath. 498 B; ἔλαος δ' ἱστῆρ ἐπιμασσομένη ἡδ' ἐπιθήσει φάρμακα Il. 4. 190; ὥς ἄρα μιν .. ῥήβδον ἐπεμασσάτ' Ἀθήνη Od. 13. 329, cf. 16. 172; μάστιγι θοῶς ἐπεμαίετ' ἄρ' ἱπποῦς she touched the horses sharply with the whip, Il. 5. 748, etc.; metaph., ἐπεμαίετο τέχνην, Lat. *artem tractavit*, h. Hom. Merc. 108; ἐπ. τὴ νύφ Ap. Rh. 3. 816.

III. later, absol., of night, to come slowly on, Orph. Arg. 119.

ἐπιμαύσσομαι, ὄν, oblong, Hipp. Art. 838, where ὀνύμακρος should be restored, v. Littré 4. p. 316.

ἐπιμαύσσομαι, τὸ, (μανδαλώσος) a lascivious kiss, like καταγλώτισμα, Ar. Ach. 1201.

ἐπιμαύσσομαι, ἑς, mad after a thing, εἰς τὰς γυναῖκας Paus. 1. 6, 8; so, πρὸς τινα Ach. Tat. 8. 1:—Adv., ἐπιμαύσσομαι ἔχειν πρὸς τι Ath. 276 E.

2. absol. raving, mad, Polyb. ap. Ath. 45 C, Plut. Dio 47.

ἐπιμαύσσομαι, fut. —μᾶθῃσθαι, to learn besides or after, opp. to προμανθάνω, Thuc. 1. 138; c. inf., Hdt. 1. 131; εἰ .., Id. 2. 160.

ἐπιμαύσσομαι, Dep. to prophesy besides, c. acc. et inf., App. Civ. 4. 127; τινί τι Ib. 138.

ἐπιμαύσσομαι, to be raving-mad after, τινί Arat. 1123.

ἐπιμαύσσομαι, ὄν, mad after a thing, Suid.

ἐπιμαύσσομαι, to clutch, Hesych.

ἐπιμαύσσομαι, to bear witness to a thing, to depose to, ἐπ. ἡμῖν τὰ ὀνόματα μὴ .. κείσθαι Plat. Crat. 397 A; ἐπ. τι πρὸς τινα Plut. Lysand. 22; τὰ χρήματα ἅ κα ἐπιμαύσσομεν of which they admit the possession, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 156; c. inf., Plut. Sertor. 12; ὅτι .., Luc. Alex. 42; absol., Plut. Nic. 6:—Pass. to be confirmed by evidence, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 211.

II. in Med. to adjure, τινι μὴ ποιεῖν τι Hdt. 5. 93; cf. ἐπιμαύσσομαι.

ἐπιμαύσσομαι, εως, ἡ, confirmation of evidence, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 147, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 212, Plut. 1121 D.

ἐπιμαύσσομαι, ἡ, a witness, testimony, εἰς ἐπμ. Thuc. 2. 74.

ἐπιμαύσσομαι [v], Dep. to call to witness, appeal to, in case of a treaty, τοὺς θεοὺς Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 25, An. 4. 8, 7, etc.: in case of injury, Id. Hell. 3. 4, 4; and absol., Polyb. 25. 9, 8:—also, to call a person to appear as one's witness, appeal to evidence, Lat. *antestari*, Ar. Nub. 495, cf. Vesp. 1437.

2. to call on earnestly, to conjure, Lat. *obtestari*, Hdt. 5. 92, fin.; ἐπμ. τινα μὴ ποιεῖν τι to call on one not to do, Ib. 93, Thuc. 6. 29.

3. c. acc. rei foll. by ὅτι .., to affirm or declare before witnesses that .., Dem. 915. 12, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 244 B; c. acc. rei et inf., Plut. Lucull. 35.

ἐπιμαύσσομαι, ὄ, a witness to one's word, etc., Ζεὺς δ' ἄμ' ἐπ. ἔστω Il. 7. 76; θεοὶ δ' ἐπ. ἔστων Od. 1. 273, cf. Hes. Sc. 20.

ἐπιμαύσσομαι, ὄ, = foreg., Ar. Lys. 1287; = ἀμάρτυρα, Musae. 1, Anth. P. ap. 179; —ἀμάρτυρα Ar. Rh. 4. 229:—as fem., Christod. Ecphr. 193.

ἐπιμαύσσομαι, Dep. to eat afterwards, Alciphro 3. 51, Geop. 12. 30, 9.

ἐπιμαύσσομαι, to knead again: in Med., κεφαλάν ἐπιμαύσσομαι strikes thy head, Anth. P. 7. 730: ἐπιμαύσσομαι ἐπαδεται ἐπὶ πλέον Soph. ap. Hesych.—But in Ep. Poets ἐπιμαύσσομαι, ἐπεμασσάμην are fut. and aor. of ἐπιμαίωμαι.

ἐπιμαύσσομαι, ὄν, (μαστός) on or at the breast, not yet weaned, of infants, Aesch. Theb. 349, Soph. Fr. 962, Eur. I. T. 231, etc.

ἐπιμαύσσομαι, ὄν, (μαστός) = foreg., Ap. Rh. 4. 1734, Poll. 2. 8.

ἐπιμαστῖω, to whip or flog besides, Nonn. D. 1. 80.
ἐπίμαστος, *on*, (ἐπίμαστος) seeking after or for, ἐπίμαστος ἀλήτης a begging vagrant, Od. 20. 377.

ἐπιμάχῃ, (μάχομαι) to stand by, help one in battle, τῇ ἀλλήλων ἐπιμαχεῖν to make a league for the mutual defence of their countries, Thuc. 5. 27.

ἐπιμάχια, ἡ, a defensive alliance, opp. to συμμαχία (both offensive and defensive), Thuc. 1. 44, 5. 48, Dem. 160. 14, Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 11.

ἐπιμάχος, *on*, (μάχομαι) that may easily be attacked, assailable, of fortified places, like ἐπιβατός and ἐπίδρομος, opp. to ἀμαχος, Hdt. 1. 84, Thuc. 4. 31, 35, etc.: of a country in general, open to attack, ἡ τὸ ἐπιμαχάτων ἢ τοῦ χαρίων Hdt. 9. 21, cf. 6. 133, Thuc. 4. 4, Xen. An. 5. 4, 14.

II. equipped for battle, Thom. M. 349; and so, Πλούτωνι ἐπιμάχῃ Inscr. Cnid. in Newton's Halic.

contended for, contested, cf. Coraës 2. 374, 381.

ἐπιμειδάω, to smile at or upon, in Hom. always in phrase, τὸν δ' ἐπιμειδῶσας προσέφη he addressed him with a smile, Il. 8. 38, etc.; in Il. 10. 400, of a scornful, savage smile; but, ἡ δ' ἐπιμειδῶσας Hes. Th. 547: —c. dat., Anth. P. 6. 345.

ἐπιμειδάσις, *ews*, ἡ, a smiling upon, Plut. 1. 1009 E, 1092 E.

ἐπιμειδιάω, fut. ἀσώ [α], to smile upon, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 16, Ar. Rh. 3. 129.

ἐπιμείζων, *on*, gen. *onov*, strengthd. for μείζων, still larger or greater, Democ. ap. Stob. 66. 37.

ἐπιμέλεια, v. sub μέλια.

ἐπιμελαινομαι, Pass. to become black a-top, a symptom of mortification, Hipp. Fract. 775.

II. of fruit, to blacken in ripening, Theophr. H. P. 3. 15, 6.

ἐπιμέλῃς, *αινα*, *άν*, black on the top, Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 6, etc.

ἐπιμέλεια, ἡ: Aeol. gen. —ήιας in a Mityl. Inscr. in C. 1. 2189; nom. —ία in Spart. Inscr. ib. 2189 and in MSS.: (ἐπιμελής). Care bestowed upon a thing, attention paid to it, and absol. attention, diligence, Prose word, used once by Hdt. (v. infr.), then often in Thuc., Xen., etc.; in pl., like our pains, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 4, etc.:—c. gen. objecti, ἐπ. τοῦ ναυτικῷ, τῶν οἰκίαν καὶ πολιτικῶν Thuc. 2. 39, 40, cf. 94; τῶν ἔργων Id. 3. 46; τῶν πραγμάτων Andoc. 21. 24; τῶν κινῶν Isocr. 144 D; τῶν καμνόντων Plat. Legg. 720 C, etc.; also, περί τινος Thuc. 7. 56; περί τινα or τι Lycurg. 162. 24, Plat. Rep. 451 D; πρὸς τινα or τι Dem. 618. 8, Plat. Legg. 754 B; εἰς τι Posidon. ap. Ath. 263 D; ἐπιμελείαν τινος ποιεῖσθαι, ἔχειν Hdt. 6. 105, Thuc. 6. 41, Dem. 1414. 10; opp. to ἐπιμελείας τυγχάνειν to have attention paid one, Isocr. 113 D, etc.; ἐπ. παρά τινος Hyperid. ap. Stob.; δι' ἐπιμελείας ἔχειν τινά Isae. 64. 37; ἐπιμελείαν ἔχειν to use all diligence, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 17; ἐπιμελεία, κατ' ἐπιμέλειαν, with diligence, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 47, Hell. 4. 4, 8; ὑπὸ ἐπιμελείας θεοῦ γίγνεσθαι under his watchful care, Antipho 123. 20.

2. a public charge or commission, Lat. procuratio, Aeschin. 55. 35; opp. to ἀρχή (a magistracy), Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 3; ἡ περί τὸς θεοὺς ἐπ. Ib. 6. 8, 18; περί ἀγῶνας Ib. 22; ἡ τῶν ἐφήβων ἐπ., a special office at Athens, Dinarch. 110. 14; cf. ἐπιμελητής.

3. any employment or pursuit, Lat. studium, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 13, etc.: in pl., ἐπ. καὶ σπουδαί Plat. Legg. 740 D, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 1, 2, al.

ἐπιμελόμαι and ἐπιμέλομαι, —the latter always in Hdt. (1. 98., 2. 2, 174, etc.), and also in Att. (Thuc. 6. 84., 7. 39, Lys. 110. 28, Plat. Gorg. 516 B, etc., and restored everywhere by L. Dind. in Xen., v. ad Cyr. 1. 2, 10, Mem. 1. 1, 19); but ἐπιμελόμαι prevails in MSS. and is required by the metre in Eur. Phoen. 556:—fut. ἐπιμελήσομαι Hdt. 5. 29, Thuc., etc.: (the form —μελήσομαι is v. l. Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 8, Aeschin. 57. 39):—aor. ἐπιμελήσθην Hdt. 8. 109, Thuc. 8. 68, Isocr. 48 B, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 11 (ἐπιμελήσθην only late, C. I. 2802, Galen.; in Diod. 2. 45 Bekk. ἐπιμελομένην)—pf. ἐπιμελήθημι Thuc. 6. 41; Dep.: (μέλομαι).

To take care of, have charge of, have the management of, opp. to ἀμελέω, rare in Poets, as Eur. Phoen. 556, freq. in Prose: c. gen. objecti, Hdt. 1. 98., 5. 29, Ar. Vesp. 154, Pl. 1117, Thuc. 3. 25, etc.; περί τινος Xen. An. 5. 7, 10; ὑπὲρ τινος Id. Cyr. 1. 6, 12; περί τινα Plat. Menex. 248 E:—c. acc. et inf., to take care that . . , Thuc. 6. 54, Xen. Mem. 4. 5, 10; or c. gen. et inf., Id. Oec. 20, 9; foll. by ὅπως with Indic. fut. or Subj. aor., Thuc. 4. 118, Xen. Mem. 2. 10, 2, etc.; (in Id. Hell. 6. 5, 37 for ὀδοῦσμεν, l. ὀρῶσμεν); and by ὡς with Opt. (after past tenses), Id. An. 1. 1, 5, etc.; also, ἐπ. τινος ὅπως ἔσται Plat. Euthyphro 2 D:—also with neut. Adj. in acc. to take care with respect to a thing, Hdt. 2. 174, Thuc. 6. 41, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 4, etc. (in Eur. Phoen. 556 the acc. belongs to ἔχοντες):—c. acc. cogn., ἐπ. πάναν ἐπιμελείαν Plat. Prot. 325 C:—absol. to give heed, attend, Hdt. 2. 2.

2. in public offices, to have charge of, be curator of, τῶν μορίων ἐλαίων Lys. 110. fin.; τῶν δέκαδων Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 14; τοῦ δρόμου Id. An. 4. 8, 25; τῶν ἱερῶν Plat. Rep. 331 D; τῶν ὁδῶν C. I. 4011; cf. ἐπιμελητής.

3. to be engaged in or cultivate any pursuit, art, etc., δοῦναι τέχνην Dem. 823. 10; τῆς μαντικῆς, τοῦ λέγειν δύνασθαι, etc., Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 71, etc.; περί τῆς μουσικῆς Plat. Legg. 812 E; ὑπὲρ τῆς στρατηγίας Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 12.

ἐπιμέλημα, τό, a care, anxiety, Xen. Oec. 4. 4., 7. 22, 37.

ἐπιμελής, ἐς, (μέλομαι) careful or anxious about, put in charge of, τινος Plat. Symp. 197 D, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 35, etc.:—τὸ ἐπιμελές τινος=ἐπιμέλεια, Thuc. 5. 66;—ἐπ. περί τι Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 2.

2. absol. careful, attentive, Soph. Fr. 419, Ar. Nub. 501; so, in Comp. and Sup., Xen. An. 2. 3, 30, Isocr. 70 B; ἐπιμελεστέραν ἔχειν ἑτέρου θεραπεῖαν Menand. Θεοφ. 2. 9:—Adv. —λως, carefully, Plat. Tim. 88 C, al.; Ion. —λέως, Hipp. Art. 822: Comp. —εστέρας, Ath. 629 B; Sup. —έστατα, Plat. Alc. 2. 104 D.

II. pass. cared for, an object of care, οἱ τοῦτ' ἦν ἐπιμελές Hdt. 3. 40; οἱς ἀνρεία . . ἐπιμελής Plat. Legg. 909 E; τὸ ἐπ. τὸ δρωμένον the charge of the execution of orders, Thuc. 5. 66;—mostly in neut. ἐπιμελές, c. dat. pers., Κύρῳ ἐπιμελές ἐγένετο it was a care to

him, made him anxious, Hdt. 1. 89, cf. 5. 12., 7. 37; ἐπ. μοι ἦν it was my business, Id. 2. 150; c. inf., οὐδενὶ ἐπ. ἦν σκοπεῖν it was no one's business to see, Antipho 119. 44; οἷς ἐπ. ἦν εἰδέναι who made it their business to know, Thuc. 1. 5, cf. Dem. 310. 4; so, ἐπ. ποιούμαι εἰδέναι Plat. Symp. 172 E; ἐπ. ἔστω μή . . Lat. caveatur ne . . , Plat. Legg. 932 D; ἐστὶ μοι ἐπ. τοῦτον Ib. 763 E, cf. 824 B; δεῖ περὶ ἀρετῆς ἐπ. εἶναι τῇ . . πόλει Arist. Pol. 2. 3, 8.

ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, verb. Adj. one must take care of, pay attention, ἐπ. ὅπως . . , Plat. Rep. 618 B; τινός Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 28; περὶ τι Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 1.

ἐπιμελητεύω, to be an ἐπιμελητής, C. I. 1713, 2047-8, 2371.

ἐπιμελητής, οὗ, ὁ, (ἐπιμελέομαι) one who has charge of a thing, a manager, curator, τῶν τῆς πόλεως πραγμάτων Ar. Pl. 907; ἵππων καὶ ὄνων Plat. Gorg. 516 A; τῶν πρὸς δῖαιναν ἐπιτηδεύων Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 9; also, ὁ περὶ τῆς παιδείας ἐπ. Plat. Legg. 951 E:—absol., φύλαξ καὶ ἐπ. Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 14; of a countryman, Theocr. 10. 54; of a governor, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 11, cf. Polyb. 4. 80, 15, C. I. 332, 335, al.; esp. of the Athenian administrator of Delos, Ib. 2286-8, 2293, al.

II. of officers appointed to the charge of anything, a curator, 1. of sacred matters, Lys. 111. 1, C. I. 108, 109; τῶν μυστηρίων Dem. 570. 7; εἰς τὰ Διονύσια Id. 519. 17.

2. of the Eleven, ἐπ. τῶν κακούργων Antipho 131. 26.

3. of the chiefs of the φυλαί or Tribes, Dem. 519. 2, C. I. 104, 213; οἱ ἐν ταῖς συμμορίαις ἐπ. Dem. 1145. 15.

4. τῶν νεωρίων Id. 612. 21; ἐπ. τοῦ ἑμπορίου a clerk of the market, Id. 1324. 18, Dinarch. 106. 20; τοῦ λιμένος a harbour-master, C. I. 124. 19; inspector of weights and measures, Ib. 123; curator of the gymnasia, 353. 12; of the πρυτανεῖον, 575; κρηνῶν Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 5; πυλῶν τε καὶ τεχνῶν φυλακῆς Ib. 14; ὁδῶν C. I. 2638, etc.

ἐπιμελητής, ἡ, ὄν, able to take charge, managing, Xen. Oec. 12. 19; ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη)=ἐπιμέλεια, Plat. Polit. 275 E sq.

ἐπιμελήτρια, ἡ, fem. of ἐπιμελητής, Hesych. s. v. κομίστρια.

ἐπιμέλεια, v. ἐπιμέλεια sub fin.

ἐπιμέλλω, to delay yet longer, Memnon p. 332 Orell.

ἐπιμέλομαι, v. sub ἐπιμέλεια.

ἐπιμέλω, to sing to, "Αἰδᾷ παῖδ' Αἰσχ. Theb. 869.

ἐπιμελώδew, to sing to, accompany by singing, Aristid. 1. 511.

ἐπιμελώδημα, τό, that which is chanted over, Schol. Theocr. 1. 64.

ἐπιμεμβλεται, Ep. for ἐπιμελέηται, syncop. pf. pass. (in act. sense), Q. Sm. 3. 123; cf. μέμβλεται.

ἐπιμεμνῶνς, Adv.=ἐπιμή, Apollon. Lex.

ἐπιμέμονα, poet. pf. 2 with pres. sense, to desire (sc. παρ'εἶναι), Soph. Ph. 515. V. sub μέμονα.

ἐπιμέμπτos, *on*,=sq., Apollon. Dysc. in A. B. 505.

Schol. Soph. Tr. 446. Adv. —τως, Anth. P. 6. 260.

ἐπιμεμφής, ἐς,=ἐπιμομφος II, Nic. Fr. 2. 15.

ἐπιμεμφομαι, fut. φομαι: Dep.:—to cast blame upon, c. dat. pers., ἡ τι κασιγνήτοις ἐπιμεμψεται Od. 16. 97, cf. Hdt. 4. 159, etc.:—c. gen. rei, to find fault for or because of a thing, complain of it, εὐχολῆς ἐπιμεμψεται complains of the vow [neglected], Il. 1. 65, cf. 2. 225, and v. μέμφομαι 4; also, μ. ἐνεκ' ἀρετῆς I. 94:—then, ἐπ. τινὶ τινος to blame one for a thing, Luc. D. Mort. 27; rarely, ἐπ. τινά τινος on the analogy of αἰτιάσθαι, ὧν ἐπιμεμφομένα αἰσθ. Tr. 122:—c. acc. to blame, νῆσον Call. Del. 163, cf. Anth. P. 6. 83:—absol. to find fault, complain, Hdt. 1. 65, 116, etc.; ἐπιμ. ὅτι . . Hipp. 293. 44.

2. c. acc. rei, to impute as matter of blame, τὰ Κροίσος ἐπιμεμφομένους τῷ Κύρῳ Hdt. 1. 75, etc., cf. 2. 161., 7. 169.

ἐπιμεμψος, *ews*, ἡ,=ἐπιμομφή, Dion. H. 3. 11.

ἐπιμέναι, aor. ἐπέμεινα:—to stay on, tarry or abide still, Hom. and Att.; absol., Il. 19. 142, Od. 17. 277; ἐπιμένειν ἐς αἶριον II. 351; ἐπιμένον, τεύχεα δύνω γὰρ, let me (i. e. wait till I) put on my armour, Il. 6. 340; also, ἐπ. ἐνὶ μεγάρουσι . . , ὄφρα . . , Od. 4. 587; ἐπιμ. ἵνα . . , h. Hom. Cer. 160; so, ἐπιμ. ἐς τε . . , Xen. An. 5. 2, 1:—after Hom., ἐπιμ. ἐν τῇ πόλει Andoc. 10. 26; ἐπὶ τῇ στρατιᾷ Xen. An. 7. 2, 1.

2. absol. to remain in place, continue as they are, of things, Thuc. 4. 4, Plat. Phaedo 80 C, Xen. Cyn. 6. 4:—to keep his seat, of a horseman, Id. Cyr. 1. 4, 8.

3. to continue in a pursuit, ἐπὶ τῇ ζητῇ, ἐπὶ τῷ λόγῳ Plat. Lach. 194 A, Theaet. 179 E; ἐπὶ τοῖς δοξαῖσι Id. Rep. 490 A; ἐπὶ τοῦ κακουργήματος Dem. 727. 27; ἐπὶ τῇ πολιορκίᾳ Polyb. 1. 77, 1:—also with a part., ἐπ. ἐπὶ τῶν ἱππῶν ὁρδὸς ἐστηκώς Plat. Meno 93 D.

4. to abide by, ταῖς σπονδαῖς Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 6; τῷ μὴ ἀδικεῖν Id. Oec. 14. 7.

II. c. acc. to await, Lat. expectare, τινά Eur. Supp. 624, Phoen. 231, Plat. Rep. 361 D (cf. ἐπαναμένω):—c. inf., ἐπ. τι τελεσθῆναι Thuc. 3. 2, cf. 26; μὴ 'μείναιν τοῦμὸν ὄξυναι στόμα not to wait so as to . . , Soph. Tr. 1176.—Cf. ἐπιμῶν.

ἐπιμερής, ἐς, v. sub ἐπιμύριος.

ἐπιμερίζω, to distribute, τινὶ τι Dion. H. 2. 50: τὰ ἐπιμεριζόμενα distributive pronouns, as ἑκάτερος, ἕκαστος, freq. in A. B.

2. to mention severally, Strabo 587.

ἐπιμερισμός, ὁ, a reckoning severally, Hesych., etc.:—ἐπιμερισμοί are an enumeration of syllables which sound alike, but are written with different vowels, Boissonade Hdn. praef. ix.

2. ἐπιμερισμοί Ὀμήρου parsing of Homeric words, a Gramm. work in An. Ox. vol. 1, cf. c. μερισμός.

ἐπιμερότης, ἡ, the quality of being ἐπιμερής, Imbl. in Nicom. 98.

ἐπίμεσος, *on*, middle, ἡλκία A. B. 108; ῥῆμα ἐπ. a middle verb, Gloss.

ἐπίμεστος, *on*, filled up, in full measure, δώσει πάντ' ἐπίμεστα Call. Cer. 134; neut. pl. as Adv., Pherecr. Incert. 34.

ἐπιμεταπέμπομαι, Med. to send for besides, send for a reinforcement, Thuc. 6. 21., 7. 7.

ἐπιμετρέω, to measure out to, οὐκ ἐπιδώσω οὐδ' ἐπιμετρήσω (where it seems to be used of lending), Hcs. Op. 395:—Pass., ὁ ἐπιμετρούμενος

αἶτος the corn paid by measure to the Persians, Hdt. 3. 91.

to add to the measure, give over and above, ἐπ. ὕβωλον τοῖς ναύταις Plut. Lysand. 4, cf. Alex. 42; ἄλλα τοσαῦτα [ἐπ.] Luc. D. Mort. 5. 1:—ἐπ. χρόνον στρατηγίας to prolong one's magistracy, Plut. Comp. Ages. c. Pomp. 3, etc.:—to add, τι Polyb. 28. 15, 2, etc.; c. gen. partit., ἐπ. ἀνωμάτων to add some jests, Luc. Navig. 19; ἐπ. τινι to add to it, Ib. 18, cf. Polyb. 3. 118, 6: absol. to exaggerate, Id. 5. 15, 8.

III. ἐπ. τὸν οὐρανὸν to measure it, Luc. Icarom. 6.

IV. intr. to form a corollary or addition, ἐπιμετρῶν λόγος Polyb. 15. 34, 1; and so perhaps τὸ ἐπιμετροῦν, Id. 12. 15, 2.

ἐπιμετρον, τό, something added to make good measure, excess, Theocr. 12. 26; ἐπ. ποιεῖν to make an increase, Theophr. C. P. 4. 13, 7, Plut. 2. 503 D, 676 B; ἐν ἐπιμετρῶ into the bargain, Polyb. 6. 46, 6; ἐξ ἐπιμετρῶν Sext. Emp. P. 2. 47, etc.

ἐπιμῆδιον, τό, *Epimedium alpinum*, *Bären-wort*, Diosc. 4. 19, etc.

ἐπιμῆδομαι, Dep. to imagine or contrive a thing against one, δόλον δ' ἐπεμῆδοτο πατρὶ Od. 4. 437, cf. Q. Sm. 14. 479.

ἐπιμῆθεναι, Dep. to think of afterwards or too late, Eust. 67. 27; also ἐπιμῆθεομαι, Cornut. c. 18.

Ἐπιμηθεύς, ἴως, ὁ, (μῆδος) *Epimetheus*, *After-thought*, brother of *Pro-metheus*, *Fore-thought*, Hes. Op. 85; 'Em. ἀμαρτινοῦς Hes. Th. 511; ὀφίνοος Pind. P. 5. 35. The characteristics of the two brothers are recorded in various proverbs, τὸ μεταβουλεύεσθαι Ἐπιμηθεύς ἔργον, οὐ Προμηθεύς Luc. Prom. 7; 'Επιμῆθι οὐκ ἔστι τὸ μέλειν, ἀλλὰ τὸ μεταμέλειν Synes., v. Plat. Prot. 320 D sq.: cf. πρόφασις II.

ἐπιμηθής, ἴς, (μῆδος) *thoughtful*, like ἐπιμηλής, Theocr. 25. 79.

Ἐπιμητιάς, ἀδός, fem. Adj. of *Epimetheus*, ἀτα Synes. H. 3. 682.

ἐπιμηθικός, Adv. like *Epimetheus*, Eust. Opusc. 270. 64.

ἐπιμητής, ἐς, *longish*, *oblong*, Democ. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 117, Plut. 2. 902 D, Luc. D. Deor. 10. 1: Sup., ἐπιμηκέστατος *far-stretching*, Hdn. 8. 1; irreg. ἐπιμηκίστος Philo 1. 291.

ἐπιμηκύνω, to lengthen, prolong, Paus. 4. 10, 4. Philostr. 714.

Ἐπιμηλίδες Νύμφαι, αἱ, (μῆλα) *protectors of sheep or flocks*, Valck. Theocr. 1. 22, Long. 2. 27, A. B. 17: Ἐπιμηλιάδες in Paus. 8. 4, 2. Cf. Μηλίδες, Μηλιάδες.

ἐπιμηλῖος, ὁ, *guardian of flocks*, of Apollo, Macrobi. 1. 17; of Hermes, Paus. 9. 34, 3.

ἐπιμηλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, (μῆλον) a kind of medlar, Diosc. 1. 170; or pear, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 82 D.

ἐπιμνηνεύω, to hold the office of ἐπιμνήσιος, C. I. 2058 B. 83, 2448 IV. 16, 36, etc.:—ἐπιμνηνεία, ἡ, the office of ἐπιμνήσιος, Ib. 31.

ἐπιμνηνσιος, ὁ, (μῆν) *monthly*: ἐπιμνήσιοι, οἱ, *monthly officers*, like the *Prytanes* at Athens, C. I. 2448 II. 35, 3137. 30 (add.), 3641 b. 5, cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. 127. 54.

2. priests who offered the ἐπιμνήσια, Hesch. II. ἐπιμνήσια, τά, 1. (sub. ἐπρά), *monthly offerings*, like ἔμμηνα, Hdt. 8. 41, ap. Ath. 234 E.

2. provisions for a month, a *month's stock*, Lat. *menstruum*, Polyb. 31. 20, 13, etc., Juvenal 7. 120; also, ὁ ἐπ. αἶτος Plut. Flamin. 5; ὁ λόγος ὁ ἐπ. the *monthly account*, C. I. 3059. 19.

3. the *monthly courses of women*, Arist. II. A. 10. 7, 11, al.; also, ἐπιμνήσιον (sc. αἷμα), τό, Diosc. 2. 97; ἡ ἐπιμνήσιον κάδαρος, Aetiae. Caus. M. Ac. I. 9.

ἐπιμνηνῶ, to be angry with, Πριάμῳ ἐπεμνήνῃ διφ II. 13. 460; τινὶ τι with one for a thing, App. Civ. 3. 55.

ἐπιμνηνύτης, οὗ, ὁ, = *μνηνύτης*, as now read in Arr. An. 3. 26, 3.

ἐπιμνηντιά, to consider how to do, c. inf., Arr. Rh. 3. 668.

ἐπιμνηχάναμαι, Dep. to devise plans against, take precautions, Hdt. 1. 94. 6, 91; δεινὸν τινι Luc. D. Deor. 3. 1, cf. Q. Sm. 14. 427.

II. to devise besides, ἀλλὰ δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ μ. Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 16.

ἐπιμνηχάνημα, τό, a means towards a thing, Hippodam. ap. Stob. 249. 3.

ἐπιμνηχάνησις, ἡ, a device, contrivance, ἐξ ἐπιμνηχάνησεως οὐρ purpose, artificially, Chrysipp. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 378.

ἐπιμνηχανήσθων, verb. Adj. one must devise besides, Galen.

ἐπιμνηχάνος, ὁ, (μνηχανή) *craftily devising*, κακῶν ἐπιμνηχάνος ἔργων contriver of ill deeds, Orac. ap. Hdt. 6. 19.

ἐπιμυγῇ [ῖ], ἡ, a mixing in, intermixture, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 124.

ἐπιμυγνύμι and -νῶ: fut. -μύζω. To add to by mixing, mix with, κόλακι .. ἐπέμειξεν ἡ φύσις ἡδονὴν τινα ἀδδ to a mixture of pleasure to .., Plat. Phaedr. 240 B; ἀγλαταῖσιν ἐπ. λαὸν to make them acquainted with festal enjoyments, Pind. N. 9. 74; ἐμφύλιον αἶμα ἐπέμειξε θνητοῖς brought domestic murder among them, Id. P. 2. 59; ἐπ. τισὶ χεῖρας to fight with them, Id. N. 3. 107.

II. intr. to mingle with others, to have intercourse or dealings, ἀλλήλους Thuc. 1. 2; πρὸς τινι Xen. An. 3. 5, 16; τισὶ Heliod. 6. 13; χωρὶς ἐπ. to come to it, Id. 5. 33.

III. so also in Pass., ἐπιμυγνύσθαι ἀλλήλους Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 5; παρ' ἀλλήλους Thuc. 2. 1; absol. Id. 1. 146; also, ἐπ. τινὶ to join him, Plut. Aemil. 12; ταῖς πράξεσι to mingle in .., Id. Flamin. 2:—of sexual intercourse, ἐπ. ἀνδρὶ Dem. 1370. 21, cf. Luc. Amor. 22:—poet. also, ἐπιμυγνύσθαι τόπῳ to haunt, frequent a place, Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 99; ἐπ. δεῦρο Philostr. 206.

—The earlier form was ἐπιμύζω, q. v.

ἐπιμυκτός, ὁ, common to, Ἀνδοῖς καὶ Ἀκαρσί Strabo 647.

2. mixed, Timon ap. Diog. L. 9. 52, Nic. Th. 528; ἐπ. ἐκ .. formed by a mixture of .., App. Civ. 5. 95.

ἐπιμυμνήσκομαι, Ion. also ἐπιμνάσθαι, -μνῶμαι: fut. -μνήσομαι, rarely -μνησθήσομαι (Hdt. 2. 3): aor. ἐπιμνήσθη, but also ἐπεμνήσθη-μην (v. inf.).: pf. ἐπέμνηται: Pass. To bethink oneself of, to remember, think of, c. gen., ἐπὶ δὲ μνήσασθε ἄσπαστος παῖδων II. 15. 662; ἐπιμνησάμεθα χάρις let us think of battle, 17. 103; τοῦ δ' ἐπ. ἐμνησθείς Od. 1. 31., 4. 189; (these are the only parts of the Verb used by Hom.).

2. to make mention of, ἐπιμνησάμεθα σείο Od. 4. 191, cf. Hdt. 1. 5, 85, Aesch. Cho. 623, Soph., etc.; also, ἐπ. περὶ τινας Hdt.

2. 101, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 12, etc.;—with neut. pron. in acc., τοσαῦτα ἐπιμνησθέντες Hdt. 1. 14, cf. 2. 3; but in 6. 136 he constructs it both with gen. and acc., τῆς μάχης τε πολλὰ ἐπιμνημνέμενοι καὶ τὴν Ἀθήμον αἰρεῖσιν:—also, ἐπιμ. ὅτι .., Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 8; ἐπ. περὶ γυναικῶν, ὡς .., Plat. Tim. 18 C.

ἐπιμύμνω, poet. for ἐπιμένω, to abide or continue in, ἔργῳ Od. 14. 66., 15. 372.

ἐπιμύξω, Ep. Adv. (ἐπιμύγνυμι) mixed, confusedly, pêle-mêle, ἐπιμύξω ἵπποι τε καὶ αὐτοὶ II. 11. 525., 21. 16; ἐπιμύξω δὲ τε μαινεται Ἀρης Ares rages without respect of persons, Od. 11. 537; ἐκείνους ἐπιμύξω II. 14. 60:—also in LXX (Sap. 14. 25).

ἐπιμύξια, Ion.-ly, ἡ, a mixing with others, intercourse, dealings, Lat. *commercium*, εὐσῆσις ἐπιμύξια πρὸς τοὺς Τρογέτας Hdt. 1. 68; ἐπιμύξια χρῆσθαι πρὸς .. Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 1; ἐπιμύξια οὕτως παρ' ἀλλήλους Thuc. 5. 78; ἐπιμύξια ἦσαν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ Πελοποννησίοις Ib. 35; ἡ πόλεων ἐπ. πόλεσιν Plat. Legg. 949 E; κατ' ἐπιμύξια τοῖς ἄλλοις in common with .., opp. to ἰδίῳ, Diog. L. 10. 2.

ἐπιμύξω, εὖς, ἡ, = *foreg.*, Theogn. 297, Babr. 12. 22.

ἐπιμύξω, older poet. and Ion. form of ἐπιμύγνυμι, intr. to have intercourse, παρ' ἀλλήλους Thuc. 1. 13.

II. mostly in Pass. in same sense; in Il. always in hostile sense, αἰὲ μὲν Τρώεσσ' ἐπιμύσσομαι I have always to be dealing with the Trojans, am always clashing with them, Il. 10. 548, cf. 5. 505; in Od. of peaceful relations, commerce, etc., οὐδέ τις ἄμμι βροτῶν ἐπιμύσσοιτο ἄλλος Od. 6. 205, cf. 241, and v. sub εἶρη; also of Peace, οὐδέ ποτ' ἐς βουλὴν ἐπιμύσσοιτο, οὐδ' ἐπὶ δαῖτα Hes. Th. 802; later c. acc. loci, to draw nigh to a place, Call. Jov. 13:—in Prose, just as in Od., to have dealings or intercourse with, Αἰγύπτῳ, τῇ Ἑλλάδι Hdt. 2. 104, cf. 151; ἀλλήλοις Xen. Ath. 2, 7; πρὸς ἀλλήλους Arist. Pol. 3. 6, 5; ἐπ. ἐς τὴν ἐνμαχίαν πρὸς τινας Thuc. 4. 118: absol. to associate together, Hdt. 1. 185, Thuc. 1. c.

ἐπιμύσσιος, ὁ, (μυσθός) engaged for hire, ap. Suid., Hesych.:—pecul. fem. ἐπιμυσθίς, ἴδος, a courtesan, Anth. P. 7. 403.

ἐπιμυσθοφορῶ, ἡ, extraordinary pay, Dio C. 78. 36.

ἐπιμνημονεύω, = *μνημονεύω*, v. l. Ath. 386 C.

ἐπιμνηστέον, verb. Adj. one must mention, Plat. Tim. 90 E.

ἐπιμνησάμαι, Med. to receive by lot, receive as one's share, c. acc., ἐπ. κύνιν to get earth enough for a grave, Moschio ap. Stob. 2. 244, cf. Pseudo-Phocyl. 93:—c. gen. to have a share of, ταφῆς cited from Philo.

ἐπιμνήσιος, ὁ, (μυσθός) fated, νήματα Anth. P. 7. 504.

ἐπιμνήσιος, ὁ, partaking in, c. gen., Eurypham. ap. Stob. 555. 42.

ἐπιμνησέω, to commit adultery besides, τινά with one, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 6.

ἐπιμολέω, inf. aor. of ἐπιβλάσσω, to come upon, befall, Soph. Tr. 855.

ἐπιμολος, ὁ, an invader, γὰς Aesch. Theb. 629.

ἐπιμορφῇ, ἡ, (ἐπιμορφαί) complaint, Pind. O. 10 (11). 12.

ἐπιμορφος, ὁ, inclined to blame, Eur. Rhes. 327.

II. like ἐπιμωφής, blameable, unlucky, of omens, Aesch. Ag. 553; ἐπ. ἀτα Id. Cho. 830.

ἐπιμονή, ἡ, (ἐπιμένω) a staying on, tarrying, delay, Thuc. 2. 18.

2. steadfastness, Plat. Crat. 395 A.

3. Rhetor. a dwelling on a point, treating it elaborately, Longin. 12, etc.

II. ἐν ἐπιμονῇ τινος, of a balance left in the hands of the treasurer, C. I. 5640. 6 sq.; cf. ἀνδοκεία:—perh. the difference between ἐν ἀνδοκείᾳ and ἐν ἐπιμονῇ is that the latter refers to the outgoing, the former to the incoming, treasurer.

ἐπιμόνιος, ὁ, = sq., Geop. 2. 57.

ἐπιμόνος, ὁ, staying on, lasting long, Polyb. 6. 43, 2; ἐπ. ποιεῖν τὸν στρατηγὸν to invest him with permanent command, Ib. 15. 6; ἐπιμόνος ποιεῖν ἐράνους to delay their payment, Id. 38. 3, 10; ὁ ὄνος ἐπ. ἔστω C. I. 2266. 17:—ἐπ. τινι or ἐν τινι persevering in it, Plut. Flamin. 1.

Adv. -ως, Plat. Ax. 372 A.

ἐπιμόριος, ὁ, (μόριον) containing a whole + a fraction with 1 for its numerator, $1 + \frac{1}{x}$; ἐπ. λόγος the ratio in which one number contains the other and a fraction of it, Arist. Probl. 19. 41; also, ἐπιμόριον, τό, Id. Metaph. 4. 15, 3; cf. ἐπίτρετος:—Adv. -ίως, Nicom. Arithm. 2. 20:—for particular cases, v. ἐπίτρετος, ἐπιτέτρατος.—If the numerator be above 1, as $1 + \frac{2}{x}$, $1 + \frac{3}{x}$, etc., the proportion is called ἐπιμερῆς λόγος, Nicom., Iambl.

ἐπιμοριότης, ἡ, the property of being ἐπιμόριος, Iambl.

ἐπιμορμύρω [ῶ], to murmur, as a wave, Byz.

ἐπιμορτός, v. sub μόρτι.

ἐπιμορφάζω, to counterfeit, Lat. *simulare*, ἀλήθειαν, εὐσέβειαν Philo 1. 340, 387, 698, Clem. Al. 41:—Med. -ίζομαι and -ίζομαι, Eccl.

ἐπιμορφώω, fut. ὤσω, to form, fashion, Philo 2. 520.

ἐπιμοχθέω, to work or toil at, like ἐπιπονέω, Hesych.

ἐπιμοχθήτος, ὁ, always toilsome, Blos C. I. 3816.

ἐπιμοχθός, ὁ, toilsome, like ἐπιπόνος, Manetho 4. 248, Schol. Ar. Pax 384.

Adv. -ώς, with toil, App. Pun. 72; so neut., LXX (Sap. 15. 7).

ἐπιμύζω, to murmur or mutter at another's words, αἰ δ' ἐπέμυζαν II. 4. 20, 8. 457:—Med. ἐπεμύζω, Hesych.

ἐπιμυθεύω, Dep. to say besides, v. l. for ἀπομ., II. 9. 109.

ἐπιμυθεύομαι, Pass. to be added fabulously, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 9.

ἐπιμυθικός, ὁ, coming after the fable: τὸ ἐπ. the moral, Luc. Bacch. 8.

ἐπιμυκτηρίζω, to turn up the nose, mock at, Menand. Incert. 37.

ἐπιμυκτός, ὁ, (ἐπιμύζω) scoffed at, Theogn. 269 (v. l. ἐπιμυκτός).

ἐπιμυλῖδιος, ὁ, = sq., Hesych.

ἐπιμύλιος [ῶ], ὁ, (μύλη) at or in the mill, epith. of Artemis, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 185.

II. as Subst., 1. τὸ ἐπιμύλιον, the upper

millstone, LXX (Deut. 24. 6). 2. ἡ ἐπιμυλῖς (sc. ᾠδή) a song sung while grinding, Trypho ap. Ath. 618 D, cf. Ael. V. H. 7. 4.

ἐπιμυλῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, (μύλη) the kneepan, Hipp. Mochl. 841, cf. Greenhill Theophr. p. 50. 11.

ἐπιμυλῖς, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιμύζω) a muttering at, Hesych.: cf. μυγυλῖς.

ἐπιμυρίζω, to anoint over, τινί with .., Theophr. Odor. 45.

ἐπιμυρίζω [v], Pass. to be washed by the sea, Ap. Rh. 1. 938.

ἐπιμύσσις, εως, ἡ, a closing of the eyes, Clem. Al. 218, E. M. 490. 54; of the mouth, Greg. Nyss.

ἐπιμύσσω, to laugh at, read in Luc. D. Mort. 6. 3, by Hemst.

ἐπιμύω, fut. ὥω, [v]: to close the eyes, τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς Diod. 1. 48; ὁμματα Opp. H. 2. 110: absol. to close the eyes, die, Call. Ep. 41. 5: to wink hard, Polyb. 4. 27, 7. 2. to wink at, in token of assent, Ar. Vesp. 934. II. intr. to close over, τὰ βλέφαρα τοῖσι ὀφθαλμοῖσι ἐπιμύει close over the eyes, Arctae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 6:—absol. to close, of wounds, Opp. C. 2. 290.

ἐπιμωκάομαι, Dep. to mock at, cited from Schol. Soph.: —μωκέω, v. 1. Luc. Jup. Trag. 16.

ἐπιμωμάομαι, Dep. to find fault with, τινί Dion. P. 896.

ἐπιμωμῆτος, ἡ, ὄν, blameworthy, ἐπὶ Hes. Op. 13; ἔργον Theocr. 26. 38.

ἐπιμωμος, on, blameworthy, τὸν Bion Heliad. 7. 2, cf. Artem. 5. 67.

ἐπιμώομαι, Dor. for ἐπιμαίομαι II. 2, Bion 7. 2 (nisi leg. ἐπεμαίετο).

ἐπινάσσω, fut. ξω, to stuff full, Hesych.: cf. ἐπιννήω ἡν.

ἐπινάσσω, on, (ναῖα) taken as a stranger into a country, sojourning in a country, like ἐποικος, Ap. Rh. 1. 795.

ἐπινναυμαχία, ἡ, a sea-fight, Pseudo-Plut. V. Hom. 387 Gale.

ἐπινναυπηγέω, to build upon the ship, Poll. 1. 92.

ἐπινναυσίος, on, (ναυσία) feeling nausea, sickish, Polyb. 31. 22, 1.

ἐπινάχομαι, Dor. for ἐπινῆχ-, Theocr. 32. 61.

ἐπινεάδω, to take youthful pleasure in, τινί Poll. 10. 53.

ἐπινεαίνεομαι, Dep. behave like a youth, shew one's vigour, Poll. 3. 121; ἐπινεαίνεμένους φησι with youthful audacity, Plut. 2. 1079 D.

ἐπινεῖον, τό, (ναῦς, νεώς) the sea-port where the navy of a country lies, the state harbour, Hdt. 6. 116, Thuc. 1. 30., 2. 84; ἐπινεῖα καὶ λιμένας the harbours and roadsteads (v. Hesych.), Arist. Pol. 7. 6, 5:—generally, a sea-port, emporium, Dion. H. 9. 56, etc.

ἐπινεῖσσομαι, v. sub νίσσομαι.

ἐπινέμῃσις, εως, ἡ, a distributing, Hipp. 27. 32, Clem. Al. 552. II. (from Med.) a spreading, πυρὸς Plut. Lysand. 12, Diog. L. 10. 93.

ἐπινεμῆτεον, verb. Adj. one must assign, Plat. Legg. 737 C.

ἐπινέμω: fut. —νεμῶ and —νεμῶσα: aor. ἐπένεμα. To allot, distribute, αἶνον ἔλων ἐπένεμε τραπέζῃ Il. 9. 216., 24. 625; c. dat. pers., αἶνον δέ σφ' ἐτένεμε Od. 20. 254; ἐφ' ἐκατέρω τὸ μέρος ἐπ. ἐκάτερον Plat. Polit. 264 D.

II. to turn one's cattle to graze on another's land, ἐάν τις βοσκήματα ἐπινέμῃ Id. Legg. 843 D; τὰ κτήνη παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν Arist. Pol. 5. 9, cf. Dem. 1274. 27, and v. ἐπινομία.

b. like depascere, ἐπ. αἶνον to feed it off, Theophr. H. P. 8. 7, 4.

c. in Med., of cattle, to feed over the boundaries, trespass or encroach on the neighbouring lands, Plut. 2. 293 A; so, of fire, πῦρ ἐπ. τὸ ἄστυ spreads over the town, Hdt. 5. 101, cf. Polyb. 14. 5, 7; πῦρ ἐπ. τὴν γραφὴν Plut. Demetr. 22; absol., τὸ πῦρ ἐκάλυσαν .. ἐπινεμηθῆναι Diod. 17. 26:—so of an infectious disease, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1082; ἡ νόσος ἐπενέμαστο τὰς Ἀθήνας Thuc. 2. 54, cf. Plut. 2. 776 F; absol., Arctae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 6:—of a piratical force, ἐπενέμαστο τὴν θάλασσαν Plut. Pomp. 25; of an army, ἐπ. τὴν Γαλατίαν Id. Caes. 19:—of a custom, to spread among, τινὰς Id. Demetr. 18:—generally, to approach, Μουσῶν ἀπὸ τῶ-ζων Δία .. Βέλεσι Pind. O. 9. 11. b. to feed after, τινι Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 31. c. to feed on, consume, κόμην Pall. Dian. 79; δαῖτα Nic. Al. 510, cf. Plut. 2. 980 D. d. to inhabit, Luc. Bacch. 6. 3. metaph. in Pass. to be encroached upon, as if by cattle straying over the bounds of their pasture, θῆλυς ὅρος ἐπινέμεται Aesch. Ag. 485; v. Donalds. N. Crat. ii. 3.

ἐπίνευσος, εως, ἡ, a nodding assent, τῆς κεφαλῆς Ath. 66 C: absol. assent, Καίσαρος Joseph. A. J. 17. 9. 1. II. inclination to a point, Galen.

ἐπινεύω, fut. —νεύσω Luc. Saturn. 1. 4; —νεύσομαι Aristaen. 2. 1. To nod to, in token of command or approval, to nod assent, opp. to ἀνανεύω, ἐμῷ δ' ἐπένευσα κάρητι Il. 15. 75; ἐπ' ὀφρύσι νεύσε Κρονίων 1. 528, etc.; ἐπὶ γλεφάκῃσι νεύσαν Pind. I. 8 (7). 100; σὺ .. ἐπένευσας τότε did'st approve, sanction these acts, Eur. Or. 284, cf. Dem. 332. 18; ἐπένευσεν ἀληθὲς εἶναι he nodded in sign that it was true, Aesch. 62. 11; αἰγὴ δὲ τὰ ψευδῆ .. ἐπένεονσι they indicate falsehoods without speaking (like Lat. innuere), Dem. 560. 6; absol., Antipho 117. 11, etc.; Ἐλληνικὸν ἐπ. to give a Greek nod, Ar. Ach. 115:—c. acc. to grant or promise, τινά τινι Eur. Hel. 681; τι Bacch. 1349; ἐπ. αἰγὴ τινι Dem. 560. 7; τι πρὸς τινα Plut. Rep. 437 C; ὑπὲρ τινος Polyb. 21. 3, 3. 2. to make a sign to another to do a thing, to order him to do, c. inf., ἐπ' ὀφρύσι νεύσε σιωπῇ .. σπορέσαι λέχος 5. 9. 620 (616); absol., Od. 16. 164, cf. H. Hom. Cer. 169, 466, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 37. 3. to nod forwards, κρόθῃ ἐπένε-νε φαεινῇ he nodded with his helmet, i. e. it nodded, Il. 22. 314; λόφων ἐπένεον ἔθειραι Theocr. 22. 186; πέτραι ἐπινενοκταῖα overhanging, Luc. Prom. I:—so in Pass., opp. to ἐξυπνιάζεσθαι, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 120. 4. to incline towards, εἰς τινα Ar. Eq. 657.

ἐπινέφελος, on, (νεφέλη) clouded, overcast, ἐπινεφέλων ὕψτων the weather being cloudy, Hdt. 7. 37, Arist. Probl. 25. 18 and 21 (cf. πλώ-μος); ὅταν ἐπινεφέλων ᾖ, opp. to αἰθρίας οὐσῆς, Id. Meteor. 2. 9, 11, cf. 26. 8, 3; cf. οὐρον clouded urine, Hipp. Aph. 1252. II. bringing clouds, ὁ βορέα Arist. Probl. 26. 62.

ἐπινεφέω, to bring clouds over the sky, Arist. Probl. 26. 38; ἐπινεφεῖ ὁ Ζεὺς Alex. Ἀπθ. 2; ἐπ. ἀνεμος Theophr. Vent. 4; or, absol., ἐπινεφεῖ it is cloudy, Id. C. P. 3. 24. 4.

ἐπινεφής, ἐς, (νέφος) clouded, cloudy, dark, ὥρ Arist. Probl. 26. 8, 1, Theophr. C. P. 5. 12, 2; ἐπινεφῆ a clouded sky, Id. Vent. 51. II. bringing clouds, ἀνεμος Ib. 4.

ἐπινεφρίδιος, on, (νεφρός) upon the kidneys, δημός Il. 21. 204.

ἐπινέφω, εως, ἡ, a clouding over, Arist. Probl. 26. 38.

ἐπινέω (A): fut. —νήσω:—to spin to, esp. like ἐπικλώθω, of the Fates, γνομένη ἐπένησε λίαν allotted with the first thread of life, Il. 20. 125., 24. 210:—Pass., ὁ ἐπινηθεὶς αὐτὰς μόχθος Ael. N. A. 7. 1, cf. ap. Suid.; ἐπινησμένα ἐς ἅπαντας Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 14.

ἐπινέω (B), to hear upon, v. sub ἐπιννήω. II. to hear up or load with, c. gen. rei, ἀμάς .. ἐπινέουσι φρυγάνων Hdt. 4. 62; part. pf. pass. ἐπινησμένοι ἀγαθῶν ἀπάντων Ar. Eccl. 838.

ἐπινέω (C), fut. —νεύσομαι, to float on the top, Alex. Bperr. 1. 5, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 3, etc.; ἐπὶ τινος Ath. 667 E.

ἐπινεωτερίζω, to make fresh innovations, Eus. de Mart. Pal. 12.

ἐπινήλιος, on, (ναῦς, νηὺς) on board ship, Anth. P. 9. 82.

ἐπιννήω, Ep. for ἐπινέω B, only in impf., to hear or file upon, c. gen. loci, νεκροὺς πυρκαϊῆς ἐπιννήων Il. 7. 428, 431; cf. v. νήω.

ἐπινήτρον, τό, prob. a distaff, Poll. 7. 32., 10. 125, E. M. 362. 20.

ἐπινήφω, to be sober at or in, τῷ βίῳ Plut. 2. 87 E; τῇ πρόξει for it, Luc. Amor. 45.

ἐπινήχομαι, fut. ῥομαι, Dep. to swim upon, πόντῳ Batr. 107: to flow over, τοῖς πεδίοις Hdn. 8. 4; παῖδὸς δ' ἐπινάχετο φωνά, i. e. came up from the nether world, Theocr. 23. 61: simply to float, Philo 1. 14. 2. to swim to or over to, c. acc., Call. Del. 21.

ἐπινήχυτος, on, = νήχυτος, abundant, δῶρα Orph. Arg. 39, 310.

ἐπινήνω, to moisten on the surface, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 13, H. P. 4. 14, 6, in aor. pass. ἐπενήφθη.

ἐπινικάω, to conquer besides, LXX (?).

ἐπινίκιος, on, = sq., restored by Dind. in Soph. O. C. 1088, metri gr.

ἐπινίκιος [v], on, (victoria) of victory, διοδῆ Pind. N. 4. 127; ὕμνος Diod. 5. 29; ἀγῶνες ἐπ. games to celebrate victory, Polyb. 30. 13, 1, cf. C. I. 5503; so, ἐπ. πομπή, ἐορτή, πανηγυρίς Dion. H. 3. 41, Plut. Rom. 29; ἐπ. τιμὰι the honours of a triumph, Id. Aemil. 31; ἡμέρα Id. Coriol. 3. II. as Subst., ἐπινίκιον (sc. ᾄσμα, μέλος), τὴν a song of victory, triumphal ode, such as Pindar's, cf. Ath. 3 E; Ζῆνα .. ἐπινίκια κλάζων (cf. ἐπεννημέω) Aesch. Ag. 174. 2. ἐπινίκια (sc. ἱερά), τὰ, a sacrifice for a victory or feast in honour of it, Ar. Fr. 379, Andoc. 33. 1, Plat. Symp. 17 A, Dem. 532. 12; τὰ ἐπ. θεῶν Plat. Symp. 173 A, etc.; ἐστιᾶν Dem. 1356. 8. b. (sc. ἀλῶα) the prize of victory, Soph. El. 692, Dion. H. 3. 27, C. I. 1583, al.

ἐπινίκος, on, = foreg., Pind. O. 8. 99, Stratt. Πυτ. 1; ἐπινίκος (sc. ὕμνος), δ, Aristid. 2. p. 373, cf. Böckh Schol. Pind. p. 460.

ἐπινιπτήρ κύλις, ἡ, a cup handed round at table after washing hands, the grace-cup, Poll. 6. 31.

ἐπινίσσομαι, Dep. to go over, c. gen., πεδίων Soph. O. C. 689. 2. c. acc. to come upon, visit, Ap. Rh. 4. 817, Nic. Th. 470: absol., Theocr. 8. 43, Ap. Rh. 4. 281.

ἐπινίφω [v], to snow upon, οἷς δ' ὁ θεὸς ἐπινίφει καὶ ἐπομβρεῖ Philo 1: 296. 2. impers. ἐπινίφει fresh snow falls, or it keeps snowing, Xen. Cyn. 8, 1. II. trans. to cover with snow; in Pass., Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 6, Philo 1. 441.

ἐπινόεω, to think on or of, contrive, Lat. excogito, τι Hdt. 1. 48, Hipp. Art. 808, 837, Ar. Eq. 884, Plat., etc.:—c. inf., πῶς ἐπινόησας ἀπάνσια; Ar. Eq. 1202, cf. Nub. 1039:—absol. to form plans, to plan, invent, opp. to δρᾶν, Antipho 121. 44; to ἐπιτελεῖν Thuc. 1. 70. 2. to have in one's mind, intend, purpose, τι Thuc. 2. 8, Xen. An. 2. 5, 4, etc.: c. inf. praes., Hdt. 1. 27, Ar. Thesm. 338, Xen., etc.; fut., Hdt. 3. 134; aor., Id. 2. 152., 5. 24, 65, Eur. Rhes. 195 (nowhere else in Trag.), etc. 3. to perceive, with a part., Plat. Tim. 37 C, Plut. Pericl. 6. II. Pass. to be invented, ὑπόματα ὑπὸ τῶν φιλοσόφων ἐπινουθέντα Luc. Deor. Conc. 13, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 8. 381, etc.:—but the aor. pass. ἐπινουθῆναι is used just like the Act. in Hdt. 3. 122., 6. 115, Luc. Amor. 31.

ἐπινόμη, Ion. —νομα, τό, a thought, purpose, contrivance, Archil. 52, Hipp. Art. 808, Antipho ap. Poll. 2. 228.

ἐπινόησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπινόεω) a contriving, Eccl.

ἐπινόητεον, verb. Adj. one must think of, Nicom. Harm. p. 9.

ἐπινόητης, οὗ, ὁ, one who considers, περὶ τι M. Anton. 1. 16.

ἐπινόητικός, ἡ, ὄν, inventive, of an orator, Longin. 4: ἐπ. τινος shrewd at plans for a thing, Ath. 310 F.

ἐπινόητος, ἡ, ὄν, matter of thought, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 38.

ἐπινόια, ἡ, (voûs) a thinking on or of a thing, thought, notion, οὐδ' ἐς ἐπινόαν ἔλθειν τινὸς Thuc. 3. 46; ὥς .. 4. 92; ἐπινόαν ποιέσθαι τινος Polyb. 1. 20, 12; τὰς ἐπ. εἰς τι φέρειν Dion. H. ad Pomp. 1. 2; πάσαις ταῖς ἐπ. γίνεσθαι περὶ τι Polyb. 5. 110, 10; κατ' ἐπινόαν in idea, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 348; πᾶσαν ἐπ. ἀποπίας ὑπερβάλλειν Plut. 2. 1065 D. 2. power of thought, inventiveness, invention, οἶνον οὐ τολμᾶς εἰς ἐπ. λιοδορεῖν; Ar. Eq. 90, cf. Theophr. Odor. 7:—also an invention, device, conceit, ἐπ. ἀστειοτάτη Ar. Eq. 539; καὶ νῆν ἐπ. ζητεῖν Id. Vesp. 346, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 19; θαυμαστὰς ἐξενήρικων ἐπ. Ar. Eq. 1322, etc. 3. a purpose, design, τιν' ἐπ. σῶχες; Ar. Phoen. 408, cf. Med. 760; τίς ἐπ.; Ar. Thesm. 766, cf. Av. 405; τίς .. ἡ πύνοια τῆς θεοκρινίδος; Id. Vesp. 1073, cf. Pl. 45. II. after-thought, second thought, ψευδεὶ γὰρ ἡ πύνοια τῶν γυνάμων Soph. Ant. 389, cf. Ἐπιμη-θεὺς:—generally, intelligence, κοινὴ ἐπ. Polyb. 6. 5, 2, cf. Longin. Fr. 7. 3. ἐπινόμη, ἡ, (ἐπινέμομαι) a grazing over the boundaries:—metaph., ἐπ. πυρὸς the spread of fire, Plut. Alex. 35; of poison, Ael. N. A. 12. 32. II. the laying on of a bandage, Galen.

ἐπινομία, ἡ, (ἐπινέμομαι) a grazing over the boundaries: a mutual right of pasture, vested in the citizens of two neighbouring states, Xen.

Cyr. 3. 2, 23, cf. Poll. 7. 184, C. I. 1335. 13., 1569. 37., 1724 b, al.; v. sub ἐπεργασία, ἐπιγασία:—so, ἐπινόμιον, τό, payment for pasturage, Ib. 1537: cf. ἐννόμιον.

ἐπινομίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (νόμος) an addition to a law, appendix, name of a work ascribed to Plato; applied to Deuteronomy by Philo 1. 495. II. a new-year's gift, Lat. strenua, Ath. 97 D.

ἐπινόμοθετος, to make additional laws, Plat. Legg. 779 D.

ἐπινόμος, ov, dwelling in the country, like ἐπιχωρίος, Pind. P. 11. 13, ubi v. Dissen. (7). II. = κληρονόμος, Hesych., C. I. 1845. III.

III. legal, formal, like ἐννομος, App. Civ. 3. 94.

ἐπινόσσει, to be ill after, μετά τι Hipp. Epid. 1. 953, cf. A. B. 69.

ἐπινόστος, ov, subject to sickness, unhealthy, σώμα Arist. Eth. N. 3. 4. 4, Theophr. Color. 48, Diod. 2. 48. Adv. —ως, like one who is sick, διαγειν ἐπ. Hipp. Epid. 1. 942.

ἐπιστοστοποιόμαι, Med. to build their nests upon, ὄρεσιν Democrit. in Fabr. Bibl. 4. 338.

ἐπινοτίζω, to sprinkle on the surface, Diosc. 2. 105.

ἐπινυκτερεύω, to pass the night at or in, Plut. 2. 690 C, Heraclid. All. Hom. 9.

ἐπινυκτίδιος, ov, = sq., Procop., v. Lob. Phryn. 556.

ἐπινυκτίος, ov, (νύξ) by night, nightly, Anth. P. 6. 262.

ἐπινυκτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a pustule which is most painful by night, Hipp. Aër. 281, cf. Cels. 5. 8, 2. 2. a night-book, opp. to ἐφημερίς (a day-book, journal), Synes. 153 A, C.

ἐπινύμφεος, ov, = sq., restored by Dind. in Soph. Ant. 814.

ἐπινυμφίδιος, ov, of or for a bride, bridal, Anth. P. 7. 182.

ἐπινύσσω, fut. ξω, to prick on the surface, Luc. Lexiphi. 11.

ἐπινυστάζω, fut. σω and ξω, to drop asleep over, τινί Plut. Brut. 36; absol., Luc. Bis Acc. 2.

ἐπινωμάω, fut. ἦσω, to bring or apply to, παιῶνα κακῶν τινι Soph. Ph. 168; σώματα . . ὁμμάτων αὐγαῖς ἐπινώμας διδ' στ survey . . , Eur. Phoen. 1564. II. to distribute, apportion, λάχνη τὰ κατ' ἀνθρώπους Aesch. Eum. 311; κλήρους Id. Theb. 729, cf. Ag. 781, Soph. Ant. 139.

ἐπινῶς, = λίαν, Suid.; read by Schol., for ἐπιμανῶς, in Luc. V. H. 2. 25.

ἐπινωτίδεως, ἑως, δ, a kind of shark, Epaen. ap. Ath. 294 D; called by Arist. ναυτιδανός.

ἐπινωτίδιος, ov, (νῶτος) on the back, Anth. P. 6. 21.

ἐπινωτίζω, to set on the back, κρᾶτά τινι Eur. H. F. 362, ct. Archipp.

Ἀμφ. 4, et ibi Meineke:—Med., Paus. ap. Eust. 1282. 55.

ἐπινώτιος, ov, (νῶτος) on the back, Batt. 77, Luc. Amor. 26.

ἐπιξαίνω, to scratch on the surface, exasperate a sore, Eccl.

ἐπιξανθίζω, to brown over by toasting, Pherecr. Met. 1. 16.

ἐπιξανθος, ov, inclining to yellow, tawny, of hares, Xen. Cyn. 5. 22;

of deer, Poll. 5. 68; of certain plants, Theophr. H. P. 3. 10. 4.

ἐπιξενόομαι, Ion. for ἐπιξενόομαι, Ap. Rh. 2. 764.

ἐπιξεναντία, ἡ, in Att. Tact. 14. 5, = four ξεναντία, i. e. 2048 men.

ἐπιξενίζομαι, = sq., Gramm.

ἐπιξενόομαι, Pass. to be entertained as a guest, dwell abroad, Isocr. 418 A, Arist. Pol. 7. 6. 1; ἐν πόλει Luc. Amor. 7; ἐπ. τινι to be entertained by one, Ap. Rh. 2. 764, Plut. 2. 250 E, etc. 2. to have hospitable relations with, be intimate with, ἐπιξενώσθαι πολλοῖς Dem. 1224. 2, cf. Diod. 1. 23, Plut. Num. 4. 7; ἐπιξενωθείσα σώμασι μοῖρα lent to or communicated with, Heraclid. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 130.

II. as Med. in Aesch. Ag. 1320, ἐπιξενόομαι ταῦτα δ' ὡς θανουμένη I appeal to thee in these matters, as one at death's door, (Hesych. s. v. interprets it by μαρτυρεῖσθαι; see also Herm. ad l.). III. acc. to Hesych. also = πορευέσθαι in Aesch. and Soph.

ἐπιξένος, δ, a newly-arrived stranger, Clem. Al. 450.

ἐπιξένωμα, τό, a lodging for strangers, Eust. Opusc. 245. 17.

ἐπιξένωσις, ἑως, ἡ, a duelling abroad, Diod. Excerpt. 582.

ἐπιξέω, to scrape or graze on the surface, Hipp. V. C. 908, Aretae. Cur.

M. Diut. 1. 2.

ἐπιξήνων, τό, (ξηνός) a chopping-block, like ἐπικύπανον, Eust. 1443. 16,

Suid.: the executioner's block, Aesch. Ag. 1277, cf. Ar. Ach. 318, 355,

359, 365.

ἐπιξηραίνω, to dry on the surface, Hipp. Fract. 774:—Pass. to be so dried, Id. 89 D, etc.; to have an interval of dryness, Id. Acut. 388.

ἐπιξηρύσσια, ἡ, dryness on the top, Hipp. 1169 D.

ἐπιξηρος, ov, dry on the surface, Hipp. Epid. 1. 969: somewhat dry, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 15.

ἐπιξύνος, ov, poet. for ἐπικύνος, ἐπ. ἀρουρα a common field, in which several persons have rights, Il. 12. 422: cf. ἐπινόμια.

ἐπιξυνῶ, poet. for ἐπικύνω, to communicate, τινί τι Nonn. D. 26.

290; so in Med., Ap. Rh. 3. 1162., 4. 435.

ἐπιξύνω, to scrape upon, τυρόν ἐπιξυνέοντα Plat. Rep. 405 E, cf. Hipp.

V. C. 907, Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 11.

ἐπι-δύδαος, ov, = ἐπύδαος, Musici Vett.

ἐπιουκοδομή, ἡ, v. ἐπιοκοδομή.

ἐπιούιντος, ov, (οἶνος) at or over wine, Theogn. 965.

ἐπιουνοχεύω, to pour out wine for, θεοῖς H. Hom. Ven. 205.

ἐπιόπτης, ov, δ, poet. for ἐπόπτης, Ep. Hom. 11.

ἐπιόπτος, ov, poet. for ἐποπτος, observed, Opp. H. 1. 10, Arat. 25.

ἐπιορκέω, written ἐφορκέω, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2554. 204, ἐφορκέω

Delph. ib. 1688. 9, Lyd. ib. 3137. 78; fut. ἦσω Il., Ar. Lys. 914, etc.,

—ἡσσομαι (κατ-) Dem. 1269. 24: aor. ἐπώρκησα Id. 1204. 20, inf. —ορκή-

σαι Hdt., etc.: pf. ἐπώρκηκα Plat. Legg. 948 E, Xen. An. 3. 1, 22, some-

times written ἐπώρκηκα in Hdt. 4. 68: (ἐπιορκέω). To swear falsely,

forswear oneself, οὐδ' ἐπιορκήσω πρὸς δαίμονας Il. 19. 188; also c. acc.

of things sworn by, τὰς βασιλῆας ἱστίας ἐπιορκεῖν to swear falsely by

the royal hearth, Hdt. 4. 68; τοὺς θεούς Ar. Av. 1609, Xen. An. 2. 4. 7.

Dem. 1204. 20, etc.: mostly absol., Ar. Eq. 298, 428, Nub. 402, Plat. etc.; οὐδὲν ἐφ' ὀρνύσιν ἐπιορκῶν Dem. 553. 19; c. acc. cogn., ἐπ. ὄρκους τινί Id. 1203. fin., cf. Aeschin. 16. 20, etc.—Opp. to εὐορκέω, Decret. ap. Andoc. 13. 22, Cleanth. ap. Stob. 196. 56, Chrysipp. Ib. 58, who distinguishes between εὐορκέω and ἀλθορκέω, and between ἐπιορκεῖν and ψευδορκεῖν:—v. sub ἐξώλεια, ἐπώνυμι.

II. also simply = ὅνυμι, to swear, Solon ap. Lys. 117. 34, q. v.

ἐπιορκία, ἡ, a false oath, Lat. perjuria, Xen. An. 3. 2, 4; in pl., Plat. Gorg.

524 E; πρὸς τοὺς θεούς Xen. An. 2. 5, 21; ἐπ. προσφέρεσθαι Dem. 409. 21.

ἐπιόρκος, ov, sworn falsely, of oaths, εἰ δέ τι τῶνδ' ἐπιορκον Il. 19.

264; but mostly as Subst., in the phrase ἐπιορκον ὁμῶσαι to take a

false oath, swear falsely, Il. 3. 279, 19. 260, Hes. Op. 280, Th. 432:

ἐπιορκον ὄρκον ὥμοσε Ar. Ran. 150; and so, ἐπ. ἐπομνύναι (v. sub ἐπώ-

νυμι): but in Il. 10. 332, ἐπ. ἐπώμοσε he swore a bootless oath, i. e.

one which he meant to fulfill, but the gods would otherwise. II.

of persons, forsworn, perjured, Hes. Op. 802, Eur. El. 1355, Ar. Nub. 399,

al.; Sup. ἐπιόρκωτος, Antipho 147. 11:—Adv. —κως, Hdn. 6. 9.

ἐπιορκόσυνυ, ἡ, = ἐπιορκία, Anth. P. 12. 250.

ἐπιόσσομαι, Dep. to have before one's eyes, ἐπισσομένω θάνατον καὶ

φύζαν εἰτάρον Il. 7. 381: to gaze on, Ap. Rh. 2. 28; ἐπ. αὐγὰς ἡλείου,

i. e. to live, Nic. Th. 510.

ἐπίουρα, v. sub ὄρον.

ἐπίουρος, δ, used much like ὄρος (as ἐπιβούκολος, ἐπιποίμην for βοῦ-

κόλος, ποιμήν), a guardian, watcher, ward, c. gen., ὕαν ἐπίουρος Od.

13. 405., 15. 39; βοῶν, φυτῶν Theophr. 8. 6., 25. 1; ναυτιλῆς Ap. Rh.

4. 652: more rarely c. dat., Κρήτην ἐπ. guardian over Crete, of Minos,

Il. 13. 450; κρήνη Ap. Rh. 3. 1180. II. a wooden cover, pin, Geop.

10. 61, cf. Philostr. 544.

ἐπιούσιος, ov, (ἐπιούσα, v. sub ἐπειμι (ἐμυ ἰβο) II):—sufficient for the

day, ἀρτος Ev. Matth. 6. 11, Luc. 11. 3: cf. ἐπητανός.

ἐπιόφομαι, poet. for ἐπιόφωμαι, Hom.

ἐπίπαγος, δ, (ἐπιπήγνυμι) a congealed or hardened crust on the top of

a thing, Diosc. 1. 134, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 9; ἀλώδης Plut. 2. 627

F:—scum, also γράυς, Hesych.

ἐπιπαγῆ, Adv. strengthd. for πάγην, Theocr. 17. 104.—In Il. 10. 99,

Hes. Op. 262, ἐπὶ does not belong to πάγην, but is separated by tmesis

from the Verb.

ἐπιπαυαίνω, to sing a paean over, Diod. 5. 29, Plut. Marcell. 22.

ἐπιπαυανισμός, οὐ, δ, a song of victory sung, ἐπὶ νίκῃ Strabo 421 (as

Corais for —παυανισμός).

ἐπιπαίζω, fut. —παίξωμαι to mock at, τινί Helioid. 10. 13; absol., Alex.

Pavn. 2. 16, with reference to the preceding line where ἐπιπαίζεται means

are an after-play, in allusion to things eaten at a second course. 2.

to sport upon, θαλάττῃ Philostr. 835.

ἐπίπαισμα, τό, = ἐπίπαισμα, dub. in Hesych.

ἐπιπαιστικός, ἡ, ὅν, (ἐπιπαίζω) disposed to joke, droll, merry, πρόβλημα

Clearch. ap. Ath. 448 C.

ἐπιπακτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a plant, also ἄλλεβορίνη, Diosc. 4. 109.

ἐπιπακτώω, to shut close, τὰς θύρας Ar. Fr. 608.

ἐπιπαλάμομαι, = ἐπιμηχάομαι, dub. in Luc. Tox. 16.

ἐπιπάλλω, to brandish at or against, Βέλη Aesch. Cho. 161.

ἐπίπαμμα, v. ἐπίπασμα.

ἐπιπομφάλλω, to glance over, Ap. Rh. 2. 127.

ἐπιπόμαν, ov, gen. ανος, (πέπῃμαι) Dor. for ἐπίκληρος: pecul. fem. ἐπ-

πώμας, ἴδος, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 281, Hesych., Suid.; v. Heinst. Poll. 10. 20.

ἐπίπαν or ἐπὶ πᾶν, Adv. upon the whole, in general, on the average,

Hdt. 4. 86, Thuc. 5. 68; ὡς ἐπίπαν Hdt. 2. 68; τὸ ἐπ. 6. 46; ὡς τὸ

ἐπ. 7. 50, 1; εἰς ἐπ. Xenophon. 3. 4. 2. altogether, Aesch. Pers.

42, Supp. 822. 3. about, at least, τετραδάντυλον τὸ ἐπ. Hipp.

Ar. 783. II. an Adj. ἐπίπαντες, pl., occurs in Inscr. Cret. in

C. I. 2555. [A Att., Aesch. Pers. l. c., Meineke Menand. p. 51.]

ἐπίπαππος, δ, a grandfather's grandfather, Lat. atavus, Poll. 3. 18;

or a grandfather's father, Lat. proavus, Hesych., Eust. Opusc. 39. 58.

ἐπιπαργίννομαι, Dep. to come in upon: of generals, to succeed in a

command, Polyb. 1. 31. 4: of events, to come also upon, τινι Juncus ap.

Stob. 587. 41.

ἐπιπαρῶ, to bring round upon, χεῖρα ἐπὶ τὸ στήθος Hipp. Mochl.

848; where however Dind. παρῶν.

ἐπιπαρῶ, to heap up still more, to heap up, Thuc. 2. 77.

ἐπιπαρσκευάζομαι, to provide oneself with besides, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3. 1.

ἐπιπαρέμει, (εἶμι, sum) to be present besides or in addition, Thuc. 1. 61,

Luc. Merc. Cond. 26: to be present to, τινί Id. Symp. 20.

ἐπιπαρέμει, (εἶμι, ibo) to march on high ground parallel with one

below, Xen. An. 3. 4. 30, etc.:—to assail in flank, c. dat., ἐπιπαρῶν τῷ

δεξιῷ Thuc. 5. 10. 2. to come to one's assistance, Id. 4. 108, etc.;

εἰ δέοι τι . . , ἐπιπαρῆσαν (vulg. —παρῆσαν) οὗτοι Xen. An. 3. 4. 23, cf. 30

(ἐπιπαρῖντας). 3. to come to the front of an army, so as to ad-

dress it (cf. παρέμει IV. 2), Thuc. 4. 6. 67., 7. 76: without such pur-

pose, ἐπ. κατὰ πρόσσωπον Polyb. 5. 83. 1. 4. to visit in passing,

Φρυγίαν, Μυσίαν, etc., App. Civ. 5. 7.

ἐπιπαρεβάλλω, to put into besides or in addition to, ἐπ. φάλαγγα

to put it in array again, Polyb. 12. 19. 6. II. intr. to fall into

line with others, Id. 3. 115, 10., 11. 23. 4, etc.

ἐπιπαρέρχομαι, Dep. to go past on the way to a place, παρὰ τὴν ὄχθην

Dio C. 40. 35; κατὰ τὰ μετέωρα Id. 47. 35.

ἐπιπαρόδος, ἡ, a second pároδος (q. v.), Poll. 4. 108.

ἐπιπαροῦνω, to incite still more, Dio C. 44. 35, Ach. Tat. 1. 8:—Pass.

of persons in fever, to suffer from successive accesses, Hipp. Epid. 1. 940:

of a sore, to become more inflamed, Id. 81 H.

ἐπιπαρορμάω, to stir up yet more, πρὸς τι Prot. ap. Plut. 2. 118 F.

ἐπίπασμα, τό, something spread upon, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 2. Schol. Theocr. 15. 114 (vulg. ἐπίπαμμα).
 ἐπιπάσσω, Att. -τω; fut. -πάσω [ᾱ]. To sprinkle upon or over, ἐπ' ἀρ' ἡπια φόρμακα πάσσε Il. 4. 219, cf. 5. 401; τι ἐπὶ τι Hdt. 4. 172; τινὶ τε Orph. Lith. 449, Luc. D. Mariu. 15. 3: c. acc. only, τὰς εἰρωνείας Id. Pisc. 22; absol., Theocr. 2. 18:—Pass., ἀλφита ἐπιπασθέντα Plat. Rep. 405 E.

ἐπίπαστος, ov, sprinkled over, τευθίς Philox. 2. 16.
 II. ἐπίπαστον, τό, a kind of cake with confits (or the like) upon it, Ar. Eq. 103, 1089, Pherecr. Pers. 1. 3: but (sub. φόρμακον) a plaster, Hipp. 48. 26, Theocr. 11. 2; cf. Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 488.

ἐπιπάτῳ, to make a noise at, κῶδωνι Byz.
 ἐπιπάτωρ, opos, ὁ, (πάτηρ) a step-father, Poll. 3. 26.
 ἐπιπαφλάζω, to boil upon or over, κύματα ἐπ. αἰγιαλοῖσιν Q. Sm. 11. 229, Noum. D. 1. 237.

ἐπιπαχύνω, to make still thicker, Alex. Trall. p. 761.
 ἐπίπεδος, ov, on the ground, on the ground-floor, στοὰ ἐπ., opp. to ὑπερῶς, Dion. H. 3. 68.
 II. level, flat, Plat. Criti. 112 A; χαρίων Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 29, etc.; οὐκ ἐν ἐπίπεδῳ, ἀλλὰ πρὸς ὀρθῶν νοτ on a level, but . . , Ib. 6. 4, 14:—irreg. Comp. -πεδέστερος, Ib. 7. 4, 13.

III. In Geometry, plane, superficial, opp. to στερεός (solid), Plat. Philib. 51 C, Tim. 32 A; ἐπ. γωνία a plane angle, Ib. 54 E; ἐπίπεδον, τό, a plane surface (the generic term being ἐπιφάνεια), Id. Rep. 528 D; μήκους καὶ ἐπ. καὶ βάθους Id. Legg. 817 E. 2. of numbers, representing a surface, Plut. 2. 416 C; ὁ ἰσούπλευρος καὶ ἐπ. ἀριθμὸς a square number, Plat. Theaet. 148 A.

ἐπιπειθεῖν or -ίη [ῖ], ἡ, confidence, Lat. persuasio, Simon. Iamb. 6.
 ἐπιπειθής, ἐς, obedient, λόγῳ Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 13, Timo 11.
 ἐπιπειθόμαι, -ω, to persuade to a certain end, ἐπ. τινα ὤς . . Plat. Phaedr. 237 B.

II. Pass. to be so persuaded, εἰς ἐμοὶ ἐπιπείσεται . . οἰκάδ' ἔμεν Il. 17. 154; ἡμῖν . . ἐπιπειθετο θυμὸς Od. 2. 103. 2. to trust to, put faith in, μαρτυροῖσιν Aesch. Ag. 1095, cf. Anth. P. append. 50. 32; for ἐπιπείθω, v. sub πείθω.

3. to comply with, obey, τινὶ Hes. Sc. 369; εὖ παραινεῖς, κατέπεισομαι Soph. El. 1472.
 ἐπιπείρω, only in Hesych., ἐπιπείρει μοιχεύεται, ἡ μοιχεύει, —as περαινῶ is used.

ἐπιπελάζω, to bring near to, πρὶν ἐπὶ εἶφος αἵματι σῶ πελάσαι Eur. I. T. 881, ut Seidl. pro παλαῖσαι.

ἐπιπείλομαι, Dep. (πέλω) to come to or upon, οὐδὲ τις ἄλλη νοῦσος ἐπὶ στυγερῇ πέλεται . . βροτοῖσι Od. 13. 60, 15. 408:—elsewhere only in Ep. synop. part. aor. ἐπιπλέμενος, coming on, approaching, ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ὄρδοον μοι ἐπιπλέμενον ἔτος ἦλθεν when the eighth coming year was nigh, Od. 7. 261., 14. 287; ἐπιπλέμενώνων ἐνιαυτῶν Hes. Sc. 87, cf. Th. 493 (v. sub ἐνιαυτός); ἐπιπλ. νυκτὶ, ἐπιπλ. ἡοῦς Ar. Rh. 2. 1231, etc.; of persons, Id. 3. 25, 127; in hostile sense, attacking, assaulting, just like ἐπερχόμενος, Id. 1. 465, 3. 127; so of a storm, like Lat. ingruens, νέφος . . ἐπιπλ., ἄφατον Soph. O. T. 1314.

ἐπίπεμπτος, ov, = 1 + $\frac{3}{4}$, of laous bearing interest at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ of the principal, or 20 per cent., ναυτικοί ἐπ. Xen. Vect. 3. 9, cf. Bockh P. E. 1. 164–186, and v. sub ἐπίτρυτος.

II. = πέμπτος, Eupol., al., ap. Harp.; τοῦ ἐπιπλεπόντος one-fifth of the votes in a trial, Ar. Fr. 17.
 ἐπιπείτω, to send offer or again, ἀγγέλιας, ἀγγέλους ἐπ., c. inf., Hdt. 1. 160, 4. 83.

2. of the gods, to send upon or to, ὕψιν Id. 7. 15; χάριν Pind. Fr. 45; ἐρωτὰ τινι Plat. Phaedr. 245 B: but esp. by way of punishment, to send upon or against, let loose upon, Lat. immittere, τὰν . . Αἰδᾶς Καθμεῖος ἐπ. Eur. Phoen. 811; κινδύνους τινὶ Lys. 105. 9; δεσμούς καὶ θανάτους Plat. Crito 46 C; ἀνάγκην τινά Id. Phaedo 62 C: to send against, τινὶ ἄρρ. Pnn. 49.
 II. to send besides, ἀλλήν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀτραπῆς Thuc. 7. 15; πρὸς τὸ στράτευμα ἄλλαν ὠφέλειαν Id. 6. 73.

2. to send by way of supply, Ar. Eccl. 235, cf. Polyb. 6. 15, 4.
 ἐπίπεμψις, εως, ἡ, a sending to a place, διὰ τὴν . . ἐπὶ πολλὰ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν ἐπ. Thuc. 2. 39, cf. Luc. Phal. Pr. 3, Diog. L. 10. 100.

ἐπι-πενθ-εκτος, ov, = ἐπενταμερής, Nicom. Introd. Arithm. 1. 21.
 ἐπι-πεντα-μερής, ἐς, = 1 + $\frac{4}{5}$, Id.: cf. ἐπιμόριος.

ἐπι-πενθ-έναιτος, ov, = 1 + $\frac{4}{5}$, Id.
 ἐπιπεραίνω, = ἐπιπείρω, dub. in Artemid.

ἐπίπερθεν, Adv. = ἐφύπερθεν, v. l. for ἐπίπεδα, Pind. Fr. 226.

ἐπιπεριελίσσω, to wrap round a second time, τι περὶ τι Hipp. Art. 803.

ἐπιπεριτρέπω, to convert to a purpose, M. Anton. 8. 35.

ἐπιπερκάζω, to turn dark, of grapes ripening; ἐπιπερκάζειν τριχὶ to begin to get a dark beard, Anth. P. 11. 36.

ἐπιπερκινος, ov, somewhat dark, of grapes ripening: hence of the colour of certain hares, Xen. Cyn. 5, 22 (inferior Mss. ἐπίπερκος), Poll. 5. 67.

ἐπιπετάννυμι, fut. -πετάσω, to spread over, τι ἐπὶ τι Xen. Cyn. 5. 10:—Pass., τέφρην ἐπιπέτατο, Q. Sm. 14. 25.

ἐπιπέτομαι, fut. -πέτσομαι, Hdt. 7. 15, Luc.:—aor. ἐπεπτάμην or -όμην (v. sub πέτομαι); later also in act. form ἐπέπτην, part. ἐπιπτάς, Anth. P. 11. 407, Alciphro 3. 59: Dep. To fly to or towards, ἐπιπτεσθαι μενεαίων Il. 4. 126; οἱ . . ἐπέτατο δεξιὸς ὕρις 13. 821, Od. 15. 160, cf. Hdt. 7. 15, Ar. Av. 48, Xen. Cyn. 2. 4, 19.

2. c. acc. to fly over, πεδία Eur. Iliad. 1486; γῆν καὶ θάλασσαν Ar. Av. 118, cf. 1471 (also, ἐπ. ἀρούρας Ael. N. A. 17. 16): metaph., καὶ καὶ θαυμαστὰ ἐπ. to fly over to . . , run eagerly after . . , Ib. 1471; ἐπὶ πάντα τὰ λεγόμενα ὥσπερ ἐπιπτόμενοι Plat. Rep. 365 A.

3. c. gen. to fly upon, Arist. H. A. 6. 9.—Cf. ἐπιπταίμαι, ἐπιπτάτομαι.

ἐπί-πετρον, τό, a rock-plant, a kind of sedum, Hipp. 874 G, Arist. P. A. 4. 5, 44, Theophr. H. P. 7. 7, 3; written ἐπίπτερον in Arist. Plant. 2. 4, 2.

ἐπιπηγάζω, to make to flow, τὸν λόγον Clem. Al. 323.

ἐπιπήγμα, τό, that which is fixed upon, Philo Belop. 54. 5.
 ἐπιπήγνυμι or -ω, to fix upon, Paul. Sil. S. Soph. 497.

II. to

make to freeze at top, Xen. Cyn. 5. 1:—Pass., with intr. pf. ἐπέπηγα, to congeal, conglutinate, Theophr. C. P. 5. 13, 2.

ἐπιπηδάω, fut. ἥσομαι, Plat. Lys. 216 A:—to leap upon, rush at, assault, ἀγρίως ἐπ. τινι Ar. Vesp. 705, cf. Plat. 1. c.; ἐπ. τῷ λόγῳ Plut. 2. 512 D; of male animals, ἐπιπηδῶν ὕχειν Arist. H. A. 5. 2, 4, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 254 A.

ἐπιπήδησις, εως, ἡ, a springing upon, assault, Plut. 2. 76 C, 916 D, etc.; of the male animal, Id. 2. 768 E.

ἐπίπηξ, ὁ, = ἐπίπηγμα, Ap. Poliorc. 40: a graft, Geop. 4. 12, 8.

ἐπίπηξις, εως, ἡ, a stiffening, τοῦ σώματος Matth. Med. p. 291.

ἐπιπήσσω, = ἐπιπήγνυμι, Gloss.

ἐπίπηχυς, v, above the elbow, Poll. 2. 140, Hesych.

ἐπιπιέζω, to press upon, ἐπὶ μάστακα χερσὶ πίεζεν Od. 4. 287; ἐπιπ. ποδὶ Ar. Rh. 3. 1335.

ἐπιπικρός, ὁ, a pressing upon, Galen.

ἐπιπικραίνω, to make still more keen, δίσαν Hipp. Acut. 394.

ἐπίπικρος, ov, somewhat bitter, Joseph. c. Apion. 2. 38 (v. l. ἐπὶ μικρόν).

ἐπιπικρόω, fut. ὥσω, = ἐπιπικραίνω, Emped. ap. Diog. L. 8. 76.

ἐπιπίναναι, Dep. used only in pres. and impf., Ep. for ἐπιπελάζω, to come near, οὔτε χιῶν ἐπιπίναναι Od. 6. 44.

ἐπιπίνω, fut. -πίσω, aor. ἐπέπινον: pf. -πέπωκα. To drink afterwards or besides, Hipp. Acut. 393, Ar. Pax 712; ἐπ. τοῦ οἴνου some of the wine, Plat. Rep. 372 B: esp. to drink after eating, κρέ' ἔδωκ καὶ ἐπ' ἀκρτον γάλα πίνων Od. 9. 297; θύνηνα . . καταφαγόν, κατ' ἐπιπίνον ἀκρτον . . χόα Ar. Eq. 354, cf. Pl. 1133; ἐπ. μετὰ τὸν σίτον οἶνον Xen. Cyn. 6. 2, 28:—absol., τὸ πρῶ' ὑπίνειν Eupol. Incert. 2. 3. Cf. ἐπινίπτρις.

ἐπιπίνω, fut. -πέσω, to fall upon or over, ἐπέπινον ἀλλήλους Thuc. 7. 84; ἐπὶ τι Xen. Oec. 18. 7, Theophr. C. P. 5. 4, 5:—metaph. like Lat. incidere, ἐπὶ τι Isocr. 100 A; λογισμός ἐπιπίνει τινὶ Plut. Otho 9.

II. to fall upon in hostile sense, to attack, assail, τινὶ Hdt. 4. 105, Thuc. 3. 112; ἀφύλακτῳ αὐτῷ ἐπ. Hdt. 9. 116; ἀφράκτῳ τῷ στρατοπέδῳ Thuc. 1. 117; ἀπαρσκειν τοῖς ἐναντίοις Xen. Cyn. 7. 4, 3; also, ἐς τοὺς Ἑλληνας Hdt. 7. 10:—of storms, τοῖσι βαρβάροις ὁ Βορρὶς ἐπέπεσε Id. 7. 189; χειμῶν ἐπέπεσον Plat. Prot. 344 D; of winds meeting one another, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 17; of diseases, Hipp. Aër. 281; ἡ νόσος ἐπ. τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις Thuc. 3. 87, cf. 2. 48; so of grief, misfortunes, etc., οὐχὶ σοὶ μόνῃ ἐπέπεσον λύται Eur. Andr. 1042, etc.; ἐπέπεσε πολλὰ καὶ χαλεπὰ ταῖς πόλεσι Thuc. 3. 82, etc. 2. to come on after, ἐπ. ῥίγος πυρετῷ Hipp. Aph. 1251.

ἐπίπιστος, εως, ἡ, (πιστός) a confirmation of the πίστις, in Rhetoric, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 266 E.

ἐπιπλα, τό, implements, utensils, furniture, moveable property (τὰ ἐξ ἐπιπολῆς ὄντα τῶν κτημάτων Poll. 10. 10; σκευὴ τὰ μὴ ἐργαία ἀλλ' ἐπιπολαῖα Hesych.). Lat. suppellex, as opp. to fixtures, Hdt. 1. 150, 164., 7. 119, al., Soph. Fr. 7, Thuc. 3, 68, Isae. 72. 41, cf. omni. Xen. Oec. 9, 6, Arist. Pol. 2. 7, 21. (The longer form ἐπίπλοα occurs in Mss. of Hdt. 1. 94, prob. by an error of the Copyist, for elsewhere he uses ἐπιπλα; at all events the word is prob. derived from ἐπί (as διπλά, διπλόα, from δίς), and not shortened from ἐπίπλοος.)

ἐπιπλαδάω, to be loose, flabby at the surface, Philo 2. 418.

ἐπιπλάζομαι, fut. -πλάξωμαι, aor. ἐπεπλάγχθην: Pass. To wander about over, πόντον ἐπιπλαγχθεῖς Od. 8. 14; πόντον ἐπιπλάγχεσθαι Ar. Rh. 3. 1066.—The Act. is used in the same sense by Nic. Al. 127.

ἐπιπλάνομαι, = ἐπιπλάζομαι, γῆν Democrit. ap. Clem. Al. 357; δακρύων τοῖς ὄμμασι ἐπιπλανωμένων Heliod. 7. 17, cf. 3. 5: absol., κιντὸς ἐπιπλανώμενος Longus 1. 2.

ἐπιπλάνητης, ov, ὁ, a wanderer, Welck. Syll. Ep. 32. 11.

ἐπίπλευσις, ἡ, the application of a plaster, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 9.

ἐπίπλασμα, τό, a plaster, Hipp. Art. 805.

ἐπιπλάσσω, Att. -τω; fut. ἄσω [ᾱ].—to spread a plaster on, γῆν σημαντρίδα ἐπιπλάσας Hdt. 2. 38; τι ἐπὶ τι Theophr. H. P. 9. 13, 2; τί τινι Galen.

II. to plaster up, τὰ ὅτα Arist. Probl. 3. 27; τοῖς πόροις Theophr. Sens. 8.

ἐπιπλάστος, verb. Adj. one must plaster over, Geop. 16. 18.

ἐπιπλάστεος, ov, plastered over, Alciphro 3. 11, Galen.:—metaph. feigned, false, like πλαστός, Luc. D. Mort. 27. 7, Amor. 3. Adv. -τως, M. Anton. 2. 16.

ἐπιπλάτῳ, to applaud by clapping, τινὶ Theocr. 9. 22.

ἐπιπλάτνω, to expand yet more, Arist. Mund. 3, 8, in Pass.

ἐπίπλευσις, v, broad at top, flat, Archimed. de Corr. et Sph. in prooem.: so ἐπίπλευσις, ἐς, Theophr. H. P. 8. 5, 3; cf. Lob. Phryn. 539.

ἐπιπλέω, to wreath into a chaplet, Anth. P. 12. 256, Luc. Contempl. 16.

II. in Pass. to be interwoven with, τὰς ἐπιβολὰς τὰς Ἀννίβων ταῖς . . πράξεσιν ἐμπεπλέχθαι Polyb. 4. 28, 2, cf. Arist. Rhet. Al. 31, 8, Luc. Dem. Encom. 8; ἐμπεπλέχθαι τινὶ to have dealings with . . , Strabo 662; also, to have sexual intercourse with, Diod. Excerpt. 577. 51, Ath. 211 E.

ἐπίπλεος, ἐς Ion. ἐν, εον, quite full of, κρέων, ἀγαθὸν πάντων Hdt. 1. 119, 3. 18, 6. 139:—Att. ἐπίπλεος, ov, Plut. Anton. 85.

ἐπίπλευρος, ov, at or upon the side, Hesych., Schol. Nic. Th. 268.

ἐπίπλευσις, εως, ἡ, a sailing against, ἐπ. ἔχειν to have the power of attacking (the weather-gage), opp. to ἀνάρκτους, Thuc. 7. 36.

ἐπιπλέω, Ion. -πλώω (both in Hom.): fut. -πλευσόμεαι: Ep. 2 sing. aor. 2 ἐπέπλευς, part. ἐπιπλῶς, but (Il. 3. 47) ἐπιπλώσας. To sail upon or over, ἐπέπλεον ὕγρα κέλευθα Il. 1. 312, Od. 4. 842; πόντον ἐπιπλῶν 5. 284; πόντον ἐπέπλευς 3. 15; ἐπιπλῶς εὐρέα πόντον Il. 6. 291; ἐπιπλεῖν ἀλμυρὸν ὕδωρ Od. 9. 227, etc.

II. to sail against, to attack by sea, νηυσὶν ἐπ. τινὶ Hdt. 5. 86; τῇ Κερκυρᾷ Thuc. 3. 76; ἐπὶ τινα Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 11, etc.; absol., Hdt. 1. 70., 6. 33; also of the

ships, Thuc. 3. 80:—generally *to sail on*, Polyb. 1. 25, 4, etc.

to sail on board a ship, Hdt. 7. 98, 8. 67, Thuc. 2. 66; of commanders, τοὺς ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν ἐπ. στρατηγούς Hdt. 5. 36; ναύαρχος Thuc. 3. 16; ἀμβούλους Ib. 76; ταμίαι Dem. 1188. 20:—also, ἐπ. ταῖς ἐμπορίας *to sail in charge of*, Id. 1285. 9; and, ὁ ἐπιπλέων *the supercargo*, Id. 885. 17.

IV. *to sail along*, γῆν App. Civ. 2. 143, 4. 36, cf. Plut. Lysand. 11.

V. *to sail after*, ἐπὶ παντὶ τῷ σιτῶν Polyb. 1. 50, 5.

VI. *to float upon*, ἐπ' αὐτοῦ (sc. τοῦ ὕδατος) Hdt. 3. 23; ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης Arist. H. A. 9. 37 fin.; ἐπὶ τῷ ὕδατι Arist. Meteor. 4. 7, 16; *to slide upon ice*, Polyb. 3. 55, 2 and 4.

ἐπιπλεως, ὤν, Att. for ἐπιπλεος, q. v.

ἐπιπλήγμα, τό, rebuke, E. Gud. 159. 25.

ἐπιπληθύνω, *to multiply*, LXX (Gen. 7. 17):—Pass. —ύομαι, Demetr. Phal. 156.

ἐπιπλήκτηρα, ἡ, pecul. fem. from sq., Anth. P. 6. 233.

ἐπιπλήκτης, ὢν, ὁ, (ἐπιπλήσσω) *a corrector*, Gloss.

ἐπιπληκτικός, ὢν, ὁν, *given to rebuking*, Diog. L. 4. 63, Clem. Al. 144. Adv. —κως, Diod. 17. 114.

ἐπιπληκτος, ὢν, rebuked, Moschop. ap. Ammon. p. 56.

ἐπιπλημύρω [ῶ], *to overflow*, τι Opp. H. 1. 465:—also —έω, Philostr. 839.

ἐπιπληξία, ἡ, = ἐμπληξία, Poll. 5. 121.

ἐπιπλήσις, Dor. —πλασις, ὤν, ἡ, chastisement, blame, rebuke, Tim. Locr. 103 E, Dem. (?) 1406. 26; ἐπιπλήσιον ἔχειν *to incur reproof*, Aeschin. 25. 18; ἐπ. πρὸς τι οἱ τινα Hipp. 24. 46, Plat. Sol. 3.

ἐπιπληρῶω, *to fill up again*, κρατῆρα Eratosth. ap. Ath. 482 B; ἐπ. συμπόσιον Ephipp. Γπρ. 3; κακοὶς ἐπιπλά. κακά Sext. Emp. M. 1. 68:—Med., οὐδ' ὁπόθεν ἐπιπληρωσόμεθα τὰς ναῦς *no resources whence we shall take our ships afresh*, Thuc. 7. 14.

ἐπιπληρῶσις, ὤν, ἡ, *an overfilling*, Erasistr. ap. Galen.

ἐπιπληρῶω, Att. —ττω: fut. ἔσται: *to strike at*, τόξω ἐπιπληρῶω II. 10. 500.

II. *to punish, chastise*, esp. with words, *to rebuke, reprove*, c. acc. pers., καὶ μ' οὐτινὰ φημι ἄλλον ἐπιπλήξειν II. 25. 580, cf. Plat. Prot. 327 A; more often c. dat., Ἐκτορ, αἰὲ μὲν πᾶσι τοῖς ἐπιπλήσει II. 12. 211, cf. Isocr. 8 E, Plat. Legg. 805 B, al.; ἐπὶ τινι *for a thing*, Id. Polit. 286 B:—Pass. *to be rebuked*, Id. Gorg. 478 E.

2. ἐπ. τινὶ *to cast a thing in one's teeth*, Hdt. 3. 142; τὴν .. αὐθαδίαν .. μὴ .. πῆλῃσέ μοι Aesch. Pr. 80; ἐπ. τινι τοῦτο, ὅτι .. Plat. Prot. 319 D:—c. acc. rei only, τί τοδ' ἐπέπληξας; Soph. O. C. 1730:—absol., Id. Aj. 288, Xen. Oec. 13, 12, etc.

III. intr. *to fall upon*, ἀρούραις Arat. 1095.

ἐπίπλοα, v. sub ἐπίπλα ad fin.

ἐπιπλοκή, ἡ, (ἐπιπλέω) *a plaiting together*; hence, *union, intercourse*, πρὸς τινα Polyb. 5. 37, 2; εἰς τύπον Id. 4. 3, 3:—sexual intercourse, Diod. 4. 9, etc.

2. *complexity of style*, Dion. H. de Dem. 37.

3. *insertion of a letter*, Ath. 324 C, Hdn. π. μὲν λέξ. p. 22.

ἐπιπλο-κῆλη, ἡ, *a rupture of the omentum, scrotal hernia*, Galen. 19. 448: hence ἐπιπλο-κηλικός, ὁ, *one who suffers from it*, Id.

ἐπιπλόομαι, ὢν, ὢν, Ep. part. aor. of ἐπιπλέομαι.

ἐπιπλον, τό, v. ἐπίπλα.

ἐπιπλον, τό, = Homer's δέρτρον, *the membrane enclosing the entrails, the caul*, Lat. omentum, Hipp. Arat. 1254; Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 18., 3. 14, P. A. 4. 3, 1; also ἐπίπλοος, ὁ, Hdt. 2. 47; contr. ἐπίπλους, Epich. and Ion ap. Ath. 107; and ἐπιπλόαιον, τό, Hesych.; cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 3. p. 299, 5. p. 83. (Acc. to Curt. from πέλλα (B): but rather from πέλ, the over-fold, as ἀπλοῖς from ἄμα, διπλοῖς from δις, cf. ἐπίπλα, τὰ.)

ἐπίπλοος, ὢν, contr. ἐπίπλους, ὢν: (ἐπιπλέω):—*sailing against, bearing down upon the enemy*, vab. Polyb. 1. 27, 5, 50. 6.

2. *sailing after*, opp. *to πρόπλοος*, dub. in Diod. 20. 50.

3. *on board ship*: as Subst. = ἐπιβάτης, Arr. ap. Suid., cf. Harpocr.

II. for ἐπίπλοα, τὰ, v. ἐπίπλα ad fin.

ἐπίπλοος, contr. ἐπίπλους, ὁ, *a sailing against, bearing down upon*; the attack or onset of a ship or fleet, Thuc. 2. 90, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 11; ποιέοιθα ἐπίπλον = ἐπιπλέειν, Thuc. 8. 79; ἐπ. ποιέοιθα τῇ Μιλήτῳ Ib. 30; ἐπὶ τὴν Σάμον Ib. 63; τοὺς Ἀθηναίους Id. 3. 78; τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ ἑκατὸν νεῶν ἐπίπλον ἔφαρτύνει *to fit out 100 ships for the expedition against ..*, Id. 2. 17, cf. 56:—rarely of friends, *a sailing towards, approach*, Id. 8. 102.

ἐπίπλοος, contr. ἐπίπλους, ὁ, v. sub ἐπίπλον.

ἐπιπλώω, Ion. and Ep. for ἐπιπλέω.

ἐπιπνευσις, ὤν, ἡ, (ἐπιπνέω) *a breathing upon, inspiring, inspiration*, Lat. afflatus, Strabo 467.

ἐπιπνευστικός, ὢν, ὢν, inspiring, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 483.

ἐπιπνέω, Ep. —πνέω (as always in Hom.): fut. —πνεύσομαι. *To breathe upon*, *to blow freshly upon*, Lat. afflare, περί δὲ πνοῇ .. ζῶγρει ἐπιπνεύσοιτα II. 5. 698; τινι *on one*, Ar. Vesp. 265:—*to blow fairly for*, νηὺς .., ἦ .. οὐρος ἐπιπνέεισιν ὕψισθεν Od. 4. 357; absol., εἰσοὶκ' ἐπιπνεύσαν ἀήται 9. 139; ὕταν .. ἐπιπνεύσῃ ὁ βορέας Arist. Probl. 26. 46; ἀνεμος .. ἥϊστος ἐπένειε Plut. Sert. 17, etc.

2. *to blow furiously upon*, τινι Hdt. 3. 26: metaph., μανύμενος δ' ἐπινέει .. Ἀρης Aesch. Theb. 343, cf. Soph. Ant. 136; (places like II. 17. 447, Od. 18. 131, belong to πνέω, πνέω).

3. c. acc. *to blow over, to blow over*, θάλασσαν Il. 5. 872; ἄγρους Luc. Charid. 1.

4. c. acc. cogn. *to blow forth*, πυρὸς σέλας Ar. Rh. 3. 1327.

II. metaph., 1. *to excite, inflame*, τινά τινι *one against another*, Eur. Phoen. 794; *τὴν αἵματι* *one to slaughter*, Ib. 789.

2. *to inspire into, grant*, Μουσῶν προφῆται ἐπιπνεύοντες ἡμῖν τὸ γέρας Plat. Phaedr. 262 D; ὠρογὴν Anth. P. 1. 16; ὄλβον Orph. H. 84. 8.

3. *to favour*, τῆς τύχης ἐπιπνεύουσις, Lat. aspirante fortuna, metaph. from the wind, Polyb. 11. 19. 5, cf. Ar. Rh. 3. 937, Plut. 2. 759 F.

III. *to blow after*, ἐπινέει βορέα νύκτος Theophr. Vent. 5. 53.

ἐπιπνίγω, *to suffocate, choke, stifle*, Byz.

ἐπιπνέω, ἡ, (ἐπιπνέω) *a breathing upon, inspiration*, Lat. afflatus, ἐπ. πρᾶσιππος Plat. Tim. 71 C; ἐπὶ ἐπιπνοῖας Διός, Ζηνός Aesch. Supp. 18, 45; θείας ἐπ. Ib. 576; οὐκ ἄνευ τινὸς ἐπιπνοῖας θεῶν Plat. Legg. 811 C, cf. Crat. 399 A; μαντικὴν .. ἐπιπνοῖαν Ἀπόλλωνος θέντες κτλ. Id. Phaedr. 265 B; ἐπιπνοῖα δαιμονίου ἐνθουσίασιν Arist. Eth. E. 1. 1, 4; ἐπ. πρὸς τὸ καλόν Plat. Agis 7; the Sibyl spoke ἐκ τινος δυνατῆς ἐπ., Justin. M. ad Gracc. 37.

II. *a blast*, ἐπ. χειμεριναὶ Theophr. de Vent. 55.

ἐπιπνοος, ὢν, contr. —πνοος, ὢν: (ἐπιπνέω):—*breathed upon*, Poll. 5. 110:—*inspired*, παρά τινος Plat. Crat. 428 C; ἐπ. καὶ κατεχόμενος ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ Id. Meno 99 D, cf. Symp. 181 C, etc.; ἐπ. καὶ φοιβάλλητος Plat. Pomp. 48. Adv. —πνος, Poll. 1. 16.

ἐπιπόδιος, α, ὢν, (ποῦς) *upon the feet*, formed like ἐμπόδιος, περιπόδιος, Soph. O. T. 1350.

ἐπιποθέω, *to desire besides, or to yearn after, regret greatly*, c. acc., Hdt. 5. 93, Plat. Prot. 329 D, Legg. 855 E; ἐπ. τινος LXX (Ps. 118. 20); ἐπὶ τι (Ib. 61. 10).

ἐπιπόθημα, τό, *an object of desire*, Aquila V. T.

ἐπιπόθησις, ὤν, ἡ, *a longing after*, 2 Ep. Cor. 7. 7, Clem. Al. 977.

ἐπιπόθητος, ὢν, *longed for, desired*, App. Hiss. 43, Ep. Phil. 4. 1.

ἐπιπόθια, ἡ, = ἐπιπόθησις, Ep. Rom. 15. 23.

ἐπιποῖω, *to superadd*, τινὶ τι Philostr. 570. Synes. 60 A.

ἐπιποιήτος, ὢν, *made up, artificial, false*, Synes. 17 C.

ἐπιποιμήν, ἔνος, ὁ, ἡ, = ποιμήν, *a shepherd*, θεᾷ δ' ἐπιποιμένες εἰσὶν Od. 12. 131: cf. ἐπιβοκύλος.

ἐπίποκος, ὢν, *covered with wool, woolly*, v. I. LXX (4 Regg. 3. 4).

ἐπιπολάω, fut. σω, (ἐπιπολή) *to be at the top, come to the surface, float on the surface*, ὤλη ἐπ. Xen. Oec. 16, 14; αἱ ἐγχελεῖς οὐκ ἐπ. Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 17, cf. 5. 15, 16; ἡ ἀτμὶς ἐπ. Id. Meteor. 1. 4, 3; τὸ ἐπιπόλαζον, opp. *to τὸ ὑφιστάμενον*, Id. Cael. 1. 3, 2, al.; c. dat., ὕδατι ἐπ. Ib. 4. 4, 2; τὸ ἔλαιον ἐν τῷ ὕδατι ἐπ. Id. Meteor. 4. 7, 2:—of birds, *to hover over*, Theopomp. Hist. 79:—of food, like Lat. innatare stomacho, *to remain crude in the stomach*, Hipp. 359. 25, Arist. An. Post. 2. 11, 5, Galen.

II. metaph. *to be uppermost, to prevail*, Epich. 133 Ahr.; Φίλιππος ἐπιπολάζει Philip *has the upper hand*, Dem. 117. 16, cf. Isocr. 95 A, 181 B; ἐπ. ἐν πᾶσι τοῖς πολιτεύμασιν Polyb. 30. 10, 2.

2. *to be prevalent, popular, fashionable, current*, τοῖς τηλικούτοις .. ὕβρις ἐπ. Xen. Lac. 3, 2; ἐκ τῆς ἐπιπολαζούσης τὰ νῦν λεσχηνείας Plat. Ax. 369 D; αἱ μάλιστα ἐπιπολάζουσιν [δύει] Arist. Eth. N. 1. 4, 4; ἐπιπολάζοντος τοῦ γελοίου Ib. 4. 8, 4.

3. *to be common, to abound*, ὁ χυμὸς ἐπιπολάσεν Hipp. Epid. 1. 952; οἱ ἐπιπολάζοντες μύες Arist. H. A. 6. 37, 2; τὴν .. ἀνοίαν ἐπ. Alex. Δημ. 67; of habits, Polyb. 13. 3, 1, etc.; of poems, Schol. Ar. Thesm. 162.

4. *to be forward or insolent*, Dion. H. 11. 6, App. Mithr. 75; ὑπεροχία ἐπ. Id. Civ. 3. 76: c. dat. pers. *to behave insolently to*, Plut. 2. 634 C, cf. Luc. Icarom. 29.

III. *to wander over*, τὴν Αἴγυπτον Heliod. 2. 25, cf. 8. 8: absol. *to roam about*, App. Mithr. 75.

IV. *to overflow*, of the sea, Luc. Asin. 34.

2. ἐπ. τῇ ῥητορικῇ *to be engaged upon it*, Id. Rhet. Praec. 26.

ἐπιπολαιόριζος, ὢν, (ρίζα) *with roots which run along the surface*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 4, 2, 5, 1.

ἐπιπολαιοι, ὢν, (ἐπιπολή) *on the surface, superficial*, Hipp. Art. 832; λεπτόν καὶ ἐπ. δέρμα Arist. Probl. 8. 5; τραῦμα Luc. Navig. 37.

prominent, projecting, δασύνει Hipp. 913 D; ὀφθαλμοὶ Xen. Symp. 5, 5.

3. metaph. *superficial, ordinary, common-place*, Lat. quotidianus, παιδεία Isocr. Antid. § 203; ἐπ. ἡδοναὶ καὶ διατριβαὶ Dem. 1418. 1; ἐπ. πιθανότης Diose. Ther. proem.; ἐπ. ὕπνος light sleep, Luc. Gall. 25; ἔρως Id. D. Mer. 8, 2.

b. *on the surface, manifest*, ἐπ. λέγονται τὰ παντὶ ὅλα Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 4, cf. 11, 10; ἐπιπολαιότερον τὸ ζήτησιν Id. Eth. N. 1. 5, 4; ἡ ἐπιπολαιότητα .. ζήτησις Id. Pol. 3. 3, 3; ἐπιπολαιοὶ τὸ ψεύδος Ib. 3. 12, 4.

II. Adv. —ως, *on the surface*, Arist. Plant. 2. 4, 8; τιτρώσκειν Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 22.

2. *superficially*, Hipp. Aph. 1245, Arist. Metaph. 1. 5, 16; Comp. —οτέρως Ib. 1 (Ἐλαττ.). 1, 3.

III. ἐπιπολαιοὶ, ὢν, v. sub ἐπίπλοος.

ἐπιπολάωσις, ὤν, ἡ, *a being on the surface, coming to the surface*, Hipp. 47. 35, Arist. Sens. 3, 21.

ἐπιπολασμός, ὁ, = foreg., ἐπ. τῆς ζέσεως Arist. Probl. 22. 8.

2. metaph. *arrogance, insolence*, Dion. H. 6. 65: cf. ἐπιπολάζω.

ἐπιπολαστικός, ὢν, ὢν, *aft to rise to the surface, swimming on the stomach*, of undigested food, Hipp. Acut. 394, Arist. Probl. 3. 18, 1.

2. *insolent*:—Adv. —κως, violently, Polyb. 4. 12, 9.

ἐπιπολέω, = ἐπιπολάζω, Ael. N. A. 9. 61.

ἐπιπολή, ἡ, (ἐπιπλέομαι) *a surface*, Arctaea. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 7, Galen., etc.; v. Lob. Phryn. 126 sq.

II. good writers only used in gen.

ἐπιπολῆσις as Adv. *on the surface, a-top*, Hdt. 2. 62, Xen. Oec. 19, 4; κάτω μὲν καὶ ἐπιπολῆσις .. ἐν μέσῳ δέ .. Id. Mem. 3. 1, 7; λιάν ἐπ. περυνεμένα Id. Oec. 19, 4; ἐπ. τὸ σναρόν σκέλος ἔχοντα ὑπερμῶς, Hipp. Art. 837: τὸ ἐπ. the surface, τὸ σώματος τὸ ἐπ. τε καὶ ἐν τὸς Plat. Phil. 46 D, cf. 47 C.

2. as Prep. c. gen. *on the top of, above*, τῶν πυλέων Hdt. 1. 187, cf. Ar. Eccl. 1108, Pl. 1207, and v. infr. IV.

3. with other Preps., κατ' ὅπερ ἐπιπολῆσις τῶν ῥύλων Hdt. 4. 201; ἐξ ἐπ. Diod. 5. 38, Luc. Nigr. 35, etc. (in Arist. G. A. 2. 7, 17, Bekker omits ἐξ, cf. v. II. Probl. 1. 43); δὲ ἐπ. Seleuc. ap. Ath. 398 A; so, ἐν ἐπιπολῇ = ἐπιπολῆσις, Strabo 570.

III. plainly, ἰδὲν Arist. H. A. 9. 38, 2; ἐπ. δυσχειρωτά Dem. 1413. 21.

IV. Ἐπιπολαί, *a piece of ground near Syracuse, with a flat surface sloping towards the sea, and precipitous on the sides*, ἀνωμάσται .. διὰ τὴν ἐπιπολῆν τὸ ἄλλου εἶναι Ἐπιπολαί Thuc. 6. 96.

ἐπιπολιόω, *to build upon*, Hesych.

ἐπιπολιόομαι, Pass. *to begin to grow gray*, τρίχες ἐπ. Arist. G. A. 5. 5, 3.

ἐπιπόλιος, *ov*, growing gray, grizzled, Dem. 1267. 21.
 ἐπίπολος, *ov*, = πρόσπολος, a companion, Soph. O. T. 1322.
 ἐπιπολύ, Adv. for ἐπὶ πολύ, v. sub πολὺς IV. 3.
 ἐπιπομπεύω, to triumph over, τινί Plut. Caes. 56.
 ἐπιπομπή, ἡ, a visitation: a spell, enchantment, Poëta de Herb. 22. 165, 175.
 ἐπιπονέω, to toil on, continue one's labour, persevere, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 17, Lac. 2. 5, Plat. Legg. 789 E.
 ἐπιπονία, ἡ, continued toil, Hesych. s. v. πονηρία.
 ἐπίπονος, *ov*, painful, toilsome, laborious, ἀμέρα Soph. Tr. 654; λατρεία Ib. 830; μόρος Id. O. C. 1561; ἀσχαλία, ἀσκησις, φυλακή Thuc. 1. 70, 2. 39; γῆρας Plat. Rep. 329 D; βίος Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 11; μαθήσεις καὶ μελέται Id. Cyn. 12, 15; wearisome, ἡμέραι Soph. Tr. 654; ἐπιπονώτερον [ἔργον] οὐκ εἶληψ' ἐγὼ Alex. Πρωτ. 1; οὐδὲν διαβολῆς ἔστιν ἐπ. Menand. Incert. 50, cf. Xen. An. 1. 3, 19:—rarely in good sense, ἔργα καλὰ καὶ ἐπ. Plat. Legg. 801 E, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 29:—τὸ ἐπίπονον τοῖ, Id. Cyn. 1. c.; τὰ ἐπ. Arist. Eth. N. 3. 7, 13, al.:—ἐπίπονός [ἐστὶ] τὴν δύσκειαν ἀφανίσαι 'tis a hard task to . . , Thuc. 3. 58. 2. of persons, laborious, patient of toil, Ar. Ran. 1370, Plat. Phaedr. 229 D:—also, sensitive to fatigue, easily exhausted, Theophr. Sens. 11. 3. of omens, portending suffering, Xen. An. 6. 1, 23. II. Adv. -ως, Lat. aegre, Hipp. Epid. 1. 939, Thuc. 1. 22; ἐπ. καὶ καλῶς Isocr. 386 D; βιώσεται Xen. Mem. 1. 7, 2, etc.:—Comp. -ώτερον Archid. Өго. 2. 8:—Sup. -ώτατα, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 67.
 ἐπιπονία, ἡ, Goddess of the Sea, epith. of Aphrodite in Hesych.
 ἐπιπροία, ἡ, a coming, approach, opp. to ἀποπροί, Hero Autom. 261.
 ἐπιπρορεύομαι, fut. εὔσομαι; aor. ἐπεπρορεύσθην: Dep.: (προρεύω). To go, travel, march to, ἐπὶ τὴ Polyb. 4. 9, 2: to march over, c. acc., Id. 1. 12, 4, etc.; c. dat., Plut. Lycurg. 28. 2. c. acc. also, to visit, Lat. obire, of a general, Polyb. 11. 12, 1, 15. 10, 1: metaph. to go or run through, τῇ διαβολῇ, τῇ ὁψι Plut., v. Wytenb. ad 107 E.
 ἐπιπρόρυσος, εὼς, ἡ, a going to, Tzetz.: the course of planets, Ptolem.
 ἐπιπρόρμηαι, pf. -πεπρόρμηαι: Dep.:—to buckle on oneself, buckle on, πορφυρία Polyb. 39. 1, 2; σάγους Diod. 5. 30.
 ἐπιπρόρμηαι, Dor. -ἄμα, τὸ, like ἐμπερόνημα, any garment buckled over the shoulders, esp. a cloak, mantle, part of the dress of a musician, Plat. Com. αἱ ἀφ' ἑα. 2, Plut. Alex. 32: cf. περοναρτίς.
 ἐπιπορπίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Call. Ap. 32, acc. to some = ἐπιπρόρμηαι, others = πόρρη, cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 192.
 ἐπιπρόρμηαι, = ἐπιπορπίς, Hesych.
 ἐπιπορσαίνω, to prepare for one, offer, supply, Nic. Fr. 2. 54.
 ἐπιπορσύνω, = foreg., Q. Sm. 7. 712.
 ἐπιπορφυρίζω, to have a tinge of purple, Arist. Color. 5, 26, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 2.
 ἐπιπορφύρος, *ov*, with a purple tinge, Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 7.
 ἐπιποταμία, α, *ov*, on a river, πόλις Hellanic. 150; ὁ ἐπ. one who dwells on a river, Synes. 111 D:—fem. ἐπιποταμίς, ἴδος, a river-nymph, Schol. Il. 20. 8.
 ἐπιποτάσμαι, pf. ἐπιπεπότημαι: Dep.:—lengthd. for ἐπιπέτομαι, to fly or hover over, τοῖον ἐπὶ κνέφας ἀνδρὶ . . πεπότηται Aesch. Eum. 379; στυγία τις ἐπ' ἀχλὺς πεπότηται Pers. 669; γῆν καὶ θάλασσαν Philo 2. 200. II. to float upon, ἀέρι Diosc. 5. 85; τῷ ὕγρῳ Porphyr. Antir. Nymph. 10.
 ἐπιπράττωμαι, Med. to exact over and above from, τινὰ τι Suid.
 ἐπιπράτεια, ἡ, propriety, suitability, Arist. Physiogn. 4, 7, al., Archyt. ap. Stob. t. 1. 79; in pl., Polyb. 3. 78, 2.
 ἐπιπρεπής, ἐς, becoming, Diotog. ap. Stob. 331. 9:—τὸ ἐπιπρεπές = foreg., Luc. Imag. 7.
 ἐπιπρέπω, to be manifest on the surface, to be conspicuous, οὐδὲ τί τοι δοῦλεν ἐπιπρέπει εἰσοράσασθαι εἶδος καὶ μέγεθος Od. 24. 252; φῶς τὸ γενναῖον ἐπιπρέπει ἐκ πατέρων παισὶν λῆμα Pind. P. 8. 63, cf. Theocr. 25. 40, Dion. H. de Din. 7; ὁ δὲ θαλάσσης ἐπ. τῷ μετώπῳ Luc. D. Mar. 1. 1. II. to beseech, flit, suit, τινί Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 83, cf. Plut. 2. 794 A.
 ἐπιπρεσβεύομαι, Dep. to go as ambassador any whither, like ἐκπηρευέομαι, Dion. H. 2. 47. II. to send an embassy, πρὸς τινα Id. 6. 56; τινί Plut. Sertor. 27, Anton. 68. 2. to send another embassy, App. Gall. 15.
 ἐπιπρηγής, ἐς, leaving towards, in front of, Ap. Rh. 1. 939.
 ἐπιπρηγῆν, ἦνος, ὁ, ἡ, of a full year or more, Hesych.
 ἐπιπρηγῆν, Ion. for ἐπιπρηγῆναι, to soothe, Dion. P. 1052.
 ἐπιπρία, to grind with rage at, τὸ γένειον Anth. P. 7. 531, cf. Hesych.
 ἐπιπρό, Adv. right through, onwards, Ap. Rh. 2. 133, Dion. P. 276.
 ἐπιπρόβαλινω, to stretch forward, Dion. P. 128.
 ἐπιπρόβάλλω, to throw forward, τὴ ἐπὶ τινα ap. Plut. Rom. 17.
 ἐπιπρόεγκα, ἐπιπρόεμεν, v. sub ἐπιπρόεμμι.
 ἐπιπρόεχομαι, Pass. to stand forward, project, Ap. Rh. 4. 524.
 ἐπιπρόθεω, to run on further, Ap. Rh. 1. 582, Nic. Th. 382.
 ἐπιπρόιάλλω, poet. Verb. to set out or place before one, σφῶν ἐπιπρόιηλε τράπεζαν Il. 11. 628. II. to send on one after another, θεοὺς ἐπιπρόιάλλειν h. Hom. Cer. 327; ἄλλον ἐπ' ἄλλω ἰόν Q. Sm. 6. 231.
 ἐπιπρόιημι, poet. Verb. to send forth, τὸν μὲν νηυσὶν ἐπιπρόιηκα . . Ἴλιον εἰς οὐκ ἐπὶ τὸν ἴλιον, Il. 18. 58; but, κείνον . . νηυσὶν ἐπιπρόιηκα θοῖσιν, ἐλθεῖν . . to the ships, to go . . , 17. 708; ἀνδρας δὲ λίσσασθαι ἐπιπρόιηκεν ἀρίστους sent them forth to supplicate, 9. 520 (516); Μενελάω ἐπιπρόιηκεν ταχὺν ἰόν (Ep. inf. aor. 2) to shoot an arrow at him, 4. 94; βάξιν ἐπ. Ap. Rh. 4. 1617; πότμον Poëta ap. Luc. Alex. 27; λιγὺν οὐρὸν Orph. Arg. 359; τινὰ θαλάσσην into the sea, Ap. Rh. 4. 1617, etc.; ῥέεθρον θαλάσσην, of a river, Dion. P. 79:—hence, seemingly intr., νήσοισιν ἐπιπρόιηκεν (sc. ναὺν) he made straight for them, Od. 15. 299.
 ἐπίπρωκος, ἡ, (πρόξ) a woman whose dowry is charged upon the property, A. B. 256, Poll. 3. 25, Hesych.

ἐπιπρομολεῖν, inf. aor. of -βλώσκω, to go forth towards, Ap. Rh. 3. 665.
 ἐπιπρονόμαι, Dep. = foreg., Ap. Rh. 4. 1588.
 ἐπιπρονεύω, to lean forward over, Nic. Th. 374, Opp. C. 4. 122.
 ἐπιπροπίπτω, to fall forwards, Ap. Rh. 4. 1449, Nic. Al. 496.
 ἐπιπροσβάλλω, to direct one's course to, Ἀβυδῶν Ap. Rh. 1. 931.
 ἐπιπροσγίγνομαι, Dep. to be added besides, Apoll. de Constr. 258.
 ἐπιπροσδέομαι, fut. -βήσομαι, Dep. to beg still more, Parthen. 17.
 ἐπιπροσθεν, poet. (but rarely) -προσθε Eur. Supp. 514, Antiph. Incert. 41: Adv. I. of place, before, ἐπίπρ. τίθεσθαι, ποιέσθαι τὸ put before one as a screen, Eur. Or. 468, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 24; ἐπ. γίγνεσθαι or εἶναι to be in the way, Plat. Gorg. 523 D, Parm. 137 E; γεωλόφους ἐπ. ποιέσθαι to make the hills cover one, Xen. Cyr. 3. 28 (cf. ἐπιπροσθεώ). 2. c. gen., ἐπ. τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν ἔχειν Plat. Sympos. 213 A, cf. Theophr. Vent. 30. II. of Degree, θείναι τὴ ἐπ. τινὸς to prefer one before another, Eur. Supp. 514; ἐπ. εἶναι τινος to be better than . . , Id. Or. 641; ἐπ. ταῖς χερσὶ . . τῶν καλῶν Antiph. 1. c.
 ἐπιπρόσθεσις, ἐπιπρόσθετης, superaddition, v. ἐπιπρόσθεσις.
 ἐπιπροσθεώ, (ἐπιπροσθεν) to be before or in the way, Theophr. Vent. 32; c. dat., τὸ μέσον ἐπ. τοῖς πέρασιν stands before, is in a line with, Arist. Top. 6. 11, 1; ἐπ. τοῖς πύργοις is in a line with them, so as to cover one with the other, Polyb. 1. 47, 2:—Pass., of a light, to be covered by a dark object, Greg. Nyss. 1. 9 B; [τὴν τραγῳδίαν] ὑπὸ τῶν ὀνομάτων ἐπιπροσθεομένην obscured, Plut. 2. 41 C.
 ἐπιπρόσθεσις, εὼς, ἡ, a being before, a covering, Arist. Meteor. 1. 5, 2, Theophr. Vent. 30; esp., of eclipses, Arist. Cael. 2. 13, 7, 2. 14, 7, Plut. 2. 121 B: of objects that serve to cover, Polyb. 3. 71, 3. In Arist. ἐπιπρόσθεσις is a v. l. in most places; ἐπιπροσθέτης occurs in Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 92, 94, 96, cf. Philodem. ap. Gomperz Herk. Stud. 1. p. 13.
 ἐπιπροσπλέω, to sail to or towards, c. dat., Strabo 57.
 ἐπιπροστίθημι, to add besides, Hipp. 380. 47, Dion. H. 6. 9, etc.
 ἐπιπρόσω, afar, at the end, Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 12.
 ἐπιπρότερος, Adv. still further, θέειν Ap. Rh. 2. 940.
 ἐπιπροφαίνομαι, Pass. to appear anywhere, ap. Rh. 3. 917.
 ἐπιπροφέρω, to move on forwards, ταρσὸν ποδὸς Ap. Rh. 4. 1519.
 ἐπιπροχέω, fut. -χεῶ, to pour forth, ὀρῆνον h. Hom. 18. 18:—Pass. to gush forth, burst loose, Nonn. D. 21. 69.
 ἐπιπροωθῶ, to push further forward, Luc. Asin. 10.
 ἐπιπρωϊαίτερον, strengthd. for πρῶταίτερον, dub. I. Hipp. 998 C.
 ἐπίπρωρος, *ov*, (πρῶρα) at the prow of a ship, Hesych.
 ἐπιπτάρω, to sneeze at, υἱὸς μοι ἐπέπταρε πᾶν ἔρεσιν he sneezed as I spoke the words (a good omen, cf. Xen. An. 3. 2, 9, Ath. 66 C), Od. 17. 545, cf. h. Hom. Merc. 207:—metaph., of the gods, to be gracious to, favour, τινί Theocr. 7. 96, 18, 16.
 ἐπίπταισμα, τό, a snap of the fingers, Ar. Fr. 609: cf. ἐπίπαισμα.
 ἐπιπτάρνυμαι, Dep. = ἐπιπτάρω, Hesych.
 ἐπίπτειρον, τό, v. ἐπιπτερον.
 ἐπιπτήσσω, to crouch for fear, ἐν τείχει ap. Philostr. 584.
 ἐπιπτήσσομαι, Pass. to be shelled, freed from the husk, Geop. 3. 7, 1.
 ἐπίπτωμα, τό, (ἐπιπτύσσω) an over-fold, flap, such as covers the orifices in animals, Lat. operculum, like ἐπικάλυμμα, Arist. P. A. 4. 5. 21, H. A. 4. 2, 21., 4. 10. 2. in pl. the gills of fish, Id. Resp. 12, 6.
 ἐπίπτυξις, εὼς, ἡ, a folding over, covering, Galen. 3. 564.
 ἐπιπτύσσομαι, Pass. to be folded over so as to cover, τινί Hipp. 1201 E; of the epiglottis, ἐπ. ἐπὶ τὸ τῆς ἀρτηρίας τῷμα Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 10, cf. P. A. 3. 3, 11.
 ἐπιπτύχῃ, ἡ, = ἐπίπτωμα, a flap, Plut. 2. 979 D; τοῦ θώρακος Id. Pomp. 35; αἱ ἐπ. τῶν ῥακίων rags and tatters, Luc. D. Mort. 1. 2.
 ἐπιπτύω, to spit upon, τινί Call. Fr. 235, Galen. 6. 754, 17.
 ἐπίπτωσις, εὼς, ἡ, (ἐπιπίπτω) a falling to one, κληρῶν Plut. 2. 740 D: a chancing, chance, Theag. ap. Stob. 9. 21, Strabo 102.
 ἐπιπύσις, εὼς, ἡ, (πύσις) an after-festering, Hipp. Progn. 39.
 ἐπιπυνκδομαι, Pass. to become dense, Arist. Color. 3, 17.
 ἐπιπυνθάνομαι, Dep. to learn after, τὰ γεγενημένα Dion. H. de Thuc. 29.
 ἐπιπυργυδία, ἡ, on the tower, epith. of Hecate at Athens, Paus. 2. 30, 2: so ἐπιπυργίτις, of Athena at Abdera, Hesych.
 ἐπιπύρεσσω, to have a fever afterwards, Hipp. Prorrh. 68, Galen.
 ἐπιπύρεταινω, = foreg., Hipp. 255. 37, etc.; also ἐπιπυρία, Hesych.
 ἐπίπυρον, τό, (πῦρ) the hearth of an altar, Hero in Math. Vett. 211.
 ἐπιπυρρος, *ov*, reddish, Arist. Physiogn. 13, 5, Theophr. H. P. 4. 10, 4.
 ἐπιπυρρεία, ἡ, a repeated signal by fires, Polyaeen. 6. 19, 2.
 ἐπιπυρρῶμαι, Dep. to go about, go through, Lat. obire, c. acc., ἐπεπωλεῖτο στίχας ἀνδρῶν, of the general inspecting his troops, Il. 3. 196, etc.;—but in Il. 11. 264, 540, of reconnoitring an enemy. Hom. has it only in this phrase, and never in Od. In Themist. we find the form ἐπιπολεῖσθαι to visit, Βόσπορον 75 C; c. dat., Σῦρος 152 B, where Lob. (Phryn. 584) would read ἐπιπαλεῖν.
 ἐπιπῶλιος, εὼς, ἡ, a going round, visitation, a name given by Grammi. to the latter half of Il. 4, C. I. 6129 b. 59, cf. Plut. 2. 29 A.
 ἐπίπωμα, τό, a cover, Oribas. p. 125 Mai.
 ἐπιπωμάζω, to cover with or as with a lid, Hero Spir. 150:—Pass. to be so covered, Hipp. 423. 30, LXX (Ps. 68. 16).—So ἐπιπωμάννυμι Hero Spir. 180.
 ἐπιπωμασμός, οὐ, ὁ, a covering with a lid, Eust. 1630. 63.
 ἐπιπωματίζω, = ἐπιπωμάζω, Arist. Cael. 2. 13, 16, Theophr. Ign. 49, 59:—Pass., Arist. Fr. 294.
 ἐπιπωματικός, ἡ, ὄν, serving to close up, Schol. Ar. Pl. 616.
 ἐπιπωρόομαι, Pass. to become or be callous on the surface, Hipp. Fract. 796; or afterwards, Ib. 776.
 ἐπιπῶρωμα, τό, a callus formed over the fracture of bone, Hipp. Art. 802: generally a callus, Id. 92 C, D.

ἐπιπύρωσις, *ews, ἡ*, the formation of a callus, Hipp. Art. 791:—a callus, Plut. 2. 906 F, Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 3.

ἐπιπυτάομαι, lengthed form of ἐπιπυτάομαι, Anth. P. 9. 88.

ἐπιπυρραβδίω, to smile with a rod again, Hesych. s. v. κραδῆς νόμος.

ἐπιπυρραβοφορέω, a word in Xen. Eq. 7. 11, applied by some to the rider, to urge a horse by shaking the whip (cf. ἐπισαίω); by others to the horse, to gallop, v. Donalds. N. Cratyl. p. 224.

ἐπιπυρραθῶ, to be careless about a thing, Luc. Bis Acc. 1.

ἐπιπυραίνω, to sprinkle upon or over, τί τινα Theocr. 24. 96, Arist. G. A. 3. 8. 5; τι ἐπὶ τι Id. H. A. 6. 13. 5. II. to besprinkle, c. acc., Ib. 6. 13. 6:—Pass., Id. G. A. 3. 5. 12.

ἐπιπυρακτός, ἡ, ὄν, dashed on or down, θύρα ἐπιπυρακτὴ a trap-door, Plut. 2. 781 D, cf. 356 C, ubi v. Wyteub.: cf. καταπυρακτῆς.

ἐπιπυραμῖα, τό, that which is sewn on, Gloss.; restored by Kuhn in Poll. 4. 119 for ἐπύρμα, and so perhaps in 7. 66. Cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 4. 683. ἐπιπυραντίζω, = ἐπιπυραίνω, LXX (Lev. 6. 27). Cf. sq.

ἐπιπυραπίζω, to smile, τινα κατὰ κόρης Aristacr. 1. 4; ἐπ. τὸ πῦρ (fort. ἐπιπυραντίζω), Dion. H. 1. 59. 2. metaph. to rebuke, Ath. 168 F, 422 C.

ἐπιπυραπίεις, Ion. for -ίσις, *ews, ἡ*, reproof, Ion. ap. Ath. 604 B.

ἐπιπυραπισμός, ὁ, = ἐπιπυραπίεις, Polyb. 2. 64. 4.

ἐπιπυραπῶ, to sew or stitch on, τί ἐπὶ τινα Ev. Marc. 2. 21:—an aor. 2 ἐπύραφεν, Nonn. D. 9. 3, is prob. corrupt.

ἐπιπυράσσω, fut. ξω, like the Ep. ἐπιπρήσσω, to dash to, shut violently, slam to, πύλας ἐπιπράσσει ἔσω (so Dobree for ἐπιπρήσσει) Soph. O. T. 1244; τὸ πῦμα Plut. 2. 356 C:—Pass. to be dashed to, of gates, Dion. H. 8. 18: cf. ἐπιπυρακτός, ἐπιπρήσσω. 2. to dash against, ἐπ. αὐτοῖς τὴν ἵππον to throw the cavalry upon them, Ib. 3. 25; ἐπ. λίθον Plut. Philop. 19. II. intr. to break or burst upon one, of a storm, μή τις Διὸς κεραυνὸς ἢ τις ὀμβρία χάλας ἐπιπράσσει Soph. O. C. 1503, cf. App. Civ. 2. 59; ἐπ. τὴν τοῖν to assault him, Diod. 15. 84, etc.

ἐπιπυραψδῶ, to recite in accompaniment, ἐπη Luc. Nec. 4; ἐπ. ἐπη τὴν τοῖν him, Philostr. 682.

ἐπιπυρέζω, to offer sacrifices at a place, ὅθι πάντες ἐπιπυρέσκον ὕδεται (Ion. impf.) Od. 17. 211. 2. to sacrifice afterwards or besides, Ζηνὶ χοῖρον Theocr. 24. 97, cf. Anth. P. 6. 157.

ἐπιπυρεμβῶς, Adv. heedlessly, Hermes ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 1092.

ἐπιπυρεπεία, ἡ, a leaning towards, Jo. Chr.

ἐπιπυρεπής, ἑς, leaning towards, Lat. proclivis, πρὸς τι Luc. Hist. Conscr. 60, Ath. 576 F; εἰς τι Hdn. 6. 9; ἐπιπυρεπείας τὰς γνώμας πρὸς τινα ἔχειν Id. 5. 8: absol., ἐλπίς ἐπιπυρεπείας favourable, Polyb. 1. 55. 1. Adv., ἐπιπυρεπῶς ἔχειν πρὸς τι Arr. Epict. 3. 22. 1, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 380.

ἐπιπυρέτω, to lean towards, ἡμῖν δ' αὖτὸς ἄλδρος ἐπιπρέτει, metaph. from the balance, Il. 14. 99, cf. 8. 72: hence, generally, to fall to one's lot, τὴν ποιεῖν τι Aesch. Ag. 707; absol., Ib. 1042. II. trans., ἐπ. τάλαντον to force down one scale, Theogn. 157. 2. to weigh out to one, allot, esp. of ill fortune, ἐπ. μῆνιν πόλει Aesch. Eum. 888; Δίκα τοῖς παθοῦσι μαθεῖν ἐπιπρέπει τὸ μέλλον Ag. 250: v. καταρρέπω.

ἐπιπρέω, aor. ἐπεπρήνυ pass. (in act. sense): (cf. πρέω). To flow upon the surface, float a-top, καθυπερθεν ἐπιπρέει, ἡστ' ἔλαιον Il. 2. 754. 2. to flow in besides, flow fresh and fresh, ποταμὸν ἐπιπρένυνταν (into the sea), Ar. Nub. 1204; πλείον ἀεὶ ἐπιπρένυντα Plat. Theat. 177 C, cf. Tim. 85 E, al.; ἀνωθεν ἐπὶ τὰς ἀρούρας Ib. 22 E:—metaph. of large bodies of men, to stream on and on, ἐπέρρουσ ἔθνηα πεζῶν Il. 11. 724; ἐπιπρένυνταν τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ γινόμενον πλείονων Hdt. 9. 38; ἐπ. ὄχλος Γοργῶνων Plat. Phaedr. 229 D; ὅσος ὄχλος ἄμυν ἐπιπρέει Theocr. 15. 59; of the ἀπόρροιαι of Democritus, Plut. 2. 733 E; c. inf., τὸ πλῆθος τῶν εἰπεῖν ἐπιπρένυνταν Isocr. 252 C:—metaph. also, οὐπρὲν χρόνος οὐρανὸν streamlining time, i. e. the future, Aesch. Eum. 853; ὄλβον ἐπιπρένυντος if wealth flows on and on, Eur. Med. 1229, cf. Xen. Apol. 27, Plat. Legg. 788 D. II. in Pass. to be overflown, ὕδαα Paus. 9. 8. 6.

ἐπιπρήγγνυμι, fut. -ρήγω, aor. ἐπέρρηξα:—to rend, πέλων δ' ἐπέρρηξ' ἐπὶ σφυρῶν Aesch. Pers. 1028. Cf. ἐπύρασσα, ἐπύρρησσα, ἐπύρακτος. ἐπιπρήγην, Adv. (ἐρίω, ῥηθῆναι) by name or surname, as ἐπικήνη and ἐπικήλην, with καλεῖσθαι, Arat. 261. II. = διαρρήδην, positively, openly, Ap. Rh. 2. 640, 847: clearly, Arat. 191.

ἐπιπρήμα, τό, that which is said afterwards: I. in Old Comedy, a speech, commonly of trochaic tetrameters, spoken by the Coryphaeus after the Parabasis, as in Ar. Nub. 575. Eq. 505; v. Hesyech., E. M. II. an adverb, Dion. H. de Comp. 2, Apoll. Dysc. in A. B. pp. 529 sq. III. a sur-name, nickname, Macho ap. Ath. 578 D.

ἐπιπρηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, adverbial, Schol. Ar. Pl. 244, etc.:—Adv. -κῶς, Gramm.

ἐπιπρηγῆς, *ews, ἡ*, a rending, a rent, Galen. 14 p. 424, 8.

ἐπιπρηγῆσις, *ews, ἡ*, a rebuke, reproach, Archil. 7, Plut. 2. 19 C, Hesyech.

ἐπιπρηγῶ, Ep. and Ion. for ἐπύρασσα, to dash to, shut violently, θύρην δ' ἔχε .. ἐπύρασσα .. τὸν τρεῖς μὲν ἐπύρασσασκον Ἀχαιοί, τρεῖς δ' ἀναοίγεισκον Il. 24. 454, cf. 456, and v. ἐπιπρήγγνυμι. 2. to carry violently along, of a wind, Opp. H. 1. 634:—and, intr. to burst forth, of wind, Arat. 292.

ἐπιπρηγέον, verb. Adj. one must say besides, Plut. 2. 36 B.

ἐπιπρηγορέω, to declaim over, τί τινα Luc. Hist. Conscr. 26; τι κατὰ πινος Ach. Tat. 8. 8. II. to introduce besides, Ath. 590 E.

ἐπιπρηγῶς, on, exclaimed against, infamous, like ἐπιβόητος, τέχνηα Xen. Oec. 4, 2; πλοῦτος Philostr. 303. Adv. -τως, Poll. 3. 139.

ἐπιπρηγῶ, Hipp. Epid. 1. 951, to shiver afterwards.

ἐπιπρῆκνος, on, shrunk up, Xen. Cyn. 4. 1.

ἐπιπρήνιος, on, (πίς) with a long nose, Pseudo-Luc. Philopatr. 12.

ἐπιπρηπτεύω, = sq., only in pres. and impf., Xen. An. 5. 2. 23.

intr. to throw oneself upon the track, Xen. Cyn. 6. 22.

ἐπιπρίπτω, to cast at, ὅτε μοι χαλκήρεα δοῦρα Τρῶες ἐπέρριψαν Od. 5. 310; ὁ λέων ἐπ. ἐαυτὸν throws himself upon his prey, Arist. H. A. 9. 44. 4; ἐπ. σφεδάνους Polyb. 18. 29, 12; Βρούτῳ τὴν φουκίδα Plut. Anton. 22; χεῖρα ἐπ., Lat. manus injectit, Anth. P. 9. 84:—metaph., ἐπ. πλάνας τινι Aesch. Pr. 738; ψευδεῖς αἰτίαι ἐπ. Diod. 14. 12. II. to throw out opinions, ἀδορίστος ἐπ. περὶ τῶν λοιπῶν Arist. Metaph. 1. 5. 8.

ἐπιπρόη, ἡ, (ἐπιπρόη) afflux, influx, in-flow, κακαῖς ἐπ. ὕδωρ μαίνων Aesch. Eum. 694; ἐπιπρῶσαι αἵματα Id. Ag. 1510; δακρύων ἐπιπρῶσαι Eur. Fr. 577; ἐπ. αἵματος a determination of blood to ... Hipp. V. C. 904; opp. to ἀποπρόη (efflux), Tim. Locr. 102 B; τῆς τροφῆς Theophr. C. P. 5. 4. 6; κατ' ἐπιπρόην Tim. Locr. 101 C; αἴξην τε καὶ ἐπ. Plat. Legg. 783 B:—metaph., ἐπ. κακῶν Eur. Andr. 349; ἀνάνηται ἐστὶν ἐπ. φρονήσεως ἀποπλοῦστος Plat. Legg. 732 B. 2. the stream of a river, Aesch. Fr. 141, Ap. Rh. 4. 623.

ἐπιπρόθεω, to shout in answer or in approval (cf. ἐπευφημέω), στάσις πάγκοις ὧδ' ἐπιπρόθεε Aesch. Cho. 459; χορὸς .. ἰχθύων ἐπερρόθει Soph. Fr. 700, cf. Eur. Hec. 553, Or. 901; ἐπ. κτύπῳ to answer to, ring with the sound, Aesch. Cho. 427. 2. c. acc., λόγους ἐπιπρόθεῖν τινα to rage against, abuse him, Soph. Tr. 264.

ἐπιπρόθητος, on, blamed, Hesyech.

ἐπιπρόθος, on, hastening to the rescue, a helper, τοῖς οἱ ἐπιπρόθος ἦεν Ἀθήνη Il. 4. 390; θεὰ .. μοι ἐπιπρόθος ἐλθεῖ ποδοῖν 23. 770; μακρὰ ἐπιπρόθοι εὐφρόναι εἰσὶ Hes. Op. 558; ἐπιπρόθοι ἄμμι πέλεσθε Ar. Rh. 2. 1193:—more strictly as Adj., πύργος, μήτις ἐπ. Ar. Rh. 4. 1045, etc.:—c. gen. giving aid against, νύκτερον τέλος .. ἀλγέων ἐπ. Aesch. Theb. 368:—more common in poet. lengthed form ἐπιπρόθοος (q. v.). II. ἐπ. κατὰ reproaches banded backwards and forwards, abusive language, Soph. Ant. 413, cf. Valck. Hipp. 628:—hence, blame-worthy, mean, δάματα Soph. Fr. 517.

ἐπιπρόη, ἡ, = ἐπιπρόη, Theophr. Fr. 9. 20, Ael. N. A. 10. 36, etc.; ἡ ἐπ. τῶν ἀγαθῶν Diod. Excerpt. 597. 98.

ἐπιπρόβδω, to croak so as to forbade rain, of a raven, Theophr. Sign. 1. 16:—c. acc. cogn., ἐπ. ἰὺν λαίμῳ to shoot a whizzing arrow at ... Q. Sm. 8. 322: cf. ἐπιπρόβδω.

ἐπιπρόβδην, Adv., like ῥύδην, with noisy fury, Eur. H. F. 860.

ἐπιπρόβω, = ἐπιπρόβδην, Theophr. Sign. 1. 16, Arat. 969:—c. acc. cogn., ἐπ. φυγὰς τινι to shriek flight at him, Aesch. Eum. 424, cf. Lyc. 585.

II. to fly whizzing at, of arrows, Nonn. D. 48. 940.

ἐπιπρόμβω, to rush at with a whirling noise, Schol. Pind. 1. 4. 78 (3. 65). In Sappho 2. 11 Bgk. reads ἐπιπρόβω.

ἐπιπρόπος, contr. -πος, ὄν, an influx, redundancy, Hipp. 881 F.

ἐπιπρόφάνω, = ἐπιπρόφω, Hipp. 534. 51.

ἐπιπρόφω, to swallow besides, Hipp. Acut. 387, Arist. Probl. 27. 3. 4; ἐπιπρόφειν τοῦ ὕδατος Plut. Phoc. 9. II. to swallow greedily, gulp down, opp. to πίνειν, Clearch. Kib. 1; ἐπ. ἀγαθοῦ δαίμονος Theopomp. Com. Incert. 20.

ἐπιπρόφημα, τό, that which is gulped down, Alex. Trall. 12. p. 686.

ἐπιπρυγχίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (ῥύγχος) the hook of a bird's beak, Suid.

ἐπιπρύζω, to set a dog on one, ἐπὶ τινα Ar. Vesp. 705, acc. to Schol. and Hesyech.: yet cf. ῥύζω.

ἐπιπρυμίζω, to bring into rhythm, ποιήματα Plat. Legg. 802 B; ἐπ. ἐς τὸ ἀφελὲς ἐαυτὴν to dress oneself simply, Luc. Pisc. 12.

ἐπιπρύομαι, Dep. to save, preserve, Aesch. Theb. 165.

ἐπιπρύπαίνω, to soil on the surface, Plut. 2. 828 A.

ἐπύρρυσις, *ews, ἡ*, = ἐπιπρόη, Hipp. 416. 54, Arist. P. A. 2. 7. 14, G. A. 2. 6. 51.

ἐπύρρυσμος, ἡ, ὄν, (ῥυρμός) in-flowing, Hesyech.; ἐπύρρυσμι ἐκασταῖον ἢ δόξιν adventitious, Democrit. ap. Sext. Emp. 7. 137.

ἐπύρρutos, on, (ἐπιπρέω) flowing in or to, ὕδωρ Theophr. C. P. 3. 8. 3; of food, infused into the body, Plat. Tim. 80 D; of sight, infused from the sun, Id. Rep. 508 B, cf. Tim. Locr. 99 D. 2. metaph. overflowing, abundant, καρπὸς Aesch. Eum. 907: cf. ἐπίσαστος.

II. pass. flowed into, subject to influx, opp. to ἀπύρρutos, Plat. Tim. 43 A. 2. overflown, moist, πεδῖον Xen. An. 1. 2. 22.

ἐπιπρυγολόγομαι, Dep. (ῥώξ, ῥός) to glean grapes off the vines, Joseph. Macc. 3: cf. ἐπικαρπολογέομαι.

ἐπιπρύνωμι and -νω: aor. ἐπύρρυνσα:—to add strength to, strengthen or encourage in a thing, αἰτᾷ [αἱ νέες] .. σφέας ἐπύρρυνσαν Hdt. 8. 14; τοὺς μὲν ἐξέπληξεν, τοὺς δὲ πολλὰ μάλλον ἐπύρρυνσαν Thuc. 4. 36, cf. 8. 89; εἰς τὸ ἐπύρρυνσαι αὐτοῦς Xen. Hell. 7. 5. 6; ἐπ. τινα πρὸς τι Plut. Lysand. 4; ἐπύρρυνσαν αὐτὴν take courage, Luc. 41; ἐπ. τὴν γνώμην, τὰ πάθη Plut. 2. 62 A, 681 F.

II. Pass., in which the pf. ἐπύρρυνμαι, plupf. ἐπύρρυνμαι serve as pres. and impf.; fut. ἐπύρρυνσῃσθε Luc. Somn. 18; aor. ἐπύρρυνσθην:—to recover strength, pluck up courage, Thuc. 6. 93., 7. 2; οἱ Κορίνθιοι .. πολλὰ μάλλον ἐπύρρυντο Id. 7. 17; ἐς τὰλλα πολὺ ἐπύρρυντο Ib. 7; ἐπύρρυνσθην .. ἰδὼν Xen. Hell. 3. 4. 18; ἐπύρρυνσθαι πρὸς τι Polyb. 1. 24. 1; τὰς ψυχὰς Hdn. 3. 3:—κείνοις .. ἐπύρρυνσθην λέγειν (impers.) they took courage to speak, Soph. O. C. 661.

ἐπύρρυνω, old Ep. pres.: aor. 1 med. ἐπύρρυνσαντο:—to flow or stream upon (one's head), χαῖται ἐπύρρυνσαντο ἀνακτος κρατὸς ἀπ' ἀθανάτοιο his locks flowed waving from his head, Il. 1. 529; πλοχοῦμι .. ἐπύρρυνωτο κύντι Ap. Rh. 2. 677. 2. to move nimbly, ποσὶν ἐπύρρυναντο Hes. Th. 8, cf. Ap. Rh. 1. 385: c. acc. cogn., ἐπύρρυνσαι δὲ χορεύειν urge the rapid dance, Anth. P. 9. 463. 3. to follow rapidly, ἐπύρρυνωτο τήνῃν Coluth. 100. II. to apply one's strength to a thing, work lustily at it, c. dat., μύλαις δάδεκα πᾶσαι ἐπύρρυναντο γυναικες worked with might and main at the mill, Od. 20. 107; ἐπύρρυνοντ' ἐλάτῃσι, like Lat. incumbere remis, Ap. Rh. 2. 661. Cf. ῥώομαι.

ἐπιρρωσις, *ews, ἡ, a strengthening*, Ael. N. A. 6. 1, Longin. 11. 2.
 ἐπίσασμα, τό, (ἐπισάτω) *a pack-saddle*, LXX (Lev. 15. 9), *a load*,
 ὄνων Schol. Ar. Nub. 450:—metaph., *δενὼν τοῦ πύσασμα τοῦ νοσήματος*
the burden of the disease, Soph. Ph. 755.
 ἐπίσαθρος, *ov, = ἐπίσαπρος, infirm, feeble*, Eccl.
 ἐπισαύλω, *to ride at anchor off*, τοῖς ἀκρωτηρίοις Philostr. 740:—
 metaph., *ἐπ. τοῖς ὤμοις* (v. σαλεύω II. 3), Arist. Physiogn. 6, 45. II.
to float over, ἡ κόμη ἐπισαλεύει τῷ μετώπῳ Philostr. 798; so in Med.,
 Luc. Amor. 40.
 ἐπίσαλος, *ov, tost on the sea; unstable*, Theoph. Sim., Suid.
 ἐπισαλπίζω, *to accompany on the trumpet*, τοῖς ὕμνοδοῦσιν Joseph.
 A. J. 9. 13, 3.
 ἐπίσαξις, *ews, ἡ, a heaping on or up*, τῆς γῆς Theophr. C. P. 5. 6, 3.
 ἐπίσαπρος, *ov, rotting on the surface, rotting*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7. 5.
 ἐπισαρκάζω, *to grin or sneer at*, Philo 1. 587; τινὶ Schol. II. 11. 110.
 ἐπίσαρκος, *ov, covered with flesh*, ὁστέον Hipp. Fract. 764.
 ἐπισάτω, *to pile a load upon*, τι ἐπὶ ὄνους, ἐπὶ καμήλους Hdt. 1. 194.,
 3. 9; ἵππων ἐπ., simply, *to saddle it*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 27, An. 3. 4. 35;
 c. dupl. acc. *to load with*, τὴν ὄνον σῦκα Alciphro 3. 20. 2. *to*
heap up, τὴν ἐπισαυγμένην γῆν Theophr. H. P. 7. 2. 5.
 ἐπισάφηνίζω, *to make still more plain or clear*, Clem. Al. 545.
 ἐπισβέννυμαι, *Pass. to go out after*, τῷ ἀνθρακι Luc. Jup. Trag. 15.
 ἐπίσειον, τό, *the region of the zubes*, Hipp. 252. 34, etc.; also written
 ἐπέσιον, Lyc. 1385; ἐπίσιον, Arist. H. A. 1. 13, 1.
 ἐπίσειστος, *ov, shaking or waving over the forehead*, κόμη Luc. Gall.
 26. 2. ἐπίσειστος, ὁ, *a comic mask with hair hanging on the forehead*,
 Poll. 4. 146 sq., cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 350. 4.
 ἐπίσειω, Ep. ἐπίσω—(as always in Hom.):—*to shake at or against*,
 τί τινι, esp. with the view of scaring, Zeῦς .. αὐτὸς ἐπίσεισιν ἐρεμνὴν
 αἰγίδα πᾶσιν II. 4. 167, cf. 15. 230; ἐπίσεισας τὸν λόφον ἐκπλήττει
 με Luc. D. Deor. 19. 1, cf. 2. 2, etc.; ἐπ. πύλεμον *to stir up* .. Joseph.
 B. J. 2. 17, 3; Πέρσας ἐπ. *to hold them out as a threat*, Plut. Them. 4;
 but, ἐπ. τὴν χεῖρα, in token of assent or applause, Luc. Scyth. 11, pro
 Imag. 4, Bis Acc. 28:—absol., ἐπὶ δ' ἔσεισε κόμαν Eur. I. T. 1276;
 τὴσόν ἐπίσεισιν *so she seems to threaten*, of a statue, Anth. P. 9.
 755. 2. *to urge on*, ἵππων Soph. Fr. 159; ἐπ. τινὶ τὰς δρακοντῶ-
 νδεῖς κύρας *set them upon one*, Eur. Or. 255; ἐπ. πόλιν σοι Ib. 613; μὴ
 πᾶσιε μοι τὸν .. Μισγύλαν Alex. Ἀγων. 1. 3. intr. *to assault*, τινὶ
 Diod. 13. 94. 4. *to shake so as to touch*, Callistr. Stat. 6, cf. Poll. 4. 147.
 ἐπίσειων, *οντος, ὁ, the streamer of a ship*, akin to παράσειον, Poll. 1.
 90, 91. 2. = μακροπύγων, Id. 4. 143.
 ἐπισέλῃνος, *ov, (σελήνη) moon-shaped: ἐπισέλῃνα, τά, cakes of this*
shape, Plat. Com. Pha. 2. 10; πόπανα μνηοειδῆ Hesyech.
 ἐπισεμνύνομαι, *Pass. to pride oneself on a thing*, Philo 1. 599, Joseph.
 c. Apion. 2. 3:—the Act. *to exalt or magnify*, Eccl.
 ἐπισεσυρμένος, *Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἐπισύρα, lazily, carelessly*, Epict.
 Enchir. 31, Clem. Al. 958.
 ἐπισυνάω, Ep. ἐπίσω—(as always in Hom.). *To put in motion against*,
set on, μὴ .. μοι κῆτος ἐπισυνέω μέγα δαίμων Od. 5. 421; δῖῳ δ' ἐπὶ
 σῶμα 14. 399: metaph., τόσα γὰρ μοι ἐπέσειεν κακὰ δαίμων 18. 256.,
 19. 129; ὀνειράτ' ἐπέσειεν 20. 87; κῆρας Anth. P. 7. 439. II.
 mostly in Pass. *to hurry or hasten to or towards*, ἐπεσεινόντο δὲ λαοὶ II.
 2. 86; ἐς τινὰ 13. 757; ἐπεσεινόντο νομόνδε to pasture, 18. 575; ἠγὰρ
 (so Aristarch.) ἐπεσεινόντο Od. 13. 19; in hostile sense, *to rush upon* or
 (at, c. dat., νηυσὶν ἐπισυνέουσαι Ib. 15. 347. 2. very often in part.
 pf. pass. ἐπεσύνμενος, with 3 sing. plqf. ἐπέσυντο (used as an aor.):
 3 pl. aor. 1 ἐπέσυνθεν Opp. C. 4. 136:—mostly in hostile sense, *to rush*
on, ἐπέσυντο δαίμονι ἴσος II. 5. 438., 16. 705, etc.; ἰὼ ἐπεσύνμενον
 βάλε τείχεος ὑψηλοῖο struck him with an arrow from the wall as he
 rushed on 12. 388; c. dat., ἀντὶ μοι ἐπέσυντο 5. 459, cf. 21. 227;
 c. acc., τείχεος ἐπεσύνμενον 12. 143., 13. 395; c. gen., ἐπεσύνμενος
 πεδίοιο rushing, hurrying over the plain, 14. 147., 22. 26 (cf. διαπράσσω);
 also of fire, etc., ἦτε πῦρ, τὸ τ' ἐπεσύνμενον .. φλεγέει 17. 737; κύμα
 δεινὸν ἐπεσύνμενον Od. 5. 314, cf. 431:—also, without any hostile sense,
 to express rapid motion, c. dat., ὡς οἱ .. ὄνειρον ἐπέσυντο 4. 841;
 c. acc., ὡς πνοὴ ἐπέσυντο δέμνια σωφρὸν them, 6. 20; c. inf.,
 ἐπέσυντο δώκεν he hastened on to follow, II. 21. 601, cf. Ap. Rh. 1. 758;
 absol., χερσὶν ἐπεσύνμενος λάβε πέτρης Od. 5. 428; ἐπεσύνμενος λάβε
 γούνα 22. 310. 3. metaph. *to be in excitement or agitation*, εἰ τοι
 θυμὸς ἐπέσυνται II. 1. 173; θυμὸς ἐπ. ὄφρ' ἐπαμύνω 6. 361; c. inf.,
 ἐπέσυντο θυμὸς .. τέρπεσθαι 9. 398.—This Ep. word is used once or
 twice by Trag., but only in lyrics, πῶδον ἐπισύνμενος Aesch. Eum. 786;
 ἐπέσυντο πάνδε γὰν .. ἄτα Eur. Phoen. 1065; τεύχεα .. ἐπέσυντο φλόξ
 Id. Hel. 1162; so, τίς .. ὕρα τὰδ' ἐπέσυντο; Ar. Fr. 557.
 ἐπισπῆω, *to sprinkle upon*, τι τινι Joseph. A. J. 8. 7, 3.
 ἐπίσπωμα, τό, *a device on a coin*, Simon. 160; on a shield, τοῦ πύσμῳ
 Aesch. Theb. 659; ἐπ. ἔχων .. ἐν μέσῳ σάκει Eur. Phoen. 1107, cf. 1125,
 and v. ἐπίσμων.
 ἐπισπῆμα, *ov, to set a mark upon*, of a disease, τῶν ἀκρωτηρίων ἀντί-
 ληψις αὐτοῦ ἐπισπῆμαεν the seizure of his extremities set a mark upon
 him, Thuc. 2. 49; so in Pass., ἣν ἀπαξ ἐπισπῆμανθῇ if once he has the
 mark of the disease upon him, Hipp. 306. 17: cf. ἐπίσμος:—c. inf., ὁ
 θεὸς ἐπισπῆμαεν αὐτῷ ὕσιν εἶναι Xen. Hell. 4. 7, 2; Pass. *to have a*
mark set on one, κάτισπῆμανθῆσεται κείνον κεκληθῆσαι λαός Eur. Ion
 1593. II. *to indicate*, ἐπ. κακῶ τὴν παρανομίαν Plut. Num. 22.
 III. intr. *to give signs, appear as a symptom* in a case,
 Hipp. Epid. 1. 954; ἄρθρον ἐπ. συντεταμένον Id. Art. 797, cf. Foës.
 Oecon.:—of puberty, *to shew itself*, Arist. G. A. 1. 19, 11., 1. 20, 14;
 of the weather, Theophr. de Sign. 1. 10; of omens, τῷ ῥώμῳ γῆτες ἐπ.
 ἐξ Dion. II. 1. 86, etc.; εἰς τὸ δημόσιον Paus. 3. 12, 6; of the gods,

δαμόνιον αὐτοῖς ἐπ. Diod. 19. 103, cf. 5. 3, Plut. Sull. 14:—impers.,
 ἐπισπῆμαεν symptoms appear, Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 3., 6. 18, 19, G. A. 1. 20,
 15, al.
 IV. Med. *to mark for oneself, distinguish, μίαν τινα φύσιν*
 Plat. Phileb. 25 A, cf. Polit. 258 C; ἐάν τε ἰάσμιον ἐάν τε ἀνίστατο δοκῇ
 εἶναι Id. Gorg. 526 B. 2. *to signify, indicate*, τί βούλομαι Id. Legg.
 744 A; δ... Ὀρμος ἐπερ. Ib. 681 E; ἐπ. ἐν τοῖς ὅρκοις ὅτι 'οὐκ ἀδύκῃσω'
 Arist. Pol. 5. 9, 11; τῷ πεδιδάμῳ .. τὴν διαμαρτυρίαν Luc. Laps. 1. 3.
 3. *to set one's name and seal to a thing* (in token of approbation), ἐπι-
 σπῆμαενσθαι τὰς εὐθύνas Dem. 310. 21: generally, *to applaud, signify*
approval, to approve, Isocr. 233 B, Aeschin. 34. 26, Menand. Φαομ. 1,
 etc.: rarely in bad sense, *to disapprove*, Diod. 13. 28, App. Civ. 5, cf.
 Polyb. 2. 61, 1. 4. *to distinguish by reward or punishment*, ἐπι-
 σπῆμαενσθαι τινα δώροισ Polyb. 6. 39, 6; κολάσσειν Id. ap. Suid.
 ἐπισπῆμαενσθαι, *ews, ἡ, a marking*, ἀπὸ ἐπισπῆμαενσθαι κεραυνῶν where
 lightning has left its mark, Arist. Probl. 24. 18. II. *observation*,
 Eust. Op. 260. 81.
 ἐπισπῆμαέντιον, verb. Adj. *one must signify*, Arist. Top. 8. 6, 1.
 ἐπισπῆμαστία, ἡ, *a marking, notice, ἄξιος ἐπισπῆμαστίας Polyb. 40. 6,*
1; τυχὲν ἐπισπῆμαστίας Id. 30. 1, 2, Diod. 16. 83, etc.; ἐπ. εὐνοϊκῇ
Polyb. 6. 6, 8; in pl. acclamations, Cic. Att. 1. 16, cf. 14. 3; in bad sense,
 Diod. 16. 83. II. *a sign, token, symptom*, and hence access of an
 illness, Galen.:—of the stars as signs of the seasons, Polyb. 1. 37, 4, Diod. 1.
 49, Plut. 889 E. III. *a voting, suffrage, populi ἐπισ. Cic. Att. 14. 3, 2.*
 ἐπισπῆμαέσθαι, Med. = ἐπισπῆμαίνω, *to distinguish, observe*, τὸ ἀν-
 ισχον ζῆδιον Sext. Emp. M. 5. 68; κρότῳ by applause, Plut. 235 C.
 ἐπισπῆμαίνω, *ews, ἡ, a note or comment*, Diod. L. 7. 20.
 ἐπισπῆμον, τό, *any distinguishing mark, a device or badge*, like our crest,
 Hdt. 1. 195; a badge or bearing on a shield (cf. ἐπίσημα), Id. 9. 74:
 the ensign or flag of a ship, Id. 8. 88; the device on a coin, Plut. Thes. 6.
 ἐπίσμος, *ov, (σῆμα) having a mark on it, bearing an inscription or*
device, esp. of money, stamped, coined, χρυσὸς ἐπ., opp. to ἄσμος, Hdt.
 9. 41; ἀργύριον Thuc. 2. 13; χρυσὸν Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 40, cf. C. I. 145.
 50., 146. 11; so, ἀναθήματα οὐκ ἐπ. offerings with no inscription on them,
 Hdt. 1. 51; ἀσπίδες ἐπ., opp. to λείαι, C. I. 139. 13 and 28, cf. Menand.
 Ψοφ. 1:—of epileptic patients, *bearing the marks of the disease*, Hipp.
 306. 12:—of cattle, spotted or striped, LXX (Gen. 30. 42). 2.
 notable, remarkable, glorious, Lat. insignis, μῆγμα ἐπ. a speaking re-
 membrance, Soph. Ant. 1258; ἐμφοραὶ Eur. Or. 543; εὐνὴ, λέχος Id.
 H. F. 68, Or. 21; τύχη Id. Med. 544; χαρακτήρ Id. Hec. 379; τάφος
 ἐπισμῆματος Thuc. 2. 43; τιμωρία Lycurg. 166. 10;—and of persons,
 ἐπ. σοφίην notable for wisdom, Hdt. 2. 20; ἐπ. ἐν βοροῖς Eur. Hipp. 103;
 ἐπ. ξένου Ar. Fr. 460: in bad sense, conspicuus, notorious, ἐς τὸν ψόγον
 Eur. Or. 249; διὰ δημοκρατίαν Plat. Fab. 14; τῇ μοχθηρίᾳ Luc. Rhet. Pracc.
 25. II. Adv. = μως, Polyb. 6. 39, 9; Comp. = στέρας, Artem. 2. 9.
 ἐπίσης, for ἐπ' ἴσης (sc. μόρας), v. sub ἴσος IV. 2.
 ἐπισθενώ, *to have strength enough*, c. inf., Q. Sm. 4. 567., 14. 177.
 ἐπ-ίσθμος, *ov, on the neck: ἐπισθμῶν, τό, a collar*, Hesyech.
 ἐπίσκιμα, τό, *a hounding on of a dog*, prob. 1. Soph. Fr. 8.
 ἐπισκίζω, *to hound on, set on*, as a dog, Ar. Vesp. 704: cf. ἐπίσιον.
 ἐπίστιμος, *ov, somewhat flat-nosed*, Inscr. in Böckh Erkl. e. Aegypt.
 Urkund. p. 4.
 ἐπισπίδω, *to bend inwards, τὴν προσβοσκίδα Ael. N. A. 8. 10:—seem-*
ingly intr. to turn aside one's course, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 50: cf. δρασιμῶ.
 ἐπισπίνης, ἐς, (σπινώμαι) *liable to be injured by*, ὄνισι Theophr. H. P. 8.
 6, 1, cf. C. P. 4. 10, 3. II. act. *injurious*, lb. 2. 3, 2.
 ἐπισπίνος, *ov, mischievous*, Hesyech.
 ἐπισπινώμαι [σπ], Dep. *to do hurt to*, Nic. Al. 413.
 ἐπίσιον, τό, v. ἐπισείων.
 ἐπίσιοντον, τό, *a cry to urge on dogs*, A. B. 252, E. M. 363. 54.
 ἐπισπίνωμαι, fut. Adv. —ούμαι, Ion. —ιεύμαι Hdt. 9. 50; later —ίσομαι
 Arr. An. 3. 30: Med.:—*to furnish oneself with food or provender*, Hdt.
 1. c., Thuc. 8. 101, cf. Xen. Vect. 4, 48; ἐπ. ἐκ τῆς κώμης Hdt. 7. 176;
 ἐπ. τῇ στρατίᾳ Thuc. 6. 94; εἰλον οὐδὲν ὅπου ἀν' ἐπισπίνωτον Dem.
 1223. 8; εἰς Εὐβοίαν ἐπ. Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 7. 2. c. acc. rei, ἐπ.
 ἀριστον *to provide oneself with* .., Thuc. 8. 95; ἀργύριον ἐπ. ἐπὶ τὴν
 πορείαν Xen. An. 7. 1, 7. 3. c. acc. pers. *to supply with provisions*,
 τὸ στρατόμακ Ib. 1. 5, 4. 4. metaph., ἐπ. πρὸς σοφιστεῖαν *to store*
oneself for sophistry, Plut. 2. 78 F. II. = παραιτέω, Pherecr. Græes 1.
 ἐπισπίσιος, *ov, (σπίσιος) working for his victuals alone* (without wages),
 of slaves, Plat. Rep. 420 A, Eubul. Δαιδ. 1; applied to παρὰστοι Ar. Fr.
 382, Timocl. Πυκτ. 1: cf. ἐπίσιος. II. ἐπισπία, τά, *provision-*
money, Lys. ap. Harp.
 ἐπισπίασις, *ews, ἡ, =sq.*, Diod. 20. 73, Suid.:—also ἐπισπίασμα, τό,
 Polyacn. 3. 10, 11.
 ἐπισπίασμός, ὁ, (ἐπισπίασμαι) *a furnishing oneself with provisions*,
 foraging, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 26, An. 1. 5, 9. 2. *a stock or store of*
provisions, Ib. 7. 1, 9; ἔχοντες ἐπισπίασμον ἡμερῶν μ' Philipp. ap. Dem.
 280. 11; ἐπ. ἀνώνων C. I. 5128. 15; in pl., Hdn. 6. 7. 1.
 ἐπίσπιος, *ov, = ἐπισπίσιος, of a parasite*, Crates Tolm. 1.
 ἐπισπίζω, = ἐπισπίζω, Hesyech.
 ἐπισπιδώω, *to limp upon*, πῶδεσσι Ap. Rh. 1. 669; absol., Nic. Th. 294.
 ἐπισκαίρω, *to rise at*, as a fish, Ael. N. A. 14. 8, Nonn. D. 48. 902.
 ἐπισκαλῆς, ἴδος, ἡ, (σκαλῆς) *the part of the rowlock on which the oar*
rests, Hesyech., Poll. 1. 87.
 ἐπισκαπύω, *to dig superficially*, Anth. P. 9. 52. II. *to harrow*
in seed, Lat. inoccare, Geop. 2. 24.
 ἐπισκεδῆφεις, *ews, ὁ, one who harrows in the seed*, Hesyech.
 ἐπισκεδάννυμι, fut. —σκεδάσω, *to scatter or sprinkle over*, τι ἐπὶ τι
 Plat. Tim. 85 A, cf. Alex. Πον. 1. 9:—Pass. *to be sprinkled over*, τι
 Plat. Cato Mi. 32.

ἐπισκέλις, εως, ἡ, (σκέλος) the first spring or bound, in a horse's gallop, Xen. Eq. 7, 12, cf. Herm. Opusc. 1, 73.

ἐπισκέλλω, to dry up: intr. pf. ἐπέσκημα, Epich. ap. Ath. 60 F: cf. ἀποσκέληναι.

ἐπισκεπάζω, fut. ἄσω, to cover over, τινα LXX (Lament. 3, 43): to put over, τί τινα Ib.

ἐπισκεπής, ἐς, (σκέπη) covered over, sheltered, Arist. H. A. 9, 16, 1, Theophr. Vent. 30.

ἐπισκεπτός, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be considered or examined, Thuc. 6, 18, Plat. Phaedo 107 B. II. neut. ἐπισκεπτόν, one must consider, Id. Rep. 598 D.

ἐπισκεπτής, οὔ, δ, = ἐπίσκοπος, A. B. 254: a spy, App. Civ. 3, 25.

ἐπισκεπτικός, ὁ, ὄν, fit for examining, μέθοδος Sext. Emp. M. 5, 3.

ἐπισκεπτομαι, a pres. used only by late authors (as Pseudo-Hipp., Menand. Incert. 162), which furnishes its tenses to ἐπισκοπέω; v. σκέπτομαι.

ἐπισκεπτός, = ἐπισκεπάζω, Anth. P. 6, 62, Apollon. 1, 6, 2.

ἐπισκευάζω, to get ready, δέκνουν Ar. Eccl. 1147, in Pass.: —ἐπ. ναῦν

to equip, fit out, Thuc. 1, 29, etc.; ἐπ. ἵππων to saddle, equip them, Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 1: —Med., ἐπισκευάζεσθαι ναῦν to have it equipped, Thuc. 7, 36; ἐπ. ὑπόζυγια to have them packed, pack them, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 18; ἐπ. τὴν διαλεκτικὴν εἰς .. Arist. Rhet. 1, 4, 6. 2. also, τὰ χρήματα ἐφ' ἀμαζὶν ἐπισκευάσαι to pack them upon .., Xen. Cyr. 7, 3, 1.

ἐπισκευή, ἡ, repair, restoration, τῶν ἱρῶν Hdt. 2, 174, cf. 175; τῶν

τεχνῶν Dem. 329, 5, etc.; τὰς ἐπ. καὶ κατασκευὰς τῶν δημοσίων Polyb. 6, 17, 2. II. materials for repair or equipment, stores, τῶν νεῶν

Thuc. 1, 52; so in pl., ἐλέφαντα καὶ μαχαρῶν λαβὰς καὶ ἄλλας ἐπισκευὰς Dem. 819, 25; χορηγίας καὶ ἐπ. Polyb. 1, 72, 3, cf. 11, 9, 1.

ἐπισκέψις, εως, ἡ, inspection, visitation, Xen. Occ. 8, 15; τῶν ἱερῶν

Plat. Legg. 849 A; τῶν ἱππέων Plut. Crass. 13: a visiting the sick, Polyb. 5, 56, 8: cf. ἐπισκοπή.

ἐπισκοπή, 2. investigation, inquiry, Hipp. Proorrh. 85, Plat. Rep. 456 C, al., Xen. Mem. 4, 6, 1.

ἐπισκήνιον, τό, (σκήνη) in a theatre, a chamber above, Vitruv. 7, 5.

ἐπίσκηνος, ον, (σκήνη) at or before the tent, i. e. public, γαῖος Soph. Aj. 579. 2. of ἐπίσκηνοι the soldiers quartered (in the towns), Coraë's

Plut. Sertor. 24; v. sq. II. on the stage: ἡ ἐπ. as Subst., = ἐπισκήνιον, Vitruv. 5, 7.

ἐπισκήνιον, τό, to be quartered in, ταῖς οἰκίαις Polyb. 4, 18, 8; ἐπὶ τὰς οἰκίας

Ib. 72, 1: metaph. to dwell upon, ἡ δύναμις ἐπ. ἐπὶ τινα 2 Ep. Cor. 12, 9.

ἐπισκήπτω, fut. ψω: pf. ἐπέσκηπα Diog. L. 1, 118. To make to lean

upon, ἐς δὲ παῖδ' ἐμὸν Ζεὺς ἐπέσκηπεν τελευτὴν θεσάτων made it fall

upon him, Aesch. Pers. 740; ἐπ. χάριν τινα to impose it upon, Soph. Aj. 566.

ἐπισκήπτω, 2. intr. to fall upon, like lightning, Lat. ingruere, invadere,

πράγμα δεινὸν ἐπέσκηπεν it came to this point, Aesch. Eum. 482; νόσος ἐπέσκηπεν πολλή Plut. Thes. 15; ᾧ ἄν ἔρως ἐπισκήψῃ Id. 2, 767 D, cf. 701 B.

II. to lay it upon one to do a thing, c. dat. pers. et inf., μοῖρ' ἐπέσκηψε Πέρσας πολέμου διέπειν Aesch. Pers. 104, cf. Soph. O. T. 252, 1446, Antipho 111, 36, Thuc. 2, 73; more rarely c. acc. et inf., Hdt. 4, 33, Eur. Alc. 365; the inf. can often be supplied, τοσοῦτον δὴ σ' ἐπισκήπτω (sc. ποιῆν) thus much I command thee to do, Soph. Tr. 1223; so, πρὸς δεξιὰς σε τῆσδ' ἐπισκήπτω τάδε Eur. I. T. 701; the pers. also is often omitted, ἐπ. (sc. ὑμῖν) τὸν .. φόνον ἐκπρήξασθαι

Hdt. 7, 158; ἐπισκήπτουσα .. ἔξω δόμῳν .. ὠθεῖν ἐμέ Aesch. Pr. 664; ἐπέσκηψε .. ἐῖρας Διάντα Soph. Aj. 752; also, ἐπ. περί τινος Eur. I. T. 1077.

2. esp. in conjuring persons to do a thing, ὑμῖν τάδε ἐπισκήπτω .. μὴ περιῦδειν Hdt. 3, 65; κλαίοντας, ἱκετεύοντας, ἐπισκήπτοντας μεθ' ἐνὶ τρόπῳ τὸν ἀλκήτορον στεφανοῦν Aesch. 76, 6, cf. Thuc. 2, 73, etc.; of the orders of dying persons, μέμνησθε τὰ ἐπισκήψε Πέρσας .. μὴ πειρωμένοις Hdt. 3, 73, cf. Lys. 138, 40, Dem. 840, 15, 954, 75.

III. as Att. law-term, generally in Med. to denounce a person, so as to begin a prosecution for false evidence (v. ἐπισκήψις II),

διεμαρτύρησε οὕτως .. ἐπισκηψάμενον δ' ἡμῶν .. ἡ .. δίκη τῶν

ψευδομαρτυριῶν εἰσῆλθαι, i. e. a διαμαρτυρία was entered .. we replied by an ἐπισκήψις .., and the action for false witness was brought on, Isae. 52, 19; in full, ἐπ. τινὶ ψευδομαρτυριῶν Dem. 846, 29, cf. 1139, 7, Aesch. 118, 27; also, simply, ἐπ. τινὶ Isae. 39, 13; also, ἐπ. [τῇ μαρτυρίᾳ] ὡς ψευδὲς οὖσα to denounce it as false, Dinarch. 96, 42: —also of other crimes, as murder, ἐπ. τινὶ φόνου Plat. Euthyphro 9 A, cf. Legg. 871 E; ἐπ. εἰς ὕβας to make a denunciation before you, Lys. 99, 38: this sense also occurs in Act., Plat. Theaet. 145 C; hence the Pass., ἐὰν ἐπισκηφῇ τὰ ψευδῆ μαρτυρῆσαι Id. Legg. 937 C; generally, πρὸς τῆς θανατοῦς .. ἐπισκήπτων wast denounced, accused, Soph. Ant. 1313: —v. Att. Process. p. 355.

ἐπισκηρίπτω, = ἐπισκήπτω, Hesych. s. v. ἐπισκήπτω.

ἐπίσκηψις, εως, ἡ, an injunction, τὰς Ἐθνικῶν ἐπισκήψεως Isae. 78, 34, cf. Plut. Dio 11.

II. as law-term, a denunciation, the first

step in a prosecution, esp. in a δίκη ψευδομαρτυριῶν, brought against the witness of a διαμαρτυρία (q. v.), τῇ ἐπ. τῶν ψευδομαρτυριῶν Dem. 1154, 22; in this sense Arist., Pol. 2, 12, 11, says of Charondas πρῶτος ἐποίησε τὴν ἐπ.; also used in cases of murder, Dem. 1161, 11: cf. ἐπισκήπτω III.

ἐπισκιάζω, fut. ἄσω, to throw a shade upon, overshadow, Lat. obumbrare, τῇ πτέρυγι τὴν Ἀσίην Hdt. 1, 209, cf. Theophr. C. P. 2, 18, 3, Ev. Matth. 17, 5; c. dat., Theophr. Sens. 79, Ev. Marc. 9, 7. II. to darken, obscure,

Arist. G. A. 5, 1, 30; opp. to φωτίζειν, Sext. Emp. P. 1, 141: metaph., τὰ δεινὰ ἑτέροις ὀνόμασιν ἐπ. June. ap. Stob. 597, fin.; τὴν θωπεῖαν τὸν

βίον Luc. Hist. Conscr. 11, Calumn. 1; τῇ εὐγενείᾳ Hdn. 2, 10: —Pass., λαβράδιν ὄμ' ἐπισκιασμένην keeping a hidden watch, Soph. Tr. 914.

ἐπισκιάσις, εως, ἡ, = ἐπισκιάσμός, Byz.

ἐπισκίασμα, τό, a shadow thrown over, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 112.

ἐπισκιάσμός, ὁ, a shading, covering, Hesych.

ἐπισκιάω, = ἐπισκιάζω, Arat. 736, Q. Sm. 2, 479; of peacocks, ἐὼν

δέμας .. ἐπισκιάουσιν Opp. C. 2, 590.

ἐπίσκος, ον, (σκιά) shaded, dark, τόπος Plat. Rep. 432 C, Arist. H. A. 6, 15, 6; οἶκημα Plut. Mar. 39: metaph., βίος ἐπ. a retired life, Lat. vita umbratilis, opp. to a public life, Id. 2, 135 B. II. act. shading,

c. gen., χεῖρ ὀμμάτων ἐπίσκος Soph. O. C. 1650. Adv. —ως, Poll. 4, 51.

ἐπισκίρτω, to leap upon, τινὶ Nonn. D. 2, 29: metaph., like Lat. insultare, τῷ νεκρῷ Plut. Demosth. 22: —absol., ἐπισκίρτων ἐξείρει, Ἰούλοι Anth. P. 5, 103, 12, 10.

ἐπισκίρτημα, τό, a spring, bound, Nonn. D. 19, 152.

ἐπίσκληρος, ον, somewhat hard, κοίλη Hipp. 79 D.

ἐπισκοπεία, ἡ, the dignity of a bishop, Epiphani. 1, 735.

ἐπισκοπεῖον, τό, the residence of a bishop; or his office, both in Byz.

ἐπισκοπεύω, = ἐπ., LXX (Mich. 7, 7). 2. to be an ἐπίσκοπος, Eccl.

ἐπισκοπέω: fut. —ακέσθωμαι, later —σκοπήσω Babr. 103, 8: aor. —εσκεψάμην, later —εσκόπησα Luc. Hermot. 44 and 59: pf. ἐπέσκημαι Hipp.

Vet. Med. 13, Plat. Epin. 990 A; also used in pass. sense, Arist. Cael. 3, 1, 10, P. A. 4, 11, 21. To look upon or at, inspect, observe, examine,

Hdt., and Att.: to regard, τὰμ' ἐπ. κακὰ Eur. Heracl. 869; of tutelary gods, Θηβαῖας ἐπισκοποῦντ' ἄγους, of Bacchus, Soph. Ant. 1136; Ἰλιον .. ἐπισκοπεῖ σενὸς Ποσειδῶν Eur. I. T. 1414, cf. Phoen. 661; ᾧ Δῆμ', ἐναργῶς ἡ θεὸς ἐπισκοπεῖ Ar. Eq. 1173, cf. 1186; also of a ruler, ἐπ. τὴν πολιτείαν Plat. Rep. 506 B, cf. Xen. Oec. 4, 6; and so in Med., Plat. Lys. 207 A: —followed by Relatives, ἐπ. ὅσα ἐλάσσω ὁ χάρος γέγονε

Hdt. 2, 109; ἐπ. πᾶς ἔχει Plat. Gorg. 451 C; τόδ' ἐπίσκειναι εἰ τι λέγω Id. Phaedo 87 B, cf. Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 22; πότερον .. ἡ .., Plat. Rep. 518 A; τίς εἴη .. Xen. Mem. 3, 2, 4, cf. Symp. 1, 12; ἐπ. μὴ .. to take care lest, i. Ep. Petr. 5. 2. to visit, ᾧ θάνατε, νῦν μ' ἐπίσκειναι μολὸν

Soph. Aj. 854; to visit as a friend, so as to console, Dem. 113, 25; ἐπ. τοὺς κάμνοντας Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 25, Mem. 3, 11, 10, Plut., etc.; and so in Med., Dem. 1364, 11: —Pass., εὐνὴν ὀνείρους οὐκ ἐπισκοποῦμένην visited not by dreams, i. e. sleepless, Aesch. Ag. 13. 3. of a general,

to inspect, review, τὰς τάξεις Xen. An. 2, 3, 2; τὰ ὅπλα Id. Cyr. 6, 5, 21, cf. Aesch. Eum. 296. 4. to consider, reflect, Soph. El. 1184; ὅ τι ἀν

μέλλεις εἶπεν, πρότερον ἐπισκοπεῖ τὴν γῆμιν Isocr. 11 A; also, ἐπ. πρὸς τι Plat. Legg. 924; περί τινος Id. Prot. 348 D, al., Xen.; ὑπὲρ τινος Polyb. 3, 15, 2; ἐπ. ὅστις εἴης Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 24; ἐπ. τίς .., ποῖα τίς .., etc., Arist. Pol. 3, 1, 1; πότερον .., Ib. 3, 4, 1: —Med. to examine with oneself, meditate, Plat. Phaedo 91 D; εἰς τὸ ἀληθὲς ἐπ. τι Id. Philib. 61 E, cf. Alex. Tarant. 3, S. Philem. Μυστ. 1: —pf. pass. to be considered, supr.

5. = ἐπισκοπεῖν, 2, Eccl.

ἐπισκοπή, ἡ, a watching over, visitation, of God, LXX (Num. 16, 29), Ev. Luc. 19, 44. II. the office of ἐπίσκοπος, 1 Ep. Tim. 3, 2, Eccl.: —generally, an office, LXX (Ps. 108, 8), cf. Act. Ap. 1, 20. 2. the bishop's residence, Byz.

ἐπισκοπήσις, εως, ἡ, inspection, examination, Aen. Tact. 10.

ἐπισκοπία, ἡ, = εὐστοχία, Poll. 6, 205. II. a looking at, re-

guarding, ἥλιον Anth. P. appendix 315.

ἐπισκοπικός, ὁ, ὄν, episcopal, Eccl. Adv. —κῶς, Ib.

ἐπίσκοπος, ὁ, (σκοπέω) one who watches over, an overseer, guardian, ἡ γὰρ δαυλὸς ἐπίσκοπος, ὅστε μὴ αὐτὴν ῥύσκειν (sc. τὴν πόλιν), of Hector, Il. 24, 729; ἐπίσκοπος .. ὀδαῖαν Od. 8, 163; ἐπίσκοποι ἀρμονίαν

watchers over compacts, of the gods, Id. 2, 225; νεκροῦ Soph. Ant. 217; σὴς ἔδρας Id. O. C. 112; ἐπ. ὀστών, of an archer (cf. ἀναξ κώπης), Theoc. 24, 105; in education, a tutor, Plat. Legg. 795 D; ἐπ. σωφροσύνης καὶ ὕβρεως Ib. 849 A: —esp. of tutelary gods (cf. ἐπισκοπεύω), Παλλὰς ἐπ. Solon 15, 3; δίκη Plat. Legg. 872 E; Κλεῖδ' ἐπ. χερσίνων Simon. 74; Χάρμιτες Μινυῶν P. Pind. O. 14, 5; θεοὶ ἐπ. ἀγορᾶς Aesch. Theb. 272; πατρῶν δωμάτων ἐπ. Id. Cho. 126; τὸ δεινὸν .. φρενῶν ἐπίσκοπον guardian of the mind, Id. Eum. 518; νυχίων φεγμάτων ἐπ., of Bacchus, Soph. Ant. 1118; rarely c. dat., πᾶσι γὰρ ἐπ. ἐτάθην .. Νέμεσις Plat. Legg. 717 D; Δίκη ἐπ. Ib. 872 E. 2. a scout, watch,

c. dat., ἐπ. Τρώεσσι, νηυσὶν ἡμετέροις one set to watch them, Il. 10, 38, 342. 3. the Athenians used to send public officers called ἐπίσκοποι, intendents, to the subject states, similar to the Laced. ἀρμοσταί, Ar. Av. 1023, C. I. 73, 73 b (addend.). 4. an ecclesiastical superintendent, in the apostolic age = πρεσβύτερος, Act. Ap. 20, 28, Ep. Phil. 1, 1, 1 Tim. 3, 2, Tit. 1, 7; but from Ignat. downwards, a bishop.

ἐπίσκοπος, ον, (σκοπέω) hitting the mark, successful, βάλλειν ἐπ. Themist. 143 A; τοξότης Himer. Eccl. 14, 4; ὅγ' ἤρπ C. I. 42: —reaching, touching, νίκης μὴ κακῆς ἐπίσκοπα Aesch. Eum. 903 (v. Dind. ad Ag. 1378) ἀπὸ τῆς τῆσδ' ἐπ. μέλος reaching to, suitable to the calamity, Soph. Aj. 976, ubi v. Lob.: —neut. pl. ἐπίσκοπα, as Adv. successfully, with good aim, ἐπ. τοξέων Id. 3, 35: regul. Adv. —πως, Poll. 6, 205; Comp. —ώτερα, Themist. 116 B; Sup. —ώτατα Poll. 1, 215. Cf. εὐστοχος, εὐσκοπος.

ἐπισκορπίζω, to scatter over, Suid., Eccl.

ἐπισκοτάω, = ἐπ., Hipp. Offic. 740, C. I. 3915, 39.

ἐπισκοτέω, (οἰκός) to throw a shadow over, οἰκίαν ὠκοδόμησεν τοσαύ-

την ὥστε πᾶσιν ἐπισκοτεῖν τοῖς ἐν τῷ πῳ Dem. 505, 25; ἐπ. τινὶ τῆς

θεας to be in the way of his seeing, Plat. Euthyd. 274 C, cf. Polyb. 34, 12, 2, Plut. 2, 538 E. 2. metaph., to throw darkness or obscurity

over, τῇ κρίσει Hipp. 1299, 4, Arist. Rhet. 1, 1, 7; ταῖς τῆς ψυχῆς ἐπιμελείαις Isocr. 3 C; τὸ πρὸς χάριν θῆναι ἐπ. τὰ καθάρια Id. 160 D, cf. Dem. 23, 27; οἷος τῷ φρονεῖν ἐπισκοτεῖ Eubul. Incert. 11; ἐπ. γὰρ τῷ φρονεῖν τὸ λαμβάνειν Antiph. Incert. 41; τὸ δ' ἐρᾶν ἐπ. ἅπαν, ὡς

δοικεν Menand. Ἄνδρ. 1, etc. —Pass. *to be in the dark or in uncertainty*, ἐπισκοτούμενος τῇ ὑπερίῃ Hipp. 27. 37; ἐπισκοτεῖσθαι καὶ κωλύεσθαι Polyb. 2. 39. 12.

ἐπισκότησις, εως, ἡ, *a darkening, obscurity*, of the sun or moon in eclipse, Plut. Pericl. 35, Nic. 23, etc.

ἐπισκοτίζω, = ἐπισκοτέω, Polyb. 13. 5. 6, in Pass.

ἐπισκοτίσις, εως, ἡ, and —ισμός, οὗ, ὁ, = ἐπισκότησις, Procl.

ἐπισκοτος, ον, *in the dark, darkened*, παρελθούσα [ἡ σελήνη] τὴν ἐπ. χῶραν (of an eclipse), Plut. Aemil. 17; hence Herm. restored ἐπασκοτον ἀτραπὸν ἐσσύμενος, of the sun, in Plind. Fr. 74. 4, for the corrupt ἐπασκοπτεν.

ἐπισκύνωμαι, Dep. *to be indignant at a thing*, ὄφρα καὶ ἄλλοι ἐπισκύνονται Ἀχαιοί Il. 9. 370; *μη σοὶ θυμὸς ἐπισκύνσασαί τοι ἰδόντι* (Ep. aor.) Od. 7. 306:—act. aor. ἐπασκύναι, E. M. 364. 13.

ἐπισκύνθω, fut. ἰθὺ, *to ply with drink in Scythian fashion*, i.e. with unmixed wine, Hdt. 6. 84, cf. Ath. 427 B sq.

ἐπισκυθρωπάω, *to look gloomy or stern*, of hounds, Xen. Cyn. 3. 5; of men, Plut. 2. 375 A.

ἐπισκύνων [ῶ], τό, *the skin of the brows which projects over the eyes and is knitted in frowning* (Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 36), πάν δέ τ' ἐπασκύνων κάτω ἔλκεται, ὅσπερ καλύντων, of a lion, Il. 17. 136; δεινὸν ἐπασκ. ζυνάγων, of Aeschylus, Ar. Ran. 823; τοῖον ἐπασκ. βλοσυρῷ ἐπέκειτο προσώπῳ Theocr. 24. 116, cf. Anth. Plan. 4. 100; βρόνθον ἐπ., πολὺν ἐπ. Anth. P. 6. 64, 7. 117; and even φαίδρων ἐπ., lb. 12. 159; ἐπιστρέψας γυρὸν ἐπ., of one who puts on a wise face, lb. 11. 376; in pl., lb. append. 68:—also like ὄφρυς, Lat. *supercilium*, used for *superciliousness*, affectation, lb. 7. 63, etc.; but in Polyb. 26. 5, 6, simply *austerity, gravity of deportment*.

ἐπίσκυρος, ὁ, *a certain game at ball*, Hesych., v. Kuster in v. II. *a governor*, Call. Fr. 231.

ἐπισκώπτεις, ου, ὁ, *a mocker*: v. ἐπικώπτεις.

ἐπισκώπτω, *to laugh at, quiz, make game of*, τινά Plat. Euthyphro 11 C, Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 6; τ. lb. 3. 11, 16, Symp. 1, 5, and often as v. l. for ἐπικώπτω; εἰς τι Plut. Lyc. 30. 2, analog. *to joke, sport, make fun*, Ar. Ran. 375; ἔφη ἐπισκώπτων Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 7.

ἐπίσκωψις, εως, ἡ, *mocking, raillery*, Plut. Anton. 24.

ἐπιμαρδράγω, *to rattle or echo again*, Opp. C. 2. 78, Q. Sm. 2. 546, etc.:—c. acc. cogn., ἐπ. ὕμνον τινι Nonn. D. 48. 965.

ἐπιμαρῶ, *to rub or smear something over a person*, c. acc. pers. et rei, τί γὰρ ἡμᾶς οὐκ ἐπιμαρῶ τὴν κακίαν; Ar. Thesm. 389, cf. Cratin. Kleob. 9:—ἐπιμαρῶ is a less Att. form, Opp. C. 1. 501 (v. l. ἐπιμαρῶ).

ἐπιμαργυρῶς, ᾧ, ὄν, *gloomy, sad*, Ἀχλὺς Hes. Sc. 264; αἶσα Ap. Rh. 4. 1065:—Hom. has only the Adv., ἐπιμαργυρῶς ἀπέτισεν sadly did he pay for it, Od. 3. 195; ἐπιμαργυρῶς ναυτίλλεται *at his peril, to his misfortune* doth he sail, 4. 672.

ἐπιμοιβέω, *to urge on, mātēzēi* τινα Themist. 50 B: *to push on*, τι Heliod. 6. 11, cf. 4. 5: ἐπ. κώδωνά τινι *to send whizzing at*, Alex. Πανν. 5.

ἐπι-ο-ογκος, ον, *of equal bulk, corrupt in* Strabo 614; Coraēs ἐπίσουογκον.

ἐπι-οσος, ον, = ἴσος, Polyb. 3. 115, 1, LXX (Sirac. 9. 12).

ἐπισπάδην [ᾶ], Adv. (ἐπισπᾶω) *at one draught, πίνειν* Hipp. 546. 23. **ἐπισπάρω**, *to be in alarm, ἐπὶ τινι* Plut. 2. 327 E.

ἐπισπᾶσις, εως, ἡ, *a drawing in, τῆς τροφῆς* Arist. Spir. 6, 10, cf. Theophr. C. P. 1. 17, 6, etc.

ἐπισπασμός, ὁ, *a drawing in the breath*, Hipp. 1185 E.

ἐπισπαστήρ, ῥηος, ὁ, (ἐπισπᾶω) *the latch or handle by which a door is pulled to*, Hdt. 6. 91: cf. ἐπισπᾶω 1. 2, ἐπίσπαστρον, ῥύττρον. II. *τρίκλωστον ἐπισπαστήρα βόλοιο*, of the angler's line, Anth. P. 6. 109.

ἐπισπαστικός, ὁ, ὄν, *drawing to oneself, drawing in*, τοῦ ὕγρου Arist. Probl. 37. 3, 2, Polyb. 4. 84, 6, etc.: of drugs, *calculated to draw out humours*, Galen. Adv., ἐπισπαστικῶς κινεῖν Sext. Emp. P. 3. 69.

ἐπισπαστός (not ἐπίσπαστος, Loh. Paral. 491), ὁ, ὄν, *drawn upon oneself*, ἵππος.. ἐπισπαστὸν κακὸν ἔξει Od. 18. 73, cf. 24. 462; λύπη Heliod. 2. 6; δεσποτεία Dio C. 62. 3:—ἐπισπαστοί, of the suitors in the Od., Paus. 8. 12, 6.

II. *ἐπ. βρόχος a tight-drawn noose*, Eur. Hipp. 783.

ἐπισπαστρον, τό, *a rope for hauling or towing*, Diod. 17. 90: also *a fowler's snare*, Opp. ix. 3. 12. 2. = ἐπισπαστήρ, Poll. 10. 22. II. *that which is drawn over, a curtain, hanging*, LXX (Ex. 26. 36.)

ἐπισπᾶω, fut. —σπᾶω [ᾶ]: *to draw or drag after one*, Hdt. 2. 121, 4; and in Med., Xen. An. 4. 7, 14; ἡγ' ἐπισπᾶσας κόμης by the hair, Eur. Hel. 116, cf. Tro. 882, Andr. 711; ἐπισπασθῆναι τῇ χειρὶ with the hand, Thuc. 4. 130:—metaph. *to bring on, cause, τοσόνδε πλήθος πημάτων* Aesch. Pers. 477.

2. *to pull to, τὴν θύραν* Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 36, cf. ἐπισπαστήρ: ἐπισπασθέντος τοῦ βρόχου being drawn tight, Dem. 744. 9.

3. *to attract, gain, win*, πείπειθα τοὺτ' ἐπισπᾶσθαι κλέος Soph. Aj. 769:—often in Med., ἐπισπᾶσθαι κέρδος Hdt. 3. 72; εὐνοίαν Polyb. 3. 98, 9; ἐχθρῶν Anth. P. 11. 340; ἐπισπᾶσθαι πάγωνα *to get one a beard*, Luc. Jup. Trag. 16.

4. *to draw on, allure, persuade, τὴν ψυχὴν* Plat. Crat. 420 A; so in Med., ὁ λόγος.. ἂν ἐπισπᾶσάσθαι Thuc. 3. 44, cf. 5. 111; ἐπισπᾶσθαι τινα εἰς ἐαυτοῦ βούλησιν Plat. Legg. 863 E; ἐπ. ὁ πέριξ τὸν θηρεύοντα Arist. H. A. 9. 8, 3;—c. inf. *to induce to do*, ἐπισπᾶσθαι [ᾶν] αὐτοὺς γένοιτο προθυμῆσθαι he thought it would induce, invite them to make the venture, Thuc. 4. 9; ἐπισπᾶσθαι τινα ἐμπλησθῆναι δακρύων τὰ ὅμματα Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 10:—ἐπ. τοὺς πολεμίους ἐφ' ἐαυτὸν Plut. Philop. 18, cf. Mar. 11. 21, 26, Polyb. 3. 110, 2, etc.:—Pass., φοβόμεναι μὴ πάντες.. ἐπισπασθῶσιν.. πολεμήσῃαι Dem. 62. 5.

5. *Med. to draw in nourishment, of plants*, Arist. Probl. 2. 25, al., Theophr. C. P. 2. 9, 12, al.; *to quaff*, of a drinker, Luc. D. D. 5. 4.

6. *Med. also to draw in, call in*, Πύρρον Polyb. 1. 6, 5; φυλακὴν καὶ βοήθειαν παρὰ τινος lb. 7. 6.

7. in Pass., of the sea, ἐπισπασμένη βιαιότερον (acc. to the Schol.) *returning with a rush* after having retired, Thuc. 3. 89.

II. *to overturn*, hence

proverb., ὅλην τὴν ἄμραν ἐπεσπᾶω, Lat. *plaustrum perculisti*, Luc. Pseudol. 32.

III. in Med. *to draw the prepuce forward, become as if uncircumcised*, μὴ ἐπισπᾶσθαι 1 Ep. Cor. 7. 18, cf. 1 Macc. 1. 15, Joseph. A. J. 12. 5, 1.

ἐπισπένω, ἐπισπῶν, v. ἐφέπω.

ἐπισπείρω, fut. —σπείρω, *to sow with seed, τύπον* Hdt. 7. 115: *to sow upon or among*, τι ἐπὶ τι Theophr. C. P. 3. 15, 4; τινὶ τι lb. 2. 17, 3:—metaph., ἐπ. μομφὰν ἀντιφῶν Pind. N. 8. 67.

ἐπίσπεισις, εως, ἡ, *a libation poured over a sacrifice*, Hdt. 2. 39.

ἐπίσπεια, τό, *poured as a last libation over*: metaph., ἐπ. τῶν ἐκκεχυμένων βίων Plut. 2. 349 B, ex emend. Reisk.

ἐπισπένδω, fut. —σπείσω, *to pour upon or over*, esp. as a drink-offering, ἐπὶ τοῦ βαμοῦ οἶνον κατὰ τοῦ ἱρηθῶν ἐπ. Hdt. 2. 39; οἶνον ἐπ. κατὰ τῶν κεφαλῶν Id. 4. 62; τοῖσι ἱροῖσι Id. 7. 167; νεκρῷ Aesch. Ag. 1395; τοιαῖδ' ἐπ' εὐχαῖς τάδ' ἐπ. χῶας after the vows I pour these libations, Id. Cho. 149:—absol. *to make a libation*, Hdt. 4. 60; οὐτ' ἂν τι θύων οὐτ' ἐπισπένδων ἄνους Aesch. Fr. 156:—also, ἐπ. δακρυ Theocr. 23. 38.

II. in Med. *to make a fresh treaty*, Thuc. 5. 22.

ἐπισπερχής, ἐς, *hasty, hurried*, μὴ ἐπ., ἀλλ' ἀγαθὸς φανέσθαι Arist. Physiogn. 3. 2. Adv. —χῶς, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 3.

ἐπισπέρχω, *to urge on*, Od. 22. 451; [ἵππους] κέντρῳ ἐπισπέρχων Il. 23. 430; ναῖν ἐρετμοῖς Ap. Rh. 3. 346; τὸ πρᾶγμα κάρτ' ἐπισπέρχει θεός Aesch. Theb. 689; τοὺς ἄλλους τοιαυτ' ἐπέσπερχε Thuc. 4. 12: c. inf. *to urge one to do*, Ap. Rh. 1. 525, Plut. 2. 347 A.

2. ἐπ. ἔχων *to follow close upon the track*, Opp. C. 4. 90, cf. Nic. Th. 144.

III. *intr. to rage furiously*, ἐπισπέρχουσιν ἄελλαί Od. 5. 304.

ἐπισπείσθαι, v. ἐφέπω B.

ἐπισπείδω, *to urge on, further or promote an object*, opp. to ἀποσπείδω, Hdt. 7. 18; ἐπ. τὸ δρᾶν Soph. El. 467; τὴν στρατείαν Isocr. 69 A, etc.: of persons, *to urge on, hasten*, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 33; ὀδύτρων Theocr. 16. 93:—Pass., Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 10.

II. *intr. to hasten onward*, Eur. Tro. 1275; πρὸς τινα Xen. Vect. 3. 4; ἐπισπ. εἰς τι *to be zealous for, aim at an object*, Bornem. Xen. Symp. 7. 4: c. dat. *to help, assist*, οἷς μὴ φύσις ἐπέσπευσεν whom nature hath not helped, Plat. Legg. 810 B; part. ἐπισπένδων in haste, Ap. Rh. 3. 1389.

ἐπισπενευστικός, ὁ, ὄν, *urgent*, Aesch. 831. 29.

ἐπισπλαγχνίζομαι, Dep. *to have compassion on*, LXX (Prov. 17. 5).

ἐπίσπληνος, ον, *diseased in the spleen, splenetic*, Hipp. 1238 B.

ἐπισπόμενος, v. ἐφέπω B.

ἐπισπονδή, ἡ, *a renewed or renewable truce*, Thuc. 5. 32, in pl.

ἐπισπορά, ἡ, (ἐπισπείρω) *a sowing with one seed after another*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 17, 10, Eccl. c. cf. ἐπισπορία.

ἐπισπορεύς, εως, ὁ, *one who sows after*, Eccl.

ἐπισπορία, ἡ, = foreg., Hes. Op. 444, cf. Poll. 1. 123.

ἐπίσπορος, ον, *sown afterwards, οἱ ἐπ. posterity*, Aesch. Eum. 673; τὰ ἐπ. vegetables sown for a second crop, Theophr. H. P. 7. 1, 2.

ἐπισπουδιάζω, *to urge on, further*, often in LXX. II. *intr. to haste or make haste in a thing*, Luc. Pisc. 2.

ἐπισπυδαστής, οὗ, ὁ, *one who presses on a work*, LXX (Isai. 14. 4).

ἐπίστω, —σπομν, —σπῶν, v. sub ἐφέπω.

ἐπισσαι, αἰ, = ἐπιγινόμεναι, Hecataei. Fr. 367: cf. μέτασαι.

ἐπισσεῖω, ἐπισσεύω, Ep. for ἐπισείω, ἐπισεύω.

ἐπίσσοφος, ὁ, *a magistrate in some Dor. states chosen to conduct the business of the Assembly*, C. I. 2448 VIII. 16 sqq.

ἐπίσσυτος, ον, (ἐπισεύω, ἐπείσσομαι) *rushing, gushing*, of tears, Aesch. Ag. 887; violent, sudden, δύαι lb. 1150; βίω τυχαι Id. Eum. 924:—c. acc. *rushing upon*, τὰς φρένας Eur. Hipp. 574.

ἐπίσσωτρον, τό, Ep. for ἐπίσσωτρον, lb.

ἐπίστρ, for ἐπίστασαι, 2 sing. of ἐπίσταμαι, Pind., Aesch.

ἐπίσταγμα, τό, *anything dropped on or in*, Galen. Lex.

ἐπίσταγμός, ὁ, (ἐπιστάζω) *a bleeding at the nose*, Diosc. 3. 23.

ἐπιστάδων, Adv. (ἐπίστημι, ἐπιστήναι) *standing over each in turn* (ἐπιστάμενος ἐκάστῳ E. M.), i.e. one after another, successively, νείκεον ἄλλοθεν ἄλλον ἐπ. Od. 12. 392; νῆμῃσιν δ' ἄρα πᾶσιν ἐπ. 13. 54., 18. 425: cf. ἐπάρχομαι, and v. Ap. Rh. 1. 293, cf. 4. 1687.—The words of Od. 16. 453, δόρπον ἐπ. ὠπλίοντρον, seem to have given rise to the other expl. of the Schol., ἐπισταμένους, ἐμπέποις (as if from ἐπίσταμαι), but needlessly.

ἐπιστάζω, *to let fall in drops upon or into, instil, τινὶ τι* Arist. Probl. 3. 5, 6, Oribas. Cocchi p. 102: metaph., ἐπ. χόρην *to shed delight or honour*, Plut. I. 4 (3). fin.; βραχὺ τῆς πειθοῦς Luc. Amor. 19: cf. ἐν-στάζω:—Pass. *to be dropped on or in*, τινι Diosc. 2. 75.

II. *intr. to bleed at the nose again*, Hipp. So E (ubi male ἐπίστασις), 171 E.

ἐπισταθμάριον, Dep. *to weigh well, ponder*, Aesch. Ag. 164.

ἐπισταθμία, ἡ, v. l. for ἐπισταθμία.

ἐπισταθμεῖω, *to be billeted or quartered upon another*, Plut. Sull. 25; τινι Id. Demetr. 23, cf. 2. 828 F.

II. *Pass. to have quarters assigned one*, Polyb. ap. Suid.: *to be assigned as quarters*, οἰκία Plut. Anton. 9.

III. *trans. to occupy with*, in metaph. sense, τὰ ἅπα διαλέξαι Plut. 2. 778 B.

ἐπισταθμία, ἡ, *a lodging*, ἐπ. ποιέσθαι παρὰ τινι *to take up one's quarters with him*, Diod. 17. 47 (v. l. —εἶαν), cf. Excerpt. 603. 92 and 96.

II. *a liability to have persons quartered on one*, Plut. Sertor. 6 (in pl.), Cic. Att. 13. 52, 2.

ἐπίσταθος, ον, *at the door*, Anth. P. 9. 336. 2. *quartered on another*, Polyæn. 7. 40, 1:—ἐπίσταθμα, τὰ, *quarters*, Poll. 4. 173.

II. as Subst., ἐπίσταθος, ὁ, *a quartermaster*, Isocr. 65 E: *a station-master*, ἐπ. Kapias Id. 74 D, cf. A. B. 253. 2. = συμπο-σάραχος, Plut. 2. 612 C.

ἐπισταλάζω, = ἐπιστάζω, τί τινι Luc. Epist. Sat. 31: also ἐπισταλάω, *to drop over, ἱδρῶς.. στήθος* ἐπ. Anth. P. 9. 322.

ἐπίσταλα, τό, (ἐπιστάλλω) a commission, Theophr. Char. 6; said to be Alexandrian, Sturz Dial. Mac. p. 72.

ἐπισταλτικός, ἡ, ὄν, commanding: ἡ — κή (sc. πῶσις), the dative, Apollon. Constr. 239, A. B. 636.

ἐπίσταται, 2 pers. — ασαι Aesch. Pr. 374, 982, Soph. El. 629, Plat., but **ἐπίστα** Pind. P. 3. 142, Aesch. Eum. 86, 581, and **ἐπίστη** Theogn. 1085, Ion. **ἐπίστα** (in compd. **ἐξέπ-**) Hdt. 7. 135: imperat. **ἐπίστασο** Id. 7. 29, Aesch. Pr. 840, 967, etc.; but **ἐπίσταα** Hdt. 7. 209, contr. **ἐπίστα** Soph. O. T. 658, etc.; subj. Ion. **ἐπιστέωμαι** Hdt. 3. 134, Att. **ἐπίστωμαι** Plat. Euthyd. 296 A.—impf. **ἐπιστάμεθα**, ασο, ατο, Aesch., etc.; without augm. **ἐπίστατο** Hom., and in Hdt. most Edd. write it without augm.; Ion. 3 pl. **ἐπιστάετο** or **ἐπιστάετο**:—fut. **ἐπιστήσομαι** Hom., Att.:—aor. **ἐπιστήθη** Hdt. 3. 15, Plat. Legg. 687:—Dep.: I. c. inf. to know how to do, to be able to do, capable of doing, c. inf., οὐδέ οἱ ὅστε' **ἐπιστήσονται** Ἀχαιοὶ ἀλλάξει Il. 21. 320, cf. Od. 13. 207: he has it both of intellectual power, ὅστις **ἐπίστατο** ἦναι φρεσὶν ἄρτια βόευν Il. 14. 92, Od. 8. 240; **ἐπιστάμεναι** σάφα θυμῷ 4. 730; and of artistic skill, ὅς χειρὶν **ἐπίστατο** δαίδαλα πάντα τεύχειν Il. 5. 60;—often in Att., οὕτως σωφρονεῖν **ἐπίστασαι** Aesch. Pr. 982, cf. Soph. O. T. 589; πένεσθαι δ' οὐκ ἐπ. δόμος Aesch. Ag. 962; ἐπ. ... θεοὺς σέβειν Eur. Hipp. 996, cf. Alc. 566; καθαρίζειν οὐκ ἐπ. Ar. Vesp. 969, cf. Plat. Symp. 223 D, Rep. 420 E, al.: the inf. is often omitted, σῶς ὥπως **ἐπίστασαι** Aesch. Pr. 374, cf. Eum. 581. 2. in Hdt. to be assured, feel sure, believe that ... 3. 134, 140., 6. 139, al. II. c. acc. to understand a matter, know, be versed in or acquainted with, πᾶλλ' **ἐπίστατο** ἔργα Il. 23. 705, cf. Od. 2. 117., 7. 111; Μουσέων δῶρον Archil. 1; τὴν τέχνην Hdt. 3. 130; τὸ μέλλον Aesch. Pers. 373; ἐμπειρία ἐπ. τι Thuc. 4. 10; πάσας τὰς δημιουργίας Plat. Rep. 598 C; ἔγωγε γράμματα οὐδ' ἐπ. Cratin. Nom. 1: with an acc. and inf. conjoined, Aesch. Eum. 276; with an inf. to expl. the acc., ἔργον δὲ μόνον ἐσθίειν ἐπ. Simon. Amorg. 24, cf. Archil. 59;—ἐπ. μύθος τοὺς Αἰσώπων to know them by heart, Plat. Phaedo 61 B, cf. Gorg. 484 B; also with an Adv., Συριστὶ ἐπ. to know Syrian, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 31. 2. after Hom. to know as a fact, know for certain, know well (whence **ἐπιστήμη**), Hdt. 7. 8, and Att.; **ἐπίστασθαι** is used convertibly with εἰδέναι, Plat. Theat. 163 C, Arist. An. Pr. 2. 21, 9 sq., Phys. 1. 1, 1; (but sometimes εἰδέναι is the general term, **ἐπίστασθαι** being confined to strictly scientific knowledge (**ἐπιστήμη**), Arist. Metaph. 1. 2, 10);—often strengthd., εὖ ἐπ. Hdt. 5. 42; σαφὺς ἐπ. Aesch. Pr. 840, etc.; τὰ διαφέροντα ἐπ. Andoc. 31, 34:—Construct., ἐπ. τι Hdt. and Att.; ἐπ. περί τιος Hdt. 2. 3, Thuc. 6. 60; περί θεῶν Eur. Fr. 793; foll. by a dependent clause, τί σφιν χρήσται ἐπ. Thuc. 7. 70; ἐπ. ὅτι ..., or ἐπ. τοῦτο, ὅτι ..., Hdt. 1. 3, 156, al., and Att.; ὥς ..., Hdt. 1. 122, Aesch. Pers. 599, Soph. Aj. 1370; ἐπ. αὐτὸν οἷς ψωμίζεται Ar. Eq. 715, etc. 3. rarely to know a person, like γινῶναι, οἱ παῖς τοὺς τεκνόντας οὐκ ἐπ. Eur. Ion 51, cf. Ar. Eq. 1278. III. c. part., in Prose and Att., to know that one is, has, etc., εὖ ἐπ. αὐτὸς σχήσαν Hdt. 5. 42; ἐσθλὸς ὢν **ἐπίστασο** Soph. Aj. 1399, cf. Thuc. 2. 44; also, ὥς ὧδ' ἐχόντων τῶνδ' ἐπ. σε χρή Soph. Aj. 281, cf. O. T. 848:—c. dupl. acc., εἰαντοὺς Φαντύλου **ἐπίστασθαι** παῖδας (sc. ὄντας) Plut. Rom. 7. IV. the part. pres. **ἐπιστάμενος**, ἡ, ὄν, though it often retains its verbal force, is often also used as an Adj. like **ἐπιστήμων**, knowing, understanding, skillful, ἀνδρὸς **ἐπισταμένου** Od. 14. 359; ἐπ. περ ἐόντι Il. 19. 80; καὶ μάλ' ἐπ. Od. 13. 313; even of a dancer's feet, ὁρᾷεσκον **ἐπισταμένοι** πῶδεσι Il. 18. 599;—also c. gen., **ἐπιστάμενος** πόλεμον, φόρμυγμα, δοῖδ' ἑστὶν versed in them, 2. 611, Od. 21. 406; and c. dat., ἀκοντι (where βάλλειν perhaps should be supplied), Il. 15. 282;—hence, 2. Adv. **ἐπιστάμενος**, skillfully, expertly, Hom., Hes. Th. 87, etc.; εὖ καὶ **ἐπισταμένως** Il. 10. 265, Od. 20. 161, Hes. Op. 107; **ἐπιστ.** πίνειν Theogn. 212 Bgk.; also in Prose, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 3. (Since the Att. use **ἐπιστήμη** τὸν νοῦν somewhat in the sense of **ἐπίσταμαι**, to attend, observe, it is prob. that **ἐπίσταμαι** is merely an old med. form of **ἐπιστήμη**, cf. Arist. Phys. 7. 3, 13, τῷ γὰρ ἡμέρησαι καὶ στήναι τὴν διάνοιν **ἐπίστασθαι**. λέγομεν, and v. **ἐπίστασθαι**.)

ἐπιστάσια, Ion. — ιή, ἡ, = **ἐπίστασις**, as **ἐλασία** for **ἐλασις** (cf. Lob. Phryn. 528), attention, care, ἐπ. ἔχειν to deserve attention, Ath. 66 B; ἐπ. τῆς νόσου Arctae, Caus. M. Diut. 1. 6. II. authority, dominion, πρὸς τὴν ἐπ. αὐτῶν to obtain dominion over them, Strab. 366, cf. Diod. 20. 32; absol. Plat. Lncull. 2, Nic. 28, etc. **ἐπιστάσιζω**, to be at variance about, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 37. **ἐπιστάσιος** Ζεύς, ὁ, the Jupiter Stator of the Romans, Plut. Rom. 18. (From **ἐρίστημι**, he that makes to stand firm.)

ἐπιστάσις, εὐς, ἡ, (**ἐρίστημι**) stopping, stoppage, τῆς κοιλίης, τοῦ οὔρου Hipp. 195 E, 76 E; ἐπ. αἵματος a staunching of blood, Id. 380. 15; cf. Arist. G. A. 1. 7, 1. 2. violence, Theophr. C. P. 2. 9, 1. II. (**ἐπίσταμαι**) a stopping, halting, a halt, τοῦ στρατεύματος Xen. An. 2. 4, 26; φροντίζων **ἐπιστάσει** hallings of thought, anxious thoughts, Soph. Ant. 225; opp. to κινήσις, Arist. de An. 1. 3, 21, al. 2. a stopping to examine a thing, observation, attention, Id. Metaph. 13. 2, 17; τοῦτ' ἄξιον **ἐπιστάσει** Id. Phys. 2. 4, 7; μετὰ ἐπ. Id. Lin. Insec. 18; ἐπ. γίγνεται τιος Polyb. 8. 30, 13; ἄξιον **ἐπιστάσει** Id. 11. 2, 4; ἄξιον τιὰ ἐπ. Id. 9. 22, 7; ἐξ ἐπ. attentively, Id. 3. 58, 3; ἄξιον ἐπ. Id. 11. 2, 4. 3. = **ἐπιστάσια** II, Diod. 14. 82; ἐπ. ἔργων superintendence of works, Xen. Mem. 1. 5, 2;—in this sense, perh., 2 Ep. Cor. 11. 28. 4. abeginning, ἐπ. ποιεῖσθαι ἀπὸ ..., Polyb. 1. 12, 6; ἡ ἐπ. τῆς ιστορίας Id. 2. 17, 7; τῆς κακίας LXX 2 (Macc. 6. 3). 5. scum, Hipp. Aph. 1259. 6. position, τὴν ἐπ. ἐπ' ἀλλήλους ἔχειν, of ships, Polyb. 1. 26, 12. III. v. **ἐπιστάσιος**.

ἐπιστάτελα, ἡ, (**ἐπιστατέω**) authority, rule, Iambl. V. P. § 174.

ἐπιστάτεον, v. **ἐπιστατήεον**.

ἐπιστάτεω, = sq., Eus. ap. Stob. 308. 42, C. I. 5142.

ἐπιστάτω, to be an **ἐπιστάτης**, to be set over, ποιμνίας Soph. O. T. 2

1028, cf. Eur. Fr. 188; ἡ ψυχὴ ἐπ. τῷ σώματι Plat. Gorg. 465 C, cf. Rep. 443 E; τῷ τὸ νομοθέτῳ ἔργῳ Id. Crat. 390 C, cf. 405 D. 2.

c. gen. to be in charge of, have the care of, τοῦ ἔργου Hdt. 7. 22; ἔργων Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 3; ὧν Id. Cyr. 1. 1, 2; τοῦ οἴους δεῖ εἶναι Ib. 8. 1, 16; τῆς παιδείας Plat. Rep. 600 D; οὐκ ἀν' ὁρβῶς ἔχει τὸν χεῖρ᾽ τὴν βελτιόνων **ἐπιστατέιν** Id. Prot. 338, cf. Isocr. 62 C; ἐπ. τὰν νοσεύωντων Hipp. 27. 7; and absol., Plat. Polit. 293 B. 3. to stand by, second, aid, οὐ ψευδὴς μάρτυς ἔργμασιν ἐπ. Pind. N. 7. 71; Παιὼν τῷδ' ἐπεσ-σάται λόγῳ Aesch. Ag. 1248. 4. rarely c. acc. to attend, follow, τίς γὰρ με μύθος οὐκ ἐπιστάται; Soph. Fr. 163. II. at Athens, to be 'Epistatēs or President (in the Boule and ἐκκλησία), often at the head of decrees, ἔδοξε τῷ δήμῳ. Νικιάδης ἐπιστάται Thuc. 4. 118, cf. Ar. Thesm. 373, Andoc. 13. 3, C. I. 73 b. 1 (addend.), 74. 8, 76. 2, etc., and v. **ἐπιστάτης**, πρύτανις II.

ἐπιστάτη, ἡ, = **ἐπιστάτης** III, Schol. Ar. Av. 436.

ἐπιστάτηρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = sq., Hesyech., who also explains it, τὸ στόμα τῆς νεῦς, and in pl. of τὸν πάλαιον νομῆα.

ἐπιστάτης, οὐ, ὁ, (**ἐπίσταμαι**) one who stands near or by, and so, like **ἐκῆτης**, a suppliant, οὐ σὺ γ' ἀν' ἡ σφ' ἐπιστάτηρ οὐδ' ἄλα δοῖς Od. 17. 455. 2. in battle-order, one's rear-rank man (as παραστάτης is the right- or left-hand man, προστάτης the front-rank man), Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 59., 8. 1, 10, al. II. one who stands or is mounted upon, ἀρμάτων ἐπ., of a charioteer, Soph. El. 702; of a warrior, like παρα-βάτης, Eur. Phoen. 1147; ἐλεφάντων ἐπ., of the driver, Polyb. 1. 40, 11. 2. one who is set over, a chief, commander, Aesch. Theb. 815; ποιμνίων ἐπ. Id. Pers. 379; ὄπλων Soph. Aj. 27; ἐρετρῶν ἐπ. (like κῆρης ἀνάξ) Eur. Hel. 1267; θύματος ἐπ. Id. Hec. 223; but, ταύρων πυρρινῶν ζεύγλαισι mastering them with ..., Id. Med. 478; ἐνόπτρων καὶ μύρων, of the Trojans, Id. Or. 1112; ἐπιστ. Κολωνοῦ, of a tutelary god, Soph. O. C. 889; καὶρὸς ἀνδρῶν μέγιστος ἔργου παντὸς ἐστ' ἐπ. Id. El. 76;—also in Prose, τὰν λόγων ἴσους καὶ κοινούς. **ἐπιστάτης** γενέσθαι judges, Andoc. 29. 34; ποίας ἐργασίας ἐπ.; Answ. τοῦ ποιήσαι δεινὸν λέγειν; (where it runs into the sense of **ἐπιστήμων**), Plat. Prot. 312 D; ἐπ. ἀθλων president, steward of the games, Id. Legg. 949 A, cf. Xen. Lac. 8, 4; of the training-master, Id. Mem. 3. 5, 18; of a pilot, Id. Oec. 21, 3, and (metaph.) Plat. Rep. 412 A. III. at Athens specially, 1. the President of the πρύτανις (v. πρύτανις), who presided in both the βουλή and the ἐκκλησία on the day of his election and until the appointment of the γ πρύεδροι, after which he had charge of the Records and Treasury, Poll. 8, 96;—but the President of the πρύεδροι was also called **ἐπιστάτης**, Aeschin. 59. 13, Dem. 596. 4. C. I. 186, 189, 5, etc. 2. an overseer, superintendent, in charge of any public works, building or works, τοῦ νέου τοῦ ἐν πόλει, i.e. of the temple of Athena Polias, C. I. 160. 1; ἐπ. τῶν ἔργων, Lat. praefectus operum, Dem. 264. 26, cf. Aeschin. 55. 41; τοῦ ναυτικοῦ Id. 85. 29; τῶν κορψῶν Dem. 785. 13, etc. IV. in Ar. Av. 436 = ἰππολέβης or τρίπους, the caldron for the hot bath which stood over the fire, or a clay image of Hephaestus placed there as a tutelary god, v. Schol. ad l. Casaub. Theophr. Char. 9, and cf. **ἐπίστατον**.

ἐπιστάτην, verb. Adj. of **ἐπιστατέω**, one must oversee, superintend, c. dat., Plat. Rep. 377 B, 401 B; c. gen., Xen. Oec. 7, 35; v. Lob. Phryn. 766.

ἐπιστατικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for government: ἡ — κή (sc. ἐπιστήμη), Plat. Polit. 292 B, 308 E. II. standing still, Diog. L. 7. 45:—Adv. — κῶς, Schol. Ar. Rh. 2. 84: carefully, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 182.

ἐπιστάτις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. of **ἐπιστάτης**, Schol. Ar. Thesm. 374, Suid.

ἐπιστάτων, τό, = **ἐπιστάτης** III, Inscr. Vet. in C. I. 8.

ἐπιστάχυν, (στάχυς) to shoot or sprout forth, properly of corn; metaph. of the beard, Ap. Rh. 1. 972.

ἐπιστάται, Ion. for **ἐπιστάνται**.

ἐπιστεγάζω, to roof over, οἰκῆμα δοκοῖς Ctesias ap. Ath. 529 C.

ἐπιστείβω, to tread upon, stand upon, τόπον Soph. O. C. 56; γαῖαν Rhian. ap. Stob. 54. 18; αἰγαλόνδε Orph. Arg. 1118; ἐπ. ἔργον, Lat. opus aggredi, lb. 941.

ἐπιστείριος, ον, on or at the στείρα, Suid.

ἐπιστείχω, to approach, νᾶσον Pind. I. 6. 5, 30; ἄμματα .. ἐπ. χθόνα Aesch. Eum. 906; absol., τὴν ἐπιστείχονσαν ἡμέραν Eur. Fr. 813. 7.

ἐπιστέλλω, fut. — στελῶ, to send to, γράφας ἐς βιβλίον τάδε ἐπιστείλει ἐς Σάμον Hdt. 3. 40, cf. 7. 239; ἠδὲν .. ἂν εἶχον ὕμιν .. ἐπιστέλλειν Thuc. 7. 14; ἐπ. τι πρὸς τινα Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 26; ἐπ. ἐπιστάλοις τινα Dem. 51. 2, Ep. Plat. 363 B:—absol. to send a message, Eur. I. T. 770; esp. by letter, to write word, Lys. 160. 27; περί τιος ὧς ἀδικοῦντος Thuc. 8. 38; ἐπ. ὅτι ..., lb. 50, 99; τὰ ἐπιστάλenta ἐκ Σάμου the news received from Samos, lb. 50; τὰ ἐπεσταλμένα letters, Plut. Artox. 21, etc.; cf. **ἐπιστολή**.

2. to enjoin, command, τινὶ τι Thuc. 5. 37; τιὰ τι Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 32; τινὶ περί τιος lb. 4. 5, 34; Plat.; c. inf., ἐπ. τὴν ἀπίστασθαι Hdt. 6. 3; τινὶ ἐκμαθεῖν Eur. Phoen. 863; also, ἐπ. τιὰ ποιεῖν τι Soph. O. T. 106, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 1; and without any case, to give orders to do, Aesch. Eum. 205, Thuc. 8. 72, etc.;—so, in Pass., ἐπιστάτο οἱ .. c. inf., he had received orders to do, Hdt. 4. 131; καί μοι ἐκ βασιλείως ὧδε ἐπισταλται Id. 6. 97; αἷς ἐπισταλται τέλος to whom the office has been committed, Aesch. Ag. 908, cf. Eum. 743; τὰ ἐπεσταλμένα orders given, Id. Cho. 779; κατὰ τὰ ἐπ. ὑπὸ Δημοσθένους Thuc. 4. 8. 3. to order by will, Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 14, cf. Valek. Hipp. 858. II. to draw in or over, φάρος καταμαδὸν Christod. Ecphr. 140; cf. συστέλλω.

ἐπιστενάζω, fut. ἀζῶ, to groan over, τινὶ Aesch. Pers. 727, Plut. Brut. 51, etc.; absol., Eur. I. T. 283.

ἐπιστενάκτος, ἡ, ὄν, uttered in lament over, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1301.

ἐπιστενάζω, = **ἐπιστείνω**, Nonn. D. 8. 204; cf. **ἐπιστοναχέω**.

ἐπιστενάχω, = **ἐπιστείνω**, τινὶ Aesch. Ag. 790; aor., ἐπιστενάχησε

second in command, vice-admiral, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 7., 4. 8, 11, etc.: he appears also to have been the dispatch-bearer (ἐπιστολιαφόρος), Ib. 6. 2, 25, cf. I. 1, 23.

ἐπιστολή, ἡ, (ἐπιστέλλω) anything sent by a messenger, a message, command, commission, whether verbal or in writing (cp. Thuc. 7. 11 with 8. 5), Hdt. 4. 10, and Att.; ἐξ ἐπιστολῆς by command, Hdt. 6. 50; used by Trag. always in pl., Aesch. Pr. 3, Pers. 783, Supp. 1012, Soph. Aj. 781, O. C. 1601, etc.; Πενθέως ἐπιστολαῖς by his commands, Eur. Bacch. 442; τέκνον ἐπιστολὰς ἔγραψε commands about her children, Id. Hipp. 858:—esp. a dying injunction, last will, v. Valck. Hipp. I. c.

2. a letter, Lat. *epistola*, ἡ, διαπέμπειν, ἀποδοῦναι Thuc. I. 129., 7. 10; Λύειν Id. I. 132; ἐπ. ἔδωκεν ἀποδοῦναι Lys. 160. 24; πέμπειν τινὶ Eur. I. T. 589; also in pl. of one letter, like γράμματα, Lat. *literae*, Id. I. A. 111, 314, Thuc. I. 132, etc.; ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν ἐπιστολῶν . . τοῦ Ὅθωνος, Lat. *ab epistolis Othoni*, his secretary, Plut. Oth. 9, cf. Olear. Philostr. 589.

ἐπιστολη-φόρος, ὁ, the bearer of a letter, Eus. H. E. 1. 3.

ἐπιστολιᾶ-φόρος, ον, bringing letters:—v. sub ἐπιστολεὺς.

ἐπιστολικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for a letter, epistolary, Arist. Fr. 620: in the style of letters, Λόγου Dion. H. de Lys. I. 3; βιβλία Diog. L. 10. 25; χαρακτήρ Dem. Phil. 223.

ἐπιστολιμαῖος, ον, in or of letters, συνουσία Philostr. 187, cf. 285; ἐπ. γράμματα Philo 2. 533, Eus.:—δυνάμεις ἐπ. forces promised by letter and decreed, but never sent, *paper-armies*, Dem. 45. 12, cf. 48. 17.

ἐπιστόλιον, τό, Dim. of ἐπιστολή, Plut. Ages. 13, etc.

ἐπιστολο-γράφικός, ἡ, ὄν, used in writing letters, Porph. V. P. § 12, Clem. Al. 657: v. ἱερογραφικός.

ἐπιστολο-γράφος, ὁ, (γράφω) a letter-writer, secretary, Polyb. (31. 3, 16) ap. Ath. 195 B, Inscr. Aeg. in C. I. 5717. 24.

ἐπιστοματίζω, =sq., Philo I. 85, 28, nisi legend. ἐπιστομίζω.

ἐπιστομίζω, fut. Att. ἴω, (στόμα) to bridle or curb in (a horse), Philostr. 841: metaph. to curb, bridle, τοὺς ἔχθρους Ar. Eq. 845, cf. Dem. 85. 5, Aeschin. 42. 29; οὖν ἐπ. καὶ χαλκιδόντες τὸ φιλόφωνον Plut. 2. 907 B:—Pass., ἐπιστομίσθη Plat. Gorg. 482 E.

II. of flute-players, ἐπ. αὐτὸν to put on the mouth-piece (φορβεία), Plut. 2. 713 D; but, ὁ αὐλὸς ἐπ. τὴν φωνὴν stops the voice, Id. Alc. 2, cf. Luc. Merc. Cond. 7.

III. to throw on his face, τινα Luc. Imag. 10, Calumn. 12.

ἐπιστόμιον, (στόμα) the cock of a water-pipe, also ἐπτόνιον, Varro R. R. 3. 5, 16: a stop in the hydraulic organ, Vitruv. 10. 13.

ἐπιστομῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, =φορβεία, Hesych. s. v. ἐπίχαλκον.

ἐπιστομίσμα, τό, metaph. a curb, restraint, Joseph. A. J. 19. 3, 3.

ἐπιστομιστῶν, verb. Adj. one must stop his mouth, Clem. Al. 196.

ἐπιστονάχχω, =ἐπιστένω, of the waves, Il. 24. 79; v. Spitzn. Excurs. ad Il. 3.—Also ἐπιστονάχίζω, =foreg. (with v. l. -στεναχίζω), Hes. Th. 843, Batr. 73.

ἐπιστορέννυμι, or (in Hesych.) -στορνύμι: fut. -στρούσω: anr. I εστούρεσα or -έστρωσα: aor. med., -εστορέσαντο Nonn. 24. 334. To strew or spread upon, ἐστορέσεν δ' ἐπὶ δέρμα upon the bed, Od. 14. 50; χιτῶνας ἐπὶ τὸν στῆλον Hipp. Art. 836:—a barbarous fut. ἐπιστρωνώσω τῇ γῇ νικητὸν only in Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 24.

2. to saddle, ἐπιστράσαι τὸν ὄνον Joseph. A. J. 8. 9, 1; ἡ κάμηλος ἀλουργτὶ ἐπέστρωτο Luc. Prom. 4.

ἐπιστρατῶμαι, Dep., =ἐπαστραύω, Nonn. D. 1. 267., 48. 32, in Ep. 3 pl. impf. ἐπαστραύαντο. Cf. στρατάω, στρατώω.

ἐπιστράτεια, Ion. -τήη, ἡ, a march or expedition against, Hdt. 9. 3; τὸν Πλαταιὸν against Plataea, Thuc. 2. 79; σὺν Κύρῳ Xen. An. 2. 4, 1.

ἐπιστράτευσς, εως, ἡ, =foreg., Hdt. 3. 4.

ἐπαστράτεύω, to march against, make war upon, Nic. Eur. Bacch. 784, Ar. Av. 1522, Thuc. 3. 54, etc.; ἐπὶ τινα Arist. Oec. 2, 30; ἐπὶ τῶν χώρων Andoc. 14. 27, Plat. Menex. 239 B; εἰς Θετταλίαν Aeschin. 65. 32:—in Poets c. acc. loci, ἐπ. πατρίδα τὴν ταύτην Soph. Tr. 76; Εὐβοίδα χῆραν Ib. 362, cf. Eur. Tro. 22; so, ἐπ. τινα Id. I. A. 1154, Thuc. 4. 60, 92:—absol., Aesch. Pers. 780, Soph. Aj. 1056; περὶ καὶ ναυσί Plut. Nic. 7:—so also in Med., with pl. pass., ἐπαστρατεύεσθαι ἐπ' Αἰγυπτον Hdt. 3. 107, cf. 6. 132; c. dat., Eur. Med. 1185, Ar. Vesp. 11, etc.; c. acc. loci, Eur. Phoen. 605.

ἐπιστράτηγος, ὁ, a commander, title of a Roman officer in Egypt, Strabo 798, C. I. 1. 2285, 4715, 4751, al.:—ἐπιστράτηγέω, to hold this office, Ib. 4701, -04, -05.

ἐπιστράτοπεδία, ἡ, an encamping over against, Polyb. 1. 77, 7; ἡ τῶν πολεμίων ἐπ. the fact that the enemy was encamped near, Id. 5. 76, 9.

ἐπιστρώτοπεδῶ, to encamp over against, τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις Polyb. 1. 19, 5; ἐπὶ τὸ ὄρος 5. 30, 4, etc.

ἐπιστρέμμα, τό, the turn or return of a boundary line, C. I. 5594. 28.

ἐπιστρέπτω, verb. Adj. one must turn, Aristid. I. 99.

ἐπιστρεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, likely to turn or alter, Eust. Opusc. 121. 79. Adv. -νῆς, Ib. 74. 4.

2. ἐπ. πρὸς ἑαυτὸ reflective, capable of reflection, Procl. Inscr. 15.

ἐπιστρέπτος, ον, (ἐπιστρέφω) to be turned towards, looked at and admired, αἰὼν Aesch. Cho. 350; ὅπαν . . ἐπ. βροτῶς Id. Supp. 997.

II. that can be turned round, versatile, Hero Spir. 185.

ἐπιστρέφεια, ἡ, attention, carefulness, Eccl.

ἐπιστρέφης, ἐς, turning one's eyes or mind to a thing, attentive, watchful, ῥήτορ Σου. Hell. 6. 3, 7, cf. Plut. 2. 275 F; cf. ἐπιστρέφω II. 3.

2. exact, strict, severe, καταγραφὰ Dion. H. 10. 33; ἀρχὴ ἰδίου I. 2, etc.:—so, Adv. -φῶς, Ion. -φῶς, earnestly, vehemently, εἴρετο ἐπιστρ. Idt. I. 30; ἐπιστρ. καὶ ῥητορικῶς φήσονται Aeschin. 10. 30; ἐπ. πᾶν καὶ θρασυς Dion. H. 7. 34; cf. ἐπιστρέφω II. 5:—Hesych. γινεῖται the expl. ἰσχυρῶς (cf. Eubul. Incert. 15 a), but also μετ' ἐπιστροφῆς τὸν σώματος, -ν ἐνεργῶς.

II. much turning, Lat. *versatilis*: modulated, varied, φωνὴ ἐπ., of the nightingale, Arist. H. A. 9. 49 B, 3.

ἐπιστρέφω, fut. ψω, *to turn about, turn round*, νῶτον Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 141; δὲρ ἐπιστρέφον κάρα Eur. Heracl. 492, cf. Xen. Cyn. 10. 12; **ἐπιστρέφαντες** τὰς ναὺς *having suddenly tacked* (v. ἐπιστροφή), Thuc. 2. 90; but also *to put an enemy to flight*, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 9;—hence, **ἐπιστρέφω**, intr. *to turn about, turn round*, ἔλκε δ' ἐπιστρέφας Il. 3. 370;—nowhere else in Hom., and here some take it trans. *to whirl*, but v. Hdt. 2. 103, Soph. Tr. 566, Thuc. 1. 61; ἀλλ' ἅπας ἐπιστρέφε δέσφο Ar. Vesp. 422; of seamen, Polyb. 1. 47, 8., 50. 5; of a wild boar, *to turn upon the hunter*, ἐπὶ τινα Xen. Cyn. 10. 15;—*to return*, Ev. Matth. 12. 44, etc.; of an illness, *to recur*, Hipp. 135 E. 2. *to turn towards*, τὸ νόημα Theogn. 1083; ἦθος κατὰ τινα Id. 213; ἐπ. τινα *to turn his attention towards one*, Luc. Tim. 11; πρὸς τι, εἰς τινα Plut. 2. 21 C, 69 E;—ἐπ. πίστιν *to press a pledge upon one*, Soph. Tr. 1182;—ἐπ. τὴν φάλαγγα *to bring it into action*, Plut. Anton. 42;—hence, **ἐπιστρέφω**, intr. *to turn (oneself) towards*, Xen. Eq. 8, 12, etc.; ἐπ. πρὸς or ἐφ' αὐτόν *to reflect*, Plotin. 5. 3, 1, Procl. Inst. 15. 3. *to turn or convert from an error, to correct, make to repent*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 5, cf. Plut. Alc. 16. **ἐπιστρέφω**, intr. *to repent*, Ev. Matth. 13. 15, Luc. 22. 32, etc. 4. *to curve, twist*, Lat. *torguere*, ὁδὸν σε πρὸς τὰ σπλάγχχ' ἐπιστρέφειν δοκεῖ Ar. Pl. 1131; ἐπ. ἐπισκύνον Anth. P. 11. 376;—and in Pass. *to be distorted*, πρᾶχλος ἐπιστρέφεται Hipp. Aph. 1250; of hair, *to curl*, οὐς ἐπιστραπτὰ τὸ τρίχον Arist. Probl. 33. 18. II. **ἐπιστρέφω**, Med. and Pass., esp. in aor. 2 pass. **ἐπιστρέφην** [αἰ], also **ἐπιστρέφην** [ῥη] *opp. C.* 4. 178;—*to turn oneself round, turn about*, ἥτις ἐπιστρέφουσιν constantly turning, as if to look behind one, Hdt. 3. 156; and with acc., πολλὰ θάλαμον . . ἐπιστρέφην *turned to gaze on it*, Eur. Alc. 187; so of a lion retreating, Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 3; δόξα τῆδ' ἐπιστρέφην *this turned about, changed*, Soph. Ant. 1111. 2. *to go back-and-forwards*, h. Hom. 27. 10; κατ' ἄλσος Aesch. Supp. 508; et c. acc., γαῖαν ἐπιστρέφεται *wanders over the earth, with collat. sense of observing, studying it*, Hes. Th. 753, Theogn. 648; so, ἐπ. ὁράων κορυφὰς Anacr. 2;—but c. acc. loci, *to turn to a place*, πόθεν γῆς τῆσδ' ἐπιστρέφης πέδον; Eur. Hel. 83, cf. 89, 768, Ion 352; (also, εἰς χώραν Xen. Oec. 4, 13);—c. acc. cogn., διεξέδους ἐπιστρέφεται *to walk in . .*, Plat. Phaedr. 247 A, cf. Rep. 616 C;—of the sun, *to revolve*, Dion. P. 584; cf. ἐπιστροφῶν. 3. *to turn the mind towards, to pay attention to, regard*, Lat. *observare* (cf. ἐπιστροφή II. 3), τινος Theogn. 440, Anacr. 97, Soph. Ph. 599, Anth. P. 5. 48;—absol. *to return to oneself, pay attention*, ἐπιστραφεῖς Hdt. 1. 88; οὐκ ἤλθες, . . οὐκ ἐπιστρέφης Eur. Rhos. 400; οὐκ ἐπιστρέφης, = οὐκ ἐφρόντισε (just above), Dem. 665. 5, cf. 133, 24, Anth. P. 11. 319. 4. c. acc., θεοῦ νιν κέλευσ' ἐπιστρέφην *visited her*, Eur. Andr. 1030. 5. part. pf. pass. **ἐπιστραμένους**, = ἐπιστρέφης, earnest, vehement, λόγου ἐπ. Hdt. 7. 160, cf. 8. 62; c. ἐπιστρέφης. 6. of hair, *to be in close curls*, Arist. Probl. 33. 18. **ἐπιστρέφω**, εἰς, *a turning, twisting*, τινος Hipp. Art. 794, etc. **ἐπιστρογγύλλομαι**, Pass. *to be rounded*, Nic. Th. 514. **ἐπιστρογγύλος**, ov, rounded, roundish, Arist. H. A. 5. 27, 1. **ἐπιστροφάδην**, Adv. *turning this way and that way*, κτείνε δ' ἐπιστροφάδην Il. 10. 483; τύπτε δ' ἐπιστρ. 21. 20, cf. Od. 22. 308, etc., (or, acc. to others, = ἐπιστρέφως, earnestly, vehemently); also, ἐπ. βαδίζειν *to wander back-and-forwards*, h. Hom. Merc. 210; *on all sides*, Opp. C. 1. 79;—poët. Adv. used by Philo 2. 177. **ἐπιστροφῶς**, εἰς, δ, *the pivot, a name for the first of the neck-vertebrae*, Poll. 2. 131. **ἐπιστροφή**, ἡ, (ἐπιστρέφω) *a turning about*, τῆς τοῦ ἀτράκτου δίνης Plat. Rep. 620 E; *a twisting*, τῶν σχανίων Plut. Alex. 25. II. intr. *a turning or wheeling about*, δαῖων ἀνδρῶν ἐπιστροφή, i. e. hostile men turning to bay, Soph. O. C. 1045; μυρίων ἐπιστροφαὶ κακῶν renewed assaults of ills unnumbered, Ib. 537, cf. Diod. 19. 83, Ar. An. 7. 17; esp. in military evolutions, Polyb. 10. 21, 3 (ubi v. Schweigh.), Plut. Philop. 7; of ships, *a putting about, tacking*, ἡ ἐπ. ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν Thuc. 2. 90, 91; ἐξ ἐπιστροφῆς by a sudden wheel, Polyb. 1. 76, 5, Plut. Timol. 27; but, ἐξ ἐπιστροφῆς παθεῖν *to have a relapse*, Hipp. Coac. 159. 2. *a turn of affairs, reaction*, μή τις ἐπ. γέννηται (where others expl. it punishment), Thuc. 3. 71; *a result, end*, Polyb. 22. 15, 15. 3. *attention paid to a person or thing* (cf. ἐπιστρέφω II. 3), πρὸ τοῦ θανόντος τῆνδ' ἔθεσθ' ἐπ. Soph. O. T. 134; ὧν ἐπιστροφή τις ἦν *to whom any regard was due*, Eur. I. T. 671; so, ἐπιστροφῆς ἀξίον Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 9; ἐπ. ποιῆσαι Philipp. ap. Dem. 158. 25, cf. 439. 15; ἐπ. ἔχειν τινος Menand. Incert. 125; περὶ τινος Plut. 2. 1045 A, etc.; ἐπιστροφῆς τυγχάνειν Polyb. 4. 4, 4, etc. 4. *a moving up and down in a place, mostly in pl., πατρίων δαμάτων ἐπιστροφαὶ the occupation of them*, Aesch. Theb. 648, ubi v. Blomf.; ξενότιμους ἐπ. δαμάτων, of the duties of hospitality, Id. Eum. 548; οἶαν οὐκ ἐπιστροφαὶ men who have no business here, Eur. Hel. 440; βούνομοι ἐπ. *haunts of the grazing herds*, Aesch. Fr. 243; so, Κίλιε δὲ χώρα καὶ Σύρων ἐπιστροφαί (as Dind. for Σηρών ἐπιστροφαί), Ib. 264; cf. Aristid. 1. p. 239. 5. *intensity, vehemence*, λόγου, opp. to ἀβρότης, Philostr. 519. **ἐπιστροφῆς**, εἰς, ἡ, vicissitude, Onat. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 94. **ἐπιστροφία**, ἡ, epith. of Aphrodite, Verticordia, Paus. 1. 40, 5. **ἐπιστροφίς**, ἰδος, ἡ, dislocation, Hesych. —in pl. curls, Eust. 1561. 35. **ἐπιστροφος**, ov, (ἐπιστρέφω) *having dealings with, conversant*, ἐπιστροφος ἦν ἀνθρώπων Od. 1. 177; v. l. for ἐπισκόπος, 8. 163; ἐπ. τινος *concerned with or in it*, Aesch. Ag. 397. 2. = ἐπιστρέφης, curved, winding, Ap. Rh. 2. 979, Dion. P. 75. 3. Adv. —φως, diligently, exactly, Ephipp. Γρ. 2. 10, Memnon in Phot. Bibl. 225. 3;—but perhaps ἐπιστρέφως is to be restored. **ἐπίστρομα**, τό, in pl. trappings, Achmes Onir. 152. **ἐπιστρώννυμι** or —νω, v. sub ἐπιστρώννυμι. **ἐπιστροφῶν**, Frequentat. of ἐπιστρέφω, but only used intr., c. acc. to

visit or frequent a place, θεοῖ . . ἐπιστροφῶσι πόλης Od. 17. 486; ἀνέρα, ὅντε θαμναὶ ἐπιστροφῶσι μέμναι haunt him, h. Merc. 44; γαῖαν Orph. Arg. 828; εἰς γῆν Phryn. ap. Tzetz. Lyc. 433.—So in Med. *to go in and out of, frequent, accure*, δῶμ' ἐπιστροφώμενος Aesch. Ag. 972; also *to come to*, πόθεν γῆς τῆσδ' ἐπ. πέδον; Eur. Med. 666. **ἐπιστύγῃς**, ἐς, (στυγέω) *detested, odious*, Clem. Al. 79. **ἐπιστυγάζω**, *to be sorrowful, annoyed at a thing*, Eccl. **ἐπιστύλιον**, τό, (στύλος) *the lintel on the top of pillars, the epistyle, architrave*, C. I. 160. 36, 2751–3, Plut. Pericl. 13, Ath. 106 B, 205 E, Vitruv. —also ἐπιστύλις, ἰδος, ἡ, Philo 1. 666; and ἐπίστυλον, τό, Geop. 14. 6, 6. **ἐπιστύφω** [ῥ], fut. ψω, *to draw up*, of the effect of astringents, χεῖλος Nic. Al. 79. 277; τὰ ἐπιστύφοντα . . βρώματα Ath. 120 C: metaph. of the ears, Dion. H. de Dem. 38; *to reprove*, Alciphro 1. 3. **ἐπιστωμάλλομαι**, Med. *to rival in nonsense*, τινι Synes. 62 C. **ἐπισυγκάμπτω**, *to bend together besides*, Hipp. Art. 824. **ἐπισυγκρότω**, *to rally soldiers*, Joseph. B. J. 1. 1, 6. **ἐπισυγκροῦν**, *to knock together against*, Dio C. Fr. Vat. p. 185. **ἐπισυνγέω**, *to confound besides*, τὰς περὶ θεοῦ δόξας Philo 1. 320. **ἐπισυνγέω**, ἐς, *joined with*, τινι lambl. in Nicom. 121. **ἐπισυνγία**, ἡ, in Asclepiod. Tact. 8, a squadron of 8 war-chariots. **ἐπισυκοφαντέω**, *to harass yet more with frivolous accusations*, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 8. 31, Plut. Anton. 21. **ἐπισυλλαμβάνω**, = ἐπικύσσω, and ἐπισύλληψις, εἰς, ἡ, = ἐπικύσις, Arist. Fr. 260. **ἐπισυλλέγω**, *to collect besides or after*, Hipp. Offic. 744. **ἐπισύλληψις**, ἡ, a second conception, Lat. *superfoetatio*, Plut. 2. 906 C, D. **ἐπισυμβαίνω**, *to happen besides*, Arist. Rhet. Al. 4, 2, An. Pr. 2. 16, 1. II. *to come into existence afterwards*, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 371, cf. 373. **ἐπισυμβάλλομαι**, in Phylarch. ap. Ath. 593 D, is f. l. for ἐπὶ νούν β. **ἐπισυμμάχια**, ἡ, an alliance against a common enemy, Philipp. ap. Dem. 160. 13. **ἐπισυμμύω**, *to shut upon*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 6, 3. **ἐπισυμπίπτω**, fut. —πείσομαι, *to happen or chance besides or in addition to*, τοῖς γεγονόσιν Joseph. A. J. 15. 10, 3; absol., Philo 2. 221. **ἐπισυμπλέκω**, *to entwine besides*, Rhet., Eccl. **ἐπισυμφέρω**, *to bring with besides*, cited from Nicomach. Arithm. **ἐπισυνάγω**, *to collect and bring to a place*, Polyb. 1. 75, 2, 5. 97, 3; *to gather together*, Ev. Matth. 23. 37, etc.;—Pass., Plut. 2. 894 A. **ἐπισυνάγωγη**, ἡ, a gathering or being gathered together, 2 Ep. Thess. 2. 1, etc. 2. a collective view, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 67. **ἐπισυνθραίζω**, *to collect besides*, Eccl. **ἐπισυνανέω**, *to give one's adhesion to*, τινι Joseph. A. J. 5. 1, 16. **ἐπισυναντέον**, verb. Adj. one must subjoin, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 20. **ἐπισυναπῶν**, *to join on, subjoin, attach*, τί τινι Polyb. 3. 2, 8: *to make dependent upon*, τι ἀπὸ τινος Dion. H. 1. 87; *to add*, τι περὶ τινος Sext. Emp. M. 1. 120. 2. = συνάπτειν, μάχην τινι Diod. 14. 94, cf. Plut. Camill. 18. II. *to border on, come next*, Phot. Bibl. 458. 30. **ἐπισυνάρχομαι**, Dep. *to begin together with*, τινι Hippodam. ap. Stob. 554. 1. **ἐπισυνδέσεις**, εἰς, ἡ, a joining, uniting, Plut. 2. 885 B; τῶν ἐν κόσμῳ M. Anton. 6. 38. **ἐπισυνδίδω**, fut. —δήσω, *to bind up the fuster*, τὴν ἀπορίαν μάλλον ἐπ. *to increase the difficulty*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 17, 7;—Med., ἐπισυνδέσθαι τὰ τῆς κοινανίας Hierocl. ap. Stob. 490. 43. **ἐπισυνδιδάμω**, *to burst forth together*, Plut. Aemil. 14. **ἐπισυνέμω**, (εἶμι) *to come together again*, Dion. H. 1. 63. **ἐπισυνείρω**, *to join together besides*, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 142. **ἐπισυνεργέω**, *to contribute*, πρὸς τι Eurypham. ap. Stob. 556. 30. **ἐπισυνέγω γυναῖκα**, *to take to oneself a wife*, LXX (1 Esdr. 9. 17). **ἐπισυνήθης**, ἐς, = συνήθης, Schol. Ven. Il. 1. 35. **ἐπισυνήθευς**, εἰς, ἡ, further composition or combination, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 22; ἡ πρὸς ἀλλήλα ἐπ. Longin. 40. 1. **ἐπισυνθετικός**, ἡ, ὅν, combining, compounding, Galen. Adv. —κῶς, = κατ' ἐπισυνθεσιν, Sext. Emp. M. 3. 40. **ἐπισυνθετός**, ov, compound, like σύνθετος, Clem. Al. 667. **ἐπισυνθήκη**, ἡ, an additional article to a treaty, mostly in pl., like ἐπισπονδαί, Polyb. 3. 27, 7. **ἐπισυνίστημι**, fut. —συστήσω, *to recommend further*, τινά τινι Ael. V. H. 4. 9. II. Pass. with aor. 2 and pf. act. *to be collected upon*, τινι Plut. 2. 894 E: absol. *to be united, grow together, come to a head*, Sext. Emp. M. 3. 85, 11. 119. 2. *to conspire against, resist jointly*, τινι Parthen. 35; absol., Plut. 2. 227 A. **ἐπισυννέω**, *to pile up, lay together*, Dio C. 40. 2. **ἐπισυννοικίζω**, *to bring in new colonists*, Strab. 213;—Pass. of a place, *to be colonised anew*, Paus. 6. 22, 5. **ἐπισυνντάσσω**, *to contrive against*, διαβολὰς τινι Joseph. B. J. 1. 2S, 1. **ἐπισυννιόμαι**, Pass. *to be distended exceedingly*, Hipp. 404. 13. **ἐπισυννίττω**, *to melt together besides*, Galen.—Pass., Aret. C. M. Diut. I. 14. **ἐπισυννιτθῆμι**, *to add besides*, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 207. **ἐπισυνντρέχω**, *to run together to a place*, Ev. Marc. 9. 25. **ἐπισυνωθέω**, = συνωθέω, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 104. **ἐπισυρίζω**, = sq., Ael. N. A. 2. 7, Noum. D. 1. 71. **ἐπισυρίσσω**, Att. —ττω, *to hiss or whistle at a thing, to make a signal by screaming*, Arist. Il. A. 9. 10, 1. **ἐπίσυρμα**, τό, anything trailed after one: the train of a snake, Hipp. Ep. 1277: the trail or track made by dragging a thing, Xen. Cyn. 9. 18. **ἐπισυρμός**, ὁ, (ἐπισύρω) laziness, negligence, εἰς ἐπ. καὶ λήθην ἀγέην Polyb. 40. 2, 10. II. biting mockery, Stoic. ap. S. ob. Ecl. 2. 222.

ἐπισυρρέω, *to flow together*, Strabo 240, Dion. H. 4. 55, Plut. 2. 895 B. ἐπισυρροία, *η, a conflux*, Ael. N. A. 12. 20.

ἐπισύρω [v], *to drag or trail after one, in a lazy, listless way*, τὸ πόδε Diog. L. 1. 81: so in Med., ποδῆρες χιτῶνας ἐπισύρσθαι Luc. V. H. 2. 46; φέλλους Ib. 45; *οἰκίας Basil.* — *Pass. to crawl or creep along*, ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς Xen. Cyn. 5. 13, cf. Ael. N. A. 2. 23.

II. *to do anything in a slovenly, careless way, to slur over, evade intentionally*, τὰ πράγματα Lys. 175. 18; and, absol., ἐπισύροντες ἐροῦσι *will say confusedly*, that they may not be understood, Dem. Lept. 496. 23, ubi v. Wolf; ἐπ. ἐν ταῖς πράξεσι *to be negligent*, M. Anton. 8. 51: — *in this sense often in part. pf. pass. slurred over, neglected*, Polyb. 16. 20, 3; γράμματα ἐπισυρμένα *slovenly, hastily written*, Luc. D. Meretr. 10. 3; φθέγγεσθαι ἐπισσ. τι καὶ συνεχῆς καὶ ἐπιτροχόν Id. Navig. 2; χρέμπεσθαι ἐπισσ. Id. Philopat. 20; ἐπισσ. καὶ ῥυπαρὸς *slovenly and dirty*, of a man, Diog. L. 1. 81: — *Adv., ἐπισυρμένως, carelessly*, Epict. Enchir. 38, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1545.

ἐπισύστασις, *εως, η, a gathering, riotous meeting*, τοῦ ὄχλου Act. Ap. 24. 12 (best MSS. ἐπιστάσις), cf. Beros. ap. Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 20: *a faction*, LXX (Num. 16. 40): *a collection*, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 127.

ἐπισυντέλλομαι, *Pass. to be drawn together, contracted*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2. 3. ἐπισυντρέφω, *to collect to one head*, LXX (Num. 16. 42), Longin. 24. ἐπίσυχνος, *ον, sufficiently often*, Hipp. Protrh. 79 (but Littre ἐπὶ συχνοῖς e MSS., v. 5. p. 562). *Adv., ἐπισυχνῶς*, ap. Suid. v. Λογῆναι; but, ἐπὶ δέπνῳ in the best Paris Ms.

ἐπισφαγίς, *ιδος, η, (σφαγή) the hollow in the neck where the butcher's knife is put in*, Poll. 2. 134, ubi olim ἐπισφαγεὺς vel ἐπισφαγεύς.

ἐπισφάλλω, later — σφάττω, *to slaughter over or upon*, esp. of sacrifices at a tomb, κάμ' ἐπισφάξει τάφῳ Eur. Hec. 505; πρόβατά τινα ἐπ. *to sacrifice them to the dead*, Lat. inferias ferre alicui, Xen. Cyr. 7. 3. 7.

2. αἷμα ἀμφιέον φόνον ἐπ. *to shed the blood of slaughtered sheep over*, Eur. El. 92, cf. 281: — *Pass., αἷμα ἀπρίως ἐπισφαγμένον* Arist. Color. 5. 19.

III. *to kill upon or besides, τρίτον θυμ' ὡς ἐπισφάγων δούον* Eur. H. F. 995, cf. Xen. An. 1. 8, 29 (where the Med. also occurs); Ἀντάνιον ἐπ. Καίσαρι Plut. Brut. 18: — *to kill over again*, νεκροῦς Diog. L. 2. 135.

IV. *to kill completely*, Lat. conficere, Plut. Anton. 76: — *metaph. to talk one to death*, Luc. J. Trag. 43.

ἐπισφαῖρα, *ον, τὰ, leathern cases for the weights used in the σφαρμομαχία*, to deaden the blows, Plut. 2. 825 C: — *so, μάχαιραι μετ' ἐπισφαίρων* swords tipped with buttons, like foils, Polyb. 10. 20, 3.

ἐπισφακέλιζω, *to become gangrenous, sphacelate*, Hipp. Art. 790.

ἐπισφακέλις, *εως, η, gangrene, caries*, Hipp. Art. 816.

ἐπισφάλεια, *η, precariousness*, Polyb. Fr. Vat. p. 459.

ἐπισφάλλης, *ές, (σφάλλομαι) prone to fall, unstable, precarious*, τὰ μεγάλα πάντα ἐπισφαλῆ Plat. Rep. 497 D; ἐπισφαλεστάρα δύναμις Dem. 22. 14, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 8. 1, 1; ἐπισφαλές [ἐστι] Id. Pol. 2. 5. 25.

II. (σφάλλω) *making to fall, misleading*, εἰς or πρὸς τι Plut. 2. 653 C, etc. 2. dangerous, νόσμη Hipp. Vet. Med. 11; καιροί, χῶρα Polyb. 1. 66. 12, etc. — *Adv., ἐπισφαλῶς ἔχειν, διακεῖσθαι to be in danger*, Id. 6. 25. 4, Plut. Sol. 13: *Sup., ἐπισφαλῆσθαι περᾶσι* Plut. Cato Mi. 15.

ἐπισφάλλω, *to trip up, make to fall*, Joseph. B. J. 3. 7. 29: — *Pass., ἐπισφάλλναι ὁδὸν to be mistaken in* .., Greg. Nyss.

ἐπισφάττω, later form of ἐπισφάζω.

ἐπισφικκῶ, *to bind on or to*, Nonn. D. 9. 123; Med., Ib. 2. 111.

ἐπισφίηον, *τό, (σφῆν) a sucker*, Clem. Al. 800.

ἐπισφίγγω, *to bind tight*, πέδιλα ἐπ. τοὺς πόδας Luc. Amor. 41; ἐπ. τινὰ πῆχυν in the arms, Anth. P. 5. 243; ἐπ. τοὺς ἀναγωγὰς *to tie the shoestrings tight*, Ath. 543 F; ἐπ. τὴν ἀμφιβλήττην *to complicate it*, opp. *to λύειν*, Sext. Emp. M. 2. 96; ἐπ. τὴν νήτην *to screw it tighter*, *to tune the instrument*, Acl. V. H. 9. 36.

ἐπισφούρνω, *to make rigid, intensify*, Plut. Cleom. 10, Philodem. 1. p. 36. ἐπισφραγίζω, *fut. Att. ῶ, to put a seal on, to confirm, ratify*, θανόντι κλέος Anth. Plan. 366: — *Med., ἐπ. τὴν αὐτοῦ παρανομίαν to get it sanctioned*, Polyb. 32. 22, 3.

II. mostly as Dep. ἐπισφραγίζομαι in same sense, Plat. Legg. 855 E, 957 B; ἐπ. τινὶ τι *to give it him as a solemn gift*, Inscr. Delph. 40.

2. *to put as a seal upon, impress upon*, τῇ πολιτικῇ μίαν ἰδέαν Plat. Polit. 258 C, cf. Phaedr. 75 D; σιγὴν χεῖλεσι ἐπ. Nonn. D. 47. 218; (but in Heliod. 6. 13, σιγῇ ἐπ. τι): — *Pass. to be impressed upon, be denoted by*, Plat. Philib. 75 D: *to be marked, τινι by a thing*, Anth. P. 6. 90.

ἐπισφραγισμός, *ος, η, confirmation*, cited from Walz Rhett.: — *so, ἐπισφραγισμός, εως, η, lb. 7. 1319: ἐπισφραγισμα, τό, Eus. H. E. 10. 1, etc.*

ἐπισφραγιστής, *ου, ο, one who seals or signs*, Luc. Alex. 23.

ἐπισφύζω, *to throb yet more*, Galen. 4. 783.

ἐπισφύρια [v], *τά, bands, clasps or hooks*, which fastened the two plates of the greaves (κνημίδες) over the ankle; in Hom. always of silver, Il. 3. 331., 11. 18, etc. 2. the part above the ankle-joint, the ankle, Anth. P. 6. 206, Opp. C. 4. 434. Cf. sq.

ἐπισφύριος, *ον, (σφυρύν) on the ankle, γάρας ἐπ. of the lunula on the Senators' shoes at Rome*, Anth. P. append. 51. 31, Philostr. 555.

ἐπίσφυρος, *ον, = force*, Anth. P. 6. 107.

ἐπισχεδιάζω, *to say or do off-hand*, τῷ καιρῷ in season, Philostr. 485, cf. Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1164.

ἐπισχεδόν, *Adv. near at hand, hard by*, ἐπισχεδὸν ἐρχομένοιο h. Hom. Ap. 3; as Prep., c. gen. vel dat., Ar. Rh. 2. 604., 4. 948.

ἐπισχεθεῖν, *poët. aor. of ἐπέχω, to hold in, check*, Aesch. Theb. 453: *aor. pass. ἐπισχεθῆναι*, ap. Ath. 213 D: — cf. Ellendt Lex. Soph. v. εἰκαθεῖν, and v. sub σχέθω.

ἐπισχερῶ, *Ep. Adv. (σχερός) in a row, one after another*, like ἐφεξῆς, εἰσανέβαιον ἐπισχερῶ Il. 18. 68, cf. 11. 668., 23. 125; ἐπ. ἀλλήλοισι Ar. Rh. 1. 528: — c. gen., τὸ γὰρ ἡμῖν ἐπ. ἥεν αἰοῖς the next thing

in .., Id. 4. 451.

II. of Time, τρὶς ἐπ. thrice successively, Simon.

158; by degrees, Theocr. 14. 69.

ἐπισχεσθαι, *a thing held out, a pretext*, μύθων ἐπισχεσθῆναι Od. 21. 71.

ἐπίσχεσις, *εως, η, (ἐπέχω) a checking, stoppage*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 945, Plat. Legg. 740 D; πνεύματος Arist. Probl. 33. 5; τῆς φωνῆς Plut. Demetr. 38; πολέμου, κακῶν Id. Alcib. 18, etc.; τῶν ἀδικούντων Arr. Epict. 2. 20, 23.

2. delay, reluctance, ἐπεὶ οὕτως ἐπίσχεσις οὐτ' ἐλεη- τὸς Od. 17. 451; ἡ ἐν τῇ Οἰνῇ ἐπίσχ. delay or lingering there, Thuc. 2. 18.

ἐπισχεῖον, *verb. Adj. one must refrain*, Plat. Phaedr. 272 A.

ἐπισχετικὸς, *ή, ὄν, checking, stopping*, τῆς κοιλίας Ath. 666 A; γαστρός Galen. 6. 523, etc.

ἐπισχηματίζω, *to make up*, τὸ πρόσωπον εἰς λύπην Joseph. B. J. 2. 2. 5.

ἐπισχίζω, *to cleave at top, ἀρουραν* Ap. Rh. 2. 662; τὸν φλοῖον Strabo 763: — *Pass., Melet. in An. Ox. 3. 28.*

ἐπισχναίνω, *to make thin*, found in MSS. for the true reading ἀπισχναίνω, as in Hipp. 490. 7, Plut. 2. 624 D.

ἐπισχολάζομαι, *Med. to cause delay*, Soph. Fr. 296.

ἐπισχυρίζομαι, *f. l. for ἀπισχ-*, Arr. An. 5. 25.

ἐπισχῶν, *to make strong or powerful*, τὴν πόλιν Xen. Oec. 11, 13.

II. intr. *to be or grow strong*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 1. 4; *to prevail*, Diod. 5. 59: *to be urgent*, ἐπίσχυον λέγοντες Ev. Luc. 23. 5.

ἐπίσχω, *strengthd. for ἐπέχω, to hold or direct towards*, ἐπίσχειν ὡκείας ἵππους Il. 17. 465; ναῖν against us, Hes. Sc. 350.

II. *to restrain, withhold, check*, ἐπίσχε μένος (not ἐπὶ-σχε imperat., v. Göttl.)

Il. 446; οὐδὲν μ' ἐπίσχει Eur. I. T. 912; so in Thuc. 3. 45, Plat. Legg. 932 E; τὸ ἐπίσχον obstruction, Arist. Cael. 4. 3. 11: c. gen., ἐπίσχετε θυμὸν ἐν τῇς Od. 20. 266; τινὰ τοῦ θράσους Plat. Hipp. Ma. 298 A: — *so in Med., ἐπίσχετ' ὀργὴν χεῖρας* Euphr. Mous. 1. 3: — *Pass. to be stopped*, Theophr. de Sud. 20.

2. intr. *to leave off, stop, wait*, ἐπίσχε, hold, Eur. El. 758; ἐπίσχειν μέχρι τοσούτου Thuc. 1. 90, cf. 5. 46, 7. 50.

3. c. gen. *to cease from*, τοῦ γράφειν Plat. Phaedr. 257 C, cf. Parm. 152 B.

ἐπισωμύδομαι, *Pass. to grow together into a body*, Diosc. 5. 84.

ἐπίσωμος, *ον, (σῶμα) bulky, fat*, Hippiatr.

ἐπισωρεία, *η, a heaping up*, Nicom. Arithm. p. 127; so, ἐπισώρευσις, *εως, η, Eust. Opusc. 192. 10.*

ἐπισωρεύω, *to heap upon, τινὶ τι* Ath. 123 E, N. T.: *to heap up*, Lat. accumulare, Plut. 2. 830 A.

ἐπίσωτρον, *Ep. ἐπίσσωτρον* (always in Hom.), τό, the metal hoop upon the fellow (σῶτρον), the tire of a wheel, Il. 23. 519; mostly in pl., 5. 725., 11. 537, etc.

ἐπιτάγῃ, *ή, (ἐπιτάσσω) = sq.*, Polyb. 13. 4. 3; νόμων ἐπιταγαί Diod. 1. 70.

2. imposed tribute, Polyb. 21. 4. 1.

ἐπιτάγμα, τό, (ἐπιτάσσω) an injunction, command, Plat. Rep. 359 A;

ἐπ. ἐπιταγαί Aeschin. 1. 14; ἐξ ἐπιταγμάτων Andoc. 24. 42; ἐξ ἐπι- τάγματων Dem. 399. 12; κατ' ἐπιτάγμα Ross Inscr. 189: — *when distinguished from πρόσταγμα*, it means a tyrannical or unconstitutional demand, Plat. Legg. 722 E, Hyperid. Dem. 5. 2, cf. Schol. Dem. p. 717;

ἐπιτάγματα τυράννων, opp. *to ψηφίσματα*, Arist. Pol. 4. 4. 28; τὰ ἐπ. the orders or demands of a courtesan, Dem. 1354. 15.

2. a condition of a treaty, Polyb. 1. 31. 5.

II. a reserve or subsidiary force, Polyb. 5. 53, 5, Plut. Pomp. 69.

ἐπιταγματικός, *ή, ὄν, subsidiary*, of the pronoun αὐτός, Apollon. Pron. 70 A, Constr. 194.

ἐπιτάδε, sometimes in MSS. for ἐπὶ τάδε, opp. *to ἐπέκεινα*.

ἐπιτάδες, Dor. for ἐπιτάδες.

ἐπιτακτήρ, *ήρος, ὅ, = sq.*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3. 4.

ἐπιτακτής, *ον, ὁ, a commander*, Geop. 17. 2. 4: used to transl. Lat. Imperator, the surname of Maullius Torquatus, Plut. 2. 308 E.

ἐπιτακτικός, *ή, ὄν, commanding, authoritative*, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 10, 1; ἡ ἐπιτακτικὴ τέχνη the art or faculty of command, Plat. Polit. 260 C, sq.; so, τὸ -κύν lb. Adv. -κῶς, Diod. Excerpt. 619. 80.

ἐπιτάκτος, *ον, enjoined, prescribed, μέτρον* Pind. P. 4. 421, cf. Call. Fr. 120.

II. drawn up behind, of ἐπιτάκτοι the reserve of an army, Thuc. 6. 67; ἐπ. σκέια Plut. Sull. 17.

ἐπιτάλαιπωρέω, *to suffer or labour up more*, Thuc. 1. 123; πρὸς τινι in a thing, Plat. Rep. 540 B.

ἐπιτάλαριος, *ον, with a basket*, Ἀφροδίτῃ Plut. 2. 323 A.

ἐπιτάμα, τό, (ἐπιτείνω) extension, Plut. 2. 457 B.

ἐπιτάμων, Ion. for ἐπιτέμων.

ἐπιτάνω, = ἐπιτείνω, *to stretch or spread over*, Hipp. ap. Galen. 18. 408; Zeus ἐπὶ νύκτ' ὀλοὴν τάνωσεν .. ὕσμνῃ Il. 16. 567.

2. *to stretch tight*, οὐτοὶ πόλλ' ἐπὶ τόλᾳ τανύσσεσσι (fut. med. in pass. sense) Archil. 3: — *to push home*, ἀπὸ τὰ, Od. 1. 442: v. κλέει 1. 2.

ἐπιτάξ, *Adv. (ἐπιτάσσω) in a row, like ἐφεξῆς*, Eur. Fr. 294, Arat. 380, cf. Call. Fr. 327.

II. = συντάμω, Com. Anon. 71.

ἐπιταξίς, *εως, η, an injunction*, ἡ ἐπ. τοῦ φόρου the assessment of the tribute, Hdt. 3. 89, cf. 97: — *a command, order*, Plat. Legg. 834 D;

κατὰ τὴν τῆς ψυχῆς ἐπιταξιν, Lat. ex animi sententia, lb. 687 C. 2. the exercise of command, command, ἀρχοντος ἔργον ἐπ. Arist. Pol. 7. 4, 12, cf. 7. 3, 2; κατ' ἐπιταξιν imperatively, Id. Poët. 20. 11, cf. 19. 9.

ἐπιτάραξις, *εως, η, disturbance, confusion*, Plat. Rep. 518 A.

ἐπιτάρασσω, *Att. -ττω, to trouble or disquiet yet more*, Hdt. 2. 139; ἡ κοιλία ἐπιταράσσεται Hipp. Epid. 1. 951; πάθει τοὺς Λογισμοὺς ἐπι- ταράσσοντες Plut. 2. 788 E; ἄδων ἐπ. τὰς οἰμαγὰς Luc. D. Mort. 2. 1.

ἐπιτάρροθος, *ὁ, Ep. for ἐπίρροθος, a helper, defender*, in Hom. always of the gods that help in fight, τινι Il. 11. 366., 20. 453, Od. 24. 182; μάχης ἐπ. in fight, Il. 17. 339; Δαναοῖσι μάχης ἐπιτάρροθος 12. 180; as fem., τοίῃ οἱ ἐγὼν ἐπιτάρροθος ἦα 5. 808, cf. 828.

2. a master, lord, Τεγέης Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 67. (Formed from ἐπίρροθος, as

ἀταρτηρός from ἀτηρός: Lycophron however used the simple τάρροθος, 360, 400, etc.)

ἐπίτασις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιτείνω) a stretching, νεύρων Hipp. Art. 784; ἐπ. καὶ ἀνεύς τὸν χορδῶν a tightening and slackening, Plat. Rep. 349 E, cf. Plut. 2. 99 C; ἐπ. τῶν καταπεκτῶν App. Pun. 93. 2. increase in intensity or force, opp. to ἀνεύς (remission), Arist. Cael. 2. 6, 2, al.; an access of illness, Hipp. 405. 44; χειμῶνος Theophr. Fr. 6. 3, 6; ὕμνων Polyb. 4. 39, 9; πόνων Theophr. Fr. 9. 11; cf. Plut. 2. 732 C sq.:—of style, intensity, Dion. H. de Isocr. 13: exaggeration, Longin. 38.

II. the part of a play wherein the plot thickens, Gramm. ἐπιτάσσω, Att.—τω: fut. ἔω. To put upon one as a duty, to enjoin, τι Hdt. 5. 111, Soph. O. C. 839, etc.; τί τινι, as, ἐπ. ἀεθλὸν τινι Hdt. 4. 43, cf. 1. 155; πόνους ἐπέταφεν ἄλλοις ἄλλους Bacchyl. 20:—c. dat. pers. et inf. to order one to do, ἐπ. τοῖσι μὲν περὶν στρατὸν . . παρέχειν Hdt. 4. 83, cf. 3. 159, Ar. Vesp. 69, Apodoc. 24. 44, etc.: rarely c. acc. et inf. to enjoin or order that . ., Xen. Lac. 5, 8; with the case omitted, ἐπ. ἀποφῶρην ἐπιτέλειεν Hdt. 2. 109, cf. 137:—absol. to impose commands, Thuc. 1. 140, al.; τινὶ one, Soph. Ant. 664:—Pass. to accept orders, submit to commands, εἰ ἴταξόμεσθα δὴ Eur. Supp. 521; ἐπιτασσόμενος Ar. Vesp. 686; c. inf., οἱ ἐπιταγμένοι γαμεῖν Plat. Legg. 925 E: c. acc. rei, ἄλλο τι ἐπιταχθήσθε Thuc. 1. 140:—of things, to be ordered, Lat. imperari, ὁ στρατὸς ὃ ἐπιταχθεὶς ἐκαστοῖσι Hdt. 6. 95; so, Ἀακεδαιμονίους . . ναὺς ἐπιταχθῆσαν ποιεῖσθαι Thuc. 2. 7; τὰ ἐπιτασσόμενα orders given, Hdt. 1. 115; τὰ ἐπιταχθέντα Plat. Tim. 20 B, al.; τὸν νόμον τὸν ἐπιταχθῆσθαι Id. Legg. 740 C. 2. to use the imperative mood, Arist. Poët. 19, 8. II. to place next or beside, [Σαργάριοι] ἐπιτέταχτο ἑς τοὺς Πέρσας Hdt. 7. 85, cf. Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 29:—Med., τοὺς ἱππεύς ἐπέταξαντο ἐν τῷ δεξιῷ they had the cavalry placed next, Thuc. 6. 67. 2. to place behind, ὅπισθεν τοῦ περὶ τὴν ἵππον Hdt. 1. 80, cf. Plat. Rep. 471 D: to place in reserve, Plut. Lucull. 31, etc.:—Med., Xen. An. 6. 5, 9:—Pass., τοῖσι μυριοῖσι ἐπετετάχατο ἵππους Hdt. 7. 41. 3. to set in command over, τινὶ Att. An. 1. 24, al.:—Pass., ὁ ἐπιτεταγμένοι set as guards over the waggon, Thuc. 5. 72.

ἐπιτάπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπιτείνω) intensive, opp. to ἀνετικός, Schol. Theocr. 2. 14, etc. Adv. —ως, Schol. Soph. O. C. 632.

ἐπιτάφιος [ᾶ], ὄν, (τάφος) over or at a tomb, ἄγων ἐπ. funeral games, Diod. 17. 117; ἐπιτάφιος (sc. ἄγωνα) ἁγωνισάσθαι C. I. 1417, Plut. Pyrrh. 31, Luc. Eun. 4:—ἐπ. λόγος or ἐπιτάφιος alone, a funeral oration, such as was spoken at Athens over the citizens who had fallen in battle. We have several examples, as in Thuc. 2. 35 sq., Plat. Menex., and others under the names of Lysias and Demosth., cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 7, 34, etc.; so, ἐπ. ἔπαινος Plut. 2. 218 A; ἐπ. σοφιστῆς of one who makes such speeches, Ach. Tat. 3. 25. II. ἐπιτάφια, τὰ, a funeral, C. I. 2336. 24.

ἐπιτάχυνω, to hasten on, urge forward, τινὰ τῆς οδοῦ Thuc. 4. 47; τὸν πόλεμον, τὴν πορείαν Plut. Pericl. 29, etc.; τὴν φράσιν making it rapid, Id. 2. 1011 E; τῇ ἑλλάδι τὴν περὶ μὲν Paus. 8. 51, 4:—Pass., ὑπὸ μαστίγων ἐπιταχυνόμενος Plut. Anton. 68.

ἐπιτάχυνσις, εως, ἡ, a hurrying on, Diotog, ap. Stob. 331. 19.

ἐπιτέγγω, to pour liquid upon, moisten, τί τινι Hipp. Fract. 770; τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς δακρύοις Philostr. 574:—also = ἐπιστάζω, Anacreont. 57. 22.

ἐπιτέκτω, ὄν, moistened, of bandages, epithems, etc., Hipp. Art. 830.

ἐπιτέγξις, εως, ἡ, a fomentation, embrocation, Hipp. Fract. 770.

ἐπιτεθειασμένως, Adv. pf. pass. enthusiastically, Poll. 1. 16.

ἐπιτείνω, fut. τεύω: Ion. impf. ἐπιτείνεσκον Hdt. 1. 186. To stretch upon or over, εὔλα ἐπὶ τὴν γέφυραν Hdt. 1. c.; ὑπὲρ τάφρον Id. 4. 201:—Hom. only in Pass., ἐπὶ νῦξ ὀλοή τέταται δειλοῖσι βροτοῖσι Od. 11. 19; ἐπὶ πτόλεμος τέτατο σφιν Il. 17. 736.

2. to stretch as on a frame, tighten, screw up, esp. of musical strings, ἐπ. τὰς χορδάς, opp. to ἀνήμι or χαλάω, Plat. Lys. 209 B; ὥσπερ λῆραν ἐπ., ἔως ἂν ἀρμόσῃ Macho Ἐπιστ. 1. 9:—Pass., χορδὰς ἐπιτενόμεναι δεύτεραι Arist. Probl. 18. 35, 4, cf. G. A. 5. 7, 16. b. of sounds, to raise them to a higher pitch, ἐπ. τὸν φθόγγον καὶ ὀξὺ φθγγέσθαι Id. Physiogn. 2. 14, cf. 9.

c. metaph. to increase in intensity, to increase, augment, heighten, ἡρόνας Plat. Legg. 645 D; τὰ τιμήματα ἐπ. ἡ ἀνιέναι Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 10, cf. Dem. 1290. 17; τὰ τῆς ψυχῆς γυμνάσια Plat. Rep. 498 B; ἐπ. τὴν πολιτείαν to strain it tighter, Arist. Pol. 5. 9, 8, cf. 5. 1, 9, Rhet. 1. 4, 12; ἐπ. τὴν κρᾶσιν to make it stronger, Plut. 2. 677 F; τὰ φατεινὰ καὶ λαμπρὰ τοῖς σκευοῖσι καὶ σκοτεινὰ ἐπ., of painters, Ib. 57 C; τῇ γλυκύνῃ τοῦ μουροῦστος ἐπ. τὸ πικρὸν . . τῆς νοθεύσεως Ib. 67 B:—absol. to strain matters, exert oneself greatly, Dem. 1287. 3, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 1, 1, Pol. 4. 6, 10:—Pass., opp. to ἀνιέναι, Plat. Phaedo 98 C, al.; impers. ἐπιτείνεται increase arises, Arist. Cael. 2. 7, 13. d. intr. to increase, of fevers, Hipp. 133 H; of motion, Arist. Phys. 6. 7, 3, al.

3. to urge on, incite, τινὰ ποιεῖν τι Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 13; ἐπ. εαυτὸν to exert himself, Plut. Alex. 40. II. Pass. to be stretched as on the rack, τῷ πυρετῷ Hipp. 1154 H; ὑπὸ νόσων Plat. Phaedo 86 C: then generally, to be tortured, ζηλοτυπῶν Luc. D. Meretr. 9. 4.

2. to be on the stretch, screwed up to the utmost, Plat. Phaedo 98 C; of prices, to rise greatly, Dem. 1290. 17; ταῖς εὐνοίαις ἐπιτασθῆναι Polyb. 17. 16, 3; ἐπ. βιβλίους to devote oneself to . ., Luc. Indoct. 27, cf. Diod. 1. 37.

3. to hold out, last, endure, ἐπιταθῆναι πλεῖον χρόνον, of men, Xen. Lac. 2, 5, cf. Theophr. H. P. 7. 10, 3.

ἐπιτερίζομαι, Pass. to be afflicted, v. l. Oph. Arg. 1089.

ἐπιτείχω, to build a fort or stronghold on the frontier of the enemy's country to serve as the basis of operations against him, absol., Thuc. 1. 142, 7. 47; ἐπ. [Δακελείας] τῇ πατρίδι Andoc. 13. 35, cf. Plut. Alcib. 23; ἐπ. τῷ Φιλῶντι τὸ . . Τρικάρανον Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 1, cf. 5. 1, 2; and in Pass., Δακελείας ἐπιτετειχισμένῃ Aeschin. 38. 5:—metaph., ἐπ. τυράννους ἐν χώρᾳ to plant them like such forts in a country. Dem. 99.

2, cf. 133. 22; so, τῷ πλοῦτῳ τὴν ὑπεροψίαν ἐπ. Luc. Nigr. 23; ἐπ. [τινὰ] τῇ συννομίᾳ . . πολέμονι Plut. Brut. 20.

ἐπιτείχις, εως, ἡ, the building a fort on the enemy's frontier, the occupation of it, Thuc. 1. 142; ἐπ. Δακελείας 6. 93.

ἐπιτείχισμα, τό, a fort or stronghold placed on the enemy's frontier, Thuc. 8. 95, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 2; τινι or ἐπὶ τινι against one, κατασκευάξεν ὑμῖν ἐπ. τὴν Εὐβοίαν Dem. 106. 3; ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν Id. 248. 13; c. gen., ἔχοναι τοσαῦτα ἐπιτειχίσματα τῆς αὐτοῦ χώρας holding so many fortresses which command his country, Dem. 41. 20 (though Hemst., Luc. Nigr. 23, contends that this sense would require τῇ χώρᾳ).

2. metaph., ἐπ. πρὸς τὸ μὴδ' οὔτιον παρακινεῖν a barrier or obstacle to . ., Dem. 193. 27; ὥσπερ ἐπ. τοῖς νῆσσι κατάγει τὸν Ἀντίπατρον Joseph. B. J. 1. 23, 1; τὴν φιλοσοφίαν ἐπ. τῶν νόμων a barrier against, or (as Hemst. supra cit.) a bulwark in defence of, the laws, Alcibi. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 4.

ἐπιτειχισμός, ὁ = ἐπιτειχίσις, Thuc. 7. 18, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 2; τῇ χώρᾳ against it, Thuc. 1. 122: metaph., ἕτερον κατὰ τῆς πόλεως ἐπὶ. ἐξήτει Dem. 254. 20.

ἐπιτεκμαίρομαι, Dep. to conjecture or suspect in one, τινι Arat. 229; τινος Id. 457, 1038; ἐπ. οἶος . . Id. 142.

ἐπιτεκνός, ὄν, capable of bearing children, fruitful, Hipp. Aph. 1255.

ἐπιτεκνώω, to beget afterwards, Joseph. A. J. 6. 5, 6.

ἐπιτεκταίνωμαι, Dep. to devise against, δόλον Opp. C. 3. 405.

ἐπιτέλεια, ἡ, oversight, command, Polyacn. 6. 9, 3 (where Coraëς ἐπιμέλεια).

II. completeness, Aristaeus de LXX.

ἐπιτελείω, to complete, τὴν θυσίαν Plut. Mar. 22: cf. ἐπιτελέωμαι.

ἐπιτελέωσις, εως, ἡ, an after-offering, esp. in thanksgiving for the birth of a child, Plat. Legg. 754 D. II. accomplishment, completion, τινος Plut. Num. 14. 2, 961 C; ἐπ. τῆς πολιτείας, of the Censorship at Rome, Id. Cato Ma. 16, Flamin. 18.

ἐπιτέλεισις, εως, ἡ, completion, Arist. Probl. 10. 32.

ἐπιτέλεσμα, τό, that which is completed, ap. Poll. 6. 181.

ἐπιτελεστέον, verb. Adj. one must accomplish, Isocr. 240 B.

ἐπιτελεστής, οὗ, ὁ, an accomplisher, Schol. Lyc. 305.

ἐπιτελεστικός, ὁ, ὄν, fit for accomplishing, Arist. Physiogn. 6. 56.

ἐπιτελέω, fut. ἔσω, to complete, finish, accomplish, ἐπὶ τὰ ἐπιτασσόμενα Hdt. 1. 115, cf. 51. 90; τὰς ἐντολάς Ib. 157; τὸν προκείμενον ἄλλον Ib. 126; ἐπ. ἔργῳ ὃ ἀν' γνῶσιν Thuc. 1. 70; τοῖς ἔργοις ἐπ. Isocr. 22 C:—used esp. of the fulfilment of oracles, visions, etc., ἐπ. φήμην, χρησθῆρην, ὄψιν, Hdt. 1. 13, al.; of vows or promises, Ib. 86, 2. 63, Thuc. 1. 138:—Med., τὴν κρίσιν ἐπιτελέεσθαι to get it completed, Plat. Phil. 27 C; of war and peace, ἐπ. πόλεμον Polyb. 1. 65, 2:—Pass., ὅπως αὐτὴ εἰρήνη ἐπιτελεσθῇ that it may be brought to pass, Decret. ap. Dem. 235. 4.

2. to bring to perfection, τὴν γένεσιν Arist. G. A. 2. 5, 8, cf. H. A. 5. 1, 7:—Pass., Id. G. A. 3. 9, 8, al.; of a syllogism, to be made perfect, by reduction to the first figure, Id. An. Pr. 1. 5, 16, 1. 23, 11, al.

III. to discharge a religious service, θυσίας Arist. G. A. 2. 5, 8, cf. H. A. 5. 1, 7:—Pass., Id. G. A. 3. 9, 8, al.; of a syllogism, to be made perfect, by reduction to the first figure, Id. An. Pr. 1. 5, 16, 1. 23, 11, al.

IV. to impose upon, δίκας τινί, Lat. pecunias irrogare alicui, Plat. Legg. sub fin.

ἐπιτελέωμαι, τό, something offered besides the usual sacrifice, Lycurg. ap. Harp.: v. ἐπετελείω, —είωσις.

ἐπιτελέω, ἐς, (τέλος) brought to an end, completed, accomplished, ποιεῖν τι ἐπιτέλες = ἐπιτελεῖν, Hdt. 1. 117, 3. 141, Hipp. Jusj., etc.; ἐπ. ἐγένετο τι Hdt. 1. 124, Thuc. 1. 141; εὐχῇ ἐπ. Plat. Legg. 931 E; κρίσιν λαμβάνειν ἐπιτελεῖν Dion. H. 10. 46:—of persons, grow up, Hesych.:—Adv. —ώς, at last, Aetiae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 8.

II. act. effective, Anton. Lib. 19.

ἐπιτέλλω, aor. ἐπέτεila:—Med., aor. ἐπετείλαμην:—Pass., pf. ἐπιτέταμαι. To lay upon, enjoin, prescribe, ordain, command, Hom., etc.:—Construction:—c. dat. pers. et acc. rei, ἀλόχῳ δ' ἐπὶ μῦθον ἔτελλεν spake a speech of command to her, Od. 23. 349:—c. acc. rei only, κρατερὸν δ' ἐπὶ μῦθον ἔτελλεν Il. 1. 25, etc.; μῦθον . . ὃν Νέστωρ ἐπέτελλε 11. 839; εἰρήθετο συνθεσίων ἄς ἐπέτελλε . . Διομήδης which he enjoined, prescribed, 5. 320; ἐφετμένον ἄς ἐπέτελλας Ib. 818; so, θύαντων ἐπέτελλεν Plut. N. 10. 145; ἐπ. τέρατα to fix them, Aesch. Pr. 100 (where others take it intr. to arise, appear):—c. dat. pers. only, to give orders to, ἐπὴν εὖ τοῖς ἐπιτελλῶ Il. 10. 63, 13. 753, etc.; and so absol., ὁ δὲ σμαίνειν ἐπέτελλε Od. 23. 349:—c. dat. pers. et inf. to order him to do, Il. 12. 84, 21. 230, etc.; so, πέμπων μ' αὖδ' ἐπέτελλε (sc. ποιεῖν) 24. 780, cf. 11. 765, Od. 17. 9:—also in Med., just like the Act., ἄλλους ταῦτ' ἐπέτελλε Il. 1. 295, cf. Od. 11. 622; νόστους Ἀχαιοὺς, ὃν ἐπέτελλετο Παλλὰς 1. 327; οὐδὲ μοι χαλεποῖς ἐπέτελλετ' ἀέθλους 11. 622; κραδίη ἀνίας Ap. Rh. 3. 264; c. dat. pers. et inf., ἔτελλετο on him had all been laid, Il. 2. 643, Od. 11. 524.

II. Pass. to rise, of stars, esp. of the constellations which mark the seasons (v. Lob. Phryn. 125), Παληῶν . . ἐπιτελλομένων Il. 381; Ἄρκτου . . ἐπιτελλεται Id. 656, cf. H. Hom. Merc. 371; so, intr., in Act., Hipp. 553. 8, Arist. Meteor. 1. 8. 10, 2. 5, 4.

2. metaph., of love, ἀραῖος καὶ ἔρως ἐπιτέλλεται Theogn. 1275; ἀγήτωρ υἱὸς ἐπιτελλόμενος Pind. P. 1. 135.

ἐπιτέμνω, Ion. —τάνω: fut. —τεμῶ: aor. ἐπέταμον. To cut upon the surface, make an incision into, gash, Lat. incidere, τὸ ἔσω τῶν χειρῶν

Hdt. 3. 8, cf. 4. 70; κατὰ μῆκος τὰς σάρκας Id. 6. 75; φλέβα Hipp. Aët. 293; ἐπ. τὴν σαυτοῦ κεφαλὴν Aeschin. 40. 29;—Med., ἐπεὶν ἐπιτάμνωται τοὺς βραχίονας Hdt. 1. 74; κατὰ τι in a place, Theophr. H. P. 1. 8, 4. II. *to cut short, τὰ ἐπιχειρήματα* Arist. Soph. Elench. 15, 8; λέγοντα ἐπ. τινά Polyb. 28. 19, 3; τὰς προφάσεις Id. 35. 4, 6, cf. 5. 58, 3. 2. *to abridge, shorten, epitomise* a book, Plut. Artox. 11 (cf. ἐπιτομή): in Med., Luc. pro Imag. 16. 3. *to cut off* the view, Manetho 2. 115:—Pass. *to be cut short, perish*, Philo 2. 582. ἐπίτεξ, εκος, ἡ, (τεκεῖν) *at the birth, about to bring forth, γυνή ἐπ. ἑοῦσα* Hdt. 1. 108, 111, cf. Hipp. 603, 4, Luc. Merc. Cond. 34; Ion. word, Hemist. Thom. M. p. 357, cf. ἐπίτοκος. ἐπιτερδένουμαι, Dep. *to exaggerate*, Paus. 8. 2, 7. ἐπιτέρμιος, on, (τέρμα) *at the limits*, Ἑρμῆς Hesych. ἐπιτερπής, ἐς, *pleasing, delightful*, χάρος h. Hom. Ap. 413; ἃ καὶ λόγῳ . . ἀκούον οὐκ ἐπιτερπές Plat. Phaedr. 240 D; ἰδεῖν Plut. Rom. 16; τῶν πεπραγμένων ἐπ. αἱ μνημίαι Arist. Eth. N. 9. 4, 5:—Adv. —πῶς, Plut. Num. 13. II. *devoted to pleasure*, Id. Alc. 23. ἐπιτέρπομαι, Pass., Ep. Verb. *to rejoice or delight in*, ἀλλοισιν ἀνὴρ ἐπιτέρπειται ἔργους Od. 14. 228, cf. h. Hom. Ap. 146, Hes. Th. 158, Pind. O. 5. 51, Theogn. 1218; ἐπιτέρπασθαι θυμὸν h. Hom. Ap. 204; Δῆλῳ ἐπ. ἡτορ Ib. 146:—c. inf., Anth. P. 9. 766. ἐπιτερπήμενος, Adv. *in due order*, Eccl. ἐπιτεταγμένος, Adv. *intensely*, ἐπ. λευκός Diosc. 5. 171; *vehemently, προπίνειν*, γελᾶν Ath. 45 D, etc. ἐπιτέταρτος, on, = 1 + $\frac{1}{4}$ (cf. ἐπίτετος), Nicom. Arithm. p. 101. ἐπιτετυγμένως, Adv. (ἐπιτυγχάνω), *successfully*, Diog. L. 2. 42. ἐπιτετηδευμένως, (ἐπιτηδεύω) *studiously*, Dion. H. de Comp. 25. ἐπιτετηρημένως, Adv. (ἐπιτηρώ), *cautiously*, Eccl. ἐπιτεμνημένως, Adv. (ἐπιτέμνω), *briefly*, Strabo 202. ἐπι-τετρα-ἑβδόμος, on, = 1 + $\frac{3}{4}$ (cf. ἐπίτετος), Nicom. Arithm. p. 108. ἐπι-τετρα-μερής, ἐς, = ἐπιτέταρτος, Id. p. 106. ἐπι-τετρα-πεμπτος, on, = 1 + $\frac{3}{4}$ (cf. ἐπίτετος), Id. p. 107. ἐπιτετράφαται, v. sub ἐπιτρέπω I. 3, fin. ἐπιτεύκω, τό, (ἐπιτεύχω) *a contrivance, artifice*, Diod. I. 27; τὰ περὶ ποιητικὴν ἐπ. Diog. L. 8. 57. II. *a production, ποιητῶν* Diod. 1. 6; τῶσαν Id. Excerpt. 630. 73. ἐπιτευκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπιτυγχάνω) *able to attain or achieve, τινος* Arist. M. Mor. 2. 3, 1, Dion. H. ad Pomp. 5. 2. *absol. successful, effective*, φάρμακον Paul. Aeg. 3. 78; ζῆλος Polyb. 10. 25, 7. II. *accessible, favourable, χώρα* Id. 2. 29, 3. ἐπιτεύξις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιτυγχάνω) *a hitting the mark, attainment, τινος* Def. Plat. 413 C, Arist. M. Mor. 2. 8, 13, Isocr. Epist. 10. 2. *success*, App. Pun. 105. II. = ἐντεύξις, *conversation*, dub. in Theophr. Char. 12. ἐπιτεύχω, *to make or build for*, Ἰλίῳ μέλλοντες ἐπὶ στέφανον τεύξαι Pind. O. 8. 42. ἐπιτεχνάζομαι, = sq., Opp. H. 3. 194. ἐπιτεχνάομαι, Dep. *to contrive for a purpose or to meet an emergency, to invent*, Βουλήν Hdt. 1. 63; τοιούδε 1. 123, 2. 2, cf. 119, 121, 4. 2. *to contrive against, τινί τι* Luc. Biss Acc. 1. ἐπιτέχνημα, τό, *a new contrivance*, Acl. N. A. 12. 16: —ασμα, Phot. ἐπιτέχνησις, εως, ἡ, *contrivance for a purpose, invention*, Thuc. 1. 71, Arist. Mund. 6. 14, Paus. 1. 6, 6: *artifice*, in speaking, Dion. H. de Isae. 3: *artificial preparation*, δδάτων Ath. 124 E, cf. 568 A: *a new contrivance*, Ath. 124 E, etc. ἐπιτεχνητός, ὄν, *artificially made*, Luc. Prom. 18, Salt. 27. ἐπιτεχνολογέω, *to add to the rules of an art*, Alex. Aphr. in Arist. ἐπιτηγνάνω, *to fry in a pan afterwards*, Diosc. Parab. 2. 49. ἐπιτηδεύομαι, Pass. *to be made fit or capable*, Iamb. V. Pyth. 228. ἐπιτήδεος, α, on: Ion. —εος, ἐον: regul. Comp. and Sup. —εϊστρος, —εϊστρος, Thuc. 4. 54, 7. 86, etc.: —έστρος, —έσματος, Anon. ap. Suid., Democr. ap. Eust. 1441. 16; Ion. —εώτερος, —εώματος, Hdt. 9. 2, 1. 110, 21: (ἐπιτήδης). *Made for an end or purpose, fit or adapted for it, suitable, convenient, γῆ, χώρα* Hdt., etc.—Construct: ἐπ. ἐς τι Hdt. 1. 115, etc.; πρὸς τι Plat. Rep. 390 B:—often c. inf., χωρίον ἐπ. ἐνιππεύσαι *fit to ride in*, Hdt. 6. 102, cf. 9. 2, Thuc. 1. 20, Ar. Pax 1228, Eur. Bacch. 508; ἀνδρα ἐπιτηδεύωτον . . δέξαι Hdt. 3. 134, cf. Ar. Eccl. 82; so, ἐπ. τῷ σώματι κινουμένον Antipho 136. 35; ἐπ. ὑπεφαίρεθηναι *convenient to be put out of the way*, Thuc. 8. 70; ἐπ. τεθνάναι Andoc. 32. 27, cf. Lys. 185. 32; ἐπ. ζυγείναι *a pleasant person to live with*, Eur. And. 206; also, ἐπ. ὁστρακισθῆναι *deserving to be ostracized*, Andoc. 34. 2; ἐπ. παθεῖν τι Dem. 610. 20; τὸν ἐπ. ἐπαίεν *struck him who deserved it* (i. e. παλεῖσθαι), Xen. An. 2. 3, 11; but, ἐπ. ἐς ὀλιγαρχίαν ἐλθεῖν *likely or inclined to come*, Thuc. 8. 63;—also, ἐπιτήδεδον [ἐοτί] μοι, c. inf., Hdt. 4. 158, etc. II. *useful, serviceable, necessary*, 1. of things, ὀλιγαρχία ἐπ. τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις *fit or serviceable for* . . , Thuc. 5. 81; ἐπ. τῷ ὅρμῳ Lys. 134. 23; καταστήσει ἐς τὸ ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀνταγῶν, Thuc. 4. 76; οὐδὲν ἡνέρον ἐπ. no advantage, Id. 1. 58; of treaties, omens, οὐκ ἐπ. not favourable, opp. to καλὰ. Hdt. 6. 97, 9. 37:—esp. as Subst., τὰ ἐπιτήδεα *things requisite, necessities*, esp. of provisions, Lat. commensals, Id. 2. 174, Thuc., etc.; also in sing., Xen. Vect. 4. 38. 2. of persons, *serviceable, friendly*, Id. 4. 72, Thuc. 3. 40; τινι to one, Thuc. 4. 78; ἐπ. ποιεῖν τινι Andoc. 34. 25; ἐπ. τῷ πατρί conformable to his will, Hdt. 3. 52; ἐπ. τοῖς πρᾶσσομένοις favourable to . . , Thuc. 8. 54:—also as Subst., c. gen., *a close friend*, Lat. necessarius, οἱ ἐπ. one's friends, Id. 5. 64; Ἀθηναίων ἐπ. Id. 7. 73; ἡμέτερος ἐπ. Lys. 93. 41. III. Adv. —είως, Ion. —έως, *studiously, carefully*, Hdt. 1. 108, 4. 130. 2. *suitably, conveniently, fitly*, ποιεῖν ἐπ. Id. 9. 7; ἐπ. σφίσι αὐτοῖς Thuc. 1. 19, cf. 5. 82.—Comp. —εϊώτερον Id. 4. 54; —εϊώτερος, Hipp. 602. 39. 3. ἐπ. ἔχειν τινί to be on friendly terms with . . , Paus. 3. 9. 3.

ἐπιτηδεύτης, ητος, ἡ, *fitness, suitability, convenience for a purpose*, Hipp. Fract. 769; πρὸς τι Plat. Legg. 778 A. 2. ἐπ. πρὸς πόλεμον all material, etc., for carrying on war, Polyb. 2. 23, 11. II. *friendliness, kindness*, πρὸς πάντας Aristid. 1. 112; opp. to ἀπάστας, Diog. L. 10. 46. ἐπιτήδης, Adv. *such as may serve the purpose, enough, ἐρέτας ἐπιτήδης ἀγέροισιν* Il. 1. 142; *μνηστήρων ἐπ' ἐπιτήδης ἀριστῆς λοχῶσαν* Od. 15. 28.—But in both these passages, esp. in the latter (where the purpose is explained by the following words ἵεμενοι κτείνειν), it may be taken in the special sense which prevails in later writers, on purpose, advisedly, studiously, Lat. consulto, de industria, as in Hdt. and Att., where it is written proparox., ἐπιτήδης (cf. ἀληθής, ἀλθής), Hdt. 3. 130, 7. 44, 168, Hipp. V. C. 902, Ar. Eq. 893, 1135, 1184, Pax 142, al., Thuc. 3. 112, Plat., etc.; Dor. ἐπίτδης Theocr. 7. 42:—hence, *cunningly, deceitfully*, Eur. I. A. 476:—ὡσπερ ἐπιτήδης fittingly, as best may be, Plut. 2. 577 D; later also ἐξεπιτήδης. No such Adj. is found as ἐπιτήδης. (Deriv. uncertain: Curt. suggests that it may belong to the same Root as τεῖνω, Lat. tendo: hence come ἐπιτηδεύω, ἐπιτήδεος.) ἐπιτήδευμα, τό, *that which one pursues, one's pursuit, business, practice, custom*, just like Lat. studium, institutum, τὰ τῆς χάρας ἐπιτηδεύματα Thuc. 1. 138, cf. 6. 15; ἡ μάθησις ἡ ἐπ. Plat. Lach. 180 A; πρὸς τέχνην τινὰ ἢ ἄλλο ἐπ. Id. Rep. 454 D, cf. Euthyd. 275 B; τὰ καθ' ἡμέραν ἐπ. every-day habits, Thuc. 2. 37, cf. Antipho 122. 13; ἐπ. πρὸς τινα Thuc. 1. 32; ἐπ. τινος practice of a thing, Plat. Legg. 711 B, 918 A. 2. diet, Foës. Oec. Hipp. ἐπιτήδεως, εως, ἡ, *devotion or attention to a pursuit or business*, Thuc. 2. 36, Plat., etc.: *cultivation of a habit or character, ἐς ἀρετὴν* Thuc. 7. 86; ἀρετῆς Plat. Legg. 853 B; βίου ἀρετῆς ἐπιτηδεύσεις scrupulous refinements, Eur. Hipp. 261; τὸ ἐξ ἐπιτηδεύσεως of a studied style, Dion. H. de Lys. 8. ἐπιτηδεύωτον, verb. Adj. *one must pursue*, Plat. Legg. 858 D. ἐπιτηδευτός, ἡ, ὄν, *studied, artificial*, opp. to natural, Synes. 63 C. ἐπιτηδεύω, impf. ἐπετήδενον Plat. Phaedo 64 A: aor. ἐπετήδεσσα Thuc. 1. 37: pf. ἐπετήδεκα, —μαι, Lys. 135. 41, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 304 B, etc., as if it were a compd. of ἐπὶ, τηδεύω, but there is no such Verb, and ἐπιτηδεύω must be formed straight from ἐπιτήδης. To pursue or practise a thing, make a practice of, make it one's business, Lat. studere rei, c. acc., Hdt. 1. 135, etc.; ἐν τοῖς κακοῖς . . ἀναγκῇ κἀπιτηδεύειν κακὰ Soph. El. 309; ἐπ. λαλᾶν Ar. Ran. 1069; εὐσέβειαν Antipho 119. 11; τὸ ἐπὶ κακουργίᾳ καὶ οὐκ ἀρετῇ ἐπετήδενον Thuc. 1. 37; κακὰ καὶ αἰσχρὰ Lys. 135. 40; τέχνην, μουσικὴν Plat. Theaet. 149 A, Xen. Ath. 1. 13, etc.:—also, ἐπ. τι πρὸς τι to invent for a purpose, Hdt. 6. 125:—Pass. *to be done with pains and practice, to be made so and so by art*, opp. to being so by nature, Hdt. 1. 98, Lys. 135. 41; of dogs, to be carefully trained, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 40. 2. c. inf. *to take care to do, use to do*, Hdt. 3. 18, 4. 170, Plat., etc.: so also, ἐπ. ὅπως . . , Hdt. 3. 102. 3. *absol. in aor. part. ἐπιτηδεύσας, purposely, on purpose*, Heliod. 5. 31. ἐπιτηδεύς, Adv. of ἐπιτήδης, Ion. for ἐπιτήδεος, q. v. ἐπιτήθω, ἡ, *a great-grandmother*, Lat. abavia, Theopomp. Com. Παμφ. 3, Poll. 3. 18: cf. ἐπιπάππος. ἐπιτήκτος, on, *overlaid with gold*, like ἐπίχρυσος, στέφανον χρυσοῦν, οὐ γὰρ ἐπιτήκτον τινα Alex. 1pp. 2. 2. *with gold or gilded ornaments laid on*, "sigillis s. emblematis inductus" (as Böckh expl. it), κρατὴρ ὑπάργυρος ἐπ. C. I. 150 A. 43; κρατὴρ ἐπ. ἐπίχρυσος Ib. 151. 25, 159. 9. II. metaph. *counterfeit, ἐπίτηκτα* φιλεῖν Anth. P. 5. 187, cf. Cic. Att. 7. 1, 5. ἐπιτήκω, *to melt upon, pour when melted over a thing, κηρὸν ἐπὶ γράμματι* Hdt. 7. 239; κηρὸν τῷ κεκρῶ Plat. Ages. 40. ἐπιτήκλις, ἰδος, ἡ, *with a husk or pod*, Nic. Th. 852. ἐπιτηρέω, *to look out or watch for, νύκτα* h. Hom. Cer. 245; σιτία Ar. Ach. 107; Βορέαν Ib. 922; τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἀπέναντας Thuc. 5. 37, cf. 4. 42; τὴν θεραπείαν Lys. 92. 26; ἐπ. τὸ βλάβος *to watch to detect it*, Ar. Ran. 1151; ἐπ. ὅταν . . , ὅσπῳ . . , Id. Eccl. 633, Eq. 1031; ὅποτε . . , Xen. Hell. 2. 2. 16:—Med., Heliod. 5. 20. ἐπιτήρησις, εως, ἡ, *a watching for*, Phot., etc. 2. *an observance*, Eus. V. Const. 3. 18, etc. 3. *guardianship*, Soph. Ant. 1135. ἐπιτηρητής, οὐ, δ, *a watcher, guardian*, Schol. Acsch. Theb. 36; ἐπ. ἱερὰς πόλεως (at Elephantine in Egypt), C. I. 4869-78, 4941 d (addend.). ἐπιτηρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *watching for an opportunity*, esp. to do ill, Diog. L. 7. 114; c. gen., Plut. 2. 538 D. ἐπιτίθημι, fut. —θήσω: pf. —τέθεικα Plat. Euthyd. 272 B: the Pass. is mostly furnished by ἐπίκειμαι: A. Act. *to lay, put or place upon*, of offerings laid on the altar, ἐπὶ μνηρία θέντες Ἀπολλωνίῳ Od. 21. 267, cf. 3. 179, Ar. Nub. 426, Vesp. 96, Antipho 113. 24; of meats on the table, εἶδασα πόλλ' ἐπιθεῖσα Od. 1. 140, cf. 10. 355; πάντ' ἐπιθεῖτε on the car, Il. 24. 264; [ρέκνας] ἐπὶ νηυσὶ τιθέντες Od. 24. 419; and the general Construct. is ἐπ. τινί, like Lat. imponere; but also c. gen., ἐπ. λέχεων τινά Il. 24. 589, cf. Hdt. 7. 183; ἐπ. τι ἐπὶ τινος Id. 2. 121, 4; ἐπὶ τι Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 14:—c. acc. only, *to put upon, set up*, ἐπ. φάρμακα *to apply salves*, Id. 4. 190; δέλεον δ' ἐπὶ σῆμα τ' ἔθηκεν Id. 466; στήλην Hdt. 7. 183; φάκελον ἐξλων Eur. Cycl. 242; ἐπ. μνημῆτι τινι to him, Id. I. T. 702. 2. *to set upon, turn towards*, Ἐκτορέως ἐπὶ φρένα θήχ' ἱεροῖσιν Il. 10. 46; but, τῇ δ' ἀρ' ἐπὶ φρεσὶ θῆκε, c. inf., *put it into her mind to* . . , Od. 21. 1. II. *to put on a covering or lid*, ὡσεί τε φαρέτρῃ πῶμ' ἐπιθεῖν Od. 9. 314; κεφαλῇ ἐπέθηκε καλύπτρην 5. 232; λίθον δ' ἐπέθηκε θυρήνῳ, i. e. *put a stone as a door to the cave*, put it before the door, 13. 370; also, *to put a door to, κολλητὰς ἐπέθηκε θύρας* (cf. ἐπιρρήσσω), Thuc. 2. 194; θύρας ἐπέθηκε φαεινὰς 21. 45, cf. 9. 240; v. infir. B. II, and cf. ἀνακλίνω II. III. *to put to, add, grant or give besides*, ὅσα τε νῦν ὑμῖν ἐστὶ καὶ εἴποθεν ἄλλ' ἐπιθεῖτε Od. 22. 62, cf. Il. 7. 364, etc.; κράτος, κύδος τινι Il. 1. 509, 23. 400.

406; ἡμιτάλαντον χρυσού 23. 796.

2. of Time, to add, bring on, ἐβδομον ἡμαρ Od. 12. 399., 15. 477; μάλα πολλά [ἔτα] Hes. Op. 694.

IV. μύθω or μύθοις τέλοισ ἐπιτίναμι to put an end to them, Lat. *finem imponere*, Il. 19. 207., 20. 369, etc. 2. to put on as a finish, χρυσήν δ' ἐπέθηκε κοράνν Il. 4. 111; περόνην Od. 19. 256; so later, ἐπ. κεφαλαίον (v. sub κεφαλαίον) Dem. 520. 27; κολοφώνια ἐπ. τῇ σοφίᾳ (v. sub κολοφών), Plat. Euthyd. 301 E, cf. 272 B; πίστιν ἐπ. Dem. 165. 2, cf. 1196. 17, 28.

V. to impose or inflict a penalty, σοὶ δέ, γέρον, θάπην ἐπιθήσομεν Od. 2. 192; δίκην, ζημίαν, ἀποινα ἐπ. τινί Hdt. 1. 120, 144., 9. 120, etc.; θάνατον δίκην ἐπ. τινί Plat. Legg. 838C; ἔργων ἀντ' ἀδικῶν χαλεπήν ἐπ. ἀμοιβήν Hes. Op. 332; τιμωρίαν ὑπὲρ τινος Dem. 1392. 10, cf. inf. B. IV:—so of burdens, grievances, θήσων .. ἐπ' ἀλγέα Il. 2. 39; οἷον ἐπὶ Ζεὺς θῆκε κακὸν μόνον 6. 357; [ἀτην] οἱ ἐπὶ φρεσὶ θῆκε .. Ἐρινύς Od. 15. 234; ἀνάγκην ἐπ., c. inf., Xen. Lac. 10. 7; ἐπ. .. μὴ τυγχάνειν imposing as a penalty not to .., Ib. 3. 3; v. inf. B. IV.

VI. like ἐπιστέλλω, to dispatch a letter, ἐπ. τι ἐς Αἴγυπτον, ἐς Μυτιλήνην Hdt. 3. 42., 5. 95; ἐπ. ἐπιστολήν Dem. 915. 17; v. inf. B. V, and cf. ἀντεπιστήμι. VII. to give a name, Hdt. 5. 68, Plat. Symp. 205 B, etc.; but more often in Med., to apply, use as an epithet, Gramm.

B. Med., from Plat. downwards with aor. pass.:—to put on oneself or for oneself, ἐπὶ στεφάνην κεφαλῆν .. θήκατο placed a helmet on his head, Il. 10. 30; κρατὶ δ' ἐπὶ .. κνέην θέτο 5. 743., 11. 41, cf. Eur. Bacch. 702, etc.; σῖτον ἐπὶ τὴν αὐτοῦ τράπεζαν Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 3:—χειράς ἐπ' ἀνδροφόνους θέμενος στήθεσσι laying one's hands upon .., Il. 18. 317; κτύπημα χειρὸς κάρσος on one's head, Eur. Andr. 1210. II. to put on or to, as a door, πύλας τοὺς ὧσιν ἐπίθεσθε Plat. Symp. 218 B; θύρας Orph. Fr. 1. 2, etc.; v. sup. A. II.

III. to set oneself to, apply oneself to, ἐπιρρῶν oneself on or in, c. dat., ναυτιλίῳ Hdt. 1. 1; τῇ πείρᾳ, τῷ ἔργῳ Thuc. 7. 42, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 3, etc.; c. inf. to attempt to .., φιλοσοφεῖν ἐπέθετο Alex. Galat. 1. 3; γράφειν Isocr. 82 A, cf. Plat. Soph. 242 B. IV. to make an attempt upon, attack, τῇ Εὐβοίᾳ Hdt. 5. 31; Ἐφεσίοισι Id. 1. 26, cf. 102., 8. 27; τῷ δήμῳ Thuc. 6. 61; τῇ δημοκρατίᾳ Xen. Ath. 3. 12; ἐπ. τῇ τοῦ δήμου καταλύσει to attempt it, Aeschin. 87. 25; τῇ τυραννίδι Lycurg. 165. 27; ἐπ. ταῖς ἀμαρτίαις or τοῖς ἀνυχμασίν τινος to take advantage of them, Isocr. 15 B, Dem. 643. 10: absol. to make an attack, Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 5. 3. absol., δικαιοσύνην ἐπιθέμενος ἦσκε he practised justice with assiduity, Hdt. 1. 96, cf. 6. 60.

IV. to bring on oneself, ἐπιθεῖν θύος δημόθρους τ' ἀπὰς Aesch. Ag. 1409; also to cause a penalty to be imposed, θάνατον ζημίαν ἐπιθεῖσθαι Thuc. 2. 24; φόβον τινί Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 41.

V. to lay commands on, τίνε τινί Hdt. 1. 111; also c. inf., 3. 63.

VI. to give a name, Od. 8. 554.

ἐπιτίκτω, fut. -τέξομαι, to bring forth or after, Hipp. 260. 11, 18; ἐπ. τῷ πρώτῳ ἔτερον ἐπ. Arist. Fr. 260, cf. Plut. Philop. 1.

ἐπιτίμια, ἡ, Dor. for ἐπιτιμία 1, Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1692.

ἐπιτίμαιος, ὁ, (ἐπιτιμάω II. 2) fault-finder, nickname of the historian Timaeus, Ister ap. Ath. 272 B, cf. Dind. 5. 1.

ἐπιτιμάω, to lay a value upon, Lat. *astimare*: hence, 1. to shew honour to, τινα Hdt. 6. 39. 2. to raise in price, οἶνον ἐπ. πολύ Diphil. Ἐμπορ. 1. 27; absol., Ael. N. A. 10. 50; τὴν αἴτησιν ἐπ. to raise the demand, Anon. ap. Suid.:—Pass. to rise in price, of corn, Dem. 918. 20., 1208. 2.

II. of judges, to lay a penalty on a person, δίκην Hdt. 4. 43, v. I. Aeschin. 16. 10; ἐπ. ἀργύριον C. I. 2266. 6: cf. ἐπιτιμήτωρ, ἐπιτίμιον. 2. to object to one as blameable, Lat. *objicere*, *exprobrare alicui*, τινί τι Plat. Phaedr. 237 C, Isocr. 5 D, etc.:—Pass., Arist. Poët. 17. 2. b. c. acc. rei only, to censure, οὐ τοῦτ' ἐπιτιμῶ Dem. 502. 12, cf. Anaxand. Φαρμ. 1:—Pass., τὸ .. ὑπὸ τῶν πολλῶν ἐπιτιμώμενον Xen. Mem. 1. 2. 31, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 3. 5, 16. c. c. dat. only, to censure, Lys. 169. 42, Isocr. 170 A, Dem. 246. 9; τινί ἐπ. τινα for a thing, Polyb. 7. 11. 9; περὶ τι Id. 8. 11. 1; τινὶ ὅτι .., ὡς .., Plat. Theaet. 169 D, Dem. 106. 15, etc. d. absol., λόγῳ καλῶς ἐπ. by word, Thuc. 3. 38, cf. 4. 28; τὸ μὲν ἐπιτιμᾶν .. φῆσαι τις ἂν ῥάδιον Dem. 13. 27, cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 16, 1.

ἐπιτιμία, τό, a legal penalty, C. I. 2266. 15. 2. censure, criticism, Arist. Poët. 25. 32, Plat. 2. 1110 E.

ἐπιτιμῆσις, εὖς, ἡ, castigation, censure, criticism, Thuc. 7. 48, Antiph. Incert. 62, Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 12, al.; ἐπιτιμήσιν ἐπιτιμᾶν Id. Pol. 8. 6, 5.

II. enhancement in price, σίτου App. Civ. 4. 117.

ἐπιτιμήσειον, verb. Adj. one must censure, τινί Arist. Top. 3. 2, 13, al.

II. ἐπιτιμήσιος, α, ov, censurable, Id. M. Mor. 2. 6, 32.

ἐπιτιμήτης, ἦρος, ὅ, =sq., Opp. H. 1. 682.

ἐπιτιμήτης, οὗ, ὁ, an estimator, valuer, Lat. *taxator*, Antipho 133. 18, C. I. 102. 5 (v. Böckh p. 141).

II. a punisher, chastiser, κολασταὶ καὶ κακῶν Soph. Fr. 478; ἐπ. ἔργων a censurer of .., Aesch. Pr. 77; τούτων κολαστὴν κἀπιτιμήτην Eur. Supp. 255; ἐπ. τῆς .. ὀμλίας Plat. Phaedr. 239 E.

ἐπιτιμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, censorious, critical, Luc. Jup. Trag. 23; λόγος ἐπ. Def. Plat. 416. fin. Adv. -κῶς, Jo. Chrys.

ἐπιτιμήτωρ, ὀρος, ὄν, in Od. 9. 270, Ζεὺς .. ἱκετάων τε ξείνων τε, the avenger of all such, i. e. Zeus ξένιος. The Verb is unknown to Hom.

ἐπιτιμία, ἡ, the condition of an ἐπιτίμιος, the enjoyment of all civil rights and privileges, franchise, citizenship, opp. to ἀτιμία, Aeschin. 39. 42, Dem. 549. 10; συνελεγμένον εἰς τὴν ἐπιτ. ἀργύριον money collected for the recovery of the franchise, Id. 329. 12. II. punishment, penalty, C. I. 4957. 43, LXX (Sap. 3. 10).

III. the *pudenda*, Artemid. 1. 45. ἐπιτίμιον, τό, mostly in pl. ἐπιτίμια, τὰ, the value, price, or estimate of a thing, i. c., 1. the honours paid to a person, ἐστ' Ὀρέστον ταῦτα τὰ. Soph. El. 915 (but as this sense nowhere else occurs, Dind. suggests

2. assessment of damages, penalty or penalties, ἐπιτίμια δίδοναι τινί to pay ... Hdt. 4. 80, cf. Eur. Hec. 1086; τῶνδε

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ἐπιτιμῶν for these things, Aesch. Pers. 823; τοῖς ἐπιτιμίοις ἐνοχοὶ τοῦ φόνου Antipho 125. 33; τὰ ἐκ τῶν νόμων ἐπιτ. Lycurg. 148. 17; ἐπ. δυσσεβείας the wages of ungodliness, Soph. El. 1382, cf. Xen. Mem. 3. 12, 3; κρίσεις .. μεγάλα ἔχουσαι ἐπιτίμια Dem. 229. fin.; in sing., τούτι- τιμον λαβεῖν to exact the penalty, Aesch. Theb. 1021; θάνατον ἔταξεν τὸ ἐπ. Arist. Oec. 2. 21. 9; ἐπ. ὀρίζεν τινι C. I. 354, etc. In C. I. (addend.) 2561 b. 80, ἐπιτίμιος appears, and ἐπιτίμιον Ib. 4300 v.

ἐπιτίμιος, ὄν, of a citizen, in possession of his rights and franchises (τιμαί), opp. to ἀτίμιος (q. v.), Ar. Ran. 702, Andoc. 10. 12, Thuc. 5. 34, Xen. Hell. 2. 11, etc.; χρήματα ἐπ. property not confiscated, though the owner was in exile, ap. Dem. 634. 13. II. Adv. -μως, honourably, Clem. Al. 507.

ἐπιτίρῃος, ὄν, at the breast, Lat. *subrumus*, παῖς Anth. P. 11. 243; absol. a suckling, Theocr. 24. 53.

ἐπιτρίνω, to bore from above, Oribas. p. 98, in aor. ἐπιτρήσαι.

ἐπιτρίνωσκω, to wound on the surface, Anth. Plan. 4. 131.

*ἐπιτρίλω, a Root only found in aor. 2 ἐπέτλην:—to bear patiently, be patient, τῷ τοι ἐπιτλήνῃ κραδίη Il. 23. 591; τῷ τοι ἐπιτλήνῃ κραδίη μούοι ἐμιοῖσιν let it listen patiently to them, Eur. 120; μύρι' ἐπιτλάς Nic. Al. 241.

ἐπιτρίγω, fut. ξω, Ep. for ἐπιτρένω, Ap. Rh. 4. 407.

ἐπιτρίνω, verb. Adj. one must make a section of, Nicom. Arithra. p. 150.

ἐπιτόκια, ἡ, compound interest, Philo 2. 285.

ἐπιτόκιον, τό, a birthday poem, Eumath. 4. 6. 2. interest, Aesop. 133.

ἐπίτοκος, ὄν, near childbirth, Antiph. Incert. 80, v. Phryn. 333, who says (incorrectly) that ἐπίτεξ is the Att. form. 2. fruitful, bearing children, Hipp. 1202 H. II. (τόκος II.) bearing interest upon interest, τόκοι ἐπίτοκοι compound interest, Lat. *vorsura*, Plat. Legg. 842 D.

ἐπιτολή, ἡ, (ἐπιτέλλω II) the rising of a star, ἀστρων Eur. Phoen. 1116; esp. when it is visible, i. e. when it happens after sunset, hence the season of a star's appearance in the heavens, Hipp. Acr. 281, Theophr. C. P. 2. 19. 4, etc.; Ἀρκτούρου Thuc. 1. 78; Κυνὸς Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 12; τῆς Πλειάδος Polyb. 4. 37, 2:—later of the sun or moon, App. Civ. 5. 90, Plut. 2. 889 E, Artemid. 1. 3:—cf. ἀνατολή. 2. the rising of the wind, Palaeph. 18. 2: the rise or source of a river, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2554. 109.

ἐπιτολῶμαι, to submit or endure to do, σοὶ ἐπιτολῶμαι κραδίη καὶ θυμὸς ἀκούειν, like Lat. *sapere aude*, Od. 1. 353, cf. Theogn. 445; absol., ἐπετόλμωσεν he stood firm, Od. 17. 238; later also c. dat. to muster courage for a thing, to venture upon, τῇ διαβάσει, τῷ ἔργῳ Plut. Philop. 10, Anton. 69; τῷ διφῶ to mount it, Philostr. 780; ἐπ. τινι Ael. N. A. 7. 19, Anon. ap. Suid.

ἐπιτολμητέον, verb. Adj. one must venture, c. inf., Philo 1. 2; τινὶ ὅν a thing, Galen.

ἐπιτοματικός, ἡ, ὄν, compendious, Galen. 8. 317.

ἐπιτομή, ἡ, (ἐπιτέμνω) a cutting on the surface, incision, τῆς κεφαλῆς Aeschin. 60. 43. II. an epitome, abridgment, τῶν φυσικῶν Arist. Probl. 9, tit.; of Livy, Dio C., etc.; ἐν ἐπιτομῇ Cic. Att. 5. 20, 1; Rome is called ἐπ. τῆς οἰκουμένης, Ath. 20 B.

ἐπιτόμος, ὄν, (ἐπιτέμνω) cut off, ἐπ. ὕλα timber cut in short lengths for the joiner, Theophr. C. P. 5. 1, 12; ἐπιτομωτάτη ὁδὸς Synes. Ep. 35; τὰ ἐπ. τῆς χώρας Paus. 10. 31, 7; ἐπιτομον δέξας ἡ λεωφόρος Dio Chr. 1. 474.

2. abridged, Suid. s. v. Διογενειανός:—Adv. -μως, Eus. P. E. 487 A.

ἐπιτόνιον, τό, (ἐπιτείνω) an instrument for stretching tight: the key by which the strings of an instrument are tightened to tune it, Ath. 456 D: metaph., ἡ συντροφία ὥσπερ ἐπ. ἐστὶ τῆς εὐνοίας Plut. 2. 3 D. II. a pitch-pipe, E. Gud. s. v. ἀπότομον.

ἐπιτόνος, ὄν, (ἐπιτείνω) on the stretch, strained, intense, Diod. Excerpt. 557; of sound, Philostr. 537:—Adv. -μως, restored by Turneb. in Aesch. Eum. 358.

II. ἐπιτόνος (sc. ἱμάς), ὁ, a rope for stretching or tightening, the back-stay of a mast (opp. to πρὸς τόνος), ἐν' αὐτῷ [ιστῶ] ἐπιτόνος βέβλητο, βοῶς ἡνιοῖο τετενυχῶς (where ἐπ- is long at the beginning of the verse), Od. 12. 423. 2. ἐπιτόνοι, οἱ, the great sinews of the shoulder and arm, Plat. Tim. S4 E, Arist. H. A. 3. 5, 4; νεύρων ἐπιτόνοι Plat. Legg. 945 C.

ἐπιτοξάζομαι, Dep. to shoot at, τῷ δ' ἐπετοξάζοντο Il. 3. 79, and in late Prose, Luc. Calumn. 12, Dio C. 74. 6.

ἐπιτοξεύω, =foreg., τινί Dio C. 68. 31; τινά Aristacr. 1. 1.

ἐπιτοξίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, the nick in a cross-bow, etc., where the arrow lies, Math.: *epitoxis* in Vitruv. 10. 15.

ἐπιτοπίω, (τόπος) to be on the spot, opp. to ἐκτοπίζω, Suid.

ἐπιτοπολύ, ἐπιτοπλέον, ἐπιτοπλείστον, also ἐπιτοπλήθος, for ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ, πλέον, πλείστον, πλήθος in general, for the most part, commonly, mostly: v. sub πολὺς.

ἐπιτόσσαις, Dor. part. of ἐπέτοσσε.

ἐπιτραγήμα, τό, something eaten as dessert, Byz.

ἐπιτραγήματις, to serve up as dessert, Julian. Ep. 249, in Med.

ἐπιτραγία, ἡ, epith. of Aphrodite, from a she-goat, which was changed into a he-goat (τράγος), Plut. Thea. 18.

ἐπιτραγίς, ὄν, ὁ, a kind of fish, which is fat, but has no roe, and so is barren (cf. sq.), Arist. H. A. 4. 11, 7.

ἐπιτράγοι, οἱ, (v. τράγῳ) the over-luxuriant shoots of a vine, Dion. Il. 17. 2, Poll. 7. 152.

ἐπιτράγυνδω, to make a tragic story of a thing, exaggerate, Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 5, Dion. H. de Thuc. 2S, Luc. Tox. 12: to add in exaggeration, τινί τι Plut. Peric. 28; and so in Pass., Id. Artor. 18; τῷ δράματι ἔτερον πάθος Heliod. 2. 29.

ἐπιτράπεζις, ὄν, =παράσιτος, Hesych.

ἐπιτράπεζος, ὄν, (τράπεζα) on or at a table, ὕδαρ Luc. Hermot. 68; διήγημα, λέξις Basil.

II. =foreg., Hesych.

ἐπιτράπεζος, ὄν, =foreg., σκευή Theophr. Lap. 42.

ἐπιτράπεζμα, τό, a dish set on table, Plat. Com. Menex. 1, cf. Ath. 170 F.

ἐπιτραπέουσι, Ep. 3 pl. pres. for ἐπιτρέπονσι, Il. 10. 421.
 ἐπιτραυμάτιζω, to wound again, Greg. Nyss.
 ἐπιτραχήλιος, ον, (τράχηλος) on the neck, Suid.
 ἐπιτρέπεται, verb. Adj. one must commit, permit, Xen. Hier. 8, 9, Plat. Symp. 213 E; so in pl. ἐκείνοισι .. οὐκ ἐπιτρέπεται ἐστί Hdt. 9. 58.
 ἐπιτρεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, hortatory, Aristid. 2. p. 310, Eccl.
 ἐπιτρέπω, Ion. -τρέπω: fut. -τρέψω: aor. I -έτρεφα Hom., Att.; Ion. -έτραφα Hdt. 4. 202: aor. 2 -έτραπον Hom.; -Med., Ion. fut. -τράψομαι Hdt. 3. 155: aor. 2 med. -ετράπυμην Hom.; -Pass., Ion. aor. I -ετράφην, part. -τραφείς Hdt.: aor. 2 pass. -ετράπην. Properly to turn to or towards, but so only in aor. 2 med., σοὶ .. θυμὸς ἐπείσπετο εἶρεσθαι thy mind inclined itself to ask, Od. 9. 12:—to overturn upon, τινί τε Luc. Lexiph. 8.
 2. to turn over to, to transfer or bequeath, παῖδιν ἐπιτρέψαι ἑκαστος κτήματ' ἐνὶ μεγάροις Od. 7. 149.
 3. to commit or entrust to another as trustee, guardian, or vicegerent (v. ἐπίτροπος), οἱ .. ἐπέτρεπε οἶκον ἅπαντα 2. 226; ἐπιτρέψας ἑκαστα δμῶαιν [ἐκείνῃ], ἥτις .. ἀρίστη 15. 24, cf. Il. 17. 509; θεοῖσιν μύθον ἐπιτρέψαι leave it to them. Od. 22. 287, cf. 19. 502; so, κακοῖσι θυμὸν ἐπιτρέπην (Aeol. inf.) Alcæa. 35; σμικραῖς .. αὐτοῖς ἑλπίαν Eur. Fr. 913—freq. in Prose, ἐπ. τινὶ τὰ πρήγματα Hdt. 6. 26; τὴν πόλιν Id. 4. 202; Νάξον Id. 1. 64; τὰ πάντα, πλείστα Thuc. 2. 65, 5. 99; τὴν ἀρχὴν Xen. An. 5. 9, 31, etc.; τινὰ ἱατρῶν Antipho 127. 38, cf. Hdt. 3. 130; also a son for education, Plat. Lach. 200 D, cf. Ar. Eq. 1098; also c. inf., σοὶ ἐπέτρεψεν πυνέσσαι he left it to you to work, Il. 10. 116, cf. 421, Hdt. 9. 10—often in Att. to refer a legal issue to any one (cf. ἐπιτροπή), ἐπιτρ. τινὶ δαίταν Dem. 1360. 7, cf. Plat. Legg. 936 A; ὅμιν ἐπιτρέψω κρίναι Plat. Apol. 35 D, cf. Andoc. 1. 28.
 4. c. dat. only, to leave all to another, entrust oneself to, rely upon, τοῖσιν γὰρ ἐπιτράπομεν γε μάλιστα Il. 10. 59; ἐπιτρέψαι δὲ θεοῖσιν Od. 21. 279; ἐπ. τῇ ἀλιγαρχίῃ Hdt. 3. 81; and often in Att., like Lat. *referre ad* .., to refer the matter to a person, leave it to his arbitration, Ar. Ach. 1115, Vesp. 521, Ran. 811, Thuc. 1. 28; τινὶ δικαστῇ to one as a judge, Id. 4. 83:—also, ἐπ. τινὶ περὶ τινος Plat. Gorg. 512 E, Alc. 1. 117 E; Ἀθηναῖοις ἐπ. περὶ σφάν αὐτῶν πλὴν θανάτου to leave their case to the A. save as to the penalty of death, Thuc. 4. 54; περὶ ὧν διαφερόμεθα τοῖς οἰκείοις ἐπιτρ. Dem. 813. 2; so in Med., Thuc. 5. 31.
 5. Med. to entrust oneself, leave one's case to, τινὶ Hdt. 1. 96, 5. 95, etc.; also, to entrust what is one's own to another, Id. 3. 155, 157, Xen., etc.
 6. Pass. to be entrusted, ὦ λαοὶ τ' ἐπιτετραπῆσθαι (3 pl. pf. for ἐπιτετραμμένοι εἶσι) Il. 2. 25; τῆς (sc. ὧραις) ἐπιτετραπται μέγας οὐρανὸς heaven's gate is committed to them (to open and to shut), Il. 5. 750, 8. 394, cf. Hdt. 3. 142, etc.;—also c. acc. rei, ἐπιτρεπόμεαι τι I am entrusted with a thing, τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐπιτραφθέντες Hdt. 1. 7; ἐπιτετραμμένοι τὴν φυλακὴν Thuc. 1. 126: c. πατέων II.
 II. to give up, yield, Ποσειδάωνι δὲ νίκην πᾶσαν ἐπέτρεψας Il. 21. 473: in Att., ἐπ. τινὶ c. inf. to permit, suffer, Ar. Pl. 1078, Plat., etc.; c. acc. et inf., Xen. An. 7. 7, 8, Plat.; also, ἐπ. ὁμηβαίους αὐτονομῶν (-οῖς τ') εἶναι Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 9; οὐδενὶ ἐπ. κακῶ εἶναι Id. An. 2. 31, c. part., ἐπ. ἀδικούντι τῷ ἀδελφῷ Hdt. 2. 120; μὴ ἐπ. τινι ἀδικούντι Plat. Enthyphro 5 E; also absol. to give way, Pind. O. 6. 36, Ar. Nub. 799, Pl. 915, Thuc. 1. 71.
 2. intr., like Lat. *concedere*, οὐ μὲν ἐπέτρεπε γῆραι λυγρῶ he gave not way to old age, Il. 10. 79; ἡλικίῃ καὶ θυμῷ μὴ ἐπέτρεπε do not give way to, indulge, Hdt. 3. 36; ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις Plat. Legg. 802 B; τῇ ὀργῇ Dion. H. 7. 45.
 III. to command, τινὶ ποιεῖν τι Xen. An. 6. 3, 11, cf. Plat. Legg. 784 C.
 ἐπιτρέφω, fut. -τρέψω, to rear upon, ἐπιτρέφοι τύμβω βύττον Anth. P. 7. 536.
 2. generally, to support, maintain, Hdt. 8. 142, 144; κακὸν τῇ πόλει Dion. H. 10. 6.
 II. Pass. to grow up after, as posterity, Lat. *succrescere*, ἐκ τούτων σφί ἐπείσφαρ νέότης Hdt. 4. 3; οἱ ὕστερον ἐπιτραφέντες βασιλεῖς Id. 2. 121, I; generally, to grow up as a successor, Id. 1. 123, Dion. H. 7. 9.
 ἐπιτρέχω: fut. -δράμομαι: aor. 2 -εδράμην Hom.; (rarely aor. I -έθρεξα, Il. 13. 409): pf. -εδράμηκα, Xen. Oec. 15, 4; poet. -εδδρόμα Od.
 To run upon or at, mostly for the purpose of attack, absol., ὃ δ' ἐπιδράμην Il. 4. 524, cf. 18. 527; of dogs, οἱ μὲν κεκληγῶτες ἐπιδράμην Od. 14. 30; so in Att. to make an assault upon, τινὶ Thuc. 4. 32, Xen. Cyn. 9, 6; ἐπὶ τινα Id. Hell. 5. 4, 51.
 2. to run after, be eager or greedy, οὐτὶ ἐπιδράμω πάντα τὰ διδύμενα ἐδέκετο Hdt. 3. 135; συγχωρεῖν ἐπιδράμωιν in haste, Plat. Legg. 799 C; οὐκ ἂν ἡγεῖσθε αὐτῶν κἂν ἐπιδράμωιν Dem. 831. 10: c. dat. to be greedy for, App. Pun. 94.
 II. to run over a space, τῶσιν ἐπιδραμέτην, of horses, Il. 23. 433, cf. 418, 447: to run over or graze the surface, ἀσπίς ἐπιδρέε-φαντος ἄσαν ἔρχεος 13. 409.
 2. to be spread over, λευκῇ δ' ἐπιδέδρομον αἰγλῇ Od. 6. 45; κακῇ δ' ἐπιδέδρομον ἀχλὺς 20. 357:—c. dat., τῷ .. ἐπιδέδρομον ὁμῇ Hermipp. Φορμ. 2; ἐπιδέδρομον νυκτὶ φέγγας Ar. Rh. 2. 670; οἱ ἔρευνος ἐπιτρέχει Arat. 834, cf. Opp. C. 3. 94; ἐξανθήματα ἐπ. τοῖς σώμασιν Plat. 2. 671 A; ὄρεαι .. ἀφ' ἡλίου μορφαί ἐπ. Ib. 934 D; σημεία βίας τῷ νεκρῷ ἐπ. Id. T. Gracch. 13, etc.:—c. acc., ὁδῶα ὕταν ἔρεβος ὕφαλον ἐπιδράμωιν when the billow runs over the darkness of the deep, Soph. Ant. 558; τὴν χώραν, of lava, Arist. Mirab. 105, 5; ψυχὴν ἐπιδέδρομον λήθη Ar. Rh. 1. 645; ῥώμην ἐπιδράμα λόγος Plut. Aemil. 25.
 3. ἐπ. καλῶσιν χεῖλεσσι, Lat. *labra percurrere*, Longus 1. 19; τὴν σύριγγα τῇ γλώττῃ Alciphro 3. 12; τῷ πληκτῶν τὰς χορδὰς Arist. 139 E.
 4. to overrun, as an army does a country, ἐπ. πεδῶν πᾶν Hdt. 1. 161; τὰς κόμης πάσας Id. 8. 23; τὴν χώραν πᾶσαν Ib. 32; also, ἐπὶ τὰ ἔξω Thuc. 4. 104.
 5. to run over, to treat lightly, of Lat. *oratione percurrere*, Xen. Oec. 15, 1; ἐσπόρων ἐπ. περὶ τινος Isocr. Ep. 9. 6; μικρὰ περὶ αὐτὸν Dem. 217. 7; τὰς ἀπορίας ἐπ. Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 3; Ἡροδότην .. ἡ λέξις .. ῥαδίως ἐπιτρέχουσα τοῖς πράγμασιν Plut. 2. 854 E; ἐπ. διὰ βραχυτάτων, διὰ τῶν

ἀναγκαίων, etc., Ib. 119 E, etc.
 ἐπὶ .. Dion. P. 809, cf. 1092.
 III. to run close after, ἀρματα .. ἵπποις ἀκονιζέσασιν ἐπιδράμων Il. 23. 504; ἐπ. τὰ ἔχρη, of hands, Xen. Cyn. 3, 6; also c. dat. to follow, Arat. 316; ἐπ. τοῖς θῆλεσιν, of the male, Plut. 2. 965 E.
 ἐπίτρησις, εως, ἡ, a piercing downwards, Oribas. p. 98. 12.
 ἐπιτριάκосто-δεύτερος, -τρίτος, -τέταρτος, -πεμπτος λόγος, the ratio of $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{3}{16}$, Aristid. Quint. p. 115.
 ἐπιτρίβη, ἡ, a fretting, Schol. Soph. Aj. 103: violence, injury, Eccl.
 ἐπιτρίβω [I], fut. ψω: aor. 2 pass. ἐπιτρίβην [I]: fut. med. in pass. sense, Luc. Icarom. 33 (where Cobet restores ἐπιτρίβονται, as in Ar. Pax 246).
 To rub on the surface, to crush, κάπνιγε κάπνιρβεν Id. Nub. 1376, cf. Ran. 571:—Pass., τυπτόμενον ἐπιτρίβηναι Ib. 1408; ἐπιτρίβόμενος τὸν ὦμον galled by the weight, Id. Ran. 88.
 2. metaph. to afflict, distress, destroy, ruin, ἥλιος καίων ἐπιτρίβει τοὺς τε ἀνθρώπους καὶ τὴν χώραν Hdt. 4. 184; γάμος μ' ἐπέτρεψε Ar. Nub. 438, cf. 243; ταῦτά με ἐπιτρίβει πόθῳ Id. Lys. 888; οὐδὲναι τινὰ ἐπιτρ. Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 12; ἐπ. τοὺς ἀπόρους Dem. 260. fin.: simply, to kill, Lys. 135. 17: of an actor, to murder a character, Dem. 288, 20, Plut. 2. 531 B:—Pass. to be utterly destroyed or undone, Solon 32. 7, Ar. Ach. 1022, Pax 369; ἐπιτρίβεις δε hung! Ar. Av. 1530, Thesm. 557; ἐπιτρίβην εἰ τι ἐψεύσασθην Luc. D. Meretr. 2. 3.
 II. in Med. to rub paint on one's cheeks, of women, A. B. 40, Schol. Ar. Thesm. 389.
 III. to inflame by friction, ἐπ. τὴν νόσον to aggravate it, App. Civ. 5. 59, 62: to irritate, excite, τινὰ Polyh. 4. 84, 8; τινὰ ἐς πόλεμον App. Maced. 4.
 ἐπιτρίραρχος, to be trierarch beyond the legal time, Dem. 1214. 16., 1223. 13, etc.; ἐπ. τριτάρας μῆνας 1218. 13:—Pass., ἐπιτρίραρχη-μένωιν ἦδη δυοῖν μηνῶν two months beyond my term of office having elapsed, and my successor not having relieved me, 1212. 27; see the whole speech (adv. Polycleim).
 ἐπιτρίραρχημα, τό, the burden of a trierarchy continued beyond the legal term, Dem. 1206. 11., 1219. 23, etc.: see foreg.
 ἐπιτρίρησις, ἐς, containing 1 + $\frac{1}{3}$, Nicom. Ar. p. 99: cf. ἐπίτρητος.
 ἐπιτρίμμα, τό, (ἐπιτρίβω) anything rubbed on, a cosmetic, Nicet. Ann. 37 C, Jo. Chr. 2. anything worn out; metaph., ἐπ. ἐρώτων, of a prostitute, Nicet. Ann. 335 D: cf. περίτρημα.
 ἐπίτριπτος, ον, (ἐπιτρίβω) rubbed down, well worn: metaph. of persons, practised, hackneyed, τοῦτ' ἐπιτριπτον κίναδος the cunning fox, Soph. Aj. 103, cf. Andoc. 13. 23; ἐπ. ψωμοκόλακες Sannyr. Ἰώ 1; οὐπίτριπτος the rogue, Ar. Pl. 275, cf. 619; ἐπίτριπτε Id. Ach. 557; ἡ νῦν ἐπ. .. μουσική hackneyed, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 14. Cf. ἐπιτρίβω.
 ἐπίτριπτος, Adv. unto three times, Diosc. 5. 4.
 ἐπι-τρι-τέταρτος, ον, containing 1 + $\frac{1}{4}$, Nicom. Ar. p. 101: cf. sq.
 ἐπίτριτος, ον, containing an integer and one-third (1 + $\frac{1}{3}$), i. e. in the ratio of 4 to 3, Lat. *sesquitercius*, ἐπ. πυθῆν Plat. Rep. 546 C: so too of the other ordinal numbers, ἐπίτεταρτος as 5 to 4; ἐπίπεμπτος as 6 to 5; ἐφέκτος as 7 to 6, and so on: cf. ἐπιμόρος, ὑπέρτριτος.
 2. of the intervals of the tones in music, Plat. Tim. 36 A, Plut. 2. 1138 sq.
 3. ποὺς ἐπίτριτος, or ἐπίτριτος, ὁ, the name of a metrical foot, so called as being compounded of a spondee (which contains 4 times) with an iambus or a trochee (which contains 3):—acc. to the position of a short syllable it is called 1st, 2d, 3d, or 4th *epitrite*, — — —, — — —, — — —, — — —. V. Aristid. ap. Gaisf. Hephaest. p. 192.
 4. in usury, ἐπίτριτον (sc. δάνεισμα), τό, was a loan of which $\frac{1}{3}$ is annually paid as interest, i. e. 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ p. cent., Xen. Vect. 3, 9; so, τόκοι ἐπίτριτοι Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 7; ἐξακόσια δραχμαὶ ἐπίτριτοι 600 drachmae at 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ p. c., Isae. ap. Harp.: cf. ἐπίπεμπτος, ἐπὶνόςτος, and v. omnino Böckh P. E. 1. 164–186.
 ἐπίτριτος, to repeat for the third time, Anaxil. Ἀγρ. 1.
 ἐπίτριψις, εως, ἡ, a wearing away, of the action of waves, v. l. LXX (Ps. 92. 3).
 ἐπιτρομέω, to be in fear of, τι Q. Sm. 2. 474, nisi legend. ὑποτρ.—
 ἐπιτρομος, ον, (τρέμω) in fear, alarmed, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 78.
 ἐπιτροπάδην, Adv. by command, Hesych.
 ἐπιτροπάσις, α, ον, (ἐπιτροπή) entrusted to one, delegated, ἐπ. λαβείν τὴν ἀρχὴν Hdt. 3. 142; ἐπ. ἔχειν τὴν βασιλείην Id. 4. 147.
 ἐπιτροπέα, ἡ, (ἐπιτροπέω) charge, guardianship, τινὸς over one, Plat. Phaedr. 239 E, Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 1:—also ἐπιτροπία, ἡ, (ἐπίτροπος), Lys. ap. Dion. H. de Isae. 8, Polyb. 15. 31, 4; ἐπιτροπίας (= ἐπιτροπῆς) δική, Plat. Legg. 928 C; ἐπ. διδόναι τινι C. 1. 380o. 11.
 ἐπιτροπέυσις, εως, ἡ = foreg., Plat. Rep. 554 C.
 ἐπιτροπευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for the office of steward, Xen. Oec. 12, 3.
 ἐπιτροπέω, to be an ἐπίτροπος, to be a trustee, administrator, guardian,
 1. absol., Hdt. 1. 134, Xen. Oec. 12, 8, 13, 1, C. I. 519, etc.; τινὶ for one, Plat. Legg. 849 B.
 2. c. gen., Λαοβάτω Id. 1. 65; also of a country, Αἰγύπτου ἐπ. Id. 3. 15; τοῦ πλῆθους Ib. 82; Βαβυλῶνος Id. 7. 62.
 3. c. acc. to govern, manage, τὴν πατρίδα Id. 3. 36, Ar. Eq. 212; τὴν πόλιν Hdt. 8. 127, cf. Plat. Rep. 519 B; τὸν δῆμον Ar. Eq. 212, 426, 949; τὴν κτῆσαν Plat. Legg. 877 C: c. acc. pers., ἐπ. τινὰ to be guardian and regent for him, to be his guardian, Thuc. 1. 132, Lys. 116, 31:—Pass. to be under guardians, Id. 894. 3, Isae. 36. 7, etc.; κακῶς .. ἐπιτροπευθῆναι to be ill treated by one's guardians, Plat. Legg. 928 C, cf. Dem. 814. 27; οὕτως ἐπιτροπευθεῖς Id. 829. 9.
 II. = ἐπιτρέπω, to grant, allow, δαίταν Isae. 54. 6.
 ἐπιτροπέω, = foreg., dub. in Plat. Com. Ph. 11: v. Lob. Phryn. 590.
 ἐπιτροπή, ἡ, (ἐπιτρέπω) a reference, esp. to an arbiter in decision of a law-suit, ἡζίου δικῆς ἐπιτροπῇ γενέσθαι ἡ εἰς πόλιν τὴν ἡ εἰς ἰδιότητα Thuc. 5. 41; ἡ ἐπ. τοῦτ' ἄν πρὸς Παριμένωνα Dem. 900. 1; εἰς ἐπ. ἐρχέσθαι Id. 897. 1; ἡ ἐπ. ἐγένετό μοι Ib. 7; ἀνίναί τὴν ἐπ. to decline it, Thuc. 5. 31.
 2. generally, power to decide, right of decision, ἐπ. διδόναι

τινὶ περί τινας Hipp. 25. 27; τῇ Συγκλήτῳ δίδουσι τὴν ἐπ. Polyb. 18. 22, 5; δίδουσι ἑαυτοὺς εἰς ἐπ., or τὴν ἐπ. δίδουσι περὶ σφάν αὐτῶν, Lat. *dedere se in fidem*, to surrender absolutely, Id. 2. 11, 8., 15. 8, 14, etc.; ἐπ. λαβεῖν to receive full powers to treat, Polyb. 3. 15, 7, cf. Dion. H. 2. 45, Diod. 17. 47. II. the office or power of a guardian, steward, or governor, Lys. Fr. 26, Plat. Legg. 924 B. 2. an action against a guardian brought by his ward within five years after coming of age, Lat. *tutela iudicium*, ἐπιτροπῆς δικάζεσθαι Lys. Fr. 15; καταγιγνώσκων τὴν ἐπ. Dem. 861. fin., cf. 900. 1; ἐπιτροπῆς κρίνειν τινά Plut. 2. 84 C; cf. Att. Process p. 454.

ἐπιτροπία, v. sub ἐπιτροπεία.
ἐπιτροπικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a trustee or guardian, ἐπ. νόμοι the laws of guardianship, Plat. Legg. 927 E; ἐπ. λόγος Dion. H. de Lys. 20.

ἐπιτροπος, ὄν, (ἐπιτρέπω) one to whom the charge of anything is entrusted, a steward, trustee, administrator, c. gen. rei, τῶν ἐωυτοῦ Hdt. 1. 105; τῶν οὐκίων 3, 63; τῶν πατρῶν Dem. 539. 23, cf. 565. 15; a governor, viceroy, Μέμφιος, Μιλήτου Hdt. 3. 27., 5. 30, cf. 5. 106. 2. c. gen. pers. a trustee, guardian, Hdt. 4. 76; ἐπ. τινι παίδων Hyperid. ap. Stob. Callias is called the ἐπ. of Protagoras, his attorney, Plat. Theat. 165 A, cf. Dem. 819. 18; ὁ Καίσαρος ἐπ., or ἐπ. Καίσαρος, Lat. *procurator Caesaris*, Plut. 2. 813 E, C. I. 1186, etc.; ἐπ. Σεβαστοῦ or -τῶν Id. 1078, 1318, 1813 b (add.), 3752, etc. 3. absol. a guardian, Hdt. 9. 10, Thuc. 2. 80, etc.;—generally, a governor, ruler, θεὸς ἐπ. ὧν Pind. O. 1. 171.

ἐπιτροφή, ἡ, (ἐπιτρέφω) sustenance, Joseph. A. J. 18. 9, 1.
ἐπιτροχάδην [ᾶ], Adv. trippingly, fluently, glibly: in Hom. only in phrase ἐπιτροχάδην ἀγορεύειν, Il. 3. 213, Od. 18. 26.

ἐπιτροχάζω, to run lightly over, ποσσὶν Eust. Opusc. 341. 85: to treat briefly, βῆθυνας ἐπιτροχασμένα Dion. H. de Thuc. 16.

ἐπιτροχάλος, ὄν, running, quick passing, χρόνοι Dion. H. de Comp. 18: metaph. glib, flowing, Id. de Dem. 40.

ἐπιτροχασμός, ὁ, a hurried accumulation of several points or questions, Alex. π. σχημ. 579, Donat. Ter. Eun. 4. 7, 34.

ἐπιτροχαστέον, verb. Adj. one must run over, Nicom. Ilarm. p. 7.
ἐπιτροχάω, = ἐπιτροχάζω, c. acc., ὕδαρ Ap. Rh. 4. 1266, Dion. P. 148; c. gen., κύματος Anth. P. 9. 306: absol., Dion. P. 148. 2. to run up to, Ap. Rh. 4. 1606: to fall, Arat. 889.

ἐπιτροχος, ὄν, running easily, easily inclined, c. inf., Hipp. 792 B, but with v. I. ἐπιφορος:—metaph. tripping, μέλη, ῥήμοι Heliad. 4. 17: voluble, glib, ἐπ. καὶ ἀσάφεις λαλεῖν Luc. D. Deor. 7. 3, cf. Nec. 7:—Adv., ἐπιτρόχως λαλεῖν, Ael. N. A. 7. 7.

ἐπιτρώγω, to gather in afterwards, Origen.

ἐπιτρώγας, to murmur beside or over, τινά Euphor. 76; τινί Babr. 112. 8; absol., Anth. P. 6. 54.

ἐπιτρώφας, to luxuriate or revel in, δόγμασιν Philo 2. 392.

ἐπιτρώχομαι [ῶ], Pass. to be greatly afflicted, C. I. (addend.) 2113 c.

ἐπιτρώγω, fut. -τρώγομαι: aor. ἐπέτρωγον:—to eat with or after, Luc. Saturn. 21, 28; c. gen. partit. to eat of., Ael. N. A. 3. 5.

ἐπιτρώπω, poet. for ἐπιτρέπω, to allow, τινι τι or c. inf., Opp. 11. 2. 223., 5. 188. 2. to command, τινί c. inf., Ap. Rh. 1. 351; absol., Christod. Ecphr. 300.

ἐπιτυγχάνω, fut. -τεύομαι: aor. ἐπέτυχον:—properly, to hit the mark, τοῦ σκοποῦ, opp. to ἀποτυγχάνω, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 6. 14; οἱ πολλὰ βάλλοντες ἐπιτυγχάνουσι πολλάκις Plut. 2. 438 A: hence, II. to light or fall upon, meet with, 1. c. dat. pers., Ar. Nub. 196, 535, Thuc. 3. 75., 8. 34; ἐτόμως ἐπ. τινί Plat. Legg. 738 D; ἐπ. γυναῖκι βιαζομένη Ib. 874 C: also c. dat. rei, ἐπ. σοφῷ Id. 1. 68; ἐπ. ταῖς θύραις ἀνεγερμέναις to find them open, Plat. Symp. 223 B. 2. c. gen. pers., μετρίον ἀνδρός Ap. Pl. 245, cf. Plut. Apox. 12: c. gen. rei, ἐπ. ὁλκάδων ἀναγομένης Thuc. 3. 3: εὐάνων ἐπ. a low market, Arist. Oec. 2. 33. 3. absol., Ar. Ran. 570, Thuc. 6. 68; but mostly, ὁ ἐπιτυχάν, like ὁ τυχεύς, ὁ ἐπιών, the first person one meets, any one, any common person, Hdt. 2. 2, Antipho 115. 1; esp. with negat., οὐ φαύλων οὐδὲ τῶν ἐπιτυχόντων Plat. Crat. 390 D; οὐ γὰρ οἶμαι τοῦ ἐπιτυχόντος εἶναι., Id. Euthyphro 4 A; οὐ περὶ τοῦ ἐπιτυχόντος on no common matter, Id. Rep. 352 C; and without the Article, Eur. H. F. 1248, Ar. Ran. 1375.

III. to attain to, reach, gain one's end, c. gen. rei, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 28, Dem. 1168. 1; τοῦ καλῶς μινγεῖν Plat. Phil. 61 D; ἐπ. τοῦ ἀγῶνος to gain one's suit, Dem. 1175. 16, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 2. 2. rarely c. acc. to meet, find, Plat. Rep. 431 C; ἀπὲρ ἂν ἐπιτύχῃς Eubul. Incert. 14. 3. c. part. to succeed in doing, Hdt. 8. 101, 103, Hipp. Vet. Med. 18; so, c. inf., Luc. Nec. 6. 4. c. dat. modi, to be lucky, successful in a thing, μάχῃ Aeschin. 77. 16: and absol. to succeed, be successful, Plat. Meno 97 C, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 19. 5. Pass. to turn out well, αἱ ἐπιτετυγμένα πράξεις successful, Polyb. 6. 53, 2, cf. Hipparch. ap. Stob. 574. 21, Diod. 1. 1, Plut. 2. 673 E. IV. c. dat. pers. to converse, talk with one, like ἐντυγχάνω, Plat. Legg. 758 C: also, ἐπ. βιβλίῳ to take it up and read, Luc. Dem. Encom. 27.

ἐπιτύλλω, to turn over or open a book, Diog. L. 9. 114.
ἐπιτύμβιος, α, ὄν, (τύμβος) at or over a tomb, θρήνοι Aesch. Cho. 342; τὴν δ' ἐπ. τοῦτ' ὅθ' ἔκ' ἄν' ἐπιτάφῃ in C. I. 6207. II. ἐπιτύμβιοι, in Theoc. 7. 23, a name given to the crested larks (κορυθαλλίδες), perhaps from the mound-like shape of their crests or toppings; but Babr. 72. 20 speaks of κορυθαλλοὶ οὐν τάφοις παῖδων:—there is a burlesque mythical account of them in Ar. Av. 475; cf. Ael. N. A. 16. 5.

ἐπιτύμβιος, ὄν, = foreg., αἶνος, θρήνος Aesch. Ag. 1547, Cho. 335; χοαὶ Soph. Ant. 901; σῆμα C. I. 3685; cf. ἐπιτύμβιον:—Ἀφροδίτῃ ἐπιτύμβια the Roman Venus Libitina, Plut. 2. 269 B; so, θεοὶ ἐπ. C. I. 1034.

ἐπίτυρον, τό, a confection of olives, Cato R. R. § 119, Plaut. Mil. Gl. I. 1, 24, Hesych.

ἐπιτυφλόω, to stop the pores, Arist. Prob. 9. 13, Theophr. Fr. 1. 66.
ἐπιτυφλομαι [ῶ], Pass. to be burnt up, Philostr. 516, 854: metaph. to be inflamed by love, τινὸς for one, Ar. Lys. 221; ἐπιτεθυμμένος furious, rabid, Plat. Phaedr. 230 A (olim ἐπιτεθυμμένος).

ἐπιτύφω, = τυφώω, Hesych., cf. Moer. p. 150.
ἐπιτύχης, ἐς, (ἐπιτυχάνω) hitting the mark, successful, effective, opp. to ἀποτυχῆς (Plat. Sis. 391 D), κότος Aesch. Supp. 744; ἐν τινι Arist. Div. p. Somn. 2, Diod. 4. 83; κατὰ τι, Polyb. 5. 102, 1: c. gen., ἐπ. τῶν καρῶν δόξα that always hits the right nail on the head, Isocr. 239 A:—Adv., ἐπιτυχῶς εἰπεῖν Plat. Phil. 38D; διελέχθαι Isocr. 280 D. II. pass. easy to hit, εὐβλαστοὶ καὶ ἐπ. App. Syr. 25.

ἐπιτύχια, ἡ, success, Polyb. 1. 6, 4, Dion. 11. 3. 70, etc.

ἐπιτυθάω, fut. ὄσω, to mock, jest, Plat. Ax. 364 C: to mock at, jeer, τινά and τινί App. Civ. 2. 67., 5. 125; τὸ γεγόνος Ath. 604 E.

ἐπιτυθασμός, ὁ, mockery, railery, Polyb. 3. 80, 4, Heliod. 10. 25.

ἐπιψάγειν, inf. aor. 2 of ἐπιδάιδω.

ἐπιψαδρύνω, to make bright or clean, Ap. Rh. 4. 663:—Pass., Heliod. 8. 9.

ἐπιψάω, fut. -ψάω, to shew forth, display, like ἐπιδείκνυμι, absol., μηδὲ λαῖρ' ἐπιψάειν Theogn. 359; ἐπ. τι, Lat. *prae se ferre*, Polyb. 10. 18, 8; μηδὲν τεχνικόν Dion. H. ad Amm. 1. 10; τὸ ἀγέρωχον, τὴν προαίρεσιν Plut.: ἀνθρωπόμορφον τι Luc. Alex. 12:—Pass. to come into light, come suddenly into view, ἡλίου δ' ἐπέλαμψε, μάχῃ δ' ἐπὶ πάσα φαάνθη Il. 17. 650; of an enemy coming suddenly in view, Hdt. 2. 152., 4. 122, Thuc. 8. 42, etc.; διὰ τὸ ἐπιφανέντα με καλῶσαι ap. Dem. 522. 4; ἐπ. ἐς τὴν Νάξον Hdt. 5. 30, cf. Xen. An. 3. 4, 13; ἐπιφανῆναι ἐπὶ τὸ ἔργον Id. Oec. 21, 10; ἐπὶ τὰ Δρέπανα Polyb. 1. 49, 7; ἐπ. τινι ἐς οἶκον to present oneself, Hdt. 4. 97; ἐπ. τινι to shew oneself, appear to one, Id. 1. 24, al.; often of dreams and visions, Id. 2. 91., 3. 27; ἐν τῷ ὕπνῳ Id. 7. 16; also, ἵνα σφί τιμωρήν . . ἐπιφανῆσται Id. 8. 49; τὰ ἐπιφανόμενα symptoms which follow or supervene, Hipp. Aph. 1243.

2. c. acc. et inf. to make it manifest that . ., Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 1044 D.

3. Pass., literally, to appear upon the surface, Tim. Locr. 101 D.

τὴν ὑπὸν . . , Plut. Arat. 3 and 4S, Galb. 23. II. seemingly intr., in Act., to shew light, to dawn, ἡμέρας ἐπιφανούσης Polyb. 5. 6, 6; (so, ἡμ. ἐπιφανομένης Ib. 3. 113, 1); ἐπιφάναι τοῖς ἐν σκότει καθήμενοις to shine upon . . , Ev. Luc. 1. 79.

ἐπιφάλλος, ὁ, a flute-tune for dancing to, Trypho ap. Ath. 618 C.

ἐπιφάνεια [ᾶ], ἡ, appearance, manifestation, e. g. τῆς ἡμέρας day-break, dawn, Polyb. 3. 94, 3; esp. the sudden appearance of an enemy, Id. 1. 54, 2; of deities appearing to a worshipper, Dion. H. 2. 68, Plut. Them. 30; τὰς ὑπ' αὐτῆς (sc. Ἀρτεμίδος) γινόμενας ἐναργεῖς ἐπ. Inscr. Eph. in C. I. 2954. 4: a manifestation of Providence, Diod. 1. 15, ubi v. Wessel.:—an apparition, Justin. M. Apol. 1. 5 and 14.

II. the visible surface of a body, a superficies, surface, Arist. Categ. 6, 1, Metaph. 2. 5, 3. 6, 2, al., Euclid. Def. 1; ἡ κατὰ πρόσωπον π. the front, Polyb. 1. 22, 10; κατὰ τὰς ἐπ. μάχεσθαι to fight in front, Id. 3. 116, 10; αἱ τρεῖς ἐπ. τῆς πόλεως its three visible sides, Id. 4. 70, 9:—the surface or skin of the body, Arist. de Sens. 3, 5, Diod. 3. 29, ubi v. Wessel.

2. the mere surface, outside, opp. to the substance or reality (ἀλήθεια), Id. 2. 29, 1; κατὰ τὴν ἐπ., opp. to τῇ ἀληθείᾳ, ap. Suid.

3. outward show, fame, distinction, esp. arising from something unexpected, Plat. Alc. 1. 124 C, Isae. 64. 34; in pl., Isocr. 137 C, Diod. 19. 1.

ἐπιφάνης, ἐς, coming to light, coming suddenly into view, appearing, of gods, Hdt. 3. 27, etc.; hence, present to aid, Lat. *praesens*, θεοὶ ἐπιφανέστατοι Diod. 1. 17, ubi v. Wessel.

2. of places and things, in full view, πόλις ἐπ. ἔξωθεν, of a place commanded by another, Thuc. 5. 10, cf. 6. 96., 7. 19; τινί to one, 7. 3; ἔχεν ἐπιφανεῖς θήλας visible, Arist. H. A. 2. 13, 3.

3. manifest, evident, ἐκ τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων σημείων Thuc. 1. 21; διὰ τὸ μὴ ἐπ. εἶναι Arist. Eth. N. 4. 5, 10. II.

of men, conspicuous, notable, distinguished by rank, Hdt. 2. 89, al.; οἰκίη οὐκ ἐπ. Ib. 172; notable, either for well or ill, Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 10, Lys. 140. 36; ἀνδρεία for courage, Thuc. 6. 72; πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον Plat. Legg. 629 E:—generally, famous, renowned, Lat. *illustris*, Pind. P. 7. 7, etc.; ἀνδρῶν ἐπιφανῶν πᾶσα γῆ τάφος Thuc. 2. 43.

2. of things, remarkable, οὗτοι σφάν οἱ ἐπιφανέστατοι νόμοι εἰσι Hdt. 5. 6; ἐπιφανεστάτη χρεῖα Polyb. 1. 78, 11.

3. as a title of divinities, τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων θεῶν, Διός, etc., C. I. 1392, al.; also of Eastern Kings, e. g. Antiochus of Syria, Polyb. 26. 10, 1, etc.

III. Adv. -vās, Thuc. 1. 91: Comp. -έστερον Menand. Θεοφ. 2. 19: Sup. -έστατα Thuc. 5. 105.

ἐπιφάνια (sc. ἱερὰ), τὰ, the Epiphany, the Manifestation of CHRIST to the Gentiles, Eccl.; cf. Ath. 542 E: v. ἐπιφάνεια 1.

ἐπιφάντος, ὄν, (ἐπιφαίνομαι) = ἐν φάει ὢν, in the light, alive, Soph. Ant. 841, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1349.

ἐπιφαρμακεύω, to apply medicines, dub. in Menand. Ἦρ. 4.

ἐπιφαρμάττω, to apply medicine again to, τι Ach. Tat. 4. 16.

ἐπιφάσις, ἑως, ἡ, = ἐπιφάνεια, a becoming visible, Theophr. Sens. 27: outward appearance, ἐπ. βασιλικῇ Polyb. 4. 77, 3; κατὰ τὴν ἐπιφάνην in outward appearance, Polyb. 11. 27, 8; opp. to κατ' ἀλήθειαν, 14. 2, 9; but distinguished from κατ' ἐπιφάνειαν, Id. 26. 5, 6.

II. an indication, display, ἐντομότητος, ἀκριβείας, etc., Id. 4. 11, 4., 12. 11, 4, etc.

ἐπιφάσκω, to pretend, profess, c. inf., Philo ap. Eus. P. E. 388 D; to act a part, ἐπ. τὸν πλοῦσιον Id. 2. 536.

ἐπιφατνίδιος, ὄν, (φατνί) at the manger, φαρβεία Xen. Eq. 5. 1.

ἐπιφάντος, ὄν, = foreg., Manass.:—of the evening-star, Hesych.

ἐπιφάνσκω, = φάσκειν, to shine out, of the sun or moon, LXX (Job 25. 5., 31. 26):—also in pass. form, Ib. 41. 9.

ἐπιφάω, to shine upon, τινί Eph. 5. 14.

ἐπιφέρω, τὰ, a dowry, Schol. Il. 9. 147.

ἐπιφέρω, fut. ἐποιώω: aor. 1 ἐπέρηκα: aor. 2 ἐπήνεκα:—to bring, put or lay upon, σοι . . βαρείας χεῖρας ἐποιεί will lay heavy hands

ὑπον thec, II. 1. 89; or merely, *χείρας ἐποίσει* Od. 16. 438; *ἐπ. ἀλλήλοισι φέρον πολυδάκρυον* Ἀργα II. 3. 132, cf. 8. 516., 19. 318., 24. 82; so, *ἐπ. δόρυ* Aesch. Eum. 766, cf. Eur. Supp. 1192, Ar. Av. 344; and in Prose, *ἐπιφέρειν τινὶ πόλεμον*, Lat. *bellum inferre*, *to make war upon him*, Hdt. 5. 81, cf. Thuc. 1. 141; *ἔπλα* Id. 4. 16., 7. 18; *ἐπ. τὸ διάφορον τισι* *to bring discord upon them*, Id. 7. 55; *ἐπ. δίκην, τιμαρίαν τινὶ* Plat. Legg. 943 D; *ἀμοιβὴν τινι* Polyb. 1. 84, 10;—absol., *εἰ γὰρ οὐδ' ἐποίσεις* *if you shall pursue your attack thus*, Ar. Eq. 837. 2. *to place upon*, esp. of placing offerings on the grave, *ἐπ. ἀπαρχὰς* Thuc. 3. 58, cf. 2. 34; *τῷ νεκρῷ στέφανον* Plat. Peric. 36; *ταφὴν εἰς τινα* App. Civ. 1. 73; *τὰ ἐπιφερόμενα* the offerings, Isocr. 189 A;—also, *to lay on colours, salves, etc.*, Plat. Soph. 251 A, Epist. 354 B; also, *ἐπ. τὰ στοιχεῖα ἐπὶ τὰ πράγματα*, i.e. *to apply them*, Id. Crat. 424 E. 3. *to bring as a charge against*, *ἐπ. τινὶ αἰτίαν* Hdt. 1. 26, 68, al., Antipho 134. 6, Plat. Phaedo 98 A; *ἐγκλημα* Eur. Or. 766; *μέμψιν* Ar. Ran. 1253; *ψόγον* Thuc. 1. 70; also, *ἐπ. μωρίην, μανίην τινὶ* *to impute it to him, charge it upon him*, Lat. *exprobrare alicui*, Hdt. 1. 131., 6. 112; *ἀδικίαν* Thuc. 3. 42; *τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ . . κακίας καὶ ἀρετὰς* Plat. Soph. 251 E; *τὴν Κλεοστράταν αὐτῷ cast Cl. in his teeth*, Dio C. 50. 1; *τὴ ἐπί τινα* Arist. Eth. N. 6. 11, 2. 4. *to bring* (i.e. *confer or impose*) *upon*, in good or bad sense, *ἐπ. τιμὰν θνατοῖς* Pind. O. 1. 50; *ἐλευθερίαν* Thuc. 4. 85; *δουλείαν*, etc., Id. 3. 56. 5. *to add to, increase*, *ἐπ. τὴν ὑπερβολὴν* Id. 3. 82; *ὕψας ἐπιφέρειν τινὶ* *to minister to his passions, gratify him*, Cratin. Xeip. 12, Thuc. 8. 83, ubi v. Schol. 6. *to give a name to*, Lat. *imponere*, Plat. Polit. 307 B, Rep. 596 A. al., Arist. Rhet. 3. 6, 7, al. 7. *ἐπ. ψῆφον* *to give a vote*, Dion. H. 1. 14. II. Med. *to bring with or upon oneself, bring as dowry*, *τι* Lys. 153. 12, cf. Dem. 1014. 4 and v. *εἰσφέρειν* II. 3; of soldiers, *αἰτία* Plut. Sert. 13; *ῥῥω* Strabo 138. 2. *to apply to one's own use*, *to eat*, Hipp. 85 A. III. Pass. *to rush upon or after, attack, assault*, *ὄστις . . ἐπὶ νηοὶ φέροισι* II. 15. 743, cf. Thuc. 3. 23, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 19, etc.: of a ship, *to bear down upon another*, Hdt. S. 90; *θάλαττα μεγάλη ἐπιφέρεται* *a great sea strikes the ship*, Xen. An. 5. 8, 20:—*to inveigh against*, Hdt. 8. 61:—c. inf. *to be eager to do*, Polyb. 29. 9, 5. 2. *to be imputed to one*, Thuc. 3. 42. 3. *to be borne onwards*, Hdt. 2. 96; *ἐπ. ἐπὶ τὴν* *to be led to an opinion*, Arist. de Sens. 5, 6. 4. *to come upon*, *to impend, threaten*, *ἐπ. κίνδυνος* Polyb. 2. 23, 7; mostly in part., *προδεκνύνει τὰ ἐπιφερόμενα coming events*, Hdt. 1. 209, cf. 3. 16; *ἐπ. κακὰ* Antipho 115. 30:—also simply following, *τὸν λόγον ἐπιφερόμενον* Plat. Phil. 43 A; *τὰ ἐπ. the following* (in speaking or writing), Polyb. 3. 6, 8. 5. of phrases, *to be applied*, Plut. 2. 41 C.

ἐπίφρημι, *to agree, assent*, Emped. ap. Plut. 2. 820 F, 1113 B; part. aor. med. *ἐπιφάμενος* ap. Hesych.

ἐπιφημίω, *to utter words ominous of the event, ἰόντος αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τὴν πεντηκοντην ἐπιφημίετα* (Med.) Hdt. 3. 124, v. Eust. ap. Gaisf. ad 1; *ἐπ. τινὶ πολλὰ καὶ ἀτοπα* Dio C. 39. 39. 2. *to promise according to an omen, κείρω παῖδ' ἐπεφημίσα* . . *ἐκδάσειν* Eur. I. A. 130; *ἡ ἐκ παιδὸς ἐπιφημισθεῖσα τῷ ἀνδρὶ ἐβδόμη ὑπατεία* (of Marius), App. Civ. 1. 61:—cf. *ἐπιφήμιμα*, *ἐπιφημισμός, φήμη*. II. *to give as authority to a thing, assign, attribute, ἐκάστη μοῖρα θεῶν* Plat. Legg. 771 D; *[τούτοις] ὅσα τις πράττει τοὺς θεοὺς ἐπ.* Dem. 495. 10 (ubi v. Wolf); often in late Prose, *ἀπασι τοῖς μεγάλους ἐπ. τὸ δαίμονον* Plut. Poplic. 23; *ὀνόματι τινι* Dio C. 54. 33, cf. Opp. H. 1. 187:—Pass., *θεοῖς . . παῖδες ἐπεφημισθήσαν* Dio C. 44. 37; *ὅσα θεῖα Ἐλενοῦνι ἐπιφημίετα* Aristid. 2. c. acc. et inf. *to determine or allege that . .* (τὴν ἐξω φορὰν ἐπεφημίονεν εἶναι Plat. Tim. 36 C; *αὐτὸν Ἀσκληπιδίῳ θεράποντα εἶναι* Ael. N. A. 8. 12; *πολλὰ ἐπ. αὐτῷ* δηλοῦν [τὴν] *ἐλαφον* Plut. Sert. 11. III. *to name after some omen, τάχαθ' ἐπ.* Luc. Lucull. 10. IV. in late Prose, *to dedicate or devote to a god*, Luc. Sacrif. 10; *Ἀρεως παῖδας ἐπ. τινὰς* Strabo 250; and in Pass., Id. 275, Plut. Camill. 7, etc.—The word is rarely used except in reference to a divinity, and is often confounded with *ἐπενφημῶ* or *-ίζω*, Lob. Phryn. 596.

ἐπιφήμισμα, τό, *a word of ominous import*; of ill omen, Thuc. 7. 75; of good omen, Joseph. B. J. 7. 5, 2, etc.

ἐπιφημημός, ὁ, *a naming ominously, esp. a naming in honour of a god*, Strabo 275.

ἐπιφθάνω, *to reach first*, part. aor. *ἐπιφθάς*, Batr. 217:—Med. *to see before others*, Anon. ap. Suid.

ἐπιφθέγγομαι, fut. *γέρομαι*: Dep. — *to utter after or in accordance*, Lat. *accinere*, Aesch. Cho. 457: *to say after or in addition*, Plat. Phil. 18 D; *ἐπ. τι πάσι πράγμασι* *to repeat upon or after every occurrence*, Plut. 2. 436 C, cf. 150 D; *τὴ ἐπὶ τινὶ* Id. Popl. 14. 2. simply, *to utter, pronounce*, Plat. Crat. 383 A; and in Pass., Id. Soph. 257 C. II. *to call to*, Luc. Alex. 38.

ἐπιφθέγω, τό, *anything uttered against: a clamour, threat*, Eccl. II. *an interjection*, Ath. 696 E. III. *the addition to a choral ode, also called ἐπιφθεγματικὸν [συστήμα]*, Hephaest. 130. Schol. Eur. Or. 338.

ἐπιφθέγξω, εὼς, ἡ, *a cry addressed to one*, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 704.

ἐπιφθίνω, *to perish upon*, τινὶ Nic. ap. Ath. 684 D.

ἐπιφθονέω, *to grudge any one's doing a thing, ᾧ δέ κ' ἐπιφθονέοις* (τὴν ἀσὸν ἱμεν) Od. 11. 149. II. *to bear hate against*, τινὶ Hdt. 9. 79:—Pass. *to be regarded with jealous hate*, Dion. H. 9. 43.

ἐπιφθονος, *ov, liable to envy or jealousy, looked on with jealousy, odious, αἱ λίην ἰσχυραὶ τιμαρίαι πρὸς θεῶν ἐπιφθονοὶ γίνονται* Hdt. 4. 205; *μηδ' . . ἐπ. πόρον τίθει* Aesch. Ag. 921; *τινὶ* by one, Eur. Med. 304, Supp. 893; *εἰ τῷ θεῶν ἐπιφθονοὶ ἐστρατεύσαμεν* Thuc. 7. 77; *πενία ἡκιστα ἐπ.* Xen. Symp. 3, 9; *ἐπιφθονώτεροι* (sc. αἱ ἐμαὶ διατριβαί) Plat. Apol. 37 D, cf. Rep. 502 D:—*ἐπιφθονὸν ἐστι*, c. inf. 'tis *invidious, hateful*

to . ., Hdt. 7. 139, Ar. Eq. 1274:—*τὸ ἐπιφθονον ἐνυ, τὸ ἐπ. λαμβάνειν ἐπὶ μεγίστους* Thuc. 2. 64.

2. act. *bearing a grudge against*, τινὶ Aesch. Ag. 135: absol. *injurious*, Id. Eum. 376; *τὸ θεῶν . . ἐπιφθονον = φθονερὸν* (in Hdt.), App. Civ. 8. 59.

II. Adv., *ἐπιφθόνως διακείσθαι τινι* *to be liable to his hatred*, Thuc. 1. 75; *ἐπ. διαπράσσειν τι* *in an odious manner, or* (act.) *so as to gratify his spleen*, Id. 3. 82 fin.; *ἡκιστα ἐπ.* *with least invidiousness*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 37.

2. *ἐπ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα* *to be at enmity with him*, lb. 3. 10., 8. 2, 28.

ἐπιφθόρος, ὄν, (φθορά) *deadly, φάρμακον* Poll. 5. 132.

ἐπιφθούω, Dor. *ἐπιφθούσω*, = *ἐπιπνύω*, *to spit at*, so as to avert a spell of witchcraft, Lat. *desperare*, Theocr. 7. 127, cf. Tibull. 1. 2, 54:—but in Theocr. 2. 62 the sense seems somewhat different.

ἐπιφιλοπονεῖν, Dep. *to labour willingly and earnestly at*, τινι Xen. Occ. 5, 5 (Dind. *θῆραι τέ τι φιλοπ*).

ἐπιφλέβος, ὄν, (φλέψ) *with veins on the surface, with prominent veins*, Hipp. 1180 G, Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 12.

ἐπιφλεγής, ἐς, (φλέγω) *fiery, χρώμα* Arist. Physiogn. 6. 34.

ἐπιφλεγμα, τό, *inflammation on the surface*, Iambl. Protr. p. 362.

ἐπιφλεγμαῖον, *to suffer from intervening inflammation*, Hipp. Fract. 776, Arist. H. A. 10. 7, 6.

ἐπιφλέγω, fut. *ξω*, *to burn up*, πῦρ . . *ἐπιφλέγει ἀσπετον ὕλην* II. 2. 455; *ὄφρ' ἦτοι τοῦτον μὲν ἐπιφλέγῃ [νεκρὸν] . . πῦρ* 23. 52; of an enemy, πάντα *ἐπιφλεγον καὶ ἔκειρον* Hdt. 8. 32; of the sun, *ἐπ. ἀκτίνεσσιν* Dion. P. 1110; *ἐπ. τὴν πόλιν* *to set fire to it*, Thuc. 2. 77:—Pass., Nic. Th. 188.

2. metaph. *to inflame, excite, ἀσάλπιγξ αὐτῇ πάντ' ἔκειν' ἐπέφλεγεν* Aesch. Pers. 395; with love, *Ἀνὶς ἐπ. . τὴν Ἑλλάδα* Plut. 2. 767 F, cf. Id. Cat. Ma. 1, Ael. N. A. 15. 9:—Pass., Arist. Physiogn. 6. 34.

3. metaph., also, *to make illustrious*, Lat. *illustrare*, *ἐπ. πόλιν αὐδαῖς* Pind. O. 9. 34.

II. intr. *to be scorching hot*, of the sun, Luc. Anach. 25, Dio C. 59. 7: metaph. *to be brilliant*, Pind. P. 11. 69.

ἐπιφλογισμα, τό, (as if from *ἐπιφλογίζω*) *an inflamed part, pustule*, Hipp. Aph. 1053.

ἐπιφλογώδης, ἐς, *looking as if inflamed*, Hipp. 191 H.

ἐπιφλοκταίνουμαι, Pass. *to have pustules on one*, Hipp. 1127 B.

ἐπιφλύω [ῥ], *to sputter at*, τινὶ Ap. Rh. 1. 481.

ἐπιφόβος, ὄν, *frightful, terrible*, Aesch. Ag. 1152: *alarming*, Plut. Pyrrh. 7.

II. *pass. in fear, timid*, Galen.:—Adv. — *βῶς*, App. Syr. 19.

ἐπιφαινίκεζω, *to get a purple tinge*, Arist. Color. 5, 17, Theophr. Color. 32.

ἐπιφονίσσω, *to make red on the surface*, Luc. Amor. 41. II. intr. *to incline to be red, be reddish*, Arist. Physiogn. 6. 35, Theophr. Fr. 6. 1, 10:—so in Pass., Arist. Physiogn. 6. 36.

ἐπιφοιτάω, *to come habitually to visit again and again*, τὸ *ἐπιφοιτέον*, of *ἐπιφοιτούντες* the visitors, Hdt. 1. 97., 9. 28; ὁ *ἐπιφοιτῶν κέρατος* the wine-jars which are regularly imported, Id. 3. 6; *ἐπ. ἐς . .* *to go about to different places*, Thuc. 1. 135; *τὴν γῆν ἡδονὴν ἐπιφοιτῶντες* visiting, invading it, lb. 81.

2. c. dat. pers., *σπάνιος ἐπ. σφί* *visits them rarely*, of the Phoenix, Hdt. 2. 73, cf. Luc. Amor. 9.

3. c. acc. pers., of visions, *to haunt*, Hdt. 7. 16, cf. 15, 16; of a disease, *to recur, cling to one*, Hipp. 169 G, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 4; *ἐπιφοίτα πανταχόσε* *he went round to every ship*, Plut. Anton. 65.

ἐπιφοίτησις, εὼς, ἡ, *a coming upon one*: esp. of a god, *inspiration*, Joseph. A. J. 17. 2, 4.

ἐπιφούτος, ὄν, *coming upon*, τινι Manetho 4. 83.

ἐπιφορά, ἡ, (ἐπιφέρω) *a bringing to or upon*: hence, 1. a *donative, addition made to one's pay*, Thuc. 6. 31, Diod. 17. 94; so, ἡ *ἐξωθεν ἐπ. τῆς εὐδαμονίας* Polyb. 5. 90, 4.

2. *imposition, giving*, *ὀνομάτων* Plat. Crat. 430 D, Legg. 944 B.

3. *an addition, a second course* [at dinner], Damox. Σύντρ. 1. 58: cf. *ἐπιφόρημα*.

II. (from Pass.) *an offering made at the grave*, Plut. Num. 22.

2. *a sudden attack, violence*, Lat. *impetus*, Polyb. 6. 55, 2, etc.; *ἐπ. ὕβρην*, *χειμῶνος*, *δακρύων* *a sudden burst of rain, of tears*, Id. 4. 41, 7, etc.; *ἐπ. ἀνέμων* *a gust of wind*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 12, 11:—*the attack of an orator*, opp. *to ἀπολογία*, Philostr. 542:—*ἡ τῆς αἰσθήσεως ἐπ. attention*, Plut. 2. 1144 B.

3. *ἐπ. μευμάτων* *a deflexion of humours*, Lat. *epiphora*, lb. 102 B, Galen.

III. in Rhetoric, the second clause in a sentence, opp. *to ἀρχή*, Dion. H. de Dem. 20: in Logic, the conclusion of a syllogism or consequent of an hypothesis, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 301.

ἐπιφορβέω, (φέρβω) *to feed*:—but in h. Hom. Merc. 105, *βοτάνης ἐπιφορβέει* *βοῦς*, it is better taken as plqpf. of *φέρβω*.

ἐπιφορέω, = *ἐπιφέρω*, *to put upon*, ἐπιπολὴς *τὸν ξύλων χούιν γῆς ἐπ.* Hdt. 4. 201, cf. 8. 28; *ἐπὶ τὸν ἅλα γῆν ἐπ.* Id. 4. 183; *ἐπ. 7. 36*; *γῆν* Ar. Pax 167, cf. Xen. An. 3. 5, 10; *λίδους ἀναθεῖν* Ar. Pax 224.

ἐπιφόρημα, τό, in pl. *dishes served up besides or after, dessert*, Hdt. 1. 133, Ar. Fr. 610, Archipp. Ἡρ. 4, etc.; in sing., Luc. Lexiph. 8, v. sub Ἀβδοῦς.

2. *an offering at the grave*, Iambl. V. Pyth. 122 (27).

ἐπιφόρησις, εὼς, ἡ, *a deposit, κόνεως* Eust. Opusc. 321. 33.

ἐπιφορικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπιφορά) *impetuous*, esp. of style, Rhet.

ἐπιφόρος, ὄν, (ἐπιφέρω) *carrying towards*, εἰ *ἀνεμὸς ἐπεγέμετο τῇ φλογὶ ἐπιφόρος ἐς [τὴν πόλιν]* Thuc. 3. 74, cf. 2. 77: *favourable*, of winds, Paus. S. 28, 4; *ἐπιφοράτατος* of *Hermes*, Aesch. Cho. 813.

II. *leaning or prone to a thing*, *ἐπ. βέβαιον πρὸς τι* Hipp. Art. 792: *well-suited*, εἰς *τι* Longin. 5. 1:—absol. *salacious*, Hipp. 1280. 23:—Adv., *ἐπιφόρος ἔχειν πρὸς τι* Strab. 553.

2. of ground, *sloping*, Lat. *acclivus*, Plut. Flamin. 8.

III. *pregnant*, Hipp. Prorrh. 75: *near the time of bringing forth*, Xen. Cyn. 7, 2; of plants, Theophr. C. P. 3. 2, 8.

ἐπιφορτίζω, *to load heavily besides*, Joseph. c. Ap. 2. 8; Med., Xen. Eph. 5, 2.

2. metaph. in Med. *to be burdensome*, τινὶ *Schol.* Ar. Pl. 379.

ἐπιφραγμα, τό, (ἐπιφράσσω) *a covering*, *ῥιδ*, Hero Spir. 157.

ἐπιφραδέως, (ἐπιφράζομαι) Adv. *carefully*, Ar. Rh. 2. 1134., 3. 83:—Comp. ἐπιφραδέστερον, Hesych.

ἐπιφράζω, *to say besides*, Hdt. 1. 179, where Bekk. ἔτι φράσαι; (for ἐπιφράδε v. sub φράζω).

II. elsewhere only in Med., mostly in aor. med., and (in same sense) pass. ἐπεφράσθην: 1. c. inf. *to think of doing, take into one's head to do*, οὐκ ἔστι δὲ τὸν μῦθον ἐπεφράσθης ἀγορεύσαι Od. 5. 183; τὸ μὲν οὐτὶς ἐπεφράσατο . . . ἐξελάσαι δὲ οὐδὲν Il. 5. 665.

2. c. acc. *to think on, devise, contrive*, οὐκ ἔστι δὲ ἐπεφράσασθαι ὁλεσθαι Od. 15. 444; κακὴν ἐπεφράσαστο τέχνην Hes. Th. 160; ἐπιφράσεται τοιάδε Hdt. 6. 61, cf. 1. 48; γάμον Theocr. 22. 166:—absol., ὡς ἐπεφράσθεις *having come to this conclusion*, Hdt. 4. 200; ἐπιφρασθεῖσα αὐτὴ *by her own mother wit*, Id. 7. 239.

3. *to notice, observe*, μιν οἷος ἐπεφράσατο ἡδ' ἐνόησεν Od. 8. 94, 533; foll. by ὅσων . . . Il. 21. 410; ὅτι . . . Ατ., etc.; ἐπ. κατὰ θυμὸν H. Hom. Ar. 402:—*to recognise, ἵνα μὴ μιν ἐπιφρασάσται* Ἀχαιοὶ Od. 18. 94:—*to acquaint oneself with, take cognisance of*, ὡς . . . ἐπιφρασάσαιο βουλὴν Il. 2. 282, cf. 13. 741; ἐπ. ὅκος . . . *to imagine how* . . . Hdt. 5. 9.

ἐπιφραγίς, εὼς, ἡ, *obstruction of the earth, in eclipses*, Plut. 2. 891 E. ἐπιφράσσω, Att. —ττω, *to block up, ὕλη [τὴν διόδον]* Theophr. H. P. 9. 3, 2; πόρους Nic. Al. 285:—Med., κρηρῶ ἐπ. τὰ ὕδα *to stop the ears*, Luc. Imag. 14:—Pass. *to be fenced or protected*, Dio C. 74. 7, Luc. Cron. 11; ἐπ. τῇ σελήνῃ *to obstruct the moon, in eclipses*, Plut. 2. 892 A.

ἐπιφρικτός, ἡ, *on, bristling on the surface*, φολιδεσσα Nic. Th. 157.

ἐπιφρίσσω, Att. —ττω, *to be rough or bristling on the surface*, like Lat. *horrere*, Emped. ap. Plut. 98 D, Dion. P. 443; esp. of water, νέποδες . . . ἐπιφρίσσοις γαλήνῃ *make a ripple on the calm sea*, Opp. C. 3. 384, cf. Orph. Arg. 1147, Poll. 1. 106.

ἐπιφρονέω, *to be shrewd, prudent*; only in part. fem. ἐπιφρονέουσα = ἐπιφρῶν Od. 19. 385, except that Plat. Rep. 424 B substitutes it for the Verb in the Hom. phrase αἰοδὴν μᾶλλον ἐπικλείουσ' ἀνθρώποι.

ἐπιφροσύνη, ἡ, (ἐπιφρῶν) *thoughtfulness, εἰ μὴ ἐπιφροσύνην δῶκε* . . . Ἀθήνη Od. 5. 437; ἐπιφροσύνας ἀνέλεσθαι 19. 22:—*observation*, Ar. 762, Ar. Rh. 3. 659:—also in late Prose, as Philo and Joseph.

ἐπιφρουρός, *on, keeping watch over, τινι* Eur. Or. 1575.

ἐπιφρῶν, *on, (φρῶν) thoughtful, οὔτε δύναται ἀφρονα ποιῆσαι . . . ἐπιφρονα* *to make the thoughtful thoughtless*, Od. 23. 12; αἰχμητὴν . . . καὶ ἐπιφρονα βουλὴν *sage in council*, 16. 242; also, βουλή, ἡ, *μῆτις ἐπιφρῶν* 3. 128., 19. 326, Hes.; (but never in Il.).—Ep. word. Cf. ἐπιφρῶν.

ἐπιφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὅ, = φύλαξ, *a watchman*, Longus 1. 21.

ἐπιφύλασσω, Att. —ττω, *to watch for, πλοῦν* Plat. Legg. 866 D.

ἐπιφύλλιος, *on, (φύλλῃ) distributed to the tribes*, χθών Eur. Ion 1577.

ἐπιφυλλίζω, *to glean the grapes in a vineyard*; metaph. *to search out diligently*, LXX (Lament. 1. 22., 2. 20), Nicet. Ann. 121 A.

ἐπιφυλλίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (φύλλος) *the small grapes left for gleaners*, Anth. P. 6. 191, Diost. 4. 144, LXX (Lament. 2. 20):—hence, Ar. Ran. 92 calls paltry poetasters ἐπιφυλλίδες, v. Schol. and cf. Dion. H. de Rhet. 10, 18.

ἐπιφυλλά-καρπος, *on, with fruit upon the leaves*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 8.

ἐπιφύσις, εὼς, ἡ, (ἐπιφύω) *an ongrowth, exorescence*, ἐπ. βλεφάρων = σῦκον 11, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1085; ἐπ. σαρκόσ, of flesh covering the bone, Id. Fract. 752; χονδρίον Id. Art. 810;—ἡ ἐπ. τοῦ δέρματος, such as fishes' scales, Ath. 357 C.

2. *an epiphysis, i.e. an accretion or tip at the end of a bone for the purpose of articulation*, Hipp. Art. 796:—distinguished from ἀπόφυσις as being in youth a distinct bone attached by a cartilage, whereas in the adult the two become one continuous bone.

ἐπιφύτεύω, *to plant over or upon a thing*, Ar. Pax 168.

ἐπιφύω, fut. ὕω [ῥ], *to make to grow, produce on or besides*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 9, 3.

II. Pass., with aor. 2 and pf. act. ἐπέφην, ἐπέφῃκα:—*to grow upon, [τῷ σήματι] ἐπιτέφικε* εἰαίη Hdt. 4. 34; esp. as an excretion, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 9, al.; ταῖς ψυχαῖς ἐπ. μελαναῖαι Polyb. 1. 81, 7:—hence, *to adhere, cling closely to*, (cf. ἐμφύω), ἀμφὸν ταῖν χειρῶν *with both hands*, Id. 12. 11, 6; esp. of dogs, ἐπ. τοῖς θηρίοις *to stick close to them, run them hard*, Plut. Lucull. 1:—metaph., τοῖς πλείστοις . . . οὐκ ἔφη ἐπιφύκαται Plat. Legg. 937 D:—*to cleave to, τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς* Plut. 2. 6 C:—*to attack, τινι* Ath. 507 C.

2. *to be born after*, Plut. Cleom. 16.

ἐπιφώνεω, *to mention by name, tell of*, ἐπιφώνειν . . . ἱερὰν θήκην Soph. O. C. 1762, cf. Aristae. 1. 14: in Med., Fr. Hom. 42.

2. *to say upon or with respect to, τινι* Plat. Alex. 3; ἐπ. τι Id. Lucull. 39: *to apply to, τινί* τι Ath. 178 E.

3. *to call out or address to, τινί* τι Plut. Pomp. 4.

4. *to assent, C. I.* 5853. 36.

ἐπιφώνημα, τό, *a witty saying*, Plut. Alex. 3.

2. in Rhet. *a finishing sentence, the moral, l'enwuy*, Dion. H. de Rhet. 10, 18, Dem. Phal. 106, 109, Quintil. 8. 5, 11.

3. in Grammar, *an interjection*, Hesych.

ἐπιφώνηματικός, ἡ, ὅν, *of the nature of an ἐπιφώνημα* (2), Eust. 1038. 38.

Adv. —κός, Dem. Phal. 109.

ἐπιφώνηματιον, τό, Dim. of ἐπιφώνημα, Arr. Epict. 3. 23, 31.

ἐπιφώνησις, εὼς, ἡ, *acclamation, a cry*, Plut. Pomp. 4.

ἐπιφωράω, fut. ἄσω, *to discover in a thing*, Synes. 292 B.

ἐπιφωσκω, like ἐπιφάσκω, *to grow towards daylight, to dawn*, Ev. Matth. 28. 1, Luc. 23. 54; ἐπιφωσκουσὴς τῆς ὕδότης C. I. 9119.

II. trans. *to let shine forth, φέργους* Poëta de Herb. 25.

ἐπιφωτίζω, *to illuminate*, Herm. Trismeg.

ἐπιφωτισμός, ὅ, (φωτίζω) *an illuminating-light*, Plut. 2. 936 B.

ἐπιφαίνω, later form of ἐπιφάσκω, τινί Luc. Tim. 18, Sacr. 9, al.

II. ἐπιφαίνω, *to mock at*, Anon. ap. Suid.

ἐπιχαίρ-ἀγαθός, *on, taking delight in what is good*, formed as an opp. to ἐπιχαίρεκακος, Eratosth. ap. Strabo 61.

ἐπιχαρεκάκω, *to rejoice spitefully at, τῷ πταισμάτι* τινος Phot. Ep. 295. 30.

ἐπιχαρεκάκία, ἡ, *joy at one's neighbour's ills, malignant joy, spitefulness*, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 6, 18., 2. 7, 15.

ἐπιχαίρε-κύκος, *on, rejoicing in one's neighbour's ills, malignant, spiteful*, Anaxandr. Lucert. 8, Alex. Διαπλ. 1, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 15, al.

ἐπιχαίρεσι-κύκος, *on, = foreg., Orig., Eus.; v. Lob. Phryn. 770.*

ἐπιχαίρω, *to rejoice over, exult over*, mostly of malignant joy, c. dat. rei, κακοῖς τοῖς τοῦδε Soph. Aj. 961; ἀτυχίας τῶν πέλας Menand. Incert. 127, cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 2, 20:—c. dat. pers., Dem. 55S. fin.; τινὶ τεθυνηκότι Plut. Eum. 2; absol., Ar. Pax 1015, Dem. 126. 19, and aor. med. ἐπεχρήρατο Ar. Rh. 4. 55.

2. rarely in good sense, ἐπιχαρῆναι (aor. 2 pass.) *to rejoice in another's joy*, Ar. Thesm. 314; c. acc., σέ μὲν εὖ πράσσοντ' ἐπιχαίρω Soph. Aj. 136;—cf. Valck. Phoen. 1549.

ἐπιχάλαζω, *to shower hail upon, τινά* Luc. Tim. 58.

ἐπιχάλαρός, ὁ, ὄν, *somewhat loose*, Hipp. Art. 817.

ἐπιχάλω, fut. ἄσω [ᾶ], *to loosen, slacken, τὸ καλῶδιον* Polyb. 34. 3, 5; δεσμών Luc. Herc. 3.

II. intr. *to give way, δῶαι οὐδέν* . . . ἐπ. Aesch. Pr. 179.

ἐπιχαλεπῶν, *to be angry at*, Hesych., Apollon. Lcx.

ἐπιχαλεκῶν, *to forge upon an anvil, μυθῶν* Aesch. Fr. 297: metaph. *to forge a man to one's purpose, mould him to one's will*, Ar. Nub. 422, Arist. Rhet. 3. 19, 1.

II. *to be wrought upon*, Joseph. A. J. 3. 6, 3.

ἐπιχαλκος, *on, covered with copper or brass, brazen, ἀσπίς* Hdt. 4. 200, Ar. Vesp. 18; ἐπιχαλκος (sub. ἀσπίς), ἡ, Meineke Ameips. Σφενδ. 3.

ἐπιχάρωγμα, τό, *the impression on a coin*, Hesych.

ἐπιχάρσσω, Att. —ττω, *to cut into, φύλλον ἐπιχεκαραγμένον* *a notched or serrated leaf*, Theophr. H. P. 6. 2, 5.

II. *to impress upon, βούν νομίσματα* Plut. Poplic. 11.

ἐπιχάρης, ἐς, *gratifying, agreeable, τίς ἂν πηλαϊκάρδιος* . . . ὅψ τὰδ' ἐπιχαρῆ; Aesch. Pr. 160.

II. of a person, *rejoiced at, τινι* LXX (Job 31. 29).

ἐπιχάρωντίς, *Dep. to quote as a good joke*, Luc. Symp. 12.

ἐπιχάριζομαι, fut. Att. ἰσῶμαι; Dep. —:—*to make a present of, τινά* τινι Xen. Eq. 6, 12.

2. intr., ἐπιχάριτται (Boeot. for ἐπιχάρισται) τῷ ἐξένῳ *be civil to him*, Ar. Ach. 884, cf. Ahrens D. Accl. p. 177, and v. ἐπιχαρίσις.

ἐπιχάρης, ὁ, ἡ, neut. ἐπιχαρί, *pleasing, agreeable, charming*, Aesch. Theb. 910 (where however the metre requires a dactyl, such as εὐχαρίης), etc.; ἐπ. ἐν ταῖς συνουσίαις Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 4; χάρις οὐκ ἐπ. Plat. Legg. 853 D; σιμὸς ἐπ. κληθεῖς Id. Rep. 474 E; θήριον ἐπ., of the hare, Xen. Cyn. 5. 33;—τὸ ἐπιχαρί *pleasantness of manner*, Id. An. 2. 6, 12, Plat. Rep. 528 D.—The Comp. and Sup. are ἐπιχαριώτερος, —τατος (as if from ἐπιχάρτιος), often in Xen., cf. Bornem. Symp. 3. 9, 7, 5.—The Adv. is also ἐπιχαρίτως, Xen. Apol. 4, Isocr. 311 E; Boeot. ἐπιχαρίττως, Ar. Ach. 867, cf. ἐπιχαρίζομαι.

ἐπιχαρίττω, v. sub ἐπιχαρίζομαι.

ἐπιχαρίττως, v. sub ἐπιχαρίς.

ἐπιχαρμα, τό, (ἐπιχαίρω) *an object of malignant joy*, Eur. II. F. 459, Theocr. 2. 20.

II. *malignant joy*, Eur. Phoen. 1555.

ἐπιχαρτος, *on, (ἐπιχαίρω) wherein one feels joy, delightsome*, Soph. Tr. 1262; γεραροῖς ἐπιχαρτον Aesch. Ag. 722; but mostly, 2. *wherein one feels malignant joy, ἐχθροῖς ἐπιχαρτα πέπονθα* *sufferings that afford triumph to my enemies*, Aesch. Pr. 158; οἱ δικαῖοι τι πάσχοντες ἐπιχαρτοί *to see people justly punished is a satisfaction*, Thuc. 3. 67, cf. Dem. 1127. 11; βαρβάρους ἐπιχαρτος γενόμενος Ep. Plat. 356 B.

II. trans., = χαίρω, Philonid. Incert. 7.

ἐπιχάσκω, Att. form of ἐπιχαίνω, *to admire*, Manass. Chron. 1. In Theophr. H. P. 4. 12, 2, ὕποχάσκω should be restored.

ἐπιχασμάομαι, Dep. *to yawn at a thing*, Heliod. 4. 5.

ἐπιχανύνομαι, Pass. *to be elated at, τινι* Iambl. Protr. p. 362.

ἐπιχέω, fut. —χεσσομαι, *to ease oneself again*, Ar. Lys. 440, Eccl. 640; pf. ἐπικέχοδα, Id. Av. 68.

ἐπιχειλῆς, ἐς, (χειλός) *on or at the lips, γλῶσσα* ἐπ. *a ready, chattering tongue*, Poll. 6. 120.

II. *full to the brim, brim-full* (cf. ὑπερχελής), of Themistocles, ἐποίησεν τὴν πόλιν ὑπὸν μεστήν, εὐρὰν ἐπιχειλῇ Ar. Eq. 814; πῖθος ἐπ. τῶν ἀγαθῶν Themist. 174 D, cf. 115 A.

III. *with the lips drawn in*, like old people, Alciphro 3. 55.

ἐπιχειμάζω, *to pass the winter at a place or in an enterprise*, Thuc. 1. 89.

II. impers. *it is stormy afterwards*, Gemin. in Petav. Uran. pp. 62, 68, 79.

III. trans. *to distress, σεαυτὸν* Menand. Πνισχ. 6; cf. Sturz Dial. Mac. p. 72.

ἐπιχείμωσις, εὼς, ἡ, = μεταχείμωσις, Plin. H. N. 18. 57.

ἐπιχειμίριος, α, *on, exposed to weather*, Theophr. Vent. 14.

ἐπιχείρ, ὁ, ἡ, *at hand*, ap. Poll. 2. 148.

ἐπιχειρέω, (χείρ) *to put one's hand to, οἱ μὲν δέινω ἐπιχειρέον* Od. 24. 386, cf. 395; πηδάλωσι Ar. Eq. 542.

2. *to put one's hand to a work, set to work at, attempt, τῇ διωρυχῇ* Hdt. 2. 158; δρῶν μὲ ἐπ. *to attempt an escape*, 6. 70; τῇ ὁδῷ 7. 43, cf. Eur. Bacch. 819; τοῖσι βασιλίστοις Hdt. 3. 61; τυραννίδι 5. 46; ἔργῳ τοσούτῳ 9. 27; λόγῳ, τέχνῃ Plat. Phaedr. 279 A, Gorg. 521 D, etc.; τοῖς ἀδυνατοῖς Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 5, etc.

3. more rarely c. acc., μεγάλα ἐργα Theogn. 75, cf. Plat. Crito 45 C, Phileb. 57 B:—Pass. *to be attempted*, Thuc. 4. 55, 6. 31, Xen., etc.; τὸ ἐπιχειρούμενον *the thing attempted*, Plat. Legg. 746 B.

4. c. inf. *to endeavour or attempt to do*, Hdt. 3. 38, 65, 9. 42, Ar. Ran. 81, Thuc. 2. 40, Plat., etc.:—Pass., Id. Tim. 55, 6, al.

II. *to make an attempt on, to set upon, attack, τινι* Hdt. 1. 11, 26, 190, Thuc. 3. 94, Ar. Vesp. 1030, etc.; πρὸς τινά Thuc. 7. 51; ἐπὶ τινά Plat. Menex. 241 D; εἰς τὰς σατραπείας Diod. 14. 80:—absol., Hdt. 5. 72., 8. 108, Thuc., etc.; κτείναν ἢ ἐπιχειρῶν Lex ap. Andoc. 13. 17:—Pass., Thuc. 2. 11,

III. *to attempt to prove, argue dia-*

lectically, Plat. Theaet. 205 A; περί τινος Arist. Top. I. 2, 1; ἐκ τινος from a topic, Ib. 2. 11, 1; πρὸς τι to a conclusion, Ib. 3. 6, 13, al.; ἐς τι Diog. L. 4. 28; ἐπ. ὅτι. Arist. Top. 5, 1, 3; absol., Id. An. Pr. 2. 19, 2; λογικώτερον ἔστιν ἐπιχειρεῖν ὡς Id. Cael. I. 7, 15.

ἐπιχείρημα, τό, an undertaking, attempt, enterprise, esp. of a military kind, Thuc. 7. 47, Xen. Hell. I. 2, 6, etc.; ἐπ. ἐπιχειρεῖν Plat. Alc. I. 113 C; πολλὰ μωρία καὶ τοῦ ἐπ. Id. Prot. 317 B. 2. a base of operations against an enemy, App. Syr. 52.

II. in the Logic of Arist., an attempted proof, such as is used in Dialectic, being something short of a demonstrated conclusion (φιλοσόφημα), Arist. Top. 8. 11, 12, al., cf. Trendelenb. Log. Arist. p. 100;—so in Rhetoric, Dion. H. ad Ammae. I. 8.

ἐπιχειρηματικός, ὁ, ὄν, (ἐπιχείρημα II) argumentative, dialectical, λόγος Arist. Memor. 2, 1. Adv.—κῶς, Aristid.

ἐπιχειρῶν, εὖς, ὁ, an attempt upon, attack, Hdt. I. 11, Thuc. 2. 11, 4. 130; τὴν ἐπ. μὴ συντάχῃν the attempt, Hdt. 3. 71; ἐκφέρειν τὴν ἐπ. Id. 8. 132; ἐπ. ποιῆσθαι τινος to attempt a thing, Thuc. 1. 70; ὑμετέρας ἐπ. an attempt upon you, Ib. 33; ἢ ἐπ. τοῦ σώσαι Plat. Alc. I. 115 B, cf. Legg. 631 A.

II. dialectical reasoning (v. ἐπιχειρήματα), Arist. Top. 2. 4, 6, 1, 3, cf. Polyb. 12. 8, 4, Dion. H. ad Ammae. I. 8.

ἐπιχειρητέον or —εἶα, verb. Adj. one must attack, τινί Thuc. I. 118, 2. 3: one must attempt, Plat. Apol. 18 E.

II. ἐπιχειρητέος, α, ὄν, to be attempted, ὅμως δὲ καὶ τοῦτο ἐπ. Antipho 116. 41.

ἐπιχειρητής, οὗ, ὁ, an enterprising person, opp. to ἀτολμος, Thuc. 8. 96; ἐπ. τινος ready to attempt, Plat. Tim. 69 D.

ἐπιχειρητικός, ὁ, ὄν, ready to attempt or attack, Plat. 2. 978 B. **II.** ἢ —κῆ (sc. τέχνη), the art of argumentation, Arr. Epict. I. 8, 7.

ἐπιχειρίζω, to set upon, attack, Hesych. s. v. ἀλληλίζεισθαι. **II.** ἐπιχειρήσις (—ῆσις is the prob. I.) a cure was attempted, Hipp. 1147 E.

ἐπιχειρῶν, τό, (χείρ) only in pl. ἐπιχειρά, τά, properly wages of manual labour: hence wages, pay, whether, 1. of guerdon or reward, Ar. Vesp. 586, Trag. ap. Clem. Al. 586, Theocr. Ep. 17. 8; ἀρετῆς ἐπ. Plat. Rep. 608 C; ironically in Dem. 1484. 4, Polyb. 8. 14, 5:—

or, 2. more commonly, of punishment, τοιαῦτα τῆς ὑψηλόρου γλώσσης . . τὰ πείρα γίνεσθαι Aesch. Pr. 319, cf. Antipho 123. 33, etc.; ἐφίεον ἐπ. λαχούσα the wages of the sword, i. e. slaughter by it, Soph. Ant. 820. In Mss. sometimes wrongly, ἐπιχειρία, as Hipp. 26. 13.

ἐπιχειρονομῶ, to gesticulate, Philo I. 298, 2. 485: metaph. to grasp at, Ib. 2. 371:—in Hesych. οἱ ἐπιχειρονομοῦντες = οἱ τὰς χερσίν ὡς νόμοις χρώμενοι.

ἐπιχειρονομῶν, to vote in favour of a proposed decree, to sanction by vote, ἐπειδὰν ἐπιχειροτονήτῃ τὰς γνώμας Dem. 48. 17; ἢ εἰρήνη ἢ ἐπιχειροτονήσῃς Decret. ap. Dem. 235. 9; properly of the People, but, in 261. 17, ἐπιχειροτονήσῃν ἢ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος. 2. of magistrates, to admit one elected to office, Lex ap. Dem. 612. 25, cf. Arist. Fr. 394. 396; of a Roman Tribune, ἐπιχειροτονήσῃ τῷ Μαρτίῳ τὴν στρατηγίαν got the Praetorship for him, Plut. Mar. 35. **II.** in Eccl. to ordain besides or after.

ἐπιχειροτονία, ἡ, a voting by show of hands, Plat. Legg. 755 E; νόμον ἐπιχειροτονίαν ποιεῖν to put laws to the vote, Decret. ap. Dem. 706. 7; also, ἐπ. δίδοναι Ib. 716. 19; ἐπ. ἐστὶ or γίνεσθαι Ib. 706. 8 sq., 1330. 17.

ἐπιχειρονησιδίω, to approach a peninsular form, Strabo 277, where Coraēs ἐστὶ δὲ τι χερροννησίδουσα.

ἐπιχέω, fut. —χεῶ (v. sub χέω), 2 pers. ἐπιχεῖς Ar. Pax 169; aor. I. ἐπέχεα:—Er. pres. ἐπιχέω, aor. I. ἐπέχεα, inf. ἐπιχέαι, Hom. To pour over, γέρνυβι δ' ἀμφίπολος προχέω ἐπέχεω . . νύφασθαι Od. I. 136, etc.; in full, χερσίν ὕδωρ ἐπιχέαι Il. 24. 303; χερσὶ δ' ἐφ' ὕδωρ χεῶντων Od. 4. 213; and so Att.; also, οἶνον ἐπιχέειν ὕδωρ Xen. Oec. 17. 9. 2. metaph., τοῖσι δ' ἐφ' ὕπνον ἔχευε Il. 24. 445; Τρῶες δ' ἐπὶ δούρατ' ἔχευαν 5. 618; ἀνέμων ἐπ' ἀτρυγέας ἔχευεν Od. 3. 289; θρήνον ἐπ. to pour a lament over one, Pind. I. 8 (7). 129; ὕδμην Ar. Rh. 2. 191; βλασφημιῶν ἐπ. (gen. partit.) Luc. J. Trag. 35. 3. of solids, like χώνυντι, θανόντι χυτὴν ἐπὶ γαίαν ἔχευαν Od. 3. 258, cf. Il. 23. 256; ἐπὶ σῆμ' ἔχεεν 6. 419; so in Med., Ar. Rh. 3. 205. **II.** to pour in, ἀπαντλοῦντα καὶ ἐπ. Plat. Rep. 407 D; ἐν δαβδὸν ἐπιχέασα, τριῖ ἀπαντλεῖ κατὰ Diphil. Incert. 26: to fill a cup, Ναννοῦς καὶ Λυδῶς ἐπιχέει δύο Anth. P. 12. 168, cf. Hor. Od. 3. 8, 13, 19. 9; v. inf. B. II.

B. Med. to pour or throw over oneself, χύσιν δ' ἐπεχεύατο φύλλων Od. 5. 487; ἐπεχεύατο πῆχες παῖδι she threw her arms round the boy, Ar. Rh. I. 268:—but, πολλὰν ἐπεχεύατο ὕλην for himself, Od. 5. 257. 2. to pour itself over, Q. Sm. 14. 607. **II.** to have poured out for one to drink, ἐπ. ἀκρατὸν τινος to drink it to any one's health or honour, esp. of lovers' toasts, Theocr. 14. 18, cf. Antiph. Διδ. 3; also, ἐρωτος ἀκράτος (gen. partit.) ἐπεχεύτο Theocr. 2. 152; also simply, ἐπιχέισθαι τινος Phylarch. Fr. 29; v. Welcker Theogn. 315, and cf. ἐπίχσις II.

C. Pass. to be poured over, ἰλύος ἐπιχυσθεῖς Xen. Oec. 17, 12: metaph., τοῖς Ἑλληνικοῖς ὀνόμασι τῶν Ἰταλικῶν ἐπιχευμένων Plut. Rom. 15. 2. metaph., of a crowd of persons, to stream to a place, ἐπιχύντο (Er. aor. 2 pass.), Il. 15. 654; ἀνὰ νῆας 16. 295; so, to come like a stream over, τοῖς ἐναντίοις ἐπιχυνθέντας . . μῦς ἀρουραίους Hdt. 2. 141; τοσοῦτων μὲν πραγμάτων ἐπιχευμένων Τιμοκρ. ap. Polyb. 8. 11, 13. 3. to be poured in as an addition, Lat. supervenio, τοῦ ἐπιχευμένου λόγου of the discussion, that has now been started, Plat. Polit. 302 C; ὁ νῦν δὲ λόγος ἡμῖν ἐπιχυθεῖς Id. Legg. 793 B.

II. to be drowned in, ἰχθὺς νάπυ ἐπιχευμένους Luc. Asin. 47.

ἐπιχρῆνω, to remain in widowhood, μετά τι Joseph. A. J. 20. 7, 3.

ἐπιχρῶν, ον, and later α, ὄν: (χρῶν)—Er. Adj. upon the earth, earthly, often in Hom., both as epith. of mortals, ἀνθρώποι, ἄνδρες, Beroia Od. 8. 479, Il. I. 266, 272; and absol., ἐπιχρόνιοι earthly ones, men on earth (cf. χαμαί), opp. to ἐπουράνιοι θεοί, 24. 220; so, ἐπ.

γένος ἀνθρώπων Pind. Fr. 232. 3:—ἐπ. δαίμονες who haunt the earth, Hes. Op. 122.

II. one who lives inland, Dion. P. 459, 1093. **ἐπιχλευάω**, to make a mock of, τι Plut. Num. 22; τινά App. Syr. 53: to mock at, τινὲ ὅτι . . Plut. 2. 93 B: to say scornfully, κερδὸν δ' ἐπεχλευάζεν ὡς . . Babr. 82. 4.

ἐπιχλαιῶν, to warm on the surface or slightly, Luc. Alex. 21:—Pass. to grow warm, Hipp. Coac. 219.

ἐπίχλοος, ον, (χλόα) with a green surface, Opp. H. I. 131.

ἐπιχνοάω, to be downy on the surface, εἰρίαις Ap. Rh. I. 672.

ἐπιχνοός, contr. —χνους, ὁ, a wool-like covering on the eyes, Hipp. Coac. 208.

ἐπιχσῆ, ἡ, = ἐπίχσις, Strabo 691.

ἐπίχολος, ον, (χολή) full of bile, bilious, πυρετοί Hipp. Fract. 775: splenetic, ill-tempered, Philostr. 580; ταῖς ὀργαῖς Plut. 2. 129 C.

II. act. producing bile, ποιῆ ἐπιχολοτάτη Hdt. 4. 58, where ἐπιχολοτάτη (from χυλός) has been proposed, but v. Ael. N. A. 16. 26.

ἐπιχορδῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, (χορδή) the mesentery, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 6.

ἐπιχορεύω, to dance to or in honour of a thing, Ar. Pax 1317: to come dancing on, Xen. Symp. 9. 4; comically of dishes brought to table, σαπέρδης ἄριστον ἐπεχόρευεν Diphil. Zargr. I, Πελαῖα. 1.

II. to add a chorus or choral song, τοιοῦτό τι Philostr. 199.

ἐπιχορηγέω, to supply besides, σπέρμα τῷ σπείροντι 2 Cor. 9. 10; ὁμῶν τὸ πνεῦμα Gal. 3. 5:—Pass., ἀγῶνες λαμπραῖς ἐπιχορηγούμενοι δαπάναις Dion. H. 10. 54; πᾶν τὸ σῶμα διὰ τῶν ἀφῶν . . ἐπιχορηγούμενον καὶ συμβιβάζομενον Ep. Col. 2. 19: cf. ἐπιχορηγία.

ἐπιχορηγία, τό, an additional supply, Ath. 140 C, in pl.

ἐπιχορηγία, ἡ, a further supplying, additional help, πᾶν τὸ σῶμα . . συμβιβάζομενον διὰ πάσης ἀφῆς τῆς ἐπιχορηγίας = διὰ πασῶν τῶν ἐπιχορηγοῦσάν ἀφῶν (cf. ἐπιχορηγέω fin.), Ep. Eph. 4. 16; διὰ τῆς ἐπ. τοῦ πνεύματος Ep. Phil. I. 19.

ἐπιχοριαμβικός, ὁ, ὄν, containing other feet besides a choriambus, of verses, Hephaest. 14. 2.

ἐπιχορτάζω, to feed besides, Sosith. ap. Herm. Opusc. 1. 55.

ἐπιχραῖνω, to colour on the surface, τὸ σῶμα Luc. Bis Acc. 6; ἐπιχεχράνθαι (vulg. —κεχρῶσθαι) Id. J. Trag. 8:—cf. ἐπικαίνω.

ἐπιχράω (χράω A), to touch on the surface, touch lightly, c. gen., τῶν (sc. Ἀπυρίων) ἀκροτάτην ἐπέχραον . . χερσὶ Ap. Rh. 2. 283; c. acc., τυτθὸν ἐπέχραε δέρμα grazed it, Q. Sm. 11. 480.

ἐπιχράω (χράω B), poet. word, only used in impf. or aor. 2 ἐπέχραον, to attack, assault, c. dat., ὡς δὲ λύκοι ἀρεσσιν ἐπέχραον . . ὡς Δαναοὶ Τρῶεσσιν ἐπέχραον Il. 16. 352, 356; μητέρι μου μηνστήρας ἐπέχραον beset her, Od. 2. 50; ἀλόχῃ . . ἐπέχραεν ἄλλοτρίᾳ Pind. Fr. 44.

absol. to be violent, rage, of the winds, Ar. Rh. 2. 498. 3. c. inf. to be urgent or eager to do, Id. 4. 508; c. acc. et inf., ἀνάγκη με ἐπέχραε νεῖσθαι is urgent that I should go, Id. 3. 431:—cf. ἄναγξής.

*ἐπιχράω (C), to lend besides, cf. ἐπικίχρημι. **II.** ἐπιχράομαι, Dep. to make use of besides, ἐπ. χροῖναι to have the use of it besides, Eur. Rh. 942. 2. c. dat. pers., Lat. uti, to have dealings with one, Thuc. 1. 41; αἱ ἐπιχρεώμεναι [αὐτῇ] μάλιστα γυναῖκες her most intimate friends, Hdt. 3. 99, cf. Plat. Legg. 953 A.

ἐπιχρεμῶ, poet. for sq., Ap. Rh. 3. 1260, Q. Sm. 11. 328.

ἐπιχρεμίζω, to neigh, whinny to, Byz.

ἐπιχρημπτομαι, Dep. to spit upon, τινί Luc. Rhet. Praec. 19.

ἐπιχρηματισμός, ὁ, engagement in business (?), C. I. 3546. 1.

ἐπιχρημωδέω, to prophesy of or upon, τι τινί Philostr. 489.

ἐπιχρημπτω, to bring upon, τι ἐπὶ τι Bacchyl. 35: to attack, Opp. C. 2. 171:—Pass. to lean upon, Ar. Rh. 1. 1235.

ἐπιχρίσις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐπιχρίω) a smearing over, Strabo 199.

ἐπιχρίσμα, τό, an unguent or plaster, Diosc. 1. 90.

ἐπιχρίστος, verb. Adj. one must smear over, Geop. 16. 18.

ἐπιχρίστος, ον, smeared on, φύκη Luc. Amor. 41; φάρμακα Strabo 513: τὰ ἐπ. ointments, Plut. 2. 102 A:—metaph. spurious, Lat. fucatus, εὐμορφία Luc. Tim. 28.

ἐπιχρίω, fut. ἴσω [I], to anoint, besmear, ἐπιχρίοντες ἀλοιφῇ (sc. τὸ τόξον) Od. 21. 179; ἐπιχρίσασα παρείς 18. 172:—Med. to anoint oneself, χρωτ' ἀπονίπτεσθαι καὶ ἐπιχρίσθαι ἀλοιφῇ 18. 179.

2. to plaster over, τινί with a thing, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 62. **II.** to lay on ointment, τινί τι Diosc. 3. 25; τι ἐπὶ τι Ev. Jo. 9. 6.

ἐπιχροά, ἡ, a tinge, Ath. 42 E: ἐπιχροῖα, Clem. Al. 792.

ἐπιχρῶν, fut. Att. ἴω, to last long, become ingrained, Arist. Probl. 24. 2; ἐπιχερνονικός inveterate, chronic, Galen.:—also in Pass., Arist. Probl. 26. 19.

ἐπιχρόνιος, ον, lasting for a time, long, Heraclit. ap. Diog. L. 9. 14: fem. ἐπιχρονία, Cic. Att. 6. 9, 3.

ἐπιχρῶσος, ον, overlaid or plated with gold (opp. to κατὰ χρῶσος gilded, περίχρῶσος set in gold), Hdt. I. 50, 2. 182, 9. 80, C. I. 139. 12, 16, al., Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 14, etc.: cf. ἐτίχρητος. **II.** rich, Heliod. 2. 8.

ἐπιχρῶσώω, to overlay with gold, Eudoc. Gloss.

ἐπιχρῶς, = ἐπιχρῶννυμι, to tinge, Arist. Color. 1, 2, Nic. Al. 337, Diod. 2. 52.

ἐπιχρωματίζω, to colour over, lay on like colour, χρώματα τῶν τεχνῶν τοῖς ὀνόμασι καὶ ῥήμασι Plat. Rep. 601 A.

ἐπιχρῶννυμι and —νω: fut. —χρῶσω:—to rub or smear over, to colour on the surface, tinge, τινί with a thing, Luc. Dom. 8, Plut. 2. 395 E; οὐκ ἄχρη τοῦ ἐπιχερῶσθαι μόνον, ἀλλ' ἐς βάθος . . φαρμάκος . . καταβαφεῖσα Luc. Imag. 16:—metaph., δόξαις ἐπιχερῶσμένοι merely tinged with . . Ep. Plat. 340 D.

ἐπιχρῶσις, εὖς, ἡ, a surface-stain, Plut. 2. 382 C.

ἐπιχύμα, τό, (ἐπιχέω) a suffusion, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 499.

ἐπιχύω, late form for ἐπιχέω, Herm. ap. Stob. Eccl. 2. 1092.

ἐπίχυσ, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐπιχέω) a pouring upon or in, influx, Plat. Tim. 77

D. Arist. Meteor. 2. 2, 20; ποταμῶν ἐπιχύσεις Ath. 331 D; τῶν ὄμβρων δίος C. 41. 45:—metaph., ἐπ. πολιτῶν Plat. Legg. 740 E; τῆς τῶν ἡδονῶν ῥόμης Ib. 841 A. 2. = ἐπύχυνσι, in the eye, Nicoph. 3. = κονίαμα, Hesych.

II. a filling of cups for a toast, the wine-bearer's duty, Polyb. 16. 21, 22; ἐπύχυνσι τινος λαμβάνειν, ποιεῖσθαι (cf. ἐπιχύνω), Plut. Demetr. 25, Brut. 24; ἐν ταῖς ἐπύχυνσιν = ἐν τοῖς συμποσίοις, C. I. 2525 b. 121.

III. a beaker or wine-pitcher, Menand. Φιλάδ. 1; ἐπ. χαλκίου Ar. Fr. 12; cf. Phylarch. ap. Ath. 142 D. ἐπιχύτεον, verb. Adj. one must pour in or over, Diosc. 2. 89.

ἐπιχυτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ = ἐπύχυνσι III, Symm. V. T. ἐπύχυντος, ὄν, (ἐπιχύνω) poured over: as Subst., ἐπύχυντος (sc. πλακοῦς), ὁ, a kind of cake, like ἔγχυτος, Nicoph. Χειρ. 2. 2. ἐπύχυντον, τό, a coin or cast of silver or lead, Hesych.

ἐπιχώννυμι and -ῶν, to hear high, νεκρῷ θύνα γῆς Plut. Artox. 18; τούτους γῆν ἐπύχωνσας Epit. in C. I. 6298.—Pass., ἐπ. τὸ ἔδαφος ἐπὶ τὴν λίμνην Arist. Mirab. 89; βασιλὸς ἐπύχωνσμενος Arg. Soph. Ph. II.

to fill up, τὴν δόσον Theophr. H. P. 9. 3; 2; τοὺς Ἀμέναντες Id. 13. 107. ἐπύχωνμαι, Dep. to be angry at, ἐπύχωνσαστο μύθος Ap. Rh. 3. 367. ἐπιχωρέω, to yield, give way, τοῖς ἀπιστοῦσι Soph. Ant. 219, cf. Polyb. 4. 17, 8; ἐπ. τινι πρὸς τὸ τὸν ἑαυτοῦ ἐπιχωρεῖν, Plut. Dem. 2; also, ἐπ. τινι to agree with . . . , Arist. Mirab. 133, 4.

2. ἐπ. τινὶ τι to concede it to him, Ar. An. 1. 27, 5, Plut. 2. 422 A; c. inf., ἐπιχωρήγηται τινι ποιεῖν τι C. I. 124. 24. 3. to forgive, ἀμαρτήματα Plut. Alex. 45, cf. 2. 482 A: cf. συγχωρεῖν.

II. to come towards, join one as an ally, Lat. accedere alicui, Thuc. 4. 107; πρὸς τινι Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 34. 2. to go against the enemy, Id. An. 1. 2, 17. 3. to go after, προεμβάλλει τοὺς πόδας, καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπιχωρεῖ Paus. 9. 39, 11.

ἐπιχώρησις, εὖς, ἡ, concession, permission, Ar. An. 6. 25, LXX (Esdr. 3. 7). ἐπιχωριάω, I. of persons, to be in the habit of visiting, Lat. ventitare, ἐπ. Ἀθήνας Heind. Plat. Phaedo 57 A; ἐπ. τινὶ to live much with, Luc. Pseudol. 19; τοῖς ἄνω πράγμασι to be occupied with, Id. Contempl. 1.

2. of things, to be customary, be the fashion in a place, περὶ Ἀθήνας Arist. Pol. 8. 6, 12; παρὰ τισι Polyb. 6. 46, 3; τῇ νήσῳ Strabo 487:—so in Pass., impers., ἐπιχωριάζεται it is the custom or fashion, Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 6, cf. Ath. 619 F. 3. of vegetables, to be acclimated, Ath. 369 F.

ἐπιχώριος, α, ον, also, ὄν, Ar. Nub. 601, Plat., etc.: (χώρα):—in or of the country, I. of persons, οἱ ἐπ. τῆς χώρας the people of the country, natives, Hdt. 1. 78, 181, al.; οὐτιχώριοι χθονὸς Soph. O. T. 939, Eur. Ion 1111; ἐπ. ἀμαρτήματα against countrymen, Plat. Legg. 730 A; so, ἐπ. ἔθνη Aesch. Supp. 800, cf. 661; οὐ . . . ἐπ. ὁ γῆς Arist. H. A. 9. 11, 4.

2. of things, of or used in the country, ὑποδήματα Hdt. 1. 195; κράνη Id. 7. 91, cf. Pind. P. 4. 141; τὸν ἐπ. τρόπον Ar. Pl. 47:—often, τὸ ἐπιχώριον, τοῦτοχάριον the custom of the country, custom, fashion, Id. Nub. 1173, Thuc. 6. 27, etc.; τὰ ἐν Πέρσας ἐπ. Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 25, cf. Hipp. Aër. 280; ἐπιχώριον ὄν ἡμῖν, c. inf., as it is the custom of our country, Thuc. 4. 17; ἐπιχωρίον ἄνθρωπος τοῖς Πέρσας φιλεῖν it being their custom to . . . , Xen. Ages. 5, 4; οὐκ ἐπ. ἡμῖν τοῦτο this is not the fashion of your country, Plat. Legg. 730 A:—ἐπιχώρια common things, Pind. P. 3. 38, cf. Ar. Pl. 342; κατὰ ἐπ. honours of the country, Pind. P. 1. 7(6). 2; ἐπ. ἀμαρτήματα Plat. Legg. 730 A; ὁλκή ἐπιχωρία ἐβδόμηκοντα (sc. δράχμῃ) C. I. 2858:—c. gen. peculiar to . . . , Plat. Symp. 189 B.—Adv. -ως, Ar. Vesp. 859.—Cf. ἐγχώριος.

ἐπύχυνσις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐπύχυννυμι) a heaping up, esp. the choking of a channel, Polyb. 4. 41, 9: metaph. exaggeration, Gramm.

ἐπιχωστέον, verb. Adj. one must heap up, Geop. 5. 9, 7. ἐπιψάφω, to skim the surface of a thing, Opp. H. 4. 512.

ἐπιψικάζω, old Att. for ἐπιψέκω, q. v. ἐπιψάλλω, to play as an accompaniment, Soph. Fr. 79; ῥυθμοῖς Plut. 2. 713 B.

ἐπιψάδω, Adv. grazing, to explain ἐπιλιγδην, Schol. Il. 17. 599, Suid. ἐπιψανσις, εὖς, ἡ, a touching lightly, Plut. 2. 395 E, Ael. N. A. 8. 7. ἐπιψάω, to touch on the surface, touch lightly, c. gen., Hes. Sc. 217, Hdt. 3. 87, and Att.; to attain to, Pind. I. 3(4). 17; κἂν ὀλίγον νυκτός τις ἐπιψανσῇ, i. e. if one gets sleep ever so little, Theocrit. 21. 4; ἐπ. φιλοτάτων to seek for loves, Pind. P. 4. 164; ἐπ. τινὸς οὐδὲ κατὰ μικρὸν Phan. ap. Ath. 638 C; γῆς ἐπ., of ship-wrecked persons, Soph. Fr. 563:—generally, to handle, κῶπης Id. Ph. 1255; to meddle with, τάφον Id. Aj. 1394:—metaph., also, to touch lightly upon, Lat. strictim attingere, Hdt. 2. 65.

2. c. dat., Q. Sm. 2. 456; cf. ψάω. 3. c. acc., Id. 12. 551, Orph. Lith. 126. II. Hom. has it only once, and that metaph. in an intr. sense, ὅσ' ὀλίγον περ ἐπιψανῇ πραπίδεςιν who can reach ever so little way by his wits, Od. 8. 547; cf. εἰ κ' ὀλίγον περ ἐπαύρη Il. 11. 391.

ἐπιψαφίδω, Boeot. for ἐπιψηφίζω, C. I. 1562. ἐπιψεκάω, old Att. -ψακάω, to keep dropping, drop on and on, ἦν . . . οἱ παῖδες ἡμῖν . . . μικραῖς κύλινθι πικρὰ ἐπιψακάων, jocosely for ἐπιπίνων, Gorg. ap. Xen. Symp. 2, 26, cf. Theophr. Lap. 13; ἐπ. ὀλίγα τινὶ τῶν χαρίτων Luc. Merc. Cond. 27:—absol., ὁ θεὸς ἐπιψακάει, of small rain, Ar. Pax 1141.

2. to sprinkle, τινὰ Il. 11. 614. ἐπιψάλειον, τό, a curb-chain, Anth. P. 6. 233.

ἐπιψεύδομαι, Dep. to lie still more, Xen. Hier. 2, 16, Luc. pro Imagg. 20. II. to attribute falsehood to, τί τινι Id. Tox. 42. III. to falsify a number, Plut. Flamin. 9.

ἐπιψηγμα, τό, scrapings; scum of water, Diosc. 5. 127. ἐπιψηλάφω, to feel by passing the hand over the surface, τι Plut. Rep. 360 A; ἐπ. τινος to feel for it, Id. Prot. 310 C.

ἐπιψηφίζω, fut. Att. ἴω, to put to the vote (the office of the chief President (ἐπιστάτης) in the Athenian Senate or Assembly, ἐπ. τὰς γνώμας Antipho 146, 39, Aeschin. 71. 7; ταῦτα Dem. 596. 4; c. inf. to put it to

the vote that . . . , Thuc. 2. 24:—so of the President in the Amphict. Council, ἐπ. τὰς γνώμας Aeschin. 71. 41. 2. absol. to put the question, Thuc. 6. 14, etc.; οὐκ ἠθέλησεν ἐπιψηφίσαι, of Socrates, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 18; often in the preface to decrees, τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψηφίσε Εὐάγγελος C. I. (addend.) 85 c, cf. 90, 96, 105, al., Decret. ap. Andoc. 10. 34:—ἐπ. εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν (at Sparta), Thuc. 1. 87; ἐπ. τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ Luc. Timo 44.

3. ἐπ. τινὶ to put the question for or at the instance of any one, Hdt. 8. 61. 4. ἐπ. τοὺς παρόντας to put the question to them, take their votes, Plat. Gorg. 474 A, cf. 476 A:—cf. ἐπιψηφίδω.

II. Pass. to be put to the vote, Aeschin. 36. 43, 71. 24, C. I. 2270. 40:—of a magistrate, to be voted for, Arist. Pol. 5. 1, 11. III. later in Med., of the assembly itself, or generally of voters, to vote, Diod. 19. 61, Dion. H. 6. 71, 84; but in Act., Id. 7. 38, Luc. Charid. 12; whereas the Med. is used in the sense of the Act. in C. I. (add.) 2152 b. 5, 2264, al.

ἐπιψηφίσις, εὖς, ἡ, the voting a measure, Byz. ἐπιψηφουρίζω, to whisper to, Nonn. Jo. 13. 108, Procop. ἐπιψήγουν, ὄν, exposed to blame, blameworthy, Xen. Lac. 14, 7, Plut. Comp. Cim. c. Luc. 1:—Adv. -ως, with blame, λέγεσθαι Id. Comp. Dem. c. Cic. 3, Clem. Al. 245. II. act. blaming, censorious, φάτις Aesch. Ag. 611.

ἐπιψοφέω, to rattle at or with, Call. Dian. 47: to applaud, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 228 E. II. to utter loudly, τι Clem. Al. 270. ἐπιψύχω, to cool, Ar. Rh. 2. 525, Plut. Sertor. 8.

ἐπιψωμίω, to eat a morsel more, Hesych. ἐπ-ιωγαί, ὦν, αἱ, places of shelter for ships, roadsteads, Od. 5. 404. ἐπ-ιωναῖκος, ἡ, ὄν, containing other feet besides an Ionicus, of verses, Hephaest. 16. 5.

ἐπώψατο, poet. 3 sing. aor. 1 med. of ἐφοράω. ἐπλε, syncop. for ἐπέλε, aor. 2 act. of πέλω:—ἐπλεο, ἐπλεον, ἐπλετο, sync. for ἐπέλεο, ἐπέλεον, ἐπέλετο, aor. med.

ἐπληντο, 3 pl. Ep. aor. pass. of πελάω, Il. 4. 449, 8. 63. ἐπ-όγδοος, ὄν, Lat. sesquicentarius, 1 + $\frac{1}{2}$, Plat. Tim. 36 A, B:—ἐπ. λόγος the ratio of $\frac{3}{2}$, Plut. 2. 367 F:—ἐπ. τόκος interest at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ of the principal, i. e. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., Dem. 1212. 2. Cf. ἐπίτριστος.

ἐπ-ογκόομαι, Pass. to swell up, rise high, Nicet. Ann. 65 D. ἐπ-ογκος, ὄν, pregnant, Iamb. V. Pyth. 194. ἐπ-ογμέω, κύκλον, to draw a circular furrow, Tryph. 354.

ἐπ-όγμος, ὄν, presiding over the furrows, Δημήτηρ Anth. P. 6. 258. ἐπόδια, ἐποδιάζω, Ion. for ἐφοδ-. ἐπ-οδύρομαι, Dep. to lament over a thing, Anth. P. 7. 10.

ἐποδώκει, Aesch. Pers. 656; v. sub ποδοχέω. ἐπ-όζω, to become stinking, LXX (Ex. 7. 18 in fut. -οζέω), Galen. 19. 100. ἐπ-οίγνυμι or ἐποίγω, v. sub ἐπώχατο.

ἐπ-οιδάνω, to swell up, Nic. Al. 477. ἐπ-οιδάλεος, α, ὄν, swollen, Hipp. 544. 46. ἐπ-οιδέω, = ἐποιδάνω, Hipp. 72 F, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 2:—hence Subst. -ησις, ἡ, Ib. 3. 5, 5.

ἐπ-οιδισκομαι, Pass., = ἐποιδάνω, Hipp. 1148 G. ἐπ-οίζω, v. ἐπώζω.

ἐπ-οικέω, to go as settler or colonist to a place, to settle in a place, c. acc., Κυκλάδας Eur. Ion 1583; Βουτανίαν Strabo 410; also, ἐν τῇ Ἀσίῃ Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 10; absol., Plat. Legg. 752 E. II. to be settled near or with hostile views against, ἡμῖν Thuc. 6. 86; and in Pass., ἡ Δεκέλεια τῇ χώρᾳ ἐποικεῖται Decelia is occupied as the seat of offensive operations against their country, Thuc. 7. 27.

ἐποικία, ἡ, f. l. for ἀποικία, App. Civ. 2. 135. ἐποικίδιος, α, ὄν, presiding over the house of Demeter, Hesych. ἐπ-οικίζω, fut. Att. ἴω, to settle in a colony, τινὰ πόλει App. Civ. 1. 96, etc.:—in Pass. to be founded or built near, Dio C. 56. 12.

II. = ἐπιτερίζω, τινὶ Paus. 4. 26, 6, 28. 1. III. to bring into cultivation, ἐδωκεν . . . κτήνον ἐποικίαις C. I. 3561.

ἐποίκιον, τό, (οἶκος) an outhouse, farmstead, etc., C. I. 1730, 5774. 146, Schol. Od. 6. 265, LXX (Lev. 25. 31). II. house-furniture, Pandect.

ἐπ-οικτίσις, εὖς, ἡ, the settlement of a colony, App. Civ. 5. 137. ἐπ-οικοδομῶ, to build up, τείχος ἐπ. ὑψηλότερον Thuc. 7. 4; metaph. to accumulate, use a climax, Arist. Rhet. 1. 7. 31, Rhet. Al. 4. 9; cf. ἐποικοδομήω.

2. to build upon, ἐπὶ κρηπίδι Xen. An. 3. 4, 11; ἐπὶ κρηπίδος Plat. Legg. 736 E: metaph., τοῖς ἀληθείαν ἐψησμένῳ Paus. 8. 2, 6. II. to build again, rebuild, Plat. Legg. 793 C, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 12, Dem. 1278. 27.

ἐπ-οικοδομή, ἡ, and ἐποικοδομήμα, τό, a superstructure, Clem. Al. 864, 660; Sicilian Dor. ἐποικοδομά, ἡ, C. I. 5774. 150. ἐπ-οικοδομήσιν, εὖς, ἡ, a building up: metaph. accumulation, climax, Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 34, Longin. 39; cf. ἐποικοδομέω I.

ἐπ-οικονομέω, Pass. to be administered, Arist. Oec. 2. 1. ἐπ-οικονομία, ἡ, apportionment, ἔργων ἡ παθὼν ἐποικ. rhetorical treatment of them, Longin. 11, 6 (nisi legend. ἐποικοδομία).

ἐπ-οικος, ὁ, one who has settled among strangers, a settler, sojourner, Pind. O. 9. 105; hence a stranger, alien, one who has no civic rights, much like μέτοικος, Soph. El. 189 (as fem.), cf. Plat. Legg. 742 A, C. I. 2602.

2. more commonly, a colonist, Ar. Av. 1307; ἐποίκους πέρπειν, ἀποστέλλειν Thuc. 2. 27 (ubi v. Schol.), Isocr. 83 C; δέχεσθαι, ἐπάγεσθαι Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 11 and 13; cf. ἀποίκος, σύναικος. II. neighbouring, ἐπ. Ἀσίας ἀγῶν ἔδος Aesch. Pr. 410:—a neighbour, one near, Soph. O. C. 506.

ἐπ-οικτεῖρω, to have compassion on, τινὰ Xenophon. 6. 3, Soph. Aj. 121, O. T. 671, etc.; τινὸς Anth. P. 7. 120; absol., Aesch. Ag. 1069. ἐπ-οικτιζέω, to be compassionate, c. acc., Soph. O. T. 1296: Med. to bewail, lament, Joseph. B. J. 1. 27, 3.

ἐποικτιστός, ὄν, pitiable, wretched, Aesch. Ag. 1221.

ἐπιοικτος, *ov*, = *pileatus*, Aesch. Ag. 1614.

ἐπιομάζω, fut. —ομάξομαι, *to lament over*, πάθει Aesch. Cho. 547.

ἐπίνιος, *ov*, (οἶνος) *bacchanalian*, Nonn. D. 11. 301.

ἐπισπτόν, verb. Adj. *one must bring in or to*, cited from Polyb.

ἐπίσω, fut. of ἐπιφέρω, *Il. i. 89, Od. 16. 438*.

ἐπιοιχνέω, = sq., Anth. P. 12. 131.

ἐπιοίχομαι, Dep. *to go towards*, ἀρρῶαχο, μνηστῆρας ἐπώχετο Od. 1. 324; αἰτίειν .. ἐπιοιχόμενον μνηστῆρας 17. 346, 351, cf. 6. 382; ἐπ. δόμον ἄλλον Theogn. 353; θεοὺς τραπέζας ἐπ. *to draw near to the gods with sacrificial feasts*, Pind. O. 3. 72; c. inf., *Id. P. 2. 44*.

2. *to approach with hostile purpose*, set on, attack, c. acc., Κύπριν ἐπώχετο νηλεὶ χαλκῷ *Il. 5. 330, cf. 10. 487*.

3. *to go round, visit in succession* (cf. ἐπειμι *III*), of one who hands round wine, θάμ' ἐπώχετο οἰνοχοῦν *Id. 1. 143*; of a general inspecting his troops, *to go round*, Lat. *obire*, στίχας ἀνδρῶν πάντας ἐπώχετο *Il. 15. 279, cf. 16. 155, Od. 4. 451*; and absol. *to go his rounds*, *Il. 10. 171, 17. 215*; πάντος ἐπιοιχόμενος 5. 508; πάντῃ ἐπ. 6. 81, 10. 167, etc.

4. also of Apollo and Artemis visiting persons with death, τὰ δ' ἐπώχετο κῆλα θεοὶ πάντῃ ἀνὰ στρατὸν *I. 383, cf. 50*; οἷς ἀγανοῖς βελέεσσιν ἐπιοιχόμενος (or —ν) κατέπεφεν, 24. 759, *Od. 3. 280, 5. 123, etc.*

5. *to go over or ply one's work*, Lat. *obire*, of daily work or set tasks, ἔργον ἐπ. *Il. 6. 492, Od. 1. 358, 17. 227, etc.*; δόρπον ἐπ. *to set about preparing it*, 13. 34; mostly of women, *ιστόν ἐπ. to ply the loom*, Lat. *percurrere telam*, *Il. 1. 31, Od. 5. 62, etc.*; ἔργον φυλόπιδος ἐπ. *Mimnerm. 13. 10*; φύλοπον Hes. Sc. 200; [γῆρας καὶ δαδάς] ἔργου ἐπ. *with labour*, Theocr. 25. 32; c. dat., ἔργῳ ἐπ. Q. Sm. 12. 343:—absol. in partic., with another Verb, *busily*, ἡ μὲν ἐπιοιχόμενη .. ἔνθεν ἵππους *Il. 5. 720*: cf. *ποινῶν*.

ἐπιοιανίζομαι, Dep. *to forebode*, Schol. Aesch. and Ar.; cf. ἐπιφημίζω.

ἐπιοκάλω, = ἐπικέλλω, *to run ashore*, νέας, τὴν νέα *Hdt. 6. 16, 7. 182*;

πλοία *Thuc. 4. 26*.

2. of the ship, *to run aground*, be wrecked, *Id. 8. 102*; *to put in*, *Arr. An. 2. 23, 3*; of fish, *Arist. Mirab. 136*.

ἐπιοκλάζω, *to cover with bent knees upon*, τῇ γῇ *Heliod. 4. 17*.

ἐπιοκρίω, *to be rough in or upon*, τινι *Nic. Th. 790*.

ἐπιοκρίβεις, *εσσα, εν, uneven, projecting*, *Anth. P. 7. 401*.

ἐπιολβίζω, fut. *ισω*, *to call happy*, τινά *Nonn. D. 46. 325*.

ἐπόλιος, *δ*, a night-bird, perhaps = αἰγολίος, *ap. Suid.*

ἐπιολισθάνω, fut. —ολισθήσω, *to slip or glide upon*, κυλινδροῖς ἐς βυθόν *Anth. P. 10. 15*; metaph., *επ. ἀμπακίαις* *Id. 5. 278*.

ἐπιολοάζω, *to shout for joy, triumph at*, absol., Aesch. Ag. 1236 (*in Med.*), *Ar. Eq. 616*; τινί *ai* or *to one*, Aesch. Theb. 825; *τι over or at a thing*, *Id. Cho. 942*: cf. ἐπαλαάζω, ὀλοάζω.

ἐπιολοφύρομαι, Dep. *to lament over*, τινι *Joseph. B. J. proem. 4*.

ἐπομαι, *to follow*, Dep.: v. sub ἐπω.

ἐπομβρέω, *to pour rain upon*, cf. ἐπινέφω:—Pass., *Anth. P. 11. 365*.

2. *to pour like rain upon*, τὶ τινι *Philo I. 48 and 296*.

intr. *to gush out over, abound as rain*, *Ecc. 1. 11*.

ἐπόμβροσις, *εως, ἡ, a watering with rain*, *Suid.*

ἐπομβρία, *ἡ, heavy rain, abundance of rain*, *Hipp. Aph. 1247*: generally, *abundance of wet, wet weather*, Aesch. Fr. 304: opp. *to αὐχμός*, *Hipp. Aët. 294, Ar. Nub. 1120*; Δευκαλίανος ἐπ. *Clem. Al. 380*; *in pl.*, *Arist. Meteor. 2. 4, 9, al.*:—metaph. *a shower, χερμαδάς* *Lyc. 333*.

ἐπομβρίζω, fut. *ισω*, *to water with rain*, *Heliod. 9. 9*.

2. *pour down as rain*, *Clem. Al. 337*.

ἐπόμβριος, *ov*, = sq., *Theophr. C. P. 3. 11, 5*.

ἐπομβρος, *ov*, very rainy, ἑαρ. ἔτος *Hipp. Aph. 1247, Epid. 3. 1081*; θέρος, φθινόπωρον, χειμῶν *Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 4, al.*; χώρα *Theophr. H. P. 8. 7, 6*.

ἐπομένως, Adv. part. pres. of ἐπομαι, *next, over to πρώτως*, *Arist. Metaph. 6. 4. 13*.

II. *in accordance with*, τινί *Plat. Legg. 844 E*, cf. *Arist. de An. 1. 2. 14*.

ἐπόμνυμι and —νω: fut. ἐπομῶμαι: aor. ἐπόμωσα. *To swear after*,

swear accordingly (with an order given), οἱ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἐπόμνον *(v. l. ἀπ.) Od. 15. 437, cf. Thuc. 2. 5*; (*in Il. 1. 233, Od. 20. 229, etc.*, καὶ ἐπὶ μέγαν ὄρκον ὑμῶμαι, etc., ἐπὶ is adverbial, besides).

2. c. acc. cogn., ἐπιορκὸν ἐπόμνον *(v. sub ἐπιορκος)*, *Il. 10. 332*; ὅς κεν τὴν ἐπιορκον .. ἐπομῶσθαι ὅσοις ἐπὶ φωνῇ *[the Styx]*, *Hes. Th. 793*.

3. c. acc. pers., ἐπ. τὸν ἥλιον *to swear by ..*, *Hdt. 1. 212*; ἐπ. τινά θεῶν, *Lat. deos jurare*, *Eur. I. T. 747, etc.*; ἐπ. θεοὺς ὡς .., *Id. Phoen. 433*; so, ἐπομῶν σοι τὴν ἑμὴν καὶ σὴν φυλάν *Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 6*; c. dupl. acc., μὴ τι θεοὺς ἐπιορκὸν ἐπομῶσθαι *Theogn. 1195*:—Med., ἐπόμωσθαι τοὺς θεοὺς *ap. Dem. 747. 12*; also, ἐπομῶσθαι κατὰ τινος *Luc. Icarom. 9, Cal. 18*.

4. c. acc. rei, also, *to swear to a thing*, *Ar. Lys. 211, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 23*.

5. with inf. *to swear that*, *Hdt. 5. 106, Eur. I. T. 794, Plat. Criti. 120 A*; so in *Med.*, ἐπομῶσατο .. εἰδέναι *Alcibiades* *Dem. 273. 7*; also, ἐπομῶναι ἢ μὴν with inf., *Xen. Symp. 6. 6, Plat. Aler. 47*; *Ep. ἡ μὲν .., Ar. Rh. 2. 715, etc.*; ἐπ. ὅτι .., *Plut. Peric. 30*.

6. absol. in aor. part., with another Verb, ἐπομῶσας εἶπε *he said with an oath*, said upon oath, *Hdt. 8. 5, Xen. An. 7. 8, 2*.

II. in *Med.*, = ἐπομῶσθαι (*nisi hoc legend.*), *Ar. Pl. 725*.

ἐπομόρνυμι, *to leave an impression upon it*, *Greg. Naz.*

ἐπομφάλιος, *α, ov*, (ὀμφαλός) *on the navel or central point*, βάλεν δεινὸν σάκος .. μέσσην ἐπομφάλιον *in the centre, on the boss of the shield* (*Lat. umbō*), *cf. Il. 7. 267*; σῆκεν ἐπομφ. *a fig with a novel-like stalk*, *Anth. P. 6. 22*.

II. τὸ ἐπομφάλιον, *the umbilical region, the uterus*, *Parthen. 35, cf. Poll. 2. 169*.

ἐπονεδίζω, *to object as a reproach*, τινί τι *Greg. Nyss.*

ἐπονεδιστος, *ov*, *to be reproached, disgraceful, shameful, ignominious*, *Eur. I. T. 689*; ἐπ. εἰρήνην *Isocr. 254 D, cf. Dem. 449. 9*; ἀμαθία *Plat. Apol. 29 B*, etc.; τινι *to one*, *Xen. Symp. 8. 34*; ἐπονεδιστὸν ἐστὶ παρά τις *is matter of reproach*, *Dem. 806. 7*; τοῖνονα τοιπονεδιστόν

βοροῖς *the name of reproach among men*, *Eur. Fr. 475 b*; ἐπονεδιστότερον *Arist. Eth. N. 3. 12, 2*. Adv. —τως, *shamefully*, *Plat. Legg. 633 E*.

ἐπόνησις, *εως, ἡ, enjoyment, symposialis Alcae. 46*.

ἐπονομάζω, *to give a new name to*, ᾧ γένει κέραμον ἐπονομάκαμεν *to which sort we have given the name of pottery*, *Plat. Tim. 60 D*; ᾧ τὸ 'ἔστιν' ἐπονομάζει *Id. Theaet. 185 C*; πᾶσι ταῦτόν ἐπ. ὄνομα *Id. Polit. 263 C*; also c. dupl. acc., τὸς Μούσας .. τὸ ὄνομα τοῦτο ἐπ. *Id. Crat. 406 A*:—Pass., τῇ ἀρχῇ ὕβρις ἐπονομάζεται *the name of insolence is given to authority*, *Id. Phaedr. 238 A, cf. Crat. 404 B*.

2. *to call by a name*, ἀπὸ τοῦ θεῖν θεοὺς αὐτοὺς ἐπονομάζομεν *Id. 406 A*; ἐπ. αὐτὰ τῇ ἐκείνων ἐπωνυμία *Id. Phaedr. 103 B*; also, sometimes with εἶναι *pleon.*, *Id. Parmen. 133 D*: v. sub ὀνομάζω.

3. generally, *to name, call so and so*, ἀφνειὸν ἐπ. τὸ χωρίον *Thuc. 1. 13*; σοφιστὴν ἐπ. (*sc. σεαντόν*) *Plat. Prot. 349 A, cf. Phaedr. 113 B, al.*; παρακαταθήκην ἐπ. *Dem. 840. 11*:—Pass. *to be named*, ἀπὸ τινος ἄφ' ὧν, *Thuc. 6. 2, etc.*; also τινός, *Eur. H. F. 1329, Plat. Legg. 738 B*; πατρίθεν ὄν. *Id. Lys. 204 E*; πατρός .. δαίτ' ἐπωνομασμένην, i.e. *called after Agamemnon* (*cf. ἐπώνυμος*), *Soph. El. 284*:—esp. *to be surnamed*, *Thuc. 2. 29*; τῆς ἐπωνυμίας ἐπονομάζεσθαι *to be called by ..*, *Plat. Legg. 626 D*.

4. *to pronounce a name*, ἐπ. τὰ ὀνόματα ἐν τῷ ὕμνῳ *Hdt. 4. 35, cf. 7. 115*; ἐπονομάζων τινά *uttering his name as he throws the cottabus*, *Cratin. Incert. 16, cf. Clearch. Kith. 1*.

ἐπονομασία, *ἡ, a surname, name, Eccl.*

ἐπονομαστέον, verb. Adj. *one must call by a name*, ὅσους θεοὺς οὐρανίους ἐπ. *Plat. Legg. 828 D*.

ἐποοίζω, fut. *ισω*, *to turn acid*, *Erotian., Suid.*

ἐποοῖζω [ῶ], *to bring to a point*, cited from *Hieroc. to urge on, LXX (2 Macc. 9. 7)*.

ἐποοῖς, *v. sharpish in taste*, as oxymel, *Hipp. Acut. 394*.

ἐποοῖζομαι, Dep., *only used in pres. and impf. to regard with awe, to reverence*, διὸς δ' ἐποοῖζο μὴν *Od. 5. 146*; cf. *h. Hom. Ven. 291, Theogn. 1297*:—Act. in *Orph. Lith. 67 Herm.*

ἐποπίσθεν, Adv. *behind, coming after*; but better read *divisim*, ἐπ' ὅπ., with *Gaisf.* and others, in *Hes. Fr. 42*.

ἐποποι, *a cry to mimic that of the hoopoe (ἐποψ)*, *Ar. Av. 58*.

ἐποποικία, *ἡ, epic poetry or an epic poem*, *Hdt. 2. 116, cf. Arist. Poët. 24, sq.*

ἐποποικίος, *ἡ, ov*, of *epic poetry, σύστημα Arist. Poët. 18, 12*.

ἐποποιός, *δ*, an *epic poet*, *Hdt. 2. 120, Arist. Poët. 1, 10*; generally, a *verse-maker*, *Luc. Jup. Trag. 6*.

ἐποπτάω, *to roast besides or after*, *Od. 12. 363, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 121 C*; ἐφθον ἐποπτῶν οὐ φασὶ δεῖν *Ath. 656 B*.

2. (as a pun) = ἐπωπάω, *Comic. Anon. *303*.

ἐποπτεία, *ἡ, the third and highest grade of initiation at the Eleusinian mysteries*, *Plut. Demetr. 26*: cf. ἐποπτεύω II.

ἐποπτεύεις, *εως, ἡ, inspection*, *Justin. M. Apol. 1. 18*.

ἐποπτεύω, (ἐπόπτης) *to look over, overlook, watch*, of an overseer, ἔργα τ' ἐποπτεύεσκε *Od. 16. 140, cf. Hes. Op. 705*; Ἐρμῇ .. πατρῷ ἑποπτεῖν κράτη *Aesch. Cho. 1*; ἐπ. μάχην *Id. 489*; οἱ πάντ' ἐπ. τὰδε ἥλιος *Id. 985*; δίκας *Id. Eum. 224*; ἄλλων ἐποπτεύει Χάρης δόρυγγι *Pind. O. 7. 19*:—also, *to visit, review, κόπη Aesch. Eum. 220*.

2. absol. *to keep watch*, οἱ περὶ τοὺς νόμους ἐποπτεύοντες *Plat. Legg. 951 D*.

II. *to become an ἐπόπτης, be admitted to the third and highest grade at the mysteries* (but v. μύστης), *Ep. Plat. 333 E, Plut. Demetr. 26*; c. acc. *to view as an ἐπόπτης*, *Plat. Phaedr. 250 C*; proverb. *of attaining to the highest earthly happiness*, ἐποπτεύειν δοκῶ *Ar. Ran. 745*.

ἐποπτήρ, ἦρος, *δ*, = sq., of tutelary gods, *Λεῖων Aesch. Theb. 640*; also, *επ. φρυκτωριῶν Arist. Mund. 6, 11*.

ἐπόπτης, *ov, δ*, (ἐπόφομαι, ἐφοράω) an overseer, watcher, esp. of a god, *Pind. N. 9. 12*; of Poseidon, *Paus. 8. 30, 1*; of the Sun, *Inscr. Aeg. in C. I. (addend.) 4699*; ἐπ. πόναν *a spectator*, *Aesch. Pr. 299*; τῶν ἀνθρώπων *Tim. Locr. 105 A*; ὥσπερ ἐπόπτας τῶν στρατηγουμένων *Dem. 47. 5*.

II. *one admitted to the third and highest grade of the mysteries* (but v. μύστης), *C. I. 71 b, 7, 215 S, Plut. Alc. 22*: cf. ἐποπτεύω II, ἐποπτικός.

ἐποπτικός, *ἡ, ov*, of or for an ἐπόπτης, τὰ τέλεα καὶ ἐπ. the highest mysteries, *Plat. Symp. 210 A, cf. Philoch. 14, Plut. Demetr. 26*; generally, *secret*, *Id. Alex. 7*; οἱ ἐποπτικώτεροι *the more deeply initiated*, *Heliod. 9. 9*.—Cf. ἐποπτεύω.

ἐπόπτis, *ιδος, ἡ, fem. of ἐπόπτης*, *Cornut. N. D. 34*: αἱ Ἐπόπτιδες, title of a book by *Soranus, Plin. praef. fin.*

ἐποπτος, *ov*, within sight, *Strabo 239*: cf. ἐπίοπτος.

ἐπόπτρια, *ἡ, fem. of ἐπόπτης*, *Jo. Diac. Alleg. p. 459 Gaisf.*

ἐποράω, *Ion. for ἐφοράω*.

ἐποργιάζω, *to reveal in or among*, πολέσιον *Anacreont. 32*.

ἐποργίζομαι, Dep. *to be wroth at*, *LXX (Dan. 11. 40)*.

ἐπορέγω, fut. *ισω*, *to hold out to, give yet more*, εἶπερ ἂν .. Ζεὺς ἐπὶ Τυδείδῃ Διομήδῃ κῦδος ὀρέξῃ *Il. 5. 225*; so also in *Med.*, τιμῆς οὐτ' ἀφελὼν οὐτ' ἐπορεγμένος *Solon. 4 (14). 2*.

II. *Med. to stretch oneself towards*, in *Hom.*, once, ἐπορεγμένος *reaching forward to strike*, more commonly ἔγχει ὀρεξ-, *Il. 5. 335*; χεῖρὶ τινος ἐπ. *to reach at a thing*, *Ar. Rh. 1. 1313, Matro ap. Ath. 136 B (in aor. pass., ἐπορέχθην)*; also, χεῖράς τινι ἐπ. *Ar. Rh. 2. 1212*; ἐπ. πρὸς τι *Hipp. 1212 F*; absol., *1210 G*.

2. metaph. *to rise in one's demands*, *Hdt. 9. 34*; ἐπ. τινὸς *to yearn for it*, *Plat. Rep. 437 C, Theaet. 186 A*.

ἐπορέω, *Ion. for ἐφοράω*, *Hdt. 1. 124*.

ἐπορθάζω, *to set upright*, ἐπορθ. τὰ ὦτα *to prick the ears*, *Philo 2. 4*; but mostly of the voice, *to lift up*, ὀλολυγμὸν τῆδε λαμπδοῖ *Aesch. Ag. 29*; Ἐρινὺν τῆδε δάμασιν *lb. 1120*; absol., ἐπορθ. γόους *to lift up the voice in wailing*, *Id. Pers. 1050*.

ἐπορθεύω, *to rise early*, *Hesych., E. M. 368. 1*:—*Med.*, *Dio Chr. 1.*

372, Luc. Sonin. 1, Poll. 1, 71.

II. πατρὶ γόους νυχίους ἐπορθηρίζω will tell the early dawn of the griefs of night, Eur. El. 142 (as Dind. for ὀρθοβοάσω).

ἐπ-ορθηρίζω, = foreg., Greg. Nyss.

ἐπορθηρισμός, ὁ, a rising early, τελωνικῶν κεκραγῶν ἐπ. the morning sounds of noisy tax-gatherers, Plut. 2. 654 F.

ἐπ-οριγνάομαι, = ἐπορέγομαι, Themist. 33 A.

ἐπ-ορίνω, to urge on, v. l. Nic. Th. 671, Manetho 6. 597.

ἐπορκίζω, = ἐφορκίζω, to adjure, Justin. M.

ἐπορκισμός, ὁ, Ion. for ἐφορκισμός, an adjuration, Eccl.

ἐπορκιστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who adjures, an exorcist, Justin. M.

ἐπορκιστός, ὁν, adjured, exorcised, Eccl.

ἐπορμάω, ἐπορμέω, Ion. for ἐφ-.

ἐπ-ορῆναι and -ῶν: fut. -όρω: aor. 1 -ῶρα: poetic Verb, to stir up, arouse, excite, ὅς μοι ἐπῶρε μένος who called up my might, Il. 20. 93.

2. to rouse and send against, ἀγρεῖ μὲν οἱ ἐπορσόν 'Αθηναίην 5. 765, cf. 12. 293, Od. 21. 100; c. inf., ὅν ἐπορσείαν πολεμίζειν 'Εκτορι Il. 7. 42:—also of things, τὴν [δύζυν] μοι ἐπῶρε Ποσειδάων Od. 7. 271; οἱ ἐπῶρνε μύρσμον ἦμαρ Il. 15. 613; ἡ σφιν ἐπῶρσ' ἀνεκον Od. 5. 109, cf. Eur. Cycl. 12; τῇ τῆς θεῶς ὕπνον ἐπῶρε sent sleep upon her, Od. 22. 429, cf. Il. 12. 253.

II. Pass. ἐπ-ορῆναι (v. sub ὀρμαι), with pf. ἐπόρῳα, 3 sing. Ep. aor. 2 pass. ἐπῶρτο:—to rise against, assault, fly upon one, c. dat., ἡ καὶ ἐπῶρτ' Ἀχιλλῆϊ Il. 21. 324; absol., ἐπὶ δ' ὤρνυτο διὸς 'Επειὸς 23. 689, cf. 759 (v. sub ὀρμαι); c. acc. cogn., τόνδ' ἐπῶρταν στόλον Aesch. Supp. 187:—of things, c. inf., ὥρτο δ' ἐπὶ . . οὐρὸς ἀήνεμα Od. 3. 176; ἐπὶ δίφῳ ὄρῳεν Nic. Th. 774.

ἐπ-ορούω, Ep. Verb, to rush violently at or upon, τῷ δὲ Μέγῃ ἐπόρουσεν Il. 15. 520; absol., ἐπόρουσε κύων ὡς Ib. 579; once c. acc., ἀρμ' ἐπορουσας 17. 487; in Il. always in hostile sense, except once, Τυδείδῃ δ' ἐπόρουσε θεὰ ρύσσειν, i. e. to seek him, 5. 793; so also once in Od., of sleep, to come suddenly on, ὅτε οἱ γλυκὺς ὕπνος Αὐσιμελὴς ἐπόρουσε 23. 343.

ἐπ-οροφῶ, to put on as a roof or cover, Heracl. Alleg. 48.

ἐπορσόν, v. sub ἐπῶρναι.

ἐπ-ορύττω, to dig into, τὸ τραῦμα Ach. Tat. 3. 8.

ἐπ-ορχέομαι, Dep. to dance over or at, ἐπορχούμενος ὕψ' ἄτης dancing to the tune of . . , Dem. 313. 26, cf. Plut. 2. 336 C: metaph. to triumph over, Lat. insultare, τινι App. Pun. 66.

ἔπος, eos, τό; (from √FEB, v. ἔπω A):

I. a word, πᾶν ῥῳ in few words, Pind. O. 13. 138; ἔπος μικροῦ χάριν Soph. O. C. 443; λόγος ἔπειτα κομηθέντες speeches decked out with fine words, Thuc. 3. 67:—generally, that which is uttered in words, whether few or many, a speech, tale, very often in Hom. (who does not so use the later synonym λόγος); joined with μῦθος, Od. 4. 597, 11. 561.—Hence also, when the words are more important than the music, a song or lay accompanied by music, like our recitative, 8. 91, 17. 519.—The following are the most remarkable usages, esp. in Hom.: 1. a word worth listening to, ἔπος τι Il. 3. 83.

2. a pledged word, promise, 8. 8; τελεῖν ἔπος to fulfil, keep one's word, 14. 44, cf. Aesch. Pr. 1033. 3. a word in season, a word of advice, counsel, Il. 1. 108, etc.; often in Att. 4. the word of a deity, prophecy, an oracle, Od. 12. 266, Hdt. 1. 13, etc., and Trag.:—later also, a saying, saw, proverb, (like ἀπόφθεγμα), τὸ παλαιὸν ἔπος Hdt. 7. 51, cf. Ar. Av. 507.

5. word, as opp. to deed, ἔπεα ἄκράντα words of none effect, opp. to ἔγγραμμα, Od. 19. 595, cf. Eur. H. F. 111; hence ἔπος and ἔργον are often opposed, Il. 15. 234, Od. 2. 272, etc.; so also ἔπος opp. to βίη, Il. 15. 106; to χεῖρ, 1. 77.

6. that which words express, the meaning, substance, subject of a speech, etc., almost like πᾶγμα, a thing or matter, 11. 652, 17. 701, etc., cf. Br. Soph. O. T. 1144, O. C. 443.—Hom. often joins ἔπος εἰπεῖν, εἶρεν, φάσθαι, αὐδᾶν, μυθεῖσθαι, φράζεσθαι, πρ-φαύσκειν.

II. later usages, 1. often joined with ἔργον or πᾶγμα, Aesch. Pers. 174, Ar. Eq. 39, etc.; ἔργῳ τε καὶ ἔπει Plat. Legg. 897 C; ἅμα ἔπος τε καὶ ἔργον ἐποίεε Hdt. 3. 135, cf. 1. 90, Lob. Aj. p. 430.

2. κατ' ἔπος word by word, exactly, Ar. Ran. 802. 3. πρὸς ἔπος at the first word, Luc. Ep. Sat. 37.

word for word, Id. Alex. 19, Philops. 38:—also, ἔπος δ' ἀμείβου πρὸς ἔπος Aesch. Eum. 586, cf. Ar. Nub. 1375, Plat. Soph. 217 D. c. οὐδὲν πρὸς ἔπος to no purpose, Ar. Eccl. 751; also, nothing to the purpose, Plat. Enthyd. 295 C; τί πρὸς ἔπος; Id. Phil. 18 D, Luc., etc. 4. ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν or ὡς εἰπεῖν ἔπος, so to say, as the saying is, Eur. Heracl. 167, etc.; v. sub ἐμβραχυ, and sub ὡς B. II. 3:—esp. to speak loosely, opp. to ὕψτως or ἀκριβεῖ λόγῳ, Plat. Legg. 656 E, Recp. 341 B; but also, to speak plainly, in a word, Aesch. Pers. 714.

5. ἐνὶ ἔπει in one word, briefly, ἐνὶ ἔπει πάντα συλλαβόντα λέγειν Hdt. 3. 82.

III. in pl. poetry in heroic verse, epic poetry, opp. to μέλη (lyric poetry), λαμβεῖα, διθύραμβοι, etc., first in Pind. N. 2. 2, Hdt. 2. 117, Thuc. 1. 3; νικᾶν ἔπος C. 1. 200. 13; ποιητὴς ἑπῶν Ib. 1584. 9. al.; cf. O. Müller Literat. of Greece 4 § 3; then transferred to elegiac verse; and thence to other kinds, even to lyric poetry, Alcman 29, Pind. O. 3. 14.

2. in sing. a verse or line of poetry, Hdt. 4. 29, Ar. Ran. 862, 956, 1161; hence, περὶ μέτρον ἡ περὶ ἑπῶν Id. Nub. 638; cf. Francke Callin. pp. 77 sq.:—even a line in writing of any kind, μυρίων ἑπῶν μῆκος Isocr. 261 A, cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 30; and in Luc. of a painter, οὐδ' ἐν ἑπτά ἔπειτα γράφει in seven strokes or lines, Hist. Conscr. 28.

ἐπ-οστράκιζω, to send postherds skimming over the water, to play at ducks and drakes, Suid., cf. Minuc. Fel. 3. 6:—ἐποστράκισμός, ὁ, Poll. 9. 119. ἐπ-οστράξω, to yell out, utter lamentably, μέλος Eur. Phoen. 1038.

ἐπ-οτρίνω, to stir up, excite, urge on, absol., often in Hom., who often joins ἐποτρίναι καὶ ἀνάγει, Il. 6. 439, al.; c. acc. pers., Il. 7. 170, al.; ἐς τὸ πρόσω ἐπ. Ib. 223; ἐπὶ δεινὰ Thuc. 1. 84:—c. inf., ἐπ. τινὰ μαχέσασθαι, χαλεπαίνειν, etc., Il. 20. 171, etc., cf. Hipp. Fract. 776; c.

στεῖχον Pind. N. 9. 47; μολεῖν Soph. El. 1264; ἔρδειν ὅτι κε κείνος ἐποτρίνην [ἔρδειν] Il. 15. 148; c. dat. et inf., ἐτάρασαν ἐποτρίνοι καὶ ἀνῶται . . κατακτῆαι to urge and order them . . to burn, Od. 10. 531; ἱπ-πεύσαν ἐπύρνον . . ἐλαυνόμεν Il. 15. 258; cf. 16. 525:—in other places we have ἐποτρίνας ἐκέλευεν, where the dat. and inf. depend on ἐκέλευεν, Od. 2. 422, 9. 488, 561, etc.

2. c. acc. rei, νῶν ἐποτρίναι πύλεμον stirs up war against us, 22. 152; also, πόλεμον . . ἐπ. γίγνεσθαι Thuc. 7. 25; ἀγγελίας . . ἐπ. Κεφαλληνῶν πολέσιον sends urgent messages to the cities of the C., Od. 24. 355; σάλπιγγες αὐτοὺς ἐπύρνον τοῖς ὀπλίταις gave the signal for engagement to the men-at-arms, Thuc. 6. 69, cf. Plut. Aemil. 33, Crass. 23:—Med., ἐποτρίνω-μεθα πομπήν let us urge on our escort, Od. 8. 31:—Pass. to press on, hasten, Aesch. Theb. 698.

ἐπ-οῦδαος, ὄν, (οὔδας) on earth, terrestrial, Hesych.: the form ἐπ-οῦ-δεος is f. l. for ἐπ' οὔδεος, Anth. P. 7. 198.

ἐπ-οῦλεις, ἰδος, ἡ (οὔλον) a gum-boil, Paul. Aeg. 3. 26; cf. παρούλις. ἐπ-οῦλδομαι, Pass. to be scarred over, of wounds, Hipp. Art. 789, Galen. 11. 440.

ἐπ-οῦλος, ὄν, somewhat curly, Theophr. H. P. 3. 10. 5.

ἐπ-οῦλωσις, εως, ἡ, a scarring over, Galen. 18. 1. 723.

ἐπ-οῦλωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, promoting cicatrisation, Galen. 14. 784.

ἐπουραῖος, α, ὄν, (οὔρα) on the tail, δῆγμα Anth. P. 9. 252.

ἐπ-οῦράνιος, α, ὄν, also, ὄν, Q. Sm. 2. 429:—in heaven, heavenly, in Hom. only of the gods, ἐπ. θεός, θεοῖ Od. 17. 484, 11. 6. 129, 131, 527; ἐπουράνιοι εὐσεβῶν ψυχαί Plat. Phdr. 97. 4; ἡ ἐπ. πορεία Plat. Phaedr. 256 D.

2. in pl. as Subst., οἱ ἐπ. = θεοί, Theocr. 25. 5, Mosch. 2. 21; so, ἡδὴ ἐπ. εἰ Luc. D. Deor. 4. 3:—τὰ ἐπ. the phenomena of the heavens, Plat. Apol. 19 B.

ἐπ-οῦρέω, to make water upon, Pythag. ap. Diog. L. 8. 17, Arist. P. A. 4. 5. 16.

ἐπουριάω, = sq., of a fair wind, to waft onwards, τὰ ἀκάρια Luc. Hist. Conscr. 45: to swell, τὴν ὁδὸν Id. Dom. 12.

ἐπ-οῦρίζω, to blow favourably upon, of a fair wind (οὔρος), ἐπ. τὴν ὁδὸν to fill the sail, Luc. Dom. 12:—of the sea, to waft onwards, Strab. 143:—metaph., ἀλλ' οὐτὶ ταύτην σὺν φρόνημα ἐπουρίας ἥστ' ἐπὶ τὴν ψυχὴν successfully to it, Eur. Andr. 610; c. acc. cogn., πνεῦμα αἱματηρὸν ἐπ. τινὶ (of the Erinyes) to send after him the gale of gory breath, Aesch. Eum. 137: cf. κατοῦρίζω.

II. intr. to sail with a fair wind, sail merrily, τρέχε κατὰ τοὺς κύρακας ἐπουρίας Ar. Thesm. 1226, cf. Epicr. Incert. 2. 3:—metaph., ὥσπερ ἂν μὴ ἐπουρίῃ τὸ τῆς ψυχῆς whosoever soul is not getting full, Plat. Alc. 2. 147 A: cf. οὔρος.

ἐπ-οῦρος, ὄν, blowing favourably, αὔρα Soph. Tr. 954.

II. metaph. wafted along, πνεύματι ἀληθείας Clem. Al. 130: cf. ἀπυρος.

ἐπ-οῦρώω, to have a fair wind, Polyb. 2. 10. 6.

ἐπούρυσσις, εως, ἡ, a dub. word in Arist. Rhet. 3. 13, 5, prob. a speeding onward, as by a gale: v. l. ἐπούρουσις.

ἐπ-οῦστια, ἡ, a surplus, Ptolem. in Fabric. Bibl. Gr.

ἐπουσιώδης, ες, (εἶδος) added to the essence, non-essential, Porphyry, etc.; v. Bast. Greg. p. 340.

ἐπ-οφείλω, to owe besides or still, τι Thuc. 8. 5:—Pass., τόκος ἐποφειλόμενος τισι Dio C. 42. 51.

ἐποφθαλμέω, = ἐποφθαλμάω:—in Plut. Aemil. 30 ἐποφθαλμάσαντες should be read with Coraēs, as everywhere else in Plut. In some later authors, such as Charito 1. 7, Athanas. 1. p. 397, ἐποφθαλμήσαι or -ῖσαι are possibly genuine.

ἐποφθαλμία, ἡ, envy, Byz.

ἐπ-οφθαλμιῶ, to cast longing glances at, to ogle, τινι Ael. N. A. 3. 4; ἐπ. χρήμασι Plut. Caes. 2; πρὸς τὸν Πλούτων Id. Demosth. 25: cf. Dorv. Char. p. 86, Schäf. Long. p. 350: v. sub ἐποφθαλμέω.

ἐποφθαλμίζω, v. sub ἐποφθαλμέω.

ἐπ-οφθάλμιος, ὄν, upon the eye: τὰ ἐπ. parts about the eye, Galen.

ἐπ-οφθισκάνω, to owe still more, τί τινι Themist. S3 A.

ἐπ-οχέομαι, Pass. with fut. (and in Nonn. D. 45. 322, aor.) med.:—to be carried upon, ride upon, just like Lat. vehi, οὐ μὲν ὕμν γ' καὶ ἄρμασι δαυδαλέοισιν 'Εκταρ . . ἐποχῆσεται, says Zeus to the horses of Achilles, Il. 17. 449, cf. 10. 330; εἰς ἵππῳ Paus. 6. 20, 16; absol., κάμηλον ὥστε ἐποχεῖσθαι a camel to ride on, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 49:—of a dislocated bone, to rest or ride on the adjoining one, Hipp. Art. 792:—comically, ἐμβάτας ὑψηλοῖς to be mounted on high shoes, Luc. Salt. 27; ἡ κωμωδία ἀναπαίστως ἐπ. Id. Prom. es 6; ἡ γῆ τῷ ἀέρι Plut. 2. 866 D.

ἐποχετεύω, ἡ, a watering by sluices, Strabo 740, in pl.

ἐπ-οχετεύω, to carry water by sluices or courses, Lat. derivare, Plat. Gorg. 493 E; τὸ ἀπορρῶν . . δι' οὐχέων ἐπ. Id. Criti. 117 B; πηγὴν ἀλλήν εἰς τὸν ἀγῶνιν C. I. 4040 I. 20; ἐπ. ἄνθρωπον ὕδωρ Long. 4. 40 B:—Pass. to be so brought, [αἶμα] ἐκ τῆς καρδίας ἐποχετεύεται καὶ εἰς τὰς φλέβας Arist. P. A. 3. 4. 11; [αἶ φλέβες] ἐς ἀλλήλας ἐποχετεύονται are conducted one into another, Hipp. 278. 42; ὕδωρ τὸ 'Ιουλίον . . εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἐποχετεύθῃ Dio C. 48. 32, cf. 49. 42:—Med. to have water brought upon them, to be irrigated, ἐποχετεύεται τοῖς κοιλίαις τὰ λαν ἐξάλα Strabo 819; ἐπ. ἕμερον to bring the waters of desire over oneself, to bathe in them, Plat. Phaedr. 251 E. [First syll. long in Emped. 190.]

ἐποχεύς, εως, ὁ, (ἐπέχω) one who checks: v. sub ἐποχέω.

ἐπ-οχέω, of the male animal, to spring upon, cover, Arist. G. A. 2. 5. 6;—Med. to couple with, θερμὸν δ' ἐποχεύετο θερμῷ Emped. ap. Macrobi. 7. 5. ἐποχῆ, ἡ, (ἐπέχω) a check, cessation, ἡ κατὰ τὸν πύλεμον Polyb. 3. 8. 2; μετ' ἐποχῆς with a check, Id. 10. 21, 4; ἐποχὰς ποιεῖν . . τῆς προκοπῆς to check advance, Plut. 2. 76 D.

II. a suspension of judgment, technical term of the sceptical philosophers, Plut. 2. 1124 B, etc.; adopted by Cicero, Id. Cic. 40, cf. Cic. Acad. Pr. 2. 18; v. ἐπέχω Iv. 2. c.

III. a stoppage, pause, of light during an eclipse, Plut. 2.

923 A. 2. *the epoch of a star, i.e. the point at which it seems to halt after reaching its highest*, Ptolem., Nicom. Harm. 6; cf. Ideler Chron. 1. p. 115; generally, *δοτέρον ἐποχάει the places of stars, their conjunction*, Plut. Romul. 12:—hence, *an historical epoch*, Nicom. Harm. p. 6.
ἐποχθίδιος, α, ον, (ὄχθη) on or of the mountains, Anth. P. 9. 556.
ἐπ-οχθίζω, to groan or grieve for, ὀδυναί Opp. H. 5. 170.
ἐποχλεύς, εὖς, ὁ, *the break on a wheel*, = τροχοπέδη, Simarist. ap. Ath. 99 C, where Casaub. restores ἐποχεύς.
ἐπ-οχμάζω, to hold hard, Opp. C. 1. 389; but v. ἐπαιχμάζω.
ἐπ-οχον, τό, *the saddle-cloth, housing*, Xen. Eq. 12. 9.
ἐποχος, ον, (ἐπέχω) mounted upon, esp. on horses, chariots, and ships, c. gen. vel dat., ναῶν ἐποχοι, ἄρμασιν ἐποχοι Aesch. Pers. 45, 54; metaph., λόγος μανίας ἐπ. words borne on madness, i.e. frantic words, Eur. Hipp. 214 (cf. Homer's νηπίδας ὀχέειν). 2. absol. *having a good seat on horseback*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 4; ἐπόχους ἢ θήρα ἀποδεικνύει Ib. 8. 1, 35; ἐπ. εἶναι to have a good seat, Id. Eq. 8, 10, cf. Ar. Lys. 677; also, *inaptas ἐποχος practised in* . . . Plut. Mar. 34:—Adv., ἐπόχως καθίσαι to sit fast, Poll. 1. 209. II. pass., *ποταμοὶ ναυαὶ ἐπ. navigable by ships*, Plut. Mar. 15.
ἐπ-οχῶρώ, to fortify still more, Diod. Excerpt. 532. 85.
ἐποψ, οπος, ὁ, *the hoopoe*, Lat. *upupa*, so called from its cry, Epich. 116 Ahr., Ar. Av. 226, al.; see Aesch. Fr. 305 for a fanciful deriv., ἐποψ ἐπόπτει τῶν αὐτοῦ κακῶν.
ἐπ-οψάομαι, (ὄψον) Dep. to eat with bread, ζωμόν Plut. 2. 237 A. 2. to eat a meal upon, τρυβλίῳ εὐτελεῖ Clem. Al. 190.
ἐπόψημα, τό, *that which is eaten with bread*, C. I. 1625. 62:—so ἐπόψησις, εὖς, ἡ, Ath. 186 D.
ἐποψία, ἡ, = ἐποψίς, Themist. 2 D. Synes., etc.
ἐποψίδιος, ον, *for eating with bread*, Anth. P. 7. 736.
ἐπόψιμος, ον, (ἐπόψομαι) *that can be looked on, δεινόν, οὐδ' ἀκουστόν, οὐδ' ἐπόψιμον* Soph. O. T. 1312.
ἐπόψιος, ον, also α, ον Arat. 258: (ὄψις):—*full in view, conspicuous*, τῶσος Soph. Ant. 1110; cf. προσόψιος:—*metaph. conspicuous, famous, βαμὸς* H. Hom. Ap. 496:—in Il. 3. 42 ὑπόψιος has been restored. II. act. *overlooking all things*, epith. of gods, Soph. Ph. 1040; esp. of Zeus, Ar. Rh. 2. 1124, 1133, Call. Jov. 82.
ἐπ-οψίω, εὖς, ἡ, *a view over, ἐπ' ὅσον ἐπ. τοῦ ἱεροῦ εἶχε* so far as the view from the temple reached, Hdt. 1. 64; ἐκτός τῆς ἡμετέρας ἐπ. beyond our range of vision, Plat. Rep. 499 C; τὴν ἐποψίν τῆς ναυμαχίας ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἠναγκάζοντο εἶχειν to view the sea-fight, Thuc. 7. 71; ἐποψὶν τινος παρέχειν Plut. Aemil. 22; καταστῆσαι εἰς ἐπ. τῶν πολεμίων Id. Lucull. 8; ἐν ἐπόψει ἀλλήλους within view, Strabo 676. II. oversight, superintendence, ἐπ. θεία περὶ τοῦ κόσμου Hippodam. ap. Stob. 555. 26.
ἐπόψομαι, fut. of ἐφοράω, with no pres. in use.
ἐπᾶσις, εὖς, ἡ, v. ἐμπασις.
ἐπράβην (ᾶ), aor. 1 pass. of πηράσσω.
ἐπράβον, aor. 2 of πέρβω.
ἐπρεσε, Ep. for ἐπρησε, aor. of πρήθω, Hes. Th. 856.
ἐπρήθην, Ion. aor. 1 pass. of πηράσσω.
ἐπρηξα, Ion. for ἐπραξα, aor. 1 of πρᾶσσω.
ἐπρησα, aor. 1 of πρήθω.
ἐπτά, οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, indecl. *seven*, Hom., etc.; on its prevalence as a mystical number, v. Arist. Metaph. 13. 6, 5, etc. (With ἐπτά-ᾶ, ἐβδ-ομος (for ἐπτά-ομος, cf. ὕκτ-ω, ὕγδ-οος), cf. Skt. *sapt-an, sapt-amas*; Zd. *hapt-an, hapt-athas*; Lat. *sept-em, sept-imus*; Goth. and O. H. G. *sib-un (sieben)*; O. Norse *sjaun, sjaundi* (dropping the labial); A. S. *seof-on*, etc.)
ἐπτά-βόειος, ον, *of seven bulls'-hides, σάκος* Il. 7. 220, 222, etc.; comically, *θυμὸς ἐπτά*, Ar. Ran. 1017.
ἐπτά-βοιος, ον, = foreg., v. ἐπτά-δρηκτον σάκος Soph. Aj. 576.
ἐπτά-γλωσσος, ον, *seven-tongued, φόρμιγξ* Pind. N. 5. 43.
ἐπτά-γράμματος, ον, *of seven letters*, Hesych., cf. Anth. P. app. 176.
ἐπτά-γωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, = sq., Iambl. in Nicom. 85 C.
ἐπτά-γωνος, ον, *seven-cornered*: of numbers, raised to the seventh power, Nicom. Arithm. 117. II. **ἐπτά-γωνα**, τά, *certain musical instruments*, Arist. Pol. 8. 6, 13.
ἐπτά-δουλος, ὁ, *a sevenfold-slave*, Hippon. 84.
ἐπτά-δραχμος, ον, *worth seven drachms*, Theocr. 15. 19.
ἐπτάδύμιος, ον, *seven at a birth*, Arist. ap. Strabo 695; cf. *διδυμος*.
ἐπτά-ενος, ον, = ἐπταετής, ap. Hesych.
ἐπτα-ετήριος, α, ον, *decennial*, C. I. 8664.
ἐπτά-ετής, ἐς, = ἐπτετής, *seven years old*, Hipp. Progn. 43, Plat. Gorg. 471 C:—fem. —ετίς, ἰδος, Anth. P. append. 153. II. *parox.*
ἐπταετής, ἐς, *of seven years*: neut. *ἐπταετές*, as Adv. *for seven years*, Od. 3. 305; 7. 259.
ἐπταετία, ἡ, *an age of seven years*, Plat. Ax. 366 D, Plut. Demetr. 44.
ἐπτά-ζωνος, ον, *seven-zoned*, of the planetary system, Nonn. D. I. 241; v. Jac. A. P. p. 13.
ἐπτά-ἡμερος, ον, *of seven days*, Dio C. 76. 1: cf. *ἐπτήμερος*.
ἐπτά-καὶ-δέκα, οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, indecl. *seventeen*, Hdt. 1. 50, al.: in Hom., ἐπτά δὲ καὶ δέκα, Od. 5. 278, al.
ἐπτακαίδεκα-ετής, ον, ὁ, = ἐπτακαδεετής, Diod. 2. 2, Poll. 1. 55.
ἐπτακαίδεκάκις, Adv. *seventeen times*, Procl. par. Ptol. p. 196, Phot.
ἐπτακαίδεκά-μετρος, ον, *containing 17 metres*, Schol. Ar. Pax 1333.
ἐπτακαίδεκά-πους, ὁ, ἡ, neut. —που, 17 feet long, Plat. Theaet. 147 D.
ἐπτακαίδεκαταίος, α, ον, *on the seventeenth day*, Hipp. Aph. 1250.
ἐπτακαίδεκάτος, ἡ, ον, *seventeenth*, Hipp. Aph. 1245, Thuc. 7. 28, etc.
ἐπτακαίδεκ-ετής, ἐς, 17 years old, Polyb. 4. 24. 1, Diog. L. 5. 6.
ἐπτα-και-εικοσα-ετής, ἐς, 27 years old, Dion. H. 4. 7, etc.
ἐπτακαιεκοσα-πλάσιος, ον, *twenty-seven fold*, Plat. Tim. 35 E:—also **ἐπτακαιεκοσα-πλάσιον**, εὖς, ὁ, ἡ, Plut. 2. 890 C.

ἐπτακαιεκοσ-ετής, ἐς, 27 years old, Anth. P. append. 251.
ἐπτακαιεκοσι-μέριος, ον, *containing a 27th part*, Theol. Ar. p. 4.
ἐπτακάτιος, αἱ, α, Dor. for ἐπτακόσιος, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 47.
ἐπτά-καυλος, ον, *seven-stemmed*, Theol. Ar. p. 48.
ἐπτα-κέφαλος, ον, *seven-headed*, Damasc. ap. Phot. Bibl. 340. 9.
ἐπτάκις, Adv. *seven times*, Lat. *septies*, Pind. O. 13. 56, Ar. Lys. 698, etc.:—in Poets also ἐπτάκι, Simon. 159, Ap. Rh., etc.
ἐπτάκις-μύριοι (ῶ), αἱ, α, *seventy-thousand*, Hdt. 4. 86, etc.
ἐπτάκις-χίλιοι (χί), αἱ, α, *seven-thousand*, Hdt. 2. 43, etc.
ἐπτά-κλινος, ον, *with seven couches or beds*, οἶκος Phryn. Com. Incert. 5, Xen. Symp. 2. 18; κοιτῶν Callix. ap. Ath. 205 D; and without οἶκος, Timothe. Kynar. 1; θες ἐπτάκλινον place seven seats, Eubul. Incert. 12: ἐπτάκλινον, τό, as a measure of space, τό δέρμα κατέχει ἐς ἐπτά. Arist. H. A. 9. 45, 1.
ἐπτάκόσιος, αἱ, α, *seven hundred*, Hdt. 2. 140, etc.
ἐπτακοσιο-πλάσιος, Adv., 700 times, v. ἐννεακαιεκοσικαιεπτακοσιο-πλάσιος.
ἐπτακοσιούστος, ἡ, ὄν, *seven-hundredth*, Diog. L. 1. 24.
ἐπτα-κότυλος, ον, *holding seven cotylae*, Ἀλκυονος Ar. Fr. 399.
ἐπτά-ἀκτίς, ἴνός, ὁ, ἡ, *with seven rays*, of the sun, Procl. in Plat. Tim. p. 11 E; v. Hemst. Luc. 1. 165.
ἐπτά-κύτος, ον, *seven-toned*, φόρμιγξ Pind. P. 2. 129.
ἐπτά-κυκλος, ον, *with seven circles*, Eccl.
ἐπτά-κωλος, ον, *of seven verses*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 219.
ἐπτά-λαγος, ἡ, *a work in seven books*, Eccl.
ἐπτά-λογχος, ον, *of seven lances*, i.e. *seven bodies of spearmen*, στόλος Soph. O. C. 1305, cf. 1311.
ἐπτά-λοφος, ον, *seven-hilled*, of Rome, Cic. Att. 6. 5, 2, Anth. P. 14. 121, Plut. 2. 280 D.
ἐπτά-λυχνος, *with seven branches for lights*, Eccl.
ἐπτα-μηνιαίος, α, ον, = sq., Cic. Att. 10. 18, 1, Plut. 2. 908 B.
ἐπτά-μηνος, ον, *born in the seventh month*, παιδίον, Βρέφος, τέκνον *a seventh-month's child*, Hipp. 254. 24, al.; *τίκτειν τινά ἐπτάμηνον, τίκτειν ἐπτάμηνον* [τέκνα], Hdt. 6. 69, cf. Arist. H. A. 7. 4, 9. II.
ἐπτάμηνος, ἡ, *a space of seven months*, Plat. 2. 907 F.
ἐπτα-μήτωρ, οπος, ἡ, *mother of seven children*, Joseph. Macc. 16.
ἐπτά-μίτος, ον, *seven-stringed*, Luc. Astrol. 10, Anth. P. 9. 250.
ἐπταμοῖρια, ἡ, *a seventh part*, Paul. Al. Apotelesm. p. 29.
ἐπτα-μόριον or **ἐπτά-οριον**, τό, *the seven districts*, Plut. Rom. 25; the Romans, he says, called it *Septemagium*.
ἐπτά-μύχος, ον, *with seven recesses*, σπείος Call. Dell. 65.
ἐπταξαν, Dor. for ἐπτηξαν, 3 pl. aor. 1 of πτήσσω.
ἐπτα-πάλαιστος, ον, *seven palms long*, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 321.
ἐπτά-πηχυς, v, gen. εὖς, *seven cubits long*, Hdt. 1. 68, etc.
ἐπτα-πλάσιος, α, ον, *seven-fold*, Ep. Plat. 332 A. Adv. —ως, LXX (Prov. 6. 31).
ἐπτα-πλάσιον, ον, gen. ονος, = foreg., Suid.
ἐπτά-πλευρος, ον, *seven-sided*: *having seven ribs*, Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 1: —ἐπτάπλευρον, τό, a plant, *plantago*, Diosc. 2. 153.
ἐπταπλόος, ον, contr. πλοῦς, οὖν, *seven-fold*, Byz.
ἐπτα-πόδιος, ον, ὁ, *seven feet long*, ὀρθῶν Il. 15. 729; ἄρων Hes. Op. 422.
ἐπτά-πολις, ὁ, ἡ, *containing seven cities*: **Ἐπτάπολις**, a district of Egypt, Dion. P. 251; called Ἐπτανόμις by Ptol. 4. 5, Ἐπτανόμος or —ία, by Eust. ad Dion. P. 1. c.
ἐπτά-πορος, ον, *with seven tracks or paths*, of the orbits of planets, h. Hom. 7. 7; of the Pleiads, Eur. I. A. 7, Or. 1005; Πληγιάς ἐπτά. C. I. 2892; of the Nile, Mosch. 2. 51, Dion. P. 264.
ἐπτά-πους, ὁ, ἡ, *seven feet long*, Ar. Fr. 564, C. I. 160. 1, 19.
ἐπτά-πύλος, ον, *with seven gates*, epith. of Boeotian Thebes, Il. 4. 406, Od. 11. 263, Aesch. Theb. 165, Erf. Soph. Ant. 101, 119.—Thebes in Egypt being *ἐκατόμυλοι*.
ἐπτά-πύργος, ον, *seven-towered*, of Boeotian Thebes, Eur. Phoen. 245, etc.
ἐπτάρον, aor. 2 of πταίρω, Od. 17. 541.
ἐπτάρρος, ον, (ῥός) *with seven channels or beds*, Aesch. Fr. 304, where (for ἐνθα Νείλος ἐπάρρος) Dind. Νείλος ἐνθ' ἐπάρρος.
ἐπτάς, ἄδος, ἡ, *the number seven*, Arist. H. A. 5. 20, 3, etc.
ἐπτά-σημος, ον, *of seven times*, in metre, Hephaest. 11. 9.
ἐπτα-στάδιος, ον, *seven stades long*, Διῶρυξ Scymn. 648:—τὸ ἐπτά. a space of seven stades, Strabo 122, 124.
ἐπτά-στέρος, ον, *of seven stars*, Clem. Al. 813.
ἐπτά-στομος, ον, *seven-mouthed*, πύλαι ἐπτά, of Boeotian Thebes, Eur. Supp. 401; so, ἐπτά. πύργωμα, πύλαμα Id. Phoen. 287, Bacch. 919; Θήβας . . . τὰς πύλας ἐπταστόμους Soph. Fr. 778: cf. ἐπτάπυλος.
ἐπτα-τείχεις ἐξοδοί, *the seven outlets of the walls of Thebes*, Aesch. Theb. 284.
ἐπτάτο, 3 sing. aor. 2 of πέτομαι or πέταμαι.
ἐπτά-τανος, ον, *seven-toned*, Terpan. 1, Ion 3. 3, Eur. Alc. 446.
ἐπτά-φαής, ἐς, *sevenfold shining*, Orph. H. 6. 8.
ἐπτα-φεγγής, ἐς, = foreg., cited from Philo.
ἐπτά-φθογγος, ον, *seven-toned*, κιθάρα Eur. Ion 881.
ἐπτά-φυλλος, ον, *seven-leaved*, κράμβη Hippon. 28.
ἐπτά-φωνος, ον, *seven-voiced*, of a colonnade with a sevenfold echo at Olympia, Plut. 2. 502 D, Luc. Peregr. 40, cf. Plin. 36. 15.
ἐπτά-φωτος, ον, = ἐπταφαής, Eccl.
ἐπτάχᾶ, Adv. *in seven parts*, Od. 14. 434:—so ἐπταχῆ, Dio C. 55. 26;
ἐπταχῶς, Galen. 19. 280.
ἐπτά-χορδος, ον, *seven-stringed*, also = ἐπτάονος, Arist. Probl. 19. 25, al., Nicomach. Harm. 7.

ἐπτά-ωρος, *ov*, of seven hours, Theol. Ar. p. 45.

ἐπτά-ετής, = ἐπταετής, seven years old, Chionid. 'Hr. 3, Ar. Ran. 418; *nom. pl.* ἐπτετεῖς, Plat. Alc. 1. 121 E:—*fem.* ἐπτετίς, *idos*, Ar. Thesm. 480, Luc. Tox. 61.

ἐπτήμερος, *ov*, *Ion.* for ἐπτάμη-, Hipp. 254. 18.

ἐπτή-ήρης, *es*, with seven banks of oars, Polyb. 1. 23, 4, Ath. 203 D.

ἐπτορόγυιος, *ov*, (ὀργυιά) seven fathoms long, πόδες Sappho 99.

ἐπτο-υκλός, *ὁ*, a sandal laced with seven straps; called πέντεχλα in Phot. Lex. and A. B. 16.

ἐπτόροφος, *ov*, seven stores high, Diod. 14. 30; cf. Lob. Phryn. 709.

ἐπυδρος, *ov*, *Ion.* for ἐφυδρος, Hdt. 4. 198.

ἐπύλλιον, τό, *Dim.* of ἐπος, a little Epic, Ath. 65 A: a versicle, scrap of poetry, Ar. Ach. 398, Pax 532, Ran. 942.

ἔπω (A), to say, v. ἔειπον. (From √FEP come also ἔπος (written *Fepos* in *act. insc.* in C. I. 11. 3), ἔφειπον, ἔειπον, ἐν-ἔπω, ὤψ, but not ἔσπον, ἐνέπω, ἐνίσπον, ἴσκει; cf. Skt. *vak*, *vinakmi* (*dico*, *voco*), *vōk* (*vox*); Lat. *voco*, etc.; O. H. G. *wahan*, *gewahhan* (*mod. Germ. erwählen*)).

ἔπω (B), to be about, *impf.* ἔειπον, etc.; the *Act.* hardly used except in compds., v. *inf.* A:—*Med.* ἔσπομαι, in later Ep. ἔσπομαι (formed from *aor.* 2, h. Hom. 29. 122, etc.)—*impf.* εἰπόμην, Ep. εἰπόμην II.—*fut.* ἔσομαι:—*aor.* 2 with aspirate ἐσπόμην Hom.; ἐσπέσθω II. 12. 350; subj. ἔσπονται Od. 12. 349; opt. ἐσποίμην 19. 579., 21. 77; *inf.* ἐσπέσθαι II. 5. 423, Od. 4. 38, part. ἐσπόμενος II. 10. 246., 12. 395, etc.; (since ἐ- is part of the Root, Bekk. is prob. wrong in introducing the forms σπέσθω, σπώνται, σποίμην, σπέσθαι, σπόμενος; though an Ep. imper. σπέο occurs in II. 10. 285, and the ἐ- is certainly dropped in the compds. συνεπί-σπεσθε Plat. Criti. 107 B, ἐπί-σση Soph. El. 967, Plat., ἐπισπείσαι Plat., ἐπι-σπόμενος Thuc., etc., μετα-σπόμενος Hom. (From √FEP, for √SEP, come also ὤπ-αδός, ὤπ-λον; cf. Skt. *sak*, *si-sak-mi*, and *sap*, *sapāmi* (*sequor*), *sakis*, *sakivos* (*socius*); Lat. *sequor*, *secundus*, *ad-secla*, *socius*, *secus*; Lith. *seku*).

A. *Act.* ἔπω, to be about or with, only used by Hom. once out of composition, τὸν δ' εὖρ' ἐν θαλάμῳ περικαλλέα τεύχε' ἔποντα *him* he found busy with his armour, II. 6. 321: in all other places, (as, ἀμφ' Ὀδυσῆα ἔπον II. 11. 483; ἀμφὶ βοῦς ἔπετον κρέα Ib. 776, etc., μετὰ Τυδεΐος υἱὸν ἔπουσα 10. 516, περὶ τεύχε' ἔπουσαν 15. 555), the Preps. are separated by tmesis from their Verb, v. sub ἀμφίεω, δέκατος, ἐφέπω, μεθέπω, περιέπω; 3 pl. ἔπονται occurs in Nic. Al. 429, 490, Th. 508, 738.

B. *Med.* ἔσπομαι, to be or come after, to follow, I. of Persons, whether after or in company with, *absol.*, ὁ μὲν ἦρχ' ὁ δ' αὖ' ἔσπετο II. 11. 472; ἠγήσατο, τοὶ δ' αὖ' ἔποντο Od. 2. 413; ἠγείθ', ἦ δ' ἔσπετο, etc.:—Construction: c. dat., Hom., etc.; c. acc. only in Pind. N. 10. 69 and late Poets, prob. an error in Luc. Asin. 511—often also followed by a Prep., ἔσπεσθαι ἅμα τινί II. 2. 534, etc.; sometimes doubled, οἱ τὸν αὖ' αὐτῷ Ἰλιον εἰς αὖ' ἔποντο Od. 11. 372, cf. 15. 541; and *absol.*, αὖ' ἔποντο Hom. (v. *supr.*), Soph. El. 253, Aj. 814; more rarely, ἐπὶ τινος Od. 1. 278., 2. 197; ἐπὶ τινι Eur. Alc. 1032, Xen., etc.; μετὰ τινι II. 18. 234; μετὰ τινι 13. 492; (and in Att., μετὰ τινος Ar. Pl. 824); σύν τινι Od. 7. 304, etc.; ὁπισθεν Hdt. 1. 45, etc.; also, ἔπεσθαι βάδην Xen. An. 6. 5, 25; ἐπὶ βασιλείᾳ against the king, Ib. 1. 4, 14, etc.

2. to follow, as attendants, *ὄνκ οἴη*, ἅμα τῇγῃ καὶ ἀμφίπολοι δὲ ἔποντο Od. 1. 331, cf. 6. 84, etc.:—also to escort, attend, by way of honour, Lat. *prosequi*, II. 1. 424:—to attend as protector or avenger, Od. 3. 376, II. 18. 383.

3. in hostile sense, to pursue, τινι 11. 154, 165, 754; *absol.*, 17. 753., 21. 256, etc.; ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' αὐτὸν ἔποντο they pressed upon him, 11. 474; (never in Od.); θηρίους ἔπονται δάκοντες Xen. An. 5. 4, 24.

4. to keep pace with, ὅς καὶ θνητὸς ἔων ἐπ' ἵππους ἀθανάτοισι II. 16. 154, Od. 6. 319; metaph. of a man's limbs or strength, γούναθ' ἔπονται, δύναμις καὶ χεῖρες ἔπονται they do his bidding, II. 4. 314, Od. 20. 237, cf. II. 8. 140; ἔπεσθαι τοῖς καιροῖς Plut. Pomp. 17.

5. to follow the motions of another, as, δοῦρ' ἐσπόμενος, of one from whose body a spear is drawn, II. 12. 395; τρυφάλεια ἔσπετο χειρὶ the helm went with his hand, i. e. came off in his hand, 3. 276; ἐπαλξίς ἔσπετο, i. e. the battle-ment came down, 12. 398.

6. to follow on the track of, τῷ στίβῳ τῶν ἵππων Xen. An. 7. 3, 43; *absol.*, ἐσπεθε, ὦ κύνης, Id. Cyn. 6, 19.

7. to follow, obey, τῷ νόμῳ Hdt. 5. 18, Thuc. 2. 35; μνηστῆρος φραδαῖς Aesch. Eum. 245; *absol.*, Id. Ag. 1053, Hdt. 9. 16:—to accept an invitation, Xen. Symp. 1. 7:—ἐπ. κακοῖς to submit to them, Soph. Tr. 1074.

8. simply, to come near, approach, only in imperat., ἔπειο πρότερόν come on nearer, Od. 5. 91, II. 18. 387.

9. to follow up, esp. in mind, to understand, Lat. *mente assequi*, freq. in Plat., ἀρ' ἔπομαι σου τῷ λόγῳ; Prot. 319 A; οὐχ ἔσπον τοῖς λεχθεῖσιν Polit. 280 B; οὐχ ἔπομαι τοῖς λεγομένοις Euthyphro 12 A.

10. of Time, τοῖς ἐσπομένοις to succeeding generations, Plat. Phil. 17 D.

11. *impers.*, ἔσεται διελθὲν it follows to . . , Arist. Eth. N. 3. 2, 1.

II. of Things, as of bridal presents, ὅσα εἴκοι φίλῃς ἐπὶ παῖδός ἔσπεσθαι to follow her from the parents' house, Od. 1. 278., 2. 197: v. *supr.* 4 and 5.

2. of honour, glory, etc., τούτῳ κῆδος αὖ ἔσεται II. 4. 415, so, ἄτῃ, τιμὴ ἔσεται τινι 9. 512, 514; ὀλβος, μῶμος, etc., freq. in Pind.; πειθὼ δ' ἔπειτο καὶ τύχη Aesch. Supp. 523, etc.; ἡ οὐ γυνὴ νύκας ὅ τοι εἰς Διὸς οὐχ' ἔπει' ἀλκή that no defence is granted thee from Zeus, II. 8. 140, cf. Od. 20. 237, Pind. N. 11. 55, Aesch. Ag. 854.

3. to follow upon (i. e. to result from), τῇ χάριστι ἡ ἀναισχυντία ἔπ. Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 7, etc.; τὰ ἐπόμενά τινος its consequences, Plat. Polit. 271 E, cf. Rep. 394 E; τὰ ἐπ. μεγέθη the consequences in a proportion, Encl.

4. to follow, suit, agree with, Pind. O. 2. 39, 13. 66; ἐπόμενα σωφρονήν things agreeing with . . , Plat. Legg. 632 C, 934 C; τὰ τοῖς ἐσπομένοις the like to these, Id. Rep. 406 D; ἀναγκαῖα καὶ ἐπ. ἀλλήλοις logically consequent, Ib. 486 E:—so also of Nymphs,

οὔτε θνητοῖς οὔτ' ἀθανάτοις ἐπονται they belong to . . , h. Hom. Ven. 260.

ἐπώδιος, *ov*, upon the egg, hatched, Opp. II. 1. 752; vulg. ὑπώδιος. ἐπώδιος, *fut. ὅσῳ*, (ὄν) to sit or brood upon eggs, mostly of birds, Arist. II. A. 6. 8, al.; of other animals, as tortoises, 5. 33, 3; of bees, 5. 22, 10; of spiders and the like, 5. 27, 3; of crustacea, 5. 18, 9: cf. ἐπώζω.

II. trans. to hatch young birds, οὐ δὲ ὀρνίθων but by artificial heat, as in Egypt, Diod. 1. 74.

ἐπώσις, *ως*, ἡ, a sitting on eggs, brooding, Arist. II. A. 6. 6, 3; also

ἐπώσμος, *od*, Ib. 6. 1, 2, 6, 9, 4.

ἐπωστικός, *ης*, *ὄν*, fond of sitting, of birds, Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 12.

ἐπωβελία, ἡ, (ὀβελός) an assessment of an obol in the drachma, i. e. one-sixth of the sum at which the damages were laid, to be paid as compensation to the defendant by the plaintiff (mostly in private suits, *δικαί*), in case the latter failed to gain one-fifth of the votes, τὴν ἐπωβ. ὀβελίαν, τῇς ἐπωβ. κινδυνεύει Dem. 834. 25., 880. 10; cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 87 sq., Att. Process pp. 641, 729 sqq.—Plat. Legg. 921 C uses it of a rate of interest, one-sixth of the principal, the same as τῶκος ἔφεκτος (v. sub ἔφεκτος), but here also as a penalty on such as do not discharge their contract-debts within the year.

ἐπ-ωδή, *Ion.* and poet. ἐπαιοδή, ἡ, a song sung to or over: an enchantment, charm, spell, used to heal wounds withal, ἐπαιοδῇ δ' αἶμα . . ἔσχεθεν Od. 19. 457, cf. Pind. P. 4. 384; οὐ πρὸς ἱατροῦ σοφοῦ θρηγεῖν ἐπώδης πρὸς τομῶντι πημάτων Soph. Aj. 582; of the Magi, Hdt. 1. 132; μελιγλώσσοις πειθοῖς ἐπαιοδαῖσι Aesch. Pr. 132, cf. Soph. O. C. 1194, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 10 sq.; ἐπώδης ἀλίσκεσθαι Anaxandr. Od. 1. 16; οὔτε φάρμακα . . οὐδ' αὖ ἐπώδαι Plat. Rep. 426 B; θυαῖαι καὶ ἐπ. Ib. 364 B; τὰς τελευταῖας καὶ τὰς ἐπ. Id. Symp. 202 E, etc.: c. gen. objecti, a charm for or against . . , τούτων ἐπώδης οὐκ ἐποίησεν πατήρ Aesch. Eum. 649.

ἐπώδης, *es*, (ἐπώζω) rank-smelling, like dunsodds, Hipp. in Galen. Lex.

ἐπωδικός, *ης*, *ὄν*, of or for an ἐπώδης (II), *epodic*, Hephaest. 3. 3.

ἐπώδιον, τό, *Dim.* of ἐπώδης (II), Hesych. s. v. ἐπιρρήματα.

ἐπώδης, *ὄν*, (ἐπώδω) singing to or over, using songs or charms to heal wounds withal, ἐπώδω μῦθοι Plat. Legg. 903 B.

b. as Subst. an enchanter, joined with γόης, Eur. Hipp. 1038, Bacch. 234: c. gen. a charm for or against, ἐπώδων Ὀρρηκίων ἀμάρτων Aesch. Ag. 1418; ἐπ. τῶν τοιούτων one to charm away such fears, Plat. Phaedo 78 A:—c. dat. assisting, profitable, ἐπ. γίνεσθαι τοῖς νέοις πρὸς ἀρετὴν Plat. Legg. 671 A; νοσῶν ἀνὴρ νοσοῦντι . . ἐπ. ἐστί a sick man is a sick man's comforter, Poeta ap. Plut. 2. 51 E.

2. pass. sung to music, φωναὶ Plat. 2. 622 D; fit for singing, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 16.

b. sung or said after, μορφή ἐπώδων called after this form, Eur. Hec. 1272.

II. in metre, as Subst., 1. ἐπώδης, ἡ, (rarely ὄν, Hephaest. p. 129), an after-song, epode, part of a lyric ode sung after the strophé and antistrophé, Dion. H. de Comp. 19.

2. ἐπώδης, *ὁ*, a verse or passage returning at intervals, a chorus, burden, refrain, as in Theocr. 1. 2, Bion 1, Mosch. 3; metaph., ὁ κούνης ἀπάσης ἀδολεσχίας ἐπ. the old song, the old story over again, Plut. 2. 507 E.

b. the shorter verse of a couplet, an Iambic *Dim.* following on a Trim., invented by Archilochus, and used by Horace: hence short poems written in this and similar metres were called Epodes, ἐπώδοι Hephaest. 12. 1, ἐπώδα Plut. 2. 1141 A.

ἐπώδυνια, ἡ, pain, anguish, Alex. Trall. 8. 444.

ἐπώδυνος, *ov*, (ὀδύνω) painful, Hipp. Vet. Med. 18, Progn. 38; τραύματα Ar. Ach. 1205; δάκρυα Plut. 2. 114 D: an irreg. Comp.—νέστερος, Hipp. Art. 816.

Adv.—*vas*, Id. Epid. 1. 975.

ἐπ-ώζω, = ἐπώζω, Epich. 96 Ahr., Cratin. Nεμ. 2: to cluck, like a sitting bird, Ar. Av. 266:—metaph. of Niobe, τέκνοις ἐπώζε τοῖς τεθνηκυῖαι Aesch. Pr. 158; but Nauck refers ἐπώζε to ἐπώζω, was mourning over them.

ἐπ-ώβω, to push on, impel, Arist. Meteor. 3. 1. 4, Probl. 16. 8, 7; ἐπ. ὀρμήν Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 445. 19.

2. ἐπ. κοντὸν εἰς ἱππεῖς to thrust in, Plut. Crass. 27.

ἐπ-ωθίω, = *foreg.*, to impel, ἀνεμος κύμασι Psudo-Luc. Philopat. 3.

ἐπ-ωκής, *es*, somewhat sharp or acid, Hipp. 543. 49., 544. 17.

ἐπ-ωκύνω, to sharpen, quicken, τι Galen. 6. 100.

ἐπώλεθρος, *ov*, (ὀλεθρος) destructive, Hdn. Epim. 203.

ἐπ-ωλένιος, *ov*, upon the arm, h. Hom. Merc. 433, 510, Ap. Rh. 1. 557.

ἐπωμάδιος, *ov*, (ῶμος) on the shoulders, πτέρυγες Theocr. 29. 29, cf. Anth. Plan. 4. 108.

ἐπωμαδών, Adv. on the shoulder, Ap. Rh. 1. 738, Q. Sm. 13. 541, Anth. Plan. 4. 279.

ἐπ-ωμίδιος, *a*, *ov*, on the shoulder, φλέψ Hipp. 277. 36, 48.

ἐπ-ωμίζομαι, *Med.* to put on one's shoulder, Psudo-Luc. Philopat. 4.

ἐπώμιος, *ov*, = ἐπωμίδιος, Luc. Amor. 44, Alciphro 1. 1.

ἐπώμις, *idos*, ἡ, (ῶμος) the point of the shoulder, where it joins the collar-bone, the acromion, Hipp. Art. 780, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 13, cf. Greenhill Theophr. 199. 9; acc. to Arist. H. A. 1. 12, 1, the back of the neck; in pl., Id. Physiogn. 6, 14.

2. in late Poets, the shoulder, Achae. ap. Ath. 414 D, Call. Del. 143, Anth. P. 9. 588.

3. the front or the uppermost part of a ship, Anth. P. append. 15.

II. the part of the women's tunic that was fastened on the shoulder by brooches, the shoulder-strap, Eur. Hec. 558, Chacrem. ap. Ath. 608 B; also of the tunic of a rower, Eur. I. T. 1404:—v. Becker's Charil. 425.

ἐπωμοσία, ἡ, (ἐπώνυμι) = ἐπωμοσία, Schol. Ar. Pl. 725.

ἐπώμοσις, *ως*, ἡ, a swearing to a thing, Eust. II. 809. 32.

ἐπώμοτος, *ov*, (ἐπώνυμι) on oath, sworn, ἐπ. λέγειν Soph. Tr. 427: cf. ἐνώμοτος.

II. pass. witness of oaths, like ὅρκιος, Ζῆν' ἔχων ἐπώ-

μοτον Ib. 1188.

ἐπώνια, τά, (ὥνῃ) a duty on goods bought and sold, Poll. 7. 15, (but

ἐπώνια, ἡ, *Isae.* ap. E. M.), cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 37; or, something given

into the bargain in a sale, A. B. 40.

ἐπωνυμία, Ion. -λή, ἡ, (ἐπώνυμος) a surname, name given after some person or thing, Lat. *cognomen*, as Ἐπράφος, Aesch. Supp. 46; Polyuces, Id. Theb. 829; ἐπ. ποιήσασθαι, θέσθαι to take a surname, Hdt. 2. 42., 4. 45; ἐπὶ τίνος after some one, 1. 94; so, ἔχειν ἐπ. ἐπὶ τίνος 4. 45, 107; καλεῖσθαι ἐπωνυμίην ἐπὶ τίνος 1. 14; κατὰ ἐπωνυμίην τινὸς κεκληῖσθαι 1. 173; ἔχειν ἐπ. ἀπὸ τίνος 2. 42., 7. 121, al., cf. Thuc. 2. 102, Plat. Phaedr. 238 C; ἡ τῆς θεᾶς ἐπ. the name derived from her, Id. Legg. 626 D, cf. Criti. 114 A; ἐπ. ἀφ' ἐαυτῶν παρέχεσθαι Thuc. 1. 3; but, ἐπ. σχεῖν χώρας to have the naming of it, i. e. have it named after one, Ib. 9; ἐπ. τινὶ Μαργίτην τίθεσθαι as a nickname, Aeschin. 76. 24; if the name belongs to the Subject it may remain in nom., προσεῖληφε τὴν ἐπωνυμίαν . . συκοφάντης Id. 41. 14; but, ἔχουσα τὴν ἐπ. τὴν τοῦ δ' ἐστίν Plat. Phaedo 92 D; also with inf. added, ἐπ. ἔχει εἶναι τι he has a name for being, may be said to be, Plat. Phaedo 102 C; ἐπ. ἔχει τὸ . . καλὸς κάγαθος κεκληῖσθαι Xen. Occ. 12, 2; ἐπ. ἐχόντος Θασίου εἶναι Hdt. 2. 44; as Adv., Ὀλυμπίῳ ἐπωνυμίην by surname, Ib., cf. 4. 16., 5. 92. 2. generally, a name, Id. 2. 4, etc.—cf. ἐπώνυμος.

ἐπώνυμον, τό, = foreg., Dion. H. 5. 19, Plut. Pyrrh. 1., 2. 560 F. **ἐπώνυμος**, α, ον, poet. for sq. (1. 3), called after or by the name of, τίνος Pind. P. 1. 58, Hdt. 2. 112; ἔχριν ἐπώνυμιον νίκας Pind. O. 10 (11). 95; τὴν τῇδε ἐπώνυμιον her namesake here, Plat. Phaedr. 250 E.

ἐπώνυμος, ον, (ὄνομα, Acol. for ὄνομα) given as a name, τῷ δ' Ὀδυσσεὺς ὄνομ' ἐστὶν ἐπώνυμος Odysseus is the name given him . . (then follows the reason), Od. 19. 409; Ἀλκυόνην καλέσκον ἐπώνυμον, ὀνέει . . Alcyonē they called her by name, because . . , Il. 9. 562 (558), cf. h. Hom. Ap. 373; Κύκλωπες δ' ὄνομ' ἦσαν ἐπώνυμοι, ὀνέκα . . Hes. Th. 144, cf. 282:—when the reason is omitted, the name is itself significant, Ἀρήτη δ' ὄνομ' ἐστὶν ἐπώνυμον Ἀρετῆς (the Desired) is the name given her, Od. 7. 54; κάρτα δ' ὦν ἐπ. πομπαῖος ἰσθί, of Hermes πομπαῖος, Aesch. Eum. 90; Ζεὺς ἀλεξήτριος ἐπ. γένοιτο may he become a defender according to his name, Id. Theb. 8. cf. 405; ἐπώνυμὸν δὲ κάρτα—Πολυνέικη λέγω Ib. 658; ὦ Πολυνέικες ἔφες ἀρ' ἐπώνυμος rightl. wert thou named . . , Eur. Phoen. 1495:—cf. φερώνυμος.

2. named besides, surnamed, Hdt. 5. 45; πολλὰν ὀνομάτων ἐπ. called by names manifold, of Aphroditē, Soph. Fr. 678. 2. 3. in Trag. mostly, named after a person or thing, c. gen., ἐμοῦ δ' . . ἐπώνυμον γένος Πελασγῶν, says the king in Aesch. Supp. 252, cf. Pr. 850, Soph. O. C. 65; ἐπ. ὄρνιθος called after it, Pind. I. 6. 78, cf. Ildt. 7. 11; ἐνθεν ἐστ' ἐπ. Aesch. Eum. 689; ἐπ. δαίτῃνα Θυέστου Eur. Or. 999; also, ἐπ. ἐπὶ τίνος Hdt. 4. 184; ἐκ τίνος Dion. P. 779; ἀπὸ τίνος Scymn. 546:—also c. dat. (cf. Ὀδυσσεύς), Soph. Fr. 408; ποιεῖν ἐπώνυμον τινι Plat. Legg. 969 A; ἐπ. ἐαντῷ Dion. H. 1. 71:—τὸ ἐπ. = ἐπωνυμία, Polyb. 5. 21, 7, etc.; and so, τῷ μὲν ἐπώνυμον ἦν, ὅτι . . , to the one his name was given, because . . , Hes. Th. 282:—Adv. -μως, by being named, ἐκ τίνος Ath. 121 A:—cf. foreg.

II. act. giving one's name to a thing or person, αὐτὸ μοι σὺ, παῖ, λαβὼν ἐπώνυμον (sc. τὸ σάκος), which gives thee thy name (of Eurysaces), Soph. Aj. 574.

2. at Athens, οἱ ἐπώνυμοι (sc. ἡρώες), the heroes after whom the Attic φυλαὶ had their names, Decret. ap. Andoc. 11. 28, Isocr. 382 D, Dem. 548. 3, etc. b. ἀρχων ἐπ. the first Archon, who gave his name to the current year, Paus. 3. 11, 2, Poll. 8. 85, 89, C. 1. 186, 189, 190-6, 376, al., cf. Thuc. 2. 2:—so, of the Spartan Ephori, Paus. 3. 11, 2; of the Roman Consuls, Hdn. 1. 16, etc.

ἐπωπῶν, (ὠπῶμαι) = ἐφορῶν, to observe, regard, watch, Lat. *inspicere*, πολλά Aesch. Cho. 693; πάντα φρενὶ Id. Eum. 275: to guide, direct, γλῶσσαν καὶ στόμ' ἐπωπῇ [Πειθῶ] Ib. 971.

ἐπωπεύς, ἑως, ὁ, a watcher, susp. in Agatharchid. p. 24.

ἐπωπῆ, ἡ, a look-out place, a watch-place, Aesch. Supp. 539.

ἐπωπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (ἐπῶμαι) a companion, Lyc. 1176, ubi v. Tzetz. p. 946 Müll.

II. **ἐπωπίς**, a watcher, v. Hesych., where Kuster ἐπωπητῆ.

ἐπωριάς, (ῶρα) to be concerned about a thing, Hesych.

ἐπ-ωροφία, ἡ, an over-roof, C. I. 160. 1. 81.

ἐπῶρσε, aor. 1 of ἐπῶρνυμι; **ἐπῶρτο**, Ep. aor. 2 pass.

ἐπ-ωρύω [ῶ], to howl at, Anth. P. 9. 311: in Med., LXX (Zach. 11. 8).

ἐπωρῖς, ἑως, ἡ, a pushing on, Arist. Phys. 7. 2, 3.

ἐπωστρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, one who pushes another up-hill, Hesych.

ἐπ-ωτεῖλδομαι, Pass. to be scarred over, Arctae. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 4.

ἐπωτίδες, αἱ, (οὖς) beams projecting like ears on each side of a ship's bows, whence the anchors were let down, cat-heads, Eur. I. T. 1350; sometimes strengthened to resist the attacks of a hostile ship, Thuc. 7. 34, 36, ubi v. Arnold, cf. Strabo 138, Diod. 17. 115:—sing. in App. Civ. 5. 107.

ἐπ-ωφέλεια, ἡ, help, advantage, Democ. ap. Stob. 452. 22.

ἐπ-ωφέλεω, τῷ, to aid or succour one in a thing, τινα τι, τινα οὐδέν Soph. El. 1005, Eur. Or. 955, Ar. Nub. 1442, Plat., etc.; ἐπ. τινα to aid or succour, Soph. El. 578, Ph. 905, 1371; τινι Soph. O. C. 441, Eur. Andr. 677; absol., Plat. Legg. 843 C:—Pass. to receive aid, Phal. Ep. 113:—In Soph. O. C. 541, ἐδεξάμην δῶρον, ὃ μήπορ' . . ἐπωφέλησα πόλεος ἐξελέσθαι, the Schol. takes ἐπωφέλησα as = ὠφελον, would that I never had received; Herm. attempts to retain the common sense by a very forced explanation, see his note.

ἐπωφέλημα, τό, a help, store, βορᾶς Soph. Ph. 275.

ἐπωφέλης, ἑς, helping, useful, Poll. 5. 136, and other Gramm. Adv.

-λως, Poll. 5. 135, Themist. 252 A, 278 C.

ἐπωφέλεια, ἡ, = ἐπωφέλεια, Anth. P. 6. 33.

ἐπ-ωφέλιμος, ον, = ἐπωφέλης, Carm. Av. 6.

ἐπῶχτο, an old Ep. 3 pl. plpf. pass. in Il. 12. 340, πᾶσι γὰρ [πύλας] ἐπῶχτο all were shut to. There is little doubt that this is the true reading, and that the word belongs to ἐπέχω (cf. ὀχεύς). Aristarch.

prob. wrote ἐπῶχτο (as if from ἐπῶχω, which however could not mean to shut or close), Schol. Ven. ad l.—Zenodotus gave πᾶσας γὰρ ἐπῶχετο, the noise came to all the gates (from ἐπῶχομαι), Schol. ad l., Eust. 909. 13, 5.

ἐπ-ωχος, ον, pallid, of a bone, Hipp. V. C. 911.

***ἐρα**, ἡ, the Lat. *terra, earth*, only found in Gramm.: hence Adv. **ἐραζε**, to earth, κατὰ δὲ περὰ χεύεν ἐραζε Od. 15. 527; ἀπὸ δ' εἶδατα χεύεν ἐρ. 22. 85, cf. Hes. Op. 419, 471; so, νηράδες δ' ὡς πίπτον ἐρ. 11. 12. 156; οὐμός δὲ πότος . . κυρῶν ἄνω ἐρ. πίπτει Aesch. Fr. 155; βραβύλοισι καταβρίθοντες ἐρασε Theocrit. 7. 146:—on the ground, θάλλειν Mosch. 2. 66.

ἐράμαι, 2 sing. ἐρασάι Eur. Ep. ἐρασάαι Theocr. 1. 78; 2 pl. ἐράσθε (like ἀγάσθε), Il. 16. 208; 3 sing. subj. ἐρήται, Dor. ἐράται, Pind. P. 4. 164; opt. ἐραίμην, Id. 11. 76; impf. ἤραμην [ᾶ], Sappho 37, Theogn. 1346, Pind., Theocr.: fut. ἐρασθήσομαι Aesch. Eum. 852; aor. ἤρασθην Alcman 17, part. ἐρασθείς Hdt. 1. 8, 96, Aesch.; but in Ep. and Pind. aor. med. ἤρασάμην (whence the Ep. forms ἤρασάτο Il. 20. 223, Archil. 26; and ἐράσαστο Hes. Th. 915, Pind. P. 2. 50); pf. ἤρασμα Parthen. 2. 3:—in Prose ἐράω supplies the pres. and impf., but all other tenses belong to ἐράμαι. To love, c. gen. pers., properly of the sexual passion, to be in love with (v. sub ἐράω), as always in Hom.; mostly of the man, ὥς σοε νῦν ἐράμαι Il. 3. 446., 14. 328; τῆς . . ἤρασα 16. 182; τῶν . . ἤρασάτο 20. 223; λέχους Eur. Med. 491; but of the woman, ἡ . . ἤρασα 17. 238; c. acc. cogn., ἐρ. μέγαν γ' ἐρασα Eur. Med. 697.—In Alciphro 1. 18, for τῇ ὥρᾳ τῆς παιδείκης ἤρασθης, Cobet suggests ἤρέθης. II. of things, to love passionately, to lust after, δὲ πολέμου ἐραται ἐπιδημίῳ Il. 9. 64; φυλόπιδος . . ἐς τὸ πρὶν γ' ἐράσθε 16. 208; τερπνόντατον τοῦ τινι ἐραίτο τυχεῖν Theogn. 256; ἐρασθεῖς τυραννίδος Hdt. 1. 96; τὸν ἀπέονταν Pind. P. 3. 35; καλῶν Ib. 11. 76; γῆς γῆρας Aesch. Eum. 852; κείνων ἐράμαι Ar. Vesp. 751 (lyr.); so Plat., etc. 2. c. inf. to desire eagerly, οὐκ ἐράμαι πλουτίην Theogn. 1151; ἤρατο ἐπιγάμειον Pind. P. 4. 164; ἐράμαι πνέεσθαι Soph. O. C. 511; λαβεῖν τι Eur. Med. 700; φαγεῖν Ar. Fr. 146; so in Plat., etc.:—absol., οὐκ ἐράμαι I have no such desire, Pind. N. 1. 44.

ἐράν-άρχης, ον, ὁ, the president of an ἔρανος, the collector of the contributions to it, Diog. L. 6. 63, Artemid. 1. 18, Harp.

ἐράν-ἐμπολος, ον, one who lives by contributions, Hesych.

ἐράνλυσ, to ask for contributions from, lay under contribution, c. acc. pers., τοὺς φίλους ἐρ. Dem. 1484. 2. 2. to collect by way of contribution, to beg or borrow, στεφάνους Aeschin. 60. 4; ἐρ. φίλον παρὰ φίλου Plat. Legg. 915 E. metaph. to bring together, combine, εἰς δῶλον Anth. P. 9. 13, cf. 11, Ael. V. H. 1. 12; τὰ σώματα to heap them up, Dio C. 43. 38; ἡράνισαι (2 sing. pf. pass.) νεφέλαις ar. swollen up with . . , Anth. P. 9. 277:—Med. to collect for oneself, borrow, τροφήν παρ' ἑτέρων Plut. 2. 1058 C, cf. Poll. 4. 43; πανταχόθεν ἡδονὴν ἐρανίζεσθαι Luc. Vict. Auct. 12, cf. Salt. 49; absol., Diog. L. 9. 50.

II. to assist by contribution, τινὶ Dem. 999. 24; and πολλοὺς should be read for πολλοὺς in Antipho 117. 33:—Pass. to be assisted by contribution, ἐρανοισθεὶς πρὸς τῶν φίλων Diog. L. 8. 87.

III. generally, to combine, Anth. P. 9. 11, 13.

ἐράνικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for an ἔρανος, ἐρ. δίκη an action arising out of the matters of an ἔρανος, Poll. 8. 37; νόμος ἐρ. Ib.; ἐρ. λόγος a speech (of Diarchus) on these matters, Dion. D. de Din. 12; ἀκροάσεις ἐρ. lectures paid for by fees, Posidon. ap. Ath. 212 C.

ἐράνιον, τό, Dim. of ἔρανος, Hesych.

ἐράνιστος, ἑως, ἡ, a collecting of contributions, contributing, Plat. Legg. 915 E; so, ἐρανοσμός, ὁ, Dion. H. 6. 96.

ἐρανοστίς, verb. Adj. one must collect by begging, Clem. Al. 785.

ἐράνοστις, οὐ, ὁ, a contributor to an ἔρανος or club, ἐστὶν ἐρανοστάς to give a club-dinner, Ar. Fr. 356, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2, 20., 8. 9, 5: cf. ἔρανος II.

ἐράνος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐράω) lovely, in Hom. only of places, as of Calydon, Il. 9. 531, 577; Phaeacia, Od. 7. 18; so of Taygetus, Ar. Lys. 1297 (lyr.); Miletus, Lesbos, Theocr. 28. 21, Mosch. 3. 90; also, ἐρανον ὕδαρ Simon. 55:—later, generally, = ἐρατός, φιλόφιλος Dion. P. 777; φηγός, ἄλσος, etc., Orph.; seldom of persons, Id. Arg. 335. Cf. ἐρατεινός, ἐρατός.

ἐράνος, ὁ, a meal to which each contributed his share, also called συμβολή, Lat. *coena collatiua*, a picnic, apparently of a frugal character, εἰκαπὶν ἡ γάμος, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἔρανος τὰδε γ' ἐστὶ (v. ἐλαπίνην), Od. 1. 226 (ubi v. Nitzsch), cf. 11. 414:—in Pind., generally, a feast, festival, O. 1. 5; πολλόντος ἐρ. Id. P. 5. 103; ἐρανον εἰς θεοὺς . . ἐποίησε Eur. Hel. 388; ἐρ. ἀποφέρειν Luc. D. Meretr. 7. 2. any contribution, Lat. *symbola*, such as Athenians were held bound to pay for the support of the poor or state-necessities, Ar. Ach. 615, ubi v. Schol., Id. Lys. 651-3; whence Pind. calls the Medusa-head, which Perseus gave to Polydectes, a λυγρὸς ἔρανος, P. 12. 25; ἐράνος λέλασσε he has left his subscriptions unpaid, Dem. 821. 14, cf. Isae. 88. 28:—then, generally, a contribution made by friends to assist a person in difficulties, a friendly loan, ἐρ. εἰσφέρειν τινὶ Plat. Symp. 177 C, Legg. 927 C; συλλέγειν Antipho 117. 19; αἰτεῖν Luc. Tim. 45; ἐρανον φέρειν, simply, to contribute freely, Dem. 142. 11, 547. 10; διδάξαντων εἶχε ἐρανον δωρεὰν παρὰ τῶν ἡγεμόνων τῶν συμμορίων Id. 327. 17; τοὺς ἐράνους διαφέρειν to pay off loans, Lycurg. 150. 8.

3. a kindness, service, Isocr. 212 A; a favour, esp. one which will be returned, κάλλιστον ἐρανον δοῖς γὰρ ἀντιλαμβάνεται Eur. Supp. 363, cf. Thuc. 2. 43, Alex. Incert. 47, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 12, Arist. Pol. 7. 14. 5;—iron., τὸν αὐτὸν ἐρ. ἀποδοῦναι to pay him in the same coin, Dem. 1348. 3.

II. a society of subscribers to a common fund for any purpose, a club, cf. Dem. 329. 15; the members of such a club were called ἐρανοσταί, C. I. 126, al.; and the chief was ἀρχερανοστής, Ib. 2525 b. These clubs usually assumed a political character; they sometimes became corporations possessed of property, and were very influential in the Greek democracies; on the various ἐρανοί, v. Casaub. Theophr. Char. 15, Böckh P. E. 1. 328, Att. Process pp. 540 sqq. (Prob. akin to ἐράω, ἐράμαι, v. Ath. 362 E.)

ἐρασδε, Dor. for ἐραζε, q. v.

ἐράσι-πολλός, *ov*, *delighting in song*, of Thalia, Pind. O. 14. 22.

ἐράσι-μολκάμος, *ov*, *decked with love-locks*, Ibyc. 8, Pind. P. 4. 242.

ἐράσι-πτερος, *ov*, of *beautiful wing*, Nonn. D. 10. 256.

ἐράσις, *ews, ἡ*, (ἐραμαι) *love*, coined by E. M. 437. 38 and other Gramm., to support their deriv. of ἥρας.

ἐρασιχρηματία, *ἡ*, *love of money*, Olympiod.

ἐράσι-χρήματος, *ov*, *loving money*, Xen. Mem. 1. 2. 5, Philostr. 621.

ἐράσμος, *ov*, also *a*, *ov* Anacr. 18:—*lovely, pleasant*, Simon. Iamb. 52, Xen. Symp. 8, 36; Supr., Id. Mem. 3. 10. 3:—*beloved, desired*, πόλει Aesch. Ag. 605; ταῖς ἀγέλαισιν Mosch. 3. 20. Neut. as Adv., ἐράσμιον ἀνθήσασα Anth. P. 7. 219.

ἐραστεύω, = ἐράω, used only once, ἐραστεύσαι γάμων Aesch. P. 893.

ἐραστής, *ῶ, ὁ*, (ἐραμαι) *a lover, properly of persons*, Ar. Eq. 732, etc.

2. metaph. of things, τυραννίδος Hdt. 3. 53; τῆσδε τῆς γνῶμης an adherent of . . . Soph. O. T. 601; πολέμων Eur. Heracl. 377; παίδων *ἑρ.* eager for children, Id. Supp. 1088, cf. Iou 27. 1246; ἐρ. παρμάτων = πολυπράγμων, Ar. Pax 191, cf. Nub. 1459; ἐρ. τοῦ πονεῖν fond of work, Id. Pl. 254; ἑρ. λόγων, νοῦ, ἐπιστήμης Plat. Phaedr. 228 C, etc.; ἐπαίνου Xen. Cyt. 1. 5. 12:—also, *ἑρ.* περί τὸ καλόν Plat. Symp. 203 C; ἐρ. ἐπὶ σοφία Id. Meno 70 B:—used also as feni. by Philostr. 350, ἐρασταὶ αὐτοῦ πολλὰ πόλεις; cf. Jac. A. P. p. 85.

ἐραστός, *ῆ, ὄν*, = ἐρατός, *beloved, lovely*, in Prose the usual form, as Plat. Symp. 204 C, Phaedr. 250 D; also in Simon. (?) 184 ap. Anth. P. 5. 195; Comp., Ib. 12. 197.

ἐράστρια, *ἡ, fem.* of ἐραστής, *a lover*, Eupol. Incert. 102; τινὸς Periclionid ap. Stob. 487. 31, Ael. N. A. 3. 40.

ἐράται, 3 sing. subj. of ἐραμαι; but ἐράται, pass. indic. of ἐράω.

ἐράτεινός, *ῆ, ὄν*, *lovely*, in Hom. mostly of places; also of things, ἡγορή, φιλότης, δαίς, ἀμβροσίη, Il. 6. 156, Od. 20. 300, etc., and often in Pind.: rarely of persons, and then mostly of women, ἐγένετο παῖδ' ἐρατεινῶν Od. 4. 13, cf. h. Hom. Cer. 423, Hes. Th. 136, 909; ὁμηλική *ἑρ.* her lovely companions, Il. 3. 175; of a man, ἐτάριος ἐρατεινὸς φανείς *a welcome, glad sight* to his comrades, Od. 9. 230.—Only *ἑρ.* and *Lyr.*, though it occurs as epith. of ὕδατα in Hipp. Acr. 282. Cf. ἐραννύς.

ἐράτίζω, *ἑρ.* form of ἐράω, used by Hom. always in phrase, κρειῶν ἐρατίων greedy after it, Il. 11. 551, 17. 660, h. Hom. Merc. 64, 287.

ἐράτω-πλοκάμος, *ov*, = ἐρασιπλόκαμος, Orph. H. 43. 2.

ἐράτος, *ῆ, ὄν*, (ἐράω) *lovely*, of places and things, δῶρ' ἐράται . . χρυσέης 'Αφροδίτης Il. 3. 64; ἐρῶ ἀνθρώπων Hes. Th. 879; φιλότης Ib. 970; χέλος, φωνή, πόλις, h. Hom.; χῶρος Archil. 18; αἰδώς, κῶμος, Pind. P. 9. 20, 1. 2. 45: often also in late *ἑρ.* and *Anth.*; also in lyric passages of Att. Poets, στήθεα Aesch. Theb. 864; λέχος Eur. Heracl. 915; μολπή Id. El. 718; ὕμνοι Ar. Thesm. 993:—of persons, φύνη ἐρατή Hes. Th. 259, 355; νέοι ἄνδρες ἐρατοὶ Theogn. 242; παῖς Pind. O. 10 (Il. 120, cf. 6. 74:—neut. as Adv., ἐρατὸν κυθαρίζει h. Hom. Merc. 423, 455.

2. *beloved, ἀνδράσι μὲν θηητὸς ἰδεῖν ἐρατὸς δὲ γυναίξϊ* Tyrtac. 7. 29.—Cf. ἐραννός, ἐρατεινός: the prose forms are ἐραστός, ἐράσμιος.

ἐράτῳ-χροός, *ov*, *fair of face*, Anth. P. 5. 76.

ἐράτω, Dor. for ἐρητῶ, Soph. O. C. 104.

Ἐράτω, *οὗς, ἡ*, Erato, *the Lovely*, one of the nine Muses, Hes. Th. 78.

2. one of the Oceanides, Ib. 247.

ἐράτῳ-ῶπις, *ιδού, ἡ*, of *lovely look*, Epigr. in C. I. 6235, v. l. in Ep. Hom.

1, 2, for ἐριώπις.

ἐραννῶν, Alex. form of ἐρευνῶν, oft. in LXX, (also in Apoc. 2. 23 (Lachm.).

ἐράω, used in Act. only in pres. and impf. (which in Poetry are ἐραμαι, ῥάμην), Ion. ἐρέω, Archil. 21: impf. ῥῶν Hdt. 9. 108, Eur. Fr. 161, Ar. Ach. 146:—*Pass.*, ἀντ-ἐράται Xen. Symp. 8, 3; opt. ῥῶ Id. Hier. 11, 11, inf. ἐράσθαι Plat. Brut. 29, etc., part. ἐράμενος (v. infir.)—but ἐράμαι is also used as a Dep., like ἐραμαι, 3 sing. ἐράται Sappho 16, Theocr. 2. 149, (the 2 pl. ἐράσθε is lengthd. *ἑρ.* for ἐρασθε):—all other tenses will be found under ἐραμαι.

To *love*, c. gen. pers., properly of the sexual passion, to be in love with (hence Xen., οὐκ ἐρᾷ ἀδελφὸς ἀδελφῆς . . οὐδὲ πατὴρ θυγατρὸς Plat. 5. 1, 10), ἥρα τῆς . . γυναικὸς Hdt. 9. 108, etc.; ἐρᾷ καὶ ἐπιθυμῶν Eur. Symp. 200 A; c. acc. cogn., ἐρᾷ ἐρωτα Eur. Hipp. 31, Plat. Symp. 181 B:—but without reference to sexual love, to *love warmly*, distinguished from φιλέω as Lat. amo from diligo (v. φιλέω 1. 3), οὐδ' ἥρα οὐδ' ἐφίλει Plat. Lys. 222 A; and in *Pass.*, ὥστε οὐ μόνον φιλοῖο ἀνδρά καὶ ἐρῶ Xen. Hier. 11, 11, cf. Plat. Brut. 29:—*absol.*, ἐρᾷ *a lover*, Pind. O. 1. 128 (who elwsh. uses ἐραμαι), Soph. Fr. 162; opp. to *ἡ ἐρωμένη the beloved one*, Hdt. 3. 36; ὁ ἐράμενος Xen. Symp. 8, 36, Plat. Phaedr. 239 A, etc., cf. Ar. Eq. 737; τὸν ἐράμενον αὐτοῦ, *delicias ejus*, Arist. Pol. 4. 5, 2.

II. of things, to *love or desire passionately*, τυραννίδος Archil. 21; μάχης ῥῶν Aesch. Theb. 392; μόνος θεῶν γὰρ Θάνατος οὐ δῶρον ἐρᾷ Id. Fr. 156; ἀμυχάνων ἐρῶς Soph. Ant. 90; πατρίδος ἐρᾷν Eur. Phoen. 359; and c. inf. to *desire* to do, Aesch. Fr. 41; δανεῖν ἐρᾷ Soph. Ant. 220, and often in Eur.

*ἐράω, to *pour out*, a form only found in the compds. ἀτ-, ἐξ-, κατ-, κατέ-, μετ-, συν-ἐράω, unless it be retained in Aesch. Ag. 1599.

ἐργάδεις, v. sub Ἀργαδεῖς.

ἐργάζομαι, Hom., Att.: fut. ἄσμαι Att., Dor. ἐργαζοῦμαι Theocr. 10. 23, ἐργῶμαι LXX: aor. ἐργασάμην Hdt., Att., 3 pl. ἐργασαίοντο Ar. Av. 1147, Lys. 42: pf. ἐργασμαι, Ion. ἐργ-, Hdt., Att.—These tenses are all depon.; but several tenses take a pass. sense, v. infir. III. The augm. εἰ- is written ἡ in some Inscr., ἡργάετο C. I. 162. 7; ἡργάσατο 4300 h (addend.), 4315 b, cf. 456; ἡργασμένος 3270. 19: (ἐργον). To *work, labour*, properly of husbandry (cf. ἐργον 1. 2, ἐργάτης, ἐργασία, ἐργάσιμος), Hes. Op. 297, 307, Thuc. 2. 72, etc.; but also of all manual labour of slaves, ἐργ. ἀνάγκη Od. 14. 272; of quarrymen, Hdt. 2. 124,

etc.; ἐργαζόμενον, οὐ δικαζόμενον, κεκτῆσθαι τὴν οὐσίαν Antipho 117. 35; ἐργ. ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις in the mines, Dem. 1048. fin.; c. dat. instrum., χαλκᾷ with brass, Hes. Op. 150:—also of animals, βοὺς ἐργάτης Soph. Fr. 149; of birds *working* to get food, Arist. H. A. 9. 18, 1; of bees, Ib. 40, 33:—of Vulcan's self-acting bellows, Il. 18. 469; τὸ χρῆμ' ἐργάζεται the matter *works*, i. e. goes on, Ar. Eccl. 148; ὁ ἀπὸ ἐργά- ζεται produces an effect, Theophr. C. P. 5. 12, 7.

II. trans., like ποιέω, to *work at, make, build, κλυτὰ ἔργα*, of Athena, Od. 20. 72, cf. 22. 422; ἀγάλματα, ὕμνους Pind. N. 5. 2, 1. 2. 66; ἀμαξίδας Ar. Nub. 880; οἰκοδόμημα Thuc. 2. 76; εἰκόνας, ἀνδράσιν, etc., Plat. Crat. 431 C, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 6, etc.; τὸν κτήρην, σκαθύνων, of bees, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 49, 54: to make so and so, ἐργον ἐργ. τινά Luc. D. Marin. 11. 2; μέγαν Ael. V. H. 3. 1.

2. like δράω, to do, perform, ἐργα δέκτα Il. 24. 733; ἐργον ἐργ., of husbandmen, Hes. Op. 380, cf. 395; φίλα, ἐναίσια ἐργάζεσθαι Od. 17. 321, 24. 210; καλὰ, θαυμαστά Plat., etc.; περὶ θεοῦ ἀνθρώπου Plat. Gorg. 522 D; ἐργ. ἐργον, opp. to δουλεύειν, Soph. Ant. 267, cf. O. T. 347:—c. dupl. acc. to do something to another, πολλοὶ πολλὰ . . ὑμᾶς εἰσιν ἐργασμένοι Hdt. 2. 26, etc.; but in this sense mostly, to do one ill, do one a shrewd turn, κακὰ ἐργά- ζεσθαι τινα, like κακὰ δρᾶν or ποιεῖν τινά, Soph. Ph. 786, Thuc. 1. 137, etc.; so, οἷά μ' ἐργάσα; τί μ' ἐργάσει; Soph. Ph. 928, 1171, etc.; μὴ δῆτα τοῦτ' μ' ἐργάσῃ Id. El. 1206; αἰσχιστά ἐργ. τινα Ar. Vesp. 787; more rarely, ἀγαθὰ ἐργ. τινα Hdt. 8. 79, cf. Soph. O. T. 1373, Thuc. 5. 52, Plat. Crito 53 A; πολλὰ καὶ καλὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα Plat. Phaedr. 244 B:—seldom, τινί τι Ar. Vesp. 1350.

3. to *work a material, ὅπλα* . . , οἷον τε χρυσὸν ἐργάετο Id. 4. 435; ἐργ. γῆν to *work the land*, Hdt. 1. 17, etc.; ἐργ. [γῆν] ἐργάται Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 11; γῆν καὶ εὔλα καὶ λίθους Id. Hell. 3. 7; ἀργυρίτην ap. Dem. 974. fin.; ἐργ. θάλασσαν, of traders, Dion. H. 3. 46; so, γλαυκὴν ἐργ., of fishers, Hes. Th. 440:—to digest food, Lat. subigere, Arist. H. A. 9. 18, 1, cf. Theophr. C. P. 5. 12, 7, 6. 18, 11.

4. to *earn by working, χρήματα* Hdt. 1. 24, Ar. Eq. 840, etc.; βίον ἐκ τοῦ δικαίου Andoc. 18. 42, cf. Hes. Op. 43, 297; ἀργύριον ἀπὸ σοφίας Plat. Hipp. Ma. 282 D; μισθοῦ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 2: to *deal in*, τι Dem. 794. 22; ζημίαν ἐργ. (sc. ἐαυτῷ) Isae. 58. 19.

5. to *work at, practise, Lat. exercere, τέχνην, ἐργασίαν* Plat. Phaedo 60 E, etc.; ἀρετήν, αμφοροσύνην, v. l. Isocr. 292 A.

6. *absol. to work at a trade or business, to traffic, trade, ἐν γναφεῖω* Lys. 166. 31; ἐν ἐμπορίῳ Dem. 957. 27; ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ 1308. 9; κατὰ θάλασσαν 1297. 8; τοῦτοις ναυτικοῖς ἐργάεσθαι to *trade with this money* on bottomry, 893. 24; δις ἡ τρίς ἐργ. τῷ αὐτῷ ἀργυρίῳ 1292. 3; ταῦτα ἐργ. thus he trades, 794. 22; οἱ ἐργαζόμενοι traders, 922. 10:—esp. of courtesans, σώματι ἐργ., Lat. quaestum corporis facere, 1351. 21; ἐργ. ἀπὸ τοῦ σώματος Polyb. 12. 13, 2; ἀπὸ τῆς ψῆας Alex. Sam. ap. Ath. 572 F: cf. ἐνεργάζομαι.

7. to *cause, πημονάς* Soph. Ant. 236; πύθον τινί Dem. 1404. 18.

III. the pf. pass. ἐργασμαι is used in act. sense, as Hdt. 3. 155, Aesch. Fr. 321, Antipho 125. 36, and so always in Soph., v. Lob. Aj. 21: but it also often occurs in pass. sense, 1. to be made or built, ἐργαστο τὸ τεῖχος Hdt. 1. 179; ἢ πέτρας ἐργασ- μένος Aesch. Fr. 242; οἰκοδόμημα διὰ ταχέων ἐργ. Thuc. 4. 8; λίθοι εἰργ. wrought stones, Id. 1. 93; γῆ εἰργ. Xen. Oec. 19, 8; θῶρακας εἰργ. Id. Mem. 3. 10, 9.

2. as *Pass.* also in the sense to be done, Aesch. Ag. 354, 1346, Eur. Hec. 1085; τὰ ἐργασμένα the things done, deeds, Hdt. 7. 53, Eur. Ion 1281; ἐργ' ἐστι . . ἐργασμένα Soph. O. T. 1374, cf. 1369.—The pres. in pass. sense is rare, τὸ χρῆμ' ἐργάζεται Ar. Lys. 148; σκευὴ οἷς ἡ ἐργάζεται Dion. H. 8. 87; impf. ἡργάετο Hyperid. Euxen. 44: fut. ἐργασθήσομαι always in pass. sense, Soph. Tr. 1218, Isocr. Epist. 6; and so aor. ἐργάσθην Plat. Polit. 281 E, Rep. 353 A: c. ἀπ-, δι-, ἐν-, ἐξ-ἐργάζομαι.

ἐργάθειν, *ἑρ.* ἐργάθειν, Att. ἐργάθειν, poet. aor. 2 inf. of εἰργῶ, to sever, cut off, ἀπὸ δ' αὐχένος ὡρον ἐργαθεν Il. 5. 147; ἀπὸ πλευρῶν χροᾷ ἐργαθεν 11. 437.

II. to hold back, check, Soph. El. 1271, Eur. Phoen. 1175, Ar. Rh. 3. 1171: cf. κατεργαθῆμην. For the form, cf. ἀμυναθεῖν, διακαθεῖν, εἰκαθεῖν.

ἐργάλειον, Ion. -ήϊον, τό, (ἐργον) *a tool, instrument*, Hdt. 3. 131, Thuc. 6. 44, Plat. Polit. 281 C, etc.

ἐργάνη [ᾱ], ἡ, *a worker, also ὄργανη*, epith. of Athena, Lat. operosa Minerva, Soph. Fr. 724, cf. Ael. V. H. 1. 2, Plut. 2. 99 A, Paus. 1. 24. 3: cf. ἐργάτις II.

II. = ἐργασία, Clem. Al. 269, Hesych.

ἐργάομαι, = ἐργάζομαι, LXX (Ex. 20. 9, al.).

ἐργασείω, Desiderat. of ἐργάζομαι, to long to do, be about to do, ὡς ἐργασίαν οὐδὲν Soph. Tr. 1232; τί δ' ἐργασείης; Ph. 1001.

ἐργασία, Ion. -τή, ἡ, (ἐργάζομαι) *work, daily labour, business, Lat. labor, ἐργασίην φεύγειν* h. Hom. Merc. 486, and Att.; opp. to ἀργία, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 7; ἐργ. ἀγασθὴ productive labour, Id. Vect. 4. 29; δυνεκέσθερος Arist. Eth. N. 1. 4, 40; ἐργασία γχειρεῖν, of bees, Id. H. A. 9. 40; ἡ περὶ τὴν θάλασσαν ἐργ., of seamen, Plat. Rep. 371 B; μὴ γενομένων ἐργασίαν if no work was going on, Dem. 819. 28; δὸς ἐργασίαν, c. inf., Lat. da operam ut . . , Ev. Luc. 12. 58; in pl., τὸς ἐν υπάθρῳ ἐργασίας ἐργάεσθαι Xen. Oec. 7, 20.

II. *a working at, making, building, τεχνῶν* Thuc. 7. 6; ἱματίων, ὑποδημάτων, etc., Plat. Gorg. 449 D, Theaet. 146 D; τῆς ἐσθῆτος Xen. Oec. 7, 21; πέντην Theophr. II. P. 9. 2, 6:—metaph., Πέργαμος ἀμφὶ ταῖς ἐργασίαις ἀλίσκεται Troy is (i. e. is doomed to be) taken in the part wrought by thy hands, Pind. O. 8. 56; ἐργ. ἡδονῆς production of pleasure, Plat. Prot. 353 D.

2. *a working of a material, ἡ ἐργ. τοῦ σιδήρου* Hdt. 1. 68; χαλκοῦ, ἑρίων, εὔλων Plat. Charm. 173 E; τῶν χρυσεῶν μετὰλλων Thuc. 4. 105, cf. Hyperid. Euxen. 45; but most commonly *a working of the ground, ἐργ. γῆς, χώρας* Ar. Ran. 1034, Isocr. 145 D, etc.; ἐργ. περὶ κτήνην Plat. Min. 316 B; also digestion of food, Arist. de Resp. 11, 1, etc.

3. generally, *trade, commerce*, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 1, Dem.

976. 28, etc.; ἐπὶ τῆς ἐργασίας ὧν τῆς κατὰ τὴν θάλασσαν engaged in trade by sea, Dem. 893. 21; ἐργ. χρημάτων Arist. Eth. N. 8. 9, 5:—esp. of a courtesan's trade or way of living, Hdt. 2. 135, v. Valck. ad 1. 93, Dem. 270. 15.

4. a practising, exercising, τῶν τεχνῶν Plat. Gorg. 450 C; ἢ ἐργ. τῆς τραπέζης the business of a banker, Dem. 946. 3; Κυπρίδος Anth. P. 5. 219.

5. a work of art, production, τετράγωνος ἐργ., of the Hermae, Thuc. 6. 27, cf. 7. 6.

III. a guild or company of workmen, ἢ ἐργ. τῶν βαφέων C. I. 3924, cf. 3938, and v. ἔργον v.

ἐργασίμη, ἢ, a poor kind of myrrh, Diosc. 1. 77.

ἐργάσιμος, ὅν, to be worked, that can be worked, λίθοι Plut. 2. 701 C; ξύλα Poll. 7. 109; but mostly of land, ἐγγ. χωρία tillable land, cultivated land, Plat. Legg. 639 A, 958 D; so, τὰ ἐργ. Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 16, etc.; τὰ τεμένη, ὅσα . . θεμιτὸν ἐστὶν ἐργάσιμα ποιεῖν to bring into cultivation, C. I. 103. 17; ἢ ἐργ. (sc. γῆ) Theophr. H. P. 6. 3, 5.

2. ἐργ. ἡμέρα a work-day, LXX (1 Regg. 20. 19).

II. active, working for a livelihood, τὸ ἐργ. the working people, App. Civ. 3. 72: esp. of courtesans, Artemid. 1. 80.

2. active, θρασυτής Orph. H. 59. 7.

ἐργαστέον, verb. Adj. one must work the land, Xen. Eq. Mag. 8, 8.

II. τούργον ἐστ' ἐργ. it must be done or one must do it, Aesch. Cho. 298, cf. Eur. Med. 791, Xen. Oec. 7. 35; τὰ ἐργα . . ὥς ἐστιν ἐργαστέα Ib. 13, 3; ἄτ' ἦν ἐργ. when it was necessary to act, Soph. Tr. 688.

ἐργαστήρ, ἦρος, ὅ, a workman, esp. in husbandry, Xen. Oec. 5. 15; of a smith, Orph. H. 65. 4:—more commonly ἐργάτης.

ἐργαστηριακοί, οἱ, handicraftsmen, Polyb. 38. 4, 5.

ἐργαστηρί-ἀρχῆς, οὐ, ὁ, the foreman of a workshop, C. I. 4968.

ἐργαστήριον, τό, any place in which work is done: a workshop, manufactory, in which the works were done by slaves, Hdt. 4. 14, Lys. 120. 44, Isae. 40. 11 sqq., C. I. 123. 9, al.:—a mine, quarry, Ib. 162. 6, Dem. 967. 17 sqq.:—a butcher's shop, Ar. Eq. 744:—a barber's shop, Plut. 2. 973 B, cf. Perizon. Ael. V. H. 6. 12:—cuphem. for a brothel, Dem. 1367. 26 (v. ἐργάζομαι II. 6).

2. metaph., τὴν πόλιν ὥσπερ εἶναι πολεμὲν ἐργ. Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 17; συγκοφαντῶν ἐργ. a gang of informers, Dem. 995. 8, cf. 1010. 25.

ἐργαστής, C. I. 3920, cf. 3480, Apoll. Dysc. in A. B. 500; v. l. for ἐργάται in Joseph. A. J. 18. 1, 1.

ἐργαστικός, ὁ, ὡν, able to work, working, industrious, Hipp. 86 B, Plat. Meno 81 D, Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 6; οἱ ἐργ. the working men, Polyb. 10. 16, 1: cf. ἐργατίους.

2. ἢ ἐργαστικὴ (sc. τέχνη) the art of manufacturing anything, Plat. Polit. 280 E, 281 A; τὸ τῆς τροφῆς ἐργαστικὴν the organ that digests food, Arist. Pol. 4. 8.

ἐργαστῆναι, αἱ, girls who wove the peplos of Athena, Hesych.

ἐργατεία, ἢ, a labour, work, handicraft, in pl., LXX (Sap. 7. 17).

ἐργάτευσμαι, Dep. to work hard, labour, Diod. 20. 92, Eccl.

ἐργάτης [ἄ], οὐ, ὁ, a workman, C. I. 2266. 18, etc.: esp. one who works the soil, a husbandman (cf. ἐργάν I. 2, ἐργάζομαι 1), ἦγος ἐργ. Hdt. 4. 309., 5, 6; αἱ ἐργ. αἱ περὶ γεωργίαν Dem. 933. fin.; often also absol., like αὐτουργός, Soph. O. T. 859, Eur. El. 75, Ar. Ach. 611, etc.; also with a Subst., ἐργ. ἀνήρ Theocr. 10. 9, Dem. 1362. 11; ἀργάτης λέως the country-folk, Ar. Pax 632; also of animals, βοὺς ἐργ. a working ox, Archil. 36, Soph. Fr. 149; ἐργ. σφῆκες Arist. H. A. 9. 41, 2:—also, ἐργ. θαλάσσης of a fisher, Alciphro 1. 11; ἐργ. λίθων a stone-mason, Luc. Somn. 2.

2. as Adj., hard-working, strenuous, ἐργ. στρατηγός Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 18; opp. to ἀργός, Plat. Euthyd. 281 C, cf. Rep. 554 A: cf. ἐργάτις.

II. one who practises an art, τῶν πολεμικῶν Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 4; ἐργ. δίκης of a judge, Lyc. 128: absol. a practitioner in some special branch of surgery, e.g. lithotomy, Hipp. Jusj. 1.

III. a doer, worker, Soph. Ant. 252; τῶν καλῶν Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 27; τῆς ἀδικίας Ev. Luc. 13. 27.

IV. a sort of capstan or windlass, Bito in Math. Vett. 110 E; ergato in Vitruv. 10. 4.

ἐργάτησιος, α, ὀν, producing an income, χώρα Plut. Cato Ma. 21.

ἐργάτιος, ὁ, ὡν, = ἐργαστικός, Plat. Polit. 259 E: like a workman, γυνὴ ἐργ. Luc. Somn. 6:—given to labour, diligent, active, Plat. Meno 81 D; τὸ ἐργ. Hipp. Aër. 295; Comp. -ώτερος, Sup. -ώτατος, of bees, Arist. H. A. 9. 38 and 40.—Hdt. (2. 11) uses it of the Nile, with reference to the quantity of its alluvial deposits. Adv., ἐργατικῶς πρὸς τι advancing for . . , Plut. Camill. 16.

ἐργάτινης [ἦ], οὐ, ὁ, = ἐργάτης, esp. a husbandman, ἐργ. βοσκῆς, ἐργ. ἀνήρ Theocr. 10. 1, 21, 3, Anth. P. 11. 58; so, βοὺς ἐργ. Ar. Rh. 2. 663, Anth. P. 6. 228.

2. as Adj. working, active, with Subst. fem., laborious, ἐργατίνας παλάμαιν, Anth. P. append. 323.

II. c. gen. making a thing or practising an art, Anth. P. 5. 240, 275.

ἐργάτις [ἄ], ἰδὸς, fem. of ἐργάτης, a workwoman; of the working bees, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 50; ἐργ. βοὺς Anth. P. 9. 741.

2. as a real Adj. laborious, industrious, active, γυναικες οὕτω ἐργ. Hdt. 5. 13; γλῶσσαν μὲν ἀργὸν χεῖρα δ' εἶχεν ἐργάτιν Soph. Ph. 97; βιοτά Anth. Plan. 1. 15.

3. working for hire, Μοῖσ' οὕτω ἐργάτις ἦν the Muse was no hireling yet, Pind. I. 2. 10; γυνὴ ἐργ. of a courtesan (cf. ἐργάζομαι II. 6), Archil. 173.

II. c. gen. working at or producing, μνήμη ἀπάντων . . ἐργάτιν Aesch. Pr. 461 (where Herm. from Stob. ἐργάνην); νέκταρος ἐργ., of bees, Anth. P. 9. 404; νήματος, of a distaff, 6. 174; σελίδων, of poets, 9. 26; Κυπρίδος, of courtesans, 5. 245; rare in Prose, πολιτεία ἐργ. τῶν ἀγαθῶν Dion. H. 2. 76.

ἐργατο-κυλίνδρος, ὡς, = ἐργάτης V. Bito in Math. Vett. p. 109.

ἐργάτωνες or ἐργαδῶνες, houses for slaves in the rural districts, Lat. ergastula, Hesych., who says the former is Cret., the latter Att.

ἐργεπέκτης, οὐ, ὁ, (ἐπέγω) a taskmaster, Eust. 588. 16.

ἐργεπιστάσια, ἢ, superintendence of works, C. I. 2779, 3936:—ἐργεπιστάτῳ, to be superintendent of works, Ib. 2963 c, 2965, 2966; and

ἐργεπιστάτης, οὐ, ὁ, superintendent of works, Epich. ap. Poll. 7. 183, Inscr. Att. in C. I. 337.

ἔργμα (in Pind. ἔργμα), τό, poet. for ἔργον, a work, deed, business, h. Hom. 27. 20., 32. 19, Theogn. 29, Archil. 65, Solon 3. 12, often in Pind., and in Att. Poets, as Aesch. Theb. 556, Supp. 500; rare in Prose, as Perict. ap. Stob. 487. 24.

ἔργμα, τό, (ἐργῶ) a fence, guard, Arist. P. A. 2. 15, 1.

ἐργνῦμι, poet. for ἔργω, to inclose: cf. κατεργνῦμι.

ἐργοδιωκτέω, to urge on the work, to be a taskmaster, LXX (2 Paral. 8. 10).

ἐργοδιώκτης, οὐ, ὁ, (διώκω) a taskmaster, LXX (Ex. 3. 7).

ἐργο-δοτέω, to let out work, opp. to ἐργολαβέω, Apollodor. Insc. 8, C. I. 2826. 5.

ἐργο-δότης, οὐ, ὁ, one who lets out work, opp. to ἐργολάβος, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 5, Arctae, Caus. M. Diut. 1. 6, C. I. 3467. 24.

ἐργο-λάβεια [ἄ], ἢ, = ἐργολαβία, Alciphro 1. 34.

ἐργο-λαβέω, to contract for the execution of work, opp. to ἐργοδοτέω, C. I. 3467. 24; c. acc., ἐργ. ἀνδριάντας, Lat. statuas conducere faciendas, Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 2, cf. Philoch. 97; τὸ μακρὸν τεῖχος Plut. Peric. 13:—of Sophists, ἐργ. τὰ μεράκια, to undertake their education for pay, Alciphro 3. 55; and absol. to work for hire, ply a trade, σοφιστῆς ἐργολαβῶν Aeschin. 42. 41, cf. Dem. 608. 12; ἐν τινι in a matter, Aeschin. 58. 26; τινὶ for one, Dem. 784. 25; ἐπὶ τινα or κατὰ τινας against one, Aeschin. 24. 37, Dem. 1482. 26:—so in Med., Polyæn. 6. 51.

ἐργο-λαβία, ἢ, a contract for the execution of work, πρὸς ἐργολαβίαν γράφειν to write by contract, Isocr. 87 C; ἐργ. ἔνεκα Diod. 2. 29.

ἐργολάβος [ἄ], ὁ, one who contracts for the execution of work, a contractor, Lat. conductor, redemptor, opp. to ἐργοδότης, Plat. Rep. 373 C, C. I. 1845. 32; τοῦ ἀγάλματος for making it, Plut. Peric. 31; ἐργ. δίκης an advocate, Themist. 260 B.

II. as Adj. for gain, gainful, Polyb. Exc. Vat. 410.

ἐργο-λήπτης, οὐ, ὁ, = foreg., Teleclid. Insc. 28.

ἔργον, τό, (for the Root, v. *ἐργω). Work, Il. 2. 436, etc.; opp. to ἀεργία, Hes. Op. 313; πλεόνων δέ ται ἔργον ἀμεινον Il. 12. 412; ἔργον ἐπιοίχεσθαι 6. 492; νῦν ἔπλετο ἔργον ἄσπιον 12. 271: esp. in pl., ἄλλος ἄλλωισιν . . ἐπιτέρπεται ἔργοις Od. 14. 228; ἐπὶ ἔργα τραπέσθαι Il. 3. 422; ἔργων παύσασθαι Od. 4. 683; τὰ σαυτῆς ἔργα κόμισε mind your own business, Il. 6. 490, Od. 1. 356.—Esp. in the following relations:

1. in Il. mostly of works or deeds of war, πολεμῖα ἔργα Il. 2. 338, al., Od. 12. 116; ἔργον μάχης Il. 6. 522; and alone, ἀτελεον τῆφ' ἐπὶ ἔργω 4. 175, cf. 539; so later, ἔργον . . Ἄρπς κρινεῖ Aesch. Theb. 414; ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ during the action, Thuc. 2. 89, cf. 7. 71; ἔργον ἔχεισθαι to engage in battle, Pind. P. 4. 414, cf. Thuc. 1. 49; κρατεῖν ἔργον to win the battle, Pind. O. 9. 127; but in pl. with the Art., τῶν ἔργων ἔχεισθαι or ἀπτεσθαι, ἐπὶ τὰ ἔργα τραπέσθαι or λέναι, Cobet V. LL. p. 41:—also, ἔργα ὅθκε κάλλιπ' ἀμφὶ κόμαις placed [the reward of] noble deeds about his hair, Pind. O. 13. 54.

2. of works of industry, and that, a. of tilled lands, ἀνδρῶν πόνοια ἔργα Il. 12. 283, etc.; ἐργ' ἀνθρώπων 6. 392, Od. 6. 259; βορῶν 10. 147; οὐτε βοῶν οὐτ' ἀνδρῶν . . ἔργα (cf. Virgil's hominumque bouumque labores), 10. 98;—and ἔργα alone, Il. 16. 392, Od. 16. 140, etc.; ἔργα καὶ ἡμέραι—the title of Hesiod's works; πατρώια ἔργα their father's lands, Od. 2. 22; οὐτ' ἐπὶ ἔργα . . ἔμειν will neither go to our farms, 2. 127, cf. 252; ἔργα Ἰθάκης the tilled lands of Ithaca, 14. 344; ἀμφὶ . . Τιταρήσιον ἔργα μένοντο inhabited lands, Il. 2. 751, cf. Od. 14. 222; so, τὰ τῶν Μυσῶν ἔργα Hdt. 1. 36; and in Att., τὰ γεωργικὰ ἔργα, τὰ κατ' ἀγροὺς ἔργα, etc.—then, generally, property, wealth, possessions, ἔργον ἀέειν Od. 14. 65., 15. 372;—cf. ἐργάτης, αὐτουργός a husbandman, and ἀεργός, ἀργός (properly one who tills not).

b. of women's work, weaving, Il. 9. 390, etc.; ἀμύνοια, ἀγλαὰ, περικαλλέα ἔργ' εἰδυῖα Hom.; ἔργα ἐργάεσθαι Od. 20. 72., 22. 422: v. infr. III. (Hence Athena, the patroness of such works, is called ἐργάνη, ἐργάτις.)

c. of other occupations in Hom., θαλάσσια ἔργα fishing, as a way of life, Od. 5. 67; a seaman's life, Il. 2. 614; and then periph., ἔργα διαιτὸς works of feasting, 9. 228; φιλοτήσια ἔργα, i. e. love affairs, Od. 11. 246; ἔργα γάμοιο Il. 5. 429; so, in later writers, ἔργα Κυπρογενεῖς Solon ap. Plut. Sol. 31; ἔργατος h. Hom. Ven. 1; Ἄφροδίτης, Κύπριδος, etc.; also, τέκνα ἔς ἔργον Aesch. Ag. 1207; and absol. ἔργον, v. Jac. Anth. 1. 2. p. 194:—so also, ἔργα τὰχους, θήρας, etc., Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 12, etc.;—in Theocr. 22. 42, flowers are called φίλα ἔργα μελίσσαις:—in Att., of all kinds of works, as mines (as we say iron-works, etc.) ἔργα ἀργυρεῖα Xen. Vect. 4, 5, Dem., etc.

3. a hard piece of work, a hard task, (cf. to irk, irksome), ἐπέσχετο δὲ μέγα ἔργον Il. 13. 366; but in Od., a shocking deed or act, Lat. facinus, 4. 663, 11. 272; so, ἀργαλέον ἔργον Hom.:—also, χρημάδιον λάβε χειρὶ Τυδείδης, μέγα ἔργον a huge mass, Il. 5. 303, cf. 20. 286.

4. a deed, action, ἐργ' ἀνδρῶν τε θῶν τε Od. 1. 338; Τρώων . . θέσκελα ἔργα Il. 3. 130; ἀήσυλα ἔργα 5. 876; καρτερὰ, ἀεικέα ἔργα, etc., Hom.; παλιντρία, ἀντρία ἔργα Id.; φραδῖος νόον ἔργα τέτυκται works of wisdom are needful, Il. 24. 354:—ἔργα ἀποδείκνυσθαι Hdt. 1. 16, etc.:—often in Hom., as opp. to ἐπος, deed, not word, v. ἐπος II. 1; so ἔργον and μῦθος are opposed, Il. 9. 443, 19. 242, Aesch. Pr. 1080, etc.; but in Att. mostly ἔργον and λόγος, Soph. El. 358, Eur. Alc. 339; ἔργον and ῥῆμα, Soph. O. C. 873; ἔργον and ὄνομα, Eur. I. A. 128, Thuc. 8. 78, 89; also in many phrases, πέπρακται τούργον Aesch. Pr. 75, cf. Ag. 1346; χαρεῖν πρὸς ἔργον Soph. Aj. 116; τὸ μὲν ἐνθῦμον χαρεῖν . . τὸ δὲ ἔργον ἀδύνατον its execution, Xen. An. 3. 5, 12; ἐν ἔργῳ ready for action, Eur. I. T. 1190, etc.

II. a thing, matter, just like πᾶγμα or χρεῖμα, where τι might stand, πᾶν ἔργον . . οὐκίεσθαι in every point, Il. 1. 294; esp. in phrases μῦθεσθαι ἔργα 2. 38, etc.; πάρος, τὰδε ἔργα γενέσθαι 6. 348, etc.; ὥπως ἐσται τὰδε ἔργα 2. 252, Od. 17. 78, etc.; μέμνημαι τὸδε ἔργον Il. 9. 527;

in ruins, fall, ἐρείπτο δὲ τεῖχος Ἀχαιῶν Il. 14. 15; τῆς μὲν ἐρείπου-
μένης (sc. γαίης) Hes. Th. 704; ἐν δ' ἐρείποις νεκρῶν ἐφειθέλις ἔζοτο
Soph. Aj. 309; ἐρείπεται κτύπος. Διὸς βοῶν the thunder comes crash-
ing down, Id. O. C. 1462; ἐρείπσθαι εἰς τινα to fall upon ..., Plut. Alex.
33.—Pind. O. 2. 76 has also a part. aor. pass. ἐρείπντι fallen, where
it would be easy, if needful, to restore ἐρείπντι. II. intr.,

like Pass., in aor. 2 ἔριπον, Ep. ἔριπον—to fall down, tumble, very
often in Hom., esp. in Il. of men, ἦριπε δ' ἐξ ὄψεων 5. 47, etc.; γυνὴ
δ' ἔριπε fell on his knee, Ib. 68; ἦριπε δὲ πρηνὴς Ib. 58; προτάροιβε
16. 319, cf. 20. 456; ἐξοπίσω 22. 467; ἐν κονίῃ, ἐν κονίῃσι 5. 75-
7. 743; also of trees, ἔρ δ' ἐκ βύζων ἐριπούσα 21. 243, cf. 246; hence
of a warrior, ἦριπε δ' ὡς ὅτε τις δρύς ἦριπεν 13. 389; of a star, ἀπ'
οὐρανοῦ ἦριπον ἀστὴρ ἐν πόντῳ Theocr. 13. 50;—in several places,
where this aor. was found in trans. sense, the impf. ἥριπον has been or
might be restored, Hdt. 9. 70, Paus. 4. 25, 2., 10. 32, 6; but in Simon.
44. 3, the trans. sense seems to be certain; cf. ἑρείκω II.

ἑρείσις, εὼς, ἡ, a pushing against, thrusting, τοῦ πέτρου Dion. H. de
Comp. 20; τοῦ χεῖλους Ath. 488 E.

ἑρείσμα, τό, (ἐρείδω) a prop, stay, support, σκήπτρα, χεῖρὶς ἐρείσματα
Eur. H. F. 254; ἀμφὶ βάκτρος ἐρείσμα θέμενος, = ἐρείσάμενος, Ib. 109;
—in pl. the stays of a house, Plat. Legg. 793 C; the props to keep a
boat on shore upright (cf. ἔρμα), Theocr. 21. 12; ἀμμάτων ἑρ. strong
knots, Eur. H. F. 1036; of the legs which support the body, Arist. P. A.
4. 10, 55, Incess. An. 8. 7, al.; of the bones and muscles, Id. G. A. 2.
9, 13, cf. H. A. 4. 7, 10. 2. metaph. of a person, Θρώων' ἐρείσμι'
Ἀκράγαντος pillar of Agrigentum, Pind. O. 2. 12; so, Ἑλλάδος ἐρείσμα,
κλειναὶ Ἀθῶναι Id. Fr. 46; and so, ἐρείσμι' Ἀθῶναι is used (by anticipa-
tion) of the tomb of Oedipus, Soph. O. C. 58; Ἀθῆναι τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἑρ.
Luc. Dem. Enc. 10, cf. Tim. 50 (so Homer, ἔρμα πόλῃς): cf. ἱαμα. II.

the pressure of a body on props, Hipp. 759 H.
ἐρείψιμος, ov, thrown down, in ruins, Eur. I. T. 48.
ἐρείψις, εὼς, ἡ, (ἐρείκω) a throwing down, ruin, Inscr. Ath. in Müller
de Mun. Ath. p. 39. 104, Erotian.
ἐρείπτει-τοιχος, ov, over/throwing walls, δαμάτων Aesch. Theb. 884.
ἐρεμναῖος, α, ov, = sq., Q. Sm. 2. 510.
ἐρεμνός, ἡ, ov, syncop. from ἐρεβεννός (cf. Ἐρεβος), black, swarthy,
swart, ἐρεμνὴν γαῖαν ἔδυε Od. 2. 106, h. Hom. Merc. 427;—also
black, dark, ἐρεμνὴ νυκτὶ εὐκός Od. 11. 606; ἐρεμνὴ λαίλαπι Iaso Il.
12. 375; αἰγίς 14. 167, Hes. Sc. 444; ἐρεμνὴ ψακάδι φαίνιας δρύσιν
of bloodshed, Aesch. Ag. 1390; cf. αἰμα Soph. Aj. 376; Ἄιδου μυχοὶ
Eur. Heracl. 218;—metaph., ἐρεμνὴ φάτις a dark, obscure rumour, Soph.
Ant. 700.

ἐρέβα, aor. I of βέζω.
ἐρέομαι, v. sub ἑρομαι.
ἐρεοῦς, ᾧ, οὖν, (ἐρέα) contr. from ἐρέεος, of wool, woollen, Plat. Polit.
280 E, 281 C, 283 A, Crat. 389 B; cf. ἐρίνεος.
ἐρέπτομαι, Dep. to feed on, c. acc., used only in part. pres. (except in
Eust.), mostly of granivorous animals, λατῶν, κρεῖ λευκῶν, πυρὸν ἐρεπτό-
μενοι Il. 2. 776., 5. 196, Od. 19. 553, al.; of men, λατῶν ἑρ. 9. 97,
Anth. P. 9. 618; βότρυν Ib. 7. 20; of fish, δμῶν ἑρ. feeding on the fat
of a carcase, Il. 21. 204;—Ep. Verb. used burlesquely by Ar. Eq. 1295,
ἐρεπτόμενον τὰ τῶν ἔχοντων.—The Act. ἐρέπται, to eat, in Nonn. D. 40.
306. Cf. ἀν-, ὑπ-ερέπται.

ἐρέπται, = ἐρέφω, to crow, Pind. P. 4. 427, I. 4. 93 (3. 72), Opp. C. 4.
262, Aristid., etc.; Med., κεφαλὴν ἀνθρώπου ἐρέπτομαι Cratin. Μαλθ. 1.
ἐρείπτο, v. ἐρείπω.
ἐρέσθαι, inf. aor. 2 of the Ion. pres. εἰρομαι, to ask, which Att. writers
use only in aor. ἡρώμην and ἐρέσθαι, with ἑρωτάω for its pres. (Dis-
tinguished by the accent from the Homeric inf. pres. ἐρεσθαι, to say, v.
sub ἑρομαι, εἰρομαι.)
ἐρέσια, ἡ, in Gloss. = εἰρεσία.

ἐρέσσω, Att. -ττω: Ep. impf. ἑρεσσον Od.: aor. ἥρεσα Ap. Rh. 1.
1110, (δὲ-) Od. 12. 444, διήρεσσα Ib. 14. 351. (From ἄEPET come
also ἐρέτ-ης, ἐρετ-μὸν, ἐίρεσ-ια, ὑπ-ηρέτ-ης, ἀμφ-ἡρ-ης, ἀλι-ἡρ-ης, τρι-ἡρ-ης,
πεντηκόντ-ος, etc.; cf. Skt. arit-ras, arit-ras (oar, rudder), arit-ā
(rower); Lat. rat-is, rem-us, rem-igium, tri-rem-is; O. Norse and A. S.
dr (oar); O. H. G. riuad-ar (G. ruder).) To row, ἀνδρας ἐρεσσόμεναι
μεμαῶτας Il. 9. 361; οὐ δὲ προπεσόντες ἑρεσσον Od. 9. 490., 12. 194;
ἐρετμόν, τῷ καὶ ζωὸς ἑρεσσον 11. 78; πομπίμοις κύμασι ἑρ. Soph. Tr.
561; of birds flying, πετρεῖς ἑρ. Eur. I. T. 289; and absol., Id. Ion
161.

II. after Hom., trans. to speed by rowing; metaph., γῶν...
ἐρέσσει'...πομπίμων χερσὶν πύλον ply with your hands the measured
stroke of lamentation, Aesch. Theb. 855 (cf. ἑρεσα' ἑρεσε καὶ στενάζου
Id. Pers. 1046):—Pass., ναὺς ἡερέσσετο Ib. 422, cf. Supp. 723, and
Ap. Rh. 1. 633;—of birds (v. supr.), πετρώων ἐρετμοῖσι ἐρεσσόμενοι
(cf. Virgil's remigio alorum), Aesch. Ag. 52, cf. Eur. I. T. 289.

2. generally, to put in quick motion, ply, τὸν πύδα Id. I. A. 138, Anth. P.
10. 22, cf. 101;—metaph., τοῖας ἐρεσσόντων ἀπειλὰς...καθ' ἡμῶν Soph.
Aj. 251; ἡ, μῆτιν, Lat. consilium volvere, Id. Ant. 159;—Pass., of a
bow, to be plied, handled, Id. Ph. 1135; of Io, οἰστρον ἐρεσσόμενα
driven onward, Aesch. Supp. 541. III. of the sea, to row through
it, traverse, Call. in Anth. P. append. 45; Pass., νήεσσιν ἐρέσσεται...ὑδωρ
Anth. P. 4. 3. 76.—Cf. ἐλίσσω, κινέω, ἀράσσω.

ἑρσηχλέω (mostly with v. l. -ελέω), used only in pres. to talk lightly,
to be jocular, opp. to ἀποδύει λέγω, Plat. Rep. 545 E, Legg. 885 C,
Luc. D. Mort. 16. 3, etc.;—c. inf. to say jocularly that..., Philostr.
64. II. trans. to jest upon, quiz, banter, τινα Plat. Phaedr. 236
B, cf. Ath. 223 E; to torment, distress, Ael. N. A. 3. 37., 15. 22, Luc.
Demon. 10, etc.; also c. dat. pers., Plat. Phileb. 53 E. 2. c. acc.
cogn., πρόσθεν, ἀφορμὴν ἑρ. to find a trifling excuse or occasion, App.

Pun. 74, Mithr. 64. (The form ἑρσηχλέω, adopted by Bekk. in Plat.
(except only in Phil. 53 E), after Piers. Moer. 159, Butt. Phaedr. l. c.,
is confirmed by Parthen. ap. E. M. 374. 51.)

ἑρσηχλία or -ελία, ἡ, sport, rillery, Athanas., etc.
ἑρεταῖω, rare collat. form from ἐρέσσω, Hesych.
ἐρέτης, ov, δ, (ἐρέσσω) mostly in pl. rowers, Od. 1. 280, al., Hdt. 6. 12,
and Att.: metaph., κυλικὸν ἐρέται, of trippers, Dionys. ap. Ath. 443
D. II. in pl., also, oars, Anth. P. 6. 4.

ἐρετικός, ἡ, ov, of or for rowers or rowing: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the art
of rowing, Plat. Legg. 707 A; ἑρ. πληρώματα crews of rowers, Plut.
Pomp. 25; so, τὸ ἐρετικόν, Lat. remigium, App. Ann. 54; ἑρ. ἀνλήματα
Poll. 4. 56.

ἐρετμόν, τό, Dim. of sq., Ar. Fr. 714, as restored by Meineke, cf. Com.
Anon. 366.

ἐρετμόν, τό, Lat. remus, an oar, poet. for κώπη, πῆξαι τ' ἐπὶ τύμβῳ
ἐρετμόν Od. 11. 77, cf. 23. 276, Pind., Aesch., etc.; εὐήρης ἐρετμόν Od.
11. 121, 129, etc.; so, in pl., εὐήρη' ἐρετμά Ib. 124; ἐρετμοῖσι Orac. ap.
Hdt. 8. 96; ἐρετμά Eur. I. A. 1388, I. T. 1485;—of wings, v. sub
ἐρέσσω II. 1. II. = αἰδοῦν, Hesych.

ἐρετμός, to furnish with oars, set to row, χέρας Eur. Med. 4; but
χείρας ἐρετμ. to lay their hands to the oar, Orph. Arg. 356; and in
Nonn. D. 7. 185, to use them as oars, swim with them. II. to
row through, conj. Ib. 14. 3.

Ἐρετριεύς, ὁ, an Eretrian, Hdt., etc.; gen. sing. -ιέως, contr. -ιῶς,
Steph. Byz., An. Ox. 4. 195; pl. -ιέων, contr. -ιῶν, Thuc. 4. 123., 8. 95
Bekk.; acc. sing. -ιᾶ, Arcad. 130.—Adj. Ἐρετρίκός, ἡ, ov, Eretrian,
Hdt., etc.; οἱ Ἐρ. the disciples of the Eretrian Menodemos, Strabo, v.
Ritter Hist. Phil. 2. 141 sq.;—also Ἐρετριάκός, ἡ, ov, Strabo 393, etc.;
Ἐρετριάς, α, ov, v. l. Thuc. 8. 95;—Ἐρετριάς (sc. γῆ), ἄδος, ἡ, a
kind of clay, from Eretria in Euboea, Diosc. 5. 171.

ἐρέττω, later Att. for ἐρέσσω, Luc. Ael.

ἐρενγμα, τό, = ἐρυνμα: in pl. rich meats, Greg. Naz.

ἐρενγματώδης, es, (εἶδος) causing eructation, κρέα Hipp. 404. 47.

ἐρενγμός, ὁ, = ἐρυνμα, Hipp. Coac. 138, Arist. Probl. 10. 44.

ἐρενγμώδης, es, = ἐρενγματώδης, Hipp. 356. 24.

ἐρενγός-βιος, ov, leading a filthy life, Greg. Naz. Epigr. 172.

ἐρεύγομαι: fut. ἐρεύσομαι Hipp. 607. 42: aor. ἡρενγέμην Or. Sib. 4. 81:

cf. ἀν-, ἐ-ερεύγομαι: Dep. (From ἄEPTI come also ἐρύγ-ειν, ἐρύγ-ῃ,
ἐρύγ-ων, etc.; cf. Lat. ruc-to, rumino; A. S. roc-cetan and O. H. G.
ri-ruch-an (ruminare).) To spit or spew out, to disgorge, Lat. eructare,
c. acc., ἐρενγόμενοι φόνον αἵματος Il. 16. 162; ἰὸν Nic. Th. 232:—
absol. to belch, Lat. ructare, ἐρεύγετο οἰνοβαρεῖαν Od. 9. 374, cf. Hipp.
485. 29, Arist. Probl. 10. 44. 2. metaph. of the sea surging or
breaking in foam against the land, ἐρενγόμενης ἁλὸς ἔξω Il. 17. 265;
κύμα ποτὶ ξερὸν...δεινὸν ἐρενγόμενον Od. 5. 403; ἐρεύγεται ἡπειρόνδε
(cf. προσερεύγομαι), 5. 438; so of Etna, ἐρεύγονται παγαὶ πυρὸς
Pind. P. 1. 40: of a river, to discharge itself, App. Mithr. 103; and
c. acc. cogn., ἐρεύγονται σκότον...νυκτὸς ποταμοί, of the rivers of hell,
Pind. Fr. 95. 8; ἀφρόν ἐρενγόμενος, Dion. P. 539, etc.; ἵππος ἐρεύγεται
ἄνδρα, as the description of a Centaur, Anth. Plan. 4. 115.

II. in aor. 2 act. ἥρῳγ, inf. ἐρύγειν, part. ἐρύγων, to bellow, roar, properly of
oxen, (cf. ἐρύγμῃλος), ἥρῳγεν ὡς ὅτε ταῦρος ἥρῳγεν Il. 20. 403; τὸν γ'
ἐρυγόντα λίπε...θυμὸς Ib. 406; ὅσαν βαθεὺς ἥρῳγε λαίμοις roared to the
full depth of his throat or voice, Theocr. 13. 58.—This sense is confined
to the aor. (except in LXX, where ἐρεύγομαι, -ζομαι are used for to
speak or utter aloud, cf. Lob. Phryn. 64, Jac. Anth. P. 50), but follows
directly from the original meaning, both forms being derived from the
sound in the throat; and the aor. ἥρῳγεν is used in the sense of
ἐρεύγομαι, by Arist. Probl. 10. 44, Nic. Al. 111.

ἐρευθάλεος, α, ov, (ἐρευθος) rudder, Noun. D. 12. 329, 359.

ἐρευθιδανόν, τό, madder, rubia tinctoria, Hdt. 4. 189, Theophr. H. P. 9. 13. 6.

ἐρευθία, to be red, Luc. Ner. 7.

ἐρευθίης, esca, ev, red, Ap. Rh. 1. 727, Nic. Th. 899 (v. l. -ῆις).

ἐρευθίμα, τό, redness, Galen.

ἐρευθής, es, = ἐρευθίης, Strabo 779, Arat. 784, Opp. C. 3. 94.

ἐρευθιάω, to become red, Hipp. 638. 51, Opp. H. 3. 25.

ἐρευθος, eos, τό, a redness, flush, Hipp. Epid. 1. 979, Plut. 2. 48 C: of
dye, Ap. Rh. 1. 726.

ἐρευθώ, = sq., Nicet. Ann. 92 D.

ἐρεῦθω, aor. inf. ἐρεῦσθαι (ἐρεῦθρός):—to make red, stain with red, δ
δέ θ' αἵματι γαῖαν ἐρεῦσθαι Il. 11. 394; γαῖαν ἐρεῦσαι αὐτοῦ ἐν Τροίῃ
18. 329;—Pass. to be or become red, Sappho 94, Hipp. 1020 E, Theocr.
17. 127, Ap. Rh. 1. 778, etc.; cf. συνερεῦθω.

ἐρευντικός, ἡ, ov, (ἐρεῖνγομαι) promoting eructation, cited from Diosc.

ἐρευνα, ἡς, ἡ, inquiry, search, ἑρ. ἔχειν τινός to make search for...,
Soph. O. T. 566; ἄσκειν εἰς ἐρευναν Eur. Ion 328; ἐρευναν ποιεῖσθαι
τὸν οἰκῶν Arist. Oec. 2. 31.

ἐρευνάω, written -έω in Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2554. 59; (ἐρέω):—to seek
or search for, search after, track, ἔχιν' ἐρευνάωντες κύνας ἦσαν Od. 16.
436; μετ' ἀνέρος ἔχιν' ἐρευνάω Il. 18. 321; τεύχε' ἑρ. Od. 22. 180; so
in Att., τὴν σοφὴν εὐβουλίαν Aesch. Pr. 1038, cf. Pind. Fr. 33; νεκροῖς
Eur. Med. 1318; κακοῦργους Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 12; τὸ γραμματεῖον Dem.
788. fin.; in Soph. O. T. 725, ἄν...θεὸς χρεῖαν ἐρευνᾷ the things whereof
he seeks after the use, i. e. whatever things he finds serviceable. 2.
To search a place, Hdt. 5. 92. 4; τὸ πλοῖον Antipho 133. 1; ὕρος Theocr.
25. 221;—absol., ἐρήσειας ἐρευνᾶν thou wilt find by searching, Pind. O.
13. 161, cf. Soph. Idem. 268. 3. to enquire after, φάτιν Eur. Iel.
662; ὕπος... Id. Med. 669; to examine into a question, Ib. 1089; ταῦτ'
οὖν...ζητᾷ καὶ ἑρ. Plat. Apol. 23 B, cf. 41 B, Theaet. 200 E, al.;—also in
Med., Id. Theaet. 174 A. 4. c. inf. to seek to do, Theocr. 7. 45.

ἐρευνητέον, verb. Adj. *one must seek out*, Xen. Symp. 8, 39.
 ἐρευνητήρ, ἦρος, ὅ, Noun. D. 2. 25; ἐρευνητής, οἱ, ὁ, Clearch. ap. Ath. 256 A, Joseph. A. J. 17. 5, 5; *an inquirer, searcher*.
 ἐρευνητήρια, ἡ, fem. of foreg., Cornut. N. D. 10.
 ἐρευξίς, εὐς, ἡ, (ἐρεύξομαι) *eructation*, Hipp. Epid. 1, 959.
 ἐρευξί-χολος, ὄν, vomiting bile, choleric, Byz.
 ἐρέφω; impf. ἤρεφον Ar. Fr. 54, poet. ἐρ- Pind. O. 1. 110:—fut. ἐρέψω Id. Av. 1110: aor. ἤρεψα Dem. 426. 1 (nowhere else in Att. Prose), Ep. ἔρεψα Hom. —Med., fut. ἐρέψομαι Eur. Bacch. 323; aor. ἤρεψαμην Ar. Rh. 2. 159, etc., (κατ-) Ar. Vesp. 1294:—Pass., pf. ἤρεπται Philostr. 33. (Hence ὄρεφος; cf. ἐρέπτω, and for the Root, v. ὄρεφν.) To cover with a roof, καθύπερθεν ἔρεψαν .. ὄρεφον λειμῶνοθεν ἀμήσαντες, i. e. they thatched [the tent] with reeds (v. Spitzner Exc. 36), Il. 24. 450, cf. Od. 23. 193, Il. 1. 39 (v. ἐρέφω); τὰς .. οἰκίας ἐρέψαμεν πρὸς ἀέτον (v. ἀέτος III), Ar. Av. 1110, cf. Fr. 54; ξύλοις ἤρεψε τὴν οἰκίαν Dem. 1. c. 2. to cover with a crown, to crown, Pind. O. 13. 46; [κατῆρσαν] κράτ' ἔρεψον καὶ λαβὴς Soph. O. C. 473:—Med. to crown oneself, κιστῇ Eur. Bacch. 323; δάφνι μέτωπα one's forehead, Ap. Rh. 2. 159: cf. ἐρέπτω. 3. to wreath with garlands, ναῦν Pind. I. 4. 94 (3. 72): generally, to cover, λάχναι νιν μέλαν γένειον ἔρεφον Id. O. 1. 110.
 Ἐρεχθεύς, εὐς, Ep. ἦος, ὅ, an ancient hero of Attica, the *Render* (from ἐρέχθω), first in Il. 2. 547, Od. 7. 81: hence Ἐρέχθειον, τό, the Temple of Erechtheus at Athens, Paus. 1. 26, 6, Plut. 2. 843 F:—and Ἐρεχθεΐδαι, οἱ, as a name of the Athenians, Pind. and Trag.; sing. in Ar. Eq. 1015, 1030; Ἐρεχθεΐδαι in Eur. Med. 824:—Ἐρεχθίς, ἴδως, fem. Adj. of Erechtheus, ὁ, αἰσάσσα Ἐρ. a fountain at Athens sacred to him, Apollod. 3. 14, 1, cf. Hdt. 8. 55; also a name of one of the Attic Tribes, Dem. 536. 21, etc. II. a name of Poseidon at Athens, Plut. 2. 843 B, Lyc. 158, 431.
 ἐρέχθω, to rend, break, δάκρυσι καὶ στοναχῇσι καὶ ἄλγεσι θυμὸν ἐρέχθων Od. 5, 13, 157:—Pass., ἐρεχθομένη ἀνέμοισι, of a ship, shattered by the winds, Il. 23. 317; ὀδύνων ἐρεχθομένη h. Hom. Ap. 358.—Cf. Spitzn. Exc. II. xxxiv. § 3. (Akin to ἐρέικω.)
 ἐρέϊμος, ὄν, of or for roofing, δένδρα ἐρέϊμα Plat. Criti. 111 C; ὕλη Theophr. H. p. 4. 2, 8.
 ἐρέφισ, εὐς, ἡ, a roofing, Theophr. H. p. 5. 6, 1; a roof, Plut. Pericl. 13, Anton. 45, etc.
 ἐρέω (A), Ep. Verb. = ἐρεείνω, ἔρομαι, ἐροῦμαι (not to be confounded with ἐρέω (B)):—to ask, enquire, c. acc. rei, about a thing, ἐρέων γένεσθαι τε τόκον τε Il. 7. 128, cf. Od. 21. 31. 2. c. acc. pers. to question, μάντων ἐρείομεν ἡ ἔρῃα (Ep. for ἐρώμεν) Il. 1. 62; ἀλλήλους ἐρείομεν Od. 4. 192; ὅπως ἐρείομαι ἐκάστην Il. 2. 29.
 ἐρέω (B), Ion. for ἐρώ, I will say: v. ἐρῶ.
 ἐρημάζω, (ἐρήμος) to be left lonely, go alone, ἐρημάζεσκον (Ion. impf.) Theocr. 22. 35, cf. Anth. P. 7. 315.
 ἐρημαῖος, α, ὄν, poet. for ἐρήμος, desolate, solitary, Mosch. 3. 21, Ar. Rh. 2. 672, etc.; silent, νύξ Emped. 252: deserted, νεοσσοί Ap. Rh. 4. 1298:—c. gen. *reft of*, Anth. P. 9. 439.
 ἐρημάς, ἄδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ἐρήμος, Manetho 6. 67. II. c. gen. *reft of*, Christod. Ecphr. 334.
 ἐρήμη (sc. δίκη), ἡ, v. sub ἐρήμος II.
 ἐρημία, ἡ, I. of places, a solitude, desert, wilderness, Hdt. 3. 93, Aesch. Pr. 2, etc.; ἡ Σκυθῶν ἐρ. (proverb. from Hdt. 4. 17 sq.), Ar. Ach. 704; ἀφικετ' ἐς ἐρ. Id. Lys. 787; ἔπειν εἰς ἐρημίας to solitary places, Arist. II. A. 9. 3, 2, etc. II. as a state or condition, solitude, loneliness, ἐρημίας ἀγέων, ἔχειν to keep alone, Eur. Med. 50, Bacch. 609; ἐρημίας τυχεῖν Id. El. 510; ἐν ἐρημίᾳ ἐλοιδοροῦντο Antipho 115. 19; of persons, isolation, destitution, Soph. O. C. 957, Lys. 151. 30, Isae. 35. 12, etc.; δι' ἐρημίαν from being left alone, Thuc. 1. 71, cf. 3. 67; ἐρημίας ἐπειλόμενοι Dem. 36. 2; εὐρετικὸν εἶναι φασὶ τὴν ἐρ. Menand. Ἀνδρ. 4. b. of places, desolation, Lat. *vasitas*, ἐρημία δούναί τι Eur. Tro. 26, 95; ἀπὸ τῆς ἐρ. ἐρημίας Thuc. 4. 8. 2. c. gen. *want of, absence, φίλων* Xen. Mem. 2. 14; ἀράνων, βροτῶν, ἀνδρῶν Eur. Hec. 1017, Bacch. 875, Thuc. 6. 102; λύγων Ar. Av. 1584, etc.; δι' ἐρημίας πολεμῶν πορεύεσθαι without finding any enemy, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 21; τὴν ἐρ. ὁρῶν τῶν καλυπνόντων seeing that there would be none to hinder him, Dem. 54. 10; even, ἐρ. κακῶν freedom from evil, Eur. H. F. 1157.
 ἐρημιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, in Theocr. 27. 62, seems to be a solitary devotee.
 ἐρημικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for solitude, living in a desert, LXX (Ps. 101. 7).
 ἐρημικήτης [τ], ὄν, ὁ, of the desert, ὄνος LXX (Job. 11. 12). II. as Subst. an eremite, hermit, Eccl.
 ἐρημο-κόμης, ἐς, gen. ὄν, void of hair, Anth. P. 6. 294., 7. 383.
 ἐρημο-λάλος [λ], ὄν, gen. ὄν, chattering in the desert, τέττις Anth. P. 7. 196.
 ἐρημο-νόμος or -νόμος, ὄν, haunting the wilds, θεῶν Ap. Rh. 4. 1333; θῆρας Anth. P. 6. 184.
 ἐρημο-πλάνος [π], ὄν, wandering alone, Orph. II. 38. 4 (vulg. ἐρημο-πλάναν); noted as διθυραμβῶδες by Demetr. Phal. 116.
 ἐρημο-πούς, ὄν, making desolate, Suid.
 ἐρημὸ-πολις, 1. gen. ἴδως, *reft of one's city*, Eur. Tro. 599.
 ἐρήμος, ὄν, but also fem. ἐρήμη Od. 3. 270, Soph. O. C. 1719, Ant. 739, Tr. 530, and in the Att. phrase δίκη ἐρήμη (v. infr. III); Att. also ἐρήμος, ὄν, Hdn. π. μον. λεξ. 33 (cf. εἰτόμος) Comp. -όρετος, Thuc. 3. 11, Lys., etc.; Sup. -ότατος, Hdt. 9. 118, Xen. Desolate, lonely, lonesome, solitary. 1. of places, ἐς νῆσον ἐρήμην Od. 3. 270; χώρος Il. 10. 520; freq. in Hdt., and Att.; τὰ ἐρ. τῆς Ἀιβύης the desert parts .., Hdt. 3. 32, cf. Thuc. 2. 17; ἡ ἐρήμος (sc. χώρα) Hdt. 2. 32., 3. 102, cf. ἐρημία 1.; also, ἡ ἐρήμη Ael. N. C. 4. 7. 48. 2. of persons or animals, τὰ δ' ἐρήμα φοβεῖται (i. e. the cattle), Il. 5. 140; Ἐρέρην ἐρ.

[μολεῖν] Aesch. Pers. 734; ἦσθαι δύμοις ἔρμεν Id. Ag. 862; πόρτις ἐρήμα Soph. Tr. 530; ἐρήμος κάφίλος Id. Ph. 228; ἐρ. ἀπολυπῶν τινα Ar. Pl. 447; often of poor, helpless persons, Andoc. 31. 8, etc.; οὐκ ἂν τῶν ἐρημωτάτων οὐτε τῶν ἀπύρων κομῶν Dem. 551. 7; εἰς ὄρεψα καὶ ἐρήμα ὑβρίζειν Plat. Legg. 927 C:—of animals, solitary, not gregarious, Plut. Caes. 63:—neut. as Adv., ἐρήμα κλαῖω I weep in solitude, Eur. Supp. 775; ἐρμεν ἐμβλέπειν to look vacantly, Ar. Fr. 393. 3. of conditions, πλάνος, πτόμος Soph. O. C. 1114, 1716. II. c. gen. *reft of, void or destitute of*, [χῶρη] ἐρ. πάντων Hdt. 2. 32; ἰσθράπων 4. 17, cf. 18; ἀνδρῶν 6. 23, cf. 8. 65, Soph. O. T. 57; στέγαι φίλων ἐρ. Id. El. 1405; Πειραιᾷ ἐρ. ὄντα νεῶν Thuc. 8. 96; ἡ ἔν ἐρημωτάτων τῶν πολεμίων (sc. τὸ τεῖχος) Hdt. 9. 118. 2. of persons, abandoned by, συμμάχων Id. 7. 160; πατρὸς Soph. O. C. 1717; πατρὸς καὶ μητρὸς Plat. Legg. 927 D; πρὸς φίλων Soph. Ant. 919; so, ἐρ. οἶκος a house without heirs, Isae. 66. 29. 3. with no bad sense, wanting, without, ἐσθῆς ἐρήμος ὕπλων Hdt. 9. 63; free from, ἀνδρῶν κακῶν ἐρήμος πόλις Plat. Legg. 862 E, cf. 908 C. III. ἐρήμη, rarely ἐρήμος (with or more commonly without γραφή, δίκη, δαίτα), ἡ, an undefended action, in which one party does not appear, and judgment goes against him by default, as contumacious, ἡλίχις .. τὴν γραφὴν .. ἐρήμην ἐσέσθαι would be undefended, Antipho 116. 1; ἐρήμη δίκη θάνατον καταγιγνώσκειν τινός Thuc. 6. 61; ἐρήμην εἶλον [sc. δίκην] I got judgment by default, Dem. 540. 21; ἐρήμην αὐτὸν λαβόντες .. εἶλον Lys. 159. 34; ἐρμεν διδόναι to give it by default in one's favour, Id. 542. 4; ἐρμεν ὥφλε δίκην he let it go by default, Dem. 542. 23, cf. Antipho 131. 1; ἐρήμην καταγιγνώσκειν or καταδαιτῶν τινος to give it against him by default, Dem. 903. 9, 1013. 22; γενομένης ἐρήμου κατὰ Μειδίου Id. 544. 22; ἐρήμην κατηγορεῖν to accuse in a case where there was no defence, Plat. Apol. 18 C, cf. Dem. 542. 20; ἐρήμην οἱ ἐξ ἐρήμης κρατεῖν, Luc., etc. 2. for ἐρήμας τρυγᾶν v. sub τρυγᾶω. (Akin to ἥρεμα, etc., acc. to Curt. no. 454.)
 ἐρημὸ-σκοπος, ὁ, one who keeps watch negligently, ap. Suid.
 ἐρημοσύνη, ἡ, solitude, Anth. P. 9. 4 and 605.
 ἐρημο-φίλων [τ], ὄν, ὁ, loving solitude, Anth. P. 9. 396, Plan. 256. 1.
 ἐρημῶ, fut. ὄσω, (ἐρήμος) to strip bare, to desolate, lay waste, ἱερὰ θεῶν Thuc. 3. 58; τὴν χώραν Andoc. 26. 10:—Pass., Κρήτης ἐρημωθεῖς Hdt. 7. 171; πόλεις ἡρημώθησαν Thuc. 1. 23, cf. 2. 44. II. to bereave one of a thing, c. dupl. acc., ἐρ. τινα ἐφφροσύνας μέρος Pind. P. 3. 174 (cf. στερεῶ, ἀφαιρέω); but c. acc. et gen., ἀνδρῶν ἐρ. ἐστῖαν Id. 1. 4. 27 (3. 35); ἐρ. ναυβατῶν ἔρεμτα to leave the oars without men, Eur. Hel. 1610; σεαυτὸν ἐρημῶς [φίλων] Plut. Alex. 39:—Pass. to be bereft of, ἀνδρῶν Hdt. 1. 164; συμμάχων Id. 7. 174; ἀροένος Aesch. Ag. 260; πατρὸς Eur. Andr. 805; τὰ ἐρημωμένα φυλακῇς left without, Xen. Eq. Mag. 4. 18. 2. to set free or deliver from, Διὸς ἄλσος ἡρημωσε λέοντος Eur. H. F. 360; Ἀσίαν Περσικῶν ὑπῶν Plut. Cim. 12:—Pass., πνεῦμα ὁσῶν ἐρημωθὲν being free from .., Plut. Tim. 66 E. III. to abandon, desert, ἐὼν χώρην Pind. P. 4. 479; τάξιν ἐρήμου θανῶν Aesch. Pers. 298, cf. Eur. Andr. 314, Plat. Legg. 865 F; ἐρ. Συρακοῦσας to evacuate it, Thuc. 5. 4; τόνδ' ἐρημώσας ὅχον having left it empty, by stepping out of it, Aesch. Ag. 1070. IV. to keep in solitude, isolate, Aesch. Supp. 516, Eur. Med. 90:—Pass., ἐρημωθέντες τοῦ ὁμίλου being isolated from .., Hdt. 4. 135.
 ἐρήμωσις, εὐς, ἡ, a making desolate, χαρίων Arr. An. 1. 9, 13.
 ἐρημωτής, οἱ, ὁ, a desolator, Anth. P. 6. 115.
 ἐρημωτικός, ὁ, ὄν, desolating, Epiphani. 1. p. 458.
 ἐρηπιδάται, -ατο, v. sub ἐρεΐδω.
 ἐρηρίμμαι, v. sub ἐρεΐπω.
 ἐρηρίσται, v. sub ἐρίζω.
 ἐρητύω, Dor. ἐράτῳ: impf. ἐρήτῳ (without augm.) Il., Ion. -ύεσκον, Ar. Rh. 1. 1301, Q. Sm.: fut. ὄσω Ap. Rh., (κατ-) Soph. Ph. 1416; aor. ἐρήτῳ Il. 1. 192, Eur.; ἐρήτῳσκα 2. 180, 11. 567:—Pass., v. infr. [τ] before a vowel, unless it be a long syll., as, ἐρητῶντο μένοντες Il. 8. 345; but long before σ, and in Acol. 3 pl. aor. pass. ἐρήτῳθεν: but Soph. O. C. 164 has ὄ before a long syll.]. Ep. Verb. (used twice in Trag.), to keep back, restrain, check, κέρκυρας δ' ἀρα λαὸν ἐρήτῳν Il. 18. 503; ἐρητῳσασκε φάλαγγας 11. 567; ἐπέεσσιν ἐρήτῳε φάτα ἑκάστον 2. 164, cf. 75. 189, Od. 9. 493; ἐρητῳσθε τε θυμὸν Il. 1. 192; πολλὰ κέλευθος ἐρατῳί (so Musgr. for -ίει) let a long distance bar thy approach, Soph. O. C. 164:—Med., ἐρητῶντο δὲ λαὸν Il. 15. 723:—Pass., ἐρητῶντο μένοντες 8. 345; ἐρήτῳτε ἐν φρεσὶ θυμὸς 9. 462 (458), cf. 13. 280; ἐρήτῳθεν (Acol. for -θησαν) δὲ καθ' ἑδρας 2. 99, 211; παρὰ νηυσὶν ἐρητῶντο 8. 345, al. 2. later c. gen. to keep away from, τέκνα δεινῆς ἀμίλλης Eur. Phoen. 1260; [κύνες] ὑλαγμοῦ Theocr. 25. 75:—Pass., c. inf., ναυτικῆς .. ἐρητῶντο μέλεισιν Ar. Rh. 2. 835.
 ἐρι, τό, indecl. form of ἐριον wool, Phillet. 18.
 ἐρί-, insepar. Particle, like ἀμ-, used as a prefix to strengthen the sense of a word, very, much; mostly Ep. and Lyr.
 ἐρι-αυγής, ἐς, very brilliant, Orph. Fr. 7. 11.
 ἐρι-αυχήν, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, with high-arching neck, ἐριᾶυχενες ἵπποι Il. 10. 305, al., never in Od.: opp. to βυσσαύχην.
 ἐρι-αχθής, ἐς, (ἐριον, ἄχθος) laden with wool, woolly, οἱ ἐρι-, ἄχθος heavy-laden, πόμῳν Maxim. π. καταρχ. 520.
 ἐρι-βίας, ου, ὁ, loud-shouting, of Bacchus, Pind. Fr. 45. 10; of Hermes, Anth. P. 15. 27.
 ἐρι-βομβας, ὄν, loud-buzzing, μέλισσα Orph. Fr. 49.
 ἐρι-βρεμής, ου, ὁ, of Zeus, loud-thundering, Ζεὺς Il. 13. 624; Αἰσχύλος Ar. Ran. 814; Διόνυσος Dion. P. 578, etc.: loud-roaring, λέων Pind. I. 4. 77 (3. 64): loud-sounding, αἰλὸς Anth. P. 6. 195.
 ἐρι-βρεμής, ἐς, = ἐρίβρομος, Anth. P. 6. 344.

ἐρι-βριθής, *es*, very heavy, Orph. H. 5. 636.

ἐρί-βρομος, *ov*, loud-shouting, of Bacchus, h. Hom. Bacch. 56, Anacr. 14, Panyas, ap. Ath. 36 D: loud-roaring, λέοντες Pind. O. 11 (10). fin.; χθών, νεφέλη Id. P. 6. 3, 11.

ἐρί-βρυχτής [v], *gen.* *ov* Ep. -εω, *sq.*, ταῦρος Hes. Th. 832; πόντος, λέων Orph. H. 1. 476, 709.

ἐρί-βρυχος, *ov*, loud-bellowing, βοῦς h. Hom. Merc. 116; λέων Q. Sm. 3. 171: loud-braying, of the trumpet, Anth. P. 6. 159.

ἐρί-βωλας, *akos*, *δ*, *h*, with large clods, of rich, loamy soil; hence, very fertile, once in Od., ἐριβώλακος ἠπείραο 13. 235; often in Il., ἐν φθίῃ ἐριβώλακι 1. 155, etc.; πόλεως Ep. Cratin. Δραπ. 3, ubi v. Meineke.

ἐρί-βωλος, *ov*, = foreg., Od. 5. 34, and often in Il.

ἐρί-γάστωρ, *opos*, *δ*, *h*, pot-bellied, μόσχος Nic. Al. 344.

ἐριγδοῦπε, to rattle loud, coined by Schol. Il. 7. 507.

ἐρί-γδοσπος, *ov*, = ἐριδοσπος (q. v.), loud-sounding, thundering, in Hom. always as epith. of Zeus, ἐριγδοῦπον Διὸς υἱόν Il. 5. 672; Ep. πόσις Ἥρην Od. 15. 112, 180, Il.; except in Il. 11. 152, Ep. πύδες ἵππων.

ἐριγηθής, *es*, very joyful, Orph. Lith. pr. 24.

ἐρί-γηρος, *δ*, *h*, loud-speaking, Hesyech.

ἐρίγληνος, *ov*, with large eye-balls, full-eyed, Opp. C. 1. 310.

ἐρίγμα, τό, (ἐρείκω) bruised beans, Hipp. 220 F: v. ἐρεγμα.

ἐρίγμα, *h*, = foreg., Schol. Ar. Ran. 505.

ἐρίδαινω: *impf.* ἠρίδαινον Babr. 68: Ep. aor. ἐρίδῃνα Ap. Rh. 1. 89: —Med., Q. Sm. 5. 105: Ep. aor. 1 *inf.* ἐρίδῃσασθαι (with *i* long) or ἐρίδῃσασθαι Il. 23. 792: elsewhere Hom. uses only pres.: (ἐρίδω). To

wrapangle, quarrel, μετ' ἀνδράσι Od. 21. 310; αὐτὸς γὰρ β' ἐπέσσο' ἐριδαινομεν Il. 2. 342; νῦν δὲ περὶ πτωχῶν Ep. Od. 18. 403; ἐὶ δὴ σφῶ ἔνεκα θνητῶν Ep. Il. 1. 574; εἵνεκα τῆς ἀρετῆς Ep. ye strive (as for a prize) for her excellence, Od. 2. 206; c. dat., ἐριδαινομεν ἀλλήλοισιν .. πελεμζέμεν Il. 16. 765, cf. Ap. Rh. 1. 89; also, ἀντία πάντων .. ἐριδαι- νέμεν ὅσας Od. 1. 79; *ti* in a thing, Call. Dian. 262:—of war, first in Ap. Rh. 2. 986, etc.:—Med., ποσὶν ἐριδῃσασθαι Ἀχαιοὺς with them in the foot-race, Il. 23. 792.—Ep. word used by Dem. Byz. ap. Ath. 452 D; Luc. Pisc. 6 is taken from Ap. Rh. 1. 89.

ἐριδάντης, *ov*, *δ*, a wrangler, Timon ap. Diog. L. 2. 107; an Ion. gen. pl. ἐριδαντέων is cited from Democ. by Plut. 2. 614 E, which led Clem. Al. (p. 328) to invent the nom. ἐριδαντές.

ἐριδῆλος, *ov*, very conspicuous, Nonn. Jo. 18. v. 15.

ἐριδινής, *es*, (δίνος) whirling, eddying swiftly, Tryph. 231.

ἐρίδιον, τό, Dim. of ἔριον, Luc. Ocypr. 89 (where ἐρίδιον), Arr. Epict. 3. 22, 71, Phot. s. v. λαμπρόδιον.

ἐριδαινω, = ἐρεθίζω, to provoke to strife, irritate, σφῆκεσσιν ἐκούκτες .. οὐς παῖδες ἐριδαινωσιν Il. 16. 260. II. intr. = ἐριδαινω, to contend, Ap. Rh. 3. 94; *ti* about .., Mosch. 2. 69; διὰ τὴν Ἀττ. Plan. 4. 297; ὑπὲρ τινος Nic. Al. 407; c. *inf.*, ἀκρα φέρεσθαι Theocr. 12. 31.

ἐρί-δματός, *ov*, (δέμας) strongly-built, i. e. immovable, unconquerable, ἔρις Ep. (c. θεοδμήτος, εὐδμήτος), Aesch. Ag. 1461:—Herm. refers it to δαμάω, ἐριδματος ἀνδρὸς οἷζυς sharply-taming, overpowering the man.

ἐρί-δομπος, *ov*, like ἐρίγδοπος, except that Hom. uses the latter form of persons, the former always of things and places, ἀκταί, ποταμοί Il. 20. 50, Od. 10. 515; αἶθουσα Il. 24. 323, and Od.

ἐρί-δωρος, *ov*, rich in gifts, abundant, ὀπάρη Opp. C. 3. 504.

ἐρίζω, Dor. 3 pl. ἐρίζοντι Pind. N. 5. 72; Ep. *inf.* ἐρίζεμεναι —έμεν Il. 21. 185, 23. 404, Dor. ἐρίσεν Theocr. 6. 5; *impf.* ἠρίσεν Dem. 113. 20, Ep. ἐρίζον Il. 2. 555, Ion. ἐρίζεσκον Od. 8. 225; fut. ἐρίσω (δι-) App. Civ. 5. 127, Dor. ἐρίζω Pind. ap. Eust. Opusc. 56. 94:—Ep. aor. ἠρίσα Hes. Th. 928, Lys. 194. 33, poet. ἔρισα, Pind. 1. 8 (7). 60; Ep. opt. ἔρισσεν Hom., v. *inf.*; Dor. ἠρίξα, Tab. Heracl. in C. 1. 5775. 26:—pf. ἠρίκα Polyb. 3. 91, 7:—Med., Ep. *impf.* ἐρίζετο Hes. Th. 534; Ep. aor. subj. ἔρισσεται (for ἐρίσῃται), Od. 4. 80:—Pass., Ep. pf. ἐρήρισμαι (in act. sense), v. *inf.* (Perhaps akin to ἐρ-έω, ἐρ-έβιζω).

To strive, wrangle, quarrel, usu. of wordy contests, τινὶ will one, Il. 1. 6, etc., and Att.; ἀλλήλοισιν, Od. 18. 277, Plat.; ἀντιβῖν τινὶ Il. 1. 277; ἀντία τινὶ Pind. P. 4. 507; πρὸς τινι Id. P. 2. 162, Hdt. 7. 50, 1, Plat. Rep. 395 D; ὅς ποτ' Ἀθηναίων ἐριν ἤρισε Theocr. 5. 23:—περὶ τινος about a thing, Il. 12. 423, al.:—soll. by a relat., Ep. ὅστις ἀρείων Theocr. 5. 67; ὁπότερος γενναῖοισιν Plat. Lys. 207 C:—absol. in Plat. of so- phistical disputations, opp. to διαλέγεσθαι, Rep. 454 A, cf. Prot. 337 B.

2. to rival, vie with, be a match for, οὐκ ἂν ἐπειτ' Ὀδυσσὶ γ' ἐρίσσειε βροτῶς ἄλλος Il. 3. 223; ἐπεὶ σφισιν οὕτως ἐρίζειν Od. 8. 371, cf. Xen. Cyn. 1, 12:—c. acc. rei, to rival or contend with one in a thing, οὐδ' εἰ .. Ἀφροδίτῃ κάλλος ἐρίζει Il. 9. 389, cf. Od. 5. 213, Hes. Sc. 5:—also, c. dat. rei, δημοτοσύνην οὐκ ἂν μοι ἐρίσσειε βροτῶς ἄλλος in running, Od. 15. 321, cf. 13. 325; so in Att., γνάμη Ep. τινὶ Lys. 194. 34; also, ἐρίζοντο (Ep. for -ετον) περὶ ἰσθμῶν Il. 12. 423; ἐρίσσειαν περὶ μύθων 15. 284; ἀθανάτοισιν ἐρίζεσκον περὶ τόξων Od. 8. 225, cf. Hdt. 5. 49: also c. *inf.*, ἐρίζετον ἀλλήλοισιν χερσὶ μάχῃσασθαι Od. 18. 38; ἴσα δὲ πένειν οὐτὶς ἂν ἀνθρώπων ἤριση Phalacc. ap. Ath. 440 E.

3. absol. to engage in a contest, keep the contest up, Νέστωρ οἶος ἐρίξει Il. 2. 555.

II. Hom. sometimes uses the Med., like the Act., φ' [τόξω] οὐ τίς τοι ἐρίζεται Il. 5. 172; μοι ἐρίσσειαι .. κτήμασιν Od. 4. 80; so, ἐρίζετο βουλὰς Κρονίαν Hes. Th. 534; so also pf. pass., τῷ οὐ τίς ἐρή- ρισται κράτος Id. Fr. 53, cf. Pind. O. 1. 155, 1. 4. 49 (3. 47).

ἐρί-ζωος, *ov*, long-lived, Lat. vixax, Greg. Naz., Hesyech.

ἐρί-ήκοος, *ov*, (ἀκούω) keen of ear, Orph. Lith. 462.

ἐρί-ηρος, *ov*, (ἄρω, cf. ἥρα) sitting exactly: as epith. of ἑταῖρος, faithful, trusty, ἑτήριος ἑταῖρος, in sing., only in Il. 4. 266; elsewhere always in heterocl. pl. ἐτήριος ἑταῖρος, acc. ἐτήριος ἑταῖρους, Il. 3. 47, 378, Od. 9. 100, 172, 193, etc.; parodied by Cratin. Ὀδυσσα. 5:—ἐτήριος ἀοιδός, Od. 1. 346, 8. 62, 471, must be taken in a general sense,

faithful, loyal to his master's house, (not to the Suitors, for he sung on compulsion, 1. 154).

ἐρί-ηχής, *es*, (ἠχέω) loud-sounding, Opp. H. 3. 213.

ἐριθάκη, *h*, bee-bread, Arist. H. A. 5. 22. 9, cf. 9. 40; also called κήνηθος, σανδαράχη.

2. bees-wax, Var. R. R. 3. 16.

ἐριθαῖς, *idos*, *h*, = ἑριθος, (ἥ), a female day-labourer, Theocr. 3. 35.

ἐριθάκος, *δ*, a solitary bird, which could be taught to speak, Arist. H. A. 9. 49 B, 4. 8. 3; also called ἐριθεύς, ἐριθυλος, and, perhaps, the same as the φοινικουρὸς (q. v.): Adams thinks it the red-breast.

ἐριθαῖκωδης, *es*, (εἶδος) like the ἐριθαῖκος, chattering, Epich. 33 Ahr.

ἐριθαλής or -θαλής, Dor. for ἐριθηλής, Hesyech.

ἐριθαλῖς, *idos*, *h*, name of a plant in Hesyech., prob. = ἐριθαλῆς in Plin. H. N. 25. 13, stone-crop.

ἐριθαλλος, *ov*, (θάλλω) growing luxuriantly, flourishing, of plants and trees, Simon. 23: cf. ἐριθηλής.

ἐριθεία, *h*, (ἐριθεύομαι) labour for wages, Hesyech., Suid. II.

canvassing for public office, intriguing, Lat. ambitus, Arist. Pol. 5. 2, 6; in pl., Ib. 5. 3, 9.

ἐριθεύομαι, Dep.: (ἐρίσω):—to serve, work for hire, LXX (Tob. 2. 11); so in Act., Heliod. 1. 5, Schol. Soph. Aj. 833, Eust. 1162. 23.

II. of public officers or characters, to canvass for office, court popular applause, οἱ ἐριθεύομενοι, Lat. ambitum exercentes, Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 9: but trans. in composit., ἐριθεύεσθαι τοὺς νέους to inveigle them into party measures, Polyb. 10. 22, 9. Cf. ἐριθεία, ἀνερίθεντος.

ἐριθεύς, *idos*, *δ*, = ἐριθαῖκος, Arat. 1025, Theophr. Fr. 6. 3, 2.

ἐρί-θηλής, *es*, (θάλλω, τέθηλα) very flourishing, luxuriant, of plants, μυρικήν τ' ἐριθηλέας ὄζους Il. 10. 467; ἔρνος .. ἐριθηλὲς ἐλαίης 17. 53; δάφνης ἐριθηλέας ὄζων Hes. Th. 30; of gardens, ἀλώων ἐριθηλέων Il. 5. 90; so γαῖα Ap. Rh. 2. 723: metaph., εὐνομία Anth. Plan. 4. 72.

ἐριθήλος, *ov*, = foreg., Ῥώμη Or. Sib. 8. p. 714.

ἐριθος, *δ*, also *h*, a day-labourer, hired servant of any sort; in Il., ἐριθοὶ are mowers or reapers, H. 550. 560: later, ἐριθοί, αἱ, spinners and weavers, workers in wool (its likeness to ἔριον is accidental), Dem. 1313. 6, Theocr. 15. 80, etc.; of spiders, πάντα δ' ἐριθῶν ἀραχνὰν βρίθει Soph. Fr. 269.

II. τλήμων γαστρός ἐριθος, Lat. ereptus ventris, h. Hom. Merc. 296, ubi v. Herm.

ἐριθυλος, *δ*, = ἐριθαῖκος, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 927.

ἐριθύμος, *ov*, high-spirited, Q. Sm. 1. 742.

ἐρίκειν, v. sub ἐρείκω.

ἐρίκη [v], v. sub ἐρείκη.

ἐρίκῖς, *idos*, *h*, (ἐρείκω) pounded barley, groats, mostly in pl., Galen.: also ἐρεκῖς (q. v.); and ἐρίκας, Hesyech.

ἐρίκας ἄρτος, *δ*, bread of groats, Seleuc. ap. Ath. 114 B.

ἐρί-κλάγκτης, *ov*, *δ*, (κλάω) loud-sounding, Pind. P. 12. 38.

ἐρί-κλαυστος and -κλαυτος, *ov*, much-weeping, Anth. P. 7. 560, C. I. 4000. 11. II. pass. much-wept, bewailed, Opp. H. 2. 668.

ἐρίκλυτος, *ov*, much-renowned, Orph. Arg. 1028.

ἐρίκοις, contr. ἐρίκοῖς, οὖσα, οὖν, heathery: only found in pr. n. Ἐρικοῦσσα, one of the Aeolian Isles, Strabo 276, Steph. Byz. s. v.; written Ἐρικοῦσσα in Schol. Ar. Pl. 586, Ἐρικώδης in Schol. Ap. Rh. 2. 43.

ἐρί-κτιανός, *ov*, wealthy, Opp. C. 1. 312.

ἐρίκτος, *h*, *ov*, v. sub ἐρεκτός.

ἐρί-κτύπος, *ov*, loud-sounding, Ποσειδῶν, Hes. Th. 456. 930.

ἐρί-κύδης, *es*, very famous, glorious, Ep. epith. of the gods and their descendants, Il. 14. 327, Od. 11. 576, 631; of their gifts, θεῶν ἐρικυδέα δῶρα Il. 3. 65, 20. 265; Ep. ἦβη 11. 225, Hes. Th. 988:—besides this, Hom. only has δαῖς ἑρμῃ, a splendid festival, Il. 24. 802, Od. 3. 66, 10. 182, etc.:—and even here it is a sacrificial feast:—of places and men, ἄστυ Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 220, Orph., etc.

ἐρί-κύμων [v], *ov*, (κύω) big with young, Ep. φέρματι Aesch. Ag. 119: but Cod. Med. has ἐρικύματα, whence Seidl. restored ἐρικυμάδα.

ἐριλαμπής, *h*, pecul. fem. of sq., Maxim. π. καταρχ. 102.

ἐρί-λαμπής, *es*, bright-shining, Orph. Fr. 29, Procl. H. 2. 30.

ἐρί-λύκης [v], *ov*, *δ*, = sq., ταῦρος Call. Fr. 452.

ἐρί-μῆκος, *ov*, (μυκάωμαι, μέμικα) loud-bellowing, βοῶν ὑπὸ πύσσι' ἐρι- μῆκον Il. 20. 497, cf. 23. 775, Od. 15. 235, Hes. Op. 788; ὕλολυγῇ Anth. P. 6. 219.

ἐρινάζω: fut. ἄσω, Dor. ἄσω:—like Lat. caprifico, to apply the flower of the wild fig (ἐρινεύς) to the cultivated fig (οὐκή) for the purpose of impregnating it, to impregnate the fig, Theophr. C. P. 2. 9, 5; this process was performed naturally by the gall-insects (ψῆγες) which pierced the young fig, so that it was ready to receive the pollen from the flower of the wild fig, v. Arist. H. A. 5. 32, 6, Theophr. 1. c., and cf. Hdt. 1. 193; τὸ ἠριναιζόμενον the impregnated fig, Theophr. H. P. 2. 8, 3: cf. ψῆγ, ὀλυνθίδω.

II. to gather wild figs, Poll. 7. 143.

ἐρινάς, *ados*, *h*, = ἐρινεύς, Nic. Th. 854. II. = ἐρίνεον, Amer. ap. Ath. 76 E.

ἐρινασμός, *δ*, the process of caprification, Theophr. C. P. 2. 9, 5.

ἐριναστός, *h*, *ov*, ripened by caprification, Schneid. Theophr. C. P. 2. 9, 12.

ἐρίνεον, τό, the fruit of the ἐρίνεος, Lync. ap. Ath. 75 D; pl. ἐρινᾶ Arist. H. A. 5. 32, 6:—also = ὀλυνθός, v. ἐρινόν.

ἐρίνεος, *δ*, the wild fig-tree, ficus caprificus, (still called ἐρίνεα in Greece), Il. 6. 433, 11. 167, al., Hes. ap. Strabo 643, Epich. 85 Ahr., Theocr.; Att. ἐρίνεος (not ἐρινεύς, Choerobosc. 261 Gaisf.), Ath. 75 D: cf. ἐρινός.

2. = ἐρίνεον, Arist. H. A. 5. 32, 5. II. as Adj., ἐρίνεός, *δ*, *ov*, contr. οὐς, *δ*, οὖν, of the wild fig-tree, ἐρίνεον σῆκον = ἐρίνεον, Arist. H. A. 5. 22. 9, 32, 6; pl. gen., ἐρινῶν σικῶν Ath. 76 C; ἐρινᾶς κρατῖς Eur. Fr. 680.

ἐρίνεος [v], *α*, *ov*, Ion. ἐρίνεος, *h*, *ov*, of wool, woollen, κιθῶν, εἴματα, etc., Hdt. 1. 195, 2. 81, 4. 73, Hipp. Art. 837, Fract. 763: cf. Att. ἐρεοῦς.

ἐρινεώδης, es, (εἶδος) full of wild fig-trees (ἐρινεοί), Strabo 598.

ἐρινεως, v. sub ἐρινεός.

ἐρινόν, τό, an unripe fig, Alex. Aet. 1, Theophr. H. P. 2. 8, 1.

ἐρινός, ὁ, = ἐρινεός, a wild fig-tree, Stratt. Τρωϊλ. 2, Nic. Al. 319. 2.

= ἐρινός, a wild fig, πεπνὼν ἐρ. ὤς, ἀρχαῖος ὢν Soph. Fr. 190.

ἐρινος, ὁ, a plant like basil, Diosc. 4. 29.

Ἐρινύς, (so written, not Ἐρινύς, in the best MSS. and in Inscr., v. Dind. Steph. Thes.), gen. ὕος, ἡ: pl. Ἐρινύες, Att. Ἐρινύς; Att. gen. Ἐρινύν, like γενύν, Dind. Eur. I. T. 931, 970.

The *Erinyes*, an avenging deity, used by Hom. (like the Roman *Furiae*) always in pl., except in Il. 9. 571, 19. 87, Od. 15. 234; but Trag. use sing. quite as often as in pl., in which case the *Erinyes* may be taken as an impersonation of *Conscience*. The number *Three* first in Eur. Tro. 457, Or. 1650; but the names *Tisiphonē*, *Megaera*, *Alecto* only in late writers, as Apollod. i. 1, 4, etc.: in Hom. no number is mentioned, Aesch. composes a whole Chorus of them, and Eur. does not limit their number in I. T. 961 sq. In the oldest Ep. they visit for perjury, Il. 19. 259, Hes. Op. 801; homicide, Il. 9. 571; undutiful conduct to parents, Ib. 454, Od. 2. 135 (v. infr. II); ill-treatment of suppliants, 17. 475; disrespect to elders, Il. 15. 204; and any presumptuous conduct:—they silence the horse of Achilles, when about to reveal too much, 19. 418; they lead men to mistake evil for good, like Ἄρη, 19. 87, Od. 15. 234. Their abode was Erebus, hence the epith. *ἡεροφύται*, Il. 9. 571 (567), 19. 87; and hence their vengeance reached beyond the grave, 19. 260, Od. 20. 78. Acc. to Hes. Th. 185, they sprang from Gaia and the drops of Uranos' blood (v. Gladstone Hom. Stud. 2. 302 sqq.); Aesch. makes them daughters of Night. For their worship at Athens and the Athenian notions of them, v. Müller Aesch. Eum. § 77 sq., and cf. Εὐμενίδες, Σερναί.

II. as appellat., μητρὸς Ἐρινύες *curse* from one's mother, Il. 21. 412, Od. 11. 280; Ἀρά τ' Ἐρινύς πατρὸς ἡ μεγασθενής Aesch. Theb. 70, cf. 724, 886, Soph. O. C. 1434; but, τῆσιν αὖτοῖς Ἐρινύς πατρὸς the blood-guilliness of his sire, Hes. Th. 472; so, Ἐρινύες Δαίτου the curses inherited from L., ap. Hdt. 4. 149; φρονέων Ἐρινύς distraction, Soph. Ant. 603; Ἐρινύν ἐπορτιάειν a *Fury-song*, Aesch. Ag. 1120:—in Trag., also, persons sent to be *curse* to mankind are called Ἐρινύες, Aesch. Ag. 749, Soph. El. 1080, Tr. 891, Eur. Or. 1390; but not found in Prose till Ep. Plat. 357 A, Polyb. 24. 8, 2, etc. Cf. ἀλάστωρ.

III. epith. of Demeter, when distraught by the pursuit of Poseidon, Call. Fr. 207, Paus. 8. 25, 4 sq. [v. in all trisyll. cases, Pors. Med. 1254; v. in quadrisyll.] (Cf. Skt. *Saranyū*, a mythical Being in the Veda, (cf. Hesych. Ἀράντιον Ἐρινύσι); on the relation of the two, v. M. Müller Sc. of L. 2. p. 484.)

ἐρινύω, to be angry, indignant, acc. to Paus. 8. 25, 6, an Arcadian word, from Ἐρινύς, or the same root.

Ἐρινυώδης, es, (εἶδος) like the Ἐρινύες, Plut. 2. 458 B, 602 D.

ἐρίεας, v. sub ἐρίεα.

ἐρίον, τό, Ion. ἐρίων, Hdt., Hipp., and always in Hom. except gen. ἐρίσιον in Od. 4. 124:—wool, Il. 12. 434, Od. 1. c., Plat. Symp. 175 D, Rep. 398 A:—mostly in pl., Il. 3. 388, Od. 18. 316; τῶρια, crasis for τὰ ἔρια, Ar. Ran. 1387; ἔρια οὐλα Ib. 1067; ἔρια πεπτάμενα outspread flocks of wool, Id. Nub. 343; ἔριαν τάξαντον Id. Vesp. 1147; τὰ Μιλήσια ἔρια Eubul. Προκρ. 1, cf. Amphip. O. 1:—ἔρια ἀπὸ ἑύλου cotton (Germ. *Baumwolle*, tree-wool), Hdt. 3. 47, cf. 106, 7. 65:—so, τὸ ἔριον [τῆς ἀράνης] a spider's web, Philostr. 853; τὰ ἐκ τῆς θαλάττης ἔρια of the threads of the pinna, Alciphro. 1. 2. (From *✓EP* come also εἶρος, ἐρ-έα, ἐρ-εός, εὐ-ερ-ος; cf. Skt. *ur-ā*, *ur-āhas* (sheep), *ūr-ṇa* (wool); Lat. *vell-us*, *vill-us*; Goth. *vull-a* (wool); Lith. *vil-na*; Slav. *vilu-no*.)

ἐρίβ-ῦλον, τό, the cotton-plant, Ulpian.

ἐριο-πλῦτης, ου, ὁ, (πλύνω) a wool-cleaner, fuller, Diosc. 2. 193.

ἐριοπωλέω, to sell or deal in wool, Poll. 7. 28.

ἐριο-πώλης, ου, ὁ, a dealer in wool, Poll. 7. 28.

ἐριο-πωλικός, Adv. like a wool-dealer, roguishly, Ar. Ran. 1386.

ἐριο-πωλίον, τό, the wool-market, Joseph. B. J. 5. 8, 1.

ἐριο-στεπτος, ου, (στέφω) wreathed in wool, κλάδοι Aesch. Supp. 23,

as restored by Scal. for ἱερσστ—

ἐριαύνης, ὁ, v. sq.

ἐριούνιος and ἐριούνης, ὁ, Homeric epith. of Hermes: (prob. from ἐρι-, *όνιμυ*):—the ready helper, luck-bringer, σωκός, ἐριούνιος Ἐρμῆς Il. 20. 72; Ἐρμείας ἐριούνιος 24. 457, 679; so, ἐριούνης Ἐρμείας 20. 34, Od. 8. 322; Διὸς ἐριούνιος υἱὸς h. Hom. Merc. 28; θεῶν ἐριούνη δαίμων Ib. 551; absol. Ἐριούνιος, i. e. Hermes, Il. 24. 360, 440:—in Ar. Ran. 1144, Ἐρμῆς ἐριούνιος is opposed to δόλιος; cf. Poët. ap. E. M. 374. 24: v. sub ἀκάκητα.

II. ἐρ. νόος, Orph. Lith. 197.

ἐριοσυργεῖον, τό, a wool-factory, Poll. 7. 28.

ἐριοσυργέω, to work in wool, Xen. Hell. 5. 4. 7, Lac. 1. 3, etc.

ἐριοσυργία, ἡ, the manufacture of woollens, Poll. 7. 28.

ἐριοσυργός, ὢν, (ἐριον, *ἐργω) working in wool, Dio C. 79. 7; ἡ ἱερὰ φυλὴ τῶν ἐρ., at Philadelphia, C. 1. 3422. 28.

ἐριοσφάρεω, to bear wool, of sheep, Cynill.

ἐριο-φάρος, αν, wool-bearing, δένδρον ἐρ. the cotton-tree, Theophr. H. P. 4. 7, 7.

ἐριπεῖν, v. sub ἐρείπω.

ἐρί-πλευρος, ου, with sturdy sides, stout, Pind. P. 4. 419.

ἐρίπνηρ or ἐρίπνα, ἡ, a broken cliff, crag, scaur, Eur. El. 210, Ap. Rh. 2. 1247, etc.: any sheer ascent, ἐπάλξεων ἐρίπναι Eur. Phoen. 1168.

(From ἐρείπω, as *rufes* from *rumpo*.)

ἐρίπνω, = ἐρείπω, E. M. 374; ἐρειπώω in Greg. Nyss. 1. p. 434.

ἐρί-πταίητας, ου, much scared, Nonn. D. 28. 13.

ἐρίπνῳ, part. aor. 2 of ἐρείπω.

ἐρίς, ἰδος, ἡ: acc. ἐριν and ἐριδα, ἐριν being the strict Att. form, used also by Hom. (Od. 3. 136, 161, 16. 292, 19. 11), though he prefers the

older ἐριδα: pl. ἐρίδες, in N. T. ἐρεῖς: (v. ἐρίζω).

Strife, quarrel,

debate, often with a sense of rivalry or contention:

I. in Il. mostly of battle-strife, αἰεὶ γὰρ τοῖς ἐρίς τε φίλη πόλεμοι τε μάχαι τε 1. 177, 5. 891; μεμανῖ ἔριδος καὶ ἀντῆς 5. 732, cf. 13. 358; more closely defined by an Adj., ἐριν κακή, κρατερή, θυμοβόρος Il. 3. 7, 20. 48, etc.; or by a gen., ἐριν πολλοέμοιο 14. 389, etc.; and reversely, νείκος ἔριδος 17. 384; (so, εἰς ἐριν μάχης Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 15); also, ἐριν ἐυνάγοντες Ἄρῃος 5. 861; ἐριδι or ἐξ ἔριδος μάχεσθαι 1. 8, 7. 111; ἐριδι ἐυνέαια 20. 66, 21. 390; θεοὺς ἐριδι ἐυνελάσσαι to set them a-fighting, 20. 134; ἐν δ' αὐτοῖς ἐριδα βήγγυντον βαρεῖαν they let strife break forth among themselves, 20. 55:—so also in later Poets, cf. Pind. N. 8. 87, etc.; in Aesch. Theb. 429, τὴν Διὸς ἐριν πῖδω σκήψασαν seems to mean the opposition of Zeus conveyed in lightning-flashes to the ground:—rarely used by Hom. in pl., ἐριδας καὶ νείκαι Il. 2. 376, 20. 251.

II. in Od. mostly of contention, rivalry, ἐργασίᾳ in work, 8. 210; ἀέθλων for prizes, 18. 366; also, ἐριν χειρὶ 18. 13; ἐριδα προφέρονται in eager rivalry, 6. 92; but, ὅστις ἐριδα προφέρονται ἀέθλων whoso proposes a match, 8. 210; ἐριν στήσαι ἐν τινι 16. 292, 19. 11:—Hesiod distinguishes a good and a bad ἐριν, Op. 11 sq., cf. Aesch. Eum. 975:—so in later Poets, much like ἀγών a contest, καλλόνος, μελαθρίας Eur. I. A. 1308, etc.; ὅπλων ἐριν ἔθηκε συμμάχους Id. Hel. 100; ἐριν ἔχειν ἀμφὶ μουσικῇ Hdt. 6. 129; Ἥρα Παλλάδι τ' ἐριν μορφάς ὁ Κύπρις ἔσχευεν Eur. I. A. 183; ἐριν ἐμβάλλειν τοῖς πρὸς ἀλλήλους Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 4, cf. 8. 2, 26; εἰς ἐριν συμβάλλειν τινὰς περὶ τινος Id. Lac. 4. 2; κατ' ἐριν τῶν Ἀθηναίων out of rivalry with . . . Hdt. 5. 88, cf. Corinna 21; Διὸς βρονταῖς ἐς ἐριν in rivalry with . . . Eur. Cycl. 328:—also the object or prize of rivalry, Anth. P. 6. 286:—but in Aesch. Eum. 975, ἐριν ἀγαθὸν is zeal for good, for the best.

III. after Hom. of political or domestic strife, discord, quarrel, φόνος, στάσεις, ἐριν, μάχαι Soph. Ant. 1234; ἐρίδες, νείκη, στάσεις, . . . πόλεμος Ar. Thesm. 788; ἐρίδος ἀγών Soph. Aj. 1163; ἐριν συμβάλλειν τινὰς Eur. Med. 521; ἐκφένγειν Plat. Legg. 736 C; λύνειν, κατασβέσαι Eur. Phoen. 81, Soph. O. C. 422; γίγνεται ἐριν πρὸς τινα Thuc. 6. 31:—with Preps., ἐς ἐριν ἐλθεῖν τινί Hdt. 9. 33, cf. Ar. Ran. 877; ἀφικέσθαι, ἐπιπίπτειν Eur. I. A. 319, 377; ἐν ἐρίδι εἶναι Thuc. 2. 21; πρὸς ἀλλήλους Id. 6. 35; δι' ἐρίδων γίγνεσθαι Plat. Tim. 88 A; δι' ἐρ. ἵναται τινί Plut. Caes. 33; κατ' ἐριν Plat. Criti. 109 B; ἐρίδος ἔνεκα Id. Soph. 237 B; c. inf., εἰσῆλθε τοῖν τρισταθλίον ἐριν . . . ἀρχῆς λαβέσθαι Soph. O. C. 672.

2. wordy wrangling, dispute, contention, ἐκ τῆς ἐρίδος . . . ἐμάχοντο Hdt. 1. 82; ἐριν λόγων διδόναι ἀλλήλους Eur. Bacch. 715; ἐριν ἐγένετο τοῖς ἀνθρώποις μὴ λοῖμὸν ἀνομάσαι ἀλλὰ . . . Thuc. 2. 54; ἐριν ἦν εἶπε . . . Id. 3. 11; μεστὸς ἐρίδων Plat. Phil. 49 A; ἡ περὶ τὰς ἐρίδας φιλοσοφία Isocr. 209 B; often so in Plat., cf. ἐριστικός.

IV. as pr. nom. *Erīs*, a goddess who excites to war, Il. 11. 3, 73; sister and companion of Ares, 4. 440; joined with Κυδοιμός and Κῆρ, 18. 535; acc. to Hes. Th. 225, daughter of Night; the *Discordia* of Virg.

2. in later Mythol., the goddess who, not being invited to the marriage of Peleus and Thetis, brought about the Trojan war, v. Coluth. Ἐλ. Ἀρη. 37 sq.; the germ of the story exists in Il. 24. 62 (if the passage be genuine).

ἐρί-σάπιγγς, ιγγος, ὁ, ἡ, loud-trumpeting, name of a bird in Schol. Ar.

Av. 884; in Hesych. ἡριόσαπιγγς.

ἐρίσθεν, Dor. for ἐρίζειν, Theocr.

ἐρί-σθενής, ου, ὁ, = sq., Paul. Sil. Ecphr. 119.

ἐρι-σθενίς, ἐς, very mighty, epith. of Zeus, Il. 13. 54, Od. 8. 289, Hes.

Th. 4, etc.; of men, Pind. P. 7. 2, Ap. Rh.; of the Furies, Orph.; ἐρ.

θέμεθλα Anth. P. 9. 808. Adv. -εως, Maxim. p. καταρχ. 540.

ἐρίσμα, τό, (ἐρίω) a cause of quarrel, Il. 4. 38.

ἐρι-σμάραγος, ου, loud-thundering, epith. of Zeus, Hes. Th. 815, etc.;

θάλασσα Musae. 318; ἀστραπή Luc. Tim. 1.

ἐρισμός, ὁ, = ἐρίς, Timon ap. Diog. L. 2. 107.

ἐρί-σπορος, ου, well-sown, αἶα Opp. C. 2. 119.

ἐρι-στάφύλος, αν, as epith. of wine, mode of fine grapes, Od. 9. 111,

358. II. rich in grapes, of Lesbos, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 92 E;

of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9. 580.

ἐριστικός, ου, ὁ, (ἐρίω) a wrangler, Aq. V. T.

ἐριστικός, ἡ, ὢν, given to strife, eager for strife or battle, Schol. Eur.

I. A. 576. II. esp. fond of wrangling or arguing, captious,

Plat. Lys. 211 B, etc.; παῖδι Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 15; ὁ ἐριστικός is

described by Arist. as a *spurious dialectician*, Soph. Elench. 11, 6; οἱ

Ἀκαδημαῖοι τῶν ἄλλων ἐριστικώτεροι Luc. Pisc. 43; the philosophers

of the Megarean school, who were devoted to dialectic, were nicknamed

Ἐριστικοί, Ib. 106:—ἡ ἐριστικὴ (sc. τέχνη) wrangling, sophistry, Plat.

Soph. 231 E, al.; so, τὸ ἐριστικόν, defined to be τὸ ἐντεχνον καὶ περὶ

δικαίων . . . καὶ ἀδικῶν ἀμφισβητοῦν, Ib. 225 C; τὰ ἐριστικά Arist. Rhet.

2. 24, 10, al.; οἱ ἐρ. συλλογισμοί, λόγοι, sophisms, fallacies, Id. Top. 1.

1, 3, cf. Metaph. 3. 7, 7; ἡ ἐριστικὴ τέχνη, a work of Protagoras,

Diog. L. 9. 55:—Adv. -κώς, Plat. Rep. 454 B, etc.

ἐριστός, ἡ, ὢν, contested, τὰ δὲ τοῖς δυνατοῖς οὐκ ἐριστὰ πλάθειν

herein one ought not to contend, so as to engage with the powerful, Soph.

El. 220.

ἐρι-σφάραγος, ου, loud-roaring, Ποσειδῶν h. Hom. Merc. 187.

ἐρι-σφῆλος, ου, overthrowing much, of Hercules, Stesich. 80.

ἐρισχηλέω, ἐρίσχηλος, v. ἐρεσχελέω sub fin.

ἐρι-ταρβής, ἐς, very timid, Hesych.

ἐρί-τιμος, ου, highly-prized, precious, of gold, Il. 9. 126, 268; of the

Agais, 2. 447; τριπλοῆς h. Hom. Ap. 443, Ar. Eq. 1016:—of persons,

Manetho 3. 324, Themist. 54 D; Μαίραι C. 1. 3982. 13.

II. as Subst., a fish, prob. a kind of sardine, Auctt. ap. Ath. 328 F, 355 F.

ἐρί-τμητος, ου, well-cut, ἱμάντες Opp. C. 4. 106.

ἐρι-φεγγής, ἐς, very brilliant, Procl. H. 2. 13, Manetho 6. 22.

ἐρίφειος, *ov*, (ἐρίφος) of a *kid*, Pherecr. Περσ. 1. 9, Antiphan. Φιλωτ. 1. 7, Xen. An. 4. 5, 31.
 ἐρίφιον, *τό*, Dim. of ἐρίφος, Athenio ap. Ath. 661 B, N. T.
 ἐρί-φλεγής, *ες*, *nuch-flaming*, Nonn. D. 26. 33.
 ἐρί-φλοιος, *ον*, with thick bark, ὄρες Agathocl. ap. Eust. 994. 42.
 ἐρίφος, *ὁ*, a young goat, *kid*, ἀνεσσιν . . ἡ ἐρίφειον Il. 5. 392, cf. 24. 262, Od. 9. 226.

II. ἐρίφοι, *οἱ*, Lat. *hoedi*, a constellation (rising on Oct. 6th) which brought storms, Theocr. 7. 53, Arat. 158; ἐπ' ἐρίφοις in stormy weather, Interpr. ad Theocr. 7. 53.

ἐρί-φύλλος, *ον*, with many or large leaves, Hesych.
 Ἐρί-χθόνιος, *ὁ*, an Attic hero, prob. the same as Ἐρεχθεύς, Themist. Or. 27. p. 337, cf. Aesch. Fr. 55, and cf. Κέκροψ:—Ἐριχθονίδαί, = Ἐρεχθεΐδαι, C. 1. 411.

ἐρί-χρυσος, *ον*, rich in gold, wealthy, Anth. P. 9. 785.
 ἐριώδης, *ες*, (εἶδος) like wool, woolly, Hipp. Art. 816, Arist. H. A. 9. 45, 3, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 4.

ἐριώδυνος, *ον*, (ὀδύνη) very painful, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 161, Hesych.
 ἐριώλη or ἐριώλη (Koen Greg. p. 570), *ἡ*, a whirlwind, hurricane, Ar. Rh. 1. 1132, 4. 1778; applied to Cleon by Ar. Eq. 511, cf. βάραθρον in Vesp. 1148 he puns upon it, as if derived from ἐριον ἄλλανον, wool-consumption.

ἐρι-ώπις, *ου*, *ὅ*, fem. -ώπις, *ιδος*, (ὥψ) large-eyed, full-eyed, in fem., Ep. Hom. 1. 2; in masc. acc. ἐριώπεα, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 545; ἐριώπα Ib. 32.
 ἐρικάνη, *ἡ*, (ἐρκος, εἶργω) a fence, inclosure, Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 969, 1578: a stall, Themist. 292 A.

ἐρκείος (not ἐρκειος or ἐρκιος), *ον*, also *α*, *ον* in Aesch. Cho. 653:—of or in the ἐρκος or front court, Ζεύς Ἐρκείος, as the household god, because his statue stood in the ἐρκος, Od. 2. 335, Hdt. 6. 68, Soph. Ant. 487, Eur. Tro. 17, Cratin. Jun. χειρ. 1. 5, cf. Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 302 D; absol., Ἐρκείος, *ὁ*, Paus. 4. 17, 4; (Ovid retains the Gr. word, *Jupiter Herculis*; elsewhere in Lat. it is *Penetrabilis*); and the Greeks translate the Roman *Penates* by Ἐρκείοι, Dion. H. 1. 67). 2. πύλαι, βαλός, θύρα ἐρκ. the gates, threshold, doors of the court, Aesch. Cho. 561, 571, 653; πρὸς κίον Ἐρκείου στέγης of the court itself, Soph. Aj. 108; ἐπ' ἐρκείῳ πυρᾷ Eur. Tro. 483.

ἐρκίον, *τό*, a fence, inclosure, αὐλῆς Il. 9. 476, Od. 18. 102; later also, a dwelling, Ar. Rh. 2. 1074, cf. Theophr. de Sign. 53. (From ἐρκος, but a Dim. only in form.)

ἐρκίτης [r], *ου*, *ὅ*, name for a farm-slave, Amer. ap. Ath. 267 C, Anecd. Ox. 2. 45.

ἐρκοθηρικός, *ἡ*, *ὄν*, (θήρα) of or for netting or hunting with nets, Plat. Soph. 220 C; ἐρκο-θηρευτικός in Poll. 7. 139; —ρευτής, *ὁ*, lb. 137.

ἐρκό-πέλα, *ἡ*, a tow railing, Hesych., Phot.
 ἐρκος, *εὖς*, *τό*, (ἐργω, εἶργω) a fence of any kind (πάν ὅσον ἂν ἐνεκα κολλήσεως εἶργη τι περιέχον Plat. Soph. 220 B) round gardens and vineyards, Od. 7. 113, Il. 5. 90, 18. 564.

2. *esp.* a fence round the court-yards of houses, Od. 21. 238, al. (cf. ἐρκείος); ἐρκος ὑπερβορεῖν Solon 15. 28, Hdt. 6. 134; in pl., Soph. Aj. 1253;—also the place enclosed, the court-yard, σπὰς μέσῳ ἐρκεί Il. 16. 231, 24. 306, cf. Od. 8. 57, etc.; Κίσιον ἐρκος, i. e. Susa, Aesch. Pers. 17; γαίης ἐρκος a fenced city, Eur. Heracl. 441; ἐρκος ἱερῶν, i. e. the altar, Soph. Tr. 607; of the shell of the pinna, Plat. 2. 980 B.

3. a wall for defence, ἐρκεί χαλεκίῳ Il. 15. 566; ἐρκος . . ἐκ ναυηγίων περιβάλλοντο Hdt. 7. 191, cf. 9. 99.

4. *periphr.*, ἐρκος ὀδόντων mostly in phrase, ποῖον σε ἐπος φύγεν ἐρκος ὀδόντων the ring or wall which the teeth make round the tongue, v. Heyne Il. 4. 350, Solon 25 (3). 1; so, ἀμείβεσθαι ἐρκος ὀδόντων Il. 9. 409, Od. 10. 328; κέρχαρον ἐρκος, without ὀδόντων, Opp. H. 1. 506; also, ἀγγέων ἐρκει, for ἀγγεσι, Pind. N. 10. 68; σφραγίδος ἐρκος, i. e. a seal, Soph. Tr. 615.

5. *metaph.* any fence or defence, ἐρκος ἀκόντων, of a shield, a defence against javelins, Il. 15. 646, cf. 4. 137; ἐρκος βελών 5. 316; ἐρκος ἰωχμοῖς, of the lion's skin, Theocr. 25. 279, cf. Hdt. 9. 99; ἐρκειν εἶργειν κύμα θαλάσσης Aesch. Pers. 90:—of persons, as Ajax is called ἐρκος Ἀχαιῶν Il. 3. 229, 6. 5, 7. 211; of the best soldiers, ἐρκος πολέμοιο a defence against war, 4. 299; of Achilles, ἐρκος Ἀχαιοῖς . . πολέμοιο 1. 284; so of Clytaemnestra, γαίης μονόφρουρον ἐρκος Aesch. Ag. 257; absol., Pind. P. 5. 151, etc.—cf. πύργος.

6. *from* the sense of enclosure or confinement, a net, toils, for birds, Od. 22. 469; mostly in pl., σπῖς ὅπως ἐν ἐρκει Soph. Fr. 382, cf. Ar. Av. 528; for deer, Pind. N. 3. 89; for fish, Id. P. 2. 147; in Hdt. 7. 85 of the coils of the Sagartian lasso:—*metaph.*, τῆς Διὸς ἐν ἐρκειν Aesch. Ag. 1611, cf. Soph. Aj. 60, Eur. Med. 986, El. 155, Bacch. 958; χρυσοδέτοις ἐρκειν . . γυναικῶν by the golden necklace which beguiled Eriphylé to betray her husband, Soph. El. 838.

ἐρκ-οὔρος, *ον*, watching an enclosure, Anth. P. 12. 257 (Ms. ὀρκούρος).
 ἐρκτή, *ἡ*, Ion. for ἐρκτή.

ἐρκτός, *ἡ*, *ὄν*, = ρεκτός, feasible, Att. Ind. 20.
 ἐρκτωρ, *οπος*, *ὁ*, (*ἐργω) a doer, κακῶν Antim. 5 Bgk.

ἔρμα, *τό*, a prop, support: of the props (whether of wood or stone) used to keep ships upright when hauled ashore (cf. ἐρείσμα, νῆα . . ἐπ' ἡπειροῦ ἐρυσσαν ὑφ' οὗ ἐπὶ ψαμάθοις, ὑπὸ δ' ἔρματα μακρὰ τάνυσσαν Il. 1. 486; ὑπὸ δ' ἦρεον ἔρματα νῆων 2. 154; *metaph.* of men, ἔρμα πόλιν prop or stay of the city, 16. 549, Od. 23. 121; τοῦτο . . οἶον ἔρμα πόλεως κείσθω as a foundation for the city, Plat. Legg. 737 A; ὥσπερ ἔρμα τῆς πολιτείας βέβαιον Plut. 2. 814 C; cf. ἐρείς. b. there is an obscure *metaph.* in Il. 4. 117, μελαινέων ἔρμ' ἔδυνον, of a sharp arrow, the foundation of pangs, i. e. the origin or cause of them; but the verse was rejected by Aristarch.

2. a sunken rock, reef, on which a vessel may strike, Hdt. 7. 183, Thuc. 7. 25, Eur. Hel. 854 (ubi legend. ἐρ' ἔρμα); ὄσμη ἔρματα sunken reefs, Anacr. 36 (ubi v. Bgk.); ἀφαντον ἔρμα Aesch. Ag. 1007, cf. Eum. 565; ἔρματα ὑφ' αἶα

Dion. H. 1. 52; ἔρμα γῆς ἀπαλόν a soft bank of mud, App. Civ. 5. 101.

3. a mound, cairn, barrow, πρὸς ἔρμα τυμβόχωστον . . τάφον Soph. Ant. 849; ἐρυσθενὲς ἔρμα θανούσιν C. 1. 4599; (and so Herm. reads for ἔρμα in Aesch. Cho. 154:) the starting-post, ἀφετήριον ἔρμα Philox. in Anth. P. 9. 319; ἔρματα τῶν θεμελιῶν ruins of the foundations, Diod. 5. 70.

4. that which keeps a ship steady, ballast, Plut. 2. 782 B; so Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 8. 9, 40, 46, uses it of stones with which cranes and bees were supposed to steady themselves in their flight (the *saburra* of Virg. G. 4. 195), cf. Ar. Av. 1137, 1429; *metaph.*, τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς φρονήσεως ἔρμα Socrat. ap. Stob. t. 3. 72; οἷον ἔρμα τῶν τῶν γερόντων ἀρχὴν θεμένη Plut. Lyc. 5: from this sense of ballast within a ship, comes the *metaph.* in Aesch. Supp. 580, λαβοῦσα δ' ἔρμα δῖον having conceived and become pregnant by Zeus:—cf. ἐματίζω.

II. 2. so, in Ael. a band, noose, N. A. 17. 35; a serpent's coils, lb. 37. (In this last sense it must come from εἶρω, sero, like ὕμος; but the first sense, with its variations, points to ἐρεΐδα, cf. ἐρείσμα, and v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v.)

ἔρμ-ἄγλη, *ἡ*, a herd of *Hermæ*, Anth. P. 11. 353.

ἔρμάζω, (ἔρμα) to steady, support, Hipp. Art. 808; and L. Dind. restores ἡρμάσθαι for ἡρμόσθαι, lb. 743 A.

Ἐρμ-ἄθνη, *ἡ*, a *Hermathena*, Cic. Att. 1. 1 and 4. It is disputed whether this was (1) a terminal figure like a *Hermes* with the head of *Athena*, or (2) a figure with a *Janus-like* head both of *Hermes* and *Athena*, or (3) a figure compounded of both deities: the same doubt belongs to the forms Ἐρμ-άνουβις, Anth. P. 11. 360, Greg. Naz.; Ἐρμ-ἔρως, Plin. 36. 4, 10; Ἐρμ-ηρακλῆς, Cic. Att. 1. 10; Ἐρμό-παν, A. B. 1198, Arcad. 8. 9. The third sense is certainly found in Ἐρμαφρόδιτος (q. v.); and the *Epigr.* in Anth. Plan. 234 (where a statue is described with the head of *Pan*, the trunk of *Hercules*, and the legs of *Hermes*) confirms this. The *Hermaphrodite* of *Polycles* was famous (prob. the elder *Polycles*, B. C. 370), Plin. 34. 19, 20. *Hermaphrodite* statues are mentioned by *Theophr.* Char. 17 and *Posidippus* (New Com., about 289 B. C.); cf. Müller Archäol. der Kunst § 128, 345.

Ἐρμαΐζω, to imitate *Hermes*, Eust. 10. 15; cf. Ἐλληνίζω.

Ἐρμαΐκος, *ἡ*, *ὄν*, of or like *Hermes*, Marin. V. Procl. 28, Eust. Opusc. 263. 36:—Ἐρμαϊκοί, *Horace's* *virī Mercuriales*, literary characters, *Theod. Hyrtac.* in *Notices des Mss.* 6. p. 45. Adv. -κῶς, Eust. 818. 19.

ἔρμαιον, *τό*, properly a gift of the god *Hermes*, i. e. an unexpected piece of luck, a god-send, wind-fall (v. sub Ἐρμῆς II), Soph. Ant. 397; ἔρμαιον ἂν ἦν τι, c. inf., Plat. Phaedo 107 C; ἔρμ. ἂν εἴη μὲν, εἰ . . Id. Symp. 176 C; ἔρμ. ἂν ἐβάνη Id. Rep. 368 D; ἔρμαιον ἐντυγχάνειν Id. Gorg. 486 E; ἔρμ. ἡγεῖσθαι or ποιέσθαι τι Id. Symp. 217 A, Gorg. 489 C; νομίζεν Dem. 986. 16:—cf. ἔρμα II. 2. = ἔρμαξ, Hesych.

II. Ἐρμαία, (sc. ἱερὰ), τὰ, a feast of *Hermes*, Plat. Lys. 206 D, Aeschin. 2. 22. C. 1. 108. 7. (Properly neut. of Ἐρμαῖος, but as *Subst.* written προπαύω, Steph. B. s. v. Ἀγαθῆ, Eust. Od. 1809. 43.)

Ἐρμαῖος, *α*, *ον*, called after *Hermes*, Ἐρμ. λόφος in *Ithaca*, Od. 16. 471; Ἐρμ. λέπας Ἀλφειῶν Aesch. Ag. 283, cf. Soph. Ph. 1459:—the *Schol.* on Od. represents the Ἐρμ. λόφος in Od. as = ἔρμαξ, cf. *Dict.* of Antt. s. v. *Hermæ*. 2. of or from *Hermes*, gainful, δαιμόνων δύοις Aesch. Eum. 947; λύρη Arat. 674.

Ἐρμαιῶν, ὄνος, *ὁ*, name of a month at *Halicarnassus*, *Inscr.* in *Newton's* *Halic.*

ἔρμᾶν, f. l. for ἔρμα in *Phot.* and *Harpocr.*

Ἐρμ-άνουβις, *ιδος*, *ὁ*, a *Hermanubis*, v. Ἐρμαθῆν.

ἔρμαξ, ἄκος, *ἡ*, (from ἔρμα, cf. λίθαξ) a heap of stones, such as were collected on the roadsides by the custom of each traveller throwing a stone as he passed, Nic. Th. 150: cf. Ἐρμαῖος, Ἐρμείον. II. = ἔρμα 1. 3, Hesych.

Ἐρμαῖον, *τό*, Dim. of Ἐρμῆς, E. M. 146. 36.

ἔρμαῖς, *εὖς*, *ἡ*, (ἐρμάζω), a supporting, *Erolian* p. 174.

ἔρμασμα, *τό*, a prop, support, Hipp. Oific. 749: cf. ἔρμα.

ἔρμασμός, *ὁ*, a supporting (cf. sq.), Hipp. Fract. 770.

ἐρματίζω, = ἐρμάζω, to support by means of a sling, τῆς κνήμης ἡρμα-πισμένως Hipp. Fract. 766.

II. to steady as by ballast, to ballast (ἔρμα 1. 5), ἔρμ. ἐαυτὸν λιθίδις Plut. 2. 967 B:—Med. to ballast themselves, λιθίδις lb. 979 D; but trans., νύμφας ἐς οἶκους ἐρματίζονται they take brides into their houses as ballast, Eur. Fr. 406, 8, cf. Lyc. 1319.

ἐρματίτης, *ἡ*, serving as ballast, πέρος Lyc. 618.

Ἐρμ-αφρόδιτος, *ὁ*, an *Hermaphrodite*, or person partaking of the attributes of both sexes, so called from *Hermaphroditus*, son of *Hermes* and *Aphrodite*, Diod. 4. 6, Luc. D. D. 23, *Christod.* Ecphr. 202, etc. On *Hermaphrodite* statues, v. Ἐρμαθῆν.

Ἐρμάων, Ἐρμάς, Ἐρμαῖας, v. sub Ἐρμῆς.

Ἐρμείον, *τό*, a shrine of *Hermes*, or perhaps = ἔρμαξ, *Strabo* 343.

Ἐρμ-ἔρως, *ωτος*, *ὁ*, a *Hermeros*, v. Ἐρμαθῆν.

Ἐρμηδιον, v. Ἐρμιδιον.

ἐρμηνεία, *ἡ*, (ἐρμηνεύω) interpretation, explanation, *Diog. Apoll.* Fr. 1, *Plat. Rep.* 524 B, *Theat.* 209 A; *esp.* of thoughts by words, *Xen. Mem.* 4. 3. 12; χρᾶσθαι τῇ γλώσσῃ πρὸς ἐρμηνείαν *Arist.* P. A. 2. 17. 5, cf. de An. 2. 8, 16, de Resp. 11. 1; an expression, αἱ Πλατωνικαὶ ἐρμ. *Dion.* II. ad *Pomp.* 1. 2: a commentary, *Ecll.*

ἐρμηνεύμα, *τό*, an interpretation, an explanation, *Eur. Phoen.* 470, *Il. F.* 1137.

2. a symbol, monument, *Νηρηῖδος γάμων* *Eur. Andr.* 46.

ἐρμηνεύς, *εὖς*, *ὁ*, (Ἐρμῆς, the messenger of the gods), an interpreter, *esp.* of foreign tongues, cf. a *dragoman*, *Hdt.* 2. 125, 154, al., *Xen. An.* 1. 2, 17, etc.

II. an interpreter, expounder, *Pind. O.* 2. 153, *Aesch. Ag.* 616, 1062, etc.; poets are called ἐρμηνεῖς τῶν θεῶν *Plat.* *Ion* 534 E; reason τῶν νόμων *ἐρμ.* *Id. Legg.* 907 D; σωπῆ δ' ἄπορος *ἐρμ.* λόγων *Eur.* *Fr.* 127.

ἐρμηνεύσις, *εὖς*, *ἡ*, an interpretation, *Dio C.* 66. 1.

ἐρμηνευτέον, verb. Adj. *one must interpret*, Schol. Aesch. Fr. 226.
 ἐρμηνευτής, οὐ, δ, = ἐρμηνεύς, Plat. Polit. 290 C, Poll. 5. 154.
 ἐρμηνευτικός, ἡ, ὡν, of or for interpreting: ἡ — κή (sc. τέχνη) Plat. Polit. 260 D; ἔρμ. δύναμις Luc. Hist. Conscr. 34.
 ἐρμηνεύτρια, ἡ, fem. of ἐρμηνευτής, Schol. Eur. Hipp. 589.
 ἐρμηνεύω, fut. σω, to interpret foreign tongues, Xen. An. 5. 4. 4. II.
 to interpret, put into words, give utterance to, Antipho 121. 17, Thuc. 2. 60, etc. 2. to explain, expound, Soph. O. C. 398, Eur. Fr. 637; ἔρμ. ὅ τι λέγει Philyll. Πολ. 3; τὰ τῶν ποιητῶν Plat. Ion 535 — Med., Id. Epin. 985 B: — Pass. Arist. Soph. Elench. 4. 9.
 Ἑρμ-πρακλῆς, εὐς, δ, a *Hermheracles*, v. Ἑρμαθῆν.
 Ἑρμῆς, οὐ, δ: besides the nom., Hom. often has acc. Ἑρμῆν, but Ἑρμῆ C. I. 5094-9: — dat. Ἑρμῇ Od. 14. 435: voc. Ἑρμῆ h. Hom. 17, 12, Aesch. Pers. 629, Eum. 90: Ep. gen. Ἑρμῆω, h. Merc. 413, Ven. 149, Hdt. 5. 7, etc.; lengthd. Ἑρμῆω Il. 15. 214: — unconfr. form Ἑρμῆας only in dat. Ἑρμῆα Il. 5. 390: — Ep. nom. Ἑρμῆας, acc. — av, often in Hom.; Ἑρμῆς only in late Ep., as Call., Nic., etc.; gen. Ἑρμῆα Od. 12. 390., 15. 318, Ἑρμῆα Anth. P. 7. 480; voc. Ἑρμῆα Hom.: — Dor. nom. Ἑρμᾶς, gen. ᾶ, Pind., etc., voc. Ἑρμᾶ Aesch. Fr. 271, 387: also Ἑρμᾶων [ᾶ], Hes. Fr. 9, Bion 3. 8, Anth. P. 4. 3. 110; Boeot. gen. Ἑρμᾶων Keil Inscr. p. 76. *Hermes*, the Lat. *Mercurius*, son of Maia and Zeus, acc. to Hes. Th. 938; Hom. mentions no father, but calls his mother Maïas, Od. 14. 435. In Hom., as messenger of the gods (Il. 24. 334, Od. 5. 28) he is δακτύλος (q. v.); as giver of good luck (Il. 14. 491, Od. 15. 319) ἐριούσιος, ἀκάτητα, cf. ἔρμαιον, with esp. reference to increase of cattle (Hes. Th. 444), so that later he is a pastoral god (v. νόμος); as god of all secret dealings, cunning, and stratagem (Od. 19. 397) δόλιος; from his golden rod with magical properties (Od. 5. 47) χρυσόραπτος; as conductor of defunct spirits (Hom. only in Od. 24. 1, but later very often) ψυχοπομπός, γομπαῖος. In h. Hom. Merc. he is the inventor of the χέλδος, and a clever thief. Later, he is tutelary god of all skill and accomplishments, as gymnastics (v. ἐναγώνιος); of speech, writing, and all arts and sciences; of traffic, markets, roads (ἀγοραῖος, ἐμπολαῖος, ὄδιος, ἐνὸδιος), and of heralds. His rod had magic power, v. infr. II. 4. He was commonly represented as a slightly-made youth: an older Pelagic figure of him was bearded, without hands or feet, membro erecto, Hdt. 2. 51; and at Athens any four-cornered pillar ending in a head or bust was called a *Hermes*, (in which sense Winckelman, Lessing etc. connect the word with ἔρμα, ἔρμαξ); called ἡ τετράγωνος ἐργασία Thuc. 6. 27: τὸ σχῆμα τὸ τετράγωνον Paus. 4. 33. 3: these figures were set up as marks of boundaries, and were held sacred; hence the tumult caused by their mutilation at Athens in the year 415 B.C., v. Thuc. 6. 27, 53, Andoc. 6. 7, etc.: cf. Ἑρμαθῆν and v. Dict. of Antt. s. v. *Hermæ*; the pl. τῶν ἱερῶν Ἑρμῶν occurs also in a Samothr. Inscr. in C. I. 2158. II. proverbs: 1. Ἑρμῆν ἔλκειν to make a last effort, from the parting cup at a feast being drunk to *Hermes*, Strattis Aἰμν. 1. 2. κοινὸς Ἑρμῆς shares in your luck! Arist. Rhet. 2. 24, 2, Theophr. Char. 30, ubi v. Casaub.: cf. ἔρμαιον. 3. ἐν τῇ λείῳ Ἑρμῆς, of the form implicitly contained in matter, Arist. Metaph. 2. 5. 6, 4. 2, 7, al. 4. Ἑρμῆς ἐπιστῆλθε *Hermes is come in*, a saying used when conversation suddenly ceased, Plut. 2. 502 F. 5. τὸ Ἑρμοῦ βαβδίων, like 'Fortunatus' cap,' Arr. Epict. 3. 20, 12.
 Ἑρμίδιον [ῖδ], τό, Dim. of Ἑρμῆς, a little figure of *Hermes*, Ar. Pax 924; as a term of endearment, my dear little *Hermes*, Ib. 382. In Luc. Contempl. 1, Ἑρμῆδιον, which perhaps is the true form.
 ἔρμῖς or ἔρμιν, ἴνος, δ, = ἔρμα, in the sense of a bedpost, dat. pl. ἔρμῖσι Od. 8. 278; acc. sing. ἔρμῖνα 23. 198.
 ἔρμο-γλύφεϊον, τό, a statuary's shop, Plat. Symp. 215 A.
 ἔρμο-γλύφεύς, εὐς, δ, a carver of *Hermæ*: generally, a statuary, Luc. Somn. 2, Plut. 2. 580 E, cf. Thoma. M. 365, and v. ἐρμογλύφος.
 ἔρμο-γλύφικος, ἡ, ὡν, of or for a statuary: ἡ — κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of statuary, Luc. Somn. 7.
 ἔρμο-γλύφος, δ, = ἐρμογλύφος, Luc. Somn. 2.
 ἔρμο-δάκτυλος, οὐ, δ, a plant, by some identified with *Colchicum autumnale*, by others with *Iris tuberosa*, Alex. Trall.
 ἔρμοκοπίδης, οὐ, δ, (κόπτω) a *Hermes-mutilator*, Ar. Lys. 1094, Plut. Alcib. 20: cf. Ἑρμῆς I. fin.
 Ἑρμὸ-πᾶν, δ, a *Hermopan*, v. Ἑρμαθῆν.
 ἔρνεσι-πεπλος, οὐ, wrap in foliage, Orph. H. 29. 5.
 ἔρνο-κόμος, οὐ, tending young plants, Hesych.
 ἐρνώμαι, Pass. to shoot up, Philo 2. 402.
 ἔρνος, εὐς, τό, a young sprout, shoot, scion, as a symbol of youthful slimmness and beauty, ἡ δ' ἀνέδραμεν ἐρνεῖ ἴσος shot up like a young plant, Il. 18. 56, 437, cf. Od. 14. 175; so, οἶον δὲ τρέφει ἔρνος ἀνήρ ἐρηθλὲς ἐλαῖης Il. 17. 53, cf. Od. 6. 163: — Pind., uses ἔρνεα (absol.) for the wreaths worn by victors in the games, N. 11. 37, I. 1. 38, 94.
 II. later, metaph. of a child, as we say a scion (cf. θάλλος), Pind. N. 6. 64, I. 4. 77 (3. 63), and Trag., as Aesch. Ag. 1525, Eum. 661, 666, Soph. O. C. 1108; ἔρνος τῆς νηδύος Eur. Bacch. 1307; κέραν ἔρνος periphr. for κέραα, Opp. C. 2. 194; Delos is called an ἔρνος, as having sprung out of the sea, Pind. Fr. 58. 2. 2. fruit, of the apple of Discord, Coluth. 60, 130, 147.
 ἐρνεῖ, ὄγος, δ, = foreg., poet. for κέραα, Arist. Poët. 21, 17.
 ἐρνόδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a young sprout, Geop. 10. 22, 5.
 Ἑρφέης or Ἑρφέης, δ, in Hdt. 6. 98, as a translation of the Persian name Darius (q. v.); acc. to some from *ἐργω, ἔρβω the worker, doer: others from ἐργω, εἰργω, Lat. *coercitor*. Ἑρφέη occurs in a verse ap. Hephaest. 34. 5. Cf. E. M. 376. 52.
 ἔρξω, ἔρξα, v. sub ἔρδω.

ἔρβεις, εσσα, εν, (ἔρος) poet., lovely, charming, Ἀλήη Hes. Th. 245, cf. h. Hom. Ven. 264, Merc. 31; also in lyr. passages of Att. Poets, Eur. Fr. 903, Ar. Av. 248.
 ἔρομαι, 2 sing. ἔρειαι Orac. in Hes. Ἀγών; Ion. and Ep. εἶρομαι; (ἐρωτάω is the Att. form, and ἐρέω A is another Ep. form, distinct from ἐρέω, Att. ἐρέω, to say): impf. εἶρόμην: — fut. ἐρήσομαι Soph. O. T. 1166, Eur., Plat., etc.; Ion. εἶρῃσομαι Od. 4. 61., 7. 237, Hdt.: — aor. ἤρομην Eur. Ion 541, Thuc., etc.; imper. ἐρῶ Soph. El. 563, Eur., etc., Ep. ἐρέω Il. 11. 611; subj. ἐρῶμαι Od. 8. 133, Att.; opt. εἶρομην Od. 1. 135., 3. 77, Att.; inf. ἐρῆσθαι (often wrongly written ἐρεσθαι), which always occurs in the phrase μεταλλῆσαι καὶ ἐρῆσθαι Od. 3. 69, 243, al. (except in 1. 405); part. ἐρόμενος Ar. Eq. 574, Thuc. 4. 40. — Another Ep. and Ion. form εἶρόμαι occurs in the subj. ἐρέωμαι Od. 17. 509, inf. ἐρέσθαι 6. 298., 23. 106, Hipp. 113 A, impf. ἐρέοντο Il. 1. 332., 8. 445; and an Ion. compd. ἐπ-εἶρόμαι in Hdt. 3. 64. To ask, enquire, mostly foll. by a relat., εἰρόντο .. ὅ τι ἐκ κῆδος Od. 9. 402, etc.; ἥροτο δὲ τὴ θαυμάζου Thuc. 3. 113; ἐρώμεθα εἴ τιν' ἀέθλον οἶδε Od. 8. 133, etc.; so, ἐρέσθαι ὅπου .., Plat. Rep. 327 C; διὰ τι .., Id. Prot. 355 C, etc.: also followed by a direct question, ἥροτο Εὐνοφῶντα, ἐπέ μοι, ἐφη, ὦ Εὐνοφῶν, οὐ σὺ ἐνόμεις ..; Xen. Mem. 1. 3. 9; ἐρομένου δὲ τοῦ Ἀγχιλαίου, ἀρ' ἂν ἐν καιρῷ γένοιτο, εἰ ..; Id. Hell. 4. 3, 2, cf. Cyr. 1. 4. 19. 2. c. acc. objecti, to learn by enquiry, ἐρέσθαι δώματα πατρός Od. 6. 298: to ask after or for, εἶρόμεναι παῖδας Il. 6. 239; εἶραι Ἑκτορα δῖον 24. 390; θεῶν ἐρώμεθα βουλὰς Od. 16. 402. 3. c. acc. pers. to question, Il. 1. 332, 513, etc., Hdt. 1. 32; εἶρετο δ' ἡμέας, ὦ γένοιτο, πόθεν ἐστέ; Od. 9. 251; εἰρόντο τίς εἴη καὶ πόθεν ἔλθοι 17. 368. 4. c. dupl. acc. to ask one about a thing, τὸ μὲν σε πρῶτον .. εἰρήσομαι .., τίς πόθεν εἰς ἀνδρῶν; 7. 237, cf. 19. 509. 5. very often, τινὰ περὶ τινος, as, ἵνα μιν περὶ πατρός .. εἶροιο 1. 135, cf. 3. 77, Hdt. 4. 76, etc., Eur. El. 548; also, οἱ δὲ μιν ἀμφὶ δίκας εἰρόντο Od. 11. 570; ἀμφὶ πῶσει εἶρεσθαι 19. 95.
 ἔρος, δ, acc. ἔρον, dat. ἔρῳ: — the oldest, but merely poet., form of ἔρως (cf. γέλως), love, desire, οὐ .. θεᾶς ἔρος οὐδὲ γυναικὸς Il. 14. 315, cf. Od. 18. 212; but most freq. in the phrase ἐξ ἔρον ἔντο (v. sub ἐξίημι II); used also by Hes. Th. 120, 910, Ibyc. 1. 4, Sappho 43, Theogn. 1060, 1322, and sometimes in Trag., as Soph. El. 198, Eur. Med. 151, in lyrics; but by Eur. also in dialogue, Hipp. 337, 449, Ion 1227, El. 297, I. T. 1172. Since ἔρος is the general Homeric form, ἔρως (which occurs in our Edd. of Il. 3. 442., 14. 294) should prob. be altered to ἔρος; and in Od. 18. 212, the dat. should be written ἐρῷ, not ἐρῶ (apoc. for ἐρωτι). II. as nom. pr. *Eros*, the god of love, Hes. Th. 120.
 ἔρος, τό, wool, only occurs in the Ion. form εἶρος.
 ἔροτή, ἡ, Cyprian for ἔορτή, acc. to Hesych.; but ἔροτις Aeol. (acc. to Eust.), Eur. El. 625, cf. Eust. 1908. 57, E. M. 379. 31.
 ἔρπ-άκανθα, ἡ, creeping thorn, a plant, Diosc. 3. 19.
 ἔρπετό-θηκτος, οὐ, bitten by a reptile, Diosc. 3. 79.
 ἔρπετοῖς, εσσα, εν, of reptiles, γένος Opp. C. 2. 274.
 ἔρπετό-μορφος, οὐ, reptile-shaped, Eriphan.
 ἔρπετόν, τό, (ἐρπω) a beast or animal which goes on all fours, opp. to man who walks upright, Od. 4. 418; ὅψις καὶ σάυρας, καὶ τοιαῖα τῶν ἔρπετῶν Hdt. 4. 183; τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις ἔρπετοῖς πόδας ἔδωκεν .., ἄνθρωπον δὲ καὶ χεῖρας Xen. Mem. 1. 4. 11; ἔρπετά, opp. to πετεινά, Hdt. 1. 140, cf. Theocr. 15. 118, Ar. Rh. 4. 1240: — in Pind. P. 1. 47 the hundred-headed monster Typhoeus is called ἔρπετόν, cf. Call. Jov. 13; πυκινώτατον ἔρπ., of a hound, Pind. Fr. 73; of insects, Simon. 12, Nic. Fr. 2. 46.
 II. esp. a creeping thing, reptile, esp. a snake, Eur. Andr. 269, Theocr. 24. 56; ἔρπετά τε καὶ δακτὰ πάντα Ar. Av. 1069.
 ἔρπετο-φάγος, οὐ, eating animals, Eriphan.
 ἔρπετώδης, ες, like a reptile: tortuous, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 13.
 ἔρπηδών, ὄνος, ἡ, = ἔρπηξ, Nic. Al. 418, ubi Schol. male ἐρπυδῶνα.
 ἔρπηλη, v. sub ἐρπιλλα.
 ἔρπηνώδης, ες, of the nature of ἔρπηξ, Philo 2. 205.
 ἔρπηξ, ητος, δ, (ἐρπω) herpes, shingles, a vesicular cutaneous eruption, that spreads round the body, Foës, Oec. Hipp.; ἔρπ. ἐσθιόμενος Hipp. Aph. 1253: — also ἔρπην, ἦνος, δ, Philo 2. 64; ἔρπηνη, ἡ, E. M. 377. 3.
 ἔρπηστηρ, ἦρος, δ, v. l. for ἔρπυστηρ, Orph. Lith. 49.
 ἔρπηστης, οὐ, δ, = ἔρπετόν, Nic. Th. 9, etc.; of a mouse, Anth. P. 9. 86.
 2. Adj. creeping, ἔρπηστην πόδα, κίσσε, χορεύσας Ib. 11. 33.
 ἔρπηστικός, ἡ, ὡν, disposed to creep: τὰ ἔρπηστικά (cf. ἔρπηξ) spreading eruptions, Hipp. Coac. 220 E, Poll. 4. 206 (v. l. ἔρπηστικά).
 ἔρπιλλα, ἡ, name of a sea-animal, Numen. ap. Ath. 306 C; ἔρπηλας δολιχόπους Ib. 305 A (where prob. ἔρπιλλας should be restored).
 ἔρπυς, δ, Egypt. word for wine, Hippon. Fr. 42, Sappho ap. Ath. 39 A, Tzetz. Lyc. 579: — *erpy* or *erpy* is found in hieroglyphics on a bottle or vase in Ebers *Aegypten* p. 327.
 ἔρπᾶν, τό, = ἔρπετόν, in Arist. ap. Eust. Il. 481. 36.
 ἔρπῖζω, impf. εἶρπυζον Q. Sm. 13. 93; Hom. uses it only in pres.: Att. only in aor. ἐρπύσα [ῖν], to supply the want of an aor. in ἔρπω (q. v.): (ἐρπω). To creep, crawl, in Hom. always of age or persons weighed down by deep distress, ἐρπύζοντ' ἀνὰ γαυνόν Od. 1. 193; ἐρπύζον παρὰ θῖνα 13. 220, cf. Il. 23. 225; of quadrupeds (cf. ἔρπετόν) and children, Nic. Al. 555; of time, Ant. P. 6. 19; of ivy, Ib. 7. 22.
 ἔρπῳλλινος, ἡ, οὐ, made of *serpyllum*, στέφανος Eubul. Στεφ. 4; μύρον Antiphan. Θορικ. 1. 7.
 ἔρπῳλλιον, τό, = ἔρπυλλος, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 3.
 ἔρπυλλος, ἰδος, ἡ, the grasshopper, Hesych.
 ἔρπυλλας, δ, poet. also ἡ, Theocr. Ep. 1. Anth. P. 4. 1. 54, Pancr. ap. Ath. 677 F: — creeping thyme, Lat. *serpyllum*, an evergreen herb used for wreaths, sacred to the Muses, Cratin. Μαλθ. 1, Ar. Pax 168.
 ἔρπυσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐρπύζω) a creeping, Eccl.: ἔρπυσμός, δ, Suid.

ἐρπυστάζω, = ἐρπύζω, Apollon. Lex. s. v. ἄταλλε.

ἐρπυστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = ἐρπυστής, a reptile, Opp. C. 3. 110.

2. Adj. *creeping*, ὅφει ἐρπ. Opp. C. 3. 411, Orph. Lith. 49; ἐρπ. δρόμος Paul. Sil. Amb. 243;—also ἐρπυστής, οὐ, ὁ, a *crawling child*, Anth. P. 9. 302.

ἐρπυστικός, ἦ, ὄν, *creeping*, ὥσα ἐρπ. reptiles, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 29, P. A. 4. 10, 31.

ἐρπω, impf. ἐρπον; Dor. fut. ἐρψώ Theocr. 5. 45, 18. 40, Att. only in compd. ἐφέρψω: aor. ἐρψα in Dio Chr. (Lob. Paral. 1. 35), the Att. form being ἐρπύσα, inf. ἐρπύσαι (supplied by ἐρπύζω), cf. ἔλκω, εἰλκῶσα. (From √ΕΡΠ come also ἐρπ-ύζω, ἐρπ-ετόν, ἐρπ-ης; cf. Skt. *sarp*, *sarp-āmi*, *sarp-as*; Lat. *serp-o*, *serp-ens*.) To *creep*, *crawl*, and generally to *move slowly*, *walk*, like ἐρπύζω, ἤμενος ἦ ἐρπον Od. 17. 158; δσσα τε γαίαν ἐπι πνεύει τε καὶ ἐρπει Il. 17. 447, Od. 18. 131, cf. Pind. O. 7. 95; ἐρπον βροί began to move, Od. 12. 395; of infants, Aesch. Theb. 17; of a lame man, Soph. Ph. 207; ἐρπ. ἐξ εὐνῆς Ar. Vesp. 552;—often in Trag., simply, to go or come, Aesch. Pr. 810, etc.; ἐρπεθ' ὡς τάχιστα Soph. O. C. 1643; Θησεὺς ὅδ' ἐρπει Eur. H. F. 1154; ἐρπειν ἐς μῦθον, πρὸς ψῆδς Id. Hel. 316, Cycl. 423; ἐρπει δέυρο come hither, Id. Andr. 722; and c. acc. cogn., ἐρπ. ἑνός Soph. Aj. 287; κέλευθον Id. Ph. 1223, cf. Aesch. Fr. 195; also, ἐρπον τοῖς ὁδοῦσι θῆριον Com. ap. Plut. 54 B.

2. of things and events, βότρυς ἐπ' ἡμᾶρ ἐρπει Soph. Fr. 239; ἦβη ἐρπυσσα πρὸς Ib. 546; of a tear *stealing* from the eye, Id. El. 1231; of reports, to *creep on*, *spread*, like Lat. *serpit rumor*, Pind. I. 4. 68 (3. 58), cf. Soph. Aj. 1087; πρὸς τὸν ἔχοντα ὁ φθόνος ἐρπει Ib. 157 (cf. ὑφέρπω); ὁ πόλεμος ἐρπύτω let it take its course, Ar. Eq. 673, cf. Lys. 129;—also to go on, prosper, Pind. O. 13. 148, cf. N. 7. 100;—of calamities, to come suddenly on one, Soph. Ant. 585, 619, cf. Aj. 1087.

ἐρράδᾶται, v. sub βαίνω.

ἐρραδιουργημένος, Adv. *heedlessly*, *at random*, Epiphan.

ἐρραός, α, *a ram*, Lyc. 1316 (v. l. ἐρρῶς): also *a wild boar*, Call. Fr. 335 (acc. to Tzetz. Lyc. in l.); in Hesych. written ἐρράς. (Prob. from ἄρρη, Ion. ἔρρη; cf. Skt. *vṛshas* (*daurus*), Lat. *verres*, *aries*.) ἐρράπτω, = ἐνράπτω, Hipp. Art. 802, Dion. H. 4. 62, Ael. N. A. 2. 22, Aristid. 1. 29.

ἐρραστνωμένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. *negligently*, Byz. ἐρρεντί, Adv. (formed from a part. ἐρρεῖς, as if from *ἐρρημι, = ἐρρω), like ἐθελοντί, prob. in the sense of *utterly*, Alcae. 125.

ἐρρήθη, v. ἐρῶ, εἰπεῖν.

ἐρρηνο-βοσκός, ὄν, = προβατοβοσκός, Soph. Fr. 589.

ἐρρηφορέω, = ἀρρηφορέω, C. I. 431.

ἐρρίγα, pf. of ῥιγέω: Dor. 3 pl. ἐρρίγοντι.

ἐρρίνον, τό, (ἐν, ῥίν) an *errhine*, *sternutatory medicine*, Paus. ap. Eust.

950. 1.

ἐρρυθμισμένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. *moderately*, Dio C. 79. 16.

ἐρρυθμος, ον, = ἐνρυθμος, Plat. 2. 623 B.

ἐρρω: fut. ἐρρήσω h. Hom. Merc. 259, Ar. (v. infr.): aor. ἤρρησα Id. Ran. 1192 (cf. ἀν-, εἰσ-ἐρρω); pf. ἤρρηκα (εἰσ-) Id. Thesm. 1075. (From √ΕΡΡ, v. ll. li. citand., and cf. ἀπό-φερρε.) To go slowly, of slow, halting gait, whence Hephaestus is called ἐρρων, *limping*, Il. 18. 421; ἦ μ' οἶφ' ἐρρῶντι συνήντρο met me *wandering* alone, Od. 4. 367, cf. h. Merc. 259.

2. simply to go, ἐς τὰς ἐορτάς Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2554. 76, cf. 2556. 39. II. to go or come to one's own loss or harm, ἐνθάδε ἐρρων Il. 8. 239, 9. 364; often in Att., ἐρρων ἐκ ναὺς gone, fallen from a ship, Aesch. Pers. 953, cf. Eur. I. T. 379, Plat. Phil. 24 D; ἀτμος ἐρρων Aesch. Eum. 884; ὡς Πόλυβον ἤρρησεν he went with a *nurrian* to Polybus, Ar. Ran. 1192, cf. Lys. 336.

3. mostly in imperat. ἐρρε, Lat. *abi in malam rem, away! begone!* Il. 8. 164, 24. 239, Theogn. 601; ἐρρ' οὕτως Il. 22. 498; so, ἐρρῶς Eur. Alc. 734, Anth. P. 5. 3; also in pl. ἐρρετε, Il. 24. 239, Ap. Rh. 3. 562; and in 3 sing. ἐρρέτω, away with him, let him go to ruin, Il. 20. 349, Od. 5. 139; ἀσπίς ἐκείνη ἐρρέτω Archil. 5; ἐρρέτω Ἴλιον *perish* Troy! Soph. Ph. 1200; with a Prep., ἐρρ' ἐκ νήσου βάσσαν, Lat. *aufer te hinc oculus*, Od. 10. 72; ἐρρ' ἀπ' ἐμεῖο Theocr. 20. 2; in Att. strengthd., ἐρρ' ἐς κόρακας, Lat. *huc corvos, be thou hung*, Ar. Pl. 604; ἐρρ' ἐς κόρακας .. ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς Alex. Inpt. 1; so, οὐκ ἐρρήσετε; οὐκ ἐς κόρακας ἐρρήσετε; Ar. Lys. 1240, Pax 500; εἰ μὴ ῥήσεται Id. Vesp. 1329.

3. in Att. of persons and things, to be clean gone, to be lost, *perish*, *disappear*, like οἰχομαι, Aesch. Ag. 419; ἐρρει πανάλης Id. Pers. 732; ἀφαντος ἐρρει Soph. O. T. 560; ἐρρει τὰ θεῖα the honour due to the gods is gone, Ib. 910; ἐρρει δέμας φλογιστόν Id. El. 57; ἐρρει μάτην Eur. Hel. 1220; θανόντας ἐρρει Id. Supp. 1113; ἐξ οἶων καλῶν ἐρρει from what fortunes hast thou fallen, Id. I. T. 379; also in Prose, ἐρρει τὰ ἐμὰ πράγματα Lat. *actum est de me!* Xen. Symp. 1. 15, cf. Cyr. 6. 1, 3, Plat. Legg. 677 C; ἐρρει τὰ καλά the luck is gone (but cf. κάλον), Mindarus in Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 23, etc.

ἐρρωγα, pf. of ῥήγνυμι.

ἐρρῶμενος, ἦ, ον, part. pf. pass. of ῥώννυμι, used as Adj. in good health, stout, vigorous, opp. to ἀρρωστος, Plat. Phaedr. 268 A, Dem. 24. 3; ἐρρῶμενος ἄν Lys. 168. 38; ἐρρῶμενος δύναμις Plat. Phaedr. 268 A;—impf. Comp., τεichoμαχίῃ ἐρρῶμενεστέρῃ Hdt. 9. 70, Plat. Gorg. 483 C; ἐρρῶμενεστέραις ταῖς γυνώμαι Xen. Cyr. 3. 31; τὸ φύσει ἐρρῶμενεστέρον Plat. Symp. 181 C;—Sup. ἐστατος, Andoc. 34. 15, Plat. Rep. 477 E;—Adv., ἐρρῶμενος, stoutly, manfully, vigorously, Aesch. Pr. 65, 76, Ar. Vesp. 230; χαρεῖν Xen. Ages. 2. 11; Comp. ἐότερον, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 287 A, ἐστέρας, Isocr. 74 E; Sup. ἐστατα, Plat. Rep. 401 D.

ἐρρώμα, v. sub ῥώννυμι.

ἐρρώοντο, ἐρρώσαντο, v. sub ῥώομαι.

ἐρρωος, ὁ, = ἐρραος, f. l. in Lyc. I. 316.

ἐρρωσο, v. sub ῥώννυμι.

ἐρραῖος, α, ον, = ἐρρήεις, Hesych.

ἔρρη, ἦ, Ep. ἔρρη; Dor. ἔρρησα Pind. N. 3. 135; ἔρρη Alcman 32, Theocr. 20. 16. Old poetic word, *dew*, Il. 23. 598, etc.; τεθαλνῖα ἔρρη abundant dew, Od. 13. 245; so, θήλυς ἔρρη 5. 467, Hes. Sc. 395;—in pl. *rain-drops*, κατὰ δ' ὑψόθεν ἔρρησας αἶματι μυδαλάς Il. 11. 53; στυλινναὶ δ' ἀπέπτον ἔρρησας (sc. τῆς νεφέλης) 14. 351; χλωραῖς ἔρρησας Pind. N. 8. 69;—generally of any liquid, ἀνθεμον ποτίτας ὑφέλοισ' ἔρρησας from the water of the sea, Ib. 7. 116, cf. 3. 135; γλυκερὴ ἔρρη, of honey, Hes. Th. 83.

II. in Od. 9. 222, χωρὶς δ' αὐθ' ἔρρη (the only place where Hom. has this form), metaph. of *young and tender animals*; so Aesch. calls young animals δρόσοι, Soph. ψάκαλοι; cf. Βρέφος, μέτασσαι. (From √ΕΡΕΣ, as the Hom. forms ἐ-έρρη-, ἐ-έρρη- prove; cf. Skt. *varsh*, *varsh-ati* (*pluit*), *varsh-as* (*pluvia*); and perh. also *ras-as* (*humor*); Lat. *ros*; a connection with δρόσος is also suggested by Pott.)

ἐρρήεις, Ep. ἔρρη-, ἔρρησα, *en, dewy, dew-besprent*, λατὼν δ' ἐρρήεντα Il. 14. 348; λεῖμων Anth. P. 9. 668, etc.; metaph. of a corpse, ὅσον ἐρρῶσῃς κεῖται fresh, Il. 24. 419; νῦν δέ μοι ἐρρήεις καὶ πρόσφατος .. κείσαι Ib. 757.

ἔρρη, ὄν, ὁ, Ion. for ἄρρη.

ἔρρηφορία, v. sub ἀρρηφόρος.

ἐρρῖς, εως, ἦ, (ἐίρω) a *binding, band*, Suid., etc., v. l. Thuc. 1. 6.

ἔρρω, (ἔρρη) to *bedew, moisten*, like ἀρῶ, Nic. Th. 62. 631.

ἐρρώδης, ες, (εἶδος) = ἐρρήεις, Theophr. C. P. 3. 2, 6.

ἐρύγγω, = sq., Geop. 17. 17.

ἐρυγγάνω, common Prose and Att. form of ἐρεύγομαι, *eructare*, Hipp. 371. 46, Cratin. Δραμ. 2: c. acc. cogn., οἶνον ἐρυγγ. Eur. Cycl. 523, cf. Euphil. Μαρκ. 14; σκοροδάμην Luc. Alex. 39; metaph., δάνει ἐρυγγάνων Diphil. Ζωγρ. 2. 21: also in Med., Hipp. 371. 24, 28.—For ἥρυγον, v. sub ἐρεύγομαι.

ἐρύγη, ἦ, a *belching*, Lat. *eructatio*, Schol. Ar. Pax 529, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 5. II. a *bellying*, Hesych.

ἐρυγμα, τό, = foreg., Hipp. 484. 28.

ἐρύγμαίνω, = ἐρυγγάνω, Hesych.; ἐρυγμέω, Hipp. 1207 E.

ἐρυγματώδης, ες, (εἶδος) causing *eructation*, Hipp. 485. 27.

ἐρύγμιλος, ἦ, ον, (ἐρύγειν) loud-bellowing, ταῦρος Il. 18. 580; like ἐρμυκος. II. ἐρυγμήλη, ἐπίθετον ῥαφάνων, ἰσὰς πᾶσι τῆς ἐρυγῆς, E. M. 379. 28, cf. Hesych. (where the Ms. gives ἐρυγῆλη).

ἐρυγμός, ὁ, = ἐρυγή, Arist. Prob. 13. 4, al., Theophr. Fr. 4. 61.

ἐρυθβαίνω: aor. ἐρυθβαῖν Ar. Rh. 1. 791;—poet. for ἐρυθβαῖν, to dye red, Id. 4. 474; to make to blush, Id. 1. 791;—Hom. only in Pass. to become red, ἐρυθβαίνετο αἶματι γαῖα Il. 10. 484, 21. 21; (in Act. he uses ἐρεῖνω); c. gen., Nonn. D. 11. 92: to blush scarlet, Anth. P. 12. 8; Pass. also in late Prose, Arr. ap. Stob. app. 2. 5, Poll. 2. 87, Eumath.

ἐρυθμία, τό, (ἐρυθβαῖν) a redness or flush upon the skin, Hipp. Aph. 1260, Thuc. 2. 49; ἐρ. προσάπουν a blush, Eur. Phoen. 1488, cf. Hipp. 397;—absol. redness, Xen. Cyn. 5. 18; a blush, Chaetrem. ap. Ath. 608 D.

ἐρυθβίος, ἦ, Rhodian for ἐρυσβίος, q. v.

ἐρυθβίνος, ὁ, = ἐρυθβίνος, Henioch. Πολυπρ. 1, Opp. H. 1. 97.

ἐρυθράδιον, τό, = ἐρυθρόδιον, Schol. Nic. Th. 74.

ἐρυθραῖνω, to dye red, Theophr. H. P. 3. 15, 3; πρόσπων Perict. ap. Stob. 488. 2;—Pass. to become red, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 5; to blush, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 4, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 9, 2. II. intr. to be red, Id. Prob. 8. 4, 3.

ἐρυθραῖος, α, ον, = ἐρυθρός, πόντος, θάλασσα Dion. P. 38, etc.; κάλαμος Ib. 1127; λίθος Stat. Silv. 4. 6, 18. II. of or from Erythrae, Hdt., etc.

ἐρυθράνός, ὄν, red, of a kind of ivy, Plin. 24. 49.

ἐρυθρία, τό, = ἐρυθρία (perh. f. l.), Poll. 6. 180, Greg. Nyss. 1. pp. 54, 135.

ἐρυθρία, ον, ὁ, of ruddy complexion, opp. to ὠχρία, Arist. Categ. 8. 15. ἐρυθρία, Ion. -ητος, εως, ἦ, ruddiness, blushing, Hipp. 23. 34.

ἐρυθρία, Ep. part. -ῶων, Musae. 161: impf. ἡρυθρία Luc. Laps. 1, etc.: aor. ἡρυθρίασα Plat., etc.: pf. ἡρυθρίακα (v. ἀπηρυθρίακώς). To be apt to blush, to colour up, Ar. Nub. 1216, Plat. Prot. 312 A, cf. Dem. 270. 2; ἀστέϊν γε .. ὅτι ἐρυθρία Plat. Lys. 204 C; c. part. to blush at doing, Dromo Ψαλτρ. 1; ὅστις δ' ἐρυθρία .. πρὸς τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ γονέας, οὐκ ἐστὶν κακὸς Antiph. Incert. 58, cf. Menand. Incert. 173, 287; also, ἐρ. τινὰ to blush before one, Aristaen. 1. 13; c. inf., Liban. 4. 775.

ἐρυθρίνος, ὁ, a kind of red mullet, Arist. H. A. 4. 11, 8, al.

ἐρυθρίον, τό, a red ointment, Paul. Aeg. 7. 18.

ἐρυθρο-βαφής, ἦ, red-dyed, Eust. 6. 8: ἐρυθρο-βαπτος, ον, Eccl.

ἐρυθρο-βαλός, ον, with red earth, Schol. Dion. P. 183.

ἐρυθρο-γραμμός, ον, with red lines, Arist. Fr. 278, cf. Ath. 321 E.

ἐρυθρο-δάκτυλος, ον, red-fingered, criticised as unpoët., Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 13.

ἐρυθρόδανον, τό, madder, Lat. *rubia tinctoria*, Diosc. 3. 150: ἐρυθρόδανος, ἦ, Plin. 24. 56.

ἐρυθρόδανός, to dye with madder, dye red, LXX (Ex. 25. 5., 26. 14).

ἐρυθρο-εἰδής, ἦ, of a ruddy look; prob. f. l. for ἐλτρον-, q. v.

ἐρυθρο-κάρβις, ον, with red pith, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 3.

ἐρυθρο-κομός, ον, red-haired, with red down, Plin. 13. 34.

ἐρυθρο-λευκός, ον, reddish-white, Hesych. s. v. φλογαλευκός.

ἐρυθρο-μέλας, αἶνα, αἶν, blackish red, Ath. 652 E.

ἐρυθρόνιον, τό, a plant of the satyrium kind, Diosc. 3. 144.

ἐρυθρο-ποίκιλος, ον, spotted with red, Epich. 47 Ahr.

ἐρυθρό-πους, ὁ, ἦ, neut. πουν, red-footed, πελειὰς Arist. H. A. 5. 13, 3.

II. in Ar. Av. 303, a bird, prob. the redshank.

ἐρυθρο-πρόσωπος, ον, of a ruddy look, Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. Ἀρμάτος.

ἐρυθρός, ὁ, ὄν: [ὑ] by nature, Ar. Ach. 787, Eq. 1088, Av. 145; so that the correct forms of the Comp. and Sup. are -ώτερος, -ώτατος, as in

passive (v. infr. c), except in Od. 22. 90 (ἐρτο δὲ φάσσανον ὄν), where ἐρτο can hardly be taken in pass. sense.

To draw for oneself, ἐρύσασθαι νῆας to launch us ships, Il. 14. 79, v. infr. c. 1; [ἵππων] ἐς ἀκρόπολιν ἐρ. Od. 8. 504; ξίφος, μάχαιραν, ἀορ ἐρύσσειν to draw one's sword, Il. 4. 530, 21. 173, 3. 271; ἐκ κολεοῖα Theocr. 22. 191; δῶρον ἐξ ἀνείλην ἐρύσαντο Od. 10. 165; of meat on the spit, ἐρύσαντο τε πάντα they drew all off, Il. 1. 466, etc.; ἐρύσσεσθαι μενεαῖον in his anxiety to string [the bows], Od. 1. 125; βύρσαν θηρὸς ἀπὸ μελέων Theocr. 25. 273.

2. to draw towards oneself, ἄσσαν ἐρύσαστο Od. 19. 481. III. to draw out of the press, ἐρύσασθαι τινα μάχης, χάρμης Il. 5. 456, 17. 161; esp. of friends dragging away the body of a slain hero, οὐδὲ κε .. ἐκ βελών ἐρύσαντο νέκυν 18. 152, cf. 5. 298, 17. 104; but also enemies, 14. 422; hence, 2. to rescue, deliver, μετὰ χειρὶν ἐρύσαστο Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων 5. 344, cf. 11. 363; πᾶς ἀν .. ἐρύσσαισθε Ἴλιον; 17. 327; Ποσειδάων .. Νέστορος υἱὸν ἐρτο 13. 555; βουλῆς .. ἥ τις κεν ἐρύσσειται ἡδὲ σώσῃσι Ἀργείους 10. 44; ἀλλ' Ἡραίοτος ἐρτο σώσσε τε 5. 22; ὃ δ' ἐρύσαστο καί μ' ἐλέησεν Od. 14. 279; then of captives, to redeem, ransom, χρυσῷ ἐρύσασθαι ἀνῶγα (not to weigh them against gold), Il. 22. 351.

3. the orig. sense of drawing away often wholly vanishes, and ἐρύσασθαι means simply to protect, guard, of armour, ἀλλὰ πάροισεν ἐρύσαστο ζωστήρ Il. 4. 186; [κυνήϊ] ἐρύστο κάρη Hes. Scut. 138; μήτρες .. ἥ οἱ πλείστον ἐρτο Il. 4. 138; ἐρτο δὲ ἐνδοθι θώρηξ 23. 819; also, ἄσσαν δὲ πύργου βύρλαι τε πύλας σανίδες τ' .. ἐρύσσονται 18. 275; σανίδων .. αἱ βα πύλας ἐρύντο 12. 454; οἷος ἐρύτο Ἴλιον Ἑκτορ 6. 403, cf. 21. 507, 2. 499; οἱ με πάρος γε ἐρύσαστο 22. 303; Ανίκητην ἐρύστο δίκησι τε καὶ μένει ᾧ 16. 542; [ἔλαφον] ὕλην ἐρύσαστο 15. 273; ὅσον .. τρεῖς ἀνδρας ἐρύσθαι Od. 5. 484; then,

III. c. acc. rei, to keep off, ward off, ἀλλ' οὐκ οἰωνοῖσιν ἐρύσαστο Κῆρα μέλαιναν by no augury could he ward off black death, Il. 2. 859; ἡ δ' (sc. ἀπίς) οὐκ ἔγχος ἐρτο 5. 538, 17. 518, 2. 524. 2. to thwart, check, curb, much like ἐρύκει, Διὸς νόον ἐρύσαστο 8. 143; μή δὲ κεν πριάθῃ χόλον οὐκ ἐρύσαστο 24. 584; νόστον ἐρύσασμενοι having avoided return, i.e. remaining, Pind. N. 9. 54; νῆα τ' ἐρύσθαι Ap. Rh. 3. 607. 3. to keep guard upon, watch, νῆα, ῥας ἐρύσθαι Od. 9. 194, 10. 444, 14. 259, 17. 429; ἐρύσθαι μέγα δῶμα 23. 151; ἡ νῦν ἐρύστο θύρας, of a female slave, 229; ἐπὶ τελλεν .. ἐρύσθαι ἄκοισιν 3. 268; αὐλιν ἐρύστο, of dogs, Theocr. 25. 76; also, ἐτι μ' ἀδ' ἐρύσται οἰκάδ' ἰόντα lie in wait for me, Od. 16. 463; χαλεπὸν σε θῶν .. δῆνεα ἐρύσθαι to discover them, 23. 82; φρεσὶν ἐρύσασθαι to keep in one's heart, to conceal, 16. 459; οἱ τε θέμιστας πρὸς Διὸς ἐρύσται maintain them, Il. 1. 239; hence, 4. to support, hold in honour, with notion of obedience, οὐ σῦγε βουλάς ἐρύσαστο Κρονίωνος 21. 230; ἔπος ἐρύσασσάσθαι 1. 216.

IV. to take to oneself, or to retain, τὴν τροφήν Hipp. 663. 24, cf. 661. 52.

C. Pass. to be drawn ashore, drawn up in line, of ships, ἐρύντο νέες ταχύν ἀμφ' Ἀχίλῃ Il. 18. 69; ὅσαι πρῶται ἐρύνατο 15. 654; θιν' ἐφ' ἄλδος πολιῆς ἐρυμύνα 13. 682; ἐρύνατο νῆες θιν' ἐφ' ἄλδος πολιῆς 14. 30; ἐρύναται ἀμφὶ θαλάσσης lb. 75, cf. 4. 248; and so perhaps, νῆες δ' ὕδυν .. ἐρύναται are drawn up along the road (where others take it in med. sense, B. II. 4, they guard the road), Od. 6. 265.

II. to be guarded or kept confined, like ἐρύκομαι, ἡ δ' ἐρπ' εἰν Ἀρείοισιν Hes. Th. 301.

D. It has been doubted whether ἐρτο to drag and ἐρύομαι to rescue, protect belong to the same Root; but the connexion of sense, as above given, seems not unsatisfactory: cf. ῥόμαι.

ἔρφος, εἰς, τό, a skin, = στέρφος, τέρφος, Nic. Al. 248, Th. 376.

ἐρχάται, ἐρχάτο, Ion. pf. and plpf. pass. of ἔργω.

ἐρχάταται, Pass. to be kept or shut up, ἐν δὲ ἐκάστῳ [συφεῶ] πεντήκοντα σῦες .. ἐρχάταντο Od. 14. 15.

ἐρχάτσεις, εἰσα, εν, like a hedge, Hesych.

ἐρχάτος, ὁ, a fence, inclosure, hedge, like ἔρκος, Hesych.

ἐρχομαι Hom., etc.: impf. ἤρχομην Hipp. 1226 E, and often in late Prose, as C. Jud. Voc. 4, Pans. 5. 8, 5, etc.; in Att. only found in compds., ἐπ-ἤρχομην Thuc. 4. 120, περ- Ib. 121, περι- Ar. Thesm. 504; if ἤρχομαι be read (for προ-) in Xen. An. 1. 8, 17, it is impf. of ἄρχομαι, as in Plat. Rep. 452 E;—these tenses come from √EP, EPX (cf. Skt. ar, ark'h); the following from √EATQ, viz. fut. ἐλεύσομαι, Hom., Ion. and late Prose, sometimes in Trag. (Aesch. Pr. 854, Supp. 522, Soph. O. C. 1206, Tr. 595), but in Att. Prose only in Lys. 165. 13, v. mox infr.;—aor. ἤλθον, Ep. and Lytr., used by Eur. even in dialogue (Rhes. 660, El. 598, Tro. 374, cf. Neophr. ap. Schol. Med. 661); even in Hom. the syncop. form ἤλθον is more common, and in the obl. moods the sync. forms alone are used, ἐλθέ, ἔλθω, ἔλθομαι, ἐλθεῖν, ἔλθων; Ep. inf. ἐλθέμεναι, —έμεν Il.; Dor. ἤνθον, Epich. 126 Ahr., Theocr. 2. 118, 16. 9; Lacon. ἔλση, ἔλσομαι, ἔλσων Ar. Lys. 105. 118, 1081; a late aor. ἤλθα occurs in LXX and N. T., cf. C. I. 4922, 6210, etc.; 3 pl. ἤλθοσαν LXX; ἤλθα C. I. 6278, cf. Anth. P. 14. 44; —pf. ἐλήλθα, Att.; sync. pl. ἐλήλθμεν, —υτε Cratin. Xeip. 9, Achae. ap. Hephaest. p. 18; in Hom. always Ep. ἐλήλθουθα, whence 1 pl. ἐλήλουμεν Il. 9. 49, Od. 3. 81, part. ἐλήλουθώς 19. 28, 20. 360; and once (Il. 15. 81) ἐληλουθός;—plpf. ἐληλούθει Eupol. (?) in Ar. Eq. 1306; Ion. ἐληλούθει Hdt.; Ep. ἐληλούθει II.; also ἤληλούθειν Call. in An. Ox. 4. 417.—Some parts of this Verb were replaced in Att. by forms of εἶμι (ibo), viz. the obl. moods of pres., θῶ, ἴω, ἴομαι, ἰέναι, ἰών (for ἔρχω, etc.); impf. ἦα, ἦεν (for ἤρχομην); fut. εἶμι (for ἐλεύσομαι); v. Elmsl. Heracl. 210, Lob. Phryn. 38, Cobet. V. LL. p. 32.

To come or go (cf. ἦκα, ὀρχομαι), very freq. from Hom. downwards;—the special senses arise from construction with other words, and chiefly from the Preps. which follow the Verb:

1. to come to a place or to go away, both frequently in Hom., esp. in imperat., which also is used like ἄγε, go! come! merely as a hortatory exclam.

2. to come or go

back, return, ἀγγελῖν στρατοῦ .. ἐρχομένοιο Od. 2. 30, cf. 10. 267; in full, αὖτις, ἄψ, πάλιν ἐλθεῖν, 19. 533, 544, etc.; also, οἶκον ἐλεύσεται 19. 313; so, οἰκάδε, πρὸς οἶκον, Att.:—absol., ἦλθες ἰθὺς art come, 16. 461, etc.

II. c. acc. cogn., ὕδὸν or κέλευθον ἐλθεῖν to go a journey, Il. 1. 151, Od. 9. 262; τησῖν ὕδον ἐλθεῖν 3. 316; freq. in Att., as Aesch. Pr. 962, Theb. 714; also, κατὰ τὴν αὐτὴν ὕδον Plat. Legg. 707 D; νόστον πῶδα ἐλθεῖν (cf. βαῖνω A. II. 4), Eur. Alc. 1153;—also, ἀγγελῖν, ἐξεῖσιν ἐλθεῖν (as we say) to go a message, Il. 11.

140, 24. 235, Od. 21. 20. 2. c. acc. loci, to come to, arrive at, rare in Hom., Ἀἶδαο δόμον ἐρχεαι Il. 22. 483; ἐρχεσθον κλισίῃν 1. 322; but freq. in later Poets, as Pind. P. 4. 91, Soph. Tr. 259, etc.; so also Hdt. 2. 24, 25;—also c. acc. pers., σὲ δ', ὦ τέκνον, τὸδ' ἐλήλυθεν

πᾶν κράτος Soph. Ph. 141; v. βαῖνω A. II. 3. 3. c. gen. loci, πεδίοιο ἐλθεῖν through or across the plain (cf. διαπράσσα, ἀνύομαι), Il. 2. 801; but in Att. from a place, γῆς τινος Soph. O. C. 572; ἐκ Πύλων Od. 15. 42;—and of persons, ἀπὸ τινος from one, Plat. Prot. 309 B: to proceed or be produced from, δεῖ ἐκ τῶν παρὶντων ἀγαθῶν ἀνδρας ἐλθεῖν Xen. An. 3. 2, 3. 4. c. dat. pers. to come to, i. e. to come to aid or relieve one, rare in Hom., Od. 16. 453; but freq. later, Pind. O. 1. 161, Aesch. Pr. 663, Thuc. 1. 13, 8. 19, etc.; ἀπορροῦντι αὐτῷ ἐρχεται Προμηθεύς Plat. Prot. 321 C; also of evil, Aesch. Pr. 358, Pers. 440, etc.; v. infr. B. 1.

III. c. part. fut., to denote the object, ἐρχομαι οἰόμενος ἔγχος I go to fetch .., Il. 13. 256; ἐρχομαι ὀφόμενος 14. 301; freq. in Att., μαρτυρήσαν ἦλθον Aesch. Eum. 576, etc.; in Eur. Med. 1303, Elmsl. restored ἐκώσωσ for ἐκώσαι; also, ἐλθεῖν ὡς ποιη- σόμενοι Xen., etc.

2. in Hdt. like an auxiliary Verb, ἐρχομαι λέγων I am going to tell, I intend to say (as in French je m'en vais vous dire), 1. 5, 2. 40, 7. 102, 3. 6, al.; so, ἐρχ. σημανένω 4. 99; ἐρχ. μνησκένω 2. 35;—rare in Att., Plat. Euthyphro 2 C, Theag. 129 A; in Phaedo 100 B, ἐρχομαι ἐπιχειρῶ σοι ἐπιδείξασθαι, for ἐρχ. σοι ἐπιδεικνόμενος, v. Heind.

3. with part. pres. aor., or pf., in Hom., to shew the manner of moving, ἦλθε θέουσα she came running, Il. 11. 715, etc.; ἦλθε πεφοβημένος he went fleeing, he fled away, 10. 510; ἦλθε φθά- μενος he came first, 23. 779; γελασμένους ἐλθεῖν Od. 2. 54;—Il. 18. 180 is remarkable, αἱ κέν τ' νέκυνς πρachuμένους ἔλθω if it should come to be (i. e. be) mangled or insulted,—like venias for fias in Virg. G. 1. 29; hence the common Att. sense, to end in being, come to be, turn out, Lat. evadere, exire, prodire.

4. the part. aor. ἐλθών is often added to another Verb, οὐ δύναμαι .. μάχεσθαι ἐλθών go and fight, Il. 16. 521; κἀνθρον ἐλθών come and cleanse, lb. 668; so in Att., λέγοις ἂν ἐλθών Aesch. Supp. 928; δρᾷ νῦν τὰδ' ἐλθών Soph. Ant. 1107, cf. Schif. Aj. 1183.

IV. of any kind of motion, ἐξ ἁλὸς ἐλθεῖν to rise out of the sea, Hom.; ἐπὶ πόντον to go over it, Od. 2. 265; and specially qualified, πῶδεσσιν ἐρχεσθαι to go on foot, 6. 40; πρὸς ἦλθε went by land, Il. 5. 204, etc.; of birds, 17. 758, etc.; of ships, 15. 549, Od. 14. 324; of spears or javelins, often in Il.:—of natural phenomena, as rivers, Il. 5. 91; wind and storm, Il. 9. 6, Od. 12. 288; clouds, Il. 4. 276, 16. 364; stars, to rise, Od. 13. 94; time, ἐς ὅ κεν ἔλθῃ νύξ Il. 4. 77, cf. 24. 351; ἐπὶν ἔλθῃσι θεοὺς Od. 11. 192; ἔτος ἡλθαι 1. 16;—of events and conditions, εἰς ὅ κε γῆρας ἔλθῃ καὶ θάνατος 13. 59, cf. 11. 135;—of feelings, to arise, ἄχος, ἡμερος ἦλθεν Il. 22. 43, 24. 514; of sounds, etc., τὸν .. περὶ φρένας ἦλνθ' ἰσθ' 10. 149; Κύκλωπα περὶ φρένας ἦλθε οἶνος Od. 9. 362; and without φρένας, περὶ δὲ σφεας ἦλνθ' ἰσθ' 17. 261, cf. 16. 6; of battle, ὁμῶς ἦλθε μάχη Il. 13. 337; of things sent or taken, ὅφρα κε δῶρα ἐκ κλισίης ἔλθῃσι 19. 191, cf. 1. 120;—so also in Att., e. g., of dangers, and the like, εἰ πάλιν ἔλθῃ. τῇ Ἑλλάδι κινδύνος ὑπὸ βαρβάρων Xen. Hell. 6. 5. 43; μὴδ' ὑπ' ἀνάγκης γάμος ἔλθοι Aesch. Supp. 1032, cf. Pers. 436, 440; of reports, commands, etc., Id. Pr. 663, Thuc. 8. 19, 96, etc.:—εἰς εαυτὸν ἐλθεῖν to come to oneself, Ev. Luc. 15. 17, Arr. Epict. 3. 1, 15.

B. Post-Homeric phrases: 1. εἰς λόγους ἐρχεσθαι τινι to come to speech with, Hdt. 6. S6, 1, Soph. O. C. 1164; so, ἐς ὅφιν τινὲ ἐλθεῖν Hdt. 3. 42. 2. εἰς χεῖρας ἐλθεῖν τινί (v. sub χεῖρ II. 3. d); so, ἐς μάχην ἐλθεῖν τινι Hdt. 7. 9, 3; εἰς ὀργάς τινι Plat. Rep. 572 A; v. infr. 6. 3. ἐπὶ μείζον ἐρχ. to increase, Soph. Ph. 259; πᾶν ἐλθεῖν to try everything, Xen. An. 3. 1, 18. 4. εἰς τὸ δεῖν, εἰς τὰ ἀλγεῖν ἀλθεῖν to come into danger, etc., Thuc. 3. 45, 2. 39; εἰς τοσοῦτό τινας ἐλθεῖν ὥστε .. Plat. Gorg. 487 B, etc.; εἰς τὸ ἔσχατον Id. Rep. 361 D; ὅσοι ἐνταῦθα ἡλικίας ἦλθον arrived at that time of life, lb. 329 B; εἰς ἀσθενεῖς ἐρχ. to come to an impotent conclusion, Hdt. 1. 120; ἐς ἀριθμὸν ἐλθεῖν to be numbered, Thuc. 2. 72; εἰς ἔρωτά τινας ἐλθεῖν Anaxil. Neott. 2; εἰς ἐλεγχον Philem. Incert. 8. 3, etc.

5. παρὰ μικρὸν ἐλθεῖν, c. inf. to come within a little of, be near a thing, Eur. Heracl. 296; so, παρ' ὀλίγον ἐλθεῖν Plut. Pyrrh. 10; παρὰ τοσοῦτον .. ἦλθε κινδύνου so narrow was her escape, Thuc. 3. 49.

6. with διά and gen., as emphatic periphr. for a Verb, e. g. διά μάχης τινὲ ἐρχεσθαι for μάχεσθαι τινι, Eur. Hel. 978, Thuc. 4. 92; διά πολέμου ἐρχεσθαι for πολεμεῖν, Hdt. 6. 9, Thuc. 2. 11; διά φίλων τινὲ ἐρχεσθαι for φιλεῖν τινα, διά πείρας ἐρχεσθαι for πειράσθαι, διά φόνον, διά πυρὸς ἔλ. to slay, burn, etc., Valck. Phoen. 482, B. Soph. O. T. 773, like Lat. grassari rapinis, ferro, igne, ira; cf. διά A. IV. 1;—but, οἱ διά πάντα τῶν καλῶν ἐληλυθότες who have gone through the whole circle of duties, have fulfilled them all, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 15; διά πολλῶν κινδύνων ἐλθόντες Plat. Alc. 1. 142 A.

7. ἐρχεσθαι παρὰ τὴν γυναῖκα, τὸν ἀνδρα, of sexual intercourse, to go in to her, to him, Hdt. 2. 115, 6. 68.

Ἐρχεμένους, ὁ or ἡ (Krüger Xen. An. 2. 5, 37, Poppo Proleg. Thuc. cap. 8), the same as Ὀρχομένους, perhaps to be read in Hes. Fr. 15, cf. Schol. Arat. Phaen. 45, C. I. 1569. a. III.

ἔρψις, εὠς, ἡ, (ἔρπω) a creeping, Plat. Crat. 419 D, Arist. P. A. 1. 1, 7. ἔρω. dat. from ἔρος (q. v.), Od.

έρω Att., Ion. and Ep. ἐρέω, fut. of the rare pres. εἶρω (B); Att. opt. ἐροῖην Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 14:—from same Root, pf. act. εἶρηκα, Att.; plqpf. εἶρηκα Plut. 2, 184: pf. pass. εἶρημαι Il., Att., Ion. 3 pl. εἶρεται Hdt. 7. 81: plqpf. εἶρητο Il., Att.: aor. pass. ἐρήθη, later ἐρήθη (the former is always given by Bekk. in Plato, but ἐρήθη in Arist., as Categ. 9, 3), Ion. ἐρήθη Hdt. 4. 77, 156: fut. ῥήθησμαι Thuc. 1. 73, Plat. Rep. 473, Isocr. 173 E, Dem. 830. 10; but more commonly εἶρησμαι, hardly used but in 3 sing. — ἡσεται, Il. 23. 795, Pind. 1. 6 (5). 87, Soph. Ph. 1276, etc.—Hom. uses the fut. ἐρέω; 3 sing. pf. and plqpf. pass., with part. εἶρημένος; aor. part. ῥήεις in the phrase ἐπὶ ῥήεντι δικάω (v. inf.), and fut. pass.—The place of the pres. εἶρω (rare even in Ep. and never in Att.) is supplied by φημί, λέγω or ἀγορεύω; and εἶπον serves as the aor. (From ✓EP or FEP come also ἐρ-ομαι, ἐρ-ω, ῥη-τός, ῥη-τρα, ῥη-τωρ, ῥη-μα; cf. Skt. brū, bra-vīmi (loqui); Lat. ver-bum; Goth. vaur-d (word), anda-waurd (ant-word):—prob. also ἐρέω (A), ἐρεῖνω, ἐρωτάω, also ἐρευνάω, ἀπαίρω, εἰρήνη are connected with the Root.)

I. I will say or speak, c. acc. rei et dat. pers., Hom.; also absol., οὐδὲ πάλιν ἐρεῖ he will say nothing against it, Il. 9. 56; ἐν δ' ὅμιν ἐρέω among you, Ib. 528, cf. Od. 16. 378:—then freq. in Att., ἐρεῖν πρὸς τινα, ἐρεῖ τινας, etc.:—also c. acc. pers. to speak of, κακὸς ἐρεῖν τινα Theogn. 796, Eur. Alc. 705; and c. dupl. acc., ἐρεῖν τινα τι Ib. 954, Plat. Crito 48 A:—Pass., μῦθος . . ἐρημένως ἔστω Il. 8. 524, cf. Od. 12. ult.; λαν ἐρημένως too true, Aesch. Pr. 1031.

II. I will tell, proclaim, ἔπος, ἀγγεῖν Il. 1. 419, etc.; so ῥῶς is mentioned as Ζηνὶ φῶος ἐρέουσα to announce it, Il. 2. 49; ἐπὶ ῥήεντι δικάω upon clear right, Od. 18. 414.

2. ἐρημένως promised, μισθὸς Hes. Op. 368, Hdt. 6. 23, cf. Schäf. Eur. El. 33; ἐρημένως, absol. when it had been agreed, Thuc. 1. 140.

3. to tell, order, c. dat. pers. et inf., Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 6, etc.; c. acc. et inf., Id. Cyr. 8. 3, 6:—so in Pass., ἐρητό ο. c. inf., orders had been given him to do, Hdt. 7. 26, etc.

III. in Pass. to be mentioned, οὗτοι μὲν οἱ παραθαλάσσιοι . . εἰρέαται Id. 4. 180.

ῥωδιός, ὁ, the heron or heronshaw, Lat. ardea, Il. 10. 274, Simon. Iamb. 7, Ar. Av. 886, etc.; also ῥωδιός, Hippon. 59:—Arist. mentions three kinds: ὁ πέλλος, prob. the common heron, Ardea cinerea; ὁ λευκός, the egret, A. egretta; ὁ ἀστερίας, A. stellaris, the bittern, H. A. 9. 1, 23: the ῥωδιός which led the chiefs by night (in Il. l. c.) was prob. the A. nycticorax, the night-heron or marabout.

ῥωῶ, fut. ῥῶ: aor. ῥῶσα: (ῥωῶ)—Ep. Verb, to rush, rush forth, αἶμα κελαυνὸν ἐρωῶσις περὶ δουρὶ Il. 1. 303, Od. 16. 441; ῥῶσαν ἐπίσσω, of horses, they started back, Il. 23. 433; ῥῶσαν . . Ἀργῶ Theocr. 13. 74.

2. c. gen. rei, to draw back or rest from, ἐρωῶσις πολέμοιο Il. 13. 776, cf. 4. 422; ἐρωῶσιν δὲ χερσὶν 14. 101; ἐρωῶσαν καμάτοιο h. Hom. Cer. 302: also seemingly absol., νέφος οὐπὸ' ῥῶει the cloud never fails from it, never leaves it (σκοπέλου being supplied from the context), Od. 12. 75; ἴθι νῦν κατὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν, μῆδ' ἑ τ' ἐρῶσι (sc. τοῦ λείπει) Il. 2. 179:—later c. acc. to leave, quit, Theocr. 13. 74, 99.

II. trans. to drive or force back, only once in Hom., τῶ κε καὶ ἐσσύμενον περ ἐρωῶσαι' ἀπὸ νῆων Il. 13. 57; but found in later Poets as Theocr. 22. 174, Call. Del. 133, Q. Sim. 3. 520.

ῥωῶ, ῥῶ, Ep. Noun (used by Hom. only in Il.), any quick motion, rush, force, ἀνδρὸς ῥωῶ Il. 3. 62, cf. 14. 488; mostly of things, δουρὸς ῥωῶ Il. 11. 357, 15. 358; ῥωῶ Βελάν 4. 542, 17. 562; λείπετο δουρὸς ἐρωῶν a spear's throw behind, 23. 529, cf. 21. 251; λιμνητῆρος ἐρωῶ the force or swing of the winner's (shovel), 13. 590; πετρώων Ap. Rh. 4. 1657; πυρὸς Anth. P. 9. 490.

2. impulse, desire, περὶ Κύπριν ἐρωῶ Il. 10. 112, cf. Opp. C. 3. 175.

II. c. gen. rei, a drawing back from, rest from, παλέμου δ' οὐ γίγνεται ῥωῶ Il. 16. 302, 17. 761; μάχης Theocr. 22. 192; δακρυών Mosch. 4. 40: absol. escape, Dion. P. 601.

ῥωμάνω, to be mad for love, Opp. C. 3. 368, Anth. P. 5. 267.

ῥωμ-μῆνης, ἔς, maddened by love, Diod. Excerpt. 581. 98 (as Vales. for ῥωμμένη).

2. exciting mad love, φίλτρα Orph. H. 54. 14.

ῥωμανία, ἡ, mad love, Anth. P. 5. 47, 220. 255.

ῥωμένον, τὸ, a little love, darling, Anth. P. 11. 168.

ῥώμενος, ὁ, ῥωμένη, ἡ, one's love: v. sub ἐράω.

ῥωος, ὅς: on the dat. ἐρῶ for ἐρωτι, v. sub ἐρος; in Poets we have acc. ἐρῶν for ἐρωτα, Jac. A. P. 459 (9. 39): (ἐραμαι, ἐράω). Later form of the Epic and Lyric ἐρος, love, mostly of the sexual passion (for the Homeric passages, v. sub ἐρος); ἐρως θηλυκαρτῆς Aesch. Cho. 600; ἐρως ἀνικατὲ μάχαν κτλ. Soph. Ant. 781 sq.; ἐρῶν' ἐρῶν Eur. Hipp. 32; ἐρως τινὸς love for one, Soph. Tr. 433, Eur. Ion 67; πρὸς τινα Arist. H. A. 9. 48, init.:—generally, love of a thing, desire for it, 501 Aesch. Ag. 540, Eum. 865, etc.; περὶ τι Plat. Legg. 782 E; πρὸς τι Luc. Nigr. init.:—ἔχω ἐρωτὰ τινος Hdt. 5. 32; ἐρως ἔχει με Aesch. Supp. 521, Soph. Fr. 690; ἐρως ἐστὶ μοι, c. inf., Id. O. C. 368; ἐρως ἐμπιπτε μοι, c. inf., Aesch. Ag. 341, Thuc. 6. 24; εἰς ἐρωτὰ τινος ἀφικέσθαι, ἐλθεῖν Anth. P. 1. 3, Anaxil. Neott. 2:—in pl. loves, amours, Lat. amores, Pind. N. 3. 51, etc.; οὐχ ὅσοι ἐρ. Eur. Hipp. 764; ἐρῶτες ἐμὰς πόλεως Ar. Av. 1316, etc.

2. the object of love or desire, ἀπάρκτοιο ἐρῶτες Pind. N. 11. fin., cf. Luc. Tim. 14.

3. in Soph. Aj. 603, of passionate joy, cf. φρίσσω II. 4.

II. as prop. n. the god of love, Eros, Amor, Anacr. 64, Soph. Ant. 781, Eur. Hipp. 525 sq., etc.; the oldest of the gods acc. to Hes. (v. ἐρος), cf. Parmen. 132:—in pl., Simon. 116, etc.; cf. Horat. mater Cupidinum.

ῥωτάριον, τὸ, Dim. of ἐρως, a little Cupid, Anth. P. 11. 174.

ῥωτάω, Ep. ἐρωτάω, but contr. in Hom., v. inf.: in Hdt. the MSS. vary between the contr. forms ἐρωτᾶ, ἐρωτᾶω, etc., (Hdt. 3. 119., 1. 67, al.), and ἐρωτᾶειν, etc. (Id. 4. 145, al.): impf. ἡρώτων Thuc. 7. 10, etc.; ἐρώτα Od. 4. 251, cf. 15. 423; Ion. ἐρώτων or -εω, Hdt. 4. 145., 3. 140:—3 pl. imperat. ἐρωτάντων Antipho 137. 5:—fut. ἡώω, etc.:—the usual

word in Att., supplying the defective tenses of ἐρομαι, the Ep. forms being ἐρέω A, ἐρεῖνω. To ask, τίνα τι something of one, ἄ μ' ἐρωτᾶς Od. 4. 347., 17. 138; ἐρωτᾶς μ' ὄνομα κλυτὸν 9. 364; ὅσ' ἂν σ' ἐρωτῶ Soph. O. T. 1122; οὐ τοῦτ' ἐρωτᾶ σ' Ar. Nub. 641, etc.:—Pass., to be asked, τι Plat. Legg. 895 E, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 3.

2. ἐρ. τι to ask about a thing, Aesch. Pr. 226, Plat. Rep. 508 A; τι περὶ τινος Id. Theat. 185 C; ἐρ. ἐρωτᾶμα to ask a question, Id. Rep. 487 E:—Pass., τὸ ἐρωτᾶσθαι, τὸ ἐρωτᾶμενον the question, Thuc. 3. 61, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 23, etc.; τὰ ἐμπροσθεν ἡρωτᾶμενα Plat. Legg. 662 D, cf. Lob. Paral. 522.

3. foll. by a Relat. word, ἡρώτα . . τίς εἴη, καὶ πόθεν ἐλθοι Od. 15. 423; ἐρ. εἰ . . or ἦν . . , to ask whether . . , Hipp. 682. 46, Thuc., etc., (v. sub πίστις); ἐρ. ἦ . . , Aesch. Theb. 182; πότεροι . . Ar. Ach. 648; ὅστις Aesch., etc.

II. to question a person, ἐρωτᾶς μ' ἐλθόντα θεὰ θεόν Od. 5. 97; ἐρ. καὶ ἐλέγχειν Antipho 144. 7; τινα ἀμφὶ τινος Eur. Ion 236; ἐρ. τὸν θεόν to interrogate him, Xen. An. 3. 1, 7, Mem. 1. 3, 1, etc.:—Pass., to be questioned, ἐρωτᾶσθαι θέλω Eur. I. A. 1130.

2. in Dialectic, as opp. to direct syllogistic argument, to elicit conclusions from the opponent by means of questioning, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 1, 3, al.; so interrogare in Cic. Fat. 28; hence later, to be concluded syllogistically (cf. συνερωτᾶ II), Luc. Hist. Conscr. 17.

III. in late Gr. = αἰτέω, to ask, in the sense of begging, intreating, soliciting, ἐρ. τινα τι LXX (1 Regg. 30. 21, al.); ἐρ. τινα ποιεῖν τι Ev. Luc. 8. 37, al.; ἐρ. τινα ἴνα or ὅπως ποιῇ τι Id. 7. 36., 7. 3, al.; ἐρ. τινα περὶ τινος Ev. Jo. 16. 26, etc.

ῥώτη, Dor. for ἐρώτα, 3 sing. impf. of ἐρωτάω, Ar. Ach. 800.

ῥώτῃμα, τὸ, that which is asked, a question, Thuc. 3. 54; ἡ πρὸς τὸ ἐρ. ἀπόκρισις Ib. 60; τὰ ἐρ. τὸν ἐυνυήματος asking for the watchword, Id. 7. 44; ἐρ. περὶ τινος Plat. Prot. 336 D; ἐρ. ἐρωτᾶν, ἐρέσθαι Id. Phil. 42 E, Rep. 487 E.

II. a question for the purpose of eliciting a conclusion, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 15, 8, Post. 1. 12, 2, al.: cf. ἐρωτάω II. 2.

ῥωτῃματίζω, to put questions, so as to elicit conclusions from your opponent, Arist. Top. 8. 1, 2.

ῥωτῃματικός, ἡ, ὄν, interrogative; in Adv. -κῶς, Schol. Ar. Nub. 1225, etc.

ῥώτῃσις, εὖς, ἡ, a questioning, question, Plat. Prot. 312 D, al., Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 13, al.; ἐρ. ποιεῖσθαι Isocr. 171 A; τινος about a thing, Plat. Theat. 147 C.

II. in Dialectic, an eliciting of conclusions by questioning, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 1, 3, al.: cf. ἐρωτάω II. 2.

ῥωτῃτέον, verb. Adj. one must question, Arist. An. Post. 1. 12, 2.

ῥωτῃτικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in questioning, Plat. Crat. 398 E.

II. ἡ-κῆ, the art of eliciting conclusions by question, Arist. Soph. Elench. 11, 9.

ῥωτιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ἐρωτικός, Anth. P. 9. 627.

ῥωτιάω, to be lovesick, Ach. Tat. 6. 20.

ῥωτιδεύς, εὖς, ὁ, a young Eros, Cupid, formed like λαγιδεύς from λαγώς: pl. ῥωτιδεῖς, Anacreont. 26.

ῥωτιδία (sc. ἱερὰ), τὰ, a feast of Eros, Ath. 561 E, Schol. Pind. O. 7. 154, and in Spartan Inscr., C. I. 1429, 1430 (where ῥωτιδία and -αία).

ῥωτιζω, = ἐρωτάω, Hesych. s. v. ἡρώτιζον.

ῥωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, or caused by love, amatory, ὀργῆ, λύπη Thuc. 6. 57, 59; ἐρ. ζυντυχία a love-affair, Ib. 54; ἐρ. λόγος a discourse on love, Plat. Phaedr. 227 C; ἐρ. μέλος a love song, Bion 15. 2; περὶ ἐρ. αἰτιαὶ Arist. Pol. 5. 4, 1:—τὰ ἐρωτικά love-matters, Plat. Symp. 186 C, 193 E, al.; τὰ ἐρ. περὶ γυναικᾶς Plut. Cim. 4; also = ῥωτιδία, Plut. 2. 748 F:—ἡ ἐρωτικὴ = τὰ ἐρωτικά, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 1, 2.

II. of persons, given to love, amorous, Plat. Rep. 474 D, al.; Comp. -ώτερος, Xen. Symp. 4. 62: generally, fond of a thing, πρὸς τι Plut. Demosth. 25:—Adv. -κῶς, Thuc. 6. 54; ἐρ. μεταχειρίζεσθαι τινα Lys. Fr. 2; ἐρ. διατίθεσθαι Plat. Symp. 207 B; ἐρ. ἔχειν τινὸς to be very fond of . . , Ib. 222 C, to be eager for, Xen. Cyr. 3. 12.

ῥωτίων, τό, = ἐρωτάριον, Luc. Philops. 14.

ῥωτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a loved one, darling, Theocr. 4. 59.

II. αἱ Adj., ῥωτίδες νῆσοι, islands of love, Anth. P. 7. 628.

ῥωτῶ-βλητος, ὄν, smitten by love, v. l. in Eumath.

ῥωτο-γράφος, ὄν, for writing of love, μέτρον Anth. P. 7. 421.

ῥωτο-δέσμη, ἡ, and -δέσμος, ὁ, a bond of love, Byz.

ῥωτα-διδάσκυλος, ὁ, ἡ, teacher of the art of love, Ath. 219 D.

ῥωτῶεις, εἶσα, ev, loving, Hdn. Epim. 206.

ῥωτο-κράτης, ὄν, mastered by love, Byz.

ῥωτοληπτός, to captivate by love, Byz.

ῥωτο-ληπτος, ὄν, love-smitten, Lat. amore captus, Nicet. Evg. 6. 624.

ῥωτοληψία, ἡ, a being love-smitten, Suid.

ῥωτομάνω, = ἐρωμανέω, Stoic. ap. Stob. Ecl. 2. 118, Poll. 3. 68.

ῥωτο-μᾶνής, ἔς, = ἐρωμανής, Orph. H. 54. 14, Ath. 599 E.

ῥωτο-μᾶνία, ἡ, = ἐρωμανία, raving love, Plut. 2. 451 E.

ῥωτο-παίγιον, τό, a love-play, amatory poem, Gell. 2. 24.

ῥωτο-πάλανον, ὄν, beguiling love, φθόγγος Anth. P. 7. 195.

ῥωτο-πλοῖον, to sail on love's ocean, Anth. P. 5. 156.

ῥωτο-πόκος, Pass. to be made for love, Justin. M. p. 49.

ῥωτο-τόκος, ὄν, producing love, Musae. 159.

ῥωτο-τρόφος, ὄν, the nurse or mother of love, i. e. Aphroditē, Orph. Arg. 476, cf. 871.

ῥωτύλος, ὁ, Dor. word, a darling, sweetheart, Theocr. 3. 7.

II. as Adj., ἐρωτύλα ἀείδειν to sing love-songs, Bion 3. 10, 13.

ἔς, Ion. and old Att. form of εἰς: all compounds must be sought under εἰς—, except a few Ion. and Ep. words which appear only in the form ἔσ—.

ἔσαγεῖρω, ἔσαγω, v. sub εἰς—.

ἔσαεί, for ever, v. sub εἰς—.

ἔσαθρέω, ἔσακούω, etc., v. sub εἰς—.

ἔσαλτο, v. sub ἐσάλλομαι.

ἔσαν, Ep. and Ion. 3 pl. impf. of εἰμί.

ἐσάντα, ἐσάπαξ, v. sub εἰσ-.

ἐσαπκνέομαι, Ion. for εἰσαπκνέομαι.

ἐσάρτι, Adv. for εἰς ἄρτι, *until now*, late, Lob. Phryn. 21.

ἔσας, aor. part. of ἔζω, signf. 1, q. v.

ἐσαυθίς, v. sub εἰσαυθίς.

ἐσαυρίων, v. sub αὐρίων; but εἰς τὴν ἐσαυρίων, Polyb. 8. 15. 6.

ἐσάχρη, Adv. (εἰς ἄχρι), *until*, c. gen., Ap. Rh. 1. 604, Anth. Plan. 4. 307.

ἐσβαίνω, ἐσβάλλω, etc., v. sub εἰσ-.

ἐσβιβάζω, ἐσβολή, ἐσδέχομαι, ἐσδίδωμι, ἐσδύω, ἔσειμι, v. sub εἰσ-.

ἐσεμασσάμην, v. sub ἐσμαιομαι.

ἐσένης, ἐσένην, v. sub ἔνος.

ἐσέπατο, v. sub εἰσπέτομαι.

ἐσεργύναι, Ion. for εἰσεργεῖν, *to shut in, enclose*, Hdt. 2. 86.

ἐσεσάχατο, v. sub σάττω.

ἐσέχυντο, v. sub εἰσέχυν.

ἐσέχω, ἐσχηγέομαι, ἐσηθέω, ἐσέχω, v. sub εἰσ-.

ἐσήλατο, v. sub εἰσάλλομαι.

ἐσηλυσίη, ἡ, = εἰσέλευσις, Anth. P. 9. 625.

ἔσθαι, inf. aor. 2 med. of ἔμμι.

ἔσθης, (ἐσθής) *to clothe*:—only used in pf. and plqpf. pass., mostly in

part. ἡσθημένος, Ion. ἡσθημένος, *clothed or clad, τι in a thing, ἐσθητα*

ἡσθημένος Hdt. 6. 112; c. dat., *ῥάκειαι ἡσθημένοι* Id. 3. 129; *ἡσθημένοι*

πέπλοις Eur. Hel. 1539; *Πελοποννησιακὸς ἡσθημένος* Pythæan. ap. Ath.

589 F; 3 pl. pf. *ἡσθηται* Anon. ap. Suid.; 3 sing. plqpf. *ἡσθητο* Ael.

V. H. 12. 32; *ἡσθησάι* Id. N. A. 16. 34.

ἔσθημα, τό, a garment, used by Trag. always in pl., *clothes, raiment*,

as Aesch. Pers. 836, Ag. 562, Soph. El. 268; so in Thuc. 3. 58, etc.

ἔσθην, 3 dual plqpf. pass. of ἔννυμι, Il. 18. 517.

ἔσθης, ἦτος, Dor. ἔσθας, ἄτος, ἡ: (v. ἔννυμι):—*dress, clothing, rai-*

ment, Hom., Hdt., and Att.; *χαλκὸν τε χρυσὸν τε ἅλιν ἐσθητὰ τε*

δόντες Od. 5. 38; *χρηστρία ἐσθής* the *dress* of prophetesses, Aesch. Ag.

1270; *Ἀργολίς ἐσθής* Id. Supp. 237; *μετρία ἐσθής* common *dress*,

Thuc. 1. 6: in pl., *of the clothes of several persons*, Aesch. Theb. 871,

Plat. Alc. 1. 122 C; but *of one*, Eur. Hel. 421.

ἔσθης, *ἔσθητα* ἔσφερων εἰσώ, i. e. *the clothes just washed*, Od. 7. 6;

ἔντυον εἰνὴν ἐσθητος μαλακῆς 23. 290; *τὰ ἐσθητος ἐχόμενα* εἶχον Hdt.

3. 66, cf. Xen. An. 3. 1, 19.

ἔσθησις, εὐς, ἡ, (ἐσθής) *clothing, raiment*, prob. I. Arist. Rhet. 2. 8,

14, cf. Poll. 10. 51; in pl., Ath. 18 E, Ev. Luc. 24. 4; dat. pl. *ἐσθήσεαι*,

Philo 2. 158.

ἔσθω, (cp. the poet. forms ἔσθω, ἔδω, the latter of which is the radic.

form, and supplies fut. and pf. of ἔσθω): impf. ἥσθιον, Hes. Op. 147:—

fut. ἔδομαι (cf. πίνω, fut. πίομαι) Id. 2. 237, Od. 2. 123 Att.; ἔδομαι

being a late, if not a false, form, Luc. Hes. 7, etc.:—pf. ἔδηδοκα, Ar.

Eq. 362, Alex. Πανν. 1. 2, Xen.; written ἔδηδοφα in an old Sparg. Inscr.

in C. 1. 15; Ep. part. ἔδηδώς, —*via* Il. 17. 542, h. Hom. Merc. 560:—

plqpf. ἔδηδόμεν Luc. Gall. 4:—Med., ἔσθωμαι Hipp. 1128 F, Theophr.

H. P. 1. 6, 11: aor. ἥδασαμην (κατ-) Galen. 5. 752:—Pass., ἔσθωμαι

Od. 4. 318, Theophr. H. P. 1. 12, 4, Luc.:—aor. ἥδέσθην Hipp. 1. 686

Kühn, Arist. Probl. 13. 6, 1 (ἀπ-, κατ-) Plat. Com. Σοφ. 5, Έορτ. 8:—

pf. ἔδηδεκα (κατ-) Plat. Phaen. 110 E, ἔδηδεκα (ἀπ-) Arist. H. A.

8. 2, 22, Ep. 3 sing. ἔδηδοται Od. 22. 56.—The aor. 2 is supplied by

✓ΦΑΓ, v. sub φαγεῖν. (For the Root, v. sub ἔδω.) *To eat*, Hom.

(esp. in Od.), etc.; of men, *ἐσθιέμεν καὶ πνέμεν* Od. 2. 305, 2. 69;

κρέα ἥσθιον 20. 348; *τὰ ἐσθιόντα* the *mouths*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 17:—

mostly, *ἐσθ. τι* Od. l. c., Soph. Fr. 596 (from a satyric drama), Eur. Cycl.

233; also, *ἐσθ. τινός* *to eat of* .., Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 6, etc.: of animals, *to*

eat up, devour, ἥσθιε δ' ὥστε λέων ὁρσίτροφος Od. 9. 292, cf. Hes. Th. 524,

773, etc.:—Pass., *οἶκος ἐσθιεται* the house is *eaten up*, we are

eaten out of house and home, Od. 4. 318.

2. metaph., *πάντας πῦρ*

ἐσθίει the fire *devours* all, Il. 23. 182; of an eating sore, like ἔρπης

(q. v.), Aesch. Fr. 246; so in Med., *ἔλκεα ἐσθιόμενα*, of caustics, etc.,

Hipp. 1128 F; *ἐσθ. ταυτὸν* *to vex oneself* (like Homer's *ὄν θυμὸν κατέ-*

δω), Ar. Vesp. 287; *ἐσθ. τὴν χελένην* *to bite the lip*, like δάκνειν, Ib.

1083; *ἐσθ. τὴν καρδίαν* Pyth. ap. Plat. 2. 12 E.

3. ὀδόντες ἐσθιόμενοι *decayed teeth*, Theophr. Char. 21 Schneid.

ἐσθλο-γαμος, ον, *well-married*, Greg. Naz.

ἐσθλο-δότης, ον, δ, *giver of good*, Manetho 2. 142, Synes. H. 4. 270.

ἐσθλός, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. ἐσλός, δ, ὄν: Comp. and Sup. —ὑτέρος, —ύτατος

Anth. P. 9. 156, 6. 240. (From ✓ΕΣ, εἰμί (ἐσμί), acc. to Curt.; cf.

Skt. *sot* (ἄν, *bonus*), *su-* (εἰ), *su-*antis (εὐεστώ).) Poët. Adj., = ἀγαθός,

good of his kind, whether (as commonly) of chiefs; or of a swineherd,

as in Od. 15. 557; of horses, Il. 2. 348; *ἐσθλ. ἐν τινι* good in or at

a thing, Il. 15. 283; later c. inf., Ap. Rh. 1. 106, etc.:—hence in various

relations, 1. of persons, from the common notion of goodness in

early times, *good, brave, stout*, Hom., esp. in Il.; also, *rich, wealthy*,

Hes. Op. 212: and then, *noble*, opp. to κακός (v. sub ἀγαθός), i. e. *ει-*

εὐγενής πέφυκας εἰρ' ἐσθλὸν κακῇ Soph. Ant. 38; *ἐσθλό* πατρός παῖς

Id. Ph. 96; ἀπ' ἐσθλὸν δαμμάτων Eur. Andr. 772, etc.; cf. Welcker

Theogn. praef. p. xxii; of noble horses, Il. 23. 348.

2. of the mind and qualities of men, *ώτος, μένος, κλέος*, etc., Hom., and freq. in

Att.; *ἐσθλ. ἀγορεύοντες*, κακὰ δὲ φρεσὶ βυσσοδόμεον Od. 17. 66;

ἐσθλός εἰς τινα good, faithful, Soph. El. 24; *τινι* Naumach. 48.

3. of things, etc., φάρμακα, τεύχεα, κτήματα, κειμήλια, etc., Hom. and

Att. 4. good, fortunate, lucky, δριμύς Od. 24. 311; ὑπαρ 19. 547;

μοῖρα, γάμος, etc., Trag. 5. as Subst., ἐσθλά, τά, goods, πύργη

ἐμπλησμέν ἐσθλὸν Od. 10. 523; ἐπ' τις ἐσθλὰ πέπται Pind. P. 8. 103;

—but ἐσθλὸν, τό, good luck, opp. to κακόν, Il. 24. 530; παρὰ καὶ κακῷ

ἐσθλὸν ἔθηκεν Od. 15. 488; ἐσθλὸν βαθὺ Pind. O. 12. 17.

6. ἐσθλὸν [ἔστι], c. inf. it is good, expedient to .., Il. 24. 301.—Poët.

word, used by Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 441 B, Xen. Cyr. t. 5, 9, Luc. D. Syr. 19 (in Ion. dialect), etc.

ἔσθλότης, ἦτος, ἡ, goodness, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 441 B.

ἔσθος, εὐς, τό, rare form for ἔσθημα, Il. 24. 94, Ar. Av. 940; τὸ ἔσθος

(with hiatus, because it was anciently digammated) in the mouth of a Laco-

nian, Ar. Lys. 1006; cf. the forms βέστον, γεστία in E. M. and Hesych.

ἔσθ' ὅτε, for ἔστιν ὅτε, Lat. *est quum, there is a time when* .., i. e. *now*

and then, sometimes, formed like ἐνίστε, c. indic., Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 20, cf.

Theocr. 25. 26; ἔσθ' ὅτε .., ὅτε .. Soph. Aj. 56 sq.

ἔσθω, Ep. inf. ἔσθήμεναι: impf. ἥσθον Od., Matro ap. Ath. 137 B:—

poët. form of ἐσθίω, *to eat, ἔσθην καὶ πίνην* Od. 5. 197, cf. 7. 220;

ἔσθουσαι βάλανον of beasts, *to devour*, 13. 409; *ἔσθήμεναι* κειμήλια

τε, i. e. *to eat up* chattel and cattle, i. e. all one has, 2.

75; of animals, *to feed on, devour*, Il. 24. 415, Od. 13. 409:—also in

Att., Aesch. Ag. 1597, Archipp. Ίχθ. 7 (si vera l.), Philippiid. Ἀργ. Ἀφ.

1. 5, Matro l. c., cf. ap. Ath. 596 A; rare in Prose, Plut. 2. 101 D, LXX

(Lev. 17. 10, 13., 19. 26).

ἔστια, ἡ, v. sub ἔστια.

ἔστια, ἡ, (ἡμί) a mission, embassy, Suid., etc.: cf. ἔξ-εσίη.

ἐστίμεναι, fem. part. pres. med. of εἰσίστημι, Od. 22. 470.

ἐσικνέομαι, ἐσίπταμαι, v. sub εἰσ-.

ἔσις, εὐς, ἡ, (ἡμί) a sending forth, E. M. 469. 49; cf. ἀφεςις. 2. (ἱέμαι)

an impulse, tendency, only in Plat. Crat. 411 D, 420 A; but the compd.

ἔφεσις is found. II. (ἔζω) a sitting, Hellad. in Phot. Bibl. 535. 20.

ἔσκαταβαλῶν, v. sub εἰσ-.

ἐσκάθητο, aor. 2 med. of ἐσκατατίθηναι, Hes.

ἔσκε, Ep. and Ion. for ἔην, 3 sing. impf. of εἰμί.

ἐσκεμμένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. deliberately, Dem. 749. 8.

ἐσκληκα, intr. pf. of σκέλλω, v. sub εἰσ-.

ἐσκλητος, ἡ, acc. to Hesych., an assembly of Notables at Syracuse; cf.

Valck. Hdt. 7. 8, and v. ἐκκλητος II.

ἐσκομῖδῃ, ἐσκομίζω, v. sub εἰσ-.

ἔσκον, Ep. and Ion. impf. of εἰμί, in Hom. only Il. 7. 153; very often

in 3 pers. ἔσκε, never in 2 ἔσκες.

ἐσκοπημένος, Adv. = ἐσκεμμένος, Theod. Prodr.

ἔσλος, Dor. for ἐσθλός, q. v.

ἔσμα, τό, = μίσχος, a stalk, pedicle, Arist. Fr. 254.

ἔσμος (not ἐσρός, for the Root is ΕΔ, ἔζομαι, v. Aesch. Supp. 684,

and cf. ἀφεςμός), δ, anything let out, Lat. *scaturigo*: esp. a swarm of

bees, Hdt. 5. 114, Plat. Legg. 708 B, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 28; of wasps, καθ'

ἔσμοις in swarms, Ar. Vesp. 1107. 2. any swarm or flock, ἔσμος

ὑβριστής, of men, Aesch. Supp. 31; ἔσμος ὡς πελειάδων ἔζεσθε Ib. 223;

γυναικῶν Ar. Lys. 353, etc. 3. of things, ἔσμοι γάλακτος streams of

milk, Eur. Bacch. 710, ubi v. Elmsl.; and rather strangely, ἔσμος μελίσης

γαλκός, i. e. honey, Epin. Μνησ. 1, cf. Soph. O. C. 481, Herm. Opusc.

2. 252; also, ἔσμο. νούσαν Aesch. Supp. 684; λόγων Plat. Rep. 450 B.

ἔσμο-τόκος, ον, producing swarms of bees, Anth. P. 6. 239.

ἔσμο-φύλας, ἄκος, δ, watcher of a swarm of bees, Geop. 15. 2, 9.

ἔσθβδην, Adv., v. sub ὀβδῃ.

ἔσδος, ἐσοικέω, etc., v. sub εἰσ-.

ἔσοπτρον, ἐσοράω, v. sub εἰσ-.

ἔσομαι, Dor. for ἔσομαι, fut. of εἰμί.

ἔσοχαδες, ον, αἱ, (εἰσέχω) internal piles, Galen.: cf. ἐσοχάδες.

ἔσπερα, Ion. —ἔρη, ἡ, Lat. *vespera*, properly fem. of ἔσπερος:

(sub. ὥρα), evening, eventide, eve (in Hom. ἔσπερος), Hdt. 1. 142, Pind.,

etc.; ἔσπερας at eve, Pind. P. 4. 70, Eupol. Incert. 28, Plat., etc.; τῆς

ἔσπερας Alex. Aet. 3. 8; also ἐσπέρην, Plat. Symp. 644. 25; ἀπὸ ἔσπερας

εὐδὸς just at nightfall, Thuc. 3. 112; ἀνατολὴν ποιεῖσθαι ἀφ' ἔσπ. Arist.

Meteor. 1. 7. 12; ἐφ' ἔσπερας Meineke Com. Fr. 5. p. 52; so, ἄκρα σὺν

ἔσπερα Pind. P. 11. 18; πρὸς ἔσπερα Ar. Vesp. 1085; εἰς or πρὸς ἔσπε-

ραν towards evening, Plat. Symp. 223 D, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 30; ἐπειδὴ

ἔσπερα ἦν Plat. Symp. 220 C; ἐπεὶ πρὸς ἔσπεραν ἦν Xen. Hell. 4. 3. 22;

ἔσπερας γιγνομένης Plat. Rep. 621 A; περὶ ἔσπ. βαθεῖαν late in the

evening, Plut. 2. 179 D:—metaph., δ βίος ἔσπεραν ἀγεί life is wearing

to its eve, Alex. Tit. 3; βίωv ἔσπ. ap. Arist. Poët. 21. 13:—in pl. the

evening hours, eventide, Dissen. Pind. I. 7. 44.

II. (sub. χώρα), the west, Lat. *occidentis*, like Germ. *Abend*, πρὸς ἔσπεραν Eur. O. 1260;

more fully, ἡ πρὸς ἔσπεραν χώρα Hdt. 1. 82; τὸ πρὸς ἔσπερης Id. 8. 130;

so, τὰ πρὸς ἔσπεραν Thuc. 6. 2.

Ἐσπερία (sub. χθών), ἡ, the Western land, of Italy, ap. Dion. H. 1.

35. 49; of Spain, Suid.

ἔσπερίζω, to eat the evening meal, sup. Byz.

ἔσπερίνός, ἡ, ὄν, = sq., Xen. Lac. 12. 6.

ἔσπεριος, α, ον, and os, ον Eur. H. F. 395; (ἔσπερος): opp. to ἡίοτος,

ἡίος: I. of Time, towards evening, at even, at eventide, Hom.,

esp. in Od., mostly with a Verb, ἔσπεριος δ' εἰς ἄστυ .. κάτειμι Od. 15.

505; ἔσπεριος δ' ἦλθεν 9. 336; ἔσπεριος ἀγέρεσθαι ἀνώγει 2. 385;

ἀνυπέσθαι ἔσπ. 9. 452, cf. 2. 357, 14. 344; ἔσπ. φλέγειν Pind. P. 6.

66:—ἐσπερίησι (sc. ὥραις

275); in Diod. 4. 27, they are seven in number, daughters of Atlas. 3. αἱ Ἑσπ. νῆσοι, in Strabo 150, = αἱ Μακάρων νῆσοι; in Dion. P. 563, = αἱ Κασσιτερίδες.

ἐσπέριασμα, τό, (ἐσπερίζω) suffer, Philem. ap. Ath. 11 D.

ἐσπερίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. ἐσπερίτις, ἰδος, western, Suid.

ἐσπερόθεν, Adv. from the west, Arat. 891.

ἐσπερος, ον, (v. sub fin.), of or at evening, ἔ. δατήρ the evening-star, II. 22. 318; opp. to ἑφός δατήρ, Plat. in Anth. P. 5. 670; also as Subst., without δατήρ, Hesperus, Eur. Ion 1149, Bion 16. 1; esp. of the planet Venus, Tim. Locr. 97 A, Cic. N. D. 2. 20 (cf. φάσφορος); also, ἔσπ. σελάνας φάος Pind. O. 10. 90 (v. sub λαμπτήρ); ἔσπ. θεός the god of darkness, i. e. Hades or death, Soph. O. T. 178;—also, like ἑσπεριος, joined with a Verb, h. Hom. 18. 14, Tim. Locr. 96 E: cf. "Ερεβος, ζόφος.

ἔσπ. as Subst. evening (v. ἐσπέρα), ἐπὶ ἔσπερας ἦλθε Od. 1. 423; μένον δ' ἐπὶ ἔσπερον ἐλθῆναι waited the coming on of evening, 4786, cf. 18. 305, 306; ποτὶ ἔσπερον at eventide, Hes. Op. 550; also heterog. pl., ποτὶ ἔσπερα Od. 17. 191;—also ἡ ἔσπερος, Ap. Rh. 4. 1290;—metaph. of age, τί δ' ἔσπερος ἔστι γυναικῶν; Anth. P. 5. 233.

II. western, τόποι Aesch. Pr. 348; ἀγκῶνες Soph. Aj. 805; ἔσπερος γῆ the west country, land of the setting sun; also without γῆ, ἀφ' ἔσπερον Call. Del. 174; πρὸς ἔσπερον or —ου Dion. P. 280, 335. (It orig. had a f, as appears from the Hom. passages cited; φέσπερε occurs in Sapph. 45 Ahr.; cf. Skt. *vasatis* (now), perhaps from *vas* (legere); so *vesper* was the old Lat. form, *hesperus* being borrowed from the Greek.)

ἐσπενυμένως, Adv. (σπενύω) with eager haste, Dion. H. de Dem. 54. ἐσπιφράναι, an inf. occurring in Arist. H. A. 5. 6, 3, apparently = ἐισφρεῖν or ἐισφρέων, to insert, cf. G. A. 1. 15, 3.

ἐσπομαι, later Ep. form of ἔπομαι, Ap. Rh. 4. 1607, Dion. P. 436, 1140, Opp. H. 3. 141, etc.:—ἐσπεται is v. l. for ἐρχεται in Od. 4. 826, accepted by Wolf and Spitzn.

ἐσπόμην, inf. σπένθαι, aor. 2 of ἔπομαι.

ἐσπον, an aor. 2 used by Hom. only in 2 pl., ἔσπετε νῦν μοι, Μοῦσαι, tell me now, ye Muses, II. 2. 484, 11. 218, 14. 508, 16. 112. (Prob. from √ΣΕΠ, akin to, but not the same as, √ΦΕΠ, εἶπον; hence ἐσπετε, ἐν-σπεν, ἐνν-έπω, fut. ἐνν-σπήσω; cf. ἱ-σκεν, θέ-σκελος, also O. Lat. *in-sece* (ἐννετε), *inseciones* (narrationes); O. H. G. *seg-jan* (sagen); Lith. *sak-ai*: on the interchange of π and κ, v. K. K. II. 2.)

ἐσπουδασμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. seriously, in earnest, Plat. Sisyph. 390 B: zealously, Strabo 465: hastily, Heliod. 1. 27.

ἔσσα, aor. 1 act. of ἐννυμι, Hom.; ἔσαι, inf., Od.; ἔσσάμενος, part. aor. 1 med., Hom. :—but, II. ἔσαι is also poet. for ἔσαι, inf. aor. of ἵζω, Pind. P. 4. 486.

ἐσσεδάριος, ὁ, the Lat. *essedarius*, C. I. 2164.

ἐσσεῖται, 3 sing. of ἐσσοῦμαι, Dor. fut. of εἰμί sum, Hom., etc.

ἔσσενα, Ep. aor. 1 act. of σένω.

ἔσσην, ἦνος, ὁ, a priest of Artemis of Ephesus, like Lat. *rex sacrificulus*, Paus. 8. 13, 1: in Call. a king, h. Jov. 66, cf. Hdn. π. μόν. λ. 17. 6:—acc. to E. M., properly the king (queen) bee, as if akin to ἐσμός, and it may be added that μέλισσα (q. v.) was a name of certain priestesses of Artemis.

ἔσσι, Dor. 2 sing. of εἰμί (Dor. for εἰμι sum).

ἔσσια, ἡ, Pythag. Dor. for οὐσία, Philolaos pp. 139, 141 Büchh, Plat. Crat. 401 C: that this, not ἐσία, was the true form appears from Dor. 2 sing. ἐσσι, part. fem. ἔσσα, etc., Ahrens D. Dor. p. 324.

ἔσσο, 2 sing. plqpf. pass. of ἐννυμι, II. 3. 57, Od. 16. 199.

ἔσσομαι, Ep. fut. of εἰμι sum.

ἔσσόμαι, Ion. for ἡσσόμαι.

ἔσσόρον, τό, = ἐνσόρον, C. I. 3270.

ἔσσύμαι, pf. pass. of σένω.

ἔσσύμενος, ἦ, ον, part. pass. of σένω (in sense and accent a pres., but redupl. as if pf.), hurrying, vehement, eager, impetuous, Ep. and Lyr. Poets, as II. 6. 518, Pind. P. 4. 239:—eager, yearning for, c. gen., πολέμου, ὁδοῖο II. 24. 404, Od. 4. 733; also c. inf., πολεμίζειν, ἀλξάει II. 11. 717, Od. 4. 416, cf. 15. 73, Pind. Fr. 74. 4. II. Adv. ἐσσύμενος, hurriedly, furiously, μάχεσθαι, ἀποβήναι II. 15. 698, Od. 14. 317, cf. Pind. Fr. 147.

ἔσσῶ, ἔσσῶτο, 2, 3 sing. plqpf., or Ep. aor. pass. of σένω.

ἔσσων, ον, Ion. for ἡσσων.

ἔστικα, late trans. pf. of ἵστημι, I have placed, Dor. part. ἐστακέα Inscr. Ther. in C. I. 2448. 1. 26; mostly in compds., ἀνέστακα Arr. Epict. 1. 4. 30; καθ- Hyperid. Euxen. 38; ἐφ- Polyb. 10. 20, 5; μεθ- Longin. 16. 2; παρ- Polyb. 3. 94, 7; περι- Plat. Ax. 370 D.

ἑστάλυτο, Ion. 3 pl. plqpf. pass. of στέλλω, Hes. Sc. 288.

ἑστάμεν, —άμεναι [pl. pf. inf. syncop. pf. of ἵστημι: but, II.

ἑστάμεν, 1 pl. indic.

ἑσταν, ἑστάδotes, v. sub ἵστημι.

ἑστατός, Adv. on one's feet, Eust. II. 19. 79.

ἑστάσαν, 3 pl. syncop. plqpf. of ἵστημι, they stood, Hom.: but, II. ἑστάσαν, for ἑσσαν, 3 pl. aor. 1, they set or placed, II. 2. 525, Od. 3. 182, 18. 307, cf. esp. II. 2. 55, 56.

ἑστάσι, ἑστάτε, ἑστάτων, v. sub ἵστημι, II.

ἑστε (Dor. ἑστε E. M. 382. 8, Ahrens, D. Dor. p. 37), perhaps for ἑς ὅτε: Dind. writes ἑς τε, and compares ὥστε and other compds. with τε: written ἑτε in a Boeot. Inscr. (C. I. 1569 c. 13):—a post-Homeric Particle found chiefly in the Trag. poets, Hdt., Xen., and later writers. Plato uses it but once, Conv. 211 C, and then in the mouth of a ξένῃ Μαντικῇ.

I. CONJUNCTION, = ἑως: 1. up to the time that, until, a. with aor. ind., of actual occurrence in past time, ἀπὲρ γνάμης τὸ πᾶν ἔπρασαν ἑστε δὴ σφῶν ἀντολὰς ἐγὼ δατρῶν εἰδεῖα Aesch. Pr. 457, Soph. Ant. 415, Aj. 1031, El. 753; ἑστε περ Ap. Rh. 2. 85; παύοιεν τὸν Σωτηρίδαν ἑστε ἡράγκασαν πορεύεσθαι Xen.

An. 3. 4, 49; so, 2. 5, 30, 3. 1, 28.

b. with aor. subj. and ἄν, of future time, after principal tenses, ἐγὼ δὲ τὴν παρούσαν ἀντλήσω τύχην ἑστ' ἂν Διδὸς φρόνημα λαφύσῃ χόλον Aesch. Pr. 376, cf. 697, Eum. 449; τῆδε μενέμεν ἑστ' ἂν καὶ τελευτήσωμεν Hdt. 7. 141, cf. 158; περιμένετε ἑστ' ἂν ἐγὼ ἔλθω Xen. An. 5. 1, 4; ἑστε κε indef., until such time as . . . Theocr. 5. 22; χυμάρφ δὲ καλὸν κῆρς ἑστε κ' ἀμέλγης 1. 6, cf. 6. 32:—the aor. subj. may also follow historical tenses (by representation), ἐδέοντο Εὐρυβιάδεω προσμείναι ἑστ' ἂν αὐτοὶ τέκεε τε καὶ τοὺς οἰκέτας ὑπεκένανται Hdt. 8. 4, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 15, An. 4. 5, 28:—ἑ is sometimes omitted by Poets, ἀρήγερ' ἑστ' ἐγὼ μύλα Soph. Aj. 1183; v. ἄν A. 1. 2.

c. with aor. opt. after historical tenses (representing ἑστ' ἂν with subj.), ἐπυμείναι ἐκέλευσαν ἑστε βουλευσάντο Xen. An. 5. 5, 2; ἀνέμενον αὐτοὺς ἑστε ἐμφαγόνει τὴν they always waited until . . . Id. Cyr. 8. 1, 44; for Xen. An. 1. 9, 11, ἑστε κικῆθ' = ἑστε νενικηκώς εἶναι, donec vicisset, see νικᾶν:—in oratio obliqua, ὅτι . . . δέοντο ἂν αὐτοὺ μένειν ἑστε σὺ ἀπέλθοις Id. Cyr. 5. 3, 13.

d. with aor. inf., in oratio obl. and the like for opt., ἑστε αὐτὴν νέμεσθαι Κρήτας = ἑστε αὐτὴν νένειντο Κρήτες, Hdt. 7. 171; often in later writers, ἑστε Δαρεῖον γνῶναι = ἑστε Δαρεῖος γνῶνῃ, Arr. An. 2. 1, 3; ἑστε παρθεῖν Ib. 4. 7, 1, cf. Ael. H. A. 2. 12; for ἑστ' ἂν with subj., Arr. Ven. 2. 4, 25, 2. 31, 5. e. with impf. ind., ἑστ' ἀφίκανεν Ap. Rh. 4. 849; but ἀφ. is virtually an aor.

2. so long as, while, a. with impf. ind. of actual occurrence in past time, Theogn. 959; ἑστε μὲν αἱ σπονδαὶ ἦσαν, οὐποτε ἐπανάμην Xen. An. 3. 1, 19, cf. Mem. 1. 2, 18, Arr. An. 2. 11, 6.

b. with pres. subj. and ἄν, of fut. time, οὐ μὲν δὴ λήθῃ ἑστ' ἂν . . . λεύσσω . . . τόδ' ἤμαρ Soph. El. 105, cf. Eur. Alc. 337; ἑστ' ἂν περ ἐπιδικηνύνηται Xen. Eq. 11, 9; ἑστ' ἂν ἐκδημος (sc. ἡ) χθονὸς Θησέως, ἀπειμ Eur. Hipp. 659; so with pf. subj. = pres., οὐμὴν Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐπαγγέλλονται γυναικάς ἐπιθρέψειν, ἑστ' ἂν ὁ πόλεμος ὅδε νενεστήκη Hdt. 8. 142.

c. with pres. opt. after historical tenses (representing ἑστ' ἂν with subj.), ἐδάκει τοῖς στρατηγόις βέλτιον εἶναι τὸν πόλεμον ἀκήρυκτον εἶναι, ἑστ' ἂν τῇ πολέμῳ εἶεν Xen. An. 3. 3, 5.

d. with aor. subj. and ἄν, ἑστ' ἂν πολεμίοις δέισιμοι (δεδίωσι) ῥ' κελυόμενα πάντα ποιοῦσι Id. Mem. 3. 5, 6.

II. ADVERB, ἐνεν το, Lat. *usque* (not before Xen.), a. of Space, ὑπὸ το, βόθροι ἐγγίγνοντο μεγάλοι ἑστε ἐπὶ τὸ δάπεδον Xen. An. 4. 5, 6, cf. 4. 8, 8, Arr. An. 1. 28, 3; ἑστ' ἐπὶ πᾶχυν Theocr. 7. 67; rarely without a Prep., παρατείνει ἑστε τὴν θάλασσαν Arr. Ind. 2. 2 (Hercher inserts ἐπὶ).

b. of Time, ἑστε ἐπὶ κνέφας Id. An. 7. 25, 2; ἑστε ἐς . . . C. I. 5594. col. II. 60; ἑστε κατὰ . . . Ib. col. I. 65; ἑστε πρὸς τὸ ἐξηβικόν Luc. Navig. 3.

ἑστηκα, ἑστήξω and —ομαι, ἑστησα, ἑστην, ἑστηώς, v. ἵστημι.

ἑστήκω, v. sub ἵστημι.

ἑστία, ἡ, Ion. ἱστία (as always in Hom., and Hdt., and so the best Ms. in Hes. Op. 732 for ἑστήν). The hearth of a house, the fireside, in the interior of the house, hence called μεσόμφαλος, Aesch. Ag. 1056 (but v. infr. 4); ἐν στέγῃ τις ἦμενος παρ' ἑστία sitting at home by the fireside, Id. Fr. 299: it was the shrine of the household gods, Eur. Med. 396, etc.; and a sanctuary for suppliants (ἐφέστιοι), καθῆσθαι παρ' ἑστία Pind. Fr. 49; ἐπὶ τὴν ἑστίαν καθίζεσθαι Thuc. 1. 136; ἡ δορυμένος ἑστ. Soph. O. C. 633: hence an oath by it was specially sacred, and Hom. only uses the word in the solemn appeal, ἵστω νῦν Ζεὺς πρῶτα θεῶν, . . . ἱστίη τ' Ὀδυσῆος Od. 14. 159, 17. 156, 19. 304; so in Hdt. 4. 68, Soph. El. 881.

2. the house itself, a dwelling, house, home (as we say fireside), Pind. O. 1. 17, P. 11. 21, and freq. in Trag., as Aesch. Cho. 264, etc.; διὰς ἱστίας οἴκεε Hdt. 5. 40: metaph. of the last home, the grave, Soph. O. C. 1728.

3. a household, family, οἱ πολλοί, πλὴν ὀγῶνκοντα ἱστίων κτλ. Hdt. 1. 176; ἱστίη οὐδεμία νομιζομένη εἶναι Γλαύκων 6. 86, 4. in Trag., as an altar, like ἑσχάρα, Aesch. Thcb. 275, Eum. 282; βούθυτος ἑστ. Soph. O. C. 1495; γὰρ μεσόμφαλος ἑστ., of the Delphic shrine, Eur. Ion 462; called in Trag. ἑστ. Πυθόμαντις, Δελφικῇ, Πυθικῇ:—ἡ κοινὴ ἑστ. the public altar, serving as a sanctuary to refugees, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 20 (cf. Aesch. Supp. 372, βομών, ἑστίαν χθονός), called πολιτικὴ ἑστ. in App. Pun. 84; v. infr. 11; but, ἡ κοινὴ ἑστ. was also used of the public table, ἐδέξαντο τοὺς προσβευτάς ἐπὶ τὴν κοινὴν ἑστ. Polyb. 29. 5, 6, cf. C. I. 1193. 33, Poll. 9. 40; καλέσας τινὰς ἐπὶ ξένια εἰς πρυτανεῖον εἰς τὴν κοινὴν ἑ. Inscr. in Keil iv b. 26:—μνηστὲς ἀφ' ἑστίας, a phrase used of a solemn kind of initiation at Eleusis, C. I. 393 (ubi v. Büchh), 406, 443, al.; τὸν ἀφ' ἑστίας μύστην Ib. 406 c (addend.).

5. metaph. of places which are to a country as the hearth to a house, as a metropolis, Polyb. 5. 58, 4, Dind. 4. 19, 15. 90; of Delos, ἱστίη ᾧ νῆσαν Call. Del. 325; so Plut. speaks of ἑστ. ἦθος, 2. 52 B, 97 B.

II. as nom. pr. Ἑστία, Ion.

Ἰστία, but in Hes. Th. 454 Ἑστία, Boeot. Ἰστιάα Kr. El. Inscr. p. 197:—the Roman Vesta, a virgin goddess, h. Hom. Ven. 22 sq.; daughter of Kronos and Rhea, acc. to Hes. l. c.; but identical with Rhea, acc. to Orph. H. 26. 9; guardian of the hearth and home, both of families and states, invoked first at all offerings and festivals, h. Hom. 23. 29, Orph. H. 83, Diod. 5. 68; Ἑστία πρυτανεία, ἡ βουλαία 'E. C. 1 (addend.) 2347 k, 2349 b. 13; worshipped as ἡ κοινὴ Ἑστία by the Getae, Diod. 1. 94, cf. Hdt. 4. 127:—proverb., ἀφ' Ἑστίας ἀρχεσθαι to begin from the beginning, Ar. Vesp. 846, Plat. Euthyphro 3 A, Strabo 9, ubi v. Casaub.; ἡ Ἑστία γελᾷ, of the fire crackling, Arist. Meteor. 2. 9, 5.

2. there was a statue of Ἑστία in the Senate-house at Athens, which served as a sanctuary, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 52; Ἑστία βουλαία in Aeschin. 34. 7, cf. App. Mithr. 23; others write ἑστία, an altar, v. supr. 1. 4.—V. sub ἄστυ.

[I in Od. in the appellat., ὕ in h. Hom. in nom. pr.; in Hes. exactly the reverse:—ὕ always in Att.]

ἑστίαμα, τό, (ἑστίαμα) an entertainment, banquet, τὰ Ταυτάλου θεοῖσιν ἑστ. Eur. I. T. 387: metaph., ἐμπίπλας ὀργὴν κακῶν ἑστιαμάτων Plat. Legg. 935 A.

ἐστιαρχέω, *to be ἐστιαρχής*, Luc. Amor. 10, C. I. 2360: **ἐστι-ἀρχης**, *ov, ὁ, the master of a house*, Plut. 2. 643 D; in C. I. (addend.) 1793 δ, it is the name of some official person, cf. 2052. 4.

Ἑστίας, ἄδος, ἡ, a Vestal virgin, Dion. H. 2. 64, Plut. Anton. 21.
ἐστιᾶσις, *εως, ἡ, a feasting, banqueting, entertainment*, Thuc. 6. 46, Plat. Rep. 612 A, al.; **λόγος ἐστ.** a 'feast' of reason, Plat. Tim. 27 B; **ἐστ. συμφορητός** = **ἐρανος**, Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 7. II. at Athens, one of the regular **leitourgia**, a public dinner given by a citizen to his tribesmen, Arist. Pol. 6. 7, 6, cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 221: v. **ἐστιᾶτωρ**, **ἐστιᾶω**.

ἐστιᾶτήριον, τό, a banqueting-hall, Philostr. 605.

ἐστιᾶτορία, ἡ, an allowance of food, LXX (4 Regg. 25.30), v. Hesych., Phot.

ἐστιᾶτόριον, τό, = **ἐστιᾶτήριον**, Theopomp. Hist. 33, Dion. H. 2. 23.

ἐστιᾶτωρ [ᾶ], *opos, ὁ, one who gives a banquet, a host*, Plat. Rep. 421 B, Tim. init. 2. at Athens, the citizen on whom the liturgy fell to give a dinner to his tribe, Dem. 463. 15, 996. 24: cf. **ἐστιᾶσις**, **ἐστιᾶω**.

3. metaph. one who deceives, Themist. 301 A. II. a guest, Posidon. ap. Ath. 640 C.

ἐστιᾶω, Ion. **ἰστιᾶω**: *impf. ἐστιᾶν* Lys. 154. 24, Plat., Ion. 3 sing. **ἰστία** Hdt. 7. 135:—*fut. ἐστιᾶσω [ᾶ] Antiph. Bouv. 1. 1:—*aor. ἐἰστίασα* Xen., etc., *inf. ἐἰστίασαι* Ar. Nub. 1212:—*pf. ἐἰστίακα* Dem. 565. 11:—*Medd. and Pass.*, v. *inf.*: (**ἐστία**). *To receive at one's hearth or in one's house*, **ξένους** Lys. 120. 43: *to entertain, feast, regale*, **τινά** Hdt. 1. c., Ar. Nub. 1212; **τινά ἐν δώματι** Eur. Ale. 765; **ἐστ. τινα** ἰχθύσις on fish, Plat. Rep. 404 D; at Athens, **ἐστ. τὴν φυλὴν** (cf. **ἐστιᾶσις**) Dem. 565. 11; **τὴν πόλιν** Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2, 11, etc.:—of the dinner-room, **ὁ ἀνδρῶν . . . ὁ ἐστιᾶν αὐτοῦς** Ael. V. H. 8. 7. 2. *absol. to give a feast*, **ἐστ. μεγαλοπρεπῶς** Ib. 12. 51; **οἱ ἐστιᾶντες** the entertainers, Plat. Gorg. 518 D.*

3. c. acc. cogn., **γάμος ἐστιᾶν** to give a marriage feast, Eur. H. F. 483, Ar. Av. 132; **ἐστ. νικητήρια** Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 1; **ἐπινίκια** Dem. 1356. 8; **γενέλια** Luc. Hermot. 11; and c. dupl. acc., **ἅμα θύσαντα τὰ ἱερὰ ἐστιᾶσαι** ἐκείνων Antipho 113. 14; **θεσμοφόρια ἐστ.** τὰς γυναῖκας Isae. 46. 11; **τὴν γενέθλιον ἐστ.** τινα Luc. Dem. Encom. 26, cf. Symp. 2, but also, **ἐρανόν τινα ἐστ.** Epich. 65 Ahr.; and without acc., **τοῖς κόρασι ἐστιᾶν** Ar. Thesm. 941, ubi v. Schol.

4. metaph., **ἐστ. τινα καλῶν λόγων** Plat. Rep. 571 D, cf. Luc. Philops. 39; **ἐστ. τὰς ἀκοάς, τὴν ὕψιν** Ael. V. H. 3. 1, N. A. 17. 23, etc.

II. *Pass.*, with fut. med. **ἐστιᾶσθαι** Plat. Rep. 345 C, Theaet. 178 D; later, **ἐστιᾶθήσομαι** Schol. Ar. Ach. 977: *aor. ἐἰσπιάθην* Plat. Phaedr. 247 E, (*συν-*) Dem. 400. 25; later, **ἐπῆσπασθαι** Sext. Emp. M. 8. 186: *pf. ἐἰσπιάμαι* Plat. Rep. 354 A, Ion. *inf. ἰσπιάσθαι* Hdt. 5. 20. *To be a guest, be feasted, feast*, Hdt. 1. c., Plat. Rep. 354 A, 372 C; **ἐστιᾶσθαι** παρὰ φίλον Antipho 114. 14; c. acc. rei, *to feast on . . .*, **ἐστ. ἐνὺπνιον** to have a visionary feast, 'feast with the Barmecide', Ar. Vesp. 1218, cf. Plat. Rep. 611 E, Phaedr. 247 E; c. dat., **εὐωδία** Xen. Symp. 2. 3; **λόγους** Ath. 275 A.

ἐστιᾶομαι, *Pass. (ἐστία) δῶμα ἐστιοῦται* the house is founded or established (by children), Lat. *domus constituta, fundata est*, Eur. Ion 1464.

ἐστιο-πάμων [ᾶ], *ov, a householder*, Dor. and Aeol. word in Poll. 1. 74., 10. 20.

ἐστῖος, α, *ov, of the ἐστία, θεοί, ἐσχόρα* Heliod. 1. 30., 4. 18.

ἐστιονχέω, (**έχω**) *to preside over the home or state, πόλεως καὶ πολιτῶν ἀσπαστής* Pseudo-Charond. ap. Stob. 290. 12.

ἐστιούχος, *ov, (έχω) guarding the house, Δήμητερ ἐστιούχῃ* 'Ελευσίνος **χθονός** guardian of . . ., Eur. Supp. 1, cf. Ar. Av. 866, Plat. Legg. 878 A.

2. *having an altar or hearth, γαῖα, πόλις, ἀλλή* Aesch. Pers. 511, Soph. Ant. 1083, Eur. Andr. 283. 3. *on the hearth or altar*, **ἐστ. ψόλος** Aesch. Fr. 280 (as Musgr. for **μόνον**); **πῦρ** Plut. 2. 158 C.

II. *an entertainer, feaster, host*, Ar. ap. Poll. 6. 11.

ἐστιᾶσις, *ιδος, ἡ, of or from the house, αὐρα* Soph. Tr. 954.

ἐστο, v. sub **ἐννυμι**.

ἐστοχασμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. *hitting the mark*, Origen: c. gen., **ἐστ. τοῦ σκοποῦ** Heliod. 7. 5.

ἐστραμμένος, *η, ov, part. pf. pass. of στρέφω*, h. Hom. Merc. 411: Adv. *-ως, differently*, Thom. M. s. v. **περιβάλλω**.

ἐστρατόντο, v. sub **στρατάομαι**.

ἐσ-τρίς, Adv. *until three times, thrice*, Pind. O. 2. 123, P. 4. 108.

ἐστραμένως, part. pf. pass. of **στορέννυμι**, h. Homi. Ven. 159.

ἐστώ, *ους, ἡ, Dor. for οὐσία (substance), opp. to μορφή*, Archyt. ap. Stob. Ecl. I. 714. (From **εἶμι, ἐστι**; cf. **ἄπειστω, εὐεστώ, κακεστώ**, Skt. *su-astis*.)

ἔστωρ, *opos, ὁ, a peg at the end of the pole, passing through the yoke and having a ring (κρίκος) affixed, prob. for passing the inside reins through, Il. 24. 272, cf. Arr. An. 2. 3, 13, Plut. Alex. 18. In Homi., **ἔκτωρ** (from **έχω**), *holder*, is a v. l.*

ἐσύνηκεν, *aor. I with double augm. of συνήμι*.

ἐσ-ὑστερον, Adv. *for εἰς ὑστερον, hereafter*, Od. 19. 126, Hdt. 5. 41.

ἐσθάλα, Dor. for **ἐσθλάα**, *aor. I of σθάλλω*, Pind.

ἐσθαλμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. *erringly, amiss*, Anth. P. 15. 38.

ἐσθήρω, *ἐσθωρά*, v. sub **έσθ-**.

ἐσθλάσις, *εως, ἡ, a pressure inwards*, Hipp. 899 F.

ἐσθλάω, *to press inwards*, Hipp. 899 F, in Pass.

ἐσθάζωσαν, Alexandr. for **έσχαζον**, Lye. 21.

έσχατα, Ion. **-άρη** [ᾶ], ἡ: Ep. gen. and dat. **έσχαρόφιν** (ἴπ' **έσχ-** Od. 7. 169; **έπ' έσχ-** 5. 59, 19. 389). The hearth, fire-place, like **έστία**, Hom. (esp. in Od.), ἡ **μὲν έπ' έσχάρη ήστο** Od. 6. 52; **ήται έπ' έσχάρη εν πυρὸς αύη** Ib. 305; the sanctuary of suppliants, **καθέζετο έπ' έσχάρη εν κοιναίον** Od. 7. 153, cf. 160, 169., 19. 389; used for cooking, 20. 123; for burning scent, 5. 59; it was sometimes moveable, *a pan of coals, a brasier*, Ar. Ach. 888, Vesp. 938:—cf. Poll. 10. 94, 95. Becker Charikl. 1. p. 205. 2 **τρώων πυρὸς έσχάροι** the watch-fires of the camp, Il. 10. 418.

II. *an altar for burnt-offerings, dis-*

tinguished from the more general term **βωμός**, as Lat. *altare* from *ara*, Od. 14. 420, v. Soph. Ant. 1016; **πρὸς έσχάραν Φοῖβον** Aesch. Pers. 205; **έπ' έσχάρᾳ πυρὸς Id.** Eum. 108; **ήμένας έπ' έσχάρας Ib.** 806; **Πυθική Διός, θεῶν Eur. Andr.** 1241, etc., cf. Dem. 1385. 2; sometimes moveable, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 12, Callix. ap. Ath. 202 B; **έσχ. βωμιαῖος** Soph. Fr. 36; **βώμιος** Eur. Phoen. 274.

III. *a means of producing fire, as a dry stick, tinder, etc., like πυρεῖον* Theophr. H. P. 5. 9, 7, de Ign. 64.

IV. *any stand or basis, like βωμός*, Vitruv. 10. 11, 9.

V. in *Medic.* the scab or eschar on a wound caused by burning, Hipp. Art. 788, etc., Plat. Com. Incert. 2, Arist. Probl. 1. 32.

VI. in pl., = **τὰ χεῖλη τῶν γυναικέων αἰδοίων**, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1283 (1286).

έσχᾶρεϋς, *έως, ὁ, a ship's cook*, Poll. 1. 95. Themist. 195 B.

έσχᾶρεϋς, *ἄνωος, ὁ, = έσχάρα 1*, Theocr. 24. 48, Anth. P. 7. 648.

έσχάριον, τό, Dim. of **έσχάρα**: 1. *a pan of coals*, Ar. Fr. 435. 2.

a stand, basis, platform, Polyb. 9. 41. 4, Diod. 20. 91. 3. *a cradle for launching ships*, Callix. ap. Ath. 204 C. 4. *an eschar*, Orib. 197 Mai.

έσχάρῃς, *ov, of or on the hearth*, πῦρ Anth. P. 7. 210.

έσχάρῖς, *ιδος, ἡ, a pan of coals*, Ar. Fr. 435. Alex. Φιλισκ. 1, Plut. Crass. 16, etc.; **έσχ. χρυσή** C. I. 2859;—used in fishing by night, Ael. N. A. 2. 8.

έσχάρῖτης (sc. **ἄπρος**), ὁ, *bread baked over the fire*, Antidot. Πρωτ. 2, Crob. 1. Ἀπαγχ. 2.

έσχάρῶ-πεπτος, *ov, cooked on the hearth*, Hipp. 1136 C.

έσχαρος, *α, a fish*, the same as **κόπς**, perhaps a kind of sole, v. Archipp. 1. 5, Mnesim. 1. 44, Dorio ap. Ath. 330 A; in Hesych., **έσχαρος**.

έσχάρῶφιν, Ep. gen. and dat. sing. of **έσχάρα**.

έσχάρῶω, *to form an eschar, of ointments*, Oribas. 186 Mai:—*Pass.* *to come to an eschar*, **ήσχαρωμένα** ἔλκη cited from Diosc.

έσχαρώδης, *es, (έσχαρα v) scab-like*, Poll. 4. 204, Galen.

έσχάρωμα, τό, a scab, Hippiatr.

έσχάρωσις, *εως, ἡ, the formation of a scab*, Arist. Probl. 1. 33.

έσχάρωτικός, ὁ, *fit to form an eschar*, Galen.

έσχάρτα, (**έσχατος**) *to be at the edge*, Hom. (only in Il.) always in Ep. Part., **εί τινα πον δῶαν έλοι έσχατώοντα** straying about the edge of the camp, Il. 10. 206; of states, **Ἀνθηδών, Μύρσαιος έσχατώσσα** lying on the border, 2. 508, 616; **έσπερος έσχ.** the extreme west, Call. Del. 174; **κάρηρον έσχ.** the sinuist, Arat. 207:—with a Verb, **τεχθήσεται έσχατώσσα** at last, Manetho 4. 459.

έσχᾶτεϋω, *to be at the end, τὰ έσχατεύοντα τῶν δένδρων* those furthest off, Theophr. C. P. 5. 1, 3, cf. Plut. 2. 366 B: *to be at the extremity*, τῆς Ἀρκადίας Polyb. 4. 77, 8.

έσχᾶτιᾶ, Ion. **-τή, ἡ**, (**έσχατος**) *the furthest part, edge, border*, esp. of a place, Hom., Hdt., and Att., but rare in Trag.; **νῆσος έπ' έσχατῆος** Id. 5. 238; **ἀγρού έπ' έσχατῆος on the edge of the land**, 4. 517., 5. 489; and simply, **έπ' έσχατῆ** or **-τῆς** on the edge or shore, 9. 182, 280; **έπ' έσχατῆ** **λῆμνος** at the mouth of the harbour, 2. 391., 10. 96; **έσχατῆ** **πόλεμον** on the skirts of battle (i. e. furthest parts of the field), Il. 11. 524., 20. 328; **έσχατῆ** **round the edge** [of the funeral pile], Il. 23. 242; **έσχατῆς**, *for έν έσχ.*, on the outskirts, Soph. Ph. 144:—metaph. *the extremity, highest point*, ὄλβου πρὸς έσχατῆς Pind. I. 6. (5). 17; **πρὸς έσχατῆν ἀρεταῖαν** **ικάνειν** Id. O. 3. 77; also of parts of the body.

καρδίης ἡ **έσχ.** Hipp. 269. 4; **γένους** Arat. 57.

2. *the border of a country, έσχατῆ* **Γόρτυνος** Od. 3. 294; **ναίων δ' έσχατῆν Φθίης** Il. 9. 484; so **έσχατῆ** alone, Od. 14. 104, Archil. S2; in pl., **αἱ έσχ. τῆς οἰκουμένης** the extremities of the world, Hdt. 3. 106; also *the borders or frontier-land*, τῆς Αἰτωλίδος Id. 6. 127; *absol.*, Id. 3. 115, 116, Xen. Hell. 2. 4. 4, etc., cf. 6. 127:—in Attica, *a boundary estate*, i. e. one at the sea-side or the foot of the mountains (v. A. B. 256), Aeschin. 13. ult., Dem. 1040. 13, cf. C. I. 2338. 52 sq., Böckh P. E. 1. 86.

3. of Time, **ἂν' έσχατῆν** at last, Pind. P. 11. 86; so dat. **έσχατῆ** Nic. Th. 437.

4. = **δύσεις**, Arat. 574.

έσχᾶτιζέω, *to be last, to come too late*, LXX (Jud. 5. 28).

έσχατίος, *ov, poet. for έσχατος*, Nic. Th. 746, Anth. P. 7. 555.

έσχατίωτης, *ov, ὁ, fem. -ῶτις, ιδος*, on the frontier, as pr. name of one from Έσχατιά (in Tenos), C. I. 2338. 6, 17, al., cf. 2347 c. 28.

έσχατῶ-γηρως, *ov, in extreme old age*, Diod. 15. 76, Strabo 650, etc.; as fem., Poll. 2. 18; also **έσχατόγηρος**, *ov*, LXX (Sirac. 42. 8); and in Byz. **έσχατογέρων**, ὁ.

έσχατῶσις, in acc. **έσχατῶντα**, probably f. l. for **έσχατόωντα**, v. Meineke Theocr. 7. 77, Bernhardt Dion. P. 65.

έσχατος, *η, ov*, also *os, ov*, Arat. 625: (prob. from **έκ, έξ**, as if from **έξωτος, outermost**): I. of Space, as always in Hom. *the furthest, uttermost, extreme*, **θάλαμος έσχ.** the hindmost chamber, Od. 21. 9; **έσχατοι** **ἄλλων**, of the Thracians who were last in the Trojan lines, Il. 10. 434, cf. 8. 225., 11. 8; **έσχατοι ἄνδρων**, of the Aethiopians, Od. 1. 23; **οἰκέομεν . . . έσχατα**, say the Phaeacians, 6. 205; **έσχατῆ** **τῶν οἰκουμένων** ἡ **Ἰνδική** Hdt. 3. 106, cf. Thuc. 2. 96, and often in Att.: **τὸ έσχατον τῆς ἀγορᾶς** Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 5, etc.; but often agreeing with the Noun, **ὑπ' . . . έσχατῆν στήλην** Soph. El. 720; **τάξιν έσχ.** the furthest part of the army, Id. Aj. 4:—often in pl., **έσχατα γαίης** Hes. Th. 731: **τὰ έσχατα** **τοῦ ἄστεος**, **τοῦ στρατοπέδου** Thuc. 8. 95., 4. 96; and without Art., **έπ' έσχατα** **χθονός** Soph. Tr. 655; **έξ έσχατῶν** **έσχατα** **ἀμικέσθαι** even from end to end, Hdt. 7. 100, cf. Xen. Vect. 1. 6; **παρ' έσχατα** **λίμνης** Plat. Phaedo 113 B, cf. Thuc. 3. 106:—*Acc.* to the diff. dimensions of space, it has various senses, as, *uppermost, έσχ. πυρᾶ Soph. El. 900:—*lowest, deepest*, Lat. *imus, altiss* Theocr. 16. 52; **ἄλς** Anth. P. 13. 27: *innermost*, Lat. *intimus, sárkes* Soph. Tr. 1053; *last, hindmost*, **έλαυε δ' έσχ.** Id. El. 734.*

2. of Degree, *uttermost, highest*, Pind. O. 1. 182, cf. 1. 4. 19 (3. 29); of actions, misfortunes, sufferings, etc., *the uttermost, utmost, last, worst*, **πόνος, ἀδικία, κίνδυνος**

Plat. Phaedr. 247 B, Rep. 361 A; ὁδὸν αἱ ἐσχ Id. Prot. 354 B; δῆμος ἐσχ. the worst democracy, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 11. b. as Subst., τὸ ἐσχάτων, τὰ ἐσχάτα, the utmost, ἐς τὸ ἐσχ. κακοῦ ἀπικέσθαι Hdt. 8. 52; τετρήσθαι ἐς τὸ ἐσχ. κακοῦ Id. 1. 22; διακατερεῖν ἐς τὸ ἐσχ. Id. 7. 107; ἐπ' ἐσχάτα βαίνειν Soph. O. C. 217; προβάδ' ἐπ' ἐσχάτων θράσους Id. Ant. 553; ἐπ' ἐσχ. ἐλθέτω ἀπὸς Plat. Phaedr. 240 D, cf. Rep. 361 D, etc.; ὁ πάντων .. ἐσχάτων ἐστὶ, πάσχειν Id. Phaedo 83 C; τὰ ἐσχ. πονεῖν Xen. Cyr. 8. 2; πᾶσι τοῖς ἐσχ. ζημιόσθαι, extremis supplicis, Plat. Polit. 207 E; ἐσχάτ' ἐσχάτων κακὰ worst of possible evils, Soph. Ph. 65, cf. Philom. Incert. 87 (Meincke p. 423); so in Sup., τὰ πάντων ἐσχάτωτα παθεῖν the extremest .., Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 49; though this is not correct, as Arist. remarks, οὐ γὰρ τοῦ ἐσχάτου ἐσχατότερον εἶναι τὴν Metaph. 9. 4, 4, cf. Phryn. 135 Lob. 3. of Persons, lowest, meanest, Diad. Excerpt. Vat. p. 9, Dio C. 42. 5, Alciphro 3. 43; proverb., οὐδέεις, οὐδ' ὁ Μυθῶν ἐσχατός, i. e. the meanest of mankind, Magnes Ποαστ. 1, cf. Philom. Σικ. 3, Menand. Incert. 481; in Plat. Theat. 209 B it seems to mean the remotest of mankind, as in the proverb πρὸς ἐσχάτην Μουσῶν in Paroemiogr. p. 38 Gaisf. 4. of Time, last, ἐς τὸ ἐσχ. to the end, Hdt. 7. 107, Thuc. 3. 46; ἐσχ. πλοῦς, ναυτιλία the end of it, Pind. P. 10. 45, N. 3. 39; ἐσχάτας ὑπὲρ βίβας over the last scion of the race, Soph. Ant. 599; ἐσχ. Ἑλλήνων, Ῥωμαίων Plut. Philop. 1, Brut. 44; neut. ἐσχάτων as Adv. for the last time, Soph. O. C. 1550; B it seems to mean the remotest of mankind, as in the proverb πρὸς ἐσχάτην Μουσῶν in Paroemiogr. p. 38 Gaisf. 4. of Time, last, ἐς τὸ ἐσχ. to the end, Hdt. 7. 107, Thuc. 3. 46; ἐσχ. πλοῦς, ναυτιλία the end of it, Pind. P. 10. 45, N. 3. 39; ἐσχάτας ὑπὲρ βίβας over the last scion of the race, Soph. Ant. 599; ἐσχ. Ἑλλήνων, Ῥωμαίων Plut. 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Gorg. 473, al. ἐσχάτων, ὅσων, v. sub ἐσχάτως. ἐσχεθόν, v. sub ἐσχ. ἐσχηματισμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. figuratively, Basil., Gramm. ἐσχον, ἐσχόμεν, v. sub ἐσχ. ἐσχων, impf. of ἐσχω, = ἐσχάω. ἔσω, older form of ἔσω, cf. eis and ἔσω:—Comp., ἐσωτέρω τῆς Ἑλλάδος Hdt. 8. 66; Sup., ὡς ἐσωτάτω τῆς μαχαλῆς Hipp. 783 C, cf. 276. 18. ἐσῶθεν (ἐσῶθεν only in Hipp. Art. 811 H, 812 A), rarely ἐσῶθε, Eur. Heracl. 42 (in Aesch. Cho. 800 ἔσω has been restored); Adv.:—from within, Hdt. 7. 36., 8. 37, and Att. 2. within, inside, Id. 1. 181., 2. 36, Aesch. Ag. 991;—c. gen., ἐσῶθεν ἀνθρώπων Eur. Cycl. 516; cf. ἔσω. ἐσῶπη, ἡ, (ῶπ) appearance, look, Opp. H. 4. 358. ἐσώτατος, ἡ, ον, Sup. of ἔσω, innermost, Lat. intimus, opp. to ἐξώτατος, Philo 2. 147, Joseph., etc.:—ἐσωτέρος, α, ον, Att. Act. p. 16. 24:—v. sub ἔσω. ἐσωτερικός, ἡ, ὢν, inner, esoteric: the works of Aristotle were divided into the ἐσωτερικά and the κοινὰ καὶ ἐξωτερικά (cf. ἐξωτερικός), Clem. Al. 68; and Luc. Vit. Auct. 26 describes Arist. as presenting a twofold appearance (μύμησιν τὸν μὲν ἐσωτερικὸν τὸν δὲ ἐξωτερικὸν καλεῖν):—but the word is not used by Arist. himself, and was prob. invented to correspond with ἐξωτερικός (q. v.), which he does use. ἐσωτήριον or ἐσωφάριον, τὸ, an inner garment, Lat. interula, Salmas. Tertull. Fall. p. 409. ἐσωτέρω, Comp. of ἔσω, q. v. ἐτάζω, to examine, test, mostly in compd. ἐξετάζω (for which it is v. l. in Hdt. 3. 62); but ἐτάξω (only for etym. purposes) Plat. Crat. 410 D; ἐτάξουσι Polus ap. Stob. 105. 47, aor. sub. ἐτάσσης Anth. P. 7. 17., 12. 135:—Pass., LXX (Sap. 6. 7, al.). (V. sub ἐτεύς.) ἐταῖρα, Ion. —ρη, ἡ, v. sub ἐταῖρος II. ἐταρεία, ὁ, (often written ἐταρία in Mss., Soph. Aj. 682, Eur. Or. 1072, 1079, Thuc. 3. 82, Isocr. 56 D, Dem., etc., cf. ἀνδρεία), Ion. —ήτης (ἐταῖρος). Companionship, association, brotherhood, τῶν ἡλικιωτέων Hdt. 5. 71; ἐτ. ποιήσας, συνέγειν Isocr. 38 A, Plat. Rep. 365 D; μαρτύρων συνειστώσα ἐτ. Dem. 560. 5; αἱ βοῆς νέμονται καθ' ἐταρείας Arist. H. A. 9. 4. 2. at Athens, a political club or union for party purposes, Thuc. 3. 82, Lys. 125. 16, Isocr. 56 D, Plat. Rep. 365 D; ἐταρεία ἐπ' ἀρχάς Id. Theat. 173 D; so at Carthage, τὰ συσσίτια τῶν ἐτ., compared to the φιλίδια at Sparta, Arist. Pol. 2. 11, 3, cf. 5. 6, 6., 5. 11, 5. II. generally, friendly connexion, friendship, Simon. 119, Soph. and Eur. II. cc.; opp. to ἐχθρα, Dem. 851. 18. III. = ἐταίρησις, Andoc. 13. 27, Diod. 2. 18;—Anaxil. Neott. 2, combines signs. II. and III. ἐταρεῖ-ἀρχῆς, ον, ὁ, leader of a faction, Byz. ἐταρείος, α, ον, Ion. —ήτις, ἡ, ον:—of or belonging to companions Zeús ἐτ. presiding over fellowship, Hdt. 1. 44, Diphil. Bal. 1; φόνος ἐτ. the murder of a comrade, Anth. P. 9. 519. II. amorous, ἐτ. φιλότης h. Hom. Merc. 58, cf. Anth. P. 9. 415. ἐταρεύομαι, Pass. to prostitute oneself, Diod. 12. 21, etc. ἐταρέω, to keep company with, Aeschin. 2. 42, al., Phoenicid. Incert. 1. 2; τινι with a man, Andoc. 13. 28, etc.; φίλια ἐταυρόσα meretricious friendship, Plut. 2. 62 D:—cf. πορνέω, and for the difference between v. and Andoc. 8. 16. II. Mcd., = ἐταρεύομαι, Theopomp. ap. Ath. 260 E. ἐταυρήτη, ἐταυρήτιος, ἡ, ον, Ion. for ἐταρεία, ἐταρείος, α, ον. ἐταυρήσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐταρεία) unchastity, Aeschin. 2. 43, etc. ἐταρία, ἡ, v. sub ἐταρεία. ἐταυράρχης, ὁ, captain of the Imperial Guards, C. I. 8903. ἐταυρίδεια (sc. ἱερὰ), τὰ, the festival of Zeús ἐταυρείας at Magnesia, Heges. ap. Ath. 572 D. ἐταυρίδιον, Dim. of ἐταῖρα, Plat. 2. 80S E.

ἐταυρίζω, fut. ἴσω, to be ἐταῖρος or comrade to any one, c. dat., ἀνδρὶ ἐταυρίσαι Il. 24. 335; of the Graces, h. Hom. Ven. 96. 2. trans. in Mcd. to associate with oneself, choose for one's comrade, ἡ τινὰ πον Τρώων ἐταυρίσαστο (Ep. for ἐταυρίσαιτο) Il. 13. 456, cf. Naumach. 55. II. = ἐταυρεῖσθαι, to be a courtesan, in Act., Luc. D. Meretr. 8. 2; in Mcd., Ath. 593 B. ἐταυρικός, ἡ, ὢν, of or befitting a companion: ἡ ἐταυρική companionship, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 5, 3., 8. 12, 1 sq., al. 2. τὸ ἐταυρικόν, = ἐταρεία 2, Thuc. 8. 48; ἐτ. συνάγειν Hyperid. Euxen. 23; τὰ ἐταυρικά factions, clubs, Plut. Lysand. 5, Dio C. 37. 57; (also for the collegia of the Romans, Dio C. 38. 13). b. the bond of club-association, the ties of party, Thuc. 3. 82. 3. ἵππος ἐταυρική a body of horse-guards of the Macedonian kings, Polyb. 16. 18, 7; cf. ἐταῖρος 1. 6. II. of or like an ἐταῖρα, meretricious, γυνή Plut. 2. 140 C, etc.: τὸ ἐτ. the custom of ἐταῖραι, Alciphro 2. 1:—so Adv. —κώς, Luc. Bis Acc. 20, Plut. Pomp. 2. ἐταῖρίς, ἰδὸς, ἡ, = ἐταῖρα, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 6, Ath. 567 A, Anth. P. 61. 208:—not good Att., acc. to Thom. M. 357. ἐταυρισμός, ὁ, (ἐταυρίζω II.) harlotry, Ath. 516 B. ἐταυριστής, οὗ, ὁ, a lewd man, Poll. 6. 188; fem. ἐταυρίστρια, = τριβίς, Plat. Symp. 19 E. ἐταῖρος, Ep. and Ion. ἔταρος (used by Aesch. Pers. 990 lyr.), ὁ: (for the Root, v. ἐτης). A comrade, companion, mostly of the followers of a chief, comrades in arms, Il. 1. 179., 3. 259, 9. 658, etc.; also, a messmate, 17. 577; a fellow-slave, Od. 14. 407, 413., 15. 307 sq.; of the suitors, 18. 350., 21. 100; joined with ἀνὴρ, 8. 584, Hdt. 3. 95, Antipho 113. 24; the Hom. epithets are ἐσθλός, πιστός, φίλος ἐτ., ἐρίπτες ἐτ.:—as a kind address to followers or servants, Il. 1. 179., 3. 259, 9. 658., 10. 151, Od. 13. 266; and so, later, as a common way of addressing people, ὁ τ' αἶρε my good friend, Ar. Vesp. 1239; φίλ' ἐταῖρε Theogn. 751; etc.:—c. gen. partit., δαίτης ἐταῖρε partner of my feast, h. Hom. Merc. 430; νεκτὸς ἐτ. lb. 290; πόσιος καὶ βρώσιος ἐταῖρος messmates, Theogn. 115; also, ἐτ. ἐν πράγματι Id. 116. 2. metaph. of things, ἐσθλὸς ἐταῖρος, of a fair wind, Od. 11. 7., 12. 140; φθόνος .. ἐτ. ἀνδρῶν Pind. Fr. 231; γέλως ἐτ. ὕβρεως Plut. 2. 622 B; c. dat., βίον .. τὸν σοφοῖς ἐταρον Anth. P. 7. 470. 3. pupils or disciples were called the ἐταῖροι to their masters, as those of Socrates, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 1, al., cf. Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 7; so Democritus was the ἐτ. of Leucippus, Id. Metaph. 1. 4, 9; schoolfellows, Poll. 4. 45. 4. of political partisans (cf. ἐταρεία 1. 2), Lys. 124. 14; οἱ περὶ αὐτοῦ ἐτ. his club-mates, Dem. 521. 12. 5. rarely of lovers, Sim. Mul. 49, Ar. Eccl. 913. 6. ἐταῖροι, οἱ, the guards, a body of horse in the Macedonian army, Polyb. ap. Ath. 194 E; cf. πεζέταροι. 7. as Adj. associate in, τὸ ἐπὶ θυμῷ τῶν ἡδονῶν ἐταῖρον Plat. Rep. 439 D:—hence in Sup., τοῖς σπουδῶν ἐταυρότατος your closest companions, Id. Gorg. 487 D, cf. Phaedo 89 D:—also, σαρδὼν γένους πέτρῃν ἐταῖρον constant to the rocks, Opp. H. 4. 267; absol. of animals, gregarious, Id. C. 2. 325. II. ἐταῖρα, Ion. ἐταῖρη, Ep. ἐτάρη [ᾱ], ἡ, a companion, "Ἐπος .. Ἄρεος .. κασιγνήτη ἐτάρη τε Il. 4. 441; φύζα, φόβου κρύπτοντος ἐταῖρη 9. 2; φόρυγε .. ἦν ἀρα δαυτὶ θεοὶ ποιήσαν ἐταῖρην Od. 17. 271, cf. Hor. Od. 3. 11, 6, h. Hom. Merc. 478; Νίκην, ἡ χορῶν ἐστιν ἐταῖρα Ar. Eq. 589, cf. Plat. Rep. 603 B; πενία σφιν ἐταῖρα Theocr. 21. 16; Ποσειδάωνος ἐταῖρη, of a submerged city, Call. Del. 101. 2. in Att. mostly opp. to a lawful wife, and so with various shades of meaning, from a concubine (who might be a wife in all but the legal qualification of citizenship) down to a courtesan, but distinguished from a πόρνη, Anaxil. Neott. 2; first in Hdt. 2. 134, 135, and often in Com., v. Ar. Pl. 149, Ath. 571 C sqq. This indefiniteness of sense has caused the retention of the word hetaera, cf. Dict. of Antt. s. v. Hetaerae:—Ἀφροδίτη was worshipped as Ἐταῖρα, Philoet. Κόρινθ. 1, Clem. Al. 33. Cf. ἐταυρέω. ἐταυροσύνη, ἡ, = ἐταρεία, Paul. Ael. Apot. p. 13. ἐταυρόσυνος, ἡ, ον, friendly, a friend, Anth. P. 12. 247. ἐταυρα-τράφος, ον, keeping mistresses, Manetho 4. 313, Eccl. ἐτάλασας, v. sub *τάλας. ἐταῖρισσαιο, v. sub ἐταυρίζω II. ἐταρος, ἐτάρη, Ep., and Ion. for ἐταῖρος, ἐταῖρη. ἔτας, acc. pl. of ἔτης. ἔτασις, εως, ἡ, and ἐτασμός, ὁ, (ἐτάζω) both in LXX, rare forms for ἐξέτασις, —ασμος. So ἐταστίον, = ἐξεταστίον, Tzetz.: ἐταστής, = ἐξεταστής, C. I. (add.) 3041 b. 42, Suid.: ἐταστικός, ἡ, ὢν, = ἐξεταστικός, Eccl. ἔτεή, Adv. of ἐτεύς, really, truly, Democr. ap. Galen. 3. p. 2; cf. Sext. Emp. P. 1. 214, Diog. L. 9. 72.—In Ar. Rh. 2. 1179, for the Mss. reading (Zeús αἰτεῖ τὰ ἑκαστ' ἐπιδέκεται) some read Zeús ἐτεή. ἐτεθήπεια, v. sub τέθηπα. ἐτεύς, α, ον, (ἐτος) yearly, from year to year, Lat. annuus, ἔεθλα, Pind. 1. 4. 114; φρουρά Aesch. Ag. 2; δασμός Eur. Rhos. 435; cf. ἐπέτεύς:—ἐτεύς as Adv., Lyc. 721. II. of one year, yearling, Xen. Cyn. 5. 14, cf. Valek. Diatr. p. 6. ἔτεκον, v. sub τέκω. ἐτέλης, α, a fish, Arist. II. A. 6. 13, 1; also ἐντελής, ἐντελής. Ἐτεο-βουτάδης, ον, ὁ, a genuine son of Butes, one of the hereditary priests of Athena Polias, Alex. Πυρρ. 1. 3, Dem. 573. 10, v. Harp.:—they are called Βουτάδαι ἐτενοί in C. I. 666. ἔτεο-δμῶς, ὅς, ὁ, an honest slave, Hesych.; prob. a mere v. l. καὶ κ' ἐτεοδμῶν (for καὶ κε τεο δμῶν) in Od. 16. 305. Ἐτεοκλής, contr. —κλής, ὁ: poet. acc. Ἐτεοκλῆς (for —κλέας) Aesch. Theb. 1007; voc. Ἐτεοκλῆς lb. 39; (ἐτεύς, κλέας) = Eteocles. Ἐτεά-κρητες, οἱ, true Cretans, of the old stock, Od. 19. 176. ἐτεό-κρίθος, ἡ, genuine, good barley, Theophr. C. P. 3. 22, 2. ἐτεύς, α, ὢν. (From ἘΤ come also ἐτ-υμος, ἐτ-άω, cf. Skt. sat-yas (verus), sat-yam (veritas); O. Norse sam-r, A. S. sōth (sooth)) :—true,

real, genuine, πῶλλ' ἐτέα Il. 20. 255; ἢ ἐτεὸν Κάλχας μαντεύεται *truth*, 2. 300; ὡς ἐτεὸν περ as the *truth* is, 14. 125; and very often (esp. in Od.), εἰ ἐτεὸν γε if 'tis so indeed, cf. Spitzn. II. 14. 125. II. ἐτεόν, as Adv., in *truth, really, verily*, Lat. *revera*, εἰπέ μοι εἰ ἐτεόν γε φίλην ἔσσι πατρίδ' ἰκάνω Od. 13. 328, cf. II. 8. 423; εἰ δὲ ῥ' ἐτεόν γε καὶ ἀτρεικέως ἀγορεύεις 15. 53; εἰ ἐτεόν... μνησκόμα *rightly*, Theoc. 25. 173.

2. in Ar. always as an interrog., *really, indeed, tell me, οὐκ ἀκούεσθ' ἐτεόν*...; Ach. 322, cf. 609; ἐτεὸν ἡγεῖ γὰρ θεούς; Eq. 32, cf. 732; τί οὖν τοῦτ' ἐστὶν ἐτεόν; Nub. 93; τί τοῦτ' ἐγέλασας ἐτεόν; Ib. 820, cf. 1502; also alone in ironical sense, ἐτεόν; like ἀλθες; so! indeed? Lat. *itane?* Av. 393; cf. ἀλθής III. 2, and v. ἔρος (Adv.).—The masc. is not found; the fem. only in the Adv. ἐτέρῃ, q.v.—Jo. Alex. τὸν παραγγ. p. 29. 5, also cites ἐτά' ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐτός... ὡς 'ἐτά Τημενίδος χρύσειον γένος'.

ἐτερο-αλκής, ἐς, epithet of Victory, *giving strength to one of two*; used by Hom. mostly in the phrase μάχης ἐτεραλκέα νίκην *victory in battle inclining to one side or the other, γίνωσκε μ. ἐτ. ν.* perceived that victory was inclining to the other side, II. 16. 362; σῆμα τιθεῖς Τρώεσσι, μ. ἐτ. ν. a sign that victory was changing sides, 8. 171; but, ἵνα δὴ Δαναοῖσι μ. ἐτ. ν. δῶς inclining to their side, 7. 26; so without μάχης, δίδω ἐτεραλκέα νίκην 17. 627, Od. 22. 236; so, ἐτ. Ἀπῆς Aesch. Pers. 951 (lyr.); and in late Prose, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 8, Ael. ap. Suid. 2. act., δῆμος ἐτ. a body of men which decides the victory, II. 15. 738; λύσις ἐτ. Nic. Th. 2; ποδῶν ἐτ. παραῶ, of a lame man, Nonn. D. 9. 230.

II. inclining first to one side then to the other, doubtful, Lat. *anceps*, μάχη Hdt. g. 103; and so, ἐτεροκλήως ἀγωνίζεσθαι *incipit Marte pugnare*, Id. 8. 11; so, μῦθος ἐτ. κλαγγῇ Poeta ap. Luc. J. Trag. 31.—The same variety of sense appears in other compds., cf. ἐτεροκλήνης, ἐτερορρηγής, ἐτερόρραπος, ἐτερίμερος.

ἐτερο-ἀριθμός, *on, of different number*, Phoebe in Walz Rhett. 8. 503.

ἐτεραχθεῖω, = ἐτεροκλινέω, A. B. 38.

ἐτερο-αχθής, ἐς, *loaded and leaning on one side*, Cyrill.

ἐτερο-εγκεφάλῳ or -ῳ, *to suffer in half the brain* (cf. ἡμικρανία), *to be half-mad, crazy*, Ar. Fr. 611, A. B. 37.

ἐτεροειδής, ἐς, = ἐτεροειδής, Nic. Al. 84.

ἐτερήμερία, ἡ, *a living on alternate days*, v. l. Philo 2. 189.

ἐτερο-ήμερος, *on, on alternate days, day and day about, ζῶντα* ἐτερήμεροι, of the Dioscuri, Od. 11. 303, cf. Philo 2. 189; of an intermittent fever, Orph. Lith. 627.

ἐτερήρης, ἐς, (*ἀρω) = ἀμφήρης, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 165.

ἐτερήφι, Ep. dat. fem. of ἐτερος.

ἐτεροβάρεα, ἡ, *a weighing down to one side*, Hesych.: ἐτερο-βάρης, ἐς, *weighing down one side*, Eust. 1316. 26.

ἐτεροβουλλα, ἡ, *change of will*, Cyrill.: ἐτερό-βουλος, *on, differing in will*, Eccl.

ἐτερο-γάστριος, *on, by another venter, by another mother*, opp. to ὁμο-γάστριος, Schol. Hes. Op. 347.

ἐτερογενέω, *to be of another kind*, Nicom. Ar. Introd.

ἐτερο-γενής, ἐς, *of different kinds*, τὰ ἐτ., of animals, Arist. H. A. 8. 18, 1, G. A. 1. 18, 24. II. τὰ ἐτ., in Gramm., *nouns which change their gender*, as δάκτυλος, pl. δάκτυλα, etc., first perh. in Arist. Categ. 3, 2: Adv. -νως, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 361.

ἐτερό-γλαυκος, *on, with one eye gray*, Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 18.

ἐτερό-γλωσσος, Att. -ττος, *on, of other* (i. e. foreign) *tongue*, Polyb. 24. 9, 5, Strabo 333; ἐν ἐτεργλώσσῳ λαλεῖν *by men of foreign tongue*, 1 Ep. Cor. 14. 21. Adv. -σσω, Jo. Chrys.—Opp. to ὁμόγλωσσος.

ἐτερό-γνάθος, ὁ, *with one side of the mouth harder than the other*, Ξηνοφ. Eq. 1. 9., 3. 5., 6. 9.

ἐτερογνωμονέω, *to differ in opinion*, Eulog. in Phot. Bibl. 283. 37.

ἐτερογνωμοσύνη, ἡ, *difference of opinion*, Joseph. A. J. 10. 11, 7.

ἐτερο-γνώμων, *on, of a different opinion*, Cyrill., etc.

ἐτερό-γονος, *on, = ἐτερογενής*, Hippiatr.

ἐτερο-δέσποτος, *on, belonging to another master*, Eccl.

ἐτερο-διδάκτος, *on, taught by another*, Olymp. ad Plat. Alc. p. 11.

ἐτεροδιδασκαλέω, *to teach differently, to teach errors*, 1 Ep. Tim. 1. 3, Eccl.: ἐτεροδιδασκαλία, ἡ, *a teaching of error*, Eust. Opusc. 81.

ἐτερο-διδάσκαλος, ὁ, *teaching error*, Eus. H. E. 3. 32.

ἐτεροδοξέω, *to be of a different opinion, to be heterodox*, Plat. Theaet. 190 E, often in Eccl.

ἐτεροδοξία, ἡ, *a taking one thing for another, error of opinion, heterodoxy* (cf. ἄλλοδοξία), Plat. Theaet. 193 D, Epiphani., etc.

ἐτερό-δοξος, *on, of another opinion, differing in opinion*, opp. to ὁμόδοξος, Luc. Eun. 2: hence, 2. holding opinions other than the right, heterodox, opp. to ὀρθόδοξος, Att. Epict. 2. 9, 19, Joseph. B. J. 2. 8, 5, Eccl.: Adv. -ξως, in heterodox manner, Philostr. 559.

ἐτερο-δύναμος, *on, of different power*: τὸ ἐτ. *difference of powers or faculties*, Stob. Eccl. 1. 838.

ἐτερο-εθνής, ἐς, *of another tribe, foreign*, Strabo 128, Clem. Al. 478.

ἐτερο-εἰδής, ἐς, *of another kind*, v. l. Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 25, Plut. 2. 894 A: ἐτεροεἶδεα, ἡ, *another kind*, Theol. Ar. p. 8.

ἐτερό-ζηλος, *on, zealous for one side, leaning to one side*, of the balance, Eust. Op. 345. 35: Adv. -λως, *unfairly*, Hes. Th. 544. II. zealous in another pursuit, Anth. P. 11. 216.

ἐτεροζύγεω, *to be ἐτερόζυγος, to draw unequally*, Apollon. Lex. v. ἰσοφόροι: c. dat., ἐτ. τοῖς ἀπίστοις *to be yoked in unequal partnership with the unbelievers*, 2 Ep. Cor. 6. 14, cf. ἐτερόζυγος.

ἐτεροζυγίαις, εὗς, ἡ, *discord*, Nicet. 376 D:—but ἐτεροζυγία, ἡ, *inclination to one side*, of the balance, Schol. Luc. Lexiph. 3.

ἐτερό-ζυγος, *on, unevenly yoked, coupled with an animal of diverse kind*, LXX (Levit. 19. 19), cf. Deut. 22. 10):—in Gramm. *differently*

declined; so Adv. -γως:—in Adv., also, *differently*, Procl. in A. B. 1164.

2. of the balance, *leaning to one side*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 13.

II. yoked with another, i. e. double, Nonn. D. 10. 348.

ἐτερό-ζυγῶς, ὁ, ἡ, *yoked singly, without its yokefellow*, metaph., μήτε τὴν πόλιν ἐτερόζυγα περιεῖδεν γεγεννημένην *lon* ap. Plat. Cim. 16: cf. μονόζυγῶς.

II. foreg. II, Nonn. D. 5. 148.

ἐτερο-θάλής, ἐς, *flourishing on one side*: of children of the same father, but different mothers, Byz.: opp. to ἀμφιθαλής.

ἐτερο-θελής, ἐς, *of different will*, Damasc. (?)

ἐτερό-θηκτος, *on, whetted on one side*, Nicet. Ann. 171 C.

ἐτερό-θροος, *on, of another language*, Nonn. D. 2. 172: contr. -θρους, *on*, Cyrill.

ἐτεροῖος, α, *on*, Ep. -ῶιος, ἡ, *on*, Dion. P. 1180:—of a different kind, Hdt. I. 99., 2. 35., 4. 62; ἐτ. ἡ... Hipp. Vet. Med. 10; ἐτ. τινός Ib. 11:—unusual, strange, Id. Acut. 354. Adv. -ῶιος, Hipp. Acut. 390.

ἐτεροῖότης, ἡ, *difference in kind*, Plat. Parm. 160 D, 164 A.

ἐτεροῖόω, *to make of different kind, to alter*, Hipp. Acut. 389, Plut. 2. 559 C; εἰς τι Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 1:—Pass. *to be changed or altered, to alter*, Hdt. 2. 142., 7. 225, Hipp. Vet. Med. 13, Fract. 762.

ἐτεροῖωσις, εὗς, ἡ, *alteration*, Arist. Phys. 4. 9, 11, Mund. 6, 32.

ἐτεροωτικός, ἡ, *on, alterative*, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 70.

ἐτερό-καρπος, *on, bearing different fruits*, of grafts, Hipp. 245. 34.

ἐτεροκίνησις, ἡ, *motion by another*, Procl. ad Plat. Alc. p. 225.

ἐτερο-κίνητος, *on, moved by another, incapable of self-motion*, opp. to αὐτοκίνητος, Procl., Simplic., etc.

ἐτεροκλινέω, *to lean on one side*, Symm. V. T., A. B. 38, Eccl.

ἐτερο-κλινής, ἐς, *leaning to one side, uneven*, Hipp. Art. 795, Dio C. 57. 21; χεῖρον ἐτ. *sloping ground*, Xen. Cyn. 2, 7. Adv. ἐτεροκλινῶς *χειν* πρὸς ᾧδον *to have a propensity to it*, Arr. Epict. 3. 12, 7.

ἐτερόκλιτος, *on*, (κλίνω) *irregularly inflected*, of nouns, as γυνὴ γυναικός, Ζεὺς Διός, Apoll. de Constr. 1075, etc.; of verbs, Id. de Pron. 14. Adv. -τως, Eust. 113. 41.

ἐτερο-κλονέω, *to shake to one side*, Opp. C. 4. 204; v. l. -κλινέω.

ἐτερο-κνεφής, ἐς, *half-dark, in twilight*, Synes. (?): cf. ἐτεροφάης.

ἐτεροκομία, ἡ, *an exercise in which two parties are engaged, a game at ball*, Cael. Aurel. 5. 11.

ἐτερο-κόπος, *on, double-edged*, Anna Comn.

ἐτερο-κράνεια, ἡ, *a pain on one side of the head* (cf. ἡμικρανία), Archigen. ap. Gal., etc.; also ἐτερο-κράνιον, τό, Galen.:—Adj. ἐτερο-κρανικός, ἡ, *on, liable to such pain*, Antyll. in Matthaei Med. 309.

ἐτερο-κωφος, *on, deaf on one side*, Gramm.: ἐτεροκωφέω, *to be deaf of one ear*, LXX (Sirac. 19. 27), but Lob. Phryn. 137 restores ἐτελοκ-.

ἐτερό-λεκτος, *on, said by another*, Byz.

ἐτερο-λεξία, ἡ, *another expression for the same thing*, Eccl.

ἐτερο-λογία, ἡ, *a different*, i. e. false, *speech*, Symm. V. T.

ἐτερό-μαλλος, *on, woolly, shaggy on one side*, Strabo 218.

ἐτερο-μάσχαλος χιτών, ὁ, *a frock with only one hole for the arm*, i. e. only coming over one shoulder, a servile garb, opp. to ἀμφιμάσχαλος, Poll. 7. 47: cf. Müller Archæol. d. Kunst. § 337. 3.

ἐτερο-μεγεθέω, *to increase on one side*, Artemid. 1. 31.

ἐτερομέρεια, ἡ, *inclination to one side*, Suid., Phot.

ἐτερο-μερής, ἐς, *leaning to one side, one-sided*, Bios Crito ap. Stob. 44. 8; ἀριθμοὶ ἐτ. = ἐτερομήκεις, Theol. Ar. p. 63 Ast. 2. τὸ ἐτ. *separation*, Porph. ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 838.

ἐτερομετρία, ἡ, *difference of metre*; ἐτερό-μετρος, *on, of different metre*, both in Hephaest. 15. 3.

ἐτερο-μήκης, ἐς, *with sides of uneven length*, i. e. oblong, rectangular, Xen. Eq. 7. 14: ἐτερόμηκες, τό, a rectangle, Arist. Categ. 8. 35, de An. 2. 2, 2, Euclid. 2. of numbers, *not square*, i. e. produced by the multiplication of two unequal factors, as 6 = 3 × 2, Plat. Theaet. 148 A, Plut. 2. 367 F; opp. to ἰσόπλευρος, Arist. An. Post. 1. 4. 3. Cf. παραμήκης.

ἐτερομηκικός λόγος, ὁ, *the ratio of the sides of a rectangle*, Iambl. in Nicom. 133 A.

ἐτερο-μήτριος, *on, born of another mother*, Schol. Lyc. 19; ἐτερο-μήτωρ, *oros*, ὁ, ἡ, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 223.

ἐτερομήλιος διαγῆ, ἡ, (μολεῖν) *a trial in which only one of the two parties appears*, Pseudo-epigr. 299, Eust. 999. 63, Phot.

ἐτερό-μορφος, *on, of different form*, Ael. N. A. 12. 16, Philo 1. 655.

ἐτερο-ουσία, ἡ, *difference of nature*, Epiphani.:—ἐτερο-ούσιος, = ἐτερο-ούσιος, Eccl.

ἐτεροπάθεια, ἡ, (πάθειν) *counter-irritation*, ap. Diosc. 2. 184.

ἐτερο-παχής, ἐς, *unevenly thick*, ἔγλα Apollod. Pol. 27.

ἐτερό-πιστος, *on, = ἐτερόδοξος*, Eccl.

ἐτερο-πλάνης, ἐς, *wandering hither and thither*, Nic. Al. 243.

ἐτερο-πλάτης, ἐς, *of uneven breadth*, Apollod. Pol. 26.

ἐτερό-πλος, *on*, contr. -πλους, *on*, *lent on bottomry with the risk of the outward*, but not of the homeward, *voyage*, ἀργύριον Dem. 916. 3; δανείζειν ἐτ. ἀργύριον εἰς Ἀθήνας Id. 1291. 25; τὰ ἐτερόπλοια (sub. ἀργύρια) Id. 909. 25, cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 178.

ἐτερό-πνοοι αὐλοὶ, αἱ, *uneven, double flutes*, Anacreont. 25 (49); a dub. form.

ἐτεροποδῖω, (ἐτερόπους) *to go lame of one foot*, Hippiatr.

ἐτερόπορτος, *on*, (πόρπη) *clashed on one side*, of a woman's dress, Call. Fr. 225.

ἐτερό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, *with uneven feet, halting*, Alciphro 3. 27, Philostr. 515.

ἐτεροπροσωπῶς, *to differ in person*, Gramm.

ἐτερο-πρόσωπος, *on, differing in person*, and Adv. -πως, Gramm. II. σχῆμα ἐτ., when a statement is made in the words of another, Phoebeamm. in Walz Rhett. 8. 504: Adv. -πικῶς, Gramm.

ἐτερό-πολις, ὁ, ἡ, of another city, Erinna 4, Nonn. D. 26. 41.
 ἐτερό-πτωτος, ὄν, in a different case, Apollon. of Pron. 11 C.
 ἐτερορρέπεια, ἡ, a leaning to one side, Poll. 8. 14.
 ἐτερορρεπής, ὅς, act. making now one side and now another preponderate, Zeus Aesch. Supp. 403.
 II. — ἐτερόροπος, of patients in the crisis of a disorder, Hipp. 399. 55; so, ἐτ. ζήτημα Hermog. Adv. — πῶς, Poll. 4. 172.
 ἐτερόρροπία, ἡ, = ἐτερορρέπεια, Poll. 4. 172.
 ἐτερόρροπος, ὄν, (also ἡ, ὄν, in Hipp. Epid. 1. 939, but prob. wrongly), inclined to one side, of the balance, ἐτ. ἐπὶ γὰρ ἀφικέσθαι to come down on one corner, unevenly, Hipp. Art. 808; ἐτ. ἐπάματα swellings on one side, Id. Epid. 1. 938; of crippled limbs, Id. Offic. 748; θῶν ἐτ. δῶρα gifts that may prove either good or evil, Rhian. ap. Stob. 54. 4. Adv. — πῶς, Poll. 8. 13.
 ἐτερόρρυθμος, Dor. — ρυσμος, ὄν, of different rhythm, Galen., Hesych.
 ἑτέρος, α, ὄν, Dor. ἄτερος [ἄ], Koen. Greg. 304: — but ἄτερος [ἄ], Att. crasis for ὁ ἑτερος, Ion. οὔτερος, Hdt. 1. 34, etc., Dor. ὠτερος, Theocr.; neut. θάτερον Att., Ion. τοῦτερον Hdt. 1. 32: pl. ἄτεροι, for οἱ ἑτέροι, Arist. Pol. 1. 6, 4; θάτερα, Att.: gen. θάτεροι, Att., Ion. τοῦτεροι Simon. Mul. 113, Dor. θάτεραι Tim. Loc. 94 A, or θάτεραι Epich.: dat. θάτερῳ Aesch. Pr. 778: fem. nom. ἄτερα or (in MSS. of Soph. O. C. 497, Ar. Lys. 85, 90, ἡτέρα): dat. θάτερα Soph. O. T. 782, Tr. 272, Eur., etc. (in MSS. sometimes θητέρα), Ion. τητέρα Phoenix ap. Ath. 495 E. — Later and less correct writers used a nom. θάτερος, even with the Art. ὁ θάτερος, ἡ θάτερα, Menand. Incert. 200, Lyc. 590; θάτεραν, θάτερον, etc., Joseph., and Eccl.; cf. Valck. Hipp. 349, Piers. Moer. 432. (From $\sqrt{\text{ANT}}$, cf. Skt. anti-aras; Goth. anþ-ar; Icel. aum-arr, pl. aðrir; Germ. and-ere, etc.: in Lat. alter the n has been changed, and has disappeared in A. S. oð-ar (oth-er), as in ἑτέρος.) I. the other, one of two, in which case (except in Poets) the Article is commonly added; often of one of the hands, σκαῖθ' ἑγχοῦ ἔχων, ἐτέρῃφι δὲ λάβετο πέτρῳ Il. 16. 734; τῇ ἐτέρῃ μὲν . . . τῇ δ' ἐτέρῃ . . . Id. 272., 21. 71, Od. 12. 183, cf. Xen. Cyn. 10, 11; χειρὶ ἐτέρῃ with one hand, Il. 12. 452, Od. 10. 171, (but χεῖρ ἑτέρῃ commonly of the left hand, v. inf. IV. 1); so of the other parts that go in pairs, ἐτέροιο διὰ κροτάφοιο Il. 4. 502; χωλὸς δ' ἑτέρον πόδα 2. 217, cf. Ar. Eccl. 162, Dinarch. 100. 35; ἀμφότερα αἱ γνάθοι, ἡ ἡτέρα Xen. Eq. 1, 9; ὁ ἑτ. τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν Dion. H. 5. 23; εἰς γόνυ θάτερον Philostr. 843: — then of all persons or things of which there are two, Lat. alteruter, Il. 5. 258, etc.; τὴν ἐτ. πύλιν one of the two gates, Hdt. 3. 156; τῶνδε τὰ ἑτέρα Id. 4. 126; τοῖνδ' ἐλοῦ δύοιν . . . τὸν ἑτ. Eur. Phoen. 951; ὁ ἑτ. τῶν στρατηγῶν one of the two . . . Thuc. 4. 43; δύοιν ἀγαθοῖν τὸ ἑτ. Ib. 28; τὸ ἑτ. τοῖν δύοιν τεχνῶν Id. 7. 24; δύοιν θάτερον, ἡ . . . ἡ . . . Plat. Theat. 187 B; τῷ ἐτέρῳ ἡ ἀμφοτέρῳ Id. Gorg. 475 A: — in pl. one of two parties, the one or other set, Lat. alterutri, Od. 11. 258; τῶν ἑτεροῖ γε παῖδα καυῶσονται one set of parents, either nine or thine, Il. 20. 210; ἐτεροῖσι γε νίκην (or κῆδος) δοῦναι Il., etc.: often with negat., οὐδ' ἑτεροῖ 11. 71: cf. οὐδέτερος, μηδέτερος. 2. in double clauses ἑτερος (in Prose always ὁ ἑτερος) is repeated, v. sub init.; ἐτέρῳ μὲν δουρὶ . . . τῷ δ' ἐτέρῳ 21. 164; τὸν ἑτερον, ἑτερον δέ . . . Od. 5. 265; ἐτ. λευκὸν, ἐτέρῃν δὲ μέλαιναν Il. 3. 103; ἑτερον μὲν ἔδωκε πατὴρ, ἑτερον δ' ἀνένευσε 16. 250; and so in all later authors: — ἑτερος is sometimes omitted in one clause, διδοῖσι [ἐτερον μὲν] κακῶν, ἑτερος δὲ ἑάναν 24. 528, cf. 7. 420; ἡ μὲν . . . ἡ δ' ἐτέρῃ 22. 149; ἑτερος . . . ὁ δέ . . . Od. 8. 374; ἑτερος μὲν . . . ἄλλος δέ . . . one . . . but any other . . . Il. 9. 313, 472, cf. Thuc. 4. 61, Plat. Rep. 439 B, Theat. 185 A; and reversely, ἄλλω ὀρχηστῇ, ἐτέρῳ κιθάρῳ [ἔδωκεν] Il. 13. 721, cf. Od. 7. 123; τότε μὲν ἑτέρα . . . ἄλλοτε δὲ ἄλλα . . . Plat. Alc. 1. 116 E; ὁ ἑτερος . . . ὁ λοιπός . . . Xen. An. 4. 1, 23; ἑτερος . . . τὰ δέ . . . Soph. O. C. 1454; and in late Prose, εἰς μὲν . . . ἑτερος δέ . . . 3. often repeated in the same clause, ἐξ ἑτέρων ἑτέρ' ἐστίν one depends upon the other, Od. 17. 266; ἡ δ' ἑτέρα τὴν ἑτέραν [κύλει] ὠθείτω let one cup push on the other, Alcae. 41; ἡ θάτερον δὲ διωτυχὴν ἡ θάτερον one party or the other, Eur. Ion 849; ἑτεροῖ ἐτέραν ἀρχοῦσι the one rule the other, Thuc. 2. 64; ἑτερος ἀπ' ἑτέρου ἔθνησκον Id. 2. 51; εἰ τίς τις ἑτερος ἑτέρου προφέρει Id. 7. 64; ἐνυμνῶν μὲν ἑτέραν ἑτέρον Ar. Av. 701; and so, συμφορὰ ἑτέρα ἐτέρου πῖεσι one calamity oppresses one, another others, Eur. Alc. 893; and even thrice, ἐτέρα δ' ἑτερος ἑτερον ὄλβῳ καὶ δυνάμει παρήλαον Id. Bacch. 905, cf. Soph. O. C. 231; so also, ἄλλῃ δ' εἰς ἐτέρῃν ὀλυμπύρετο Ar. Rh. 1. 250. 4. also like Lat. alter, = δεύτερος, second, ἡ μὲν . . . ἡ δ' ἐτέρῃ . . . ἡ δὲ τρίτῃ . . . Od. 10. 352 sq., cf. 13. 67 sq., Il. 12. 93 sq., 16. 179, Hdt. 7. 57, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 22; ἡ ἑτέρα (sc. ἡμέρα), the second day, i. e. day after to-morrow, Il. 6. 10; (cf. πρότασις). b. so with Pronouns of quantity, τῶσσοι δ' αὐθ' ἑτεροὶ as many more, Hes. Th. 367; ἑτερον τοσοῦτο another of the same size, Hdt. 2. 149; ἐτέρου τοσοῦτον χρόνον for as long again, Isocr. 72 D; ἐτ. τοιαῦτα other things of like kind, Hdt. 1. 120, 191; τοιοῦτος ἑτ. just such another, Id. 3. 47, cf. 1. 207., 2. 5; τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ . . . τῷ ἐτέρῳ in the same way over again, Id. 127; ἄλλα τε τοιαῦθ' ἑτέρα μυρία Ar. Fr. 313; χιλίας ἑτέρας [δραχμὰς] Dem. 1323. 20; δεύτερος, τρίτος, τέταρτος ἑτ. yet a second, third, fourth, Id. 643. 18., 644. 171, etc.; so, ἐτέροι αὐτοῖ second selves, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 12, 3; εὐρήκε τὸν ἑτ., τὸν αὐτὸν Menand. Tμν. 4; ὁ ἑταῖρος ἐτ. ἐγὼ Clem. Al. 450. II. put loosely for ἄλλος, Lat. alius, another, of many, but always with a sense of difference, in which case the Article is never added, Il. 4. 306, Od. 7. 124, etc., and often in Att., Ar. Ach. 422; ἐτ. τίς Id. Eq. 949, Pax 274, Plat., etc.; ἑτέρα ἄττα Id. Theat. 188 B; repeated, ἐτέραν χάτεραν τρυκνύμιαν Menand. Incert. 7; ἐτ. αὐ or αὐτε again another, Ar. Lys. 66, Pax 295: — in Att. with a negat., οἷα οὐχ ἑτέρα . . . [ἐγένετο] such as none like them had happened, Thuc. 1. 23; ναυμαχία . . . οἷα οὐχ ἑτέρα τῶν

πρότερον Id. 7. 70, cf. 29, Plut. 2. 671 B, etc.
 III. other than usual, different, ἑτερος δὲ με θυμὸς ἔρκεν Od. 9. 302; τὸ μὲν ἑτερον, τὸ δὲ ἑτ., i. e. they are both different, Plat. Meno 97 D, cf. Rep. 346 A; ἐτ. τε καὶ ἀνόμοιον Id. Symp. 186 B; τὸ ταῦτον ἑτ. ἀποφαίνειν καὶ τὸ ἑτ. ταῦτον Id. Soph. 259 D; ἐτ. καὶ οὐχ ὁ αὐτός Dem. 911. 7, etc.: — with ἄλλος, χάτερος ἄλλους πόνους and other different toils, Eur. Supp. 573, cf. Or. 346, cf. Dind. ad l.; ῥόδον καὶ ἄλλας πόλεις ἑτέρας Dem. 198. 21; ἑτερον τό τ' ἀλλῆν καὶ θεωρεῖν ἐστ' ἴσως Philem. Σικ. 1; ἑτέρα φρονῶν καὶ δημηγορῶν Dinarch. 92. 23: — c. gen., other than, different from, φίλους . . . ἑτέρους τῶν νῦν ὄντων Thuc. 1. 28, cf. Plat. Prot. 333 A, Dem. 142. 26; also, ἑτερον ἡ . . . Eur. Or. 346; so followed by παρά (beside), παρά πάντα ταῦτα ἑτερον Plat. Phaedo 74 A, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 2; ἑτέρα εἶδη παρὰ μοναρχίαν Arist. Pol. 4. 8, 10, cf. 3. 15, 13. 1. 2. other than should be, other than good, euphem. for κακός, as Lat. alius or sequior for malus, παθεῖν μὲν εὖ, παθεῖν δὲ θάτερα Soph. Ph. 503; ἀγαθὰ ἡ θάτερα, ἵνα μὴδὲν εἴπω φαῦρον Dem. 597. 3; but also absol., δαίμων ἑτ. Pind. P. 3. 62; θυσία Aesch. Ag. 151; λέκτρα, συμφοραὶ Eur. Med. 639, H. F. 1238; πλέον θάτερον ποιεῖν more evil, Isocr. 389 D, cf. Plat. Phaedo 114 E, Euthyd. 280 E, Dem. 1175. 19; v. Bentl. Op. p. 21, Valck. Diatr. p. 112.
 IV. Special Phrases: 1. elliptical, mostly in dat. fem., a. τῇ ἐτέρᾳ (sc. χειρὶ), Ep. τῇ ἐτέρῃ or ἐτέρῃφι, with one hand (v. sub init.); with the left hand, Il. 18. 477, Od. 19. 481, Theocr. 24. 45; hence proverb., τῇ ἐτέρᾳ λαμβάνειν to get with little trouble, Plat. Soph. 226 A; ἐτέρῃφι (not — φησι, v. Güttl.) Hes. Op. 214: — also, ἐκ δ' ἐτέρης Ar. Rh. 1. 1115, Anth. P. 9. 650. b. (sub. ἡμέρα) on the next day, Soph. O. T. 782, θάτερα Eur. Rhes. 449; τῇ ἐτέρᾳ Xen. Cyn. 4. 6, 10. c. (sub. ὁδῷ) in another or a different way, Soph. O. C. 1444: another way, τρέπεσθαι Ar. Nub. 812; ἐτέρα πη Id. Eq. 35; τὸ τ' ἄλλοσ' . . . θάτερα δέ . . . Soph. Tr. 272; θάτερα . . . θάτερα . . . in one way . . . in the other . . . Henioch. Incert. 1. 16: — also in acc., ἐτέραν ἐκτρέπεσθαι Luc. Timo 5. 2. Adverbial with Preps., a. ἐπὶ θάτερα to the one or the other side, one or the other way, ἐπὶ θάτερα μὲν . . . ἐπὶ θ. δέ . . . Hipp. 783 D, E; τότε μὲν ἐπὶ θάτερα, τότε δ' ἐπὶ θ. Plat. Soph. 259 C; also with another Prep., ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ θάτερα to or on the other side, Thuc. 1. 87; ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ θάτερα from the other side, Id. 7. 37; ἐκ μὲν τοῦ ἐπὶ θ., ἐκ δὲ τοῦ ἐπὶ θ. Plat. Prot. 314 E: — c. gen., ἐς τὰ ἐπὶ θ. τοῦ ποταμοῦ Thuc. 7. 84; εἰς τὰ ἐπὶ θ. τῆς πόλεως Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 7; τὸ ἐπὶ θάτερον τῆς μῖνός Hipp. 802 C. b. κατὰ θάτερα on the one or the other side, κατὰ θ. ἀπὸς Dem. 1307. 24, cf. Plat. Brut. 51, etc.: — but, καθ' ἑτέρα at other points, Thuc. 7. 42. V. Adv. ἐτέρως, in one or the other way, opp. to ἀμφοτέρως, Plat. Theat. 181 E; ἐτ. τε καὶ ἐτ. = ἀμφοτέρως, Id. Phaedr. 235 A; ἐτ. ἔχειν τοῦ σκέλους = ἐτεροσκελὴς εἶναι Philostr. 129. 2. otherwise, not well, ἐτ. βλάοντο οἱ βλάοντο Od. 1. 234 (where Spitzn. and Nitzsch prefer ἐτέρως βάλλοντο); nor is it common in later Poets, Soph. Ant. 687 (as Herm.), Theocr. Ep. 10, 3; ἐτ. ἔχειν to be different, Ar. Pl. 371: — more often in Prose, ὡς ἐτ., in some way else, Hipp. 800 D, Plat. Soph. 266 A, etc.: εὖν τε καλῶς, εὖν θ' ὡς ἐτ. Dem. 254. 7, cf. 298. 22: — c. gen. differently from, ἐτ. πῶς τῶν εἰσθότων Plat. Polit. 295 D; ἐτ. ἥτερ . . . Ael. N. A. 12. 28.
 ἐτερο-σημαντός, ὄν, of different signification, Eust. 1411. 43. Adv. — τῶς, Schol. Hes.
 ἐτερο-σκελὴς, ἐς, with uneven legs, Hippiatr.; of a triangle, Poll. 4. 161.
 ἐτερόσκιος, ὄν, (οικία) throwing a shadow only one way (at noon), of those who live north and south of the tropics, Posidon. ap. Stob. 135, cf. 133: v. ἀμφίσκιος, περίσκιος.
 ἐτερόσ-σῦτος, ὄν, arising from the other side, Nonn. D. 38. 244.
 ἐτερό-στοιχος, ὄν, belonging to the other line or row, Zonar.
 ἐτερό-στομος, ὄν, one-edged, πέλεκυς Poll. 1. 137.
 II. ἐτ. φάλαγξ having its officers half on one side, half on the other, Arrian. Tact. 29. 3.
 ἐτερό-στροφος, ὄν, consisting of different strophes, Hephaest. 9. 3.
 ἐτερο-σχημάτιστος, ὄν, differently formed: τὸ ἑτ. an irregular form of syntax, Phocbamm. in Walz Rhett. 8. 503.
 ἐτερο-σχήμων, ὄν, of different shape, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 1, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 51: — later — σχήματος.
 ἐτερο-τάγης, ἐς, belonging to a different order, Eccl.
 ἐτερότης, ἡ, generic or essential difference, whereas διαφορὰ is specific, Arist. Metaph. 9. 8, 3, cf. 4. 9, 4., 9. 3, 7.
 ἐτεροτροπῶς, to be of other manners, Eccl.
 ἐτερό-τροπος, ὄν, of different sort or fashion, κακὸν Ar. Thesm. 724; γαλεῶν ἐτ. φάλα Opp. H. 1. 379.
 II. turning another way, uncertain, τῆς ἐτ. ὁρμῇ Anth. P. 9. 768, cf. Nonn. D. 2. 609., 7. 7. Adv. — πῶς, Eccl.
 ἐτερό-τροφος, ὄν, differently brought up, Synes. 22 A.
 ἐτερο-ούας, ὁ, ἡ, τό, one-eared, one-handed, An. Ox. 2. p. 7. 22, Eust. 870. 2: but v. Lob. Phryn. 658.
 ἐτερο-ούης, ἴδος, ἡ, a vessel with one handle, Hesych.
 ἐτερο-υπόστατος, ὄν, = sq., Eccl.
 ἐτερο-ούσιος, ὄν, of different essence, opp. to ὁμοούσιος, Eccl.
 ἐτερο-ουσιότης, ἡ, difference of essence, Eccl.
 ἐτερο-φῆς, ἐς, lighted on one side, partly bright, cited from Synes.
 ἐτεροφθαλμία, ἡ, difference of the two eyes, Hippiatr.
 ἐτερόφθαλμος, ὄν, one-eyed, Lat. unoculus, luscus, Dem. 744. 18, Arist. Metaph. 4. 22, 4, al.; ἐτ. ποιῇ τὴν ἑλλάδα, metaph. of the proposed destruction of Athens, Leptines ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 7, Plut. 2. 803 A.
 II. with different eyes, Geop. 16. 2, 1: cf. ἐτερόγλαυκος.
 ἐτερό-φθογγος, ὄν, of different voice or tone, Synes. H. 3. 339.
 ἐτερο-φορέομαι, Pass. = ἐτερορρεπῶς, Timae. s. v. ταλαντούσθαι.
 ἐτεροφρονέω, to be of a different mind, Byz.
 ἐτεροφροσύνη, ἡ, difference of mind or opinion, Iambl. V. Pyth. 34.
 ἐτερο-φρούρητος, ὄν, guarded by another, Justin. M.

ἐτερόφρων, *ον*, (φρήν) *thinking differently, heterodox*, Eccl. *thinking strangely, raving*, Tryph. 439; *λύσσα* Anth. P. 1. 19.
 ἐτεροφυής, *ἐς*, of different nature, Eccl.: *born elsewhere*, Ib.
 ἐτερόφυλος, *ον*, of another race or breed, Ael. N. A. 16. 27, Scymn. 101: *of another sort*, Eust. Opusc. 144. 69.
 ἐτερόφυτον δένδρον, *τό*, a grafted tree, Julian. Ep. 24.
 ἐτεροφωνέομαι, Dep. *to be different in sound*, Eust. 1626. 3.
 ἐτεροφωνία, *ἡ*, difference of voice or tone, Plat. Legg. 812 D; Theophr. wrote περί ἐτεροφωνίας τῶν ὁμογενῶν, Ath. 390 A.
 ἐτερόφωνος, *ον*, of different voice: hence foreign, Aesch. Theb. 170, where it must be a gloss; for the metre requires a word such as that which Herm. proposes, ἐτεροβόγμονι στρατῶ.
 ἐτερό-χῆλος, *ον*, with unequal hoofs, Hippiatr.: cf. ἐτερόπους.
 ἐτεροχρόεω, *to be of different colour*, A. B. 386, Chir. Vett. 93.
 ἐτεροχρόα, *ἡ*, difference of colour, Xenocr., Galen.
 ἐτεροχραιοῦντος, *πτος*, *ἡ*, = *foreg.*, Pyrho ap. Diog. L. 9. 86.
 ἐτερό-χρος, *ον*, of different times: τὸ ἐτ. a change of time or tense, Phoebam. in Walz Rhett. 8. 504.
 ἐτερό-χρος, *ον*, contr. -χρος, *ον*, of different colour, Theophr. C. P. 5. 3, 2, Poll. 9. 98.
 2. *variegated*, Nonn. D. 5. 186, who uses heterocl. dat. and acc. ἐτερόχροι, -χροα.
 ἐτερο-χρωμαῖτες, = ἐτεροχρόεω, Geop. 2. 6. 37.
 ἐτερό-χρωμος, *ον*, = ἐτερόχρος, Hippiatr.
 ἐτερό-χρος, *ωτος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, = ἐτερόχρος, Eccl.
 II. ἐτερόχρωτες ὕπνοι sleep with another, Luc. Amor. 42; Cobet restores ἐνερχώχρωτες.
 ἐτέρωτο, *v. sub* τεραῖνω.
 ἐτέρωθεν (or -θε, Hes. Sc. 281, Q. Sm., etc., but Spitzn. restores ἐτέρωθι): Adv.:—*from the other side*, Il. 1. 247. al.; ἐκ δ' ἐτέρωθεν Theocr. 22. 91.
 2. in pregnant sense with Verbs of rest, as if for ἐτέρωθι, *on the other side, opposite*, ἐστηκέναι Il. 3. 230., 6. 247.
 II. = ἄλλωθεν, *from another quarter*, Plat. Legg. 702 C, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1. 34.
 ἐτέρωθι, Adv. *on the other side*, ἐνθεν μὲν . . , ἐτ. δὲ . . , Od. 12. 235; ἐτ. δὲ . . Hdt. 2. 106.
 II. = ἄλλωθι, *elsewhere*, Il. 5. 351., 15. 348, Od. 4. 531, Plat., etc.; οὐδαμῶς ἐτ. nowhere else, Hdt. 3. 113; ἐτ. πανταχοῦ anywhere else, Antipho 146. 5.—*c. gen.*, ἐτ. τοῦ λόγου in another part of my story, Hdt. 6. 19, cf. 9. 58; ἐτ. πού τοῦ σώματος Arist. P. A. 3. 2. 11.
 III. *at another time*, τότε μὲν . . , ἐτ. δὲ . . , Hdt. 3. 35.
 ἐτερονυμῶς, *to be named differently*, Nicom. Ar. p. 92; -ωνυμία, *ἡ*, a different name, Epiph., -ώνυμος, *ον*, with different name, Clem. Al. 92 S.
 ἐτέρος, *v. sub* ἕτερος v.
 ἐτέρωρε, Adv. *to the other side*, Il. 4. 492, Od. 16. 179; ἐνθεν μὲν . . , ἐτ. δὲ . . , Plat. Soph. 224 A:—*on one side*, ἐτ. κάρη βάλεν Il. 8. 306, cf. 308., 13. 543, Od. 22. 17.
 2. in pregnant sense with Verbs of Rest, as if for ἐτέρωθι, *on the other side*, of δ' ἐτ. καθίσθην Od. 10. 151; κἄν ἐτ. πατάξῃ Dem. 51. 27.
 II. = ἄλλωρε, *elsewhither*, Il. 23. 231, Od. 16. 163, and Att.; ἐτ. τρέχειν Ar. Ach. 828:—also, *eis* ἐτ. Ar. Rh. 4. 1315.
 ἐτέρωσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, alteration, M. Anton. 4. 39 (Corāes ἐτεροσίσις).
 ἐτέρωτα, Aeol. for ἐτέρωθι, Sappho 1. 5, v. A. B. 606, 607.
 ἐτετεύχατο, Ep. 3 pl. plqpf. pass. of τεύχω, Il. 11. 808.
 ἔτεμε, *v. sub* τέμνω.
 ἔτηρ, ἥρος, *ὁ*, one year old, ἐτήρας ἀμνοὺς θεοῖς ἔρεξ' ἐπακτίους Soph. Ar. Anecl. Ox. 4. 329; with the note, γράφαται δὲ καὶ εὐειρας.
 ἔτης, *ον*, *ὁ*, in Hom. always in pl. ἔται, οἱ (v. sub fin.).—*the* ἔται, acc. to Nitzsch Od. 4. 3, were properly clansmen, i.e. the kinsmen and dependents of a great house, and used like cousins in Old Eng., ἀμύνων σοῖσι ἔτησιν Il. 6. 262; δαίνυντα γάμον πολλοῖσι ἔτησιν Od. 4. 3; often joined with other kinsfolk, παῖδες τε καὶ ἀκούρητοί τε ἔται τε Il. 6. 239, cf. 16. 456, Od. 15. 273; ἔται καὶ ἀνεψιοί Il. 9. 464; ἔται καὶ ἑταῖροι P. 295; γείοντες ἡδέ Od. 4. 16; rarely in sing., ἔτης Ἡρακλῆος Orph. Arg. 224 Herm.
 II. later, = δημῆτος or πολίτης, a townsman, neighbour, Foed. Lac. in Thuc. 5. 79:—in sing. a private citizen, opp. to those who hold office, πρὸς σε . . ὡς ἔτην λέγω Aesch. Supp. 247; οὐτε δημὸς οὐτ' ἔτης ἀνὴρ Id. Fr. 314; ἀρχῷ . . κοῦκ ἔτην πρέπων Eur. Incert. 158.
 III. for ὦ τάν or ὦ τάν, *v. sub* τάν. (It has the digamma in Hom., and is written ἔτάν in an old Olymp. Inscr. in C. I. 11: cf. ἑταῖρος.)
 ἑτῆσιν, οἱ, (ἔτος) with or without ἀνεμοί, periodic winds; in Hdt. esp. of the Egyptian monsoons, which blow from the North-west during the whole summer, 2. 20, etc.; so, of northerly winds in Greece (North-west, acc. to Arist. Mund. 4. 13), which blow in the Aegean for 40 days from the rising of the dog-star, Hdt. 6. 140., 7. 168, cf. Hipp. Aër. 287, Dem. 48. 28., 93. 13; hence distinguished as βορέαι ἑτῆσιν by Arist. Probl. 26. 2, cf. Meteor. 2. 5, 24, Plin. H. N. 7. 51; applied to Ἐβρος, Strabo 144:—also of the Southernly monsoon in the Indian Ocean, Arr. An. 6. 21, Ind. 21.
 ἑτῆσιās, ἄδος, poet. fem. of sq., epith. of αἶρα, Nonn. D. 12. 286.
 ἑτῆσιος, *ον*, and in Hipp. α, *ον*: (ἔτος)—*lasting a year, a year long*, πένθος Eur. Alc. 336; προστασία Thuc. 2. 80; ἑτῆσιος ἀρχεῖν to govern for a year, Dio C. 60. 24.
 2. *every year, annual*, ὥρα Hipp. 1279. 48, Plut. 2. 993 E; θυσία Thuc. 5. 11, etc.; ἐτῆσιος πρόσσι' αἰέ Cratin. Dyl. 6.—Adv.—*ως*, Byz.; so in neut., ἐτῆσιον τργήσων Anth. P. 5. 227.
 ἑτητυμία, *ἡ*, truth, Anth. P. 9. 771, Nonn. Jo. 7. 69.
 ἐτήτυμος, *ον*, lengthd. poet. for ἔτυμος (as ἀταρτηρός from ἀτηρός), true, οὐκ ἔστ' ὅδε μῦθος Eur. Od. 23. 62; ἐτ. ἄγγελος ἐλθὼν Il. 22. 438; ἐτήτυμα μυθεῖσθαι Hes. Op. 10; τοῦτ' ἀγόρευσον ἐτήτυμον tell me the truth, Od. 1. 174; τοῦτ' ἐτήτυμον . . ; c. inf., is this true, that . . ? Aesch. Pers. 737; ἢ λέγεις ἐτήτυμα Soph. Ph. 1290; τὸ δ' ἐτήτυμον but the truth is . . , Ar. Pax 119.
 2. of persons, truthful, οὐ ψευδομένους . . , ἀλλ' ἐτ. Eur. Or. 1667; ἐτ. στήμα Id. I. T. 1085.
 3. true, genuine, real, Lat. sincerus, κείνῳ δ' οὐκέτι νόστος ἐτ. for him there remains no

true, real return, Od. 3. 241; ἐτ. φέγγος Pind. O. 2. 101; ἀλάθεια, κλέος Ib. 10 (11). 66, N. 7. 92; ἐτ. Διὸς κόρα Aesch. Cho. 948; παῖς ἐτ. γεγάς Soph. Tr. 1064; χερσὺς Theocr. 12. 37.
 II. as Adv., in neut. ἐτήτυμον, like ἐτέον, truly, really, in truth and in deed, Od. 4. 157, Il. 13. 111., 18. 128, Archil. 31:—in Trag., the Adv. -ως, Aesch. Ag. 166, 477, 681, etc.; ὡς ἐτήτυμος Soph. El. 1452.
 ἐτι [i, except in arsi, Il. 6. 139, etc.]. (Cf. Skt. ati (ultra); Lat. et, et-iam, nt- in at-avis): Adv.: 1. of Time, 1. of the Present, yet, as yet, still, Lat. adhuc, ἐτι μοι μένος ἔμπεδον Il. 5. 254; ἐτι τυτθὸν ἐόντα 6. 222; ἐι Ζεὺς ἐτι Ζεὺς Soph. O. C. 623; ἐτ' ἐκ βρέφους (cf. ἔξεται) even from a babe, Anth. P. 9. 567; with καί, as ἐτι καὶ νῦν Il. 1. 455, Hdt.; ἐτι καὶ ἐκ παρόντων Thuc. 7. 77; ἐτι καὶ νυνί Plat. Symp. 215 D; νῦν ἐτι εἴ Aesch. Theb. 708, cf. Ag. 818.
 2. of the Past, mostly with impf., ἀθήσασον γὰρ ἐτι they were yet unaccustomed, Il. 10. 493, cf. Hdt. 9. 102, etc.; also with aor., Aesch. Cho. 340, Plat. Prot. 310 C, etc.:—in this usage it must sometimes be rendered already, καὶ εἶναι καὶ γεγονέναι ἐτι Plat. Meno 93 A; προαρμένιος ἐτι Thuc. 5. 111, cf. Dion. H. 5. 46; ἐτι πρότερον Thuc. 8. 45.
 3. of the Future, yet, longer, still, ἀλγὲ ἐδωκεν . . , ἡδ' ἐτι δώσει Il. 1. 96, cf. 5. 465; so with the optat., ἐτι . . φιλέοι Od. 15. 305; with the imperat., μὴ τις ἐτι . . ἔστω 2. 230., 5. 8:—also hereafter, Aesch. Pr. 908, Soph. El. 66, etc., v. Seidl. Eur. El. 636.
 4. with a negat., οὐκ ἐτι or οὐκέτι, no more, no longer, v. sub οὐκέτι, μηκέτι.
 II. of Degree, yet, still, besides, further, moreover, Lat. praeterea, insuper, ἐτέρῳ γ' ἐτι Od. 14. 325; ἐτ' ἄλλος Hes. Op. 156, cf. Il. 6. 411, Od. 11. 623, Soph. Ant. 218, etc.; τίν' οὐν ἐτ' ἄλλον . . ; Aesch. Cho. 114; in Att. also, πρὸς τοῖσδ' ἐτι, πρὸς τοῦτοισ' ἐτι (cf. προσέτι), Soph. Ph. 1339, Ar. Nub. 720; ἐτι δὲ and besides, nay more, Plat. Phaedr. 279 A, etc.; ἐτι δὲ καὶ Thuc. 1. 80, etc.; πρῶτον μὲν . . , ἔπειτα δὲ . . , ἐτι δέ . . , Xen. An. 6. 6, 13; and ἐτι alone, Plat. Soph. 239 D.
 2. often to strengthen a Comp., ἐτι μάλλον yet more, Il. 14. 97, 362; μάλλον ἐτι Od. 18. 22; ἐτι καὶ μ. Pind. P. 10. 88; ἐτι πλέον Hdt. 7. 6, Thuc. 1. 80; παῖς τε καὶ τοῦδ' ἀνοῦστερος Aesch. Pr. 987; πύμαρ τῷ νῦν . . , καὶ τοῖσδ' ἐχθίοι Soph. O. T. 272, cf. El. 559, 1299.
 3. with the poss., ἐτι τοῖνυν τοσούτε as much again, Plat. Theaet. 184 B; πρόσθεν Id. Soph. 242 D; ἐτι ἄνω yet higher up, Xen. An. 7. 5, 9; ἐτι μάλα Ar. Pax 53, 462, Ran. 864:—so adhuc in late Lat., v. Passow ad Tac. Germ. 19. In such cases it is often confounded in MSS. with ἐπί, v. v. Il. ad Hdt. 6. 97.
 ἔτην, *ἡ*, *ἡ*, aor. of the root *τλᾶω.
 ἔτμαγεν, Aeol. 3 pl. aor. 2 pass. of τέμνω.
 ἔτηνρος, *ἰ*, *ὄν*, (ἔντος) like souph, ἔψημα Phanias ap. Ath. 406 C.
 ἐτηνρύσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (ἄρτω) a soup-ladle, Ar. Ach. 245, Fr. 612.
 ἐτνίτης (or -ίτας) ἄρτος, *ὁ*, = λεκίθιτης, ap. Ath. 111 B, 114 B. [i]
 ἔτνο-δάσος, *ον*, soup-stirring, τὸννιν Anth. P. 6. 305, Aristot. ibid. 306.
 ἔντος, *εως*, *τό*, a thick soup of pulse, pea-soup, Ar. Ach. 246, Ran. 62, 506, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 290 D; ἔ. πύσων Ar. Eq. 1171; in pl., Call. Fr. 178. (ἔντος in E. M., etc.)
 ἐτοιμάω, fut. ἀσώ, etc.:—pf. pass. ἡτοιμάσμαι sometimes in proper pass. sense, sometimes in med. sense, v. inf.: (ἐτοῖμος). To make or get ready, prepare, provide, ἐμοὶ γέρας αὐτίχ' ἐτοιμάσας Il. 1. 118; νέας Hdt. 6. 95; στρατὴν Id. 7. 1; ἔγκλημα μικρὸν αἰτίαν τε Soph. Tr. 362; δῶμα Eur. Alc. 364; βουλὴν Id. Heracl. 473; δάκρυα δ' ἐτοιμάζονσι to those causing them, Id. Supp. 454 (ubi Dind. vult δάκρυα δὲ τοῖς γονεῦσι, v. ad l.); ἀργύριον ῥήντω Thuc. 2. 7, etc.—c. inf., κάπνον ἡτοιμάσας ταμῆεν Il. 19. 197.
 II. Med. to cause to be prepared, ὕψ' ἱρὸν ἐτοιμασάσαι' Ἀθῆναι 10. 571; ἐτοιμασάντων δὲ ταύρους 13. 154.
 2. with pf. pass. ἡτοιμάσμαι, to prepare for oneself, τῆλα ἡτοιμάζετο made his other arrangements, Thuc. 4. 77; ὅπως ἐτοιμάσαντο τιμωρίαν Id. 1. 58; πλείονα ἡτοιμασμένοι Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 5; τροφήν ἡτοιμασμένοι Dem. 690. 8.
 3. to prepare oneself, make oneself ready, c. inf., Xen. Apol. 8; πρὸς τι Polyb. 3. 105, 11.
 III. Pass. to be prepared, ἡτοιμάσθαι that things have been prepared, Thuc. 6. 64, cf. 7. 62; ἐτ. τι to be prepared with . . , Polyb. 8. 32, 7.
 ἐτοιμασία, *ἡ*, = ἐτοιμότης, readiness, πρὸς τι Hipp. 24. 47; *eis* ἐτ. ὁμῶν παρέχειν to place at your disposal, Joseph. A. J. 10. 1, 2.
 II. preparation, LXX (Ps. 9. 41. al.), Eccl.
 ἐτοιμαστής, *ὁ*, *ὁ*, a preparer, a harbinger, Clem. Al. 826.
 ἐτοιμαστικός, *ὁ*, *ὄν*, preparing, preparative, Eccl.
 ἐτοιμό-δακρυς, v. gen. *ως*, easily moved to tears, Eust. 115. 30.
 ἐτοιμο-θάνατος, *ον*, ready for death, Strabo 713.
 ἐτοιμο-κόλλις, ἱκος, *ὁ*, one who gives rolls freely, Com. Anon. 163.
 ἐτοιμο-κοπία, *ἡ*, willing exertion, Hipp. 28. 19.
 ἐτοιμολογία, *ἡ*, talkativeness: ἐτοιμο-λόγος, *ον*, talkative, Eccl.
 ἐτοιμο-μεμφής, *ἰς*, ready to censure, Eust. 873. 3.
 ἐτοιμο-πειθής, *ἰς*, ready to obey, Hdn. p. 873. 3.
 ἐτοιμο-πενθής, *ἰς*, ready to mourn, Byz.
 ἐτοιμό-πιστος, *ον*, credulous, Planud.
 ἐτοιμό-πτωτος, *ον*, inclined to fall, A. B. 367.
 ἐτοιμόρ-ροπος, *ον*, easily weighed down, inclined, Nicet. Ann. 95 D.
 ἐτοῖμος, *ον*, but also fem. ἐτοιμή Il. 9. 425, Soph. El. 1079, etc.; in writers after Thuc. ἑταῖμος, *ἡ*, *ον*, or *ος*, *ον*: cf. ἐρήμος:—(prob. akin to ἔτυμος). At hand, ready, prepared, δνείαθ' ἐτοῖμα προκείμενα Od. 14. 453, etc.; [τὰ κρέα] εἶχε ἐτοῖμα Hdt. 1. 119, cf. 3. 123; ἐτοιματάν ἐπὶ δαίτα Theocr. 13. 63, cf. Eur. Cycl. 357; ἐτ. χρήματα ready money, money in hand, Hdt. 5. 31; ἐτ. παύσασθαι to make ready, Id. 1. 11; ὡς ἐτοῖμα ἦν when all was ready, Thuc. 2. 3; ἐπειδὴ αὐτῷ ἐτ. ἦν Ib. 98; ἐξ ἐτοῖμου at once and without hesitation, immediately, off-hand, ἐξ ἐτ. λαμβάνειν Ioc. 101 C; ἐξ ἐτ. ὑπακούειν Xen. Oec. 14, 3; ἐξ ἐτοιματῶν δῶκεν Id. Cyr. 5. 3, 57; ἐξ ἐτοῖμου φίλον εἶναι Id. Mem.

αὐτὸν ὅτι . . . , Luc. Philops. 3t; c. acc. et inf., Plut. Mar. 22. II.
Qq

to preach or proclaim as glad tidings, τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Θεοῦ Ev. Luc. 4. 43, etc.; εἰρήνην Ep. Eph. 2. 17, etc. 2. absol. to preach the gospel, Ev. Luc. 4. 18, etc.; — c. acc. pers. to preach the glad tidings of the gospel to persons, Id. 3. 18, Act. ap. 8. 25; so in the Act., Apocal. 10. 7 (where τοὺς δούλους is the better reading), 14. 6; εὐ. τινὶ LXX (1. c.):—hence in Pass., to have the gospel preached to one, Ev. Matth. 11. 5, Ep. Hebr. 4. 2 and 6; but also of the gospel, to be preached, Ev. Luc. 16. 16, Ep. Gal. 1. 11.

εὐαγγελικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for good tidings, χαρά Achmes Onir. 10. II. of or for the gospel, evangelical, Eccl.:—Adv. —ως, Eccl. **εὐαγγέλιον**, τὸ, the reward of good tidings, given to the messenger, εὐαγγέλιον δέ μοι ἔστω Od. 14. 152; οὐ . . εὐαγγ. τότε τίσω Ib. 166;—so in Att., but always in pl., εὐαγγέλια θύειν to make a thank-offering for good tidings, Isocr. 142 A, Xen., etc.; εὐ. θύειν ἑκατὸν βοῶν τῇ θεῷ Ar. Eq. 656; ἐβουλόμην ὡς εὐ. Xen. Hell. 4. 3. 14; εὐαγγέλιον θύσαι Aeschin. 76. 23; εὐαγγέλια στεφανοῦν, ἀναδῆσαι τινα to crown one for good news brought, Ar. Eq. 647, Pl. 765; also, ἐπ' εὐαγγελίου Plut. Sert. 11. II. good tidings, good news, Luc. Asin. 26, Plut., etc. 2. in Christian sense, the Glad Tidings, i. e. the Gospel (Saxon *gode-spell*), N. T., etc.

εὐαγγέλιος, ὄν, = εὐαγγελικός, Clem. Al. 140, etc. **εὐαγγελιστής**, οὗ, ὁ, the bringer of good tidings: 1. an evangelist, preacher of the gospel, N. T. 2. an evangelist, writer of one of the four Gospels, Eccl.

εὐαγγέλιστρια, ἡ, fem. of foreg., Eccl. **εὐαγγέλιος**, ὄν, (ἀγγέλλω) bringing good news, Aesch. Ag. 22; ἐλπίδες Ib. 262, etc.; σωτηρίαν πραγματῶν εὐαγγ. Ib. 646; φήμη εὐ. C. 1. 5973 b. **εὐαγέα**, ἡ, purity, sanctity, Iambl. V. Pyth. 74. II. brightness, Ib. 107; in Protrep. p. 152, εὐαγία, but with v. l. εὐαγία.

εὐάγω, to be pure, holy, αὐτὸς δ' εὐάγωι καὶ εὐαγγέσειν ἄδοιμι Theocr. 26. 30; εὐαγέον καὶ εὐαγγέσει μελοῦμην Call. Del. 98.

εὐάγης, ἑ, ἄ (ἀγός):—free from pollution, guiltless, pure, pious, like ἀγνός, ἅγιος, Lat. castus, opp. to δυσάγης: 1. of persons, pure, undefiled, ὁ δὲ ἀποκτείνας τὸν ταῦτα ποιήσαντα . . οὓσις ἔστω καὶ εὐάγης Lex Solonis ap. Andoc. 13. 8; εὐαγεσάτων ἱππέων Dion. H. 10. 13; v. sub εὐάγην. 2. of actions, holy, righteous, τίς οἶδεν εἰ κατάθεν εὐαγὴ τῆδε; Soph. Ant. 521; εὐαγές ἦν τοῦτον ἀποκτείνειν Dem. 122. 16, cf. Arist. Fr. 495; τοῦτο δ' οὐκ εὐαγές μοι ἀπέβη well-omened, favourable, Ep. Plat. 312 A;—so in Adv., εὐαγέως ἔρδειν h. Hom. Cer. 275, 370, cf. Ar. Rh. 2. 609, etc.; οὐκ εὐαγὸς Philo 2. 472. 3. of objects, pure, undefiled, ἑλέφας . . οὐκ εὐαγές ἀνάθημα Plat. Legg. 956 A; θυηλαί Ap. Rh. 1. 1140, etc.; ὕμνοι Anth. P. 7. 34; λέχος App. Civ. 2. 148. 4. in Soph. O. T. 921, it has a sort of act. sense, v. λύσις I. 3.

εὐάγης, ἑ, B (ἀγω), moving well, lithe, nimble, ἄνθρωποι Hipp. 363. 35; μέλισιον Anth. P. 404. 7; ὀφθαλμοὶ Aetiae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 4. **εὐάγης**, ἑ, C, (v. fin.) bright, clear, εὐάγης ἡλείοιο (cf. ἀγής II) Parmen. ap. Clem. Al. 732; καθαρά καὶ εὐάγεια, of the sun and heavenly bodies, Hipp. 376. 39, cf. Democ. ap. Theophr. Sens. 73, 78; λευκῆς χιτῶνος . . εὐαγείς βολαί Eur. Bacch. 662, cf. Rhcs. 303; εὐαγέστερον γίνεσθαι, opp. to σκοτωδέστερα φαίνεσθαι καὶ ἀσαφῆ, Plat. Legg. 952 A; εὐαγέστατος, opp. to βολερώτατος, of air, Id. Tim. 58 D. II. far-seen or conspicuous, ἔδραν εὐαγὴ στρατοῦ a seat in full view of the army (cf. κάτοπτος in Ag. 307), Aesch. Pers. 466; ἔστην θεατῆς, πύργον εὐαγὴ λαβάν Eur. Supp. 652. [That a is long appears only from Parmen. 1. c.; for in Trag. the word always appears in the fifth foot, and in Leon. Tar. (Anth. P. 6. 204) Meineke would restore εὐάκεια.] (The sense plainly distinguishes this word from εὐαγής A and B, and the origin of the word is dub. Hemsterhuis proposed always to restore εὐανγής (in Arist. Mund. 5, 9 Bekker gives εὐανγέστατος from MSS., cf. εὐάγεια II); but the consensus of MSS. is too great to allow of this; and it has been suggested that the Root must be ἀγῆ or ἀγῆ=αγῆ.)

εὐάγης, ὄν, = εὐάγης C, bright, φάνιν εὐ., of clouds, Ar. Nub. 276;—the quantity prohibits the other sense suggested by the Schol., viz. εὐκίνητος, fleeting, = εὐάγης B.

εὐάγια, ἡ, v. sub εὐάγεια.

εὐαγῆκαλος, ὄν, (ἀγῆκαλ) easy to bear in the arms, ἄχθος οὐκ εὐαγῆκαλον Aesch. Pr. 350; τῶν Eur. Fr. 782 (where Nauck ἀγκυλον); φόρτος Ael. ap. Suid.:—pleasant to embrace, Luc. Amor. 25. II. act. easily containing, commodious, λιμὴν Eust. Opusc. 265. 93. **εὐάγεια**, ἡ, the having beautiful valleys, Πίνδου εὐάγεια the sweet glades of Pindus, Call. Cer. 83. **εὐαγῆκής**, ἑ, (ἀγικός) with sweet valleys or glades, Pind. N. 5. 84. **εὐαγίλις**, ἡ, consisting of many or fine cloves (ἀγίλις), of a head of garlic, Nic. Al. 432.

εὐάγοραστος, ὄν, easily bought, cheap, Hesych. **εὐαγορέω**, εὐαγορία, Dor. for εὐαγῆ-.

εὐαγρεσία, ἡ, = εὐαγρία, Theocr. 31. 1. **εὐαγρέω**, to have good sport, Anth. P. 6. 12, 304, Ath. 297 F.

εὐαγρῆς, ἑ, = εὐαγρος, Opp. H. 3. 49. 4. 157.

εὐαγρία, ἡ, good sport, Polyb. 8. 31, 6, Anth. P. 6. 187., 9. 268.

εὐαγρος, ὄν, (ἀγρος) lucky in the chase, blessed with success, Soph. O. C. 1089, cf. Anth. P. 6. 34; affording good sport, Ib. 9. 555.

εὐαγρία, ἡ, for εὐάγεια, with goodly streets, C. 1. 8749.

εὐαγωγία, ἡ, good education, Aeschin. 48. 20. II. easiness of being led, docility, Def. Plat. 413 B, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 5. 5.

εὐάγωγος, ὄν, (ἀγῶγῃ) easy to lead, easily led, ductile, ἐπὶ τι, εἰς τι, πρὸς τι Plat. Rep. 486 E, Xen. Oec. 12, 15, Arist. Pol. 7. 7, 4; τινι by a master, Plat. Legg. 671 B; ἔσο τινος Isocr. 409 D; εὐάγωγον ἐστὶ πᾶς ἀνὴρ ἔρῶν [where εὐ is short] Menand. Nauck. 4. II. con-

venient for use or commerce, of the Nile, Isocr. 224 A; of horses, Poll. 1. 195; τῶν δακτύλων τὸ εὐ., of a statue, Luc. Imag. 6:—of a place, pleasant to dwell in, Strabo 178. III. Adv. —ως, easily, at one's convenience, Cic. Att. 13. 23. 3.

εὐάγων [ᾶ], ἄνως, ὅ, ἡ, of successful contests, τιμὰ Pind. N. 10. 71.

εὐαδίκητος, ὄν, (ἀδικεῖν) liable to wrong, Andoc. 31. 7, Luc. Tim. 32, Hipparch. ap. Stob. 573. 40.

εὐαδον, v. sub ἀνδάνω.

εὐαεῖα, ἡ, (εὐαῆς) fresh, healthy air, Ath. 205 B.

εὐαερία, ἡ, freshness of air: fineness of weather, Plut. 2. 787 D.

εὐαέρος, ὄν, (ἀήρ) with fresh, good air, Strabo 150.

εὐάω, to cry εὐα in honour of Bacchus, Soph. Ant. 1135, Eur. Bacch. 1035; Διονύσῳ Anth. P. 9. 363; c. acc. cogn., μελωδῶν εὐ. χῶρον Stob. ap. Ath. 175 D:—in Eur. Bacch. 68, for εὐαζομένη θεόν, Herm. restored ἀζομένη.

εὐαῆς, ἑ, (ἀήμ) well ventilated, fresh, airy, χῶρῳ ἐν εὐαεῖ Hes. Op. 597; νάπη Poeta ap. Eus. P. E. 445 D. II. act., of a wind, favourably blowing, fair, opp. to δυσάης, Hdt. 2. 117, Eur. Hel. 1504:—metaph. favourable, ἴπνε . . εὐαεῖς ἡμῖν ἔλθοις [with ᾶ], Soph. Ph. 828.

εὐαθλος, ὄν, successful in contests, Plat. I. 5 (6). 3:—as n. pr. in Ar. Ach. 710. II. happily won, Anth. Plan. 4. 363.

εὐαί, a cry of joy like εὐοί, Ar. Lys. 1294, etc.; εὐαί σαβαί Eupol. Βαπτ. 10.

εὐαιμία, ἡ, (αἷμα) goodness of blood, Galen. 7. 349.

εὐ-αιμορράγητος, ὄν, easily bleeding, Galen. 19. p. 457.

εὐαίλητος, ὄν, (αἰνέω) much-exalted, Pind. P. 4. 315.

εὐαίρετος, ὄν, (αἰρέω) easy to be taken, χῶρῳ Hdt. 7. 130; λαγῶς Poll. 5. 50: cf. εὐεῖρετος.

εὐαίσθησις, ἡ, quick sensibility, Plat. Tim. 76 D, Arist. P. A. 2. 10. 6, εὐαίσθητος, to be εὐαίσθητος, Tzet., Eccl.

εὐαίσθητικός, ὄν, = εὐαίσθητος, Galen. 16. 360.

εὐαίσθητος, ὄν, (αἰσθάνομαι) with quick senses or keen perceptions, sensible, sensitive, περὶ τι Plat. Legg. 812 C; ἑλέφας εὐ. ζῶον Arist. H. A. 9. 46, 1;—Comp. —ότερος, Plat. Tim. 75 C; Sup., ὁ ἄνθρωπος εὐαίσθητος τῶν ἄλλων ζῶων Arist. P. A. 2. 17, 2:—τὸ εὐαίσθητον = εὐαίσθησις, Galen.:—Adv., εὐαίσθητός τις ἔχειν τινὸς to have keen perceptions of . . , Plat. Legg. 670 B, cf. 661 B; εὐαίσθητοτέρως ἔχειν περὶ τι Id. Rep. 527 D. II. of things, easy to be felt or perceived, Arist. Cael. 2. 6, 14, Plut. 2. 956 F.

εὐαίων, ἄνως, ὅ, ἡ, happy in life, of persons, Eur. Ion 126; generally, happy, fortunate, blessed, Βίσιος Aesch. Pers. 711, Soph. Tr. 81; πλούσιος Soph. Fr. 718; ὕπνος Id. Ph. 829; πότμος Eur. I. A. 551.

εὐάκεστος [ᾶ], ὄν, easy to remedy, ἀμαρτὰς εὐάκεστοτέρη Hipp. Acut. 390.

εὐαῖκής, ἑ, Dor. for εὐηκής.

εὐάκοω, εὐάκοος, ὄν, Dor. for εὐηκ-.

εὐάκουστος, ὄν, = εὐηκοος I. 3, Ἡρακλῆς C. I. 5985.

εὐάκτιν, ἴνος, ὅ, ἡ, with beautiful rays, Arcad. p. 103, E. M. 491. 50.

εὐάλαζόνευτος, ὄν, easy to brag of, Arist. Rhet. 2. 15. 2.

εὐάλακτος, ὄν, Dor. for εὐήλ-, Theocr. 28. 22.

εὐαλδής, ἑ, (ἀλδανῶ) well-grown, luxuriant, Anth. P. 9. 325, append. 50. 24:—Adv. —ώς, Hipp. Lex.

εὐαλδής, ἑ, (ἀλδανῶ) easily healed, Hipp. Art. 504;—Comp., Ib. 831. II. act. healing, Nic. Al. 326.

εὐάλιος, ὄν, Dor. for εὐήλιος, Eur.

εὐαλκής, ἑ, (ἀλκή) stout, Numen. ap. Clem. Al. 411.

εὐαλλοῖωτος, ὄν, (ἀλλοῖω) easily changed, Galen.

εὐαλσής, ἑ, (ἀλσος) with beautiful groves, Strabo 152.

εὐαλφίτος, ὄν, of good meal, Anth. P. 7. 736.

εὐ-αλωσία, ἡ, (ἀλως) filling the threshing-floor, of Demeter, Hesych.

εὐάλωτος, ὄν, easy to be taken or caught, Xen. Cyn. 9. 9, Plat. Phaedr. 240 A, Demetr. Incert. 2; ὅτι πάντων διὰ κολακείας εὐάλ. Plat. Crass. 6; οὐδὲ ὑπ' ἡδονῆς, οὐδ' ὑπὸ δέους εὐάλ. Id. Sertor. 10; εὐάλ. εἰς or πρὸς τι easily led away to . . , Ib. 11, etc.; εὐάλ. εἰς τὸ μμεῖσθαι easily led to imitate, Id. 2. 334 D:—Comp. —ώτερος, Luc. Abdic. 28; irreg. εὐαλῶστερος, Alciphro 2. 1, doubted by Lob. Paral. 39. Adv. —ως, Philo 1. 129.

εὐαμερία, εὐαμερος, Dor. for εὐημ-.

εὐάμηλος, ὄν, with fine vines, Strabo 152, 247, 269:—epith. of Dionysos, Anth. P. 9. 524.

εὐάν [ᾶ], evan, a cry of the Bacchanals, like εὐα, εὐοί, Eur. Tro. 326, Luc. Trag. 38.—Acc. to Hesych., an Indian name for the ivy, which was sacred to Bacchus.

εὐανάγνωστος, ὄν, easy to be read, Arist. Rhet. 3. 5. 6.

εὐανάγωγος, ὄν, easy to expectorate, Diosc. 3. 44.

εὐαναδιδάκτως, Adv. so as to be easily taught, Suid.

εὐανάδοτος, ὄν, easy to distribute, Ath. 26 A; or, to digest, Diphil. Siphn. ib. 356 B (v. l. εὐαπόδοτον).

εὐανάκλητος, ὄν, easy to call out, of the names of dogs, Xen. Cyn. 7. 5. II. easy to recal, πρὸς τὸ κοινὸν συμφέρον Plut. Cim. 17; εὐαν. εἰαυτὸν παρέχειν Id. T. Gracch. 2:—Adv., εὐανακλητὸς ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Id. M. Anton. 1. 7.

εὐανακόμωτος, ὄν, easy to bring back, Plut. 2. 458 E, Galen.

εὐανάληπτος, ὄν, easy to recover, Strabo 24:—easily, comfortably suspended, of fractured limbs in a sling, Hipp. Fract. 779; Adv. —τως, Id. Offic. 743. II. act. easily taking in, of good capacity for, ἀρετῆς Stob. Eccl. 1. 220.

εὐανάλωτος, ὄν, easily consumed, ἐρευνᾶαι Arist. Plant. 1. 1. 4.

εὐανάμνηστος, ὄν, easily remembering, Hierocl. Pyth. 80. 7.

εὐανάπνευστος, ὄν, easy to repeat in a breath, λέξις Arist. Rhet. 3. 9. 5.

εὐανάστροφος, ὄν, easy to turn back, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 230.

εὐανόσφαλος, ὄν, quickly recovering, Hipp. 352. 11.

εὐανάτμητος, *on*, easy to cut, Galen. 4. p. 101.
 εὐανάρπτος, *on*, easy to upset, Cic. Att. 2. 14, 1, Eccl.
 εὐανάρτροφος, *on*, well-fed, Schol. Lyc. 307.
 εὐανδρία, *to abound in men*, Strabo 46, etc.; εὐανδ. πολλή ηλικία Plut. Cato Ma. 26:—Med., Scymn. 249, Ocell. 4.
II. *to be in full vigour*, Plut. Camill. 8, App. Syr. 37.
 εὐανδρησία, late form for sq., Hdn. in Boiss. Anecd. 246.
 εὐανδρία, *η*, abundance of men, esp. of good men and true, οὐδὲ εὐανδρία ἐν ἄλλῃ πόλει ὁμοία nowhere else such store of goodly men, Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 12, ubi v. Schueid.; in pl., πληρωμάτων εὐανδρίας by the crews being able-bodied men, Plut. Pomp. 24:—at Athens there was a contest for εὐανδρία, Dinarch. ap. Harp.; εὐανδρία νικᾶν Andoc. 34. 29; ἐν ταῖς εὐανδρίας Ath. 565 F, ubi v. Schweigh.
III. *manhood, manliness, manly spirit*, Eur. El. 367; *η* δ' εὐανδρία διδακτὸν ἐστι Id. Supp. 913; παρασκευάζειν πρὸς εὐανδρίαν to train to manly spirit, Antig. Rex ap. Diog. L. 7.
 εὐανδρος, *on*, (ἀνὴρ) abounding in good men and true, Tyrtae. 12. 1, Pind. P. 1. 77, Eur. Tro. 229, etc.; εὐανδροτάτη πόλις Plut. 2. 209 E.
II. *prosperous to men, successful* Aesch. Eum. 1031.
 εὐάνεμος, Dor. for εὐήνεμος.
 εὐάνετος, *on*, (ἀνίημι) easy to dissolve, Diosc. 5. 152.
 εὐάνθεμον, τό, a plant like chamomile, Hipp. 625. 54.
 εὐάνθεμος, *on*, flowery, blooming, Pind. O. 1. 109, Anth. P. 4. 1, 9.
 εὐανθέω, *to be flowery or blooming*, Luc. V. H. 2. 6: metaph. *to be overgrown*, Hipp. 565. 42., 653. 29.
 εὐανθής, ἐς, (ἀνθος) blooming, sprouting, πυκκάσαι τε γένους εὐανθέϊ λάχνη Od. 11. 320: v. sub οὐανθή 1. 3.
II. *rich in flowers, flowering, ἀγροί* Theogn. 1200; κόλποι λειμῶνων Ar. Ran. 373: decked with flowers, Pind. P. 2. 113.
 2. *flowered, gay-coloured, gay, bright, χρώμα* Plat. Phaedo 100 C, cf. Arist. Color. 2, 3 and 5; ἐσθῆς Luc. Rhet. Praec. 15; βαφαί Ael. N. A. 16. 41; πορφύρα Anth. P. 6. 250; τὸ εὐανθὲς τοῦ ὀρνίθου its bright colours, Ath. 399 A.
III. *metaph. blooming, fresh, goodly, ὁστος* Pind. I. 5 (4). 16; of persons, ηλικία Ib. 7 (6). 48, cf. O. 6. 144, Ar. Nub. 1002; εὐ. ὄργη a goodly, noble temper, Pind. P. 1. 173; ἐν ἄμῃ.. εὐανθεστέρα in fresher bribe, Sotad. Έγκλ. A. 21.
 εὐάνιος, *on*, (ἀνία) taking trouble easily, Hesych., who also adds the expl. πειθήνιος, confounding εὐάνιος with εὐάνιος (Dor. for εὐήνιος).
 εὐανόρια, *η*, Dor. for εὐηγορία.
 εὐαντέω, *to meet graciously*, c. dat., Call. Dian. 268.
 εὐάντης, ἐς, =sq., opp. to δυσάντης, Ar. Rh. 4. 148.
 εὐαντήτος, *on*, (ἀντάω) easy to meet, accessible, gracious, θεός Anth. P. append. 283.
II. *acceptable, ἀγρη* Opp. C. 2. 488, cf. H. 2. 149.
 εὐάντυς, ὄνος, ὁ, *η*, of a chariot, with beautiful άντυξ, Suid.
II. *finely vaulted*, of a building, Paul. Sil. Ephr. 121.
 εὐάνωρ [ᾱ], ὀρος, ὁ, *η*, Dor. for εὐήνωρ.
 εὐάξος, *on*, easily broken, Geop. 10. 57.
 εὐαπάλλακτος, *on*, easy to part with, ἵππος Xen. Eq. 3, 1; εὐαπαλλακτότερον πάθος Arist. Probl. 5. 22. Adv. -τως, Aen. Tact. p. 50 Or.
 εὐαπαντησία, *η*, affability, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 441 B.
 εὐαπάντητος, *on*, =εὐάντητος, Clem. A. 8. 8, C. I. (add.) 2139 b. 26.
 εὐαπάρτιστος, *on*, well-finished, perfect, Schol. Eur. Hipp. 362.
 εὐαπάριστος, *on*, easy to cheat, Plat. Phaedr. 263 B, Bias ap. Stob. 221. 46, Arist. Insmn. 2, 16, al.
II. *act. cheating readily*, Id. H. A. 9. 1, 7.
 εὐαπήγητος, *on*, Ion. for εὐαφήγητος.
 εὐαπόβατος, *easy to disembark on*, νῆσος εὐαποβατωτέρα Thuc. 4. 30.
 εὐαπόβλητος, *on*, easily lost, Simplic.
 εὐαπόδεκτος, *on*, easily proved, probable, Eccl.
 εὐαπόδεκτος, *on*, acceptable, Schol. Il. 2. 235. Adv. -τως, Eccl.
 εὐαποδεξία, *η*, friendly conduct, Theod. Stud.
 εὐαπόδοτος, *on*, easy of digestion, v. sub εὐανάδοτος. 2. *easy of solution or explanation*, cited from Strabo.
 εὐαπόκριτος, *on*, easy to answer, Soran. Adv., -τως ἔχειν πρὸς τι to have an easy answer . . , Artem. 4. 63.
 εὐαποκύλιστος, *on*, easy to roll off, Galen. 4. p. 471, 538.
 εὐαπολόγητος, *on*, easy to excuse, Strabo 463, Plut. Ages. 18.
 εὐαπόλυτος, *on*, easy to be separated, τινος Hipp. Mochl. 842; ἀπὸ τινος Id. 792, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 30.
 εὐαπονίπτως, *on*, easy to wash off, A. B. 817.
 εὐαπόπνοος, *on*, easily evaporating, Theophr. Odor. 42.
 εὐαπόπτως, *on*, easily falling off, Theophr. C. P. 2. 9, 3.
 εὐαπόρρυστος, *on*, easily flowing away, Hipp. Fract. 770.
 εὐαπόσβεστος, *on*, easy to extinguish, Artemid. 1. 74.
 εὐαπόσειστος, Adv. so as to be easily shaken off, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1036 E.
 εὐαπόσπαστος, *on*, easy to be torn from, ἀλλήλων Arist. H. A. 5. 18, 4.
 εὐαποτείχιστος, *on*, easy to wall off, easy to blockade by lines of circumvallation, Thuc. 6. 75, Xen. Hell. 2. 4. 31.
 εὐαπόφυκτος, *on*, easily escaping, slippery, Schol. Ar. Ran. 826.
 εὐαρόης, ἐς, watering well, Plut. 2. 912 F; prob. f. l. for εὐαλδής.
 εὐάρεσκος, v. sub εὐάρεστος.
 εὐάρεστέω, opp. to δυσ- =, *to be well pleasing*, τινι to one, Diod. 14. 4:—Pass. *to be well pleased*, τινι with a thing, Id.; ἀποκρίσεις εὐαρεστοῦ μιναι satisfactory answers, Id. 17. 113.
II. *intr. = Pass.*, Lysipp. Incert. 1, Dion. H. 11. 60.
 εὐαρεστήριος, α, *on*, propitiatory, θυσίαι Dion. H. 1. 67.
 εὐαρεστήσις, εως, *η*, a being well pleased, πρὸς τὴν κοινὴν εὐαρ. according to the pleasure of the public, Dion. H. 10. 57, etc.
 εὐαρεστήτεον, verb. Adj. one must acquiesce, Philo 2. 413.
 εὐαρεστία, *η*, =εὐαρεστήσις, Eccl.
 εὐαρεστικός, *η*, ὅν, likely to satisfy, M. Anton. 9. 6.

εὐάρεστος, *on*, (ἀρέσκω) well-pleasing, acceptable, τινι 2 Ep. Cor. 5. 9, etc.; πρὸς τινα Clem. Al. 882:—τὸ εὐ. =εὐαρεστήσις, Ep. Rom. 12. 2:—Adv., εὐαρεστοτέρως διακείσθαι τινι Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 5; vulg. εὐαρεσκοτέρως, v. Lob. Phryg. 621.
 εὐαρίβμητος, *on*, easy to count, i. e. few in number, Hipp. Acut. 383, Plat. Apol. 40 D, Symp. 179 C: in Byz., εὐαρίβμος, *on*.
 εὐαρκτος, *on*, (ἀρχω) easy to govern, manageable, of a horse's mouth, Aesch. Pers. 193.
 εὐαρήματος, *on*, (ἄρμα) with beautiful car, Θήβη Soph. Ant. 645. 2. *victorious in the chariot-race*, Pind. P. 2. 9, 1. 2. 24.
 εὐαρμοστέω, *to be well tempered or composed*, Hipp. 28. 2.
 εὐαρμοστία, *η*, happy adaptation, suitability, μὴ μόνον τοῖς λεγομένοις, ἀλλὰ καὶ ταῖς τούτων εὐαρμοστίαις συμπεῖθειν Isocr. Antid. § 203; εὐ. τῆς ψυχῆς πρὸς τὰς ἡδονὰς Def. Plat. 411 E. **II.** of men's dispositions and tempers, Plat. Rep. 400 D, Prot. 326 B; εὐαρ. τρόπων Dem. 1407. 5; εὐαρ. πρὸς ἐντευξίν Plut. Pomp. 1.
 εὐάρμοστος, *on*, (ἀρμῶω) well-joined, harmonious, κάλαμοι Eur. El. 702; μέλος, ὄνομα Plat. Legg. 655 A, Crat. 405 A. **II.** of men, well-adapted, accommodated, harmonious, πρὸς πάντα Isocr. 239 C; εὐάρμ. ἑαυτὸν ἐν πᾶσι παρέχειν Plat. Rep. 413 E:—Comp. and Sup., Plat. Prot. 326 B, Rep. 412 A; τὸ εὐάρμ. =εὐαρμοστία, Id. Theat. 178 D:—Adv., εὐαρμόστως ἔχειν πρὸς τι Isocr. 223 E.
 εὐαρνος, *on*, rich in sheep, Anth. P. 6. 108: in lambs, ὅς Ib. 7. 657.
 εὐάρπος, *on*, (ἀρῶω) well-ploughed or easy to be ploughed, Ap. Rh. 2. 810, Anth. P. 6. 41., 9. 347.
 εὐάρτυτος, *on*, (ἀρτύω) well-seasoned, of meats, Ath. 165 B.
 εὐαρχία, *η*, good-guidance, good government, E. M. 390. 38.
 εὐαρχος, *on*, governing well, Lyc. 233. 2. *easily governed*, Arist. Oec. 1. 5, 5. **II.** *beginning well*, λόγος Luc. Lexiph. 1:—making a good beginning, of one's first customer in the market, Anth. P. 6. 304.
 εὐας, ὁ, the Roman ovatio, v. εὐαστής II.
 εὐάς, ἀδος, *η*, one who cries εὐα, i. e. a Bacchanal, κούρη Orph. H. 48. 1, Philostr.
 2. as Adj., ὁ, *η*, Bacchic, φωνή Nonn. D. 19. 108: v. sub οὐάς.
 εὐασμα, τό, a Bacchanalian shout, Eur. Bacch. 129, 151.
 εὐασμός, ὁ, (εὐάζω) the cry of εὐα, a shout of revelry, of the Eleusinian mysteries, Hermesian. 5. 18, cf. Plut. Marcell. 22, Anton. 75.
 εὐαστέρα, *η*, fem. from εὐαστήρ, Orph. H. 50. 8., 68. 1.
 εὐαστερος, *on*, (ἀστήρ) rich in stars, starry, Arat. 237. **II.** *fair star*, of the moon, Orph. H. 8. 3.
 εὐαστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, =sq., Orph. H. 29, Anth. P. 9. 246.
 εὐαστής, οἱ, or parox. εὐαστής, *on*, ὁ, (εὐάζω) one who cries εὐα, a Bacchanal, Orph. H. 53. 5, Anth. Plan. 1. 15, etc. **II.** *ὁ εὐαστής θρίαμβος* used by Dion. H. 5. 47 to express the ovatio of the Romans, for which Plut. Marcell. 22 uses εὐας.
 εὐαστικός, *η*, ὅν, Bacchanalian, Hesych.
 εὐάτριος [ᾱ], *on*, Dor. for εὐήτριος.
 εὐαυγεία, εὐαυγής, v. sub εὐαυγής C.
 εὐαυγής, ἐς, quick-growing, Arist. H. A. 1. 13, 4: Comp. -έστερος, Id. P. A. 3. 12, Theophr. C. P. 1. 8, 4.
 εὐαυχν, εως, ὁ, *η*, with beautiful neck, Tzetz. Posth. 478.
 εὐαφαίρετος, *on*, easy to take away, Theophr. Odor. 42.
 εὐάφεια, *η*, softness to the touch, Heraclid. ap. Ath. 48 D, Oribas 133 Mai.
 εὐαφήγητος, Ion. εὐαφ-, *on*, easy to describe, Hdt. 7. 63, Dio C.
 εὐαφής, ἐς, (ἀφή) yielding to the touch, delicate, Theophr. C. P. 2. 17, 10:—metaph. susceptible, vous Plut. 2. 588 D:—Adv. -φῶς, Ion. -φῆος, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 6; intelligibly, δεικνύναι M. Anton. 11. 18, 10.
II. *act. touching gently*, Aretae. at supr. 9. 10: Adv. -φῶς, Luc. Harm. 1: metaph., εὐ. μετάβασις an easy, unforced transition, Id. Hist. Couser. 55:—τὸ εὐαφὲς τῶν δακτύλων delicate touch, Id. Imagg. 14.
 εὐάφιη, *η*, Ion. for εὐάφεια, Anth. P. 5. 35, 294.
 εὐάφιος, τό, a medicine which heals by external application, Galen.
 εὐάφορμος, *on*, opportune, ready, Eccl. **II.** *easy to excuse*, Ib.
 εὐάχης, εὐάχηςτος, Dor. for εὐήχ-.
 εὐάστακτος, *on*, easy to carry or move, μηχανή Hdt. 2. 125. 2. *easy to bear or endure*, Arist. Rhet. 1. 12, 34, Pol. 1. 9, 8. **II.** *well-supported*, Hipp. Fract. 772.
 εὐβάτος, *on*, (βαίνω) accessible, passable, opp. to δύσβατος, οὐ γὰρ εὐβ. περὶν Aesch. Pr. 718; ποιεῖν τι εὐβατὸν τινι Plat. Legg. 761 A; Comp. -ώτερος, Xen. Hell. 4. 6, 9.
 εὐβαφής, *on*, well steeped or dyed, Hermes in Stob. Eccl. 1. 942.
 εὐβιος, *on*, =sq., Arist. H. A. 9. 36, 1, in Sup.
 εὐβίοςτος, *on*, easily finding their food, of certain animals, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 23., 11. 5, al. **II.** of men, respectable, Dio C. 52. 39.
 εὐβλαπτος, *on*, easily hurt, Arist. G. A. 1. 12, 1. **II.** *easily hurting*, Geop. 9. 9, 10.
 εὐβλαστέω, *to shoot or grow luxuriantly*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 20, 5. **II.** *causal, to promote growth*, Ib. 4. 3, 3.
 εὐβλαστής, ἐς, luxuriantly growing, Theophr. C. P. 3. 24, 2. **II.** *act. making to grow luxuriantly*, Ib. 2. 3, 3.
 εὐβλαστία, *η*, abundant growth, Theophr. C. P. 1. 20, 5.
 εὐβλαστος, *on*, =εὐβλαστής I, Philo 2. 56. **II.** =εὐβλαστής II, Theophr. C. P. 2. 8, 2.
 εὐβλέφαρος, *on*, with beautiful eyelids, Anth. P. 14. 122.
 εὐβλητος, *on*, easily hit, exposed to blows, App. Civ. 2. 79, Syr. 35.
 εὐβοήθητος, *on*, easily assisted or defended, χάρα Arist. Pol. 7. 5, 3, cf. 6, 3. 2. of diseases, easily healed, Hipp. 397. 22, Arist. Probl. 1. 25.
 Εὐβοία, *gen.* as Ion. ης, *η*, Euboea, now Negropont (i. e. Egripon or Evripo, from Euripus), an island lying along the coast of Boeotia and Attica, Hom., Hes., etc.:—Εὐβοίηθεν, poet. -θε, from Euboea, Call.

Del. 197. 200. **Εὐβοεύς**, (not *Εὐβοεύς*, E. M. 389. 10), *εὐς*, δ, acc. *Εὐβόα*, pl. -οἶς (though Mss. of Thuc. 4. 92, etc., give -οἶας), v. Apoll. de Pron. p. 126 B, *an Euboean*, Hdt., etc. Adj., **Εὐβοικός**, ἡ, ὄν, *Euboean*, Thuc., etc.; in Hdt. **Εὐβοικός**, 3. 89. 95; in Trag. also **Εὐβοικός**, Aesch. Fr. 371, Eur. Hel. 767; also **Εὐβόειος**, α, ὄν, Soph. Fr. 239; masc. **Εὐβόειος**, ὄν, δ, Strabo 449; fem. **Εὐβοίς**, gen. **Εὐβοίδος**, Hdt. 3. 89, Diod. 12. 11; but contr. acc. **Εὐβοίδα** Aesch. Fr. 27, Soph. Tr. 74, etc.; also lengthd. **Εὐβοίς**, Soph. Tr. 237, 401, Fr. 239:—Adv. **Εὐβοικῶς**, Synes. 23 D.

εὐβολέω, to make a good throw with the dice, Luc. Amor. 16.

εὐβολος, ὄν, (βάλλω) *throwing luckily* (with the dice), *Μίδας ἐν κύβοισιν εὐβολάτατος* Eubul. Κυβ. 4, Poll. 9. 94, Suid. s. v. *Μίδας*:—generally, *lucky, successful, ἀγῆρ* Opp. H. 3. 71, Heliod. 5. 18:—Adv., ἦν γὰρ εὐβόλος ἔχων he was in luck, Aesch. Cho. 606 (so Pers. for *εὐβούλος*).

εὐβοσία, ἡ, *good pasture, χώρα ἔχει πολλὴν εὐβ.* Arist. H. A. 3. 21, 3, cf. 6. 22, 3.

2. *abundance and goodness*, Id. G. A. 1. 18, 59., 4. 6, 5; *ἐξ ἀλός* Anth. P. 11. 199.

II. a name of Demeter, C. I. 3858, cf. 3906b.

εὐβόστρυχος, ὄν, *with beautiful locks*, Anth. P. 5. 251, Poll. 2. 27.

εὐβοτόμαι, Dep. *to have good pasture*, Strabo 500.

εὐβοτος, ὄν, (βόσκειν) *abounding in pasture, with good pasture*, Od. 15. 406; τοῖς ζῴοις πᾶσιν εὐβοτον Plat. Criti. 111 A, cf. Plat. Camill. 16.

II. *well-fed, thriving, ἀμύν* Theocr. 5. 24.

εὐβοτρύς, v. gen. vos, *rich in grapes*, Soph. Ph. 548, Anth. P. 9. 668:

εὐβότρυς, ὄν, in Anacreont. 4. 17.

εὐβουλεύς, εὐς, δ, like *εὐβούλος*, *he of good-counsel*, epith. of several gods, Diod. 5. 72, Nic. Al. 14, Orph. H. 29. 6; acc. *εὐβουλή*, Plut. 2. 714 C.

εὐβουλία, ἡ, *good counsel, soundness of judgment, prudence*, Aesch. Pr. 1035, 1038, Soph. Ant. 1050, Thuc. 1. 78, al.; *περί τίνος* Plat. Prot. 318 E, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 9, 3.

εὐβούλος, ὄν, *well-advised, prudent*, Theogn. 329, Hdt. 8. 110, Pind. O. 13. 11, and Att.; Comp., Ar. Pax 689; Sup., Andoc. 18. 18. Adv. -λως (v. sub *εὐβόλος*); Comp. -ότερον, Dio C. 43. 16; Sup. -ότατα, Geop. 5. 16, 1.

εὐβους, ὅ, ἡ, *rich in cattle*, h. Hom. Ap. 54, in *εὐβουν* (al. *εὐβων*).

εὐβρεχής, ἐς, *well steeped or soaked*, Nic. Al. 298: v. l. *εὐβραχής*.

εὐβροχος, ὄν, *well-noosed, well-knit*, ἄρμα Anth. P. 6. 179.

εὐβρωτος, ὄν, *good to eat*, τιμ. Ath. 113 B.

εὐβρύσιος, ὄν, = *εὐοικος*, Euphor. 92, cf. E. M. 389.

εὐβρυσος, ὄν, *with beautiful hide or skin*, Schol. Ap. Rh. 3. 1299.

εὐ-βολο-στρόφης, ὄν, *easy to plough*, Eust. 385. 36., 1431. 53.

εὐβύς, acc. ὄν, v. *εὐβους*.

εὐγᾶθής, *εὐγᾶθης*, Dor. for *εὐγῆθ-*.

εὐγαίος, ὄν, a constant v. l. for *εὐγαίος*.

εὐγάλακτος, ὄν, *yielding good milk*, αἰξ Alciphro 3. 21.

εὐγάληνος [α], ὄν, *very calm*, Lyc. 20. Adv. -νως, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 1776.

εὐγᾶμῶ, *to marry happily*, Hephaest. Apoteleism. p. 5.

εὐγᾶμία, ἡ, *happiness in marriage*, Poll. 9. 160.

εὐγᾶμος, ὄν, *happily wedded*, Nonn. D. 1. 27.

εὐγε or **εὐ γε**, Adv. *well, rightly*, in replies confirming or approving what has been said; as, σοὶ γὰρ χαρίζομαι.—Answ., *εὐγε ὄν ποῖαν* Plat. Rep. 351 C; so, *εὐγ'*, *εὐγε ποίησαντες* Ar. Pax 285; *εὐγε λέγεις* Plat. Apol. 24 E, etc.; to cheer on dogs, *εὐγε, εὐγε, ὦ κύνας, ἔπειθε* Xen. Cyn. 6, 19:—ironically, *εὐ γούνη θύοις ἂν χερνίβαν* Eur. Or. 1602; *εὐγε μὲν τὰν διετέτην* Ar. Av. 1692.

2. without a Verb, *good! well! said! well done!* Lat. *euget!* Plat. Gorg. 494 C, al.; doubled, *εὐγ' εὐγε* Ar. Eq. 470; *εὐγ', εὐγε, ἡ δαί' εὐγε* Eccl. 213; *εὐγ', ὅτι ἐπεισθῆς* Nub. 866; c. gen., *εὐγε τῆς προαιρέσεως* Luc. Vit. Anct. 8.

εὐγαίος, ὄν, (γῆ) *of with good soil*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 1, Strabo 311, 545: ἡ *εὐγαίος* (sc. γῆ or χώρα), *fertile land*, Theophr. C. 1. 5. 13, 2.

εὐγένεια, ποῖτ. *εὐγένια* (q. v.), ἡ, *nobility of birth, high descent*, opp. *το δυσγένεια*, Aesch. Pers. 442, Epich. 142 Ahr., often in Eur.; *ἐμῶν εὐγ. παῖδων* = *ἐμοὶ ἐγγενεῖς παῖδες* Eur. Tro. 583; in pl., Plat. Euthyd. 279 B, Rep. 618 D: cf. *εὐγενής*.

2. of animals, plants, etc., *nobleness of form*, etc., Plut., etc.

3. of style, Longin. 34. 2.

εὐγενέος, Ep. ἦγεν-, ὄν, (γένειον) of a lion, *well-maned, λέων*.. ἡγενέος Od. 4. 456; *λέων* Aesch. Ag. 1259; *ὄρνιθες* Polyb. 1. 58, 7; of plants, of a good sort, Ael. V. H. 2. 14, Galen.; of a country, *fertile*, Plut. Cato Mi. 25; *φλέβες καὶ ἵνες* Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 7. 4. of outward form, *noble*, *ὅταν εὐγενεστάτη φανῇ* (sc. ἡ σελήνη) Soph. Fr. 713; *παρθένος εὐγενὲς εἶδος* Eur. Hel. 10; *εὐγ. πρόσωπον, παρῆς*, etc., Id.; of style, *το εὐγ. τῆς λέξεως* Ael. N. A. fin.

II. Adv. -νως, *nobly*, Eur. Cycl. 201: *bravely*, Id. Tro. 729.

εὐγενία, ἡ, = *εὐγένεια*, Eur. H. F. 696, Anth. P. 7. 337, append. 130.

εὐγενίς, *to ennoble*, πάλιν Philom. Incert. Sg.

εὐγένιος, ὄν, = *εὐγενής*, in Hesych.

II. **εὐγένιον**, τό, name of a kind of grape, Geop. 11. 3, 4.

εὐγενίς, ἴδος, late fem. of *εὐγενής*, Joseph. A. J. 7. 3, 3, C. I. 3200, (add.) 3857 u:—the word is rejected by Hdn., v. Lob. Phryn. 451.

εὐγεφύρωτος [ῶ], ὄν, *easy to bridge over*, τόπος Polyb. 5. 66, 5.

εὐγεώρητος, ὄν, *easy to cultivate*, Scylax p. 9.

εὐγεώργος, ὄν, = *εὐργός*, Jo. Chrys.

εὐγεως, ὄν, = *εὐγαίος*, Ael. N. A. 5. 561, App. Civ. 4. 102.

εὐγηθής, ἐς, *joyous, cheerful*, Eur. H. F. 792.

εὐγηθίτος, Dor. *εὐγάθ-*, ὄν, = *εὐργός*, Eur. I. T. 212.

εὐγηρέω, *to grow old happily*, Stoic. in Stob. Ecl. 2. 236.

εὐγηρία, ἡ, *a green old age*, Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 15: cf. *εὐγηρως*.

εὐγηρῦς, v, *sweet-sounding, δοιδή* Ar. Ran. 213, Opp. H. 5. 617.

εὐγηρῦς, ὄν, *enjoying a green old age*, opp. *το ταχύνηρως*, Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 15, Call. Ep. 41, Epit. in C. I. 2892: a nom. pl. *εὐγηρῶ* occurs in Arist. H. A. 9. 12, 3; neut. *εὐγηρα*, Hipp. Art. 825.

εὐγλάγετος, ὄν, = *εὐγλ.*, Luc. Trag. 110.

εὐγλάγης, ἐς, Nic. Th. 617; and **εὐγλάγος**, ὄν, Lyc. 307:—*abounding in milk*: a metapl. dat. *εὐγλαγι*, as if from *εὐγλαξ*, is used by Leon. Tar. in Anth. P. 9. 744.

εὐγλήνιος, ὄν, *bright-eyed*, of wild beasts, Lyc. 598, Opp. C. 3. 97.

εὐγλυπτος, ὄν, *well-carved, well-engraved*, Anth. P. 7. 363: also *εὐγλύφανος*, ὄν, Nonn. D. 34. 223; *εὐγλύφης*, ἐς, Anth. P. 6. 63.

εὐγλωσσία, Att. -τία, ἡ, *glibness of tongue, fluency of speech*, Eur. Fr. 205, Ar. Eq. 837.

II. *sweetness of song*, Ael. N. A. 17. 23.

εὐγλωσσος, Att. -πτος, ὄν, *good of tongue, eloquent*, Aesch. Supp. 775: *τὸ Νεστόρειον εὐγλ. μέλος* Eur. Fr. 891: *glib of tongue, voluble*, Ar. Nub. 445.

2. *sweet-sounding*, of the Attic dialect, Anth. P. 9. 188:—*τὸ εὐγλ. eloquence*, Dion. H. de Comp. 1.

II. act. *loosing the tongue, making eloquent*, ὄντος Anth. P. 9. 403.

εὐγλωττέω, *to be fluent*, Thom. M., Eccl.

εὐγλωττίζω, *to make eloquent, τινά τι one upon a thing*, Philostr. 273.

εὐγλώχιν, ἴδος, ὅ, ἡ, *keen-pointed*, Opp. H. 5. 439, Q. Sm. 8. 406.

εὐγμα, τό, (*εὐχμαι*) like *εὐχος*, *a boast, boasting, κενὰ εὐγμᾶτα εἰπών* Od. 22. 249.

II. like *εὐχή*, but always in pl. *prayers, wishes*, Aesch. Pr. 584, Theb. 267, Cho. 463, Soph. Ant. 1185, Ar. Thesm. 354, Call. Lav. Pall. 139.

εὐγνάμπος, Ep. *εὐγν-*, ὄν, *well-bent, well-twisted, κληῖσιν εὐγνάμποις* Od. 15. 294; *χαλινῶι* Opp. H. 5. 495; *περὶν* Ar. Rh. 3. 833; *ἀγκύρα* Orph., etc.—On the fem. *εὐγνάμπη*, v. Lob. Par. 459 sq.

εὐγνήσιος, ὄν, = *εὐγενής*, Philox. ap. Ath. 685 D.

εὐγνωμονέω, *to be fair and honest, shew good feeling*, Arist. Rhet. Al. 1, 2, Plut. Num. 12, Lucull. 4; *πρὸς τινα* Diod. 13. 22.

εὐγνωμοσύνη, ἡ, *the character of an εὐγνώμων, kindness of heart, considerateness, indulgence*, Aeschin. 78. 8, Arist. M. Mor. 2. 2.

2. *prudence*, Plut. Them. 7, etc.

εὐγνώμων, ὄν, gen. *ονος*, (*γνώμη*) of good feeling, kind-hearted, considerate, reasonable, indulgent, Andoc. 20. 26, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 6, Aeschin. 78. 6, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 11, 1; *ψέδους εὐγγνωμονέστερον* Luc. V. H. 1. 4; *παθεῖν εὐγνώμονα* to be indulgently treated, Diod. 13. 23.

2. *wise, prudent*, Plut. 2. 420 E; *εὐγνωνον τὸ πόνημα* is *thoughtful*, Anth. Plan. 4. 41.

II. Adv. -μόνος, *indulgently, kindly*, Diod. 19. 9: *fairly, candidly*, Luc. V. H. 1. 4.

2. *prudently*, Xen. Ages. 2, 25.

εὐγνωστος, ὄν, *well-known, familiar*, Soph. Aj. 704, Eur. Or. 1394, Lys. 148. 26.

2. *easy to discern*, Plat. Soph. 218 E; *εὐγνωστον...* *πιότερος.. ἐστὶν ὁ πονηρὸς* Dem. 844. 16.—On the form *εὐγνατος*, v. Lob. Aj. 1. c.

εὐγνώμιος, ὄν, *well-nailed, well-fastened*, Eur. I. T. 1286; also *εὐγνόμωτος*, ὄν, Opp. H. 1. 58.

εὐγονέω, *to be fruitful*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 14, 1.

εὐγονία, ἡ, *fruitfulness*, Plat. Rep. 546 A, Xen. Lac. 1. 6.

εὐγονος, ὄν, *productive*, Schol. Eur. Hec. 581: *τὸ εὐγονον productive power*, Joseph. B. J. 4. 8, 3.

εὐγραμμία, ἡ, *good drawing*, Ath. 197 B.

εὐγραμμος, ὄν, *well-drawn*, Luc. Jup. Trag. 33; *of graceful contour*, Strabo 100; *τῶν ὀφρύων τὸ εὐγραμμον* their fine lines, Luc. Imag. 6.

II. *well-defined, περίοδοι* Dion. H. de Comp. 22.

εὐγράφης, ἐς, (*γράφω*) *well-painted*, Anth. P. 6. 221.

II. act. *writing well, κάλαρος* Ib. 6. 66, cf. 65.

εὐγράφος, ὄν, *finely painted*, Paul. Sil. Ambo 97.

εὐγυῶλος, ὄν, *well arched or rounded*, Tryph. 537, Nonn. D. 13. 68.

εὐγύριος, ὄν, *well-circling*, Anth. Plan. 25.

εὐγωνία, ἡ, *regularity of angles*, Eur. Ion 1137, c. conj. Elmsl.

εὐγώνιος, ὄν, *with regular angles*, Xen. Oec. 4. 21, Arist. Probl. 15. 11, 1.

εὐδαίδαλος, ὄν, *beautifully wrought*, Bacchyl. 22, Anth. P. 1. 16.

εὐδαιμονέω, fut. ἥσω: pf. *εὐδαιμόνηκα* Arist. Metaph. 8. 6, 8: (*εὐδαίμων*). *To be prosperous, well off, happy*, Hdt. 1. 170, Thuc. 8. 24, Eur., etc.; *τι in respect to...*, Id. 2. 177, Soph. Ant. 506, etc.; *εἰς πάντα* Eur. Fr. 46; *ἐς θυγατέρας* Id. Or. 541; *ἐν τινι* Luc. D. Mort. 24. 3:—*εὐδαιμονίους*, as a form of blessing used by Eur., El. 231, Phoen. 1086, v. Elmsl. Med. 1041 (1073); *parodied by Ar. Ach. 446, 457.*

εὐδαίμονημα, τό, *a piece of good luck*, Luc. Imag. 22, Stob. Ecl. 2. 194.

εὐδαιμονία, Ion. -ία, ἡ, *prosperity, good fortune, wealth, well*, h. Hom. 10. 5, Pind. N. 7. 83, Hdt. 1. 5, 32, and often in Att.; *εὐδαιμονίαν προσδοκᾷ τῇ ἄλλῃ εὐδ.* Thuc. 2. 97; of countries, Hdt. 5. 28., 7. 220, etc.; *μοῖρ' εὐδαιμονίας* Pind. P. 3. 150; also in pl., Eur. I. A. 591, Plat. Phaedo 115 D.

2. in Plat. and Arist. *complete happiness*, v. *εὐδαιμων* sub fin.

εὐδαιμονίζω, *to call or account happy*, *εὐδαιμονίζε παῖδα σὴν* Eur. Tro. 268, cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 7, Isocr. 175 D, etc.; c. gen. rei, *οὐ.. μοῖρας εὐδαιμονίσαι πράγας* for his eminent fortune, Soph. O. C. 144, cf. Plat. Rep. 516 C, 518 B, Symp. 194 E; *αὐτὸν εὐδαιμονίῃ τῆς περιουσίας* Dem. 550. 20, cf. 362. 12: *εὐδ.* *τινὰ ὑπὲρ τίνος* Xen. An. 1. 7, 3; *ἐπὶ τινι* Dem. 314. 2; *διὰ τι* Luc. Nigr. 23:—*Pass.*, Plat. Rep. 465 D, al.

εὐδαιμονικός, ἡ, ὄν, *tending or conducive to happiness*, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 6, 3, Rhet. 1. 19, 31; τὰ εὐδ. *the constituents thereof*, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 34; τελετὴ καλὴ τὴ καὶ εὐδ. Plat. Phaedr. 253 C. 2. of persons, *likely to be happy*, Ar. Ecl. 1134, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 16; οἱ εὐδαιμονικοὶ philosophers who make happiness the chief goal, Diog. L. 1. 17, Clearch. ap. Ath. 548 B:—Adv., —κῶς πράττειν, διάγειν Ar. Pax 856, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 9.

εὐδαιμόνισμα, τό, *that which is thought to be a happiness*, Ep. Plat. 354 C. II. *congratulation*, App. Civ. 4. 16.

εὐδαιμονισμός, ὁ, *a thinking happy, predication of happiness*, Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 34, Eth. N. 4. 7, 13, Plut. Pelopid. 34, etc. 2. = εὐδαιμονία, Eust. Opusc. 304. 14.

εὐδαιμονιστός, verb. Adj. *one must pronounce happy*, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 10, 1. 2. —έος, α, ὄν, *to be called happy*, Arr. An. 1. 12, 2.

εὐδαιμοσύνη, ἡ, = εὐδαιμονία, Archyt. in Stob. 13. 36, Xen. Eph. 1. 16, εὐδαιμων, ὄν, *blessed with a good genius; hence fortunate, happy, blest*, Lat. *felix*, τῶν εὐδαιμων τε καὶ ὁδβιος happy in respect to them (the days), Hes. Op. 824; εὐδ. καὶ ὁδβιος Theogn. 1007; and in Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 647, Pers. 768, Soph. Ant. 582; μακάριος τε καὶ εὐδ. Plat. Rep. 354 A. c. gen. *pers. happy in or on account of...*, Hes. l. c., Plat. Phaedo 58 E: also ironically, εὐδ. εἰ, ὅτι οἰεῖ... Plat. Rep. 422 E:—τὸ εὐδαιμον=εὐδαιμονία, Thuc. 2. 43:—Adv. —μόνως, Eur. Or. 601, Ar. Pl. 802, etc.; Comp. and Sup. —έστερον, —έτατα, Plat. Legg. 734 D, 710 B.

2. esp. of outward prosperity, *well off, wealthy*, οἱ εὐδαιμονες αὐτῶν Hdt. 1. 133, cf. 196., 5. 8, Pind. P. 10. 34, Thuc. 1. 6, etc.; ἐν πολλοῖς χρήμασιν εὐδαιμονες ὄντες Lys. 903. 11; οἱ πλούσιοι καὶ εὐδ. Plat. Rep. 406 C, cf. Prot. 316 B:—also of places, αἱ Ἀθήναι μεγάλαι τε καὶ εὐδαιμονες Hdt. 8. 111; Εὐβοίη, νήσος μεγάλη τε καὶ εὐδ. Id. 5. 31; Κυρῆνα Pind. P. 4. 491, etc.—Though it always involves the notion of *good fortune*, yet in Eur. Med. 1230 it is directly opp. to εὐτυχής, —ὁδβον δ' ἐπιρριέντες εὐτυχέστερος ἄλλου γένουσι ἂν ἄλλος, εὐδαιμων δ' ἂν οὗ:—generally, however, both notions are associated,—*good fortune and happiness, wealth and well*, v. esp. Plat. Rep. 354 A, 580 C, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 4, sq., 7. 13, 2, sq., Pol. 8. 5, 10.

εὐδακρύτος, ὄν, (δακρῖν) *tearful, lamentable*, Aesch. Cho. 181. II. *beautiful in tears*, cited from Philostr.

εὐδακτύλος, ὄν, *with beautiful fingers*, Alciphro 3. 67.

εὐδάαν, poet. lengthd. for εἶδα, Lyc. 1354, but prob. f. l. for ἐνδύνας.

εὐδάπανος, ὄν, (δάπαν) *of much expense, liberal*, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 2, 2, Plut. Sol. 3; Sup., Dio C. 44. 39. II. *of moderate expense*, Dion. H. 2. 23, Dio C. 52. 30.

εὐδαρκής, in Hesych., prob. f. l. for εὐδρακής or εὐδερκής.

εὐδέελος, ὄν, (v. sub fin.) *very clear, distinct, far-seen*, Hom. (only in Od.), mostly as epith. of Ithaca, Od. 2. 167., 9. 21, etc.; of islands generally, ἡ πόν τῆ νήσου εὐδέελος 13, 234; prob. from the distinctness with which they are seen standing out of the sea (a description very applicable to Ithaca); so Pind. O. 1. 178 calls the hill of Kronos at Olympia εὐδέελον, *far-seen*: cf. εὐώρης C. II. later, *open to the sun, sunny*, as in Pind. P. 4. 136, Iolcos is called εὐδ. χθών, in opp. to Jason's mountain-dwellings (αἰπῖνοι σταθμοί); so of Crisa, *with its open plain* exposed to the South, h. Hom. Ap. 438; ὅσα πον φνεί εὐδέελος αἶα Euphor. 54. (The Root is no doubt the same as δέελος, δήλος, v. sub dios. Strabo and some Gramm. consider the second sense as the only one, cf. Butt. Lexil. s. v. δειλή 7-9:—others explain it *western*, from δέλη, *eventide*; which suits Ithaca, but not all islands, and certainly not Iolcos, which was on the east coast.)

εὐδεινός, ἡ, ὄν, = εὐδεινός, An. Ox. 2. 207, in Comp. —ότερος: hence prob. εὐδεινός λιμένας should be restored for εὐδεινός in C. I. 4717. 22, and εὐδεινόςτατος for εὐδινόςτατος in Eus. H. E. 9. 7, de Mart. Pal. 9.

εὐδεινία, ἡ, *a happy festival*, Harmod. ap. Ath. 149 B, 479 D.

εὐδειντος, ὄν, *with goodly feasts, banquets* εὐδ. *well-appointed, sumptuous feasts*, Eur. Med. 200. II. in Aesch. Cho. 484, παρ εὐδειντος... ἐμπύρους, it is doubtful which is the Subst.; prob. the former, since εὐδειντα (in E. M. εὐδειντος ὁρητή) is expl. by Hesych. as *a festival to the memory of Erigone*, and by the Schol. as *a funeral-feast*; so that εὐδειντα ἐμπύρα would be *the smoking funeral-feasts*.

εὐδένδρος, ὄν, *well-wooded, abounding in fair trees*, Pind. O. 8. 12, P. 4. 131, Eur. I. T. 134, etc.; also in Prose, Hipp. Aër. 288, Strabo 100.

εὐδερκής, ἐς, *seeing brightly, bright-eyed*, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 151, 263.

εὐδέρματος, (δέρμα) *with good, stout hide*, Schol. Ar. Rh. 2. 125.

εὐδίσψητος, ὄν, (δῆψω) *well-tanned, δέρματα* Hipp. Art. 797.

εὐδύλος, ὄν, *quite clear, abundantly manifest*, Aesch. Pers. 1009, etc.:—εὐδύλος [ἔστι] ποῖων all may see him doing... Ar. Ach. 1130; εὐδύλος [ἔστι] ὅτι... Plat. Polit. 308 D; φιλόσοφος τις εἰ—εὐδύλος Alex. Δαν. 1. 11; ἐν εὐδύλῳ [ἔστι] Hipp. 6. 3: v. sub δύλος. Adv. —λως, Plut. Thes. 3.

εὐδία, ἡ, *fair weather*, ἐκ χειμῶνος εὐδία Pind. I. 7 (6). 52; ἐν εὐδίᾳ χειμῶνα ποιεῖν Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 14; ὅταν εὐδία γένηται Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 3; εὐδίας (gen.) *in fine weather*, lb. 8. 12, 10:—pl., ἐν γε χειμῶσι καὶ ἐν εὐδίᾳ Plat. Legg. 961 F; εὐδίῳ ὅσων Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 36.

2. metaph. *tranquillity, calm*, Pind. O. 1. 158, P. 5. 12, Aesch. Theb. 795, Antipho 116. 25, Xen. An. 5. 8, 19; of the mind, Prot. ap. Plut. 2. 118 E, ubi v. Wytt.; σαρκὸς εὐδ. *good condition* of... lb. 126 C. [On the prosody, v. εὐδῖος.]

εὐδιβάτος, ὄν, *easy to cross*, ποταμός Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 11, Plut.

εὐδιβλήτος, ὄν, = sq., Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1040 B.

εὐδιβόλος, ὄν, *easy to misrepresent, easily misrepresented*, Plat. Legg. 944 B; εὐδιβόλα τὰ τοιαῖα πρὸς τοὺς πολλοὺς Id. Euthyphro 3 B. Adv., εὐδιβόλως ἔχειν Dem. 1406. 10.

εὐδιγνώστος, ὄν, *easy to distinguish*, Galen. 14. p. 63, 10, Eccl.

εὐδιγῶγος, ὄν, *cheerful*, Diosc. 4. 61, Philo 1. 52, etc.

εὐδιάζομαι, Dep., = εὐδιάω, βίος ἀσαλεύτῃ ἡσυχίᾳ εὐδιαζόμενος Plat. Ax. 370 D:—Act. in Greg. Nyss.

εὐδιάθετος, ὄν, *well-arranged*:—Adv. —τως, Joseph. B. J. 3. 5, 2. II. *well-disposed*, of persons, Eccl., Byz.

III. *easy to dispose of* (in marriage), opp. to δυσθ., Hesych.

εὐδιάρπτος, ὄν, *quite crushed: contrite*, Eccl.

εὐδιαίος or —ιαίος, ὁ, *a hole in a ship*, for letting off the bilge-water, Plut. 2. 699 F, cf. Poll. 1. 92, Hesych., Suid.: cf. χείμαρος. II.

εὐδιαίον, τό, *the end of a clyster-pipe*, etc., Festus, εὐδιον in Poll. 4. 181.

εὐδιάρετος, ὄν, *easy to divide*, Arist. Phys. 4. 8, 10, P. A. 2. 8, 10, Theophr. H. P. 7. 13, 1, etc.

εὐδιαίτερος, α, ὄν, irreg. Comp. of εὐδῖος, q. v.

εὐδιαίτος, ὄν, *easy to decide*, Strabo 332, Galen.

εὐδιαίτος, ὄν, *living temperately*, Xen. Apol. 19, Poll. 6. 27, etc.

εὐδιακλάστος, ὄν, *easy to break*, Eccl.

εὐδιακόμιστος, ὄν, *easy to convey through or across*, Hesych.

εὐδιακοπος, εὐδιακόπτος, ὄν, *easy to cut through*, Polyb. 3. 46, 4, 55. 1.

εὐδιακόσμητος, ὄν, *easy to arrange*, Polyb. 8. 36, 9.

εὐδιακριτός, ὄν, *easy to distinguish*, Galen. 2. p. 200. 2. *easy to explain*, Schol. Il. 24. 23. II. act. *easily distinguishing*, Eust. Opusc. 140. 3, al. Adv. —τως, Eccl.

εὐδιαλλάκτος, ὄν, *easy to reconcile, placable*, Dion. H. 4. 38. Adv. —τως, Plut. Caes. 54.

εὐδιαλύτος, ὄν, *easy to undo or open*, of traps, Strabo 273. 2. *easy to dissolve or break up*, φιλία Arist. Eth. N. 8. 3, 3; Ἑλλάς Plut. Philop. 8. 3. *easy to solve or refute*, Dion. H. de Rhet. 9. 5, Hermog. 4. *easy to digest*, Ath. 87 E. II. *easy to reconcile*, Polyb. 29. 5, 5.

εὐδι-ἀναξ, ακτος, ὁ, *ruler of the calm*, Luc. V. H. 1. 15.

εὐδιάνος, ἡ, ὄν, = εὐδῖος, ψυχρὰν εὐδιάνον φάρμακον αὐτῶν a warm remedy for chill airs, i. e. a warm cloak, Pind. O. 9. 146, cf. Böckh ad P. 5. 10.

εὐδιάνευστος, ὄν, = sq., Theophr. Odor. 39, Ath. 26 E. II. act. *allowing free evaporation*, Athen. in Matthaei Med. 227.

εὐδιάνοος, ὄν, contr. —πνοος, ὄν, *easily evaporating*, τὸ ὑγρὸν Arist. P. A. 3. 9, 2.

εὐδιάρθρωτος, ὄν, *well-articulated*, of style, Eust. 106. 12, etc.

εὐδιάρπαστος, ὄν, *easily robbed*, Eccl.

εὐδιάσειστος, ὄν, *easily shaken*, E. M. 104. 5, etc. II. *easy to disprove*, Apoll. de Pron. 3 B.

εὐδιάσπαστος, ὄν, *easily torn asunder*, Polyb. 18. 1, 9.

εὐδιάφθαρτος, ὄν, = sq., Plat. Legg. 845 D.

εὐδιάφθορος, ὄν, *easily destroyed*, Arist. Pol. 5. 6, 10, P. A. 4. 6, 4.

εὐδιαφόρος, *to be excellent*, Geop. 19. 6, 12.

εὐδιαφόρητος, ὄν, *easily carried off by perspiration*, Diosc. ap. Ath. 10 C. II. act. *easily perspiring*, Galen.

εὐδιάφυκτος, ὄν, *easy to escape from*, Cyrill.

εὐδιάχυτος, ὄν, *easy to dissolve*, φάρμακα Arist. Probl. 1. 42; γῆ Theophr. C. P. 3. 2, 6; ἀήρ Plut. 2. 901 B; τῆν ὀρεῖν εὐδ. ἔχειν Diog. L. 10. 149.

εὐδιαχώρητος, ὄν, of meat, *easy to digest and pass*, Xenocr. 31.

εὐδιάω, Ep. part. εὐδιῶν, (εὐδῖος) *to be fair or calm*, of sea and weather, κόλπος Ap. Rh. 2. 371; ἀνεμος Opp. H. 3. 58, cf. Arat. 899; of persons, *to enjoy such weather*, Ap. Rh. 2. 903;—cf. διαῶν.

εὐδιδάκτος [ἔ], ὄν, *docile*, Diod. 2. 29.

εὐδεινός, ἡ, ὄν, = εὐδῖος, χειμῶν Hipp. Aph. 1247; γαλήνη Plat. Legg. 919 A; τροπαί Arist. H. A. 5. 8, 9; ὁ ἔξφυπος Id. Probl. 26. 31, etc.:—of places, ἐν εὐδεινῶσι in sheltered spots, Xen. Cyn. 5, 9, Arist. H. A. 5. 16, 7. Adv. —νως, Hipp. 25. 15. Cf. εὐδεινός.

εὐδειξοδος, ὄν, *easily going out*, Hipp. 298. 14; εὐδ. κοιλίᾳ an easy evacuation, Id. 339. 2.

εὐδιέτος, ὄν, (διήμι) *easily melting*, Diosc. 1. 18.

εὐδιήγητος, ὄν, *easy to tell*, Isocr. 389 E.

εὐδικία, Ion. —λή, ἡ, (δική) *righteous dealing, righteousness*, in pl., εὐδικίας ἀνέχειν Od. 19. 111; εὐδικίᾳ righteousness, Ap. Rh. 4. 343; σύντροφος εὐδικίᾳ Epit. in C. I. 246; ὅς εὐδικίᾳ ἀγαθήναι σώσε... πόλις lb. 373, cf. 2859:—also in late Prose, Plut. 2. 781 F.

εὐδιήγος [ἔ], ὄν, *easily-turning*, τρύπανα Anth. P. 6. 205: of dancers, Paul. Sil. Ambo 120. II. *well-rounded*, Nonn. D. 6. 109.

εὐδινός, ὄν, = foreg., Orph. H. 21. 5: v. sub εὐδεινός.

εὐδιόδος, ὄν, *easy to go through, permeable*, χώρα Theophr. H. P. 1. 7, 1. 2. *allowing free evaporation*, Arist. Probl. 8. 4. II. *easily passing through*, πρὸς τοὺς πόρους Theophr. Odor. 62.

εὐδιοίκτητος, ὄν, *easy to dispose of or digest*, Galen.

εὐδιολκος, ὄν, (ἐλκος) *easily leading, seductive*, δύναμις Philo 1. 517.

εὐδιον, τό, v. sub εὐδιαίος.

εὐδιόπτος, ὄν, *easy to see through*, Arist. P. A. 2. 13, 12, Probl. 23. 8 and 38; τὸ εὐδ. *transparency*, Id. G. A. 5. 1, 23.

εὐδιόρθωτος, ὄν, *easy to remedy or correct*, Hipp. 8. 9, Dion. H. 10. 42.

εὐδιόριστος, ὄν, *easy to define*, Arist. de An. 2. 9, 1.

εὐδῖος, ὄν, (v. sub dios):—*calm, fine, clear*, of air, weather, sea, ἀνεμος Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 38; εὐδία πάντα Theocr. 22. 22; ἀλδς ἀκρα Ap. Rh. 1. 521, etc.:—*warm, mild, gentle*, opp. to χειμῶνος, Pind. P. 5. 12; χειμῶν Hipp. Aër. 287:—of persons, *mild, cheerful, gracious*, Opp. H. 4. 29; τὸ εὐδιον τοῦ προσώπου M. Anton. 6. 30:—neut. εὐδιον, εὐδία, as Adv., Opp. C. 1. 44, Anth. P. 10. 14:—irreg. Comp. and Sup. εὐδιέστερος, —έστατος, Hipp. Aër. l. c.; εὐδιαίτερος, Xen. l. c. II. *coming out or busy in fine weather*, Arat. 916; *bringing fine weather*, Orph. Il. 37. 24. [The quantity of dios would lead one to expect that i would be long in εὐδῖος, εὐδία, etc.; but the Poets make i in both words, except i in arsi, Orph. l. c., Arat. 784, 823, 850: in Arist. H. A. 8. 15, 4 Bekk. wrote εὐδία, perh. by an error.]

εὐδιφρος, *ov*, with beautiful chariots, of Elis, Nonn. D. 37. 139.

εὐδμήτος, Dor. -δμήτος, *ov*, well-built, βαμὸς, πύργος, πόλις Hom., always in Ep. form εὐδμή-, except in Od. 20. 302, ὃ δ' εὐδμήτον βάλε τοῖχον.

εὐδοκέω: *impf.* εὐδοκῶν or ηὐδοκῶν: *fut.* ἔσσω. To be well pleased or content, to acquiesce in a thing, *τινι* Polyb. 2. 38, 7; *τι* LXX; also, with a person, *τινι* Diod. 17. 47; *ἐν τινι* 2 Ep. Cor. 12. 10, cf. Ev. Matth. 3. 17; also c. part. to be glad of doing, Polyb. 2. 38, 4; c. *inf.* to consent to do, Id. 5. 93, 7; c. acc. et *inf.* to consent that . . . 1. 8, 4; 7. 4, 5.

2. so also in Med. or Pass., εὐδοκείσθαι *ἐπὶ τινι* 1. 8, 4; *τινι* 3. 31, 6., 27. 3, 5:—absol., εὐδοκῆθη prospered, LXX (1 Paral. 29. 23).
II. of things, to be well-pleasing or acceptable, *τινι* to one, Polyb. 20. 5, 10:—also in Med. or Pass. to be approved or accepted, *τινι* by one, Id. 1. 6, 3, etc.; absol., 1. 71, 3.

εὐδόκησις, *ews*, ἡ, satisfaction, approval, Diod. 15. 6, etc.

εὐδοκητός, ἡ, *ὄν*, well-pleasing, acceptable, Diog. L. 2. 87.

εὐδοκία, ἡ, = εὐδοκία, C. I. 5960, often in LXX and N. T.

εὐδοκίμω: *impf.* ηὐδοκίμων Plat. Gorg. 515 E: aor. ηὐδοκίμησα Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 46, Dem. 7. 20: pf. ηὐδοκίμηκα Ar. Nub. 1031: the augm. is omitted Ion., Hdt. 3. 131, 7. 227, and often in MSS. of Att. writers, as Ar. I. c., Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 2, etc. To be εὐδοκίμος, to be of good repute, to be held in esteem, to be honoured, famous, popular, Theogn. 587, Eur. Fr. 550, Ar. I. c., Lysias 173. 40, etc.:—εὐδ. *ἐν τινι* to be distinguished in a thing, Hdt. 1. 59, Thuc. 2. 37; *ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ ἐν πᾶσι τοῖς* Ἕλλησιν Plat. Hipp. Ma. 291 A, etc.; *ἐπὶ τινοσ* Dem. 1425. 5; *τι* Dio C. 60. 8; *περὶ τι* Plat. Rep. 368 A, etc.; *ἐκ* or *ἀπὸ τίνος* Plut. Dio 34, Anth. P. 11. 157, Dio C.:—εὐδ. μάλιστα τῶν μαθητῶν Plat. Prot. 315 A; so, εὐδ. διὰ πάντων τῶν βασιλέων Hdt. 6. 63:—εὐδ. παρὰ τῷ βασιλεῖ to have influence with him, Id. 8. 87, cf. 88., 9. 20; παρὰ τισι εὐδοκίμων νόμος Dem. 530. 16:—later also in Med., Com. Anon. 50 (Diod. 12. 14), Plut. Galb. 16.

2. of wine, meats, etc., to be highly esteemed, εὐδ. σφόδρα Alex. Incert. 14; σκάπες σφόδρα εὐδ., i.e. their flesh, Arist. H. A. 9. 28:—so of things generally, οἱ εὐδοκίμουνοι τῶν νόμων Id. Eth. N. 10. 9, 20, of popular arguments, Id. Rhet. 2. 23, 30, al.

II. in Med. also, to hold in honour, Diod. 4. 24.

εὐδοκίμησις, *ews*, ἡ, good repute, reputation, credit, mostly in pl., Plat. Rep. 358 A, 363 A, Luc. Pisc. 25; sing. in Themist. 347 C.

εὐδοκίμια, ἡ, = foreg., Plat. Philib. 58 D.

εὐδοκίμος, *ov*, in good repute, honoured, famous, glorious, στρατιά Aesch. Pers. 857; θάνατος Eur. Heracl. 621; εὐδ. εἰς τι, πρὸς τι Plat. Apol. 29 D, Legg. 878 A; *ἐπὶ τινι* Plut. Lysand. 22; *ἐν πᾶσιν* Plat. Legg. 631 B; *ἐν τῇ* Ἑλλάδι Xen. Mem. 3. 7, 1.

εὐδοκουμένος, Adv. part. pres. med. of εὐδοκέω, satisfactorily, c. dat., Polyb. 18. 34, 10.

εὐδομήτος, *ov*, formed to expl. εὐδμήτος, Eust. 782. 24.

εὐδοξία, to be in good repute, to be honoured, famous, Eur. Rhes. 496, Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 10, etc.; τὰ πολλὰ in most things, Id. Hell. 1. 1, 31.

εὐδοξία, ἡ, good repute, credit, honour, glory, Simon. 5, Pind. P. 5. 9, and often in Att., cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 8; virtue, excellence, Pind. N. 3. 70; in pl., Dem. 332. 6.

2. approval, τοῦ πλήθους Plat. Menex. 238 D.

II. good judgment, opp. to ἐπιστήμη, Id. Meno 99 B.

εὐδοξος, *ov*, (δόξα) of good repute, honoured, famous, glorious, Theogn. 195, Simon. 147, Pind. P. 12. 10, Thuc. 1. 84, etc.; εὐδ. παρὰ τισι Plat. Legg. 773 A; νέες εὐδοξόταται ships of best repute or character, 'crack' ships, Hdt. 7. 99. Adv. -ξως, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 287 E.

εὐδουλος, *ov*, good to one's slaves, Achae. ap. Ath. 267 D, Pherecr. Incert. 72.

εὐδράκης, *és*, (δέρκομαι) sharp-sighted, Soph. Ph. 847.

εὐδράνεια, ἡ, bodily strength and health, LXX (Sap. 13. 19), Hesych. (εὐδράνης is only found in Gramm.: the Root is δρανω).

εὐδρόμω, to run well, be swift, Menand. Incert. 467, Plut. Philop. 18: metaph. to go off well, Philostr. 807: εὐδρόμη (i.e. εὐδρόμει) on a gravestone, C. I. 6760.

εὐδρομία, *Ion.* -λη, ἡ, swiftness, Hipp. Epist. 1276. 54.

εὐδρομίας, *ov*, δ, good runner, of a fish, Eratosth. ap. Plut. 2. 981 D.

εὐδρομος, *ov*, running well, swift, Anth. P. 6. 160, Orph. 2.

εὐδρὸς πόλις a city with fair race-courses, Anth. P. append. 336.

II. in Med. sense, with open pores, σώμα Plut. 2. 715 E, Galen.

εὐδροσος, *ov*, with plentiful dew, abounding in water, πηγαί Eur. I. A. 1517; τύποι Ar. Av. 245.

εὐδύνωτος, *ov*, mightily, Orph. H. 28. 20.

εὐδυσώπυτος, *ov*, soon put out of countenance: easily worked upon by entreaty, Plut. 2. 528 E.

εὐδω: *impf.* ηὐδων Plat. Symp. 203 B, restored in Eur. Bacch. 683, Rhes. 763, 779, εὐδων Id. 2. 2, Theocr. 2. 126, Ion. εὐδωκε Il. 22. 503:—*fut.* εὐδῶ Aesch. Ag. 337:—aor. εὐδῶσα (καθ-) Hipp. To sleep, lie down to sleep: ἄ, often Hom.; c. acc. cogn., ὄππὸτ' ἀν αὐτῇ εὐδῶσα γλυκερὸν ὕπνον Oa. 145; ὕπνον οὐκ εὐδαίμονα Eur. H. F. 1014.

γλυκερὸν καὶ ἐγέραιοιμονον Theocr. 24. 7; also, ὕπνω γ' εὐδῶσα slumbering in sleep (Bacch. ἐνδύονα having given way to sleep), Soph. O. T. 65; εὐδῶν . . . παρυσίῃ Ἀφροδίτῃ Od. 8. 337, 342; σὺν ὀμήλει εὐδῶν Theogn. 1059 ἦν ὄλην νύκτα Plat. Legg. 807 E, al.:—also of the sleep of death, Πρώτος δεδμημένος εὐδῶν ἔχει ἐμῷ Il. 14. 482; οὐκ εὐδῶν . . . νέκυσ Soph. C. 621: cf. κοιμῶν Il. 3. 24; εὐδῶν πόντος Simon. 44. 15, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1; εὐδῶντα πύλεμον ἐπεγείρειν Solon 3. 19; εὐδῶσαν δ' ὕρην κορυφαίαν 44; οὐπω κακὸν τὸδ' εὐδῶ Eur. Supp. 1148; εὐδῶν χάρτις sleeps, Pind. I. 7 (6). 23, cf. Eur. Hec. 662: of the mind or heart, to be ease, be content, εὐδῶσα φρενί Soph. Fr. 563, cf. Theocr. 2. 126, Plut. 571 C; (so, dormire, in Lat., cf. Heind. Hor. Sat. 1. 2, 7):—of jons, to be asleep,

καὶ βραδὺς εὐδῶν, i. e. though sleep detains him, Soph. O. C. 307; Τισίαν ἔδορμεν εὐδῶν we will let him rest, Plat. Phaedr. 267 A: cf. βρίζω.—In Prose καθύδω is more used, though we find εὐδῶ in Hdt. 1. 34. 209, Plat. Il. c., Xen. Cyn. 5, 11.

εὐδῶρητος, *ov*, abundantly given, Opp. H. 4. 359.

εὐδωρος, *ov*, generous, Opp. H. 2. 39; in Hom. only as prop. n., Il. 16. 179, 186.

II. richly-endowed, Paul. Sil. S. Soph. Descr. 920.

εὐεἶδός, *ov*, richly-robed, Mosch. 4. 75, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 477. 562.

εὐέγρετος, *ov*, (ἐγρομαι, ἐγείρω) easily awakened, cited from Hierocl.

εὐέδρος, *ov*, (ἐδρα) with beautiful seat, on stately throne, of gods, Aesch. Theb. 96, 319; with a good seat on horseback, Suid.

2. of a ship, = εὐσελμος, Theocr. 13. 21.

II. pass. easy to sit, ἵππος Xen. Eq. 1, 12.

III. in a right or lucky place, εὐεδρος ὄρνις a bird of augury appearing in a lucky quarter, Ael. N. A. 16. 16: generally, fitting, suitable, Dion. H. de Comp. 6.

εὐθεῖρος, *ov*, beautiful-haired, Anacr. 80 Bgk.; vulg. εὐθεῖρα.

εὐεῖδης, *és*, well-shaped, goodly, γυνή Il. 3. 48; properly of female beauty (v. Eust. ad l.), cf. Hes. Th. 250, Theogn. 1002, Pind. I. 8 (7). 61, Plat. Crito 44 A, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 4; but of males, Hdt. 1. 32, 112., 6. 32 (in Sup.), Aesch. Pers. 324, Eur. Hel. 1540, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 9:—generally, beautiful, χαρτὸς εὐεῖδης φύσις Arist. Alc. 174:—τὸ εὐεῖδές beauty of face, Cret. usage mentioned by Arist. Poët. 25, 16.

εὐεῖκαστος, *ov*, easy to conjecture, Hesych.:—good at guessing, Ptol.

εὐεῖκτος, *ov*, obedient, Dio C. 69. 20, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 23. Adv. -τως, E. M.

εὐεῖλος, *ov*, sunny, warm, Lat. africanus, πνοαί Eur. Phoen. 674, cf. Ar. Fr. 612; χωρία Arist. H. A. S. 12, 9.

εὐεῖδῶτος, to be well-dressed, Antiph. Ἀφροδίσι. 3, Arist. Rhet. Al. 1, 2:—in late writers εὐεῖματός, Sotad. ap. Stob. 189. 42.

εὐεῖματός, *ov*, (εἶμα) well-dressed, Max. Tyr. 3. 10, ex emend. Steph.

εὐεῖμονός, = εὐεῖματός, Cyrill.

εὐεῖμων, *ov*, = εὐεῖματος, Aesch. Pers. 181.

εὐεῖρος, *ov*, (εἶρος, ἔριον) with or of good wool, fleecy, Hipp. 666. 41 (in Sup.), Anth. P. 7. 657:—Att. εὐέρος, Soph. Tr. 675 (as Lob. for εὐεῖρου); εὐεῖρον τ' ἄγραν (as Schneidew. for εὐεῖρων τ', for the horned cattle have been already mentioned), Id. Aj. 297; εἰ τινα πόλιν φράσειας ἡμῖν εὐεῖρον Ar. Av. 121; γλώσσαν εὐεῖραν βοτάνη Cratin. Pual. 6.—On the Att. form, v. Phryn. 146 and Lob. ad l.; and on a heterocl. acc. εὐεῖρας for εὐέρος, v. sub ἑτήρ.

εὐεῖσβολος, *ov*, easy of entrance, Strabo 792; opp. to δυσεῖσβολος.

εὐεῖβῶτος, *ov*, easy to get out of, Hipp. Acut. 395.

εὐεῖκαυτος, *ov*, easy to burn out, Galen. 2. p. 3. 34 (Ald.).

εὐεῖκρίτος, *ov*, of food, easy to secrete, Xenocr. 33, Ath. 62 F.

εὐεῖκνυπος, *ov*, easy to wash out, of a colour, Poll. 1. 44.

εὐεῖκλῆτος, *ov*, = foreg., Poll. 1. 44.

II. act. purging, relaxing, Hipp. Acut. 385.

εὐεῖκοίητος, *ov*, easy to get rid of, Med. Vett. p. 3. Matthaci.

εὐεῖκπύρωτος [8], *ov*, easy to heat, Strabo 579.

εὐεῖκρυπτος, *ov*, easy to wash out, Poll. 1. 44.

εὐεῖκτός, to be in good case, τῷ σώματι Cebes Tab. 16; εἰς ψυχὴν Eust. Opusc. 121. 88; ὅταν ἡ ζωὴν ἡ δένδρον ἐκτεθῇ Plut. 2. 919 C.

εὐεῖκτης, *ov*, δ, (ἐχω) of a good habit of body, in good case, opp. to καχέκτης, Polyb. 3. 88, 2, Diog. L. 2. 22.

εὐεῖκτία, ἡ, = εὐεῖα, Archyt. ap. Stob. 41. 17., 43. 14.

εὐεῖκτικός, ἡ, *ὄν*, in good case, healthy, σώματα Plat. Legg. 684 C; of persons, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 5, 9, al.

2. conducive to εὐεῖα, wholesome, Id. Top. 1. 13, 3, Eth. N. 5. 1, 5. Adv. -κώς, Hierocl.

εὐεῖκτος, *ov*, = εὐεῖκτης, Galen. 6. 664, Schol. Eur. Hipp. 109.

εὐεῖκφορος, *ov*, bringing forth timely births, Arist. H. A. 7. 4, 11.

εὐεῖλαιος, *ov*, rich in olive-trees or oil, Strabo 243.

εὐεῖλεγκτος, *ov*, easy to refute or detect, Plat. Theaet. 157 B, Arist. Rhet. 3. 17, 15, etc.

2. easy to test, Plat. Apol. 33 C.

εὐεῖλκτος, *ov*, easily rolling, pliant, Eust. 229. 36, Poll. 2. 117.

εὐεῖλκής, *és*, easily healing, favourable for healing, of the constitution, opp. to δυσελκής, Hipp. Acut. 391.

εὐεῖλκτος, *ov*, easy to draw, Galen. 13. 10 C.

εὐεῖλπις, δ, ἡ, neut. εὐέλπις:—of good hope, hopeful, cheerful, Thuc. 4. 10, 62, Xen. etc.; ἐπὶ τοῖς δαιμόσι Thuc. 1. 70; περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς Plat. Hipp. Mi. 364 A; πρὸς τὸν θάνατον Id. Apol. 41 C; τοῦ κρατήσεν Diod. Excerpt. Vat. p. 76.

2. c. acc. et *inf.* fut., εὐελπίς εἰμί σε ὑπάρχουσιν Aesch. Fr. 509; εὐελπίς σωθήσεσθαι in good hope to be saved, Thuc. 6. 24, cf. Plat. Phaedo 63 C:—τὸ εὐέλπι cheerful, Plat. 2. 1101 D, Dio C. 42. 1, etc.; so, εὐ. λαλιά cheerful talk, Polyb. 1. 32, 6.

II. pass. well hoped of, the subject of hope, LXX (Prov. 19. 18).
εὐεῖλπιστός, to be of good hope, Charito p. 79, 2, Nicet. Ann. 415 B:—εὐελπιστία, ἡ, hopefulness, Polyb. 11. 3, 6:—εὐέλπιστος, *ov*, hopeful: in Adv. -τως, Byz.

εὐεῖμβᾶτος, *ov*, easy to get into, Hipp. Acut. 395, Chio Epist. 15.

εὐεῖμβλητος, *ov*, easy to put in, of dislocated joints, Hipp. Art. 833.

εὐεῖμβολος, *ov*, exposed to invasion, χώρα Arist. Pol. 7. 11, 10.

II. = foreg., Hipp. Fract. 777.

εὐεῖμετος or εὐήμετος, *ov*, easily made sick, Hipp. Art. 805.

εὐεῖμης, *és*, (ἐμέω) vomiting readily, Hipp. 645. 35; ἵνα εὐεμέῃ ἡ (sic Cod. Urb.) that vomiting may be easy, Theophr. H. P. 9. 10, 2.—A form εὐήμητος occurs in Hipp. Aph. 1249 B, cf. Lob. Phryn. 706.

εὐεμπύστω, ἡ, liability to a thing, proclivity, Stob. Ecl. 2. 182:—in Med. an illness to which people are commonly liable, such as colds, Posidon. ap. Galen. 5. p. 157 B, Diog. L. 7. 115.

εὐεμπύτωτος, *ov*, easily falling, εἰς or πρὸς τι Galen. 5. 157 A, Jo. Chrys. Adv. -τως, Galen.

εὐεμφρακτος, *on, easy to block up*, Galen. 6. 497, 2.
 εὐένδοτος, *on, easily yielding*, ἡ Strabo 740.
 εὐέντευκτος, *on, affable*, Poll. 5. 138. Adv. -τως, Ib. 139.
 εὐέντρεπτος, *on, feeling much fear*, Ptolem. Tetrab. p. 159.
 εὐεξαγωγος, *on, easy of export*, Strabo 222.
 εὐεξαλειπτος, *on, easy to wipe out*, Xen. Hell. 2. 3. 53.
 εὐεξανάλωτος, *on, easy of digestion*, Hipp. 383. 10.
 εὐεξαπάτητος, *on, easily deceived*, Plat. Rep. 409 A, Xen. Eq. Mag. 7. 15.
 εὐεξαππτος, *on, easily kindled or lighted*, M. Anton. 9. 9, Galen.
 εὐεξελεγκτος, *on, easy to refute*, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 293 D.
 εὐεξέλκτος, *on, skilful in deploying troops*, Strabo 154.
 εὐεξέταστος, *on, easy to examine or detect*, Arist. de An. 1. 4. 4.
 εὐεξία, ἡ, (εὐεκτή) a good habit of body, good state of health, high health, opp. to καχεξία, Hipp. Aph. 1242; σαρκός Eur. Fr. 200; εὐεξία τῶν σωμάτων καὶ καχεξία Plat. Gorg. 450 A, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 5. 1, 5; εὐεξ. καὶ ὕγια Plat. Gorg. 559 A; in pl., Isocr. 41 A, Aeschin. 26. 43; εὐεξία τῶν σωμάτων Plat. Prot. 354 B. II. generally, vigour, good condition, τῆς ψυχῆς Id. Rep. 444 D; τῆς πολιτείας Xen. Lac. 8. 1; πολιτικῇ Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 12; φωνῆς Plut. 2. 804 B, etc.; εὐ. ἐν τοῖς πολεμικοῖς ability in war, Polyb. 3. 6, 12.
 εὐεξίλαστος, *on, placable*, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 148.
 εὐέσδοτος, *on, easy to get out of or escape from*, ἔστι δ' οὐκ εὐέσδοτον Aesch. Pers. 688; εὐ. πόλις, opp. to δυσέμβολος, Arist. Pol. 7. 5, 3, cf. 7. 11, 3. II. act. easily escaping, ὕδωρ Id. Probl. 3. 22.
 εὐεπάγωγος, *on, easy to lead on*, πρὸς τι Polyb. 31. 13, 5.
 εὐεπαίσθητος, *on, easily feeling, sensitive*, Hipp. 606. 29.
 εὐεπακολούθητος, *on, easy to follow*, of a train of argument, Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 13.
 εὐεπανόρθωτος, *on, easy to correct*, Hipp. 7. 26 and 30.
 εὐέπεια, ἡ, (εὐεπής) beauty of language, eloquence, Plat. Phaedr. 267 C, Dion. H. de Dem. 25, etc.; εὐέπεια λόγων Plat. Ax. 369 D. II. kind words, Soph. O. T. 932.
 εὐεπιήβολος, *on, v. sub εὐεπιβολος*.
 εὐεπιπράστος, *on, exposed to harm or damage*, cited from Epict.
 εὐεπής, ἐς, (ἐπος) well-speaking, eloquent, melodious, φωνῆς Xen. Cyn. 13. 16. 2. making eloquent, inspiring, ὕδωρ, of Helicon, Anth. P. 11. 24. II. pass. well-spoken, acceptable, λόγος Hdt. 5. 50:—Adv. -πῶς, Dion. H. de Comp. 22.
 εὐεπιβάτος, *on, easy to ascend*, λόφος Strabo 234, Polyæn. 6. 5:—easy of attack, Luc. Calumn. 19.
 εὐεπιβλεπτος, *on, easily seen, manifest*, Poll. 1. 172.
 εὐεπιβολος, *on, hitting the mark*; hence, shrewd, intelligent, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 322; al. εὐεπιβ-:—Adv. -λως, Artemid. 4. prooem.
 εὐεπιβούλευτος, *on, exposed to treachery or stratagem*, Strabo 100, etc.; Comp. Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 3.
 εὐεπιβουλος, *on, fond of plotting or intriguing*, Ptolem.
 εὐεπιγινωστος or -γινωτος, *on, easy to know*, Artemid. 4. 84, Justin. M. εὐεπιδεκτος, *on, easily receiving*, τινος Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 1005.
 εὐεπιδρομος, *on, easily assailable*, Themist. 235 D.
 εὐεπίη, ἡ, Ion. for εὐέπεια, Hipp. 22. 53, Anth. P. 6. 322, C. I. 6857, 6860.
 εὐεπιθετος, *on, easy to set upon or attack*, εὐεπιθετος ἡμῖν εἰη Thuc. 6. 34; εὐεπιθετον ἦν . . τοῖς πολεμικοῖς was easy for them to make an attack, Xen. An. 3. 4, 20; εὐ. ὁ μεθύων Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 24; εὐεπ. πρὸς τὰς τῶν πολλῶν δόξας Plat. Polit. 306 A:—Adv., εὐεπιθετος ἔχων Aen. Tact. 23.
 εὐεπιλήστος, *on, easily forgetting, forgetful*, τινος Eust. Opusc. 306. 65.
 εὐεπιλόγιστος, *on, easily inferred*, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 297, Galen.
 εὐεπιμύκτος, *on, accessible*, χώρα πᾶσιν εὐ. Strabo 493; of men, Poll. 5. 138. Adv. -τως, Ib. 139.
 εὐεπιστρέπτος, *on, easily turned*, ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον App. Pun. 8. 50.
 εὐεπιστροφος, *on, = foreg.*, E. M. 616. 7. Adv. -φως, Eulog. in Phot. Bibl. 240. 7.
 εὐεπίτακτος, *on, easily put in order, docile*, Anth. P. 11. 73.
 εὐεπιτεκτος, *on, easily hitting the mark, successful*, ἐν μάχαις Anon. ap. Suid.: opportune, Sever. Clyst. p. 34 Dietz.
 εὐεπιφορία, ἡ, facility of being borne in any direction, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 181. II. proclivity, τῶν παθῶν Clem. Al. 507.
 εὐεπιφορος, *on, easily carried towards, inclined, prone*, εἰς, πρὸς, ἐπὶ τι, Clem. Al. 551, etc.; of authors who are fond of particular phrases, Grammi. Adv. -πως, willingly, Schol. Pind. P. 4. 206; εὐ. ἔχειν πρὸς τι Strabo 288.
 εὐεπιχείρητος, *on, easy to be attacked*, Poll. 1. 172. 2. easy to be attempted or proven, πρόβλημα Arist. An. Pr. 1. 26, 1, cf. Top. 2. 4. 1. II. readily attempting, Diog. L. 4. 30:—Adv. -τως, Hierocl.
 εὐέργαστος, *on, easily wrought*, Clem. Al. 109.
 εὐέργεια, Ion. -εἰη, ἡ, = εὐεργασία 1, Anth. P. 15. 34. 2. easiness in working or doing, convenience, Oribas. 51 Mai.
 εὐεργασία, Ion. -τη, ἡ, well-doing (v. sub κακοεργία), Od. 22. 374, Theogn. 548, etc. II. good service, a good deed, kindness, bounty, benefit, εὐεργασίας ἀποτίνειν Od. 22. 235, cf. Hes. Th. 503; ἡ ἐξ Ἰσθμίου εὐ. done by him, Hdt. 5. 11; ἐκτείνειν Id. 3. 47; εὐεργασίας ἀποδεῖκνυναι εἰς τινος Id. 3. 67; καταδεῖσθαι ἐς τινα Thuc. 1. 128; εὐ. ποιεῖν Hdt. 4. 165; προέσθαι Xen. An. 7. 7, 47; προσφέρειν Plat. Gorg. 513 E; opp. to εὐεργ. ἀπολαβεῖν, Isocr. 307 D; εὐ. ὑφέλκεται μοι Thuc. 1. 137, cf. 32; ἀντ' εὐεργασίας for service done, Simon. 103. Theocr. 17. 116; ἀπ' εὐεργασίας καθιστάναι τοὺς βασιλεῖς Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 11:—c. gen., εὐεργ. τῆς πόλεως good service done the state, Plat. Legg. 850 B:—pl. public services, τὰς τῶν προγόνων εὐεργασίας Lys. 142. 2, and often in Oratt. 2. ψηφίζεσθαι τινα εὐεργεσίαν to vote him the title of εὐεργέτης (q. v.), Wolf Dem. 475. 11; κείτῃ σοι εὐεργ. ἐν τῷ ἡμετέρῳ νίκῃ ἔσται ἀνάγραφτος Thuc. 1. 129, cf. Hdt. 5. 11, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 26, C. I. 84, 91, etc.

εὐεργετέω: impf. εὐεργέτων Xen. Apol. 26, Ages. 4. 4 (v. l. εὐήργ-); fut. -ήσω: aor. εὐεργέτησα Isocr. 52 B, Dinarch. 92. 11, εὐήργ- (in Mss.) Ar. Pl. 835, Lysias 115. 22: pf. εὐεργέτηκα Plat. Rep. 615 B, Dem. 467. 13, εὐήργ- Lycurg. 167. 38, etc.:—Pass., aor. part. εὐεργετηθεῖς (v. inf.): pf. εὐεργέτημαι Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 3 (v. l. ἡεργ-), Plat. Crito 43 A:—the examples cited shew the uncertainty of any rule for the augm. To be an εὐεργέτης, to do well, to do good, Soph. Ph. 670. II. c. acc. pers. to do good services or shew kindness to one, τοὺς θανόντας εἰ θέλεις εὐεργετεῖν Aesch. Eum. 725, cf. Eur. Ion 1540, Lys. l. c., etc.; also, εὐεργεσίαν εὐεργ. τινὰ to do one a kindness, Plat. Apol. 36 C, cf. Rep. 615 B; ὁ τι ἂν ἡμᾶς εὐεργετήσῃς Ib. 345 A; μεγάλως or μεγάλα εὐεργ. Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 10 and 12; c. dat. rei, χρημασιν εὐ. Ib. 2:—Pass. to have a kindness done one, εὐεργεσίαν εὐεργετηθεῖς Plat. Gorg. 520 C; μέλιστα εὐεργετημένους Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 3; καὶ τι εὐεργετηταὶ ὑπ' ἐμοῦ Plat. Crito 43 A; also, εὐεργετούμενος εἰς χρήματα Id. Symp. 184 B.
 εὐεργέτημα, τό, a service done, kindness, πρὸς τινα Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 2, Isocr. 47 C, etc.; pl., Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 34, Arist., etc.
 εὐεργέτης, *on, ὁ, a well-doer, benefactor*, Pind. P. 2. 43, Soph. Ant. 284; τινὶ to one, Hdt. 6. 30, Eur. H. F. 1252; more commonly, τινός Id. Rhés. 151, Plat. Crat. 403 E. 2. a title of honour of such persons as had 'done the state some service,' εὐ. βασιλεὺς ἀνεγράφῃ was registered as the King's benefactor, Hdt. 8. 85 (cf. ὁροσάγγα), cf. 3. 140, 8. 136; μέγιστος εὐ. παρ' ἐμοῖ ἀναγράφῃ Plat. Gorg. 506 C, cf. Lysias 159. 38, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 4, C. I. 84, 1052, and v. εὐεργασία 1. 2. II. as Adj. kind, beneficent, bountiful, Pind. O. 2. 171, P. 4. 54.
 εὐεργετητέον, verb. Adj. one must shew kindness to, τοὺς φίλους Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 28.
 εὐεργετικός, ὁ, ὄν, disposed to do good, beneficent, bountiful, Arist. Rhet. 2. 11, 4, etc.; δόξα εὐ. a reputation for doing good, Ib. 1. 5, 9; εὐ. πολλῶν καὶ μεγάλων disposed to do many and great good actions, Ib. 1. 9, 4; c. gen. pers., εὐ. ἀνθρώπων to men, Def. Plat. 412 E; τὸ εὐεργ. beneficence, Diod. 1. 25:—εὐεργετητικός is a common v. l.
 εὐεργέτης, *idos, fem. of εὐεργέτης*, Eur. Alc. 1058, Plat. Legg. 896 E.
 εὐέργη, ἡ, v. s. εὐήργη.
 εὐεργής, ἐς, (ἐργον) well-wrought, well-made, of chariots, εὐεργέος ἐκ-ποστε διφνον Il. 5. 585; of ships, μία δ' ἤγαγε νηὺς εὐεργής 24. 396, and often in Od.; πηδάλιον Hes. Op. 627; of garments, ἀμφ' ὤμοισιν ἔχων εὐεργέα ἄπλην Od. 13. 224; of gold, wrought, χρυσοῦ . . εὐεργέος ἐπτά τάλαντα 24. 274. 2. well-done: hence in pl. εὐεργέα = the prose εὐεργεσία, benefits, services, οὐκ ἔστι χάρις μετόπισθ' εὐεργέων 22. 319, cf. 4. 695.
 εὐεργός, ὄν, (*ἐργω) doing good or well, upright, of women, Hom., but only in Od., and always in phrase καὶ ἡ κ' εὐεργός ἔσιν, 11. 434, 15. 422, 24. 202. 2. serviceable, πρὸς τι Arist. P. 2. 16, 16; Adv., εὐεργῶς ἔχειν πρὸς τι Id. Meteor. 3. 6, 5. 3. of stars, favourable, Manetho 3. 63, etc. II. pass. well-wrought, well-tilled, Theocr. 10. 43. 2. easy to work, ὕδατος Hdt. 3. 24; ὕλη Arist. Phys. 2. 2, 9; ἔϋλον Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 6; ἔρια Luc. Fugit. 12.
 εὐερίθιστος, *on, easily excited, irritable*, Strabo 660.
 εὐερία, ἡ, fineness of wool, wooliness, Plat. Com. Ὑπερβ. 5.
 εὐερίος, *on, a faulty form of εὐερος*, Lob. Phryn. 146.
 εὐέρκεια, ἡ, security, Plat. Legg. 778 C, 779 B: v. l. εὐερκία.
 εὐέρκης, ἐς, (ἐρκος) well-fenced, well-walled, αὐλή Il. 9. 472 (468), Od. 21. 389, etc.; of cities and countries, ἄλλος Pind. O. 13. 156; πόλις Aesch. Supp. 955; χώρα εὐ. πρὸς τοὺς πολεμικοὺς Plat. Legg. 760 E; ὑποδοχὴ Ib. 848 E. II. act. fencing well, well-closed, as must be the sense in Od. 17. 267, θύραι δ' εὐερκέες εἰσιν, though there is a v. l. εὐεργέες. 2. girding in, surrounding, of nets, Opp. H. 4. 655.—Adv. -κῶς, Plut. 2. 503 C.
 εὐέρκτης, οὗ, ὁ, poet. for εὐεργέτης, Anth. P. 9. 92.
 εὐεργῶ, to be favoured by Hermes, to be fortunate, Poll. 5. 135 (Phot. wrongly, εὐεργῶ): from εὐεργής, ἐς, (Ερμῆς) fortunate, Hesych.:—εὐεργμία, ἡ, good luck, Ael. N. A. 5. 39.
 εὐεργής, ἐς, (ἐπος) sprouting well, flourishing, Eur. I. T. 1100; of men and animals, well-grown, Posidon. ap. Strabo 103, cf. 502, Anth. P. append. 257. 10; of countries, rich in plants, εὐεργος καὶ εὐ. Strabo 477.
 εὐερος, *on, Att. form of εὐεπίος*, q. v.
 εὐέσιος, *on, in beautiful situation*, of Delos, Call. Del. 325.
 εὐεστώ, οὗς, ἡ, (εὐ, ἐστώ, v. sub εὐ) well-being, tranquillity, prosperity, ἐν τῇ παρελθούσῃ εὐεστοί Hdt. 1. 85; ἐν εὐ. φίλην Aesch. Theb. 187, Ag. 929; χαίρωνται εὐεστοί πάλιν Ag. 647; acc. εὐεστώ Democr. ap. Diog. L. 9. 45. Cf. ἐστώ, αἰ-, ἀπ-εστώ.
 εὐετηρία, ἡ, (ἐτος) goodness of season, a good season (for the fruits of the earth), Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 4, Plat. Symp. 188 A, etc.; in pl., ἐν ταῖς εὐ. Arist. G. A. 3. 10, 20. 2. thriving, of cattle, Id. H. A. 6. 19, 7, al. 3. generally, prosperity, Id. Eth. N. 1. 8, 6, 8. 1, 1, Pol. 5. 6, 17.
 εὐετία, ἡ, = foreg., Anth. P. 14. 121.
 εὐέρετος, *on, (εὐερίσκα) easy to find*, χώρα εὐέρετος a place in which it will be easy to find things, Xen. Occ. 8, 17:—in Mem. 3. 1, 10, εὐέρετος is restored by L. Dind.
 εὐέφικτος, *on, easy to arrive at*, Apoll. de Constr. 50.
 εὐέφοδος, *on, easy to come at or attack, assailable, accessible*, of places, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 13, Polyb. 1. 26, etc.
 εὐέφητος, *on, easy of digestion*, Theophr. C. P. 4. 12, 12.
 εὐήγλια, ἡ, honest emulation, Plut. Lyc. 12.
 εὐήγλος, *on, emulous in good*; in Adv. -λως, Anth. P. 11. 144. II. enviable, Nic. Al. 9, Enst. 361, 24.
 εὐζύγος, Ep. εὐζύ-, *on, (συγόν III) of ships, well-benched*, Od. 13. 116, 17. 288, Ap. Rh. 1. 4.

εὐζυμος, *ov*, well-leavened, Galen. 14. 879.

εὐζυγέ, ὄγος, ὁ, ἡ, well matched, *μαστοί* Anth. P. 5. 56.

εὐζωέω, to live well, opp. to κακοζωέω, M. Anton. 3. 12.

εὐζωία, ἡ, well-living, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8. 4; a trisyll. form, metri grat., in Pind. P. 4. 233, ἱερὸν εὐζώας (not εὐζώας) ἄστρον.

εὐζωμέομαι, f. l. in Hipp. 551. 32: v. ζωμεύω.

εὐζωμον, τό, a plant, the seeds of which were used like our mustard, rocket, *Brassica eruca*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 5. 3, Diosc. 2. 169. Properly neut. of εὐζωμος, *ov*, making good broth.

εὐζωνος, Ep. ἐὺζ-, *ov*, (ζώνη) well-girdled, Hom. (but only in Il. and h. Cer.) always as epith. of women, who are also called βαθύζωνοι, καλλίζωνοι βαθύκολποι, from the ζώνη or lower girdle (v. sub vocc.); cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 339. 3.

2. later, of men, girt up for exercise, dressed for walking, active, Horace's *alite praecinctus*, ἡλικος δ' ὕδου εὐζώνω ἀνδρὶ πέντε ἡμέραι ἀνασιμωύονται Hdt. 1. 72; τριήκοντα ἡμερῶν εὐζώνω ἀνδρὶ Ib. 104, cf. 2. 34, Thuc. 2. 97; esp. of light troops, Lat. *expeditus*, Xen. An. 5. 4. 23; or of ὀπλίζται without their heavy shields, Ib. 7. 3. 46; later, of ships, Max. Tyr. 1. 210:—Adv.—*vos*, Alciphro 3. 55.

3. of a garment, well-girded, Soph. Fr. 314 b.

4. metaph. *unincumbered, easy to bear*, πνία Plut. Pelopid. 3; Blos Dio C. 56. 6.

εὐζωος, *ov*, (ζωή) living long, durable, Theophr. C. P. 4. 4. 10., 5. 4. 3.

εὐζωρος, *ov*, quite pure, unmixed, of wine, Eur. Alc. 757, Ar. Eccl. 227, Comici ap. Ath. 423 D sq.; Comp.—*ύστερος* and —*έσπερος*, εὐζωρότερον., ὦ παῖ, δὸς Diphil. Παιδερ. 1, cf. Cratin. Incert. 136; κέρασον εὐζωρότερον Antiph. Δαμπ. 2; πίνειν.. κύλικας εὐζωρεστέρας Eubul. Incert. 15 a, cf. Carm. ap. Plut. Thes. 22.

εὐζώστος, *ov*, (ζώννυμαι) easily girt, convenient for girding, ἡ εὐζώστος αὐτὸς ἑαυτοῦ Hipp. Ar. 791, cf. Schol. Il. 1. 429.

εὐγενής, *és*, Ep. for εὐγενής, Il. 11. 427., 23. 81, h. Hom. Ven. 230, Theocr. 27. 42, Anth. P. append. 51. 29.

εὐγγορεία, ἡ, (ἡγγομαι) good government, ἐξ εὐγγορείης Od. 19. 114.

εὐγγορέω, to speak well of, praise, Pind. 1. 1. 73, in Pass.

εὐγγορία, ἡ, good words, praise, Call. Lav. Pall. 139.

εὐγγορός, *ov*, (ἀγορεύω) speaking well or auspiciously, like εὐφημος, Eubul. Od. 1 (unless it be a n. pr.).

εὐήθεια, in Trag. also εὐηθία, *Ion*.—*ή*, ἡ:—goodness of heart, guilelessness, simplicity, honesty, Plat. Rep. 348 C, Dem. 717. 2; δι' εὐηθίαν by his good nature (not without irony), Hdt. 3. 140.

2. in bad sense, simplicity, silliness, ἡ τοσοῦτο εὐηθής ἀνέκηε τοῦτο Hdt. 7. 16, 3, cf. 1. 60; κουφόνων τ' εὐηθίαν Aesch. Fr. 383; ἀναφελής εὐηθία.. γυνή Eur. Hipp. 639, cf. Thuc. 3. 45, Lys. 175. 17, etc.

εὐήθης, *és*, (ἥθος) good-hearted, open-hearted, simple-minded, guileless, Plat. Rep. 348 B; opp. to πανούργος, Lys. 100. 17; τῶ εὐήθες = εὐήθεια, Thuc. 3. 83; τὸ εὐηθέστατον Arist. Rhet. 3. 17. 15;—of a courtesan, of easy virtue, Archil. 17.

2. taken in bad sense, simple, silly (cf. O. E. *seely* with A. S. *salis*, Germ. *selis*, blessed), πρήγμα εὐηθέστατον Hdt. 1. 60; μῦθος, λόγος, αἰτία Id. 2. 45, Plat. Legg. 818 B, al.; κακοήθης δ' ἐν τούτῳ παντελῶς εὐήθες φήσιν Dem. 228. 26; τὸ τῶν προβάτων ἥθος εὐήθης Arist. H. A. 9. 3, 2:—as Subst. a simpleton, Xen. Hell. 2. 3. 16, cf. Ruhnke Tim. p. 132:—εὐηθές (έστι), c. inf., it is simple, foolish, absurd, Arist. Metaph. 10. 6. 5, al.; λαν, κομιδῇ εὐήθες Id. An. Post. 1. 32, 4, Fr. 202.

3. metaph. of wounds or illnesses, mild, easily healed, opp. to κακοήθης (malignant), Hipp. Vet. Med. 11, Progn. 43.

II. Adv.—*θως*, Plat. Phaedo 100 D:—Comp.—*έστερα*, Id. Polit. 276 E; Sup.—*έστατα*, Eur. Andr. 625.

εὐηθία, *Ion*.—*ή*, ἡ:—εὐήθεια, q. v.

εὐηθίζομαι, Pass. to act like an εὐήθης, play the fool, πρὸς ἀλλήλους Plat. Rep. 336 C: to be merry, jest, Philostr. 343.

εὐηθικός, ἡ, *ov*, like an εὐήθης, good-natured, Plat. Rep. 343 C, Charm. 175 C.

2. simple, foolish, εὐηθικώτερον έστι τι Arist. Phys. 4. 10. 8. Adv.—*κως*, Ar. Nub. 1258; εὐηθ. ἔχειν Plat. Hipp. Ma. 301 D.

εὐήκης, *és*, (ἀκή) well-pointed, αἰχμής.. εὐήκεος Il. 2. 2. 319; keen-edged, φάργαπα Ar. Rh. 2. 101; ἔφυρον Nic. Al. 410: cf. εὐαγής c. sub fin.

εὐηκοέω, to be εὐήκοος, listen and obey willingly, c. gen., τῶν κρινύτων Jusj. ap. Stob. 243. 25.

εὐηκοία, ἡ, ready obedience, Diod. 17. 55, Eccl.

εὐήκοος, *ov*, (ἀκοή) hearing well or easily, Hipp. Aph. 1247.

2. hearing willingly, obedient, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13. 17:—metaph., ὑστέρα εὐήκοοι Id. H. A. 10. 1. 7.

3. inclined to give ear, of the gods, θνατοῖς Anth. P. 9. 316:—generally, inclined, πρὸς μεταβολήν Theophr. C. P. 2. 14. 5:—Adv., εὐηκόως διακείσθαι πρὸς τι Polyb. 27. 6, 7.

II. pass. easily heard, audible, Arist. Top. 1. 15. 13; εὐηκοώτερα τὰ τῆς νυκτός Id. Probl. 11. 5.

2. pleasant to the ear, agreeable, cited from Dem. Phal.

εὐηλάκτος, Dor. εὐλάκ-, *ov*, spinning beautifully, of women, Theocr. 8. 22.

εὐηλάτος, *ov*, easy to drive or ride over, πεδίον εὐ. a plain fit for cavalry operations, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 16, cf. Hell. 5. 4. 54.

εὐηλής, ἱκος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἡλικία) of good growth, Tzetz., cf. Lob. Par. 289.

εὐηλιος, Dor. εὐάλα-, *ov*, well-sunmed, sunny, genial, Lat. *apricus*, Eur. Hipp. 129, Xen. Oec. 9. 4; ἡμέραι Ar. Ran. 242; εὐηλιον πῦρ the sun's heat, Eur. I. T. 1138; εὐ. οἰκία Arist. Oec. 1. 6. 9; ἐν εὐηλίῳ in a sunny spot, Id. H. A. 9. 16. 1; εὐ. τὸ μετώπων γόνν for basking, Philostr. 155.—Adv.—*ίως*, with bright sunshine, Aesch. Eum. 906.

II. of persons, fond of the sun, fond of basking, Philostr. 233.

εὐημερέω, (εὐήμερος) to spend the day cheerfully, live happily from day to day, Soph. El. 653; ταῖσι θήβαις εἰ.. εὐημερεῖ καλῶς τὰ πρὸς σέ though your relations with Thebes are all fair weather, Id. O. C. 616; τὸ εὐημεροῦν τῆς πόλεως its prosperity, Arist. Pol. 5. 8. 13; πόλεις εὐη-

μεροῦσαι Ib. 6. 8. 22; εὐ. καὶ τροφήν ἀφθονον ἔχειν to thrive, Id. H. A. 6. 19. 1; opp. to χαλεπῶς ἔχειν Ib. 8. 12. 10, cf. 18. 1 sq.; εὐ. τοῖς σώμασι Id. G. A. 6. 16.

2. to be successful in a thing, gain one's point, Aeschin. 36. 18; also like νικᾶν, c. acc., e. g. τραγοῖδιαν εὐημερεῖν to bring it out successfully, Ath. 577 D, cf. 584 D; ἀπρόσμα εὐημεροῦν Plut. 2. 521 F.

εὐημέρημα, τό, a piece of success, Polyb. 3. 72. 2, Cic. Att. 5. 21.

εὐημερία, Dor. εὐάμ- [α], ἡ, fineness of the day, good weather, like εὐδία,—εὐημερίας οὐσής Xen. Hell. 2. 4. 2; γενομένης Arist. H. A. 6. 15, 6; in pl., Ib. 5. 9. 3.

II. good times, health and happiness, health and wealth, Eur. El. 196, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 8. 9, Pol. 3. 6. 5, al.

2. a thriving condition, healthiness, τοῦ σώματος Id. H. A. 5. 11. 5, al.; πρὸς ὑγίειαν καὶ πρὸς εὐ. with a view to.., Id. Oec. 1. 6. 8.

3. honour and glory, Pind. I. 1. 56, Cic. Att. 9. 13: a piece of good luck, Plut. 2. 498 B; victory, success, Polyb. 7. 9. 10; ἐν τοῖς θεάτροις Ath. 631 F; εὐ. ἐμπορικὰ success in trade, Hippodam. ap. Stob. 250. 21.

εὐήμερος, Dor. εὐάμ- [α], *ov*, (ἡμέρα) of a fine or prosperous day, εὐ. φάος a happy day, Soph. Aj. 709.

2. enjoying a lucky day, cheerful, happy, εὐάμεροι μοιραῖ Eur. Fr. 775. 41 (Iyr.); πρόσσπον Ar. Av. 1322; μοῖρα Plat. Tim. 71 D; τὸ εὐήμ. good luck, Philo 1. 515.

εὐήμετος, εὐημής, v. sub εὐέμετος, εὐεμής.

εὐημονία, ἡ, (ἡμῶν) skill in throwing or hitting, Hesych.

εὐημερία, ἡ, a fair wind, Luc. Lexiph. 15.

εὐήμερος, Dor. εὐάνεμος [α], except in Anth. P. 9. 555], *ov*:—well as to the winds, i. e.,

I. sheltered from the wind, with fair, serene, calm, πόντον χεῦμα Eur. Fr. 318; πλόος εὐ. a fair voyage, Theocr. 28. 5:—epith. of Zeus at Sparta, Paus. 3. 13. 8.

2. sheltered, λιμὴν Eur. Andr. 749; χάρμα Luc. Abd. 27.

II. open to the wind, open, [ὡς πῦρ] ἐν εὐάνεμοις βήσσαις (cf. εὐπνοος II), Soph. Aj. 197; and so prob. εὐαν. λίμνας Id. Fr. 341.

εὐήνοος, *ov*, (ἡνία) obedient to the rein, tractable, ἄρμα Emped. 49; ὕχηματα Plat. Phaedr. 247 B; ἵπποι εὐνηνῶτατοι Id. Rep. 467 E; of persons, Id. Legg. 730 B; of a disease, easily yielding to medicine, Hipp. 562. 50: cf. εὐάνιος. Adv.—*ως*, obediently, Plat. Soph. 217 C, etc.

εὐηγορία, ἡ, (εὐήνωρ) manliness, manly virtue, Eur. H. F. 407; so Pind. O. 5. 21, in pl.

εὐήνυτος, *ov*, (ἀνύω) easy to achieve, Hesych.: εὐήνυστος, Zonar.

εὐήνωρ, Dor. εὐάνωρ [α], *opos*, ὁ, ἡ, in Hom. (only in Od.), prob. man-exalting, glorious, φέρον δ' εὐήνωρα οἶνον 4. 622; φέρον δ' εὐήνωρα χαλκόν 13. 19.

II. in Pind. of cities, etc., well-manned, abounding in brave men, like εὐάνδρος, O. 1. 37. 6. 136, etc.; ἵππος εὐ., of the Trojan horse, Tryph. 468.

εὐηπελής, *és*, (πέλωμαι) well-off, well-disposed, ap. Hesych.

εὐηπελία, ἡ, prosperity, Call. Cer. 136, ubi v. Beutl.

εὐήρατος, *ov*, (ἐραμαι) well-loved, lovely, Pind. O. 5. 21., 6. 165, Telest. 1. 7:—εὐέρατος is not used.

εὐήρετος, *ov*, (ἐρεμῶς) well fitted to the oar, σκαλμός Aesch. Pers. 376.

2. well-rowed, πλάτα Soph. O. C. 716; ναῦς Eur. Ion 1160.

εὐήρης, *és*, well-filled, Hom. (only in Od.) always epith. of the oar, well-poised, easy to handle, λαβὼν εὐήρης ἐρεμῶν 11. 120; οὐδ' εὐήρε' ἐρεμῶ Ib. 124, etc.; ναὺς εὐήρ. πύκλος the dash of the well-poised oars, Eur. I. T. 1050; εὐήρ. σκάφη Plat. Anton. 65:—generally, εὐήρ. πρὸς τὴν χρεῖαν well-fitted for.., Hipp. 19. 52; εὐ. τεύχη Orac. ap. Paus. 4. 12. 4; εὐ. ἵππος = εὐήνιος, Hesych. (For the Root, v. —ήρης, κατήρης, ποδήρης, τριήρης.)

εὐήρστος, *ov*, (ἀρώω) easy to cultivate, Poll. 1. 227, Suid.

εὐήρυστος, *ov*, (ἀρύω) easy to draw out, ὕδωρ h. Hom. Cer. 106.

εὐήτριος, Dor. εὐάτρι- [α], *ov*, (ἡτριον) with good or fine thread, well-woven, Aesch. Fr. 45; ὕφασμα Plat. Polit. 310 E; ἱμάτιον Luc. Lexiph. 9; αἰ εὐ. σινδόνες, of cotton, Strabo 693.

II. act. well-weaving, τὰν πέπλων εὐάτριον ἐργάτιν.. κερκίδα Anth. P. 6. 289.

εὐηφηνής, *és*, (ἀφενος) wealthy, v. l. Il. 23. 11: cf. βυηφηνής.

εὐήχης, Dor. εὐάχης, *és*, well-sounding, tuneless, Pind. P. 2. 25, Call. Del. 296, Plut. 2. 437 D.

εὐήχητος, Dor. εὐάχ- [α], *ov*, = foreg., Eur. Ion 884: loud-sounding, Id. Hipp. 1272.

εὐήχος, *ov*, = εὐήχης, Dion. H. de Comp. 14, Ath. 80 D; neut. pl. εὐήχα, as Adv., Pseudo-Luc. Philopatr. 3.

εὐθάλαμος, *ov*, blessing wedlock, Ἀφροδίτη Nonn. D. 2. 324.

εὐθάλαστος, *ov*, lying well by the sea, Philostr. 548.

2. ὥρων εὐθ. the gift of seamanship, Soph. O. C. 711 (with allusion to the sacred sea in the Erechtheion, cf. θάλασσα 3).

II. of one who can stand a voyage, Alciphro 2. 4.

εὐθάλαα [θα], ἡ, the bloom, flower of a thing, εὐδαιμονίας Archyt. ap. Stob. 13. 38; εὐθαλία, in E. M. 442. 12.

εὐθαλέω, to bloom, Nic. ap. Ath. 683 C, Q. Sm. 4. 423, Plut. 2. 28 D.

εὐθαλής, *és*, (ΘΑΑΛ, θάλλω) blooming, flourishing, Αἰγυπτος Aesch. Fr. 304, cf. Mosch. 3. 107, Orph. Arg. 910, Anth. P. 7. 600, etc.

εὐθαλής, *és*, Dor. for εὐθλής, well-fed, thriving, goodly, Pind. P. 9. 128; εὐκαρπεία, Eur. Tro. 217; καρποῖ Ar. Av. 1062 (ubi v. Dind.):—in Anth. P. 9. 247. 313, we should read εὐθλήης.

εὐθαλπής, *és*, warning well, genial, Q. Sm. 4. 441.

εὐθανάσιος, ἡ, an easy, happy death, Posidipp. Murr. 1, Philo 1. 182, Cic. Att. 16. 7, 3, August. ap. Suet. Oct. 99.

εὐθανάτω, to die well and happily, Polyb. 5. 38. 9, Joseph. A. J. 9. 4. 5.

εὐθανάτος, *ov*, dying easily or happily; εὐθ. θάνατος = εὐθανασία, Menand. Ἀλ. 3. Adv.—*τως*, Cratin. Incert. 106.

εὐθάρσεια, ἡ, good courage, App. Civ. 3. 91; εὐθαρσία, Def. Plat. 412 A.

εὐθαρσέω, to be of good courage, Andoc. 21. 38; in Aesch. Theb. 34, Supp. 1015, the Med. Ms. gives εὐθ. divisim.

εὐθαρσής, *és*, of good courage, h. Hom. 7. 9, Aesch. Ag. 930, Eur. El. 526; *ἐν τοῖς δειναῖς* Xen. Ages. 11, 10; *πρὸς κίνδυνον* Diod. 11. 35:—Comp. —έστερος Plut. 2. 69 A; Sup. —έστατος Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 9:—Adv., *λέγ' εὐθαρσῶς* Aesch. Supp. 249; *εὐθ.* *ἔχειν πρὸς τὴν Αἰστ.* Eth. N. 3. 6, 4. 2. *safe, secure, τὰ δεινὰ καὶ τὰ εὐθ.* Xen. Eq. Mag. 4, 11. εὐθέατος, *ον*, (θεάσμαι) *easy to be seen*, Poll. 5. 150. εὐθεία, *ή*, v. εὐθύς. εὐθένεια *or* —ία, εὐθενέω, v. sub εὐθην—. εὐθεράπευτος, *ον*, *easy to cure*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 16, 6, etc.:—*easy to help*, Dio C. 38. 24. II. *easily won by kindness or attention*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 10. εὐθέριστος, *ον*, *easily mown: εὐθέριστον, τό*, a kind of balsam (in Diosc. *θεριστόν*), Plin. 12. 54. εὐθερμαντος, *ον*, *easy to warm*, Theophr. C. P. 4. 7, 3. εὐθερμος, *ον*, *very warm*, Hipp. 243 (bis), prob. f. 1. for *ἐνθερμος*. εὐθερος, *ον*, *pleasant in summer, sunny*, Poll. 5. 108. εὐθεσία, *ή*, *good condition, habit of body*, Hipp. in Galen. Lex.:—*ἐν ταῖς εὐθεσίαις* a year of plenty, Ib. εὐθετέω, *to be well-arranged, in good order, convenient, εὐθετεῖ πᾶσι* *χρήσθαι* for all to use, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 4; *εὐθ.* *εἰς τὴν* Diod. 2. 41, 48. 2. *to be provided with, λιμένας . . ναυοῦ εὐθετοῦντας* Ib. 5. 12. II. *trans. to set in order, arrange well*, Luc. D. Deor. 24. 1 (v. l. *εὐθετίσαντα*), Dio C. 40. 49; *εὐθ.* *ἐαυτὴν* Id. 51. 13: *to lay out a corpse*, A. B. 40. εὐθέτης, *ον*, *δ*, an arbitrator, Inscr. Prien. in C. I. 2905 C. 2. εὐθέτηςις, *εως, ή*, *good arrangement, prosperity*, Eust. 1383. 13. εὐθετίζω, *to set in order, arrange orderly*, Hes. Th. 541; *χελιδὼν καλῶν . . ἡθῆτιζεν* Babr. 118. 2; *τὰς κόμας* Luc. Indoct. 29, etc.:—Med., *ὅστέα εὐθετίσμενος*, prob. 1. Hipp. Fract. 757, 764: cf. *εὐθετίω*. εὐθετος, *ον*, (τίθημι) *well-arranged, conveniently placed*, Hipp. Ocul. 744; *easily stowed, λήβητας εὐθέτους* (so Aurat. for —τω) Aesch. Ag. 444; *εὐθ. σάκος, ἀρβύλαι well-fitting, ready for use*, Lat. *habilis*, Id. Theb. 642, Fr. 255; *εὐθ.* *εἰς τὴν* Diod. 2. 57; *πρὸς τὴν* Id. 5. 37; *εὐθετόν ἐστι*, c. inf., it is convenient . . , Id. Excerpt. 494. 36. 2. of persons, *well-adapted, τινι* for a business, Nicol. ap. Stob. 149. 4; *πρὸς τὴν* Polyb. 26. 5, 6, etc.: *quick, able, κατά τι* in a thing, Diod. Excerpt. 593. 34:—Adv., *εὐθέτως ἔχειν* Hipp. Fract. 766; *πρὸς τὴν* Diod. Excerpt. 598. 6. εὐθεώρητος, *ον*, *easily seen*, Arist. H. A. 6. 27; *τινι* by one, Diod. 19. 37. 2. *easy to perceive*, Arist. Rhet. I. 15, 25; *εὐθεωρήσθον ἐστι* *περὶ τινος* it is easy to get perceptions about . . , Id. G. A. I. 18, 32; *οὐκ ἐστίν εὐθ. ποτέρας* . . Id. Soph. Elench. 25, 3. εὐθέως, Adv. of εὐθύς, q. v. εὐθιγής, *és*, *sharpening well*, Anth. P. 6. 63. εὐθιγκτος, *ον*, *well-sharpened, keen*, Lyc. 1105, Nonn. D. 17. 121. εὐθιλόμαι, Pass. (εὐθιλής) *to be well-suckled, fattened up, χαίρος* Aesch. Fr. 321, cf. Democr. ap. Stob. 452. 7. εὐθιλήμων, *ον*, rare form for sq., *μόσχος* Anth. P. 6. 623. εὐθιλήης, *és*, (θηλή) *well-suckled, v. l.* εὐθιλάης. εὐθιλος, *ον*, (θηλή) *with distended udder*, Eur. I. A. 580, Bacch. 737; *εὐθ. μαστὸς* Theas Lyc. 1328. εὐθιμονόμαι, Dep. *to set or keep in order*, Plat. Legg. 758 B. εὐθιμοσύνη, *ή*, *good management*, Hes. Op. 469. 2. *a habit of good order, tidiness*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 7, Ael. N. A. 9. 17. εὐθιμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (τίθημι) *well-arranged, compact, neat*, of animals, Arist. H. A. 9. 17, 1., 32, 3; *δοῖθ' Ἀρ. Rh.* 1. 569. II. act. *settling in order*, c. gen., *δραμαὶ δαμῶνται . . εὐθ.* Aesch. Cho. 84. εὐθινέω, Ion. and later for εὐθενέω (v. infr.). *To thrive, flourish, prosper*, Lat. *florere, vigere*, of animals, *μήλα . . εὐθενοῦντ' ἄγαν* Aesch. Eum. 944; *καρπὸν τε γαῖας καὶ βοτῶν . . ἀσποῖσιν εὐθενοῦντα* Ib. 908; *τὰ κτήνεα εὐθινέειν εἰκὺς* Hipp. Aër. 288; *ἄλλα [ζῷα] ἐν ἄλλαις εὐθινεῖ* *χωραῖς* Arist. Pol. I. 11, 2; of land, Xen. Ath. 2, 6; of countries, *εὐθινέειν Αἰγυπτὸν* Hdt. 2. 91, 124; *σο, μὴ τιν' ὀκνῶν εὐθενέει* Aesch. Eum. 895; often in Dem., of men, etc., *τοὺς στρατιώτας . . εὐθενέειν* 94. 26; *εὐθενοῦντων τῶν πραγμάτων* 321. 8, etc.; *ἐνδέχεται τὸν μάλιστα εὐθινητόντα συμφοραῖς περιπεσεῖν* Arist. Eth. N. 1. 9, 11; *εὐθινην τοῖς σώμασι* *to be vigorous in body*, Id. G. A. 4. 6, 14:—*to abound in a thing, ἄρουρα εὐθενεῖ κτήνησι* h. Hom. 30. 10, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 1, Theophr. de Vent. 44, Ael. N. A. 5. 13. II. the Pass. is used in the same sense, *οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι εὐθινήθησαν* Hdt. 1. 66; *τὴν πόλιν εὐθενεῖσθαι* Dem. 413. 10, cf. Ael. N. A. 9. 59.—The form *εὐθενέω* is recognised as the only Att. form by Thom. M., is required by the metre in Aesch., and found in the best MSS. of Dem.; *εὐθινέω* is required by the metre in h. Hom. l. c., is found always in Ion. writers, and in the best MSS. of Arist., after whose time it seems to have been the prevailing form: v. Dind. praef. Dem. viii: cf. also *εὐσθενέω*. (Curt. compares Skt. *dhan-in* (opulens), *dhan-am* (opes).) εὐθινία, *ή*, *abundance, τινός* of a thing, Arist. Rhet. I. 5, 3, H. A. 8. 19, 8; *ή ἀπὸ στείαν εὐθ.* Plut. 2. 307 D. 2. *well-being, wealth*, Philo 1. 438; in the Roman times we find officers appointed to look after the *well-being* of cities, *εὐθινίας ἐπιμελητής* C. I. 1186, cf. 3080, 4240; also *εὐθενίας* *ἐπαρχος* 5895; *εὐθενείας* *ἐπ.* 5973; *εὐθενίην* in an Epigr. ib. 3769. εὐθής, *ήγος, ὁ, ή*, (θήγω) = *εὐθιγκτος*, An. Ox. 40. 24. εὐθιήρατος, *ον*, *easy to catch or win*, *Διὸς ἔμερος οὐκ εὐθ. ἐτύχθη* Aesch. Supp. 86; *ἐτ' εὐθ.* Anth. P. 12. 105; *εὐθ.* *ὑπὸ τῶν ἡδέων* Arist. Eth. N. 3. 1, 11:—Ion. *εὐθιήρητος*, v. l. —εως, Opph. H. 5. 426. εὐθιρία, *ή*, *success in sport*, Ael. N. A. 10. 48. εὐθιρπος, *ον*, (θήρα) *lucky or successful in hunting*, Eur. Bacch. 1253; *εὐθιρπος ὀρνέων ἱπρῆ* Babr. 72. 21; a name of Pan, Anth. P. 6. 185; *εὐθ. ἄγρη* *successful sport*, Ib. 27, cf. 253; *εὐθ. κάλαμοι* *winning arrows*, Ib. 89. 2. *serving as a bait*, Ael. N. A. 12. 42. II. (θήρ) *abounding in game, good for hunting*, *ὅρος* Strabo 636, cf. Anth. P. 6. 268.

εὐθής, Alex. for εὐθύς, LXX (2 Regg. 19. 18), v. Thom. M. p. 383. εὐθήσαυρος, *ον*, *well-stored, precious*, Auth. P. 6. 300. εὐθικός, *ή, ὄν*, (εὐθύς) *straight, κινήσας* Sext. Enip. M. 10. 51. εὐθικτέω, *to hit easily or exactly*, Apollod. Poliorc. 16 E. εὐθικτος, *ον*, (Θιγείν) *touching the point*, Philo 1. 286. 2. *clever, quick, εὐθ.* *τὴν διάνοιαν* Arist. H. A. 9. 17, 1; *εὐθ.* *πρὸς τὰς ἀποκρίσεις* *quick in repartee*, Ath. 583 D: *witty*, Polyb. 17. 4, 4, cf. Anth. P. 6. 302. Adv. —τως, Hdn. 4. 7. εὐθίξια, *ή*, *cleverness, tact*, Philo 1. 157, 593, Anon. ap. Suid. εὐθλαστος, *ον*, (θλάω) *easily broken*, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 12. εὐθνήσιμος, *ον*, *in or with easy death*, Aesch. Ag. 1293. εὐθινοος, *ον*, *eating hugely*, of Hercules, Plut. 2. 267 E. II. εὐθ. γέρας a sumptuous offering (cf. *εὐδειπνος*), Aesch. Cho. 257. εὐθιρόβητος, *ον*, *easily confounded, πρὸς τινα* before . . , Plut. Nic. 2. εὐθραυστος, *ον*, (θραύω) *easily broken*, Arist. G. A. 4. 6, 9, Plut. 2. 174 D. εὐθρεπτος, *ον*, *well-reared*, E. M. 28. 41. εὐθριγκος, *ον*, *well-protected*, of high walls, Eur. Hel. 70. εὐθρίξ, Ep. εὐθρ—, *τρίχως, ὁ, ή*, *with beautiful hair*, Eubul. Στεφ. 2; in Il. always of horses, *with flowing mane*, ἵππους 23. 13, 301, 551; of dogs, Xen. Cyn. 4. 6; of birds, *well-plumed*, Theoc. 18. 57. II. *made of good stout hair*, of a fishing line, Anth. P. 9. 52, cf. Nic. Al. 352. εὐθρονος, Ep. εὐθρ—, *ον*, *with beautiful seat or throne*, εὐθρονος Ἥως II. 8. 505, Od. 6. 48., 15. 495., 17. 497; *Ἀφροδίτῃ* Pind. I. 2. 8; *Ἦραι* Id. P. 9. 105, etc. εὐθροος, Ep. εὐθρ—, *ον*, *loud-sounding*, Opp. C. 5. 285, Anth. P. 6. 39. εὐθρύβης, *és*, = sq., Diosc. 5. 142, etc. εὐθρυπτος, *ον*, (θρύπτω) *easily broken, αὐχὴν* Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 30; *εὐθρ.* *ἀήρ* *easily divided*, ἀήρ Id. de An. 2. 8, 8; of earth, *crumbling*, Strabo 579, Plut. Sert. 17; of flesh, *digestible*, Id. 2. 916 B. II. *metaph.*, Lat. *dissolutus, enervated*, Galen. 2. 326. εὐθύ, neut. of εὐθύς, used as Adv.: v. εὐθύς B. εὐθυβολέω, *to throw or send right forward*, Plut. 2. 906 B: cf. *εὐθυβόλος*. II. intr. *to dart or go right forward*, Ib. 907 A, B, Anon. ap. Suid., Philo 2. 176. εὐθυβολία, *ή*, *a direct throw*, Plut. Nic. 25. εὐθυβόλος, *ον*, (βάλλω) *throwing straight at, hitting*, Theod. Stud. 276 C; *ὄνομα εὐθ.* the exact name, Philo 1. 73, etc.: *τὸ εὐθ.* = *foreg.*, Id. 2. 465. Adv. —ως, Id., Heliod. 5. 22. εὐθυγένης, *ον*, *with straight chin*, Polemo Physiogn. 2. 13. εὐθύγλωσσος, Att. —ττος, *ον*, *straight-forward speaking, plain-spoken*, Pind. P. 2. 157, Damasc. ap. Suid. εὐθύγραμμος, *ον*, *rectilinear*, Arist. Cacl. 2. 4, 1, al.; *τὸ εὐθ.* (with or without σχῆμα) *rectilinear figure*, Id. An. Pr. 2. 25, 2, Probl. 16. 4, 2, Theophr. H. P. 1. 12, 1:—hence —γραμμικός, *ή, ὄν*, of or belonging to such a figure: and Adv. —ως, Iambl. in Nicom. 80, 136. εὐθύδικαιος, *ον*, v. sub εὐθιδικός. εὐθύδικία, *ή*, *an open, direct trial*, on the merits of the case, without the use of any exceptions or technical hindrances (παράγραφαί, διαμαρτυρίαι), *εὐθυδικίαν ἀποδέχεται* Isae. 63. 15; *εἰσιέναι* Dem. 908. 7; also *εὐθυδικία εἰσιέναι* or *εἰσελθεῖν* Id. 1103. 11, Isae. 60. 32. εὐθύδικος, *ον*, *righteous-judging*, Aesch. Ag. 761, Anth. P. 6. 346:—for εὐθιδικαί in Aesch. Eum. 312, Herm. restores εὐθυδικαί, cf. ὁρθοδικαί. εὐθυδρομέω, of ships, *to run a straight course*, Philo 1. 131, 327, Act. Ap. 16. 11:—εὐθυ—δρόμος, *ον*, *running a straight course*, ἀνεμοῖς Strabo 45; *νῆες* Orph. H. 21. 10. εὐθυέντερος, *ον*, *with straight intestines*, Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 15, al.: *τὸ εὐθ.* the rectum, Auctt. Medic. εὐθυεπής, *és*, (ἔπος) *plain-spoken*, Adam. Physiogn. 1. 13. εὐθυεπία, *ή*, *straight speaking*, Ib.: in Hesych., εὐθυέπεια. εὐθυεργής, *és*, *accurately wrought*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 27, if not f. 1. for *εργής*. εὐθυθάνατος, *ον*, *quick-killing, mortal*, πληγῇ Plut. Anton. 76. εὐθύθριξ, *ὁ, ή*, *with straight hair*, Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 13, sq. εὐθύκαυλος, *ον*, *with a straight stalk*, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 5. εὐθύληπτος, *ον*, *easy to get at, to procure*, Anon. ap. Suid. εὐθυλογία, *ή*, = *εὐθυεπία*, Polemo Physiogn. 1. 6. εὐθυλόγος, *ον*, = *εὐθυεπής*, Suid. εὐθυμαχέω, *to fight fairly*, ap. Hesych. et Suid. εὐθυμάχης, *ον, ὁ*, *fighting openly*, Pind. O. 7. 27. εὐθυμαχία, *ή*, *a fair fight*, Plut. Sertor. 10. εὐθυμάχος [α], *ον*, = *εὐθυμαχής*, Simon. 108, Anth. P. append. 73. εὐθύμω, *to be εὐθυμος*, *to be of good cheer*, Eur. Cycl. 530, Anth. P. 5. 101:—*to be gracious*, Theoc. 15. 143. II. *trans. to make cheerful, cheer, delight, τινα* Aesch. Fr. 281. 4, cf. Democr. ap. Stob. t. 83. 25:—hence *εὐθυμέομαι*, Pass., *to be cheerful*, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 36; *ἐπὶ τινι* Id. Cyr. 4. 1, 19; *ἐν ταῖς ἀτυχίαις* Arist. Rhet. 2. 2, 20. εὐθυμπετόν, verb. Adj. *one must be cheerful*, Luc. Apol. 27. εὐθυμία, *ή*, *cheerfulness, tranquillity*, Pind. I. 1. 88, Democr. ap. Senec. de Tranq. 2, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 7; in pl., Pind. O. 2. 63, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 12. εὐθυμπος, *ον*, *kind, generous, ἀναξ* Od. 14. 63. II. *of good cheer, cheerful, in good spirits*, Pind. O. 5. 51, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 13, Plat. Legg. 792 B; *συμπύσσαν εὐθ.* Ion 1. 14 Bgk.: cf. *ἐκθυμος*:—of horses, *spirited*, Xen. Eq. 11, 12:—*τὸ εὐθυμον* = *εὐθυμία*, Plut. 2. 1106 C, Dio C. 42. 1.—Adv. —μως, *with good cheer, cheerfully*, Batr. 159, Aesch. Ag. 592, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 12: Comp. —ύτερον, Ib. 2. 2, 27: Sup. —ότατα, Ib. 3. 3, 12. εὐθύνα (v. sub fin.), *ή*, gen. *εὐθύνῃς*, acc. *εὐθύναν*: (εὐθύνω):—*a setting straight, correction, chastisement*, Plut. Sert. 326 E. II. at Athens, *an examination of accounts, an account to be rendered*, such as was required of all public officers on the expiration of their term of office, used in sing. by Ar. Vesp. 571, Lysias 118. 26., 119. 37., 174. 26.

Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, fin.; but mostly in pl., as Ar. Eq. 825, Plat., Oratt.; εὐθνοῖν τῆς πρεσβείας an account of one's embassy, Dem. 367. 2; εὐθύναι ἀπατεῖν to call for one's accounts, Id. 308. 23; κατηγορεῖν τινος εἰς τὰς εὐθύνas Antipho 146. 23; τὰς εὐθύνas κατηγορεῖν, ἐπὶ τὰς εὐθύνas ἐρχεσθαι to call one's accounts into question, Id. 341. 18., 366. 25; —opp. to εὐθύνas δίδοναι, ὑπέχειν to give them in, submit to have them examined, Ar. Pax 1187, Andoc. 12. 19, Lys. 183. 21. 2. if any one wished to accuse a magistrate or officer on any point in his accounts, he might bring the case for trial before the λογισταί (v. λογιστής), and this legal process was also called εὐθύναι, —εὐθύνas ὁφλεῖν to be convicted, or accused, of malversation, Andoc. 10. 15, Lys. 118. 25; ἔνεκα κλοπῆς Aeschin. 55. 17; εὐθύνas ἀποφυγεῖν, διαφυγεῖν to be acquitted thereof, Plat. Legg. 946 D, 947 E; εὐθύνων ἀπολύειν τινά Ar. Vesp. 571: —metaph., τὰς εὐθ. τὰς τοῦ βίου the accounts rendered of your life, Alex. Incert. 34.—Cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 254.—The form εὐθύνas is condemned by Theogn. in An. Ox. 2. 101, and has been corrected in Dem. 17. 15., 367. 2. The form εὐθύνῃ is admissible only in late Greek; wherever it occurs in the MSS. of old and correct writers, as Lys. 118. 26., 174. 26, it is prob. an error of the copyists: v. L. Dind. in Steph. Thes.

εὐθύνος, ὁ, a corrector, chastiser, judge, Aesch. Pers. 828, Eum. 273; cf. εὐθυντήρ. II. at Athens, an examiner, auditor, who examined and passed the accounts of magistrates and officials, oft. joined with λογιστής, in number ten, Lex ap. Andoc. 10. 39, Plat. Legg. 945 A sq., Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 16; v. Böckh P. E. 1. 254 sqq.;—in Arist. Fr. 406 εὐθύνων, as if from εὐθύνης, ὁ. εὐθύνουσιν, ὥς, ἡ, (εὐθύνω) a straightening, opp. to κάμψις, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 8, Incess. An. 9, 1. εὐθυντήριον, verb. Adj. one must make straight, Iambl. in Nicom. 34 D. εὐθυντήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a corrector, chastiser, ὕβριος Theogn. 40. 2. as Adj., εὐθυντήρ οἰαῖς the guiding rudder, Aesch. Supp. 717. εὐθυντήριος, α, on, making straight: directing, ruling, σκῆπτρον Aesch. Pers. 764: —εὐθυντήρια, ἡ, the part of a ship wherein the rudder was fixed, Eur. I. T. 1356.

εὐθυντής, οὔ, ὁ, = εὐθύνος, Plat. Legg. 945 B, C; δῆμος εὐθυντής χθονός restored by Markl. in Eur. Supp. 440 (for αὐθύντης). εὐθυντικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or for auditing accounts (v. εὐθύνω), δικαστήριον Arist. Pol. 4. 16, 2; Λόγος εὐθ. Dion. H. de Dinarch. 11. εὐθυντός, ὁ, ὅν, drawn straight, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 5. εὐθύνω, fut. ὕνω, (εὐθύς) = the Homeric ἰθύνω (which is a freq. v. l. in Att., as in Aesch. Pers. 773):—to guide straight, direct, οἰάνων γνώμη στομίαν ἀπὲρ εὐθύνων Id. Pr. 287; εὐθ. ἡνίας Ar. Av. 1738; ἄρματα Isocr. 9 A; εὐθ. δόρυ to steer the bark straight, Eur. Cycl. 15; εὐθ. πλάταν Id. Hec. 39; εὐθ. ἀγέλας to lead or drive them straight, Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 2; εὐθ. χεραὶ to manage or guide him, Soph. Aj. 542; εὐθ. πόδα Eur. Heracl. 728, etc.

2. metaph. to direct, govern, Κύρου δὲ παῖς .. ἡδύνη στρατὸν Aesch. Pers. 773; πάσαν εὐθύνων πόλιν Soph. Ant. 178, cf. 1164, Eur. Hec. 9, Plat. Min. 320 D. II. to make or put straight, εὐθ. δίκας ἀκολαίς to make crooked judgments straight, Solon 3. 36; εὐθ. δίκας λαοῖς Pind. P. 4. 273; εὐθ. ὁδόν to send a straight fair wind, Id. O. 13. 38; εὐθ. ὁδών Id. P. 1. 88; ὥσπερ ἔϋλον διαστρεφόμενον .. εὐθ. ἀπειλαῖς καὶ πληγαῖς Plat. Prot. 325 D, cf. 326 E. III. at Athens, to audit the accounts (cf. εὐθύνω) of a magistrate, call him to account, Plat. Polit. 299 A; εὐθ. τὰς ἀρχάς Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 26., 12, 5, al.;—Pass., Id. Rhet. 3. 18, 6. 2. c. gen. criminis, to call to account for .. τινά κλοπῆς Plat. Cic. 9:—Pass., τῶν ἀδικημάτων εὐθύνθη Thuc. 1. 95. 3. generally, to censure, την Φιλίστου διάλεκτον Plut. Nic. 1. IV. intr. to serve as εὐθύνος, Plat. Legg. 946 C.

εὐθυνοειρία, ἡ, a distinct dream, Arist. Divin. 2. 12. εὐθύ-ἄνερος, ὅν, distinctly dreaming, Arist. Divin. 2. 2 and 10. εὐθυπλοῖα, to sail straight, ἐπὶ τῇ Strabo 493, Arr. Cyn. 25. 8. εὐθύπλοια, ἡ, a straight voyage, Strabo 151. εὐθυπλοκία, ἡ, (πλοκή) straight weaving, evenness of texture, Plat. Polit. 283 A, 311 B.

εὐθύ-πλοος, ὅν, contr. —πλοος, ὅν, sailing straight, Strabo 282. εὐθύ-πνοος, ὅν, contr. —πνοος, ὅν, straight-blowing, Pind. N. 7. 42, Arist. Mund. 4, 14. II. breathing freely, Hipp. 1170 E. εὐθυ-πομπός, ὅν, guiding straight, Pind. N. 2. 10. εὐθυπορώ, to go straight forward, πότμος εὐθυπορῶν (metaph. from a ship), unswerving destiny, Aesch. Ag. 1005; of motion, Arist. Incess. An. 10, 4, al.; opp. to ἀνακάμπειν, Id. de An. 1. 3, 20; c. acc. cogn., εὐθ. ὁδόν, δρόμον to hold a straight course, Pind. O. 7. 167, 1. 5 (4). 76. II. to have straight pores, of trees, Theophr. C. P. 1. 8, 4. εὐθυπορία, ἡ, straightness of course, Plat. Legg. 747 A, Arist. Audib. 34. II. straightness of pores in trees, Theophr. H. P. 5. 6, 2.

εὐθύ-πορος, ὅν, going straight: metaph. straightforward, ἦθος Plat. Legg. 775 D. II. with a straight passage, κέρας Arist. Audib. 38: with straight pores, of trees, Theophr. C. P. 5. 17, 3. εὐθυρρημονέω, to speak in a straightforward manner, Cic. Fam. 9. 22, 4: to speak off-hand, Plut. Demetr. 14. εὐθυρρημοσύνη, ἡ, plainness of speech, Sext. Emp. M. 2. 22. εὐθυρρημων, ὅν, (ῥῆμα) plain-spoken, Cic. Fam. 12. 16, Poll. 5. 119. Adv. —μόνος, Clem. Al. 493.

εὐθύρ-ριζος, straight-rooted, Theophr. H. P. 1. 7, 2. εὐθύρ-ρις, ἴνος, ὁ, ἡ, straight-nosed, Poll. 2. 73. εὐθύρσος, ὅν, with beautiful shaft, Eur. Bacch. 1158. εὐθύς, εἴα, ὅ, Ion. and Ar. ἰθύς (as always in Il., Od., and Hdt.) v. sub ἰθύς. Straight, direct, whether vertically or horizontally, opp. to σκολιός or καμπύλος, Plat., etc.; εὐθ. πλῆος, ὁδός Pind. O. 6. 177, N. 1. 36, and Att.; εὐθυτέρα ὁδός Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 4; ὁδοὺς εὐθείας τέμνειν Thuc. 2. 100; ῥέμβας ἀκόντων Pind. O. 13. 194:—εὐθεία (sc. ὁδὸς) ἢ

the straight road, Plat. Legg. 716 A; εὐθείαν ἔρπε Aesch. Fr. 195; τὴν εὐθείαν Eur. Med. 384; ἐπ' εὐθείας Diod. 19. 38; v. infr. 2 and 3; so also, εἰς τὸ εὐθὺ βλέπειν Xen. Eq. 7. 17, etc.; τοῦ εὐθέος πλῆρος tired of going straight forward, Ib. 14; ἡ ἐς τὸ εὐθὺ τῆς ῥητορικῆς ὁδὸς the direct road to .., Luc. Rhet. Fr. 10. 2. In moral sense, straightforward, open, frank, ῥήτραι Tyrtae. 2. 8; τάλμα Pind. O. 13. 15; δίκη Id. N. 10. 22; κρίνει δ' εὐθείαν δίκην = εὐθύναι (q. v., cf. εὐθύνω II), Aesch. Eum. 433; εὐθ. ἑταῖρος Scol. Gr. 15 Bgk.; ὁ εὐθύς λόγος Eur. Hipp. 492, cf. Pind. P. 3. 50; τὸ εὐθὺ τε καὶ τὸ ἐλευθέρον Plat. Theat. 173 A; ἀπὸ τοῦ εὐθέος λέγειν to speak straight out, Thuc. 3. 43; ἐκ τοῦ εὐθέος ὑπουργεῖν outright, openly, without reserve, Id. 1. 34; and in fem., ἀπλῶς καὶ δι' εὐθείας Plut. 2. 408 E; ἀπ' εὐθείας Ib. 57 A, Fab. 3. 3. ἡ εὐθεία, as Subst., a. (sub. γραμμῇ), a straight line, Arist. Cael. 2. 4, 2, Eucl.; ἐπὶ τὴν αὐτὴν εὐθείαν, ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς εὐθείας in the same line, Polyb. 3. 113, 2 and 3; ἐπὶ μίαν εὐθείαν Ib. 8. b. (sub. πῶσις), the nominative case, Lat. casus rectus, Gramm.

B. as Adv., εὐθύς and εὐθὺ, the former being properly used of Time, the latter of Place: I. εὐθύ, of Place, straight, εὐθὺ Πύλονδε, εὐθὺ ἐς Πύλον straight to .., h. Hom. Merc. 342, 355; εὐθὺ πρὸς τὰ νυμφικὰ λέχη Soph. O. T. 1242; εὐθὺ ἐπὶ Βαθυλάνους straight towards .., Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 37; and so c. gen., εὐθὺ τῶν κυρσιῶν, εὐθὺ Πελλήνης Ar. Eq. 254, Ar. 1421; εὐθὺ τοῦ Διός Id. Pax 68, 77, cf. 819; εὐθὺ τῆς σωτηρίας Ib. 301, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1197, Thuc. 8. 88, etc.: v. ἰθύς. 2. = ἀπλῶς, simply, Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 2, cf. 9. 13, 2. 3. in the face of, τοῦ δαιμονίου Plat. Theag. 129 A. II. εὐθύς, I. of Time, straightway, forthwith, at once, Pind. O. 8. 54; ὁ δ' εὐθύς ὥς ἤκουσε Aesch. Pers. 361; ὁ δ' εὐθύς ἐξέφωγεν Soph. Aj. 317; τὸ μὲν εὐθύς, τὸ δὲ καὶ διανοοῦμεν Thuc. 1. 1, cf. 5. 3, 7. 77; joined with other adverbial words, τάχα δ' εὐθύς ἰών Pind. P. 4. 147; εὐθύς κατὰ τάχος Thuc. 6. 101; εὐθύς παραχρῆμα (v. sub παραχρῆμα); εὐθύς ἀπ' ἀρχῆς Ar. Pax 84; εὐθύς ἐξ ἀρχῆς Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 16; ἐξ ἀρχῆς εὐθύς Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 9; εὐθύς κατ' ἀρχάς Plat. Tim. 24 C; ἀπ' ὁσπέρas εὐθύς ἦδη Luc. Gall. 1; εὐθύς ἐκ νέου, ἐκ παιδός even from one's youth, Plat. Rep. 485 D, 519 A; εὐθύς ἐκ παιδίου Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 20; (v. sub παῖς II); with a part., εὐθύς νέοι ὄντες Thuc. 2. 39; τοῦ θέρος εὐθύς ἀρχομένου just at the beginning of summer, Ib. 47; ἀρξάμενος εὐθύς καθιστάμενον [τοῦ πολέμου] from the very beginning of the war, Id. 1. 1; εὐθύς ἀποβιβηκότες immediately on disembarking, Id. 4. 43; εὐθύς γενόμενος at the moment of birth, Plat. Theat. 186 B. 2. rarely, like εὐθύ, in a local relation, ὑπὲρ τῆς πύλεως εὐθύς just above the city, Thuc. 6. 96; τοῦτου εὐθύς ἐχομένη immediately adjoining this, Id. 8. 90, cf. Thuc. 25. 23; εὐθύς ἐπὶ τῇ γέφυρᾳ Foed. ap. Thuc. 4. 118; τὴν εὐθύς Ἀργὺς κἀπὶ δαυρίας ὁδὸν the road leading straight to Argos, Eur. Hipp. 1197 (a phrase noticed by Phot. as incorrect, v. Dind. ad l.); εὐθύς Λυκείου Pherecr. Metraλλ. 6;—but this usage of εὐθύς for εὐθὺ became more common in later writers, as Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 14., 2. 17, 6 and 7., 4. 3, 5. 3. of Manner, directly, simply, Plat. Meno 100 A: naturally, indisputably, Arist. Metaph. 3. 2, 10; al.: also, like αὐτίκα (II): for instance, to take the first example that occurs, ὥσπερ ζῶν εὐθύς Id. Pol. 3. 4, 6, cf. 8, Cael. 2. 2, 1, al.

C. εὐθέως, Adv., is used just as the Adv. εὐθύς, Soph. Aj. 31, O. C. 994, Eur. Fr. 31, Plat. Phaedo 63 A, etc.; αἰσθόμενος εὐθέως as soon as he perceived, Lys. 97. 22; ἐπεὶ εὐθέως as soon as, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 4; εὐθέως παραχρῆμα Antipho 113. 30, Dem. 1237. 21: v. supr. B. 1. 2. straightway, Dion. H. ad Pomp. 3. 14. 3. like εὐθύς B. II. 3, οἷον εὐθέως as for example, Polyb. 6. 52, 1., 12. 5, 6. εὐθύσσανος [ῥ], ὅν, well-fringed, Anth. P. 6. 202. εὐθύσκοπέω, to look straight at, Plut. 2. 737 A. εὐθύ-σκόπος, ὅν, looking straight, Hesych. εὐθυσμός, ὁ, (εὐθύνω) straightness, Philo 1. 576. εὐθύ-στομος, ὅν, = εὐθυρρημων, Poll. 5. 60. εὐθυτενής, ἐς, (τεῖνω) stretched straight, Ael. N. A. 4. 34, Philo 1. 456. Adv. —νῶς, Galen.

εὐθύτης, ἦτος, ἡ, (εὐθύς) straightness; opp. to καμπύλότης, Arist. Categ. 8, 20; to περιφέρεια, Id. Meteor. 4. 9, 6; εὐθ. τριχῶν, opp. to οὐλότης, Id. G. A. 5. 3, 2, al. II. righteousness, LXX (Jos. 24. 14). εὐθυ-τοκία, ἡ, right or just interest, Inscr. Ten. in C. I. 2335. 25. εὐθυτομέω, to cut straight; —τομία, ἡ, a straight cut, Oribas. 2, 4 Mai. εὐθύ-τομος, ὅν, cut straight, straight, ὁδός Pind. P. 5. 120. εὐθύ-τονος, ὅν, = εὐθυτενής:—εὐθ. καταπέλται Ath. Mach. p. 5. 13; τὰ εὐθ. ὄργανα Hero Belop. 122: v. παλίντονος.

εὐθύτος, ὅν, well-slaughtered, Eupol. Αὐτολ. 2. εὐθύτητος, ὅν, bored straight through, Galen., Theophr. Prot. p. 145. εὐθύ-τριχος, ὅν, = εὐθύτρις, Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 7, Polem. Phys. 2. 3. εὐθύ-φερής, ἐς, running in a straight line, Plat. Legg. 815 B. εὐθύ-φορέομαι, Pass. to move in a straight line, Procl. εὐθυφορία, ἡ, motion in a straight line, Arist. Phys. 5. 4, 3. εὐθύφρων, ὅν, (φρήν) right-minded, Aesch. Eum. 1040, cf. Enst. Opusc. 130. 70;—in Eum. 1034 L. Dind. restores ὑμ' εὐφρονη πομπῇ.

εὐθυφύης, ἐς, straight-growen, Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 6 Schneid. εὐθύ-ῶνυς, ὅν, ὅ, ἡ, with straight claws or talons, Arist. H. A. 3. 9, 6., 8. 16, 2: on the form v. Lob. Phryn. 708. εὐθυῶρῶ, to go straight forward, Arist. Probl. 11. 58. εὐθυορία, ἡ, a straight course or direction, Plat. Rep. 436 E, Tim. 45 C, Arist. de An. 1. 2, 14, al.; κατ' εὐθυορίαν in a straight line, Tim. Locr. 94 B, Arist. P. A. 2. 8, 7, al.; ἀντικροῦσαι κατ' εὐθ. to oppose directly, Id. Rhet. 2. 2, 9; also, εἰς εὐθ. directly, Id. Metaph. I (min.) 2, 1; εὐθυορία ἐπὶ θαλάσσαν Inscr. Cret. in C. I. (add.) 2561 b. 64; also, ἀν' εὐθυορίαν [sic] Tab. Heracl. ib. 5774. 65.

εὐθύωρος, *ov*, in a straight direction: only used in neut. εὐθύωρον as Adv. = εὐθύς, *εὐθ.* ἀγειν Xen. An. 2. 2, 16, cf. Ael. N. A. 11. 16; ὄραν Ael. ib. 7. 5. (The termin. -ωρος can have nothing to do with ὥρα hour, as the signif. shews.)

εὐθώρηξ, ὁ, ἡ, well-mailed, Anth. P. 9. 389, Nonn. D. 15. 156.

εὐιάξω, = εὐιάξω, Eur. Cycl. 495, cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 1033.

εὐιακός, ὁ, *ov*, Bacchic, Anth. Plan. 4. 289; fem. εὐιαδός, Id. P. 9. 603.

εὐιάτος, *ov*, (ἰάομαι) easy to heal, Hipp. Art. 790, Xen. Eq. 4. 2; εὐιατότερος Arist. Eth. N. 7. 2, 10, al.

εὐίβρος, *ωτος*, ὁ, ἡ, easily perspiring, Theophr. Sud. 20; but neut. εὐίβρον, lb. 19; —so, εὐίβρωτος, *ov*, Galen. 6. 222; pl. εὐίβρωτα Arist. Probl. 2. 17, al.

εὐίερος, *ov*, very holy, Lat. sacrosanctus, Anth. P. 6. 231.

εὐιλῆτος, *ov*, (ἰλάομαι) very merciful, epith. of Apollo and other divinities, C. I. 7045; εὐ. ἐγένον αὐτοῖς LXX (Ps. 98. 8): —εὐιλατεύω, to be so, Id. (Deut. 29. 20, al.).

εὐιματέω, *v*, sub εὐιματέω.

εὐίνος, *ov*, (ῖς) with stout fibres, ξύλον Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 1.

Εὔιος, ὁ, Euios, Euius, name of Bacchus, from the cry εὐα, εὐοῖ, Soph. O. T. 211, Eur. Bacch. 157, etc.: Εὔιος = Βάκχος, lb. 566, 579. II.

εὐίπος, *ov*, of persons, well-horsed, delighting in horses, h. Hom. Ap. 210, Pind. O. 3. 70; Sup., Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 5, etc. 2. of places, famed for horses, Pind. P. 4. 2, Soph. O. C. 668; cf. εὐίπωλος.

εὐίστος πόθος, ὁ, desire of knowledge, Anth. P. append. 182. (From ἴσμη, εἰδέναι.)

εὐίσχιος, *ov*, with beautiful hips, Anth. P. 5. 116.

εὐίχθυσ, *v*, abounding in fish, θάλασσα Diod. 11. 57, cf. Ath. 360 E.

εὐιώτης, *ov*, ὁ, (εὐίως) Bacchic, An. Ox. 1. 86; fem. εὐιώτις, ἰδος, Mosch. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 242.

εὐκάης, ἑς, (καίω) easily burnt, Diosc. 4. 155, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 432.

εὐκαθαίρετος, *ov*, easy to conquer, Thuc. 7. 18, Dio C. 47. 37.

εὐκάθεδρος, *ov*, = εὐσελμος, Schol. Od. 2. 390, etc.

εὐκάθεκτος, *ov*, easy to keep under or restrain, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 69.

εὐκαιρέω, to have good opportunity, have leisure or time, Polyb. 20. 9, 4; c. inf., Plut. 2. 223 D, Luc. Amor. 33. II. τινι or εἰς τι, to devote one's leisure to a thing, εὐκ. τοῖς ἀθανάτοισι αὐτοῦ Chion. Ep. 16; εὐκ. εἰς οὐδὲν ἕτερον ἢ . . Act. Ap. 17. 21; cf. ἐνευκαιρέω. III.

to enjoy good times, be well off, prosper, Polyb. 4. 60, 10; τοῖς βίοις Id. 32. 21, 12; —in this sense also εὐκαιρέομαι as Dep., Posidon. ap. Ath. 275 A.

εὐκαιρία, τό, a thing seasonably done, Stob. Ecl. 2. 194.

εὐκαιρία, ἰον, —ἡ, ἡ, good season, fitting time, opportunity, τὴν εὐκ. διαφυλάττειν Isocr. 239 F, Plat. Phaedr. 272 A; —plenty of time, leisure, Hipp. Ep. 1281. 13, —a usage condemned by Phryn. and Moer., cf. Suid. s. v. σχολή. II.

εὐκαιριότης, *ov*, suitableness, appropriateness, Plut. 2. 16 B, 736 F. 2. convenient situation, τῶν πόλεων Polyb. 16. 29, 3. III.

εὐκαίριος, *ov*, well-timed, in season, seasonable, λόγος Philem. Incert. 25; c. inf., χάριτι σοι λέγειν εὐκαιρὸν ἐστὶ Soph. O. C. 32; τὸ εὐκαιρὸν = εὐκαιρία, Dion. H. de Dinarch. 7; εὐκαιρὸν δέσας in season, Plat. in Anth. P. 6. 43. II.

of places, convenient, well situated, Polyb. 4. 38, 1, Diod. 1. 63, etc. III.

εὐκαίριος, *ov*, rich, wealthy, Polyb. 13. 9, 1. IV. Adv. —ως, seasonably, opportunely, Hipp. Ep. 1285, εὐκ. χρῆσθαι τινι Isocr. 111 B; εὐκ. ἔχειν πρὸς τι Isocr. 223 E, Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 18; Comp. —ότερον, Plat. Phaedo 78 A; Sup. —ότατα, Polyb. 5. 63, 13. 2. οὐκ εὐκαίριος ἔχειν to have no leisure, Id. 5. 26, 10.

εὐκάλος, *ov*, εὐκάλια, Dor. for εὐκλή-.

εὐκάματος, *ov*, of easy labour, easy, κάματος Eur. Bacch. 66; εὐκ. ἔργα well-wrought works, Anth. P. 1. 10; εὐκ. στέφανος a crown won by noble toils, Anth. Plan. 4. 335.

εὐκάμπεια, ἡ, flexibility, Medic. Vett. p. 126 Matthaei.

εὐκαμπής, ἑς, (κάμπω) well-bent or curved, δρέπανον Od. 18. 368; κληῖδ' εὐκαμπέα 21. 6; χαλδᾶσσι' εὐκαμπέα τόξα h. Hom. 27. 12; ἄροτρον, ἀρπη, etc., Mosch., etc.: —εὐκαμπής τὰ κέρατα Luc. D. Marin. 15. 2; τὸ εὐκαμπές τῶν μελῶν Id. Imag. 14. II.

easy to bend, flexible, κατασκευαζέμεν τὴν εὐκαμπὲς Plut. Sull. 17. [The penult. is short in εὐκαμπὲς ἀγκιστρον, Anth. P. 6. 4, where Salmas. proposed to read εὐκαμπὲς, easily swallowed, from κάμπω.]

εὐκαμπτος, *ov*, easily bent or bending, flexible, Hipp. Art. 826, Arist. P. A. 4. 11, 17.

εὐκαμπσία, ἡ, flexibility, τῆς φωνῆς Arist. G. A. 5. 7, 26.

εὐκαρδής, *ov*, (καρδία) good of heart, stout-hearted, Lat. egregie cordatus, Soph. Aj. 364, Ph. 535, etc.; of a horse, spirited, Xen. Eq. 6. 14; —Adv. —ως, with stout heart, Eur. Hec. 549. II.

good for the stomach, Hipp. ap. Galen., Xenocr. p. 18.

εὐκαρπύω, to abound in fruit, Theophr. C. P. 1. 20, 5, H. P. 2. 7. 7.

εὐκαρπία, ἡ, abundance of fruit, fruitfulness, Arist. Fr. 240, Theophr. C. P. 2. 1, 2; —εὐκαρπία in Eur. Tro. 217, acc. to Burg.

εὐκαρπος, *ov*, rich in fruit, fruitful, of women, h. Hom. 30. 5; of trees, corn, land, Pind. P. 1. 57, N. 1. 20; χώρα εὐκαρποτάτη Hipp. Aër. 288; εὐκ. θέρος Soph. Aj. 671. II.

act. fruitful, fertilising, epith. of Aphrodite, Soph. ap. Plut. 2. 756 E; of Demeter, etc., Anth. P. 7. 394.

εὐκατάβλητος, *ov*, easy to throw down, Jo. Chrys.

εὐκατάγνωστος, *ov*, blameworthy, Eccl.

εὐκατάγωγος, *ov*, good for landing in, λιμὴν Eust. ad Dion. p. 195.

εὐκατάγωνιστος, *ov*, easily conquered, Polyb. 9. 4, 8, etc.

εὐκατάκαυστος, *ov*, easily burnt, Suid. v. εὐκατάπρηστος.

εὐκατακώμωτος, *ov*, easy to be transported, ὕλη Strabo 822.

εὐκατακράτητος, *ov*, easy to keep in possession, Polyb. 4. 56, 9.

εὐκάτακτος, *ov*, easily broken, Philo 2. 309; cf. εὐκατέακτος.

εὐκατάληπτος, *ov*, easy to apprehend or comprehend, Artemid. 1. proem., etc.: —Adv. —τως, Hipp. Offic. 743.

εὐκατάλλακτος, *ov*, easily appeased, placable, Arist. Rhet. 2. 4, 17. Adv. —τως, Schol. Soph. Aj. 1344.

εὐκατάλυτος, *ov*, easy to overthrow, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 15.

εὐκαταμάθητος, *ov*, easy to understand, Hipp. Acut. 388.

εὐκαταμάχητος, *ov*, easily conquered, Schol. Thuc. 6. 17.

εὐκατανόητος, *ov*, easy to observe or understand, Polyb. 18. 13, 11.

εὐκατάνυκτος, *ov*, easy to prick at heart, Eccl.

εὐκαταπάλαιστος, *ov*, easy to throw in wrestling, E. M. 400. 5.

εὐκατάπαυστος, *ov*, easily stopping, Galen. 2. 206 A.

εὐκατάπληκτος, *ov*, easily scared, Liban. Vit. Dem.

εὐκαταπράυντος, *ov*, placable, Gloss.

εὐκατάπρηστος, *ov*, easily kindled or set on fire, Suid., Eccl.

εὐκαταπτόητος, *ov*, easily frightened, Cyrill.

εὐκατάπτωτος, *ov*, v. l. for εὐαπίπτωτος.

εὐκατάσβεστος, *ov*, easy to extinguish, Eccl.

εὐκατάσειστος, *ov*, easily shaken or thrown down, Eccl.

εὐκατάσκεπτος, *ov*, convenient for inspection, Hipp. Fract. 772, Galen. 4. 184.

εὐκατασκευαστος, *ov*, easily constructed, Philo Belop. 56 C, 61 A.

εὐκατάστροφος, *ov*, well-fixed, firm, Byz.

εὐκατάστροφος, *ov*, well-turned, of a period, Dem. Phal. 10.

εὐκατάσχετος, *ov*, easily held fast, Hipp. Fract. 766, in Comp.

εὐκατάτακτος, *ov*, easy to set in order, Ptolem.

εὐκατατρέχαστος, *ov*, easily overrun or attacked, Strabo 671: of writers, open to attack, incorrect, Id. 15.

εὐκαταφορία, ἡ, propensity, proclivity, Diog. L. 7. 115, in pl.

εὐκατάφορος, *ov*, prone towards, Lat. proclivis, πρὸς τι Arist. Eth. N. 2. 8, 8.

εὐκαταφρόνητος, *ov*, easy to be despised, contemptible, despicable, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 28, Cyr. 8. 3, 1, Dem. 45. 1, etc. Adv. —τως, Plut. Demetr. 16.

εὐκατάψευστος, *ov*, safe to tell lies about, Strabo 26.

εὐκατέακτος, *ov*, = εὐκάτακτος, Artemid. 1. 66.

εὐκατέργαστος, *ov*, easy to work, χώρα Theophr. C. P. 4. 7, 3; ἔρια Galen.; of food, easy of digestion, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 6. 2. easy of accomplishment, Dem. 1464. 65, Arist. Rhet. 1. 6, 29; εὐκατεργαστότερον ἐστὶ, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 12. 3. easy to subdue or conquer, Dion. H. 3. 20, Plut. Pyrrh. 19.

εὐκατηγόρητος, *ov*, easy to blame, open to accusation, Antipho ap. Stob. 1. 98. 56, Thuc. 6. 77, Polyb. 4. 29, 3.

εὐκατοίκτητος, *ov*, convenient for dwelling in, Schol. Eur. Or. 1621.

εὐκάτοπτος, *ov*, easily seen, clear, Cyrill.

εὐκατόρθωτος, *ov*, easily effected, Diod. Excerpt. Vat. p. 101. Adv. —τως, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 246.

εὐκάτοχος, *ov*, = κατέαχος, Cyrill.

εὐκάυστος, *ov*, easily burning, Theophr. Ign. 72, Schol. Ar. Pax 1134: —εὐκαυτος in Phot. s. v. πισσοκωνήτωρ.

εὐκέαστος, *ov*, (κεῖζω) easily cleft or split, Eust. 1241. 18.

εὐκέατος, *ov*, poet. for foreg., κέδρον τ' εὐκέατοιο Od. 5. 60; ἐρινέου εὐκ. Theocr. 25. 248.

εὐκέλαδός, *ov*, well-sounding, melodious, λαυτός Eur. Bacch. 160; χοροί Ar. Nub. 312; μοῦσῃ Anth. P. 7. 194, etc.

εὐκέντρος, *ov*, pointed, Anth. P. 9. 339.

εὐκέραιος, *ov*, with beautiful horns, Mosch. 9. 52, Anth. P. 9. 827; cf. εὐέρος.

εὐκέραιος, *ov*, well-mixed, well-tempered, of the atmosphere, Plut. 2. 922 E; of sound, Dion. H. de Comp. 22.

εὐκερδής, ἑς, gainful, Opp. C. 1. 37.

εὐκερμάτω, (κέρμα) to be rich in money, Eubul. Incert. 23; condemned by Phryn. 362.

εὐκέρως, *ov*, contr. for εὐκέραιος; gen. εὐκέρωτος, Geop. 18. 1, 3.

εὐκέφαλος, *ov*, with a good head, Arr. Cyn. 4. 4.

εὐκλήληταιρα, ἡ, (εὐκλήλος) she that lulls or soothes, παίδων εὐκ. Hes. Op. 462, cf. Plut. 2. 657 D.

εὐκλήλια, ἡ, quiet, Hesych.

εὐκλήλος, *ov*, and Ap. Rh. 9. *ov*: Dor. εὐκᾶλος: (v. sub ἔκλος): —free from care, at one's ease, Lat. securus, εὐκλήλος τὰ φράζειν, ἀσφ' ἐθέλησθα Il. 1. 554; εὐδον δ' εὐκλήλοι Od. 14. 479, cf. Soph. El. 241, 2, Poëta ap. Ath. 364 B; ἡμεῖς μὲν . . πολέας τελέωντες ἀέλοισι . . ὁ δ' εὐκλήλος . . Od. 3. 263; εὐκλήλοι πολέμῳ undisturbed, Il. 17. 371; εὐκλήλος τότε νῆα στήν . . ἐλκέμεν ἐς πόντον i. e. without fear, Hes. Op. 669, cf. h. Hom. Merc. 480; εὐκ. τέρπον φρένα Pherecr. Xep. 3. 2. from Theocr. and Ap. Rh. downwards also of things, νύξ εὐκ. still, silent, Theocr. 2. 166; πτέρυγες εὐκ. steady, even, ap. Rh. 1. 568; αἶραι εὐκ. Opp. H. 4. 415. —Adv. —ως, ap. Rh. 2. 861.

εὐκλήλος, *ov*, (καίω), easily burning, Ion ap. Phot.

εὐκήπτετος, *ov*, easy to cultivate, Theophr. H. P. 7. 7, 2 (Cod. Urbia.).

εὐκίνησια, ἡ, easiness of motion, agility, Antyll. ap. Stob. 547. 3, Polyb. 8. 28, 3; βάσεως Artemon ap. Ath. 637 E; in pl., Diod. 3. 49. 2.

in pass. sense, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 63.

εὐκίνητος, *ov*, (κινέω) easily moved, moving easily, Lat. mobilis, Hipp. Aph. 1247, Plat. Tim. 58 E; τὸ εὐκίνητότατον lb. 56 A; εὐκίνητότατον τὸ σφαιροειδές Arist. de An. 1. 2, 15, al.; of persons, Id. H. A. 1. 8. 2. easily moved, changeable, Id. Categ. 8, 2: —τὸ εὐκ. fickleness, Hdn. 7. 7: —Adv. —τως, Diod. 20. 95. 3. easily moved, inclinable, πρὸς ἀρετὴν, πρὸς ὕλην Arist. Categ. 10, 28, Rhet. 2. 2, 11; εἰς λόγους Anth. P. append. 304. 4. = εὐέλεγκτος, Arist. Metaph. 1. 9, 11.

εὐκίσσος, *ov*, ivied, Anth. P. 7. 407.

εὐκίων [ῖ], *ov*, with beautiful pillars, Eur. Ion 185, Anth. P. 7. 648.

εὐκλάδος, *ov*, with fine twigs, Schol. Suid.

εὐκλαστος, *ον*, (κλάω) *easily broken*, Schol. Od. 5. 60.
 εὐκλής, *ἐς*, in Ap. Rh. 1. 73, etc. εὐκλείης, *ν*, *infr.*: the Poets use short. forms of several cases, dat. εὐκλεί, for εὐκλείῃ or -εῖ, Pind. N. 2. 39; acc. sing. εὐκλέα, for εὐκλέα or -εά, Pind., Soph. O. T. 161, etc.; acc. pl. εὐκλέας, for εὐκλέας or -εῖς, Simon. 31. 1, Pind. O. 2. 193; —we also have the lengthd. poet. forms, εὐκλείης C. I. 2936, acc. εὐκλέα Pind. N. 6. 50; pl. εὐκλείας Il. 10. 281, Od. 21. 331: cf. ἀγακλής: (κλέος). Of good report, famous, glorious, Hom., etc.; οὐ μὲν ἦν μὲν εὐκλέες Il. 17. 415; γόος εὐκλής .. Ἀτρεΐδαῖς Aesch. Cho. 321; Βίον πονηροῦ θάνατος εὐκλέστερος Id. Fr. 86; εὐκλέστατος βίος Eur. Alc. 633, etc. Adv. -εως, Ep. -εως, ὁλέσθαι εὐκλείως πρὸ πόλεως Il. 22. 110, cf. Anth. P. 6. 332; εὐκλέως ἀπολέσθαι, καθαρῶν Aesch. Pers. 328, Ag. 1304; Sup. εὐκλέστατα, Xen. Eq. Mag. 1. 1.
 εὐκλεία, *ῆ*: in Aesch. Theb. 685 εὐκλεία metri grat.; Ep. εὐκλείη Il. 8. 285, Od. 14. 402; εὐκλείη Anth. P. append. 215: cf. ἀγνοία, ἀνοία, etc.: —good repute, glory, Hom., etc.; τὸν .. εὐκλείης ἐπίβησαν Il. l. c.; λιπὼν .. εὐκλείαν ἐν δόμοισι Aesch. Cho. 349; στέφανος εὐκλείας Soph. Aj. 465, Eur. Sup. 315: cf. ἀγαλμα.
 εὐκλείω, Ion. -ηίζω, *to praise, laud*, Sappho 118, Tyrtae. 8. 24; Dor. aor. inf. εὐκλείζαι Pind. P. 9. 161; εὐκλήζων Epigr. in C. I. 175.
 εὐκλείης, Adv. εὐκλείως, Ep. for εὐκλής, εὐκλέως.
 εὐκλειος, *ον*, much-famed, Arist. in Anth. P. append. 9. 48.
 εὐκλειστος, *ον*, (κλείω) well-shut, Eust. 1937. 61, Hdn. Epim. 178.
 εὐκλήϊς [ῖ], ἴδος, *ῆ*, Ep. for foreg., well-closed, close-shut, ὁρμή .. εὐκλήϊς, ἀραρυῖα Il. 24. 318; so Aristarch., etc., but Bekk. following Trypho edits ἔδ κλήϊα ἀραρυῖα with keys or bolts.
 εὐκλήϊα, *ον*, *to grow luxuriantly*, of vines, LXX (Hos. 10. 1); —from εὐκλήματος, *ον*, growing luxuriantly, ἄμπελος Athanas. 2. p. 223.
 εὐκλήριω, *to be εὐκλήρος*, *to be fortunate, have a good lot*, Teles ap. Stob. 577. 35; c. acc. cogn., κλήρον Anth. P. 11. 128.
 εὐκλήρημα, τό, a piece of good fortune, Antiph. Ἄδων. 1, Diod. 18. 13.
 εὐκλήρεια, *ῆ*, good fortune, Dion. H. 3. 14, Ael. N. A. 1. 54.
 εὐκλήρος, *ον*, fortunate, happy, Anth. Plat. 296, Anon. ap. Suid.
 εὐκλωστος, *ον*, well-spun, χιτῶν h. Hom. Ap. 203; λίνον, νῆμα, Anth. P. 6. 33, 284.
 εὐκνήμις, ἴδος, *ῆ*, well-equipped with greaves, well-greaved, freq. in Hom., in nom. and acc. pl. εὐκνήμιδες, εὐκνήμιδας, in Il. always epith. of Ἀχαιοί; in Od. also of ἑταῖροι, 2. 402, 9. 550. II. with goodly spokes, ἀπήνη Nonn. D. 7. 140.
 εὐκνήμιος, *ον*, with beautiful legs, Anth. P. 5. 203, cf. Plin. H. N. 34. 8, 21. II. as Subst. a plant in Nic. Th. 648, cf. Al. 372.
 εὐκνιστος, *ον*, irritable, Manetho 5. 337.
 εὐκούλιος, *ον*, easing the bowels, Diosc. 2. 147, Ath. 371 B: —in Theopomp. Φιν. 1. 4, Scal. proposes εἰς εὐκούλιαν (Subst.) to ease the bowels.
 εὐκονόμητις, ὁ, *ῆ*, deliberating for the public weal, or taking common counsel, ἀρχά Aesch. Supp. 700.
 εὐκωνωνσία, *ῆ*, good fellowship, M. Anton. 11. 20.
 εὐκονώνητος, *ον*, easy to deal with, εἰς χρήματα Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 26.
 εὐκόλεια, *ῆ*, (εὐκόλος) properly, contentedness with one's food, Plut. 2. 461 C; *ῆ* περὶ τὴν διαίταν εὐκ. Id. Caes. 17: —but, in earlier authors, 2. of the mind, contentedness, good temper, Plat. Alc. 1. 122 C, etc. 3. of the body, ease and lightness in moving, agility, Plat. Legg. 942 D: metaphr., εὐκ. πρὸς τὴν ποιήσαν facility in verse-making, Plut. Cic. 40; εὐκ. πρήξις Anth. P. 7. 694.
 εὐκόλλος, *ον*, (κόλλω) gluing well, sticky, Anth. P. 6. 109.
 εὐκόλος, *ον*, (κόλον): I. of persons, easily satisfied, contented with one's food, Anth. P. 9. 72; εὐκ. τῇ διαίτῃ Plut. Lycurg. 16; τὸ εὐκόλον τῆς διαίτης Id. Galb. 3: —but, in earlier authors, 2. of the mind, opp. to δύσκολος, easily satisfied, contented, good-natured, peaceable, Lat. facilis, comis, said of Sophocles, Ar. Ran. 82, cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 4. 12; c. dat., εὐκόλος πολίτας friendly to them, at peace with them, Ar. Ran. 359; εὐκ. ἐναντὶ Plat. Rep. 330 A; εὐκ. πρὸς τῶν Plut. Fab. 1: —Adv. -ως, easily, calmly, εὐκ. ἔξῃ Plat. Phaedo 117 C; εὐκ. φέρειν τι Arist. Eth. N. 1. 10, 12; εὐκόλος ἔχειν Lys. 101. 23; ὅζην Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 2; also, carelessly, Plat. Soph. 242 C. 3. ready, willing, agile, Anth. P. 5. 206, cf. Poll. 1. 130, 4. 96. 4. rarely in bad sense, easily led, prone, πρὸς ἀδικίαν Luc. Merc. Cond. 40; ὀργαῖς Plut. 2. 463 D. II. of things, easy, οὐ γὰρ εὐκόλῳ ἔοικεν Plat. Rep. 453 D, cf. Parm. 131 E: Sup. -άτατος Id. Legg. 779 E.
 εὐκόλοπος, *ον*, with fair bosom, of a woman, Christod. Ecphr. 104. 2. in goodly folds, of a net, Anth. P. 6. 28. 3. with beautiful bays, of a country, Arachstr. ap. Ath. 285 C.
 εὐκόλυνμβος, *ον*, diving well, Schol. Lyc. 387.
 εὐκόμης, *ον*, δ, (κόμη) = εὐκομος, Poll. 2. 24, 5. 83, Max. Tyr. 3. 8.
 εὐκομίδης, *ἐς*, (κομίδῃ) well cared for, Hdt. 4. 53, in Sup.
 εὐκομιστος, *ον*, (κομίζω) = foreg., Poll. 9. 161, Eust. 1560. 6.
 εὐκομος, Ep. ἡῦκ-, *ον*, (κόμη) fair-haired, of goddesses and noble ladies, Hom. and Hes., in Ep. form; so Pind. O. 6. 154, P. 5. 60: —well-fleeced, εὐκομα μῆλα Anth. P. 9. 363, 20: —of trees, Poll. 1. 229.
 εὐκομόων, εὐκ. πρόσωπα, Q. Sm. 4. 403 should prob. be divisim, εὐ κ. εὐκομῶν, *ον*, loud-sounding, εὐκομοὶ πλαγαὶ ποδός, in dancing, Eur. Tro. 152.
 εὐκοπία, *ῆ*, easiness of work, Diod. 1. 36, 3. 17.
 εὐκοπος, *ον*, with easy labour, easy, Polyb. 18. 1, 2; mostly in Comp., εὐκοπώτερον [ἔστι], c. inf., Ev. Matth. 9. 5, 19. 24, etc. Adv. -ως, Ar. Fr. 615; Comp. -ώτερον, Antipat. ap. Stob. 418. 54.
 εὐκόρυθος, *ον*, (κόρυς) with beautiful helmet, Opp. C. 1. 363.
 εὐκόρυφος, *ον*, with beautiful top, Herm. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 992: metaph. of sentences, well wound up, ending well, like εὐκατάστροφος, Dion. H. de Dem. 40 and 43.

εὐκοσμέω, *to behave orderly*, LXX (1 Macc. 8. 15).
 εὐκόσμητος, *ον*, (κοσμέω) well-adorned, h. Hom. Merc. 384.
 εὐκοσμία, *ῆ*, orderly behaviour, good conduct, decency, Eur. Bacch. 693, Xen., etc.; pl., εὐκοσμία τῶν παίδων Plat. Prot. 325 D, cf. Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 9: —ὁ ἐπὶ τῆς εὐκοσμίας καὶ τῶν παρθέτων a sort of censor morum, Inscr. Smyrn. in C. I. 3185. 19; ὁ ἐπὶ τῆς εὐκ. ἀρχων Ib. 383 f. a. 14 (add.), 384 f. m (add.).
 εὐκοσμίως, Adv., = εὐκόσμως, Schol. Ar. Nub. 969.
 εὐκοσμος, *ον*, behaving well, orderly, decorous, Solon 3. 32, Thuc. 6. 42 (in Comp.); οὐκ εὐκοσμον αἰροῦνται φωνήν Aesch. Pers. 481; τὸ εὐκοσμον = εὐκοσμία, Thuc. 1. 84. 2. well-adorned, graceful, Eur. Bacch. 235; τοῖχος γραφῆσιν εὐκοσμοι Aetate. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1. II. Adv. -τως, in good order, Od. 21. 123, cf. Hes. Op. 626; Sup. -ότατα, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4. 1. 2. ornamentally, gracefully, Ap. Rh. 1. 1120, Plut. Dem. 11.
 εὐκουρος, *ον*, (κείρω) well-shorn, Hegem. ap. Ath. 698 E.
 εὐκράδαντος, *ον*, (κράδανω) well-poised, E. M. 701. 53.
 εὐκράτης, Ep. εὐκρ-, *ἐς*, = εὐκράτος, in Hom., and Hes. v. l. for ἀκραῆς; of winds, gentle, Ap. Rh. 2. 1228, 4. 891; of climate, mild, Arist. Meteor. 1. 14, 10; of love, Opp. H. 4. 33.
 εὐκράρης, *ητος*, ὁ, *ῆ*, = sq., Maxim. π. καταρχ. 84.
 εὐκραιρος, Ep. εὐκρ-, *ον*, also α, *ον*, (κράρα) with fine horns, esp. of oxen, Βουαῖν εὐκράρησιν h. Hom. Merc. 209; εὐκράιφ Βοῦ Aesch. Supp. 300. 2. of ships, with beautiful beak, Opp. H. 2. 516.
 εὐκράς, *ατος*, ὁ, *ῆ*, = εὐκράτος (Lob. Par. 264), temperate, of even temperature, κρήνη εὐκράς πρὸς χειμῶνα καὶ θέρος Plat. Criti. 112 D; of climate, Theophr. H. P. 7. 1, 4: metaphr., ἔστιν οἷς βίος ὁ μικρὸς εὐκράς Eur. Fr. 506, cf. 197 (v. Dind. ad Il.). 2. mixed for drinking, οἶνος Poll. 6. 23. 3. of persons, mixing readily with, οὐ πολλοῖς εὐκρ. Anth. P. 12. 105.
 εὐκράστια, *ῆ*, a good temperature, mildness, τῶν ὥρων Plat. Tim. 24 C; τὸ θέρος Polyb. 34. 8, 4: absol., Arist. Probl. 1. 11, Plant. 1. 2, 9; ἐν ταῖς εὐκρασίαις in good climates, Theophr. C. P. 3. 21, 1. 2. of persons, εὐκρ. τοῦ σώματος a good temperament, Arist. P. A. 3. 12, 4, cf. G. A. 2. 6, 37.
 εὐκράτιον, τό, wine mixed for drinking, Byz.
 εὐκράτος, Ion. εὐκρητος, *ον*, (κεράννυμι) well-tempered, temperate, Eur. Fr. 776; ἀήρ Plat. Ax. 371 D; ὥρα Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 11; εὐκρατον ποιεῖν τὴν θερμότητα Id. P. A. 2. 7, 9; of countries, Diod. 1. 10; of the temperate zone, Diog. L. 7. 156; of liquids, tempered, lukewarm, Galen., etc.; of wine, mixed for drinking, Arist. Probl. 3. 18; whence εὐκρατον (absol.), Ib. 22: cf. ἀκράτος. 2. metaphr. temperate, mild, ὀλιγαρχία Id. Pol. 6. 6, 1; ἥθος M. Anton. 1. 15; Κύπρις Anth. P. 6. 208. 3. of persons, εὐκρ. πρὸς πάντας (v. εὐκράς 3), Hipp. 22. 47.
 εὐκράτως [α], Adv. of foreg., temperately, Galen.; εὐκρ. ἔχειν to be lukewarm, Artemid. 1. 64.
 εὐκράτως, Adv. firmly, fast, ἔχειν τι Arist. Probl. 3. 26; —as if from an Adj. εὐκράτης.
 εὐκρεκτος, *ον*, (κρέκω) well-struck, well-sounding, of stringed instruments, φόρμιγγς Ap. Rh. 4. 1194. 2. well-woven, of the threads of the warp, μίτροι Anth. P. 6. 174.
 εὐκρήδεμνος, *ον*, with beauteous fillet, Nonn. D. 26. 338.
 εὐκρήμνος, *ον*, with fair cliffs, Opp. C. 3. 251.
 εὐκρήνιος, *ον*, (κρήνη) well-watered, Anth. Plan. 4. 230.
 εὐκρήπις, ἴδος, ὁ, *ῆ*, well-based, Nonn. D. 40. 258.
 εὐκρητος, *ον*, Ion. for εὐκράτος.
 εὐκρίθος, *ον*, (κριθῇ) rich in barley, Theocr. 7. 34, Anth. P. 6. 258.
 εὐκρίνεια, *ῆ*, (εὐκρίνης) distinctness, Def. Plat. 414 A.
 εὐκρίνέω, *to keep distinct, keep in good order, τοὺς στρατευομένους δεῖ εὐκρίνεῖν* Xen. Hell. 4. 2. 6: cf. διευκρίνέω.
 εὐκρίνης, *ἐς*, (κρίνω) well-separated, Xen. Eq. Mag. 3, 3: well-opened, στόματτα Hipp. 598. 22. II. distinct, clear, not confused, τῆμος δ' εὐκρίνης τ' αὖραι καὶ πόντος ἀπῆμων then the winds are regular, steady, Hes. Op. 668; γῆρας εὐκρ. γενήσεται Isae. 79. 12; οὐκ εὐκρίνης [ἔστι] there is no clear discernment, Arist. Probl. 11. 33, 2: —so in Adv., εὐκρίνως ἔχειν Plat. Soph. 242 C; εὐκρίνεσθαι Id. Rep. 564 C; οὐκ εὐκρίνως without distinction, Strabo 779. III. well-arranged, in good order, πάντα .. εὐκρίνεια ποιεῖσθαι Hdt. 9. 42, cf. Xen. Oec. 8. 19. IV. having had a favourable crisis, convalescent, Isocr. 415 E: in Att. also, acc. to Gramm., euphem. of the dead. 2. of illnesses, easily brought to a crisis, Hipp. Aph. 1247; and so, Adv. -νως, Ion. -νέως, v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.
 εὐκρίτος, *ον*, (κρίνω) easy to decide, οὐκ εὐκρ. τὸ κρίμα Aesch. Supp. 397; κρίσις Hipp. Acut. 385; νόσημα Id. Aph. 1243; εὐκρ. [ἔστιν] ὅτι .. it is easily discerned, manifest, Plat. Polit. 272 C, cf. D.
 εὐκρόκαλος, *ον*, gravely, Nonn. D. 15. 95.
 εὐκρόταλος, Ep. εὐκρ-, *ον*, accompanied by castanets, χορεῖαι Anth. P. 9. 139; lively, rattling, πλατάγη Ib. 6. 309.
 εὐκρότης, *ον*, well-hammered, well-wrought, of metal, πρύχους Soph. Ant. 430; δαψίς Eur. El. 819; cf. Valck. Adon. p. 358 C.
 εὐκροτος, *ον*, well-sounding, Alciphro 3. 43. Adv. -τως, Sopat. in Walz Rhett. 8. 14.
 εὐκρυπτος, *ον*, easy to hide, Hipp. Fract. 753, Aesch. Ag. 623.
 εὐκρυφής, *ἐς*, = foreg., Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 6.
 εὐκρύττοι, Frequentat. of εὐχρημα, Hesych., Phot.
 εὐκταῖος, α, *ον*, (εὐχόμαι) Att. Adv. (used chiefly by Trag., cf. ἀραῖος). 1. of or for prayer, votive, Ἄιδου .. εὐκταῖον χάριν Aesch. Ag. 1387; τρίτην Διὸς σωτήρος εὐκταῖαν λιβαῖ Id. Fr. 52; εὐχάρι Ar. Av. 1060; ἐπαδαί Plat. Legg. 906 B; εὐκτ. νύμφα devoted, Eur. I. T. 213; πανηγύρεις εὐκτ., Lat. ludī volūtī, cited from Dio C. —εὐκταῖα,

τά, *votive offerings, vows, prayers*, Aesch. Supp. 631, Soph. Tr. 239. 2. epith. of gods, *invoked in or by special prayer*, πατρός εὐκταλὰν Ἑρινόν, πατρόςθεν εὐκταία φάτις, of the curse invoked by Oedipus, Aesch. Theb. 724, 841; Θέμυς εὐκταία Eur. Med. 169; τοῖσι δυστυχοῦσιν εὐκταία θεός Id. Or. 214. 3. generally, *prayed for, desired*, ἥς, λυμήν Anth. P. 6. 203, 9. 41; γάμος γὰρ .. εὐκταίον κακόν Menand. Monost. 102: — *desirable*, Plat. Legg. 687 E (v. l. εὐκτέον), Luc. Tyrann. 17. εὐκτέανος, *ον*, (κτέανον) *wealthy*, Aesch. Pers. 897, Anth. P. 9. 442. εὐκτέανος, *ον*, (κτεῖς) = sq., Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 3 (in Comp.): *slender, tall*, εὐκτ. δρύς Plut. Marc. 8, cf. Eust. P. E. 99 C — cf. ἰσχυτέανος. εὐκτῆρων, *ον*, gen. *ovos*, (κτῆρων) *with straight fibres: hence easily cleft*, of wood, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 11: cf. εὐκταίος. εὐκτῆμοσύνῃ, *ῆ*, *wealth*, Poll. 6. 196. εὐκτῆμων, *ον*, (κτῆμα) *wealthy*, Pind. N. 7. 135. εὐκτῆριος, *ον*, of or for prayer, οἶκος C. I. 8638, al. II. εὐκτῆριον, τό, *an oratory*, Ib. 8668, al. εὐκτῆριος, *ον*, easily gotten, Anth. P. append. 47, Aristaeon. 2. 15. εὐκτικός, *ῆ*, *όν*, (εὐκτός) *expressing a wish, votive*, ὕμνοι Menand. Rhet. in Walz 9. 136; μέλος Procl. Chrest. p. 389 Gaisf., cf. Anth. P. 1. 118. 2. τό εὐκτικόν, *the optative mood*, Gramm.: Adv. — *κῶς*, in the optative, Suid. εὐκτίμενος, *η*, *ον*, (κτίζω) *well-built*, Homeric epith. of cities, εὐκτ. προλίεθρον Il. 2. 501, etc.; then of anything on which man's labour has been bestowed, ἦσαν εὐκτίμενῳ ἐκάμοντο wrought it so as to be furnished with goodly buildings, Od. 9. 130 (ubi v. Nitzsch); εὐκτ. ἐν ἄλῳ on well-made threshing-floor, Il. 20. 496, 21. 77: of a garden, well-wrought, Od. 4. 226. The common form εὐκτίμενῳ occurs in h. Hom. Ap. 36. εὐκτίστος, *ον*, ποῖτ. εὐκτ-, (κτίζω) = *foreg.*, Byz. εὐκτίστος, *ον* = εὐκτίμενος, Il. 2. 592, h. Hom. Ap. 423, Dion. P. 552. εὐκτός, *ῆ*, *όν*, (εὐχόμεν) *wished for, desired*, ὅρρ' ἐτι μάλλον Τρωῶν μὲν εὐκτὰ γένηται that what they wish for may happen, Il. 14. 98; τὰ δ' εὐκτὰ παρά θεῶν ἡτράμην Soph. Fr. 723. 2. to be wished for, εὐκτὸν ἀνθρώποις Eur. Ion 642, Isocr. 283 E, Theocr. 10. 52; εὐκτ-τατος γάμος Eupol. Incert. 142: — *εὐκτὸν ἔστι*, c. inf., Eur. Heracl. 458, Xen. Mem. 1. 5. II. *vowed, dedicated*, Anth. P. 10. 19. εὐκτυπέων, *ουσα*, *ον*, (κτυπέω) *clattering*, Q. Sm. 5. 21. εὐκυβέω, (κύβος) *to be lucky with the dice*, Amphip. Γυναικοκ. 3. εὐκυβέος, *ον*, *well-rounded, round*, in Il. always epith. of ἀσπίς, 5. 453, 797, al., Aesch. Theb. 590; εὐκ. ἔδρα Pind. N. 4. 107; σφαίρην Parmen. 103; ὄχη Aesch. Pr. 710; ἀντίπρῃ Eur. Ion 1391; σφετέρῃν Xen. Cyn. 9, 12; εὐκυβέον ποιεῖν Plat. Tim. 40 A; ὀφθαλμοῖς Alciphro Fr. 5. 2. in Od. as epith. of ἀπήνη, prob. the same as εὐτροχος, *well-wheeled*, 6. 58, 70. II. *moving in a circle, circling*, χορεία Ar. Thesm. 968: — Adv. — *λως*, Orph. Lith. 135. εὐκύκλωτος, *ον*, *well-rounded*, Eubul. Κυβ. 1, Aristopho. Φιλον. 1. εὐκύκλιτος, *ον*, *κύνει* suited to the wine-cup, λαλίῃ Anth. P. 7. 440. εὐκύκλωτος, *ον*, easily rolled, Hero Autom. 245. Adv. — *τως*, Ib. εὐκύκλωτος, *ον*, *strong-surfing*, metaph. in Eust. 1392. 49. εὐκύκλωτος, *ον*, *well-equipped with oars*, Opp. H. 5. 244. εὐλάβεια, *ῆ*, *Ion*. — *ἐλ* Theogn. 118: — *the character and conduct of the εὐλαβής, discretion, caution, circumspection*, Theogn. l. c., Simon. 111 Gaisf., etc.; — *εὐλ. σώζειν* Soph. El. 994; personified in Ar. Phoen. 782; ἡ εὐλ. σώζει πάντα Ar. Av. 377; εὐλαβεῖαν ἔχειν μή .. = εὐλαβεῖσθαι μή .. Plat. Prot. 321 A; so, εὐλ. αὐτῇ .. τὸ μὴ νέουσιν .. γενεσθαι caution to prevent their tasting, Id. Rep. 539 A; εὐλαβείας δεῖται πολλῆς, εὐλ. ἐστὶ πολλῆς Dem. 425. 5, Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 22; εὐλαβεῖαν ποιεῖσθαι περὶ τι Ib. 5. 11, 28; δι' εὐλαβείας ἔχειν τινα Dion. H. 5. 38; ἐπ' εὐλαβεῖα .. προεῖρηται by way of caution, Plat. Rep. 539 D; — *ἐπ.* εὐλ. in Aesch. Ag. 1024 is prob. a gloss; Triclin. suggested ἐπ' ἀβλαβεῖα, following the expl. of the Schol. ὥστε εὐλ. βλαβεῖαν. 2. c. gen. *caution or discretion* in a thing, εὐλαβεῖα τινοῦ ποιητέα Antipho 123. 43; εὐλαβεῖαι πληγῶν avoidance of .., Plat. Legg. 815 A; τῶν αἰσχυρῶν Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 39; cf. ἡλπίστας τῶν ποιομένων Soph. O. C. 116; εὐλαβεῖαν προῦρῃν τῶνδε Id. El. 1334. 3. *reverence, piety*, πρὸς or περὶ τὸ θεῖον Diod. 13. 12, Plut. Camill. 21, Num. 22; absol. *godly fear*, Ep. Hebr. 5. 7, 12, 28, cf. Plut. 2. 432 E. 4. in bad sense, *over-caution, timidity*, Id. Fab. 1. εὐλαβεῖσθαι: impf. ἡλθαβούμην Eur. Or. 748, 1059 (v. l. εὐλ-), εὐλ- Aesch. 4. 26: — fut. — ἡσμαι Plat. Rep. 410 A; also — ἡσμαι Arist. M. Mor. 1. 30, 2, Diog. L. 7. 116, Galen., LXX: — aor. ἡλθαβήθη (or εὐλ-), v. inf. To behave like the εὐλαβής, have a care, to be discreet, cautious, circumspect, to beware, Lat. *cavere*, foll. by μή or ὅπως μή with subj., εὐλ. μὴ φανῆς κακὸς γεγάς Soph. Tr. 1129, cf. Eur. Hipp. 100, Ar. Eq. 253, Plat. Phaedo 89 C, etc.; by fut. ind., ὅπως μή .. οὐχ ἡσμαι Ib. 91 C; also c. inf., sometimes without μή, εὐλ. ἀβουμένῳ πεσεῖν Soph. O. T. 616; εὐλ. λέγειν Plat. Phaedo 101 C; sometimes with μή inserted, εὐλ. μὴ σώξεις φίλους Eur. Or. 1059, cf. Ar. Lys. 1277, Plat. Charm. 155 D. 2. to take care, ὅπως κατὰ εὐλ. Ar. Ach. 955; εὐλ. περὶ τι Plat. Legg. 927 C, Ion 537 A; περὶ τίνος Id. Legg. 691 B; ἀμφὶ τινι Luc. Gall. 21: — absol., εὐλαβήθητι Soph. O. T. 47; εὐλαβεύμενος ἡρώμην Plat. Prot. 333 E; εἰ μὴδεν εὐλαβηθέντα τάλῃσιν εἰπεῖν δέοι without *revere*, Dem. 280. 25: to take precautions, Arist. Pol. 5. 4. 3. II. c. acc. to have a care of, beware of, εὐλαβεῖν βρόμον .., μὴ σ' ἀναπαύσῃ Aesch. Fr. 195; εὐλ. τὸν κύνα 'ware the dog, Ar. Lys. 1215; εὐλ. πενίαν Plat. Rep. 372 C, cf. Prot. 316 D; τὸν φθόνον Dem. 327. 13; τὸ ψεῦδος Arist. Eth. N. 4. 7, 8; τοὺς ὑβρίζοντας νομιζόμενους Id. Pol. 5. 11, 3; τὰς μύας Id. H. A. 9. 5, 7, al. 2. to reverence, pray honour to, τὸν θεόν Plat. Legg. 879 E; τὸν δῆμον Plut. Peric. 7. 3. to watch for, await quietly, καυρὸν Eur. Or. 699, cf. Phoen. 141. εὐλάβης, *ἑ*, (λαβεῖν) *taking hold well, holding fast*, used literally in

Adv. εὐλαβῶς, εὐλαβεστάτα κατέχειν Ael. N. A. 3. 13., 6. 55: but mostly in metaph. sense, 2. *undertaking prudently, discreet, cautious, circumspect*, Plat. Polit. 311 A, al.; τὸ εὐλαβές = εὐλάβεια, Ib. B; εὐλαβῆς περὶ τι, πρὸς τι Plut. C. Gracch. 3, etc.; εὐλ. ἀπὸ τίνος keeping from .., LXX (Lev. 15. 31). 3. in bad sense, *over-cautious, timid*, Plut. Fab. 17: — Adv. εὐλαβῶς, Plat. Soph. 246 B: Comp. — *εὐστέρας*, Eur. I. T. 1375; — *ἐστέρον*, Polyb. 1. 18, 1; Sup. — *έστατα*, Ael. II. cc. 4. *reverent, pious, religious*, Ev. Luc. 2. 25, Act. Ap. 2. 5., 8. 2, and oft. in Christ. Inscr. C. I. 8615, 8647, al. II. pass. *easy to get hold of*, πενία Luc. Tim. 29. 2. *cautiously undertaken or effected*, μετά- βασις Plat. Legg. 736 D; ἡδοναί Plut. Peric. 15 (Sintenis ἀβλαβεῖς). εὐλαβητέον, verb. Adj. *one must take care, beware*, c. inf., Plat. Rep. 608 A. II. *one must beware of*, c. acc., Ib. 424 C. εὐλάβητικός, *ῆ*, *όν*, *circumspect*, Def. Plat. 412 A, Stob. Ecl. 2. 106. εὐλάβητι, *Ion*. for εὐλάβεια. εὐλάβω, (εὐλή) = *σκαλωκιάω*, Hesych. εὐλάγῃ, *ῆ*, *ῶν*, poet. for εὐλαός, Anth. P. 9. 767, 605, Coluth. 46. εὐλάκα, *ῆ*, in Orac. ap. Thuc. 5. 16, ἀργυρία εὐλάκα εὐλάειν shall plough with silver ploughshare, intimating that there would be a dearth, corn being (as we might say) *worth its weight in silver*. Neither Verb nor Noun occurs elsewhere: they are old Lacon. forms, prob. akin to αὐλαξ. εὐλάλος, *ον*, *sweetly-speaking*, Anth. P. 9. 525. II. = *εὐγλωσσος* II, Ib. 229, etc. εὐλαμπής, *ἑ*, *bright-shining*, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 582, Max. Tyr. 17: also εὐλαμπρος, *ον*, Poll. 4. 183. εὐλάχαντος, *ον*, *fruitful in herbs*, Anth. P. 7. 321. εὐλαείαντος and εὐλαέντος, *ον*, (λαείνω) *easily bruised, ground small*, Xenocr. 42; τροφή Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 10. εὐλειμος, *ον* = sq., Eur. Bacch. 1084. εὐλείμων, *ον*, *with goodly meadows, οὐ γὰρ τις νήσων ἱππῆλατος οὐδ' εὐλ.* Od. 4. 607, cf. h. Hom. Ap. 529, Hes. Fr. 39. εὐλεκτρος, *ον*, *bringing wedded happiness*, of Aphrodite, Soph. Tr. 515, Anth. P. 5. 545; of the bride, *beauteous*, Soph. Ant. 795. εὐλεξίς, *ι*, *with good choice of words*, Luc. Lexiph. 1, Rhet. Praec. 17 (ridiculing the word), cf. Lob. Phryn. 628. εὐλέπστος, *ον*, *easily peeled or shelled*, βάλανος Diosc. 4. 160. εὐλεχτής, *ἑ*, = *εὐλεκτρος*, Anth. P. 7. 649, Plan. 182. εὐλή, *ῆ*, *a worm or maggot*, the larva of the fly, mostly in pl.; used by Hom. only in Il., and always of such as are bred in flesh, and therefore distinct from ἔλμινθες, Il. 19. 20., 24. 414 (v. sub αἰόλος 1); ὑπ' εὐλέων καταβροθῆναι Hdt. 3. 16 (cf. ἐκλέξ, εὐλάξ), v. Hipp. 622, 26, Plat. Ax. 365 C, Arist. H. A. 2. 15, 10: — of common worms, Orph. Lith. 594. (Curt. refers it to √ΕΦΛ, transposed from √ΕΛ, εὐλω.) εὐληθάργητος, *ον*, *liable to lethargy*, Jo. Chrys. εὐληκτος, *ον*, *soon ceasing*, Luc. Trag. 324. εὐληματέω, (λήμα) *to be of good spirit*, Aesch. Fr. 104. εὐληνής, *ἑ*, *fleecy*, E. M. 393. εὐληνής, *ον*, *easily taken hold of*, only in Adv., τὸ ἔκπαμα ἐνληπ- τότατα ἐνδίδοναι to give it so that one can most easily take hold of it, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 8. 2. *easy to be taken or reduced, νησάτω* Thuc. 6. 85; πόλις Dion. H. 3. 43 (in Comp.); εὐλ. κόλαξι Plut. 2. 66 B: — *easy to gain or obtain*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 10: *easy to apprehend*, Iambl. Protr. p. 42. εὐληρα, *ον*, *τά*, old Ep. word, of uncertain origin, for the common ἡνία, reins, Il. 23. 481, Q. Sm. 4. 508., 9. 156; Dor. αὐληρα Epich. ap. E. M. 393, and as v. l. in Il. (Perh. the same Root as εὐλή.) εὐλίβανος, *ον*, *rich in frankincense*, Orph. H. 54. 17. εὐλίθος, *ον*, of goodly stone, ἄντρον Orph. H. 58. 4: — *made of fair stones*, Joseph. B. J. 5. 5, 6. εὐλίμενος, *ον*, (λιμὴν) *with good harbours*, ἀκταί Eur. Hel. 1463; πόλις εὐλίμενοτέρα Plat. Legg. 704 C, cf. B; εὐλ. ἄλως οἶκος Archestr. ap. Ath. 327 D. εὐλίμενότης, *ῆ*, *goodness of harbourage*, Menand. Rhet. in Walz 9. 175. εὐλίμνος, *ον*, (λιμὴν) *abounding in lakes*, Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 3. εὐλίμνος, *ον*, *spinning well*, epith. of Ilithyia, Paus. 8. 21. εὐλίπτης, *ἑ*, (λίπος) *very fat*, Lyc. 874, Ep. ap. Philostr. 748. εὐλιτάνευστος, *ον*, (λιτανεύω) *easily intreated*, Schol. Ar. Rh. 1. 1141. εὐλογέω: impf. εὐλόγουν or ἡλ- Ar. Ecl. 454: fut. — ἡσώ Eur. Hec. 465: aor. εὐλόγησα or ἡλ- LXX, inf. εὐλογῆσαι Ar. Eq. 565: pf. εὐλόγηκα LXX: — Pass., with fut. med. εὐλογῆσομαι (v. l. — ἡσῆσομαι as always in LXX) Isocr. 190 A: aor. εὐλόγησεν Phalar. Ep. 4: pf. εὐλόγημαι LXX. To speak well of, praise, πόλιν Aesch. Ag. 580; πατέρα τὸν ἄμῶν Soph. Ph. 1314, cf. Ar. Eq. l. c., and often in Eur.; also with neut. Adj., δίκαια εὐλ. τινα to praise him justly, Ar. Ach. 372, cf. Ecl. 454: — *θεοὶ εὐλογοῦσι τινα* honour him, Eur. Supp. 927; freq. in late Inscr., εὐλογοῖ τὸν θεὸν Πτολεμαῖος .. Ἰουδαῖος C. I. 4838 c, cf. (add.) 4705 b, al.: — Pass., ἐπαίνους εὐλογοῦμενον Soph. O. C. 720; τὸν ἐν δαυὶδ δαίμονα εὐλογοῦμενον Id. Fr. 1401. II. to bless, often in LXX and N. T. 2. also, apparently by a Hebr. euphemism, *to curse*, LXX (3 Reg. 20. 10), v. Field. (Hexapl.) Job. 2. 9. εὐλογητικός, *ῆ*, *όν*, *disposed to praise*: Adv. — *κῶς*, both in Eust. Opusc., 210. 62., 115. 17. εὐλογητός, *ῆ*, *όν*, *blessed*, Philo I. 453, Ev. Luc. 1. 68, Ep. Rom. 1. 25, etc. εὐλογία, *ῆ*, *good or fine language*, Plat. Rep. 400 D, Luc. Lexiph. 1: — in Cic. Att. 13. 22, 4 it seems to mean, *a fair sound, speciousness*, cf. Ep. Rom. 1. 16. 18: — *pl. fine phrases*, Aesop. 229 Cor. II. praise, eulogy, panegyric, Pind. N. 4. 8 (v. sub παίω), Thuc. 2. 42; ὑμνήσαι δι' εὐλογίας Eur. H. F. 356; ἀείνους εὐλογίας Ar. Pax 738; in pl., Pind. I. 3. 3, Plat. Ax. 365 A: — *good fame, glory, ἀγῆραντος* εὐλ. Simon. 97, cf. Pind. O. 5. fin.: in late Inscr., *praise* to God, C. I. 4838 c, al. III.

in N. T. *blessing* (the act), or a *blessing* (the effect), a *bounty*, cp. Ep. Jacob. 3. 10, Hebr. 12. 17 with Galat. 3. 14, Hebr. 6. 7:—hence, of the alms collected for poor brethren, 2 Cor. 9. 5.

εὐλογιστέω, to act cautiously or reasonably, ἐν τινι Diog. L. 7. 88, Plut. 2. 1072 C, Arr. Epict. 2. 23, 25; πρὸς τι Plut. Otho 13, etc.

εὐλογιστία, ἡ, consideration, Def. Plat. 412 E, Plut. 2. 103 A.

εὐλόγιστος, on, adapted for computation, easily computed, of numbers, Arist. Metaph. 13. 6, 1, Sens. 3, 12; πλεθὺς Dion. H. 4. 15. 2. well-weighed, αἰτίαι Id. 1. 4; well-calculated, reasonable, ὁδὸς Id. 5. 55; ἐκλόγη Plut. 2. 1072 C. II. rightly reckonings, prudent, thoughtful, Arist. Rhet. 2. 8, 4, Polyb. 10. 2, 7, etc.: τὸ εὐλ. = εὐλογιστία, Plut. 2. 1071 E, Arr. Epict. 1. 11, 17:—Adv. -τως, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 135; εὐλ. φέρειν Dion. H. 4. 21.

εὐλογος, on, having good reason, reasonable, sensible, νοουτήματα Aesch. Pers. 830; οὐκ εὐλόγῳ ἔοικε Plat. Rep. 605 E; εὐλογον [ἔστι], e. inf., it is reasonable that ..., Ar. Ran. 736, Plat. Crat. 396 B, Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 12, al.; so, εὐλογότερόν [ἔστι] Id. Eth. N. 1. 13, 11, al. 2. reasonable, fair, πρόφασις Thuc. 3. 82, Dem. 277. 29, etc.: τὸ εὐλ. a fair reason, Thuc. 4. 87; ἐκ τῶν εὐλόγων in all probability, Polyb. 10. 44, 6, cf. Plut. Themist. 13; ἐκ τῶν εὐλόγων πίπτειν to be beyond all probability, Arist. Metaph. 10. 2, 3:—Comp., Ep. Plat. 352 A; Sup., Cic. Att. 6. 4. II. Adv. -γως, with good reason, reasonably, Aesch. Theb. 508, Supp. 47, Fr. 5; εὐλ. ἀπρακτοί ἀπίαν Thuc. 4. 61; εὐλ. φέρειν (Abresch. εὐλόφως) Eur. Fr. 175; εὐλ. ἔχειν Plat. Phaedo 62 D; εὐλ. φθονεῖν τινι Alex. Tar. 3. 1; τοῖς εὐλόγως καὶ τοῖς κακῶς ἔχουσι Menand. 'Ανδρ. 1, cf. Ar. Vesp. 771; in Arist. often, like ἐκόντως, at the close of a sentence, implying complete assent, Eth. N. 7. 13, 2., 8. 13, 2, al.: Comp. -ατέρως, Isocr. 121 C; -ώτερον, Polyb. 7. 7, 7.

εὐλογοφάνεια, ἡ, an appearance of probability, Eccl.

εὐλογο-φάνης, ἐς, seeming probable, Walz Rhett. 2. 316. Adv. -νως, Eust. 171. 17.

εὐλογχέω, to be lucky, as Kuster in Hesych. for εὐλογεῖν.

εὐλογχος, on, (ἀελογχα, λαγχάνω), fortunate, propitious, Democr. ap. Plut. 2. 419 A, Id. Aemil. 1.

εὐλοειδής, ἐς, (εὐλός, εἶδος) canal-like, Byz.

εὐλοεῖται, with fine baths, πόλιν Anth. P. append. 336.

εὐλοδόρητος, on, open to reproach, Menand. Σικυν. 1, Plut. 2. 757 A.

εὐλός, ὁ, a canal, Synes. 174 D (vulg. αὐλός).

εὐλόφος, on, well-plumed, κυνὴ Soph. Aj. 1286, cf. σφῆκωμα and v. Heliod. 7. 5.

II. taking the yoke well, strong, patient, opp. to δύσλοφος, αὐχὴν Anon. ap. Suid.; νῶτον Lyc. 776:—Adv., εὐλόφως φέρειν Eust. 1653. 6, cf. εὐλογος II; ἀγωνίζεσθαι Suid.

εὐλοχος, on, helping in childbirth, of Artemis, Eur. Hipp. 166; Εἰλείθια Call. Ep. 56.

εὐλύγιστος, on, (λύγιζω) easily bent, flexible, Eust. 73. 20.

εὐλύρας [ῥ], ὁ, = sq., name of Apollo, Eur. Alc. 570, Ar. Thesm. 969.

εὐλύρος, on, (λύρα) playing beautifully on the lyre, skilled in the lyre, of Apollo, Eur. Fr. 480; of the Muses, Ar. Ran. 229; of a harper, Anth. P. append. 215.

εὐλύσια, ἡ, readiness in loosing, ease of movement, Diog. L. 6. 70, Muson. ap. Stob. 19. 11; εὐλ. κυλίας a healthy degree of laxness, Cic. Fam. 16. 18, 1.

εὐλύτος, on, (λύω) easy to untie or loose, Xen. Cyn. 6. 12. 2. easy to relax, relaxed, of the bowels, Hipp. Progn. 43, Arist. Probl. 4. 3.

3. loosely knit, of joints, Arist. Physiogn. 5, 8., 6, 15:—of persons, agile, light, Diod. 3. 32. 4. metaph. easily dissolved or broken, στέργηθρα Eur. Hipp. 256; of engagements, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 19; of problems, easy to solve, Arist. G. A. 3. 5. 5.

5. metaph., also, στόμα εὐλύτον πρὸς λοιδορίαν Theophr. Char. 6. II. Adv. -τως, easily, Hipp. Coac. 190, Polyb. 27. 9, 5, etc.

εὐμάθεια, ἡ, readiness in learning, docility, Plat. Rep. 490 C; he also uses the poet. form εὐμαθία, Charm. 159 E, Meno 88 A: Ion. -λη, Anth. P. 6. 325, al. II. the intelligible nature of a thing, Eccl.

εὐμαθής, ἐς, (μαθεῖν) ready or quick at learning, Lat. docilis, opp. to δυσμαθής, Plat. Rep. 486 C, al.; τιος Eur. Plat. 344 A; πρὸς τι Dem. 705. 11:—Adv., εὐμαθῶς παρακολουθεῖν Aeschin. 16. 29; Comp. -έστερον, Plat. Legg. 723 A. II. pass. easy to learn or know, intelligible, Aesch. Eum. 442, Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 3; εὐμ. φάνημα well-known, Soph. Aj. 15; ἐγνωστα καὶ εὐμ. Xen. Oec. 20, 14, etc.; so in Soph. Tr. 614 (where Billerbeck restores δὲ κείνος εὐμαθὲς .. ἐρκει τῷδ' ἐπὶν μαθήσεται).

εὐμαθία and -λη, v. sub εὐμάθεια.

εὐμάκης, ἐς, Dor. for εὐμηκής.

εὐμάλακτος [ἄλ], on, easy to work or knead, Schol. Od. 2. 426.

εὐμαλλος, on, of fine wool, Pind. I. 5 (4). 79.

εὐμαλός, Dor. for εὐμηλός.

εὐμαράθος, on, abounding in fennel, Anth. P. 9. 318.

εὐμαράντος, on, soon withering, Eccl.

εὐμαρεία, ἡ, Ion. -λή (not -έη, v. Koen. Greg. p. 521): easiness, ease, opportunity, τινι for doing a thing, Eur. Fr. 181; but more commonly τιος, Soph. Ph. 284, 704; εὐμ. φυγῆς Anon. ap. Suid.; τῆς ζητήσεως Arist. Pol. 3. 3, 4.

2. ease of movement, dexterity, χειρῶν Eur. Bacch. 1128: metaph. of the mind, M. Anton. 4. 3.

3. of internal condition, ease, comfort, εὐμαρεία χρῆσθαι to be at ease, in comfort, Soph. Tr. 193; but also, εὐμαρίη χρᾶσθαι euphem. for αἰνυμ exonerare, to ease oneself, Hdt. 2. 35, cf. 4. 113; εὐμ. παρασκευάζειν to provide easy or ready means, Plat. Legg. 738 D; πρὸς τὰς διὰς ὥρας εὐμ. μηχανάσθαι provision for, protection against, Id. Prot. 321 A; εὐμ. ἔστι, c. inf. 'tis easy to ..., Id. Lys. 204 D, Xen. Oec. 5. 9; δι' εὐμαρείας easily, Luc. Amor. 13; πρὸς εὐμαρείαν τιος for his convenience, Id. Hippias 5.

εὐμαρής, ἐς, easy, convenient, without trouble, like εὐκολός, except that

it is commonly used of things, first in Theogn. 843 (who has also the Adv. -έως, 463); εὐμ. χείραμα an easy prey, Aesch. Ag. 1326; δυστυχόντων γ' εὐμαρῆς ἀπαλλαγῇ Id. Supp. 338:—εὐμαρές [ἔστι], c. inf. 'tis easy, Simon. 154, Pind. P. 3, fin., N. 3. 37, Eur. Alc. 492; so, ἐν εὐμαρεί [ἔστι] Id. I. A. 969, cf. Hel. 1227, Fr. 385. 10. 2. rarely of persons, easy, gentle, Hipp. 24. 52, Soph. El. 179, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 6. II. Adv. -ρως, poet. -ρέως, mildly, Theogn. l. c., Plat. Criti. 113 E. 2. easily, Aesch. Fr. 332, Plat. Legg. 706 B, Luc. Ampr. 53. (Acc. to Schol. Ven. II. 15. 37, from obsol. μάρη = χείρ, cf. εὐχέρης.) [4, except in Epich. 23 Ahr.]

εὐμαρίτω, to lighten, make easy, Eccl.

εὐμαρίη, ἡ, Ion. for εὐμαρεία.

εὐμαρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (not εὐμαρίς, Arcad. p. 34, whose rule is confirmed by the acc. εὐμαριν in Aesch. Pers. 660):—an Asiatic shoe or slipper, Βαρ-βάροις ἐν εὐμαρίσι Eur. Or. 1370; κροκόβαπτον .. εὐμαριν αἰφρων (yellow being the royal colour in Persia), Aesch. l. c.; they had thick soles, hence βαθύνετον, Anth. P. 7. 413, cf. Lyc. 855. (Prob. a foreign word.)

[The ᾱ is made short in Anth.]

εὐμαρότης, ητος, ἡ, = εὐμαρεία, Callistr. 894.

εὐμαῖνος, on, [α], Dor. for εὐμήχανος.

εὐμάχος, on, easy to fight against, assailable, Max. Tyr. 26. 2.

εὐμεγέθης, ἐς, of good size, very large, Ar. Pl. 543, Eubul. Τιτθ. 1; μάλα εὐμ. Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 4. 2. considerable, μαρτυρία Dem. 625. 22.

εὐμεθέδεντος, on, = sq., Ptolem.

εὐμήθοδος, on, well-arranged, Alex. Trall. 15:—Adv. -δως, Aristaen. I. 13.

εὐμήστος, on, easily made drunk, Geop. 7. 34, 2.

εὐμεῖδής, ἐς, smiling, propitious, Ap. Rh. 4. 715, Call. Dian. 129.

εὐμείλικτος and εὐμείλιχος, on, easily appeased, Hesych.

εὐμέλανος, on, well-blackened, inky, Anth. P. 6. 295.

εὐμέλεια, ἡ, melody, Diod. 4. 84, Plut. 2. 456 B, etc.

εὐμέλης, ἐς, melodious, musical, rhythmical, Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 1, Sopat. ap. Ath. 175 E; differing from ἐμμελής (metrical), Dion. H. de Comp. 11, etc.: generally, agreeable, συμπασιον Plat. Ax. 371 D:—Adv. -λως, Macho ap. Ath. 577 D. II. with stout limbs, Acl. ap. Suid. s. v. Ἀπίκιος.

εὐμελῖτω, to make much of good honey, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 26, Theophr. H. P. 6. 2, 3.

εὐμένεια, ἡ, poet. -ία Pind. P. 12. 8:—the character or behaviour of the

εὐμένης, goodwill, favour, grace, ἡμῖν .. παρὰ τῶν θεῶν .. εὐμέθεια εἴη

Hdt. 2. 45, cf. Soph. O. C. 631, Eur. Hel. 313, Xen. Apol. 7; εὐμ. πρὸς τὸ θεῖον Thuc. 5. 105; ἐν' εὐμένειᾳ to gain favour from the gods, Luc. Tox. 1; σὺν εὐμενίᾳ kindly, Pind. l. c. II. of smell, pleasant-

ness, Theophr. C. P. 6. 14, 12.

εὐμενέτης, on, ὁ, poet. for εὐμένης, a well-wisher, χόρματα δ' εὐμενέ-

τησι Od. 6. 185.

εὐμένει, to be gracious, Pseudo-Phocyl. 134, Theocr. 17. 62, Opp. C. 1. 9, etc.; τινι to one, Ap. Rh. 2. 260. II. c. acc. to deal

kindly with, Pind. P. 4. 225: cf. ἀνδάνω and ἀρέσκω c. acc.

εὐμένης, ἐς, (μένος) well-disposed, favourable, gracious, kindly, τινι to one, a constant epith. of gods, h. Hom. 21. 7 (not in II. or Od.), Pind. P. 2. 45, Aesch. Supp. 686, cf. Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 2; ἴλεως καὶ εὐμ. Id. Cyr. 1. 6, 2, Theocr. 5. 18; Ἐρμῆς C. I. 4767; Ζεὺς 7367 e, etc. 2.

of men, Aesch. Pers. 175, Ag. 516, Supp. 488, Soph. Ant. 212, etc.; εὐμ. πρὸς τι well-disposed for it, Plut. Lucull. 42; τὸ εὐμένει = εὐμένεια, Plat. Legg. 792 E, Dem. 53. 6; ξείνους δὲ ξείνῳ .. εὐμενέσαστον πάντων

Hdt. 7. 237. 3. of actions, places, etc., εὐμενὲς τόπος, νόμος Pind. O. 14. 24, P. 8. 25; εὐμ. ὁλοκληρῶς signifying good-will, friendly, Aesch. Theb. 268; γῇ εὐμ. ἐναγωνίασθαι favourable to fight in, Thuc. 2. 74; of a river, kindly, bounteous, Aesch. Pers. 487; of the air, mild, soft, Theophr. C. P. 2. 1, 6; so of medicines, Hipp. Acut. 394; of a road, easy, comfortable, like εὐμαρής, Xen. An. 4. 6, 12. II.

Adv. -νως, Ion. -έως, Aesch. Ag. 952, Plat. Phaedo 89 A, Ap. Rh. 2. 1275, etc.:—Comp. -έστερον, Eur. Hel. 1298, Plat. Legg. 718 D:—also -εωτέρως, Isocr. 49 B, Dion. H. de Rhet. 5. 1; Sup. -έστατα, Theod. Stud.:—εωστάτως, Jo. Damasc.

εὐμένια, ἡ, poet. collat. form of εὐμένεια, Pind. P. 12. 8.

εὐμενίδες (sc. θεαί), αἱ, strictly the gracious goddesses, euphem. of the Ἐρινύες or Furies, name of the play by Aesch.; ὡς σφάς καλοῦμεν

Εὐμενίδας, ἐξ εὐμενῶν στέρνων δέχεσθαι τὸν ἰκέτην Soph. O. C. 486; ὀνομαζέμεν γὰρ αἰδοῦμαι θεὰς Εὐμενίδας Eur. Or. 38; diff. from the σεμναὶ θεαί acc. to Philem. Incert. 131.—Cf. Müller Eumen. § 87.

εὐμενίζωμαι, Med. to propitiate, ἥρως Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 22.

εὐμενικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the εὐμένης, like him, of his nature, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 8, 2, Polyb. 12. 8, 6.

εὐμείριστος, on, (μερίω) easily divided, Theophr. C. P. 6. 10, 8.

εὐμεταβλησία, ἡ, changeableness, Schol. Thuc. 3. 37.

εὐμεταβλητος, on, (μεταβάλλω) easily changed, Arist. Rhet. I. 12, 34; of food, easy of digestion, Hipp. 383. 8; τὸ εὐμ. = foreg., Aescop. 315.

Adv. -τως, Schol. Thuc. 3. 37.

εὐμεταβόλος, on, = foreg., changeable, Plat. Rep. 503 C, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 32, etc.; εὐμ. ἔστιν .. βίος Diphil. Incert. 37:—τὸ εὐμ. = εὐμεταβλη-

σία, Arist. Physiogn. 3, 2, etc.

εὐμετάγωγος, on, easy to transfer or put aside, Galen., etc.; in Antyll. ap. Orib. p. 33 Mai, εὐμετάγωγος is f. l.

εὐμετάδοτος, on, readily imparting, generous, I Ep. Tim. 6. 18, Clem. Al. 166: τὸ εὐμ. generosity, M. Anton. I. 14. II. pass. easily

imparted, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1014. Adv. -τως, Hesych.

εὐμετάθετος, on, easily changing, πρὸς τι Plut. 2. 799 C: changeable, fickle, Id. Dio 53.

εὐμετακίνητος, on, easily moved or changed, ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον Arist. Metaph. 4. 12, 4; τὸ εὐμ. want of firmness, M. Anton. I. 16.

εὐμετακόμιστος, *on, easy to bring over: always ready*, πρὸς τι Const. ap. Eus. V. Const. 4. 36, Schol. Theoc. 1. 2.
 εὐμετακύλιστος, *on, easy to roll over*, Galen. 2. 4 C, Eust. Opusc. 327-73.
 εὐμετάπειστος, *easy to persuade*, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 9, 2.
 εὐμεταπόλις, *on, easily altered*, Hipp. 24. 52.
 εὐμετάπτωτος, *on, changeable*, Theophr. Sens. 45; τὸ τῆς τύχης εὐμετάπτωτον Diod. in Excerpt. Vat. p. 18.
 εὐμετάστατος, *on, easy to move, unsteady*, Plut. 2. 5 D.
 εὐμετάτρεπτος, *on, changeable*, Schol. Il. 1. 526, Suid.
 εὐμετάφορος, *on, easily removed*, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 743, E. M. 255. 52.
 εὐμεταίριςτος, *on, easy to handle or manage, manageable*, of persons, Isocr. 410 D, Plat. Phaedr. 240 A, Xen. An. 2. 6, 20;—so also of things, Isocr. Ep. 9; χρεία εὐμ. πρὸς τὸ ἤν Arist. Pol. 1. 9, 8. 2. *easy to deal with or master*, Theoc. 6. 85, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 15.
 εὐμετρία, ἡ, *good measure, good proportion*, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 3; *excellence of metre and the like*, Eust. 1414. 10, Longin.
 εὐμετρος, *on, well-measured, well-calculated*, Aesch. Ag. 1010: *well-proportioned*, Theocr. 25. 209. 2. *rhythmical*, Dion. H. de Comp. 25.
 εὐμήκης, Dor. εὐμάκης [α], *es, (μήκος) of a good length, tall*, Plat. Parm. 127 B, Theocr. 14. 25; Comp. —έστερος, Arist. P. A. 4. 13, 11; Sup., Strabo 222. 2. *generally, considerable, great*, τυχὰς Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 596; μήκος Theophr. H. P. 9. 10, 1.
 εὐμήλας, Dor. εὐμάλας, *on, rich in sheep*, Od. 15. 406, h. Hom. Ap. 54, Pind. O. 6. 169, Theocr. 22. 157.
 εὐμήρος, *on, with beautiful thighs*, Poll. 2. 187, 9. 162.
 εὐμήρυτος, *on, (μηρύω) easy to spin out*, Luc. Fugit. 12.
 εὐμήτις, ἰδος, ὅ, ἡ, *of good counsel, wise, prudent*, Opp. H. 5. 97, Anth. P. 9. 59.
 εὐμηχανία, Dor. εὐμᾶχ-, ἡ, *skill in devising means, inventive skill*, c. inf., Pind. I. 4. 3;—εὐτοπία, Plat. Timol. 16, Luc. Phal. 1. 12.
 εὐμηχανός, Dor. εὐμάχ- [α], *on, I. of persons, skilful in contriving, quick at contrivance, inventive*, opp. to ἀμηχανός, Aesch. Eum. 381, Plat. Prot. 344 D, etc.;—c. gen., εὐμηχανός λόγων Id. Crat. 408 B, ὁλίων εὐμ. ἔργων Opp. H. 4. 593;—with a Prep., εὐμ. πρὸς τὸν βίον, of birds, *full of devices for supporting life*, Arist. H. A. 9. 11, 1, cf. 18, 1; ἐν τινι Diod. 20. 92; τὸ εὐμ. = foreg., Plut. 2. 830 B;—Adv. —ως, Plut. Peric. 31, etc. II. *pass., of things, skilfully contrived, ingenious*, ἐκ τῶν ἀμηχανῶν πόρους εὐμηχανούς πορίζων Ar. Eq. 759; ἐπίνουαι Plat. Rep. 600 A.
 εὐμικός, *on, social*, Themist. 270 D;—of a road, *frequented*, Poll. 3. 96.
 εὐμίμητος [ι], *on, easily imitated*, Plat. Rep. 605 A.
 εὐμίσητος [ι], *on, exposed to hatred*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 9, in Sup.
 εὐμίτος, *on, with fine threads, εὐμίτος πλοκαῖς, i. e. τὸν μίτον εὐ πλέκουσα*, Eur. I. T. 817.
 εὐμύτρος [ι], *on, with beautiful mitra (q. v.)*, Mosch. 4. 98.
 εὐμυελίς, ὅ, (εὐ, μελία), *armed with good ashen spear*, Homeric epith. of Priam, εὐμυελὺ Πριάμοιο (for Ion. εὐμυελίω), Il. 4. 47, 165, 6. 449; of Euphorbus, Πιάθου υἱὸς εὐμυελίς 16. 9; υἱὸν εὐμυελὴν Ib. 59; υἱὸς εὐμυελίας Ib. 23; of the heroes, Od. 3. 400, Hes., etc.; Dor. gen. εὐμυελία Anth. Plau. 1. 6.
 εὐμναστος, *on, Dor. for εὐμνηστος*.
 εὐμνημόνεντος, *on, easy to remember*, Dem. 1296. 10, Ath. 277 C; Comp. —ότερος, Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 25; Sup., Ib. 3. 9, 3. II. *easy to mention, worth mentioning*, Plat. Tim. 18. 3, D.
 εὐμνήμων, *on, known from the Comp. Adv., εὐμνημονέστερος ἔχειν to be easier to remember*, Xen. Ages. 11, I.
 εὐμνηστος, *on, well-remembering, mindful*, τινύς Soph. Tr. 109 (in Dor. form εὐμναστος), Poët. ap. Paus. 10. 5, 8.
 εὐμοιρατέω, = εὐμοιρέω, only in Timi. Locr. 99 E.
 εὐμοίρεα, *to be well off, τυγος Eust. Opusc. 356. 24; τι Synes. 68 A*;
 εὐμοίρεα, in Epitaphs, *felix sis*, C. I. 9300, 9424, al.
 εὐμοίρη, ἡ, *happy possession of a thing, wealth or weal, σμάματος, φωνῆς* Luc. Eun. 8, Salt. 72; εὐμ. τῆς αἰρέσεως excelling, Id. Rhet. Praec. 8; absol., Dion. H. de Rhet. 5. 3, Plut. 2. 14 C, etc.
 εὐμοίρος, *on, blest with possessions, wealthy*, opp. to ἀμοίρος, Plat. Symp. 197 D, Call. Del. 295, Anth. P. 6. 278, Luc. Jup. Conf. 19; for Aesch. Eum. 890, v. γήμορος. Adv. —ως, cited from Joseph.; Comp. —ότερον, Anon. ap. Suid.
 εὐμολπος, *on, sweetly singing*, Anth. P. 9. 396; as pr. n. in h. Hom. Cer. 154;—εὐμολπία, *to sing well*, h. Hom. Merc. 478;—εὐμολπία, ἡ, *sweet song*, Hesych.
 εὐμορφία, ἡ, *beauty of form, symmetry*, Eur. Tro. 936, Plat. Symp. 218 E; σμάματος Id. Legg. 716 A; εὐμορφία λόγων Eur. Cycl. 317, cf. Anth. P. 9. 400; *χολγὴς λοβοῦ τε.. εὐμ. symmetry in the σπλάγχνα*, which was required for good omens, Aesch. Pr. 495.
 εὐμόρφιος, α, *on, = εὐμορφος, μητέρος εὐμορφίης [ι] in a late Epigr. in C. I. 9727*.
 εὐμορφος, *on, fair of form, comely, goodly*, Sappho 78, Hdt. 1. 196, Aesch. Ag. 416, 454; ὁμῶμα.. εὐμορφον ἰδεῖν Soph. Fr. 109. 10: *metaph., εὐμ. κράτος* Aesch. Cho. 490.
 εὐμουσία, ἡ, *sense for beauty and art, accomplishment, art in dealing with things, πραγμάτων εὐ*, Eur. Fr. 188; opp. to ἀμουσία, Plut. 2. 903 A.
 εὐμουσιος, *on, skilled in the arts, esp. in poetry, music, and dancing*, opp. to ἀμουσιος: hence *musical, melodious*, μολή Eur. I. T. 145; τιμαί Ar. Thesm. 112; παιδία Luc. Amor. 53; χεῖματα Anth. P. 9. 66. Adv. —ως, *gracefully*, Plut. 2. 1119 D.
 εὐμοχθος, *on, laborious, γυνυῖς (= γυνυάσιον)*, Anth. P. append. 103.
 εὐμύθος, *on, eloquent*, Anth. P. 4. 3, 107.
 εὐμύκος, *on, loud-bellowing*, Anth. P. 6. 255, 9. 104.
 εὐμύλη, a corrupt word in h. Hom. Merc. 325; Herm. εὐμელიγ.

εὐνάεις, *εσσα, εν, v. sub εὐνάων*.
 εὐνάξω, fut. ἄσω [α] Od., Att.: aor. ἠνάσσα Eur. Rhes. 762, εὐνάσα Simon. 116, Ap. Rh.:—Pass., Od. (v. inf.): aor. ἠνάσθη or εὐν- Pind. P. 3. 44, Eur. Ion 17, 1484, (εὐν-) Soph. O. T. 982, Ep. 3 pl. εὐνάσθεν (κατ-) Il. 3. 448: εὐνάσαι (κατ-) Eur. Rhes. 611: (εὐνή):—mostly poet., cf. εὐνάω: 1. *to lay or place in ambush, ἐνθα σ' ἐγὼν.. εὐνάω ἐξέλης* Od. 4. 408. 2. *to put to bed, put to sleep*, Ap. Rh. 4. 1060, etc.; of animals, *to lay their young in a form*, Xen. Cyn. 9. 3; metaph. of death, *to lay asleep*, Soph. O. T. 961, cf. Tr. 1042; so, Βάρβριον οὐδὲ θανάω εὐνάσεν ἐν Αἰδῇ Simon. l. c.; εὐνάξεν.. βλεφάρων πόθον Soph. Tr. 1061;—Pass. *to go to bed, sleep*, Hom., but only in Od., ἐν προδύμῳ εὐνάξεται διὸς Ὀδυσσεύς 20. 1; εὐνάξοντο κατὰ μέγαρα 23. 299; so Hes. Op. 336, and Att. Poets, also Xen. Cyn. 12. 2: also ἐνθα δέ τ' ὄρνιθες.. εὐνάξοντο there they used to roost, Id. 5. 65:—also of sexual intercourse, παρ' ἀνδράσιν εὐνάξεσθαι 5. 119; so, θεαῖς εὐνάξεται h. Hom. Ven. 191; εὐνάσθη ἔτιμου ἠλεκτρίον Pind. P. 3. 44; εὐνάσθην ὑπὸ σπαργάνοις Id. Fr. 205; γάμοις.. βασιλικοῖς εὐνάξεται Eur. Med. 18; Φοῖβη κρυπτόμενον λέχος ἠνάσθη Id. Ion 1484:—of animals, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 23;—of pain, σὺ γὰρ μ' ἀπ' εὐνάσθεντος ἐκκινεῖς κακοῦ Soph. Tr. 1242. II. intr., like Pass., Ib. 1005.
 εὐναεῖται, *οναα, on, well-situated*, Homeric epith. of πόλεις, δόμοι, μέγαρα: so also εὐναῖοι, *on, in*, in Il. as epith. of πόλεις or πτολίεθρον; also, ἐν Βουδαίῳ εὐν. Il. 16. 572; ἐς Σιδωνίην εὐν. Od. 13. 285.—There is no such Verb as εὐναίμαι or εὐναεῖται: yet it is not needful to write εὐ ναιεῖται, εὐ ναίωμενος divisim, though we find οἶκον εὐ μάλα ναιεῖται-οντα in Od. 4. 96; cf. Spitzn. in Il. 1. 164.
 εὐνάος, α, *on, (εὐνή) in one's bed or couch*, εὐν. λαγώς a hare in its form, Xen. Cyn. 5. 9; εὐν. ἴχνη traces of the form, Ib. 7, cf. Soph. Fr. 184, Meineke Stratt. Ἀταλ. 1. 2. mostly of the marriage-bed, εὐν. δάμορ, γαμέτης, πόσις, etc., *wedded, a bedfellow*, Aesch. Fr. 329, Eur. Supp. 1028, etc.; Κύπρις Id. Andr. 179; εὐν. γάμοι Aesch. Supp. 331; ἀτῇ εὐν., of Helen, Eur. Andr. 104. 3. *λύπη εὐν. making one keep one's bed* (cf. δεμιοτήτης), Id. Hipp. 160; εὐν. πτέρυγες brooding, of a bird on the nest, Anth. P. 9. 95. 4. *εὐναία, ἡ, a nest*, v. sub καρφηρός; also εὐναία, τά, a bed, Orph. Lith. 221. II. (εὐνή II) of or for anchorage: hence, generally, *steadying, guiding a ship*, πηδάλια Eur. I. T. 432. 2. as Subst. εὐναία, = εὐνή II, an anchor, λίθος εὐναίης Ap. Rh. 1. 955.
 εὐνάσιμος, *on, good for sleeping in: εὐνάσιμα, τά, convenient sleeping places*, Xen. Cyn. 8. 4.
 εὐναστήρ, ἦρος, ὅ, (εὐνάω) = εὐνητήρ, Lyc. 144: fem. εὐνάστειρα, ap. Galen. 13. 876. II. *serving as an anchor*, Opp. H. 3. 373.
 εὐνατήρ, εὐνάτερα, εὐνάτωρ, v. sub εὐνήτωρ.
 εὐνάτηρον, τό, a sleeping-place, bed-chamber, Aesch. Pers. 160, Soph. Tr. 918 in pl.:—the marriage-chamber, Eur. Or. 590:—εὐναστήριον is a later form which has crept into MSS. of Trag., Dind. Pers. 1. c.
 εὐνάω, fut. ἥσω Anth.: aor. εὐνησα Od.:—Pass., Soph.: aor. εὐνήθη Hom., etc.: pf. εὐνημαι Anth. P. 7. 397: (εὐνή):—poët. Verb., = εὐνάω (but rarely used in Att.): 1. *to lay or place in ambush, ἐξέλης δ' εὐνήσει [ἡμάς] Od. 4. 440. 2. to lay asleep, lull to sleep, φρουρὸν ὄφιν Ap. Rh. 4. 87; metaph., τῆς δ' εὐνησε γόνον Od. 4. 758; κάματον, ἐλπίδας, χόλον Anth. P. 10. 12, etc.:—Pass., like εὐνάωμαι, to go to bed, lie asleep, Ib. 7. 397; of a dog, to lie kennelled, Soph. O. C. 1571, cf. εὐνάμας; used by Hom. only in aor. pass., of the winds, πᾶνσασθαι δ' ἐκέλευσε καὶ εὐνήσθηναι Od. 3. 384; so, πολλ' ἐν κακοῖσι θυμὸς εὐνήθει δῶρ Soph. Fr. 581; elsewhere in Hom. of sexual intercourse, Od. 10. 296, etc.; φιλότῃ or ἐν φιλότῃ εὐνήσθηναι Il. 3. 441, 14. 314, etc.; c. dat. pers. to be bedded with.., θεὰ βροτῶ εὐνήθεισα, γυνὴ θεῶ εὐνηθεῖσα 2. 821, 16. 176;—so, παρ' ἀνδράσιν εὐνήθεισα Hes. Th. 967.
 εὐνάων, *οναα, on, (νάω), fair-flowing, liquid, ἀπ' εὐνάωντος οὐράνου* (v. l. εὐνάεντος, from εὐνάεις, but cf. ἀενάων) Aesch. Fr. 41.
 εὐνήτης, *ον, ὅ, (εὐνή) = εὐναστήρ*, Eur. Or. 1393, Anth. P. 9. 241:—fem. εὐνήτης, ἰδος, Hipp. 1221 E, Ap. Rh. 4. 96, etc.
 εὐνέως, *ον, (ναῦς) well furnished with ships*, Max. Tyr. 5. 5.
 εὐνή, ἡ; Ep. gen. sing. and pl. εὐνήφι, —φιν, Hom. A bed, εὐνή ἐνὶ μαλακῇ Il. 9. 618, etc.; ἐβη εἰς εὐνήν to bed, Od. 1. 427, etc.; εὐνής ἐπιβήμεναι Il. 9. 133, etc.; ἐξ εὐνῆς ἀνστάσα 14. 336; ἐξ εὐνήφι θορόντα 15. 580; ὄρνυ' ἀρ' ἐξ εὐνήφι Od. 2. 2., 3. 405., 4. 307: cf. λέκτρον. 2. the bedding, as opp. to λέχος (the bedstead), λέχος πόρυνε καὶ εὐνήν 3. 403; ἐκθεῖσαι πυκνὸν λέχος ἐμβαλεῖ εὐνήν 23. 179, v. sub ἐννεναίος. 3. *εὐναὶ Νυμφαίων their abode*, Il. 24. 615:—of animals, *συφεοὺς δυοκαίδεκα ποιεῖ.. εὐνάς σοσί* Od. 14. 14; the lair of a deer, 4. 338, Il. 11. 115; the form or seat of a hare, Xen. Cyn. 6. 16; a nest, Soph. Ant. 425; κριοῦ εὐναί, a place in Colchis where the ram of Phrixus rested, Ap. Rh. 4. 116. 4. the marriage-bed, but mostly with some word added to denote this, ἔλγην ἀνέρος εὐνήν Il. 18. 433; ἀνδρὸς ἐν εὐνῇ ἦθελον εὐνήσθηναι Od. 4. 333; ἀπανήσασθαι θεοῦ εὐνῇ 10. 297; and often in phrase ἐμίγην (ἐμίγη) φιλότῃ καὶ εὐνῇ, Il. 3. 445, etc.; ζαλωτὸν δούφρονος εὐνάς Pind. O. 7. 10; εὐναῖς ἀνανδρώτοις Soph. Tr. 109; εὐναὶ γαμήλια, νυμφίδια, κρύφια Eur. Med. 1027, Alc. 885, El. 720:—sometimes however without any word added, ἄλλαν τιν' εὐνήν ἰδὲ σοὶ στέργει πῶσις, where there is no occasion to take it of a person, Id. Andr. 907, cf. Tro. 831; so of virgins, ἀτερ εὐνάς Pind. O. 9. 69; ὅσιος ἀπ' εὐνῆς Eur. Ion 150. 5. one's last bed, the grave, ἐνθα σ' ἔχουσιν εὐναί Aesch. Cho. 319; εἰς εὐνὴν πατρός Soph. El. 436, cf. Anth. P. append. 260; (so some take Τυφώος εὐναί in Il. 2. 783). II. pl. εὐναί, *stones used as anchors in the times of Hom. and Hes., and thrown out from the prow, while the stern was made fast to land* (cf. πείσμα, πρυμνήσιον), ἐκ δ' εὐνάς ἐβαλον κατὰ δὲ πρυμνήσιν ἔδραον Il. 1. 436, Od. 15. 498; ὕψι δ' ἐπ' εὐνάων ὀρύσσομεν we will let the slips*

ride at anchor in deep water, Il. 14. 77; ἐνὸς δ' ἐνθ' ἔβαλον κατὰ βένθεος Q. Sm. 12. 346.—the same name was often used even when they were of iron, Schol. Il. 1. 436.—There is no colour for taking ἐπὶ ταῖς εὐναῖς Thuc. 6. 67, in the Homeric sense.—The word is rare in Prose, as Plat. Prot. 321 A, Rep. 415 E, Polit. 272 A.

ἐνὴθεν, Adv. from, out of bed, Od. 20. 124, Ap. Rh. 2. 197.

ἐνὴνμα, τό, (ἐννάω) marriage, Eur. Ion 304, in pl.

ἐνὴντήρ, Dor. -ἄτηρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ἐννάω) a bedfellow, husband, Aesch. Pers. 136; of fish, Opp. H. 4. 383;—fem. ἐννάτερα (Dor. form used by Trag.), θεοῦ μὲν ἐνν. partner of his bed, Aesch. Pers. 157; ἐνν. Διὸς λεχέων Id. Pr. 895, cf. Anth. P. 15. 21: metaph., ἐνὴντήρα νύξ ἔργων that makes works cease, Ap. Rh. 4. 1058.

II. χιτῶν ἐνὴντήρ a night-shirt, Com. Anon. 325.

ἐνὴντης, ου, ὁ, =ἐννητήρ, Eur. Med. 159;—fem. ἐνὴντρια, Soph. Tr. 922.

ἐνὴντωρ, Dor. -ἄτωρ, ορος, ὁ, =ἐννητήρ, Aesch. Supp. 665, Eur. Ion 912, H. F. 27, 97.

ἐνὴνφι, ἐνὴνφιν, Ep. gen. sing. and pl. of ἐνὴν.

εὐνα, ον, τά, beds, bedding, App. Civ. 5. 117, Anon. ap. Suid.

ἐνίκητος, ον, easy to conquer, Galen. 2. p. 207.

εὐνός, ὁ, ἡ, acc. εὐνῖν: pl. εὐνίδες (v. infr.).—rest of, bereaved of, like ὁρᾶνός, c. gen., ὅς μ' εὐνῶν .. εὐνὴν ἔθηκε Il. 22. 44; ψυχῆς τε καὶ αἰῶνός σε .. εὐνὴν ποιήσας Od. 9. 524; βραχίονες εὐνίδες ὤμων torn from .., Emped. 308; εὐνίτες (-ίδες) ἀνδρείων ἀέχων free from .., Id. 461; γένναν ἐννὴν πατρός Aesch. Cho. 247, cf. 794; ἐννὴν ἔθνη ἀρετῆς C. I. 6295;—absol. bereaved of children, πολλὰς Περσίδων .. ἔκτισαν εὐνίδας δὲ ἀνάνδρους Aesch. Pers. 289.

εὐνός, ἰδος, ἡ, =ἐνέτις, a bedfellow, wife, Soph. Tr. 563, Eur. Or. 929, I. A. 397, 807, Anth. P. 9. 355.—The accent εὐνίς, ἰδος, found in Mss., is not recognised by the Gramm.—Also as masc. in E. M. 393.

ἐννῆτος, ον, Ep. for ἐννήτος (νέω);—well spun or woven, οἱ δὲ χιτῶνας εἰσὶ ἐννῆτους Il. 18. 597, cf. 24. 580; πέπλοι λεπτοί, ἐννῆτοι Od. 7. 97.

εὐνοῖα, to be εὐνοός, to be well-inclined or favourable, τινὶ Hdt. 7. 237, Soph. Aj. 689, Lys. 131. 1, Ar. Nub. 1412, etc.; absol., Hdt. 9. 79; ὁ εὐνοῶν one's well-wisher, Arist. Eth. E. 7. 7, 2;—Pass. to be kindly treated, Menand. Incert. 171.

εὐνοῖμα, f. l. for ἐνὸνμα, q. v.

εὐνοῖσις, εως, ἡ, a feeling of good will, Artemid. 2. 12.

εὐνοητικῶς, Adv. benevolently, Stob. Ecl. 2. 204.

εὐνοῖα, ἡ, poet. sometimes εὐνοῖα (cf. ἀγνοῖα, ἀνοῖα) Herm. Soph. Ph. 129; Ion. εὐνοῖη, poet. εὐνοῖη Anth. P. append. 318: (εὐνοῖς)—good-will, favour, kindness, κατ' εὐνοῖαν out of kindness or good-will, Hdt. 6. 108; δι' εὐνοίας Thuc. 2. 40; δι' εὐνοῖαν Plat. Prot. 337 B; εὐνοίας ἔνεκα Dem. 243. 19;—κατ' εὐνοῖαν κρίνειν partially, Antipho 124. 9, Lys. 188, ult.; κατ' εὐνοῖαν φρενῶν Aesch. Supp. 940;—μετ' εὐνοίας Plat. Phaedr. 241 C, Dem. 317. 29; ὑπ' εὐνοίας Id. 20. 22; εὐνοίῃ Hdt. 7. 239; εὐνοία λέγειν Soph. Ph. 1322; εὐνοία τῇ σῇ for the love of you, Plat. Gorg. 486 A; so, with objective gen., ἐπ' εὐνοία χροῖν for love of fatherland, Aesch. Theb. 1007; εὐνοία τῇ ἑαυτοῦ Plat. Gorg. 485 A; εὐνοίας ἔνεκα τῶν Ἑλλήνων good-will towards them, Xen. An. 4. 7, 20; εὐνοῖαν ἔχειν εἰς τινα ap. Dem. 243. 19, cf. Thuc. 2. 8; πρὸς τινα Plat. Rep. 470 A; ἐνν. παρὰ τῶν θεῶν Dem. 18. 2; ἐξ ἀνθρώπων Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 22;—εὐνοῖαν παρέχειν, παρέχεσθαι to shew favour, Soph. Tr. 708, Antipho 138. 20, Andoc. 2. 29; εὐνοῖαν ἔχειν to wish heartily that .., Thuc. 2. 11; ὡς ἑκάτερά τις εὐνοῖας .. ἔχει Id. 1. 22 (v. ἔχω B. II. 2);—in pl. impulses of kindness, favours, τοῖς ἡσσοσιν γὰρ πᾶς τις εὐνοίας φέρει Aesch. Supp. 489; Ἀρτέμιδος εὐνοῖαι Id. Theb. 450.

II. a gift or present in token of good-will, esp. of customary presents to the Athenian commanders from the subject states, like our old benevolences, Dem. 432. 2; in pl., Id. 96. 9; cf. Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 6. 49.

εὐνοῖσμος, Dep. =εὐνοῖα, Arist. Eth. E. 7. 7, 2.

εὐνοϊκός, ὁ, ἡν, well-disposed, kindly, favourable, εὐνοϊκώτερον ὑπάρχειν τινὶ Dem. 1299. 13, cf. Amphip. 1. Adv., εὐνοϊκῶς ἔχειν τινὶ Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 15; πρὸς τινα Id. Mem. 2. 6, 34; ἐνν. διακρίνει πρὸς τινα Isocr. 282 B; ἐνν. ἀκούσαι Hyperid. Lyc. 16; ἐνν. προσδέχεσθαι Dem. 227. 22; Comp. -ωτέρως, Id. 1228. 14; Sup. -ώτατα, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 1.

εὐνομοίμαι, fut. -ήσομαι Hdt. 1. 97; aor. ἐννομήθην Ib. 65; pf. εὐνόμημαι Epimenid. ap. Diog. L. 1. 113; Dep. To have good laws, a good constitution, to be orderly, Hdt. II. c., Thuc. 1. 18, Plat., etc.; πόλις εὐνομείται Id. Rep. 380 B; πόλις εὐνομουμένη Dem. 744. 2, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 4, Pol. 4. 8, 5; οἰκία οὐκ ἐνν. Aeschin. 24. 24; ἰσχυρᾶτε, ὅταν εὐνομήθε when you observe the laws, Id. 1. 26.—In Plat. Legg. 927 B, for the act. part. εὐνομοῦσα, Ast suggests εὐνομος οὔσα.

εὐνόμημα, τό, a legal, orderly action, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1041 A, Stob. Ecl. 2. 192 (vulg. ἐννόμημα).

εὐνομία, Ion. -ῖη, ἡ, good order, order, ἀνθρώπων ὕβριν τε καὶ εὐνομίην ἐφορᾶν Od. 17. 487; μετέβαλον ὥδε ἐς ἐνν. Hdt. 1. 65; pl., εὐνομίαι πόλιν κάτα .. κορανεῖον ἡν. Hom. 30. 11, cf. Plat. Soph. 216 B; ἀπόλεμος ἐνν. Pind. P. 5. 90; ἐννομία σέβειν Soph. Aj. 712, cf. Anth. P. 6. 195, 236; ἐννομία διὰ τῆς μουσικῆς εἰσδέχεται Plat. Rep. 425 A;—acc. to Arist., εὐνομία comprehended good laws well obeyed, Pol. 4. 8, 6, cf. 3. 9, 8, cf. Def. Plat. 413 E.—οἱ ἐπὶ τῆς εὐνομίας much like νομοφύλακες, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2554. 59.

2. personified by Hes. Th. 902 as daughter of Themis, cf. Pind. O. 9. 26., 13. 6 sq., Dem. 772. 23; so as title of a poem by Tyrtæus, cf. Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 4, Strabo 362.

3. goodness of modulation, in music, Longus 2. 3.

II. (εὐνομος II) diligence in foraging, metaph. of bees, Philostr. 812, Longus 1. 5.

εὐνομος, ον, (νόμος) under good laws, well-ordered, πόλις Pind. I. 5 (4). 28; Σκῦθαι Aesch. Fr. 203 (cf. Strabo 300); ἄνδρες Plat. Legg. 815 B.

2. of things, ἔρανος εὐνομώτατος Pind. O. 1. 61; μοῖρα ἐνν. = ἐννομία, Id. N. 9. 70.

II. (νομή or νομός) of places, good for pasture, Longus 4. 4.

εὐνοός, ον, Att. contr. εὐνοῖος, ον: pl. εὐνοῖαι, also heterocl. εὐνῶνος (contr. from εὐνοῖος) Philem. Incert. 122: gen. pl. εὐνῶνων Thuc. 6. 64;—well-minded, well-disposed, kindly, friendly, Id., Trag., etc.; ἀνὴρ φίλος καὶ εὐν. Hdt. 5. 24; ἐννῶνιαν κρητὴς Aesch. Pers. 226; τινὶ το ονε, Hdt. 7. 173, al., Soph. Ph. 1351, etc.; τῷ δῆμῳ Andoc. 31. 9; οἱ ἐμοὶ εὐνοῖαι my well-wishers, Xen. Apol. 27; τὸ εὐνῶνος = ἐννοία, Soph. El. 1203, Thuc. 4. 87, al.;—opp. to δυσμενής, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 5; on its difference from φίλος, v. Arist. Eth. N. 8. 2, 4; Sup. εὐνοῦστατος Ar. Eq. 874, Plat., cf. Lob. Phryn. 143.

2. of things, τὴν πόρονον ἰν' ἔχρη .. εὐνοῦστέραν more favourable, Dionys. Ὀμ. 1. 17.—Adv. εὐνόως, Plut. Galb. 8, etc.; contr. εὐνῶς, M. Anton. 3. 11, v. Lob. Phryn. 141; Sup. -νοῦστατα, Diod. 19. 6.

εὐνοστός, ἡ, a tutelary genius of corn-mills, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 972; cf. νόστος II.

II. εὐνόστον λιμῆν, a port of Alexandria, the harbour of happy return, Strabo 792, 795.

εὐνοῦχος, ον, ὁ, (εὐνόχος) like a eunuch, impotent, Hipp. Aër. 293, Arist. G. A. 2. 7. 15.

II. metaph. a kind of gourd or melon without seeds, opp. to σπερματίας, Plat. Com. Aai. 1; as a name of certain date-trees, Arist. Fr. 250; ἐνν. κάλαμοι, Pliny's *spadones*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 4.

εὐνοῦχιζω, to make a eunuch of, castrate, τινά Luc. Cronos. 12; ἐνν. ἑαυτὸν τῆς ἐπιθυμίας Clem. Al. 538.—Pass., Dio C. 68. 2;—verb. Adj., εὐνοῦστέον τοὺς μύσους Geop. 17. 8, 2.

εὐνοῦχιον, τό, a lettuce, =ἀστυς, Plin. H. N. 19. 8.

εὐνοῦχιμός, ὁ, castration, Eccl.; εὐνοῦχιστής, οὗ, a castrator, Gloss.

εὐνούχο-εἰδής, ἑς, like a eunuch, Hipp. Aër. 293.

εὐνούχος, ὁ, (εὐνή, ἔχω) a castrated person, eunuch, employed in Asia, and later in Greece, to take charge of the women and act as chamberlain (whence the name, οἱ τῶν εὐνῶν ἔχοντες), Hdt. 1. 117, 7. 187., 8. 105, Ar. Ach. 117 sq., Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 60 sq.;—in the Asiatic and Byzantine courts they were often of high official rank.

2. of animals, Schol. Ar. Rh. 1. 585, Tzetz.

3. of fruits, without seed or kernel, Arist. ap. Ath. 652 A (cf. εὐνοῦχίας);—Pythag. name for salad, Id. 69 E (cf. ἀστυς).

II. as Adj. watching the bed, sleepless, λαμπάδες εὐνούχους ὄμμασιν Soph. Fr. 880.

εὐνούχωδης, ες, =εὐνούχοειδής, Suid. s. v. ἄρρην.

εὐντα, Dor. for εὐντα, neut. pl. of part. ὄν, v. Theocr. 2. 3.

εὐνώμας, ον, ὁ, (νομῶς) =ἐκνῆτος, mobile, αἰὲν εὐνώμα χρόνῳ by the ceaseless march of time, Soph. Aj. 604 (where the better Mss. contra metrum εὐνώμα); but Bgk. restores ἐννώμας, Pass. of ἐννάω, cf. O. C. 1571.

εὐνώτος, ον, stout-backed, Arist. Physiogn. 5. 8.

εὐζαντος, ον, (εἰναῖ) well-carded, of wool, Anth. P. 6. 282.

εὐζέαι, Ep. 2 sing. aor. I subj. of εὐζομαι, Hom.

εὐζένος, Ion. εὐζείνος, ον, kind to strangers, hospitable, friendly, ἀνδρώνας εὐζ. δόμων the guest-chambers, Aesch. Cho. 712; λιμὴν εὐζένιστος ναῦτος Eur. Hipp. 157;—Ep. Adv. εὐζείνωας, Ap. Rh. 963, 1179.

II. πόντος εὐζείνος the Euxine, now the Black, sea, Hdt. 1. 6, al., Eur. I. T. 125, etc.; εὐζ. πέλαγος Pind. N. 4. 80; ὄδμω Eur. II. F. 410, etc.; ὁ εὐζείνος alone, Strab. 491.—It was anciently called ἄζενος the inhospitable, from the savage tribes surrounding it (*dictus ab antiquis Azenus ille fuit*, Ovid. Trist. 4. 4, 56);—perh. εὐζείνος is an euphemism, like Εὐμένιδες.

εὐζέστος, Ep. εὐζέστος, ἡ, ον, but os, on Od. 15. 333: (ζέω)—well-planed, well-polished, like εὐζέος, of carpenters' work, ῥυμός, ἀπὴν, φάτην Il. 24. 271, 275, 280; γῆλός Od. 13. 10; ἀκόντες 14. 225;—τὸ εὐζέστον Luc. Hist. Conser. 27.

εὐζήρατος, ον, easily drying or evaporating, Arist. G. A. 15. 3, 11, al.

εὐζήσος, Ep. εὐζήσος, ον: contr. gen., εὐζήσον δουρὸς ἀκωχὴ Il. 10. 373, Spitzn.: (ζέω)—just like εὐζέστος, often in Hom., ἄρμα, δίρρος Il. 2. 390, Od. 4. 590; δίρρῳ Il. 10. 373; etc.; always in Ep. form;—in Od. 5. 237, σκέπαρον εὐζήσων an axe of polished metal or (better perhaps) well-polishing.

II. easy to polish, εὐζώτερα Theophr. H. P. 5. 6, 4.

εὐζύλη, corrupt word in Theophr. C. P. 1. 20, 3.

εὐ-ζύλο-εργός, ὡν, good for working wood, Manetho 4. 324.

εὐζύλος, ον, of good wood or timber, Theophr. H. P. 4. 4, 6; abounding in timber, App. Amib. 58.

εὐζύμβλητος, εὐζύμβολος, εὐζύνετος, Att. for εὐσ-.

εὐζυστος, ον, (ζύω) easily scraped or rasped, Hipp. V. C. 911.

εὐογκία, ἡ, a being moderate in bulk, Democrit. ap. Stob. 553. 16.

εὐογκος, ον, of good size, inclining to the sense of bulky, massive, Hipp. Art. 795; κοιλία Id. Progn. 40; οὐδ' ἄγαν εὐ. Eur. Fr. 689; εὐ. εἶναι γαστρί μὴ πληρουμένη Poeta ap. Stob. t. 97. 17; εὐ. φωνή a full, rich voice, opp. to ψιλή, Philochor. 66;—metaph. weighty, important, opp. to εὐτελής, Arist. Rhet. 3. 7, 2; τῆς λέξεως τὸ εὐ. a weighty style, Plut. 2. 511 B.

II. of moderate bulk, compact, Arist. Meteor. 4. 2, 6, G. A. 4. 1, 41; joined with μικρός, Theophr. H. P. 3. 16, 8;—portable, Id. 9. 16, 8; τὰ εὐ. τῶν ἀναθημάτων Plut. 2. 969 E.

2. of herbs, easy of digestion, cited from Ath.

εὐόδεω, to have a free course or passage, of running water, Dem. 1274. 19, Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 50, al.;—impers. in Pass., εὐοδεῖται, there is a free passage, Ib. 2. 4, 4.

2. metaph. to fare well, prosper, εὐοδῶν πορεύομαι Theopomp. Com. Incert. 10; ἡ ἀρετὴ .. προϊούσα εὐοδεῖ M. Anton. 6. 17; χαίρε καὶ σὺ κεῦδοι, on a gravestone, C. I. 1956, cf. 1907. 9, 3706.

εὐοδία, ἡ, a good journey, Aesch. (Fr. 34) ap. Ar. Ran. 1528, where εὐοδῖαν ἀπὸ στόματος χέειν must mean good wishes for one's success.

εὐοδίαζω, to put in the right way, smooth the way for, τινά Paul. Aeg. 6. 59:—Subst. -ασμός, ὁ, lb.
 εὐοδρία, εὐδομος, v. sub εὐοσμία, εὐοσμος.
 εὐδομος, *on, easy to pass, of mountains*, Xen. An. 4. 8, 10; of a road, *easy to travel*, ὁδὸς . . εὐδοπάτη τοῖς ὑποζυγίοις lb. 4. 2, 9. 2. *metaph. easy, without trouble, simple*, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 1127 D. 3. *favourable*, πρὸς τι Mnesith. ap. Ath. 92 C; ὁ εὐδομος θεός, of Pan, C. I. (addend.) 4705 b, cf. 4836 c, f, al.
 εὐδόω, to help on the way, c. dat. pers., σφάν δ' εὐδοοῖσι Ζεὺς Soph. O. C. 1435; but later c. acc., LXX, etc., and Herm. would restore σφάν in Soph.: absol., τὸ εὐδοοῦν Theophr. C. P. 5. 6, 7. 2. *Pass. to have a prosperous journey*, εἰ εὐδοθήσομαι Ep. Rom. 1. 10: of things, to prosper, be successful, ὡς Κλεομένης εὐωδάθη τὸ πρᾶγμα Hdt. 6. 73; θησαυρίζων ὃ τι ἂν εὐδοῖται = εὐπορῇ, 1 Ep. Cor. 16. 2, cf. Act. Ap. 11. 29.
 II. intr., = Pass., Philo 1. 514.
 εὐός, Bacchanalian exclamation, Lat. *euie*, like εὐα, Soph. Tr. 219, etc.
 εὐοικονομήτος, *on, easy to arrange*, only in Adv. -τως, Schol. Eur. Or. 464: 2. *easy to digest*, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 54 D, 80 B, 115 D.
 εὐοικος, *on, with good houses*, E. M. 389. 24. 2. *convenient to inhabit, comfortable*, Opp. H. 3. 370. II. *hospitable*, Dio C. 44. 39.
 2. *kind to servants*, (οἰκέται), Achae. ap. Ath. 267 D.
 εὐοινέω, to abound in wine, grow good wine, Strabo 516.
 εὐοινία, ἡ, abundance of wine, good vintage, Steph. B.
 εὐοίνιστος, *on, of good wine*, λοιβή Orph. Arg. 601.
 εὐοινος, *on, abounding in wine*, Ἐλεσβος Hermesian. 5. 55, cf. Strabo 241; σαφυλή Anth. P. 6. 300.
 εὐοικωμῖός, οὐ, ὁ, a foreboding of luck, Schol. Luc. J. Trag. 47.
 εὐοινώσις, *on, of good omen*, Diod. Excerpt. 629. 37.
 εὐόλιος, *on, wealthy, prosperous*, Eur. I. T. 189, Epigr. in C. I. 1582, 2661.
 εὐολίσθητος, *on*, = sq., Iamb. Protr. 352.
 εὐολισθος, *on, easily slipping, unsteady*, ἡλικία Philo 2. 463, cf. Plut. 2. 878 D.
 II. *very slippery*, κύπρος Alex. Aphr. 1. 90.
 εὐόλκιμος, *on, (ὀλήκη) easily droun, ductile, sticky*, Hipp. Art. 802.
 εὐομβρία, ἡ, abundance of rain, Eccl.
 εὐομβρος, *on, abounding in rain: well-watered*, Strabo 183.
 εὐόμιλος, *on, sociable*, M. Anton. 1. 16: *confidential*, Heliod. 3. 10.
 εὐομολόγητος, *on, easy to concede, indisputable*, Plat. Rep. 527 B.
 εὐόμφαλος, *on, Arcad. for εὐοσμος, v. ὀμφή fin.*
 εὐόνορος, *on, having pleasant dreams*, Strabo 761: *bringing pleasant dreams*, νύξ Heliod. 3. 5; τὰ εὐ. pleasant dreams, Plut. 2. 83 D.
 εὐόνοξ, ὅχος, ὁ, ἡ, with strong claws, M. Sidet. 34.
 εὐοπλέω, to be well-equipped, Anth. P. 12. 120, Philo 1. 20.
 εὐοπλία, ἡ, a good state of arms and equipments, Xen. Hier. 9, 6.
 εὐοπλος, *on, well-armed, well-equipped*, Ar. Ach. 592; λόχος, πόλις Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 5, Hier. 11, 3; τῶν ζώων τὰ ἄρρενα εὐοπλότερα Arist. H. A. 4. 11, 11.
 II. (ὀπλή) with good hoofs, Poll. 1. 194.
 εὐοπτος, *on, (ὀράω, ὄψομαι) conspicuous*, Long. 4. 3. II. *good-looking*, E. M. 276. 36.
 εὐοράτος, *on, (ὀράω) = foreg.* I, cited from Iamb. V. Pyth.
 εὐοργασία, ἡ, gentleness of temper, Eur. Hipp. 1039, Bacch. 641.
 εὐοργητος, *on, (ὀργή) good-tempered, well-conditioned*, Hipp. Aër. 288; τοῖς κόλαξι . . εὐοργητος Eubul. Διών. 1:—Adv., εὐοργήτως προσομιλεῖν τῷ πολέμῳ with good temper, opp. to ὀργιστάς, Thuc. 1. 122. II. *easily angered, passionate*, Plut. 2. 413 C.
 εὐοργος, *on, (ὀργή) = foreg.*, Hesych.
 εὐορκετος, *on, arretising, τὸ ἔδωκεν εὐορκετότερον* Plut. 2. 663 E.
 εὐοριστος, *on, easy to keep within limits*, Arist. Meteor. 2. 4, 6; τὸ εὐ. opp. to τὸ ἐνδορίστον, lb. 4. 1, 2, cf. Metaph. 9. 6, 3.
 εὐορκέω, to swear truly, take a true oath, opp. to ἐπιρκέω, Isocr. 7 A: to keep one's oath when taken, Lex ap. Andoc. 13. 28; τινι to one, Thuc. 5. 30; τὴν ψυχὴν by one's soul, Eur. Or. 1517; εὐορκῶν regarding one's oath, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 26.
 εὐορκησία, ἡ, fidelity to one's oath, Alexand. ΈΑεν. 1; cf. Lob. Phryn. 513.
 εὐορκία, ἡ, = foreg., Pind. O. 2. 119.
 εὐορκος, *on, keeping one's oath, faithful to one's oath*, ἀνδρὸς δ' εὐόρκου γενεή μετόπισθεν ἀμείνων Hes. Op. 253, cf. 183, Orac. ap. Hdt. 6. 86, 3, Ar. Pl. 61, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 42, etc.; εἰς τινα Eur. Med. 495. II. of oaths, εὐορκα ὁμνῦναι to swear faithfully, Antipho 112. 23; διορκόσασθαι εὐορκότερα Id. 143. 18; ψηφίσασθαι Isac. 2. fin.; γνῶναι Dem. 310. 16; εὐορκοτέραν θησεθε τὴν ψήφον Id. 846. 2, cf. 522. 19; εὐορκοτάτην τὴν ψήφον ἐνεγκεῖν Lycurg. 149. 23, cf. Lys. 153. 3:—in accordance with one's oath, no breach of oath, εὐορκῶν [ἔστι] Thuc. 5. 18, cf. 23, 29; εὐορκα ταῦθ' ὕμιν ἔστι Dem. 525. 13; so in Adv., τὰδ' εὐορκῶς ἔχει Aesch. Cho. 979; εὐ. θάσσει τὴν ψήφον Arist. Rhet. Al. 19, 5.
 εὐορκωμα, τό, a faithful oath, Aesch. Cho. 901, in pl.
 εὐορκωτος, *on*, = εὐορκος, Poll. 1. 39.
 εὐορμητος, *on, (ὀρμάω) easily moved to a thing*, Byz.
 εὐορμος, *on, with good mooring-places*, ἐν δὲ λιμνὴν εὐορμος Od. 4. 358, cf. 9. 136, Il. 21. 23, Hes. Sc. 207, Soph. Ph. 221, etc. 2. *well-moored, εὐορμῶν . . πρυμνήσια νηῶν* Anth. P. 10. 4.
 εὐορνιθία, ἡ, a good augury, Soph. Fr. 881.
 εὐορνις, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, of good augury, οἰωνοί Dion. H. 2. 73.
 II. *abounding in birds*, epith. of Tanagra in Anth. P. 7. 424.
 εὐοροφος, *on, well-roofed*, Anth. P. 9. 59.
 εὐορπηξ, ἦκος, ὁ, ἡ, with fine branches, Nonn. D. 21. 296.
 εὐοσμία, to smell well, be fragrant, Theophr. C. P. 6. 16, 1.
 εὐοσμία, ἡ, fragrance, perfume, Soph. Fr. 340, Theophr. C. P. 6. 14, 4; but εὐοδμία Id. Odor. 51; cf. Poll. 2. 75, 76.
 εὐοσμος or εὐοδμος, *on, (v. ὀσμῇ, ὀσμή) sweet-smelling, fragrant*, εὐοδμον ἔαρ Pind. Fr. 45. 14; σέλινον, νέκταρ Theocr. 3. 23, 17. 29; ε

and so Dion. P. 937 (v. l. εὐώδης), etc.; εὐοδμος τῇ ὑσφρήσει Theophr. Il. P. 9. 13, 3.—Cf. ὀσμή.
 εὐόσφρητος, *on, sharp-nosed, keen-scented*, E. M. 765. 53.
 εὐόσθαλος, *on, with beautiful eyes*, Xen. Cyr. S. 1, 41. 2. *keen-eyed*, Id. Symp. 5. 5. II. *pleasing to the eye*, Ath. 545 E:—*metaph. fair only to the eye, specious*, εὐόσθαλον ἀκούσαι Arist. Pol. 2. 18, 16; cf. εὐπρόσωπος. Adv. -ως, Antipho ap. Harp.
 εὐόφρυς, v, with fine eyebrows, Anth. P. 5. 76.
 εὐοχέω, to guide well, ἐλέφαντα Suid., Eust.; cf. εὐωχέομαι.
 εὐοχέω, to be in plenty, to be in good case, Hes. Op. 475, Rhian. ap. Stob. 54. 12.
 εὐοχθος, *on, with goodly banks, fertile, rich*, γῆ Ep. Hom. 7. 2;—also εὐοχθοὶ δαῖτες Bacchyl. 31 (32); Bopd Eur. Ion 1169.
 εὐοχος, *on, (έχω) holding firmly*, δεσμός Hipp. Art. 808. II. *easy to maintain*, σχῆμα Id. Fract. 779.
 εὐοψέω, to abound in fish, Strabo 184, 658.
 εὐοψία, ἡ, (ὕψον) abundance of fish, Alciphro 3. 3.
 εὐοψία, ἡ, (ὕψις) good looks, Alex. Gal. 3.
 εὐοψος, *on, abounding in fish*, ἀγορά Anaxandr. 'Οδ. 1. 10; χωρίον Archestr. ap. Ath. 304 D, cf. Plut. 2. 669 C, etc.
 εὐπάγης, ἐς, (✓ΠΙΑΓ, πήγνυμι) of the body or limbs, compact, firm, solid, Plat. Legg. 775 C, Xen. Cyn. 4. 1, 5, 30, etc.: of things, σχαλίδες lb. 2, 8; βάκτρον Theocr. 25. 208; cf. εὐπάξ. Adv. -γέως, Opp. H. 3. 401.
 εὐπάθεια, Ion. -λή, ἡ, (εὐπάθης) the enjoyment of good things, comfort, ease, Xen. Ages. 9, 3, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 8, 2:—esp. in pl. enjoyments, luxuries, ἐν εὐπαθείᾳ (sic leg. pro -είρῃ, cf. 8. 99) εἶναι to enjoy oneself, make merry, Hdt. 1. 22, 191; εὐπαθίας ἐπιτηδεύειν lb. 135; also delicacies, dainties, εὐπαθείας ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς πολυτελεῖς πορίζεσθαι Xen. Apol. 18, cf. Plat. Rep. 404 D. 2. with the Stoics, a happy condition of the soul, Diog. L. 17. 115; (cf. Xen. Ages. 11, 9, οὐ καρτερίαν τὴν ἀρετὴν, ἀλλ' εὐπ. νομίζων):—generally, sensitiveness to impressions, susceptibility, Plut. 2. 589 C, etc., cf. Wyttenb. ad 132 C.
 εὐπάθειά, to be well off, enjoy oneself, make merry, πίνειν καὶ εὐπαθεῖν Hdt. 2. 133, 174: to indulge oneself, live comfortably, Plat. Rep. 347 C:—of the soul, to be in a happy condition, Id. Phaedr. 247 D: v. εὐπαθεία: opp. to δυστυχέω, Dio C. 56. 45. 2. to receive benefits, ὑπὸ τινας from one, Plut. 2. 176 B, ubi v. Wyttenb.
 εὐπάθης, ἐς, (πάθος) enjoying good things, easy, luxurious, βίος Crates Othr. 4. II. easily effected, ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀέρος Arist. Probl. 8. 4; τῷ ἀέρι Plut. 2. 949 E; πρὸς τὸ πῦρ Id. Alex. 35; εὐπ. εἰς τὸ πάσχειν Theophr. C. P. 5. 14, 7: susceptible, Plut. 2. 528 D.
 εὐπάθει, ἡ, Ion. for εὐπαθεία.
 εὐπαίδευσις, ἡ, goodness of education, Eur. Fr. 1084, Menand. Mon. 653.
 εὐπαίδευτος, *on, well-educated, well-trained*, Hipp. Art. 808; εὐπαίδευ-τόν ἐστι 'tis a skilful man's part, c. inf., lb. 780; εὐπ. ἐπιστολή a learned letter, Dion: H. ad Pomp. init. Adv. -τως, Comp. -ύτερον, Anth. 177 E.
 εὐπαῖδια, ἡ, a goodly race of children, Aesch. Fr. 281; τέρεται δ' εὐ-παῖδια Eur. Supp. 490; εὐπαῖδιαν ἔχοντ' blest in his children, Id. Ion 678; ὡ μακάριε τῆς εὐπαῖδιας Ar. Vesp. 1512; τῆς . . ἡμετέρας εὐπ. Isocr. 229 C. Cf. εὐτεκνία.
 εὐπαις, παιδός, ὁ, ἡ, blest with children, i. e. with many or with good, fine children, h. Hom. 30. 5, Hdt. 1. 32, and Att., as Eur. Hec. 810, Ar. Pl. 639; εὐπ. βύθη Eur. Ion 491:—but, Λατοὺς γόνους εὐπαις her noble son, Id. H. F. 689, I. T. 1234. Cf. εὐτεκνος.
 εὐπακος, Dor. for εὐπηκτος.
 εὐπάλαιστος, *on, easy to overcome in wrestling*, Epich. 98 Ahr.
 εὐπάλαιστρος, *on, skilful in contest*: τὸ -στρον, Longin. 34. 2.
 εὐπάλαμος, *on, handy, skilful, ingenious, inventive*, μέριμνα Aesch. Ag. 1531; ἔρωρ Orph. H. 57. 4; σοφίη Anth. P. append. 55. 2. *skilfully wrought*, ὕμνοι Cratin. ap. Ar. Eq. 530.
 εὐπάλης, ἐς, (παλή) = εὐπάλαιστος, ἀέθλοι Ap. Rh. 2. 618, v. Ruhnke. Ep. Cr. p. 222, Ion. Adv. εὐπαλέως, Ap. Rh. 4. 193.
 εὐπάξ, ὁ, ἡ, Dor. for εὐπήξ, εὐπάγ' κύκλῳ restored by Herm. for εὐπα-γεῖ in Eur. Or. 1428.
 εὐπαράγωγος, *on, easy to bring into place*, ὁστία Hipp. Fract. 755. II. *easy to lead by the nose, easy to lead astray*, Ar. Eq. 1115, Plat. Tim. 69 D. 2. act. *seductive, alluring*, Philo 2. 481.
 εὐπαράδεκτος, *on, easily received, acceptable*, Polyb. 10. 2, 11, Apoll. de Pron. 114 A. II. *receiving readily*, τινας Philo 1. 136: so, εὐπαράδοχος, Cyrill.
 εὐπαράιτητος, *on, placable*, Phil. Thoc. 29, Dio 47.
 εὐπαράκλητος, *on, easily conciliated*, Ep. Plat. 328 A. II. *easily persuading, persuasive*, τρόπος Aristacn. 2. 1.
 εὐπαράκολούθητος, *on, easy to follow*, of a narrative, argument, etc., Polyb. 4. 28, 6, Dion. H. ad Pomp. 6; τοῦ εὐπαράκολούθητου ἔνεκα Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7. 11:—Adv. -τως, Dion. H. de Thuc. 37. II. *easily following*, Hesych.
 εὐπαράκομιςτος, *on, easy to convey*, Plut. Lucull. 13:—*metaph. easy to bring over*, λογισμῷ πρὸς τὸ συμφέρον εὐπ. Plut. 2. 597 B. II. *πόλις εὐπ. τῆς ὕλης conveniently situated for the supply of wood*, Arist. Pol. 7. 5, 4.
 εὐπαράκρουστος, *on, easy to put aside*, Apoll. de Pron. 6 A.
 εὐπαράλογιστος, *on, easily cheated*, Polyb. 5. 75, 2, etc.
 εὐπαράμυθητος, *on, easily appeased*, εὐχαῖς Plat. Legg. 888 C. 2. *admitting of easy consolation*, ἀνάτας Plut. 2. 110 D, 113 E.
 εὐπάραος, *on, Dor. for -γος, = εὐπάρειος*, Pind. P. 12. 28.
 εὐπαράπειστος, *on, easily led away*, φίλοις Xen. Ages. 11, 12.
 εὐπαράπλους, *on, easy to sail round*, Strabo 838.
 εὐπαράτρεπτος, *on, easy to turn from his opinion*, Poll. 8. 12.
 εὐπαράτυπος, *on, easily misled by false impressions*, αἰσθητήρια M. Anton. 5. 33.

εὐπαράφορος, *on, easily led astray*, Eccl.: *easily distracted*, Hesych.
 εὐπάρερος, *on, constantly attending*, τὸ εὐπ. τῷ Κυρίῳ *constant waiting on the Lord*, 1 Ep. Cor. 7. 35 (v. l. εὐπορος—), cf. Hesych., Suid.
 Adv. —as, Eccl.
 εὐπάρεις, *on, with fair cheeks*, Poll. 2. 87., 9. 162: Dor. —ας, q. v.
 εὐπαρόδυντος, *on, liable to slip into a wrong place*, Hipp. Art. 797.
 εὐπάρθενος, *on, famed for fair maidens*, Tryph. 51.
 Δίρκη Dirce, *happy maid!* Eur. Bacch. 520, cf. Anth. P. 6. 287, Nonn. D. 16. 311, and v. sub εὐπαις.
 εὐπάρδος, *on, easy of access*, Strabo 148.
 εὐπάρουτος, *on, easy to be put aside or to carry away*, Cyrill.
 εὐπαρόξυντος, *on, rendered irritable*, ὑπὸ κακῶν Plut. Anat. 73.
 εὐπαρόρμητος, *on, easily excited*, Arist. Rhet. 2. 2. 10.
 εὐπαρόχος, *on, readily offering oneself, tractable*, ἵππος Hippiatr.
 εὐπαρρησίαςτος, *on, speaking with bold freedom*, Eccl.
 εὐπάρυφος, *on, with a fine purple border*, περίγραμμα Plut. Aemil. 33: as Subst., εὐπάρυφος, ἡ, *a fine garment*, Nicost. Basil. 1, Hdn. 1. 16.
 2. of persons, *wearing such a garment*, Lat. praetextatus; *εὐπ. τις a grandee*, Plut. 2. 57 A (ubi v. Wyt.), Luc. Somn. 17, Demon. 15, etc.
 3. metaph. *πομπῶς, διαγέγραμτα* Plut. 547 E; but *εὐπ. λόγοι* in Ath. 453 A are prob. *equivocal, lascivious stories*, like Lat. praetextatus.
 εὐπάτερος, ἡ, = *εὐπατέρεια*, Menand. Incert. 218.
 εὐπάτερεια, ἡ, (πατήρ) like *εὐπατρίς, daughter of a noble sire*, epith. of Helen, Il. 6. 292, Od. 22. 227; of Tyro, Il. 235, cf. Mosch. 2. 29.
 2. of places, *belonging to a noble father*, ἀλλά Eur. Hipp. 68.
 εὐπάτοριον, τό, *agrimonia eupatorium* (so called from Mithridates Eupator), *kemp-agrimony*, Diosc. 4. 41.
 εὐπατρίδης, *on, Dor. —δας, α, δ: (πατήρ):—of good or noble sire, of noble family*, of persons, Soph. El. 162, Eur. Alc. 920, Hipp. 152, etc.; also, *εὐπατρίδαι οἶκοι* Id. Ion 1073.
 II. at Athens in the old time, the *εὐπατρίδαι* formed the first class (*the Optimates, Nobles*), the γεωμύριοι the second, the *δημιουργοί* the third: when the democracy was established, they, like the Patricians at Rome, retained the priestly offices, and care of sacred things, cf. Inscr. Att. in C. I. 765, Isocr. 351 C, Xen. Symp. 8, 40, Plut. Thes. 25; *πέντης εὐπατρίδης οὐδὲς ὄρα* Alex. Θηβ. 1. 3: v. Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 2. p. 10 sq., Grote 3. ch. 10.
 2. at Rome, the *Patricians*, Plut. Popl. 18, Fab. 16, etc.
 εὐπάτρις, ἰδος, ἡ, (πατήρ) like *εὐπατέρεια, born of a noble sire*, Νηρηΐς Eur. I. A. 1077; so, *τίς ἂν εὐπατρίς ὦδε βλάσται*; i. e. her devotion to her father is a proof of nobility, Soph. El. 1080; *ἐπιδίδω...* *εὐπατρίδων* of hopes derived from those of noble birth, Ib. 858.
 2. at Rome, αἱ *εὐπατρίδες ἀρχαί* belonging to the *Patricians*, Dio C. 46. 45.
 εὐπάτωρ, *oros, δ, ἡ, = foreg.*, Aesch. Pers. 969, Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. μέγα.
 εὐπέδιλος, *on, well-sandalled*, ἴππος Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 765 D.
 εὐπέδιος, *on, with level or good soil*, Q. Sm. 11. 125, perhaps f. l. for *εὐρυνέδιοι*:—fem. *εὐπεδιάς, ἀδος*, Schol. Ar. Lys. 88.
 εὐπέος, *on, (πέζα) with beautiful feet*, Poll. 2. 192.
 εὐπέθεια, ἡ, *ready obedience*, Tim. Loc. 104 B, Plut. Dio 4, etc.; *εὐπέθεια* in C. I. 1359.
 εὐπέθω, *to be disposed to obey*, Charond. ap. Stob. 290. 10.
 εὐπέθως, ἑς, (cf. *εὐπίθης*) *ready to obey, obedient*, τιμ. Aesch. Eum. 829, Plat. Phaedr. 254 A; *τοῖς νόμοις εὐπεθέστατος* Id. Legg. 715 C, cf. 890 C; also c. gen., *τῶν νόμων* Ib. 632 B; *πρὸς or εἰς τι in regard to a thing*, Ib. 718 C, Theophr. 271 D:—of things, as of the voice, Arist. de Audib. 29; of wood, *εἰς ἅπαν εὐπεθής* Galen. 6. 41; of food, Plut. 2. 669 B:—Adv. —θως, Ib. 981 A.
 II. act. *persuasive, δημηγόρους εὐπεθεῖς... στροφαῖς* Aesch. Supp. 623; *ὀνείρων φάσματ' εὐπεθῆ* Id. Ag. 274; *σῆματ' εὐπεθῆ* Id. Cho. 259:—of a rein, Opp. C. I. 313.
 εὐπειστοί, *on, (πείθομαι) of persons, easily persuaded*, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 9, 2: cf. *εὐπιστος*.
 εὐπεκτος, *on, = εὐκοπος*, Hesych.
 εὐπελάγης, ἑς, *lying fairly by the sea*, Orph. Arg. 168.
 εὐπελέκτος, *on, easy to work with the axe*, Theophr. H. P. 5. 6, 4.
 εὐπελής, (πέλω) *easy*, Orac. ap. Ens. P. E. 215 A.
 εὐπέμελος, *on, found only in Aesch. Eum. 476, ἔχουσι μοῖραν ἐνὶ εὐπέμελον* (sc. *Εὐμενίδες*), where the Schol. interprets it *placable, gentle*, as if it were *εὐπέμελον* (cf. *δυσπέμελος*); others, referring to v. 481, *easy to be sent away* (cf. *δυσπεμτος*).
 εὐπένθερος, *on, with a good father-in-law*, Theocr. 18. 49.
 εὐπέπαντος, *on, well-ripened: mellow, of scents*, Theophr. Odor. 39.
 εὐπεπλος, *on, with beautiful peplos, beautifully robed*, of women, Il. 5. 424, Od. 6. 49, Hes. Th. 273, etc.
 εὐπεπτία, *to have a good digestion*, Hipp. 267. 21, Galen.
 εὐπεπτος, *on, easy of digestion*, opp. to *δυσπεπτος*, Hipp. Acut. 385, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 7, 7, al.
 2. act. *having a good digestion*, Med. Vett. p. 227, 253, Matth.
 εὐπεράτος, *on, easy to pass*, ποταμός Strabo 697.
 εὐπεριάγωγος, *on, easily turned round*, Luc. Musc. Enc. 3.
 εὐπεριάρετος, *on, easily stripped off*, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 1.
 εὐπερίγραπτος, *on, = sq.*, Luc. J. Trag. 33.
 εὐπερίγρᾶφος, *on, easy to sketch out*, Strabo 78, 210.
 2. *with a good outline or contour*, Luc. Amor. 14, Acl. N. A. 10. 13; *τοῦ ποδὸς τὸ μὴ εὐπερίγραφον* Luc. Dom. 7.
 εὐπερίθραυστος, *on, easy to break*, τὸ θυμικόν Plut. 2. 458 E.
 εὐπερικάλυπτος, *on, easy to conceal*, Trag. ap. Stob. 563. 28.
 εὐπερίκοπτος, *on, striking off all ceremony*, εὐπ. τὰς ἐντευχέας *waiving ceremony* in his address, Polyb. 11. 10, 3.
 εὐπερίληπτος, *on, easily embraced: hence contracted, narrow*, Polyb. 7. 7, 6.
 II. *easy to comprehend*, Porphyr. Abst. 3. 4.

εὐπερινόητος, *on, well-considered*, στίχος C. I. 2722. 9.
 εὐπερίοπτος, *on, easily slighted, despicable*, Polyb. Fr. 30.
 εὐπερίοριστος, *on, well-defined*, Strabo 83.
 εὐπερίπατος, *on, allowing one to walk easily*, Luc. Trag. 324.
 εὐπερίσπαστος, *on, easy to pull away*, Xen. Cyn. 2. 7.
 εὐπερίσπᾶτος, *on, easily besetting*, ἀμαρτία Ep. Hebr. 12. 1.
 εὐπερίτρεπτος, *on, easy to turn over*, λίθος Ath. 155 E: *going from one to another*, Luc. J. Trag. 50.
 εὐπερίφωρος, *on, easily detected*, Plut. 2. 238 F.
 εὐπερίχυτος, *on, pouring itself readily round*, Plut. 2. 954 D.
 εὐπέταλεια, ἡ, fem. of sq., Poëta de Vir. Herb. in Fabr. 3. p. 633.
 εὐπέταλος, *on, with beautiful leaves, leafy*, Ar. Thesm. 1000, Anth. P. 4. 1, 19, etc.
 II. as Subst., *εὐπέταλον, τό, a plant*, Diosc. 4. 148.
 3. *εὐπέταλος, δ, a precious stone*, Orph. Lith. 228.
 εὐπέταστος, *on, easy to spread out*, Hesych.
 εὐπέτεια, ὁ, ease, δι' *εὐπέτειας easily*, Eur. Phoen. 262; μετ' *εὐπέτειας* Plat. Tim. 64 D; κατ' *εὐπέτειαν* Dion. H. 6. 52:—in pl., *εὐπέτειας διδύνα* to give facilities, grant indulgences, κακίας πέρι Plat. Rep. 364 C.
 2. easiness of getting or having, Lat. copia, γυναικῶν Hdt. 5. 20; τροφῆς Xen. Oec. 5. 5; τῶν προθυμούνων Plat. Legg. 718 D; ἀγορᾶς Plut. Nic. 20.
 3. feebleness of body, Hipp. 230. 37.
 εὐπέτης, ἑς, (ΨΗΤ, πίνω):—properly of the dice, *falling well*; metaph. *favourable, fortunate*, Aesch. Supp. 101; and so in Adv., *εὐπέτης ἔχων* Id. Ag. 552:—in Granim. also, τὸ *εὐπέτης good cadence*, Schäff. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 310:—but usually, *easy, without trouble*, Lat. facilis, Hdt., Trag., etc.; πῆδημα Aesch. Pers. 95; ὄδους, πρόσθεος Plat. Soph. 218 D, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 3, etc.; πάντα δ' *εὐπέτη θεός* Eur. Phoen. 659; οὐδὲν *εὐπέτης τῶν μεγάλων* Plat. Rep. 305 C:—c. inf., *εὐπέτης χειρωθήναι* Hdt. 3. 120, 145; ὀφθῆναι, *εἰσακούσαι* Plat. Soph. 254 A, Rep. 494 D; also, *εὐπέτης [ἔστι], it is easy to...*, πολλοὺς *εὐπετέστερον διαβάλλειν ἢ ἐνα* Hdt. 5. 97, cf. Aesch. Supp. 995, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 13.
 2. Adv. —τάς, Ion. —τάως, οὐ χαλεπῶς, ἀλλ' *εὐπ.* Hdt. 3. 69, cf. I. 189, al.; *εὐπ. φυλάσθαι* Antipho 124. 38; *ἔχων* Xen. An. 2. 5, 23:—with numerals, *ἑξακοσίων ἀμφορέας εὐπ. χωρεῖ* it easily holds 600 amphoreis, i. e. full 600, Hdt. 4. 81; τὸ πλάτος γίνεται τεσσάρων ἐπ. δακτύλων comes to full four fingers, Id. 1. 193:—Comp. —εστέρας Id. 3. 143; also —έστερον, Hipp. Progn. 38.
 II. of garments and arms, *easy to wear, light*, Polyb. 2. 28, 7, Plut. Philop. 9.
 III. of persons, *contented, accommodating*, Eur. Cycl. 526; *εὐπ. ἦθος* Dion. H. ad Pomp. 4. 2: so, *εὐπετῶς φέρειν* Soph. Fr. 521.
 IV. *εὐπ.* ἀναχώρησις *hasty*, Plut. 2. 797 B.
 εὐπέτης, ἑς, (πέτομαι) *flying well*, Eust. 899. 55.
 εὐπετρος, *on, of good hard stone*, Anth. P. 6. 306.
 εὐπεψία, ἡ, *good digestion*, Arist. P. A. 2. 3. 8., 4. 3. 5.
 εὐπηγής, ἑς, = *εὐπαγής, εὐπηγος*, once in Hom., *ξείνος μέγας ἦδ' εὐπηγῆς well-built, stout*, Od. 21. 334; *μήτραι* Hipp. 609. 11.
 εὐπηγτος, *on, (πηγνυμι) well put together, well-built, ἐν μεγάρῳ εὐπ.* Il. 2. 661; *μυχῷ κλεισθὶς εὐπ.* 9. 663 (659); *μυχῷ θαλάμων εὐπ.* Od. 23. 41; *σύρραγα ἐκ καρῶ ἐπιάκτω* of well-moulded, compact, wax, Theocr. 1. 128: cf. *εὐπαγῆς, εὐπηγῆς*.
 II. of fluids, *easily congealing*, Arist. Longaev. 5. 9, cf. 6. 1.
 2. act., *εὐπ. ἀπὸρ* Theophr. C. P. 5. 14, 3.
 εὐπηλήξ, ὁ, ἡ, *with beautiful helmet*, Anth. P. 6. 120, Babr. ap. Suid.
 εὐπηγος, *on, (πήγη) of fine texture*, ὑφαί Eur. I. T. 312, 814, etc.
 εὐπηγία, ἡ, (εὐπηγτος) *compactness*, Adam. Physiogn. 2. 16.
 εὐπηγχις, *on, with beautiful arms, χεῖρες* Eur. Hipp. 200; *epith. of Athena*, Rhian. 1. 14.
 εὐπίδαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, *abounding in fountains*, Anth. P. 6. 253.
 εὐπίθεω, = *εὐπιθεῖω*, Hipp. 650. 22.
 εὐπίθης, ἑς, = *εὐπιθεῖς* 1, οὐ πείσεις νιν, οὐ γὰρ *εὐπ.* Aesch. Pr. 333; *θάρος εὐπ.* Id. Ag. 982:—in four other passages, where the metre does not require *εὐπίθης*, the MSS. give *εὐπιθεῖς*, v. sub voce.
 εὐπίλητος [τ], *on, well-compressed, dense*, Arist. de Sens. 2. 12.
 εὐπίνεια, ἡ, *a goodly crust of antiquity, nilor obsoletus* (Auct. ad Herenn. 4. 46), used of the style of ancient writers, *simplicity, naïveté*, Longin. 30: v. *εὐπινής* II.
 2. a quality of good iron, Oribas. 125 Mai.
 εὐπίνης, ἑς, (πίνος) *with goodly dirt upon one*, like an athlete in the palaestra, Cratin. Incert. 118; as a quality of good iron, Oribas. 121 Mai.
 II. *with goodly rust as of age*, properly of old statues; then of the style of old writers, *simple, naïve*, Cic. Att. 12. 6, 3; and so Adv. —νῶς, Ib. 15. 17, 2:—on the word, v. Toup Longin. 30, Schäff. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 301, 329, Ernesti Clav. Cic. in v.: cf. *πίνος, εὐπίνεια, ἀρχαιοπινής, πινδόμα*.
 εὐπιστος, *on, (πίστις) trustworthy, trusty*, of persons, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 12; *εὐπίστα things easy to believe*, Soph. Aj. 151;—in both places with v. l. *εὐπιστος*.
 II. act. *easily believing, credulous*, Menand. Παρ. 4, Arist. Rhet. 2. 12. 7: so Adv., *εὐπίστως ἔχων* Ar. Thesm. 105.
 III. *readily obeying*, Euclides ap. Stob. 86. 2, nisi leg. *εὐπιστος*.
 εὐπίων [τ], *on, gen. ovos, very fat: very rich*, Anth. P. 7. 654.
 εὐπλάνης, ἑς, *wandering at will*, Opp. C. 4. 365.
 εὐπλάστος, *on, easy to mould or put into shape*, of a broken nose, Hipp. Art. 804.
 2. *easy to mould, ductile*, of wax, Plat. Rep. 588 D; ἦθος Id. Legg. 666 C; of men, Arist. Poët. 17. 4.
 II. *moulding well or easily*, φύσις Id. G. A. 3. 11, 6.
 εὐπλάτης, ἑς, of a good breadth, λόγχη Xen. Cyn. 10. 3.
 εὐπλέος, α, *on, well filled*, καθ' ἃ ἀρα πῆρην ὅθκειν *εὐπλέην* Od. 17. 467.
 εὐπλεκής, ἑς, = sq., *θσανοίαι... πάντες εὐπλεκέες* Il. 2. 449; cf. *εὐπλεκτος* of baskets, Anth. P. 6. 28; of cords, Opp. H. 5. 379.
 εὐπλεκτος, Ep. εὐπλ., *on, also ὄν, on Nonn. D. 13. 200: (πλέκω):—well-plaited, well-twisted*, περὶ τὰ *εὐπλέκτους* Il. 23. 115; *εὐπλέκτω ἐνὶ δίφρῳ* a chariot with sides of wicker or basketwork, Ib. 335; (so, *δίφρος*

εὐπλεκέες Ib. 436, Hes. Sc. 306, 370; later, of nets, Eur. Bacch. 870; of hair, Anth. P. 5. 287.

εὐπλεως, *ov, with strong lungs*, Lat. *bona latera habens*, Arist. H. A. 7. 9, 3. Physiogn. 6, 9, al.

εὐπληθής, *és, quite full, luxuriant*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 4. εὐπληκτος, *on, easily struck*, so as to sound, Plut. 2. 721 E.

εὐπλήρωτος, *on, easily filled: full*, Galen.

εὐπλοία, *to have a good voyage*, Vita Hom. 18, Teles ap. Stob. 232. 22; v. Dorv. Charit. p. 599; εὐπλοίε, *as a wish*, C. I. (add.) 6250 b. εὐπλοία, *poët. -οιή, ή, a fair voyage, εἰ δὲ κεν εὐπλοίην δῶν*.. Έννοσίγαιος Il. 9. 362; εὐπλοίαν ἔπραψαν Aesch. Supp. 1046; εὐπλοίας τυχαίον Soph. O. T. 423, etc. The form εὐπλοίη is required by the metre in Anth. P. 9. 9 and 107, append. 283, but not in Il. II. Εὐπλοία, a name of Aphrodite, C. I. 4443.

εὐπλοκάμης, *idos*, Ep. fem. of sq., formed like εὐκνημης, Hom. only in Od. 2. 119., 19. 542, εὐπλοκαμίδες Ἀχαιοί.

εὐπλόκαμος, Ep. ἔπλλ-, *on, with goodly locks, fair-haired*, often in Hom. as epith. of goddesses and women, esp. of Eos and Artemis, Od. 5. 390., 20. 80, etc.; later also of boys and men, e. g. Mosch. I. 12, Orph. Lith. 433; εὐπλ. κόμαι goodly tresses, Eur. I. A. 791—metaph., εὐπλοκάμων πολὺς ἄλως Archil. ap. Schol. Ap. Rh. I. 824, cf. Opp. C. I. 131., 3. 182.

εὐπλοκος, *on*, (πλέκω) = εὐπλεκτος, Opp. H. 3. 75, Anth. P. 6. 174. εὐπλοος, *on*, contr. -πλους, *oun*, (πλέω) *good for sailing, fair*, εὐπ. πλος, = εὐπλοία, Erinna 2; εὐπλοον ὄρμον ἰκοῖτο may he reach a friendly port (nisi legend. εὐπλοος), Theocr. 7. 62.

εὐπλουτος, *on*, *wealthy*, Hesych.

εὐπλύνής, *és*, (πλύνω) *well-washed, well-cleansed*, φῆρος ἔπλλ. Od. 8. 392, 425., 13. 67., 16. 173.

εὐπλωτος, *on*, *favourable to sailing*, κύμα Anth. P. 10. 25. εὐπνοία, = εὐπνοίος εἰμι, Arist. Probl. 10. 48.

εὐπνοία, *ή, easiness of breathing*, Hipp. 38. 11, Arist. Probl. 38. 3. 1, al. II. *free blowing, ανέμων* Diod. 2. 40. *2. an airy situation*, Arist. Probl. 14. 7; *ἐν εὐπνοίᾳ* Theophr. C. P. 6. 16, 5; *εὐπνοιαὶ* εὐήλιος Diosc. 3. 134.

III. *fragrance*, Anth. P. 12. 7, in poet. form εὐπνοίη.

εὐπνοος, *on*, contr. εὐπνους, *oun*; Ep. εὐπνοος: (πνέω) — *breathing well or freely*, Hipp. Progn. 41. 2. *causal, making one breathe freely, relieving oppression of the breath*, λουτρόν Hipp. 395. 34. 3. *breathing out a sweet smell, sweet-smelling*, λείρια Mosch. 2. 32; *ρόδον* Anth. P. append. 287.

II. *affording a free passage to the air*, Lat. *perforabilis, muketripes* Xen. Eq. 1. 10; *ὁ περὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν τόπος* εὐπνοος Arist. P. A. 2. 7, 19, cf. 3. 12, 3; κάλαμοι Long. 2. 35. 2. *open to the winds, airy*, οἰκία εὐπνοος μὲν τοῦ θέρους, εὐήλιος δὲ τοῦ χειμῶνος Arist. Oec. I. 6, 9; *τόποι* Id. Probl. 14. 7; *δένδρα* Theophr. C. P. 1. 15, 4; *τὸ εὐπνοον τοῦ τόπου* Plat. Phaedr. 230 C.

III. *good to breathe, fresh and pure*, of the air, Theophr. C. P. 1. 13, 8, Strabo 150.—Comp. εὐπνοώτερος, Xen. I. c., Hipp. 1131 G; also εὐπνοώστερος, Hipp. 1121 A, Arist., etc.; Sup. -αυστότατος, Id. P. 3. 12, 3.

εὐποδία, *ή, (εὔπος) goodness of foot*, Xen. Eq. 1. 3, Poll. 1. 194. εὐποιέω, εὐποιήτεος, *faulty forms for εὐ ποι-.*

εὐποιητικός, *ή, ὄν, disposed to do good, beneficent, εἰς or περὶ χρήματα* Arist. Rhet. 2. 4, 8, 1. 9, 10; *τινος* towards one, Ib. 2. 2, 25; *τὸ εὐπ. beneficence*, Ib. 1. 11, 22, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1052 B.

εὐποίητος, *on*, (v. infr.) — *well-made, well-wrought, ἔν τε θρόνους* εὐπ. Od. 20. 150; *εὐποίητος* τὴν παράγραν 3. 434; so also Hes. Sc. 64, Ap. Rh., etc.—In Il. 5. 466., 16. 636, where the fem. term. occurs, it must be written divisim εὐ ποιητήν, εὐ ποιητῶν.

εὐποιία, *ή, beneficence*, Luc. Abdic. 25; *τῆς εἰς ἑαυτὸν εὐπ. C. I. 189. 9*;—pl. *benefits*, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 477. 37.

εὐποικίλος, *on*, *much varied, variegated*, Anth. P. 6. 154. εὐποιός, *on*, (ποιέω) = εὐποιητικός, Hesych.

εὐποκος, *on*, *rich in wool, fleecy, νομύματα* Aesch. Ag. 1416. Εὐπόλειος, *on*, *of or like Eupolis*, Dion. H. de Rhet. 11. 10.

εὐπολέμητος, *on*, *easy to be conquered*, Poll. 1. 158. εὐπόλεμος, *on*, *good at war, successful in war*, Νίκη h. Hom. 7. 4; *πῶλος* Xen. Vect. 4. 51, Oec. 4. 3; of warriors, Anth. Plan. 4. 331. Adv. -μως, *skilfully*, of an officer, Dio C. 78. 38.

εὐπολις, *idos*, *ή, abounding in cities*, Poll. 9. 27. εὐπομπος, *on*, *well-conducting, conducting to a happy issue*, Soph. O. T. 697; *εὐπόμψα τύχη* (in allusion to Hermes πομπαῖος), Aesch. Eum. 93. εὐπόνης, Adv. *with easy labour, easily*, Herm. Soph. O. T. 301.

εὐπόρευτος, *on*, *easily passing*, Tzetz. Lyc. 686. 2. *pervious*, Cyrill. εὐπορέω, fut. ὄσω: aor. εὐπόρησα: pf. εὐπόρηκα Plat. Hipp. Ma. 297 E, etc., but ἤν- Plat. 2. 403 F. *To be εὐπορος, to prosper, thrive, be well off, οὐκ ἂν εὐποροῖν* I could not succeed, Plat. Legg. 634 B; *εὐποροῖσι γὰρ οἱ ὀλίγοι are wealthy*, Arist. Pol. 3. 8, 7; *εὐπ. ἀπὸ τῶν νοητοτάτων* Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 4; *οἱ εὐποροῦντες* Amphis Διθ. 2.—of things, *ὅθεν ὁ πόλεμος εὐπορεῖ* from which sources war is successfully maintained, Thuc. 6. 34.

b. c. gen. rei, *to have plenty of, to have store of, to abound in, χρημάτων* Lys. 154. 15, Antiphan. Incert. 4. 2; *σίτων* Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 19; *βρῆματων, ὀνομάτων, λόγων* Plat. Ion 536 C, Soph. 267 D, Symp. 209 B; *εὐπ. ἵππων* to gain possession of... Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 10; *εὐπ. τῆς ἀληθείας* to attain it, Arist. Metaph. 2. 1, fin.:—also, *εὐπ. ἐν τινι* Antipho 137. 12; *τινι* Polyb. I. 17, 2. 2. *to find a way, find means*, absol., *ὡς ἕκαστοι εὐπόρησαν* Thuc. 6. 44: c. inf. *to be able to do, λέγειν* Plat. Phaedr. 235 A, Arist. Top. I. 5, 3, cf. Plat. Gorg. 478 A:—also, *εὐπορῶ ὅ τι λέγω* I have plenty to say, Id. Ion 532 C; *τοῦτο εὐπ. to be provided with an answer* on this point, Id. Euthyd. 279 A; *οὐκ εὐπ. εἶπ.* not to know how to do, Id. Symp. 219 E. II.

c. acc. rei, *to supply or furnish, τὰργύριον* Isae. 64. 15, cf. Thuc. 6. 34; *δέκα μῶς τι* Dem. 894. 19: *to procure, ἄλλοθεν χρήματα* Id. 1019. 12; *ὅθεν αὐτοπομπίας εὐπόρησε τοῖς στρατιώταις* Id. 671. 13: *to bring forward, ἀποδείξει* Diod. 2. 31: cf. *συνεπορέω* and v. Lob. Phryn. 595:—hence in Pass., =intr. Act. *to have plenty of, to abound in, τινος* Arist. Oec. 2. 2, 4; *τινι* Polyb. 5. 43, 8; *ἄβστος, οἱ εὐπορούμενοι* C. I. 2058. 66, cf. Luc. Bis Acc. 27:—εὐπορθέν in strict pass. sense, *being furnished*, Vit. Hom. 210.

III. as Philosoph. term, opp. to ἀπορέω, *to have one's doubts resolved, gain clear knowledge*, Arist. Metaph. 2. 1, 2; *εὐπ. περὶ τινος* Id. de An. I. 2, 1, P. A. 1. 5, 2.

εὐπόρημα, *τό, an advantage, help*, Alcidas. p. 87. εὐπορία, *ή, (εὐπορος) an easy way of doing a thing, facility for, faculty of*, c. inf., Emped. 347; *εὐπ. ἢν ποιεῖσθαι* Thuc. 4. 53; absol., *ὅτε πολλὰ ἡμῖν εὐπ. φαίνεται* Xen. An. 7. 6, 37:—c. gen. rei, *easy means of providing, τοῦ βίου* Plat. Prot. 321 E; *τοῦ καθ' ἡμέραν* Thuc. 3. 82; also, *εὐπ. ἐν τινι, ἐκ τίνος* Lys. 168. 29, 30; so, *εὐπ. τῆς τύχης* Thuc. 3. 45; *εὐπορίαν* τῇ βδελυρίᾳ τῇ ἑαυτοῦ τοῦς συμμάχους ποιεῖσθαι to make them a means of satisfying his brutal passions, Aeschin. 15. 17; *ή παρ' ἀλλήλων εὐπ. mutual assistance*, Isocr. 129 E; *ή περὶ τὴν οὐσίαν εὐπ.* Arist. Pol. 7. 5, 2. 2. *plenty, store, abundance, χρημάτων* Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 28; *ἀγαθῶν* Arist. Metaph. 13. 4, 8; *ή περὶ τὸν βίον εὐπ.* Isocr. 234 B: absol. *welfare, wealth*, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 7; opp. to ἀπορία, Arist. Pol. 3. 8, 4:—in pl. *advantages*, Isocr. Antid. 253, Dem. 59. 2; *εὐπορία* τῶν προσόδων Arist. Pol. 4. 6, 5; *ἀρουραία εὐπ.* rustic wealth, Anth. P. 9. 373; *μή τις ὄιος καὶ βοὸς εὐπ.* consisting of one sheep or ox, Ib. 149.

II. opp. to ἀπορία, *the solution of doubts or difficulties, positive knowledge*, Plat. Phil. 15 C, Xen. Oec. 9, 1; *ή ὕστερον εὐπ. λύσις τῶν πρότερον ἀπορουμένων* Arist. Metaph. 2. 1, 2.

εὐποροστία, *ή, a being easily procured*, Porph. de Abst. I. 51. εὐπόριστος, *on*, (πορίζω) *easy to procure*, Epicur. ap. Diog. I. 10. 144, Cic. Att. 7. 1, 7:—εὐπορίστα (sc. φάρμακα), *tá, common, family medicines*, Plut. Lucull. 40; *title of a work by Diosc.*

εὐπορος, *on*, *easy to pass or travel through, ἀτῆς*.. πέλαγος οὐ μάλ' εὐπορον Aesch. Supp. 470; *ὁδὸς* Plat. Rep. 321 E; *τὰ εὐπορα ὀρεν ground*, Xen. Eq. Mag. 4, 4; *εὐπορόν ἐστι διέναι* Thuc. 4. 78, cf. Xen. An. 3. 5, 17; *εὐπ. ποιεῖν τὰ ὕα* to open one's ears, Luc. Lexiphr. 1. 2. *2. easily gotten, easily done, easy, τὰ μέγιστα*.. σφι εὐπορὰ ἐστὶ Hdt. 4. 59; *πολλὰ τοι θεὸς.. εὐπορ' ἀνθρώποις τελεῖ* Eur. Fr. 101; *παρ' ἐμοῦ δ' ἔστιν ταῦτα εὐπορα* Ar. Pl. 532, cf. Plat. Rep. 404 C; *φιλία*.. εὐπ. εἰη Ar. Lys. 1267; *τὴν κατὰ θάλασσαν ἐφοδον εὐπορώτεραν* Thuc. 1. 93; *πλεῖστον.. μελικαὶ εὐπορώτατον* Plat. Rep. 564 E:—*τὸ εὐπορον = εὐπορία, εὐρίσκειν* τὸ εὐπ. Hipp. Ar. 837; *διὰ τὸ εὐπ. τῆς ἐλπίδος* Thuc. 8. 48; *εὐπορόν ἐστι* it is easy, c. inf., Id. 4. 10, etc.

III. *going easily, ready, glib, γλῶττα* Ar. Eq. 637. 2. of persons, *full of resources or devices, ingenious, inventive, ready*, opp. to ἀπορος, Eur. Fr. 433; *εἰ οὖν τις.. εὐπορώτερος* ἐμοῦ Plat. Phaedo 86 D; *εὐπορος ἐν τοῖς ἀπόροις* Alex. Τραυμ. 2; *εὐπορώτερος πρὸς ἅπαν ἔργον* Plat. Prot. 348 D; c. inf., *εὐπορώτατος πορίζει χρήματα* Ar. Eccl. 236; *ἐς τὴν.. διαίταν*.. εὐπορώτατοι Id. Vesp. 1112.

III. *well-provided with, rich in, πᾶν τοῖς πᾶσι εὐπορώτατην* Thuc. 2. 64, cf. Dem. 369. 18; *τὰ περὶ τὸν βίον* Isocr. 162 E; *καρπῶν* Arist. Oec. 2. 24, 4:—absol. *well off, wealthy*, Dem. 17. 9., 1045. 23; *οἱ εὐπ.*, opp. to οἱ ἀποροι, Arist. Pol. 3. 7, 5, etc.

IV. Adv. -ως, *easily*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 9, etc.; Comp. -ώτερον Plat. Symp. 204 E. 2. *in abundance, εὐπ. ἔχειν πάντα* Thuc. 8. 36; *εὐπ. ἔχειν* to be well off, Luc. Lexiphr. 2.

εὐπόρφυρος, *on*, *of bright purple colour*, Schol. Theocr. 5. 96. εὐποσι-άρχη, *on*, *δ, a name of an officer at Smyrna*, C. I. 3385. 3. εὐποτμῶ, *to be lucky, fortunate*, Plut. Aemil. 26.

εὐποτμία, *ή, good fortune*, Xanth. Fr. 10, Plut. Aristid. 21, Luc. D. D. 14. 1, Ael. N. A. 11, 10. εὐποτμος, *on*, *happy, prosperous, αἰών* Aesch. Ag. 245; *εὐποτμότε* Soph. Fr. 146, cf. Plut. 2. 58 D.

εὐποτος, *on*, (πίνω) *easy to drink, pleasant to the taste*, of fresh water, Aesch. Fr. 676, 812; of milk, Pers. 611. II. *good to drink from, ἐκπώτα* Eratosth. ap. Ath. 482 B.

εὐπους, *ύ, ή, πουν, τό, with good feet*, of horses and dogs, Xen. Eq. 1, 3, Cyn. 3, 2; of a bird, *εὐπους καὶ κακόπους* Arist. H. A. 9. 22, 2. II. *with good feet, flowing*, of verses, Anth. P. 6. 54, al.

εὐπράγῳ, = εὐ πράσσω, *to do well, be well off, flourish*, Thuc. 2. 60., 6. 16, Xen. Apol. 27, etc.

εὐπράγημα, *τό, a success*, in war, App. Pun. 4, Civ. 1. 51.

εὐπράγης, *és*, (πράγος) *flourishing*:—Adv. -γως, Greg. Naz.

εὐπράγία, *ή, well-doing, well-being, welfare, success*, Antipho 120. 14, Thuc. 5. 46, etc.; also in Pind. O. 8. 18, P. 7. 17; *εὐπραγία*, Ion. -γῆη, (q. v.) is the form used by Hdt. and Trag.:—Thuc. has the pl. in I. 84., 4. 17, as also Plat. Legg. 732 C, Isocr. 197 B. II. *well doing*, opp. to mere success, Plat. Alc. I. 116 B, Euthyd. 281 B; *περὶ αὐλημάτων εὐπρ.* Ib. 279 E, cf. Prot. 345 A.

εὐπρακτος, *on*, *easy to be done*, Xen. An. 2. 3, 20. II. *well-to-do, prosperous*, Opp. H. 3. 63, Manetho I. 352.

εὐπραξία, Ion. εὐπρηξία, *ή, = εὐπραγία*, Hdt. 7. 49., 8. 54, Aesch. Theb. 224, Soph. O. C. 1554, and Eur.; in pl., Eur. Ion 506; also in the MSS. of Thuc. I. 33., 3. 39, though in Att. Prose εὐπραγία was preferred: both forms are freq. in Bekker's Arist. 2. a name of Artemis, C. I. (add.) 5613 b. II. *good conduct*, Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 14, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 5, 4.

εὐπραξίη, *ή, poet. for εὐπραγία*, Aesch. Ag. 255; but Lob. Phryn. 501 prefers πέλοιο.. εὐ πράξις, cf. v. 500.

εὐπρέμνος, *on*, *with good stem, δρύς* Anth. P. 6. 221; *κέρδοι* Nonn. Jo. 18. 1. εὐπρέπεια, *ή, goodly appearance, dignity, comeliness, εὐπρεπεία προ-*

έχειν Thuc. 6. 31; opp. to ἀπρέπεια, Plat. Phaedr. 274 D, al.
colourable appearance, speciousness, plausibility, εὐπρέπεια λόγον Thuc. 3. 11; έχει... εὐπρέπειαν μᾶλλον ἢ ἀλήθειαν Plat. Euthyd. 305 E.
 εὐπρεπής, ἔς, (πρέπω) *well-looking, goodly, comely*, of outward appearance, σχῆμα εὐπρεπέστατον Hdt. I. 60, cf. 2. 37; κόσμος εὐπρ. Aesch. Pers. 833; εὐπρ. ἰδεῖν *fair to look on*, Ar. Thesm. 192, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 22; ἔδος εὐπρεπῆς Eur. Hec. 269; τὴν ὄψιν Dem. 1016. 24; κοσμεῖν... οἰκοδομήμασι εὐπρεπέστερα Plat. Legg. 761 C.
 2. *decent, seemly, fitting, becoming*, ἀνδρα δ' εὐπρεπέστερον (sc. ἐξελαθὲν ἐστὶ) Aesch. Cho. 664, etc.; οὐ γὰρ εὐπρεπὲς λέγειν Eur. Or. 1145; λόγος ἐμοὶ οὐκ εὐπρεπέστερος λέγεσθαι Hdt. 2. 47; νόημα οὐκ εὐπρ. Isocr. 289 A; τελευτὴ εὐπρεπεστάτη a most glorious end, Thuc. 2. 44.
 3. *specious, plausible*, opp. to ἀληθής, Eur. Tro. 951; σκήψις εὐπρεπεστάτη Hdt. 3. 72; εὐπρ. αἰτία Thuc. 6. 76; εὐπρ. δειλία cowardice veiled under a fine name, 3. 82; μετ' ὀνόματος εὐπρεποῦς Ib.; ἀπάτη εὐπρεπεῖ 4. 86; ἐκ τοῦ εὐπρεποῦς in pretence, 7. 57; τὸ εὐπρεπὲς τοῦ λόγου, = εὐπρέπεια II, 3. 38, 44; εὐπρ. ἦν πρὸς τοὺς πολλοὺς 8. 66.
 II. Adv. -πῶς, Ion. -πῶς, Hdt. 7. 220, Aesch. Ag. 616, etc.; Comp. -πῆστερον, Eur. Rhes. 841; Sup. -πῆστατα, Thuc. 8. 109.
 εὐπρεπτος, *on, conspicuous*, Aesch. Supp. 772: cf. πᾶμπρεπτος.
 εὐπρηξίη, Ion. for εὐπραγία.
 εὐπρησῶ, incorrect reading for ἐδ πρ- in Od. 8. 259.
 εὐπρηστος, *on, (πρήθω) well-blowing, strong-blowing*, εὐπρηστον αὐτῆν ἐξανείσται, of bellows, II. 18. 471.
 εὐπρηῶν, *avos, ὁ, ἡ, with fair forelands*, Paul. S. Ambo 247.
 εὐπριστη, ἡ, *a being easily sat on*, Schol. Ven. II. 8. 93.
 εὐπριστος, *on, easily sat on*, Hipp. V. C. 911, Theophr. H. P. 5. 6, 3.
 εὐπροαίρετος, *on, forming a right choice*, Artemid. 2. 37, Jo. Chrys.
 εὐπροθύμως, *on, very ready or zealous*, Eccl.
 εὐπρόσδεκτος, *on, acceptable*, Plut. 2. 801 C, Ep. Rom. 15. 16, 31, etc.
 εὐπρόσδερος, *on, v. l. for εὐπρόδερος in N. T.*
 εὐπροσηγορία, ἡ, *affability*, Isocr. 6 B.
 εὐπροσηγορος, *on, easy of address, i. e. affable, courteous*, Eur. Hipp. 95, ubiv. Valck.; εὐπρ. φρήν, στόμα Id. Alc. 775, etc.; γῆρας Ib. 594. 22, Trag. ap. Stob.; τῷ λόγῳ εὐπροσηγορος Isocr. 6 A; οὐκ εὐπρ. ἀταί miseries that forbid my being spoken to, Eur. H. F. 1284; ἐν εὐπροσηγοροῖσιν ἐστὶ τις χάρις Menand. Monost. 663. Adv. -πῶς, Dion. H. de Rhet. 5. 4.
 εὐπρόσθετος, *on, easily procured*, τροφή Hipp. 383. 9.
 εὐπρόσitos, *on, easy of access, of places*, Strabo 545, Luc. V. H. 2. 44.
 2. of persons, *accessible, affable*, Eccl.: agreeable, Manetho 5. 288.
 εὐπροσδόντος, *on, =sq.*, Geop. 10. 1, 3.
 εὐπρόσodos, *on, of persons, accessible, affable*, Lat. qui faciles aditus habet, Thuc. 6. 57, Xen. Ages. 9, 2.
 2. of places, *easily accessible*, Id. Hell. 6. 5, 24, An. 5. 4, 30; ἔμβα ὥστε εἶναι... εὐπροσόδωταον ἴσα δεῖ προσκομίζεσθαι the readiest way of approach for... Id. Cyr. 6. 1, 23.
 II. act. *approaching easily*, νᾶος Philo Belop. 104.
 εὐπρόσιτος, *on, easy of approach*; and, generally, *easy*, ἔκβασις Eur. Med. 279.
 εὐπροσμίλος, *on, = εὐμίλος*, A. B. 39.
 εὐπροσδρμιστος, *on, easy to land on*, νῆσος Diod. 5. 13, cf. Poll. 1. 100.
 εὐπρόσρητος, *on, = εὐπροσηγορος*, Poll. 5. 138.
 εὐπρόσφθεγκτος, *on, accordant, well-sounding*, Hesych.
 εὐπρόσφορος, *on, easily uttering, fluent, in τῇ ῥημαίον φωνῇ Hdm. 8. 3, 7.*
 II. *pleasant to eat, nutritious*, of food, Xenocr. Ag. 7. 9; cf. προσφύρος.
 εὐπρόσφύτος, *on, easily growing to*, τινι Theophr. C. P. 1. 6, 2.
 εὐπροσπῶς, *to, make a fair show*, Ep. Gal. 6. 12.
 εὐπροσωπία, ἡ, *fair appearance*, Dion. H. 3. 11.
 εὐπροσωπο-κόλτης, ὁ, *lying so as to present a fair face*, τύχαι εὐπρ. (metaph. from the dice), Aesch. Cho. 969, as emended by Herm. and Franz.
 εὐπρόσωπος, *on, fair of face*, Cratin. Incert. 29; μεράκιον Ar. Pl. 976, cf. Ran. 410, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 10: with glad countenance, Soph. Al. 1. 1009.
 2. metaph. *fair in outward show, specious, ἀπεκρίναντο*... εὐπρόσωπα Hdt. 7. 168; οὐκ εὐπρ. φροιμίαι Eur. Phoen. 1336; λόγους εὐπρ. καὶ μύθος Dem. 277. 6; εὐπρ. ἡ τοιαύτη νομοθεσία Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 11. Adv. -πῶς, Philostr. 510.
 εὐπροφάσιτος, *on, with good pretext, plausible*, αἰτία Thuc. 6. 105.
 2. easily admitting of pretexts, Ar. Pun. 64.
 εὐπρόφορος, *on, easy to utter*, Dion. H. de Comp. 12.
 εὐπρυμνής, ἔς, *well-steering, well-governing*, εὐπρυμνὴ φρενὺς χάριν Aesch. Supp. 989, if the word be correct.
 εὐπρυμνος, *on, with goodly stern or poop*, νῆες II. 4. 248, Eur. I. T. 1000, 1357; πλάται Id. I. A. 723.
 εὐπρυμνος, *on, with goodly prow or head*, πλάτη Eur. I. A. 765.
 εὐπυαίτος, *on, easy stumbling - unsteady, unsafe*, Hipp. 26. 19.
 εὐπτερος, *on, well-winged, well-plumed*, of birds, Soph. O. T. 176, Eur. Ion 1200, 1203; φάρετρα Bion 1. 82; metaph., εὐπτ. γυναῖκες high-plumed dames, Ar. Nub. 800.
 εὐπρέμυος, *on, = foreg.*, Opp. C. 3. 125; of ships, Anth. P. 10. 6.
 εὐπηγσία, ἡ, *experiness in flying*, Artemid. 5. 69.
 εὐπτόγητος, *on, easily scared*, πρὸς ἅπαν Plut. 2. 642 A.
 εὐπτόλεμος, *on, poet. for εὐπτόλεμος*, Q. Sm. 5. 320.
 εὐπορῆος, *on, finely branching*, of horns, Anth. Plan. 4. 96.
 εὐπόγλια, ἡ, *fine shape in the hinder parts*, Alex. 'Isoost. I. 11.
 εὐπόγλιος, *on, (πυγή) well-shaped in the hinder parts*, Hermes Stob. Ecl. 1. 992, Poll. 2. 184: cf. καλλίπυγος.
 εὐπυνδάκωτος, *on, well-bottomed*, of a cup, Luc. Lexiphr. 13.
 εὐπυργος, *on, well-towered*, of fortified towns, Τροίην εὐπ. II. 7. 71, cf. Hes. Sc. 270; poet. also ἡτύργος, Pind. N. 4. 19.
 εὐπύρος, *on, fertile in corn*, Poll. 9. 162.

εὐπύροφος, f. l. for πυροφόρος in Strabo 241.
 εὐπύρωτος, *on, (πύρω) easily set fire to*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 22, 5.
 εὐπύρων, ὁ, *well-bearded*, Arist. Physiogn. 3. 11, Anth. P. 9. 99, 744.
 εὐπῶλος, *on, abounding in foals or horses*, in Hom. as epith. of Troy, 'Ιλιον εἰς εὐπ. II. 5. 551, etc.; δῶρον... εὐπῶλον, εὐπῶλον..., where the former refers to the use of the horse in war, the latter to the breeding of horses, Soph. O. C. 711.
 εὐράβιμυξ, γῆγος, ὁ, ἡ, *dripping-wet*, Nonn. D. 5. 258.
 εὐραί, αἱ, *the tips of the axle*, on which the wheels run, Poll. 1. 146.
 εὐρ-ακύλων, v. sub εὐροκλύδων.
 εὐράμην, v. sub εὐρίσκω.
 εὐράξ, Adv. *on one side, sideways*, στή δ' εὐράξ σὺν δουρί II. 11. 251, 15. 541.
 II. εὐράξ πατάξ, an exclamation in Ar. Av. 1258,—to frighten away birds.
 εὐρεῖβρος, *on, = εὐρρεής*, Manetho I. 141.
 εὐρέμα, τό, late and incorrect form of εὐρημα, Anth. P. 7. 411, Babr. prooem. 108; v. Lob. Phryn. 446.
 εὐρεσιπέπια, -επέω, v. sub εὐρησι-.
 εὐρεσι-κάκος, *on, inventive of evil*, Schol. Eur. Med. 407.
 εὐρεσιλογέω, *to invent or multiply words*, Polyb. ap. Ath. 193 D, Diog. L. 2. 134.
 εὐρεσιλογία, ἡ, *skill in finding words, command of words, fluency, loquacity*, Polyb. 18. 29, 3, Diod. 1. 37, etc.—*sophistical use of words, power of playing with them*, Plut. 2. 1033 B, Arr. Epict. 2. 20, 35.—εὐρησι- is a freq. v. l.
 εὐρεσι-λόγος, *on, inventive of words, having a great command of words*, Diog. L. 4. 37, cf. Wytttenb. Plut. 2. 31 E.—Written εὐρησι- in Mss., Lob. Phryn. 446.
 εὐρέσιος Ζεύς, ὁ, *Zeus as god of discovery*, Dion. H. 1. 39.
 εὐρέσις, εως, ἡ, *a finding, discovery*, Plat. Rep. 336 E, Crat. 436 A, al.
 II. of writings, *invention, conception* (technically παρασκευή), Dion. H. de Dem. 51: cf. εὐρησις.
 εὐρεσι-τεχνος, *on, inventor of arts*, Orph. H. 31. 14.
 εὐρέτης, α, *on, verb. Adj. to be discovered, found out*, Thuc. 3. 45: not εὐρήτης, Lob. Phryn. 446.
 εὐρέτης, οὐ, ὁ, *an inventor, discoverer*, Plat. Lach. 186 E, Isocr. 18 B, etc.: cf. εὐρέτις.
 εὐρέτικος, ἡ, *on, inventive, ingenious*, Plat. Symp. 209 A, Polit. 286 E, 287 A; εὐρετικὸν εἶναι φασι τὴν ἐρημίαν Menand. 'Ανδρ. 4.
 εὐρέτις, ἴδος, fem. of εὐρέτης, Soph. Fr. 88; acc. εὐρέτιν Diod. 1. 25: (this form determines the accent; for the acc. of εὐρέτις would be εὐρέτιδα.)
 εὐρέτος, ἡ, *on, verb. Adj. of εὐρίσκω, discoverable*, τὰ μὲν διδασκὰ μανθάνω, τὰ δ' εὐρέτα ζητῶ Soph. Fr. 723; εὐρέτα ἀνθρώποις Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 6.
 εὐρέτρια, ἡ, = εὐρέτις, Diod. 5. 67.
 εὐρέτρον, τό, *the reward of discovery*, Ulpian., Eccl.
 εὐρηκα, pf. of εὐρίσκω.
 εὐρηκτος, *on, easy to break*, Aretae. Cur. M. Dint. 1. 13, Oribas. 121 Mai.
 εὐρημα, τό, later εὐρέμα, q. v.: (εὐρίσκω)—*an invention, discovery, thing discovered not by chance but by thought*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 9; ἀριθμῶν καὶ μέτρων εὐρήματα Soph. Fr. 379; πολλὰν λόγων εὐρήμασ' Eur. Hec. 248, cf. Ar. Nub. 561, Plat. Theaet. 150 C, al.; τύμματα, 'Ρέας... εὐρ. Eur. Bacch. 59, cf. H. F. 188; opp. to ὑπέρρημα, Antipho 113. 9.
 2. c. gen. *an invention for or against a thing, a remedy*, τῆς ζυμφορᾶς Eur. Hipp. 716, cf. Dem. 808. 15.
 II. *that which is found unexpectedly*, i. e., much like 'Ερμαιον (q. v.), *a piece of good luck, goodend, windfall, prize*, Hdt. 7. 155; εὐρ. εὐρηκε Id. 7. 10, 4, 8. 109; so, εὐρήμα... κάλλιστον εὐρήκε Eur. Heracl. 534; εὐρήμα... οἷον εὐρήκας τῶδε Id. Med. 716, cf. 553; εὐρήμασι πλούσιος ἐγένετο Hdt. 7. 190; εὐρ. γίγνεται τῶδε Eur. El. 606; ἀφίσι δὲ δασυτοχοῦσι εἶναι διακινδυνεύσαι Thuc. 5. 46; εὐρ. ἐδόκει εἶναι Ib. 7. 3, 13, cf. Isae. 77. 24, etc.
 2. of a child, *a foundling*, εὐρ. ἐδέξατ' ἐκ Νυμφῶν Soph. O. T. 1105, cf. Eur. Ion 1349.
 εὐρημοσύνη, ἡ, *fluency, eloquence*, Poll. 2. 128.
 εὐρ-ῆμος, *on, gen. avos, (ῆμα) fluent, eloquent*, Poll. 2. 128, Hesych.
 εὐρησι-επής, ἔς, *inventive of words, knowing in their use, fluent*, Pind. O. 9. 120: *wordy, sophistical*, Ar. Nub. 447;—hence, later, εὐρεσιπέπια, -επέω, Lob. Phryn. 440.
 εὐρησι-λογέω, -λόγος, etc., = εὐρεσιλ-.
 εὐρησις, εως, ἡ, *worse form of εὐρεσις*, Lob. Phryn. 446.
 εὐρήσω, fut. of εὐρίσκω.
 εὐρήτος, *on, (ῆθημαι) easy to tell*, Acl. N. A. 17. 23.
 εὐρήτωρ, opos, ὁ, = εὐρέτης, Anth. P. 9. 505.
 εὐρίζος, *on, well-rooted*, Nic. ap. Ath. 683 C.
 εὐριν, late form of εὐρίς, q. v.
 εὐρίνος, Eur. εὐρρ-, *on, (ῆν) = εὐρίς*, Babr. 43. 8, Opp. C. 2. 456, Acl. N. A. 2. 15.
 εὐρίνος, Ep. εὐρρ-, *on, of good leather*, Ap. Rh. 3. 1299, Anth. P. 14. 55.
 εὐρίπιδ-ἀριστοφάνιζω, *to Aristophanes Euripides*, i. e. *lampoon him like Aristophanes*, Cratin. Incert. 155.
 Εὐρίπιδεος, α, *on, of or like Euripides*, Εὐρ. τι ζυμβήσεται Plat. Theaet. 154 D; τὸ Εὐρ. the saying of Euripides, Plut. Pyrrh. 14:—but, τὸ Εὐρ. (sc. μέτρον) an asynartete verse so called, e. g. Eur. Incert. 136; v. Hephaest. 15. 20.
 Εὐρίπιδης [π], ου, ὁ, *Euripides*, n. pr.
 II. nickname given to the cast 40 of the dice, from one Euripides who held office with the Forty at Athens, Diphil. Συναρ. 1, cf. Ath. 247 A, Poll. 9. 101; see Vömel. Diss. de Eurip. casu talorum, Francf. 1847.
 Εὐρίπιδίζω, fut. *on, to imitate Euripides*, Schol. Ar. Eq. 18.
 Εὐρίπιδικός, Adv. *like Euripides*, Ib.
 Εὐρίπιδιον, τό, *little Euripides*, term of endearment, Ar. Ach. 404, 475.

εὐρίπτος, *ov*, (βίσιζω) easily driven hither and thither, unstable, Cic. Att. 14. 5, 2.

εὐρίπτος, *ó*, any strait or narrow sea, where the flux and reflux is violent, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 22, Arist. H. A. 5. 12, 4, 15, 20, Mund. 4. 34: esp. the strait which separates Euboea from Boeotia, where the Ancients believed that the current changed seven times a day, (modern observers concur in representing it as very variable, in consequence probably of the action of the wind through the straits), h. Hom. Ap. 222, etc., cf. Strabo 403:—proverb of an unstable, wavering, weak-minded man, πλείους τραπόμενος τροπὰς τοῦ Εὐρίπου Aeschin. 66. 27; μεταρρεῖ ὡς περ Εὐρίπου Arist. Eth. N. 9. 6, 3; ἀστατα καὶ ἀβέβαια Εὐρίπου τροπὴν Hipparch. ap. Stob. 574. 12.

II. generally, a canal, ditch, etc., Babr. 120. 2, Anth. P. 14. 135, Dion. H. 3. 68. (From εὐ, ῥιπή, ῥιπίζω, v. Curt. no. 516.)

εὐρίπωδης, *es*, (εἶδος) like an Euripus, τόπος Arist. G. A. 5. 11, 32.

II. living in such a place, Id. H. A. 9. 37, 17.

εὐρίς, *ivos*, *ó*, *h*, with a good nose, i. e. keen-scented, κυνὸς .. ὡς τις εὐρινος βάσις Soph. Aj. 8; of Cassandra, εὐρίς .. κυνὸς δίκην Aesch. Ag. 1093;—in late Ep., εὐριν Opp. C. 1. 463, cf. 4. 357.

εὐρίσκω:—impf. ἤρῃσκον or εὐρ—Soph. O. T. 683, Ph. 283, Ar. Ran. 806, Thuc., etc.:—fut. εὐρίσω h. Hom., Att.:—aor. 2 εὐρον Hom., etc.; Att. ἤρυν or εὐρον Eur. Med. 553, etc.; Ep. inf. εὐρίμεναι Hom.: aor. 1 εὐρησα late, as Manetho 5. 137:—pf. εὐρηκα Soph., etc.:—Med., fut. εὐρήσομαι Hdt. 9. 6, Lys., etc.:—aor. 2 εὐρόμην Hom., Att. ἤρυν or εὐρ—Aesch. Fr. 267, Thuc. 1. 58: aor. 1 εὐράμην Hes. Fr. 3 Gaiss., Dion. H. 13. 11, Anth. P. 9. 29, append. 274, cf. Wolf Lept. p. 216:

—Pass., fut. εὐρεθήσομαι Soph. O. T. 108, Eur. I. A. 1105, Isocr. 196 E: but also med. (in pass. sense) εὐρήσσομαι Xen. An. 5. 8, 22:—aor. εὐρέθην Soph. Aj. 1135, Ar. Thesm. 521, Thuc. 6. 31:—pf. ἤρρημαι or εὐρ—Aesch. Pers. 743, Soph. Tr. 1075, Eur., etc.:—Hom. has only aor. act. and med. (except in Od. 19. 158, where εἶδ' εὐρίσκω is the prob. 1. for εὐφρευρία); the fut. is found in h. Hom. Merc. 302. The augmented forms in ἤρ— are preferred in Att. by Elmsl., Bekk., Dind.; v. Veitch Gr. Verbs s. v.

To find, εὐρεν δ' εὐρύστα Κρονιδῶν ἄτερ ἡμεῖον ἄλλων Il. 1. 495, etc.; εὐρήμα εὐρ., v. sub εὐρήμα.

2. c. part. to find that .., εὐρίσκε Αἰακιδαιμόνιος .. προέχοντας Hdt. 1. 56, cf. 1. 5; and in Pass., ἦν εὐρεθὶς δίκαιος ὦν Soph. Tr. 411, cf. O. T. 839, O. C. 946:—the part. is sometimes omitted, εὐρίσκων θεοὺς κακοὺς (sc. ὄντας) Id. Ph. 452; εὐρήσει τοσαῦτα ἐτη (sc. ὄντα) Thuc. 5. 26; θηλὺς εὐρημαί (sc. ὦν) Soph. Tr. 1075; ἄνους εὐρέθη Id. Aj. 763.

3. c. inf., εὐρίσκε πρήγμα ὅ ἐστιν .. found that the thing for him was .., Hdt. 1. 79; so in Med., εὐρίσκεται (εὐρίσκει τε Schäf.) ταῦτα καιρῶτα εἶναι Ib. 125.

4. εὐρ. ὅπως .. to find by what means .., Thuc. 7. 67:—so in Med., c. inf. to find out or discover how to .., ἤρρητο .. πᾶν Eur. Med. 196.

II. to find out, discover, οὐδέ τι μῆχος εὐρέμεναι δυνάμεσθα Od. 12. 393; οὐδέ τι τέκνωρ εὐρέμεναι δύνασαι 4. 374, cf. Il. 7. 30., 9. 48; εὐρ. ὁδὸν Pind. P. 10. 49; ἐξ ἀμχανῶν πόρους Aesch. Fr. 59; μηχανῶν σωτηρίας Id. Theb. 209; πημάτων ἀρξίν Soph. El. 875; τινὰ ἐμοῦ βελτίονα Ar. Pl. 104, etc.:—so in Med., εὐρετο τέκνωρ Il. 16. 472; ὄνομ' εὐρεο think of a name to give him, Od. 19. 403; εἰ τιν' ἐταίρους θανάτου λύσει .. εὐροίμην γ. 421.

III. to devise, invent, ὀχμήματα Aesch. Pr. 468, etc.; πρόσφασιν Antipho 137. 9:—Med., τὰ δ' ἔργα τοὺς λόγους εὐρίσκεται deeds make themselves words, i. e. speak for themselves, Soph. El. 625.

IV. to find, get, gain, procure, ἀρετὰν, δόξαν Pind. O. 7. 163, P. 2. 716; φίλους Soph. Fr. 109; ἐξ ὀλβίων ἀζήλων εὐροῦσαι βίον Id. Tr. 284, cf. Eur. Med. 1107; δευὰ .. εὐροῦσαν πρὸς αὐταίμων πάθῃ Soph. O. C. 1078; ἀφ' ὧν ὕψαν εὐρῶσι Id. El. 1061; εὐρ. τινί τι something for another, Plat. Prot. 321 D; εὐρ. φόνον to bring about murder, Eur. El. 650:—Med. to find or get for oneself, bring on oneself, κακὸν εὐρετο Od. 21. 304; (so in Act., μὴ πού τις ἐπίσπαστον κακὸν εὐρή 24. 262); αὐτὸς εὐρόμην πόνους Aesch. Pr. 267; μοῖραν εὐρετ' ἀσφαλῆ Id. Ag. 1588, cf. Theb. 879; so in pf. pass., μέγα πένθος ἐρηται Soph. Aj. 615; εὐρήσεται τιμαρίην will get for himself, obtain, Hdt. 3. 148, cf. 9. 6, 26, etc.; κλέος, τιμὰν Pind. P. 3. 196, etc.; ἀδειαν εὐρέσθαι Andoc. 3. 14; ἀτέλειαν Dem. 457. 9; εὐρίσκεισθαι ὥφελαν ἀπὸ τινος Thuc. 1. 31; τι παρά τινος Lys. 130. 31; εὐρ. παρά τινος, c. inf., to procure from him that .., Hdt. 9. 28; εὐρ. δευθέρους Lys. 141. 25.

V. esp. of merchandise, etc., to find a purchaser, to fetch, earn money, πολλὰν χρυσίον εὐροῦσα having fetched a large sum, Hdt. 1. 196; εὐρε πλεόν ἢ ὁ τάλαντα Xen. Hell. 3. 4. 24, cf. Vect. 4. 40; οἰκία εὐρίσκουσα διαχυλίας (sc. δραχμὰς) Isae. 7. 39; ἀποδίδουσι τοῦ εὐρόντος sells for what it will fetch, Xen. Mem. 2. 5, 5; so, τοῦ εὐρίσκοντος Aeschin. 13. 41; ἐρωτᾶν τί εὐρίσκει what it will fetch, Theophr. Char. 15.

εὐρόσω, (εὐρούς) to flow well or abundantly, Theophr. C. P. 5. 6.

II. metaph. to go on well, be favourable, όταν δ' ὁ δαίμων εὐροῇ Aesch. Pers. 601; τῶν πραγμάτων αὐτῷ εὐροῦντων Polyb. 4. 48, 11; τῆς τύχης εὐρροῦσθαι Diod. 2. 45; of men, to be prosperous, Arr. Epict. 1. 1, 22, 3. 10, 10.

III. to be fluent, speak successfully, Plat. Alex. 53.

εὐροία, *h*, a good flow, free passage, ὑδάτων Plat. Legg. 779 C; τῶν φλεβῶν Arist. Somn. 3. 17.

II. fluency, Lat. *flumen orationis*, Plat. Phaedr. 238 C; σύν εὐροίᾳ Philostr. 491, etc.

III. successful progress, Plat. Legg. 784 H; τῶν πραγμάτων Polyb. 2. 44, 2, etc.; abundance, τῶν πάντων Clearch. ap. Ath. 524 C.

2. εὐροία βίον, Stoic phrase for a happy life, Seneca's *vita secundum cursu defluens*, Diog. L. 7. 88.

εὐροίητος, *on*, loud-whizzing, of an arrow, Anth. Plan. 4. 104.

εὐρο-κλύδων, *ωνος*, *ó*, a tempestuous wind in Act. Ap. 27. 14. The word seems to mean a storm from the East; but the readings vary remarkably, and the most prob. is εὐρ-ακύλων (Lat. *Valgale Euro-aquilo*),

i. e. a N.E. wind (cf. *εὐρόντος*), such as is now called *Gregali*, the most violent wind in the Mediterranean, usually blowing in the early spring.

εὐρον, v. sub εὐρίσκω.

εὐρόν-τος, *ó* and *h*, a wind between Εὔρος and Νότος, S.S.E., Lat. *Phoenix* or *Vulturinus*, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 8, Mund. 4. 14, C. I. 6180–81.

εὐρούς, Ep. εὐρούς, *ov*, contr. εὐρούς, *onv*, flowing well or plentifully, fair-flowing, Σκάμανδρος Il. 7. 329, 21. 130; Σπερχεῖος Soph. Ph. 491; Εὐράρας Eur. Hec. 649.

II. in Medic., of the body, with the pores and passages open, Hipp. Aph. 1244, Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 9; also, τὸν πόρον ἔχειν εὐρὺν Ib. 10. 5, 12.

III. of words, etc., flowing, fluent, glib, στόμα Eur. Hipp. Fr. 12, cf. Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. 23:—generally, copious, Plat. Tim. 77 D.

IV. prosperous, successful, *ols* ἂν εὐρ. ἢ γένεσις Id. Legg. 740 D; βίος Archyt. in Stob. Eccl. p. 742 Gaiss., M. Anton. 2. 4:—Comp. εὐροῦτερος, or —οὔτερος (Galen. 16. 360), Lob. Phryn. 143:—Adv. εὐρώως, Arr. Epict. 1. 4, 27., 3. 22, 45, Aretae, etc.; contr. εὐρός, Poll. 4. 23.

εὐρούπος, *on*, easily inclining, εὐρ. ἄμμα an easy-sliding noose, Anth. P. 9. 543. Adv., οὐκ εὐρούτως ἔχειν it was not easy .., Antipho 138. 20.

Εὔρος, *ó*, the East wind, or more exactly E.S.E. (cf. ἀπριλιάτης), Lat. *Eurus*, Il. 2. 145, cf. Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 12, Mund. 4. 12, C. I. 6180–81. (Probably akin to ἥως, αὐώς, *ēws*, the morning-wind, as Ζέφυρος is akin to ζόφος, the evening-wind: cf. ἥως. Curt. refers it to εὔω or εὔα, αὐω, Skt. *ush*, Lat. *vro*, from its parching nature, v. Arist. Meteor. 1. c.)

εὔρος, *τό*, breadth, width, mostly used absol., εὔρος in breadth, opp. to μῆκος or ὕψος, Od. 11. 312, Hdt. 1. 178, Xen. An. 1. 4, 4, etc.; so, τὸ εὔρος Ib. 1. 4, 9, etc.; εἰς εὔρος Eur. Cycl. 390; ἐν εὐρεῖ Aesch. Theb. 763.

εὐρράπης, *idos*, *ó*, *h*, with beautiful staff, Nonn. D. 4. 1.

εὐρράφης, *es*, (ράπτω) well-stitched, εὐρραφέσις δόρασι Od. 2. 354, 380; εὐρραφὸς παρὰ μῦθου Dion. P. 940, cf. Anth. P. 6. 233.

εὐρρεῖς, *es*, (ρέω) fair-flowing, Hom. (only in Il.) always in Ep. gen. εὐρρεῖς ποταμοῖο, contr. for εὐρρεῖς, Il. 6. 508., 14. 433., 15. 205, etc.; εὐρρεῖς ποταμοῦ Hes. Fr. 12. 2 (in Strabo εὐρρεῖς).

εὐρρείτης, *on*, *ó*, (ρέω) =εὐρρεῖς, Σατυνιεύοντες εὐρρείται Il. 6. 34; Αἰγυπτιὸν εὐρρείτην Od. 14. 257; in Att., Σιώνεντι. ἐπ' εὐρείται Eur. Tro. 809:—so εὐρρείτος, *η*, *on*, Orac. ap. Paus. 5. 7, 3 (c. conj. Sylburg.); and εὐρρείται, *ονα*, *on*, Christod. Ephr. 411.

εὐρρηγ, Ep. for εὐρρηγ, abounding in sheep, Ap. Rh. 1. 49.

εὐρρηγος, *on*, =foreg., Ap. Rh. 3. 1086. 2. of a good sheep, κούρη Anth. P. 14. 149.

εὐρρηχος, *on*, (ρήγος) very prickly, Nic. Th. 868.

εὐρριν, εὐρρούς, Ep. for εὐρυν, εὐρούς.

εὐρῷ-ἀγυῖα, *fem*, Adj. used only in nom. and acc., with wide streets, in Hom. epith. of great cities, in Il. almost always of Troy; of Athens, Od. 7. 80; but of Mycenae in Il. 4. 52; generally, εὐρ. πόλις Od. 15. 384; but, χθὼν εὐρῷ-ἀγυῖα, =εὐρῷ-ἀγυῖα, h. Hom. Cer. 16; εὐρ. δικά, i. e. public, Terpan. 3 Bgk.

εὐρῷ-αἰχμας, *gen*, Dor. a, *ó*, far-stretching with the spear, far-conquering, σπαρτάς Pind. P. 160.

εὐρῷ-ἄλος, *on*, (ἄλος) with wide threshing-floor, broad, χῶπος Opp. H. 1. 62; νέφεια Anth. P. 7. 748:—in Nonn. D. 4. 409, etc., also εὐρῷ-ἄλος, *awas*.

εὐρῷ-ἀνασσα, *h*, far-ruling, Call. Cr. 122.

εὐρῷ-βῆτος, *on*, wide-stepping, Ζεὺς Ar. Fr. 433, with a play on π.

2. spaciou, Q. Sm. 2. 283, Nonn.

II. pr. n. a noted cheat, whose name became proverbial, Plat. Prot. 327 D, Dem. 233. 8, Aeschin. 73. 12; the betrayer of Croesus, Ephor. ap. Suid., Diod. Excerpt. 553. 56:—hence Εὐρῷ-βατόμαι, to cheat like Eurystatus, Diogen. 4. 7, Suid.

εὐρῷ-βέρεθρος, *on*, with wide gulfs, Tzetz. Hom. 475.

εὐρῷ-βίαις, *Ion*, and Ep.—βίης, *on*, *ó*, =εὐρῷ-βενής, Hes. Th. 931, h. Hom. Cer. 295, Pind. O. 6. 98, etc.

εὐρῷ-βόας, *on*, *ó*, far-shouting, loud-shouting, Liban. 4. p. 816. 31.

εὐρῷ-γάστρον, *opos*, *ó*, *h*, big-bellied, metaph. of the sea, Orac. ap. Apollod. 2. 8, 2, v. Lob. Phryn. 660.

εὐρῷ-γένειος, *on*, broad-chinned, Opp. C. 2. 104: broad-bearded, Nonn. D. 18. 345.

εὐρῷ-δίνης [i], *on*, *ó*, wide-eddy, Bacchyl. 6.

εὐρῷ-εδής, *es*, broad-seated, spacious, χθὼν Simon. 8. 17.

εὐρῷ-θέμιλος, *on*, =foreg., a name of Αἰδης, C. I. 5973 c; πέδον εὐρ. Paul. S. Descr. S. Soph. 620:—so, εὐρῷ-θέμιλος, *on*, Greg. Naz.

εὐρῷ-ρυθμία, *h*, rhythmic order or movement, κατὰ ῥυθμὸν εὐρῷ-ρυθμίας Plat. Rep. 522 A, cf. Prot. 326 B; αἰ περὶ τὴν λέξιν εὐρῷ-ρυθμίας, the measured cadences of language, Isocr. 87 E; ἡ κυκλικὴ εὐρ. τῶν περιόδων Dion. H. ad Pomp. 6. 60:—harmony between the orator and his hearers, Plut. 2. 45 E, cf. Quintil. 1. 10, 26.

2. of persons, orderliness, dignity, gracefulness, Plat. Rep. 400 F; ἡ τ' εὐρ. τὸ τ' ἥθος Damox. Incert. 1. 7; εὐρ. τῶν σαμῶντων Plut. 2. 8 E, cf. Luc. Salt. 8.

3. εὐρῷ-χειρὸν delicacy of touch, in a surgeon, Hipp. 24. 14, cf. Plat. 2. 67 E.

εὐρῷ-θμος, *on*, Ep. εὐρῷ—Manetho:—rhythmic, Lat. *numerosus*, concinnus, of musical time or cadence, μουσικὴ εὐρ., distinguished from εὐμελής, Arist. Pol. S. 7. 1; λέξις Id. Rhet. 3. 8, 7; from εὐρῷ-θμος, Dion. H. de Comp. 11; εὐρ. ῥυθμῶματα Ar. Thesm. 121; εὐρ. πούς moving in time, keeping time, Ib. 985; προβήματα Id. Pl. 759; μέλος Plat. Legg. 655 A; κινῆσις Ib. 795 E; σφονγὺς εὐρ. a regular pulse, Galen.:—Adv., εὐρῷ-θμως εἰπεῖν Isocr. 294 B.

2. of persons, orderly, graceful, Plat. Rep. 326 B, Rep. 413 E, etc.; εὐρ. βακτηρία, the nice conduct of a cane, Antiph. 'Avr. 1:—Adv. —μως, gracefully, Eur. Cycl. 563; πέριπτον εὐρ. τὸν κῶτταβον Plat. Com. in Com. Fr. 5. p. 44.

3. well-proportioned, well-made, σώματα Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 11; ὀρνίθιον Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 5; φύλλα Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 7, cf. 12, 9; of armour, fitting well, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 10 and 12.

4. of surgical operations, in Adv., neatly, Hipp. Offic. 742.

εὐρύ-κάρνος, *ov*, broad-headed, *σιγὴν* Opp. C. I. 152; *πίθος* Nonn. D. 20. 127.

εὐρύ-κερως, *ατος*, *δ*, *ή*, with broad-spreading horns, of deer and oxen, Opp. C. 2. 293, etc.

Εὐρυκλῆς, *εους*, *δ*, name of a famous ventriloquist; hence as appellat. a ventriloquist, cf. Ar. Vesp. 1019, Schol. Plat. Soph. 252 C.

εὐρύ-κόλλιος, *ov*, with wide paunch, Hipp. 269. 2.

εὐρύ-κόλπος, *ov*, = εὐρύστερος, *χθών* Pind. N. 7. 49.

εὐρυκόωσα, (*κοῶ* = *κοῶν*) epith. of night, in which one can hear far, because of the stillness, Hesych. 2. of the sea-goddess Ceto, heard from afar, Euphor. ap. E. M. 369. 30.—Hesych. also cites εὐρυκόας μεγαλόων, μέγα ἰσχύων.

εὐρύ-κρείων, *οντος*, *δ*, wide-ruling, Hom. (esp. in Il.), always epith. of Agamemnon; except in Il. 11. 751, εὐρ. Ένοσίχθων.

εὐρύ-λείμων, *ov*, with broad meadows, Λαβία Pind. P. 9. 95.

εὐρύ-μέδων, *οντος*, *δ*, = εὐρυκέρως, of αἰθήρ, Emped. 438; of Poseidon, Pind. O. 8. 41; of Chiron, Id. P. 3. 5;—in Hom. only as pr. n.; so also fem. Εὐρυμέδουσα.

εὐρύ-μενής, *es*, broad and strong, τεῖχος, Φάος Orph. Arg. 985, 1050.

εὐρύ-μέτωπος, *ov*, broad-fronted, of oxen, Il. 10. 292, Od. 3. 382, al., Hes. Th. 291, Strabo ap. Ath. 382 E; of men, Tzetz.

εὐρύνω, fut. ἔνῳ (εὐρύς) to make wide or broad, εὐρύνα ἀγῶνα to clear the arena (for dancing), Od. 8. 260; τὸ μέσον εὐρύνειν to leave a wide space in the middle, Hdt. 4. 52; εὐρ. τοὺς μυκῆρας to dilate them, Xen. Eq. 1. 10; αὐλάκας εὐρ. Theocr. 13. 31: to widen a wound, ὄνυξ App. Civ. 2. 99; στήθεα Opp. C. 3. 442:—Pass. to be widened, C. I. 4040. I. 24.

2. metaph. to extend, ἐνίον δαίμονος ἐργασίην Anth. P. 7. 698:—Pass. to be spread abroad, Dion. P. 92, Luc. Electr. 6.

εὐρύ-νωτος, *ov*, broad-backed, φῶτες Soph. Aj. 1251.

εὐρύ-ὀδεῖα, *ή*, (ὀδός) fem. Adj. only used in gen., with broad ways, in Hom. always of the earth (as εὐρύπορος of the sea), *χθονὸς εὐρυοδείης* of earth, whose ways are open to all, Il. 16. 635, Od. 3. 453, etc. Cf. εὐρύγαια.

εὐρυοδείης, f. l. in Orac. ap. Strabo I. 53., 12. 536, for ἀργυροδείης, as in the Epitomé and Or. Sib. p. 515.

εὐρύ-ὀπτα, Ep. for -ὀπτης, *δ*, (✓ΟΠ, ὄψομαι) the far-seeing, Homeric epith. of Zeus, mostly in nom. at end of verse, εὐρύσπα Ζεύς; also in voc., εὐρύσπα Ζεῦ Il. 16. 241; at the beginning, εὐρύσπα Κρονίδης Orac. ap. Hdt. 8. 77, cf. h. Hom. 22. 4;—in Il. there is also an acc. as if from a nom. εὐρύσπ, εὐρύσπα Ζῆν' (at end of verse) 8. 206., 14. 265., 24. 331 εὐρον δ' εὐρύσπα Κρονίδην 2. 498., 24. 98; Ζῆνα .. εὐρύσπα, κρείοντα h. Hom. 22. 2. The sense given is necessary in Orph. Lith. 88, where it is used of the sun: but Pind. (Fr. 238, χορὸς εὐρύσπα κέλαδον φθεγγόμενος) takes it from ὄψ (voice) far-sounding; and many advocate this sense in Hom., v. Schol. Il. 1. 498. [α, as in ἱππότα, νεφεληγερέτα, etc., but commonly α by position.]

εὐρύ-πέδιλος, *ov*, broad-sandalled: broad, ὄπλη Opp. C. 1. 288.

εὐρύ-πεδος, *ov*, with broad surface, spacious, γαῖα Anth. P. 7. 748.

εὐρύ-πορος, *ov*, with broad ways, in Hom. always of the sea (as εὐρυ-ὀδεῖα of the earth), where all may roam at will, μέγα κύμα θαλάσσης εὐρύποροιο Il. 15. 381, cf. Od. 4. 432., 12. 2, Aesch. Pers. 110.

εὐρυπρωκτία, *ή*, the character of an εὐρύπρωκτος, Ar. Ach. 843, Vesp. 1070, al.

εὐρύ-πρωκτος, *ov*, wide-breeched, the Lat. *pothicus*, *catamitus*: also an adulterer caught in flagrante delicto, from the nature of their summary punishment (βαφανιδωσις); often in Aristoph. applied to the Athenians generally, as Ach. 716, Nub. 1090; Comp., Eubul. Incert. 2.

εὐρυπτος, *ov*, (ρύπτω) easy to cleanse, Poll. 1. 44.

εὐρύ-πύλῃς, *es*, with broad gates, ἀν' εὐρυνυλῆς Αἶδος δῶ Il. 23. 74, cf. Od. 11. 751.

εὐρύ-πώγων, *ωνος*, *δ*, broad-bearded, Tzetz. Posthom. 654.

εὐρύ-ρέεθρος, *ov*, with broad channel, broad-flowing, Il. 21. 141; cf. sq.

εὐρύ-ρέων, *ουσα*, *ov*, broad-flowing, Αἶδός εὐρ. Il. 2. 849., 16. 258., 21. 157; Αἰφείδος Pind. O. 5. 44.—There is no such Verb as εὐρύνειν (for in Il. 5. 545 εὐρὺ βέει must be read).

εὐρύς, *εὐρεία*, *εὐρύ*; Ion. fem. *εὐρέα* (not *εὐρέη*), Hdt. 1. 178, so in Theocr. 7. 78; gen. *εὐρέος*, *είας*, *εὐς*; acc. sing. in Hom. *εὐρύν* and sometimes *εὐρέά* (v. inf.).—gen. *εὐρέος* as fem., Asiatic Fr. 2, Opp. C. 3. 323; so nom. pl. *εὐρέες*, Anth. P. 9. 413:—cf. ἥδους, θήλους, Νάκη Choeril. p. 74:—Comp. εὐρύτερος, v. inf. (From ✓ΕΤΡ come also as εὐρύος, εὐρύων, etc.; cf. Skt. *ur-us*, fem. *ur-vi*, *ur-u-k'akshās* = εὐρύ-σπα.) Wide, broad, spacious, often in Hom., esp. of heaven, earth, and sea, οὐρανὸν εὐρύν Il. 3. 364, etc.; *εὐρέα χθών* 4. 182, etc.; *εὐρέα πόντον* 6. 291; also, *εὐρέα κόλπον* 18. 140., 21. 125, etc.; *εὐρ. σχεδὴ* Od. 5. 163; *ῥοῖο* Il. 3. 210, 227, Od. 18. 68, etc.; (so, *εὐρύτερος δ' ῥοῖοισιν* ἰδὲ στέφανοις ἰδῶσθαι Il. 3. 194); *μετάρφρονον* 10. 29; *σάκος* 11. 527; *τεῖχος* 12. 5; *εὐρύτερα ὕδως* 23. 427; *εὐρύν ἀγῶνα* (v. sub *ἀγών*); *κατά, ἀνά, μετὰ στρατὸν εὐρύν* Αἰχμῶν 1. 229, 384, 478;—freq. in all Poets, except Att., who hardly use it save in lyrics, see however Eur. Fr. 913, Ar. Eq. 720; nor is it common in Prose, *εὐρ. τάφος* Hdt. 1. 178; *κόθορνοι εὐρέες* wide, loose boots, 6. 125; *οἰκία* Xen. An. 4. 5, 25; opp. to *στενός*, Plat. Legg. 737 A; *φλέβες, πόροι* Id. Tim. 66 D, Theophr. C. P. 3. 11, 2; *κατὰ εὐρύτερα* Plat. Phaedo 111 D. 2. far-reaching, far-spread, *κλέος εὐρύ* Od. 23. 137; *κλήδων* Simon. 84. 6; *εὐρ. ἐκπίδες* Anth. P. 7. 99. II. as Adv.:—the neut. *εὐρύ* is mostly used, Pind. O. 13. 34, etc.: Comp., *εὐρύτερος* ἔχειν Ar. Lys. 419; v. *εὐρύνειν*.

εὐρύ-σάκης [α], *es*, with broad shield; only as name of Ajax' son, v. Soph. Aj. 575.

εὐρύ-σθενής, *es*, of far-extended might, mighty, in Hom. always of Poseidon, Il. 7. 455., 8. 201, Od. 13. 140; of Apollo, Pind. I. 2. 26; of

Telamon, Id. N. 3. 62; Himeria, Id. O. 12. 2; also ἀρεταί, πλοῦτος, Id. O. 4. 16, P. 5. 1.

εὐρύ-στομος, *ov*, with wide bier or tomb, σῆμα Anth. P. 7. 528.

εὐρύ-στερνος, *ov*, broad-breasted, Γαί' εὐρ. Hes. Th. 117; οὐρανός Anth. Plan. 303, Orph. Lith. 639; Ἀθάνα Theocr. 18. 36; Ποσειδῶν Christod. Ecphr. 65:—cf. εὐρύκολπος.

εὐρύ-στήθης, *es*, = *foreg.*, Arist. H. A. 9. 50, 12.

εὐρύ-στομία, *ή*, broadness of pronunciation, Eust. 11. 43:—metaph. blustering speech, Id. Opusc. 190. 88.

εὐρύ-στομος, *ov*, wide-mouthed, Hipp. 609. 12, Xen. Eq. 10. 10, etc.

εὐρύ-τενής, *es*, wide-extended, Nonn. D. 21. 326.

εὐρύ-τέρως, Adv., Comp. of εὐρύς, q. v.

εὐρύτης [ῶ], *ητος*, *ή*, (εὐρύς) width or breadth, Hipp. 397. 30. II. broadness of sound, Schol. Thuc. 1. 72.

εὐρύ-τίμος, *ov*, wide, far-honoured, Ζεύς Pind. O. 1. 67.

εὐρύτος, *ov*, (βέω) full-flowing, κρήνη Pseud-Eur. I. A. 420.

εὐρύ-τρητος, *ov*, with wide holes, ἡβός Diosc. 1. 79.

εὐρύ-τρυπος, *ov*, (τρύπω) = *foreg.*, Democ. ap. Theophr. de Sensu 73, ubi Schneid. εὐβύτρυπος, straight-bored.

Εὐρύφάεσσα, *ης*, *ή*, Far-shining, wife of Hyperion and mother of Helios, h. Hom. 31. 2, 4.

εὐρύ-φαής, *es*, far-shining, Τίταν Synes. H. 9. 38.

εὐρύ-φάρετρος, *ov*, *δ*, with wide quiver, of Apollo, Pind. P. 9. 45; also εὐρυφάρετρον Ἀπολλων Id. Fr. 115.

εὐρύ-φλεβος, *ov*, with wide veins, Galen. 6. 49.

εὐρύ-φυής, *es*, broad-growing, broad-eared, in reference to the manner in which the grains of barley (κρί) are set on the stalk, Od. 4. 604.

εὐρυφώνια, *ή*, broadness of sound, Eust. 39. 42.

εὐρύ-φωνος, *ov*, broad-sounding, Eust. 1396. 3.

εὐρυχῆδης, *es*, (✓ΧΑΔ, χανδῶν) wide-gaping, wide-mouthed, of cups, Anth. P. 6. 305, Luc. Lexiph. 7.

εὐρύ-χαλῖτης, *ov*, *δ*, with wide-streaming hair, of Bacchus, Pind. I. 7. 4.

εὐρύ-χωρος, *ov*, with broad places, roomy, spacious, Homeric epith. of great cities, Il. 2. 498, Od. 15. 1, etc.; of Hellas, Il. 9. 478; of Asia, Libya, Pind. O. 7. 34, P. 4. 76; ἀγυαί Id. P. 8. 77, Eur. Bacch. 87, Orac. ap. Dem. 531. 7; οἶκος Anth. P. 6. 319.—It is an Epic form of εὐρύχωρος, with penult. shortened metri grat., as in καλλίχωρος, v. Nitzsch Od. 6. 4, Dict. Antiq. s. v. *χωρός*: it occurs however in a prose Att. Inscr., C. I. (add.) 175 b.

εὐρύ-χωρής, *es*, = εὐρύχωρος, Hipp. Vet. Med. 18, Paus. 3. 19, 1; Comp. -έστερος, Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 22; Sup. -έστατος, Id. P. A. 3. 5, 16.

εὐρυχωρία, Ion. -ίη, *ή*, open space, free room, ἐν τῇ λοιπῇ εὐρ. τῆς θήκης Hdt. 4. 71, cf. Dem. 428. 14; εὐρ. τῷ θεῷ ποιεῖτε Poëta ap. Ath. 622 B; *ή ἄνω εὐρ.*, of a dislocated joint, Hipp. Art. 787; ἐν εὐρ. εἶναι to have plenty of room, Plat. Theat. 194 D.—in pl., Id. Legg. 804 C (ubi Codd. εὐρυχωρία, τά). 2. esp. of an open field for battle, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 18, Hell. 7. 4, 24; ἐν εὐρυχωρίᾳ ναυμαχεῖν to fight with plenty of sea-room, Hdt. 8. 60, cf. Thuc. 2. 83, 86, 90. 3. metaph. free space, room for doing a thing, τῆς ἀποδείξεως Plat. Minos 315 D; εὐρ. τινὸς διδόναι, παρέχειν Plut. 2. 48 E, 828 D.

εὐρύ-χωρος, *ov*, roomy, wide, Arist. H. A. 10. 5, 12, Diod. 19. 84.

εὐρύ-ψ, *οντος*, *δ*, *ή*, v. sub εὐρύσπα.

εὐρώγης, (ράς) abounding in grapes, Anth. P. 6. 190.

εὐρώδης, *es*, poet. for εὐρύς, Soph. Aj. 1101.

εὐρώεις, *εσσα*, *ev*, (εὐρύς) mouldy, dank and dark, in Hom. of the nether world, οἰκία εὐρώεντα (Virgil's *loca senta situ*), Il. 20. 65; ἐς Αἶδω δῶμον εὐρώεντα Od. 10. 512., 23. 322, cf. Hes. Op. 152; εὐρώεντα κέλευθα Od. 24. 10; ὑπὸ ὕφην εὐρώεντι h. Hom. Cer. 482; τῶρον εὐρώεντα Soph. Aj. 1167;—in Hes. Th. 731, 739, of the Titans' prison in the centre of the earth.—Some Gramm. explain it not only by σκοτεῖνά, but also by πλατέα, ἀναπεπταμένα, which would make it equivalent with εὐρύς (cf. εὐρώδης), Apollon. Lex. p. 374, Hesych. I. 1528, E. M. 397. 57: but the passages in Hom. and Hes. imply a notion of abhorrence, and that it was so taken by early writers appears from the Subst. εὐρώας, as used by Theognis, Simonides, etc. Late poets (as Opp. 11. 5. 3, Nonn. D. 25. 476) no doubt used it = εὐρύς, cf. εὐρώδης; but this may be allowed without implicating Homer.

εὐρών, *ουσα*, *όν*, part. aor. 2 act. of εὐρίσκω.

Εὐρωπαϊός, *η*, *ov*, European, Dion. H. 1. 2; Ion. Εὐρωπῆϊος, *η*, *ov*, Hdt. 7. 73; Εὐρωπεύς, *δ*, an European, Id. 8. 133, 135; fem. Εὐρωπαϊς, *ιδος*, Steph. B.

Εὐρώπη, *ή*, Europa, Europe, as a geograph. name, first in h. Hom. Ap. 251, 291, Pind. N. 4. 115, and Aesch. II. as fem. pr. n. first in Hes. Th. 357, of a daughter of Oceanos; for the rape of Europa by Zeus, v. Hdt. 1. 2, 173., 4. 45.

Εὐρωπία, *ή*, = Εὐρώπη I, Soph. Fr. 37, Eur. Fr. 382:—also Εὐρωπιείη, *ή*, Dion. P. 152, Mosch. 2. 15.

εὐρωπός, *ή*, *όν*, = εὐρύς, Eur. I. T. 626, Opp. H. 3. 20., 4. 526: cf. στενωπός.

εὐρώς, *ατος*, *δ*, mould, dank decay, Lat. *situs*, *squalor*, Theogn. 452, Simon. 5. 4, Bacchyl. 13. 8, Eur. Ion 1393, Plat. Tim. 84 B, cf. om. Arist. G. A. 5. 4 sq.; εὐρώς ψυχῆς Plut. 2. 48 C; v. εὐρώεις.

εὐρωστέω, to be εὐρωστος, opp. to ἀρρωστέω, Poll. 3. 121.

εὐρωστία, *ή*, stoutness, strength, Arist. Mirab. 1, 2; τῆς ψυχῆς Plut. Cato Mi. 44.

εὐρωστος, *ov*, (ρᾶννννν) stout, strong, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 6; εὐρωστος τὸ σῶμα Ib. 6. 1, 6; τῷ σώματι Isocr. Antid. § 123; τὴν ψυχὴν Arist. Physiogn. 6, 4. Adv. -τως, Xen. Ages. 2, 24.

Εὐρώτας, *ov*, *δ*, Eurotas, the chief river of Laconia. II. the pudenda muliebria, with allusion to εὐρύς, Anth. P. 5. 60.

εὐρωτιάω, (εὐρώς) to be or become mouldy, to decay, Theophr. C. P. 1.

6, 8, Luc. Nelyom. 15, etc.; *Bios* εὐρωπιῶν the life of 'the great unwashed,' Ar. Nub. 44.

εὖς, ὁ, (v. εὖ) good, brave, noble, old Ep. word often used by Hom. in nom., εὖς παῖς Ἀργίος Il. 2. 819, etc.; once in acc. εὖν, 8. 303; the neut. is always ἤν (v. ἤν), for εὖ is only used as Adv.:—irreg. gen. sing., ἔης (wrongly supposed to be an Ep. form of εἶ, *sui*, v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v.), παῖδος ἔης Il. 1. 393., 18. 71; νῖος ἔης 15. 138., 24. 422., 550; ἀνδρὸς ἔης 19. 342; φιλότιπὸν καὶ αἰδοῖ φωτὸς ἔης Od. 14. 505; always at end of verse (except in Od. 15. 450):—gen. pl. ἑάν, (as if there were a fem. nom. sing. ἑάν), good things, good fortune, Il. 24. 528; θεοὶ δαῖτην ἑάν Od. 8. 325; δαῖτα ἑάν Ib. 335, cf. h. Hom. 17. 12., 29. 8, Hes. Th. 46. 111.

εὔσα, Dor. fem. part. of εἰμί (*sum*), Theocr. 2. 76., 5. 26.

εὔσα, v. sub εὔω.

εὐσάλευτος, on, (σαλεύω) easily shaken, Philo 1. 96, Eccl.

εὐσάλιδωτος, on, (σανίς) = εὐσελμος, of ships, Hesych.

εὐσαρκέω, to be fleshy, Schol. Ar. Pl. 561.

εὐσαρκία, ἡ, fulness of flesh, good condition of body, Hipp. Art. 821, Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 2; of fruit, Theophr. C. P. 1. 9, 2.

εὐσαρκος, on, (σάρξ) fleshy, in good case, plump, Hipp. Aph. 1249, Xen. Lac. 5, 8, etc.; of meat, Amphip. Ἐπτά 1; opp. to σαρκώδης on the one hand, and ἀσαρκος on the other, Galen.

εὐσαρκώω, to make εὐσαρκος, Galen.

εὐσαρκωσις, εως, ἡ = εὐσαρκία, f. I. in Hipp. 401.

εὐσεβεία, ἡ, (cf. εὐσεβία) = reverence towards the gods, piety, religion, Lat. *pietas*, opp. to δυσσεβεία, Trag.; μαῖων εὐσεβίαν Ἀρης Aesch. Theb. 344; εὖ. Ζηνὸς towards him, Soph. El. 1097; πρὸς εὐσεβίαν = εὐσεβίαν, Ib. 464; also, like *pietas*, reverence towards parents, filial respect, Ib. 968; εὖ. εἰς θεοὺς καὶ γονεῖς Plat. Rep. 615 C; εὖ. πρὸς on περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς Id. Sym. 193 D, Isocr.:—τὴν εὖ. τῶν πραχθέντων Antipho 122. 22. 2. credit or character for piety, εὐσεβίαν οἶσε you will have the honour of it, Soph. El. 968; δῖξαν εὐσεβείας in Xen. Cyn. 1. 15; cf. ἀρετὴ sub fin.

εὐσεβεῖω, to be εὐσεβής, to live or act piously and religiously, absol., Theogn. 145, Soph. Aj. 1350, etc.; εἰς τινα towards one, Id. Ant. 731; περὶ τινα Eur. Alc. 1148, Plat. Symp. 193 A; πρὸς τινα Menand. Monost. 567; Anth. P. 10. 107; εὖ. τὰ πρὸς θεοὺς in matters that respect the gods, Soph. Ph. 1441; τὰ περὶ θεοῦ Isocr. 26 B:—also, εὖ. θεοῦ to reverence them, Aesch. Ag. 338, etc.; in which case Pors. Phoen. 1340 writes εὖ σέβειν ('videtur tragici dixisse εὖ σέβειν θεοὺς et εὐσεβεῖν εἰς θεοὺς'), but the distinction is questionable, for εὐεργετέω and ἀρετέω are used with an acc. pers. (v. sub vocc.); and we have a Pass. εὐσεβεῖσθαι, to be revered, in Antipho 123. 42, Plat. Ax. 364 C.

εὐσεβίημα, τό, a deed of piety, Dem. Phal. 281.

εὐσεβής, ἐς, (σέβω) Lat. *pious*, religious, opp. to δυσσεβής (q. v.), Theogn. 1137, Hdt. 2. 141, Pind. O. 3. 73, and Att., but not common in Prose, as Plat. Phil. 39 E: dutiful, esp. discharging sacred duties, πρὸς or ἐς τινα Aesch. Supp. 339, Eur. El. 253; c. acc. modi, εὐσεβῆς χεῖρα righteous in act, Aesch. Cho. 141; εὐσεβεῖς ἐξ εὐσεβῶν legitimate, of pure strain, Soph. El. 589, cf. I. Ep. Cor. 7. 14; ὁ τῶν εὐσεβῶν χώρος of a place in the nether world, Plat. Ax. 371 C; ἐν εὐσεβίῳ (sc. χώρῳ) Call. Ep. 11.

II. of acts, things, etc., holy, hallowed, held sacred, ταῦτα μυστήρια εὐσεβῆ θῶν πάρα Aesch. Cho. 122; εὖ. χρυσόπριον Eur. El. 1272:—εὐσεβῆς [ἐστὶ], c. inf., Anth. P. append. 51. 42; so, ἐν εὐσεβεί [ἐστὶ] Eur. Ilcl. 1277:—τὸ εὖ. = εὐσεβεία, Soph. O. C. 1125, Eur. Tro. 42, Antipho 141. 2, and 29; τοῦμιν εὐσεβῆς Eur. Hipp. 656; τὰ ἐν ἀνθρώποις εὐσεβῆ παραβαίνειν Philippi. ap. Dem. 280. 10.

III. Adv. εὐσεβῶς, Att. -βῶς, Pind. O. 6. 133, etc.; εὐσεβῶς ἔχει, for εὐσεβῆς ἐστι, Soph. O. T. 1431, Dem. 407. 8:—Comp. -έστερον, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 16: Sup. -έστατα, Isocr. 47 B.

εὐσεβία, ἡ, Ion. and poet. for εὐσεβεία, Theogn. 1138, Pind. O. 8. 10, Soph. Ant. 943, O. C. 189, Critias ap. Ath. 433 A.

εὐσεβόφρων, ὁ, ἡ, pious-minded, Eccl.:—Adv. -όνως C. I. 8802.

εὐσειστος, on, liable to earthquakes, Strabo 447.

εὐσελάος, on, bright-shining, Paul. Sil. Descr. S. Soph. 830.

εὐσελῆνος, on, of the bright moon, φέγγος εὖ. in a spurious Prologue to the Rhesus; see the Greek ὑπόθεσις.

εὐσελμος, Ep. εὐσελμος, on, (εἰλέμα) well-benched, with good banks of oars, Hom. always in Ep. form, as epith. of ships; so Stesich. 29, Eur. I. T. 183 (in the common form).

εὐσεπτος, on, (σέβω) much revered, holy, Soph. O. T. 864.

εὐσήκωτος, on, well-poised, Bito Mach. p. 113.

εὐσημία, Ion. -λή, ἡ, a good prognostic, Hipp. 1170 (v. Littré 5. p. 286): cf. διοσημία.

εὐσημος, on, of good signs or omens, φάσμα Eur. I. A. 252, cf. Plut. Caes. 43. II. easily known by signs, clear to be seen, conspicuous, εὐσημον γὰρ οὐ με λαμβάνει [τὸ πλοῖον] Aesch. Supp. 714; καπνὸς δ' ἀλοῦσα .. εὐσημος πλοῖος Id. Ag. 818; σημάτα Hipp. Mochl. 851; ἔχνη Theophr. C. P. 6. 19, 5; οὐκ εὐσημον, ὅθεν .., not easy to distinguish, Ib. 3. 8, 2; εὖ. προσαγγέροντες Menand. Παράκ. 1.

2. clear to understand, distinct, βοά Soph. Ant. 1021; opp. to ἀσημος Ib. 1004:—Adv. -μως, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 2; Sup. -ύστατα, Plut. 2. 1022 A.

εὐσηπτος, on, (σῆμα) easily putrefying, Arist. G. A. 5. 4, 11, Probl. 1. 18.

εὐσηψία, ἡ, tendency to putrefaction, Theophr. H. P. 8. 9, 1.

εὐσθένεια, ἡ, strength, firmness, Theophr. C. P. 3. 1, 6, Cyrril.

εὐσθενέω, to be strong, healthy, Eur. Cycl. 2; in Arist. Probl. 1. 22., 20. 18, with v. l. εὐθενέω.

εὐσθενής, Ep. εὐσθ- , ἐς, (σθένος) stout, lively, Q. Sm. 14. 633; strong, firm, σίδηρος Anth. Plan. 4. 325:—Comp. -έστερος, Theophr. Ign. 64; but irr. Sup. -άτατος, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 28. Adv. -ῶς, Cyrril.

εὐσίδηρος, on, well-ironed, i. e. bound with iron, Byz.

εὐσίπτος, on, with full bread-basket (σῖπτα), Anth. P. 6. 288.

εὐστῆτω, to have a good appetite, Hipp. Aph. 1245, Pyrgion ap. Ath. 143 E: to be well fed, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 13.

εὐστὺς, on, with good appetite, feeding heartily, Hipp. Coac. 135; εὖ. πολλῶν σῖτων Aretae. Caus. M. Dint. 1. 16. II. with good wheat,

Schol. Theocr. 7. 34.

εὐσκάδιξ, ἱκος, ὁ, ἡ, abounding in chervil, Anth. P. 9. 318.

εὐσκαρῆμος, on, (σκαίρω) swift-springing, bounding, ἵπποι Il. 13. 31;

νῆες Q. Sm. 14. 10; Πάν Anth. P. 6. 32.

εὐσκαρίστος, on, (σκαρίζω) = foreg., Schol. Ven. Il. 13. 31, E. M.

εὐσκαφος, on, (σκάπτω) easy to dig, Hesych.

εὐσκέδαστος, on, (σκέδαζω) easy to disperse, Galen. 10. 283.

εὐσκαπαστος, on, furnishing good shelter, Thuc. 5. 71, in Sup.: τὸ εὖσκ. good shelter, Dio C. 49. 30.

εὐσκαπής, ἐς, (σκέπας) = foreg., τύποι Theophr. H. P. 4. 1, 1; τῶν ἀνέμων from .., Id. Vent. 24.

εὐσκαπτος, on, easy to examine, σκέψις Plat. Phileb. 65 D.

εὐσκαυέω, (as if from εὐσκαυος) to be well equipt, Soph. Aj. 823.

εὐσκίαστος, on, well-shaded, shadowy, Soph. O. C. 1707.

εὐσκίος, on, (σκά) = foreg., Ἀχέρωντος ἀκτὰ Pind. P. 11. 33; ἐν εὐσκίῳ δρόμῳ Ἀκαδήμων θεοῦ Eur. Pol. Ἀστρ. 3; οἰκία Xen. Oec. 9, 4; ἄλσος Theocr. 7. 8.

εὐσκόπελος, on, rocky, Pisand. ap. Steph. B. s. v. Νιφάτης.

εὐσκόπος, Ep. εὐσκ- , on, (σκοπέω) sharp-seeing, keen-sighted, watchful, ἔσκαπος Ἀργεφόντης Il. 24. 24, 109, Od. 7. 137; once of Artemis, 11. 198 (v. infr.); of Hercules, Theocr. 25. 143; of Pan, Orph. H. 12. 9; of men, Anth. P. 11. 112.

2. far-seen, of stars and light, Ar. Eccl. 2, Ap. Rh. 4. 1716: of places, commanding a wide view, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 2, Arist. H. A. 9. 41, 5, Plut. Cato Ma. 13. II. (σκοπός) shooting well, of unerring aim (as some explain Od. 11. 198), of Apollo, Orac. ap. Hdt. 5. 61, cf. Call. Dian. 190; τῷτοι πρόσθεν εὐσκόποις χειρομένην Aesch. Cho. 694; so, later, εὐσκόπα βάλλειν, τοξεύειν, Heliod. 9. 5; cf. εὐστόχος. Adv. -πως, Philo 2. 372; εὖσκ. ἔχειν τῶν ἀποκρίσεων Philostr. 556.

εὐσκαμμοσύνη, ἡ, quickness in jesting or repartee, Poll. 5. 161.

εὐσκάμμων, on, gen. onos, (σκάμμα) of ready wit, esp. in bantering or repartee:—Adv. -μόνως, Poll. 5. 161.

εὐσμυκτος, on, well-cleaned, σίδηρος Maxim. π. καταρχ. 285.

εὐσμηγής, ἱγγος, ὁ, ἡ, thick-haired, shaggy, Nonn. D. 11. 388.

εὐσμύλευτος, on, well-chiselled, Hesych.; cod. εὐσμύλωτα.

εὐσοια, ἡ, happiness, prosperity, Soph. O. C. 390, Fr. 124.

εὐσοος, on, safe and well, happy, εὐσοα τέκνα Theocr. 24. 8; also εὐσως, Bato ap. Ath. 103 C: cf. εὐσοσος.

εὐσπειρής, ἐς, and εὐσπερος, on, (σπεῖρα) well-turned, wreathing, winding, Anth. P. 6. 206, 219.

εὐσπλαγχνία, ἡ, good heart, firmness, Eur. Rhes. 192. II.

goodness of heart, compassion, Byz.

εὐσπλαχνος, on, with healthy bowels, Hipp. 89 C.

II. com-

passionate, Ep. Eph. 4. 32, 1 Petr. 3. 8.

εὐσπορος, Ep. εὐσπ- , on, well-sown, γνάυ Ar. Av. 230; Αἴγυπτος Anth. Plan. 4. 295. 2. rich in seed, ἀνθήμεον Id. P. 4. 1, 36.

II. favourable to seed, of Hermes, Herm. in Stob. Eccl. 1. 176.

εὐσελμος, εὐσωπτος, Ep. for εὐσελμος, εὐσωπτος.

εὐστάθεια, ἡ, stability, prosperity, Plut. 2. 342 F, etc.; ὑπὲρ εὐστ. τῆς πόλεως C. I. 2071, cf. 3459. 2. esp. of bodily health, εὐστ. σαρκός, Epicurean phrase in Plut. 2. 135 C, etc.; corpus bene constitutum, Cic. Tusc. 2. 6:—so Ion. εὐσταθῆ, Hipp. 24. 45, Anth. P. 12. 199; -ία, C. I. 2070.

εὐσταθῆ, to be steady, stable, firm, ὅταν πολῖται εὐσταθῶσι δαίμονες are favourable, Eur. Rhes. 315; εὖστ. ταῖς διανοαῖς Dion. Il. 6. 51:—to be calm, tranquil, of the sea, Luc. V. H. 1. 30, cf. Plut. 2. 281 B.

2. to be healthy in body and mind, an Epicurean word, Id. 2. 1090 A; of a country, App. Hisp. 9.

εὐσταθῆς, ἐς, Ep. εὖστ- , as always in Hom.: (ἵσταται):—well-based, well-built, περὶ σταθμῶν εὐσταθὸς μέγροιο Il. 18. 374, etc.; ἐν τοῖς εὐσταθῶς μέγροιο, θαλάμῳ Od. 20. 258., 23. 175.

II. metaph. steadfast, steady, stable, Plut. 2. 44 A, etc. 2. of the body, sound, healthy, Epicur. ib. 1089 D; σαρκὸς εὐσταθὲς κατάστημα Cleomed. 2. 1. p. 112: cf. εὐσταθῆ, -θεα.

3. εὖστ. νοῦσοι easily cured, not serious, Hipp. Aph. 1247, Epid. 1. 938.

4. of weather, steady, settled, Id. Epid. 3. 1091; Ζέφυρος Ap. Rh. 4. 820.

5. generally, steady, quiet, βίος Hierocl. in Stob. 415. 1; ἀρμονία Dion. Il. de Dem. 36.

III. Adv. -θῶς, Diog. L. 7. 182, App. ap. Suid.; -θῶς, Inscr. Mytil. in C. I. 2189.

εὐσταθῆ, ἡ, Ion. for εὐσταθία.

εὐσταθμία, ἡ, correct weight, Oribas. 68 Mai.

εὐστάθμης, Adv. accurately measured by the στάθμη, Hipp. 588. 43, but v. Foës.

εὐστάλεια, ἡ, simple arrangement, Hipp. Art. 839, in Ion. form -λή: of troops, light equipment, Plut. Sertor. 12.

εὐσταλῆς, ἐς, (στέλλω) well-equipt, στόλος Aesch. Pers. 795; of troops, light-armed, Lat. *expeditus*, εὐσταλὲς τῇ ὑπλήσει Thuc. 3. 22; ἵππεὺς εὐσταλέστατος, Xen. Eq. 7. 8, etc.; ὀπλισμός εὐσταλέστερος Dion. H. 7. 59; τὸ εὐσταλὲς πρὸς πόλεμον, = εὐστάλεια, Hdn. 3. 8.

2. simple, convenient, Hipp. Mochl. 841; πλοῖος οὐρύς τε κεῖσθαι a fair and easy voyage, Soph. Ph. 780. 3. well-packed, compact, ὑστέρα Arist. H. A. 10. 6, 14; εὐσταλῆς τὸν ὕκον, τῷ σώματι Plut. Mar. 34, etc. 4. correct in habit and manners, well-behaved, mannerly, κόσμος καὶ εὖστ. ἀνὴρ Plat. Meno 90 A, cf. Diodor. Com. Ἐπικλ. 1. 17. Plut. Solon 12:—in dress, neat, trim, Luc. Tim. 54. II. Adv.

—*λως*, Ion. —*λέως*, of dress, *well kept up*, Opp. C. 1. 97, Hipp. Offic. 740; of light-armed troops, Hdn. 4. 15. 2. *neatly, handily*, Hipp. Offic. 743.

εὐσταλίη, ἡ, Ion. for εὐστάλεια.

εὐσταφίλος [α], *ov, rich in grapes*, Cyrill.

εὐσταχὺς, *ov, rich in corn*, Anth. P. 6. 39. Orac. ap. Heliod. 2. 26, etc.: metaph. *blooming, fruitful*, ἡλικίη Anth. P. 7. 589; *τέκνων εὐστ. ἀποθούνην* Ib. 5. 276.

εὐστεγής, *ēs, well-covered*, v. l. Schol. Lyc. 350.

εὐστέρη, fem. Adj. *with good keel*, ναῦς Ap. Rh. 1. 401.

εὐστερνος, *ov, broad chest*, Emped. 211, Manetho 4. 96.

εὐστέφανος, Ep. εὐστ-, *ov, epith. of Artemis*, Il. 21. 511; in Od. of Cythereia, S. 267, al., Hes. Th. 196, al.; of Demeter, h. Hom. Cer. 224, etc., Hes. Op. 298; of a Nereid, Id. Th. 255: (in these places, acc. to the old Interpr., *not well-crowned, garlanded*, as in later Poets, but *well-girdled, with beautiful cincture*, like εὐσώος); εὐστ. θεῶν θαλαί *graced with beauteous garlands*, Ar. Nub. 309; λειμῶνες εὐστ. *crowned with flowers*, Opp. C. 1. 461. II. in Il. 19. 99, Hes. Sc. 80, Th. 978, Thebes is εὐστέφανος, *crowned, circled with walls and towers* (v. στεφάνη), Mycenae, Od. 2. 120; so, εὐστ. ἀγυαί Pind. P. 2. 109; Κρίτων Dion. P. 369: cf. στεφάνος 1, στεφάνωμα.

εὐστεφής, *ēs, (στεφός) = foreg.*, Orac. ap. Socr. H. E. 4. 8, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 529.

εὐστήθος, *ov, with beauteous breast*, Tzetz. Posth. 470.

εὐστήρικτος, *ov, firm, fixed*, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 312.

εὐστιβής, *ēs, (στείβω) well-trodden*, τιμὴ by one, Anth. P. 6. 23: *firm, solid*, ὕδος Cyrill.: *plain, intelligible*, Id.

εὐστικτός, *ov, variegated*, Opp. C. 1. 336.

εὐστιπτος, *ov, of cloth, closely-woven or well-filled*, Ap. Rh. 2. 30.

εὐστολος, *ov, = εὐσταλής*, ναῦς Soph. Ph. 516, cf. Ap. Rh. 1. 603.

εὐστομαχίω, *to be in good health*, Philodem. in Herkul. Stud. 1. p. 47.

εὐστομάχια, ἡ, *wholesomeness of food*, Hices. ap. Ath. 298 B.

εὐστόμαχος, *ov, with good stomach*: Adv., εὐστομάχως Ferre, Cic. Att. 9. 5, 2; ἀπορέγειν Anth. P. 11. 4. II. *good for the stomach, wholesomeness*, Diosc. 1. 171, Hices. ap. Ath. 689 C, cf. 26 F: v. εὐκάρδιος.

εὐστομέω, *to be εὐστόμος*, *to sing sweetly*, of the nightingale, Soph. O. C. 18, cf. Ael. N. A. 1. 20: *to speak finely*, Luc. Trag. 181. 2. generally, = εὐφημέω, Aesch. Cho. 997, Ar. Nub. 833.

εὐστομία, ἡ, *goodness of sound, euphony*, Plat. Crat. 404 D, 412 E, etc.: *sweet singing*, Ael. N. A. 17. 23: *beauty of language*, Dion. H. de Lys. 12, de Dem. 13, etc. II. *pleasantness to the mouth, goodness of taste*, Theophr. C. P. 6. 18, 6, Hices. ap. Ath. 310 F.

εὐστόμος, *ov, (στόμα) with mouth of good size*, of dogs, Xen. Cyn. 4. 2: of horses, εὐστ. τῷ χαλῶφ *well-bitted*, opp. to ἄστομος, Plut. 2. 39 A: *with large mouth*, of cups, Luc. Lexiph. 7. II. *speaking well, eloquent*, Anth. P. 14. 10; of the cup, *making eloquent*, Ib. 9. 229: of birds, *sweet-singing*, Ael. N. A. 13. 18: —Adv. —*ως*, *with clear utterance*, Ib. 4. 42; Sup. —*ωτατα*, Ib. 13. 18; *melodiously*, Ib. 1. 43.

2. like εὐφημος, *avoiding words of ill omen, and so keeping silence*, περὶ μὲν τούτων .. μοι .. εὐστομα κείσθω *on these things .. let me keep a religious silence*, Hdt. 2. 171, cf. Ael. N. A. 14. 28, fin.; εὐστομ' ἔχε *peace, be still!* Soph. Ph. 201. III. *good to the mouth, of good taste*, Theophr. H. P. 2. 6, 10.

εὐστόσος, *ov, with goodly colonnades*, πόλις Anth. P. append. 336.

εὐστόρνυξ, Ep. εὐστ-, ὅ, ἡ, *from a good trunk*, Anth. P. 6. 35, 232.

εὐστοχέω, *to hit the mark, succeed*, opp. to ἀμπατάνω, Polyb. 1. 14. 7, etc.: c. gen., εὐστ. πάσης περιστάσεως, τῶν καιρῶν, τῆς ἐλπίδος *to hit them exactly*, Id. 4. 25, 5; 28. 3. 6; 32. 7, 10: *to guess aright*, Plut. 2. 617 D: —the Pass. aor. occurs in Joseph. A. J. 15. 9, 2, εὐστοχηθεῖσα χάρις *afavour well hit off, opportunely done*.

εὐστόχια, τό, *a lucky hit*, Diog. L. 5. 34.

εὐστοχία, ἡ, *skill in shooting at a mark, good aim*, ἐπὶ τύζων εὐστοχία γάννται Eur. I. T. 1239; *χερὸς εὐστ.* *periphr. for a bow*, Id. Tro. 811: —metaph., εὐστ. καιροῦ Plut. 2. 74 D.

II. *metaph. cleverness, sagacity*, Lat. acumen, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 9, 2; *χερῶν εὐστ.*, of artists, Dion. H. de Comp. 25, cf. Anth. Plan. 4. 310.

εὐστοχος, *ov, well-aimed*, τῶδ' ἂν ἐνατόχῳ περὶ (so Elmsl. for πέτρῳ) Eur. Hel. 76; εὐστ. ἀκόντιον Xen. Eq. 12, 13.

εὐστόχως, *to hit the mark, succeed*, opp. to ἀμπατάνω, Polyb. 1. 14. 7, etc.: c. gen., εὐστ. πάσης περιστάσεως, τῶν καιρῶν, τῆς ἐλπίδος *to hit them exactly*, Id. 4. 25, 5; 28. 3. 6; 32. 7, 10: *to guess aright*, Plut. 2. 617 D: —the Pass. aor. occurs in Joseph. A. J. 15. 9, 2, εὐστοχηθεῖσα χάρις *afavour well hit off, opportunely done*.

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εὐστροφία, ἡ, *suppleness, expertness*, ἐν τιμὴ Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 18 B; εὐστρ. πρὸς τὰς ἀπαντήσεις Plut. 2. 510 F, cf. 975 A.

εὐστροφος, Ep. εὐστρ-, *ov, well-twisted*, εὐστρόφω οἶδς *ἀώτῳ with well-twisted wool* (i. e. a sling), Il. 13. 599, 716. II. *easily turning, active, nimble*, νῆες Eur. I. A. 293; ζῶον Plat. Criti. 109 C; πρὸς τὰς ἀπαντήσεις εὐστρ. Plut. 2. 803 F; τὸ εὐστρ. τοῦ φέγγματος Philostr. 589: —Adv. —*ως*, Anth. Plan. 385.

εὐστρωτός, *ov, (στρώννυμι) well spread with clothes*, Lat. bene stratus, λέχος h. Hom. Ven. 158, Cer. 286.

εὐστύλος, *ov, with goodly pillars*, Eur. I. T. 128. II. *with pillars at the best distances*, v. Vitruv. 3. 2, 1.

εὐσύνκρυπτος, *ov, easy to conceal*, Hipp. Fract. 753, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 8.

εὐσυνχώρητος, *easily conceding*, Schol. Il. S. 32.

εὐσυνκοφάνητος, *ov, exposed to calumny*, Plut. 2. 707 F.

εὐσύλητος [ύ], *ov, easily robbed*, Cyrill.

εὐσύλληπτος, *ov, easily taken or caught*, Horapoll. II. *act. easily receiving*, Hesyech.; *τὸ σπέρματος*, Geop. 17. 1.

εὐσυλλόγιστος, *ov, well-concluded, conclusive*, εὐσυλλογιστότερα .. τὰ ἀληθῆ Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 12. 2. *easily inferred*, ἐκ τινῶν Polyb. 12. 18, 8.

εὐσυμβιβαστος, *ov, probable, consistent*, Eust. 247. 29.

εὐσύνβλητος, old Att. εὐξ-, *ov, = sq. 1, τέρας εὐσ.* Hdt. 7. 57; ἥδ' οὐκέρ' εὐσύνβλητος ἡ χρησμοφία Aesch. Pr. 775.

εὐσύνβολος, old Att. εὐξ-, *ov, easy to divine or understand* (cf. ἀνυμβάλλω III. 2), εὐξ. τὸδ' ἐστὶ παντὶ δοξάσαι Aesch. Cho. 170, cf. Dio C. 40. 17. II. *easy to deal with, honest, upright*, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 5: *furthering commerce*, εὐξ. δίκαι Aesch. Supp. 701.

2. *readily contributing one's συμβολή*, Antipho ap. Harp.

III. *affording a good omen, auspicious*, Plut. Demetr. 12, Ael. N. A. 3. 9: —Adv. —*ως*, cited from Schol. Pind.

εὐσυνπερίφορος, *ov, easy to live with, accommodating*, Diog. L. 7. 13.

εὐσυνπληρωτός, *ov, easy to fill up or gain*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 133.

εὐσυνμύθος, *ov, easily growing together*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 10.

εὐσυνάγωγος, *ov, easily collected together*, τύπος τοῖς πεμπομένοις εὐσ. *a place convenient for collecting imports*, Arist. Pol. 7. 12, 6.

εὐσυνάλλακτος, *ov, easy to deal with*, Plut. 2. 42 E: —Adv. —*ως*, LXX (Prov. 25. 10): —εὐσυναλλαξία, ἡ, *accommodating disposition*, Andronic. de Pass. p. 751.

εὐσυνάρμοστος, *ov, easy to fit together*, Arist. G. A. 1. 7, 3.

εὐσυνάρπαστος, *ov, easy to catch and carry off*, Cyrill.

εὐσυνειδησία, ἡ, *a good conscience*, Clem. Al. 797.

εὐσυνειδήσιμος, *ov, with a good conscience*, M. Anton. 6. 30. Adv. —*ως*, Clem. Al. 510.

εὐσυνεσία, ἡ, *shrewdness*, Critias 64, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 10, 2.

εὐσύνετος, old Att. εὐξ-, *ov, quick of apprehension*, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 10, 4; εὐσυνετώτεροι εἰς ταῦτα Ib. 10. 9, 21: —Comp. Adv. —*εὐσυνετώτερον*, Thuc. 4. 18: —*τὸ εὐσύνετον* = εὐσυνεσία, C. I. 4816.

II. *easily understood*, Eur. I. T. 1092.

εὐσυνθεσία, ἡ, *good arrangement of words*, Eust. 85. 34.

II. *faith in treaties*, Philo 2. 267.

εὐσυνθετέω, *to be of good faith, keep faith*, opp. to ἀσυνθετέω, Chrysipp. ap. Stob. 198. 6; ἐν πᾶσι Polyb. 22. 25, 5; πρὸς τινα Procop.

εὐσύνθετος, *ov, well-compounded*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 3. Adv. —*ως*, Eust. 2. 22.

εὐσύντοπος, *ov, easily taken in at a glance, seen at once*, Isocr. Antid. 5. 172 (= 183), Aeschin. 70. 21; μέγεθος εὐσ. Arist. Poët. 7. 10; πληθὺς Id. Pol. 7. 5, 3; τάφοι ἀλλήλοις εὐσ. *within easy sight of each other*, Ib. 2. 12, 9; δύναμις εὐσ. τοῖς ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Polyb. 5. 24, 6.

II. *metaph. easily taken in by the mind*, of a poem, Arist. Poët. 23. 5; λέγω δὲ περίοδον λέγειν .. ἐχουσαν μέγεθος εὐσ. Id. Rhet. 3. 9, 3; of the facts of a case, Ib. 3. 12, 5; cf. Pol. 7. 1, 6; of a falsehood, *easily seen or detected*, Id. Sens. 4, 4: —Adv. —*ως*, Id. Mirab. 99; Sup. —*ωτατα*, Cyrill.

εὐσύντακτος, *ov, well-arranged*, τάξις Arr. Tact. 16. 10. 2. *with good syntax, easy*, of style, Eust. 66. 36: —Adv. —*ως*, Id. 336. 4.

εὐσύντριπτος, *ov, easily broken*, Polyb. 9. 19, 7.

εὐσφυκτος, *ov, (σφύζω) with a good pulse*, Galen.

εὐσφυξία, ἡ, *goodness, healthiness of pulse*, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 4, Clem. Al. 286.

εὐσφύρος, Ep. εὐσφ-, *ov, with beautiful ankles*, of women, Hes. Sc. 16, Th. 254, Theocr. 28. 13, etc.; ποὺς Eur. Hel. 1570.

εὐσχετος, *ov, (σχεῖν) easily kept in its place*, Hipp. Offic. 744.

εὐσχημάτιστος, *ov, well-formed*, Eust. 1570. 47.

εὐσχημονέω, *to behave with decorum*, Plat. Legg. 732 C, Menand. Monost. 646.

εὐσχημόνημα, τό, *an act of decorum*, Stob. Ecl. 2. 194.

εὐσχημος, *ov, = εὐσχημων*, Dio C. 44. Adv. —*ως*, Eur. Hec. 569.

εὐσχημοσύνη, ἡ, *gracefulness, elegance, decorum*, Plat. Symp. 196 A, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 5; βίου, ῥημάτων Plat. Rep. 588 A, Legg. 627 D.

εὐσχημὸς, *ov, gen. oros, (σχῆμα) elegant in figure, mien and bearing, graceful*, opp. to ἀσχημὸς, Plat. Rep. 413 E, al.; Comp. —*εσπερος* Ib. 554 E; Sup. —*εσπαςτος* Xen. Eq. 11. 12. 2. in bad sense, *with an outside show of goodness, specious in behaviour*, εἰς τινα Eur. Med. 584, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 8, 3.

II. *of things, decent, becoming*, λόγοι Eur. Hipp. 490; πᾶγμα οὐδαμῶς εὐσχημον λέγειν Aeschin. 76. 39: τὸ εὐσχημον, Lat. decorum, Plat. Rep. 401 C, Legg. 797 B: —Adv. —*μως*, *with grace and dignity, like a gentleman*, Ar. Vesp. 1210, Xen. Cyn. 1. 3, 8, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 10, 13: Comp. —*εσπερον*, Plat. Epin. 981 A.

2. *later also, noble, honourable*, in rank, Act. Ap. 17. 2; cf. Lob. Phryn. 333.

εὐσχιδής, *ēs, = sq.*, Opp. C. 2. 211, Anth. P. 6. 68.

εὐσχιστος, *on, easy to split*, Theophr. H. P. 5. 6, 3, Anth. P. 6. 227.
 εὐσχολεῖν, *to have abundant leisure*, Diod. Excerpt. Vat. p. 30; *τινος* for a thing, Luc. Amor. 33.
 εὐσχολία, *ή, leisure*, Aquil. V. T., Longus 3. 13.
 εὐσχολος, *on, unoccupied, esp. by war*, Polyb. 4. 32, 6; εὐσχαλος τὴν ψυχῇ Hierocl. ap. Stob. 415. 32:—Comp. —ώτερος M. Anton. 4. 24.
 εὐσωματώ, *to be well-grown, to be strong and lusty*, Eur. Andr. 765, Ar. Nub. 799; of trees, εὐα. τοῖς μεγέθεσι Plut. 2. 641 A.
 εὐσωμῆτις, *ή, strength or good habit of body*, Poll. 2. 235.
 εὐσωματώδης, *es*, =sq., Arist. Probl. 2. 31.
 εὐσωμος, *on, sound in body*, E. M. 105. 46.
 εὐσως, *on*, = εὐσος, q. v.
 εὐσωτρος, Ep. εὐσ-*on, with good fellows (σῶτρα)*, i. e. *with good wheels*, ἀπὴν Hes. Sc. 273, v. l. II. 24. 578.
 εὐτάκης, *es, (τήκω) easy to soften by heat*, Luc. Hermot. 61.
 εὐτακτεῖν, *to be orderly, behave well*, Thuc. 8. 1, Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 1, etc.: of soldiers, *to obey discipline*, Ib. 3. 5, 21; εὐτ. πρὸς ἀρχὴν *to be obedient towards* . . , Plut. Camill. 18.
 εὐτακτῆμα, τό, *an act of orderly behaviour*, Stob. Ecl. 2. 192.
 εὐτακτος, *on, (τάσσω) well-ordered, orderly*, πόλις Ar. Av. 829; *σιωπὴ* Posidon. ap. Ath. 153 C; *βίος* Menand. Monost. 298; εὐτ. τὸν βίον, τὴν διαίταν Plut. 2. 749 D, Diog. L. 2. 25. 2. esp. of soldiers, *orderly, well-disciplined*, Ar. Vesp. 424, Thuc. 2. 89, etc.; πορεία Id. 7. 77;—Comp., Xen. An. 3. 2, 30. II. Adv. —τως, Hipp. Epid. 1. 944; *in order*, Aesch. Pers. 399, Ar. Nub. 964: Comp. —ώτερον, Dem. 1125. 1: but —τέρας Xen. Eq. Mag. 2. 7.
 εὐτάμειντος, *on, well-husbanded*, Arist. G. A. 5. 7, 14:—*easily managed, convenient*, Hipp. Art. 799, 803, Theophr. Odor. 13.
 εὐταξία, *ή, good arrangement, τῶν λίθων* Anth. P. 9. 695; *τῶν τῆς ψυχῆς μέτρων πρὸς ἀλλήλα* Def. Plat. 411 D; *τῆς ψυχῆς πρὸς ἡδονάς* Ib. E:—*good condition, ὅπλων καὶ ἵππων* Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 14. 2. *good order, discipline*, Thuc. 6. 72: *orderly behaviour*, Plat. Alc. 1. 122 C: *in a state, orderliness, order*, ἡ εὐνομία εὐταξία Arist. Pol. 7. 4, 8, cf. 6. 5, 6, 8, 1. 3. *moderation in diet*, Erasistr. ap. Plut. 2. 911 B. II. as Philos. term, *good practical judgment*, cf. Cic. Off. 1. 40.
 εὐτάπειντος, *on, easily humbled*, Synes. 277 B.
 εὐτάρακτος, *on, easily disturbed*, Plut. Arat. 10.
 εὐταρτος, *on, delicate-footed*, of the grasshopper's leg, Anth. P. 7. 213; ἀστράγαλοι Ib. 6. 254.
 εὐτε, *relat. Adv.* I. of Time, used by Poets for ὅτε, when the metre requires it, but rare in Trag., and never in Com. or in Att. Prose; found now and then in Hdt. (2. 63., 6. 27., 7. 209). II. Temporal, *when, at the time when*, 1. with Indic., of a definite occurrence in past time, εὐτέ μιν προῦπεμψεν *when* he sent him, Il. 8. 367, cf. 11. 735., 23. 85, Eur. Ion 888; commonly with a corresp. Particle in apodosis, as ἐνθα Il. 6. 392; τῆμος δὲ Od. 13. 93; δὴ τότε 22. 182; καὶ τότε δὴ ῥα 24. 147; τόφρα δὲ 20. 73; δὲ Il. 23. 62, Od. 17. 359; δ' ἄρα 20. 56:—the clause with εὐτε may stand lat. II. 5. 390., 6. 515, Pind. O. 3. 50. 2. with Subj., εὐτ' ἂν (like ὅταν) with conditional force (cf. εἰ A. II). a. referring to future time (like εἰν with subj.), οὐτε δυνήσεται χρασιμεῖν, εὐτ' ἂν πολλοὶ πίπτωσι *when* many shall be falling, Il. 1. 242, cf. 2. 34, Aesch. Pers. 230. b. referring generally to any one of a number of instances, with pres. in apod., *whenever, so often* as, ἡμισυ ἀρετῆς ἀποαίνυνται, εὐτ' ἂν μιν κατὰ δούλιον ἥμαρ ἔλθων *whenever* it overpowers him, Od. 17. 323, cf. 320, Hdt. 6. 27, Aesch. Ag. 12; in orat. obl. (where Opt. might stand, after past tense), Pind. O. 6. 114:—*ἂν* is sometimes omitted, εὐτ' ἔρῳμεν *whenever* we offer, Od. 7. 202, cf. Hes. Th. 28, Aesch. Theb. 338, and often in Anth., Jac. A. P. p. 106. 3. with Opt., referring generally to any one of a number of past instances, with impf. in apodosis, εὐτε μάχοιτο *whenever* he fought, Hes. Sc. 164, h. Hom. 18. 8, Aesch. Ag. 565. III. Causal, *since, with aor. indic.*, Soph. Aj. 715, O. C. 84, Ph. 1099. IV. as Adv. of Comparison, for ὅτε, as, twice in Il., εὐτ' ὅρεος κορυφῇσι κτλ. 3. 10; τῷ δ' εὐτε περὰ γίγνεται 19. 386 (so Aristarch., but with v. l. ὥστε, αὐτε):—Buttm. would in both places read ὅτε as a monosyll.
 εὐτείχεος, *on, (τείχος) well-walled*, Τροίη, Ἰλιος Il. 1. 129, etc.:—also εὐτειχῆς, *es*, Pind. O. 6. 1, N. 7. 67, Eur. Andr. 1010:—in Il. 16. 57 we have an acc. εὐτειχεα (not εὐτειχέα) which Eust. refers to εὐτειχεος, eos.
 εὐτειχῆτος, *on, (τείχος) = εὐτειχῆος*, Φρυγίη h. Hom. Ven. 112.
 εὐτειχιστος, *on, well-fortified*, Polyb. 3. 90, 8, dub.
 εὐτειχος, *on*, = εὐτειχῆος, Max. Tyr. 27. 2, Apoll. de Constr. 187. 11, al.
 εὐτέκμαρτος, *on, easy to guess*, Hesych.
 εὐτεκνέω, *to be happy in children*, Eur. Fr. 524, Plut. 2. 278 B.
 εὐτεκνία, *ή, the blessing of children, a breed of goodly children*, εὐτεκνίας κύρια Eur. Ion 470; εὐτεκνία δυστυχίαν . . καθελείν Id. Supp. 66, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 4, Eth. N. 1. 8, 16; εὐτ. παῖδων Anth. P. append. 264: *fruitfulness*, Ib. 356:—cf. εὐπαῖδια. [The antepennult. used short, as in τέκνον, by Theocr. 18. 51.]
 εὐτεκνος, *on, blest with children*, of women, Eur. Hec. 551, etc.; of Priam, Ib. 620; εὐτ. βοῦς (i. e. Io) Aesch. Supp. 275; and of the earth, Eur. H. F. 1405; εὐτ. χρῆσμός *an oracle that gives promise of fair children*, Id. Ion 423; εὐτ. ἐνναρίς *a pair of fair children*, Id. Phoen. 161 S:—Comp. —ώτερος (with v. l. —ώτερος) Diod. 4. 74; Sup. —άτατος, Eur. Hec. 11. c. (v. Choerob. in A. B. 12 S7). II. of animals, *kind to their young*, Arist. H. A. 6. 6, 5., 9. 11, 1, al. Cf. εὐπαις.
 εὐτέλεια, *ή, Ion. εὐτελείη (cf. εὐμάρεια)—the having little to pay, cheapness, πρὸς εὐτελίην στίαν to procure cheapness of* . . , Hdt. 2. 92; *εἰς εὐτέλειαν cheaply*, i. e. *vilely*, opp. to εἰς κάλλος, εἰς εὐτ. χηρὴ συγγραμμένῃ Ar. Av. 805; κρέα δὲ τίνος ἥδιστ' ἂν ἐσθίαις; answ. εἰς

εὐτέλειαν *the cheapest*, Anthiph. Ἀκεστρ. 1; μάζα πρὸς εὐτέλειαν ἐξωπλισμένη Id. Incert. 1. 2. meanness, shabbiness, εὐτέλειαν καὶ οὐκ εὐτ. ἡμῖν ἀνέγραψε Lys. 185. 13. II. thrift, economy, frugality, ἐπ' εὐτελείᾳ economically, Ar. Ran. 405; φιλοκαλοῦμεν μετ' εὐτελείας without extravagance, Thuc. 2. 40; εἰς εὐτ. συντέμνειν *to cut down to an economical standard*, Id. 8. 1, cf. 26; εὐτελίη, κλεινῆς ἔκγονοι σωφροσύνης Anth. P. 10. 104; in pl. economics, ταῖς εὐτελείαις οἱ θεοὶ χαίρουσι Anthiph. Μυστ. 2. 2. Εὐτελία personified, Crates Theb. 3. 3 Bgk.
 εὐτελής, *es, (τέλος) easily paid for, cheap*, Hdt. 2. 86, Plat. Crito 45 A, etc.: *slight, easy*, Plat. Legg. 649 D; εὐτελέστερα δὲ τὰ δεινὰ *less considerable*, Thuc. 8. 46:—Adv. —λῶς, *at a cheap rate*, Xen. Symp. 4. 49; ἀγόρασον εὐτ. Ephipp. Ὀμ. 1. 2. mean, paltry, worthless, of persons, σηματούργος δ' οὐ τίς εὐτ. ἄρ' ἦν Aesch. Theb. 491; of character, Arist. Plut. 2. 11, 4; opp. to σεμνός, Id. Poët. 4, 8; ὅστις . . εὐτελέστατος Eupol. Mar. 9; παιδισκάριον Menand. Μισ. 3; ἀνόητος, εὐτ. ὑπερβολῇ Id. Incert. 137:—*so of things, εὐτ. βίος shabby*, Plat. Legg. 806 A; εὐτελεστέρα ἀσκησις paltry, requiring no exertion, Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 16; τὰλλα δὲ . . εὐτελεστότα Plat. Com. Φα. 2. 11, cf. Epinic. Μνησ. 1. 4. II. thrifty, frugal, διαίτα Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 5; δειπνῶν Plut. 2. 150 C.
 εὐτελίω, *to disparage*, Plut. 2. 1073 C, Luc. pro Imag. 13.
 εὐτελισμός, ὁ, *disparagement*, Longin. 11. 2, in pl.
 Εὐτέρπη, *ή, the Well-pleasing, name of a Muse*, Hes. Th. 77.
 εὐτερπής, *es, delightful, charming*, Pind. O. 6. 180, Anth. P. 9. 364.
 εὐτερχητός, *on, artificially wrought*, Anth. P. 6. 260.
 εὐτεχνία, *ή, skill in art*, Dion. H. de Dem. 34, Luc. Hermot. 20, Anth. Plan. 4. 142.
 εὐτεχνος, *on, skilful, ingenious*, of persons, Hipp. Ep. 1276. 51, C. I. 4924 b. 2. of things, Anth. P. 6. 206.
 εὐτηκτος, *on, easily melted or dissolved*, Arist. Probl. 1. 50.
 εὐτήξια, *ή, a being easily melted*, Arist. Mirab. 50.
 εὐτίθασεντος, *on, easily tamed*, Strabo 705.
 εὐτλήμων, Dor. —τλάμων [ἀ], *on, gen. onos, much-enduring, steadfast*, εὐτλήμονι δόξῃ Aesch. Pers. 28; *εὐτλήμονι θυμῷ* Eur. Med. 865.
 εὐτμήτος, *on, (τέμνω) well-cut*, in Il. of leatherwork, ἱμάντες 10. 567., 21. 30; τελαμών 7. 304., 23. 825.
 εὐτοικός, *on, with good walls*, Menetho 4. 151.
 εὐτοκέω, *to bring forth easily*, Hipp. 260. 25, Cic. Att. 10. 18; of trees, Theophr. C. P. 1. 14, 1.
 εὐτοκία, *ή, happy child-birth*, Call. Ep. 56, Anth. P. 9. 268; τρισὴ εὐτ. three children *happily* born, Ib. 349.
 εὐτόκιος, *on, aiding in child-birth*, Geop. 13. 10, 12: vulg. ἀτόκιν.
 εὐτοκος, *on, bringing forth easily*, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 21, al.
 εὐτολμέα, *to be daring enough*, ἀδικεῖν Dio C. 55. 16.
 εὐτολμία, *ή, courage, boldness*, Menand. 469, Arist. Rhet. Al. 3. 5; in pl., Diod. 17. 10.
 εὐτολμος, *on, brave-spirited, courageous*, εὐτ. ψυχῆς λήματι Simon. 144; ἀπ' εὐτ. φρονέω Aesch. Ag. 1309; of men, Xen. An. 1. 7, 4; κύνες Opp. C. 3. 383. Adv. —μως, Tyrtae. 12, Aesch. Ag. 1298: Comp. —ώτερον, Plut. Sol. 14.—Always in good sense, opp. to τολμήρος, audacious.
 εὐτομος, *on, well-divided, regular*, of a city, Arist. Pol. 7. 11, 6 sq.
 εὐτόνεω, *to have power or faculties*, Hipp. Ep. 1279. 1, 1283. 48: *to have power or means to do*, εἰπεῖν τι Plut. 2. 531 B, cf. 533 E; παρέχειν τι C. 1. 5853. 10.
 εὐτονία, *ή, the state of being well-strung, tension, vigour*, Hipp. Ep. 1277; τῶν ἀκελῶν Diod. 5. 34; of style, Dion. H. de Vett. 2. 3; of character, Plut. 2. 156 C.
 εὐτονίω, *to give force to a thing*, Alex. Trall. 8. p. 433.
 εὐτονος, *on, (τείνω) well-stretched, well-strung, vigorous*, of men's bodies or limbs, Hipp. Aph. 1247, Arist. Incess. An. 10, 9; τὸ . . εὐτονον . . σαρμάτων καὶ ψυχῶν, = εὐτονία, Plat. Legg. 815 A, etc.; of engines, Polyb. 8. 7, 2; of the wind, Diod. 1. 41; of wine, Arist. Mirab. 22; of an orator, *forceful*, εὐτονος τῇ λέξει Dion. H. de Vett. 5. 4; τῆς λέξεως τὸ εὐτονον Ib. 3. 2:—Adv. —ως, *with main strength, vigorously*, Ar. Pl. 1095. II. of the voice, *well-toned*, Arist. G. A. 5. 7, 1.—Often confounded with έντος, as in Ar. Ach. 665.
 εὐτοξία, *ή, skill in archery*, Hdn. 1. 15; Bekk. conj. εὐστοχία.
 εὐτοξος, *on, with good arrows, φαρέρη* Anth. Plan. 4. 214.
 εὐτόρνευτος, *on*, = sq., Anth. P. 5. 135.
 εὐτόρνος, *on, well-turned, rounded, circular*, Eur. Tro. 1197, Lyc. 664. 2. *easy to turn*, of wood, Theophr. H. P. 5. 6, 4.
 εὐτράπεζος, *on, with good table, hospitable, ἀνδρώμενος* Aesch. Ag. 243; of persons, Plut. C. Gracch. 19. 2. Iuxurious, Bíos Eur. Fr. 672; of men, Eriphus Πελτ. 1; of meats, *dainty, sumptuous*, Plut. 2. 667 C.
 εὐτράπελοςομαι, *Dep. to be witty, ready*, Polyb. 12. 16, 4, Diod. Excerpt. 615. 59; so Dind. (for εὐτραπελεύομαι) in Eust. 1053. 18.
 εὐτράπελία, *ή, the nature of the εὐτράπελος, wit, liveliness*, Lat. urbanitas, Hipp. 24. 3; defined by Arist. πεπαιδευμένη ὕβρις, Rhet. 2. 12, 16 (v. sub εὐτράπελος); so, ἡ περὶ τὰς παιδικὰς καὶ τὰς ὁμιλιας εὐτρ. Plut. Ant. 43. 2. rarely in bad sense, = βωμολοχία, Ep. Eph. 5. 4.
 εὐτράπελος, *on, (τρέπω) easily turning or changing*, of the Athenians, Ael. V. H. 5. 13; *nimble*, of apes, Id. N. A. 5. 26; λόγος εὐτρ. *a dexterous, ready plea*, Ar. Vesp. 469:—Adv. —λῶς, *dexterously, readily, without awkwardness*, Thuc. 2. 41. 2. *ready with an answer or repartee, witty, lively*, Lat. urbanus, facetus, lepidus, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7 (where εὐτραπελία is the mean between ἀγροικία and βωμολοχία, cf. 4. 8, 3); εὐτρ. παρὰ τὰς συνουσίας Polyb. 24. 5, 7; but, b. also in bad sense, = βωμολόχος, *jesting, ribald*, as Isocr. 149 D, cf. Ep. Eph. 5. 4:—εὐτράπελόν ἐστι, c. acc. et inf., it is *ludicrous* that . . , Plut. 2. 1062

B. 3. *tricky, dishonest*, Pind. P. 4. 186; εὐτρ. κέρδη *time-serving* arts, of flatterers, Ib. 1. 178.

εὐτραφέω, to be well-nourished, thrive, Theophr. C. P. 4. 10, 1; but εὐτροφέι is the true I., as εὐτροφία in Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 11.

εὐτραφής, ἑς, (τρέφω) *well-fed, well-grown, thriving, fat*, Hipp. Aër. 289, Eur. Med. 920, I. T. 304, Plat. Legg. 835 D, Arist., etc.: cf. εὐτρεφής:—τὸ εὐτραφές=εὐτροφία, Polyae. 7. 36:—Ion. Adv., εὐτραφῆς ἔχειν to be fat, Hipp. 257. 5.²

II. act. *nourishing, ὕδωρ* Aesch. Theb. 308; γάλα Cho. 898.

εὐτραφία, Ion. -η, ἡ, *prosperity*, C. I. 3769.

εὐτραράχλος, *on, with beautiful neck*, Hippiatr., Byz.

εὐτρεπής, ἑς, (τρέπω) *readily turning: generally, prepared, ready*, often in Eur.; εὐτρεπὲς ποιεῖσθαι τι Bacch. 440; εὐτρ. παρῖναι Ib. 844, al.; so, εὐτρεπῆ . τὸν κοντὸν ποιεῖ Epicr. Incert. 2; δειπνὸν εὐτρ. Antiph. Διδ. 1. 12; εἰδὸς εὐτρεπέος ὕμης Dem. 45. 2; συνήγοροι . καθ' ἡμῶν εὐτρεπέεις Id. 551. 17; εὐτρ. πρὸς τι Dion. H. 2. 3. Adv., εὐτρεπῆς ἔχειν to be in a state of preparation, Dem. 15. 9.

εὐτρεπίως, fut. Att. ὦν, to make ready, get ready, put straight, τίφος Aesch. Ag. 1651; ἃ χρῆ Eur. I. T. 470; πάντα Dem. 13. 1, cf. 32. 5, 44. 21; εὐτρ. τὰ τεῖχη to restore them, Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 4:—Pass. to be prepared, made ready, Eur. I. A. 1111, Ar. Pl. 626; σφαγαῖςιν νῦτρεπισμένους ready for . ., Lyc. 614:—Med. to get ready for oneself, or something of one's own, Thuc. 4. 123, cf. 2. 18.

II. to win over, conciliate, τινά τινι Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 12; so in Med., Ib. 6; and in pf. pass., ἀπαντας νῦτρεπιστάι Dem. 286. 17.

εὐτρεπισμός, ὁ, *preparation*, Suid.

εὐτρεπιστέον, verb. Adj. *one must prepare*, Hipp. 423. 43, Heliod. 4. 15. εὐτρεπιστής, οὐ, ὁ, *one who gets ready*, Schol. Soph. El. 72.

εὐτρεπτος, *on, easily changing*, Arist. Mund. 6. 32, Plut. Mar. 21; τὸ εὐτρεπτον Id. 2. 912 B: of diseases, mild, Galen. 15. 590. 2. *ready, inclined*, πρὸς μεταβολάς Ib. 978 F: nimble, Poll. 6. 121.

εὐτρεπής, Ep. εὐτρ-, ἑς, (τρέφω) *well-fed, ὕες* εὐτρ. Od. 9. 425; αἰγὸς εὐτρ. Id. 530; σαρκοῦς εὐτρεφέστατον πάχος Eur. Cycl. 380, where Scal. εὐτραφέστατον; for εὐτραφής is used elsewhere by Eur. and seems to be the Att. form: II. *nourishing*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 1S, 1 (prob. by an error for εὐτραφούς).

εὐτρεψία, ἡ, (εὐτρεπτος) *changeableness*, Clem. Al. 460.

εὐτρήρων, *ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, abounding in doves*, Nonn. D. 13. 62.

εὐτρητος, Ep. εὐτρ-, *on, (τιτρώω) well-pierced*, λοβοὶ Il. 14. 182; δόνακες Anth. Plan. 4. 8: cf. χάανος:—with many orifices, φλεβία Theophr. de Sens. 56: porous, σπύγγος Q. Sm. 9. 429; πέδον Anth. P. 6. 21.

εὐτρίαινα, ὁ, (Aeol. for εὐτρίαινης, like ἱππύνα for ἱππότης, etc.), *with goodly trident*, epith. of Poseidon, Pind. O. 1. 117, in acc. εὐτρίαιναν. Cf. ἀγλαοτρίαινα, ὄρσοτρίαινα.

εὐτρίβης, ἑς, *well-rubbed, powdered fine*, Nic. Al. 328, 405: a heterocl. dat. εὐτρίβι (as from εὐτρίψ), Ib. 44; cf. Lob. Paral. 117.

εὐτρίπτος, *on, (τρίβω) well-founded*, Damocr. ap. Gal. 13. 904. εὐτρίχος, *on, = εὐθρίξ*, Eur. H. F. 934; τὸ εὐτρ. Clem. Al. 267.

εὐτροπία, ἡ, (εὐτροπος) *versatility, ἡ περὶ τὸ ἥθος* εὐτρ. Plut. 2. 500 D. II. *a good disposition*, Democr. ap. Stob. 494. 5.

εὐτροπις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, *with good keel*, Schol. Ar. Rh. 1. 401.

εὐτροπος, *on, (τρέπω) versatile*, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 8, 3. II. (τρώπος) *well-disposed*, Schol. Od. 1. 1:—of diseases, mild, Hipp. 50. 24. Adv. -πως, Schol. Thuc. 1. 122.

εὐτροφάω, to thrive well, flourish, Arist. G. A. 4. 1, 29, Theophr. H. P. 5. 2, 2, al.: so in Med. or Pass., Id. C. P. 4. 1, 4: v. εὐτραφέω.

εὐτροφία, ἡ, *good nurture, thriving condition, τῶν σωματῶν, τῶν ψυχῶν* Plat. Prot. 531 A sq., cf. Arist. H. A. 5. 8, 6, al.: v. εὐτραφέω.

εὐτροφος, *on, nourishing, healthy, χάρα* Theophr. C. P. 1. 14, 1; ἔαρ Opp. C. 3. 180. II. *pass. well-nourished, thriving*, of trees, Diod. 17. 80; of children, Hipp. 267. 17.

εὐτρόχλος, Ep. εὐτρ-, *on, (τρέχω) running well, quick-moving*, ποταμός Opp. C. 2. 131; μέλισσα Anth. Plan. 36; δοιδή Ar. Rh. 4. 907. II. *well-rounded, σφαῖρα, κύκλος* Ar. Rh. 3. 135, Manetho 2. 130; εὐτροχάων ἐν ἀλαῇ on the rounded threshing-floor, Hcs. Op. 597, 804, cf. Spitzn. ad Il. 20. 496.

εὐτροχος, Ep. εὐτρ-, *on, poet. metapl. acc. εὐτροχα* An. Ox. 1. 271:—well-wheeled, εὐτροχὸν ἄρμα καὶ ἵππους Il. 8. 438, cf. Hes. Sc. 463; ἄμαξαν εὐτρ. Od. 6. 72, Il. 24. 150, etc.; εὐτρ. κύκλος Eur. v. sub ἀντίπηγ. 2. *quick-running, rapid*, Lat. volubilis, Plat. Tim. 37 B: running easily, of a cord put through loops, Xen. Cyn. 2, 4; εὐτροχος γλῶσσα a ready, glib tongue, Eur. Bacch. 268; εὐτρ. ἐν τῷ διαλέγεσθαι Plut. Pericl. 7; τὸ τῆς διανοίας εὐτρ. Damasc. ap. Suid.:—Adv., -χως ἀναγινώσκειν to read fluently, Philo 1. 303. II. *well-rounded, round*, τεῖχος Anth. P. append. 50. 13.

εὐτρώγητος, *on, convenient for the vintage*, of low vines, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 4.

εὐτυκάζουσι, Dep. to make ready: Hesych. εὐτυκάζου (Ms. εὐτύκαζον): εὐτυκὸν ἔχει, ἔτοιμον: hence restored by L. Dind. in Aesch. Theb. 149, τόξον εὐτυκάζου (the Med. MS. gives τόξον . τυκάζου).

εὐτύκος, *on, rare form for sq., well-built, εὐτύκους δόμους* (so Bothe) Aesch. Supp. 959. II. *ready, γλώσσα* Ib. 994; πᾶς τις ἐπειτεῖν ψόγον . . εὐτύκος Ib. 974; πῦρ εὐτύκον ἔστω Theocr. 24. 86; εἰς τι Pratin. 2 Bgk.

εὐτύκτος, *on, (τεύχω) well-made, well-wrought, ἀνέη* Il. 3. 336, etc.; ἱμάσθην S. 44, etc.; κλισίη Il. 566, Od. 4. 123; κρέα εὐτ. ποιεῖσθαι to get meat ready for eating, Hdt. 1. 119.

εὐτύπωτος, *on, easily taking an impression*, Galen., Eust. 633. 23; and in Plut. 2. 660 C, Reisk. restored εὐτυπώτων for -ωτάτων.

εὐτύχεια, ἡ, poet. for εὐτυχία, Soph. Fr. 882.

εὐτύχew, impf. νῦτύχων or εὐτ- Soph., etc.: fut. ἦσω Eur. Or. 1212:

aor. νῦτύχῃσα or εὐτ- Eur., etc.: pf. νῦτύχημα or εὐτ- Plat., etc.: 3 pl. plqpf. εὐτύχησαν Dem. 231. 4:—Pass., aor. εὐτύχηθην Hdn. 2. 14: pf. εὐτύχημαι, v. sub fin. To be εὐτυχής, to be well off, successful, Pind. O. 7. 149, l. 3. 1, Hdt., etc.; πόνον χαρὶς οὐδὲν εὐτυχέι Soph. El. 945; οἱ εὐτύχοντες people in prosperity, Antipho 120. 14:—εὐτ. τινος to be well off for a thing, Luc. Charidem. 23; εἰ μνήμης εὐτυχῶ Ath. 58 C;—τινι in a thing, τῷ πολέμῳ Hdt. 1. 171, cf. Soph. El. 68; τῷ βίῳ Menand. Incert. 111; but more often c. acc. rei, τοὺς ἀλλοὺς πολέμους Hdt. 1. 65; τὰ πάντα Id. 3. 40, Soph. O. T. 88, cf. Eur. Or. 542, Ion 567; ἐν τινι Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 5; c. part. to succeed in doing, Eur. O. 1212, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 11; so, c. inf., Longus 4. 19, Diog. L. 9. 100; also c. acc. cogn., εὐτ. εὐτύχημα Xen. An. 6. 3, 6:—εὐτύχει, like Lat. vale, at the close of letters, or on grave-stones (cf. εὐπλοῶ), Ep. Plat. 321 C, C. I. 4346, 4837, al.; εὐτυχεῖτε Ep. Philippi ap. Dem. 251. 24: also, ἅλλ' εὐτυχίῃς Aesch. Cho. 1063, Soph. O. T. 1478, Eur. Med. 688: cf. ὀνύμη II. 3:—Pass., εὐτύχῃται τοῖς πολεμίοις ἵκανά they have had success enough, Thuc. 7. 77.

2. of things, to turn out well, prosper, βρώτεια πράγμα εὐτύχουντα Aesch. Ag. 1327; χαρὶς πόνον μὲν οὐδὲν εὐτύχει Soph. El. 945; τὸ εὐτύχουν success, Id. Fr. 610; τὰ πολλὰ . . εὐτυχοῦντα if they succeed, Thuc. 3. 39, cf. 4. 79.

εὐτύχημα, τό, a piece of good luck, a happy issue, a success, Eur. Phoen. 1356, Plat. Symp. 217 A, etc.; εὐτυχεῖν εὐτ. Xen. An. 6. 1, 6.

εὐτυχής, ἑς, well off, successful, lucky, fortunate, prosperous, of persons and events, Hdt. 1. 32, Trag., Plat., etc.; opp. to ἄλβιος, Hdt. l. c.; to εὐδαιμόν, Eur. Med. 1229 (v. sub vocc.); εὐτυχεῖ πῆγμα Aesch. Pers. 709; εὐτυχῇ κλύουσα πράξιν Soph. Tr. 293; c. dat., εὐτ. ἰσθῆσαι τινί to come with blessings to him, Id. O. C. 308; δαίμων δὲ τοῖς μὲν εὐτυχῇς καθ' ἡμέραν Id. El. 999:—τὸ εὐτύχες, =εὐτυχία, Thuc. 2. 44.

II. Adv. -χως, Pind. N. 7. 133, Trag., etc.; Ion. -χῶς, Hdt. 3. 39: Comp. -στερον, Eur. Heracl. 247, etc.; Sup. -εστατα, Hdt. 7. 6.

εὐτύχια (cf. εὐτυχεῖα), ἡ, good luck, success, prosperity, Pind. O. 6. 139, Hdt. 1. 32, Trag., etc.; τῶν ἀνυχίων εἰς εὐτυχίαν αἰτούμαι μετασπῆσαι Antipho 119. 34; distinguished from εὐδαιμονία by Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 17; ἐπ' εὐτυχία Eur. I. T. 1490, cf. Ar. Eccl. 573; εὐτυχία χρῆσθαι Plat. Meno 72 A; κατὰ τινα εἰάιν εὐτ. Id. Legg. 798 B; ἡ κατὰ πόλεμον εὐτ. Thuc. 1. 120:—in pl. pieces of good luck, successes, Id. 2. 44.

εὐύλος, *on, of good glass*, Anth. P. 11. 55, acc. to Planudes.

εὐυδρῶ, to abound in water, Strabo 371.

εὐυδρία, ἡ, abundance of water, Strabo 218.

εὐυδρος, *on, (ὑδωρ) well-watered, abounding in water, ἄστυ* Simon. 102; ἀκτὰ Pind. P. 1. 152; γῇ ποῦδης καὶ εὐ. Hdt. 4. 47; χῆρος εὐυδρότερος Id. 9. 25.

2. of a river, with beautiful water, Eur. I. T. 399; so prob., εὐυδρον ποτὶν (vulg. εὐυδρον) Polyzel. Δημ. 3.

εὐυμνία, ἡ, =εὐμολπία, Hesych.

εὐύμνος, *on, celebrated in many hymns*, h. Hom. Ap. 19, 207, Call. Apoll. 30, Fr. 36 (in Sup.), etc. [The penult. short in Epich. 69 Ahr.]

εὐυπέρβαστος, *on, easily stepped over: of a socket, out of which the end of a bone easily slips*, Hipp. Ar. 784.

εὐυπέρβλητος, *on, easily overcome*, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2, 19.

εὐύπνος, *on, sleeping well or soundly*, Hipp. 267. 37. II. act. granting good sleep, of Zeus at Delphi, Hesych.

εὐυπόδητος, *on, of a sandal, easy to bind under the foot*, Tzetz.

εὐύποιστος, *on, easily endured, tolerable*, Theodoret.

εὐυπόλητος, *on, easy to take up, light*, Eust. Opusc. 259. 44: easy to maintain, Ib. 68. 51.

εὐυποχώρητος, *on, easily giving way*, Herm. Stob. Ecl. 1. 1086.

εὐύφαντος, *on, (ὑφαίνω) = sq., Suid., Byz.*

εὐύφης, ἑς, (ὑφή) *well-woven*, Anth. P. 10. 2:—for Soph. Tr. 602, v. sub ταναούφης.

εὐύψης, ἑς, (ὑψος) *very high*, Nicet. Ann. 106 D.

εὐύφης, ἑς, (φῶς) *very bright*, Nonn. D. S. 111.

εὐύφμεω, εὐύφμος, Dor. for εὐύφμω.

εὐύφνης, ἑς, of good appearance, στρατὸς Mauric. Strat. p. 229.

εὐφαντάσιωτος, *on, one whose imagination can realise or embody notions*, Lat. qui sibi res, voces, actus secundum verum optime fingit, Quintil. 6. 2, 30.

εὐφάρετρος, *on, ὁ, Dor. -ας, a, with beautiful quiver*, Soph. Tr. 208.

εὐφάρμακος, *on, abounding in drugs*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 10, 3.

εὐφεγής, ἑς, bright, brilliant, ἡμέρα . . εὐφ. ἰδεῖν Aesch. Pers. 387; δαστέρη Ar. Rh. 3. 1195; σελήνη Plut. 2. 161 E; τὸ εὐφ. Luc. Hipp. 8.

εὐφήμεω, Dor. εὐφμέω, (εὐφήμος) to use words of good omen, opp. to δυσφήμεω: I. to avoid all unlucky words, as was required during sacred rites, Horace's male ominatis parcare verbis; then, as the surest mode of avoiding them, to keep a religious silence, φέρτε δὲ χερσὶν ὕδωρ εὐφήμησαι τε κέλευθε Il. 9. 171, cf. Ar. Nub. 263, Call. Apoll. 17, 18, etc.; mostly in Imper., εὐφήμει, εὐφήμετε, kush! be still! Lat. bona verba quaeso, faveat linguis, as if to avert an omen, Ar. Nub. 29S, Aech. 241, al.; so, οἱ δὲ ἀμβώσαντες μέγα εὐφήμεον μὴ ἐκλέουσιν, because his words shocked them, Hdt. 3. 38; εὐφήμειν χρὴ τὸν προσβύτην Ar. Ran. 354; εὐφήμει τοῦτο γε, ἦν δ' ἐγὼ Plat. Euthyd. 301 A, cf. Rep. 329 C; οὐκ εὐφήμησεις; Id. Symp. 214 D:—Pass., εὐφήμον εἰτ τοῦπος εὐφήμονῃν (fausta audient, Herm.) Aesch. Supp. 512:—cf. εὐστομος II. 2.

II. to shout in praise or honour of any one, or in triumph, Aesch. Ag. 596, Eum. 1035, Ar. Pl. 758, Diod. 5. 49.

2. c. acc. to honour by praise, speak well of, Plat. Epin. 992 D, Xen. Symp. 4. 49:—also to call by a mild name, Diod. Excerpt. Vat. p. 119:—Pass., to be in good repute, C. I. 4389.

III. to sound triumphantly, κέλαδος Ἑλλήνων πάρα . . εὐφήμησεν Aesch. Pers. 3S9; ὁλοθυμῶς εὐφήμων Id. Ag. 28.

εὐφήμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of happy significance, Eust. 763. 37.

εὐφήμια, ἡ, the use of words of good omen, opp. to δυσφήμια: I.

abstinence from inauspicious language, religious silence, εὐφημίαν ἵσχε — εὐφήμει, Soph. Tr. 178; ὡς ἐν τῇ εὐφ. Ib. 206; εὐφημία ἴστω, εὐφημία ὅτω, as a proclamation of silence before a prayer, Ar. Av. 959, Thesm. 295; so, εὐφημίαν .. κρυφῆς ἔχω Soph. Fr. 764; Ταλθύβιος .. εὐφημίαν ἀνέειπε Eur. I. A. 1564; μετ' εὐφημίας διδάσκειν Plat. Legg. 949 B; ἐν εὐφ. χρῆ τέλειαν Id. Phaedo 117 D; πρὸς εὐφημίαν τρεπῶσα felix faustumque sit, Luc. Laps. 17.

II. in positive sense, auspiciousness, fairness, luck, Aesch. Ib. 608, Aeschin. 24. 13; πᾶσαν εὐφ. παρεχόμεν Dem. 1472. 5; εὐφ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Plat. Legg. 717 C:—esp. a fair or honourable name for a bad thing, euphemism (as Εὐμενίδες, εὐφρόνη, etc.), δι' εὐφημίαν Ib. 736 A; εὐφημίας ἔνεκα Aeschin. 66. fin.; cf. Plat. 2. 449 A. 2. = εὐφωμία, Demetr. de Eloc. 175: cf. εὐφημίζω II.

III. prayer and praise, worship, honour, Eur. I. A. 1470, Plat. Alc. 2. 149 B, Dinarch. 106. 38; ἀθανάτος εὐφ. Diod. 1. 2; αἰμυνητος Plut. 2. 121 E; ἡ ὑστερον εὐφ. Dio Chr. 1. 575; τὴν παρὰ πᾶσι ἀγαθὴν εὐφ. good repute, C. I. 2335. 39;—and in pl. sense of praise, lauds, Pind. P. 10. 54.—In Soph. Fr. 206, for σῶζε τὴν εὐφημίαν, read εὐθυμίαν.

εὐφημίζω, to use a good word for a bad thing, and εὐφημισμός, ὁ, the use of an auspicious word for an inauspicious one, e.g. Εὐμενίδες for Ἐρινύες, εὐφρόνη for νύξ, etc., Eust. 1398. 52, cf. Dem. Phal. 281. II. to salute with acclamations, Hdn. 2. 3, 35, in Pass.

εὐφημος, Dor. εὐφάμος, ὁν, (φήμη) uttering sounds of good omen, opp. to δύσφημος, ἀέρις Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 3: but mostly in secondary senses,

I. abstaining from inauspicious words, i.e. religiously silent, εὐφημον .. κοίμωρον στόμα Aesch. Ag. 1247; γλῶσσαν εὐφ. φέρειν Id. Cho. 581; so perh. εὐφ. γῶσι Id. Fr. 36; εὐφήμων στόμα φροντίδος ἵεντες uttering the words of religious thought, i.e. keeping a holy silence, Soph. O. C. 132; so, ὅτ' εὐφήμων βοῆς, i.e. in silence, Id. El. 630; εὐφίμα φάνει, like εὐφήμει, Lat. fave lingua, Id. Aj. 362, 591, Eur. I. T. 687; εὐφήμος ἴσθι, Soph. Fr. 426; εὐφ. πᾶς ἔστω λαὸς Ar. Thesm. 39.

2. mild, softening (cf. εὐφρημία 1. 2, εὐφρηματός). ἐν εὐφημοτάτοις ὀνόμασι .. κατονομάειν Plat. Alc. 2. 140 C; πρὸς τὸ εὐφημοτάτον, Lat. in meliorem partem, Luc. Prom. 3: cf. ἀνευφημέω.

II. in positive sense, fair-sounding, auspicious, μῦθοι Xenophon. I. 14; ἡμαρ Aesch. Ag. 636; ἔπος Id. Supp. 512; εὐφραμοί κέλαδοι Eur. Tro. 1072; εὐφραμον δ' ἐπὶ βαμοῖς μούσαν εἰλατ' αἰδοῖ Aesch. Supp. 694 (v. Herm.); Μούσας ἀνοίγειν .. εὐφρημον στόμα Ar. Av. 1719; εὐφ. πόνοι πious, holy, Eur. Ion 134; δόμοι Id. Andr. 1144; φῶς γένος, ἐρωτήματα Plat. Legg. 801 A, Hipp. Ma. 293 A:—so Adv. —ως, with or in words of good omen, h. Hom. Ap. 291, Aesch. Eum. 287, Plat. Phaedr. 261 C.

III. praising, laudatory, λόγοι εὐφ. panegyrics, Polyb. 31. 14, 4.

εὐφάρτος, ὁν, easily destroyed, perishable, Arist. Cael. 1. 11, 5, P. A. 4. 6, 11, al.

II. easy of digestion, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 68 F.

εὐφρογγέω, to sound or sing well, Schol. Soph. O. C. 18.

εὐφρογγος, ὁν, well-sounding, cheerful, λύρη Theogn. 534; κελάδους εὐφρογγότερους Aesch. Cho. 341; συρίγγων φωνή Eur. Tro. 127: sweet-voiced, of birds, in Sup., Strabo 718, cf. 260.

εὐφίλως, ἔς, well-loved, χεῖρ Aesch. Ag. 34. II. act. loving well, πόλιν τισιν οὖν οὐκ εὐφ. θεός Id. Eum. 197.

εὐφίλτος, ἡ, ὁν, well-beloved, only in Aesch. Theb. 107.

εὐφίλοισι, ὅ, ἡ, the children's darling, of a lion's whelp, Aesch. Ag. 721.

εὐφίλοισι, ὁν, ambitious, δαπανήματα Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2, 11.

εὐφίμος, ὁν, well-bitted, well-bridled, Herodian, Epim. 178. II. astrigent, styptic, Nic. Al. 275.

εὐφλαστος, ὁν, easily crushed, Schol. Lyc. 26.

εὐφλεκτος, ὁν, easily set on fire, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 22, Arr. An. 2. 19, 1.

εὐφορβία, ἡ, good feeding, σφαδάζει πᾶλος ὡς εὐφορβία Soph. Fr. 727.

εὐφροβιον, τό, an African plant with an acid juice, Euphorbium, spurge, Diosc. 3. 96; also its resinous juice, Ib.

εὐφορβος, ὁν, (φέρβω) well-fed, Orph. p. σεισμῶν 95.

εὐφορέω, to bear well, be productive, Hipp. Ep. 1274. 20, Ev. Luc. 12. 16; εὐφ. σταφυλᾶς Galen. 3. 44. II. of ships, to carry a good freight, Luc. Lexiphi. 15.

εὐφρόνητος, ὁν, easily borne, enduring, τινα Aesch. Cho. 353.

εὐφορία, ἡ, the power of bearing easily, Hipp. Fract. 775. II. abundant produce, καρπῶν, οἶνου Xenag. ap. Macrobi. 5. 19, Alciphro 1. 24; ἐλαίου C. I. 355. 60.

III. dexterity, Poll. 4. 97.

εὐφρόμυγι, ἴγρος, ὅ, ἡ, with beautiful lyre: playing beautifully on it, Anth. P. 7. 10. II. pass. of lyrical music, beautifully played or accompanied, Opp. H. 5. 618.

εὐφορος, ὁν, (φέρω) well or patiently borne, πόνοι Pind. N. 10. 45. 2. easy to bear or wear, manageable, light, ὅπλα Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 14; δύναι Id. Eq. 7. 8; σπενδονή Luc. Dem. 7. 3. easily borne, spreading rapidly, of diseases, Luc. Abd. 27:—of persons, εὐφ. πρὸς ἡδονὰς Longin. 44. 1.

II. act. bearing well: of a breeze, favourable, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 27. 2. of the body, active, vigorous, healthy, Phocyl. 3, Xen. Symp. 2, 16; εὐφ. ἔχειν τὸ σῶμα Arist. H. A. 6. 21, 4. 3. able to endure, patient; in Adv., εὐφώρας τλήναι Soph. Ph. 872; εὐφωράτατα φέρειν Hipp. Aph. 1242, cf. Fract. 764; εὐφώρας ἔχειν πρὸς τι Plut. 2. 61 C. 4. of animals or trees, productive, fruitful, Arist. H. A. 4. 11, 3, Plant. 1. 6, 6, Theophr. C. P. 1. 17, 10; c. gen., ὁπώρας Hdn. 1. 6; πόλις εὐφ. πρὸς ἀνδρῶν ἀρετῇν rich in manly virtue, Dion. H. de Rhet. 3. 3. 5. easily able to do, c. inf., Arctae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 2:—Adv., easily, App. Civ. 2. 146; εὐφώρας ἔχειν τῆς γλώττης to have a ready tongue, Philostr. 536; εὐφώρας ἔχειν to feel better, Galen.—An irreg. Comp. εὐφορέστερος in Arctae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 4.

εὐφορτος, ὁν, well-freighted, well-ballasted, νᾶες Anth. P. 12. 53:—metaph. moving well, active, μέλη Opp. C. I. 85, cf. 4. 447.

εὐφράδεια, ἡ, correctness of language, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 98.

εὐφράδης, ἔς, (φράζω) speaking correctly, Suid. 2. pass. well-expressed, Schol. Il. 14. 382, etc.; Hom. has only the Adv. in Od. 19. 352, εὐφράδεις πεπνυμένα πάντ' ἀγορεύειν to speak all wise things in good set terms, eloquently.

εὐφράδην, ἡ, Ion. and poet. for εὐφράδεια, Anth. P. 1. 28, C. I. 6854 f.

εὐφραίνω, Ep. εὐφρ-: fut. Att. εὐφρανῶ, Aesch. Cho. 742, etc., Ion. and Ep. εὐφρανέω Il. 5. 688, εὐφρανέω 7. 297:—aor. εὐφράνα or ἡφρ- Simon. in Anth. P. 13. 19, Eur., etc., Ep. εὐφρηνα Il. 24. 102, subj. εὐφρήνης 7. 295:—Pass., with fut. med. εὐφρανόμεναι Xen. Symp. 7. 5, Ion. 2 sing. εὐφράναι Hdt. 4. 9; also pass. εὐφρανθήσονται Ar. Lys. 165, Aeschin. 27. 12: aor. εὐφράνθην or ἡφ- Pind. O. 9. 94, Ar. Ach. 5: (εὐφρᾶν).

To cheer, delight, gladden, εὐφρανέειν ἀλοχον Il. 5. 688; εὐφραίνετε γυναῖκας Od. 13. 44; ἀνδρὸς εὐφραίνοιμι νόημα 20. 82; εὐφρ. θυμὸν τινας Pind. I. 7 (6). 2; φρένα, νόον, βίον τινός, etc., Trag; τινὰ ἐπέσσαι Il. 24. 102; δι' ἀρετῇν Plat. Menex. 237 A; τινὰ τι Agatho ap. Ath. 211 E, Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 6.

II. Pass. to make merry, enjoy oneself, be happy, εὐφραίνεσθαι ἔκπλον Od. 2. 311, Hdt. 4. 9; τινι at or in a thing, Pind. P. 9. 30, Plat. Legg. 796 B; ἐπὶ τινι Ar. Ach. 5; ἐν τινι Xen. Hier. 1. 16; διὰ τινος Ib. 8; ἀπὸ τινος Ib. 4. 6; c. part., εὐφρανθῆ ἰδὼν was rejoiced at seeing, Pind. O. 9. 94; εἰ πεπνυμένους ἡφῆν τὴ μάλλον ἡ νῶσιν εὐφρανέεται Soph. Aj. 280, cf. Eur. Med. 365; τὰ ἑμὰ εὐφρ. to rejoice in my rejoicings, Luc. Dial. Marin. 13. 2.

εὐφραντήριον, τό, a means of cheering, Byz.

εὐφραντικός, ἡ, ὄν, cheering, ὁφθαλμῶν Ath. 608 A. Adv. —κως, Eccl. εὐφραντο-ποιός, ὄν, = foreg., Schol. Ar. Pax 520.

εὐφραντός, ἡ, ὄν, pleasant, Timocr. ap. Diog. L. 10. 6. 2. cheered, delighted, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 536.

εὐφράσια, ἡ, good cheer, Epict. ap. Stob. 72. 38, Hesych.

εὐφραστος, ὁν, (φράζω) easy to speak or utter, Arist. Rhet. 3. 5, 6: distinct, ὁπατή Dion. P. 171.

εὐφρόνους, Ep. εὐφ-, well-meaning and well-judging, with kind and prudent mind, often in Hom., in the verse δ [or ὅς] σφιν εὐφρόνους ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέπειπεν Il. 1. 73, al.; fem. —έουσα in Ar. Rh. 3. 998; pl. —όντες, Manetho 1. 233: but no such Verb as εὐφρόνέω occurs, v. ἐν sub fin.

εὐφρόνη, ἡ, (εὐφρων) the kindly term, euphem, for νύξ, night (cf. Εὐμενίδες), Hes. Op. 558, Pind. N. 7. 4, and all Poets, but also in Ion. Prose, as Hdt. 7. 12, 56, al., Hipp. 588. 42, etc.; ἀστρων εὐφρ. = ἀστερόεσσα εὐφρ. Soph. El. 19; εὐφρόνης = νυκτός, by night, Anaxim. ap. Diog. L. 2. 4; so, κατ' εὐφρόνην Aesch. Pers. 221, Soph. El. 259. II. = εὐφροσύνη, Hesych.; in Eur. Hel. 1470 εὐφροσύναυς is now restored. Cf. δύσφρόνη.

εὐφρονίδης, ὁν, ὁ, son of Night, Anth. P. append. 281.

εὐφρόνως, Adv. of εὐφρων.

εὐφροσύνη, Ep. εὐφρ-, ἡ, (εὐφραν) :—mirth, merriment, γέλω τε καὶ εὐφροσύνην παρέχουσα Od. 20. 8, cf. 10. 465, etc.:—esp. of a banquet, good cheer, festivity, οὐ .. τί φημι χαρίεστερον εἶναι, ἢ ὅταν εὐφροσύνη μὲν ἔχῃ κατὰ δώματα πάντα κτλ. Od. 9. 6, cf. h. Hom. Merc. 449, 482, etc.; κρητὴρ μεστός εὐφροσύνης Xenophon. I. 4:—in pl., σφίσι θυμὸς αἰὲν εὐφροσύνην ἱαίνεται is cheered with glad thoughts, Od. 1. 156; festivities, Aesch. Pr. 540, Eur. Bacch. 376, etc.:—poet. word, used by Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 32, Ages. 9, 4, in pl.; in sing., Id. Cyr. 3. 3, 7, Plat. Tim. 80 B.

II. as prop. n. Euphrosyne, one of the Graces who presided at festive meetings, Hes. Th. 909: cf. Θάδεα.

εὐφρόσυνος, ἡ, ὁν, also os, ὁν Anth. P. 5. 40:—poet. for εὐφρων, cheery, merry, αἰδοῖαι Scol. in Ath. 694 D:—Adv. —ως, in good cheer, Theogn. 764.

II. act. cheering, making cheerful, Diosc. 4. 128; νύξ Orph. H. 2. 5, etc.; cf. Lob. Paral. 231 sq.

εὐφρούρος, ὁν, (φρουρά) watchful, κομῆδ Opp. H. 5. 621.

εὐφρών, Ep. εὐφρ-, ὁν, both in Hom.: (φρῆν) :—cheerful, gladsome, merry, of persons feasting or making merry, εἴπερ τις .. δαίνυνται εὐφρών Il. 15. 99, cf. Od. 17. 531, Pind. N. 5. 70, etc.: so Adv. εὐφρόνως, with good cheer, Pind. P. 10. 63, etc. 2. act. cheering, making glad or merry, οἶνος Il. 3. 246; εὐφρών πόνος εὐ τέλειαι Aesch. Ag. 806; ὦ φέγγος εὐφρών Ib. 1577; ῥοαὶ εὐφρόνης Ἀργεῖος Soph. Aj. 420: neut. pl., εὐφροσιν δέχεσθαι = εὐφροσύναις (where Dind. suggests that a verse has been lost, in which was the Subst. of εὐφροσύναις), Aesch. Eum. 632.

II. later, well-minded, favourable, kindly, gracious, θεὸς εὐφρών εἰη εὐχαῖς Pind. O. 4. 21, cf. Aesch. Pers. 772, Soph. Aj. 705, etc.; γαῖαν .. εὐφρονα μήλοισ Pind. O. 7. 116; εὐ. ᾗδ' ὁμιλία Aesch. Eum. 1030; ψῆφον δ' εὐφρόν' ἔθεντο Ib. 640:—(in Theocr. 25. 29, ἐπιφρονος is the true reading):—Adv., in this sense, Aesch. Ag. 351, 849, Pers. 837.

III. = εὐφρημος, Xenophon. 1. 13; πᾶς εὐφρόν' εἶπω; Aesch. Cho. 88; οὐδ' αὖ τὸδ' εὐφρόν Supp. 378.

εὐφύνης, ἔς, (φύνῃ) well-grown, shapely, goodly, μῆποι Il. 4. 147; πτελεῖ 21. 243; εὐφ. κλάδος of ivy, Eur. Fr. 89; πρόσσωπον Id. Med. 1198; ὀδύνητος Aesch. Ἰσαστ. 1. 20; χεῖρες, πόδες Arist. P. A. 4. 11, 13, etc.; χορείας εὐφύνης βάσις well-ordered, graceful, Ar. Thesm. 968.

II. of good natural disposition (cf. εὐφύλια II), Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 13, al., Arist. Eth. N. 3. 5, 17; of horses and dogs, εὐφυστάτους Xen. Mem. 4. 1, 3. 2. naturally suited or adapted, πρὸς τι Plat. Rep. 455 B, Isocr., etc.; εἰς τι Plat. Prot. 327 C; εὐφύνῃς λέγειν Aeschin. 25. 41; εὐφ. τὰ σώματα καὶ τὰ ψυχὰς Plat. Rep. 409 E; τὴν γνῶμην Isocr. 196 E; rarely in bad sense, εὐφ. πρὸς ἀγωνίαν Arist. G. A. 2. 8, 18 and 19:—Adv., εὐφύνως ἔχει, c. inf., Arist. Pol. 6. 7, 1; εὐφ. ἔχειν or κείσθαι πρὸς .. Ib. 5. 3, 15, 7. 6, 5; εὐφύστερον ἔχειν Dem. 1414. 1.

3. of places, favourable, Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 15, etc.; so of time, Polyb. 1. 19, 12.

III. naturally clever, like εὐτράπελος, euphem, for βοιωλόχος, Isocr. 149 D, Antid. § 303; σοφιστὴς εὐφ. Alex. Gal. 1. 4, cf. Av. I. 13; εὐφύνῃς a man of genius, Arist. Poët. 17, 4, cf. Rhet. 2. 15, 3; opp. to γεγυμνασμένους, Ib. 3. 10, 1, cf. Eth. N.

3.5, 17; of bounds, Id. H. A. 9. 1, 3:—Adv. εὐφῶς, *cleverly*, Plat. Rep. 401 C; *κολακεῖν εὐφῶς* Antiph. Δημν. 2; ὁποιοῖν Alex. Ἀσκλη. I. εὐφύια, ἡ, *natural goodness of growth or shape, shapeliness*, Hipp. Offic. 742; εὐφ. καὶ ὥρα Plut. Solon 1.

II. *good natural parts, natural cleverness, genius, and morally, goodness of disposition*, often in both senses at once, as in French *un bon naturel*, Def. Plat. 413 D, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 7, 17, Rhet. I. 6, 15, al. 2. of places, *fertility, favourable situation*, etc., εὐφ. πρὸς τὴν Theophr. C. P. 1. 2, 3; cf. Polyb. 2. 68, 5.—The form εὐφεία is cited from Alex. (Incert. 78).

εὐφύλακτος, *on, easy to keep or guard*, Aesch. Supp. 998; εὐφ. ἡ καρδία, *well-guarded*, Arist. P. A. 3. 7, 11; εὐφύλακτότερον *more easily kept*, Id. Sens. 2, 12:—ἐν εὐφύλακτῳ εἶναι *to be on one's guard*, Eur. H. F. 201; εὐφύλακτότερα αὐτοῖς ἐγγίγνεται *it was easier for them to keep a look-out*, Thuc. 8. 55; etc., ὅπως θαλάκτα αὐτοῖς εἴη Id. 3. 92, Plut. Rom. 18.

II. (φυλάττομαι) *easy to guard against*, Arist. Soph. Elench. 15, 9, Dio C. 57. 1.

εὐφύλλος, *on, well-leaved*, Pind. I. 6 (5), 89, Eur. I. T. 1246.

εὐφύσητος [ῥ], *on, easily blown up into a flame*, A. B. 239.

εὐφύτος, *on, (φυτνόν) well-planted*, Poll. I. 228.

εὐφονία, ἡ, *goodness of voice*, Xen. Mem. 3. 13, Arist. Probl. 11. 39: *loudness of sound*, Id. Audib. 36.

II. *euphony*, Dion. H. de Isocr. 3, al. εὐφῶνος, *on, sweet-voiced, musical*, Πιερίδες Pind. I. 1. 9; χορὸς (v. συμφογγος) Aesch. Ag. 1187, etc.; εὐφ. θαλαῖα *accompanied with sweet songs*, Pind. P. 1. 72.

2. *loud-voiced*, of a herald, Ar. Eccl. 713, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 20, cf. Dem. 380. 2. Adv.—ως; Comp.—οτέρως, Dem. Phil. 267; —ότερον, Plut. 1132 A.

εὐφώρατος, *on, easy to detect*: an apparent Sup. εὐφωρότατος, in Plut. 2. 63 C and Galen., is only f. l. for εὐφάρατος, as θρηπιδέστατος is a common f. l. for θρηπιδέστος. Cf. εὐφάρατος.

εὐχαίτης, *on, δ, with beautiful hair*, Call. Ep. 56: *with beautiful mane*, Poll. 5. 83: *with beautiful leaves*, Anth. P. 4. 1, 51, 9. 669.

εὐχαϊτίας, *on, δ, f. l. for foreg.*, Diod. 20. 54.

εὐχάλινος [ᾱ], *on, well-bridled*, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 169.

εὐχάλινωτος, *on, (χαλινός)=foreg.*, Herodian. Epim. p. 178.

εὐχάλκωτος, *on, wrought of fine brass or well-wrought in brass*, στεφάνη Il. 7. 12; ἀγίνη 13. 612; μελίη 20. 322; τρίποδες Od. 15. 84; κράνος Aesch. Theb. 459; ὅπλα Id. Pers. 456.

εὐχάλκωτος, *on, (χαλκός)=foreg.*, κρέατρα Anth. P. 6. 305.

εὐχανδής, *és, spacious*, Manetho 6. 463, Nic. Al. 63.

εὐχάρης, *és, =sq.*, Menand. in Walz Rhet. 9. 274.

εὐχάρης, *neut. εὐχαρί, gen. ιρος:—pleasing, charming, winning, agreeable, gracious, popular*, Lat. *gratiosus, urbanus*, esp. in society, Plat. Rep. 486 D, 487 A, Xen.; ἀστέως καὶ εὐχ. Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 12; εὐχ. κατὰ τὰς ἐντεῦξες, ἐν ταῖς ὁμιλίαις Polyb. 22. 21, 3, 24. 5, 7; τὸ εὐχαρί *popularity, urbanity*, Xen. Ages. 8. 1, 11, 11:—of Aphrodite, *gracious*, Eur. Heracl. 894, cf. Med. 632:—of animals, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 5:—Sup.

εὐχαριστάτατος, App. Civ. 2. 26; in Polyb. Exc. Vat. p. 402, εὐχαριστάτα ought perh. to be —ότατα.

II. of places, *pleasant*, Arist. Pol. 7. 12, 4. εὐχαριστώ, *to be thankful, return thanks*, Inscr. Vet. in C. I. 34 (ubi v. Böckh), Decret. ap. Dem. 257. 2; *τινι* to one, Posidon. ap. Ath. 213 E; *ἐπὶ τινι* or *περὶ τινος* for a thing, Polyb. 16. 25, 1, Diod. 16. 11:—Pass. *to be thanked*, Hipp. Ep. 1254. 31.

εὐχαριστήριος, *on, expressive of gratitude*, θυσίας εὐχ. τοῖς θεοῖς ἀποδιδόναι Dion. H. 10. 17: as Subst., εὐχαριστήρια (sc. ἱερά), τά, a *thank-offering*, τοῖς θεοῖς θύειν εὐχ. Polyb. 5. 14, 8, cf. Diod. Excerpt. 621. 79; so in sing., Ἀσκληπιῷ καὶ Ὑγίᾳ . . εὐχαριστήριον (sc. ἀνέθηκεν) Inscr. Mel. in C. I. 2429, cf. 517, 1606, al.

εὐχαριστία, ἡ, *thankfulness, gratitude*, Hipp. 28. 11, Decret. ap. Dem. 256. 19; *πρὸς τινα* Diod. 17. 59; ἀπὸντι μάλλον εὐχ. ποίει Menand. Incert. 146.

2. a *giving of thanks*: the *Holy Eucharist*, Eccl. εὐχαριστικός, Adv. *thankfully*, Philo 1. 59, 273.

εὐχάριστος, *on, (χάρις, χαρίζομαι)=εὐχαρίς, winning, agreeable*, Xen. Oec. 5. 10: of things, *agreeable, pleasant, elegant, lovely* Id. Cyr. 2. 2, 1:—Adv., *τελευταῖον τὸν βίον εὐχαρίστως* to die *happily*, Hdt. 1. 32.

II. *grateful, thankful*, Lat. *gratus*, Ib. 90, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 49:—Adv., εὐχαρίστως *diakēsthai* *πρὸς τινα* Diod. 1. 90.

III. *beneficent, τὸ τῆς ψυχῆς εὐχ. Id. 18. 28.*

εὐχάριτος, *on, freq. v. l. for foreg.*, as in Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 5.

εὐχάροπος, *on, strengthd. for χάροπος*, Geop. 14. 16.

εὐχέμερος, *on, (χείμα) healthy or convenient to winter in*, πύκεις Arist. Pol. 7. 11, 2.

II. *act. bearing the winter or the cold well*, Id. H. A. 8. 10, 5. Opp. *to δυσχεμέρος*.

εὐχεῖρ, *ειρος, δ, ἡ, quick or ready of hand, handy, dexterous*, Pind. O. 9. 165; *ὁν νόμῳ εὐχ. Hipp. Art. 799*; ἀνδρὸς εὐχείριος τέχνη, of a sculptor, Soph. O. C. 472, cf. δαδάλιος II. and v. εὐχέρεια I. Adv.—ως, Tzetz.

εὐχερία, ἡ, *quickness of hand, manual dexterity, expertness, skill* (cf. εὐχέρεια I.), ἀνόητος εὐχ. Hipp. Art. 802, cf. Polyb. 11. 13, 3, etc.

εὐχέρωτος, *on, (χειρῶν) easy to master or overcome*, Aesch. Pers. 452, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 4.—In Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 36, Oec. 8, 4, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 7, etc., is a Sup. εὐχερώτατος, for εὐχευρώτατος, v. Lob. Paral. p. 38.

εὐχέρεια, ἡ, =εὐχέρεια, *dexterity*, Plat. Rep. 426 D, Arist. H. A. 7. 10, 1; εὐκολία καὶ εὐχ. Plat. Legg. 942 D; cf. Alc. I. 122 C; of artists, Plut. Pericl. 13; εὐχ. Πραξιτέλους Luc. Amor. 11: cf. εὐχεῖρ.

II. *readiness, proneness, εὐχ. πονηρίας proclivity to evil, laxity of morals*, Plat. Rep. 391 E; *πρὸς ὀργήν* Luc. Prom. 9, cf. Plut. 2. 71 B.

2. *in bad sense, licentiousness, recklessness*, Aesch. Eum. 495; ἡ τῆς πράξεως εὐχ. Aeschin. 17. 33; of an historian, Polyb. 16. 18, 3: *licentious or reckless conduct*, ἡ πρὸς τὸν διῆρον εὐχ. Plut. Demetr. 11; *περὶ τὰς γυναικας, περὶ τοὺς ἄρκους* Id. Lyc. 15, Lys. 8: cf. ῥαδιουργία.

εὐχερής, *és, (χείρ) easily handled, easy to deal with, easy*, σπασμοί

Hipp. Prorrh. 77; *βίος* Plat. Polit. 266 C; *θάλασσα . . μεγάλας ναυτὶν οὐκ εὐχ.* App. Civ. 2. 84; *εὐχερές ἐστι, c. inf.*, Batt. 62; *πάντα ταῦτ' ἐν εὐχερὶ ἔθου* *didst make light of them*, Soph. Ph. 875; *τὸ εὐχερές τῶν νομομάτων this easy way of using them*, Plat. Theaet. 184 C:—Adv.

—ως, Plat. Phaedo 117 C, al. 2. of persons, *manageable, accommodating, kind, yielding*, Soph. Ph. 519; οὕτως . . εὐχ. ἀνὴρ Alex. Incert. 9. 8; εὐχ. θεὸν λέγεις Aristoph. Πυθ. 4. 5; ἡ ὕς . . εὐχερίστατον πρὸς πᾶσαν τροφήν τῶν ζώων ἐστὶν *most able to accommodate itself*, Arist.

H. A. 8. 6, 2:—often in Adv., εὐχερῶς φέρειν Plat. Rep. 474 E; εὐχ. ἔχειν πρὸς τὴν Arist. Pol. S. 4, 3; Comp.—έστερον, Xen. Lac. 2, 5; Sup.—έστατα, Diod. Excerpt. Vat. p. 58.

II. *ready with the hands, expert, τινος in a thing*, Polyb. 4. 8, 9.

2. in bad sense, like ῥαδιουργός, *unscrupulous, reckless*, Aesch. 547. 28, Arist. Metaph. 4. 29, 5:—Adv. —ως, *heedlessly, recklessly*, ὦ λέγων εὐχερῶς ὅτι ἂν βουληθῆς Dem. 248. 11, cf. 315. 3; εὐχερῶς πᾶς Plat. Theaet. 154 B; Comp.—έστερον Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 11.

εὐχετόμοι, Ep. for εὐχομαι, Dep., used only in pres. and impf. (without augm.). *To pray*, θεοῖσι . . μεγάλ' εὐχετόμωτο ἕκαστος Il. 8. 347, 15. 369; Κρονίῳ . . εὐχετάσθαι 6. 268; πάντες δ' εὐχετόμωτο θεῶν Διὶ Νέστορι δ' ἀνδρῶν 11. 761, cf. Od. 8. 467.

II. *to boast oneself, profess, c. inf.*, *τινές ἐμμεναι εὐχετόμωται*; Od. 1. 172, etc.; and with inf. omitted, Ap. Rh. 1. 189, Orph. Arg. 287:—*to brag*, Lat. *gloriarī, ἵνα μή τις . . εὐχετομήτ' ἐπέσσει* Il. 12. 391; οὐ μὲν καλὸν ὑπέρβιον εὐχετάσθαι 17. 19; μάψ αὐτοῖς εὐχετάσθαι 20. 34 S:—*καταμένοισιν ἐπ' ἀνδράσιν εὐχετάσθαι to glory over them* (referring to δαδάλειν in v. 408), Od. 22. 412.

εὐχή, ἡ, (εὐχομαι) a *prayer or vow*, once only in Hom. (his usual words being εὐχος and εὐχολή), ἐπὶν εὐχῇσι λίση Od. 10. 526; so Hes. Th. 419, Theogn. 341, Hdt. 1. 31, Pind., and Att., cf. τέλειος 11, τελεσφόρος 1; θεὸς εὐφραν εἴη . . εὐχάσι Plat. O. 4. 21; εὐχὰς ἀνααχέιν τινι Soph. El. 636; εὐχὴν ἐπιτελέσαι, Lat. *vota persolvere*, Hdt. 1. 86; ἀποδιδόναι Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 10; εὐχὴ χρῆσθαι, Lat. *votis potiri*, Plat. Legg. 688 B; κατὰ χιλίων . . εὐχὴν ποιήσασθαι χιμάρων *to make a vow of a thousand goats*, Ar. Eq. 661; ἐν θεῶν εὐχαῖσι Soph. O. T. 239, etc.; εὐχὰς εὐχεσθαι πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς or τοῖς θεοῖς Plat. Legg. 700 B, Dem. 381. 10, etc.; εὐχὴν ἀποθεῖναι Diphil. Ζωγράφ. 2. 10; κατ' εὐχὴν, ἐξ εὐχῆς, Lat. *ex voto*, Call. Epigr. 50, Anth. P. 6. 357.

2. a *mere wish, an aspiration, a visionary thing*, as opp. to the reality, εὐχάσι ὅμοια λέγειν *to build castles in the air*, Plat. Rep. 499 C, cf. 456 C, 540 D; μὴ εὐχὴ δοκῇ εἶναι ὁ λόγος Ib. 450 D; κατὰ τὴν παιδῶν εὐχὴν *like a boy's wish*, Id. Soph. 249 D; ἀεὶ εὐχῆς things *to be wished*, but not expected, Isocr. 79 A; πολιτεία ἡ κατ' εὐχὴν γινόμενῃ Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 1, cf. 4. 1, 3.

3. a *prayer for evil, i.e. a curse, imprecation*, πατρὸς κατ' εὐχὰς Aesch. Theb. 819, cf. Eur. Phoen. 70.

εὐχέμενος, *on, to be wished for*, Hesych.,—prob. by an error.

εὐχίλος, *on, rich in fodder, κατὰ Lyc. 95.* II. of a horse, *feeding well*, Xen. Eq. 1, 12, cf. Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 21.

εὐχίμαρος [ι], *on, rich in goats*, Anth. P. 6. 108.

εὐχίλος, *on, contr. —χίλος, οὐν, (χλόα) fresh and green*, epith. of Demeter, Soph. O. C. 1600: *blooming*, Nonn. D. 41. 15.

εὐχλωρος, f. l. for ἔγγλωρος, Theophr. H. P. 3. 5, 2.

εὐχο-λόγιον, τό, a *prayer-book*, Eccl., v. Suicer. s. v.

εὐχομαι, Ep. 2 sing. εὐξέαι Od. 3. 45: impf. *πρὸς ὅμωρον* or *εὐ-*: fut. *εὐξομαι*: aor. *πρὸς ὅμωρον* or *εὐ-*: the augm. never occurs in Ep. and Ion.; in Att. Elmsl., Dind., and others follow Moeris in editing *πρ-*—for the pass. forms v. infr. IV: Dep. (Akin to *αὐχέω, καυχόμαι*). *To pray, offer prayers, pay one's vows, make a vow, Lat. precari, vota facere, sepe, θεοῖς*, Hom. and other Poets, but also in Hdt. 7. 178, 8. 64, Thuc. 3. 58; and c. acc. cogn., εὐχ. εὐχὰς τοῖς θεοῖς, etc., v. sub εὐχῇ; εὐχ. θεὸν only in late Poets, as Anth. P. 9. 268; εὐχ. πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 2, etc.; εὐχὰς ὑπὲρ τινος πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς εὐχ. Aeschin. 56. 2; εὐχ. ἔπος *to utter it in prayer*, Simon. 43. 18, Pind. P. 3. 3, cf. Aesch. Supp. 1060:—c. dat. commodi, *to pray for one*, Il. 7. 298:—Hom. is fond of joining *μεγάλα* or *πολλὰ εὐχεσθαι* *to pray aloud and earnestly, make many prayers*:—absol., Aesch. Cho. 465, Supp. 980.

2. c. acc. et inf. *to pray that*, Od. 15. 353, 21. 211, Hdt. 1. 31, and Att.: c. inf. alone, εὐχ. θάνατον φυγείν Il. 2. 401; *τὴ δοκέει εὐχεσθαι ἄλλο, ἡ . . λαβεῖν*; Hdt. 1. 27; οἰκονομεῖν Pind. P. 4. 521, etc.: also, *εὐχ. τοὺς θεοὺς δοῦναι μοι* *to pray them to give*, Ar. Thesm. 351, Xen. An. 6. 1, 26; *πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς δίδοναι* Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 2; *ταῖς Μούσαις εἰπεῖν* Plat. Rep. 545 D, etc.;—in Soph. O. T. 1512 (where the MSS. give *νὺν δὲ τοῦτ' εὐχεσθὲ μοι, οὐ καίρος ζῆν, τοῦ βίου δὲ λήθωνος ἡμᾶς κηρύττει*), we must read *οὐ καίρος ἐὰν* (as monosyll.) *ζῆν*, with Dind., or *οὐ κ. ἢ ζῆν* with Meineke.

3. c. acc. objecti, *to pray for, long or wish for*, χρυσὸν Pind. N. 8. 63, and so Att.; εὐχόμενος τοῦτ' ἂν ἐξαίτω Antiph. 141. 16; εὐχ. *τινὶ τι* *to pray for something for a person*, as Soph. Ph. 1019; also *to pray for a thing from* . . , as, *τοῖς θεοῖς τὰγαθὰ ὑπὲρ τινος* Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 10, cf. 3. 14, 3, Cyr. 2. 3, 1.

II. *to vow or promise* *to do* . . , c. inf. fut., εὐχομαι ἐξελάαν κύνας Il. 8. 526; θεοῖσι . . ἐκατόμβας βρέειν Od. 17. 50, cf. Il. 4. 101, Plat. Phaedo 58 B; c. inf. aor., *εὐχοτο πάντ' ἀποδοῦναι* Il. 18. 499, and so in Att.; in Att., c. inf. pres., *ἠξέω θεοῖς . . ἂν δῶ ἔρδειν τάδε* Aesch. Ag. 933, cf. Soph. Ph. 1033.

2. c. acc. rei only, like Lat. *vovere, to vow* a thing, *πολλὰν πατήσμον ἐμάταν* Aesch. Ag. 963; *ιερεῖον, θυσίας* Ar. Av. 1619, etc.; [*ἀνχύνω*] *περὶ παιδὸς* Call. Ep. 56. 3.

3. the thing vowed is sometimes put with *κατά*, *to vow to offer them*, as if they were on the altar, εὐχ. τοῖς θεοῖς *κατὰ ἐκατόμβης* Plut. Mar. 26, 2. 294 B; *κατὰ νικητήριον* Dem. Epist. 1; cf. Interp. Ar. Ep. 660.

III. from the sense of *vowing to do* a thing comes a sense like that of *αὐχέω, to profess loudly, to boast, vaunt*, οὕτω φησὶ καὶ εὐχεται, οὐκ ἐκ' Ἀχιλλέως ἡρώων ἐπὶ

γλαφυρῆσι μένει II. 14. 366:—mostly not of empty boasting, but of something of which one has a right to be proud, ταύτης τοι γενεῆς τε καὶ αἵματος εὐχομαι εἶναι II. 6. 211, cf. S. 190; πατὴρ δ' ἐξ ἀγαθοῦ καὶ ἐγὼ γένους εὐχομαι εἶναι II. 113, cf. Plat. Gorg. 449 A; rarely without the inf., ἐκ Κρητῶν γένους εὐχομαι (sc. εἶναι) Od. 14. 199; τὸ πατὴρ ἐκ Διὸς εὐχόμενος Pind. P. 4. 173; πόρτις εὐχεται βόος (sc. εἶναι) Aesch. Supp. 313, cf. 19, 536; ἐνθεν εὐχομαι γένους Eur. Fr. 697:—but also, 2. to boast vainly, brag, αὐτὸς εὐχεῖται II. 11. 388; c. inf., εὐχ. δηρῶν Soph. O. C. 1318. 3. simply to profess or declare, ικέτης δέ τοι εὐχ. εἶναι Od. 5. 450, cf. Pind. O. 6. 88; τίς χθὼν εὐχεται ἦδε [εἶναι]; Ar. Rh. 4. 1251:—cf. εὐχετάομαι II. IV. as a Pass., ἐμοὶ μετρίως εὐκται I have prayed sufficiently, Plat. Phaedr. 279 C; ἡ πανήγυρις ἡ... εὐχθεῖσα vowed, Dio C. 48. 32:—but Soph. uses plqpf. ἡγμην in act. sense, Tr. 610.

εὐχορδός, *ov*, well-strung, lively Pind. N. 10. 39. εὐχορτός, *ov*, of cattle, thriving on its fodder, Arist. H. A. 8. 8, 1. II. rich in fodder, fertile, Poll. 7. 184.

εὐχος, *eos*, τό, (εὐχομαι), poet. Noun: I. the thing prayed for, object of prayer, εὐχος δούναι, ὁρέασι, ποιεῖν τι to grant one's prayer, II. 5. 285, 22. 130, Od. 22. 7, cf. Soph. Ph. 1202; εὐχος ἀρέσθαι to obtain it, II. 7. 203; ἐλεῖν Tyrtae. 9. 36, Pind. P. 5. 26; Τεκρον... εὐχος ἀπαυρᾶν to take it away from him, II. 15. 462. II. a boast, vaunt, μέλειν δέ οἱ εὐχος ἔδωκε II. 21. 473, and often in Pind., as O. 10 (11). 75; of persons, Ἀνάκροον, εὐχος Ἰώνων Anth. P. 7. 27.

εὐχρησ, *ov*, εὐχρηστος, Antim. ap. Ath. 469 F. εὐχρημάτω, to be εὐχρηστος, Poll. 3. 109, 6. 196:—εὐχρημάτια, ἡ, wealth, Poll. 6. 196:—εὐχρημάτιστος, *ov*, moneyed, Procl.:—εὐχρημάτος, *ov*, wealthy, Poll. 3. 109.

εὐχρημονέω, = εὐχρημάτω, Plat. Cnm. ap. Poll. 6. 196. εὐχρηστέω, to be serviceable, τι for a thing, Polyb. 12. 18, 3; εἰς τι Diosc. 1. 6, etc.; τι to a person, C. I. 3800. 13: absol., Chrysipp. ap. Diog. L. 7. 129, C. I. 2270. 22. II. Pass., εὐχρηστῆσθαι διὰ τινα to receive assistance through his means, Diod. 5. 12; ὑπό τινας Plut. 2. 185 D. 2. to be in common use, of words, Eust. 964. 21, etc.

εὐχρησθημα, τό, an advantage received, Cic. Fin. 3. 21. εὐχρηστία, ἡ, ready use, σκευῶν Arist. Oec. 1. 6, 9; utility, πρὸς τι Polyb. 9. 7, 5. II. credit, Diod. 1. 79.

εὐχρηστος, *ov*, (χρᾶμα) easy to make use of, useful, serviceable, Hipp. Fract. 763, and often in Xen. (who has both Comp. and Sup.); πρὸς τι Plat. Legg. 777, Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 5; εἰς τι Diosc. 5. 40. Adv. —ως, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1044 D; εὐχρ. ἔχεν πρὸς τι Polyb. 3. 73, 5.

εὐχρᾶστος, *ov*, = εὐχρηστος, dub. in Xen. Eq. 1. 17; L. Diind. εὐρᾶσται. εὐχροέω, to be of a good, healthy look, Ar. Lys. 80, Galen.

εὐχρός, *es*, rare poet. form for εὐχροός, δέρμα βόειον εὐχρός Od. 14. 24. εὐχροία, *ion*, —ότη, ἡ, goodness of complexion, a fresh and healthy look, Hipp. Coac. 127 A, Arist. H. A. 7. 4, 5, etc.

εὐχροός, *ov*, contr. εὐχροπος, *ov*: *ion*. εὐχροίος, *ov*: cf. εὐχρῶς: (χρᾶ) —well-coloured, of good complexion, fresh-looking, healthy, Hipp. Aph. 1247, Xen. Lac. 5, 8, etc.:—Comp. —ώτερος, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 41; —ούτερος Arist. Probl. 2. 30, etc.; Sup. —ούτατος Ib. 32. 1. 2. in Music, εὐχροα χράματα Philochor. ap. Ath. 638 A.

εὐχρῶστος, *ov*, rich in gold, of the Pactolus, Soph. Ph. 394. εὐχρῶς, *ov*, = εὐχροός, Ar. Eq. 1171, Thesm. 644, Lys. 206, Xen. Oec. 10, 5; pl. εὐχρῶν, Arist. P. A. 4. 2. 2. of music, like εὐχροός, Plat. Legg. 655 A. Only used in nom. and acc.

εὐχῶλια, ἡ, goodness of flavour, Ath. S7 C, 306 E. εὐχῶλος, *ov*, with healthy juices, juicy, Theophr. C. P. 6. 11, 15; of meat, Alex. Πονηρ. 4, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 62 C, Hices. ib. 282 D. Adv. —ως, Hipp. 598. 28.

εὐχῶμια, ἡ, = εὐχῶλια, Hipp. 412. 19, Theophr. C. P. 6. 11, 4. εὐχῶμος, *ov*, well-flavoured, Posidon. ap. Ath. 649 D; πρὸς τὴν ἑδωδὴν εὐχ. Arist. G. A. 3. 11, fin.; Comp., Plut. 2. 690 A.

εὐχῶλη, ἡ, (εὐχομαι) Ep. form of εὐχή, a prayer, vow, οὐτ' ἄρ' ὕγ' εὐχῶλης ἐπιμεφεται οὐδ' ἐκατόμβης II. 1. 65, 93; θέσσει καὶ εὐχῶλης ἀγανῆσι 9. 499, Od. 13. 357; εὐχῶλεων οὐκ ἔκλυε Φοῖβος Hes. Sc. 68; also in Ion. Prose, cf. εὐχῶλῆμαίος, and v. Protog. ap. Diog. L. 9. 53, Luc. Syr. D. 28, 29. II. a boast, vaunt, πῇ ἔβαν εὐχῶλαι, ὅτε δὴ φάμεν εἶναι ἀριστοὶ II. 8. 229: a shout of triumph, ἔνθα δ' αἰ' οἰμῶν καὶ εὐχῶλη πλέεν ἀνδρῶν 4. 450, S. 64. 2. an object of boasting, a boast, glory, καὶ δὲ κεν εὐχῶλῶν Πριάμω Κατὰ Τρωαί λίποιεν Ἀργεῖν Ἑλένην II. 2. 160, cf. 4. 173; ὁ μοι... εὐχ. κατὰ ἄστυ πελάσκειο 22. 433.

εὐχῶλῆμαίος, *a*, *ov*, bound by a vow, under a vow, Hdt. 2. 63, who explains it by εὐχῶλᾶς ἐπιτελέοντες; used as translation of the Celtic *Soldurii* or *devoti* of Caesar, Damascus. ap. Ath. 249 D. 2. εὐχ. θέαι, Lat. *ludi votivi*, Dio C. 79. 9. II. = ἐκταῖος, yearned, longed for, Poll. 5. 130.

εὐχῶρίστος, *ov*, (χωρίζω) easy to separate, Theophr. C. P. 4. 6, 8. εὐφάριστος, *ov*, sandy, Anth. P. 6. 223.

εὐφῆψις, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, with many pebbles, shingly, Nonn. D. 10. 163. εὐψυχος, *ov*, easy to cool or chill, Arist. Sens. 5. 16, Probl. 8. 6. εὐψυχέω, to be of good courage, Ep. Phil. 2. 19, Poll. 3. 135. II. εὐψύχει, farewell, a common inscr. on tombs, like Lat. *have pia animal*, Anth. P. append. 244, C. I. 2204, 4467, al.: cf. εὐπλοέω, εὐτυχεῖω.

εὐψυχῆς, *es*, (ψυχος) agreeably cool, Hdn. I. 12, 6. 6. εὐψυχία, ἡ, good courage, high spirit, Aesch. Pers. 326, Eur. Med. 402, Thuc. 1. 121, al.; opp. to *κακοψυχία*, Plat. Legg. 791 C.

εὐψυχός, *ov*, (ψυχή) of good courage, stout of heart, courageous, Lat. *animosus*, Aesch. Pers. 394, Eur. Rhes. 510, etc.; τὸ... ἐς τὰ ἔργα εὐψυχον Thuc. 2. 39, cf. 43, 4. 126; εὐψυχότατοι πρὸς τὸ ἐπιέναι Id. 2. 3.

II. —Adv., Xen. Eq. Mag. 8, 21. II. (ψύχω) refreshing, Theophr. C. P. 5. 14, 1.

εὔω, fut. εὔσω: aor. εὔσα without augm.: (v. sub αὔω):—poet. Verb, to singe, in Hom. of singeing off swine's bristles before they are cooked, ἐσέ τε μίστυλλέν τε καὶ ἀμφ' ὀβέλοισιν ἔπειρεν Od. 14. 75, cf. 426, 2. 300; σῆες εὔδονται ταυνόντα διὰ φλογός II. 9. 468, 23. 33; so of the Cyclops, πάντα δέ οἱ βλεφαίρ' ἀμφὶ καὶ δόρνας εὔσεν ἀντμή Od. 9. 389: metaph. of a shrewish wife, εἶαι ἀπὲρ δαλὸν ἀνδρα Hes. Op. 703. In Luc. Lexiph. 11 and E. M. it is written εὔω; but the Comps. ἀφῆνω, ἔφῆνω are against this.

εὔωδῶ, to be fragrant, Hdn. Epimer. 250, Eccl. εὔωδης, *es*, (ὄζω, ὄδαδα) sweet-smelling, fragrant, opp. to *δυσώδης*, ἐν θαλάμῳ εὔωδῆ II. 3. 382; εὔωδης ἔλαιον Od. 2. 339; εὔωδης κυνάρισσος 5. 64; εὔωδέστατος Hdt. 3. 112; then in Pind., in Att. Poets and Prose; τὸ εὔωδες = εὔωδια, Arist. de An. 2. 9, 11; εὔωδες ὕεν Id. Probl. 12. 3. εὔωδια, *ion*, —λή, ἡ, a sweet smell, Hdt. 4. 75, Xen. Symp. 2, 3; in pl., Plat. Tim. 65 A; but in pl., also, fragrant substances, Diod. 1. 84.

εὔωδιᾶω, to perfume:—Pass. to emit sweet smells, to be fragrant, Strabo 721, Diosc. 2. 91. εὔωδιζομαι, Dep. to perceive a sweet smell, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 193.

εὔωδιν, ἴνος, ὁ, ἡ, happy as a parent, fruitful, Opp. C. 3. 19; νηδύς Anth. P. 6. 201; epith. of Demeter, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 529. II. pass. happily born, Coluth. 281, Nonn. D. 14. 148.

εὔωδος, *ov*, sweet-sounding, ἡγῆρος Plut. 2. 405 F. εὔωλένος, *ov*, fair-armed, Pind. P. 9. 31; δεξιὰ Eur. Hipp. 605. εὔωμοσία, ἡ, observance of an oath, Hdn. Epimer. 205.

εὔωμος, *ov*, (ὁμνυμι) observing oaths, Poll. 1. 39. εὔωνήτος, *ov*, well-bought, cheap, Strabo 218. εὔωνία, ἡ, cheapness, Polyb. 2. 15, 4:—εὔωνίζω, to hold cheap, Aq. V. T. εὔωνος, *ov*, of fair price, cheap (Fr. à bon marché), Epich. 19 Ahr., Dem. 255. 12, etc.; φίλοι Xen. Mem. 2. 10, 4; θάνατος Anth. P. 11. 169:—Comp. εὔωνότερος, Sup. —ότατος, Dem. 255. 12, Plat. Euthyd. 304 B; but irreg. —νέστερος, Epich. ap. Ath. 424 D. Adv. —ως, Sup. —ότατα C. I. 2483.

εὔωνυμοίμαι, Pass. to enjoy a good name, Eust. Opusc. 141. 13. εὔωνύμος, *a*, *ov*, = sq. II, Corinna ap. Apoll. de Pron. p. 136 C. Adv. —ως, on the left, Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1711.

εὔωνύμος, *ov*, (ὄνομα) of good name, honoured, Hes. Th. 409, Pind. O. 2. 12, etc.; εὔων. χάρις the honour of a good name, Id. P. 11. 90; δική... μὴ εὐ. not creditable, Plat. Legg. 754 E. 2. of good omen, sounding lucky, Lat. *bene ominatus*, opp. to *δυσώνυμος*, Id. Polit. 302 D, Dio C. 52. 4. 3. prosperous, fortunate, Pind. N. 7. 70, S. 80; cf. Eust. 852. 5. II. euphemistic for ἀμαρτέρος (because bad omens came from the left, cf. δεξιός, εὐχένος, εὐφημος, and ἀμαρτέρος itself), left, on the left hand, ὠλένην εὐ. Soph. Tr. 926; ἐξ εὔωνύμου χειρός Hdt. 7. 109; ἐξ εὔωνύμου (sc. χειρός) Id. 1. 72; κατὰ τὰ εὐ. Xen. Lac. 11, 10; εἰς τὰ εὐ. παρεκκλίνειν Arist. P. A. 3. 4, 19; ἐπὶ τὰ εὐ. Id. H. A. 2. 1, 9; as military term, τὸ εὔωνυμον κέρας Hdt. 6. 111, Thuc. 5. 67, Xen., etc.; τὸ εὐ. (without κέρας) Thuc. 4. 96; of omens, opp. to οἱ δεξιοὶ φύσιν, Aesch. Pr. 490.

εὔωνυμος, ἡ, the spindle-tree, *evonymus Europaeus*, Plin. 13. 38; τὸ εὐ. δένδρον Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 13. εὔωπις, ἴδος, ἡ, (ὤψ) fair-eyed, or fair to look on, εὐάπιδα κοῦρην Od. 6. 113, 142, h. Cer. 334, cf. Soph. Tr. 523; ἡ. Σελάνια Pind. O. 10 (11). 90:—read by some as masc. in Ael. N. A. 8. 12, cf. Jacobs ad l.; v. sub εὐώψ.

εὔωπος, *ov*, = εὐώψ, Eur. Or. 918, Dion. P. 1075, Babr. 124; εὐ. πύλαι friendly gates, Eur. Ion 1611. II. seeing well, Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 38.

εὔωπος, ὁ, a sea-fish, Opp. H. 1. 256. εὐωρέω, (εὔωρος) to be negligent, Hesych. εὐωρία, ἡ, (ῥα) fineness of the season, Longus I. 9.

εὐωριδῶς, = εὐωρέω, Soph. Fr. 505; Pors. restored it also in Aesch. Pr. 17 (from Hesych. and Phot.) for the MS. reading *ἐξωριδῶς*. εὔωρος, *ov*, (ῥα) careless, unconcerned, *tinios* about a thing, Euphor. 102. II. (ῥα) εὔωρος γῆ, fruitful land, Hesych.; εὔωρος γάμος, Lat. *maturae nuptiae*, Soph. Fr. 200.

εὔωγέω, fut. ἥσω, etc.:—Med. and Pass., fut. med. —ῆσμαι Ar. Eccl. 717, Plat. Rep. 372 B; aor. εὐωγησάμην Luc. Cron. 11; but fut. pass. εὐωγηθήσομαι C. I. 2336. 11; aor. εὐωγήθην v. infr.: pf. εὐώχημαι Hipp. 679. 8, Ar. Lys. 1224:—the augm. is never found: (εὐ, ἔχω, Ath. 363 B). To entertain sumptuously, c. acc. pers., Hdt. 1. 126, 4. 73, 95, Eur. Cycl. 346, Ar. Vesp. 341, Xen., etc.; of animals, to feed well, θηρίον Plat. Rep. 588 E; τὰς ὕς Arist. H. A. 8. 6, 3:—Med. and Pass. to fare sumptuously, feast, εὐωχέοντα Hdt. 5. 8; ὡς ἐθούσαν καὶ εὐωχέθησαν Id. 1. 31; εὐωχημένοι, εὐωχθέντες after dinner, Ar. Lys. 1224, Eccl. 664:—c. acc. cogn. to feast upon, enjoy, κρέα εὐωχοῦ Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 6, cf. Polyb. 8. 26, 10; εὐωχεῖσθαι ἐπινικία to hold a feast of triumph, Luc. Navig. 39; εὐ. γάμους, ἐορτήν cited from Heliod.:—of animals, to eat their fill, Xen. An. 5. 3, 11, Eq. Mag. S. 4; καρχήων ὄνιδεν εὐωχέμενον having eaten its fill of barley, Ar. Vesp. 1306. II. metaph. of other luxuries, εὐωχούντες [αὐτοὺς] ὧν ἐπέθυμον Plat. Gorg. 518 E; πολλὰ καὶ ἡδέα... εὐωχών ὕμᾶς Ib. 522 A; so, εὐωχεῖν τινα καὶνῶν λόγων to entertain him with them, Theophr. Char. 9:—Med. to relish, enjoy, c. gen., εὐωχοῦ τοῦ λόγου Plat. Rep. 352 B; v. Heind. Lys. 211 D, and cf. ἐστιάω.

εὐωχητήριον, τό, a banqueting-house, Greg. C. 527. εὐωχητής, οὐ, ὁ, a reveller, guest, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 1022. εὐωχητικός, ἡ, ὄν, festive, Gloss.

εὐωχία, ἡ, good cheer, feasting, Ar. Ach. 1006, cf. Ran. 85, etc.; ποιεῖν τὴν εὐωχ. to hold the wake, C. I. 3028;—in pl. festivities, Ar. Fr. 3, Plat. Rep. 329 A, al. 2. generally, a supply of provisions for an army,

Polyb. 3. 92, 9.
Anth. P. 4. 3, 6.

II. metaph., λόγων εὐωχίαι feasts of reason,

εὐωχιάζω, = εὐωχέω, Liban. 4. 1078.

εὐώψ, ὤψος, ὄ, ἡ, (ὠψ) fair-eyed or fair to look on, παρεία Soph. Ant. 530; εὐώπα πέμψον ἀλκάν send goodly aid (but Lob. θύγατερ Διὸς εὐώπι, πέμψον ἀλκάν), Id. O. T. 189; cf. εὐώπις.

ἐψά, Dor. for ἐψη, v. sub ψημί.

ἐψάνθη, Ep. for ἐψάνθη, v. sub φαίνω.

ἐψαβros, ἐψαβρικός, Dor. for ἐψηβros.

ἐφαγνίζω, to consecrate, τάφῳ τε κρύψαι καὶ τὰ πάντ' ἐφαγνίσαι and to perform all the obsequies, Soph. Ant. 196;—hence, Ib. 247 (κάφα-γιστεύσας ἄ χρῆ), it is inferred that ἐφαγιστεύσας is the concealed word. But perh. in both places ἀφ- is the true form; ἀφαγνίζω being recognised by Phryn. in A. B. 26 (apparently) from the first passage, ἀφαγνίσαι ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀνιερῶσαι καὶ ἀναθεῖναι.

ἐψάγον, v. sub ἐσθίω.

ἐψαμίσσω, to make bloody, Oribas. 118 Cocch.

ἐψαιρέομαι, Pass. to be chosen or appointed to succeed another, Thuc. 4. 38, C. I. 1845. 93;—Med. to choose as successor, Lat. subrogare, Dio C. 49. 43. ἐφάλλος [ᾱ], on, (ἄλς) = ἐφαλος, Phot., Suid.

ἐφάλλομαι, used by Hom. only in Ep. aor. 2 with plqpf. form ἐπάλτο (cf. ἀναπάλλω), with part. ἐπάλμενος, ἐπιάλμενος (v. inf.). Dep. To spring upon, so as to attack, c. dat., Ἀστεροπαῖω ἐπάλτο Il. 21. 140, cf. 13. 643; Τρώεσσαν ἐπάλμενος 11. 489, etc.; ἐπάλμενος ὀρέει δουρί Ib. 421, cf. Od. 14. 220; also, without hostile sense, c. gen., ἐπάλμενος ἵππων having leaped upon the chariot, Il. 7. 15; κύσσε μιν ἐπάλμενος kissed him leaping upon him, Od. 24. 320; of fame, ἐς Αἰθίопας ἐπάλτο Pind. N. 6. 84;—rare in Prose, ἐπὶ τὸν οὐδὸν ἐφ. Plat. Ion 535 B, cf. Plat. 2. 139 B, Alciphro 1. 10.

ἐφαλμος, on, sleep in brine, salied, Plut. 2. 687 D:—ἐφαλμα, τό, in Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 6, is corrupt.

ἐφαλος, on, (ἄλς) on the sea, of seaports, Κήρινθόν τ' ἐφαλον Il. 2. 538, cf. 584, Soph. Aj. 192; ἡ ἐφ. (sc. γῆ) the coast, Luc. Amor. 7. II. of ships, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 596 D.

ἐφαλώω, Dor. for ἐψηλ-.

ἐφαλοῖς, εως, ἡ, a leaping upon, Arist. Probl. 16. 4. 4.

ἐφάμαν [ᾱ], Dor. for ἐφάμην, v. sub ψημί.

ἐφαμαρτάνω, Causal, to seduce to sin, LXX (Jer. 39. 35).

ἐφάμερος, ἐφάμερος, Dor. for ἐφήμ-.

ἐφάμиллос [ᾱ], on, (ἄμилла) a match for, equal to, rivalling, ἐφ. γίγνεσθαι τι Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 12, Isocr. 4 C; τὸ ἐφ. equality, evenness, Plut. 2. 617 C;—Adv. —ως, Plut. Locom. 39.

II. pass. regarded as an object of rivalry or contention, ἐφαμиллон τῆς εἰς τὴν πατρίδα εὐνοίας ἐν κοινῷ πᾶσι κεκμήνης Dem. 331. 10; ἐφάμиллон ποιεῖν τι Id. 488. 13; ὅπως ἐφάμиллон γῆ πᾶσι .. φιλοδοξεῖν C. I. 108. 20, cf. 97, 120. 18.

ἐφαμμα, τό, = ἐφατῆς, Polyb. 2. 28, 8.

ἐφαμματίζω, to bind upon or together, Orib. 159 Mai, Soran.

ἐφαμμος, on, sandy, Theophr. C. P. 2. 4. 4, etc.; Schneid. ὕφαμμος.

ἐψάν, Aeol. and Ep. for ἐψασαν, v. sub ψημί.

ἐψανόνα, fut. —αῖσας: Ep. ἐψανόνα:—to please, be grateful to, c. dat., ἐμοὶ δ' ἐψανόναε οὗτος Il. 7. 407; βουλὴν ἢ βα θεοῖσιν ἐψανόναε Ib. 45; τοῖσιν δ' ἐψανόναε μῦθος Od. 16. 406; aor. ἐψέαδεν, Musac.

180; c. inf., Ap. Rh. 3. 950, Orph. Arg. 771.

ἐπάπαξ, Adv. once for all, Eupol. Kόλ. 28, Ep. Rom. 6. 10, Hebr. 7. 27, etc. II. at once, 1 Ep. Cor. 15. 6.

ἐφαπλώω, to spread or fold over, ἄστρον Orph. Arg. 1333; c. gen., λέων .. γυῖα γῆς ἐφαπλώσας Babr. 95. 2; στήθος ἐφαπλώσας .. ὄχηρον Nonn. D. 15. 9; c. dat., δίκτυα νεπέδεσσιν ἐφ. Ib. 20. 385; ἐρεμτοῖς χεῖρας Orph. Arg. 455;—Pass., τοὺς ἐμπροσθίους πόδας ἐφηπλώσθαι ταῖς χερσὶ τοῖς ἁπὸ τῆς front feet spread over the hands, Longus 1. 10; σκότος ἐφῆπλωται Plut. 2. 167 A.

ἐφάπλωμα, τό, anything spread over, a rug, cloak, Eust. 1347. 40.

ἐφατῆς, ἱδός, ἡ, a soldier's upper garment, Lat. sagum, Polyb. ap. Ath. 194 F, Callix. ib. 196 F, Anon. ap. Suid. II. a woman's garment, Strabo 294; cf. ἐφαμμα.

ἐφάπτω, Ion. ἐπάπτω: fut. ψω:—to bind on or to, πότμον ἐφάψαις ὀργανον having fixed it as his doom, Pind. O. 9. 91; τί δ' .. ἐγὼ λούσω' ἂν ἡ φάπτοσα προσθείμην πλέον; what should I gain by undoing or by making fast, [Creon's command]? Soph. Ant. 40 (so συλλύειν is opp. to συνάπτειν, Id. Aj. 1317); ἐγνώ .. τοῦργον κατ' ὀργὴν ὡς ἐφάψαιεν τότε he knew that she had made fast (i. e. perpetrated) the deed, Id. Tr. 933; so in Med., ἐπ' ἀγχόνην ἤψαντο Simon. Iamb. 1. 18;—Hom. has also Pass., but only in 3 sing. pf. and plqpf. ἐφῆπται, —to, like Lat. imminet, is or was hung over one, fixed as one's fate or doom, c. dat. pers., Τρώεσσι κῆδός ἐφῆπται Il. 2. 15, 32, 69, cf. 6. 241; Τρώεσσαν ὀλέθρον πείρατ' ἐφῆπται 7. 402, Od. 22. 41; ἐφῆπτο Ib. 33; ἀθανάτοισιν ἐπὶ καὶ νεῖκος ἐφῆπται Il. 21. 513; (in Eur. Bacch. 777, prob. ὑφάπτεται should be restored from Chr. Pat. 2277);—cf. ἐπαρτάω, ἐπικρεμάννυμι.

II. Med. to lay hold of, only once in Hom., ἐπὶν χεῖρας ἐφάψαι ἠπείροιο Od. 5. 348; then in Theogn. 6, Aesch. Supp. 412 (cf. ἐφάπτω), Soph. Aj. 1172, etc.; ἐπεὶ γε τοῦδ' ἐφάπτομαι τόπον reach it, Lat. attingo, Eur. Hel. 556, cf. Pind. N. 9. 113.

III. to lay hold of or reach with the mind, attain to, Lat. assequi, τοῦ ἀληθοῦς Plat. Symp. 212 A; ἐφ. πυνὸν νύμφην, αἰσθῆσαι Id. Phaedr. 253 A, Phaedo 65 D; ἐφ. ἀμφοῖν τῇ ψυχῇ Id. Theat. 190 C; also, ἐφ. λόγων to touch upon, meddle with, Pind. O. 9. 19; ζητημάτων Plat. Legg. 891 C; to lay claim to, τινος Ib. 915 C. 3. in Pind. also c. dat. (like θιγγάνω, ψάω), to apply oneself to, ἐπέεσσι, τέχναις, κελυθεῖος ζωῆς O. 1. 138, P. 8. 86, N. 8. 61; c. dat. pers., Inscr. Delph. 18. 4. Hdt. uses part. pf. pass. with gen., εἰδὸς ἐπαμμένους possessed of a certain degree of beauty, 1. 199,

ubi v. Bähr, cf. 8. 105.

5. like Lat. contingere, to be connected with, τινος Plat. Legg. 728 E: to resemble closely, Dion. H. de Comp. 14.

6. to follow, come next, Theocr. 9. 2.

ἐφαπτάω, ες, (εἶδος) like an ἐφατῆς, Phot. s. v. σπολάς.

ἐφάπτω, opos, ὄ, also ἡ, laying hold of, seizing, ῥοσίαν Aesch. Supp. 728, cf. 412. II. one who strokes or caresses, Ib. 312, 535 (with reference to the name Ἐραφος); of Bacchus, Orph. H. 50. 7., 52. 9.

ἐφαρμογή, ἡ, agreement, Plut. 2. 780 B.

ἐφαρμόζω, Att. —όττω, Dor. —όδω (Theocr.): fut. ὤσω: I.

intr. to fit on to, to fit, πειρήθη δ' ἔο αὐτοῦ ἐν ἐντεσι .., εἰ οἱ ἐφαρμόσειε Il. 19. 385.

2. to be adapted or capable of adaptation to, τινι Arist. An. Post. 1. 32, 2, Pol. 3. 4, 2, al.; ἐπὶ τινος Id. Phys. 3. 1, 10, al.; ἐπὶ τι Ib. 5. 4, 15, al.; ὁ .. μάλιστα ἐφαρμόσας πολίτης ἐπὶ πάντας τοὺς .. πολίτας Id. Pol. 3. 1, 8; ἐφ' ἐπ' ἄλλα to coincide, Euclid; absol., Arist. Resp. 7, 6.

3. to befit, suit, [οἶνω] ἐφαρμόζουσαν δοῖδαί Panyas. ap. Ath. 37 B; πρὸς τι Plut. 2. 136 E, etc.

II. trans. to fit one thing to another, fit on, put on, κόσμον χρῶς Hes. Op. 76; σχοῖον [τοῦς ἀνθρώπους] Theocr. 1. 53;—Med., ἐξήλαν ἐφαρμόσαστο Anth. P. 9. 19.

2. to suit, accommodate, τὰς δαπάνας ταῖς προσόδοις Xen. Ages. 8, 8; τοὺς λόγους τοῖς προσώποις Dion. H. de Lys. 13; λόγῳ μέλῳ καὶ μέτρῳ καὶ ῥυθμῶς Plut. 2. 769 C, cf. Orph. Arg. 1004;—ἐφ. τι ἐπὶ τινος to adapt or refer it to .., Arist. Pol. 3. 2, 3; τι ἐπὶ τι Id. An. Post. 1. 7, 2; τι ἐς τινα Luc. Pisc. 38; λόγων τε πίστιν .. ἐφαρμόσαι to add fitting assurance, Soph. Tr. 623;—Med., χάρματι καὶ λύπῃ μέτρον ἐφαρμόσαστο Anth. P. 9. 768, cf. 10. 26;—Pass. to adapt oneself to, τινι Clearch. ap. Ath. 317 B.

ἐφαρμοσῖς, εως, ἡ, = ἐφαρμογή, Tim. Locr. 95 C.

ἐφαρμοστίον, verb. Adj. one must adapt, τινὶ τι Polyb. 1. 14, 8, Plut. 2.

34 F, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 6.

ἐφάρζαντο, Att. for ἐφάρζαντο.

ἐφαψίς, ἡ, a touching, caressing, Aesch. 46 (in acc. ἐφαψίν): cf. ἐφάπτω. ἐφέβδωρος, on, containing 1 + 1/2, lambl. in Nicom. 118: v. ἐπίτριτος.

ἐφεδρία, Ion. ἐπείδρη, ἡ, a sitting by or before a place: hence, a siege, blockade, Lat. obsessio, Hdt. 1. 17; ἐπείδρη ποιεῖσθαι Id. 5. 65.

2. a sitting upon, Lat. insessio, Plat. Polit. 288 A.

Orac. ap. Phleg. Mirab. 3. 2. a base, Hero Spir. p. 183.

III. a plant, = ἱπποῦρις, Hesych., Plin. 26. 20.

ἐφεδράζω, to set or rest upon, τί τινι Sext. Emp. P. 2. 211, Heliod. 1.

2. II. to support, τὴν βάσιν τοῦ πρεσβύτου Id. 7. 8.

ἐφεδράνον, τό, that on which one sits, οἶον ἐφ. γλουτός Arist. H. A. 1.

13, 2; pl., Poll. 2. 184. 2. a seat, Hesych. 3. ἐφεδρανὸν ὄργανον an apparatus for persons under operation to sit on, Oribas 120 Mai.

ἐφεδρέω, v. sub ἐφεδρήσσω.

ἐφεδρεία, ἡ, a sitting upon, ἐπὶ δένδρεσι Arist. H. A. 9. 9, 2; ἡ ἐπὶ τοῖς

ψοῖς ἐφ. Id. Incess. An. 15, 8. II. a sitting by, waiting for one's

turn, of pugilists, etc., Plat. Legg. 819 B.

2. in war, the reserve, Lat. subsidia, Polyb. 1. 9, 2.

III. a lying near, ἡ τῶν πολεμίων

ἐφ. Polyb. 24. 12, 2; a lying in wait, Lat. insidiae, Plut. Flamin. 8.

ἐφεδρεύω, (ἐφεδρος) to sit upon, rest upon, ἀγῶνος ἐφεδρεύον κάρα Eur.

El. 55: to sit on eggs, Arist. H. A. 6. 8, 1. II. to lie by or near,

lie in wait, of an enemy watching for an opportunity of attack, Thuc.

4. 71., 8. 92; ὅταν ἴδωσαν ἐφεδρεύουσάν τὴν δύναμιν Isocr. 186 C; ἐφ.

τῷν to keep watch over, as a prisoner, Eur. Or. 1627; generally, to

watch for, τοῖς .. ἀγαθοῖς ἐφεδρεύων Dem. 61. 3; τοῖς καιροῖς τινος Id.

100. 10, 135. 10; τοῖς ἀτυχήμασι τινος Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 2.

2. of a third combatant (cf. ἐφεδρος II. 4), Luc. Hermot. 40.

3. in war, to form the reserve, Polyb. 18. 15, 2.

4. to watch over, protect, τῇ

τοῦ σίτου κομῇ Id. 5. 95, 5. III. to halt, Plat. Pyrrh. 32, etc.

ἐφεδρήσσω, poet. for ἐφεδράζω, to sit upon, ἐφῶρος Coluth. 252; ἄρμα

Nonn. D. 20. 36. 2. to sit by, τινι Anth. P. 7. 161, Coluth. 68.—

Some Mss. give ἐφεδρήσω, which was taken as a fut., and led to the

assumption of a pres. ἐφεδράω.

ἐφεδρίω, = foreg., Coluth. 15. II. trans. to set on a seat, Tzetz.

Hom. 391.

ἐφεδρίζω, to sit or ride upon, in a game wherein the loser carried the

winner on his back, v. Meineke Philen. Ἐφεδρ. 2:—hence ἐφεδρισμός

or —ισμός, ὁ, the game itself, Poll. 9. 118, Hesych.; and ἐφεδρίτης, ου,

ὁ, one who plays at it, Phot. s. v. παλαίστῃ.

ἐφεδρος, on, (ἐδρα) sitting or seated upon, c. gen., λέωνταν ἐφεδρε, of

Cybelé, Soph. Ph. 401; ἵππου Eur. Ion 202; γῆς ἐφ. στρατός Id. Rhcs.

954. 2. ἐφεδρον, τό, a firm seat, bench, Hipp. Fract. 757.

II. sitting by, at, or near, τῶν πηδαλίων, of a pilot, Plat. Polit. 273 D; also

c. dat., σκεπᾶς Eur. Tro. 139; absol., ἔλυνεσθιν ἐφεδρος lies close at hand,

Soph. Aj. 610. 2. posted in support or reserve, ἐφεδρους ἱπποῦς ..

ἱπποτάς ἐταίε posted horsemen to support horsemen, Eur. Phoen. 1095;

cf. Polyb. 8. 33, 6. 3. lying by and watching, waiting on, τῶν κα-

ρῶν, τοῖς καιροῖς Polyb. 3. 12, 6, etc., cf. Call. Del. 125; ἐφ. βίου waiting

upon his life, i. e. for his death, Menand. Ἀδελφ. 3. 4. often of the

third combatant (a pugilist or wrestler), who sits by to fight the conqueror,

like διάδοχος, supposititius (Martial.), Pind. N. 4. 156, Eur. Rhcs. 119,

Ar. Ran. 792, cf. Luc. Hermot. 41 sq.; πρὸς βασιλεῖα μέγιστον ἐφε-

δρον ἀγωνίζεσθαι Xen. An. 2. 5, 10; καθάπερ ἐφ. ἀδελφῇ Plut. Sull. 29;

Κράσσης, δε ἐφ. ἦν ἀμφοῖν Id. Caes. 28; ἐφ. τοῦ ἀγῶνος Id. Pomp. 53;

so, by a sort of antiphrasis in Aesch. Cho. 866, μόνος ἂν ἐφεδρος διασίστι,

i. e. one against two, with no one to take his place if beaten.

5. generally, one who waits to take another's place, a successor, ἐφ. βασιλεῖς

(with no v. l. ἐπεδρος) Hdt. 5. 41; ἐφ. τινος Luc. Gal. 9.

ἐφέζομαι, Dep., chiefly used in part. and 3 sing. impf.; inf. ἐφέζεσθαι

Od. 4. 717; imper. ἐφέζεο Anth. P. 15. 13. To sit upon, c. dat., δυνδρέω

ἐφεζόμενοι Il. 3. 152; πατρός ἐφέζετο γούνασι 21. 506; δίδρω ἐφέζεσθαι

Od. 4. 717, cf. 509; ὄχθω Ar. Av. 774; also c. gen., Pind. N. 4. 109, Ar. Rh. 3. 1001; ἐπὶ νότοις Mosch. 2. 121; εἰς ἄλλον Anth. P. 5. 237; also c. acc., Εὐρώταν ἐφεύμεναι Eur. Hel. 1492; τύχη .. ναὶν θέλουσ' ἐφ. (Casaub. ναυτολοῦσ') Aesch. Ag. 664: v. καθίω II. 2. to sit by or near, ἐνθα δ' ἄρ' αὐτὸς ἐφέετο Od. 17. 334; c. acc., οὐδ' ἔχων μύσος .. τὸ σὺν ἐφεύρην βρέτας (so Wieseler) Aesch. Eum. 446. Cf. ἐφίζω.

ἐφέω, Ep. for ἐφείω, v. sub ἐφίημι.
ἐφεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπέχω) able to check or stop, τῆς κοιλίας Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 355 E; σηπεδόναν Diosc. 5. 126—the Sceptic Philosophers were called ἐφεκτικοί, from their always suspending their judgment, and refusing to affirm or deny positively, Gell. 11. 5: v. ἐποχῇ II, and sq. Adv. -κῶς, Stob. Eccl. 1. 78.

ἐφεκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπέχω) to be held back; τὰ ἐφεκτά subjects on which to suspend the judgment, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 55; c. foreg.
ἐφ-εκτος, ὄν, containing 1 + ἡ, Vitruv. 3. 1, 12; τόκος ἐφ. when $\frac{1}{3}$ of the principal was paid as interest, = 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ p. cent. (cf. ἐπωβελία), Dem. 914. 10: cf. ἐπίτριτος.

ἐφέλισσω, to roll on, Paul. Sil. Descr. S. Soph. 368:—Med. to trail after one, Nic. Th. 220:—Pass. to be rolled up, Paus. 4. 26, 8.

ἐφέλκεις, ἴδος, ἡ, the scab of a sore or wound, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 3.
ἐφέλκωμαι, Pass. to break out into sores, Hipp. 1201 B.

ἐφέλκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, attractive, Eust. 1765. 10.

ἐφέλκυσ, εὼς, ἡ, power of attraction, Arist. Plant. 2. 1, 6: ἐφέλκυσ-μός, ὁ, Eust. 52. 24.

ἐφέλκυστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who draws on, attracts, Phot., Suid.

ἐφέλκυστικός, ἡ, ὄν, drawn or dragged after, suffixed, as, in Gramm., νύ ἐφέλκυστικός.

II. act. drawing on, attractive, τὰς ψυχὰς Hippodam. ap. Stob. 249. 52; τοῦ νυ Eust. 52. 22:—Adv. -κῶς, Schol. Luc. V. H. 2. 24.

ἐφέλκω, Ion. ἐπ-: fut. ἐφέλω Eur. H. F. 632: but the aor. 1 in use is ἐφέλκωσα (cf. ἔλκω). To draw on, drag or trail after one, ἐπ. τὰς οὐράς, of long-tailed sheep, Hdt. 3. 113; ἵππων ἐκ τοῦ βραχίονος ἐπ. to lead a horse by a rein upon the arm, Id. 5. 12; ναὺς ὡς ἐφέλωσιν will take in tow, Eur. I. c., cf. Thuc. 4. 26; ἐφ. ξύλον, of a log tied to the leg, Polyz. Δημ. 1; τὰ ὀπίσθια σκέλη ἐφέλκοντο ἐπὶ τὰ ἐμπρόσθια, of quadrupeds that do not go crosswise, like horses, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 2; ἐφ. τὰ ἰσχία to draw them in, lb. 6. 2. to bring on, bring in its train (v. infr. 111. 4), πολλὰς ἐφέλκων ξυφορὰς Eur. Med. 552, cf. Ion 1149, H. F. 776; ἀλλήν τινα αἰσθῆσιν μετὰ τοῦ λογιμοῦ Plat. Phil. 65 E. 3. to draw or drink off, Eur. Cycl. 151; also in Med., Luc.:—Used by Hom. only in Pass. and Med.

II. Pass., ἐφελκόμενοισι πόδεςσι with feet trailing after him, of one who is dragged lifeless away, II. 23. 606; τὸ δ' ἐφέλκετο μέλινον ἔγχος, i. e. sticking in his hand, 13. 597; ὁ λίθος .. ἐπελκόμενος trailing behind (the boat) Hdt. 2. 96; οἱ ἐπελκόμενοι the stragglers of an army, Id. 3. 105., 4. 203, cf. Polyb. 9. 40, 2. 2. to be attracted, h. Hom. 18. 9, Thuc. 1. 42.

III. Med. like Act. to drag after one, χωλαίνει καὶ ἐφέλκεται (sc. τὸν πόδα) Plat. Legg. 795 B; τάλλα Id. Rep. 544 E. 2. to draw to oneself, attract, αὐτὸς γὰρ ἐφέλκεται ἄνδρα σιδήρος the very sight of arms attracts men, i. e. tempts them to use it, Od. 16. 294., 19. 13; ὕδωρ ἐπ' ἐωντόν Hdt. 4. 50; μὴ .. τούτῳ ἐφέλκεσθαι do not seek to allure them by this argument, Thuc. 1. 41; ἐφ. τινὰ πρὸς τι Polyb. 9. 1, 3; ἐφ. κάλλει πάντας Anth. Plan. 288. 3. to draw or pull to, τὴν θύραν ἐφέλκυσσασθαι Luc. Amor. 16; προστιθέναι τὴν θύραν καὶ τὴν κλεῖν ἐφέλκεσθαι Lys. 92. 42; ἐφ. ὄφρ' οὗς τὸν φωνῆ, Ar. P. 7. 440; ἐφ. κατὰ τῆς κεφαλῆς τὸ ἱμάτιον Plut. Caes. 66. 4. to bring on consequences, πόλλ' ἐφέλκεται φυγὴ κακὰ Eur. Med. 462; δ καὶ σιδήρον ἀγχόνας τ' ἐφ. Id. Fr. 364. 26; τούτομαλιν οὐ βουλόμην ἐφ. Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 32; cf. sup. 1. 2.

5. to claim to oneself, assume, ἀλλότριον κάλλος Plat. Gorg. 465 B; Μούσαν ὀνεινῆν Theocr. Ep. 22. 4. 6. to drag behind one as inferior, i. e. to surpass, τινὰ κάρτεϊ Ar. Rh. 1. 1162.

ἐφέλκωσις, εὼς, ἡ, (ἐφέλκω) ulceration, Hipp. 1194 G, in pl.

ἐφέλεις, εὼς, ἡ, a dragging after one, Arist. Incess. An. 8, 6.

ἐφέμεν, Ep. for ἐφεῖμαι, inf. aor. 2 of ἐφίημι.

ἐφέννυμι, v. sub ἐπίννυμι.

ἐφ-ἐγκαδέκω, ὄν, containing 1 + γ, Plut. 2. 1021 D: v. ἐπίτριτος.

ἐφέξης, Ion. ἐπέξης, poet. ἐφεξείης, Orph. Arg. 325, 355: Adv. —in order, in a row, one after another, ἱεσθαι Hdt. 5. 18; χωρεῖν Eur. Hel. 1390; ἐστάναι Ar. Eccl. 842, etc.; πάντες ἐφ. all in a row, Id. Fr. 47; ἐφ. ἐπὶ κέρως τεταγμένα Eubul. Navn. 4, Xenarch. Πεντ. 6; φάλαγγα βάθος ἐφ. Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 23; τὰ ἐφ. λεγόμενα Plat. Soph. 261 D:—used as a predic., ἴν' ἐφ' ὁ λόγος ἵδ. Polit. 281 D:—with an Art., τὰς ἐφ. [πολιτείας] Id. Rep. 449 A, cf. Legg. 696 E; ἡ ἐφ. γωνία the adjacent angle, Eucl.; τὸ ἐφ. next in order, Plat. Phaedr. 239 D. 2. c. dat. next to, Id. Parm. 148 E, 149 A, Al.; τὸ ἐφ. τοῦτο Id. Phil. 34 D; ἐφ. τοῖς εἰρημίοις Arist. Pol. 4. 9, 1: rarely c. gen., Plat. Tim. 55 A.

II. successively, continuously, without exception, esp. with πᾶς, as, ἐφ. πάντας Xen. Oec. 12, 10; δοῦναι πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν ἐφ. Id. Hell. 4. 6, 4; τὴν Ἑλλάδα πᾶσαν ἐφ. ἀρπάξιν Dem. 103. 15; μὴ τοῖς αἰτίοις, ἀλλὰ πᾶσιν ἐφ. ὀργίζεσθαι Id. 1447. 5. 2. more rarely of Time, τρεῖς ἡμέρας ἐπέξης Hdt. 2. 77, cf. Lys. 156. 31; τέσσαρες ἐφ. Ar. Ran. 915; δις ἐφ. Call. Ep. 37. 3. theuorou, afterwards, εὐθὺς ἐφ. Dem. 236. 17; εἰσελάω .. καὶ ἐφεξῆς .. καθεζόμενος Id. 553. 14.

ἐφεῖς, εὼς, ἡ, (ἐπέχω) = ἐπισχεσία, an excuse, pretext, τοῦ δ' ἐφεῖς; = τίνος χάριν; Ar. Vesp. 338.

ἐφ-ἐπτακαδέκω, ὄν, containing 1 + γ, Plut. 2. 1021 D: v. ἐπίτριτος.

ἐφ-ἐπω: impf. (ἐφεῖπον) Ep. ἐφεπον, Ion. ἐφέπεσκον: fut. ἐφέψω: aor. ἐπέσπον (Aesch. Pers. 552, the only place in Trag.), inf. ἐπισπῶν, part. ἐπισπῶν; v. infr. IV. To go after, follow, pursue, τινὰ II. 11. 117,

12. 188; absol., 15. 742, etc.; ἀγρην ἐφέπεσκον, ἰχθύς ὀρνίθας τε Od. 12. 330.

II. to drive on, urge on, [ἵππους] ἐφέπων μάστιγι II. 24. 326; and c. dat. pers., Πατρόκλῳ ἐφέπε κρατερῶνυχας ἵππους drove them against him, 16. 732; ἐφέπε, imperat., in same sense, lb. 724.

III. to follow a pursuit, busy oneself about it, c. acc., οὐδὲ κ' Ἀθῆναι τόσσην ὁμίλην ἐφέποι στόμα 20. 359; ἀλλὰ δ' ἐπὶ ἔργον ἐποιεον Od. 14. 195; πόλεμον ἐφ. Simon. 109; τερπάλως καὶ θαλάσῃ Archil. 12; δῖα καὶ νόμιμα Ar. Thesm. 675, cf. Hdt. 7. 8, 1; ἐφ. Θῆβας to administer, govern it, Aesch. Pers. 38, cf. 552; ἐφ. παραβασίαν to pursue or punish .., Hes. Th. 220; ἐφ. δίκαν Φαιακίῳ τὸν to follow his ways, Pind. P. 1. 97. 2. c. acc. loci, to search, explore, traverse, Lat. obire, κορυφὰς ὀρέων, of hunters, Od. 9. 121; πῆδιον II. 11. 496; γαῖαν καὶ βένθεα λίμνης Hes. Th. 365; γῆν καὶ θάλασσαν Luc. Tragoed. 267: to haunt, frequent, of gods, Pind. P. 1. 57, cf. Ar. Rh. 2. 384.

IV. to come suddenly upon, encounter, Lat. obire, πότμον ἐπισπῶν II. 6. 412, etc.; θάνατον καὶ πότμον ἐπισπῶν Od. 24. 31; θανεῖν [or -έειν] καὶ πότμον ἐπ. II. 7. 52, Od. 4. 562, etc.; κακὸν ὅπλον ἐπισπῶν Od. 3. 134; ἐλέθριον ἦμαρ ἐπ. II. 19. 294; μόρσιμον ἦμαρ ἐπ. 21. 100; reversely, αἰὼν ἐφέπε μόρσιμον Pind. O. 2. 19.—The Act. is rare in Att., v. supr.

B. Med. ἐφέπομαι (in late Poets ἐφέσπομαι, q. v.): impf. ἐφεῖπόμην: fut. ἐφέψομαι: aor. ἐφεσπόμην, ἐπισπόμην Pind. P. 4. 237, imper. ἐπίσπον, inf. ἐπισπῶσθαι, (also aor. 1 imperat. ἐφέσπασθω (v. l. ἐφαψ-), Theocr. 9. 2). To follow, pursue, ἐπισπόμενος Ταφίῳ Od. 16. 426; but nowhere else used by Hom. in hostile sense, which occurs in Hdt. 1. 103., 3. 54, Thuc. 4. 96, etc. II. to follow, accompany, attend, λαὸν ἔθνος ἐπισπόμενον εἰς αὐτὸν II. 13. 495; ἐπισπῶσθαι ποῖν to follow on foot, i. e. keep up with, 14. 521; so in Hdt. 3. 14, 31, al.; also, εἰ οἱ τύχῃ ἐπισπῶτο if fortune attend him, Id. 1. 32, etc.; ὃ χάρις ἐφέσπετο Ar. Vesp. 1278:—absol., opp. to ἡγεῖσθαι, Thuc. 3. 45. 2. to obey, attend to, ἐπισπόμενοι θεοῦ ὁμῆν Od. 3. 215., 16. 96; ἐπισπόμενοι μένει σφῶ giving the reins to their passion, 14. 262., 17. 431; τῇ γνῶμῃ τινὸς ἐπ. Hdt. 7. 10, 3; so in Att., Βουλή .. ἐπισπῶσθαι πατρός Aesch. Eum. 620; γνώμῃς, βουλευμασί, τῷ δικαίῳ Soph. Ant. 636, El. 967, 1037, Eur.:—absol., ὁ ἐπισπόμενος, opp. to ὁ πείσας, Thuc. 3. 43:—also to agree, approve, εἰ δὲ .., ἐπὶ δ' ἐσπονται θεοὶ ἄλλοι Od. 12. 349, cf. Pind. P. 4. 237. 3. to follow an argument, Plat. Legg. 644 D, Theaet. 192 E, etc.

ἐφερμήνευμα, τό, an explanation, Theod. Prodr.; -νευσις, ἡ, Tzetz.

ἐφερμηνευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, explanatory, Eust. 777. 57.

ἐφερμήνευω, to explain further, Eccl.

ἐφερπύζω, later pres. for sq., Anth. P. 9. 231, Orph. L. 701, etc.

ἐφερπύζω: fut. ψω Aesch. Eum. 500: but the aor. 1 in use is ἐφερίψωα, Ar. Pl. 675, (in Theocr. 22. 15, for ἐφερπύσας [v] should prob. be read ἐφερπύσας with Kiessl., or ἐπιβρίσας with Lob.); cf. ἔρπω. To creep upon, ἐπὶ χύτρῳ Ar. I. c.

II. poet. to come on or upon, come gradually or stealthily upon, τινὰ Aesch. Eum. 314, 943; ἐπ' οὐρασι νύξ ἐφέρπει Eur. Alc. 269.

2. absol. to go forth, proceed, Aesch. Eum. 500; esp. in part. coming on, future, χρόνος ἐφέρπων Pind. O. 6. 164; ἐφέρπωσα κρίσις Id. Fr. 96. 4.

Ἐφεσία, ἰων. τὰ, the feast of Ephesian Artemis, Thuc. 3. 104, cf. Paus. 7. 2.

ἐφέσιμος δική, ἡ, a suit in which there was the right of εἶφαις or appeal to another court, Arist. Fr. 414, 416, Luc. pro Imag. 15; so, γνώσις ἐφ. Dem. 78. 28.

ἔφεσις, εὼς, ἡ, (ἐφίημι) a throwing or hurling at, a shooting, ἡ τοῖς βέλεσιν ἐφ. Plat. Legg. 717 A. 2. metaph. as Att. law-term, an appeal to another court, εἰς τινα Dem. 1301. 4; ἐπὶ τινα Arist. Fr. 416; πρὸς τινα Dion. H. de Isae. 12.

II. (ἐφίημι) an aiming at a thing, appetite, desire, τινος Archyt. in Stob. Eccl. 741 Gaisf., Plat. Legg. 864 B, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 5, 17; absol., Def. Plat. 413 C.

ἐφεσπερεία, ἡ, a keeping awake in the evening, Suid.

ἐφεσπερεύω, (ἐσπέρα) to spend the evening awake, Poll. 1. 71.

ἐφεσπερος, ὄν, (ἐσπέρα) western, χῶρος Soph. O. C. 1059.

ἐφέσπομαι, late poet. pres. for ἐφεῖπομαι, Nonn.

ἐφέσσαι, ἐφέσσαι, ἐφέσσεσθαι, v. sub ἐφίζω.

ἐφέστιος, Ion. ἐπίστιος, ὄν, Hdt., Inscr. Teia in C. 1. 3128: (ἐστία). At one's own fireside, at home, ἀπολέσθαι ἐφ. Od. 3. 234; τῶες, ἐφέστιοι ὅσοι ἑασι as many as have a home of their own, opp. to ἐπικούροι II. 2. 125, cf. 130; with Verbs of motion, ἀλλ' ἐμὲ .. ἐφέστιον ἡγάγε δαίμων (i. e. ἐπὶ τὴν ἐστίαν) Od. 7. 248; ἦλθεν ἐφ. 23. 55; ἐφέστιον πῆξαι .. σκίπτρον (i. e. ἐπὶ τῇ ἐστίᾳ) Soph. El. 419:—of suppliants who claim protection by sitting by the fireside, ἐπίστιος ἐμὸι ἔγνεον Hdt. 1. 35; ἰκέτης καὶ δόμου ἐφ. an inmate of the temple, Aesch. Eum. 577, cf. 669; καθῆσθαι δαίμονα ἐφ. Id. Supp. 365; τόνδ' ἐφ. θεὸν lb. 503, cf. Soph. O. T. 32; also merely of guests, ἐλθόντ' ἐς δόμους ἐφέστιον Id. Tr. 262; often in Ar. Rh., ἐφ. ἐν μεγάρῳ Id. 1. 909., 3. 1117, etc.; also c. dat. pers., ἐφ. ἀθανάτοισιν dwelling with them, Id. 3. 116, cf. 4. 518; c. dat. loci, Id. 1. 117.

II. generally: of or in the house or family, Lat. domesticus, πόνοι .. δόμον ἐφέστιον Aesch. Theb. 853; θύματα Id. Ag. 1310; μᾶσιμα Id. Eum. 169; ἀλαλαγαί Soph. Tr. 206; οἰκίσις Id. Fr. 744; ἐναί Eur. El. 216; ἐφ. δόμοι the chambers of the house, Aesch. Theb. 73:—Ion. ἐπίστιον, τό, a household, family, Hdt. 5. 72, 73; cf. ἐπίστιος.

III. θεὸς ἐφ. the household gods, Lat. Lares or Penates, to whom the hearth was dedicated, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 416. 3; Ζεὺς ἐπίστιος or ἐφέστιος, as presiding over hospitality, Hdt. 1. 44, Soph. Aj. 492; ἐφ. ἱδρυμα ἐν οἰκίᾳ ἔχων, of household gods, Plat. Legg. 931 A; ἐπιστή (sc. κύλιξ) a cup pledged to the gods of the house, Bgk. Anacr. 90.

ἐφεστρίδιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Luc. Merc. Cond. 37.

ἐφεστρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (ἐφέννυμι) an upper garment, wrap, Xen. Symp.

4. 38; a philosopher's mantle, Ath. 98 A; a soldier's cloak, Plut. Lucull. 28; a senator's mantle, Hdn. 4. 2; also a woman's robe, Anth. P. 9. 153, etc.: v. Becker Charikl. 441 E. Tr. 2. **χλαμὸς** ἐφ. Ath. 215 B.

ἐφετερόν, verb. Adj. of ἐφήμι, *one must allow*, Cic. Att. 9. 4. 2.

ἐφέτης, *ov, ó*, (ἐφήμι) a commander, Aesch. Pers. 80. II. **ἐφέται**, *oi*, at Athens, the *Ephetae*, a court of 51 Eupatridae, said to have been created by Draco to try cases of homicide under the Ἀρχῶν Βασιλεῦς, Andoc. 10. 43, cf. Plut. Sol. 19: after the creation of the Senate of Areopagus, which took all cases of wilful murder, the Ephetae tried only the lesser cases of homicide in the four courts of Delphinium, Palladium, Prytanenon and Phreatto, Dem. 6.43-6.46, Arist. Fr. 417-19, Poll. 8. 125.

ἐφετικός, *ή, óv*, (ἐφήμι) aiming at, *pinos* Clem. A. 661. II. *actuated by desire*, Theophr. Fr. 12, 9 Wimmer:—in Gramm., *desiderative*, of Verbs in -σειώ, Lat. -urio, Choerob. in A. B. 1277.

ἐφετείνδα παίειν, (Adv.) *to play at catch-ball*, also ἀπαστύν and φαίνινδα, Cratin. Incert. 25, who uses it with a pun on ἐφείσις, as Ar. puns on ὑστρακίινδα and ὑστρακος.

ἐφετή, *ή, óv*, (ἐφήμι) poet. word, like ἐφημοσύνη, a command, *behest*, Il. 14. 249 (v. πινύσσω); θεῶν ἄφτρυνεν ἐφετή 19. 299:—often in pl. *behests*, esp. of the gods or one's parents, Il. 5. 508., 18. 216, Od. 3. 11, etc.; but in Il. 1. 495, Θέτις δ' οὐ λήθε' ἐφετῶν παιδὸς ἐοῦ:—also in Pind. P. 3. 19, etc., Aesch. Cho. 300, 685, Eum. 241, Eur. I. A. 634:—also of demands, prayers, Pind. I. 6 (5). 26.

ἐφετός, *ή, óv*, (ἐφίμαι) desirable, *θεῖόν τι καὶ ἐφ.* Arist. Phys. 1. 9. 3, cf. Plut. 2. 374 D. Adv. -τός.

ἐφευάζω, = ἐπευάζω, Plut. Marcell. 22, nisi legend. εὐάζω.

ἐφεύρεμα, τό, a discovery, invention, cited from Schol. Eur.

ἐφεύρεσις, *εως, ή*, a discovering, discovery, A. B. 773, Ignat.

ἐφευρετής, *ή, óv*, an inventor, contriver, Anacreont. 41; κακῶν Ep. Rom. 1. 30, Eccl. — ἐφευρετικός, *ή, óv*, inventive, Schol. Hes.

ἐφευρίσκω, Ion. ἐπ-: fut. ἐφευρίσκει: aor. ἐφηύρον or ἐφευ-; etc. *To find or discover, find anywhere*, εἴ που ἐφεύροι ἡλίαν λιμένας τε Od. 5. 440, cf. 417 (cf. εὐρίσκα init.), cf. Plat. Phaedr. 266 A;—mostly with a partic., *ὃν δ' αὖτ' ἐβούλωτα ἐφεύροι* Il. 2. 98; δαιτυμένους δ' εὖ πάντας ἐφεύρομεν Od. 10. 452; τήνδ' ἀλλύουσαν ἐφεύρομεν ἀγαλὸν ἱστῶν we discovered her undoing it, 24. 145, cf. Soph. El. 1093, Plat. Polit. 307 C:—so in Pass., *μὴ ἐπευρεθῇ πρήσσαν* Hdt. 9. 109; κλέπτων ὅταν τις — ἐφευρεθῇ Soph. Fr. 669; δρῶν ἐφευρίσκει (2 sing.) Id. O. C. 938; ἐφευρίσκει κακὸς (sc. ὦν) Id. O. T. 1421, cf. Ant. 281; δειλὸς δ' ἂν ἐφηυρήθης Eur. Supp. 319.

2. *to discover besides*, v. l. Od. 19. 158; *τινὶ τι* Paus. 3. 12. 10.

3. *to bring in besides*, *ὅσα δ' ἂν ἐφευρίσκη* [τὰ τέλη] Xen. Vect. 4. 40.

II. *to find out, invent*, of arts, τέχνην Pind. P. 12. 13 (and in Med., Ib. 4. 466); σοφὸς ἐφεύρες ὥστε μὴ θανεῖν Eur. Alc. 699.

2. *to find out, discover*, ἐφεύρει δ' ἄστρον μέτρα καὶ περιστροφάς Soph. Fr. 379.8; χρόνον διατριβάς lb. 380; cf. Cratin. Ὀδ. 3.

ἐφευρίσκειν, Dep. *to mock or scoff at*, *τινι*, Lat. *illudere*, τεθηγῶτι γ' ἐφευρίσκεινται ἄπαντες Od. 19. 331, cf. 370: v. καθευρίσκειν.

ἐφέψω, *to boil over again*, Ath. 656 B; cf. ἐποπτῶν:—Pass., ἐφέψεται ὕδωρ boils over, Pallad. de Febr. p. 40.

ἐφήβα, τά, (ῥήβη) the parts about the pudenda, Lat. *pubes*, Diosc. 1. 3, Heraclid. ap. Ath. 647 A.

ἐφήβαρχος, ὁ, (ἐφήβος, ἄρχω) an overseer of the youth, a magistrate in some Greek cities, as Edessa, C. I. 1097 c (add.); Cyzicus, 366a, etc.; v. Arr. Epict. 3. 1. 34., 7. 19:—ἐφήβαρχέω, *to hold this office*, at Beroea, C. I. 1957 g (add.); at Teos, 3085-6; at Philadelphia, 3421; at Cyzicus, 3665.

ἐφήβω, Ion. ἐπ-, *to come to man's estate, grow up to manhood*, Hdt. 6. 83, Aesch. Theb. 665, Eur. Fr. 563, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1. 12.

ἐφήβεια, *ή*, (ἐφηβος) puberty, *man's estate*, Anth. P. 7. 467.

ἐφήβεον, τό, a place for the youth to exercise themselves, Strabo 246: hence as an architectural term, Vitruv. 5. 11. 1.

ἐφήβειος, *α, ov*, youthful, ἀκμή Anth. P. 7. 427, append. 148.

ἐφήβεω, *to be an ἐφήβος, to arrive at man's estate*, Paus. 7. 27. 5, Artemid. 1. 54; οἱ ἐφήβευσαντες those who have become ἐφήβοι, C. I. 265, 272 B, 275-6, al.; τὸ ἐφήβεον = οἱ ἐφήβοι, Heliod. 7. 8.

ἐφήβητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, poet. for ἐφήβος, C. I. 3538. 24.

ἐφήβια, *ή*, = ἐφηβεία, Artemid. 1. 54. II. ἐφήβεον, 2 Macc. 4. 9.

ἐφηβικός, *ή, óv*, Dor. ἐφαβ-, *α, óv*, of or for an ἐφήβος, Theocr. 23. 56; τὴν .. τρήχαν τὴν ἐφ. κείρας C. I. 2392.

II. τὸ ἐφηβικόν, 1. = ἐφήβοι, Luc. Navig. 3. 2. The part of the theatre assigned to the youths, Poll. 4. 122, Schol. Ar. Av. 795.

ἐφήβος, Dor. ἐφάβος, ὁ, one arrived at puberty (ῥήβη), a youth who was 18 years of age, Poll. 8. 105, Harp. s. v. ἐπιδιετέες; (Xen. Cyr. 1. 2. 8 put the age at 16 or 17 for the Persians) on arriving at this age the Athen. youth underwent his δοκιμασία and was registered as a citizen under the ληξιαρχικόν of his deme, Lycurg. 157. 18, v. Büchh de Eph. Att. (1819), Dict. of Antiq.; (Poll. and Harp. defer the registration to the age of 20): cf. περίτολος. 2. of a young girl, Basil., Hesych.

II. a kind of cup, Ath. 469 A. III. a throw on the dice, Anth. P. 7. 427.

ἐφηβοσύνη, *ή*, the age of an ἐφήβος, puberty, Anth. P. 6. 282.

ἐφηβότης, *ητος, ή*, = foreg., Byz.

ἐφηγέομαι, Dep. *to lead to a place*, c. dat. pers., esp. as Att. law-term, *to lead the magistrate to a house where a criminal lay concealed*, whom the informer durst not seize himself, Dem. 601. 20, cf. 803. 15, Poll. 8. 50; and the noun ἐφήγησις, *ή*, was an action against one who harboured a criminal, A. B. 187, Suid., etc.

ἐφθδομαι, Pass. *to exult over* a person, like ἐπιχαίρω, *τινι* Xen. Hell. 5. 3. 20; Θηβαῖοι .. ἐφθσθῆναι παθούσιν at the Thebans suffering, Dem. 231. 2; ἐπὶ τινι Dio C.; absol., Xen. Ages. 7. 5, Dem. 196. 21:—rarely in good sense, Aristact. I. 12.

ἐφθδύνω, *to sweeten, give a relish to, season*, τὴν τροφήν Plut. 2. 668 D:—metaph., λόγοις διατριβὴν ἐφ. lb. 514 F.

ἐφήκω, fut. *ξω* Soph. El. 304:—*to have arrived*, Id. Aj. 34, Ant. 1257, etc.; ἐφήκην ἡμέρα Thuc. 8. 61.

2. ὅσον ἂν ἡ μόρα ἐφήκη so far as it reaches, so much space as it occupies, Xen. Lac. 12. 5.

ἐφήλιε, *ικος, ή, ή*, = ἐφηβος, Anth. P. 7. 427.

ἐφήλις, Ion. ἐπ-, ἴδος, also ἐφήλις, ἴδος, *ή*: (ῥήλος):—an iron band on a box's cover, Philo Belop. 63 F.

II. in pl. rough spots which stud the face (from ῥήλος), or, acc. to others, freckles (from ῥήλος), Hipp. Prorrh. 105 C, Theophr. H. P. 9. 20. 3, etc.; cf. Nic. Th. 333, 158.

ἐφήλος, *ov*, (ῥήλος) nailed on or to, Suid.

II. with a white speck on it, ὀφθαλμός Ael. N. A. 15. 18; ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἐφήλος Poëta ap. E. M. 714. 6.

ἐφήλοτης, *ητος, ή*, a white speck on the eye, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 233.

ἐφῆλῶ, *to nail on, nail firmly*: metaph., τῶνδ' ἐφῆλῶται τοῖς γόμφος διάμπαξ the bolt is driven home, i.e. it is irrevocably fixed, Aesch. Supp. 944.

ἐφῆλῶτος, *ή, óv*, (ἐφῆλῶ) nailed on, Hero Autom. p. 244.

ἐφήμαι, pf. pass. used as a pres. (cf. ῥμαι):—*to be set or seated on*, *to sit on*, κληῖδεσιν ἐφήμενοι Od. 12. 215; θρόνῳ 6. 309; c. gen., πόντον θινὸς ἐφήμενος Soph. Ph. 1124:—*to be seated at or in*, δύμοις, τάφῳ Aesch. Ag. 1217, Cho. 501:—also c. acc., (v. sub καθίζω) βρέτας ἐφήμενος Id. Eum. 409, cf. 440, and v. ἐφέζομαι sin.; τάφον Id. Fr. 158:—βαμῖα ἐφήμένη = βαμῖ ἐφ. Eur. Supp. 93.

II. *to act as assessor* (cf. ἐφεδρος), Παλλὰς of τ' ἐφήμενοι Aesch. Eum. 629.

ἐφημερευτής, *ov, ó*, a daily watcher or minister, Philo 2. 481.

ἐφημερεύω, *to spend the whole day in a thing*, Polyb. 2. 10. 6; c. dat., τοῖς κυνόυσι Diod. 11. 8.

II. *to be president for the day*, C. I. 5853.

ἐφημερία, *ή*, a division of the priests for the daily service of the temple, Ev. Luc. 1. 5, cf. LXX (1 Paral. 23. 6, Neh. 13. 30): called πατρία in Joseph. A. J. 7. 14. 7; cf. LXX (1 Paral. 24. 4), Suid. s. v.

ἐφημερίων, *ή, óv*, = sq., Alex. Incert. 34.

ἐφημέριος, Dor. ἐφάμ-, *ov*; also *α, ov* Pind. N. 6. 10: (ἡμέρα):—on, for or during the day, the day through, οὐκ ἐφημέριός γε βάλοι κατὰ δάκρυ παριών Od. 4. 223; by day, opp. to μετὰ νύκτας, Pind. I. c. 2.

for a day only, for the day, ἐφημέρια φρονέοντες taking no thought for the morrow, Od. 21. 85; κῆδος ἐφ. lasting but for a day, short-lived, Theogn. 656:—often of men, ἐφημέριοι creatures of a day, Aesch. Pr. 546, Ar. Av. 687; θανατὰ τε καὶ ἐφάμ. ζωά Tim. Locr. 99 D.

3. for the day, daily, ἀμβροσία Pherecyd. ap. Plut. 2. 938 B; λάτρης ἐφ. hired for or by the day, Theogn. 656; μισθός Anth. P. 7. 634.—Cf. ἐφήμερος.

ἐφημερίς, ἴδος, *ή*, a diary, journal, esp. a military record, as Caesar's Commentarii, Plut. Caes. 22; so we hear of Alexander's ἐφημερίδες, Id. Alex. 23, Arr. An. 7. 25. 1.

2. a day-book, account-book, Plut. 2. 829 C, Propert. 3. 23. 20; εἰς τὰς ἐφ. φιλοσοφεῖν to profess philosophy for the ledger, Plut. 2. 999 A.

3. a calendar, = ἡμερολόγιον, Synes.

II. = ἐφημερία, Joseph. Vita 1.

ἐφήμερον, τό, a short-lived insect, the May-fly, Arist. H. A. 5. 12. 26.

II. a poisonous plant, Nic. Al. 250.

ἐφήμερος, *ov*, Dor. ἐφάμ-, Ael. ἐπάμ- Pind. P. 8. 135: (ἡμέρα):—more common form of ἐφημέριος, esp. in Prose, living but a day, short-lived, temporary, τερπνόν Pind. I. 7 (6). 57; τύχα Eur. Heracl. 866; ὁλβος οὐ βέβαιος, ἀλλ' ἐφ. Id. Phoen. 558 (ubi v. Pors.); ἐφ. σώματα καὶ χρήματα Thuc. 2. 53; χρήσις Arist. Pol. 1. 2. 5; ἐφ. καὶ προσηγή Bion Menand. Παρακ. 2; τὸ ἐφ. Arist. Eth. N. 1. 6. 4.

2. of men, ἐφήμεροι creatures of a day, like ἐφημέριοι, Pind. P. 8. 135, Simon. Iamb. 1. 3, Aesch. Pr. 83; ὦ τὰλας ἐφάμερε Pind. Fr. 125; ὥφῃμερε Ar. Nub. 223; ὦ φίλοι καὶ ἀτεχνῶς ἐφ. Plat. Legg. 923 A.

3. τὸ ἐφ., an insect, perth. ephemera longicauda, Arist. H. A. 1. 5. 16., 5. 19. 26.

II. for the day, daily, πνεύρος Hipp. Aph. 1251; τροφή Dion. H. 8. 41; πράξις Luc. Pseudol. 17; δαπάνη Plut. Pericl. 16, etc.

III. φάρμακον ἐφ. killing on the same day, Lat. venenum praesentaneum (Plin.), Plut. Them. 31: cf. ἐφήμερον II.

ἐφήμεροισι, *ov, ói*, they who live only for the present day, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 225.

ἐφήμιόλος, *ov*, less correct form of ἡμιόλος, Theoc. Smyrna. 24, p. 119.

ἐφημοσύνη, *ή*, (ἐφήμι) = ἐφετή, a command, behest, οὐδ' ὥς Μενελάου ἐφημοσύνης ἀμέλησεν Il. 17. 697, cf. Od. 12. 226., 16. 340; so in Pind. P. 6. 20, Soph. Ph. 1144, Ar. Rh. 1. 3.

ἐφησθα, Ep. and Ael. for ἐφησ, also used in Com. dialogue.

ἐφησυχάζω, fut. ἄσω, *to acquiesce in a thing*, v. l. Polyb. 2. 64. 4; *τινι* Heliod. 6. 7.

II. *to be quiet*, Arctae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 8.

ἐφθάλεος, *α, ov*, (ἐψω) cooked, Phot., Suid.

ἐφαρμένως, Adv. pf. pass. corruptly, Theol. Arithm. p. 43.

ἐφθός, *α, ov*, (ἐψω) to be cooked, Nic. Al. 392.

ἐφθ-ήμερος, *ov*, lasting seven days, ἀνοχαί Plut. 2. 223 A.

ἐφθ-ἡμιμέρης, containing seven halves, i.e. 3½; esp. in metre, consisting of three feet and a half, of the first 3½ feet of a Hexameter or Iambic Trimeter, Schol. Ar. Pl. 302, etc.: cf. πνεθημιμέρης.

ἐφθίσιο, v. sub φθίσω.

ἐφθο-πώλιον, τό, a place where dressed meat is sold, cook-shop, Posidipp. Παιδ. 1.

ἐφθός, *ή, óv*, verb. Adj. of ἐψω, boiled, dressed, of meat or fish, Hdt. 2. 77, Hipp. Vet. Med. 13, Enr. Cycl. 246, Ar. Pax 717, Ecphantid. Σατυρ. 1, Plat. Rep. 404 C, etc.; of vegetables, Antiph. Ἀγρ. 6; of liquids, Arist. Meteor. 4. 3. 8; of a hot bath, ἐφθόν [με] .. πεποιήκεν Antiph. Incert. 9.

2. ἐφθός χρυσός refined gold, Simon. 64.

II. metaph. languid, unnerved, Hipp. 1125 E; and so the Subst. ἐφθότης, *ητος, ή*, languor, Id. Acut. 392.

ἐφιάλλω, v. sub φιάλλω.

ἐφιάλτης, *ov, ὁ, one who leaps upon, the night-mare*, Lat. *incubo*, Phryn. Com. Ἐφί, 2, Strabo 19; Aeol. **ἐπιλάτης**, Alcae. 129.

ἐφιαλτία, *ἡ, or ἐφιάλιον, τό, a herb used as a preventive of night-mare*, Poëta de Vir. Herb. in Fab. c. 654.

ἐφιδρώω, Ion. **ἐπιδρῶ**, *to perspire in addition to or after, πυρετῶ Hipp. Epid. I. 941* — *to perspire slightly over the whole body or on the upper part only*, Id.; v. *Fosc. Occ.*

ἐφιδρώω, *to place or set upon*, Philo I. 21, Paul. Sil. Ambo 158.

ἐφιδρώσις, *eus, ἡ, superficial perspiration*, Plut. Brut. 25, Galen.

ἐφίζανω, Hom. only in Il., and always in impf., *to sit at or in, δείπνω, αἰθούσῃσιν* 10. 57S., 20. 11: — *to sit upon, ὕπνος ἐπὶ βλεφάροισιν ἐφίζανεν* 20. 26; *νότοισιν ἐφίζανε* Mosch. 2. 108; c. acc., *θῶκον* Ap. Rh. 1. 667: — *later also in pres.*, Arctae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 12, Philostr. 810.

ἐφ-ίζω, Dor. **ἐφίσσω**: I. Causal, in Epic aor. *ἐφέσσαι, ἐφέσασθαι, to set upon*, used by Hom. only once in Act., *τοὺς μ' ἐκέλευσε Πύλονδε καταστῆσαι καὶ ἐφέσσαι* to bring me to Pylus and set me ashore, Od. 13. 274: — *more common in Med.*, γούνασιν οἷσιν ἐφεσόμενος *having set* [me] on his knees, 16. 443, (cf. Il. 9. 455, where a fut. ἐφέσεσθαι is used); imperat., *ἐφέσσαι με νηὸς* Od. 15. 277; and in tmesi, *ἐς Διούην μ' ἐπὶ νηὸς ἐέσαστο* 14. 295. II. intr. *to sit at or by, absol.*, *to sit*, Hom. only in Od. and always in impf., *ἐφίξε* Od. 3. 411; *ἐνθ' ἀρ' ἐφίξεν* 19. 55; *ἐνθα .. ἐφίξεκε* 17. 331: *later also in pres.*, βαρὺς δ' ἐφίξει Aesch. Supp. 650; *ῥα ἐφίξοισα γλεφάροις sitting upon*, Pind. N. 8. 4; *ὑπνος .. βλεφάροισιν ἐφίζαν* Mosch. 2. 3; *πρὸς ὅμῳ ἀχλὺς ἐφίξει* Critias 2. 11; *ἀμφὶ μῆλοις* Nic. Al. 478; *τηνὲ γὰρ ἐφίσδει* (Dor.) Theocr. 5. 97.

ἐφίημι, Ion. **ἐπ-**: — of the Act., Hom. uses part. pres. *ἐφίεις*, fut. *ἐφήσω*, aor. 1 ind. *ἐφήκα*, Ep. *ἐφέηκα*, aor. 2 imperat. *ἐφες*, subj. *ἐφείω*, ps. p; (so, later, in the obl. moods the aor. 2 was preferred, *ἐφῆς* Soph. El. 554, part. *ἐφείας* Aj. 495, etc.): — of the Med., pres. part. *ἐφίμενος*, fut. *ἐφήσμαι*: — *he also has a 3 impf. ἐφίει*, as if from *ἐφίειν*: cf. *ἱημι*. [*ἐφίημι* Ep., *ἐφίημι* Att.; yet Homer always uses *ἐφίεις*, *ἐφίει*, *ἐφίμενος* with *τ*, except *ἐφίει* Od. 24. 180.] *To send to one, Πριάμῳ .. ἱμν ἐφήσω* Il. 24. 117; *ἐφέηκέ με καλεῖν sent me to call*, Ap. Rh. 1. 712. 2. in Hom. c. inf., *to set on or incite to do, ἡλεύς, ὅστ' ἐφέηκε πολυφρόνῃ περ μάλ' ἀείσαι* Od. 14. 464; so, *ἐφ. τινὰ ἐχθροδοπῆσαι, χαλεπῆναι, στοναχῆσαι* Il. 1. 518, 18. 108, 124, cf. Pind. I. 712. 3. of things, *to throw or launch at one, ὅς τοι πρώτος ἐφήκε βέλος* Il. 16. 812; *ἄλλοις ἐφίει βέλεα* Od. 24. 180, etc.; *ἔρχομαι, μελίνην* Il. 20. 346, 21. 170; *οἰστὸν ἐπὶ τινι* Eur. Med. 634; *ἐφ. χεῖράς τινι* *to lay hands on him*, Lat. *injicere manus, μνηστῆραν ἀναιδέϊα χεῖρας ἐφήσω* Od. 20. 39, cf. Il. 1. 567, etc. 4. of events, destinies, etc., *to send upon one, τοῖσιν ἀικεία πύσμον ἐφήσκον* Il. 4. 396, etc.; *Ἀργείοισι πολύστονα κῆδε ἐφήσκον* 4. 445, cf. 21. 524; *μνηστῆραςιν ἀέθλον τοῦτον ἐφήσω* Od. 19. 576; *τοῖσιν ἀικεία νόστον .. ἐν μοι Ζεὺς ἐφέηκε* which *he hath granted me*, 9. 38; so, *πάντ' ἐφήσω μύρον* Aesch. Eum. 501; *τέκνοισιν ἀρὰς ἐφ. Id.* Theb. 786. 5. *to send against*, in hostile sense, *τῷ στρατοσφῶν τὴν ἵππον* Hdt. 5. 63; *τὴν ἵππον ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἑλληνας* 9. 49, cf. Hes. Sc. 307; *στρατὸν ἐς πεδία* Eur. Heracl. 393: — *also to let in water, ἐπεῖναι τὸν ποταμὸν ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν* Hdt. 7. 130, cf. 2. 100; *τὸ ὕδωρ ἐπὶ τὴν ἕσσαν* Id. 7. 176; so also, *ἐφ. ἀκτῖνα ὀφθαλμοῖν* Eur. Phoen. 5; *ἀγέλας ἐπὶ τὰ χωρία* Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 2; *ἀγὰν ἐφήκας γλῶσσαν* did'st let loose, Eur. Andr. 954; *ὄργην τινι ἐφ. Plat.* Legg. 731 D. 6. *to throw into, ἐς λέβητ' ἐφήσκον ἐσεσθαι μέλη* Eur. Cycl. 404.

II. *to let go, loosen, esp. the rein, Lat. remittere, ἐφ. καὶ χαλᾶσαι τὰς ἡνίας τοῖς λόχοις* Plat. Prot. 338 A; *pāsan ἀφείψι ὁδὸν* [τῷ ἀνέμῳ] Anth. P. 10. 1, cf. Ap. Rh. 2. 934: — hence, b. *to give up, yield, Lat. concedere, τινὶ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν* Thuc. 1. 95; *πάνθ' ἐφέντες ἡδονῇ* Eur. Fr. 568; *τάλλα τοῖς δούλοις* Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 19; *v. sub χείριος*. c. c. inf. *to permit, allow, τινὶ ποιεῖν τι* Hdt. 1. 90, 3. 113; *τινὶ πᾶν λέγειν* Soph. El. 631; *ἡν ἐφῆς μοι* (sc. λέγειν) Ib. 554, cf. 556, 649; c. acc. et inf., *τοὺς νεωτέρους ἐφ' ὀνόματι* Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 24: — *Pass.*, *ἐφεσθῆναι τινι*, c. inf., Luc. pro Imagg. 24. d. *to command*, Pind. 1. 2. 13; v. infir. B. 2. *to give up, leave as a prey, ἐφήσκον ἑλλοῖς ἱχθύων διαφθοράν* Soph. Aj. 1297, cf. 495: — then, seemingly intr. *(sub. ἑαυτὸν)*, *to give oneself up to, οὐρία* a fair wind, Plat. Prot. 338 A; *λοχυρῷ γέλωτι* Rep. 388 E; *τῇ ἡδονῇ* Tim. 59 C; v. *δίδομαι* IV.

III. *to put the male to the female, Lat. admittere*, Hdt. 3. 85., 4. 30, Arist. H. A. 9. 47, 1. IV. as law-term, *to leave to another to decide, δικας ἐφ. εἰς τινά* Dem. 1017. 27., 1024. 22; *ἐφ. τινὰ ἐς τὸν δικαστήριον to refer him to ..*, Id. 913. 33; *τοιαῦτα εἰς ἕτερον δικ.* Luc. Hermot. 30: — and absol. (sub. ἑαυτὸν) *to appeal, εἰς τοὺς δικαστὰς* Dem. 862. 5, cf. 1017. 25; *ἐπὶ τινά* Luc. Bis Acc. 4; *ἀπὸ τίνος* Dio C. 64. 2, cf. 37. 27: cf. *ἐφέτης*, *ἔφεσις*.

B. *Dem. to lay one's command or behest upon* (v. *ἐφετμή*, *ἐφημοσύνη*), *ῥέμας δ' ἀνδρὶ ἐκάστω ἐφίμενος τὰδε εἶρω* Od. 13. 7, cf. Il. 23. 82., 24. 300; *ἐπιστολάς αἱ σοι πατὴρ ἐφείτο* Aesch. Pr. 4; *πρὸς τι τοῦτ' ἐφίσαι*; Soph. O. T. 766: — c. inf., *ἐφ. τινὶ ποιεῖν τι* Id. El. 1111, A. Vesp. 242; *ἐφίμαι χαίρειν* sc. *I bid thee have thy will*, Soph. Aj. 112, cf. Aesch. Cho. 1039; absol., *ὡς ἐφίσαι* Id. Pers. 228, cf. Eur. I. T. 1. 1483; *ἐφ. ἐς Λακεδαίμονα to send orders to ..*, Thuc. 4. 108. 2. *to allow or permit one to do, κόρα τέμνειν ἐφείτο τῷ θέλοντι* Soph. Ph. 619, Xen. An. 6. 6, 31, etc. II. c. gen. *to aim at, ἀγαθὸν τίνος* Arist. Eth. N. 1. 1, 1; *τῶν προσώπων, τῶν ὄψεων* Plut. Pomp. 71, Caes. 45. 2. *to long after, desire, τί μοι τῶν δυσφάνων ἐφίει*; Soph. El. 143; *τί .. ἐφίσαι φιλοτιμίας*; Eur. Phoen. 531; *ἀλλοτρίων* Antipho 138. 37; *τὸν κερδῶν, ἀρχῆς* Thuc. 1. 8, 128, cf. 4. 61; c. gen. pers., Xen. Mem. 4. 1, 2; in Soph. O. T. 766, for *τοῦτ'* Linwood suggested *τοῦδ'*: — c. inf., *ὧν .. σοὺ τυχῆν ἐφίμαι, ἀκούσων* Soph. Ph. 1315; *ἐφ. ἀρξεν* Thuc. 6. 6, etc.; c. acc. et inf., Soph. O. T. 1055.

ἐφίημι, Dor. for *ἐφίση*, Pind. I. 2. 15.

ἐφικάνω, =sq., *χαλεπὸν δ' ἐπὶ γῆρας ἱκάνει* Od. 11. 196.

ἐφικνέομαι, Ion. **ἐπ-**: fut. *ἐφίξομαι*: aor. *ἐφίκμην*: Dep.: I.

to reach at, aim at, c. gen., of two combatants, *ἄμα δ' ἀλλήλων ἐφικνέοντο* Il. 13. 613; simply, *to reach or hit with a stick, εὖ μάλα μου ἐφικέσθαι περᾶσθαι* Plat. Hipp. Ma. 292 A; *τῶν ἄλλων ὅσων ἂν ἐφικέσθαι δυναθῆναι* Isocr. 280 B, cf. Dem. 800. 17, Plut. 2. 267 C, etc.; *σφενδύνη οὐκ ἂν ἐφικόμην αὐτοῖς* Antiph. Ἀφρ. γον. 1. 20; *τὰ βέλη ἐφ. ἀκρι πρὸς τὸν ἀκοπὸν* Luc. Nigr. 36. 2. *to reach or extend, ὅσον ὁ ἥλιος ἐφ.* Theophr. H. P. 1. 7, 1, etc.; *ἐφ' ὅσον ἀνθρώπων μνήμη ἐφ.* Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 8; *ἐφ. ἐπὶ τὸσαύτην γῆν τῷ ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ φόβῳ to reach by the terror of his name over ..*, Ib. 1. 1, 5; *ἐφ. ἐς τὸ λεπτότατον to reach to the smallest matter*, Luc. Jup. Conf. 19; *ὅπου μὴ ἐφ. ἡ λεοντῇ, προσραπτέον .. τὴν ἀλωπεκῇ* Plut. 2. 190 E: c. part., *ἐφ. φθεγγόμενον* Id. T. Gracch. 18; *ἐφ. βλεπόντα μέχρι τινὸς* Dio Ch. 3. 321.

3. metaph. *to hit or touch the right points*, Lat. *rem acu tangere, τῷ λόγῳ ἐφ. τῶν ἐκεί κακῶν* Dem. 361. 25; *ἐφ. ἀριθμούμενος* Polyb. 1. 57. 3; — so also with a Prep., *ἐς τὰ ἄλλα λέγων ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀδελφίσταται* Hdt. 7. 9. 4. *to reach, gain, attain to, τῆς ἀρετῆς* Isocr. 3 B; *ἀνδραγαθίας* Aeschin. 81. 10; *τοῦ τριηραρχεῖν* Dem. 465. 24, cf. 494. 3; and c. inf., *ἐφ. διελθεῖν to be able to ..*, Plut. 2. 338 D, cf. Polyb. 1. 4. 11: — absol. *to succeed in one's projects*, App. Mithr. 102. II. c. acc.

to come upon, like ἐφικάνω, εἰ σε μοῖρ' ἐφικόιστο Pind. I. 5 (4). 17; c. dupl. acc., *ἐπικέσθαι μάστιγι πληγὰς τὸν Ἑλλησποντον to visit it with blows*, Hdt. 7. 35.

ἐφικτός, *ἡ, ὁν, easy to reach, accessible*, Parmen. 42; *οὐκ .. ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἐφικτὸν* Emped. 389; *τὸ μέσον ἐπίπαι* ἐφ. Arist. P. A. 3. 4. 13; *ἐφικτὸν εἰκότι λόγῳ* Plut. Thea. 1. II. *ἐφικτὸν ἐστί* it is possible, c. inf., Polyb. 9. 24. 5; *καθόσον ἐφικτὸν to the best of one's power*, Lat. *pro virili*, Arist. Mund. 1. 6; *ὡς οὐκ ἦν ἐφικτὰ αὐτοῖς* Ael. N. A. 5. 7; *ἐν ἐφικτῷ within reach*, Theophr. Lap. 25, Ign. 70; *ἐν ἐφικτῷ τῆς ἐλπίδος, τοῦ φιλέσαι* Plut. 2. 494 E, 496 C; *ὡς ἐφικτὸν ἐλθεῖν to come within reach*, Dion. H. 2. 38.

ἐφίμερα, strengthd. for *ἱμέρα*, c. acc., Nic. ap. Ath. 683 F; c. gen., Anth. P. 5. 269, Nonn. D. 14. 355; c. inf., Musae. 80: — *Med.*, Arat. 975. **ἐφίμερος** [f], *ov, longed for, desired, charming, delightful, agreeable, philῆτος* Hes. Sc. 15, Th. 132; *χῶρος* Archil. 18; *ὕμνος* Theogn. 994; *φάτις* Aesch. Cho. 840; *ἡ τέκνον ὥς ἐφ. προσάσσειν* Soph. O. T. 1375; *τὴν ἐφ. κύμην* Anaxil. Incert. 6; *ἐφ. ἀνδρῶν ἀγῆρ* Opp. H. 4. 110. **ἐφιορκέω**, in Delph. and other Inscr. for *ἐπιορκέω*, C. I. 1688. 13, al.; v. Böckh I. p. 808.

ἐφιπάρομαι, Dep. *to ride a tilt at*, λόγους ἐφ. Cratin. Incert. 131: cf. *καθιπάρομαι*. 2. *to ride upon, ἐπὶ δελφίνος* Luc. D. Marin. 6. 2; sensu obscc., Artemid. 1. 79.

ἐφιπάρχια, *ἡ, a double ἱππαρχία*, consisting of 1024 horse, Arr. Tact. 18. 4, Suid. s. v. *ἐφιππαν*.

ἐφιπαστήρ, ἦρος, ὅ, = *ἐπιβήτωρ*, Apollon. Lex. s. v. *ἐπιβάτωρ*.

ἐφιππεύω, *to ride against*, *to attack with cavalry, τινὶ* Diod. 17. 199. II. *to ride upon*, Babr. 76. 10: — *to cover the female*, Opp. C. 1. 390.

ἐφίππος, *ov, (ἵππος) for putting on a horse, κασῶς* Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 6; *πίλος* Plut. Artox. 111 (ubi *ἐφίππειος*); *τὸ ἐφ. στῆμα a saddle-cloth*, Lat. *erhippria*, Antiph. ἱππ. 1; and without στῆμα Xen. Eq. 7. 5.

II. *ἐφίπποις* (sc. δρόμος), ὁ, *the horse-course*, a course of a certain length so called, Plat. Legg. 833 B.

ἐφιππον, *τό, a car with one horse*, Dio C. 63. 13, Poll. 10. 54, etc.

ἐφίππος, *ov, on horseback, riding*, Eupol. Ἀγρ. 10, Plut. 2. 306 E, etc.; *ἐφ. ὄντες*, opp. *to ὀπιτερόντες*, Lys. 140. 21 Bekk.; *ἀνδρὶς ἐφ. an equestrian statue*, Plut. Poplic. 19; *ἐφ. εἰκὼν χαλκῇ* Id. Fab. 22. 2. *κλύδων ἐφίππος a rushing wave of horses*, Soph. El. 733.

ἐφιππο-τοξότης, *ov, ὁ, a mounted archer*, v. sub *ἀμφιπποτοξότης*.

ἐφίπταμαι, late pres. of *ἐπιπέτομαι*, Mosch. 1. 16, Arist. Mirab. 119, 148. **ἐφίσσω**, Dor. for *ἐφίξω*.

ἐφίσταμαι, late form for *ἐφίστημι*, *to set over, τινά* Plut. 2. 233 E. II. *to stop, check*, Diosc. 4. 16. 2. *to attend to a thing*, Polyb. 11. 2. 5.

ἐφίστημι, Ion. **ἐπ-**: A. Causal in pres., impf., fut., and aor. 1: I. *to set or place upon, τί τινι* Thuc. 2. 75; *τι ἐπὶ τίνος* Plat. Criti. 116 A; *τί ἐπὶ τινι* Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 7; *τί ἐπὶ τι* Dem. 1029. 29: metaph., *ἐφ. μοῖραν βίῳ*, Lat. *finem imponere vitae*, Plat. Rep. 498 C; *ἀνάγκη τινὶ* Dion. H. 1. 16.

II. *to set over, Lat. praeficere*, μὴ Ἀπόλλων τῷδ' ἐπέστησεν τέλει Aesch. Ag. 1202; *ἐφίσταται φύλακα* Boē Id. Supp. 303; *ἐφ. τινά ὑπαρχὸν τισι* Hdt. 5. 27; *στρατηγὸν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ* Plat. Alc. 1. 122 B, cf. Xen. An. 5. 1, 15; *τινὰ τοῖς πράγμασι* Isocr. 20 B; *παιδαγωγούς ἐπέστησεν αὐτοῖς* Xen. Lac. 2, 1; *τὸν νόμον* Arist. Pol. 4. 6, 2; *ἐπὶ συμμαχίαν τινά* Polyb. 2. 65, 9; *κίνα ἐπὶ ποιμνῇ* Dem. 807. 3; *τινὰ ἐπὶ τὰς εὐθύνas* Id. 264. 7: c. inf., *ἐπ. τινὰ ἐπιμελεῖσθαι τῆς εὐκορίας* Isocr. 147 B, etc. 2. *to bring in, ἡ τύχη ἐπιστήσασα* Ῥωμαῖους Polyb. 15. 20, 6; *Ἐφίππων ἐφ. τοῖς πράγμασι to let him have a hand in the business*, Dem. 351. 25. 3. *to bring in, cause, occasion, κατάπληξιν τινι* Diod. 14. 62; *κίνδυνον τινι* App. Hann. 55, cf. Syr. 10, Polyb. 2. 20, 7.

III. *to set up, establish, institute, τινὶ ἀγῶνα games in honour or commemoration of him*, Hdt. 1. 167., 6. 38; c. acc. et inf. *to ordain, prescribe, ὁ νόμος ἐφίστηται κρίνειν τοὺς ἀρχοντας* Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 5; *ἐπιστήσαστε quid facere debeamus*, Plin. Epist. 6. 31, 12.

IV. *to set by or near to, ἐπιστήσαντες κύκλῳ τὸ σῆμα (= περὶ τὸ σ.)* ἱππέας Hdt. 4. 72; *δρόους ἐφ. ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκίαν* Dem. 1029. 29; *τὴν φάλαγγα τοῦτοισι κατόπιν ἐφ.* Polyb. 1. 33. 6, cf. 26. 14.

V. *to stop, make halt*, Lat. *inhibere, ἐπιστήσαι τὸ στράτευμα* Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 18; *τὴν ὁδὸν, τὴν πορείαν* Diod. 17. 5.

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112, Plut. Cim. 1; τοὺς ἵππους τοῦ πρύωυ Arr. 5. 16, 1; ἐφ. τὴν ὁρμήν to check it, Polyb. 16. 34, 2; τὴν διήγησιν to interrupt it, Id. 7. 12, 1; —absol., ἐπιστήσας (sc. ἐαυτὸν, τὸν ἵππον) having halted, Xen. An. 1. 8, 15. VI. ἐπιστήσας τὴν γνώμην κατὰ τι to fix one's mind upon it, attend to it, Isocr. 203 B; τὴν διάνοιαν περὶ τινος Arist. Metaph. 1. 6, 2; τὴν σκέψιν περὶ τινος Ib. 13. 2, 19; τὸν λόγον Id. de Juvent. 6, 4; τὸν νοῦν τινὶ Diod. 12, 1; αὐτὸν ἐπιστήσας ἐπὶ τι Arist. Top. 5. 5, 9; —then, ἐπιστήσας absol., like προσέχων, to give attention, τοῦτο ἐπιστήσαντες Id. Mund. 1. 5; περὶ τινος Id. Gen. et Corr. 1. 2, 2; περὶ τι H. A. 1. 1, 12; ἐπὶ τι Polyb. 1. 65, 5, etc.; ἐπιστήσας μάλλον λεκτέον one must speak with more care and accuracy, Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 12, cf. Eth. N. 6. 12, 8, al. (hence the words ἐπίσταμαι, ἐπιστήμη, qq. v.); cf. B. V. 2. c. acc. pers. to arrest the attention of, Plut. T. Gracch. 17. 1, etc.; ἐπιστήσας τινα ἐπὶ τι to call his attention to, Polyb. 2. 61, 11., 4. 34, 9.

B. intr. in Med. and Pass., ἐρίσταμαι, aor. I ἐπεσάσθην (Soph. Fr. 708, Eur. Hipp. 819, I. T. 1375), with pf., plqpf. and aor. 2 act.: (the Causal tenses are not found in Hom., the Pass. only in impf. ἐρίστατο, Il. 11. 644; elsewhere always aor. 2 or pf. act.). To stand upon, τεῖχος .. ῥύατ' ἐφασταῖτες Il. 18. 515; πύργῳ ἐφαστήκει 6. 373; διφρῷ ἐφασταῖτος 17. 609, etc.; ἐπέστη βηλὸς ἐπὶ λαβὼν Il. 23. 201; ἡ .. ἐπισταθεῖσα ὁρῶν Arist. Metaph. 8. 9, 5; ἐπὶ τὰς .. σχεδίας Polyb. 3. 46, 8. 2. to be imposed upon, μύχθων τῶν ἐφαστῶν ἐμοὶ Soph. Tr. 1170, cf. O. T. 777. 3. to stand on the top or surface, τὸ ἐπιστάμενον τοῦ γάλακτος, i. e. cream, Hdt. 4. 2; ἀπαρόητες ἀνὰ ἐπιστάμεναι Hipp. 40. 52; ὕρρος ἐρίσταται γάλακτι Diosc. 1. 96; so of vapour, to form, Arist. de Juvent. 5, 2.

II. to be set over, Lat. praesesse, ἐρίσταται πύλας Aesch. Theb. 538; οὓς τε πολλοὺς προβατοῖς ἐφαστάναι Ar. Vesp. 955; οἱ οὖν ἐφαστᾶσι σκοποὶ Soph. Aj. 945; ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Hier. 9, 5; ἐπὶ τινι Plat. Rep. 460 B, Dem. 436. 28; rarely c. gen., τὸν ἐπισταῖτα τῆς διώρυξης Hdt. 7. 117; ὅσοι θεοὶ χρημάτων ἐφαστᾶσαν Eur. Andr. 1058:—absol., ὅπῃ ἂν ἐπίστανται wherever they are in command, Thuc. 6. 72; esp. in part., ὁ ἐφαστήκας the person in authority, the officer in command, Xen. Oec. 21, 9; ὁ ἐφαστῶν, Ion. ὁ ἐπαστεῶν, Hdt. 2. 148., 4. 84, Soph. Aj. 1072; οἱ ἐφαστηκῆτες Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 19; οἱ ἐφαστάμενοι Ib. 3. 5, 21.

III. to stand by or near, ὡς πνικτοὶ ἐφαστᾶσαν ἀλλήλοισι Il. 13. 133; ἐπ' ἀκρῶ χεῖλει ἐφασταῖτες, ἐφ. παρὰ τάρφῳ 12. 52, 199; θύρῃσιν ἐρίστατο 11. 644; so, ἐφ. πύλας Aesch. Theb. 538; ἐπὶ τῇ πόλει Hdt. 4. 203; ἐπὶ τὰς πύλας, ἐπὶ τὰς θύρας Id. 3. 77, Plat. Symp. 212 E; ἐπὶ τοῖς προβάτοις Id. Phil. 64 C: esp. of dreams or visions, to appear to, εἴδοντι ἐπίσταν ὄνειρος Hdt. 1. 34, cf. 7. 14, Il. 10. 496., 23. 106; ἐπιστῆναι νυκτός Arist. 215 E, etc.:—absol., Hdt. 3. 78, Soph. O. C. 558, etc.; οἱ λέβητες ἐπαστεῖσθαι Hdt. 1. 59; ὁ ἀντίδικος ἐφαστήκει Plat. Theat. 172 E, cf. Aeschin. 65. 5: of troops, to be posted after or behind, κατόπισ ἐπ. τοῖς θηρίοις Polyb. 16. 18, 7; cf. ἐπιστάτης. 2. in hostile sense, to stand against, τὰ φρονούντες ἐφαστᾶσαν ἀλλήλοισι Il. 15. 703, cf. 5. 624; ἐνθα μένος φρονούντες ἐφαστᾶσαν Od. 22. 203, cf. 24. 380: to appear before, of an army, ἐπὶ τῇ πόλει Hdt. 4. 203; ἐπὶ τῷ βασιλείῳ Xen. 200 E: to come upon by surprise, Thuc. 8. 69; ἐξαίφνης ἐπιστάς τοῖς γιγνόμενοις Isocr. 167 D, cf. Dem. 66. 23, Luc. D. Deor. 17. 1; εἰς τοὺς ὄχλους Isocr. 372 D.

3. metaph., of events, to impend, be at hand, Lat. instare, Κίρως ἐφαστᾶσαν θανάτῳ Il. 12. 326; πρὶν μοι τύχῃ τοιούτ' ἐπίσταν Soph. O. T. 777, cf. Thuc. 3. 82, Dem. 287. 5; περὶ τοῦ βασιλέως .. ὁ λόγος ἐφαστήκει νῦν Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 1, cf. Metaph. 2. 4, 1. IV. to halt, stop, as in a march, ἐφαστάμενος Xen. An. 1. 24, 26 (cf. A. V.); ἐπιστάς περιέμεινα Plat. Symp. 172 A:—c. gen., ἐπ. τοῦ πλοῦ Thuc. 2. 91. V. to fix one's mind on, give one's attention to, σφαγῇ Eur. Andr. 547; ἐπὶ τι Isocr. 213 D, Dem. 245. 12; τοῖς πράγμασιν .. ἐπιστάντες Id. 43. 20; ἐπιστάς absol. (sc. τοῖς πράγμασι) Id. 305. 9; διὰ ταῦτ' ἐγρήγορον, ἐφαστήκεν Id. 70. 16; cf. A. VI. 1. C. the aor. I med. is used in causal sense, to set up, τὰς θύρας Xen. Ages. 8, 7: to set, προῦρος, φρουρὸς ἐπιστατήσαν Id. Cyr. 8. 2, 19; τέλος ἐπιστάσασθαι finem imponere, Plat. Legg. 802 A: the pres. is once so used, τοῦ με τήνδ' ἐρίστασαν βίαν; cur mihi sistis gradum? Soph. Tr. 339:—in late Gr., the pf. is used for to set over, τινά τινι Polyb. 10. 20, 5., 24. 2., 32. 9, 1. 2. ἐπιστησάμενος, intr., having been ἐπιστάτης, Inscr. Thyat. in C. I. 3498.

ἐπιστορέω, to inquire or search further, Hesych. ἐφλάδων, v. sub φλάω. ἐφοδεῖα, ἡ, (ἐφοδεῖν) a going the rounds, visiting the sentries, etc., Polyb. 6. 35, 8. 2. to guard, watch, patrol, Wessel. Diod. 20. 16. ἐφοδευτόν, verb. Adj. one must examine, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 198. ἐφοδευτής, οὗ, ὁ, one who goes the rounds:—a spy, Aq. V. T. ἐφοδευτικῶς, Adv. by tracing an argument, advancing to a conclusion, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 308.

ἐφοδεῖν, to visit, go the rounds, patrol, to see that watch is kept right, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 24., 5. 3, 22, cf. κῶδων; c. acc., ἐφ. φύλακας Polyb. 6. 35, 11:—Pass., ἐφοδεύεται the rounds are made, Ar. Av. 1160, cf. Plut. 2. 781 C:—in Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 16, of an officer who yearly visited the Satrapies of Persia; in Timocl. Φιλοδ. 1 of the γυναικόνους, whose business it was to inspect the συμποσία and see that all was in order. 2. rarely c. dat. to superintend, watch over, ἀγῶσιν Aesch. Cho. 728; but Conington's suggestion ἐφεδρεῖσας is very prob. 3. to visit as a spy, spy out, Aq. V. T. 4. metaph. to trace onwards, examine an argument, Plut. 2. 805 C, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 222, etc. II. to lie in wait for, τινί Clem. Al. 4.

ἐφόδια, τά, v. ἐφόδιον. ἐφοδιάζω, Ion. ἐπόδ-, fut. ἀσω, to furnish with supplies for a journey, Lat. viaticum dare, ἀποπέμποναι ἐποδιασάντες ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας Hdt. 9. 99; τινά Plut. Cato Mi. 65:—Med. to supply oneself, ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Polyb. 18. 3, 2:—Pass. to be supplied with, τῇ LXX (Jos. 9. 12). 2. generally, to supply or furnish with a thing, αὐτοὺς ἀκλήρ καὶ ὄπλους Diod. 5. 34, cf. Plut. 2. 327. II. Med., c. acc. rei, πενταδραχμίαν ἐκάστῳ ἐφοδιασάμενος having seen that five drachms were paid to each, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 12. 2. metaph. to maintain, promote, ἀργίαν Plut. Solon 23; τὴν ἀπειθειαν Id. Coriol. 16. ἐφόδιον, τό, mostly in pl. ἐφόδια, Ion. ἐπέδια, τά, (v. fin.):—Lat. viaticum; supplies for travelling, money and provisions, esp. of an army, ἐπόδια δούναι, λαβεῖν Hdt. 4. 203., 6. 70; δι' ἀπορίαν ἐφοδῶν τοῖς στρατευσάμενοις Dem. 34. 10; cf. σιτηρέσιον:—of an ambassador's travelling-allowance, ἐφόδ' οὐκ ἔχω Ar. Ach. 53; ἐφόδια ἀναλίσκειν Dem. 441. 2; and in sing., χίλιας λαβόντες δραχμὰς ἐφόδιον παρ' ἡμῶν Id. 390. 24, cf. C. I. 107. 35:—generally, ways and means, maintenance, support, ἐφόδια τῷ γήρῳ ἱκανά Dem. 1204. 22, cf. Ar. Pl. 1024; τὰ τῆς φυγῆς ἐφ. Aeschin. 24. 30, Plut. Arat. 6; τὰ ἐφ. τοῦ πολέμου Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 7; even, ἐφόδια τοῖς ἵπποις Andoc. 33. 9; of public money, μῖς ἡμέρας ἐφόδια ἐν τῷ κοινῷ Dem. 690. 8; and in phys. sense, τὰ ἐν σώματι υπάρχοντα ἐφ. Arist. Probl. 3. 5, 7. 2. less often in sing., εὐσεβὴς βίος μέγιστον ἐφ. Epich. 152 Ahr.; ἀργυρίου τι ῥητὸν ἐξεναι ἐφόδιον Thuc. 2. 70; οὐκ ἔχων .. εἰ μὴ παῖδα καὶ ὅσον ἐφ. Xen. An. 7. 3, 30; ἡ χρηστότης .. θαυμαστόν ἐφ. βίῳ Menand. Ὀτρυν. 1, cf. Ὀμ. 2, Incert. 251; τὴν Ἰαλῶδα ἀρετῆς ἐφ. νομίζον Plut. Alex. 8. 3. metaph., = ἀφορμή, Dem. 917. 14, Hyperid. Euxen. 31, cf. Wytt. Plut. 2. 8 C.

ἐφοδος, ον, accessible, Thuc. 6. 66 (in Sup. -ῶντος), Polyacn. 1. 49. ἐφόδος, ὁ, one who goes the rounds, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 16, Polyb. 6. 36, 6. Cf. ἐφοδεῖν.

ἐφοδος, ἡ, a way towards, approach, Thuc. 4. 129., 6. 99; αὐτόθεν ἐπὶ τοῖς πολεμίοις Xen. An. 4. 2, 6, cf. 3. 4, 41:—in argument, ἐφ. ἐπὶ τι Arist. Top. 1. 12. 2. a means of approach, Polyb. 4. 34, 5: importation, τῶν ἐπιτηδεύων Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 3; access for traffic and intercourse, communication, παρ' ἀλλήλους Thuc. 1. 6; πρὸς ἀλλ. Id. 5. 35. 3. an attempt, plan, method, Arist. Eth. E. 3. 1, 33, Theophr. Sens. 60. II. an onset, attack, assault, Aesch. Eum. 376, Thuc. 1. 93, etc.; τοῦ στρατεύματος Xen. An. 2. 2, 18; ἐφοδὸν ποιέσθαι Thuc. 2. 95; δέχεσθαι ἐφ., opp. to φέγειν, Id. 4. 126, Plat. Phaedo 95 B; γνώμης μάλλον ἐφόδῳ ἢ ἰσχύος Thuc. 3. 11:—ἐξ ἐφόδου at the first assault, Polyb. 1. 36, 11, etc.; τῇ πρώτῃ ἐφόδῳ Dion. H. 4. 51:—of ships, ἐξ ὁδὸν καὶ ἐφοδὸν of burden and of war, Polyb. 3. 25, 4:—νυκτικῶν ἐφοδῶν of the haunting powers of darkness, as subject to Persephone, Eur. Ion 1049. 2. an attack or access of fever, Hipp. 44. 3. 3. in Rhet. like Lat. insinuatō, an artful exordium, Dion. H. de Isaco 3, cf. Anct. ad Herenn. 1. 4 (6).

ἐφοίτη, Dor. 3 sing. impf. of φοιτᾶω. ἐφόλκαον, τό, (ἐφέλκω) a rudder, ξεστὸν ἐφ. Od. 14. 350. ἐφόλκιον, τό, (ἐφέλκω) a small boat towed after a ship, Moschio ap. Ath. 208 F, Plut. Pomp. 73, etc. 2. generally, an appendage, Anth. P. 7. 67, Plut. Pomp. 40., 2. 476 A, cf. A. B. 257. ἐφολκίς, ἡ, = foreg., a burdensome appendage, τινι Eur. Andr. 200, H. F. 631, 1424.

ἐφολκός, ὄν, (ἐφέλκω) drawing on or towards, enticing, alluring, like ἐπαγωγός, ἐφολκά λέγειν Thuc. 4. 108; c. gen., παῖδος ἐφολκόν Call. Fr. 291; ἐφ. εἰς παρησίαν Ael. V. H. 8. 12; ἐφολκόν, τό, a bait, allure-ment, Id. N. A. 7. 10. II. requiring to be drawn on, a laggard, Ar. Vesp. 268; μὴ πρόλεσχας μὴδ' ἐφ. ἐν λόγῳ not eager to begin, nor yet lagging, tedious in reply, Aesch. Supp. 208. ἐφομαρτέω, fut. ἦσω, to follow close upon, absol., Il. 8. 191., 12. 412., 23. 414; c. dat., Ar. Rh. 1. 201, etc.; rare in Prose, as Arr. An. 1. 19. ἐφομάλω, to company with, live with or among, c. acc., Hermesianax 5. 52; c. dat., Nonn. D. 5. 410.

ἐφοπλίζω, to equip, get ready, δόρπον, δειπνον ἐφοπλίσσαι Il. 23. 55, Od. 19. 419; δαῖτα γέροντας ἐφοπλίζωμεν Il. 4. 344; so in Med., δόρπα τ' ἐφοπλίσασθενα we will get ready our suppers, Il. 8. 503., 9. 66; also ἡμίονους καὶ ἄμαζαν ἐφοπλίσαι Od. 6. 37, cf. 57, 69, Il. 24. 263; [νῆα] ἐφοπλίσαντες Od. 2. 295; c. inf., Ar. Rh. 4. 1720. 2. to arm against, τινά τινι Opp. C. 3. 244; and so in Med., ἔρπον ὕμιν ἐφοπλίσομαι Anth. P. 9. 39, cf. Plan. 4. 151. II. Med. in proper sense, to arm oneself, ἐς δυνάμιν Opp. H. 5. 617:—to get ready to attack, λαγῶσι Id. C. 3. 86.

ἐφορᾶσις, εὐς, ἡ, a looking at, view, Porphyry. ad Marcell. 21. ἐφορᾶτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for overlooking, ἔργον Xen. Oec. 12. 19. ἐφορᾶ, Ion. 3 sing. ἐφορᾷ, inf. ἐφορᾶν, Hdt.; 3 pl. ἐφορέουσι (Dind.) Hdt. 1. 124:—impf. ἐφεώραν, Ion. 3 sing. ἐφώρα Ib. 48:—fut. ἐπόψομαι Od., Aesch., etc., Ep. also ἐπιφώραμαι v. inf.; aor. I ἐπόψατο Pind. Fr. 58. fin., ἐπιψάτω inf. II; subj. ἐπόψωνται Plat. Legg. 947 C:—but the common aor. is ἐπέδων (q. v.). To converse, observe, survey, of the sun, πάντ' ἐφορᾷ καὶ πάντ' ἐπακούει Il. 3. 277, Od. 11. 109, etc.; so in Trag., as Soph. El. 825; ὅπσας ἐφορᾷ φέγγος δελῖον, poet. for ὅσαι εἰσι, Eur. Hipp. 849:—then of the gods or divine Providence, to watch over, observe, take notice of, visit, Ζεὺς .. ὥστε καὶ ἄλλους ἀνθρώπους ἐφορᾷ Od. 13. 214; θεοὶ .. ἀνθρώπων ὕβριν τε καὶ εὐνομίην ἐφορᾶντες 17. 487; Ζεὺς πάντων ἐφορᾷ τέλος Solon 12 (4). 17; σὲ γὰρ θεοὶ ἐπορέωσι 11d. 1. 124; Ζεὺς δὲ ἐφορᾷ πάντα Soph. El. 175, cf. 825; Δίκην πάντα τὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐφορᾶν Dem. 772. 29, etc.; so, λιμὸς (personified) μαλθακὸν σφ' ἐπόψεται Aesch. Ag. 1642:—of men, τὰ πρήγματα ἐφορᾶν τε καὶ διέπειν Hdt. 3. 53; τὰς πόλεις Eupol. Χρυσ. γεν. I; πάντ' ἐφορᾶν καὶ διοικῶν Dem. 3. 12; οὐ ῥάδιον ἐφορᾶν πολλὰ τῶν ἐνα Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 9; ἀρχὴ ἐφορᾶσα περὶ τὰ συμβόλεια Ib. 6. 8, 3; of a general going his rounds, Thuc. 6. 67;

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Xen. Cyr. 5. 3. 59; to visit the sick, Ib. 5. 4. 18; δαῖτα ἐποφόμενος to attend it, Pind. O. 8. 68.

2. simply, to look upon, view, behold, ἐποφόμενος Τίτνον Od. 7. 324; ἕκαστα τῶν συγγραμμάτων to inspect them, Hdt. 1. 48;—often with a partic., ἐπύθειαι . . φεύγοντας II. 14. 145; κτεινομένους μνηστῆρας Od. 20. 233; ἐπορᾷ μιν ἐξιόντα Hdt. 1. 10; ἐφ. τοὺς φίλους εὐδαίμονας γενομένους Xen., etc.: cf. ἐπέιδον:—esp. of evils, ἐποφόμενος κακοῖσι Luc. 19. 260, 597., 23. 19; Ἀγαμέμνωνος σέ φημι ἐπύθεσθαι μύρον Aesch. Ag. 1246; τὰ μέλλοντα Soph. Tr. 1206, cf. Ar. Thesm. 1059, Xen. An. 7. 1. 30:—Pass., ὅσον ἐφευράτο τῆς νήσου as much of it as was in view, Thuc. 3. 104.

II. to look out for, choose, τοὺς ἀν ἐγὼν ἐπιφύομαι, οἱ δὲ πῆσθαι II. 9. 167; ἐπιφύομαι ἦτις ἀρίστη Od. 2. 294; ἐ βασιλεὺς ἐπιφύατο ἀρρηφύρους Plat. Com. 'Ελλ. 7, ubi v. Meineke.

ἐφορεία, ἡ, (ἐφορεύω) the office of ἐφορος, the ephorality, Xen. Lac. 8. 3, Lys. ap. Poll. 2. 55, Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 19 sq.; sometimes with v. l. ἐφορία, Ib. 2. 6, 17, Rhet. 3. 18, 6. 2. in Eccl. a bishopric.

II. (ἄρος) a frontier, Hecataei. (202) ap. Strabo et Eust.

ἐφορεῖον, τό, the court of the ephors, Xen. Ag. 1. 56, Plut. 2. 232 F.

ἐφορεύω, = ἐφορώω, c. acc., Aesch. Supp. 627, 678, Eum. 530; c. gen., Id. Pers. 7; περί τινος Luc. Charid. 10. II. to be ephor, Thuc. 8. 6, Xen. Hell. 1. 3. 1.

ἐφορικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for the ephori, Xen. Lac. 15. 6.

ἐφόριος, α, ὄν, (ἄρος) bordering on, Ρωμαίων App. Civ. 5. 9:—on the border or frontier, ἀγορὰ ἐφ., where the people of adjacent states meet for market and other purposes, Lex ap. Dem. 631 fin., cf. 632. 24, and Weber's note; ἐφ. πόλεις Aristid. 1. 219; στήλη Poll. 9. 8.

ἐφορῶμαι, to rush on, δρῶμαι Aesch. Pers. 208, cf. Orph. H. 33. 74; τινι ὑπὸν or against one, Opp. C. 3. 367.

ἐφορῶμαι, Ion. ἐπ.: fut. ἤσω:—to stir up, rouse against one, οἱ μοι ἐφορῶσαν πόλεμον II. 3. 165; ὅς μοι ἐφορῶσας ἀνέμους Od. 7. 272; ἐπορῶμαι τοὺς Λύκους set them on, Hdt. 9. 93; ᾧ καὶ Ζεὺς ἐφορῶσσι κακὰ Soph. Fr. 611; c. dupl. acc., ναῦτας ἐφορῶσαντα . . τὸ πλεῖν having urged them on to sail, Id. Aj. 1143 (legend. ναύταις); c. acc. et inf., Orph. Lith. 26:—for Thuc. 3. 31, v. sub ἐφορμέω. II. intr.

to rush upon, attack, τινι Eur. Hipp. 1275, Plut. Pomp. 19, etc.; ἐπὶ τινα Dio C. 36. 7; c. inf. to desire, Opp. H. 2. 94, Orph. Lith. 34:—in Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 21, ἀφορῶσσαν is now restored:—this sense is more freq. in Pass.

III. Pass. and Med. to be stirred up; c. inf. to be eager or desire to do, θυμὸς ἐφορᾶται πολέμῳ ἢ δὲ μάχεσθαι II. 13. 74, cf. Od. 1. 275., 21. 399, etc.:—absol. to rush furiously on, ἐγγχε ἐφορᾶσθαι II. 17. 465; mostly in part. aor. pass. ἐφορῆσθαι, 6. 410, etc.; ἀκοντι ἐφορᾶσθαι Pind. N. 10. 129; ἐφορῶντες ἐξ ἐνὸς ῥόδου Aesch. Pers. 462; and, simply, without hostile sense, to spring forward, τρίς μὲν ἐφορῆσθαι Od. 11. 206, cf. Hes. Op. 457:—c. acc. to rush upon, make a dash at, ὥστ' ὀρνίθων . . ἀετὸς αἰθῶν ἔθνος ἐφορᾶται II. 15. 691, cf. 20. 461; so, ἐφορῆσθαι ἀέθλους Hes. Sc. 127:—rare in Prose, ἐπαυαχωρήσαντας καὶ ἐφορῆντας for purposes of refuge and sailly, Thuc. 6. 49.

ἐφορμέω, Ion. ἐπ.: fut. ἤσω:—to lie moored at or over against a place, to blockade it, λαβὼν τὴν ἐπορμέωντας having escaped the blockading fleet, Hdt. 8. 81, cf. Thuc. 8. 75, Xen. An. 1. 6, 20 sq.; περὶ τε καὶ ναυσὶν ἐφ. Thuc. 4. 24; c. dat., ἐφ. τῷ λιμένι Id. 7. 3; ἐπὶ τῇ Μιλήτῳ Id. 5. 30; ἐπὶ τῷ λιμένι Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 7; ἐπὶ τοῦ στόματος Polyb. 1. 46, 5:—c. acc., ἐφ. ναοὶ τὴν ἀκτὴν App. Civ. 5. 72; (Thuc. 3. 31, ἣν ἐφορῶσιν αὐτοὺς, seems to be corrupt):—generally, to lie by and watch, Soph. O. C. 812; ἐφ. τοῖς κακοῖσι Dem. 30. 18:—Pass. to be blockaded, Thuc. 1. 142., 8. 20; in 6. 49, Schiæfer restored ἐφορῶσθέντας.

ἐφορμή, ἡ, a way of attack, μία δ' αἷη γίγνεται ἐφορμή only room for one to attack, Od. 12. 130, cf. Ar. 108, Opp. H. 4. 623:—an assault, attack, ἐφορμαῖς λαβεῖν Thuc. 6. 90, cf. Göller ad 6. 49; an enterprise, Ar. Rh. 4. 204.

ἐφορμητής, εως, ὁ, (ἐφορμέω) a lying at anchor so as to watch an enemy, blockading, Thuc. 2. 89 (ubi v. Arnold.); means of so doing, Id. 6. 48., 8. 15; ἐφ. παρέχων Id. 3. 33. Sometimes ἐφορμῶσι in MSS. Cf. ἐφορμος, ὁ.

ἐφορμητικός, ὁ, ὄν, capable of urging on, v. l. Poll. 4. 86.

ἐφορμίζω, to bring a ship to its moorings (ἄρος), bring to shore, in Med., ἀμφὶ ταύτην θίνα Anth. P. 7. 636:—Med. and Pass. to come to anchor, εἰς τόπον Thuc. 4. 8: cf. ἐφορμέω fin.:—in Med. also = ἐφορμέω, App. Civ. 5. 108.

II. intr. in Act. to seek refuge in, ἐλαβοῖν ποταμοῖν ἐφορῶσαν Anth. P. 9. 244, cf. 254.

ἐφορμος, ὄν, at anchor, αἱ νῆες . . ἐφορμοὶ οὖσαι Thuc. 3. 76.

ἐφορμῶς, ὁ, = ἐφορμητής, Thuc. 3. 6., 4. 27; ἐς ἐφ. πλεῖν Id. 4. 32.

ἐφορος, ὁ, (ἐφορεύω) an overseer or overlooker, guardian, ruler, στρατίας Aesch. Pers. 25; χάρας Soph. O. C. 145; σφαγίων Eur. Rhes. 30; τῶν παίδων Plat. Phaedr. 265 C:—as fem., Ael. ap. Suid. s. v. Νέμεσις.

II. at Sparta, ἐφοροι, οἱ, the Ephors, a body of five magistrates, who controlled even the kings, Hdt. 1. 65., 6. 82, cf. Plat. Legg. 692 A, Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 17., 2. 9, 26, al.; compared with the Cretan Κόσμοι, Ib. 2. 10, 6:—also of Magistrates at Thera, C. I. 2448.

III. in Eccl. a bishop.

ἐφύβριζω, to insult over one, ἐφύβριζον ἔλετο II. 9. 368; c. dat., Soph. Aj. 1385; c. acc., Anth. Plan. 1. 4; and so in Med., μὴ 'φύβριζεσθαι νεκρῶν Eur. Phoen. 1663; often with a neut. Adj. added, πολλὰ ἐφ. τινὰ Id. Herac. 947; τὰ δεινὰ τινι Id. Phoen. 180; εἰς δδελφὸν οἱ ἐφύβρισας Id. Andr. 624; ἐφύβριζον ἄλλα τε καὶ εἰ . . , they gave vent to insulting language, asking especially whether . . , Thuc. 6. 63.

II. like ἐπιχαιρεκακεῖν, to exult maliciously, Soph. Aj. 954.

ἐφύβριστος, ὄν, wanton, insolent, Hdn. 6. 1; ἐφύβριστα πάσχειν Id. 2. 7.

Adv. -τως, Plut. Artox. 30, Hdn. 2. 13.

ἐφύργσαν, Alexandr. 3 pl. aor. 2 of φεύγω.

ἐφυγραίνονται, Pass. to become moist, Arist. H. A. 10. 3, 12; of the bowels, to be relaxed, Hipp. Epid. 1. 948.

ἐφυργος, ὄν, moist on the surface, Arist. Probl. 9. 46., 23. 34, Theophr. C. P. 2. 4. 7.

ἐφυδάτιος, α, ὄν, in or of the water, Νύμφη ἐφδατίη Ar. Rh. 1. 1229.

ἐφυδρεύω, to water, τι Theophr. H. P. 2. 7, 1.

ἐφυδρίας, ἄδος, ἡ, of the water, Νύμφη Anth. P. 9. 327, 329.

ἐφυδρος, Ion. ἐπ-, ὄν, (ὑδωρ) wet, moist, rainy, of the west wind, Od. 14. 458; cf. Virgil's Orion aërios. 2. abounding in water, γῆ ἐφυδρὸς πίδαξι Hdt. 4. 198, cf. Hipp. Adv. 280, Arist. Meteor. 1. 10, 3, al.

3. dropsical, Hipp. (?)

4. living on the water, νῆπτα Philostr. 776.

ἐφ' ὕδωρ (not ἐφύδωρ), ὁ, the keeper of the water-clock (κλεψύδρα) in the Athen. law-courts, Poll. 8. 113.

ἐφύλακτώ, to bark at, τινι Plut. 2. 551 C, 969 F.

ἐφυνμνέω, to sing or chant at or after, οὐ γὰρ ὡς φωνῇ παῖδ' ἐφυνμνών Aesch. Pers. 393; to chant or utter over, τί οὐν μ' ἀναγας τῆδ' ἐφυνμνήσαι χθονί; Id. Eum. 902, cf. Cho. 385; κακὸς πρᾶξις ἐφυνμνήσασα τῷ παιδοκτόνῳ Soph. An. 1305; τὸ πᾶτριον μέλος ἐφ. Plat. Legg. 947 C, cf. 799 A, Symp. 197 E.

2. of music, to sound in accord, ἐφυνμνεῖ πικτίδος συγχορδία Soph. Fr. 361.

III. to sing a dirge or mournful strain, Id. O. T. 1275.

Δια Id. Ant. 658.

ἐφυνμνάζω, to sing as the refrain, Schol. Pind. O. 9. 1.

ἐφυνμνών, τό, the burden or chorus, of a hymn, Ath. 701 B, Schol. Pind.: a surname hence derived, as Ἰήσιος, Ar. Rh. 2. 713, cf. Call. Ap. 97.

ἐφύπερθε [ῦ], before a vowel -θεν, Adv. above, αἴθρ, ever, στορέσαι ἐφ. II. 24. 645, Od. 4. 298, cf. II. 9. 213: above, κεφαλῇ τ' ἐφ. τε χαίται 14. 184, Od. 4. 150: from above, Od. 9. 383; later sometimes c. gen., Plat. Fr. 227, Theocr. 23. 59:—also geographically, above, Ar. Ph. 2. 393.

ἐφυνπνέω, to sleep meanly, Aesop. 173, Hesych.

ἐφυνπνώτω, to sleep upon, lie upon in sleep, Julian. Epist. 15.

Ἐφύρα [ῦ], Ion. -ρη, ἡ, Ephra, old name of Corinth, II. 6. 152: also of other cities in Elis and Thesprotia, Nitzsch Od. 1. 259., 2. 328.

ἐφύση [ῦ], Dor. for ἐφύσα, 3 sing. impf. of φυσάω.

ἐφυστέρησις, εως, ἡ, a coming too late, Clem. A. 201.

ἐφυστερίζω, to come later, come after, τὰ ἐφυστερίζοντα = αἱ ὑστεροῦσαι πόλεις, Thuc. 3. 82, cf. Dion. H. de Thuc. 29.

ἐφύφαίνω, to weave in or upon, ἐπὶ μῆτιν ὑφαίνων Opp. C. 3. 415.

ἐφύθη, ἡ, the wool, Plat. Legg. 734 E.

ἐφύω, to rain upon: impers., ἐφύει it rains upon, c. dat., Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 8, etc.: absol. it rains after, Id. C. P. 6. 17. 7:—part. pf. pass. ἐφυσμένος rained upon, exposed to the rain, Xen. Cyn. 9. 5.

ἐφ' ᾧ, ἐφ' ᾧτε, i. e. ἐπὶ τούτῳ ᾧτε, v. ἐπὶ B. III. 3.

ἐφώριος, ὄν, (ῥα) mature, Anth. P. 9. 563.

ἐχάδων, v. sub χαλδάνω.

ἐχέβιον, τό, acc. to Poll. 2. 252, = μεσάβιον.

ἐχέγγυος, ὄν, having given or able to give security, trust-worthy, secure, ὁμοῖ Eur. Med. 388; λόγος Id. Andr. 192; ποιεῖν τι ἐχ., Lat. ratum facere, Id. Phoen. 759; ἡμίαι ἐχ. a penalty to be relied on (for the prevention of crime), Thuc. 3. 46; ἐχεγγυάτατος μάρτυρ Ath. 398 F: τὸ ἐχεγγυον security, Hdt. 2. 13:—ἐχ. πρὸς or εἰς τι giving security for, Plat. 2. 595 F, 1055 B; c. gen., σωφροσύνης τρόπος οὗτος ἐχ. Anth. P. 10. 56; ἀπορρήτων ἐχ. safe to be entrusted with secrets, Plut. Poplic. 4; ἀξίωμα ἐχεγγυον πρὸς ἡγεμονίαν equal to command, Id. Pericl. 37, cf. Hdn. 3. 13: c. inf. sufficiently strong to . . , Plut. Aemil. 8, cf. 2. 923 C.

II. pass. having received security, secured against danger, ἱκέτης Soph. O. C. 284.

ἐχε-γλωττία, ἡ, a tongue-truce, linguistice, a word coined by Lucian Lexiph. 9, after ἐκεχειρία (armistice).

ἐχε-δερμία, ἡ, a being hide-bound, Lat. eoriago, of cattle, Hippiatr. p. 88.

ἐχεδemia, ἡ, acc. to Dicaearch. in Plut. Thes. 32, an old name of the Academia, after a hero Echedemos.

ἐχέ-θυμος, ὄν, a master of one's passions, under self-control, Od. 8. 320; cf. ἐχέφρων. Adv. -μως, Epiphan.

ἐχεῖδιον, τό, Dim. of ἐχίς, a little adder, Suid.

ἐχεκλήτης, ἐς, (κλήη) ruptured, Hesych.

ἐχε-κολλας, ὄν, glutinous, resinous, Hipp. Art. 799; ἐλάτῃ Theophr. H. P. 5. 6, 2; πηλός Plut. 2. 966 D; τὸ ἐχέκολλον gluten, Ib. 735 E.

Adv. -λως, Diosc. 5. 172.

ἐχε-κτάδιος, ὄν, with great possessions, Rhian. 1, Nonn. D. 11. 37.

ἐχε-μῦθω, to hold one's peace, be silent, Luc. D. Deor. 21. 2; τὰ ἀπόρητα καὶ ἐχεμυθοῦμενα things unspoken, Iambl. Protr. p. 310; a Pythagorean word, Id. V. Pyth. 94.

ἐχεμυθία, ἡ, silence, reserve, Plut. Num. 8, etc.; a Pythagorean word, Id. 2. 728 D, Ath. 308 C.

ἐχέ-μυθος, ὄν, taciturn, like Homer's σιγῇ μῦθον ἔχειν, Greg. Nyss.

ἐχε-νῆσις, ἴδος, contr. -νῆσις, ἴδος, ἡ, (ναῦς) ship-detaining, Aesch. Ag. 149 (v. ἀπλοία); ἀγκυρα Anth. P. 6. 27; γαλήνη Nonn. D. 13. 114.

II. a small fish, supposed to have the power of holding ships back, remora, Arist. H. A. 2. 14. 4; cf. Opp. H. 1. 212, Plin. N. H. 9. 25.

ἐχεπευκτης, ἐς, (πέυκη) Homeric epith. of a dart, βέλους II. 1. 51., 4. 129,—acc. to Eust. etc., bitter, but (acc. to Buttm. Lexil. s. v.) sharp, piercing (cf. πέυκη, πεύρος):—later Poets certainly used it in the sense of bitter, as Nic. Th. 600, 866, Orph. Lith. 469.

ἐχέ-πικρος, ὄν, = foregoing, Eust. 42. 33.

ἐχέ-πωλος, ὄν, having horses, Hesych., Suid.

ἐχερρημοσύνη, ἡ, (ῥῆμα) = ἐχεμυθία, formed from an Adj. ἐχερρημων, which is not found, Iambl. V. Pyth. 34.

ἐχέ-σαρκος, ὄν, clinging close to the body, χιτών Ath. 590 F.

ἐχέσκον, v. sub ἐχχω.

ἐχέ-στονος, *ov*, bringing sorrows, *lús* Theocr. 25. 213.
 ἐχέτης, *ov*, δ = ὄχων, a man of substance, Pind. Fr. 273.
 ἐχέτης, ἡ, (ἐχών) a plough-handle, Lat. *stiva*, Hes. Op. 465, Ap. Rh. 3. 1325, Anth. P. 7. 650.
 ἐχετλήεις, *εσσα*, *ev*, of or belonging to an ἐχέτης, Anth. P. 6. 41.
 ἐχέτιον, τό, (ἐχών) the hold of a ship, Nic. Th. 825.
 ἐχετο-γνώμονες, *ol*, sluices or pen-stocks to hold up the water at a certain height, Abyd. ap. Eus. P. E. 9. 41.
 ἐχέτωρος, *εως*, ἡ, a plant, the white bryony, Hipp. 574. 52, etc.
 ἐχέω, *as*, *e*, *Ev*, *ap.* 1 of χέω, Hom.; med. ἐχέωμην Il. 5. 314.
 ἐχεφρονέω, to be ἐχέφρων, Anth. Plan. 4. 332.
 ἐχεφροσύνη, ἡ, prudence, good sense, Anth. P. 9. 767.
 ἐχέφρων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, (φρήν) sensible, prudent, ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς καὶ ἐχ. Il. 9. 341, cf. Od. 13. 332; but in Od., mostly as epith. of Penelopé, 4. 111, etc. Adv. —*ovnos*, Diod. 15. 33.
 ἐχίγνα, *τά*, part. of a bridle or bit, perh. a local form of ἐχίνος (v), C. l. 150 B. 23, v. Böckh 1. p. 237.
 ἐχίγης, *ητος*, *ov*, δ = ἐχέτης, Hdn. Epimer. p. 38, E. M. 404. 23.
 ἐχίθαιρος, Dor. 3 pl. —*ovti* Theocr. 24. 29: impf. ἤχθαιρον Eur. Supp. 879: aor. 1 ἤχθηρα Il. 20. 306, Aesch., etc.; Dor. ἤχθηρα Timocr. ap. Plut. Them. 21:—Med., Ep. aor. ἤχθηρα in act. sense, Nic. Al. 539, cf. Q. Sm. 13. 255:—Pass., Soph. Aj. 458; fut. med. in pass. sense, Id. Ant. 93: (ἐχθος). To hate, detest, *iv* ἤχθηρείς γέροντα Il. 9. 452, cf. Od. 4. 692, Hes. Op. 298, and Trag.; as a parody on Ion in Ar. Ran. 1425; c. acc. cogn., ἐχθος ἐχθηράς μέγα Soph. Ph. 59; acc. pers. added, οὐδ' αὖ ποσούτων ἐχθος ἐχθαίρει σε I do not bear thee so great hatred, Id. El. 1034:—Pass. to be hated, hateful, *τινι* Aesch. Supp. 754, Cho. 241, Soph., etc.; so in fut. med., ἐχθαρεί μὲν ἐξ ἐμοῦ Id. Ant. 93:—Med. in act. sense, Nic. Al. 539.—Poët. word, used by Hipp. Ep. 1285. 21, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 6, 5, 10. 9, 12, and in late Prose, as Philo (who used it c. inf., ἃ τις παθεῖν ἐχθαίρει, 2. 629), Plut., Dio C.—In Trag. ἐχθαίρω, —*ap*teos, are alone admissible, though the later forms ἐχθαίρω, —*ap*teos crept into MSS., Pors. Or. 292, Med. 555.
 ἐχθαπτός, *a*, *ov*, verb. Adj. to be hated, Soph. Aj. 679.
 ἐχθές, Adv. (v. χθές), yesterday, Ar. Nub. 175, Thesm. 616, Antipho ap. Ath. 397 D, etc.; *dp* ἐχθές Anth. P. 11. 35; μέσφα τοι ἐχθές Theocr. 2. 144; οὐ γάρ τι νῦν τε καὶ χθές to-day or yesterday, Soph. Ant. 456; χθές καὶ πρόν, v. sub πρόν.
 ἐχθεσίνος, ἡ, *ov*, = χθεσίνος, yesterday's, Anth. P. 10. 79.
 ἐχθῶ, v. sub ἐχθῶ.
 ἐχθίμα, τό, = μίσμα Phot., Suid.: hence in Hesych., ἐχθίμα μισήματα, Σοφοκλῆς Τυροί, should be read ἐχθίματα (Fr. 590).
 ἐχθίνος, ἡ, *ov*, = ἐχθεσίνος, Menand. Kobern. 3.
 ἐχθιστος, *η*, *ov*, irreg. Sup. of ἐχθρός, most hated, most hateful, ἐχθιστος δ' Ἀχιλλῆϊ Il. 2. 220; ἐχθιστος δέ μοι ἐσσι θεῶν 5. 890, etc.; τὸν θεοῖς ἐχθιστον .. Aesch. Pr. 37; ἐχθ. ὄραν Soph. Aj. 818; ἐχθ. γεγάς Eur. Med. 467.
 2. most hateful, τῶν ἡμῖν ἐχθιστων Thuc. 2. 71; ὡς δὲ ἐχθροὶ καὶ ἐχθιστοί, πάντες ἴστε Il. 7. 68; c. gen., as if a Subst., οἱ ἐκείνου ἐχθ. his bitterest enemies, Xen. An. 3. 2, 5:—Luc. has also ἐχθιστατος, Tragœdo. 245.
 ἐχθίω, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, irreg. Comp. of ἐχθρός, more hated, more hateful, Aesch. Pers. 438, Soph. O. T. 272, Eur. El. 222, Ar. Av. 370. Adv., ἐχθίως *χέιν* Xen. Symp. 4. 3.
 ἐχθοδοπέω, to shew enmity towards, engage in hostility with, *στε* μ' ἐχθοδοπήσαι ἐφίσται Hipp. Il. 1. 518.
 ἐχθοδοπός, *ov*, hateful, detestable, φῶς Soph. Ph. 1136; πόλεμος Ar. Ach. 226; τοῖα .. ἀνεστέναζες .. ἐχθοδοπ' Ἀτρείδαις Soph. Aj. 932; τῆς οὐδο ἐχθοδοποῦ γεγονέναι πολλοῖς, ἴσως δὲ .. ἐτέροις προσφίλους Plat. Legg. 810 D; of a drug, Plat. Comp. Incert. 13; ἐχθ. ὁμμασιν Ar. Rh. 4. 1670. (The accent indicates that the word is only a lengthd. form of ἐχθρός, ἐχθος, as ἀλλοδαπός of ἄλλος, etc., v. sub ποδαπός.)
 ἐχθος, *eos*, τό, hate, hatred, Διὸς ἐχθος δαδύμενος Od. 9. 277; and in pl., ἐχθεα λυγρὰ Il. 3. 416; cf. Pind. P. 2. 100; ἐχθος τινὸς hatred for one, Hdt. 9. 15, Aesch. Supp. 331, Thuc. 1. 95; κατ' ἐχθος τινὸς Id. 1. 103, 7. 57; ἐς ἐχθος ἀνικέσθαι τινί to incur his hatred or enmity, Hdt. 3. 82; εἰς ἐχθος ἐλθεῖν τινί Eur. Phoen. 879; ὅτ' ἐχθους Plut. Poplic. 19.
 II. ὃ πλείστον ἐχθος object of direct hate (like μῖσος II), Aesch. Pers. 284: cf. ἐχθαίρω.—In Prose ἐχθρα is more freq. (Acc. to Buttin. Lexil. v. ὀχθῆσαι fin., from ἐκ, ἐξ, ἐκτός, just as the orig. sense of Lat. *hostis* was stranger.)
 ἐχθρα, *Ion*. ἐχθρη, ἡ, hatred, enmity, Hdt. 5. 81, Pind., and Att.; ἐχθρα τινὸς hatred for, enmity to one, Antipho 119. 20, Thuc. 3. 10; κατ' ἐχθραν τινὸς Ar. Pax 133; ἐχθρα ἐς τινά Hdt. 1. 5, Thuc. 2. 68; ἐχθρα πρὸς τινά Aesch. Pr. 491, Thuc. 2. 68; δι' ἐχθρας μολεῖν, ἀφικέσθαι τινί to be at feud with one, Eur. Phoen. 479, Hipp. 1164, 307 D, cf. Xen. Hell. 3. 5. 9; δι' ἐχθρας γενέσθαι Ar. Av. 1412; ἐς ἐχθραν βάλλειν τινά Aesch. Pr. 388; εἰς ἐλθεῖν, καθίστασθαι τινί Dem. 534. 24, Plat., etc.; πρὸς ἐχθραν from personal enmity, Dem. 274. 4; ἐχθραν ὑμᾶς βάλλειν, συναπτεῖν τινί to engage in hostility with .., Eur. Med. 44, Heracl. 459; ἐχθραν αἰρεσθαι Dem. 558. 9; opp. to καταλλάσσεσθαι τὰς ἐχθρας, Hdt. 7. 145; ἐχθραν λύνει Eur. Tro. 50; διαλύεσθαι Thuc. 4. 19; ἀνελεῖσθαι Isae. 36. 11; διαλαχθῆναι τῆς ἐχθρας Andoc. 23. 3.
 ἐχθραίνω, impf. ἤχθραν Xen. Ages. 11. 5; aor. ἤχθηρα Maxim. π. καταρχ. 67: (ἐχθρός):—later form of ἐχθαίρω (q. v.), to hate, *τινι* Xen. l. c., Plut. Num. 5:—also, ἐχθρ. τινί to be at enmity with, Acl. N. A. 5. 2.
 II. to make hateful or hostile, *τινι* *τινι* Maxim. l. c.; ἐχθραίνουσα τέκνους γονεάς Or. Sib. 8. 26.
 ἐχθραντέος, Byz. form for ἐχθαπτός:—ἐχθραντικός, ἡ, *ov*, hateful, hostile, Nicet. Ann. 184 D.
 ἐχθρασμα, τό, = ἐχθρα, Hesych.

ἐχθρεύω, to be at enmity with, *τινι* LXX (Ex. 23. 22, al.).
 ἐχθρία, ἡ, late form of ἐχθρα, LXX (Gen. 26. 21); cf. θεοσεχθρία.
 ἐχθρικός, ἡ, *ov*, hostile, Hermog. in Walz 3. 239. Astrampsychus Onir. 1.
 ἐχθρο-δαίμων, *ov*, hated of the gods, Soph. O. T. 816.
 ἐχθρο-λέων, *ov*, an opponent-lion, Epigr. Gr. 96. 3.
 ἐχθρο-ξενος, *ov*, hostile to guests, inhospitable, Aesch. Pr. 727, Theb. 606, 621, Eur. Alc. 558.
 ἐχθροποιέω, to make hostile, App. Civ. 5. 60, prob. l. Stob. 510. 2, cf. Hesych.
 ἐχθρο-ποιός, *ov*, causing enmity, App. Civ. 1. 54.
 ἐχθρός, *os*, *ov*, (ἐχθος) hated, hateful, of persons and things, freq. from Hom. downwards. (Hom. has it only in this pass. sense); ἡ ἐχθρός γὰρ μοι κείνους ὁμῶς Ἀἰδωο πύλινον Il. 9. 312, cf. 378, Od. 14. 156; ἐχθρόν δέ μοι ἔστιν, c. inf., 'tis hateful to me to .., 12. 452; θεοῖσιν ἐχθρός Hes. Th. 766, Theogn. 601, Ar. Eq. 34; ὁ θεοῖσιν ἐχθρός Plat. Com. Men. 1, etc.
 II. act. hating, hostile, at enmity with, *τινι* Thuc. 8. 45, Xen. Ages. 6. 1, etc.; c. gen., ὅβριος ἐχθρὰν οὐδὲν ἀνερθεῖν from insolence, Pind. O. 7. 105: absol., ἐ. γὰρ ὅσας Aesch. Cho. 309; ὄργαι Eum. 937, etc.
 III. often as Subst., ἐχθρός, *ov*, one's enemy, where the act. and pass. senses often coincide, Hes. Op. 340, Pind., Trag., etc.; ἀνὴρ ἐχθρός Hdt. 1. 92; ὁ Διὸς ἐχθρός Aesch. Pr. 120; ἐχθροὶς ἐχθρὰ πορνούμεν Ag. 1374; ἐ. .. τινι ἰδοὶ ἐχθρόν ἐαυτοῦ Thuc. 4. 47; οἱ ἐμοὶ ἐχθροὶ Id. 6. 89, etc.—Acc. to Ammon., ἐχθρός is one who has been φίλος, but is alienated, Lat. *inimicus*; πολέμιος one who is at war, Lat. *hostis*; δυσμενής one who has become a mortal foe to his former friend.
 IV. besides the regul. Comp. and Sup. ἐχθρότερος, —*τατος*, (Pind. N. 1. 98, Soph. O. T. 1340), the irreg. ἐχθίω, ἐχθιστος (qq. v.) were in common use.
 V. Adv. ἐχθρῶς, Plat. Legg. 697 D, etc.; Comp. ἐχθροτέρως, Dem. 61. 26.
 ἐχθρόφρων, *ov*, hostile in disposition, E. M. 245. 23.
 ἐχθροδῶ, to be hostile, πρὸς τινά Suid.
 ἐχθροδῶς, *es*, (εἶδος) like an enemy, hostile:—Adv., ἐχθροδῶς ἔχειν *τινι* Dio C. 43. 10.
 ἐχθῶ (v. ἐχθος fin.), to hate, οὐ δικαίως θάνατον ἐχθουσι βροτοί Aesch. Fr. 301; ἐχθεῖ Soph. Ph. 510, Eur. Med. 118; ἐχθεῖ Soph. Aj. 459, Eur. Andr. 212:—also (from ἐχθῶ), imperat. ἐχθεῖ Theogn. 1032; impf. ἤχθεῖς Hermesian ap. Ath. 598 A:—Hom. has it only in Pass., καὶ ἐχθουμένους περ' Ἀθῆνῃ Od. 4. 502; οὐ γὰρ ὥς πάγχυ θεοῖς .. [αὐτὸν] ἐχθεσθαι lb. 756; ἦτοι μοι .. βήγῃ σιγαλέοντα ἤχθεθ' 19. 338; ἤχθετο πᾶσι θεοῖσι 14. 366; ἐχθεταί Aesch. Ag. 417; ἤχθετο Eur. Hipp. 1402.—Only used in pres. and impf., except that a part. pf. pass. ἡχθημένος occurs in Lyc. 827; the compd. ἀπεχθάνομαι is more in use.
 ἐχθίδιον, τό, a young viper, Arist. H. A. 5. 34, 2; v. l. ἐχθιδιον.
 ἐχθίνα, ἡ, (ἐχίς) an adder, viper, Hdt. 3. 108, Trag., Plat. Soph. 218 A, etc.; metaph. of a treacherous wife or friend, Aesch. Cho. 249, Soph. Ant. 531.
 II. earlier, as in Hes. Th. 297, 301, only as pr. n. of a monster, daughter of Callirhoé.
 ἐχθιδναῖος, *a*, *ov*, of or like a viper, Call. Fr. 161, Anth. P. 7. 71.
 ἐχθιδνῆεις, *εσσα*, *ev*, = *foreg*, Nic. Th. 209; διφρος ἐχ. drawn by vipers, Nonn. D. 13. 191.
 ἐχθιδνο-ειδής, *es*, snake-like, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1136.
 ἐχθιδνο-κέφαλος, *ov*, snake-headed, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1136.
 ἐχθιδνό-κομος, *ov*, snake-haired, Nonn. D. 1. 173.
 ἐχθιδνο-λογέω, to collect vipers, Eust. Dion. P. 376.
 ἐχθιδνο-φαγία, ἡ, an eating of vipers, Diosc. Parab. 1. 234.
 ἐχθιδνο-χάρης, *es*, delighting in snakes, Or. Sib. 5. 168.
 ἐχθιδνώδης, *es*, = ἐχθιδνοειδής, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1136.
 ἐχθίον, τό, = ἐχίον, Nic. Th. 65, 637.
 ἐχίεύς, *εως*, *ov*, a young viper, pl. ἐχίεις Nic. Th. 133.
 Ἐχίνοι, *ων*, *al*, the islands in the Ionian sea, Il. 2. 625, Eur. I. A. 286, etc.: commonly called Ἐχθινάδες, *al*, Hdt. 2. 10, etc.
 ἐχινάιος, *ov*, = ἐχθινάιος, Pseudo-Nic. Th. 230.
 ἐχθιν-αλώπηξ, *ekos*, *ov*, hedgehog-fox, Steph. B. 5, s. v. Ἀζανό.
 ἐχθίνες or ἐχίνες, *ol*, a kind of mouse with rough bristling hair, in Libya, Hdt. 4. 192, cf. Arist. Mirab. 28.
 ἐχθινῆ (sc. δορά), ἡ, an urchin's skin, Arcad. p. 112.
 ἐχθίνσκος, *ov*, Dim. of ἐχίνος: part of the ear, Suid.
 ἐχθινό-μήτρα, ἡ, the largest kind of echinus, Arist. H. A. 4. 5, 2.
 ἐχθινό-πους, *podos*, *ov*, a kind of prickly-plant (literally urchin-foot), perh. the same as ἐχίον, Poët. ap. Plut. 2. 44 E, cf. Ath. 97 D.
 ἐχίνος, *ov*, (not ἐχίνος [r], as in An. Ox. 2. pp. 67, 170; in Ar. Fr. 251, ἐχίνος is f. l. for ἀχίνος, v. Dind.). The urchin, hedgehog, (properly ἐχ. χειραῖος), *Erinaceus Europaeus*, Archil. 83, Ar. Pax 1086, Ion ap. Ath. 91 E.
 2. the sea-urchin, Epich. 26 Ahr., Archipp. Ἰχθ. 5, Plat. Euthyd. 298 D; distinguished as ἐχ. πελάγιος from ἐχ. χειραῖος, Arist. H. A. 4. 5, 2, Theophr. Fr. 6. 2, 6.
 II. the shell of the sea-urchin, often used as a jar or cup for holding medicine, Hipp. 663. 40, al.: hence,
 2. like Lat. *testa*, a pot, jug, pitcher, Lat. *echinus*, Ar. Vesp. 1436, Eupol. Incert. 23, v. Erot. Gloss. Hipp., Hesych., Poll. 6. 91, Horat. Sat. 1. 6. 117: cf. κόγχη.
 3. the vase in which the notes of evidence were sealed up by the διατηρηταί, in cases of appeal from their decision, Dem. 1180. 24., 1265. 15.
 III. the prickly husk of certain seeds, as of the chestnut, Xenocr. 43, Hesych.
 2. the neck-vertebra of the κεστρεύς, Ath. 306 F.
 IV. the true stomach of ruminating animals, Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 8; so called from its rough coat, cf. lb. 4; Βοῶν ἐχ. Call. Fr. 250: also, the gizzard of graminivorous birds, Ael. N. A. 14. 7.
 V. in pl. sharp points at each end of a bit, which by a sudden check of the reins were pressed against the mouth (Lat. *frena lupata*), Xen. Eq. 10. 6: cf. ἐχίγνα, ὑποστόμια.
 VI. in Architecture, the moulding along the top of the Doric and Ionic capital (prob. from

its form), *ovolo*, Vitruv. 4. 3.

(Cf. Old H. G. *igil* (G. *igil*); Slav. *jezi*; Lith. *ezys*.)

ἐχινώδης, *es*, (ἐλδός) prickly, like a hedgehog, Arist. Mirab. 28: generally, *rugged*, Strabo 545.

ἐχιδόνηκτος, *ov*, = ἐχιδνόδηκτος, Strabo 558, Diosc. Noth. 1. 103.

ἐχίον, τό, (ἐχis) a plant, *echium rubrum*, Sprengel Diosc. 4. 27: our *echium* is *Viper's Bugloss*.

ἐχis, *ews*, δ, gen. pl. ἐχέων Plat. Euthyd. 290 A: in Nic. gen. ἐχias, pl. ἐχίεσσι, ἐχias.

An adder, viper, Plat. Symp. 217 E, Arist. H. A. 3. 1, 28 (where it is distinguished from the oviparous *ὄφis*), etc.; metaph., *συκοφαντὴς καὶ ἐχis τὴν φύσιν* Dem. 799. 4: *πορεύεται διὰ τῆς ἀγορᾶς ὥσπερ ἐχis* Id. 786. init.—The ἐχιδνα, acc. to Nic. Th. 129, is the fem. of ἐχis; others think ἐχis and ἐχιδνα two distinct species: Opp. has ἐχis as fem., C. 3. 439. (From *EX*, *ETX*, come also ἐχιδνα, ἐγγ-ελος, Ἐχ-ίωv; cf. Skt. *ah-is*; Lat. *ang-uis*, *ang-uilla*; O. H. G. *unc*; Lith. *ang-uis* (anguis); *ung-urys* (anguilla);—if Teut. forms, A. S. *æl*, Germ. *aal*, etc.), are connected, they must have been formed independently.)

ἐχίτης [τ], *ov*, δ, a kind of stone (adderstone?), Plin. H. N. 37. 11.

ἐχμα, τό, (ἐχω) that which holds; and so, I. a hindrance, obstacle,

II. 21. 259: v. sub ἀμάρη. 2. c. gen. α bulwark, defence against,

ἐπληυσίης h. Hom. Merc. 37; βολάων Ap. Rh. 4. 201.

II. a hold-fast, stay, ἐχματα πέτρης the bands of the earth-fast rock, II. 13. 139

(so, ἐχματα γούνων Nic. Th. 724); also, ἐχματα πύργων stays, bearers

of the towers, II. 12. 260; ἐχματα νηῶν props or cradles for the ships,

to keep them upright on land, II. 14. 410; in Ap. Rh. 1. 1200, ἐχματα

γαίης of the ball of earth grasped by the roots of a tree.

ἐχμαῶ, to hold fast, hinder, Eust. 904. 4, Schol. Eur. Or. 265, Hesych.: cf. ὀχμάω.

ἐχομένος, Adv. of ἐχομαι, = ἐφέξης, Apollod. 3. 1, 1, Apollon. de Pron.

128 B; ἐχ. τῶντος next after him, Diog. L. 4. 23.

ἐχο-νόη, ἦ, = ἐξis νοῦ, a pretended org. form of τέχνη, cf. Heind. Plat.

Crat. 414 B.

ἐχόντως, Adv. part. pres. of ἐχω, in phrase ἐχόντως νοῦν = νονεχόντως,

Plat. Legg. 656 E; absol., Id. Phil. 64 A.

ἐχυρός, α, ὄν, (ἐχω) strong, secure, of Places (like ὀχυρός), λιμὴν,

χωρίον, etc., Thuc. 4. 8, 9. Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 13, etc.; ἀπὸ ἐχυροῦ ποδὲν

Thuc. 1. 90; ἐν ἐχυρῷ εἶναι to be in safety, Id. 7. 77; ἐν ἐχυρωτάτῳ

ποιεῖσθαι τι Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 26.

2. of arguments, etc., trustworthy, λόγος Thuc. 3. 83; ἐπίς 7. 41; ἐχυρὰ παρέχεσθαι to give good reasons,

Id. 1. 32; τὴν τύμην . . ἐχυρωτέρην παρέχεσθαι Id. 2. 62; ἐχυρωτέρα

δύναμις Id. 4. 42; τοῦτο δ' οὐβός ἐχυρὸν παρείχε Id. 3. 12.

3. of persons, ἐχ. πρὸς . . secure against, Plut. Sol. 1.

II. Adv. -ῶς, Thuc. 5. 26; Comp. -ώτερον, Id. 8. 24.

ἐχυρότης, *ητος*, ἦ, strength, ἐν οικοδομίαις Philo 1. 644, v. l. for ὀχυρό-

της Polyb. 1. 57, 6.

ἐχυρό-φρων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, (φρήν) strong-minded, Hesych.

ἐχυρόω, to make secure, fortify, like ὀχυρόω, Phot., Suid.—in Isocr.

107 B, ἐχυρώσαι is v. l. for ὀρώσαι.

ἐχύρωμα, τό, a fortification, Theoph. Sim. 11. 18.

ἐχω, 2 sing. ἐχέσθαι Theogn. 1316, Sappho, v. Greg. Cor. 582; 3 dual

ἐχετον Soph. Ant. 146; 2 sing. subj. ἐχῆσθαι Il. 19. 180;—impf. εἶχον,

Ep. 130v, freq. in Hom.; 2 dual εἶχέτην Soph. O. T. 1511; Ion. ἐχέσκον

Il. 13. 257, Hdt. 6. 12;—fut. ἔξω, or (in the sense to hold, commonly

referred to ἴσχω) σχήσω, 2 sing. σχήσεισθα, Francke h. Hom. Cer. 366

(al. σχήσῃσθα aor. subj.); also an aor. 1 ἐσχῆσα is found in late writers,

Or. Sib. 11 (9). 91, Nonn. D. 17. 177, C. I. 5984 B. 7; and a form

ἐσχα, Ib. 1030. 5, cf. 2264 p (add.), 2942 c (add.), 6316;—aor. ἐσχον

(always with augm. even in Hom.); imperat. ἐσχέ Soph. El. 1013, Eur.

Hipp. 1354 (a false form ἐσχέ sometimes appears in Mss. in compds.

κάτασχε, μέτασχε, πάρασχε, v. Dind. Eur. Hec. 842, Veitch Gr. Verbs p.

252); subj. σχῶ Il. 21. 309, Att.; opt. σχοίην Isocr. 11 E, etc.; 3 pl.

σχοίον Hyperid. Eux. 42; but οχοίω (ἐπι-, κατα-, παρα-) Eur., etc.,

3 pl. σχοίεν Thuc. 6. 33; inf. σchein Il. 16. 520, Att., Ep. σchein Il. 8.

254; (in Alexander Gr. 3 pl. impf. and aor. εἶχσαν, ἐσχσαν, Anth.

P. 209, Scymn. 696) for the poet. form ἐσχεσαν v. sub *σχεθαι;—pf.

ἐσχηκα Plat., etc.; Ep. ὀχηκα (συν-) Il. 2. 218;—Med., impf. εἰχόμεν

Pind., Att.;—fut. ἐξομαι Il. 9. 102, Att.; σχήσομαι Ib. 235, Ar. Av.

1335, more often in compds. (ἀνα-) Aesch. Theb. 252, (παρα-) Lys.

115. 5, etc.;—pf. pass. παρ-έσχημαι in med. sense, v. παρέχω B;—aor.

ἐσχομένη (twice in Hom. without augm. σχέτα Il. 7. 248, 21. 345),

Hom., Hdt. 6. 85, but rare in Att. except in compds. ἀν-, ἀπ-, παρ-

έσχομένη; imper. σχοῦ, σchein, σchein (ἀνα-) Eur., etc.; inf. σchein

Od. 4. 422, Hes.;—Pass., fut. med. ἐσχομαι in pass. sense, Eur. Or. 516,

Dem. 1231. 16; later, σχεθήσομαι Galen., and often in compds., Plut.,

etc.;—aor. ἐσχεθήν Art. An. 5. 7, 6. 11, (ἐν-, κατ-, συν-) Plut. 2. 980 F,

Id. Solon 21, Hipp. 557. 3: the aor. med. ἐσχετο, Ep. σchein, part. σchein-

μενος, is used in pass. sense, Il. 17. 696, Od. 4. 705, 11. 278, Hdt. 1. 31;

cf. κατέχω c. II;—pf. ἐσχημαι Paus. 4. 21, 2, (ἀπ-, κατ-) Dem. 1204.

7: cf. ἐπάρχατο.—From the inf. aor. σchein arises the collat. form ἴσχω

(q. v.) in a special sense. (The Root, by comparison with kindred

dialects, seems to have been twofold, 1. *EX*, *SEX*, to have,

whence also ἴσχω (i. e. αἰ-σέ-ω, cf. μέμνω, πίπτω), σχήσω, ἐσχον,

ἐσχηκα, σchein, σχήμα; also ἐχυρός, ὀχυρός; ἔξω, ἔξης, ἐξείης; ἰσχύος,

σχεδόν; and 2. *EX*, *EX*, to hold, whence ὕχ-ος, ὕχ-έομαι, ὕχ-ημα,

ὕχ-ετός; ὕχ-εύω; perh. also ὕχ-λος, ὕχ-λέω; cf. Skt. *vaḥ*, *vaḥ-āni* (*veh*),

vāh-asas (*ūhetós*), *vāh-anam* (*ūyos*), *vāh-atī* (*fluvius*); Lat. *veh-o*, *veh-i-*

culum, *vectura*, also *vā*, *velum*; Goth. *ga-vigan* (*σαλένειν*), etc.;

O. II. G. *wag-an* (G. *wagen*), etc.)

A. Trans. :—Radic. senses, I. to have, II. to hold: I. to

have, v. χεῖρ. I. 2, 1. to have, possess, of property, the most common

usage, Od. 2. 336, 16. 386, etc.; οἱ ἐχόντες τι Hdt. 6. 22; or, simply,

ὁ ἔχων οἱ wealthy man, Soph. Aj. 157; οἱ ἔχοντες Eur. Alc. 57, Ar. Eq.

1295, Pl. 596; οἱ οὐκ ἐχόντες the poor, Eur. Supp. 240; so, κακὸν τὸ μὴ

ἔχειν to have nothing, Id. Phoen. 405; ἐχιν χρεῖα to have debts due to one,

Dem. 957. 5, cf. 970. 4:—to have received, κάλλος ἀπὸ θεῶν h. Hom.

Ven. 77; τι ἔκ τινος Soph. O. C. 1618; παρά τινος Id. Aj. 663; ὑπὸ

τινός Xen. An. 7. 6, 33, etc.; ὑπὸ τινι h. Hom. Ar. 191:—c. gen.

partit., παντικῆς ἐχ. τέχνης Soph. O. T. 709:—Pass. to be possessed

by, belong to, τινι Il. 6. 398, cf. 18. 130, 197.

2. to have, i. e. have charge of, ἐχον πατρώια ἔργα Od. 2. 22, cf. 4. 737; πύλαι . .

ἄς ἔχον Ὀραιο Il. 5. 749, 8. 393; τὰς ἀγέλας Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 7; τὰς

δικάς Dem. 1153. 4:—to be engaged in, φυλακὰς ἐχον kept watch,

II. 9. 1, 471; σκοπὴν ἐχε Od. 8. 302; ἀλασκομένη ἐχε Il. 10. 515, 13. 10;

σκοπὴν ἐχ. τινός for a thing, Hdt. 5. 13; so, θήραν ἐχεν τινός

Soph. Aj. 504, etc.; ἐν χερσὶν ἐχεν τι, v. χεῖρ II. 3. f.

3. c. acc. loci, to dwell in, inhabit, οὐρανόν, Ὀδυσσέων, Hom.: to haunt,

[Νύμφαι] ἐχονσ' ὀρέων αἰπεινὰ κάρηνα καὶ πηγὰς Od. 6. 123; Βρόμιος

ἐχει τὸν χάρον Aesch. Eum. 24: esp. of tutelary gods and heroes,

Thuc. 2. 74, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 24, cf. Blomf. Theb. 69:—of men, πόλιν

καὶ γαίαν Od. 6. 177, 195, etc.; Θήβας ἐσχεν ruled it, Eur. H. F. 4;

ἐχεις γὰρ χάρον occupiest it, Soph. O. C. 37, cf. Od. 23. 46:—of beasts,

τὰ ὄρη ἐχ. Xen. Cyn. 5, 12.

4. to have to wife (mostly without γυναικα), οὐκ' ἐχεις Ἐλένην καὶ σφιν γαμβρός Διὸς ἔσσι Od. 4. 569,

cf. 7. 313, II. 3. 53, etc.; ἐσχε ἀλλήν ἀδελφεήν Hdt. 3. 31, cf. Thuc. 2.

29; also to keep as a mistress, Thuc. 6. 57, Anth. P. 5. 186, etc.; ἐχῶ

Λαῖδα, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐχομαι Aristipp. ap. Diog. L. 2. 75, cf. Ath. 544 D:—

in Pass., τοῦπερ θυγάτηρ ἐχετ' Ἐκτορι Il. 6. 398.

5. to have in one's house, to entertain, Od. 17. 515, 20. 377, h. Hom. Ven. 232,

274.

6. the pres. part. is often joined with a Verb, almost

pleonast., but so as to make it more vivid, αὐτὸς ἐχων ἀτίταλλε kept

and made much of, i. e. kept with special care, II. 24. 280; this is

freq. in Prose, in such phrases as ἦτε ἐχων, he went with . . , Hdt.

3. 128, cf. 2. 115; of a general with his troops, as, δς ἂν ἦκῃ ἐχων

στρατόν Id. 7. 8, 4, etc.; rare in Poets: cf. λαμβάνω 1. 11, φέρω x.

2. 7. of Place, ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ ἐχεν τι to keep it on one's left,

i. e. to keep to the right of it, Od. 3. 171; ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ χειρὸς ἐχ.

5. 277; ἐν δεξιᾷ, ἐν ἀριστερᾷ ἐχ. Thuc. 3. 106; ὑστατον ἐχ. Xen.

Cyr. 4. 2, 2, etc.

8. of Habits, States, or Conditions, bodily or

mental, γῆρας ἐχ., periph. for γηράσκων, Od. 24. 250; κακὸν 20. 83;

ἔλκος Il. 16. 517; λύσαν 9. 305; μάχην ἐχ. 14. 57; ἀρετὴς πέρι

δῆρην ἐχ. Od. 24. 515; ὕβρων ἐχ. to indulge in . . , 1. 368, etc.; Ἀφρο-

δίτην 22. 445; so, φρένας ἐχ. Il. 13. 394, etc.; βουλήν 2. 344; θυμὸν,

νόον, μένος ἐχεν, etc.;—also to have, suffer, ἀλγέα 5. 895, etc.;

ἀλγέα θυμῷ 3. 412; πένθος μετὰ φρεσὶ 24. 105; πένθος φρεσὶ Od. 7.

219; πόνον . . καὶ δῖόν Il. 13. 2, Od. 8. 529; οὐδὲν βίαιον Hdt. 3. 15;

—so also in Att., αἰσχύνην, ἐπιθυμίαν, φροντίδα ἐχ., etc., periph. for

αἰσχύνησθαι, ἐπιθυμεῖσθαι, φροντίζειν, etc.; ποδὴν ἐχ. τινός = ποθεῖν,

Il. 6. 362; ἐπιδεύς ἐχ. τινός = ἐπιδεύεσθαι, 19. 180; ἐχ. τέλος = τε-

λείσθαι, 18. 378; κτόν ἐχ. τινί = κοτεῖσθαι, 13. 517; cf. μομφή,

πῆγμα II, etc.;—so also often with a Prep., ἐχεν τινὰ ὀργῇ or ἐν

ὀργῇ as we might say, to hold him in despite or at feud, Thuc. 2. 8;

ἐν ὀρρωδίᾳ τι ἐχ. Ib. 89; v. sub διά A. III. 1. b; ἀνὰ στόμα, ἐν στόματι,

or διὰ στόματος ἐχ., v. στόμα I. 3.—But these phrases are often trans-

posed, and instead of ἐχω γῆρας we find γῆρας ἐχει με, Il. 18. 515;

γέλας ἔμην Od. 8. 344; so, ἀμυχανίην, θάμνος, κλέος, αἶσα ἐχει τινά,

Hom.; ὡς σείρας ἡσυχίᾳ τῆς πολιουρίας ἐσχε Hdt. 6. 135; βίος ἐχει

τινὰ Soph. El. 225; cf. ἀδαημονίην, χαλιφροσύνην, etc.; also of external

objects, αἰθρὴ ἐχει κορυφήν Od. 12. 76; μένος ἡελίου ἐχεν μιν 10.

160; σε οἶνος ἐχει φρένας 18. 331; ἐχίς βέλους δὲν γυναικα, of a

woman in travail, Il. 11. 269; and in Pass., ἐχέσθαι κακότητι καὶ ἀλγεσι,

ἀλγέσσι, θυμῷ, κοινῶν καὶ οἰμωγῇ, like Lat. *teneri*, Hom.; ἀγρυπνίῃν,

ὀργῇ Hdt.; ὑπὸ περὶτοῦ Hipp.; ἐν ἀπύρῳ, ἐν ἐμφυροῖς, etc., Thuc.,

Plat., etc.

9. to have mentally, to know, understand, διῆμιν ἴππων

Il. 17. 476; τέχνην Hes. Th. 770; πάντ' ἐχεις λόγον Aesch. Ag. 582;

ἐχετε τὸ πρᾶγμα Soph. Ph. 789, cf. Eur. Alc. 51; ἐχεις τι; like

Lat. *tenes?* d'ye understand? d'ye take me? Ar. Nub. 732; ἐχεις τοῦτο

ἱσχυράς; Plat. Theat. 154 A:—to know of a thing, Soph. O. T. 311,

Eur. Or. 778.

10. to have in one, to involve, admit of, Εἰλεῖσθαι . .

ᾠδὴν ἐχούσαι Il. 11. 272; καναχὴν ἐχε made a rattling noise, 16. 105,

794; ἐχον βοήν, of flutes, 18. 495; τέλος ἐχει δαίμων βροτοῖς Eur. Or.

1545; ταυτ' ἀπιστίαν, ταυτ' ὀργὴν ἐχει Dem. 142. 27, etc.; v. sub

ἀναγνώσκω, κατὰμειψις.

11. ἐχεν σταθμόν, to weigh, v. sub σταθμός

III. 2.

12. with a second acc., which is a predicate of the first, Ὀρφέα

ἀνακτ' ἐχεν Eur. Hipp. 953, v. ἐπάμοτος II; παιδιὰν ἐχ. τὸν ἐκεί-

νον θάνατον Seleuc. ap. Ath. 155 E: cf. II. 12.

II. to hold:

1. to hold, ἐχ. χερσίν, ἐν χερσίν, μετὰ χερσίν, etc., v.

sub χεῖρ; μετὰ γαμφηλῶν ἐχ. Il. 13. 200; πρόσθεν ἐχ. ἀσπίδα 13.

157; ὑφ'ὸ κάρη 6. 509; ὑπὲρ πασῶν Od. 6. 107; ὅσθεν Il. 23. 136:—

ἐχεν

cf. 17. 122, 450; τὰδ' εἰματ' ἔχω 17. 24, cf. 572, etc.; στολὴν ἀμφὶ σῶμα Eur. Hel. 554; στολὴν, χιτῶνα, etc., Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 26, etc.

4. of a woman, to be pregnant, Lat. *utero gestare*, Hdt. 5. 41, Hipp. 1128 G, Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 14; in full, ἐν γαστρὶ ἔχειν Hdt. 3. 32; also, πρὸς αὐτὴν ἔχειν Hipp. Epid. 1. 990.

5. to hold out, bear up against, support, sustain, esp. an attack, Lat. *sustinere hostem*, usually c. acc. pers., Il. 13. 51., 20. 27; once c. dat. to resist, oppose, 16. 740;—Hom. uses the fut. σχήσω mostly in this sense: also fut. med. σχήσομαι, c. acc., like Act., Il. 12. 126, 17. 639.

6. to hold fast, keep close, ὀχῆες ἔχον φύλας 12. 456; θύρην ἔχε μόνους ἐπιβλήs 24. 453; to enclose, πρὸς ἣν ἔχουσι Od. 9. 301; σάρκας τε καὶ δασέα ἵνες ἔχ. 11. 219.

7. to hold or keep in a certain direction, like ἐπέχω, ὅστιον ἔχε he aimed it, Il. 23. 871; more fully, χεῖράs τε καὶ ἔγχεα .. ἀντίον ἀλλήλων 5. 569; often of horses or ships, to guide, drive, steer, πεδῖονδ' ἔχον ἁέκας ἵππους 3. 263, cf. 11. 760; φόβονδε 8. 139; τῇ βα .. ἔχον ἵππους 3. 752, etc.; παρὰ ἔχε δῖον Hes. C. 352; ὅπῃ ἔσχεσθ' .. ἐβεργέα νῆα Od. 9. 279; παρὰ τὴν ἡπειρον ἔχ. νέας Hdt. 6. 95, etc.;—then often absol., without ἵππους or νῆας, τῇ β' ἔχε that way he held his course, Il. 16. 378, cf. 23. 422; Πύλονδ' ἔχον they held on to Pylos, Od. 3. 182, cf. Soph. El. 720;—also (esp. in fut. σχήσω, aor. ἔσχον,) to put in, land, νέες ἔσχον ἐς τὴν Ἀργολίδα χώρην Hdt. 6. 92; σχεῖν πρὸς τὴν Σαλαμίνα Id. 8. 40; τῷ Δῆλῳ, κατὰ τὸ Ποσειδώνιον Thuc., etc.; ποῖ σχήσειν δοκεῖs; Ar. Ran. 188;—later also, ἀρὰν ἐπ' ἄλλοις ἔχ. turned it upon others, Soph. Ph. 1119; ὁμῶ ἔχ. to turn or keep one's eye fixed, Id. Aj. 193; ἄλλοις δὲ οὐμα θάτερα δὲ νοῦν ἔχ. Id. Tr. 272; τὸν δὲ νοῦν ἐκεῖν' ἔχει Eur. Phoen. 360; δεῦρον νοῦν ἔχε attend to this, Id. Or. 1181; πρὸς τινα or πρὸς τὴν τὸν νοῦν ἔχ. Thuc. 3. 22, 7. 19; so, πρὸς τινα τὴν γνώμην ἔχ. Id. 3. 25.

8. to hold in, slay, keep back, ἵππους Il. 4. 302., 16. 712; to check, stop, τινά 13. 51., 20. 27., 23. 720, and Att.; χεῖρας ἔχειν τινὸς to hold his hands, 18. 33; but, οὐ σχήσει χεῖρας will not withhold his hands, Od. 2. 70; ἔχ. δάκρυα 16. 191; ὀδύνας ἔχ. to allay, assuage them, Il. 11. 848, cf. 271; ἔσχε κύμα Od. 5. 451; μῦθον σιγῇ 19. 502; (so, εἴχε σιγῇ καὶ ἐφραζε οὐδενί Hdt. 9. 93); ἐν φρεσὶ μῦθον Od. 15. 445; στόμα σιγῇ, ἐν ἡσυχίᾳ Eur. Hipp. 660, Fr. 775. 56; πύδα Id. l. T. 1159; πύδα ἔξω or ἐκτός τινας ἔχειν, v. sub πούς 1. 5. d.

9. to keep away from, c. gen. rei, τινὰ ἀγοράαν, νῶν Il. 2. 275., 13. 687; γόναν Soph. El. 375; φόνον Eur. H. F. 1005; also c. inf., ἥτιν' .. σχήσω ἀμύνεμεναι Il. 17. 182;—in Att. to stop or hinder from doing, τοῦ μὴ καταδύναι Xen. An. 3. 5, 11, cf. Hell. 4. 8, 5; ἔχον μὴ κτανεῖν Eur. Andr. 680, cf. Hdt. 1. 158, etc.; μὴ οὐ ἔξεμειν Eur. Hipp. 658; ὥστε μὴ .. Xen. An. 3. 5, 11; τὸ μὴ δάκνειν Aesch. Eum. 691, cf. Hdt. 5. 101;—also c. part., εἰ τινὰ βουλοῦντοτα Soph. O. C. 588; μαργώντα Eur. Phoen. 1156.

10. to keep back, withhold a thing, ὅς οἱ χρήματα ἔχε βία Od. 15. 230, cf. Dem. 867. 26; 'Εκτορ' ἔχει .., οὐδ' ἀπέλυσεν Il. 24. 115, cf. 136;—αὐτὸς ἔχε pray he kept, a civil form of declining, Eur. Cycl. 270.

11. to hold in guard, keep safe, save, Il. 24. 730; of armour, to protect, 22. 322.

12. to keep so and so (supr. 1. 12), ἔχον ἀτρέμας σφέας αὐτὸν Hdt. 9. 54, cf. 53; Ar. Thesm. 230; ἔχ. ἐαντὸν κατ' οἶκον Hdt. 3. 79; ἐκποδὸν Aesch. Pers. 344; Xen.; σίγα νύπῃ φύλλ' εἴχε Eur. Bacch. 1084; τοὺς στρατιώτας πειθομένους ἔχ. Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 11.

III. c. inf. to have means or power to do, to be able, freq. from Hom. downwards, mostly with inf. of aor., as Il. 7. 217., 16. 110, etc.; but also of pres., as Od. 18. 364; so Lat. *habere dicere*, etc.;—rarely with the inf. omitted, ἀλλ' οὐπας ἐτι ἔχε he could not, Il. 17. 354; οἷα κ' ἔχωμεν so far as we be able, Od. 15. 281; and so in Att., εἰς οἶον ἔχω Soph. El. 1379; ἀφ' ὧν ἔχοι τε καὶ δύνατο Id. O. T. 315; ὅσον εἴχε Eur. l. A. 1453; ὡς ἔχω Id. Hec. 614;—but in all cases an inf. may be supplied from the context.

2. after Hom., οὐκ ἔχω, foll. by a dependent clause, *I know not* .., οὐκ εἶχον τίς ἂν γενοίμην Aesch. Pr. 905, cf. Isocr. 259 C; οὐδ' ἔχω πῶς με χρῇ .. ἀφανίσαι Soph. O. C. 1710; οὐκ ἔχων δ' τι χρῇ λέγειν Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 24; οὐκ ἔχω ποῦ πέσω Soph. Tr. 705; ὅπως μοιούμεθ' οὐκ ἔχω Id. O. C. 1743;—the two constructions are combined in Ant. 270, οὐ γὰρ εἴχομεν οὐδ' ἀντιφανεῖν, οὐδ' οὐπας .. πράξαμεν.

B. intrans. to hold oneself, i. e. to keep, so and so, ἔχον [οὕτως], ὥστε τάλαντα .. kept balanced, like the scales which .., Il. 12. 433; ἔξω, ὡς ὅτε τις στερεῖ λίθος *I will keep unmoved*, as a stone .., Od. 19. 494, cf. Il. 13. 679., 24. 27; ἔγχος ἔχ' ἀτρέμας it kept still, 13. 557; so in Att., σῆξες οὐπερ εἴ keep where thou art, Soph. O. C. 1169; ἔχειν κατὰ χώραν Ar. Ran. 793; διὰ φυλάκην ἔχειν to keep on one's guard, Thuc. 2. 81; ἔχ' ἡρέμα keep still, Plat. Crat. 399 E, etc.; ἔχε δὴ stay now, Id. Prot. 349 D, Gorg. 460 A (ubi v. Heind.), etc.; ἔχε αὐτοῦ Dem. 1109. 6; ἔχε νῦν, ἔχε οὖν, and ἔχε alone, like ἀγε, Ar., Plat., etc.

2. c. gen. to keep from, πολεμῶν Thuc. 1. 112; cf. c. iv. 2.

3. c. gen., also, to take part in, *have to do with*, μαντικῆs τέχνης Soph. O. T. 709; more often with a prep. to be engaged or busy, ἀμφὶ τι Aesch. Theb. 102, Xen. An. 5. 2, 26, etc.; περί τι Id. Hell. 7. 4, 28.

II. simply to be, ἕκας ἔχον Od. 12. 435; θυμβρος ἔχει 13. 245; ἔχ. κατ' οἶκον Hdt. 6. 39; ἔχ. ἐν ἀνὰ καίσι Eur. Bacch. 89, ubi v. Elmsl.; ἔχοντες κυμάτων ἐν ἀγκύλαις Ar. Ran. 704; ὅπου συμφορὰ ἔχει Eur. El. 238; ἐκποδὸν ἔχεν Id. l. T. 126, etc.

2. often with Adv. of manner, εὖ ἔχει Od. 24. 245; very common in Att., καλῶs ἔχει, κακῶs ἔχει, Lat. *bene habet*, male habet, it is, is going on well, etc.; οὕτως ἔχει so the case stands, Ar. Pl. 110; οὕτως ἔχόντων quum res ita se habeant, Xen. An. 3. 2, 10; ὡς ὅδ' ἔχόντων Soph. Aj. 981; οὕτω διὰ στέρνων ἔχ. Id. Ant. 639; οὕτως ἔχον περὶ τινος Hdt. 6. 16, Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 7; πρὸς τι Dem. 122. 26; τῇδ' ἔχ. Soph. Ph. 1336; κοσμίως ἔχ. Ar. Thesm. 853; ἡδῖον ἔχ. πρὸς τινα Dem. 127. 8, etc.; ὡς εἴχε just as he was, Hdt. 1. 114, Thuc. 1. 134 al.; ὡς ἔχον how *I am*, Ar. Lys. 610; ὥσπερ ἔχομεν Thuc. 3. 30, ubi v. Duker; ἔχ. ταῦτόν idem valet, Eur. Or. 308; τὰναντία ἔχεν Dem. 121. 19; ὅ

ασφαλέως, ἀναγκαῖως ἔχει=ἀσφαλές, ἀναγκαῖον ἔστι, Hdt. 1. 86., 9. 27; καλῶs ἔχει No, *I thank you*, v. καλῶs C. ii. 6.

b. a gen. mod. is often added, εὖ ἔχεν τινὸς to be well off for a thing, abound in it; καλῶs ἔχεν τῆs μέθης to be pretty well drunk, Hdt. 5. 20; σπόρον ἀνακῶs ἔχ. to be busy with sowing, Id. 8. 109; εὖ ἔχεν φρενῶν, σάματος Eur. Hipp. 462, Plat. Rep. 404 D; cf. ἦκα 1. 2. c; so, ὡs ποδῶν ἔχον as fast as they could go, Hdt. 6. 116; ὡs τάχους ἔχεν ἑκαστος Id. 8. 107; ὡs .. τις εὐνοίας ἡ μνήμης ἔχοι Thuc. 1. 22; ὡs ὀργῆs ἔχω Soph. O. T. 345, cf. Eur. Hel. 313, 857, etc.; πῶs ἔχειs δόξης; Plat. Rep. 456 D; οὕτω τρόπον ἔχειs Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 56; μετρίως ἔχ. βίον Hdt. 1. 32; ὕγεινῶs ἔχ. .. αὐτόν καὶ σωφρόνως Plat. Rep. 571 D;—but also, εὖ ἔχ. τὸ σῶμα Id. Gorg. 464 A, Xen. Oec. 21, 7; οὕτως ἔχ. τῇ φύσει, τῇ διανοίᾳ Dem. 330. 6, Lycurg. 157. 14, cf. Isocr. 191 A.

3. to be the case, be so and so, λόγος ἔχει the story goes, prevails, Bast Ep. Cr. p. 239.

III. of direction, to hold or turn towards, v. supr. A. II. 7.

2. to stand up, jut out, κίονες ὑψόφ' ἔχοντες Od. 19. 38; ἔγχος ἔχε δι' ὤμου Il. 13. 520.

3. to lead towards, ὁδοὶ ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν ἔχ. Hdt. 1. 180, cf. 191., 2. 17; ἔχ. εἰς τι, to point towards, be directed, tend towards, ἔχθρα ἔχονσα ἐs Ἀθηναίους Id. 5. 81; τὸ ἐs Ἀργείους ἔχον what concerns them, Id. 6. 19; τὰ ἐs τὴν ἀπύστασιν ἔχοντα Id. 6. 2, etc.;—also of Place, to extend, reach unto, ἐπ' ὅσον ἔποιος τοῦ περὶ εἶρε Id. 1. 64.

4. ἐπὶ τινι ἔχεν to have hostile feelings towards .., Id. 6. 49, Soph. Ant. 986; cf. ἐπέχω III.

IV. after Hom., ἔχω is joined with aor. part. of another Verb, κρύψαντες ἔχουσι for κερκύρασι, Hes. Op. 42; ἀποκληῖσας ἔχειs for ἀποκλείεσθαι, Hdt. 1. 37; ἐγκλείσας' ἔχει Ar. Eccl. 355, cf. Thesm. 706;—ἔχω sometimes gives a pres. sense to the aor., as, θαυμάσας ἔχω *I am in a state of wonderment*, Soph. Ph. 1326; ὅs σφε νῦν ἀτιμάσας ἔχει who now treats her with dishonour, Eur. Med. 33, cf. Soph. Ant. 22, 32, 77, etc.;—more rarely with the part. of other tenses, pf., Id. O. T. 701, Ph. 600, Xen. An. 1. 3, 14., 4. 7, 1; pres., Eur. Tro. 318.—This seems the first step towards the modern use of the auxiliary Verb *to have*; cf. εἰμί B. 2.—But,

2. the part. ἔχων, with the pres., adds a notion of duration to that of present action, as, τί κυπτάζειs ἔχων; why do you keep poking about there? Ar. Nub. 509; τί γὰρ διατρίβεις ἔχων; why then keep wasting time? Id. Eccl. 1151; τί γὰρ ἔστηκ' ἔχων; Ib. 853, cf. Thesm. 473, 852; or, without interrog., φλυαρεῖs ἔχων, ληρείs ἔχων you keep chattering, you keep trifling, Plat. Gorg. 490 E, 497 A, cf. Euthyd. 295 C, Theocr. 14. 8.

3. pleonast., ἐστίν ἔχον=ἔχει, Hdt. 1. 86; ἐστίν ἀναγκαῖως ἔχον=ἔχει ἀναγκαῖως, Aesch. Cho. 237, Ar. Pax 334.

C. Med. to hold oneself fast, cling closely, τῷ προσφύs ἐχόμεν Od. 12. 433, cf. Il. 1. 513, Od. 9. 435, etc.; πρὸs ἀλλήληs 5. 329;—mostly c. gen., to hold on by, cling to, πέτρης Ib. 429, cf. 9. 435; βρετάνω Aesch. Theb. 98; ἐξέμυσθ' ὁσιν Ar. Pl. 101.

2. metaphr. to cleave or cling to, ἔργον Hdt. 8. 11, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 10; βιοτῶs, ἐλπίδος Eur. Ion 491, Iro 21; τῆs αὐτῆs γνώμης Thuc. 1. 140; to lay hold on, take advantage of, ἔχεισθ' ὅσων τῶν ἀγαθῶν Theogn. 33; προσφάσιs ἔχεισθαι Hdt. 6. 94; to lay claim to, ἀμφοτέρων τῶν ἐπωνυμιῶν Id. 2. 17; to be zealous for, μάχης Soph. O. C. 424; τῆs ἀληθείας Plat. Legg. 709 C; τῆs σωτηρίας Xen. An. 6. 3, 17, etc.

3. to come next to, follow closely, Ib. 1. 8, 4; ἔπασθαι ἐχόμενους .. τῶν ἀρμάτων Id. Cyr. 7. 1, 9; τῆs πληγῆs ἔχεται follows up the blow, Dem. 51. 27;—of peoples or places, to be close, touch, border on, τινος Hdt. 4. 169, Thuc. 2. 96, etc.; or ἐχόμενοι the neighbouring people, Hdt. 1. 134; of Time, τὸ ἐχόμενον ἔτος the next year, Thuc. 6. 3; τὰ ἐχόμενα what follows, Plat. Gorg. 494 E, Isocr. 121 D.

4. to defend, ἐκ τινος Od. 6. 197., 11. 346; c. gen., σέο ἔξεται Il. 9. 102.

5. to pertain to, ὅσα ἔχεται τῶν αἰσθήσεων, τῶν διδασκάλων Plat. Legg. 661 A, Prot. 319 E, etc.; the part. in Hdt. is often periph., τὰ τῶν οὐρανῶν, καρπῶν, σιτίων, οἰκετῶν ἐχόμενα being in fact—τὰ οὐνερα, etc., Hdt. 1. 120, 190., 2. 77., 3. 25, 66, etc.

II. to bear for oneself, κρήδεμνα ἅντα παρείαν σχομένη before her cheeks, Od. 1. 334., 21. 65; ἀσπίδα πρόσφ' ἔχετο his shield, Il. 12. 294, cf. 295., 20. 262.

III. to maintain oneself, hold one's ground, 12. 126; ἔχεο κρατερῶs keep a stout heart, 16. 501., 17. 559.

2. c. acc. to keep off from oneself, repel, 17. 639.

IV. to stop oneself, stop, σχεῖν [ἔγχος] 7. 248; ἔχετο φανῇ 17. 696, etc.

2. to keep oneself back, abstain or refrain from, αὐτῆs, μάχης 2. 98., 3. 84; βίης Od. 4. 422; ἐχώμεθα δῖοιστος ἐκ βελάνων Il. 14. 129; τῆs τιμωρίης Hdt. 6. 85; τῶν ἀδικτῶν Soph. O. T. 891, etc.; c. inf., Ap. Rh. 1. 328;—also, κακῶν ἀπο χείρας ἔχεσθαι to keep one's hands from ill, Od. 22. 316; Μενέλεω σφέσθαι χεῖρα Eur. Rhes. 174;—absol., σφέο, σφέσθαι, hold! cease! Il. 21. 379., 22. 416.

V. to suffer, ἀπαπτον ἐσχύμην νέκυν (sc. εἶναι) Soph. Ant. 466.

ἐφάλαται, Ion. 3 pl. pf. pass. of φάλλω.

ἐφάλεος, a. ov, (ἐψω) boiled, fit for boiling, Nic. Al. 565.

ἐψ-ἀνδρα, ἡ, (ἀνῆρ) cooking up men, epith. of Medea, from her renewing old Aeson, Anth. P. 15. 26, ubi male ἐψανδρα.

ἐψάνη, ἡ, (ἐψω)=ἐψητήριον, Hesyech.

ἐψάνος, ἡ, ὄν, boiled, Hipp. 641. 45, Arist. Probl. 20. 4, 5; ἐψανά, τά, =ἐψήματα, Diocl. Caryst. ap. Ath. 68 E.

ἐψημα, τό, late form of ἐψημα, LXX (4 Regg. 4. 38, 39).

ἐψευσμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ψεύδομαι, falsely, wrongly, Plat. Legg. 897 A, Strabo 63.

ἐψέω, ἐψάω, v. sub ἐψω.

ἐψημα, τό, anything boiled: pl. vegetables fit for kitchen use, Plat. Rep. 372 C, 455 C, Diod. 1. 80, etc.

II. wine boiled down to one third part, Hipp. 359. 6, Plat. Com. Συμμ. 4; Lat. *sapa*, Plin. 14. 11.

ἐψημάτῳδης, ἐs, (εἶδος) like ἐψημα, cited from Diosc.

ἐψησις, εως, ἡ, a boiling, Hipp. Vet. Med. 10, etc.; ἡ ἐψ. τῶν κρεῶν

Z

Z, ζ, ζήτα, τό, indecl., sixth letter of Gr. Alphabet: as numeral ζ' = *ἑπτά* and *ἑβδομος* (the obsol. *ς'*, i.e. *F, vaiu*, the so-called digamma, being retained to represent *ξξ, ἑκτος*), but ζ = 7000.

The Gramm. regarded ζ as a mixed sound, composed of σ and δ; but, as the following examples will shew, the σ sound was not so strongly marked as in our z, and sometimes disappeared altogether:

1. in Aeol. where ζ becomes σδ, as *Σδεύς, καμάσδω, μελίσδω, ψιδυρίσδω* for *Zeús, kamázō, etc.*, Ahr. D. Aeol. § 7. 3:—reversely, in Att., σδ becomes ζ, *Ἀθήναζε, θύραζε*; but v. —ζε. 2. in Dor. (Tarent.), where ζ becomes σς, as *λακτίσσω, σαλπίσσω, φράσσω*, cf. Lat. *comissari = καμάζεν, Atticissare = Ἀττικίζεν*; Ahr. D. D. § 12. 5:—reversely, in Aeol. and perh. in some Dor. dialects, σδ becomes ζ, as *πτάζω* for *πτήσσω* (Alcae.), *πλάζω* for *πλήσσω* (Sapph.), Ahr. D. Aeol. 7. 2, D. D. § 13. 3. 3. in some words, where ζ becomes σ, *σιβύνη = ζιβύνη, Σαγυνίτιμ = Ζάκυνθος*:—reversely, in old Att. (acc. to Ael. Dion. and Eust.) *ζυκρός, ζυμίδις, ζυμεράλειος, ζυμῆγα, ζυμνύη* were written for *σικρός etc.*, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 1. 169.

II. σ more or less disappears:

1. in Aeol., where ζα = *δια*, i. e. *dya*, see ζά and the words compounded with it. 2. in Boeot., Aeol. and Dor., where ζ becomes δ, as *Δεύς, Δάν* for *Zeús, Zán* (or *Zás*), *δυγόν* (*δυογόν* acc. to Plat. Crat. 418 C sq.) for *ζυγόν*, *δάλος* for *ζήλος, δορκάς = ζορκάς*; Ahr. D. Aeol. § 37. 1, D. D. § 12. 2; and this change appears without dialectic influence, as *ἀρίζηλος* for *ἀριζήλος, ζύρε* for *δόρε*, Lat. *zeta* for *diauta*; cf. also *ἀλαπαδνός* from *ἀλαπαζω, παιδνός* from *παίζω*.

b. in the middle of words, it becomes δδ, as *θερίδδω* for *-ίζω, μάδδα* for *μάζα*, D. Aeol. § 37. 2, D. D. § 12. 3. 3. where the Gr. ζ represents y (i or j) in kindred dialects, as *ζεΐά (ζεΐά) = Skt. yavas (hordeum), ζέω = S. yas, ζυγόν = S. yugam, Lat. iugum or jugum; ζωμός = S. yús, yúshas, Lat. ius or jus*.

4. where ζ represents a sound like the Engl. j, as in *ζήζωρον, ζυζυβα*; cf. *ζήλος, Ital. gelosia, jealousy*. 5 in Arcad., where it sometimes stood for β, as *ζέλλω* for *βάλλω, ζέρεθρον* for *βέρεθρον, Βάραθρον, ἐπιζαρέω* for *ἐπιβαρέω*; Ep. also *λάζομαι* for *ΛΑΑΒ, λαμβάνω*; cf. Pors. Phoen. 45.

Zeta, being a double conson., made a short vowel at the end of the foregoing syllable long by position; yet in Ep. poetry there are some exceptions. Homer used the vowel short only before two prop. names, which could not otherwise come into the Hexam., *ἀστυ Ζελεΐης* Il. 4. 103, 121; *οἷ τὲ Ζάκυνθος, ἑλῆσσεσά Ζάκυνθος*, etc., often in Od. The negligence of later versifiers made this licence not unfrequent, Herm. Orph. p. 761, Spitzn. Vers. Her. p. 99.

ζά [α], Aeol. for *διά*, but rarely used as a Prep., *ζά τάν σάν ιδέαν* Theocr. 29. 6, Meineke; *ζά νυκτός* ap. Jo. Gramm. de Dial. p. 384: so also in the Aeol. compds. *ζαβάλλω, ζάβατος, ζάδηλος, ζαελεξάμην, ζάμην, ζανεκώς, ζύγρα* (v. sub vocc.), so in later Latin, *zabolus* for *diabolus, zeta = διαύτα*.

II. ζα—insep. Prefix. = *da-*, like *ἀν-, ἐν-, ἀγα-*, very, used by Hom. in the Adjectives *ζαῆς, ζάθεος, ζάκτος, ζαμενής, ζατρεφής, ζαφλεγής* and *ζαχρητής*, perhaps also in *ἐπιζάφελος*. Hes. also in deriv. Verb *ζαμένω*; by Hdt. in the Adj. *ζάπλουτος*.

ζαβάλλω, Aeol. for *διαβάλλω*, Hesych. E. M.

ζάβατος, *ον*, Aeol. for *διάβατος*, Sappho 150 Bgk.

ζάβοτος, *ον*, (βύσκα) = *πολύφορτος, πολύκτηνος*, Hesych.

ζαβρός, *ον*, for *ζάβρος (?) = πολυφάγος*, Hesych., Phot., Suid.

ζάγκλη, *ή*, = *sq.*, Nic. Al. 180. II. an ancient name of Messenē, from the shape of the natural mole which forms the harbour.

ζάγκλον, *τό*, a reaping-hook or sickle, *Lat. falx*, Thuc. 6. 4: acc. to Strab. 268, *ζάγκλιον* is = *σκολιόν* (and so akin to *ἀγκύλος*), and Thuc. 6. 4 says it was Sicilian for *δρέπανον*: cf. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 606.

Ζαγρεψός, *ῶς*, ὁ, a personage of the Orphic mythology, son of Zeus and Persephonē, slain by the Titans and resuscitated by Dionysos, Call. Fr. 171, Nonn. D. 10. 294; identified with *Ἄιδης* by Aesch. Fr. 229: v. Grote 1. p. 25 sq.

ζάδηλος, *ον*, for *διάδηλος*, of a sail with holes in it, Alcae. 18 (2). 7.

ζαελεξάμην, = *διελεξάμην, I discoursed with*, *τινι* Sappho 88 (53).

ζάμην, = *διάμην*, part. *ζαέντες* Hesych.; 3 sing. *ζάει*, lb.

ζαῆς, (ζα-, *ἀμην*) Ep. Adj. *strong-blowing, stormy, ζαῆς ἄνεμος* Il. 12. 157, Od. 5. 368; *ἄρε δ' ἐπὶ ζαῖν ἄνεμον* [for *ζαεία, ζαῖ*] Od. 12. 313; *ζαῶς Νόστου* Anth. P. 9. 290:—cf. also *ζάω*.

ζάθεος (α), *ον*, also *ος*, *ον* Eur. Tro. 1075:—poët. Adj. (used by Att. Poets only in lyrics), *very divine, sacred*, of places favoured by the gods, like *ἡγάθεος*, Il. 1. 38, etc. (but not in Od.), h. Hom., Hes.; so, *ζ. Πύλος*, *Ἰσθμός* Pind. P. 5. 94, I. 1. 45; *Κρήτα* Eur. Bacch. 121 (lyr.), etc.; *Ἰπλέων* Aesch. Fr. 906:—of things, *άνεμοι* Hes. Th. 253; *κλῆδες, σελάναι* Eur. Tro. 256, 1075; *ποταμοί* Ar. Nub. 283; *ῥοπαῖαι* Id. Ran. 382; *τιμαί* Poëta ap. Ath. 542 E:—of persons, *Ἀπόλλων* Anth. P. 9. 525; and, in Christ. Epigrams, *sainted*, like *μάκαρ*, Ib. 1. 10, 5. 87, 83, 150.

ζαθερής, *ῶς*, (βέρος) *scorching, καύμα* Anth. P. β. 120.

ζακαλλής, *ῶς*, (κάλλος) *very beautiful*, Hesych.

ζακαλίδες, *αἱ*, Boeot. for *γογγυλίδες* or *κολοκύνται*, Ath. 369 B.

ζάκορεω, *το* be a *ζάκορος*, C. I. 431 b (add.), 481, 2298.

ζακορίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of *ζάκορος*, Aglaia Byz. in Revue de Philol. (1846)

2. 1. p. 17, v. 23.

ζάκορος, ὁ and *ή*, *an attendant on the temple*, much like *νεοκώρος* (but acc. to Thom. M. *σεμνότερόν τι*), *ζ. Ἀφροδίτης* Hyperid. ap. Ath. 590 E; *θεῶν* Plut. Cam. 30; *Δαῖος* C. I. 421; absol., *ζ. καὶ ἱερέας* Hierocl. ap. Stob. 462. 1, cf. Boeot. Inscr. in Keil p. 164, Plut. 7, etc., Menand.

Δις ἐξ. 3, *Λευκ.* 4, ubi v. Meineke. (Prob. a dialectic form of *διάκονος, διάκτορος*; v. sub ζά = *διά*.)

ζάκτος [α], *ον*, *very wrathful, exceeding wroth*, Il. 3. 220, Pind. N. 6. 91, Theocr. 25. S3.

ζακυνθίδες, *αἱ*, *fruits from Zacynthus*, Hesych.; cf. A. B. 261.

ζαλαίνω, = *μαραίνω*, Hesych.

ζάλας, *to storm, surge*, Nic. Th. 252, in Ep. part. *ζαλώσσα*.

ζάλευκος, *ον*, *very white*, Zosim. p. 70 Bekk.

ζάλη [α], *ή*, *the surging of the sea, surge, spray*, Aesch. Ag. 656,

Soph. Aj. 351, etc.; *κονιορτού καὶ ζάλης ὑπὸ πνεύματος φερόμενου* Plat. Rep. 496 C; *ζάλη πνευμάτων* by storms of rain, Id. Tim. 43 C; *ζ. ἀνέμων* Plut. 2. 993 E; *βέλεισι πυρπνύον ζάλης*, of the fiery rain from Aetna, Aesch. Pr. 371:—metaph., *ζάλαι storms, distresses*, Pind. O. 12. 16.

(Prob. from the same Root as *ζέω*, Curt. no. 567: hence also *ζάλος, ζαλάω, ζαλόεις*.)

ζαλμός, ὁ, Thracian word for a *skin*, Porph. V. Pyth. 14.

ζαλαειδής, *ῶς*, (εἶδος) = *sq.*, Eccl.

ζαλόεις, *ῶσα*, *εν*, *surging, stormy*, Schol. Nic. Th. 252.

ζάλος, ὁ, = *ζάλη*, *ζάλος* *λυαίως* *muddy foam*, Nic. Th. 568.

ζάλος, ζαλώω, ζαλωδής, ζαλωτός, Dor. for *ζήλος*, etc.

ζαμένω, *to put forth all one's might*, Hes. Th. 928.

ζαμενής, *ῶς*, (μένος) *poët. Adj. very strong, mighty, raging*, h. Hom. Merc. 307 (in Sup. *ζαμενέστατε*); then often in Pind. (*ζαμ. Κένταυρος, ἥλιος* P. 9. 64, N. 4. 22), and late Ep., as *ζ. χόλος* Opp. C. 3. 448; once in Soph., *ζ. λόγος* word of violence or enmity, Aj. 137:—neut. as Adv., *ἐπὶ ζαμενέσι κοτιέουσα* Nic. Th. 181.

ζαμερίτας, *α*, ὁ, = *διαμερίτης*, Dor. word for *μακαρίτης*, Phot.

ζαμία, ζαμιάω, etc., Aeol. and Dor. for *ζημ-*.

ζάν, ζανός, ὁ, Dor. for *ζήν, ζηνός*, v. sub *Zeús*.

ζανεκώς or *ζανεκώς*, Adv., Aeol. for *διανεκώς*, restored in Corinna 9:—a corrupt gloss of Hesych. alludes to this form, *αἰζηνεκές διηνεκές, αἰώνιον*.

ζάπεδον, *τό*, = *δάπεδον*, Xenophon. 1. 1.

ζαπίμελος [ι], *ον*, *very fat*, Hesych.

ζαπληθής, *ῶς*, (πλήθος) *very full*, *ζ. γεινείας* a *thick, full beard*, Aesch. Pers. 316; *ζ. Μούσης στόμα full-sounding*, Anth. P. 7. 75.

ζαπλουτής, *to be very rich*, Jo. Chrys.

ζάπλουτος, *ον*, *very rich*, Idt. 1. 32, Eur. Andr. 1282.

ζαπότης, *ον*, ὁ, a *hard drinker*, Hesych.

ζαπρέτω, restored by Dind. for *διαπρέτω* (*metri grat.*) in Aesch. Pers. 1006.

ζάπυρος [α], *ον*, (πύρ) *very fiery, ἑλικες στεροπής* Aesch. Pr. 1084.

ζαύτω, ζατρείαν, ζατρεύω, Dor. for *ζητ-*.

ζατρεφής, *ῶς*, (τρέφω) Ep. Adj. *well-fed, fat, goodly, ταύρων ζατρεφών* Il. 7. 223; *φάκας ζατρεφέας* Od. 4. 451.

ζατρίκιον, *τό*, the *game of chess*, Schol. Theocr. 6. 18; v. Ducang. —

ζατρίκιζω, *to play at chess*, Achmes Onir. 241.

ζαυκί-τροφος, *ον*, (σαυκός) *tenderly reared*, Hesych., acc. to Ruhnk.

ζαφλεγής, *ῶς*, *very bright*, Hesych.

ζαφέλης, *ῶς*, *violent*, with Adv. —*λως*, Hesych.; cf. *ἐπιζαφελώς*: acc. to Suid., = *πάνν ἀφελής*. In Nic. Al. 568 we have *πυρός ζαφέλοιο* (from *ζαφέλος*, *ον*, which is quoted in E. M.), but with v. 1. *αφάλεγαιο*.

ζαφλεγής, *ῶς*, Ep. Adj. *full of fire*, of men at their prime, *ἀλλοτε μὲν τε ζαφλεγέες τελέουσιν* — *ἀλλοτε δ' αὖ φθινύθουσιν ἀκήριον* Il. 21. 465; of fiery horses, h. Hom. 7. 8.

II. *shining bright*, Hesych.

ζάφορος, *ον*, = *πολύφορος*, Hesych.

ζάχολος [α], *ον*, (χολή) = *ζάκτος*, Anth. P. 9. 524, 7, cf. *ἀχολος*.

ζαχρεΐς, v. l. for *ζαχρητής*: Adv. *αχρηεΐς, violently*, Nic. Th. 290.

ζαχρεΐος, *ον*, (χρεία) *very needy*, c. gen., *ζαχρ. οὐδὲν* *one who wants to know the way, asks eagerly after it*, Theocr. 25. 6: cf. *χρεΐος*, *ον*, II.

ζαχρητής, *ῶς*, only used in pl. *attacking violently, furious, raging, μένος* Βορέαα καὶ ἄλλων *αχρητῶν δνέμων* Il. 5. 525; of warriors, *αχρηεΐς* .. *κατὰ κρατερὰς ὕσμινας* 12. 347, cf. 360, 13. 684. (From *ζα-* and *χράω* B; cf. *ἐπιχράω* v.)

ζαχρύσος, *ον*, *rich in gold*, Eur. Alc. 498, I. T. 1111.

ζάφη, ὅς, = *ζάλη*, a *storm*, Cratin. Jun. Incert. 3, Euphor. 2, cf. Clem. Al. 673.

ζάω, contr. *αι*, *σε* into *ή*, *ζῆς, ζῆ*, *ζῆτε*; imperat. *ζῆ* Soph. Fr. 181,

Eur. I. T. 687, later *ζῆσι* Menand. Monost. 191, Anth. P. 10. 43 (condemned by Hdn. p. 316 Herm.); opt. *ζῶην*; inf. *ζῶν*:—impf.

ἔζων Soph. El. 323, Ar. Ran. 1072; *ἔζην* in Mss. of Dem. 702. 2 is prob. a corrupt form suggested by *ἔζης, ἔζη, ἔζητε* (contr. from *ἔαες*, etc.); 3 pl. *ἔζων* Ar. Vesp. 709, Plat. Legg. 679 C:—fut. *ζήσω* Ar. Pl. 263, Plat. Rep. 465 D, Menand. Monost. 185; or *ζήσμαι* Hippo. 247. 27, Dem. 794. 20, Arist. Pol. 7. 6; 7:—aor. *ἔζησα* Hippo. 36. 16, Anth. P. 7. 470, Plut., etc.:—pf. *ἔζηκα* Arist. Metaph. 8. 6, 8, Dion. H. 5. 68, etc.; but in Att. the aor. and pf. are mostly supplied from *βιώω*.

Except the part. *ζῶντος*, Il. 1. 88, Hom. always uses the Ion. pres. *ζῶω* (which also occurs in Pind., 11dt., and Trag. chorus, as Soph. El. 157, O. C. 1213, Fr. 685); inf. *ζάμεναι, -έμεν* Od. 7. 449, 24. 436: impf.

ἔζων 22. 245, Hes. Op. 112, Hdt. 4. 112; Ion. *ζώσκων* Hes. Op. 90, Bion 1. 30: aor. *ἔζωσα* (ἐ-?) Hdt. 1. 120: pf. *ἔζωκα* C. I. 3684.—An inf. ζῶειν in Simon. Iamb. 1. 17, Anth. P. 13. 21; and a pres. *ζῶω* (—ζῶ) in C. I. 8846; (—ζῶω), Ib. 8792. (Prob. the orig. form was *δι-ῶω* (*ἄω* *spiro*) cf. Skt. *yiv* (*vinoo*), cf. Z. § II. 3.)

I. properly of animal life, *to live*, Hom., etc.; (but also of plants,

ζῆν κοινόν *εἶναι φαίνεται καὶ τοῖς φυτοῖς* Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 12); *ἐλέγχο*

ἔστιον *ζῶντων* *vilest of living men*, Od. 10. 72; *ζῶειν* καὶ *ὄραν* *φάος*

ἡέλιος Il. 24. 558; *ζῶντος καὶ ἐπὶ χθονὶ* *δεκρομένοιο* 1. 88, cf. Od. 16.

439; *ζῶν καὶ βλέπων* Aesch. Ag. 677; *ζῶτε καὶ ἐστίν* Od. 24. 263;

ζῶντων καὶ ὄντων Dem. 248. 25; *τοῦ εἶναι τε καὶ ζῆν* *ἐνεκα* Plat. Rep.

369 D; *ζῶσα καὶ ἐργηγορία* Id. Legg. 809 D; *ζῶν καὶ ἐμψυχος*

Phaedr. 276 A; *ζεία ζώντες* living at ease, of the gods, Il. 6. 158, al.; *ζών κατακαυθήναι* to be burnt alive, Hdt. 1. 86;—c. acc. temp., *ζ. ἡματα πάντα* h. Hom. Ven. 222, etc.; *ὀλγα ἔτα* Hdt. 3. 22;—c. dat. modii, *δῶκεν . . ἄλλα τε πολλὰ, οἷσιν τ' ἐν ζώουσιν* *whereby* men live in comfort, Od. 17. 423, 19. 79; *κολάκων πυνηρία* Ar. Thesm. 868, cf. Dem. 1390. 11; so, *ζ. ἐπὶ τινι* Andoc. 13. 30, Isocr. 211 D;—also, *ζῆν ἀπὸ τινος* to live on a thing, Theogn. 1152, Hdt. 1. 216, 2. 36, 4. 22, Ar. Pax 850, etc. (cf. *ἀποζῶν*); *ἐκ τινος* Id. Eccl. 591, Dem. 1309. 26;—c. part., *ζῆν συκοφαντῶν* Andoc. 13. 25; *ἐργαζόμενοι* Arist. Pol. 4. 6, 2;—c. dat. commodi, *ζῆν ἑαυτῷ* for oneself, Eur. Ion 646, Ar. Pl. 470, Menand. Incert. 257;—*τὸ ζῆν* = *ζῶη*, Aesch. Pr. 681, Plat. Phaedo 77 E, etc.; and without Art., *εἰς ἕτερον ζῆν* Id. Ax. 365 D;—*ζήτω* ὁ βασιλεὺς *long live* the king, used in cheering, LXX (1 Regg. 10. 24); *βασιλεὺς, εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα ζῆθι* Ib. (Dan. 2. 4). 2. = *βίωω*, to live, *pass one's life*, c. acc. cogn., *ζῶεις δ' ἀγαθὸν βίον* Od. 15. 491; *ζ. βίον μοχθηρὸν* Soph. El. 599, cf. Eur. Med. 249, Ar. Vesp. 506, etc.; *καλὸν βίον* Aesch. Fr. 174; *ζῶν τὴν αὐτὴν ἡδ.* 4. 112, cf. Plat. Rep. 344 E; *τὸν βίον ἀσφαλὸς* Philem. Incert. 1. 5; *ἀνθρώπων βίον* Soph. Fr. 517; *νυμφίον βίον* Ar. Av. 161; also, *ζ. ἀβλαβεὶ βίῳ* Soph. El. 650, cf. Tr. 168; *εὖ ζῆν* Id. Ph. 505; *κακῶς* Id. O. C. 799; *ζ. δοῦλος* Id. O. T. 410;—in a quasi-trans. sense, *ἐκ τῶν ἄλλων ὧν ἐζῆς* (= *ἐκ τῶν βίῳ ἐπραττες*) from the other acts of your life, Dem. 559. 1; *ποιεῖσθαι φθόνον ἐξ ὧν ζῆς* Id. 577. 25; v. sub *βίωω*. 3. *ζῆσαι*, Causal, LXX (Ps. 40. 2, al.). II. metaph., like Lat. *vivere, vigere*, to be in full life and strength, to be fresh, to abide, *ὄλβος ζῶει μάσσω* Pind. I. 5. 8; *ἀτῆς θύελλαι ζῶσι* Aesch. Ag. 819; *ὠντι χαρμένη πόδι* Soph. Fr. 751; [*μαντεία*] *δεῖ ζῶντα περιπατεῖν* Id. O. T. 482; *δεῖ ζῶντα [νύμμη]* Id. Ant. 457; *τὰς ζυφορὰς τῶν βουλευμάτων ζῶσας μάστιγα* *have most living power, or abide longest*, Id. O. T. 45; *χρόνῳ τῷ ζῶντι* *καὶ παρόντι* Id. Fr. 1169; *ἀσίδα φλόξ* *living fire*, Eur. Bacch. 8;—hence, opp. to *βίωσαι* (to *pass life*), *βίους μὲν ἔτη τόσα, ζῆσας δὲ ἔτη ἑπτὰ* Dio C. 69. 19, cf. Xen. Mem. 3. 11.

—ζε, inseparable Suffix, denoting *motion towards*:—properly it represents —σε, as in *Ἀθήραζε, Θήβαζε, θύραζε* for *Ἀθήρασε, Θήβασε, θύρασε*;—but it is sometimes found with sing. Nouns, as *Ὀλυμπίαζε, Μουνυχίαζε*.

ζεία, ἡ, = *ζεία*, Dion. H. 2. 25. II. *the roof of a horse's mouth*, Hippiatr. *ζεγέρης*, without mark of gender in Hdt. 4. 192, a Libyan word = *βουνοί*, but used as a name for a kind of mouse: in Hesych. *ζεγέρια*. *ζεία*, ἡ, almost always in pl. *ζείαι* (like *ὄλυνται*), a kind of grain, prob. spelt, a coarse wheat, Lat. *far*, Hom. only in Od., where it is *fodder for horses*, *παρ δ' ἔβαλον ζείας, ἀνὰ δὲ κρὶ λευκὸν ἔμειαν* 4. 41, cf. 604; in Il. *ὄλυνται* takes the place of *ζείαι*, *ἐπὶ κρὶ λευκὸν ἔρεπτόμενοι καὶ ὄλυνται* 5. 196, 8. 564; and Hdt. expressly asserts their identity, adding that in Egypt this grain was used for *making bread*, *ἀπὸ ὀλυνῶν ποιεῖν τὰ σίτια, τὰς ζείας μετεζέτεραι καλέονται* 2. 36, cf. 2. 77, Asclep. ap. Galen. 9. 3; yet *ζεία* and *ὄλυνται* (here used in sing.) are distinguished in Theophr. H. P. 8. 1, 3, Diosc. 2. 113;—much grown in the country of the Mosynaei, Xen. An. 5. 4, 27: the form *ζεία* in Asclep. l. c., Strabo, etc. (Properly *ζεφα*, cf. Skt. *yava* (hordeum); Lith. *yavas*; v. Z. II. 3.) *ζεῖ-δωρος*, *ον*, *zea-giving*, as epith. of the earth, *ζεῖδωρος ἄρουρα* *fruitful corn-land*, Il. 2. 548, Od. 3. 3, Hes.; *ζ. ἀρμός* Nonn. D. 26. 185; c. gen., *ἀρχὰς . . ζ. σπάρης* Anth. P. 9. 4. II. some authors evidently derived it from *ζῶω*, = *βιόδωρος*, *life-giving*, *Ἀφροδίτη* Emped. ap. Plut. 2. 756 E; *ἐφετμή* Nonn. Jo. 12. v. 49;—Cf. Hesych., Eust. 283. 18.

ζερά, ἡ, a wide *upper garment*, girded about the loins and falling over the feet, worn by Arabians, Hdt. 7. 69; by Thracians, Ib. 75; distinguished from the *χλαμύς*, as covering the feet of the rider, by Xen. An. 7. 4. 4. Also written *ζρά*, Hesych., cf. Valck. Adon. 224 B. (The word, as well as the thing, was of foreign origin.)

ζεῖρο-φόρος, *ον*, *wearing a ζερά*, *Ἀϊδής* Antim. 88. *ζέω*, late Ep. for *ζῶω*, as *πνέω* for *πνέω*, Ar. Rh. 1. 734, Call. Dian. 60. *ζελα*, τό, Thracian for *οἶλας*, Choerob. in Theod. p. 124, who assumes a nom. *ζελας*, gen. *ζελά*: but the *Fragm.* of Eur. (Incert. 193) he quotes shews that it was indecl., cf. Hesych. cf. Phot. v. *ζελαί*, *ζελά*. *ζελλω*, aor. *ἐζελον*, Arcadian for *βάλλω*, Hesych., E. M. 408. 42. *ζεμα*, τό, (*ζέω*) *that which is boiled, a decoction*, Diosc. Alex. 7, Geop. 8. 37, 3; in Galen. also *ζέμμα* or *ζέμμα*, Lob. Paral. 424 not. 36: Dim. *ζεμματίον*, Galen.

ζέννυμι, = *ζέω*, Oribas. 1. 396:—Pass., Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 104. *ζεά-πυρον*, τό, a grain, between *ζεα* (*ζεία*) and *πυρός*, Galen. 6. 320. *ζεῖρνον*, τό, Arcad. for *βέρθρον*, *βάραθρον*, Strabo 389. *ζεο-καιο-παγής*, *ές*, *cooked in boiling oil*, Philox. (Symm. 19) in Meineke Com. Fr. 3. p. 636, who in v. 14 reads *ζεο-καιο-ξανθ-επιπαγ-κατύρωτος*, *all browned and baked and dressed in boiling oil*. *ζέως*, *ως*, ἡ, (*ζέω*) a *seeking, boiling*, Plat. Tim. 66 B, etc.: *μέχρι ζέσας* up to *boiling heat*, Plut. 2. 690 C:—metaph., *ζ. τῆς ψυχῆς* Plat. Crat. 419 E, cf. Arist. de An. I. 1, 16.

ζεστο-λουσία, ἡ, a *washing in hot water*, Galen. 6. 208. *ζεστός*, ἡ, ὅν, (*ζέω*) *seethed, boiled, κρέα ζ. καὶ ὑπὸ* App. Hesp. 85. II. *boiling hot*, *ὑδωρ* Nic. Fr. 3. 11; *ὑδρα ζ.*, of hot springs, Strab. 578, Diosc. 1. 39;—*burning hot*, *φαμῶς* Diog. L. 6. 23. *ζεστότης*, *ητος*, ἡ, *boiling heat*, Paus. 10. 11, 4. *ζετραία*, ἡ, Thracian for *χύτρα*, Poll. 10. 95. *ζεγάριον* [α], τό, Dim. of *ζεύγος*, a *puny pair or team*, esp. of oxen, Ar. Av. 582; *ζ. βοεῖκον* Id. Fr. 163; *βοαίν* Ib. 344. *ζευν-ελάτης*, *ον*, ὅ, = *ζεγγλάτης*, Hesych. *ζεγγηλάσῃα*, ἡ, *the driving a yoke of oxen*, Eust. 361. 13. *ζεγγηλάτω*, to *drive a yoke of oxen*, Xen. An. 6. 1, 8.

ζευν-ηλάτης [α], *ον*, ὅ, *the driver of a yoke of oxen, teamster*, Soph. Fr. 545, Xen. An. 6. 1, 8:—a fem. *ζεγγηλάτρίς*, *ιδος*, Soph. Fr. 883. *ζεγγήτης*, f. l. for *ζεγγίτης* in Call. Apoll. 47. *ζεγγίζω*, fut. *σω*, to *yoke in pairs, unite*, Aquil. V. T. *ζεγγίπτης*, f. l. for *ζεγγίτης* in Diod. 19. 106. *ζεγγίσαιον*, τό, *the rating of the ζεγγίται*, prob. l. for *-ήσιον*, Poll. 8. 130; v. Böckh P. E. 2. 260.

ζεγγίτης [ι], *ον*, ὅ, fem. *ζεγγίτης*, *ιδος*: (*ζεγγος*):—*yoked in pairs, ζεγγίτιδες ἵπποι* Call. Apoll. 47; *ἡμίονοι ζεγγίται* Diod. 17. 71; of soldiers, in the same rank, Plut. Pelop. 23; *κάλαρος ζ.* a reed of which were made the double flutes (*ζεγγή*), Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 3.

II. *ζεγγίται*, αἱ, the third of Solon's four classes of Athenian citizens, so called from their being able to keep a team (*ζεγγος*) of oxen, Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 6, Fr. 350, Lex ap. Dem. 1068. 2; cf. Thirlw. H. of Gr. 2. 38, Grote 3. 156.

ζεγγά, ἡ, poet. for *sq.*, Anth. P. 9. 19, A. B. 1378.

ζεγγή, ἡ, *the strap or loop of the yoke, (ζυγόν)* through which the beasts' heads were put, so that the ζυγὸν had two ζεγγαί, cf. Il. 17. 439, 19. 406 (where a horse's mane is described as ζεγγῆς *ξεριποῦσα* *παρὰ ζυγόν*); *ἐξευα* .. ἐν ζυγοῖσι *κνώδαλα ζεγγαῖσι δουλοῦντα* Aesch. Fr. 463; *ὑποδύναι ὑπὸ τῇ ζ.* Hdt. 1. 31; *βόας πελάζειν ζεγγά* Pind. P. 4. 404; *ὑπάγειν τοὺς ἵππους τῇ ζ.* Luc. D. Mar. 6. 2.—Not found in good Att. Prose.

II. *the cross-bar of the double rudder*, v. sub *πηδάλιον*.

ζεγγήληθεν, Adv., for *ἐκ τῆς ζεγγῆς*, Ap. Rh. 3. 1319.

ζεγγήληφι, Ep. gen. or dat. of *ζεγγή*, Call. Dian. 162.

ζεγγυλο-δεσμον, τό, = *ζυγυλοδεσμον*, Hesych.

ζεγγυλα, τό, (*ζεγγύμη*) *that which is used for joining, a band, bond*, τό ζ. τοῦ λιμένος *the barrier of ships moored across the mouth of the harbour*, Thuc. 7. 69, 70 (cf. 59), Diod. 13. 14: cf. *τόξευμα*.

2. *a bridge of boats*, Simon. (?) in Anth. P. 9. 147; *τὰ ζεγγύματα τῶν ποταμῶν* Dion. H. 9. 31, cf. Plut. 2. 174 E, etc.:—*a pier or platform formed by lashing several vessels together*, Polyb. 3. 46, 2, Plut. Marcell. 14, 15.

3. metaph., *ζεγγύματ' ἀνάγκης* *the straits of necessity*, Eur. I. A. 443.

II. in Grammat., a figure of speech, wherein two subjects are used jointly with the same predicate, which strictly belongs only to one, as in Il. 1. 533, where *ἐβη* must be supplied with *Ζεὺς*: cf. *σύλληψας*.

ζεγγύνει, *ζεγγύνωσι* Aesch. Pers. 191, (ὑπο-) Plat. Polit. 309 A; imperat. *ζεγγύνετε* Eur. Rhes. 33; inf. *-ύναι* (μετα-) Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 21; part. *ζεγγύνς* Hdt. 1. 206, 4. 89; impf. 3 pl. *ἐζεγγύνσαν* Hdt., Ep. *ζεγγύν-* Il. 24. 783; also *ζεγγύνω* Hdt. 1. 205, Polyb., etc.: impf. *ἐζεγγύνον* Hdt., (Ep. *ζεγγύν-* Il.): fut. *ζεγγύω*: aor. *ἐζεύξα*: late pf. *ἐζεύξα* (ἐπ-) Philostr. 64:—Med., Ep. impf. 3 dual *ζεγγύνσθην* Il. 24. 281, 3 pl. *ζεγγύνοντο* Od. 3. 492; fut. *ζεγγύομαι* Eur. Hec. 469, etc.: aor. *ἐζεγγάμην* Hdt., Eur.:—Pass., fut. *ζεγγήσομαι* (δια-) Galen.: aor. 1 *ἐζεγγήθη* Pind. O. 3. 10, Hdt., Trag. and Plat. Polit. 302 E; more commonly aor. 2 *ἐζεγγήν* [ε] Pind. N. 7. 8, Trag., (συ-) Plat. Rep. 546 C.—Hom. most freq. uses aor. act.; but in Il. 16. 145 must be remarked the irreg. form *ζεγγύνμεν*, or, acc. to Buttm., *ζεγγύνμεν*, inf. pres. act. for *ζεγγύνμεναι*, *ζεγγύνναι*, with *ν*,—a singular exception to the rule that *ν* is long only in sing. of pres. indic., cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. *νῶν* g. The simple Verb is rare in Att. Prose. (From *✓ΖΥΓ* come also *ζυγ-όν*, *ζυγ-ῆναι*, *σύν-ζυξ*: in Skt., Lat., etc., the equiv. of *ζ* is *γ* (or *j*), v. Z. II. 3; cf. Skt. *युग्, युगाय-मि* (jungo), *युक् (conjunctus)*, *युग-ाम* (par), *युग-याम* (jumentum); Lat. *jung-o*, *jug-um*, *con-jux*, *jug-erum*, *jū-mentum*; Goth. *juk*, *ga-juk* (zeugos), *jukusi* (zygus); O. H. G. *joch* (yoke). To yoke, put to, ἵππους, ἡμίονους, βόας Hom.; sometimes with the addition *ὑφ' ἄρματα*, *ὑφ' ἄρμασιν*, *ὑπ' ὄχεσφι*, *ὑπ' ἀμάξῃσι* Il. 23. 130, 24. 14, 782, etc.; *κόζεφα πρῶτος* ἐν ζυγοῖσι *κνώδαλα* Aesch. Fr. 462;—so also the Med. is used by Hom. (esp. in Od.), ἵππους *ζεγγύνεσθαι* to *put to one's horses, put them to for oneself*, Od. 3. 492, etc., Il. 24. 281; *ζεγγύομαι ἄρματι πῶλῳ* Eur. Hec. 469; so of camels, Hdt. 3. 102;—and of riding horses, to *harness, saddle and bridle*, *ζεγγαί Πάγασον* Pind. O. 13. 91, cf. Ar. Pax 128, 135:—of chariots, to *put to, get ready*, *ζ. ἄρμα*, *ὄχους* Pind. P. 10. 102, Eur. Andr. 1019; and in Med., *τέθριππα* Id. Alc. 428.

2. to *bind, bind fast*, *ἀσκόδς δεσμοῖς* Xen. An. 3. 5, 10:—Pass., *φάρη* .. *ἐζεγγυμένα πόρπαισι* *having them fastened* .. Eur. El. 317.

3. metaph., *πότμη ζυγείν* in the yoke of fate, Pind. N. 7. 9; *ζυγείν* ἐν ἄρμασι *πημάτων* Aesch. Cho. 794; *ἀνάγκη ζυγείν* Soph. Ph. 1025; *ζεῦχθη* *was tamed*, Id. Ant. 955; *δεσφάσται* .. *ζυγείν* Eur. Supp. 220; v. *σεραφόρος*:—Med., *τόνδ' ἐν ἄρκοις ζεύομαι* Ib. 1229; Pass., *ὄρκιος ζυγείν* Id. Med. 735.

II. to *join together*, *σανίδες* .. *μακραί, εὐξέσται, ἐζεγγυμένα well-joined*, Il. 18. 276 (elsewhere in Hom. only in sign. I.); *ζεγγαί δόνδτας*, in setting a fractured jaw, Hipp. Art. 799; *τῷ πόδε ζ.*, of the ancient sculptors who made their statues *with joined feet*, Heliod. 3. 13.

2. to *join in wedlock*, *ἐπειδὴν εὐφρόνῃ ζεύη μία* *yoked her in wedlock*, Soph. Fr. 517. 11; of the parents or authors of the marriage, *τίς ταύτην ἐζεύξε*; Eur. I. A. 698; *ζ. τὴν θυγατέρα τινί* Ar. Civ. 2. 14, cf. Ath. 554 D:—but in Med., of the husband, to *wed, ἀκοῖν* *ζεγγασθαι* Eur. Alc. 994; *παρ-όνειον ἐζεύω λέχος* Id. Tro. 671; (so in Act., *γάμος ἐζεύξ'* *Ἀδράστου παῖδα* I married his daughter, Id. Phoen. 1365; *ὁ Σεμέλην ζεύξας γάμος* Id. Bacch. 468):—Pass., to *be married, ἐζεγγυμένη*, *τοπὶ κῆρυ*, Soph. Tr. 536; *γάμος* *ζευχθήναι* or *ζυγῆναι* Id. O. T. 826, Eur. I. A. 907, etc.: ἐν γάμοις Id. El. 99; *εἰς εὐνήν τινος* Id. Supp. 823:—metaph., *ζ. μέλας ἐργασίη* Pind. N. 1. 10, cf. I. 1. 6 (like Milton's '*married to immortal verse*').

3. to *join* opposite banks *by bridges*, *ποταμὸν ζεύει* Hdt. 1. 206; *τὸν Ἑλλάσποντον* Id. 7. 33, al.; *μηχαναῖς ἐζεύξεν* *Ἑλλας* *πορθμῶν* Aesch. Pers. 722, cf. Lys. 193, 23; also in Med., *ἐζεγγυσθαι τὸν Βόσπορον* Hdt. 4. 83:—Pass., Id. 7. 6, 34; *διῶρξ' ἐζεγγυμένη πλοῖος* Xen. An. 1. 2, 5; but also,

b. *γέφυραν ζεύει* Hdt. 1. 205, 4. 118,

al.; and in Pass., 4. 85.

4. to *furnish ships with cross-benches*

(ζυγόν III), Hes. Fr. 37:—but, ζεύσαντες τὰς παλαιὰς [ναῦς], ὥστε πλοῖμους εἶναι *having undergirded them with ropes*, Thuc. 1. 29, ubi v. Scholl., and cf. ὑπόζωμα. B. *to pair or match* gladiators, Arr. Epict. 1. 29, 37.

ζευγο-ποιία, ἡ, *the making of a pair, esp. the making of a double flute*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 6.

ζεύγος, εὐς, τό, (ζεύγνυμι) *a yoke of beasts, a pair or team of mules, oxen or horses*, Il. 18. 543; ζ. ἵππων Andoc. 32. 27; βοεῖκόν Thuc. 4. 128.

2. *the carriage drawn by a yoke of beasts, a chariot*, ζεύγει κομίσθαι Hdt. 1. 31; ἐπὶ ζεύγους ἐλαύνει lb. 199; ἐπὶ ζεύγους ἄγειν Andoc. 7. 13, Hyperid. Lyc. 5; *a racing-car*, = τέθριππον, Thuc. 5. 50; ζ. τέθριππον Aesch. Fr. 368; opp. *to συναρίς*, Plat. Apol. 36 D, but v. Plut. 2. 146 D; ζ. μίσθιον *a hired chariot*, Id. Anton. 6; λευκὸν ζ. *with white horses*, Dem. 565. 27:—in Plat. Apol. 36 D, ἡ ζευαρίδι ἡ ζεύγει νενικήκεν, ζεύγος *mus* = τέθριππον; v. infr. III. II. *a pair or couple* of any things, ἱρῆκων Hdt. 3. 76; πεδῶν lb. 130; of the Atidae, Aesch. Ag. 44; ἐμβαδὸν Ar. Eq. 872; τῶν Αντιφ. Στρατ. 3: absol. *a married couple*, like Lat. *conjugium* from *jugum*, cf. Valck. Phoen. 337; τὸ ζ., ὃ καλεῖται θῆλον καὶ ἄρρεν Xen. Oec. 7. 18; τὸ ἐρωτικὸν ζ. Luc. Amor. 11:—κατὰ ζεύγος *or κατὰ ζεύγη in pairs*, Plut. 2. 93 D; ἐς ζεύγεια Luc. Syr. D. 12:—pl. ζεύγη *was used for the double flute*, Lat. *tibiae pares*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 4 and 6.

III. *incorrectly also of more than two things or persons joined together*, ζεύγος τριπάρθενον *three maiden sisters*, of the Graces, Eur. Fr. 359; cf. τριζύξ;—so, ζ. τριδούλου Ar. Fr. 484; ζ. νεκρῶν, *where parents and children are spoken of*, Eur. H. F. 454.

IV. = Lat. *jugum*, Basilic.

ζευγοτροφία, *to keep a yoke of beasts*, Plut. 132.

ζευγο-τρόφος, ον, *keeping a yoke of beasts*, Plut. Pericl. 12.

ζευγοφορέα, Pass. *to be drawn by a yoke of oxen*, Eus. P. E. 35 D.

ζεύκτηρα, ἡ, fem. from sq., of Aphroditē, Orph. H. 54. 3.

ζεύκτηρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *one who yokes: the strap of the yoke*, Hesych.

ζευκτήριος, α, ον, *fit for joining or yoking*, γέφυρα γαῖν δυνὸν ζ. Aesch. Pers. 736; πάτερ... Μανδάνω ζευκτήριε Id. Fr. 350.

II. as Subst., ζευκτήριον, τό, = ζυγόν, *a yoke*, Id. Ag. 529; ζευκτηρία, ἡ, = ζεύγλη II, v. sub πηδάλιον.

ζευκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ζεύγνυμι, *yoked, harnessed*, Plut. 2. 278 B, etc.: *joined in pairs*, κάλαμοι Plat. Epigr. 21. 4 Bgk.; στίχος ἡρώφ ζ. ποδῖ, of the pentameter, Anth. P. 7. 9.

2. *joined*, γεφύρα ζευκτός Strab. 452.

II. ζευκτόν, τό, *a body of soldiers, two in line*, Anon. ap. Ducang.

ζευξί-λεως, ω, ὁ, *subjugator of men*, of a king, Soph. Fr. 136.

ζεύξας, εως, ἡ, (ζεύγνυμι) *a yoking or manner of yoking oxen*, ζεύξαι τοιαύτην χρεώμενοι Hdt. 3. 104.

II. *a joining*, as by a bridge, Id. 4. 88, v. 35.

Zeús, ὁ, voc. Zeú: the obl. cases formed from Δίς, Hdn. Epimer. 6.

14, gen. Διός; dat. Διί, also Δί [Ὶ], Pind. O. 13. 149, N. 10. 104, C. 1. 16; acc. Δίος:—in Poets also (though not in Comedy, except in Trag. phrases) Ζῆν (a form traced in Aesch. Supp. 162), Ζηνός, Ζηνί, Ζῆνα, in later Dor. Ζάν, Ζανός, etc., Philox. in Meineke Com. Fr. 3. 636, Theocr.:—a nom. Ζῆς or Ζᾶς Pherecyd. ap. Hdn. l. c., Clem. A. 741, acc. Ζῆν (restored by Herm. for Ζῆν) at the end of the verse in Il. 8. 206, 14. 265; Dor. vocat. Ζάν Ar. Av. 570; and on Cretan coins TAN, i. e. Ζάν, v. Eckhel D. N. 2. 301; written Ζᾶν in Pyth. ap. Porph. V. P. 17:—Boeot. Δεύς, Ar. Ach. 911; also Δάν, Hdn. l. c.:—the obl. cases Zeús, Zeí, Zéa, cited by Sext. Emp. M. 1. 177, 195, E. M.: Zeún f. l. for Ζῆν Aesch. ar. Ath. 335, Anth. P. 7. 345, 5, v. Jac. p. 500:—the pl. Διές, Ζῆνες, Plut. 2. 425 E, ap. Eust. 1384. 27.

(Z is represented by dy or j in kindred dialects, cf. Skt. dyáus, Lat. Jū-piter, Jov-is, also Ζᾶς or Ζάν, Ζανός with Lat. Jā-nus: v. Z. § II. 1, and cf. dios.)

Zeus, king and father of gods and men, son of Kronos and Rhea, hence often called Κρονίδης, Κρονίων, husband of Hera:—Hom. makes him rule in the lower air (dῆρ): hence rain and storms come from him, Zeús ũei, etc., v. sub ũa, νίφα, συννέφα, βροντᾶω, ὀμβρέω, ὕδωρ, Δανάη:—freq. in exclam., Zeú ἄλλοι τε θεοί lb. 6. 476; ὦ Zeú καὶ πάντες θεοί, ὦ Zeú καὶ θεοί, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 10, Ar. Pl. 1, etc.; Zeú Zeú Aesch. Cho. 246, Ar. Vespi. 323; ὦ Zeú τῆς λεπτότητος τῶν φρενῶν Id. Nub. 153:—the oath οὐ μὰ Zeúna in Hom. only Il. 23. 43, Od. 20. 339; but very freq. in Att. Comedy and Prose, οὐ μὰ Δία, μὰ Δία, νῆ Δία, also with the Art., οὐ μὰ τὸν Δία; the form νῆ Δία, being much used in common life, was apocop. into νῆδαι, as in Ar. Eq. 319 (κάμει νῆδαι τοῦτ' ἔδρασε), and elsewhere, v. Dind. ad l.: proverb. of enormous wealth, τῷ Διὶ πλοῦτον πέρι ἐρίζειν Hdt. 5. 49.—Cf. σωτήρ, ἀμόργιος, Ἑλλήνιος, etc.; for the attributes of Zeus, v. Müller Archæol. d. Kunst § 349 sq.; and for the various names under which he was worshipped, v. Indico. C. I. p. 23.

II. Zeús καταχθόνιος, Virgil's *Jupiter Stygius*, Pluto, Il. 9. 457.

III. by the flattery of courtiers, Zeus became a name of the Maced. kings of Syria, Σελευκού Διὸς Νικητοῦ C. I. 4458; and of the Roman emperors, Dion. P. 210, Opp. C. 1. 3, Christod. Euphr. 96, and often in Inscr.; cf. Suet. Domit. 13, Martial. 5. 8, etc.; whereas Gorgias was ridiculed for calling the Great King Zeús τὸν Περσῶν, Longin. 3. 2.

ζεφυρῖος, η, ον, = ζεφύριος, Nonn. D. 48. 517.

ζεφύριος, ἴδος, pecul. fem. of ζεφύριος, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 318 D.

2. of the gad Zephyrus, γενέθλι Nonn. D. 37. 335, cf. 47. 341.

ζεφυρίτι (sc. πνοή), ἡ, = Ζεφύρος the west wind, Od. 7. 119. [Zeφ-long in arsi, as in ὅφας, σκύφος.]

ζεφυρικός, ἡ, ὄν, = sq., Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 13, Theophr. H. P. S. 7. 7.

ζεφύριος [Ὶ], ον, sometimes also α, ον (cf. Zeφύρι):—of the West or west wind, westerly, Theophr. C. P. 2. 3, 1; τὰς ζ. (sc. ἀνέμους) at the period of west winds, Arist. H. A. 9. 28, 2.

II. φὼν ζ. *a wind-egg*, also ἀνεμιαῖον, ὑπνέμιον, lb. 6. 2, 13, G. A. 3. 1. 5.

ζεφύριτις, ἴδος, ἡ, = foreg., Call. Ep. 5, Opp. H. Sc. 1.

Ζεφύρος, ὁ, Zephyrus, the west wind, Lat. Favonius, but in Hom. any westerly wind, Βορέης καὶ Ζ., τότε Ὁρημθεν ἄπτον Il. 9. 5; also joined with Νόρος, 21. 334; also opp. to Εὐρος, Od. 5. 332, 19. 206:—often represented as stormy and rainy, 5. 295, 14. 458; but also as clearing, ὅποτε νέφεα Ζ. στυφέλιξε Il. 11. 305; as soft and gentle, Od. 4. 567 (so mostly in later Poets): Ζεφύρος was the swiftest of all winds, Il. 19. 415; and so, as a person, was married to the harpy Podargó (swift-foot), 16. 150: v. Nitzsch Od. 2. 420:—in Arist., Ζεφύρος is the due West Wind, opp. to ἀπηνάτης, Meteor. 2. 6, 6; but in Mund. 4. 12 it is also the N. West, cf. Pol. 4. 3, 7; and this range will account for the diff. descriptions of it in Hom., as also in Arist. Probl. 26. 31 (εὐδίωνος καὶ ἥδιτος), and 26. 52 (ψυχρός). (From ζόφος, as Εὐρος from εὐς, cf. Arist. de Vent. 8.)

ζέω, contr. 3 sing. ζεῖ even in Hom.; late Ep. ζέλω (q. v.); in late Prose ζέννυμι (q. v.): impf. ζέε Il., Hes., ζέει Soph.: fut. ζέω (ἐζάνα-) Aesch. Fr. 370:—aor. ζέσσα Hdt. 7. 188, cf. ἐπέζω; Ep. ζέσσα Hom.:—Pass., aor. ἐζέσθην (ἀπ-) Diosc. 1. 3, (ἐν-) Aretea. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 2:—pf. ζέσμαι (ἐξ-) Geop. 10. 54. (From ἄΖΕΣ come also ζέσ-μα, ζέσ-τος, cf. Skt. yas, yas-yāmi, yas-āmi (annitor), pra-yas-tas (ὑπερζέων); O. H. G. jes-au:—hence prob. also ζάλη, ζήλος, and ζύμη, ζύθος.)

To boil, seethe, of water, ἐπειδὴ ζέσσαν ὕδωρ ἐνὶ ἡνιοσι χαλκῷ lb. 18. 349; Od. 10. 360; ὥς δὲ λέβης ζεῖ ἔνδον when the kettle boils, Il. 21. 362, cf. Eur. Cycl. 343; rarely of solids, to be fiery hot, χθὼν ἐξεῖ Hes. Th. 695, 847; χαλκός Call. Dian. 60.

2. metaphr. to boil or bubble up, τῆς θαλάσσης ζεσάσης Hdt. 7. 188; αἷμα ἐξεσε διὰ χρωτός Anth. P. 7. 208; ζεῖ ὁ οἶνος Plat. Legg. 773 D.

b. of passion, like Lat. *fervere*, ὁρῆς ζεούσης εἰσὶν ἱατροὶ λόγος Aesch. Fr. 378; ἡνίκ' ἐξεῖ θυμὸς Soph. O. C. 343, cf. Interpp. Ar. Ach. 321, Plat. Rep. 440 C, al.

3. c. gen. to boil up or over with a thing, λίμνη ζέουσα ὕδατος καὶ πηλὸς Id. Phaedo 113 A; πῖθος ζ. [οἶνον] Theophr. H. P. 9. 17, 3; πεδία ζέοντ' Ἀγαρῆνων boiling, teeming with... Anth. Plan. 4. 39; but also of persons, ζ. σκωλήκεων (cf. ἀναζέω, ἐκζέω, φθειράω), Luc. Alex. 59; and c. dat., ζ. φθειροῖ Luc. Saturn. 26; αἵματι Aristid. 1. 42, Lyc. 690.

II. Causal, to make to boil, to boil, τὸν δὲ λαοτὰρ πυρὶ ζέον Ar. Rh. 3. 273; θυμὸν ἐπὶ Τροίῃ πόσον ζέσας; Anth. P. 7. 385; cf. ἐκζέω.

2. to exhale, ἀντμήν (v. l. —μη) Ar. Rh. 1. 734.

ζῆ, ζῆθι, imperat. of ζάω.

ζήλαϊος, α, ον, (ζήλος) *jealous*, Anth. P. 9. 524, 7.

ζηλευτής, αὐ, ὁ, = ζηλωτής in vulgar language, Eust. 1527. 29.

ζηλεύω, = ζήλω, Democr. ap. Stob. App. t. 3. 34.

ζηλέω, = ζηλοστέω, in Gramm. as Root of ζήλων.

ζῆλη, ἡ, *a female rival*, Xen. Eph. 2, 11, Aristæu. 1. 25.

ζηλημοσύνη, ἡ, poet. for ζήλος, Q. Sm. 13. 388, in pl.

ζηλον, ον, gen. onos, (ζηλέω) *jealous*, σχέτληος ἐστε, θεοί, ζηλήμονες ἐξ ὅλων ἄλλων Od. 5. 118; and late Ep., as Call. Dian. 30, Opp. C. 3. 191, Musac. 36, 37, Anth. P. 3. 7: cf. δύσζήλος.

ζηλο-δοτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *giver of bliss*, Anth. P. 9. 524, 7.

ζηλο-μᾶνης, ἐς, *mad with jealousy*, Anth. P. 5. 218, Nonn. D. 41. 211.

ζηλος, ον, ὁ, later εὐς, τό, Ep. Phil. 3. 9 (in best Mss.), etc.: (prob. from ζέω).

Eager rivalry, zealous imitation, emulation, a noble passion, opp. to φθόνος (envy), Plat. Menex. 242 A, Arist. Rhet. 2. 11, 1; but in Hes. Op. 193, = φθόνος, *jealousy*; they are coupled by Lys. 195. 13, Plat. Phileb. 47 E, 50 B, and (in pl.) Legg. 679 C; εἰς ζήλον ἵεναι Rep. 550 E.

2. c. gen. pers. *zeal for one*, Soph. O. C. 943; κατὰ ζήλον Ἡρακλέους in emulation of him, Plut. Thes. 25; ζ. πρὸς τινα Luc. Deimon. 57.

3. c. gen. rei, ζήλον . γάμον ἔχουσα causing rivalry for my hand, Eur. Hec. 352; ζ. τῶν ἀρίστων emulous desire for . . , opp. to φυγῇ τῶν χειρῶν, Luc. Indoct. 17; ἀνδραγαθίας, εὐεξίας, πλαιτύου, etc., Plut. Cor. 4, etc.; so, ζ. πρὸς τι Id. Pericl. 2.

4. personified as son of Styx, brother of Bía, Κράτος, Νίκη, Hes. Th. 384.

II. pass. the object of emulation or desire, *happiness, bliss, honour, glory*, Soph. Aj. 503; ζήλος καὶ χαρὰ Dem. 300. 23; τὸν αὐτὸν ἔχει ζήλον ὁ στέφανος Id. 267. 14; ζήλον καὶ τιμὴν τῇ πόλει φέρει Id. 641. 8, cf. 317. 9, 1399. 21.

III. of the style of Asiatic Orators, extravagance, Strab. 645, Plut. Anton. 2:—also, *fierceness*, ζ. πυρὸς Ep. Helr. 10. 27.

ζηλοσύνη, ἡ, poet. for ζήλος, h. Hom. Ap. 100.

ζηλοστέω, to be jealous of, to emulate, rival, c. acc., ζηλοστέων με καὶ φθόνων Plat. Symp. 213 D; τὴν αὐτοῦ γυναῖκα Ath. 532 A; ζ. δούλην ἐπὶ τῷ ἀνδρὶ in regard to her husband, Plut. 2. 267 D; c. dat., ζηλοσ. τινι ἐπαυνομένω Dem. Phal. 292.

2. to envy, Cic. Att. 13. 13, in Pass.

II. c. acc. rei, to regard with jealous anger, Aeschin. 9. 4.

2. to pretend to, affect, κάβαρμα ζηλοστέων ἀρετῆν Aeschin. 84. 15:—Pass., ἡ ζηλοστυμένη τυραννίς Plut. Arat. 25.

3. to de zealous for, τὴν ἀλθειαν Eccl.

ζηλοτύπια, ἡ, *jealousy, rivalry, envy*, Aeschin. 65. 16; ζ. καὶ φθόνος Plut. Pericl. 10; κατὰ τὴν τέχνην ζ. Luc. Calumn. 2; ζ. πρὸς τινα Plut. 2. 276 B.

ζηλό-τύπος, αν, (τύπτω) *jealous*, Ar. Pl. 1016; ὀδύνας Anth. P. 5. 152; ζ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Diog. L. 2. 57. Adv. —πας, Strabo 640.

ζηλῶ, (ζήλος).

I. c. acc. pers. *to rival, vie with, emulate*, Lat. *aequalari*, τινα Thuc. 2. 37, 64, Plat., etc.; so (if ὃν τίς be read) Soph. O. T. 1526: in bad sense, to be jealous of, envy (cf. ζήλος I. 1), Hes. Op. 23, h. Hom. Cer. 168, 223, Theocr. 6. 27; τὴν αὐτοῦ γυναῖκα LXX (Sirac. 9. 1):—absol. to be jealous, I Ep. Cor. 13. 4; ζηλώσαντες through jealousy, Act. Ap. 7. 9.

2. to esteem or pronounce happy, admire, praise, τινά τινος once for a thing, Soph. El. 1027, cf. Isocr. 59 B; ζηλῶ σε τῆς εὐθυμίας Ar. Av. 1010; τῆς εὐγαλτίας Id. Eq. 537; τῆς εὐτυχίας τὸν πρέσβυν Id. Vesp. 1450: more rarely, ζ. τινά τι Soph. Aj. 552; ζ. σε ὀδοῦνκα . . , Aesch. Fr. 330; ὕρι . . , Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 45; πολλὰ σε ζηλῶ βίον, μάλιστα δ' εἰ . . , Soph. Fr. 516; c. part., ζ. σε θυνάοντα πρὶν κακῶν ἰδεῖν βάθος Aesch. Pers. 712, cf. Eur. Or. 52:—

ironical, ζῆλὸς σε happy in your ignorance! Eur. Med. 60, cf. Valck. Phoen. 405, Thuc. 5. 105.

II. c. acc. rei, to desire emulously, strive after, οὐ μὲν δόξης ἐπιθυμῶν καὶ τοῦτο ἐξήλωκε Dem. 22. 18, cf. 500. 2:—Pass., Plat. Phaedr. 232 A, etc.; ἡ ἀρετὴ ζήλοισι Lys. 193. 12; τὰ ζηλούμενα Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 5. 2. Pass. also of persons, to be impelled by zeal, Ep. Gal. 4. 18.

ζήλωμα, τό, that which is emulated: in pl. high fortunes, Eur. I. T. 379, cf. Dion. H. 7. 55.

II. in pl. also emulous efforts, rivalries, Lat. contentio, τὰ τῶν νέων ζ. Aeschin. 27. 13, cf. Dem. 424. 17, Anth. P. 7. 219.

2. emulation, ζήλωμα τῆς τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἀρετῆς App. Civ. 5. 113; in pl., Lyc. 355.

ζήλωσις, εὼς, ἡ, emulation, imitation, τῶν βαρβάρων Thuc. 1. 132; μεγάλων συγγραφέων Longin. 13. 2.

II. zealous pursuit, αἱ πολυτροπὶ τοῦ βίου ζ. Philo 1. 362: a custom, fashion, lb. 353, al.

III. jealousy, LXX (Num. 5. 14).

ζηλωτός, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be emulated, Diog. L. 5. 74. II. ζηλωτὸς one must emulate, Polyb. 4. 27, 8; νέους ζ. τοὺς γέροντας Plut. ap. Stob. 586. 1.

ζηλωτής, οὐ, ὁ, an emulator, zealous admirer or follower, μιμητῆς καὶ ζ. τῆς ἀρετῆς Isocr. 4 B; ζ. καὶ ἐρασταὶ τῆς Λακεδαιμονίων παιδείας Plat. Prot. 343 A; τῆς ἡλικίας τοῦ μερακίου Aeschin. 50. 26; τῶν καλῶν βουλευμάτων Id. 51. 8; τῶν ἀγαθῶν τῶν εἰς τὴν πόλιν μαρτυρουμένων C. I. 2448. So; Θουκυδίδου, Ἀντισθέωνος Luc. Hist. Conser. 15, Hermot. 14.

2. jealous, εὐδὲς ζ. LXX (Ex. 20. 5). II. a zealot, used to translate Καναανίτης or Καναανίος (from the Hebr. *gānā*, to glow, be zealous), Ev. Matth. 10. 4, Marc. 3. 18, Luc. 6. 15, Act. Ap. 1. 13.

ζηλωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, emulous, Arist. Rhet. 2. 11, 1; περὶ τι lb. 3.

ζηλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, also os, ον Eur. Andr. 5, Med. 1037: Dor. ζῆλ- Pind.: (ζηλῶν): to be emulated, worthy of imitation, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 368 B; καλὰ καὶ ζ. ἐπιγράμματα Dem. 615. 28; Comp., Isocr. 135 C. 2.

2. to be deemed happy, to be envied, of persons, Theogn. 455, Soph. Ant. 1161; to envy one, Aesch. Pers. 710, Plat. Symp. 197 D, etc.; ὑπὸ τινος Isocr. 96 A: c. gen. rei, θῆκε μιν ζαλῶντων ὁμόφρονος εὐνάς Pind. O. 7. 10; ζ. τῆς εὐνοίας Plut. Pomp. 61; c. dat., Id. Lucull. 38. 3. of conditions, enviable, blessed, αἰὼν σιμὸν 71, Eur. Med. 243; ζηλωτότατος βίος Ar. Nub. 462; γάμος Plut. 2. 289 B.

ζημία, Dor. ζῆμία, ἡ, loss, damage, Lat. dampnum, Epich. 150 Ahr.; opp. to κέρδος, Lys. 109. 23, Plat. Legg. 835 B, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 4. 5 sq.; ζημίαν λαβεῖν to sustain loss, Soph. Fr. 884, Dem. 155. 12; ζ. ποιεῖν τινι to cause one loss, Ar. Pl. 1124; ζ. ἐργάζεσθαι Isae. 58. 19; ζ. φέρειν τῇ πόλει Plat. Legg. 1. c.; ζ. νομῆν, ἡγεῖσθαι to consider as loss, Isocr. 37 B, Isae. 65. 39.

II. a penalty in money, a fine, mulct, ζημίην ἀποτινέειν Hdt. 2. 65; ἐκτίσαι Plat. Legg. 774 E; ὀφείλειν Hdt. 3. 52; καταβάλλειν Dem. 727. 4; μετὰ .. χρήματα ζημία a fine in money, Plat. Legg. 862 D; but also, ζημία ἐπίκειται στατήρ a fine of a stater ..

Thuc. 3. 70; ζημίαν ὀφείλειν τάλαντον Plut. Lysand. 27; τῆς ζημίας ἀπειθῆναι Id. Aristid. 4. cf. ἀποχρημάτος. 2. generally a penalty, ζ. ἐπιτιθέναι τινὶ Hdt. 1. 144; ζημίαν ποιεῖν to cause punishment to be inflicted, Ar. Pl. 1124; ζ. ἐπεσθί τινι Hdt. 2. 136; πρόσκειται τινι Xen. Vect. 4. 21; cf. Aesch. Pr. 329, 382; with the penalty added, θάνατον ζημίαν ἐπιτίθεσθαι, προτιθέναι, τάττειν to make death the penalty, Thuc. 2. 24., 3. 44, Dem. 498. 7; θάνατος ἡ ζ. ἐπικέεται Hdt. 2. 38, cf. 65; but, ἐφ' οἷς .. θάνατος ἡ ζ. Plat. Prot. 325 D; θανάτου ζ. προκατεῖται Thuc. 3. 45;—also c. gen. criminis, ζ. ἀδικίας penalty for .., Plat. Theaet. 176 D, cf. Legg. 860 E.

III. a word of reproach, but always with Adj., as, φανερά ζῆμία a mere good-for-nothing, a dead loss, Ar. Ach. 737; καθάρὰ ζ., λαμπρὰ ζ. Alciphro 3. 21, 38, cf. Alex. Dορκ. 1. 6. (It seems to be connected with *damā* = Skt. *yam* (coercere), v. Z. §. 11. 3; perh. also with Lat. *dam-num*, cf. Z. §. II. 2.)

ζημιοῦ-πρακτέω, to exact punishment from, tiva Peyron Pap. Gr. 2. p. 35.

ζημιώω, fut. ὥσω Eur.: aor. ἐζημίωσα Eur., Thuc., etc.: pf. ἐζημίωκα Dem. 530. 12:—Pass., fut. ζημιωθήσομαι Lys. 181. 37, Isae. 81. 24, Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 12; but more often med. ζημιώσονται in pass. sense, Hdt. 7. 39, Andoc. 10. 11, Thuc. 3. 40, Isocr. 378 C, Dem. 17. 3, Arist. Pol. 6. 5, 3: aor. ἐζημίωσεν Plat. Legg. 855 B, Isocr. Antid. § 171 (160): pf. ἐζημίωμαι Dinarch. 110. 19, Arist.

To cause loss or do damage to any one, tiva Plat. Legg. 846 A; πόλιν Lys. 185. 37; c. Adj. neutr., οὐδὲν ζ. tiva Isocr. 117 B; πλείω ζ. tiva Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 30; so in Pass., μεγάλα ζημιώσεται will suffer great losses, Thuc. 3. 40; πολλά Plat. Legg. 916 E; absol., opp. to κερδαίνειν, Id. Gorg. 490 C, etc.:—also, ποσάυτας ἡμέρας ζημιῶν tiva to cause one the loss of .., Ael. V. H. 3. 23.

II. to fine, amerce, mulct in a sum of money, c. dat. rei, ζ. tiva χιλίρσι δραχμήσιν Hdt. 6. 21, cf. 6. 136; χρήμασιν Thuc. 2. 65; μναὶς τρισὶ Plat. Legg. 936 A; also, ζ. tiva ἑως τριάκοντα μνάς Lycurg. Fr.; εἰς χρήματα Plat. Legg. 774 B:—Pass. to be fined or amerced in a thing, c. dat. rei, χρήμασι Antipho 120. 2; δράχμῃ τῆς ἡμέρας Plat. Legg. 766 C; μέχρι τοσοῦτον lb. 855 B;—also, c. acc. rei, ζ. πενήτην κτλ. λίτρας Arist. Fr. 436; metaph., τὸ ἐνὸς τὸν περὶ ἐχέου μάλιστα τὴν ψυχὴν ζημιώσεται will lose, Hdt. 7. 39; τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ Ev. Matth. 16. 26; ἐάντιον Ev. Luc. 9. 25; τὰ κέρατα Ael. N. A. 10. 1.

2. generally to punish, Hdt. 7. 35., 9. 77; tiva θανάτῳ Id. 3. 27; tiva φυγῇ, πηγαῖς Thuc. 4. 65., 8. 74:—Pass., ζημιῶσθαι ἡμαῖς ἐσχάτως Lys. 189. 16; θανάτῳ Antipho 123. 24; θανάτῳ καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς ἐσχάτως Plat. Polit. 297 E; χρήμασι καὶ ἀτιμίᾳ Id. Legg. 721 B.

ζημιώδης, ες, (εἶδος) causing loss, ruinous, Plat. Crat. 417 D, Legg. 650 A, Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 11. Adv. -δως, censured by Poll. 8. 147.

ζημιώμα, τό, (ζημιώω) that which is lost, a penalty, fine, Luc. Prom. 13, etc.; τῆς ἀταξίας for their disorder, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 9. 2. ζῆτω ἀστυνόμοις let them have the right of imposing penalties, Plat. Legg. 764 C.

ζημιώσεις, εως, ἡ, infliction of penalties, Arist. Pol. 4. 16, 2.

ζημιωτής, οὐ, ὁ, one who punishes, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 77:—an executioner, Eust. 1833. 53.

Ζήν, ὁ, gen. Ζήνος, poet. for Ζεύς, q. v.

Ζηνο-ποσειδών, ὁ, Zeus-Poseidon, a joint divinity worshipped in Caria, Macho ap. Ath. 337 C, cf. 42 A, C. 1. 2700 (add.).

Ζηνο-φρων, ον, gen. ονος, (Ζήν, φρήν) knowing the mind of Zeus, epith. of Apollo as revealing Zeus' will in oracles, Anth. P. 9. 525, 7; so also Ζηνο-δοτήρ, ἦρος, Ibid.

ζήτ-ἀρετησιάδης, ον, ὁ, Comic word in Anth. P. app. 288 (Ath. 162 B), a virtue-seeker (virtutis-aucupida, as Scaliger renders it).

ζήτηύω, poet. for ζητῶ, Hes. Op. 398, h. Hom. Ap. 215, Merc. 392: Dor. ζᾶτεύω, Alcmān 17, Theocr. 1. 85.

ζήτηύω, Dor. part. ζᾶτεύσα Theocr. 1. 85: impf. ἐζήτηον, Ep. 3 sing. ζήτηε Il. 14. 258 (nowhere else in Hom.), h. Merc. 2: aor. ἐζήτησα Isocr. 349 D: pf. ἐζήτηκα Dinarch. 107. 26:—Med., aor. ἐζητήσαμην (ἀν-) Longus prooem. 2:—Pass., fut. ζητηθήσομαι Sext. Emp. P. 1. 60, M. 8. 16; but ζητήσομαι in pass. sense, Id. M. 1. 28. To seek, seek for, ἐμὲ δ' ἐξοχα πάντων ζήτηε Il. 1. c.; ζ. πημάτων ἀπαλλαγὴν Aesch. Pr. 316, cf. 262; εὐρήσειε ζητῶν Ar. Pl. 104; μὴ ζῆτῶν without seeking, Xen. Ages. 8, 1; τὸ ζητούμενον ἀπατῶν what is sought for may be found, Soph. O. T. 110. 2. to enquire for, τοὺς ἀρχοντας Xen. An. 2. 3, 2: to ask about a thing, Id. Cyr. 8. 5, 13. 3. to search after, search out, τὸν αὐτόχειρα Soph. O. T. 266; μεγάλοις μνηστροῖς τὸν δράσαντα Thuc. 6. 27; of huntsmen, ζ. τὸν λαγὼν Xen. Cyn. 6. 25. 4. to search or inquire into, investigate, examine, of philosophical investigation, oft. in Plat., etc.; ζ. τὰ θεῖα Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 15; ταῦτ' οὐδ' ἡ. καὶ ἐρευνᾷ κατὰ τὸν θεόν Plat. Apol. 23 B; ζητούμενης ἀρετῆς ὅ τι ἐστὶν Id. Meno 79 D; τὸ ζητούμενον the matter of inquiry, the question, Id. Theaet. 201 A, etc.: cf. ζητητικός—also of judicial inquiry, ζ. περὶ ἀδικημάτων Dinarch. 91. 20; ἐνόχος εἶναι τοῖς ζητουμένοις Id. 97. 15:—generally, ζ. πότερον .., Plat. Phileb. 27 C; ζ. πρὸς ἐαυτὸν Luc. Lexiphr. 17.

5. to require, demand, τῶν πράξεων παρὰ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ λόγον ζητοῦντες Dem. 49. 18. II. to seek after, desire, ἀμύχανα Eur. Alc. 203; ἐμοὶ ζῆτῶν ἐλέθρον Soph. O. T. 658:—of natural tendencies, ὁ θερμὸς ὑφάρμικον ζητεῖ χῶραν Theophr. H. P. 8. 11, 8. 2. c. inf. to seek to do, ἐκμαθεῖν τι ζ. Hdt. 3. 137, Aesch. Pr. 776; μεταλαβεῖν Ar. Pl. 370: cf. ζήτησις 3: also c. inf. fut., ζητεῖς ἀναπέσειν lb. 573; c. acc. et inf. to seek or desire that, Plat. Rep. 443 B.

III. to have to seek, feel the want of, Lat. desidero, ἵνα μὴ ζητῶμεν σιτία Hdt. 1. 94; Νέρωα Plat. Galb. 8.

ζήτημα, τό, that which is sought, Hipp. Vet. Med. 9; οὐ βῆδιον ζ. a thing not easy to find, of Pentheus' mutilated limbs, Eur. Bacch. 1139.

II. an inquiry, question, Soph. O. T. 278; esp. of a philosophical nature, τὸ περὶ νόμους ζ. Plat. Legg. 630 E; τὰ περὶ φύσεως ζ. lb. 891 C; also, τοῦτ' .. οὐ τυγχάνει ζ. Id. Crat. 421 A; ἐκείνῳ γ' ἦν τὸ ζ. πρῶτον, πότερον ζ. Thuc. 221 C: a search, μυσίος ζητήμασιν εὐρών Eur. Bacch. 1218; μητρός ἀφ' ἧς Id. Ion 1352.

ζητημάτων, τό, Dim. of foregoing, Arr. Epict. 2. 16, 20, Liban. 4. 639.

ζητήσιμος, ον, to be searched, τὰ ζ. places to be beaten for game, Xen. Cyn. 6, 6.

ζήτησις, εως, ἡ, a seeking, seeking for, search for, κατ' Εὐρώπης ζήτησιν ἐκπλόσαι Hdt. 2. 44; κατὰ βίου τε καὶ γῆς ζ. Id. 1. 94, cf. 2. 54; ἀνδρὸς κατὰ ζήτησιν in quest of him, Soph. Tr. 55; ἡ ζ. τῶν δρασάντων Thuc. 8. 66; ζ. ἐπιστήμης Plat. Theaet. 196 D, etc.; τῆς τροφῆς Thuc. 8. 57; τῆς ἀληθείας Id. 1. 20. 2. a searching, search, ποιεῖσθαι ζήτησιν τῶν νέων to search the ships, Hdt. 6. 118, cf. Lys. 122. fin., Aeschin. 6. 45. 3. inquiry, investigation, esp. of a philosophical nature, Plat. Crat. 406 A, Apol. 29 C, al.; περὶ τῆς τοῦ παντός φύσεως Id. Tim. 47 A; ἡ τὴν ἐμφρόνησιν ζ. τοῦ μέλλοντος the inquiry of rational beings into the future, Id. Phaedr. 244 C; in pl., Phaedo 66 D, al. 4. a judicial inquiry, Dinarch. 91. 20: v. ζητῶν 1. 4.

ζητητέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be sought, Soph. Aj. 470, Ar. Thesm. 604, etc. II. ζητητέον one must seek, Ar. Nub. 760; ἡ τιν' ἐτέραν [δύναμιν] .. ἡμῖν ζ. Plat. Phileb. 58 E.

ζητητήριον, τό, = βασανιστήριον, Anon. ap. Suid.

ζητητής, οὐ, ὁ, a seeker, inquirer, Plat. Rep. 618 C; τινος of or for a thing, Id. Charm. 175 E. II. at Athens, the ζητηταί were commissioners to inquire into state-offences, such as cases of embezzlement, Lat. quaesitores, Andoc. 3. 6, etc., Lys. 163. 6, Dem. 696. 9., 703. 11, Plat. Com. Πρέσβ. 5; cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. §§ 133, 151.

ζητητικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to search or inquire, searching, inquiring, Plat. Meno 81 D; τινος into a thing, Id. Ax. 366 B; περὶ τι Id. Rep. 528 B. 2. οἱ ζ. διάλογοι Plato's dialogues of search or investigation, opp. to οἱ ὑφηγητικοί, Thrasyll. ap. Diog. L. 3. 49; τὸ ζ. ἐχούσι πάντες οἱ τοῦ Σωκράτους λόγοι are devoted to search or inquiry, Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 6, cf. Grote Plat. 1. 169. 3. οἱ ζητητικοί, a name given to the sceptical philosophers, Diog. L. 9. 69; ἡ ζητητικὴ τῆς φιλοσοφίας, lb. 70; ἡ ζ. ἀγωγή Sext. Emp. P. 1. 7.

ζητητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. sought for, tiva Soph. O. C. 389.

ζητρίων, ὁ-εἶον, τό, a place of punishment for slaves at Chios, Eupol. Incert. 40, Theopomp. Com. Incert. 1; v. E. M. 411. 33, Eust. 837. 44; written ζώστειον in Ar. Fr. 66 b, ζώντειον ὁ-εἶον in Poll. 3. 78, Zonar.; ζώτειον in E. M. 414. 40.—The true form seems to be ζήτηρ-, if Hesych. is correct in citing ζητρός, with the expl. executioner.

ζιβύνη, ἡ, = αἰβύνη, LXX (Isai. 2. 4); ζιβύνη Math. Vett. p. 92; ζιβήνη, Hesych.:—Dim. ζιβυνιον, τό, Hdn. Epimer. 40, Hesych.

ζιγγίβρις, εως, ἡ, an Arabian spice-plant, the root of which was used in medicine, prob. ginger, Diosc. 2. 190, Galen. (Acc. to Pott Et. Forsch. 2. 36, the Skt. *śringa-vēra*, antler-shaped.)

ζυγνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of lizard, still called *cicigna* in Italy and Sicily, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 7 (v. ll. ζυγνίς, ζυγνύς, διγνύς, ζίγνυς).

ζυζάνιον, τό, a weed that grows in wheat, = αἶρα II, Lat. *zizanium*, *lolium*, prob. our *darnel*, Geop. 2. 43, E. M.; also in pl., Ev. Matth. 13. 25, Geop. 10. 87.

ζυζανώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like weeds, Epiph. 100 C. Adv. -δως, Id. 459 A.

ζυζύφον, τό, a tree, the fruit of which is the jujube, Lat. *rhhamnus jujuba* Linn., Ital. *Giuggiola*, Fr. *gingeolier*, Geop. 10. 3, 4. Cf. Ζς. II. 4.

ζόη, ζόα, ζόια, v. sub ζώη.

ζόμβρος, ὁ, v. sub τραγέλαφος III.

ζοός, v. sub ζωός.

ζορκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, v. sub πορκάς.

ζοφέας, α, ον, collat. form of sq., νύξ Nic. Al. 501.

ζοφερός, α, ὄν, (ζόφος) dusky, gloomy, Χάος Hes. Th. 814; οἰκῆμα Hipp. 399. 37; ἀήρ Luc. Nigrin. 4; θάλαττα διαφαίνεται ζοφερά Arist. Mirab. 130. 3; —τό ζοφερόν Hipp. 563. 2, Arist. de An. 3. 2, 9. 2. metaph. ζ. φροντίδες Anth. P. 5. 297.

ζόφιος, ον, = ζοφέος, ζοφερός, Anth. P. 7. 377.

ζοφο-δορπίδας, ον, δ, supping in the dark or in secret, of Pittacus. Alcae. ap. Diog. L. 1. 81, cf. Plut. 2. 726 A; -δορπίας in Hesych., Suid.

ζοφο-εἰδελος, ον, dark-like, dusky, gloomy, Nic. Th. 657.

ζοφο-εἰδής, ἐς, = foreg., Hipp. 595. 40, etc; so ζοφέους, εσσα, εν, Nic. Th. 775, Al. 474.

ζοφο-μηνία, ἡ, (μῆνη) = σκοτομηνία, Hesych.

ζόφος, ὁ, the gloom of the world below, nether darkness, ἱεμένων Ἐρεβσάδε ὑπὸ ζόφον Od. 20. 356, cf. 11. 155, Il. 21. 56; 'Αἰδης δ' ἔλαχε ζόφον ἡρόεντα obtained the realms of gloom for his share, Il. 191, Od. 11. 57, h. Hom. Cer. 402, 446, etc.; γῆς ὑπὸ ζόφον Aesch. Pers. 839; —generally, any gloom or darkness, Hes. Sc. 227; χειμῆρις ζ. the gloom of winter, Pind. I. 4. 30 (3. 37).

II. in Hom. the dark quarter, i. e. the West, as in Germ. *Abend* (evening), ἦδη γὰρ φάος οἰχέθ' ὑπὸ ζόφον Od. 3. 335; οὐ γὰρ τ' ἴδμεν ὅση ζόφος, οὐδ' ὅση ἡώς II. 190; so, περὶ ζόφον is opp. to πρὸς ἡῶν τ' ἡλείων τε Il. 12. 239, Od. 13. 240 (v. sub ἥλιος); Γαδείραν τὸ πρὸς ζόφον to the west of . . . Pind. N. 4. 112; —metaph., τῆς ψυχῆς . . . ζόφος Plut. 2. 48 C; of style, obscurity, Dion. H. ad Pomp. 2. —In Prose, first in Arist. Mund. 6, 30, Polyb. 18. 3, 7, then in N. T., Plut., Luc., etc. (From the same Root comes Ζέφυρος, q. v.; κνέφας, γνόφος, δνόφος seem to be forms differing only in dialect or pronunciation, Butt. Lexil. v. κελανός 9, Curt. Gr. Et. pp. 657 sq.)

ζοδῶ, to darken, Heliod. 2. 15; —Pass. to be or become dark, Anth. P. 6. 92; τὴν ὄψιν ἐζοφάμενος Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 4.

ζοδῶδης, ες, = ζοφοειδής, Hipp. 213 C, Arist. Probl. 26. 37, 53.

ζοδῶμα, τό, darkness, Byz.

ζοδῶσις, εως, ἡ, a darkening; darkness, Greg. Nyss.

ζώω, rare Ion. form for ζάω, q. v.

ζυγάδην [α], Adv. (ζυγόν) jointly, in pairs, Philo I. 237, Phot.

ζυγαίνα, ἡ, ἡ, perhaps the hammerheaded shark, Epich. 30 Ahr., Arist. H. A. 2. 15, 12.

ζυγάρχης, ὁ, a captain of cavalry, Ael. Tact. 19, 8; —αρχία, Asclepiod. Tact. 8.

ζυγάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a pair, Theod. Prodr.

ζυγάστριον, τό, Dim. of sq., Poll. 7. 79., 10. 138.

ζυγάστρον [ν], τό, (✓ΖΥΓΓ, ζεύγνυμι) a chest or box (of board strongly fastened together), Soph. Tr. 602, Eur. Incert. 208, Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 1; —Delphic word for the archives, Phot. I; —τὰ ζυγάστρα τῆς λάρνακος its fastenings, Schol. Theocr. 7. 78.

ζυγείς, part. aor. 2 pass. of ζεύγνυμι.

ζυγέω, to stand as if yoked together, of soldiers, to stand two in line, Polyb. 3. 113, 8; —as στοιγέω means to stand in file.

ζυγηδόν, Adv. in pairs, Heliod. 10. 17.

ζυγη-φόρος, ον, poet. for ζυγοφόρος.

ζυγία, ἡ, a tree, probably the hornbeam, *Carpinus betulus*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 3, 1., 5. 3, 3, Plin. 16. 26.

ζυγιανός, ὁ, ὄν, born in the sign of Libra, Basil.: cf. κριανός.

ζυγικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ζυγός) of or for a balance, Theol. Arithm. p. 29.

ζυγιμος, ον, = ζύγιος, Polyb. ap. Ath. 331 B, prob. f. l. for ζύγιος.

ζυγνιός, ἡ, ον, of the tree ζυγία, Theophr. H. P. 5. 3, 3.

ζυγιον, τό, late form of ζυγόν (III. 3), ὑπὸ τὰ ζυγία Callix. ap. Ath. 204 B.

ζυγίος, α, ον, also os, ον, Eur. infr. cit.: (ζυγόν): —of or for the yoke, ζ. ἵππος a draught-horse, opp. to the σειραφόρος, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 221, Ar. Nub. 122; —c. gen., θηρῶν ζυγίους ζυγῆσα σάτινας having yoked cars to teams of beasts, Eur. Hel. 1310.

II. epith. of Hera as patroness of marriage, the Rom. *Juno jugalis*, Ap. Rh. 4. 96, Musae. 275; also of other divinities, Anth. P. 7. 555, Hesych.

III. ζύγιος, ὁ, = ζυγίτης, Poll. I. 87, 120; κῶπαι ζ. Polyae. 5. 22, 4.

ζυγίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of wild thyme, Diosc. 3. 46, Philin. ap. Ath. 681 F.

ζυγίτης [ι], ον, ὁ, the rower who sat on the mid-most of the three banks, like μεσόνιος, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1074; cf. θαλαμίτης, θρανίτης.

ζυγίτης, ἰδος, fem. of ζύγιος, Nicom. Ger. in Phot. Bibl. 144. 6.

ζυγνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, v. ζιγνίς, διγνύς.

ζυγό-δεσμον, τό, (ζυγόν) a yoke-band, i. e. a band for fastening the yoke to the pole, ζ. ἄμα ζυγῶ ἐννεδίπην Il. 24. 270; of the Gordian knot, Plut. Alex. 18, etc. (called ζυγδόδεσμος, ὁ, by Themist. 30 B; τοῦ ζυγοῦ ὁ δεσμός by Arr. An. 2. 3, 11); often in pl., ζυγδόδεσμα Procl. H. I. 31, Anth. P. 9. 155, 741, etc.

ζυγο-δέτης, ον, ὁ, (δέω) = foreg., Hesych.

ζυγο-εἰδής, ἐς, like a yoke: τό ζ. = ζυγῶμα III, Galen.

ζυγο-κέφαλον, τό, a tax on land at so much a juger, C. I. 2. 712. 9, Novell. Just.

ζυγο-κρούστης, ὁ, one who uses a false balance, Artem. 4. 59.

ζυγο-μάχῳ, to struggle with one's yoke-fellow, ἵππου ἐν ἄρματι ζ. App. Syr. 33.

2. generally, to struggle, quarrel, περί τινος Dem. 996. 16; πρὸς τὴν Menand. Incert. 127, cf. Plut. Cato Ma. 215: cf. κῶρυκος.

ζυγο-μάχια, ἡ, quarrelling, strife, Aristae. 2. 2, Eccl.

ζυγόν, τό; also ζυγός, ὁ, (in signif. 1) h. Hom. Cer. 217, (in signif. IV) Plat. Tim. 63 B, and in late authors in all senses; —in most places there is nothing to determine the gender in sing.; but the pl. seems to be always ζυγά: (cf. ζεύγνυμι fin.). Anything which joins two bodies; and so, I. the yoke or cross-bar tied by the ζυγόδεσμος to the end of the pole, and having ζεύγλαι (collars or loops) at each end, by which two horses, mules or oxen were put to the plough or carriage; in Hom. the horse-yoke is often defined as ζυγόν ἵππειον Il. 5. 799., 23. 392; ὑπὸ ζυγὸν ἦγαγεν ἵππους to yoke or put to, Il. 5. 731, Od. 3. 383; ἐπὶ ζυγᾷ ἦκεν ἵππους Hes. Op. 813; ἐπὶ ζυγὸν αὐχένα ἦκε Βουσί Ib. 579; ὑπὸ ζυγόφιν [i. e. ζυγοῦ] λίον ἵππους II. 24. 576; —proverb., τὸν αὐτὸν or ταὐτὸν ἔλακεν ζ. 'to be in the same boat,' Aristae. 2. 7, Paroem. miogr.

2. metaph., ἐπὶ ζυγὸς αὐχένι κείται h. Hom. Cer. 217; ἐχθροῖσιν ὑπὸ ζυγὸν αὐχένα θήσω Theogn. 1023; ἐπαυχένιον λαβεῖν ζ. Pind. P. 2. 172; τὸ δοῦλιον ζ. the yoke of slavery, Hdt. 7. 8, 3, cf. Aesch. Theb. 75, 471, etc.; δουλείας, ἀνάγκης ζ. Soph. Aj. 944, Eur. Or. 1330; ὑπὸ ζυγῷ λόφον δικαίως εἶχον Soph. Ant. 291; ἐπιτιθέσθαι τινὶ ζυγὰ τοῦ μὴ . . . so as to prevent . . . Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 27; ζυγῷ ζυγῆναι Plat. Rep. 508 A.

II. the cross-bar joining the two horns of the φέρυγξ, and along which the pegs and strings were fastened, Lat. *transtillum*, Il. 9. 187.

2. the cross-beam of the loom, to which the warp was fixed, cf. ζυγῶν.

3. the Roman *jugum*, Dion. H. 3. 22, etc.

III. in pl. the crossbars or thwarting joining the opposite sides of a ship or boat, the benches, Lat. *transtra*, Od. 9. 99., 13. 21, Hdt. 2. 96; rarely in sing., θόον εἰσεῖας ζυγόν Soph. Aj. 249; —metaph., ἐς τὸ πρῶτον πόλεος ζ. Eur. Ion 595; ἐπὶ δ' ἐπὶ ζυγοῖς καθέξ' ἀρχῆς Id. Phoen. 74.

2. in pl. also the sill and lintel stones of a doorway, C. I. 160. 91; —also = Lat. *impages*, the rails and styles of a door, v. Inscr. of Brit. Mus. p. 73.

3. the middle of the three banks in a trireme; metaph., κρατούντων τῶν ἐπὶ ζυγῷ δαρός while those on the upper bench have the management of the ship (as if the chorus were θαλαμῖται sitting beneath (ζυγῖται), Aesch. Ag. 161 S).

IV. the beam of the balance, ζυγὸν ταλάντου Id. Supp. 822, Dem. 1461, 17, cf. Arist. Mechan. 1, 2; —hence, the balance itself (cf. πῆχυς IV), αἶρειν τὸν ζυγόν Plat. Tim. 63 B; ἐν πλάστει γυροῦ κείσθαι Id. Rep. 550 E; ζυγῷ or ἐν τῷ ζ. ιστάναι Lys. 117. 40, Plat. Prot. 356 B; in pl., Dem. 784. 10; —proverb., ζ. μὴ ὑπερβαίνειν Pyth. ap. Diog. L. S. 18.

V. καρχασίου the yard-arm at the mast-head, Pind. N. 5. 9, 3.

VI. the cross-strap of a sandal, Ar. Lys. 417, Poll. 7. 81; ζυγός in Phot.

VII. a pair, κλεινὸν ζυγόν Eur. Hel. 792; κατὰ ζυγὰ in pairs, Arist. H. A. 5. 12, 1, Theocr. 13. 32.

VIII. a rank or line of soldiers, opp. to a file (στοιχος), ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ ζ. ἐμάχοντο Thuc. 5. 68; ὁ ζυγός Polyae. 4. 5, 4; κατὰ ζυγὸν line with line, Polyb. 1. 45. 9; —also of the Chorus, Poll. 4. 108; cf. ζυγῶν.

IX. ζυγὰ ἢ ἄζυγα even and odd, a game, Schol. Ar. Pl. 816.

ζυγο-πλάστης, ον, ὁ, one who uses a false balance, Suid.

ζυγοποιέω, to make yokes, v. Dobree Ar. Pl. 513.

ζυγο-ποιός, ὄν, a maker of yokes, Pherecr. Pers. 1. 1.

ζυγός, ὁ, v. sub ζυγόν.

ζυγοσταθμῶ, = ζυγοστατέω, Tzetz. ad Lys.

ζυγοσταθμισις, εως, ἡ, = ζυγοστασία, Eudoc.

ζυγό-σταθμός, ὁ, the balance, Plut. 2. 928 B.

ζυγοστασία, ἡ, a weighing, Tzetz. Antech. 267.

ζυγοστασίον, τό, a weigh-house, C. I. 3705.

ζυγοστατέω, to weigh by the balance, to weigh, ὥσπερ ἐν τρυτάνῃ I. uc. Hist. Conscr. 49; τὰ πρὸς τινα Alciphro 2. 2.

II. Pass. to be in equilibrium, Polyb. 6. 10, 7.

ζυγοστάτημα, τό, a balance, Philem. Lex. p. 177 Osann., Eudoc.

ζυγο-στάτης [α], ον, ὁ, (ἰστημι) a public officer, who looked to the weights, Artemid. 2. 37, Basilic.

ζυγο-τρυτάνῃ [α], ἡ, the balance, Phot.

ζυγουλκός, ὄν, drawing the yoke, βοῦς Moschio ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 244.

ζυγόφιν, Ep. gen. of ζυγόν, Il. 24. 576.

ζυγοφορέω, to weigh, Hesych.

II. f. l. for ζευγοφ-.

ζυγο-φόρος, ον, bearing the yoke, πῶλος Eur. H. F. 121 (lyr.); ἵπποι Plut. 2. 524 A; elsewhere in poet. form ζυγηφόρος, Aesch. Fr. 341, Eur. Rhes. 303.

ζυγῶν, (ζυγόν) to yoke, join together, ζ. κithάραν to put the cross-bar to the lyre, Luc. D. Deor. 7. 4, D. Marin. 1. 4; κανόνες ἐζυγαμένοι δύο Agatho ap. Ath. 484 D, cf. LXX (Ezek. 41. 26).

2. metaph. to bring under the yoke, subdue, Aesch. Fr. 113.

ζυγπα, ἡ, dialectic form for δύνγπα (sc. χάρα), marsh-land, Eust. 295. 28.

ζυγῶδης, ες, = ζυγοειδής, Philo I. 22.

ζυγῶδρις, (ζυγόν IV) to weigh, examine, Ar. Nub. 745, acc. to Schol.; but acc. to Eust. 1550. 13 from ζυγῶθρον (the bar of a door), to lock up.

ζυγῶμα, τό, a bolt or bar, Polyb. 7. 16, 5.

II. = ζυγόν III, 1, Schol. Thuc. 1. 29.

III. the arcus zygomaticus or os jugale, which connects the head with the upper jaw, Poll. 2. 85; cf. ζυγοειδής.

IV. = ζυγόν II, Ptolem.

ζυγῶσις, εως, ἡ, (ζυγῶν II) a balancing, κατὰ τὴν ζυγῶσιν, of heavy oars, Callix. ap. Ath. 204 A.

ζυγῶτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ζυγῶν) yoked, ἄρμα ζ., Lat. *biga*, Soph. El. 702.

ζυθιον, τό, Dim. of ζῶθος, Hesych.

ζῶθος, ον, ὁ, or eos, τό, (v. ζέω) an Egyptian kind of beer, Theophr. C. P. 6. 11, 2, Diosc. 2. 109, Strab. 799, Diod. 1. 34, cf. Hdt. 2. 77; dat.

ζύτω (sic) in an Aethiop. Inscr. in C. I. 5128. 16. 2. *the beer of* northern nations, Posidon. ap. Ath. 152 C. Strab. 155: v. κύριμ.
ζύμη [ῥ], ἡ, (v. ζέω) *leaven*, Arist. G. A. 3. 4, 3, LXX (Ex. 12. 15); cf. *ζυμῶς*—metaph. of *corruption, falsehood*, Ev. Matth. 16. 6, etc.
ζυμῆς, εσσα, εν, *leavened, aptos* Hesych.
ζυρίζω, to be like *leaven*, Diosc. 2. 98.
ζυμίτης ἄρτος [ῖ], ὁ, *leavened bread*, Xen. An. 7. 3, 21, Poll. 6. 32, 72.
ζυμῶς, (ζύμη) to *leaven*, Lat. *fermentare*, μικρὰ ζύμη ὅλον τὸ φύραμα ζυμοῖ I Ep. Cor. 5. 6.—Pass. to be *leavened, ferment*, Plut. 2. 659 B, LXX (Ex. 12. 34, 39), etc.; *κοιλία ζευωμένη* in a ferment during the process of digestion, Hipp. Acut. 394; ζυμωμένη, of a pot, Alex. Aέβ. 5. 8.
ζυμῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) like *leaven*, Arist. G. A. 3. 4, 4.
ζύωμα, τό, a *fermented mixture*, Lat. *fermentum*, Plat. Tim. 74 C:—Nic. calls a mushroom ζύωμα γῆς, Al. 521.
ζύωσις, εως, ἡ, *fermentation*, Plat. Tim. 66 B, Plut. 2. 659 B; *ἥπατος ζύωσις* a swelling of the liver, Hipp. 1121 G.
ζυμωτικός, ὁ, ὄν, *causing to ferment*, tivos Diocl. ap. Ath. 55 D.
ζυμωτός, ὁ, ὄν, *fermented, leavened*, LXX (Ex. 13. 7, al.).
ζωαγρία, ἡ, = ζωγρεῖον, Ael. N. A. 13. 10.
ζωάγρια, ὡν, τὰ, (ζῶος, ἀγρεύω) *reward for life saved*, ζωάγρι' ἐφέλεον Od. 8. 462; δῶρα λάμβανοντα ζωάγρια Κροίσου Hdt. 3. 36; also, like θρεπτήρια, a *reward for nursing and rearing one*, Θέτι .. ζωάγρια τίνειν Il. 18. 407, cf. Call. Fr. 162, Anth. P. 6. 200; also offerings to Aesculapius and other gods for recovery from illness, lb. append. 56, cf. Ael. N. A. 11. 31: c. gen. rei, ζωάγρια μόχθων Anth. P. 1. 12; ζ. νοῦσαν lb. append. 55:—a form ζωγρία, τὰ, in Suid.—The sing. occurs in an Orac. ap. Plut. Arat. 53 (cf. ζωγρεῖον II); and an Adj. ζωάγριος in Babr. 50. 15; ζωάγριος μὴ χάριτας ὑφάλλῃς you will owe me thanks for a *life saved*; so in Nonn. Jo. 15. 13, λυτὸν ἐτάρων ζωάγριον.
ζωάριον, τό, Dim. of ζῶον, Schol. ap. Rh. I. 1265., 3. 276.
ζωάρκεια, ἡ, means of subsistence, Schol. Eur. Hec. 359; also ζωαρκία, Walz Rhett. I. 599.
ζωαρκῆς, ἐς, *life-supporting*, Procl. H. I. 2, Nonn. D. 25. 178, Or. Sib. 8. 444; τὰ ζωαρκῆ ταῖς wants of life, Phot.
ζω-αρχικός, ὁ, ὄν, *life-originating*, Eccl.
ζω-αρχος, ὡν, *guiding an elephant*, of the driver, Ael. Tact. 23. 1.
ζωγράφειον, τό, a *painter's studio*, Plut. 2. 471 F.
ζωγράφω, to *paint from life*, to *paint*, in a vase Plat. Rep. 598 B, etc.:—Pass., Id. Crat. 434 B; metaph., ἡδονὰ .. ζωγραφημένοι Id. Phileb. 40 B; cf. ὑγρός I.
II. to *paint with figures, adorn with paint*, Ar. Eccl. 996; τὰς ὑδρὺς ἀσβύλῳ Alex. Iπποστ. I. 16, cf. Nicost. ap. Stob. 445. 50.
ζωγράφημα, τό, a *picture*, Plat. Phileb. 39 D, Crat. 430 B sq.
ζωγράφητός, ὁ, ὄν, *paintable*, Eccl.: *party-coloured*, Hesych.
ζωγράφια, ἡ, the *art of painting*, Plat. Phaedr. 275 D, Xen. Mem. I. 4, 3.
II. a *painting*, τῶν παρεῶν Philostr. (?)
ζωγράφικος, ὁ, ὄν, *skilled in painting*, Plat. Theat. 145 A, Xen. Symp. 4. 21: ἡ—κῆ (sc. τέχνη) the *art of painting*, Diod. 14. 46. Adv.—κῆς, Sext. Emp. M. II. 255.
ζωγράφος, ὁ, (ζῶον, γράφω) *one who paints from life or from nature*, a painter, Hdt. 2. 46, Plat. Gorg. 448 C, 453 C, Legg. 656 E, etc.: metaph., πολιτιῶν ζ. Id. Rep. 501 C: cf. ζωογράφος.
ζωγρεία, v. sub ζωγρία.
ζωγρεῖον, sometimes written ζωγριον, τό, a *place for keeping animals*, a menagerie, Strabo 556, Epict. ap. Stob. 316. 38: a *fish-pond*, stew-pond, Plut. 2. 89 A, Ael. N. A. 11. 34; ζ. ἰχθύων Xenocr. I. 34.
ζωγρεύς, εως, ὁ, *one who catches* [fish], ζ. θαλάττιος Galen. 4. 497.
ζωγρεύω, = ζωγρέω, Polyae. 4. 3, 27.
ζωγρέω, fut. ὥσω, (ζῶος, ἀγρεύω) to *take, save alive, take captive* instead of killing, ζωγρεῖ, Ἀτρεὺς νιὲ σὺ δ' ἄξια δέξαι ἄποινα Il. 6. 46, cf. 10. 378., 11. 131, Hdt. I. 86, 211; (for which ζῶον ἀνάγειν occurs in Od. 14. 272); εἰλε .. καὶ ἐζώγρησε Hdt. 3. 52; τοὺς μὲν ἀπέκτηεν, τινὰς δὲ καὶ ἐζώγρησαν Thuc. 2. 92; πλὴν ὅσον ἐκ τριῶν νεῶν οὐς ἐζώγρησαν Id. 7. 23; μηδὲμὴ μαθηδὸς ζωγροῦντας giving no quarter at all, Plat. Legg. 868 B, of ships, ἀς ἐζώγρησεν αὐτᾶνδρους Charito 7. 6:—Pass., Hdt. I. 66., 5. 77.
II. (ζῶη, ἀγείρω) to *restore to life and strength, revive*, like ζωπυρέω, περὶ δὲ ποίηθ Βορέας ζώγει ἐπιπνεύουσα Il. 5. 698.
ζωγρία, Ion. —ῖη, ἡ, a *taking alive*, ζωγρίῃ λαμβάνειν, αἰρέειν = ζωγρεῖν, Hdt. 6. 28, 37; ζωγρία ἐγκρατὴς οὐ κύριος γίγνεσθαι tivos Polyb. I. 9. 8, I. 79, 4; ζωγρία ἀνάσσειν οὐ εἰσάνασθαι Strabo 518, Polyb. I. 82, 2; ζ. ἀποβαλεῖν τινα to lose him by his being captured, Id. I. 15, 2, Strabo 359; ζ. ἀλῶναι Polyb. 5. 86, 5.
ζωγρία, τὰ, v. sub ζωαγρία.—ζωγριον, τό, v. ζωγρεῖον.
ζωγρίας, ὁ, *one taken alive*, ζωγρίαν λαμβάνειν τινά Ctesias 3 and 9, Zosim. I. 51; οὐ κατελίπομεν ζωγρίαν LXX (Deut. 2. 34); ζωγρίας ἐλήφθη Diod. Excerpt. 510. 54; ζωγρίας ἔλαβε διαχιλίους lb. 62; ζωγρία ἐλάσαν Menno in Phot. Bibl. 238. 28.
ζωγρος, ὁ, late form for ζωγρεῖον, Schol. Nic. Th. 825, Hesych.
ζωδάριον, τό, Dim. of ζῶον, a *little animal*, as an insect, Alex. Ank. 2, Arist. H. A. 5. 32, 1, al.: cf. ζῶδιον.
ζωδιακός, ὁ, ὄν, (ζῶδιον) *of or for animals*: ζωδιακός (sc. κύκλος), ὁ, the *Zodiac*, Eudem. ap. Theon. Smyrn. de Astr. 40, Cleomed. I. 2, Stob. Eccl. I. 512; called ὁ κύκλος οὐ τῶν ζῴων, Arist. Meteor. I. 6, 7; or ὁ τῶν ζῴων κ. lb. I. 8, 3 and 4; also ἡ ζωδιακή (sub. ὁδός), Manetho 4. 168.
ζωδιο-γλύφος [ῥ], ὡν, (γλύφω) = ζωογλύφος, Plut. 2. 712 E.
ζῴδιον, τό, Dim. of ζῶον (II), a *small figure, painted or carved*, Hdt. I. 70, C. I. 155. 36, Plut. 2. 673 F; of large figures, Diod. I. 47. **II.** in pl. the *signs of the Zodiac*, διὰ μέσων τῶν ζ. Arist. Metaph. 11. 8, 9 sq., cf. Mund. 2, 7, and v. ζωδιακός, ζωοφόρος.

ζωδιοφόρος, ὡν, *bearing animals*; κύκλος ζ. = ὁ ζωδιακός, Eccl.
ζῳδιωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ζῳδιον) = ζωατός, Poll. 7. 55, Hesych.
ζῳή, Dor. ζωά: Ion. and poet. ζῳή, Dor. ζῳά: Aeol. ζῳία, Theocr. 29. 5: ἡ: (ζῳά):—a *living*, i. e. one's *substance, property*, like βίος, βίσιος, ἡ γὰρ οἱ ζῳή γ' ἦν ἀσπετος Od. 14. 96; τοὶ δὲ ζῳὴν ἐδάσαντο 14. 208; κατὰ ζῳὴν φαγεῖν 16. 429; τὴν ζῳὴν ποιέσθαι οὐ καθίστασθαι ἀπὸ οὐ ἐκ .. to get one's *living* by .., Hdt. 8. 105, cf. 106; ἐξ ἄλλος Theocr. Beren. 2, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 1. **2.** after Hom. *life, existence*, opp. to death, Tyrtae. 12. 5, Pind. N. S. 61, Trag., Plat., etc.; θανάτου περὶ καὶ ζῳᾶς Pind. N. 9. 68; ἡ πολλὰ ζῳή Soph. Fr. 500; ζῳας βιστά Eur. H. F. 664; τοῦ βίου ζῳή Plat. Tim. 44 C:—as a term of affection, ζῳή, my life! Juven. 6. 195:—pl. ζωαί, LXX (Ps. 62. 3). **3.** a *way of life*, ζῳὴν ἐζῶον τὴν αὐτὴν Hdt. 4. 112. **II.** ζῳή, = γράυς, the *scum on milk*, Eust. 906. 52; ζῳή in Hesych. (The form ζῳή (paroxyt.) is required by the metre in Soph. Fr. 500, 519, Eur. Hec. 1108, Med. 983, Hipp. 816, Tro. 254, El. 121, I. T. 847; whereas in no place of Trag. is ζῳή required (except perh. in H. F. 660), whence Elmsl. Med. 946 proposed to restore ζῳή everywhere in Trag.:—also in other Poets, Call. Fr. 114, Theocr. Ep. 17. 9, Herodes ap. Stob. I. 116. 22.)
ζῳηδόν, Adv. (ζῳών) in the *manner of beasts*, Polyb. 6. 5, 9.
ζῳηρός, ὁ, ὄν, (ζῳή) *living and giving life*, Suid., Eccl.
ζῳηφορέω, to *bring life*, Theod. Metoch.
ζῳηφόρος, ὡν, *life-bringing*, C. I. 8815: —φόριος, ὡν, Synes. H. 3. 601.
ζωθάμιος, ὡν, (ζῳή, θάλλω) *giving the bloom and freshness of life*, Pind. O. 7. 20: cf. βιοθάμιος, πολυθάμιος, φυτάμιος.
ζωθαλπῆς, ἐς, (θάλλω) *warming or cheering life*, Nonn. D. I. 454:—fem. ζωθαλπις, ιδος, lb. 16. 397.
ζῳ-θήκη, ἡ, a *small room wherein to rest by day*, opp. to dormitorium, the bed-room, Plin. Ep. 2. 17; zothecula, lb. 5. 6. **II.** in Lat. form zotheca, a *niche*, Inscr. Lat. Orell. 1368, 2006.
ζῳιδίος, α, ὡν, = ζωδιακός, Arat. 544.
ζῳικός, ὁ, ὄν, (ζῳών) *of or proper to animals*, ἡ ζ. φύσις Arist. P. A. I. 5, 4, cf. 4. 5, 49; ἡ ζ. ἱστορία a history of animals, lb. 3. 5, 18.
ζῳιον, τό, poet. for ζῳών, Simon. Iamb. 18.
ζῳμα, τό, (ζῳννυμ) *that which is girded*; and so, in Hom., a *girded frock or doublet*, in Od. = χιτῶν, 14. 482, cf. 478 sq.; but distinguished from χιτῶν, Ar. Fr. 309, 7, cf. Aesch. Fr. 240:—in Il. the lower part of the θώρηξ, round which the ζῳστήη passed, λῦσε δὲ οἱ ζῳστήηρα .. ἡδ' ὑπὲρθε ζῳμά τε καὶ μίτρην 4. 216, cf. 187:—also the drawers worn by athletes, Lat. subligaculum, in Prose διάζωμα, 23. 683: cf. ζῳννυμ.
II. later, also, = ζῳών, ζῳστήη, a *woman's girdle*, Soph. El. 452, C. I. 155. 17, Anth. P. 6. 272.—A non-Att. form ζῳσμα (v. Thom. M. 411) in Hipp. Art. 791, Ach. Tat. 3. 21.
ζῳμα-ἄρστηρον, τό, = ζωμήριος, Schol. Ar. Ach. 244.
ζῳμενα, τό, soup, ζωμήματα put by way of joke for ὑποζώματα νεῶς (v. ὑπόζωμα fin.), Ar. Eq. 279.
ζῳμεῖω, (ζῳμός) to *boil into soup*, κρεῖδια ἐζωμευμένα Ar. Fr. 507, cf. A. B. 38: so in Hipp. 551. 34 (vulg. ἐζωμευμένον).
ζῳμήριος, εως, ὁ, (ἀρῆα) a *soup-ladle*, Antiph. Incert. 32, Philem. Jun. Fr. 1, Anaxipp. Kithap. I. Ath. 126 D, cf. C. I. 161. 3, Anth. P. 6. 101.
ζῳμήδιον, τό, Dim. of ζῳμός, a *little sauce*, Ar. Nub. 389.
ζῳμίλη, ἡ, = ἀνηθον, Hesych., Phot.
ζῳμοποιέω, to *make soup or sauce*, Xenocr. 54.
ζῳμο-ποιός, ὡν, *making sauce*, Plut. 2. 218 C. **II.** *serving to flavour soup*, of mushrooms, Diosc. 4. 83.
ζῳμός, Dor. δωμός, ὁ, (Lat. jus, v. Ζ. II. 3), *soup or sauce* to eat with meat, fish, etc., Ar. Eq. 1174, Pax 716, al.; οἱ ζῳμοὶ οἱ τῶν πτόνων soups made from animals with soft fat (πιμελή), Arist. H. A. 3. 17, 1, cf. P. A. 2. 5, 2; ζ. μέλας the black broth of the Spartans, Matro ap. Ath. 136 E; ὁ μέλας ζ. Plut. Lyc. 12:—metaph. bloodshed, Casaub. Theophr. Char. 8. 2; cf. πέλανος in Aesch. Pers. 816. **2.** Comic name for a fat, greasy fellow, λαπρός περὶπατεῖ Δημοκλῆς; ζῳμός κατωνόμασται Anaxandr. Ὀδυσσ. 2. 5, cf. Aristopho. Ιατρ. I. 3.
ζῳμο-τάριχος [ᾶ], ὁ, *stewed salt-fish*, as a nickname, Alex. Γυναικ. 2.
ζῳναῖος, α, ὡν, *living in a certain zone*, A. B. 1378.
ζῳνάριον, τό, Dim. of ζῳών, Hdn. Epimer. p. 41.
ζῳνή, ἡ, (ζῳννυμ) a *belt, girdle*: **I.** in Hom. properly the lower girdle worn by women just above the hips, over which the gown was drawn and fell in folds, (the upper-girdle, στρόφιον, ταῖνια, being worn under the breasts), περὶ δὲ ζῳνὴν βαλεῖτ' ἰζύι Od. 5. 231., 10. 544, cf. 11. 14. 181, Hdt. I. 51, etc.—Phrases: **1.** λῦσε δὲ παρηνήν ζῳνὴν unloosed her maiden girdle, of the bridegroom, Od. 11. 245, cf. Plat. Lycurg. 15; Med. of the bride, μόνω ἐνὶ ζῳνᾷ ἀνέρι λυομένη Anth. P. 7. 234; (hence ζῳνὴν, absol., for marriage, Eur. I. T. 204; or sexual intercourse, Philostr. 284):—but also, **2.** ζῳνὴν λύσασθαι οὐ ἀπολύσασθαι to loose the girdle for childbirth, Call. Del. 209, Opp. Cyn. 3. 56; so, ζῳνὴν κατατίθεσθαι Pind. O. 6. 66; **3.** of men on a march, ζ. λύεσθαι to slacken one's belt, i. e. rest oneself, Hdt. 8. 120; **4.** ἀναλύεσθαι Call. Del. 237. **2.** of pregnant women, τέκνον ἤνεγχε' ὑπὸ ζῳνῇ (ζῳνῆς?) βάρος Aesch. Cho. 992; πῶς γὰρ σ' ἔρεφεν ἐντός .. ζῳνῆς; Id. Eum. 608; τοῦτον .. ἔφερον ζῳνῆς ὑπο Eur. Hec. 762; **5.** ἐπὶ ζῳνῇ θέσθαι to conceive, h. Hom. Ven. 255. **3.** proverb., eis ζῳνὴν δεύσθαι, to be given for girdle-money (as we should say, pin-money), of Oriental queens who had cities given them for their small expenses, Xen. An. I. 4, 9; ἡν [χῳραν] καλεῖν .. τὴν ζῳνὴν τῆς βασιλέως γυναικὸς Plat. Alc. I. 123 B; cf. κάλυπτρα I. 2. **II.** the man's belt (in Hom. commonly ζῳστήη), of Agamemnon's belt, lb. 11. 234; ἡ ζ. τοῦ Ὀρίωνος the three stars that form the belt of Orion, Arist. Meteor. I. 6, 14; the belt of barbarians, in which they wore the dagger, Xen. An. I. 6, 10., 4. 7, 16, Ath. 443 B, Luc. Anach. 33, cf. Plat. Hipp.

Mi. 368 C:—*this belt* was used, as now in the East, to keep money in; hence, *zonam perdere* to lose one's purse, Hor. Epist. 2. 2, 40. 2. *the part round which the girdle past, the waist*, as Agamemnon is called 'Απειζώνων ἱκελος, Il. 2. 479, cf. Orph. Fr. 6. 38; where Paus. 9. 17, 3 explains it of the belt. 3. among the barbarians also, *an officer's girdle or sash*, ζώνης τρυχίς, as we say 'to get one's epaulettes', Anth. P. 11. 238; of ἰπὸ ζώνων soldiers, Anon. ap. Suid. III. *anything that goes round like a belt*, Plut. 2. 935 A, Luc. Musc. Enc. 3. 2. *one of the zones of the sphere*, Lat. *cingulus*, Strab. 31. 65, 94 sq. 3. in Architecture, = διάζωμα, the frieze, Paus. 5. 10, 5, Vitruv.: also a gallery, Byz. 4. in Medic. writers, *herpes zoster, shingles* (i.e. *cingulum*), so called from its running round the body: cf. ζωστήρ II. 3. ζωνίαιος, α, ov, like a woman's girdle, prob. l. Math. Vett. 11. ζώνιον, τό, Dim. of ζωνή, Ar. Lys. 72, Arist. Mirab. 32, Anth. P. 5. 158. ζωνιό-πλοκος, ov, *plaiting or embroidering girdles*, Thom. M. 413. ζωνίτης, ov, δ, fem. -της, ἴδος, in belts, καδμεία Diosc. 5. 84. ζώννυμι, (παρ-) Plat. Rep. 553 C, ζώννυσι Hipp. 617. 19: fut. ζώσω LXX, N. T.: aor. ἐζώσα Od. 18. 76 (used by Hom. only once in Act.), Hipp. 791 D: pf. ἐζώκα Paus. 8. 40, 2, (δι-) Dion. H. 2. 5:—Med., v. infr. II:—Pass., aor. ἐζώσθη (δι-) Theophr. Fr. 6. 1, 22: pf. ἐζώσμαι Hipp. 791 G, but also in med. sense (v. infr.).—The Verb is rare in Att., even in compds.; v. δια-, κατα-, περ-, συ-ζώννυμι. (The √ζΩΣ, from which come also ζωστήρ, ζῶμα, ζώνη, is prob. to be sought in the Zd. yās-to (cinctus), Lith. po-ja-s-ali (cingere), v. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 611.) To gird, esp. to gird round the loins for a pugilistic conflict (v. infr.), ἄγον ζώσαντες ἀνάγκη Od. 18. 75; ζώσῃ [μυ]ν. Ἀθήνη Hes. Op. 72: ζ. τινά to hug him in wrestling, Paus. 8. 40, 2; ζ. γαίαν, of Ocean, Anth. P. 9. 778; ζ. νῆα ὕπλω = ὑποζώννυμι II, Ar. Rh. 1. 368. II. Med., ζώννυμαι, to gird oneself, gird up one's loins, of wrestlers and pugilists, who in Homer's time wore a linen cloth (ζῶμα, διάζωμα) round their loins, though (as Thuc. 1. 6 tells us) this was afterwards discontinued: τῷ δὲ ζωσαμένῳ βήτην ἐς μέσσον ἀγῶνα Il. 23. 685, cf. 710; ζώννυνται τε νέοι καὶ ἐπεντύνονται ἀεθλα Od. 24. 89;—so Ulysses, who had been cast naked on the shore, ζώσατο μὲν βάσκειν περὶ μήδεα 18. 67, cf. ib. 30. 2. generally, to gird up one's loins, and prepare for battle, ζώννυσθαι ἀνῶνεν Ἀργείους II. 11. 15; ζώννυσθαι ζωστήρι to gird oneself with a belt, 10. 78; also c. acc., ὅτε ζώννυσκετο μίτρην girded on his belt, 5. 857; ζώσατο δὲ ζώνην 14. 181; χαλκὸν ζώννυσσας 23. 130; ἐς γόνυ μέχρι χιτῶνα ζώννυσθαι Call. Dian. 12; χιτῶνα εἰς μηρὸν ἐζώστο Plut. Anton. 4:—also to gird oneself up for labour, Hes. Op. 343, Ar. Rh., etc.:—also, ζώννυσθαι τὰς κοιλίας ζώνας Theopomp. Hist. ap. Ath. 443 B; τὰς χεῖρας ἱμάντι Christod. Ecphr. 220: cf. εὐζῶνος. III. Pass. to be fixed by means of girths, LXX (1 Macc. 6. 37). ζωνό-γαστρις and -γαστρω, δ, ἡ, girded round the loins, Hesych. ζωνο-εὐδής, ἐς, like a belt or girdle, Apollon. Lex., Eust. 1068. 24. ζωνός, in Arist. Physiogn. 6, 7, prob. f. l. for εὐζῶνος, small in the waist. ζώντειον or ζωντέιον, v. sub ζητρεῖον. ζωνο-γενής, ἐς, born of an animal, Plat. Polit. 309 C. ζωνο-γλύφος, δ, a sculptor, Anth. P. 12. 56, 57. ζωογονέω, to propagate or engender animals, ἡ φύσις ζ. Theophr. C. P. 3. 22, 3, cf. Arist. Mirab. 74; of viviparous animals, like ζωοτοκέω, Diod. 1. 88, Plut.; of putrefying substances, to breed worms or maggots, Theophr. H. P. 8. 11, 2; and in Med., Id. C. P. 3. 24, 3. II. ζωογονέω, to produce alive, Luc. Amor. 19; ζωογ. παρόθεν, of Jupiter producing Pallas alive from his head, Id. Deor. 8, cf. Diod. 1. 23:—Pass. to be bred alive, Arist. Mirab. 23. 2. to make alive, endue with life, τι Theophr. C. P. 4. 15, 2:—Pass., Arist. Fr. 294, Isid. ap. Ath. 93 D. 3. to preserve alive, Ev. Luc. 17. 33:—Pass., Act. Ap. 7. 19. 4. = ζωρέω, LXX (1 Regg. 27. 11). ζωογονήσις, εως, ἡ, procreation, and ζωογονητικός, ἡ, ὅν, capable of procreating, Theol. Arithm. 46, 49. ζωογονία, ἡ, production of animals, Plat. Epin. 980 C, Philo 1. 14:—breeding of worms, Lat. *vermiculatio*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 3. ζωογονικός, ἡ, ὅν, = ζωογονητικός, Philo 2. 148. Adv. -κῶς, Procl. ζωο-γόνος, ov, (γενέσθαι) producing animals, generative, Aetiae. M. Diut. 2. 5, Orph. H. 37. 3; name of Apollo, Anth. P. 9. 525, 7; epith. of the number seven, because children are often born in seven months, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 47. II. life-bringing, Anth. P. 1. 93. ζωογραφία, ποίη, for ζωγραφία, Or. Sib. 3. 589. ζωο-γράφος, ov, ποίη, for ζωγρ-, Theocr. 15. 81. ζωοδότης, ov, δ, (δίδωμι) giver of life, Themist. 198 B, etc.: also ζωοδότηρ, ἥρος, Byz.; fem. ζωοδότερα, of Demeter, Gramm. in Catal. Bibl. Riccard. p. 38. ζωο-δόχος, ov, receiving the living, τάφος Eccl. ζωό-δωρος, ov, life-giving, Eccl. ζωο-εὐδής, ἐς, like an animal, Geop. 10. 9, 4. ζωοθετέω, (ρίθμι) to make alive, Anth. P. app. 12. ζωο-θηρία, ἡ, a catching animals alive, Plat. Soph. 223 B. ζωοθηρικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or for ζωοθηρία, Plat. Soph. 221 B; ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) = ζωοθηρία, lb. 220 A, 222 A. ζωο-θρέμω, ov, δ, ἡ, nourishing animals, Manass. Chron. 417. ζωοθύσια, ἡ, animal sacrifice, Eccl. ζωο-θύτω, (θύω) to sacrifice, Eus. P. E. 153 B. ζωό-καυστος, ov, burnt alive, Byz. ζωοκτονία, ἡ, (κτείνειν) slaughter of animals, Eccl. ζωό-μορφος, ov, in the shape of an animal, Plut. Num. 8. ζῶον, τό, a living being, animal, Lat. *animal* (for *animale*), Hdt. 5. 10 (of bees), Ar. Vesp. 551, Pl. 443, etc.; πᾶν ὅ τι περ ἂν μετὰ σῶμα τοῦ ζῶν ζῶον ἂν λέγοιτο Plat. Tim. 77 B; ζῶα, opp. to φυτά, Id. Phaedo 70 D, 110 E, etc.; of men and beasts, opp. to reptiles, ζῷοισιν ἐμπόντες αἱ θ' Πινδ. O. 7. 95; contemptuously, ὅπως ἡ χώρα τοῦ τοιοῦτου ζῶου καθαρὰ γίγνεται may be free from this kind of animal (i. e. beggars), Plat. Legg. 936 C. II. in painting, sculpture, embroidery, etc., a figure, image, not necessarily of animals, just like τύπος (cf. ζῷδιον), ζῶον δέ οἱ ἐνὶ ἡν, ἀνὴρ ἱππέως Hdt. 3. 88; but mostly in pl., ζῶα ἐς τὴν ἐσθῆτα ἐγγράφειν lb. 203, cf. 2. 4. 124, 148, Plat. Rep. 515 A, etc.; ζῶα γράφασθαι, for ζωγραφεῖν, with a second acc. of the thing painted, ζῶα γράφασθαι τὴν εὐφὴν τοῦ Βοσπόρου to have the passage of the Bosphorus painted, Hdt. 4. 88; cf. ζῷδιον, ζωγράφος, ζωογλύφος.—The word is post-Hom., no generic word used for animal being found till after the middle of the 5th cent. B.C. (In Inscrip. and the best Mss., written ζῶον, as if contr. from ζῶον, which was used by Simonid., cf. E. M. 413. 17. But in the Adj. ζῶος and its compds., the Gramm. do not recognise the ζ, v. Dind. Steph. Thes.) ζω-όνυχον, τό, a name of the plant λεοντοπόδιον, Diosc. 4. 131. ζωο-πάρχοχος, ov, affording or giving life, Byz. ζωοπλαστῶ, to mould to the life, make into statues, analogous to ζωγραφέω, Lyc. 844. II. to create alive, ζ. θνητὰ γένη Philo 1. 13. ζωο-πλάστης, ov, δ, the Creator, Philo 1. 184. II. a moulder of creatures, sculptor, etc., Id. 2. 211. ζωοποιέω, = ζωογονέω, Arist. H. A. 5. 27. 3, G. A. I. 21, 8, Theophr. C. P. 3. 22, 4, Luc. V. H. 1. 22. II. ζωοποιέω, to make alive, LXX (4 Regg. 5. 7), N. T. ζωοποίησις, εως, ἡ, a making alive, LXX (2 Esdr. 9. 8), Jo. Chrys. ζωοποιητικός, ἡ, ὅν, able to make alive, τῶν νεκρῶν Justin. M.:—τὸ ζ. generative power, Plut. 2. 906 A. ζωοποιία, ἡ, = ζωογονήσις, Theophr. C. P. 5. 18, 2. ζωο-ποιός, ὄν, making alive, like ζωογόνος, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 348:—life-giving, C. I. 8813, etc. ζωόπιτρος, ov, = ζῶπιτρος, Dion. 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ζωπύρησις, εως, ἡ, a *lighting up, kindling*, Eccl.

ζωπύρις, ἴδος, ἡ, *kindling up, reviving*, Julian, Or. 172 B.

ζωπύρον, τό, a *spark, a piece of hot coal, a match to light up a fire with*; whence Plato calls those who survived the flood *σικμὰ ζ. τοῦ τῶν ἀνθρώπων γένους διασσωσμένα* Legg. 677 B, cf. Luc. Tim. 3; so, [τὸ βαρὺ καὶ κοῦφον] οἶον ζ. ἅτα κινήσεως Arist. Cael. 4. 1, 2; βραχέα τινα ζ. τῆς Λυκούργου νομοθεσίας Plut. 2. 240 A; ζ. τι πρὸς σαπτηρίαν βίου Max. Tyr., v. Ruhnck. Tim.

II. act. a *pair of bellows*, Strab. 303; Phot., Suid. mention *ζωπύρια* or (as Pors.) *ζωπυρεῖα* in same sense.

III. a *plant*, also *κλινωπόδιον*, dub. in Diosc.

ζωπύρος, ον, (ζῶς, πῦρ) *lighting up, rousing*, Philostr. 42.

ζωπύρωσις, εως, ἡ, = *ζωπύρησις*, Max. Tyr. 9. 7.

ζωροπότις, to *drink sheer wine*, Call. Fr. 109, Anth. P. 11. 25.

ζωρο-πότης, ου, ὁ, *drinking sheer wine, drunken*, Hedyt. ap. Ath. 497 D; ὀφθαλμοὶ . . κάλλεος ἀκρίτου ζωροπόται Anth. P. 5. 226.

ζωρός, ὄν, *pure, sheer*, properly of wine without water, like ἀκράτος, ζ. μέθυ, Lat. *vinum meracum*, Ap. Rh. 1. 477; πόμα Anth. P. 12. 50; ποτός Hippoloch. ap. Ath. 129 D; absol., ζωρός (sc. οἶνος) Anth. P. 6. 105, Synes. 69 A, etc.; so as early as Hom., ζωρότερον δὲ κέραε mix the wine *more pure*, i. e. add less water, Il. 9. 203, cf. Arist. Poët. 25, 16; κεράτας ζωρότερον Ὀμηρικὸς Ephipp. Ἐφηβ. 3; also, ζωρὸν δέπας a cup of sheer wine, Anth. P. 11. 28; ζωρὸν πέλαιος a sea of wine, Ib. 7. 457; ζωρότερον κισσύβιον Ib. 5. 289. As it was not usual to take the strong Greek wine without water, the post-Homeric phrase ζωρότερον πίνειν came to mean not only, as in Hdt. 6. 84, to *drink purer wine than common*, but, generally, to *drink hard, be a drunkard*, like ἀκρατοποιεῖν, Theophr. Char. 4, Ael. V. H. 13. 4, cf. Luc. Tim. 54, etc.; so, ζωρότερόν πίνειν χρώμενον οἰνοχόῳ Antiph. Μεϊλαν. 1: cf. εὐζωρος:—so of drugs and the like, ζ. φάρμακον, ἐλλέβορος Luc. D. Mort. 7, Navig. 45; διδόναι τι ζωρότερον ἐσθίειν Hipp. 582. 20:—metaph., ζωροτάτη μανίη Anth. P. 7. 30.—But in Emped. in Theophr. ap. Ath. 423 F, Plut. 2. 677 D, ζωρός has exactly the contrary meaning, *mixed*, opp. to ἀκρίτος.

ζῶς, neut. ζῶν, gen. ζῶ, rarer form for ζῶος, q. v.

ζῶσιμος, ον, (ζῶω) *capable of life*, Lat. *vitalis*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 12, 1 (Cod. Urm.), Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 47; τὸ ζῶσιμον *one's portion of life*, Eumath. Ism. p. 206.

ζῶσις, εως, ἡ, (ζώννυμι) a *girding on, cincture*, σάκκων LXX (Isai. 22. 12), Eccl.

II. the *waist*, Achm. Onir. 178.

ζῶσμα, v. sub ζῶμα.

ζῶσιμος, ὁ, = *δεσμός*, Or. Sib. 3. 151.

ζῶσιμεον, τό, v. sub ζήτησιον.

ζῶσιμα, v. sub ζῶσιμα.

ζῶστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ζώννυμι) a *girder, girdle*, in Il. always a *warrior's belt or baldric*, which passed round the loins and secured the bottom of the *δωρὰς* (cf. *μῆτηρ*), being fastened with a clasp or hooks of gold, ὅθι ζῶστήρ-ος ὄχητες χρυσεῖοι σύνεχον Il. 4. 132; and prob., to make it stronger, covered with metal plates, *δαδάλως, παλαιόλος*, 4. 135, 186; *φοινικὶ φαεινός* 7. 305, cf. Hdt. 9. 74, Pind. Fr. 158, Soph. Aj. 1030:—in Od., the *belt* with which the swineherd girds up his frock, 14. 72, cf. Theocr. 7. 18., 26. 17. 2. later, = *ζῶσα, a woman's girdle*, Paus. 1. 31, 1:—metaph. of the encircling sea, *ῥῶσαι . . ὅς . . ζ. Αἰγαίου κύματος ἐνὶ δόξῃ* Anth. P. 9. 421.

II. anything that goes round like a girdle:

1. the *stripe or band which marks a certain height in the ship* (which may be illustrated by Eur. Cycl. 505 sq.), Heliod. 1. 1.

2. a *kind of sea-weed*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 2, Plin.

3. = *ζώνη* III. 4, Plin. 26. 74.

III. as Adj. = *ζωστήριος*, Call. H. Ap. 85.

ζωστήριος, α, ον, of the *ζωστήρ* or of *ζωστήρ* (a place on the W. coast of Africa), *ζωστήριος Ἀπόλλων* Euphor. ap. E. M. 414. 20, Paus. 1. 31, 1; *ζωστήρια Ἀθηνᾶ*, Id. 9. 17, 2; or *ζωστήρια*, Lex. Rhet. 261; cf. Meineke Euphor. p. 151, Steph. Byz. v. *ζωστήρ*, A. B. 261, Hesych.

ζωστηρο-κλέπτης, ου, ὁ, *one who steals belts*, Lyc. 1329.

ζῶστης, ου, ὁ, (ζώννυμι) *one who girds*, Gloss.

ζῶστός, ἡ, ὄν, (ζώννυμι) *girded*, Plut. Alex. 32, Hesych.

ζῶστρον, τό, a *belt, girdle*, Od. 6. 38.

ζῶσιμεον, τό, v. sub ζήτησιον.

ζῶτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ζῶω) *fit for giving or maintaining life*, ἐπιθυμία Plat. Tim. 91 B; *δυναμὶς* Tim. Loc. 100 D; τὸ ἐγρὸν Arist. G. A. 2. 1, 18, cf. 3. 11, 5; [εἶπε] *ζῶτικωτάτη ὥρα* Theophr. C. P. 1. 13, 4.

II. full of life, lively, Lat. *vivax*, Plat. Rep. 610 E; τὸ ὑφ' αὐτῶν κινεῖσθαι ζῶτικον Arist. Phys. 8. 4, 7; ζῶτικώτερα τῶν σπόνγῶν τὰ τῆθα Id. P. A. 4. 5, 41; τὰ ζῶτικώτατα μέρη (of the body) Plut. 2. 130 B:—Adv., *ζῶτικῶς* ἔχειν to be *fond of life*, Plut. Cato Mi. 70.

2. of works of Art, *true to life*, τὸ ζῶτικον φαίνεσθαι πῶς ἐνεργάζη τοὺς ἀνδράσι; how do you give that *look of life* to your statues? Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 6; ζῶτικώτατα γράφειν to *paint to the very life*, Plut. 2. 130 B, ubi v. Wyttenb.

ζῶλλιον, τό, = sq., Tzetz.

ζῶφον [ῶ], τό, Dim. of ζῶν, ζῶδιον, Anth. 210 C, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 41.

ζῶφορία, Ion. -λή, ἡ, the *zodiac*, Manetho 4. 510.

ζῶφορος, ον, (φέρω) = *ζωοφόρος*, q. v.

ζῶφutos, ον, (φύω) *giving life to plants, fertilising, generative*, αἶμα Aesch. Supp. 857; ῥῆ Plut. Rom. 20; τὰ ζῶφuta plants, Dios ap. Stob. 408. fin. Cf. ζῶφutos.

ζῶω, Ep. and Ion. for ζῶω.

ζῶωδης, es, (εἶδος) *like an animal, animal*, Blos Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 5; of sensual persons, Plut. 2. 8 A.

ζῶωδία, ἡ, *animal nature*, Iamb. Protr. 346.

ζῶω-ωνμία, ἡ, the *naming after animals*, as in the *Zodiac*, Endoc.

ζῶωσις, εως, ἡ, (ζῶομαι) a *making alive*, Eccl.

ζῶωτός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὅς, ὄν Ath. 538 D: (ζῶομαι):—*worked or em-*

broidered with figures, χιτῶν Ath. 197 E; ἐφαντίς Polyb. 31. 3, 10; σκύφος C. I. 2852. 55;—so in Plautus, *belluata tapetia*: cf. *στροβωτός*.

H

H, η, ἦρα, τό, indecl., seventh letter of the Gr. alphabet; as numeral $\eta = \text{ὅκτω}$ and ὕδωος , but $\eta = 8000$. The uncial form of Eta (H) was plainly a double ε, and prob. it was pronounced as a lengthd. ε, cf. *δῆλος* (from *δέελος*). The old Alphabet had only one sign (E) for the ε sound, both long and short (Plat. Crat. 426 C), till the long vowels η and ω were formally introduced from the Samian into the Athenian Alphabet in the archonship of Euclides, Ol. 94. 2 = B. C. 403, v. Clinton s. ann.; though it is plain that H had been in use as a vowel before this, v. Eur. Fr. 385. 5, 6, C. I. 24. The sign H, before it was taken to represent the double ε, was used for the Spiritus asper, as HOS for ὅς, (which usage remains in the Latin H), C. I. 1, 6, 9, 16, etc., cf. Seleuc. ap. Ath. 398 A; hence in Inscr. H stands for *ἐκατόν*. It was also placed after the tenues π κ τ, to represent the aspirated consonants φ χ θ; before these characters were introduced, ΠΗ was used for Φ, ΚΗ for Χ, ΤΗ for Θ. When H was taken to represent ε, it was at the same time cut in two, so that ἡ represented the Spir. asper, ἥ the Spir. lenis; whence came the present signs for the breathings. The asp. is in Lat. often represented by s, *ἐσμαι sequor*, *ἐξομαι sedeo*, *ἐλῃ sylvā*.

As to dialectic changes, 1. the vowel η was most in use among the Ion., being in Aeol. and Dor. often replaced by α, as also in Att.; but mostly after ρ or a vowel, *πρήσων θάρηε ἡτρός*, Att. *πράσων θάρηε ἱατρός*. The Trag. sometimes retained it to avoid the common forms, as *Μηλιεύς* for *Μαλιεύς*; but reversely the Dor. *κυνάγος*, *λοχάγος*, etc., were used in Att. for *κυνήγος*, etc. 2. in Att., ε and η were not seldom changed into η, as *κλειθρα κληθρα*, *Νηρηίδες Νηρηίδες*, Valck. Phoen. 268. 3. Dor. and Aeol. for ε, as *τῆνος*, *κῆνος* for *κεῖνος*, Ahrens D. D. 154. 4. Boeot. for α, as *κῆ* (for *καί*), *ἐκλον οἶλ*, *δουλήα slavery*, *γεγράπητη* (for *γέγραπται*, *δέδοκται*), Keil Inscr. no. I. p. 73, etc.:—Boeot. also, εἰ for *ἡ*, *Ἀγείσανδρος*, *Ἀριστοκλεις*, etc., Keil no. II; *μεῖ διαγράψει for μὴ*—ψη, Ib. III. 2, etc.—In MSS., η is often confounded with εἰ and καί.

η, Ep. also ἦε (restored by Dind. also in Ar. Lys. 589): Conjunction with two chief senses, Disjunctive and Comparative (ἦε only in disjunctive sense): A. DISJUNCTIVE, used like *or*, Lat. *vel*, simply to subjoin one or more clauses differing from the first, *θεόντος ἡ βρότειος ἡ κεκραμένη* Aesch. Fr. 116; *ἡκούσας ἡ οὐκ ἡκούσας ἡ κοφῇ λέγω*; Id. Theb. 202:—sometimes so used that it must be rendered like *εἰ δὲ μή*, or *else, otherwise*, *εἰδέναι δὲ περὶ οὗ ἂν ἦ βουλῇ*, *ἡ παντός ἀμαρτάνει ἀνάγκη* Plat. Phaedr. 237 C. 2. ἦ . . , ἦ . . (or, as the old Gramm. preferred, ἦ (ἦ) . . , ἦ . .), repeated in two correlative clauses, *either . . , or . .*, Lat. *aut . . , aut . .*, Hom., etc.; to strengthen one of the clauses ἦτοι sometimes stands for ἦ, as ἦ . . , ἦτοι . . , Pind. N. 6. 8, Fr. 103; ἦτοι . . , ἦ . . , Aesch. Ag. 662, Soph. Ant. 1182, Fr. 150, etc.; Hom. sometimes puts *τε* for the second ἦ, *ἡ παῖδες νεαρὸι χῆραί τε γυναῖκες* Il. 2. 289, cf. Aesch. Eum. 525:—often, when ἦ is repeated more than twice, the third ἦ simply adds a clause subordinately to one of the correlative clauses, *ὅστις γὰρ ἦ φρονεῖν μόνος δοκεῖ, ἡ γλῶσσαν ἡν οὐκ ἄλλος ἦ ψυχὴν ἔχειν . .* Soph. Ant. 707:—sometimes the second clause is left to be supplied by the imagination, *ὥστε τευ ἡ βασιλῆος* Od. 19. 109.

II. in Questions, 1. in such direct Questions as follow a general question and suggest the answer thereto, like Lat. *an, τίπῃ* *εἰλήθουσας*; *ἡ ἵνα ἔβριυν ἰδῷ Ἀγαμέμνονος*; *why hast thou come?* *ἡ ἵς that thou mayst see?* Il. 1. 203, cf. 5. 466., 7. 26, Od. 4. 710., 17. 376; *τί δῆτα χρήσεις*; *ἡ με γῆς ἔω βαλέεις*; Soph. O. T. 622, etc.;—so Wolf in *Ilom.*; but in these cases recent Edd. write *ἦ . .*; v. ἦ II. 2. in indirect Questions, *εἰ . . , ἦ . . , whether . . , or . .*, Lat. *utrum . . , an . .*, *εἰδῶμεν εἰ νικῶμεν ἡ νικώμεθα* Aesch. Cho. 890, cf. Ag. 748, etc.; so, *πότερον . . or πότέρα . .*, ἦ . . , Id. Pers. 148, 352, Ag. 630, etc.:—but in Hom. ἡ is used for εἰ, Lat. *an*, *εἰπὲ ἡ . .*, say *whether . .*, Od. 16. 138; *εἴσεται, ἡ καὶ ἐμὸν δόρυ μαίνεται* he shall know *whether . .*, Il. 8. 111; also ἡ . . , ἦ . . , for *πότερον . .*, ἦ . . , I. 190., 2. 300., 4. 15, Od. 6. 142., 15. 300, etc.; imitated by Aesch. Fr. 780, Soph. O. C. 80 (unless in these places εἰ be restored for the former ἦ), cf. Aesch. Cho. 757:—in Att. sometimes, *εἴτε . . , ἦ . .*, for *εἴτε . . , εἴτε . .*, Seidl. Eur. El. 891, Lob. Aj. 178.

B. COMPARATIVE, *than*, as, Lat. *quam*, after a Comp., Hom., etc.; also after positive Adjs. which imply comparison, as *ἄλλος, ἔτερος, ἄλλοις, διπλάσιος, ἐναντίος, ἴδιος, πολλαπλάσιος*, and after the Adv. *πρῶτον, πρόσθεν*, v. sub *voc.*; so, *τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἡ . .* Plat. Symp. 173 A; *διαφερόντως ἡ . .* Id. Phaedo 85 B; *οὐδ' ὅσον ἡ . .* not so much as . . , not more than . . , Theocr. 9. 21, cf. 9. 34, 35, etc.; so, after Verbs implying comparison, *βούλεσθαι ἡ . .* to wish *rather than . .*, v. *βούλομαι* III, *αἰρέω* B. II; so, *φθάνειν ἡ . .* to come *sooner than . .*, Il. 23. 445, Od. 11. 58; *ἐπιθυμῶν ἡ . .* Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 3; *δέχεσθαι ἡ . .* Lys. 118. 5; so also, *παρὰ δόξαν ἡ . .* ὡς αὐτὸς κατεδόκει Hdt. 1. 79, cf. 8. 4.—It is rare to find ἡ after a word not implying comparison, *ὕμῃς δίκαιον ἔχειν . .* [μᾶλλον] ἡ *πῦρ Ἀθηναίων* Hdt. 9. 26; *ἐμοὶ μικρὸς . .* [μᾶλλον] ἡ *κείνους γλυκὺς* Soph. Aj. 966. 2. ἡ sometimes joins two Comparatives, when they both refer to the same subject, *πάντες κ' ἀρῆσαι* *ἡ* *εὐλαφρότεροι πόδας εἶναι, ἡ ἀφραιότεροι* Od. 1. 165; *ταχύτερα ἡ σφώτερα* Hdt. 3. 65; so in Att., as Ar. Ach. 1078; *μανικώτεροι ἡ ἀνδρείοτεροι* Plat. Theaet. 144 B; cf. Lat. *libentius quam verius*, Cic. Mil. 29. 3. rarely after a Sup., *πλείστα θαυμάσια ἔχει Ἀἴγυπτος ἡ ἄλλη πάσα χώρα* Hdt. 2. 35; *πίθοιτό κεν ἔμμι μάλιστα ἡ ἐμοὶ* Ap. Rh. 3. 91; in Ar. Av.

823, ἀφσπον μὲν ἡ τῷ φλέγραι πεδίων is corrupt, v. Dind.

4. ἡ οὐ often stands where we should use simply ἡ, properly when a negat. precedes, οὐδὲν τι μᾶλλον ἐπ' ἡμέας ἢ οὐ καὶ ἐπ' ἡμέας Hdt. 4. 118, cf. 5. 94, Thuc. 2. 62, etc.; but sometimes the negat. is only implied, ὥρουν .. πόλιν ὅλην διαφθεῖραι μᾶλλον ἢ οὐ τοὺς αἰτίους Thuc. 3. 36. 5. ἡ is often omitted with numerals after πλέων, ἐλάττω, μείων, as, ἐτῇ .. πλέω ἐβδόμηκοντα Plat. Apol. 17 D; οὐ μείον πεντακοσίους Xen. An. 6. 2, 24; as in Lat. *plus decem, minus viginti*, etc.:—sometimes also with an Inf. or a clause representing an Inf., τί γὰρ ἀνδρὶ κακὸν μείζον ἁμαρτεῖν, for ἡ ἁμαρτεῖν, Eur. Alc. 879; τίς εὐπραγία σπινωτέρα .., εἰ [δύναμις] πάρεστιν (for ἡ δύναμις παρτεῖναι); Thuc. 1. 33.

6. sometimes pleon. with a genit., τίς ἀν' αἰσχίων εἴη ταύτης δόξα, ἡ δοκεῖν .. Plat. Crito 44 C, cf. Legg. 765 A, Lysias 118. 28. 7. the disjunctive and compar. Particles are found together in Il. 15. 511, βέλτερον, ἡ ἀπολέσθαι ἐνα χρόνον ἢ βίωσαι, ἡ δὲ θά στυγρὺ γεσθαι better, either to die once for all or live, than long to linger. [When ἡ οὐ, ἡ οὐκ come together in a verse, the two coalesce into one syll. always in Att. Poets, as Aesch. Pr. 328, Soph. Aj. 334, Ar. Lys. 128; and usually in Ep., e. g. Il. 5. 349, Od. 1. 298; cf. μὴ fin.; so, ἡ αὐτὸς Hes. Fr. 89 (104); ἡ εἰ Alex. Πυρρ. 1.]

ἡ, an exclamation, to call one's attention to a thing, ἡ, ἡ, σὺ πά Ar. Nub. 105; and so should be written Ar. Ran. 271, ποῦ Ξανθίας; ἡ, Ξανθίας! where's Xanthias? *ho, Xanthias!*

ἡ, Adv., with two chief senses, Confirmative and Interrogative:

I. TO CONFIRM an assertion, in *truth, truly, verily, of a surety*, Hom., etc. Though not seldom put alone, it is mostly strengthened by the addition of one or two other Particles, as ἡ ἀρα, ἡ ἀρα δὲ, ἡ ἀρ or ἡ ἀρ τε, ἡ βα or ἡ βά νυ; ἡ γάρ, ἡ γάρ τοι; ἡ δὲ, ἡ δὲ που, ἡ δὲ τῶ; ἡ θήν; ἡ κάρτα; ἡ μάλα, ἡ μάλα δὲ; ἡ μὴν and ἡ μὲν; ἡ νύ τοι; ἡ τάχα, ἡ τάχα καί; ἡ τε;—and to express doubt, ἡ που, v. sub ποῦ. The strongest of these combinations is ἡ μὴν, Ion. and Ep. ἡ μὲν, also ἡ μάν, all in Hom., who uses it in strong asseverations or oaths, mostly in oratione recta, Il. 2. 291, v. 7. 393, Od. 10. 65, etc., Aesch. Pr. 73, 167, etc.; ἡ μάν Il. 2. 370, 13. 354; but also c. inf. in oratione obliqua, after Verbs of swearing, σὺ δὲ σύνθεο, καὶ μοι ὁμοσπον, ἡ μὲν μοι πρόφρον ἔπεισον καὶ χερσὶν ἀρῆξιν Il. 1. 77; and so in historical Prose, as Hdt. 4. 154, 5. 93, al., Xen. An. 2. 3, 26 sq.; so, ἐγγυᾶσθαι, ἡ μὴν παραμενεῖν Plat. Phaedo 115 D; ἐγγυητὰς καταστήσαι ἡ μὴν ἐκτίσειν Lex ap. Dem. 712. 24; ἡ μὴν is sometimes still further strengthened, ἡ μὲν δὲ Il. 2. 798, Od. 18. 257, al.; ἡ δὲ μάν Il. 17. 538; ἡ μὲν τοι Od.

II. IN INTERROG. sentences, when the questioner has a special interest in the answer he expects, though it can only be rendered by the interrogative form of the sentence, as in Od. 10. 330, Il. 11. 666, 15. 132, 504, 506: sometimes it may be rendered, *pray?* or *can it be?* as Od. 13. 418, cf. ἡ A. II. 1:—also ἡ οὐκ ..; Lat. *nonne?* Il. 15. 506, Od. 16. 424.—Particles are often added to this ἡ, ἡ ἀρ 20. 166; mostly ἡ βα Il. 5. 421, 762, Od. 4. 672, etc.; imitated by Trag. (in lyr.), Aesch. Pers. 633, Soph. Aj. 172, 954;—used to mark the first of several questions, Pind. 1. 7 (6), 3 sqq.; also, ἡ ἀρα δὲ Il. 13. 446; ἡ βά νυ 4. 93; ἡ νύ τοι 15. 128; ἡ ταῦτα δὲ .. Soph. Ph. 565, El. 385; ἡ ταῦτα δὲ τῶ .. Id. O. T. 429; ἡ γάρ .. Aesch. Pr. 745, 757, Soph. O. T. 1000; and in Att. Prose ἡ γάρ; standing alone, is *is not so?* *n'est ce pas?* Plat. Theaet. 160 E, Gorg. 449 D, 468 D, ἡ καί ..; Aesch. Ag. 1207, 1362; ἀλλ' ἡ ..; Ib. 276, Cho. 774.—This interrog. scense is only in direct questions, and is, generally, less freq. than sign. I. In both, ἡ always begins the sentence, except that the vocative may precede, as in Il. 5. 425, 762, Od. 4. 632, Soph. O. C. 864, 1102; rarely any other words, as in Eur. Hec. 1013, ubi v. Herim. (991).

ἡ, for ἐφῆ, 3 sing. impf. or aor. 2 of ἡμί.

ἡ, for ἦν, Att. contr. from Ion. ἦα, impf. of εἰμί (sum).

ἡ, 3 sing. sub. pres. act. of εἰμί (sum).

ἡ, fem. of Artic. δ:—in Hom. also for αὐτή.

ἡ, fem. of relat. Pron. δς.

ἡ, dat. sing. fem. of possess. Pron. δς, ἡ, δν, his.

ἡ, dat. sing. fem. of relat. Pron. δς, ἡ, δν, Hom.: freq. in adverb.

sense, 1. Ep. of Place, *whichever way, where, whither, in or at what place*, relat. to τῇ, Il. 13. 53, 15. 46; also in Att., Soph. El. 1435; τῇδε .. ἡ Aesch. Cho. 308; ἐκείνῃ .. ἡ Plat. Phaedo 82 D.

II. Att. of the Manner, *how, as, ἡ καὶ Λοκίας ἐφύμνησεν* Aesch. Cho. 558; ἡ νομίζεται Soph. O. C. 1603; ἡ βούλονται Thuc. 8. 71, etc.:—never so in Hom., unless we read ἡ θέμις ἐστὶ for ἡ θέμις, v. sub θέμις.

2. *wherefore*, Lat. *quare*, Thuc. 1. 25, 2. 2, al.

3. *in so far as*, Lat. *quatenus*, ἡ οὐ μὲν ἐκὼν .. φάγοι Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 18; ἡ ἀνθρώπων quia man, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 6, 5.

III. joined with a Sup., ἡ ἐδύνματο τάχιστα as quick as he was able, Xen. An. 1. 2, 4, etc.; ἡ ἐδυάτο μάλιστα Ib. 1. 3, 15; ἡ ἀριστον Id. Cyr. 2. 4, 32, etc.; ἡ ῥῶστα τε καὶ ἥδιστα Id. Mem. 2. 1, 9; ἡ ἀν' δύνωμαι τάχιστα Id. Cyr. 7. 1, 9;—so ὡς or ὅτε μάλιστα.

ἡ, ἡεν, 1 and 3 sing. Ep. impf. of εἰμί (sum).

ἡα, contr. for ἡια, Ep. impf. of εἰμι (ibo).

ἡα, contr. from ἡια, q. v.

ἡβαίος, ἂ, ὄν, Ion. for βαῖος, *little, small, poor*, properly with the negat. οὐδέ, οὐ οἱ ἐνὶ φρένας, οὐδ' ἡβαῖος no sense is in him, no not the least, Il. 14. 141, Od. 21. 258; οὐ οἱ ἐνὶ τρήχες, οὐδ' ἡβαῖαι no not even a few, 18. 355; also, ἡβαῖην οὐκὶ κατὰ πρόφρασιν Call. Fr. 464; rarely without a negat., πηλαμύδης .. ἡβαῖαι περ εἴσατο Opp. H. 4. 514.

II. often in neut. as Adv., οὐδ' ἡβαῖον not in the least, not at all, Lat. *ne tantillum quidem*, Od. 3. 14, 11. 2. 380, 386, etc.; rarely without a negat., ἡβαῖον ἀπὸ σπείους a little from the cave, Od. 9. 462.

ἡβάσκω, Incept. of ἡβάω, to come to man's estate, come to one's strength, Lat. *pubescere*, Hipp. Aph. 124S, Xen. An. 4. 6, 1; παῖς ἡβάσκων ἀρτί Ib. 7. 4, 7.

2. metaph., νῦν ἐθ' ἡβάσκει κακὸν (as Dind. for ἡβᾷ σοι) Eur. Alc. 1085; ἡμῖν ἡβάσκει πενή Anth. P. 6. 30.

3. to reach, or shew the outward signs of, manhood, Aristaen. 1. 11, Philostr. 821, Galen.—Cf. sq.

ἡβῶν, Ep. opt. ἡβῶμαι, part. ἡβῶν (v. infr.): fut. -ἦσω (ἐφ-) Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 12, Dor. ἡβῶω [α] Anth. P. 7. 4S2; aor. ἡβῆσα Od. 1. 41, Hes., Att.: pf. ἡβῆκα (παρ-) Hdt., etc.: (ἡβῆ). To be at man's estate, to be in the prime of youth, at one's full size and powers, Hom., who best explains it in the often-repeated line, εἴθ' ὡς ἡβῶοιμι, βίη δέ μοι ἔμπεδος εἴη Od. 14. 468, al.; ἀνὴρ οὐδὲ μάλ' ἡβῶν not even in the prime and pride of life, Il. 12. 3S2, Od. 23. 187, cf. Aesch. Cho. 879; ὅταν ἡβῆσει καὶ ἡβῶν μέτρον ἴκοιτο Il. 131; ἡβῶσιν ὠφέ Hipp. Auct. 282; γυνὴ τέτορ' ἡβῶσα (sc. ἐτῇ) i. e. being four years past puberty, Hes. Op. 606; ἡβᾶν διὰ διετεῖς, v. sub διετεῖς; γέροντα τὸν νῦν, σάρκα δ' ἡβῶσαν φέροι Aesch. Theb. 622; ἡβᾶν σθένος to be young and strong, Eur. H. F. 436; ἡβῶν when I was young, Ar. Vesp. 357; οἱ ἡβῶντες the young, Id. Ran. 1055, Thuc. 4. 132; ἐπειδὴν ἡβῶσσι Plat. Apol. 41 E:—of plants, ἡμερὶς ἡβῶσα a young, luxuriant vine, Od. 5. 69, cf. Simon. in Anth. P. 7. 24; ἡβῶντ' ἀρτίως οἰνίσκον (παρὰ προσδοκίαν for νεανίσκον) Cratin. Πυτυν. 3.

2. metaph. To be young, fresh, vigorous, ἀεὶ γὰρ ἡβᾷ τοῖς γέρονσιν εὐ μαθεῖν learning is young even for the old, i. e. 'tis never too late to learn, Blomf. Aesch. Ag. 567, cf. ἀνηβῶ; ἡβᾷ δήμος εἰς ὄργην πεσὼν the people rages like a passionate youth, Eur. Or. 696, cf. νεανικός; ἀγγελον .. γέρονθ', ἡβῶντα δ' εὐκλόσσω φρενὶ exulting, Aesch. Supp. 775:—also of things, γάμοι, ἔαρ ἡβ. Opp. H. 1. 474, 2. 252.

3. To have the outward signs of puberty, Arist. G. A. 2. 7, 15, Anth. P. 12. 31.

ἡβῆ, Dor. ἡβα (rarely ἂβα Theocr. 1. 44), ἡ: (v. sub fin.). Manhood, youthful prime, youth, Lat. *pubertas*, the time when the beard first appears, and the limbs are fully developed, νενηὶ ἀνδρὶ εὐκλῆς, πρῶτον ἐπληρῆτη, τοῦτερ χαριεστάτη ἡβῆ Od. 10. 279, cf. Il. 24. 34S; καὶ δ' ἔχει ἡβης ἄθος ὅτε κράτος ἐστὶ μέγιστον Il. 12. 484, cf. Hes. Th. 9S8; hence termed ἐρικυδὴς Il. 11. 225, Hes. l. c.; πολυήρατος, Od. 15. 366, etc.; ἡβης μέτρον ἰκέσθαι or ἰκάνειν = ἡβάσκειν, 11. 317, 18. 217, etc.; ἡβην ἰκέσθαι 15. 366, Il. 24. 728; ἡβης ἀπονίσασθαι, ταρπῆναι 17. 25, Od. 23. 212; ἐφ' ἡβης Ar. Eq. 524; θρέψασθαι τινα πρὸς ἡβην Plat. Menex. 238 B.

b. the strength and vigour of youth, youthful strength, [δίσκον] ἀφῆκε .., πευρώμενος ἡβης Il. 23. 432; ἡβῆ τε πεποιθεῖα χερσὶ τ' ἐμῇσιν Od. S. 181, cf. 16. 174; ἡβης ἀκμή Soph. O. T. 741:—in pl., κομπορροφία νεανίδες ἡβαί Eur. Ion 477.

c. as a legal term, ἡβῆ was the time before manhood, at Athens 16 years of age, A. B. 255. 15; though other authorities make it 14, E. M. 359. 17, Harp. s. v. ἐπιδιετεῖς; at Sparta, fixed at 18, so that τὰ δέκα ἀφ' ἡβης were men of 28, τὰ τετταράκοντα ἀφ' ἡβης men of 58, and so on, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 32, 3. 4, 23, 6. 4, 17;—also of women, ἐπεὶ δ' ἐς ἡβην ἦλθεν ἀραιὰν γάμον Eur. Ilec. 12.

d. of oxen, ἡβης μέτρον ἔχοντες Hes. Op. 436; of the fresh skin of a snake, Nic. Th. 138.

2. metaph., of any condition, fresh and happy like that of youth, youthful cheer, merriment, Pind. P. 4. 525; δαυτός ἡβῆ Eur. Cycl. 504, cf. ἡβητήριον: also youthful passion, fire, spirit, Pind. P. 6. 48.

3. a body of youth, the youth, Lat. *juventus*, Aesch. Pers. 512, 733, Ag. 109, etc.

4. the parts about the groin, Lat. *pubes*, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1083, Ar. Nub. 976, cf. Arist. H. A. 1. 14, 1., 2. 18, 5. 14, 3, al.

II. as femin. prop. n., ἡβῆ, Hebe, daughter of Zeus and Hera, wife of Hercules, Ant. 11. 603, Hes. Th. 950; cupbearer of the gods, Il. 4. 2: but, in later allegorising legends, goddess of youth. (A connexion with Skt. *yuvau* (*juvems*), suggested by Pott, is accepted by Curt.)

ἡβηδόν, Adv. from the youth upwards, πάντες ἡβηδόν Hdt. 1. 172, 6. 21, cf. Luc. Vit. Auct. 14, al.; τοὺς ἀνδρας ἡβ. ἀποσφάζει Diod. 3. 54.

ἡβητήριον, ἡρος, ὅ, = ἡβῶν, Anth. P. 6. 76, Coluth. 71.

ἡβητήριον, τό, a place where young people meet, to eat and drink, exercise and amuse themselves, Plut. Pomp. 40. 53, cf. Ath. 425 E, Hesych.

ἡβητής, οὐ, ὁ, (ἡβῶν) youthful, at one's prime, κοῦροι ἡβηταὶ h. Hom. Merc. 56, cf. Eur. Fr. 324. 5, Call. Lav. Pall. 109; βραχυῶν ἡβητῆν τύπον Eur. Heracl. 858.

ἡβητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for youth, youthful, Lat. *juvenilis*, λόγιοι Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 20; ἡλικία Id. Lac. 4. 7.

ἡβητωρ, ορος, ὅ, = ἡβῶν, ἡβητής, Matro ap. Ath. 136 C.

ἡβός, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. ἄβος, = ἡβῶν, Theocr. 5. 109 (though the reading is dub.); Dind. suggests οὐδ' ἡβός (for οὐτε νεαρός) in Soph. O. C. 702.

ἡβυλλάω, Comic Dim. of ἡβῶν, to be muddling young, youngish, Ar. Ran. 516, Pherecr. Mer. 1. 20.

ἡβών, ἡβῶμι, ἡβῶοιμι, ἡβῶντες, ἡβῶσσα, v. sub ἡβῶν.

ἡγάσασθε, v. sub ἀγαμαι.

ἡγαγόμην, ἡγαγον, v. sub ἀγα.

ἡγάθεος, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. ἀγάθ-, (ἀγα, θεός, v. Butt. Lexil.):—very divine, most holy, often in Hom., always of places immediately under divine protection, Πύλος, Ἀθῆναι Il. 1. 252, 2. 722; Πυθών Hes. Th. 499, Pind. P. 9. 71; cf. ζῆθεος:—in Christian Poets of persons, Anth. P. 1. 91, etc.

ἡγάλεος, ἂ, ὄν, (ἀγγυμ) broken in pieces, Callim. (?) ap. E. M. 418. 1.

ἡγᾶνον, τό, Ion. for τήγανον, Anacr. 25.

ἡγεμονεία, v. sub ἡγεμονία.

ἡγεμόνευα, ἡ, fem. of ἡγεμονεύω, = ἡγεμόνη, Orph. Arg. 907.

ἡγεμόνευμα, τό, a leading: but in Eur. Phoen. 1494 ἀγεμόνευμα νεκροῖται = ἡγεμών νεκρῶν, cf. Schol. ad l.

ἡγεμονεύς, ἴως, Ep. for ἡγεμών, acc. ἡγεμονῆα, -ῆας, Opp. C. 1. 224, Anth. P. 14. 72, 11, Musae. 218, etc.

ἡγεμονεύω, Dor. ἀγεμ-, to be or act as ἡγεμών, to go before, lead the

way, *προτὶ* Ἰλιον II. 16. 92; *πρὸς* δώματα, ἀγορήνδε, λέχοσδε, δεῦρο Od.; *πρόσθ' ἡγεμόνευον* 22. 400., 24. 155; *ἐς* αὐτὴν Theoc. 25. 60.; c. dat. pers. to *lead the way* for him, i. e. *lead or guide* him, Od. 3. 386., 8. 4, etc.; *τῇ ἡμῖν, ἢ κεν δὴ οὐ* .. *ἡγεμονεύσει* II. 15. 46; but also, ὅδον *ἡγ. to lead the way, ἡγῶ δ' ὅδον ἡγεμονεύσω* Od. 6. 46, cf. 7. 30, al.; in full, τοῖσι γέρον ὅδον ἡγεμόνευεν *led the way for them, guided* them on the way, 24. 225; so, ῥόν ὕδατι ἡγεμόνευεν *made a course* for the water, II. 21. 258 (the only places in Hom. with both dat. and acc.)

II. *to lead in war, to rule, command*, once in Hom. c. dat., Τρωσὶ μὲν ἡγεμόνευε .. *Ἐκτωρ* II. 2. 816, cf. Hes. Th. 387; elsewhere, like most Verbs of ruling (ἀρχαί, κρατέω, etc.), c. gen., Δοκρῶν δ' ἡγ. Αἴας II. 2. 527, cf. 552, 620, etc.;—so in Prose, Hdt. 7. 99, 160, etc.; ἡγεμόνων ἡγ. Xen. Ages. 1, 3, etc.; ἡγ. τῆς σκέψεως *to take the lead* in it, Plat. Prot. 351 E:—absol. *to have or take the command*, Hdt. 8. 2; ἡγ. ἐν πόλει Plat. Rep. 474 C; ἐπιθυμίας καὶ ἐρωτος ἡγεμονεύσαντος Ib. 197 A:—Pass. *to be ruled, ὑπὸ* τινος Thuc. 3. 61.—Signif. II never occurs in Od., and signif. I rarely in II.

III. *to be governor, τῆς Συρίας ἡγ. Ev. Luc. 2. 2.* ἡγεμονέω, *to have authority*, Plat. Tim. 41 C, 70 C, Legg. 631 C. ἡγεμόνη, fem. of ἡγεμόν, *a mistress, queen*, epith. of Artemis, Call. Dian. 227, Paus. 9. 35, 2; of Aphrodite, Hesych.

ἡγεμονίης, ἴδος, ἡ, poet. for ἡγεμονίς, Manetho 4. 98.

ἡγεμονία, ἡ, *a leading the way, going first*, Hdt. 2. 93; τῇ τῶν δυναστευόντων ἡγ. by their example, Plat. Legg. 711 C.

II. *a leading by authority, chief command*, Hdt. 1. 7., 3. 65, etc.; of a general or officer, Thuc. 4. 91; ἐν ἡγεμονίαις Hdt. 7. 15; ἡ ἡγ. τοῦ πολέμου Hdt. 6. 2; ἡ κατὰ πόλεμον ἡγ., τῶν πολεμικῶν ἡ ἡγ. Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 12 and 13; τῶν στρατοπέδων Plat. Euthyd. 273 C; τῶν ὁπισθοφυλάκων Xen. An. 4. 7. 8; ἡγ. δικαστηρίων *authority* over them, Aeschin. 56. 1.

2. in the constitution of Greek states, *the hegemony or sovereignty of one state over a number of subordinates*, as of Athens in Attica, Thebes in Boeotia, etc. The ἡγεμονία of the Greek armies and fleets in the Persian war was conceded to the Spartans; after that war this *Military command* assumed an *Imperial* form, which was wrested from Sparta by Athens; and finally the Peloponn. war had for its real object to determine to which state should belong the *Hegemony or Empire* of Greece; ἡ ἡγ. τῆς Ἑλλάδος Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 33, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 18; ἡ περὶ Σαλαμῖνα νίκη καὶ διὰ ταύτης ἡ ἡγ. Ib. 5. 4, 8:—for a full discussion, cf. Groen van Prinsterer, Leid. 1820, Grote H. of Gr. c. 45. init. b. used to translate the Roman *imperium*, Plut. Mar. 36, etc.; Αἰγυπτὸν δῆμον Ῥωμαίων ἡγεμονία προσέθηκα Mionum. Ancyr. in C. I. 4040. IV. 1: *the reign of the Emperor*, Ev. Luc. 3. 1.

III. *a division of the army under its officer, a command*, Plut. Camill. 23.

IV. *the chief thing, principal part*, ἡγ. τῆς τέχνης Diphil. Ἀπολ. 1. 5.

V. *a principality, prefecture*, LXX (Gen. 36. 30); ἡ Ἰαλυρίδος ἡγ. Hdn. 6. 7.

ἡγεμονίδης, ὁ, = ἡγεμόν, LXX (2 Macc. 13. 24).

ἡγεμονικός, ὁ, ὢν, of or for a ἡγεμών, *ready to lead or guide*, πρὸς τι Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 14; πρὸς τὰ πονηρὰ Id. Cyr. 2. 2, 25. II. *capable of command, fit to command, authoritative, chief, leading*, Lat. *principes*, ψυχῇ ἐν τοῖς ἡλίξι ἡγ. Id. Symp. 8. 16; ἡγ. φύσει Philolaos ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 8; ἡγεμονικὴ τὴν φύσιν Plat. Phaedr. 252 E; ἡγ. τέχνη Id. Philib. 55 D; οἱ κατ' ἀρετὴν ἡγ. Arist. Pol. 3. 17, 4; τὸ ἀρρεν .. τοῦ θήλεος ἡγεμονικώτερον Ib. 1. 12, 1; ἡγ. καὶ πολιτικός βίος Ib. 7. 6, 7:—ἡγεμονικὸν *an authoritative principle*, Plat. Prot. 352 B; τὸ ἡγεμονικὸν *the authoritative part of the soul* (reason), Zeno ap. Diog. L. 7. 159, cf. Plut. 2. 898 F, cf. Cic. N. D. 2. 11:—Adv. —*as, like a general*, opp. to δεσποτικός, Arist. Pol. Fr. 81. 2. used to transl. the Rom. *Consularis*, Plut. Pomp. 26.

ἡγεμόνιος, ὢν, of or belonging to an ἡγεμών, *guiding*, ἡ ἡγ. τοῦ λόγου δύναμις Clem. Al. 133:—ὁ ἡγ., epith. of Hermes, as *the guide* of departed souls, elsewhere πομπαῖος, ψυχοπαμπός, Ar. Pl. 1159, C. I. 157. 22.

ἡγεμονίης, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of ἡγεμών, *imperial*, πόλις Strabo 372, C. I. 2721; γῆ App. Civ. 2. 65.

ἡγεμόσυνα (sc. ἱερὰ), τὰ, *thank-offerings for safe-conduct*, Xen. An. 4. 8, 25.

ἡγέμων, Dor. ἡγεμ., ὄνος, ὢ; also ἡγ., Pind. I. 8 (7). 44, Aesch. Supp. 722, Aeschin. 24. 24:—*one who leads, Lat. dux*; and so, I. in Od., *a leader, guide*, to shew the way, Io. 505., 15. 310; so II. 5. 14, Soph. Ant. 1017, etc.; ἡγ. γίνεσθαι τινὶ τῆς ὁδοῦ Hdt. 8. 31, cf. Eur. Hec. 281, Xen. Mem. 1. 3. 4; ἡγ. ποδὸς τυφλοῦ Eur. Phoen. 1616; ἡγεμόνες τοῦ πλοῦ Thuc. 7. 50; of a charioteer, Soph. O. T. 804.

2. *one who does a thing first, one who is an authority* to others, Lat. *principes, dux, auctor*, ἡγεμόνα γίνεσθαι τινι, *like ἡγεῖσθαι τινι*, to guide one, shew him the way; τοῖς νεωτέροις ἡγ. ἡθῶν χρηστών γίνεσθαι Plat. Legg. 670 D; ἡγεμόνα εἶναι τινος *to give occasion to a thing, be the cause thereof*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 12, cf. Plat. Lys. 214 A; πόνους τοῦ ζῆν ἡδέως ἡγεμόνας νομίζετε Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 12; τῆς εἰρήνης ἡγ. Dem. 233. 15; ἀχαριστία πρὸς πάντα τὰ αἰσχροῦ ἡγ. Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 7, cf. Plat. Meno 97 B; ἡγεμόνες *leaders* of a chorus, C. I. 1584. ad fin., v. Böckh ad I. 1:—ἡγεμόν is also the title of *the master or president* in gymnastic schools, etc., C. I. 266, 270, 279–80, al. II. in II., *a leader, commander, chief*, opp. to λαοί, πληθὺς, 2. 365., 11. 304; also c. gen., ἡγεμόνες Δαναῶν, φυλάκων, etc.; so also later, Hdt. 6. 43., 7. 62, 96, al.; στρατηγὸς καὶ ἡγ. τῶν Ἑλλήνων πρὸς τὸν Βάρβαρον Id. 7. 158; ἡγ. τῶν πολέμων Id. 9. 33; ἔχοντες ἡγεμόνας τῶν πάντων στρατηγῶν having some of the best generals as *commanders*, Thuc. 8. 89; *a chief, sovereign*, Pind. I. 8 (7). 44, etc.; ἡγ. γῆς τῆδε Soph. O. T. 103, cf. O. C. 289; πάντων .. καὶ αὐτοῦ βασιλέως ἡγ. Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 14; ἡγ. τῆς συμμορίας Dem. 565. 12; of the *queen-bee and queen-wasp*, regarded by the Greeks as males, Arist. H. A. 9. 42, 2; ἡγ. τοῦ σμήνους Poll. 4. 106, cf. Xen. Oec. 7. 38; also of other animals, ὁ ἡγ. τῶν προβάτων, of the bell-wether, Arist. H. A. 6. 19, 2; τῶν βοῶν Ib. 21, 4, etc.

to transl. the Rom. *Emperor*, Plat. Cic. 2, al.; also *a provincial governor*, Ev. Matth. 27. 2, Act. Ap. 23. 24. 2. as Adj., like Lat. *principes, leading, principal, chief*, ἀντὶ Plat. Criti. 119 A; ἡγ. ναῦς, of the flag ship, Aesch. Supp. 722; ἡγ. τῆς φυλῆς κορυφαῖος Dem. 533. 25; ἡγεμόνες πόδες Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 17, Incess. An. 17, 2; also as neut., ἡγεμόσι μέρεσι Plat. Tim. 91 E.

III. in Prosody, = *πυρρίχιος*, Dion. II. de Comp. 17.

IV. ἡγεμόνες, al. in Architecture, *the coping-tiles* of the roof, v. O. Müller ad Inser. de Munim. Ath. (Götting. 1836) p. 61. ἡγεῖμαι, Dor. ἡγ-; impf. ἡγοῦμην II. 12. 28, etc., Ion. —εὔμην or —εὔμην Hdt. 2. 115, ἡγέοντο 9. 15; fut. ἡγήσομαι II. 14. 374, Att.; aor. ἡγήσασθαι Hom., Att.; aor. ἡγήσθην late (but cf. περιηγ-); pf. ἡγήμαι Hdt., Att., used also in pass. sense (v. infr. IV); Dep. (From the same Root as ἄγω, notwithstanding the breathing, Curt. Gr. Et. p. 677.) To go before, lead the way, ὡς εἰπὼν ἡγείθ', ἡ δ' ἔσπετο Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη Od. 1. 125; ἄν παῖς ἡγήσασθαι νόμιος 6. 300, etc.; πρόσθεν δ' .. ἱπὸς ἡγείτ' II. 24. 96; (so, ἡγοῦ παροῦσε Eur. Phoen. 834); ἡγ. ἐπὶ νηὶ Od. 13. 65; ἡ γείτονος II. 10. 144; κλισίῃδε Od. 14. 48; so in Prose, Hdt. 2. 93, etc.; ἡγήσασθαι οὐδεὶς ἔσται Xen. An. 2. 4, 5.

b. c. dat. pers., Τρωσὶ ποτὶ πύλιν ἡγήσασθαι II. 12. 101; ἐκ Δουλιχίου .. ἡγείτο μνηστήρα Od. 16. 397; so in Att., οἱ γὰρ βλέποντες τοῖς τυφλοῖς ἡγοῦμεθα Ar. Pl. 15; ἡγ. τινι πρὸς ἀρετὴν Xen. Ages. 10, 2. c. with ὅδον added, ὅδον ἡγήσασθαι *to go before* on the way, Lat. *praeire viam*, Od. 10. 263; so, ἡγ. τινι τὴν ὁδὸν Hdt. 9. 15 (v. infr.). d. c. acc. loci, ἡ οἱ .. πόλιν ἡγήσασθαι *who might guide him to the city*, Od. 6. 114, cf. 7. 21., 15. 82; ἡγ. Βοιωδὸς ἀστικούς Aesch. Supp. 501; also, ἡγείσθαι ἐς φιλόδητον *to lead the way, make the first step towards it*, Hes. Op. 710.

2. c. dat. pers. et gen. rei, *to be one's leader in a thing*, θεῖος ἀσπίδος .. ἡμῖν ἡγείσθω .. ὕρχηρμος Od. 23. 134; ἡγ. τινι σοφίας, φθῆς Pind. P. 4. 442, Plat. Alc. 1. 125 C, cf. Euthyd. 281 A; ἀλήθεια δὲ πάντων μὲν ἀγαθῶν θεοῖς ἡγείται πάντων δὲ ἀνθρώπων Id. Legg. 730 C; ἡγ. τοῦ χοροῦ Πέρσαις Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 1, cf. Call. Del. 313; and often c. gen. rei only, ἡγ. νόμον *to lead* the song, Pind. N. 5. 44; φρόνησις ἡγ. τοῦ ἔρβος πράττειν Plat. Meno 97 C; ἡγ. παντὸς καὶ ἔργον καὶ λόγον Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 15.

3. c. dat. rei, *to be leader in .. κερδοσύνη, νηπιέριος ἡγ. τινι* II. 22. 247, Od. 24. 469; ἐν τινι Plat. Charm. 172 A. 4. c. acc. rei, *to lead, conduct*, ἡγ. τὰς πομπὰς Dem. 571. 3 (ubi v. Dind.); τὴν ἀποδομίαν Δινο ap. Ath. 633 D; τὰς τύχας Eur. Supp. 226; in ἡ γὰρ ὅσα πάντα ἡγομένην, Soph. Phil. 99, πάντα is adverbial, in all things, but cf. ἐξηγήσομαι 1. 2.

5. part. ἡγοῦμενος, ἡγ., or, as Adj., σκέλη ἡγοῦμενα, opp. to ἐπόμενα, the front legs, Arist. Incess. An. 16, 2 sq.; ὁ ἡγ. ποὺς the advanced foot, Id. Fr. 64:—v. infr. II. 2. II. *to lead an army or fleet*, often in Hom., c. dat., νῆες θαλαί, ἦσαν Ἀχιλλεύς ἐς Τροίην ἡγείτο II. 16. 169, cf. Od. 14. 238; ὅν γὰρ ἦν ὅστις σφιν εἴη στίχας ἡγήσασθαι *might lead* them to their ranks, II. 2. 687; ἡγ. Τρῳέων ἐς Ἴλιον 5. 211; ἡγ. Μῆσσην 2. 864; λόγχασις Eur. Bacch. 1359; then often in Xen., etc.:—more commonly c. gen. *to be the leader or commander of*, Σαρπηδόην δ' ἡγήσασθ' .. ἑπικούρω II. 12. 101; ἡγήσασθαι λαῶν 15. 311, cf. 2. 567, 638, etc.; so in Prose, ἡγ. τῆς Ἀοίης, τῆς συμμαχίας Hdt. 1. 95., 7. 148; οἱ τῆς Θεσσαλίας ἡγεμόνες the rulers of Th., Id. 9. 1; ὅς ἡγεμόν τῆς ἐξέδου Thuc. 2. 10; ἡγοῦμενος τῶν ἡδονῶν ἀλλ' οὐκ ἄνεμος ἦν αὐτῶν Isocr. 198 A, etc.:—from these examples it is plain that with the dat. the Verb retains the orig. sense of *going before or leading*, which with the gen. is lost.

2. absol., οἱ ἡγοῦμενοι the rulers, Soph. Ph. 386, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1363; ἡγ. ἐν τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς *leading men*, Act. Ap. 15. 22; cf. ἡγοῦμενος, ὁ.

III. post-Hom., like Lat. *ducere*, *to suppose, believe, hold*, Hdt. (who in this sense commonly uses pf. ἡγήμαι), etc.; ἡγ. τι εἶναι Id. 1. 126, 136., 2. 69, 72; ἡγείσθε δὲ [θεοὺς] βλέπειν .. πρὸς τὸν εὐσεβῆ ἡρώτην Soph. O. C. 278. 2. With an attributive word added, ἡγ. τινα βασιλεῖα *to hold or regard as king*, Hdt. 6. 52; μηδ' αὐθαδῶν εὐβουλίας ἀμείνων ἡγήσθ' ἡγοῦσε Aesch. Fr. 1035; ἀπαντας ἐχθροὺς τῶν θεῶν ἡγοῦ πλέον Id. Cho. 902, cf. 905; ἡγ. τάλλα πάντα δεύτερα *to hold* everything else secondary, Soph. Ph. 1442; οὐκ αἰσχρὸν ἡγεί .. τὰ ψευδῇ λέγειν; Ib. 108, cf. Ant. 1167; ἀντίπαλον ἡγ. τί τινι Thuc. 4. 10; so, ἡγ. τι περὶ πολλὰν Hdt. 2. 115; τῶν ἡδονῶν Isocr. 386 E; περὶ πλείστον Thuc. 2. 89; περὶ οὐδένος Lys. 110. 31; παρ' οὐδέν Decret. ap. Dem. 282. 14; c. part., πᾶν κέρδος ἡγοῦ ζήμιοντινι φυγῇ Eur. Med. 453.

3. often of belief in gods, τὴν μεγίστην δαίμνα ἡγήνται εἶναι Hdt. 2. 40, cf. 3. 8; ἡγ. θεοὺς *to believe in gods*, Eur. Hec. 800, Bacch. 1327, Ar. Nub. 32; εἰμόνας ἡγ. Plat. Apol. 27 D, cf. Pors. Hec. 788, and v. νομίζω II. 1.

4. ἡγοῦμαι δέιν, *to think it fit, deem it necessary to do*, c. inf., Andoc. 4. 21, Dem. 14. 26:—so also without δέιν, παθεῖν μάλλιν ἡγήσασθαι ἡ .. Thuc. 2. 12, ubi v. Atwood; ἡγήσασθαι ἐπαυέσαι Plat. Prot. 346 B.

IV. the pf. is used in pass. sense, τὰ ἡγμένα = τὰ νομύμενα, Orac. ap. Dem. 1072. 25; also fut. ἡγήσασθαι Origen.; aor. τὸ περιηγήθην Plat. Legg. 770 B; but for ἡγεόμενον *being led*, Hdt. 3. 14, Ald. and some Mss. give ἡγεόμενον (for ἀγόμενον):—the act. form ἡγέω, noticed by Hdn. π. μου. λέξ. p. 45 and others seems to be inferred from these forms.

ἡγέρεσθαι, Ep. form of ἀγέρεσθαι (Pass.) *to gather together, assemble*, Hom., only in 3 pl. pres. and impf., and inf., ἀμφὶ δέ μιν .. ἀγοί ἡγέρεσθοναι Il. 3. 231, cf. h. Hom. Ar. 147; ἀμφ' Ἀτρείωνα ἀολλέες ἡγέρεσθοντο II. 23. 233; περὶ δ' ἐσθλοὶ ἑταῖροι ἀθροῖοι ἡγέρεσθοντο Od. 2. 392; of the ghosts, ἀμφ' αἶμα .. ἀολλέες ἡγέρεσθοντο II. 227; σφιν ἐπέφραδον ἡγέρεσθαι Il. 10. 127:—subj. ἡγέρεσθωνται, Opp. H. 3. 360. Cf. ἡγέρεσθαι.

ἡγέρεσθαι, v. sub ἀγέρεω.

ἡγέσθαι, ἡ, (ἡγέομαι) = ἡγησις, Hesych., Greg. Naz. 2. p. 172. 91.

ἡγέσι-λεως, ὁ, = Ἀγέσι-λαος.

ἡγέτης, ὢν, ὢ, Dor. ἡγ-, (ἡγέομαι) *a leader*, voc. ἡγέτ' ὁδοῦ C. I. 3538.

23; ἀγέτα κώμων Orph. H. 51. 7; θηροσώτας Anth. P. 6. 167:—fem. ἀγέτις, ἴδος, lb. 7. 425.

ἡγηλαῖω, Ep. collat. form of ἡγέομαι, *to guide, lead*, κακὸς κακὸν ἡγηλάει Od. 17. 217; but, κακὸν μόνον ἡγ. *to lead a wretched life*, 11. 618; βίστον βαρὺν ἡγ. Ap. Rh. 1. 272:—for Arat. 893, v. ὠφηγηλάω.

ἡγημα, τό, *a thought, purpose*, LXX (Ezek. 17. 3), Eccl. Ἠγησί-λεως, ω, ὁ, = Ἀγασίλαος.

ἡγησί-πολις, εως, ὁ, *leader of the state*, Diog. L. 2. 131.

ἡγησις, εως, ἡ, *command*, like ἡγεσία, LXX (1 Macc. 9. 31).

ἡγηστειρα, ἡ, fem. of ἡγητήρ, Plato in Anth. P. 6. 43, Opp. C. 1. 253.

ἡγητέον, verb. Adj. of ἡγέομαι, *one must lead*, Xen. Hell. 4. 7, 2, Eq. Mag. 4. 3.

ἡγητήρ, Dor. ἀγ-, ἥρος, ὁ, = ἡγητής, *a guide*, Soph. O. C. 1521, Opp. H. 5. 70; σοφίης ἐδὼν ἡγητήρα *his guide to philosophy*, C. I. 911.

2. = ἡγήτωρ, *a leader*, Pind. P. 1. 133.

ἡγητήρια (sc. παλάδια), ἡ, *a mass of dried figs, borne in procession at the Attic Πανηγύρια*, in memory of the discovery of this food, *which was considered the first step in civilised life*, Ath. 74 D, Hesych., Phot.: also ἡγητήρια, E. M. 418. 49; written ἡγήτρια by Eust. 1399. 29.

ἡγητής, οὐ, ὁ, = ἡγητήρ, *a guide*, νόσφιν ἡγητῶν Aesch. Supp. 239. 2. *the pilot-fish*, Opp. H. 5. 70.

ἡγήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, *a leader, commander, chief*, Τρώων, φυλάκων Il. 3. 153., 10. 181; ἡγήτορες ἡδὲ μέδοντες *chiefs in war and leaders in council*, 2. 79, etc.; ἡγ. οὐραίαν, of Hermes, h. Hom. Merc. 14.

ἡγισμαίνεω, Adv. pf. pass. of ἀγιάω, *in holy manner*, Jo. Chrys.

ἡγμένως, Adv. pf. pass. of ἄγω, *reasonably*, Suid.

ἡγνευμένως, Adv. pf. pass. of ἀγνέω, *purely*, Poll. 1. 32.

ἡγορόωντο, Ep. and Ion. lengthd. for ἡγοῶντο, Hom.

ἡγος, ἡ, Boeot. for αἶψ, Lob. Paral. 136.

ἡγουμένως, ὁ, *the chief of an abbey, an abbot*, often in late Inserr., as C. I. 8634, 8724, al.:—ἡγουμενία, ἡ, *his office*, lb. 8724.

ἡγουν, Conjunct., (ἡ γε οὖν) *that is to say, or rather*, to define a word more correctly, κακά πάντα, ἡγουν τὴν τε ἀπειρίην καὶ . . . Hipp. 404. 46; διὰ ξηρότητα, ἡγουν χαιρόντητα, τῆς γῆς Xen. Oec. 19. 11.

ἡγώ, crasis for ἡ ἐγώ, Aeschin.:—ἡγχοῦσα for ἡ ἀγχοῦσα, Ar. Eccl. 929. ἡδάνος, ἡ, ὄν, = ἡδύς, assumed by Gramm. to expl. ἐδανός.

ἡδέ, and, properly correlative to ἡμὲν, ἡμῖν . . . ἡδὲ . . . both . . . and . . . v. sub ἡμῖν:—but,

II. often in Hom., without ἡμῖν, just like καί, and, ἡγήτορες ἡδὲ μέδοντες Il. 2. 79, cf. 1. 41, 96, 251, etc.:—some-

times with τε before it, σκηπτῶν τ' ἡδὲ θέμιστες 9. 99; Ἔκτορ τ' ἡδ' ἄλλοι 12. 61; Ἥρην τ' ἡδὲ Πασειδάων καὶ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη 1. 400;

τε and ἡδέ may also have a word between them, αὐτὸς τ' ἀναχάσσομαι ἡδὲ . . . 5. 822, cf. Pind. O. 13. 62; also, μὲν . . . ἡδὲ . . . Od. 1. 239., 12. 380, etc.; μὲν τε . . . ἡδὲ . . . Orph. H. 13. 8:—sometimes with καί

between ἡδέ . . . ἡδὲ . . . παίδων ἡδ' ἀλόχων καὶ κτήσιος ἡδὲ τοκῆων Il. 15. 663:—but ἡδέ καί conjoined means and also, Il. 1. 334, Od. 2. 209; ἡδέ κε καὶ and it may be too, Od. 1. 240; ἡδ' αὐτε and forthwith, Il. 7. 302; ἡδ' ἔτι καὶ and still also, 1. 455., 2. 118; ἡδέ τε Anth. P. 9. 788:—very rarely at the beginning of a sentence, ἡδέ καὶ οἶδε κτλ. here also . . . Od. 4. 235.—The Trag. use ἡδέ in anapaests and lyrics, Aesch.

Pers. 16, 21, 22, 26, etc.; and (less freq.) in Iamb., as Aesch. Cho. 1025, Eum. 414, Soph. Fr. 345, 493, Eur. Hec. 323, H. F. 30: it occurs twice even in Comedy, Eupol. Afγ. 1, Alex. Aevk. 1; but never in good Att. Prose.—Cf. Ep. 186.

ἡδεα, ἡδεῖν, v. sub *εἶδω.

ἡδεκα, pf. of εἶδω to eat, only in Gramm.

ἡδελφισμῶνως, Adv. pf. pass., properly, *with brotherly likeness*: metaph., ἡδ. ὥς . . . just as if . . ., Hipp. 591. 17.

ἡδύς, Adv. of ἡδύς, v. sub ἡδύς III.

ἡδῆ, Adv., related to νῦν, as Lat. jam to nunc:—νῦν, nunc, referring to the present moment; ἡδῆ, jam, either to the immediate past, by this time, before this, already, or to the immediate future, now, presently, forthwith, straightway (v. Arist. Phys. 4. 13, 5);—from Hom. downwards.

very common, but mostly in the former sense. 1. of the immediate past, νῦν ἡδῆ τελέθει 'tis already night, Il. 7. 282, 293; often with numerals, ἡδῆ γὰρ τρίτον ἔστιν ἔτος Od. 2. 89; ἔτος τὸδ' ἡδῆ δέκατον Soph. Ph. 312; ἡν δ' ἡμᾶρ ἡδῆ δεύτερον lb. 354; τελοῦντες ἔκτον ἔβδωμόν τ' ἡδῆ δρόμον Id. El. 726; ἡδῆ γὰρ πολλὸς ἐκτέταται χρόνος Id. Aj. 1402; σπεύδον γὰρ τὴν ἡδῆ Thuc. 7. 33; τρίτην ἡδῆ ἡμέραν Plat. Prot. 309 D.

b. sometimes in a local relation, ἀπὸ ταύτης ἡδῆ Αἴγυπτος directly after this is Egypt, Hdt. 3. 5, cf. 2. 15., 4. 99, Eur. Hipp. 1200; Φαιακῶν ἡδῆ ὁμοῖος ἡ Βοιωτία ἔστιν Thuc. 3. 95.

2. of the future, φρονέω δὲ διακρινθῆναι ἡδῆ Ἀργείους καὶ Τρῶας Il. 3. 98, cf. 7. 402, Plat. Gorg. 486 E; λέξον νῦν με τάχιστα, ὅθρα κεν ἡδῆ . . . παρμύθεα Il. 24. 635, cf. Od. 4. 294; ἡδῆ νῦν . . . μεγάλ' εὖχομαι Il. 16. 844; στείχων ἂν ἡδῆ Soph. Tr. 624; ἡδῆ . . . στέλλεσθε; Id. Ph. 466; μετὰ τοῦτ' ἡδῆ Ar. Thesm. 655.

3. sometimes in opp. to the future or past, on the spot, now, τοῖς δ' ἐν γὰρ ἡδῆ, τοῖς δ' ἐν ὑστέρω χρόνῳ Soph. O. C. 614; οἱ μὲν τάχ', οἱ δ' ἐσαυτίς, οἱ δ' ἡδῆ Eur. Supp. 551; οὐ τάχ', ἀλλ' ἡδῆ Ar. Ran. 527;—so between the Article and Noun to denote the immediate presence of a thing, ἡ ἡδῆ χάρις present favour, Dem. 664. 23; τὸ ἡδῆ κολάειν Xen. An. 7. 7, 24.

4. in reasoning, ἡδῆ γὰρ ἂν προστίθεσθαι Plat. Theat. 201 E; τὰ ἐκ τούτων ἡδῆ συγκείμενα those which come to be compounded, lb. 202 B; ἐμὲ τε καὶ σὲ καὶ τὰλλ' ἡδῆ lb. 159 B; πᾶς ἡδῆ ἂν εὖροι Id. Rep. 398 C; etc.

5. with the Supr., ὡ πάντων ἀνδρῶν ἡδῆ μαλίστα . . . κησάμενε ἡρ to this time, Hdt. 8. 106; μέγιστος ἡδῆ διαπλους Thuc. 6. 31; so with a Comp., ἡδῆ . . . λόγον μέζων Hdt. 2. 148.

II. often joined with other words of time, ἡδῆ νῦν now already, Hom., Aesch. Ag. 1578; or νῦν ἡδῆ, Soph. Ant. 801; ἡδῆ ποτέ, Il. 1. 260; πότε ἡδῆ, Aesch. Eum. 50.

Soph. Aj. 1142; ἡδῆ ποτε, Ar. Nub. 346; πάποτε, Eupol. Πολ. 9, Plat. Rep. 493 D;—ἡδῆ πάλα Soph. O. C. 510;—ἡδῆ τότε, even then, then already, Lat. jam tum, tum demum, Plat. Rep. 417 B; τότε ἡδῆ Aesch. Pr. 911;—ἔπει ἡδῆ, Lat. quum jam, Od. 4. 260; εἰ ἡδῆ Il. 22. 52;—τοτηνικ' ἡδῆ Soph. O. C. 440; τὸ λοιπὸν ἡδῆ Id. Ph. 454; ἄλλοτε ἡδῆ πολλὰκίς Plat. Rep. 507 A; ἡδῆ γε even now, Dem. 357. 16.

ἡδῆ, ἡδῆς or ἡδῆσθα, ἡδῆ, v. sub *εἶδω.

ἡδιστος, ἡδίων, Sup. and Comp. of ἡδύς.

ἡδομαι, Dor. ἄδομαι: fut. ἡσθήσομαι Soph. O. T. 453, Eur. El. 415, Plat., etc.: aor. ἡσθη (v. infr.), med. ἡσάμην Od. 9. 353: Dep., v. sub fin. (From √ΑΔ, √ΣΑΔ, v. sub ἀνδάνω.) To enjoy oneself, take delight, take one's pleasure, once only in Hom., Od. l. c.; freq. in Hdt.

and Att.—Construction: 1. with participle, ἡσαστο πίνων Od. l. c.; in later writers, ἡσθη ἀκούσας he was glad to have heard, Hdt. 3. 34; ἡσοῖ ἂν . . . ἰδοῦσα Aesch. Pr. 875; οἱ ἂν . . . ἡσθήει λαβάν Id. El. 1325; ἡδ. θαυματούμενος Ar. Ach. 635, etc.

2. c. dat., ἡδεσθαι τινι to delight in or at a thing, Hdt. 1. 69, al., Thuc. 1. 121, Ar. Ec. 623, etc.;—rarely c. gen., πάματος ἡσθη he enjoyed the draught, Soph. Ph. 715; in O. T. 936, τὸ δ' ἔπος οὐδὲν τάχ' ἂν ἡδοιο, the acc. is prob. due to attraction.

3. sometimes c. acc. and part., ἡσθην πατέρα τὸν δῶν εὐλογοῦντά σε I was pleased to hear you praising him, Soph. Ph. 1314; ἡσται δόμοις πληροῦμενος Eur. Fr. 330.

4. with neut. Adj., ἔτερον ἡσθην Ar. Ach. 13; τοῦδ' ἡσται Id. Ran. 748 (acc. to Rav. Ms.); ἡσθην βαυά Id. Ach. 2; βραχέα ἡσθήισα Thuc. 3. 40:—c. acc. cogn., ἡδεσθαι ἡδονῇν Plat. Philib. 63 A, etc.

5. followed by a Prep., ἡδεσθαι ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Cy. 8. 4, 12, Plat. Philib. 48 B, etc.; ὑπὲρ τινος Lys. 193. 10; πρὸς ὁλίγον Arr. Epict. 4. 9. 4.

6. c. inf., ἡδόμεθ' εἶναι we delight in being, Aesch. Eum. 312; ἡδομαι ὅτι . . ., Ar. Nub. 773.

7. the part. is used like an Adj., glad, delighted, ἡδόμενοι ψυχᾷ, φωνᾷ Eur. Fr. 754, Ar. Av. 236; often, like βουλομένῳ, δομένῳ, in the phrase ἡδόμενοι ἐστὶ or γίγνεται μοι I am well pleased at the thing happening, Hdt. 8. 10., 9. 46; ἐὰν ὑμῖν ἡδόμενος ἦ Antipho 142. 14, cf. Plat. Phaedo 78 B, Lach. 187 C.

II. the Act. ἡδω, to please, delight, occurs, c. acc. pers. in impf. ἡδε Anacr. 145; elsewhere in later writers, ἡδει Muson. ap. Stob. 167. 22; ἡδμεν Menand. Monost. 38; fut. ἡσω Synes. Epist. 154; aor. ἡσα Ephipp. Ἑμπολ. 1. 5, Ael. N. A. 10. 48; τὰ ἡδοντα joys, pleasures, Plat. Ax. 366 A; for which Plat. has τὸ ἡδόμενον, 2. 1025 D, 1101 E.

ἡδομένως, Adv. of foregoing, with joy, gladly, Xen. Cy. 8. 4, 9.

ἡδονή, Dor. ἄδονά, or in Trag. chorus ἡδονά, ἡ: (ἡδομαι):—delight, enjoyment, pleasure, Lat. voluptas, first in Simon. 117, and Hdt.; properly of sensual pleasures, αἰ τοῦ σώματος or περὶ τὸ σώμα ἡδοναί the lusts of the flesh, sensual pleasures, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 22., 6. 1, 4; αἰ κατὰ τὸ σώμα ἡδ. Plat. Rep. 328 D; αἰ σωματικαὶ ἡδ. Arist. Eth. N. 7. 8, 4; αἰ περὶ πότους καὶ ἐσθλὰς ἡδ. Plat. Rep. 389 E; but also, ἀκοῆς ἡδ. pleasure in hearing, of the ears, Thuc. 3. 38; ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ εἰδέναι ἡδ. Plat. Rep. 582 B; and of malicious pleasure, ἡ ἐπὶ κακοῖς, ἐπὶ λοιδορίαις ἡδ. Id. Philib. 50 A, Dem. 273. 24;—ἡδονὴ ἡσάσθαι, χαρίεσθαι to give way to pleasure, Thuc. l. c., Plat., etc.; κότερα ἀληθινή χρῆσθαι ἡ ἡδονή; shall I speak truly or so as to humour you? Hdt. 7. 101; ἡδ. [ἐστὶ] μοι, c. inf., Id. 7. 160; ἡδ. εἰσέρχεται τινι εἰ . . . one feels pleasure at the thought that . . ., Id. 1. 24; ἡδονῇ ἔχειν τινος to be satisfied with . . ., Soph. O. C. 1605; ἡδονῇ φέρει Pherecr. Keip. 1. 2, Alex. Incert. 7:—often with Prepositions in Adv. sense, pleasantly, πρὸς καὶ ἡδονῇ λείπειν, like πρὸς χάρι, to speak so as to please another, Hdt. 3. 126, Soph. El. 921, Thuc. 2. 65; καὶ ἡδονῇ κλύειν, ἀκούειν Soph. Tr. 197, Dem. 98. 13; καὶ ἡδονῇ ἐστὶ μοι, c. inf., Aesch. Pr. 601; πρὸς ἡδ. ἐστὶ μοι lb. 494; καὶ ἡδ. τὴν δρᾶν, ποιεῖν, Lat. indulgere genio, Thuc. 2. 37; καὶ ἡδονὰς τῷ δῆμῳ τι ἐνδιδόναι lb. 65; ὁ μὲν ἐστὶ πρὸς ἡδ. that which is agreeable, Dem. 226. 29, etc.; (but πρὸς τὴν ἡδ. in comparison with . . ., Soph. Ant. 1171);—ἐν ἡδονῇ ἐστὶ τινι it is a pleasure or delight to another, Hdt. 4. 139, Thuc., etc.; foll. by inf., Hdt. 7. 15;—ἐν ἡδονῇ ἔχειν τι to take pleasure in it, Thuc. 3. 9; but, ἐν ἡδονῇ ἀρχοντες, opp. to οἱ λυπρόι, Id. 1. 99;—μεθ' ἡδονῆς Id. 4. 19;—ὕψ' ἡδονῆς Soph. Ant. 648, etc.; ὑπὸ τῆς ἡδ. Alex. Ἀσκλη. 1, Κρατ. 1. 23; also as dat. modi, ἡδονῇ with pleasure, Hdt. 2. 137, Soph. O. T. 1339.

2. that in which one takes pleasure, a pleasure, Id. El. 873, Ar. Nub. 1072.

3. in pl. desires after pleasure, pleasant lusts, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 23, Ep. Tit. 3. 3, al.

II. in the early Ion. Philosophers, we have it used of the sensible quality of a body, its taste, smell, savour, flavour, for it is used. joined with χροῖη (colour), v. Panzerbieter Diog. Apoll. p. 64, Schanbach Anaxag. p. 86; cf. Arist. P. A. 2. 17, 6, Sopat. ap. Ath. 649 A, cf. 369 E, Mnesith. ib. 357 F, where Casaub. (needlessly) took it as = ἡδός II.

ἡδονικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for ἡδονή, pleasurable, Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 647 D; βίος ἡδ. Arist. ap. Diog. L. 5. 31:—the Cyrenaic school of Aristippus were called of ἡδονικοί, the voluptuaries, Cebes Tab. 13, Ath. 588 A.

ἡδονο-πλῆξ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, stricken or drunken in enjoyment, φῶσις Timon ap. Plut. 2. 446 C.

ἡδός, εος, τό, (v. sub ἀνδάνω) delight, enjoyment, pleasure, οὐδέ τι δαιτύς ἐσθλῆς ἔσσεται ἡδός Il. 1. 576, Od. 18. 404; ἀλλὰ μύνθηθαι ἔσσεται ἡδός Il. 11. 318; ἀλλὰ τί μοι τῶν ἡδός; what delight have I therefrom? 18. 80; αὐτὰρ ἐμοὶ τί τὸδ' ἡδός; Od. 24. 95.—In this sense merely Ep. and only in nom. sing.

II. = ὄζος, vinegar, as serving to give a flavour or relish, τοῦτο μόνον Ἀττικοὶ τῶν ἡδουσμίων ἡδός καλοῦσι Id. 67 C, ubi v. Casaub.; restored by Meineke for εἶδος in Antiph. Karp. 2. 4.—Dor. form ἄδος (in both senses), E. M. 18. 12, Hesych. ἡ δ' ὄς, for ἐφῆ ἐκεῖνος, v. ἡμί.

ἡδoσύνη, ἡ, = ἡδονή, Dor. ἡδ.—in Hesych.: cf. πημονή, πημοσύνη.

ἡδύβιος, *ov*, sweetening life: τὰ ἡ. a name of certain cakes, Chrysipp. T. ap. Ath. 647 C. **II.** living pleasantly, Procl. par. Ptol. p. 230.
ἡδυβότης, Dor. -βόας, *ov*, *δ*, sweet-sounding, ἡδυβόα .. αὐλὸν πνεύματι Eur. Bacch. 127; ἡδ. κόσμος Anth. P. 9. 396; δόναξ Id. Plan. 231.
ἡδύβορος, *ov*, sweet to taste, Greg. Naz.
ἡδύγαιος, *ov*, of sweet, good soil, Heracl. ap. Ath. 74 B.
ἡδύγαμος, *ov*, sweetening marriage, κέρδος Anth. P. 5. 243.
ἡδύγελως, *ov*, gen. *ω*, sweetly laughing, h. Hom. 18. 37, Anth. P. 5. 135.
ἡδύγλωσσος, *ov*, sweet-tongued, βοά Pind. O. 13. 142.
ἡδυγνώμων, *ov*, gen. *ωνος*, (γνώμη) of pleasant mind, opp. to ἡδυσώματος, Xen. Symp. 8. 30.
ἡδύδεικτος, *ov*, dainty-sipping, name of a parasite, Alciphro 3. 68.
ἡδυεπής, Dor. ἡδυ-, *ἐς*, sweet-speaking, Il. 1. 248, Pind. N. 7. 31, Anth. P. 5. 525, etc.: sweet-sounding, λύρα Pind. O. 10 (11). 114; ὕμνος Id. N. 1. 4; vocat., ὦ Διὸς ἡδυεπὲς φάτι Soph. O. T. 151:—poët. fem. pl., ἡδυεπείαι Μοῦσαι Ὀλυμπίαιδες Hes. Th. 905, 1020.
ἡδύθροος, *ov*, contr. -θρους, *ov*, sweet-strained, Μοῦσα Eur. El. 703; Διώνυσος Anth. P. 9. 524.
ἡδύκαρπος, *ov*, with sweet fruit, δένδρον Theophr. H. P. 4. 4. 5.
ἡδύκοκκίς, *ov*, with sweet grains, βοιά Philes. 5. 596.
ἡδύκρεως, *ov*, gen. *ω*, of sweet flesh, Arist. H. A. 6. 7. 5, al.:—Comp. -κρέωτερος, Id. G. A. 5. 6. 7.
ἡδύκωμας, *ov*, a pleasant party, Ath. 618 C, Poll. 4. 100.
ἡδυλάλος, *ov*, = ἡδυλόγος, Epigr. Gr. 1029 a (addend.).
ἡδύλαπτος, *ov*, taken with pleasure, Paul. Sil. Therm. Pyth. 82.
ἡδύλαλζω, (ἡδύλος) = ἡδυλόγος, Lat. *adulari*, Menand. 'Al. 16.
ἡδύλομος, *δ*, a flattering, Eust. 1417. 21, Phot.
ἡδυλογέω, *ov*, to speak sweet things, tian Phryn. Com. 'Εφιάλτ. 1. 4.
ἡδυλογία, *ἡ*, a speaking sweetly, Ath. 164 E.
ἡδυλόγος, Dor. ἡδυ-, *ov*, sweet-speaking, sweet-voiced, σοφία Cratin. Xer. 1; λύραι μοι παῖτα τε Pind. O. 6. 162; χάρις Anth. P. 5. 137; γλώσσα Ib. 7. 159.
2. of persons, flattering, fawning, Eur. Hec. 134: as Subst., a jester, Ath. 165 B.
ἡδύλος, *ov*, Dim. of ἡδύς, as μύκκυλος of μικρός: as prop. n. in Ath.
ἡδυλύρη [ῥ], *ov*, *δ*, sings sweetly to the lyre, Πίνδαρος Anth. P. 11. 370.
ἡδύμανής, *ἐς*, full of sweet frenzy, Nonn. D. 7. 269.
ἡδυμελής, Dor. ἡδυ-, *ἐς*, sweet-strained, sweet-singing, Anacr. 67, Sappho 122, Pind. N. 2. 40, Soph. Fr. 228, etc.; poët. fem., ἡδυμέλεια σίριγξ, Nonn. D. 29. 287.
ἡδυμελής-θογγος, *ov*, of honey-sweet voice, Anth. P. 9. 571.
ἡδυμυγής, *ἐς*, sweetly-mixed, Anth. P. 7. 736.
ἡδύμος, *ov*, poët. for ἡδύς, sweet, pleasant, epith. of sleep (cf. νήδυμος), h. Hom. Mcc. 241, 449, Antim. and Simon. ap. Eust. 163. 28, Epich. ap. E. M. 420. 4: irreg. Comp. ἡδυμώτερος, Sup. ἑσάτος, Alcm. ibid.
ἡδυντέον, verb. Adj. one must season, Alex. Πονηρ. 1. 4.
ἡδυντήρ, ἥρως, *δ*, seasoning, αἶετος Eratosth. ap. Hesych., Poll. 6. 71.
ἡδυντήριος, *α*, *ov*, sweetening, soothing, Schol. Eur. Hec. 535.
ἡδυντικός, *δ*, *ov*, fit for seasoning, Arist. Probl. 20. 6. **II.** ἡ-κή (sc. τέχνη) the art of seasoning, Plat. Soph. 223 A.
ἡδυντός, *δ*, *ov*, seasoned, πίσσα, στέαρ Hipp. 672. 12., 679. 21.
ἡδυντός, *αο*, ἡδύνα Plat. Theat. 175 E, Diphil. Gam. 1:—**Pass.**, *αο*, ἡδύνθη Anth. P. 2. pf. ἡδύσθαι Plat. (v. infr.), inf. ἡδύνθαι acc. to Phot.: (ἡδύς). To sweeten, season, give a flavour or relish to a thing, c. acc., κόκκυντας Epich. 82. 7 Ahr.; ὤφον Plat. Theat. 175 E; τὸ κρίμμον .. οὐ μόνον σίτον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ποτὶν ἡδύνει Xen. Symp. 4. 8; even of salt (cf. ἡδονή I.), Arist. Meteor. 2. 3. 38. **III.** metaph., ἡδ. θάπας λέγους Plat. I. c.; *δ* ποιητὴς ἡδ. τὸ ἀποπον Arist. Poët. 24. 22; σκηπτήν δρᾶσαι Anth. P. append. 377:—**Pass.**, τὴν ἡδυσμένην μοῦσαν παραδέξει ἐν μέλει Plat. Rep. 607 A, Arist. Poët. 6. 3, Pol. 8. 5, 25; τοὺς λέγους ἡδύνει ἀν. τι πρὸς τὴν φθόγγον Xen. Symp. 6. 4. **2.** to delight, coax, gratify, κλαζὲς ἡδύνει τινα λόγῳ Diphil. Gam. 1; ἡδ. τὴν ἀκὸν Dion. H. de Comp. 14:—**Pass.**, Timo ap. Ath. 281 E.
ἡδύ-οδμος, Dor. ἡδ-, *ov*, = ἡδύσμος, Hipp. 603. 32; εἶπε Simon. 121.
ἡδυοινία, *ἡ*, sweetness of wine, a sweet wine, Geop. 5. 2. 19.
ἡδύ-οινος, *ov*, producing sweet wine, ἀμπελοι Xen. An. 6. 4. 6; ἡδυνώτερος καρπὸς Theophr. C. P. 3. 15. 1:—containing sweet wine, λεπαστή Apollonh. Kph. 2:—ἡδύνουσι, *oi*, dealers in sweet wine, Xen. Vect. 5. 3.
ἡδύ-όνειρος, *ov*, causing sweet dreams, ἰσάχδες Hermipp. Φορμ. 1. 16.
ἡδύ-οσμος, *ov*, sweet-smelling, fragrant, Ar. Fr. 116: cf. ἡδύοδμος. **II.** as Subst. ἡδύσμος, *δ*, *ov*, μιντ, = καλαμίνθη, Arist. Plant. 1. 7. 1, Diosc. 3. 41, cf. Strabo 344; also ἡδύσομον, τό, Theophr. H. P. 7. 1. [As trisyll. Anth. P. 11. 413.]
ἡδυ-όφθαλμος, *ov*, sweet-eyed, Hesych. s. v. μελίσγηνος.
ἡδυπάθεια, *ἡ*, pleasant living, luxury, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5. 74.
ἡδυπάθειω, *to* live pleasantly, enjoy oneself, be luxurious, like εὐ πάσχειν, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3. 1; ἡδ. ἀπὸ τινος Id. Oec. 5. 2.
ἡδυπάθημα, *τὸ*, enjoyment, Anth. P. 9. 496.
ἡδυπάθης, *ἐς*, (παθεῖν) living pleasantly, enjoying oneself, dainty, luxurious, Antiph. Δωδ. 1, Ath. 545 A. Adv. -θως, Eccl.
ἡδυ-πνοῖς, ἡδύς, a kind of chicory, Plin. 20. 31; to be restored in Hesych. for ἡδυννίδης.
ἡδύ-πνευστος, *α*, = sq., Anth. P. 5. 118.
ἡδύ-πνοος, Dor. δύν-, *ov*, contr. -πνοος, *ov*, sweet-breathing, αὐρα Eur. Med. 840: musical sound, Pind. O. 13. 31. 1. 2. 38; of auspicious dreams, Soph. El. 80. **2.** sweet-smelling, fragrant, λεπαστή Teleclid. Πρωτ. 2 χῶρος Anth. P. 9. 564; κρίκος Epigr. Gr. 547. [In the two last passages, ἡδύνπνοος, ἡδυνπνοός must be pronounced as a trisyll. ἡδύνπνοον, -πνοῶν.]
ἡδύ-πολις, Dor. 5., *δ*, *ἡ*, dear to the people, Soph. O. T. 510.
ἡδυ-πορφύρα [ῥ], a kind of porphyra, Arist. Fr. 287.

ἡδυ-πότης, *ov*, fond of drinking, Anth. P. 9. 524. 8, append. 34.
ἡδυ-πότις, *ιδος*, *ἡ*, something that makes drink taste pleasant, perh. a cup or (perh.) an onion, Epigen. 'Hραίν. 2, Cratin. Jun. Incert. 3 (vulg. ἡδυ-πότις): a form ἡδυποτιδίων occurs in C. I. 1570 b. 21.
ἡδύ-ποτος, *ov*, sweet to drink, ὄλιος Od. 2. 340., 3. 391, etc.
ἡδυ-πρόσωπος, *ov*, of sweet countenance, Matro ap. Ath. 136 F.
ἡδύς, ἡδέα, ἡδύ, but once in Hom. ἡδύς ἀντὶ μὲν (as fem.) Od. 12. 369; Dor. ἄδνς, irreg. acc. ἄδέα for ἡδύν Theophr. 20. 44. Mosch. 3. 83, for ἡδέαν Theophr. 20. 8 (cf. ἥλυνς): Ion. fem. ἡδέα, Dor. ἄδέα:—Comp. ἡδύαν [ῥ], Sup. ἡδίστος Od. 13. 80, and Att.; in late authors, also regul. ἡδύτερος, Pseudo-Phocyl. 183, Anth. P. 9. 247, Theophr. H. P. 3. 2. 1 (si vera l.); ἡδύτατος Anth. P. 11. 298, Plut. 2. 98 E. **I.** sweet to the taste, δεινόν Od. 20. 391; often of wine, 3. 51., 9. 197, etc.; to the smell, ἀμβροσίον .. ἡδὺ μάλα πνέουσιν A. 446; ὀσμὴ δ' ἡδέα ἀπὸ κρητῆρος ὀδᾶδαι 9. 210; to the hearing, δίδου δ' ἡδέαν δοιὴν 8. 64; αὐδῆ Hes. Th. 40; then of any pleasant feeling, state, etc., as of sleep, ἡδύς ὕπνος Il. 4. 131, and often in Od.; ἡδύς κοῖτος 19. 510; ἡδὺ μάλα κνώσσοινα 4. 809; ἡδύς μῦθος, opp. to ἀλγεινός, Soph. Ant. 12, cf. 436 sq.—c. inf., ἡδύς δρακεῖν Aesch. Ag. 602; ἡδύς ἀκούσαι λόγους Plat. Meno 81 D, cf. Ar. Vesp. 503 (v. γλυκύς I. 2):—ἡδύ ἐστι or γίγνεται it is pleasant, εἰ .. τότε πᾶσι φίλον καὶ ἡδὺ γένοιτο Il. 4. 17, cf. 7. 387; c. inf., οὐκ ἂν ἔμοιγε μετὰ φρεσὶν ἡδὺ γένοιτο ξάμεν Od. 24. 435; ἄδῃ τι θαρσάλεως τὸν μακρὸν τείνουν βίον ἐλπίσι Aesch. Fr. 536, etc.; so, εἰ μοι ἡδύον ἐστι λέγειν (like οὐκ ἄμεινόν ἐστι) I had rather not .., Hdt. 2. 46:—neut. as Subst., τὸ δι' ἐκότης τε καὶ ὕψους ἡδὺ Plat. Hipp. Ma. 298 A, τὴν ἡδέα pleasures, Thuc. 5. 105, Plat. Gorg. 495 A, etc.:—neut. as Adv., sweetly, ἐπ' αὐτῷ ἡδὺ γέλασσαν Il. 2. 270, etc.; ἄδδ δὲ καὶ τὴν τυρίδους Theocrit. 1. 3. **II.** after Hom., of persons, pleasant, welcome, Soph. O. T. 82, Ph. 530, cf. El. 929;—iron., ἡδίστος .. δεσπότης ἔσω θακεῖ Id. Aj. 105. **2.** well-pleased, glad, Id. O. T. 82; ἡδύς ἔσεται ἀκούσαντες Dem. 641. 9; ἡδύς ταῖς ἐλπίσιν Plat. Camill. 32; ἡδὺ τὴν γνῶμην πρὸς τὸ μέλλον ποιεῖν to open a pleasant view of the future, Id. Fab. 5; in addressing a person, ὦ ἡδίστε, Horace's dulcissime rerum, Plat. Rep. 348 C, etc. **3.** like γλυκύς and εὐήθης, in laxer sense, innocent, simple, ὡς ἡδὺς εἰ Id. Gorg. 491 D, Rep. 337 D, al. **III.** Adv. ἡδέως, sweetly, pleasantly, with pleasure, ἡδέως ἀλγεινῶς θ' ἄμα Soph. Tr. 436; ἡδ. εὐδεν Ib. 175; δρᾶν τι Id. Ant. 70; δρᾶν τινα Eur. I. A. 1122; βίσιον ἀγέιν Id. Cycl. 453, cf. Ar. Eq. 440, Xen., etc.; ἡδέως ἀν ἐροῦμιν I would gladly ask, should like to ask, Dem. 246. 10:—ἡδ. ἔχειν τι to be pleased or content with, Eur. Ion 647, 1602; ἡδ. ἔχειν τινός Hipp. 1089 G, Macho ap. Ath. 577 E; ἡδ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα or τινὶ to be kind, well-disposed to one, Isocr. 6 B, Dem. 60. fin.; ἡδ. ἔχειν, of things, to be pleasant, Eur. I. A. 483:—ἡδέως μοι ἐστι it pleases me well, Heind. Plat. Hipp. Ma. 300 C, cf. Soph. Ant. 436:—Comp. ἡδισον Lys. 111. 41, Pherecr. Kop. 1, Plat., etc.:—Sup., ἡδίστα μεντὰν ἡκούσα Plat. Theat. 183 D, etc. **2.** in Hom., ἡδύ is used as Adv., v. supr. (Akin to ἡδός, ἡδομαι; v. sub ἀνδάνω.) [In Eur. Supp. 1101, κατεῖχε χεῖρ' πατρὶ δ' οὐδὲν ἡδισον, and Alex. 'Ασπρ. 1. 6, γαστρός οὐδὲν ἡδισον,—prob. corruptly.]
ἡδύστρον, τό, a plant of the vetch kind, perh. sainfoin, Diosc. 3. 146.
ἡδυσμα, τό, (ἡδύνω) in cookery, that which gives a relish or flavour, seasoning, sauce, Ar. Eq. 678, Vesp. 496, Plat. Rep. 332 D, Xen. Mem. 3. 14. 5, etc.; of vinegar, Ath. 67 C; of spices, Plut. 2. 995 C.—metaph., οὐ .. ἡδύσματι, ἀλλ' ὡς ἐδέσματοι χρῆσθαι τοῖς ἐπιθέτοις Arist. Rhet. 3. 3. 3; ἡ μελοποιία μέγιστον τῶν ἡδ. Id. Poët. 6. 27, cf. ἡδύνω II. 1:—in pl. also, unguents, sweet oils, Hipp. 670. 37.
ἡδυσματίον, τό, Dim. of ἡδυσμα, Telcl. 'Αμφ. 1. 11.
ἡδυσματο-θήκη, *ἡ*, a spice-box, Poll. 10. 93.
ἡδυσματό-ληρος, *ov*, absurdly dainty, ὑφάρια Archestr. ap. Ath. 311 C.
ἡδυσμός, *δ*, (ἡδύνω) a sweet savour, sweetness, LXX (Ex. 30. 34).
ἡδυ-σμάτος, *ov*, of sweet form, opp. to ἡδυνγώμων, Xen. Symp. 8. 30.
ἡδύτης, ἡτος, *δ*, (ἡδύς) sweetness, Schol. Ar. Av. 222.
ἡδυ-τάκος, *ov*, producing sweets, Nonn. D. 3. 150.
ἡδυ-φαγέω, *to* be dainty, Eccl.
ἡδυ-φαής, *ἐς*, sweet-shining, Dion. P. 317, Anth. P. 6. 295, etc.
ἡδυ-φάρυγξ, υγγος, *δ*, *ἡ*, sweet to the throat, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 B.
ἡδύ-φθογγος, *ov*, sweet-voiced, Hesych. s. v. ἡχηταί.
ἡδυφράδης, *ἐς*, (φράζω) sweet-speaking, Nicet.
ἡδύ-φρων, *ov*, *δ*, *ἡ*, sweet-minded, Anth. P. 9. 525.
ἡδυφώνια, *ἡ*, sweetness of voice or sound, Babr. 9. 3, Alciphro 3. 12, etc.
ἡδύ-φωνος, *ov*, sweet-voiced, Sappho 66; ὄρνυξ Pratinas 4.
ἡδυ-χάρης, *ἐς*, sweetly joyous, Anth. P. 3. 18.
ἡδυ-χρους, *ov*, contr. -χρους, *ov*, of sweet complexion, μέτωπα Anth. P. append. 287; ἡδύχρουν μύρον a fragrant perfume, Diosc. 1. 61; τὸ ἡδ. in Alex. Trall.; hedyctrum in Cic. Tusc. 3. 19. **II.** ἡδύχρους or ἡδύνπους, *δ*, a lamb killed before weaning, agnus subrunus, Phot., Hesych.
ἡδω, v. ἡδομαι II.
ἡέ, poët. for ἡ, or, whether.
ἡέ, exclam., ah! Aesch. Theb. 966, 978 (Dind. ἐή), Supp. 831.
ἡε, *ῥε*, v. sub εἶμι (ibo).
ἡεῖδεν, ἡεῖδης, ἡεῖδν, v. sub εἶδω.
ἡέλιος, *δ*, Ep. and Ion. for ἥλιος, q. v.
ἡελιώτης, v. sub ἡλιώτης.
ἡεν, Ep. 3 sing. impf. of εἶμι (sum).
ἡέπερ, Ep. for ἥπερ, Hom.
ἡέρα, Ion. and Ep. acc. of ἀήρ.
ἡερέθομαι, Ep. for ἀείρομαι (cf. ἡερέθομαι), **Pass.**, only found in 3 pl. pres. and impf. ἡερέθονται, -οντο. To hang floating or waving in the air, of the tassels of the Aegis, αἰγίδα .. τῆς ἐκατόν ὕσανον .. ἡερέθοντο

Il. 2. 448; of a flight of locusts, 21. 12; often in Ap. Rh. — metaph., *ὀπλοτέρων ἀνδρῶν φρένες ἡερόνται* young men's minds turn with every wind, Il. 3. 108. — The form *ἡερόμαι* only in Gramm.

ἡέρι, Ion. and Ep. dat. of *ἡέρα*, Hom.

ἡέριος, α, *ον*, early, at or with early morn, *ἡερίῃ δ' ἀνέβη μέγαν οὐρανόν* Il. 1. 497 (Schol. brev. *ἑωσθῆ, ὑβρονή*); cf. 1. 557, 3. 7 (Schol. *ἑαρινά*); so also in Od. 9. 52, where *ἡέριος* is expl. in v. 56 by *ὥρα μὲν ἥως ἦν κτλ.*

II. in later Poets in the air, airy, of a high rock, Simon in Anth. P. 7. 496; of distant land, Ap. Rh. 1. 580, cf. 4. 1239; of birds, Opp. C. 1. 380, cf. H. 3. 203, Anth. P. 6. 180, 181; and freq. in Nonn., etc.

2. of air, airy, invisible, Arat. 349. (Buttm. Lexil. derives the word from *ἡρι* in signf. I, from *ἡρη* in signf. II. Voss from *ἡρη* only, the proper sense of *ἡρη* being (he thinks) morning-mist.)

ἡέρα-δίνης [ἷ], *ες*, wheeling in mid air, αἰετός Anth. P. 9. 223.

ἡέρα-ειδής, *ές*, Ion. and Ep. for *ἡέρα*-, which will hardly be found, — of dark and cloudy look: Homeric epith. of the sea (esp. in Od.), prob., streaked with the shadows of passing clouds, cloud-streaked, *ἐπ' ἡεροειδέα πόντον* Od. 2. 263, etc.; generally, dark, murky, *σπείος ἡεροειδής* 12. 80., 13. 103; *πρὸς ἡεροειδέα πέτρην*, of Scylla's cave, 12. 233; — also, like *ἡέριος*, in the far distance, indistinct, *ὅσων τ' ἡεροειδὲς ἀνὴρ ἵδεν* Il. 5. 770; — also, *ἡερ. νεφέλη* Hes. Th. 757; *πνοαί* Orph. H. 37. 22. — Ep. word, found also in Arist. Color. 10.

ἡέρεος, *εσσα*, *εν*, Ion. and Ep. for *ἡέρα*-, which will hardly be found, clouded, murky, *Τάρταρος* Il. 8. 13, etc., Hes. Th. 119; *ζύφος* Il. 15. 191, etc.; *ἡερόντα κέλυνθα* the sickly road (i.e. death), Od. 20. 64; later, *ἡερ. τασπίς* Dion. P. 724; *μύλιβδος* Manetho 6. 391: *livid*, of a sick man, Nic. Th. 257.

ἡερόθεν, Ion. and Ep. for *ἡέρα*-, from air, Anth. Plan. 4. 107.

ἡέρα-μήκης, *ες*, Ep. for *ἡέρα*-, high as heaven, Orph. Arg. 922.

ἡερό-μυκτος, *ον*, (μῖγνυμι) mingling with air, *φωναί* Orph. Fr. 28. 14.

ἡερό-μορφος, *ον*, (μορφή) air-formed, *αἶραι* Orph. H. 80.

ἡερό-παιλαγτος, *ον*, Ep. for *ἡέρα*-, wandering in mid air, Orph. H. 6. 8.

ἡερόπος, *ὀ*, Ion. for *ἡερόψ*, Anton. Lib. 18. fin.

ἡέρος, Ion. and Ep. gen. of *ἡέρα*.

ἡέρα-φαής, *ές*, shining in air, cited from Theano.

ἡέρα-φεγγής, *ές*, = foregoing, *Ζεύς* Orph. H. 19. 2.

ἡέρα-φοίτης, *ον*, *ὀ* = *ἡεράφοιτος*, Ion 10 (Bkg.), Orph. Lith. 45, Nonn.

ἡεροφούτις, *ιδος*, *ἡ*, (φοιτάω) walking in darkness, coming unseen, *ἡερόφ.*

Ἡερύς Il. 9. 571, 19. 87; of the moon, Orph. H. 8. 2.

ἡερόφοιτος, *ον*, (φοιτάω) air-wandering, of bees, Pseudo-Phocyl. 117, 159; *ὀϊστρος* Orph. Arg. 47; of the moon, Max. π. καταρχ. 485, etc.

ἡερό-φωνος, *ον*, sounding through air, loud-voiced, *κήρυκες* Il. 18. 505; *γέρανοι* Opp. H. 1. 621.

ἡέσαν, 3 pl. impf. of *εἶμι* (*ἵδο*).

ἡήδει, poet. 3 sing. plpf. of *οἶδα*; v. sub **εἶδω*.

ἡην, Ep. 3 sing. impf. of *εἶμι* (*sum*).

ἡήρ, v. sub *ἡήρ*.

ἡθάδης, *αν*, poet. for *ἡθάς*, Opp. C. 1. 448.

ἡθαῖος, α, *ον*, Dor. for *ἡθεῖος*, Pind. I. 2. 69.

ἡθάλεος, α, *ον*, (ἡθος) accustomed, *εὐναί* Opp. C. 2. 88, 307; of a person, friendly, C. I. 3538. 23.

ἡθάνων, τό, Dim. of *ἡθμός*, Hellen. 149; cf. *ἡθήνιον*.

ἡθάς, *ἄδος*, ὀ, *ἡ*, (ἡθος II), like *ἑθάς*, accustomed to a thing, acquainted with it, c. gen., *ἡθάς εἰμί πως τῶν τῆσδε μύθων* Soph. El. 372; *ἡθὰς ὅθρως* Opp. H. 4. 122; *τῶν χαρίων* Ael. N. A. 7. 6; also c. dat., *πέτρας* Ib. 9. 36.

2. absol. used to a thing, inured, accustomed, Hipp. 588. 24; *τῶν γὰρ ἡθᾶδων φίλων νέοι . . ἐυφιλότεροι* Eur. Andr. 818; of animals, tame, Lat. *mansuetus*, *ὄρνιθες ἡθ. domestic fowls*, Ar. Ev. 271; also of decoy-birds, Plut. Sull. 28; *ἡθ. σκόμβροι* Ael. N. A. 14. 1.

II. of things, usual, customary, *νίκη* Anth. Plan. 354; — also as neut., = *ἡθος*, *τὰ καὶνὰ γ' ἐκ τῶν ἡθᾶδων ἡθίων ἐστί* Eur. Cycl. 250; *τοῖς ἡθᾶσιν . . τοῖς ἀρχαῖς ἐνδιατρίβειν* Ar. Eccl. 584, cf. 151.

ἡθεῖος, Dor. *ἡθαῖος*, α, *ον*, (v. sub fin.) trusty, honoured, *ἡθεῖ* Il. 6. 518., 10. 37., 22. 229, 239; and periphr., *ἡθεῖα κεφαλὴ* 23. 94. — In these places it is used by the younger brother to the elder, by Menelaus to Agamemnon, Paris and Deiphobus to Hector, so that doubtless it is a term expressing at once brotherly love and respect for an elder, my lord and brother. So, in Od. 14. 147, the swineherd says of Ulysses, *ἀλλὰ μιν ἡθεῖον καλέω* I will give him an elder brother's title, call him my honoured lord, cf. Pind. I. 2. 69. In Hes. Sc. 103, *ἡθεῖ* addressed by Iolaüs to his uncle Hercules. In Pind. I. 2. 69, *ἐξινὸν ἐμὸν ἡθαῖον* my trusty friend; *ἡθαῖοι trusty friends*, Antim. in E. Gud. 238. 26. (Prob. from *ἡθος*, *ἑθος*, Curt. Gr. Et. no. 305. Mure, Hist. Gr. Liter. 2. 80, compares the Spartan form of address, *ὦ θεῖε*, and states that the Zakones of Maina, supposed by Thiersch to represent the old Aeolic tribes of the Peloponnese, still use *ὄθι* for a brother, *ἀθνία* for a sister.)

ἡθελον, v. sub *ἐθέλω*.

ἡθεος, ὀ, *ἡ*, Att. for *ἡθεῖος*, q. v.

ἡθέω, fut. ἡώ: aor. 1 *ἡσα* Galen, Lex. Hipp., expl. by *ἡθισα* (i.e. *ἡθησα*), but med. *ἡθησάμην* Nic. Al. 324; (*ἡθω*). To sift, strain, Nic. I. c.: — Pass. to be strained, τὸ ἡθούμενον Plat. Crat. 402 C; of wine, *ἡθημένους* Epily. Incert. I; *χρυσὸς δὲ πέτρας ἡθημένους filtered through*, Plat. Tim. 59 E.

ἡθημα, τό, that which is sifted or strained, Oribas. p. 44 Matthiaci.

ἡθήνιον, in Hesych., prob. f. I. for *ἡθάνων*, Lob. Path. Gr. 108.

ἡθητήρ, ἡρος, ὀ, = *ἡθμός*, Marcell. Sid. 76.

ἡθητήριον, τό, = *ἡθμός*, Strabo 147; cf. *ἡθήνιον*.

ἡθηκεύομαι, Dep. to speak ethically, Schol. Il. 7. 408.

ἡθικός, ἡ, *ὄν*, (ἡθος II) of or for morals, ethical, moral, opp. to intellectual (*διανοητικός*), Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, 20, al.; τὰ ἡθικά a treatise

on morals, Id. Pol. 4. 11, 3, al.; τὸ ἡθ. φιλοσοφίας, opp. to *φυσικόν* and *διαλεκτικόν*, Diog. L. prooem. 18; ἡ ἡθικὴ φιλοσοφία Strab. 16; and ἡ ἡθ. alone, Philo. 1. 370.

II. shewing moral character, expressive thereof, πίστις, λέξις Arist. Rhet. I. 2. 3., 3. 7. 1, cf. Cic. Orat. 37; πῶς . . τοὺς λόγους ἡθικῶς ποιητέον Arist. Rhet. 2. 18, 1, cf. 21. 16; ἡθ. μέλη, ἄρμονια Id. Pol. 8. 7, 3; αὐλὸς οὐκ . . ἡθικόν, ἀλλ' ὄργανιστικόν Ib. 8. 6, 9; ἡθ. γράφεῖς, ἀγαλματοποιός Ib. 8. 5, 21: — Adv., ἡθικῶς λέγειν Id. Rhet. 3. 17, 12; ἡθ. μειδίαν, γελᾶν to laugh expressively, Coraë Plut. Brut. 51.

ἡθιστός, *εως*, ἡ, a straining off, Arist. Probl. 2. 41 (legend. *διήθησας*). *ἡθμόριον*, τό, Dim. of *ἡθμός*, Hesych.

ἡθμο-ειδής, *ές*, like a strainer, perforated, Plut. 2. 699 A.

II. τὸ ἡθ. ὅσπουν the ethmoid or perforated bone at the root of the nose, through which its secretions pass, Galen.

ἡθμός, ὀ, (ἡθω) a strainer, colander, Eur. Fr. 375. Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 21, al.; esp. a wine-strainer, Pherecr. Douloδ. 4: — proverb., τῷ ἡθμῷ ἀνταλεῖν, of labour in vain, Arist. Occ. I. 6, 1: of the eye-lashes, Xen. Mem. I. 4, 6: — first prob. in Sigean Inscr. (C. I. 8), where it is written ἡθμός, as also in 161, 2139. 20, cf. Schol. Ap. Rh. I. 1294, and v. ἡθω.

II. ἡθμός σχοίνους = κηρύς III, Cratin. Νόμ. 13, cf. Anth. P. 9. 482.

III. = τὸ ἡθμοειδὲς ὅσπουν, Galen. 2. p. 58.

ἡθμώδης, *ες*, = *ἡθμοειδής*, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 99.

ἡθογράφος, to paint or describe character, Vita Thuc. 50.

ἡθο-γράφος [α], ὀ, a painter of character, Arist. Poët. 6, 15.

ἡθολόγως, to express characteristically, Longin. 9. fin.

ἡθολογία, ἡ, a painting of character, esp. by mimic gestures, elsewhere *χαρακτήρισμός*, Posid. ap. Senec. Ep. 95. 66, Quint. I. 9. 3.

ἡθο-λόγος, *ον*, painting manners or character by mimic gestures, like ἀρεταλόγος and βιολόγος, of dramatic and mimic poets, Diod. 20. 63, Cic. Orat. 2. 59; of Orpheus, Timo ap. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 10.

ἡθοποιῶ, to form manners or character, Plut. Pericl. 2; ἡθ. τὴν ψυχὴν Sext. Emp. M. 6. 30.

II. to express them, Dion. H. de Lys. 19.

ἡθοποιητικός, ἡ, *ὄν*, expressive of character: Adv. — *κῶς*, Eust. 1955. 54.

ἡθοποιήτος, *ον*, v. expressing character, Callistr. Stat. 10.

ἡθοποιία, ἡ, formation of character, Strab. 648; in pl., Id. 148.

II. delineation of character, Dion. H. de Lys. 8.

ἡθο-ποιός, *ὄν*, forming character, μέλη Sext. Emp. M. 6. 36; *παίδευσις* Plut. Themist. 2, etc. — τὸ ἡθ. = ἡθοποιία, Id. 2. 660 B.

ἡθος, *εὐς*, τό: (a lengthd. form of *ἑθος*, v. Arist. Eth. N. 2. 1, 1): — an accustomed seat: hence, in pl. the haunts or abodes of animals, *μετὰ τ' ἡθεα καὶ νόμον ἵππων* Il. 6. 511; [*ἀνὰς*] *ἔβραν κατὰ ἡθεα κοιμηθῆναι* Od. 14. 411; of lions, Hdt. 7. 125; of fish, Opp. H. 1. 93; of the abodes of men, Hes. Op. 166, 523, Hdt. 1. 15, 157, etc.; rare in Att. in this sense, Aesch. Supp. 64, Eur. Hel. 274, Arist. Mund. 6. 16: — *ἐλεγον* ἔξ ἡθέων τὸν ἥλιον ἀνατεῖλαι away from his accustomed place, Hdt. 2. 142; of trees, Callistr. 154.

2. the manners and habits of man, his disposition, character, Lat. *ingenium*, *mores*, first in Hes. Op. 67, 78, *ἡθος ἐμφυές* Pind. O. 11 (10). 20; *ἀκίχητα ἡθεα*, of Zeus Aesch. Pr. 184; *τοῦμὸν ἡθος παιδεύειν* Soph. Aj. 595; *ὦ μιανὸν ἡθος*, of a person, Id. Aut. 745; τὸ τῆς πόλεως ἡθος Isocr. 21 A; *τῆς ψυχῆς τῆς γνώμης* Plat. Rep. 400 D, Dem. 1406. 5; *διὰ τὸ ἡθος καὶ τὴν ἡγωγὴν πρῶτος*, βελτίων, ἀσθενὴς τὸ ἡθος mild, etc., in character, Plat. Phaedr. 243 B, Dem. 460. 28, Arist. H. A. 9. 12, 1; more rarely in dat., *ἀγοράσις τῷ ἡθεῖ* Theophr. Char. 6: — also of outward bearing, *ὡς ἱκνῶν τὸ ἡθος* Xen. Symp. 8, 3; *ὕψος τῆς ἡθους* Lycurg. 152. 12; *ὕψηλὸν τῷ ἡθεῖ* Plat. Dio 4.

b. in Rhet. the character and disposition of a speaker, as impressed on the hearers by his speech, moral impression, Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 3., 2. 21, 16; *κατ' ἡθος λέγεσθαι*, opp. to *κατὰ πάθος*, Dion. H. de Comp. 22, cf. Quintil. 6. 2, 8 sq.; so of the moral impression made by a statue, Philostr. 683; so, *ροῦμα moratum*, Cic. Div. I. 4. 66, cf. Hor. A. P. 319. — In signf. II. 2, ἡθος is almost always in sing., except when used of many persons, but v. Auctt. cit. ap. Lob. Phryn. 64.

3. in pl., generally, of manners, like Lat. *mores*, Hes. Th. 66, Hdt. 4. 106, Thuc. 2. 61; *ἡθεσι* καὶ ἐθεσι joined, Plat. Legg. 968 D. *τρόποι καὶ ἡθη* Ib. 896 E; *ἡ περὶ τὰ ἡθη πραγματεία* Arist. Rhet. I. 2., etc.

4. also of animals, *ἡθος τὸ πρόθε τοκήων* (so Coningt. *φρέθος*) Aesch. Ag. 727, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1219, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 12, etc.: — of things, nature, kind, τὸ πνευματού Galen.

ἡθοποιρέματος, Adv. pf. pass. from ἀπορίζω, in a mass, Hesych.

ἡθω, rare collat. form of ἡθέω (q. v.), Hipp. ap. Galen. (From √ΣΑ come also *σᾶω*, *σῆθω*; and this may account for the form *ἡθμός*, v. sub voc.)

ἡί, Boeot. for *αἶ*, An. Ox. 2. 3.

ἡία, contr. *ἡᾶ*, τὰ, provisions for a journey, Ep. word for ἐφόδια, Lat. *viaticum*, Hom. mostly in Od., δεῦτε, φίλοι, *ἡία φερέμεθα* 2. 410, cf. 289; *καὶ νύ κεν ἡία πάντα ἐδέχθιτο* 4. 363; *ἐξέφθιτο ἡία πάντα* 12. 329; *ἐν δὲ καὶ ἡία κάρηκα* [ἐθήκε] 5. 266., 9. 212: — generally, [ἐλαφοί] . . παρδάλιον τε λύκων τ' *ἡία πέλονται* food for wolves, Il. 13. 103, cf. Emped. 314, Nic. Al. 412.

II. in Od. 5. 31, *ὡς δ' ἀνεμὸς . . ἡὸν θῆριονα τινάξει καρφαλῶν*, i.e. a heap of husks & chaff, cf. Pherecr. Incert. 14. (Hesych. quotes a sing. *ἥιον*, with the expl. *παρεῖα, γνάθος*, which seems to connect it with *παρ-ἥιον*.) [The *εῖ* short, as also the contr. form shews; but I long in arsi, Od. 2. 410; cf. *εῖθιός*.]

ἡία, Ion. for *ἡεῖν*, impf. of *εἶμι* (*ἵδο*).

ἡίθεος [ἷ], Att. contr. *ἡθεος*, ὀ, a youth come to manhood, but not yet married, a bachelor, answering to the feminine *παῖνος*, (μέχρι μὲν παιδογονίας ἡθεῖ . . ὥσιν Plat. Legg. 840 D, cf. 87 E, Ruhnk. Tim.), hence *παρθένος ἡίθεος* τε joined, Il. 18. 593., 22. 17, cf. Od. II. 38; *χόρος παρθένων τε καὶ ἡιθέων* Hdt. 3. 48; *οὗ γ' ἔστιν ἡθεος* Eur. Phoen. 945; — later also as real Adj. *παῖς ἡίθεος* Pl. Thes. 17; *ἡιθεῖον* ἐφῆβουσιν C. I. 246.

II. rare as fc., *ἡιθέη* = *παρθένος*,

Nic. ap. Ath. 684 C, Anth. P. 9. 241; κόρη ἡθεος Eupol. Incert. 40. (Origin uncertain.)

ἥκτο, v. sub εἶκα.

ἡξε, v. sub αἰσσω.

ἡλύος, εσσα, εν, (ἡλύν, ὕνος; so that, properly, it should be ἡλυνός): —with banks, high-banked, ἐπ' ἡλύντι Σκαμάνδρῳ Il. 5. 36; in Q. Sm. 5. 299, χήνεον ἡλύν πεδῖον καταβοσκομένους (apparently) supplying grass to feeding geese;—whence Butt. Lexil. refers the word to ελαμένη, and concludes that it properly signified grassy. Others refer it to ἡλα, food.

ἡλιον, Ep. for ἡσαν, 3 pl. impf. of εἶμι (ibo); also 1 sing., Luc. Syr. D. 24. ἡλιος, ὁ, epith. of Phocbus, ἡιε Φοῖβε Il. 15. 365., 20. 152. (Prob. from the cry ἦ, ἦ, cf. ἡλῖος, εἰλῖος.)

ἡλιώ, (ἡλια) to provide with food, Hesych.

ἡτισαν, Ep. for ἡσαν, 3 pl. impf. of εἶμι (ibo).

ἡτισαν, Ep. for ἡσαν, 3 pl. impf. of εἶδα; v. *εἶδω.

ἡχθην, v. sub αἰσσω.

ἡλῶν, Att. ἡλῶν, Dor. αἰῶν, αἰῶν, ὕνος, ἦ;—a sea-bank, the shore, beach, ὅτι κύματ' ἐπ' ἡλῶνος κλύεσκον Il. 23. 61; ἀμφὶ δέ τ' ἄκραι ἡλῶνες βοδῶναι 17. 264 (v. sub παραπλήξ); ἐν .. ἡλῶνεσσι καθίζων (Ep. dat.) Od. 5. 156;—also in Hdt. 2. 113., 8. 96, Pind., Trag., and in Xen. Hell. 1. 1. 5.

2. after Hom., of other banks, as of a lake, Pind. 1. 1. 46; of a river (cf. ἡλύος), Aesch. Ag. 1158, Ar. Rh. 2. 659., 4. 130, Dion. H. 4. 27.

3. metaph. of the lower part of the face, over which the tears flow, Hesych.

ἡλῶν, ονος, ἦ, (αἰῶ) a hearing, report, the reading of Zenodot. for ἀγγελίαν in Od. 2. 42.

ἡκα (*αἰκή II), Adv. I. of Place or Motion, slightly, a little, ἡκ' ἐπ' ἀριστερά a little to the left, Il. 23. 336; ἡκα παρακλίνας κεφαλὴν Od. 20. 301; hence, generally, softly, gently, ἡκα ἐλαύνειν 18. 92, 94; ἀπῶσσο ἡκα γέροντα Il. 24. 508; ἡκα μάλα ψύσσα 20. 440; ἡκα κύντες Od. 17. 254; cf. ἡκιστος. II. of Sound, stilly, softly, low, ἡκα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀγύρευον Il. 3. 155; ἡκα μύρεσθαι, ὁμαδοῦσαι Ar. Rh. 3. 463, 564.

III. of Sight, softly, smoothly, ἡκα ἀτλή-βωντες ἐλαίω with oil soft shining, Il. 18. 596; ἡκ' ἐπιμειδίσσας soft smiling, Hes. Th. 547; ἡκα μέλαν slightly black, Opp. C. 3. 39. IV. of Time, by little and little, Anth. P. 5. 279, Opp. H. 2. 67.—The radic. sense seems to be not much, slightly, and it is the Positive of ἡκιστος, as also of ἡσσαν, ἡκιστος.

ἡκα, aor. i. of εἶμι.

ἡκαῖος and ἡκαλέος, α, ον, Hesych.; ἡκῶλος, ον, E. M. 424. 16, Snid., Adj. forms from ἡκα, but only in Gramm.: cf. ἀκαλός.

ἡκάχ, v. ἀχέω, ἀχέω II. 1.

ἡκιστος, ἦ, ον, (Ep. for ἀκίστος, from κίστος) untouched by the goad, of young heifers reserved for sacrifices, in Tacit. nulla mortali opere contactae, βοῦς .. ἦνις ἡκίστος Il. 6. 94, 275, 309.

ἡκή, ἦ, Ion. for ἀκή, ἀκωκή—In Archil. 40 the edge, meeting-point, κύματός τε κύνειμον; cf. Valck. Hdt. 4. 196.

ἡκής, ἑς, sharp, Hesych.

ἡκιστος, ἦ, ον, sup. Adj. of Adv. ἡκα, only in Il. 23. 531, ἡκιστος ἐλαυνέμεν the gentlest or slowest in driving, cf. Spitzn. ad l.—Some Gramm. (Eust. 1314, 27, E. M. 424, 27) write ἡκιστος, the worst at driving, cf. ἡκιστος; but though ἡσσαν is used by Hom., ἡκιστος is not.

ἡκιστος, ἦ, ον, Sup. of the Comp. ἡσσων, the Posit. in use being μικρός (cf. ἡκα), least, ὁ δ' ἡκιστ' ἔχων μακάρτατος Soph. Fr. 359; otherwise as Adj. only in Ael. (who seems to have read ἡκιστος in Il. 23. 531, if we may judge from the phrases ἡκιστος θηρῶν, ἡκιστος κρυμὸν φέρειν worst in hunting, etc.), N. A. 9. 1., 4. 31.

II. mostly as Adv. ἡκιστα, least, Hipp. 395. 54, Soph. Ph. 427, Eur. H. F. 299, etc.; οὐχ ἡκιστα, ἀλλὰ μάλιστα Hdt. 4. 170; ὥς ἡκιστα as little as possible, Thuc. 1. 91.

2. often in reply to a question, nay not so, not at all, Lat. minime, Soph. O. T. 623, etc.; ἡκιστά γε, minime vero, Ib. 1386, Plat. Phaedr. 276 C; ἡκιστα πάντων Ar. Pl. 440.

3. οὐχ ἡκιστα, freq. in litotes, Aesch. Cho. 116; οἵ τε ἄλλοι καὶ οὐχ ἡκ. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι i. e. the Athenians more than all, Plat. Prot. 324 C; ἐπὶ πολλῶν μὲν .., οὐχ ἡκιστα δὲ ἐν τοῖς παροῦσι πράγμασι Dem. 18. 3, cf. Thuc. 4. 44, etc.; c. gen., οὐχ ἡκιστα Ἀθηναῖον ἀλλ' ἐν τοῖς μάλιστα Plat. Crit. 52 A, cf. Theat. 177 C, Symp. 178 A, al.

ἡκον, Ion. and Dor. for ἦπον.

ἡκριβωμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἀκριβῶ, exactly, Eccl.

ἡκα, impf. ἡκον; fut. ἡξω Hdt. 1. 13., 7. 157, Thuc. 4. 30, etc., Dor. ἡξω Theocr. 4. 47: at other tenses late; aor. part. ἡξας Paus. 2. 11, 5, Galen.: pf. ἡκα Philostr. 115, Scymn. 62, C. I. 4762, Dor. 1 pl. ἡκαμες Plut. 2. 225 B: plqpf. ἡκισαν Joseph. A. J. 19. 1, 14.—Med., pres. subj. ἡκῃται Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 1: fut. ἡξομαι M. Anton. 2, 4, Or. Sib. 12 (14). 200. (From √E, which becomes causal in the form εἶμι, aor. i. ἡκα.)

To have come, be present, Lat. adesse, properly in a pf. sense, with the impf. ἡκον as plqpf., I had come, and fut. ἡξω as fut. pf. I shall have come, directly opp. to οἶχομαι to be gone, while ἔρχομαι to come or go serves as pres. to both, and εἶμι (ibo) as fut.;—post-Homeric Verb (for in Il. 5. 478, Od. 13. 325, Bekker has restored ἔκω, as in Pind., v. Böckh v. l. O. 4. 18):—the impf. is not common, Aesch. Pr. 661, Plat. Rep. 327 E; the fut. ἡξω is more used, Aesch. Pr. 103, 717, 730, Eur. Andr. 738, Ar. Pax 265, Orac. ap. Thuc. 2. 54, etc.; ἡκε imperat., Soph. Aj. 1116, Eur. Rhes. 337, Ar. Pax 275, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 25.—Construct. mostly with εἰς, Hdt. 8. 50, Aesch. Cho. 3, etc.; ἡκε παρά τινα Hdt. 7. 157, Thuc. 1. 137; πρὸς πόλιν Soph. O. C. 734; ἡκε ἐπὶ τινα to set upon, attack, Plat. Rep. 336 B; c. acc. only, ἡκεις ποταμὸν Aesch. Pr. 717, cf. 724, 730; ἡκε δῆμον τὸν Δυρκεῖον Soph. Fr. 709, cf. 265, Eur. Bacch. 1, ἡκουσιν αὐτῷ ἄγγελοι Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 26; ἐς ταῦτ' ἡκε to have come to the same point, to agree, Eur. Hec. 748, Hipp. 273; with Adv. of

motion to a place, ἡκειν ἐνθάδε, δεῦρο, etc., Soph. Ph. 377, etc.; βῆναι καθεὶν θενπερ ἡκει Id. O. C. 1226:—but, ἡκειν ἐπὶ τὸ ἀτρέταμα Xen. An. 7. 6, 2, is not to have come to the army, but to have come for it, like μετὰ τὸ σπράτευμα; so, οἱ ἐπὶ τοῦτ' ἡκόντες Dem. 234. 22; ἐπ' ὀλέθρῳ Eur. I. A. 886; so, ἡκε διὰ ταῦτα, ἔνεκα τούτου Plat., etc.; περὶ σπονδῶν Xen. An. 2. 3, 4; also c. neut. Pron., αὐτὰ ταῦτα ἡκω Plat. Prot. 310 E; ὅτι ἡκον for what they had come, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 9:—c. acc. cogn., ὁδὸν μακρὰν ἡκειν Id. Cyr. 5. 5, 42:—c. inf., μανθάνειν γὰρ ἡκομεν we are here to learn, Soph. O. C. 12.

2. to have reached a point, like ἀνῆκα, ἐς τοσσηδ' ὕβριν Ib. 1030; ἐς τοῦτο ἀμαθίας Eur. Andr. 170; ἐς τοσοῦτον ἀμαθίας Plat. Apol. 25 E; ἐς ὅσον ἡλικίας Id. Charm. 157 D, etc.; πρὸς γάμων ἀκμάς Soph. O. T. 1492; ὁρᾷς ἴν' ἡκεις; Ib. 687, etc.

b. διὰ μάχης, δι' ὀργῆς ἡκειν Aesch. Supp. 475, Soph. O. C. 905; cf. διὰ A. 14. c. with an Adv. foll. by a gen., οὕτω πόρρω σοφίας ἡκει Plat. Euthyd. 294 E: often also, like ἔχω B. 11. 2, εὖ ἡκειν τινὸς to be well off for a thing, have great store or plenty of it, as, εὖ ἡκε τοῦ βίου, χρημάτων Hdt. 1. 30., 5. 62; ἑαυτῶν Id. 1. 102; θεῶν Id. 8. 111; πιθανότητος ap. Dion. H. de Dinarch. 1; in καλῶς αὐτοῖς καθθανεῖν ἡκον βίου, Eur. Alc. 291, perhaps two thoughts are combined, their life being well advanced, and it being well for them (at their age) to die,—καλῶς being in the latter case taken for εὖ; also, ὁμοίως ἡκε. τινὸς to have an equal share of a thing, Hdt. 1. 149; so, πᾶς ἀγῶνος ἡκομεν; how have we sped in the contest, Eur. El. 751; ὡδε γένους ἡκε. τινὶ to be this degree of kin to him, Id. Heracl. 213;—also, εὖ ἡκειν, absol., to be well off, flourishing, Hdt. 1. 30; (also) ἐς ἡκκος εὖ ἡκων Ael. N. A. 4. 34):—very rarely c. gen. only, οὐδ' ἐξ ὀφθαλμοῦ ἡκεις μεγάλης thou art in great power, Hdt. 7. 157, nisi legend. μεγάλας.

3. to have come back, returned, Ar. Pax 265, 275, Xen. An. 2. 1, 9, Dem. 479. 4; mostly, ἀφορρον, πάλιν ἡκειν Trag., etc.

4. pleon. with a part., ἡκω φέρων I have come bringing (i. e. with), Soph. O. C. 579, cf. 357, Plat. Gorg. 518 D; so, ἡκὼν ἀγῶν Id. Phaedo 117 A; ἡκεις ἔχων τι Id. Gorg. 491 C, etc.;—but with part. fut., like ἔρχομαι, ἡκω φράσων, ἀγγελλῶν, etc., I am going, I intend to say, Eur. Phoen. 706, 1075.

5. sometimes simply like γίγνομαι, θεοῖς ἐχθιστος ἡκω (as in Virgil, seu deus immensi venias maris, for fias), Soph. O. T. 1519, cf. Aj. 636, El. 1201, etc.; ἀπὸ πολιτείων τοιοῦτων ἡκετε, ἐν αἰς .. Thuc. 4. 126.

II. of Things:—of meats, to have come to table, Alex. Λευκαδ. 1; ὥς τὰ περιφερόμενα ἡκε πρὸς ἡμᾶς were brought to us, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 3; of reports, ἡμοὶ ἀγγελλεῖ ἡκει Hdt. 8. 140, cf. Soph. O. C. 1177; of events, πῆμα ἡκει τινὶ Aesch. Pr. 103, cf. Ar. Ran. 606, etc.; ἐπ' ἀνδρὶ ἡκει βίου τελευτὴ Soph. O. C. 1472; ἴν' ἡκει τὰ μαντεύματα what they have come to, Id. O. T. 953; ὥς αὐτὸν ἡξοι μοῖρα Id. El. 713:—of Time, ἡκει ἡμαρ, vñe Trag.; ἡξεί πλέμος ap. Thuc. 2. 54; ἐς αὐτὸν ἡξεί τὸ δεινὸν Id. 6. 77.

2. like προσήκω, to concern, relate, or belong to, ποῦ ἡκει λόγος; to what do the words relate? Seidl. Eur. Tro. 155; εἰς ἐμ' ἡκει .. τὰ πράγματα, Lat. pertinent ad me, Ar. Pl. 919; εἰς ἐμὲ τὸ ἐλλείπειν ἡξεί will fall upon me, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 13; often in part., τὰ εἰς τοὺς κινδύνους ἡκοντα Antipho 139. 5; τὰ εἰς πλοῦτον ἡκε Plat. Eryx. 392 E; τὰ πρὸς ἔπαινον, εἰς φιλανθρωπίαν ἡκε Polyb. 12. 15, 9, 28. 15, 2, etc.

3. to depend upon, ἡ σωτηρία ἐπὶ τὴν πρεσβείαν ἡκε Dem. 350. 14.

4. c. inf., ἡκέ μοι γένει .. πευθεῖν it has come to me by birth .., my birth lays it on me .., Soph. O. C. 738.

5. c. part., ὅ καὶ νῦν ἡκει γενόμενον which commonly happens even now, Polyb. 26. 2, 11.

ἡλ, apoc. for ἡλος, or for ἡλιος, Euphor. 105; cf. δὴ for δῶμα.

ἡλάνω, Ep. for ἀλάνω, to wander, stray, ἡλαινόντι Theocr. 7. 23 (Meineke for ἡλαινόνται):—metaph. to wander in mind, Call. Dian. 251.

ἡλάκω, ὦν, τᾶ, only in pl. the wool on the distaff, ἡλάκωτα στροφῶσ' ἀλιστροφῶντα Od. 6. 53, 306, cf. 7. 105; ἡλ. στροφάλιζε 18. 315.

ἡλάκωτι [κᾶ], ἦ, Dor. ἡλακάτῃ, Eur. ἀλακάτῃ, Theocr.: (v. sub ἄρκυς):—a distaff, Lat. colus, on which the wool is put, Od. 4. 135, cf. 1. 357, Il. 6. 491, Eur., etc.; ἡ ἡλ. τοῦ ἀνδρὸς the stalk of the spindle, Plat. Rep. 616 C:—metaph., γηραιῶν .. ἡλακάτην with the fate of old age (so, breves colos a short span of life, Martial), C. I. 6280 B. 18.

II. like ἄτρακτος, of many things spindle-shaped; as, I. one joint of a reed or cane, Theophr. H. P. 2. 2, 1: a reed, = δόναξ, Hesych.; cf. πολυηλάκατος.

2. an arrow, like ἄτρακτος, Hesych.; cf. χρυσηλάκατος.

3. the upper part of the mast, which was made to turn round, Ar. Rh. 1. 565 (v. Schol.), Ath. 475 A.

4. a windlass, to draw up heavy nets, etc., elsewhere ὕνος, Schol. Thuc. 7. 25.

ἡλακῆτινες, ὦν, ὁ, large sea-fish, prob. of the tunny kind, so called from their spindle-like form, Comici ap. Ath. 301 D.

ἡλάκατον, τό, supposed sing. of ἡλάκατα, q. v.

ἡλάμην, ἡλάτω, v. sub ἀλλομαι.

ἡλάριον, τό, Dim. of ἡλος, a small nail, Eust. Opusc. 305. 66.

ἡλᾶσα, v. sub ἀλδαινω.

ἡλασκάω, lengthd. form of ἡλάσκω, ὑπὸ πτόλιν ἡλασκάων Il. 18. 281; c. acc. loci, h. Hom. Ar. 142.

II. in Od. 9. 457, c. acc., ἐμὸν μένος ἡλασκάει flees from, shuns my wrath, nisi h. l. legend.

ἡλυσκάει, Ion. pro ἀλυσκάει, cf. Herm. Orph. Arg. 439.

ἡλάσκω, Ep. form of ἀλάνω (cf. ἡλάνω), to wander, stray, roam about, [ἐλαφοὶ] αὐτὰς ἡλάσκουσιν, ἀνάλκιες Il. 13. 104; [μυῖται] κατὰ σταθμὸν πομνῆσιον ἡλάσκουσιν Il. 2. 470; of persons, Emped. 21, Dion. P. 675, ἡλάσκαες h. Hom. Apoll. 142.

ἡλάτω, v. sub ἀλλομαι.

ἡλδᾶνε, v. sub ἀλδαινω.

ἡλειακός or ἡλιακός, ἦ, ὦν, (*ἡλεις) of or from Elis, Strabo 393: τὰ ἡλειακὰ the Antiquities of Elis, Paus.:—οἱ ἡλειακοὶ philosophers of the school of Elis, disciples of Phaedo, Diog. L. 1. 17., 2. 105, 126.

ἡλίκτρα, ἦ, v. ἡλέκτρον init.

ηλεκτρονός, *ov*, made of ηλεκτρον, Luc. V. H. 1. 20. shining like it, ὥσπερ Call. Cer. 29.

ηλεκτρον, τό, and ηλεκτρος, ὁ or ἡ, (for there is a great diversity of usage in the gender; in Hom. and Hes. it is indeterminate, neut. in Hdt. 3. 115, Plat. Tim. 80 C and Theophr., masc. in Soph. Ant. 1038 and late Prose, fem. in Ar. Eq. 532 (though here some write ηλεκτρῶν, from a nom. ηλεκτρα). Electron, a word used thrice in Od., viz. in 4. 73, where Telemachus in the palace of Menelaus admires the brilliancy (στεροπή) χρυσοῦ ηλεκτρον τῆ καὶ ἀργύρου ἥδ' ἐλέφαντος: and in 15. 460, 18. 206, where of a gold necklace is said, that it was joined or set with pieces of electron, μετ' ηλεκτροῖσιν ἔεργο, ηλεκτροῖσιν ἑρμένον:—so in Hes. Sc. 142, the shield of Hercules τιτάνων λευκῶ τ' ἐλέφαντι ηλεκτρῶ ὅ' ὑπολαμπὲς ἔην χρυσοῦ τε φαείνῳ: and in Ep. Hom. 15. 10, the rich bride is ηλεκτρῶ βεβανία, standing on a floor inlaid with electron: Soph. also (Ant. 1038) speaks of τὰ ποτ' Ἰνδῶν χρυσῶν, and Pytheas ap. Ath. 465 D mentions it with gold and silver; Hdt. 3. 115 merely says it was brought from a river Eridanus in the extreme west of Europe; while the νῆσοι Ἡλεκτρίδες are placed at the mouth of the Po by Strabo 215, in the North sea by Plin. 4. 30; and Ctesias says it came from India. So far we have nothing to tell us what it was. But Paus. (5. 12, 7), and Pliny (33. 23, 37, 2, 11) distinguish electron into 1. *amber*, as it prob. is in Hom., Hes. and Hdt., certainly in Plat. Tim. 80 C, and later authors; and, 2. *a metallic compound of gold and silver*, described by Strabo p. 146 as the mixed residuum (κάθαρμα) left after the first smelting of gold ore, and by Plin. as containing 1 part of silver to 4 of gold:—perhaps the *pale gold* (λευκὸς χρυσοῦς) offered by Croesus at Delphi (Hdt. 1. 50) was electron, and this is what Soph. I. c. means by *Sardian electron*. It may be noted also that the coins of the Gr. cities in the west of Asia Minor contain an alloy of silver.—Many take it to be the *metallic electron* in Hom. and Hes., arguing that *amber* was unknown till the Phoenicians brought it in at a later period (though observe that the necklace described in Od. 15. 460 was a *Phoenician* gift, and note the ancient legend that ηλεκτρον was produced from the *amber-tears* of Phaëthōn's sisters, cf. Ἡλιάς II).—In Ar. Eq. 532, Cratinus is described as in his dotage—ἐκπιπτοῦσάν τῶν ηλεκτρον καὶ τοῦ τόνου οὐκ ἐτ' ἐνόντος, where the ηλεκτροί are prob. the pegs (κόλλοι) of his lyre. (The word is no doubt connected with ηλεκτρα, (v. Od. 18. 296, where it shines ἥλιος ὥς), which notion runs through the prop. names Ἡλεκτρα (mother of Iris, Hes. Th. 266), and Ἡλεκτραι (one of the gates of Thebes), Ἡλεκτωνών (daughter of Ἥλιος, Diod. 5. 56); cf. Skt. *arkas* (sol), *arkis* (splendor);—not from ἔλαα, (as Ar. I. c. seems to take it), for the attractive quality of amber seems to have been first noticed by Thales, acc. to Diog. L. 1. 24, cf. Plat. Tim. 80 C.—For a full investigation, v. Ukert in Zimmern. Phil. Journ. 1838, nrs. 52–56, C. T. Newton Acts of Soc. of Lit., 1866.)

ηλεκτρο-φαῖς, ἐς, *amber-gleaming*, αὐγαί Eur. Hipp. 741.

ηλεκτρώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *amber-like*, Hipp. 1135 H, Philostr. 27.

ηλεκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, *the beaming sun*, τεύχεσι παμφαίνων, ὥστ' ηλεκτωρ II. 6. 515; ὥστ' ηλεκτωρ Ὑπερίων 19. 398:—also *fire* as an element, ἡλ. τε χθών τε καὶ οὐρανὸς ἥδε θάλασσα Emped. 263:—an acc. ηλεκτῶρα in Eurhorr. 74; gen. ηλεκτῶρων Choerob. in A. B. 1200.—Cf. ηλεκτρον sub fin.

ἡλέματος, Dor. ἀλέματος, *ov*, (ἡλέος) *idle*, *vain*, *trifling*, ὦ τὰς ἀεμάτων ψυχὰς (so Scal. for the MS. reading ἀδამάτω) Theocr. 15. 4; of a person, Timon ap. Diog. L. 4. 42; βροντή Sotad. ap. Ath. 621 B; ἐκηβολίη Anth. P. 6. 75; φαντασία Ib. 11. 350. Adv.—τως, Ar. Rh. 4. 1206, Call. Cer. 91; so neut. pl. ἡλέματος Opp. H. 4. 590.

ἡλέος, ἡ, ὅν, (ἀλη, ἀλόμαι) *astray*, *distracted*, *crazed*, φρένας ἡλέε Od. 2. 243; also in apocop. form φρένας ἡλέ (like μέλεα for μέλεα in Att.), II. 15. 128; ἡλέα βέξας Call. Fr. 174, cf. 173; also ἡλέα as Adv. *foolishly*, Anth. P. 7. 639. 2. act. *distracting*, *crazing*, οἶνος Od. 14. 464. II. another form ἀλέος (ἄ, as it seems), cited in Hdn. π. μον. λεξ. 4. 19, is expl. by μάταιος in E. M. 59. 45; so, ἀλέοφρων: ὁ παρ' ἄφρων, Ib.: Hesych. also has ἀλαῖος (i. e. ἀλέος) ὁ παλαιός, ἄφρων, Ἀλσχυλός (cf. Schol. Ar. Lys. 987); and the Verb ἀλέωσσειν: μωραίνειν.

ἡλέωτο, v. sub ἀλέομαι, II.

ἡλῆλατο, ἡλῆλῆσαν, v. sub ἐλαύνω.

Ἡλία, Rhod. Ἀλία, τά, *a feast of the Sun*, Ath. 561 E, Aristid. I. 547.

Ἡλιάδης, *ov*, ὁ, *child of the Sun*, Luc. Amor. 2; οἱ Ἡλιάδαι, an ancient family in Rhodes, Strabo 654, Diod. 5. 56. Cf. Ἡλιάς.

Ἡλιάδομαι, fut. ἀσάμην, Dor. 2 sing. Ἡλιάξει (vulg.—ἀξείς) Ar. Lys. 380; aor.—ἀσάμην Id. Eq. 798: Dep.:—to sit in the court Ἡλία, be a *Heliast*, Ar. Eq. 798, Vesp. 772 (with a play on the word, Ἡλιάσει πρὸς ἥλιον), Lex ap. Dem. 716. 16.

Ἡλιάζω, to *bake in the sun*, μάσας Strab. 773:—Pass. to *bask in the sun*, Arist. H. A. 9. 5; 7: to be hung up, like ἐξηλιάζω, LXX (2 Sam. 21. 14).

Ἡλία, ἡ, at Athens, a *public place* or *hall*, in which the chief law-court was held, Ar. Eq. 897; cf. Ἡλιάδομαι. 2. *the supreme court*, before which all offences liable to public prosecution (γραφῆ) were tried, such as ὕβρις, Lex ap. Dem. 529. 19.—The regular number of Ἡλιασταί was 6000, annually chosen by lot from citizens above the age of 30. After the time of Pericles, the whole body was subdivided into 10 bodies of 500 each (reserving 1000 to fill up vacancies), and each Ἡλιαστής received a fee (πρωτόβολον) for his day's service. II.—ἄλῃα, q. v.

Ἡλιάκος, Dor. ἀλιακός, ἡ, ὅν, of the sun, κύκλος ἡλ. the sun's orbit, the *ecliptic* (v. ἐκλειπτικός), Diod. 1. 98; ἡλ. (sub. κύκλος), ὁ, Cleomed. 1. 4, etc.; ἐκλειψὶς ἡλ. Diog. L. 1. 23; ἔτος, στέφανος ἄλ., at Rhodes, Meineke Com. Fr. 2. 747. 5–53.

Ἡλιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, fem. of foreg., ἀκρίς Orac. ap. Luc. Alex. 34; ῥόδος

Id. Amor. 7. II. Ἡλιάδες, αἱ, *daughters of the Sun*, who were changed into poplars and wept amber, Parmenid. 9, Ap. Rh. 4. 604, Plin. 37. 2, 11; ἡ Ἡλιάς αἰγέρος Philostr. 190.

Ἡλιάσις, εως, ἡ, = ἡλιάσις, *exposure to the sun*, Dio C. 59. 7.

Ἡλιάσις, εως, ἡ, *right of sitting in the Ἡλία*, Juss. ap. Dem. 747. 8.

Ἡλιαστήριον, τό, *a place for sunning oneself*, Strabo 815, Galen.

Ἡλιαστής, οὐ, ὁ, (Ἡλία) *a Heliast*, Ar. Vesp. 206, 891, Eq. 255, etc.

Ἡλιαστικός, ἡ, ὅν, of, for, or like a *Heliast*, γέρον Ar. Vesp. 195; ὁβόλος Id. Nub. 863; ὄρκος Dem. 706. 26, Hyperid. Euxen. 49.

Ἡλι-αυγής, ἐς, (αὐγή) *gleaming like the sun*, χρυσοῦ E. M. 425. 24.

Ἡλιάω, to be like the sun, κόμη Ἡλιάωσα Anacreont. 16. 5, Heliod. 3. 4.

II. to *expose to the sun*, τὰς σταφυλὰς Arist. Probl. 20. 35, 2.

Ἡλιβάτας, *ov*, ὁ, *haunting the heights*, τράγος Antiph. Κυκλ. 2. 3, cf. Anaxil. Kirc. 1 (where for δέλφακας Ἡλιβάτους, perhaps—βάτας should be restored).

Ἡλιβάτος, Dor. ἀλίβ-, *ov*, *high*, *steep*, always in Hom. as epith. of rocky crags (πέτρῃ or πέτραι), II. 15. 273, 619, 16. 35, Od. 10. 88, 13. 196; so in Hes. Th. 675, 786, Sc. 422, Theogn. 176, Pind. O. 6. 110, Aesch. Supp. 351, Eur. Supp. 80, Theocr. 26. 10, etc.; also as epith. of ὄρος, ἀκρῆ, ἐρίπναι, πύργος Ar. Rh. 2. 169, etc.; of the Olympian throne of Zeus, Ar. Av. 1732; in h. Hom. Ven. 268, if the passage is correct, even of high trees:—in Od. 9. 243, the Cyclops Ἡλιβάτον πέτρην ἐπέθηκε θύρῃσιν, where it seems to denote the *enormous height* or *size* of the rock; whence later Poets were led to use it simply as *enormous*, *huge*, μέλας ἡλ. Opp. H. 5. 66; σχεδὶν Q. Sm. 11. 312.—The word is poet., yet occasionally found in *Prose*, *high*, *πέτραι* ἡλ. Xen. An. 1. 4, 4; τόποι Polyb. 4. 41, 9; πέτρος Strabo 818; κρημνοί Luc. Merc. Cond. 10; δένδρα Agatharch. M. Rubr. p. 61; and sometimes here also in the sense of *enormous*, *vast*, κύμα, σκαί Plut. 2. 163 C, 935 F.

II. like Lat. *altus*, *deep*, *abysmal*, *profound*, ἄνθρωποι ἐν Ἡλιβάτῳ Hes. Th. 483; Τάρταρος ἡλ. Stesich. 81; ἡλ. ὑπὸ κευδμῶν Eur. Hipp. 732; πελάγησιν ἐν ἡλ. Opp. H. 3. 171; κακὸν ἡλ. Damox. Συντρ. 1. 22; εὐθρεία Porph. Abst. 1. 12. (The word is commonly regarded as a compd. of ἥλιος, βαίνω, *traversed only by the sun*, i. e. *inaccessible*, *precipitous*; but then its application to πέτρῃ in Od. 9. 243, as also to ἄντρον, Τάρταρος, κευδμῶν is forced and improbable. Buttin. Lexil. s. v. refers it to ἡλέος (ἀλιτεῖν), synon. with ἀβάτος or δύσβατος, *inaccessible*, whether of height or depth (in which case Ἡλιβάτος is a shortd. form of Ἡλιτόβατος, cf. Ἡλιτόμυρος, Ἡλιτοεργός).—Hesych. however quotes ἀλίψ as = πέτρα, and perhaps the orig. sense of Ἡλιβάτος is simply *craggy*, *precipitous*; cf. Ἡλιβάτας.)

Ἡλίβα, Adv., (ἄλις) *enough*, Lat. *satis multum*, ληῖδα . . συνελάσασμεν ἥλιβα πολλῇν II. 11. 677; in Od. always ἥλιβα πολλῇ, 5. 483, 9. 330, 14. 215, 19. 443; *very much*, *exceedingly*, or perhaps *rather suddenly*, like ἀθρόως, Ar. Rh. 3. 342, 4. 177, 1265.

II. (ἡλέος) *in vain*, like μάτην, Call. Lav. Pall. 124, Ar. Rh. 2. 283 (= μάτην in 281); cf. ἡλίθιος.

Ἡλιθιάζω, to *speak* or *act idly*, *foolishly*, Ar. Eq. 1124.

Ἡλιθίος, Dor. ἀλίθ-, a, *ov*, (ἡλίθα II) *idle*, *vain*, *random*, χόλος Pind. P. 3. 21; βέλος Aesch. Ag. 366; ὁδός Theophr. 16. 9.

II. of persons, *stupid*, *foolish*, *silly*, like μάταιος, Hdt. 1. 60, Eur. Cycl. 537, Ar. Ach. 443, etc.; Ἡλιθιον θάρρος θαρρεῖν Plat. Phaedo 95 C; Ἡλιθιώτερος Xen. Symp. 3. 6; —ώτατος Ar. Eccl. 765;—Ἡλιθίον [ἔστι], c. inf., Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 4, Antiph. Βοιωτ. 1. Adv.—ίως, Lys. 92. 34, Plat. Theaet. 180 D; neut. Ἡλιθίον as Adv., Ar. Nub. 872.

Ἡλιθιότης, *ητος*, ἡ, *folly*, *silliness*, Cratin. Πυρ. 9, Plat. Rep. 560 D, al.

Ἡλιθιώω, to *make foolish*, *distract*, *craze*, Aesch. Pr. 1061.

Ἡλιθιώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like a fool*, Philostr. 558.

Ἡλιθιώνῃ, *η*, *one who makes foolish or distracts*, epith. of the Furies, Epigr. Gr. 1136. 5.

Ἡλικία, *Ion*.—ἡ, Dor. ἀλικία, ἡ, (ἡλιε) *time of life*, *age*, Lat. *aetas*, ἡν πῶς ἡλικίῃν αἰδέσσεαι, ἥδ' ἐλεήσει ἡλικίας II. 22. 419; γηραιὸν μέρος ἀλικίας Pind. P. 4. 280; παρὰ τὸν ἀλικίας εὐκῶστα χρόνον Id. O. 4. fin.; τὴν ἡλ. ἀστών, i. e. their old age, Aesch. Pers. 914;—acc. used absol., in age, νέος ἡλικίῃν Hdt. 3. 134; ἐτέων ἐὼν ἡλικίῃν πέντε καὶ λ' Id. 2. 26, cf. Xen. Cyn. 2. 3; so in dat., ἡλικία ἐτι τότε ὦν νέος Thuc. 5. 43; προεληλυθὸς τῇ ἡλ. Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 4;—also, ὑπὸ τῆς ἡλικίας from his age, Plat. Lach. 180 D; αἰ δὲ ἡλικία ἄτοκο Id. Theaet. 149 C; οἱ ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ ἡλ. Thuc. 1. 80; τὸ ἀρχεῖον τῆς ἡλ. Id. 2. 44; ἔταν.. τοῦ γεννᾶν ἐκβῶσι τὴν ἡλ. Plat. Rep. 461 B, al.; πόρρω τῆς ἡλ. advanced in years, Id. Gorg. 484 C; προήκων ἐς βαθὺ τῆς ἡλ. Ar. Nub. 514, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 279 A; ὁ παρ' ἡλικίαν νοῦς beyond one's age, Menand. Monost. 690:—in pl., ἐν ἀπώσας ταῖς ἡλ. Plat. Rep. 412 E, cf. Legg. 625 B, al.

2. mostly, like ἥβη, *the flower* or *prime of life* from about 17 to 45, *man's estate*, *manhood*, ἐν ἀλικίᾳ πρώτα Pind. N. 9. 99; ἐν ἡλικίᾳ εἶναι to be of age, Plat. Rep. 461 B, al.; c. inf., e. g. στρατεύεσθαι for service, Hdt. 1. 209, cf. Dem. 42. 9; αὐτῇ ἡλ. τὸν νεὸν κατέκρινεν Antiph. 128. 16; so, ἡλικίαν ἔχειν, εἰς ἡλ. ἐλθεῖν Plat. Euthyd. 306 D, Theaet. 142 E; ἡλικίαν ἔχειν, c. inf., to be of fit age for doing, Hdt. 1. 209, Plat. Theaet. 146 B; ἡλικίας μετέχειν Thuc. 7. 60; οἱ ἐν ἡλικίᾳ men of serviceable age, Id. 8. 75, Dem. 42. 9; ἐοστρατευμένοι ἀπῶσας τὰς ἐν ἡλικίᾳ στρατιάς Dem. 545. 15; ἐντὸς ἡλικίας Lys. 195. 22; ἡ καθεστῆναι ἡλ. maturity, Thuc. 2. 36;—of women, *womanhood*, *marriageable age*, Hipp. Coac. 110, Dem. 1352. 12, Aeschin. 26. 8, 27. 28; τὴν ἡλικίαν καταμεμψάμενος Isac. 64. 40.

3. *youthful heat* and *passion*, ἡλικίᾳ καὶ θυμῷ ἐπιτρέπειν Hdt. 3. 36, cf. 7. 18.

4. *chastity*, *virginity*, Aeschin. 26. 7.

II. as collective Noun, = οἱ ἡλικίαι, *those of the same age*, *fellow*, *comrade*, Lat. *juvenia*, ὅς ἡλικίῃν ἐκίκαστο ἐγγυῆ II. 16. 808, cf. Pind. P. 1. 145;—esp. *those of the military age*, τῆς ἡλ. ἀπούσης ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶ Lys. 195. 17, cf. Thuc. 3. 67, 8. 1, etc.;—also *men of any age*, παίδων τε . . καὶ πάσης ἡλ. Plat. Legg. 959 E. III.

εἰτε, ταῦτα ἡλικίῃν ἂν εἴη κατὰ Λάϊον about the *time* of Laius, Hdt. 5. 59, cf. 60, 71; ἡλικίῃν τετρακοσίοις ἔτεσι . . πρεσβυτέρους 2. 53. IV. *an age, generation*, Lat. *saeculum*, ἐπὶ τῆς νῶν ἡλ. Isocr. 75 E; πρὸ τῆς ἡμετέρας ἡλ. Dinarh. 95. 10; εἰς τὴν νῶν ὥσαν ἡλικίαν Dem. 1392. 12; πολλαῖς ἔμπροσθεν ἡλικίας Plut. Pericl. 27. V. of the body, *stature, growth*, as being a sign of age, Hdt. 3. 16, Plat. Euthyd. 271 B, Dem. 1024. 26; ἀνδρας ἡμισταδιαίους τὰς ἡλ. Luc. V. H. 1. 10; even of the *height* of a pillar, Id. Syr. D. 28.

ἡλικιάζομαι, Pass. to grow to manhood, Herm. in Stob. Ecl. 1. 1098; in Byz. also ἡλικιόομαι, with ἡλικιώσις, ἡ = ἡλικία.

ἡλικιώτης, ου, ὁ, an equal in age, fellow, comrade, friend, Lat. *aequalis*, Hdt. 5. 71, Ar. Nub. 1006, Andoc. 7. 28; ἡλ. τινὶ Lys. 161. 22; ἐμὸς ἡλ. Plat. Apol. 33 D; ἡλ. καὶ ἑταῖροι Id. Symp. 183 C, al.:—fem. ἡλικιώτις, ἰδος, Plut. 2. 554 A, Luc. D. Marin. 15. 2; ἡλ. ἱστορία contemporary history, Plut. Pericl. 13; πράξεις ἡλ. Diod. 1. 58: c. dat. *contemporaneus with*, lb. 2; c. gen., Themist. 18 A.

ἡλίκος [I], ἡ, ου, as big as, πῶσος τις; Answ., μικρός, ἡλίκος Μόλων, Ar. Ran. 55; τὶ τοσοῦτον ὕβριεν, ἡλίκον . . Dem. 562. 7: as great or powerful as, Lat. *quantus*, Id. 67. 1. 2. of age, as old as, ἀνδρα . . ἡλίκον Θουκυδίδην Ar. Ach. 703; τοῖσιν ἡλίκουσι νῶν = τῆλικος ἡλίκου νῶ Id. Ecl. 465; οἱ ἡλίκου ἐγώ = τῆλικοί ἡλίκου ἐγώ, Plat. Lach. 180 D:—rare in Trag., ὅρῳ μὲν ἡμᾶς, ἡλίκου . . of what various ages . ., Soph. O. T. 15.

3. in indirect questions, *how big, how great, ἄν ἰδῷ γὰρ ἡλίκον ἔχθρην ὅσων τιμῶν* Antiph. Nean. 1. 6; often in expressions of wonder, θαυμάσια ἡλίκᾳ *extraordinarily great*, as in Lat. *mirum quantum*, Dem. 348. 24, cf. 469. 18; so, μέγιστα ἡλίκᾳ Luc. Merc. Cund. 13: also *how small*, Lat. *quantulus*, Luc. Hermot. 5.—In questions *πῆλίκος*, answered by *τῆλίκος* or *τῆλικούτος*.

ἡλιξ, Dor. ἀλιξ, ἱκος, ὁ, ἡ, of the same age, καταθίσουσα παιδὸς . . δαλὸν ἡλικ, of Meleager's torch, Aesch. Cho. 607; ὄφρυς Ar. Rh. 2. 479:—but mostly in pl., βόες . . ἡλικες, ἱσοφόροι Od. 18. 373; ἄλικες οἶα παρθένου Pind. P. 3. 30; ὕψ' ἡλίκων νεανίδων Ar. Thesm. 1030, cf. Antipho 121. 26.

2. as Subst. a fellow, comrade, οἱ ἡλικες Hdt. 1. 34, 2. 32, Ar. Vesp. 245; ἡλικὲς θ' ἡβης ἐμῆς Aesch. Pers. 681; τὸν ἡλίκᾳ τόνδε Ar. Ach. 336; proverb., ἡλιξ ἡλίκᾳ τέρπει Plat. Phaedr. 240 C, Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 25, al. II. later c. gen. *like, resembling*, Wern. Tryph. 637.

ἡλιό-βλητος, ου = ἡλιόβολος, Eur. Bacch. 14, Acl. N. A. 8. 26.

ἡλιοβολέομαι, Pass. to be sun-burnt, Zenob. 5. 53:—ἡλιοβολία, ἡ, sun-light, Eccl.:—ἡλιό-βολος, ου, sun-burnt, Theophr. C. P. 4. 12, 3. ἡλιο-ειδής, ἐς, like the sun, bright and beaming, —εὐδέστατος, Plat. Rep. 508 A, 509 A, Galen., etc. Adv. —δῶς, Eccl.

ἡλιο-θαλής, ἐς, warmed by the sun, Hesych.

ἡλιοθερέω, to sun oneself, Galen. 6. p. 84.

ἡλιοθερής, ἐς, (θέρω) warmed in the sun, E. M. 58. 1.

ἡλιο-κάτης, ἐς, (καίω, καίω) sun-burnt, Luc. Lexiph. 2; v. sq.

ἡλιοκαΐα, ἡ, exposure to the sun, Paul. Aeg. 3. 6.—In Diog. L. 7. 1, Dind. corrects ἡλιοκαΐας into ἡλιοκαΐα.

ἡλιο-κάμινος, ὁ, a room exposed to the sun, for winter use, Plin. Ep. 2. 17, 20, C. I. 3148. 43.

ἡλιο-κάνθαρος, ου, the dung-beetle, called sun-beetle, because it was the Egyptian hieroglyphic for the sun, cited from Alex. Trall.

ἡλιό-καυστος, ου, (καίω) = ἡλιοκαής, Theocr. 10. 27.

ἡλιό-κτύπος, ου, sun-burnt, Aesch. Supp. 155, restored by Wellaner for ἡ δόκτυπον (as the Med. Ms. gives it,—not ἡ δόκτυπον).

ἡλιο-μάνης, ἐς, sun-mad, mad for love of the sun, epith. of the cicada, Ar. Av. 1096.

ἡλιο-μόρφος, ου, sun-shaped, Poëta ap. Ath. 542 E.

ἡλιόομαι, Pass. to live in the sun, be exposed to the sun, ἡλιωμένος, opp. to ἐσκαπταρμένος, Plat. Rep. 556 D:—of places, ὅπως ἡ γῆ ἡλιώθη Theophr. C. P. 3. 4, 1; τὸ ἡλιούμενον a sunny spot, Xen. Oec. 19, 18, Arist. de An. 2. 8, 6. 2. to be sun-struck, ἡλιούσθαι τὴν κεφαλὴν Hipp. Aër. 282; or sun-burnt, Muson. ap. Stob. 18. 3. 3. to be illuminated by the sun-light, Arist. Probl. 16. 1.

ἡλιό-παις, ὁ, ἡ, a Sun-day child, C. I. 9727.

ἡλιό-πεμπτος, ου, sent by the sun, Sibyll. 13. 151, 164.

ἡλιό-πεπτος, ου, ripened in the sun, σταφίς Hippiatr. 171 A.

ἡλιό-πους, ποδός, ὁ = ἡλιότροπιον, Diosc. 4. 193.

ἡλιος, ὁ, Dor. ἄλιος (Soph. Tr. 96, El. 824), Ep. ἥλιος, as always in Hom. (except in Od. 8. 271, where it is commonly taken as a prop. n.) and Hes.; Dor. ἄλιος in Pind., Call., and in lyric passages of Soph. and Eur., v. ἄλιος: (v. sub fin.):—the sun. For the sun's rising, Hom. uses ἀνίεσθαι, ἀνορεύειν, and (in Od. 10. 192) ἀνανεόσθαι: the later words are ἀνατέλλειν (cf. ἀνατολή, τέλλω), ἀνίστασθαι, etc.; of the setting, δύνασθαι, καταδύνασθαι, mostly in partic. (cf. δύσις):—φάος ἡέλιος is with Hom. sometimes *daylight*, sometimes the *light of life*, ὁρᾶν φάος ἡέλιος to live, Il. 18. 61, etc.; also, ὅπ' ἡέλιω τε καὶ οὐρανῷ ἀστερόεντι ναίεσθαι Il. 4. 44; so, γυνὴ τῶν ὑψ' ἡέλιω ἀρίστη Eur. Alc. 151; οὐκ' εἴ' εἶναι ὑψ' ἡέλιω to cease to live, lb. 394; also, ὑπὸ ἡλίῳ ἐωρᾶσθαι Thuc. 2. 103; ὑπὸ τὸν ἡλίῳ Dem. 316. 16, etc. Hom. represents the Sun as rising from Ocean, ascending the heaven, and again plunging into Ocean, Il. 7. 422, 8. 485, 18. 239, Od. 3. 1, 10. 191, 19. 433, cf. h. Merc. 68: later Poets describe him as carried back from West to East through Ocean in a golden cup, Minnrm. 12, cf. Arist. Meteor. 2. 6; ἐπειδὴν ἡλ. τραπῇ, of the solstice, Ar. Eccl. 416.—The Sun furnished the earliest mode of determining the points of the heaven; hence πρὸς ἡῶ τ' ἡέλιον τε, i. e. towards the East, opp. to πρὸς ζόφον, for Hom. only marked two points, E. and W., and called them the rising and setting, light and darkness, morning and evening (v. sub ζόφος), εἴτ' ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ τοίγῃ ποτὶ ζόφον ἡερόντα Il. 12. 239,

cf. Nitzsch Od. 9. 26; ὅσσοι ναῖουσι πρὸς ἡῶ τ' ἡέλιον τε, ἡδ' ὅσσοι μετόπισθε ποτὶ ζόφον Od. 13. 240; Hdt. 7. 58 also opposes πρὸς ἡῶ τε καὶ ἡλίῳ ἀνατολὰς to πρὸς ἐσπέρην, whereas he called the N. and S. the upper and lower parts; so, τὰ πρὸς ἡῶ τε καὶ ἡλίῳ ἀνατέλλοντα Id. 4. 40; οἱ ἀπ' ἡλίου ἀνατολέων the eastern . ., Id. 7. 70; cf. ἀπηλλιστῆς, the East wind. In later writers, πρὸς ἡλίῳ was the South, cf. Nitzsch Od. 10. 190.

2. day, like Lat. sol, Soph. El. 424: a day, Pind. O. 13. 51, Eur. Hel. 652, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 4. 26, etc.: later also a year, Herodes ap. Stob. 591. 32, cf. Sillig Catull. 5. 4, 8. 3, 8. 3. sun-shine, sun's heat, ἡέλιος πολὺς Luc. Navig. 35, cf. Hermot. 25; πολλὸν τὸν ἡλίον ἐμφαίνειν, of a sun-burnt person, Id. adv. Indoct. 3. Rhet. Praec. 9:—in pl. sun-beams, Theophr. de Sign. 1. 22; also *hot sunny days*, like Lat. soles, Thuc. 7. 87, Arist. G. A. 5. 5, 9.

4. metaph. sun-shine, brightness, τῆς ψυχῆς Plut. 2. 994 E, cf. Artemid. 2. 36, etc. II. as prop. n., Helios, the sun-god, often in Hom., though it is often dub. whether he means the sun or the god;—Wolf mostly prefers the prop. n., even in πρὸς Ἠῶ τε Ἠέλιον τε, because of the fondness of the Greeks for impersonation. Hom. makes him son of Hyperion. Later, Helios was identified with Apollo or Phoebus, Aesch. Theb. 859, etc., cf. Cic. N. D. 2. 27, etc. (The old form seems to have been ἀφέλιος (ἀβέλιος ἡλιον, Κρήτης Hesyeh.); cf. old Lat. Auselius (east wind), akin to aurora (ausosa), aὔω, ἥω.—The other word for the Sun, σείριος, Lat. Sol, prob. belongs to a diff. Root, Curt. Gr. Et. no. 612.)

Ἠλιο-σέραπτις, ὁ, an Egyptian divinity, C. I. 8514.

ἡλιο-σκόπιος, ου, looking to the sun: ἡλ. τιθύμαλος, the sun-spurge, Euphorbia hel., Diosc. 4. 165; ἡλαιοσκόπιον, τό, in Arist. Plant. 1.4, 11.

ἡλιο-στερής, ἐς, depriving of sun, i. e. shading from the sun, epith. of the Thessalian hat, Soph. O. C. 313; Coraëus suggests ἡλιοστεγής, Nauck ἡλιοσκεπής.

ἡλιο-στρίβης, ἐς, sun-trodden, ἀντολαί Aesch. Pr. 791.

ἡλιο-τρόπιον, τό, the heliotrope, a plant which follows the sun with its flowers and leaves, herba solaris or solstitialis, solago, hel. Europaëum Linn., Theophr. H. P. 7. 3, 1, Diosc. 4. 193, cf. Nic. Th. 678: sometimes called ἡλ. τὸ μέγα, to distinguish it from τὸ μικρόν, erioion tinctorius, Linn., turn-sole, Diosc. 4. 194: cf. also ἡλιόπους, ἡλιοσκόπιος.

II. a sun-dial, Moschion ap. Ath. 207 F, Plut. Dio 29, Schol. Ar. Av. 997, etc.: cf. πόλος.

III. a green stone streaked with red, blood-stone, Plin. H. N. 37. 60.

ἡλιοτρόπος, ὁ = ἡλιότροπιον I, Diosc. Noth. 4. 193.

ἡλιο-φυής, ἐς, grown in the sun, Diosc. 4. 13.

ἡλιό-φύτον, τό, a name for the yew, Diosc. 4. 144.

ἡλιόω, only used in Pass. ἡλιόομαι, q. v.

ἡλίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of ἥλος, a little nail, Ar. Fr. 296.

ἡλίτε, v. sub ἀλιταίνω.

ἡλίτης, ου, ὁ, (ἥλιος) = ἡλιοειδής, Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 349. 27.

ἡλίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, (ἥλος) of or like nails, ἡλ. λεπίς iron that scales off from nails, Diosc. 5. 89.

ἡλίτο-εργός, ὄν, missing the work, failing in one's aim, Anth. P. 7. 210.

ἡλίτο-μηνος, ου, missing the right month, i. e. untimely born, Il. 19. 118, Anth. P. 12. 228: v. ἀλτήμερος.

ἡλιφάρμακος, ἡ, a plant useful to staunch blood, Timag. ap. Stob. 541. 23.

ἡλιψ, ἵπος, ὁ, a Dorian shoe (v. ἀνῆλιπος), Schol. Theocr. 4. 56.

ἡλιώδης, ἐς = ἡλιοειδής, Chacrem. ap. Ath. 608 C.

ἡλιό-ωπος, ου, lit by the sun's eye, οὐρανός Soph. and Eur. ap. Philod.; cf. Gomperz Stud. Herc. fasc. 2. p. 22.

ἡλιώσις, εὼς, ἡ, (ἡλιόομαι) exposure to the sun, Theophr. C. P. 6. 16, 5. Sext. Emp. P. 3. 16.

ἡλιώτης, ου, ὁ, fem. —ῶτις, ἰδος: (ἥλιος):—of the sun, ἀκτίν' ἐς ἡλιώτην Soph. Tr. 697; ἡελιώτης αἶγλην Ath. P. 7. 601; οἱ ἡλιώται the inhabitants of the sun, Luc. V. H. 1. 17.

II. ἡλιώτης, ἡ, Ion. name for the moon, as if fem. of ἥλιος: whereas at Carac the sun was worshipped as Lunus, or masc. of Luna.

ἡλικησε, v. sub ἐλέεω.

ἡλληγορημένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἀλληγορέω, Tzetz. ad Hes.

ἡλό-κόπος, ὁ, (κόπτω) a nail-smith, Gloss.

ἡλόομαι, to be secured with nails, ἡλωμένα καττῦματα Clem. Al. 240.

ἡλο-παγής, ἐς, (πήγνυμι) fixed with nails, Manetho I. 149.

ἡλό-πληκτος, ου, hurt by a nail, Hippiatr. 121. 16.

ἡλος, Dor. ἄλος, ὁ, a nail: in Hom. never used to fix or fasten, but only for ornament, a nail-head or stud, [σκηπτρῶν] χρυσείους ἡλούς πεπαρμένον Il. 1. 246; ἐν δέ οἱ [τῷ εἰφέει] ἡλοι χρυσεῖοι πάμφανοι Il. 11. 29, cf. 633, Ath. 488 B, C; hence the stars, supposed to be set like studs in the solid sphere, are called ἥλοι, Lewis Astr. of Anc. p. 95.

2. after Hom. a nail to fasten with, Pind. P. 4. 125; ἡλοι ἀσθηροὶ καὶ ξύλινοι Xen. Cyn. 9, 12, etc.; of shoe-nails, Theophr. Char. 4:—proverb., ἡλῶ ἐκπερὸν τὸν ἥλον Luc. Laps. 7; ἡλῶ ὁ ἥλος (sc. ἐκπερὸν) Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 3, cf. Eust. 126. 13, Suid., and v. πάσαλας.

II. anything like a nail, a wart, knot, callus on the hands or feet, Theophr. Ign. 37, Nic. Th. 272; on the eye, Medic.; also on plants, esp. the olive, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 3, Diosc. 1. 136.

ἡλός, supposed noun. of the vocat. ἡλέ, v. sub ἡλέος.

ἡλοσύνη, ἡ = ἡλιθιότης, Nic. Al. 420.

ἡλό-τύπος, ου, (τύπτω) fixed or pierced by nails, Nonn. Jo. 20. v. 20.

ἡλπετο, v. sub ἔλπομαι.

ἡλσάμην, an aor. I occurring in Simon. Iamb. 21 (where Bgk. δι-ηλσάμην) and Ibyc. 48: in the former place it is commonly referred to εἶλω (cf. the Hom. forms ἔλαον, ἔλασι); but ἡλσάω in Ibyc. seems to be sync. for ἡλσάσσω (from ἔλαίνω), v. E. M. 428. 28.

ἡλυνγάζω, (ἡλυνξ) to overshadow, only found in compd. ἐπηλ-,

ήλυγαιος, α, ον, shadowy, dark, Snid.

ήλύγη [ῆ], ἡ, a shadow, shade, darkness: metaph., δίκης ήλύγη the darkness, intricacies of a lawsuit, Ar. Ach. 684.—ήλυξ: σκιά is cited in A. B. 1199, cf. επήλυξ: but for the Adj. form ήλύγων ύρέων in Hesych., ήλυγίον or ήλυγαίον must be restored, Bgk. Archil. 69. (V. λύγη.)

ήλυγίζω, = ήλυγάζω: ήλυγισμένος Hesych.

ήλυθον, v. sub έρχομαι.

ήλυξ, ύγος, ό, ή, v. sub ήλύγη.

ήλυφα, v. sub αλύσκει.

ήλυσιγη, ή, = ήλυσις, ύδός, Hesych., cf. E. M. 497. 9.

ήλύσιον πεδιον, τό, the Elysian fields, Lat. Elysium, Od. 4. 563. sq.; in pl., Anth. P. append. 278. Hom. places it on the west border of the earth, near to Ocean; favoured heroes passed thither without death, and lived happy under the rule of Rhadamantus: Hesiod's Elysium is in the μακαρων νήσοι, Op. 169; as is Pindar's, O. 2. 129: from these legends arose the fabled Atlantis, and Elysium was placed in the nether-world, as opp. to Tartarus, Virg., etc. II. later, χωρία ήλύσια and ενήλυσια were places struck by lightning, and so devoted to some god, Lat. bidentalia, Casaub. Pers. 2. 27.

ήλύσιος, α, ον, Elysian, αύραι Anth. P. append. 51. 22, cf. Epigr. Gr. 1046. 58.

ήλύσις, εως, ή, = έλεσις, a step, βραδύπουον ήλ. σπείδειν Eur. Hec. 67; πυκνὴν βαίνειν ήλ. Id. Phoen. 844; πυκρὰν διώκων ήλ. Id. H. F. 1041:—for Aesch. Ag. 151, v. Dind.

ήλυσκάζω, v. ήλυσκάζω.

ήλφον, v. sub αλφαίνω.

ήλω, v. sub αλίσκομαι.

ήλωμην, v. sub αλάομαι.

ήλωτός, ή, ύν, (ήλώω) nailed, nail-shaped, Paul. Aeg. 6. 66.

ήμμα, τό, (ήμμη) that which is thrown, a dart, javelin, ήμσαι έπλεον άρι-στος best at darting, Il. 23. 891: hence ήμων, q. v.

ήμαθόεις, εσσα, εν, Ep. for ήμ-, (άμαθος), sandy, in Hom. always epith. of the Elean Pylos, Πύλοιο ήμαθόεντος, cf. Hes. Sc. 360; so that if Πύλος be fem. (as in Apollod. 2. 7. 2), the Adj. must be declined ήμαθόεις, -όεν. Strab. (344) derives it from a river Αμαθός, Elis not being sandy; but Pylos was not far from the coast, and the epith. refers to the sand-hills of the shore, v. Schol. Il. 2. 77; also, ήμαθόεσσα ήών Ar. Rh. 1. 932.

ήμμα, ήσαι, ήσαι (but καθ-ηται Ar. Lys. 597, Plat.), ήμεθα, ήσται, ηνται Call. Fr. 122, Ep. εἶπαι Il. 10. 100, εἶται 3. 134 (κατέειπαι Hdt. 1. 199); imperat. ήσο Hom., ήσθω (καθ-) Aesch. Pr. 916; subj. and opt. only in the compd. καθ-; inf. ήσθαι; part. ήμενος:—impf. ήμην, ήσο, ήστω (but εκάσθητο, καθ-ητο, v. κάθημαι), dual ήσθην (έήσθην Orph. Arg. 813), pl. ήμεθα (ήμεσθα Ar. A. 88), ήσθε Cratin. 'Οδ. 4. ήντο, Ep. εἶπτο Il. 7. 61, εἶπτο Ib. 414, εκάστειτο Hdt. 8. 73. (Curt. refers the word to √HΣ, cf. Skt. ās, āśē (sedeo); and denies its connexion with √ΕΔ, έσομαι.) To be seated, sit, very freq. in Hom. and also used in Att. Prose, the compd. κάθημαι being used in Att. Prose:—often in Hom. with collat. sense, to sit still, sit idle, Il. 2. 255, 18. 104, etc.: ήσθαι έν εἰρήνῃ Callin. 3; κατ' οίκους εκτός ήμένων πόσαν Eur. Fr. 10:—of an army, to sit down, lie encamped, Il. 15. 740, 24. 542; πόλιν άμφί 18. 509; πρόσθε τεύχεων Eur. Suppl. 664:—of a spy, to lurk, Il. 18. 523; and so metaph., πρὸν έμά ψυχῇ θέσσοος ήσται, c. inf., Eur. Alc. 604:—to lie hid, εἶατ' ένι Τρώων άγορῇ κεκαλυμμένοι έπρω, i. e. in the wooden horse, Od. 8. 503, cf. 512:—of magistrates, έν άρχαῖς ήμενοι Eur. Andr. 699, cf. Aesch. Ag. 183:—later, also of things, as temples, votive offerings, etc., to lie, ιρόν ήσται Hdt. 9. 57; επὶ στέγος ιέρων ήνται καλπίδες Call. Fr. 122, cf. Luc. Syr. D. 31, Jac. Anth. P. p. 932; ήμένψ έν χώρῃ (or χόρτψ) = ελαμενψ έν a low, sunken place, Theocr. 13. 40.—Construct.: mostly with a prep., expressing at or on .., ένι δίφρῳ Il. 16. 403, cf. Aesch. Pers. 366, etc.; επὶ κορυφῇ Il. 14. 157; επ' εσχά-ραις Aesch. Eum. 806; παρὰ κλισίῃ Il. 1. 330, etc.; ανά Γαργάρα 15. 153; also c. dat., 'Ολύμπῳ 13. 524, 21. 389, etc.; έρετμοῖς at the oar, Eur. Cycl. 16:—rarely c. acc., σέλμα σμερνὸν ήμένον seated on .., Aesch. Ag. 183; Σμύρνεον κοίτας Eur. Rhes. 547, cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 38, and v. sub καθίζω II:—often with the part. of Verbs which denote a certain state of mind, ήμαι .. διλογηπέλεον Il. 15. 245; ύδουρόμενον, αλλοφρο-νέον Od. 14. 40, 10. 374; πεφυλαγμένον ήσο Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 148; έκπεπληγμένῃ Soph. Fr. 24.

ήμ-αιονον, τό, a half-obel at Cyzicus, Hesych., cf. Phoenix ap. Ath. 359 E. ήμαρ, Dor. άμαρ, τό, poet. for ήμέρα, day, the prevailing form in Hom., though he also uses ήμέρη; νύκτες τε καὶ ήματα Od. 11. 183; νύκτας τε καὶ ήμαρ by night and day, Il. 5. 490; ήμαρ alone, by day, Hes. Op. 174; μέσον ήμ. mid-day, Il. 21. 111, Pind., etc.; δειλόν ήμ. evening, Od. 17. 606. 2. used in Hom. with Adjs. to describe a state or condition, αἰσμον, όλέθριον, μύραινον, νηλεές ήμαρ the day of destiny, of death, Il. 8. 72, 19. 294, etc.; έλευθερον, δούλιον, αναγκαῖον ήμαρ the day of freedom, of slavery, 6. 455, 463, etc.; νόστιμον ήμαρ Od. 1. 9, al.; ήμαρ όφρανικόν Il. 22. 490. 3. of the seasons, ήματ' ύπω-ρινῷ, ήματι χειμερίῳ 16. 385, 12. 279.

ήματι day by day, daily, Od. 12. 105, 14. 105; (αἰὲν επ' ήματι Soph. O. C. 688); also, in a day, Od. 2. 284; for a day, Il. 10. 48; all day long, 19. 229; at the close of day, Theocr. 24. 137:—so, later, επ' ήμαρ by day, Soph. O. T. 199, Fr. 239; for a day, Eur. Phoen. 401; επ' άμαρ εκάστον, άμαρ επ' άμαρ Theocr. 17. 96; ήμαρ επ' ήμαρ αἰεί Anth. P. 9. 499:—κατ' ήμαρ day by day, Lat. quotidie, Soph. Ph. 797, Eur. Hec. 627; κατ' ήμαρ αἰεί Soph. O. C. 688; αἰεί κατ' ήμαρ Eur. Tro. 392; αἰεί τό κατ' ήμαρ Id. El. 145; τό κατ' ήμαρ the needs of the day, one's daily bread, Soph. Ph. 1079, Fr. 520; but κατ' ήμαρ, also, this day, to-day, Lat. hodie, Id. O. C. 1079, Aj. 753; παρ' ήμαρ every other day, Lat. alternis diebus, Pind. P. 11. 95, Soph. O. C. 1455, Aj. 475.

ήμαρτημένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of άμαρτάνω, faultily, ήγγέσθαι Plat. Meno 88 E; ήμ. έχειν Id. Legg. 670 D.

ήματίος [ά], α, ον, (ήμαρ) poet. for ήμερήσιος, by day, ήματίῃ μὲν ύπαίνεσκεν μέγαν ισθιον, νύκτας δ' αλλύσκεν Od. 2. 104, cf. 19. 149; ήματίαι σπείδουσι μέλισσαι Hes. Th. 597; ήμ. φέγγος, i. e. the sun, Anth. P. 9. 651. 2. day by day, daily, Il. 9. 72.

ήμβροτον, Ep. aor. 2 of άμαρτάνω.

ήμεδαπός, ή, ύν, (ήμεῖς) of our land or country, native, Lat. nostras, opp. to αλλοδαπός (cf. ύμεδαπός), Ar. Pax 220, Plat. Theag. 124 D; νόμισμα ήμ. C. I. 76. 4:—ή ήμεδαπή the Roman empire, opp. to barbarian lands, Hdn. 1. 11. (On the termin. -δαπος, v. Apoll. de Pron. pp. 298 sq., and cf. ποδαπός.)

ήμεδιμνον, τό, corruptly for ήμ-μέδιμνος, C. I. 5640. 1. 34, 5773. 6, cf. Didym. ap. Prisc. 1351, Lob. Paral. 44.

ήμεῖς, v. sub έγώ.

ήμεκτέω, cf. περιμεκτέω.

ήμελημένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of άμελέω, carelessly, Isocr. Ep. 426 C; ήμ. έχειν Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 4.

ήμελλον, v. sub μέλλω.

ήμέν, Ep. Conjunction, correlative to ήδέ, mostly conjunctive, like καί .., καί .., as well .., as also .., Lat. et .., et .., but sometimes disjunctive, like Lat. vel .., vel .., or sive .., sive .., ήμέν νέοι ήδέ γέροντες Il. 2. 789, cf. 5. 751, Od. 14. 201, etc.; when the latter word is to be emphatic, καί is added to ήδέ, ήμέν θεόν ήδέ καὶ άνδρα Il. 5. 128; ήμέν δέμας ήδέ καὶ αὐδὴν Od. 2. 268:—ήμέν is often omitted before ήδέ, v. sub ήδέ; but is rare with δέ or τε for ήδέ, ήμέν .., πολλοὶ δέ .. Il. 12. 428; ήμέν ὅσοι χαλεποὶ .. οἱ τε φιλοῦνται Od. 8. 575; more freq. foll. by καί, Il. 15. 664, 670, etc.

ήμεν, 1 pl. impf. of είμί (sum).

II. ήμεν, 1 pl. impf. of είμι (ibo).

ήμέρα, Ion. ήμέρη, Dor. άμέρα, ή:—day, first in Hom. (though the usual Ep. form is ήμέρη), ήμέρη ήδε κακὸν όφείλ Il. 8. 541, 13. 828; τίς νύ μοι ήμέρη ήδε; Od. 24. 514; νύκτες τε καὶ ήμέραι 14. 93; μῆνες τε καὶ ήμ. Ib. 203, 11. 294; so in Hes., έφ' ήμέρη ήδ' επὶ νυκτί Op. 102; on the various positions of the phrase νύκτα καὶ ήμέραν, v. Lob. Paral. 62:—ή σήμερον ήμέρα, v. sub σήμερον:—Phrases for day-break, άμα ήμέρα or άμα τῇ ήμέρα Xen. An. 6. 3, 6, Aeschin. 64. 28; άμ' ήμέρη διαφωσκούσῃ Hdt. 3. 86; ήμ. διαλάμπει Ar. Pl. 744; εκλάμπει Id. Pax 304; υποφαίνεται Xen. Cyr. 4. 5. 14; γίγνεται or εἰσὶ πρὸς ήμέραν Id. Hell. 2. 4, 6, Lys. 92. fin.:—τῆς ήμέρας όψέ late in the day, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 23. 2. sometimes, like the Ep. ήμαρ, with Adjs. to describe a state or time of life, επίπονος ήμ. a life of misery, Soph. Tr. 654; λυπρὰν άγειν ήμ. Eur. Hec. 364; έχθρὰ ήμ. Id. Phoen. 540; παλαιὰ ήμ. old age, Soph. Aj. 623; αἰ μακρὰ ήμέραι length of days, Id. O. C. 1216; νέα ήμ. youth, Eur. Ion 720; so, τῇ πρώτῃ ήμ. Arist. Rhet. 2. 12, 8; επὶ τῇ τελευταίᾳ ήμ. at the close of life, Ib. 13, 8; (but τελευταία ήμ. one's last day, Soph. O. T. 1529). 3. poet. for time, ήμ. κλίνει τε κἀνάγει πάλιν άπαντα τὰνθρώπεια Id. Aj. 131; εἰς τόδ' ήμέρας Id. O. C. 1138.

4. a birth-day, Diog. L. 4. 41. II. absol. usages. 1. in gen., τριὼν ήμερέων within three days, Hdt. 2. 115, cf. Thuc. 7. 3; ήμερὰν όλίγων within a few days, Thuc. 4. 26, etc.; άλλῃς ήμ. another day, Soph. El. 698; τῆς αὐτῆς ήμ. Isocr. 58 C:—but also, ήμέρας by day, opp. to νυκτός, Soph. Fr. 63; οὐθ' ήμέρας οὔτε νυκτός Plat. Phaedr. 240 C; δις τῆς ήμέρας εκάστης twice every day, Hdt. 2. 37; δις τῆς ήμ. Plat. Com. Incert. 44; πεντάκις τῆς ήμ. Menand. Miso. 5; κατεσθίω .. τῆς ήμ. πέντε ήμμεδίμνα five every day, Pherecr. 'Αγ. 1. 2. in dat., τῇδε τῇ ήμέρᾳ on this day, = σήμερον, Soph. O. T. 1183; τῇ τῷδ' ήμ. Id. El. 1123;—so, τῇδ' έν ήμέρᾳ Id. O. C. 1612, cf. O. T. 615, Aesch. Ag. 1666, Lys. 158, 39, etc. 3. in acc., πάσαν ήμ. all day, Hdt. 1. 111, etc.; τὴν μὲν αὐτρίχ' ήμ. Soph. O. C. 483; δλῃν τὴν ήμ. Eupol. Πολ. 5; τρίτην ήμ. ἥκων three days after one's arrival, Thuc. 8. 23; οὐδεμίαν ήμέραν never any day, Dem. 264. 1; πέντε ήμέρας during five days, Thuc. 8. 103; τὰς ήμέρας in the day-time, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 12.

III. with Preps., μίαν άν' άμέραν on one day, Pind. O. 9. 126; άνὰ πάσαν ήμ. every day, Hdt. 7. 108:—άφ' ήμέρας τῆς νῦν from this day, Soph. O. T. 351; but, άφ' ήμέρας πίνειν to begin to drink in open day, like Lat. de die potare, Polyb. 8. 27, 11:—δι' ήμέρης, Att. —pas, the whole day long, Hdt. 1. 97, 2. 173, Pherecr. 'Ινν. 1; διά τρίτης ήμ. every third day, Lat. tertio quoque die, Hdt. 2. 37; δι' ήμ. πολλῶν at a distance of many days, Thuc. 2. 29:—έν ήμέρᾳ, v. supr. II. 2:—έξ ήμέρας by day, οὔτε νυκτός οὐτ' έξ ήμ. Soph. El. 750:—ήμέραν έξ ήμέρας day after day, Henioch. Incert. 1. 13:—έφ' ήμέραν sufficient for the day, Hdt. 1. 32, Thuc. 4. 69; τό γάρ βρότεον σπέρμ' έφ' ήμ. φρονεῖ Aesch. Fr. 295; τῆς έφ' ήμ. Βορᾶς Eur. El. 429; but, τοῦφ' ήμέραν day by day, Eur. Cycl. 363: also in gen., επ' ήμ. εκάστης every day, Hdt. 5. 117; έφ' ήμ. τῆς νῦν Soph. O. T. 351:—καθ' ήμέραν by day, Aesch. Cho. 818; καθ' ήμ. τῆς νῦν to-day, Soph. O. C. 3, Aj. 801; but καθ' ήμ. commonly means day by day, daily, καθ' ήμ. αἰεί Id. Fr. 779; mostly however with the Art., τὸν καθ' ήμ. βίον Id. O. C. 1364, cf. Eur. Med. 1020, Thuc. 1. 2, etc.; τὰ καθ' ήμ. επιτηδεύματα Id. 2. 37; τὸ καθ' ήμ. δδείς Id. 3. 37, etc.; and τὸ καθ' ήμ., absol., every day, Ar. Eq. 1126, etc.;—also, τὰ καθ' εκάστην τὴν ήμ. Isocr. 56 C; cf. όση-μέραι:—μεθ' ήμέραν at mid-day, Hdt. 2. 150, Ar. Pl. 930; νύκτωρ καὶ μεθ' ήμ. Aeschin. 64. 36:—ήμέρα παρ' ήμέραν γυγνόμενῃ day following on day, Antipho 137. 43; so, παρ' ήμέραν alone, Luc. D. Deor. 24. 2; cf. ήμαρ fin.:—πρὸ ήμέρας before day-break, Diphil. Bouc. 1:—πρὸς ήμέραν towards day, near day, Lys. 92, fin., Diphil. I. c.; but also for the day, daily, Charito 4. 2:—ὕμ' άνθρωπίνης ήμέρας by man's judgment (in allusion to the day of God's judgment), 1 Ep. Cor. 4. 3. IV. as prop. n. Hēmera, the goddess of day, daughter of Erebus and Night,

Hes. Th. 124. (Prob. from same Root as ἡμερος, sub ὥρα, Lob. Paral. 359.)
ἡμεράλωψ, ὁ, ἡ, the contrary of *νυκτάλωψ*, q. v., Galen. Intro. 708.
ἡμερεύω, to spend the day, ἐν τῷ ἡμέρῳ Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 3; ἐν ἀγορᾷ Dem. 1081. 26; πρὸς τὴν ἡμέραν Oec. 4, 2; ἐν πόντοις Eur. Fr. 529.—absol. to travel the whole day, Aesch. Cho. 710 (where μακρὰς κελεύθου belongs to τὰ πρόσφορα, as in Eur. Hel. 515).
 2. to pass one's days, live, Soph. El. 787.—Med., διαίταν ἡμερεύει *ἡμερεύεται* Eur. Fr. 809. 6;—so Gaisf. for *ἡμερεύεται* (as it is in Jo. Damasc.), Aeschin. cites it *ἐμπορεύεται*.
ἡμερήσιος, Dor. ἡμέρ-, a, on, also os, on Polyb. 9. 13, 6: (ἡμέρα).—for the day, by day, Hipp. 595. 20; ἡμ. φάος light as of the day, Aesch. Ag. 22 (including the notion of εὐάγγελος, v. Herm.): cf. *νυκτερήσιος*.
 II. a day long, ἡμ. ὁδὸς a day's journey, Hdt. 4. 101, Plat., etc.; ἡμ. λόγος a speech lasting a whole day, Isocr. 345 C; ἡμ. χρόνος Tim. Loc. 97 C, etc.; ζῆτι Plut. 2. 111 C.
 III. of or for a day, τὸ ἡμ. (sc. μίσθωμα) a day's wages, Suid.; φ' γράφει στίχους ἡμερησίους 500 lines every day, Diog. L. 7. 181.
ἡμερία (sc. ὥρα), ἡ=ἡμέρα, the MS. reading in Soph. Aj. 208; Thiersch's conj. ἡμερία is very tempting.
ἡμερίδης, οὐ, ὁ, (ἡμερος) of wine, mild, mellow, Lat. *mitis*, Plut. 2. 693 D, 692 E.—epith. of Bacchus, as patron of the cultivated vine (ἡμερίς), lb. 451 C, 994 A.
ἡμερίδιον, τό, Dim. of ἡμέρα, Gloss.
ἡμερινός, ἡ, ὡρ, of day, φῶς Plat. Rep. 508 C: by day, opp. to *νυκτερινός*, πυρετός Hipp. Epid. 1. 941; ἀγγέλος ἡμ. a day-messenger, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 18, cf. ἡμεροδρόμος; ἡμ. θεωρία Polyb. 9. 14, 6.
 II. ἐφ. σῖτα, in Ar. Pax 163, is expl. by Schol., mortal, earthly, but perh. rather every-day, common-place, cf. Ephipp. Tnp. 1. 2.
ἡμέριος, Dor. ἡμ-, on, for a day, lasting but a day, γέννα, αἷμα Eur. Phoen. 130, 1512; οὗτε θεῶν γένος οὐθ' ἀνθρώπων Soph. Aj. 398, cf. Ant. 789.—absol., ἡμέριοι mortals, Opp. H. 2. 669, Anth. P. 3. 372, al.; opp. to φθίμενοι, Anth. P. 8. 107.
 II. daily, κύκλος Philo 1. 92.—Poet. Adj., for in Xen. Oec. 21, 3, ἡμερινός should be read, Lob. Phryn. 53.
ἡμερίς, ἰδος, fem. of ἡμερος:—as Subst., ἡμερίς (sc. ἀμπελος), ἡ, the cultivated vine, opp. to ἀγρία, Od. 5. 69, Simon. in Anth. P. 7. 24, Opp. C. 3. 458, etc.: but distinguished from ἀμπελὶς by Ar. Ach. 997:—metaph., ἡ ποιητικὴ ἡμ. τῶν Μουσῶν Plut. 2. 15 E:—also, ἡμ. δρῦς=ἡμεροδρῦς, Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 2.
ἡμεροβαπτισαί, οἱ, a Christian sect who were baptized daily, Epiphani. ἡμεροβίος, on, living for a day: τὸ ἡμ.=τὸ ἐφήμερον, an insect, Plin. II. 43; of beggars, etc., living from hand to mouth, Satyr. ap. Hieron. 2. 207, cf. Theognost. in A. B. 1381.
ἡμερογράφος, ὁ, one who keeps a diary, Marin. Vit. Procl. p. 29 Boiss.
ἡμεροδύναστις, οὐ, ὁ, one who lends on daily interest, Diog. L. 6. 99, 100.
ἡμεροδρομέω, to be an ἡμεροδρόμος, Strabo 251, Luc. D. Deor. 24. 1.
ἡμεροδρόμος, on, running the day through, ἥλιος Phot., etc.
 II. as Subst. a courier, Hdt. 6. 105, 9, 12, Plat. Prot. 335 E: cf. ἡμερινός.
ἡμεροδρῦς, ὅς, ἡ, an oak with eatable acorns, Hesych.
ἡμεροειδής, ἐς, of the nature of day, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 181.
ἡμεροθηλής, ἐς, (θάλλω) genily-sprouting, restored by Gräfe in Anth. P. 9. 374, for ἡμεροθάλλει.
ἡμεροθηρκός, ἡ, ὡρ, of or for the hunting of tame beasts: ἡ-κῆ (sc. τέχνη) the art of hunting them, Plat. Soph. 222 C.
ἡμεροκαλλής, οὐς, τό, a kind of yellow lily, that blooms but for a day, Cratin. Malθ. 1, Theophr. H. P. 6. 1, 1, 6, 11:—so, ἡμεροκαλλίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Diosc. 3. 137. Schneider takes them for different species.
ἡμεροκοῖτος, Dor. ἡμερ-, on, sleeping by day, epith. of a thief, Hes. Op. 603; ἀμεροκοῖτοι βαλχαὶ τεκῶν, for ἀμεροκοῖταν, Eur. Cycl. 58:—as Subst., a fish, perhaps the seal, Opp. H. 2. 408; also ἡμεροκοῖτης, οὐ, ὁ, lb. 199, 224.
ἡμερολεγδόν, Adv. (λέγω) by count of days, Aesch. Pers. 63:—on the exact day, Arist. H. A. 6. 21, 3.
ἡμερολογέω, to count by days, τὸν χρόνον Hdt. 1. 47.
ἡμερολόγιον, τό, a calendar, Plut. Cacs. 59 (v. l. -λογεῖον): also ἡμερολογικά, τά, Ptolemy in Fabric. B. Gr. 2. 431.
ἡμερομαχία, ἡ, a battle by day, Aristid. 2. p. 314.
ἡμερονύκτιον, τό, = νυχθημερον, E. M. 540. 22, Eccl.
ἡμερόπιτος, vos, ἡ, the cultivated pine, Hesych.
ἡμεροποιέω, = ἡμερώω, Hesych.
ἡμερος, Dor. ἡμ-, on, also a, on, Hdt. 5. 82, Pind. N. 9. 100: (v. sub fin.)—opp. to ἄγιος, 1. tame, tamed, reclaimed, Lat. *mansuetus*, of animals, χῆνα φέρων.. ἡμερον ἐξ αὐλῆς Od. 15. 162; ἡμερα ζῶα, ἡμ. ἀγέλαι, etc., Plat. Phaedr. 260 B, etc.; so, τὰ ἡμερα alone, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 6.
 2. of plants and trees, cultivated, Lat. *sativus*, ἐλαίη Hdt. 5. 82; δένδρεα Id. 4. 21, 8. 115; καρπὸς Plat. Criti. 115 A; so, τὰ ἡμερα alone, Id. Tim. 77 B; cf. ἡμερίς.
 3. of countries, cultivated, reclaimed, ἡμεροντέρα χώρα Hipp. Aër. 288; so, ἡμεράτται ὑδοὶ good, quiet roads (cf. ἡμερώω), Plat. Legg. 761 A.
 4. of men, civilised, gentle, Lat. *mansuetus*, *civilis*, Hdt. 2. 30, Pind. P. 1. 136, 3. 12; ἀνδρες οὕτως ἡμεροι καὶ φιλόανθρωποι Dem. 530. 6; ἀμείρους χερσίν, αἰῶν ἀμερος Pind. N. 8. 4, 9. 106; ἀμερος ἀντοῖς O. 13. 2; so of a lion, ἐν βίδου προτελείεις ἀμερον Aesch. Ag. 721; ἡμερότερος lb. 1632, Hdt. 2. 30.—Adv. -πως, Polyb. 5. 54, 9; Comp. -πώτερος, Plat. Legg. 867 D; Sup. -ώτατα, Dio C. 58. 18. (Prob. from same Root as ἡμαι, so that the orig. sense would be settled.)
ἡμεροσκοπεῖον, τό, a place for watching by day, Strabo 159, Aen. Tact. 6:—ἡμεροσκοπεῖν, to keep day-watch, Aen. Tact. 6.
ἡμεροσκόπος, ὁ, watching by day, Aesch. Theb. 66; φύλαξ Ar. Av. 1174:—as Subst., a day-watcher, Hdt. 7. 182, 192, Soph. Ant. 253, etc.
ἡμερότης, ἡ, (ἡμερος) tameness, opp. to ἀγριότης, Arist. H. A. 8. 1, 2.
 2. cultivation, of a country, Ilipp. Aër. 288. 3. of men, 3

gentleness, kindness, Plat. Rep. 410 D. II. in Byz., an Imperial title, Lat. *Serenitas*, *Clementia*.
ἡμεροτοκός, to produce eatable fruits, Philo 1. 402, 455.
ἡμεροτροφίς, ἰδος, ἡ, feeding for the day, χοιρίξ Heracl. Lemb. ap. Ath. 98 E.
ἡμερούσιος, ἰα, ἰον, = ἡμερήσιος: Adv. -ίως, Eccl.
ἡμεροφαής, ἐς, shining by day, Nicet. Ann. 205 B.
ἡμεροφάνης, ἐς, visible by day, ἄστρον Def. Plat. 411 A, Arist. Top. 6. 4, 14.
ἡμερόφαντος, on, appearing by day, ὄναρ Aesch. Ag. 82.
ἡμερόφαιτος, on, heralding by day, Basil. 1. 107 B.
ἡμεροφύλακῶ, to be a day-watcher, App. Civ. 4. 62.
ἡμεροφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, = ἡμεροσκόπος, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 6.
ἡμερόφωμος, on, heralding the day, epith. of the cock in Simon. (81 Bgk.) ap. Ath. 374 D, from a late MS.; the others ἡμεροφ-
ἡμερώω, fut. ὥσω, (ἡμερος) to tame, make tame, 1. properly of wild beasts, Plat. Rep. 493 B, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 28.
 2. of plants and trees, to reclaim, cultivate, Hipp. Aer. 288, Theophr. C. P. 2. 14, 1.
 3. of countries, to clear them of robbers and wild beasts, as Hercules and Theseus did, ναυτιλίαςι πορθῶν ἀμερώσας Pind. I. 4. 98 (3. 75); χθόνα ἀνήμερον τιθέντες ἡμερομένην Aesch. Eum. 14; or to cultivate them, Theophr. C. P. 5. 15, 6, al.: of men, to civilise, Plat. Legg. 937 D, etc.
 4. of men also, to soothe, soften, civilise, opp. to ἀγρίαίνω, λόγῳ Plat. Rep. 554 D; ἀρμονία τε καὶ ῥυθμῷ lb. 442 A; and in Pass., lb. 493 B; δάριος ἡμεροῦσθαι Id. Legg. 906 D; ὑπὸ παιδείας lb. 935 A.
 b. also to tame by conquest, to subdue, ἡμερώσας δὲ Αἰγύπτου ἐξυβρίσσαν Hdt. 7. 5; and so in Med., πᾶν ἔθνος ἡμερούμενος βασιλεῖ 5. 2, cf. 4. 118.
ἡμερώμα, τό, a cultivated plant, Theophr. C. P. 5. 6, 8, in pl.
ἡμερο-ωρέω, = ἡμεροφυλάκῶ, Hesych., Phot.
ἡμερώσιος, εως, ἡ, a taming, reclaiming, τῆς χώρας (by clearing it of wild beasts), Diod. 1. 24: cultivation, of lands, Theophr. C. P. 2. 4, 3: of men, civilising, Plut. Num. 6.
ἡμεροτήης, οὐ, ὁ, a tamer, civiliser, of Hercules, Max. Tyr. 3. 7.
ἡμες, Dor. for ἡμεν, = εἶναι, inf. of εἶμι to be.
ἡμετέρειος, on, = ἡμεδαπός, Anacr. 75, Anaxandr. Γερωντ. 1.
ἡμέτερος, Dor. ἡμετ-, a, on, (ἡμεῖς) our, Lat. *noster*, Hom. and Att.; εἰς ἡμέτερον (sc. δῶμα) Od. 2. 55, 17. 534; so, ἡμέτερονδε 8. 39, 15. 513; ἐφ' ἡμέτερ' 15. 88, Il. 9. 619; ἐν ἡμέτερον Hdt. 1. 35, 7. 8, 4; ἡ ἡμέτερα (sc. χώρα) Thuc. 6. 21, etc.:—τὸ ἡμέτερον for our part, quantum ad nos attinet, Plat. Tim. 27 D, Legg. 778 D, etc.; τὰ ἡμέτερα φρονεῖν to take our part, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 14, etc.:—ἡμέτερα κέρδη τῶν σοφῶν = ἡμῶν τῶν σοφῶν, Ar. Nub. 1202; cf. ἀμός; ἡμέτερον αὐτῶν [οἰκδομήμα] = ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, Plat. Gorg. 514 B.
 II. sometimes for ἐμός, Od. 11. 562, 16. 300, 442, 19. 344, etc.
ἡμέων, v. sub ἐγώ.
ἡμην, Macedon. impf. of εἶμι (sum), Cobet V. LL. 57.
ἡμην, impf. of ἡμαι.
ἡμί, (v. sub fin.), I say, Lat. *inquam*, the 1st pers. of pres. being used in Att. dialogue to repeat something with emphasis, παῖ ἡμί, παῖ boy I say, boy! Ar. Nub. 1145, Ran. 37; otherwise only in 3 sing. ἡμί, Sappho 98, Hermipp. 'Aθ. 6; Dor. ἡμί Alcman 130.
 II. impf. ἡν, 3 sing. ἡ (the only part used by Hom., chiefly in Il., always at the end of a speech, so as to pass on to another action), ἡ, καὶ ἐπ' ὀργυρῆ κἀπὶ σέθεν χεῖρα he spoke and . . . Il. 1. 219, etc.; ἡ ῥα, καὶ ἀμπεπαλὼν προέει . . . ἔγχεος 3. 355, etc.; rarely with the subject expressed, ἡ ῥα γυνὴ ταμὴν 6. 390:—in Att. this impf. is freq. in the phrases ἡν δ' ἐγὼ said I, Plat. Rep. 327 C, etc.; ἡ δ' ὅς said he, Cratin. Πυτ. 15, Ar. Vesp. 795, Plat., etc.; ἡ δ' ἦ Id. Symp. 205 C; used to introduce the words of a speaker, and put after the first few words, like Lat. *inquam*, *inquit*, Engl. *said I*, *said he*:—also with the subject repeated, ἡ δ' ὅς ὁ Λαύκεον Plat. Rep. 327 B, etc. (The word is not connected with φημί; for the Root is found in Skt. *āh-a* (inquit), Lat. *aio*, *ad-agium*: v. Curt. Gr. Et. no. 611.)
ἡμί-, Insep. Prefix, used in Composition, half-. (The Root of ἡμῖνος; cf. Skt. *sāmi*; Lat. *semi-*, *semis*; O. H. G. *sāmi*. Curt. connects the form with Skt. *sāma* (v. āma), equal, in two equal parts.)
ἡμιάγιος, on, half a saint, Epiphani.
ἡμιάγρυπνος, on, half-awake, Byz.
ἡμι-ιαμβος, ὁ, a half-iambic, i. e. a catalectic dimeter, such as Herodes used, Schol. Nic. Th. 377.
ἡμιαμόριον, τό, a half-αμόρεος, Joseph. B. J. 2. 21, 2.
ἡμιανδριον, τό, Dim. of sq., Theophyl. Sim. Ep. 43.
ἡμιανδρος, ὁ, a half-man, eunuch, Hippon. 103, Luc. D. D. 2. 3, 1.
ἡμιάνθρωπος, ὁ, = foreg., Luc. Deor. Conc. 4; also ἡμιάρρη, ενος, ὁ, Ctes. Pers. 5, Theopomp. ap. Phot.
ἡμιάρτιον, τό, a half-ἄρτιον, Sophron 57 Ahrens.
ἡμισσάριον, τό, a half-ἄς, Lat. *semis*, Polyb. 2. 15, 6.
ἡμισσιστραγάλιον, τό, a half-ἄστράγαλος, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 33.
ἡμιβάρβαρος, on, half-barbarous, half-foreign, Strabo 611.
ἡμιβαφής, ἐς, half-dipped, half-dyed, Nonn. D. 1. 358.
ἡμιβίος, on, half-alive, Manetho 2. 358.
ἡμιβράχης or -βρεχής, ἐς, half-watered, γῆ Theophr. C. P. 3. 23, 1: half-wet, sodden, θέρμαι Anth. P. 11. 413.
ἡμιβράχυν, v. half-short, A. B. 824.
ἡμιβροτος, on, half-man, ἵππος ἡμ. a centaur, Opp. C. 2. 7.
ἡμιβροχος, on, = ἡμιβρεχής, Theophr. H. P. 3. 1, 6, 8. 6. 1.
ἡμιβρώς, ὄτος, ὁ, ἡ, = sq., Antiph. Δυσπρ. 1, Anth. P. 6. 57.
ἡμιβρωτος, half-featen, Xen. An. 1. 9, 26, Axionic. Χαλκ. 2.
ἡμιγάμος, on, half-married, i. e. a concubine, Philostr. 516.
ἡμιγένειος, on, but half-bearded, of a youth, Theocr. 6. 3.

ἡμιγενής, *és, half-produced, imperfect*, Plat. Tim. 66 D: of fruits, *half-ripened*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 14, 1.

ἡμιγέρων, *οντος, ὁ, ἡ, half an old man*, Longus 3. 31.
ἡμιγράμμον, *τό, (γράμμα II. 6) half a scruple*, Hippiatr.

ἡμίγραφος, *ον, half-written*, Menand. Incert. 395.
ἡμίγυμνος, *ον, half-naked*, Luc. D. Marin. 14. 3, Att. Ind. 24. 8.

ἡμίγυναιξ, *αικος, ὁ, ἡ, half-woman*, Simon. (?) 191, in acc.: so ἡμιγυναίος, *ον, Suid.*: ἡμίγυνος, *ον, Synes.* 184 D.

ἡμιδαής, *és, (δαίω) half-burnt, νῆος II. 16. 294, cf. Ap. Rh. 4. 598.*

II. (δατέομαι) *half-divided, half-mangled*, Anth. P. 9. 375:—for Nic. Al. 55, v. ἡμιδεής.

ἡμιδάκτος, *ον, (δαίω) half-slain*, Opp. C. 2. 281, H. 5. 669.
ἡμιδακτύλιος, *α, ον, half a finger long*, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 137.

ἡμιδακτύλιον, *τό, a half-finger's breadth*, C. I. 123. 25, Plut. 2. 935 D.
ἡμιδάμης, *és, half-slain*, Opp. H. 1. 716; v. ll. ἡμθανής, ἡμιδαής.

ἡμιδανάκη, *ἡ, a half-dανάκη*, v. Ruhn. Tim. s. v. ἡμεδαπός: Dim. *-ον, τό, Hesych.*

ἡμιδῆπις, *és, dub. word in Phot. and Suid. expl. by ἡμιτελής.*
ἡμιδαρακόν, *τό, a half-darie*, Xen. An. 1. 3, 21.

ἡμιδεής, *és, (δέω) wanting half, half-full*, Xen. An. 1. 9, 25, Anth. P. 5. 183, and perhaps to be read in Nic. Al. 55:—ἐξ ἡμιδεούς by *half*, Themist. 222 B.

ἡμιδιπλοῖδιον, *τό, a woman's dress doubled at the top so as to fall half-way down the figure*, Ar. Eccl. 318, cf. Dict. of Antt. s. v. *Tunica*.
ἡμιδουλεία, *ἡ, half-slavery*, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 257 A.

ἡμιδουλος, *ον, a half-slave*, Eur. Andr. 942, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 255 A.
ἡμιδράκων, *οντος, ὁ, a half-dragon*, Greg. Naz.

ἡμιδραχμιαίος, *α, ον, weighing half a drachma*, Alex. Trall. S. 446.
ἡμιδραχμον, *τό, a half-drachma*, Poll. 6. 160.

ἡμιδεδάκτων, *τό, = ἡμίχων*, Hesych.
ἡμίειλος, *ον, (εἶλη) half-exposed to the sun*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 23, 1.

ἡμιεκτέον, *τό, = sq.*, Ar. Nub. 643, 645, Plat. Com. Φα. 2. 12.
ἡμίεκτον, *τό, a half-έκτεος*, Dem. 918. 11, Theophr. H. P. 2. 6, 2, etc.: a vessel containing *thus much*, Hipp. 683. 47, 49.

II. ἡμ. χρυσού = 8 obols, Crates Aem. 3: cf. Lob. Paral. 233.
ἡμιέλλην, *προς, ὁ, ἡ, a half-Greek*, Luc. Salt. 64.

ἡμιεργής, *és, half-made, half-finished*, Luc. Astrol. 5.
ἡμιέργος, *ον, = foreg.*, Hdt. 4. 124, C. I. 160. 5; ἡμ. καταλείπειν Thuc. 7. 2, cf. Plut. 2. 841 D.

ἡμιέτης, *és, (έτος) of half a year, ἡμιέτες, καὶ ἡμ. χρόνος* Poll. 1. 54.
ἡμιέφθος, *ον, (έψω) half-boiled*, Hipp. Art. 829: generally, *half-cooked*, even by roasting or frying, of Empedocles in Luc. D. Mort. 20. 4.

ἡμιζύγιος, *ον, balanced half and half*, Arist. Mech. 20, 1.
ἡμίζωος, *ον, (ζωή) half-alive*, Gloss.:—ἡμίζω, Hdn. Epim. 239.

ἡμιζάλης, *és, (θάλλω) half-green*, Anth. P. 7. 465.
ἡμιθαλπος, *ον, half-warmed*, Heliod. 2. 19 Cnraës: vulg. ἡμισπτος.

ἡμιθάνής, *és, half-dead*, Strabo 98, Anth. P. 11. 392: cf. ἡμθνήs.
ἡμιθέαυα, *ἡ, a demi-goddess*, Opp. C. 3. 245; pl. gen. ἡμιθέων, C. I. 6280 B. 57.

ἡμιθεός, Dor. ἄμιθεός, Theocr., ὁ, a half-god, demigod, like the Homeric ἥρως, ἀνδρῶν ἥρωαν θεῶν γένος, οἱ καλεῖνται ἡμιθεοὶ Hes. Op. 159, cf. h. Hom. 31. 18, 32. 19; then freq. in Pind., etc.:—the only passage in which it occurs in Hom. is suspected, ἡμθῶων γένος ἀνδρῶν II. 12. 23.

ἡμιθῆλυς, *υ, half-woman*, Anacreont. 11. 2.
ἡμιθῆρ, *προς, ὁ, ἡ, half-beast*, Apollod. 1. 6, 3, Philostr. Jun. 86S.

ἡμιθνήs, ἥτος, ὁ, ἡ, = ἡμιθανής, Ar. Nub. 504, Thuc. 2. 52, Aeschin. 76. 18, etc.: ὕπνος βαδὺς καὶ ἡμ. Philostr. 88.

ἡμιθνήτος, *ον, half-mortal*, of the Dioscuri, Lyc. 511:—*half-dead*, Lxx.
ἡμιθραυστος, *ον, half-broken*, Eur. H. F. 1096, Lyc. 378, Anth. P. 9. 568.

ἡμιθραυκίον, *τό, the front plate of the θώραξ*, Plut. 2. 596 D.
ἡμιτουδαίος, ὁ, a half-Jew, Joseph. A. J. 14. 15, 2.

ἡμικάδιον, *τό, a half-kάδος*, Philoch. ap. Poll. 10. 71, C. I. 5641. 94.
ἡμικάκος, *ον, evil by halves, half a villain*, Soph. Fr. 885, Alex. Αἰχμ. 1.

Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 218 A. Adv. — *κως*, Ar. Thesm. 449.
ἡμικαυστος, *ον, καυτος, on, half-burnt*, Ael. V. H. 13. 2, Dio C. 50. 35.

ἡμικένος, *ον, half-empty*, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 77, Poll. 5. 133.
ἡμικερκος, *ον, with half a tail*, like κόλουρος, Nicet.?

ἡμικεφάλαιον, *τό, less Att. form for ἡμικραῖρα*, Phryn. 328:—ἡμικεφάλον, Gloss.

ἡμικλαστος, *ον, (κλάω) half-broken*, Plut. 2. 306 A, 317 C.
ἡμικλειστος, *ον, half-skut*, prob. 1. for ἡμικλείs in Suid.

ἡμικλήριον, *τό, (κλήρος) half the inheritance*, Isac. 64. 2, Dem. 1173. 6; pleon., τοῦ κλήρου τὸ ἡμ. Isac. 86. 18.

ἡμικόγγιον, *τό, a half-congius*, Diosc. ap. Galen. 13. 984.
ἡμικόπος, *ον, half-mangled*, Schol. Opp. H. 1. 716; expl. by ἡμίπλευρος in Hesych.

ἡμικόριον, *τό, a half-κόρος, a dry measure*, Hesych. (vulg. —κόλλιον).
ἡμικόσμιον, *τό, half the world*, Niceph. Blemm. p. 236.

ἡμικοτύλη [ῥ], *ἡ, a half-κοτύλη*, Hipp. 586. 8.
ἡμικοτύλιος, *α, ον, as much as a half-κοτύλη, οἶνος* cited from Diosc.

ἡμικοτύλιον, *τό, = ἡμικοτύλη*, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 21.
ἡμικραῖρα, *ἡ, half the head or face*, Ar. Thesm. 227, Ameips. Konv. 3.

Crobyl. Ψευδ. 3; cf. ἡμικεφάλαιον. 2. = sq., Aët. ap. Phot. p. 178 Bekk.
ἡμικρανία, *ἡ, (κράνιον) a pain on one side of the head or face*, Galen.

(The Lat. *hemicanianus*, whence French *migraine*, our *megrin*.)
ἡμικρανικός, *ἡ, ὅν, of or like ἡμικρανία*, πάθος Aët.; οἱ ἡμικρανικοί persons suffering therefrom, Paul. Aeg. 3. 5.

ἡμικρήs, ἥτος, ὁ, a half-Cretan, Lyc. 150.
ἡμικύβητος, ὁ, a half-κύβητος, Aetac. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 2.
ἡμικυκλικός, *ἡ, ὅν, = sq.*, Schol. Plat. p. 82 Ruhn.

ἡμικύκλιος, *ον, (κύκλος) semicircular*, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 1614: also ἡμικύκλος, Heliod. 8. 14.

II. as Subst., ἡμικύκλον, *τό, a semicircle*, Arist. An. Post. 1. 1, 4, etc. 2. the front seats in the theatre, next the orchestra, Poll. 4. 127, 131, Phot. : a place for public entertainment or meeting, Plut. Alcib. 17, Nic. 12, cf. Iambl. V. Pyth. 26.

3. a semicircular seat, armchair, Cic. Lael. 1, Poll. 6. 9. 4. a semicircular dial, Vitruv. 9. 8.

ἡμικυκλώδης, *és, (είδος) semicircular*, Strabo 597: also ἡμικυκλώδης Hesych. s. v. ἡμιαρτον:—Adv. ἡμικυκλωιδῶs, Tzetz. ad Hes.

ἡμικύλινδρος, ὁ, a half-cylinder, Eratosth. p. 177 Bernh.: —κύλινδριον, Porphyry. Abstin. 4. 7.

ἡμικύνες, *οἱ, half-dogs*, name of a fabulous nation, elsewhere κυνοκέφαλοι, Hes. ap. Strabo 43. 299 and Steph. Byz.

ἡμικύπρον, *τό, (κύπρον II. 2) a measure, = modius*, Hippon. 17.
ἡμικλάσταυρος, ὁ, half a rogue, Menand. Incert. 395, Poll. 6. 161.

ἡμικλέτος, *ον, half-said*, Theophyl.
ἡμικλεπτος, *ον, half-peeled, half-hatched*, Anacreont. 26. 10.

ἡμικλευκος, *ον, half-white*, Luc. Prom. 4.
ἡμικίλγδος, *ἡ, f. l. in Soph. Fr. 33; v. Dind.*

ἡμικίτριος, *α, ον, weighing half a pound*, Strabo 146.
ἡμικίτριον, *τό, a half-pound*, Epich. 5 Ahr.

II. ἡμικίτριον, *τό, in Sicily, a half-obol*, Arist. Fr. 467.
ἡμικλῶτος, *ον, half-washed*, Cratin. Incert. 113, cf. Poll. 6. 161.

ἡμικλοχία, *ἡ, a half-λόχος*: also ἡμικλόχιον, *τό, Acl. Tact. 5.*
ἡμικλοχίτης [τ], *ον, ὁ, leader of a ἡμικλοχία*, Ael. Tact. 5, Suid.

ἡμικμάθης, *és, half-learned*, Philostr. 575, Poll. 6. 160.
ἡμικμάνης, *és, half-mad*, Aeschin. 24. 25, Luc. Conc. Deor. 4.

ἡμικμάραντος, *ον, half-withered*, Luc. Tox. 13, Alciphro 3. 62.
ἡμικμάστος, *ον, half-chewed*, Crates Incert. 14.

ἡμικμένηστον, *τό, a half-mina*, Hesych.
ἡμικμέμιον, *τό, a half-μέμιος*, Pherecr. Άγ. 1, Dem. 127S. 22, Dicaearch. ap. Ath. 141 C; also ἡμικμέμιον, ὁ, Poll. 4. 168:—cf. ἡμέδιμον.

ἡμικμεθής, *és, half-drunk*, Anth. P. 6. 251, Clem. Al. 182.
ἡμικμέθυστος, *ον, (μεθύω) = foreg.*, Poll. 6. 160.

ἡμικμερής, *és, (μέρος) halved, half*, Eccl.
ἡμικμερίστος, *ον, half-divided*, Schol. Opp. H. 2. 286.

ἡμικμειστος, *ον, half-full*, Poll. 5. 133.
ἡμικμετρον, *τό, a half-measure*, Suid. s. v. ἡμικάδιον.

ἡμικμηδος, ὁ, half a Mede, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 213 B.
ἡμικμηναίος, *α, ον, (μήνη) half-monthly*, Gloss.

ἡμικμίτρον, *τό, a half-mitra (v. μίτρα)*, Poll. 10. 191, Hesych.
ἡμικμίνα, *τό, a half-mina*, Xen. Mem. 2. 5, 2, Plat. Legg. 774 D, etc.:

—the form ἡμίμενον, contr. —*μνον*, is also found, Lob. Phryn. 554.
ἡμικμοιριατός, *α, ον, equal to half a degree, μέγεθος* Cleomed. 2. 2.

ἡμικμόριον, *τό, a half*, Poll. 6. 160; also —*μοίριον*, Hipp. 876 B. II. *half a degree*, Ptolem.

ἡμικμόχθρος, *ον, half-evil, half a villain*, Plat. Rep. 352 C.
ἡμίνα, *ἡ, (ἡμισυς) a Sicil. measure, half the έκτεος*, and so = κοτύλη,

Epich. 91 B. Ahr., Sophron 70 Ahr.: ἡμίνα βασιλική = ἡμικοτύλη, Aristid. 1. 316; also found in a Boeot. Inscri. C. I. 1625. 47. [Quantity undetermined in II. c.; but in A. B. 99 written ἡμίνα, and in Plaut. it is *hemina*, M. Gl. 3. 2, 18, Pers. 1. 129.]

ἡμικμήριος, *ον, contr. for ἡμικμέριος, half-fresh*, and so of fish, *half-salted*, like ἡμικάριχος, Xenocr. 5. 77, Ath. 118 F, 121 B.

ἡμικέστιον, *τό, and —έστιον, τό, a half-έστρις*, Diosc. 1. 14, Schol., etc.
ἡμικέτρηος, *ον, half-dry*, Argum. Anth. P. 9. 137.

ἡμικέστρητος, *ον, (ξύρω) half-shorn*, Diog. L. 6. 33.
ἡμικέδελος, *ν, ἡμικέδελον*.

ἡμικέδοτος, *ον, Arist. Occ. 2. 34.*
ἡμικολασμός, ὁ, the counting one and a half, Antipho ap. Harp.

ἡμικόλιος, *α, ον, Dor. ἄμιόλιος*, *ον, (όλος) :—containing one and a half, half as much again*, Lat. *sesquialter*, Plat. Theaet. 154 C; πῶς ῥησὲ τὰ δόρατα ἡμιόλιω μεγέθει Diod. 15. 44:—c. gen., τὰς περὶνας ἡμιόλιος . . . τὸ τότε καθεστῶτος μέτρον half as large again as . . . , Hdt. 5. 88;

[γωνία] ἄμιόλιος τὰς μέσας Tim. Locr. 98 A, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 6:—also, *half as much again*, ἡμιόλιον οὐ πρότερον ἔφερον Xen. An. 1. 3, 21; of numbers, *half as many again*, ποιήσας ἡμιόλιους τοὺς ναύτας ἡ πρότερον Polyb. 10. 17, 12.

II. in the ratio of one and a half to one (3:1 or 3:2), as in musical sounds, ἡμιόλια διάστασις Plat. Tim. 36 A; ἡ ἡμιόλια τὴν ῥατίαν, τὴν ἡμ. τοῦ τιμήματος Id. Legg. 956 D. 2. αὶ ἡμιόλιαι, interest which made the capital half as much again, i. e. 50 per cent., (τὸ ἡμισυ τοῦ κεφαλαίου Hesych.), Byz.

III. ἡμιόλια ναὺς a light vessel with one and a half banks of oars, Diod. 19. 65; also ἡμιόλια alone, Polyb. 5. 101, 2, Diod. 16. 61 (in both places ἡμιόλιας should be restored for —*ίους*), etc.; used by pirates, Theophr. Char. 25. 1; ἡμ. ληστρικαί Att. An. 3. 2, 5, etc.; also called ἡμιόλιον (sc. πλοῖον), Hesych.

IV. ὁ ἡμ. (sc. στίχος) a verse consisting of a metre and a half, Hephaest. 15. 2.

ἡμίονος, *α, ον, (ἡμίονος) of, belonging to a mule, ἄμαφα ἡμ. a car drawn by mules*, Od. 6. 72, II. 24. 189; ζυγὸν ἡμ. 24. 26S; κόπρος ἡμιονείη = ἡμιονίς, Pampho ap. Philostr. 693, cf. Suid. s. v.

ἡμιον-ηγός, *όν, (άγω) mule-driving*: a muleteer, Strabo 659.
ἡμιονικός, *ἡ, ὄν, = ἡμίονος*, ἐξωγος Xen. An. 7. 5, 1; ὁδὸς ἡμ. a road only fit for mules, Strabo 282.

ἡμιόνιον, *τό, = ἡμίονος III.*, Diosc. 3. 151, Plin. H. N. 27. 17.
ἡμιόνιος, ἴδος, *ἡ, mule-dung*, like ἡμιονεία, Hipp. 583. 28: cf. ὄνις.

ἡμιονίτης, ἴδος, *of or for a mule, ἵππος ἡμιονίτης a mare in foal of a mule*, Strabo 212.

II. ἡμιονίτης, ἴδος, *ἡ, a fern*, Scolopendrium *Hemionitis*, Diosc. 3. 152.

ἡμί-ονος, ἡ, Hom., Pind., etc.; but masc. in Il. 17. 742, Plat. Apol. 27 E, etc.:—a *half-ass*, i.e. a *mule*, in Hom. as a beast of burden, Il. 10. 115; or draught, 7. 332., 17. 742, cf. ἡμίονος; noted for its endurance, *ταλαεργός* 23. 654; preferred to the ox, 10. 332, Od. 8. 124; so, *γροίτῃς ὅσον ὄνον κρείσσονες ἡμίονοι* Theogn. 996; ἐφ' ἡμιόνων on a car drawn by mules, Il. 24. 702: the value set upon them appears from the fact of the *mule races* at Olympia, such as were celebrated by Pind. Ol. 6, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 14:—proverb., *ἐπεὶ δὲ ἡμίονοι τέκωνσι* i.e. never, Hdt. 3. 153; on its natural history, v. Arist. H. A. 6. 22 and 24; cf. ὀρέυς.

2. the ἡμ. ἀγροτέρα of Il. 2. 851 is prob. the same as the *Συρία ἡμίονος* of Arist. H. A. 6. 36, 1 (cf. 1. 6, 7), a kind of *wild ass*, the Pers. *jiggetai*.

III. as Adj. = ἡμιόνειος, *βρέφος ἡμίονον* a *mule-foal*, Il. 23. 266; ἡμ. βασιλεὺς a *mule-king*, half Mede, half Persian, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 55, cf. 91.

III. the *scaly harts-tongue*, *scolopendrium* (or *grammitis*), *ceterach*, a favourite food of mules, Theophr. H. P. 9. 19 (18); 7. cf. ἡμιόνιον.

ἡμιόπος, ον, (ὀπή) *with half its holes*, ἡμιόποι αὐλοί flutes *with only three holes*, Anacr. 19; ἡμ. (without αὐλός), ὅ, used metaph. of something small, Aesch. Fr. 89.

ἡμιόπτος, ον, *half-roasted*, Alex. Πανν. 4, Luc. Gall. 2; v. ἡμιθαλπτος. ἡμιούγκιον, τό, a *half οὔγκια* or *ounce*, *senuncia*, Epich. ap. A. B. 98; written ἡμιούγγιον in Galen. 13. p. 703.

ἡμιπᾶγής, ἐς, *half-congealed, half-hardened*, Plat. Tim. 59 E, 60 D: φῶδ ἡμισαγῆ *half-hard, boiled eggs*, Hipp. 405. 39:—metaph., ἡμ. σοφία Philo 1. 322.

ἡμιπᾶθής, ἐς, *half-suffering*, Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 1. 7. ἡμιπαίδεντος, ον, *half-laughed*, Synes. 307 A.

ἡμιπᾶχῆς, f. l. for *κνημοπαχῆς*, q. v.

ἡμιτέλεκκον (κ doubled metri grat.), τό, a *half-axe*, i.e. a *one-edged axe*, the *πέλεκυς* being double-edged, Il. 23. 851, 858, 883.

ἡμιτέπᾶνος, ον, *half-rise*, ap. Oribas. p. 81 Matthaci.

ἡμιτέπειρος, ον, = foreg., Hesych. s. v. βήσας.

ἡμιτέπτος, ον, *half-cooked*, Plut. Caes. 69: *half-rise*, Galen.

ἡμιτέροστος, ον, ὅ, *a half a Persian*, Oenom. ap. Euse. P. E. 213 B.

ἡμιπῆχειον, τό, a *half-cubit*, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 105.

ἡμιπῆχυαῖος, α, ον, *half a cubit long*, Diosc. 3. 145, Geop. 10. 4, 1.

ἡμιπῆχυς, υ, *of half a cubit*, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 132, 140, cf. 127.

ἡμιπλήθρον, τό, a *half-πλήθρον*, Hdt. 7. 176, Xen. An. 4. 7. 6.

ἡμιπλεκτος, ον, *half-plaited*, Philyl. Incert. 10, Poll. 6. 160.

ἡμιπλεως, ον, *half-full*, Poll. 5. 133.

ἡμιπληγῆς, ἡγος, ὅ, ἡ, *half-stricken, stricken on one side*, Ar. Rh. 4. 1683; also ἡμιπληγῆς, ἐς, Lob. Phryn. 530.

ἡμιπληξία, ἡ, a *stroke on one side*, a kind of paralysis, now called *hemiplegia*, Theophr. Prodr. 8. p. 373.

ἡμιπλήρης, ἐς, *half-full*, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 6.

ἡμιπλήρωτος, ον, *half-filled, half-manned*, πλοῖα Poll. 1. 121.

ἡμιπλίνθιον, τό, (πλίνθος) a *half-plinth*, a *brick* (two of which formed a plinth), Lat. *semilaterium*, ἡμιπλίνθια χρυσοῦ ingots of gold, Hdt. 1. 50.

ἡμιπνικτος, ον, (πνίγω) *half-choked*, Gloss.

ἡμιπνοος, ον, *half-breathing, half-alive*, Bahr. 255.

ἡμιπόδιατος, α, ον, *half a foot broad or high*, Apollod. Poliorc. 17, 106.

ἡμιπόδιον, τό, a *half-foot*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 2, 7, Polyb. 6. 23, 2.

ἡμιπόλητος, ον, *half-made*, Poll. 6. 160.

ἡμιπολον, τό, *half the sphere*, Hesych.

ἡμιπόνηρος, ον, *half-evil*, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 10, 3, Pol. 5. 11, 34.

ἡμίπους, ποδος, ὅ, a *half-foot*, Apollod. Pol. 34.

ἡμίπτωτος, ον, (πίπτω) *half-fallen*, Hesych. s. v. ἐρείπιον.

ἡμιπύργιον, τό, a *half-tower*, Philostr. 560.

ἡμιπύρος, ον, (πύρ) *half of fire*, Arist. Mund. 4. 19, Plut. 2. 928 D.

ἡμιπύρωτος, ον, (πύρ) *half-burnt*, Anth. P. 7. 401.

ἡμιρράγῆς, ἐς, *half-broken, half-rent*, Aristid. 1. 547.

ἡμιρρομβιαῖος, α, ον, *like a ἡμρρομβιον*, Galen. 12. p. 477.

ἡμιρρομβιον, τό, v. sub ἡμίτομος II.

ἡμιρρόπτος, Adv. *half turning the scale*, i.e. *lightly, gently*, opp. to ἀρότως, cited from Hipp.

ἡμιρρύπος, ον, *half-dirty*, εἶριον Hipp. 672. 19.

ἡμισάκιον, τό, (σάκος or σάκκος) a *half-sack*, Poll. 10. 169.

ἡμισάλευτος, ον, (σάλευω) *half-shaken*, Hesych.

ἡμισᾶπής, ἐς, (σῆποιμα) *half-putrid*, Hipp. 461. 11, Galen.

ἡμισεία, ἡ, ἡμίσεων, τό, v. sub ἡμισυς.

ἡμίσεις, Dor. ἀμίσεις, α, ον, = ἡμισυς, v. Lob. Phryn. 247:—also ἡμισυς, ον, ἡμισυον, τό, Ross Inscr. 1. pp. 30, 32, 35.

ἡμισο-εὐέλπης, ἰδος, ὅ, ἡ, *half-hopeful*, Luc. Calumn. 10: dub. 1.

ἡμισευμα, τό, a *half*, Theol. Arithm. p. 39.

ἡμισεύω, (ἡμισυς) *to halve*; in Pass., Theodos. Gr. p. 86 Göttl.

ἡμίσεις, gen. from ἡμισυς.

ἡμισικλον, τό, a *half-σίκλος*, Joseph. A. J. 7. 13, 1:—σίκλιον, Hesych.

ἡμισοφός, ον, *half-wise*, Luc. Hermot. 15, Bis Acc. 8.

ἡμισπάθιον, τό, a *half-spatula*, ap. Oribas. p. 92, Mai.

ἡμισπάρακτος, ον, *half-torn in pieces*, Greg. Naz.

ἡμισπάστος, ον, *half-pulled down*, Strabo 831, Anth. P. 10. 21.

ἡμισπαθιαῖος, α, ον, *of half a span*, πλάτος Hipp. Fract. 770.

ἡμισπιθᾶμος, ον, = foreg., Philo in Math. Vett. p. 55.

ἡμισπονδός, ον, *half bound by treaty*, Poll. 6. 30.

ἡμιστάδιατος, α, ον, *of half a stadium*, Luc. V. H. 1. 40, etc.

ἡμιστάδιον, τό, a *half-stadium*, Polyb. 3. 54, 7, Strabo 817.

ἡμιστάτηρον, τό, a *half-στατήρ*, Arist. Fr. 486, cf. Hesych. s. ἥμιχα.

ἡμιστίχιον, τό, a *half-line, half-verse*, Iamb. V. P. (?); in Dion. H. de Comp. 26, ἡμιστίχον.

ἡμιστρίτωτης, ον, ὅ, a *half-soldier*, Luc. Bacch. 3.

ἡμιστρογγύλος, ον, *half-round*, Luc. Ocyp. 97.

ἡμιστροφέον, τό, a *theatrical machine for turning half round*, Poll. 4. 127.

ἡμισύδουλος, ὅ, *half a slave*, Manetho 4. 600.

ἡμισύθλαστος, ον, *half-crushed*, Hesych.

ἡμίσιος, εια, υ: gen. ἡμίσιος Hdt. 2. 126, Thuc. 2. 78., 4. 83., Plat., etc., to be restored in Xen. Oec. 18, 8; in later writers contr. ἡμίσιος, Dion. H. 4. 17, Plut., etc.; also ἡμίσιος, v. Lob. Phryn. 247: nom. and acc. pl. masc., Ion. ἡμίσιες, = eas, Att. contr. ἡμίσιαι; but ἡμίσιος is found in several MSS. of Thuc. S. 64, and is preferred by Phryn. in A. B. 41:—

neut. pl. ἡμίσεια, in later Att. ἡμίση, v. Dind. Dem. praef. xi:—the Ion. fem. ἡμίσεια, gen. -ίας, dat. -έῃ, etc., also occurs in old Att., C. I. 103. 13 sq., and as v. l. in Thuc. 8. 8, Plat. Meno 83 C; whence Buttm. and others restored it in these passages; if rightly, it should also be restored in other places, as Thuc. 5. 20, 31., 8. 35, and in Plat.: prob. also ἡμίσιος should be restored for ἡμίσιος (fem.) in Hipp. Acut. 16, Thuc. 4. 104. (For the Root, v. ἡμ-.)

Half, Lat. *semis*, used both as Adj. and Subst.: I. simply as Adj., ἡμίσεις λαοὶ *half the people*, Il. 21. 7; ἡμ. δ' ἄρα λαοὶ ἐργάζοντο . . ἡμ. δ' ἀναβάντες ἐλαύνοντες Od. 3. 155 sq.; (elsewhere Hom. only uses neut. ἡμισυ as Subst., v. infr. II); τοὺς ἡμίσεις ἀποστέλλειν Hdt. 9. 51, cf. Thuc. 3. 20, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 6, etc.; ἡμισυς λόγος *half the tale*, Aesch. Eum. 428; τὸ ἡμισυ τεῖχος Thuc. 2. 78; ὁ ἡμ. ἀριθμὸς Plat. Legg. 946 A;—c. gen., like a Comp., τὸ τεῖχος ἡμισυ ἐτελέσθη οὐ διενεοῖτο *half of what he intended*, Thuc. 1. 93:—

metaph., τέλειον καὶ οὐδ' ἡμισυον δεῖ τὸν νομοθέτην εἶναι and not *half and half* (in his measures), Plat. Legg. 806 C, cf. 647 D.

2. in Prose also with the Subst. in gen. and giving its gender and number to ἡμίσιος, τὸν νῆσαν τὰς ἡμίσεις Hdt. 2. 10; τὸν ἀνδραπόδων τὰς ἡμίσεις Id. 6. 23; ἐπὶ τῇ ἡμίσει τῆς γῆς Thuc. 5. 31; αὶ ἡμίσεις τῶν νῆων *half of the ships*, Id. 8. 8; οἱ ἡμίσεις τῶν ἄρτων Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 4; ὁ ἡμισυ τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ Plat. Phaedo 104 A; τοῦ χρόνου Dem. 459. 14; the gen. omitted, οἱ ἡμ. *half of them*, Thuc. 3. 20.

II. as Subst., 1. neut. Subst., ἡμισυ, τὸ ἡμισυ τιμῆς, ἐνάριον, ἀρετῆς Il. 9. 616., 17. 231, Od. 17. 322; τὸ μὲν . . τὸ δ' ἡμισυ Il. 13. 565; πλέον ἡμισυ παντός Hes. Op. 40, cf. Plat. Rep. 466 D; ὑπὲρ ἡμισυ παντῶν Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 47; ἡμισυ οὐ δεῖ Plat. Phaedo 77 C, etc.; but mostly with the Art., τὸ ἡμ. τὸ στρατόν Thuc. 4. 83, so Plat., etc.; also, θῶμισυ (i.e. τὸ ἡμισυ) Hes. Op. 557; θῆμισυ Ar. Lys. 116:—in pl., τὰ ἡμίσεια τῆς χορείας Plat. Legg. 672 E; ἄρτων ἡμίσεια Xen. An. 1. 9, 26:—used after Numerals, δεκατέτταρον καὶ ἡμίσιος fourteen and a *half*, Strabo 134; μῶνον . . δώδεκα καὶ ἡμίσιος Dion. H. 4. 17; and without καί, μυριάδων ἐπὶ τὰς ἡμίσιος Plut. Mar. 34; also, τῶν ἡμισυ σταδίων Strabo 379, Plut. Cato Mi. 44:—also used absol. like an Adv., ἡμισυ μὲν νύμφην . . ἡμισυ δ' αὖτε ὄφην Hes. Th. 298, cf. Pind. N. 10. 163, 165; and in pl., τὰ μὲν ἡμίσεια φιλόσοφος, τὰ δὲ ἡμίσεια ἄσπονος Plat. Rep. 535 D:—with Preps., οὐδ' εἰς ἡμισυον not *half*, Ar. Thesm. 452; ἐφ' ἡμίσειος *half-done*, Plat. Rep. 601 C (vulg. ἡμίσιος as Adv.).

2. as fem., ἡ ἡμίσεια (sc. μοῖρα) τῇ ἡμίσεια τῆς γῆς Thuc. 5. 31; ἡ ἡμ. τοῦ τριμήματος Plat. Legg. 956 D; ἐφ' ἡμίσεια up to one *half*, Dem. 430. 8; ἐξ ἡμίσειας Luc., etc.

ἡμισυ-τρίτον, τό, a *third half*, i.e. one and a *half*, Hesych.

ἡμισυ-χοῖνις, ἰκος, ἡ, = ἡμυχονίς, Hdn. in Cramer. Ax. 2. 83.

ἡμισφᾶγῆς, ἐς, *half-slain*, Gloss.

ἡμισφαίριον, τό, a *hemisphere*, Alex. Incert. 1. 7, Plat. Ax. 371 B, etc.

ἡμισχοῖτος, ον, *possessing half*, Olymp. ad Plat. Phaedon.

ἡμισχοῖνον, τό, *half a schœnus*, A. B. 263, C. I. 5774. 29, 30, al.

ἡμιταλαντιαῖος, α, ον, in which the prize is *half a talent*, ἀγών C. I. 2810. 20.

ἡμιτάλαντον, τό, a *half-talent*, as a weight, χρυσοῦ Il. 23. 751; τρία ἡμιτάλαντα three *half-talents*, Hdt. 1. 50; but with ordinal numerals, τρίτον ἡμιτάλαντον two *talents* and a *half*, ἐβδομον ἡμ. = 6½, ἐννατον ἡμ. = 8½, (cf. Lat. *sestertius*, Germ. *anderthalb*, i.e. 1½, *drittelhalb*, i.e. 2½, etc.), Hdt. 1. 50, 51; v. Poll. 9. 54, E. M. 744. 25 sq.

ἡμιτάρχιος, ον, *half-salt*, Archestr. ap. Ath. 117 A, Ael. N. A. 13. 2.

ἡμιτέλεια, ἡ, (τέλος) a *remission of half the tribute*, ἡμ. τὸν κακὼν ἐδέδοτο Luc. Necym. 14.

ἡμιτέλεστος, ον, (τέλειω) *half-finished*, Thuc. 3. 3, Dion. H. 1. 59, etc.: of a child, Nonn. D. 1. 5.

ἡμιτέλης, ἐς, (τέλος) *half-finished*, δόμος ἡμ. a house *but half complete*, i.e. wanting its lord and master, of the house of Protesilaus, Il. 2. 701, cf. Strabo 296, Luc. D. Mort. 19. 1, Ruhnk. Tim. p. 225; ἡμ. θάλαμος Anth. P. 7. 627; ἡμ. νίκη Dion. H. 2. 42; of a child, Luc. Sacr. 5; ἡμιτέλης τι καταλείπειν Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 3, etc.; ἀφέναι Dion. H. de Thuc. 9:—ἡμ. ἀνθρ., opp. to τελείως ἀγαθός, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 38; ἡμ. περὶ λόγου Dion. H. de Dem. 23. Adv. —λως, Longin. Fr. 6. 2.

ἡμιτεράγων, Dor. ἡμ., ον, *half a square*, Tim. Locr. 98 A, B.

ἡμιτέχνιον, τό, a *half* (i.e. *trivial*) art, A. B. 651.

ἡμιτμήξ, ἡγος, or ἡμιτμήξ, ἡγος, ὅ, ἡ, = ἡμίτομος, Manetho 4. 6, Paul. Sil. Descr. S. Soph. 243.

ἡμιτμήτος, ον, (τέμνω) = ἡμίτομος, cited from Schol. Lyc.

ἡμιτομίας, ον, (ὁ, τομή) *half an eunuch*, Schol. Theocr. 3. 4.

ἡμίτομος, ον, (τέμνω) *half cut through, cut in two*, Mosch. 2. 88.

II. as Subst., ἡμίτομος, ὅ, a kind of *cup*, Pamph. ap. Ath. 470 D.

2. ἡμίτομον, τό, a *half*, Hdt. 7. 39., 9. 37; ἡμίτομα ὧν Alex. Incert. 1. 10:—also ἡμίτόμων.

b. a kind of *bondage*, also called ἡμυρρόμβιον from its half-lozenge shape, Hipp. Offic. 742.

ἡμιτοναῖος, α, ον, *consisting of a semitone*, Aristox. p. 51.

ἡμιτόνιον, τό, a *half-tone*, Plut. 2. 1020 E sq.

ἡμίτραγος, ὅ, a *half-goat*, Plautud.

ἡμίτρηξ, ἡγος, ὅ, ἡ, *half-bored*, Chocrob. in A. B. 1379.

ἡμιτρίβις, ἐς, (τρίβω) *half worn out*, Schol. Ar. Pl. 729.

ἡμιτρίγωνος, Dor. ἄμ-, *ov*, half a triangle, Tim. Loc. 98 B.
 ἡμιτρίταιος, *a, ov*, half every three days, *πυρρός ἡμ.* a semi-tertian fever, Hipp. Epid. 1. 930: — *τριταῖκος*, *ἡ, ὄν*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 277.
 ἡμιτρίτον, τό, the sixth part (of a mina), C. I. 8535.
 ἡμιτύβιον [ῥ], τό, a stout linen cloth, towel, napkin, Sappho 116, Hipp. Art. 802, Ar. Pl. 729. (An Egypt. word, Poll. 7. 71:—in MSS. sometimes *ἡμιτύμβιον*, which is interp. by Suid. a half (i. e. small) grave; but prob. this form is due to the copyists, who wished to find a meaning in the word.)
 ἡμιτυμπάνιστος, *ov*, half beaten to death, Poll. 6. 160.
 ἡμιτύπνος, *ov*, half-asleep, Gloss.
 ἡμιτύφαντος, *ov*, half-woven, Aen. Tact. 29.
 ἡμιφάης, *és*, half-shining, = *ἡμιφανής*, Anth. P. 7. 478.
 ἡμιφάλακρος, *ov*, half-bald, Anth. P. 11. 132.
 ἡμιφάνης, *és*, (φαίνομαι) half-visible, Strabo 807.
 ἡμιφάριον, τό, (φάρος) a half-robe, Aristaen. 1. 4, Suid., Hesych.: written ἡμιφόριον in Phot.
 ἡμιφάτος, *ov*, half, formed like *δίφατος*, Hesych.
 ἡμιφάυλος, *ov*, half-knavish, Luc. Bis Acc. 8.
 ἡμιφαστος, *ov*, half-lighting, Poll. 6. 160.
 ἡμιφλεκτος, *ov*, half-burnt, App. Civ. 5. 88, Luc. D. Deor. 13. 2; by love, Theocr. 2. 133.
 ἡμιφρακτος, *ov*, half-fenced, Poll. 6. 160.
 ἡμιφύης, *és*, (φυή) half-grown, Menand. Incert. 395.
 ἡμιφῶνος, *ov*, half-pronounced, Aristaen. 1. 10:—*ἡμιφῶνον*, τό, a semi-vowel, as *p*, Arist. Poët. 20. 3; — *φῶνία* An. Ox. 3. 87: cf. *φῶνής*.
 ἡμιφῶσιον, τό, a kind of garment, Ar. Fr. 616; v. *φῶσιον*.
 ἡμιχλωρος, *ov*, half-green, Gloss.
 ἡμιχόας, *a, ov*, holding a half-*χόος*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 6. 4.
 ἡμιχοῖνικον, τό, a half-*χοῖνις*, Hipp. 572. 5., 580. 26, C. I. 123. 21.
 ἡμιχοῖνικος, *ov*, holding a half-*χοῖνις*: τὸ ἡμίχ. a half-*χοῖνις*, Theophr. H. P. 8. 4. 5, Poll. 6. 160.
 ἡμιχοῖνις, ἴκος, ὁ, a half-*χοῖνις*, Hipp. 497. 12., 580. 27; cf. Lob. Paral. 286.
 ἡμίχσον, τό, a half-*χόος*, Hipp. 555. 15, Arist. H. A. 9. 40. 55.
 ἡμίχριον, τό, a half-chorus, *senichorus*, Poll. 4. 107. The form *ἡμίχορος* is not Greek, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 153.
 ἡμίχρηστος, *ov*, half-good, Arist. Pol. 5. 11. 34.
 ἡμίχρυσος, ὁ, a half-stater, Anaxandr. Ἀγγ. 2; ἡμίχρυσος in C. I. 2855. 31.
 ἡμίχυστος, *ov*, (χώννυμι) half in ruins, Gloss.
 ἡμίψυκτος, *ov*, half-cooled, Strabo 692:—*ἡμιψύγης*, *és*, Diosc. 3. 100.
 ἡμίωβολαῖος, *a, ov*, worth half an obol, Ar. Ran. 554: as large as a half-obol, Xen. Mem. 1. 3. 12.
 ἡμιωβόλιον or —ωβέλιον, τό, a half-obol, Eupol. Κολ. 16, Xen. An. 1. 5. 6, Arist. Rhet. 1. 14. 1; also ἡμιώβολον, τό, Theophr. Lap. 46 (Cod. —ωβόλος), Hdn. Epim. 204: a Dor. form ἡμιώδεον Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1690. 6, 26.
 ἡμιώριον, τό, (ώρα) a half-hour, Menand. Incert. 400, Strabo 133, Poll. 1. 71.
 ἡμίαι, v. sub *ἄπτω*.
 ἡμωρος, *ov*, = *ἄμωρος*, Hesych., Phot.: fem. *ἡμωρίς*, ἴδος, Aesch. Fr. 162.
 ἡμος, Dor. ἄμος, poet. Adv. of Time, correl. to *τῆμος*, as *ὅτε* to *τότε*, *ἡνίκα* to *τῆνίκα*, at which time, when, often in Hom., always in protasis with *τῆμος*, *τῆμος* ἄρα ..., *τῆμος* δὲ ..., in apodosis, v. sub *τῆμος*; so, *ἄμος* ..., *τάμος* ... Theocr. 13. 25; *ἡμος* ..., *δὴ τότε* Il. 1. 475, etc.; *δὴ τότε* ἔπειτα Od. 17. 1; *καὶ τότε* δὴ Il. 6. 68; *καὶ τότε* ἔπειτα 1. 477; *καὶ τότε* δὴ βα 16. 779; *ἡμος* or *βα* alone, Od. 2. 1., 19. 428; *τῆνικαὶ* Hdt. 4. 28; *τότε* Soph. Tr. 156; rarely without some particle in apodosis, as Od. 3. 491, Eur. Hec. 915:—*ἡμος* ὅτε joined, Ap. Rh. 4. 267, 452, 1310, Orph., etc.:—rarely with Subj., without *ἂν*, *ἡμος* δ' ἥλιος ... οὐρανὸν ἀμφιβέβηκε Od. 4. 400; *ἡμος* δ' ἥλιος δύνῃ Hipp. 599. 40. 2. with the pres., *ὥς*, so long as, Soph. Tr. 531; or impf., Id. O. T. 1134, Aj. 935.
 ἡμός, ἡ, ὄν, v. sub *ἄμως*.
 ἡμοσύνη, ἡ, (ἡμῶν) skill in throwing or shooting, Hesych.
 ἡμύα: aor. ἡμυσα: pf., v. *ὑπεμῆμυκε*:—cf. *ἔπ-, κατ-ἡμύω*:—Ep. Verb (orig. uncertain), to bow down, sink, drop, Hom., only in Il.; *ἐτέρωσ' ἡμυσεν κάρη πᾶλιν* βαρυνθέν, of one mortally wounded, 8. 308; *ἡμυσεν κάρηται* bowed with his head, of a horse, 19. 405; so, of a corn-field, *ἐπὶ δ' ἡμύει ἄσταχες* *it bows or waves with its ears* (v. *ἐπῆμύω*), 2. 148: metaph. of cities, to nod to their fall, totter, *τῶ κε τάχ' ἡμύσει πόλις Πριάμοιο ἀνακτὸς* 2. 373., 4. 290; rare in Att. Poets, *χρόνῳ* δ' ... *ἡμυσσε* στέγος Soph. Fr. 742:—later, simply, to fall, *perish*, *ὄνομα* δ' οὐκ ἡμυσσε Λεωνίδου Anth. P. 7. 715. [In Hom. ὅ in pres., ὅ in aor. 1; but ὅ in pres., Ap. Rh. 3. 1400, Opp. H. 1. 228, Nic. Al. 453; ὅ in aor., Anth. P. 7. 715., 8. 96., 9. 262.]
 ἡμωδία, ἡμωδία, Ion. for *αἰμ-*; also Att. acc. to Moeris.
 ἡμῶν, v. sub *ἄμω*.
 ἡμῶν, *ov*, ὅ, (ἡμῶν) a thrower, darter, slinger, *ἡμῶνες ἄνδρες* Il. 23. 886: cf. *ἡμῶν*, ἡμοσύνη.
 ἡν, contr. for *ἐν ἂν* and *ἐάν*, Hom., Hdt., (who never use *ἐάν*), and Att. ἡν, as Interject. see *I see there! lo!* Lat. *en!* ἡν, οὐχ ἡδύ; Ar. Eq. 26; ἡν, μεθίβην Id. Pl. 75; ἄλλ' ἡν χιτῶν οὐκ οὐκ Menand. Ἐαυρ. 8; also ἡν ἰδοῦ Eur. H. F. 867, Ar. Ran. 1390, Pax 327, Luc. D. Mort. 10. 10, Anach. 1, Alciphro Fr. 6:—also *ἡνίδε* (i. e. ἡν ἰδε) Plat. Epigr. 19 Bgk., Theocr. 1. 149., 2. 38., 3. 10, Call. Del. 132:—*ἡνί* seems to be merely a f. l. in Ar. Pl. 1. c.
 ἡν, 1 and 3 sing. impf. of *εἰμί* (*sum*); 3 pl., Hes. Th. 321.
 ἡν, v. sub *φῆμι*.
 ἡν, acc. sing. fem. of relat. Pron. *ὅς*, and of possess. Pron. *ὅς*, *ὅς*.
 ἡνυκαρσένος, Adv. part. pf. pass., *perforce*, Dion. II. ad Pomp. 15.
 ἡνάλετο, v. sub *δναίνομαι*.

ἡνεγκα, ἡνεγκον, ἡνεκα, v. sub *φέρω*.

ἡνεκα, v. sub *αἰνέω*.

ἡνεκής, *és*, bearing onwards, i. e. far-stretching, ἡνεκέσσι τρίβοις Nic. Al. 605:—Adv. —*κέως*, like *διηκεῶς*, *ζανενέως*, continuously, without break, Ib. 517, Emped. 439; so, ἡνεκές Arat. 445; and of Time, Call. Fr. 138, Nic. Al. 517, etc. Found in earlier writers only in the compds. *διηκεκής*, *κεντρηκεκής*, qq. v.

ἡνεμιον, τό, = *ἀνεμῶν*, Diosc. 2. 207.

ἡνεμέος, Dor. ἀνεμέος, *εσσα, εν*, (ἀνεμος) windy, airy, of high hills or places on hills, δι' ἀκρας ἡνεμέσας Od. 9. 400; often of Ilium, πρὸτ' Ἴλιον ἡνεμέσσαν Il. 3. 305, etc.; πύχες ἡνεμέσσαι windy ravines, Od. 19. 432; of trees, ἔρινας Il. 22. 145; so in Tyrtae. 1. 3, Pind. O. 4. 11, Eur. Heracl. 781, etc. 2. of motion, rapid, rushing, αἰγίδες Aesch. Cho. 591; ἀβρα Soph. Tr. 953; λαγῶς Nic. Th. 453; ἀνεμῶν φρόνημα high-soaring, airy thought, Soph. Aut. 354.

ἡνεμιον, τό, = *ἀνεμῶν*, Diosc. 2. 207.
 ἡνεμέ-φοιτος, *ov*, walking on the wind, Βροντή Nonn. D. 2. 24., 37. 85.
 ἡνεμέ-φῶνος, *ov*, sounding like the wind, Jo. Gaz.

ἡνετο, v. sub *ἄνω* = *ἀνῶ*.

ἡνθον, *es, ε*, Dor. for ἡλθον, v. sub *ἐρχομαι*.

ἡνί, f. l. for ἡν (Interject.).

ἡνία, ἰων, τὰ, (v. sub *fin*) reins, often in Hom., who always uses this neut. pl. form, Il. 5. 226, Od. 3. 483, etc.; so Hes. Sc. 95, Pind.: whereas Att. writers always use the fem. form ἡνία (q. v.); *ἐξ ἀντροῦ ἡνία τείνας* having bound them tight to the chariot rail, Il. 5. 262, 322; *κατὰ δ' ἡνία τείναν ὀπίσσω* drew them backwards, so that the charioteer could hold them, 19. 394, cf. 3. 261. II. sing. ἡνίον, τό, a bit, Poll. 1. 148. (A Dim. in form and accent, implying a Noun ἡνος or ἡνον: the Skt. Root. is *yam* (tenere, coercere), cf. *yanti* (auriga).)
 ἡνία, Dor. ἄνία, ἡ, the bridle (in riding), the reins (in driving), like the Homeric ἡνία (τὰ), and like it mostly in pl., Pind. P. 5. 43, Aesch. Pers. 193, etc.; *πρὸς ἡνίας μάχεσθαι* Aesch. Pr. 1010; *εἰς τοῦτίσω ἐλ-κῶσαι τὰς ἡνίας* Plat. Phaedr. 254 C; but also in sing., *ἐπασχὼν χρυσόνωνον ἡνίαν* Soph. Aj. 847; ἡνίαν χαλᾶν Eur. Fr. 713; the sing. for one rein, *ἔπειτα λύων ἡνίαν ἀριστεράν* Soph. El. 743. 2. metaph., *ἔρως* ... ἡνίας εὐθύνε παλιντῶνος Ar. Av. 1739; *ἐφείναι καὶ χαλᾶσαι τὰς ἡνίας τοῖς λόγοις* Plat. Prot. 338 A; *τῆς πόλεως τὰς ἡνίας παραλαβεῖν* Ar. Eccl. 466; *τῆς Πυκνὸς τὰς ἡνίας παραδοῦναι* Ion Id. Eq. 1109; *γαστρός πάσαν ἡνίαν κρατεῖν* Menand. Monost. 81; *τῶ δὲ μῆν τὰς ἡνίας εὐνέειν* Plut. Peric. 11; *ἐνδιδόναι τινὶ τὰς ἡνίας* Dion. H. 7. 35.

3. as a military term, *ἐφ' ἡνίαν* wheeling to the left (the left being the bridle hand), Polyae. 4. 3, 21; *[τὸν ἵππον] περισπάσας ἐφ' ἡνίαν τῶ χαλινῶ* Plut. Marcell. 6. II. any leather thong, esp. a sandal-thong, ἡνία Λακωνικά Ar. Eccl. 508.

ἡνιγμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. (*αἰνίσσομαι*), as in a riddle, Clem. Al. 985.
 ἡνίδε, v. sub ἡν (Interject.).

ἡνικά [ῥ], Dor. ἄνικα, Adv. of Time, relat. to *τῆνίκα* (cf. interr. *πῆνίκα*), as *ὅτε* to *τότε*, at which time, when, Od. 22. 198 (nowhere else in Hom.), Trag.: also causal, since, Pind. and Att.: c. gen., ἡνίκα τοῦ χρόνου at which point of time, Ael. N. A. 12. 25: 1. mostly with Indic., to denote a single occurrence, Od. l. c., Soph. Aj. 1144, 1273, al., Thuc. 7. 73:—rarely *while*, ἡν. ἡν ἐρ' ἐν φάει Eur. Ion 726. 2. ἡνίς ἂν, like *ὅταν*, with Subj., of fut. time, whenever, Soph. Ph. 880, O. T. 1492; also after a verb to denote repeated occurrence in present tense, Id. Ph. 310; so, often, in Ar. and Att. Prose; *ἂν* is sometimes omitted in Trag., Aesch. Fr. 305. 7. 3. ἡνίκα with Opt. in orat. obl., or to denote an uncertain or repeated occurrence in past time, whenever, Soph. Ph. 705, and Att. Prose:—also in orat. obl., of future time, ἡνίκα ... ἀπείη when he should have been absent, Id. Tr. 164.

ἡνίον, τό, v. ἡνία, τὰ.

ἡνιο-ποιεῖον, τό, a saddler's shop, Xen. Mem. 4. 2. 8.

ἡνιοστροφέω, to guide by reins, Eur. Phoen. 172; cf. sq.

ἡνιο-στροφός, ὁ, one who guides by reins, a charioteer, Soph. El. 731. II. ἡνιοστροφός, *ov*, pass. guided by reins, ἡνιοστροφῶ δρόμον Aesch. Cho. 1022, where Stantl. restored ἡνιοστροφῶ δρόμον.

ἡνιοχία, ἡ, chariot-driving, Plat. Gorg. 516 E, al.; in pl., Id. Legg. 795 A; ἡν. ἀρμάτων Hdn. 1. 13, 17:—generally, conduct, management, τῆς μηχανῆς Plut. 2. 966 F.

ἡνιοχέως, *έως*, Ep. ἡος, ὁ, poet. for ἡνίοχος, ὑπὸ δ' ἔστρεφον ἡνιοχῆς Il. 5. 505; *Θρασύν ἔκτορος ἡνιοχῆα* 8. 312.

ἡνιοχικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἡνιοχικός, Schol. Pind. O. 10. 83. Adv. —*κῶς*, Et. Gud. 672.

ἡνιοχέω, Dor. ἄν-, fut. *σω*, poet. form of ἡνιοχέω, to act as charioteer, ὁ μὲν ὄντων ἡνιοχέων Il. 11. 103, cf. 23. 641, Od. 6. 319:—metaph. to direct, guide, steer, *πηδάλῳ* ... *ἀνιοχέων* Alex. Aetol. ap. Ath. 283 A; *βασιλευμέναι καὶ ἡν.* Plut. 2. 155 A; c. gen., *τῆς ἐμῆς ψυχῆς* ἡν. Anacr. 4; or c. acc., *πλάνην* Anth. P. 9. 696, cf. 779; cf. *κρατέω* and sq.

ἡνιοχέω, prose form of ἡνιοχέω, to hold the reins, ἀνωτέρω, ... *κατωτέρω* τοῖς χερσίν higher up or lower down, i. e. longer or shorter, Xen. Eq. 7. 10: c. acc. to drive, guide, ἄρματα Id. 4. 193; *λέοντας* Luc. D. Deor. 12. 2: metaph., *Μουσῶν στόμαθ' ἡνιοχῆσας* Ar. Vesp. 1022; *τῆν διανοίαν* Luc. Amor. 37; *ἔθνεα* ... *φρεσὶν ἡν.* Epigr. Gr. 922; rarely c. gen., ἡμῶν Plat. Phaedr. 246 B:—Pass. to be guided, Ib. 253 D, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 29, Anth. P. 7. 482.

ἡνιόχη, ἡ, fem. of ἡνίοχος, a name of Hera, Paus. 9. 39. 5.
 ἡνιόχης, *έως*, ἡ, = ἡνιοχία, Plat. Phaedr. 246 B, Philo 2. 174.

ἡνιοχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for driving, ἵππος Plat. Phaedr. 253 C, sq.; *χιτῶν ἡν.* a driver's coat, Callix. ap. Ath. 200 F: ἡ —*κῆ* (sc. *τέχνη*) the art of driving, Plat. Ion 535 B. Adv. —*κῶς*, Eust. 1303. 35.

ἡνι-οχος, Dor. ἄνιοχος, ὁ, (ἔχω) one who holds the reins, a driver, charioteer, often in Il., where ἡνίοχος is sometimes opp. to *παραιβάτης*

(the warrior by the side of his charioteer), Il. 23. 132; whence the latter as subordinate was called ἡν. *θεράπων* 5. 580., 8. 119;—not that he was a slave, but a free soldier, indeed often a hero, as Meriones was charioteer to Idomeneus, Patroclus to Achilles; nay in 8. 89 Hector appears as ἡνίοχος, cf. 18. 225., 23. 460; though elsewhere he has a charioteer, 8. 119., 12. 91; so, παραβέβηκε δὲ αὖ ἡν. Hdt. 7. 40. 2. generally a *chariot-driver*, as in the games, Pind. P. 5. 66, Ar. Pax 904, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 21, Plat., etc.; ὑποπτεῖραν ἵππων ἡν. Id. Criti. 116 E;—in Theogn. 260, a rider.

3. ὁ ἡν. τῆς νεῶς the helmsman, Poll. 1. 98; cf. ναύκληρος 1. 3. 4. metaph. one who guides, sways, governs, directs, χερὸς καὶ ἰσχύος ἄν. Pind. N. 6. 111; παλαιαμοσύνης ἡν. Simon. 151; ἡν. τέχνης τραγικῆς Epigr. Gr. 39, cf. 498. 2; ἡν. κithāras, of a harper, ap. Steph. B. s. v. Μίλητος; as fem., αἰγίδος ἡν., of Athena, Ar. Nub. 602;—so in Prose with οἶον or ὥσπερ prefixed, Plat. Polit. 266 E, etc.; of love, Plut. 2. 759 D, cf. Hermesianax 84.

5. as Adj. *guiding*, γνώμη Carm. Aur. 69; ἀνέμοι Manetho 5. 153. II. ἡνίοχοι, αἰ, at Athens, a class of rich citizens who had to furnish chariots for public service, Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 576. 42, Phot.

III. in pl. also = ἔκφοροι (ἐκφορος III), Phot. IV. a constellation, Arat. 156.

ἡνίπαπε, v. sub ἐνίπαω.

ἡνίς, ἡ, used by Hom. only in acc. sing. and pl.; gen. ἡνίος Ar. Rh. 4. 174; (ένος)—a year old, yearling, Βούς . . ἡνίς ἡέκστας Il. 6. 94, 275, 309; Βούν ἡνιν εὐρυνέτωπον ἀδμήτην [where also i is made long] 10. 392, Od. 3. 382.

ἡνω, v. sub ἄνω = ἄνω.

ἡνωρέη, Dor. ἀνωρέα, ἡ, (ἀνήρ), Ep. word for ἀνδρεία, manhood, ἡνωρέη πίσυνος καὶ κάρτει Il. 8. 226., 11. 9; κάρτει τε σθένει τε πεποιθὴς ἡνωρέη τε 17. 329; ἡνωσύν τε καὶ ῥηορῆφι πεποιθὺς 4. 303; ἀλκή τ' ἡνωρῆ τε κεκαρμέναι Od. 24. 509; manly beauty, ἡν. ἐρατεινήν Il. 6. 156; ὕδατος ἡν. its strength, Epigr. ap. Ael. N. A. 10. 40;—in pl. praises of manhood, Pind. N. 3. 34.

ἡνωψ, σπος, ὁ, ἡ, in Hom. Il. 16. 408., 18. 349, Od. 10. 360, always in phrase, ἡνωψι χαλκῷ with gleaming, glittering brass. The Ancients took it to be = ἄν-ωψ, now bright to be looked at, dazzling, cf. νῶψ. Suid. s. vv. ἔνδιος, ἡνωψ, cites it also as epith. of οὐρανός, and of πυρὸς wheat.

ἡνωπερ, related to εἶπερ, as ἡν (ἔάν) to εἰ, Xen. An. 3. 2, 21.

ἡνωει, Lacon. 3 sing. impf. of ἀνθεῖν, Ar. Lys. 1258.

ἡνωστρον, τό, (ἄνω) the fourth stomach of ruminating animals, in which the digestion was completed, Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 8, H. A. 2. 17, 10; a favourite dish at Athens, like tripe, Ar. Eq. 356, 1179, Alex. Incert. 2. 8;—written ἐνωστρον in Lxx (Deut. 18. 3).

ἡνώγεα, ἡνώγει, v. sub ἄνωγα.

ἡνώχλων, v. sub ἐνοχλῶ.

ἡξα, v. sub ἄξωα, ἄξωα;—but ἡξα, v. sub ἄγνυμι.

ἡξίς, εως, ἡ, (ἡκω) a coming, arrival, cited in A. B. 99 from Eur. Tro. 396, ubi nunc ἡξίς.

ἡήτος, α, ον, Ion. ἡήσιος, = ἡήσιος morning, δατήρ Ion ap. Ar. Pax 837;—ἡ ἡήσι (sc. ὥρα), the morning, πᾶσαν δ' ἡήσιν . . Od. 4. 447, cf. Hesych. s. v. 2. toward morning, eastern, Lat. orientalis, ἡῆ πρὸς ἡήσιν ἡ ἡερίων ἄνθρωπον Od. 8. 29; πρὸς θαλάσσης ἡήσις Hdt. 4. 100; πρὸς τῶν ἡήσιων τῶν Λιβύων lb. 160; πρὸς ἡήσιν (sc. ἡῆσιν) towards the East, Call. Del. 280.

II. αἰ ἡήσιος was a poem of Hesiod, so called because each sentence began with ἡ ἡήσι . . Paus. 9. 31, 5, Ath. 428 B.

ἡήσιον, I pl. impf. of εἶμι (ἴδο).

ἡήσιος, α, ον, contr. from ἡήσιος, on the shore, Anth. P. 7. 383.

ἡήσιαν and -ῆω, to be in want, Hesych.: a rare Dor. word, akin to σπᾶνις, σπανία, and, acc. to Curt. 354, to πένομαι, etc.;—in E. M. we also have ἡήσιαν, ἡ, want, restored in Anth. P. 5. 239., 9. 521, cf. Jac. p. 108.

ἡήσιαι, v. sub ἡπίσασθαι.

ἡήσιον, ἄτος, τό, (v. sub fin.) the liver, Hom., etc.; the liver of various animals was a favourite dish at Athens, κάμνον Ar. Fr. 302, etc.; καπρίσκον Crobyl. Ψευδ. 2; ἐρίφον Ephron Ἀδ. 1. 23; χηνός Eubul. Στεφ. 5; cf. Ath. 106 F sq., Poll. 6. 49, and v. ἡπάσιον;—regarded as a vital part, οὐτὰν τινα καθ' ἡήσιον Il. 20. 469; παῖνεν ὑφ' ἡήσιον or πρὸς ἡήσιον Soph. Ant. 1315, Eur. Or. 1063; ὑφ' ἡήσιον πεπληγμένην Soph. Tr. 932;—ὑφ' ἡήσιον φέρειν, of pregnant women (as the Germans say unter dem Herzen tragen), Eur. Supp. 919;—often in Trag. as the seat of the passions, anger, fear, etc., answering therefore to our 'heart,' Aesch. Ag. 432, 792, Eum. 135, Eur. Supp. 599, cf. Archil. 118; χερσὶ πρὸς ἡήσιον . . δὴν Soph. Aj. 937; of love, χαλεπὴ γὰρ ἔωα θεὸς ἡήσιον ἄμωσεν Theoc. 13. 71; τὸ μιν θυμοειδὲς περὶ τὴν καρδίαν, τὸ δ' ἐπιθυμητικὸν περὶ τὸ ἡήσιον Tim. Loc. 100 A, cf. Plut. 2. 450 F. II. like ὕδαρ, fruitful land, Agroetais ap. Schol. Ar. Rh. 2. 1248; see the legend in Diod. 1. 19.

III. = ἡήσιος, Plin. H. N. 32. 53. (From same Root as Skt. yakrit, Lat. jecur; cf. πέντε quingue, ἵππος equus; the Lith. akn-is may be compared with jecinim.)

ἡήσιον, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἡπάσθαι, mistakenly, Basil.

ἡήσιαιος, α, ον, = ἡήσιος, Hipp. 279. 43.

ἡήσιαιός, ου, ὁ, = ἡήσιος, Poll. 2. 215.

ἡήσιαιός, to be like the liver, liver-coloured, Diosc. 3. 25.

ἡήσιαιός, ἡ, ὅν, of the liver, πάθος Plut. 2. 773 C;—τὸ ἡήσιαιόν διείρηται from the liver, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 454. II. afflicted in the liver, ill of a liver-complaint, Diosc. 2. 78.

ἡήσιον, τό, Dim. of ἡήσιον, a common dish at Athens, Ar. Fr. 421, Alex. Kpat. 1. 16, etc.; cf. ἡήσιον.

ἡήσιαιός, ἡ, ὅν, of or in the liver, δυναεπτερία Galen. 18. 1. 145; ἡ ἡήσιαιός (sc. φλέψ) the vena cava ascendens, Hipp. 276. 54., 1034 G, Arist. H. A. 3. 2, 7. 2. liver-coloured: as Subst. hepatitis gemma, Plin. H. N. 37. 71.

II. as Subst. liver-wort, as synon. of εὐπα-
τώριον, Diosc. 4. 41.

ἡήσιαιός, ἡ, liver-shaped, Diosc. 5. 100.

ἡήσιαιός, ὁ, a fish of uncertain kind, Eubul. Λακ. 2, Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 27, cf. Ath. 300 E sq.

ἡήσιαιόσκοπῶ, to inspect the liver for soothsaying, Lxx (v. l. Ezek. 21. 21).

ἡήσιαιόσκοπία, ἡ, an inspecting of the liver, Hdn. 8. 3, 17.

ἡήσιαιόσκοπική, ἡ, = ἡήσιαιόσκοπία, Phleg. Trall. de Longaev. 4.

ἡήσιαιό-σκόπος, ον, inspecting the liver, soothsaying, Lat. extispex, Artemid. 2. 69; ἡήσιαιό-σκόπος Hesych. s. v. πυρά.

ἡήσιαιούργος, ὅν, liver-destroying, epith. of Persens, who killed the sea-monster by leaping down its throat sword-in-hand, Lyc. 839; cf. δαιτρός ἡήσιαιον, Id. 35.

ἡήσιαιό-φάγεσθαι, Pass. to have one's liver eaten, ἐπὶ γυνῶν Sext. Emp. M. 1. 286.

ἡήσιαιός, v. sub ἀπάφισκω.

ἡήσιαιός, ἡ, ὅν, (v. sub fin.) weak, weakly, infirm, of Nestor's charioteer, Il. 8. 104; unusand, halting, as Hephaistos calls himself, Od. 8. 311; ἄνδρες, χέρης Ap. Rh. 2. 800, etc.; λέων Poëta ap. Suid.; also in the Prose of Hipp., ἡήσιαιό-πύρ a slight, trifling fever, 592. 4; of a child, 601. 29, cf. 624. 41.

2. c. gen. void of, φάμας ἔσσεαι ἡήσιαιά Anth. P. 9. 521.

II. act. weakening, δέμα Orph. Lith. 376.

(The Ancients derive it from νή, πέδον, whence the reading νηπεδανός in Opp. C. 1. 534; but it seems to be merely a lengthened form of ἡήσιος.)

ἡήσιαιός, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἐπέγειν, Dionys. de Av. 2. 7, Eccl.

ἡήσιαιό-γενής, ἡ, (γενεάσθαι) born or living in the mainland, of the Persians, Aesch. Pers. 42, v. Blomf. Gloss. and cf. ἡήσιαιος III.

ἡήσιαιόθεν, Adv. from the mainland, Arat. 1094.

ἡήσιαιος, Dor. ἡήσιαιός, ἡ, terra-firma, the land, as opp. to the sea, Od. 3. 90., 10. 56, Il. 1. 485, Hes., etc.; κατ' ἡήσιαιον by land, Hdt. 4. 97., 8. 66; μήτ' ἐν θαλάττῃ μήτ' ἐν ἡήσιαιῳ Ar. Ach. 534;—hence in Od. 5. 56, even an island is called ἡήσιαιός;—but,

II. in Od. 14. 97, 100., 21. 109., 24. 378, it is the mainland of Western Greece, as opp. to Ithaca and the neighbouring islands (afterwards called ἡήσιαιος as n. pr., Thuc. 3. 114, al., cf. ἡήσιαιός II); ἡήσιαιόνδε to the main, Od. 18. 84;—then, generally, the mainland, as opp. to islands, Hdt. 1. 148, 171., 8. 66, al., Thuc. 1. 5, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 4.

III. later, a Continent: Asia was esp. called the Continent, Hdt. 1. 96., 4. 91, Aesch. Pers. 718, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 5, Dem. 1392. 6, v. Morus Isocr. 68 A and cf. ἡήσιαιός III;—but also Europe, Aesch. Pers. 790, etc., whence Soph. speaks of δισσοῖ ἡήσιαιός (Tr. 100), τῷ δὲ ἡήσιαιῳ (Fr. 760), i. e. Europe and Asia, acc. to the oldest division of the world by which Egypt was made part of Asia, cf. Schäf. Mel. p. 37, Voss Virg. G. 2. 116; so, ἐφ' ἑκατέρᾳ τῇς ἡήσιαιός Isocr. 47 D; ἡήσιαιός, διδύμοι, ἀμφότεροι Mosch. 2. 8, Anth. P. 7. 18, 240; Pind. adds Libya as a third ἡήσιαιός, P. 9. 15, cf. 4. 84.

IV. the inland parts, as opp. to the coast: hence ἡήσιαιός, II.

(The deriv. from ἡήσιαιός [with ἡ], boundless, cannot be maintained.)

ἡήσιαιός, to make into mainland, opp. to θαλαττώ, Arist. Mund. 6, 32, Anth. P. 9. 670;—Pass. to become so, Thuc. 2. 102.

ἡήσιαιός, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῶτις, ἰδος;—of the land, ἄγειν ἀπειρώτην [ἰχθύν] to treat it as a landsman, Theoc. 21. 58 (c. conj. Herm.).

II. of the mainland, living there, opp. to νησιώτης, Hdt. 6. 49, cf. 1. 171; αἱ ἡήσιαιότιδες Διολίδες πόλεις, opp. to those in islands, lb. 151, cf. 7. 109, Thuc. 1. 5, al.;—also, ἡήσιαιός alliance with a military power, opp. to ναυτική, lb. 35, cf. 4. 12; πόλεις τῇ παρασκευῇ ἡήσιαιότιδας lb. 6. 86.

III. of or on the mainland of Asia, Asiatic, Eur. Andr. 159, 626, Isocr. 68 A; cf. ἡήσιαιός II.

2. ἡήσιαιός, ὁ, an Epirote, Arist. Fr. 452, Luc. Indoct. 19.

ἡήσιαιός, ἡ, ὅν, of or for an ἡήσιαιός, continental, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 4.

II. of Epirus, πᾶν τὸ ἡήσιαιόν Thuc. 3. 102, etc.

ἡήσιαιός, a supposed poet. form of ἡήσιαιός, formerly read in several places of Hom. and Hes., where δὲ ἡήσιαιός is now read for δ' ἡήσιαιός, v. Il. 15. 163., 20. 338, Od. 1. 290, etc.

ἡήσιαιός, poet. ἡήσιαιός, (ἡ) than at all, than even, after a Comp., Hom., Hdt.

ἡήσιαιός, in the same way as, v. sub ἡ.

ἡήσιαιός, ὁ, a cozenor, γυναικῶν Critias 7. 3.

ἡήσιαιός, εως, Ep. ἡήσιαιός, ὁ, = ἡήσιαιός, ἡήσιαιός τ' ἔμεν καὶ ἐπὶ κλονον Od. 11. 364; of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9. 524; of dreams, Ar. Rh. 3. 617.

(Curt. regards the word as a compd. ἡήσιαιός, ἡήσιαιός being = Skt. āpar-a, Goth. afar (from api, af = ἀπό), otherwise, differently, and ὁ-εύς (ἐξῶ) speaker.)

ἡήσιαιός, ου, ὁ, a cheat, deceiver, of Paris (cf. sq.), γυναιμανές, ἡήσιαιός (Ep. vocat.) Il. 3. 39., 13. 769, h. Hom. Merc. 252, etc.

ἡήσιαιός, (ἡήσιαιός) Ep. Verb only used in pres. and impf., to cheat, cajole, deceive, cozen, c. acc. pers., of the seductive arts of lovers (cf. foreg.), γυναικας ἀνάκαδης ἡήσιαιός Il. 5. 349; τὰ τε φρένας ἡήσιαιός θηλυτέρῃ γυναικί Od. 15. 421; so of Aphrodite, τί με ταῦτα λιλαιέω ἡήσιαιός; Il. 3. 399;—then in a general sense, 23. 605, Od. 14. 400., 15. 418; ἑμὰς φρένας 13. 327, Hes. Op. 55.

ἡήσιαιός, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. form of ἡήσιαιός, ἡήσιαιός, ἡήσιαιός, Poëta ap. Strabo 17.

ἡήσιαιός, (aor. 1, with no pres. ἡήσιαιός in use), to mend, repair, κώσκειν Ar. Fr. 28; βαγένητα ἡήσιαιός, ὑποδμήματα Galen.; part. pf. pass., ἡήσιαιός ἡήσιαιός Aristid. 2. 307;—Hence we have the Subst. forms ἡήσιαιός, εως, ἡ, mending, Eust. 1647. 60; ἡήσιαιός, ου, ὁ, a mender, cobbler, Batr. 184, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 167 (vulg. ἀέσται); fem. ἡήσιαιός, Hesych., Moer.; neut. ἡήσιαιός or ἡήσιαιόν, τό, a needle, Eust. l. c., Suid.—These are all rare forms; the usual words being ἀέσασθαι, ἀέσστής, ἀέσστρια, etc., Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. l. c., Lob. Phryn. 91.

ἡπιᾶλέω, to have a fever or ague, Ar. Ach. 1165, Arist. Probl. 27. 2.
 ἡπιᾶλης, ἡτος, ὁ, = ἐφιάλης, night-mare, Sophron 72 Ahr., Phot., etc.;
 an acc. ἡπιᾶλην Hdn. ap. Eust. 561. 17. Cf. ἡπιόλης.
 ἡπιᾶλος, ὁ, a fever attended with violent shivering, Galen. 7. p. 132;
 ἡπ. πυρετός in Hipp. 266. 35; or, the shivering-fit which precedes ague,
 πυρετοῦ πρόδρομος Ar. Fr. 315, cf. Theogn. 174; ἡπ. καὶ πυρετοῖ Hipp.
 281. 49;—metaph., ἀπρόδων ἡπ. ague to nightingales, Comic name of
 a bad poet, Phryn. Com. Incert. 1. II. = ἡπιᾶλης, night-mare,
 Ar. Vesp. 1038, as explained by Didym. ap. Schol., cf. Eust. 1687. 52.
 ἡπιᾶλῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) like the ἡπιᾶλος, aguish, Hipp. 1127 A.
 ἡπιᾶω, to assuage: aor. pass. ἡπιήσθην, Hesych.; cf. ἡπιόω.
 ἡπιό-δίνωτος [ῥ], on, softly-rolling, Βλέφαρα Anth. P. 5. 250.
 ἡπιό-δωρος, on, soothing by gifts, beautiful, fond, μήτηρ ll. 6. 251;
 Κύπρις Stesich. 17, Μούσαι Orph. H. 4. 7, etc.
 ἡπιό-δότης, on, ὁ, = foreg., Orph. H. Mus. 37.
 ἡπιό-θυμος, on, gentle of mood, Anth. Plan. 65, Orph. H. 58. 15.
 ἡπιόλης, on, ὁ, = ἡπιᾶλος, A. B. 42, Eust. 1687. 52.
 ἡπιόλιον, τό, Dim. of ἡπιᾶλος, Hesych.
 ἡπιόλος, ὁ, a moth, Arist. H. A. 8. 27, 2.
 ἡπιό-μοιρος, on, of kindly fate, Poëta ap. Ath. 542 E.
 ἡπιό-μυθος, on, soft-speaking, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 68.
 ἡπιός, α, on: but os, on Hes. Th. 407, Eur. Tro. 53, etc. (Origin
 uncertain.)
 1. of persons, gentle, mild, kind, as a father to his
 children, πατήρ δ' ὡς ἡπιός ἦεν ll. 24. 770, Od. 2. 47, 234; of a paternal
 monarch, ἀγανός καὶ ἡπ. 2. 230., 5. 8, cf. 14. 139; of a charioteer,
 ll. 231;—so that the word properly implies the kindness of a superior:
 —dat. pers., ἔθελω δέ τοι ἡπιός εἶναι 8. 40, cf. Od. 10. 337,
 etc.; ἡπ. ἀνθρώποισι καὶ ἀνάντοισι θεοῖσι Hes. Th. 407; so in Hdt., ἡπιώ-
 τερος τοῦ πατρός 5. 92, 6; and in Trag., of the gods, σωτήρας . . ἡπιούς
 τῶν ἡμῶν μολεῖν Soph. Ph. 738; θεὸς ἀνθρώποισιν ἡπιώτατος Eur. Bacch.
 861, cf. Ar. Vesp. 879. 2. of sentiments, εἰ μοι κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
 ἡπια εἰδείη had kindly feeling towards me, ll. 16. 73; ὁμῶς δέ τοι ἡπια
 οἶδεν of the swineherd's feelings to his master, Od. 13. 405., 15. 39, cf.
 557; also, ἡπια δῖνεα οἶδεν ll. 4. 361; μῦθος ἡπ. Od. 20. 327; ἡπ.
 ὄργαι, φρένες Eur. Tro. 5, Fr. 364. 6; πρὸς τὸ ἡπιώτερον καταστήσαι
 τινα to bring him to a milder mood, Thuc. 2. 59; so of persons, οὐδὲ
 πῶς ἡπιός nor is she yet appeased, quiet, Eur. Med. 133; ἐχιδνὴς οὐδὲν
 ἡπιώτερη ll. Alc. 310. 3. of heat and cold, mild, less intense, Plat.
 Phaedr. 279 B, Tim. 85 A; ἡπιώτεροι αἱ θέρμαι of a fever, Hipp. 1207 A;
 τὰ τοῦ πυρετοῦ ἡπια ll. 1157 F. II. act. soothing, assuaging,
 ἡπια φάρμακα ll. 4. 218., 11. 515; so in Hdt., opp. to ἰσχυρά, 3. 130,
 cf. 7. 142; and in Trag., ἡπ. ἀέσματα Aesch. R. 482; φύλλα Soph.
 Ph. 698. 2. ἡπιον ἡμια, c. inf., a day favourable for beginning
 a thing (like ἀρμενον just above), Hes. Op. 785. III. Adv.
 ἡπιῶς, Hdt. 7. 105, 143, Soph. El. 1439; ἡπ. ἀμείβεσθαι Hdt. 8. 60,
 Comp., ἡπιώτερος ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Dem. 1296. 8.
 ἡπιότης, ἡτυς, ἡ, gentleness, Hecat. Abd. ap. Joseph. c. Apion. i. 22.
 ἡπιό-φρων, onos, ὁ, ἡ, gentle-minded, ἡπιόφρων φιλότιτος . . ὁρμή
 Emped. 201; Ἀσκληπιός Epigr. Gr. 1027. 2.
 ἡπιό-χερ, ειρος, ὁ, ἡ, with soothing hand, Anth. P. 9. 525, 8.
 ἡπιό-χειρος, on, = foreg., Orph. H. 22. 8., 83. 8.
 ἡπιόω, intr. to feel easier, ἡπιῶσε τῷ σώματι Hipp. 1147 D:—Pass.,
 aor. ἡπιώθην Schol. Ven. B. 1. 146; cf. ἡπιᾶω.
 ἡπιου or (as Wolf) ἡ πού, = ἡ, in both senses, or and as, modified by
 πού, or perhaps, as perhaps, etc., ll. 6. 438, Od. 11. 459.
 ἡπιου or (as Wolf) ἡ πού, I suppose, I ween, mostly to confirm what
 has been said, ll. 3. 43, 16. 830; with an ironical sense, Soph. Aj. 1008,
 etc., cf. Elmsl. Med. 1275: after a negat., much less, Thuc. 1. 142., 8.
 27; with a negat., Andoc. 11. 40. II. to ask a somewhat
 hesitating question, is it possible that . . ? can it be that . . ? what, I sup-
 pose! Od. 13. 234, Aesch. Pr. 521.
 ἡπίη, ἡ, a voice, sound, Hesych.; whence Herm. reads, metri grat.,
 ἀπῶα for ἀπῶας in Aesch. Theb. 146.
 ἡπιᾶτά, ὅ, Ep. for ἡπῶτης (which however is not found), cf. ἡπῶτα, etc.:
 (ἡπῶτα)—calling, crying, ἡπῶτα κῆρυξ the loud-voiced herald, ll. 7. 384;
 ἡπ. σύριγξ the shrill pipe, Q. Sm. 6. 170; πόντος Opp. C. 2. 136.
 ἡπιῶω, Dor. ἀπῶω [ᾶ], as in Trag. (for they only use the Verb in lyrics,
 except Eur. in Rhes. 776): fut. ὥω [ῶ]: aor. ἡπῶσα: (perh. akin to
 ἔπος, εἰπεῖν). To call to, call, c. acc., ὅτι ποιμένα ποιμῆν ἡπῶει Od.
 10. 83; ἀλλά με Πυθῶ . . ἀπῶει Pind. P. 10. 5; ἀπῶεν Εὐτρίαναν called
 on, invoked him, Pind. O. 1. 116, cf. P. 5. 140; λιταῖσι σε . . ἀπῶνσαι
 Aesch. Theb. 144; ἰαλέμω τοὺς θανόντας ἀπῶει Eur. Tro. 1304:—c. dupl.
 acc., τί με τῶδε χρέος ἡπῶει; why callest thou on me for this? Id. Or.
 1253:—c. dat. pers., ἡπῶσα δ' αὐτοῖς μὴ πελάσσειν called to them
 not . . Id. Rhes. 776. 2. absol. to call out, shout, ἀντάρ ὁ Κύκ-
 λωπας μεγάλ' ἡπῶεν Od. 9. 399; of the wind, to roar, οὐτ' ἀνεμος τόσ-
 ον ποτὶ δρυσὶν ὑψικόμοισιν ἡπῶει ll. 14. 399; of the lyre, to sound, ἐν
 δέ τε φόρμυγξ ἡπῶει Od. 17. 271:—to sing, Ἀνδρίος ἀπῶν ἐν αὐλοῖς
 Pind. O. 5. 45; c. acc. cogn., μέλος ἀπῶντες Mosch. 2. 120. 3.
 to utter, speak, παρδὸς ὄνομ' ἀπῶει Aesch. Pr. 593; τί ποτ' ἀπῶω; Eur.
 Hec. 155; ἀπῶσαι' ἀντίφρων' ἑμῶν στεναγμάτων Id. Supp. 800; πρὸ
 σοῦ γὰρ ἀπῶω (a burlesque phrase) Ar. Eq. 1023. 4. foll. by a relat.,
 τίς ἀν ἀπῶει εἰ . . ; would tell whether . . ? Soph. Aj. 887; ἀπῶσει τίς
 ὅδε . . ; Eur. Bacch. 984. [ῶ in pres., except in Mosch. l. c.; for in
 Aesch. Theb. 144 Herm. has restored ἀπῶσαι metri grat.]
 ἡπ, contr. for ἑα.
 ἡρά, 3 sing. impf. of ἑράω.
 ἡρά, 1 sing. aor. I of αἶρω:—but ἡρα', i. e. ἡραο, Ep. for ἡρω, 2 sing.
 aor. I med. of αἶρω, Od. 24. 33.

ἡρα, a neut. Adj. pl., used by Hom., once with the Verb φέρω and five
 times with ἐπιφέρω (in tmesis), much in the same sense as χαρίζομαι, to
 bring acceptable gifts, to do a kindness or service, to gratify; θυμῷ ἡρα
 φέροντες ll. 14. 132; μητρὶ φίλῃ ἐπὶ ἡρα φέρων ll. 572; πατρὶ φίλῳ
 ἐπὶ ἡρα φέρων lb. 578; ἐπ' Ἀτρεΐδῃ Ἀγαμέμνονι ἡρα φέροντες Od. 3.
 164; ἐφ' ἡμῖν ἡρα φέρονται lb. 375; ἐπ' Ἰρῳ ἡρα φέρων 18. 56; so,
 ἡρα κομίζεν Orph. Lith. 755.—In ll. 1. 572, 578, ἐπὶ ἡρα φέρειν was
 formerly written, and in the three last passages ἐπὶ was taken as separated
 by tmesis from ἡρα; but in the first passage there is no ἐπὶ, and the
 compd. ἐπὶ ἡρα is now discarded, v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ἡρα, and cf.
 ἐπὶ ἡρα.
 II. late Poets took ἡρα as equiv. to χάρις, and joined
 it c. gen., for the sake of, on account of, ἡρα φιλοφεινής Call. Fr. 41,
 cf. Diosd. Ara 18 (in Anth. P. 15. 26); τίνας ἡρα; wherefore? Anth.
 Plan. 4. 299. (Hdn. makes it acc. of a Subst. ἡρ; Aristarch. neut. pl.
 of an Adj. ἡρος. Whether it can be referred to ἡρα, which appears in
 ἀραρίσκω, ἀρμενος, ἡρανος, ἐπὶ ἡρανος, is doubtful, since in Hom. ἡρα has
 the digamma; v. supr.)
 Ἥρα, Ion. Ἥρη, ἡ, Hera, the Lat. Juno, queen of the gods, daughter
 of Kronos and Rhea, sister and wife of Zeus, ll. 16. 432; in Hom. repre-
 sented at strife with him, and friendly to the Greeks; πῇ τὴν Ἥραν, an
 oath of Athen. women, Xen. Mem. 1. 5. 5; cf. τέλειος II. 2. applied
 to the Empresses of Rome, as Ζεὺς to the Emperors, C. I. 1775, 3956 b
 (add.), cf. Tac. Ann. 5. 2. (The common assumption that Ἥρα is
 connected with Lat. hēra is rejected by Curt. (p. 119), on the ground that
 it is dub. whether the old Lat. h is ever equivalent to the Gr. spir. asper:
 he refers the word to the Skt. svar (caelum), cf. σείριος.)
 Ἡραῖος, α, on, of Hera: Ἡραῖος (sc. ἱερὸν), τό, the temple of Hera,
 Heraeum, Hdt. 1. 70, etc.: Ἡραῖα (sc. ἱερά), τά, her festival, Paus. 2.
 24, 2. II. Ἡραῖος (sub. μῦν), ὁ, a month at Delphi, Anecd. Delph.
 27: whence contr. Ἡραῖου in C. I. 1706.
 Ἡρακλῆς, contr. -κλῆς, ὁ, the former in Ep., Pind., Hdt., and Eur.
 Heracl. 210, Ion 1144, H. F. 924; the latter also in Eur., Soph., and
 Att. Prose:—the orig. form of the obl. cases Ἡρακλέος, -κλέει, -κλέα
 nowhere appear in use; but in Att. the shortd. forms Ἡρακλέους,
 Ἡρακλείη Eur. Heracl. 8, 988, Ar. Av. 567, Ἡρακλέα (also in h. Hom.
 14. 1, Hes. Sc. 448, Theocr. 24. 1); in Ion. and Ep., Ἡρακλῆος, -κλῆι,
 -κλῆα, (also in Pind. l. 5 (4). 47, Eur. Heracl. 541):—these forms are
 still further shortd., Ἡρακλέος Hdt. 2. 42 sq., Pind., Eur. H. F. 806,
 Theocr.; Ἡρακλείη Hdt. 1. 145; Ἡρακλέα Id. 2. 42 sq., Pind. O. 10
 (11), 20, Call. Ep. 65. 5; and then again contr., Ἡρακλεῦς Pind. P. 10.
 4; Ἡρακλῆ (v. sub fin.), Plat. Phaedo 89 C:—irreg. acc. Ἡρακλέην
 Theocr. 13. 73, Ap. Rh. 2. 767; contr. Ἡρακλῆν Paus. 8. 31, 3, v. Lob.
 Phryn. 156.—Vocat. Ἡρακλῆς, Archil. 106, Pind., Eur. H. F. 175; in
 Adv. commonly Ἡρακλῆς, and in late Greek Ἡρακλῆς, Iob. Phryn. 640;
 v. infr.—Pl. Ἡρακλῆς rare, e. g. Plat. Theaet. 169 B, —έας Ar. Pax 741:
 Dual Ἡρακλέε, Philostr. 190. Ἡρακλῆς, Lat. Hercules, son of Zeus and
 Alcmena, the most famous of the Greek heroes, Hom., etc.: the name
 signifies Hera's glory, from the power she obtained over him at birth:—
 Ἡρακλέος στήλη (v. sub Ἡράκλεος), proverbial of going to the
 furthest point, Pind. O. 3. 79. l. 4. 20 (3. 30): Ἡρακλέος ὄργῃν τιν'
 ἔχειν a temper or ambition like Hercules, Ar. Vesp. 1030, Pax 752;
 proverb. of close friendship, ἄλλος Ἡρακλῆς, ἄλλος αὐτός (Mss. οὗτος)
 Arist. Eth. E. 7. 12, 12; but, ἄλλος οὗτος Ἡρακλῆς 'a second Hercules',
 Paroemiogr.—The voc. Ἡράκλεις is often an exclamation of surprise,
 anger or disgust, like Lat. Hercle, Mehercle, Ar. Ach. 184, Nub.
 284. II. the luckiest throw with the dice was called Ἡρα-
 κλῆς, as well as Ἀφροδίτη and Μῖδας; cf. ἀσπράγχαος. [a in second
 syll. is short, though the Ep. also make it long by position; and so
 Eur., v. Pors. Med. 675. Soph. uses Ἡρακλέους with a synchysis
 of the two last syll., as if Ἡρακλοῦς, Tr. 406, Ph. 943; and in Tr.
 233, 476, Ar. Thesm. 26, Ἡρακλέα must be a trisyll., or Ἡρακλῆ must
 be written.]
 Ἡρακλειδαί, οἱ, the Heraclidae or descendants of Hercules, Hdt. 1. 7,
 13, al.
 Ἡράκλειος, α, on, also os, on Soph. Tr. 51: Ep. —ἡεος, in Ion. Prose
 —ἡιος, ὁ, on:—of Hercules, Lat. Hercules, βῆν Ἡρακλήϊα, i. e. Hercules
 himself, Iob. —Ἡρ. στήλη the opposite headlands of Gibraltar and
 Apes' Hill near Tangier, Hdt. 2. 33., 4. 8, al.; called στήλαι or κίονες
 Ἡρακλῆος by Pind. N. 3. 36, O. 3. 79:—Adv. Ἡρακλῆως, like Hercules,
 Luc. Peregr. 33. II. Ἡρακλειον or -ειον, Ion. —ἡιον (sc. ἱερὸν),
 τό, the temple of Hercules, Hdt. 2. 44, al.:—also a huge drinking-cup,
 such as Hercules used, Att. 469 C. 2. Ἡρακλῆια (sc. ἱερά), τά, his
 festival, Ar. Ran. 651, Dem. 368. 11. 3. Ἡρακλῆια, ἡ, Hera-
 cleum, a plant, Theophr. H. P. 9. 15, 5. III. νόσος Ἡρακλήϊα,
 epilepsy, Hipp. 593. 30, Galen.: but, Ἡρ. πάθος, elephantiasis, Aretae.
 Sign. M. Diut. 2. 13. IV. Ἡρακλῆια λουτρά hot baths, Ar. Nub.
 1051, ubi v. Schol., cf. Ath. 512 F. V. λίθος Ἡρακλῆια or Ἡρά-
 κλῆια, ἡ, the magnet, Plat. Tim. SoC. Io 533 D; so called, acc. to Buttm.,
 from its power of attraction:—v. Μάγνης II. VI. Ἡρ. (sub.
 μῦν), ὁ, a month at Delphi, C. I. 1707, Anecd. Delph. 3. 17, 33.
 Ἡρακλειεῖος, α, on, of Heraclitus, Plat. Rep. 498 A:—Ἡρ., οἱ, his
 disciples, Id. Theaet. 179 E, Diog. L. 9. 6.
 Ἡρακλειτζῶ, to be a follower of Heraclitus, Arist. Metaph. 3. 5, 18;
 formed like Φιλαππιζῶ, etc.
 Ἡρακλειτιστής, οὗ, ὁ, a follower of Heraclitus, Diog. L. 9. 15.
 Ἡρακλεωτής, on, ὁ, a man of Heraclia, Arist. Pol. 7. 6, 8, al.:—Adj.
 Ἡρακλεωτικός, ὁ, ὄν, of Heraclia, Id. H. A. 4. 2, 3:—but, οὐκόφως Ἡρα-
 κλεωτικόν is said to derive its name directly from Hercules, Ath. 500 A.
 Ἡρακλῆς, ἴδος, ἡ, the Heraclid, a poem on Hercules, Arist. Poët. 8, 2.
 Ἡρακλῆς, ὁ, contr. from Ἡρακλῆς, q. v.

Ἡρακλῆος, ὁ, Dim. of Ἡρακλῆς, title of Theocr. Idyll. 24: a form Ἡρακλῆος mentioned as dub. by Choerob. in An. Ox. 2. 268.

ἥρ-άνθρωπος, τό, = ἀνθρώπος, Diosc. 3. 154.
ἥρ-ανος, ὁ, a keeper, watcher, (βοηθός acc. to E. M., as also Hesych. expl. the Verb ἥρανέω by βοηθεῖν, χαρίζεσθαι), μῆλων Ap. Rh. 2. 513; γαίης Paul. Sil. Epiph. 44; whereas Hermesian. 5. 16 calls Musaeus Χαρίτων ἥρ. friend of the Graces, and Ib. 22, Hesiod, πάσης ἥρ. ἱστορίας friend of all wisdom. Cf. ἐπὶ ἥρανος.

ἥρ-αρε, v. sub ἀραρίσκω.
ἥρασάμην, v. sub ἔραμαι.
ἥρ-ατο, v. sub αἶραι.
ἥρ-ατο, v. sub ἀράσμαι.

ἥρ-εμᾶ, and ἥρ-εμᾶς before a vowel in Ap. Rh. 3. 170: (v. sub fin.): Adv. — like ἀτρέμας, stillly, quietly, gently, softly, ἥσυχος, ἥρμα quietly! gently! said as to a horse, Ar. Pax 82; ψήχειν ἥρμα τὸν Βουκέφαλον Id. Fr. 135; ἥρμα ἐπιγελαῖν Plat. Phaedo 62 A; ἔχε ἥρμα keep still, Id. Crat. 399 E; ἥρ. ἥρόμην Id. Prot. 333 E.

2. a little, slightly, opp. to σφόδρα, ἥρ. ἥροῖν Id. Theat. 152 A; ἀγανακτεῖν Id. Phileb. 47 A; δάκτυλοι . . ἥρ. διηρθραμένοι Arist. H. A. 3. 9, 6: — sometimes with an Adj., ἐν ἥρμα προσάντει Plat. Phaedr. 230 C; ἥρ. λευκός Arist. Meteor. 3. 4. 28; ἥρ. θερμός Id. Gen. et Corr. 1. 8, 16; ἥρ. παθητικός Ib. 10, 15; ἥρ. ὁμοῖος Id. Top. 3. 2, 7; ἥρ. ψεκτός Id. Eth. N. 4. 5, 14; ἥρ. καὶ γελοῖον rather ludicrous, Luc. Merc. Cond. 28.

3. slowly, opp. to τάχιστα, Plat. Rep. 617 A. — The Adj. ἥρεμος is found only in later Greek, as Theophr. Lap. 62, Luc. Tragoed. 207 (ἥρεμω ποδί), I Ep. Tim. 2. 2; ἥρεμον ἱαντὸν παρέχειν Inscr. Olbiopol. in C. I. 2059. 24; — ἥρεμαῖος being commonly used instead; for the Comp. also v. sub ἥρεμαῖος. (The Root appears in Skt. ram, ram-ē (gaudeo), cf. ā-ram-āmi (desino, quiesco), Goth. rim-is (ἡσυχία): — hence also ἥρε-μῖ, -αῖος, -ία, -έω.)

ἥρ-εμάζω, to be still, silent, esp. from grief, LXX (2 Esdr. 9. 3).
ἥρ-εμαῖος, α, ον, Adj. of ἥρμα, still, gentle, λύπαι, ἥδοναι Plat. Legg. 733 E; γένεσις Id. Polit. 306 E; πῦρ ἥρ. a slight fever, Hipp. 606. 21: ἥρμαῖος as Adv., = ἥρμα, opp. to σφόδρα, Plat. Legg. 733 C: — Comp., πῶλον ἥρμασιότεραν ποιεῖν Plat. Sol. 31; also irreg. ἥρμαστερος Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 63, Theophr. de Vent. 29. Adv. — αἰώς, = ἥρμα, Xen. Eq. 9, 5; Comp. — αἰτέρον (v. l. — αἰότερον) Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 32; — εστέρας Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 30.

ἥρ-εμαῖότης, πτος, ἥ, rest, Hipp. 26. 29.
ἥρ-εμα, Dor. ἀρεμα Tim. Locr. 95 D: — to be still, keep quiet, be at rest, opp. to κινέμαι, Hipp. Fract. 755, cf. Arist. Phys. 6. 8, 8, 8. 1, 3. al.; ἐν τοῖς νόμοις ἥρεμοῦντες διαμένειν Xen. Ages. 7, 3, cf. Plat. Legg. 801 A, 956 D; ἥρ. τῇ διανοίᾳ Ar. Epict. 2. 21, 22: — ἥρμητέον, verb. Adj. one must keep quiet, Philo 1. 89. 2. to be unmoved, remain fixed, μόνος οὗτος ἥρ. ὁ λόγος Plat. Gorg. 527 B; τὸ ἥρμεῖν Id. Phaedo 96 B.

ἥρ-εμῆσις, εως, ἡ, a becoming still, a being at rest, opp. to κίνησις, Arist. Phys. 8. 1, 7, al. 2. quietude, of men, Tim. Locr. 104 B; τῆς ὀργῆς Arist. Rhet. 2. 3, 2, cf. de An. 1. 3, 21.

ἥρ-εμῖ [τ], Adv. for ἥρμα, Ar. Ran. 315; cf. ἀτρεμῖ.
ἥρ-εμία, ἡ, stillness, rest, opp. to κίνησις, = ἀκίνησις, Arist. Phys. 3. 2, 4, cf. 5. 6, 1, Metaph. 1. 7, 4, al. 2. of the mind, rest, quietude, ἥρ. ψυχῆς Def. Plat. 412 A, cf. Arist. de An. 1. 3, 6; ἐπὶ πολλὰς ἥρ. ὑμῶν leaving you entirely at rest, Dem. 168. 15. — V. sub ἡμερία.

ἥρ-εμῖζω, to make still: — Pass. to be still, be at rest, Arist. An. Post. 1. 29, 1. 2. to make quiet, ἱππον Xen. Eq. 7, 15, cf. Arist. Eth. E. 2. 8, 9: — Pass. to be quiet and calm, Id. Phys. 7. 3, 15, al. II. intr. = ἥρεμῶ, Xen. Lac. 1, 3.

ἥρ-εμος, ον, v. ἥρμα.
ἥρ-εμοῖότης, πτος, ἡ, = ἥρμα, Eucl. Intr. Harm. p. 21 Meib.
ἥρ-εσίδες, αἱ, priestesses of Hera at Argos, E. M. 436. 49; cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst. § 69.

ἥρ-ευν, Ion. impf. of αἶραι, Hes. Sc. 302.
ἥρ-η, Ion. for Ἡρα, Hom.

ἥρ-ήρει, v. sub ἀραρίσκω B.

ἥρ-ήρεστο, v. sub ἐρείδω.
— ἥρης, an Adj. termin., 1. from √AP (ἀραρ-εῖν, ἀραρ-ίσκω) as in ἐρι-ἥρ-ης, θυμαρῆς.

2. from √EP (ἐρέσσω), as in ἀμφ-ἥρης, ἀλ-ἥρης: — τρι-ἥρης, τετρ-ἥρης, etc., are commonly referred to this Root, but Curt. considers these words also to belong to √AP, cf. διήρης, Gr. Et. no. 492.

ἥρ-η, Ep. Adv. early, Hom., who joins it with μάλα, ἥρι μάλ' Il. 9. 360; μάλ ἥρι Od. 20. 156; ἥδων δὲ μάλ ἥρι 19. 320. (Curt. regards it as belonging to the Root of ἥδς, ἥριος, not as dat. of ἥρ, spring; cf. ἡριγένεια.)

ἥρ-ηγενεία, ἡ, (ἥρι, γενέσθαι) early-born, child of morn, in Hom. always epith. of Ἥως; also absol., = Ἥως, Hom. Od. 22. 197., 23. 347; καθαρὰς ἀπὲρ ἡριγενείας as at clear morn, Theocr. 24. 39; γενέθλιον ἡριγένειαν a birthday morning, Anth. P. 9. 353. 2. in later Ep. a day, Nonn. D. 38. 271, Q. Sm. 10. 478. II. (ἥρ) bearing in spring, λέαινα Aesch. Fr. 357.

ἥρ-ηγενής, ἐς, = foreg., Ἥως, Ap. Rh. 2. 450., 3. 1224, etc.
ἥρ-ηγέων, οντος, ὁ, early-old, name of groundsel, from its hoary down, Lat. senecio, Theophr. H. P. 7. 1, Diosc. 4. 97.

ἥρ-ιδανός, ὁ, Eridanus, a river famous in the old legends, first in Hes. Th. 338; said to flow into Ocean in the extreme West of Europe, Hdt. 3. 115. Later authors mostly took it for the Po, as first in Eur. Hipp. 737; others also for the Rhone or the Rhine, and some have even tried to identify it with the Radaune near Danzig, v. Interpp. ad Hdt. l. c. II. a river in Attica, Strabo 397, Paus.

ἥρ-ι-εργής, ὁ, a grave-digger, Hesych.

ἥρ-ιεύς, εως, ὁ, (ἥριον) a corpse, Hesych.

Ἡρακάπαιος or Ἡρακετ-, ὁ, mystic epith. of Bacchus or Priapus, Orph. Hymn. 6. 4; v. Benth. Corresp. 1. pp. 14–18, Lob. Agl. p. 479.

ἥρ-ικε, v. sub ἐρείκω.

ἥρ-ινα-λόγος, ον, talking in spring, τέττις Hesych.

ἥρ-ινός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἥρ) ἐαρινός, Solon 12. 19, Pind. P. 9. 82, Eur. Supp. 448, Ar. Av. 683, Xen., etc.: — neut. Adv., in spring, γῇ τ' ἥρινόν θάλλουσα Eur. Fr. 318. 3; ὅταν ἥρινά . . φωνῇ χελιδὼν Ar. Pax 800.

ἥρ-ιον, τό, a mound, barrow, tomb, monument, ἐνθ' ἀρ' Ἀχιλλεύς φράσσαστο Πατρώκλῳ μέγα ἥριον Il. 23. 126; ἥρια νεκύων, Ἀΐδαο Theocr. 2. 13, Nic. Fr. 21; εἰσάτο βαῶν . . ἥριον ὄφρα γένοιστο C. I. 4284; cf. Epigr. Gr. 214. 1., 574, al.; also in Prose, Dem. 1319. 27, Dinarch. 107. 16 (so Vales. for ἱερά), Lycurg. ap. Harp., Plut., etc.: — Cf. Nāke Opusc. p. 176. (Acc. to Harp. and others from ἔρα, and in Anth. P. 7. 180 we have κατὰ χρόνους ἥρια τεύχον; but that it was a raised mound appears from Ap. Rh. 1. 1165, Call. Fr. 251, etc.: — It has the digamma in Hom.)

ἥρ-ι-πόλη, ἡ, (πολέω) early-walking, then, like ἡριγένεια, the morn, dawn, Anth. P. 5. 228, 254.

ἥρ-ισ-άλπιγξ, ἰγγος, early-trumpeter, name of a bird, Hesych.

ἥρ-ιστάμην, v. sub ἀραρίσκω.

ἥρ-ιστριον, τό, a spring-garment, formed like θερσίτριον, Hesych.

ἥρ-ιμενός, Adv. part. pf. pass. of αἶραι, loftily, Poll. 9. 147.

ἥρ-ιμοσμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἀρμόζω, fitly, Diod. 17. 19.

ἥρ-ο-άνθεια, τά, a feast of the Peloponnesian women at which they wore spring flowers, Phot.; ἥρ-οσάνθεια in Hesych.

ἥρ-ο-ελεγείον (sc. μέτρον), τό, a distich, consisting of an hexameter and a pentameter, Gramm.

ἥρ-οικός, ἡ, ὄν, in late Poets for ἥρωικός, Manetho I. 13, Epigr. Gr. 279.

ἥρ-οσι, v. sub ἀραρίσκω A.

ἥρ-υγγιον, τό, v. sub ἥρυγος.

ἥρ-υγγίς, ἰδος, ἡ, of or belonging to the ἥρυγος, Nic. Al. 577.

ἥρ-υγος, ἡ, a plant, the eringo, Nic. Th. 645, 849; more commonly as Dim., ἥρ-υγγιον, τό, Theophr. H. P. 6. 1, 3 (ubi male ἡρίγγιον), Diosc. 3. 24, Plut. 2. 700 D: — also ἥρ-υγγή, ἡ, Plin. 22. 8, Phot. II.

ἥρ-υγος, ὁ, a goat's beard, Arist. H. A. 9. 3, 3.

ἥρ-υγε, v. sub ἐρεῦγομαι II.

ἥρ-υκάκε, v. sub ἐρύκω.

ἥρ-ω, poet. dat. sing. of ἥρως: ἥρ-ω, gen. and acc. of same.

ἥρ-ωειον, τό, = ἥρ-ων, q. v.

ἥρ-ω-ιαμβος, ὁ, a poem consisting of hexameters and iambs, Tzetz.

ἥρ-ωίω, to write heroic verse or an epic poem, Eust. 4. 1.

ἥρ-ωικός, ἡ, ὄν, of the heroes, κατὰ τοὺς ἥρ. χρόνους (v. ἥρως I. 1) Arist. Pol. 3. 14, II; ἡ χλαῖνα ἥρ. φόρημα Id. Fr. 458, etc. 2. of or for a hero, heroic, φύλον Plat. Crat. 398 E; ἀρετή Arist. Eth. N. 7. 1, 1; ἥρωϊκά φρονεῖν Luc. Amor. 20; — Adv. — κῶς, like a hero, τελευτᾶν Diod. 2. 45; Comp. ἥρωϊκότερον, Theophr. Cf. ἥρωϊκός.

II. metrically, ἥρ. στίχος the heroic verse, the hexameter, Plat. Legg. 958 E; μέτρον Arist. Poët. 24, 8; εἰς τὴν ἥρ. τόξιν ἐπανάγειν to bring into an Epic poem, Dem. 1391. 22.
ἥρ-ωῖνη [ῖ], ἡ, fem. of ἥρως, a heroine, Theocr. 13. 20., 26. 36, Call. Del. 161, Dion. P. 1022; contr. ἥρ-ωῖνῃ, Ar. Nub. 315, Anth. P. app. 51. 55. 2. a deceased female (cf. ἥρως II. 2), C. I. 2259.

ἥρ-ωῖνος, η, ον, = ἥρωϊκός, Suid. s. v. Ἡοιδός.

ἥρ-ωῖος, α, ον, = ἥρωϊκός, Pind. O. 13. 71, N. 7. 68 [with ω short by position]: cf. ἥρ-ωος.
ἥρ-ωῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, = ἥρ-ωῖνη, Pind. P. 11. 13, Call. Fr. 126. II. as fem. of ἥρωϊκός, Ar. Rh. 1. 1048, Anth. P. 9. 504. 2. (sub. ἐννεαετηρίς), a nine-yearly festival at Delphi, Plut. 2. 293 B. 3. of heroic verse, Christod. Ecphr. 419.

ἥρ-ωῖσσις, contr. ἥρ-ώσσις, = ἥρ-ωῖνη, Ap. Rh. 4. 1309, 1358, C. I. 1455.

ἥρ-ωο-γονία, ἡ, a poem of Hesiod (cf. Θεογονία), v. Procl. Chrest. p. 9.

ἥρ-ωο-γράφος, ον, an Epic poet, Tzetz.

ἥρ-ωο-λογέω, (λέγω) to tell of heroes, Strabo 508.

ἥρ-ωο-λογία, ἡ, a tale of heroes, Anaximand. ap. Ath. 498 B.

ἥρ-ωον, Ion. — ὥτιον, τό, 1. (sub. ἱερόν or ἕδος) the temple or chapel of a hero, such as were dedicated to Adrastus, Hdt. 5. 67, cf. 47, Thuc. 2. 17, etc.; ὁ ἥρ-ωον, i. e. τὸ ἥρ-ωον, Ar. Vesp. 819: — a form ἥρ-ωειον (cited by Hesych.) appears in C. I. 4278 a, b, e, 4418, al. 2. (sub. μέτρον), an hexameter, Plut. Num. 4, etc. 3. ἥρ-ωα (sc. ἱερά), τά, the festival of a hero, Id. 2. 811 D.

ἥρ-ωος, α, ον, contr. for ἥρ-ώος (q. v.): ὁ ἥρ. (sc. βυθμός), the heroic measure, hexameter, Plat. Rep. 400 B, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 4; ἥρ. μέτρον Id. Poët. 24, 12; ποὺς ἥρ. the dactyl, Anth. P. 7. 9, etc.

ἥρ-ως, ὁ, (also ἡ in signif. III): gen. ἥρ-ωος (as a dactyl in Od. 6. 303), but in form ἥρ-ω Dem. 419. 22, Paus. 10. 4, 10: — dat. ἥρ-ωῃ, mostly in form ἥρ-ω Il. 7. 453, Od. 8. 483, Ar. Av. 1485, Plat. Com. Φιδαν 2. 18, Orac. ap. Dem. 1072. 25: — acc. ἥρ-ωα Plat. Legg. 738 D, Dem. 288. 17 (as a dactyl in Anth. P. append. 376), but mostly in form ἥρ-ω, Ar. Fr. 391 D, Ap. Rh. 2. 766, etc.; also ἥρ-ων, Hdt. 1. 167, Ar. Fr. 283: — Plur., nom. ἥρ-ωες, rarely contr. ἥρ-ως, as in Ar. Fr. 283, dat. ἥρ-ωσιν Aesch. Fr. 52: acc. ἥρ-ωας, rarely ἥρ-ως as in Id. Ag. 516, Luc. Dem. Enc. 4: — v. Lob. Phryn. 159. (Cf. Skt. vīras, Lat. vir, Goth. vair, Lith. vīras.) In Hom. ἥρ-ως, hero, is a title of honour, given not only to warrior-chiefs, and above all to the Greeks before Troy (ἥρ-ωες Δαναοί, Ἀχαιοί, Il. 2. 110., 19. 34, 41, 78); but to warriors generally (στῖχας ἀνδρῶν ἥρ-ωων Od. 1. 101, etc.): — but also to men who had nothing to do with war or command, as in Od. 8. 483 to the minstrel Demodocus; in Od. 18. 423 to the herald Milius (cf. Hdt. 7. 134); nay, in Od. 7.

44, the unwarlike Phacacian people are so called:—so that ἥρως was orig. applied to *any freeman* of the ante-Hellenic age (though chiefly even then to *warriors*), and Arist., Probl. 19. 48, is not quite accurate in saying of ἡγεμόνες τῶν ἀρχαίων μόνον ἦσαν ἥρως, οἱ δὲ λαοὶ ἀνθρώποι. —On the *Heroic Age*, v. Apollon. Lex. Hom. p. 403 Toll., Serv. Virg. Aen. 1. 200, Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 123 sq., Grote c. 2.

2. as the Heroic age gained dignity by antiquity, *the heroes were exalted above the race of common men*; there is a trace of this thought in Hom. himself, if Il. 12. 23 (where the heroes are called ἡμιθέων γένος ἀνδρῶν) be genuine; v. Hes. Op. 170, where the *Blessed Heroes* are the Fourth Age of men, who fell before Thebes and Troy, and then passed to the Islands of the Blest. These must not be confounded with the δαίμονες, who stood one step higher, between the Heroes and the Gods, cf. Hes. Op. 124, 154, Plat. Crat. 397 D, Legg. 738 D.

3. *heroes, as objects of worship*, first in Pind., who makes them a race between gods and men, *demigods*, ἡμιθεοί, ἀντιθεοί P. 1. 103., 4. 102; ἥρως θεός N. 3. 38; cf. Aesch. Ag. 516, Fr. 49; (these and Eur. Fr. 449 are the only passages in which the word is used by Trag.):—the term was first so used of such as were born from a god and a mortal, as Hercules, Aeneas, Memnon, Hdt. 2. 44, Pind. N. 3. 37, etc.; then of such as were honoured for services done to mankind, as Daedalus, Triptolemus, Theseus, Simon. in Anth. Plan. 4. 84, etc.; and of other notable persons of mythical times, as Sisyphus, Theogn. 711:—θεοὶ ἥρωων, as a transl. of the Roman *Dii manibis*, C. I. 3272. I.

4. later, the heroes are *inferior local deities*, patrons of tribes, cities, guilds, etc., as at Athens, the ἥρως ἐπώνυμοι were the heroes after whom the φυλαὶ were named, Hdt. 5. 66, Paus. 1. 5. 1; and founders of a race or city (ἀρχηγέται, κτίσται) were worshipped under this name, having small temples or chapels dedicated to them by the state (ἥρῳα) with offerings and festivals, but always distinct from the national gods, v. Hdt. 1. 167, 168, Thuc. 4. 87., 5. 30, Arist. Pol. 7. 14, 2; οὐτὲ θεοὺς, οὐδ' ἥρῳας, οὐτ' ἀνθρώπους Anth. 114. 20.

5. in the historic times, persons who had done great services to a state were honoured in like manner, as Brasidas at Amphipolis, Thuc. 5. 11; sometimes enemies who had been slain, by way of propitiation, as Onesilus at Amathus in Cyprus, Hdt. 5. 105, cf. 7. 117:—hence late Greek writers used ἥρως to express the Lat. *divus*, Dio C. 56. 41.

II. in late Greek, also, for μακαρίτης, the late, the deceased, Alciphro 3. 37, Heliod. 7. 13; often in Inscr., ἥρως χρηστὴ, χαίρει C. I. 1723, 1781–83; even of women, 1784–89; cf. ἥρωϊνή 2.

III. ἥρως ποικίλος = στυγματίας, Hesych., Phot.

IV. βούς ἥρως, = ἡγεμῶν, C. I. 1688. 32.

ἡρώσσα, ἡ, = ἥρωϊνή, Ap. Rh. 4. 1309, etc., Anth. P. 6. 225.

ἥρω-φόρος, ον, bearing heroes, E. M. 230. 40.

ἦς, Dor. 3 sing. impf. of εἰμί (sum), Theocr. 5. 10;—also 3 pl., Epich. ἦς, Dor. for εἰς, one, Theocr. 11. 33.

ἦσα, aor. I of ἔδω, but,

II. ἦσα, aor. I of ἦδω.

ἦσαν, Att. for ἦσαν, 3 pl. plqpf. (used as impf.) of οἶδα, Aesch. Pr. 451, Eur. Cycl. 231.

II. for ἦσαν, 3 pl. impf. of εἰμί (ibo), rare and only poet., in compd. ἔπῃσαν Od. 19. 445; εἰσῃσαν Agath. ap. E. M.; μετῃσαν Ar. Eq. 605.

ἦσατο, v. sub ἦδομαι.

ἦσθα, Aeol. and Att. for ἦς, 2 sing. impf. of εἰμί (sum):—the form ἦς only in late Prose; for ἦς, in Anacr. 7, should be ἦσθ'.

ἦσθημα, τό, (ἦδομαι) = ἡδονή, Eupol. Δημ. 45.

ἦσθημένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. of αἰσθάνομαι, with a sense or feeling, τινος Eus. H. E. 10. 9, fin.

ἦσι-επίς, (ἦσι) throwing words, i. e. a babbler, E. M. 660. 7.

Ἡσίοδος, ὁ, Hesiod, i. in Boeot. Inscr. Εἰσίοδος, v. Ahr. D. D. p. 152.

ἦσις, εως, ἡ, (ἦδομαι) delight, Suid.

ἦσκειν, for ἦσκειν, 3 sing. impf. of ἀσκέω, Il. 3. 388.

ἦσκημένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἀσκέω, Poll. 1. 157.

ἦσμεν, Att. for ἦδμεν, v. sub *εἶδω.

ἦσο, v. sub ἦμαι.

ἦσσα, in later Att. ἦττα, ἦς, ἡ, a defeat, discomfiture, opp. to νίκη, Thuc. 5. 13., 7. 72, Plat. Legg. 638 B; πολέμου in war, Id. Lach. 196 A; ἦττα .. πολέμου καὶ δικῶν καὶ ἀγορῶν Aeschin. 69. 16, cf. Plut. 2. 840 D; ἦτταν προσέειπα to let oneself be conquered, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 45:—c. gen. rei, a yielding or giving way to a thing, ἡδονῶν, ἐπιθυμιῶν Plat. Legg. 860 E; ἡ ἐν ταῖς οὐαῖς ἦττα Dem. 1486. 3; ἡ ὑπὸ τῶν λιπαρῶν τῶν ἦττα Plut. Brut. 6.

ἦσσάομαι, Att. ἦττ-, Soph., Thuc.: fut. ἡσσηθήσομαι Eur. Hipp. 727, 976, ἦττ- Lys. 161. 3, Xen. Cyr. 3. 42; but fut. med. ἡττήσομαι in pass. sense, Lys. 161. 4., 180. 19, Xen. An. 2. 3, 23; aor. ἡσθήην Eur., etc.: pf. ἡσσημαι Soph., etc.:—in Ion. we find the form ἡσσάομαι, part. ἡσσόμενος Hdt. 1. 82; impf. ἡσσόμην (without angm.) 7. 166., 8. 75; aor. ἡσσάμην 2. 169, etc.: pf. ἡσάομαι 7. 9., 8. 130:—Pass.: (ἦσαν). To be less or weaker than another, to be unequal or inferior to ἡττάομαι, c. gen. pers., Eur. Alc. 697, Ion 1117; c. gen. pers. et part., ἡττάσθαι τινος εἰ ποῦντος Xen. An. 3. 2, 23, cf. Cyr. 5. 4, 32; ἡττάσθαι τινός τινι or ἐν τινι in a thing, Ib. 3. 3, 42., 8. 2, 13, etc.; also c. gen. rei, ἦσα. ῥήματος to yield to the power of a word, Thuc. 5. 111, cf. Lys. 180. 19, 28; also c. neut. Adj. in acc., ὃ ἡττάσθω wherein he had proved inferior, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 5.

2. as a real Pass. to be defeated, discomfited, worsted, beaten, ἐπὶ τινος Hdt. 3. 106, Andoc. 32. 40, Thuc. 2. 39; ἐπ' ἐρωτος, ἐπ' ἐχθρας Plat. Phaedr. 233 C, Polit. 305 C, etc.; πρὸς τινος Hdt. 9. 122; πρὸς τι Plat. Legg. 650 A; but also c. gen. pers., Eur. Hec. 1252, Ar. Av. 70, etc.:—c. dat. modi, ἡσσάσθαι μάχην Hdt. 5. 46, etc.; τοῖς δόκους Dem. 127. 21, etc.; also c. acc., μάχην Isocr. 91 D, Dem. 444. 5; ἀγῶνα Dio C. 63. 9:—ἦσα. τῷ θυμῷ to be broken in spirit, Hdt. 8. 130; ἡσσάσθαι τὴν γνῶμην πρὸς Κύρου Id. 9. 122; ἦσα. τὴν γνῶμην Thuc. 6. 72; ἦσα. περὶ τι Plat. Soph. 239 B:—

absol., οἱ ἡσσώμενοι, opp. to οἱ κρατοῦντες, Aesch. Theb. 516, cf. Soph. Aj. 1242, Hdt. 7. 9, 2.

3. as law-term, to be beaten in a suit, Lat. *causa cadere*, Soph. Aj. 1242, Ar. Pl. 482, and Oratt.; ἦττ. ἐν τοῖς δικαστηρίοις Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 17; δίκην, παραγραφὴν Plat. Legg. 880 C, Dem. 1117. 5.

4. in Att. often, to give way or yield, c. gen. (like ἦσαν Il.), οἱ φύσαντες ἡσσάσθαι τέκνων Soph. Fr. 674, cf. Eur. Hipp. 976:—to give way or be a slave to passion and the like, νηδύος ἡσσημένος Id. Fr. 284. 5; τοῦ παρόντος δεινὸς Thuc. 4. 37; τῶν φύβων Plat. Legg. 635 D; τῶν ἡδονῶν Xen. Ages. 5. 1; ὕπνου Id. Cyr. 1. 5, 11; χρημάτων Lys. 180. 19; and often ἐρωτος, Eur., etc. (also ἐπ' ἐρωτος, etc., v. supr.); c. gen. pers. to be in love with .., Plut. 2. 771 F:—then of other things, ἦττ. ὕδατος Xen. Heli. 5. 2, 5; τοῦ δικαίου Ib. 4. 31; τῆς ἀληθείας Dem. 317. 10; τὸ μὴ δίκαιον τῆς δίκης ἡσσημένον Eur. Ion 1117; τὸ δίκαιον ἦττ. τοῦ φθόνου Dem. 792. 25.

5. c. dat. to be overcome by .., ἀκοῆς ἡδονῇ ἡσσώμενοι Thuc. 3. 38, cf. 7. 25; τῷ ὕπνῳ Ael. N. A. 13. 22; τοῖς δίκαιοις Plut. Cat. Mi. 16.

II. the Act. ἡττάω, to beat down, weaken, is used in late Prose, fut. -ῶσα Theod. Prodr. 5. 174; aor. ἡττήσα Polyb. 1. 75. 3., 3. 18, 5; pf. ἡττήκα Diod. 15. 87.

ἡσσητός, α, ον, neut. pl. ἡσσητός, verb. Adj. one must be beaten, γυναικὶς by a woman, Soph. Ant. 678, cf. Ar. Lys. 450.

ἡσσησώμενος, Adv. of sq., Joseph. A. J. 19. 1, 15.

ἡσσαν, ἡσσαν, gen. ονος: Att. ἡττων: Ion. ἔσσαν Hdt.: Comp. of κακός or μικρός (but formed from ἡκός, softly, so that the orig. form was ἡκίαν or ἡκων, with Sup. ἡκιστος, q. v.):

I. c. gen. pers. less, lower, meaner, inferior; esp. in force, weaker, less brave, Hom., etc.; αἰὲ ὅσον ἡσσαν εἰμί τῶσον σέο φέρτερος εἶην Il. 16. 722; of horses, 23. 322, al.; ῥώμῃ ἔσσαντες τῶν Περσέων Hdt. 8. 113, cf. 9. 62; γυναικῶν ἡσσαντες Soph. Ant. 680; Κύριδος Eur. Andr. 631; εἰς τι in a thing, Hdt. 3. 102; c. inf. modi, ἔσσαν τινὸς θεῖν not so good at running, Ib. 105; οὐδενὸς ἡσσαν γινῶναι 'second to none' in judging, Thuc. 2. 60; ἵπνευεν ἡσσαν τῶν ἡλικῶν inferior to them in riding, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 15.

2. absol., οἱ ἡσσαντες the weaker party, Aesch. Supp. 203, 489; ἡσσαντες γενέσθαι to have the worst of it, Thuc. 4. 72; τὰ τῶν ἡττωνῶν the fortunes of the vanquished, Xen. An. 5. 6, 32; c. dat. modi, ἔσσαν ναυμαχίῃ Hdt. 5. 86; also c. acc. modi, τὸν νοῦν ἡτταν Soph. El. 1023, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 4:—so of things, τὸν ἡττα λόγον κρείττω ποιεῖν 'to make the worse appear the better reason', Plat. Apol. 18 B, cf. Ar. Nub. 114; and in pl., οἱ ἡττων λόγοι Ib. 1042, Isocr. 313 B:—τὸ ἡττον τινὶ νέμειν Eur. Supp. 379; τὸ λιαν ἡσσαν, opp. to τὸ ἀγαν, Id. Hipp. 264.

II. c. gen. rei, giving way or yielding to a thing, a slave to .., τοῦ τῆσδ' ἐρωτος Soph. Tr. 489; τῶν αἰσχυρῶν Id. Ant. 747; ὀργῆς Id. Fr. 668; γάμων Eur. I. A. 1354; κέρδους Ar. Pl. 363; ἡδονῶν Plat. Prot. 353 C; γαστροῦ ἡ οἶνον ἡ ἀπορροαίαν ἡ πόνον ἡ ὕπνον Xen. Mem. 1. 5, 1; χρημάτων Theopomp. Hist. ap. Ath. 252 C:—then generally, yielding to, unable to resist, τοῦ περσέων Eur. Hel. 1660; νόσων καὶ γῆρας Lys. 198. 5; οἱ ἡττους τῶν πόνων [ἵππων] Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 3; cf. ἡσσάομαι 1. 4.

III. uent. ἡσσαν, ἡττον, as Adv., less, ὀλίγον δὲ τί μ' ἡσσαν ἐτίμα Od. 15. 365; ἡσσόν τι Thuc. 3. 75; ἡσσον ἐτέρω Id. 1. 84:—mostly with Verbs, but also with Adjs. ἀριστοκρατία .. αἱ μὲν μᾶλλον, αἱ δὲ ἡττον μόνιμοι Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 6, cf. Meteor. 1. 3, 20; even with a Comp., ἡττον ἀκριβέστερον Id. Probl. 31. 2; ἡττον εὐληπτοτέρα Dion. H. 3. 43:—often with a negat., οὐδ' ἡσσαν, οὐδ' ἡσσον, not the less, not a whit less, just as much, Aesch. Cho. 181, 708, Soph. Aj. 672, 1329, Thuc. 1. 8, etc.:—for μᾶλλον καὶ ἡττον, v. sub μόλα II. 6 and 7.

ἦστε, Att. for ἦδετε, v. sub *εἶδω.

ἦστην, for ἦτην, 3 dual impf. of εἰμί (sum).

ἦστην, for ἦδετην, v. sub *εἶδω.

ἦστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἦδομαι) pleasing, agreeable, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 33. Adv. -κῶς, Id. M. 10. 225.

ἦστον, for ἦτον, 2 dual impf. of εἰμί (sum).

ἦστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ἦδομαι, glad, Suid., Hesych.

ἦστωσα, aor. I of ἀίστω, Soph. Aj. 515.

ἦσυχῃ, adverbial neut. pl. of ἡσυχος, q. v.

ἡσυχάζω, fut. -άσω, Thuc. 2. 84, -άσομαι Luc. Gall. 1: aor. ἡσυχάσα: (ἡσυχος). To be still, keep quiet, be at rest, οὐδ' ἡσυχάζε Aesch. Pr. 327, 344; ἡ ἀπορία τοῦ μὴ ἡσυχάειν the difficulty of finding rest, Thuc. 2. 49; οἱ πολέμοι ἡσυχάζον Xen. An. 5. 4, 16; τοὺς νόμους οὐκ ἔων ἡσυχάζειν ἐν τιμωρίαις Luc. Abd. 19; ἦσ. πρὸς θύραν, of a lover, Anth. P. 5. 167:—often in part., ἡσυχάζων προσμένω Soph. O. T. 620, cf. Eur. Or. 134; ὥστε μὴ ἡσυχάσασα αὐτῇσθαι by resting from war, Thuc. 1. 12; ἡσυχάζουσιν τῶν νέων Id. 1. 49; μόλις ἡσυχάσαντες Id. 8. 86; ἡσυχάζουσιν τὴν διάνοιαν ἔχειν Isocr. 87 B; τὸ ἡσυχάζον τῆς νυκτὸς the dead of night, Thuc. 7. 83:—ἦσ. ἀπὸ τινος to keep away from .., Anth. P. 5. 133:—ἀλλ' ἡσυχάει only be tranquil, calm thyself, Eur. H. F. 98, I. A. 973.

II. Causal in aor. 1, to make still, lay to rest, opp. to κινέω, Plat. Rep. 572 A:—Pass. in impers. sense, ἡσυχάζεται ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς there is quiet, LXX (Job. 37. 16).

ἡσυχάτος, Dor. ἄσυχ-, α, ον, poet. for ἡσυχος, Soph. O. C. 197, Eur. Med. 808, Plat. Polit. 307 A, Legg. 775 C:—τὸ ἡσυχάειν quietness, inactivity, Soph. Fr. 678. 6; or the quiet sort of people, Ib. 556.

ἡσυχάτερος, -τατός, irreg. Comp. and Sup. of ἡσυχος.

ἡσυχάων, = ἡσυχάζων, Charito 1. 14.

ἡσυχαστήν, verb. Adj. one must keep quiet, Philo 1. 2.

ἡσυχαστός, α, ον, to be kept secret, unsaid, Id. 2. 5.

ἡσυχαστήριον, τό, the retreat of an ἡσυχαστής, Byz.

ἡσυχαστής, οὗ, ὁ, a hermit, Eccl.: fem. ἡσυχάστρια, a nun, Ib.

ἡσυχαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, quieting, Aristid. Quint. p. 43.

II. like a hermit, Eccl.

ἡσυχῇ, Dor. ἄσυχᾶ, Adv. stillly, quietly, softly, gently, Pind. P. 11. 84.

etc.; ἡσ. κατακείσθαι Ar. Pl. 692; μετέρχεσθαι τι Eur. Hipp. 444; ἔχ' ἡσυχίᾳ keep quiet, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 298 C; ἡσ. ἔχειν τὴν οὐρανὸν to keep it still, Xen. Cyn. 3, 4; ἡσ. γελᾶσαι Plat. Phaedo 115 C; βαδίζειν, γράφειν, διαλέγεσθαι, etc., Plat. Charm. 159 B, C, etc.; ἡσ. ἀναμνησθεσθαι to recollect quietly, at one's ease, Aeschin. 33. 1; εὐσεβεῖν Eur. Fr. 288. 9. 2. by stealth, secretly, Plut. Alcib. 24, cf. Thuc. 8. 69, and v. ἡσυχος.

3. with an Adj. slightly, ἡσ. ἐπὶ Hipp. 1132 H; γρηπὸς Ael. N. A. 3. 28.

ἡσυχία, Ion. -ίη, Dor. ἀσυχία, ἡ, stillness, rest, quiet, ease, as opp. to motion, noise, labour, etc., Od. 18. 22; personified in Pind. P. 8. 1, Ar. Av. 1321; often in Hdt. and Att.:—c. gen. objecti, ἡσ. τῆς πολιορκίης rest from... , Hdt. 6. 135; τῆς ἡδονῆς Plat. Rep. 583 E; τοῦ λυπεῖσθαι Ib. C; ἡ ἀπὸ τῆς εἰρήνης ἡσ. rest consequent upon the peace, Dem. 63. 10; in pl., Plat. Theat. 153 C. 2. silence, stillness, Eur. Alc. 77.

3. with Preps., δι' ἡσυχίας εἶναι to keep quiet, Hdt. 1. 206:—ἐν ἡσυχίᾳ in quiet, opp. to ἐν πολέμῳ, Thuc. 3. 12; ἐν ἡσ. ἔχειν τι to keep it quiet, not speak of it, Hdt. 5. 92, 3; ἐν ἡσ. ἔχειν ἑαυτὸν Ib. 93; ἐν ἡσ. διατρίβειν Hdn. 2. 5:—ἐφ' ἡσυχίας Ar. Vesp. 1517; μένειν ἐπὶ ἡσυχίᾳ Hdn.:—κατ' ἡσυχίαν πολλήν quite at one's ease, Hdt. 1. 9, 7. 208, Dem.; κατ' ἡσυχίαν at leisure, Ar. Lys. 1224, Thuc. 3. 48, etc.; opp. to διὰ σπουδῆς Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 28:—μεθ' ἡσυχίας quietly, Eur. Hipp. 205.

4. with Verbs, a. ἡσυχίαν ἄγειν to keep quiet, be at peace or at rest, Hdt. 1. 66., 7. 150, Plat., etc.; πρὸς τινα with one, Lys. 180. 11; ὑπὲρ τινας about a thing, Isocr. 217 D; κινήσαντων from movements, Plat. Tim. 89 E:—also to keep silent, Hdt. 5. 92, Eur. Andr. 143, Ar. Ran. 321;—rarely, τὴν ἡσυχίαν ἄγειν Ellendt Arr. 1. 14, 8.

b. ἡσυχίαν ἔχειν=ἡσ. ἄγειν, but generally implying less continuance, Hdt. 2. 45, 7. 150, Att.: to stand still, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 13; ἡσ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Lys. 180. 10: to keep silent, Isocr. 116 A; τὰ δεινὰ about them, Dem. 1341. 5.

II. solitude, a sequestered place, h. Hom. Merc. 356, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 21.

ἡσυχίδας, ὁ, = ἡσυχος, Synes. Hymn. 8. 31.

ἡσυχίμος, Dor. ἀσυχ-, ov, = ἡσυχος, ἀμέρα Pind. O. 2. 58.

ἡσυχίος [ἡ], Dor. ἀσυχ-, ov, = ἡσυχος, still, quiet, at rest, at ease, ἡσυχίον δ' ἄρα μιν πολέμῳ ἐκπέμπε II. 21. 598; εἰράνα Pind. P. 9. 40: also in Prose, τρόπου ἡσυχίου of a quiet disposition, Hdt. 1. 107; οὐδ' ἡσ. ὁ σώφρων bios Plat. Charm. 160 B; τὸ ἡσ. ἦθος Id. Rep. 604 E; οἱ ἡσυχίοι Antipho 121. 12, Plat. Charm. 159 B; τὸ ἡσυχίον τῆς εἰρήνης Thuc. 1. 120. Adv. -ίως, h. Hom. Merc. 438, Plat. Theat. 179 E.

ἡσυχότης, ητος, ἡ, = ἡσυχία, Plat. Charm. 159 B, sq.; ἡσ. τινὸς his quiet disposition, Lys. 175. 27.

ἡσυχόμαι, Pass. to keep quiet, be at rest, cited from LXX.

ἡσυχος, Dor. ἀσυχος, ov, (v. sub fin.):—like ἡσυχίος, still, quiet, at rest, at ease, at leisure, opp. to moving, talking, labouring, etc., ἡσ. ἀνastreφεται Hes. Th. 763; ἡσυχιοὶ ἔργα νέμοντο Id. Op. 119; ἡσ. .. ὁδὸν ἔρχο go thy way in peace, Theogn. 331; ἡσ. καθεύδειν Anacr. 88; ἡσ. θακεῖν, θάσσειν, καθῆσθαι Soph. Aj. 325, Eur. Hec. 35, etc.; ἡσυχὸι ἐστε Hdt. 7. 13, cf. 1. 88; ἔχ' ἡσυχος keep quiet, keep still, Id. 8. 65, Eur. Med. 550; μέν ἡσ. Ar. Av. 1199, Thesm. 925; γίγνεσθαι Eur. Cycl. 94, cf. Bacch. 1361; κατεθέατο Xen. Cy. 5. 3, 55; ἡσυχῶ ποδὶ χαρεῖν Eur. Or. 136; ἡσυχῶ βάσει φρενῶν, i.e. in thought, Aesch. Cho. 452; ἡσ. λακεῖν Eur. Hec. 1109; ἐν ἡσυχῶ quietly, Soph. O. C. 82; ἡσυχος δὲ inactive with it, Eur. Incert. 63.

2. quiet, gentle, of character, Aesch. Eum. 223, Eur. Supp. 952, etc.; τοὺς δὲ ἡσυχὸς ποδὸς those of quiet life, Id. Med. 217; ὁμῶτες παρ' ἡσ. Aesch. Supp. 199; γλῶσσα Soph. Ant. 1089; ὁργὴ ὑπόθετος ἡσυχον πόδα moderate thy wrath, Eur. Bacch. 647; τὸ εὐνῆτες ἡσυχον their accustomed quietness, Thuc. 6. 34; ἡσυχαιτέρα more gentle, less severe, Id. 3. 82:—also cautious, Eur. Or. 1407, Supp. 509.

III. the common Att. Comp. and Sup. were ἡσυχαιότερος, -αἰτάτος, as in Aesch. Eum. 223, Thuc. 3. 82, Plat. Philib. 24 C, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 4., 6. 2, 12; but the regular form -ώτερος is also found, Soph. Ant. 1089, Plat. Charm. 160 A.

III. Adv. -ως, Aesch. Supp. 724; κάρτ' ἐν εἰλῶν ἡσυχῶν Eur. Supp. 305; ἡσ. ναίειν Id. Heracl. 7: gently, cautiously, Id. Or. 698, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3. 53, etc.:—Ion. Comp. ἡσυχώτερον Hipp. 338. 12, 50; Sup. ἡσυχαιάτα Plat. Charm. 160 A.—The neut. ἡσυχον, Dor. ἀσυχον, is also used as Adv., Theocr. 14. 27; and pl. ἀσυχῶ, Id. 2. 11, 100, 6. 12; like ἡσυχῇ. (Acc. to Benfey from √HΣ, ἡμαι, settled, quiet, cf. Lat. sedatus.)

ἡσφαλισμένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἀσφαλίζω, securely, Eccl. ἡσχυμένως, v. sub ἀσχυῖν.

ἡτα, τό, the letter η, Hipp. V. C. 895; v. sub Η η.

ἡτε, or also, Il. 19. 148; Buttm. Lexil. s. v. εὔτε 3.

ἡτε, or, as Wolf in Hom., ἡ τε surely, doubtless; v. sub ἦ.

ἡτε, ἡτήν, Att. 2 pl. and 3 dual of εἶμι (ibo).

ἡτμήμενος, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ἀτμήω, dishonourably, Eccl.

ἡτοι: I.=ἡ τοι, now surely, truly, verily, a Particle often used in Ep., properly to confirm a statement, Il. 6. 56 (v. l. ἡ σοι), h. Hom. Merc. 368; but often merely in passing from one clause to another; also to begin the apodosis, ἡτοι μὲν (after ὅτε), then indeed, Il. 3. 213; after ἀλλ' εἰ ..., nevertheless, 16. 641.—Properly it begins the sentence, ἡτοι ὄγ' ἐπέων Il. 2. 76, etc.;—yet Hom. often puts it after one or more words; after a Pronoun, τὴν ἡτοι 2. 813; τῶν ἡτοι 4. 237; τῆς ἡτοι Od. 12. 86; in which case ἡτοι may be inserted, οἱ δ' ἡτοι Il. 12. 141, etc.; or ῥα, as τὸν β' ἡτοι 18. 237.—after a Conjunction, ἀλλ' ἡτοι 1. 140, etc.; ἐνθ' ἡτοι 16. 399, Od. 3. 126, etc.; ὅφρ' ἡτοι Il. 23. 52, Od. 3. 419; ὥς ἡτοι 5. 24; more rarely, καὶ νῦν ἡτοι, νῦν δ' ἡτοι 4. 151, Il. 19. 23, Herm. h. Hom. Ven. 226.

2. in Gram. with an expletive sense, like ἡγουν, Lat. scilicet, when it is better written ἡ τοι.

II.=ἡ τοι, either in truth, properly ἡτοι ..., ἡ, as in Aesch. Cho. 497, Soph. Ant. 1142, Tr. 150, Plat. Phaedo 68 C, etc.;

often also ἡτοι ..., γε, ... ἡ Hdt. 1. 11, etc., cf. Thuc. 2. 40, etc.:—the reverse form ἡ ..., ἡτοι ..., is rejected by Apollon. in A. B. 486, but occurs in Pind. N. 6. 8, Fr. 103:—also ἡτοι ..., ἡ τοι ..., for ἡ ..., ἡ ..., in late authors as Galen., cf. Schäf. Greg. Cor. p. 643.

ἡτορ, τό, in Hom. always in nom. or acc.; dat. ἡτορι Simon. 44. 6 (v. l. ἡτοί). The heart as a part of the body, only in Il. 22. 452, ἐν ἐμοὶ αὐτῇ στήθεσι πάλλεται ἡτορ ἀνὰ στήμα my heart beats up to my throat:—then, as the seat of life, life, φίλον ἡ, ὀλέσσαι Il. 5. 250, etc.; αὐτο γούνατα καὶ φίλον ἡ. 21. 114, etc.; ἀνέψυχον φίλον ἡ. 13. 84:—then, most freq., as the seat of feeling, as we say the heart, much like θυμός (q. v.), ἐγέλασσε δὲ οἱ φίλον ἡ. 21. 389; καταπλήγη φίλον ἡ. 3. 31; ἀχέϊ βεβωλημένος ἡ. 9. 9; μυνθεὶ δέ μοι ἐνδοθεν ἡ. Od. 4. 467, etc.:—also as the seat of the desires, ποτήτος ἀσάσθαι φίλον ἡ. Il. 19. 307; ποθέουσιν φίλον κατατήκομαι ἡ. Od. 19. 136; of the reasoning powers, ἐν δέ οἱ ἡ. στήθεσιν ... διανόχεια μερμήριεν Il. 1. 188, cf. 15. 252.—That Hom. regarded it as something tangible and corporeal, appears from the passages, which represent the ἡτορ as placed ἐν στήθεσι; in Il. 20. 169 it is placed ἐν κραδίῳ, which here must have a wider sense, though Hom. generally uses it just = ἡτορ.—Ep. Noun, used also by Simon. and Pind., and in a chorus of Aesch. Pers. 992.

ἡτριάς, α, ov, (ἡτρον) of the stomach, Com. Anon. 316, Luc. Lexiph. 6; τὸ ἡτριάον the stomach, paunch, Ar. Fr. 302; also ἡτριάα, ἡ, Ib. 421, Ath. 4. C.

ἡτριν, Dor. ἄτριν, τό, the warp in a web of cloth (the woof being κρόκη), Plat. Phaedr. 268 A, Theocr. 18. 33, Anth. P. 6. 288:—in pl. a thin, fine cloth, such that one could see between the threads, ἡτρία πέπλων Eur. Ion 1421; ἡτρία βύβλων leaves made of strips of papyrus joined cross-wise, Anth. P. 9. 350. (Prob. from √FHT, cf. Skt. va, vayami (to weave); cf. also ἀττ-ομαι, δι-άζ-ομαι, δι-ασ-μα.)

ἡτρον, τό, the part below the navel, the abdomen, Hipp. Aph. 1245, Plat. Phaedo 118 A, Xen. An. 4. 7. 15, Dem. 1260. 23, Arist. H. A. 1. 13, 1: metaph. of a pot, Ar. Thesm. 509. II. the pith of a reed, Nic. Th. 595.

ἡττα, ἡττάομαι, ἡττᾶν, ἡτταν, Att. for ἡσσ-.

ἡττημα, τό, LXX (Isai. 31. 9), 1 Ep. Cor. 6. 7:—so ἡττησις, ἡ, Suid.

ἡτω, for ἔστω, 3 sing. imperat. of εἶμι, N. T.; dub. in Plat.

ἡυ-γένεως, -γενής, -κάρηνος, -κομος, -πυργος, etc., Ep. and Lyr. εὐ-ἡυγένεως, Adv. part. pf. pass., cited from Eust.

ἡύς, neut. ἡύ, Ep. for εὖς, good, brave: Hom. uses only masc. nom. and acc. ἡύς, ἡύν, neut. nom. and acc. ἡύ; in phrase ἡύς τε μέγας τε Il. 2. 653, etc.; ἡύς θεράπων 16. 464, 653; μένος ἡύ 17. 456, etc.

ἡύσε [ῶ], 3 sing. aor. 1 of αἰώ.

ἡύτε, Ep. Particle, as, like as, ἡύτε κόρυψ Il. 2. 872, etc.; often in Hom. in similes for ὥς ὅτε, Il. 1. 359., 2. 87, etc.:—in Il. 4. 277 after a Comp., τῷ δέ τ' ἀνευθεν ἐόντι μελάντερον ἡύτε πῖσσα φαίνεται [the cloud] appears to him while afar off blacker, even as pitch, v. Schol., and cf. πάχετος; so also in Ap. Rh. 1. 269, ἡύτε may retain its common sense; though in both these places it is commonly taken as = ἡ, blacker than pitch, v. Spitzn. Exc. Il. xxvi.—That ἡύτε cannot be put for εὔτε is proved by Buttm. Lexil. v. εὔτε, ἡύτε; but εὔτε is once found for ἡύτε, Il. 3. 10 (and v. l. 19. 386), in which case Buttm. would write it contr. ἡτε [ω], as he is inclined to do also in Od. 16. 216.

ἡυτομάτορμενος, Adv. part. pf. pass. of free will, Procl. 5. p. 78 Cousin.

ἡύχορος, ov, Ep. for εὐχορος, with fair dances, Anth. P. app. 217. 7.

ἡφαίστειος, α, ov, of or belonging to Hephaestus; ἡφαίστειον or ἡφαίστειον (sc. ἱερόν), τό, temple of Hephaestus, Hdt. 2. 110, 121, 176, Dem., etc.:—ἡφαίστεια (sc. ἱερά), τά, his festival, the Lat. Vulcanalia, Andoc. 17. 20, Xen. Ath. 3. 4.

ἡφαιστό-πονός, ov, wrought by Hephaestus, ὅπλα Eur. I. A. 1072.

ἡφαίστος, ov, ὁ, Hephaestus, Lat. Vulcanus, son of Zeus and Hera, lame from birth, Il. 18. 397 (cf. ἀμφιγυῖης, ἡπεδανός); god of fire as used in art, and master of all the arts which need the aid of fire, esp. of working in metal; hence, he makes the thrones of the gods, the sceptre of Zeus, the Aegis, the arms of Achilles, etc.; all works in metal are called his works, Il. 8. 195, Od. 4. 617, Hes. Sc. 123, etc.; fire is φλόξ ἡφαίστου Il. 17. 88; and he himself is κλυτοεργός, κλυτοτέχνης or χαλκεύς, 15. 309.—For his ill-starred marriage with Aphrodite, v. Od. 8. 267 sq.

II. meton. for πῖρ, fire, Il. 2. 426, Soph. Ant. 123, 1007, Poëta ap. E. M. 241. 57. (Perhaps from √AΦ, which appears in ἀπτω, to kindle fire.)

ἡφαιστό-τεντικός, ov, wrought by Hephaestus, σέλας Soph. Ph. 987, cf. Simon. 206, Antim. 9, Diog. L. 1. 32:—also ἡφαιστό-τενχίς, ἐς, πέπας Aesch. Fr. 66, where Herm. ἡφαιστοτενχίς, metri grat.

ἡφι, Ep. for ἦ, Il. 22. 107.

ἡφιεί, ἡφιῶν, ἡφιέσμαι, v. sub ἀφίημι.

ἡχάνω, = παύω, in a gl. of Suid., not found in the best Mss. (Cf. αχην, Lat. egeo, egenus.)

ἡχίεις, εσσα, εν, ποίτ. for ἡχίεις, mentioned by Hdn. π. μων. λέξ. p. 14. 17, and restored in Archil. 69, for ἡχίεντα.

ἡχέιον, τό, (ἡχος) a kind of loud kettle-drum or gong, like χαλκείον or τύμπανον, Plut. Crass. 23, Apollod. ap. Schol. Theocr. 2. 36; also ἡχέιον ὄργανον, Philo 1. 588:—vessels of like kind were let into the walls of the theatre, to strengthen the sound, Vitruv.; or, to imitate the noise of thunder, Schol. Ar. Nub. 292.

II. in the lyre, = χαλκωμα, apparently a metallic sounding-plate, Hesych.

ἡχέτης, ου, δ, Ep. ἡχέτᾱ, Dor. ἀχέτας, ἀχέτᾱ: (ἡχέω):—clear-sounding, musical, shrill, Αἶνος Pind. Fr. 103* ed. Donalds.; δόναξ ἀχέτας Aesch. Fr. 575; κῆνος Eur. El. 151:—as epith. of the grasshopper, chirping, ἡχέτα τέντις Hes. Op. 580, Anth. P. 7. 201; ἀχέτα τ. lb. 213; and absol., ἀχέτας, ὁ, the chirper, i.e. the male grasshopper, Anan. 1, U u

Ar. Pax 1159, Av. 1095, cf. Arist. II. A. 4. 7, 13., 5. 30, 2:—Orph. Arg. 1256 has heterocl. acc. ἦχέα πορθόμεν, the *sounding* strait.

ἦχέω, Dor. ἤχέω [ἤ]: fut. ἥσω: I. intr. to *sound, ring, peal*, ἦχέει δὲ κόρη. Ὀδύμπου Hes. Th. 42; ὅταν ἀχρήση πολλὸς βυθός Mosch. 5. 4; often of metal, ἤχεσκε (Ion. impf.) ὁ χαλκὸς τῆς ἀσπίδος Hdt. 5. 200; ἀκούσιν προπάλλων χέρεσ Eur. Supp. 72; τὰ χαλκεία πληγέτα μακρὸν ἦχέει Plat. Prot. 329 A, cf. Menand. App. 3; of the grasshopper, to chirp, Theocr. 16. 96; of the lyre, Ar. Thesm. 327:—ἦχέει ἡ διὰ τὴν ἐμφαίνετα; impers. of an echo, Arist. An. Post. 2. 15, 1.

II. c. acc. cogn., ἀχέιν (al. λαχέιν) ἔμνον to let it *sound*, Aesch. Theb. 868; κωκυτὸν Soph. Tr. 866; γούους Id. Fr. 469; μέλος Eur. Ion 883; χαλκὸν ἀχει *sound* the cymbal, Theocr. 2. 36:—Med., ἀχέισθαι τινα to *sound* his praises, Pind. Fr. 45. 18:—Pass., ἦχέεται κτύπος a *sound* is made, Soph. O. C. 1500.—The Trag. used the Dor. forms ἀχέιν, ἀχά, ἀχμα even in anapaests: these forms have been constantly changed by the Copyists into λαχέιν, λαχά, ἰάχμα, Elmsl. Eur. Heracl. 752, Dind. Ar. Thesm. 327: v. sub ἰάχμα.

ἦχῃ, Dor. ἀχά, ἦ, a *sound* or *noise* of any sort, Hom., Att.; of the *confused noise* of a crowd, Il. 13. 837; the *roar* of the sea, 2. 209; of trees in a wind, 16. 769; of a falling rock, Hes. Sc. 438; often in dat., ἦχῃ with a *noise*, Il. 2. 209; ἦχῃ θεσπέσι 8. 159, etc.; in Trag., like ἰαχῇ, a *cry* of sorrow, wail, Aesch. Theb. 915, etc.; but, σάλπιγγος ἦχῃ Eur. Phoen. 1387; ἐν ἔμοι ἡ ἦχῃ τῶν λόγων βομβεῖ Plat. Crito 54 D, cf. Tim. 37 B:—of the grasshopper, Long. 1. 23:—rarely of articulate sounds, Eur. Phoen. 1148, Plut. Cato Ma. 22, Opp. C. 1. 23. Cf. ἦχος. ~For the confusion of ἀχά and ἰαχά, v. ἦχέω fin.

ἦχῆες, εσσα, εν, *sounding, ringing, roaring*, θάλασσα Il. 1. 157; δώματα ἦχῆεντα *high, echoing* rooms or halls, Od. 4. 72; δόμοι ἦχῆεντες Hes. Th. 767; χαλκὸς Ap. Rh. 1. 1236; ῥόδος αὐλῶν Poeta ap. Plut. 2. 654 F; τέττις Anth. P. 7. 196:—of the ears, Parmen. ap. Diog. L. 9. 32: and v. sub ἦχέεις.

ἦχμα, Dor. ἄχ-, τό, a *sound, sounding*, Philo 1. 444; μελαφῶδ' ἀχῆματα Eur. I. A. 1045; vulg. ἰαχῆματα, v. ἦχέω fin.

ἦχῆνες, οἱ, = πτωχοί, Hesych.; cf. ἀχῆν.

ἦχῆσις, εως, ἡ, a *sounding, sound*, Eccl.

ἦχῆτης, οὗ, ὁ, = ἦχέτης, Hesych.

ἦχῆτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *ringing*, E. M. 216. 50. Adv. -κῶς, Hesych. s.v. καναχῆδῃ.

ἦχῆτο, impf. of ἀχθόμαι. 2. impf. pass. of ἔχθω.

ἦχι (not ἦχῃ), Ep. for ἦ, Adv. *where*, Hom.; ἦχι περ, ἦχι τε Dion. P.

ἦχικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἦχος) = ἦχῆτικός, Epigr. in Welck. Syll. 236. 4.

ἦχό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, Lat. *sonipes*, of horses, Eust. 918. 20.

ἦχος, ὁ, later form of ἦχῃ, Arist. Audib. 67, al., Theocr. 27. 56; παγὰς Mosch. 5. 12; αὐλὸς Ib. 2. 98; τῆς φωνῆς ὁ ἦχος ἐν ταῖς ἀκοαῖς παραμένει Luc. Nigr. 7; distinguished from φωνή by Plut. 2. 903 A:—ἦχος ἐν ὠσὶ, or absol. ἦχοι, ἦχος, a *ringing in the ears*, Hipp. Coac. 149, Prorrh. 68. 2. echo, Arist. Probl. 11. 8; πέντε ἦχους ἀπεργάζεσθαι Plut. 2. 903 A.

ἦχῶ, Dor. ἀχά: ἦ: gen. (ἦχος) ἡχούος, Dor. ἀχῶς Mosch. 6. 1: acc. ἦχῶ, Dor. ἀχῶ Ib. 3. Like ἦχῃ, ἦχος, a *sound, noise*, but properly of a *returned sound, echo*, h. Hom. 18. 21, Hes. Sc. 279, 384, Trag., etc.: personified in Ar. Thesm. 1059 (Ἥχῶ, λόγον ἀνταπῶς ἐπικοικαστρία), Paus. 2. 35, 10:—in later legends represented as an Orcaid who repeated sounds, Ovid. Met. 3. 357 sq., cf. Mosch. 6. Orph. H. 11. 9. 2. generally, a *ringing sound*, κτύπον γὰρ ἀχὸν χάλυβος διῆξεν ἄντρον μυχὸν Aesch. Pr. 132, cf. Pers. 388 sq.; ἦχῶ προφρονεῖν to utter loud cries, Soph. El. 109; ἦχῶ χέθους Eur. Hipp. 1201; ἦχῶ βαρεῖα προσπόλων Ib. 791; ὀρθία σάλπιγγος ἦχῶ Id. Tro. 1267; ἄπασαν τὴν Βοιωτὴν κατέιχε ἦχῶ ὧς. all Boeotia rang with the news that...

Hdt. 9. 24; voc. Ἀχοί, Rumour, Pind. O. 14. 29. ἦχῶδης, es, (εἶδος) *sounding, ringing*, of the hexameter, Dem. Phil. 42. 2. *ringing in the ears*, Hipp. 145 C.

ἦψε, aor. I of ἄπτω. 2. impf. of ἔψω, ἦψμον pl.

ἦψεν, Dor. ᾠψεν, Adv. (ἦψ) like ᾠδεν (q. v.), from morn, i. e. at dawn, in break of day, Il. 11. 555, 18. 136, Od. 1. 372, etc.; ἦψεν μαλ' ἦρι Od. 19. 320; ᾠδεν ἔμα δρόσῳ Theocr. 15. 132:—mostly of the coming dawn, but this morning, Od. 15. 506, Ap. Rh. 4. 1224.

ἦψι, old Ep. gen. of ἦψ, q. v.

ἦψ-κοῖτος ὕπνος, ὁ, *morning-sleep*, Suid.

ἦψ, ὄνος, ὁ, contr. from ἦψων, q. v.

ἦψος, ῶα, ὦων, = ἦοιός, at morn, at break of day, with Verbs, ἦ. γεγονῶς h. Hom. Merc. 17; [τέττις] ἦ. χέει αὐδὴν Hes. Sc. 396, cf. Op. 546; ἦ. ἀλεκτρυ κηρύσσω Anth. P. 5. 3; without Verbs, ἦ. ὕπνος Ib. 7. 726; ἀστὴρ Ap. Rh. 1. 1274. 2. from the east, eastern, Πέρσης ἀνὴρ ἐπάγων. τὸν ἦγον στρατὸν Hdt. 7. 157; εἰς ἀλα. ἦψήν Ap. Rh. 2. 745.

ἦψ, ἡ, gen. (ἦψος) ἦψος, Ep. ἦψι: acc. ἦψ, ἦψος, ἦψον, Hedyl. ap. Ath. 473 A. N. Ath. P. 7. 472: never used in the uncontr. forms, unless in Pind. N. 6. 88 (where Böckh restores Ἀοῦς):—Att. ἦψ, gen. ἦψ, accus. ἦψ, like λέως:—Dor. ᾠψ:—Aeol. ᾠψας (i. e. ᾠψας), not ᾠψος. (From √AF. Cf. also αἰ-ᾠψ, ἀ-ᾠψ, Lacon. ᾠψ-ᾠρ, αἰ-ᾠρ, ἦ-ᾠρ, ἦ-ᾠρ, ἦ-ᾠρ, ᾠχ-ᾠρ (cf. E. M. 14. 38, αἰ-ᾠρ δὲ ἡμέρα); cf. Skt. ush (name), ushas (splendens), ushāsā (aurora); Lat. aurora (perh. for ausosa); O. Norse austr (east); O. H. G. ōstan; Lith. auszra (aurora).) The morning-red, daybreak, dawn, ἦψος δ' ἠμυγείνεια φάνη βοδοδάκτυλος ἡδὲ Hom.; so in later Ep., Hdt., etc., (v. sub διαφαίνω, ἐπιλάμπω, ὑποφαίνω): the light of day, ὅσον τ' ἐπικίδναται ἦψ Il. 7. 451, etc.:—esp. morning as a time of day, opp. to μέσον ἦμαρ and δειλὴ, Il. 21. 111, etc.; gen. ἦψος at morn, early, 8. 470, 525; acc. ἦψ, the morning long, Od. 2. 434; σπάντα πρὸς πρῶτον ἦψ Soph. O. C. 477:—ἐξ ἦψος μέχρη δειλῆς ὠψίης Hdt. 7. 167; ἦψον ἐξ ἦψος Hedyl. and Anth. II. c.:—ἦμα ἦψι with, i. e. at, daybreak, Hdt. 7. 219; Att. ᾠψ or ᾠμα τῇ ἐφ.,

Thuc. 2. 90., 4. 72:—πρὸ τῆς ἔω Id. 4. 31; Ep. ἦψι πρό Il. 11. 50, Od. 5. 469., 6. 36.:—ἐπὶ τὴν ἔω Thuc. 2. 84:—εἰς τὴν ἐπιούσαν ἔω Xen. An. 1. 7, 1; ἐς ᾠψ to-morrow, Theocr. 18. 14.

2. since the Greeks counted their days by mornings, as reversely the old Germans and Scandinavians by nights, ἦψ often denoted a day, Il. 1. 493., 13. 794., 24. 31, 413, 781, Od. 19. 192; ἦψ δὲ μοι ἐστὶν ἦδε δωδεκάτη, ὅτε. Il. 21. 80; hence, κατήνεν ἔς δύσιν ἦψ Musac. 109; μεσῆτι ἦψ Orph. Arg. 652; though in Hom. it never so entirely passed into the sense of ἦμαρ:—metaph. for life, Q. Sm. 10. 431; φῶς λίπες ἦψος C. I. 6258.

3. sometimes also the East, Hom. (v. sub ἦλιος); ἀπὸ ἦψος πρὸς ἐσπέρην Hdt. 2. 8; τὰ πρὸς τὴν ἦψ Ibid; τὸ πρὸς τὴν ἔω (sic) Id. 4. 40, cf. Plat. Legg. 760 D, etc.; πρὸς ἔω τῆς πόλεως, τοῦ ποταμοῦ to the East of. . . Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 49, Plut. Lucull. 27.

II. as prop. n. Ἥως, Eos, Aurora, the goddess of morn, who rises out of ocean from the bed of her spouse Tithonos, Il. 11. 1, cf. Eur. I. A. 158:—acc. to Hes. Th. 372, she is daughter of Hyperion and Theia; mother of Zephyrus, Notus, and Boreas, Ib. 377.

Θ

Θ, θ, θῆτα, τό, indecl., eighth letter of the Gr. alphabet: as numeral θ' = ἐννέα, *enatos*, but θ = 9000.

I. θ is the aspirated dental mute, related to the tenuis τ and the medial δ. In the Indo-Europ. languages, the Gr. θ, Skt. dh, = Goth., O. Norse, and A. S. d, = O. H. Germ. t:—as θαρσέω, S. dharshē, dhryshimē (audeo) = Goth. ga-daurson (tharpēin) = O. H. G. gi-tar; θε, τί-θημι, S. dhā, da-dhāmi, = Goth. ga-deds (thēsis), dōms (krisis), = O. H. G. tōm (thun), tāt (that), tuom (doom); θέομαι, S. dhē, dhayāmi (sugo), = Goth. daddja (thelāw), = O. H. G. tū (laeto); ἔθος, ἦθος, S. svadhā (vis), = Goth. sidus (ἦθος), = O. H. G. situ (Sitte); οὐθαρ, S. ūdhar, = A. S. ūder, = O. H. G. ūlar (Euter), etc.

2. θ is sometimes represented by φ, as θαλάω φλάω, θλίβω φλίβω; esp. in Lat., as θάσμαι, felo (to suck); θῆρ (Aeol. φῆρ), fera; θύρα, fores; sometimes by β, as ἐρυθρόθης, ruber; οὐθαρ, uher.

3. in Lat. and Skt. sometimes by d, as θυγάτηρ, duktā = Goth. dauhtor, = O. H. G. tchtor; πείθω, Lat. fido; πυθμήν, Lat. fundus.

II. changes of θ in the Gr. dialects:

1. the pronunc. of θ, as kept by the modern Greeks, comes near the English th in thin, but so that t is followed by a very soft s sound; hence, in the broader Doric, as the Lacon., θ was often changed into σ, as θάλασσα σείας αἰά Ἀσάνα παρόνος for θάλασσα θείος θεά Ἀθάνα παρθένος, v. Ahr. D. Dor. § 7: so sometimes in Ion., βυσσός for βυθός; and even in Att. before the term.—μός, as καταβάσμος for -βαθμός.

2. θ was changed Aeol. and Dor. into φ, as φῆρ φλάω φλίβω for θῆρ θαλάω θλίβω.

3. for the Aeol. into δ, v. Δ II. 4.

4. Aeol. and Dor. sometimes into τ, as αὐτὶς ἐντέθεν for αὐτὶς ἐντέθεν.

5. rarely into λ, as θάρηξ, lorica, v. Δ II. 6.

6. when θ was repeated in two foll. syllables, the former became τ, as Ἀτθίς.

III. on the ballots used in voting for life or death, Θ stood for θάνατος, Casaub. Pers. 4. 13, Martial. 7. 36; and on Roman gravestones, Θ was a common cipher, Orell. Inscr. Lat. 2555, 4471 sq.; but it seems not to occur in Greek Inscriptions.

-θα, inseparable affix in adverbial forms, e. g. ἐνθα:—see also -σθα.

θάσσω, Ep. radic. form of θάσσω, only used in pres. and impf., to sit, λαπών ἔδος, ἐνθα θάσσαν Il. 9. 194, cf. 15. 124; οὐδὲ ζοικεν. ἔν ἐαυτὶ θασσομένη Od. 3. 336, cf. h. Merc. 172; μετ' ἀθανάτοις θασσοῖεν h. Hom. Merc. 468. Cf. θακέω, θαζέω.

θάσσει [α], imperat. of θάσμαι.

θάσμαι, Dor. for θῆμαι (Ion. form of θεάσμαι), Pind. P. 8. 64; θαεῖτο Theocr. 22. 200; aor. imper. θάσσαι Anth. P. append. 213.

θάμμα, τό, Dor. for θέαμα (θήμμα), Ἀιολικὸν τι θάμμα Theocr. 1. 56 [where, as θά- is long, either τι must be struck out with Pors., or the common form θέαμα restored].

θαῖνός, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. for θηῖνός, q. v.

θαῖμάτια, θαῖματῖδια, Att. contr. for τὰ ἱμάτια, etc.

θαῖρο-δύτης, ὄν, δ, the ring through which the rein passes, Hesych.

θαῖρός, ὁ, (v. θύρα) the hinge of a door or gate, ῥῆξ δ' ἀπ' ἀμφοτέρους

θαῖρός Il. 12. 459, Q. Sm. 3. 27.

II. the axle of a chariot, Soph.

Fr. 538:—θαῖρα ξύλα wood used for making it, Poll. 1. 144, 253.

θαῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, a kind of bondage, Galen. 2. p. 479.

θακέω, = sq., Plut. Lycurg. 20, Artemid. 1. 2.

θακέω, Ion. and Dor. θακέω, to sit, θακέω Hdt. 2. 173; θακέιτε Sophon 41 Ahr.; ἀνὰ τὴν θακόν. v. Zeis Aesch. Pr. 313; ἡσυχος θακέι Soph. Aj. 325; impf., κόραι θακόν. ἡγνουν τε (Herm. θακόν. ἡγνουν, omitting τε) Eur. Hec. 1153; c. acc. cogn., θακόντι παγκρατεῖς ἔδρας sitting on imperial throne, Aesch. Pr. 389; of suppliants, Soph. O. T. 20, Aj. 1173; βώμος θακέει Eur. Heracl. 239.—Cf. θαάσσω, θάσσω.

θάκμα, τό, a sitting, esp. as a suppliant, Soph. O. C. 1160, 1179.

a seat, Ib. 1380, Eur. Ion 492.

θάκρης, εως, ἡ, a sitting, seat, Soph. O. C. 9 Seidler.; cf. ἐνθάκρης.

θάκος, Ion. and Ep. θάκος, Ep. also θάκος, δ, a seat, chair, Numphene

καλοὶ χοροὶ ἦδὲ θάκοι Od. 12. 518; θεῶν δ' ἐξέικετο θάκος Il. 8. 439; θάκοι ἀμπαυστήρια seats for resting, Hdt. 1. 181; θάκος κραπνύστος, of the winged car of the Oceanids, Aesch. Pr. 280; θάκος Διός, of Dodona, Ib. 831; σεμνοὶ θάκοι, of the palace, Id. Ag. 519; θάκος οἰωνόσκοπον ἔζων, of Teiresias, Soph. Ant. 999; θάκος ἐνίσεν Eur. Il. F. 1097; θάκος θάσσει Id. Tro. 138; v. also ἱπανίστημι.

2. a chair of office, τὸν θάκον τὸν ἐμὸν παραδὸς Σοφοκλεῖ τηρεῖν Ar. Ran. 1515; esp. a priestly chair, Anth. P. 8. 12.

3. a privy, like ἔδρα, Theophr. Char. 14, ubi v. Casaub.

II. in Hom. a sitting in council, a council, like βουλή, οὐδ' ἀγορὴ γένητ' οὐδὲ θάκος Od. 2. 26;

ἐς θῶκον . . δήμοι τε φῆμιν 15. 461; θῶκόνδε to the council, 5. 3; ἐν θῶκῳ κατήμενος sitting in council, Hdt. 6. 63.—Cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. θαύσω 1.

θαλάμαξ, ἄκος, ὅ, = θαλάμητις, Ar. Ran. 1074.

θαλάμευμα, τό, = θαλάμη, θαλαμος II, Κουρήτιον Eur. Bacch. 120.

θαλάμεντρα, ἡ, = νυμφεῖντρα, a bridesmaid, Poll. 3. 41.

θαλάμενω, to lead into the θαλάμος, i. e. to take to wife, Heliod. 4. 6; —Pass. of women, to be shut up, kept at home, Aristaeon. 2. 5; of lizards, to keep in their lairs, Synes. 16 D.

θαλάμη [ᾱ], ἡ, a lurking-place, den, hole, mostly of fish that live in rocks, πολυπόδος θαλάμης ἐξελκομένοιο Od. 5. 432; and so used by Arist., as of the σωλήν, 4. 8, 32; of the polytypus, 9. 37, 21, cf. 8. 15, 4, etc.; so, of the Theban dragon's den, Eur. Phoen. 931; of the cave of Trophonius (in pl.), Id. Ion 394; of the grave, Id. Supp. 980; of the cells of bees, Anth. P. 6. 239, 9. 404.

2. of cavities in the body, the chamber or ventricle of the heart, Arist. de Somn. 3, 28; —pl. the sockets of the joints, Hipp. 6. 38; the pores of sponges, Arist. H. A. 5. 16, 2; the nostrils, Poll. 2. 79.

II. = θαλάμος III, Luc. Navig. 2. θαλάμηγος, ὅν, (ἄγω) having a θαλάμος: as Subst., θαλ., ὅν, an Egyptian state-barge, Lat. navis cubiculata, Strabo 800, Ath. 204 D, Diod. 1. 85; also θαλαμηγόν, τό, App. praef. 10.

θαλαμηγάδος, ὅν, ὁ, son of the θαλάμη or hole, comic Patron. of the tunny, Matro ap. Ath. 135 E.

θαλάμηος, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to a θαλάμος, fil for building one, δοῦρα Hes. Op. 805.

θαλάμηπολῶν, to be a θαλαμηπόλος, Schol. Lyc. 132: —to take to the pairing of animals, Opp. C. 1. 393.

θαλαμηπολία, ἡ, the office of θαλαμηπόλος, Theod. Prodr. p. 458.

θαλάμη-πόλος, ἡ, (πολέωμαι) an attendant in the lady's chamber, a waiting-maid, Lat. cubicularia, Od. 7. 8, 23, 293, Aesch. Theb. 359.

2. θαλ., ὅ, in late Greek, a eunuch of the bed-chamber, Plut. Alex. 30: —of the Galli or eunuch-priests of Cybele, Anth. P. 6. 220; but also ἡ, a priestess of Cybele, lb. 173.

III. as Adj. bridal, ὄρσην Musae. 231; epith. of Aphrodite, Anth. Plan. 177.

θάλαμός, ἄ, ὄν, (not θαλάμος Arcad. 40. 13), of or belonging to the θαλάμος: —as Subst.,

I. θαλαμός, ὅ, = θαλαμήτις, Thuc. 4. 32.

II. θαλαμά, Ion. —τή (sub. κώπη), ἡ, the oar of the θαλαμήτις, Ar. Ach. 553.

2. (sub. ὀπή) the hole in the ship's side, through which this oar worked, διὰ θαλαμῆς διεκίεν τινα to place a man so that his upper half projected through this hole, Hdt. 5. 33; so, metaph., in Ar. Pax 1232.

θαλάμης, ἴδος, ἡ, = θαλαμεῖντρα, An. Ox. 2. 376.

θαλάμητις [ι], ὄν, ὅ, (θάλαμος III) one of the rowers on the lowest bench of a trireme, who had the shortest oars and the least pay, App. Civ. 5. 107 (vulg. θαλαμῖαι), Schol. Ar. Ran. 1074; cf. ὀνήτης, θρανῆτις, θαλάμαξ, θαλαμῖος.

II. as Adj., of the θαλάμος, Tzetz.

θαλαμόνδε, Adv. to the bed-chamber, Od. 21. 8, 22. 109, 161.

θαλάμο-ποιός, ὄν, preparing the bed-chamber; —Θαλαμοποιοί, name of a play of Aesch.

θάλαμος, ὅ, an inner room or chamber, surrounded by other buildings: freq. in Hom.

1. generally, the women's apartment, inner part of the house, like μυχός, ll. 3. 142, 174, Od. 4. 121, etc.; behind the πρόδομος, ll. 9. 469; so in pl., ἐκ τῶν ἀνδρῶν . . ἐς τοὺς θ. Hdt. 1. 34.

2. a special chamber in this part of the house, a. a bed-room, esp. of the lady of the house (cf. παστράς III, παστρός), ll. 3. 423, 6. 316, 11. 227, Od. 10. 340, cf. Hdt. 1. 12, 3. 78: esp. the bride-chamber, ll. 18. 492; (which sense became later almost universal, Pind. P. 2. 60, Soph. Tr. 913, Eur. Hipp. 540, etc., cf. Becker Charicl. 267): but, also, the bed-room of the unmarried sons, Od. 1. 425, 19. 48.

b. a store-room, in which clothes, arms, valuables, also wine and meat, were kept under the care of the ταμίη, ll. 14. 191, cf. Xen. Oec. 9, 3 (where however it is only used for a store-room of bedding, etc.); at the far end of the house, Od. 21. 8; often called ὑψόροφος, high-ceiled, 2. 337, 8. 439, ll. 3. 423, etc.; ὄλβον διοίγων θάλαμον Eur. Fr. 287. 8.

c. generally, a chamber, room, Od. 23. 192.

d. the house or mansion itself, ll. 6. 248, 9. 582, cf. Pind. O. 5. 30, 6. 2; βασιλικὸς θ. Eur. Ion 486.

II. metaph., ὁ παγκοίτης θ. of the grave, Soph. Ant. 804; τυμβήρης θ. of the ark of Danaë, lb. 947; θάλαμοι ὑπὸ γῆς the realms below, Aesch. Pers. 624; γὰς θάλαμοι Eur. H. Fr. 807; ο. Περσεφόνης Id. Supp. 1022; θ. Ἀμφιτρίτης of the sea, Soph. O. T. 195; πολυδένδρεσσιν Ὀλύμπου θαλάμοι Eur. Bacch. 560; ἀρῶν θ. their folds or pens, Id. Cycl. 57; of bees' cells, Anth. P. 9. 404.

III. the lowest, darkest part of the ship, in which the θαλαμήται sat, the hold, Ath. 37 D, Poll. 1. 87; cf. θαλάμη II.

IV. used of certain mystic shrines or chapels, sacred to Apis, Ael. N. A. 11. 10, cf. Plin. 8. 71: the innermost shrine, Luc. Syr. D. 31: a temple, Anth. P. 1. 32: cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 1. p. 26 sq.

θάλασσα [θα], later Att. —ττα, ἡ: (perh. from √TPAX, παράσσω, v. Curt. p. 655): —the sea, Hom., etc.; when he uses it of a particular sea, he means the Mediterranean, for he calls the outer sea Ὠκεανός, and holds it to be a river, as in Od. 12. 1; —Hdt. calls the Mediterranean ἥδε ἡ θάλασσα (as the Latins call it nostrum mare), l. 1, 185, 4. 39, etc.; so, ἡ παρ' ἡμῖν θάλα. Plat. Phaedo 113 A; ἡ καθ' ἡμᾶς θάλα. Polyb. 1. 3, 9; ἡ ἐξω θάλα. Arist. Mund. 3, 8; whereas the Ocean is ἡ ἔξω θάλα, Id. Meteor. 1. 13, 14, Mund. 1. c.; or ἡ Ἀτλαντική θ. lb. 3, 3, etc.; ἡ μεγάλη θ. Plut. Alex. 73; also a salt lake, Arist. Meteor. 1. 13, 26: —we also find ἡ θάλασσαν τὴν τοῦ Εὐφείνου πόντου Hdt. 2. 33; πέλαγος θαλάσσης, v. sub πέλαγος; κατὰ θάλασσαν by sea, opp. to περὶ by land, Hdt. 5. 63; to κατὰ γῆς, Thuc. 7. 28; κατὰ τε γῆν καὶ κατὰ θ. Plat. Mercx. 241

A; χέρσον καὶ θ. ἐκπερῶν Aesch. Eum. 240; τῆς θ. ἀνθεκτέα ἐστὶ one must engage in maritime affairs, Thuc. 1. 93; οἱ περὶ τὴν θ. sea-faring men, Arist. H. A. 5. 13, 12; θ. καὶ πῦρ καὶ γυνή—τρίτον κακόν Menand. Monost. 231, cf. 264: —metaph., κακῶν θ. a sea of troubles, Aesch. Theb. 755; κοιλὴ θ., of a theatre, Com. Anon. 95 a.

2. sea-water, θαλάττης πλήρης Moschio ap. Ath. 208 A, Polyb. 16. 5, 4; generally, salt water, as in modern Greek, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 121 D, cf. Diosc. 2. 105.

3. a well of salt water, said to be produced by a stroke of Poseidon's trident, in the Acropolis at Athens, Hdt. 8. 55; called θ. Ἐρεχθίδης, Apollod. 3. 14.—For the Lacon. form σάλασσα, v. σαλασομέδων.

θαλασσο-αἶγλη, ἡ, name of a plant in Plin. 24. 102.

θαλασσοαῖος, α, ὄν, = θαλάσσιος, Simon. 6, Pind. P. 2. 92: —also θαλάσσιος, Oribas. 351 Matth.; θαλαττιαῖος, C. I. 1166.

2. dyed purple, Tryph. 345.

θαλασσοερός, ὅ, a kind of balsam, Alex. Trall. 147.

θαλασσοεύς, ἑως, ὅ, a fisherman, Hesych.

θαλασσοῦν, to be in or on the sea, to be at sea, νῆες τοσοῦτον χρόνον θαλασσοῦνται Thuc. 7. 12: to go by sea, App. Civ. 1. 62; τὰ θαλαττεύοντα τῆς νεῦς μέρη the parts under water, Plut. Lucull. 3.

θαλασσία, ἡ, a name of the plant ἀνδρόσακες, cited from Diosc.

θαλασσιό-γονος, ὄν, (γενέσθαι) sea-born, Nonn. D. 13. 458.

θαλασσίω, fut. ἴσω, to taste of sea-water, Ath. 92 A.

II. trans. to make like sea-water, τὴν γέειν Xenocr. p. 112.

θαλάσσικος, later Att. —τιος, α, ὄν, also os, ὄν, Eur. I. T. 236: (θάλασσα): —of, in, on or from the sea, belonging to it, Lat. marinus, οὐ σφί θαλάσσια ἔργα μέρη, of the Arcadians, ll. 2. 614; κορώναι ἐνίναίαι, τῆσιν τὴν θαλ. ἔργα μέρη, i. e. which live by fishing, Od. 5. 67; θαλ. βίος Archil. 46; θ. ἀνέμων βίαι, κλύδων Pind. N. 3. 101, Eur. Med. 28; ὁ θαλ. Ποσειδών Ar. Pl. 396: —of animals, opp. to χερσαία, Hdt. 2. 123, cf. Plat. Euthyd. 298 D, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 15; περὶ τοὺς καὶ θαλ. landmen and seamen, Aesch. Pers. 558; θαλ. ἐκέρπειν τινὰ to throw one into the sea, Soph. O. T. 1411; θαλ. νεκρός, of one drowned, Theogn. 1229.

2. skilled in the sea, nautical, Hdt. 7. 144, Thuc. 1. 142.

3. like the sea, in colour, τῇ χρῶι Plut. 2. 395 B.

II. θαλασσία, αἱ, name of certain priestesses at Cyzicus, C. I. 3657. 4.

θαλασσίτης οἶνος [ι], ὅ, wine kept in sea-water, to ripen it, Plin. H. N. 14. 10.

θαλασσο-βάφεω, to dye in genuine purple, Philo Byz. de vii Mirac. 2. θαλασσο-βίωτος, ὄν, living on or by the sea, App. Pun. 89.

θαλασσο-γενής, ἑς, (γενέσθαι) sea-born, Archestr. ap. Ath. 92 E.

θαλασσο-γράφος, ὄν, describing the sea, Tzetz. Hist. 1. 843.

θαλασσο-εὐής, ἑς, like the sea, sea-green, Democr. Eph. ap. Ath. 525 D.

θαλασσο-κλυστος, ὄν, dashed by the sea, Schol. Barocc. Soph. Aj. 695.

θαλασσο-κοπέω, (κύπτω) to strike the sea with the oar, make a splash, metaph. in Ar. Eq. 830; cf. πατυγίζω.

θαλασσο-κράμβη, ἡ, sea-kale, Geop. 12. 1, 1.

θαλασσο-κράτew, to be master of the sea, Hdt. 3. 122, Thuc. 7. 48: —Pass. to be beaten at sea, Demetr. Com. 512.

θαλασσο-κρύττω, ἡ, mastery of the sea, Strabo 48.

θαλασσο-κράτωρ, opos, ὅ, ἡ, master of the sea, Hdt. 5. 83, Thuc. 8. 63, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 2.

θαλασσο-μέδων, onτος, lord of the sea, Nonn. D. 21. 95: —Lacon. fem. σαλασομέδοισα, Alcman 73.

θαλασσο-μέλι, ἴδος, τό, a drink of sea-water and honey, Diosc. 5. 20.

θαλασσο-μίγης, ἑς, mixed with sea, Hesych. s. v. ἀλκυονες.

θαλασσο-μοθος, ὄν, fighting with the sea, Nonn. D. 39. 370.

θαλασσο-νόμος, ὄν, dwelling in the sea, Emped. 300, Nonn. D. 37. 265.

θαλασσο-παις, παῖδος, ὅ, ἡ, child of the sea, Lyc. 892.

θαλασσο-πληκτος, ὄν, (πλήσσω) sea-beaten, Aesch. Pers. 307.

θαλασσο-πλοος, ὄν, contr. —πλους, ὄν, sailing on the sea, Byz.

θαλασσοπορεύω, to traverse the sea, Call. Ep. 62.

θαλασσο-πόρος, ὄν, sea-faring, Anth. P. 6. 27, 9. 376, Musae. 2.

θαλασσο-πόρφυρος, ὄν, = ἀλπορφυρος, Suid., A. B. 379.

θαλασσο-τοκος, ὄν, sea-born, Nonn. D. 39. 341.

θαλασσουργέω, to be busy with the sea, Polyb. 6. 52, 1.

θαλασσουργία, ἡ, business on the sea, fishing, etc., Hipp. 366. 28, al.

θαλασσουργός, ὅ, (ἐργῶ) one who works on the sea, a fisherman, seaman, Charon Fr. 10, Xen. Oec. 16, 7, Polyb. 10. 8, 5.

θαλασσο-χροος, ὄν, sea-green, Psell. Lapid. 20; al. —χρως.

θαλασσώω, to make or change into sea, ἡπιεύς Arist. Mund. 6, 32; Νείλος θ. τὴν Αἰγύπτου Heliod. 2. 28.

II. Pass., ναὺς θαλαττοῦται she leaks, Polyb. 16. 15, 2.

2. to be washed in sea-water, Hesych. —but, οἶνος θαλασσομένω mixed with sea-water, Theophr. C. P. 6. 7, 6, Ath. 32 D, cf. Ilor. 2 Sat. 8. 15, Plin. 14. 10.

III. Med. to be a sea-faring man, Luc. Nero 1.

θαλασσώδης, es, = θαλασσοειδής, Hanno Peripl. p. 30, Tzetz.

θαλάσσωσις, ἑως, ἡ, an inundation, submersion, Philo 2. 174.

θάλαττα, —ττεύω, —ττιος, etc., Att. for θάλασσα, etc.

θάλαα [ᾱ], τὰ, good cheer, happy thoughts, of the sleeping Astyanax, θαλέων ἐμπλησμένος κῆρ ll. 22. 504; ἐν σάλασι (Lacou. for θάλεσι) πολλοὶς ἡμενος Alcman 70; θαλέειν ἀνατρέφειν τινά Incert. ap. Suid.

—In form (though not accent) neut. pl. of a nom. *θαλᾶν: cf. θάλαα.

θαλέω, poet. lengthd. for θάλλω (cf. θάλλω), to bloom, used by Hom. only in part., θάμνος ἐλάτης . . θαλέων Od. 23. 191, cf. Ar. Rh. 2. 843: —of men, ἤθησι θαλέοντες Od. 6. 63; so, θαλέοντα τόκος C. I. 6203. 9; θαλέσκες ἐν εἰαρι Anth. P. 11. 374; αἰὲ θαλέοντι βίῳ Poeta ap. Plut. 2. 116 C: —of swine, θαλέοντες ἀλοιῇ swelling, wantoning in fat, ll. 9. 467, 23. 32; c. acc., πῶν λειμῶνες θαλέουσιν Theocr. 25. 16.

θάλεια, ἡ, *blooming, luxuriant, goodly*: in Hom. always of banquets, *θεῶν ἐν δαίτῃ θαλεῖν* Od. 8. 76, Hes. Op. 740; *θεοῦ ἐς δαίτα θάλειαν* Od. 3. 420; [φόρμιγξ] *δαίτῃ συνήτορος* . θαλεῖν 8. 99; *τίθεντο δὲ δαίτα θάλλ.* Il. 7. 475; cf. *εὐαίτην θαλυνία*: so also later, *δαῖς θάλεια* Soph. Fr. 539; *ἐπὶ δαίτα θ.* Pherecr. Xeu. 2; *πίνειν ἐν δαίτῃ θ.* Hermipp. Foru. 2. 11; *θάλεια ὕρτην ἀγάγων* Anacr. 54; *μοῖραν θάλεια* a goodly portion, Pind. N. 10. 99.—In all these places *θάλεια* is plainly an Adj.; but both quantity and accent forbid its being fem. of *θάλειος* (a word which first occurs in Anth., and no doubt was itself formed from *θάλεια*). It belongs to the small class of independent fem. Adjectives, like *πότνια*. Its masc. ought to be *θάλυς*, which is now represented by *θῆλυς* or *θαλερός*; cf. *θάλεια*, *τά*.

II. as Subst., v. sub *θαλία* II.

III. as prop. n. *Θάλεια*, ἡ, one of the Muses, strictly the *blooming one*, Hes. Th. 77; later, the Muse of Comedy, *Θαλίη* (sic I. pro *Θάλεια*) in Anth. P. 9. 505, cf. Plut. 2. 744 F, 746 C. 2. one of the Graces, *patroness of festive meetings*, Plut. 2. 778 D; *Θαλίη* in Hes. Th. 909. Cf. *Εὐφροσύνη*.

θαλερο-όματα, *ov, with blooming eyes*, Orph. H. 79.

θαλερο-ποιός, *όν, making full of bloom*, Schol. Hes. Th. 138.

θαλερός, *ά, όν, (θάλλω, θαλέιν) blooming, fresh*, properly of plants, but used by Hom. of persons, *θαλεροί αἰχμοί* Il. 3. 26, 11. 414; *θ. πόσις*, *παρακοίτης* 8. 190., 6. 430; *θαλερὴ παράκοιτις* 3. 53; so, *θ. γόνος* h. Hom. Ven. 104; *τοκεύς* Hes. Th. 138; *θ. γάμος* the marriage of a youngful pair, Od. 6. 66., 20. 74; *θαλερός ἥβης χρόνος* Eur. El. 20; *πρω-θῆβης ἔαρος θαλερώτερος* Alex. Aetol. ap. Parthen. 14. 7.

II. of parts of the body, *fresh, vigorous, μῆρ* Il. 15. 113; *χαίτη* thick, *luxuriant* hair, 17. 439; *θ. ἀλοιφή* rich, *abundant* fat, Od. 8. 476;—then of other things, *θαλερὸν κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσα* shedding big tears, Il. 6. 496, cf. 24. 9. 794, etc.; *θ. δέ οἱ ἐκπεσε δάκρυ* 2. 266; *θαλερώτερα δάκρυα* Mosch. 4. 56; (so, *θαλερώτερον κλαίειν* Theocrit. 14. 32); *θ. γόος* the thick and frequent sob, Od. 10. 457; *θαλερὴ δέ οἱ ἔαχετο φωνή* his full, rich voice was mute, Il. 17. 696., 23. 397, Od. 4. 705; *θαλερώτερον πνεῦμα* a more genial wind, opp. to a storm (cf. *θελερός*), Aesch. Theb. 707; in Eur. Bacch. 691 *θ. ὕπνος* is, acc. to Herm. *deep*, *Elmsl. refreshing*.

θαλερώπις, *ιδος, ἡ, (ᾠψ) = θαλερύμματος*, Anth. P. 7. 204.

θαλέω, Dor. for *θηλέω*, Pind.

θαλέω, = *θαλέω*, Q. Sm. 11. 96, Nonn. D. 16. 78; *θαλέων* Hipp. 378. 36; *θαλέσκε* v. l. for *θαλέθεσκε* in Mosch. 2. 67.

Θάλης, *ύ, γεν. Θάλεω*, dat. *Θαλήν*, acc. *Θαλήν*; gen. also *Θαλοῦ*, Strabo 7; and in Poets *Θάλητος*, etc., Call. Fr. 94, 96, Epigr. in Diog. L. 1. 34. 39:—*Thales* of Miletus, Hdt. 1. 74, etc.

θάλεια, Ion. -ίη, (θάλλω) *abundance, good cheer, wealth, τρέφετα* *θαλίη* ἐνὶ πολλῇ Il. 9. 143. 285; in pl. *festivities, μετ' ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσι τέρπεται ἐν θαλίῃ* Od. 11. 603, cf. Hes. Op. 115, Archil. 8. Pind., Trag., etc.; *ἐν θαλίῃν ἐνίαι* Hdt. 3. 27; of a funeral-feast, *ἀμφ' ὅσῃ θαλίῃ . ἀναίκατος* Orac. ap. Plut. Arat. 53:—in Plat. Rep. 573 D. some MSS. incorrectly *θάλεια* for *θαλία*.

II. = *θάλλος*, Theophr. H. P. 2. 2, 12, C. P. 5. 1, 3:—in C. P. 1. 20, 3., 3. 5, 1, written *θάλεια*; and *θαλλία* in Diosc. 2. 75, Ath. 459. fin.

III. as prop. n., v. sub *θαλεια* III.

θαλαΐζω, *to enjoy oneself, make merry*, Plut. 2. 746 E, etc.; v. l. *θαλει-άζω*, Ib. 357 E, 712 F; *ἐορτήν θαλ.* Polyaen. 4. 15.

θαλκικτρον, *τό, prob. Thalictrum minus, meadow rue*, Diosc. 4. 98.

θαλίηκτρον, in Galen. 13. 177 D.

θαλλία, ἡ, = *κάπρις*, Diosc. 2. 204:—but *θαλλίον*, *τό*, Dim. of *θάλλος*, Diosc. Parab. 1. 187.

θαλλίνος, *η, όν, (θαλλός) of twigs or shoots*, Schol. Ar. Av. 798.

θαλλός, *ό, (θάλλω) a young shoot, young branch*, Od. 17. 224, Soph. El. 422, etc.:—of the young olive-shoot carried by suppliants, *ἐστεφανώ-σθαι ἐλαίης θαλλῷ* Hdt. 7. 19; *ἐλαίης θ.* Eur. I. T. 1101; and often without *ἐλαίης*, Aesch. Cho. 1035, Soph. O. C. 474, Eur., etc.; *ικτήθ* θ. Eur. Supp. 10, cf. Aesch. Eum. 43; also, *θαλλοῦ στέφανος* the olive-*wreath* worn at festivals, Aeschin. So. 37, cf. Plat. Legg. 943 C; *στεφανοῦν τινα θαλλῷ* Ib. 946 B; *στεφανοῦσθαι* τινα *θαλλοῦ στέφανον* C. I. 101. 8., 102. 18, 109, al.:—*proverb.*, *θαλλὸν προσείειν* τινὶ to entice, as one does cattle, by holding out a green bough, Plat. Phaedr. 230 D; *θαλλῷ προδείχθηντι ἀκολουθεῖν* Luc. Hermot. 68.

II. *θαλλοί*, *οί, palm-leaves*, which were plaited into baskets, Geop. 10. 6.

θαλλο-φάγέω, *to eat young olive-shoots*, Ath. 587 A.

θαλλοφόρος, *to carry olive-shoots*, Cratin. Δηλ. 2, Pherecr. Έπιλ. 6.

θαλλο-φόρος, *ον, carrying young olive-shoots*, as the old men did at the Panathenaea, Ar. Vesp. 544; as a name of Hercules, C. I. 5985.

θάλλω, Hes. Op. 173, h. Hom. Cer. 402, Att. fut. *θαλλάσω* (but v. *θηλέω* II): aor. 1 *έθηλα* (άν-) Ael. N. A. 2. 25., 9. 21: aor. 2 *θάλε* in h. Hom. 18. 33 is corrupt, for the sense requires *κέλε* (as Lob. Paral. p. 557) or some such Verb; *άν-έθαλον* LXX, Ep. Philipp. 4. 10: pf. *τέθηλα*, of which Hom. uses only part. in pres. sense *τεθῆλως*, Ep. fem. *τεθαλύνει*, and 3 sing. plqpf. *τεθήλει* (Od. 5. 69); but Hes. has also 3 sing. indic. *τέθηλε* Op. 225, cf. Soph. Ph. 259; Dor. *τέέθαλα* Pind. Fr. 95. 5, C. I. 512. 9; subj. *τεθήλη* Epigr. ap. Plat. Phaedr. 264 D; inf. *τεθῆλναι* Plat. Crat. 414 A; part. *τεθῶλως* Aesch. Supp. 105 (as Bothe):—*Pass.*, fut. *θαλήσομαι* (άν-) Anth. P. 7. 281. (Perh. akin. to *θηλή*, *θηλέω*, v. sub **θάω*).

To abound, to be luxuriant or exuberant, esp. of fruit-trees, *εἰρενός . φύλλοισι τεθήλω* Od. 12. 103; *τεθήλει δὲ σταφυλήν* of a vine, 5. 69; *άνθεσι γαῖα θάλλει* h. Hom. l. c.; *χρυσέα κόμα θάλλων Λοξίας* Pind. I. 7 (6). 69: absol., *θάλλει καὶ ἥμαρ αἰὲ νάρκισσος* Soph. O. C. 681, cf. 700, etc.; often in part. pf. as Adj., like *θαλερός*, *abundant, luxuriant, exuberant*, *τεθαλυῖα τ' ὕπωρ* Od. 11. 191; *τεθαλυῖα τ' ἀλώη* of a vineyard, 6. 293; so, *καρπὸν τρίς ἔτεος θάλλοντα* Hes. Op. 171; also, c. acc. cogn., *οὐ δένδρε' ἐθαλεν χάρος* the place grew no trees,

Pind. O. 3. 10, cf. Anth. P. 9. 78; *ἐν φύλλοισι θαλλούσας βίον ξανθῆς ἐλαίας* (where Dind. *έσον*), Aesch. Pers. 616:—cf. *θαλέω*.

b. of other natural objects, *τεθαλυῖα τ' ἔερος* the *fresh or copious* dew, Od. 13. 245; of a fat beast, *ράχιν τεθαλυῖαν ἀλοιφή* rich with fat, Il. 9. 208, cf. Od. 13. 410; *εὐλαπίνην τεθαλυῖαν* at a sumptuous feast, 11. 414.

2. of men, *to bloom*, *χρόα* Archil. 91: *to flourish, to be happy or prosperous*, *εἰρήνῃ τεθαλυῖα* Hes. Th. 902; *θάλλουσα εὐδαιμονία, ἀρετά* Pind. P. 7. 21, I. 5 (4). 21; *πατὴρ θάλλοντος* Soph. Ant. 703, cf. Ph. 420, etc.; *ζῆν καὶ θ.* to be alive and *prosperous*, Id. Tr. 235, cf. Plat. Symp. 203 E; *θάλλει καὶ εὐδαιμονεῖ* Id. Legg. 945 D:—c. dat. modii, *θάλλουσι δ' ἀγαθοῖσι* Hes. Op. 234; *ἀγαλαῖ* Id. Sc. 276; *τοῖσι* (sc. ἀνδράσι) *τέθηλε πόλις* Id. Op. 225; *θ. ἀρεταῖς* Pind. O. 9. 26; *εὐγενεῖ τέκνων σπορά* Soph. Ant. 1164; *παρησία* Eur. Hipp. 422; *θ. ἐπὶ γυν-νάδος ἔργου* C. I. 2240.

3. of disease and the like, in bad sense, *to be fresh and active, νόσος αἰ* *τέθηλε* Soph. Ph. 259; *πήματα . αἰ* *θάλλοντα* Id. El. 260; *εἰς θάλλει* Eur. Phoen. 813; cf. *ἀνθῶ*.

θάλος [α], *εος, τό*, like *θαλλός*, but only used in nom. and acc., and in metaph. sense of *young persons*, like *έρως* (q. v.), *φίλον θάλος* dear child of mine, Il. 22. 87; *λευσάντων τοῖονδε θάλος* so fair a scion of their house, Od. 6. 157; so, *νέον θ.* h. Hom. Cer. 66, 187, cf. Pind. O. 2. 81., 6. 115, Eur. El. 15, etc.—For the pl., v. *θάλας, τά*.

θαλπείνός, *ή, όν, = θαλπνός*, E. M. 479. 22.

θαλπείω, Ep. for *θάλλω*, E. M. 620. 46.

θάλπημ, rare poet. form for *θάλας*, only in 3 sing., *γλυκεῖ' ἀνάγκα κυλίκων θάλπησι θυμὸν* Bacchyl. 27. 2.

θαλπίω, (*θάλπω*) *to be or become warm, εὖ θαλπίων* right warm and comfortable, Od. 19. 319, cf. Arat. 1073.

θαλπνός, *ή, όν, warming, fostering, θαλπνότερον ἄστρον* Pind. O. 1. 8.

θάλπος, *εος, τό, warmth, heat, esp. summer-heat, opp. to χειμῶν*, Aesch. Ag. 505, 969; *ἐν μεσημβρίας θ.* Id. Supp. 747; *θ. θεοῦ* the sun's heat, Soph. Tr. 145, etc.; *μεσημβρινοῖσι θάλπειν* with the meridian rays (cf. Lat. *soles*), Aesch. Theb. 431, 446; and in Prose, *θάλπος καὶ ψυχος, ῥίγῃ καὶ θάλπῃ*, Hipp. Arat. 1246, Xen. Oec. 7. 23, Cyr. 1. 2, 10.

2. metaph. a sting, smart, *τοξενμάτων* Soph. Ant. 1086; of love, Anth. P. 6. 207.

θαλπτέον, verb. Adj. of *θάλλω*, Alex. Trall. 1. p. 28.

θαλπτήριος, *ον, warming, σάνδαλα . ποδῶν θ.* Anth. P. 6. 206.

θάλπω, fut. *ψω*: (Root uncertain, cf. *θεράω*):—*to heat, soften by heat*, Od. 21. 179, 184, 246:—*Pass.*, *έτήκετο, κασσίτερος ὡς . θαλφθεῖς* Hes. Th. 864, cf. Soph. Tr. 697; metaph. *to be softened, deceived, αἰ κε μὴ θαλφθῇ λόγους* Ar. Eq. 210.

II. *to heat, warm*, without any notion of softening, 'it was mid-day,' *καὶ καὶμ' ἐθαλπε* (sc. *ἡμᾶς*), Soph. Ant. 417; *θερμῇ . ἀκτίς θ.* Ar. Av. 1092:—*Pass.*, *θάλψασθαι τοῦ θεοῦ* to be warm in summer, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 11; *τῷ πυρὶ θάλψεται* Alciphro 3. 42:—metaph., *ἐτι ἄλιω θάλψασθαι* to be alive, Pind. N. 4. 22. **2.** *to warm at the fire, dry, θάλπειται ῥάκη* Soph. Ph. 38, cf. Fr. 400, Eur. Hel. 183.

3. in Arist. Probl. 4. 25 *θαλπουσιν* seems to be intr. *are fresh and lively*; *θάλψαι τρεῖς ποῖας* to live three summers, Anth. P. 7. 731.

III. metaph. of passion, *to heat, inflame, ἡ Διὸς θάλπει κέαρ ἔρωτι* Aesch. Fr. 590, cf. *ὑποθάλλω*; *ἐθαλψεν ἄτης σπασμός* Soph. Tr. 1082; and in *Pass.*, *ιμέρον βέλει τεθάλφεται πρὸς τινας* Aesch. Pr. 650; *θάλπει* (2 sing.) *ᾠηκέσθω πυρὶ* Soph. El. 888.

2. *to cherish, comfort, foster, love, θέλω*, Alciphro 2. 4; *τὴν πόλιν θ.* to tend it with fostering care, C. I. 4717. 5.

3. *to vex, torment*, Lat. *uro*, *οὐδὲν θ. ἐμὲ ἡ δόξα* Alciphro 2. 2; *ἐμὲ οὐδὲν θ. κέρδος* Aristaen. 1. 24.

θαλπωρῇ, *ή, warming*: metaph. *comfort, consolation, source of hope, οὐ γὰρ ἐτ' ἄλλη θαλπωρῇ* Il. 6. 412, cf. 10. 223, Od. 1. 167; in pl., Tryph. 128, Epigr. Gr. 464.

θαλπωρός, *ά, όν, warm*, only in Nicet. Ann. 195 A.

θαλκυρός, *ά, όν, hot, glowing, θ. κέντρον ἐρωμανῆς* Anth. P. 5. 220:—*Dep. Θαλκυρόμαι*, = *ψέδομαι*, Hesych.

θαλύνω, = *θάλλω* v. l., Hesych. (Cod. *θάλπειν*).

θαλύπτω, = *θάλλω*, Hesych. s. v. *θαλύφαι*: v. *ἀκροθάλυπος*.

θαλύπτω [v], *τά, (θάλος) the firstlings of the harvest, offerings of first-fruits*, made to Artemis, Il. 9. 534; but later, it seems, only to Demeter, Theocr. 7. 3, cf. Spanh. Call. Cor. 20. 137.

2. *θαλύσιος ἄρτος* bread made from the first-fruits, Ath. 114 A.

θαλύσιος, *άδος, fem. Adj., κοῦρη θ.* a priestess of Demeter (cf. *θαλύσια*), Nonn. D. 12. 103; *θ. ὁδός* a journey to the *θαλύσια*, Theocr. 7. 31.

θαλῶω, *θαλύνσω*, = *θάλλω*, Hesych.

θάλψις, *εως, ἡ, (θάλλω) a warming, fomenting*, Hipp. Acut. 387:—but opp. to *ψύξις*, of seasons, Id. Aph. 1246.

θαμά, Adv. *often, oft-times*, Il. 16. 207, and Od.; so in Pind., Trag., Ar., and Att. Prose, as Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 22, Plat. Phaedo 72 E. On the form, v. Böckh Pind. Nott. Crit. p. 354. (Hence *θαμάκις*, *θαμεῖος*, *θαμνός*, *θαμίζω*, etc.)

θαμάκις [α], Adv., = *θαμά* II, Pind. I. 1. 37, N. 10. 71.

θαμβάινω, = *θαμβέω*, to be astonished at, h. Hom. Ven. 84, in one Ms. for *θανναίρω*; so Herm. in h. Hom. Merc. 407.

θαμβήω, *α, όν, astonished*, Nonn. D. 1. 126.

θαμβέω, fut. *ῆωω*, (θαμβός) *to be astonished, astounded, amazed*, Lat. *obstupesco*, οἱ δὲ ἰδόντες θαμβήσαν Il. 8. 77; οἱ δ' ἀνὰ θυμὸν ἐθάμβεον Od. 4. 638, etc.; so, *καυτὸς τεθάμβηκ'* Soph. Ant. 1246; *ἐθάμβησεν δὲ πᾶς* . ὁμολος Eur. Ion 1205.

2. c. acc. to be astonished at, *marvel at*, *θαμβήσαν δ' ὕρνωας* Od. 2. 155, cf. 16. 178; *τὸν ἐθάμβειν Ἄρτεμιν* Pind. N. 3. 86; *τέρας δ' ἐθάμβουν* Aesch. Supp. 570.

II. later also Causal, *to surprise, frighten*, Lxx (2 Regg. 22. 5):—*Pass.*, *θεταμ-βημένος astounded*, Plut. Brut. 20; *διὰ τινος* Id. Caes. 45.

θαμβημα, *τό, a monster*, Manetho 4. 559.

θαμβήσις, *εως, ἡ, astonishment*, Manetho 4. 365.

θαμβήτειρα, ἡ, *the fearful one*, of the Furies, Orph. Arg. 971.

θαμβητός, ὁ, *astonishing*, Lyc. 552.

θάμβος, εὐς, τό, also ὅ, Simon. 238: (✓**ΤΑΦ**, τέθηπα):—*astonishment, amazement*, Lat. *stupor*, just like the Ep. τάφος (q. v.), θάμβος δ' ἔχει εἰσπρόσφαιτος Il. 4. 79; θάμβος δ' ἔλε πάντας ἰδόντας Od. 3. 372, etc.; also in Pind., Trag., Ar. Av. 781, and in Att. Prose, Thuc. 6. 31, Plat. Phaedr. 254 C. 2. in objective sense, *a wonder*, ὁ γὰρ κολοσσὸς θ. ἦν C. I. 8703, cf. 8655.

θαμέες, οἱ, dat. θαμέσι, acc. θαμέας (as if from θαμύς, Apoll. Dysc. in A. B. 503); fem. nom. and acc. θαμείαι, -ās (as if from θαμείος):—*poët. Adj. only used in pl., crowded, close, close-set, thick*, Lat. *frequens*, ὕδοντες .. ὕδ θαμέες ἔχον Il. 10. 264; ὕδοντες πυκνοὶ καὶ θ. Od. 12. 92; θαμέες γὰρ ἄκοντες .. ἀίσουσι Il. 11. 552, 17. 661; ἱκρια .. ἀραρῶν θαμείσι σταμίνεσσι Od. 5. 252; πυραὶ .. καίοντο θαμείαι Il. 1. 52; λίθοι ποτῶντο θαμείαι 12. 287, cf. 1. 422, etc.—Comp. θαμύντερος in Hesych.; θαμειότερος Nic. Al. 594:—Adv. **θαμείως**,=θαμά, Hipp. 262. 54, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 600.

θαμίξω, (θαμά) *to come often*, Lat. *frequentare*, πάρος γέ μὲν οὐτι θαμίξω Il. 18. 386, 425, Od. 5. 88, 8. 161; later with Preps., θ. εἰς τόπον Plat. Hipp. Ma. 281 B; ἐπὶ τινα Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 2; κείσε Ap. Rh. 2. 451; ἢ ἐν δονάκεσσι θ. *to haunt* them, Nic. Al. 591. 2. *to be often or constantly engaged with or in a thing*, ἀμα νηὶ πολυκλήιδι θαμίξων Od. 8. 161; σοφίας ἐπ' ἀπὸροις θαμίξων Emped. ap. Plut. 2. 93 B; with a part., οὐτι κομίζομενός γε θαμίξεν *he was not wont to be so cared for*, Od. 8. 451; οὐδὲ θαμίξεις ἡμῖν καταβαίνων nor do we often see you coming down, Plat. Rep. 328 C; reversely, μυνέρετα θαμίξουσα μάλιστα ἀνδρῶν mourns most often or constantly, like θαμά, Soph. O. C. 672: absol., διὰ τὸ θαμίξων because of their frequent occurrence, Plat. Legg. 843 B.

II. Med. *to be constantly with or near*, τινὶ Soph. Fr. 446.

θαμίνάκις [α], Adv.,=θαμάκις, θαμά, Hipp. 671. 12.

θαμίνος, ὁ, *only found in neut. pl. θαμινὰ as Adv.=θαμά*, Pind. O. 1. 85, Ar. Pl. 292, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 5:—Comp. θαμινάτως cited by Suid.; Adv. -νάς by Hesych.

θάμνα, ἡ, Lat. *lora*, *wine from pressed grapes*, Geop. 6. 13.

θαμνός, ἄδος, ὁ, (θάμνος)=ρίζα, E. M. 442. 23.

θαμνίον, τό, Dim. of θάμνος, cited from Diod.:—also -ίσκος, ὁ, Oribas. 167 Matth.

θαμνίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, *shrubby*, ῥάμνος Nic. Th. 883.

θαμνο-εἰδής, ἐς, of the shrub kind, Theophr. H. P. 3. 17, 3, Diosc. 3. 130, 4. 110.

θαμνο-μήκης ῥάβδος, ὁ, *a long stick cut from a bush*, Ion. ap. Ath. 451 D.

θάμνος, ὁ, also ἡ Diod. 2. 49: (θαμνός):—*a bush, shrub*, Lat. *arbutum* (between δένδρον and βορῶν, Arist. Plant. 1. 4. 7), καταπηγῆς ὑπὸ δάμνῳ Il. 22. 191; θάμνῳ ἐπ' ἀμφικύρῳ 17. 677; θάμνος ἐν πυκνοῖσι in the thick corpse, Od. 5. 471 (cf. 476), 6. 127; θ. ἐλαίης *a pollard olive*, 23. 190; also in Aesch. Ag. 1316, Soph. El. 55, Ar. Pax 1298, Plat., etc.

θαμνο-φάγος [α], *ov. eating shrubs*, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 56.

θαμνώδης, ἐς,=θαμνοειδής, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 1, C. P. 5. 12, 5.

θαμνρίζω, *to assemble*; and **θαμνρίζω**, ἡ, *an assembly*, Hesych.

Θαμύρις [α], gen. ἰδος or ἰως; dat. Θαμύρι Poll. 4. 75: acc. Θάμυριν Il. 2. 595:—*Thamyris*, a Thracian bard;—called **Θαμύρας**, in Plat. Rep. 620 A, etc.

θαμύρος, ἄ, *ov. frequented*, ὕδως Hesych.

θαμύς, v. θαμέες.

θανάσιμος [να], *ov. (θανεῖν, θάνατος) deadly*, Hipp. Aph. 1244, etc.; τύχα Aesch. Ag. 1276; πέσχυα Soph. Aj. 1033; χείρωμα Id. O. T. 500; πέπλος Id. Tr. 75S; φάρμακα Eur. Ion 616, etc.; θηρία θ., of poisonous reptiles, Polyb. 1. 56, 4:—Adv., **θανασίως** *to strike with deadly blow*, Antipho 127. 32.

2. *of or belonging to death*, θαν. αἶμα (as we say) *the life-blood*, Aesch. Ag. 1019; μέλυσσα θ. γόνον having sung my death-song, Ib. 1445.

II. of persons, *near death*, Soph. Ph. 819; θ. ἦδη ὄντα Plat. Rep. 408 C: *subject to death*, Ib. 610 E.

2. *dead*, Soph. Aj. 517, O. T. 959.

θανάτω, Desiderat. of θανεῖν, *to desire to die*, Plat. Phaedo 64 B, Ax. 366 C, Alex. Συναπ. 3.

θανάτ-ηγός, *ov. death-bringing*, dub.; v. sub θάρρηλος.

θανάτ-οῖος, *ov.=θανάτος*, rejected by Poll. 5. 132; but found in Jul. Afr. Cest. c. 14, 16, and read by Dind. in A. B. 14 (for -τήριος).

Another form **θανατηρός**, like **καματηρός**, in Eust. 1336. 20.

θανάτ-φορία, ἡ, *a causing of death*, Anth. P. 5. 114.

θανάτ-φόρος, *ov. death-bringing, mortal*, αἶσα Aesch. Cho. 369; of hurts or accidents, Hipp. Ar. 815; γένεθλα .. θαναταφόρα κείται *causing death by contagion*, Soph. O. T. 181 (lyr.); πάσαι μεταβολαὶ πολιτειῶν θανατηφόροι Xen. Hell. 2. 3. 32; θανατηφόρον ᾄδων *to sing a death song*, Anth. P. 11. 186. Cf. θανατοφόρος.

θανάτ-πᾶω,=θανατᾶω (perhaps f. l.), Luc. Percegr. 32.

θανάτ-ικός, ὁ, *ov. deadly*, θ. ἐγκλημα *a capital charge*, Diod. Excerpt. 610. 39; δίκη Plat. Per. 10, Alex. 42:—**θανατικόν**, τό, *a plague*, Byz. Adv. -κῶς, Eust. 321. 41.

θανάτ-εἶς, εἶσα, *ev. deadly*, ἀμαρτήματα, Soph. Ant. 1262; μόρος Eur. I. A. 1289.

θανάτ-πνοος, *ov. death-breathing*, Eccl.

θανάτ-ποῖός, *ov. causing death*, Schol. Soph. Tr. 869.

θάνατος, ὁ, (✓**ΘΑΝ**, θνήσκω) *death*, whether natural or violent, Hom., etc.; θ. τινος *the death threatened by him*, Od. 15. 275; ὥς θάνον ἐκίσταφ θανάτῳ 11. 412; θανόντι δὲ *to death*, Il. 16. 693, 22. 297; θανάτου τέλος Aesch. Theb. 906; μόρτα Id. Pers. 917, etc.; θανάτου περί καὶ ζωῆς *for life and death*, Pind. N. 9. 68; θ. ἡ βίον φέρει Soph. Ag. 802; θάνατος μὲν τὰδ' ἀκούει Id. O. C. 529, cf. Aj. 215; ἐν ἀγχοῖσιν θάνατον λαβεῖν Eur. Hel. 199; πλώεῖς ἐστὶ θ., ἀνάστατον γενέσθαι *it is its death*, Lycurg. 155. 35; θάνατον θνήσκειν, ἀποθνήσκειν,

ἐλλυσθαι, τελευτᾶν Lob. Aj. 1008, Paral. 515.

2. in Att., also, *death by sentence of law, θάνατον καταγγινάσκειν τινός to pass sentence of death on one*, Thuc. 3. 81; θανάτου κρίνεσθαι *to be tried for one's life*, Id. 3. 57, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 14; also, *περὶ θανάτου διώκειν* Id. Hell. 7. 5, 6; πρὸς ἐχθροὺς .. ἀγωνίσασθαι περὶ θ. Dem. 53. 27; θ. ἡ ζημία ἐπικείται *the penalty is death*, Isocr. 169 C:—in Hdt. ellipt., τὴν ἐπὶ θανάτῳ κεκοσμημένον (sc. στολὴν) 1. 109; so, *δησαί τινα τὴν ἐπὶ θανάτῳ (sc. δέσιν)* 3. 119; but, τὴν ἐπὶ θανάτῳ ἔξοδον ποιεῖσθαι *to go to execution*, 7. 223; and, *ἐπὶ θανάτῳ ἀγασθαι* 3. 14; τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐπιτρέψαι περὶ σφῶν αὐτῶν πλὴν θανάτου *for any penalty short of death*, Thuc. 4. 54, cf. ὑπέγγυον; εἰργόμενον θανάτου καὶ τοῦ ἀνάπνηρον παῖσσι *short of death or maiming*, Aeschin. 26. 16.

3. *pl. θάνατοι, kinds of death*, Od. 12. 341; *or the deaths of several persons*, Aesch. Cho. 53, Soph. O. T. 1200, Eur. Heracl. 629; *or of one person*, Soph. O. T. 496, El. 206; οὐχ ἑνός, οὐδὲ δυοῖν ἄξια θανάτου Plat. Legg. 908 E; πολλῶν θανάτων ἄξιος καὶ οὐχ ἑνός Dem. 521. 24, cf. 345. 25, Ar. Pl. 483:—also *emphatically of violent death*, Aesch. Ag. 1572, Theb. 877, Plat. Rep. 399 A.

II. as prop. n., **Θάνατος** *Death*, the twin-brother of Sleep, Il. 14. 231, 16. 672; μόνος θῶν γὰρ θ. οὐ δῶρρον ἐρᾷ Aesch. Fr. 156; ὃν [ἰδὼν] τέκετο θ. Soph. Fr. 834; brought upon the stage by Eur. in the Alcestis.

III.=νεκρός, *a corpse*, Anth. P. 9. 439, cf. Burm. Propert. 2. 13, 22, and v. s. φόνος.

θανάτῳσινα (sc. ἱερὰ), τά, *a feast of the dead*, Luc. V. H. 2. 22.

θανάτο-φόρος, *ov.*=θανατηφόρος, πάθη Aesch. Ag. 1176.

θανάτω, fut. ὥσω, etc.:—**Pass.**, fut. -ωθήσομαι LXX; fut. med. in pass. *sense θανατώσειτο* Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 31; aor. θανατώθην Id. 1. 6, 4, Plat.: pf. **τεθανάτωμαι** Polyb. 24. 4, 14. *To put to death*, τινα Hdt. 1. 113, Aesch. Pr. 1053, Antipho 123. 40; esp. of the public executioner, Plat. Legg. 872 C, etc.

2. *Pass.*, of flesh, *to be mortified*, Hipp. Fract. 768; and *metaph. in Act. to mortify*, Ep. Rom. 8. 13, cf. 7. 4.

II. *to put to death by sentence of law*, Plat. Legg. 868 C, 872 C:—**Pass.**, Ib. 865 D, Xen. An. 2. 6, 4.

θανάτῳδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like death, indicating death*, Hipp. Progn. 37. **II.**

deadly, fatal, ἦρ Id. Aph. 1247; σπασμοὶ Act. N. A. 7. 5.

θανάτωσις, ὥς, ἡ, *a putting to death*, Thuc. 5. 9. **II.** *a from-nouncing sentence of death*, Plut. 2. 291 C.

θάομαι: aor. ἔθασαμην: Dep. (From ✓**ΘΑΦ** come also Dor. θά-μαι, θα-έμαι (Ion. θη-έμαι), θε-άομαι (q. v.), θ-έα, θέ-ατρον, θε-αρός, θαύ-μα; cf. Slav. div-esa (θανάσιμα), Lith. dūn-as (θαῖμα), etc.): *To wonder at, admire*, ἀμβροτα δῶρα δίδων ἵνα μιν θησαῖα? Ἀχαιοὶ Od. 18. 191.

2. *later, to gaze on, see*, mostly in Dor., 1 pl. θάμεθα Sophron 42 Ahr.; 2 pl. θάσθε (Megar.) Ar. Ach. 770; imperat. θάεο Anth. Plan. 306; θάσεσθε read by the Schol. in Call. Dian. 3; part. fut. θασόμενος Theocr. 2. 72, 15. 23; aor. imperat. θάσαι Epich. 78 Ahr., Ar. Thesm. 280, Theocr. 1. 149, 3. 12; and (with diphth. elided) θάω ὥς . Ar. Pax 906; inf. θάσασθαι Theocr. 2. 72; part. θασόμενος Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 118.

II. the Act. is only found in the Lacon. 1 pl. impf. ἔσάμην (i. e. ἔθασαμην)=ἔθαυρον, Hesych.

θάπος, acc. to Eust. 468, a dialectic form of τάφος, θάμβος; cf. Hesych., θάπαν (θάπον) φόβον.

θαπτέον, verb. Adj. of sq., *one must bury*, τινά Soph. Aj. 1119.

θάπτω (strengthened from ✓**ΤΑΦ**, which appears in fut. and aor. 2 pass., in γάπος, etc.): fut. θάψω: aor. ἔθαψα:—**Pass.**, fut. τάψομαι Eur. Alc. 632, Lys. 134. 1; also **τεθάψομαι** Soph. Aj. 577, 1141, Eur. aor. ἔτάφην Simon. 170, Hdt. 2. 81, 7. 228; more often ἐτάφην [α] Id. 3. 10, 55, and always in Att., part. ἐν-θαφεῖς C. I. 2839:—pf. **τεθάμμαι**, inf. 3 pl. τεθάφαται Hdt. 6. 103; imper. τεθάβω Luc. Dial. Mar. 9. 1; inf. τεθάβω (so Ahr. for τεθαψάω) Aesch. Cho. 366, Lycurg. 104. 7, τετάφαται Plut. 2. 265 A; plqpf. pass. ἐτέθαπτο Od. 11. 52, Hdt. *To pay the last dues to a corpse, to honour with funeral rites, ὅτε μιν θάπτοντο* Ἀχαιοὶ Il. 21. 323, cf. Od. 12. 12, 24. 417, Hes. Sc. 472; which in early times was done by burning the body and burying the ashes, cf. Od. 11. 74 (με κακῆται σὺν τεύχεσσι) with 52 (οὐ γὰρ πᾶν ἐτέθαπτο ὑπὸ χροῦσός); θάπτειν .. γῆς φίλαις κατασκαφαῖς Aesch. Theb. 1008, cf. Eur. Supp. 543 sq.; θ. ἐς τόπον Hdt. 2. 41, cf. Thuc. 8. 84; θ. ἐς οἰκίαν *to carry out to burial from a house*, Isac. 71. 13; καταλείπει μὲν ταφῆναι not even his burial expenses, Ar. Pl. 556; τῷ δ' εἶναι μὴδὲ ταφῆναι Id. Eccl. 591; cf. ἐντάφος.—When the custom of burying the body entire was introduced, the old mode was designated as *πρὶ θάπτειν*, Plut. 2. 286 E, cf. Wessel. Diod. 1. p. 223, Becker Charicl. 390 sq. E. Tr.

Θαργήλια (ἱερὰ), *ov. ταρ*, a festival of Apollo and Artemis held at Athens in the month Thargelion, Hippon. 28, Archil. 102, Lex. ap. Dem. 518. 1:—**Θαργηλιών**, ἄνωρ, ὁ, the 11th month of the Attic year, from the middle of May to the middle of June, Antipho 146. 17, etc.

Θάρρηλος ἄρτος, ὁ,=θαλσίος, Ath. 114 A; θάρρηλος χύτρα Timocl. Διον. 1, as Meineke for θανατηρός.

θαρράλιος, θαρρῆς, θαρρητικός, θάρρος, θαρρύνω, Att. for θαρσ-

θαρσάλιος, Ion. and old Att., new Att. θαρραλέος, *α, ov.* (θάρσος):—*bold, of good courage, ready, daring, undaunted, πολεμιστής* Il. 21. 589, etc.; ἥτορ 19. 169; φωνή Pind. N. 9. 117; ἐπιβες θ. *confident*, Aesch. Pr. 536; c. inf., θαρρ. ἀπὸ τῶν ἵππων πολεμῆν Plat. Prot. 350 A; θ. περὶ τι Arist. Rhet. 2. 5, 16; Comp. -ώτερος, Id. P. A. 3. 4, 27:—*το θαρσαλέον confidence*, ἐν τῷ θαρσαλέῳ εἶναι Thuc. 2. 51, Lys. 164. 4:—so in Adv., θαρραλέως ἔχειν *to be of good courage*, πρὸς τι Plat. Apol. 34 E; πρὸς τινα Xen. An. 2. 6, 14.

2. in bad sense, *overbold, audacious, ταρα*, καὶ ἀναδής Od. 17. 419; θαρσαλέῳ, κύνος ἀδελῆς 19. 91:—Adv., θαρραλέως λέγειν ψεύδη Isac. 49. 12.

II. *that which may be ventured on*, τὰ θ., opp. to τὰ δεινὰ, Plat. Prot. 359 C, Lach. 195 B, al.; τάλγηθ' .. λέγειν ἀσφαλῆς καὶ θαρρ. *a thing safe and which one may venture on*, Id. Rep. 450 E.

θαρσαλεότης, new Att. θαρραλ-, ητος, ή, boldness, confidence, Plut. Aemil. 36., 2. 443 D, etc.

Θαρσέω, new Att. θαρρέω: fut. ήσω: (θάσρος): —to be of good courage, take courage, Il. 1. 92, etc.:—in bad sense (cf. θάσρος), to be over-bold, audacious, ύβρει θ. Thuc. 2. 65; άνεν νοῦ, μάτην θ. Plat. Meno 88 B, Theaet. 189 D.—Construct.: 1. absol., often in Hom., and Att.;

θάσσει take courage! cheer up, Hom., Aesch. Supp. 732, etc.; θαρσέει Ib. 792, cf. εύθαρέω; θάρρει Ar. Pl. 328, al.; often in part. in an Adv. sense, θαρσύντας μάλα εἶπε with good courage, Il. 1. 85, cf. Aesch. Cho. 666; κόμπασον θαρσύν Id. Ag. 1671, cf. Pr. 916, Soph. O. C. 491; θαρσέοντες ἐρίζετε Hdt. 5. 49; πῦθι θαρρῶν Alex. Tok. 3; λέγε τοῖνυν θαρρῶν Plat. Phaedr. 243 E; θαρρῶν πλείονα ζῶνεν ή ὑκνῶν ηύχετο Xen. Ages. 11, 2.—also, τῷ τεθαρρηκός confidence, Plut. Fab. 16, τῷ θαρρῶν τῆς ύφους Id. Cat. Mi. 44.

2. c. acc., θάρσει τόνδε γ' άελων take heart for this struggle, Od. 8. 197; so, later, to feel confidence against, to disdain, have no fear for, πάντα Hdt. 7. 50; θ. γέροντος χείρα Eur. Andr. 993, cf. Soph. O. C. 649; θάνατον Plat. Phaedo 88 B; τῷ τοῦτον σῶμα . . οἱ μὲν έχροθι θαρρῶντες . . Id. Phaedr. 239 D; θ. τῷ ἀποκρίνεσθαι Id. Euthyd. 275 C; οὔτε Φίλιππος ἐθάρρει τούτους οὔτε οὔτοι Φίλιππον Dem. 30. 16; θ. μάχην to venture a fight, Xen. An. 3. 2, 20 (cf. Hell. 2. 4. 9):—c. acc. cogn., θ. θάρρος Plat. Phaedo 95 C; αἰσχυρά θάρρη θ. Id. Prot. 360 B:—in Epitaphs, θάρσει . . οὐδὲς ἀθάνατος C. I. 4463, 5200 b, al.

b. c. acc. pers., also, to have confidence in, τινα Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 42, Dem. 13, Dio C. 51. 11.—Pass. to be confidently trusted, Philostr. 788.

3. θαρπείν τι to have confidence in or on some one or something, Hdt. 3. 76.

4. with Preps., θ. περί or ὑπέρ τι to be confident about . . , Soph. Aj. 793, Plat. Rep. 574 B, 566 B; διά τι Isocr. 38 C; ἐπὶ τι Ib. 128 D; πρὸς τι Plat. Prot. 350 B, Rep. 574 B; πρὸς ἑμάντιν in myself, Ar. Eccl. 1060; so, ἐφ' ἑαυτῷ Plut. 2. 69 C.

5. c. inf. to believe confidently that . . , Soph. Ant. 668; so, θ. ὅτι . . , Thuc. 1. 81, etc.; θ. τῷ ἐξελέγξει Dem. 342. 5; but also, to make bold or venture to do, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 6, Plut. Pericl. 22.

θαρσής, εσσα, εν, = θαρσαλέος, Nonn. D. 13. 562.

θάσρησις, εως, ή, confidence in a thing, ταῖς ναυσί Thuc. 7. 49.

θαρσητέον, verb. Adj. one must have confidence, cited from Iambli.

θαρσητικός, Att. θαρρ-, ή, έν, courageous, Arist. Probl. 27. 3, 2.

θαρσοποιέω, to make confident, Athanas. 2. 452, and Byz.

θαρσοποιός, έν, making confident, Eust. 1344. 12.

θάσρος, new Att. θάρρος, τό, (θρασύς) courage, boldness, Hom. and Att.; θ. τίνος courage to do a thing, Aesch. Cho. 91, Soph. O. C. 48; but also, courage against . . , τῶν πολεμίων Plat. Legg. 647 B; also, πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 15; θ. ἴσχε take courage, Soph. Ph. 807; θ. ἔχειν περί τι to Id. El. 412; θ. ἀέξειν Hes. Sc. 96; αἰρεῖν Eur. I. A. 1598; λαμβάνειν Act. Ar. 28. 15; but, θ. λαμβάνει τινά Thuc. 2. 92:—also, θ. δίδωαι, ἐμπνέειν, έν κραδίη βάλλειν, έν φρεσὶ θεῖναι, έν τήσθεσι ἐνίεναι Hom.; παρέχειν, ἐμβάλλειν, ἐμπαιεῖν τι Thuc. 6. 68, Xen., etc.; θ. ἐγγίγνεται, ἐμπέπει τινί Id.; —ἐλπίδος θάσρος [ἐστὶ μὲν] ὡς . . Eur. Hec. 370:—pl., φόβος καὶ θάρρη Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 2, al.

2. that which gives courage, ὁλοθυγμόν . . , θάσρος φίλος Aesch. Theb. 270, cf. 184;—so in pl. θάρση, grounds of confidence, Eur. I. T. 1283, Plat. Prot. 360 B.

III. rarely in bad sense, = θράσος, audacity, θάσρος άπρον έχουσα Il. 21. 395; μνήης θάσρος to represent the reckless daring of Hector, 17. 570.—On the diff. of θάσρος and θράσος, v. sub θράσος.

θαρσύνω, new Att. θαρρ-, Adv. from gen. part. pres. of θαρσέω, boldly, courageously, Xen. Symp. 2. 11; θ. ἔχειν Dio C. 53. 3.

θαρσύνω, on, = θαρσαλέος, Il. 16. 70; c. dat. relying on a thing, οἶνωψ Il. 833.

θαρσύνω [ῶ], new Att. θαρρύνω, Causal of θαρσέω, to encourage, cheer, θαρσύνον (aor. imper.) δέ οἱ ήτορ Il. 16. 242; θαρσύνεσκε (Ion. imperf.) παριστάμενος ἐπέεσσιν 4. 233; θάρσυνέ τε μῦθω 10. 190; θαρσύνας ἐπέεσσιν Od. 13. 323; θαρσ. λόγους, opp. to φοβέειν, Aesch. Pers. 215; ἔργω καὶ λόγῳ Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 27; also in Hdt. 2. 141, Thuc. 2. 59, etc.

II. intr. = θαρσέω, άλλ., ὡς φίλῃ, θαρσύνει Soph. El. 916.—On the diff. between θαρσύνω and θαρσάω, v. sub θράσος.

θαρσύς, εἰα, ύ, courageous, Philo 2. 665, v. l. Thuc. 7. 77: v. θράσος.

Θαρσῶ, οὗς, ή, name of Athena, Schol. Hom. Il. 5. 2.

θάσαι, εἰα, v. sub θάσμαι.

Θάσιος, a, on, of or from Thasos, Thasian, θάσιος (sc. οἶνος), Thasian wine, Hermipp. Φορμ. 2. 3, Ar. Fr. 301, etc.; (by metath.), θάσιον οἶνον σταμνίον Ar. Lys. 196, cf. Eccl. 1160:—θάσια (sc. κάρνα), τά, almonds, Plut. 2. 1097 D, cf. Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 647 F:—ή θάσια ἄλμη pickled sea-fish, Cratin. Arch. 3; and without ἄλμη, ἀνακυκᾶν θάσιον to make this pickle, Ar. Ach. 671.

θάσσον, Att. θάττον, v. sub ταχύν.

θάσσω, Ep. θάσασσω (q. v.), to sit, sit idle, στρατὸς δὲ θάσσει Eur. Supp. 391; ήσυχος θ. Id. Bacch. 622; ἀμφὶ βαμὸν Id. Rhcs. 509; ἐπ' ἀκταῖς Id. Hec. 36, I. T. 1253; πρὸς βάθροισιν Id. H. F. 715:—also c. acc. sedis, θάσσειν θρόνον Soph. O. T. 161; θ. τρίποδα Eur. Ion 91; θ. δάπεδον Id. Andr. 117:—but c. acc. cogn., θ. δυστήριος ἔδρας to sit in wretched posture, Eur. H. F. 1214, cf. Ar. Thesm. 889: v. θαόζω II, θακίω.

θάσσω, Att. θάττων, v. sub ταχύν.

θάτερον, v. sub ἔτερος.

θατήρ, ήρος, ό, Dor. for θατήρ, = θατήρ, Hesych.

θατίς, υός, ή, Dor. for θαυός, = θαυρία, Hesych.

θαύμα, τό: Ion. θαῦμα or rather θῶμα, like θαμᾶζω, θαμᾶσιος, etc., Dind. Dial. Hdt. p. xxxvii: (θῶμα): I. of objects, whatever one regards with wonder, a wonder, marvel, Hom. and Hes. always in sing., as Il. 13. 99, etc.; θαῦμ' ἐτέτυκτο πελῶριον, of Polypheme, Od. 9. 190; θαῦμα βρυτοῖσι, of a beautiful woman, 11. 287; ἀσπετών τι θ.,

of Hercules, Soph. Tr. 961, etc.:—often c. inf., θαῦμα ἰδέσθαι a wonder to behold, Od. 9. 190, etc.; θαῦμα ἰδεῖν h. Hom. Ven. 206, Hes.; θαῦμ' ἰδεῖν εύκοσμίαις Eur. Bacch. 693; θαῦμα ἀκούσαι Pind. P. 1. 50; θ. μαθεῖν Soph. Tr. 673, etc.:—θαῦμ' ὅτι . . strange that . . , Theocr. 15. 2; οὐ θαῦμά [ἐστὶ] no wonder, Plat. N. 10. 94; so, καὶ θαῦμά γ' οὐδέν and no wonder, Ar. Pl. 99; θαῦμα οὐδέν, c. inf., Plat. Rep. 495 D, etc.; τί τοῦτο θ., Eur. Hipp. 439; so in Hom., ή μάλα θαῦμα κῶν ὕδὲ κείται Od. 17. 306; θ. σοφιστικῆς a wonder of sophistry, Plat. Symp. 233 A:—θῶμα ποιεῖσθαι τι Hdt. 1. 68., 9. 58; or, θῶμα ποιεῖσθαι τι to do, 3. 23, 7. 99:—after Hom. also in pl., θαῦματ' ἑμοὶ κλέειν Aesch. Ag. 1166; θαῦματ' ἀνθρώποις ὀρᾶν Eur. Ion 1142; θαυμάτων κρείσσονα or πέρα things more than wondrous, Id. Bacch. 667, Hec. 714.

2. in pl. also jugglers' tricks, Plat. Rep. 514 B, Legg. 658 B: mountebank-gambols, Xen. Symp. 2. 1, cf. 7, 2, Casaub. Theophr. Char. 6. 2, Ath. 22.

II. of the feeling, wonder, astonishment, θαῦμα μ' ἔχει ὡς . . , Od. 10. 326, etc.; but also, ἔσχων θαῦμα Soph. El. 897; θ. δ' ὅμασιν πάρα Aesch. Eum. 407; θ. μ' ὑποδύεται Soph. El. 928; θ. μ' ἐάμβανεν Ar. Av. 511; θαύματος ἀξίος worthy of wonder, Eur. Hipp. 906, etc.; ἐν θαύματι εἶναι or γήγνεσθαι to be astonished, Hdt. 1. 68, al., Thuc. 8. 14; ἐν θάματι ἔχεσθαι or ἐνέχεσθαι Hdt. S. 135., 7. 128; τίνος at a thing, Id. 9. 37; θ. ποιεῖσθαι περί τι to do, 2. 23; ἐν θαύματι ποιεῖσθαι Plat. Pomp. 14; διὰ θαύματος ἔχειν Hdn. 2. 17:—pl., θαυμάτων ἐπάγία Eur. Bacch. 716, cf. Plat. Legg. 967 A.

θαυμάζω, Ion. θαῦμ-, or rather θαμ-, (v. θαῦμα): Att. fut. θαυμάσομαι Aesch. Pr. 476, Eur. Alc. 157, Plat., θαυμάσσομαι Il. 18. 467; fut. θαυμάσω Hipp. 246, 9, Plut. and late Prose, (in Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 14, θαυμάζουσι is restored for -σουσι, in Cyr. 5. 2, 12 θαυμάσαιτε for -σετε): aor. ἐθαύμασα Att., Ep. θαύμασα h. Hom. Merc. 414: pf. τεθαύμακα Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 2, etc.:—Med., Galen., Procl., etc.:—Pass., fut. -ασθήσομαι Thuc., etc.: aor. ἐθαυμάσθη Id.: pf. τεθαύμακα Polyb. 4. 82, 1.

1. absol. to wonder, marvel, be astonished, Il. 24. 394, etc.; cf. θαύμας.

2. c. acc. to look on with wonder and amazement, to wonder at, marvel at, Il. 24. 631, Od. 1. 382; θ. πόλεμόν τι μάχην τε Il. 13. 11; freq. in Hdt. and Att.; τύχη θαυμάσαι μὲν άξία Soph. O. T. 777, cf. O. C. 1152, El. 393.

b. to regard with wonder and reverence, to honour, admire, worship, Lat. admirari, observare, only once in Hom. (but cf. θαυμάζω), οὔτε τι θαυμάζειν . . οὐτ' ἀγάσασθαι Od. 16. 203; but often later, as Hdt. 3. 80, Aesch. Theb. 772, Soph. Aj. 1093, etc.; θ. τύμβον πατρῶς Eur. El. 519; ημῶν πλούτων ημῶν δόξαν τὴν τούτων θαυμάζετε, ἀλλ' ὕμᾶς αὐτοὺς Dem. 582. 5; μηδὲν θ. Lat. nil admirari, Plut. 2. 44 B; applied by Arist. to the attendance of small birds on the owl, H. A. 9. 15:—θ. τινά τινας for a thing, Thuc. 6. 36, Isocr. 137 D; θ. τινά ἐπὶ σοφία Plat. Theaet. 161 C, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 2; διὰ τι Isocr. 52 D; ἀπὸ τίνος Plut. Rom. 7.

c. to say with astonishment, ἵνα μηδεὶς . . εἴτα τὸν ὅκ ἐλεγες ταῦτα . . , θαυμάζει Dem. 349. 3.

3. c. gen. to wonder at, marvel at, Thuc. 3. 38, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 53, Isocr. 27 B; with a part., θ. σοῦ λέγοντος Plat. Prot. 329 B, cf. Crito 50 C; θ. τῶν προθέντων αὐτὸς λέγειν Thuc. 3. 38; θαμ. τί τινας to wonder at a thing in a person, Soph. Ph. 1362, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1041; δ θαυμάζω τοῦ εταίρου Plat. Theat. 161 B, cf. Rep. 376 C; also c. dupl. gen., θ. τούτου τῆς διανοίας Lys. 100. 16:—these phrases are used in Att. as a civil mode of expressing dissent.

4. rarely c. dat. rei, to wonder at, Thuc. 4. 85., 7. 63.

5. foll. by Preps., θ. παρὰ πολλά Il. 10. 12; περί τινας Plat. Tim. 80 C; θ. περί τινας τί τῇ τέχνῃ συμβάλλεται Sosip. Καταψ. 1. 37.

6. very often foll. by a relative sentence, θαυμάζομεν, οἷον ἐτύχθη Il. 2. 320; θ. ὅστις ἔσται ὁ ἀντερῶν Thuc. 3. 38; θαυμάζοντες τί ἔσται ἡ πολιτεία Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 17; θ. ὡς οὐ πω πάρεσι Thuc. 1. 90, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 20, etc.:—in Att., θ. ὅτι I wonder at the fact that . . , Plat. Rep. 489 A; but this is more commonly expressed by the dubitative form θαυμάζω εἰ . . I wonder if . . or whether . . , as a more polite way of saying I wonder that . . , Hdt. 1. 155, Soph. O. C. 1140, Plat. Phaedo 97 A, Symp. 215 A; δ καὶ θαυμάζω, εἰ . . , Dem. 368. 12; θ. εἰ μή . . , Lat. mirum ni . . , Ar. Pax 1202.—This construction is often combined with one or other of the foregoing.

b. c. acc., foll. by a Relat., θαύμαζ' Ἀχιλλῆα, ὅσος ἔην οἶός τε Il. 24. 629, cf. 2. 392; Τηλέμαχον θαυμάζον, δ θαρσαλέως άγύρευεν they marvelled at Telemachus, that he spake so boldly, Od. 1. 382., 18. 411., 20. 269; τὸ δὲ θαυμάζωσκον (Ion. imperf.), ὡς . . 19. 229; θ. σοῦ γλῶσσας, ὡς θαρσύντομος Aesch. Ag. 1399, etc.:—sometimes also with ὡς omitted, ἀλλά τὸ θαυμάζω ἰδὼν . . , Od. 4. 655; θαυμάσας ἔχω τῷδε χρῆν γάρ . . , Soph. Ph. 1362:—sometimes with an inf., θαυμάζομεν ἔκτορα δῖον, αἰχμητὴν ἔμεναι (for οἷός ἐστιν) Il. 5. 601.

c. c. gen. in same manner, θαυμ. τίνος, ἦντινα γνῶμην ἔχων κτλ. Antipho 112. 7; θ. τῶν . . ἐχόντων ὅπως οὐ λέγουσιν Isocr. 27 B; θαυμ. αὐτοῦ—τί τολμήσει λέγειν Dem. 721. 27; θαυμάζω τίνος ὅτι . . , Isocr. 41 A; θαυμ. τῶν δυναστεύοντων εἰ ἤγουνται I wonder at men in power supposing, Id. 76 B; ὅμων θ. εἰ μὴ βοηθήσετε Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 52:—also, θ. αὐτῶν . . τοῦτο, ὡς . . , Plat. Phaedo 89 A.

7. c. acc. c. inf., θ. σε πενθεῖν Eur. Med. 268, cf. Alc. 1130; but also c. gen. pro acc., θαυμάζω δέ σου . . κυρεῖν λέγουσαν Aesch. Ag. 1199.

II. Pass. to be looked at with wonder, Hdt. 4. 28; θαυμάζεται μὴ παρῶν, i. e. I keep wondering that he is not present, Soph. O. T. 289.

2. to be admired, Hdt. 3. 82., 7. 204; χάρις δ' ἀφ' ἧμῶν ὁλομένων θαυμάζεται Aesch. Theb. 703; τὰ εἰκότα θ. to receive proper marks of respect, Thuc. 1. 38.

θαυμαίνω, Ep. fut. θαυμανέω, = θαυμάζω 2, to admire, gaze upon, ἀέλεια θαυμανέοντες Od. 8. 108; δένδρεα θαύμαине Pind. O. 3. 57:—Pass., θαυμάνονται Callier. ap. Stob. 486. 42.—Cf. θαυμάζω.

θαύμακτρον, τό, the money paid to see conjurers' tricks, Sophron ap. E. M. (cf. θαῦμα 1. 2).

θαυμάλιος, α, ον, wondrous, Hesych.

Θαυμάς, αντος, ὁ, the mythic sire of Iris, Hes. Th. 265; alleged by Plato to illustrate the principle οὐκ ἄλλα ἀρχὴ φιλοσοφίας ἢ τὸ θαυμάζειν, Theaet. 155 D, cf. Arist. Metaph. 1. 2, 9, Rhet. 1. 11, 21, al.

θαυμάσιος, ἡ, wonder, Galen. 12. 943:—dub., v. Lob. Phryn. 509.

θαυμάσιος, α, ον, Ion. θαῦμ— or rather θαῦμ—: (v. θαῦμα); rarely os, on, Luc. Imag. 19:—wondrous, wonderful, marvellous, ὄσσα, h. Hom. Merc. 443; χάρις Hes. Th. 584; θαυμασιωτέρη Hdt. 2. 21; θαυμάσια wonders, marvels, Ib. 35, cf. 6. 47; θαυμάσια ἐργάζεσθαι Plat. Apol. 35 A; ἤττον θαυμάσια, καίπερ ὄντα θαυμάσια less admired, though admirable, Plat. 2. 974 D:—c. inf., τέρας θ. προσιδέσθαι Pind. P. 1. 49; οὐ θαυμάσιον [ἐστίν], c. inf., Ar. Thesm. 468; ἐστὶν δὲ... τοῦτο... θαυμάσιον, ὅπως. Id. Pl. 340; θαυμάσιος τὸ κάλλος marvellous for beauty, Xen. An. 2. 3, 9; also, πρὸς τὴν τὸλμαν θαυμασιώτατος Aeschin. 75. 17:—often with a relat. added, θαυμάσιον ὅσον wonderfully much, Plat. Symp. 217 A; θαυμάσια ἡλίκα Dem. 348. 28; cf. θαυμαστός:—τὸ θαυμασιώτατον what is most wonderful, Diod. 1. 63.

2. Adv. —ως, wonderfully, i. e. exceedingly, Ar. Nub. 1240; often with ὡς added, θ. ὡς ἀθλιος i. e. wretchedly, Plat. Gorg. 471 B; θ. ἂν ὡς εὐλαβοῦμην I should be wonderfully cautious, Dem. 844. 5.

II. admirable, excellent, with slight irony, Plat. Phaedr. 242 A, Dem. 375. 24; freq. in addresses, ὦ θαυμάσιε, like ὦ μακάριε, Plat. Rep. 435 C, al.; ὦ θαυμασιώτατε ἄνθρωπε, in scorn, Xen. An. 3. 1, 27; θ. καὶ ἄλλον strange and irrational, Plat. Gorg. 496 A.

θαυμαστότης, ἡ, disposition to wonder, Hipp. 301. 15, Arist. Top. 4. 5, 12.

2. under the Byz. Emperors, a title, ἡ σὴ θ. your Excellency, C. I. 3467. 10.

θαυματουργία, = θαυματουργίᾳ, as L. Dind., from the best Ms., reads in Xen. Symp. 7, 2:—ουργία, ἡ, Philostr. in Phot. Bibl. 333. 33.

θαυμασμός, ὁ, a marvelling, Diu ap. Stob. 408. 46, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 17, Plut. Aemil. 39, etc.

θαυμαστός, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be admired, Plat. Polit. 302 A. II. neut. θαυμαστέον, one must wonder at or admire, Eur. Hcl. 85, 499.

θαυμαστής, Ion. θαῦμ—, ὁ, ὡς, an admirer, Vit. Hom. 3, Arist. Rhet. 2. 6, 24, al.

θαυμαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to wonder or admire, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 30, Plut. 2. 41 A. Adv. —κώς, Schol.

θαυμαστός, Ion. θαῦμ— or rather θαῦμ— (v. θαῦμα), ἡ, ὄν—wondrous, wonderful, marvellous, extraordinary, first in h. Hom. Cer. 10, Hdt., etc. (v. θαυμάσιος); ἔργα μεγάλα καὶ θαυμαστά Hdt. 1. 1; θ. καρπός Id. 9. 122; θ. λόχος γυναικῶν, of the Furies, Aesch. Eum. 46; οὐδὲν τούτων θαυμαστόν ἐμοὶ Soph. Ph. 191, etc.; δὲ πάντων θαυμαστότατον ἀκούσιος Plat. Symp. 220 A; θαυμαστά δρᾶν Ib. 151 A; θαυμαστὸν ποιεῖς ὅτι... Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 13:—c. acc., θαυμαστός τὸ κάλλος Plat. Phaedo 110 C; πάναν ἀρετὴν Id. Legg. 945 E; c. gen., τῆς εὐσταθείας Plat. Popl. 14; τῆς ἐπικλείας Id. Peric. 39; c. dat., πλήθει Id. Caes. 6; also, πρὸς τι Id. 2. 980 D:—foll. by a Relat., θαυμαστὸν ὅσον... Lat. mirum quantum, Plat. Theaet. 150 D, etc.; θαυμαστὸν ἡλίκον Dem. 738. 20; cf. θαυμάσιος:—followed by εἰ..., Xen. Symp. 4. 3; οὐδὲν θ., εἰ..., Plat.; cf. θαυμάσιω 1. 6. a:—Adv. —τῶς, Plat. Legg. 633 B; θαυμαστῶς ὡς σφόδρα Id. Rep. 331 A; so neut. pl. as Adv., Id. Symp. 192 B, 220 A; θαυμάσιω ὡς Soph. Fr. 963, Eur. I. A. 943.

II. admirable, excellent, πατήρ, υἱός, ὁ, ἄβ. Pind. P. 3. 126., 4. 429, N. 9. 108; ἀνὴρ γὰρ οὐ στενακτός... ἀλλ' εἰ τις βροτῶν θ. Soph. O. C. 1664:—ironically, like θαυμάσιος, πράξας μὲν ἐθ. ἂν γένοιτο' ἀνὴρ Aesch. Pers. 212; θ. καὶ γελῶτα Plat. Theaet. 145 B; ὦ θαυμαστὲ Id. Polit. 265 A; ὦ θαυμασιώτατα Xen. An. 7. 7, 10. θαυμαστός, to make wonderful, magnify, Eust. Opusc. 144. 75:—Pass. to be regarded as a marvel, Arist. H. A. 9. 49 (B), 6, Plut. Peric. 28.

θαυμάστωσις, εως, ἡ, marvellousness, Eust. Opusc. 47. 55.

θαυματίζομαι, Dep. to marvel much, Hesych.

θαυμάτο-βρύτος, ὄν, abounding in marvels, Eust. Opusc. 172. 88.

θαυμάτοεις, εσσα, εν, = θαυμαστός, Manetho 6. 402.

θαυμάτο-λογία, ἡ, wondrous discourse, Synes. 44 A.

θαυμάτοποιος, to do wonders, play jugglers' tricks, Luc. Peregr. 17. 21.

θαυμάτοποια, ἡ, conjuring, juggling, Plat. Rep. 602 D. II. of orators, a straining after the marvellous, Isocr. 209 C:—also —ποίησις, εως, ἡ, Eust. Opusc. 167. 27.

θαυμάτοποιός, ἡ, ὄν, juggling: ἡ —κῆ (sc. τέχνη), =foreg., Plat. Soph. 224 A; so, τὸ θαυματοποιῶν Ib. 268 D.

θαυμάτο-ποιός, ὄν, wonder-working, ὄνειρος Luc. Somn. 14: making wondrous works, κοῦρα Matro ap. Ath. 137 B:—as Subst. a conjuror, juggler, Plat. Rep. 514 B, Soph. 235 B, Dem. 22. 19.

θαυμάτος, ἡ, ὄν, poet. for θαυμαστός (as ὄνοτος for ὄνοστός), h. Hom. Merc. 80, 440, Bacch. 34, Iles. Sc. 165, Pind. O. 1. 43, P. 10. 49.

θαυμάτοργία, = θαυματουργία, v. θαυμασιουργία; τὰ τεθαυματοργημένα jugglers' tricks, Plat. Tim. 80 C.

θαυμάτοργημα, τό, a wonder-work, Heliod. 10. 39.

θαυμάτοργία, ἡ, = θαυματοποιία, Plat. Legg. 675 A.

θαυμάτοργός, ὄν, (ἐργῶ) = θαυματοποιός, Ath. 129 D.

θαυσο-ἰκρίον, τό, (θάομαι) a platform for seeing, Hesych.

θαψία, ἡ, = θάψος, Arist. Probl. 1. 41, 1, Theophr. H. P. 9. 9, 1, Diosc. 4. 157.

θάψινος, ἡ, on, yellow-coloured, yellow, sallow, γυνή Ar. Vesp. 1413;

χρῶμα Plat. Phoc. 28; χιτῶν Ath. 198 F.

θάψος, ἡ, also θαψία (Diosc. 4. 158), a plant or wood used for dyeing yellow, brought from the island of Thapsos, Theocr. 2. 88, Nic. Al. 583:

—θαψία μίξα Theophr. Fr. 170.

*θάω, Ep. for the prose θηλάω:—of the Act. we only find aor. 1 inf. θήσαι, to suckle, in Hesych.: but of Med., Hom. has inf. pres., ἀλλ' αἰεὶ παρέχουσιν ἐμπετανὸν γάλα θήσαι they give milk to suck the year round, Od. 4. 89; aor. 1, θήσατο μαζὶν he sucked the breast, Il. 24. 58,

cf. Call. Jov. 48; part., θησάμενος sucking, h. Hom. Cer. 236:—but, II. in h. Hom. Ap. 123, Ἀπόλλωνα θήσατο μήτηρ, in causal sense, him his mother suckled. (From √ΘΑ, Ekt., come also θηλή, θήλως, θηλέω (perh. θάλλω), τίθηθι, τήθηθι; cf. Skt. dhā, dhanāmi (híbo, lacteo), dhātī (nutrix), dhénus (vacca); Lat. fi-lare (to suck), fi-lius (Umbr. fe-liu), and perh. fe-mina; Goth. daddjan (θηλάειν); O. H. G. tila (mamma): v. Curt. no. 307.)

*θάω, Lacon. θᾶω, to see, v. sub θάομαι II.

—θε, inseparable suffix, v. —θεν.

θεά, ἡ, Lacon. σιά Ar. Lys. 1263:—fem. of θεός, a goddess, Hom.; opp. to γυνή, Il. 14. 315; often with another Subst., θεά μήτηρ 1. 280; θεά Νύμφα 2. 615; Μοῦσαι θεαί τ' ἄδοδοί Aesch. Supp. 695; θεοὶ θεαί τε Id. Theb. 86; Παλλὰς θ. Soph. Ant. 1184:—τὰ θεά, or (in Att.) τὰ θεῶ, are always Demeter and Persephone, also called μεγάλα θεά, Soph. O. C. 683; αἱ εἰσμεν θεαί the Erinyes, Ib. 458, etc. (v. σεμνός); also, δεινὰ, ἀνάνυμοι θ. Eur. El. 1270, 1. T. 944.—The Att. form θεά, θεάς, etc. is used even Ep. and Ion., except in a few places of late Epics: Ep. dat. pl. θεῆς Il. 3. 158, 8. 305, Od. 5. 119. In Hdt. and Att. Prose θεῶς was used instead; but it occurs occasionally in Com., Ar. Fr. 23, Antiph. Διδ. 3; esp. when Trag. phrases are imitated, as Eubul. Μηδ. 1, Menand. Θα. 1; or in set forms, as, τοῖς θεοῖς καὶ ταῖς θεαῖς Antiph. Τιμ. 1, cf. Anaxandr. Ἄργ. 3; but it reappears in late Prose, and was often introduced by Copyists in correct writers, v. Elmsl. Ach. 724, Cobet N. LL. p. 26 sq. [—, but in Att. sometimes as monosyll., Eur. Andr. 978; never so in Hom., v. sub πότνια: cf. θεός.]

θεά, Ion. θήη, ἡ, (v. sub θάομαι):—a seeing, looking at, view, θήης ἄξιος = ἀξιόθετος, Hdt. 1. 25, cf. Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 34; θέαν λαβεῖν to take or get a view, Soph. Ph. 536; εἰς θέαν τινός ἐρχεσθαι, ἐπὶ θέαν ἐλθεῖν to go to see, Eur. I. A. 427, Plat. Lach. 179 E; ἐπὶ τῇ θεᾷ τινός at the sight of..., Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 24; βαδίζειν ἐπὶ κομφῶδον θέαν Id. Oec. 3, 7: v. sub διεξόδοι.

b. of the mind, Arist. Phys. 4. 2, 8, etc. 2. aspect, διασπερῆς τὴν θέαν (=ιδεῖν) Eur. I. A. 1588; ἀσυχρὰν θέαν παρέχειν Xen. Eq. 7, 2; ἀπὸ τῆς θέας ἐκλεῖπει Luc. V. H. 1. 11.

II. that which is seen, a sight, Ζηνὶ δυνάκλειθ θ. Aesch. Pr. 241; μάλ' ἀζήλος θ. Soph. El. 1455; ὡς ἴδω πικρὰν θ. Eur. Hipp. 809; ἀταρβής τῆς θέας without fear of the sight, Soph. Tr. 23; pl., θεαὶ ἀμήχανοι τὸ κάλλος Plat. Rep. 615 A.

2. the spectators at the games, theatre, Inscr. Att. in C. I. 102; ἐν ταῖς θεαῖς καὶ ἐν ταῖς πομπαῖς lb. 3068. 22: also the spectacle itself, Plut. Caes. 55, Brut. 21, etc.

III. the place for seeing from, a seat in the theatre, θέαν εἰς τὰ Διονυσία καταναίμεν τοῖς πρῶτοισι Aeschin. 35. 11, cf. Dem. 234. 24; θέαν καταλαμβάνειν to occupy one, Id. 572. 12; προσκαταλαμβάνειν Luc. Hermot. 39; ἔχων ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ Plat. Flam. 19, etc.

IV. in h. Hom. Cer. 64, αἰδεσθαί με θέας ὕπερ reverere me by thy countenance, as an adjuration; but prob. θέας should be read, i. e. Proserpine.

θε-αγγελεύς, εως, ὁ, one who proclaims a festival, Hesych.:—fem. θε-άγγελις, εδος, name of an intoxicating herb, Plin. H. N. 24. 102.

θε-αγῶνία, ἡ, (ἄγω) an evoking of gods, Eccl.

θεάλω, to be divine, Democr. ap. Dion. V. Hom.:—to prophesy, Byz.

θεαδίστατος, said to be used by Antipho for θεοειδέστατος, E. M. 444. 14, cf. A. B. 263, Suid.

θεαῖνᾶ, ἡ, Ep. for θεά (cf. δέσποινα, λύκαινα, etc.), a goddess, mostly in phrase πάντες τε θεοὶ πάσαι τε θεαῖναι Il. 8. 5, Od. 8. 341, al., imitated by Antiph. Αἰδμ. 3, θεῶν τε καὶ θεαῖνῶν.

θε-αίτηρας, ὄν, obtained from the gods, Joseph. A. J. 5. 10, 3, as interpr. of the name Samuel:—as n. pr. in Plato, etc.

θέαμα, Ion. θέημα, τό, (θεάομαι) that which is seen, a sight, show, spectacle, esp. such as gives pleasure, the same for the eye as ἀκρόαμα for the ear (Xen. Symp. 2. 2, 7, 5), Simon. Iamb. 6. 67, Aesch. Fr. 69, 304, Soph. Aj. 992, Eur. Supp. 784, Thuc. 2. 39, Plat., etc.; εἰ τις ὀρχοῖτ' εὖ, θεάμ' ἦν Plat. Com. Σκευ. 1; ἔπτα θ. the seven wonders of the world, Strabo 652.

θεαματίζομαι, Dep., = θεάομαι, Joseph. in Walz Rhett. 3. 540.

θεάμων, Ion. θεήμων, ὁ, ἡ, a spectator, Anth. Plan. 365, Synes. 128 B.

θέ-άνδρος, ὁ, (ἀνὴρ) the God-man; θεανδρία, ἡ, the nature of the θεάνδρος; and θεανδρικός, ἡ, ὄν, like the θεάνδρος, Eccl.

θε-άνθρωπος, ὁ, θεανθρωπία, ἡ, = θεάνδρος, —δρία, Eccl.

θεάομαι, Ep. and Ion. θηέομαι; imper. θῆω Ar. Ach. 262; opt. θηοῖο (for Att. θεοῖο) Il. 24. 418; part. θηέμενος Hdt. 7. 146: Ion. impf. 3 sing. ἔθηεντο Hdt. 1. 10, etc., ἔθηεντο Id. 7. 56; Ep. θηέοιο Od. 5. 75, etc., θηέοντο Hom., but (with augm.) ἔθηνευσθε Od. 9. 218:—fut. θεάσομαι [ᾶ], Ion. —ήσομαι: aug. ἐθαέσωμαι, Ep., opt. θήησαι, θήησατο, Od. 17. 315., 5. 74:—in Hdt., the MSS. in some places give θε— as the first syll., in others θη—; it is prob. that he used the Ep. form in all cases, and Dind. writes fut. θήησαι in 1. 8, aor. ἔθησαν in 1. 59, 3. 136, etc., as well as in 1. 11, 30., 3. 23, 24., 4. 87 (where the MSS. give θη—): pf. τεθέαμαι:—for Dor. forms, v. θάομαι, θαέομαι: Dep.: (θέα).

To look on, gaze at, view, behold, mostly with a sense of wondering, θηέοντο μέγα ἔργον Il. 7. 444, cf. Od. 2. 13; λαοὶ δ' αὖ θηέοντο τε ἀμυβησάν τε Il. 23. 728; so in Hdt. 1. 8, 11, and Att.; α. ὅμαι Eur. Ion 232; ζήτης τὸ κακὸν τεθεῶσθαι Ar. Thesm. 797; ἐθεάτο... τὴν θέαν τῆς πόλεως..., ὡς ἑῶν reconnoitred it, Thuc. 5. 7; θ. κύκλω τὴν πόλιν Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 7; θ. τινα τί ποιήσει Dem., etc.

2. to view as spectators, esp. upon the stage (cf. θέατρον), Isocr. 49 C; οἱ θεώμενοι the spectators in a theatre, Ar. Nub. 517, Ran. 2, al.; (but also, the witnesses, by-standers, Antipho 123. 14):—metaph., θ. τὸν πόλεμον to be spectators of the war, Hdt. 8. 116.

3. θ. τὸ ἀντίματον to review it, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 1.

4. to look at (with the mind), τὸ ἀληθές Plat. Phaedo 84 B, cf. Prot. 352 A. II. the aor. ἐθεάθη is used in pass. sense by late writers, Pseudo-Callisth. 2. 42., 3. 46, Ev.

Marc. 16. 11; but in Thuc. 3. 38 θεᾶθέν is f. l. for δρασθέν.—Of an Act. θεᾶω there are a few examples in Lacon. dialect, Valck. Adon. p. 279 B; and many in late writers, as Themist., Synces., etc., Boiss. Philostr. 421.

θε-ἀρεστος, *on, pleasing to God*, Eccl. Adv. -τως, Eccl. θεᾶριον [ᾶ], τό, Dor. for θεᾶριον (which is not found), *the place where the θεᾶροι met*, Pind. N. 3. 122. II. θεᾶριος, ὁ, Doric epith. of Apollo as god of oracles, Paus. 2. 31. 6.

θεᾶρίς, ἴδος, fem. Adv. of or for the θεᾶροι, Epigr. Gr. 1035. 13. θεᾶροδόκος, -δοκία, Dor. for θεᾶρ-.

θεᾶρός, ὁ, Dor. for θεᾶρος, Epicharm. 58 Ahr.

θε-αρχία, ἡ, (ἀρχω) *the supreme Deity*, Eccl.

θεαρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to the θεαρχία*, Eccl. Adv. -κώς, Ib.

θεαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (θεᾶω) *inspired*, Eccl.

θεᾶτέος, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. of θεᾶομαι, *to be seen*, Plat. Phaedo 66 D.

II. θεᾶτέον, *one must see*, Id. Rep. 390 D. θεᾶτής, Ion. θεᾶτής, ὁ, (θεᾶομαι) *one who sees, a spectator*, Hdt. 3. 139, Eur. Ion 301, Ar. Nub. 575, al.; θ. σοφιστῶν Thuc. 3. 38; θ. τοῦ ἀλθουῦς Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7. 19.

θεᾶτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *for seeing, θ. δύναμις sight*, Arr. Epict. 1. 6. 3.

θεᾶτός, ἡ, ὄν, *to be seen*, Soph. Aj. 914; τινι by one, Plat. Symp. 197 D;

τῷ νῷ Id. Phaedr. 247 C; cf. σπηγτός, σπηγτός.

θεᾶρείον, τό, = θεᾶρον, Suid.

θεᾶτρια, ἡ, fem. of θεᾶτής, Poll. 2. 56; v. συνθεᾶτρια.

θεᾶτρίδιον, τό, Dim. of θεᾶρον, Varro R. R. 3. 5. 13.

θεᾶτρίζω, (θεᾶρον) *to be or play on the stage*, Suid. II. trans.

to bring on the stage, make a show or spectacle of, τινά Greg. Naz.:—

Med. *to shew oneself off*, Id.:—Pass. *to be made a show of, held up to shame*, Ep. Hebr. 10. 33; cf. θεᾶρον 3.

θεᾶτρικός, Ion. θεᾶτρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the theatre, theatrical, μουσική Arist. Pol. 8. 7. 6; ὅλως Plat. Alex. 19:—Adv., θεᾶτρικῶς εἰπεῖν

Plut. 2. 1076 C. 2. pomptous, showy, Hipp. 20. 12.

θεᾶτρισμός, οὗ, ὁ, theatrical exhibition, Thom. M. 730.

θεᾶτριστής, οὗ, ὁ, a stage-player, Hesych., Suid.

θεᾶτρο-βάμων [ᾶ], ὁ, ἡ, a theatre-frequenter, Nicet. Ann. 187 B.

θεᾶτρο-εἰδής, ἑς, like a theatre, Strabo 179, Diod. 19. 45. Adv. -ῶς, Strabo 763.

θεᾶτρο-κόπος, ὄν, *courting applause*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 231: cf. δημοκόπος:—hence -κοπῶν, *to court applause for a thing*, ὕμνους Or. Sib. 5. 141 (where θεα- is one syll. by synizesis); and -κοπία, ἡ, a courting of applause, Artemid. 2. 75: cf. θεατροσκοπία.

θεᾶτρο-κράτια, ἡ, a theatrical government, absolute power exercised by the spectators in a theatre, as in our 'O. P. riots', Plat. Legg. 701 A:

formed like ὀλοκρατία, cf. Lob. Phryn. 525.

θεᾶτρο-μᾶνέω, *to be mad after stage-plays*, Manetho 4. 277, Philo (?)

θεᾶτρο-μᾶνης, ἑς, mad after plays, Athanas.

θεᾶτρό-μορφος, ὄν, = θεατροειδής, theatre-shaped, Lyc. 600.

θεᾶτρον, Ion. θέτρον, τό, (θεᾶομαι) *a place for seeing, esp. for dramatic representation, a theatre*, Hdt. 6. 67, Thuc. 8. 93, Inscr. Att. in C. I. 101, 102, 107, etc.: also used as a *place of assembly*, Lys. 132. 35.

Ath. 213 D, N. T.; v. Schömann de Comit. p. 56:—on their form and arrangement, Müller Archäol. § 289:—on the habit of frequenting them, Becker Charicl. 403 sq.:—εἰς τὸ θε. εἰσφέρειν *to bring upon the stage*, Isocr. 258 A; τὸ καλὸν τοῦ θε. a good place in the theatre, Acl. V. H. 2. 13, cf. Alciphro 3. 20.

2. collective for ὁ θεαταί, *the people in the theatre, the spectators*, as we say 'the house', Hdt. 6. 21, Ar. Eq. 233, al., Plat. Symp. 194 B.

3. = θεᾶ, θέαμα, a show, spectacle, θ. γεννηθῆναι, = θεατρίζεσθαι, 1 Ep. Cor. 4. 9:—Cf. ἀμφιθεᾶτρον.

θεᾶτρο-ποιός, ὄν, making a theatre, Anaxandr. 'Od. 2. 9.

θεᾶτρο-πῶλης, ὄν, ὁ, Ar. Fr. 475.

θεᾶτροσκοπία, ἡ, a frequenting of theatres, Synces. 100 A, ubi nunc θεατροκοπίας.

θεᾶτρο-τορύνη [ῶ], ἡ, = τορύνη θεᾶτρον, stage-pounder, epith. of Melissa, prob. because she was a heavy, clumsy dancer, Schweigh. Ath. 157 A.

θεᾶτρο-ῶνης, οὗ, ὁ, the lessee of a theatre, at Athens a person who received the money paid for seats (θεᾶρικόν), for which he paid a rent to the state and kept the theatre in repair, Casaub. Theophr. Char. 11. 3, Böckh P. E. 1. 294:—so, θεατροπώλης, οὗ, ὁ, Ar. Fr. 475; cf. ἀρχιτέκτων 11.

θε-αυγής, ἑς, *beaming with divine light*, C. I. 9421.

θεᾶφιον, τό, = θεῖον, sulphur, Hesych., θεᾶφος, ὁ, East. 1935. 22.

θεαφ-ώδης, ἑς, sulfureous, Arist. Plant. 2. 4. 10.

θεᾶειδης, ἑς, (θεός) = θεοειδής, Suid. (e conj. Butt.).

θεᾶειον, θεᾶείω, Ep. for θεῖον (sulphur), θεῖω:—also θεῖσιος, for θεῖος.

θεῖη, ἡ, Ion. for θεᾶ.

θεηγενής, ἑς, poet. for θεογενής, Orph. Arg. 1344, Q. Sm. 6. 9.

θεηγορέω, *to speak of God; θεηγορία, ἡ, discourse of God; Eccl.*

θε-ηγόρος, ὄν, speaking of God, Heliod. 2. 4, Orph. Arg. 539.

θεη-δόκος or -δόχος, ὄν, poet. for θεοδόχος, Nonn. D. 13. 96.

θεῖσιος, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. for θεῖσιος, θεῖσιος, divine, Bion 6. 9.

θεηκολεών, ὄνος, ὁ, the dwelling of a θεηκόλος, Paus. 5. 15. 8.

θεη-κόλος, ὄν, = θεοκόλος, a priest, Paus. 5. 15. 10, C. I. 344, 1738.

θεηλάστια, ἡ, visitation of God, Schol. Soph. Tr. 1237 (cod. ἡλαστία).

θεηλάτεια, Pass. *to complain of God's visitations*, Heliod. 6. 8.

θεηλάτος, ὄν, (ἐλαύνω) *driven or hunted by a god, θεηλάτου βοῦς*

διῆν Aesch. Ag. 1297, cf. Plut. 2. 830 F.

III. sent or caused by a god, of things evil in themselves or in their consequences (v. Thoms. M. 437), φθορή Hdt. 7. 18; ἔργον, πᾶγμα, μάντευμα Soph. Ant. 278, O. T. 255, 992; νόσους δ' ἀνάγκη τὰς θ. φέρειν Id. Fr. 611; ἐκ τινος θεηλάτου from some destiny, Eur. Ion 1392.

III. built for the gods, like θεοῦμπος, ἔδραι Ib. 1306.

θέμα, τό, Ion. for θέαμα, Simon. lambl. 67.

θεη-μάχος, ὄν, poet. for θεομ-, Anth. P. 1. 10. 72., 9. 709.

θεημοσύνη, ἡ, contemplation: a problem, Anth. P. 11. 352.

θεημων, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, Ion. for θεᾶμων, Anth. Plan. 365.

θεηπολις, poet. for θεομ-, Phot., etc.; θεηπόλιος, ὄν, Nonn. Jo. 4. v. 23.

θεητής, θέτρον, Ion. for θεᾶτής, θεᾶτρον.

θεῖα, ἡ, fem. of ὁ θεῖος, one's father's or mother's sister, aunt, Lat. amita or matertera, Ammon. p. 135.

II. θεῖα, prop. n., a daughter of earth, mother of Helios and Selené, Hes. Th. 135.

θεᾶδω, (θεῖος) *to consult oracles, to practise divinations, ὅποσοι αὐτοὺς θεᾶσαντες ἐπῆλσαν* as many as made them hope by divinations, Thuc. 8. 1, cf. Arr. An. 7. 18, 2, and v. θεασμός.

II. to worship as divine, Dio C. 59. 27: also *to make divine, deify*, Clem. Al. 492, etc.

III. to fill with the god, inspire, Philostr. 704.

θεασμός, divination, ἄγαν θεασμῷ προσκείμενος, of Nicias, Thuc. 7. 50, cf. 86; θεασμοῖς κάτοχοι γυναικες Dion. H. 7. 68.

θεαστής, οὗ, ὁ, a worshipper, Tzet. Hist. 8. 347.

θεαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, like one inspired. Adv. -κώς, Poll. 1. 16.

Θεῖβαθεν, Adv., Boeot. for Θήβηθεν, from Thebes, Ar. Ach. 862: so, Θεῖβαθι, at Thebes, Ib. 868.

θεῖκελος, = θεσκελος, Ar. Lys. 1252.

θεῖκος, ἡ, ὄν, late form for θεῖος, Clem. Al. 116, C. I. 8714. Adv. -κώς, Eccl.

θελοπόδεω, *to dry in the sun, σταφυλὴν θελο*, 5. 9, in Pass.

θελο-πέδιον, τό, (εἶλη) in Od. 7. 123, a sunny spot in the vineyard, on which the grapes were suffered to dry, so as to make raisins, v. Nitzsch, and cf. Anth. P. 6. 169, 9. 586.

θεῖμεν, for θέμεν, 1 pl. opt. aor. 2 act. of τίθημι.

θεῖναι, inf. aor. 2 act. of τίθημι. II. inf. aor. 1 of θεῖω.

θεῖνός, ἡ, ὄν, = θεῖος, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2557 B. 19.

θεῖον, Ep. inf. θενέμεναι Od. 22. 443: impf. ἔθεινον Aesch. Pers. 418, etc.: fut. θενῶ Ar. Ach. 564: aor. 1 ἔθεινα Il. 20. 481., 21. 491; but the other moods are taken from an aor. 2 ἔθειον (which does not occur in indic.), imper. θενε Eur. Rhes. 676, Ar. Av. 54, subj. θενω Eur. Rhes. 687, Ar. Lys. 821, inf. θενεῖν Eur. Heracl. 271, part. θενών Id. Cycl. 7, Ar. Eq. 640, Vesp. 1384, Av. 1613, Ran. 855; these forms were often incorrectly written θενεω, θενω, as if from a pres. θενω, Elmsl. Heracl. 272; but θενῶν may be retained in later writers, as Theocr. 22. 66):—

Pass., only in pres. and impf. (From √ΘΕΝ; cf. Lat. fen-do (in defendo, offendo, and perh. infensus). Poët. word, to strike, τινά, like τύπτω, πᾶσσαι, Od. 18. 63; φασγάνων αὐχένα θεῖνας Il. 20. 481; μάστιγι . . θεῖναι Il. 7. 430; [τόξωι] . . ἔθεινε παρ' οὐατα 21. 491; Pass., like Lat. virgulo, 1. 588; θεωῖμεναι βουπλήγη 6. 135; ἄορι, ἐξέφαιτο 10. 484, Od. 22. 443; θεωομένου . . πρὸς οὐδὲ dashed to earth, 9. 459, cf. Aesch. Pers. 303, Cho. 387:—so also later, σκάπτω θεῖναι τινά Pind. O. 7. 51; ραυστήρι Aesch. Pr. 65, cf. 76; τινά δι δασίδος Eur. Heracl. 738; Ιτῆαν μέσση Id. Cycl. 7; τῷ σκέλει θενε τὴν πέτραν Ar. Av. 54; τῷ πρὸς τῶν θενῶν τὴν κυκλήϊδ Id. Eq. 640; ποσσὶ θ. σκέλους, οἱ a wrestler, Theocr. 22. 66: absol., καίτερε, θενετε Eur. Or. 1302; θεῖν', ἀντέρειδε Id. Supp. 702; θεῖνε, θεῖνε Id. Rhes. 676.

2. metaph., θεῖναι δ' οὐδεὶς μάντιν Aesch. Theb. 382.

3. intr. of ships, θ. ἐπ' ἀντᾶς Id. Pers. 964.

θεο-γενής, ἑς, poet. for θεογενής, prob. 1. in Orac. ap. Paus. 6. 11. 8.

θεο-δάμη, ἡ, (δαμάω) she who tames the gods, Orac. ap. Suid.

θεο-δόμος, ὄν, built by gods, Τροίη Anth. P. 7. 138., 9. 104.

θεο-λόγος, ὁ, poet. for θεολόγος, Epigr. Gr. 882.

θεομεν, Ep. for θέμεν, θέμεν, 1 pl. subj. aor. 2 act. of τίθημι, Hom.

θεῖον, Ep. θεῖον and (once) θήϊον, τό, brimstone, Lat. sulfur, used to fumigate and purify (cf. θεῖω), δέρας . . ἐκάθαρσε θεῖω Il. 16. 228; οἶσε θεῖον . . κακῶν ἄκος Od. 22. 481; ἦνικεν δ' ἀρα πῦρ καὶ θήϊον 22. 493; θεῖω δὲ θεῖον γίγνεται ὁδμή, from a thunderbolt, Il. 14. 415, cf. 8. 135; so of a ship struck by lightning, θεῖον πλῆθ' with fumes of sulfur, 12. 417; cf. Hipp. Aër. 284:—θ. ἀπυρον was native sulfur, sulfur vivum, as distinguished from prepared, πεπυρωμένον, Tim. Locr. 99 C, Diosc. 5. 124.

(Curt. regards θεῖον, i. e. θεῖσιος, as the orig. form, and refers it to the same Root as θῶν, Lat. fumus, v. sub θῶν.)

θεῖον, τό, the divinity, v. sub θεῖος II.

θεο-ποιέω, *to make a god of*, Or. Sib. 1. p. 29.

θεο-πρόπος, ὁ, poet. for θεοπρόπος, Epigr. Gr. 1025. 6.

θεῖος, α, ὄν, Ep. θεῖσιος, Procl. h. Ven. 2. 17; θεῖσιος, Bion. 6. 9: Lacon. σείσιος, v. infr. 1. 3: Comp. and Sup. θεῖστερος, -ύτατος, oft. in Plat.: (θεῖς):

1. of or from the gods, sent by the gods, issuing from them, divine, θεῖον γένος Il. 6. 180; ὁμῆη 2. 41; ὄνειρος Ib. 22; θεῖσιος ἐπιπνοῖσις Aesch. Supp. 576, cf. Plat. Rep. 499 B; θ. μαστίγῃ Aesch. Pr. 682; μανία Soph. Aj. 611; νόσος Ib. 186; (but θ. νόσος of a whirlwind, Id. Ant. 421); κινδύνος Andoc. 18. 15; θεῖα τινι μοῖρᾳ by divine intervention, much like θεῖως, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 1, Hell. 7. 5. 10; so, εἰρη τύχη γεγῶνός 11dt. 1. 126; θεῖη τύχη χρώμενος Id. 3. 139; θεῖα κάπῳ τύχῃ, of an easy death, Soph. O. C. 1585; ἐκ θ. τύχης Id. Ph. 1326; ἐμαθε ὡς θεῖον εἶη τὸ πρῆγμα Hdt. 6. 69; ὁ θ. νόμος divine law, Thuc. 3. 82;—appointed of God, βασιλῆς Od. 4. 691; σκῆπτρον given by god, Soph. Ph. 139; v. infr. 2.

2. belonging or sacred to a god, in honour of a god, holy, ἅγιος, χορὸς Il. 7. 298, Od. 8. 264; under divine protection, πύργος, δόμος Il. 21. 526, Od. 4. 43; often of heralds and minstrels, 4. 691, etc.; and so perhaps of kings, v. supr.

3. like θεσπεσίος, ἱερός, Lat. divinus, of anything more than human, extraordinary, wondrous, hence of heroes, as Hercules, Ulysses, etc., divinely strong, great, beautiful, etc., Hom.; and as a mere mark of respect, excellent, θεῖος ὑπόρβος Od. 16. 1, etc.; so of wine, θεῖον ποτὶν 2. 341; of salt (not as used in sacrifice, for this use is not Homeric), Il. 9. 214; so in Hdt., θ. πρῆγματα marvellous things, 2. 66; ἐν τοῖσι θεῖστατον

one of the most marvellous things (v. δ, ἡ τό Α. VIII. 7), 7. 137:—so in Att., even in familiar language, μετὰ σοῦ, τῆς θείας κεφαλῆς Plat. Phaedr. 234 D; ὡς θεία κεφαλὴ Liban. 1. 652, etc.; and at Sparta, θεῖος (or rather σεῖος) ἀνὴρ was a title of distinction, Plat. Meno 99 D, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 1, 3; so ὡς θεῖος, used by the Spartan in Plat. Legg. 626 C; cf. ἡθεῖος.

II. as Subst., θεῖον, τό, the Divine Being, the Divinity, Deity, first in Hdt. 1. 32., 3. 108, al., Aesch. Cho. 958; (cf. δῖος); ὥσπερ κατὰ θεῖον Ar. Eq. 147. 2. in an abstract sense, divinity, the divine, κεκοινώνηκε . . τοῦ θεῖου Plat. Phaedr. 246 D; ἡ μόνον μετέχει τοῦ θεῖου . . ἡ μόλις [ὁ ἄνθρωπος] Arist. P. A. 2. 10, 4, etc. 3. θεῖα, τὰ, divine things, the acts and attributes of the gods, the course of providence, Soph. Ph. 452, Fr. 521, Ar. Av. 961, Plat. Soph. 232 C, etc.: religious observances, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 2; ἔρρει τὰ θεῖα religion is out of date, Soph. O. T. 910, cf. O. C. 1537; τὰ ἀδία καὶ θεῖα Arist. G. A. 2. 1, 2, etc.

III. Adv. θεῖος, in divine manner, by divine providence, like θεῖα μοῖρα (supr. I. 1), Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 1, etc.; θεσιτέρως by special providence, Hdt. 1. 122; also, μᾶλλον τι καὶ θεῖοτερον Id. 1. 174. 2. divinely, excellently, εὖ γε καὶ θ. Plat. Theaet. 154 D; θεῖως εἰρησθαί Arist. Metaph. 11. 8, 21.

IV. for Comp. θεώτερος, v. θεός III.

θεῖος, ὁ, one's father's or mother's brother, uncle, Lat. patruus and avunculus, Eur. I. T. 930, Ar. Nub. 125, Andoc. 3. 34., 15. 35, Plat., etc.; ὁ πρὸς μητρὸς θ. Isac. 51. 27; ὁ πρὸς πατρὸς Philo 2. 172.—Before this, πατροκασιγνήτος, πατράδελφος, πάτρας, and μητροκασιγνήτος, μητράδελφος, μήτρας were used.—Cf. also ἡθεῖος.

II. In Cic. Att. 2. 2, 1, like patruus, strict, harsh; but v. Orelli. (Curt. refers it to the same Root with τήβη, τηθύς.)

θεο-στεπτος, θεο-τελής, v. sub θεο-.

θεοῦτης, η̄τος, ἡ, divine nature, divinity, Plut. 2. 665 A, etc. 2. religion, religiousness, Ib. 857 A, Id. Sull. 6; but in these places it is prob. that δούτης (OC— for θε-) is the true reading, as in Isocr. 226 D δούτης was restored from the Cod. Urbin.

θεο-φάνης, ἐς, manifested by the gods, Alex. Ὀλυμπ. I. 14; v. l. θειοφανῆς.

θεο-χρῶς, on, contr. -χρῶς, on, brimstone-coloured, Diosc. 5. 118.

θεοῶ, Ep. θεοῖω, (θεῖον) to smoke with brimstone, fumigate and purify thereby, ὅφρα θεοῖωσιν μέγαν Od. 22. 482; θεοῖσας τὰς ἀλλοτρίας ἐπινοίας, metaph. from the clothes-cleaner, who used sulfur, Lysipp. Baxx. 5; cf. θεοῶ II.—Med., δῶμα θεοιοῦται he fumigates his house, Od. 23. 50; generally, to purify, hallow, θεῖον . . θεσπὸν αἰθέρος μυθῶν Eur. Hel. 866, v. Herm. ad l. (882).

II. (θεῖος) to make divine, dedicate to a god, Plat. Legg. 771 B.

θεῖω, Ep. for θεῖω, to run.

θεωδῶς, ἐς, (θεῖον) brimstone-like, Lat. sulfureus, Paul. Sil. Therm. 20, Galen.

II. (θεῖος) divine, Justin. M.—Adv. -δως, Eccl.

θελγεσί-μυθος, on, soft-speaking, Anth. P. 9. 525, 9.

θελγημα, τό, =sq., Snid. s. v. βουκολήσας.

θελγητρον, τό, (θέλγω) a charm or spell, ὃ φίλον ὕπνον θ. Eur. Or. 211; πόβαν θελγητρά Ath. 220 F; of music, Luc. Imagg. 14; cf. θέλκτρον.

θελγίν, ἴνος, ὁ, v. τελχίν.

θελγῶ, τό, =θελγητρον, Schol. Pind. P. 1. 21, Hesych.

θελγῶ, Ion. impf. θέλγεσκε Od. 3. 264; fut. θέλγω 16. 208, Aesch., Dor. -ξω Theocr. Ep. 5. 3; aor. θέλξα II., etc.—Pass., fut. θαλχθήσονται Luc. Salt. 85; aor. θέλχθησιν Od. 10. 326, Ep. 3 pl. -χθεν 18. 211. Poet. Verb. (used by Plat. Symp. 197 E, and in late Prose), properly, to stroke or touch with magic power, Lat. mulcere, and so to charm, enchant, spell-bind, esp. to one's bane; of Hermes, who with his magic wand ἀνδρῶν ὄματα θαλγει, lays men in a charmed sleep, Od. 5. 47, 24. 3, Il. 24. 343; of Poseidon causing a hero's death, θέλξας ὅσσε φαεινὰ 13. 435; of the sorceress Circe, οὐδ' ὥς θέλξαι σε δυνήσεται Od. 20. 291, 318, 326; of the Sirens, αἱ βᾶ τε πάντας ἀνθρώπους θέλγουσιν, βῆς σφέας ἐσάφικται 12. 40; of a wind sent by Zeus, which blowing in the face of the Greeks θέλγε νόον, spell-bound their senses, Il. 12. 255; of Apollo shaking his aegis at the Greeks, τοῖσι δὲ θυμὸν ἐν στήθεσιν ἐθέλξει 15. 322, cf. 594; of a minstrel, Od. 17. 521. 2. in bad sense, to cheat, cozen, 16. 195, 298, Soph. Tr. 710; often c. dat. modi, μήτε τί μοι ψεύδεσσι χαρίζο, μήτε τι θέλγω Od. 14. 387; θέλγεσθ' ἐπέεσσι 3. 264; μαλακοῖσι καὶ αἰμυλοῖσι λόγοισι 1. 57., 18. 282; ψεύδεσσι, δόλῳ Il. 21. 276, 604;—Pass., ἔρω δ' ἄρα θυμὸν θέλχθην by love's witchery they were entrapped, Od. 18. 212.

II. in later writers the same sense remains, ὁ ἐλπίς θέλγει νόον h. Hom. Cer. 37, cf. Pind. P. 1. 21; καί μοι οὐτι μελιγλώσσος πειθοῖς ἐπασιδοῖται θέλξει Aesch. Pr. 173, cf. Plat. Symp. 197 E; σὺ δὲ θέλγεις ἂν θ. ἀέλκτρον Aesch. Supp. 1056; θέλγει ἔρωι, ὕπνος Eur. Hipp. 1274, I. A. 142; ὁδῶς . . ἣν ἀβεί θέλγων . . νόσημα Plat. Symp. 197 E;—Pass., τὰ δ' οὐτι θέλγεται Aesch. Cho. 420; Μούσαισιν . . τῇν φρένα θαλγομένη (which may be Med.), Epigr. Gr. 674. 8.

2. c. inf., ἵμερος θέλξει τὸ μὴ κτεῖναι will persuade her not to kill, Aesch. Pr. 865; ἔρωι δὲ νιν . . θέλγειεν αἰχμάσαι τάδε Soph. Tr. 355; ἐπεσθαί θ. Acl. N. A. 10. 14. 3. to produce by spells, αἰδοῖα θέλξαν νιν (sc. εὐφροσύνην) Pind. N. 4. 5; [γαλήνη] θ. ἀννημήνην Anth. P. 5. 544.

θελερός, ὄν, =θελερὸν πᾶμα, of the Nile, interpr. by Hesych. οἰκτρόν, ἥσυχον, Aesch. Supp. 1027; Conington suggested θελερωτέρω πνεύματι also in Theb. 707.—It is assumed in E. M. 103. 48, as primitive form of θέληρμος; and Arcad. 61. 3 says, τὸ δὲ θελερὸς ἀπὸ τοῦ θαλγῶς ὀφείνεται.

θέλεος, on, willing, θ. ἀδέλεος, Lat. nolens volens, Aesch. Supp. 875.

θέλημα, τό, (θέλω) will, Arist. Plant. 1. 1, 7, Ev. Matth. 7. 21, Eccl.

II. ἐστὶ μοι θ. ἐν τινι pleasure in . . , LXX (Eccl. 5. 3, cf. 12. 1).

θέληματαίνα, =θέλω, Nicet. Anst. 361 C.

θελήμων, on, gen. onos, willing, voluntary, Ap. Rh. 2. 556.

θελήσις, εως, ἡ, a willing, will, Poll. 5. 165, Ep. Hebr. 2. 4.

θελήσις, ὅ, one who wills, Hesych. II. a wizard, LXX (2 Regg. 21. 6).

θελήτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of the will, δύναμις Eccl.

θελήτος, ἡ, ὄν, wished for, desired, LXX (1 Regg. 15. 32, Malach. 3. 12).

θέλκτρον, τό, =θελγητρον, Hesych.

θελκτήρ, ἥρος, ὅ, (θέλγω) a soother, charmer, θελκτήρ ὀδυνῶν h. Hom. 15. 4; cf. θέλκτωρ.

θελκτῆριον, τό, a charm, spell, enchantment, like θέλγητρον, θέλκτρον, of the girdle of Aphrodite, ἔνθα τέ οἱ θελκτῆρια πάντα τέτυκτο Il. 14. 215; of heroic lays, βροτῶν θελκτῆρια Od. 1. 337; θεῶν θελκτῆριον a means of soothing the gods, 8. 509; πόνων θελκτῆρια means of lightening toil, Aesch. Cho. 670; γλώσσης ἐμῆς μέλιγμα καὶ θ. Id. Eum. 886; νεκροῖς θελκτῆρια, of offerings to the Manes, Eur. I. T. 166; ψυχῆς θ. Menand. Incert. 23.

θελκτῆριος, on, charming, enchanting, soothing, μῦθοι Aesch. Eum. 81, Eur. Hipp. 478; ὄμματος θελκτῆριον τόξον the eye's magic shaft; Aesch. Supp. 1004; c. gen., φίλτρα θ. ἔρωτος Eur. Hipp. 509; μύθον μύθος θ. speech that heals speech, Aesch. Supp. 447.

θελκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, =foreg., Schol. Eur. Or. 211.

θέλκτρον, τό, =θελκτῆριον, Soph. Tr. 585; in Luc. D. Deor. 4. 5, θέλγητρον is restored from MSS.

θελκτός, εως, ἡ, enchantment, Ap. Rh. 1. 515; al. θέλκτις, Lob. Par. 440.

θέλκτωρ, =θελκτήρ, Snid. (so Dind. for θελκτός); θέλκτορι is rightly restored by Bothe for θεατορι (so Med. MS.) in Aesch. Supp. 1040.

θελξιμβροτος, on, charming men, ὥδῃ Orph. Lith. 315.

θελξι-μελής, ἐς, charming with music, Epigr. Gr. 1053.

θελξι-voos, on, contr. -voos, on, charming or witching the heart, φίλτρα Anth. P. 6. 88; ἔαρ 10. 15; ἔρωτες Musae. 147.

θελξι-πικρος, on, sweetly painful, κνημονή Anth. P. app. 304.

θέλξις, εως, ἡ, an enchanting, Ael. N. A. 8. 24, Plut. 2. 662 A.

θελξι-φρων, on, =θελξήσων, Eur. Bacch. 402, Anth. P. 9. 505.

θελοντής, οὔ, ὅ, =θελοντής (q. v.), Porphy. ap. Lob. Phryn. 7.

θέλυμα, on, τὰ, =θέμεθλα, the foundations or elements of things, the semina rerum of Lucret., Emped. 73, 139 Sturz; cf. the Homeric προθέλυμας, τετραθέλυμος; in the former passage Karsten reads θέλυμα, in the latter, θέλυμα.

θέλω, fut. θελήσω, shortened form of ἐθέλω, q. v. sub fin.

θέμα, τό, (τίθημι) that which is placed or laid down: 1. money deposited as a pledge, a deposit, Plut. 2. 116 A, B; a treasure, LXX (Tob. 4. 9); 2. θ. βρωμάτων a mess of meat, LXX (Sirac. 30. 19).

3. something proposed as a prize, a prize, C. 1. 2758, 1. 2, 2759, 2954 B, al.; v. Pearson Ignat. p. 25, and cf. θεματικός. 3. a proposition or case for discussion, the theme of an argument, Cicero's propositum, Diog. L. 7. 78, Quintil. 4. 2, 28.

4. in Gramm. a primary word, root. 5. a horoscope, Manetho 1. 278, Suet. Octav. 94 fin.

6. a depot of soldiers; and so, a military district, province, subdivided into ἐπαρχίαι, Const. Porphy. de Thematibus.

θεματίζω, to take as a theme or primary word, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 149. 2. to draw a horoscope, Byz. 3. to put a case, Pandect.

θεματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a θέμα: 1. that in which a prize is proposed, ἀγών θ., opp. to στεφανίτης and φυλλίτης, Poll. 3. 153; 2. ῥημὸς θ. a style merely calculated for effect, Plut. 2. 1135 D; cf. θεματίτης.

2. ῥῆμα θ. or θ. alone, a primary word, E. M.:—θεματικότερον more in accordance with the root, Apollon, de Constr. 107.

3. of θεματικοὶ the people of a district (θέμα 6), Byz.:—οἱ θ. κριταί, like our county-court judges, Lat. pedanei iudices, Pandect.

θεμάτιον, τό, Dim. of θέμα 5, Tzetz.

θεματίσμος, ὁ, (θεματίζω) a laying down, 1. of a case for discussion. 2. of a root or primary word, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 149.

θεματίτης ἀγών, ὁ, =θεματικός ἀγών, C. 1. 5913, 33.

θεματο-ποιῶ, to form a thema or root, Schol. Od. 4. 807.

θέμεθλα, τὰ, (τίθημι) the foundations, the lowest part, the bottom, ὀφθαλμοῖο θέμεθλα the very bottom, roots of the eye, Il. 14. 493; στομάχιο θέμ. 17. 47; Ἀμμανοῖο θέμ. Hes. Th. 816; Ἀμμανος θέμ. the place where Ammon stands, i. e. his temple, Pind. P. 4. 28; Παγγαλοῖο θέμ. the roots of Mt. Pangaea, Ib. 320; θ. δίκης Solon 3. 14; ἐκ θεμέθλων, Lat. funditus, Anth. P. 15. 22, 11:—rare in sing., Call. Dian. 248 (with v. l. θέμελων).

θεμεῖλα, τὰ, =θέμεθλα, θεμεῖλα . . , τὰ θέσαν μογέοντες Ἀχαιοί Il. 12. 28; θεμ. τε προβάλλοντο 23. 255; διέθηκε θεμ. h. Hom. Ap. 254; θεμ. καρτερὰ πῆξας Anth. P. 9. 808; cf. Opp. H. 5. 680, Call. Del. 260.

The form θεμεῖλα in Anth. P. append. 270, al.; sing. θεμεῖλον Anth. P. 9. 649., 14. 115. Cf. θεμελίος.

θεμελιάκος, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the foundation, Schol. Lyc. 715.

θεμελίος, on, of or for the foundation, λῆθοι Ar. Av. 1137; οἰκούπεδα Diod. 5. 66:—absol., θεμελίος (sub. λίθος), ὁ, a foundation-stone, Arist. Phys. 6. 10, Metaph. 4. 1, 1, al.:—οἱ θεμελίοι ἐκ παντοῦθεν λίθων ὑπὸκεινται the foundations, Thuc. 1. 93; τοὺς θ. ἐκ λίθων οἰκοδομεῖσθαι Arist. P. A. 3. 5, 9:—also neut. θεμελίον, Id. An. Post. 2. 12, 9; τὰ θεμέλια Id. Phys. 2. 9, 1, Paus. 8. 32, 1, Diod. 5. 66:—but in most cases the gender is indeterminate, μὴ ὑποκειμένον . . θεμελίον Xen. Eq. 1. 2; ἐκ τῶν θεμελίων from the foundations, Lat. funditus, Thuc. 3. 68, cf. Polyb. 5. 93, 2, etc.; so θεμελίωθεν, Gloss.

θεμελιώχος, on, (ἐχω) upholding the foundations, Ποσειδῶν Cornut. N. D. 22:—ὁ θ. (sc. λίθος) Heraclid. Alleg. 48.

θεμελίω, to lay the foundation of, found firmly, πύργους . . φοινίζει θεμελιώσας Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 11, cf. Ep. Hebr. 1. 10, etc.:—Pass. to have the foundations laid, Ev. Matth. 7. 25, Inscr. in Keil p. 196: metaph., βασιλεία καλῶς θεμελιωθεῖσα Diod. 11. 68; ἡγεμονία κάλλιστα θεμελιωμένη Id. 15. 1; ἐν ἀγαπῇ τῷ θ. Ep. Eph. 2. 18; τῇ πίστει Coloss. 1. 23.

II. to destroy utterly, Hesych.

θεμελίωσις, *εως*, ἡ, a *founding*: *foundation*, LXX (2 Eadr. 3. 11, al.).
 θεμελιωτής, *οὗ*, ὁ, a *founder*, Gloss.
 θεμελιναι, v. sub τίθημι.
 θεμερός, *ὄν*, = αιμερός (Hesych.), θεμερώτερα Anth. P. append. 239.
 (Perhaps from $\sqrt{\Theta\epsilon}$, τίθημι, settled, sedate.)
 θεμερό-φρων, *ον*, gen. *ωνος*, of *grave and serious mind*, Hesych.
 θεμερόνομαι, = σεμνύνομαι, Hesych.
 θεμερό-ωνις, *ἰδος*, ἡ, *grave and sedate of look*, Ἀρμονίη Emped. 23; θ. αἰδώς Aesch. Pr. 134; ubi v. Hecm.; cf. θεμερός.
 θεμιζω, (θέμις) to *judge, punish* (Cretan, acc. to Hesych.), Paus. ap. Eust. 735. 55:—Med., θεμιστάμενοι ὀργάς *controlling our wills*, Pind. P. 4. 250.

θεμί-πλεκτος, *ον*, (πλέκω) *rightly plaited*, θ. στέφανος a *rightly-made or well-earned crown*, Pind. N. 9. 125.

θέμις, ἡ, old Ep. gen. θέμιστος (in Hom. the only form, cf. Archil. 79): acc. θέμιστα Il. 5. 761, but θέμιν Aesch. Ag. 1431, etc.: gen. pl. θεμιστέων Hes. Th. 235:—so the prop. n. θέμις is decl. in Hom., θέμιστος, θέμιστα; but θέμιτος Pind. O. 13. 11, Θέμιδος Aesch. Pr. 18, etc., Θέμιος Ildt. 2. 50; θέμιν Hes. Th. 16, etc.:—voc. Θέμι Il. 15. 93, Eur. Med. 160. (From $\sqrt{\Theta\epsilon}$, τίθημι, cf. Skt. dhā-man (sedes, lex, mos), Goth. dōm-s, O. N. dōm-r, A. S. dōm (doom), O. H. G. tuom):

I. like θεσμός, that which is laid down or established, law (not as fixed by statute, but) as established by custom, Lat. *jus* or *fas*, as opp. to *lex*, freq. in Hom. in phrase, θέμις ἐστὶ 'tis meet and right, Lat. *fas est*, c. dat. pers. et inf., οὐ μοι θέμις ἐστὶ τίνοιον ἀνιμῆσαι Od. 14. 56, cf. 10. 73, Il. 14. 386; ἄτε εἰναι θέμις ἐστὶ [παράδοξαι] 11. 779; ὅ οὐ Διὸς ἐν ἡν [ἐκτελέσαι] Hes. Sc. 22; and without dat., Il. 16. 796, 23. 44; ἡ γὰρ θέμις for so 'tis right [to do], Od. 24. 286; then very often, ἡ θέμις ἐστὶ as 'tis right, as the custom is, Il. 2. 73, Hes. Op. 139; sometimes foll. by dat., ἡ θέμις ἐστ' ἀγορῇ Il. 9. 33, cf. Hes. Op. 130; or by gen., ἡ θέμις ἀνδρῶν πάλαι as man's custom is, Il. 9. 134, cf. 276., 1977; ἡ θέμις ἐστὶ γυναικὸς as is a woman's custom, Od. 14. 130; (formerly this phrase was commonly written ἡ θέμις ἐστὶ; but the form ἡ θ. ἐ. is now generally received, see Spitzner, Excurs. ii on Il.):—

so in Att., ὅσα τείνειν πρὸς θέμιν Plat. Symp. 188 D, etc.; but here the appellat. is used mostly in phrase θέμις ἐστὶ, Lat. *fas est*, c. inf., ὅ τι δυνατόν καὶ θέμις αἰνεῖν Aesch. Ag. 98, cf. 216, Soph. Ant. 880, Eur. Med. 678, Plat., etc.;—also indeclin., θέμις being used as acc., πότερα κατ' ἔχθραν ἡ τὸ μὴ θέμις λέγεις; Aesch. Supp. 335; ὥστε μὴ .. θέμις σέ γ' εἶναι κύνων ἀντιπρὸν κακῶς Soph. O. C. 1191; φαδὲ θέμις εἶναι Plat. Gorg. 505 C, cf. Xen. Oec. 11, 11, Ael. N. A. 1. 60: v. Hecm. Aesch. Ag. 216, Dind. Soph. 1. c.

2. in Att. also, = *dike*, right, law, Aesch. Ag. 1431, Soph. Tr. 810:—a penalty, τίτειν ὁμοίαν θ. Aesch. Supp. 436.

II. pl. θέμιστες, the decrees of the Gods, oracles, Διὸς θέμιστες, as declared by oracle, Od. 16. 403; θέμισσιν by oracles, Pind. P. 4. 96, cf. O. 10 (11). 29; λέγοντες .. ὡς οὐ θέμις γίγνεται ἄν that it would not be the will of heaven, Soph. Ph. 346: cf. θεμιστός.

2. rights, esp. of the chief as judge, prerogatives, ἀκηπτόν τ' ἡδὲ θέμιστας Il. 2. 206, cf. 9. 99; hence, the dues of the king or lord, λιπαρὰ τελέουσι θέμιστας 9. 156, 298.

3. existing laws or ordinances, δικασπόλοι, οἵτε θέμιστας πρὸς Διὸς εἰρῆσθαι who maintain the laws, Il. 1. 238, cf. Hes. Th. 235; τοῖσιν δ' (i. e. the Cyclopes) οὐτ' ἀγορὰ βουλευήροι οὐτε θέμιστας Od. 9. 112; οὐτε δίκας εὐ εἰδότες οὐτε θέμιστας neither rights nor laws, lb. 215; so in sing., ὅς οὐ τινα οἶδε θέμιστα Il. 5. 761; ἵνα σφ' ἀγορῇ τί θέμις τε 11. 807.

4. claims, to be decided by the kings or judges, οἱ .. ἀκολαῖς κρίνωσι θέμιστας Il. 16. 387; ἀκολαῖς δὲ δίκαις κρίνωσι θ. Hes. Op. 219; διακρίνοντα θ. ἰθεῖραι δέχραν Id. Th. 85.

III. as prop. n., Themis, goddess of law and order, patroness of existing rights, lastly justly personified. But in Hom., who mentions the goddess only thrice, she is the officer of Zeus, who calls the gods to assembly, Il. 20. 4; convenes and dismisses assemblies of men, Od. 2. 68; and presides and keeps order at the banquets of the gods, Il. 15. 87 sq. Hes. Th. 16 names her along with the great Gods, cf. Hdt. 2. 50; but, lb. 135, he makes her daughter of Uranos and Gaia; while in Aesch. she is one of the older Gods before the reign of Zeus, the same as Γαῖα, cf. Prom. 18, 209, 874: v. plura ap. Welcker, Aeschyl. Trilogie, p. 40.

θεμι-σκόπος, *ον*, seeing to law and order, Pind. N. 7. 69.
 θεμισ-κρέων, *οντος*, ὁ, reigning by right, Pind. P. 5. 38.

θέμιστα, θέμιστας, v. sub τίθημι.

θεμιστεία, ἡ, a giving of oracles, Strabo 8. 14.

θεμιστιός, *α*, *ον*, of law and right, θ. σκᾶπτον the sceptre of righteous judgment, Pind. O. 1. 18.

θεμιστευμα, τό, a legal ordinance, Nicet. Ann. 343 D.

θεμιστυτός, ἡ, *ὄν*, ordered by law or custom, Hesych.

θεμιστεῖν, to declare law and right, Lat. *jus dicere*, c. dat., Μίρρα Ἰδων .. θεμιστινόντα νίκουσιν Od. 11. 569; c. gen. to claim right over, to govern, θεμιστεῖν δὲ ἕκαστος παίδων ἡδ' ἀλόχαν Od. 9. 114.

II. to give by way of answer or oracle, νημερία βουλὴν παῖσι θεμιστεῖν h. Hom. Ap. 253, cf. 203; so in Prose, Lys. ap. Harp.:—absol. to deliver oracles, Eur. Ion 371, Plut. Alex. 14, Orac. ap. Ael. V. H. 3. 43.

θεμιστιών, v. sub τίθημι.

θεμιστός, ὁ, patron of right, of Zeus, ap. Plut. 2. 1065 F.

θεμιστο-πόλος, *ον*, (πολέω) ministering law and right, epith. of kings and judges, h. Hom. Cer. 103; like δικασπόλος.

θεμιστός, ἡ, *ὄν*, = θεμιρός, Archil. 79 (as Bgk.), Aesch. Theb. 694:—Adv. -τως, Id. Cho. 645.

II. oracular, ἔμνη Pind. Fr. 204; cf. θέμις 11. 1.

θεμιστοσύνη, ἡ, poet. for θέμις, Orph. Il. 78. 6.

θεμιστοχός, *ον*, (έχω), upholding right, βασιλεὺς Ap. Rh. 4. 437.

θεμ-ίστωρ, *ορος*, ὁ, knowing right, Hesych.

θεμιτεύω, = θεμιστεῖν, ὄργια θεμιτεύων keeping lawful orgies, Eur. Bacch. 79 (as Musgr., metri gr.).

θεμιτός, ἡ, *ὄν*, (θέμις) like θεμιστός, allowed by the laws of God and men, righteous, h. Hom. Cer. 207; οὐ θεμιτόν [ἔσται], like οὐ θέμις, c. inf., Pind. P. 9. 75, Soph. O. T. 993, O. C. 1758, Eur., etc.; so in Prose, Ildt. 3. 37. 5. 72, Plat. Apol. 30 D, C. I. 26. 103. 16, etc.; μηδὲ θεμιτόν .. μηδὲ ὅσιον Dem. 562. 20; also in pl., τὰ μὴ θεμίτ' ἦς [ἰδεῖν] Call. Lav. Pall. Adv. -τως, Phot., Suid.

θεμίτ-ουργός, *ὄν*, author of right, Jo. Diac. in Hes. p. 458 Gaisf.

θεμιτώδης, *ες*, (είδος) oracular, Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 5. 16.

θεμόω, a word only occurring in the phrase νῆα .. θέμωσε χέρσον ἰκέσθαι Od. 9. 486, 542: one set of Interpreters explained θέμωσε by ἡνάγκασε, ἐβιάσατο forced, urged the ship to come to land; another, simply, brought it to land; Hesych. has θεμός = δαδθεσις.

-θεν, old termin. of the genit., as in ἐμίνην, αἰένην, Διούθεν, θεούθεν, etc.; so also in some few Nouns after Preps., ἀπὸ Τροίηνων Od. 9. 38; ἐξ οὐρανῶν Il. 8. 19.

II. as insep. Particle, affixed to Substs. or Adj., and like the Prep. ἐκ, denoting motion from a place, opp. to -δε, as in ἀλλοθεν, οἰκοθεν, etc., from another place, from home. In some words the vowels became long before -θεν, as ἀμφοτέρωθεν, ἐτέρωθεν. In some, as ἐνέριθε, ἐκτοσθε, ἐντοσθε, ὕπαθε, πάροιθε, the Poets dropped the *v* metri gratia; but, except in these Homeric forms, this licence was rare even in late authors.

θέναρ, *ἄρος*, τό, the palm of the hand, πυρρὸν ὕπερ θέναρ, i. e. just below the wrist, Il. 5. 339; χεῖρὸς τὸ ἐντὸς θέναρ (v. infr.) Arist. H. A. 1. 15. 4.

2. the flat of the foot, Hipp. 641. 25, Arat. 718.

3. metaph., θ. βασιμὸς the flat top of the altar, on which the offerings are laid, Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 4. 188 sq.; ἄλός θ. the surface of the sea, Pind. I. 4. 97 (3. 74). Cf. ὑπόθεν, ὑπὸθεν, ἐνθεν, ἀπὸθεν.

(Not from $\sqrt{\Theta\epsilon\eta\eta\eta}$, θείνω, for it is not properly the part of the hand used for striking, but the fleshy part between the thumb and forefinger (Poll. 2. 143). Curt. connects it with Skt. dhanvan (a level space); A. S. denu (dene, valley); O. H. G. tenar (θέναρ), lenni (tenne).)

θένω, v. sub θείνω.

θίο, Ep. for θεοῦ, v. sub τίθημι.

θεο-βάστακτος, *ον*, borne by God, Eccl.

θεοβλάβεια, ἡ, the state or behaviour of a θεοβλάβης, madness, blindness, Aeschin. 72. 32, Dion. H. 1. 24, Dio C. 44. 8 (vulg. -ία).

θεοβλαβίω, to offend the Gods, Aesch. Pers. 831, Themist. 56 C.

θεο-βλάβης, *ες*, stricken of God, infatuated, Hdt. 1. 127, 8. 137; v. Heyne Il. 9. 116, Ruhnk. Vellei. 2. 57. 3. Adv. -βῶς, Poll. 1. 22.

θεο-βλυστος, *ον*, (βλύω) poured forth by God, δρῶσις Philus de Eleph. 354; φῶς Eccl.

θεοβούλητος, *ον*, willed or determined by God, Eccl.

θεο-βουλος, *ον*, = θεόμητος, Phot., Suid.

θεο-βράβευστος, *ον*, appointed by God, Byz.

θεο-βρότιον, τό, name of an evergreen, Diosc. Noth. 4. 90.

θεογάμα, τά, the marriage of the gods, a feast of Persephone in Sicily, Poll. 1. 37:—but θεογαμία, αἰ, a poem by Pisanter, Suid.

θεογενεσία, ἡ, divine birth, regeneration by baptism, Eccl.

θεο-γενής, *ες*, born of God, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 351; v. θεογενής.

θεογένητος, *ον*, = foreg., regenerate, Eccl.

θεογενής, *ες*, begotten of a god, Soph. Ant. 834.

θεο-γεννήτωρ, *ορος*, ὁ, fem. -γεννήτρια, parent of God, Eccl.

θεόγληπτος, *ον*, with the eye of a god, Nonn. Jo. 20. v. 12.

θεό-γλυπτος, *ον*, divinely carved, C. I. 8817.

θεόγλωσσος, *ον*, with the tongue of a god, Anth. P. 9. 26.

θεο-γνωσία, ἡ, the knowledge of God, Eccl.

θεό-γνωστος, *ον*, known of God, Gloss.

θεογονία, ἰον, -ίη, ἡ, the generation or genealogy of the gods, the title of Hesiod's poem; cf. Hdt. 1. 132. 2. 53, Plat. Legg. 886 C.

θεογονικός, ἡ, *ὄν*, producing God, Dion. Areop.

θεό-γονος, *ον*, born of God, divine, Eur. Or. 346.

θεόγραπτος, *ον*, written by God, Eccl.; θεόγραφος, *ον*, Anth. P. 1. 121, C. I. 8794.

θεοδαλία, τά, Cretan name for the Διοτύσια, C. I. 2554. 1. 31, Hesych.

θεο-δέγμων, *ον*, gen. *ωνος*, = θεοδόχος, θῶκος Anth. P. 7. 363; divine, πηγὴ Archestr. ap. Ath. 320 B; λαός Nonn. Jo. 1. 23.

θεό-δεκτος, *ον*, received by God, Eccl.

θεοδέκτωρ, *ορος*, ὁ, ἡ, = θεοδόχος, Hesych.

θεοδερχής, *ες*, beholding God, Synes. 331 B.

θεοδήλητος, *ον*, by which the gods are injured, μαιφονία Anth. P. 9. 157.

θεοδιδάκτος, *ον*, taught of God, 1 Ep. Thess. 4. 9. Adv. -τως, Eccl.

θεοδίνης, *ες*, whirled, drawn round by God, Nonn. Jo. 1. 93.

θεοδιφής, *ες*, seeking God, Synes. 340 B.

θεοδμήτος, *ον*, -δμήτος, *ον*, also *α*, *ον* Pind. O. 6. 100, Fr. 58. 1: (δέμα):—god-birth, made or founded by the gods, πύργος Il. 8. 519; Ἀἴας Pind. Il. cc.; Πύλας Bacchyl. 7; Ἀθήναι Soph. El. 707; βασιμὸς Eur. Hec. 23:—metaph., θεόδμ. χρεός, ἀρετὰ Pind. O. 3. 11, I. 6 (5). 15.

θεο-δμήτος, *ον*, = θεόδμητος, Byz.

θεο-δόνιον, τό, name of the plant παύρια, Diosc. Noth. 3. 157.

θεοδοξία, ἡ, the Divine Glory, Clem. Al. 54.

θεοδοσία, ἡ, a gift or offering to the gods, Strabo 811.

θεοδόσιος, *ον*, given by God, Aristaeus, Hesych.

θεόδοτος, *ον*, (διδάμ) = θεοδότης, Pind. I. 5 (4). 29:—τὸ θεόδοτον, a remedy for coughs, Alex. Trall. 5. p. 260.

θεό-δουλος, ὁ, servant of God, Byz.

θεοδόχος, *ον*, receiving God, of the Virgin, Eccl.

θεοδρομέω, to walk in God's ways, Phot., Suid.
θεόδρομος, *on*, walking in God's ways, Eccl.
θεό-δροςος, *on*, bedewed by God, Philes de Plant. 340.
θεοδώρητος, *on*, given by God, Clem. Al. 172: *ἡ θ. α. medicine*, Alex. Tr. 8. p. 457.
θεοειδεῖα, *ἡ*, likeness to God, cited from Iambl.
θεοειδής, *ἑς*, godlike, in Hom. always of outward form, mostly of young heroes, as Paris and Telemachus (οἱ ποιεῖται τοὺς καλοὺς θεοειδεῖς .. ὀνομάζουσιν Plut. 2. 988 D, cf. Plat. Rep. 501 B), Il. 3. 16, Od. 14. 173, al.; but also of venerable Priam, Il. 24. 217, 299, 372; of the Nymph Urania, Hes. Th. 350; *θ. πρόσωπον* Plat. Phaedr. 231 A;—later, in moral relations, *ἡ ψυχὴ .. θεοειδὲς τί ἐστι* Id. Phaedo 95 C, cf. Muson. ap. Stob. 595. 48; and used of religious persons by Greg. in Anth. P. 8. 1, 68, 74:—Comp. *θεοειδέστερος*, Plat. Epin. 980 D; irreg. Sup. *θεαυδέστατος*, q. v. Adv. —δῶς, Ap. Rh. 2. 1180.—Cf. *θεοειδής*.
θεοεικέλος, *on* godlike, Hom., who uses it like *θεοειδής*, of Achilles, Il. 1. 131, al.; of Telemachus, Od. 3. 416.
θεοεπής, *ἑς*, (ἐπος) *θεσπέσιος*, Hesych.
θεοεχθρία, v. sub *θεοσεχθρία*.
θεόθεν, old gen. of *θεός*, used as Adv. (v. sub *-θεν*), from the gods, Lat. *divinitus*, *θ. δ' οὐκ ἔστ' ἀλάσθαι* (sc. θάνατον) death at the hands of the gods, Od. 16. 447; *εἰ τις ἄλλα θ. ἀνθρώποισι τέρψις* given by God to man, Ode in C. I. 511. 7. 2. by the help or favour of the gods, Pind. O. 12. 11, P. 11. 75, Aesch. Theb. 324, Pers. 102, etc.: by the gods, Soph. Ant. 584: cf. *Διόθεν*.
θεόθετος, *on*, placed by God, *ὁ θ. πόλος* Jo. Damasc. 2. 854 B.
θεοθρέμμων, *on*, maintained by God, *σιγή* Orac. ap. Procl. ad Plat. Alc. 1. p. 56:—so *θεόθρεπτος*, *on*, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 904.
θεόθυτος, *on*, (θύω) offered to the gods, Poll. 1. 29: *θεόθυτον, τό, α. victim*, Cratin. Incert. 132.
θεοῖνα (sc. *ἑρὰ*), *τά*, the feast of the wine-god, ap. Dem. 1371. 24, Lycurg. ap. Harp.:—*θεοῖνιον, τό*, his temple, Phot.
θε-ῖνος, *ὁ*, the wine-god, Bacchus, Aesch. Fr. 350, Lyc. 1247.
θεοῖσεχθρία, *ἡ*, v. sub *θεοσεχθρία*.
θεοκάπηλος, *on*, trafficking in sacred things, Eccl.
θεοκατάρυτος, *on*, accursed of God, Athanas.
θεοκατασκέυαστος, *on*, made by God, Schol. Pind. O. 3. 11, Hesych.
θεοκλῆυστος, *on*, ordered by God, Hesych.
θεοκήρυς, *ἕκός*, *ὁ*, a divine herald: *θεοκήρυκες*, a family at Eleutheræ claiming descent from Talchibius, Hesych.:—of the Apostles, Eccl.
θεοκίνητος [*ῖ*], *on*, roused by the gods, Schol. Pind. O. 2. 67.
θεόκλητος, *on*, called of God, Nonn. Jo. 1. v. 23: sung by gods, Id. D. 5. 92.
θεοκλύτῳ, to call on the gods, absol., Aesch. Pers. 500; c. acc. pers., *θεοκλ. θέμιν* Elmsl. Eur. Med. 204; *Κυρίων* Plut. Rom. 28. 2. c. acc. rei, to call aloud, declare, Plut. Aristid. 18.
θεοκλήτω, Pass. to be inspired, Plut. 2. 592 D: so the Act. is used in Heliod. 3. 17.—Hence the prop. n. *θεοκλήμενος*, Eur. Hel. 9.
θεοκλήτῳ, *ἑως*, *ἡ*, a calling on the gods, invocation, c. acc. rei, Polyb. 24. 8, 7, Anon. ap. Suid.:—so *θεοκλήτῳ*, τό, Theod. Prodr. p. 266.
θεοκλήτος, *on*, calling on the gods, *ὁ λιταί* Aesch. Theb. 143.
θεοκμήτος, *on*, wrought by a god, Q. Sm. 3. 419, Tryph. 40.
θεοκοίρῳ, *on*, ruling as God, Synes. 315 A.
θεοκόλλητος, *on*, closely joined to God, Jo. Chrys.
θεοκόλλος, *ὁ*, like *θεοκόλος*, servant of a God, a priest, C. I. 1543. 1, 1607:—hence *θεοκολέω*, to serve as a priest, *θεοκολήσασα* Ἀρτέμιτι 1934.
θεοκραντος, *on*, accomplished or wrought by the gods, Aesch. Ag. 1488, Christod. Ecphr. 98.
θεοκρῶστα, *ἡ*, (κρᾶσις) a mingling with God, Iambl. V. Pyth. 240.
θεοκράτῳ, *ἡ*, (κράτος) rule of God, Theocracy, Joseph. c. Apion. 2. 16.
θεοκρήπις, *ἴδος*, founded by a god, of Athens, Nonn. D. 24. 96.
θεοκρίσια, *ἡ*, divine judgment, Dion. Areop.
θεοκρίτος, *on*, chosen of God, Dionys. Ep. p. 444. II. as if for *θεοκρίτης*, judge of gods, of Paris, Anth. P. 15. 26.
θεοκρύψης, *ἑς*, concealing God, Pind.
θεόκτητος, *on*, acquired by God, Eust. Opusc. 233. 92.
θεόκτιστος, *on*, created by God, Trag. ap. Arist. Poët. 21, 14.
θεόκτιτος, *on*, = foreg., Solon 35. 6, C. I. 2892.
θεοκτονία, a killing of God, Eccl.
θεοκτόνος, *on*, killing God, Eccl.
θεοκῦβέρνητος, *on*, governed by God, Byz.
θεοκνήτωρ, *ορος*, *ἡ*, = sq., Eccl.
θεοκῦμων, *ονος*, *ἡ*, having conceived a god, Anth. P. 1. 119.
θεοκύνῳ, *ἑς*, worshipped as a god; *θεοσκύνῳ*, to worship God, Hesych.
θεοκύρωτος, *on*, confirmed by God, Eccl.
θεολαμπής, *ἑς*, divinely shining, Synes. H. 1. 116, Jo. Chrys.
θεολατρεία, *ἡ*, service of God, Greg. Naz.
θεόλεκτος, *on*, said by God, Jo. Damasc., etc.
θεοληπτέομαι, Pass. to be inspired, Philo 1. 143.
θεοληπτικὸς, *ὁ*, *ὄν*, belonging to one possessed or inspired, Eccl.:—*ἡ θεοληπτικὴ* (sc. *μαντεία*) = *θεοληψία*, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 132.
θεόληπτος, *on*, seized by God, possessed, inspired, Arist. Eth. E. 1. 1, 4, App. Hann. 41, etc.; *θ. εἰς ἀρετὴν* in virtue's cause, Plut. 2. 1117 A. 2. in bad sense, = *θεοβλαβής*, Manetho 4. 80:—*superstitious*, Plut. 2. 855 B.
θεοληψία, *ἡ*, inspiration, Plut. 2. 763 A. 2. *superstition*, Ib. 56 E.
θεολογεῖον, τό, in the theatre, a place above the stage where gods appeared, Poll. 4. 130.
θεολόγῳ, to be a *θεολόγος*, to speak of God and of the divine nature, *περί τίνος* Arist. Metaph. 1. 3, 6, Mund. 1. 6, Plut., etc.; *τὰ περὶ τριάδος*

Eccl.:—Pass., *τὰ θεολογούμενα* inquiries into the divine nature, Plut. 2. 421 D, Suet. Octav. 94. 2. to deify, *τὸν ἥλιον, εἰδῶλα* Eus. P. E. 750 C, etc. 3. to prove divine, *Ἰησοῦν* Eccl.
θεολογία, *ἡ*, a speaking of God and the divine nature, the science of things divine, theology, Plat. Rep. 379 A; in pl., Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 2. II. in Eccl., 1. the doctrine of the Divine Nature of Christ, opp. to *οικονομία*, his human nature. 2. Holy Scripture.
θεολογικός, *ἡ*, *ὄν*, theological, *φιλοσοφία θ.* Arist. Metaph. 5. 1, 10, cf. Strabo 474, etc.:—*ἡ θεολογικὴ* (sc. *ἐπιστήμη*), = *ἡ πρώτη φιλοσοφία* or *ἡ ἐπιστήμη τοῦ ὄντος ἢ ὄν*, Arist. Metaph. 10. 7, 7 sq.:—*ὁ θ. = θεολόγος*, Eccl. Adv. —*κῶς*, Plut. 2. 568 D.
θεολόγος, *ὁ*, (λέγω) one who speaks of God and the divine nature, a theologian, a term applied to the old poets, who wrote Theogonies, as Hesiod, Orpheus, etc., Arist. Metaph. 2. 4, 12; or the old philosophers who treated of cosmogonies, as Empedocles, Anaxagoras, etc., Ib. 11. 6, 6, 11. 10, 11., 13. 4, 3, Cic. N. D. 3. 21, etc.; of diviners and prophets, *οἱ Δελφῶν θ.* Plut. 2. 417 F, cf. Luc. Alex. 19, C. I. 3148, 3199 and 3200 (where the *θεολόγοι* are women). 2. in Eccl., a theologian, divine: *ὁ Θεολόγος*, a name given esp. to St. John, C. I. 8694–5, 8756; also to Gregory of Nazianzus, Ib. 5686, al.
θεολωβήτης, *ον*, *ὁ*, a blasphemer, Manetho 4. 234.
θεομακάριστος, *on*, blessed by God, Ignat. Polyc. 7.
θεομᾶνῳ, to be *θεομᾶνής*, Poll. 1. 19.
θεομᾶνής, *ἑς*, maddened by the gods, Aesch. Theb. 653, Eur. Ion 1402; *λύσσα θ.* madness caused by the gods, Eur. Or. 845; *πόρμος* Ib. 79.
θεομανία, *ἡ*, madness caused by God, inspiration, Philo 1. 571.
θεομαντεία, *ἡ*, a spirit of prophecy, Dio C. 62. 18.
θεομαντις, *εὺς*, *ἡ*, one who has a spirit of prophecy, an inspired person, Plat. Apol. 22 C, Meno 99 C; cf. *θυμῳμαντις*.
θεόμαρτυς, *υπος*, *ὁ*, a witness of God, Eust. Opusc. 2. 27.
θεομάχῳ, to fight against God or the gods, Eur. Bacch. 45, 325, 1255. I. A. 1409; *μὴ θεομάχῃ* Menand. Eub. 2; cf. Wytenb. Plut. 2. 168 C.
θεομάχια, *ἡ*, a battle of the gods; so certain books of the Il. were called, esp. the 19th, Plat. Rep. 378 D, etc.
θεομάχος, *on*, fighting against God, Act. Ap. 5. 39, Luc. Jup. Tr. 45.
θεομηνία, *ἡ*, the wrath of God, Tzetz. Hist. 5. 727, Eust. 891. 24.
θεομήτωρ, *οπος*, *ὁ*, like the gods in counsel, Aesch. Pers. 655, C. I. 6264; cf. Homer's *θεοφῶν μῆτωρ ἀτάλαντος*:—as a pr. n., Hdt. 8. 85. II. pass. devised by God, *κύσμος* Manetho 4. 7 (vulg. —*μῆτωρ*).
θεόμητις, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, divinely wise, Nonn. Jo. 8. 43; *θεομήτῳ*, Hesych.
θεομήτῳ, *οπος*, *ἡ*, the mother of God, of the Virgin, Epigr. Gr. 1062, Eccl.
θεομίμησῳ, *ἡ*, an imitating of God, Eccl.
θεομίμος, *on*, imitating God, divine, Diotog. ap. Stob. 331. 20:—so, *θεομίμητος*, *on*, Eccl.
θεομίσητος, *ἑς*, abominated by the gods, opp. to *θεοφιλής*, Ar. Av. 1548, Plat. Euthyphro 7 A, Rep. 612 E; *θεομισέστατος*, Id. Legg. 916 E:—Adv. —*σῶς*, Poll. 1. 22. II. *θεομίσῳ*, *es*, act. hating God, Schol. Ar. 1. c., Suid.
θεομίστητος, *on*, = *θεομίσῳ*, Eccl.:—*θεομιστηρία*, *ἡ*, = *θεοσεχθρία*, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 416.
θε-ὀμοιος, *on*, like God, Eccl.
θεόμοιρος, *on*, partaking of the divine nature, Ecphant. ap. Stob. 323. 58 (in fem. —*μοίρη*), Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 347.
θεομόριος, *α*, *on*, Dor. *θευμ-*, collat. form of sq., *θευμορίη νοῦσος, ἀτῆ* Ap. Rh. 3. 676, 974. II. *θευμορίη*, *ἡ*, destiny, Call. Ep. 3. 1, Anth. P. 7. 367. 2. the priest's share of the sacrifice, Hesych.
θεόμορος, *on*, Dor. *θεῦμ-*, destined by the gods, imparted by them, *ἀνιδαί* Pind. O. 13. 18; *γάμου θεόμορον γέρας* Id. I. 8 (7). 84. II. blessed by the gods, Id. P. 5. 6.—V. *θεόμορος*.
θεόμορφος, *on*, of form divine, Anth. P. 12. 196.
θεομῦθια, *ἡ*, divine lore, mythology, Procl., etc.
θεομύσῳ, *ἑς*, abominable before the gods, Aesch. Eum. 40.
θεόμυστος, *on*, initiated in divine rites, Eccl.
θεοῖνιος, *on*, epith. of Apollo at Pellênê, Paus. 7. 27, 4; also a name of a month at Delphi, C. I. 1700, Anecd. Delph. 10, 14, etc. II. *θεοῖνία*, *τά*, a festival in honour of Apollo at Pellênê, Paus. 1. c.; and at Delphi, Ath. 372 A: also, in honour of Hermes, Schol. Pind. O. 9. 146; also, in honour of the Dioscuri at Agrigentum, v. Böckh Introd. Pind. O. 3. 135, Plut. 2. 557 F:—*θεοῖνειασταί*, *οἱ*, the persons who celebrated this festival, Inscr. Ten. in C. I. 2338. 25, 114 sqq.
θεοπάθεια, *ἡ*, the suffering of God, Phot.
θεοπαίγμων, *ονος*, sporting with the gods, Nonn. D. 30. 210.
θεοπάσις, *παῖδος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, child of the gods, *Ἐρως* Anth. P. 12. 56; *Βαβυλῶν* Herodic. ap. Ath. 222 A; *λάβραξ* Archestr. ap. Ath. 311 A. II. having a divine child, of the Virgin, Nonn. Jo. 10. v. 26.
θεόπαιστος, *on*, struck by a god, *κῆδρα* Hesych.
θεοπαράδοτος, *on*, delivered by God, Eccl.
θεοπάρακτος, *on*, introduced by God, Justin. M.
θεοπάσχια, *ἡ*, = *θεοπάθεια*, Eccl.:—*θεοπάσχεται*, *οἱ*, a monophysic sect of the 6th century, who held that Christ suffered in the Divine Nature, Eccl.
θεοπάτωρ, *οπος*, *ὁ*, sire of a divine child, of David, Eccl.
θεοπειθεῖα, *ἡ*, obedience to God, Eccl.
θεοπειθής, *ἑς*, obedient to God, Anth. P. 1. 119, 25. Adv. —*θῶς*, Eust. Opusc. 75. 50.
θεόπεμπτος, *on*, sent by the gods, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 9, 3, Dion. H. 1. 14:—*superhuman, extraordinary*, Longus 3. 18, Artem. 1. 7.
θεοπέρατος, *on*, (περάω) *θ. πάντα* heaven-sent wanderings, e. g. of Io, Poëta ap. Dem. Phal. 91; other Mss. *θεοτέρατος*.

θεοπλάνησις, ἡ, *wandering from God*, Athanas.
 θεοπλαστώ, *to make into a god*, Heliod. 9. 9, Philo 2. 164.
 θεοπλάστης, οὐ, ὁ, *a maker of gods*, i. e. of their images, Ar. Fr. 617.
 II. the divine Creator, cited from Philo.
 θεοπλαστία, ἡ, *the incarnation*, Eccl.
 θεοπλαστον, οὐ, *made of God*, Or. Sib. proem. 1, Basil. Adv. -τως, Eccl.
 θεοπληγής, ἐς, = *θεοπληκτος*, Synes. 119 D: *θεοπληγῆς*, ὁ, ἡ, Anna Comm.
 θεο-πληκτος, οὐ, *stricken of God*, Hesyeh. in Dor. form -πληκτος.
 θεοπληξία, ἡ, = *θεοβλάβεια*, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 234 C.
 θεόπλοκος, οὐ, *of divine texture*, σαγήνη Eccl.; εἰδύλλιον Nicet. Ann. 70 A.
 θεόπλουτος, οὐ, *made rich by God*, Jo. Chrys.
 θεοπνευστία, ἡ, *divine inspiration*, Eccl.
 θεόπνευστος, οὐ, *inspired of God*, σοφία Pseudo-Phocyl. 121; *ὄνειροι* Plut. 2. 904 F; *πᾶσα γραφή* 2 Ep. Tim. 3. 16; *ἀρχιερεὺς* Epigr. Gr. 1062.
 θεόπνοος, οὐ, = *foreg.*, Porphy. Antr. Nymph. 116: — *τὸ θεόπνουν inspiration*, Epigr. in C. L. (add.) 4700 b.
 θεοποιῶ, *to make into gods*, *deify*, Luc. Scyth. 1, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 94.
 2. *θ. ἀνθρώπους to make partakers of the divine nature*, Athanas.
 θεοποιητικός, ἡ, οὐ, *able to make gods*: ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη) *the art of making statues of gods*, Poll. 1. 13.
 θεοποίητος, οὐ, *made by the gods*, or *by God*, Isocr. 152 C, Jo. Chrys.
 θεοποίησις, ἡ, *a making of gods*, i. e. of their statues, Poll. 1. 12.
 θεοποιός, οὐ, *making gods*, Poll. 1. 12: ἡ θ. τέχνη = *θεοποίησις*, Anth. P. 9. 774.
 II. *making into gods, deifying*, ap. Suid. v. λῆξις.
 θεοποιῶ, *to minister in things divine*, Plat. Legg. 909 D.
 θεοπόλος, ὁ, ἡ, *a priest*; v. *θεοπόλος*.
 θεόπομπος, οὐ, = *θεόπεμπτος*, Pind. P. 4. 123.
 θεοπόννητος, οὐ, *prepared by the gods*, λέχη, of Helen, Eur. Tro. 953, Hel. 584.
 θεοπραγία, ἡ, *divine operation*, Eccl.: — *πραξία*, Eust. Opusc. 215. 86.
 θεοπρέπεια, ἡ, *divine majesty*, Diod. 5. 43, 11. 89, Clem. Al. 830.
 θεοπρέπης, ἐς, *meet for a god*, Ἥρας δῶμα Pind. N. 10. 2; *τέμενος* Diod. 11. 89; *πομπή*, μορφή Plut. Dio 28, 2. 780 A: *marvellous*, θέαμα Id. Alcib. 34, etc. Adv. -πῶς, Luc. Alex. 15.
 θεόπρεπτος, οὐ, = *foreg.*, v. I. Aesch. Pers. 904; v. *θεότρεπτος*.
 θεοπροπέω, *to prophesy*, but only in part. masc., *θεοπροπέων ἀγορεύεις* Il. 1. 109, 2. 322, Od. 2. 184, Pind. P. 4. 339, etc.
 θεοπροπία, ἡ, *a prophecy, oracle*, Il. 1. 87, 385, 11. 794, 16. 36, Od. 1. 415, 2. 201, etc.
 θεοπροπίον, τό, *a prophecy, oracle*, Il. 1. 85, 6. 438; *ἐκ θεοπροπίου according to an oracle*, Hdt. 1. 7, 165, al.; *κατὰ τὸ θ. Ib. 68*.
 θεοπροπίον, οὐ, *foretelling things by a spirit of prophecy, prophetic, oracular* Il. 13. 70; *ἔπος* Soph. Tr. 822; *ἥτορ*, θυμός Q. Sm. 12. 534, Anth. P. 1. 10, 5: cf. *θειοπροπίος*.
 2. as Subst. *a seer, prophet, diviner*, Il. 12. 223, Od. 1. 416: — *θεοπροπίον, τό, = θεοπροπία*, Call. Lav. Pall. 125.
 II. *a public messenger sent to enquire of the oracle*, Ion. for *θεωρός*, Il. 13. 70, Hdt. 1. 48, 67, 5. 79, 6. 57, 7. 140; also in Aesch. Pr. 659, Plut. Cim. 18. (Acc. to Buttin., Lexil. s. v., one who interprets that from which ὁ θεὸς πρέπει, a sign sent by God.)
 θεο-πρόσδεκτος, οὐ, *accepted of God*, Eust. Opusc. 167. 10.
 θεο-πρόσπλοκος, οὐ, *inspired by God*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 224.
 θεο-όπτης, οὐ, ὁ, (ὄρατο, ὄραμα) *seeing God*, a seer, Eccl.
 θεοπτία, ἡ, *a divine vision*; not *θεοπτεία*, as in Eus. Dem. Ev. 309 D.
 θεοπτικτός, ἡ, οὐ, of or for *αὐθόπτης*: — *ἡ θ. δῶναμις the power of visions*, Hermes ap. Stob. 138, 10; *ὁ θ. a certain class in the Christian priesthood*, Eccl.
 θεόπτυστος, οὐ, *delested by the gods*, Aesch. Theb. 604.
 θεόπυρος, οὐ, (πῦρ) *kindled by the gods*, φλόξ Eur. El. 732.
 θεο-όργητος, οὐ, = *θεομανής*, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 659.
 θεορ-ρέυστος, οὐ, = *θεόρρυτος*, Apollin. Metaphr. p. 164.
 θεορρημοσύνη, ἡ, *divine speech or doctrine*, Eccl.
 θεορρημων, οὐ, *speaking by divine power*, Eccl.
 θεόρρητος, οὐ, *spoken of God*, Anth. P. 1. 19, 9. 505.
 θεόρρυτος, οὐ, *flowing from the gods*, ὄμβρος Opp. H. 5. 9.
 θεο-ορτος, οὐ, (ὄρνυμαι) *sprung from the gods*, celestial, Pind. O. 2. 67; *θεορτὸν ἡ βρότειον* (cf. *ὄρνυτος*) Aesch. Pr. 765: — cf. *παλινορτος*.
 θεός, ὁ: Boeot. *θεός* or *σιός*, Lacon. *σιός* (v. infr. II); Dor. *θεός*, acc. *θεῖν* (Call. Cer. 58. 130): voc. (only late) *θεός*, or (in LXX and N. T.) *θεέ*; but classical in comp. names, *Ἀμφίθεος*, *Τιμόθεος*. (On the Root and Prosody, v. sub fin.)
 God, Hom., both in general sense, *God*, or in pl. *the Gods*, meaning *the Deity*, *θεός δὲ τὸ μὲν δῶσει τὸ δ' ἑσέει God will grant* . . . Od. 14. 444; *οὐδὲ κεν ἄλλως οὐδὲ θεὸς τεύξει* 8. 176, cf. 3. 231, Il. 13. 730; (also *θεὸς Zeus*, Od. 4. 236, 14. 327) — and in particular sense, of the many gods in the Greek polytheism, *θεός τις a god*, 9. 142, etc.; (in Att. *θεῶν τις*, cf. Elmsl. Med. 93 not., Lob. Aj. 998); hence *Zeus* is *ἄριστος ἀνδρῶν ἢ δὲ θεῶν* Il. 19. 96; *πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε*, etc.: — in Hom. the Gods are taken as a standard of all beauty and excellence, hence heroes are praised in the phrases *θεὸς ὥς, ὥστε θεός, ἴσα θεῷ* or *θεοῖς, θεῷ ἐναλίγκιος*, etc.: — he represents God (*θεός* or *θεοί*) as ruling mankind, and attributes to Him all the good and evil of life, all sudden, unexpected events, cf. *θεόθεν*: hence, things are said to happen *σὺν θεῷ, σὺν γὰρ θεοῖσιν* by the will of God, Il. 9. 49, 24. 430; so in Att., *σὺν θεῷ* Soph. Aj. 765, 779, etc.; (less often *σὺν τῷ θεῷ* Id. O. T. 1461); *σὺν θεῷ εἰπεῖν* Plat. Prot. 317 B, etc.; *σὺν θεῷ εἰρημένον* Hdt. 1. 86, cf. 3. 153; so also, *οὕτως ἄνευ θεοῦ*, Lat. *non sine diis*, Od. 1. 371, 2. 372, 15. 530; so Pind. and Ann. v. Elmsl. Med. 93 not.; *οὕκ . . . ἄνευθε θεοῦ* Il. 5. 185; *οὐ θεῶν ἀτερ* Pind. P. 5. 102; (cf. *θεόθεν*): — *ἐκ θεοῦ* Il. 7. 101 (but in 17. 477, *θεοῦ* is dat.); — *ἐπὶ θεῷ* against his will, 17. 327; — in Att., *κατὰ θεῶν τινα*, Lat. *divinius*, Eur. I. A. 4, 11, Plat. Rhythd.

272 E; *κατὰ θεῶν εἰρημένα* Id. Legg. 682 A: — *ἂν θεὸς θέλῃ* Alex. Tok. 2; *θεοὶ θέλοντες* Menand. Monost. 671; so also in pl., *ἂν θεοὶ θέλωσιν* Alex. Φαίδ. 1; *θεῶν συνεθελόντων* Xen. Eq. Mag. 9. 7; *θεῶν βουλευμένων*, Lat. *diis faventibus*, Luc. Macrob. 29, etc.: — *εἰ ὄρθως ἡ μή, θ. οἶδεν* Plat. Phaedr. 266 B, Rep. 517 B, etc.: — as an oath, *πρὸς θεῶν* by the gods, in *God's name*, freq. in Trag.; *πρὸς Διὸς καὶ τῶν ἑσθίων* Dem. 312. 15; *θεὸς ἴστω*, like *Zeus ἴστω*, *ἴτω* Zeus, Soph. O. T. 522, etc.: — The examples cited shew that *θεός* without the Art. was used to express the notion of *God* or *the supreme Deity*; so, *πλάττομεν . . θεὸν ἀθάνατον τι ζῶν* Plat. Phaedr. 246 C; *θεὸς οὐδαμῇ οὐδαμῶς ἀδικος* Id. Theaet. 176 C, etc.: in Poets of course metre favoured this usage; and in Prose *θεός* is often used with the Art. (v. infr. 2), *πρὶν ἀνάγκη τινα ὁ θ. ἐπιπέμῃ* Id. Phaedr. 62 C; *οὐκαὶν ἀγαθὸς ὁ θ.*; Id. Rep. 379 A; *ὁ θ. πάντων ἀν εἰς αἶψας* Ib. C; *ἥμισυ ἂν πολλὰς μορφὰς ἴσχοι* ὁ θ. Ib. 381 B, etc.
 2. often of special gods, in which case the Art. is commonly added, *οἱ νέρτεροι θεοί, οἱ κάταθεν* etc., opp. to *οἱ οὐράνιοι*, Trag.; *οἱ δώδεκα θεοί* the twelve great gods, Ar. Eq. 235, Av. 95, Xen. Eq. Mag. 3, 2, C. I. 451-2, 525, al.; — but also absol., mostly with the Art., *ὑεὶ ὁ θεός* (i. e. Zeus), cf. *ὑῶ, νίφω*, etc.; *ὁ θ. ἐνέσκηψε Βέλος* Hdt. 4. 19; *ἔσεισεν ὁ θεός* (Poseidon) Xen. Hell. 4. 7, 4: — of the *Sun*, Hdt. 2. 24, Aesch. Pers. 502, Eur. Alc. 722; *τί δοκεῖ τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ*; what he thinks of the weather? Theophr. Char. 25: — in oracles, of Apollo, Soph. O. T. 86, 95, etc.: — for *τὸ σῖν*, v. infr. 11.
 II. *θεός* as fem. for *θεά, θεία*, a goddess, often in Hom.; *μήτε θήλεια θεός, μήτε τις ἀρσεν* Il. 8. 7; *τοῖς θεοῖς εὐχόμεαι πᾶσι καὶ πάσαις* Dem. 225, fin., cf. 274. 25, 531. 11; at Athens mostly of Athena, Decret. ap. Andoc. 10. 36, Plat. Tim. 21 A, etc.; *ἡ Διὸς θεός, ἡ Ζηρός θ.* Soph. Aj. 401, 952, *ἡ Διὸς θεά* Id. 450; but in Poets, with an epith., of others, *ἡ ποντία θεός* Pind. I. 8 (7). 72; *ἡ νερέρα θ.* Proserpine, Soph. O. C. 1548, etc.; also of heroines, as Niobe, Id. El. 150, Ant. 834; dual *θεῶ, of Demeter and Persephoné*, Ar. Vesp. 378; often in oaths, *ἢ τῷ θεῷ* Id. Lys. 112; *μὰ τὸν θεῷ* Id. Eccl. 155, 532; *διὰ τὸν θεῷ* Andoc. 16. 21; (but *ναὶ τὸν σῖν*, among the Spartans, of Castor and Pollux, Xen. An. 6. 6, 34, Hell. 4. 4, 10, cf. Ar. Lys. 81; among the Boeotians, of Amphion and Zethus, *νῇ τὸν σῖν* Id. Ach. 905): — in Com. and good Prose *θεά* was almost superseded by *θεός*, v. *θεά*.
 III. as Adj. in Comp. *θεώτερος, more divine*, *θύραι θεώτεραι* gates more used by the gods, Od. 13. 111; *χορὸς θεώτερος* Call. Apoll. 93, cf. Dian. 249, Dion. P. 257.
 IV. in late writers, *ὁ θεός* translates Lat. *divinus*, as a title of the emperors, *ὁ θ. Καῖσαρ* Strabo 177. (As to the Root, Hdt. (2. 52) suggested that the Gods were called *θεοί*, *ὅτι κόσμω θέντες τὰ πάντα πρήγματα καὶ πάσας νομὰς εἶχον*; while Plat. (Crat. 397 C) derived the word from *θέειν* to run, because the first gods were the sun, moon, etc. Formerly, no one hesitated to connect *θεός* with the Skt. *deva*, Lat. *deus*, so as to refer it to √ΔΙϜ, διϜ-ος, *div-us*, Zeus (v. *diōs*). But phonetic laws are against the interchange of θ and δ in these languages; and some philologists have from √ΘΕΞ, *θεῖσ-σασθαι*, *πολύ-θεσ-τος*, so that *θεός* would mean *one to whom prayers are offered*; cf. also *θεο-κελος, θεο-φάτος, θεο-πέσιος*. But after all it is difficult to believe that *θεός* is not in some way connected with its synonyms *deva, deus*; and to maintain that, while the Greeks shared with the Indians and Italians the name for the bright god of the sky, Zeus, *Dyaus, Jovis*, and used corresponding adjectives, *diōs* (διϜος), *diavias, divinus*, they adopted a new form for 'God,' agreeing with the old words exactly, except that it began with θ instead of d.) [In Poets, except in Comedy, not rare as monosyll. by synizesis, e. g. *θεοί* Il. 1. 18, Theogn. 144; *θεῶν* h. Cer. 55, 260; *θεοῖς* Theogn. 171; *θεοῖσιν* Od. 14. 251; *θεοῖς* h. Hom. Cer. 325; often in Trag., even in the non-m. *θεός* before a vowel, Eur. Or. 399, ubi v. Pors. (393), H. F. 347: cf. *θεά*.]
 θεο-δοτος, οὐ, poet. for *θεοδότης*, given by the gods, Hes. Op. 318, Pind. P. 5. 16; also in Arist. Eth. N. 1. 9, 2, etc.
 θεοσ-ῶρος, οὐ, poet. for *θεοδώρητος*, a fiction of Tzetz. ad Lyc. 47.
 θεοσεβία, ἡ, *the service or fear of God, religiousness*, Xen. An. 2. 6, 26, Plat. Epin. 985 D, 989 E.
 θεοσεβῶ, *to serve God*, Dio C. 54. 30, C. I. 8899.
 θεο-σεβής, ἐς, *fearing God, religious*, Hdt. 1. 86, 2. 37, Soph. O. C. 260 (in Sup.), Plat. Crat. 394 D. al.; *θ. μέλος* Ar. Av. 897; *τὰ θεοσεβῆ = θεοσεβεία*, Plat. Epin. 977 E. Adv. -βῶς, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3. 58.
 θεοσεβητόν, verb. Adj. *one must serve God*, Clem. Al. 77.
 θεό-σεπτος, οὐ, *feared as divine, venerated*, *βροντή* Ar. Nub. 292.
 II. act. = *θεοσεβής*, Manetho 4. 427.
 θεοσέπτω, opos, ὁ, = *θεοσεβής*, Eur. Hipp. 1364.
 θεοσ-εχθρία, ἡ, *hatred of the gods, ungodliness*, Archipp. Πλουτ. 2 (where the first two syll. coalesce), Dem. 611. 15; in Ar. Vesp. 418 the Cretic metre requires *θεοσεχθήρα*, Dind. Ar. and Dem. Il. c.; cf. *θεοῖς ἐχθρός* in Dem. 371. 11, 611. 15. — In Luc. Lexiph. 11, Schol. Ar. Rau. 557, *θεοεχθρία* is the form given.
 θεοσημεία, ἡ, *a sign from the gods*, Suid.: in pl. *miracles*, Eccl.: a better form *θεοσημία* (like *διοσημία*) occurs in Eus. V. Const. 1. 28, Hesyeh. s. v. *εὐαμερία*: — also *θεοσημειον, τό*, Eccl.
 θεοσημος, οὐ, *giving signs of God*, Or. Sib. 8: *τὸ θ. = θεοσημεία*, Byz.
 θεοσκοπος, οὐ, *watched by God*, Eccl.
 θεοσ-κύνεω, *to worship the gods*, Hesyeh.: cf. *θεοκύνῃς*.
 θεοσοφία, ἡ, *knowledge of things divine*, Eccl.
 θεόσοφος, οὐ, *wise in the things of God*, Eccl. Adv. -φως, Clem. Al.
 θεόσπορος, οὐ, *sown by a god, divine*, Eur. Fr. 107.
 θεόσπυτος, poet. for *θεόσπτος*.
 θεόστεπτος, οὐ, *crowned by God*, C. I. 8658, 8742: poet. *θειόστεπτος*, Heliod. Carm. ad Theod. 18: — also *θεοστεφής, ἐς*, C. I. 8639.
 θεοστήρικτος, οὐ, *supported by God*, Anth. P. 15. 15, Eccl.

θεοσιβίης, *és*, *trodde* by God, γῆ Procl. Hymn. 6. 6, Greg. Naz. :—
θεόσιβος, *on*, C. I. 8795.
θεόστοργος, *on*, *loving* God, Nonn. Jo. 4. v. 45.
θεοσύνης, *és*, *hated* of the gods, Eur. Tro. 1213, Cycl. 602; *hated* of God, Ep. Rom. 1. 30 (where some take it act., *hating* God).
θεοσύνητος [ῶ], *on*, = *foreg.* 1, Aesch. Cho. 635.
θεοσύλης, *on*, ὁ (σὺλῶ) *robbing* God, *sacrilegious*, like *ιερόσυλος*, Ael. V. H. 5. 16, ap. Suid. : also *θεόσυλος*, *on*, Philo 2. 642.
θεοσύλλα, *ή*, *sacrilege*, Ael. N. A. 10. 28; in pl., susp. in V. H. 6. 8.
θεοσύλλεκτος, *on*, *collected* by God, Byz., Eccl.
θεοσύμφυτος, *on*, *made one* with God, εὐαγγελιστῆς Eccl.
θεοσύνακτος, *on*, *gathered* or *united* by God, Eccl.
θεοσυστάτος, *on*, (συνίστημι Δ. IV) *praising* God, Jo. Chrys.
θεοσῦτος, *on*, *sent* by the gods, ὁ ἡ βρῦτειος (cf. *θεορτος*) Aesch. Pr. 116; νόστος lb. 596; poet., *θεσάστος* χειμῶν lb. 643.
θεοσφάγῃ, *ή*, *murder* of God, Jo. Chrys.
θεοσφράγιςτος, *on*, *sealed* by God, Eccl.
θεόσωστος, *on*, *saved* by God, Eccl.
θεόταυρος, ὁ, *the god-bull*, a name for Zeus, Mosch. 2. 131.
θεοτείχης, *és*, *walled* by gods, of Troy, Anth. P. append. 214.
θεοτελής, *és*, *divinely perfect*, Eccl. II. *fulfilling* God's will, *θεοτελής φύσις* of angels, Phot.
θεοτέρατος, *on*, *with* divine portents, πλάναι θ., of Io's wanderings, dithyr. phrase in Dem. Phal. 91.
θεοτερπής, *és*, of a dish, *fit* for the gods, Philoxen. 2. 9; δῶμα, etc., Anth. P. I. 82, 88., 9. 197.
θεότευκτος, *on*, *made* by God, Anth. P. 15. 22, Greg. Nyss.
θεοτευχής, *és*, = *foreg.*, Greg. Naz.
θεότης, *ή*, *divinity*, *divine nature*, Plut. 2. 415 C, Luc. Icarom. 9, Eccl.
θεοτίμητος [ί], *on*, *honoured* by the gods, *θεοτιμήτους βασιλῆας* Tyrtæe. 2. 5, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1337.
θεότιμος, *on*, = *foreg.*, Pind. I. 6 (5). 19, Orph. H. 26. 1.
θεοτόκος, *on*, *bearing* God, *mother* of God, of the Virgin, Eccl.
θεοτρέπτος, *on*, *turned* by the gods, *θεότρεπτα τὰδ' αὖ φέρομεν* these *divine changes* of fortune, Aesch. Pers. 905; Med. MS. *θεότρεπτα*.
θεοτρεφής, *és*, *feeding* the gods, ἀμβροσίη Anth. P. 9. 577 (ubi vulg. *θεοτροφής*), Nonn. D. 9. 101.
θεοτύπια, *ή*, *likeness* to God, Eccl.
θεοτύπωτος, *on*, *formed* or *stamped* by God, Eccl.
θεοῦδεια, *ή*, *the fear* of God, *holiness*, Ap. Rh. 3. 586; in pl., Anth. P. 1. 96, Nonn. Jo. 3. 107.
θεοῦδης, *és*, *fearing* God, Lat. *pius*, Hom. only in Od., *καί σφιν νόσος ἐστὶ θεοῦδης* 6. 121, cf. 8. 201., 9. 176; *θεοῦδεια θυμὸν ἔχοντα* 19. 364; *βασιλῆος . . ὥστε θεοῦδης* 19. 109; so in later Ep. (Commonly regarded as contr. from *θεοειδής*; but analogy would require *θεώδης*, nor does this sense suit the contexts. Buttin. (Lexil. s. v.) is prob. right in regarding it as a poet. metaplast. form of *θεοειδής*, cf. Nitzsch Od. 2. 119, and the Palatine Schol. explains it by *δαιτυβαίων*. Late Poets however, as Q. Sm. 1. 64., 3. 775, use *θεοῦδης* just like *θεός*.)
θεο-ὑπόστατος, *on*, *of* divine personality, Eccl.
θεουργία, *ή*, *a divine work*, *miracle*, Julian. p. 219 A, Eccl. II. *art*, *magic*, *soecery*, Porphyry, ap. Augustin. Civ. D. 10. 9 :—so, *θεουργία*, τό, Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 339. 11.
θεουργικός, *ός*, *on*, *of* or *for* a *θεουργός*, ἀλθθεια Iambl. Myst. 21, Eccl. II. *befitting* a *sorcerer*, *magical*, Augustin. Civ. D. 10. 9.
θεουργός, *όν*, *doing* the works of God, *αεὶδος* θ., of St. Paul, C. I. 8784 b. II. as Subst. a *priest*, Iambl. Myst. 21.
θεο-ῦφαντος, *on*, *woven* by God, Eccl.
θεοφάνεια, *ή*, *the manifestation* of God in the flesh, Eccl. II.
θεοφάνεια, *ων*, τό, lb. : cf. *θεοφάνια* II.
θεοφάνης, *és*, *revealed* as God :—Adv. -*νώς*, Eccl.
θεοφάνια (sc. *ιερά*), τό, *a festival* at Delphi, at which the statues of Apollo and other gods were *shewn* to the people, Hdt. 1. 51, Philostr. Poll. 1. 34; cf. *θεοξένια*. II. in Eccl. *the festival* of the *θεοφάνεια* (ή) or *Nativity*, Eccl.
θεοφάντος, *on*, *revealed* by God, Metrodor. ap. Plut. 2. 1117 B.
θεοφάντωρ, *opos*, ὁ, *a revealer* of God, *a priest*, Suid. s. v. *Διονύσιος* :—as Adj., *θεοφάντωρ* ὕμνοι Epigr. in Jac. Anth. p. 18.
θεοφάτος, *θεοφάτιζω*, = *θέαφατος*, *θεοφατίζω*, Hesych.
θεοφεγγής, *és*, *divinely bright*, Eccl.
θεοφήμιος, *on*, *declaring* God's will, ἀστρολόγοι Manetho 1. 293., 4. 128.
θεοφήτης, *όν*, ὁ (φημί) *a messenger* of God, *prophet*, Eus. P. E. 5. 7.
θεοφθεγκτος, *on*, *uttered* by God, Eust. 1381. 2.
θεοφθεγξία, *ή*, *divine speech*, Byz.
θεοφθογγος, *on*, = *foreg.*, Byz.
θεοφιλής, *és*, (φιλέω) *dear* to the gods, *highly favoured*, Horace's *Diis carus*, Hdt. 1. 87; *πῶλις* Pind. I. 6 (5). 96; opp. to *θεομισής*, *πῶλιν* . . *θεοφιλοτάτην* Eurpol. Incert. 13; *χάρω* Aesch. Eum. 869 (in Sup.); *τύχαι* Id. Fr. 281; *ἐορτή* Ar. Ran. 443; *μοῖρα* Xen. Apol. 32; *ἐπιτήδευμα* Isocr. 166 C (in Comp.), cf. Plat. Euthyphro 7 A; of persons, Id. Rep. 382 E, al. :—*θεοφιλές* ἐστιν, cf. . . 'tis *a mark* of *divine favour*, if . . , Plut. 2. 30 F. Adv., *θεοφιλῶς* πράττειν to act as the gods will, Plat. Alc. 1. 134 D.
θεοφίλητος, *η*, *on*, *loved* by the gods, Phint. ap. Stob. 445. 42.
θεοφιλία, *ή*, *the favour* of God, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 230 C.
θεοφίλιον, τό, *a salve* invented by Theophilus, Alex. Trall. 2. p. 131.
θεοφίλος, *on*, = *θεοφιλής*, Sup. *θεοφίλτατος*, Eust. Opusc. 145. 9.
θεοφιλότης, *ή*, *a being loved* by God, Menand. in Walz. Rhett. 9. 199.
θεόφιν, Ep. gen. and dat., sing. and pl. of *θεός*.
θεόφοβος, *on*, *fearing* God, Cyrill. Adv. -*βως*, Eccl.

θεόφοιτος, *on*, *driven* by divine frenzy, epith. of Cassandra, Tryphiod. 374, Tzetz. Post-hom. 571.
θεοφορέω, to bear God within one, Clem. Al. 748. II. to deity, τὸ πῦρ Sext. Emp. M. 9. 32.
θεοφωρῶ, Luc. Philops. 38, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 101, Longin.; ὁ θεοφωρον-μένη, name of a play of Menander.
θεοφόρησις, *εως*, ἡ, *inspiration*, Dion. H. 2. 19, Plut. 2. 278 C.
θεοφώρητος, *on*, *possessed* by a god, *inspired*, Aesch. Ag. 1140, Plut. 2. 54 C; Θ., name of a play by Alexis:—Adv. -*τως*, Plut. 2. 45 F. II. act. *carrying* a god or goddess, Luc. Asin. 38.
θεοφορία, *ή*, = *θεοφόρησις*, in pl., Strabo 557, 761 :—sing. in poet. form *θεοφορίη*, Anth. P. 6. 220.
θεοφόρος, *on*, (φέρω) *hearing* or *carrying* a god, *πῶδες* Aesch. Fr. 224. II. *θεόφορος*, *on*, *possessed* by a god, *inspired*, θ. *δύαι* the pains of *inspiration*, Aesch. Ag. 1150 :—also in Christian writers, as C. I. 8766. 2. θ. *ὑνόμυτα* names derived from a god, as *Διόδωρος* Ath. 448 E.
θεοφράδης, *és*, (φράζω) *speaking* from God, *prophetic*, Orph. Fr. 37, Anth. P. 1. 10, 2, Christod. Ecphr. 262. II. pass. *spoken* by God, Nonn. Jo. 12. v. 26.
θεοφράδία, *ή*, *a divine saying*, *oracle*, Hesych.
θεοφράδμων, *on*, = *θεοφράδης* 1, Philo 1. 516., 2. 176.
θεοφροσύνη, *ή*, *godliness*, Hesych.
θεοφρούρητος, *on*, *guarded* by God, Byz., Eccl.
θεόφρων, *on*, gen. *onos*, (φρήν) *godly-minded*, *holy*, Lat. *pius*, Pind. O. 6. 70. Poëta ap. Ath. 465 F, Anth. P. 8. 3, 10, 52. Adv. -*λως*, Eccl.
θεοφύλακτος, *on*, *guarded* by God, Byz.
θεοφύλαξ, *ακος*, ὁ, *guardian* of a god, Schol. Pind. N. 3. 119.
θεόφυτος, *on*, *planted* by God, Byz., Eccl.
θεοφωνέω, to speak from God, *prophesy*, Heliod. 2. 11.
θεοχάρακτος, *on*, *graven* by God, Eccl.
θεοχαρίτωτος, *on*, *favoured* by God, Eccl.
θεοχλωσία, *ή*, *the wrath* of God, Jo. Lyd. de Ostent. 19 and 37, Schol. Od. 8. 232 :—also -*χλωσύνη*, Schol. Luc. Lexiph. 10.
θεοχλωτέωμαι, Pass. to be under God's wrath, Jo. Malal. 76. 15.
θεοχλωτος, *on*, *under* God's wrath, Ar. Epict. 2. 8. 14., 3. 1, 37.
θεόχρηστος, *on*, *delivered* by God, *λόγια* θ., of the Mosaic Law, Philo 2. 577 : cf. *Πυθόχρηστος*.
θεόχριστος, *on*, *anointed* by God, Eccl.
θεοχώρητος, *on*, *containing* God, Eccl.
θεοψάλλης, *on*, ὁ, *divine minstrel*, of David, Eust. Opusc. 1. 32.
θεῶω, to make into God, *deify*, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 230 C :—Pass. to become a God, *γνῖα θεοθεῖς* Call. Dian. 159 : to be filled by God, Eccl. II. = *θεῖω* 1, Aratos Καμ. 4.
θεράπαινα, *ή*, fem. of *θεράπων*, *a waiting maid*, *handmaid*, Hdt. 3. 134, Andoc. 9. 20, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 11, Menand., etc.
θεράπαινιδιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Plat. Anton. 29, Luc. Pisc. 17, etc.
θεράπαινις, *idos*, ἡ, = *θεράπαινα*, Plat. Legg. 808 A, Menand. Eaut. 3.
θεράπεια, Ion. -*ήνη*, *ή*, (θεραπέω) *a waiting on*, *service*, *attendance* : hence in various relations, I. of persons, θ. *θεῶν* service done to the gods, *divine worship*, Plat. Euthyphro 13 D; *θεῶν καὶ ἡρώων* Id. Rep. 427 B, etc.; also, *ή* *περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς* θ. Isocr. 226 A; *ἀγριατίδες* θ. worship of Apollo Agyieus, Eur. Ion 187; *τῇν θ. ἀποδιδόναι τοῖς θεοῖς* Arist. Pol. 7. 9. 9;—absol., *πᾶσαν* *θερ.* ὡς *ἰαυθεὸς* *θεραπεύμενος* Plat. Phaedr. 255 A, cf. Eur. El. 744, Antipho 126. 18 :—also of parents, Plat. Legg. 886 C. 2. service done to gain favour, *a courting*, *paying court*, Lat. *obsequium*, θ. *τῶν δει προστάτων* Thuc. 3. 11; *ἐν πολλῇ* *θεραπείᾳ* *ἔχειν* to court one's favour, Id. 1. 55; *θεραπείᾳ* *θεραπεύειν* *τινά* Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 14; *θεραπείᾳ* *προσάγαγεσθαι* Isocr. 31 B, cf. Dem. 1364. 9, etc. II. of things, *a fostering*, *tending*, *nurture*, *care*, *τοῦ σώματος*, *τῆς ψυχῆς* Plat. Gorg. 464 B, Lach. 185 E; *παῖδας* *θεραπείας* *δεομένους* Lys. 134. 2; θ. *καὶ ἐσθῆς* *ornaments*, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 4. 2. *medical treatment*, Hipp. Art. 839, etc. : generally, *service done to the sick*, *tending*, Thuc. 2. 51, etc.; *τῶν καμνόντων* ἡ θ. Plat. Prot. 345 A; *αὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἰατρῶν* *θερ.* αἱ *διὰ καύσεων* *γινόμεναι* *cures* by cautery, Ib. 354 A; ἡ *ἐκ τῶν γραμμάτων* *θ.* *treatment* *secundum artem*, Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 7. III. of animals, *a rearing* or *bringing up*, *tendence*, Plat. Euthyphro 13 A, Arist. H. A. 6. 25, al.; of plants, *cultivation*, Plat. Theaet. 149 E; of land, Theophr. H. P. 2. 2, 12. IV. in collective sense, *a body of attendants*, *suite*, *retinue*, Hdt. 1. 199., 5. 21., 7. 184; *ἀνδ' ἱππικῇ* *θερ.* Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 1; ὁ *ἐπὶ τῆς* *θερ.* Polyb. 4. 87. 5.
θεράπευμα, τό, *a service* done to another : I. θ. *θεοῦ* *divine worship*, Def. Plat. 415 A. 2. *service paid* to a person, *ευεχὴ* θ. Plat. Legg. 718 D, cf. Plut. 2. 1117 C. II. *care*, *nurture* of the body, Plat. Gorg. 524 B. 2. *medical treatment*, Hipp. Mochl. S66, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 21, etc.
θεράπευσία, *ή*, rarer form for *θεραπεία* II, Hesych.; but acc. to Lob. Phryn. 5, to be written *θεραπουσία*, which Poll. 3. 75 rejects.
θεραπεύειν, verb. Adj. *one must do service* to, *τοὺς θεοῖς* Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 28. 2. *one must court*, Arist. Rhett. Al. 30. 7. II. *one must cultivate*, *τὴν γῆν* Plat. l. c. 2. *one must cure*, Plat. Rep. 408 B.
θεράπευτήρ, *ήπος*, ὁ, =sq., Archyt. ap. Ath. 545 F, Plut. Lyc. 11; ὁ *περὶ τὸ σῶμα* θ. Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 65.
θεράπαιντος, *οὗ*, ὁ, *one who serves* the gods, *a worshipper*, θ. Ἀρεως, *θεῶν* Plat. Phaedr. 252 C, Legg. 740 B; *οἷον* *τε καὶ ἱερῶν* Ib. 878 A :—οἱ *θεραπεύται*, *priests* of Isis at Delos, C. I. 2295, cf. 2293; in Philo and in Eccl. a name given to certain ascetics. 2. *one who serves* or *courts* a great man, οἱ *ἀμφὶ σὸν πάππον* θ. Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 7. II. *one who attends* to anything, c. gen., *τοῦ σώματος* Plat. Gorg. 517 E; *τῶν περὶ τὸ σῶμα* Id. Rep. 369 D. 2. *one who attends* to the sick, *τῶν καμνόντων* lb. 341 C : absol. *a physician*, Justin. M. Apol. 1. 21.

θεραπευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *inclined to serve*, c. gen., τῶν φίλων Xen. Ages. 8, 1; τῶν θεῶν Def. Plat. 412 E: *inclined to court*, τῶν δυνατῶν, τοῦ πλήθους, etc., Plut. Lysand. 2, etc. 2. absol. *courteous, courtier-like, obedient, obsequious*, in good and bad sense, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 28, Plut. Lucull. 16, etc.:—Adv. —κῶς, Id. Artox. 4, etc. **II.** *inclined to take care of, careful of, λόγον Menand. Πλοκ. 1. 15. 2. esp. of medical treatment, ἔξισ θ. *a valetudinarian habit of body*, Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 12; ἡ θεραπευτικὴ = *θεραπεία*, Plat. Polit. 282 B; θ. μέθοδος, ἀγωγή, the art of healing, Galen.:—metaph., θ. μῶμων *healing flaws*, Greg. Naz. **θεραπεύτος**, ὄν, *that may be fostered or cultivated*, Plat. Prot. 325 B.*

2. *curable*, Arist. H. A. 10. 3, 18. **θεραπεία**, fut. —εῖσω Att., etc.:—Med., fut. —εῖσομαι h. Hom. Apoll. 390: aor. ἐθεραπεύαμην Nicostr. ap. Stob. 447. 32, LXX, Galen.:—**Pass.**, fut. —εὐθήσομαι Galen.; but fut. med. in pass. sense Antipho 126. 18, Plat. Alc. 1. 135 E: aor. ἐθεραπεύην Plat., etc. (Perh. akin to *θερῶ*: cf. *θεράπων, θέραψ*, etc.) *To be an attendant, do service*, Od. 13. 265 (nowhere else in Hom.); but Med. in h. Hom. Ar. 390.—It was then used in various relations, much like Lat. *colere*:

1. *to do service to the gods, δαδανᾶν, θεοὺς θερ.*, Lat. *colere deos*, Hes. Op. 134, Hdt. 2. 37; δαίμονα Pind. P. 3. 194; Διόνυσον, Μούσας Eur. Bacch. 82, I. T. 1105; τοὺς θεοὺς (v. *θεραπεύον*), Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 28, etc.; also, θ. τοὺς ναοὺς *to serve them*, Eur. Ion 111, cf. Plat. Rep. 469 B:—absol. *to worship*, Lys. 107. 38:—also *to do service or honour to one's parents*, Eur. Ion 183, Plat. Rep. 467 A, Meno 91 A: *to serve a master, obey*, etc., Id. Euthyphro 13 D; θ. τὰς θήκας *to reverence men's graves*, Id. Rep. 469 A. 2. in prose, *to serve, court, pay court to*, τινά Hdt. 3. 80, Ar. Eq. 59, 1260, Xen., etc.; and in bad sense, *to flatter, wheedle*, Thuc. 3. 12; θ. τὸ πλῆθος, τοὺς πολλοὺς Id. 1. 9, Plut. Per. 34: *to conciliate, τινὰ χρημάτων δόσει* Thuc. 1. 137, cf. Hdt. 2. 2; θ. θεραπεύον = οἱ θεραπεύοντες, Thuc. 3. 39; θ. γυναῖκα *to pay her attention*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 18. 3. of things, *to consult, attend to*, Lat. *inservire*, τὸ ἐμψύχον Thuc. 3. 26; ἡδονὴν θερ. *to indulge one's love of pleasure*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 41; τὰς θύρας τινὸς θερ. *to wait at a great man's door*, Ib. 8. 1, 6., 3. 47; ἀλλὰς βασιλικὰς θερ. Diog. L. 9. 63, cf. Menand. Lucert. 348.

II. *to take care of, provide for, ἀνθρώπους*, of the gods, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 10:—**Pass.**, μὴ .. θεραπευθεῖσιν εἰς ἀρετήν, of uneducated persons, Plat. Prot. 325 C. 2. of things, θερ. τὸ παρὸν *to look to, attend to, provide for* the present, Soph. Ph. 149; τὸ ναυτικόν Thuc. 2. 65; τὴν ἀνοξίαν τῶν πυλῶν Id. 4. 67; θερ. τοὺς καιροὺς Menand. 327. 26; —so, c. inf., *to take care that ..*, Lat. *operam dare ut ..*, θερ. τὸ μὴ θορυβεῖν Thuc. 6. 61, cf. 7. 70, etc.; θ. ὅτι or ὥς .., Id. 6. 29, Longus 4. 1.

3. θερ. τὸ σῶμα *to take care of one's person, to dress, wash, etc.*, Lat. *cūtem curare*, Plat. Gorg. 513 D; θ. τὰς τρίχας Longus 4. 4; μύρους χαίτην θ. Archestr. ap. Ath. 101 C; θ. τοὺς πόδας LXX, etc. 4. *to foster, τὴν ψυχὴν, τὴν διάνοιαν* Plat. Crit. 440 C, etc.; θ. κάδεα *to brood over sorrows*, like Homer's πέσσειν, Pind. I. 8 (7). 16; but, θ. δυστυχίαν *to assuage it*, Luc. Indoct. 6. 5. θ. ἡμέρην *to observe a day, keep it as a feast*, Hdt. 3. 79; θ. τὰ ἱερά = Lat. *sacra procurare*, Thuc. 4. 98. 6. *to treat medically*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 11, Thuc. 2. 47, 51; τοὺς τετραμένους Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 12; μὴ θεραπεύειν βέλτιον θεραπεύομενοι γὰρ ἀπόλλυνται ταχέως [καρκίνοι κρυπτοί] Hipp. Aph. 1257; ταύτην τὴν θεραπείαν θεραπεύεσθαι Andoc. 126. 18; θ. νόσημα *to treat, cure, heal*, Isocr. 390 B; τὰ σώματα Plat. Legg. 684 C; τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, 7:—metaph., ὁ κοινὸς ἱατρός σε θεραπεύει χρόνος Philippid. Incert. 8; λύπη .. οἷδε θεραπεύει λόγος Menand. Incert. 65; τὰ πονοῦντα μέρη τῆς νεῦς Diod. 4. 41; τὴν ὑποφίαν Plut. Lucull. 22.

7. of animals, θερ. ἵππους *to keep horses*, Plat. Gorg. 516 E. 8. of land, *to cultivate, till it*, Xen. Oec. 5, 12, cf. *θεραπεύειν*; δένδρον θερ. *to train, manage a tree*, Hdt. 1. 193; στέλεχος Theophr. H. P. 2. 7, 3. **θεράπῃη**, ἡ, Ion. for *θεραπεία*, Hdt. **θεράπῃος**, α, ὄν, Ion. and poet. for *θεραπευτικός*, Anth. P. 7. 158: fem. **θεραπῃς**, ἴδος, Orac. ap. Julian. 451 B. **θεραπιδιον**, τό, *a means of cure*, Luc. Alex. 21. **θεράπῃς**, ἴδος, ἡ = *θεραπεία*, τοῦ ἡττοῦς θ. *favouring the weaker side*, Plat. Menex. 244 E. **θεράπνη**, ἡ, poet. contr. from *θεράπαινα*, a handmaid, h. Hom. Ap. 157, Eur. Hec. 482, Ar. Rh. 1. 786. **II.** *a dwelling, abode*, Eur. Tro. 211, Bacch. 1043, II. F. 370, Nic. Th. 486 (unless it be a prop. n. in these places).

III. **Θεράπνη**, an old Lacon. city, with a temple of the Dioscuri (whence they are called *Θεραπναῖοι*), Pind. P. 11. 95, Hdt. 6. 61, etc.; also **Θεράπναι**, Alcae. ap. Hipp., Isocr. 218 D. Cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 1. c. **θεραπνίς**, ἴδος, ἡ, poet. contr. from *θεραπαινίς*, Anth. P. 9. 603. **θεράπνιον**, τό, Dim. of *θεράπων*, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 3. 74 Dind., Diog. L. 4. 59. **θεράποντις**, ἴδος, ἡ, of a waiting-maid, θ. φερνή Aesch. Supp. 979. **θεραπουσία**, v. sub *θεραπειναι*. **θεράπων** [ᾱ], ὄντος, ὅ: dat. pl. *θεραπόντῃσι*, Pind. P. 4. 71:—*a waiting-man, attendant*, Od. 16. 253, etc.: but in early Greek it always differs from *δοῦλος*, as implying free and honourable service (cf. *δράστης*); and in Hom. it is often = *ἐταῖρος*, σῶμα, a companion in arms, though inferior in rank or name; as Patroclus is the companion or esquire of Achilles, Il. 16. 244., 18. 152; Meriones of Idomeneus, 23. 113; Eteoneus of Menelaos (and yet called *κρείων*), Od. 4. 22; and all the chiefs of Agamemnon, Il. 19. 143:—in other places the charioteer is esp. so called, ἡνίοχος *θεράπων* 5. 580., 8. 119; and the κῆρυξ, 1. 321, Od. 18. 424; further, kings were Διὸς *θεράποντες* 11. 255; warriors *θεράποντες* Ἄρῃος Il. 2. 110, etc.: minstrels and poets *Μουσάων θεράποντες*, h. Hom. 32. 20, Hes. Th. 100, Theogn. 769, Ar. Av. 909; Ἐρως

is Ἄφροδίτης θ., Plat. Symp. 203 C; then generally, *a worshipper of the gods*, Απόλλωνος Pind. O. 3. 30, cf. Plat. Phaedo 85 A:—c. dat., οἷκος ξένουσι *θεράπωνι devoted to the service of its guests*, Pind. O. 13. 3; ἄλωτος, θ. Μουσῶν Eur. El. 717.

II. later, simply, *a servant*, Hdt. 1. 30., 5. 105, Ar. Pl. 3. 5, etc.:—and, in Chios, *θεράποντες* was the name for their slaves, Arnold Thuc. 8. 40, cf. Andoc. 2. 35, Lys. 111. 17. **θέραψ**, ἄπος, ὅ, rare poet. form for *θεράπων*, C. I. 4709; acc. **θέραπα** Anth. Plan. 306. 10; but mostly in nom. pl. **θέραπες**, Eur. Ion 94, Supp. 762, Ion Chius Fr. 2, Anth. P. 12. 229.

θερεία, ἡ, summer; v. sub *θερείος*. **θερεί-βοτος**, ὄν, (*βόσκη*) *serving for a summer-pasture*, Eust. 222. 20. **θερεί-γενής**, ἐς, *growing in summer*, Nic. Th. 601. **II.** *hot*, ὕδαρ Nonn. D. 26. 229.

θερεί-λεχθής, ἐς, *for sleeping under in summer*, πλάτανος Nic. Th. 385. **θερεί-νόμος**, ὄν, *feeding in summer*, θ. πόα *summer-pasture*, Dion. H. 2. 2. **θερείος**, α, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν v. inf.: (*θερός*)—*of summer, in summer*, αἰχμὸς θ. *summer-drought*, Emped. 404 Sturz.; δρέπανον Orph. H. 39. 11; καρποί Ib. 18; **θερείος** ὥρα Ael. N. A. 2. 25.

II. **θερεία**, Ion. —εῖη (sc. ὥρα), ἡ = *θερός, summer-time, summer*, Hdt. 1. 180, Arist. Mirab. 114; τῆς *θερείας in summer*, Nic. Fr. 10; ὑπὸ τὴν *θερείαν* Diod. 3. 24; and in pl., ταῖς *θερείαις* Pind. I. 2. 61:—also, ἡ *θερείος* Liban. 3. p. 153. **III.** Sup. **θερείτατος**, ὄν, *very hot*, Arat. 149, Nic. Th. 469.—In Prose *θερός* is the more common form.

θερεί-ποτος, ὄν, (*πίνω*) *watered in summer*, γῆαι Lyc. 847. **θερεία**, later poet. form of *θερώ*, Nic. Th. 124, Al. 580, in Med. **θερέτρον**, τό, (*θερός*) *a summer-abode*, Hipp. in Galen. **θερήγανον**, contr. *θερήγγον*, τό, (*θερός*) *the wicker body of the harvest-cart*, Hesych., E. M.

θερίζω, Boeot. inf. *θερίδδεν* Ar. Ach. 947:—fut. *ίσω* Eust., Att. —ῶ Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 2:—aor. *ἐθέρισα* Soph. Aj. 239, syncop. *ἐθρισα* Aesch. Ag. 536 (cf. *ἀποθρίζω*); later (subj.) *ἐκ-θερίζω*, Anacreont. 9. 7:—Med., v. inf.:—**Pass.**, aor. *ἐθερίσθην*; pf. *τετέρισμα*; v. inf.: (*θερός*). *To do summer-work, to mow, reap, siton, κρήσθαι, καρπὸν* Hdt. 4. 42, Ar. Av. 506, etc.; often joined with *σπείρω*, as, *αἰσχροῦς μὲν ἔσπειρας κακῶς δὲ ἔθρισας* Gorg. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 4, cf. Plut. 2. 394 D; ἡ ῥητορικὴ καρπὸν ὥν ἔσπειρε *θερίζει* Plat. Phaedr. 260 D:—Med., καρπὸν Ἀγροῦς *θερίσασθαι* Ar. Pl. 515:—**Pass.**, ᾧ [*δράγματα*] *ἐτρυχον .. τεθερισμένα* Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 8. 2. metaph. *to mow down, ἄρη τὸν .. θερίζοντα* Βροτοῦς Aesch. Supp. 638, cf. Ag. 536; βίον θ. ὥστε *καρπῖον στᾶχυν* Eur. Fr. 757; θ. *ἄσιν* *to plunder it*, Plut. 2. 182 A. 3. *to cut off, κεφαλὴν καὶ γλῶσσαν ἀκραν* Soph. Aj. 239, cf. Eur. Supp. 717, Anth. P. 9. 451; στᾶχυν θ. *to pluck it*, Anth. P. 4. 2:—**Pass.**, ἥτις [πῶλος] .. *θερός* *θερισθὲν ἐλάνθον αὐγίαν ἀπο who had her crop of yellow mane cut off*, Soph. Fr. 587; cf. *ἀποθερίζω*.

4. metaph. *to reap a good harvest (?)*, Ar. Ach. 947. 5. ὁ *θερίζων* (with or without λόγος) a kind of syllogism, Luc. V. Auct. 22, Symp. 23; v. Menag. Diog. L. 7. 25. **II.** intr. *to pass the summer*, Xen. An. 3. 5, 15; θ. ἐν ταῖς ψυχροῖς, *χειμάρουσι* δ' ἐν τοῖς ἄλεινοῖς Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 2, cf. 13. 6., 19, 2: cf. *ἐθρίζω*. **θερίνεος**, α, ὄν = *θερείος*, θ. *τροπαί* *the summer solstice*, i. e. 21st of June, Hdt. 2. 19.

θερίνιος, ἡ, ὄν = *θερείος*, Pind. P. 3. 87; being the common Prose form, ἀνατολαί Hipp. Aët. 282, cf. Aph. 1245; *μεσημβρία* Xen. Cyn. 6, 26; ἥλιος Plat. Legg. 915 D; θ. *τροπαί* *the solstice*, Ib. 767 C; *θερινὸν ὑπὴ-χεν* *to echo summer-like*, Id. Phaedr. 230 C; τὰ *θερινὰ summer-time*, Id. Legg. 683 C; *δμβροί* θ. Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 4, etc. **θερίσις**, εως, ἡ, (*θερίζω*) *a mowing, reaping*, Gloss.

θερισμός, ὅς, = *θερίσις*, Eupol. Mag. 11, Polyb. 5. 95. 5. **θερισ-γίμος**, harvest, Ev. Matth. 13. 30, al. 2. *the harvest, crop*, Ib. 9. 37. **θεριστήρ**, ἦρος, ὅ, *a mower, reaper*, Lyc. 840. **θεριστήριον**, τό, *a reaping-hook*, LXX (1 Sam. 13. 20, v. l. *θερίστρον*), Max. Tyr. 30. 6.

θεριστής, οὗ, ὅς = *θεριστήρ*, Xen. Hier. 6, 10, Dem. 242. 23, Arist. H. A. 6. 37, 2:—*θεριστής*, οἱ, a satyric play of Euripides.

θεριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, or for *reaping, σπᾶθη* Byz.; ὕμνος Suid. s. v. *Λιτωρίτης*:—as Subst., *θερ.*, τό, *a crop*, Strabo 831.

θεριστός, ἡ, ὄν, *to be reaped*: τὸ θ. a kind of balsam, Diosc. 1. 18. **θερίστος** or *θεριστός*, ὅς, (*θερίζω*) *harvest or harvest-time*, Spohn Niceph. Blenn. 40; *θερίστος* or *θεριστός*, Tetzsch. Hes. Op. 571:—cf. *ἀμντος*.

θερίστρια, ἡ, fem. of *θεριστήρ*, Ar. Fr. 618.

θερίστριον, τό, *a light summer garment*, opp. to *χειμάρστριον*, Theocr. 15. 69, Aristaen. 1. 27; cf. Müller Archäol. Kunst § 394. 1.

θερίστρον, τό, = *foreg.*, Alcae. 4, Anth. P. 6. 254, LXX (1 Sam. 13. 20), Philo 1. 666.

θερί-τροπος, ὄν, *turning in summer*, of the solstice, Tetzsch. Hes. Op. 596. **θερμά**, τό, = *θερμή*, Plat. Theat. 178 C, Menand. Feagry. 7, cf. Ar. Fr. 66a. **θερμάζω**, = sq., Nic. Al. 600, Ep. opt. aor. med. *θερμάσσω*.

θερμαίνω, fut. *ἀνῶ*: aor. *θερμήμα* Hom., etc., later *θερμήνα* Arist. G. A. 1. 21, 11: pf. pass. *τεθέρμαμαι* (δια-) Hipp. 364. 1: for aor. 2 v. sub *θερμα* (*θερμός*). *To warm, heat, εἰσέκε θερμὰ λείτρα .. Ἐκαμῆδη θερμήν* Il. 14. 7; ἥλιος *θερμαίνων* χθύναν Eur. Bacch. 679, cf. Aesch. Pers. 505; τὸ χαλκὶνόν *θερμαίνει* Eupol. Δημ. 23:—**Pass.** *to be heated, grow hot*, Od. 9. 376; τὸ *θερμαίνον* ψύχεται ὑπὸ τοῦ *θερμαινόμενου* Arist. G. A. 4. 3, 18, cf. Metaph. 4. 15, 6:—*to feel the sensation of heat*, Plat. Theat. 186 D: *to be or grow feverish*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 988. 2. metaph., *θερμ.* *φιλόστατι νῶν* Pind. O. 10 (11). 105; ἔως *ἐθέρμην* αὐτὸν φλόξ οἶνου Eur. Alc. 758, cf. Cycl. 424; σπλάγχνα θ. *κόψω* Ar. Ran. 844; the dub. 1., Aesch. Cho. 1004, πολλά *θερμαίνω* φρενί, Passow explains by πολλά *πράσσι* *θερμῇ φρενί*:—**Pass.**, *θερμαίνεσθαι* *ἐλπίζει* *to glow with hope*, Soph. Aj. 478; χαρὰ θ. *καρδίαν* *to have one's heart warm* with joy, Eur. El. 402; θ. *ψησι τοὺς διαλεγόμενους* Plat. Phaedo 63 D, etc.

θέρμανσις, *ews, ἡ, a heating*, Hipp. 424. 34, Arist. Metaph. 10. 11, 2.
 θερμαντέος, *a, ov, to be heated, to be inflamed*, Hipp. Art. 789.
 θερμαντήριον, *a, ov, promoting warmth, φάρμακα* Hipp. 416.
 5. II. χαλκίον θερμαντήριον = θερμαντήρ, C. I. 161, 2139; so, θερμαντήριον alone, Galen.
 θερμαντικός, *ἡ, ov, capable of heating, calorific*, θερμ. τὸ πῦρ Arist. Interpr. 13, 11; τὸ θερμαντὸν πρὸς τὸ θερμαντικόν Id. Metaph. 4. 15, 6; —C. gen., τὸ τῆς ψυχῆς ο. οἶνος Plat. Tim. 60 A.
 θερμαντός, *ἡ, ov, capable of heat*, Arist. Phys. 5. 1, 2; cf. θερμαντικός.
 θερμῶσις, *ἡ, warmth, heat*, Hipp. Aph. 1255, Arist. Probl. 1. 9, 2, etc.; the Att. word being θερμότης (Therm. M. 441), but v. Xen. An. 5. 8, 15.
 θερμασμο, *τό, a warm fomentation*, Hipp. Acut. 356.
 θερμαστίον, *τό, = θερμαστῆς II*, Aen. Tact. 18, C. I. 155. 31.
 θερμάστρα or -αύστρα, *ἡ, an oven, furnace*, Call. Del. 144, Hesych.: —Adv. θερμαστρήν, *from the furnace*, Hesych.
 θερμαστῆς or -αυστήρις, *ἰδος, ἡ, tongs used by smiths to take hold of hot metal*, Hesych.: —generally, *pincers, pliers*, = ὀδοντάγρα, Arist. Mechan. 21, 2. 2. metaph. *a violent sort of dance*, in which one jumped up with the legs crossed *tong-fashion*, Poll. 4. 102, Ath. 630 A: hence θερμανστρίων, *to dance this dance*, Critias 29, Luc. Salt. 34. II. a sort of *spike or clamp*, Math. Vett. p. 10. III. = θερμαντήρ, Lxx (3 Regg. 7. 40, 45), Poll. 10. 66; so prob. in Eupol. Πολ. 36. —The forms differ in Mss.; in Arist. l. c. Bekker gives -αυστήρις, Meineke Eupol. l. c. prefers -αυστήρις.
 θερμανύστρα, -ἴζω, -ἴς, v. sub θερμαστῆρ.
 θερμη, *ἡ, (θερμός) heat*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 16; *feverish heat*, Pherecr. Incert. 90, Thuc. 2. 49, Plat. Theat. 178 C, Arist. Probl. 1. 23, etc.: also *sweat*, Art. An. 2. 27: cf. θερμία. II. θερμαί, *αἱ, hot springs*, Lat. *thermae*, C. I. 5094, 5809; —name of a town in Sicily, Polyb. I. 24. 4. θερμ-ηγόρεω, *to speak warmly, hotly*, Orac. ap. Luc. Peregr. 30.
 θερμ-ημερία, *ἡ, αἱ, the hot season, summer-time*, Hipp. 227. 25, Arist. H. A. 5. 13, 4, Theophr. H. P. 7. 1, 7.
 θερμίνος, *ἡ, ov, of lupines (θερμός)*, Diosc. 2. 135, Luc. V. H. 1. 27.
 θερμινον, *τό, Dim. of θερμός*, Diosc. Parab. 2. 67.
 θερμο-βαφής, *ἑς, dyed hot, opp. to ψυχροβαφής*, Theophr. Odor. 22.
 θερμό-βλυστος, *ov, hot-bubbling*, Paul. S. Therm. Pyth. 33.
 θερμό-βουλος, *ov, hot-tempered, rash*, Eur. (Fr. 852), parodied in Ar. Ach. 119; ἄνῃρ Ael. N. A. 7. 17.
 θερμο-δότις, *ov, ὅ, one who brought the hot water at baths*, Lat. *cal-darius*, Byz.; fem. θερμοδοτίς, *ἰδος*, Anth. P. 9. 183; —θερμοδοτέω, Eccl. 1; —θερμοδοσία, *ἡ, Oribas. p. 77, Matth.*
 θερμοειδής, *ἑς, of warm nature*, E. M. 557. 23.
 θερμο-εργός, v. sub θερμός II.
 θερμο-κοιλίος, *ov, hot-stomached*, Hipp. 1180 G.
 θερμο-κύματος, *ἡ, a leguminous plant, of a kind between the θερμός and the κνήμες*, Diphil. Incert. 2.
 θερμο-λούτης, *ov, ὅ, one who uses hot baths*, Antyll. ap. Orib. 286 Matth.: —θερμολουτέω, *to use hot baths*, Hermipp. Incert. 1, Alex. 'OΛ. 1. 11; not -λουτρέω, as in Arist. Probl. 1. 29; —and θερμολουτία, *ἡ, hot bathing*, in pl., Hipp. 380. 3; in Theophr. Sudor. 16, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 3; or -Λουσία, Com. Anon. 241, cf. Lob. Phryn. 594.
 θερμο-μίγης, *ἑς, half-hot*, Plut. 2. 890 B.
 θερμά-ναυς, *ovv, heated in mind*, Aesch. Ag. 1172.
 θερμ-οπλάω, *to have inflammation in the hoof*, of horses, Hippiatr. pp. 163, 253; *the disease itself being θερμόπλησις*, *ews, ἡ*, lb. 163, 164; —in Hesych., θερμόπλα (sic) should perh. be θερμοπλάν.
 θερμο-πότης, *ov, ὅ, one who drinks hot drinks*, Ath. 352 B: —fem. θερμο-πάτις, *ἰδος, a cup for such drinks*, Pamphil. ib. 475 D: —hence *thermopoteia* in Plaut. Trin. 4. 3. 6.
 θερμό-πρωκτος, *ov, lascivious*, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1035.
 θερμο-πύλα, *ἡ, αἱ, literally Hot-Gates, i. e. a narrow gate-like pass, in which were hot springs*, name of the famous pass from Thessaly to Locris, the key of Greece, also called simply Πύλαι, Hdt. 7. 176, 201, Strabo 428.
 θερμο-πώλιον, *τό, a cook-shop*, in Plaut. Curt. 2. 3, 13, Trin. 4. 3. 6.
 θερμός, *ἡ, ov, also ὅς, ὅν h. Hom. Merc. 110, Hes. Th. 696 (called 'Ἡρά-κλεια λ.), ll. 14. 6, Od. 8. 249; λουτρά Pind., etc., v. infr. III. 3; or of tears, 19. 362; also of the extreme heat of boiling water, lb. 388; of burning wood, 9. 388; ὁ. κνάματα, of burning heat, Hdt. 3. 104; generally, opp. to ψυχρός, freq. in Att., esp. of hot meals or drinks, Telecl. 'Αμφ. I. 8, Σπέρρ. 2, Pherecr. Περσ. I. 8, etc.; of blood, Soph. O. C. 622, Aj. 1412, etc.; of feverish diseases, Pind. P. 3. 117, Thuc. 2. 48; cf. θερμαίνω, θερμη. II. metaph. hot, hasty, rash, head-long, like Lat. *calidus*, of persons, Aesch. Theb. 603, Eum. 560, Ar. Vesp. 918, etc.; θερμός και ἀνδρείος Antipho 119. 38; —also of actions, πολλά και θερμά μοχθήσας Soph. Tr. 1046; ὁ. ἔργον Ar. Pl. 415; δρᾶν τι νεανικόν και θερμόν Amphip. Φιλαδέλφ. 10; ὁ. πόθος Anth. P. 5. 115; φάρμακον Alciphro I. 37: —C. inf., θερμότερος ὑπεριχειρεῖν Antipho 115. 30; Sup. θερμώταται γυναῖκες Ar. Thesm. 735. 2. still warm, fresh, ἴχνη Anth. P. 9. 371; ἀτυχήματα Plut. 2. 798 E; γάμοι Philostr. 165. III. τὸ θερμόν, = θερμότης, heat, Lat. *calor*, Hdt. 1. 142, Plat. Crat. 413 C, etc. 2. θερμόν (sc. ὕδωρ), *τό, hot water*, θερμῶ λουθσαι Ar. Rub. 1044, Eccl. 216, cf. Meineke Philent. p. 375 ed. maj.: —also *hot drink*, Lat. *calda*, Galen. 3. τὰ θερμά (sub. χωρία), Hdt. 4. 29; but (sub. λουτρά), *hot baths*, Xen. Hell. 4. 5. 3, etc. IV. Adv. —μῶς, Plat. Euthyd. 284 E; Comp., θερμότερον ἔχειν Eubul. 'Αμαλθ. 1; φθέγγεσθαι Plat. Phileb. 25 C. θερμός, *ὁ, a lupine*, used to counteract the effects of drink, Alex. 'OΛ. 2. 11, Incert. 9, Theophr. H. P. S. 11, 2, Anth. P. 11. 413.*

θερμο-σποδιά, *ἡ, hot ashes*, Diosc. 2. 200; v. Lob. Phryn. 603.
 θερμότης, *ἡ, (θερμός) heat*, Lat. *calor*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 14, Plat. Rep. 335 C, etc.; in pl., Id. Crat. 432 B. II. metaph. *heat, passion*, τοῦ 'Αχιλλέως Philostr. 722; in τῷ λέγειν Ath. 1 B.
 θερμο-τράγῳ, *to eat lupines*, Luc. Lexiphi. 5.
 θερμοουργία, *to do hot, hasty acts*, Eust. Opusc. 99. 5.
 θερμοουργία, *ἡ, a hot, hasty act*, App. Mithr. 108.
 θερμοურγός, *ov, (*έργω) doing hot and hasty acts, reckless*, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 9, Luc. Tim. 2.
 θερμο-χυτής, *ov, ὅ, a vessel for hot drinks*, Lemma in Anth.
 θερμός, = θερμα, An. Ox. 2. 448; τεθερμῶσθαι, dub. l. Ar. Lys. 1079.
 θερμ-υδρον, *τό, a place with hot springs*, name of a harbour of Rhodes, Tzetz. Hist. 2. 369; —also θερμυδρα, τά, Steph. Byz.; θερμυδρά, αἱ, Apollodor. 2. 5, 10.
 θερμω, (θερῶ) *to heat, make hot, θερμετε δ' ὕδωρ Od. 8. 426, Ar. Ran. 1339* —Pass. *to grow hot, θερμετο δ' ὕδωρ Od. 8. 437, ll. 18. 348; πνοῇ .. μετάφρενον εὐρέε τ' ὦμα θερμετ' 23. 381; θερμετο δὲ χθών Ep. ap. Suid. s. v. ἐνδύος; μὴ παύ τις ἐν χροί θερμετ' (Ep. for θερμηται) ἀντιμ' Opp. H. 3. 522* —All these forms (and none other occur) might be referred to an aor. 2 act. and pass. of θερμαίνω: in Il. ll. c. however, the impf. sense is strongly marked.
 θερμώδης, *ἑς, (ἔδος) lukewarm*, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 3.
 θερμωλή, *ἡ, feverish heat*, Hipp. 416. 33, 418. 1, etc.
 θερόεις, *εσσα, ev, of or in summer*, Nic. Al. 583.
 θερός, *τό, (θερῶ) summer, summer-time, χειμάτος οὐδὲ θερέως Od. 7. 118; οὐτ' ἐν θέρει οὐτ' ἐν ὁπάρῃ 12. 76; ἐν θέρει in summer, Ibid.; opp. to ἐν ψύχει, Soph. Ph. 18; θέρεϊ or θέρει Il. 22. 151, Hes.; in τῷ θέρει Thuc., etc.; τὸ θέρος during the summer, Hdt. 1. 202; τοῦ θερέως in the course of it, Id. 2. 24; Att. τοῦ θερός Ar. Fr. 76, etc.; θερός (without the Art.) Plat. Phaedr. 276 B, al.; also τοῦ παρεστώτος θερός Soph. Ph. 1340; τοῦ θ. εὐθύς ἀρχομένου Thuc. 2. 47; κατὰ θερούς κμ-μην Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 19; θερούς μεσόντων about midsummer, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 1; in Thuc. θερός included spring and early autumn, being the season for taking and keeping the field, ἅμα ἦρι τοῦ ἐπιγίγνομένου θερούς in the spring of the following season, 4. 117, cf. 6. 8., 8. 61., 4. 1 with 4. 21., 2. 31. II. summer-fruits, harvest, a crop, θ. ἀλλότριον ἀμῶν Ar. Eq. 392, cf. Dem. 1253. 15, Anth., etc.; θέρη σταχύνον the ripe ears, Plut. Fab. 2: —metaph., πάγκλαυτον ἐξαμῶν θερός Aesch. Pers. 822, cf. Ag. 1655; τὸ γηγενὲς δράκοντος .. θ. Eur. Bacch. 1027; of a horse's mane, v. θερίζω I. 3; of a youth's beard, Call. Del. 298, Anth. P. 10. 19.
 Θερσίτης, *ov, ὁ, Thersites, i. e. the Audacious (θερσος is cited as Aeol. for θάρσος in A. B. 1190, E. M. 447), Hom.*
 θέρω (v. sub fin.), *to heat, make hot, θέρον αὐγαί ἡελίου Αἰθύνῃ Ar. Rh. 4. 1312; θέρον ἔλκος = θεραπείων, Lat. fovens ulcus, Nic. Th. 687: —elsewhere II. only in Pass. θερομαι, with fut. med. θεροσομαι Od. 19. 507; aor. 2 ἐθέρην (in Ep. subj. θερέω for θερῶ, 17. 23): —Poet. Verb (used now and then in Prose), to become hot or warm, warm oneself, ἤνησαν ἐξέλα πολλά, φῶας ἔμεν ἡδὲ θέροσθαι 19. 64, cf. 507; εἶτε κε πυρὸς θερέω at the fire, 17. 23; so, later, θέρον ἑαυτὸν yourself, Ar. Pl. 953; ὅπου ται .. τις .. βίγαν ποτὲ θέρηται Plat. Phileb. 46 C; εἶδον 'Ἡράκλειον θερόμενον πρὸς τῷ ἰπνῶι Arist. P. A. 1. 5, 6; θέροσθαι πρὸς τὴν εἰλην Luc. Lexiphi. 2; θέροσθαι πυρὶ, of love, Call. Ep. 26; impf. ἐθέροντο Philostr. 69, Alciphro 1. 23. 2. of things, to become warm, Archel. ap. Plut. 2. 954 F; μὴ .. ἄστυ πυρὸς δῆλιον θέρηται be burnt by fire, lb. 6. 331, cf. 11. 667. (From √ΘΕΡ come also θέρω, θερ-ίζω, θερ-μα, θερ-μός, θερ-μαίνω; (perh. also θάλ-πω, and θερ-άπαν, θερ-άπενω); cf. Skt. ghar (lucere), ghar-mas (fervor); Lat. for-nus, for-nox, for-ceps, and perh. fer-vo, fer-veo, feb-ris; Goth. war-mjan (bálpein); O. Norse var-mr, A. S. and O. Il. G. war-am (warm), etc.)
 θέσις, *ews, ἡ, (τίθημι) a setting, placing, arranging, ἐπέων θέσις setting of words in verse*, Pind. O. 3. 14; (hence θέσις = ποίσις, Alcae. 128); πλίνθων και λίθων Plat. Rep. 333 B; λέγομένων και γραφο-μένων Id. Theat. 206 A; τῶν μερῶν Id. Legg. 668 D; ὁ νόμος lawgiving (v. τίθημι IV), lb. 690 D, Dem. 328. 20, etc.; θ. ὀνομάτων a giving of names, Plat. Crat. 390 D; θ. τελευτῆς imposition of taxes, Id. Rep. 425 D; θ. ἀγώνων institution of games, Diod. 4. 53. II. a laying down, ὕπλαν, opp. to ἀναίρεσις, Plat. Legg. 813 E. 2. a deposit of money, preparatory to a law-suit, Ar. Nub. 1191 (cf. πρυτανεία); money paid in advance on a sale, a deposit, earnest, Dem. 896. 6, cf. Lys. 113. 12. III. adoption as a citizen of a foreign state, Ἀλεξανδρεὺς θέσει, 'Αθηναῖος θ., opp. to φύσει (by birth) Suid.; Κρινιστέλην Πινδάρων, θέσει δὲ φιλοξένου C. I. (add.) 2480 d, cf. 2264 a; —cf. τίθησι II, θετός II, υποθέσις. IV. position, situation, Lat. *situs*, of a city, Hipp. Aër. 283, Thuc. 1. 37., 5. 7; ἡ θ. τῆς χώρας πρὸς τὰ πνεύματα Theophr. C. P. 3. 23, 5; geographical position, Polyb. 16. 29, 3. 2. in Mathematics, local position, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 6, 6, al.; κείσθαι θέσιν, v. κείμαι II. 1; ἔχειν θέσιν Id. An. Post. 1. 32, 2; θέσιν ἔχειν πρὸς ἄλληλα to have a local relation, Id. Categ. 6, 1, cf. Plat. Rep. 586 B; τῆς θέσεως μέσον Arist. An. Pr. 1. 4, 3, al.; κατὰ τὴν θ. τὴν πρὸς ἡμᾶς Id. Phys. 4. 1, 5, etc. V. in philosophic language, a thesis or position, assumed and requiring proof, Plat. Rep. 335 A, Arist. Top. I. 11, 4 sq., An. Post. 1. 2, 7, al.; θέσιν διαφυλάττειν to maintain a thesis, Id. Eth. N. 1. 5, 6; κινεῖν to controvert it, Plut. 2. 687 B, cf. Wytt. ib. 328 A; cf. ὑποθέσις. 2. a general or universal principle, Lat. *quaestio infinita, propositum*, ἀπὸς being a special case, *quaestio finita*, Cic. Top. 21, Quintil. 3. 5. VI. a setting down, opp. to ἀρσις (lifting), πάσα πορεία ἐξ ἀρσεως και θέσεως συντελείται Arist. Probl. 5. 41; hence, in Music or rhythm, the downward beat, opp. to the upward**

(ἀρσις), v. ἀρσις III.

VII. in Rhetoric, affirmation.

VIII. in

Gramm., a vowel is long by nature or by position, φύσει ἢ θέσει. 2. αἱ θέσεις, Lat. *positurae*, are the stops, Donat.

θέσκελος, *ov*, Ep. Adj. *godlike*, Lat. *divinus*: but even in Hom. this sense was confined to the full form *θεοσκελος*,—θέσκελος being used in the sense of *supernatural*, *marvellous*, *wondrous*, and always of things, as v. versa *θεοσκελος* always of persons; *θέσκελα ἔργα* deeds or works of wonder, *Il.* 3. 130, *Od.* 11. 610; *θέσκελα εἰδῶς* Poeta ap. *Plut.* 2. 1093 B:—as Adv., *εἰκοτὶ θέσκελον αὐτῷ* it was wondrous like him, *Il.* 23. 107:—Nonn. uses it literally, *ὁμῶφ, προφήτης θ.* *Jo.* 3. 10, etc.; and so *θ.* Ἐρμῆς *Coluth.* 126. (Curt. regards *θέσκελος* as = *θεσπέσιος*, *θεσφατος*, cp. *ἴσμεν* with *ἔσπον*, and v. K. κ. II. 2.)

θέσμιος, Dor. τίμιος, *ov*, (*θεσμός*) according to law, lawful, *ἑορτά τ.* *Pind. N.* 11. 34; *θέσμιον γονὰν ἐκβαλεῖν δόρμαν* Aesch. Ag. 1564; *θέσμιον ἔστι* = *θέμις ἐστὶ*, *Ap. Rh.* 2. 12.

III. *θέσμια*, τὰ, as Subst., laws, customs, rites, *Hdt.* 1. 59, *Pind.* I. 6 (5). 28, Aesch. *Eum.* 491, *Soph. Aj.* 713, etc.; also in sing., *Eur. Tro.* 267.

III. *Θέσμιος*, as a name of Apollo, *Paus.* 5. 15, 7; of Demeter, 8. 15, 4.

θεσμο-γράφος, *ὁ*, a writer of laws, *Apollin.* *Psalm.*

θεσμο-δότης, *ὁ*, a lawgiver, *Jo. Malal.*; fem. -δότειρα, *Orph. H.* I. 25.

θεσμο-θεσία, *ἡ*, a law-giving: written law, *Eccl.*

θεσμοθετήριον, τό, the hall in which the *θεσμοθέται* met, Lat. *basilica Thesmothetiarum*, *Plut.* 2. 613 B: also *θεσμοθέσιον*, τό, *ib.* 714 B, *Schol. Plat. Prot.* 337 D; —*θετιον*, *Suid.* s. v. *Πρωτανέϊον*.

θεσμοθέτω, to be a *θεσμοθέτης*, *Isae.* 67. 2, *Dem.* 1367. 6.

θεσμο-θέτης, *ov*, *ὁ*, (τίμημι) a lawgiver, legislator, a word perhaps orig. applied to Draco, whose laws were called *θεσμοί*; but, in practice, the *θεσμοθέται* were the six junior archons, who judged causes assigned to no special court, and had the duty of examining and collating the laws, so as to remove contradictions and surplage, *Aeschin.* 59. 7 sq., cf. *Ar. Vesp.* 775, 935, *Eccl.* 290, *Antipho* 145. 26, *Arist. Fr.* 374-8; in *Att. Inscr.*, C. I. 75, 180-2, 380.

θεσμοθέτης, *ων*, ἡ, a command, *Eccl.*

θεσμοθέτης, *ιδος*, ἡ, = *θεσμοφόρος*, *Cornut.* N. D. 28.

θεσμο-λογέω, to administer justice, *Const. Porph. Them.* 1.

θεσμο-ποιέω, to make laws, *Eur. Phoen.* 1645.

θεσμο-πόλος, *ov*, (*πολέω*) = *θεμιστοπόλος*, *Anth.* P. 5. 293.

θεσμός, Dor. τεμός, *ὁ*; pl. *θεσμοί*, poet. *θεσμά* *Soph. Fr.* 81: (τίθημι). Like *θέμις*, that which is laid down and established, a law, ordinance, Lat. *institutum*, but properly of ancient laws supposed to be sanctioned by the gods, in Hom. only once, *ἄλκτροιο παλαιῶν θεσμῶν ἵκοντο*, i.e. they fulfilled the established law of wedlock, like Lat. *consuere cum aliquo*, *Od.* 23. 296; *θεσμοὶ εἰρήνης* the order and regularity of peace, *h. Hom.* 7. 16; *οἱ πάτριοι θ.* *Hdt.* 3. 31; *θεσμῶν τῶν μοιρόκραντον ἐκ θεῶν* Aesch. *Eum.* 391; *ἵμερος . . τῶν μεγάλων οὐχὶ πάρεδρος θεσμῶν* *Soph. Ant.* 799; *ἀρχὴν θεσμῶν* the law of command, *Id. Aj.* 1104; *παρέβη θ.* *ἀρχαῖον* *Ar. Av.* 331, cf. *Cratin.* *Nox.* 2; *θ.* Ἀδραστιάς *δδ* *Plat. Phaedr.* 248 C.

2. generally, a rule, precept, law, *Soph. Tr.* 682; *θ.* πυρός the law of the beacon-fire, Aesch. Ag. 304; *τεμῶς ἀέθλων* *Pind.* O. 6. 117; *στεφάνων τ.* the appointed crowns, *Id.* 13. 39.

3. *θ.* εὐφρῶν the cheering strain (cf. *νόμος*), Aesch. *Supp.* 1035, cf. *Pind.* O. 7. 162.

4. at Athens, Draco's laws were called *θεσμοί*, because each began with the word *θεσμός* (cf. *θεσμοθέτης*), while Solon's laws were named *νόμοι*, *Andoc.* 11. 19, 26, *Ael. V. H.* 8. 10.

II. an institution, ordinance, as the court of Areopagus, Aesch. *Eum.* 484, 615; *τεμῶς Ἡρακλῆος, Ποσειδάωνος*, i.e. the Olympian, Isthmian games, *Pind.* N. 10. 61, O. 13. 57.

III. = *θησαυρός*, *Anacr.* 58.

IV. *θεσμοί*: αἱ συνθέσεις τῶν ξύλων *Hesych.*

θεσμοσύνη, ἡ, justice, like *δικαιοσύνη*, *Anth.* P. 7. 593.

θεσμο-τοκος, *ov*, law-producing, *Nonn.* *Jo.* 9. 146.

θεσμο-θρία, *ων*, τὰ, the *Thesmothoria*, an ancient festival held at Athens by the women in honour of Demeter *Θεσμοφόρος* (q. v.), which lasted three days from the 11th of Pyanepsion, *Hdt.* 2. 171, *Ar. Av.* 1518, *Thesm.* 80, 182, al.; *θ.* ἐστινὰ τὰς γυναῖκας, as a liturgy, to furnish the women's feast at the *Th.*, *Isae.* 46. 11:—a similar feast at Ephesus, *Hdt.* 6. 16:—at Thebes, *Xen. Hell.* 5. 2, 29, cf. sq.

θεσμοφωρίζω, to keep the *Thesmothoria*, *Xen. Hell.* 5. 2, 29; *Θεσμοφωρίζουσα* name of a play by *Aristoph.*

θεσμοφόριον, τό, the temple of Demeter *Θεσμοφόρος*, *Ar. Thesm.* 278, 880, C. I. 103;—also —εῖον, *Theon* in *Walz Rhett.* 1. 204.

θεσμο-φόρος, *ov*, law-giving, an ancient name of Demeter, given because she introduced tillage and gave the first impulse to civil society, lawful marriage, etc., *Hdt.* 6. 91, 134; often in *Inscr.*, *Δήμητρι Θεσμοφόρῳ* C. I. 2106, al.; *σεμνή θ.* *Anth.* P. 5. 150, *Luc.*; τῷ *Θεσμοφόρῳ* Demeter and *Persephonē*, who were worshipped together at the *Thesmothoria*, *Ar. Thesm.* 83, 282, 303, *Eccl.* 443, al., cf. *Pind.* *Fr.* 12; also, αἱ *Θεσμοφόροι* *App. Civ.* 2. 70, *Plut. Dio* 56, etc.;—also, as a name of Isis, *Diod.* 1. 14:—of Dionysos, *Orph. H.* 41. 1.

θεσμο-φύλακες, οἱ, like *νομοφύλακες*, guardians of the law, a magistracy at Elis, *Thuc.* 5. 47, *Diod.* 5. 67.

θεσμοφῶς, to deliver oracular precepts: τὰ *θεσμοφώμενα* oracles, *Philo* 1. 650:—*θεσμο-φῶς*, *ὁ*, a giver of *θεσμοί*, *Id.* ap. *Eus.* P. E. 360 E.

θεσ-πέσιος, α, *ov*, also *os*, *ov*, *Eur. Andr.* 297, *Luc. Sacr.* 13: (*θεός*, *ἔσπον* = *ἔσπον*, v. *θέσις*, *θέσκελος*):—properly of the voice, divinely sounding, divinely sweet, *αὐδὴ ἡ* 2. 600; *Ξερίνης* *Od.* 12. 158; *ἔπη* *Pind.* I. 4. 67 (3. 57).

II. that can be spoken by none but God, and so unspeakable, ineffable, unutterable; hence, 1. in most of the Homeric passages it has the general sense of *θεῖος*, divine, *Il.* 1. 591, *Od.* 13. 363; dat. fem. *θεσπέσιῳ* (sc. *βουλῇ*) as Adv., by the will or decree of God, *Id.* 2. 367; *θ.* χάρις often in *Od.*; so also *Pind.* P. 12. 23,

Eur. Andr. 297; *θ.* ὁδὸς the way of divination, of Cassandra, Aesch. Ag. 1154; *εὐχαῖς ὑπὸ θ.* with prayers to the gods, *Pind.* I. 6 (5). 54.

2. *wondrous, marvellous, mighty, awful*, of natural phenomena, *θ.* νέφος *Il.* 15. 669; *ἀχλὺς* *Od.* 7. 42; *λαῖλαψ* 9. 68:—and then, generally, of natural productions, *θ.* δάτων, χαλκὸς *marvellous* fine wood, brass, *Od.* 9. 434, *Il.* 2. 457; *θ.* ὀσμὴ a smell divinely sweet, *Od.* 9. 211; *ὄζει δ' ὑακίνθου ὀσμὴ θ.* *Hernipp.* *Φορμ.* 2. 9; so in *Hdt.*, *ἀπόζει θεσπέσιον ὡς ἡδὺ* 3. 113:—of human affairs, often in Hom., *θ.* φίλα or φόβος *Il.* 9. 2, 17. 118; *πλοῖτος* 2. 670; *θ.* ἀλαήτος and ὕμαδος, *θ.* ἡχὴ, λαχὴ, βοή, often in Hom.; *θ.* ὄμιλος *Theocr.* 15. 66; also in *Prose*, *τέχνη θ.* *τις καὶ ὑψηλὴ* *Plat. Euthyd.* 289 E; *θ.* βίος *Id. Rep.* 365 B; *θ.* καὶ ἡδέα ἡ διαγωγὴ *Id.* 558 A; *σοφοὶ καὶ θ.* ἄνδρες *Id. Theat.* 151 B; *θ.* τὴν γνώμην *Luc. Alex.* 4.

III. Adv. —ως, *θ.* ἐφόβηθεν they trembled unspeakably, *Il.* 15. 637: so neut. *θεσπέσιον* as Adv., *θ.* ὕλαν *Theocr.* 25. 70.—Ep. word, once in *Hdt.* I. c., twice in *Trag.*, and adopted by *Plat.*; v. supr. (V. sub *θέσφατος*, and cf. *Buttm.* *Lexil.* s. v.)

θεσπι-αοιδός, *ὁν*, (*θεσπῖς*) poet. for *θεσπιφῶδης*, *Hesych.*

θεσπι-δαής, *ἔς*, (*δαῖω*) kindled by a god, *θ.* πῦρ furious, portentous fire, such as seems more than natural, *Il.* 12. 177, 441, *Od.* 4. 418, etc. Ep. word.—Cf. *Buttm.* *Lexil.* s. v. *θέσκελος* 4.

θεσπι-ορακλή, (*ἔπος*) oracular, prophetic, *Soph. O. T.* 463; pecul. fem. implying a form *θεσπιήτης*, *ἔς*, cf. *ἀρτιπεία*, *ἡδυνεία*.

θεσπιζω: fut. *ἴω*, *Att.* *ἴω*, *Ion.* inf. *θεσπιέων* *Hdt.* 8. 135; *Dor.* aor. *ἔθεσπιζα* *Theocr.* 15. 63: (*θέσις*). To declare by oracle, prophesy, foretell, divine, *τι* *Hdt.* I. 47, al., and *Att.* *Poets.*; *τινὶ* *τι* Aesch. Ag. 1210, *Eur. Andr.* 1161; and in *Pass.*, *τί δὲ τεθέσπισται*; *Soph. O. C.* 388.

II. c. acc., *μαντοσύνην, τὴν θέσπισε Φοῖβος* inspired them with, C. I. 4379 o.

2. later, of the Emperor, to decree, cited from *Julian.*; of judges or magistrates, *Eccl.*

θεσπιος, *ov*, = *θεσπέσιος*, *Hes. Fr.* 54, *Orac. ap. Ar.* Av. 977.

θέσις, *ιος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*Nonn.* gen. *ιδος*, *D.* 45. 133): (*θεός*, *ἔσπον* = *ἔσπον*, cf. *θεσπέσιος*):—filled with the words of God, inspired, Hom. only in *Od.*; *δοῖδος* 17. 385; *δοῖδι* 1. 328, 8. 498, *Eur. Med.* 425,—always in acc. *θέσπιν*, except that *Nonn.* has *θεσπίδα* *D.* 25. 452.

2. generally, divine, wondrous, awful, *θέσις* ἄλλα *h. Hom.* *Ven.* 209.—Ep. word, used once by *Eur.*

II. as prop. u. *Θέσις*, the inventor of Tragedy, *Ar. Vesp.* 1479, *Hor. A. P.* 275.

θέσισμα, τό, mostly in pl., oracles, oracular sayings, *Hdt.* 2. 29, Aesch. *Fr.* 82, *Soph. O. T.* 971.

2. a decree of the Senate or Emperor, *Byz.*

θεσπιστής, *οὔ*, *ὁ*, a prophet, *Manetho* 6. 378, *Jo. Chrys.*

θεσπιφῶδης, to be a *θεσπιφῶδης*, to prophesy, sing in prophetic strain, Aesch. Ag. 1161, *Eur. Phoen.* 959, *Ar. Pl.* 9, *Plat. Ax.* 367 D, etc.

θεσπιφῶδης, τό, = *θέσισμα*, *Nicet. Ann.* 359 A.

θεσπι-φῶδης, *ὁν*, singing in prophetic strain, prophetic, of persons, *Soph. Fr.* 401, *Eur. Hel.* 145, cf. *Med.* 668:—*θεσπιφῶδης*, ἡ, the Lat. *Carmentis*, *Dion. H.* 1. 31.

II. *θ.* φόβον caused by prophecy, Aesch. Ag. 1134 (where *Herm.* emends *θεσπιφῶδης*, to agree with *τέχνη*).

Θεσσαλίω, Att. Θεττ., to imitate the Thessalians, *Ael. V. H.* 4. 15; to speak like them, *Steph. B.*

Θεσσαλικός, Att. Θεττ., ἡ, *ὁν*, Thessalian; *Θ.* ἔδος, a sort of chair or couch, *Hipp. Art.* 783; *δίφρος* *Eupol.* *Αὐτ.* 6; cf. *Poll.* 7. 112:—*Θ.* ἐνθεῖς *Θετταλικά* δαίμνα *Ar.* 413:—the Thessalian gluttony being proverbial, cf. *Alex.* *Συντρ.* 1, *Ath.* 418 B sq. Adv. —ως, *Crates* *Δαμ.* 2.

Θεσσαλός, Att. Θεττ., ὁ, a Thessalian, *Hdt.*, etc.; proverb., *Θεσσαλὸν σόφισμα* a Thessalian trick, from the faithless character of the people, *Eur. Phoen.* 1407; *Θ.* νόμισμα, i.e. false money, *Phot.*: the Thessalians were noted for their gluttony, v. *Θεσσαλικός*.

II. fem., *Θεσσαλὶς* *κυνὴ* *Soph. O. C.* 314; as Subst., *Θεσσαλὶς*, ἡ, a kind of shoe, *Lysipp.* *Βαχχ.* 2.

θεσσασθαί, poet. aor. = *αἰτῆσαι* (*Hesych.*), to pray for, seek by prayer, c. acc., *θεσσαμένος γενεήν* *Hes. Fr.* 23 (9); *γλυκερὸν νόστον* *Archil.* 10; *παῖδων γένος* *Ap. Rh.* 1. 824; c. inf., *τὰν ποτ' εὐαῖνον [εἶναι]* .. *ἑώρασαντο* prayed that this land might be . . , *Pind. N.* 5. 15.—Hence the verb. Adj. *θεσπός*, in the Homeric compds. *ἀπόθεστος*, *πολύθεστος*.

(The *ΘΕΣ* is supposed by *Curt.* to appear in *θεός*, v. sub v.)

θεσπῆλη-λόγος, *ov*, prophetic, only in Aesch. Ag. 1442.

θεσπῆζω, to prophesy, *Hesych.*

θεσπῆτομαι, *Pass.* to be inspired, prophesy, *Hesych.*

θεσπῆτος, *ov*, (*θεός*, *φῆμι*) spoken by God, decreed, ordained, appointed, Lat. *fatalis*, *μῦθος* Aesch. Ag. 1321; *ἦκει θέσφατος βίου τελευτὴ* *Soph. O. C.* 1472:—mostly in phrase *θεσπῆτον ἔσται*, it is ordained, *ὡς γὰρ θ.* *ἔσται* *Il.* 8. 477, cf. *Eur. I. A.* 1556; c. dat., et inf., *σοὶ δ' οὐ θ.* *ἔσται* .. *θανεῖν* 'tis not appointed thee to die, *Od.* 4. 561, cf. 10. 473, *Pind.* P. 4. 125, *Ar. Pax* 1073; so, *εἰ* *τι* *θ.* *πατρὶ* .. *ἵκνεται*, *ὥστε πρὸς παῖδων θανεῖν* *Soph. O. C.* 969.

2. as Subst., *θέσφατα*, τὰ, divine decrees, oracles, *Od.* 9. 507, *Il.* 151, 297; *παλαῖφατα θ.* 13. 172; so in *Pind.* I. 8 (7). 66, *Trag.*, *Ar.*; also in sing., *Eur. I. T.* 121.

II. generally, like *θεός*, made by God, *ἀήρ* *Od.* 7. 143.—Cf. the more usual Homeric forms *θεσπέσιος*, *θέσις*, *θέσκελος*.

θετίος, α, *ov*, verb. Adj. to be laid down, *Plat. Epin.* 984 A, *Arist. Pol.* 3. 5. 1.

II. *θετίον*, *ων* must lay down, *Plat. Legg.* S32 E, *Xen. Mem.* 4. 2, 14, etc.

θετήρ, ἦρος, *ὁ*, = *θέτης*, *Cornut.* N. D. I. fin.

θέτης, *ov*, *ὁ*, (τίθημι) one who places, *θ.* ὕμματος the giver of a name, *Plat. Crat.* 389 E.

II. one who makes a deposit or pledge, *Isae.* 82. 18, cf. *θεσίς* II.

III. the adoptive father of a child, *Phot.*, *Harpocr.*; cf. *θέσις* III.

Θετίδειον [ῖ], τό, the temple of *Thetis*, *Eur. Andr.* 20; also *Θετίδιον* *Polyb.*, *Strabo* 431.

θετικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for placing, ὀνομάτων θ. clever at giving names, Dion. H. de Comp. 16:—Adv. —κώς, appositely, Id. Rhet. 3. 5. II. of or for adoption, νόμοι Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 10. III. belonging to a θεός (signif. v), disputable, ὑπόθεσις Philostr. 576, cf. 621; τὴν ζήτησιν θ. ποιεῖσθαι to make the question a matter of argument, Strabo 102; θετικώτερον more argumentative, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3. 3. IV. in Gramm. positive, ὁ θετικός the positive degree, Schol. II. 4. 277:—Adv. —κώς, affirmatively, Diog. L. 9. 75; absolutely, Hermog.

Θέτις, ἴδος, Dor. ἰος Pind., ἡ, Thetis, one of the Nereids, wife of Peleus, mother of Achilles: Hom. uses Θέτι for dat.; also (II. 24. 88) for vocat., cf. Hes. Th. 244, 1006; Θέτιν for acc.

Θετός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from τίθημι, placed, set, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 251: in position, opp. to ἀθετός (q. v.), Arist. An. Post. 1. 27. II. taken as one's child, adopted, Pind. O. 9. 95, Aesch. Fr. 366, Eur. Fr. 361; θετόν παῖδα ποιεῖσθαι Hdt. 6. 57, Plat. Legg. 929 C; θετός γενεῖσθαι τινί or ὑπό τινος Plut. Thes. 13, App. Civ. 1. 5:—θετή on adopted daughter, Hesych. 2. adopted, feigned, E. M. 448. 21. III. as Subst., θετήν, τό, part of a woman's head-dress, Schol. Anth. P. 5. 270.

Θετῦλλός, Θετταλικός, etc., later Att. for Θεσσ-.

Θεττάλο-τμήτων κρέας, a lump of meat such as you would cut for a hungry Thessalian, Philaeta. Αλμπ. 1.

θεύ, Dor. and Ion. for θέο, θεού, imperat. aor. 2 med. of τίθημι.

θευμορία, θεύμορος, Dor. for θεωμορία, θεύμορος. Generally, the Dorians were fond of changing the initial θεο- into θευ-, esp. in proper names, as Θεόγνις, ἑσδοτος, Θεύπομπος, for Θεόγνις, etc.; later Ep. and Epigrammat. Poets adopted these Dor. forms; Call. ventured even θεύς for θεός, h. Cer. 58. The Attic contraction was into θου-, as Θεουκυδίδης, Θεουκλῆς for Θεουκυδίδης, Θεουκλῆς, Maitt. de Dial. p. 16, 217 Sturz, Böckh C. I. I. p. 353.

θευφορία, ἡ, Dor. for θεωφορία, Anth. P. 6. 220.

θεώ, Ep. also θείω, II. 6. 507, 10. 437; (in Att. the syllables εο, εου, εω are not contr.); Ep. subj. θέσει II. 22. 23: 3 sing. impf. θείει even in Od. 12. 407, ἔθει in late Prose, Lob. Phryn. 221; Ion. impf. θέσκον II. 20. 229: fut. θέσσομαι Hom., Ar. Eq. 485, Av. 205, (ἀντι-) Hdt. 5. 22, (μετα-) Xen. Cyn. 6. 22; θέσσω only in Lyc. 119:—the other tenses are supplied by τρέχω and *δρέμω. (From √ΘΕΨ (as appears from θεύ-σομαι), whence also θεός, ποδῶς, βοηθός, etc.; cf. Skt. dhānu, dhānuṁ (currō).) To run, ποδῶς, πόδεσσιν θείει Od. 8. 247, II. 23. 623; βῆ δὲ θείει II. 17. 698 (v. βαίειν A. 1); θείει πεδίον to run over the plain, 22. 23; ἄκρον ἐπ' ἀνερκαῖον καρπὸν θείει ran over the top of the ears of corn, 20. 227; ἄκρον ἐπ' ῥηγμῖνός ἀλός .. θέσκον Ib. 229; ὁἴπτον θανάτου θεῖ [ἡ πονηρία] Plat. Apol. 39 A; ὁ βραδέως θέων Id. Hipp. Mi. 373 B; of horses, Id. Crat. 423 A; ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ θεόντων running at Olympia, Id. Legg. 822 B:—Hom. uses it in part. with another Verb, ἦλθε θέων, ἦλθε θέουσα came running, II. 6. 54, 394, etc.; ἴξε θέων, of a person on ship-board, Od. 3. 288; θέων Αἰάντα κάλεσσον run and call him, II. 12. 343, etc. 2. περὶ τρίποδος μὲν ἔμελλον θέουσάσιν to run for a tripod, II. 701: metaph. (cf. τρέχω II. 2), περὶ ψυχῆς θεόν "Εκτορος they were running for Hector's life, 22. 161; θ. περὶ ὕμνων αὐτῶν Hdt. 8. 140, 1; θ. περὶ τοῦ παντός δρόμον Ib. 74; and ellipt., τὸν περὶ ψυχῆς θ. Synes., etc.; περὶ γυναικῶν καὶ παιδῶν Paus. 6. 18, 2, cf. Valck. Hdt. 7. 57. 3. metaph. also, θ. ἐς νόσους Plat. Legg. 691 C; θ. ἐγγύστα ἀλέθρου Id. Rep. 417 B; θείει κίνδυνον Plut. Fab. 26. II. of other kinds of motion, as, 1. of birds, θέουσιν αὐτὸν δρόμῳ Ar. Av. 205, cf. Thuc. 3. 111, Xen. An. 1. 8, 18:—note that τρέχειν δρόμῳ is never used. 2. of things, to run; of ships, ἡ δ' ἔθειε κατὰ κύμα II. 1. 483, cf. Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 29; of a potter's wheel, II. 18. 601; of a rolling stone, 13. 141; of a quoit, δίμυρα θέων ἀπὸ χειρὸς flying lightly ... Od. 8. 193. III. of things which (as we say) run in a continuous line, though not actually in motion, φλέψ ἀνὰ νῶτα θέουσα διαμπερές II. 13. 547; esp. of anything circular, which seems to run round into itself, ἀντὺς, ἡ πυμάτη θέει ἀσπίδος II. 6. 118; ὀδόντες λευκὰ θέοντες teeth running in a white line, Heins. Hes. Sc. 146; ἀμφοῖ δέ μιν κίβισσι θέει Ib. 124. IV. c. acc. loci, to run over, τὰ ὄρη Xen. Cyn. 4. 6., 5, 17; θάλασσαν, πέλαγος, κύμα Jac. Anth. P. pp. 282, 642.—The simple Verb is used in Trag. only by Eur. Ion 1217 (cf. ὑπερθεώω), but not seldom in Ar. and Att. Prose, esp. in composit. with ἴπρεψ.

θεῶ, for θεῶν, imperat. of θεῶμαι, behold!

θεωνύμιω, to name from or after God, Eust. Opusc. 40. 14. θεωνύμια, ὦν, αἰ, (ὀνομα) the names or attributes of God, Eccl. θεωνύμικός, ἡ, ὄν, concerning or like God's name: Adv. —κώς, Eccl. θεωνύμος, ὄν, named from or after God, Eccl.

θεωρεῖον, τό, a place for seeing, Hesych. θεωρέω, fut. ἴσῃ, etc.—Pass., fut. —ηθήσομαι Sext. Emp. M. 8. 280; but fut. med. in pass. sense, Ib. 1. 70, Ael. V. H. 7. 10 (θεωρός). To look at, view, behold, γῆν πολλὴν Hdt. 4. 76; τόχας τινος Aesch. Pr. 302, Plat., etc.: to inspect or review soldiers, Xen. An. 1. 2, 16, Hell. 4. 5, 6. 2. of the mind, like Lat. contemplari, to contemplate, consider philosophically, αὐτῇ τῇ ψυχῇ αὐτὴν τὴν ψυχὴν θ. Plat. Gorg. 523 E, cf. Rep. 467 C, al., Arist. Metaph. 3. 2, 1, al., Dem. 12. 24, etc. (v. sub ἐκλογίζομαι):—followed by a relative clause, τοῦτο θ., εἰ ἀληθὴ λέγω Dem. 29. 15; θ. τινὰ, ὑποτέρου τοῦ βίου ἐστίν Aeschin. 77. 41; πῶσας ἔχουσι διαφορὰς Arist. G. A. 3. 10, 28; θ. τινὰς λέγομεν τοὺς φρονιμικοὺς Id. Eth. N. 6. 5, 1, al.:—with Preps., θ. τι ἐκ τινος to judge of one thing by another, τὴν ἐννοίαν ἐκ τῶν ἔργων Isae. 36. 28, Aeschin. 76. 28; θ. τι πρὸς τι to compare one thing with another, Dem. 230. 26; πρὸς τοὺς πρὸ ἐμοῦ .. κρίνωμαι καὶ θεωρώμαι; Id. 330. 8; τοὺς πρέσβεις θ. πρὸς τὸν καιρὸν καθ' ὃν ἐπρέσβευον Aeschin. 38. 34; also, θ. τι τεκμηρίους Dem. 578. 23.

b. to observe, θ. μάλλον τοὺς πέλας δυνάμεθα ἢ ταυτοὺς Arist. Eth. N. 9. 9, 5, cf. Pol. 2. 5, 12, al.; ταῦτα

ἐμοῦ θεωρήσατε, ὥς .. ποιούμενον Lycurg. 151. 28:—Pass., τεθεώρηται τοῦτο μάλιστα ἐπὶ τῶν περιστέρων Arist. H. A. 6. 3, 18, cf. 5. 5, 4, al. c. absol. to speculate, philosophize, ἀκριβῶς, φορτικῶς Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 11, Metaph. 2. 4, 33; λογικῶς, φυσικῶς Id. An. Post. 1. 32, 1, Coel. 3. 5, 8; περὶ τινος Id. Metaph. 1. 3, 2., 3. 2, 15, al.; θ. ἐκ τινος to conclude by observation from ..., Ib. 6. 3, 7, al.; διὰ τινος Id. Meteor. 2. 1, 5.

II. of spectators at the public games, τὰ Ὀλύμπια Hdt. 1. 59; ἀγῶνα Id. 8. 26, Xen. An. 1. 2, 10; θ. τινα to see him act, Dem. 315. 10; Theophr. Char. 11:—absol., Andoc. 31. 37: to go as a spectator, ἐς τὰ Ἐφέσια Thuc. 3. 104; ἐς Ὀλυμπίαν Luc. Tim. 50; v. sub ὕβολος I.

III. to be a θεωρός or state-ambassador to the oracle or at the games, Thuc. 5. 18; ἐγὼ δὲ τεθεώρηκα πάμποτ' οὐδαμοῖ, πλὴν ἐς Πάρον Ar. Vesp. 1188; also of the states which send θεωροί, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐθεώρουν ἐς τὰ Ἰσθμία Thuc. 8. 10:—cf. θεωρός II. 2. to be sent to consult an oracle, Ep. Plat. 315 B.

IV. in θεωρήσασα τοὺς ὄμματα Soph. O. C. 1054, it has been suggested that the acc. ὄμματα may be taken as in βαίνειν πόδα, having beheld with mine eye; Wunder suggested θεωρήσασα having raised my eyes on high, gazing from on high.

θεώρημα, τό, that which is looked at, viewed, a sight, spectacle, like θέαμα, Dem. 247. 22; θ. καὶ ἀκρόασις 545 F; θ. καὶ ὀπλοσμάτα Dio C. 52. 30:—generally, a festival, ὅσα Μουσῶν ὧσιν ἔχεται θεωρήματα Plat. Legg. 753 A; τὸ ἐν ἡμῖν φάντασμα δεῖ ὑπολαβεῖν .. εἶναι θ. Arist. Memor. 1, 15, cf. Div. per Somn. 2, 2. 2. of the mind, a speculation, theory, Id. Metaph. 12. 8, 10, Top. 1. 11, 1. b. a principle thereby arrived at, a rule, Lat. praeceptum, Polyb. 6. 26, 10, cf. Cic. de Fato 6. c. in pl. θεωρήματα, τά, the arts and sciences, Polyb. 10. 47, 12. d. in Mathematics, a theorem, Eucl. II. = θεωρήσις, Plut. 2. 1131 C.

θεωρηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, according with what one sees, ὄνειροι Artem. 4. 1.

II. fond of θεωρήματα, theoretic, opp. to πρακτικός, Diog. L. 3. 49: dogmatic, epith. of Metrodorus the disciple of Stilpo, Id. 2. 113; θ. ἀρεταὶ gained by philosophy, Id. 7. 90.

θεωρηματίον, τό, Dim. of θεωρήμα, Arr. Epict. 2. 21, 17, etc. θεωρημάτων, ὄν, ὁ, ἡ, contemplative, Choerob. in An. Ox. 2. 220. θεωρησις, εως, ἡ, a viewing, contemplation, Plat. Phileb. 48 A.

θεωρητέον, verb. Adj. one must contemplate, Plat. Legg. 815 B, Arist. θεωρητήριον, τό, a seat in a theatre, Plut. C. Gracch. 12, C. I. 2782. 20. θεωρητής, οὗ, ὁ, a spectator, Hesych.

θεωρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, fond of contemplating, τοῦ περὶ τὰ σώματα κάλλους Arist. Pol. 8. 3, 12.

2. of the mind, contemplative, speculative, ὁ περὶ τὴν .. οὐσίαν θ. Id. Metaph. 3. 3, 4; ὁ περὶ τῆς φύσεως θ. Id. P. A. 1. 1, 30; c. gen., ἐπιστήμη θ. τοῦ ὄντος Def. Plat. 414 B; ἐπιστήμη θ., opp. to πρακτική, ποιητική, Arist. Metaph. 5. 1, 5, al.; φιλοσοφία θ. Ib. 1 Min. 1, 5; διάνοια, νοῦς Ibid., etc.: θ. βίος a contemplative or speculative life (as opp. to one of practice or art), Id. Eth. N. 1. 5, 2, cf. 10. 7, 1 sq.; θ. φιλόσοφος Plat. Per. 16, etc. Adv. —κώς, Poll. 4. 8.

θεωρητός, ἡ, ὄν, that may be seen, Diod. 14. 60, Ael. N. A. 9. 6:—of a disease, to be watched, relatively to a coming crisis, Hipp. Aph. 1245; cf. ἐπίδωλος. 2. of the mind, to be reached by contemplation, Plut. 2. 722 B; λόγῳ by reason, Ib. 876 C; διὰ λόγου Diog. L. 10. 47.

θεωρήτρα, ὄν, τὰ, the presents made by the bridegroom to the bride, when she first unveiled herself, Eust. 881. 31; cf. ἀνακαλυπτήρια.

θεωρία, ἰον, —ίη, ἡ, a looking at, viewing, beholding, θεωρίης εἵνεκεν ἐκδομῆν to go abroad to see the world, Hdt. 1. 30; κατὰ θεωρίης πρόφασιν Ib. 29; ἐκπέμπειν τινὰ κατ' ἐμπορίαν καὶ κατὰ θεωρίαν Isocr. 359 A, cf. Thuc. 6. 24, Plat. Rep. 556 C. 2. of the mind, contemplation, speculation, philosophic reasoning, Plat. Legg. 951 C, etc.; and in pl., Id. Rep. 517 D; τινὸς on a subject, Ib. 486 A; θ. ποιεῖσθαι περὶ τινος Arist. Metaph. 1. 8, 16, etc. b. theory, speculation, as opp. to practice, Polyb. 1. 5, 3; ἡ περὶ τὰ στρατῶν τετα θ. Id. 6. 42, 6; αἱ νυκτεριναὶ καὶ ἡμεριναὶ θ. theoretic reckoning of night and day, Id. 9. 14, 6; ἡ μαθηματική θ. Plut., etc.

3. pass. = θεωρήμα, a sight, spectacle, Aesch. Pr. 802, Eur. Bacch. 1047, etc.; esp. of a public spectacle, at the theatre or the games, Ar. Vesp. 1005, Xen. Hier. 1, 12; ἡ τοῦ Διονυσίου θ. the Dionysia, Plat. Legg. 640 A.

II. the being a spectator at the theatre or the public games, Soph. O. T. 1491; οὐτ' ἐπὶ θεωρίαν πάποτε ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐξήλθες Plat. Crito 52 B: personified in Ar. Pax 523, al.

III. the sending of θεωροί or state-ambassadors to the oracles or games, or, collectively, the θεωροὶ themselves, as we say an embassy or mission, θεωρίαν ἀπάγειν εἰς Ἄηλον Plat. Phaedo 58 C, cf. Rep. 556 C; ἀγειν τῷ Διὶ τῷ Νεμείῳ τὴν κοινὴν ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως θ. Dem. 552. 6; cf. Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 2, Decret. ap. Dem. 256. 14, Polyb. 28. 16, 4.

2. the office of θεωρός, discharge of that office, τῆς Ὀλυμπιαζέ θ. Thuc. 6. 18, cf. Isocr. 386 C, etc.; it was one of the lesser λειτουργίαι, Böckh P. E. 1. 286 sq.

θεωρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for θεωρία (signif. II. and III.), πεπλωμάτων οὐ θεωρικά no festal robes, Eur. Supp. 97; θ. σκηπὴ the tent used by the θεωροί, Henioch. Incert. 1. 8; θ. ὀδός = θεωρίς 1, 2, Poll. 2. 55:—Adv. —κώς, Hesych.

II. θεωρικά (sc. χρήματα), τά, the money, which, from the time of Pericles, was given from the treasury to the poor citizens to pay for their seats at the theatre (at 2 obols the seat), but also for other purposes, Dem. 31. 13, etc.; cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 289 sqq., 227, etc.: in sing., τὸ θεωρικόν, the theatric fund, Dem. 264. 11, etc.

θεωρίος, v. θεωρίς:—θεωρίων, τό, a spectacle, Eccl. θεωρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, 1. (with and without ναὺς), a sacred ship, which carried the θεωροί (cf. θεωρός II) to their destination, but was also used for other state-purposes, Hdt. 6. 87, cf. Plat. Phaedo 58 B: the practice of sending a θεωρίς every year to Delos is said to have been begun in the time of Theseus, Spanh. Call. h. Del. 314, Böckh P. E. 1. 286 sq.:—metaph. of Charon's bark, Aesch. Theb. 858.

2. (sub. ὀδός) the

road by which the *θεωροί* went, Hesych.; and so (acc. to Herm.), in Aesch. l. c.; but v. Paley ad l. (851).

II. in pl., as a name of the Bacchantes, Hesych.; or attendants of Apollo, Nonn. D. g. 261; cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 285.

θεωροδόκος, Dor. *θεωροδόκος*, *δ*, the director of the *θεωρικά*, Suid. II. one who receives the *θεωροί*, C. I. 1193, 2670:—*θεωροδοκία*, *ἡ*, the office of *θεωροδόκος*, Ib. 1693, 17; *τὴν θεωροδοκίαν τῶν Ἀγίων* Ib. 2329.

θεωρός, Dor. *θεῶρος*, *δ*, = *θεωρητής*, *θεατής*, a spectator, Theogn. 803, Aesch. Pr. 118, Cho. 246, Fr. 391, Plat., etc.; opp. to *ἀγωνιστής*, Aesch. ap. Ath. 417 F: *one who travels to see men and things*, Plat. Legg. 951 A, 953 C; *οἱ εἰκίδων viewing the festivals or present at them*, Eur. Ion 1076.

II. an ambassador sent to consult an oracle, Soph. O. T. 114, O. C. 413 (cf. *θεοπρόπος* II); or to present some offering, Orac. ap. Dem. 531. 18; or to perform some religious rite at the games, Dion. H. de Lys. 29. These *θεωροί* were crowned and magnificently dressed. The Athenians sent *θεωροί* to the Delphic oracle, to Delos, and to the four great Hellenic games, *θεωρὸν ἐς τὰ Πύθια πέμψαι τινά* Dem. 380. 20, etc., (cf. *θεαρεύς* II, *θεαρία* III), v. Valck. Amm. p. 92, Böckh P. E. I. 286 sq.

2. in the time of the Diadochi, generally, an ambassador, envoy, C. I. 1693, Plut. Demetr. 11, Ath. 607 C. III. a magistrate at Mantinea, Thuc. 5. 47; at Naupactus, ἐν Στασίς *θεαροῦ* C. I. 1758, cf. 1756-7; at Thasos, 2161; at Ceos, 2351. (The deriv. of *θεωρός* II from *θεός*, ὥρα, is maintained by Harpocr., Hesych., Phot., Etym. M., among the Ancients; by Müller Aegin. 135, Welcker Theogn. xvii among the Moderns; and this agrees with the analogy of *θυρωρός*, *νεωρός*, *ὀλιγαρός*, *πυλωρός*, *σκεναρός*, *ὕλαρος*. But there can be little doubt that, in signf. 1, *θεωρός* is derived from *ϑεῶα* or *ϑεῶα*, (whence *θεῶμαι*, *θεῶμαι*); so that the orig. form would be *θαφρός* (*θευρός* occurs in C. I. 2161), whence *θεαρός*, contr. *θεωρός*, Dor. *θεαρός*, (so *τιμωρός* from *τιμάωρος*, *πάρωρος* (Dor.) from *παρήωρος*), the orig. notion being that of *spectator*.)

θεωροσύνη, *ἡ*, = *θεαρία*, Manetho 4. 460.

θεωσις, *εὐς*, *ἡ*, (δεῦνα) = ἀποθέσις, Eumath. p. 110, Eccll.

θεώτερος, *α*, *ον*, Comp. of *θεός*, more divine: v. *θεός* III.

Θηβα-γενής, *ἐς*, sprung from *Thebes*, *Theban*, Hes. Th. 530; the form *Θηβαγενής* is also good, Eur. Supp. 136 (ubi v. Matthiä), Dion. P. 623; cf. Lob. Phryn. 648, Koen. Greg. 294.

Θηβαι, *ων*, *αι*, *Thebes*, the name of several cities, of which the most famous are the Egyptian (ἐκατόμυλοι), the Boeotian (ἐπτάμυλοι), and another in the Troad, all in Hom., who uses both sing. and pl. of all three; cf. *Θήβη*.—Hence *Θήβασθε*, to *Thebes*, Il. 23. 679; Att. *ἠθάβε* Schol. Il. 3. 29, al.:—*Θηβαίεως*, *εὐς*, Ion. *εὐς*, *δ*, epith. of Zeus, the *Theban*, Hdt. 1. 182, etc.:—*Θηβαίος*, *α*, *ον*, *Theban*, Hom., etc.; *Θηβαίος* (metri grat.) Soph. Ant. 1135:—also *Θηβαϊκός*, *ἡ*, *ον*, Hdt. 2. 4, etc. (Perhaps from *θηβός* (θηβός in Cod.), *ἡ*, *ον*, admirable, and *θηβος* = *θαῦμα*, Hesych.; so that the Root would be the same as that of *ἀμβος*, *τέθηπα*:—Sir G. Wilkinson says the Egyptian city was from *Ar* or *Apé* (head), with the fem. Art. *Tap* or *Tapé*.)

Θηβαῖς, *ἰδος*, *ἡ*, the *Thebaïs*, i. e. territory of Thebes (in Egypt), Hdt. 2. 28; (in Boeotia), Thuc. 3. 58: hence *Θηβαίτης*, *ον*, *δ*, a dweller in the Egyptian Thebaïs, Strabo 812.

II. the *Thebaïd*, a poem on the siege of Thebes, which formed a portion of the Epic cycle, Paus. S. 25.

Θηβάνας, *δ*, a name for the north-east wind (*κακίας*) in Lesbos, Arist. de Vent. 2. But prob. it should be *Θήβανς*, *δ*, as in Hdn. ap. Arcad. 32. 21, Hesych., Steph. Byz. s. v. Ἄδανα (ubi v. Meineke).

Θήβη, *ἡ*, a poet. form of *Θήβαι*:—hence *Θήβηθεν*, Adv. from *Thebes*, Ephipp. 'Ομ. 1. 7; poet. —*θε*, Anth. Plan. 4. 185; Aeol. *Θείβαθεν*, Ar. Ach. 862:—*Θήβησιν*, at *Thebes*, Il. 6. 223., 22. 479, Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 11; poet. *Θήβησι* Il. 14. 114, Od. 15. 247; Aeol. *Θείβαθι*, Ar. Ach. 868.

θηγᾶλός, *α*, *ον*, (*θήγω*) pointed, sharp, Anth. P. 6. 109., 7. 542. II.

act. sharpening, c. gen. rei, Ib. 6. 68.—Hesych. also quotes *θηγάνεος*.

θηγάνη, *ἡ*, a whetstone, Aesch. Ag. 1536, Soph. Aj. 820: metaph., *αἱματῆρας θηγάνας incentives to bloodshed*, Aesch. Eum. 859; *θ. ἀδλῆς* Luc. Lexiph. 14.—Hesych. also quotes *θηγανον*, *τό*.

θηγανίτης λίθος, *δ*, a hard stone, used for whetstones, C. I. 5578.

θηγάνω, = *θήγω*, restored by Herm. in Aesch. Ag. 1535 from Hesych.

θηγή, *ἡ*, softer form of *θήκη*, as *Gaius* of Caius, Hesych. The compd. *διαθήγη* (in Mss. *διαθηγή* or *διαθιγή*) was used by Democr. Abder. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 136, etc.

θηγός, *ἡ*, *ον*, sharp, Hesych.

θήγω, Dor. *θάγω* [α], Ar. Lys. 1256: fut. *θήξω* Eur.: aor. *έθηα* Pind., Eur.:—Med., aor. *έθράμην*, v. infr.:—Pass., pf. *τέθηγα*, v. infr.: (Root uncertain). Poët. Verb. (used by Xen.) to *sharpen*, *whet*, Hom. (only in Il.), *θήγων λευκὸν ὀδόντα* Il. 416, cf. 13. 476, Hes. Sc. 378; *ὀδόντας* Ar. Ran. 815; *γένων* Eur. Phoen. 1380; *θ. φάσανον*, *εἶφος* Aesch. Ag. 1262, Eur. Or. 1036:—in Med., *δούρῳ θηξάσθω let him whet his spear*, Il. 2. 382.

2. metaph. to *sharpen*, *excite*, Pind. O. 10 (11). 23: to *provoke*, like Lat. *acuerē*, *tās ψυχὰς εἰς τὰ πολέμικα* Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 20, cf. 1. 20, 10., 1. 6, 41, Mem. 3. 3, 7; *τεθηγμένον τοί μ' οὐκ ἀπαμβλυνεῖ λόγῳ* Aesch. Theb. 715; *λόγῳ τεθηγμένοι σοφῇ*, biting words, Id. Pr. 311; *οὐ γὰρ μ' ἀρεσκείη γλῶσσά σου τεθηγμένη* Soph. Aj. 584; *λῆμα* περ. Eur. Or. 1625; *τῆς διανοίας ὀργῇ* τεθ. Alcidas. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 2.

II. intr., *ὀργῇ γέροντος* .. ἐν χειρὶ θήγει *σὸν τάχει* δ' ἀμβλύνεται Soph. Fr. 761.

θηέομαι, Ion. form of *θεῶμαι*.

θηῖς, v. sub *τίθημι*.

θηητήρ, *ἴπος*, *δ*, Ion. for *θεατής*, one who gazes at, an admirer, *θ. ὥρων* Od. 21. 397; *ἀκρασίης Periclioné* ap. Stob. 488. 7.

θηητός, *ἡ*, *ον*, Ion. for *θεατός*, Dor. *θῆητος*, gazed at, wondrous, admi-

table, Lat. *spectandus*, Hes. Th. 31, Tyrtae. 7. 29; *θ. ἄγων*, γαῖα, etc., Pind. O. 3. 65, P. 4. 141, etc.

θηήτωρ, *ῥος*, *δ*, = *θηητήρ*, Nonn. Jo. 7. v. 26., 11. v. 41, etc.

θηῖον, *τό*, Ep. for *θεῖον*, *brimstone*, Od. 22. 493.

θῆϊος, Ep. for *θεῖος*, divine: cf. *θῆος*.

θηκαῖος, *α*, *ον*, like a chest or coffin (*θήκη*), *οἰκημα* *θ.* a burial vault, Hdt. 2. 86; v. l. *θηβαῖον*.

θήκη, *ἡ*, (*τίθημι*) a case to put anything in, a box, chest, χρυσοῦ *θήκη* a money-chest, Lat. *theca*, Hdt. 3. 130., 9. 83, cf. Eur. Hec. 1147, Xen. Oec. 8, 17. 2. a place for putting corpses in, a grave, tomb, vault,

Aesch. Pers. 405, Soph. O. C. 1763, cf. Blonif. Ag. 440 (453); *νεκρῶν θήκας ἀνοίγειν* Hdt. 1. 187, cf. 67, al.; *αἱ θήκαι τῶν τεθνεώτων* Thuc. 1. 8., 3. 104; *εἰς ἀναισχύντους θήκας ἐτάρποντο modes of burial*, Id. 2. 52; *θήκας ὑρῦπτεν* Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 5. 3. *εἰφους* *θ.* a sword-sheath, Poll. 10. 144.

θηκῖον, *τό*, Dim. of *θήκη*, Hesych., C. I. 9288.

θηκτός, *ἡ*, *ον*, verb. Adj. of *θήγω*, sharpened, whetted, Aesch. Theb. 944. Eur. Med. 40, Anth. P. 6. 110.

θηλάζω, fut. *άσω*, Dor. *άζω*: (*θηλή*): I. of the mother, to suckle,

Lat. *lactare*, of the mother or nurse, Phryn. Com. Monotr. 10, 1. y. 92. 29: absol. to give suck, Arist. II. A. 6. 22, 11.; *οἱ μαστοί, οἱ οὐ ποτε ἐθήλασαν* Ev. Luc. 23. 29:—so also in Med., *ἐπιμελεῖσθαι ὥπως μέτριον χρόνον θηλάσονται* Plat. Rep. 460 D, cf. Arist. H. A. 6. 12, 4; *οὐ σολ- λαμβάνουσι θηλαζόμεναι* Id. G. A. 8. 15, cf. H. A. 6. 33, 2:—Pass.

to be suckled, *ο* *δελφίς* .. *θηλάζεται ὑπὸ τῶν τέκνων* Ib. 2. 13, 3, cf. 6. 12, 8.

II. of the young animal, to suck, Lat. *lactare*, Id. G. A. 2. 1, 28., 5. 8, 2, al.; *ἐλέφαντος ο* *σκυμνός* *θ.* *τῷ στόματι* Id. H. A. 6. 27; *θηλάζων χοῖρος* a sucking pig, Theocr. 14. 15.

2. c. acc., *μασθὼν ἐθήλαξεν* Id. 3. 16; *ἐάν μὴ τύχῃ τεθηλακῶς ο* *ὑνός ἵππου* Arist. H. A. 6. 23, 7, cf. 9. 30, 3.

θηλαμνός, *δ*, a suckling, Hesych.; where Lob. Path. 201 *θηλαμόνος*.

θηλαμῶν, *ὑνός*, *ἡ*, = *θηλάστρια*, Sophr. ap. Ath. 288 A, Thespis ap. Clem. Al. 675, Lyc. 31; perhaps *θηλαμῶνας* should be restored for *θηλονάς* in Plat. 2. 278 D:—cf. *θηλαμῶν*.

θηλασμός, *δ*, a giving suck, suckling, Plut. Rom. 4, Aemil. 14.

θηλαστρία, *ἡ*, one who suckles, a nurse, Soph. Fr. 85, Cratin. Incert. 67, Eurip. Incert. 101.

θήλεα, *θήλεα*, v. sub *θῆλυς*.

θηλέω, Dor. *θάλλω*: Ep. impf. *θήλεον* Od.: fut. *θηλήσω* (ἀνα-) II.:

Dor. poet. aor. *θάλησα* Pind., part. *θηλήσας* Anth. P. 9. 363; in Hipp. 378. 52, Littre restores *τεθήρη* μὲν for *τεθηλημένα*. Poët. for *θάλλω*, to be full of, to abound in, c. gen., *λείμηνες μαλακοὶ τοῦ ἡδὲ σελίνου* *θήλεον* Od. 5. 73; also c. dat., *θάλησε σελίνους* Pind. N. 4. 143; *νυκο- φορία* *άστν* *θάλησε* Ib. 10. 78.

2. absol. to grow luxuriantly, flourish, Ar. Rh. 3. 221, Anth. P. 9. 363, 4, C. I. 6278:—in Epigr. ap. Plut. 2. 110 B, *θάλεον* should be restored for *θάάλεον*.

II. Causal, to make to bloom, Alex. Actol. ap. Parthen. 14. 9; vulg. *θαλλῆσει*.

θηλή, *ἡ*, (δάω) the part of the breast which gives suck, the teat, nipple, Lat. *papilla*, Eur. Cycl. 56, Plat. Crat. 414 A; *τῶν μαστῶν ἡ* *θ.* *δι' ἧς* .. *τὸ γάλα διηρεῖται* Arist. H. A. 1. 12, 2, cf. 2. 1, 38; of animals, Ib.

θηλο-εἰδής, *ἐς*, nipple-shaped, Gloss.

θηλονή, v. sub *θηλαμῶν*.

θηλυ-γενής, *ἐς*, of female sex, womanish, *στόλος* Aesch. Supp. 29;

ὄχλος Eur. Bacch. 117; cf. Plat. Legg. 802 E.

θηλυ-γλωσσος, *ον*, with woman's tongue, Anth. P. 9. 26.

θηλυγονέω, to generate females, Theophr. H. P. 9. 18, 5.

θηλυγονία, *ἡ*, generation of females, opp. to *κορογονίη*, Hipp. 234.

31; to ἀρρενογονία, Arist. H. A. 7. 6, 2, G. A. 4. 1, 23.

II. kin by the mother's side, Hdn. 1. 7, 6.

θηλυ-γόνος, *ον*, generating females, Hipp. 683, fin., Arist. G. A. 4. 2, 1;

of animals, Id. H. A. 7. 6, 2; *καὶ γυναῖκες καὶ ἄνδρες* .. *θ. εἰσὶν* Ib. 7. 6, 2.

II. *θηλυγόνον*, *τό*, a plant supposed to assist the generation of females, Diosc. 3. 140, cf. Theophr. H. P. 9. 18, 5.

θηλυδρίας, *ον*, Ion. —*ἡς*, *εὐ*, *δ*, a womanish, effeminate person, Hdt. 7.

153, Luc. D. Deor. 5. 3:—of animals, Arist. H. A. 9. 49, 3.

θηλυδριώδης, *ες*, (εἶδος) of womanish kind, effeminate, μέλος Ar. Thesm. 131. Adv. —*δῶς*, A. B. 886.

θηλυκέουμαι, Dep. to behave like a woman, Clem. Al. 570.

θηλυκός, *ἡ*, *ον*, womanish, feminine, opp. to ἀρρενικός, Arist. G. A. 1.

20, 2, 7, 16. 2. in Gramm. of the feminine gender, Dion. H. ad Anim. 2. 2:—Adv. —*κῶς*, Arist. ap. Ath. 499 D.

3. = *θῆλυς*, female, C. I. 5858 b, 8876.

θηλυ-κράνεια, the female κράνεια, Theophr. H. P. 3. 3, 1.

θηλυ-κράτης, *ἐς*, swaying women, *έρας* Aesch. Cho. 600.

θηλυ-κτόνης, *ον*, slaying by woman's hand, Ἄρπυ *θ.* Aesch. Pr. 860.

θηλυκ-ώδης, *ες*, of effeminate nature, Procl. paraph. Ptol. p. 265.

θηλυ-λάλος, *ον*, = *θηλούγλωσσος*, Manetho 4. 322.

θηλυμάνης, to be mad after women, Manetho 4. 164.

θηλυ-μάνης, *ἐς*, mad after women, Anth. P. 5. 19., 9. 16.

II. act. maddening women, *θ. ὕποβοι κροτάλῳ* Antim. 94.

θηλυ-μελής, *ἐς*, singing in soft strain, ἀγδῶν Anth. P. 9. 184.

θηλυ-μίτρης, *ον*, *δ*, with a woman's mίτρα, in woman's clothes, Luc. D.

Deor. 18. 1: fem. —*μίτρης*, *ἰδος*, *δ*, *ἡ*, Id. Bacch. 3.

θηλυ-μορφος, *ον*, woman-shaped, Eur. Bacch. 353, Arist. Physiogn. 5.

10; of the number 4, Nicom. Geras. in Phot. Bibl. 144. 15.

θηλυ-voos, contr. —*vous*, *ον*, of womanish mind, Aesch. Fr. 1003.

θηλύνω, aor. *έθῆλυνα* Eur. Fr. (έξ-) Strabo 251: pf. *τεθῆλυνκα*

(—*γυκα*?) cited from Arist.:—Pass., aor. *έθηλύνθη*, v. infr.: (έξ-) Dion. H. 14. 12: pf. *τεθῆλυσμαι* Hipp. 290. 8, Galen.; but —*υμαι* (έκ-) Polyb. 37. 2, 2, Luc. D. Deor. 5. 3, 3 sing. —*υνται* Dio C. 50. 27,

inf. -ύναι (ἐκ-) Polyb. 32. 2, 3: (θῆλυς). To make womanish, to enervate, Eur. I. c., Xen. Oec. 4, 2:—to soften, Ζέφυρος κύμα θηλύνει Anth. P. 10. 4:—Pass. to become soft, αἱ σάρκες Hipp. Art. 820; ἐθελύνθη στόμα (v. sub βαφή) Soph. Aj. 651; οὐπὺ ἐθελύνθησιν γαστήρ not yet a sign of yielding, Anth. P. 5. 251, cf. 300: to play the coquet, Bion 15. 18; τῇ μορφῇ θηλύνει Theocr. 20. 14:—Rare in Att.

θηλύ-παις, παιδᾶς, ἡ, having borne a girl, Lyc. 851.
θηλυ-ποιός, ὄν, making weak, of the number 8, Nicom. Ger. in Phot. Bibl. 144. 33.

θηλύ-πους, ὅ, ἡ, θ. βάσις the tread of female foot, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 421.
θηλυ-πρεπής, ἐς, befitting a woman: womanish, Anth. P. 12. 175.

θηλυ-πρίνος, ὄν, the female πρίνος, Eust. 302. 30.

θηλυ-πρόσωπος, ὄν, with woman's face, Suid. s. v. Ξειρήνες.

θηλυ-πτερίς, ἰδος, ἡ, the lady-fern, Theophr. H. P. 9. 18, 8, Diosc. 4. 187:—also θηλυπτερίων, τό, Alex. Trall. in Fabric. 12. 611.

θῆλυσ, θήλεια, θῆλυ Hom.; though in Poets θῆλυσ often occurs as fem.

(v. infr.): Ep. fem. θήλεια, acc. pl. -εας Il. 5. 269: in the Ion. prose of Hdt. and Hipp. the fem. forms are θήλεια, θήλεαν, θηλέης, θηλέη, pl. θήλεια, θήλεας, θηλέαν, Dind. Dial. Hdt. xvii: a gen. θήλυδος is cited from Soph. by Choerob. 219. 5; acc. fem. θηλείην Nic. Al. 42, neut. pl. θήλεια Arat. 1068:—Hom. and Hes. also have a form θηλύτερος, without much notion of comparison, though in late Prose θηλύτερος, -ύτατος occur as undoubted Posit. and Comp., v. infr. 11. (From $\sqrt{\theta\alpha}$, θάω to suckle.)

Of female sex, female, opp. to ἄρην, θήλεια θεὸς a goddess, Il. 8. 7; Ἥρῃ θῆλυσ εὐδοῖα being female, 19. 97, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1231, Soph. Tr. 1062; θήλεια ἵπποι mares, Od. 4. 636, etc.; σῆες θήλεια sows, 14. 16; ζῆς θῆλυς a ewe, Il. 10. 215; θήλεια ἐλάφος a hind, Pind. O. 3. 51; θήλεια κάμηλος Hdt. 3. 102; ἡ θ. ἵππος Ib. 86; θ. ὄρνις Soph. Fr. 424; ἀπαις θήλεος γόνου without female issue, Hdt. 3. 66; θῆλυσ σπορά Eur. Hec. 659; θήλεια γυναῖκες Id. Or. 1205; θήλ. κόρια Plat. Legg. 764 D; also with masc. nouns, ὁ θῆλυσ ὄρεῖς the she-mule, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 22; θῆλυσ ἄνθρωπος Id. P. A. 4. 10, 43. b. ἡ θήλεια, Att. -εία, the female, Hdt. 3. 109, Aesch. Ag. 1671, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 4; χρήμα θηλείων woman-kind, Eur. Andr. 181; so, τὸ θῆλυ Arist. Metaph. I. 6, 8, al. c. τὸ θῆλυ γένος the female sex, woman-kind, Eur. Hec. 885; so τὸ θῆλυ alone, Id. H. F. 536, Plat., etc.; also = ἡ θήλεια, Id. Criti. 110 C. d. of certain plants, the female, which bears fruit, as in the yew, Theophr. H. P. 3. 8 (9), 1; θ. κλάμας Diosc. 1. 114; θήλεια φούνε Ach. Tat. 1. 17; θῆλυ βούτομον Theophr. H. P. 4. 10, 4.

2. of or belonging to women, θήλεια νοῦσος, among the Scythians (cf. Ἐνάρπες), Hdt. I. 105; νόμος Aesch. Cho. 821; φύσις Plat. Rep. 453 A; χάρις Anth. Plan. 4. 287; θ. φόνος murder by women, Eur. Bacch. 796. 3. in Gramm. feminine, v. Ar. Nub. 670 sq., etc. II. also applied to persons and things, as partaking of the fruitfulness, delicacy or other properties of the female sex: and so, 1. fresh, refreshing, θῆλυσ ἔρση Hes. Sc. 395; (in Od. 5. 467, it must be fresh in the sense of cold); so, perhaps, θ. νύξ Soph. Fr. 887; θηλυάτων πεδίων most fruitful, Call. Fr. 296; θῆλυ ἰδωρ Theophr. C. P. 2. 6, 3; θηλυτέρα ὁσμή Ib. 6. 16, 4.

2. tender, delicate, gentle, θηλυτέρα δὲ γυναῖκες Il. S. 520; θηλυτέρα δὲ θεαί Od. 8. 324, (unless in these places it is merely an example of a generic and a specific Noun combined; as in ἀνὴρ αἰπύλος, οὐς κάπρος, etc.); κούρανα θῆλυσ αὐτῇ 6. 122; Φοῖβον θήλεια . . παρειαί Call. Ap. 37; θῆλυς ἀπὸ χροιάς delicate of skin, Theocr. 16. 49; of temper or character, soft, yielding, weak, γυνὴ δὲ θῆλυσ ὁσθα Soph. Tr. 1062; θῆλυσ ἡρώμαι τάλας Ib. 1075; γυνὴ δὲ θῆλυ κατὰ δακρύους ἔφν Eur. Med. 928; θηλεῖα φρήν Ar. Lys. 708; δίατα θηλυτέρα ἡ κατ' ἀνδρα Plut. Mar. 54; θηλυάτος Luc. Imag. 13:—τὸ θῆλυ τῆς ψυχῆς effeminacy, Menand. Incert. 16. 3. in mechanics, those parts were called female into which others fitted, as the female screw, Poll. 2. 178.

4. in Gramm. feminine, Ar. Nub. 663 sq.; θήλεια ὀνόματα Ib. 682; τὰ θήλεια Arist. Poët. 21, 23. 5. in the Pythag. language, the even numbers were female, the odd male, cf. Plut. 2. 264 A, 288 D.

θήλυσμα, τό, effeminacy, Greg. Naz.
θηλυ-σπορος, ὄν, of female kind, γέννα, of the daughters of Danaüs, Aesch. Pr. 855.

θηλυστολέω, to wear women's clothes, Strabo 466, 526.
θηλυστολία, ἡ, women's dress, Eust. 782. 47.

θηλυ-στολος, ὄν, clad in women's clothes: τὸ θ. effeminacy, Eust. 10. 24.
θηλυτής, ητος, ἡ, (θῆλυς) womanhood, female nature, opp. to ἀρρενότης Arist. G. A. 4. 6, 11.

b. of plants, Id. Plant. 1. 2, 8. 2. womanishness, delicacy, Plut. Crass. 32; ἡ θῆλυ τοῦ κάλλους the womanish nature of . . , Ib. 24:—also, effeminacy, ἐσθῆτων Id. Alcib. 16, etc.

θηλυτοκέω, to bear females, Hipp. 233 sq., Arist. H. A. 6. 19, 4, G. A. 4. 1, 22.

θηλυτοκία, ἡ, the bearing of females, Arist. G. A. 4. 2, 8., 4. 3, 3.
θηλυ-τόκος, ὄν, bearing females, Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 27, Pol. 7. 16, 6, Theocr. 25. 125.

2. of females (Schneid. θηλυτόκα), Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 6.
θηλυ-φάνις, ἐς, like a woman, Plut. Thes. 23, Anth. P. 11. 285.

θηλυ-φόνος, ὄν, killing women: θηλυφόνον, τό, the aconite, so called from certain supposed properties, Theophr. H. P. 9. 18, 2, Nic. Al. 41.

θηλυ-φρων, ὄν, effeminate, Ar. Eccl. 110.

θηλυ-φωνος, ὄν, with woman's voice, Ael. N. A. 6. 19.

θηλυ-χειρ, χειρός, ὅ, ἡ, with woman's hand, Eust. 550. 37.

θηλυ-χίτων [ι], ὅ, ἡ, with woman's frock, Anth. P. 6. 219, Orac. ap. Luc. Alex. 27.

θηλυ-ψυχος, ὄν, of woman's spirit, Ptol. Tetrab. p. 162. 23.

θηλώ, ὄος, οὖς, ἡ, a nurse, Plut. 2. 278 D, Hesych.

θημα, τό, (τίθημι) = θήκη, Soph. Fr. 484.

θημισυ, Att. crasis for τὸ ἥμισυ.

θημο-λογέω, to collect in a heap, shortened from θημολογέω (merit grat.), Anth. P. 9. 551:—Loh. Soph. Aj. 211 proposes θηνο-λογέω.

θημών, ἄνος, ὅ, (τίθημι) like θωμός, a heap, ἦαν θημῶνα . . καρφαλέον Od. 5. 368; θ. ἀχύρων Arist. Meteor. 1. 7, 5; θημῶνα νηῆσαι Opp. H. 4. 496, cf. Philo 2. 629.

θημωνιά (not θημωνία), ἡ, = foreg., LXX (Job. 21. 32), Eust. 1539. 16, etc.—Hesych. also gives θημωνεία and θημωνιά.

θημωνο-θερέω (not θημων-), to put in a heap, Schol. Theocr. 10. 46:—so also θημωνιά, Achmes Onir. 213.

θῆν, enclitic Particle, used chiefly in Ep., rarely in Att. Poets (Aesch. Pr. 928, cf. δῆν 11), akin to δῆ, expressing strong conviction, surely now, sometimes used ironically, λείπετέ θῆν νέας so then you will leave the ships, Il. 13. 620; ὡς θῆν καὶ σὺν ἐγὼ λύσω μένος 17. 29, cf. 21. 568, Od. 16. 91; strengthd., ἡ θῆν in very truth, Il. 11. 365., 13. 813; οὐ θῆν surely not 2. 276., 8. 448, Od. 5. 211; οὐ θῆν δὲ 3. 352; ἐπεὶ θῆν 16. 91; καὶ γὰρ θῆν Il. 21. 568:—it is freq. in Theocr.

θῆξεν, εως, ἡ, (θῆγω) a sharpening, ὀδύνων Eust. Opusc. 313. 92:—ὕπὸ θῆξιν in a moment, like ἀτιγμή, Epiphani.

θηότο, Ep. for θεῖο, 2 sing. opt. pres. of θείομαι.

θῆος, α, ὄν, Dor. for θεῖος, Callicrat. ap. Stob. 486. 19, Euryph. Ib. 555. 49.

θηπαλέος, α, ὄν, astonishing, Hesych.: θηπέω, to be astonished, Id.: θηπητής, οὖ, ὁ, a deceiver, Id.: v. τίθηπα.

θηρ, θηρός, Ep. dat. pl. θήρεσσι, ὁ: later also ἡ, Ael. N. A. 6. 24, etc.: (v. sub fin.). A wild beast, a beast of prey, esp. a lion, Il. 15. 586, etc.; ὁ Νέμεος E. Eur. H. F. 153; joined with λέων, Ib. 465, Epimen. ap. Ael. N. A. 12. 7; with λέαινα, Anth. P. 14. 63; also of the wild boar, Ἐρμάνδιος θ. Soph. Tr. 1096; of Cerberus, Id. O. C. 1569; ὁ θῆρ, of a hind, Id. El. 572:—in pl. beasts, as opp. to birds and fishes, τίς παῦν ἐν πύκτῳ φάγον ἰχθύες, ἡ ἐπὶ χερσὶν θηροὶ καὶ αἰωνοῖαν ἔλαρ γένει' Od. 24. 291; ἰχθύσι μὲν καὶ θηροὶ καὶ αἰωνοῖς πεπενηνός Hes. Op. 275, etc.; ἐν θηραίν, ἐν βορροῖσιν, ἐν θεοῖς ἀνὰ Soph. Fr. 678. 12; ἐν ἀγρῇ θῆρῶν Hdt. 3. 129; ἀφοβοὶ θῆρες (v. sub ἀφοβος) Soph. Aj. 366:—metaphr., θῆρες ἐξήφρηις, of Orestes and Pylades, Eur. Or. 1272; ἡ σφοδρότης . . θηρός (cf. Ἐρωτος) Alex. Φαίδρ. 1. 12: proverb., ἡ θῆρ θῆρ ὅρα Arist. Rhet. I. 11, 25.

2. of any animal, πλωτοὶ θῆρες, i. e. dolphins, Arion in Bgk. Lyr. p. 566; of birds, Ar. Av. 1064 (lyr.); of gnats, Anth. P. 5. 151.

3. any fabulous monster, as the sphinx, Aesch. Theb. 558; esp. of a centaur, Soph. Tr. 556, 568, 662, al. (cf. Φήρη); also of a satyr, Eur. Cycl. 624; and so perhaps in Aesch. Eum. 70, οὐ θεὸν τις οὐδ' ἄνθρωπον οὐδὲ θῆρ.—In Prose the form θῆριον prevailed, though θῆρ is found in Hdt. I. c., Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 4, Plat. Rep. 559 D, Soph. 235 B, Ael., etc.

(From θῆρ (Aeol. φῆρ, Lat. fera) come θῆριον, θῆρα, θῆρᾶς: cf. Goth. dius, O. Norse dyr, A. S. deár (deer); O. H. G. tior (thier): but Curt. raises questions as to these affinities.)

θῆρα, Ion. θῆρη, ἡ, a hunting of wild beasts, the chase, βὰν δ' ἵμεν ἐς θῆρην Od. 19. 429, cf. Il. 5. 49; ἰέναι ἐπὶ τὴν θῆρην Hdt. 1. 37., 4. 114; ζῶων ἀπὸ τῆς θ. Id. 4. 22; ζῆν ἀπὸ θῆρας Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 7; θῆραν ποιεῖν Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 14; ποιεῖσθαι Arist. II. A. 5. 5, 11; τοῦ πηννοῦ γένους θ. = ὀρνιθοντικῇ, Plat. Soph. 220 B; ἡ περὶ βάλλαντα ο. fishing, Id. Legg. 823 D, E; θ. ποιεῖσθαι ὀρνύγων Diod. 1. 60; generally, inclusive of κυνηγεσία (hunting), Ib. 763 B; in pl., εἰς τὰς θ. ἀγέσθαι, of decoy birds, Arist. G. A. 3. 1, 26.

2. metaphr. eager pursuit of anything, θῆραν . . ἔχομεν τόζων = θηρώμεν τὰ τόζα Soph. Ph. 840; δυσμενῶν θῆραν ἔχειν Id. Aj. 564; θ. ἀνθρώπων, τῶν ἐφροντων Plat. Soph. 222 C; τὸν θῆος Id. Gorg. 500 D; ἐπιστημὴν Id. Theaet. 198 A, etc.

II. like ἄγρα, the beasts taken, spoil, booty, prey, game, αἶψα δ' ἔδωκε θεὸς μενοεικέα θῆρην Od. 9. 158, cf. Aesch. Cho. 251, Eur. Bacch. 1144, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 25; θῆραν καλὴν, of a prisoner, Soph. Ph. 609; in pl., ὡς πταναί θῆραι, of birds, Ib. 1146; τῆν θ. ἐπὶ τοῦ μέσου τηροῖσα watching its prey, of a spider, Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 4.

III. in Roman times, the games of the Circus, Epigr. Gr. 351. 3; so, θῆρεα στυμάτων the entrance of the Circus, Ib. 885; θηρεύοντες ἄνδρες men engaged in these games, Ib.

θηρ-αγρέτης, οὖ, ὁ, a hunter, Eur. Bacch. 1020, Anth. P. 6. 184: also θαεργρετής, Theod. Prodr. p. 213.

θηραγρία, ἡ, the chase of wild beasts, Poll. 5. 12.

θηρ-αγρος, ὄν, (ἀγρα) for catching wild beasts or game, πέδη Ion ap. Ath. 451 E:—name of a hound, Anth. P. 7. 304.

Θηραϊκόν or Θῆραιον, τό, a dress worn in the satyric drama at Athens, invented in the island Thera, v. Ath. 424 F, Poll. 7. 48.

θηρῶμα, τό, (θηρῶ) that which is caught, prey, spoil, booty, Eur. Bacch. 869, Hel. 192, Anth. P. 6. 105, Plut. Lucull. 17: metaphr., ἀρετὰ . . , θ. κάλλιστον βίω Arist. Scol. (Fr. 625).

θηρραχος, ὁ, an elephant-driver, Ael. Tact. 23; cf. ζώραχος.

θηρᾶσιμος [α], ὄν, (θηρᾶ) to be hunted down, θηρεύοντες οὐ θηρᾶσιμος Aesch. Pr. 858.

θηράτειρα, fem. of θηρητής, a huntress, Call. Del. 220.

θηρᾶτερος, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be hunted after, sought eagerly, Soph. Ph. 116, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 8.

II. θηρᾶτέον one must hunt after, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 10.

θηρᾶτής, Ion. -ητής, ἦρος, ὅ, poet. for θηρατής, Il. 5. 51, etc.; θηρητής ἄνδρες 21. 574; ἄνδρες θ. 12. 170; κούροι 0. 17. 726; τῶν ἀδελῶν θ. Philostr. 864.

θηρᾶτήριος, α, ὄν, = θηρατικός, c. gen., ἔρωτος Soph. Fr. 421.

θηρᾶτής, οὖ, ὁ, (θηρᾶ) a hunter, Ael. N. A. 13. 12: metaphr., θ. λόγων, Lat. aucupis verborum, Ar. Nub. 358; δόξης Diog. L. 8. 8, etc.

θηρᾶτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = θηρευτικός, ἔργα Ael. N. A. 14. 5; θ. σημεία of the traces left by animals, Plut. 2. 593 B.

2. fit for winning, τὰ θ. τῶν φίλων the arts for winning friends, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 33.

3. skilled in the chase, Plut. 2. 960 A, 965 B.

θηρᾶτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be caught, Polyb. 10. 47, 11, etc.

θήρατρον, τό, an instrument of the chase, a net, trap, etc., Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 4, 3. 11, 7, etc.

θηράτωρ, Ion. -ήτωρ, opor, ὁ, =θηρατήρ, θηρήτορας ἄνδρας Pl. 9. 544 (540); κύων θηράτωρ Nicol. Dam. p. 47: metaph., ὁ λειψιδίων Democr. ap. Clem. Al. 328.

θηράφιον, τό, Dim. of θηρίον, of insects, Damocr. ap. Galen. 13. 892.

θηράω: fut. ἄσω Soph. Ph. 958, Eur. I. T. 1426, Xen. An. 4. 5, 24, etc.: aor. ἐθάρσα Eur. Bacch. 1215, Xen.: pf. τεθάρρα Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 16:—Medic., fut. θηράσμαι (which, acc. to Moer., is the true Att. fut.) Eur. Bacch. 228, I. T. 1324; aor. ἐθάρσάμην Soph. Ph. 1007, Eur. Hipp. 919:—Pass., fut. -ᾷθησμαι Geop.: aor. ἐθάρσθην, v. infr. III: (θήρ, θήρα): cf. συν-θηράω. To hunt or chase wild beasts, mostly with a notion of catching or taking them, λαγώς, σφήκας Xen. I. c., Hell. 4. 2, 12, etc.; καί μ' οὐς ἐθάρων πρόσθε θηράσσαι νῦν Soph. Ph. 958: of fishermen, Arist. Fr. 66:—also of men to catch or capture, καί σ' εἶλε θηράων ἢ τυχὴν Soph. O. C. 1026, cf. Ph. 1007, Xen. An. 5. 1, 9; also to captivate by manner, words, etc., Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 28, 3. 11, 7:—θ. πόλιν to seek to destroy it, Aesch. Pers. 233. 2. metaph., like Lat. venari, to hunt after a thing, pursue it eagerly, τυραννίδα Soph. O. T. 541; θηράν οὐ πρέπει τὰμὴ χανᾶ Id. Ant. 92; κυρία κόρα θηρῶσι λέκτρον τοῦτον Eur. I. A. 960; ἤμαρτον ἢ θηρῶ τι; have I missed or do I hit the quarry? Aesch. Ag. 1194; τί χερῶν θηρῶν; Eur. Supp. 115; simply, to reach or attain to, ti Pind. I. 4. 77 (3. 64). 3. c. inf. to seek or endeavour to do, θηρᾷ γαμῖν με Eur. Hel. 63; and in Med., ὅς με θηράται λαβεῖν Ib. 545; δειδορά σε .. ἀπάσαι θηράμενον Soph. Aj. 2.

II. Med. much like Act. to hunt for, fish for, ἐγγέλεις Ar. Eq. 864; absol., οἱ θηράμενοι hunters, Xen. Cyn. 11, 2: but, 2. mostly metaph. to cast about for, seek after, ἐμῆτοις θηράμενοι τὴν ὑγίειν Hdt. 2. 77; μαστοὶ ἔλεον θ. Eur. Or. 568; δόξαν Dem. 1407. 17, etc.; θ. πυρὸς πηγὴν to find, discover it, Aesch. Pr. 109:—c. inf., v. supr. 3. III. Pass. to be hunted, pursued, πρὸς ἄτης θηραθείσαι Aesch. Pr. 1072; ὅπ' ἀνδρῶν Eur. Bacch. 732; Ἀλκιβιάδης διὰ κάλλος ὑπὸ γυναικῶν θηράμενος Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 24.—Cf. θηρεύω.

θήρειος, on, also a, on Plat. Phaedr. 248 D, Anth. P. 5. 266: (θήρ):—of wild beasts, Lat. ferinus, δέρμα θήρειον λέοντος Panyas. 8; θήρειον γραφὴν the figures of animals worked upon the cloak, Aesch. Cho. 232; θ. δάκος = θήρ, Eur. Cycl. 325; θ. βία, periph. for ὁ θήρ, the centaur, Soph. Tr. 1059; θ. κρέα game, Xen. Cyr. I. 3, 6; θ. φάσις Plat. I. c.; θ. αὐλός (ἐκ νεβροῦ κώλων εἰργασμένος) Poll. 4. 75. II. v. θήρα III.

Θηρείτας, on, ὁ, Lacon. name of Ares, Paus. 3. 19, 8, Hesych.

θηρ-επωδός, on, charming wild beasts, Suid., Eccl.

θηρευμα, τό, (θηρεύω) = θήραμα, spoil, prey, Eur. I. A. 1162. II.

in pl. hunting, Plat. Legg. 823 B.

θήρευσις, εως, ἡ, hunting, the chase, Plat. Legg. 824 A: metaph., ὀνομάτων θηρεύσεις Id. Theat. 166 C.

θηρευτέον, verb. Adj. one must hunt after, Polyb. 1. 35, 8.

θηρευτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, =sq., Opp. C. 1. 449.

θηρευτής, οὐ, ὁ, (θηρεύω) =θηρατής, a hunter, used by Hom. (only in Il.) always as Adj., κύνας καὶ ἀνδράσι θηρευτήν hounds and hunters, Il. 12. 41; ἐν κυσὶ θηρευτῆσι Il. 325; and so Hes. Sc. 303, 388, Theogn. 1254, Xen. Ages. 9, 6; also of a fisher, Hdt. 2. 70; θ. περίεξ a decoy partridge, Arist. H. A. 9, 8; θ. ἱξὸς birdlime, Anth. P. 5. 100. 2.

metaph., θ. νέων καὶ πλουσίων Plat. Soph. 231 D; καλλίστων ὀνομάτων Ath. 122 C.

θηρευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for hunting, κύνες θ. hounds, Ar. Pl. 157, Xen. Lac. 6, 3; βίος θ. the life of hunters, Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 8:—ἡ -κῆ (se. τέχνη), hunting, the chase, Plat. Polit. 289 A; metaph., Id. Euthyd. 290 B.

2. c. gen. hunting after, τῆς τροφῆς Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 27.

θηρευτός, ἡ, ὄν, =θηρατός, Arist. Pol. 7. 2, 15.

θηρευτρία, fem. of θηρευτήρ, Hesych.; θ. κύνες Themist. 220 B.

θηρεύτωρ, opor, ὁ, v. θήρα III.

θηρεύω: fut. σῶ:—Med., fut. σῶμαι Plat. Soph. 222 A: aor. ἐθρευ-σάμην Id. Theat. 197 D, Euthyd. 290 C:—Pass., aor. ἐθρευθῆναι Hdt. 3. 102, Aesch. Cho. 493, Plat.: (cf. θηράω). To hunt, θηρεύοντα while hunting, Od. 19. 465, cf. Hdt. 4. 112; θηρεῖν διὰ κενῆς is used by Hipp. Progn. 38, of the motions of the hands of dying patients. II.

c. acc. to hunt after, chase, catch, ἀτελέβους Hdt. 4. 172; θηρία, ὄρνιθας ἀγρίας Xen. An. 1. 2, 7, Plat. Theat. 197 C; ἰχθύς Arist. H. A. 8. 20, 3, al.:—of men, to hunt them, hunt them down, Hdt. 4. 183; θ. ἀνδρά-πους ἐπὶ θοίνῃ ἢ θυσίᾳ Arist. Pol. 7. 2, 15: to lay wait for them, Xen. An. 1. 2, 13; Τιτυὸν βέλος θηρεῖναι it hit, struck him, Pind. P. 4. 161:—so in Med., Ar. Fr. 146, Plat. Rep. 531 A, etc.:—Pass. to be hunted, Hdt. 3. 102: to be preyed upon, Ib. 108: to be caught, πέδαις Aesch. Cho. 493.

2. metaph. to hunt or seek after, κερδέων μέτρον Pind. N. 11. 62; γάμος Aesch. Pr. 858; ἀρετὰν Eur. I. A. 569; θ. νέους πλουσίων ὀρφανοῦς Aeschin. 24. 26; ἡδονάς, ἐπιστήμην, φιλίαν, εὐδοκίαν βίον Isocr. 5 C, Plat. Theat. 200 A, al.; εὐδαιμονίαν Arist. Pol. 7. 8, 5; ὀνόματα, ῥήματα Plat. Gorg. 489 B, Andoc. 2. 23, cf. Antipho 143. 30; τὰς ἀρχὰς τῶν συλλογισμῶν Arist. An. Pr. 1. 30, 2, al.:—so in Med., Plat. Gorg. 464 D, Euthyd. 290 C.—The Trag. preferred the form θηράω, except where the metre demanded θηρεύω.

θηρ-εφόνος, on, =θηραφόνος, E. M. 502. 3.

θήραμα, θηρητήρ, -ήτειρα, -ήτωρ, Ion. for θήραμα, etc.

θηριάζωμαι, Pass. to pass into a beast, of the soul, Hermes. Trism.

θηριακός, ἡ, ὄν, (θηρίον) of wild or venomous beasts, λόγος Diosc.:—ἡ θηριακὴ (sc. ἀντίδοτος) an antidote against a poisonous bite, Alex. Trall. 5. p. 244; so, θ. φάρμακα Galen.; θηριακά, the title of Nicander's poem on these antidotes, opp. to ἀλεξιφάρμακα, cf. Diosc. pracf.; so, θ. ἀμπελος Geop. 4. 8, Plin. 14. 22.

θηρι-άλωσις, εως, ἡ, capture of wild beasts, Symm. V. T.

θηρι-άλωτος [ᾶ], on, caught by wild beasts, LXX (Lev. 5. 2).

θηρί-βορος, on, v. sub θηρίβορος.

θηρίδιον, τό, Dim. of θηρίον, in pl. animalculae, Theophr. H. P. 2. 8, 3.

Θηρίκλειος, a, on, or os, on, Thericlean, made by Thericles, a famous

Corinthian potter (Eubul. Δολ. 2, Καμπ. 2), Θ. κύλιξ, κρατήρ Alex. Ίππ.

2, Κυκν. 1; but often Θηρικλεία (or -ος) alone, Id. Άγων. 4, Menand.

Θεοφ. 4, Μην. 2: it seems to have been a large, broad cup, described

as ἡ μεγάλη by Dioxiop. Φιλ. 1; τῶν Θηρικλείων εὐκύκλων ἀμπίδα

Aristoph. Φιλ. 1; v. Bentl. Phal. § 3.

θηρίο-βλητος, on, of being thrown to wild beasts, τιμωρία Theophr.

θηρίο-βρωτος, on, =θηρίβορος, Diod. 18. 36; χιτών Greg. Nyss.

θηριο-γνώμων, onos, ὁ, ἡ, of bestial mind, Eccl.

θηριο-δεῖκται, οἱ, exhibitors of wild beasts, Basilic.

θηριο-δῆγμα, τό, the bite of a serpent, Diosc. 2. 97; v. Lob.

Phryn. 304.

θηρίο-δηκτος, on, bitten by a wild beast, esp. by a serpent, Damocr. ap.

Galen. 13. 902, Diosc. 4. 24:—δηκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, Epiph.

θηριο-εἰδής, ἐς, like a wild beast, Adamant. Phys. 1. 1.

θηριο-θήρας, on, =θηροθήρας, Byz.

θηριο-κόμος, ὁ, a keeper of wild beasts, Procop.

θηριο-κτόνος, on, =θηροκτόνος, Eust. 1416. 14.

θηριομάχῳ, to fight with wild beasts, Diod. 3. 43, Artemid. 2. 54.

θηριο-μάχης, on, ὁ, one who fights with wild beasts, esp. in the Roman

amphitheatre, Lat. bestiarius, Diod. Excerpt. 537.

θηριομαχία, ἡ, a fighting with wild beasts, Strabo 131, Philo 1. 602.

θηριο-μάχος, on, fighting with wild beasts, Luc. Lexiph. 19.

θηριο-μίγης, ἐς, half man half beast, as Scylla, Tzetz. Lyc. 45.

θηρίο-μορφος, on, (μορφή) in the form of a beast, Eust. 1139. 57, Procl.,

etc.:—and Subst. θηριμορφία, ἡ, Epiph.

θηρίον, τό, in form a Dim. of θήρ, but in usage equiv. to it, a wild

animal, beast, esp. of such as are hunted, μάλα γὰρ μέγα θηρίον ἦεν, of

a stag, Od. 10. 171, 180 (never in Il.); it is in fact the prose form of

θήρ, but, like παιδίον, it is never used by Trag. (for the Fragments of Eur.

from which it is cited are spurious):—of savage beasts, Hdt. 6. 44, Xen.

An. 1. 2, 7, Isocr. 267 B, etc.: but, θ. ὕειον Plat. Rep. 535 E; of a dog,

Theocr. 25. 79:—in pl. beasts, opp. to men, birds, and fishes, h. Hom.

Ven. 4, Hdt. 3. 108: wild animals, game, opp. to βορά, Plat. Menex.

237 D:—proverb., ἡ θηρίον ἡ θεός, either above or below the nature of

man, Arist. Pol. 1. 2, 14, cf. Eth. N. 7. 1, 2; so, εἰς θηρίον βίον ἐφικνεῖ-

σθαι Plat. Phaedr. 249 B. 2. an animal, like ζῷον, Hdt. 1. 119;

νερόμασται πῶρ εἶναι ἐμψυχον Id. 3. 16; even of fishes, Arist. H. A. 8.

13, 7, Antiph. Auk. 1. 7; οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδὲν θ. τῶν ἰχθύων ἀτυχέστερον Id.

Μοχ. 1; opp. to plants, Plat. Sym. 188 B. 3. a poisonous animal,

reptile, serpent (v. θηριακός), Diosc. 1. 135, Act. Ap. 28. 4. II.

also as real Dim. a little animal, insect, Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 6; in pl., of

bees, Theocr. 19. 6; of worms in the bowels, Hipp. ap. Galen.

as Medic. term, =θηρίωμα, Hipp. Coac. 192.

IV. as a term of reproach, beast! like Lat. bellua or French bête, ὡ δειλύτατον αὐ θηρίον

Ar. Pl. 439, cf. Eq. 274, Nub. 184; κούκι, δεινὸν θηρίον Plat. Phaedr.

240 B; poverty is called βαρύτατον θ., Menand. Incert. 497; music is

said εἶ τι καὶ θηρίον θύειν, Anaxil. Τακ. 1; τί εἶ αὐτοῦ τοῦ

θηρίου ἀκηρότατε; said Aeschines, speaking of Demosthenes, Plin. Epist. 2. 3.

θηριο-νάρκη, ἡ, a plant that bewombs serpents, Plin. 24. 102, etc.

θηριο-ποιέω, to make into wild beasts, Tzetz. Lyc. 518.

θηριο-πρεπής, ἐς, beast-like, Eccl.

θηρίο-στερνος, on, with the breast of a wild beast, Nicet. Eng. 4. 178.

θηριότης, πρὸς, ἡ, the nature of a beast, savageness, brutality, Arist.

Eth. N. 7. 1, 1, Metaph. ap. Stob. 10. 11.

θηριο-τροπος, on, of the nature of a wild beast, Eccl.

θηριο-τροφεῖον, τό, a place where wild beasts are kept, menagerie,

Portens, in Varro R. 3. 13.

θηριοτροφέω, to keep as a wild beast in a den, Alciphro Fr. 5.

θηριο-τρόφος, on, abounding in wild beasts, of a country, Strabo 131:

—keeping wild beasts, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 250. 11. II. prop-

arox. θηριότροφος, on, pass. fed on wild animals, Galen. 10. p. 391.

θηριο-ψυχος, with the soul of a beast, Theod. Prodr. p. 25.

θηρίω, to make into a wild beast, Greg. Naz.:—Pass., of the com-

panions of Ulysses, C. 1. 6130. II. Pass. to come to the full

size of a beast, πρὶν θηριῶσθαι τὸν γόνον Eubul. Σφιγγ. 1. 14. 2.

to become brutal or savage, θηριώμενος Plat. Legg. 935 A. 3. of

seeds, like ζωοῦσθαι, to be infested with worms, Theophr. C. P. 5. 18,

1. 4. as Medic. term, τεθριωμένον ἔλκος = θηρίωμα, Diosc. 3. 11.

Θηρίτας, on, ὁ, =θηρείτας, q. v.

θηριώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) full of wild beasts, infested by them, Lat. belluosus,

of countries, ὁ Λιβύη Hdt. 4. 181; οὐρεα θηριωδέστατα 1. 110; ἐν

τῇ θηριώδει [χώρα] 4. 174, cf. 181., 2. 32; θηριωδέστατης εὐστάς τῆς

θαλάσσης ταύτης full of ravenous fishes, 6. 44. II. of beasts,

savage, Arist. P. A. 3. 2, 5; τὸ θ. wild or savage nature, Id. H. A. 8.

28, 14. 2. of men, beast-like, wild, savage, brutal, Lat. belluinus,

δαίτα Hipp. Vet. Med. 9; βίσιος Eur. Supp. 202; ἥδονή Plat. Rep. 591

C; ὁ θ. ἐν ἀνθρώποις σπάνιος Arist. Eth. N. 7. 1, 3; ὁ Λακῶνες .. θηρι-

οῦς ἀπεργάζονται [τοὺς παῖδας] Id. Pol. 8. 4, 1, cf. 5:—τὸ θ. the animal

nature, Eur. Ion 666; brutality, Plat. Crat. 394 E, al., cf. Arist. Eth. N. 7. 1,

2:—Adv., θηριώδως διακίεσθαι πρὸς τινα Isocr. 226 C. III. as Medic.

term, malignant, of ulcers, Diosc. 2. 131, Plut. 2. 165 E; cf. θηρίωμα.

θηριώδης, ἡ, =θηριότης, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 1, 2 (Bekk. θηριώδης).

θηρίωμα, τό, a malignant ulcer (cf. θηρίον III), Cels. 5. 28.

θηρι-ώντιμος, on, named after a wild beast, Eust. ad Dion. P. 976.

θηρίσιος, εως, ἡ, a turning into a beast, Luc. Salt. 48. II.

savageness, brutality, Greg. Nyss.

θηροβολέω, *to slay wild beasts*, Soph. Ph. 165, v. l. Anth. P. 6. 186.
 θηρό-βορος, *on, eaten or torn by wild beasts*, κρέας Pseudo-Phocyl. 136 (al. θηρίβορον); θ. θάνατος *death by wild beasts*, Manetho 4. 614.
 θηρό-βοτος, *on, where wild beasts feed*, ἐρημοσύνη Anth. P. 9. 4.
 θηρό-βρωτος, *on, = θηρόβοτος*, Strab. 263, with v. l. θηριοβρ-.
 θηρό-δηκτος, *on, stung by a serpent*, Schol. Soph. Ph. 717.
 θηρο-διδασκῶν, *on, a taming of wild beasts*, Manetho 4. 425.
 θηρο-διώκτης, *on, a hunter of wild beasts*, Manass. 6304; so -δίωξ, *akos*, *on*, Choerob. in A. B. 1381, E. M.
 θηρο-ειδής, *on, having the forms of wild beasts*, Hesych.
 θηρο-ζυγο-καμψι-μέτωπος, *on, = ὁ θήρας ζυγῶν καὶ κάμπτων τὰ μέτωπα*, a word formed to bring all the letters into a verse, Anth. P. 9. 538.
 θηρο-θήρας, *on or a, a hunter*, Hesych.; v. Lob. Phryn. 627.
 θηρό-θύμος, *on, with brutal mind, brutal*, Anth. Plan. 3. 25.
 θηροκομέω, *to keep wild beasts*, Nicet. Ann. 80 D.
 θηρο-κόμος, *on, keeping wild beasts or camels*, Heliod. 10. 27.
 θηρο-κράτωρ, *oros, a lord of beasts*, Philes de An. 35. 23.
 θηροκτονέω, *to kill wild beasts*; and Subst. -κτονία, *on*, Byz.
 θηρο-κτόνος, *on, killing wild beasts*, as an epithet of Hercules, C. I. 1531; *ἐν φοναίς θηροκτόνους*, i. e. in the chase, Eur. Hel. 154.
 θηρολεπτέω, Eriphan.; θηρο-λέξης, *on*, *on*, Hesych., etc.; = λεξιθέρω, *λεξιθέρω*.
 θηρολετέω, *to destroy wild beasts*, Eust. 561. 3.
 θηρο-ολέτης, *on, a slayer of beasts*, Hesych.; ὄζος ὁ θ., of the club of Hercules, Anth. Plan. 4. 104; fem. θηρολέτις, *idos*, Hesych.
 θηρο-όλετος, *on, slain by beasts*, Anth. P. 8. 210.
 θηρο-μάχια, *on, a fight with beasts*, C. I. 4039. 49, 4040. VIII. 7.
 θηρο-μύγης, *on, half-beast, φύλα θ., of centaurs*, Opp. C. 2. 6;—θηρ-*ται* ὠρυγή *a cry as of beasts*, Plut. Mar. 30.
 θηρό-μυκτος, *on, = foreg., δαίμων* Lyc. 963.
 θηρο-μορφία, *on, = θηριμορφία*, Dion. Ar.
 θηρο-νόμος, *on, feeding or tending wild beasts*, of a mountain, Anth. P. 6. 111; of Pan, Castorio ap. Ath. 455 A. 2. *guiding them, μαστίγῃ* Nonn. D. 11. 122; cf. Lob. Path. 518.
 θηρό-πεπλος, *on, clad in the skins of beasts*, Orph. H. 68. 7; θηρ. *μανία* the mad fancy of wearing skins, Timac. 80.
 θηροπλαστέω, *to make beasts*, Tzetz. Lyc. 673.
 θηρό-πλαστος, *on, changing into beasts*, of Circé, Lyc. 673.
 θηρο-σκόπος, *on, looking out for wild beasts*, h. Hom. 27. 11, Anth. P. 6. 240.
 θηροσύνη, *on, the chase*, Opp. C. 4. 43, Anth. P. 6. 167.
 θηρο-τόκος, *on, producing beasts*, ἀλση Anth. P. 6. 186.
 θηρό-τροπος, *on, = θηριώτροπος*, Eccl.
 θηροτροφέω, = θηριοτροφέω, Aristaeon. 2. 20.
 θηρο-τροφός, *on, feeding wild beasts*, of places, Eur. Bacch. 556, Ap. Rh. 4. 1561; of Tethys, Orph. H. 21. 6. II. *proparox. θηρό-τροφός*, *pass. feeding on beasts*, δρίκων Eur. Phoen. 520.
 θηρό-τύπος, *on, in the form of a beast*, Orph. H. 23. 5. 38. 8.
 θηρο-φάνης, *on, appearing like a beast*, Procl. ad Hes. Op. 151.
 θηροφονεύς, *on, a slayer of beasts*, Opp. C. 1. 538.
 θηροφονέω, *to slay beasts*, Opp. C. 4. 24.
 θηροφονία, *on, slaughter of beasts*, Greg. Naz., Eust. Opusc. 356. 29 (where wrongly -εία).
 θηρο-φόνος, *on, also θ., on Theogn. 11:—killing wild beasts*, i. c.; *κύνες* Eur. Hipp. 216; Ἀρτεμις Id. H. F. 378, Ar. Thesm. 320; Ἀπόλλων Anth. P. 9. 525. 8. II. *on, τό, wolf's bane*, aconite, Diosc. 4. 77.
 θηρο-φόντης, *on, = θηροφονεύς*, Byz.
 θηρο-φόρος, *on, producing game*, prob. l. Anth. P. 14. 24.
 θηρο-φυλάκιον, *τό, a menagerie*, Themist. 91 C.
 θηρό-χλανος, *on, clad in the skins of beasts*, Lyc. 871.
 θηρῶν, *crasis for τὸ ἥρων*, Ar. Vesp. 819.
 θῆς, *θητός*, *on*, seems, properly (v. sub fin.), to have been a *serf* or *villain*, bound to till his lord's land, Lat. *ascriptus glebae, villanus*, *on*, to a mere slave, *θητές* *τε* *δμῶες* *τε* Od. 4. 644 (cf. *πενέσιος, ἐπάουρος*); but as early as Hes., it seems to be a *hired farm-servant or bailiff*, Lat. *villicus*, *θητά* *δ' αἰκοῦν ποιεῖσθαι* to get a bailiff without a family, Op. 600; *μισθοτούς* καὶ *θητάς* Plat. Polit. 290 A; distinguished from δούλου, Arist. Pol. 3. 5, 4; cf. θητεύω, *θητικός*. 2. at Athens, by the constitution of Solon, the *θητες* were the members of the fourth and last class, which included all whose property in land was under 150 medimni (the lowest assessment of the *zeugitai*), Plut. Solon 18; like the *capite censi* or *proletarii* at Rome, they were commonly engaged as *hired labourers*, Arist. Fr. 351; *βάνανσοι* καὶ *θητες* Id. Pol. 3. 5, 4; but, though excluded from all political rights, they were employed as light-armed and seamen, and, in case of need, as heavy-armed, Thuc. 6. 43; cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 259 sqq., Herm. Pol. Ant. § 108. II. *fem. θήσσα*, new Att. θήττα, *on, a poor girl, one obliged to go out for hire*, *on* to ἐπικληρος an heiress, Plut. Cor. 25; θ. *γυνή* Ap. Rh. 1. 193. 2. as Adj. = *θητική*, *θήσσα* *πράττει* *menial* fare, Eur. Alc. 2; θ. *ἐστία* Id. El. 204. (From √ΘΕ, *τίθμι*, like our *settler*, Germ. *Sasse, Insasse, Landsasse*, cf. *Θησεύς*; v. Butt. Lexil. s. v. *θαάσσω*; Curt. refers Lat. *famulus* to the same Root.)
 θησαίω, *on, θησαύω*, v. sub *θάω* to suckle.
 θησαυρίζω, *to store or treasure up*, *on* ἀσφαλής θ. *τὰ χρήματα* Hdt. 2. 121, 1; θσ. *τὸν νεκρὸν ἐν οἰκῇ* *τῷ* *lay it by*, lb. 86; *φόρμακα, οἷτα* θ. *παρ' αὐτῷ* Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 24, etc.; of fruits, *to lay up in store*, *preserve*, *pickle*, *καυλοὺς ἐν ἄλμῃ* Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 12; *τὸ ἔλαιον θ. τὰς ὁμαίς preserves* its smell, Id. C. P. 19, 3; *τὴν ἐβένῃ θ. τὴν χροάν gains a lasting colour*, Id. H. P. 4. 61;—*Pass.* *μὰς εὐ τεθησαυρισμένη* Soph. Fr. 464; *τὸ θησαυρισθέν* C. I. 5640. 11. 37. 2.

metaph., *θ. εὐτυχίαν* *to lay up a store of*, App. Samn. 4. 3; θ. *χάριτας* *to store up in memory*, Diod. 1. 90;—*Med.* *to store up for oneself*, *ἐαυτῷ ὑπομνήματα* Plat. Phaedr. 276 D, cf. Isocr. Antid. § 244;—*Pass.* *τεθησαυρισμένος* *κατὰ τὸν φθόνον* Weiss. Diod. 20. 36.
 θησαυρία, *τό, a store, treasure*, Lat. *penus*, Soph. Ph. 37, Eur. El. 497, Ion 1394;—*metaph.*, θ. *κακῶν* Democr. ap. Plut. 2. 500 D.
 θησαυρισμός, *on, a laying up in store*, *χρημάτων* Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 13; ὁσμηθ Theophr. de Odor. 14.
 θησαυριστής, *on, one who lays up in store*, Poll. 3. 115.
 θησαυριστικός, *on, accustomed to lay up in store*, *ζῶα τροφῆς* θησαυριστικά, e. g. ants, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 27.
 θησαυρο-δοτέω, *to give treasures*, Eccl.
 θησαυρο-μάνια, *on, mad desire of riches*, Eccl.
 θησαυρο-ποιέω, *to make stores*, Poll. 3. 116.
 θησαυρο-ποιός, *on, laying up in store*, Plat. Rep. 554 A.
 θησανρός, *on*, (from √ΘΕ, *τίθμι*, with the term. -*αυρος* as in *κένταυρος, λάστρο-αυρος*)—*a store laid up, treasure*, Ar. Av. 599, etc.; θ. *χθόνος*, of the silver-mines of Laureion, Aesch. Pers. 238; θ. *εὐρέων* Arist. Pol. 5. 4, 4; *ἀνθοράκης ὁ θ.* *γενήσονται* Alciphro 2. 3, 13, ubi v. Bergler;—*metaph.*, θ. *γλώσσης* *φειδωλῆς* Hes. Op. 717; θ. *ὑμνων* Pind. P. 6. 8; *κακῶν* Eur. Ion 923, cf. Hipp. Lex 2; *κύμας*, *ἐκτήριον* θ. Soph. Aj. 1175; *Διὸς θ.*, of fire, Eur. Supp. 1010; *οἰωνοὺς* *γλυκύν θ.*, of a dead body, Soph. Ant. 30; so of learning, θ., *οὐς κατέλιπον ἐν βιβλίῳ* Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 14; *σοφίας* θ. Plat. Phileb. 15 E; *τιμῶν* Id. Menex. 247 B; *καλὸς θ. παρ' ἀνδρὶ σπουδαίῳ χάρις* Isocr. S. B. II. *a store-house, treasure-house, magazine*, Hdt. 2. 150; *the treasury of a temple*, Id. 1. 14, etc., cf. Xen. An. 5. 3, 5, Strabo 188, etc. 2. *any receptacle for valuables, a chest, a casket*, Hdt. 7. 190, cf. 9. 106; θ. *βελέσων*, of a quiver, Aesch. Pers. 1022.
 θησαυροφύλακός, *to be a θησαυροφύλαξ*, Diod. 19. 15, Philo I. 335.
 θησαυροφύλακιον, *τό, a treasury*, Artemid. 1. 74, Eust. Opusc. 71. 10.
 θησαυρο-φύλαξ, *on, a treasurer*, Diod. 18. 58.
 θησαν-ώδης, *on, filled with treasure*, *τάφοι* Philostr. 303.
 Θησεΐδαι, *on, sons of Theseus*, i. e. the Athenians, Soph. O. C. 1066.
 Θησεΐον, *τό, the temple of Theseus, a sanctuary (ἀστυλον) for criminals to seek shelter in*, Ar. Eq. 1312, Fr. 477;—*a form Θήσιον* is cited in An. Ox. 2. 219. II. *τὰ Θησεΐα* (sc. *ἐπεί*), the festival of Theseus, Ar. Pl. 627.
 Θησεΐδ-τρυψ, *on*, (τρίβω) *one who is always in the Thesieum*, i. e. a runaway slave, Ar. Fr. 394; v. Θησεΐδ.
 Θησεΐμεθα, Dor. fut. med. of *τίθμι*.
 Θησεύς, *on*, gen. Θησεῶς [trisyll., Soph. Ph. 562, O. C. 1593, 1657, but disyll., lb. 1003, 1103];—*Theseus*, the famous ancestral hero of Athens, first mentioned in Il. 1. 265, etc.; cf. Θησεῖς, Plat. Theat. 169 B. (Prob. from √ΘΕ, *τίθμι*, the *Settler, Civiliser*; cf. θῆς, *τίθμι* A. III.)
 Θησηΐς, *idos*, contr. Θησῆς, *idos*, fem. of Θησεῖος, of *Theseus*, *χθών* Aesch. Eum. 1026. II. as Subst. the *Theseid*, a poem on Theseus, Arist. Poët. 8. 2, Diog. L. 2. 59. 2. name of a mode of hair-cutting, first used by Theseus, Plut. Thes. 5.
 θῆσθαι, inf. pres. pass. of *θάω* to suckle.
 θήσσα, fem. of θῆς, q. v. II. Greek form of Lat. *thensa*, a sacred car, Plut. Cor. 25.
 θῆτα, *τό*, indecl., v. Θ θ; but gen. *θήματος*, like *δέλτατος*, Democr. in A. B. 781;—*also a name of Aescop* (who was a *thys*), Phot. Bibl. 151. 23.
 Θητεία, *on*, (θητεύω) *hired service, service*, Soph. O. T. 1029, Isocr. 306 A; in pl., lb. 228 E, Dion. H. 2. 19.
 Θητεύω, *to be a serf or labourer* (v. θῆς), *λαομέδοντι* *θητεύμεν* *εἰς ἐνιαντὸν* Il. 21. 444, cf. Od. 18. 357; *θητεύμεν ἄλλω, ἀνδρὶ παρ' ἀκλήρῃ* 11. 489, cf. Eur. Alc. 6, Cycl. 77, Plat. Euthyphr 4 C, Rep. 359 D, *on*, *ἐπὶ μισθῷ παρὰ τινι* Hdt. 8. 137; θ. *εἰς τὸ τεῖχος* *to labour at it*, Philostr. 721; θ. *Παλλάδι* καὶ *Παφίῳ* *to serve*, Anth. P. 5. 293, 12.
 θητικός, *on*, (θῆς) *of or for a hiring, menial, ἔργον* Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 26; *βάνανος* καὶ θ. *βίος* Id. Pol. 3. 5, 5; *θητικότερα* *ἐργασία* lb. 8. 6, 15; θ. καὶ *δουλικὸν* *πράττειν* lb. 8. 2, 6. 2. *τὸ θητικόν*, = *ὁ θῆτες*, the class of *θητες*, lb. 12. 6, 4, 10, 6. 7, 1; *also the tax paid by θῆτες*, Lex ap. Dem. 1067. 27. 3. *like a θῆς, servile*, πάντες *ὁ κύλακες* θ. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 29, cf. Luc. Fugit. 12.
 θήττα, *on*, new Att. for *θήσσα*.
 θηρ-ώνιον, *τό, (ὄνος) hire, wages*, Suid.;—in C. I. 123. 54, Böckh restores *θητωνεῖν* *to take wages*.
 —Θῆ, originally a termin. of the gen., as a locative case, as in Ἰαλῶτι *πρὸ* Il. 8. 561; ἡῶτι *πρὸ* 11. 50;—then, II. insepar. Affix of several Substs., Adjs., and Pronouns, to which it gives an adv. sense, denoting the place at which, ἀγρόθι, οἰκοθι, ἀλλοθι, ἀμφοτέρωθι, αὐτόθι, etc.
 θιαγών, *on*, *an Aetol. sacrificial cake*, Nic. ap. Ath. 114 C, Hesych.
 θιασάρχης, *to be a θιασάρχης*, C. I. 146. 11, 2099.
 θιασ-αρχής, *on*, *the leader of a θίασος*, Luc. Peregr. 11.
 θιασεῖα, *on*, the act of a *θίασος*, *revelling*, Procl. h. Sol. 21.
 θιασεύω, *to bring into the θίασος or Bacchic company*, *ὅς με* *κύριος* *ἐθιάσειν* Eur. Ion 552; so, θ. *χόροις* Id. Bacch. 378;—*Pass.* *to be of the Bacchic company, to be hallowed by Bacchic rites* (v. ἀγαστεύω), lb. 77.
 II. *to celebrate Bacchic rites*, Strabo 562.
 θιασώτης, *on*, = *θιασώτης*, Inscr. Ten. in C. I. 2338. 60, Poll. 6. 8.
 θίασος, *on*, (sometimes θίασος in MSS., Elmsl. Bacch. 670, v. sub fin.);—*a band or company, that marches through the streets dancing and singing*, esp. in honour of Bacchus, Hdt. 4. 79, Eur. Bacch. 680, Ar. Ran. 156, etc.; θ. *ἀγειν*, *ἐλίσσιναι*, *ἀναχορεύσθαι* Eur. Bacch. 115, etc.; *τοὺς* *θίασους ἀγῶν* *διὰ τὸν ὄδον τὸν ἐστεφανωμένους τῷ μαράθῳ* καὶ *τῇ* *λέκῃ* Dem. 313. 23; cf. Ath. 185 C, 362 E;—it seems sometimes to have been a sort of *religious brotherhood*, such as the *συνθῆται* *Μουσάων*

in Inscr. Boeot. p. 94 Keil, the Παναθηναῖσται and Διονυσιασταί in a Teian Inscr., C. I. 3073, cf. 3101, 3112, the Ἀγαθοδαιμονασταί in Ross's Inscr., ined. 282:—the chiefs of such θιασοί were ἀρχθιασῖται, Inscr. Del. in C. I. 2271. 46 sq. 2. generally, any party, company, troop, Κενταυρῖν Eur. I. A. 1059; ἡλικίαν Id. I. T. 1146; Μουσῶν Ar. Thesm. 41; εὐπολὸς θ., of warriors, Eur. Phoen. 796; Κενταυρικός καὶ Σατυρικός Plat. Polit. 303 C; τοῦ σοῦ θ. of your company, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 31; Ἀσινῶν ἀκρομάταν θ. Plat. Ant. 24. II. the feast or banquet of such companies, Plut. 2. 301 E, Cleomen. 34. (The sense points to a connexion with √ΘΥ, θύας; and for ι = υ, cf. φυντεύω φτετεύω, δρὺς δρία, ὑπερφύης ὑπερφιάλος.)

θιασώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a θιασος, festive, ἀμφίπολοι Βρομίον Nonn. D. 45. 270; ὦραι Id. Jo. 4. 45.

θιασῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, the meeting-place of a θιασος, Hesych.

θιασώτης, οὐ, ὁ, the member of a θιασος, Ar. Ran. 327, Isac. 77. 45, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 9, 5, C. I. 109–10, al. 2. c. gen., ὁ θιασῶτα τοῦ Ἐρωτος worshippers, followers of Love, Xen. Symp. 8, 1; ὁ ἐμὸς θ. Eur. Bacch. 549. 3. of Bacchus, leader of θιασοί, Anth. P. 9. 524. 8.

4. generally, a follower, disciple, Luc. Fugit. 4, Themist. 33 C. θιασωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a θιασώτης, Arist. Oec. 2. 4, 1.

θιασῶτης, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of θιασώτης, Opp. C. 4. 298.

θίβη, ἡ, a wicker basket, ark, LXX (Ex. 2. 3), Hesych., Phot., etc. (Cf. Hebr. *thēbah*.)

θιβρός or θιβρόος, ἡ, ὄν, a word used by Alex. Poets, ὡς θ. χελώνης, (which the Schol. interpr. ἐψηθέντα ὑπ' ἀνθρώπων, Hesych. by ἐμπυρα), Nic. Al. 568, cf. Th. 35. II. in Call. we have θ. Κυπρίς, Fr. 267, and θ. Σεμίραμις Euphor. 97; to which passages refer the other interpr. of Hesych., ἀπαλός, τρυφερός, ἀβρυτικός, etc. (Signif. 1 indicates a connexion with θερμός. Hence the Laced. name θιβρων (for θίμβρων), for the first syl. is short, Philosteph. Δηλ. 1.)

θιγγάνω, fut. θίξωμαι Eur. Hipp. 1086 (and Elmsl. restores προσθίξει for -εις, Heracl. 652): aor. ἐθίγον, θίγω, θίγομαι, θιγεῖν (Lacon. σίγην, Ar. Lys. 1004), θιγών (often wrongly written θίγειν, θιγών, as if from a pres. θιγώ, which is only used by very late writers, Elmsl. Soph. O. C. 470, Eur. Bacch. 304):—Pass., aor. θιγθήναι Sext. Emp. M. 9. 25S. (From √ΘΙΓ, which appears in aor. ἐθίγ-ιν; cf. Skt. *deh*, *dēh-mi* (to besmear); Lat. *fig-ulus*, *fig-ura* (fingo), cf. ΘΘ. 1. 2; Goth. *deig-a* (πλάσσω), *daig-s* (φύραμα), *dig-ans* (δοτράκιον), *ga-dik-is* (πλάσμα); O. Norse *deig*, A. S. *dæg* (dough); O. H. G. *teig*:—the orig. sense therefore seems to be to handle, knead, mould, stronger than mere touch, which is expressed by √ΤΑΓ, Lat. *tango*-o, *tegit*-i, v. sub τεταγών.) To touch, handle (v. supr.):—Construction, θ. τινός to touch a person or thing, Aesch. Ag. 663, etc.; χερός or χερὶ θιγγ. τινός Id. Theb. 44, Eur. Bacch. 1317; δι' ὁσίων χειρῶν Soph. O. C. 470; also c. acc., θ. χεῖρα Archil. 25 G, (in Soph. Ant. 546, ἂ μὴ θίγεις stands for ταῦτα ἡν...); θ. ποτὶ χεῖλος ἐμὸν Theocrit. 1. 59:—Pass. to be touched, Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 5. 2. to take hold of, τινός Soph. Aj. 1409, etc.; ὠλένας θ. τινός to embrace, Eur. Phoen. 300; θ. γυναικός to have intercourse with..., Id. Hipp. 1044; θ. εὐνῆς Id. 885, cf. Soph. O. C. 329; and absol., Eur. El. 51.

3. to touch, attempt, παντός... λόγον κακοῦ γλῶσση θ. Soph. Ph. 408; μή μοι λεπτὰν θίγγαναι μύθων Eur. Fr. 916:—in hostile sense, to attack, θηρός Eur. Bacch. 1183; τοῦ σοῦ σώματος Id. I. A. 1351. II. metaph. of the feelings, to touch, Eur. Hipp. 310; ψυχῆς, φρενῶν Id. Alc. 107; πολλὰ θ. πρὸς ἥπαρ reach to the heart, Aesch. Ag. 432. 2. to touch upon, in speaking or discussion, Arist. Metaph. I. 7, 1 and 7., 2. 4, 13, Pol. 7. 1, 13. 3. to reach, gain, win, τινός Pind. I. 1. 26, etc.:—Pind. also uses it in this sense, as he does ψαύω, c. dat., P. 4. 528., 8. 33., 9. 75:—to reach, hit, διαβολὴ θ. τινός Plut. Alex. 10.—Rare in the best Prose (ἄπτομα being the common Verb), but used by Xen. Cyr. I. 3. 5, 5. 1, 15., 6. 4, 9, and Arist.

θίγγω, τό, a touch, as Jac. for φιλημάτων in Anth. P. 12. 209.

θίγμα, τό, touch, C. I. 3546. 11:—Hesych. expl. it by μιάσμα.

θιμβρός, ἡ, ὄν, v. θιβρός.

θιμωνιά, ἡ, v. s. θιμωνιά.

θινώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a θινός, sandy, Strabo 344; θινῶδες ἀκίστρον an anchor on the sand, Trag. ap. Plut. 2. 446 A.

θίξω, εως, ἡ, a touching, touch, Arist. G. A. 3. 1, 27, Phys. 3. 2, 4.

θίς [ἡ], θινός: ὁ in Il. 23. 693, Od. 12. 45, Ar. Vesp. 694; ἡ in Soph. Ant. 591, Ph. 1124, Call., and late Prose: (v. sub fin.). A heap, πολλὸς δασεῖον θίς Od. 12. 45; θίves νεκρῶν Aesch. Pers. 818; metaph., θίves πημάτων Lyc. 812; but generally, from Hdt. downwards, of sand-heaps, sand-banks, either with a word added, θίves ψάμμου Hdt. 3. 26; ἄμμου, γῆς Plut. Fab. 6, etc.; or absol., ἐν τοῖς θίσιν Arist. II. 5. 16, 4, cf. 10. 9, 30, θίves of the sand-steps of Libya, Ap. Rh. 4. 1384; Νασαμύωνων... δολιχὰς θίνας Call. Fr. 126.

2. mostly (as always in Hom., except I. sup. c.) the beach, shore, but always in oblique cases, with the sea in genit., παρὰ θίνα... θαλάσσης Il. 1. 34; ἐπὶ νηὶ θαλάσσης 4. 248; ἐπὶ θίνα θαλάσσης Od. 6. 236, etc.; παρὰ θιν' ἄλως ἀπρυγέτοιο Il. 1. 316; θιν' ἐφ' ἄλως πολίτης Ib. 350, etc.; or alone, ἐπὶ θινὶ Od. 7. 290; παρὰ θίνα 9. 46; θιν' ἐν φυκιέντι Π. 23. 693; so later, θιν' ἄλως Ar. Vesp. 1521; πόντου Soph. Ph. 1124; θαλάσσης Eur. Andr. 109; θαλαττῖα Dion. H. 3. 44.

3. sand or mud at the bottom of the sea, ὅττω... κυλινδεῖ βυσσοῦθεν κελεύανθῃνα Soph. Ant. 591; metaph., ὡς μου τὸν θίνα παρ᾽ αἵματι, i. e. trouble the very bottom of my heart, Ar. Vesp. 696, v. Schol.

4. shore-weed, Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 2; θινὸς ζέων Ib. 9. 35.

II. ἀκρῆς [πῶλος] θίς the temple that crowns the Acropolis, Call. ap. Schol. Il. 5. 422. In a Corcyr. Inscr. in C. I. 1888 we find παρὰ θειν' ἄλως. (Cf. Skt. *dhan-u* (a sand-bank, island); A. S. *dun* (a down); O. H. G. *dūn* (a promontory); Low G. *dūn-en* (East Angl. *deunes*.)

θιάσος, οὐ, ὁ, (θλάω) an *eunuch*, *cui elisi sunt testiculi*, LXX (Lev. 22. 24), Philo 2. 261:—θλαδίω, to make one an *eunuch*, Hesych.

θλάσις, εως, ἡ, (θλάω) a crushing, bruising, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9. 10, Probl. 9. 4, 3; cf. θλάσις. [ἀ: long only in Paul. Sil.]

θλάσμα, τό, (θλάω), *abruise*, Arist. Mirab. 117, Diosc. 2. 200; cf. φλάσμα.

θλάσπι, τό, =sq., Diosc. 2. 186.

θλασπίδιον, τό, Dim. of θλάσις, v. Diosc. 2. 186.

θλάσις, εως Ion. ιος, ἡ, (θλάω) a sort of large cress, the seed of which was bruised and used like mustard, perhaps our shepherd's purse, Hipp. 628. fin., 629, etc.:—θλάσις, τό, Diosc. 2. 186.

θλάστης, οὐ, ὁ, (θλάω) a crusher: esp. a medical instrument = ἐμβρονο-θλάστης, Galen. 7. 28 (vulg. θλάσις).

θλαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to crush, crushing, Arist. Probl. 5. 37, 3.

θλαστός, ἡ, ὄν, crushed, bruised, ἐλάα Ar. Fr. 345, Diphil. Ἀπληστ. 1. 2. capable of being crushed or compressed, opp. to θραυστός (frangible), Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 3, cf. Meteor. 4. 9, 18, H. A. 4. 1, 3.

θλάττω, late form of sq., Galen. 4. 539, Paul. Aeg. p. 213.

θλάω, inf. θλάν, fut. θλώσω Galen.: 3 impf. ἐθλα (συγκατ-) Macho ap. Ath. 348 F; part. θλάων (έν-) Hipp. 556. 22: aor. ἐθλάσα, Ep. θλάσσα:—Pass., fut. θλασθήσομαι Galen.: aor. ἐθλάσθην Hipp. 873. 2 (as Littré emends from Galen.): pf. τέθλασμαι (συν-) Alex. Incert. 12, τέθλασμαι Theocrit. 32. 45. To crush, bruise, θλάσσει δέ οἱ κοτύλην Π. 5. 307; ὅστιά δ' εἴσω ἐθλασεν Od. 18. 97; οὐτ' ἔρρηξε βαλὼν οὐτ' ἐθλασε Hes. Sc. 140; v. sub οὐτ':—Pass., Arist. Probl. 9. 4, 3. (φλάω is another form, cf. ΘΘ. 1. 2, cf. also θραύω.)

θλιβρός, ἡ, ὄν, (θλίβω) squeezed, close, Paul. Aeg. p. 218, Eust. Opusc. 90. 65:—oppressed, Achmes Onir. 200, 259. II. act. oppressive, Ib. 233.

θλίβη, ἡ, a rubbing, Galen. 12. 113.

θλίβας, οὐ, ὁ, =θλαδίας, Strabo 623.

θλίβω [ἡ]: fut. θλίψω Or. Sib. 3. 182, Eust.: aor. ἐθλίψα Plat. Tim. 60 C, Call.: pf. τέθλιφα Polyb. 18. 7, 3:—Med., fut. θλίψομαι, v. infr.:—Pass., fut. (ἄντι)θλίψομαι Eumath. 3. 4: aor. ἐθλίφην Plat. Tim. 91 A, Arist. Probl. 20. 23; but part. aor. 2 θλίβεις Arist. ib., subj. ἐκ θλίβῃ Hipp. 411. 48; pf. τέθλιμμαι Arist. l.c., Anth. P. 7. 472. (φλίβω is another form, as φλάω of θλάω; cf. also τρίβω.) To press, squeeze, pinch, θλίβει τὸν ὄρον ὅν ὠραρᾷ Ar. Pax 1239, cf. Lys. 314; τοὺς ὤφεις θλίβων Dem. 313. 25; ὅπου με θλίβει where [the shoe] pinches, Plut. 2. 141 A:—Pass. of a person heavy-laden, ὡς θλίβομαι I Ar. Ran. 5, cf. Vesp. 1289:—Med., πολλὰσι φιλίαι παρὰσθὰς θλίφεται ὤμος he will rub his shoulders against many doorposts, of a beggar, Od. 17. 221:—χείλεα θλίβειν, of kissing, Theocrit. 20. 4. II. to pinch, compress, straiten, Plat. Tim. 60 C, etc.:—Pass. to be compressed, Ib. 91 A; θλιβομένη καλύβα a small, close hut, Theocrit. 21. 18; ὅδὸς τεθλιμμένη, opp. to εὐρύχωρος, Ev. Matth. 7. 14; βίος τεθλ. a scanty subsistence, Dion. H. 8. 23, cf. Anth. P. 8. 742. 2. metaph. to oppress, afflict, distress, ἀνάγκη θλ. τινά Call. Del. 35, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 1. 10, 12:—Pass., θλ. διὰ τὸν πόλεμον Id. Pol. 5. 7. 4.—Once in Hom., never in Trag.

θλιβώδης, ες, (εἶδος) oppressive, Nilus.

θλιμμός, ὁ, =θλίψις, LXX (Ex. 3. 9).

θλιμτικός, ἡ, ὄν, oppressive, Eccl. Adv. -κῶς, by pressure, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 83.

θλίψις (not θλίψις), εως, ἡ, pressure, Arist. Meteor. 4. 4, 5, Probl. 9. 4, 2, al. 2. metaph. oppression, affliction, often in N. T. and Eccl.

θνάσκειν, θνᾶτός, Dor. for θνή-.

θνηρέσιδος, ον, and θνησιμαῖος, ἡ, ον, (θνήσκω) Lat. *morticius*, mortal; θνησιμαῖον, τό, a carcase, LXX (3 Regg. 13. 25, al.); also θνητέματον, Clem. Al. 175; θνησιμαῖον ἀπέχεσθαι to abstain from the flesh of animals that have died, Hierocl. p. 218, cf. Diog. L. 9. 33; ἐσθήματα ἐκ θνητέων clothes made of the skin of a beast that has died, Philostr. 333, cf. Ael. N. A. 6. 2.

θνήσκω, Dor. θνάσκειν, fut. θανῶμαι Simon. 85. 9, Soph. Ant. 462, Tr. 160, Eur. Tro. 1056, Ep. inf. -έσθαι Il. 4. 12:—aor. ἐθάνον, inf. Ep. and Ion. θάνειν, as always in Hom., except in Il. 7. 52, θανέμεν Pind. P. 4. 126:—pf. τέθνηκα Il. 18. 12, Att.; plqpf. ἐτεθνήκειν Antipho 137. 34, Lys. 156. 11, 3 pl. -ήκεσαν Andoc. 8. 5; of the pf. there are many syncope forms, 3 dual τέθνατον Xen. An. 4. 1, 19, 1 pl. τέθναμεν Plat. Gorg. 492 E, 3 pl. τέθνασι Il. 22. 52, Att.; 3 pl. plqpf. ἐτεθνάσαν Antipho 137. 36, Andoc. 8. 42, Xen.; imperat. τέθναθι Il. 22. 365, τέθναθ 15. 496, Plat., etc.; opt. τεθναῖον Il. 18. 98, etc.; inf. τεθναῖναι [αἰ] Hdt. I. 31, Ar. Ran. 1012, Plat. Com. Δακ. 3, Thuc., etc.; τεθναῖναι (si vera s.) Mimnerm. 2. 10, Aesch. Ag. 539; Ep. τεθναμένοι, -άμεν Il. 24. 225, 15. 497, etc.; Aeol. τεθναῖναι Sappho 2. 15; part. τεθνέος Hdt. 9. 120, Ar. Av. 476, etc., fem. τεθνεῶσα Lys. 189, 2, Dem. 1016. 26 (τεθνηκυῖα Hipp. 21, Eur. Or. 109), neut. τεθνεός Hdt. I. 112, Hipp. 571. 15 (τεθνηκῖς Plat. Phaedo 71 D, pl. τεθνεῶτα 72 C); gen. τεθνεῶτος, etc., Hom., Att., poet. τεθνεῶτος Anth. P. append. 14, Q. Sm. 7. 66; Ep. τεθνηῶς (v. l. -εῶς) Il. 17. 161, -νηῖα Od. 4. 734, 11. 140; gen. τεθνηῶτος Il. 9. 633 (629), etc.; also, metri grat., τεθνηῶτος 17. 435, Od. 15. 23, al. [τεθνεῶς as dissyll. in Ar. Av. 476, τεθνεῶται as trisyll. in Od. 19. 331, and τεθνεῶτων in Eur. Supp. 272;—in which cases, some write τεθνεῶς, etc., as in Babr. 45. 9]:—from τέθνηκα arose in Att. the fut. forms τεθνήσκω, τεθνήσκειν, the former in old, the latter in new Att., Dawes M. C. 151 sq., Elmsl. and Dind. Ar. Ach. 590; the act. form is required by the metre in Aesch. Ag. 1279, Ar. Ach. 325, but is censured as archaic by Luc. Soloecc. 7.—Of this Verb, Prose writers hardly use the simple except in the pf. and plqpf. (which are seldom compounded), whereas for the pres., fut., and aor. they use ἀποθήσκω, ἀποθανοῦμαι, ἀπέθανον; καθάνησκω also being poet.: v. Veitch *Irr. Verbs*. (The √ΘΑΝ, found in aor. θανειν, θάν-ατος, θνη-τός, has not been identified in the cognate lan-

guages.) In pres. and impf. *to die, be dying*, as well of natural as of violent death; and in aor. and pf. *to be dead*, first in Hom.; *θανεὶν καὶ πότμον ἐπισπεῖν* Il. 7. 52, etc.; *οἰκτίστω θανάτω θανέειν* Od. 11. 412; *ζῶς ἢ θανάτω* alive or dead, A. 553, cf. 15. 350; *ἀλλ' ἤδη τέθνηκε* A. 834; *βουλόμην κε . . τεθνάναι* 16. 107; *ὡς ἄμεινον εἴη τεθνάναι* μάλλον ἢ ζῶειν Hdt. 1. 31, cf. 7. 46; *τεθνάναί κρείττων ἢ . .*, Dem. 127. 28, cf. 138. 7; *ἀξίος τεθνάναι* Ar. Ran. 1012, etc.;—often in part., *νέκρος* περί τεθνήωτος Il. 18. 173; *νέκρον . . τεθνήωτα* a dead corpse, Od. 12. 10; so in Att., *οἱ τεθνήωτες* or *τεθνήωτες*, *οἱ θανόντες* the dead; so, *οὐτε τεθνήωτα οὐτε ζῶντα* Hdt. 4. 14; *οἴχεται θανάτων* (v. οἴχομαι); *θανὼν φροῦδος* (v. φροῦδος); *θανόντι συνθανεῖν* Soph. Tr. 798, Fr. 690; *ὁ θανάων*, opp. to *ὁ κτανών*, Id. Ph. 336;—the pres. sometimes takes a pf. sense, *θνήσκουσι γάρ*, for *τεθνήκασιν*, Id. O. T. 118, cf. Eur. Hec. 695, Bacch. 1041, etc.

2. often used like a pass. Verb. *χερσὶν ὑπ' Αἰάντος θανέειν* *to fall by his hand, be slain by him*, Il. 15. 259; simply, *θν. ὑπὸ τιος*, Lat. *perire ab aliquo*, Pind. O. 2. 36, cf. Plat. Euthyphro 4 D; *ἐκ τιος* Pind. P. 4. 128, Soph. O. T. 1454; *πρὸς τιος* Ib. 292, Eur. Hec. 773; *θεοὶ τέθνηκε* Soph. Aj. 970; and often c. dat. instrumenti, *θν. χειρὶ, δορί, βρύχῳ, φαρμάκῳ*, etc., Trag.;—the word is used in a singular manner by Dem.;—*οἱ δὲ σύμμαχοι τεθνάσιν τῷ δέει τοὺς τοιούτους ἀποστόλους* 53. 11; *ὥστε [αὐτὸν] τεθνάναι τῷ φόβῳ τοῦς Θηβαίους* Id. 366. 26,—where *τεθνάναι τῷ δέει*, τ. τῷ φόβῳ must be taken as if they formed a single Verb, *to be in mortal fear of*; cf. *προσίμῳ σκοτεινὸν καὶ τεθνήκῳ δειλίᾳ* Aeschin. 32. 41;—Luc. D. Mort. 7 has *θν. ἐπὶ τινι* *to die leaving one as heir*.

II. metaph. of things, *to die, fall, perish, θνάσκει* καλὸν ἔργον Pind. Fr. 86; *λύγῃ θνήσκοντες μῆτην* Aesch. Cho. 846; *θν. πίστις* Soph. O. C. 611; *τὸ τρύβλιον τέθνηκε μοι* Ar. Ran. 986; also in Prose, *τέθνηκε τὸ τοὺς ἀδικούντας μισὲν* Dem. 434. 7; *τεθνήκῳ τὴ φέγγεσθαι* Dio C. 40. 54; *τέθνηκε* ὄραν Callistr., etc.

θηγάθνητος, *on, mortal without dying*, Epiphan. *θηγάθνημία*, *η, marriage with a mortal*, Eust. 10. 17. *θηγάθνητος*, Dor. *θηγάθνη*, *es, of mortal race*, Soph. Ant. 835, Eur. H. F. 799. *θηγάθνητος*, *es, of mortal nature*, Plat. Phaedo 86 A, Plut. 2. 1002 C. *θηγάθνητος*, *η, ὄν*, also *ὄν*, *ὄν* Eur. Ion 973, I. A. 901, 1396; Dor. *θηγάθνητος*: *θηγάθνητος*, *η, liable to death, mortal, opp. to ἀθάνατος*, often in Hom., etc.; *θν. ἄνδρες* Hes. Th. 967; *οὐδὲν . . θηγάθνητον ἐὼν* Hdt. 8. 98; *ζῆα πάντα θν. καὶ φυτὰ* Plat. Soph. 265 C;—then as Subst., *θηγάθνητοι* mortals, like *βροτοί*, Od. 19. 593, Trag.; *θηγάθνηται* women, 5. 213; *πάντων τῶν θηγάθνητων* of all mortal creatures, Hdt. 1. 216, 2. 68.—The word can only be used of *men yet alive*, and therefore in Eur. H. F. 491, *εἰ τις φύσῃ ἐισακούσεται θηγάθνητον παρ' Αἰδῶ*, *θηγάθνητων* should prob. be construed with *φύσῃ*, not with *tis*.

2. of things, *befitting mortals*, *human*, *ἐργατά* Eur. Bacch. 1069; *θηγάθνητοι* *πρέπει* Pind. I. 5. 41. 20; *θηγάθνη χρὴ τὸν θηγάθνητον . . φρονεῖν* Epich. ap. Arist. Rhet. 2. 21, 6, cf. Soph. Tr. 473, Fr. 515, etc.; *θῆλον ὅτι ἡ μὲν ψυχὴ τῷ θεῷ, τὸ δὲ σῶμα τῷ θηγάθνητῳ* (sc. *ἐοικε*) Plat. Phaedo 80 A.

θηγάθνητος, *ητος, η, mortality*, Eccl. *θηγάθνητος-ψυχος*, *on, maintaining the mortality of the soul*, Eccl.; *οἱ θηγάθνηται*, a sect who held this tenet, Ib.

θοάξω, (θοός) *trans. to move quickly, ply rapidly, πτέρυγας* Eur. I. T. 1141; *τίς δ' ἀγῶν . . θοάξω σε*; what task is thus hurrying thee on? Id. Or. 335; *θοάξω* Βρομίῳ πῶνον ἡδὺν *urge it on*, Id. Bacch. 65; *θ. οἷτα γένυσιν* *to dispatch it quickly*, Id. H. F. 382.

2. intr. *to move quickly, hurry along, rush, dart*, like *θεῖω*, *θοάξω* αἰθέρος ἄνω καμπὸς Id. Or. 1542; *ἐν τε δασίῳ ὄρεσι* O. Id. Bacch. 219; *θ. δρόμῳ* Id. Tro. 307; *κῆτος θοάξον* ἐξ Ἀτλαντικῆς ἁλὸς Id. Fr. 949.

II. = *θαίσσω*, *θάσσω*, *θακίω*, *θακίω*, *to sit, ὑπ' ἀρχᾶς οὐτίνος θοάξω* [Zeús] κρατύειν Aesch. Supp. 595; *τίνας ποθ' ἔδρας θοάξετε*; why are ye in this suppliant posture? Soph. O. T. 2 (like *ἔδρας θοάσσειν*, *θακίειν*, *προσθακίειν*, v. sub voc.), ubi v. Dind., cf. Plut. 2. 22 E.—Herm. however refers these passages also to sign. I; so that *ἔδρας θ.* should mean *come in haste* to this suppliant posture or sit in earnest supplication: while the words of Aesch. signify, Zeus, not being subject to any one, rules imperiously. (Buttm., Lexil. v. *θαάσσω*, assumes a two-fold Root for *θοάξω*, viz. ΘΕΓ, *θοός* for sign. I, and ΘΕ, *τήμι* for sign. II.)—Cf. *ἐπιθοάξω*.

θοάσσω, *τά, a place for dancing, etc.*, Orph. H. 48. 6. *θοαίματιον*, *θοαίματιδιον*, Att. crasis for *τὸ ἱματ-*.

θοάνα, *η, v. sub θοῖν*. *θοανάω*, rare form for *θοανάω*, Xen. Ages. 8, 7, Ael. ap. Suid. v. Μάρκος. *θοανάω*, *τά, a meal, feast*, Eur. Or. 814, Ion 1495; cf. *θοῖνημα*.

θοῖνα-ἀρμόστρια, *η, the lady-president of a feast*, Inscr. Lacon. in C. I. 1439, 46, 51; *θοῖναρμόστρια*, 1435-6; so, *θύν-αρχος*, for *θοῖνα-*, *ὄ*, Inscr. Boeot. Ib. 1569.

θοῖνατήρ, *ἦρος, ὄ, one who gives a feast, χαλπεὸς θ. lord of a horrid feast*, Aesch. Ag. 1502.

θοῖνατήριον, *τό, = θοῖνη*, Eur. Rhes. 515. *θοῖνατικός*, *η, ὄν*, *of or for a feast*, Xen. Oec. 9, 7.

θοῖνατῶρ [ᾶ], *oros, ὄ, = θοῖνατήρ*, Eur. Ion 1206, 1217; cf. *θοῖνητῶρ*. *θοῖνάω*, *to feast on, eat, δελφίνες ἐθόναον ἰχθύς* Hes. Sc. 212.

II. *to feast, entertain*, φίλους Eur. Ion 982; *τὸ δεῖπνον, τὸ μὲν ἐκείνος σαρκὶ τοῦ παιδὸς ἐθόνασεν* (v. I.—*sc.* the feast, which he gave him with or upon his son's flesh, Hdt. 1. 129).

2. more freq. in Med. and Pass.; fut. *ἀσσομαι* Eur. El. 836, Cycl. 377, *ἥσσομαι* (ἐκ-) Aesch. Pr. 1045; aor. *ἐθόνησθην* (v. infr.); but *-ῃσσομαι* Nonn. D. 5. 331, Anth. P. 9. 244; pf. *τεθόνημαι* (v. infr.): a. absol. *to be feasted, to feast, banquet*, as in Hom., *ἐς δ' αὐτοὺς προτέρω ἄγε θοῖνησθῆναι* lead them in to feed, Od. 4. 36; *παρὰ φίλους θοῖνάσθαι* Eur. Alc. 542; *θοῖνάσθαι* καλῶς Cratin. Πλουτ. I; v. sub πεσθῆναι. b. c. acc. *to feast on, μῶν τεθόναται* φίλους; Eur. Cycl. 377; *σὲ ἔστερων θοῖνάσσομαι* Ib.

550;—also c. gen., *ἅλῃς λεόντων ἐστί μοι θοῖναμῖν* (where however *λεόντων* might be taken with ἅλῃς) Ib. 248; *θοῖνησσοτο θήρης* Anth. P. 9. 244; also of an eating sore, *σάρκα θοῖνάται πόδῳ* Eur. (Fr. 790), censured by Arist. Poët. 22, 13.

θοῖνη, Dor. *θοῖνα* (and later *θοῖνα*, Moer.), *η, a meal, feast, banquet, dinner*, Hes. Sc. 114, Hdt. 1. 119, 9. 82, Aesch. Fr. 281. 7, etc.; and in pl., Id. Pr. 530; *θοῖνης δὲ καὶ εἰλαπύρῃσι* Theogn. 239; *ἐκ θοῖνης* after dinner, Epich. 99 Ahr.; *εἰς θ. καλεῖν τινα* Eur. Ion 1140; *ἐπὶ θοῖνῃ* *ἵεναι* Plat. Phaedr. 247 B; *παρκαλεῖν ἐπὶ τὴν θ.* Arist. Fr. 508; *σκευαζομένης θ.* Plat. Theaet. 178 D, cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 14; *ἐν θ. λέγειν* *τινα* to count as a guest, and generally to take into account, Plat. Legg. 649 A;—metaph., Id. Soph. 251 B, Phaedr. 236 E; cf. Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 39. (Curt. connects it with *θῶω*, *θυσία*; cf. *φοῖνα*).

θοῖνημα, *τό, = θοῖναμα*, Posidon. ap. Ath. 153 B.

θοῖνητῶρ, *ὄ, = θοῖνατῶρ, θοῖνατῆρ*, Anth. P. 7. 241, Nonn. Jo. 6. 55.

θοῖνίζω, v. sub θοῖνάω.

θοῖτο, for *θεῖτο*, 3 opt. aor. 2 med. of *τίθηναι*.

θολερός, *ᾶ, ὄν*, (θολός) *muddy, foul, thick, troubled*, opp. to *καθαρός* or *λαμπρός*, properly of troubled water, Hdt. 4. 53, Hipp. Aër. 285, Thuc. 2. 102; *θ. καὶ πληδῶς* Plat. Phaedo 113 A; so, metaph., *λαμπρὸν δὲ θολερῶ σῶμα συμμείξας* Eur. Supp. 222; also, *θολ. οὖρα* Hipp. Epid. 1. 945; *ἀήρ* Plat. Tim. 58 D (in Sup.—*ἄτατος*); *αἷμα* Arist. Somn. 3. 27; *νεφέλαι* Anth. P. 9. 277; *χρῶς* Ael. N. A. 14. 9; *λίθος* Theocr. 16. 62; Comp.—*ἄτερος* Theophr. C. P. 6. 3, 4;—*τὸ θολερόν dirtiness*, Plat. 2. 670 A.

II. metaph., like Lat. *turbidus*, *troubled by passion or madness*, *θολεροὶ λόγοι* troubled words of passion, Aesch. Pr. 885; *θολερῶ χεῖματι νοσήσας* with turbid storm of madness, Soph. Aj. 206; *passionate*, Nic. Th. 131.—Adv.—*ρῶς*, Com. Anon. 131 b.

θολερότης, *ητος, η, muddiness*, Hipp. 1028 D.

θολερόχρους, *ον, of dirty colour*, prob. l. for *θολερόφρον* in Hesych.

θολερόδης, *es, (είδος) dub. l. for θολώδης*, Theophr. Igu. 24.

θολία, *η, (θόλος) a conical hat with a broad brim* to keep the sun off, or perhaps a *parasol*, Theocr. 15. 39.

II. *a chest with a conical lid*, Poll. 10. 138.

θολικός, *η, ὄν*, with a dome, *στοά* Suid. s. v. *Δαμιανός*.

θολο-εἰδής, *es, (είδος) like a θόλος*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 6, Ath. 205 E; of the Roman Pantheon, Dio C. 53. 27. Adv.—*ῶς*, Diog. L. 2. 9.

θολο-μίγής, *es, mixed with dirt*, Onat. in Stob. Ecl. 1. 98.

θόλος, *η, a round building with a conical roof or cupola, a rotunda* (Hesych.), Od. 22. 442, 459, 466; where it is placed in the aulā and used to keep provisions and kitchen-utensils in,—*ο* vaulted kitchen, acc. to Voss.

2. at Athens, the *Rotunda*, in which the Prytanes dined, Plat. Apol. 32 C, Andoc. 7. 11, etc.; and the *γραμματεῖς*, Dem. 419. 27, cf. Paus. 1. 5. 1: a similar building at Epidaurus, of splendid character, Id. 2. 27, 3.

II. *θόλος, ὄ*, in public baths, the *vaulted vapour-bath*, Asclep. ap. Ath. 501 D, Alciphro 1. 23, Vitruv.:—pl. *θόλα*, *τά*, in Jo. Malal. 2. a *bondage put round the head*, Galen. 12. 477.

θολός, *ᾶ, mud, dirt*, esp. in water, Ath. 298 B; of menstruation, Orph. Lith. 484.

II. *the thick, dark juice of the cuttle-fish (sepia)*, which it emits to trouble the water, and so hide himself, Lat. *loliigo*, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 11 and 19, 9. 37, 19, al. 2. *the vessel in which this juice is retained*, Id. P. A. 4. 5, 11 and 54; cf. *μηκῶν* II.—On the accent, v. Suid. s. v.

θολός, *η, ὄν*, for *θολερός* in MSS. of Theophr. C. P. 4. 11, 3, Ath. 420 D; cited also by Hesych.

θολῶω, fut. *ῶω*, *to make turbid*, properly of water, *θολᾷ πάντα*, of the cuttle-fish, Antiph. Ἀλκίμ. 1; of fishermen, Arist. Fr. 294;—Pass., *τεθολωμένον ὕδωρ* Hipp. Aër. 283; *τεθ. ἀήρ* Philyll. Incert. 1.

2. metaph., like Lat. *perturbare*, *θοῖλοι δὲ καρδίαν* Eur. Alc. 1067; *τεθολωμένος* *confounded* by joy, Pherecr. Murm. 7. Cf. *καλχαίνω*, *πορφύρω*, also *ἀνα-*, *δια-*, *ἐπι-*, *κατα-*, *παρα-*, *ὑπο-θολῶ*.

θολῶω, = *θολῶω*, Jo. Chrys.

θολώδης, *es, like mud, muddy, turbid*, of water, Hipp. Aër. 285 (in Sup.—*ἔστατος*); *ἐν τοῖς ἀμμάδεσι ἡ θολώδεια* Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 2.

θόλωμα, *τό, muddiness*, Eust. Opusc. 239. 55.

θόλωσις, *εως, η, (θολῶω) a making turbid, troubling*, especially of water, Arist. P. A. 4. 5, 12.

θολωτάς, *η, ὄν*, *built like a θόλος*, Procop. de Aed. 91 A, etc.

II. (θολῶω) *troubled, vobis* Eccl.

θοός, *η, ὄν* (v. sub fin.):—poët. Adj. *quick, nimble, active*, mostly of action (*ῥᾶν* or *ταχύς* being commonly used of *swiftness of foot*), epith. of warriors, Il. 5. 430, 571, etc.; c. inf., *θοός μάχασθαι* Ib. 536;—also, of things, *χεῖρ* 12. 306; *βέλος* Od. 22. 83; *ἄρμα* Il. 17. 458; *μάστιγ* Ib. 430; and as constant epith. of ships of war, *θοαὶ νηῖς*, perhaps, as opp. to merchantmen, Il. 14. 410, etc.; *νηυσὶ θοῇσι . . πεπονηότες ὠκείων* (where *ὠκίος* implies *swift in motion*, *θοός* *quick, nimble*), Od. 7. 34; often also *θοῇ νύξ* *swift Night*, because she was supposed to drive a car, or because it came on suddenly, Il. 10. 394, Od. 12. 284, Hes. Th. 481, c. Herm. Soph. Tr. 94; *θοῇν ἀλγεύετε* *δαῖτα* prepare a *hasty* meal, i. e. *in haste*, Od. 8. 38; also in later poets, of horses and dogs, Pind. P. 4. 30, Eur. Bacch. 977; *θοαὶ μάχαι* Pind. P. 8. 37; *ὠδῖνες* Fr. 58; *γλώσσαι* N. 7. 106; *θοὰ βάεις* Aesch. Ag. 476; *θ. ἱγῶν*, of rowers, Soph. Aj. 243; *πτερεῖ* Eur. Ion 123, cf. Aesch. Pr. 129; *πνοαί, αὔραι* Eur. Andr. 479, Tro. 454;—also (as in Od. 8. 38) used like an Adv. with Verbs of motion, *ἐπεκροπίσσω* *θοδὸν δόμον* *quickly*, in *haste*, Antim. in An. Ox. 1. 200; *θοδὸν νόμῳ ἀγαγεῖς* Soph. Tr. 857, cf. Od. 2. 257, Ar. Rh. 4. 201.—Adv.—*ῶς*, *quickly*, in *haste*, Hom.; *soon*, Od. 15. 216; also in Aesch. Pr. 1060, Pers. 392; *θοώτερον* Ap. Rh. 3. 1406.

II. in Od. 15. 299, *νησοὶ θοαὶ* the Echinades *with their pointed or prickly outline* (like the Needles), whence indeed they derive their names of

Ἐχινάδες and Ὀξείαι, cf. Strab. 351, Dict. of Geogr. s.v. Ἐχινάδες; so in later Ep., θ. γύφοι, ὀδόντες, πελέκεις Ap. Rh. 2. 79., 3. 1281., 4. 1683, and cf. θοῶα. (The Root of θοός I is ΘΕΦ, θέω (θεύ-σμαι), cf. Skt. dhāv-āmi (curro):—θοός II is prob. connected with the Root of θήγω.)
 θοῶα, fut. ὥσμαι, (θοός II) to make sharp or pointed, like δένυν Od. 9. 327; τεθοοωμένος Nic. Th. 228. II. metaph., θ. ἰάμβους to make pointed iambi, Christod. Ecphr. 359. 2. Pass. to be provoked, κατὰ τιμας Ib. 28; λίσσασθ, μανίη τεθοοωμένος Opp. H. 1. 557., 2. 525, cf. Hermesian. El. 11.
 θοραῖος, α, ον, (θόρος) containing the seed, ππίν Nic. Th. 583:—θοραῖος, epith. of Apollo as god of growth and increase, Lyc. 352.
 θόρε, θορεῖν, v. sub θρώσκω.
 θορή, ἡ, = θορός, Hdt. 3. 101, Plut. 2. 907 A.
 Θορικόνδε, Adv. to Thoricus, h. Hom. Cer. 126.
 θορικός, ὁ, ὢν, of or for the seed, ποιοῖ θ. ductus seminales, Arist. G. A. 1. 14, 3, al.; τὰ θορικά partes seminales, Ib. 3. 5. 4.
 θορίσκειν, Pass. to receive seed, Anton. Lib. 29.
 θόρονμα, Dep., = θρώσκω II, Poeta ap. Clem. Al. 716, Nic. Th. 130; 3 pl. subj. ἐπὶ ἀν θορνύονται Hdt. 3. 109.
 θορόεις, εσσα, εν, in embryo, βρέφος θ. Opp. C. 3. 522.
 θοροποιός, ὢν, producing seed, E. M. 453. 52.
 θορός, ὁ, the semen genitale of the male, Hdt. 2. 93, Arist. H. A. 3. 1, 7, al.; also θορή. (Cf. θρώσκω II.)
 θορυβάζομαι, Pass. to be troubled, Ev. Luc. 10. 41 (v. l. τυρβάζη).
 θορυβέω, fut. ἤσω, (θόρυβος) to make a noise or uproar, of a crowded assembly, Hipp. Ep. 1275, Ar. Eq. 666, Vesp. 622, etc.; βλέπων αἱ τὸν αἰεθ θορυβούντα τόπον τῆς ἐκκλησίας Dem. 577. 10. 2. like Lat. *acclamare*, to shout in token either of approbation or the contrary: a. to cheer, applaud, Isocr. 288 C, Plat. Euthyd. 303 B:—Pass., λόγος τε θορυβημένος a loudly cheered speech, Isocr. 281 C, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 2. 10. b. more often to raise clamours against, c. dat., Plat. Apol. 17 D, 20 E, Dem. 60. 27; also, θ. ἐφ. οἱς ἀν λέγας Plat. Apol. 30 C; θ. πρὸς τινα Thuc. 6. 61; opp. to θέλω ἀκούειν, Andoc. 30. 2; absol., Plat. Prot. 319 C:—so in Pass. to have clamours raised against one, ὑπὸ τοιοῦτον ἀνδρῶν θορυβεῖ Soph. Aj. 164, cf. Thuc. 8. 50. II. trans. to confuse by noise or tumult, to trouble, disturb, Plat. Phaedr. 245 B, al.: to throw [troops] into confusion, in battle, Thuc. 3. 78:—Pass. to be troubled, to be thrown into disorder or confusion, Hdt. 3. 78., 4. 130, Thuc. 4. 129, Plat., etc.; ὑπὸ τινος by one, Soph. Aj. 164; ὑπὸ τῶν λεγομένων Plat. Lys. 210 E; τινα at a thing, Dem. 237. 6; ἐπὶ τινι Bato Incert. 1. 2; περὶ τι Thuc. 6. 61; πρὸς τι Plut. Cam. 29.
 θορυβήθρον, τό, name of the plant λεοντοπέταλον, Diosc. 3. 100.
 θορυβητικός, ὁ, ὢν, uproarious, turbulent, Ar. Eq. 1380.
 θορύβοποιέω, to make an uproar, Diod. 13. 111, App. Civ. 2. 74.
 θορύβο-ποιός, ὢν, making an uproar, turbulent, Plut. Mar. 28.
 θόρυβος, ὁ, (θόρος, θρέμει) a noise, esp. the confused noise of a crowded assembly, uproar, clamour, Pind. O. 10 (11). 88, Eur. Or. 905, Thuc. 8. 92, etc.; θόρυβος βοῆς a confused clamour, Soph. Ph. 1263; θ. στρατιωτῶν Ar. Ach. 546; Ἀναίτης Id. Eq. 547. 2. esp. in token of approbation or the contrary (Plat. Rep. 492 B, C): a. applause, cheers, Ar. Eq. 547, Plat. Prot. 339 D, al.; θόρυβον καὶ κρότον ἐποιήσατε Dem. 519. 10: b. groans, murmurs, Andoc. 21. 30: so, μεγάλοι θόρυβοι κατέχουσιν ἡμᾶς great murmurs prevail against us, Soph. Aj. 142. II. tumult, confusion, ὁ παρέχων τινὶ Hdt. 7. 181; ἐς θ. ἀπικέσθαι Id. 8. 56. 87, cf. 4. 134, Thuc. 4. 104; ἐγένετο ὁ θ. μέγας, in a battle, Ib. 14; pl. troubles, Menand. Monost. 239. III. c. inf., ἐς θόρυβον ἦλθον... λευσηθῶ I came into danger from the tumult of being stoned, Eur. I. A. 1350.
 θορυβώδης, ες, (εἶδος) noisy, uproarious, turbulent, Plat. Legg. 671 A: confused, Arist. H. A. 9. 49 B, 1; θορυβώδης ἐντυπνιάζεσθαι Hipp. Vet. Med. 12:—Adv. —δως, Poll. 5. 123. II. causing alarm, τῷ ἱππῷ θ. μηδὲν προσφέρειν Xen. Eq. 9. 15.
 θορώδης, ες, = θοραῖος, Nemes. Nat. Hom. 25.
 θου-, Att. for θεο-, v. sub θεύμορος.
 θου, imper. aor. 2 of τίθημι.
 Θου-κυδίδης, i.e. Θεο-κυδίδης, v. sub θευμορία.
 θουραῖος, α, ον, = θούρος, violent, lustful, Lat. *salax*, Hesych.:—fem. θουράς, ἄδος, Nic. Th. 131, Lyc. 612.
 θουράω, to rush or leap upon, c. acc., Lyc. 85.
 θουρήεις, εσσα, εν, = θουραῖος, Hesych.
 θούρης, ον, ὁ, the male, of animals, Lat. *admissarius*, Hesych.
 Θουριό-μαντις, εως, ὁ, a Thurian prophet, in allusion to the seer Lampon who led the colony to Thurium in 443 B. C., Ar. Nub. 332; v. Schol. ad l., Plut. Peric. 6.
 θούριος, α, ον, in Att. Poets for θούρος, Aesch. Theb. 42, Pers. 73, 118, Ag. 112, Eum. 627, Soph. Aj. 212, 612, Ar. Eq. 757, Ran. 1289.
 θούρις, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of σῆ, q. v.
 θούρος, ὁ, ((✓)ΘΟΡ, θρώσκω) rushing, raging, impetuous, furious, Hom. (but only in Il.), always as epith. of Ares, 15. 127, etc.; Τυφῶν Aesch. Pr. 354, cf. Fr. 106; δόρυ Eur. Rhos. 492:—fem. θούρις, ἴδος, ἡ, mostly as epith. of ἀλκή, Od. 4. 527, and often in Il.; also θούρις ἀσπίς, prob. the shield with which one rushes to the fight, Il. 11. 32., 20. 162.
 θώσκω, ὁ, Ep. lengthd. form of θάσκω; v. sub θάκος.
 θώσσω, ἡ, (θούς) speed, only found as prop. n., Od. 1. 71, Emped. 24.
 θραγμός, ὁ, a crackling or crashing, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 58. (V. sub θρανῶ.)
 Θρακή, ἡ, Thrace, Ar., Thuc., etc.: Ion. Θρηκή. Hdt.; Ep. contr. Θρηκή, Il. 13. 301, etc., and so in Trag., Aesch. Pr. 509, Eur.; but Θρακή in Ar. Ach. 136, al.:—Θρηκήθεν, from Thrace, Il. 9. 5, 72:—Θρηκήνδε, to Thrace, Od. 8. 361.
 Θρακίω, to imitate the Thracians, Apollon. de Adv. 572, Steph. B.

Θρακικός, ὁ, ὢν, = sq., Luc. J. Trag. 21.
 Θρακίος, α, ον, Thracian, Thuc., etc.: Ion. Θρηκίος, ἡ, ον, Il. 10. 559, Hdt.; contr. Θρηκίος, α, ον, Trag., Aesch. Ag. 654, Eur. Hec. 36:—Σάμος Θρηκίη = Σαμοθράκη, Il. 13. 12. [Θρηκίος in Hom.; Θρηκίος Phanocl. in Stob. t. 64. 14, Ap. Rh. 4. 903.]
 Θρακοστί, Adv. in Thracian fashion, Theocr. 14. 46; cf. κείρω.
 Θρακο-φοίτης, ον, ὁ, one who keeps going to Thrace, like Ἀιδοφοίτης, Ar. Fr. 198.
 Θρανεύομαι, Pass. with fut. med. —εύσομαι: (θράνος):—to be stretched on the tanner's board, to be tanned, Ar. Eq. 369; cf. θρανύσσω.
 θράνιος, ον, ὁ, = θρανίς, Marcell. Sid. 29.
 θρανίδιον, τό, Dim. of θρανίον, Ar. Fr. 352.
 θρανίον, τό, Dim. of θράνος, Ar. Ran. 121, Acl. N. A. 16. 33: the rower's bench, Poll. 1. 94. 2. a close-stool, Hesych.
 θράνις, ἴδος, ἡ, the sword-fish, also *εὐφίας*, Xenocr. Aquat. 8, Plin.
 θρανίτης [ῖ], ον, ὁ, (θράνος) one of the rowers on the topmost of the three benches in a trireme, who had the longest oars and most work, and sometimes received extra pay, a top-rower, Thuc. 6. 31, Ar. Ach. 161, v. Schol. Ran. 1101:—cf. *ζυγίτης*, θαλαμῖτης. II. Adj. of the topmost bench, ἀκαλύμθς θρ. the topmost bench, Polyb. 16. 3, 4:—fem., θρανίτης κώπη the oar of a θρανίτης, E. M. 454. 12.
 θρανίτικός, ὁ, ὢν, of a θρανίτης, κώπη Ath. 203 F.
 θράνο-γράφος, ὁ, = τοιχογράφος, Polyb. ap. C. Müller Fragm. Hist. 2. p. xxx, Hesych.
 θράνος, ὁ, (θράω) a bench, form, Ar. Pl. 545 (leg. θράνου, pro θράνους). 2. a close-stool, Hipp. in Galen. II. θράνοι, of the beam-ends in building, Poll. 10. 49.
 θράνως, ὡς, = θρήνως, Corinna in A. B. 1381.
 θρανύσσω, to break in pieces, Lyc. 664. (Like θρανῶ, which only occurs in compd. *συνθρανῶ*, from Root θρανῶ; not connected with θρανῶν from θράνος.)
 Θράξ, Θρακός, ὁ, a Thracian; Ion. Θρηξ, ἴκος, pl. Θρηκίς, Il. 4. 533, etc., Hdt. 1. 28, etc.; Ep. contr. Θρηξ, Θρηκός, Il. 24. 234, etc., and so prob. always in Trag., for in Eur. Hec. 428, Fr. 362. 48, Θρηξί, Θρηξ should be restored for Θραξί, Θράξ:—fem. Θράσσα, q. v. [In obl. cases Θρηκίος, Θρηκίς, Hom.: but Θρηκίς in Ap. Rh. 1. 24., 6. 32, etc.]
 θράξαι, θράξον, cf. sub θρώσσω.
 θράσ-αυχήν, ἔνος, ὁ, ἡ, stiff-necked, ἵππος Nicet. Ann. 366 A.
 Θρασκίας, οὔ, ὁ, the wind from NNW., Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 9 sqq., Mund. 4. 13, Theophr. de Vent. 42, C. I. 6180:—prob. because it blew from Thrace; indeed it is written Θρακίος in Arist. Vent. 9, Theophr. de Sign. 2, 10 sq.
 θράσος [ᾶ], εως, τό, (θρασύς) = θάρσος (q. v.), courage, boldness. Il. 14. 416, Pind. P. 5. 148, Aesch. Pers. 394, Soph. Ph. 104, El. 479, Eur. Med. 469, ubi v. Elmsl.; θρ. πολέμων courage in war, Pind. P. 2. 116; θρ. ἰσχύος confidence in strength, Soph. Ph. 104; θράσει ἀπίστω ἐπαυρόμενος Thuc. 1. 120. II. mostly in bad sense, over-boldness, daring, rashness, audaciousness, impudence, εἰς τοῦτο θράσους ἀνῆκε Hdt. 7. 9, 3, cf. Aesch. Pr. 42, etc.; παμμάχῃ θράσει βρῶν Id. Ag. 168, cf. Pers. 831; προβάσ' ἐπ' ἔσχατον θράσους Soph. Ant. 553; τόλμας καὶ φρενῶν θράσει Id. Aj. 46; πεπύργασαι θράσει Eur. Or. 1568; πανουργία τε καὶ θράσει Ar. Eq. 331, cf. 637; τοῦ θράσους ἐπινοήσθαι τινα Plat. Hipp. Ma. 298 A; τὴν τὸν βελτίονος δόξαν μὴ φοβεῖσθαι διὰ θράσος Id. Legg. 701 B; θρ. καὶ ἀναίδεια Aeschin. 27. 1, etc.—It is laid down by Ammon, and others that θάρσος or θάρρος properly meant courage, θράσος reckless daring (θράσος μὲν γὰρ ἔστιν ἀλογος ὕμνη, θάρσος δὲ ἄλογος ὕμνη). This distinction certainly holds in Att. Prose, cf. θρασὺς I. 2: but Hom. used θράσος in both senses, and θράσος in the sense of θάρσος; the Att. Poets also used θράσος for θάρσος, to suit their metre. Of the Adj. and Verb. forms, θρασὺς is almost exclus. in use, θρασὺν only in late writers; θρασέω or θαρρῶ has no correl. form θρασέω; θαρρῶν and θρασύνω seem to be used indifferently.
 Θράσσα, ἡ, Att. Θράττα, Ar. Ach. 273, al., Plat. Theat. 174 A; Ep. Θρησσα, Nic. Th. 45; Trag. Θρησσα, Soph. Ant. 589, Eur. Alc. 967; Dor. Θρεύσσα, Theocr. Ep. 18. 1:—a Thracian woman, Thracian slave.
 θράσως, Att. θράττω: fut. ἔω; aor. inf. θράξαι (not θράξαι) Aesch. Pr. 628:—contr. from ταρασῶν, to trouble, disquiet, Pind. I. 7 (6). 56, Aesch. I. c., Eur. Rhos. 863, Plat. Phaedo 86 E, Phaedr. 242 C, etc.; v. Ruhnck. Tim.: aor. pass. ἐθράχθη, Soph. Fr. 812. 2. to destroy, ruin, Anth. Pl. 255. 3. for pf. τέτρηχα, v. sub ταρασῶν II.
 θρασυ-βουλός, ον, bold in counsel, Arist. Rhet. 2. 23. 29.
 θρασυγλωττία, ἡ, boldness of tongue, Poll. 2. 108.
 θρασύ-γλωττος, ον, Pind.; and in Manetho 4. 184, θρασυγλωσσής, ες, bold of tongue.
 θρασύ-γυιος, ον, strong of limb, Κλειτομάχοιο νῆκα θρασύγυιος Pind. P. 8. 52.
 θρασύ-δειλος, ὁ, ἡ, an impudent coward, braggart, poltroon, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 7, 9. II. name of a gem, Pseudo-Plut. 2. 1158 B.
 θράσυ-εργός, ον, bold of deed, Nonn. D. 35. 365.
 θράσυ-θύμος, ον, bold-hearted, Manetho 4. 529.
 θράσυ-κάρδιος, ον, bold of heart, Il. 10. 41., 13. 343; restored in Anacr. 1. 4 (from Walz Rhett. 6. p. 129) for θρεοκάρδιος.
 θρασυλογέω, to speak boldly, Schol. Soph. Ag. 1258.
 θρασυλογία, ἡ, bold speech, Basil.
 θρασυ-λόγος, ον, bold of speech, E. M. 133. 42.
 θρασύ-μάχος, ον, bold in battle, Arist. Rhet. 2. 23. 29.
 θράσυ-μέμνων, ον, bravely steadfast (cf. μέμνων), epith. of Hercules, Il. 5. 639, Od. 11. 267.
 θράσυ-μῆδης, ες, bold of thought or plan, daring, resolute, Pind. P. 4. 254, N. 9. 31:—in Ilom. only as pr. n.

θρασύ-μητις, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Anth. P. 6. 324.
 θρασύ-μήχανος, Dor. -μάχανος, on, bold in contriving, daring in design, Ἡρακλῆς Pind. O. 6. 114; λέωντες Id. N. 4. 101.
 θρασύ-μῦθος, on, bold of tongue, saucy, Pind. O. 13. 13.
 θρασύ-νῶν, (θρασύς) = the older form θρασύνω, to make bold, embolden, encourage, Aesch. A. 222; πλῆθει τὴν ἀμαθίαν θρασύνοντες lending courage to their ignorance by number, Thuc. I. 142, cf. 7. 76:—Pass. and Med., aor. θρασυνθήναι Aesch. Supp. 772; ἐθρασύντο Isocr. 43 C, 87 A:—to be bold or ready, take courage, Aesch. A. 1188, etc.; μὴδὲν θρασύνω Eur. Hec. 1183; οὐ . . ἀλόγως θρασυνόμεθα Thuc. 5. 104; πρὶν ὄρμῃ ναῦν θρασυνθήναι before the ship was confident of safety at her moorings, Aesch. Supp. 1. c.
 II. Pass., in bad sense, to be overbold, audacious, to speak boldly or insolently, Soph. Ph. 1387, Ar. Ran. 846, Isocr. l. c., Dem. 272. 12; ἐπὶ τινι Ar. Ach. 330, Isocr. 87 A; πρὸς τι Luc. Merc. Cond. 6.
 III. θρασύνειν τι to brag of a thing, Polyb. 4. 31, 4.
 θρασύ-ξενία, ἡ, the boldness of a stranger, Plat. Legg. 879 E.
 θρασύ-πονός, on, bold or ready at work, Pind. O. 1. 156.
 θρασυ-πόλεμος, on, bold in war, Anth. P. append. 201.
 θρασύς, εἶα, ὅ: fem. θρασεῖα, metri gr., Philon. Rām. 4: (v. sub fin.):—bold, spirited, of good courage, Lat. *audax*, Homeric epith. of Hector, Il. 8. 89, etc.; of Ulysses (infr. 2); of Laogonos, 16. 604; also, θρ. πόλεμος 6. 254., 10. 28, Od. 4. 146; θρασεῖων ἀπὸ χειρῶν 5. 434. Il. 17. 662, al.; θρ. καρδία Pind. P. 10. 69; ποῦς Ar. Ran. 330; ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ θρασύς Hdt. 7. 49; θρ. τόξοις Aesch. Pr. 871; ἡ ἐλπίς θρασεῖα τοῦ μέλλοντος full of confidence, Thuc. 7. 77; θρασύς τὸ ἦθος Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 27.
 2. mostly in bad sense, overbold, rash, venturous, Lat. *audax*, ὅν δ' ὁ θρασύς εἶπερ' Ὀδυσσεύς Od. 10. 436 (Schol. προσετής); Γοργόνες Pind. P. 12. 13:—so mostly in Att., audacious, arrogant, Aesch. Pr. 178; Ἄρης . . πρὸς ἀλλήλους θρ., of civil war, Id. Eum. 863; γλώσση θρασύς Soph. Aj. 1142; ἐν τοῖς λόγοις Id. Ph. 1307; ἐπὶ τῶν λόγων Dem. 1441. 19; ἀνομία θρασύς Eur. I. T. 275; ποιητὰς εἰ καὶ θρ. Ar. Eq. 181; θρασεῖς καὶ ἀδικοὶ καὶ ὑβριστὰί Plat. Legg. 630 B; ὁ θρ. ἀλαζών κτλ. Arist. Eth. N. 3. 7, 8; ὁμοῖον τι ἔχει . . ὁ θρ. τῷ θαρραλέῳ Ib. 7. 9, 2:—τὸ μὴ θρασύ modesty, Aesch. Supp. 107.
 II. of things, to be ventured, c. inf., θρασὺ μοι τὸδ' εἰπεῖν this I am bold to say, Pind. N. 7. 74; οὐκ ἄρ' ἐκένω προσμύξει θρασύ; Soph. Ph. 106.
 III. Adv. -έως Comp. θρασύτερον, too boldly, Thuc. 8. 103; Sup. θρασύτατα (or -άτως) Diod. 17. 44. (From $\sqrt{\Theta A P S}$ or $\Theta P A S$ come *θάρσος*, *θαρσέω*, *θράσος*, *θρασύνω*, etc., and perh. *Θεοράτης*; cf. Skt. *darsh*, *drśhñāmi* (audivo), *drśhtas* (audax); Goth. *ga-daurans* (tharpein); A. S. *dear* (dare); O. H. G. *gi-tar* (to dare).)
 θρασύ-σπλαγχνός, on, bold-hearted, Eur. Hipp. 424. Adv. -ως, Aesch. Pr. 730.
 θρασυστομέω, to be overbold of tongue, Aesch. Supp. 203, Soph. Ph. 380, Eur. Hec. 1286.
 θρασυστομία, ἡ, insolence, Anth. P. 12. 141.
 θρασύ-στομος, on, overbold of tongue, insolent, Aesch. Theb. 612, Ag. 1399, Eur. Fr. 3.
 θρασύτης, ἦτος, ἡ, over-boldness, audaciousness, Hipp. Lex 2, Thuc. 2. 61, Lys. 100. 21; θρ. = τὸ σφόδρα θαρρεῖν Arist. Rhet. 2. 14, 1, cf. Eth. N. 2. 8, 5:—pl., Isocr. 56 B, Dem. 1452. 18.
 θρασύ-φρων, on, gen. *ovos*, bold of mind, Opp. H. I. 112.
 θρασύφρωνία, ἡ, = θρασυστομία, Poll. 2. 112.
 θρασύ-φρωνος, on, = θρασυστομος, Poll. 2. 112, 113.
 θρασύ-χάρμης, on, ὁ, bold in fight, Q. Sm. 4. 502.
 θρασύ-χειρ, χεῖρος, ὁ, ἡ, bold of hand, Anth. P. 7. 234.
 θρασύ-χειρία, ἡ, boldness of hand, Poll. 2. 148.
 θρασῶ, ὅς contr. *ovs*, ἡ, boldness, name of Athena, Lyc. 936.
 Θράσων, *ovos*, ὁ, a name of a braggart soldier (Bobadil) in New Com.
 Θράττα, ἦς, ἡ, Att. for Θράσσα.
 θράττα, ἡ, a small sea-fish, Arist. G. A. 5. 6, 2, Antiph. Tupp. 2. Mnesim.
 Ἰππ. I. 41:—Dim. θραττίδιον, τό, Anaxandr. Auk. I.
 θράττω, Att. for θράσσω.
 θραύλος, ἡ, on, (πρὸς θραύλους, Arcad. p. 53. 10):—frangible, brittle, Incert. ap. Suid:—in Hesych., also θραῖτος.
 θραῦμα, τό, (θραῦω) = θραύσμα.
 θραῦπαλος, ὁ, a shrub, perhaps the guelder-rose, *Viburnum*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 6, 4; as fem., Ib. 4. 1, 3.
 θραυπίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a small bird, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 6 (v. l. *θλυπίς*).
 θραυσι-άντυξ, ὕψος, ὁ, ἡ, (θραῦω) breaking wheels, Ar. Nub. 1264.
 θραυστός, *εως*, ἡ, (θραῦω) a breaking, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 9., 12, 8, Plut. 2. 803 D.
 θραύσμα or θραῦμα, τό, (θραῦω) that which is broken, a fragment, wreck, piece, Aesch. Pers. 425, Diod. 3. 12, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 25:—for Aesch. Ag. 1166, v. sub *θαῖμα*.
 θραυσμός, ὁ, a breaking, τῆς θαλάσσης C. I. 6187; καρδίας LXX (Nah. 2. 10).
 θραυστός, ἡ, ὅν, frangible, brittle, Tim. Locr. 99 C; cf. *θλαστός*.
 θραῦω, fut. *σω*, Ar. Av. 466: aor. *ἐθραυσα* Soph. El. 745, Eur. H. F. 780:—Pass., fut. *θραυσθήσομαι* Galen.: aor. *ἐθραύνθη* (v. infr.), (κατ-) Plat. Tim. 56 E: pf. *πέθραυσα* Theophr. Sens. 11, (συ-) Xen. Ages. 2, 14, (παρ-) Plat. Legg. 757 E (where the Mss. give *-τεθραυνένον*): cf. *δια-θραῦω*.
 (Prob. from $\sqrt{\Theta P T}$, whence *θρύπτω*; cf. Lat. *frustum*, *frustra*:—τέρω, *πι-τρώσκω* prob. are akin, Curt. no. 239; cf. also *θραγμός*, *θραυνόσσω*.) To break in pieces, shatter, shiver, Hdt. 1. 174, Simon. 6, Aesch. Pers. 196. 415, etc., often in Eur.; θρ. σάρκας Eur. Hipp. 1239:—Pass., *θραυνόμενης τῆς πέτρης flying into pieces*, Hdt. 1. 174; *σίδηρον θραυσθέντα καὶ βραγέστα* Soph. Ant. 476; *θραύνονται πτερὰ* have their wings broken, Plat. Phaedr. 248 B; cf. *θλαστός*. II.

metaph., like Lat. *frangere*, = *θρύπτω*, to break down, enfeeble, μὴ θραύσαι χρόνος ἄλβον Pind. O. 6. 163, cf. Eur. H. F. 780; ἔπος . . ὅ τι τὴν τούτων θραύσει ψυχὴν Ar. Av. 466; θρ. τὴν δύναμιν Plut. Alcib. 23; ἐλπῖδα, etc., Hdn. 3. 2, etc.:—Pass., *πύθος θραυσθείς* Aspas. ap. Ath. 219 E; *θραυνόμενος τὸν λογιζόμεν*, Lat. *animo fractus*, Plut. Anton. 17:—Rare in Att. Prose.
 θράω, to set, only found in aor. med. *θρήσασθαι*, to set oneself, sit, Philet. Fr. 21. (The Root of *θράνος*, *θρήνυς*, *θρόνος*, perh. also of *ἀδρείω* (cf. Skt. *dhar*, *dharāmi* (fero, sustineo); Lat. *fretus*).
 Θρέσσαι, ἡ, Dor. for Θρήσσαι, v. sub Θράσσα.
 θρεκτικός, ἡ, ὅν, (τρέχω) able to run, Moer. p. 187, Hesych.
 θρεκτός, ἡ, ὅν, = *τροχαῖος*, *θρεκτοῖς νόμοις* Soph. Fr. 414, but with v. l. *κρεκτοῖς*.
 θρέμμα, τό, (τρέφω) a nursing, creature, θρ. *Νηρεΐδαν*, of dolphins, Arion in Bgk. p. 567; mostly of tame animals, cattle, esp. sheep and goats, Xen. Ages. 9, 6, Oec. 20, 23; τὰ ἐν ταῖς ἀγέλαις θρ. Plat. Polit. 261 A; τὰ ἀγέλατα θρ. Ib. 264 A; ὑπὸ θρ. Id. Legg. 819 A; of domestic fowls, *ὀρνίθων* θρ. Ib. 789 B; generally of all animals, τοῖς ἡμέροις καὶ ἀγρίοις . . θρ. Id. Criti. 118-B, al.
 2. of men, Soph. O. T. 1143, Ph. 243; *Χαρίτων* θρ. Ar. Eccl. 973; *δύσκολον* θρ. ὁ *ἀνθρωπος* Plat. Legg. 777 B, cf. Theat. 174 B; in Inscr. often of domestic slaves, τὸ *Χρυσίππου* θρ. his born slave, Lat. *verna*, C. I. 1709 b, cf. 3113, 3266, al.; cf. *θρεμμάτιον*, *θρεπτόν*, *θρεπτάριον*.
 3. in various senses, of wild beasts, as a lion, *ἀπλάτων* θρ. *κάπροσῆγορον* Soph. Tr. 1093 (cf. Plat. Charm. 155 D); of Cerberus, Ib. 1099; of a swarm of gnats, Anth. P. 5. 151; θρ. *Σελαινόοντος*, of a fish, Ar. Ar. 328 C; *Καρύστον* θρ., comic for a cup made at Carystus, Antiph. Παρσ. 1. 3.
 4. as a term of reproach, a creature, *θρέμματ' οὐκ ἀνασχετά* Aesch. Theb. 182; *ᾧ θρέμῃ ἀναιδὲς* Soph. El. 622, cf. Ar. Lys. 370.
 5. in periph., ὕδρας θρ., for ὕδρα, Soph. Tr. 574; *θρέμματα* παῖδων, for παῖδες, Plat. Legg. 790 D; *Καρύστον* θρ., for *Κάρυστος*, Antiph. Παρσ. 1. 3; *θρέμματα* παλάκων, for *πάλακες*, Plut. Sol. 7.
 θρεμμάτιον, τό, Dim. of θρέμμα, a young slave, C. I. 2733.
 θρεμμάτο-τροφέω, to keep cattle, Diod. 2. 54, Strabo 704.
 θρεσκαίον, θρεσκαίω, v. sub *τρέχω*.
 θρεο-κάρδιος, on, with wailing heart; but cf. *θραυνκάρδιος*.
 θρέομαι, Dep., used only in pres. to cry aloud, shriek forth, always of women, *θρέομαι* φαεραὶ μεγάλα ἄχη Aesch. Theb. 78; elsewhere only in part., *μυνηρὰ θρεομένη* Ag. 1165; (Cho. 970 is corrupt); *πάθεα μέλα* θρεομένη Id. Supp. 110, cf. Eur. Hipp. 364; αὐτὴ θρεομένη *σαντὴ* κακὰ Id. Med. 51. (From $\sqrt{\Theta P E}$ come also *θρό-ος*, *θρή-νός*, *θρῦ-λος*, *θῆρ-υβος*, *τον-θῆρ-ύς*: cf. Skt. *dhār-ā* (vox), *dhra-nāmi*, intens. *dandhr-anmi* (sono); Goth. *drun-jus* (φθόγγος); Germ. *drun-en*, *dröh-en*; Engl. to drone.)
 θρέπτα, on, τὰ, softer form of *θρέπτρα*, q. v.
 θρεπτάριον, τό, = *θρεμμάτιον*, C. I. 4299 (cf. addend.), 4303 h. 6 (add.).
 θρεπτήρεια, ἡ, fem. of *θρεπτήρ*, Eur. Tro. 195, Anth. P. 5. 106., 6. 51: metaph., *δική* θρ. *πολὴν* Opp. H. 2. 680.
 θρεπτός, α, on, verb. Adj. of *τρέφω*, to be fed, Plat. Rep. 403 C.
 II. *θρεπτέον*, one must feed, Plat. Tim. 19 A, Xen. Lac. 9. 5; but, 2. from Pass., ἀπὸ τῶν εἰργασμένων *θρεπτέον* one must live on what has been earned, Xen. Eq. Mag. 8.
 θρεπτήρ, ἦτος, ὁ, a feeder, rearer, Anth. P. 12. 137, al.
 θρεπτήριος, on, able to feed or rear, feeding, nourishing, *μαστός* Aesch. Cho. 545.
 II. *πλόκαμος* Ἰνάχῃ θρ. hair let grow as an offering to Iuachus, Aesch. Cho. 6, cf. Eust. 165. 6, Schol. Pind. P. 4. 145.
 III. *θρεπτήρια*, τὰ, rewards for rearing, such as are made to nurses by the parents, h. Hom. Cer. 168. 223 (cf. *θρέπτρα*); but also, the returns made by children for their rearing, like Att. *τροφεία*, Hes. Op. 186, Anth. P. 1. 7, Ael. V. H. 2. 7.
 2. = *τροφή*, nourishment, τὰ . . *νηδὺς* θρ. Soph. O. C. 1263.
 θρεπτικός, ἡ, ὅν, (τρέφω) able to feed or rear, feeding, *τινός* Plat. Polit. 267 B, cf. 276 B, C; *θρεπτικώτερα* μῆλα Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 82 F; —*ώτατος* *όνος* Mnesim. ib. 32 D.
 II. of or promoting growth, ἡ δύναμις τῆς ψυχῆς θρ. καὶ *γεννητικὴ* Arist. de An. 2. 4, 14; ἡ θρ. *ψυχῆ* Ib. 2; τὸ *θρεπτικόν* the principle of growth, Id. Eth. N. 1. 13, 14; ἡ θρ. καὶ *αὐξητικὴ* *ζωή* Ib. 1. 7, 12, etc.
 θρεπτός, ἡ, ὅν, verb. Adj. of *τρέφω*: as Subst., *θρεπτός*, *θρεπτή*, a slave bred in the house, Lat. *verna*, Lys. ap. Poll. 7. 17, Pherecr. Μυρμ. 12 (ubi v. Meineke); often in Inscr. and LXX; τὸν *ἴδιον* θρ. C. I. 1608 d, cf. 2044, 2114 bb (add.), al.; also fem. *θρεπτή*, 1991-4, al.
 θρέπτρα, τὰ, like *θρεπτήρια*, the returns made by children to their parents for their rearing, οὐδὲ τοκέων *θρέπτρα* φίλοις ἀπέδοκε Il. 4. 478., 17. 302; *θρέπτα* seems to be a corrupt form in Q. Sm. 11. 89, Hesych., etc.:—cf. *θρεπτήριος*.
 θρέπτρα, ἡ, = *θρεπτήρεια*, a nurse, C. I. (add.) 4300 d.
 θρέσκος, -κέω, -κέα, v. *θρήσκος*, etc.
 θρετάνελο, a sound imitative of the cithara (as *tra lira* of the horn), Ar. Pl. 290.
 θρέττε, τό, only in Ar. Eq. 17, οὐκ *ἐνι* μοι τὸ *θρέττε*, acc. to Schol. = τὸ *θαρραλέον*, τὸ *θραῦν*, the spirit's not in me: prob. a barbarism.
 θρέυμαι, poet. contr. for *θρέομαι*, but no certain example occurs.
 θρέψω, v. sub *τρέφω*.
 θρεψ-ἦνwor, *ovos*, ὁ, ἡ, man-nourishing, *δαῖς* Apollin. Psalm. 106. 36.
 θρεψ-ἴππας, *ov*, ὁ, = *ἐπιτρόφος*, Apollod. 2. 7, 8.
 θρέψω, *εως*, ἡ, nourishing, nourishment, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 97.
 Θρηκίτη, Θρηκίτιος, ἡ, on, Ep. and Ion. for Θράκιος, q. v.
 Θρηξίς, ἴκος, ὁ, Ep. and Ion. for Θράξ, q. v.
 Θρηξίσα, ἡ, poet. for Θράσσα, q. v.
 Θρήκη, ἡ, Θρήκηθεν, Θρήκηνδε, v. sub Θράκη.

Θρήκιος, v. sub Θράκιος.

θρήν-ερος, ὤτος, ὁ, ἡ, a querulous lover, Poll. 6. 189; cf. δύσερος.

θρηγνέω, = θρηγνέω, C. I. 4000. 12.

θρηγνέω, fut. -ήσω, Aesch., Soph.: aor., Eur. Tro. 111:—Med., v. infr. 2: fut. -ήσομαι (ἐν-) Or. Sib. 2. 158:—impers. in pf. pass., v. infr.: (θρήνιος). To sing a dirge, to wail, Μούσαι δ' ἔννεα πάσαι, ἀμειβόμεναι ὅπλ' καλῇ, θρήνεον Od. 24. 61; τίς ὁ θρηγνήσων; Aesch. Ag. 1541; τίς... ἐσθ' ὁ θρηγνών Ar. Nab. 1260; θρ. πρὸς τύμβον Aesch. Cho. 926; πρὸς ἑαυτὸν Isocr. 155 A:—c. acc. cogn., σπονδύσσαν αἰοδῶν... ἐθρήνεον were singing a doleful dirge, Il. 24. 722; γόνον θρ. Aesch. Fr. 420; δρυόνους φῶδας Soph. Aj. 631; ἐπῶδας, Ib. 582; ὕμνους θρ., of the nightingale, Ar. Av. 211; φθόγγους ἀλύρου Alex. Ὀλύνθ. 1. 6:—Pass., αἰὲς μοι τεθρήνηται λόγους Soph. Ph. 1400; ἱκανῶς τεθρήνηται Luc. Catapl. 20. 2. c. acc. objecti, to wail for, lament, θρ. πόνους Aesch. Pr. 615; θάνατον Plat. Phaedo 85 A; ὅσα τὸν ἐμὸν θρηγνῶ πατέρα Soph. El. 94, cf. 530; τὸν φόντα Eur. Fr. 452;—so also Med., τὸνδε θρηγνέσθαι Aesch. Pr. 43:—Pass. to be lamented, Soph. Aj. 852, Fr. 585.

θρηγνέω, τὸ, a lament, dirge, Eur. Or. 132, Hel. 174, etc.

θρηγνητός, α, ov. verb. Adj. to be lamented, Greg. Naz. II. neut. one must lament, Apollon. ap. Stob. 617. 55.

θρηγνητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a mourner, wailer, Aesch. Pers. 937.

θρηγνητήριος, α, ov. = θρηγνητικός, φῶδαι θρ. Eust. 1372. 26.

θρηγνητής, οὔ, ὁ, = θρηγνητήρ, Aesch. Ag. 1075.

θρηγνητικός, ὁ, ὅν, inclined to lament, querulous, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 11.

4. 2. of or for a dirge, αἶψα, αὐλός Poll. 4. 73, 75; τὸ θρ. motter for lament, Plut. 2. 623 A. Adv. -κώς, Poll. 6. 202.

θρηγνήτρια, ἡ, fem. of θρηγνητήρ (v. θρηγνός), Theophrast.

θρηγνήτωρ, ὀρος, ὁ, = θρηγνητήρ, Manetho 4. 190.

θρηγνολογέω, to lament, τινα C. I. (add.) 2113 c.

θρήνος, ὁ, (θρέομαι) a funeral-song, dirge, lament, like Lat. naenia, Gaelic coronnach, Il. 24. 721, Hdt. 2. 79, 85, and Trag.; θρήνος οὐμός for me, Aesch. Pr. 388; εἰπεῖν... θρήνον θέλω ἐμὸν τὸν αὐτῆς Id. Ag. 1322.

2. a complaint, sad strain, h. Hom. 18. 18, Pind., etc., and often in Prose:—in pl. lamentations, wailing, Pind., Trag., etc.; θρήνων φῶδας Soph. El. 88.—Fragments of θρήνων remain in Pind. Fr. 95-103.

θρήνυς, = sq., Euphor. 35; Dor. θράνυς, Corinna in A. B. 1381.

θρήνυσ, υος, ὁ, (θρήω) a footstool, ὑποπόδιον, ὑπὸ δὲ θρήνων ποσὶν ἦσει Il. 14. 240, cf. Od. 19. 57; v. ὑποπόδιον.

II. in Il. 15. 729, θρ. ἑπταπόδιος the seven-foot bench, is the seat of the helmsman or the rowers.

θρηγνέω, to sing a dirge over, τινα Eur. I. A. 1176.

θρηγνέωμαι, τὸ, a dirge, lament, Schol. Soph. El. 92.

θρηγνώδης, es, (εἶδος) like a dirge, fit for a dirge, ἀρμονία Plat. Rep. 308 D, 411 A; φθόγγος, μέλος Plut., etc.; τὸ θρ. τῆς ψυχῆς mournful mood, Plut. 2. 822 C. 2. = θρηγνητικός, of persons, Plat. Legg. 792 A, cf. Rep. 606 A.

θρηγνώδης, ἡ, lamentation, Plat. Rep. 604 D, Plut. 2. 657 A.

θρηγνός, ὁ, ἡ, one who sings a dirge, esp. of Carian women (prae-ficae), Arist. Fr. 561, cf. Poll. 6. 202.

Θρηῆς, ἡ, ἰον. for Θρηῆς, Il.; fem. Θρηῆσσα, ἡ, q. v.

θρησκεία, ἰον. -ῆτης, ἡ, (θρησκεύω) religious worship or usage, Hdt. 2. 18, 37 (in some MSS. θρησκία, for -ῆτης):—religion, Act. ap. 26. 5, Ep. Jac. 1. 26; θρ. τῶν ἀγγέλων worshipping of angels, Ep. Col. 2. 18; in pl., Dion. H. 2. 63, etc.

θρησκεύω, τὸ, religious worship, Eccl.

θρησκεύωμαι, ov. of, belonging to worship, Eus. H. E. 7. 13.

θρησκευτήριον, τὸ, a place of worship, Schol. Pind. O. 7. 33.

θρησκευτής, οὔ, ὁ, a worshipper, a monk, Syntes. 167 C.

θρησκεύω, (θρησκός) to introduce and hold religious observances, observe religiously, Hdt. 2. 64, 65, Dion. H. 7. 62, 67.

II. c. acc. to worship, adore, θεοὺς Dion. H. 2. 22, Hdn. 1. 11, Epigr. Gr. 425;—also c. dat., θρ. νεκτέσει Or. Sib. 8. 49:—Pass., Dinon ap. Ath. 556 B.

III. to be a devotee, Plut. Alex. 2.

θρησκία, τὰ, religious observances, C. I. 5069.

θρησκός, ov. religious, Ep. Jac. 1. 26; also in bad sense, fanatic, superstitions, Hesych.

(Perh. from θρέομαι, muttering forms of prayer, as Lollard from lallen, cf. Persius 5. 184.)

Θρηῆσσα, ἡ, ἰον. for Θρηῆσσα.

θριάζω, (Θριαί) to be in prophetic rapture, Soph. Fr. 415, Eur. Fr. 481; cf. ἐνθριακός.

II. (Θρίον) to gather fig-leaves, Hesych.

Θρίαί, ov. al. the Thriae, Parnassian nymphs, nurses of Apollo, who invented a kind of soothsaying by means of pebbles drawn from an urn, Ilgen and Herm. h. Hom. Merc. 552.

2. the pebbles so drawn or the divinations drawn from them, Lat. sortes, Call. Apoll. 44, ubi v. Schol.; cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 2. 814 sq.

θριαμβεία, ἡ, a triumph, Eus. V. Const. 67.

θριαμβευτής, οὔ, ὁ, one who enjoys a triumph, Suid.; κηδέματα θριαμβευτικὴ connexion with triumphal families, Plut. Cato Ma. 26.

θριαμβεύω, pf. τεθριάμβευκα Plut. Ant. 34: (Θριαμβος). To triumph, Plut., etc.; θρ. ἀπὸ νίκης, as in Lat. triumphare de aliquo, Plut. Romul. 25, App. Gall. 1; κατὰ νίκην Plut. Cor. 35, App. Civ. 1. 80; ἐπὶ νικῇ Ib. 4. 31; τινα Ep. Coloss. 2. 15;—also, θρ. ἐπὶ νικῇ Hdn. 3. 9; ἀπὸ μάχης Plut. Popl. 9;—θρ. νικῇν Id. 2. 318 B; θριαμβὸν Id. Fab. 23.

II. to lead in triumph, τινα Id. Thes. et Rom. 4, Ep. Coloss. 2. 15:—Pass., θριαμβεύεσθαι ὑπὸ νίκης Plut. Cor. 35; so says Cleopatra to the shade of Antony, μὴδ' ἐν μοῖα περιδῆς θριαμβεύομεν σεαυτὸν (deduci triumpho Horat.), Id. Anton. 84.

III. to make to triumph, 2 Ep. Cor. 2. 14 (where it has been proposed to take it in signif. II).

θριαμβικός, ὁ, ὅν, triumphal, ἐπὶ θῆς Joseph. B. J. 7. 5. 4; ἀνὴρ θρ. Lat. vir triumphalis, Id. Camill. 21, Crass. 1. Adv. -κώς, App. Civ. 2. 106.

θριαμβίς, ἴδος, pecul. fem. of θριαμβικός, Auct. ap. Suid.

θριαμβο-διδύραμβος, ov. epith. of Bacchus, Pratinas 1. 18; cf. sq., and διδύραμβος.

θρίαμβος, ὁ, a hymn to Bacchus, sung in festal processions to his honour, Cratin. Διδ. 1.

2. as a name for Bacchus, Diod. 4. 5, Ath. 30 B, Plut. Marcell. 22, Arr. Anab. 6. 25; v. foreg.

II. used to express the Roman triumphus, which seems to be akin to it, Polyb. 6, 15, 8, Mon. Ancyr. in C. I. 4040. II. 18, Plut. Poplic. 20, etc.; ὁ μέγας θρ. the triumph, opp. ὁ ἐλάττων θρ. ovatio, Dion. H. 8. 67, Plut. Marc. 22.

(The form of the word recalls that of ἱάμβος (ἰάπτω), v. sub voc.; but the origin of the first syll. is unknown.)

θρίαψις, εως, ἡ, (θρίαψω) poetic rapture, Suid. s. v. θρίαμβος.

θριαστιάς, οὔ, ὁ, (θρίον) a planter of fig-trees, Poll. 7. 140.

θριγγίον, -γος, -γώ, later and softer forms for θρηγκίον, etc.

θρηγκίον, τό, Dim. of sq., Luc. Gall. 22, App. Mithr. 71.

θρηγκός, ὁ, the topmost course of stones in a wall, which projected over the rest, and on which rested the roof-beams, the eaves, cornice, coping, like γείσων, mostly in pl., Od. 17. 267, Soph. Fr. 451, Arist. Phys. 7. 3, 6; δῶμα περιφερὲς θρηγκοῖς Eur. Hel. 430:—in Od. 7. 87, θρηγκός κύναιον a cornice or frieze of blue metal, on the inside of the room, (but the line is prob. spurious, v. Nitzsch), cf. Eur. I. T. 47.

2. metaph. the coping-stone, last finish, θρηγκός ἀθλίων κακῶν Eur. Tro. 489; δοκεῖ ὡς περ θρηγκός τοῖς μαθήμασιν ἡ διαλεκτική... ἐπάνω κείσθαι Plat. Rep. 534 E.

II. a wall, a fence of any sort, Eur. Ion 1321, Ar. Thesm. 58.—In late writers we find the form θρηγγός, Plut. 2. 94 C, Hesych.; also θρηγχός, Joseph. B. J. 1. 21, 10; τρηγχός, Eust. 1570.

17, cf. C. I. 3777. 6.

θρηγκώω, to surround with a θρηγκός or coping, [αὐλήν] ἐθρηγκῶσεν ἀχέρῳφ he fenced it at top with thorn-bushes, Od. 14. 10; θρηγκομένην... οἰκία Arist. Phys. 7. 3, 6.

II. to build even to the coping-stone; and so, metaph. to complete, make an end of, ἄτας τάσδε θρηγκῶσων φίλους Aesch. Ag. 1283; δῶμα κακοῖς θρηγκοῦν to bring the house to the height of misery, Eur. H. F. 1280.

θρηγκώδης, es, (εἶδος) like a coping, Hesych. s. v. αἰμασία.

θρηγκωμά, τό, a coping, cornice, Eur. I. T. 74, c. conj. Ruhmk.

θριδάκης, ἴδος, pecul. fem. of θριδάκινος, Nic. Th. 838.

θριδάκινη [κί], ἡ, Att. form of ἰον. and Dor. θρίδας (Ath. 68 F. Lob. Phryn. 130):—the lettuce, Cratin. Incert. 13, etc., Amphis Ἰαλ. 1, Eubul. Ἀστυν. 1; also in Hipp.—later, the wild lettuce, opp. to θρίδας, Galen. 13. 648, Hellad. in Phot. Bibl. 532. 13:—hence Dim. θριδάκινος, ἴδος, and θριδάκισκη, ἡ, v. θρίδας, sub fin.

II. a kind of cake, Luc. Lexiphr. 3, Ath. 114 F (in which case it is an Adj. fem., sub. μαῖα).

θριδάκινος, ἡ, ov. of lettuce, Luc. V. H. 1. 13; v. θριδάκινη II.

θριδάκωδης, es, (εἶδος) lettuce-like, Diosc. 2. 160.

θρίδαξ, ἄκος, ἡ, ἰον. and Dor. for θριδάκινη, lettuce, Epich. 109 Ahr., Hdt. 3. 32, Hipp., etc. [i. acc. to Draco 76. 10, and therefore to be written θρίδαξ, not θριδάξ. We read indeed θριδάκισκας in Alcman 62, and θριδάκινος in Eubul. Ἀστυν. 1:—but prob. there is some corruption here: for Epich. I. c. has θριδάκος, and θριδάκων occurs in Anth. P. 9. 412, II. 295; θριδάκας Ib. 11. 413; so also θριδάκινος, Amphis Ἰαλ. 1; θριδάκινιδων Strattis Incert. 1. 6; θριδάκινιδα Nic. Th. 838.]

Θρίξ, poet. syncope for θριξίω, Aesch. Ag. 536.

θρινάκη, = θρίναξ, Gramm.

Θρινάκη, ἡ, an old name of Sicily, derived from θρίναξ, trident, as sacred to Poseidon, Od. 11. 107, etc.:—in later times, the old form Θρινική was altered into Θρινακρία or Τρινακρία, Lat. Trinacria, to suit the supposed etymology from τρεῖς ἀκραί.

Θρίναξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (τρίς, τρεῖς) a trident, three-pronged fork, used to stir grain with, Ar. Pax 567, Nic. Th. 114 [where i: but later also i, Anth. P. 6. 95; cf. Draco p. 121].

Θρίξ, ἡ, gen. τριχός, dat. pl. θριξί:—the hair, used by Hom. only in pl., ὅθραλ τριχες ἐστάν ἐν... μελέεσσιν Il. 24. 359; mostly the hair of the head, Il. 22. 77; in full, τριχες κεφαλῆς Od. 13. 399, 431; αἶ ἐν τῇ κεφαλῇ τριχες Thuc. 1. 6:—also sheep's wool, Il. 3. 273, Hes. Op. 515; pig's bristles, Il. 19. 254, Od. 10. 239; οὐραία τριχες the hair of a horse's tail, Il. 23. 519; opp. to πρῶται τριχες, 8. 83; cf. εὐθριξ, καλὰ λῖθρις—later, λῶφος ἐκ τριχῶν the crest of the lark, Galen. ap. Lob. Phryn. 339.

II. the sing. is used collectively in Att., like τριχες, Aesch. Theb. 535, Ag. 562, Soph. El. 451; τριχός πλόκαμος or βύστρον Aesch. Theb. 564, Cho. 230; Θρίξ γενείου Id. Pers. 1056; in Lucert., Ἐπαφρόδιτος... τῇν παιδικὴν τρίχα Ὑγία C. I. 2391, cf. -92, -93:—of a horse's mane, Soph. Fr. 422; or tail, Eur. Rhos. 754; cf. εὐθριξ, Xen., etc.

2. a single hair, proverb., Θρίξ ἀνὰ μέσον only a hair's breadth wanting, Theocr. 14. 9, cf. Xen. Symp. 6, 2; ἄξιον τριχός, i. e. good for nothing, Ar. Ran. 613; ἐκ τριχός κρέμασθαι or ἡερτῆσθαι to hang by a hair, Paroeniogr., Anth. P. 5. 230; εἰς ἱερὴν τρίχα ἐλθεῖν, i. e. to come to life's end, Ib. 7. 164, 165.

Θριο-βόλος, ὁ, (Θριαί 2) one who throws pebbles into the divining-urn, a soothsayer, Poeta ap. Steph. B. s. v. Θρία, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 2. 814.

Θρία, οἶ:—τε θρία in Ar. Eq. 440 is f. i. for τέρθριοι.

Θρίον, τό, a fig-leaf, Ar. Vesp. 436, Eccl. 707, Com. ap. Ath. 293 D; generally, a leaf, Nic. Al. 55, 407.

II. a mixture of eggs, milk, lard, flour, honey, and cheese, a kind of omelette, so called because it was wrapped in fig-leaves, Ar. Ach. 1102, ubi v. Schol., cf. ad Eq. 954, Ran. 134; δημόδ βοεῖον θρίον Id. Eq. 1. c.; ἡ ἐκ κεφάλου θρίον δύο Id. Ran. 1. c. (Prob. from τρίς, τρία, from the three lobes of the fig-leaf.) [i. Ar. Eq. 954, cf. Ach. 158, 1102. For θρίον in Theocr. 13. 40, Auth. P. 9. 723, read θρίων, with Jac. p. 622: but cf. λεπτὸθρίος.]

Θριο-φόρος, ov. (Θριαί 2) carrying the divining-pebbles, divining therefrom, cf. θυροσφόρος, Lob. Aglaoph. 2. 814.

θριπιδεστος, εν, (θρίψ, ἐξήδεσμαι) *worm-eaten*, ξύλον, βίβα Theophr. (v. infr.); κῶπαι and κεραία θριπιδεστοί Inscr. in Büchh's Seewesen pp. 441, 447, 471 and with fem. term., κλιμακίδες or κεραία θριπιδεστοί 431, 432.

II. σφραγίδια θριπιδεστα, Ar. Thesm. 427, were prob. at first *pieces of worm-eaten wood used as seals*, and then *seals cut in imitation of them*, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst. § 97. 2.—The Copyists often wrongly wrote it like a Sup. **θριπιδεστατος**, as in Luc. Lexiph. 13, etc.; but in Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 5 (ubi vulg. **θριπιδεστατος**) the Sup. is necessary, and it is acknowledged by Paus. ap. Eust. 1403, 88.

θριπιδό-βρωτος, εν, (βιβρώσκω)=*foreg.*, Lyc. 508.

θρίπο-φάγος, εν, *eating wood-worms*, Arist. H. A. 9. 17, 2.

θρίπιδος, es, (εἶδος) *worm-eaten*, f. l. in Theophr. v. θριπιδεστος.

θρίσσα, Att. θρίττα, ἡ, a *fish*, elsewhere *τριχίας* (from θρίξ), Anaxandr. Protr. 1. 50, Ephipp. Kúd. 1. 5, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 16.

θρίσσιος, ὁ, = **θρίσσα**, v. l. Anth. P. 6. 304.

θρίψ, gen. θρίπος, ὁ, (not ἡ, Menand. Incert. 12), a *wood-worm*, Lat. *cossus*, Theophr. H. P. 5. 4, 4, Anth. P. 12. 109; ὁ θρίψ τὸ ξύλον (sc. λυμαίνεται) Menand. l. c.; cf. **θριπιδεστος**. (Prob. from τρίβω, cf. ἴψ.)

θρόω, aor. ἐθρόσα Soph. Aj. 947, (δι-) Thuc. 6.46:—Med. and Pass., v. infr.: (θρός). To cry aloud, Soph. El. 1410; παρὰ νοῦν θρ. Id. Ph. 1105; πᾶσιν to all, Id. Aj. 67, cf. Tr. 531:—to speak, say, Aesch. Pr. 608, Eur. Or. 187; c. acc. cogn., θρ. αὐδᾶν Aesch. Cho. 828, Eur. Or. 1248; λόγον Soph. Ant. 1287; πολλά Id. Aj. 592; εὐφημα, ψευδῆ Eur. I. A. 143, 1345;—and in Med., θροούμενος ἔπος Aesch. Eum. 486.

2. c. acc. to tell out, utter aloud, τούτων πάθος Id. Ag. 1137; νόμον ἀνομον Ib. 1141, cf. 104, Cho. 828; πᾶς τοῦτο γ' Ἑλλήνων θροεῖ Soph. O. C. 597; θάνατον τινη θρ. Ib. 1425.—Seldom used save in Trag.; in late Prose, Joseph. A. J. 19. 1, 16.

III. Pass. to be troubled, Ev. Matth. 24. 6; cf. διαθρόω.

θρόσιος, εως, ἡ, *alarm, terror*, Greg. Nyss.

θρομβειον, Ion. -ήιον, τό, Dim. of θρόμβος, Nic. Al. 295.

θρομβιον, τό, Dim. of θρόμβος, like *foreg.*, Diosc. 6. 25.

θρομβο-ειδής, es, full of clots or grains, Hipp. 595. 39, 606. 37.

θρομβόμοι, Pass. to become clotted, of blood, Nic. Al. 315; or curdled, of milk, cf. θρόμβωσις.

θρόμβος, ὁ, (τρέφω, τέτροφα) a *lump, piece*, Lat. *grumus*, as of asphalt, Hdt. 1. 179; a *clot* or *gout* of blood, Aesch. Cho. 533, 546, Eum. 184 (cf. 164), Plat. Criti. 120 A, etc.; of milk, a *curd*, αἰγῶν ἀπόρρους θρ. Antiph. Ἀφροδ. 1. 8; θρόμβοι ἐλῶν, like χόνδροι δᾶλ., coarse salt, Suid.

θρομβώτης, es, = **θρομβοειδής**, Hipp. Aph. 1252 (of urine), Soph. Tr. 702, Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 19.

θρόμβωσις, εως, ἡ, a *becoming curdled*, γάλακτος Diosc. 5. 21.

θρονίζομαι, Pass. to sit on one, LXX (Esth. 1. 2).

θρόνιον, τό, Dim. of θρόνος, Eccl. E. M. 456. 28.

θρονίς, ιδος, ἡ, = *foreg.*, Themist. 353 D.

θρονισμός, ὁ, an *enthroning*, Manetho 4. 104.

θρονιστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who *enthrones*, Synes. Ep. 67.

θρόνον, τό, only used in pl. θρόνα, *flowers embordered on cloth*, ἐν δὲ θρόνα ποικίλ' ἐπασσε Il. 22. 441.—Hesych. has θρόνα· ἀγάλματα ἢ βάλμματα ἀνθίνα: cf. ποικιλόθρονος.

II. later, θρόνα are *flowers* or *herbs used as drugs and charms*, Theocr. 2. 59, cf. Nic. Th. 493, 936, Lyc. 674.

θρονα-ποῖος, εν, *making thrones or seats*, Poll. 7. 182.

θρόνος, ὁ, (θράω) a *seat, chair*, often in Hom. as the seat both of gods and men; they who sat on it had a footstool (θρήνυς), cf. Ath. 192 E; it was often adorned with gold and silver (χρύσεος, ἀργυρόηλος), also spread with rugs or fleeces (πάππης, χλαῖναι, ῥήγεα, κῶα); cf. ἴζω, etc.

2. later, a *throne* in our sense, a *chair of state*, θρ. βασιλῆος Hdt. 1. 14; and alone, Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 3, etc.; Ζανὸς ἐπὶ θρόνον Theocr. 7. 93; in pl., θρόνους ἤθεαι Aesch. Cho. 975; ἐκ τυραννίδος θρόνων ἐκβαλεῖν Id. Pr. 910; cf. Soph. Ant. 1041, Ar. Av. 1732:—in pl. also, the *throne*, i. e. the *king's estate* or *dignity*, Soph. O. C. 425, 448; γῆς κράτη τε καὶ θρόνους νέμω Id. O. T. 237, cf. Ant. 166, etc.

3. the *oracular seat* of Apollo or the Pythia, Eur. I. T. 1221, 1282; *μαντικοὶ* θρ. Aesch. Eum. 616, etc.

4. the *choir of a teacher*, Lat. *cathedra*, Plat. Prot. 315 C, Anth. P. 9. 174, etc.

5. a *judge's bench*, Plut. 2. 807 B.

6. a *Bishop's seat*, Eccl. II. a kind of bread, Neanth. ap. Ath. 111 D.

θρόνωσις, εως, ἡ, = **θρονισμός**, the *enthronement of the newly initiated*, at the mysteries of the Corybantes, Plat. Euthyd. 277 D, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 116.

θρόος, Att. θροῦς, ὁ, (θρέομαι) a *noise* as of many voices, οὐ γὰρ πάντων ἦεν ὁμός θρόος Il. 4. 437:—poët. of musical sounds, πολέφατος θρόος ὕμνων Pind. N. 7. 119; θρ. αὐλῶν Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 654 F.

2. the *murmuring* of a discontented crowd, Thuc. 4. 66, 7. 78, 8. 79, etc.

III. a *report*, Lat. *rumor*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 37.

θρυαλλίδιον, τό, Dim. of θρυαλλίς, Luc. Tim. 14.

θρυαλλίς, ιδος, ἡ, a *plant which*, like our rush, *was used for making wicks*, perhaps *mullein*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 11, 2, Nic. Th. 899.

II. a *wick*, Ar. Ach. 874, Nub. 59, 585, al.

θρυγᾶνᾶ, to tap at, τὴν θύραν, Ar. Eccl. 34, restored from Rav. Ms. for τρυγονᾶσα:—Hesych., θρυγᾶνᾶ· κνᾶται, ξνεί.

θρύψος, η, εν, (θρύψω) *rushy*, Dio C. Exc. Vat. 563, Suid.

θρύλῶ (vulg. θρυλλῶ, v. sub θρύλλω):—to make a *confused noise*, chatter, babble, τὴν νύκτα θρυλῶν καὶ λαλῶν Ar. Eq. 348; in Theocr. 2. 142 θρυλέωμι (if that be the reading) is trisyll. by synizesis of -εω.

II. c. acc. rei, to be always talking about a thing, repeat over and over again, Lat. *decantere*, θρυλοῦσθ' ᾧ γ' εἰπεῖν ἤθελον Eur. El. 910; τὰ τοιαῦτα οἱ ποιηταὶ ἡμῖν ἀν θρυλοῦσιν, ὅτι.. Plut. Phaedo 65 B; τὰ μυθώδη... ἃ πάντες θρυλοῦσιν Isocr. 282 B; ἃ πάντες ἐθρύλουν τῶς, ὡς δεῖ... Dem. 11. 1, cf. 30. 21., 390. 5; τὸν τρήρη θρυλῶν

σε *will keep talking* of it, Id. 566. 15:—Pass. to be the common talk, τὸ θρυλούμενον a *common topic*, what is in every one's mouth, τὸ... πανταχοῦ θρ. Eur. Fr. 287. 1, cf. Isocr. 419 C; τὸ θρ. ποτε ἀπύρρον Dem. 19. 27; ἡ ὑπὸ πάντων θρυλουμένη εἰρήνη Id. 528. fin.; τὰ μὲν παλαιὰ καὶ θρ. Anaxipp. Ἔγκ. 1. 4; so, περὶ τεθρῶνι μόνον πολλοῖς Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 4; αἱ τεθρ. καὶ κοιναὶ γῶμαι Ib. 2. 21, 11; τὰ τεθρ. περὶ τὸν βάτραχον Id. H. A. 9. 37, 1, etc.:—in Soph. Ph. 1401 τεθρήνηται has been restored.

θρύλημα (vulg. θρύλλ-), τό, the *common talk*, a *by-word* (cf. Lat. *fabula fies*), LXX (Job. 17. 6).

θρυλητός (vulg. θρυλλ-), ἡ, εν, generally *talked of*, Tzetz. Hist. 12. 38.

θρύλιγμα (vulg. θρύλλ-), τό, a *fragment*, Lyc. 880.

θρύλιγμός or -ισμός (vulg. θρυλλ-), ὁ, an *unmusical sound*, a *false note*, Dion. H. de Comp. 11, Ptolem. Harm. 204.

θρύλιζω (vulg. θρυλλ-), to make a *false note*, h. Hom. Merc. 488.

θρύλλισσάω (vulg. θρυλλ-), to crush, shiver, smash, θρυλλίξας Lyc. 487:—Pass., θρυλλίχθη δὲ μέτωπον Il. 23. 396.

θρύλος, ὁ, like θρός, θύρβος (θρέομαι), a *noise* as of many voices, a *shouting*, *murmuring*, Batr. 135, Anon. ap. Suid.—This family of words was commonly written with λα. But the best MSS., and the best Gramm. give it with a single λ (v being long by nature), as E. M. p. 456. 39, Eust. 1307. 42; and this form is now generally restored, v. Dind. Ar. Eq. 348.

θρύμμα, τό, (θρύπτω) *that which is broken off*, a *piece, bit*, Hipp. 254. 37 and 39, Ar. Fr. 208, Anth. P. 6. 232.

θρυμμάτις, ιδος, ἡ, a *sort of cake*, Antiphan. Παρ. 5, Philox. 2. 18.

θρυόεις, εσσα, εν, *rushy*, Nic. Th. 200.

θρύον, τό, a *rush*, Lat. *juncus*, Il. 21. 351, Arist. Mirab. 136, Diod. 3. 10; v. θρύον sub fin.

II. = **στρυμνος** *μανικός*, the *black-spined* (others the *deadly*) *nightshade*, Orph. Arg. 929, Theophr. H. P. 9. 11, 6, Diosc. 4. 74.

θρυπτικός, ἡ, εν, *able to break or crush*, *tinous* Galen.

II. pass. easily broken: metaph. delicate, effeminate, Xen. Cyr. 8. 15, Mem. 1. 2, 5; θρυπτικὸν τι προσφέγγεσθαι Dio C. 51. 12:—Adv. -κῶς, Ael. N. A. 2. 11.

2. *dainty, saucy*, πρὸς τοὺς ἐραστάς Id. V. H. 3. 12.

θρύπτω fut. θρύψω Greg. Naz.: aor. ἐθρύψα (ἐν-) Hipp. 621. 42:—Pass. and Med., fut. θρυφθήσομαι Ar. An. 4. 19; θρυφῶμαι Ar. Eq. 1163, Luc. Symp. 4; aor. ἐθρύφθην Arist. Probl. 11. 6, (ὕπ-) Anth. P. 5. 294, 15; also ἐθρύφην [ῶ] (δι-) Il. 3. 363, ἐθρύβην Theod. Prodr.: pf. τεθρύμμαι Hipp. 357. 49. (Akin to θράνω, v. sub τεράνω.) To break in pieces, break small, joined with κερματίζω, Plat. Crat. 426 E; Νεῖλος βάλαια θρ. Theocr. 17. 80:—Pass. to be broken small, Plat. Parm. 165 B, Anth. P. 12. 61; χιόνος τὰ μάλιστα θρυφθόσμενα Ar. An. 4. 6; of air, to be dispersed, Arist. de An. 2. 8, 8. The literal sense is more common in the comps. ἀπο-, διαθρύπτω, etc.

II. in a moral sense, like Lat. *frangere*, to break, crush, enfeeble, esp. by debauchery and luxury, θρ. τὰν ψυχάν Tim. Locr. 103 B; θρ. τι to break down or enfeeble a custom, Plat. Legg. 778 A:—θρ. ἐαυτὸν = θρύπτεσθαι (v. infr.) Ael. Epist. 9, Greg. Naz.

2. mostly in Pass., with fut. med. (Ar. Eq. 1163), to be enfeebled, enervated, unmanly, μαλακία θρύπτεσθαι Xen. Symp. 8, 8; ἀπαλὸς τε καὶ τεθρῦμμένος Luc. Charid. 4; θρύπτεται ἡ ὕψις is enfeebled, Plut. 2. 936 F.

b. to live wantonly, riot, ἔλγην ἐκείνην ἐθρύπτην ἐθρύπτοιο Soph. Fr. 708, 9, cf. Luc. Piscat. 31, Anach. 29; ἡδοναῖς θρ. to riot in... Plut. 2. 751 B; ὕμνα θρυπτόμενον a *languishing* eye, Anth. P. 5. 287:—Adv. pf. pass. τεθρῦμμένος, wantonly, effeminately, Plut. 2. 801 A.

c. to play the coquet, be coy and prudish, give oneself airs, *bridle up*, esp. when one is asked to do something, like Lat. *delicias facere*, Ar. Eq. 1163; ὠραζομένη καὶ θρυπτομένη Eupol. Incert. 23; ἐθρύπτετο ὡς μὴ ἐπιθυμῶν λέγειν Plat. Phaedr. 228 C, cf. 236 C, Xen. Symp. 8, 4; or when one pretends to decline an offer, Plut. Mar. 14, Anton. 12, cf. Dorv. Char. 472; joined with the equiv. ἀκκίξεσθαι or ἀπαίξεσθαι, Eupol. l. c. 23, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. 19; θρύπτεσθαι πρὸς τινα to give oneself airs toward him, Plut. Flamin. 11, Luc. D. Meretr. 12. 1.

d. to be conceited, grow conceited, *τινι* in or of a thing, Anth. P. 7. 218, Ael. V. H. 1. 19, etc.:—to boast, brag, Lat. *gloriarī*, Heliod. 2. 10.

θρύψος, εως, ἡ, a *breaking in small pieces*, *comminution*, οὕτε.. εἴη ἂν ἀπειρος ἡ θρ. Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 2, 20, cf. de An. 2. 8, 5.

II. metaph. softness, weakness, debauchery, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 16, Plut. Lycurg. 14, Anth. P. 8. 166, etc.

θρυψί-χρως, ατος, ἡ, of *delicate skin*, Hesych.

θρυώδης, es, (θρύον) full of *rushes*, *rushy*, Strabo 349.

θρώναξ, ακος, ὁ, Lacon. for κρήνη, Hesych.

θρώσις, εως, ἡ, a *cord*, line, Theogn. Can. p. 20. 28, Hesych.

θρώσκω, Il. 13. 589, Aesch. Cho. 846, Eum. 660 (cf. ἐκθρώσκω): Fr. impf. θρώσκον Il. 15. 314: fut. θρωύμαι, Ion. 3 pl. θαρέονται (ὑπερ-) Il. 8. 179, Aesch. Supp. 874:—aor. ἐθρών (ἐκ-) Il. 7. 182, etc., Ev. θρών Il., Hes. Sc. 321, subj. θρώω Od. 22. 303, inf. θροεῖν (ἀνα-) Xen. Lac. 2, 3, Ion. θροεῖν (ὑπερ-) Il. 12. 53, Hdt. 6. 134; later ἐθρώφα (ἀν-) Opp. H. 3. 293:—the form resembles those of θλώσκω, μολούμαι, ἐμολον, (From √ΘΟΡ, which appears in fut. and aor., come also θορή, θορός, θόρνωμαι, and prob. θοῦρος, θούριος, with Lat. *furere*, *furia*, cf. Θ. 1. 2.)

Poetic verb, to leap, spring, χαμάξες θρώων Il. 10. 528; ἐκ δίφροιο 8. 320; ἀπὸ λέκτροιο Od. 23. 32; ἰχθύς θρώσκον κατὰ κύμα Il. 12. 126; of arrows, ἀπὸ νευρήφι δὲ ὕστατοι θρώσκον 15. 314, 470, 16. 773; of beans tossed from the winning shovel, ἀπὸ πνύθοι.. θρώσκουσι κύματα 13. 589, cf. ἐκθρώσκω; of the oar, Soph. O. C. 717.

2. foll. by Prep. to leap upon, i. e. attack, assault, ἐπὶ τρώεσσι εἶπον Il. 8. 252, 15. 380; ἐπὶ τινα Ap. Rh. 1. 1296; θρ. πλήσιόν τινας Eur. Or. 257; cf. ἐνθρώσκω: (in this sense Hom. always uses aor.;

the word is rare in Od.):—of a recurring illness, to *attack*, Soph. Tr. 1028. 3. generally, to *rush, dart*, Pind. P. 9. 212; *πεδίον* over the plain, Eur. Bacch. 874; *δόμους* to the house, Soph. Tr. 58:—metaph., λόγους πεδάροισι θρώσκουσι *leap up* into air, i. e. vanish away, Aesch. Cho. 846.

II. trans., like *θάρνυμαι*, to *mate, impregnate*, κνώδαλα Aesch. Fr. 13; ὁ θρώσκων *the sire*, Id. Eum. 660; cf. *θορός, θορή*. θρωσμός, ὁ, a *springing or rising, of ground rising from the plain*, ἐπὶ θρωσμῷ πεδίον Il. 10. 160., 11. 56; ποταμοῖο Ap. Rh. 2. 823.

θυά, ἡ, v. θυία.

θυάζω, (θύω) to *rage with Bacchic frenzy*, Favorin.

θυανία, ἡ, a dub. word in Epich. ap. Ath. 36 D, where Meinecke and Ahr. (Fr. 99) restore *ύανία*, Dor. for *ύηνία*.

θυάρως, ὁ, = αἶρα II, *lolium*, Diosc. 2. 122.

θυ-άρπας, ἄγος, ὁ, ἡ, = *ιέρουλος*, Hesych.

θυάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (θύω) = *θυίας* (q. v.), Timoth. I.

θυάω, Lat. *subare*, of swine in the rutting season, Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 23., 6. 18, 28.

Θυβριάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = *Θυμβριάς*, Anth. P. append. 51. I.

Θύβρις, ἴδος, ἡ, = *Θύμβρις*, q. v.

Θύγανηρ, ἡ; gen. *θυγάτερος* contr. *θυγατρός*; dat. *θυγάτερι*, *θυγατρί*; acc. *θυγάτερα* but Ep. *θύγατρα*: voc. *θύγάτερ*: Hom. and the Att. Poets use both forms; the trisyll. forms only appear in Prose. [v is made long in Ep. Poets in the quadris. cases, metri grat.] (Cf. Skt. *duhitā*, Zd. *dugh-dar* (the orig. form prob. being *dughatar*):—Goth. *dauhtar*, O. Norse *dóttir*, A. S. *dohtor*, Lith. *duktė*:—O. H. G. *tohtar* (tochter).) A daughter, Il. 9. 148, 290, Od. 4. 4, etc.; *θυγάρες* ἵππων, of mules, Simon. 13.—Pind. calls his Odes *Μουσάν θυγατέρες*, N. 4.4; θ. *Σειλήνου*, of the vine, Julian. Caes. 25, Anth. P. 6. 248. II. a *maid-servant*, *slave*, only in late writers, as Phalar. Ep. p. 360, ubi v. Lennep.

Θύγατριδῆ, ἡ, a *daughter's daughter, granddaughter*, Andoc. 17. 2, Lys. 208.8: a *niece*, Dion. H. de Lys. 21:—Dim. —*ίδιον*, τό, Platho.

Θύγατρίδους, οὗ, ὁ, a *daughter's son, grandson*, Isac. 70. 30, Arist. Fr. 433, etc.; Ion. —*ιδεός*, Hdt. 5. 67.

Θύγατρίζω, to *call one daughter*, Araros Kaw. 3, Phot. 96. 4.

Θύγάτριον, τό, Dim. of *θυγάτηρ*, a *little daughter or girl*, Strattis Incert. 5, Menand. Παρ. 5, Incert. 482.

Θύγατρό-γάμος, ov, *married to one's own daughter*, Nonn. D. 12. 73.

Θύγατρο-γόνος, ov, *begetting or bearing daughters*, Nonn. D. 7. 212., 12. 74, etc.

Θυγατρο-θετέω, to *adopt as daughter*, Tzetz. Lyc. 183.

Θυγατρο-μιξία, ἡ, *incest with a daughter*, Eccl.

Θυγατρό-παις, ὁ, a *daughter's son*, Nicet. Ann. 304 B.

Θυγατρο-ποῖός, ov, *begetting daughters*, Philo I. 382.

Θυγατρό-τεκνον, τό, a *daughter's child*, Tzetz. Hist. I. 595.

θυεία, Ion. —*είη*, ἡ, a *mortar*, Ar. Nub. 676, Ran. 124, al.; cf. *γυθία*.

2. the *cup of the cottabus*, Plat. Com. Zeús Kak. I.—The forms *θυία*, *θυία* are admissible only in late writers, as Diosc. 2. 87, 88, v. Lob. Phryn. 165.

θυείδιον, τό, Dim. of *θυεία*, Ar. Pl. 710, Damocr. ap. Galen. 14. 118:—the form *θυίδιον* in the Rav. Ms. of Ar. is erroneous.

θυέλλα, ἡ, (θύω, as *άελλα* from *άημι*):—poet. word, a *storm* of the most violent kind, a *hurricane, whirlwind* (cf. *Άρπυιαι*), κακή άνέμοιο θυέλλα Il. 6. 346, cf. Od. 10. 54., 12. 288; *μισγομένων άνέμων . . θυέλλα* Od. 5. 317; *πυρρός δ' ολοοίο θυέλλα*, prob. *thunderstorms*, 12. 68; *κούρας άνέλοντο θυέλλα* 20. 66; *τοὺς δ' αἰψ' άρπάξασα φέρον πόντον* θε. 10. 48, cf. Soph. El. 1150; *ποντία θ.* Id. O. C. 1660; in similes, *φλογί ἴσαι ἡε θυέλλη* Il. 13. 39; *ἱκελοι πυρὶ ἡε θ.* Hes. Sc. 345:—metaph., *άγρη θυέλλα* (v. sub *θυηλή*) Aesch. Ag. 819.

θυέλλαιος, α, ov, = sq., Orac. ap. Suid. s. v. *Ἰουλιανός*.

θυελλήεις, εσσα, ev, *stormy, storm-like*, Nonn. D. 1. 22., 2. 532.

θυελλό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, *storm-footed, storm-swift*, Nonn. D. 37. 441.

θυελλο-τόκος, ov, *producing storms*, Nonn. D. 28. 277.

θυελλο-φορέομαι, Pass. to *be carried off in a storm*, Diod. 16. 80.

θυελλώδης, es, *storm-like, stormy*, Schol. Soph. Ant. 418, Manass.

Θυέστεος, α, ov, of *Thyestes*, δάκη Ar. Ach. 433.

θυέστης, ὁ, a *pestle*, = *δοιδυ*, Dionys. Tyr. ap. Phot. Bibl. p. 532.

θυεστός, ὁ, a *drink made from bruised spices*, Lat. *moretum*, Hesych.;

θυεντός, f. l. in Theogn. Can. p. 20. 17.

θυη-δόχος, ov, *receiving incense, trápexa* Anth. P. 8. 25.

θυήεις, εσσα, ev, (θύος) *smoking or smelling with incense, fragrant*, Homeric epith. of *βαρμός*, Il. 8. 48., 23. 148, Od. 8. 363; so Hes. Th. 557; but in h. Hom. Merc. 237, of *Hermes's* swaddling-clothes.

θυηκός, ὁ, = *θυσσός*, Hesych.: a contr. form τοῦ *θυηκού* in C. I. 160. 1. 79., II. 95, v. Böckh p. 281.

θυηλόεμαι, f. l. for *θυλόεμαι*, q. v.

θυηλή, ἡ, (θύω) *the part of the victim that was burnt, the primal offering*, like *άπαρχαί*, mostly in pl., ὁ δ' εν πυρὶ βάλλε θυηλάς Il. 9. 220, cf. Philoch. 172, Ath. 566 A: generally, a *sacrifice*, άνεδ θυηλάν Ar. Av. 1520; *θυηλαί άναίκακτοι* Anth. P. 6. 324:—metaph., *θυηλή Άρεος*, an *offering to Ares*, i. e. the blood of the slain, Soph. El. 1423; so Herm. suggests *άγρη θυηλαί* (for *θυέλλα*) in Aesch. Ag. 819.

θυήλημα, v. sub *θύλημα*.

θύημα, τό, (θύω) = *foreg.*, Timae. Lex.

θύηπολῶς, to *be a θυηπόλος, busy oneself with sacrifices*, Aesch. Ag. 260, Eur. Tro. 330, Plat. Rep. 364 E. 2. trans. to *sacrifice*, Κρήνως θυηπολείεν Βρότειον . γένος Soph. Fr. 132, cf. 468:—Pass., *θυηπολείται* δ' άστυ μάντεων ύπο is *filled with sacrifices* by them, Eur. Heracl. 401, v. Ruhnk. Tim.

θυηπολία, Ion. —*λη*, ἡ, a *sacrificing*, Ap. Rh. 1. 1124, Anth. P. 5. 17, Dion. H. I. 21: generally, *mystic rites, initiation*, Orph. Arg. 472.

θυηπολικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or for *sacrifice*, Zosim. 4. 59.

θυηπόλιον, τό, an *altar*, Dorieus ap. Ath. 413 A.

II. a sacrifice,

C. I. 5078.

θυη-πόλος, ov, also η, ov Suid. (πολέω), *busy about sacrifices, sacrificial*, χεῖρ Aesch. Pers. 202:—as *Suidas*, a *diviner, soothsayer*, Eur. I. A. 746, Ar. Pax 1124; a *priest*, C. I. 956; αἱ θ. παρθένοι, of the Vestal Virgins, Dion. H. 2. 64, cf. 65., 3. 67.

θυητής, οὗ, ὁ, = *foreg.*, Phoenix ap. Ath. 530 E, Näke Choeril. p. 229.

θυητός, ἡ, ὅν, *offered in sacrifice*, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. I. 4.

θυη-φάγος [α], ov, *devouring offerings*, φλόξ Aesch. Ag. 597.

θυία or better *θνα*, ἡ, an *African tree with sweet-smelling wood*, used for making costly furniture, Theophr. H. P. 5. 3, 7, Plin. H. N. 13. 30 (in which passages it is also called *θύον*, q. v.), Diod. 5. 46. The wood was very durable, Theophr. I. c.; and finely variegated, Strabo 202, Plin. I. c.; but was sometimes stained, Diosc. I. 25; ξύλον *θύϊνον* mentioned as very precious, Apocal. 18. 12. It was prob. a kind of *juniper* or *arbor vitae*. The Latins transl. it by *citrus*, but it must not be confounded with the citron, v. Plin. H. N. 13. 6. 2. a tree growing on the Greek hills, perhaps the *savin*, Theophr. H. P. I. 9, 3., 4. I, 2, etc.

Θυία, τά, (θύω) a *Bacchic feast* at Elis, Paus. 6. 26, 1.

Θυῖαι, αἱ, = *Θυιάδες*, Strabo 468; and Böckh restored *Θυῖαισιν* in Soph. Ant. 1152.

θυῖάς, ἄδος, ἡ; often wrongly written *θυάς*, Benti. Hor. Od. 2. 19, 9, Blomf. Aesch. Theb. 498:—(θύω):—a *mad or inspired woman*, esp. a *Bacchanté*, lb. 498, 836, Supp. 564, Plut. 2. 293 F, etc.; cf. *θυῖαι*. II. as fem. Adj. *ἐορτή* Nonn. Jo. 2. 113.

2. *frantic, mad for love*, Lyc. 14.3: more rarely as masc., acc. to Jacobs Del. Epigr. 4. 45.

θυῖδιον, v. sub *θυείδιον*.

θυῖνος, η, ov, of the tree *θυία* (q. v.), *δένδρα*, ξύλον Strabo 202, Diosc. I. 21: *made of the wood of the θυία*, Lat. *citrinus*, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 B.

θυῖον, τό, f. l. for *θύον*.

θυῖος, α, ov, = *θυῖνος*, Theophr. H. P. 5. 2, 1: vulg. *τύϊος*.

θυῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, = *θυεία*, Damocr. ap. Galen. 13. p. 904.

θυῖσκη, ἡ, a *censer*, LXX (1 Macc. I. 22, al.); also *θυῖσκος*, ὁ, Joseph. A. J. 3. 6, 8:—also *θύσκη*, -ος, E. M. 458. 53, Suid.

θυῖτης [ῖ] (sc. *λίθος*), ὁ, an *Ethiopian stone*, Diosc. 5. 154, v. Sprengel.

θυῖος or *θυῖω*, = *θύω*, to *be inspired*, subj. *θυῖσαι* h. Hom. Merc. 560; impf. *ἔθυεν* Ap. Rh. 3. 755.

θυλ-άγρικός, ov, *rude or boorish of mind*, Ar. Fr. 707.

θυλάκη, ἡ, = *θύλακος*: the *scrotum*, Hippiatr.

θυλάκιζω, to *put scraps in a wallet*; and so *to beg*, Hesych.

θυλάκιον, τό, Dim. of *θύλακος*, Hdt. 3. 105, Ar. Vesp. 314, Ran. 1203.

2. *a seed-capsule*, Diosc. 2. 128, Schol. Nic. Th. 852.

θυλακίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of *θύλακος*, in the sense of *θυλάκιον* II, Ael. N. A. 6. 43, Nic. Th. 852; cf. *θυλακίτης*.

θυλακίσκος, ὁ, = *foreg.*, I. a *bread-net or basket*, Ar. Fr. 464, Crates Θηρ. I; 2nd Dim. *θυλακίσκιον*, Ar. Fr. 32.

III. = θυλάκιον,

Diosc. 2. 128.

θυλάκίτης, ov, ὁ, = sq.:—fem., *θυλακίτης μήκων* the common poppy (cf. *θυλακίς*), Diosc. 4. 65; θ. *νάρδος* the *wild spikenard*, I. 8.

θυλάκο-ειδής, es, *like a bag*, Arist. H. A. 5. 11, 2.

θυλάκοίς, εσσα, ev, = *foreg.*, Nic. Al. 403.

θυλάκοομαι, Pass. to *become a bag*, Schol. Ar. Pax 108.

θυλάκος [ῖ], ὁ, a *bag, sack, pouch*, esp. to carry meal in, Hdt. 3. 46; *ἀλφιτ' οὐκ ἐνεστιν ἐν τῷ θυλάκῳ* Ar. Pl. 763; *δερώ σε θυλάκον* I'll make a bag of your skin, Id. Eq. 370:—metaph. of a person, *θύλα* *τις λόγων* a bag full of words, Plat. Theat. 161 A.

2. *the sack in which the eggs of the tunny are enveloped*, Arist. H. A. 6. 17, 12, cf. 5. 19, 26.

II. in pl. the loose trousers of the Persians and other Orientals, Eur. Cycl. 182, Ar. Vesp. 1087.

III. a *balloon*, Antyll. ap. Oribas. p. 124. (Cf. Lat. *follicis*.) [ῖ only in a late Epigr., Anth. P. 8. 166.]

θυλάκο-τρώξ, ἄγος, ὁ, ἡ, *gnawing sacks*, Hesych.

θυλάκοφορέω, to *carry a sack or pouch*, Ar. Fr. 619.

θυλάκο-φόρος, ov, *carrying a bag*, name for mountaineers, Hesych., Phot.

θυλακώδης, es, = *θυλακοειδής*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 3.

θυλάξ, ἄκος, ὁ, = *θύλακος*, Aesop. 28.4:—*θυλάξ*, ἄδος, ἡ, Anth. P. 7. 413.

θυλόμαι, Dep. to *offer*, Poll. I. 27 (where the Mss. *θυλήσασθαι* not *θυλησασθαι*), Porph. de Abst. 2. 17.

θύλημα, τό, *that which is offered*; mostly in pl. *θυλήματα*, *cakes, incense*, etc., Ar. Pax 1040, Pherecr. Αὐτομ. I. 5, Teleclid. Στεερ. I, Theophr. Char. 10 (ubi *θυληήματα*). [ῖ, Pherecr. I. c.; v. Meinecke.]

θυλλίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = *θύλακος*, Arcad. p. 30, 12, Hesych.

θύμα, τό, (θύω) *that which is slain or offered, a victim, sacrifice, offering*, Trag., as Aesch. Ag. 1310, Soph. Ph. 8; τό θ. τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος Thuc. 5. 53; θ. *θύεν*, *θύεσθαι* Plat. Polit. 290 E, Rep. 378 A, etc.:—mostly of animals, but, *πάγκαρπα θ.* offerings of all fruits, Soph. El. 634, cf. Plat. Legg. 782 C; *ἐπιχώρια θ.*, opp. to *ιερεία*, are said by Schol. to be *cakes in the form of animals*, Thuc. I. 126.

II. *sacrifice*, as an act, *ᾧδ' ἦν τὰ κείνης θ.* Soph. El. 573: metaph., *θ. λείψιμον* the *sacrifice* [of Agamemnon] to be avenged by stoning [Clytaemnestra], Aesch. Ag. 1118; *θύματα τῆς ἡμετέρας ἐξουσίας* Ildn. 2. 13, 10.

θυμ-άγρικός, ov, of *clownish spirit*, Ar. Fr. 707.

θυμ-αῖνον, fut. *αἶνω*, (θυμός) to *be wrath, angry*, Hes. Sc. 262, Ar. Nub. 609; *τινὶ αἶνω* lb. 1478, Eupol. Map. 21.

θυμ-αλήγης, es, (ἀλγέω) *heart-grieving*, χόλον *θυμαλγία* II. 4. 513; *λῶβην* 9. 387; *ύβρην* Od. 23. 64; *λῶβης* 20. 285; *καμάτα* lb. 118; *δεσμῷ* 22. 139; *μῦθος* 8. 272; *ἔπος* 16. 69; *λέγων θυμαλγία* ἔπεα Hdt. I. 129:—opp. to *θυμῆδης*, *θυμῆρης*. II. pass. *inly grieving*, καρδία Aesch. Ag. 1031.

θυμαλῖς, v. sub *τιθυμαλῖς*.

θύμαλλος, ὁ, an unknown fish, Ael. N. A. 14. 22.
 θυμάλωψ [ἄ], ἄσπος, ὁ, a piece of burning wood or charcoal, a hot coal, Ar. Ach. 231 (v. sub ἐπιζέω), Thesm. 729, Stratt. Ψυχ. 5. (From τύφω, so that it should strictly be θυμάλωψ: for the termin., cf. μάλαψ, αἰμάλωψ.)
 θυμάρης, ὁ, to be well-pleased, Theocr. 26. 9.
 θυμ-ἄρις, ἔς, (v. sub -ῆρης) suiting the heart, i.e. well-pleasing, dear, delightful, ἀλοχον θυμαρέα (Hor. placens uxor), Il. 9. 336, Od. 23. 232; σκήπτρον θυμαρὲς ἔδωκεν Od. 17. 199;—also neut. as Adv. in the form θυμῆρης (v. κεράννυμι I. 2), Od. 10. 362.—In late Ep. appears the form θυμῆρης, Ar. Rh. 1. 705, Mosch., etc.; as also in late Prose, Luc. Amor. 43, Hdn. 8. 5.—On the difference of accent, θυμῆρης and θυμῆρης, v. Eust. 754. 61., 1946. 35.
 θυμ-ἄρμενος, ὄν, =foreg., Nic. Al. 590, Call. Dian. 167.
 θυμαρνάλιον, τό, a plant, = ἱππομάραθρον, Diosc. 3. 75.
 θυματίδης, ὄν, ὁ, v. sub θυμάτης.
 θυμβρα, ἡ, (perh. from τύφω) a bitter pungent herb, *Satureia Thymbra*, savory, Eupol. Αἰγ. 1. 5, Theophr. C. P. 3. 1, 4, Diosc. 3. 45;—so, θυμβραία, ἡ, Hipp. ap. Galen. Lex. p. 482; whence θυμβραῖον is restored for θυμβρήν in 572. 41.
 θυμβρ-ἐπιδειπνός, ὄν, *supping on bitter herbs*, i.e. living poorly, Ar. Nub. 421.
 Θύμβρις, ἴδος, ἡ, name of several rivers, esp. the Tiber, Anth. P. 9. 352, Dion. P. 352 sq. (with v. l. Θύβρις):—Θυμβριάς or Θυβριάς, ἴδος, fem. Adj. of the Tiber, Roman, Christod. Ecphr. 418, Anth. P. append. 51. 1.
 θυμβρήτης οἶνος, ὁ, wine flavoured with savory, Diosc. 5. 60.
 θυμβρον, τό, =θυμβρα, Theophr. H. P. 7. 1, 2 (where Schneider doubts the neut. form), Schol. Ar. Ach. 253.
 θυμβρο-φάγος [ἄ], ὄν, eating savory, θυμβροφάγον βλέπειν to look as if one had eaten savory, make a savory or (as we might say) a verjuice face, Ar. Ach. 254.
 θυμβροδής, ἔς, (ἔδος) like θυμβρα, Theophr. H. P. 6. 7, 5.
 θυμελαία, ἡ, a shrub, the berries of which (κύκκος Κνίδιος) are a strong purgative, perhaps *Daphnē cnidium*, Diosc. 4. 173.
 θυμελαίτης οἶνος [ἄ], ὁ, wine flavoured with θυμελαία, Diosc. 5. 78.
 θυμέλη, ἡ, (θύω) a place for sacrifice, an altar, Aesch. Supp. 667, Eur. Supp. 65, Ion 46, 114: generally a shrine, θυμέλαι δ' ἐπίπνυντο χρυσήλατο Id. El. 713. 2. θυμέλαι Κυκλώπων, supposed to be the Cyclopians masses of wall at Mycenae, Id. I. A. 152; cf. Hesych. s.v. Κυκλώπων ἔδος. 3. a sacrificial cake of barley-groats and oil, Eupol. Incert. 63. II. in the Athenian theatre, an altar-shaped platform in the middle of the orchestra, on the steps of which stood the leader of the Chorus (anciently the Poet himself, Schol. Ar. Eq. 516), to direct its movements, Plut. 2. 621 B; Διονυσίως θ. Pratinas 1. 3; ἀναβαίνειν (sc. ἐπὶ τῇ θ.) Schol. Ar. Eq. 149;—hence, ὁ ἀπὸ τῆς θ., of a dramatic poet, Plut. Demetr. 12, etc.; ὥσπερ ἐκ θ., i.e. theatrical, Id. 2. 405 E; v. Lob. Phryn. 164. III. generally, a raised seat or stage, Plut. Alex. 67.
 θυμελικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the *thymelē*, scenic, theatric, Plat. Fab. 4, Sull. 36; v. ἔρις Com. Anon. 184; ὁ θυμ. (sc. ἄγών) C. I. 1625. 56, cf. 2820 A. 15., 3493. 11;—οἱ θυμελικοί, i.e. the chorus or musicians, opp. to οἱ σκενικοί, the regular actors, Plut. Cat. Mi. 46; ἡ θυμ. σύνδοξος the company of θυμελικοί, C. I. 349, 347 b, 4315 n (add.):—τὸ -κόν a theatrical, vulgar style, Plut. 2. 853 A.
 θυμ-ηγέρων, gathering breath, collecting oneself, Od. 7. 283;—no Verb occurs, cf. ὀλιγημελῶν.
 θυμηδέω, to be glad-hearted, Simon. Iamb. 6. 103; ἐπὶ τινι Heliod. 10. 3.
 θυμ-ῆδης, ἔς, (ῆδος) well-pleasing, dear, χρήματα . . θυμηδέα Od. 16. 389; τὰ λῶστα καὶ τὰ θυμηδέστατα Aesch. Supp. 962; παῖδας θυμηδέας Epigr. Gr. 403. 7.
 θυμηδία, ἡ, gladness of heart, Eupol. Κόλακ. 5, Plut. 2. 713 D, etc.
 θυμ-ῆρης, v. sub θυμάρης.
 θυμῖαμα, Ion. -ημα, τό, that which is burnt as incense or fumigation, incense, Hdt. 1. 198, Amphis 'Od. 1. 5, etc.: mostly in pl., fragrant stuffs for burning, Hdt. 2. 130., 2. 107., 4. 56, Soph. O. T. 4, Ar. Av. 1716, Plat., etc.; cf. θυμιάω.
 2. stuff for embalming, Hdt. 2. 86., 4. 71.
 θυμιάσις, ἔως, ἡ, a fumigating, Diosc. 1. 129. II. a passing off in incense, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 26.
 θυμιάτεω, verb. Adj. one must fumigate, Geop. 6. 10.
 θυμιάτεω, to fumigate, τὴν ἐκκλησίαν Schol. Aeschin. 4. 11.
 θυμιάτηριον, Ion. θυμητήρ, τό, a vessel for burning incense, a censer, Hdt. 4. 162, Thuc. 6. 46, Andoc. 33. 3, etc.:—in Eccl., θυμιάτηρ, ἦρος, ὁ, θυμιάτιζω, fut. ἴω, =θυμιάω, Geop. 6. 13, 2: the Med., H. 6. 12. 1.
 θυμιατικός, ἡ, ὄν, good for burning as incense, Plat. Tim. 61 C.
 θυμιατός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be burnt as incense, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 25;—Ion. pl. θυμιατά, =θυμιάματα, Aretac. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 11.
 θυμιατρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, =θυμιάτηριον, Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 347. 35.
 θυμιάω: Ion. aor. ἐθυμῆσα Hdt.:—Med., Ion. fut. -ήσομαι Hipp. 646. 2: aor. ἐθυμιάσθην Id. 565. 40., 657. 20:—Pass., fut. -αθήσομαι Diosc. 1. 83; aor. ἐθυμιάσθην Ib. 82: (θύμα, θύω). To burn so as to produce smoke, θ. τὴν στράκα Hdt. 3. 107; θ. λήδανον, λιβανωτῶν to burn them as incense, Id. 3. 107., 6. 97; θυμιάματα Id. 8. 99; λιβάνον δάκρυα Pind. Fr. 87. 2;—absol. to burn incense, Hermipp. 'Αρτ. 1; ὁ ἱερὲς θυμιάτω C. I. (add.) 3641 b. 19; τινι in honour of any one, Ath. 289 F; and (in Med.) Ael. V. H. 12. 51:—Pass., fut. τὸ σπέρμα τῆς κανάβιως θυμῆται (Ion. for -ᾶται) Hdt. 4. 76; λίθος . . τεθυμιαμένος Ar. Fr. 538; θυμιάμενα burnt incense, Plat. Tim. 66 D:—to pass off in smoke, to evaporate, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 28. 2. to smoke, fumigate, in Med., Hipp. Il. c.:—Pass., θυμιάμεναι μέλισσαι Arist. H. A. 9. 40. 4. II. intr. to smoke, ἀνθρακες θυμιάντες Theophr. de Ign. 75. θυμίδιον, τό, Dim. of θυμός, Ar. Vesp. 878.

θυμίζω, to taste of thyme, Oribas. p. 157 Matth.:—Pass. to be bitter, Hesych.
 θυμίσμα, θυμίσται, Ion. for θυμιάσμα, θυμιάται, v. θυμιάω.
 θυμίστηριον, Ion. for θυμιατήριον, Hdt.:—θυμίστης, v. θυμιάω.
 θυμικός, ἡ, ὄν, (θυμός) high-spirited, courageous, passionate, θ. καὶ ἀξύνθμοι οἱ νέοι Arist. Rhet. 2. 15. 5; of the dog, Id. H. A. 1. 1, 33.
 2. used like θυροειδής (3) in Plat., Id. de An. 3. 9, 3. Adv. -ῶς, Polyb. 18. 20, 12; Comp. -ώτερον Cic. Att. 10. 11.
 θυμιον, τό, =σμίδαξ or θύμος, Aët. 4. 1, 64. II. a large wart, Hipp. 877 F, Plin. H. N. 32. 45.
 θυμίτης [ἄ], ὄν, ὁ, (θύμος) prepared or flavoured with thyme, ἅλες θυμῆται Ar. Ach. 1099;—so, Ib. 772, περί θυμιτιδῶν ἁλῶν, from a nom. θυμιτιδης, v. Dind. ad l.; οἶνος Diosc. 5. 59.
 θυμο-βάρης, ἔς, heavy at heart, Anth. P. 7. 146:—fem. -βάρεια, E. M. 458. 24.
 θυμο-βολέω, to attack violently, Eust. Op. 225. 21.
 θυμοβορέω, to gnaw or vex the heart, Hes. Op. 801.
 θυμο-βόρος, ὄν, (βιβρώσκα, βορά), eating the heart, θυμοβόρην ἐριδι Il. 19. 58, al.;—for Aesch. Ag. 103, v. sub θυμοφθόρος.
 θυμο-δάκης, ἔς, biting the heart, θυμ. γὰρ μύθος Od. 8. 185; ζήλου κέντρον Anth. P. 9. 77; ἱαμβοὶ Christod. Ecphr. 359; cf. δακέθνομος.
 θυμο-εὐδής, ἔς, high-spirited, courageous, Lat. animosus, opp. to ἀθυμος, Hipp. Aër. 288, Plat. Rep. 456 A; to ὑργίλος, Ib. 411 C; to βλακάδης, Xen. Eq. 9, 1. 2. passionate, hot-tempered, opp. to πραῦς, Plat. Rep. 375 C: of horses, restive, wild, opp. to εὐπειθής, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 25. Symp. 2. 10. 3. in Plato's philosophy, τὸ θυμοειδές was that part of the soul in which resided courage, spirit, passion, superior to τὸ ἐπιθυμητικόν (in which resided the appetites), Rep. 410 B, 441 A, sq., cf. Diog. L. 3. 67, and v. θυμός II. 3. Adv. -ῶς, Hdn. 4. 3.
 θυμοίς, εσσα, εν, thymy, Choeril. in Nake Opusc. 159, cf. Suid. v. μᾶσσον.
 θυμο-κτόνος, ὄν, soul-killing, Eccl.
 θυμο-λέαννα, ἡ, fem. of sq., Anth. P. 5. 300.
 θυμο-λέον, ὄντος, ὁ, lion-hearted, *Coeur-de-lion*, of Achilles, Il. 7. 228; of Ulysses, πόσιν ἄλεια θυμ. Od. 4. 724, 814; of Hercules, 11. 267, Hes. Th. 1007, cf. Ar. Ran. 1041.
 θυμο-λίπης, ἔς, (λείπω) =λιπθύμος, Nonn. D. 37. 540.
 θυμο-μαντις, ἔως, ὁ, ἡ, prophesying from one's own soul (without inspiration, like the θεύμαντις), Aesch. Pers. 224; cf. θυμόσοφος, ψυχράμαντις.
 θυμο-μάχew, to fight desperately, Polyb. 9. 40, 4: to have a hot quarrel, ἐπὶ τινι Id. 27. 8, 4; πρὸς τινα Plut. Demetr. 22; τινι Act. Ap. 12. 20.
 θυμομαχία, ἡ, a desperate fight, Polyae. 2. 1, 19, Eccl.
 θυμόν [ἄ], τό, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 48, Probl. 20. 20, Theophr. H. P. 6. 2, 3; pl. θύμα, Eupol. Αἰγ. 1. 5, Antiph. 'Ομ. 1. 4; gen. θύμων Ar. Pl. 253; also θυμός, τό, Diosc. 3. 44; θυμέων Anth. P. 9. 226:—thymē, Lat. thymus. (From θύω, because of its sweet smell, or because it was first used to burn on the altar.) 2. a mixture of thyme with honey and vinegar, much eaten by the poor of Attica, Ar. Pl. 253; where others take it for a kind of onion (βολβός), cf. Ib. 283, Antiph. Incert. 2, Theophr. Char. 4, Hesych.
 θυμ-οξ-άλμη, ἡ, a drink of thyme, vinegar and brine, Diosc. 5. 24.
 θυμο-πληθής, ἔς, wrathful, Aesch. Theb. 686; cf. γυναικοπληθής.
 θυμο-ρῥοιότης, ὄν, ὁ, (ραῖα) life-destroying, θάνατος Il. 13. 544., 14. 414, 580; δῆϊον ὑπὸ θυμορῥοιότητι 16. 591., 18. 220.
 θυμός, τό, v. sub θύμων.
 θυμός, ὁ, a warty excrescence, so called from its likeness to a bunch of thyme-flower, Galen.; also σῦκον. II. the thymus gland in the chest of young animals, in calves the sweetbread, Id.
 θυμός, ὁ, the soul or spirit, as the principle of life, feeling and thought, esp. of strong feeling and passion (rightly derived from θύω by Plat. Crit. 419 E, ἀπὸ τῆς θύσεως καὶ ζήσεως τῆς ψυχῆς, cf. θύω): like Lat. anima, spiritus, in purely physical sense, the soul, breath, life, θυμόν ἀπαρᾶν, ἀφελέσθαι, ἐξαῖνυσθαι, ἄλειασι, often in Hom.; ἐξέλκετο θυμόν Od. 22. 388; ἐπεὶ κε . . ῥέθων ἐκ θυμόν ἔλπει Il. 2. 68; θυμός φύκετ' ἀπὸ μελέων 13. 671; τὸν λίπε θυμός 4. 470; λίπε δ' ὅστέα θυμός 12. 386; ἀπὸ δ' ἔπτατο θυμός 16. 469, Od. 10. 163; ὥκως δ' ἐκ μελέων θυμός πτάτο Il. 23. 880, cf. 13. 671; θυμόν ἀποπνείναι 4. 524; ὕλιγος δ' ἐτι θυμός ἐνῆεν 1. 593; θυμόν ἀγείρειν to collect oneself (cf. θυμηγέρων), μόγας δ' ἔσαγειρότο θυμόν 21. 417; ἐς φρένα θυμός ἀγίρηθη 22. 475; ἀφορρόν οἱ θυμός ἐνὶ στήθεσσι ἀγέρεθαι 4. 152; joined with ψυχή, θυμόν καὶ ψυχῆς κεκαῶν 11. 334:—so also of animals, 3. 294., 12. 150, etc.:—this sense is rare in Att., Aesch. Ag. 1388, Eur. Bacch. 620. 2. spirit, strength, τείρετο δ' ἀνδρῶν θυμός ἐν' εἰρεσίῳ Od. 10. 78; ἐν δὲ θυμός τείρεθ' οὐμὸν καμάτω τε καὶ ἰδρῶ Il. 17. 744. 3. πάσασε δὲ θυμός ἐκάστων each man's heart beat high, 23. 370, cf. 7. 216. II. like Lat. animus, the soul, as shewn by the feelings and passions, the heart; and so, 1. of the feeling of desire, wish, etc., in Hom. esp. desire for meat and drink, appetite, πτεῖεν ὅτε θυμός ἀνάγοι Il. 4. 263; ἐπιον θ' ἄσπον ἦθελε θυμός 9. 177; οὐδὲ τι θυμός ἐδένετο δαιτός ἔσσης 1. 486; πλησάμενος . . θυμόν ἐδῆτύος ἦδὲ ποτήτος Od. 17. 603, cf. 19. 198:—also, τί με θυμός ἐνὶ στήθεσσι κελεύει, Il. 7. 68; c. inf., βαλέειν δὲ ἐ θυμός ἀνάγει his heart bade him shoot, 8. 322; βαλέειν δὲ ἐ ἱερο θυμός Ib. 301; κέλεται δὲ ἐ θ. ἀγῆναι . . ἐλθεῖν, of a lion, 12. 300; also, ἀνίστηναι, ἐποτρύνει θ. τινα, or θ. ἐπέστανται τινι, ἐφορμάται Hom.; ἦθελε θυμῷ he wished in his heart or with all his heart, 16. 255., 21. 65; ἱερο θυμῷ Lat. ferēbatur animo, 2. 589; ἀλλ' ἀπὸ θυμοῦ . . ἔσαι =ἀποθύμος, 1. 563:—so after Hom., θυμῷ βουλόμενος wishing with all one's heart, Hdt. 5. 49; θυμός ὀρμαίνει, ὀτρύνει Pind. O. 3. 45, 68; θυμός ἦδονῆν φέρει Soph. El. 286:—θυμός ἐστὶ μοι, γίγνεται μοι, c. inf., I have a mind to do . . , Hdt. 1. 1., 8. 116, Xen., etc.; βῆξαι θυμός a mind to cough, Hipp. Progn.

39. 2. *mind, temper, will*, θ. πρόφρων, ἵλαος or ἀπηνής, νηλεής, σιδήρεος Hom.; ἐνα θυμὸν ἔχειν to be of one mind, Il. 15. 710, etc.; ἴσον θυμὸν ἔχειν 17. 720; of a team of oxen, 13. 704; of wolves, etc., 22. 263; δόκησε δ' ἀρα σφίσι θυμὸς ὡς ἔμεν it pleased them to be of this mind, Od. 10. 415. 3. *spirit, courage, μένος καὶ θυμὸς* Il. 20. 174; θυμὸν λαμβάνειν to take heart, Od. 10. 461; πᾶν δὲ παρὰ ποσὶ κάππεσε θυμὸς Il. 15. 280; so later, θ. ἔχειν ἀγαθὸν Hdt. 1. 120; θυμὸν οὐκ ἀπώλεσεν Soph. El. 26; θ. ἀμύναι Ar. Eq. 570; ῥῶμῃ καὶ θυμῷ ἐπέναι Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 21; φρονήματα τε καὶ θυμοὶ ἐμπέπασθαι Plat. Rep. 411 C.—Plato divides the animal part of the soul into θυμὸς and ἐπιθυμία, *spirit* or *passion*, and *appetite*, Rep. 439 E, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 3. 1, 21., 7. 6, 1 sq.; cf. θυμοειδής 3, θυμικός 2. 4. *as the seat of anger, χῶμενον κατὰ θυμὸν* Il. 1. 429; νεμεσίζεσθαι ἐν θυμῷ 17. 254; θυμὸν ἐχάσατο 16. 616, etc.:—hence, *anger, wrath*, δάμασον θυμὸν 9. 496; εἴλας φ' θυμῷ Ib. 598; θυμὸς μέγας ἐστὶ. . . βασιλεῖς 2. 196, cf. 9. 496—so later, θυμὸς ὀδύς Soph. O. C. 1193, cf. 1198, Eur., etc.; θυμῷ ἐν *wrath*, Soph. O. C. 689; opp. to λογισμός or λόγος, Thuc. 2. 11, Plat., etc.; ἐπαυάνειν τὸν θ. Hdt. 2. 160; ἐκτείνειν Andoc. 27. 5; καταθέσθαι Ar. Vesp. 567; δακεῖν Id. Nub. 1369; θυμῷ χρᾶσθαι Hdt. 1. 137, al.; θυμῷ ἔχεσθαι Id. 3. 50; ὀργῆς καὶ θυμοῦ μεστοί Isocr. 249 C, of horses, Xen. Eq. 9. 2; in pl., *fits of anger, passions*, περὶ φόβου τε καὶ θυμὸν Plat. Philab. 40 E; οἱ τε θ. καὶ αἱ καλᾶσεις Id. Prot. 323 E, cf. Legg. 633 D, Arist. Rhet. 2. 13, 13. 5. *the heart*, as the seat of the softer feelings, joy or grief, χαῖρε δὲ θυμῷ Il. 14. 156; ἐν θυμῷ, γρηῖθ, χαῖρε Od. 22. 411; γῆθησε δὲ θυμῷ Il. 7. 189; γηθήσειεν κατὰ θυμὸν 13. 416; θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι γεγῆθαι Ib. 494; ἄλγος ἰκάνει θυμὸν ἑξόν 3. 97; μιν ἄχος κραδίην καὶ θυμὸν ἵκανε 2. 171; ἄχυντο θυμὸς 14. 39, cf. 6. 524, etc.; of fear, δέος ἔκπεσε θυμῷ 17. 625, cf. 8. 138; of hope, πάσασε δὲ θ. ἐκάστω 23. 370; of love, τὴν ἐκ θυμοῦ φίλειον 9. 343, cf. Valck. Theocr. 2. 61; ἐμὲ κεχαρισμένε θυμῷ my heart's beloved, Il. 5. 243; and reversely, ἀπὸ θυμοῦ μάλλον ἐμοὶ ἔσσαι will be alien from my heart, 1. 562; ἐκ θυμοῦ πεσέειν, i. e. to lose his favour, 23. 595; cf. ἀποθύμιος:—so later, ἔρωτι θυμὸν ἐπλάγαγεῖσα Eur. Med. 8; ἐκ θυμοῦ κλαύσει Philet. Fr. 2, cf. Valck. Theocr. 2. 61, etc. 6. *where it appears to mean the soul as the agent of thought*, the proper sense may be retained in Hom.; ταῦθ' ὤρμαινε κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θ. Il. 1. 193, etc.; ᾗδε γὰρ κατὰ θυμὸν 2. 409, cf. 4. 163, etc.; τὰ φρονέοντ' ἀνὰ θυμὸν 2. 36; ἐδαίετο θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι 'Αχαιῶν their heart or will was divided, 9. 8; ἔτερος δὲ με θυμὸς ἔρυκε another will held me back, Od. 9. 302; φράζετο θυμῷ Il. 16. 646; ἐν θυμῷ ἐβάλλοντο ἔπος 15. 566; but in Trag. such phrases can hardly be separated from *mind* or *thought*, τοὺς λόγους θυμῷ βάλε Aesch. Pr. 706; εἰς θυμὸν βαλεῖν τι Soph. O. T. 975; οὐκ ἐς θ. φέρω I bring him not into my mind or thoughts, Id. El. 1347, cf. Fr. 581.—With any Verbs that denote an operation of the soul or mind, Hom. puts θυμῷ as dat. instrumenti, more rarely κατὰ θυμὸν, ἐν θυμῷ; with the same Verbs he often uses θυμός as the subject or object; so that ἤλπετο κατὰ θυμὸν, ἤλπετο θυμῷ are equiv. to ἤλπετο θυμός; so, ἐμὸν θ. ἔπεινον Od. 9. 33, and ἐπειθετο θυμός.—He uses θυμός as synonymous with φρήν, κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θ. Il. 4. 163; with μένος, ψυχῇ, κραδίην, v. supr.—The seat of the θυμός is with him the breast or the midriff, θυμός ἐνὶ στήθεσσι, ἐν φρεσὶ θυμός, v. supr.—The plur. θυμοί is never in Hom., but is found in Att. Prose, esp. for bursts of passion, v. supr. II. 4, Lob. Soph. Aj. 716. θυμοσοφέω, to be a θυμοσοφός, Nicet. Ann. 279 D. θυμοσοφικός, ἡ, ὡν, like a θυμοσοφός, clever, Ar. Vesp. 1280. θυμῶ-σοφος, *on, wise from one's own soul*, i. e. naturally clever, a man of genius, Ar. Nub. 877, Plut. Artox. 17; of animals, Ael. N. A. 16. 3 and 15; τὸ θ. docility, Plut. 2. 970 E. Adv.—φως, Tzetz. θυμοφθορέω, to torment the soul, break the heart, Soph. Tr. 142. θυμω-φθόρος, *on, destroying the soul, life-destroying*, φάρμακα Od. 2. 329; ἴος Nic. Th. 140:—heart-breaking, τὴν δ' ἄχος ἀμφοτέρω θυμοφθόρον Od. 4. 716; κάματος θυμ. 10. 363; πένια Hes. Op. 715; of persons, troublesome, annoying, Od. 19. 323:—θυμοφθόρα πολλά (sc. σήματα) tokens poisoning the king's mind (against Bellerophon), Il. 6. 169 (v. sub γράφω). θυμῶ, to make angry, provoke, LXX (2 Regg. 17. 20, al.):—the Act. is not used in Att.; in Eur. Suppl. 581 Dindorf's correction ὡς τεθυμῶσθαι φρένας (for ὥστε θυμῶσθαι) seems certain. II. Med. and Pass., 2 sing. θυμοῖ Ar. Ran. 584; fut. -ώσομαι Aesch. Ag. 1069, -ωθήσομαι LXX: aor. ἐθυμώσαμην Eur. Hel. 1343 (lyr.); more often ἐθυμώθην Hdt. 3. 1, 5. 33, 7. 11, al., Att.: pf. inf. τεθυμώσθαι Hdt. 3. 52, Aesch. Fr. 369, Ep. Plat. 346 A, v. supr. 1:—to be *wroth* or *angry*, absol., Hdt. Il. c., Aesch. I. c., Soph., etc.; θυμοῦ δι' ὀργῆς ἦντι ἀγριατάτη Id. O. T. 344; εἰς ἑρ. θ. Id. Aj. 1018; of animals, to be *wild, restive*, Id. Ant. 477, Xen.; θυμοῦσθαι εἰς κέρας to vent fury with the horns, Virgil's *irasci in cornua*, Elmsl. Bacch. 742; τὸ θυμοῦμενον *angriness, passion*, Antipho 118. 16, Thuc. 7. 68:—θυμοῦσθαι τινι to be angry with one, Aesch. Eum. 733, Soph. Fr. 543, 1230, Plat., etc.; also, εἰς τινά Hdt. 3. 52; περί τινος Aesch. Ag. 1368 (as Ahr. for μεθυοῦσθαι); πρὸς τινά Plut. Dio 38; θυμοῦσθαι τινί τινος to be wroth with one for a thing, Eur. Op. 751; c. dat. rei, to be angry at a thing, Ar. Ran. 1006. θυμῶδης, *es*, = θυμοειδής 1, Arist. Rhet. 2. 12, 9; of animals, Id. H. A. 1. 1, 32, P. A. 2. 4, 5. 2. = θυμοειδής 2, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 6, 3, Plut. 2. 462 A. Adv.—δῶς, Aristaeas de LXX. θυμῶδης, *es*, = θυμοειδής, like thyme, Theophr. H. P. 6. 7, 2. θυμῶμα [v], τό, *wrath, passion*, Aesch. Eum. 860, in pl. (v. αἶνος); θ. τὸ πόντον C. I. 3685. 6. οὐμωσις [v], *ews, ἡ, a becoming angry*, Cic. Tusc. 4. 9. θυμωτικός, ἡ, ὡν, = θυμικός, Ecl. θυναρμόστρια, Θύναρχος, Lacon. for θυν-.

θύνω, = ὄνω, only in imperf., to dart along, of the dolphin, δελφίνες τῇ καὶ τῇ ἰθύνειν Hes. Sc. 210; of Ἐρις and Κύνδομος, Ib. 156; of the Fates, 257; of men riding, 286. θύννα, ἡ, ἡ, = θύννις, the female tunny, θύνναν Hippon. 26; θύννης Antiph. Kouph. 2, Archestr. ap. Ath. 303 E, cf. An. Ox. 449. θυννάω, to spear a tunny-fish, strike with a harpoon, ἐς τοὺς θυνλάκους Ar. Vesp. 1087. θυνναῖος, *a, on*, = θύννειος: τὸ θ. an offering of the first tunny-fish caught, Ath. 297 E. θύνναξ, ἄκος, ὁ, Dim. of θύννος, Eriph. Mel. 3. θύννάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Dim. of θύννη, Antiph. Παῖδερ. 1. θύννειος, *a, on*, of the tunny-fish, τὰριχθ θ. pickled tunny, Ath. 116 E:—τὸ θύννειον (sc. κρέας), Clearch. ap. Ath. 649 A; or τὰ θύννεια (sc. κρέα) its flesh, Ar. Eq. 354. θυννητικός, ἡ, ὡν, for tunny-fishing, σαγήνη Luc. Saturn. 24. θυννίζω, fut. ἰω, θυννάω, cf. ἀποθύνν- . θυννίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = θύννα, Epich. 32 Ahr., Cratin. Πλουτ. 3, Strattis Καλλ. 2, Arist. H. A. 5. 9, 6, al. θυννο-θήρας, *on, ὁ, a tunny-fisher*, title of a Mime by Sophron, Ath. 303 C, 306 D. θυννο-κέφαλος, ὁ, with the head of a tunny-fish, Luc. V. H. 1. 35. θυννο-λόγιον, to speak of the tunny-fish, Eust. 994. 47. θύννος, ὁ, the tunny-fish, Lat. thynnus, a large fish, comprising several species, used for food in the Mediterranean countries, first in Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 62, cf. Aesch. Pers. 424, Arist. H. A. 6. 17, 12., 8. 15, 3, al., Ath. p. 301-303. The fem. is θύννα or θυννίς. (From θύνω, θύνω because of its quick, darting motion, Opp. H. 1. 181; hence some write θύνος, as often in MSS., e. g. Hdt. l. c.) θυννοσκοπεῖον, τό, a place to watch tunnies from, Strabo 223. θυννοσκοπῶ, to watch for tunnies, Ar. Eq. 313; v. θυννοσκοπός. θυννοσκοπία, ἡ, watch for tunnies: metaph. a sharp look out, Strabo 834. θυννο-σκόπος, *on*, watching for tunnies, Arist. H. A. 4. 10, 8, Plut. 2. 980 A, cf. Theocr. 3. 26. This was a regular business, esp. on the Sicilian coast: a man was posted on a high place, from which he could see the shoals coming, and so make a sign to the fishermen to let down their nets,—like the *hooper* in the Cornish pilchard-fishery. θυννώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) like a tunny-fish, i. e. stupid, Luc. Jup. Trag. 25. θύνος, ὁ, f. l. for θύννος, q. v. II. θύνος' πλέμεος, ὀρμή, ὀρμος, Hesch.; which should be θύνος acc. to Arcad. p. 63. 25 (wrongly θύν-νος, p. 193. 17), Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. p. 33. 15. θύνω [v], only used in pres. and imperf., = θύνω B, θυνέω, to rush or dart along, mostly of warriors in battle, θύνει διὰ προμάχων, ἐν προμάχοις Il. 5. 250, etc.; θύνει γὰρ ἄμ πεδίον Ib. 87; πάντα θύνει σὺν ἔγχρῃ 20. 493; οἱ δὲ λύκοι ὡς θύνον 11. 73; θ. ἄμυνος 10. 524; c. part., θύνον κρινόντες they darted to and fro ordering the ranks, 2. 446; μνηστῆρας ὀρίαν θύνει κατὰ μέγαρον Od. 24. 449:—metaph., ἐπ' ἄλλοι' ἄλλον θύνει λόγον hurries from one tale to another, Pind. P. 10. 84. θυνω-δόκος, *on*, (θύνος) receiving incense, full thereof, odorous, of the Delphic temple, Eur. Ion 511, 1549; ἀνακτόρων Id. Andr. 1146; cf. Hesch. θυόεις, *es*, *en*, (θύνος) laden with incense, odorous, fragrant, νέφος (v. sub στεφανώω) Il. 15. 153; epith. of Eleusis, h. Hom. Cer. 319; ἄστεος ὀμφαλός, of an altar, Pind. Fr. 45. 3; βαμύς Eur. Tro. 1061; Ἀσπερίη Call. Del. 300; ἀνακτόρον Anth. P. 6. 277; μέρον Nonn. Jo. 11. 5. Cf. θυήεις, θυνέεις. θύνω, τό, (θύνω) a tree, the wood of which was burnt as a perfume, Od. 5. 60; also used in costly work, Moschion ap. Ath. 207 E, cf. Ael. V. 11. 5. 6; prob. the same with θυνία, v. sub voc. II. = θύνος, mostly in pl. θύν, τό, cakes, incense, etc., Pind. Fr. 95. 7, v. l. Eupol. (v. sq.). θύνος, *eos*, τό, (θύνω) a sacrifice, offering, Aesch. Ag. 1409; mostly in pl., σὺν θυνέσσι Il. 6. 270, cf. 9. 499 (495); σπονδῆσι θυνέσσι τε ἰλάσκεισθαι Hes. Op. 336; λίσσασθ' ὑπὲρ θυνάων Od. 15. 261; θύν πρό παιδῶν Aesch. Eum. 835. 2. later, incense, Lat. thus, Hipp. ap. Galen., Theocr. 2. 10; but incense is unknown in Hom., Nitzsch Od. 5. 60. II. a cake, θύν πέττειν Eupol. Δημ. 22. θυνοσκεῖω, to make burnt-offerings, Hesch.; whence it is restored in Aesch. Ag. 87, περίτεμπα θυνοσκεῖς, where Cod. Med. θυνοσκίεις:—if θυνοσκεῖς is correct, it seems to be put for θυνοσκοῖς (from sq.). θυνο-κόος, *on*, ὁ, (v. κῶος) the sacrificing priest, Od. 21. 145., 22. 318, 321, Eur. Rhes. 68; expressly distinguished from μάντις and ἱερεὺς, Il. 24. 221; Μανώδες θ. the inspired, Elmsl. Eur. Bacch. 224; θ. ὑπὸ σάκρια implement, Anth. P. app. 51. 2. θυνω-σκόπος, *on*, ὁ, inspecting the entrails, Hesch., Phot., v. l. Eur. Rhes. 68. θυνώ, (θύνος) to fill with sweet smells: part. pf. pass., ἔλαιον τεθυμωμένον fragrant oil, Il. 14. 172; εἵματα τεθ. h. Hom. Ap. 184, Poëta ap. Ath. 682 F; τεθ. ἄλλος Call. Lav. Pall. 63.—Ep. word. θύρα [v], Ion. θύρη, ἡ, Ion. gen. pl. θυράων Hdt. 1. 9. (From √GYP come also θύρ-αξ, -ασί, -ηφι, θύρ-ίς, θύρ-εός and prob. θαῖρ-ος; cf. Skt. dvār-ani, dvār; Lat. for-es, for-as, -is (v. θ. l. 2); Goth. daur (θύρα), O. Norse dyrr, A.S. dur-u, Slav. dver-i, Lith. dur-y (fores); O. I. G. tor (thür).) A door, whether of a room or house, Hom., mostly in pl. double or folding doors, and in Od. 17. 267 he adds διπλάεις to express this: φαιναίαι is its freq. epithet, which may refer to polished wood or to metal ornament, as gold, Od. 7. 88; θύραι αὐλῆς or αὐλείαι, v. sub αὐλείος, ἔρκειος; θ. ἡ εἰς τὸν κήπον φέρουσα Dem. 1155. 13; ἡ κηπαία, v. κηπαῖος II:—the doors of private houses commonly opened inwards, Becker Charil. 260, 269, E. Tr., v. φορέω II:—rarely used for πύλαι, gates, Plut. Cat. Mi. 65.—Phrases: θύρην ἐπιπύλαιν, opp. to ἀνακλίνειν (v. ἀνακλίνω); τὴν θ. προστιθέναι to put to the door, Hdt. 3. 78, Lys. 92. 42; ἐπισπάσαι Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 36; κλείειν, ἐγκλείειν

Aristoph. Περ. 1, Plat. Prot. 314 D; ἐφέλκεσθαι Luc., etc.; τὴν θ. βαλανόν, μοχλοῦν to bar the door, Ar. Fr. 259 a, 331; θύραν κῦπτειν, πατάσκειν, κρούειν, Lat. *jannare pulsare*, to knock, tap at the door, Ar. Nub. 132, Ran. 38, Plat. Prot. 310 A; ἀράττειν, ἐπαράττειν Ar. Eccl. 977, Plat. Prot. 314 D; τὴν θ. ἀνοίγνυμι to open it, γ. sub ἀνοίγνυμι; ὠθεῖν to push it open, Lys. 94. 7; μικρὸν ἐνδούσαι to open it a little. Plut. 2. 507 D:—δύμον ἐν πρῶτῳ θυρῷ στήναι Od. 1. 255; ἵζει δ' ἐπὶ οὐδοῦ ἐντοσθε θυράων 17. 339; θυρῶν ἐνδον Soph. El. 78; πρὸ θυρῶν Ib. 109; ἐπὶ or παρὰ Πριάμοιο θύρῃσι at Priam's door, i. e. close before his dwelling, Il. 2. 785, 7. 346; metaph., ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις τῆς Ἑλλάδος εἶναι Xen. An. 6. 5, 23, cf. Dem. 140. 17, Plut. Sull. 29, Arat. 37; πυρετοὶ περὶ θύρας ὄντες being at the door, Id. 2. 128 F; cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 549.

2. from the Eastern custom of receiving petitions of the gate at τοῦ βασιλέως θύραι became a phrase, as we now say the *Sublime Porte*, cf. Theopomp. Hist. 135; οἱ τῶν ἀρίστων Περσῶν παῖδες ἐπὶ ταῖς βασιλέως θύραις παιδεύονται are educated at court, Xen. An. 1. 9, 3; φοιτῆτες ἐπὶ τὰς θύρας τοῦ βασιλέως to wait at the king's door, Hdt. 3. 119, cf. Xen. An. 2. 1, 8; αἱ ἐπὶ τὰς θύρας φοιτήσας dangling after the court, Id. Hell. 1. 6, 7; ἐπὶ ταῖς τῶν πλουσίων θύραις διατρίβειν Arist. Rhet. 2. 16, 2; περὶ θύρας διατρίβειν Id. Pol. 5. 11, 6. 3. metaph., Μουσῶν ἐπὶ ποιητικῆς θύρας ἀπικέσθαι Plat. Phaedr. 245 A; applied also to lovers, clients, beggars, disciples waiting on famous teachers, etc.; ἐπὶ τὴν θύραν (or τὰς θύρας) τινὸς βαδίζειν, ἵέναι, φοιτᾶν etc., Ar. Pl. 1007, Plat. Rep. 364 B, etc.; ἐπὶ ταῖσι θύραις ἀεὶ καθήσθαι Ar. Nub. 467; metaph., v. θυραυλῶν II.

4. proverb., γλῶσση θύραι οὐκ ἐπικενταί Theogn. 421, cf. ἀνυρόστομος; οὐδέποτε ἴσχει ἡ θύρα, of inquisitive busy-bodies, Eupol. Phil. 9; ἐπὶ θύραις τὴν ὕδραν to break the pitcher at the very door, = 'there's many a slip 'twixt cup and lip,' Arist. Rhet. 1. 6, 23; τίς ἂν θύρας ἀμάρτοι Id. Metaph. 1 (min.). 1, 2. 5. the door of a carriage, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 9. 6. θύρη καταπακτὴ a trap-door, Hdt. 5. 16.

7. a frame of planks, a raft, Id. 2. 96; also, φραζάμενοι τὴν ἀκρόπολιν θύρῃσι τε καὶ ξύλοις with planks and logs, Id. 8. 51, cf. Thuc. 6. 101: hence θυρεός. II. generally, an entrance, as to a grotto, Od. 9. 243, 12. 256, 13. 109, 370, in pl. 2. of the senses, as the entrances to the soul, Seren. ap. Stob. 80. 31, Aristaen. 2. 7, Philostr. 946. 3. the valve of shell-fish, whence δίθυρος bivalve, μονόθυρος univalve, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 3, al.

θυράγματα, τά, (θυράζω) = ἀφ᾽ οὐδενᾶ, Hesych. θυράδδοαν, v. sub θυραύζω.

θυράζε, Adv., properly θύρασδε, to the door, and so out of the door, Lat. *foras*, ἐκ δὲ θύρας ἔδραμον Il. 18. 29, cf. 416; δύμον ἔξῃθι θύραζε Od. 15. 62, 465. 2. generally, out, Il. 5. 694 (v. sub ἐξῳθέω), Od. 15. 451, etc.; ἐκβασις .. ἄλδς πολιοῦθ a way of getting out of the sea, 5. 410; ἵχθυν ἐκ πόντου θ. [ἐλκεῖν] Il. 16. 408, cf. 21. 237; οὐδὲ θ. εἶων ἐξίεναι out of the ship, 18. 447:—so in Att., ἐκφέρειν θ. Ar. Ach. 359; ἐξέλκειν τινὰ θ. Id. Eq. 365, cf. Vesp. 70; ἐκχεῖν θ. to pour out, Id. Fr. 290; οἱ θ. outside, Id. Ran. 745; τὰ θ. outside, opp. to τὰ ἐνδον, Eur. Or. 604; θ. ὥστωκεν or ῥωστωκεν, Arist. G. A. 1. 10., 1. 12, 6, al. 3. c. gen., θ. τῶν νόμων, like ἔξω, Eur. Bacch. 331, cf. Moeris.

θυράζω, fut. ζω, to thrust out of doors, Hesych.

θυράθεν, Ep. θύρηθε, Adv. from outside the door, from without, αἱ θ. εἰσοδοί Eur. Andr. 952; θ. εἰκάσαι Id. H. F. 713; θ. ἐπεισιέναι Arist. G. A. 2. 3, 9, al. 2. outside the door, outside, θύρηθ' εἶα was out of the sea, Od. 14. 352; opp. to ἐνδοθεν (q. v.), Soph. Tr. 1021; ὁ ἄλλο θ. Arist. Resp. 21, cf. P. A. 1. 1, 46:—οἱ θ. foreigners, the enemy, Aesch. Theb. 68, 193; in Eccl. the heathen:—τὰ θ. external goods, Synes. Ep. 45.

θυράθι, Adv. at the door, E. M. 25. 16.

θυραῖος, α, ον, also os, ον Soph. El. 133, Eur. Alc. 505; (θύρα):—at the door or just outside the door, Aesch. Ag. 1055, Soph. Aj. 793; θ. οἰκνύναι to go to the door, go out, Soph. El. 313; τόνδε βλέπω θ. ἤδη Id. Tr. 595; θ. στίβος, opp. to ἐναντός, Id. Ph. 158; θ. ἔστω πῶλεμος, opp. to ἐμφύλιος, Aesch. Eum. 864:—metaph., θ. ἀμφὶ μῆρόν τολαί the naked thigh, Soph. Fr. 791; θ. δόξα Plut. Cato Ma. 18; θ. ὑποβία Id. 2. 38 D. 2. absent, abroad, Aesch. Ag. 1608, Cho. 115; θ. ἐλθεῖν to come from abroad, Eur. Ion 702; τοὺς δ' ἐν θυραίοις living abroad, opp. to τοὺς μὲν ὁμῶτασιν ἀπὸ (v. ἀπὸ III. 6), Id. Med. 217. 3. from out of doors, from abroad, ἀνδρες θυρ. strangers, other men, Id. Hipp. 409; θυραῖα φρονήματ' ἀνδρῶν the thoughts of strangers, Ib. 395. 4. = ἀλλότριος, Lat. *alienus*, ὄλβος θ. the luck of others, Aesch. Ag. 837; πῆμα Eur. Alc. 778; χεῖρ Id. Phoen. 862.—Trag. word, used also in late Prose.

θυρά-μαχος, ον, assailing doors, κῶμος Pratinas 1. 10. θυράσι, -σιν, Adv. (θύρα) at the door, outside, without, Lat. *foris*, Ar. Vesp. 891, Pax 942, 1023, al. 2. out of doors, abroad, Eur. El. 1074. Often wrongly written θύραισι, v. Elmsl. Soph. O. C. 401.

θυραυλῶ, to live in the open air, to camp out, Plat. Polit. 272 A, Legg. 625 A, Xen. Oec. 7, 30, Isocr. 132 A, etc.: esp. in war, to keep the field, Arist. Pol. 6. 4, 11, Plut. Caes. 17, etc. II. to wait at another's door, of lovers waiting on their mistresses, Plut. 2. 759 B, Philo 1. 306, etc., v. plura ap. Ruhnk. ad Tim.

θυραυλία, ἡ, a living out of doors, camping out, Lat. *excubiae*, Tim. Locr. 103 B, Luc. Merc. Cond. 10, etc.; of soldiers, Plut. 2. 498 C; of wild animals, Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 20. II. a waiting at the door, of lovers, Philo 1. 155.

θυραυλικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to θυραυλία, Philostr. 940.

θυρ-αυλος, ον, (αὐλὴ) living out of doors, Hesych.

θύρα-ωρός, ὄν, v. sub πωλαυρός.

θύρδα, Arcad. for θύραζε = ἔξω, Hesych.

θύρέ-ασπις, ἴδος, ἡ, a large shield, Anth. P. 6. 131; cf. θυρεός II.

θύρε-φάρος, ον, = θυρεοφόρος, Polyb. 5. 53, 8, Arr. Tact. 4. 4.

θύρεο-ειδής, ἑς, shield-shaped; χόνδρος θυρεοειδής (male θυροειδής) the thyroeid cartilage (in the larynx), Galen. 2. 839.

θύρεός, ὁ, (θύρα) a stone put against a door to keep it shut, a door-stone, Od. 9. 240, 313, 340. II. later, a large oblong shield (shaped like a door), opp. to δασίς (the round shield), as Lat. *scutum* to *clipeus*, Inscr. ap. Plut. Pyrrh. 26, Polyb. 2. 30, 3., 6. 23, 2; cf. θύρα III.

θύρεοφορέω, to be armed with the oblong shield, Polyb. 10. 13, 2. θύρεο-φόρος, ον, bearing a θυρεός or large oblong shield, Lat. *scutatus*, Plut. Crass. 25; also in form θυρεοφόρος, Lob. Phryn. 657.

θυρεῶν, to cover with a shield, Aquila V. T. θύρ-επ-ανοίκτης, ον, ὁ, (ἀνοίγνυμι) door-opener, of the philosopher Crates, for whom all doors were open, Plut. 2. 632 E; or who forced himself through all doors, Diog. L. 6. 86.

θύετρα, τά, = θύρα, a door, Il. 2. 415, Od. 18. 358, 21. 49, Pind., and Att.:—sing. in Polyb. 30. 16, 5, Anth. P. 5. 294, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 4.

θύρη, θύρηθε, Ion. and Ep. for θύρα, θύραθεν. θύρηφι, Ep. dat. of θύρα, used as Adv. outside, Od. 9. 238, etc.; opp. to ἐνδοθί, 22. 220; ἐπὶ or τὰ θ. Hes. Op. 363, Naumach. ap. Stob. 748. 2.

θυριδωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (as if from θυριδῶν) having windows, Poll. 10. 137. θυρίον (not θυρίον, Eust. 268. 9), τό, Dim. of θύρα, a little door, wicket, Ar. Nub. 92 (v. l. θυριδίων), Thesm. 26, Plut. Cleomen. 8, etc.; metaph., τὸ τοῦ λόγου θ. παραβάλλεσθαι to close the door of discourse, Id. 2. 940 F, cf. 965 B.

θύρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of θύρα, Plat. Rep. 359 D, Plut. 2. 273 B. 2. a window, Praxilla 5, Ar. Vesp. 379, Thesm. 797, Arist. de An. 1. 2, 3, etc. 3. the opening at each end of a bee's cell, Id. H. A. 9. 40, 9., 43, 1. 4. the valve of a bivalve fish, Ib. 4. 24. II. in pl. planks, boards, Heraclid. ap. Ath. 521 F:—tablets, Hesych. 2. the cell of wasps, Arist. H. A. 9. 41, 7.

θυριάτης, ον, ὁ, one found at the door, Suid.

θύρο-ειδής, ἑς, like a door, Hippiatr. 140. 18:—τὸ θυροειδές, the opening in the os pubis, Galen.: cf. θυροειδής.

θύρ-οιγός, ὄν, (οἶγνυμι) a door-keeper, Hesych.

θυροκοπέω, to knock at a door, break it open, esp. as a drunken feat, ἀπὸ γὰρ οἶνου γίγνεται καὶ θυροκοπήσαι κτλ. Ar. Vesp. 1254; θυροκοπὴν ὤφλεν δίκην Antiph. Incert. 71. 2. metaph. to knock as at a door, θ. τὴν πλευράν τινος Plut. 2. 503 A; ὁ λιμός τὴν γαστέρα θυρ. Alciphro 3. 70.

θυροκοπία, ἡ, a knocking at the door, Diphil. Incert. 46.

θυροκοπικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or like θυροκοπία:—θυροκοπικόν, τό, a kind of dance, Ath. 618 C; in Hesych. θυροκοπισμός, ὁ.

θύρο-κόπος, ον, (κόπτω) knocking at the door, begging, Aesch. Ag. 1195.

θυροκοροτέω, = θυροκοπέω, Eccl.: θυροκοροστέω, Basil.

θύρο-πηγία, ἡ, a making of doors, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 6.

θύρο-ποιός, ὁ, a door-maker, Poll. 7. 111, Hesych., Suid.

θυρο-φύλαξ, ὁ, a door-keeper, Schol. Il. 22. 69; δομφαία θ. Eccl.

θύρώω, (θύρα) to furnish with doors, shut close, νεῶς .. θυρώσαι χρυσάισι θύρας Ar. Av. 613; metaph., βλεφάροις θυρώσαι τὴν ὕψιν Xen. Mem. 1. 4. 6:—Pass., στεγνόμενα .. καὶ τεθυρωμένα roofed and furnished with doors, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 142; πολλὰ ἐξέδοις τεθυρωσάσαι to be furnished with many outlets, Luc. Balm. 8.

θυρσάζω, to bear or brandish the thyrsus, θυρσάδων Lacon, part. gen. pl. fem. for θυρσάσων, Ar. Lys. 1313, ubi v. Dind.

θυρσάριον, τό, Dim. of θύρας, Plut. 2. 614 A.

θυρσο-αχθής, ἑς, of Bacchus, gravi metuendus thyrsos (Hor.), Orph. H. 44. 5; Ruhnk. would read θυρσο-εγχής, with thyrsus-spear.

θυρσίνη, = ὀροβάγχη, Diosc. Noth. 2. 172.

θύρσινον, τό, = θύμνον, Diosc. Noth. 3. 44:—also = κατανάγκη, Ib. 4. 134.

θυρσίτης, τῆ, ον, ὁ, = ἄκμιοειδής, Diosc. Noth. 4. 28.

θυρσίων, ὄνος, ὁ, Lat. *thyrsion*, part of a fish, Ath. 310 E.

θυρσο-ειδής, ἑς, thyrsus-like, Diosc. 3. 19.

θυρσο-κόμος, ὁ, thyrsus-keeper, a play of Lysippus, Suid.

θυρσο-λόγχος, ὁ, a thyrsus-lance, Callix. ap. Ath. 200 D.

as Adj., θ. ὅπλα thyrsus-like arms, Strabo 19.

θυρσο-μάνης, ἑς, he who raves with the thyrsus, epith. of Bacchus, Eur. Phoen. 792, Orph. H. 49. 8.

θυρσο-πλήξ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, thyrsus-stricken, frantic, Hesych.

θύρσος, ὁ, in late Poets with heterog. pl. θύρσα Anth. P. 6. 158:—the thyrsus or Bacchic wand, being a wand wreathed in ivy and vine-leaves with a pine-cone at the top, carried by the devotees of Bacchus, first in Eur. Bacch. 80, cf. Anth. l. c., Virg. Aen. 7. 390, and v. θυρσαχθής, θυρσομανής.

II. expl. also by Hesych. = κλάδος, ῥόβδος; and thyrsus was used in Lat. = *turio*, a sapling, young shoot.

θυρσο-τῖνάκης, ὁ, thyrsus-shaker, of Bacchus, Orph. H. 51. 4.

θυρσαφορέω, to bear the thyrsus, Diod. 4. 3. II. θ. θιάσους to assemble companies with the thyrsus, Eur. Bacch. 556.

θυρσαφορία, ἡ, a bearing of the thyrsus, Plut. 2. 671 E.

θυρσο-φόρος, ον, thyrsus-bearing, Βάκχαι Eur. Cycl. 64, Anth. P. 9. 524.

θυρσο-χάρης, ἑς, delighting in the thyrsus, Anth. P. 3. 1.

θυρσώω, (θύρσος) to make into thyrsi, λύγχα τεθυρωσμένα Diod. 4. 4.

θύρματα, τά, (θυρώω) a room with doors to it, a chamber, Hdt. 2. 169.

II. a door with its posts, frame, and all appurtenances, Thuc. 3. 68, Lys. 154. 38, Plat. Polit. 280 D, Dem. 568. 17, etc.; τὰ θυρ. ἀποσπᾶσας Id. 845. 19:—in sing., C. I. 160. 78. 2. generally, a panel, tablet, Diotog. ap. Stob. 251. 22, Archyt. ibid. 269. 19. III. a window, v. Plut. 2. 273 B.—The sing. only in Hesych.

θύρων, ὄνος, ὁ, (θύρα) the part outside the door, a hall, antechamber, Lat. *vestibulum*, Soph. El. 328, O. T. 1242, Luc. Merc. Cond. 42, Poll. 1. 77. Cf. πυλῶν.

θύρωρεῖον, τό, the porter's room, Vitruv. 6. 7.

θυρωρέω, to be a *θυρωρός*, Plut. 2. 830 A, Luc. V. Auct. 7.
 θυρ-ωρός, ὁ, ἡ, (*θύρα* or *οὐρος*) a door-keeper, porter, Lat. *janitor*, Sappho 99, Hdt. I. 120, Aesch. Cho. 565, Plat., etc.; cf. *πυλωρός*.
 θυρωτός, ὄν, with a door or aperture, Babr. 59. 11.
 θύσαι, ὦν, αἶ, like *θυιάδες*, *Bacchantēs*, Lyc. 106; but the best Ms. θύσασιν, as if from *θύσαι*, cf. *θυσάς*.
 θύσανθιδόν, Adv. *fringe-like*, Ael. N. A. 16. 11.
 θύσανοις, Ep. *θυσανόεις*, *εσσα*, εν, furnished with *θύσανοι*, tasseled, fringed, Hom. (only in Il.); *αἰγίδα θυσανόεσσαν* 15. 229., 17. 593, etc.; *ἀσπίδα θ.* 21. 400.
 θύσανος [ῥ], ὁ, a tassel; mostly in pl. tassels, fringe, Hom. (only in Il.) of the tassels of the *αἰγίς*, 2. 448; and of Athena's ζώνη (prob. the same thing), 14. 181, cf. Hes. Sc. 225, Hdt. 4. 189; *κιδῶν θυσανώτος* Hdt. 2. 81 (see a representation in Rawlinson's Hdt. ii. p. 133); of the tufts of the golden fleece, Pind. P. 4. 411; of the long arms of the cuttlefish, Opp. H. 3. 177; *δικτυωτός θ.* with bells attached, Diod. 18. 26. (Perh. from *θύνα*, because of their constant motion.)
 θύσάν-ουρος, ον, (οὐρά) with a rough, ragged tail, Hesych.
 θύσανόδης, ες, = *θυσανόεις*, tagged, *ρίζα* Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 4.
 θύσανώτος, ἡ, ὄν, (as if from *θυσανώ*), = *θυσανόεις*, *κιδῶν*, *αἰγίη* Hdt. 2. 81., 4. 189; *ἐνδυμα* Joseph. B. J. 5. 5, 7.
 θύσειω, Desiderat. of *θύω*, Hdn. Epim. 249.
 θύσθλα, ὦν, τὰ, (*θύω*) the sacred implements of Bacchic orgies, the *thyrsi*, torches, etc., borne by the *μαινομένοιο Διονύσιοιο τιθῶναι*, Il. 6. 134.
 II. the Bacchic festival itself, Opp. C. 1. 26;—also in sing., Plut. 2. 501 E.
 III. generally, any sacrifice, *θ. κατὰθεον* Lyc. 459, cf. 720, 929, Orph. Arg. 907, etc.
 θύσια, Ion. -ῆ, ἡ, (*θύω*) an offering or mode of offering, Hdt. 2. 39., 4. 60.
 1. in pl. like the Homeric *θύεα*, offerings, sacrifices, sacred rites, Batr. 176, Emped. 422, and Att.; *ἐν θύσεια ἐναι* Hdt. 8. 99; *θυσιαισι δέκεσθαι τινα* Pind. P. 5. 115, cf. I. 5 (4). 38; *θυσιῶν ἰδασκεσθαι τὸν θεόν* Hdt. I. 50., 6. 105; *θυσιὰς ἔρδειν* I. 131, al.; *ἐπιτελέειν* Ib. 63; *ἀνάγειν* 2. 60; *ἐναι ἐν θύσεια* 8. 99; *θυσιῶν ποιεῖσθαι*, *θύειν* Plat. Symp. 174 C, Rep. 362 C; *ἀγειν*, *ἀποδιδόναι* Id. Alc. 2. 145 E, etc.; of family sacrifices, Lat. *sacra privata*, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 9, 5, Pol. 3. 9, 13;—of the gods, *θυσιὰν δέχεσθαι* Aesch. Theb. 701: either *θυσία* θεοῦ or *θ. θεῷ* was used, Seidl. Eur. El. 1132.
 2. a festival, at which sacrifices were offered, Plat. Phaedo 61 B, Tim. 26 E, al.; *θ. καὶ διαγωγῇ τοῦ συζῆν* Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 13, cf. Eth. N. 8. 9, 5.
 III. the victim or offering itself, Luc. Sacrif. 12, Plut. 2. 184 E.
 θύσιάζω, fut. *άσω*, like *θύω*, to sacrifice, *βοῦν, μῆλα* Strato ap. Ath. 382 E; *ὑπὲρ τινος* Lys. 103, 31.
 2. *θ. τινί* to sacrifice to him, C. I. 2423 b; *τινὶ ὑπὲρ τινος* 5127 B. 37; *θ. τῷ θεῷ καὶ βακχεύειν* Diod. 4. 3.
 3. c. acc., *τοῖς .. βομῶν* to sacrifice on them, Id. Excerpt. 602. 40.
 θύσιασμα, τό, = *θυσία* II, LXX (Ex. 29. 18); Cod. Vat. *θυμίαμα*.
 θύσιαστέον, verb. Adj. one must sacrifice, Theod. Prodr. p. 325.
 θύσιαστήριον, τό, an altar, LXX (Ex. 27. 1 seq., al.), N. T.
 θύσιαστήριος, α, ον, sacrificial, ὕμνος Timae. ap. Schol. Pind. p. 312.
 θύσιαστής, οὗ, ὁ, a sacrificer, Schol. Eur. Hec. 221.
 θύσιμος, ον, (*θύω*) fit for sacrifice, *κτήνη* Hdt. I. 50, Ar. Ach. 784, etc.
 θυσιο-πάρεδρος, ον, attending sacrifices, Eccl.
 θυσι-ουργός, ὄν, offering sacrifice, Ptol. Tetr. 179. 21.
 θύσις [ῥ], εως, ἡ, (*θύω*) a raging, ἀπὸ τῆς θ. καὶ ζέσεως τῆς ψυχῆς Plat. Crat. 419 E.
 II. = *θυσία*, v. sub *ἐπιθύσις*.
 θυσάριον, τό, Dim. of sq.
 θύσκη, ἡ, a vessel for incense, E. M. 488. 53, Suid.; cf. *θύσκη*.
 θυσμικός, ἡ, ὄν, sacrificial, C. I. 2339 (add.).
 θυσανόεις, Ep. for *θυσαν-*.
 θυσσάς, ἄδος, ὁ, frantic, epith. of Bacchus, C. I. 871; cf. *θυιάς*.
 θυσάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (*θύω* A) of sacrifice, sacrificial, *θυσάς βοή* the cry uttered in sacrificing, Aesch. Theb. 269; *θ. λαῖραι* the prayers accompanying a sacrifice, Soph. Ant. 1019.
 II. as Subst. = *θυιάς*, Hesych., who also has *θύστης*, ὁ, a priest, as a Cretan word.
 θύτειον, τό, a place for sacrifice, Aeschin. 70. fin.
 θύτειον, verb. Adj. one must sacrifice, Ar. Av. 1237, Plat. Rep. 365 E.
 θύτήρ, ῥπος, ὁ, (*θύω* A) a sacrificer, slayer, Aesch. Ag. 225, 240, Soph. Tr. 613, 661, 1192.
 θύτήριον, τό, = *θύμα*, Eur. I. T. 243.
 ara, name of a constellation, Arat. 402.
 cf. Eust. Opusc. 239. 11.
 θύτης [ῥ], ον, ὁ, a sacrificer, App. Hesp. 85, Hdn. 4. 12, C. I. 5763; Dor. *θύτας*, Ib. 1766.
 θύτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (*θύω* A) of or for sacrifice, *μαχαῖριδιον* Luc. Pisc. 45;—*ἡ -κίς* (sc. *τέχνη*), the art of the *haruspex*, Ath. 659 D, Hdn. 8. 3; so, *θ. θυτικόν* Plut. 2. 904 E; *θ. μαντήλια* Schol. Aesch. Fr. 496.
 θύτις, ἰδος, fem. of *θύτης*, Hesych.; *θύτριά*, of *θύτης*, Suid.
 θύψαι, θύψω, fut., v. sub *τύφα*.
 θύψις, εως, ἡ, (*τύφω*) a burning, Suid. s. v. *θυμάλωψ*.
 θύω (A): Ilom., etc.: impf. *έθων*, Ep. *θῶν* 15. 222, Ion. *θύεσκον* Hippon. 28; fut. *θύσω* [ῥ] Eur., Plat., etc., Dor. *θύσῶ* Theocr. 2. 33; aor. *έθωσα* Od., Att., Ep. *θύσα* Od. 14. 446; pf. *τέθωκα* Ar. Lys. 1062, Plat., cf. Draco 46. 26., 87. 25;—Med.; fut. *θύσομαι* Eur. Heracl. 340 (but as pass., Hdt. 7. 197); aor. *έθύσθην* Hdt., Att.;—Pass., fut. *τύθησομαι* Diod. 16. 91; aor. *έθύθη* [ῥ] Hdt. I. 216, Aesch. Cho. 242; pf. *τέθωμαι* Aesch. Eum. 341, Ar. Av. 1034, Xen., but in med. sense, Id. Hell. 5. 1, 18; and so plqpf. *έτέθωτο* Ib. 3. 1, 23.—(On the Root, v. *θύω* B.) [ῥ] always in fut. and aor., ὅ in pf. act. and pass., and in aor. pass.; ὅ long also in pres. and impf., except in trisyll. cases of part., *θύνοντα* Od. 15. 260; *θύνοντες* h. Ilom. Ap. 491; *θύνοντι* Theocr. 4. 21.—Later, we

have a few other exceptions; *θύεσκε* Hippon. 28; *έθῶε*, *θῶν* Pind. O. 10 (11). 69., 13. 98; *θύειν*, at the end of a line, Eur. El. 1141, Cycl. 334, Ar. Ach. 792 (spoken by a foreigner); *θύεις*, *θῶν* Strato ap. Ath. 382 E.]
 I. Act. to offer part of a meal as first-fruits to the gods, (*τὸ θύειν δωρεῖσθαι ἐστι τοῖς θεοῖς* Plat. Euthyphro 14 C), *θεοῖσι δέ* *θύσαι ἀνάγειν Πάτροκλον* . . . *δ' ἐν πυρὶ βάλλει* *θηλάς* Il. 9. 219 (where Aristarch. noted that Hom. used the word only in the sense of offering or burning, never = *φάσθαι*, to slaughter for sacrifice); *ἡ βα καὶ ἀργατα θύσε θεοῖς*, of a drink-offering, Od. 14. 446, cf. 15. 260; so, *έθθα δὲ πῦρ κείαντες έθύσαμεν* (sc. *τῶν τυρῶν*) *made an offering* of cheese, 9. 231, cf. omnino Ath. 179 B sq.;—so, *θ.* *ἀκρόθινα* Pind. O. 10 (11). 70; *πέλανον, δέπνα* Aesch. Pers. 204, Eum. 109; *κριθάς, πυρούς, μελιτούττας* Ar. Av. 565 sqq.; in Hdt. c. dat. rei, *θ. τούτῳ ὅτι ἐχοί έκαστος* I. 50; so, *θ. ἱπποῖσι* (v. l. for *ἱπποῦς*) I. 216.
 2. to sacrifice, i. e. by slaying a victim, *τῷ ἡλίῳ θ. ἱπποῦς* (v. l. *ἱπποῖσι*) Hdt. I. 216; *ταῦρον* Pind. O. 13. 96; *αὐτοῦ παῖδα* Aesch. Ag. 1417, cf. Soph. El. 532, etc.; *ἱρά θ.* I. 59; *ἱερέα* Thuc. I. 126, etc.; *θ. θύματα, θυσίας, διαβάτῃα, ἐπινίκια, ζωάτῃα*, v. sub vocc.;—and simply, to slaughter, slay, Hdt. I. 126, Ar. Lys. 1061:—Pass., *τὰ τεθνήμα* the flesh of the victim, Xen. Hell. 4. 3. 14, etc.; *τὰ τεθ. ἱερά* Ib. 3. 5, 5; *τὰ θύόμενα* Id. Lac. 15, 3.
 3. absol. to sacrifice, offer sacrifices, Hdt. I. 31, al., Aesch. Ag. 594, Fr. 156, Soph. O. C. 1159; *τυσίαι θεοῖσι* θ. Pherecr. Adv. I. 1, cf. Hdt. 4. 60., 8. 138; *θεῶν ένεκα* Menand. *Διδσκ.* 3.
 4. to celebrate with offerings or sacrifices, c. acc., *σώστρα θ.* Hdt. I. 118; *γενέθλια* Plat. Alc. I. 121 C; *Λυκαῖα, Ἡράκλεια* Xen. An. I. 2, 10, Dem. 368. 11; *ἐλευθέρια* Henioch. Incert. I. 10; *γέρμους* Plut. Pomp. 55.
 5. c. dupl. acc., *εὐαγγέλια θ. ἐκατόν βοῶν* to sacrifice a hundred oxen for the good news, Ar. Eq. 656.
 6. *Έστιά θύειν*, proverb, of niggards, because sacrifices to Vesta admitted no one to share the offering, Theopomp. Com. *Κατ.* 4.
 II. Med. to cause to be offered, to have a victim slain in order to take the auspices, and so to take the auspices, Hdt. 7. 167, 189, cf. Aesch. Ag. 137, Eur. Heracl. 340; *ἐπὶ Πέρσῃ, ἐπὶ Κρότωνα*, i. e. on marching against . . . Hdt. 5. 44., 9. 10, cf. Xen. An. 7. 8, 21;—rarely c. inf., *θύσμαι ἑναί* I consult the auspices about going, i. e. to know whether I may go or not, Xen. An. 2. 2, 3; so, *θύεσθαι ἐπ' έδῶν* Ib. 6. 4, 9; *ὑπὲρ τῆς μονῆς* Ib. 5. 6, 27; *έθούμην εἰ βέλτιον ἦν* I offered sacrifices [to learn] whether . . . Ib. 5. 9, 31 (so in Act., *έθνε τῷ Διὶ* . . . *πότῃρα άμεινον εἴη* . . . Ib. 7. 6, 44); *διαβάτῃα θύεσθαι*, as in Act., Thuc. 5. 54;—metaph. to tear in pieces, of wild beasts, Aesch. Ag. 137.
 θύω (B) [ῥ], aor. *έθωσα* Call. Fr. 82;—like *θύνα*, *θυνέω*, of any violent motion, to rush on or along, of a rushing wind, *άνεμος μὲν έπαύσατο λαίλαπι θύων* Od. 12. 400; *Ζέφυρος μεγάλα σὺν λαίλαπι θύων* Ib. 408; of a swollen river, *δ' έπέσσυτο σέδματι θύων* rushing with swollen stream, Il. 21. 234, cf. 324., 23. 230, Hes. Th. 109, 131; of the sea, *κύμα δ' ὅπισθεν πορφύρεον μέγα θύε* Od. 13. 85; so, *δάετον δ' άπαν αίματα θύεν* the ground boiled with blood, 11. 420., 22. 309;—hence, generally, to storm, rage, *ἡ γὰρ ὄγ' ὀλαῖα φρεσὶ θύει* Il. 1. 342; *έγχεῖ θύεν* 11. 180; *κασιγνήτα μένει θύοισα* Pind. P. 3. 57; *θύονσαν* *Αἰδου μητέρα* Aesch. Ag. 1235; *πυκνά δέ οἱ κραδίη έντασθεν έθυν* Ar. Rh. 3. 755; c. inf. to desire eagerly, *ένασπείν* Ib. 3. 685;—of a horse, Call. Fr. 82; of a serpent, Nic. Th. 129. [ῥ] always; for *θύμενος* [ῥ] in Pratin. ap. Ath. 617 D, Bgk. reads *σύμενος*.
 (Curt. refers *θύω* (A) and *θύω* (B) to a common Root, taking the first signif. to be that of rushing, excitement, and the second that of burning, whence comes that of offering, sacrificing. To *θύω* (A) belong *θύνα*, *θυνέω*, *θύελλα*, *θυάς* (*θυιάς*), *θυάνη*, *θυμός*; to *θύω* (B) belong *θύμα*, *θυμέλη*, *θυσία*, *θυσάς* (*βοήνη*), *θύος*, *θύεις*, *θύμος*, *θύμβρα*, *θεῖον* (*θεΐμενος*). So we have, on the one hand, Skt. *dhū*, *dhūmī* (*communione, agito*); O. II. G. *tuist* (*vis, impetus*); Slav. *dunati* (*spirare*); Lith. *dumias* (*θυμός*);—and, on the other hand, *dhūmas* (*fumus*); Lat. *fumus*, *suffio*, *perphas favilla*;—Goth. *dauns* (*odor*); Slav. *dymu* (*fumus*); Lith. *duimai* (*θύή*); O. H. G. *loum* (*vapor, fumus*).)
 θυάδης, ες, (*θύος*, ὁδ-ωδα, cf. *εὐάδης*, *δυσ-ώδης*);—smelling of incense, sweet-smelling, fragrant, *είματα* . . . *θυάδεα* Od. 5. 264; *θαλάμῳ θυάδεος* 4. 121; *βομός* h. Hom. Ap. 87; *νῆος* h. Ven. 58, Theocr. 17. 123; *Οὐλύμπος* h. Merc. 322; *λίβανος* Emped. 422; *καπνός* Eur. Andr. 1025.
 II. (*θύον*, *είδος*) like the tree *θύον*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 15, 3., 5. 4, 2.
 θυάεις, εσσα, εν, = *θυοίς*, Hesych., whence Casaub. restores *θυάειν* (for *θυάειν* in Hedyll. ap. Ath. 486 C).
 θυάμα, τό, (*θύω*) that which is burnt as incense; in pl. spices, Simon. Iamb. 14, Hdt. 2. 40, 86.
 Θυώνη, ἡ, (*θύω* B) epith. of Semelē, h. Hom. 5. 21, Pind. P. 3. 177, Ap. Rh., etc., v. Valck. Diatr. p. 154; hence Bacchus himself is *Thyoneus*, Horat.;—Adj., *Θυοναῖος Διώνυσος* Opp. C. I. 27.
 θυωρίς (sc. *τράπεζα*), ἡ, a table for offerings, Poll. 4. 123.
 θυωρίτης, ον, ὁ, one who serves a *θυωρίς*, Hesych.;—metaph., *θ. κάλ- λους* an examiner of beauty, of Paris, Lyc. 93.
 θυωρός, ὁ, (*θύος*) taking care of offerings, *θ. τράπεζα* a hospitable board, Call. Dian. 134; *οἱ θεοὶ τὴν τράπεζαν θυωρὶν καλοῦσιν* Pherecyd. in Diog. L. I. 119.
 II. (*θύος*) a perfumer, Nic. Th. 103.
 θῶ, ὁ, apocop. for *θώρας*, Anth. P. 6. 85.
 θωή θωή (v. *άθος*), ἡ, a penalty, *θωὴν ἐπιθήσομεν* Od. 2. 192; *θωὴν ἀλέειν* *Ἀχαιοὶν* a penalty imposed by them, Il. 13. 669.
 II. in form *θῶν* (cf. *ζῶς*, *ζῶν*), Archil. 98.
 θωκέω, Ion. and Dor. for *θακέω*.
 θῶκος, ὁ, Ion. for *θακος*, q. v.
 θῶμα, θωμάς, θωμάσιος, Ion. for *θαμ-*, Hdt.
 θῶμαι, Dor. for *θουάσθαι*, Hesych., E. M.; fut. *θωσοῦμαι* Epich. 167 Ahr.
 θωμεῖω, (*θωμός*) to heap up, Hesych.

θωμιγξ, ιγγος, ὁ, a cord, string, Hdt. 1. 199, Ael. V. H. 3. 26: a bow-string, Aesch. Pers. 461, Eum. 182: a fishing-line, Opp. H. 3. 76, etc.:—written θωμί in Anth. P. 9. 343.

θωμιζω or -ίσω, to whip, scourge, νῶτον μάστιγι θωμιχθεῖς Anacr. 20. 10:—acc. to Hesych. to bind.

θώμισον, Ep. crasis for τὸ ἥμισον, Hes. Op. 557.

θωμός, ὁ, = σαρπός, a heep, Aesch. Ag. 295, Ar. Lys. 973, Fr. 19, Theophr. H. P. 8. 11, 4, Anth. P. 6. 299. (Like θημών, from √ΘΕ, τί-θημι.)

θωπεία, ἡ, (θωπεύω) flattery, adulation, Eur. Or. 670, Ar. Eq. 887 (in pl.); so, θωπεῖαι λόγων Plat. Legg. 906 B; θ. κολακικά Ib. 633 D.

θώπευμα, τό, a piece of flattery, Ar. Vesp. 563; in pl. caresses, Eur. Supp. 1103, Plut. 2. 823 C:—Dim. θωπευμάτια, τά, bits of flattery, Ar. Eq. 788.

θωπευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to flatter, fawning, of dogs, Arist. H. A. 1. 1. 33; τὰ θωπευτικά flattery, Plat. Legg. 634 A. Adv. -κῶς, Dio C. 69. 9, Galen.

θωπεύω, (θῶψ) to flatter, fawn on, cajole, wheedle, Lat. adulari, τινά Soph. O. C. 1003, 1336, Eur. Heracl. 983, Ar. Ach. 657, Eur. 48; σὺ ταῦτα θῶπεν ἔμῃ it thine to flatter thus, Soph. El. 397; θ. τὸν δεσπότην λόγῳ Plat. Theat. 173 A; καιρὸν θ., like καιρῷ θεραπεύειν, to be a time-server, Pseudo-Phocyl. 87:—to caress or pat a horse, Xen. Eq. 10, 13, Cyn. 6, 21; of dogs, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 29:—Pass., Ar. Eq. 1116.

θωπικός, ἡ, ὄν, (θῶψ) = θωπευτικός, Ar. Lys. 1037. Adv. -κῶς, Suid.

θῶπλα, Att. contr. for τὰ ὅπλα, Ar. Av. 449.

θῶπυν = θωπεύω, c. acc., θῶπτε τὸν κρατοῦντ' αἶε Aesch. Prom. 937; fut. θῶψεις Id. Fr. 231. (Cf. θῶψ.)

θωράκιον, τό, = θωράκιον II, a breast-work, wall, Aesch. Theb. 32, C. I. 3278, al.

θωράκιζω, fut. ἴσω, prose form of θωράσσω, to arm with a breastplate or corslet, θωρακισὰς αὐτοὺς καὶ ἵππους Xen. Cyr. 8. 22:—Med. to put on one's breastplate, Id. An. 2. 2, 14:—Pass., θωρακισθεῖς with one's breastplate on, Ib. 3. 4, 35; οἱ τεθωρακισμένοι cuirassiers, Thuc. 2. 100, Xen. An. 2. 5, 35.

II. generally, to cover with defensive armour, ἐθωράκισε πλὴν τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν Id. Cyr. 6. 1, 29; ὅγκῳ . . χλανίδος εἰς τεθωρακισμένους Ephipp. Navaγ. 1. 10:—metaph., θ. ἑαυτοῦς, of wild boars, to sheathe themselves in mud, preparatory to fighting, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 3; θωρακισθεῖς πῆλῳ Strabo 812.

θωράκιος, ἡ, ὄν, suffering in the chest, Aët.

θωράκιον [ᾱ], τό, Dim. of θώραξ, Luc. Paras. 49.

III. like θώραξ III, θωρακείον, a breast-work, parapet, wall, Diod. 17. 44, Anon. ap. Suid., Philo 2. 324, 476:—also a defence for those who worked the battering-ram, Lat. pluteus, Athenio de Mach. p. 6; or for those who attempted to burn the enemy's engines, Diod. 14. 51; λόγῳ θ. Menodot. ap. Ath. 672 D:—also the tower on the back of elephants, or rather the upper part thereof, Polyb. Fr. Hist. 22, Diod. 2. 17:—a crow's-nest at the mast-head, in which javelin-men were stationed, Asclepiad. ap. Ath. 475 A.

θωράκισμός, ὁ, an arming with breastplates, LXX (2 Macc. 5. 3), Eust. Opusc. 218, 35.

θωράκιτης, οὐ, ὁ, a soldier with breast-armour only, Polyb. 10. 29, 6.

θωράκο-εἰδής, ἑς, breastplate-shaped, ὕψαρος Philo 2. 226.

θωράκο-ζώνη, ἡ, a cuirass-belt, Schol. Il. 11. 234.

θωράκο-ποιός, ὄν, making breastplates, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 9.

θωράκο-πώλης, ὄν, ὁ, a dealer in breastplates, Ar. Pax in Ind. personarum.

θωράκοφορία, ἡ, a wearing of breastplates, Byz.

θωράκο-φόρος, Ion. θωρηκ-, ὄν, wearing a breastplate, a cuirassier, Hdt. 7. 89, 92, 8. 113, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 36.

θώραξ, ἄκος, Ion. and Ep. θώρηξ, ηκος, ὁ: (θωρήσσω):—a breastplate, cuirass, corslet, Hom. (only in Il.); mostly ὅπλακος, from the rich work on it, ποικίλος, πανάλοος, πολυδαίδαλος, etc.; θ. φοικικατὸς Posidipp. Xop. 1. 8; also of linen, Hdt. 3. 47, etc.; for Il. 4. 133, 20. 415, v. sub ἄντομαι:—the breast and back pieces which composed it were called γύαλα, which were fastened by clasps (ὄψεῖς) on both sides, cf. Paus. 10. 26, 5:—θώρακα καὶ χύα, a joke παρὰ προσδοκίαν, Ar. Ach. 1133:—later of armour generally, cf. θωρακίαι II.

II. the part covered by the breastplate, the whole trunk, Hippocr. 6, Eur. H. F. 1095, cf. Arist. H. A. 1. 12, cf. 13, 1, Probl. 33. 9, 1; but sometimes taken as extending below the midriff, Plat. Tim. 69 E; ἀπ' αὐχένος μέχρι αἰδοίων Arist. II. A. 1. 7, 1, cf. P. A. 4. 10, 11:—but in later Medic. the breast properly so called, the chest:—there is a play on signs. I and II in Ar. Vesp. 1194, 5.

2. a bandage for the chest, Galen. 12. 493.

III. the breast-work of a wall, like θωράκιον, esp. the outer wall, Lat. lorica moenium, Hdt. 1. 181, Dio C. 74. 10.

2. = δρύφακτος, Byz. (The Lat. lorica, v. sub ΘΘ II. 5.)

θωρακοφόρος, ὄν, Ion. for θωρακοφόρος.

θωρηκτής, οὐ, ὁ, (θωρήσσω) armed with breastplate or cuirass, Ἀργεῖοι θωρηκτῆσι II. 21. 429: Λυκίον, Τρώων πύκα θωρηκτῶν armed with stout cuirass, 12. 317, 15. 689, 21. 377.

θώρηξ, ηκος, ὁ, Ion. and Ep. for θώραξ.

θώρηξ, εως, ἡ, a drinking of unmixed wine, drunkenness, Hipp. Aph. 1245, Galen. 18. 1. p. 154: generally, drinking, Hipp. 484. 35.

θωρήσσω, Ep. aor. θώρηξα, subj. θωρήσομεν (for -ομεν) Il. 2. 72. Like the Att. θωρακίζω, to arm with a breastplate: and, generally, to arm, get soldiers under arms, θωρηξαί ἔκλευε . . Ἀχαιοὺς II. 2. 11; Μυρμιδῶνας . . θωρήξεν Ἀχιλλεύς 16. 155: more usual in Med. and Pass., θωρήσσομαι, fut. ῥομαι: aor. ἐθώρηχον:—to arm oneself, put one's harness on, αὐτίκα θωρήσαντο II. 19. 352; τεύχεσι θωρηχθέντες 8. 530, etc.; ἐς πόλεμον ἄμα λαῶ θωρηχθῆναι 1. 226; also, πόλεμον μέτα θωρηχθῆναι 20. 329; θωρησσοῦσθα Od. 12. 227; τεύχε' ἔννεον θωρηχθῆναι I will bring you arms to arm yourselves withal, 22. 139; ἐθωρήσαντο δὲ χαλκῷ 23. 369; ἐν τῷδε (sc. θώρακι) πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους θωρήσομαι Ar. Ach. 1134; to which Diacaepolis replies, ἐν τῷδε (sc. χυῖ) πρὸς τοὺς συμπότης θ., with reference to sign. II.

II. to satisfy with drink, Hipp. 1046 B; θ. φρένα πτόω Nic. Al. 32: to make drunk,

to intoxicate, like μεθύσσω, Theogn. 840:—Med. to drink unmixed wine, to get drunk, like μεθύω, with or without οἶνον, Theogn. 413, 470, 508, 880, Pind. Fr. 44; θωρηχθεῖς ὑπὸ οἶνου Hipp. 514. 15:—Later writers used Att. in intr. sense like Med.; whereas Nic. used Med. in causal sense, τὸν μὲν . . νεκταρι θωρήσσω Al. 224.

θῶς, θῶς, ὁ, also ἡ, a beast of prey of the wolf kind (Arist. II. A. 2. 17, 12), prob. the jackal, Canis aureus (which is still called θῶς in the Levant); they hunt in packs, Τρῶες ἐπονθ' ὧς εἴ τε δαφνοὶ θῶες . . ἀμφ' ἐλαφον Il. 11. 474, where they appear as the lion's providers, cf. 479 sq., Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 28, 9. 44, 9; associated with leopards and wolves, 13. 103; θ. καὶ πάνθηρες Hdt. 4. 192:—a pl. θῶαντες (from θῶας) occurs in C. I. 6131 b. (Prob. akin to θῶάσσω, from their wailing cry at night; so, the Skt. name for jackal, krushtri, is from kruś, to cry.)

θῶσσω = θωρήσσω II, aor. 1 θῶξαι or θῶξαι, Hesych.; aor. pass. θωχθεῖς Soph. Fr. 183:—θωστήριον, τό, = εὐαχητήριον, Hesych.

θωτάζω, = θωτάξω, Hesych.

θωυκτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a barker, roarer, crier, Anth. Plan. 4. 91.

θωύμα, θωυμάζω, etc., less correct forms for θῶμα, θαμάζω, etc.

θωυσμός, οὐ, ὁ, a barking, κυνῶν Nicet. Ann. 214 B.

θῶσσω, fut. ῶω, of a dog, to bark, bay, Ep. ap. Suid.; of a gnat, to buzz, Aesch. Ag. 893:—generally, to cry aloud, shout out, Soph. Aj. 308, Eur. Tro. 153, Or. 168; c. acc. cogn., τόνδ' ἐθῶσσε λόγον Aesch. Fr. 393; τῶσδ' ἀγγελίας ἐθῶσεν Ib. 1041; τήνδε θῶσσει βόην Soph. Aj. 335.

2. c. acc. pers. to call on, call, φθέγμα . . τινὸς θῶσεν αὐτόν (note the omission of the augm.), Id. O. C. 1624; also c. dat., θ. κυσί to shout to dogs, Eur. Hipp. 219, cf. Bacch. 871.

θῶψ, gen. θωπός, ὁ, a flatterer, fawner, false friend, Hdt. 3. 80, Poëta in An. Ox. 2. 414, Antipho ap. Suid.

II. as Adj., θῶπες λόγοι fawning speeches, Plat. Theat. 175 E; θῶπα τρόπον cited from Philo; v. Ruhnk. Tim. (From √ΘΩΠ come also θάπτω, θωπεύω.)

I

I, ι, ἰῶτα, τό, indecl., ninth letter of the Gr. alphabet: as numeral ι' = 10, but ι = 10,000.

I. Always pronounced as a vowel, except that, in Poets, it is used somewhat like our y (Germ. j) before a vowel:—this remains in some Homeric forms, Αἰγυπτιγῆς = Αἰγυπτῆς Od. 4. 127; but even then it has no influence on the quantity of the preceding syll., as, καὶ πάντων ἴσσαι πόλιας (= πόλῃας) Od. 8. 560:—in other cases the substitution of ι for y is inferred from cognate forms, as πάτριος = Skt. pītr-yas; ἀγίος = S. yağ-yas; gen. ἵππο-ιο (ἵκφο-yo) = S. aśvas-ya: κενός (Ion. for κενός) = κενός, S. śun-yas; μέσος (Ep. for μέσος) = μέσος, S. mādhas, Lat. medius, Goth. midjis; ἰάμ-τω = Lat. jac-io.—The ι subscriptum was called by the Gr. Gramm. ι προσεγγραμμένον, adscriptum, and was so written, e. g. τῶι (not τῷ), as is still done in capital letters;—the present mode came into use in the 13th century. ι for i became common in Inscr. and MSS. after the time of Augustus, Newton Inscr. of Br. Mus. p. 38.

II. Changes of ι: 1. Dor., ι is used for ι in the 3 pl. and part. pres., as φιλοῖται, γελάσσει, εἰδῶσι for φιλοῦνται, etc.; so also Μοῖσα, Ἀρθῖοσα for Μοῖσα, etc.

b. also added to α in some Adjs., and in the aor. part., as μέλας, τάλαια, ρίψαις for μέλας, etc.; and in the acc. pl. fem. of 1st decl., as ταῖς νύμφαις for τὰς νύμφας.

2. Boeot. for ε, as θῶς for θεός, Keil Inscr. 1; πολεμαρχία for -έα, Ib. 11; so Lacon. σῖς, σείος for θεός, θεός.

3. ι easily passes into ε, whence forms like εἶλω ἔλλω, εἶλη ἔλη, εἶρην ἔρην, v. Plat. Crat. 418 C: ι was sometimes exchanged with ε, as in ἐστία, Ion. ἰστή; but ι is more freq. inserted to lengthen the syll., e. g. εἰν, εἰς, εἵνος, κενός, πνέω, ὑπεῖρ, διαί, μεταί, παρὰ, for ἐν, ἐς, etc.; rarely in the middle of words, as μεσαιστῖνος, ὀδοσπῖρος, παραιβάτης:—so, Roots in ι are prolonged into ε, ἵμι (√Ι, ἵμεν ire) becomes εἵμι; √ΠΙΘ becomes πείθω; √ΛΠΙ λέπω, etc.; also into ε, as ἵμεν οἶμος, cf. also οἶκος vicus, οἶνος vinum, λείβω λοῖβη libare.

4. In forming words, ι and γ are sometimes interchanged, Butt. Lexil. s. v. ἀνήρθεον 30.

5. Some words have ι prefixed, as αἰβοῖ ἰαβοῖ, ἀλλομαι ἐφ-ιάτης, αἶω ἰαῶ, οὔλος ἰούλος, cf. ἱάκωος, ἰάλλω.

6. others take λ before ι, ἱγθῆ λίγδος, ἱκμάω λιμάω.

[The Quantity of ι varies. It is a common termin. of Adverbs, but even here no law has yet been obtained, Spitzn. Vers. Heroic. p. 47, Göttl. Theodos. pp. 74, 229.]

-ι, iota demonstrativum, in familiar Att. (not in Trag.), is attached to demonstr. Pronouns, to strengthen their force, and as it were point out the individual, as οὗτος, αὐτή, τοῦτί, Lat. hicce; ἐκεῖνος, ὅδε, ταῦδε, τοσούτοι, τοσόνδε, τιννοῦτοσι, etc.; also with the Particles γε δὲ μὲν inserted, as τοσούτῳ, τοσούτῳ, ταυτηνὶ, ταυτηνὶ, τρηδὶ, τουντομὲν, for τουντὶ γε, ταυτηνὶ δέ, etc., v. Dind. Ar. Eq. 1357; also to demonstr. Adv., as οὗτος, ὅδε, ἐνθαδὶ, δευρί, νυνί, and νυνδὶ for νυνὶ δέ.—Of these forms, such as end in αἰ are sometimes written in MSS. with ν ἐφελεκτατικόν before a vowel, as οὗτοσιν, ἐκεῖνοσιν, οὗτωσιν, etc., but wrongly; for ν ἐφελεκτατικόν never otherwise follows ι, nor do Poets ever add it even to -σι (as might be expected) metri grat. [ι always, with the accent, whereas a long vowel or diphthong before it is shortened, as αὐτή, οὗτοῦ.]

ι, as nom. of the reflex. Pron. οὐ, sui, of which we have nom. ἑ, Soph. (Fr. 418) ap. Apollon. Pron. 330 B, Dion. Thr. in A. B. 640, E. M., etc., restored by Bekk. in Plat. Symp. 175 C, 223 D:—dat. ἑ αὐτῷ, sibi ipsi, Hes. Fr. 66; ἑν (enclit.) Pind. P. 4. 62 (37 Bückh).—Compare the forms μίν, νίν, σφίν; and for the other cases, v. sub οὐ, σφεῖς. [ι, acc. to Draco p. 106, but ι, Soph. l. c.]

ιδά, Ion. ἰή, ἡ = βοή, ἰωή, a voice, cry, Orac. ap. Hdt. i. 85, Aesch. Pers. 936; σύμγγελος ἰά Eur. Rhes. 553.
ἰα, ἰης, ἰῆ, ἰαν, old Ion. fem. of εἰς, for μία, μῆς, etc.
ἰά [ῖ], τά, heterocl. pl. of ἰός, an arrow, Il. 20. 68.
ἰα [ῖ], τά, pl. of ἰόν, a violet, h. Hom. Cer. 6.
ἰάσω, fut. ἰάσω, (ἰός), = ἰανίω, Schol. Luc. Catapl. 22, Hermog.
ἰάσω, (ἰα) to cry aloud, Theognost. Can. 18.
ἰάσω, (ἰον) to be of a violet colour, Heliod. 2. 30.
ἰαί, 1. a barbarous exclam. of sorrow, Soph. Fr. 54. 2. of triumph, Ar. Lys. 1292; ἰαί ἰαί Id. Eccl. 1179; cf. ἰή.
ἰαῖοι [ῖ], Comic exclamation for αἰβοί, Ar. Vesp. 1338.
ἰαίω, Ion. impf. -εσκον Q. Sm. 7. 340: aor. ἰῆνα Od., Dor. ἰάνα Pind. — Pass., aor. ἰάσθην. [ῖ, except in augm. tenses, e.g. Od. 15. 165; but at the beginning of a verse ῖ without augm., Il. 23. 59S, Od. 22. 59, Anth. P. 12. 95, Q. Sm. II. c.] (Origin uncertain.) To heat, ἀμφὶ δὲ οἱ πυρὶ χαλκὸν ἰῆναι Od. 8. 426: — Pass., ἰαίω δ' ὕδαρ ἰοῖ 359: hence ἰαίωται χολοῦται Phryn. Tag. ap. Hesych. 2. to melt, ἰαίωτο κηρὸς Od. 12. 175: metaph., θυμὸν ἰαίω to melt the heart, Il. 24. 119. 3. more commonly in Hom. (cf. Plut. 2. 947 C), to warm, cheer, Lat. *fovere*, κραθῖν καὶ θυμὸν ἰαίω h. Hom. Cer. 435; θυμὸν ἰαίω to win Od. 15. 379, Pind. O. 7. 76, Theocr. 7. 29; καρδίαν Ἀλμαν 20, Pind. P. 1. 20; νόον Ib. 2. 166: — oftener in Pass., ἰῶ . . σὺ φρεσὶ σῆσιν ἰαίω Il. 19. 174; ἐν φρεσὶ θυμὸς ἰαίω 24. 321; θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσιν ἰαίω Od. 4. 549; εἰσέκε σὺν κῆρ ἰανθῇ 22. 59; τοῖο δὲ θυμὸς ἰαίω Il. 23. 598; also c. dat., σοὶ . . μετὰ φρεσὶ θυμὸς ἰαίω Ib. 600, cf. 24. 321, etc.; also, θυμὸν ἰαίω 23. 47; φρένας ἔνδον ἰαίω 24. 382; μέτωπον ἰαίω her brow unfolded, Il. 15. 103; c. dat. rei, to take delight in, σφῶν ἰαίωμαι ἐσθρόωσα Od. 19. 537; so, καρδίην ἰαίωται Archil. 33; ἰανθεὶς δαίδαλις Pind. O. 2. 26; cf. εὐφροσύνη; — later, ἰαίω to win τινά τινι Manetho 3. 184, Polyae. 1. 1. II. = ἰάμαι, to heal or save, τινά ἰάσθαι Q. Sm. 10. 327; ὑπέκ κακοῦ ἰαίνονται 4. 402. — Ep. and Lyric word, never used by Trag.

ἰάκος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἰός) Ionic, Polyb. ap. Ath. 440 B: — τὸ ἰάκον the Ionic form, Ath. 400 C. Adv. -κάς, Eust. 1064. 4.
ἰάκχα, ἡ, ἡ, Sicyonic name of a perfumed garland, Phillet. and Timach. ap. Ath. 678 A, Hesych.
ἰάκχ-ἄγωνός, ὄν, bearing the image of Bacchus on his festivals, C. I. 481. II, Poll. 1. 35.
ἰάκχαζω, to shout ἰάκχος, Iugos 3. 11 (v. 1. ἰακχεύσαντες); c. acc. cogn., ἰακχάει φωνῇ Hdt. 8. 65. II. generally, = ἰαχέω, of birds, ἰακχ. αἰδὴν Orph. Lith. 46.
ἰάκχατος, α, ὄν, Bacchanalian, στέφανος Phillet. 22.
ἰάκχων, τό, the temple of Bacchus, Plut. Aristid. 27, Alciphro 3. 59.
ἰακχέω, ἰακχή, v. sub ἰαχ-.
ἰακχῶς, ἰα, ἰων, = ἰακχάιος, restored by Erf. in Soph. O. T. 1219 (for ἰαχέων).
ἰάκχος, ὄ, (v. sub Βάκχος) Iacchos, mystic name of Bacchus, Ar. Ran. 398 sq., Valck. Hdt. 8. 65; τὸν ἰάκχον ἐξελαύνειν to lead forth a Bacchic procession, Plut. Alcib. 34. 2. the festal song in his honour (such as we have in Ar. I. c.), Hdt. 8. 65, Athenio ap. Ath. 213 D, Anon. ap. Suid., C. I. (add.) 4935 b: — in Eur. Cycl. 69, where the word is found as if an Adj., ἰάκχος φῶν, the latter word is prob. a gloss. to interpret.
ἰακχος. II. used by the Tyrant Dionysius for χοῖρος, Ath. 98 D.
ἰαλεμέιζω, Ion. ἰηλ-, (ἰάλεμος) to bewail, Call. Fr. 176.
ἰαλεμέστρια, Ion. ἰηλ-, ἡ, a wailing woman, restored in Aesch. Cho. 424 by Herm., from Hesych. (ἡλεμεστρίας = θρηνηστρίας), cf. Κίσσιος.
ἰάλεμος [ῖ], Ion. ἰηλ-, ὄ, a wail, lament, dirge, Aesch. Supp. 116, Eur. Rhes. 805, Tro. 1304, Phoen. 1034, etc.: — proverb., ἰαλέμου ψυχρότερος, of something tedious and dull, Xenob. 4. 39. II. as Adj., hapless, melancholy, Theocr. 15. 98, Menand. Θυσ. 3; ἰαλ. ποιηταί Luc. Pseudol. 24; ἰατραί Galen. 8. 835. (Prob. from the cry ἰή.)
ἰαλέω-ώδης, ες, (ἔδος) like an ἰάλεμος, wretched, Phot., Suid.
ἰαλέα, ἡ, Cretan for φωνή, Hesych.
ἰάλλω: fut. ἰάλλω (ἐπ-) Ar. Nub. 1299; aor. ἰῆλα Od., Dor. ἰάλα Sophron 32 Ahr.: — [ῖ, unless it be augmented; but Hom. never uses the augm.]. (On the Root, v. sub ῖν.) To send forth, ὁστὸν ἀπὸ νευρῶν ἰάλλειν Il. 8. 300, 309; but used by Hom. mostly in phrase, ἐπ' οὐνείατα χεῖρας ἰάλλειν they put forth their hands to the dishes; and so, ἐπὶ σίτῃ X. I. Od. 10. 376; ἐτάροις ἐπὶ χεῖρας ἰ. laid hands upon my comrades, 9. 288; περὶ χερσὶ δὲ δεσμὸν ἰῆλα threw chains around thy arms, Il. 15. 19; ἐπὶ δεσμὸν ἰῆλα Od. 8. 447. 2. rarely c. acc. objecti, like ἰάπτω 2, ἀριστον ἀτιμίζων ἰάλλειν to assail him with insults, Lat. *ignominia petere*, Od. 13. 142. 3. later, simply, to send, ἄγγελον Theogn. 573, cf. Aesch. Cho. 45; ἐπὶ Δωδωνῆς . . θεοπράτους ἰάλλειν Id. Pr. 659; Δίκην ἰάλλει σύμμαχον Id. Cho. 497; ἰ. ἄπτακτον to shoot it, Anth. P. 5. 188; Φθία ἐλευθερόν ἡμαρ ἰ. to send . . , Ib. 7. 529; ἰάλλειν ὑλάκην to give tongue, howl, Ib. 7. 69; ἰάλλειν ἔχνος to set down the foot, Nic. Al. 242. II. intr. (sub. εαυτὸν), to send oneself on, i. e. to flee, run, fly, Hes. Th. 269; cf. ἰάπτω. — Ep. word, used also by Aesch., cf. sq.: — in Att., it should be written ἰάλλω acc. to Arcad. (Curt. compares the Skt. Root *ar*, redupl. *iy-ar*, *iy-armi* (moveor, tallor); O. I. G. 41-a (eilen); so that *i* is a redupl.)
ἰαλτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. sent forth, ἐκ δύμων Aesch. Cho. 22.
ἰαλυσός, Ion. ἰηλυσός, ἡ, one of the three Dorian cities of Rhodes, Il. 2. 656, Hdt. 1. 144, cf. Pind. O. 7. 136, Strabo 655: — ἰαλυσία, the country, Diod. 5. 57: — Adj., ἰηλυσίος, α, ὄν, Dion. P. 505. [In Pind. the penult. is short, but in Hom. long, whence v. 1. ἰηλυσός.]
ἰάμα, Ion. ἰῆμα, τό, (ἰάομαι) a means of healing, remedy, medicine, Hdt. 3. 130, Hipp. Acut. 384, Thuc. 2. 51, Plat., etc.; στεναγμοῖ, τῶν πόνων ἰάματα Aesch. Fr. 382. II. = ἰασις, 1 Ep. Cor. 12. 9.

ἰαματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for healing, Byz., Eccl.
ἰαμβειο-γράφος, ὄ, a writer of iambs: v. ἰαμβειοφάγος.
ἰαμβεύς, ὄν, (ἰαμβος) iambic, μέτρον Arist. Poët. 4. 10. II. as Subst., ἰαμβεῖον, τό, an iambic verse, Ar. Ran. 1133, 1204, Plat. Rep. 602 B, Arist., etc.; in pl. an iambic poem, Luc. Salt. 27: — generally, a verse, line, Ath. 355 A. 2. iambic metre, Arist. Rhet. 3. 1, 9.
ἰαμβειο-φάγος, ὄ, a glutton at iambs, or perhaps a mouther, murderer of them, as Dem. (274. 6) called Aeschines, who had formerly been a player, cf. 315. 21: — restored from some MSS., E. M., Hermog., etc., for ἰαμβειογράφος. — In A. B. 190 we have also the form ἰαμβο-φάγος.
ἰαμβ-ἔλεγος, ὄ, an asynartete verse, formed by substituting an iambic penthemimer for the former half of a pentameter, Hephaest. 15. 13.
ἰαμβίζω, = sq., Anth. P. 7. 405.
ἰαμβίζω, to assail in iambs, to lampoon, τινά Gorg. ap. Ath. 505 D, Arist. Poët. 4. 10, Dion. H. 7. 72.
ἰαμβικός, ἡ, ὄν, iambic, Arist. Poët. 5. 6., 24, 10, Dion. II., etc.: — ἡ (sc. ἔρχεται), Ath. 629 C.
ἰαμβίς, ἰδος, ἡ, cited without interpr. from Aesch. (Fr. 74) by Hesych.; cf. παριαμβίς.
ἰαμβιστής, ὄν, ὄ, one who writes iambs, a libeller, Ath. 181 C.
ἰαμβο-γράφος, ὄ, a writer of iambs; and ἰαμβογραφία, ἡ, Tzetz.
ἰαμβο-εἰδής, ἐς, like an iambus, Aristid. Quintil. p. 39. 40.
ἰαμβο-κροτός, ὄν, in iambic rhythm, λόγος Walz Rhet. 1. 443; ἡχος τοῦ λόγου, Ib. 5. 450.
ἰαμβοποιέω, to write iambs, Arist. Poët. 22. 9.
ἰαμβο-ποιός, ὄ, a writer of iambs, Arist. Poët. 9. 5, Chron. Par. in C. I. 2374. 58.
ἰαμβος, ὄ, an iambus, a metrical foot consisting of a short and a long syll., —, Plat. Rep. 400 B, etc.; ὁ ἴ. αὐτῇ . . ἡ λέξις τῶν πολλῶν Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 4. II. an iambic verse, the trimeter or senarius, first used by the sarcastic writers Archilochus and Ilipponax (hence Horace, *criminosi Iambi*), ἰαμβος τρίμετρος Hdt. 1. 12; ἴ. Ἰππώνακτος Ar. Ran. 661, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 17, 16, Poët. 4. 10, Pol. 7. 17, 11. III. an iambic poem, Strabo 354; esp. a lampoon, mostly in pl., Plat. Ion 534 C, Legg. 935 E; ἐφ' ὕβριστηρας ἰάμβους Anth. P. 7. 352, etc. 2. a kind of extempore play got up by αὐτοκάβαλοι, who themselves had the same name, Senuus ap. Ath. 622 B. (From ἰάπτω, as being the foot or metre first used by satiric writers, v. supr.; cf. κορ-υθή, κόρ-υμβος. The Mythologers say, that when Demeter was sorrowing for her daughter, an old woman named *Iambé* σκώλασσα τὴν θεὸν ἐποίησε μευιάσαι, Apollod. 1. 5. 3. — The termin. recurs in διθύρ-αμβος, θρί-αμβος, words of which the origin is uncertain.)
ἰαμβύκη, ἡ, a musical instrument, prob. distinct from the σαμβύκη, Eupol. Eil. 3, Phyllis ap. Ath. 636 B. [ῖ prob., v. σαμβύκη.]
ἰαμβύλος, ὄ, a libeller, Arcad. 57. 10, Hesych.
ἰαμβώδης, ες, (ἔδος) iambic, satirical, Philostr. 246.
ἰαμεναί, late form of εἰαμεναί, Hesych.
ἰαμνοί, ὦν, οἱ, = εἰαμεναί (foreg.), Nic. Th. 30, 200, 53S, 901. Hesych. also expl. it by θάμνοι, bushes.
ἰάν, ὄ, in pl. ἰάνες, contr. for ἰάνων, ἰάνες, an Ionian, Aesch. Pers. 949, 950, 1025 [where ἰάνων with ᾗ].
ἰανθίνος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἰών, ἄνθος) violet-coloured, ap. Plin. A Subst. ἰανθος, ὄ, or ἰανθον, τό, = ἰών, Hesych., Theognost. Can. 18. 2.
ἰάμαι, imper. ἰών v. infir., Ion. inf. ἰῆσθαι Hipp. 308. 38: fut. ἰάσομαι Eur., etc.; Ion. and Ep. ἰῆσομαι Od., Hipp.: aor. ἰάσασθαι Eur., Plat.; Ion. ἰῆσθαι Il., etc.: — for Pass., v. infir.: — [ᾗ in Hom., etc.; later also ῖ, Eur. Hipp. 597, Anth.]. (Root uncertain.) To heal, cure, τινά Il. 12. 2; ὀφθαλμοῖν Od. 9. 525; absol., Ib. 520, Il. 5. 899; so in Hdt. 3. 134, etc.; ἰάσαι τοὺς κάρνοντας Plat. Polit. 299 A; τὸ σῶμα Soph. Tr. 1210; τὸ σῶμα τῶν παθῶν to cure it of . . , Clem. Al. 559. 2. νόσους ἰάσαι, properly of surgeons, Pind. P. 3. 81, cf. Eur. Hipp. 597, etc., Plat. Pro. 340 E; σμύνησι ἰ. τὰ ἔλκεα Hdt. 7. 181: — metaph., δύσνοιαν, δόκιαν ἰάσαι Eur. H. F. 1107, Or. 649, cf. Isocr. 136 E, Aeschin. 63. 31; ἰ. δὲ κελλαν to repair it, Liban. 4. 613; proverb., μὴ τὴ κακῇ τὸ κακὸν ἰώ, i. e. do not make bad worse, Hdt. 3. 53, cf. Thuc. 5. 65; μὴ κακοῖς ἰώ κακά Aesch. Fr. 417; κακοῖς ὕαν θάλων ἰάσαι κακά Soph. Fr. 98. 3. to cure the effects of, counteract, ἀκράτος ἰ. τὸ κώνειον Plut. 2. 653 A. II. a fut. and aor. act. occur in late writers, ἰάσασθαι Nicet. Eug. 3. 148, ἰάσασθαι Galen.: — again, the aor. ἰάθην is always pass., to be healed, to recover, Andoc. 20. 40, Anth. P. 6. 330, Galen., N. T.; Ion. ἰῆθαι Hipp. 532. 42; so fut. ἰαθήσομαι, Luc. Asin. 14, Geop.; ἰάσομαι Aristid. 2. 317; πρὶ ἰάμαι, Ev. Marc. 5. 29.
ἰαόναι, barbarism for ἰάον (voc.), O Ionian, Ar. Ach. 104.
ἰάονες, οἱ, lengthd. for ἰάνες, the Ionians, including, acc. to Il. 13. 685, h. Ar. 147, the inhabitants of Attica and Megara; v. Heyne II. t. 6. p. 287: — in Persian it was = ἑλληνες, Aesch. Pers. 178, 563: — the sing. ἰάων is rare, Theocr. 16. 57, cf. ἰαοναῖ: fem. ἰαονίς, ἰδος, Nic. ap. Ath. 683 B: ἰαονία, ἡ, Ionica, Ib. A. G.; — ἰαόνιος, α, ὄν, Greek, Aesch. Supp. 69, Pers. 999 (as Herm. for ἰόνιον); Athenian, Orac. ap. Plut. Sol. 10. [ἰάονες: — in Aesch. Pers. 949 we find an err. form ἰάνων.]
ἰάπτω, fut. ψω: (v. sub ῖν): — to send or drive on, like προϊάπτω; Hom. uses the simple Verb only in the phrase κατὰ χροά καλὸν ἰάπτειν (sc. τὰς χεῖρας) to put forth (her hands) against her fair body, i. e. smite her breasts for grief, like κόπτεσθαι, Od. 2. 376., 4. 749: — later, of missiles, to send forth, shoot, βέλη ἰάει τινα Aesch. Ag. 510; χειρμάδα ἐπὶ τινι Id. Theb. 299; πρόσθε πυλῶν κεφαλὴν ἰ. to throw his head before the gates, i. e. lose it, Ib. 525: — metaph., ἐπιτρώβιον αἶνον ἐπ' ἀνδρὶ θάγει. ἰάπτειν (so Ger. Voss for the Ms. reading ἐπιτρώβιος αἶνον, in signif. II), Id. Ag. 1547; ψόγον ἰ. ἐπὶ τινι Rhian. ap. Stob. 54.

9; ἰάπτεν ὄρχήματα to begin the dance, Soph. Aj. 700:—Pass., ἐπὶ τινὶ ἰάπτεται βέλη Aesch. Theb. 544. 2. rarely c. acc. objecti, like ἰάλλω 2, λόγους ἰάπτεν τινά to assail one with words, Soph. Aj. 501; hence, in Alexandr. Poets, to wound, hurt, ἔγχος χροῖα ἰάπην Q. Sm. 6. 546; 1. τινά ἐς ὅσπεον ἄχρη Theocr. 3. 17; and so in Pass., ἰάπτομαι ἀλγιστον ἦτορ Mosch. 4. 39; v. περιπάλω, and cf. Q. Sm. 3. 455, 481; οὐδ' ἦγρως ἰάπτεται Auth. P. 11. 389:—also to injure, frustrate, ναυρίκην Ap. Rh. 2. 875. II. intr. (sub. αὐτόν), to rush, hurry, Aesch. Supp. 547. (The Root seems to be ΙΑΠ, = Lat. jac-io, cf. Π. π. II:—hence ἰάμβος.)

Ἰάπυξ, Ion. Ἰήπυξ, ὄγος, δ, the NW or rather WNW wind, also ἀργέστης, Arist. Mund. 4. 12, Fr. 238, 11. II. Ἰάπυγες, Ion. Ἰήπυγες, oi, a people of Southern Italy, Hdt. 7. 170:—ἡ Ἰάπυγία, Ion. Ἰήπυγίη, their country, Ib.:—Adj., Ἰάπυγιος, a, ov, Iapygian, Thuc. 6. 30.

ἰάραξ, Dor. for ἰέραξ, Ahr. D. Dor. § 16. ἰάρεα, ἰαρεῖαδδω, ἰαριτεύω, ἰαρός, v. sub ἰερ-.

Ἰάς, ἰάος, ἡ, Adj. fem. Ionic, στρατιή, ἐσθής Hdt. 5. 33, 87; τῇ Ἰάδι συγγενεῖ Thuc. 4. 61. II. as Subst. (sub. γυνή), an Ionian woman, Hdt. 1. 92, etc. 2. (sub. γλώσσα) the Ionic dialect, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 16. 3. the Ionian flower, = ἰον, Nic. Fr. 2. 2. [I, but ἰ in arsi, Epigr. in Steph. B. s. v. Θούριος.]

ἰάστ [ἰ] 3 pl. pres. of εἶμι (ἰδο). ἰάσι [ἰ], for ἰέασι, 3 pl. pres. of ἔημι.

ἰάσιμος [ἰα], ov, (ἰάομαι) to be cured, curable, opp. to ἀνίατος, of persons, φαρμάκιστος Aesch. Pr. 475, Plat., etc.; διαφθερίσθαι ἰάσιμος ἄν Αντιφθό 126. 10; metaph. affeasable, θεός Eur. 399. 2. of wounds, τραῦμα ἰάσ. Plat. Legg. 878 C; metaph., ἰάσ. ἀμάρτημα Id. Gorg. 525 B; κακὰ ἰδ. Legg. 731 D; ἰάσ. τὸ πάθος Alex. Aeb. 5. 4.

ἰάσις [ἰ], Ion. ἰήσις, εως, ἡ, (ἰάομαι) healing, a mode of healing, cure, Lat. medela, Hipp. Aph. 1245. Archil. 39, Soph. O. T. 68, Plat. Symp. 188 C, al.; οἷς [πῆμασι] 1. οὐκ ἔνεσθ' ἰδεῖν Soph. El. 876; [ἀδίκημα], οὐ μὴ ἔστιν ἰ. Arist. Rhet. 1. 14, 2; ἔλεγχος ἰ. τοῦ λόγου Id. Metaph. 3. 5, 3. ἰασώνη, ἡ, a plant of the convolvulus kind, bindweed, or, acc. to others, columbine, Theophr. H. P. 1. 13, 2.

ἰασμ-ἔλαιον, τό, and ἰασμή, ἡ, a Persian perfume, perhaps oil of jasmine, Diosc. Noth. 1. 76; also ἰασμῖνον μύρον, Id. ἰασπ-αχάτης, ov, δ, a jasper-like agate, Aët. 1. 2, 37, Plin. H. N. 37. 54. ἰασπίς, fut. ἰάω, to be like a jasper, Diosc. 5. 154.

ἰασπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a precious stone, jasper, Plat. Phaedo 110 D, C. I. 150 D. 37, Theophr. Lap. 23, al., (cf. Hebr. yashpêk). ἰασπ-δνοῖς, υχος, δ, a jasper-like onyx, Plin. H. N. 37. 37. ἰασπ-οπάλλιος, δ, a jasper-like opal, Epiph.

Ἰαστί [ἰ], Adv. (ἰάς) in the Ionic fashion, opp. to Δωρισί, Plat. Lach. 188 D. 2. in the Ionic mode (of music), Pratinas 5, Plat. Rep. 398 E; ἡ 1. ἁρμονία Ath. 524 F. 3. in the Ionic dialect, Luc. Herod. 2.

Ἰαστίος, a, ov, Ionic, Max. Tyr. 1. 1. Ἰασώ, ὄος, contr. οὖς, ἡ, voc. Ἰασοί, (ἰάομαι) Ἰάσο, the goddess of healing and health, Ar. Pl. 701, Fr. 83, Paus. 1. 34, 3.

ἰάτεια, Ion. ἰήτ-, ἡ, healing, φάσις Marc. Sid. 1; πόα Theod. Prodr. ἰάτηρ [ἰ], Ep. ἰητήρ, ἦπος, ὁ, poet. for ἰατρός, in Hom. mostly, a surgeon, Il. 7. 32, 4. 190, 194, etc., Pind. P. 3. 115, etc.:—generally, a healer, νοσούν Theocr. Ep. 7; metaph., ἰ. κακῶν Od. 17. 384, Soph. Tr. 1209; πένθεος Anth. P. 7. 466; absol. a deliverer, Pind. P. 4. 480.

ἰατήριον, Ion. ἰητήριον, τό, a mode of cure, Cure, Arctae, Cur. M. Ac. 1. 4; ἰητήρια νοσούν Q. Sm. 7. 62. ἰατής, οὐ, δ, = ἰατήρ, LXX (Job 13. 4).

ἰατικός, ἡ, ὄν, healing, Diosc. 5. 141, Jo. Chrys. ἰατορία, Ion. ἰητορία, ἡ, the art of healing or of medicine, χειροτέχνης ἰατροίας, of a surgeon, Soph. Tr. 1002, cf. Greg. Naz. in Anth. P. 8. 91, 92, Epigr. Gr. 243. 27.

ἰατός, ἡ, ὄν, curable, Pind. 1. 8 (7). 30, Plat. Legg. 862 C, al. ἰάτος, ov, (ἰόν) prepared from violets, τὸ ἰ. Oribas. 84 Matth. ἰάτραινα, ἡ, = ἰατρίνη, Gloss. Lyc. 61.

ἰατρ-ἀλείπτης, ov, δ, (ἀλείφω) a surgeon who practises by anointing, friction, and the like, Plin. Ep. 10. 4, Celsus:—hence ἰατρ-ἀλείπτική (sc. τέχνη), the practice of an ἰατρ-ἀλείπτης, Plin. 29. 3.

ἰατρέα, Ion. ἰητρέα, ἡ, (ἰατρέω) healing, medical treatment, Hipp. Fract. 774, al. C. I. 3311. 2. metaph. a curing, correcting, ἐπιθυμία Arist. Pol. 2. 7, 11; τῆς ἀμαρτίας lb. 2. 10, 13, cf. 3. 13, 23; ἰατρείας ἔνεκα Id. Eth. N. 7. 12, 1; in pl., lb. 2. 3, 4, al.

ἰατρέον, τό, a surgeon's shop, surgery, Hipp. Offic. 740, Plat. Rep. 405 A, Aeschin. 6. 28; κατ' ἰατρέον ἀνόσους διαγείν not to be ill as to need medical advice, Hipp. Epid. 1. 939. II. pl. a doctor's fee, expense of a cure, LXX (Ex. 21. 19), Poll. 4. 177, 6. 186.

ἰατρέυμα, τό, = ἱαμα: in Rhet. a means of healing disaffection in the hearers, Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 7, cf. Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 347. 39. ἰατρευσις, εως, ἡ, = ἰατρεία, Plat. Rep. 357 C, Arist. Phys. 2. 1, 12, al.

ἰατρέω, (ἰατρός) to treat medically, to cure, τι ἰατρεῖν Acut. 383; τινά Id. Art. 812, Plat. Legg. 857 D, al.:—Pass. to be under medical care, Id. Rep. 357 C, Gorg. 478 B sq., al. 2. absol. to practise medicine, Hipp. Art. 834; τίς ὁρῶς ἰατρεῖν; Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 10. II. metaph. to cure, remedy, correct, Id. P. A. 3. 3, 15, al.

ἰατρία, ἡ, fem. of ἰατήρ, Alex. Inscr. 80. ἰατρικός, Ion. ἰητρ-, ἡ, ὄν, of or for an ἰατρός, Hipp. Ep. 1279, etc.:—ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη), surgery, medicine, Hdt. 2. 84, 3. 129, Hipp. Vet. Med. 8, Plat., etc.:—Adv. —κώς, Alex. Aeb. 5. 13. II. skilled in the medical art, Plat. Rep. 455 E, etc.; 1. γίνεσθαι ἐκ τῶν συγγραμμάτων by rule, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 21, etc.: Comp. —ώτερος lb. 1. 6, 16. 2. metaph., ἰ. περὶ τὴν ψυχὴν Plat. Prot. 312 E.

ἰατρίνη, ἡ, = ἰατρία, a midwife, Galen. 8. 414; cf. Lob. Phryn. 651. ἰατρο-λογέω, to study medicine, Diog. L. 8. 78.

ἰατρολογία, ἡ, the study of medicine, Philo 1. 302. ἰατρο-μᾶθηματικοί, oi, those who practised medicine in conjunction with astrology, as was done in Egypt, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 24.

ἰατρό-μαα, ἡ, a midwife, Inscr. Gruter. f. 1110. ἰατρό-μαντις, εως, δ, physician and seer, of Apollo and Aesculapius, Aesch. Supp. 263, cf. Eum. 62, Ar. Pl. 11: metaph., φρενῶν ἰατρ. Aesch. Ag. 1623.

ἰατρον, τό, prob. an error for ἰατρεῖον (signif. II), Hesych. ἰατρο-νίκης, ov, δ, conqueror of physicians, Inscr. in Plin. H. N. 29. 5. ἰατρός, Ion. ἰητρός, ὁ, (ἰάομαι) like ἰατήρ, one who heals, a mediciner, physician or surgeon, (for there seems to have been no professional distinction), Il. 16. 28, al., cf. Hdt. 3. 130 sq.; ἰητρός ἀνὴρ Il. 11. 514; φῶς ἰ. Aesch. Supp. 261; οὐ πρὸς ἰατροῦ σοφοῦ θρηνεῖν ἐπὶ ὁδῶς πρὸς τομῶντι πῆματι Soph. Aj. 581; ἰατρῶν παῖδες, for ἰατροί, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 7; as a name of Apollo, Ar. Av. 584, Lyc. 1207, C. I. (add.) 2134 a:—1. ὀφθαλμῶν, ὁδόντων an oculist, dentist, Hdt. 2. 84:—also as fem., Diogen. Trag. ap. Ath. 636 A, Plut. 2. 143 D: a midwife, Hellad. ap. Phot. Bibl. 531. 8, Hesych. s. v. μαῖα. II. metaph., ἰατρ. πόνων Pind. N. 4. 3; ὁ θάνατος, .. τῶν ἀνηκεστῶν κακῶν ἰ. Aesch. Fr. 244; ὁ θάνατος λυσιπλοῖα ἰ. κακῶν Soph. Fr. 626; ὀργῆς νοσοῦσας εἰσὶν ἰατροὶ λόγοι Aesch. Pr. 378, cf. Cho. 699; ἀνυχίας Αντιφθό 117. 40; τῆς πύλεως κακῶς βουλευσαμένης Thuc. 6. 14; λυπῆς ἰ. χρύσους Diphil. Inscr. 36; τῆς ὕβρεως Ath. 627 E. [ἰατρον, v. ll. c.; ἰατρον, only in Eur. Fr. 1071, Ar. Eccl. 363, Pl. 406, ἰητρεῖν C. I. 3311.]

ἰατρο-σοφιστής, οὐ, δ, a professor of medicine, Epiph., who also has the Adj. ἰατροσοφιστική (sc. τέχνη), etc. ἰατρο-τέχνης, ov, δ, a practitioner of medicine, An. Nub. 332.

ἰαττάται, Interj. alas! ah! woe's me! Ar. Ran. 648; so, ἰατταταιῆς Id. Eq. 1 (ubi v. Dind.), Thesm. 945, cf. ἀτταται.

ἰάτωρ, Ion. ἰήτωρ, opos, ὁ, = ἰατρός, C. I. 778. ἰαῦ, a shout in answer to one calling, καὶ ἡοῖα! Ar. Ran. 272.

ἰαυμός, ὁ, (ἰαῦω) a sleeping-place, esp. of wild beasts, a den, loir, Lyc. 606. II. sleep, Hesych.

ἰανοῖ, exclamation of joy, ho ho! Ar. Ran. 1029. ἰαῖω, poet. Verb. mostly used in pres. and impf. (by Trag. only in lyr.). fut. ἰάσω Lyc. 101, 430: aor. ἰάσω Od.: (v. sub fin.). To sleep, to pass the night, ἡνῶς .. ἐν ἀγκύρῳ ἰαῖναι Il. 14. 213; Ἄιδος .. ἐν ἀγκύρῳ ἰαῖναι Od. 11. 261; παρὰ μνηστῆρων 22. 464; ἰαῖνον ἐν κλισίᾳ 24. 209; ἐπὶ νηυσὶν Il. 18. 259; ἀπὸ πύλων νύκτας ἰαῖναι 9. 325, Od. 19. 340; ἐκτός ἰ. to sleep outside, 14. 16; of beasts, ἐθα δὲ πολλὰ μῆλ' .. ἰαῖσκον 9. 184, etc.:—c. acc. cogn., ἐν νυχίᾳ τέρψιν ἰαῖναι to enjoy the night's sleep, Soph. Aj. 1204; ὑπὸ πύλινον κοῖτον ἰαῖναι, of a soldier sleeping under arms, Eur. Rhes. 740.

II. c. gen., like πάω, Lyc. 101:—in Eur. Phoen. 1537, πόδα belongs to ἀλάνων, not to ἰαῖναι. (From ἀν (i. e. ἀνω), with a as redupl.; cf. I. 5.) ἰαφέτης [ἰ], ov, ὁ, (ἰός, ἀφίημι) an archer, Anth. P. 9. 525, 10.

ἰάχω, fut. ἰῶω: aor. ἰάχσω h. Hom. Cer. 20, Anth. P. 7. 745. (The Trag. use the word only in lyric passages, and the MSS. constantly give the form ἰαχέω, whether the α is long or short: when it is long, Pors. (foll. by Herm. and Dind.) wrote ἰαχέω (cf. ἰαχή, ἰαχίος), Eur. Heracl. 752, 783, Or. 826, 965, etc.; whereas Elmsl. Heracl. 752, Med. 201, maintains that a might be lengthd. by pronunciation before χ as ο before φ (v. ὄφης).—In several other passages, ἰαχέιν has been introduced by the Copyists for ἀχέιν (a Dor. form of ἡχέιν, used by Trag. even in anapaests), v. sub ἀχέω [ἄ], ἡχέω. To cry, shout, like ἰάχω, Eur. Heracl. 752, El. 1150, Or. 826, 965, etc.:—c. acc. cogn., ἰαχέιν μέλος, αἶλινον Id. Tro. 516, Il. F. 349; αἰδοῦν Ar. Ran. 217; cf. ἡχέω II.

2. rarely c. acc. objecti, κένον ὀλόμενον to bewail, lament .., Eur. Phoen. 1295, cf. 1523:—Pass., κατ' ἰαχέης .. αἰδοῦς thou wert proclaimed .., Id. Hel. 1147 (as Herm. for καὶ ἰαχὴ σφ. ..). II. of things, to sound, h. Hom. 27. 11, Call. Del. 146, Orph., etc.; ὀλολύγματα ἰαχέει Eur. Heracl. 783.

ἰαχῆ, ἡ, (ἰάχω) a cry, shout, in Il. both of the victor and the vanquished, 15. 396, etc.: a wail, shriek, Od. 11. 43; also a joyous sound, ἰαχὰ βρυαῖαν Pind. P. 3. 29, cf. Theogn. 777; κροτάλων τυπῶν τε h. Hom. 13. 3; αἰλῶν Ποῖτα ap. Plut. 2. 1104 E; and in Trag. mostly of joyful shouts, as Eur. Tro. 337, Bacch. 149, I. A. 1039; but πολυδακρύς ἰ. Aesch. Pers. 939, cf. also Eur. El. 143, Phoen. 1302.—In Hom. it takes the digamma, γένετο ἰαχὴ Il. 4. 456; ὑπὸ ἰαχῆς 15. 275, cf. 16. 373, etc.; nor does he ever elide a vowel before 4, though it is otherwise in h. Hom. 13. 3, Hes. Th. 705, Sc. 404.—The Trag. use it only in lyric passages; and where the penult. is long, as in Aesch. Pers. 939, Eur. El. 143, Tro. 337, I. A. 1039, the form ἰαχὴ was restored by Pors.; v. sub ἰαχέω:—in Eur. Med. 147 and elsewhere ἰαχά is an error for ἀχά, a Dor. form of ἡχῆ, q. v.

ἰάχημα, τό, (ἰάχέω) a cry, shout: the hissing of a serpent, Eur. H. F. 883; the sound of an instrument, Anth. P. 6. 165. Cf. ἡχημα. ἰαχος, ὁ, = ἰαχῆ, dub. ap. Orph. 48. 3.

ἰαχρός [ἰ], ὄν, melted, softened: metaph. at ease, tranquil, Hesych.: akin to ἰαῖω, q. v.

ἰάχω [ἄ, v. sub fin.]: Ion. impf. ἰάχσκε, Hes. Sc. 232: pf. ἰάχα. To cry, shout, ἰάχοντες ἐπισσόμεθ' Od. 4. 454, etc.; of battle-shouts, Ἀργεῖοι δὲ μέγ' ἰάχον Il. 17. 317; σμερδαλέα ἰάχον 19. 41, Od. 22. 81; of a frightened child, to shriek, πρὸς κόλπον .. τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκλήθη ἰάχων Il. 6. 468; so of one in pain or alarm, μέγα ἰάχουσα 5. 343, Od. 10. 328; of slaves bewailing, δμῶς .. θυμὸν ἀκηχεμέναι μεγάλ' ἰάχον Il. 18. 29; sometimes of articulate speech, Eur. El. 707, Ap. Rh. 4. 581, 592, Anth. P. 5. 299.

2. of things, Y y 2

to ring, resound, of an echo, *περὶ δ' ἴαχε πέτρῃ* Od. 9. 395, cf. Il. 21. 10; of waves, *ἀμφὶ δὲ κύμα στειρὴ . . . μεγὰλ' ἴαχε* Il. 1. 482, Od. 2. 428, cf. Il. 2. 394; of fire, to roar, 23. 216; of a bowstring, to twang, 4. 125; of hot iron in water, to hiss, Od. 9. 392; of a struck shield, Hes. Sc. 232; also, μέλαθρον ὑπὸ μολῆς ἴαχεν Anth. P. 7. 194. 3. c. acc. cogn., ἰ. αὐθὴν, μέλος to sound forth a strain, h. Hom. 18. 18, Call. Dem. Cal. 40; αὐθὴν, φωνὴν Nonn. 10. 4. 239, etc.; *λογίαν ὕδιν τινα* to proclaim it to him, Ar. Eq. 1016; but, ἴαχον Ἀπόλλω were sounding his praises, Id. Av. 772.—Hom. and Hes. use only the 3 sing. and pl. impf., and the partic.: the pres. ἴαχει in h. Hom. 18. 18 (ubi vulg. χέει), 27. 7, Eur. El. 707 (ubi fort. λαχεῖ): pf. only in part. of the compd. ἀμφιαχυῖα, Il. 2. 316:—ἴαχέω (q. v.) or ἴακχέω is the commoner form in Att. Poets. (ἴαχω was orig. *Fifáxw*, as appears from Od. 4. 454, ἡμεῖς δὲ ἴαχοντες, and from μέγα ἴαχουσα, σμερδαλέα ἴαχων, etc., v. supr.; αἰεὶ ἴαχοντος Il. 11. 453: yet we often find elisions before *i*, as μέγ' ἴαχον, μεγὰλ' ἴαχε, περὶ δ' ἴαχε, etc., v. supr., as also in the compds. ἐπίαχον, ἀμφιαχυῖα; and καί is made short before ἴαχε, Il. 20. 62. The digamma therefore was dropped, when the metre required it.) [d in this form always, cf. ἴακχέω:—ζ, but long in impf. by the augm., which however is thrown off when the metre requires ζ, Il. 4. 506., 17. 317., 19. 41, Hes. Sc. 232.]

Ἰάων, ονος, ὁ, v. Ἰάωνες.

ἰβαναρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, the rope of a draw-well; ἰβανέω, to draw water, like ἀντλέω; ἰβάνη, ἡ, ἰβανος, ὁ, a water-bucket (cf. ἰβνηνος), all in Hesych. (Curt. connects these words with ἔιβω, λείβω.)

ἰβνης, ὁ, a plug in a ship's bottom, which can be taken out to drain the hold, Eust. 525. 34., 858. 38.

ἰβη, ἡ, = σόρος, Hesych.: cf. θίβη.

ἰβνηος, ὁ, = ἰβάνη, ἰβανος, Hesych.: hence τιβήν, τίβνηος.

ἰβρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of pepperwort, *Lepidium Iberis*, Damocr. ap. Galen. 13. p. 635, Diosc. 2. 205. (Prob. from its place of growth.)

ἰβρις (not ἰβρις, for *i* is long, Timol. Αἰγυπτ. 1), ἡ: gen. ἰβριος Hdt. 2. 76, etc.; ἰβριδος and ἰβριος Ael. N. A. 10. 29; acc. ἰβριν Hdt.—pl. ἰβριες Arist., Ion. acc. ἰβρις Hdt. 2. 67, 75; dat. pl. ἰβριες Paus. 8. 22, 5:—the *ibis*, an Egyptian bird, feeding on worms and aquatic animals, to which divine honours were paid, Hdt. 2. 65, 75 sq. (who mentions two kinds), Ar. Av. 1296, Arist. H. A. 9. 27, etc.—The white ibis (*Abd Hannes*) is the *Ibis religiosa*; the black is *Falcinellus igneus*, a beautiful scarlet bird of the stork kind.

ἰβίσκος, ὁ, Lat. *hibiscus*, = ἀλθαία, Diosc. 3. 163.

ἰβυκάνη, ἡ, = βυκάνη, Suid.:—hence the aor. ἰβυκινήσαι Teleclid. ap. Hesych.; ἰβυκηνίσαι in E. M. 464. 44; Subst. ἰβυκανίτης, ὁ, Suid. from Polyb. 2. 29, 6 (Mss. *βυκανητῶν*, *βυκανιτῶν*). Ion. words, acc. to Hesych.

ἰβυκινόν, τό, a musical instrument named after the poet Ibycus, Suid. ἰβυκτῆρ, ἦρος, ὁ, in Cretan, one who begins a war-song, Hesych.

ἰβυξ, ukos, ἰβυς, vos, ὁ, a screaming bird, Hesych.

ἰβύω, to shout: to strike, Hesych.

ἰγα, in Cretan, = σίγα, Hesych.

ἰγδίων, τό, Dim. of ἰγδῖς, Geop. 12. 19, 5.

ἰγδῖς, ἡ, a mortar, Solon 38, Damocr. ap. Galen. 13. 904, Anth. P. 9. 642; cited as obsol. for *θευία* by Sext. Emp. M. 1. 234: in Hipp. 635. 34, Geop. 9. 26, 4, a form ἰγδη appears, which should perhaps be corrected: v. Lob. Phryn. 165, Poll. 10. 103.

II. a kind of dance, Antiph. Κοροπλ. 1.

ἰγδισμα, τό, (from ἰγδίω, which is not found) a pounding:—a dance, in which there was much stamping, E. M. 464. 51, Suid.

ἰγδο-κόπανον, τό, a pestle, Valck. Annon. 184.

ἰγκρος, ὁ, = ἐγκέφαλος, Arcad. 74. 6, Hesych.

ἰγμα, ἰγμένος, pf. of ἰκνέομαι.

ἰγνητες, ον, αἰ, = αὐθγενεῖς, Lat. *indigenae*, Rhodian word, Apollon. de Pron. p. 330 (who writes it ἰγνητις, from the Pron. ἰ), Choerob. in A. B. 1188, Hesych.; and in sing., E. M.

ἰγνύα, Ion. ἰγνύη, ἡ, the part behind the thigh and knee, the ham, Lat. *poples*, κατ' ἰγνύην βεβλημένος Il. 13. 212; παρ' ἰγνύσιν ἐλκε κέρκον Theocr. 25. 242, cf. Anth. P. 12. 176, Plat. 4. 253; also in Prose, Hipp. Fract. 761; τὸ μόριον τὸ τῆς ἀλσεως κύριον (καλεῖται δὲ τοῦτο ἰγνύα) Arist. H. A. 3. 5, 4; περὶ τὴν ἰγνύαν Plut. Artox. 11.—From a nom. ἰγνύς, vos, ἡ, we find dat. pl. ἰγνύσι h. Hom. Merc. 152; acc. ἰγνύν Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 5 (v. l. —ύην), but ἰγνύα Theocr. 26. 15; gen. pl. ἰγνύων Arist. H. A. 3. 3, 1; acc. ἰγνύας (which may belong to either form), lb. 3. 4, 13. [ῶ in ἰγνύη, v. l. c.; but ῶ in ἰγνύσι and ἰγνύα.]

Ἰδαῖος, α, ον, of Ida, v. sub Ἰδη.

ἰδάλμιος, ον, (ἰδος) causing sweat, καῦμα Hes. Op. 413.

ἰδανικός [ῖ], ἡ, ὅν, (ἰδεῖν, ἰδέα) existing only in idea, κόσμος Tim. Locr. 97 D.

ἰδανός [ῖ], ὅν, (ἰδεῖν) fair, comely, χάριτες Call. Fr. 467.

ἰδέ, Ep. Coniunct. = ἡδέ, αὐδ, Hom., Hes.; once also in Soph. (Ant. 969) in a dactylic verse. [ῶ; but Hom. mostly (not always, v. Il. 14. 175., 19. 285) makes the ult. long by position and caesura.—The word seems to have had the digamma, *Fidē*: hence, the Mss. vary between *idē* and *hēde* after short vowels, as, *κνήμαί τε idē* .. or *κνήμαί τ' hēde* .., *ἔχοντο idē* .. or *ἔχοντ' hēde* .., (Il. 4. 147, 382), etc.]

ἰδέ, imperat. aor. of εἶδον, lo, behold, Hom.: later ἰδε.

ἰδε, Ep. 3 sing. of aor. 2 εἶδον, he saw, Hom.

ἰδέα [ῖ], Ion. ἰδέη, ἡ, (ἰδεῖν) form, ἰδέα καλός Pind. O. 10 (11). 123; τὴν ἰδέαν πάννυ καλός Plat. Prot. 315 E; τὴν ἰδέαν μοχθηρὸς Andoc. 13. 30, cf. Ar. Nub. 289, Av. 1000; ἰδεῖν ὅραν Hdt. 1. 80, cf. 4. 109; opp. to μέγας, Plat. Phaedo 109 B, etc. 2. the look or semblance of a thing, as opp. to its reality, Lat. *species*, γνάμην ἐξαπατᾶν ἰδέαι outward appearances cheat the mind, Theogn. 138. 3. a kind, sort,

nature, φύλλα τοῖσδε ἰδέης Hdt. 1. 203; φύσιν παρέχονται ἰδέης τοῖσδε [οἱ ποτάμιοι ἵπποι] Id. 2. 71, cf. 6. 119; ἐφρόνουν διφασίας ἰδέας they conceived two modes of acting, lb. 100; τὰ ὄργ' ἐστὶ τίν' ἰδέαν ἔχοντά σοι; what is their nature or fashion? Eur. Bacch. 471; ἐτέραν ὕμνων ἰδέαν Ar. Ran. 382; καινὰς ἰδέας εἰσφέρειν to bring in new fashions, Id. Nub. 547; τίς ἰδέα βουλήματος; Id. Av. 993; πᾶσα ἰδέα θανάτου every form of death, or death in every form, Thuc. 3. 81, cf. 83., 2. 51; πολλὰ ἰδέαι πολέμων Id. 1. 109; ἡ ὑπάρχουσα ἰδέα τῆς παρασκευῆς Id. 4. 55; πᾶσαν ἰδέαν περσάναντες having tried every way, Id. 2. 19; τῇ αὐτῇ ἰδέα Id. 3. 62., 6. 76; οὐκ ἐν ταῖς αὐταῖς ἰδέαις not in the same relations, Isocr. 36 A; εἰς μίαν τινα ἰδέαν into one kind of existence, Plat. Theat. 184 D; ἄλλη ἰδ. πολιτείας Id. Rep. 544 C, etc.

II. in Logic, = εἶδος, a class, kind, sort, species, under which individuals or smaller species are ranged; or, rather, an idea or general principle for such classification, ἐψηθῶ .. μὴ ἰδέα τὰ τε ἀνόσια ἀνόσια εἶναι καὶ τὰ ὅσια ὅσια Plat. Euthyphro 6 D, cf. Phaedr. 265 D, Soph. 253 D, etc.—but. 2. in the Platonic Philosophy, the ἰδέαι were not only εἶδη, but something more, viz. general or ideal forms, pattern-forms, archetypes, models, Lat. *formae*, of which, respectively, all created things were the imperfect anti-types or representations, and were conceived as the eternal forms of Being, opp. to their material forms, subjects of thought, but not of sight; τὰς .. ἰδέας νοεῖσθαι μὲν ὑπάρθαι δ' οὐ Rep. 507 B, cf. 508 E, and esp. 596 sq.; cf. also Arist. Metaph. 1. 6, 3., 6. 14., 12. 10, al., Eth. N. 1. 6:—εἶδος therefore might be used for ἰδέα, but not ἰδέα for εἶδος, cf. εἶδος III. 2.

III. in Rhet. much like τύπος, a common form or topic, Arist. Rhet. Al. 3. 26, cf. Poët. 7. 7., 19. 5; ἰδεῖν, inf. of aor. 2 εἶδον; Ep. ἰδεῖν Ilom.; Dor. ἰέμεν Pind.

ἰδεσκον, es, e, Ion. for εἶδον, Il. 3. 217.

ἰδῶ, Ion. for ἰδῶ, subj. aor. 2 act. εἶδον.

II. Ep. for εἰδῶ, subj. pf. of αἶδα, to know, Il. 14. 235, (v. l. ἰδῶ as dissyll.).

ἰδη, Dor. ἰδα, ἡ, apparently an Ion. word, (used once by Theocr.), a timber-tree, in pl., χῶρη πύλη τῆς καὶ ἰδησι συνηρεφῆς Hdt. 1. 110; οὐρεα .. ἰδησι παντοῖα συνηρεφία 7. 111; χῶρη .. δασὴ ἰδησι παντοῖα 4. 109; λόφος δασὺς ἰδησι 175:—in sing., a wood, ἐν τῇ ἰδῃ τῇ πείσῃ in the thick of the wood, 4. 109; ἰδαν ἐς πολυδένδρον Theocr. 17. 9; ἰδη ναπηγήσμιος timber for .. Hdt. 5. 23; never in Att. II. as prop. n., Ἰδη, Ida, i. e. the wooded hill (cp. the places of Hdt. cited above), 1. Ida in the Troad, Il., etc.: old gen., Ἰδην μεδέων ruler of Ida, Il. 3. 276; as Adv. from Ida, 4. 475:—hence Zeús Ἰδαῖος 16. 605; Ἰδαία ὄρεα 8. 170; and so in Trag. 2. Ida in Crete, where Zeus was born, Dion. P. 502, Paus. 5. 7.

ἰδη, ἡ, the sheen of metal, Philostr. Imag. pp. 504, 808.

ἰδηαι, 2 sing. subj. aor. 2 med. εἰδόμεν, Ep. for ἰδη.

ἰδησῶ, Dor. fut. of εἶδον, I shall see, Theocr. 3. 37.

ἰδῖα, v. sub ἰδῖος VI. 2.

ἰδιαζόντως, Adv. apart, privately, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 182.

ἰδιάζω, fut. ἀσώ, (ἰδῖος) to live as a private person, live in retirement, Hdn. 4. 12, Dio C. 66. 9; δωματίον ἰδιάζον Heliod. 7. 12; ἰδ. πρὸς τινα to be alone with .., Id. 17. 25; ἰδ. τινὶ to devote oneself to a thing, A. B. 43:—so in Med., Arist. Probl. 19. 45. II. to be peculiar, different from others, ἰδ. τῇ φύσει Diod. 2. 58; ἡ ἰδιάζουσα φύσις, Heliod. 2. 28, cf. Diod. 3. 46; ἰδιάζον συμπίσιν Ath. 12 A; τὰ ἰδιάζοντα peculiarities, cited from Clem. Al.:—ἰδ. τινὶ to be peculiarly adapted to .., Ael. N. A. 6. 19.

ἰδιαίτερος, -ατος, Comp. and Sup. of ἰδῖος, q. v.

ἰδιάσις, εως, ἡ, a being alone, retired life, Byz.

ἰδιασμός, ὁ, (ἰδιάζω) peculiarity, Iamb. V. Pyth. 255.

ἰδιαστής, οὐ, ὁ, a recluse, Diog. L. 1. 25, Greg. Nyss.

ἰδικός, ἡ, ὄν, (εἶδος) late form of εἰδικός (q. v.), special, Stob. Ecl. 2. 236, Ath. 373 B, Galen., etc. 2. proper, one's own, Auth. P. 5. 106, Manetho 5. 122. Adv. —κῶς, Comp. —ώτερον, Ath. 299 D.

ἰδιό-βιος, ον, living by or for oneself, Eust. Opusc. 224. 44.

ἰδιο-βουλέω, to follow one's own counsel, take one's own way, Hdt. 7. 8, 4 (so Diind. for the anomalous form ἰδιοβουλέεν), Dio C. 43. 27.

ἰδιο-γάμια, τά, separate marriages, opp. to κοινάγνια, Greg. Naz.

ἰδιο-γενής, ἐς, peculiar in kind, opp. to κοινογενής, Plat. Polit. 265 E, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 938, Diosc. 2. 71.

ἰδιό-γλωσσος, ον, of distinct, peculiar tongue, Strabo 226.

ἰδιογνωμονέω, to hold one's own opinion, Dio C. 45. 42., 53. 21: in 43. 27, ἰδιογνωμῶν, —prob. a f. l.

ἰδιογνωμῶν, ἡ, one's own opinion, Macar.

ἰδιο-γνώμων, ον, holding one's own opinion, Hipp. Aër. 295, Phryn. Com. Monotr. 1, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 9, 3.

ἰδιο-γονία, ἡ, breeding only with one's own kind, opp. to κοινογονία, Plat. Polit. 265 D.

ἰδιό-γράφος, ον, written with one's own hand, Eccl., Byz.: τὸ ἰδ. an autograph, Gell. 9. 14.

ἰδιο-θάνεω, to die in a peculiar way, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 277:—θανάτος, Achmes Onir. 141. 151:—Adj., ἰδιοθάνατος, ον, lb. 194.

ἰδιο-θελῶς, Adv. by self-will, Eccl.

ἰδιο-θηρευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, hunting by or for oneself: ἡ ἰδιοθηρευτική (sc. τέχνη), private hunting, Plat. Soph. 222 D; so ἰδιο-θηρία, ἡ, lb.

ἰδιο-θρονέω, to be on one's own throne, Ptol. Tetrab. p. 51.

ἰδιο-κράσια, ἡ, a peculiar temperament, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 13.

ἰδιό-κρίτος, ον, (cod. —κωτον), = ἰδιόρρυθμος, Hesych.

ἰδιο-κτῆμων, ον, possessing as one's own, Hephaest. Astrol.

ἰδιό-κτητος, ον, held as private property, Hipp. 1291. 25, Strabo 684; ἰδ. πανευτυχίᾳ won all by himself, Epigr. Gr. 443.

ἰδιολογέομαι, Dep. to converse in private with, τινὶ Plat. Theag. 121 A, Philo 1. 197; πρὸς τινα Charito 6. 7.

ιδιολογία, *ή, a private conversation*, Charito 4. 6: *a special discussion*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 86.

ιδιο-λόγος, *ον, managing special affairs*, name of a magistrate in Egypt under the emperor, Strabo 797.

ιδιο-μήκης, *ες, of their own length, i.e. of the same length each way*, of the square numbers, Nicom. Arithm. 2. 59.

ιδιο-μορφος, *ον, of peculiar form*, Strabo 207, Plut. Mar. 25.

ιδιον, *τό, v. sub ιδιος*.

ιδιοφιλία, *ή, private friendship*, Anon. ap. Suid.

ιδιο-ξένος, *ον, a private friend, or a friend in a private capacity*, opp. to πρόξενος, Dion. H. 1. 84, Diod. 13. 5, Luc. Phal. 2, etc.;—like ιδία ξένος in Andoc. 19. 3; or ιδιος ξένος in Dion. H. 7. 2.

ιδιοῦμαι, (ιδιος) Med. *to make one's own, appropriate to oneself*, Plat. Rep. 547 B, Legg. 742 B, cf. Ephor. 27. 2. *to make one's friend*, τινά Dio C. 39. 29.

ιδιοπάθεια, *ή, feeling for oneself alone*, opp. to συμπάθεια, Galen. 7. 454, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 35.

ιδιοπαθῶ, *to be peculiarly affected*: generally, = Lat. *aegre ferre*, Lob. Phryn. 620.

ιδιο-πάθης, *ές, affected for oneself or in a peculiar way*, Galen.

ιδιο-πλάστος, *ον, self-formed*, Secund.

ιδιοποιέω, *to make separately, ἐπιδείξιν τινι* Galen. 2. 672. II.

Med. *to appropriate to oneself*, like ιδιώω, ιδιόομαι, Diod. 5. 13: *to win over*, Id. 15. 29, LXX (2 Sam. 15. 6).

ιδιοποίημα, *τό, an act of appropriation*, Gloss.

ιδιοποίησις, *ως, ή, a making one's own, appropriation*, Eccl.

ιδιο-ποιός, *ον, making for oneself or separately*, Damasc.

ιδιο-πράγῳ, *to act independently*, Polyb. 8. 28, 9, Diod. 18. 39, 64:—*to mind one's own affairs*, Strabo 555.

ιδιο-πράγία, *ή, a minding one's own affairs, πλεονεξία και ιδ*. Plat. Legg. 875 B. II. *independent action*, Clem. Al. 803.

ιδιοπραγμονέω, = ιδιοπραγέω, Schol.

ιδιο-πράγμα, *ον, gen. onos, minding one's own business*, opp. to πολυπράγμα, Diog. L. 9. 112, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 226.

ιδιοπροσώπῳ, *to have a peculiar look*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 74:—ιδιοπροσωπία, *ή, peculiarity of aspect*, Ptol. Tetrab. p. 155:—ιδιο-πρόσωπος, *ον, of peculiar aspect*, Ib. p. 50.

ιδιορρυθμία, *ή, a peculiar way of life*, Byz., Eccl.

ιδιορρυθμός, *ον, living in one's own way*, Eust. Opusc. 64. 63, Thom. M. 123.

ιδιος [ιδ], *α, on*, Att. also *os, on* Plat. Prot. 349 B, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, I., 9. 40, 30: (v. sub fin.): I. *one's own, pertaining to oneself*: and so, 1. *private, personal*, opp. to κοινός or δημόσιος, opp. to κοινός (public): in Hom. only twice (in Od.), πρῆξις δ' ἥδ' ἰδίῳ οὐ δημόσιος this business is *private*, not public, 3. 82; δημόσιον ἢ ἰδίον 4. 314; ἰδιος ἐν κοινῷ σταλαῖς embarking a *private* man in a public cause, Pind. O. 13. 69; ἰδίῳ στόλῳ χρᾶσθαι, opp. to δημοσίῳ, Hdt. 5. 63; γῆς . . νοσούσης ἰδία κοινούντες κακά Soph. O. T. 636; κοινὸν ἐξ ἰδίας ἀνοίας κακὸν Eur. Hec. 740, cf. Or. 766; ἰδία πράσων ἡ στρατοῦ ταχθεὶς ὕπο; Id. I. A. 1364; ἰδία κέρδις Hdt. 6. 100; συμφορὰ Antipho 116. 15; πρόσ-οδος Andoc. 30. 25; τὰ ἰδία διάφορα Thuc. 2. 37; πλούσιος ἰδιος καὶ δημόσιος Id. 1. 80, cf. 2. 61, Plat. Rep. 521 A; ἰδιος οὐ κοινὸς πόνος Ib. 535 B, cf. 543 B; ἰδία ἐμβόλαια Ib. 443 E; ἰδία ἡ πολιτικὴ πράξις Ib. Gorg. 484 D; πόλεις καὶ ἰδίοι οἴκοι Id. Legg. 890 B, cf. 796 D, etc.; τὰ ἰρὰ καὶ τὰ ἰδία temples and *private* buildings, Hdt. 6. 9, 8. 109; τὸ ἐν ἰδίῳ discussion among *private* persons, Plat. Soph. 225 B.

2. *one's own*, in property, opp. to ἀλλότριος, Pind. N. 6. 55; ἢ ἰδ. ἐλευθερίῳ Id. 7. 147; Ζεὺς ἰδίου νόμοι κρατύνων Aesch. Pr. 404; ἰδία γνῶμη Ib. 543 (but v. sub αὐτόνομος); οὗτοι τὰ χρήματ' ἰδία ἐκέντησαν βοροτοί Eur. Phoen. 555; φίλων οὐδὲν ἰδίον, = κοινὰ τὰ τῶν φίλων, Id. Andr. 376:—with a Pron., τὰ αὐτοῦ ἰδία Theogn. 440; τὸ ἡμέτερον ἰδίον Dem. 1274. 7, etc.

3. *τὰ ἰδία*, in Att., either *private affairs*, *private interests*, as opp. to public, Thuc. 1. 82., 2. 61, etc.; or *one's own property*, Id. 1. 141, etc.; ἰδία πράττειν to mind *one's own affairs*, treat on one's own account, Eur. I. A. 1363; also, *eis* τὸ ἰδίον for *oneself*, Xen. An. 1. 3, 3, etc.:—these forms, acc. to Phryn., are less Att. than τὰ ἐμᾶντοῦ, τὰ ἐαυτοῦ, etc.; but we often find the Adj. and Pron. joined, τοῦμῳ ἰδίον my own *personal* opinion, Isocr. 117 D; τὰ ἐμὰ ἰδία Dem. 1226. 24; τὸ ἰδίον τὸ αὐτοῦ, τὰ αὐτοῦ ἰδία Antipho 136. 27, Isocr. 184 E; τὰ ἡμέτερα ἰδία Dem. 439. 25; τὰ ἰδία σφῶν αὐτῶν, τὰ ἰδ. τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν Andoc. 20. 4, 28. 9; v. Lob. Phryn. 441; ἔγωγε τοῦμῳ ἰδίον I for my own *part*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 9.

4. of persons, personally attached to one, ἰδία Σελεύκου Polyb. 21. 4, 4; ταῖς εὐνοίαις ἰδίοι Diod. 11. 26.

II. *peculiar, separate, distinct, ἕνθος ἰδ. καὶ σπῆμας Σκυθικῶν* Hdt. 4. 18, cf. 22; ἰδίοι τινές σοι [θεοί]; Ar. Ran. 890; ἐκαστῷ ὑποκείται τὸ ἰδίον οὐσία Plat. Prot. 349 B; πόλεις . . βαρ-βάρους καὶ ἰδίας Dem. 289. 19; ὁ Βάτραχος ἰδίαν ἔχει τὴν γλῶτταν Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 10:—also *fol.* ἢ ἰδίῳ ἢ ἄλλῳ *peculiar and different* from others, Plat. Gorg. 481 C; so, ἰδίον παρὰ τὰ ἄλλα Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 10.

2. *strange, unaccustomed, ἰδίαν ὑμεναίοισι κοῦχλ* σώφροσιν Eur. Or. 558; ἰδίον καὶ περὶ τὸν Arist. G. A. 3. 10, 18: *strange, peculiar, eccentric*, of persons, Plat. 2. 57 E; ἰδίος τινὶ Them. 18.

3. *peculiar, appropriate, ἰδία ὀνόματα proper, specific* words, opp. to τὰ περιέχοντα general, Arist. Rhet. 3. 5, 3; ὀνόμα ἰδίον τινος Plat. Rep. 580 E; τὸ ἰδίον τῷ ἑαίνον Luc. pro Imag. 19.

III. ἰδίοι λόγοι *humble prose*, as opp. to ποίσις, Plat. Rep. 366 E; v. infr. VI. 2. c.

IV. in Aristotle's Logic, τὸ ἰδίον is generally the *characteristic property* of a species, Top. 1. 5, 4., 1. 8, 2; but sometimes, more loosely, of an *attribute peculiar to one term* (as distinguished from others), or to a given person at a given time,

though not always predicable of him, Ib. 5. 1, 3.

V. regul. Comp. is ἰδιώτερος, Isocr. 247 C, Theophr.; Sup. ἰδιώτατος, Dem. 641. 17; but ἰδιώτερος, ἰδιώτατος, Arist. P. A. 2. 10, 8., 16. 2, Theophr. H. P. 1. 14, 2., 6. 3, 1, cf. Thom. M. 466.

VI. Adv. ἰδίως, *especially, peculiarly*, Plat. Legg. 807 B, Isocr. 104 A; Gen. ἰδιώτερος, Theophr. H. P. 1. 13, 4; or ἰδιώτερον, Hdn. 7. 6; Sup. ἰδιώτατα, Diod. 19. 1; ἰδίως καλεῖν to call by a *special* name, Arist. Mund. 4, 13:—often in Scholl., of words, in a *peculiar* sense or usage; also *separately, extra verum*, Schol. Ar. Nub. 41.

2. also ἰδίῳ, Ion. —ῆ, as Adv. *by oneself, privately, separately, ὁνόντι ἰδίῳ μόνῳ* Hdt. 1. 132, cf. 192; οὕτε ἰδίῳ οὕτε ἐν κοινῷ Thuc. 1. 141; καὶ ἰδίῳ καὶ δημοσίῳ Id. 3. 45; ἰδίῳ ἑκάστου Id. 8. 1; oft. in Plat., etc.:—c. gen., ἰδίῳ τῆς φρονέως *apart from* . . , Ar. Ran. 102.

b. *on one's own account*, Ar. Eq. 467. c. *in prose*, opp. to ὑπὸ ποιητῶν, Plat. Rep. 366 E; v. supr. III.

3. κατ' ἰδίαν *in private*, Philem. Incert. 76, Plut. 2. 120 E; κατ' ἰδίαν εἰπὲν τινι Diod. 1. 21; κατ' ἰ. λαμβάνειν τινά to take him aside, Polyb. 4. 84, 8. (Orig. it had the digamma, *ῑδίος*, as written in the Tabb. Heracl., Ahr. D. D. § 5, 2, and the Root was *ῑ*, *ῑ* or *σῑ*, so that the orig. form would be *σῑῑ-ῑος*:—the form καθ' ἰδίαν, with spir. asper, occurs in Inscr., C. I. 2329. 6., 2335. 3., 2347 c. 8.)

ιδιο-σημος, *ον, peculiar in signification*, ὀνόματα Walz Rhett. 7. 195.

ιδιο-στολος, *ον, equipt at one's own expense, τριήρης* Plut. Alcib. 1: *hired for one's own use*, πλοῖον Ath. 521 A; ἰδ. ἐπλευσε sailed in his *own* ship, Plut. Thes. 26.

ιδιο-συγκράσια, ἢ, (κράσις) *a peculiar temperament or habit of body*, ιδιοσυγκρασία, Ptol. Tetrab. —also —συγκράσις, *ως, ή, Ib.*:—but ιδιο-συγκρίσις, ἢ, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 79; ιδιοσυγκρίσις, *ως, ή, Diosc. Pharm. praef.*

ιδιο-σύνκριτος, *ον, peculiarly composed*, Hermes in Stob. Eccl. 1. 938.

ιδιο-σύστατος, *ον, of independent substance*, Eccl. Adv. —τως, Ib.

ιδιότης, ἡ, (ιδιος) *peculiar nature, property*, Damoc. Σύντρ. I. 41; ἢ ἰδ. τῆς ἡδονῆς Xen. An. 2. 3, 16; τῶν πράξεων Plat. Polit. 305 D; τὸ πολιτεύματος Polyb. 1. 13, 13, etc.; ἐκὼν τῆς ἰδίας ιδιότητος LXX (Sap. 2. 23):—in pl. *peculiarities*, αἱ ἰδ. Ἀντίφον Polyb. 9. 22, 7.

2. in Gramm., *εἰς ἰδιότητα in its proper sense*, Schol. Il. 18. 319; or as a *proper* name, Steph. B. s. v. Θεταλία.

ιδιοτροπία, ἡ, *a peculiar fashion*, Cleomed. 2. p. 104, Eust., etc.

ιδιό-τροπος, *ον, of a peculiar kind, φύσις, νόσος* Id. 3. 35., 5. 10: *of a peculiar species*, ὁ νυκτικῶραφ Strabo 823. Adv. —πως, Diod. 3. 19.

ιδιο-τρόφος, *ον, feeding individuals*, Plat. Polit. 261 D. II.

ιδιό-τροφος, *ον, feeding on particular things*, opp. to πάμφαγος, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 26.

ιδιό-τύπος, *ον, a peculiar form*, Hermes in Stob. Eccl. 1. 938.

ιδιο-ὑπόστατος, *ον, self-existent*, Schol. Epict. Enchir. 17.

ιδιο-φειγής, *ές, self-shining*, of the moon, Antipho in Stob. Eccl. 1. 556.

ιδιο-φύης, *ές, of peculiar nature*, Archel. ap. Diog. L. 2. 17, Diod. 5. 30.

ιδιό-φύτον, *τό, = λεοντοπόδιον*, Diosc. Noth. 4. 131.

ιδιό-φωνος, *ον, with one's own voice*, Eccl.: *by word of mouth*, Boisson. Anecd. 2. p. 350.

ιδιό-χειρος, *ον, written by one's own hand*, Boisson. Anecd. 3. p. 350: *το ἰδ. an original manuscript*, Byz. Adv. —πως, Ib.

ιδιό-χρῶμος, *ον, of peculiar colour*, Artemid. 2. 3:—χρῶος, *ον*, Ptol. Tetr. p. 103.

ιδιώω, only used in Med. ιδιόομαι, q. v.

ιδίως [ιδ-], *ως, ή, a sweating, perspiring*, Arist. Probl. 35. 4.

ιδίω [ιδ-], aor. ἰδῖσα Arist.: (ἰδῖος) —to sweat, of the cold sweat of terror, ἰδίον, ὡς ἐνόησα Od. 20. 204; πρὶν ἂν ἰδῇ καὶ διαλύσης ἄρθρων ἴνας Ar. Pax 85, cf. Ran. 237:—also in Hipp. 606. 42, Arist. H. A. 3. 19, 8, Theophr. H. P. 5. 9, 8, but in Prose more commonly ἰδρῶω.

ιδίωμα, *τό, (ιδίω) a peculiarity, property*, Arist. Plant. 1. 7, 8, Polyb. 2. 14, 3, Ath. 606 E; τὸ καθ' αὐτοῦ ἰδ. τηρεῖν Polyb. 2. 59, 2; τὰ περὶ τὴν χώραν, περὶ αὐτῶν ἰδιώματα 2. 14, 3., 6. 3, 3.

II. *a peculiar phraseology, idiom*, Dion. H. Ep. ad Pomp. p. 783.

ιδιωματικός, ἢ, *ον, peculiar, characteristic*, Clem. Al. 80.

ιδιωματικός, *to name by a proper name*, ἰδ-ώνυμος, *ον, so named*, Byz.

ιδιώσις, *ως, ή, (ιδίω) distinction between things*, opp. to κοινανία, Plat. Rep. 462 B, Plut. 2. 644 D.

ιδιωτεία, ἡ, *private life or business*, Xen. Hier. 8, 1; opp. to βασιλεία, Plat. Legg. 606 A; in pl., opp. to ἀρχαί, Id. Rep. 618 D.

II. *uncouthness, want of education*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 27., Abd. 7.

ιδιωτέω, *to be a private person, i.e. to live in retirement, without public business or political power*, Plat. Apol. 32 A, Rep. 579 C; opp. to ἀρχα, Xen. Hier. 8, 5; *to τυραννεῖω*, Isocr. 15 D, cf. Aeschin. 27. 32:—of a country, *to be of no consideration*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 7.

II. *to practise privately*, of a physician, opp. to δημοσιεύων, Plat. Polit. 259 A, cf. Gorg. 514 E sq.

III. c. gen. rei, *τῆς ἀρετῆς ἰδ. to be unpractised, unskilled in* . . , Id. Prot. 327 A.

ιδιώτης, *ον, ὁ, (ιδιος) a private person, an individual*, opp. to the State, ἐμφερόντα καὶ πόλεις καὶ ἰδιώταις Thuc. 1. 124, cf. 3. 10, Plat. Symp. 185 B, Xen. Vect. 4, 18, etc.

II. *one in a private station*, opp. to one holding public office, or taking part in public affairs, ἀνὴρ ἰδ. Hdt. 1. 32, 59, 70, 123, al., cf. Decret. ap. Andoc. 11. 31; opp. to βασιλεὺς, Hdt. 7. 3; *to ἀρχων*, Plat. Polit. 259 B, cf. Thuc. 1. 115., 4. 2, Lys. 103.

3. *to δικαστής*, Antipho 144. 13; *to πολιτευόμενος*, Dem. 150. 8; *to ῥήτωρ*, Hyperid. Euxen. 37; *to στρατηγός, a private soldier*, Xen. An. 1. 3, 11; ἰδ. θεοί Ar. Ran. 891.

2. *a common man, plebeian*, ὁ ἰδ. καὶ πένητες Plat. Thes. 24, Hdn. 4. 10, etc.

3. as Adj., ἰδ. βίος the life of *such* people, a *private* station. *homely* way of life, Plat. Rep. 578 C.

III. *one who has no professional knowledge*, whether of politics or any other subject, as we say 'a layman,' ἱατρός καὶ ἰδιώτης

Thuc. 2. 48, cf. Hipp. Vet. Med. 9, Plat. Theaet. 178 C, Legg. 933 D; ιδιωτής ἢ τινα τέχνην ἔχων Id. Soph. 221 C, cf. Prot. 312 A; so, opp. to ποιητής, a prose-writer, Plat. Phaedr. 258 D, Symp. 178 B; ἰδ. καὶ μηδὲν αὐλήσεως ἑπαιών Id. Prot. 327 C; also opp. to a professed orator, Isocr. 43 A; to a trained soldier, Thuc. 6. 72, Xen. Eq. Mag. 8, 1; to a regular athlete, Id. Mem. 3. 7, 7, 12, 1, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 8, 8; to a skilled workman (δημιουργός), Plat. Soph. 221 C, Theag. 124 C:—as Adj., ὁ ἰδ. ὄχλος, as opp. to the artificers, Plat. Peric. 12. 2. c. gen. rei, unpractised, unskilled in a thing, Lat. *expers, rudis, latrocinis* Plat. Prot. 345 A, cf. Tim. 20 A; ἔργου Xen. Oec. 3, 9; also, ἰδ. κατὰ τι Id. Cyr. 1. 5, 11; ἰδ. τὰ ἄλλα Hdt. 4. 12; ἰδ. ὡς πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἀγωνίζεσθαι Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 11, cf. Luc. Hermot. 81. 3. generally, a raw hand, an ignorant, ill-informed man, opp. to πεπαιδευμένος, Xen. Mem. 3. 12, 1; ἄν τε δεινὸν λάχωναν ἂν τε ἰδιώται .. Dem. 50. 7:—an awkward, clumsy fellow, opp. to ἀσκητής, ἀδελφής, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 234; ἀμαθὴς καὶ ἰδ. opp. to τεχνίτης, Luc. Indoct. 29; cf. ιδιωτικός II.

IV. ιδιωταί one's own countrymen, opp. to ξένοι, Ar. Ran. 459. ιδιωτίζω, to put into common language, Eust. 145. 10.

ιδιωτικός, ἢ, ὄν, of or for a private person, private, opp. to what is public (δημόσιος), αἶτος καὶ ἐαυτοῦ καὶ ἰδ. Hdt. 1. 21; πύργος 4. 164; opp. to βασιλικός, Plat. Criti. 117 B; to πολιτικός, Id. Phaedr. 258 D; ἰδ. τριτήρης, opp. to the Paralos, Dem. 570. fin.; οἰωνὸς οὐκ ἰδ., i. e. indicating royally, Xen. An. 6. 1, 23; ἰδ. λόγος, causae privatae, Dion. H. de Dem. 56.

II. not done by rules of art, unprofessional, unskilful, rude, Plat. Euthyd. 282 D; φαίδων καὶ ἰδ. Id. Hipp. Ma. 287 A, Ion 532 D, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 234; τὸ ἰδ. ἐν τῇ λέξει Arist. Poët. 27. 7 sq.:—in Adv., μὴ φανῶμαι μὴδὲ ιδιωτικός Plat. Legg. 966 E, cf. 839 E; ιδιωτικῶς καὶ γελώσας Id. Euthyd. 278 D; —κῶς ἔχειν Id. Crat. 394 A; so, ιδιωτικῶς τὸ σῶμα ἔχειν, i. e. to neglect gymnastic exercises, Xen. Mem. 3. 12, 1:—cf. ιδιωτής III.

ιδιώτης, ἰδός, ἢ, fem. of ιδιώτης, inconsiderable, Joseph. A. J. 8. 11, 1; ἰδ. πόλις, opp. to ἡγεμονίς, App. Civ. 4. 16 and 95. II. unskilled, Luc. Imagg. 13; inexperienced, Alciphro 2. 4.

ιδιωτισμός, ὁ, the way or fashion of a common person, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 67; in language, a homely or vulgar phrase, Longin. 31, Diog. L. 7. 59. II. private life, Byz.: a private conversation, Jul. Rufin. de Fig. p. 203.

ιδιωφελής, ἐς, privately profitable, opp. to κοινωφελής, Stob. (?) ἴδμεν, Ion. and Dor. for ἰάμεν:—ἴδμεν, ἴδμεναί, Ep. for εἰδέναι: v. οἶδα. ἰδμοσύνη, ἢ, knowledge, skill, Anth. Plan. 4. 273; in pl., Hes. Th. 377:—in Hesych. also ἰδμη.

ἴδμων, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, (ἴδμεν, =εἰδέναι) skilled, skilful, τέχνη, βουλή Nonn. Io. 7. 56, 8. 143; τινὸς in a thing, Ib., Anth. P. 7. 575. ἰδνόμας, Pass. to bend oneself, double oneself up, shrink up, esp. for pain, ἰδνώθη, of Thersites, Il. 2. 266; ἰδνώθη δὲ πείσων 13. 618; ἰδνωθεὶς ὀπίσσω bent back, of one throwing up a ball perpendicularly, 12. 205, Od. 8. 375; of the womb, ὅταν .. ἰδνώθῃ Hipp. 589. 16; ἰδνύται Id. 595. 9.

ἴδο-γενής, ἐς, born on Ido, Orac. in Paus. 10. 12, 3. ἴδο-μενεύς, ἔως, Ep. ἥτος, ὁ, the chief of the Cretans, properly the strength of Ida (in Crete), Il.

ἴδω, eos, τό, sweat; in pl. *sweats*, Hipp. 132 C. 2. violent heat, as of the dog-days, Hes. Sc. 397, Dion. P. 966. (From the same Root come ἰδ-ῶ, ἰδ-ῶα, ἰδ-ῶα:—this Root was *ἴδω*, cf. Skt. *vid*, *vid-yāmi*, *svēd-as*, =Lat. *sud-o*, *sud-or*; O. Norse *sveit-i*; A. S. *swat*; O. H. G. *swēiz*.) ἴδωσαν, Alex. for εἰδον Lxx; cf. ἥλθωσαν for ἥλθον.

ἴδω, imperat. aor. med. εἰδῶμεν:—but, II. ἴδω as Adv. *lo! behold!* see there! with all sorts of words, even of hearing, ἴδω δούπων αὐ κἀνὼ τινα Soph. Aj. 870:—Spec. usages, 1. in giving or offering a thing, like τῇ, there! take it! Lat. *ut tibi!* ἴδω δέχου παῖ Soph. Ph. 776, cf. Tr. 1079, Eur. Or. 143, Ar. Nub. 825, Pax 2. 5, etc.:—well! as you please! Ar. Eq. 121, 157. 2. in repeating another's words quizzingly, as, ἴδω γ' ἄκρατον ὄς yes, wine! wine, *quo! h'a! wine, marry!* Ar. Eq. 344, cf. Nub. 873, Pax 198, Eccl. 133; ἴδω γε Id. Eq. 87, Thesm. 206, Eccl. 136.

ἰδρεία, Ion. —είη, ἢ, (ἴδρις) knowledge, skill, ἰδρεία πολέμοιο Il. 16. 359; οὐδὲ τί ἰδρείη (vulg. οὐδὲ τ' αἰδρείη) 7. 198; so Ap. Rh. 2. 72, Q. Sm. 4. 226.—In Theocr. 22. 85 there is a dub. form, ἄλλ' ἰδρίη (al. ἰδρείη omisso ἄλλ').

ἴδρις, gen. ἰδριος Att. ἴδρεως, ὁ, ἢ, neut. ἴδρι: voc. ἴδρι Anth.: pl. ἴδριες:—the forms ἰδριδα, ἰδριδι, ἰδριδες used no doubt metri gratia by Sappho, Soph., and Phrynx. are censured by Eust. 407. 38, Schol. Il. 3. 219, E. M. 42. 40:—(cf. *ἴδω*, οἶδα):—poët. Adj. experienced, knowing, skilful, ἴδρις ἀνὴρ Od. 6. 233, 23. 160; c. inf., ἴδρις .. νῆα θοῇ ἐνὶ πόντῳ λαυνέμεν 7. 108; c. gen. rei, Hes. Sc. 351, Pind. O. 1. 167, Trag., etc.; with Preps., κατὰ γνῶμην ἴδρις Soph. O. T. 1087; οὐδὲν ἴδρις Id. O. C. 525; ἐν πολέμοιο Dion. P. 857.

2. ἴδρις alone, in Hes. Op. 776, the provident one, i. e. the ant; (as in 522, ἀνδρείος the boneless one, i. e. the polypus; 569, φερέοικος, the house-carrier, i. e. the snail); cf. ἀνθεμουργός.

ἰδρίτας, ου, ὁ, =ἴδρις, dub. I. Anth. P. 6. 182, cf. Lob. Path. 381, 523. ἰδρώ [i], v. sub fin.: fut. ὠρώ Il. 2. 388; aor. ἴδρωσα Il., Xen.: pf. ἴδρωκα Luc. Merc. Conat. 26:—Pass., pf. ἴδρωται Id. Hermot. 2: (ἴδω). To sweat, perspire, Ilom. (esp. in Il.); from toil, τὸν δ' ἰδρώοντα Il. 18. 372; ἵππους ὑπὸ ζυγῷ ἰδρώοντας 8. 543, Od. 4. 39, cf. Il. 2. 390, 11. 598; of a hunted deer, ἤϊξε .. σπένδουσ', ἰδρώονσα 11. 119; ἰδρώσει .. τελαμῶν ἀμφὶ στήθεσσι it shall reek with sweat, 2. 388; c. acc. cogn., ἰδρωθ' ὃν ἰδρωσα μύγῃ 4. 27:—later, ἴδρ. διὰ τί τὸ πρόσωπον .. ἰδρῶσιν; Arist. Probl. 2. 17, cf. 2. 2., 2. 31, 32.—This Verb. like its oppos. *μεγῶα*, is contracted irreg. into *ω* and *φ* instead of *ου* and *οι*, fem. part. ἰδρώσαι Il. 11. 598 (lengthd. ἰδρώουσα Ib. 119); niasc. φ ἢ, lb.

lengthd. ἰδρώνοντα, —οντας; 3 pl. ἰδρῶσι Theophr. Fr. 9. 36; opt. ἰδρῶν Hipp. Aër. 285; but in Xen. the best Edd. have ἰδρῶνντι, not ἰδρῶνντι, Hdt. 4. 5, 7, An. 1. 8, 1, Cyr. 1. 4, 28; and ἰδρῶσαι in Arist. Il. c.:—a pres. ἰδρῶω in Luc. S. Dea 10. 17.

ἰδρύμα, τό, (ἰδρῶ) a thing founded or built, an establishment, foundation, ἱεῶνας ἴδρ. Strabo 252, cf. Plut. Marcell. 20. 2. like ἔδος, a temple, shrine, οἶων Hdt. 8. 144, Aesch. Ag. 339, Cho. 1036, Eur. Bacch. 951, Plat. Legg. 717 B, etc.; and even a statue, δαίμονων ἴδρ. Aesch. Pers. 811, cf. Dion. H. 1. 41, Arr. Epict. 2. 22. 17. 3. τὸ σὺν ἰδρύμα πόλεως the stay, support of thy city, of the chiefs, like Lat. *columnen rei*, Eur. Supp. 631; cf. ἐρείσμα.

ἰδρύσις, εως, ἢ, a founding, foundation, building, esp. of temples, Plat. Rep. 427 B, Legg. 909 E; ἴδρ. ἐσάνων inauguration of statues, Dion. H. 2. 18; ἴδρ. πόλεως Plut. Rom. 9. 2. Ἐρμῆς ἰδρύσεις statues of Hermes, Anth. P. 6. 253. II. a settlement, seat, abode, Strab. 383, Plut. 2. 408 A; metaph., οὐκ ἔχων ἴδρ. Ib. 651 D, etc. [ὑ only in late Poets, Jac. Anth. P. p. 242.]

ἰδρῶναι, verb. Adj. of ἰδρῶ, one must inaugurate a statue, Ar. Pax 923. II. pass., οὐκ ἰδρῶντες one must not sit idle, Soph. Aj. 809.

ἰδρῶν, fut. ὠω Eur. Bacch. 1339; aor. ἴδρῶσα Hom., Att.: pf. ἴδρῶκα (καθ-) Arist. P. A. 3. 4. 6:—Med., fut. —ομαι Eur. Heracl. 397, Ar. Pl. 1198; aor. ἰδρῶσάμην Hdt., Att.:—Pass., fut. ἰδρῶθήσμαι Dion. H. de Comp. 6; aor. ἰδρῶθην (not ἰδρῶνθην, v. inf.). pf. ἴδρῶμαι, used both in pass. and med. sense, v. sub fin. [ῖ by nature, Eur. Bacch. 1070, but commonly long by position. ῖ by nature, even in ἰδρῶα, Eur. Heracl. 786; though Hom. makes it short in thesi, ἴδρῶε Il. 2. 191; καθῖδρῶε Od. 20. 257:—ῖ in fut. and aor. I, except in late Poets, as Anth. P. 7. 109, Nonn., etc.:—pf. pass. ἴδρῶμαι, Aesch. Supp. 413, Eur. Heracl. 19, Il. 820, Theocr. 17. 21, etc.,—so that the inf. should be written ἰδρῶσθαι, not ἰδρῶσθαι. The aor. pass. is often written ἰδρῶνθην in Mss. of Hom. and other authors, see Lob. Phryn. 37, Veitch Ireg. Verbs s. v. Perhaps late writers, regarding *v* as short, used these forms; but in Hom. and Trag., ἰδρῶνθην cannot be justified by comparing ἐκλίνθην, ἐκρίνθην; for there *v* belongs to the Root, and *v* is long by nature in ἰδρῶ-θην.]

Causal of ἔξομαι (cf. ἴζω, ἰζάνω), to make to sit down, to seat, αὐτὸς τε κάθησο καὶ ἄλλων ἰδρῶε λαοὺς Il. 2. 191; ἴδρῶσε θρόνῳ ἐνὶ θούρῳ Ἀργῇ 15. 142, cf. Od. 3. 37, 8. 37; ἴδρ. τινὰ εἰς θρόνον Eur. Ion 1573; ὅταν ἐπὶ Id. Bacch. 1070; ἴδρῶσε τὴν στρατὴν ἐπὶ ποταμῷ encamped the army, Hdt. 4. 124, cf. 203:—Pass. to be seated, sit still, be quiet, τοὶ δ' ἰδρῶσαντες ἅπαντες Il. 3. 78; κατ' οἶκον ἰδρῶται γυνή Eur. Hipp. 639; of an army, to lie encamped, Hdt. 4. 203, al.; ἀσφαλῶς ἰδρῶμενος seated, steady, secure, Id. 6. 86, 1; ἐν οἷων ἴδρῶσιν ὧδ' ἰδρῶ- μένας Aesch. Supp. 413; ἢ στρατὶ βεβαίως ὅδεον ἰδρῶσθαι seemed to have got a firm footing, Thuc. 8. 40.

2. like Lat. *figere*, to fix or settle persons in a place, εἰς τὸνδε δῶμον Eur. Alc. 841; Ἀργὴ ἐμφύλιον ἴδρ. to give a footing to, i. e. excite, intestine war, Aesch. Eum. 862; ἴδρ. πολλοὺς ἐν πόλει Plut. Pomp. 28:—Pass. to be settled, Hdt. 8. 73; ποῦ κλυεὶς νιν ἰδρῶσθαι χθονός; Soph. Tr. 68; ἐς Κολωνᾶς ἰδρῶεὶς Thuc. 1. 131; also, ἰδρῶσθαι οἶκον (cf. ἔξομαι) Eur. El. 1131; μεταξὺ φρενῶν ὀμφαλοῦ τε ἰδρῶται Plat. Tim. 77 B; of local diseases, ἰδρῶεὶς πόνος ἐς στήθος Hipp. 169 A; τὸ ἐν κεφαλῇ .. ἰδρῶν ἐν κακόν Thuc. 2. 49.

3. in Med. to establish, τινὰ ἀνακτα γῆς Eur. Phoen. 1008; τινὰ ἐς οἶκον τινος Id. Hcl. 46; ἰδρῶσασθαι τοὺς βίους to choose settled modes of life, Dion. H. 1. 68. 4. pf. pass. ἰδρῶμαι, of places, to be situated, to lie, Lat. *situm esse*, of a city, Hdt. 2. 59; of nations, Id. 8. 73; cf. Aesch. Pers. 231, Plat. Legg. 745 B.

II. to set up, found, esp. to set up and dedicate temples, statues, Valck. Hipp. 31; trophies, Eur. Heracl. 786; ἰδρῶσαι Ἐρμῆν to set up a statue of .., Ar. Pl. 1153; τὸν Πλοῦτον Ib. 1192; Εἰρήνην Id. Pax 1091:—Pass., often in pf., ἰδρῶ, βαμὸς ἰδρῶται Hdt. 1. 69, 7. 44, Ar. Fr. 245; at Athens, ἦρως κατὰ πόλιν ἰδρῶμένοι the heroes who had statues erected to them, Lycurg. 147. 43:—Med. to set up for oneself, to found, ἰδρῶσαντο Πανὸς ἰδρῶ Hdt. 6. 105, cf. 1. 105, al.; παῶν ἰδρῶσας ἰδρῶσάμεθα Eur. Cycl. 291 (v. Dind.), cf. I. T. 1453, Plat. Prot. 322 A, al.; so the pf. pass. in med. sense, Hdt. 2. 42, Plat. Symp. 195 E, Menand. Hn. 2.

ἴδρωα or ἴδρωα, τὰ, (ἰδρῶς) heat-spots, pustules, Lat. *sudamina, aestates*, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Galen. 9. 116.

ἰδρῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) apt to perspire, Hipp. 1157 D, 1225 B.

ἴδρωμα, τό, sweating, Arist. H. A. 10. 3. 7.

ἰδρῶς [v. fin.], ὠρος, ὁ, and Aeol. ἢ, Bgk. Sapph. 2. 13; dat. ἰδρῶτι, acc. ἰδρῶτα, but Hom. has the shortd. forms, dat. ἰδρῶ (or ἰδρῶ, cf. γέλως, ἔρως) Il. 17. 385, 745; acc. ἰδρῶ Il. 6. 21, 2. 2. (ἴδω):—sweat, perspiration, Hom. (esp. in Il.), and Att.; κατὰ δ' ἰδρῶς ἔρρεεν ἐκ μελέων Od. 11. 599; ἰδρῶς ἀντὶ χωρὶς Soph. Tr. 767; στάζειν ἰδρῶτι (v. sub στάζω); ῥέεσθαι ἰδρῶτι Plut. Cor. 3:—of sweat as the sign of toil, τῆς ἀρετῆς ἰδρῶτα θεοὶ προπράττοντες ἔχοντες Hes. Op. 287; ἰδρῶτα παρέχεν Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 29:—in pl., Hipp. Aph. 1250, Arist., etc.; ἰδρῶτες ἐγροί, as opp. to the effect of baths, Plat. Phaedr. 239 C.

2. the exsudation of trees, gum, resin, σμύρνης Eur. Ion 1175; δρῶς Ion ap. Ath. 451 D; Βρομιάδος ἰδρῶτα πηγῆς, of wine, Antiph. Ἀφρ. 1. 12.

II. metaph., [anything] earned by the sweat of one's brow, Ar. Eccl. 750 (v. sub ἴδω).

[In Hom., ῖ in Att., Eur. I. c., v. Meineke Com. Fr. 3. 251, though long in ἴδω, ἰδῶ.]

ἰδρωτήριον, τό, a sweating-bath, Lat. *sudarium*, Gloss.

ιδρωτικός, ἢ, ὄν, sudorific, Hipp. 370. 31, Oribas. 18 Matth.

II. of persons, apt to perspire, Galen. 14. 290:—Adv., ιδρωτικατέρως διακίσθαι Arist. Probl. 2. 40.

ιδρώτιον, τό, Dim. of ἰδρῶς, Hipp. 1210 G.

ιδρωτοποιέομαι, Pass. to be made to perspire, Arist. Probl. 2. 42:—ποιεῖται, ἢ, lb.

ιδρωτοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) *sudorific*, Diosc. 3. 79.
ιδύια [ῖ], ἡ, Ep. for *ιδύια*, part. fem. of *οἶδα*, *ιδύναι πάντα* Il. 1. 365;
elsewh. in Hom. in phrase *ιδύναι πρᾶσιδασιν*, and always of Hephaestus.
ιδύιου, = *συνίστορες, μάργυροι*, Ar. Fr. 1, Eust. 1154. 35; cf. *βυδαίου*.
Ἰδρυς, ὄ, name of a wind, should be read in Theophr. Vent. 53, for
Δύρις, Meineke ad Steph. B. 327.

ἰε, ἰεν, Ep. 3 sing. impf. of *ἰεῖν* (ibo).
ἰεῖ, Ion. and Att. 3 sing. impf. of *ἰεῖν*.
ἰεῖν, Ep. for *ἰοῖ*, 3 sing. opt. pres. of *ἰεῖν* (ibo).
ἰ-ἐλαιον, τό, (ἰον, ἐλαιον) *violet-oil*, Synes. Medic. de Febr.
ἰέμεν, ἰέμεναι, Ep. inf. pres. of *ἰέμω* — *ἰένω*, part. pres. pass.; hence
Adv. *ἰεμένως*, *eagerly*, Schol. Ap. Rh. 3. 590.

ἰεν, Acol. 3 pl. impf. of *ἰέμω* — cf. *ἰε*.
ἰερά, ἡ, a kind of *serpent*, Arist. H. A. 8. 29, 5 (Bekk. *ἰερόν*). II.
a name for many medicines in the Greek pharmacopoeia, Galen.: v. *ἰερά*.
ἰεράγγελλος, ὄν, one who proclaims a festival, Hesych.
ἰεράγῳγος, ὄν, carrying offerings, *μύσται* Hedyl. ap. Ath. 497 D;
ναύς Polyb. 31. 20, 11.

ἰεράζω, to serve as priest, τοῖς Διοσκουρίαις C. I. (add.) 2374 e. 57:—
Boeot. *ἰεραῖδδω*, lb. 1568, cf. 1576.

ἰεράκειος, α, ὄν, of or like a hawk, πρόσπων Eus. P. E. 116 D.
ἰεράκιδεύς, ἑως, ὄ, a young hawk, an eyass, Eust. 753. 56.

ἰεράκίζω, to scream like a hawk, Theophr. de Sign. 6. 1, 16, Ael. N. A. 7. 7.
ἰεράκιον, τό, hawkweed, but not the same as our *hieracium*, Diosc. 3. 72
sq.: *ἰερακίς*, ἄθος, ἡ, Alex. Trall. I. 145; *ἰερακία βοτάνη* Horapoll. I. 6.

ἰεράκισκος, ὄ, Dim. of *ἰεράς*, Ar. Av. 1112.
ἰεράκτις, ὄ, a stone of the colour of a hawk's neck, Plin. N. H. 37. 60.

ἰεράκο-βοσκός, ὄ, a hawk-feeder, a falconer, Ael. N. A. 7. 9.
ἰεράκο-εἰδής, ἑς, = *ἰερακώδης*, Anon. in Boiss. ad Marin. p. 132.

ἰεράκο-κτόνος, ὄν, hawk-killing, Hesych.
ἰεράκο-μορφος, ὄν, hawk-shaped, of the Egyptian god Phrê (the Sun),
represented with a hawk's head, Philo ap. Eus. P. E. 41 D, Horapoll. I. 6,
Sext. Emp.; v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 232. 3, A.

ἰεράκο-πόδιον, τό, a plant, Diosc. Noth. 3. 115.
ἰεράκο-πρόσωπος, ὄν, hawk-faced (v. *ἰερακόμορφος*), Eus. P. E. 116 D.

ἰεράκο-σύβιον, τό, a treatise on the management of hawks, ed. by
Rigalt. Lutet. 1612.

ἰεράκο-τρόφος, ὄν, = *ἰερακοβοσκός*, Eunap. Excerpt.
ἰερακώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) hawk-like, Eunap. in Phot. Bibl. 54. 14.

ἰεράς, ἄθος, ὄ, Ion. and Ep. *ἰρης*, ἡκος, (the longer form first in Alca-
man 16, Eur. Andr. 1141, Ar. Eq. 1052):—a hawk, falcon, ὠκύνπερος
ἰρης Il. 13. 62, cf. 819; ὠκίστος πετενῶν 15. 237; ἐλαφρότατος πετ.
13. 86; cf. κίρκος, φασσαρόνους, and on other kinds, v. Arist. H. A. 9. 36;
sacred to Apollo, Ar. Av. 516.

ἰεράς, ἄθος, ὄ, a kind of fish, Epich. 45 (in
Dor. form *ἰεράς*), Ath. 356 A. (V. sub *ἰερός*.)

ἰερα-αἰδός, ὄ, a sacred bard, Hesych.
ἰεράομαι, Ion. ἰρ-: fut. *ἰεράομαι* [ᾶ]: Pass.:—to be a priest or priestess,
θεοῦ Hdt. 2. 35, 37; θεῶν Paus. 6. 11, 2; absol., Thuc. 2. 2; c. acc.
cogn., ἰεραωσύνην ἰεράσασθαι Aeschin. 3. 33;—*ἰεραόμενος τῇ πατρίδι*,
etc., often in Inscr., v. Ruhnk. Tim.

ἰεραπόλεια, τό, a *ἱεραπόλος*, C. I. 1169, etc.: *ἱεραπολία*, Ion.-ἰη, ἡ,
priestly office, Synes. 327 B:—*ἱεραπόλος*, ὄ, (πολέω) the chief priest in
some Greek states, C. I. 1793 a, c.

ἱεραρχέω, to be supreme in sacred things, Dion. Ar.
ἱεραρχης, ὄν, ὄ, a steward or president of sacred rites, a high-priest,
hierarchy, C. I. 1570 a. 13, Dion. Ar.

ἱεραρχία, ἡ, the power, rule of a *ἱεραρχης*, episcopate, C. I. 8668, Eccl.
ἱεραρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to *ἱεραρχία*:—Adv. *-ῶς*, Dion. Ar.
ἱεραρχικός, ὄν, in the manner of a hierarchy, Anth. P. 1. 88.

ἱερατεία, ἡ, the priest's office, priesthood, Arist. Pol. 7. 8, 7, C. I. 2059.
23, 2909, al., N. T.: Ion. *ἱερατεία*, C. I. 2656. 5.

ἱερατεῖον, τό, a sanctuary, C. I. 8609, Procop. Aed. 14 A, Epiphan. II.
Lat. *sacerdotium*, the clergy, C. I. 9263.

ἱερατεῖον, τό, a priesthood, LXX (Ex. 19. 6), Ep. 1 Petr. 2. 5.
ἱερατευματικός, ἡ, ὄν, priestly, Inscr. Murat. p. 632, Plut. Marc. 5.

ἱερατεῖον, Ion. ἱερατ- (which occurs also in a Boeot. Inscr., C. I. 1603;
in a Phocian, 1725; in a Thessal., 1775):—To be priest or priestess,
θεοῦ C. I. 1587, 1603, 1775; θεῶν lb. 1725, Hdn. 5. 6; absol., C. I.
481, 1593, 2077, al., LXX (Ex. 28. 1 sq.), N. T.:—also as Dep. *ἱερατεύ-*
ομαι, C. I. 3823.

ἱερατικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the priest's office, priestly, sacerdotal, οὐαῖαι
Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 12, cf. Plut. Marcell. 5, 2. 34 E, 729 A: ἡ *ἱερατική*
(sc. τέχνη) = *ἱερατεία* Plat. Polit. 290 D: of *ἱερατικοί* the priestly caste,
Helioid. 7. 11.

ἱερατικός, ἡ, II. devoted to sacred purposes, Luc. Philops. 12; τὰ
ἱερατικά the sacred fund, C. I. 4595; v. *ἱερογλυφικός*. Adv. *-ῶς*, Eccl.
ἱερατῶν, ὄν, ὄ, a flute-player at sacrifices, C. I. 184, 187 sqq.

ἱεραφόρια, ἡ, the bearing of the holy vessels, Dion. H. 16. 7.
ἱεραφόρος, ὄν, bearing the holy vessels, Plut. 2. 352 B, C. I. (add.)
2384 b: *ἱεροφόρος*, lb. 1793 b.

ἱερεία, ἡ, Ion. *ἱερα* (as Dind. writes for *ἱρηή* in Hdt. 2. 53 sq., 5.
72; for *ἱερείη*, 1. 175; for *ἱρηή*, 8. 104) in Trag., also, metri grat.,
ἱερία Soph. Fr. 401, Eur. Or. 261, 1. T. 34, cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 1112; so
also in C. I. 5799; but *ἱερία*, lb. 1446, 2167 d. 24 (add.), 3459, Ep.
ἱερίη Call. Ep. 42; *ἱερίχ* C. I. 2108, 3003; Dor. *ἱερία*, Pind. P. 4. 9;
ἱερία Inscr. Cyr. in C. I. 5143; *ἱερία*, Inscr. Boeot. in Keil. p. 73:—fem.
of *ἱερεύς*, a priestess, τὴν . . ἔθικαν Ἀθηναίης ἱερείαν Pl. 6. 300, and Att.;
cf. Ar. Thesm. 758, Thuc. 4. 133, Plat. Phaedr. 244 B, al.

ἱερεία, ἡ, (ἱερεύω) a sacrifice or festival, LXX (4 Regg. 10. 20). II.
= *ἱερατεία*, C. I. 3491. 23.

ἱερεῖον, τό, Ion. *ἱερίον* or *ἱρήιον* (the former in Hom., the latter in
Hdt.):—a victim, an animal for sacrifice or slaughter, ἱερεῖον ἱερῶν
Od. 14. 94; ἱερία πολλά παρείχον lb. 250; ἄγειν ἰ. καλὰ 17. 600;
ἐπεὶ οὐχ ἰ. οὐδὲ βοεὴν ἀρνύσθην Il. 22. 159; which became proverb.
for 'no light task', v. Cic. Att. 1. 1, 4;—then in Hdt. 1. 132, 6. 57, Ar.
Lys. 84, Pax 1091, Andoc. 16. 32; opp. to *θύματα*, Thuc. 1. 126. 2.
in Od. 11. 23 used of an offering for the dead, for which, acc. to Schol.,
τόμον or ἔντομον was more correct.

ἱερεῖον, τό, II. of cattle slaughtered
for food, mostly in pl., Hdt. 2. 69, cf. Poppo Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 17.
ἱερεῖον or -ῖον, = *ἱερατεῖον*, C. I. 5131, -4, -5.

ἱερεῖτις, v. *ἱερίτις*.
ἱερεύς, ἑως, Ion. ἡος, ὄ, Att. pl. *ἱερεῖς*: Ion. nom. *ἱερεύς* Il. 5. 10., 16.
604, Od. 9. 198 and Hdt.: Dor. *ἱαρεύς*, Inscr. Arg. in C. I. 1178, acc. pl.
τὸς *ἱερές* Inscr. Cyr. ib. 5131, cf. 5144; also *ἱερέας*, C. I. 2058 A. 23,
A. B. 1197; *ἱερεῖς*, lb. 1513, 27 and 30; (ἱερός):—a priest, sacrificer,
to whose office the divination from the victim's entrails also belonged,
Il. 1. 62., 16. 604, Pind. P. 2. 31, Hdt., Andoc. 16. 32; ἐπ' ἱερέως τοῦ
δεῖνα, as a date, C. I. 2525 b. c. 1., 5483, al. 2. metaph., ἱερεύς τις
ἀτης a minister of woe, Aesch. Ag. 735; and, comically, λεπτοτάτων
λήθρων ἱερῶν Ar. Nub. 359; ἱερ. Διονύσου, of a wine-bibber, Eupol. Aίγ. 19.

ἱερεύσκον, ὄν, fit for sacrifice, Plut. 2. 729 C.
ἱερεύω, Ion. *ἱερεύω* Od. 14. 94., 17. 181., 19. 198., 20. 351; Ion. impf.
ἱερεύσκον 20. 3; 3 plqf. pass. *ἱερεύομαι*, Plut. 2. 125; (ἱερός). To
slaughter for sacrifice, to sacrifice, βοὺς . . ἦνις ἡκέστας ἱερεύσμεν Il. 6.
94; ταύρους θεῶ 21. 131; τοῖσι δὲ βοῦν ἱερεύσε . . Ζηνί Od. 13. 24:—
parts of the victim were used by the sacrificers, v. esp. the last-cited pas-
sage. 2. to slaughter for a feast, βοὺς ἱερεύοντες . . εἰλαπινά-
ζουσιν Od. 2. 56; ἀξέψ' ὑὸν τὸν ἄριστον, ἵνα ζείνῃ ἱερεύσω 14. 414,
cf. 8. 59; also, δέειπον δ' αἰὶα συνῶν ἱερεύσατε, ὅστις ἄριστος 24.
215; so in Med., βοὺς ἱερεύσασθαι, oxen to slaughter for themselves, 19.
198.

3. to consecrate or devote to a god, cited from Paus.:—to
sacrifice, i. e. murder, Philo 2. 34.
ἱερίη, ἡ, = *ἱερεία* (like *βασιλή* for *βασιλεία*), C. I. 2108, Anth. P. 7.
733, Att. *ἱερά*, Plat. ap. A. B. 100. Cf. *μελλίερη*, *παρίερη*.

ἱερίων, τό, Ion. for *ἱερεῖον*, Hom.
ἱερίης, ποίη. for *ἱερεία*, contr. acc. *ἱερίῃ* C. I. 1064.

ἱερηπολία, ἡ, v. sub *ἱεραπολία*.
ἱερητεία, ἱερητεῖον, Ion. for *ἱερατ-*.
ἱερία, Ion. -ῖη, v. sub *ἱερεία*.

ἱερίζω, to consecrate, purify, Hesych., s. v. *ἀγνίτης*.
ἱερίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = *ἱερεία*, a priestess, Plut. 2. 435 B.

ἱερίσσα, ἡ, = *ἱερεία*, C. I. 4009 b.
ἱερίστης, οὗ, ὄ, a purifier, Hesych. e conj. Kuster.

ἱερίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, = *ἱερείς*, Aesch. (Fr. 87) ap. Hesych., where the Ms.
ἱερίων for *ἱερίων* (i. e. -ῖων).

ἱερο-βοτάνη [ᾶ], ἡ, holy-wort, a name of *vervain*, Lat. *verbena*, be-
cause used in sacrifices, purifications, and as an amulet; in Diosc. 4. 61,
ἱερά βοτάνη, as synonym, for *περιστερεῖον*.

ἱερογλυφέω, to engrave hieroglyphics, Horapoll. 2. 34. II. *ἱερ.*
τι to engrave hieroglyphically, Eust. 632. 52.

ἱερογλυφικός, ἡ, ὄν, hieroglyphic; ἱερογλυφικά (sc. γράμματα), τά,
a mystic way of writing on monuments practised by the Egyptian priests.
Plut. 2. 354 F, Luc. Philop. 21, cf. Hermot. 44, etc.: these records were
copied on papyrus in a different character (*ἱερατικά*), Clem. Al. 657; and
this was again simplified, for common purposes, into the δημοτικά (Hdt.
2. 36), which Porph. V. P. § 12 calls *ἐπιστοκογραφικά*, and Clem. 1. c.
ἡ ἐπ. μέθοδος; v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 216:—the ἱερὰ γράμματα
of Hdt. prob. comprehended both the ἱερογλυφικά and ἱερατικά.

ἱερα-γλύφος [ῖ], ὄ, a carver of hieroglyphics, Inscr. Aegypt. in C. I.
(add.) 4716 d 19, cf. Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 251.
ἱερό-γλωσσος, ὄν, of prophetic tongue, Anth. P. append. 371.
ἱερο-γνώσις, ἡ, knowledge of holy things, Dion. Ar.
ἱερο-γομία, ἡ, (γύμνος 1. 2) = *ἱερογλυφικά*, Synes. 114 C.
ἱερο-γραμματεὺς, ἑως, ὄ, a sacred scribe, a lower order of the Egyptian
priesthood, who kept the sacred records, taught the forms and rites, and
took care for their observance, Inscr. Aeg. in C. I. 4697. 7, Luc. Macrob.
4, Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 32, Clem. Al. 657; ἱερός γρ. in Luc. Philops. 34.
ἱερό-γραπτος, ὄν, written on or in a temple, Eccl.
ἱερό-γράφα, τά, representations of holy things; and ἱερογράφεω, Eccl.
ἱερο-γράψια, ἡ, representation of holy things, Eccl. 2. in pl. the
Holy Scriptures, Byz.

ἱερογραφικός, ἡ, ὄν, for the representation of holy things, γράμματα
Manetho ap. Syncell. 2. of Holy Scripture, Eccl.
ἱερο-γράφος, ὄ, a writer of Holy Scripture, Eccl.
ἱερό-δακρυς, υ, gen. vos, epith. of frankincense, with hallowed tears or
gum, Melanippid. (ap. Ath. 651 F) Fr. 1.
ἱερο-διδάσκαλος, ὄ, a teacher of holy things, Dion. Ar.:—at Rome,
the Pontifex, Dion. H. 2. 73.
ἱερο-δόκος, ὄν, receiving sacrifices, or ἱερό-δοκος, received in temples,
Aesch. Supp. 363.
ἱερό-δουλος, ὄ, ἡ, a temple-slave, νεωκόροι καὶ ἱερ. Philo 2. 420; esp.
of the public courtesans, or votaries of Aphroditē at Corinth, Strab. 272,
cf. Pind. Fr. 87; at other places, C. I. 2327, 5082; v. E. Curt. Anecd.
Delph. pp. 16 sq.:—ἱεροδουλεία, ἡ, a company of ἱερόδουλοι, C. I. 6000.
ἱερο-δρόμος, ὄν, v. ἱεροδρ-.
ἱερο-εργός, ὄν, v. ἱεροουργός.
ἱερο-θαλλής, ἑς, blooming holily, Orph. H. 39. 17; Herm. -θηλής.
ἱεροθεῖον, τό, to institute sacred rites, Arist. Fr. 404: ἱερο-θέτης, ὄν, ὄ,
(τήρημι) an ordainer of sacred rites, and -θεσία, ἡ, Dion. Ar.
ἱερο-θήκη, ἡ, a depository for holy things, sanctuary, Gloss.
ἱερο-θρησκεία, ἡ, divine worship, Edict. ap. Eus. II. E. 9. 7.

ιεροθύσιον, τό, *a place of sacrifice*, Paus. 4. 32, 1.

ιεροθύτω, *to offer sacrifices*, Heraclit. de Incredib. p. 82, C. I. 5546.

ιερο-θύτης [ϑ], ου, ὁ, *a sacrificing priest*, Paus. 8. 42, 12, C. I. 1297, 1536, al.

ιερό-θυστος, ου, *devoted, offered to a god*, *ιερ. καπνός* smoke from the sacrifices, Ar. Av. 1265; *ιερ. θάνατος* death as a sacrifice for one's country or any holy cause, Pind. Fr. 225:—τὰ *ιερόθυστα* sacrifices, Theopomp. Hist. 79, Arist. Oec. 2, 20.

ιερο-κατήγορος, ὁ, *accuser of the saints*, Eccl.

ιερο-καυτώ, *to sacrifice as a burnt-offering*, A. B. 51:—Pass. *to be burnt as a sacrifice*, Diod. 20. 65.

ιεροκηρυκεύω, *to be a ierokēryx*, C. I. 2982; —έω, lb. 4303 i, k.

ιερο-κήρυξ, ὅκος, ὁ, *the herald or attendant at a sacrifice*, Dem. 1371. 16, Hermias ap. Ath. 149 E, C. I. 184, —5, —8 b, 190-4, al.; Dor. —κάρυξ, lb. 2525 b, 31.

ιερο-κόμος, ὁ, *one who takes charge of a temple*, C. I. (add.) 5763 b, cf. 6656 b; —κόμας in Hesych.

ιερο-κτόνος, ὁ, *murderer of the saints*, Eccl.

ιερο-κώμη, ἡ, *a sacred village*, Inscr. Nub. in C. I. 5069.

ιερόλας, ὁ, = *ιερεύς*, Soph. (Fr. 55) ap. Hesych.; v. Schmidt.

ιερό-ληπτος, ου, *inspired*, Manetho 4. 227.

ιερολογέω, Ion. *ιρολ-*, *to discuss sacred things*, Luc. D. Syr. 26, E. M. 468. 14.

II. *to give the benediction*, Eccl.

ιερολογία, Ion. *ιρολογίη*, ἡ, *sacred or mystical language*, Luc. Astrol. 10.

II. *a benediction*, Eccl.

ιερο-λόγιος, ου, *one who gives the blessing*, Eust. Opusc. 64. 85.

ιερο-μάνια, ἡ, *religious frenzy*, *ιερ. άγειν* Clem. Al. 11.

ιερο-μάρτυς, ὁ, *a holy martyr*, C. I. 8853.

ιερομηνία, ἡ, (μῆν, μῆνη) *the holy time of the month*, during which the great festivals were held and hostilities suspended, *ιερ. Νεμέας*, of the Nemean games, Pind. N. 3. 4; *ι. ἡ Πυθιά* Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1688. 44; *ἐν σπονδαῖς καὶ προσέτι ιερομηνία* Thuc. 3. 56; *ἐν σπονδαῖς καὶ ιερομηνίας* lb. 65; *ιερ. άγειν* Dem. 710. 1:—also *ιερομηνία*, τὰ, of the Carneian festival at Sparta, Thuc. 5. 54.

ιερομνημόνως, *to be ieromnēmon*, Ar. Nub. 623, C. I. 1689, 1694, al.

ιερο-μνήμων, Dor. —μνάμων, ουος, ὁ, *mindful of sacred things*, ἔρκων Alciphro 2. 4.

II. as Subst., 1. *the sacred Secretary or Recorder sent by each Amphictyonic state to their Council* along with the *πυλαγόρας* (the actual deputy or minister), Dem. 276. 22 sq.; often mentioned in Amphictyonic decrees, C. I. 1688. 10 sq., 1689, —89 b, 1711:—generally, *a recorder, notary*, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 7.

2. *a magistrate who had the charge of religious matters, minister of religion*, as at Byzantium, Decret. Byz. ap. Dem. 255. 20, cf. Polyb. 4. 52, 4:—at Rome, the Pontifex, Dion. H. 8. 55, 10. 57.

ιερο-μόνυχος, ὁ, *a holy monk*, C. I. 8729, 8764.

ιερο-μύρτος, ἡ, = *ὕμνουσιν*, Diosc. 4. 146.

ιερο-μύστης, ου, ὁ, *one who initiates in sacred things*, Phot., Suid.

ιερόν, τό, v. sub *ιέρως* III. 2.

ιερο-νίκης [νι], ου, ὁ, *a conqueror in the games*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 30, and often in Inscr. (in the form —νέικης), C. I. 765, 1889, 2813, al.; Dor. —νίκας, 1418.

ιερο-νόμος, ὁ, = *ιεροδιδάσκαλος*, Dion. H. 2. 73, C. I. 3595. 20., 3597 b.

ιερο-νομηνία, ἡ, *the feast of the new moon*, Schol. Pind.

ιερο-παρέκτης, ου, ὁ, *the priest's attendant*, C. I. 5763 and addend.

ιερόπλαστα, τὰ, and —πλαστία, ἡ, = *ιερό-γραφία*, —γραφία, Dion. Ar. *ιερόπλαστον*, *to serve as ieropoiós*, *to offer sacrifices*, *τῇ Ἀθηνᾷ* C. I. 99. 6; *ὑπὲρ τῆς δημοκρατίας* Antipho 146. 39, cf. Plat. Lys. 207 D; c. acc., *ιερ. εἰσιτήρια ὑπὲρ τῆς βουλῆς* Dem. 552. 2.

II. *to sacrifice*, *τι Τετζί*. Exeg. p. 113.

2. *to make holy*, Clem. Al. 71: *to deify*, Aristid. 1. 191.

ιεροποιία, ἡ, *a sacred function*, Joseph. A. J. 14. 10, 23, C. I. 4029.

ιεροποῖός, ου, (ποιέω) *managing sacred rites*, Lat. *sacrificulus*: at Athens, the *ιεροποῖοί* were ten magistrates, one from each tribe, who took care that the victims were without blemish, called also *μοισσοκόμοι*, Plat. Lys. 207 D, Dem. 47. 13, cf. Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 19; distinguished from *οἱ ἱερείς*, C. I. 76. 13, cf. 115. 13, 120. 14, al.:—the *ιεροποῖοί* τῶν σεμνῶν θεῶν were different, Dem. 552. 6., 570. 5, Dinarch. ap. E. M. 468. fin.:—there were *sacred officers* of like kind at other places, C. I. 2056. 22, 2157, 2953, al.

II. *sacrificing*, Dion. H. 1. 40.

ιερο-πομπός, ὁ, *one who conveys the sacred tribute*, cited from Philo.

ιερο-πρεπής, ἐς, *beseeeming a sacred place, person or matter, holy, reverend*, Plat. Theag. 122 D, Luc.; *ιεροπρεπέστατος*, Xen. Symp. 8, 40. Adv.

—πῶς, Theag. 567, Berosus ap. Joseph. c. Ap. 1. 20, C. I. 2270. 21.

ιερο-πρόσπολος, ὁ, *a sacred attendant, priest*, Ptol. Tetrab. p. 159.

ιερο-όπτης, ου, ὁ, *one who divines by sacrifice*, Dio C. 52. 36., 64. 5.

ιέρως [v. sub fin.], ἂ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν in the phrase *ιέρως ἀκτῇ* Hes. Op. 595, 803, Orac. ap. Hdt. 8. 77: Ion. and poet. *ίρός*, ἡ, ὄν (v. sub fin.): Dor. *ιάρως* Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1688. 20, etc.: (cf. *ίερεία*, *ίεράς*):—Sup. *ιέρωστος*, Ar. Eq. 582, Plat.

(Curt., comparing it with Skt. *ishiras* (vigorous, fresh, blooming), assumes the orig. sense to be *vigorous, mighty*, and from this material sense evolves the Homeric sign. of *marvellous, supernatural, divine*; *ιέρων γὰρ τὸ μέγα* Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 4.)

I. *vigorous, mighty, divine*, *ίέρη* is *Τηλεμάχου* Od. 2. 409, al.; *ιέρων μένος* Ἀλκίνοος 8. 419, etc.; *ιέρως ἰχθύς* (v. infr. IV. 2) lb. 16. 407; *ιέρη ἐλαίη* Od. 13. 372; *ἀλφειτον* Il. 13. 631, cf. 5. 499; so, *Δημήτερος* *ιέρως ἀκτῇ* (v. sub init.):—also, of any object in nature, of rivers, Od. 10. 351, ll. 11. 726, cf. Soph. Ph. 1215, Eur. Med. 410; *ίεραῖ βῆσαι* Od. 10. 275; *ιέρων ἦμαρ κνέφας* Il. 17. 455., 11. 194; *φάος* Ilcs. Op. 337; then, like *θεάκεος*, *θεσπέσιος*, to express wonder or admiration,

ιέρων τέλος, *ιέρως στρατός* a glorious band, Il. 10. 56, Od. 24. 81; *ιέρως*

διφρος a splendid chariot, Il. 17. 464:—after Hom., of the sea, *ι. χεῦμα θαλάσσης* Aesch. Fr. 178; *ιρόν κύμα* Eur. Hipp. 1206; *κύματα* Id. Cycl. 265; of rain, *ὄμβρος* Soph. O. T. 1425; *δρόσοι* Eur. Ion 117:—in Theoc. 5. 22, *οὐχ ἱέρων, no mighty matter!* *ιέρως ὕπνος* Call. Epigr. 10:—Sup., II. of divine things, *holy, hallowed*, Lat. *sacer*, Hom., etc.; *ιέρως ἐν δώμασι* Κίρκης Od. 10. 426; *ιέρων γένος ἀθανάτων* Hes. Th. 21; *ιέρων λέχος* of Zeus, 57; *ιέρη δόσις* the gift of God, 93; *ιέρως πόλεμος* a holy war, in punishment of sacrilege, a 'crusade', Ar. Av. 556, etc.

2. of earthly things, *devoted or dedicated to a god or to the service of one, holy, hallowed, consecrated*, βαρύς Il. 2. 305; *ι. δόμος*, of the temple of Athena, 6. 89; and often, *ιέρη ἐκατόμβη* 1. 99, 431, etc.; *χύος* Soph. O. C. 469, etc.:—*ίρα γράμματα*, = *ιερογλυφικά* (q. v.), Hdt. 2. 36; *ίρος λόγος* Id. 2. 81, etc.:—often in Att., *ι. ἀγάλα, τριπόας, θάκος*, Soph. O. T. 1379, Eur. Ion 512, etc.; *χρήματα, ποιήματα* Plat. Rep. 565 D, etc.; *ι. τὸ σῶμα δίδουσι*, of one dedicated to a god, Eur. Ion 1284; *ι. σῶματα*, of the *ιέρδουλοι*, Strabo 272;—of the Roman Tribunes, to express *sacrosanctus*, *ιέρως* καὶ ἄστυλος Plut. T. Gracch. 14, 15, etc.:—*ιέρως νόμος* the law of sacrifice, etc., Dem. 525. 18:—sometimes opp.

to *βέβηλος*, as *sacred to profane*, but this in Att. is more commonly expressed by *ιέρως* καὶ ὅσιος (v. sub ὅσιος 1. 2), or *ιέρως* καὶ ἴδιος (v. ἴδιος 1. 2).

3. of any place under a tutelary god's protection, *ἴαιος*, Πύλος, Θήβη Hom.; *Τροίης ἱέρων πολίεθρον*, *Τροίης ἱερά κρήδεμνα* Od. 1. 2, ll. 16. 100; of Athens once in Hom., Od. 11. 323; but often later, as Pind. Fr. 45, Soph. Aj. 1221, Ar. Eq. 1037; also, *Σούνιον ἱρόν*, prob. from the worship of Athena there (v. infr. IV. 8), Od. 3. 278:—so, *ιέρως κύκλος* the circle of the court under the protection of Zeus, Il. 18. 504:—Hom. joins it with gen. of the divinity, *ἄλσος ἱρόν Ἀθηνᾶς, ἄντρον ἱρόν Νυμφῶν* Od. 6. 322., 13. 104. 348; and this is afterwards a common construction, Hdt. 1. 80., 2. 41, Eur. Alc. 75, Ar. Pl. 937, Plat. Phaedo 85 B, Xen. An. 5. 3, 13, etc.; less often c. dat., *κρίοι εἰσὶ σφί ἱροί* Hdt. 2. 42, cf. Plat. Legg. 955 E.

4. of kings, heroes, etc., from a notion of 'the divinity that doth hedge a king', *ιέρω βασιλεῖς* Pind. P. 5. 131; *ι. καὶ εὐσεβῆς*, of Oedipus, Soph. O. C. 287; but, *ἀνθρώπος* i. in Ar. Ran. 652 is *holy*, i. e. *initiated at the mysteries*.

III. as Subst., 1. *ιέρᾱ*, Ion. *ιρά*, τὰ, *offerings, sacrifices, victims*, often in Hom.; *ιέρᾱ βέξεν*, Lat. *sacra facere, operari*, Il. 1. 147, etc.; *έρβεν* Hes. Op. 334; *διδόναι* Od. 16. 184; *ἀλλ' ὅ γε δέκτο μὲν ἱρά* Il. 2. 420, cf. 23. 207: rare in sing., *ἑφ' ἱρόν ἔτοιμασσαί* τ' Ἀθηνῇ 10. 571:—so also after Hom., *θύσαι ἱρά* Hdt. 1. 59., 8. 54, etc.; *ποιεῖν* 2. 63; *αἶθεν* Soph. Ph. 1033; *ι. πατῶα* Aesch. Theb. 1010; cf. *ἄπυρος*; *τὰ διαβατήρια* i. Thuc. 5. 116.

b. after Hom. the *inwards of the victim, the auspices*, *τὰ ἱρά οὐ προεχώρει* χρηστὰ Hdt. 5. 44; *τὰ ἱερά καλὰ ἦν* Xen. An. 1. 8, 15; or, simply, *τὰ ἱερά γίνεταί* lb. 2. 2, 3; cf. *ἄλοβος, καλλιέρῶ*.

c. generally, *sacred things or rites*, Lat. *sacra*, Hdt. 1. 172., 4. 33; *τῶν ἱερῶν καὶ κοινῶν μετέχουσιν* Dem. 1300. 6.

2. after Hom., *ιέρων*, Ion. *ιρόν*, τό, *a temple, holy place*, Hdt. and Att.; sometimes of the building, as distinct from the *τέμενος*, *ἔστι δὲ ἐν τῷ τεμένει . . ἱρόν κτλ.* Hdt. 2. 112, cf. 9. 65; but sometimes used indiscriminately with the *ἄλσος* and *τέμενος*, Hdt. 5. 119., 6. 79., 7. 197; sometimes the *whole sacred buildings*, as distinguished from the *ναὸς* or *νεῶς*, Id. 2. 170, Thuc. 4. 90., 5. 18: cf. *σηνάς, χρηστήριον*.

3. *ιρόν τῆς δικῆς* a sacred principle of right, Eur. Hel. 1002.

IV. special phrases, post-Hom., 1. proverbs,—*ιέρᾱ ἄγκυρα*, i. e. *one's last hope*, Luc. J. Trag. 51, Fug. 13, Poll. 1. 93, Pseudoionogr. p. 60, etc.:—*λέγεται συμβουλή ἱέρων χρέμα εἶναι*, of the sacred duty of advisers, Plat. Theag. 122 A, cf. Ep. Plat. 321 C, Xen. An. 5. 6, 4, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 1, Pseudoionogr. p. 318:—*τὸν ἀφ' ἱεράς κινεῖν*, v. *γραμμή* III.

2. *ιέρως ἰχθύς*, a name for the *ἀνθίας*, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 6, cf. Ath. 282 E, Plut. 2. 981 D.

3. *ι. λόχος*, v. sub *λόχος*.

4. *ιέρᾱ νόσος*, *epilepsy*, Hdt. 3. 33, Hipp. Aër. 291, v. sub *δαιμονιζομαι*; also called *μεγάλη*, Ἡρακλεία, Poës. Oec. Hipp. s. v. *ιέρᾱ*:—1. *νόσος* was also *leprosy*, Vales. Eus. H. E. 4. 19.

5. *ἡ ἱ. ὁδός*, *the sacred road to Delphi*, Hdt. 6. 34, ubi v. Wess.; also *that from Athens to Eleusis*, Cratin. *Δαπν.* 15, v. Paus. 1. 36, 3, Harpocr. s. v.; and *that from Elis to Olympia*, Paus. 5. 25, 7.

6. *ι. ὁστάειν*, *ossacrum*, the last bone of the spine, Plut. 2. 981 D, Galen, etc.

7. *ἡ ἱερά* (sc. *τρίηρης*), of the Delian ship, or one of the state-ships (Salamina or Paralos), Dem. 50. 1.

8. often in geography, *ιέρᾱ ἀκρα*, in Lycia, Strabo 666; *ι. ἀκροτήριον*, in Spain, C. St. Vincent, lb. 106; *ι. νῆσος*, one of the Liparean group, Thuc. 3. 88, etc.; *ι. ὅρος*, in the Thracian Chersonese, etc.

V. Adv. —*πῶς*, *holily*, Plat. Lys. 27.

[*ῖ* by nature, and always so in Att., except *καθιερωμένους* Aesch. Eum. 304;—but Hom. and Hes. lengthen it in arsi, metri grat., as in the endings of hexameters, *ιέρων ἦμαρ*, *ιέρᾱ βέξεν*, *ἀλφειτον* *ιέρως ἀκτῇ*; so also in a lyric passage, Eur. Bacch. 160, and in the comps. *ιεραγωγός*, *ιεροβαλλής*, *ιερόφανος*. Always *ῖ* in contr. form *ίρος*: this form, generally called *Ion.*, is used in Ep. metri grat.: it is found in the best MSS. of Att. Poets, and is thought by Dind. to have been used by Trag. (except in the first foot of senarians), to avoid the use of resolved feet, v. ad Aesch. Theb. 26S, Luc. Aesch. s. v.; also in lyric passages of Comedy, v. ad Ar. Eq. 301, where *τῶν θεῶν ἱεράς ἔχοντα* . . , a dactyl for a trochee, is inadmissible, Vesp. 30S.]

ιέρῶς, Dor. *ιάρῶς*, ὁ, = *ιέρως* or *ιέρδουλος*, C. I. 13, 1487, 2339 b (add.), al.

ιερο-σαλπικτής, ὁ, *the trumpeter at a sacrifice*, Poll. 4. 87, C. I. 1969, 2983; —*ιωτῆς*, 5763.

ιεροσκοπέωμαι, *Med. to inspect the victims, divine therefrom*, Polyb. 34. 2, 6; *ιερ. μύσχω* *to divine by the entrails of a calf*, Diod. 1. 70.

ιεροσκοπία, ἡ, *divination*, Lat. *haruspicina*, Hipp. Acut. 384.

ιερο-σκοπος, *ov*, inspecting victims: a diviner, Lat. *haruspex*, Dion. H. 2. 22, C. I. 5763; *iep. θέμης* Orph. H. 1. 23.
 ιερο-στάτης [ἀ], *ov*, *δ*, governor of the temple, LXX (3 Esdr. 7. 2).
 ιερο-στολικά, *τά*, a poem on sacred dresses, Suid.
 ιερο-στολιστής, *ov*, *δ*, (στολιστής) = sq., Porphy. de Abst. 4. 8.
 ιερο-στολος, *ov*, an Egyptian priest who had charge of the sacred vestments, Plut. 2. 351 B, ubi v. Wytenb.
 ιεροσὺλες, *to rob a temple, commit sacrilege*, Ar. Vesp. 845, Antipho 130. 22, Plat., etc.
 II. c. acc., *iep. τὰ ὅπλα* to steal the sacred arms, Dem. 1318. 27, cf. Lycurg. 167. 16; but, *iep. τὰ ἱερὰ* to rob or plunder the temples, Polyb. 31. 4. 10.
 ιεροσὺλημα, *τό*, sacrilegious plunder, LXX (2 Macc. 4. 39): *sacrilege*, Hesych.
 ιεροσὺλησις, *ews*, *ῆ*, temple-robbery, sacrilege, Diod. 16. 14.
 ιεροσὺλῆς, *ῆ*, = foreg., Xen. Apol. 25, Plat. Rep. 443 A, al.
 ιεροσὺλος, *δ*, (σὺλῶς) a temple-robber, a sacrilegious person, Lat. *sacrilegus*, Ar. Pl. 30, Lysias 185. 13, Plat. Rep. 344 B, al.
 II. of things, *got by sacrilege*, παροφίλος Eubul. Ἀμαλθ. 1. 4.
 ιερο-ταμίας, *ov*, *δ*, a temple-treasurer, C. I. 4512, -13, -16, -95.
 ιερο-τελεστής, *ov*, *δ*, = ιερομύστης, of Christ, Dion. Ar.
 ιεροτελεστία, *ῆ*, the solemnisation of sacred rites, Suid., Byz.
 ιεροτελεστικός, *ῆ*, *ov*, fit for solemnising rites, Eccl.
 ιερο-τενκτος, *ov*, built for sacred rites, *okos* Eccl.
 ιερότης, *της*, *δ*, holiness, Lat. *sanctitas*, as a title, Tzetz.
 ιερο-τροχος, *ov*: ἄρμα *iep.* a sacred car, Orph. H. 13. 2.
 ιερούργω, *to perform sacred rites*, Philo 2. 94, etc.
 II. c. acc., *iep. τὴν κλινὴν lectisternium facere*, C. I. (add.) 4528; *iep. ζῶα* to sacrifice them, Ammon. p. 132; *iep. τὸ εὐαγγέλιον* to minister the gospel, Ep. Rom. 15. 16; *iep. σωτηρίαν* τινός Greg. Naz.; so in Med., *ιερούργας* ιεουργεῖσθαι Plut. Alex. 31:—Pass., *τὰ ιεουργηθέντα* sacrifices offered, Hdn. 5. 5; *ιεουργοῦμενοι* βαυοὶ consecrated, Porphy.
 ιεουργήμα, *τό*, = sq., Joseph. A. J. 8. 4. 5.
 ιεουργία, *ῆ*, religious service, worship, sacrifice, Hdt. 5. 83 bis (where the Ion. *ιερουργία*, not *ιποργία*, is the true form), Plat. Legg. 774 E.
 ιεουργός, *δ*, (*ἐργω) a sacrificing priest, Call. Fr. 450 (in *Ep.* form *ιερουργός*), Ammon. p. 92.
 II. trans. *to exorcise as a hierophant*, Heraclid. All. 64:—Pass., *τοὺς ιεροφαντηθέντας* λογιζομένους θεοῦ inspired, Philo 1. 194.
 ιερο-φάντης, *Ion. ιρ-*, *ov*, *δ*, (φαίνω) a hierophant, one who teaches the rites of sacrifice and worship, like *ιερονήμων*, *ιρ. τῶν χθονίων θεῶν* Hdt. 7. 153; of the initiating priest at Eleusis, C. I. 123. 48, Lys. 103. 21, Isac. 64. 18, Plut. Alcib. 33; a sacred officer at Athens, C. I. 188, 190-4, 197, al.:—at Rome, the *Pontifex Maximus*, Dion. H. 2. 73., 3. 36, Plut. Num. 9; in Christian times, a priest, Epigr. Gr. 1068. 13.
 ιεροφάντια, *ῆ*, the office of hierophant, Plut. Alcib. 34, Clem. Al. 564.
 ιεροφάντικός, *ῆ*, *ov*, of a hierophant, *στέμμα* Luc. Alex. 60; *βίβλοι* *iep.* the Libri pontificales, Plut. Num. 22. Adv. -κῶς, Luc. Alex. 39.
 ιεροφάντης, *ιδος*, fem. of -φάντης, Plut. Sol. 13, C. I. 432, 435.
 ιεροφάντρια, *ῆ*, fem. of ιεροφάντης, Hierophantriae in a Lat. Inscr. in Gruter. p. 309:—for *ιερόφαντης*, v. sub *ιερόφαντης*.
 ιεροφάντωρ, *opos*, *δ*, = ιεροφάντης, Julian. ap. Suid.
 ιερο-φοιτάω, *to visit temples*, Ptol. Tetrab. p. 158. 20.
 ιερο-φόρος, *ov*, v. *ιεραφ-*.
 ιεροφύλακτον, *τό*, a place for sacred vessels, Dion. H. 2. 70.
 ιερο-φύλαξ [ῆ], poet. *ιρ-*, *ακος*, *δ*, a keeper of a temple, = *ναοφύλαξ*, Lat. *aedituus*, Eur. I. T. 1027 (as restored by Markl.), C. I. 5545. 2. in Dion. H. 2. 73 it expresses the Lat. *pontifex*.
 ιερο-φωνος, *ov*, with sacred voice: as Subst., prob., the utterer of oracles, Inscr. Egypt. in C. I. 4684, cf. 6000:—in Suid. and Phot. it is expl. by *μεγαλόφωνος*:—cf. *ιμερόφωνος*.
 ιερο-χθων, poet. *ιρ-*, *δ*, *ῆ*, of hallowed soil, Anth. P. append. 50. 27.
 ιερο-ψάλτης, *ov*, *δ*, a singer in the temple, Antioch. ap. Joseph. A. J. 12. 3, 3:—a holy singer, psalmist, Eccl.
 ιερο-ψυχος, *ov*, of holy, pious soul, Joseph. Macc. 17.
 ιερώω, Dor. *ιαρ-*, (ιερός) to hallow, consecrate, dedicate, Plat. Legg. 771 B; *τὰς γὰς τὰν Ἀμφικτιόνες ἱάρωσαν* Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1688. 16:—pf. pass. *ιερώσθαι* Thuc. 5. 1.
 ιέραμα, *τό*, a thing consecrated, LXX (2 Macc. 12. 40).
 ιερωνυμῶ, *to call by a holy name*; *ιερωνυμία*, *ῆ*, a holy name, Eccl.
 ιερώνυμος, *ov*, (ὄνομα) of hallowed name, Luc. Lexiph. 10.
 ιερωστί, *Ion. ιρωστί*, Adv. in holy sort, piously, Anaer. 146.
 ιερωσύνη, *Ion. ιρ-*, *ῆ*, the office of priest, priesthood, Hdt. 3. 142, al., and Att.; *ιερωσύνης μετασχῆναι* Dem. 1376. 18:—in pl. *priestly services, sacrifices*, Schol. Ar. Pax 923: v. sub *κληρώω* I. 3.
 ιερώσυνος, *ῆ*, *ov*, priestly: *ιερώσυνα, τά*, the priest's share of the sacrifice, or the parts offered, Ameips. Konv. 3. A. B. 44.
 ιέσις, *ews*, *ῆ*, (είμι) a going, a word coined by Plat. Crat. 426 C.
 ιέσις, *ews*, *ῆ*, (ἱημι) a throwing, E. M. 469. 23.
 ιεύ, an ironical exclamation, *whew!* Lat. *hui!* Ar. Vesp. 1335.
 ιζάνω, Aeol. *ισδάνω*; cf. καθ-, προσ-, ὑφ-ιζάνω: (ίζω):
 Causal, *to make to sit, ἵζανεν ἐνὶν ἄγωνα* Il. 23. 258.
 II. intr. *to sit*, Lat. *sedere*, ἐν τῷ κλισίῳ .. ἵζανον Od. 24. 209, cf. Sappho 2. 3: *to settle*, οὐ μοι ἐπ' ὁρμισσὶ νήδυμος ὕπνος ἵζανει Il. 10. 92; ἡ δρύς ος ἵζ. ἐπὶ δόνακας Philostr. 750. 2. of soil, *to settle down, sink in*, Lat. *sidere*, Thuc. 2. 76; cf. ἵζω sub fin., ἵζημα.
 ἱζημα, *τό*, a settling down, sinking, γῇ ἱζημα λαμβάνει Strabo 58. 102, Plut. 2. 434 B.
 2. of language, a *balhos*, opp. to *ύψος*, Longin. g. 13.
 ἱζω, (Dor. *ἐφ-ισδω* Theocrit. 5. 97), imperat. *ἵζε* (not *ἵζε*) Od. 4. 393, Eur.: impf. *ἵζον* Il., Eur., *ἵζεσκον* Od. 3. 409: aor. *ἔισα* Hom.,

v. infr. 1; (these are the only tenses in Hom.): fut. *ἵξῃσω* (ὑφ-) Cyrill.: aor. *ἵξῃσα* Dio C. 50. 2., 58. 5, etc.: pf. *ἵξῃκα* Galen.:—Med. and Pass., v. infr. I and III, and v. *ἱζομαι*.—Mostly in Poets and late Prose, the Att. Prose form being καθίζω. (For the Root, v. sub ἱζομαι.)
 I. Causal, *to make to sit, seat, place, μὴ μ' ἐς θρόνον ἵξε* Il. 24. 553; *βουλήν ἵξε* 2. 53; *ἵζει μάντιν ἐν θρόνῳ* Aesch. Eum. 18:—the Ion. and poet. aor. *ἔισα* is always causal (as in the compds. ἐφ-, καθ-εἶσα), *ἔισεν ἐν κλισμοῖς, κατὰ κλισμούς, ἐπὶ θρόνον, ἐς δῖφρον, ἐς ἀσάμβρον* Hom.; *εἰσέ μ' ἐπὶ βουσί* set me over the oxen, Od. 20. 210; *σκοπὸν εἶσε* set as a spy, Il. 23. 359; *λόχον εἶσαν* laid an ambush, 4. 392; *εἶσεν ἐν Σχερίῳ* settled [them] in Scheria, Od. 6. 8, cf. Il. 2. 549; imperat. *εἶσον* Od. 7. 163; part. *ἔσας* 10. 361., 14. 280; so in Hdt., *τοῦτον εἶσε ἐς τὸν θρόνον* 3. 61; *ἐπὶ τῷ δαίπνον ἵζεν τοὺς βασιλέας* 6. 57; inf. *ἔσσαι* in Pind. P. 4. 486; rare in Att., *σὺ γὰρ νῦν εἶσας ἐς τὸδε* for *thou didst bring it to this*, Soph. O. C. 712 (Iyr.); cf. καθίζω.
 2. post-Hom. writers use the Med. *εἰσάμην* in the sense of *ἰδῆναι*, *to set up and dedicate* temples, statues and the like in honour of gods, Theogn. 12, Hdt. 1. 66; part. *εἰσάμενος* Thuc. 3. 58, Plut. Them. 22; fut. *εἰσομαι* Ap. Rh. 2. 807:—for Od. 14. 295, v. sub *ἐφίξω*.
 II. intr. *to sit, sit down*, Lat. *sedere*, Il. 2. 96, 792, etc.; *ἵξεν ἐν μέσσοισι* he sat in the midst, 20. 15; *ἵξεν ἐς θρόνον* Od. 8. 469, Hdt. 5. 25; *ἐς θάκον* Soph. Ant. 999; *ἐς ὅραν* Plat. Tim. 53 A; v. infr. II; also, *ἵξεν ἐπὶ θρόνον* Il. 18. 422, cf. Od. 17. 339; *ἐπὶ λίθους* 3. 409; *ἐπ' ἀκρίας ἡμερόσας* 16. 305; *ἵζ. ἐπὶ τῷ δαίπνον* Hdt. 6. 57; *ἐπὶ κώπην*, of towers, Ar. Ran. 199; *ἐπὶ κώπα* πηδάλῳ τε Eur. Alc. 441; *ἐπὶ τοὺς νεῶς* Epier. Ἀντίλ. 2. 12:—c. acc. loci, *ἵξεν θρόνον* Aesch. Ag. 982; *ἔσρας* Eur. Rhes. 512; *βασιμὸν* Ion 1314; v. infr. III. 1, καθίζω II. 2. *to sit still, be quiet*, h. Hom. Merc. 457.
 3. metaphr., *ἵξεν εἰς ὀχετόν* *άρας* to sink into .., Pind. O. 10 (11). 46; *εἰς ἑτέραν* *ἵξεν ὅραν* Plat. Tim. 53 A; v. infr. III. 2.
 III. the Pass. is also freq. in signif. II, *to sit, παροῦσι* .. *ἵξεν ἔμετο* Il. 3. 162; *Διὸς .. ποτὶ βασιμὸν Ἐρκεῖον ἵζοιτο* Od. 22. 334; *to lie in ambush, ἐνθ' ἀπὸ τοῖ γ' ἵζον* Il. 18. 522:—and this is common in Hdt., esp. of an army, *to sit down, take up a position, ἵζεσθαι ἀντίοι* τινί 9. 26, cf. 6. 5, al.; *ἵζεσθαι ἐν τῷ Τηγεῖω* or *ἐς τὸ Τηγεῖον* 4. 145, 146; *ἐν τῷ Ἰσθμῷ* or *ἐς τὸν Ἰσθμόν* 8. 71; *ἐς ἱδὸν Ἀφροδίτης* 1. 199; *ἐς τὰ πρόθυρα* 3. 140; *ἐπὶ τὸν ὄχλον* 4. 203; so in Att., *ἐν ἀνγῷ ἵξεσθε* Aesch. Supp. 224; *ἐς θρόνον* Eur. Ion 1618:—c. acc., *ἵζεσθαι κήρυας* Id. A. 142.
 2. of things, *to settle down, sink*, Lat. *sidere*, *ῆ* νήσος ἱζομένη Plat. Tim. 25 C; v. supr. II. 3.
 ἱή, Lat. *io!* exclam. of joy, *ἱή, ἱή, ἱή*, Ar. Pax 195; *ἱή παῖδὸν* lb. 453, al.; *ἱή παῖδον* Call. h. Ap. 21, 97, 103; *ἀλαλα ἱή παῖδων* Ar. Lys. 1291; *ἱήτος*.
 2. of grief, Aesch. Pers. 1003, Supp. 115, Ag. 1485:—hence *ἱήτος, ἱηλεμος*. [I regularly, but ἱ Ar. Pax l. c. cf. *ἱά*.]
 ἱή, *ῆ*, *Ion. word, a voice, sound*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 85.
 ἱηδών, *ονος*, *ῆ*, (ἱαίνω) joy, formed like *ἀλγῆδών*, Hesych.
 ἱη-θενέω, *to be in sorry plight*, formed like *εἰδένεω*, Hesych.
 ἱήιος, *a, ov*, also *os, ov*, epith. of Apollo (cf. ἥϊος), the god invoked with the cry *ἱή* or *ἱή παῖδων* (v. sub ἱή), Aesch. Ag. 146, Soph. O. T. 154, 1096, Ar. Vesp. 874, cf. Ar. Rh. 2. 702 sq.
 II. mournful, grievous, ἱήϊοι κάματοι Soph. O. T. 174; *ἱήϊος βοά, γόος* a cry of mourning, a wail, lament, Eur. Phoen. 1036, El. 1210. (From the cry *ἱή*, cf. *Εἰνός*; but it was also associated with *ἰδομαι*, and therefore applied to Aesculapius, Epigr. Gr. 1027. 6.)
 ἱηκοπος, *ov*, in Aesch. ap. Ar. Ran. 1265, for *ἀνδροδάκτον* .. *ἱηκοπον*, Heath's reading (*ἱή, κόπον*) is now generally received; cf. Cho. 860.
 ἱηλα, v. sub ἱάλλω.
 ἱηλεμος, ἱηλεμίζω, ἱηλεμίστρια, ἱηλυσός, *Ion. for ἱάλ-*.
 ἱημα, *Ion. for ἱαμα*.
 ἱημι, *ῆς, ἱησι*, 3 pl. *ἱῶσι*, *Ion. and Ep. εἶσι*; imperat. *ἱεῖ* Il. 21. 338, Eur. El. 594; subj. *ἱεῖω*; opt. *ἱεῖην* (also *ἀφ-ἱοιμι*, Xen. Hell. 6. 4. 3); inf. *ἱέναι*; part. *ἱείς*; (some persons of pres., *μεθ-ἱείς, -ἱεῖ, συν-ἱοῦσι* as if from *ἱέω*; whence also imper. *ἱεῖ*, v. supr.; inf. *συν-ἱέναι* Theogn. 505; further, as if from *ἱω*, 3 sing. pres. *ἱεῖ* Ar. Rh. 4. 634, imper. *ἔν-ἱε*, *-ἱετέ* Theogn. 1240, Ar. Pax 603):—impf. 3 sing. *ἱῆ* Il. 1. 479, 3 pl. *ἱέσαν* Eur. Bacch. 1099, *ἱέν* Il. 12. 33, *ἔν-ἱεν* (vulg. *-ἱον*) 1. 273; (also, as if from *ἱέω*, *ἱέας*, Ar. Vesp. 355, *Ion. ἱέσκε* (*ἀν-*) Hes. Th. 157); for other irreg. forms, v. sub *ἀν-*, *ἀφ-ἱημι*:—fut. *ἵσῃω* Il., Att.:—aor. I *ἦκα*, Ep. *ἔκα*, only used in Indic., Il. 5. 125., 1. 48, but mostly in compds. (cf. *ἀν-, ἀφ-, ἐν-, καθ-, μεθ-, συν-ἱημι*). 2. *ἦν* never used in Indic., except in compds., and then never in sing.; 3 sing. subj. *ἦσι* (al. *ἦσει*) Il. 15. 359; inf. *εἶναι* Ar. Ran. 133:—pf. *εἶκα*, only in compds. (*ἀφ-, καθ-, παρ-*):—Med., pres. *ἱέμαι*, impf. *ἱέμην* Il. 12. 274, Od. 22. 304, Att.:—fut. *ἵσῃμαι* (in compds. *μετ-, προ-, ἔξαν-*) Hdt. 5. 35, Dem. 12. 20, Eur. Andr. 718:—aor. I *ἦκαμην* (only in compds. *προσ-, προ-*): aor. 2 *εἴμην*, Ep. and *Ion. ἔμην*, of which we find *εἴτο* (*ἐφ-*), *ἀφ-*, Soph. Ph. 619, Xen., *ἔτο* (*συν-*) Od. 4. 76, *ἔντο* Il. 9. 92, etc.; imper. *ἔο* (*ἔε-*) Hdt. 5. 39, *οὐ* (*ἀφ-*) Soph. O. T. 1521; subj. *ἔωμαι* (*συν-*) Il. 13. 381; opt. *εἴμην* (*ἀφ-*) Ar. Av. 628, or *οἴμην* (*προ-*) Plat. Gorg. 520 C; inf. *ἔσθαι* (*προσ-*) Ar. Vesp. 742; part. *ἔμενος* (*προ-*) Isocr., etc.:—Pass., part. *ἔθῃσθαι* (*ἀν-*) Thuc. 8. 63; aor. *εἴθην* (only in compds. *ἀφ-, καθ-, παρ-*): pf. *εἴμαι* (only in compds.; 3 pl. *ἀν-ἔωνται* Hdt. 3. 165, *ἀφ-ἔωνται* in N. T.); plqpf. *εἴμην*.—Of the Pass. and Med. Hom. has only pres., impf., and 3 pl. aor. 2 med. *ἔντο*. In general conjugation, *ἱημι* agrees with *τίθημι*.—Many of the tenses, as has been stated above, occur only in compos. and many varieties are peculiar to special compds., as Ep. fut. *ἀνέωω*, aor. I *ἀνέσκα*, pf. *ἀνέσκαται*, to *ἀνίστημι*; impf. *ἠφίον*, pf. *ἀφένταται* to *ἀφίημι*, etc. (From *ἱ*, which is a strengthened form of *ἱ* (whence *εἴμι, ἰδο*), in causal sense, cf. Skt. *ἱ, yā* (*ire*), which redupl. would be *yī-yāmi*, = *ἱημι*.) [I in Hom. and Ep., I in Att.; yet even in Hom. sometimes *ἱ-* metri grat., e.g. *ἱεῖ* Il. 3. 221, etc.; *ἱεῖσσαι*

Od. 12. 192; so in inf. *ἵεμεν, ἵεμεναι*, part. *ἵεμενος*, and in other forms which cannot otherwise stand in the hexam., as *ἀν-ἵερε*. Reversely, ἵ sometimes in Att., *ἵσαι* Aesch. Theb. 310, *ἵεντα* Ib. 493, *ἵεις, ἵεῖσα* Eur. I. T. 298, I. A. 1101, Hec. 338; *ἵεσαν* Supp. 281; and even in Com., *συνῆμι* Ar. Av. 946, Strat. Φων. 1; *ἵεις* v. Meineke Com. 4. 652.] Radical sense: to set a going, put in motion, being the Causal of *εἶμι* (*ἴδο*), *ἵκα*... *πόδας καὶ χεῖρε φέρεσθαι* (cf. inf. 3), Od. 12. 442; so, *ἵ. πόδα* Eur. Rhés. 798; *χέρας* Anth. P. 6. 220.—This sense passes into various shades of signif.:

1. to send, esp. of living beings, *τίς γὰρ σε θεῶν ἔμοι ἀγγελλον ἦκε*; Il. 18. 182; *Ἀλκίαν*.. *ἔξ ἀδύτοιο ἦκε* 5. 512; of omens sent by the gods, *ταῖσι δὲ δεξιὸν ἦκεν ἑρωδιὸν* 10. 274, cf. 2. 309, 8. 247; *ἔλαφον*.. *εἰς ὕδιν αὐτὴν ἦκεν* Od. 10. 158; *ἵεναι τιὰ πέτρας ἀπο τοῦ θρώου* him off.., Eur. H. F. 320, cf. Soph. Tr. 273.—of things, *ἵκεμον οὖρον τινι* Il. 1. 479; *σέλας, πέρας, ἔεργον*, etc., Hom., etc.

2. of sounds, *to send forth, utter*, *ὑπα* Il. 3. 221, 222; *γλώσσας* Hdt. 1. 57; *Ἑλλάδα γλώσσαν ἵ. τοῖς ἑκείνους* Id. 9. 16; *Δωριδα γλώσσας* Thuc. 3. 112; *φωνὴν Παρηγοῖδα* Aesch. Cho. 563; *δύσπρως βάρματα* Id. Pers. 635; *θρήνον ἐκ στήθεος* Id. Theb. 865; *μέγαν κωκυτὸν* Soph. Aj. 851, etc.; but, *πάσαν γλώσσαν ἵ. τοῖς ἑκείνους* every kind of speech, Id. El. 506; *τὸ τὰς εὐφρόνιστον στόμα φροντίδος ἵεντες*, i.e. speaking not in words, but in silent thought, Soph. O. C. 133; *πάσαν (τὸ λεγόμενον) φωνὴν ἵεντα* Plat. Legg. 890 D; *ἦκε* absol. (sub. *φωνήν*) Plut. 2. 973 D, Wytt. Ep. Crit. p. 253.—of instruments, *ἄλλα μέλη τῶν χορδῶν ἵεσαν* Plat. Legg. 812 D.

3. to send forth, throw, hurl, like *ἐκίαναι*, *λάαν*, *βέλος*, *δόνον*, etc., Od. 9. 538, Il. 4. 498, etc.; *ἦκε φέρεσθαι* *ἵεναι* him *headlong* (cf. βῆ δ' ἵεναι, etc.), 2. 120; c. gen. pers. to throw or shoot at one, *ὠστὸν τινας* 13. 650; *ἐπ' ἀλλήλους ἵεσαν βέλεα* Hes. Th. 684; so Pind., etc. b. like *βάλλειν*, c. dat. instrumenti, *ἵσαι τῇ ἀξίνῃ* he throws [at him] with his axe, Xen. An. 1. 5, 12; and so may be taken the words, *δισκοῖσι τέρποντο καὶ αἰγανέσσι* *ἵεντες* Il. 2. 774, Od. 4. 626, 17. 168. o. the acc. is often omitted, so that *ἵμι* sometimes seems intr., *to throw, shoot, τύσσον γὰρ ἵσαν* 9. 499, cf. 8. 203, Il. 17. 515, etc.; also in Prose, Plat. Theat. 194 A, Xen. An. 3. 4. 17; c. gen. objecti, *τῶν μεγάλων ψυχῶν ἵεῖς shooting* at great spirits, Soph. Aj. 154; *ἐπὶ σκοπὸν* at a mark, Xen. Ages. 1. 25.

4. of water, *to let flow, let burst or spout forth*, *ρόον* Il. 12. 25; *Ἄξιον*.. *ὑδωρ ἐπὶ γαίαν ἵσαι* 21. 158; *βέος* Aesch. Pr. 812; also, *ὑδωρ* omitted, *ποταμὸς ἐπὶ γαίαν ἵσιν* the river pours over the land, Od. 11. 239; *κρήνη ἵσιν* 9. 130.—of tears, *δάκρυον ἦκε χαμάζε* 16. 191.—of fire, *ἵει νᾶμα παμφύγον πυρὸς* Eur. Med. 1187, cf. Aesch. Theb. 493. 5. to let fall, *πάδ δὲ κάρητος ἦκε κόμας* made his locks flow down from his head, Od. 6. 231; *θεῖρας* *ἵει ἀμφὶ λόφον* Il. 9. 383, 22. 316; *ἐκ δὲ ποδῶν ἀκρόνας ἦκα δύω* I let two anvils hang from my two legs, 15. 19; *ἐκ δ' ἄρα χειρὸς φάργαγον ἦκε χαμάζε* Od. 22. 84, cf. Il. 12. 205; so in Att., *αὐτὸν ἵεναι ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους* Ar. Vesp. 355; *ἦκαν ἑαυτοὺς* let themselves go, Xen. An. 4. 5, 18.

6. generally, *to put, ἐν δὲ τε φάρμακον ἦκε* Od. 10. 317 (cf. *ἐνίημι*). II. Med. to send oneself, hasten, often in part. with Adv., *οἰκάδε, ἐρεβώδε, πρόσω ἵεμενος hastening*, Hom.; *ἵεμενος Τροίηνδε* Od. 19. 187; so, *ἵεσθαι κατὰ τὴν φωνήν* Hdt. 2. 70; *πρὸς τινα* 9. 78; *δρόμῳ ἵεσθαι ἐπὶ τινα* 6. 112; and in Att., *ἵε'* *εὐδὲ πρὸς λέχη* Soph. O. T. 1242; *εἰς ὕρα* Eur. Bacch. 140; *εἰς Κολωνῶν* Pherecr. Per. 1; *ὁ Λέων ἵεται ἐπὶ τὴν Βαλάντια* Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 5.—absol., *ἵεμενος βεῖ rushing*, Plat. Crat. 419 E, etc. 2. metaph. to be set upon doing a thing, *to desire to do it*, c. inf., *ἵετο γὰρ βαλεῖν* Il. 16. 383; *βαλεῖν δὲ ἵετο θυμὸς* 8. 301, cf. 13. 386; also, *ἵετο θυμῷ* 2. 589, al.:—c. gen. to be set upon a thing, *to long for*, in part., *ἵεμενος πόλιν, νίκης* 11. 168, 23. 271, cf. Soph. Tr. 514; *ἵεμενος ποταμοῖο ῥοάων looking after*, Od. 10. 529, cf. Nitzsch Od. 1. 58.—absol. in part., *ἵεμενός περ* eager though he was, Od. 1. 6, etc. 3. the 3 pl. aor. 2 med. *ἔντο* is used by Hom. only in the phrase *ἐπεὶ πῶσιος καὶ ἔδνητος ἔξ ἔρον ἔντο*, when they had put away the desire of meat and drink, i.e. eaten and drunk enough, Virgil's *postquam exempta fames epulis*:—some would take in the same sense Il. 19. 402, *ἐπεὶ χ' ἔωμεν πολέμοιο*, but v. sub voc. *ἔωμεν*.

ἵθνα, aor. 1 act. of *λαίνα*.

ἵθπαιών, δ, epith. of Apollo, from the cry *ἵθ παιών*, h. Hom. Ap. 272.

II. a hymn sung to him, h. Hom. Ap. 500, 517.

ἵθπαιωνίζω, fut. *ἵσω*, to cry *ἵθ παιών*! Ar. Eq. 408.

ἵθσι, Ep. 3 sing. subj. pres. of *εἶμι* (*ἴδο*).

ἵθσιμος, ἵθσις, Ion. for *ἵσας*.

Ἰησοῦς, οὐ, dat. οἱ, LXX, but οὐ, N. T., JESUS; Greek form of Hebrew

Joshua or *Jehoshua*, saviour.

ἱθραία, ἱθράν, ἱθρήν, ἱθρίον, ἱθρός, etc., Ion. for *ἵας*.

ἱθαγενής, ἔς, Ep. ἱθαγεν-, Lob. Phryn. 648: (*ἱθός, γένος*)—born in lawful wedlock, legitimate, *ἀλλά με ἴσον ἱθαγενέσσιν ἔτιμα* [where *ἵ* is short, metr. grat.] honoured me like his true-born sons, said of a νόθος, Od. 14. 203, cf. Alex. Aetol. ap. Parthen. 21. 2, 14. 3;—so, of a nation, from the ancient stock, genuine, like *αὐτόχθων*, opp. to *ἐπὶπλυν*, *ἱθ. Αἰγύπτιοι* Hdt. 6. 53, cf. Aesch. Pers. 306; so, *ἱθ. κύημα*, opp. to an abortion, Hipp. 618, 654. 11; of some mouths of the Nile, natural, original, opp. to *ὀρυκτά*, Hdt. 2. 17; *ἱθ. νότος, ζέφυρος*, genuine, Anst. Meteor. 2. 6, 12; *ἱθ. χρυσίον* Clem. Al. 342.

ἱθαῖνω, to warm: to cheer, Hesych.

Ἰθάκη [Ἰ], ἡ, *Ithāka*, the home of Ulysses, an island on the West coast of Greece, Hom. passim:—hence he is called *Ἰθάκήσιος*, ὁ, an *Ithacan*, Il. 2. 184, Od. 2. 24, etc.:—*Ἰθάκήνδε*, to *Ithaca*, 16. 322; *—ἦθεν*, from it, Q. Sm. 7. 187.—On the question whether the modern *Thāki* is Homer's *Ithāka*, v. Nitzsch Od. 9. 25, praef. pp. xviii sq., Merry Od. vol. 1, app. 3.

ἱθαρός, ἁ, ὄν, in Hesych., *ἱθαράς ταχείαις, κούφαις, ἱθαράς, καλαῖς, καθαραῖς*,—of which the last sense in Anth. P. 15. 22, 10, *κρανᾶν ἱθαράν νόμα*:—*ἱθαρά*, which Hesych. expl. by *εὐθέως*, is merely the Homeric *εἶθα*.

ἱθῆ, ἡ, = *εὐφροσύνη*, Hesych. II. like *ἀγε*, as Adv. *ἱθῆ*, imperat. of *εἶμι* (*ἴδο*), *come, go*, Hom., Att. of encouragement, *come I well then*! Il. 4. 362; *ἱθῆ νυν* Ar. Ran. 519, al. *ἱθμα, τὸ*, (*εἶμι ἴδο*) a step, motion, *πελεῖσάν ὁμοῖαι* Il. 5. 778, cf. h. Hom. Ap. 114, Call. Cer. 59.

ἱθρῖς, ὁ, an *emulch*, Jac. Anth. P. p. 175.

ἱθρ-βόλος, ὄν, straight-hitting, *ἀκόντιον* Apollod. 3. 15: *straight*, Byz.

ἱθρ-γραμμος, ὄν, rectilinear, Byz.

ἱθρ-δικῆς [ἱθ], ὄν, δ, giving right judgment, Hes. Op. 228, opp. to *δωροφάγος*, Ib. 219, cf. Anth. Plan. 4. 35.

ἱθρ-δίκος, ὄν, = *foreg.*, Anth. P. 8. 135, append. 151.

ἱθρ-δρομέω, to run straight, Byz.

ἱθρ-δρόμος [ἱ], ὄν, straight-running, *πρίων* Anth. P. 6. 103.

ἱθρ-θριξ [ἱ], *τρίχος*, ὁ, ἡ, straight-haired, opp. to *οὐλόθριξ* (woolly-haired), Hdt. 7. 70, Hipp. Epid. 1. 955.

ἱθρ-κλέυθος [ἱ], ὄν, straight-going, Nonn. D. 15. 364.

ἱθρ-κρήδεμνος [ἱ], ὄν, epithet of ships in Pamphos ap. Paus. 7. 21, 9, prob. with sails set.

ἱθρ-κτέανος, ὄν, slender, taper, *δένδρον* Hesych.: cf. *εὐκτέανος* 2 (κτεῖς).

ἱθρ-κτίων, v. sub ἱθρ-κτίων.

ἱθρ-κύφος, ἡ, ὄν, or *ἱθρ-κυφής*, ἔς, a difficult word used by Hipp. Art. 810, 842, etc., of the curvature of the spine; the whole curvature being *ἱθρ-κύκλος*, that of the lower part *ἱθρ-κύκλος*, of the upper *ἱθρ-κύκλος*. The prob. meaning of these words is, *curved in one direction, but straight in another*, i.e. curved in profile, but straight as seen from front or back:—*ἱθρ-κύφος* therefore will be (of the spine) *curved outward and backward*, while *ἱθρ-κύκλος* is *curved inward and forward*: v. sub *κύφός*.—This seems to be Galen's explanation.

ἱθρ-λорδος, ἡ, ὄν, v. sub *ἱθρ-κύφος*.

ἱθρ-μάχη, ἡ, ὄν, to fight fairly, *τινὶ Nicet.* Ann. 19. 3.

ἱθρ-μάχια, Ion. —*ἡ, ὄν*, a fair, stand-up fight, *ἱθρ. ποιέσθαι* Hdt. 4. 120;

ἱθρ-μαχίῃ διάσασθαι τινα Ib. 102.

ἱθρ-μάχος [ἱ], ὄν, fighting fairly and openly, Simon. 139 (al. *εὐθρ*).

ἱθρ-μῶτος, ὁ, a Bacchante dance, Poll. 4. 104, Hesych., Phot.

ἱθρ-νοός, ὄν, honest, Paul. Sil. Ecphr. 601.

ἱθρ-νοῖς, εὼς, ἡ, = *εὐθνοῖς*, a guiding, directing, Hipp. 86 F.

ἱθρ-νῆα, Adv., Sup. of *ἱθρ*.

ἱθρ-νήρι [ἱ], *ῥηος, ὁ*, a guide, pilot, Ap. Rh. 4. 209, 1260, Anth. P. 15. 21; *ἱθρ. πυρὸς*, i. e. Hephaistos, Coluth. 54:—a reformer, ruler, Epigr. Gr. 905:—as Adj., *ἱθρ-νήρι νύφ* Nonn. 10. 17. 22.

ἱθρ-νήριος, ὄν, directing; v. l. for *εὐθνήρι*—in Aesch. Pers. 764.

ἱθρ-νήρις, οὐ, = *ἱθρ-νήρι*, Hesych.; *ἱθρ-νῆα*, Onph. Arg. 122, Nonn.

ἱθρ-νῆα [v. fin.], Ion. impf. *ἱθρ-νῆα* Q. Sm. 14. 500:—Pass., aor. *ἱθρ-νῆα* Od. 23. 197:—

Med., v. inf. 2. aor. *ἱθρ-νῆα* Q. Sm. 14. 500:—Pass., aor. *ἱθρ-νῆα* Il. 16. 275; pf. *ἱθρ-νῆα* Dion. P. 341, *ἱθρ-νῆα* Hipp. 756 D: (*ἱθρ*).

[*ἱθρ-νῆα*: ἱ—only in Anth. Plan. 74.] Ion. and Ep. for *εὐθρ-νῆα* (used

now and then in Trag., but seldom without a v. l. *εὐθρ-νῆα*), to make straight, straighten, *ἐπὶ σταδμῷ ἱθρ-νῆα* by the rule, Od. 5. 245, 17. 341, 21. 44, 121, 23. 197:—Pass. to become straight, run evenly, *τῷ δ' ἱθρ-νῆα*, of horses yoked abreast, Il. 16. 475.

2. to guide in a straight line, *ἵππους τε καὶ ἄρμ' ἱθρ-νῆα* (Ep. for *ἄρμ' ἵππων*) let us drive them straight, Il. 11. 528; *νῆα θοῇν ἱθρ-νῆα* [the pilot] keeps it straight, Il. 23. 317; *τὴν δ' ἄνεμος τε κυβερνήτης τ' ἵθρ-νῆα* Od. 11. 10, etc.; *ἵθρ-νῆα* 1207, i.e. the ship, Aesch. Pers. 411; *ἱθρ. δρόμον, κῶλον* Eur. Hipp. 1227, Or. 1016; *πάλους* Id. Phoen. 179; *βέλος δ' ἵθρ-νῆα* Ἀθήνη she sped it straight, Il. 5. 290:—Med. to guide or steer for oneself, of missiles, *ἐπ' Ἀντιφῶ ἵθρ-νῆα* πικρὸν ὠστὸν aimed his arrow straight at... Od. 22. 8; *πῆλαγ' ἱθρ-νῆα* (sc. νῆα) Od. 5. 270, cf. Hes. Sc. 324; c. gen., *ἀλλήλων ἱθρ-νῆα*... *δοῦρα* as they drove their spears straight at each other, Il. 6. 3; cf. *ἱθρ* as Adv.:—Pass., of a boat, to be guided, steered, Hdt. 1. 194.

3. to guide, direct, rule, *Zeús*.. *πάντ' ἱθρ-νῆα* Il. 17. 632; *ἱθρ. στρατὸν* Aesch. Pers. 773, cf. *ἱθρ. ὁρᾶς* Orac. ap. Dem. 531. 3; *ῥῆν* Anth. P. 6. 68: of a judge, *μύθους ἱθρ-νῆα* to put straight, rectify unjust judgments, Hes. Op. 265, cf. Call. Jov. 83; *ἱθρ. τὸ πλέον τινὶ* to adjudge the greater part to him, Theocr. 5. 71:—Pass., *ἱθρ-νῆα* *θανάτῳ* to be visited with the penalty of death, Hdt. 2. 177.

ἱθρ-πορεύω, to go straight on, Hipp. 278. 46.

ἱθρ-πόρος, ὄν, going straight on, Anth. P. 6. 64, 68, Nonn. Jo. 12.

140; as a name of Apollo, C. 1. 207. 2. 18.

ἱθρ-πτιών [πτι], *ωνος, ὁ, ἡ*, only in Il. 21. 169, *μελίην ἱθρ-πτιῶνα* Ἀσπεροπαῖν ἐθήκε, from *πέπρωτα*, straight-flying, (cf. *ἱθρ* 11): but Zenodotus read *ἱθρ-πτιῶνα*, from *κτεῖς*, *κτεδών*, straight-fibred.

ἱθρ-ποπος [ἱ], ὄν, (ῥοπή) hanging perpendicularly, Hipp. Art. 809.

ἱθρ, *ἱθρῆα, ἱθρ*, Ion. fem. *ἱθρῆα* Hdt. 2. 17, though in the obl. cases he uses *ἱθρῆς*, γ, *αν*. [ἱ, except in the Ep. compd. *ἱθαγενής*, Od. 14. 203.] Ion. and Ep. form of the Att. *εὐθρ* straight:

1. straight, direct, Lat. *rectus*, used by Hom. in this sense only in Adv. *ἱθρ* (inf. 11); *ἱθρῆν τέχνην* straightway, forthwith, Hdt. 9. 57; *ἱθρῆα ὕδως* 2. 17; *ἱθρῆα* (sc. ὁδὸν) straight on, Lat. *recta* (sc. *via*), 7. 193; *ἐκ τῆς ἱθρῆς onright, openly*, 2. 161, 3. 127, 9. 37; *κατ' ἱθρῆν εἶναι* to be right over against, opposite, 9. 51; *ἱθρ. ἄρματος* Nic. Th. 265, cf. Anth. P. 10. 3; *ἱθρῆα* τῶν ἵππων Dion. P. 651; *γραφίδες ἱθρῆα* Anth. P. 6. 63; *ἱθρῆα* ὅρος steepest, App. Hispan. init.

2. the Adj. used by Hom. only in moral sense, straight, straight-forward, just, *εἰ δ' ἄγ' ἐγὼν αὐτὸς δικάσω*,... *ἱθρῆα γὰρ ἔσται* [ἡ δίκη] Il. 23. 580 (hence, in Aesch. Supp. 84, Herm. reads *ἱθρῆν Διὸς*; cf. Hesych., *εὐθεία* δίκαιοσύνη); *διακρινάμεθα νεῖκος* ἱθρῆα δίκας Hes. Op. 36; opp. to *σκοταὶ δίκαι*, Ib. 219, 222, Th. 86;

so in Sup. Adv., *ἰκην ἰθύντα* εἰπεῖν to give judgment *the most fairly*, Il. 18. 508; so also later, *ἰθεῖα κεφαλῇ* Theogn. 535; *πρήξας ἰθύτερα* Id. 1020; *ἰθὺς τε καὶ δίκαιος* Hdt. 1. 96; *λόγος* l. Ib. 118.

II. *ἰθὺς*, or less commonly *ἰθὺ*, as Adv., *straight at, right at*, freq. in Hom., mostly c. gen. objecti, *ἰθὺς Διομήδεος* Il. 5. 849; *ἰθὺς Δαναῶν* 17. 340; *ἰθὺς Λυκίων* .. ἔσσαν καὶ Τρώων 16. 584; *ἰθὺς κνείον οἶκον* went *straight towards* the home, 24. 471, cf. Od. 15. 511; *τοῦ γ' ἰθὺ βέλος πέτετ'* οὐδ' ἀπολήγει Il. 20. 99; so in Hdt., *ἰθὺ τοῦ Ἰστρου* 4. 89; *ἰθὺ τῆς ἀρχῆς τῆς Τομυρίου* 1. 207, cf. 6. 95, al.;—also, *ἰθὺς πρὸς τεῖχος* Il. 12. 137; *ἰθὺς ἐπὶ Θεσσαλίας* Hdt. 5. 64. **2.** absol., *ἰθὺς φρονέων* resolving to go *straight on*, Il. 12. 124., 13. 135; *ἰθὺς μεμῶς* 11. 95, etc.; *ἰθὺς μαχέσασθαι* to fight *hand to hand*, 17. 168; *μένος χειρῶν ἰθὺς φέρον* 5. 506, cf. 20. 108; *τέτραπτο πρὸς ἰθὺ οἱ*, i.e. *προσετέτραπτο οἱ ἰθὺ*, he fronted him *face to face*, Il. 14. 403;—also of Time, *straightway*, Hdt. 3. 58.

3. *ἰθὺς*, Adv., is used by Hdt. just in the same way, 2. 121, 2, etc.; *ἰθὺς ἐπὶ τὸν Ἑλλησπόντον* 8. 108. *ἰθὺς* [—], ἡ, used by Hom. only in acc. *ἰθὺν*, **1.** a *straight course*, *ἀν' ἰθὺν* = *ἀν' ὀρθόν*, *straight upwards, on high*, Il. 21. 303, Od. 8. 377. **2.** a *direct attempt or effort*, *an enterprise*, οἷσι μάλιστα πεποιθεῖα πᾶσαν ἐπ' ἰθὺν Od. 4. 434; *ἀριστοὶ πᾶσαν ἐπ' ἰθὺν* Il. 6. 79; *γυναικῶν γινώσκον ἰθὺν* Od. 10. 304.

ἰθὺ-σκόλιος, *on, curved in one direction, though straight in another*, of the spine, Hipp. Art. Sto; v. sub *ἰσχυρός*. *ἰθύντης*, ἡ, *extension in length, extension*, Ptol. Geogr. p. 9. 29. *ἰθύν-νενής*, *es, stretched out, straight, κανὼν* Anth. P. 6. 65; *σταθμῇ* lb. 103; *ὑψίτην, perpendicular*, Anth. Plan. 261; *metaph., ἰθ. κνήμη* Aristaeon. 1. 27. Adv. —*vās*, Eccl.

ἰθύτης, *ητος, ἡ*, (*ἰθὺς*) *straightness*, δδοῦ Aretae. Cur. M. C. 2. 6. *ἰθύν-τμής*, *ητος, ὅ, ἡ*, = sq., Nonn. D. 2. 451., 5. 282. *ἰθύν-τομος*, *ον*, (*τέμνω*) *cut straight, straight*, οἶμος Dion. Ar. *ἰθύν-τονος* [τ], *ον*, = *ἰθύντης*, Anth. P. 6. 187 (Brunck *ἰθύντενών*). *ἰθύν-τρηγ*, for *ἰθύντρηγον*, strange form quoted from Democ. in Theogn. Can. P. 79. 16.

ἰθύτρηξ, *οἱ, αἱ*, pl. of *ἰθύτρηξ*. *ἰθύν-φαλλικός*, ἡ, *ἰν, Ithyphallie*, of metre, Hephaest.: *τὰ ἰθ. poems in such metre*, Dion. H. de Comp. 4 (*ἰθυφάλλια* is f. l.), Poll. 4. 53. *ἰθύν-φαλλος*, *ὁ*, *fascinum erectum, the phallos carried in the festivals of Bacchus*, Cratin. Ἀρχιλ. 12, etc. **II.** the *ode sung in honour of it*, the verses of which were strictly trochaic dimeter brachycaelestic, Herm. El. Metr. p. 94. **2.** the *dance accompanying such ode*, Hyperid. ap. Harp., Duris ap. Ath. 253 D. **III.** *one who danced in such dance*, Prot. ap. Ath. 129 D, Semus ib. 622 D: a name of Priapus, C. I. 5960: *metaph. a lewd fellow*, Dem. 1261. 17, etc.

ἰθύν-φάνεια, ἡ, *direct incidence of light*, Heliod. Optic. *ἰθύνω*: aor. *ἰθύνσα* Hom., Hdt.; cf. *ἐπιθύνω* (*ἰθύνω*). *To go straight, press right on*, rare in pres., *ὁ δέ, κρείων ἐρατίζων, ἰθύνει* [ῥ] Il. 11. 552; *ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθ' ἰθύνσε μάχη πεδίοιο* the tide of war *set straight* over the plain .., 6. 2; *ἰθύνει τάχιστα δελφίς* Pind. Fr. 258.—c. gen. objecti, *ὧς ἑκπῶρ ἰθύνει νεὺς dashed straight* at it, Il. 15. 693; so, *ἰθύναν δ' ἐπὶ τεῖχος* 12. 443; *ἰθύναν πρὸς ..* Hdt. 4. 122. **II.** c. inf. *to be eager, to strive or struggle to do, ὅπως ἰθύνσει .. μάσασθαι* Od. 11. 591; *ἰθύνσιν β' ὀλοαῖα* 22. 408; also, *ὅκη (or ὅκων) ἰθύνσει στρατευσάσθαι* whichever way he *purposed* to march, Hdt. 1. 204., 3. 39; *ἰθύνοντα στρατεύεσθαι* Id. 7. 8, 2.—It seems to be an intr. form of *ἰθύνω*, equiv. to *θύνω* b, *θύνω* (qq. v.); signif. I never occurs in Od., and signif. II never in Il.

ἰθύνωρη, ἡ, *Ion. for εὐθυνορία, the natural direction or posture* of a limb, etc., Hipp. Offic. 746. *ἰζῶς*, (*ἰός*) *to be rusty, or like rust, ferrugineous*, cited from Diosc. *ἰκανοδοσία*, ἡ, Lat. *satisfactio*; and *-δότης*, *ον, ὁ*; v. Ducang. *ἰκανο-κόσμητος*, *ον*, *abundantly adorned*, Eccl. *ἰκανο-ποιῶς*, *to make satisfaction*, Gloss.: *ἰκανο-ποίησις*, *ews*, and *ἰκανο-ποιία*, ἡ, *satisfaction*, Eccl.

ἰκανός [τ], ἡ, *ἰν*, (*ἰκω, ἰκάνω*) *becoming, befitting, sufficing*; prose Adj., used two or three times by Trag., v. inf. **1.** of persons, *sufficient, competent, strong or skilful enough* to do a thing, c. inf., Hdt. 3. 45, Antipho 113. 8, etc.; *ἡ. τεκμηρίωσαι* *sufficient* to prove a point, Thuc. 1. 9; *ἡ. πείσαι* Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 12; *ἡ. ζημιούν* *with sufficient power* to punish, Id. Lac. 8. 4; *ἡ. βοηθεῖν, ἐρωτᾶν*, etc., Plat. Phaedr. 276 E, etc.; also, *ἡ. ὥστε γινῶναι* Id. Legg. 875 A, cf. Phaedr. 258 B:—*ἡ. ἐς τι* Hdt. 4. 121; *κατὰ τι* Polyb. 26. 5, 6, al.; c. acc. rei, *ἀνὴρ γινώσκων ἰκανός* a man of *sufficient* prudence, Hdt. 3. 4; *ἡ. τὴν ἱατρικὴν* *sufficiently versed* in medicine, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 15; and c. dat. rei, *ἡ. ἐμπειρία καὶ ἡλικία* Plat. Rep. 467 D; *οἱ τοῖς χρήμασι* *ἰκανάτατοι* the *most competent*, Xen. Eq. 2. 1.—c. dat. pers. a *match for*, equivalent to, *εἰς πολλοὺς ἰκανὸς ἰδύσθαι* Plat. Prot. 322 C, cf. Theaet. 169 A:—absol., *ἰκανὸς Ἀπόλλων* Soph. O. T. 377; *ἡ. ἀν γένειον σὺ* Eur. H. F. 495; *οἱ ἰκανάτατοι τῶν πολιτῶν* Isocr. 260 A, cf. 215 D; *εὐφρένεις καὶ ἡ. Plat. Rep. 365 A; ἡ. σοφιστῆς* Id. Lys. 204 A; *ἀνὰ τὰ ἰκανοὶ ὡς πρὸς ἰδύσθαι* *very tolerable* in comparison with .., Id. Prot. 327 C; *γυνὴ ἰκανὴ μὲν, ἀγροικοὶ δέ* Luc. D. Deor. 20. 3. **II.** of things, in amount, *sufficient, adequate, enough*, τὰ ἀρκούνθ' ἰκανὰ τοῖς σώφροσι *enough* is *sufficient* for the wise, Eur. Phoen. 554, cf. Tro. 996; *ἡ. κακὰ* Ar. Lys. 1047; *ἰκανὰ τοῖς πολέμοις ἐπ' οὐχ ἔχρηται* they have had *successes enough*, Thuc. 7. 77; *ἡ. τεκμήριον* Plat., etc.; *ἡ. εἰς, ἐπὶ, πρὸς τι* Xen. Hier. 4, 9, Plat. Rep. 371 E, Prot. 322 B:—of size, *large enough, οὐκ ἰκανὴς οὐσῆς τῆς Ἀττικῆς* Thuc. 1. 2; *οὐδ' ἦν ἰκανὰ σοι .. μέλαθρα .. ἐγκαθυβρίξειν* *not large enough* to riot in, Eur. Tro. 997, cf. Plat. Rep. 373 D, al.: of number or magnitude, *considerable, ἄπαι* Antipho 116. 29; *μέρος τῶν ὄντων* Ib. 115. 25, etc.:—of Time, *considerable, long*, *ἡ. χρόνον* Ar.

Pax 354; *ἡ. χρόνος τινὶ* Lys. 97. 20:—*ἰκανὸν ἐστὶ τινὶ* Damox. Aut. 1. **2.** *sufficient, satisfactory, ἰκανὸν μαρτυρίαν παρέχεισθαι* Plat. Symp. 179 B; *ἰκανῶ λόγῳ ἀποδείξει* Id. Hipp. Mii. 369 C:—*τὸ ἰκανὸν λαμβάνειν* to take *security or bail*, Lat. *satis accipere*, Act. Ap. 17. 9; opp. to τὸ *ἡ. ποιεῖν*, Lat. *satisfacere*, Diog. L. 4. 50:—*ἐφ' ἰκανόν, = ἰκανῶς*, Polyb. 11. 25, 1. **III.** Adv. —*vās*, *sufficiently, adequately, enough*, Thuc. 6. 92, etc.; *λαγόνες λαπαραὶ ἰκανῶς* Xen. Cyn. 5. 30. **2.** *ἡ. ἔχειν* to be *sufficient*, to be *far enough* advanced, Thuc. 1. 91, Xen., etc.; *ἡ. ἔχεται* let this be *enough*, Plat. Soph. 245 E; *ἡ. ἔχει πρὸς τι* Id. Rep. 430 C, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 22; *περὶ τι* Plat. Rep. 402 A; *ἡ. ἔχειν τινι* to be *sufficiently* supplied with .., Id. Gorg. 493 C, *ἡ. ἔχειν τοῦ βάθους* Id. Theaet. 194 D, cf. Philib. 62 A:—so also, *ἡ. πεφυκέναι πρὸς τι* Id. Charm. 158 B, cf. Antipho 115. 2:—Sup. *ἰκανωτάτως* Hipp. 7. 37; *ἡ. ἰκανότατα* Plat. Philib. 67 A.

ἰκνόντης, *ητος, ἡ*, *sufficiency, fitness*, Plat. Lys. 215 A. *ἰκνώνω*, *ἡ. ὥσπερ, to make sufficient, qualify*, 2 Ep. Cor. 3. 6:—Pass. *to be satisfied*, τινὶ Dion. H. 2. 74; absol., Teles ap. Stob. 523. 34; *ἰκανοῦσθαι ὑμῖν* let it *suffice* you .., i.e. *do it no more*, Lxx (3 Regg. 12. 28). *ἰκάνω* [ἰκᾶ—], *ἡ. ἰκάνων* [τ] by the augm.], used only in these tenses, the fut., aor., and pf. being supplied by *ἰκνέομαι*. Ep. Verb. lengthd. form of *ἰκω*, found here and there in Trag., *to come*, *ἡ. ἔρχομαι*, *ἡ. ἔρχομαι* Il. 4. 431., 9. 354; *ἐπὶ νῆας* 17. 168; *ἐνθάδε* Od. 15. 492; so, *ἰκαδὲ* Aesch. Ag. 1337; *οἱ ἰκάνομεν* Soph. El. 8; *πρὸς ἑσχατίαν* Pind. O. 3. 78—but in Hom. mostly c. acc. *to come to*, *ἰκάνω νῆας Ἀχαιῶν* Il. 24. 501; *ἰκάνεμεν* *ἡμέτερον δῶδ* Od. 4. 139, cf. 29; *ἴδην δ' ἰκάνων* Il. 15. 151:—absol., *ἡ. φίλοι ἄνδρες ἰκάνετον* 9. 197; *εὐ ἰκάνεις* Soph. El. 1102. **2.** *to reach, attain to*, *ἐλάνη .. δι' ἡέρος αἰθέρ' ἰκάνει* Il. 4. 288; *φωνὴ δέ οἱ αἰθέρ' ἰκάνει* 15. 686, cf. 18. 214., 19. 379; *ἡ. ἡβης μέτρον* *ἡ. Od. 18. 217., 19. 532.* **II.** with a person for the object, often of grief, hardship, and the like, *ἄχος κραδίην καὶ θυμὸν ἰκάνει* Il. 2. 171, cf. 1. 254; *πένθος ἰκάνει με, ἰκάνει φρένας καὶ θυμὸν*, etc., Hom.; *τάφος δέ οἱ θυμὸν ἰκ.* Od. 23. 93; *so, ἄλγος, γῆρας, δὴ, κόπας, κῆδος, οἰζὺν, μόρος, χόλος, χρεῖά ἰκάνει τινά*; also, *ὅτε μιν γλυκὺς ὕπνος ἰκάνει* Il. 1. 610; *παλαίφατα θέσφατ' ἰκάνει με* they are *fulfilled* upon me, Od. 9. 507;—rarely c. dat., *σφαῖνι ἐλδομένοισιν ἰκάνει* (cf. *ἄσμενος*) 21. 209. **2.** of a suppliant, *σὺν τε πόσιν σά τε γούνατ' ἰκάνω* 7. 147, cf. 5. 449., 13. 231; so, Solon 12. 21, Aesch. Pers. 159; cf. *ἰκνέομαι* π. 3.

III. in like manner Hom. uses the Med., *χρεῖω γὰρ ἰκάνεται* Il. 10. 118; *τὰ σά γούνατ' ἰκάνομαι* 18. 457, Od. 3. 92., 4. 322; *ἰκόν* 23. 7, 27, etc. *ἱκάριος* [ἰκᾶ], *α, ὄν*, *Icarian, πόντος ἱκ.* the part of the Aegean between the Cyclades and Caria, where Icarus son of Daedalus was said to have been drowned, Il. 2. 145; *ἱκ. πέλαγος* Hdt. 6. 96; *ἱκόνιον* alone, lb. 95.

ἱκελος [ἡ, ὄν, ποῖτ, and Ion. form of *εἴκελος*, *like, resembling*, τινὶ Il. 11. 467, al., Hdt. 3. 81, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1082, etc.; *ὄργαις ἀλωπέκων ἡ. ἡ. like foxes* in disposition, Pind. P. 2. 141. Adv. —*λως*, Hipp. 272. *ἱκελῶς* [τ], *to make like*, Anth. P. 9. 83. *ἱκεσία*, ἡ, (*ἱκέτης*) *the prayer of a suppliant*, Eur. Or. 1337, Anth. P. 5. 216, Plut.; *ἱκεσίαισι σάσις* at thy *entreaties*, Eur. Phoen. 91; *ἱκεσίας ποιεῖσθαι*, on behalf of the state, like Lat. *supplicatio*, Aeschin. 70. 33, Dion. H. 8. 43. [τ, but i metri grat. in Anth. l. c., Procl. Hymn. 1. 36.] *ἱκεσιάζω*, = *ἱκετεύω*, Nicet. Ann. 251 C.

ἱκέτιος, *α, ὄν, or os*, *on* (v. inf.):—*of or for suppliants*, as epith. of Zeus, their protector, Aesch. Supp. 616, Soph. Ph. 484, Eur. Hec. 345; *πρὸς ἱκεσίον* Luc. Pisc. 3; also, *ἱκεσία Θέμις* Aesch. Supp. 360: cf. *ἱκετήσιος, ἱκτίος*. **2.** *of or consisting of suppliants, παρόντων ἡ. λόχος* Aesch. Theob. 111. **3.** *suppliant, ἱκεσίους πέμπων* *ἰκέτ' Soph. Ph. 495; ἱκεσίαν .. προσποτρῶν* Eur. Heracl. 108; *ἱκεσίους σὺν κλάδῳ* Id. Supp. 102; *ἱκεσία χερί* lb. 108; *ἀνάγκας ἱκεσίους λύνει* lb. 39:—of persons, *ἱκεσίους σε λίσσονται* Soph. Ant. 1230; *ἱκεσία τε γίγνομαι* Eur. Med. 710. [ἰκᾶ—, except metri grat. in Ap. Rh. 2. 215.] *ἱκετᾶ-δόκος*, *ον*, *receiving suppliants*, Aesch. Supp. 713.

ἱκετεία [τ], ἡ, *more Att. form of ἱκεσία, supplication*, Thuc. 1. 24; *ἱκετεῖαν ποιεῖσθαι* *typos* to supplicate him, Id. 3. 67; *ἡ. θεῶν addressed to them*, Lys. 194. 21; *ἐφ' ἱκετεῖαν τρέπεσθαι* Plat. Apol. 39 A; pl., Id. Symp. 183 A, al. *ἱκετεύμα* [τ], *τό, a mode of supplication, μέγιστον ἡ. Thuc. 1. 137, cf. Plut. Themist. 24.*

ἱκετεύσμος, *η, ὄν*, = *ἱκετήριος*, Hesych. *ἱκετευτός*, *α, ὄν*, *to be besought or entreated*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 38. *ἱκετευτικός*, ἡ, *ἰν*, *supplicatory*, Schol. Soph. Adv. —*ως*, Hesych. *ἱκετεύω*, *ἡ. ὡς* (restored by Markl. in Eur. I. A. 462, Isocr. 154 A:—aor. *ἱκέτευσα*:—used by Hom. only in impf. and aor. with i metri grat., but in Trag. i from the augm.:—Med. and Pass., v. inf. *To approach as a suppliant* (v. sub *ἱκέτης*), *ἐπεὶ σε φυγὰν ἱκέτευσα* Od. 15. 277, cf. 7. 292, 301., 17. 573; *ἡ. Πηλῆ' ἱκέτευσε* Il. 16. 574, cf. Hes. Sc. 13; *ἡ. τινά γονάτων* *or πρὸς γονάτων* Eur. Hec. 752, Med. 854; absol., Hdt. 3. 48., 5. 51:—Pass., aor. *ἱκετεύεις* Joseph. A. J. 6. 2, 2. **2.** *to supplicate, beseech*, c. acc. pers. c. inf., *ὁ δέ με μάλα πᾶλ' ἱκέτεον ἵπποθεν ἐξίμεναι* Od. 11. 531, cf. Hdt. 1. 11, Soph. O. C. 1414, Eur. Ion 468; *ἡ. ὡς ..*, Luc. Anach. 1:—also c. gen. pers. c. inf. *to beg of one* that .., Eur. I. A. 1242; c. dat., Isae. de Menecl. Her. § 8.

3. c. acc. rei, *ὑπὲρ οἴκου .. ἡ. τὰδε Eur. Or. 673; ὅσα πρὸς ἱεροῖς ἱκέτευσαν* Thuc. 2. 47. **4.** in Trag., often parenthetical, *ἱκετεύω* *or ἱκετεύω σε*, like *λίσσεται*, Soph. Ph. 932, 1181, Eur. Hec. 99; so Ar. Nub. 696, al., and in Med., Ar. Eccl. 915; and often joined with other Verbs of like sense, Soph. I. c., Plat. Euthyd. 282 B, etc. *ἱκετήριος*, *sync. ἱκτήριος*, *α, ὄν*, as Adj. in the latter form only:

(ἰκέτης):—of or fit for suppliants, ἰκτ. θησαυρός, of hair offered to a god, Soph. Aj. 1175; ἰκτῆριος=ἰκέται Id. O. T. 327; φωτὶν ἰκτῆρια=αἰσώματα ἰκτῆριος, Id. O. C. 923.

II. ἰκετηρία, Ion. -ῆν, (sub. ῥάβδος), ἡ, an olive-branch which the suppliant held in his hand as a symbol of his condition and claim, λευκοστέφεις ἰκτῆριος Aesch. Supp. 192; ἰκετηρίην λαμβάνειν, φέρειν Hdt. 5.51., 7.141; ἰκετηρίαν ἔχειν Ar. Pl. 383; τίθεναι Andoc. 15.2; ἰκ. ἔθηκεν παρ' ὕμιν,=ἰκέτευσεν ὑμᾶς, Dem. 262.16, cf. 703.23; ὑπὲρ τινος ἰκ. τίθεναι εἰς τὴν βουλὴν Aeschin. 14.41, cf. 30.11; ἰκ. καταθεῖναι Andoc. 15.1; θέσθαι Arist. Fr. 394; προβάλλεσθαι Ael. V. H. 3.26; so, κλάδος ἰκτῆριος Soph. O. T. 3;—also, in strong metaphor, ἰκετηρίαν δὲ γόνασιν ἐξάπτω σθένος τὸ σῶμα τοῦμόν, where the suppliant represents herself as the olive-branch, Eur. I. A. 1216; so, νομίζετε τὸν παῖδα τοῦτον ἰκτῆριαν προκείμεσθαι Dem. 1078.26. 2.=ἰκεσία, Isocr. 186 D (v. l. ἰκετείας), Polyb. 3.112, 8, Heliod. 7.7.

ἰκέτηρις, ἴδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ἰκετήριος, Orph. H. 2.13., 33.27. ἰκέτης [r], α, on, ὁ, (ἰκω) one who comes to seek aid or protection, a suppliant or fugitive, who lays his ἰκετηρία on the altar or hearth of a house, after which his person was inviolable; esp. one who comes to seek for purification after homicide, ἀνὴρ ἰκέτης Il. 24.158, cf. Od. 15.277;—he was now under the protection of Zeus, 9.270; was an object of awe and respect (αἰδοῖος), 7.165; and enjoyed the sacred privileges of a ξένος, 8.546, etc.; ἰκέται ἰζόμενοι τοῦ θεοῦ Hdt. 2.113, cf. 5.71; ἰκ. σθένος ἐρχομαι Pind. O. 5.45, cf. Soph. O. C. 634, Thuc. 1.136; ἰκ. πατρίων τάφων Id. 3.59; δέξασθαι ἰκτῆρην Aesch. Supp. 28;—in Od. 16.422 it is often taken as the protector of suppliants (as προστροπαῖος); but there seems no reason to depart from the common sense. ἰκτῆρ, ἰκτῆρ, προσῖκτῆρ, προστροπαῖος are equiv., but post-Homeric words, cf. Soph. Ph. 930. See on the whole subject Müller Eumen. § 51 sq., and v. ἱέτης.—Cf. ἰκέτις, ἰκτῆς.

ἰκετήσιος [r], α, on, epith. of Zeus, as tutelary god of suppliants, Od. 13.213.

II. like ἰκέσιος, suppliant, Nonn. D. 36.379.

ἰκετικός, ἡ, ὄν,=ἰκετήριος, Philo 2.546, Eust. Opusc. 165.87. Adv. -κῶς, cited from Philostr.

ἰκέτις [r], ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of ἰκέτης, Hdt. 4.165., 9.76, Aesch. Supp. 349, 429, Soph. O. T. 920, etc.

ἰκετο-δόχος, ὄν,=ἰκεταδόχος, Eust. 1807.9.

ἰκετώσυνα (sc. ἱερά), τὰ, purifications of a homicide, Hesych.

ἰκται, Ep. for ἰκτ, 2 sing. aor. 2 of ἰκνέομαι, Hom.

ἰκκος, ὄ,=ἵππος, E. M. 474.12; v. ἵππος sub fin.

ἰκμῶδης, es, (εἶδος) moist, wet, Schol. Od. 11.7, etc.

ἰκμάζω,=sq., Nic. Fr. 3.16.

II. like ἑξικμάζω, to evaporate moisture, dry up, ἰκμάζειν κατασκελετέυει Hesych.; ἰκμασθέντος δὲ τούτου Plut. 2.954 E.

ἰκμαῖον, (ἰκμάς) to moisten, Nic. Al. 112;—Med., δέμας ἰκμαίνεσθαι to appoint one's body, Ap. Rh. 3.847;—Pass. to be wetted, to be wet, Nic. Fr. 3.7, Ap. Rh. 4.1066.

ἰκμαῖος, ὄ, (ἰκμάς) epith. of Zeus, as god of rain, also ὑέτιος, like Lat. Jupiter pluvius, Ap. Rh. 2.522, Clem. Al. 753.

ἰκμῶδης, α, ὄν, damp, wet, Hipp. 593.15, Opp. H. 3.595, Nonn. Jo. 21.65.

ἰκμαρ, τό,=ἰκμάς, Hesych.

ἰκμάς, ἄδος, ἡ, moisture, c. g. of oily leather, Il. 17.392; ἰκμάδος ἐστὶ ἐν αὐτῇ [τῇ Αἰθρῇ] οὐδὲν Hdt. 4.185; ἀνίεῖς ἐκ τοῦ σώματος ἰκμάδα, of a corpse exposed to the sun, Id. 3.125, cf. Hipp. Aër. 285; but also, τῶν θανόντων ἴσον οὐκ ἔνεσ' ἰκμάς no blood, Aesch. Fr. 230; oft. in Arist., of all kinds of animal juices or moist secretions:—comic metaph., τὴν ἰκμάδα τῆς φροντίδος Ar. Nub. 233; ἰ. Βάκχου, i. e. wine, Anth. P. 5.134; ἰ. δρύος, i. e. gum, Ib. 6.109.

ἰκμασία, ἡ,=ἰκμάς, Hesych.

ἰκμάω,=ἰκμάω, Hesych.

ἰκμενος, only in the phrase ἰκμενος οὖρος, of a fair breeze, Il. 1.479, Od. 2.420, etc.—(No doubt from √FIK, ἰκω, ἰκνέομαι a following, favourable wind, Lat. secundus.)

ἰκμη, ἡ, (ἰκμάς) a plant growing in moist places, Theophr. H. P. 4.10.1.

ἰκμος, ὄν, moist, Nonn. D. 2.490.

ἰκμό-βαλον, τό, a wet clod of earth, Diosc. 2.123.

ἰκμῶδης, es, (εἶδος) moist, wet, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 88.

ἰκνέομαι, Dep. lengthd. form of ἰκω (q. v.), ἰκίω, these being the Homeric forms of the pres., the pres. ἰκνέομαι being used by Hom. only in the forms ἰκνέμεναι, ἰκνέμεθα (Od. 9.128., 24.339): impf. ἰκνεῖτο Soph. O. C. 970; fut. ἰξομαι Hom., Trag.; Dor. ἰξομαι Anth. P. 9.341;—aor. ἰκόμην, Hom. [with ἰ, except when lengthd. by the augm. as in ἰκετο, etc.], and all Poets; for part. ἰκμενος v. sub voce:—pf. ἰγμαί, ἰκται Eur. Supp. 22 (as Herm. for κείται), part. ἰγμέσιν Soph. Ph. 499; plpf. ἰκτο, Hes. Th. 481, Simon. (?) in Anth. P. 6.217;—the prose form is ἀφικνέομαι (v. infra. III); but the aor. is occasionally used, ἰκετο Hdt. 1.216, ἰκται Plat. Phaedr. 276 D, more freq. in Luc. and late writers. To come, αἶψα δ' ἰκοντο Il. 18.532; ὅπότε Κρήτην ἰκοντο when he came home . . . 3.233; ὑπὸ τῶν ἐκ τοῦ πολέμου ἔξελθαι 6.502; in full, ὑπὸ τροπον οἰκάδ' ἰκ. Od. 22.35, cf. 20.332; so, περὶ ἐνθάδ' ἰκ. 1.173; δεῦρο 17.524; λιμένος . . . ἐντὸς ἰκοντο 1.432; ἐς Ὀλύμπον 5.360; ἐς χῶρον 4.446; ἐς νῆσον, ἐς Πύλον, etc.; ἐπὶ νῆας 6.69; ἐπὶ τε κλισίας καὶ νῆας, etc.; κατὰ λευμάνα Od. 14.13; ποτὶ πτόλιν, ποτὶ ἄστυ Il.; πρὸς γούνατα Hes. Th. 460; ὑπὸ πτόλιν Il. 11.182;—but in Hom. very often c. acc. to come to, ἰκετο νῆας Il. 8.149; τέλος ἰκεο μύθων 9.56; ἰκ. Ὀλύμπον, Τροίην, δῆμον, ἔθνος ἐταίρων, etc.; οἶκον . . . καὶ σὴν ἐς παρὶς γαῖαν Od. 23.259; so later, ἰκέσθαι γαῖαν Pind. P. 4.210; ἄλσος Aesch. Supp. 556; στέγας Soph. O. T. 534, etc.

2. to come to, reach, ποσὶν οὐδαν ἰκ. Od. 8.376; οὐδ' ἰκέτο χρῶς καλόν, of a spear, Il. 11.352; οὐδ' ὅστέον ἰκετο Od. 19.451, v. sub ὑπερήμι; so φ

of things, ἡχῆ, καπνὸς αἰθέρ' ἰκ. Il. 13.837., 18.207; αὐτῇ ἐς γαῖαν τε καὶ οὐρανόν Id. 14.174; ὅσον πυρὸς ἔξερ' αὐτῇ Od. 16.290, cf. 19.9.20; ἐς πόλιν ἰκετ' αὐτῇ 14.265;—so, of Time, ἡβῆς μέτρον ὃν ἤβην ἰκ. Il. 11.225., 24.728, etc.; γήρας οὐδὸν ὃ γῆρας Od. 15.246; so, ἐπὶ γῆρας 8.227; ἡῶν ἰκ. to live till morrow, 17.497; so also, οὐ τέλος ἰκεο μύθων Il. 9.56; ὁλέθρου πείραθ' ἰκ. 6.143; λέκτροιο θεομῶν ἰκ., i. e. to wed, Od. 23.296, cf. 354.

3. in various phrases, ἰκ. μετὰ κλέος, come in quest of glory, Il. 11.272; ἐς χεῖρας ἰκ. to come into one's power, 10.448; ὅ τι χεῖρας ἰκοντο, whatever came to hand, Od. 12.331; ἰκ. ἐς γεγεῖαν τινος into his family, Pind. N. 10.35; ἰκ. ἐς λόγους τινὸς to speak with one, Soph. El. 315; ἐνθάδ' ἴξομαι shall come to this at last, Id. Aj. 1365; ἢν ποτε δασμὸς ἰκται if ever a division come about, Il. 1.166.

II. with a person as the object, τινά ἰκ. 1.139, etc.; ἐς τινα Od. 6.176; but also to come to his house, 20.372; Πηλείωνάδ' ἰκ. to the tent of the son of P., Il. 24.338;—so, μετὰ Τρώας ἰκ. 3.264; rarely c. dat., ἐπειγομένοισι δ' ἰκανον come to them at need, 12.374, cf. Od. 21.207, and v. ἰκάνω II.

2. of suffering, sorrow, etc., to come upon, πένθος ἰκ. τινά or φρένας Il. 1.240, 362; ἀλῆ καὶ πῆμα καὶ ἄλγος ἰκάνει τινά Od. 15.345; λιμός Il. 19.348; ὅππότε μιν καματὸς τε καὶ ἰδρῶς γούναθ' ἰκοῖτο 13.711; ἄδος, ἀχος, σέβας, χόλος ἰκ. τινά θυμὸν or κραδίην, etc.

3. often like ἰκετεύω, to approach as suppliant, τὴν ἰκὼμην φεύγων Il. 14.260, cf. 22.123, Od. 16.424; also, τὰ σά γούνατ' ἰκόμην 9.267;—so later, θεοὺς προστροπαῖς ἰκονόμενῃ Aesch. Pers. 216; Ζῆνα . . . ἰζόμεσθα σὺν κλάδῳ Id. Supp. 159, cf. Eur. Or. 671; θεὸν θύεσσιν ἰκνεῖσθαι to approach a god with offerings and prayer, Theocr. Ep. 7.3; cf. ἰκάνω II. 2.

b. in Trag. the pres. is used just like ἰκετεύω, to supplicate, beseech, τάσδε τὰς θεὰς καλῶν ἰκνούμαι Soph. O. C. 1011; καὶ σε πρὸς τοῦ σὸν τέκνον καὶ θεῶν ἰκνούμαι Id. Aj. 588, cf. O. C. 275, Ph. 470; so, ταύτης ἰκνούμαι σ' Eur. Or. 671;—c. inf., πάντες σ' ἰκονύνται . . . θάμῃ νεκροῦ Eur. Supp. 130;—often parenthetical like λίσσομαι Soph. Ph. 932, Ar. El. 132, Ar. Eccl. 758.

III. in Prose the compd. ἀφικνέομαι, and also ἐφικνέομαι, are used; but the simple Verb is used in pres. and impf. in Ion. Prose, like προσήκει, it becomes, befits, c. acc. et inf., φάμιν ἡμέας ἰκνεῖσθαι ἡγεμονεύειν Hdt. 9.26; τοὺς μάλιστα ἰκνέεται (sc. κεκάρθαι) Id. 2.36; so, ἐς τὸν ἰκνέεται he to whom it belongs, Id. 6.57; ἰκνέεται it is usual that . . . Hipp. Art. S28; later, not impers., οὐ ἡ ἱερουργία ἰκνεῖτο Dio C. Exc. Peiresc. 29.

2. often also in part., τὸ ἰκνεύμενον that which is fitting, proper, Hdt. 6.84; ὁ ἰκν. χρόνος the fit, proper time, Id. 6.86, 1, Hipp. Aër. 284; ἐν ἰκνουμενῇ ἡμέρᾳ Orac. ap. Dem. 1072.27; τὸ ἰκν. ἀνάλωμα the proportionate expense, Thuc. 1.99; κατὰ τοὺς ἰκν. χρόνους Arist. G. A. 3.1.19, (also of the latter days, Dion. H. 1.66); τὸ ἰκν. μέγεθος Arist. Ib. 4.4.29; ἡ ἰκν. ἐπιστήμη Id. Pol. 4.1.2; τῆς ἰκν. ἡλικίας τυχεῖν Ib. 7.14.5; οὐδὲν εἰρήτο ἰκν. Sext. Emp. M. 1.205;—hence also in Ion. Adv. ἰκνευμένως, fittingly, aright, Hdt. 6.65, Hipp. 653.33.

ἰκρία, τὰ, also written ἰκρία (but v. Arcad. p. 119.18);—the partial decks fore and aft of Homeric ships (for these ships were not, properly speaking, decked, v. Thuc. 1.10), the intermediate part being the ἄντλος; that this is the true meaning of ἰκρία appears from the following passages: the helmsman falls ἀπ' ἰκριόφιν from the deck (at the stern), Od. 12.414; on these decks the men slept, οὐ θην . . . Ὀδυσσεὺς φίλος νηὸς ἐπ' ἰκριόφιν καταλέγεται 3.353; στόρεσαν ῥῆγος τε λίνον τε νηὸς ἐπ' ἰκριόφιν . . . ἵνα νῆγρετος εὐδοί 13.74; Telemachus lays his spear ἐπ' ἰκριόφιν 15.285; and takes it ἀπ' ἰκριόφιν, Ib. 552; persons walk upon the ἰκρία, Il. 15.676, 685, cf. 729; ἐῖς ἰκρία νηὸς ἔβαινον ἐκ πρῆψης, i. e. from the prow to the stern-deck, Od. 12.229;—in Od. 5.252 (ἰκρία δὲ στήσας, ἀράρων θαμέσι σταμίνεσσι) Eust. and others interpr. ἰκρία the ribs; but the ribs are σταμίνας, and ἐπηγγελνίδες the planks, which together form the τοῖχοι; and there seems no reason why ἰκρία here should not be the planks of the deck, as just above in v. 163, v. Schol. Pal. ad l., and cf. Ap. Rh. 1.566, Lyc. 751;—though late Poets, as Nonn. D. 40.446 and 452, seem to use ἰκρία for ἐπηγγελνίδες.

II. generally, a platform, scaffold, ἰκρία ἐπὶ σταυροῖς ὑψηλὰ . . . ἐστῆς Hdt. 5.16, cf. Strabo 549, Hesych.

2. of the benches in a theatre, Cratin. Incert. 51 et ibi Meineke, cf. Ar. Thesm. 395, Ath. 167 F; these were originally of wood, which was soon replaced by stone.

3. in C. I. 2139, Böckh. interprets it by cancelli.

III. =ἰστός, a mast, Eust. 1533.31;—the cross, Eccl.

ἰκρο-ποιός, ὄ, a maker of scaffolds or benches, Poll. 7.125.

ἰκριώω, to furnish with benches, θέατρον Dio C. 43.22; Pass., Ib. 59.7.

ἰκριώμα, τό, a scaffold, Eust. 903.54, Hesych.

ἰκρωτῆρες, οἱ, the flooring of the deck, Inscr. in Böckh's Att. Seawesen, pp. 507, 533.

ἰκταῖος, α, ὄν,=ἰκέσιος, Aesch. Supp. 385 [with penult. short. as in δέλαιος; Dind. ἰκτίν].

ἰκται, Adv., (ἰκω) at one blow, at once, close together, κεραυνὸν ἰκται ἅμα βροντῇ Hes. Th. 691.

II. of Place, close to, hard by, c. gen., ἰ. μελάρων Aesch. Ag. 117; ἰ. ἡμέων Διὸς Eum. 998; ταῦτα πρὸς τῶν ἄνδρων οὐδ' ἰ. βάλλει do not strike even near him, are quite wide of the mark, proverb. in Plat. Rep. 575 C, cf. Ael. N. A. 15.29.

ἰκταιρ, ὄ, some kind of fish, Call. ap. Ath. 329 A.

ἰκτερίας λίθος, ὄ, a yellowish kind of stone, Plin. H. N. 37.61.

ἰκτερῖα, (ἰκτερος) to be ill of the jaundice, Diosc. 3.1, M. Anton. 6.57, Heliod. 3.8.

ἰκτερικός, ἡ, ὄν, jaundiced, Galen.; ἰκτερῶδης, es, Hipp. Aph. 1256; ἰκτερῶδης, εσσα, er, Nic. Al. 475.

ἰκτερωμένος, Pass. to have the jaundice, Hipp. 69 G, Galen.

ἰκτερος, ὄ: an acc. ἰκτερα in LXX (Lev. 26.16);—the jaundice, Hipp. Aph. 1251; on its different kinds, Id. 472.35., 551.8.

II. a bird of a yellowish-green colour, by looking at which a jaundiced person was

cured,—the bird died! Plin. 30. 11:—the same was believed of the *χαρδρύος*, v. sub v.

ικτερώδης, es, = *ικτερίκος*, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1111.

ἱκτήρ, ἦρος, ὅ, = *ικέτης*, a suppliant, Soph. O. T. 185, Eur. Heracl. 764: —as Adj., *ικτ.* κλάδιον Soph. O. T. 143; βαλλὰς Eur. Supp. 10. II.

Ζεὺς ἱκτὴρ the protector of the suppliant, Aesch. Supp. 479.

ἱκτήριος, α, ὄν, v. sub ἱκτερίος.

ἱκτῆς, ον, ὅ, = *ικέτης*, Hesych., Theognost. Can. p. 15. 33; and found in Lyc. 763 (ἄχλαινος, ἱκτῆς, etc.); perhaps therefore *ικτίδες* should be read for *ικέτιδες*, Ib. 1162.

ἱκτίδεις, α, ον, (ἱκτίς), v. sub κτίδεις.

ἱκτίνος (not ἱκτινος, Hdn. ap. Eust. 1825. 12), ὅ, a kite, *Milvus regalis*, Simon. Iamb. 11, Hdt. 2. 22, Soph. Fr. 113, 890, Ar. Av. 502, al., Plat. Phaedo 82 A; ἱκτίνου ἀγχιστρόφου ἦθος Theogn. 1261; φεύγεις ἱκτίνου σχέτλιον ἦθος ἔχων Id. 1302:—in Ar. Fr. 525, Plat. Com. Incert. 69, we have acc. sing. ἱκτίνα (acc. to Choerob. in Theod. 278, a metapl. form for ἱκτινον or -ἴνον), a nom. pl. ἱκτίνες, Paus. 5. 14, i; dat. ἱκτίσι, Ctes. ap. Phot. Bibl. 46. 18; but no nom. sing. ἱκτιν, ἴνος. II.

a kind of wolf, Opp. C. 3. 331.

ἱκτιος, ον, v. ἱκτίος.

ἱκτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, the γαλή ἀγρία or yellow-breasted marten (cf. γαλέη), Ar. Ach. 880, Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 11, Schol. Nic. Th. 196, known also to Hom. as appears from the Adj. κτίδεις; v. Rolleston Journ. of Anat. 2. p. 56. (The f. l. in Ar. l. c., ἱκτίδας ἐνύδρους is corrected by Elmsl., ἱκτίδας, ἐνύδριος.)

ἱκτο, 3 sing. pl. pf. of ἱκνέομαι, Iles.

ἱκτορεύω, poet. for ἱκετεύω, Soph. Fr. 56.

ἱκτωρ, ορος, ὅ, poet. for ἱκέτης, but used of women in Aesch. Supp. 652; as Adj., μαστὸν ἱκτορα Eur. Phoen. 1569 (as Herm. for ἱκέταν).

ἱκω [v. sub fin.], used chiefly in Ep., never in Hdt., nor in Att. (in Aesch. Supp. 176 Pors. restored *ἡκετε*, and in Fr. 5 Burges *ἡξουσ'*); *ικω*, with *ικάνω*, is the pres. mostly used by Hom., cf. ἱκνέομαι init.; Dor. εἴκω Epich. 19. 13 Ahr., but *ικέι* Lacon, in Ar. Lys. 87: impf. ἱκων Il. 1. 317: Dor. fut. ἱέω, Megar. in Ar. Ach. 742: aor. ἱζον v. infir.; another aor. ἱζα in Q. Sm. 12. 461, Anth. P. 8. 170: for ἱζομαι, ἱγμαί, v. sub ἱκνέομαι.

(From *ῥῥῖκ* (though the *ῥ* does not appear in Hom.), cf. Skt. *viś*, *viś-āmi* (intro, adeo, contingo), Zd. *viś* (venire): hence also *ικάνω*, ἱκνέομαι, ἱκέτης, ἱκμενος.) To come, ἐς δόμον ἱκεῖ Od. 18. 353; ἱζεν δ' ἐς Πριάμοιο Il. 24. 160, cf. 122; εἰ δέ κεν οἰκάδ' ἱκωμί φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν 9. 414; ἐπὶ Ὀρηνάκῃ . . τέλος ἱζον 10. 470; ἱζε δ' ἐπ' ἐσχατήν 20. 328; ποταμοῖο κατὰ στόμα . . ἱζε νέων Od. 5. 442; κατὰ νῆας ἱζε θέων Il. 11. 807; ἔνθεν δὴ νῦν δειρό το δ' ἱκω Od. 17. 444:—but in Hom. often c. acc. to come to, δόμον, Τροίην, κλισίην Il. 18. 406, etc.; Μαλαίαν ὕρος Od. 3. 288:—of persons, Pind. N. 5. 91, cf. O. 5. 20:—joined with a part., ἱζε θέων he came running; ἱζε νέων, v. supr.; ἱζεν ἀλώμενος Il. 2. 667; ἱζον ἴνδρες 10. 470.

2. of things, Φρυγίην . . κτήματα περὶάμεν' ἱκεῖ come or are brought to . . , Il. 18. 292.

3. to come to, reach, κνίσθ' δ' οὐρανὸν ἱκεῖ Il. 1. 317; αὐτὴ δ' οὐρανὸν ἱκεῖ 2. 153, 14. 60; αἰγλή δι' αἰθέρος οὐρανὸν ἱκε 2. 458, cf. 8. 509; ὀρνυμάδους . . οὐρανὸν ἱκε δ' οὐρανὸν 17. 425; κλέος οὐρανὸν ἱκε Od. 9. 20; ὕβρις τε βίη τε . . οὐρανὸν ἱκε Od. 15. 329, 17. 565; Ἰθάκης γε καὶ ἐς Τροίην ὄνομ' ἱκεῖ 13. 248; so, ἱκρ τ' ἐς ἄκρον ἀνδρείας Simon. 26. 6. 4. so, of sufferings, feelings, etc., οὔτε κέν τινα . . χόλος ἱκοι come upon him, Il. 9. 525, 17. 399; τοι πυντή φρένας ἱκεῖ Od. 20. 228; χρεῖώ ἱκεῖ me necessity is upon me, 2. 28, 5. 189; also absol., χρεῖώ τύσον ἱκεῖ Il. 10. 142. [In *ικω*, i always; in *ικάνω*, and the unaugmented moods of *ἱκώμεν*, ῥ always.—In Pind. P. 2. 67 (36) we have *ἱκον'* with ῥ, whence Böckh restored *ἑκον'*.]

ἱλα [ῥ], ἡ, Dor. for ἱλη.

ἱλαδὸν [ῥ], Adv., (ἱλη) in troops, Lat. *turmatim*, Il. 2. 93, Hdt. 1. 172 (ubi *εἰλαδόν*): generally, in abundance, in a mass, Hes. Op. 285, cf. Butt. Lexil. v. εἰλεῖν 21:—v. ληρόν.

ἱλαερα [ῥ], ἡ, mildly-shining, φλόξ Emped. 243; σελήνη Id. ap. Plat. 2. 920 C. (Prob. from ἱλαρός.)

ἱλαθι, v. sub ἱλημι.

ἱλαμι, rare collat. form of ἱλάομαι, ἱλάσκομαι, τινα αἰδοῖν h. Hom. 20. 5; Ἀγροτέρην Orph. Arg. 942; cf. ἱλημι. [ῥ in h. Hom., ῥ in Orph., in arsi.]

ἱλάομαι [ἱλαῶ], Ep. for ἱλάσκομαι, Il. 2. 550, Ar. Rh. 2. 847: a form ἱλέομαι occurs in Aesch. Supp. 117, 128; ἱλέομαι in Plat. Legg. 804 B, Luc. Salt. 17, Dio C. 59. 27, 78. 34.

ἱλαός [v. sub fin.], ον, Hom., and Pind., as also in lyric passages of Att. Poets, Aesch. Eum. 1040, Soph. O. C. 1480, Ar. Thesm. 1148: but Att. ἱλεως, ον, (so written also in the Mss. of Hdt. 6. 91); dual ἱλεω Plat. Euthyd. 273 E; nom. pl. ἱλεως, Soph. O. C. 444, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 9; neut. ἱλεα, Plat. Phaedo 95 A: also ἱλεος, ον, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2555. 26, Hesych.; ἱληφός Epigr. Gr. 743:—of gods, propitious, gracious, ἐπειρ' ἱλαός Ὀλύμπιος ἕσεται ἡμῖν Il. 1. 583; cf. Hes. Op. 338, Theogn. 780, Archil. 20, Pind. O. C. 59, Trag. et Ar. ll. c., Theocr. 5. 18, Plat. Legg. 712 B.

II. of men, gracious, kindly, gentle, οὐ δ' ἱλαὸν ἐνθεο θυμὸν Il. 9. 639; σοι . . θυμὸς ἐνὶ φρεσὶν ἱλαὸς ἔστω 19. 178; ἱλεως κλέειν Soph. El. 655; δέξασθαι Id. Aj. 1009, Tr. 763; ἐποιοῦσε θ' ἱλαρὸν . . κατέδειξεν ἱλεων Erhipp. Έμπ. 1: indeed it is sometimes used much in the sense of ἱλαρός, h. Hom. Cer. 204, Plat. Symp. 206 D; ὁ οἶνος τὸν ἀνθρώπον ποιεῖ ἱλεων Id. Legg. 649 A. [ῥ always; ἱ also, prob. on the analogy of *λαός*, *Μενέλαος*, in Il. 1. 583, h. Cer. 204, Hes. and Aesch. l. c.; but in the other places quoted, ᾗ.]

ἱλαρεύομαι, Dep. to be joyful, exult, Eccl.

ἱλαρία [ῥ], ἡ, (ἱλαρός) = ἱλορότης, Luc. Amor. 17.

ἱλάρια (sc. ἱερά), τὰ, Lat. *hilaria*, celebrated at Rome at or after the vernal Equinox, Macrobi. Saturn. 1. 21.

ἱλάρός [ῥ], ἄ, ὄν, (ἱλαος) cheerful, gay, merry, joyous, Lat. *hilaris*, φέγγος Ar. Ran. 455; ἀντὶ συμβροπῶν ἱλαροί Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 12; ἱλαρὸν βλέπειν Anth. P. 12. 159, Philostr. 788:—τὸ ἱλαρὸν, = ἱλαρότης, Plut. Sull. 34, Anth. 624 D. Adv. —ῶς, Xen. Apol. 33.

ἱλαρότης, ἦτος, ἡ, cheerfulness, gaiety, Lat. *hilaritas*, Plut. Ages. 2, Alciphro 3. 43, N. T. c. of *ilapia*.

ἱλαρο-τραγωδία, ἡ, a kind of travestie, invented by Rhinthon, Smid.

ἱλαρόω, to exhilarate, LXX (Sirc. 7. 24, al.); ἱλαρώνω, Symm. V. T.

ἱλ-ἀρχης [ῥ], ον, ὅ, (ἱλη) the commander of a troop of horse, Lat. *praefectus alae*, Polyb. 6. 25, 1, etc.

ἱλαρῶδέω, to be a ἱλαρῶδης; ἱλαρῶδία, ἡ, the art of a ἱλαρῶδης; and ἱλάρωδός, ὅ, (ῥῥῥῥ) the singer of joyous (not 'comic') songs; all in Aristocl. ap. Ath. 621 C, who there describes the art.

ἱλάσσομαι, ον, propitiatory, cited from Nicet. Ann.

ἱλάσκομαι [v. sub fin.], fut. ἱλάσομαι [ᾱ] Plat. Phaedo 95 A, Ep. ἱλάσσομαι Orac. ap. Paus. 8. 42, 4, Dor. ἱλᾶσομαι Ar. Rh. 2. 808 (act. ἐξίλασθαι Or. Sib. 7. 30): aor. ἱλᾶσάμην, Ep. subj. 2 sing. ἱλᾶσσαι Il., —ῇαι Ar. Rh.; also ἱλαζάμην Id. 1. 1093. [regularly; yet ῥ in Il. 1. 100, 147, cf. ἐξίλασκομαι.] Dep.: (ἱλαος). Like ἱλαμαι, ἱλᾶομαι (qq. v.), to appease, in Hom. always of gods, θεὸν ἱλᾶσκεσθαι to make him propitious to one, reconcile oneself to him, win his favour, Il. 1. 386, cf. 100, 444, 6. 380, 385, Od. 3. 419; μολεῖ θεὸν ἱλᾶσκοντο Il. 1. 472, cf. Hes. Op. 336; ὄφρ' ἡμῖν Ἑκάεργον ἱλᾶσσαι Il. 1. 147: with part., ἱλᾶσκαμαι πέμπων by presenting, Pind. O. 7. 15.

2. of men whom one wishes to conciliate by divine honours after death, Hdt. 5. 47; then, simply, to conciliate, ἱλᾶσκεσθαι τινα χρήμασι Id. 8. 112; πῶς ἱλασμέθα καὶ τίνι λόγῳ; Plat. Phaedo 95 A; ἱλ. τὴν ὀργὴν τινος Plut. Cato Mi. 61. II. in N. T. to expiate, τὰς ἀμαρτίας Ep. Hebr. 2. 17; also, ἀμαρτίας ἱλ. to make atonement for . . , LXX (Ps. 77. 38).

III. in N. T. also, an aor. imperat. pass. ἱλᾶσθητι, be gracious, τινὶ to one, Ev. Luc. 18. 13 (cf. ἐξίλασκομαι), in which sense Hom. uses the act. forms, ἱλᾶσκω, ἱλᾶμι, qq. v.

ἱλασμα, τό, a propitiation, Or. Sib. ap. Zosim. 2. 6.

ἱλαρός [ῥ], ὅ, a means of appeasing, Plut. Solon 12, Orph. Arg. 39, 552, etc.

2. a propitiation, atonement, sin-offering, LXX (Ezech. 44. 27, 2 Macc. 3. 33), 1 Ep. Jo. 2. 2, 4. 10.

ἱλαστήριος, α, ον, propitiatory, offered in propitiation, τινος for a thing, Joseph. A. J. 16. 7, 1; χεῖρες ἱλαστ. Niceph. Antioch. II. ἱλαστήριον (sub. ἐπίθεμα), τό, the mercy-seat, covering of the ark in the Holy of Holies, LXX (Ex. 25. 18, 37. 6 sq.), Ep. Hebr. 9. 5, cf. Philo 2. 150.

2. (sub. ἀνάδημα), a propitiation, Ep. Rom. 3. 25, Eccl.

ἱλαστής, οὗ, ὅ, a propitiator, Aquila V. T.

ἱλατεύω, = ἱλᾶσκω, LXX (Dan. 9. 19).

ἱλέομαι, ἱλεόομαι [ῥ], v. sub ἱλάομαι.

ἱλεο-ποιέομαι, Med. to propitiate, Eccl.

ἱλεός [ῥ], ὅ, = εἰλεός 1 and 11, Hesych.

ἱλεος, = ἱλαος; and ἱλεως, ον, Att. for ἱλαος, q. v.

ἱλεῶν, v. sub ἱλάσκομαι.

ἱλη [ῥ], Dor. ἱλα, Ion. ἱλή, ἡ, (ἱλλω, εἶλω):—a crowd, band, troop of men, Hdt. 1. 73, 202; εὐφρονες ἱλαι merry companies, Pind. N. 5. 70; also, ἱλη λεόντων Eur. Alc. 581. 2. as a military term, a troop of horse, Lat. *turma*, *ala*, properly of 64 men; κατ' ἱλας = λαδὸν, opp. to κατὰ τάξεις, Xen. An. 1. 2, 16; generally, a troop or company (of soldiers), Soph. Aj. 1407.

3. at Sparta, a certain division of the youths, Xen. Lac. 2. 11; κατ' ἱλην Plut. Lycurg. 16, 2. 237 B: cf. Müller Dor. 4. 5, 2. (For the deriv., v. εἶλω fin.)

ἱληδόν [ῥ], Adv., = ἱλαδόν, Q. Sm. 1. 7, 2. 397, 6. 643; cf. εἰληδόν.

ἱλήκω [ῥ], (ἱλαος) to be gracious, of a god, once in Hom. in subj., ἃ κεν Ἀπόλλων ἡμῖν ἱλήκῃσι Od. 21. 365; elsewhere in opt., ἱλήκεις, Δέσπονα Anth. P. 5. 73; ἱλήκεις, Πολιοῦχε Ib. 9. 154, al.; θεοὶ μάκαρες, ἱλήκῃσι Alciphro 3. 68.

ἱλημι [ῥ], = foreg., but perhaps used only in imperat. ἱληθι, in prayers, be gracious! Od. 3. 380, 16. 184; later ἱλαθι Theocr. 15. 143, Anth. P. 11. 400; both together, ἱλᾶθ', ἀναξ, ἱληθι Anth. P. 12. 158; pl. ἱλᾶτε, Ar. Rh. 4. 954. ἱλιᾶδης [ῥ], οἱ, descendants of Ἴλος, i. e. Trojans, Anth. P. 9. 77; as Adj., ἱλα. βασιλῆς Eur. Andr. 1023.

ἱλιάκός [ῥ], ἡ, ὄν, Ilion, Trojan, Anth. P. 9. 192, Strabo 20; concerning the *Iliad*, Hdn. Gramm.

ἱλιάς [ῥ], ἄδος, ἡ, peculiar fem. of ἱλιακός, Hdt. 5. 94, and Trag.: II. as Subst.

1. (sub. γῆ), Troy, the Troad, Hdt. 5. 122.

2. (sub. γυνή), a Trojan woman, Eur. Hel. 1114, Tro. 245, etc.

3. (sub. ποίσις), the *Iliad*, of Homer, Arist. Poët. 4. 12, al.; proverb., ἱλιάς κακῶν, i. e. an endless string of woes, Dem. 387. 12, Diod. Fr. lib. 36.

III. a kind of thrush, per the redwing, *turdus Iliacus*, Arist. H. A. 9. 20; but in Ath. 65 A, Eust. 947. 8, written ἱλλάς.

ἱλιγγιάω [ῥ], to have a dizziness, be or become dizzy, lose one's head, as when one looks down from a height, ἱλιγγιών ὑφ' ὕψηλόν κρημασβέλις Plat. Theat. 175 D; from drunkenness, ἱλ. ὥσπερ μεθύουσα Id. Phaedo 79 C; ὑπὸ μέθης Clem. Al. 187; ἱλ. κᾶρα λίθω πεπληγμένον Ar. Ach. 1218; from perplexity, ἐσκοτώθην καὶ ἱλιγγίασα Plat. Prot. 339 E; ἱλ. ὑπὸ τῆς τοῦ λόγου ἀπορίας Id. Lys. 216 C; ὑπὸ τοῦ δέους Ar. Ach. 581; ἐπὶ τινι Luc. Tox. 30; πρὸς τὴν θέαν Heliod. 5. 6.—Also written ἱλιγγιάω, Clem. Al. l. c., Anth. P. 7. 706, Suid., etc.

ἱλιγγος, ὅ, (ἱλλω, εἶλω) a spinning word: esp. a swimming in the head, Lat. *vertigo*, a swoon, Hipp. Aph. 1247, Plat. Rep. 407 C; σκοτοδινίαν ἱλιγγόν τε ἐμποιεῖν τινι Id. Legg. 892 E: also disturbance of the bowels, Nic. Al. 610.

2. a whirlwind, etc., Ar. Rh. 4. 142. 3. agitation of mind, Plut. 2. 1068 C.—Also written ἱλιγγος, Ar. Rh. l. c., Nic. Al. 609.

ἱλιγξ, ἱγγος, ἡ, a *whirling, whirlpool*, Diod. 17. 97, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 71.

2. agitation of mind, Hesych. (ἱλιξ); he also has ἱλιγγι, ἡ.

Ἰλιορρατῆς, ὁ, (δαίω) *destroyer of Troy*, Anth. P. 15. 26.

Ἰλιος [ἱ], οὐ, ἡ, *Ilios or Ilium, the city of Ilus, Troy*, Hom., Eur. Andr. 103:—**Ἰλιον**, τό, only in Il. 15. 71, but the prevailing form in Trag.:—hence the Ep. genitives, **Ἰλίοθεν**, *from Troy*, Il. 14. 251, Od. 9. 39; **Ἰλίοθι** *πρὸ before Troy*, Od. 8. 581, etc.; **Ἰλίοφι** *κλυτά τεύχεα the walls of Troy*, Il. 21. 295.

ἸΙ, as Adj., **Ἰλιος**, α, ον, *Ilium, Trojan*, Ἀθάνα Eur. Hec. 1008; also ος, ον Id. Hel. 1164.

Ἰλισσος [ἱ], οὐ, ὁ, *the Ilissus*, in Attica, Hdt., etc.; **Εἰλισσος** in Paus. 1. 19, 5, Ap. Rh.

ἱλλάζω, to pack closely, collect into a herd, Hesych.

ἱλαίνω, to look awry, squint, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1066; of the eyes, to be distorted, Id. 153 C, 1122 G:—so also as Dep. ἱλαίνομαι, 491. 6.

ἱλάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ἱλλω, εἶλω) a *rope, bond*, βοῦς, ὅν τ' οὐρεῖ βουκόλοι ἄνδρες ἱλάσι .. δῆσαντες ἄγονον Il. 13. 572; cf. ἑλλεδανός. **II**.

in the obscure phrase ἱλλάδης γονάς cited by Hesych. from Soph. and Eur. (with the interp. ἀγελαιδῶν καὶ τὰς συστροφῶν), the Gramm. seems to have taken ἱλλάδης as an Adj., *close-packed, gregarious*, cf. ἱλλάζω.

III, v. **ἱλῆς III**.

ἱλίζω, to look askance, leer, Eust., Suid.: cf. ἱλλῶπέω.

ἱλῆς, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of sq., Hesych.

ἱλός, ὁ, (ἱλλω) *squinting* (acc. to Moer., Att. for στραβός), ἱλλὸς γενέσθαι to get a squint, Ar. Thesm. 846; Comp. ἱλλότερος Sophron ap. Schol. l. c.

ἱλος, ὁ, (ἱλλω) *the eye* in Ion. dialect, acc. to Poll. 2. 54.

ἱλα-φῶ, σπος, ὁ, ἡ, a word invented to explain the Homeric ἑλλοφ, Ath. 308 B, C, cf. Plut. 2. 728 E.

ἱλλω, to roll, v. sub εἶλω.

II, of the eyes, to look askance; a sense, which occurs only in the derivs. ἱλλός, -αῖνος, etc.

ἱλλώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *squinting, distorted, ὄμματι* Hipp. 607. 44.

ἱλλῶπέω, ἱλλῶπιζω, = ἱλίζω, to squint: to be shortsighted, Schol. Ar. Eq. 202, Suid.; so ἱλλῶπτω, Com. ap. Poll. 2. 52, Hesych. (Acc. to Lob. Phryn. 607, not from ἱλλω and ὤψ, but simply from ἱλλός.)

ἱλλωσις, εως, ἡ, *distortion, ὀφθαλμῶν* Hipp. 72 E, 168 H, Aretae. Caus. M. Dint. 1. 7.

ἱλύεις [ἱ], εσσα, εν, (ἱλός) *muddy, slimy, impure, πεδίον* Ap. Rh. 2. 823; **ζῆλος** Nic. Th. 568; **ἀχλὺς** Anth. P. append. 39.

ἱλύος [ἱ], ὅς, = εἰλέος II, εἰλῶσις, a *lurking-hole, den, lair*, Call. Jov. 25.

ἱλός [ἱ], ὅς, ἡ, mud, slime, dirt, τεύχεα .. κείσεθ' ὑπ' ἱλός [ἱ] κεκαλυμμένα Il. 21. 318; of alluvial soil, Hdt. 2. 7; ἱλὸς καὶ ψάμμος Hipp. Aer. 286.

2. dregs, sediment, Hipp. 615. 55; of wine, Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 17, al.

3. impurity, αἵματος Galen; στέφανον Androni. ap. Galen. 13. p. 876. [In Il. l. c. the second syll. of gen. is long in arsi, but short (as in ἰσχύος) Anth. Plan. 4. 230, Ap. Rh. 2. 823.]

ἱλυσσάσθαι, also written ἱλυσσάσθαι, Dep. to crawl or wriggle like a worm, Plat. Tim. 92 A, Ael. N. A. 8. 14., 9. 32, Plut. 2. 567 B, Joseph. A. J. 1. 4, B. J. 3. 7, 21:—Subst., **ἱλυσσάσις**, εως, ἡ, Arist. Incess. An. 9, 9:—Adj. **ἱλυσσάστις**, ἡ, ὅν, Id. H. A. 1. 1, 20.

ἱλῶς, (ἱλός) to cover with slime or dirt, Hesych. **II**, = εἰλῶς, Id.

ἱλῶδης, ες, like mud, slimy, Hipp. 204 A, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 75, Galen; πηλὸς Id. Arr. Ind. p. 357.

ἱμα, τό, = εἶμα, Hesych.

ἱμαῖος [ἱ], α, ον, (ἱμάω) of or for drawing water, ἱμαῖα μέλη songs of the draw-well, Call. Fr. 42, cf. Trypho ap. Ath. 618 E sq., Ilgen praef. Scol. n. 5:—so, ἱμιοιστροφῶν μέλη Ar. Ran. 1297.

ἱμαλῆς, ἡ, Syracusan epith. of Demeter, Polemo ap. Ath. 109 A:—hence **ἱμαλία**, ἡ, *abundance*, **ἱμαλῖος**, α, ον, *abundant*, Hesych. **II**, Dor. word for ἱμαῖον μέλος Trypho ap. Ath. 618 E.

ἱμαντάριον, τό, Dim. of ἱμάς, naval term, Hesych.

ἱμαντ-ελιγμός, οὐ, ὁ, *rope-twisting*, a game, Poll. 9. 118, Eust. 979. 28.

ἱμαντ-ελικτής, ὁ, (εἰλῶσις) a *twister of ropes*: metaph. a *knotty sophist*, Democ. ap. Plut. 2. 614 E: the nom. ἱμαντοελικτῆς in Clem. A. 328 prob. arose from a misapprehension of the Ion. gen. -εω in Democ. l. c.

ἱμαντίδιον, τό, Dim. of ἱμάς, E. M. 671. 8.

ἱμάντινος, ἡ, ον, (ἱμάς) of *leathern thongs*, Hdt. 4. 189, Hipp. Art. 837.

ἱμάντιον, τό, = ἱμάντωσις III, Hipp. Mochl. 868, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 8.

ἱμαντό-δεσμος, ὁ, a *leathern band*, Hesych. s. v. ζεύγλας.

ἱμαντό-δετος, ον, *bound with thongs*, Schol. Od. 1. 440.

ἱμαντο-μάχος, ον, *fighting with the caestus*, Orac. in Tzetz. Hist. 7. 422.

ἱμαντο-πάρχοος, ὁ, ἡ, *he who supplied straps*, etc., for the races, C. I. 2758. III D. 6.

ἱμαντο-πέδη, ἡ, a *leathern noose*, of a polypus' leg, Anth. P. 9. 94.

ἱμαντό-πους, ποδός, ὁ, like Lat. *loripes*, *crookshanked*: esp., **1.** name of a tribe of Ethiopians, Plin. H. N. 3. 8, Apollod. ap. Tzetz. Hist. 7. 767.

2. a kind of water-bird, Opp. Ixeut. 2.

ἱμαντοτομέω, to cut straps, Poll. 7. 81, 83.

ἱμαντο-τόμος, ὁ, a *leather-cutter*, Eccl.

ἱμαντόω, to furnish with straps, Hesych.

ἱμαντώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *leather-like*, Plat. Tim. 76 C, Diosc. 2. 201.

ἱμάντωμα, τό, = ἱμάντωσις II, Nicet. Ann. 185 D.

ἱμάντινος, εως, ἡ, a *binding with thongs*, Hesych.; of the straps of a car, Poll. 1. 142. **II**, a piece of timber used instead of a bond-stone, Lxx (Sirac. 22. 16), Phot., etc. **III**, a prolongation of the uvula, like ἱμάντιον, Actuar. 2. 18.

ἱμ-αισιδός, ὁ, one who sings the ἱμαῖος, Poll. 4. 53, Hesych.

ἱμάς, ὁ, gen. ἱμάντος (not ἱμάντος, Hdn. π. μον. λεξ. p. 34. 14): Ep. dat. pl. ἱμάντῶσι: (v. sub fn.):—a *leathern strap or thong*, Il. 10. 262,

etc.; ἱμάντα βοῦς Il. 3. 375; βοέους ἱμάντας 22. 397.

in pl. the straps or traces by which horses were attached to the chariot, Lat. *iora*, 8. 543., 10. 475, 499, 567. **b.** the reins, 23. 324, etc.; *την τοῖς ἱμαῖσι* Soph. El. 747, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1222. **c.** the straps on which the body of the chariot was hung, Il. 5. 727.

a whip, which consisted of several thongs, 23. 363. **d.** the caestus of boxers, also consisting of several straps put round the hand, 23. 684 (in later times loaded with studs, etc., and then called *μύρμηκες*), cf. Pind. N. 6. 60, Plat. Prot. 342 C.

3. in sing. the magic girdle of Aphrodité, Lat. *cestus*, Il. 14. 214, 219. **b.** the chin-strap of the helmet, 3. 371, 375. **c.** in Od. a *latchet or thong*, by which the bolt was shot home into the socket, and which was then fastened to the κοράνη, Od. 1. 442, cf. 4. 802., 21. 46. **d.** after Ilom. the thong, strap or latchet of a sandal, Xen. An. 4. 5, 14, Ephipp. Nau. 1. 9, Menand. Δεικ. 2. **e.** a sail-rope, Aristag. Μαμρ. 7.

f. the rope of a draw-well, elsewhere ἱμονία, Poll. 10. 31, Moer. **g.** a dog-leash, Xen. Cyn. 7, 6; hence proverb., ἱμάς κύνειός ἐστι he's as tough as a dog-leash, Ar. Vesp. 231. **h.** a whip, ξέω τις δότω ἱμάντα Antiph. Gav. 2. 8. **II**, = ἱμάντωσις III, Aët. 2. 4, 43. **III**, ἱμάντες, in building, prob. = στρωτήρες, bond-stones (v. ἱμάντωσις II), C. I. 260, v. Böckh p. 281.

(The Root is to be found in the Skt. *si, sinōmi, sināmi* (vincio); hence also ἱμάσσω, ἱμάσθην, ἱμονία, μάσθην, μαστίγῃ; O. Sax. *simo* (bond); O. H. G. *seil, seid*.) [v —, usually; but also ἱ in thesi as well as in arsi, in Il. 8. 544., 10. 475., 23. 363, Od. 21. 46, Ap. Rh., etc.:—in derivs. and compds. always ἱ.]

ἱμάσθην [ἱ], ἡ, (ἱμάς) the thong of a whip, a whip, Il. 23. 582, Od. 13. 82; metaph., νῆος ἱμ. i. e. a ship's rudder, Anth. P. 6. 28; later, any thong, Opp. C. 4. 217.

ἱμάσσω [ἱ], fut. ἱμάσω [ἱ]: aor. ἱμάσα: (ἱμάς):—to flag or scourge horses, τοὺς δ' ἱμάσ' Ἀντίλοχος Il. 5. 589, cf. 11. 531; ἱμασεν καλλίτριχος ἱππῶς Od. 5. 380; of men, εἰ .. σε πληγῇσι ἱμάσω Il. 15. 17; also, ἱμασε χόνα χεῖρι σμῶτε it, h. Hom. Ar. 340; ὅτε .. γαῖαν ἱμάσῃ when he smites it with lightnings, Il. 2. 782:—Pass., ἱμασοόμενος δέμας αἶψα Anth. P. 7. 606; φρένα κέντρῳ Nonn. Jo. 11. 32.

ἱματ-ηγός, ὅν, loaded with apparel, vaus Theophr. Lap. 68. **ἱματῖδριον**, τό, Dim. of ἱμάτιον, Ar. Fr. 64. [ἱμ-, δα-]

ἱματῖδιον, τό, Dim. of ἱμάτιον, Ar. Pl. 985, Lysias ap. Poll. 7. 42; by crasis with the Article, θαιματῖδια Ar. Lys. 401. [—ἱδων, Ar. ll. c.] **ἱματιεύομαι**, Dep. to make ἱμάτια: οἱ ἱματιεύοντες the guild or company of vestiarii, Inscr. Thart. in C. I. 3480.

ἱματίζω, to clothe: part. pf. pass. ἱματισμένος, Ev. Marc. 5. 15, etc. **ἱματῖο-θήκη**, ἡ, a *clothes-chest, wardrobe*, Hesych.

ἱματῖο-κάπηλος, ὁ, a *clothes-seller*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 38, etc. **ἱματῖο-κλέπτης**, ον, ὁ, a *clothes-stealer*, Diog. L. 6. 52.

ἱματῖο-μίσθης, ον, ὁ, one who lets out dresses, Poll. 7. 78, A. B. 100. **ἱματῖο-μισθωτής**, οὐ, ὁ, = foreg., Poll. l. c.

ἱμάτιον [ἱμ-], τό, in form a Dim. of ἱμα (i. e. εἶμα), a piece of dress; but in usage always of an outer garment, a cloak or mantle worn above the χιτὼν, prose word for the ποῦτ. χλαῖνα, Lat. *pallium*, Hdt. 2. 47; λαμπρόν ἱμ. ἔχων Epich. 143 Ahr.; θαιματίων by crasis for τὸ ἱμ., Ar. Nub. 180, al.—It was, in fact, an oblong piece of cloth thrown over the left shoulder, and fastened either over or under the right, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst 337, v. ἀναβάλλω III, ἀμείνω II, cf. χλαῖνα, χλαῖνις, τριβῶν, φάρος: it was reckoned effeminate to let it trail, Plat. Alc. 1. 122 C, Dem. 442. 15:—used of the Roman toga, Plut., etc.; hence, ἐν ἱματίοις, of civilians, in the robe of peace, Lat. *togati*, Plut. Camill. 10; but ἱμ. Ἑλληνικοῖς, as opp. to the toga, Luc. Merc. Cond. 25. **2.** ἱμάτια, τὰ, generally, *clothes*, Hdt. 1. 9, Dem. 816. 24; by crasis, θαιματῖα Ar. Vesp. 408, Lys. 1093 (cf. ἱματῖδιον). **II**, generally, a cloth, Hdt. 4. 23, cf. Diod. 14. 109, Ael. V. II. 8. 7.

ἱματιοπῶλες, to deal in clothes, Eust. Opusc. 99. 26. **ἱματῖο-πώλης**, ον, ὁ, a *dealer in clothes*, Critias 54, C. I. 3433; fem. -πώλις, ἴδος, Ath. 76 A; ἡ ἱμ. ἀγορά Poll. 7. 78.

ἱματιουργικός, ἡ, ὅν, (ἔργων) of skilled in making clothes: ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη), the tailor's art, 17at. Polit. 280 A.

ἱματῖο-ονργός, ὁ, a *clothes-maker*, C. I. 6612. **ἱματῖο-φορῖς**, ἴδος, ἡ, a *portmanteau*, Ammon. 141, Eust. 1446. 5.

ἱματῖοφύλακῶς, to take care of clothes, Luc. Hipp. 8. **ἱματῖοφύλακιον**, τό, a *wardrobe*; not ἱματῖοφ-, as in Gloss.

ἱματῖο-φύλαξ, ὁ, ἡ, one who has charge of the wardrobe, Byz. **ἱματῖαμῖος**, ὁ, clothing, apparel, Theophr. Char. 6, Polyb. 6. 15, 4, etc. **ἱμάς**, Att. inf. ἱμῆν Phot.:—to draw up with a strap or cord, esp. water from a well, Ath. 352 A:—Med. to draw or suck out, γάλα Arist. H. A. 3. 21, 2, P. A. 4. 10, 38.

ἱμῆρω [ἱ], Aeol. ἱμῆρῳ Sappho 1. 27: (ἱμερος):—to long for, yearn after, desire, c. gen., τί κακὸν ἱμερετε τούτων ..; Od. 10. 431, cf. 555, Hes. Sc. 31; ἱμ. μάχης Aesch. Ag. 940; βίου Soph. Fr. 689, cf. Ar. Nub. 435:—c. inf. to long or wish to do, Solon 12. 7, Aesch. Pers. 233, Soph. O. T. 587:—c. adj. neutr., γνατὰ κοῦκ ἀγνατὰ μοι προσήλθεθ' ἱμερόντες Ib. 59:—absol., Id. El. 1053; ἀσμένους .. καὶ ἱμερόσαν .. τὸ φῶς ἐγίγνετο Plat. Crat. 418 C.

II, more often as Dep. ἱμερόμαι, aor. med. ἱμεράμην Il. 14. 163, pass. ἱμερήην Hdt. 7. 44:—c. gen., ὁππὺρ ἂν .. ἡς ἱμερέται αἰῆς (Ep. for -ῆται) Od. 1. 41; χρημάτων ἱμ. μεγάλους Hdt. 3. 123; c. inf., εἰ πως ἱμεράιτο παραδόντων φιλότην (cf. ἱμερος) Il. 14. 163, cf. Od. 1. 59, Hdt. 6. 120, Soph. O. T. 386. Never found in good Att. Prose; in Plat. Crat. 418 C the part. is introduced (like ἀσμένους γίγνεταί αὐτοῖς) only in an etymol. argument.

ἱμεν, ἱμεναί [ἱ], Ep. inf. of εἶμι (ἴβο).

ἱμέρα, ἡ, old collat. form of ἡμέρα, acc. to Plat. Crat. 418 C, D. ἱμερ-δερχής, ἐς, looking longingly, Paul. S. Ambo 275.

ἡμερόεις [ἡ], εσσα, εν, (ἡμερος) *exalting love or desire, lovely, delightful, charming*, in Hom. always of things, ἡμερόεντα .. ἔργα γάμοιο Il. 5. 429, etc.; χροὺς ἡμερόεντος 14. 170; ἡμερόεσσαν αὐδὴν Od. 1. 421., 18. 304; χαρίτων χορὸν ἡμερόεντα Ib. 193, cf. Il. 18. 603; ἡμερόεν καθαρίσθαι Il. 18. 570; ἐπὶ ἡμερόεντα βορσίσαν Od. 17. 519; also, πάντων δ' ἡμερόεις ὑπέρβυ γότος 10. 398 (v. sub ἡμερος)—of persons, Pind. Fr. 58, Theocr. 7. 118, Anth. P. 5. 278:—Sup. ἡμερόεστατος, Theogn. 1365, Pind. 1. c.

ἡμεροβύλλης, ες, (θάλλω) Dor. for — θηλής, *sweetly blooming*, ξαρ Anth. P. 9. 564: vulg. ἡμεροβ—.

ἡμερό-νους, ον, *lovely of soul*, Orph. H. 56. 8.

ἡμερόοματ, Pass., of a female, to have sexual intercourse with, τοῦ ἀνδρός, or absol., Hipp. 596. 49, cf. 599. 44.

ἡμερος [ἡ], ὁ: (v. sub fin.) a longing or yearning after, Lat. *desiderium*, c. gen. rei, αἰτρου .. περί φρένας ἡμερος αἰρεῖ Il. 11. 89, etc.; γόνυ ἡμερον ὤρσεν raised [in them] a yearning after tears, i. e. a desire of the soul to disburden itself in grief (cf. Gen. 43. 30), Il. 23. 14; ὕψ' ἡμερος ὤρτο γόνοιο Od. 16. 215, etc.; and with a second gen. (objecti), πατρός ὕψ' ἡμερον ὤρσε γόνοιο for his father, 4. 113; cf. ἡμερόεις:—in Hdt., ἡμερον ἔχειν = ἡμείρεσθαι, c. inf., 5. 106., 7. 43; also, ἡμερος ἔχει με .. ἰδεῖν Soph. O. C. 1725; ἡμ. ἐπὶ ἡλθέ μοι, ἐπείρεσθαι Hdt. 1. 30, cf. 9. 3: rare in Att. Prose, as Plat. Phaedr. 251 C, Symp. 197 D:—in pl., πολλοὶ γὰρ εἰς ἐν ξυμπίνουσιν ἡμεροι various impulses or emotions, Aesch. Cho. 299.

2. absol. *desire, love*, Lat. *cupido*, ὡς σὺ νῦν ἔραμαι καὶ με γλυκὺς ἡμερος αἰρεῖ Il. 3. 446; δὸς νῦν μοι φιλόδητα καὶ ἡμερον 14. 198; so later, γλυκὺς ἡμ. Pind. O. 3. 58; δαμείε φρένας ἡμέρῳ Ib. 1. 65; ἡμέρῳ πεπληγμένος Aesch. Ag. 544, cf. Fr. 649, etc., Soph. Ant. 795, Tr. 476, Ar. Ran. 59 (v. sub ἐνστάζω):—much like ἔρως, though it commonly represents the mere animal passion, cf. Luc. Deor. Ind. 15, where he distinguishes ἔρως, ἡμερος, πῦθος. 3. as prop. n., *Cupid*, Nonn. D. 1, cf. Hes. Th. 64.

II. as Adj., but only in neut. as Adv., ἡμερον αὐλεῖν Anth. P. 9. 266; ἡμερα μελίσσεται, δακρύνει Ib. 7. 30, 364. (Properly ἡμερος, from ἡμῖς, cf. Skt. *ish*, *ekk-hāmi* for *aiss-kāmi* (*desidero*), *ish-tas* (ποθητός), *ish-mas* (god of love); Sabine *ats-os* (prayer); Slav. *is-kati* (to seek); O. H. G. *eis-cūn*:—hence ἡμέρω, etc., and ἰότης.)

ἡμερό-φωνος, ον, of *lovely voice or song*, ἀηδὸν Sappho 42, Alcmn 13 (nbi vulg. ἡεροφ—), Theocr. 28. 7: cf. ἡμερόφωνος.

ἡμέρω [ἡ], Aeol. for ἡμέρω, q. v.

ἡμερτός [ἡ], ὁ, ὄν, (ἡμέρω) *longed for, desired, lovely*, epith. of a river, Il. 2. 751; of places, Solon 1. 1; κίθαρος h. Hom. Merc. 510; στέφανοι Hes. Th. 577; λέχος Pind. P. 3. 177; δοῦδαί, δόξα Id. O. 6. 10, P. 9. 132; ἡμ. ἡλικίᾳ dear life, Simon. 86; of persons, Anth. P. 5. 298., 9. 524, 525.—Poët. term: Plut. uses ἡμερτόν, ἡμερτά, 2. 394 B, 926 F.

ἡμερώτης, ες, (εἶδος) = ἡμερόεις, Callistr. Imag. 904.

ἡμερτός [ἡ], ὁ, ὄν, (ἡμάω) *drawn out as from a well*, Hesych.

ἡμεναι, poet. for ἡμεναι, ἡέναι, inf. of εἶμι (ἰδο).

ἡμονιά [ἡ], ἡ, (ἡμός) *the rope of a draw-well*: generally, a rope, Alex. Pavn. 3; ἡμονίαν (absol.), a rope's length, i. e. as long as a bucket takes to go down and come up a well, Ar. Eccl. 351.

ἡμονιο-στράβος, ὁ, a *water-drawer*, v. sub ἡμαῖος.

ἡν, dat. and acc. of the old pers. Pron. ἦ, q. v.

ἡν, Cretic for ἡν, cf. Lat. *in, intus*, Hesych.

ἡν, εἰν, or ἡν, τό, indecl. a Hebr. liquid measure, LXX, Eust. 1282. 51.

ἡνα (prob. an acc. from the old pers. Pron. ἦ, as οὐ = ὅπου, ὡς = ὅπως from ὅ, ὅς): A. Adverb, I. of Place, 1. in that place, there, only in Il. 10. 127, ἡνα γὰρ σφιν ἐπέεραδον ἡγέεσσαι.

2. more commonly relat., like ὅπου, in which place, where, Il. 2. 558, Od. 9. 136, Hdt. 9. 27, 54, Pind. O. 1. 95; and in Trag., Aesch. Pr. 21, 725, 793, 830, Soph. El. 21, 855, 936, etc.; rarely in good Att. Prose, Plat. Apol. 17 C, Soph. Ph. 880, Ar. Ran. 297, Plat. Rep. 341 B.—The Ep. subj. often keeps the form of the indic., μίσγει Il. 2. 232; παύσομεν 21. 314; μεταδίσσομαι 23. 207; σπείσομεν Od. 7. 164: v. Curtius Gr. Verb. ii. pp. 72 sq., 259 sq.

3. after historical tenses, in similes, where the aor. refers to any possible time, Od. 5. 490 (where αἶψα is another reading); so when there is no pf. form or the aor. represents the pf., Il. 9. 99, Od. 8. 580, Hdt. 5. 91, Lys. 92. 12, Dem. 117. 26:—also when the consequence is regarded from the point of view of the principal subject, Il. 9. 495, Od. 10. 24, Hdt. 1. 29., 6. 100, often in Thuc. (1. 44, 99, 132, al.), Lys. 92. 29, 33, 37, al.

c. after optat. and ἄν, Il. 24. 264, Od. 6. 58, Lys. 109. 23.

d. after impf. with ἄν, Dem. 623. 11.

a. after optat., a. after historical tenses, Il. 5. 2, Od. 3. 2, Aesch. Theb. 215, Lys. 97. 25, Plat. Prot. 314 C, etc.:—so after the historical pres., Eur. Hec. 11:—sometimes both moods, subj. and opt., follow in consecutive clauses, Il. 15. 597 (where Herm. ἐμβάλοιο), Od. 3. 77, Hdt. 8. 76, 2., 9. 51, Dem. 651. 22 sq., 1188. 21 sq.

b. after optat., Od. 18. 369, Soph. Ph. 325:—after optat. with ἄν, Ar. Pax 413.

c. rarely after principal tenses, sometimes by a shifting of the point of view, the past being included in the present, sometimes, perhaps, from the notion of wish expressed in the opt., Od. 17. 250, Ar. Ran. 23, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 34, Plat. Rep. 410 C.

3. with past tenses of ind., a. after unfulfilled wishes, Plat. Crito 44 D.

b. after indic. with ἄν, to express a consequence which has not followed or cannot follow, Soph. O. T. 1389, Ar. Vesp. 961, Lysias. 101. 3, Plat. Meno 89 B, Dem. 549. 25.

c. after such Verbs as ἔχρην, ἔδει, Eur. Hipp. 647, Plat. Prot. 335 C, Conv. 181 D, cf. Euthyd. 304 E, Isocr. 189 D, Dem. 716. 1., 837. 13, al.;—so when an unfulfilled obligation is implied, τῷ δαίμονι ὅτι οὐκ εἶπεν (= ἔδει εἰπεῖν) .. ἡνα .. Plat. Theat. 161 C; ἀντὶ τοῦ κομμεῖν (= δέον κομμεῖν) .. ἡνα .. Dem. 959. 1.—Note, when ἄν is added in this class of clauses, recent critics generally reject it, v. Cobet V. LL. 102 sqq.

4. ἡνα μὴ as the negat. of ἡνα, that not, Lat. *ut ne* or *ne*, Il. 19. 347 and Att.

II. special usages: 1. ἡνα, as a final conjunct, never takes ἄν; for where ἄν appears, it has the sense of *where, wherever*, Soph. O. C. 405, Eur. Ion 315:—in some apparent exceptions ἄν or κε belongs to the Verb, Od. 12. 156, Eur. 1. A. 1579.

2. ἡνα, like ὅπως, Lat. *ut*, after Verbs of will and endeavour, command and entreaty, is common only in later Gr. (cf. Od. 3. 327 with 3. 19), as Dion. H. 1. 215, Arr. Epict. 3. 23, 27, N. T., etc.:—hence ἡνα with subj. came to stand for the infin.; on ἡνα for ὥστε Plut. Mor. 2. 333 A, cf. Wytt. t. 6. p. 517.

3. elliptical usages, a. where the purpose of the utterance is stated, Lat. *ut*, Zeus ἔσθ', ἡν εἰδῆς 'tis Zeus, —[I tell thee this] that thou may'st know it, Soph. Ph. 989; ἡνα μὴ εἶπω ὅτι οὐδεμῶ Plat. Rep. 507 D; so, ἡνα συντρέξω Dem. 1102. 26; ἡν ἐκ τούτων ἀρξώμαι Id. 528. 1.

b. like ὅπως, with a notion of warning, ὅρα or βλέπε being understood, ἡνα ἔλθων ἐπὶ θῆς τὰς χεῖρας αὐτῇ Ev. Marc. 5. 23, cf. 2 Cor. 8. 7, etc.

c. ἡνα τί (sc. γένηται); to what end? either absolutely or as a question, Ar. Eccl. 719; or with a Verb following, Ar. Pax 409, cf. Plat. Apol. 26 C, etc.; so, ἡνα δὴ τί; Ar. Nub. 1192.—Cf. ὅπως throughout.

ἡνα, ἡ = ἦς, δύναμις Hesych.

ἡνάσσω, fut. ἡνάσω, = ἡνάω, E. M. 100. 49, Suid.

ἡνάχος [ἡ], ον, ὁ, *Inachus, a river of Argolis*, Aesch. Fr. 170, Eur. El. 1.

II. son of Oceanus, king of Argos, Aesch. Fr. 663, al.: Adj.

ἡνάχεος, α, ον, lb. 59, al.

—ἡνα, adverbial termin. of words signifying a game or sport, mostly with παίξω, Poll. 9. 110, A. B. 1533.

ἡνάλλομαι, Dep., hardly used but in pres. and impf.: aor. ἡνάλθην only in Maxim. π. καταρχ. 163, Lys. 961: (from εἶδομαι (videor), εἶδος, cf. εἰδάλλομαι). To appear, esp. to appear like, look like, ὡς τέ μοι ἀθανάτοισι ἡνάλλεται εἰσπράσθαι Od. 3. 246, cf. h. Hom. Ven. 179, Theocr. 22. 39: also c. dupl. dat., ἡνάλλετο δέ σφισι πᾶσι .. μεγαθύμῳ Πηλείωνι he seemed to them like the son of P., Il. 17. 213;—so, in Plat., θεοῖς .. γένους .. ἡνάλλόμενοι Rep. 381 E, cf. Legg. 959 A.

2. to appear, seem, ἄλλοι μοι δοκοῦσι παροίτεροι ἔμμεναι ἵπποι, ἄλλος δ' ἡνίοχος ἡνάλλεται Il. 23. 460; ὡς μοι ἡνάλλεται ἥτορ as my memory seems to me, i. e. as the matter seems in my memory, Od. 19. 224:—so in Att., ὥστε μοι γ' ἡνάλλεται ὁμοιωτάτος κλητῆρος Ar. Vesp. 188; τοῦτο γὰρ μοι ἡνδ. [ἡ ψυχῇ], οὐκ ἄλλο τι ἢ διαλεγέσθαι it seems to me to be merely to be engaged in a dialogue, Plat. Theat. 189 E; τὰ δι' ὀφθαλμῶν ἡνάλλόμενα ἡμῖν Arist. Mund. 6, 3.

3. ἀμφὶ δὲ .. μελῆδόντες ἡνάλλοντο appeared, Ap. Rh. 3. 812.—Ep. word, rare in Att.

ἡνάλμα, τό, a form, appearance, Lat. *species*, Acl. N. A. 17. 35, Anth. P. 5. 251, Luc., etc.

ἡνάλματιζομαι, = ἡνάλλομαι, Liban. 4. p. 1069.

ἡνάλματικός, ὁ, ὄν, *imaginary*, Eccl.

ἡνάλμος, ὁ, = ἡνάλμα, name of a poem by Timon, Diog. L. 9. 65, 105.

Ἰνδικο-πλεύστης, ον, ὁ, the *Indian voyager*, name of Cosmas.

Ἰνδικός, ὁ, ὄν, *Indian*: ἡ Ἰνδικὴ χώρα Hdt. 3. 98; also fem. Ἰνδῆς, ἰδος, Nonn. D. 17. 377.

II. Ἰνδικὸν φάρμακον a kind of pepper, Hipp. 630. 38, cf. 573. 53.

2. a dark-blue dye, indigo, Diosc. 5. 107.

Ἰνδοστῖ, Adv. in the *Indian language*, Ctes. ap. Phot. Bibl. 45. 39.

Ἰνδο-γενής, ἐς, born in *India*, Manetho 1. 297, Eccl.

Ἰνδοθεν, Adv. from *India*, Eust. Opusc. 302. 57.

Ἰνδο-ολέτης, ον, ὁ, *Indian-killer*, of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9. 524.

Ἰνδός, ὁ, ὄν, an *Indian*, first in Hdt. and Aesch. Supp. 284; οἱ Ἰνδοί, esp. of the drivers of elephants, Phylarch. ap. Ath. 606 F, Polyb., etc.

2. the river *Indus*, Hdt. 4. 44, etc.

3. name of a fallacy, Plut. 2. 133 B.

II. as Adj. = Ἰνδικός, *Indian*, Anth. P. 9. 544.

Ἰνδο-σκυθία, ἡ, the country on the banks of the *Indus*, Ptol. 7. 1.

Ἰνδο-φόνος, ὁ, = Ἰνδοκίτης, Nonn. D. 17. 387.

Ἰνδῶος, α, ον, = Ἰνδικός, Nonn. D. 17. 380.

ἰνέω or **ἰνώ**, to empty, carry off by evacuations, Ion. word, connected with Lat. *inanis*, Hesych., Phot.: fut. med. ἰνήσομαι Hipp. 610. 10., 642. 55; and in pass. sense, Id. 418. 8:—Pass., ἰνῶνται, ἰνωμένοι Id. 418. 6., 419. 38.—In most of these places the Mss. are more or less corrupt.

ἰνῆ, ἡ = ἦς II. Arr. Pcripl. M. Rubr. p. 178.

ἰνηθμός, ὁ, *an emptying, purging*, Hipp. 416. 16., 419. 25, etc.
 ἰνῆσις, εως, ἡ, = *force*, Erotian. 186.
 ἰνίον [ιν-], τό, (ἰς) *the muscle between the occiput and back* (τὸ πρὶν τοῦ κρανίου . . τὸ ὑπὸ τὸν [ιστὶν] ἰνίον Arist. H. A. 1. 7. 2): generally, *the back of the head, nape of the neck, κεφαλῆς κατὰ ἰνίον* II. 5. 73; διὰ ἰνίου ἤλαε [δύρνυ] 14. 495; cf. Hipp. Aph. 1248, Theocr. 25. 264. II. = *ἴσσησις*, Galen. 13. 982.
 ἰνὺς, ὁ, *a son*, Aesch. Eum. 323, Supp. 43. 251 (cf. σῆνις), Eur. Tro. 571, H. F. 354; also ἰνὺς, ἡ, *a daughter*, Id. I. A. 119.—Only poet. (Pott compares the O. Norse *sv-einn* (*juvenis*), E. *swain*).
 ἰνυός, ὁ, = *γίννος*, q. v.
 ἰνῶς, (ἰς) *to make strong and nervous*, Hdn. Epimer. p. 49.
 ἰνώ [ῖ], ὅς contr. οὐς, ἡ, *Ino*, daughter of Cadmus, worshipped as a sea-goddess by the name of Leucothea, Od. 5. 333, Hes. Th. 976, Pind., etc.:—*proverb.*, ἰνῶς ἀχῆ Zenob. (ap. Paroemiogr.) 4. 38.
 ἰνώδης [ῖ], ἐς, (εἶδος) *fibrous*, of parts of animals, Xen. Cyn. 4. 1, Arist. H. A. 1. 17. 17; ἰνώδεστατον αἷμα Id. P. A. 2. 4. 6; of vegetables, φλοιός, φύλλον Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 1 and 5.
 ἰξ (not ἰξ), ἰκος, ἡ, *a worm or grub that destroys the vine-buds*, prob. a collat. form of ἰψ, Alcman 27, cf. Valck. Amm. 103.
 ἰξάλη (not ἰξάλη), ἡ, *a goat's skin*, Hipp. Fract. 770; used as a dress for actors in satyric dramas, Poll. 4. 118. In Schol. Ar. Nub. 72 written ἰσάλη, in Poll. l. c. ἰξάνη, in Theognost. Can. p. 14 ἰσάλη, in Hesych. ἰσάλα, ἰθάλα.—Cf. ἀλωπεκῆ, λεοντή.
 ἰξάλος, ov, epith. of the Ilex (v. sub αἶξ), ἰξάλου αἰγὸς ἀγρίου II. 4. 105, cf. Anth. P. 6. 32, 113., 9. 99;—explained by πηδητικός, ὀρμητικός, bounding, darting, springing, and commonly derived from ἀίσσω, as if αἰξάλος (cf. αἶξ, αἰγός).
 ἰξεύτηρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *a fowler*, Manetho 4. 339.
 ἰξευτήριος, ov, *like birdlime*, v. ἰξευτήρ.
 ἰξευτής, οὐ, ὅ, (ἰξέω) *a fowler, bird-catcher*, ἰξευτὰς κῶρος Bion 2. 1, cl. Lyc. 105, Anth. P. 9. 824. II. as Adj. *catching with birdlime*, ἰξ. κάλαμοι, lb. 6. 152.
 ἰξευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἰξευτήριος, Artemid. 2. 19;—τὰ ἰξ. a poem by Opp.: ἡ—κῆ (sc. τέχνη) Poll. 7. 139.
 ἰξευτήρια, ἡ, fem. of ἰξευτήρ, as epith. of Τύχη, Lat. *fortuna viscata*, Plut. 2. 321 F; written ἰξευτήρια (si vera l.), lb. 281 E.
 ἰξεύω, (ἰξός) *to catch by birdlime*, Jo. Chrys., E. M. 471. 53;—Med., Poll. 7. 135.
 ἰξία, ἡ, = ἰξός 1, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 6. II. the plant χαμαι-
 λέων, esp. the *white*, Diosc. 3. 10, Plin. 22. 21. 2. a Cretan plant, = *τραγιάκανθα*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 1, 3. III. = *κισσός, varicose*, Hipp. 1240D (vulg. ἰξίν), Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 15., 3. 19, 11, Probl. 4. 20, al.
 ἰξίας, ov, ὁ, *a poisonous plant*, Diosc. Alex. 21, Galen., etc.
 ἰξίνη [ῖ], ἡ, *a plant of the thistle kind*, from which mastich was made, Theophr. H. P. 9. 1, 2.
 ἰξόεις, εσσα, εν, *made from the plant ἰξίας*, Nic. Al. 279.
 ἰξίον, τό, *the leaf of the plant ἰξία*, Galen. Lex. II. Dim. of ἰξός, Nicet. Eug. 2. 130.
 ἰξίς, Ion. ἰξίς, εως, ἡ, (ἰκω) *line of motion, κατ' ἰξιν τινός in the direction of, straight towards it*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 974; ἔς τὴν ἰκω ἰξιν Id. Offic. 740; κατὰ τὴν τοῦ θῶρος ἰξιν in the passage through it, Id. Acut. 385; κατὰ τὴν ὅπισθεν 1. Id. 826 E; ἰξιν παρέχεσθαι to allow free passage, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 43.—Ion. word; cf. ἡξίς.
 ἰξίων [ῖ], ονος, ὁ, *Ixion*, a mythical king of Thessaly: his name prob. was *ἰκέτης*, for he was the first homicide, and therefore the first suppliant, cf. Pind. P. 2. 59 with Aesch. Eum. 441, 718, Diod. 4. 69, and v. Welcker Aesch. Trilog. p. 547, Müller Eum. § 53; pl. ὁ ἰξίονες, Arist. Poët. 18.
 ἰξοβόλος, *to catch with limed twigs: to catch*, Anth. P. 9. 273.
 ἰξοβόλος, ov, *setting limed twigs: as Subst. a fowler*, Manetho 4. 243.
 ἰξοβόρος, ov, (βορά) *eating mistletoe-berries*, ἡ ἰξ. (sc. κίχλη) *the mistle-thrush*, Turdus viscivorus, Arist. H. A. 9. 20, where Ath. 65 A ἰξοβόρος.
 ἰξο-εργός, ὁ, *one who uses birdlime, a fowler*, Anth. P. 9. 264.
 ἰξον, ες, ε, aor. of ἰκω.
 ἰξόμας, Pass. *to be smeared with birdlime*, Theophr. Ign. 61, Planud. Ov. Metaph. 15. 474.
 ἰξός, ὁ, *mistletoe*, Lat. *viscum*, a parasitic plant, Arist. G. A. 1. 1, 11, Diosc. 3. 103. II. *the mistletoe-berry*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 17, 8. III. *the birdlime* prepared from the last, Lat. *viscum*, Eur. Cycl. 433, Plut. Cor. 3; also from oak-gum, Ath. 451 D:—*any sticky substance*, Hipp. 621. 13. 2. metaph., ἰξός ὀμμάτων of one who causes the eyes to be fixed upon him, Timoth. Inert. 1; ἐφηνῶν τὸν ἰξὸν τὸν ἐν πράγματι Luc. Hist. Conscr. 57; καθάπερ ἰξὼ τινι προσέχεται τοῖς τοιούτοις ἡ ψυχὴ Id. Catapl. 14. b. like γλιστρὶς, *a close, miserly fellow*, Ar. Fr. 620; v. Lob. Phryn. 399. (Orig. *ἰξός*, cf. Lat. *viscum, viscus*.)
 ἰξο-φάγος, ov, v. sub ἰξοβόρος.
 ἰξο-φορέυς, εως, ὁ, *limed, δύνakes ἰξοφορέης* Anth. P. 9. 209.
 ἰξο-φόρος, ov, *having mistletoe growing on it or producing birdlime*, δρῦς Soph. Fr. 354. II. *limed, δύναξ* Opp. H. 1. 32.
 ἰξυθέην, Adv. *from the loins*, Arat. 144; and so Schneider reads in Opp. C. 2. 6, ubi vulg. ἰξυθῖν.
 ἰξύς, υός, ἡ, *the waist or small of the back*, περὶ δὲ ζώνην βάλετ' ἰξυῖ (poët. contr. for ἰξυῖ) Od. 5. 231., 10. 544, of women's girdles, cf. Longus 1. 4; of a man, Arat. 310; of centaurs, Opp. C. 2. 6; of a deer, Anth. Plan. 966—but in Hipp. Fract. 765, in pl. ἰξύες, *the loins*; cf. Galen. Lex. 12. 224. (Prob. akin to ἰσχός, like ἰσχίον, cf. Cic. *latera et vires*.) [ῖ in nom. and acc. sing.; ῖ in trisyll. cases.]
 ἰξώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like birdlime, sticky, clammy*, Hipp. 876 C, etc.:—*metaph. stingy*, Luc. Tim. 29; cf. γλοιός.

ἰξωτός, ἡ, ὄν, *to be caught with birdlime*, Eust. Opusc. 311. 65.
 ἰοβάκχεια, τά, *a festival in honour of Bacchus*, ap. Dem. 1371. 24.
 ἰοβάκχος, ὁ, *Bacchus invoked with the cry of ἰώ*, Anth. Plan. 289, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 496. 2. *a hymn beginning with ἰώ Βάκχε*, cf. Archil. (107) ap. Heph. p. 94, cf. Walz Rhett. 9. 129, Procl. in Phot. Bibl. 320. 31.
 ἰο-βάπτης, ov, ὁ, *a violet-dyer*, Gloss.
 ἰο-βάφης, ἐς, *violet-coloured*, Democr. ap. Ath. 525 C; of water, Ath. 42 E:—ἰο-βάφινος, ov, in Nicet. Ann. 9. 12.
 ἰο-βάφιαρος, Dor. ἰογλέφ-, ov, *violet-eyed*, Pind. Fr. 113, Manetho 5. 145, Luc. Imagg. 8, al.
 ἰοβολέω [ῖ], *to shoot arrows, dart*, Ap. Rh. 4. 1440, Anth. P. 5. 188; ἔς ἐμὴν κραδίην lb. 5. 10. II. *to emit poison*, Geop. 2. 47, 12.
 ἰο-βόλος [ῖ], ov, (ἰός) *shooting arrows, τόξον* Anth. P. 6. 34. II. *shedding venom, venomous*, of animals, Nunian, ap. Ath. 304 F, Hdn. 3. 9; in Supp., Joseph. A. J. 17. 5, 5; ἰοβόλα, τά, *venomous animals*, Arist. H. A. 8. 29, 4. 2. of arrows, *poisoned*, Orph. II. 12. 16; αἷμα Anth. P. 11. 237; metaph., ἰ. γέννες, of Momus, Anth. Plan. 4. 266.
 ἰο-βόρος [ῖ], ov, (ἰός) *poison-eating*, Opp. C. 3. 223, Epiphany; of a serpent, Epigr. Gr. 465. 4. II. *eating venomously, πυθίδονες* Nic. Th. 467.
 ἰο-βόστρυχος, ov, *dark-haired*, Pind. O. 6. 50, I. 7 (6). 33.
 ἰό-γληνος, ἡ, ov, *dark-eyed*, Hesych.
 ἰό-δετος, ov, (δέω) *violet-twined, στέφανοι* Pind. Fr. 45.
 ἰο-δνεφής, ἐς, (δνόφος) *as the flower ἰόν (v. ἰόν IV), purple-dark*, εἶρος Od. 4. 135., 9. 426.
 ἰο-δόκος, [ῖ], ov, (ἰός) *holding arrows, φαρέτρη* II. 15. 444, Od. 21. 12, Pittac. p. 261 Schneidew., etc.; ἰοδόκη φαρ. Christod. Ecphr. 308; and ἰοδόκη alone, Ap. Rh. 2. 679., 3. 156, 279, Anth. P. 6. 206; or ἰοδόχη, Hesych., Phot. II. *containing poison, δύντες ἰοδ. poison-fangs*, Nic. Th. 184.
 ἰο-εἰδής, ἐς, (ἰόν) *like the flower ἰόν (v. ἰόν IV)*, purple, in Hom. always of the sea, ἰοεῖδα πόντον, whether calm, II. 11. 298, Od. 5. 56, etc.; or stormy, Od. 11. 107, cf. Hes. Th. 844; κρήνη Id. 3; ἔδωρ Theocr. 16. 62 (ubi Meineke διαειδέι, translucent):—metaph., λοιγός, κέντρον Nic. Th. 243, S86. II. *violet-like, fragrant, κυκλαμῖς* Orph. Arg. 920.
 ἰοεῖς, εσσα, εν, (ἰόν) *violet-coloured, dark, ἰόντα εἰδήρον* II. 23. 850; ἰόντα θάλασσαν Nic. Al. 171.
 ἰόζωνος, ov, (ζώνη) *with purple girdle*, Hesych.
 ἰο-θαλής, ἐς, *blooming with violets*, Philox. 2. 43.
 ἰό-κόλπος, ov, = ἰόζωνος, Alcac. 12.
 ἰο-λόχευτος, ov, (ἰός) *born of venom*, Procl. H. 1. 41.
 ἰομεν, Ep. for ἰομεν, 1 pl. subj. pres. of ἰεῖν (ἰβο).
 ἰο-μύγης [ῖ], ἐς, (ἰός) *mixed with poison*, Anth. P. 9. 1.
 ἰο-μματος, ov, *violet-eyed, dark-eyed*, Hymn. in Virg. 10.
 ἰο-μωρος, οἱ, twice in Hom., Ἀργεῖοι ἰομωροι, ἐλεγχέες II. 4. 242; Ἀργεῖοι ἰομωροι, ἀπειλὰν ἀνέροισι 14. 479.—The analogy of ἐργασί-
 μωρος suggests the sense given by the Schol., *caring for arrows, warlike* (from the *✓MEP, μέρ-μνα, μερ-μερίζω*, etc.), M. Müller, Lectures, 2. 333:—but (1) the *ι* in ἰός arrow, is long, whereas in ἰομωρος it is short: (2) it is certain that in Homer's time the Greeks did not generally use arrows: (3) in both places it seems to be a term of reproach. The more prob. explanation is that of *ill-fated, miserable*, though it is impossible to assent to the deriv. from ἰόν, μύπος, *having the fate of a flower, short-lived*. Others bring it from *ἰά voice, noisy, turbulent*, Gladstone Hom. Stud. 1. 356. But the origin of *ιο-* remains doubtful, and the sense of the term. *-μωρος* is as obscure here as in the other words in which it appears, ἐγγεσίμωρος, ὑλακίμωρος, ἀνάμωρος.
 ἰόν [ῖ], τό: heterocl. dat. pl. ἰσὶ [ῖ] Nic. Fr. 2. 2:—*the violet, viola odorata*, specially distinguished as ἰόν μέλαν, Theophr. H. P. 1. 13, 2, C. P. 1. 13, 12, Diosc. 4. 122; καὶ τὸ ἰόν μέλαν ἐντὶ Theocr. 10. 28, cf. Anth. P. 4. 1, 21; κυαναγές lb. 5. 74:—for the Homeric sense, v. infr. IV.
 ἰόν τὸ λευκὸν or λευκίνον, τό, seems to have comprehended several varieties of the wall-flower (*Cheiranthus*), and stock (*Matthiola*): described as of many colours, Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 3; *yellow* (χλωρόν), C. P. 6. 14, 11; φλόγιον H. P. 6. 8, 1; *μῆλινον* ἢ κυανοῖον ἢ πορφύρεον Diosc. 3. 138; so, Pliny speaks of *violae purpureae, luteae, albae*, H. N. 21. 14:—the commonest kinds in Greece seem to be the *λευκίνον θαλάσσιον* (*Matthiola tricuspidata*), the *πορφύρεον* (*M. incana*), and *μῆλινον* (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*). III. the *λευκίνον* is also mentioned as a bulbous plant, perh. the *snowflake, leucocium aestivum*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 13, 9;—or the *snow-drop*, being the first flower that blooms, Plin. 21. 38. IV. the name occurs once in Hom., *λειμῶνες μαλακοὶ ἰόν ἡδὲ σελίνου θήκεον* Od. 5. 72. Here it can hardly mean *the violet*, for it grows with parsley in moist meadows; and so Ptolemy Euergetes proposed to read *σίου, parsnep* (σία γὰρ μετὰ σελίνου φύσεται, ἀλλὰ μὴ ἰα, Ath. 61 C); nor for the same reason can it be *wall-flower or stock*. Nor can it be a *white flower*, for *ιο-εἰδής* is applied by Hom. to the sea, and ἰοεῖς, *ιο-δνεφής* to dark substances. Mr. Ruskin suggests that ἰόν in Hom. may be the *blue or purple Iris*; and this would best agree with Pind. O. 6. 91, who speaks of ἰα with their *ξανθὰ καὶ παμπόρφυροι ἀκτῖνες*. (The compd. forms *ιο-εἰδής* and *ιο-δνεφής*, and prob. *ιον*, require the digamma in Hom., as does ἰόν in Theocr. 10. 28, and Hesych. has *γία* (i. e. *Flav*.) *ἄνθη*, so that there can be no doubt of the connexion of *ἰόν* with Lat. *vio-la*.)
 ἰονθάς, ἀδός, ἡ, *shaggy*, epith. of the wild goat, Od. 14. 50.
 ἰονθος, ὁ, *the root of a hair, young hair*, Phryn. in A. B. 44. II. *an eruption on the face, which often accompanies the first growth of the beard*, etc., Hipp. Epid. 1. 970, Arist. H. A. 5. 31, 2, Probl. 34. 4., 36.

3:—such eruptions are called ἐπόρσεις ἰονθώδεις in Theophr. Sud. 16. (Akin to ἀνθῶ?)

Ἰόνιος [ἴ], a, ov, (ἰῶ) of or called after Io, Ἰόνιος κόλπος or πόρος, the sea between Epirus and Italy, at the mouth of the Adriatic sea, across the Io swam, πόντος μυχός. Ἰόνιος κεκλήσεται, τῆς αἰῆς πορείας μῆμα Aesch. Tr. 839, cf. Hdt. 6. 127, Pind. N. 4. 87, Thuc., etc.; also simply ὁ Ἰόνιος, Id. 6. 30; later Ἰόνιον πέλαγος, Anth. P. 6. 251. Cf. Ἰωνικός.

ἰόμαι [ἴ], Pass. (ἰός II) to become or be rusty, Arist. Color. 3, 8, Theophr. Char. 10, Diosc. 5. 89, etc.

ἰο-πάριος, ov, violet-cheeked, Hymn. in Virg. 10.

ἰδ-πέπλος, ov, with violet robe, Hesych.

ἰο-πλόκαμος, ov, with violet locks, Pind. P. 1. 1, Simon. 21.

ἰο-πλόκος, ov, weaving violets, Alcac. 54, Anth. P. 9. 524.

ἰορκος, ὁ, v. sub δορκάς.

ἰός [ἴ], ὁ: pl. ἰοί, but also heterog. ἰά, II. 20. 68:—an arrow, ἰὼν ἔκκε II. 1. 48; βλήμενος ἢ ἰὼ ἢ ἔγχυε 5. 14; so in Trag., Aesch. Pers. 461; ἦκεν κομήτην ἰὼν Soph. Tr. 567.

II. rust, esp. that on iron or brass, Lat. ferrugo, aerugo, Theogn. 451, Plat. Rep. 609 A, Tim. 59 C, Theocr. 16. 17.

2. poison, as of serpents, Aesch. Ag. 834, Eum. 478, Soph. Tr. 771, Eur. Ion 1015, Plut. 2. 562 C, etc.: Pind. calls honey ἰὸς ἀμεφῆς μελισσῶν, but in reference to the snakes which fed Iamios, O. 6. 79. (The two words are from different Roots; the first being = Skt. *ishus* (sagitta); the second = Skt. *vishas*, visham, Lat. *vi-rus*.)

ἰος, ἰα, Ep. for εἰς, μία, v. sub εἰς.

ἰο-στέφανος, ov, violet-crowned, epith. of Aphrodite, h. Hom. 5. 18, Solon 11. 4; of the Muses, Theogn. 250; of the Graces, Anth. P. 8. 127; esp. of Athens, Pind. Fr. 46, cf. omnino Ar. Ach. 637, Eq. 1323.

ἰότης, ητος, ἡ, (v. ἴμερος fin.) will, desire, in Hom. almost always in dat., as, θεῶν ἰότητι by the will orhest of the gods, (v. sub ἔκκε), II. 19. 9, Od. 7. 214, etc.; more rarely of men, μητρὸς ἐμῆς ἰότητι at her will orhest, II. 18. 396; κακῆς ἱ. γυναικὸς Od. 11. 384; μνηστήρων ἱ. 18. 234; ἀλλήλων ἱ. II. 5. 874; ἀναδῆτω ἱ. with shameless will, Ar. Rh. 4. 300:—the acc. only in II. 15. 41, δι' ἐμὴν ἰότητα for ἐμὴ ἰότητι. II. Aesch. uses it once, in a chorus, like ἔκατι II, in zeal for, for the sake of, ἰοτατιγῶμων Pr. 559.—Hesych. explains it by Βουλῆσαι, αἰτία, ὀργή, χάριτι.

ἰο-τόκος, ov, (ἰός II. 2) poison-bearing, venomous, Opp. C. 3. 73.

ἰο-τύπῃς [ἴ], ἐς, (ἰός) arrow-stricken, Anth. P. 5. 87, 9. 205.

ἰού or ἰοῦ (v. sub ἴν), Interj. a wild cry of woe, a howl, Lat. *heu*! twice repeated, ἰὼν ἰού, Aesch. Ag. 1212, Dem. 406. 8; ἰού, ἰοῦ δύστηνος or δύστηνη Soph. Tr. 1143, O. T. 1071; ἰοῦ ἰοῦ βῶλον, κεκραγένοι Ar. Nub. 543, Pax 345; rarely once, φεύ, ἰοῦ τῆς δαββόλου Id. Thesm. 245; or thrice, Id. Pax 110;—with other Interj., ἰοῦ ἰοῦ ὦ κακὰ Aesch. Ag. 1214; ἰοῦ ἰοῦ πόπα Id. Eum. 143.

II. like ἰῶ, a cry of joyful surprise, hurrah, Id. Ag. 25, Eur. Cycl. 464, 576, Ar. Eq. 1096, Plat. Rep. 432 D, cf. Gorg. 499 B, Symp. 223 A. (On the accent, v. Dind. Ar. Pax 345:—the Schol. ib. 316 says that ἰού ἰού is of woe, ἰοῦ ἰοῦ of joy. In Att. Poets it sometimes stands extra versum, Aesch. Ag. 25, 1214, Ar. Nub. 1.)

Ἰουδαίος, ὁ, a Jew: Ἰουδαία, a Jewess; ἡ Ἰουδαία (sub. γῆ), Judaea:—Ἰουδαϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, Jewish, N. T.: Ἰουδαῖος, to side with or imitate the Jews, N. T.: Ἰουδαϊσμός, ὁ, Judaism, LXX (2 Macc. 2. 21).

ἰουλιζῶ, fut. ἰσω, to become downy or hairy, now found only in Tryph. 53; but the word was older, as appears from Phot. Lex.

ἰουλῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, a fish, the rainbow-wrasse (Yarrell), Arist. H. A. 9. 2, 1, Anth. P. 7. 504, Numen. ap. Ath. 304 F.

ἰουλό-πεζος, ov, footed like the centipede, i. e. many-footed, many-oared, of a ship, Lyc. 23; cf. ἰουλος IV.

ἰουλος, ὁ, = οὔλος (with ι prefixed, v. I. II. 5), down, the first growth of the beard, in pl., πρὶν σφῶν ὑπὸ κροτάφοιαν ἰουλοῖ ἀνθρώποι, where it evidently means the cheek-hair, whiskers, opp. to γένειον, Od. 11. 319; αἰετὶ δ' ἰουλος ἀπὶ διὰ παρρηῖαν Aesch. Theb. 534; πρῶτον ἰουλον ἀπὸ κροτάφων καταβῆλαι to have his whiskers just beginning to grow, Theocr. 15. 85; so in pl., ἐτι χροάσοντας ἰουλους ἀντέλλων Ar. Rh. 2. 43; ὑπὸ κροτάφοιαν ἰουλους κειράμενος Anth. P. 6. 198; ἰουλοῖς πλῆμα παρειᾶς Epigr. Gr. 657, etc.

2. the down on some plants, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 3.

III. a corn-sheaf, also οὔλος, whence Demeter is said to be named Ἰουλά, Senius ap. Ath. 618 D, E, Artemid. 2. 24.

2. a song in honour of Demeter, Senius I. c., Eratosth. ap. Tzetz. Lyc. 23, v. Spanh. ad Call. H. Cer. init.

III. the male flower of monoecious plants, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 11.

IV. an insect like the scolopendra or centipede, *Iulus oniscoides*, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 6, P. A. 4. 6, 1, cf. Numen. ap. Ath. 305 A.

V. = ἰουλίς, Eratosth. ib. 284 D.

Ἰουλά, οὗς, ἡ, the goddess of sheaves, v. ἰουλος II.

ἰουλώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) scolopendra-like, Arist. P. A. 4. 5, 56.

ἰόφ, exclam. of aversion, Aesch. Supp. 826, acc. to Schol.: but the word is corrupt, v. Herm. I. c.

ἰο-φόρος, ov, (ἰός II. 2, φέρω) poison-bearing, Opp. C. 3. 433.

ἰοχέαιρα, ἡ, arrow-pourer, shooter of arrows, epith. of Artemis, II. 5. 53, etc.; also as Subst., Ἰοχέαιρα II. 21. 480, Od. 11. 198:—later, ἰοχ. φαέτρα Anth. P. 6. 9.

II. (ἰός II. 2) poison-shedding, of serpents, Nic. ap. Ath. 99 B. (The latter part of the word is -χέαιρα, one doubt from ✓XEF or XET, χέω, not, as commonly assumed, from χαίρω.) [as in ἰός; yet ἴ in Pind. P. 2. 16.]

ἰπνεύω, to dry or bake in the oven, Hesych.

ἰπνη, ἡ, (ἵπτομαι) a woodpecker, Anton. Liber. 21: ἵπνα· πινῶ, dub. in Hesych.

ἵπνιος, α, ov, (ἵπνός) of an oven, Hesych. II. in Call. Fr. 216 (from ἵπνός IV), of a dunghill, v. Schol. Ar. Vesp. 832.

ἵπνιτης [ἴ], cv, ὁ, baked in the oven, οἱ ἵπν. ἄρτοι Hipp. 356. 13; and without ἄρτος, Timocl. Ψευδ. 1; ἵπν. φθοῖς Anth. P. 6. 299.

ἵπνοκῆις, ἐς, (καίω) baked in the oven, Luc. Lexiph. 6.

ἵπνο-λέβης, ητος, ὁ, a boiler, caldron, Luc. Lexiph. 8, Ath. 98 C.

ἵπνο-λεβήτιον, τό, Dim. of foregoing, Poll. 10. 66.

ἵπνον, τό, a marsh-plant, *Hippuris* (Sprengel), Theophr. II. P. 4. 10, 1.

ἵπνοπλάθος, ov, ὁ, (πλάσσω) one who works in an oven or furnace, a potter, worker in terra cotta, much like κοροπλάθος (q. v.), Plat. Theaet. 147 A (v. l. ἵπνοπλάστης, as in Galen. 6. 36; ἵπνοπλάτης in Tim. Lex.), Poll. 7. 163, Harpocr.:—so also ἵπνο-πλάθος, ἔν, Luc. Prom. 2, Themist. 256 D.

ἵπνός, ὁ, an oven or furnace, Lat. *furnus*, Hdt. 5. 92, 7, Hipp. 476. 25, Antiph. Ὀμφ. 1, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 54 A, Archestr. ib. 319 E:—esp. for heating water for the bath, Ar. Vesp. 139, Av. 436.

II. the place of the oven, i. e. the kitchen, Lat. *culina*, like μαγειρεῖον, Simon. Iamb. 6. 61, Ar. Vesp. 837, Lycurg. ap. Harp.

III. a lantern, like φανός, Ar. Pax 841, Pl. 815, Ael. N. A. 2. 8.

IV. = κοπρών, a dunghill or privy, Ar. Fr. 132, Hesych. (Curt. refers it to ✓ΠΗΠ, πείσσω, as if the orig. form were πῑπ-νός, p. 699.)

ἵπνο-κτόνος [ἴ], ov, (ἴψ) killing the worms in vines, Strabo 613.

ἵπτος, ὁ, sometimes ἦ, (ἵπτομαι) in a mousetrap, the piece of wood that falls and catches the mouse, Poll. 7. 41, Eust. 16. 40, etc.; v. εἶπος. 2.

any weight, a fuller's press, Archil. 159; in Pind. O. 4. 11, Aetna is called ἵπτος ἀνεμύεσσα the weight that holds Typhides down; cf. sq.

ἵπῶ [ἴ], to press down, Hipp. Art. 813 (Littre), Cratin. Κλεοθ. 10:—Pass. to be weighed down, ἵπνουμενος ῥίξαιεν Αἰτναίαις ὑπο (cf. ἵπος), Aesch. Pr. 305; ἵπνουμενος ταῖς εἰσφοραῖς Ar. Eq. 924.

ἵππα, ἡ, v. sub ἵπνη.

ἵππα-αγρέται, ὧν, οἱ, (v. ἀγρέτης) three officers at Lacedaemon, who chose 300, the flower of the ἐξήβη, to serve as a body-guard for the kings (v. ἵπνεις II. 2), Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 9, Lac. 4. 3, Archyt. ap. Stob. 269. 4.

ἵππα-αγρος, ὁ, = ἵππος ἀγριος, a wild horse, Opp. C. 3. 252.

ἵππα-αγωγός, ὄν, carrying horses; esp. of ships used as cavalry transports, πλοῖα Hdt. 6. 48; νέες Ib. 95; ναῖς Thuc. 2. 56, 4. 42; τριτήρες Dem. 44. 20, Diod. 11. 3; also ἵππαγωγὸν alone, Ar. Eq. 599, Dem. 46. 5.

ἵππαζομαι, fut. ἄσομαι: Dep.: (ἵππος):—to drive horses, drive a chariot, Ἀντίλοχ', ἀπαρδῶς ἵππαζε II. 23. 426: later, to ride, Hdt. 4. 114, Hipp. Aër. 291, Ar. Nub. 15; ἵππ. ἐφ' ἵππων Hdt. 4. 110; ἵππῳ Xen. Eq. 10. 1; ἵππους Plat. Ion 540 D, E:—rare in Att., ἵππασαι πῶλον ap. Poll. 1. 182.

2. Pass., of the horse, to be ridden or driven, Plat. Ion 540 D: to be broken in for riding, Xen. Eq. 3. 1, 11, 7.

II. ἵππαζεσθαι χώραν to ride over a country, Plut. Camill. 23.

ἵππαῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, Dor. for ἵππηῖς, fem. of ἵππικός II, of a knight, C. I. (add.) 4935 b.

ἵππαρχία, ἡ, a cavalry-action, Schol. Pind. N. 1. 24.

ἵππα-αἰμος, ov, fighting on horseback, equestrian, Pind. N. 1. 25.

ἵππακή [ἄ], ἡ, mare's-milk cheese, used by the Scythians, Hipp. Aër. 291, Aesch. Fr. 203, cf. Theopomp. Hist. 51, Theophr. H. P. 9. 13, 2, Diosc. 2. 80:—also ἵππακῆς, ov, ὁ, Eust. 916. 16.

II. a leguminous plant, Philo Math. p. 86, Plin. 25. 44.

ἵππα-ακοντιστής, οὗ, ὁ, a horse-lancer, Ar. Tact. 149, 189, Poll. 1. 131.

ἵππα-ἄλεκτρον, ὄνος, ὁ, a horse-cock, gryphon, a fabulous animal in Aesch. (Fr. 137), ap. Schol. Ar. Pac. 1177, cf. Ran. 937, 959, Av. 800.

ἵππαλέος, α, ov, poet. for ἵππικός, Opp. C. 1. 169, 242, etc.

ἵππαλίδας, ov, ὁ, poet. lengthd. form for ἵπνεις, Theocr. 24. 127; like δραπετίδας for δραπέτης, Schäf. Mosch. 1. 3.

ἵππα-ἀνθρῶπος, ὁ, a centaur, Eust. 1909. 53.

ἵππαπαῖ, a cry of the ἵππεις, a parody of the boatmen's cry (ῥυπαπαῖ), Ar. Eq. 602.

ἵππαρδιον, τό, the giraffe (?), dub. form in Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 20.

ἵππαρίον, τό, Dim. of ἵππος, a pony, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 19.

ἵππα-αρμοστής, οὗ, ὁ, Laced. for ἵππαρχος, a commander of cavalry, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 10, 5, 12; cf. ἵππαγρέται.

ἵππαρχῶ, to be ἵππαρχος, command the cavalry, c. gen., Hdt. 9. 20, 69, Dinarch. 109. 37; τῶν ἵππῶν Dem. 567. 21; absol., Xen. Ages. 2, 4, Lys. 177. 14; ἵππαρχηκα Dem. 570. 12; of ἵππαρχήκους Hyperid. Lyc. 14:—Pass. to serve under an ἵππαρχος, Arist. Pol. 3. 4, 14.

ἵππαρχης, Dor. -άρχης, ὁ, = ἵππαρχος, Polyb. 10. 22, 6, Dion. H. 7. 4, Plut. Timol. 32, Inscr. Lac. in C. I. 1241. 3, 1341-45.

ἵππαρχία, ἡ, the office of ἵππαρχος, Xen. Ath. 1, 3.

II. a squadron of horse such as he commands, Polyb. 10. 23, 4, etc.

ἵππαρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a ἵππαρχος, ἡγεμονία ἵππ. = ἵππαρχία, ap. Suid.; ἵππ. ἐστὶ it is part of his duty, Xen. Eq. Mag. 5, 1.

ἵππαρχος, ὁ, ruling the horse, epith. of Poseidon, Pind. P. 4. 79; cf. ἵππιος.

II. a general of cavalry, Hdt. 7. 154: at Athens two were elected, with 10 φύλαρχοι under them, Ar. Av. 799, Lysias 146. 20, Plat. Legg. 755 C, 880 D, Xen., etc.; ἵππ. εἰς Ἀθῶνιν χειροτονεῖν Hyperid. Lyc. 14; cf. Dem. 47. 11:—Xen. wrote a treatise on his duties, v. Schneid. ap. Dind. Xen. Opusc. in Indice.—There were similar officers at Sparta, v. ἵππαρχης; in Boeotia, C. I. 1575. 14; in Achaia, and Aetolia, Polyb.; and other Greek states;—and the word is used by Plut. to express the Rom. *Magister Equitum*.

ἵππάς, ἄδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ἵππικός, ἵππάς στολή a riding-dress, Hdt. 1. 80; ἐσθῆς Dio C. 38. 14.

2. ἡ ἵππάς (sc. τάτις) the order of knights (ἵππεις) at Athens, Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 6, cf. Hdn. 5. 1; θυσία, βούς ἱππάδες of sacrifices offered by the knights, Hesych.:—πύλαι ἱππάδες, name of a gate at Athens, Plut. 2. 849 C.

3. the knights' tax, Lat. *census equestris*, ἱππάδα γελύν Isac. 67. 23, Solon 18, Poll. 8. 130.

4. ἱππάδες, αἱ, equestrian games, C. I. 1588:—in sing. of a boy's game, Poll. 9. 122.

II. = ἵππος, ἡ, a mare, Opp. C. 1. 162.

ἵπποδρομικός, ἡ, ὄν, of horse-racing, ἀγών Schol. II. 23. 757.
ἵπποδρομία, ὄν, of the horse-race:—μήν ἵππ. a Boeot. month, = Att. Hecatonbaion, C. I. 1562, Plut. Camill. 19; also at Delphi, Curt. Anecd. Delph. 21, 22.
II. epith. of Poseidon, like ἵππιος, Pind. I. 1. 78.
III. as Subst., ἵπποδρόμιον, τό, = sq., Byz.
ἵππό-δρομος, ὁ, a chariot-road, λέϊος δ' ἵππ. ἀμφί II. 23. 330. **2.** a race-course for chariots, Lat. curriculum, Plat. Criti. 117 C, Dem. 1155. 9:—for the Olympic ἵπποδρόμιον, v. Paus. 6. 20, 10 sq.:—by a comic metaph., ἵππ. αὐτός ἐστὶ σου μαγερικῆς Posidipp. Xor. 1. 23.
II. ἵπποδρόμος, ὁ, a light horseman, ἵππ. ψιλοὶ Hdt. 7. 158.
ἵππο-ζώνη, ἡ, a broad-mare, Hesych. **II.** the part just behind a horse's fore-legs, Hippiatr. p. 90. 20.
ἵππόθεν, Adv. (ἵππος) forth from the horse, of the heroes descending from the Trojan horse, Od. 8. 515., II. 531.
ἵππο-θήλης, ὁ, an ass which has been suckled by a mare, such being kept for the stud, acc. to Arist. H. A. 6. 23, 7.
ἵππό-θοος, ὄν, swift-riding, Hesych.: in II. only as prop. n.
ἵππο-θῆρος, ὁ, (θῆρυναι) covering mares, esp. of a he-ass kept for breeding mules, Hesych. **II.** as Adj., ἵππ. νόμος a tune played to a mare, while she was being covered, Plut. 2. 135 B, 704 F.
ἵππο-θύτω, to sacrifice horses, τῷ Ἑλίῳ Strabo 513.
ἵππο-ίατρος, ὁ, a veterinary surgeon, Anth. Plan. 4. 271 (in tit.), C. I. 1953.
ἵπποκάμιον, τό, Dim. of ἵπποκάμπος, Epich. 16 Ahr. **II.** a kind of earring, Com. ap. Poll. 5. 97.
ἵππο-κάμπος, ὁ, a monster with horse's body and fish's tail, on which the sea-gods rode, Menand. Incert. 211; ἐστῆκει Ποσειδῶν χάλκεος, ἔχων ἵππ. ἐν τῇ χεὶρὶ Strabo 354, Philostr. 774. **2.** a small sea-animal, the sea-horse (Yarell), Diosc. 2. 3, Ael. N. A. 14. 20, etc.
ἵππο-κάνθαρος, ὁ, a horse-beetle, Comic word in Ar. Pax 181.
ἵππο-κέλυνος, ὄν, travelling by means of horses: a driver of horses, epith. of Patroclus, like ἵππότης, ἱππηλάτης, II. 16. 126, 584, 839; a rider, Anth. P. 9. 210.
ἵπποκένταυρος, α, ὄν, of a centaur, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 125.
ἵππο-κένταυρος, ὁ, a horse-centaur, half-horse half-man, opp. to ἱχθυο-κένταυρος (q. v.), Plat. Phaedr. 229 D, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 17; also as fem., θήλειαν ἵππ. ἐποίησεν Luc. Zeux. 3.
ἵππο-κλείδης, ὁ, (κλείω) pudenda muliebria, Ar. Fr. 621.
ἵπποκομῆς, to groom horses, ἰ. κύνθαρν to groom one's beetle, Ar. Pax 74.
ἵππο-κόμος, ὁ, (κομῶ) a groom or esquire, who attended the ἵππεύς in war, Lat. equiso, Hdt. 3. 85, 88, Thuc. 7. 75, 78, Xen., etc.
ἵππο-κομος, ὄν, (κῶμη) of horse-hair, decked with horse-hair, as epith. of a helmet, like ἵπποδαυος, κύβος II. 13. 132, etc.; πῆλγῃ 16. 797; τρυφάλεια 13. 339 (never in Od.); κόρυθες Soph. Ant. 116.
ἵππο-κόρυθος, ὄν, = sq., Porphyry. Quaest. Hom. 15.
ἵππο-κορυστής, ὄν, ὁ, equit or furnished with horses, of heroes, ἀνέρες ἱπποκορυσταὶ II. 2. 1., 24. 677; epith. of the Paeonians, 16. 287., 21. 205:—others derive it from κύβος, with horse-haired helmets, but see χαλκοκορυστής.
ἵππο-κόσμια, τά, horse-trappings, Hesych.
ἵππο-κρῦτω, to be superior in horse, Dem. 387. 13, Polyb. 3. 66, 2:—Pass. to be inferior in horse, Thuc. 6. 71.
ἵπποκράτεια, ἡ, victory in a cavalry action, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 24.
ἵππο-κρημνός, ὄν, tremendously steep, ἵππ. βῆμα a neck-breaking word, Ar. Ran. 929; v. ἵππος VI.
ἵππο-κρήνη, f. l. for ἵππον κρήνη, the spring of the Muses on Helicon, in MSS. of Strabo, Paus., etc.
ἵπποκροτόμαι, Pass. to be trodden down by horses, Synes. 265 B.
ἵππο-κροτος, ὄν, sounding with the tramp of horses, ὁδός Pind. P. 5. 123; γυμνάσια Eur. Hipp. 229; ὄν. δάπεδα γυμνάσια τε Id. Hel. 207, cf. Anth. P. 12. 131.
ἵππο-λάπαθον [λά], τό, horse-sorrel, a large kind, rumex hydrolapathum, dock-sorrel, Diosc. 2. 141; cf. ἵππος VI.
ἵππο-λευχήν, ἡ, ὄν, a sort of moss used in farriery, Schol. Nic.
ἵππο-λεχῆς, ἑς, having given birth to a horse, Δημόcr. ap. Paus. 8. 42. 4.
ἵππο-λουστρα, τά, a horse-pond, Hesych.
ἵππο-λοφία, ἡ, a horse's mane, in Walz Rhett. 1. 532.
ἵππο-λόφος, ὄν, with horse-hair crest, κύβος Anth. P. append. 323:—ἱππὸλ. λόγος, by comic metaph., Ar. Ran. 818.
ἵππο-λύτος, ὄν, letting horses loose, Anth. Plan. 44; Lob. ἱππελάτης.
ἵππομᾶνῶ, to be a-horsing, as mares, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 8: generally, to be lustful, Ibid. **II.** metaph. of men, to be mad after horses, madly fond of them, Synes. 250 A.
ἵππο-μάνης, ἑς, in Soph. Aj. 143 λειμὼν ἵππ. may be a meadow in which horses take mad delight, or simply a rank, luxuriant meadow (εὐανθής, ἐφ' ᾧ οἱ ἵπποι μαίνονται, Schol.), or, swarming with horses (as Toup. takes it, cf. καρπομάνης, ὕλομανής). **II.** as Subst., ἵππομανές, ἑός, τό, an Arcadian plant, apparently of the spurge kind, of which horses are madly fond, or which makes them mad, Theocr. 2. 48, Theophr. II. p. 9. 15, 6. **2.** a small black fleshy substance on the forehead of a new-born foal, which, if procured before it was eaten off by the dam, was held to be a powerful φίλτρον, Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 17., 8. 24, 9, Theophr. Fr. 15, 1, Ael. N. A. 3. 17., 14. 18; cf. Virg. Aen. 4. 516. **3.** a mucous humour that runs from mares a-horsing, used for like purposes, Arist. ib. 6. 18, 10 sq., Paus. 5. 27, 3, Virg. G. 3. 280.
ἵππο-μῦνία, ἡ, mad love for horses, Luc. Nigr. 29, Basil.
ἵππο-μάραθρον, τό, horse-fennel, a large kind, Theophr. H. P. 6. 1, 4, Diosc. 3. 82; written—μάραθρον in Rufus and Oribas.; called ἵππειον μ. by Nic. Th. 596; v. ἵππος VI.

ἵππομαῖχέω, to fight on horseback, Thuc. 4. 124, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 18; ἵππ. πρὸς ὀπλίτας to fight, cavalry against infantry, Xen. Ages. 2, 3.
ἵππομάχια, ἡ, a horse-fight, an action of cavalry, Thuc. 2. 22., 4. 72, Plat. Lach. 193 B, etc.
ἵππομαχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of a horse-fight, νίκη Steph. B. s. v. Ἀλάβανθα.
ἵππο-μάχος, ὄν, (μάχομαι) fighting on horseback, a trooper, Simon. 145, Luc. Macrob. 17, C. I. 1051, 1914.
ἵππο-μέδων, ὄντος, ὁ, horse-ruler, as a pr. n., Aesch., etc. [In Theb. 488, with the 2nd syll. long, as if ἵππομῆδοντος, cf. Παρθενοναίος.]
ἵππο-μητις, ὁ, ἡ, skilled in horses or in riding, Pind. I. 7 (6). 13.
ἵππο-μύγης, ἑς, partly a horse, half-horse half-man, Ael. V. H. 9. 16.
ἵππο-μολγία, -μολγός, = ἵππη-.
ἵππο-μορφος, ὄν, horse-shaped, horse-like, Plat. Phaedr. 253 C.
ἵππο-μύρμηξ, ὁ, a horse-ant, Arist. H. A. 8. 28; 3; Sundevall compares Formica Herculeana. **II.** pl. ant-cavalry, Luc. V. H. 1. 12; v. ἵππογέραναι.
ἵππο-νομεύς, ἑως, ὁ, a horse-keeper, Gloss.
ἵππο-νόμος, ὄν, keeping horses, Poll. 1. 181. **II.** ἵππένωμα, τά, in Hesych., prob. horse-hire.
ἵππο-νόμιος, ὁ, guiding or keeping horses, Soph. Aj. 231 (as Pors. for ἵππονόμιος metri grat.), Eur. Hipp. 1399, Ar. Nub. 571.
ἵππόομαι, Pass. to have the concept or idea of a horse, opp. to its real existence, Plut. 2. 1120 D, 1121 A; cf. ἀνθρωπόομαι, τοιχόομαι.
ἵππο-πάρηος, ὄν, with large cheeks, Apollon. Lex. s. v. ἱππόβοτον.
ἵππο-πέθη, ἡ, a horse-jetter, Hippiatr. 256. 23. **II.** a name given by Eudoxus to the curve described by a planet, Simplic. ad Arist. Cael. p. 500. 10 Brandis, cf. Procl. Eucl. p. 31. 38.
ἵππο-πῆραι, ὄν, αἰ, saddle-bags, Senec. Epist. 87. 7.
ἵππο-πολτος, ὄν, caused by a horse, κῆρ Schol. Anth. P. t. 3. p. 822.
ἵππο-πόλεος, ὄν, (πολεῶ) busied with horses, of the Thracians, II. 13. 4., 14. 227.
ἵππο-πορνός, ὁ, ἡ, an excessive prostitute, Ath. 565 A, Alciphro 1. 38; cf. ἵππος VI:—also one on horseback, Diog. ap. Eust. 1909. 63.
ἵππο-πότῆρος, ὁ, the river-horse of Egypt, hippopotamus, Galen. 13. 492 Chart., Damasc. ap. Phot. p. 342. 36; cf. ἵππος III.
ἵππος (v. sub fin.), ὁ, a horse, ἡ, a mare, first in Hom. Poets use both genders, but the fem. is most freq.; for, as the ancients did not cut their horses, the mare was most used: Hom. praises the mares of Eumelus as μέγ' ἀριστά (II. 2. 763), but represents it as a disgrace for horses to be beaten by mares, 23. 408 sq. To mark the gender strongly, Homer says in full θήλεες ἵπποι II. 5. 269; ἵπποι θήλειαι II. 681, Od. 4. 636; ἀρσενες ἵπποι Od. 13. 81; cf. Hdt. 3. 86, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 288 B:—the pl. ἵπποι in Hom. are the chariot-horses, ἐνοσάρμαres II. 16. 370; commonly a pair, whence the dual in 5. 237., 8. 41, al.; sometimes three abreast, v. παρήρος; rarely four, v. τετράρος:—hence ἵπποι is used for the chariot itself, ἀφ' ἵπποιν, ἀφ' ἵππων from the chariot, II. 5. 13, 19, al.; καθ' ἵππων ἀλλεσθαι, ἐξ ἵππων βῆσαι Ib. 111, 163; ἵππων ἐπιβήσομεν in intent to mount his chariot, Ib. 46; ἵππων ἐπιβήσετο Io. 513, cf. 529 (for a careful reading of the whole passage shows that Diomedes and Ulysses were driving the chariot of Rhesus, not riding his horses):—opp. to πεζοί, πλήθον δὲ πᾶν πεδίων πεζῶν τε καὶ ἵππων Od. 14. 267, cf. 9. 49; ἵπποι τε καὶ ἀνέρες II. 2. 554; λαὸς τε καὶ ἵπποι 18. 153. In all such cases, heroes in their chariots are meant, opp. to those on foot; for horse-soldiers are never spoken of by Hom.; and the art of riding, though known to him, is spoken of as something unusual, rather a wonderful feat, than a common practice (cf. κέλῃς, κελητήρ); in Hes. also, it is only once mentioned, νῶθ' ἵππων ἐπιβάντες ἰθύνουres Sc. 286.—The Homeric epithets are, in respect to colour, αἰῶνες, βαλίοι, λευκότεροι χιῶνος, ἑσθνοί, φοίνικες; to the manes, ἑτρίχες, καλλίτριχες, κυανότριχες, ὄνιχες; to swiftness, ὀκνέες, ὀκνίπδες, ἀδοφόροι, ἀερόποδες, εὐσκαρμποί, ὀκνετεῖς, πόδας αἰόλοι; to their solid hoofs, μῶνυχες, κρατερώνυχες, χαλκίδοτες (there is no trace of shoeing in Hom.); and generally, ἑριάνχες, ὑψηλές;—so, in Pind., ἀκαρταντίπδες, in Simon., ἀελλόπδες, etc.; ἵπποι ὀλλυγαὶ racers, Lys. 157. 39:—their food is ζεαὶ or ὄλυρα, κριθαί, and even wheat, II. 10. 568., 8. 189; they are turned out to graze, but also stall-fed, v. στατός.—On the use of the horse, v. Xen. de Re Eq. **II.** as Collective Noun, ἵππος, ἡ, horse, cavalry, Lat. equitatus, Hdt., Att.; always in sing., even with numerals, e. g. ἵππος χίλιη a thousand horse, Hdt. 7. 41; μυρία Ibid.; ἵππος μυρία, τριμυρία Aesch. Pers. 302, 315; ἡ διακοσία ἵππος Thuc. 1. 61; ἵππον ἔχω εἰς χίλιαν Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 2. **III.** a sea-fish, Antimach. Fr. 18:—but ὁ ἵππος ὁ ποτάμιος the hippopotamus, Hdt. 2. 71, Arist. H. A. 2. 7, 2; so, ὁ ἵππος τοῦ Νείλου Ach. Tat. 4. 2. **IV.** a lewd woman, Ael. N. A. 4. 11, cf. Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 8:—the pudenda muliebria, Hesych. **V.** a complaint of the eyes, such that they are always winking, Hipp. ap. Galen. **VI.** in Compos., it expressed anything large or coarse, as in our horsechestnut, horselaugh, v. ἱππό-κρημνος, -λάπαθον, -μάραθρον, -πορνός, -σέλινον, -τυφία, and cf. βου-. (The orig. form was prob. ἱκί-ος; cf. Skt. asu-as, Lat. equ-us, Goth. aih-us, O. Sax. ehn; and v. K κ 11. 2.)
ἵππο-σέλης, ὄν, ὁ, one who leads a horse by the rein, Anacr. 75. 6.
ἵππο-σέλινον, τό, horse-parsley, a coarse kind, Smyrnium olus atrum, Theophr. H. P. 2. 2, 1, al.; metaph., γελᾶν ἱπποσέλινα Pherecr. Περσ. 2.
ἵπποσόας, ὄν, ὁ, (σεῖω) driver of horses, Pind. P. 2. 119, I. 5 (4). 40:—a fem. ἱπποσάα, as epith. of Artemis, Id. O. 3. 47; and ἱπποσώσος, ὄν, Nonn. D. 37. 320.
ἵπποστάσιον, τό, = sq., Lys. ap. Poll. 9. 50; in pl., App. Pun. 95, Mithr. 84:—also -στασία, ἡ, Hippiatr.
ἵππο-στάσις, ἑως, ἡ, a stable, Polyb. 13. 8, 3, Philo 2. 307, Poll. 1. 184:—metaph., Ἀελίου κνεφαία ἱππύστασις the dark stable of the Sun, i. e.

the West, Eur. Alc. 594; but conversely, ἔω φαεννάν, ἡλίον δ' ἵπποστάσιος, of the East, Id. Fr. 771.

ἵπποσύνη, ἡ, (ἵππος) the art of driving the war-chariot, generally, driving, horsemanship, ἵπποσύνη . . πεποιθὺς Il. 4. 303, cf. 11. 503; in pl., λελασμένους ἵπποσύνοιον Il. 16. 776, Od. 24. 40; ἵπποσύνας ἐδίδαξαν 23. 307.

II. = ἵππος II, horse, cavalry, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 141. **ἵπποσύνος**, ἡ, ον, = ἵππικός, Eur. Or. 1392, where however (as the Schol. remarks) ἵπποσύνα may be Dor. gen. from a nom. ἵπποσύνης, δ. **ἵππότης**, δ, Ep. form of ἵππότης.

ἵππο-ρέκτων, ονος, δ, maker of the Trojan horse, Lyc. 930.

ἵππότης, οὗ, δ, a driver or rider of horses, a horseman, knight, Lat. eques, Hdt. 7. 55., 9. 49, 69; Hom. always uses Ep. form ἵππότης as epith. of heroes (cf. ἵππεύς), Γέρηνιος ἵππότης Νέστορ; so of Oeneus, Peleus, Phyleus, Tydus; so, later, of Colonus (cf. ἵππιος), Soph. O. C. 59; ἵππότης on horseback, Luc. Toxar. 47; — τοὶ ἵππότης Boeot. for οἱ ἵππεῖς, C. I. 1588. **II.** as Adj., ἵππῶται λαοὶ Pind. P. 4. 271; ἵππότης λέων the horse, the horseman, Aesch. Theb. 80; λεὼν ἀνιππὸν ἵππ. τε Soph. O. C. 899; ἵππ. ὄχλος Eur. Supp. 660; στρατὸς Plut. Aem. 9. — Poët. word, used also by Hdt.; but ἵππεύς or ἵππικός always appear in correct Att. Prose.

ἵππότης, ἦτος, ἡ, horse-nature, the concept of horse, Simplic., Schol. Aristid. p. 167 Fromm.

ἵππο-τιγρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a large kind of tiger, Dio C. 77. 6; v. ἵππος VI.

ἵππο-τίλος, δ, (τιλῶν) diarrhoea of horses, Hippiatr.

ἵππότης, ἰδος, fem. of ἵππότης, Tryph. 670, Nonn. D. 1. 172.

ἵππο-τόκος, ον, horse-bearing, of Medusa, Nonn. D. 47. 693.

ἵπποτοξεία, ἡ, the art of the ἵπποτοξότης, Tzetz.

ἵππο-τοξότης, ον, δ, a mounted Bowman, horse-archer, as the Persians, Hdt. 9. 49; the Scythians, Id. 4. 46; the Getae, Tzet. 2. 96; — seemingly also a kind of light-horse among the Greeks, v. Ar. Av. 1179, Lysias 144. 39; so, τοξότης ἀφ' ἵππων Kphs Plat. Legg. 834 D.

ἵππο-τράγ-ελάφος, δ, a horse-goat-stag, a fabulous monster: used of a cup made to represent it, Philem. Xph. 1.

ἵπποτροφεῖον, τό, a place for horses, a stud-stable, Strabo 212, 752.

ἵπποτροφεῖν: aor. — τρέφω Paus. 3. 8, 1: pf. — τρέφηκα Diog. L. 8. 51, (καθ-) Isae. 55. 23; but ἵπποτρέφωκα Lycurg. 167. 37. To breed or keep horses, Lycurg. l. c., Isocr. 353 C, Hyperid. Lyc. 13, Ath. 534 B; cf. ἵπποτρόφος II, ἵπποβότης. **II.** to use as fodder, πῶν χλωρῶν Diosc. 4. 15.

ἵπποτροφία, ἡ, a breeding or keeping of horses, esp. for racing (cf. ἵπποτρόφος), ἵππ. γὰρ οὐ Ζακύνθῳ . . ἀπαθεῖ Simon. 9; ἵπποτροφίας νομίζεν Pind. I. 2. 55, cf. Thuc. 6. 12, Arist. Pol. 6. 7, 1; — also for the service of the state, Plat. Lys. 205 C: cf. ἵπποτρόφος II.

ἵπποτροφικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for an ἵπποτρόφος: ἡ — κή (sc. τέχνη), = ἵπποτροφία, Clem. A. 338.

ἵππο-τρέφος, ον, horse-feeding, abounding in horses, like Homer's ἵπποβότος, of Thrace, Hes. Op. 505; of Argos, Pind. N. 10. 77. **II.** of persons, breeding and keeping race-horses, Pind. I. 4. 23 (3. 32), etc.: — ἵπποτροφία was in Greece a mark of wealth, πλούτους τε καὶ ἵπποτροφίας καὶ νίκας Plat. Lys. 205 C; ἵπποτροφεῖν ἐπιχειρήσας, δ τῶν εὐδαιμονεστάτων ἔργον ἐστὶ Isocr. 353 C; cf. Xen. Oec. 2. 6; μέγας καὶ λαμπρὸς ἵπποτρόφος Dem. 331. 18, cf. Plut. Them. 5, Ages. 20, Paus. 6. 2, 1; ἵππους ἀγαλμα τῆς ὑπερπλοῦτου χλιδῆς Aesch. Pr. 466: — it was also characteristic of oligarchical states, ὅσαι πόλεις ἐν τοῖς ἵπποις ἡ δύναμις ἦν, ὀλιγαρχία παρὰ τούτοις ἦσαν Arist. Pol. 4. 3, 3; as of the Magnesians, of the Chalcidians and Eretrians of Euboea, Theogn. 603, Arist. l. c., and 5. 6, 14. — Cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 74 (E. Tr.), and v. sub ἵππεύς, ἵπποβότης, etc.

ἵππο-τύφια, ἡ, (τύφος) horse-pride, i. e. excessive pride or conceit, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 45, Diog. L. 3. 39; cf. ἵππος VI.

ἵππο-οὐραῖον, τό, = ἵππουρος, a horse-tail, Arat. 438.

ἵππο-οὐρεὺς, ἑως, δ, = ἵππουρος, Illices. ap. Ath. 304 C.

ἵππο-ουρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (οὐρά) as Adj. fem. horse-tailed, decked with a horse-tail, freq. in Hom. (esp. Il.) as epith. of κύριος, κυνέη, τρυφάχεια, but only in nom. and acc. ἵππουρις, — υν, Od. 22. 124, Il. 3. 337, 6. 495., 19. 382, etc. **II.** as Subst. a horse-tail, Ael. N. A. 16. 21: a Satyr's tail, A. B. 44. 2. a water-plant, mare's-tail, equisetum, Diosc. 4. 46. 3. a complaint in the groin, caused by constant riding, a dub. word in Hipp. 1240 C.

ἵππο-ουρος, ον, (οὐρά) horse-tailed; as Subst., 1. a sea-fish, coryphaena hippurus, Epich. 40 Ahr., Arist. II. A. 5. 10, 2. 2. a kind of insect, Ael. N. A. 15. 1.

ἵππο-φαῖς, ἑος, τό, a plant, Euphorbia spinosa (Sprengel), used like our teasel for carding cloth, Asclep. ap. Galen. 2. p. 42, Diosc. 4. 162, etc. — In Hipp. we find a gen. ἵπποφαλέως, 539. 18., 546. 5 and 47, etc.; but sometimes with a v. l. ἵπποφέω, from ἵπποφέως, δ, which occurs in Theophr. H. P. 6. 5, 2, and Galen. The plant ἵπποφαῖστον, τό, was perhaps another species, Diosc. 4. 163, Plin. 27. 66, cf. Ruf. p. 26 Matth. — It was also called ἵπποφανές and ἵπποφνέας, Diosc. Noth. l. c.

ἵππο-φλομος, δ, a large kind of mullein (verbascum), Plin. 25. 94.

ἵππο-φοβός, ἀδος, ἡ, horse-fear, a fabulous plant, Democ. ap. Plin. 24. 102.

ἵπποφορβέας, ἑως, δ, = ἵπποφορβός, Poll. 7. 185; fem. ἵπποφορβάς, ἀδος, Schol. Luc. Indoct. 5.

ἵπποφορβία, ἡ, = ἵπποτροφία, Plat. Polit. 299 D.

ἵπποφορβιον, τό, a lot of horses out at grass, a troop of horses, Hdt. 4. 110, Xen. Hell. 4. 6, 6. **II.** = ἵπποτροφεῖον, Eur. El. 623, Arist. II. A. 6. 22, 7, Philo 2. 307.

ἵππο-φορβός, ὄν, (φέρβω) = ἵπποτρόφος, a horse-keeper, Plat. Polit. 261 D, Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 18; ἵππ. γῆ Dion. H. 1. 37. 2. αὐλὸς ἵππ. a flute used by ἵπποτροφοί, made of laurel bark, Poll. 4. 74.

ἵππο-χάρμης, ον, δ, = ἵπποχάρμης, Pind. O. 1. 35.

ἵππώδης, ες, (εἶδος) horse-like, Xen. Eq. 1, 11, Poll. 1. 192.

ἵππῶν, ὄνος, δ, a place for horses: 1. a stable, Xen. Eq. 4, 1, Moschion ap. Ath. 207 F, etc. 2. a posting-house, station, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 17.

ἵππωνεῖα, ἡ, a buying of horses, Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 12 (with v. l. ἵππωνεῖα), Id. Eq. 1, 1, 3, 1: — ἵππωνεῖα, Poll. 1. 182.

ἵππ-ωνέω, (ἀνέομαι) to buy horses, Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 14, Eq. 11, 13.

ἵπταμαι, Dep., a form of the pres. πέτομαι, used by Mosch. 3. 43, Babr. 65. 4, Luc., and other late writers: v. Lob. Phryn. 325. V. πέτομαι.

ἵπτομαι, fut. ἵψομαι: Dep.: — to press hard, oppress, μέγα ἵψοσ λαόν Ἀχαιοὶ Il. 1. 454., 16. 237; τάχα ἵψεται νῆας Ἀχαιῶν 2. 193; generally, to hurt, harm, like βλάπτω, Theocr. 30. 19, cf. Strabo 370. — Hesych. cites the act. forms, ἵψα, ἵψας. (The Root is ἸΠ, ἵπος, ἵπῶς, etc.)

ἵπῡα, ἡ, Dor. for σῖπῡα, Hesych.; v. Lob. Phryn. 301.

ἵψαρμός, ον, δ, in Hesych. prob. = ἵψαρμότης.

ἵψωσις [ῖ], εως, ἡ, (ἵπῶς) a pressing hard or tight, Hipp. Art. 813.

ἵψωτήριον, τό, a pressing-place, press, ἵπ. ληνοῦ Gloss.

ἱρά, τά, Ion. and Ep. for ἱερά, Hom.

ἱραί, ἱραὶ or ἱραι, ἄν, αἱ, v. l. Il. 18. 531, for εἶραι · v. εἶρη.

ἱράομαι, Ion. for ἱεράομαι.

ἱερά, ἱρέη, ἱερέα, ἱρητή, v. sub ἱερέα.

ἱερος, v. l. for ἱερεος.

ἱερεὺς, ἱερεύω, ἱρητίον, Ion. and Ep. for ἱερ-.

ἱρήν, ἑνος, δ, Ion. for εἰρήν, Hdt. 9. 85.

ἱρηξ, ἦκος, δ, Ion. and Ep. for ἱεράξ, Hnm., Illes.

ἱρητρεῖα, ἡ, (ἱερόομαι) a priestess, Hesych.

ἱρίνεος, α, ον, = ἱρίνος, Nic. Al. 203, 241.

ἱρίνδ-μικτος, ον, mixed with iris-oil, Philox. 2. 41.

ἱρίνος [ῖ], ἡ, ον, made from the iris, v. ἵρις II. 3.

Ἴρις, ἰδος, ἡ, acc. Ἴριν, voc. Ἴρι: — Iris, the messenger of the gods among themselves, Il. 8. 398., 15. 144; or, more often, from gods to men, 2. 786, 3. 121, etc.; but conversely in 23. 198 she is the carrier of Achilles' wishes: in 5. 353, 368 she is the helper and attendant of Aphrodite: her epithets all point to swiftness, ταχεῖα, ἀελλόπος, ποδὴ-νεμος, πόδας Ἀκεία, χρυσόπτερος: in the Od. she is never named, Hermes being there the sole messenger of the gods; Hes. Th. 780 calls her daughter of Thaumasia. (Some passages indicate the loss of the F or an initial conson., Ἀκεία Ἴρις Il. 2. 786, 790., 5. 368; βάσκι' ἱθα, Ἴρι ταχεῖα 8. 398; θέουσα δὲ Ἴρις 23. 201.)

II. as Appellat. ἵρις, ἡ: gen. ἱρίδος, also εως, Alex. Trall. p. 225, Geop. 6. 8, 1: acc. ἱρίν, Plut. 2. 664 E; ἱρίδα Nic. Al. 406; Ep. dat. pl. ἱρίσων: — the rainbow, iris, in Hom., as in the Bible, a sign to men, δράκοντες . . ἱρίσων ἐοικότες, ἄστε Κρονίαν ἐν νέφει στήριξε τέρας μερῶν ἀνθρώπων Il. 11. 27; though Hom. commonly impersonates Iris as messenger between Heaven and Earth (v. supr.): — Arist. examines it as a natural phenomenon, Meteor. 3. 4. 9.

2. a bright-coloured circle surrounding another body, as the halo of the moon or candle, Arist. l. c., Theophr. Sign. 1, 13; round the eyes of a peacock's tail, Luc. Dom. 11; the iris of the eye, Galen.

3. the plant Iris, of which the commonest in Greece is the purple Iris with a yellow centre, I. Germanica, εὐάνθεμον Ἴριν Anth. P. 4. 1, 9; τὸ ἀνθος πολλὰς ἔχει ἐν αὐτῷ ποικιλίας Theophr. Fr. 20, 30: but the most important is the white Iris, I. Florentina, the aromatic root of which produces the orris-root of commerce, Theophr. H. P. 1. 7, 3, C. P. 6. 11, 13, etc., cf. Diosc. 1. 1: from this was made the ἱρίνον μύρον mentioned by Plat. Com. Aak. 1, Cephisod. Τροφ. 1, Alex. Eis. 1. 8, Theophr. H. P. 9. 9, 2: — in this sense some of the ancients wrote it oxyt. ἱρίς, ἰδος, Eust. 391. 33, Schol. Nic. l. c.

ἱριώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like the rainbow, Arist. Meteor. 3. 4. 15.

ἱρο-, Ion. and Ep. contr. for ἱερο-.

ἱρο-δρόμος, δ, poet. for ἱεροδρ-, running in the sacred races, Philox. (15) in Anth. P. 9. 329; ἱεροδρόμον ὕδωρ, of a sacred fountain, Epigr. Gr. 835. 6.

ἱρόν, τό, Ion. for ἱερόν: — ἱροργίη, v. sub ἱεουργία.

ἱρο-πόλος, ὅ, ἡ, a priest or priestess, Epigr. Gr. 957, 1044.

ἱρός, Ion. and Ep. for ἱερός, but also in Att. Poets, v. ἱερός sub fin.

Ἴρος, δ, Iros, a name given by the suitors to the Ithacan beggar Arnaeus, Od. 18. 5 sq.: — hence, later as appellat., an Iros, i. e. a beggar, Liban. 1. 568; pl. Ἴροι, Luc. Nav. 24.

ἱρο-φάντης, δ, Ion. for ἱεροφ-.

ἱρό-χθων, ὅ, ἡ, of sacred earth, Bwlos Epigr. Gr. 1046. 86.

ἱρωστί, Ion. for ἱερωστί, in sacred fashion, Anacr. 1461.

ἱρῶσύνη, ἡ, Ion. for ἱερωσύνη, priesthood, lldt. 4. 161.

ἱς [ῖ], ἡ, gen. ἱνός, acc. ἱνα, nom. pl. ἱνές, dat. ἱνεσι Il. 23. 191, or ἱσιν v. infr.: (v. sub fin.) — a muscle, used by Hom. only once in sing., like ἱνιον, the muscle at the back of the neck, ὡς δ' ὄτ' ἄν . . ἀνήρ . . ἱνα τάμη διὰ πᾶσαν Il. 17. 522: — but in pl. the muscles, οὐ γὰρ ἐπὶ σάρκα τε καὶ ὀστέα ἱνές ἔχουσιν Od. 11. 219, cf. Il. 23. 191; τῶν θανόντων ἱνόν οὐκ ἔνεον' ἱκμάς (so Nauck for εἶον) Aesch. Fr. 230; ἱνές ἀρβρων Ar. Pax 86, cf. Archil. 127: metaph., heroes are the ἱνές of Troy, Pind. I. 8 (7). 113.

2. later (νεῦρα being reserved for muscles), ἱνές are the fibrous vessels in the muscles, Lat. fibrae, Plat. Tim. 82 C, Arist. H. A. 3. 6, 1, al.; ἱνές αἵματος fibrae, Id. P. A. 2. 4, 1, cf. Plat. Tim. 84 A; in Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 7 the vessels of plants; cf. ἱνώδης: — metaph. of metals, Plut. 2. 434 B.

3. λεπτὴ ἱς, of the cross-stroke in ὀ, Galen. 9. 354.

II. in sing. most strongly strength, force, nerve, ἀλλ' ἄρα καὶ ἱς ἐσθλή Il. 12. 320; ἐπέριεσε δὲ ἱν' ἀπέλεθρον 7. 269, etc.; εἰ μοι ἐτ' ἐστὶν ἱς, οἴη πάρος . . Od. 21. 283, cf. 11. 393., 18. 3: — freq. in periph. like βίη, ἱερὴ ἱς Τηλεμάχιο the strong Telemachus, Od.; κρατερὴ ἱς Ὀδυσῆος Il. 23. 720; ἱς Ἱρακλῆος Hes. Th. 951; and in twofold per-

phr., *is bēis* 'Hρακλεῖης Hes. Th. 333; so, *is ánémon* or *ánemoio* Il. 15. 383., 17. 739, Od. 9. 71; *is potamioio* Il. 21. 536. (From *√FIS*; for the *F* appears in Hom., as also in *ίφι*, *ίφιος*, Lat. *vīs*, *vires*: hence also *ισχός*, Lacon. *βίσχους* (i. e. *φίσχους*) Hesych. But the etymol. is not without difficulties, v. Curt. no. 615.)

ισ-άγαθος, *ov*, *equally good*, Eccl.

ισ-άγγελος, *ov*, *like an angel*, Ev. Luc. 20. 36, Eccl. Adv. -*αως*, Eccl.

ισ-άδελφος [ισά], *ov*, *like a brother*, of Pylades, Eur. Or. 1015.

ισάζω, fut. *άσω*:—*Pass.*, fut. *ισαθήσομαι* Arist. Eth. E. 7. 10, 26:

aor. *ισάσθην*: pf. *ισάσμαι*: (ισος). To make equal, to balance, of a person holding scales, *σταθμὸν . . ἀμφὶς ἀνέλκει ισάζουσ'* Il. 12. 435; *is. τὰς κτήσεις* to equalise them, Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 10; *is. τὸ ἀνίσον* Id. Eth. N. 5. 4, 4, cf. 9. 1, 1:—Med. to make oneself equal to another, *οὐνεκ' ἀρα Λητοῖ ισάσκειτο* (sc. Νιόβη) Il. 24. 607:—*Pass.* to be made or to be equal, θεοῖς Plat. Tim. 41 C, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 5, 9, al.; ποδοῖ ἵχνος in step, Nic. Th. 286.

II. intr. in Act. to be equal, Plat. Legg. 773 A, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 14, 8, Pol. 5. 4, 11, al. [i in Hom.; i in Nic. Th. 286, 886.]

ισαίωμα, poet. for *ισάζομαι*, Nic. Al. 399, Fr. 2. 56, Arat. 235, 513.

ισαῖος [i], a, *ov*, late poet. form of *ισος*, Nic. Th. 360:—*ή ισαία* (sc. *μοῖρα*), equality, Call. Jov. 63, Philostr. 867.

ισαίτερος, *ισαίτατος*, Comp. and Sup. of *ισος*.

ισάκτις [ισά], Adv. from *ισος*, the same number of times, as many times, Strabo 174; *ισος ισάκτις*, of a number multiplied into itself, a square number, Plat. Rep. 546 C, Theaet. 147 E, 148 A, Eccl. 7. 17.

ισ-άκτιος, *ov*, like the Actian games, C. I. 4472. 11; cf. *ισολύμπιος*.

ισάμέριος, *ov*, Dor. for *ισημέριος*, lasting an equal time, Soph. Fr. 692.

ισάμι, Dor. for *ισημι*, q. v.

ισ-άμιλλος, *ov*, equal in the race, Cytill.: neut. pl. as Adv., *ισάμιλλα*

δραμεῖν Ant. Anth. P. 9. 311.

ισ-άμμορος, *ov*, equal in misfortune, Hesych.

ισάν, they went, 3 pl. impf. Ep. of *εἶμι* (*ίδο*), Hom.

II. they knew, 3 pl. plqpf. Ep. of *οἶδα*, Il. 18. 405, Od. 4. 772.

ισ-ανάφορος, *ov*, of equal height, Paul. Al. Apotelesm.

ισ-άνδρος, *ov*, (ἀνὴρ) like a man, Hesych.

ισ-άνεμος [α], *ov*, swift as the wind, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 206.

ισ-άνθρωπος, *ov*, like man, Eccl.

ισ-άξιος, *ov*, of equal worth, Eccl.

ισ-απόστολος, *ov*, equal to an Apostle, C. I. 8742, Eccl.

ισ-άργυρος, *ov*, worth its weight in silver, πορφύρας *ισ. κηκίδα*, Aesch. Ag. 959; *ισοστάσιος γὰρ ἦν ἡ πορφύρα πρὸς ἀργύρον ἐξεταζομένη* Theopomp. ap. Ath. 526 D, cf. Achaes. ap. Ath. 689 B.

ισάριθμῶς, to be equal in number, *τινι* Tzetz. Hist. 1. 939.

ισ-άριθμος [ισά], *ov*, equal in number with, τοῖς ἄστροις *τινι* Plat. Tim. 41 D, cf. Legg. 845 A, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 3, 1, al.; so also Call. Del. 175, but in Ep. mostly *ισήριθμος*, Anth. P. 6. 84, 328, Lyc. 1258:—also c. gen., *Μουσῶν ισήριθμον* C. I. 6245. Adv. -*μως*, Themist. 367 B.

ισ-άρτητος, *ov*, (ἀρτῶν) in equipoise, Philo I. 462.

ισάσκειτο [i], Ep. 3 sing. impf. med. of *ισάζω*, Il. 24. 607.

ισ-άστερος, *ov*, equal to a star, bright as a star, Joseph. Macc. 17. 5.

ισαστικός, *ή, ov*, equalising, *τινῶν* Philom. Gramm. p. 128 Osann.

ισάτης, *ιδος, ή*, a plant producing a dark blue dye, woad, Lat. *isatis tinctoria*, Hipp. 874 Il, Theophr. Sens. 77, Diosc. 2. 216.

ισατώδης, *es*, like woad, Hipp. 1137 B, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 15.

ισ-αυδής, *es*, (αὐδῆ) sounding like, Theoc. Fist. 9 (in Anth. P. 15. 21).

ισάχως [i], Adv., (ισος) in the same number of ways, Arist. Metaph. 4. 1, 2, al.; *is. τινι* in as many ways as, lb. 9. 2, 9, Eth. N. 1. 6, 3, al.

Ίσεια [i], *ων, τά*, a feast of Isis, Diod. 1. 14, 87.

Ίσειον [i], *τό*, a temple of Isis, Plut. 2. 352 A.

ισεννύα, (ένος) to be of the same age, *ισεννύουσι* Hipp. 638. 42 (as restored by Foëx., from Galen. Lex., for *ίσαι νῦν ἐούσαι*); Schneid. *ίσενου* *έούσαι*, in the same sense.

ισηγγορέω and -*έομαι*, to speak with the same freedom, LXX (v. I. Sirac. 13. 11), Eccl.

ισηγορία, Ion. -*ή*, *ή, ov*, equal freedom of speech, and, generally, like *ισονομία*, equality, Ildt. 5. 78, Eupol. Χρυσ. γεν. 2, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 10; *is. καὶ ἐλευθερία* Dem. 555. 16; v. *μετυσία*.

ισ-ήγορος, *ov*, enjoying equal freedom of speech, Poll. 6. 174.

ισ-ήλικος, *ή, ov*, =sq., Philo in Math. Vett. p. 91.

ισ-ήλις, *ίκος, δ, ή*, of the same age with, *τινι* Xen. Symp. 8, 1, Com. Anon. 311 b; *is. χρόνος* Philo I. 6.

ισηλυσία, *τά*, late form for *εισηλυσία*.

ισημερία, *ή*, the equinox, *is. ἐαρινή* and *μετοπαρινή* or *φθινοπαρινή* Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 16, H. A. 6. 17, 5, cf. Hipp. Aer. 288: v. *ισαμέριος*.

ισημερινός, *ή, ov*, equinoctial, ἀνατολή, δύση Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 3, al., Strabo 71; *πυρὸς is.* wheat sown at that time, Theophr. C. P. 1. 4, 11, 4; *δ is. κύκλος* the equinoctial line or equator, Plut. 2. 429 F, etc.; *δ is.* (sub. κύκλος), Ptol.; *is. χρόνοι* the degrees of the equator, Id.

ισημι, I know: but of the pres. we only find these Dor. forms, *ισάμι* Epich. 98 Ahr., Pind. P. 4. 441, Theoc. 5. 119; *ισησ* or *ισας* Id. 14. 34; *ισάσι* Id. 15. 146; *ισάμεν* Pind. N. 7. 21; *ισάτε* Perian. ap. Diog. L. 1. 99; *ισαντι* Epich. 26 Ahr., Theoc. 15. 64., 25. 27; 3 pl. subj. *ισάντι* Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 3053; part. dat. *ισάντι* Pind. P. 3. 52.—For other forms which seem to belong to it, as *ισμεν*, *ιδμεν*, *ισθι*, *ισαν*, v. sub **είδω* B. [is-; but is- in Theoc. 25. 27.]

ισ-ημετός, *ov*, with as many oors as, *τινι* Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 242.

ισήρης, *es*, = *ισος*, *is. ψήφοι* Eur. I. T. 1472:—Nic. has borrowed this form, making i in Th. 643; i lb. 788; *is. τινι* Id. ap. Galen. 12. 383 A. (On the term. -*ηρης*, v. sub *κατήρης*.)

ισήριθμος, *ov*, poet. for *ισόριθμος*.

ισθι, know, imperat. of *οἶδα*.

II. *ισθι*, be, imperat. of *είμι*.

Ίσθμια, *ων, τά*, v. *Ίσθμιον* IV.

Ίσθμάζω, fut. *άσω*, to attend the Isthmian games; and proverb. to be unhealthy, Suid., Hesych.

II. (ισθμός 1) to drink, Phot.

Ίσθμακός, *ή, ov*, = *Ίσθμικός* (q. v.):—*Ίσθμακά*, *τά*, a kind of garlands, Ar. Fr. 414.

Ίσθμάς, *άδος*, peculiar. fem. of foreg., Pind. I. 8 (7). 5; *αἱ Ί. σπονδαί* Thuc. 8. 9.

II. *ή Ίσθμάς* (sc. *έορτή*) the Isthmian festival, Plat. Com. Ζεύς Κακ. 1. 10; also pl. *αἱ Ίσθμαῖες* = *τά Ίσθμια*, Pind. O. 13, 46: a period of three years, between each celebration of the games, Apollod. 2. 7, 2.

Ίσθμαστῆς, *οὐ, δ*, a spectator at the Isthmian games: *Ίσθμασται* was the title of a play by Aeschylus.

Ίσθμικός, *ή, ov*, of the Isthmus, Strabo 378 (v. 1. -*ιακός*), Paus. 5. 2. 1.

ισθμιον, *τό*, (ισθμός) anything belonging to the neck or throat, a necklace, Od. 18. 300: also, a kind of crown or wreath, cf. Ar. Fr. 414.

2. *ισθμια*, *τά*, the parts about the neck or throat, Hipp. 267. 46, Nic. Al. 191, 628.

II. the neck of a bottle, Suid.: the aperture of a well, Phot., Moer.: a big-bellied bottle with a long neck, a Cyp. word in Pamphil. ap. Ath. 472 E, v. Panofka in Nieb. Rhein. Mus. 2. 3. p. 451.

III. an isthmus, Hesych. *IV.* *Ίσθμια* (sc. *ιερά*), *τά*, the Isthmian games, holden on the Isthmus of Corinth, Ar. Pax 879; for the time of year when they were held, v. Arnold Thuc. 8. 9, Suid. s. v. Παναθήναια (where Letronne reads for *Ίσθμια*, *εις έτη ιδ'*).

Ίσθμο-νίκης, *ov*, δ, a conqueror in the Isthmian games:—*Ίσθμονίκαι* is the title of one set of Pindar's odes.

ισθμιος, a, *ov*, also os, *ov* Eur. Tro. 1098:—of or belonging to the Isthmus, Isthmian, Pind. O. 13. 4, Soph. O. T. 940, etc.

ισθμο-ειδής, *es*, like an isthmus, Peripl. M. Eux. p. 7.

Ίσθμόθεν, Adv. from the Isthmus, Anth. P. 9. 588.

Ίσθμόθι, Adv. on the Isthmus, Anth. P. 6. 259.

Ίσθμοί, Adv. on the Isthmus, Pind. O. 13. 139, Lys. 157. 39, Timocr. ap. Plut. Them. 21; also *νν* *Ίσθμοί* Simon. in Anth. P. 13. 14.

ισθμός, *οὐ, δ* (v. sub fin.), a neck, any narrow passage or connexion, Plat. Tim. 69 E: metaph., *βίου βραχύν* *ισθμόν* Soph. Fr. 146.

II. a neck of land between two seas, an isthmus, *δ ισθμός της Χερσονήσου* Hdt. 6. 36; *τοῦ Ἀθω* Id. 7. 22; *Κιμμερικὸς* Aesch. Pr. 729; *δ. της Παλλήνης* Thuc. 1. 56; *δ τῶν Λευκαδίων* I. Id. 3. 81.

2. *δ Ίσθμός* (alone) is the Isthmus of Corinth, Pind., etc.; used also as fem. in Pind. O. 7. 148., 8. 64, Hdt. 8. 40, etc.; the dat. *Ίσθμῳ* is used as Adv., as well as *Ίσθμοί* (q. v.), Thuc. 5. 18, Anth. P. 13. 15; cf. *Πηθοί*, *Ολύμπια*.

3. in Dion. P. 20, a long narrow ridge, with the sea only on one side. (From *εἶμι*, *ίθμα* (cf. *εἰσθμη*), cf. *δυσημή*, *δυσημή* from *δύω*.)

ισθμόωδης, *es*, = *ισθμοειδής*, Thuc. 7. 26.

Ίσιακός [i], *ή, ov*, of or for Isis; as Subst., a priest of Isis, Diosc. 3. 27, Plut. 2. 352 B:—fem. *Ίσιάς*, *άδος*, *ή*, Jac. Anth. P. p. 96.

ισίκιον [i], *τό*, or *ίςκος*, *ov*, a dish of meat minced very small, formed from Lat. *insicium*, Ath. 376 D, cf. Anth. P. 11. 212.

Ίσις, *ή*, gen. *Ίσιδος* Ion. *Ίσιος*, dat. *Ίσσι*, acc. *Ίσιν*:—Isis, an Egypt. goddess, answering to the Greek Demeter, Hdt. 2. 41, 59, 156; but identified with Io by Call. Ep. 60, Apollod. 2. 1, 3.

II. as Appellat., 1. a plant, Galen.: another plant was called *Ίσιδος τριχές*, Plut. 2. 939 D, cf. Plin. H. N. 13. 52.

2. a plaster, Galen.

Ίσκαι, *ων, αι*, a kind of fungus growing on oaks and walnut-trees, used, like the modern *moxa*, as a cautery, Paul. Aeg. 6. 49, where Adams quotes Aëtius as stating that it is the medullary part of walnut-wood.

Ίσκε, *iskev*, poet. for *έννεπεν* or *ένιπεν*, he said, he spake, Od. 22. 31 (if the passage be not spurious), and often in Alex. Poets, as Ap. Rh. 2. 240., 3. 396, etc.; in Od. 19. 203, Eust. and the Schol. explain it by *είκαζεν*; 1st pers. *Ίσκον* in Theoc. 22. 167; part. *Ίσκων* Lyc. 574. (For the Root, v. sub *έσπον*.)

Ίσκλος, *δ, v.* *Ίσκαλος*.

Ίσκα, a shortened form of *έσκαω*, to make like, *τινι τι*, e. g. *φωνήν Ίσκονα* ἀλόχοισιν (for *φωνήν φωνή* ἀλόχαν) she made her voice like (the voice of) their wives, Od. 4. 279; *Ίσκε ψεύδεα πολλά λέγαν* ἐτίμοισιν ὁμοῖα speaking many lies he made them like truths, i. e. seemed to speak truth, 19. 203.

II. to think like, *ἐμὲ σοὶ Ίσκοντες* thinking me like (i. e. taking me for) you, Il. 16. 41; *οὐ τῷ Ίσκοντες* 11. 798: absol. *Ίσκεν* *έκαστος* *άνηρ* every one raised an image in his mind, i. e. took false for real, Od. 22. 31.

2. to deem, suppose, c. acc. et inf., Simon. in Anth. append. 80.

Ίσμαι, *τό*, (Ίζω) a foundation, seat, Lyc. 731.

Ίσμη, *ή*, (οἶδα, *ισμεν*) knowledge, Hesych.

ισο-βάθης, *es*, of equal depth, Oribas. p. 90. 26 Cocch.

ισοβαρέω, to be of equal weight, Schol. Il. 17. 742.

ισο-βάρης, *es*, of equal weight, Arist. Cael. 1. 6. 8., 4. 2, 7, etc.

ισο-βασιλεύς, *έως, δ, ή*, equal to a king, Plut. Alex. 39.

ισό-βοιος, *ov*, (βοῦς) worth an ox, Hesych. s. v. *αντίβουος*.

II. *ισόβιον*, *τό*, a poppy-like flower, Hesych.

ισό-βρονον, *τό*, a plant like *βρόνον*, Diosc. 3. 49.

ισό-γαγίος, *ov*, like land, Luc. Ner. 5; Att. -*γεως*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 3.

ισο-γενής, *es*, equal in kind, Cyrill.

ισο-γλῶχιν, *ινος, δ, ή*, equiangular, Nonn. D. 6. 23.

ισογνώμῶς, to be of like sentiments with, *τινι* Cyrill.

ισο-γνώμων, *ονος, δ, ή*, of like sentiments, Id.

ισο-γονία, *ή*, equality of kind, Plat. Menex. 239 A, Dio C. 52. 4.

ισό-γράφος or *ισογραφός*, *ov*, writing like: metaph., *is. τέττινιν* musical as the cicada, of Plato, Timo ap. Diog. L. 3. 7:—*ισογραφή*, *ή*, name of a work by Antisthenes, Diog. L. 6. 15.

ισο-γώνιος, *ov*, equiangular, *τρίγωνα* Arist. Metaph. 9. 3, 3.

ισο-δαίμων, *ov*, gen. *onos*, *godlike*, Aesch. Pers. 633.
in fortune or happiness, *ισ. βασιλεύς* Pind. N. 4. 136.
ισο-δαίτης, *ov*, *δ*, (*δαίω*) *dividing equally, giving to all alike*, *epith.* of Bacchus and Pluto, *Plut.* 2. 389 A, Hesych.; *Harp.*; v. *Lob. Aglaoph.* 622.
II. as Subst. a *carver*, *Luc. Ep. Saturn.* 32. 36.
ισο-δενδρος, *ov*, *equal to a tree*, *ισοδένδρον τέκμαρ αἰῶνος* Pind. Fr. 146.
ισο-δίαταις, *ov*, *living on an equal footing, πρὸς τινα* with one, *Thuc.* 1. 6; *τινι* *Luc. Bis Acc.* 33.
ισο-διάστατος, *ov*, *at equal distance*, *Nicomach. Arithm.* 128, *Eust.* *Opusc.* 313. 75.
ισο-δομος, *ov*, of walls, *built in equal courses*, *opp.* to *ψευδιδομος*, *built in unequal courses*, *Plin.* 36. 51, *Vitruv.* 2. 8. § 33.
ισο-δουλος, *av*, *like a slave*, *Schol. Aesch. Cho.* 132, *Basil.*
ισοδρομέω, *to keep pace with, τινι* *Arist. Probl.* 16. 3; *ισοδρομέσα* *χειλίδισσι* (*Ion. part.*) *Nic. Th.* 105.
2. *metaph.* *to concur with, τινι* *Arist. H. A.* 10. 5, 3; *πρὸς τι* *lb.* 2; *τοῖς οὐρανίοις ἔργοις* *Longin.* 15. 9; *absol.* *to be concurrent*, *Arist. G. A.* 1. 19, 19.
ισο-δρόμος, *ov*, *running equally, keeping pace with, τινί* *Tim. Loc.* 96 E, *Plat. Tim.* 38 D; *τινὸς* *Arist. Mund.* 6, 18; *absol.*, *ισ. μήκος* a course of equal length, *Anth. P.* 7. 212.
II. *ἡ ισοδρόμη Μήτηρ*, i. e. *Cybele*, *Strabo* 440.
ισοδυνάμει, *to have equal power, πρὸς τι* *Polyb.* 2. 56, 2.
ισοδυνάμεια, *ἡ*, *equal force or power*, *Tim. Loc.* 95 B.
ισο-δυνατός, *ov*, *equal in power*, *Alex. Aphr. Probl.* 1. 135. *Adv.* *-ως*, *Enst.* 72. 33.
ισο-ελκίς, *es*, *equal in weight*, *Nic. Th.* 41, 44.
ισο-επίς, *es*, *speaking equally*, *Cyrril.*
ισο-επίπεδος, *equal in plane surface*, *Iamb.* ad *Nicom. Ar.* 131 B.
ισο-έτηρος, *av*, *equal in years*, *Nonn. D.* 21. 175.
ισο-ετής, *es*, = *foreg.*, *Apollon. Lex. s. v. oléteas*. **II.** *ισοετές*, *τό*, *an evergreen plant*, *Plin.* 25. 102.
ισο-ευρής, *es*, *equal in breadth*, *Phot.*
ισο-ζυγέω, *to make equal in weight*, *Nic. Th.* 908.
ισο-ζυγής, *es*, *evenly balanced: equal*, *Anth. P.* 10. 16.
ισο-ζυγος, *ov*, and *ισόζυξ*, *gen. ζυγος*, *δ*, *ἡ*, = *foreg.*, *Nonn. Jo.* 5. 85.
ισο-θάνατος, *ov*, *like death*, *Schol. Fr.* 329; = *οὐκ ἀνεκτος*, *Poll.* 6. 174.
ισο-θεία, *ἡ*, *equality to God*, *Eccl.*
ισο-θεος, *ov*, *equal to the gods, godlike*, *epith.* of eminent heroes, *Il.* 2. 565, *Od.* 1. 324, etc.; in *Trag.* *esp.* of kings, *Pors. ap. Blomf. Aesch.* Pers. 81, cf. 856, *Soph. Ant.* 836; *so* *Plat. Phaedr.* 255 A, *Isocr.* 15 D, etc.; *Com. metapl.*, *νομίσαι τ' Ισόθεον την ἔγχελυν* *Antiph. Auk.* 1.
2. of things, *ισ. τυραννίς* *Eur. Tro.* 1169; *δύζα* *Isocr.* 111 D; *τιμὴ* *Polyb.* 10. 10, 11; *τιμαί* *C. I.* 1535. 4; *διάνοια* 4699. 21. [*ισ-* in *Hom.* and in *lyr.* passages of *Trag.*, v. *ισος*.]
ισοθεόω, *to make equal to the gods*, *Aesop.* 110 *Schneid.*
ισο-θροος, *ov*, *sounding like*, *Ἰχθύ* *Nonn. D.* 36. 473.
ισο-θύμος, *ov*, *equal in spirit*, *Schol. Il.* 7. 295.
ισο-καινος, *ov*, *as good as new*, *Hesych. s. v. ἀντίκαινον*.
ισο-κάμπανος, *av*, *equal to a stater*, *Schol. Od.* 4. 129; cf. *κάμπανος*.
ισο-κατάληκτος, *av*, *ending alike*, *Eust.* 1839. 43.
ισο-κίλευσας, *ov*, *walking alike, keeping up with*, *Nonn. D.* 48. 286; *metaph. common*, *εὐχος* *Greg. Naz.*
ισο-κέφαλος, *av*, *like-headed*, *f. l.* *lb.* 14 for *ισόπαλος*.
ισο-κίνδυνος, *ov*, *equal to the danger or risk, a match for it*, *Thuc.* 6. 34, *Dio C.* 41. 55.
ισο-κιννάμωμος, *ov*, *like cinnamon*, of cassia, *Plin.* 12. 43.
ισο-κλής, *es*, *equal in glory*, *Eccl.*
ισοκληρία, *ἡ*, *equality of property*, *Eust. Opusc.* 146. 36.
ισο-κληρονόμος, *ov*, *inheriting equally*, *Walz Rhett.* 4. 169.
ισο-κληρος, *ov*, *equal in property*, *Plat. Lycurg.* 8.
ισο-κλινής, *es*, *evenly balanced*, *Arist. Mund.* 6. 36.
ισο-καυλος, *ov*, *equally hollow throughout*, *αὐλὸς* *Plut.* 2. 1021 A.
ισο-κρόφους, *av*, *equally high or eminent*, *πόλει* *Dion. H.* 3. 9.
ισο-κράης, *es*, *equally mixed*, *prob. l.* *Hipp.* 474. 4; *vulg.* *ισοκρατεῖ*.
ισο-κραίρας, *ov*, *with equal horns*, *Nonn. D.* 27. 24.
ισο-κράς, *δ*, *ἡ*, = *ισοκραής*, *Arcad.* 193. 15.
ισοκράτεια, *ἡ*, v. l. for *ισοκρατία*.
ισοκράτειος, *ov*, of or concerning *Isocrates*, *Dion. H. de Isocr.* 20.
ισοκρατέω, *to be equivalent*, *Sext. Emp.* M. 10. 81, *Galen.*
ισο-κράτης, *es*, of equal might or power, possessing equal rights with others, *ισοκρατές* . . . *αἱ γυναῖκες ταῖσι ἀνδράσι* *Id.* 26; *ισ. καὶ ἰσάμοι* *Plut.* 2. 827 B:—generally, *equal*, *Arist. Probl.* 26. 26, 3. *Adv.* *-τῶς*, *Philo* 1. 198.
ισο-κράτεια, *ἡ*, *equality of strength or power*, *Tim. Loc.* 95 C. **2.** in *Hdt.* 5. 92. 1, = *ισονομία*, *equality of power and rights*, *opp.* to *τυραννίς*.
ισο-κράτος, *ov*, = *ισοκραής*, *Medic.*
ισο-κρίθος, *ov*, *equal to barley in price*, *Polyb.* 2. 15. 1.
ισο-κτύπος, *ov*, (*κτύω*) *made alike*, *Hesych.*, *Phot.*
ισο-κτύπος, *ov*, *sounding like, τινι* *Nonn. D.* 27. 92.
ισο-κύκλιος, *ov*, *equally round*, *Philox.* 2. 10.
ισο-κυκλία, *ἡ*, *equality of limbs or clauses*, cited from *Hermog.*
ισο-κύκλος, *ov*, of equal members or clauses, *Arist. Top.* 6. 11. 2; *τὸ ἰσ.* a sentence consisting of equal clauses, *Dem. Phil.* § 25, cf. *Diod.* 12. 53, *Plut.* 2. 350 E, cf. *Ath.* 187 C. **2.** of equal magnitude, *χορδαί* *Nicom.* in *Mus. Vett.* p. 11.
ισο-λεξία, *ἡ*, *likeness of words*, *Walz Rhett.* 6. 328.
ισο-λεχής, *es*, *with the same bed*, *Apoll. Lex. Hom.* p. 2.
ισο-λογέω, *to speak freely with, τινι* *Schol. Eur. Hipp.* 702.
ισο-λογία, *ἡ*, = *ισογορία*, *Polyb.* 26. 3. 9, 31. 7. 16.
ισο-ολυμπιος, *ov*, *like the gods*, *Philo* 2. 567. **II.** *like the Olympic games*, *C. I.* 4472. 13; cf. *ισάκιος*.

II. equal

ισο-λύρος, *ov*, *like the lyre*, *Schol. Soph. Tr.* 645.
ισο-μάτωρ, *Dor.* for *-μήτωρ*, *δ*, *ἡ*, *like one's mother*, *Theocr.* 8. 14.
ισο-μάχος, *av*, *equal in the fight*, *Dion. H.* 3. 52, *Diod.* 17. 83; *φάλαγξ* *Is.* *Xen. Ages.* 2, 9 (as *Leuliel* for *ισο-δύματος*; al. *ισο-παλος*).
ισο-μεγέθης, *es*, *equal in size*, *Xen. Cyn.* 5, 29, *Polyb.* 10. 44. 2. *Adv.* *-ως*, *Aristid. Quint.* 123.
ισο-μερής, *es*, = *ισόμοιρος*, *Ath.* 143 E. *Adv.* *-ρῶς*, *Greg. Nyss.*
ισο-μέτρος, *ov*, = *ισομέτρητος*, *Ephipp. Navaγ.* 1. *Adv.* *-ως*, *Cyrril.*
ισο-μέτωπος, *ov*, *with equal forehead or front*, *Xen. Hell.* 4. 5, 16.
ισο-μήκης, *es*, *equal in length*, *Plat. Rep.* 546 C, *Arist. H. A.* 2. 15, 14; *τινί* *Strabo* 400, etc.
ισο-μυλήσιος, *a*, *av*, of *Milesian fashion*, *ἱμάτιον* *Diod.* 12. 21.
ισομαίρει, *to have an equal share*, *Thuc.* 6. 39, *Xen. Cyr.* 2. 3, 17; *τινὸς* of a thing, *Isac.* 35. 9, *Dem.* 1172. 27; *τινὸς πρὸς τινα* or *τινι* of a thing with another, *Thuc.* 6. 16, cf. *Isocr.* 90 A, *Dion.* 11. 6, 66.
ισομορία, *Ion.* *-λη*, *ἡ*, *an equal share or partnership, τινὸς in a thing*, *Thuc.* 7. 75; of climates, *temperateness*, *Ilipp. Aër.* 288. **2.** = *ισονομία*, *Nymphod.* ap. *Schol. Soph. O. C.* 337, *Dio C.* 52. 4.
ισόμοιρος, *av*, (*μοῖρα*) *sharing equally or alike*, c. *gen. rei*, *πάντων* *Xen. Cyr.* 4. 6, 12, etc.; c. *dat.*, *τιμαίς ἰσόμοιρον ἔθηκεν τὰν ὁμόλεκτρον ἥρῳιν* *C. I.* 2439:—*ισόμοιρον*, *τὸ*, *an equal portion*, *Nic. Th.* 592. **2.** *coextensive*, *σκότω φάος ἰσόμοιρον* [where the *l* ed *Erf.* to restore *ἀντίμοιρον*, regarding *ισόμοιρον* as a gloss, v. *ισος* sub fin.] *Aesch. Cho.* 319; *ισόμοιρα* . . . *ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ φῶς καὶ σκότος* *Diog. L.* 8. 26; *ὁ φάος ἄγρον καὶ γῆς ἰσόμοιρ' ἀπ' ἑαυτῆς ἰσὸς ἀντὶ τῆς γῆς* (the one being *coextensive* in surface with the other), *Soph. El.* 87 (cf. *Hes. Th.* 126, *Γαῖα* . . . *ἐγγίνατο ἰσὸν ἑαυτῇ Οὐρανόν*). *Adv.* *-ρῶς*, *Eust.* 161. 20.
ισόμορος, *av*, = *ισόμοιρος*, used by *Poseidon* of himself as *ισόμορος* with *Zeus*, *Il.* 15. 209; generally, *like, τινι* *Anth. P.* 6. 206; *ισόμορον* *an equal portion*, *Nic. Th.* 105, *Androm.* ap. *Galen.* 14. 41. [*ισ-*, v. *ισος* sub fin.]
ισο-άνειρος, *ov*, *dream-like, empty*, *Aesch. Pr.* 549 [where the *l* ed *Reisig* to restore *ἀντόνειρος*, v. *ισος* sub fin.].
ισο-νεκός, *vos*, *δ*, *ἡ*, *dying equally or alike*, *Eur. Or.* 200, *ubi v. Schol.*
ισο-νόητος, *ov*, *equally distributed*, *Greg. Naz.*
ισο-νόω, *to understand in like manner*, cited from *Jo. Chrys.*
ισοαναμέμοι, *Pass.* *to have equal rights, μετὰ τινας* *Thuc.* 6. 38.
ισοαναμία, *Ion.* *-λη*, *ἡ*, *an equal distribution, equal proportion, equilibrium*, *Alcmaeon ap. Stob.* 542. 30, *Tim. Loc.* 99 B, *Epicur.* ap. *Cic.* N. D. 1. 19. **II.** *equality of rights, the equality of a Greek democracy*, *Hdt.* 3. 80, 142; *ισ. πασι* *Id.* 5. 37, cf. *Thuc.* 4. 78; *ισ. πολιτική* *Id.* 3. 82; *ισ. ἐν γυναιξὶ πρὸς ἀνδράς καὶ ἀνδράσι πρὸς γυναῖκας* *Plat. Rep.* 563 B.
ισοαναμικός, *ἡ*, *ov*, *devoted to equality*, *ἀνὴρ* *Plat. Rep.* 561 E.
ισο-νομος, *av*, of states, *where all have equal rights, ἰσονόμος τ' Ἀθῆνας ἐποιεσάντην* *Scol. Gr.* 1 Bgk.; *δικαίαι καὶ ἰσ. πολιτεία* *Ep. Plat.* 326 D; *ἐν ἰσανόμῳ πολιτείᾳ* *App. Civ.* 1. 15; *ζῶν ἰσ. θεῶ* *M. Ant.* 8. 2.
ισο-ξύλος, *av*, *like wood*, *Hesych. s. v. ὕλινον*.
ισο-παις, *δ*, *ἡ*, *like a child, as of a child*, *ἰσχύς* *Aesch. Ag.* 74.
ισο-πάλαστος, *av*, *a span long*, *Anth. P.* 6. 287. [*ισ-* . . . *ἄ*]
ισοπαλῆς, *to be a match for*, *Eccl.*
ισο-πάλης, *es*, *equal in the struggle, well-matched, μαχαμένων . . . καὶ γενομένων ἰσοπαλῶν* *Hdt.* 1. 82, cf. 5. 49. **2.** generally, *equivalent, equal*, *Parmenid.* 104, *Thuc.* 2. 39; *πλήθει ἰσ. τισί* *Id.* 4. 94; *νύξ ἰσ. ἡματι* *Anth. P.* 9. 384, 18, cf. *Orph. Arg.* 1017:—*Adv.* *-ως*, *Schol. Arat.*
ισο-πάλος, *av*, = *foreg.*, *Luc. Navig.* 36, *Dio C.* 40. 42, *Poll.* 3. 149, 5. 157, *Hesych.*; cf. *ισοκέφαλος*, *ισόμαχος*.
ισο-πάχης, *es*, *equal in thickness*, *Arist. H. A.* 4. 2, 23, *Theophr. H. P.* 3. 5, 6.
ισο-πέδον, *τό*, *level ground, a flat*, *Il.* 13. 142, *Xen. Cyr.* 3. 1, 5; *φυλάττειν ἐπὶ τοῦ ἰσοπέδου ἑαυτὴν* *Luc. Imag.* 21.
ισο-πέδος, *av*, of even surface, *level, flat, ἐξ ἰσοπέδου χωρίου* *Hipp.* V. C. 902, cf. *Luc. Hipp.* 4; *ισ. χρώματα* *laid on flat*, *opp.* to *κοῖλα*, *Alex. Aphr. Probl.* 1. 49. **2.** c. *dat.* *level or even with*, *χαῖν ποιῆσαι τῇ ἀλλῇ γῇ ἰσοπέδον* *Hdt.* 4. 201, cf. *Diod.* 19. 94.
ισο-πέλεθρος, *ov*, of the same number of *πέλεθρα*, *Hesych.*
ισο-πενθής, *es*, *in equal distress*, *Schol. Aesch. Eum.* 783.
ισο-πέραστος, *av*, *equally banded*, *Schol. Od.* 1. 98.
ισο-περιμέτρητος, *av*, = *sq.*, *Justin. M.*
ισο-περίμετρος, *av*, of equal perimeter, *Synes.* 71 C, *Procl.*
ισο-πετής, *es*, *flying with equal speed*, *Schol. Eur. Or.* 321.
ισο-πέτρος, *av*, *like a rock*, *Schol. Soph. O. C.* 192.
ισο-πήχυς, *v*, of the same number of *cubits*, *Opp. H.* 1. 213.
ισο-πλάστος, *av*, = *ἀντίπλαστος*, *Hesych.* sub *h. v.*
ισο-πλάτης, *es*, *equal in breadth*, *Arist. Occ.* 1. 6, 9, *Archimel.* ap. *Ath.* 209 C; *ἄριστος ἰσ.* *Ath.* 128 D (*vulg.* *-πλάτης*), cf. *Anth. P.* app. 15; c. *dat.*, *ισ. τῷ τείχει* *Thuc.* 3. 21.
ισο-πλάτων, *av*, *δ*, *another Plato*, *Anth. P.* 11. 354. [*ισ-* . . . *ἄ*]
ισο-πλευρος, *av*, *equilateral, τρίγωνον* *Plat. Tim.* 54 A, E; *ἐπίπεδον* *lb.* 55 E. **II.** of numbers, *square*, *opp.* to *εἰρενομήκης*, *Id. Theact.* 147 E, *Arist. An. Post.* 1. 4, 3.
ισο-πληγής, *es*, of equal beats, *Mus. Vett.*
ισο-πληθής, *es*, *equal in number or quantity*, *ἡῆρ* *Hipp.* 462. 48; *ἰππεὺς* *Xen. Ages.* 2, 9; *τινι* to a person or thing, *Thuc.* 6. 37. **2.** *equal in magnitude*, *Encl.*:—*Adv.* *-ως*, *Id.* 2. 5.
ισοπολιτεία, *ἡ*, *equality of civic rights*, *Arist. Fr.* 537; granted to individuals, *εἰμὲν αὐτῷ ἰσοπολιτεῖαν* *Inscr. Boeot.* in *C. I.* 1567, cf. 1772-3. **2.** *esp. a treaty between two states for a reciprocity of such rights*, *Inscr. Cret.* in *C. I.* 2554. 190, 2558, *Polyb.* 16. 26, 9, etc.;

Λεβαδεύσιν ἔστιν ἰσ. πρὸς Ἀρκάδας Plut. 2. 300 A; so, αἱ ἰσοπολίτιδες πόλεις cities that had entered into such a treaty, C. I. 4040 II. 16; hence of the Roman municipia, App. Civ. 1. 10:—cf. Niebuhr R. H. 2. note 101.

ἰσο-πολίτης [αἰ], ον, ὁ, a citizen with equal rights, ἰσ. ποιεῖν τινὰ τοῖς ἀγγέλοις Eccl. 2. one who had a reciprocity of rights, a citizen of one of the municipia of Rome, Dion. H. 8. 76, Joseph. A. J. 12. 1, etc.; cf. ἰσοπολίται.

ἰσο-πραξία, ἡ, a faring equally, like condition, Eust. 662. 35.

ἰσὸ-πρεσβύς, υ, like an old man, Aesch. Ag. 78.

ἰσὸ-πτερος, ον, swift as flight, Schol. Aesch. Ag. 276.

ἰσὸ-πτωτος, ον, (πτῶσις) with like cases, Apollon. Pron. 375 B.

ἰσὸ-πυργος, ον, like a tower, Hesych. s. v. ἀντιπύργος.

ἰσὸ-πυρον, τό, a plant, perhaps a kind of corydalis, (acc. to others, *menyanthes* or *bog-bean*.) Sprengel Diosc. 4. 121.

ἰσορρεπής [ῖ], ἔς, = ἰσορροπος, Nic. Th. 646, Poëta de Illyb. 98.

ἰσορροπέω, to be equally balanced, be in equipoise, Plat. Tim. 52 E, Legg. 733 D, 794 E; τινι with . . . Polyb. I. 11. 1.

ἰσορροπή, ἡ, equipoise, equal inclination, Greg. Nyss.

ἰσορρόπησις, εως, ἡ, = sq., Hero in Math. Vett. p. 153.

ἰσορροπία, ἡ, equipoise, equilibrium, Plat. Phaedo 109 A.

ἰσορροπικά, τά, a work on equilibrium by Archimed.

ἰσορροπος, ον, (ῖσῃ) equally balanced, in equipoise, of the balance, Plat. Phaedo 109 A, Polit. 270 A, etc.; τάλαντα βρίας οὐκ ἰσορρόπῳ τύχῃ Aesch. Pers. 346; ἰσάντες τὸν πῆχυν τοῦ ζυγοῦ ἰσ. C. I. 123. 32.

2. generally, in *equipoise*, well-balanced, well-matched, ἰσ. αὐτὸς ἑαυτοῦ of a man with his legs of the same length, Hipp. Fract. 765; of a nose, flattened, but not awry, Id. Art. 803; of a bone, cylindrical, Ib. 800; δέρμα ἰσ., opp. to περιρρεπής, Ib. 817; ἰσ. ἀγῶνα evenly balanced (cf. Shaksp. 'so equal is the poise of this fell war'), Eur. Supp. 706; μάχη Thuc. 1. 105; δύναμις Plat. Tim. 52 E; βίος Id. Legg. 733 C; τιμὴ Arist. Eth. N. 9. 1, 7:—c. dat., τὸ γένος τὸ Ἀττικὸν ἔν ἰσ. τῷ ἑωσπῶν being equally matched with their own, Hdt. 5. 91; ἰσ. Ῥωμαῖοι Hdn. 6. 7; ἰσ. καταστήναι τινι C. I. 2059. 18; ἰσορρ. ὁ λόγος τῶν ἔργων in precise equipoise with . . . Thuc. 2. 42; so, ἰσ. πρὸς τι Hdn. 6. 3.

II. Adv., ἰσορρόπως ἀφάνεια Hipp. Art. 808; πορεύεσθαι Plat. Phaedr. 247 B; ἀγωνίζεσθαι Dio C. 41. 61.

ἴσος, ἡ, ον, Ep. ἴσος and ἔϊσος: (v. sub fin.)—equal to, the same as, in appearance, size, strength or number, and sometimes much like ὁμοῖος, like, mostly c. dat., κύματα ἴσα ὄρεσιν Od. 3. 290; ἴσος ἀνάδω 10. 378, etc.;—yet often used absol., ἴσῃν . . . βίην καὶ κῶδος Il. 7. 205; ἴσων θυμὸν ἔχειν to have (or be of) like mind, 13. 704., 17. 720: so in neut. as Adv., ἴσων ἐμοὶ φρονέουσα 15. 50; θεοῖσιν ἴσ' ἔθελε φρονέειν 5. 441, cf. 21. 315, etc.;—also, ἴσων δαμάτων an equal share of . . . Eur. Phoen. 550 (but the construct. c. gen. pro dat., as in ὁμοῖος and Lat. *similis*, is very dub., v. Thom. M. p. 649):—ἴσος τινὶ τὸ μέγαθος, ὅσος Hdt. 2. 32, 124; τὸ μήκος, τὸ πλάτος Xen. An. 5. 4, 32; ἀριθμὸν Eur. Supp. 662; ἴσα τὸν ἀρ. Plat. Rep. 441 C:—the dat. is often put in an elliptic mode of speaking, where the real object of comparison is omitted, and the subject or person possessing it substituted, οὐ μὲν σοὶ ποτε ἴσων ἔχω γέρας (i. e. τῷ σῷ γέρα) Il. 1. 163; τοῖσδ' ἴσαι ναὺς (i. e. ταῖς τάνδε) Eur. I. A. 262; ἴσα τοῖς νῶν στρατηγῶσι ἀγαθὰ Dem. 172. 17; cf. ὁμοῖος B. 2:—after Hom., foll. by a relative word, ἐμοὶ ἴσων . . . ὅσων τῶν ἴσων the same to me as to you, Ar. Eccl. 173; τὰ ἐκεῖ ἴσα, ὥσπερ τὰ ἐνθάδε Lys. 155. 15; τὰ ἴσα ὥσπερ . . . Lex ap. Dem. 634. 14, v. infr. IV. 1.

2. the word is often repeated to denote equal relations, ἴσα πρὸς ἴσα 'measure for measure', Wess. Hdt. 1. 2; ἴσαι πρὸς ἴσους Soph. Ant. 142; ἴσους ἴσους . . . ἀντιθεῖς Eur. Phoen. 750; ἴσα ἀντὶ ἴσων λαμβάνειν, ἐκδοῦναι Plat. Legg. 774 C; so, of the mixture of wine with water, ἴσος οἶνος ἴσῳ ὕδατι κεκραμένος, Comici ap. Ath. 426 B, 473 C; κύλικος ἴσων ἴσῳ κεκραμένης (where ἴσων is adverbial), Ar. Pl. 1132; so, εἰδὼναι γάλα καὶ οἶνον πίνειν ἴσων ἴσῳ Hipp. 1040 D; metaph., μηδὲν ἴσων ἴσῳ φέρων not mixing half and half, i. e. not giving tit for tat, Ar. Ach. 354, ubi v. Elmsl.

3. of persons, βούλεται ἡ πόλις ἐξ ἴσων εἶναι καὶ ὁμοῖον Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 8.

II. equally divided or distributed, equal, ἴση μοῖρα Il. 9. 318; also ἴση alone, one's equal share, Od. 9. 42 (cf. ἔϊσος 1); τὴν ἴσην ἔχων Cratin. Ὀρ. 4; οὐ μὴν ἴσην ἔτισεν (sc. τίσιν) Soph. O. T. 810; ἀχρη τῆς ἴσης up to the point of equality, Dem. 61. 15:—τὰ ἴσα, an equal share, fair measure, τὰ ἴσα νέμειν Hdt. 6. 11; τῶν ἴσων τυχάνειν τινί, opp. to πλεονεκτεῖν, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 20; προστυχεῖν τῶν ἴσων to obtain fair terms, Soph. Ph. 552:—ἴσαι (sc. ψήφου) votes equally divided, Ar. Ran. 685.

2. at Athens, of the equal division of all civic rights, ἴση καὶ ἔννομος πολιτεία Aeschin. 1. 25; τὴν πολιτείαν ἰσαίτεραν καθιστάναι Thuc. 8. 89; ὡς τῆς πολιτείας ἰσομένης ἐν τοῖς ἴσοις καὶ ὁμοῖοις Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 45, cf. 7. 1, 1; ἐπὶ ποίας ἴσης καὶ δικαίας προφάσεως; Dem. 320. 14:—τὰ ἴσα, equal rights, equality, often joined with τὰ ὁμοῖα or τὰ δίκαια, as, τῶν ἴσων καὶ τῶν δικαίων ἕκαστος ἡγείται ἑαυτῷ μετρίαν ἐν τῇ δημοκρασίᾳ Dem. 536. 12; οὐ μέγιστοι τῶν ἴσων καὶ τῶν ὁμοίων πρὸς τοὺς πλουσίους Id. 551. 11; τῶν ἴσων μετρίχε τοῖς ἄλλοις Id. 545. 27:—also, ἡ ἴση καὶ ὁμοία (sc. δίκη), τῆς ἴσης καὶ ὁμοίας μετρίχε Thuc. 4. 105; ἐπ' ἴση τε καὶ ὁμοίῃ on fair and equal terms, Hdt. 9. 7, cf. Thuc. 1. 145; ἐπ' ἴση τῇ καὶ ὁμοίᾳ Id. 1. 27, cf. C. I. 3137. 44.

3. of persons, fair, impartial, Soph. Ph. 685, cf. O. T. 677; ἴσος δικαστής Plat. Legg. 957 C; ἴσοι καὶ κοινοὶ ἀκροαταὶ Dem. 844. 8, cf. 227. 23., 1274. 10; ἴσων καὶ κοινὸν δικαστήριον Dem. 85. 25; κοινὸς μὲν . . . ἴσους δὲ μή Plat. Gorg. 337 A; ἴσος ἰσθὶ κρινών Menand. Monost. 266, cf. 257; κριτὴς ἴσος καὶ δίκαιος Polyb. 25. 5, 3, etc.

4. ἡ ἴση φρουρά the regular garrison (ἡ τεταγμένη Schol.), Thuc. 7. 27.

III. of ground, even, level, flat, Lat. *aequus*, εἰς τὸ ἴσων καταβαίνειν, of an army, Lat. in *aequum* descendere, Xen. An. 4. 6, 18:—

but, ἐν ἴσῳ προσίεναι to advance with even step, Ib. 1. 8, 11; εἰς τὸ ἴσων καθίστασθαι τινι to meet any one on fair ground, Id. Cyr. 1. 6, 28; δι' ἴσων at equal distance, Plat. Rep. 617 B.

IV. Adv., ἴσως, v. sub voc.:—but there are many other adverbial forms, 1. neut. sing. and pl. from Hom. downwards. (v. sub init.), ἴσων . . . ἀπήχθετο Κηρὶ μελαινῇ even as Death, Il. 3. 454; ἴσων ἐμοὶ βασιλευε be king like me, 9. 616; ἴσων γὰρ σε θεῷ τίσουσιν Ἀχαιοί Ib. 603; ἴσων ἐμῇ κεφαλῇ 18. 82; τὸν . . . ἴσα θεῷ . . . εἰσπρόωσιν Od. 15. 520; ἴσα φίλοισι τέκεσσιν Il. 5. 71, cf. 13. 176, Od. 1. 432, 11. 304, etc.:—so later, absol. *alike*, δέλαια τοῦ νοῦ τῆς τε συμφορᾶς ἴσων Soph. O. T. 1347, cf. Hdt. 8. 132; c. dat., ἴσων ναοῖς θεῶν Eur. Hel. 801; ἴσων τῷ πρὶν equally as before, Eur. Hipp. 302 (vulg. τῶν πρὶν); ἴσα τοῖς πάνιν Dio C. Exc. Peiresc. 77. 2; often followed by καί, ἴσα καί . . . like as, as if, Lat. *aeque ac*, Soph. O. T. 1187, cf. Eur. El. 994, Thuc. 3. 14; also, ἴσων ὡς . . . Eur. Ion 1363; ὥσπερ . . . Soph. El. 532; ὥστε . . . Eur. Or. 882; ἀτε . . . Id. H. F. 667; ὅσων . . . Dem. 191. 3.

2. with Preps.—ἀπὸ τῆς ἴσης, equally, Lat. *ex aequo*, Thuc. 1. 15., 3. 40; ἀπ' ἴσης εἶναι Dem. 179. 21:—ἐν ἴσῳ equally, Thuc. 2. 53; ἐν ἴσῳ ἐστὶ it matters not, Eur. I. A. 1199; ἐν ἴσῳ ἐστὶ καὶ εἰ . . . Thuc. 2. 60; ἐν τῷ ἴσῳ εἶναι Id. 4. 10, cf. 65:—ἐξ ἴσης Plat. Legg. 860 E; more often ἐξ ἴσων, Hdt. 7. 135, Soph. O. T. 563, etc.; ἐξ ἴσων τινί Id. Ant. 516, 644, Antipho 129. 26; ἐξ ἴσων καὶ . . . Soph. O. C. 254, ὡς . . . Id. O. T. 61; οἱ ἐξ ἴσων persons of equal station, Plat. Legg. 777 D, 919 D; ὁ ἐξ ἴσων κίνδυνος Polyb. 9. 4, 4; ἐκ τοῦ ἴσων γίνεσθαι τινι Thuc. 2. 3; ἐκ τοῦ ἴσων μάχεσθαι Lat. *aequo Marte pugnare*, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 16; ἐξ ἴσων πολέμειν Dem. 101. 21:—ἐπὶ ἴσῃ, later ἐπίσης, ἐπὶ ἴσης διαφέρει τὸν πόλεμον Hdt. 1. 74, cf. 7. 50, 1, Soph. El. 1061, etc.; also, ἐπ' ἴσων Polyb. 1. 18, 10; ἐπ' ἴσων Dem. 261. 26, etc.; v. supr. II. 2:—κατὰ ἴσα, ἐπὶ ἴσα Il. 11. 336., 12. 436 (v. sub τείνω), of an undecided battle.

V. Att. Comp. ἰσάτερος Eur. Supp. 441, Thuc. 8. 89, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 14. (The word had the digamma, as appears from the Homeric usage, and from the form *ἔφισος*, and *φισοτελία* appears in Boeot. Inscr., C. I. 1562-3; cf. Skt. *vishnu* (*aeque*), *vishnavam* (*aequinoctium*).) [From the gloss. of Hesych., γισφόν (i. e. *φισφόν*) ἴσων, it seems that orig. there was a second *f* after *fis*—; and this may account for the fact that *i* is always long in Hom. and Hes., excepting in Op. 750 (a dub. passage); so also late Ep., though these Poets do not scruple to use *i* when needful, v. Call. Dian. 53, 211, 253, etc.; and sometimes even use both quantities in one line, ἔχουσιν ἴσων κάτω ἴσων ἀνωθεν Theoc. 8. 19; πρέσβιν ἴσων κοῦροις, ἴσων ἀδόντων κοῦραις cited from Anth.:—I also in old Att., Solon 15 (5). 1:—but as the *f* fell out of use, *i* became short, as first in Theogn. 678, always in Pind. (save in the compd. *ισοδάμω*), and always Att. (for in Aesch. Fr. 214, εἰ μοι γένοιτο φάρος ἴσων σπράνῳ, Herm. restores *οἶον*), except that in the Homeric epithet *ἰσόθεος* the Trag. made *i* in dactylic verses, just as they made *a* in *ἀθάνατος*, etc., Aesch. Pers. 80, Soph. Ant. 836, Eur. Tro. 1169, I. A. 626:—I in *ισάμοιρος*, *ισόνειρος* is questionable, v. sub voce.]

ἰσοσθένεια, ἡ, equivalence, equipollence, Diog. L. 9. 73.

ἰσοσθενής, to be in equal force, Galen.

ἰσο-σθενής, ἔς, equal in force, equipollent, πενίαν ἰσ. πλούτῳ ποιεῖν cited from Democrit.; ἀδάμαντος ἰσ. ἄορ Opp. H. 2. 466; ἐκ πρυτάνων ἰσ. Clem. A. 141.

ἰσοσθενία, ἡ, = ἰσοσθένεια, Clem. A. 8177.

ἰσο-σκελής, ἔς, with equal legs, τρίγωνον Plat. Tim. 54 A; so, τὸ ἰσοσκελές Arist. An. Post. 1. 4, 7.

2. of numbers, that can be divided into two equal parts, even (as 6 = 3 + 3), opp. to *σκαληνὸς odd* (as 7 = 4 + 3), Plat. Euthyphro 12 D.

ἰσοσκέλια, ἡ, a having two sides equal, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 178.

ἰσο-σπριος, ον, beam-like; ὄνος ἰσ. an insect that rolls itself up like a bean, called also *τοῦλος*, Soph. Fr. 334.

ἰσοστάδην, Adv. (ἴσημι) equally matched, Suid. s. v. ἀνταγωνιστής; but prob. f. l. for ἡ *στατάδην*, as in one Ms.

ἰσοσταθμῶ, to be equal in weight, Suid.

ἰσὸ-σταθμός, ον, evenly balanced, even, σφηνγμός Galen. 7. 336.

ἰσο-στάσιος, ον, = *foreg.*, in *equipoise* with, τινι Plat. C. Gracch. 17: equivalent to, τινι Hipp. 1278. 23, Luc. D. Mort. 10. 5, etc.; cf. ἰσάργυρος. Adv. —ἴως, Poll. 8. 11; neut. pl. as Adv., Philo 1. 462.

ἰσο-στάτιω, = ἰσοσταθμῶ, Clem. A. 141, Liban. 4. 798.

ἰσοστοιχῶ, to correspond, of letters, A. B. 811, 812.

ἰσο-στοιχία, ἡ, equality of rows, Byz.

ἰσὸ-στοιχος, ον, equal in rows, and so = ἀντιστοιχος, Schol. Eur. Andr. 745; also, with even, regular *rotas*, Dionys. in Eus. P. E. 777 D.

ἰσὸ-στροφος, ον, equally twisted, even, χορδὴ Iamb. V. Pyth. 26 (116).

ἰσοσυλλαβῶ, to have the same number of syllables, Choerob. in A. B. 1218:—ἰσοσυλλαβία, ἡ, equality of syllables, Ib.:—ἰσο-συλλάβος, ον, having the same number of syllables, Plat. 2. 739 A, Walz Rhett. 6. 328, etc.: Adv. —ῶς, E. M. 552. 34.

ἰσο-σώματος or —*σωμος*, ον, of a like body, Schol. Eur. Andr. 745.

ἰσο-τάλαντος, ον, of like weight, equally balanced, Eust. Opusc. 158. 40.

ἰσοταχῶ, to go equally swiftly with, τινι Philo 1. 463, Heliod. 8. 17.

ἰσο-τάχης, ἔς, equally swift, Arist. Phys. 4. 8, 15., 7. 4, 9, al.; τινι with one, Ib. 6. 9, 6. Adv. —χῶς, Id. Mechan. proem. 10, Polyb. 34. 4, 6, Strabo 25.

ἰσοτέλεια, ἡ, the condition of an *ισοτελής*, equality in tax and tribute, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 25, Vect. 4, 12, C. I. 2053 b, c; written *φισοτελία* in Boeot. Inscr., v. ἴσος s. fin., *ισοτελής* fin.

ἰσοτέλεστος, ον, (τελέω) made exactly like, exact, ἰσ. μῆγμα Nonn. D. 18. 247.

2. fulfilled alike; in Soph. O. C. 1220 Death is called ὁ ἐπικούρος ἰσ., the ally or friend that comes to all alike, 'Aïdos being joined with the following word *μοῖρα*, like *θανάτου μοῖρα* in Aesch. Pers. 917, Eur. Med. 987.

ἰσοτελής, *ἐς*, (τέλος) *paying alike, bearing equal burdens*: at Athens, the *ἰσοτελεῖς* was a favoured class of *μέτοικοι*, who enjoyed all civic rights except those of a political nature; they ranked after the *πρόξενοι*, needed no *προστάτης*, paid no *μετοίκιον*, and, in return for these privileges, were subject to the same burdens as the citizens, Lys. ap. Harp., Arist. Fr. 387, C. I. 809-10; cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 316 sq.; but they were not put on the list of citizens, nor enrolled as members of a *demos* or *phylē*. On the general relation of *ἰσοτέλεια*, v. Niebuhr R. H. 2. note 101: it was sometimes extended to citizens of a friendly state, Inscr. Boeot. in Keil IV b. 22.

ἰσο-τελής, *ἐς*, *equally stretched*, Paul. S. Ambo 150, 230.

ἰσό-τεχνος, *ov*, *equal in art or skill*, τινι C. I. 2025.

ἰσότης, *ἡ*, (*ἰσος*) *equality of all kinds, numerical, physical, moral, and (above all) political*, Eur. Phoen. 536, 542, etc.; in dual, Plat. Legg. 757 B and E; in pl., Ib. 733 B, Isocr. 152 A. **II.** *fairness, impartiality*, Polyb. 2. 38, 8.

ἰσοτιμία, *ἡ*, *equality of privilege, ἐξ ἰσοτιμίας διαλέγεσθαι τινι* to converse with him as his equal, Luc. Pisc. 34, Philo 1. 160; cf. *ὁμότιμος*.

ἰσό-τιμος, *ov*, *held in equal honour, having the same privileges*, Luc. D. Mort. 2. 4, 3, Plut. Lys. 19, etc.; *μέτριοι καὶ ἰσ.* Hdn. 2. 4; *ἰσ. μάχη equal*, Ael. N. A. 10. 1; *ἰσ. πίστις* I Ep. Petr. 1. 1:—*τῇ ἰσ.=ἰσοτιμία*, Hdn. 2. 3. Adv. *-ως*, Ath. 177 C, C. I. 4031-2.

ἰσό-τοιχος, *ov*, *with equal walls or sides, of ships*, Hesych.

ἰσό-τονος, *ov*, *equally stretched*, Galen.: *of equal tension or tone*, Mus. Vett.; whence *ἰσοτονία*, Ib.:—Adv. *-ως*, *equally*, Diosc. 1. 83.

ἰσό-τράπεζος, *ov*, *equal to the table, i. e. large enough to fill it, κάκ-καβος* Antiph. Παρασ. 1, Philox. 2. 15.

ἰσο-τρίβης, *ἐς*, in Aesch. Ag. 1443, *σελμάτων ἰσοτρίβης* (e conj. Pauw. pro *ἰσοτρίβης*) *pressing the benches like others*.

ἰσό-τροπος, *ov*, *of like character*: Adv. *-πως*, Eccl.:—*ἰσοτροπέω*, *ἰσοτροπία*, Cyrill.

ἰσό-τύπος, *ov*, *shaped alike*, Nonn. D. 1. 448. Adv. *-πως*, Eccl.

ἰσο-τύραννος, *ov*, *despotic, absolute, ἀρχή* Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 20, Dion. H. 5. 70.

ἰσοურγέω, *to do like things*, Eccl.

ἰσοουργός, *όν*, (*ἔργω*) *doing like things*, Phot., Cyrill.

ἰσο-ὕψης, *ἐς*, *equally high, τινι* with another, Polyb. 8. 6, 4, Strabo 505.

ἰσό-ῥυθος, *ov*, *=foreg.*, Galen. 18. 1, 757.

ἰσο-φαής, *ἐς*, *shining equally*, Greg. Naz.

ἰσο-φάνης, *ἐς*, *appearing like*, Nonn. D. 9. 233.

ἰσοφάρizō, *=ἀντιφερίζω, ἀντιφερόμαι, to match oneself with, vie with, οὐδὲ τίς ὀδύναται μένος ἰσοφάρizει* Il. 6. 101; *ἔργα δ' Ἀθηναίων* . . *ἰσοφάρizoi* 9. 390, cf. Theocr. 7. 30:—generally, *to be equal to, τινί* Il. 21. 194, Hes. Op. 488, Simon. 149. **II.** *trans. to make equal*, Nic. Th. 572.

ἰσο-φείριστος, *ov*, *equal to the best*, Greg. Naz.

ἰσό-φθογγος, *ov*, *sounding equally*, Nonn. D. 6. 202.

ἰσό-φονος, *ov*, *=ἀντίφονος*, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 895.

ἰσοφορία, *ἡ*, *equal or regular movement, ὀρχήστου* Poll. 4. 97.

ἰσο-φόρος, *ov*, *bearing or drawing equal weights, equal in strength, βόες* . . *ἡλικες, ἰσοφόροι* Od. 18. 373. **II.** *proparox. moving regularly*, Poll. 4. 97.

ἰσο-φύης, *ἐς*, *of the same substance*, Arist. H. A. 1. 13, 2, Nonn. Jo. 1. 2. Adv. *-ως*, Eccl.: also *naturally, opp. to τυπικώς*, Greg. Nyss.

ἰσο-χειλής, *ἐς*, *level with the brim, κρηαὶ ἰσοχειλεῖς* grains of malt floating level with the brims of the vessels, i. e. on the surface of the liquor, Xen. An. 4. 5, 26; *ζωρὸν κέρσας ἰσοχειλέα* Anth. P. 6. 105; *ἰσοχειλὴ τὴν κάτω σιαγόνα ποιήσας ὁ βάτραχος level with the surface of the water*, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 12; c. dat., *Εὐφράτης level with the γῆ* Arr. An. 7. 7.

ἰσό-χειλος, *ov*, *=foreg.*, τινί Geop. 12. 19, 4.

ἰσό-χειρ, *χειρ*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, *equal-handed*, Cyrill.

ἰσό-χνοος, *ov*, *equally woolly with*, τινι Anth. P. 6. 252.

ἰσό-χορδος, *ov*, *with like strings*, Hesych. s. v. *ἀντίχορδος*.

ἰσοχρονώ, *to be as old as, τινί* Luc. Syr. D. 3; *ἰσ. καθάπερ* . . , Theophr. C. P. 4. 11, 9. **II.** in Gramm. *to have the same number of times*.

ἰσοχρονός, *ov*, *=sq.* Adv. *-ως*, Ptol.

ἰσό-χρονος, *ov*, *equal in age or time, κατὰ τὴν* Theophr. C. P. 1. 18, 3 (vulg. *περισσόχρονος*):—*a contemporary, τινος* Vit. Theocr.:—Adv. *-ως*.

ἰσοχρονός, *ov*, *equal in age or time, κατὰ τὴν* Theophr. C. P. 1. 18, 3 (vulg. *περισσόχρονος*):—*a contemporary, τινος* Vit. Theocr.:—Adv. *-ως*.

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τοῖσιν κεν ἐν ἀλγεσιν ἰσώσαιμην Od. 7. 212; *θεοῖσι μὲν νῦν οὐκ ἰσομένον* ex clm. of triumph over another's distress, Plat. Com. Δαι. 4, cf. Meineke Menand. *Ἀνατὶθ*. 6. (Onomatop.; cf. *σίττα*.)

ἰσάλα, ἰθέλα, v. sub *ἰζαλῇ*.

ἰσάνα, *latē collat. form of ἴστημι*, Orph. Arg. 904, Ath. 115 F, Ep. Rom. 3. 31, Arr. Epict. 3. 26, 17; impf. *ἴσανον* (συν-) Polyb. 4. 82, 5; (δι-) App. Hisp. 36; cf. also *ἐφ-ισάνα*. This form has been introduced by the copyists into Lys. 25. 3, Isae. 2. 29, etc.

ἰσάριον, τό, Dim. of *ἰσός*, Menand. *Ἐαυτ.* 3.

ἰσάω, *collat. form of ἴστημι*, used by Hdt. in 3 sing. pres. and impf. *ισάω, ἴστα*, 2. 106., 4. 103., 6. 43, v. Dind. de Dial. Hdt., p. xxxviii; occasionally also found in MSS. of Att. writers, *ισάω* Ar. Fr. 445; *ισάων* Plat. Crat. 437 B; freq. later, Diosc. 4. 43, Aesop., Themist., etc.

ἰστέος, α, *ov*, verb. Adj. of *οἶδα*, *to be known*, Ath. 699 E. **II.**

ἰστέον, *one must know*, Plat. Symp. 217 C, Theaet. 202 E.

ἰστέων, ὄνος, ὅ, *=ιστών*, Poll. 7. 28, Phryn. p. 166.

ἴστημι, **I.** Causal Tenses, *to make to stand*, pres. *ἴστημι* (cf. *ιστάω, ἰσάναω*), imper. *ἴστη* Il. 21. 313, Eur. Supp. 1230; καθ-ἵστα Il. 9. 202; impf. *ἴσταν*, Ep. *ἵστασε* Od. 19. 574:—fut. *στήσω*, Dor. *στάσω* Theocr. 5. 54:—aor. 1 *ἔστησα*, Ep. 3 pl. *ἔστασαν* for *ἔστησαν* Il. 12. 56 (where 3 pl. plqpf. *ἔστασαν* must be distinguished from 3 pl. aor. *ἔστασαν*, Ib. 55), Od. 3. 182, etc.; hence, in late Poets, *ἔστασας, ἔστασε* Anth. P. 9. 714, 708:—so also aor. 1 med. *ἔστησάμην*, v. infr. A. III, 1 and 2; (where this tense has an intr. sense, it has been corrected, cf. *περίσθημι* B. I. 2):—for the late pf. *ἔστακα*, v. sub voc.

II. intr. *to stand*, 1. of the Act., aor. 2 *ἔστην* Ep. *στάσκον* Il. 3. 217; 3 pl. *ἔστησαν*, or more often in Hom. *ἔσαν*, *σάν* [α]; imper. *στήθι*, Dor. *στάθε* Theocr.; subj. *σῶ*, Ep. 2 and 3 sing. *στήης, στήη* (for *στής, στήη*) Il. 5. 598., 17. 30, 1 pl. *στέωμεν* (as dissyll.) 22. 231, and *στέωμεν* for *στέωμεν*, 15. 297; opt. *σταίην*, Ep. 3 pl. *σταίσαν* 17. 733, inf. *στήναι*, Ep. *στήμεναι* 17. 167, Od. 5. 414, Dor. *στάμεν* Pind. P. 4. 2; part. *στάς*:—pf. *ἔστηκα*: plqpf. *ἔστηκα*, and in Att. sometimes with strength, augm. *ἑστήκα* Eur. H. F. 925, Ar. Av. 513, Thuc., etc.; Ion. 3 sing. *ἑστήκει* Hdt. 7. 152:—from Hom. downwards, the syncop. dual and pl. forms of the pf. are preferred, *ἑστάτον, ἑστάμεν, ἑστάτε* (or in Il. 4. 243, 246, *ἑστήτε*, unless this should be aor 2 *ἑστήτε*), *ἑστάσι*, in Hdt. *ἑστέασι*; also imperat. *ἑσθῆ*; subj. *ἑστώ*; opt. *ἑσταίην*; inf. *ἑστώναι*, Ep. *ἑστάμεν, ἑστάμεναι, ἑστηκέναι* only in late writers, as Ael.; part. *ἑστάς*, (*ἑστηκός* is rare in the best writers, Hdt. 2. 126, Plat. Meno 93 D, Legg. 802 C, Alex. Aelb. 4. 16, v. infr. B. II), fem. *ἑστώσα* (not *ἑστυία*), *ἑστός* (not *ἑστός*), cf. Dind. Ar. Eq. 564; gen. *ἑστώτος*; Ion. *ἑστώεως, ἑστώεος, ὥτος*; Ep. *ἑστώης* Hes. Th. 747; Hom. does not use the nom.; but gen. *ἑστώεος*, acc. *ἑστώτας*, nom. pl. *ἑστώτες*, as if from *ἑστώας*:—so also syncop. plqpf. *ἑστάτην, ἑστάμεν, ἑστάτε, ἑστάσαν*, v. Spitzu. Excurs. v. ad II.:—there is a late pres. *ἑστήκα*, formed from pf., Anth. P. app. 65.

2. Pass., *ἵσταμαι* (for *ἑστήκα*), v. sub *στήνω*; imper. *ἵστασο* Hes. Sc. 449, *ἵστω* Soph. Ph. 893, Ar. Eccl. 737; impf. *ἵσταν*; fut. *στήσῃ* Andoc. 27. 43, Aeschin. 68. 23; but *στήσονται* Il. 20. 90, often in Att.; also (from pf. *ἑστήκα*) a 3 fut. *στήσῃ* and *στήσῃ*, v. Elmsl. Ach. 597 (590), cf. *θνήσκει, τεθνήσκει*; aor. *ἑστάθην* Od. 17. 463, Pind., Att. (*ἑστησάμην* is always causal, v. supr.): pf. *ἑστήκα* (δι-) Plat. Tim. 81 D, *κατεστήται* v. I. Hdt. 11. 196. (From *ἵσταμαι* can also *στά-σις, στα-τήρ, στα-θμός, στα-νῆ, στά-μεν, στή-λη*, and with redupl. *ἵστημι* (for *σι-στήμι*); so from Skt. *stha* comes the redupl. *ti-sthā-mi*; cf. Zdm. *hi-stā-mi* (sto), *stha-lam* (locus, i. e. *stlocus*, stall); from Lat. *sta* comes *stare* (stare), *statio*, *stātus*, *stātōr*, *stātio*, *stāt-men*, *stāt-bulum*, *stāt-bilis*; cf. Goth. *sta-nda*, *sta-hts* (τόπος), O. Norse *sta-ðr*, A. S. *ste-de* (home-stead); Slav. *sta-ti*, Lith. *sto-ti* (stand), O. H. G. *stāmi*, *stedi*:—comp. also *i-stō-ós, stē-mων, sta-men*, with Skt. *stha-vis* (weaver).)

A. Causal, *to make to stand, set*, Hom., etc.:—*to set men in order or array, πεζοὺς δ' ἐξόπθην στήσαι* Il. 4. 298, cf. 2. 525, etc.; so in Att., *στήσαι τινας τελευταίους* Xen. Cyr. 6. 3. 25, etc. **II.** *to make*

to stand, stop, stay, check, λαὸν δὲ στήσαν Il. 6. 433; νέας, ἵππους, ἡμίονους στήσαι Od. 3. 182, Il. 5. 755., 24. 350; μὴνιν στήσαι *to stop* the mill, Od. 20. 111; *στήσαν ἄρ'* (sc. ἡμίονους) 7. 4; *στήσε δ' ἐν Ἀμνισφ* [αὐτὸν] 19. 188; (from such passages even Damm Lex. p. 2246 concluded that aor. 1 was sometimes intr.):—so in Att., *στήσαι τὴν φαλαγγὰ* *to halt it*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 5; *ροῖν στήσαι* Plat. Crat. 437 B, etc.; *στ. τὰ ἔμματα* *to fix them*, of a dying man, Id. Phaedo 118; *στ. τὸ πρόσωπον*, Lat. *componere vultum*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 9; *στ. τὴν ψυχὴν ἐπὶ τοῖς πράγμασιν* Plat. Crat. l. c.

III. *to set up, πελέκεας ἐξέλι* Od. 19. 574; *ἔγχος μὲν ῥ' ἔστησε φέρων πρὸς κίονα* he set it against the pillar, 1. 127., 17. 29; which also must be the sense of *ἔγχος δ' ἔστησε* Il. 15. 126:—*ἵστων* *to set up the loom, or to raise the mast* (v. sub *ἰστός* I and II, where it will be seen that, generally, in the former sense Hom. preferred *ἵστων* *στήσασθαι*, in the latter *ἵστων* *στήσαι*); *κρητήρας στήσασθαι* *to have bowls set up*, as a sign of feasting, Od. 2. 431; *θεοὶς* . . *κρητήρα στήσασθαι* in honour of the gods, Il. 6. 528:—so also later, *στήσαι τινα ὄρθον*, *στ. ὄρθον καρδίαν* Pind. P. 3. 95, 170; *ὄρθω στ. ἐπὶ σφυρῷ* Id. I. 7 (6). 19; *ἐς ὄρθον στ. τινά* Eur. Supp. 1230; *ἰσάνα* *λόγγας*, for battle, Soph. Ant. 146; *esp. to raise buildings, statues, trophies, etc.*, *ἵστω ἀνδράντα* Hdt. 2. 110; *τροπαῖα* Soph. Tr. 1102; so, *στήσασθαι* *τροπαῖα* Ar. Pl. 453, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 7; *τὰ μακρὰ τεῖχη* Thuc. 1. 69:—also, in Att., *ἰσάνα* *τινὰ χαλκοῦν* *to set him up in brass, raise a brazen statue to him*, Dem. 172. 18., 425. 1., 493. 17; (so in pf., *ὅπως ἔστηκε λίθινος* Hdt. 2. 141; and in Pass., *σφυρήλατος ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ στήθητι* Plat. Phaedr. 236 B; *σταθῆναι χαλκοῦς*

Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 9): v. infr. B. III. 1, and cf. ἀνάκειμαι. 2. to make to rise, to raise, rouse, stir up, κοινός. . . ιστάσιν ὀμίλην Il. 13. 336; ἰσθή δὲ μέγα κύμα 21. 313; νεφέλην ἔστησε Κρονίαν Od. 12. 405, cf. Il. 5. 523; of battle, etc., φυλόπια στήσιν to stir up strife, Od. 11. 314; ἔριν στήσαντες 16. 292; (so intr., φύλοπις ἔστηκε the fray begins, Il. 18. 172); also in aor. med., στήσασθαι μάχην Il. 18. 533, Od. 9. 54; πολέμους Hdt. 7. 9, 2; so, ιστόνασι βοήν Aesch. Cho. 885; κραυγὴν Eur. Or. 1529; (and in Pass., θύρβος ἰσταται βοῆς arises, Soph. Ph. 1263); also of passions and states of mind, μῆνιν, ἐλπίδας στήσαι, etc., Erf. O. T. 692. 3. to set up, appoint, τιὰ βασιλεία Hdt. 1. 97; τύραννον Soph. O. T. 940, cf. O. C. 1041, Ant. 666; Pass., ὁ ὑπὸ Δαρείου σταθεὶς ὑπαρχος Hdt. 7. 105. 4. to establish, institute, χορούς, παννυχίδας Hdt. 3. 48; (so, στήσασθαι νόμους Id. 2. 35; ἄγωνα h. Hom. Ap. 150); στήσαι, χορόν, Ὀλυμπικά, ἑορτὰν Pind. P. 9. 200, O. 2. 5, 10 (11). 70; κτήρια Soph. El. 434; χορούς Dem. 530. 27; and in Pass., ἀγορὴ ἰσταται τινι Hdt. 6. 58. 5. to bring about, cause, ἀμφοῖν Pind. P. 4. 354; στήσαι δύσκηλον χθόνα to make its case desperate, Aesch. Eum. 825; and in aor. med., Plat. Rep. 484 D, Dion. H. 1. 61. IV. to place in the balance, weigh, Il. 19. 247, 22. 350, 24. 232, Ar. Vesp. 40, Xen., etc.; ιστάναί τι πρὸς τι to weigh one thing against another, Hdt. 2. 65; ἀγαθὸς ιστάναί good at weighing, Plat. Prot. 356 B; τὸ ἐγγὺς καὶ τὸ πύρρον στήσας ἐν τῷ ζυγῷ lb., cf. Lysias 117. 40; ἐπὶ τὸ ιστάναί ἐλθεῖν to have recourse to the scales, Plat. Euthyphro 7 C: Pass., ἰστασθαι ἐπὶ ζυγοῦ Arr. Epict. 1. 29, 15.

B. in Pass. and in intr. tenses of Act. to be set or placed, to stand, often in Hom., ἀγχοῦ ὁ ἄσσαν Il. 2. 172, 23. 97; ἄντα τινὸς 17. 30; ἐς μέσον Od. 17. 447; so, ἐς μέσον Hdt. 3. 130, and Att.; ἀντίοι ὁ ἐναντίοι ἔσταν Il. — proverb. of critical circumstances, ἐπὶ ζυγοῦ ἰσταται ἀκμῆς Il. 10. 173 — often merely a stronger form of εἶναι, to be there, to be (like Ital. stare), ἀργύρεοι σταθμοὶ ἐν χαλκῷ ἔσταν οὐδ' Od. 7. 89, etc.; so, ἑστώμεν ὅρα, Soph. Aj. 1084; τὰ νῦν ἑστώτα = τὰ νῦν, Ib. 1271; ἐμοὶ δ' ἄχος ἔσταναι lb. 200; in Att. also with an Adv. to be in a certain state or condition, ἵνα συμφορὰς ὁ χρεῖας ἔστανεν in what case or need we are, Id. Tr. 1145, O. T. 1442; ποῦ τύχης ἔσταναι, Id. Aj. 102; later also, ἀδίκως, ὀρθῶς, εὐκαλῶς ἰστασθαι to behave wrongly, etc., Polyb. 17. 3, 2, 33. 12, 3, etc.: — in pregnant sense, στήναι ἐς . . . Hdt. 9. 21; στ. ἐς δίκην Eur. I. T. 962; στ. παρὰ τινα Il. 24. 169; — also (like ἵστασθαι, καθίστα) c. acc. loci, τί τοῦτ' αἰδερῶν ἔσταναι πέτραι; Eur. Supp. 987; στήτε τόνδε τρίβον Id. Or. 1251; but c. acc. cogn., ποίαν μ' ἀνάσσειν δοκεῖς . . . στήναι; Soph. Ph. 277. 2. to lie, be situated, κατά βορέαν Thuc. 6. 104. II. to stand still, stop, halt, ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ στέμεν Il. 11. 348, Od. 6. 211, 10. 97; opp. to φύγειν, 6. 199, etc.: to stand idle, lb. 4. 243; to stop, cease, be at rest, 5. 485, 10. 480; ἑστάναί to be stationary, opp. to κινεῖσθαι, Plat. Theaet. 183 D, cf. Rep. 436 D; also, κατά χώρην ἑστάναί Hdt. 4. 97; of things, οὐ μὴν ἐνταῦθ' ἔσταναι τὰ πρᾶγμα does not rest here, Dem. 547. 24, cf. 141. 3; ἐάν ἡ κοιλία στή if diarrhoea be stopped, Arist. H. A. 7. 12, 1; c. part., οὐ στήσεται ὠδικῶν Dem. 134. 4: — impers. ἰσταται there is a stop, one comes to a stop, Lat. sistitur, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 27, 4, al. 2. metaph. to stand firm, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 23; τῇ διανοίᾳ Polyb. 21. 9, 3; in part. ἑστηκώς, fixed, firm, stable, solid, Arist. G. A. 4. 8, 4, Eth. N. 2. 2, 3, Metaph. 8. 3, 6; — of age, ἑστηκῶς ἡλικία Plat. Legg. 802 C. III. to be set up or upright, stand up, rise up, ἰστανταί κρηνοὶ Il. 12. 55; ὀρθαὶ τριχῆς ἔσταν 24. 359; ἰσταται κοινὴ 2. 151; κύμα 21. 240; of a horse, ἰστασθαι ὀρθῶς to rear up, Hdt. 5. 111; ἰστασθαι βάθρουν from the steps, Soph. O. T. 143; — to be set up, erected, or built, στήλη, ἦτ' . . . ἑστήκει Il. 17. 435; ἔστηκε τροπαῖον Aesch. Theb. 956; μνηστῆρον Ar. Eq. 269, etc.; v. supr. A. III. 1, and cf. ἀνάκειμαι. 2. generally, to arise, begin, νείκος, φύλοπις ἰσταται Il. 13. 333, 18. 171; cf. A. III. 2. 3. in marking Time, ἑαρος νέον ἰσταμένοιο as spring was just beginning, Od. 19. 519; ἑβδόμος ἔστηκε μῆς the seventh month began, Il. 19. 117; τοῦ μὲν φθινοῦτος μηνός, τοῦ δ' ἰσταμένοιο as one month ends and the next begins, Od. 14. 162, 19. 307, cf. Hes. Op. 778; where, as in Hom., the month is plainly divided into two parts, μὴν ἰσάμενος and φθίνων; but in the Att. Calendar, it fell into three decades, μὴν ἰσάμενος, μεσῶν, φθίνων, first in Hdt. 6. 57, 106, cf. Andoc. 16. 7, Thuc. 5. 54; — σχεδὸν ἤδη μεσημβρία ἰσταται Plat. Phaedr. 242 A. 4. to be appointed, στήναι ἐς ἀρχὴν Hdt. 3. 80; v. supr. A. III. 3.

ιστιάτωρ [ᾱ], opor, ὁ, Ion. for ἐστιάτωρ, at Ephesus the chief officer, Lat. epulo, rex sacrorum, Paus. 8. 13, 1. ἰστή, ἰστή, ἰστιά, v. ἰστία: — ἰστητῆριον, v. ἰστιάτῆριον. ἰστίο-δρομέω, to run under full sail, Hipp. 1279. 30, Polyb. 1. 60, 9, Diod. 3. 28. ἰστίον, τό, (Dim. of ἰστός in form only), any web, cloth, sheet, LXX (Ex. 27. 9, 15); — but in Hom. a sail, and mostly in pl. ἰστία (v. sub ἀναπετάννυμι), ἔλκον δ' ἰστία λευκά . . . βοεῖσαι they hauled them up with ox-hide ropes, Od. 2. 426; τέταθ' ἰστία the sails were spread, 11. 11, cf. Pind. N. 5. 92; ἰστία στέλλεσθαι, μηρύεσθαι, καθελεῖν to lower or furl sail (v. sub vocc.); also λύνει, Od. 15. 496; so, later, ἰστίαισι χρᾶσθαι Id. 4. 110; ἀκροῖσι χρῆσθαι ἰστίαις Ar. Ran. 1000 (v. sub ἀκροῖς); πλήρως ὁ ὅλος ἰστίον under full sail, with all one's might, proverb. in Suid. — rarely in sing., ἐν δ' ἄνεμος πρῆσεν μέσον ἰστίον Il. 1. 481, cf. Pind. P. 1. 178; ἰστίφ καταπετάσαι τινα Plat. Parm. 131 B; cf. πέπλος II. 2.

ἰστίο-ποιέωμαι, Pass. to be furnished with sails, of ships, Strabo 691. ἰστιορράφος [ᾱ], ὁ, (ράπτω) a sail-patcher, C. I. 9175, Poll. 7. 160. 2. metaph. a meddling, tricky, cheating fellow, Ar. Thesm. 935. ἰστίο-φόρος, on, carrying sails, ναὺς Plautid. Ovid. Met. 15. 719. ἰστίο-βοεύς, ἑως Ion. ἦος, ὁ, the plough tree or pole, Hes. Op. 433, cf.

Ap. Rh. 3. 1318: — proverb., ἰστοβοῇ γέροντι νέαν ποτίβαλλε κορώνην he put a new tip on the old plough of an old man marrying a young wife, Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 225 D. — Acc. ἰστοβόην, prob. f. l. for ἰστοβοῇ, Anth. P. 6. 104.

ἰστο-δόκη, ἡ, the mast-holder, a piece of wood standing up from the stern, on which the mast rested when let down, Il. 1. 434; v. Schol., who expl. it by ἰστοθήκη.

ἰστο-κεραία, ἡ, a sail-yard, Orph. Arg. 694, Artemid. 1. 35.

ἰστο-πέδη, Dor. -πέδα, ἡ, a piece of wood set in the keel to which the mast was bound, or, a hole in the keel for stepping the mast, Od. 12. 51, 162, Alcae. 18. 6.

ἰστό-ποδες, οἱ = κελόντες, the long beams of the loom, between which the web was stretched, Anth. P. 7. 424, cf. Poll. 7. 36.

ἰστοπονία, ἡ, weaving, Clem. Al. 269.

ἰστο-πόνος, on, working at the loom, Anth. P. 6. 48, 247, Manetho 4. 423.

ἰστορέω, (ἰστωρ) to inquire into or about a thing, to learn or know by inquiry, τι Hdt. 2. 113, Aesch. Pr. 632, Soph. O. T. 1156, etc.; περί τινος Polyb. 3. 48, 12: — to examine, observe, χάραν, πόλιν Plut. Thes. 30, Pomp. 40; τὴν σύνεσιν τινος Id. Cic. 2, etc.: — hence in pf. sense, to know, Aesch. Pers. 454, Eum. 455. 2. c. acc. pers. to inquire of, ask, ἰστορέων αὐτοὺς ἦντινα δύναμαι ἔχει ὁ Νείλος Hdt. 2. 19, cf. 3. 77: to inquire of an oracle, Eur. Ion 1547: — Pass. to be questioned, κληθέντας ἰστορέεσθαι . . . Hdt. 1. 24; ἰστορούμενος Soph. Tr. 415, Eur. Hel. 1371. b. to inquire about one, Αἰγισθον ἐνθ' ἔφικεν ἰστορῶν Soph. El. 1101, cf. O. T. 1150, 1156, Eur. Or. 380, Tro. 261. 3. c. dupl. acc. to inquire of one about a thing, Eur. Phoen. 621, Lyc. 1. 4. absol. to inquire, often in Hdt., ἀκοῇ ἰστ. 2. 29; esp. in part., ἰστορέων εὔρισκε 1. 56, cf. 2. 29, etc.; οὐδ' ὥρῶν οὐδ' ἰστορῶν Soph. O. T. 1484; followed by a relat. word, ἰστορέων τε ὕψος τρόφω περιγένοιτο Hdt. 1. 122. II. to give a written account of what one has learnt, to narrate, record, Arist. Plant. 1. 3, 13, Theophr. H. P. 4. 13, 1, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 7, etc.: — Pass., ἰστορεῖται περί Γοργῶς τῶδε Plut. 2. 227 E, cf. Id. Cic. 1; cf. ἰστορία II. III. in Pass., ἰστορεῖσθαι ἀπελθόντας are represented as having gone, Strabo 464: — and in Byz. to be represented or portrayed by painters, Suid. s. v.

ἰστορήμα, τό, matter for inquiry, question, Anacreont. 4. 9. II. a narrative, Dion. H. 2. 61.

ἰστορία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, a learning or knowing by inquiry, inquiry, ἰστορήσει εἰδέναι τι παρὰ τινος Hdt. 2. 118, cf. 119; ἡ περί φύσεως ἰστ. Plat. Phaedo 96 A; and so Arist. called his Natural History αἰ περί τῶν ζώων ἰστ. P. A. 2. 1, 1, al.; ἡ ἰστ. ἡ περί τῶν ζῴων lb. 3. 14, 8; ἡ (ζωική) ἰστ. lb. 3. 5, 18, etc.; and Theophr. his work ἡ φύτων ἰστ.; absol. of science generally, ὁλβιος ὅστις τῆς ἰστ. ἔσχε μάθησιν Eur. Fr. 902; of geometry, Pythag. ap. Iamb. V. P. 89. 2. the knowledge so obtained, information, Hdt. 1. 1, Hipp. Vet. Med. 16; joined with γνώμη and γνώμη, Hdt. 2. 99; πρὸς ἰστορίαν τῶν κοινῶν for the knowledge of . . . Dem. 275. 27; ἡ τῆς ψυχῆς ἰστ. Arist. de An. 1. 1, 1. II. a written account of one's inquiries, a narrative, history, (a sense first traceable in Hdt. 7. 96), αἱ τὰν περί τὰς πρόξεις γραφόντων ἰστ. Arist. Rhet. 1. 4, 13, Poet. 9, 1, Polyb., etc.; — properly, acc. to Verr. Flaccus, an account of things seen by oneself, Lat. rerum cognitio praesentium. III. in Eccl. the historical, literal sense of Scripture, opp. to ἀναγωγή I. 4, ἀλληγορία. IV. in Byz. portraiture, painting.

ἰστορικῶς, ἡ, ὅν, of or for knowledge or inquiry, Plat. Soph. 267 E; τῶν παρὰ τοῖς ἄλλοις εὐρημένων ἰστ. well-informed respecting . . . or able to recount . . . Arist. Rhet. 1. 4, 8. II. belonging to history, historical, πραγματεία cited from Dion. H. 2; ἰστορικά histories, Plut. Themist. 13: — as Subst. a historian, Arist. Poet. 9, 2, etc.; — ἄτατος Plat. Sertor. 9: — Adv. — ἄως, in detail, Arist. G. A. 3. 8, 1, Strabo 6.

ἰστοριογραφέω, to write history, Dion. H. de Thuc. 42.

ἰστοριογραφία, ἡ, history-writing, Joseph. c. Apien. 19.

ἰστοριογράφος, ὁ, ὅν, = ἰστορικός II. A. B. 734.

ἰστοριο-γράφος, ὁ, a writer of history, historian, Polyb. 2. 62, 2, Doid. 1. 9, C. I. 2905. 2 (A). 13; but distinguished from the narrator (συγγραφεύς), as the inquirer into historical facts, Plut. 2. 898 A.

ἰστέριον, τό, (ἰστωρ) a fact learnt by inquiry: an argument, proof, Hipp. 239. 32, 245. fin.

ἰστορι-ῶδης, es, like history, Tzetz.

ἰστός, ὁ, (ἰστέμ) anything set upright: I. a ship's mast, ἰστών . . . στήσαν ἀείραντες they stepped the mast, Od. 15. 289, cf. Il. 23. 852; ἰστός στήσασθαι Od. 9. 77, cf. Il. 1. 480; so, ἰστών ἀείρεσθαι Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 29; opp. to καθαιρεῖν, καθ' ἑλόν ἰστών took it down, unstepped it, Od. 15. 496: — generally, a rod or pole, ἰστός χάλκεος Hdt. 8. 122. II. the beam of the loom, web-beam, which stood upright, instead of lying horizontal as in our looms; (hence a web is said καταβῆναι ἀφ' ἰστοῦ, Theocr. 15. 35): then, generally, the loom, Il. 6. 491, Od. 1. 357, etc.; ἰστών στήσασθαι to set up the beam and so begin a web, Hes. Op. 777; ἰστών ἐπιόχεσθαι to traverse the loom, because the weaver was obliged to walk to and fro, Il. 1. 31, Od. 5. 62; v. sub παλὺνβαιος. — Later, when the horizontal loom came in, the vertical loom was called ἰστός ὀρθίος, Artem. 3. 36; the latter is still used in India for tapestry, as also at the Gobelins manufactory. 3. the warp that was fixed to the beam; and so the web itself, ἰστών ὕφαινε Il. 3. 125, etc.; ἡματίη μὲν ὕφαινεσκεν μέγαν ἰστόν, νύκτας δ' ἀλλέσκε, of Penelope, Od. 2. 104; ἰστών μεταχειρίζεσθαι Plat. Phaedo 84 A; ὁ ἐκτεταμένος ἰ. the web cut from the loom and finished, opp. to ὁ πρὸς ἐκτομήν, Artemid. 1. c.: — also a web of a certain size, a piece, ὀδονίων ἰστοὶ τριχίλιον Polyb. 5. 89, 2; τρεῖς ἰστοὺς καθελεῖν Strabo 378: — hence στήσαν the warp: — for the several parts, v. sub μίτος, πηνίον, καίρος, κανών, ἀντίον, ἀγνυθες. 3. ἰσ. ἀραχνῶν spiders' webs,

Bacchyl. 13. 4. *the comb of bees*, Arist. H. A. 9. 40. 8. III. *the shin-bone, leg*, Opp. C. 1. 408.

ιστό-τονος, *ov*, stretched in the loom, πνήσματα Ar. Ran. 1315.

ιστό-τρίβης, *ēs*, *busied with the mast*; but v. **ισοτρίβης**.

ιστοურγέον, τό, = **ιστών**, Gloss.

ιστοურγέω, *to work at the loom*, Soph. O. C. 340, Ath. 618 D.

ιστοურγία, *ῆ*, *weaving*, Plat. Symp. 197 A, Alciphro 3. 41.

ιστοურγικός, *ῆ*, *ov*, *of or for weaving*, Poll. 7. 35., 10. 126; *ῆ* **ιστ.** (sc. *τέχνη*) = **foreg.**, Greg. Naz. Adv. -κώς, Poll. 7. 35.

ιστοουργός, *ὁ* or *ῆ*, *a worker at the loom, a weaver*, Joseph. B. J. 1. 24, 3, Dion. Alex. ap. Eus. P. E. 774 A.

ιστο-φόρος, *ov*, *bearing a mast*, Hesych.

ιστρίων, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, the Lat. *histrio*, C. I. 6659 c.

Ἰστρος, *ὁ*, the *Isler*, Danube, first in Hes. Th. 339:—Adj. **Ἰστροϊανός**, *lon*, -*πνός*, *ῆ*, *ov*, *of or from the Danube, Scythian*, Hdt. 4. 78, etc.; Ἰστροιανὰ πρόσωπα tattooed masks, like the faces of Scythian slaves, Ar. Fr. 44; Ἰστροιανὰ ἔσραι bright-coloured Scythian tunics, Theognost. in Lob. Aglaoph. 1258; **Ἰστροϊανίδες** in Hesych.

ἴστω, 3 sing. imperat. of *οἶδα*; cf. **ἴττω**.

ἱστών, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, *a weaver's room*, Lat. *textrina*, Varro R. R. 1. 2. 21.

ἱστωρ or **ἱστωρ**, *opos*, *ὁ*, *ῆ*, (v. sub fin.):—*a wise man, one who knows law and right, a judge*, ἐπὶ ἱστορίᾳ πείραρ ἐλέσθαι Il. 18. 501; ἱστορα δ' Ἀρτείδην Ἀγαμέμνονα θείομεν ἄμφω 23. 486; *ἱστωρ*es arbitrators, Inscr. Boeot. Keil 3. 12; θεοὺς πάντας ἱστορας ποιούμενος Hipp. Jusi. init., cf. Poll. 8. 106; ἄχεων ἱστωρ Anth. P. 8. 24.

ἱστωρ, *κνῶν*, *learned*, Hes. Op. 790; ἱστωρ τινός *knowing a thing, skilled in it*, φθῆς h. Hom. 32. 2; κάγω τοῦδ' ἱστωρ ὑπερίστωρ Soph. El. 850, cf. Eur. I. T. 1431, Plat. Crat. 406 B.—Cf. **συνίστωρ**. (The Gramm. direct it to be written ἱστωρ, as in *ιστορέω*, etc., Schol. Il. 18. 501, Lex. π. πνευμάτων: it no doubt comes from the Root **FLA** (*είδω*), for it has the *f* in Hom. and is so written in Boeot. Inscr., v. supr.; Curt. compares Skt. *vid-vas* (*gnarus*), Goth. *veit-vōds* (*mārtus*).)

ἱστιάδιον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of **ἱστιάς**, Ar. Pl. 798.

ἱστιάδο-κάρπυον, τό, *a mixture of figs and almonds*, Att. Epict. 4. 7. 23; also in pl., Ib. 3. 9. 22., 4. 7. 22.

ἱστιάδο-πώλης, *ov*, *ὁ*, *a dealer in figs*, Pherecr. Ἀγαθ. 3, Nicoph. ap. Ath. 126 E:—fem. **ἱστιάδωπώλης**, *ἱδος*, Ar. Lys. 564.

ἱστιάδο-φάγος, *ov*, *eating figs*, Hesych. s. v. **κραδοφάγος**.

ἱστιάδ-ώνης, *ov*, *ὁ*, *a buyer of figs*, Pherecr. Ἀγαθ. 4.

ἱστιά-αιμος, *ov*, (*ἱστώ*) *staunching blood*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 13. 1: τὸ ἱσχ. *a styptic*, Luc. Tim. 46:—**ἱστιάμος**, *ῆ*, *a plant used as a styptic*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 15. 3, Schol. Il. 11. 846.

ἱστιάων, f. l. for **ἱστιάων**, q. v.

ἱστιάλέος, *α*, *ov*, poet. for **ἱστών**, *thin*, κρομόιο λῶπος Od. 19. 233:—*thin*, *paltry*, περόνια Manetho 6. 434:—later, **ισχναλέος**, Eust. Od. l. c.

ἱστιάνα, Ep. lengthd. form of **ἱστιάων** (cf. sq.): *lon*. impf. **ἱστιάνασκον** Il. 15. 723. *To hold back, stay, stop*, 5. 89 (v. sub γεφύρα); νῦν δ' ἐπεὶ ἱστιάνας (sc. με) Od. 15. 346:—Pass. *to hold back, wait*, νῦν δ' ἐπὶ . . ἐελμένοι ἱστιάνασθαι Il. 12. 38; σὺν μῦθον ποτιδύμενοι ἱστιάνασθαι Od. 7. 161, cf. Il. 19. 234.

ἱστιά, intr., c. gen., *to cling to*, and so *to long after, desire eagerly*, μέγα δρόμον ἱστιάνασσαν Il. 23. 300; ἱστιάναον φιλότητος Od. 8. 288; also c. inf., *μῦα* . . ἱστιάνα δακέειν Il. 17. 572; ἱστιάνασθαι ἰδεῖν Procl. h. Ven. 2. 6: cf. **ἐχόμεναι**, ἀντέχομαι.—Several glosses of Hesych. recognise a form *ἱστιάνα*, cf. E. M. 478. 44; and Dind. prefers this form in signif. II: it occurs in Babr. 77. 2 (τυροῦ δ' ἀλάπηγ' ἱστιάνασσαι); and Ἰχάνα, the name of a Sicil. town (in Steph. Byz.), is of the same Root; cf. also **ἱστιά**.

ἱστιάων [ᾶ], Ep. lengthd. form of **ἱστώ** (v. foreg.):—*to check, hinder*, δέος ἱστιάει ἐνδρας Il. 14. 387; Ἄϊαν' ἱστιάετην Il. 7. 747; cf. **κατισχάνα**:—c. gen. *to keep back from*, κρύος ἀνέρας ἔργων ἱστιάει Hes. Op. 493:—also in (Theophr. C. P. 4. 13. 6 (ubi *oliva* ἱστιάει)).

ἱστιάς, *ἄδος*, *ῆ*, (*ἱστών*) *a dried fig*, Ar. Eq. 755, Comici ap. Ath. 27 F, 75 B, etc.; those of Attica were famous, cf. C. I. 123. 24, and v. **παράσημον**:—also of *over-ripe olives*, Eust. 1963. 55. 2. a kind of *spurge*, *Euphorbia Apios*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 9. 6.

ἱστιάδικός, *ῆ*, *ov*, (*ἱστιάων*) *of the hips, phlois* Hipp. 139 F. II. of persons, *subject to lumbago*, Diosc. I. 35, Galen.

ἱστιάδω, *ἐπὶ τὰ λατράσια* Diosc. 2. 205.

ἱστιάω, *to walk with much motion of the hips, to straddle*, Byz. II. Pass. *to be parted (like the hips)*, Galen.

ἱστιάκός, *ῆ*, *ov*, = **ἱστιάδικός**, Theophr. ap. Ath. 624 B.

ἱστιάς (*sub. νόσος*), *ἄδος*, *ῆ*, *pain in the hips*, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Aër. 293.

ἱστιά, II. a kind of *thóra*, Galen.

ἱστιάον, τό, (v. **ἱστιάς**) *the hip-joint*, in which the thigh turns, κατ' ἱστιάον, ἐνθα τε μπρὸς ἱστιά ἑνστροφεται, κοτύλην δὲ τὴν μιν καλῶσιν Il. 5. 305, cf. Il. 339, Od. 17. 234.

ἱστιάον, 2. in pl. *the fleshy parts round the hip-joint, the haunches, hams*, of a boar, ἱστιά τε γλουτούς τε Il. 8. 340; of a lion, *πευρὰς τε καὶ ἱστιά* 20. 170; but commonly of men, *ἐκ τῶν μπρῶν ἐς τε τὰ ἱστιά καὶ τὰς λαπάρας* Hdt. 6. 75; so in Plat. *of the haunches or hams of a horse*, ἐπὶ τὰ ἱστιά ἄμφω καθίσαι Phaedr. 254 C, cf. E; so of men, ἱστιάων φύσιν . . πρὸς τὰς ἀναπαύσεις χρῆσιμον Arist. P. A. 4. 10. 55; τὰ ἱστιά σαρκώδη ἐπὶστροφεν [ῆ φύσιν] Il. 54; hence, birds and other animals are said to have no ἱστιά, lb. 52, 58, cf. **ἀνίσχισον**.

ἱστιάον, II. in later Anatomy, *ἱστιάον* is the projecting part of the os innominatum, upon which man rests when sitting, Galen. 2. 772., 4. 252 (Kühn).

ἱστιάορρωγικός, *ῆ*, *ov*, (*ῥῶγ*) *with broken hips, limping*, στίχος ἱσχ. a. iambic line with spondee in the 2nd, 4th, or 6th places, Granini. ap. Tyrwh. Diss. de Babrio p. 17: cf. **χολιάμβος**.

ἱστιάνα, fut. -ᾶν (*συν-*) Eur. I. A. 694; aor. ἱστιάνα Aesch. Eum. 267, Ar., *lon*. -ῆνα Hdt. 3. 24, Hipp.:—Med. (v. **κατισχάνα**):—Pass., aor. ἱστιάνασθαι Hipp. 176 E, 184 G; (*ἱστών*). *To make dry, withered, lean, to dry up*, ἐπεὶ τὸν νεκρὸν ἱστιάνασθαι, of a mummy, Hdt. 3. 24, cf. Hipp. Aph. 1253, Aesch. Eum. 267, Plat. Gorg. 521 F, etc.; ἱστιά. cf. τὸ σῶμα Hipp. Art. 799, cf. Plat. Polit. 293 B, Arist. Metaph. 8. 6. 7: *to drain, ἔναι βρῦτον ἱστιάων* Aesch. Fr. 123. 2. metaph. *to reduce a pain*, Hipp. Aph. 1254; σφῦνδῶντα θυμὸν ἱστιάνασθαι *to bring down a proud stomach*, Aesch. Pr. 380; τὸ δεινὸν καὶ διαφθορὰν φρενῶν ἱστιάνα Eur. Or. 295; τὴν τέχνην οἰδοῦσαν ἱστιάνα I refined the art (Tragedy), Ar. Ran. 941.—In the metaph. sense, ἱστιάνα is a constant v. l. (as in the compds. **κατισχάνα**, **συνισχάνα**), but v. Pors. Or. 292 and cf. ἱστιάνα fin.

ἱστιάλέος, v. sub **ισχάλέος**.

ἱστιάνασθαι, *εἰς*, *ῆ*, *a making thin or lean*, Eust. Opusc. 129. 23.

ἱστιάναστικός, *ῆ*, *ov*, *fit for reducing*, Arist. Probl. 5. 40. 4.

ἱστιάνασία, *ῆ*, *thinness, leanness*, Arist. Metaph. 4. 2. 3., 8. 6. 7.

ἱστιάνασμός, *ὁ*, = **ἱστιάνασθαι**, Hipp. Fract. 762.

ἱστιά-επῶ, *to dispute subtly*, Eccl.

ἱστιά-καλῶμῶδης, *εἰς*, (*εἶδος*) *with slender reed*, Eust. 1165. 12.

ἱστιά-κωλός, *ov*, *with thin limbs*, Antyll. ap. Orib. p. 142 Matth.

ἱστιά-λόχης, *ov*, *ὁ*, *a subtle disputer*, Posid. ap. Suid. v. **ἐπιστατής**.

ἱστιά-λογέω, (*λόγος*) *to dispute subtly*, Cyrill.

ἱστιά-μυθῶ, = **ἱστιάλογέω**; **ἱστιά-μυθία**, *ῆ*, *subtle dispute*, Cyrill.

ἱστιά-πάρεος, *ov*, *with withered cheeks*, γραῦς Anth. P. append. 336.

ἱστιά-ποιός, *ov*, *making lean*, Eust. Opusc. 128. 33.

ἱστιά-πους, *ποδός*, *ὁ*, *ῆ*, *thin-footed*, Schol. Od. 9. 464.

ἱστιάς, *ῆ*, *ov*, *dry, withered*, φυλλεῖα Ar. Ach. 469; ἱστιάς τυρός, opp. *to κλωρός*, Poll. 6. 48.

ἱστιάς, 2. of persons, *thin, lean, meagre*, Hipp. Aph. 1246, etc.; ἱστιά καὶ σφηκώδεις Ar. Pl. 561; ἱστιά καὶ ἄσπιτοι Plat. Legg. 665 E; so also, ἱστιά. *ἔξαι* a spare habit of body, Plut. Lycurg. 17; of the voice, ἱστιά φθέγγεσθαι *to speak thin or small*, Luc. Nigr. 11.

ἱστιάς, 3. *weak, feeble*, πνεῦμα Hipp. 1131 G.

ἱστιάς, 4. metaph. of style, *thin, dry, plain*, ἱστιάς χαρακτήρ, the Lat. *tenue dicendi genus*, Dion. H. ad Pomp. 2. cf. Dem. Phal. 190:—Adv., ἱστιάς εἰπεῖν *to speak plainly, drily*, Polyb. 1. 2. 6; also, ἱστιάς ἰδεῖν Lycurg. 157. fin.; ἱστιάς *εὐσηκῶς* slight, Hipp. 196 B. (From ἱστιάνα, for ἱστιάναός, compressed, squeezed up, cf. Hipp. Fract. 765: hence ἱστιάνα, ἱστιάλέος, ἱστιάς.)

ἱστιά-σκελής, *εἰς*, *lean-shanked*, Diog. L. 5. 1, Galen.

ἱστιά-σύνθετος, *ov*, *thinly or loosely put together*, Eccl.

ἱστιά-σότης, *ῆ*, *thinness, leanness*, Hipp. Aër. 293, Arist. H. A. 7. 1. 11.

ἱστιάς, 2. of style, *plainness*, Lat. *tenuitas*, ἱστιά. φράσεως, of Lysias, Dion. H. de Vett. Cens. 5. 1: cf. **ἱστιάς**.

ἱστιάς, 3. *thinness, weakness of pronunciation*, opp. *to πλατεῖσμος*, Quintil. 1. 5. 32.

ἱστιά-σφῆγης, *εἰς*, (**ἔργα*) *finely wrought*, Schol. Soph. Tr. 64.

ἱστιά-σφῆγῶ, *to have a thin voice or to stammer*, Epiph.

ἱστιά-φῶνος, *ov*, *thin-voiced, shrill-voiced*, much the same as **λεπτύφῶνος** Hipp. Epid. 1. 955, cf. Galen. 9. p. 73, Plut. 2. 89 B, 721 C:—but, II. in other places it seems to mean *checked in one's voice*, *stuttering, stammering* (in which sense ἱστιάφῶνος might be expected; but the Mss. and Gramm. are unanimous for ἱστιά-), and Arist. says of ἱστιάφῶνος, that ἱστιάται τοῦ φωνεῖν, Probl. 11. 35, cf. 10. 40., 11. 55, A. B. 100), ἱστιά. καὶ τραυλός Hdt. 4. 155:—so ἱστιάφῶνία, *lon*. -ῆη, Hipp. 1040 B, Arist. Probl. 10. 40., 11. 30, etc.

ἱστιάς, = **ἱστιάνα**, *to make dry*, Arist. Probl. 5. 40.

ἱστιά-ωτικός, *ῆ*, *ov*, *of or for drying*, δῖναυς Diosc. 5. 126.

ἱστιά-ωμός, Adv. (*ἱστώ*) *with checks or hindrances*, Plat. Crat. 415 C.

ἱστιά-ουρία, *to suffer from retention of urine*, Aetiae. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 4.

ἱστιάουρία, *ῆ*, *retention of urine*, Galen.

ἱστιάφῶνος, v. **ἱστιάφῶνος** II.

ἱστιά-ῥησις, *εἰς*, *ῆ*, *bold affirmation*, Hipp. 26. 19: (qu. ἱστιά-ῥησις?).

ἱστιά-ῥησις, Desiderat. from sq., *to venture to affirm*, Hipp. Art. 750, Galen. 12. p. 290.

ἱστιά-ῥιστομαι, fut. ἱστιά-ῥισμαι Lys. 106. 17, Isocr. 363 D: aor. ἱστιά-ῥισμαι Thuc. 5. 26, Plat.: Dep. *To make oneself strong, to be strong*, τῷ σώματι Plat. Gorg. 489 C; ἱστιά-ῥισμοις ὑφ' ἵππων σίδηρος *gaining force from the impetus of the horses*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4. 18; ἱστιά. εἰς τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς *to use one's strength*, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 26, cf. Probl. 28. 11. II. mostly, *to use one's whole force, contend stiffly or stoutly*, εἰς τινα against one, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 26; ὑπὲρ ἄλλων Ael. N. A. 15. 15: *to persist or continue obstinately in doing . .*, c. part., Thuc. 7. 49: esp. by word of mouth, *to affirm, maintain stiffly, obstinately*, c. acc. et inf., Thuc. 3. 44, Isac. 83. 2; τι Plat. Gorg. 495 B; so, ἱστιά. ὅτι . . ὥς . . Thuc. 4. 23., 6. 55, Plat. Theaet. 172 B; περὶ τινος Id. Soph. 249 C. 2. *to put firm trust in a thing, hold fast by it*, τῷδε Lys. 137. 43; ταῖς διαθήκαις Isac. 35. 13; τῷ νόμῳ, τῇ παρασκευῇ Dem. 901. 8., 1081. 16, cf. Hyperid. Euxen. 20: absol., Antipho 138. 23.

ἱστιά-ῥικός, *ῆ*, *ov*, *stiff, stubborn, obstinate*, Plat. Theaet. 169 B; so Meineke in Alex. Προσκέδ. 1, for ἱστιά-ῥικός.

ἱστιά-ῥιστός, verb. Adj. *one must maintain stoutly*, Plat. Rep. 533 A.

ἱστιά-ῥιστικός *ἔχω*, = **ἱστιά-ῥιστός**, Galen. 12. p. 290.

ἱστιά-ῥισμός, *ov*, *stiff in opinion*, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 9. 2, Diog. L. 2. 24:—hence ἱστιά-ῥισμός, *to be stiff in opinion*, Eust. Opusc. 252. 51; and ἱστιά-ῥισμός, *ῆ*, *obstinacy*, Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 22.

ἱστιά-ῥετός, *ov*, *fast-bound*, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 148.

ἱστιά-ῥοράς, *ἄκος*, *ὁ*, *ῆ*, *with a strong breastplate*, Hesych.

ἱστιά-ῥοράς, *ov*, *stout-hearted*, Hesych.

ἱστιά-ῥομάχος, *ov*, *obstinately fought*, μάχη Byz.

ἱστιά-ῥοπάθῶ, = **δεινποπάθῶ**, Schol. Arat. 71.

ισχυροπλήκτης, ον, ὁ, *wounding severely*, Hesych.
 ισχυροποιέω, *to make strong, strengthen*, τὴν δύναμιν Diod. 17. 65; τὴν ἐπικρατείαν τινος Polyb. 28. 17, 7; absol., of arguments, Clem. Al. 427.—Pass., ισχυροποιεῖται τὸ θερμὸν Arist. Plant. 2. 9, 4; τῆς δυναστείας ισχυροποιοῦμένης Diod. 14. 9.

ισχυροποῖσθαι, εως, ἡ, *assertation*, Clem. Al. 601.

ισχυρο-ποιός, ον, *strengthening*, E. M. 480, Schol. Aesch. Cho. 416, etc.

ισχυρο-πότης, ον, ὁ, *a hard drinker*, Hesych.

ισχυρό-πους, ποδός, ὁ, ἡ, *strong-footed*, Hesych.

ισχυρο-πράγμων, ον, *doing mighty deeds*, Schol. Il. 5. 403, Paul. Alex.

ισχυρόρριζος, ον, (βί(α) *with strong root*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 12, 3, etc.

ισχυρός, ἄ, ὄν, (ισχύς) *strong, mighty*, of personal strength, opp. to ἀσθενής, Soph. Ph. 945, Eur. Fr. 292, etc.; so of things, ισχ. βέλος Alcac. 15; βέμα Hdt. 8. 12; of armies, ισχυρὰ φάλαγγες Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 30; of places, *strong*, like ὀχυρός, Hdt. 1. 76, Thuc. 4. 9, Xen. An. 4. 6, 11, etc.; τὸ ισχυρὸν *strength, vigour*, Thuc. 3. 6, Xen. Eq. Mag. 8. 24; τὰ ισχυρότατα *your strongest points*, Thuc. 5. 111; τὰ τῆς πόλεως ισχ. *that in which the strength of the state lies*, Aeschin. 63. 9.—*hard*, χθόν Aesch. Pers. 310; and of food, *indigestible*, Hipp. 817 C.

2. *mighty, powerful*, ἀλόχος Διὸς Aesch. Supp. 302; πῶλις Eur. Supp. 447; θεὸς Ar. Pl. 946; ισχ. τὸ πολλὸν Hdt. 1. 136; οἱ ισχυροὶ ἐν τοῖς πόλεσιν Xen. Ath. 1. 14.

3. *forceful, obstinate, stiff, stubborn, inveterate, excessive*, ἀσυνθήκη, ψυχός Hdt. 1. 94, 4. 29; ἀναγκαῖα Id. 1. 74; αἱ λίαν ισχ. τιμωρίαι *violent, excessive*, Id. 4. 205; ὀρκος, ἀνάγκαι Antipho 140. 33, 144. 15; νόσημα Hipp. 396. 34; βίη Thuc. 2. 49; γέλως, ἐπιθυμῖαι, etc., Plat. Rep. 388 E, 560 B, etc.; νόμος ισχ. *severe*, Hdt. 7. 102, Lyc. 145. 9; ἐχθρα Plat. Phaedr. 233 C; γνῶμη ισχυροτέρη *stronger, more positive*, Hdt. 9. 41; τρῶψι ψι ἂν δύνησθε ισχυροτάτῃ Thuc. 5. 23; κατὰ ισχυρὸν *by main force*, opp. to δόλῳ, Hdt. 4. 201, 9. 2.

II. Adv. — πῶς, *strongly, with all force*, ἐγκεισθαί Thuc. 1. 69, etc. 2. *very much, exceedingly*, with Adjs., Hdt. 4. 108; ἐξῆνος ισχ. μέγα Ib. 183; διωρὺς ισχ. βαθεῖα Xen. An. 1. 7, 15, etc.; with Verbs, ισχ. ἡδῆσθαι, ἀνίστασθαι, φοβεῖσθαι Id. Cyr. 8. 3, 44, etc.; Comp. — σῆρος or — ὑπερῶν, Hdt. 3. 129, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 12, etc.; Sup., in answers, ισχυροτάτα γε *most certainly*, Lat. *maxime vero*, Id. Oec. 1. 15.

ισχυρο-σώματος, ον, *able-bodied, strong*, Schol. Opp. H. 1. 360.

ισχυρότης, ητος, ἡ, *strength, might*, Dion. H. 3. 65, Philo 1. 128.

ισχυρό-φρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, *strong-minded*, Dio C. in Mai Coll. Vat. 2. 540.

ισχυρό-φωνος, ον, *strong-voiced*, Antyll. ap. Orib. 97 Matth.

ισχυρο-χρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, = ισχυροσώματος, Schol. Il. 5. 289.

ισχυρό-ψυχος, ον, *strong-souled*, Hesych.

ισχυρώ, fut. ὤσω, *to make strong, strengthen*, LXX (Isai. 41. 7): in Joseph. A. J. 13. 1, 3, *ώσω* is restored.

ισχύς [v. sub fin.], νός, ἡ, (perh. akin to ἔχω, ἰσχω) *strength of body*, Hes. Th. 146, 823, and Att.; ἀκμαί ισχύος Pind. O. 1. 156; δεινὸν ισχύος θράσος Soph. Ph. 104; τὴν ισχὴν δεινὰ καὶ τὴν ῥῆμιν Plat. Symp. 190 B; πρὸς ισχὴν ἀριστα πεφυκὸς Xen. Symp. 5. 5: in pl., ισχύες καὶ ἀσθένειαι Plat. Rep. 618 D; κατὰ σωματίων ισχύς καὶ εὐμορφία Id. Legg. 744 B; also, ισχύς γῆς Soph. O. C. 610; of a fortified place, Thuc. 4. 35.

2. *strength, might, power, force*, θεῶν Aesch. Theb. 226, Soph. Aj. 118; ἡ βασιλεία Aesch. Pers. 590, cf. 12; ὅπου γὰρ ἡ συζυγυσίαι καὶ δικὴ might and right, Id. Fr. 311 A; φύσις ἡ, of Theistomides, Thuc. 1. 138; ἐπὶ μέγα ἐλθεῖν ισχύος to a great height of *power*, Id. 2. 97, cf. 1. 85, etc.; παρὰ ισχὴν τῆς δυνάμεως beyond the amount of its power, Id. 7. 66; ἡ μάχης fighting power, Id. 2. 97; ἡ τῆς ἐκπίδος Id. 4. 65, cf. 2. 62.

3. *main force, brute force, κατ' ισχὴν perforce*, opp. to δόλῳ, Aesch. Pr. 212; πρὸς ισχύος κράτος Soph. Ph. 594; πρὸς ισχύος χάριν Eur. Med. 538; ὑπὸ τῆς ισχύος Epich. Antr. 2. 10; ισχυῖ Thuc. 3. 62, Plat. Prot. 332 B.

4. *motive force*, Arist. Phys. 7. 5, 3, Cael. 1. 7, 16, al.

II. *a force of soldiers*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 19. [ῥ in gen., etc.: in nom. and acc. sing. ῥ in Pind. N. 11. 41, but always ῥ in Att., e.g. Aesch. Theb. 1074, Cho. 721, Soph. Aj. 118.]

ισχύσις, εως, ἡ, *a being strong, strength*, Philo 1. 354.

ισχυτήριος, α, ον, *strengthening*, φάρμακα Hipp. 416. 38; but Erotian. (p. 384) read ισχυτήριος = ισχαιμος: v. Littre 4. p. 312.

ισχύω [v. sub fin.]: impf. ἰσχυον Ar. Vesp. 357; fut. ἰσχύσω Batr. 280, Att.: aor. ἰσχύσα Soph., etc.: pf. ἰσχύκα Aeschin. 23. 33.—Pass., aor. κατ-ισχύθη Diod. 1. (ισχύς). To be strong in body, Soph. Tr. 234, Xen., etc.; δὲ μέγιστον ἰσχυσε στρατῷ Soph. Aj. 502; ισχ. τοῖς σώμασιν Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 7; τὸ σῶμα ἰσχύει Antipho 140. 29; ἰσχύν τ' αὐτὸς ἐμναυτοῖ, i.e. *ισχυρότερος ἢν ἡ τὰ νῦν*, Ar. Vesp. 357; ισχ. ἐκ νότου to be recovering, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 18.

2. *to be strong, mighty, powerful, prevail*, Aesch. Pr. 510, etc.; πλέον, μείζων ισχ. Eur. Hec. 1188, Ar. Av. 1606.—ισχ. τινὶ to be strong in a thing, σοφία ἀνὴρ ὑπὲρ ἀνδρὸς ισχύων Pind. Fr. 33; θράσας Eur. Or. 903; ισχ. τινὶ πρὸς τινα Thuc. 3. 46; ισχ. ἐκ παντρίας Dem. 20. 26; ὕβεν or ἥπερ ἰσχύοναι Thuc. 1. 143, 2. 13; ισχ. παρὰ τινι to have power or influence with one, Id. 8. 47, Aeschin. 28. 9, Dem. 990. 21, etc.; ἐν πᾶσι Id. 983. 18.

b. not of persons, *to prevail, ὀρκος ισχ.* Aesch. Eum. 621; τὰλῃθες ἵππ' ἰσχύον τρέφω Soph. O. T. 356; λόγος Arist. Pol. 5. 9, 5;—impers., ἰσχύει τί μοι κατὰ τινος *it avails me somewhat against him*, Dem. 416. 20, cf. 791. 20;—c. inf., ὁ καιρὸς ἰσχύει... πράττειν Id. 214. 5, cf. Plut. Pomp. 58.

3. *to be worth, Lat. valere*, v. sub ἰσχω III. 2. [ῥ always in Att., Soph. Aj. 1409, O. T. 356, Ar. Vesp. 357, Ar. 488, 1607; later, ῥ sometimes in pres. and impf., Anth. P. 5. 167, 212; even ἰσχύσα Theod. Prodr. p. 89.]

ἰσῶ, a form of ἔχω (only found in pres., and in impf. act. and pass., Ep. inf. ἰσχεμέναι, ἰσχεμένον Od. 22. 330, Il. 17. 501), but in Hom. and Hes. with a limited sense, *to hold, check, curb, keep back, restrain* (but

v. infr. II), δέος ἰσχει τινα Il. 5. 812, 817, etc.; ἰ. τὰν ἀνάγκη Od. 4. 558; θυμὸν ἰ. ἐνὶ στήθεσσι Il. 9. 256; ἰσχεν ἐὼν μένος Hes. Th. 687; οὐδ' ἐπὶ σκολοῖς ἰσχοῦσι (the calves) Od. 10. 413; [πᾶν] ἰσχει βέεθρα Il. 7. 750; ἴππους ἰ. 15. 456, etc.; so also Hdt. 3. 77, and Att.—c. gen., χεῖμαρρον... ἰσχει δάκνων keeps it from..., Il. 5. 90; ἔλφος ἰ. τινὸς to keep it from him, Eur. Hel. 1656; ἰσχ. τῆς ῥοῆς, τοῦ ἵναί Plut. Crat. 416 B, 420 E; so, ἰσχ. τινὰ μὴ πρόσαιον Eur. I. A. 661, cf. ἔχω A. II. 8; ἰσχε δακνὸν στόμα σὺν Id. H. F. 1244; τὸ ἰσχον the hindrance, Xen. An. 6. 3, 13.

2. intr., ἰσχε hold, stay, stop, Aesch. Cho. 1052; of ships, *to lie at anchor*, Thuc. 2. 91, cf. 7. 35; of rivers, *to stop*, Arr. An. 5. 9;—but in this intr. sense the Med. or Pass. is used by Hom., ἰσχεσθ' Ἀργεῖοι, μὴ φεύγετε Od. 24. 54, cf. Il. 3. 82; ἰσχεο check thyself, be calm, 1. 214, 2. 247, Od. 22. 356, etc.; and also hold ἰ. be still! 11. 251;—c. gen., ἰσχεσθὰ τινος to desist from a thing, Od. 18. 347, 20. 285, 24. 323, 531; but, ἰσχετο ἐν τούτῳ, impers., here it stopped, remained as it was, Xen. An. 6. 3, 9.

II. *to hold fast, hold*, [καὶ] ἀρχοῖ στήθεσιν Il. 23. 762, cf. Soph. Aj. 575, Ph. 1111;—metaph. *to hold, keep, maintain*, εὐφρομένη Id. Tr. 178; ἐλπίαν ἰ. τι Ib. 138; ταύτην γνώμαν Id. Ph. 853; ἐπιστήμην Plat. Theat. 198 A: of outward matters, δόνην ἰσχει τὴν γαστέρα affects it, Hipp. 567. 38; τὸν αἰσ' ἀπατος ἰσχει Soph. Aj. 256;—Pass., φθόβ' ἰσχεσθαι Isocr. 386 D.

III. after Hom., like ἔχω, *to hold or have in possession*, Hdt. 2. 39, Thuc. 3. 58; *to have a wife*, Hdt. 5. 92, 2:—of women, ἰσχ. ἐν γαστρὶ or simply ἰσχειν, *to be pregnant*, Hipp. 1014 F, etc.; also, μετὰ τούτων ἰσχει Κλεμβροτον she has Cl., Hdt. 5. 41;—then also, ἰσχε κάμου μνήσιν Soph. Aj. 520; ἁλσῆν ἰ. to be forgetful, Id. O. C. 584; ἄλγος ἰ. Id. O. T. 1031; γνῶμην ἰ. = γνώμαι, Id. El. 214; ἰ. δοῦλον βίον Id. Tr. 302; νοῦν Plat. Symp. 181 D; ἐπανομίαν, θάρσος, δέος, etc., Id. Parm. 130 E, etc.;—c. dupl. acc., ἰσχ. τινὰ ξύνεινον Soph. Aj. 1301; θεὸν οὐ λήξω προστάτην ἰσχων Id. O. T. 882.

2. *to have in it, involve, φθόνον ἰ.* Id. δαλβος Pind. P. 11. 45;—so, αἱ ψῆφοι τάλαντων ἰσχοντων are worth, Polyb. 5. 26, 13; ἡ δὲ μὲν ἰσχει λείρος δύο καὶ ἥμισυ Joseph. A. J. 14. 7, 1; but prob. ἰσχύοναι, ἰσχύει should be restored in these places, v. ἰσχύω 3.

3. intr. *to be*, like ἔχω, ἀπολείμω ἰσχειν Plat. Polit. 307 E; εἰ ἰσχ. Id. Rep. 411 C; ὥδε Id. Phil. 38 C; χαλεπώτερον Thuc. 7. 50.

ἰσ-ωνία, ἡ, (ὠνή) *sameness of price, fair price*, Ar. Pax 1227.

ἰσωνυμία, ἡ, *sameness of name*, Apoll. de Pron. 269 C.

ἰσ-ώνυμος, ον, (ὄνομα) *bearing the same name as*, c. gen., καλεῖν τινα ἰσώνυμον ἔμμεν μάτρωος Pind. O. 9. 96. [—Nic. Th. 678.]

ἴσως, Adv. of ἴσος, *equally, in like manner*, Soph. Ph. 758, Plat. Legg. 805 A, etc.; ὡς ἰσαίτατα Ib. 744 C.

II. *equally, with reference to equality*, ἴσως λαβεῖν τι Arist. Pol. 3. 13. 12; fairly, equitably, ἴσως καλῶς Dem. 59. 19; οὐκ ἰ. οὐδὲ πολιτικῶς Id. 151. 4; ἰ. καὶ δικαίως Dion. H. 10. 40; οὐκ ἴσως Polyb. 24. 2, 7.

III. *according to appearances, probably, perhaps*, Hdt. 6. 124, Aesch. Pr. 317, Soph. Ph. 144, etc.; οὐκ ἴσως, ἀλλ' ὄντως Plat. Legg. 905 C;—in Att. often joined with ἂν or τάχ' ἂν, e.g. Soph. Aj. 691, 1009, Plat. Apol. 31 A; ἀμφισβητοῦντες προστίθεσιν αἰεὶ τὸ ἴσως καὶ τάχα Arist. Rhet. 2. 13, 2 (cf. τάχα); and acc. to Mss. of Aesch. Supp. 727, Eur. I. T. 1055, ἴσως is put for ἂν with the optat., but merely by error of the Copyists, v. W. Dind. in Steph. Thes.—ἴσως μὲν... ἴσως δέ... perhaps so or so, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 2; ἴσως, ἴσως Ar. Nub. 1320, Dem. 37. 23;—often used, not to express doubt, but modestly to soften or qualify a positive assertion, Soph. O. C. 661, Plat. Phaedo 61 C, 67 A, Phaedr. 233 E, al., and often in Arist.

IV. with numerals, *about*, Ar. Pl. 1058, Damox. ap. Ath. 15 B.

ἴσωςις, εως, ἡ, (ἰσώ) *a making equal, comparison*, Gloss.

Ἰταλία, Ion. — ἰη, ἡ, *Italy*, Hdt. 1. 24, etc. [First syll. made long in dactylic verse, Soph. Ant. 1119, Call. Dian. 58, as Italia in Virgil.]

Ἰταλιάζω, fut. ἴσω, *to live in Italy*, Hesych., Phot.

Ἰταλίδης, ον, ὁ, poet. for Ἰταλιώτης, Anth. P. 9. 344.

Ἰταλικός, ἡ, ὄν, *Italian*, Plat. Legg. 659 B, etc.;—pecul. fem. Ἰταλῖς, ἴδος, Anth. P. 7. 373;—ἡ Ἰταλῖς (sc. γῆ) = Ἰταλία, Dio C. 54. 22.

Ἰταλιώτης, ον, ὁ, an Italiote, i.e. a Greek inhabitant of Italy, Thuc. 6. 44, etc., cf. Σικελιώτης;—fem. — ὤπις, ἴδος, Adj. *Italian*, Thuc. 8. 91, Strabo 243; — ὠπικός, ἡ, ὄν, Ep. Plat. 326 B, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 15.

Ἰτᾶλός, ὁ, an Italian, Strabo 210;—as Adj., Anth. P. 7. 741, etc. [ῖ, but ῖ metri grat., Jac. Anth. p. 505; as also in Ἰταλῖς, Ἰταλία.]

ἰτᾶλός, ὁ, = ταῖρος (Hesych.), whence Italy is said to be called, Timae. 12, cf. Varro R. R. 2. 5, Festus s. v. Ἰταλία. (Orig. Φιταλός, cf. Skt. vaitas, Lat. vitulus; Oscan Viteliū (Italia); Slav. tele.)

ἰταμεύομαι, Dep. *to be itamós*, Julian. Or. 7. p. 210, Jo. Chrys.

ἰτέα [ῖ], ἡ, = ἰταμότης, LXX (Jer. 49. 15).

ἰταμός [ῖ], ἡ, ὄν, (εἰμι ἰδο, ἰτης) *headlong, hasty, eager, κύνης* Aesch. (Fr. 234) ap. Ar. Ran. 1292; *bold, ready for anything, reckless*, like Lat. audax, ἰταμόν καὶ τολμῶν ἡ πομπία Dem. 777. 3; ἰτ. πρὸς τι Arist. Probl. 30. 6, Plut. Galb. 25; ἰταμότερος πρὸς λύους Id. 2. 1041 A; τὸ ἰταμόν = ἰταμότης, Id. Fab. 19, etc.; τὸ ἰτ. τῆς ψυχῆς Id. Rom. 7; ἰταμόν τι δεδορκώς Luc. Fugit. 19; ἰτ. ἀντιβλέπειν Ael. N. A. 17. 12. Adv. — μῶς, Alex. Kvīd. 1, Φαοῖρ. 2; Comp. — ὤτερον, Plat. Legg. 773 B; ἰταμότερον τῷ βίῳ χρῆσθαι Dem. 414. 1; Sup. — ὤτατος, Luc. Icar. 30.

ἰταμότης, ητος, ἡ, *headlong boldness, recklessness*, Lat. audacia, Plat. Polit. 311 A, Plut. 2. 715 D; συγγραφέως Polyb. 12. 10, 4.

ἰτέα [v. ἴτws fin.], Ion. ἰτέα, ἡ, ἰτέα (Ap. Rh. 4. 1428), ἡ, *a willow*, Lat. salix, Il. 21. 350 (cf. ἄλειςκαρπος), Hdt. 1. 194, etc.; λευκὴ καὶ μέλαινα Theophr. H. P. 3. 13, 7.

II. *a wicker shield*, covered with gypsum, ox-hide, or copper, *a target*, Eur. Heracl. 376, Supp. 695, Tro. 1193, Cycl. 7, Ar. Fr. 720.

III. = ἴππουρις, Diosc. Noth. 4. 46. (Cf. ἴτws, οἶσος, οἶσνα; the F appears in ἴτws (v. sub v.) as also

in Skt. *viṭikā* (a band, etc.); Lat. *vilex, vimen, vitis, vitta*; A. S. *widde* (*witky*); Lith. *vitols* (*willow*); O. H. G. *wida* (*weide*):—the Root is to be found in Skt. *vē, va-yāni* (*texo*), Lat. *vi-eo*).

ιτέινος [ἴτ], η, ον, of willow, Lat. *salignus*, ἱτ. *ράβδος* Hdt. 4. 67, Theophr. H. P. 5. 3. 4. II. made of *witky* rods, *wicker*, ἱτ. *σάκεα* Theocr. 16. 79., 22. 190.

ιτέον, verb. Adj. of *εἶμι*, one must go, Hipp. Acut. 390, Plat. Rep. 394 D, Legg. 803 E.

ιτέον [ἴ], ὄνος, ὅ, (ιτέα) a willow-ground, Geop. 3. 6. 6.

ιτῆλος, η, ον, expl. by Hesych. *ἐμμονος, οὐκ ἐξίτηλος* Aesch. Fr. 37.

ιτῆς, ον, ὅ, = *ιταμός*, Ar. Nub. 445, Plat. Symp. 203 D; *ιτας γε ἐφ' ἃ οἱ πολλοὶ φασθύνται* Id. Prot. 349 E, cf. 359 C.

ιτητέον, = *ιτέον*, Ar. Nub. 131, Diphil. ap. A. B. 100.

ιτητικός, ἡ, ὄν, = *ιταμός*, *ιτητικώτατος* ὁ θυμὸς πρὸς τοὺς κινδύνους *most ready to encounter dangers*, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 8, 10.

ιτων, τό, a kind of *mushroom*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 13.

ιτός, ἡ, ὄν, (εἰμι *ibo*) *passable*, Anth. P. 7. 480.

ιτρία (not *ιτρία*, Arcad. 119. 18), τά, certain *cakes*, Anaer. 16, Solon 37, Soph. Fr. 199, Archipp. "Hr. 11; made of sesame and honey, Ath. 646 D; yet distinguished from *σησαμύντες* by Ar. Ach. 1092; and from *μελιτώματα* by Diosc. 4. 64; in Dion. H. 1. 55, made of *wheat*, and yet distinguished from *παραμύντες* by Ephipp. "Εφθβ. 1. Again the Roman *libum* is said to have been composed *ἐκ γάλακτος ἱτρίαν καὶ μέλιτος*, Ath. 125 F. Properly, therefore, they seem to have been *cakes of meal* (v. Hesych.), varied by different admixtures.

ιτρίνεος, α, ον, like *ιτρία*, Anth. P. 6. 232.

ιτριο-πώλης, ον, ὅ, a dealer in *ιτρία*, Poll. 7. 30; cf. *χιτροπώλης*.

ιττω, Boeot. for *ιστω*, 3 sing. imperat. of *αἶδα*, esp. in phrase *ιττω Ζεὺς Ζεὺς be witness!* says Cebeus the Theban in Plat. Phaedo 62 A; *Θῆβαθεν ιττω Ζεὺς*, and *ιττω* Ἡρακλῆς, says the Boeotian in Ar. Ach. 911, 860; cf. Ep. Plat. 345 A, Valck. Phoen. 1671 (1677), and v. *ιστω*.

ἴτυς [γ. ἴν], υος, ἡ, like *ἀντύς*, a circle or rim made of willow (cf. *ιτέα*) used by Hom. (only in Il.) always of the fellow of a wheel, *ὄφρα ἴτυν κἀμψῃ* Il. 4. 486, cf. 7. 724:—*the outer edge or rim of the shield*, Hes. Sc. 314, Hdt. 7. 89; or the round shield itself, Tyrtae. 11, Eur. Ion 210, Tro. 1197, cf. Xen. An. 4. 7, 12:—*ίτυς βλεφάρων* the arch of the eyebrows, Anacreont. 15. 17; *ἀγκίστρον ἴτ*, Anth. P. 6. 28, cf. Opp. H. 5. 138; *ἴτ. τῆς πλευρᾶς* a rib, Galen. 2. p. 681. 9. [ἴτυς Il. ll. c., but *ιτέα* 21. 350.]

ἴτυς, υος, ὅ, *Ilys*, son of Terens and Procné, Trag.: in trisyll. form "Ἰτύλος, son of Zethos and Aëdon, Od. 19. 522. [Usu. ἴτυς, Blomf. Aesch. Ag. 1113; but in dactylic metres also ἴ, Soph. El. 148, Dind. Ar. Av. 212.]

ἴτω [ἴ], 3 sing. imperat. from *εἶμι*, let him or it go, Hom.: in Att. almost an exclamation. *let it pass! go to!* Soph. Ph. 120, Elmsl. Med. 780.

Ἰτωνία, ας, or -ιάς, ἰάδος, ἡ, a name of Athena, from *Iton* in Thessaly, *χρυσαιγίδος Ἰτωνιάς* Bacchyl. 22; *Ἰτανιάδος* Call. Cer. 74.

ἰά, exclam. of surprise, Theognost. Can. 161, Jo. Alex. *τον. παρ.* 37.

ἰυγκός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἰυγέ) *magical*, *φύσις* Danasc. de Princip. 351, 370.

ἰυγγο-δρομέω, = *βοηδρομέω*, *βοηθέω*, Boeot. acc. to Hesych.

ἰυγή, ἡ, = *ιυμῆς*, a howling, shrieking, yelling, as of men in pain, Orac. ap. Hdt. 9. 43, Soph. Ph. 752: *the hissing of snakes*, Nic. Th. 400, Opp. H. 1. 565. [ἰῷ—Ep., but ἰῷ—in Soph. l. c.]

ἰυμῆς, ὅ, (ἰύω) a shouting, shout of joy, Il. 18. 572: also a cry of pain, shriek, Aesch. Cho. 26, Eur. Heracl. 126; cf. *ιυγή*. [ἴ in Il.; ἴ in Trag.]

ἰυγέ, ἰυγος, ἡ, (ἰύω) the *wryneck*, *Iynx torquilla*, so called from its cry, while the Engl. name comes from the movements of its head, Arist. H. A. 2. 12, 4, P. A. 4. 12, 35, Ael. N. A. 6. 19. The ancient wizards and witches used to bind it to a wheel, which they turned round, believing that they drew men's hearts along with it and charmed them to obedience; hence it was much used to recover unfaithful lovers. This operation was called *ἔλκειν ἰυγγα ἐπὶ τῷ* to set the magic bird or wheel a-going against some one, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 17 (ubi v. Schneid.); so, *ἰυγέ ἔλκει τινά ποτὶ δῶμα* Theocr. 2. 17; and, metaph., *ἔλκεται ἰυγγὶ ἦτορ* as by the magic wheel, Pind. N. 4. 56; *ὥσπερ ἀπὸ ἰυγγος τῷ κἀλλεῖ ἔλκόμενος* Luc. Dom. 13; so, in Pind. P. 4. 381 *ἰυγγα τετράκεναμον* is prob. the wheel with the wings and legs of the wryneck spread out so as to form four spokes, spread-eagle fashion, cf. Anth. P. 5. 205.

2. metaph. a spell, charm, τῇ σῇ ληφόντες ἰυγγί Ar. Lys. 1110, cf. Lyc. 310, Diog. L. 6. 76:—also, stronger word for *πῦθος*, a passionate yearning for, ἀγάθων ἐτέρων Aesch. Pers. 989. [ἴ Ep. and Pind.; ἴ Att.]

ἰύω, aor. *ἰύα* Pind.:—to shout, yell, πολλὰ μάλ' ἰύουσι Il. 17. 66; *οἱ δ' ἰύοντες ἔποντο* Od. 15. 162:—in both places of people shouting to scare away a wild beast, cf. Call. Fr. 507:—later to yell or cry from grief or pain, to cry out, shout, ἰύεν ἀφώνητόν ἄχει Pind. P. 4. 422; used by Aesch. only in imper., ἰύξ ἀποπνιγνὸν βοᾶν Pers. 280, cf. 1042, Supp. 808, 873; part. ἰύων Soph. Tr. 787. (From the Interjection *ιὺ*, q. v.) [ἴ Ep. and Pind.; ἴ in Soph. Tr. 787; ἴ uncertain in Aesch.]

ἰυκτῆς [ἴ], οὐ, ὅ, (ἰύω) one who shouts or yells; also, a singer, whistler, piper, Theocr. 8. 30, in poet. form *ιυκτά*.

ἰφθίμος, η, ον, also ος, ον: (ἴφθι, ἴφιος):—*stout, strong, mighty, stalwart*, of bodily strength, and therefore *αἰμός* ἴφθ Il. 18. 204; *κρατὶ ἐπ' ἴφθ* 3. 336; *ἴφθ. ποταμῶν* 17. 749; *βοῶν ἴφθ. κάρηνα* 18. 23; but mostly as epith. of heroes, 3. 336, 18. 204, etc.; and so, ἴφθ. ψυχαί, κεφαλᾶι 1. 3, 11. 55; of Hades, Od. 10. 534, 11. 47:—also of women, *stout, comely, goodly*, such as heroes' wives should be (see Od. 10. 105, 106), ἴφθ. βασίλεια 16. 332; *ἀλόχος παράκοιτις* 11. 5. 415, Od. 3. 92, etc.; *θηγάτηρ* 15. 364; Πηνώ 11. 287.—When Hom. has it of women he uses the fem. termin. *ἴφθιμη*; but he says *ἴφθιμοι ψυχαί, κεφαλᾶι*, speaking of men.

ἴφθι (perh. an old dat. of *is*, q. v.), Ep. Adv. *strongly, stoutly, mightily*, often in Hom., but only with four Verbs, ἴφθι ἀνάσσειν to rule by might, Il. 1. 383, etc.; ἴφθι μάχεσθαι to fight valiantly, 1. 151; ἴφθι δαμῆναι to be tamed by force, 19. 417, Od. 18. 156; ἴφθι κτάμενος Il. 3. 375:—so, ἴφθι βησιόμενος Euphor. 61; and in late Ep., Lehrs Q. Ep. p. 306.—Freq. in prop. names, e. g. Ἰφιάνασσα, Ἰφίγεία, Ἰφίγύνη, Ἰφιδάμας, Ἰφικλος, etc.

Ἰφίγεία, ἡ, *strong-born, mighty*, epith. of Artemis, Paus. 2. 35. 1, Hesych.

II. as prop. n. *Iphigeneia*, Agamemnon's daughter, the Homeric Ἰφιάνασσα, Stesich. 28, Trag., etc.; though the two are distinguished by Soph. El. 157:—also called Ἰφίγύνη, Eur. El. 1023; Ἰφίς, Lyc. 324. [ἴφ— Aesch. Ag. 1526 has *-γενεία*, as *ἀνοία* for *ἀνοία*, *εὐκλεία* for *εὐκλεία*.]

Ἰφί-γύντος, ον, produced by might, πῦρ Orph. Fr. 2. 28.

Ἰφικρατίδες, αἱ, a kind of *shoes*, called from the Athen. general Iphicrates, Diod. 15. 44, Alciphro 3. 57, Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 342. 31.

ἴφιος, α, ον, (ἴφθι) Ep. Adj., often in Hom., but only in phrase *ἴφια μῆλα fat, goodly sheep*, Il. 5. 556, al.

ἴφυνον [ἴ], τό, a kind of herb, perhaps *spike-lavender*, Ar. Thesm. 910, Fr. 473, Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 11.

ἴχανῶν, v. *ισχανῶν* sub fin.

ἴχαρ, τό, *vehement desire*, Aesch. Supp. 850, ubi v. Schol.

ἴχθρα, lon. -ύη, ἡ, (ἴχθῦς) the dried skin of the fish *ῥίνη*, like our *shagreen*, Theophr. 914 D, Galen.

II. a *pot*, perh. for pickled fish, C. I. 8345 c.

ἴχθυάσμαι, Dep. = sq., Anth. P. 7. 693.

ἴχθυάω, (ἴχθῦς) to fish, *angle*, mostly used in Ep. pres. and impf., ἴχθυάσκον *ἰχθυοῖς ἀγκίστροισι* Od. 4. 368: c. acc. to fish for, αὐτοῦ δ' ἴχθυάα .. *δελφίνας* 12. 95, cf. Opp. H. 1. 426:—also in Med., Lyc. 46.

II. to sport (like fish), δελφίνας .. ἔθύνον ἴχθυόεντες Hes. Sc. 210.

III. Pass. to be made of fish, ἴχθυόμενος ἄρτος (vulg. ἀργός) Horapoll. 1. 14.

ἴχθυόβουλος, εως, ὅ, = *ἴχθυόβλος*, Nic. Th. 793, Call. Del. 15, Anth. P. 7. 504., 10. 9, cf. Ath. 116 A.

ἴχθυόβλος, to strike fish, harpoon them, Anth. P. 7. 381, 635.

ἴχθυόβλος, ον, striking fish, catching fish, ἴχθ. μηχανή of the trident, Aesch. Theb. 133; αἰθῖαι Anth. P. 6. 23.

2. as Subst. a fisher, angler, lb. 7. 295., 9. 227.

II. pass., ἴχθ. θήρα a spoil of speared fish, lb. 6. 24; ἴχθ. δέσπαινα Opp. H. 3. 18.

ἴχθυόβρος, ον, fish-eating, Anth. P. 7. 652.

ἴχθυόβοτος, ον, fed on by fish, Opp. H. 2. 1, Noun. Jo. 21. 80.

ἴχθυόγνος, ον, producing fish, Noun. D. 26. 275.

ἴχθυόδιον, τό, Dim. of ἴχθῦς, a little fish. [ἴ, Ar. Fr. 344. 8, Theopomp. Com. Φω. 1. 3, Anaxil. May. 1, al.; but ἴ in dactyls, Anth. P. 11. 405, Archestr. ap. Ath. 311 C.]

ἴχθυόδοκος, ον, (δέχομαι) holding fish, σπινθίς Anth. P. 6. 4.

ἴχθυή, ἡ, lon. for ἴχθῦς.

ἴχθυήματα, τά, (ἴχθῦς) fish-scales: hence any small substances, filings, Hipp. 877 D, 880 F, G, etc.; the sing. only in 880 F.

ἴχθυήρας, ὁ, ὄν, (ἴχθῦς) fishy, scaly, i. e. foul, dirty, πινυκίσκοι Ar. Pl. 813, Fr. 449; *καυὸς* Luc. Lexiph. 5; οὐκ ἔστιν ἴχθυήρην nothing of the fish kind, Diphil. Ἐμπορ. 1. 21:—ἡ πύλη ἡ ἴχθ. the fish-gate, LXX (Neh. 3. 3).

ἴχθυῖα, ἡ, (ἴχθῦς) fishing, Procl. V. Hom. p. 9.

ἴχθυόικος, ἡ, ὄν, = *ἴχθυος*, τὰ ἴχθ. *ζῷδια* Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 215, LXX (2 Par. 33. 14):—also ἴχθυόικος, ἡ, ὄν, Ael. N. A. 17. 32.

ἴχθυό-κεντρον, τό, a trident, Poll. 10. 133; ἴχθυόκεντρον, Hesych., Suid.

ἴχθυό-μεδων, οντος, ὁ, a king of fish, Marc. Sid. 54.

ἴχθυό-νόμος, ον, ruling-fish, Opp. H. 1. 643.

ἴχθυό-βουλος, ἴχθυόβλος, = *ἴχθυβ-*, Phot., Eust. 191. 33, etc.

ἴχθυό-βρωτος, ον, eaten by fish, Plut. 2. 668 A.

ἴχθυό-ειδής, ἐς, fish-like, *λεπίς* Hdt. 7. 61.

ἴχθυόεις, εσσα, εν, (ἴχθῦς) full of fish, fishy, πόντος, Ἑλλάσποντος Il. 9. 4, 360; ἴχθυόεντα κέλευθα, i. e. the sea, Od. 3. 177; *μυχὸς ἴχθ.*, of the Bosphorus, Ar. Thesm. 324; *fishlike, demas* Opp. H. 3. 548.

II. consisting of fish, θήρη Opp. H. 1. 666; βόλος Anth. P. 6. 223.

ἴχθυό-θηρ, θηρος, ὁ, the fish-beast, of the crocodile, Eccl.

ἴχθυό-θηρας, ον, ὁ, a fisherman, Cyrill.; so ἴχθυό-θηρευτής, οὗ, ὁ, Manetho 4. 243; -θηρητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, Anth. P. 7. 702.

ἴχθυό-θηρία, ἡ, fishing, Eust. (?): ἡ ἴχθυόθηρικῆ (sc. τέχνη), Poll. 1. 97.

ἴχθυό-θηρην, τό, = *κεκλάμνος*, Diosc. Noth. 2. 194.

ἴχθυό-κένταυρος, ὁ, ἡ, half-man and half-fish, of Triton, Tzetz. Lyc. 34.

ἴχθυό-κόλλα, ἡ, fish-glue, i. e. *isinglass*, Diosc. 3. 102, Galen.

2. in Plin., the fish which produces it, a kind of sturgeon, 32. 27.

ἴχθυό-κτόνος, ον, fish-killing, Philas Anim. So. 6.

ἴχθυό-λογέω, to speak of fish, Ath. 308 D, 360 D.

ἴχθυό-λυμῆς [λύ], ον, ὁ, the plague of fish, comic epith. of a fish-eater, Horace's *perniciēs macelli*, Ar. Pax 814.

ἴχθυό-μαντις, εως, ὁ, one who prophesies by means of fish, Ath. 333 D, cf. Ael. N. A. 8. 5.

ἴχθυό-μορφος, ον, fish-shaped, Eccl.

ἴχθυό-οπίς, ἰδος, fem. Adj. for broiling fish, ἰσχόρα Poll. 6. 88., 10. 95.

ἴχθυό-πώλαινα, irreg. fem. of sq., Pherecr. Ἰπν. 1.

ἴχθυό-πώλης, ον, ὁ, a fishmonger, often in Com., as Ar. Fr. 344. 10, Antiph. Bont. 1. 7, Alex. Δορκ. 1. al.;—fem. ἴχθυόπωλις ἀγορά the fish-market, Plut. 2. 849 D:—ἴχθυοπωλῶ, Poll. 7. 26.

ἴχθυό-πωλία, ἡ, fishmongering, Ath. 276 F, Plut. 2. 668 A; unless in both places τὰ ἴχθυοπωλία should be read with Schneid.

ἴχθυό-πώλιον, τό, the fish-market, C. I. 2058 B. 4; -πωλῖον in Plut. 2. 668 A, Hesych.; both forms occur in Schol. Ar. Ran. 1100.

ἰχθυόρροος, *ov*, contr. -ρρως, *ovv*, (βέω) *running or swarming with fish*, ποταμός Timoclon. 1.
 ἰχθυο-τροφεῖον, *τὸ, a fish-pond*, Moschio ap. Ath. 208 A, cf. 541 F.
 ἰχθυο-τροφικός, *ή, ὄν*, *of or for keeping fish*, Geop. 20. 1.
 ἰχθυο-τρόφος, *ov*, *feeding fish: full of fish*, Plut. Lucull. 39.
 ἰχθυολακός, *δ*, (ἐλακ) *an angler*, Phot., Suid.: in Hesych., and Theodoret. Epist. 76, written ἰχθυολακός.
 ἰχθυοφάγιον, *to feed on fish*, Arist. H. A. 9. 14, 4.
 ἰχθυοφάγιον, *τὸ, a fish diet*, Eust. 135. 19.
 ἰχθυο-φάγος [δ], *ov*, *eating fish*, Ath. 345 E:—οἱ ἰχθ. ἄνδρες *like Fish-eaters*, a tribe on the Arabian Gulf, Hdt. 3. 19, cf. Strabo 769 sq., Paus. 1. 33, 4; another on the Persian Gulf, Strabo 720.
 ἰχθυοφορέω, *to produce fish*, E. M. 117. 26.
 ἰχθυο-φόρος, *ov*, *producing fish*, κηρίδες Ctesias in Phot. Bibl. 46. 32.
 2. *carrying fish*, πλοῖα LXX (Job. 40. 26).
 ἰχθυ-παγίτης, *ēs*, *piercing fish*, ἄγκιστρον Anth. P. 6. 27.
 ἰχθὺς [v. sub fin.], *ὅς, δ*: acc. ἰχθύν, in late Poets also ἰχθύα Anth. P. 9. 227, v. sub fin.: voc. ἰχθύ Ἐριννα 2, Crates Θηρ. 1. 9:—pl. ἰχθύες, acc. ἰχθύας, contr. ἰχθύς Od. 5. 53, both forms being used in Com., cf. Teleclid. Ἀμφ. 1. 6, Archipp. Ἰχθ. 14, with Anth. Bouv. 1. 12, Ephipp. Φιλ. 21, so also in Arist., etc.:—dual ἰχθὺς Antiph. Προβλ. 1. 15: cf. ὄφρυς. *A fish*, ὠμησῆς Il. 24. 82, cf. 21. 122, 203, Od. 14. 135, etc.:—proverb., ἀφανότερος πῶν ἰχθύνων Luc. Gall. 1, Indoct. 16, cf. ἑλλός:—metaph. of a stupid fellow, Plut. 2. 975 B.
 II. in pl., of ἰχθύς *the fish-market at Athens*, παρὰ τοὺς ἰχθύς Ar. Vesp. 789; ἐν τοῖς ἰχθύσι Ran. 1068, Antiph. Κνωσθ. 2: cf. λάχανον, μύρον, etc. [ῥ in disyll. cases; ῥ in trisyll. cases and in all compds.: the exception ἰχθύν, Theocr. 21. 49, is removed by Meineke's emendation ἰχθὺς].
 ἰχθυσί-ληϊστήρ, *ήρος, δ*, *a stealer of fish*, Anth. P. 7. 295; cf. ἰχθυολ-, but v. Lob. Phryn. 687.
 ἰχθυ-τόκος, *ov*, *producing fish*, cited from Nonn.
 ἰχθυ-φάγος [α], *ov*, = ἰχθυοφάγος, Anth. P. 9. 83.
 ἰχθυ-φόνος, *ov*, *killing fish*, Opp. C. 2. 444.
 ἰχθυώδης, *ēs*, = ἰχθυοειδής, *full of fish*, A. 13. 29, al.:—Adv. -δώς, Id. H. A. 4. 9, 10.
 II. *lust of fish*, λίμνη Hdt. 7. 109.
 ἰχμα, *τό, prob. corrupt for ἰθμα*, Hesych.: v. Koen. Greg. 218.
 ἰχναῖος, *α, ov*, (ἰχνος) *following on the track*, of Themis and Nemesia, b. Hom. Ap. 94, Lyc. 129, Anth. P. 9. 405:—Strabo (435) seems to have derived it from Ichnae in Thessaly, where was a temple of Themis.
 ἰχναῖομαι, *Dep.*, = ἰχνεύω, Hesych., Suid.
 ἰχνεῖα, *ή, a casting about for the scent*, of hounds, Xen. Cyn. 3. 7.
 ἰχνη-ελάτης, v. sub ἰχνηλάτης.
 ἰχνημα, *τό, a track*, Poll. 5. 11.
 ἰχνεύμων, *ovos, δ*, *the tracker*; hence, 1. an Egyptian animal of the weasel-kind, *which hunts out crocodile's eggs*, the *ichneumon*, Pharaoh's rat, Herpestes ichneumon, Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 5, Nic. Th. 190, Plut. 2. 966 D; also called ἰχνητής, Hdt. 2. 67, Nic. Th. 195.
 2. a small kind of wasp, *that hunts spiders*, Arist. H. A. 5. 20, 1, 9. 1, 13, cf. Plin. 10. 95.
 ἰχνεύσις, *εως, ή, a tracking*, Xen. Cyn. 3. 4, 10, 5.
 ἰχνεύτειρα, *ή, fem.* of ἰχνητήρ, C. I. 1907.
 ἰχνητέος, *α, ov*, verb. Adj. *to be searched out*, cited from Philostr.
 ἰχνητήρ, *ήρος, δ*, = sq., Opp. C. 1. 76, 449, 467; as Adj., ἰχνη. παρός Nonn. D. 46. 115.
 ἰχνητής, *οὐ, δ*, *a tracker, hunter*, Poll. 5. 10, 17: ἰχνη. κύων *a hound that hunts by nose*, cf. Anth. P. 5. 16:—ἰχνηταί was the title of a satyric play by Sophocles.
 II. = ἰχνεύμων 1, v. sub voc.
 ἰχνητικός, *ή, ὄν*, *good at tracking*, κύων Ael. N. A. 6. 59, Arr. Epict. 1. 2, 34. Adv. -κώς, *by scent*, Eust. Opusc. 174. 51.
 ἰχνεύω, (ἰχυνος) *to track or trace out, hunt after, seek out*, Soph. Aj. 20, O. T. 221, 475; ἰχνη. θήρας κυοῖ Eur. Cycl. 130; κύνης ἰχνεύουσαι *hunting by scent*, Plat. Legg. 654 E: metaph., κατὰ σοῦ τὴν ψῆφον ἰχνη. seeking for a vote of condemnation, Ar. Eq. 808; ἰχνη. τὰ λεχθέντα Plat. Parm. 128 C; τὴν τοῦ καλοῦ φύσιν Id. Rep. 401 C; ἰχνηεύς .. τίς ἐμ' ἐγώ ..; Epigr. Gr. 227.
 2. ἰχνη. ὄρη *to hunt the mountains*, Xen. Cyn. 4. 9.—In Pind. P. 8. 48, Böckh reads ἰχνεών (*following in the traces of*) metri grat., but Hermann's οἰχνεών is better.
 ἰχνηλάτης, *to track out*, Philo 1. 12., 2. 475, Eust. Opusc. 128. 10.
 ἰχνηλάτης [α], *ov, δ*, (ἐλαύνω) *one who hunts by the track*, a tracker, ἀλθείας Plut. 2. 762 B:—poet. ἰχνηλάτης, Anth. P. 6. 183, Plan. 289.
 ἰχνηλάτης, *εως, ή, a following on the track*, Eust. Opusc. 301. 59.
 ἰχνηλαΐα, *ή, = foreg.*, Poll. 5. 11; leg. ἰχνηλασία, Lob. Phryn. 507.
 ἰχνηλατικός, *ή, ὄν*, = ἰχνητικός, Schol. Soph. Aj. 8. Adv. -κώς, Tzet. ἰχνηον, *τό, Dim.* of ἰχνος only in form (v. Chandler, Gr. Accents § 340), *a track, trace, footstep*, ἰχνη' ἐρευνόντες κύνης ἦσαν Od. 19. 436; μετ' ἰχνηα βαῖνε θεοῖο followed on her track, 5. 193; μετ' ἀνέρος ἰχνη' ἐρευνών Il. 18. 321; κατ' ἰχνηα τινος βαῖνεν Ar. Rh. 1. 575; ἐπειθὲν τινα κατ' ἰχνηον Q. Sm. 8. 361; ἰχνηον ἐδράσασθαι *to plant one's step*, Anth. P. 6. 70.
 2. metaph. *a trace, remnant*, ἀγαλαῖς Ib. 58.
 ἰχνο-βάτης [α], *δ*, *going on the track*, name of a hound, Ov. Met. 3. 107.
 ἰχνο-βλαβής, *ēs*, *hurt in the foot*, Manetho 4. 500.
 ἰχνο-γραψία, *ή, a tracing out: a ground-plan*, Vitruv. 1. 2. § 20.
 ἰχνο-πέδη, *ή, a kind of fetter or trap*, Anth. P. 6. 109, 7. 626.
 ἰχνος, *εως, τό* (v. sub fin.):—*a track, footstep*, Od. 17. 317, Hes. Op. 678, Hdt. 4. 82, Pind., etc.: *a footstep, track, trace*, κατ' ἰχνος πλατάν ἀφαντον Aesch. Ag. 695; ἐς παντὶν ἐλθὼν .. ἰχνος λόγων Id. Fr. 845; ἰχνος κακῶν βυβλατοσύνη Id. Ag. 1184; ἰχνος παλαιὰς δυστέκμαρτον αἰτίας Soph. O. T. 109; ἰχνος τευχῶν Eur. Hel. 108; ἰχνη τῶν πηλῶν Plat. Gorg. 524 C; τὰ τῶν κοινῶν Id. Aeschin. 84. 2:—Phrases, ἰχνος ποδὸς θείναι, Lat. *vestigia ponere*, Eur. Or. 234, I. T. 752;

θεῖσθαι Anth. P. 7. 464; λεπτόν ἔ. ἀρβύλης τίθετε step softly, Eur. Or. 140; ἔ. ἐπαντέλλειν ποδὸς Id. Phoen. 104; ἔ. ἐρείδειν Anth. P. 5. 301; ἐν ἰχνησὶ τινος πόδα νέμειν Pind. N. 6. 27; κατ' ἰχνος ἄσσειν, διώκειν Soph. Aj. 32, Plat. Rep. 410 B, cf. Eur. Hec. 1059; εἰς ἰχνη τινὸς ἰέναι Ep. Plat. 330 E; ἔ. μετέναι, μετεθέσθαι Id. Phaedr. 276 D, Theaet. 187 E; ἰχυνος προσάπτεισθαι *to keep close to the track*, Id. Polit. 290 D; ἰχνη ὑπορίας εἰς τινα φέρει Antipho 119. 7, cf. Xen. Cyn. 6. 15, etc. 2. poet. *a foot or leg*, opp. to ὠλένη, Eur. Bacch. 1134. 3. *the hard sole of the foot*, Galen. 12. 195 A: *the sole of a shoe*, Hipp. Art. 827, cf. Arr. Indic. p. 330.
 ἰχνο-σκοπέω, *to look at the track or traces*, ἐν στίβοισι τοῖς ἐμοῖς Aesch. Cho. 228; ἰχνη. καὶ στριβεύειν τὸ μέλλον Plut. 2. 399 A.
 ἰχνοσκοπία, *ή, a looking at the tracks*, Plut. 2. 917 F.
 ἰχώρ [ι], ὥρος, ὅ, *ichor, the ethereal juice, not blood*, that flows in the veins of gods, Il. 5. 340:—Ep. acc. ἰχῶ for ἰχώρα, γέλω for γέλωτα, ἰδρῶ for ἰδρῶτα, Il. 5. 416:—later simply for blood, Aesch. Ag. 1480.
 II. *the watery part of any of the animal juices*, Lat. serum; of the blood, Plat. Tim. 83 C, Arist. H. A. 3. 19, 12 (in pl., lb. 9), P. A. 2. 4, 8; of gall, Hipp. 396. 8; of milk, like ὀρρός, Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 6; *the gravy of underdone meat*, Archestr. ap. Ath. 399 E; *the juice of leaves*, Diosc. 1. 172; but also, 2. *of corrupted juices, a discharge, matter*, Lat. pus, Hipp. V. C. 911; ἰχώρες ὑδαρεῖς ὑπαχχοι, from women in childbirth, Arist. H. A. 7. 9, 2.
 III. *the poison of serpents*, Id. Mirab. 141; of naphtha, lb. 97.
 ἰχωρο-ειδής, *ēs*, *like serous matter*, αἷμα Hipp. ap. Galen., Arist. H. A. 3. 19, 8.
 ἰχωρορροέω, (βέω) *to run with serous matter*, Hipp. 200 E; later, ἰχωρορροέω, Diosc. 3. 26, Erotian, etc.
 ἰχωρώδης, *ēs*, = ἰχωροειδής, Hipp. 494. 3, Arist. H. A. 7. 7, 3.
 ἰψ (not ἰψ), ὅ, gen. ἰπός [ι], nom. pl. ἰπες: (ἰπτομαι):—*a worm that eats horn and wood*, Od. 21. 395; also *that eats vine-buds*, a kind of cynips, like ἰψ, Theophr. H. P. 8. 10, 5, C. P. 3. 22, 5, Strabo 613.
 ἰψαο, v. sub ἰπτομαι.
 ἰψος, ἰψηλος, Ael. for ὕψος, ὕψηλος, Sappho, v. Ahr. D. Aeol. p. 81.
 ἰψος or ἰψός, ὅ, *a tree, the cork-tree*, or perhaps the *Pyrus Cretica*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 4, 2. 2. in Hesych., = κισσός.
 ἰω, subj. of ἐλμι (ibo).
 ἰώ, contr. for ἰάω, imper. of ἰδομαι.
 ἰώ, an exclamation, as in Lat. *io triumphe!*—put single or double, rarely three times, as Aesch. Supp. 125; esp. in invoking aid, ἰώ μάκαρες, ἰώ θεοί Id. Theb. 96, Soph. Ph. 736; ἰώ ἰω Παιδῶν Id. Tr. 221; ἰώ Βάκχαι Eur. Bacch. 578. 2. often also of grief or suffering, oh! ἰώ δύστανος Soph. Ant. 850; ἰώ μοι μοι Id. O. C. 119, etc.; and c. gen., ἰώ, πατέρ, σοῦ .. τῶν τε τέκνων Aesch. Ag. 1305; ἰώ μοι πόνων Eur. Phoen. 1289; ἰώ ἰψ τραυμάτων Ar. Ach. 1205.
 II. with other Interj., ἰώ ἰψ Aesch. Ag. 1485; ἰώ ὡς ὡ Soph. O. C. 224; ἔ ἰώ Id. El. 840; yet sometimes ἰ, in anap. and dactyl. verses, Aesch. Ag. 1455, 1537, Soph. El. 150, Eur. Alc. 741.]
 ἰώ [ι], ἰούς, ἡ; acc. ἰούν Hdt. 1. 1; voc. ἰοῖ Aesch. Pr. 635, etc.:—*Io*, daughter of Inachus. II. a name of the moon at Argos, Eust. ad Dion. P. 92.
 ἰωά, = ἰώ, Aesch. Pers. 1070.
 ἰώγα, v. ἰών, ἰώνγα.
 ἰωγή, ἡ, Ep. word like σκέπας, *shelter*, Βορέω ὑπ' ἰωγή under shelter from the north-wind, Od. 14. 533; cf. ἐπωγαί, κυματογή. (Prob. akin to ἀγνυμ, like βήγμιν and perh. ἀκτῆ, cf. Schol. Od. 5. 404).
 ἰώδης, *ēs*, (ἰόν, εἶδος) *violet-like, dark-coloured*, Hipp. Progn. 40: *smelling like violet*, Diosc. 5. 171.
 ἰώδης [ι], *ēs*, (ἰός, εἶδος) *rust-like, rust-coloured*, Theophr. Lap. 37, Callias ap. Schol. Ar. Rh. 3. 41, Diosc. 5. 92. II. *acid*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 16: *poisonous*, Ath. 42 A: τὸ ἰώδες, of envy, Plut. 2. 565 C.
 ἰωή, ἡ, (v. αἰών) *any loud sound: the shout or cry of men*, περὶ φρένας ἡλυθ' ἰωή Il. 10. 130, Ar. Rh. 3. 708; *the sound of the lyre*, περὶ δέ σφεας ἡλυθ' ἰωή φόρμυγος Od. 17. 261; of the wind, ὑπὸ Ζεφύρου ἰωῆς for the roaring blast of Zephyrus, Il. 4. 276, 11. 308; of fire, πυρὸς δόμοιο ἰωῆν 16. 127; of footsteps, Hes. Th. 682; *the clang of arms*, Coluth. 56; ἰ. ἀμοιβάς, of Echo, Nonn. Io. 21. 90; ἰ. Λατίνης the Latin tongue, Ib. 19. 102:—Ep. word, used also by Soph. Ph. 216, in a chorus, βοᾷ τραυλὸν ἰωῶν.
 ἰωκή, ἡ, (διώκω, cf. Δδ II. 10):—*roul, pursuit*, οὔτε βίας .. ὑπεδείδωσαν οὔτε ἰωκάς Il. 5. 521.—ἰωκή is personified with Ἔπας and Ἀλκή, 5. 540. There is also a metaplast. acc. (as if from ἰώξ), πόνον αἰπὺν ἰωκά τῃ δακρυόεσσιν 11. 601:—cf. ἰωχμός, ἰωξίς, παλῳξίς, προῳξίς.
 ἰωλία, ἡ, (ἰα) = φήμη, Hesych.
 ἰών, ἰώνγα, Boeot. for ἐγώ, ἐγῶγε, Apoll. de Pron. 324 B.
 ἰών, *ωνος, ὅ, Ion*, the son of Xuthus (or Apollo) and Creusa, from whom sprung the Ionian race, Hdt. 7. 94, 8. 44, Eur. Ion, etc.:—ἰωνες, οἱ, *the Ionians*, v. Clinton F. H. 1. pp. 53 sq.:—ἰωνία, ἡ, *their country*, Aesch. Pers. 771.
 ἰωνιά, *ās, ή*, (ἰόν) *a violet-bed*, Lat. violarium, Ar. Pax 577. 2. *the violet-plant*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 9, 4, etc. II. = χαμαίπτω, Apollod. ap. Ath. 681 D, Schol. Nic. Al. 56, v. Schneid. Ind. Theophr.
 ἰωνίζω, *to speak Ionic or use Ionian fashion*, Phot., Schol. Clem. Al.
 ἰωνικός, *ή, ὄν*, *Ionic, Ionian*, i. e. *effeminate*, Ar. Pax 46, Plat. Com. Δακ. 1. 14, etc.; Adv. -κώς, *in the Ionic fashion*, i. e. *softly, effeminately*, Ar. Thesm. 163:—τὸ ἰωνικὸν μέτρον *a metre consisting of Ionic verses*, as Horat. Od. 3. 12:—pecul. fem. ἰωνίς, ἰδός, *Ionian*, Paus. 6. 22, 7, etc.; also ἰωνιάς, ἄδος, Ath. 651 D, and cited from Strabo.
 ἰωνίσκος, ὅ, Ephes. name for the fish χρυσόσφυς, Archestr. ap. Ath. 328 C.
 ἰωνιστί, Adv. *in Ionic*, like ἰαστί, A. B. 572.

Ἰωνο-κάμπτης, *ov*, *δ*, *one who sings with soft Ionic modulations*, Plut. 2. 539 C: cf. *ἰωνοκαμπτής*.

Ἰωνό-κῦσος, *a debauchee*, Cratin. Incert. 68; cf. *κυσολάκων*.

ἰωός, *ew*, *ῆ*, *ιωκή* (q. v.), Hesych., Suid.

ἰωρός, *δ*, (*ῶρα*, *ōros* v. I. II. 5) — *a keeper, watchman*; proverb, *ἐντός* or *ἐκτός ἰωροῦ εἶναι* to be in or out of safety, Hesych., Suid.; Att. word acc. to Apoll. de Pron. p. 330.

ἰώτα, Callias ap. Ath. 453 D, v. sub *ι*: — proverb. of anything very small, the *smallest letter, a jot* (the Hebr. *yod*), Ev. Matth. 5. 18.

ἰωτακισμός, *ov*, *δ*, *a laying too much stress upon the ι*, e. g. to say *Troia, Maia*, Spald. Quintil. 1. 5. 32, Isid. Etym. 1. 32, 5.

ἰωτίσις, *to write with an iota*, Moschop. p. 55: — so, *ἰωτογραφία*, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 921, etc.; often in Gramm.

ἰωχμός [*ῖ*], *δ*, *ιωκή*, *ἦλθον ἀν' ἰωχῶν* through the rout, Il. 8. 89, 158; *ἰωή ἀσπέτου ἰωχοῦ* Hes. Th. 683, cf. Theoc. 25. 279.

ἰωψ, *ωπος*, *δ*, *a small fish*, Dorio ap. Ath. 300 F, Nic. ib. 329 A.

K

K, κ, κάππα, *τὸ*, indecl., tenth letter in Gr. alphabet: as numeral *κ' = 20*, but *κ = 20,000*. The numeral *κά (21)* is used as one syll. in a metrical *luscra*, published by Keil in Bergk's Philol. Journal (1846), p. 984, like *ῥήσασα ἔτη ε'*, at the end of an hexam.

I. κ is the tenuis guttural mute, related to the medial γ and the aspir. χ. In the Indo-Europ. languages, the Gr. κ, Lat. c (k), q, Skt. k, kh, k or ś = Gothic and Germ. initial h, and (sometimes) medial g: — *as, καρδία, κέαρ*, Lat. *cor*, Skt. *hṛid* = Goth. *hairto*, O. Norse *hjartr*, A. S. *heorte*, O. H. G. *herza*; — *κάλαμος*, L. *calamus, culmus*, Skt. *kalamas* = O. H. G. *halam, halin*; — *κάνναβις*, Skt. *śanām* = O. N. *hanpr*, A. S. *hæper*, O. H. G. *hany*; — *κεφαλή*, L. *caput*, Skt. *kapālas* = Goth. *haubith*, O. N. *höfud*, A. S. *heafod*, O. H. G. *houpit*; — *κύνω* (κυν-ός), L. *canis*, Skt. *śvī* (for *śvan*), = Goth. *hund*, O. H. G. *hund*, etc.; — *νύξ* (νυκτ-ός), L. *nox* (noct-), Skt. *nak, naktis*, = Goth. *nahs*, A. S. *niht*, O. H. G. *naht*; — *δέκα*, L. *decem*, Skt. *daśan*, = Goth. *taihiw*, O. H. G. *zehān*; — *ὀκτώ*, L. *octo*, Skt. *aṣṭāu* = Goth. *ahtan*, A. S. *eahla*, Germ. *acht*.

II. changes of κ in the Gr. dialects, etc.: 1. Ion. κ replaces χ, as *κῖθων* *δέκομαι* *βάτρακος* *κύθρον* for *χῖτων* *δέχομαι* *βάτραχος* *χύτρα*: — so the older Att. changed *χρύσος* *γυγνάτω* *ρέγγω* into *κρύσος* *κυνάτω* *ρέγγω*.

2. Ion. κ sometimes represents π, as *κου κοτε* *κως*, etc., for *πον ποτε* *πως*, etc.; so, *ἴσκει* = *ἔσπεν*, *ἴππος* Lat. *equus*, *σκόλον* Lat. *spolia*, *κώληψ* Lat. *porles*; cf. also *αἰ-πόλος*, *πᾶς* and *ἐ-κασ-τος*.

3. Dor. κ is interchanged with τ, as *ὄκα*, *ἄλλοκα*, *τῆνος* for *ὄτε*, *ἄλλοτε*, *κεῖνος*.

4. In Thessaly, κ was prefixed to some words, as *καπάνη* for *ἀπάνη*, Ath. 418 D.

5. γ before κ (as also before γ, χ, ξ) is pronounced like our *ng*. — Cf. *κόππα*.

κᾶ, Dor. for Ion. *κε*, = Att. *άν*, (as γᾶ, Dor. for γε), Ar. Ach. 737, 799, Eq. 201, Lys. 117, Thuc. 5. 77, Theoc. [On the *ά*, v. Elmsl. Ach. 806.]

κα-βαίων, Dor. for *καταβ-*, Alcman 22; cf. *κάπετος*.

κάβατος, *δ*, (*κάβος*) *a glutinous fellow*, Cratin. Mallo. 7.

κάβάλλης, *ov*, *δ*, *a nag*, Lat. *caballus*, Germ. *Gaul*, Plut. 2. 828 E: — hence *καβαλλάριος*, *δ*, *a horseman*, and *καβαλλαρικός*, *ῆ*, *όν*, *of or for cavalry*, Byz.

κάββαλε, Ep. for *κατέβαλε*, aor. 2 of *καταβάλλω*.

καββαλίκος, *ῆ*, *όν*, Lacon. for *καταβαλτικός*, good at throwing, οὐδείς ἐγένετο *καββαλίκωτος*, of a Lacedaemonian, Plut. 2. 236 E, ubi v. Wytenb., cf. M. Ant. 7. 52: — *καββαλίκη* (sc. *τέχνη*), *ῆ*, *the art of wrestling*, Galen. 6. p. 38.

καββάς, v. sub *καταβαίνω*: — *καββασία*, v. sub *καταβασία*.

Καβείροι, *oi*, *the Cabeiri*, divinities worshipped by the Pelasgians in Lemnos and Samothrace, whence these ancient mysteries spread over all Greece: they were represented as dwarfs with large genitals, and were called sons of Hephaistos, as being masters in the art of working metals, Hdt. 2. 51., 3. 37, Strabo 470 sqq. The origin and progress of the Cabeiri worship has been examined by Lob. Aglaoph. pp. 1202 sq., Welcker Aeschyl. Trilogie. — *Καβερίδες*, *ai*, and *Καβερώ*, *ῆ*, *the sisters and mother of the Cabeiri*, are mentioned by Strabo 472. — Steph. Byz. cites the Adj. forms *Καβεραῖος*, *α*, *ον* (also in Paus. 9. 25, 5-7), *Καβερίκος*, *ῆ*, *όν*, fem. *Καβερίαις*, *adotes*, *Cabeiric*; also the Dep. *Καβερίαιζομαι*, *to hold the Cabeiri mysteries*: — also *Καβερίεται*, *oi*, Paus. 9. 25, 8; — *Καβερίον*, *τὸ*, *their temple*, Id. 9. 26, 2; *Καβείρια*, *τά*, *their mysteries*, Hesych.

καβιοθύρα, *ῆ*, *a swing-door* (from Lat. *cavea*, *θύρα*), Math. Vett. p. 47.

κάβος, *δ*, *a corn-measure, answering to the Greek χοῖνιξ*, LXX (4 Regg. 6. 25), Geop. 7. 20. (Prob. from Hebrew *Kab*.)

κάγ, rare poet. form for *κατά* before γ, *κάγ γόνυ* for *κατά γόνυ*, Il. 20. 458; *κάγ γόνυ* Sappho 25 (50).

καγκαῖω and **κάγκω**, *to parch, dry*, Hesych., who expl. *καγκαίνει* by *θάλλει*, *ξηραίνει*, and *καγκωμέννς* by *ξηρᾶς τῷ φιβῷ*.

κάγκαμον, *τό*, *an Arabian gum used for fumigating*, Diosc. 1. 23, Plin. 12. 44, in Hesych. *κάγκαλον*.

κάγκανος, *ον*, (*καίω*, *καγκαίνω*) *fit for burning, dry*, ξύλα *κάγκανα* Il. 21. 364, Od. 18. 308, Theoc. 24. 87; *κάγκανα* *κάλα* h. Hom. Merc. 112; *σταγύς* Lyc. 1430. — In Hesych. we have *καγκαλέος* *κατακεκαυμένος*: and *καγκάνεος* occurs in Manetho 4. 324.

κάγκελος, *δ*, the Lat. *cancelli*, *a grating*, Schol. Theoc. 8. 57, Hesych.; also *κάγκελλος*, Byz.; whence *καγκελλάριος*, *δ*, = *λογοθετής*, Jo. Lyd.

de Mag. 3. 36: — *κάγκελον*, *τὸ*, Schol. Ar. Eq. 638, 672: — hence *καγκελο-ειδώς*, Adv., *like a grating*, Hippiatr. 254: — *καγκελο-θύρίς*, *ιδος*, *ῆ*, = *κιγκλῆς*, E. M. 513, 3; also *καγκελωτή θύρα* Schol. Ar. Vesp. 124, Poll. 8. 124 (with double λ).

καγκύλη, *ῆ*, Aeol. for *κηκῆς*, Hesych.

καγχάζω, later form for *καχάζω*, q. v.

καγχάλαω, *to laugh aloud*, Lat. *cachinnari*, *καγχάλωσι* Il. 3. 43; *καγχάλαω* 6. 514., 10. 565; *καγχάλωσα* Od. 23. 1, 59; *καγχάλασκε* Ap. Rh. 4. 996 — cf. *καχάζω*.

καγχαλίζομαι, *καγχάσομαι*, = *foreg.*, Hesych.

κάχχαμος, *δ*, in Crotoniate dialect = *κισσός*, Hesych.

καχχάς, *άντος*, *δ*, Lat. *cachinno*, *the laughter or merry-andrew of the Dorian stage*, Müller Dor. 4. 7, 3; cf. also *Χαρίνος*.

καχχασμός, *δ*, *loud laughter*, Clem. Al. 196, Poll. 6. 199; v. *καχχασμός*.

καχχαστής, *ov*, *δ*, *a loud laughter*, A. B. 45, Poll. 6. 29.

καχχάζω, = *καγχάζω*, Ath. 435 F, Hesych.

καχχρύδιον, *κάχχρυς*, etc., v. sub *καχρύδιον*, *κάχρυς*, etc.

κάγῳ [*ā*], Att. crasis for *καὶ ἐγώ*.

κάδ, Ep. for *κατά* before *δ*, *κάδ δώματα* Od. 4. 72; *κάδ δύναμιν* Hes. Op. 334; elsewh. before *δέ*, Il. 2. 160, etc.; *κάδ' ἔββαλε* by tmesis for *κατέβαλε* *δέ*, Od. 4. 344: cf. *κα-βαίνω*, *κά-ζελε*, *κα-νάξαι*.

καδᾶλομαι, Dor. for *καταδᾶλέομαι*.

κάδδixος, *δ*, a Sicil. measure, perh. the same as the *ἡμέκτον*, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 53 (v. Franz p. 707): — hence a Verb *καδδίζομαι*, *to be rejected by vote*. These words should prob. be restored in Plut. Lycurg. 12: *τὸν ἀποδοκιμασθέντα κεκαδδίζθαι* (Mss. *κεκαδδίζθαι*) *λέγοντος* (Mss. *κάδδους*) γὰρ καλεῖται τὸ ἀγγεῖον εἰς ὃ τὰς ἀπομαγδαλίας ἐμβάλλουσι.

καδδρᾶθην, v. sub *καταδρᾶθην*.

καδδῶσαι, Ep. mon. pl. fem. part. aor. 2 act. of *καταδῶ*.

κάδιον, *τὸ*, Dim. of *κάδος*, LXX (1 Regg. 17. 40): *κάδδιον* Dion. Thr. in Bast. Greg. 28.

καδίσκιον, *τὸ*, Dim. of *sq.*, *one part of a spice-box*, Nicoch. Gal. 1.

κάδισκος, *δ*, Dim. of *κάδος*, Cratin. Iv. 16.

II. *the urn or box*: in criminal trials there were usually two, in which the dicasts placed their votes of *guilty* or *not guilty*, ὁ δὲ *κάδισκος* . . ὁ μὲν ἀπολύνων *οὗτος*, ὁ δ' ἀπολλὺς *οὗτος* Phryn. Com. Μοῦσα. 2, cf. Ar. Vesp. 853, Lysias 133, 12, Lycurg. 169. 12, etc. (v. sub *κημός*); — but in civil causes, when a question was to be decided which admitted of more than alternative answers, there were as many boxes as might be required, e. g. *four*, Dem. 1053. 3, cf. Schömann Isae. de Hagnu. hered. § 21: — cf. *κάδδixος*.

καδμεία or **καδμρία** (sc. γῆ), *ῆ*, *cadmia, calamine*, Diosc. 5. 84, Galen.

Καδμείος, *α*, *ον*, *Cadmean*, Hes. Th. 940, Trag.; poet. *Καδμείος*, Pind. I. 4. 88 (3. 71), Soph. Ant. 1115: — *Καδμείου*, *oi*, *the Cadmeans or ancient inhabitants of Thebes*, Hom., Hes., Trag.; also *Καδμείωνες*, Il. 4. 385, etc.: — *ἡ Καδμεία* *the citadel of Thebes*, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 11: — proverb., *Καδμεία νίκη* a victory involving one's own ruin (from the story of the *Σπαρτοί*, or that of Polyneices and Eteocles), Hdt. 1. 166, cf. Plat. Legg. 641 C, Plut. 2. 488 A, Suid.; also, *Καδμείον κράτος* Anth. P. 5. 179.

Καδμείων, *ῆ*, *daughter of Cadmus*, i. e. Semelé, C. I. 6280 B. 59.

Καδμήτιος, *ῆ*, *ον*, Ion. for *Καδμείος*, Hdt., (v. *Κάδμος*); also found in a tragic senarius ap. Galen. 13. p. 641: — fem. *Καδμήτις*, *ιδος*, h. Hom. 6. 57, Hes. Op. 161; also in Att., Thuc. 1. 12.

Καδμο-γενής, *ές*, *Cadmus-born*, Aesch. Theb. 302, Soph. Tr. 116, Eur.

Κάδμος, *δ*, *Cadmus*, Od. 5. 333, Hes. Th. 937, etc.; son of the Phoenician king Agenor, brother to Europa, founder of Boeotian Thebes; — a post-Hom. legend, for in Od. 11. 262 Amphion and Zethus are its founders. Cadmus is said to have brought from Phoenicia the old Greek alphabet of sixteen letters, hence called *Καδμήτις* or *Φοινικία γράμματα* (Hdt. 5. 58, 59); which was afterwards increased by the eight (so called) Ionic, *η ω θ φ χ ζ ξ ψ*, cf. Wolf Prolegg. pp. lii sq. (*The man from the East?* cf. Hebr. *Qedem* (East)).

κάδο-ποιός, *όν*, *making pails or vessels*, Schol. Ar. Pax 1201.

κάδος [*ā*], *δ*, *a jar or vessel for water or wine*, Lat. *cadus*, Anacr. 16, Archil. 4, Hdt. 3. 20, Soph. Fr. 479, Ar., etc.; said to be Ion. for *κερά-μυον*, Clitarch. ap. Ath. 473 B.

2. a liquid measure, = *ἀμφορεύς*, Philoch. ap. Poll. 10. 71, Anth. P. app. 28, Arist. Fr. 426.

II. *an urn or box for collecting the votes*, like *καδίσκος*, Lat. *situla*, Ar. Av. 1032. — The metre usually requires *κάδος*, never *κάδδους*, and the double *δ* is only established in the Dor. forms *κάδδixος*, *καδδίζομαι*.

κάδος, Dor. for *κήδος*.

Κάδουλοι or **Κάδωλοι**, *oi*, *boys used in the worship of the Cabeiri*, compared by Dion. H. 2. 22 to the Roman *Camilli*.

καδύτας, *ov*, *δ*, a parasitic plant, *dodder* (?), a Syrian word (cf. *Cadytis*), Theophr. C. P. 2. 17, 3.

Κάειρα, *ῆ*, fem. from *Κάρ*, *a Carian woman*, Il. 4. 142.

II. Adj. fem. = *Καρική*, e. g. *Κάειρα ἐσθής* Hdt. 5. 88.

κάεις, *κᾶήμεναι*, v. sub *καίω*.

κά-ζελε, Arcad. for *κατ-έβαλε*, Hesych.

κάζομαι, v. sub *κοίνυμαι*.

κάθᾳ [*ā*], Adv., used for *καθ' ᾧ*, *according as, just as*, Menand. Monost. 551, Polyb. 3. 107, 10, LXX, etc.; written *καθ' ᾧ* in Xen. Mem. 4. 6, 5, Hell. 1. 7, 29.

II. in earlier writers *καθάπερ*, Ion. *κατάπερ*, Hdt. 1. 182, al., Ar. Eq. 8, Eccl. 61, etc.; with a part., like *ὡς*, *ἄγε*, Dio C. 37. 54: — strengthd., *καθάπερ εἰ* (Ion. *κατάπερ εἰ*, Hdt. 1. 170), *like as if, exactly as*, Plat. Phileb. 22 E, 59 E, al.; *καθάπερ ἂν* Dem. 633. 17; *καθάπερ ἂν* ei Plat. Legg. 684 C, Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 16, etc. — Cf. *καθῶ*, *καθῶς*.

καθαγιαζώ, = *sq.*, LXX (Lev. 27. 26., 2 Macc. 1. 26).

καθαρίζω, fut. *ίσω*, Att. *ἴω*: Ion. *κατ-*, Hdt. 1. 86.

To devote, dedicate, offer to a god, *τινὶ τι* Hdt. 1. c., Ar. Av. 566, cf. Lysistr. 238, Plat., etc.:—of a burnt offering, *θυμῆματα* κ. Hdt. 2. 130; κ. πυρὶ Ib. 47; κ. ἐπὶ πυρὸς 7. 167; ἐπὶ τοῦ βωμοῦ I. 183; absol., 2. 40, etc.:—to make offerings to the manes, Lat. *parentare*, Luc. Luct. 9.

II. generally, to burn, καταγίγμενον τοῦ καρποῦ τοῦ ἐπιβαλλομένου (ἐπὶ τῷ πυρὶ) Hdt. 1. 202:—to burn a dead body, and even to bury, Plut. Anton. 14, cf. Brut. 20; so, prob., in Soph. Ant. 1081, ὅσον σπαράγματ' ἡ κύνες καθήγισαν whose mangled bodies dogs have buried, i.e. devoured, (Cod. L. καθήγισαν; but the Schol. interprets it μετὰ ἄγους ἐκόμεσαν; Dind. follows Wunder in supposing vv. 1080–1083 to be spurious).

καθαγίσμος, ὁ, dedication:—funeral rites, Lat. *parentalia*, Luc. Luct. 19.

καθαγίζω, fut. *ίσω*, Att. *ἴω*, to purify, hallow, τὸν τόπον θείῳ καὶ δαδί Luc. Philops. 12; μήτηρ πυρὶ καθήγισται δέμας, i.e. has been burnt on the funeral-pyre, Eur. Or. 40.

II. to offer as an expiatory sacrifice, καθε. πέλανον ἐπὶ πυρὶ Id. Ion 707.—On Soph. Ant. 1081, v. καθαγίζω II.

καθαμακτός, ὄν, bloodstained, bloody, Eur. Or. 1358.

καθαμάσσω, fut. *ἴω*, to make bloody, sprinkle or stain with blood, τινά Aesch. Eum. 450; χροῖα, δέρην Eur. Hec. 1126, Or. 1527; σκήπτρῳ κ. κάρη Id. Andr. 588; τὴν γλῶτταν Plat. Phaedr. 254 E.

καθαμᾶτῶς, = foreg., Eur. Hel. 1599, H. F. 234, 256, Phoen. 1161, A. Thesm. 695.

κάθαμος, ὄν, bloody, τραύματα, σῖτα Eur. I. T. 1374, H. F. 384.

καθαίρειος, εὖς, ἡ, a putting down, destroying, killing, slaying, Stesich. ap. Suid., Plut. Anton. 82: a pulling down, rasing to the ground, Thuc. 5. 42, Isocr. 153 B, Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 15; ἡ τῆς ἐξουσίας οὐκ ἐκείνου, Hdn. 2. 4, 9, cf. 2 Ep. Cor. 10. 8; ἡ κ. τοῦ λαοῦ = ὁ λαὸς ὁ καθαίρειος, LXX (I Macc. 3. 43):—αἱ καθαίρειος the ruins, Athenio de Mach. 92 B.

2. reduction, diminution, opp. to αὐξή, πρόσθεσις, Arist. Phys. 3. 6, 9, sq.:—in Medic. a bringing down superfluous flesh, lowering, reducing, Hipp. 1174 G; τῶν σωμάτων Arist. G. A. 2. 4, 11; τῶν ὄγκων Plat. Tim. 58 E:—cf. καθαίρειο II. 6.

3. a deposition from office, Eccl.

4. a drawing down of the sun and moon, Schol. Ar. Rh. 3. 533.

καθαίρετός, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be put down, Thuc. 1. 118.

καθαίρετης, ὄν, ὁ, a putter down, overthrower, πολέμιον Thuc. 4. 83;

Καίσαρος Dio C. 44. 1.

καθαίρετικός, ὄν, ὁ, destructive, c. gen., Cornut. 184.

2. reducing, lowering, φόρμακα Galen. 13. p. 130; κ. τῆς ψυχῆς Philo 2. 148.

3. τὰ κ. (sc. γράμματα) letters of deposition, Eccl.

II. Adv. —κῶς, so as to remove, tivos Origen. c. Cels. 25 B.

καθαίρετός, ὄν, ὁ, to be taken or achieved, ὃ ἐκείνῳ ἐπιστήμη προῆχουσι, καθαίρετόν ἡμῖν ἐστὶ μελέτη Thuc. 1. 121, where MSS. καθαίρε-
-τόν, but cf. Dio C. Excerpt. Vat. p. 181 ed. Mai.

καθαίρειο, Ion. *κατ-*: fut. *ῥώω*; fut. 2 *καθεῶν* Anth. Plan. 334: aor. 2 *καθεῖλον*, inf. *καθελεῖν*: aor. I in Byz. καθήρησα.

To take down, καθεῖλον ἐστία Od. 9. 149; καδ' δ' ἀπὸ πασσαλὸν ζυγὸν ἦσαν II. 24. 268; κ. ἄχθος to take it down, i.e. off one's shoulders, Ar. Ran. 10; κ. τὸ σημεῖον (cf. σημεῖον I. 3) Andoc. 6. 4; κ. τῶν ἐκ τῆς στοᾶς ἔπλαν some of them, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 8; κ. τινα, from the cross, Polyb. 1. 86, 6:—so in Med., καθαίρεσθαι τὰ τόξα to take down one's bow, Hdt. 3. 78; τοὺς ἰστούς Polyb. 1. 61, 1.

2. to put down or close the eyes of the dead, ὅσσε καθαίρησόντες θανόντι περ II. 11. 453; ὀφθαλμοὺς καθελοῦσα Od. 24. 296; so, χερεῖ κατ' ὀφθαλμοὺς ἐλέειν II. 426.

3. of sorcerers, to bring down, Lat. *caelo deducere*, σελήνην Ar. Nub. 750, Plat. Gorg. 513 A; καθ. εἰκόνα Lycourg. 164. 29.

4. κατὰ με πῆδον γὰς ἔλοι may earth swallow me! Eur. Supp. 829.

II. to put down by force, destroy, ὅτε κέν μιν Μοῖρ' ὀλοῇ καθέλῃσι Od. 2. 100., 3. 238., 19. 145, etc.; μὴ καθέλοι μιν αἰὼν Pind. O. 9. 90; φῶτ' ἀδίκον καθαίρει Aesch. Ag. 398; μοῖρα τὸν φύσαντα καθέλει Soph. Aj. 517, cf. Eur. El. 878, etc.: simply to kill, slay, ταῖρον Ib. 1143, cf. Soph. Tr. 1063.

2. in a milder sense, to put down, reduce, κατ. Κύρον καὶ τὴν Πέρσων δύναμιν Hdt. 1. 71, cf. 1. 4, 95., 2. 147, etc., cf. Dem. 20. 11, etc.; esp. to depose, dethrone, Hdt. 1. 124., 7. 8, etc.; κ. τὸ ληστικὸν ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης to remove it utterly from . . , Thuc. 1. 4; κ. ὕβριν τινός, ὕλβον, τὸ ἀξίωμα Hdt. 9. 27, Soph. Fr. 572, Plut. Them. 22; καθήρημένος τὴν αἰσθησὶν bereft of sense, Id. Peric. 38.

3. to rase to the ground, pull down, τὰς πόλεις Thuc. 1. 58, cf. 2. 14., 5. 39; τῶν τευχῶν a part of the walls, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 13; καθήρηθ' . . Οἰχαλία δῦρει Soph. Tr. 478, etc.

4. to cancel, rescind, τὸ Μεγαρέων ψήφισμα Thuc. 1. 140, cf. 139, Plut. Peric. 29; ἔργον κ. λόγῳ Philom. Incert. 18.

5. as Att. law-term, to condemn, ἡ καθαίρουσα ψήφος a verdict of guilty, Lys. 133. 12; c. inf., ἐμὲ πάθος καθαίρει . . λαβεῖν Soph. Ant. 275; and so prob., κατὰ με . . Αἰῶας ἔλοι πατὴρ ἑυθανεῖν Id. O. C. 1689, cf. Eur. Or. 862: simply, to decide, ὅ τι ἀν' αἱ πλείους ψήφοι καθαίρωσι Dion. H. 7. 36, cf. 39.

6. to reduce, lessen, opp. to αἰεῖν, Arist. Rhet. I. 15, 20, cf. Phys. 6. 6, 9:—to reduce in flesh, τὸ σῶμα κ. διαίτραις Plut. Anton. 53; cf. καθαίρειος 2.

III. to overpower, seize, καδ' δέ μιν ὕπνος ἦρει Od. 9. 372; καθ. τινά Hdt. 6. 29, Xen.; καθ. τινά ἐν ἀφροσύνῃ to catch in the act of folly, Soph. Ant. 383; c. gen. partis, κ. τῶν ὧτων to seize by . . , Theocr. 5. 132; cf. καθαυρίσκω.

IV. to fetch down as a reward or prize, καθαίρειν ἀγῶνα or ἀγώνισμα Plut. Pomp. 8: metaph. to achieve, ἀγώνιον . . εὐχος ἔργῳ καθέλων Pind. O. 10. 75; so in Med., φόνῳ καθαίρεισθ' . . ὁ λόγῳ, τὰ πρᾶγματα Eur. Supp. 749; in Pass., Hdt. 7. 50, § 2: cf. αἰρεῖν II. 3, συγκαθαίρει.

V. more rarely like the simple αἰρεῖν, to take and carry off, seize, Hdt. 6. 41, cf. 56.

καθαίρω: fut. *κάθάρω* Xen. Oec. 18, 6, Plat. Legg. 735 B: aor. I *ἐκάθην*, later *ἐκάθην* (Noer. p. 101),—which form has been introduced by

the Copyists into Antipho 145. 37, Xen. An. 5. 7, 35, etc.: pf. *κεκάθην* (ἐκ-) Schol. Ar. Pax 753:—Med., fut. *καθαρούμαι* Plat. Crat. 396 E: aor. *ἐκαθάρην* Aesch. Fr. 376, Plat.:—Pass., fut. *καθαρθήσομαι* Galen.: aor. *ἐκαθάρην* Hdt., Att.; aor. 2 *ἀποκαθαρῆναι* Art. Ven. 27. 1 (Müller): pf. *κεκάθαμαι* Plat., etc.: (καθαρός): I. of the person or thing purified, to make pure or clean, cleanse, clean, purge, καθήρατε δὲ κρητῆρας Od. 20. 152; τραπέζας ὕδατι . . καθαίρειν 22. 439; καθήραντες χροῖα καλὸν ὕδατι 24. 44; κ. οἰκίαν Antipho 145. 37; c. gen., ἔπνον αὐχμηρὰς τριχὺς Soph. Fr. 422: also, κ. σῖτον Xen. Oec. 18, 6., 20, 11; κ. χρυσόν to purify it, Plat. Polit. 303 D:—to purge, clear a land of monsters and robbers, Soph. Tr. 1012, 1061, Plut. Thes. 7; κ. ληστηρίων τὴν ἐπαρχίαν Id. Mar. 6:—Pass., τὴν νηδὸν καθαρθεῖαν Hdt. 4. 71.

2. in religious sense, to cleanse, purify, [δέμας] ἐκάθηρε θεεῖν purified it by fumigating with sulphur, Il. 16. 228; καθ. τινά φόνον to purify him from blood, Hdt. 1. 44; Ἀθλον κ. Ib. 64, cf. Thuc. 1. 8; στόλον κ. *classen lustrare*, App. Civ. 5. 96:—Med. to purify oneself, get purified, Hdt. 4. 73; οἱ φιλοσοφία καθάραιμεν Plat. Phaedo 114 C, cf. Phaedr. 243 A; καθαίρεσθαι καθαρμούς Id. Legg. 868 E; καθαίρεσθαι στόμα to keep one's tongue pure, Aesch. Fr. 376:—so in Pass., *κεκαθαμένος* καὶ τετελεσμένος Plat. Phaedo 69 C.

3. to purge by medicines, v. sub ὑποκαθαίρω:—Pass. to be so purged, Hipp., etc.; v. Φοῖς Oec., and cf. καθαίρειος, καθαριστικός.

4. to prune a tree, i.e. clear it of superfluous wood, Ev. Jo. 15. 2.

5. metaph. in Theocr. 5. 119, = *μαστιγῶν*, like our vulgar phrase 'to rub one down'; cf. σποδῶν.

II. of the thing removed by purification, to purge away, wash off, ὅσῳ, λύματα πάντα καθήρειν Il. 14. 171; ἐπεὶ πλύναν τε καθήραν τε ῥόπα πάντα Od. 6. 93: to clear away, τὰ ληστικά Dio C. 37. 52:—and metaph., φόνον καθ. Aesch. Cho. 74.

III. c. dupl. acc., αἶμα καθήρον . . Σαρπηδόνα cleanse him of blood, wash the blood off *βίτη*, Il. 16. 667:—Pass., *καθαίρομαι* γῆρας I am purged of old age, Aesch. Fr. 42 a; φόνον καθαρθεῖς Hdt. 1. 43.

καθαλίσμαι, fut. —ἀλοῦμαι: aor. —ἡλάμην: Dep.: to leap down, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἵππου, ἀπ' ὄχθων Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 7, Eq. 3, 7: metaph., of a storm, to rush down, καθάλλομένην ἰοειδέα πόντον ὀρίνει Il. 11. 298.

καθαλῆς, ἐς, (ἄλμη) salt, saltish, Nic. Al. 514.

κάθαλος, ὄν, (ἄλς) full of salt, over-salted, Diphil. Ἀπολιπ. 1. 13; comically, of the cook, Posidip. Ἀναβλ. 1. 7; cf. κάτοφος.

καθαμάζω, to wear with wheels: part. pf. pass. *καθημαεμένος*, ἡ, ὄν, metaph., like Lat. *tritius*, hackneyed, stale, Artemid. 1. 31 (Ms. *κατμήν*); γύναιον καθ. ὑπὸ παντός τοῦ προσόντος, of a common prostitute, Ael. ap. Suid.; καθ. ἀντιλογίαί stale objections, Dion. H. 10. 41; τὰ οὐ καθ. τοῖς προτέροις Id. de Or. Ant. 4, de Thuc. 11. 2; so Adv. *καθημαεμένως*, in a trite way, Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 1387. 9.

κάθαμμα, τό, (καθάπτω) anything tied, a knot, καθ. λύνειν λόγου to loose a knotty point, Eur. Hipp. 671; κ. λύνειν, proverb from the Gordian knot, to overcome a difficulty, Paroemiogr., Suid.

καθαμμίζω, to cover with sand, ἐαντά Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 5.

καθανών, Att. for *κατανών*, v. l. in Soph. El. 1451, A. B. 14.

καθάπαν, Adv. on the whole; better divisim καθ' ἅπαν.

καθάπαξ, Adv. once for all, Od. 21. 349, Dem. 304. 22:—then, like ἀπλῶς, once for all, absolutely, οἱ κ. ἐχθροὶ Id. 294. 11; τοῖς κ. ἀτίμοις Id. 779. 6; οὕτω κ. πέπρακεν ἐαυτὸν 377. 7; cf. 542. 24:—οὐδέ καθάπαξ not even once, Polyb. 1. 2, 6., 20, 12, etc.

καθάπερ, καθάπερ, καθάπερανεῖ, v. sub καθά.

καθαπλώω, to unfold and spread over, tivos Aristaeen. 2. 4.

καθαπτός, ὄν, ὁ, bound with, equipt with, θύρσοις καὶ νεβρῶν δοραῖς Eur. Fr. 752, cf. Ar. Ran. 1212.

II. καθ. ὄργανον a cymbal or drum, Ath. 174 C.

καθάπτω, Ion. *κατ-*, fut. *ψω*. To fasten or fix on, put upon, καθήψεν ὤμοις . . ἀμφίβληστρον Soph. Tr. 1051; so, κ. τὴν ἀμφὶ τινι Eur. Ion 1006; ἐπὶ τι Xen. Cyn. 6, 9; τι εἰς τι Polyb. 8. 8, 3; τι ἐκ τινος Plut. 2. 647 E; ἀγκύραν καθάψας having made it fast, Philom. Incert. 1. 10; τὰ ὅστια καθάπτει τὰ νεύρα Arist. Spir. 5. 10:—Med., κισσὸν ἐπὶ κρατὶ καθάπτεισθαι Theocr. Ep. 3. 4:—Pass., *βρόχῳ καθημμένος* Soph. Ant. 1222, cf. Theocr. 30. 11.

2. to dress, clothe, in Med., *σκευῇ σῶμ' ἔμον καθάψομαι* Eur. Rhos. 202, cf. Anth. P. 9. 19: Pass., *καθημμένοι νεβρίδας clad in fawn-skins*, Strabo 719; v. *καθαπτός*.

3. intr. to attach itself, εἰς τι, πρὸς τι Arist. H. A. 3. 4, 9 and 12:—later even rarely in sense of Med. (II), to lay hold of, τινός Att. Ar. 28, 3, Arr. Epict. 3. 20, 10, Poll. 1. 164.

II. used by Hom. only in Med., καθάπτεσθαι τινα ἐπέεσι, in good or bad sense, as, οὐ τῶν γ' ἐπέεσι καθάπτεσθαι μαλακοῖσι do thou accost or address him . . , Il. 1. 582; μαλακοῖσι καθάπτεσθαι ἐπέεσσιν Od. 10. 70; μελιχίῳ ἐπέεσσιν καθ. 24. 293; but also, ἀντιβίῳ ἐπέεσσιν καθάπτεσθαι assailing or attacking . . , Od. 18. 415., 20. 323; χαλεποῖσι καθ. ἐπέεσσιν Hes. Op. 330: also without a qualifying Adj. to accost or assail, ἐπέεσσιν καθάπτετο δοῦρον Ἀργα Il. 15. 127, cf. Od. 2. 240; and lastly even without ἐπέεσι, γέροντα καθάπτεσθαι προσέειπεν 2. 39, cf. 20. 22, Il. 16. 421.

2. after Hom., always c. gen. to assail, attack, *υβρίσθαι*, Hdt. 6. 69, Thuc. 6. 16, Plat. Crito 52 A, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 4; absol., Thuc. 6. 82; also, καθάπτεσθαι τῆς οὐραγίας Polyb. 1. 19, 14:—but in Hdt., also, like Lat. *antestari*, θεῶν . . καταπτόμενος appealing to them, 6. 68; Δημάρχῳ καὶ ἄλλων μαρτύρων 8. 65.

3. to lay hold of, τυραννίδος Solon 30; βρέφους χεῖρεσι Theocr. 17. 65; τοῦ τραχήλου Arr. Epict. 3. 20, 10.

4. to be sensitive in respect of, φόβῳ Hipp. 68 D.

καθαρείος, and καθαρός, ὄν, (καθαρός) of persons, cleanly, neat, nice, tidy, Lat. *mundus*, τοὺς καθαρείους περὶ ἑλν, περὶ ἀμπεχύνῃν, περὶ ὅκων τὸν βίον Arist. Rhet. 2. 4, 15; καθαριώτατον ἐστί τοῦ ζῶον (i.e. the bee), Id. H. A. 9. 40, 40; καθάριος ἀκολουθίσκος Posidon. ap. Ath. 550 A; καθάριος τῇ διαίτῃ Diod. 5. 33; ἢ καθαριώτεροι Hierocl. ap. Stob.

καθάρυλλος, *ov*, a Com. Dim. of καθάρως, *idy*, ἄρτοι Plat. Com. Nuß. 1. Adv. — λως, Cratin. Δηλ. 7.

καθαρώδης, *es*, (είδος) *clear*, ὄμμα Hipp. 1162 C.

καθανάινω, *v. sub* καταναίω.

κάθαιρα, *ews*, ἡ, a *shampooing*, after the bath, Oribas. 288 Matth.

καθέδρα, ἡ, a *seat*, κ. τοῦ λαγῶ a *hare's seat* or *form*, Xen. Cyn. 4. 4: a *chair* or *seat*, Hdn. 2. 3; opp. to κλίνη, Plut. 2. 714 E: of *rowers' seats*, Polyb. 1. 21, 2: —also a *privy*, εἰσελθεῖν εἰς καθέδρας Ath. ap. Theodoret. H. E. 1. 14.

2. the *sitting part*, *posteriors*, Hipp. 557. 48, cf. Poll. 2. 184. 3. the *foot* of a column, Strabo 816.

II. a *sitting*, the *state* or *posture* of *sitting*, Arist. Categ. 7. 3, P. A. 4. 10, 55, Theophr. Fr. 7. 5, Plut., etc.; ἐν τῇ καθέδρᾳ while they were *sitting* idle, Thuc. 2. 18, cf. Plut. Camill. 28.

III. the *seat* of a bishop, Eccl. καθέδριος, *ov*, of or for *sitting*, Oribas. p. 115 Matth., etc.: — καθέδριον, τό, Dim. of καθέδρα, Med.

καθίζομαι: *impf.* ἐκαθεζόμην in *Prose* (as if the Verb were *no*: a compd.), Xen. An. 1. 5, 9, Cyr. 5. 3, 25 (but often as *aor.* 2, as in Thuc. 4. 110, Plat., etc.); in *Poets*, καθέζομαι Hom., Trag., and even Ar. Lys. 1139: — *fut.* καθεσούμαι, Ar. Ran. 200, Av. 727, Andoc. 15. 8, Plat. Theat. 146 A; later, καθέζομαι Diog. L. 2. 72: also late, *fut.* καθεστήσομαι LXX (Ev. 12. 5), *aor.* καθεσθεῖς Anth. P. 9. 644, Paus. 9. 3. 11, but *v. Luc.* Soloecc. 11 and cf. Phryn. 269: cf. κάθημαι: — Buttm. held that the true pres. and *impf.* were καθίζομαι, ἐκαθίζομην, and that ἐκαθεζόμην or καθέζομην was an *aor.* only; but our present MSS. are against him: *v. Veitch* Ir. Verbs: — the trans. sense is supplied by καθίζω, καθιδρύνω: Dep. Ta *set oneself down*, *sit down*, take one's seat, ἀγορήνδε καθέζομαι καθήκοντες Od. 1. 372; ἐπὶ θύρῃσι καθέζετο 9. 417, cf. Il. 24. 126, etc.: κατ' ἀρ' ἔξεν ἐπὶ θρόνῳ Il. 24. 522; κατ' ἀρ' ἔξετ' ἐπὶ λιβόσιν Od. 3. 406; καθεζομένη πρόχυν (v. πρόχυν); so, κ. ἐν .. εὐνατηρίοις Soph. Tr. 918; ἐπὶ γυγίοις Eur. Phoen. 75; ἐς θρόνον Aesch. Pr. 229; ἐνθάδ' Ar. Ran. 200; οὐ λαχόντες προσδρύνειν, ἀλλ' ἐκ παρασκευῆς καθέζομενοι but *taking their seats*, Aeschin. 54. 8.

2. to *sit*, *sit still*, with collat. notion of rest, τίφθ' οὕτως κατ' ἀρ' ἔξειαι ἴσος ἀναύδῃ; Od. 10. 378, cf. 6. 295.

3. to *sit* as *suppliants*, ἰκέται καθέζομεθα βώμιοι Eur. Heracl. 33; πρὸς τὰ ἱερὰ ἰκετῶν καθέζομεν Thuc. 3. 70, cf. Ar. Lys. 1139, Dem. 262. 18.

4. to *sit down* in a *country*, *encamp*, Thuc. 2. 18, 7. 77.

καθεῖατο, Ep. for ἐκαθέητο, 3 pl. *impf.* of κάθημαι.

καθεῖμαρται, *pf. pass.*, used *impers.* it is *ordained by fate*, esp. to one's ruin, Luc. Philop. 14; καθ. τινι, c. *inf.*, Ib. 16, Arr. Epict. 2. 6, 10: — so in part., παλαια καθειμαρμένων τούτων *having been ordained by fate*, Plut. Alex. 52.

καθειργνύμι, and in Luc. Amor. 39 καθειργώ (for κατειργώ): *aor.* 1 καθεῖρα. To *shut in*, *enclose*, *confine*, *imprison*, κατὰ συμφέρον ἐέργνυι Od. 10. 238; οὐ καθεῖρε ἡμᾶς Eur. Bacch. 618; τοὺς μάντιας .. κατειργνύσι ἐς μέσα τὰ φρύγανα Hdt. 4. 69; τὸν πατέρα .. ἐνδον καθεῖρας Ar. Vesp. 70; cf. Cratin. Θράττ. 4, Lys. Fr. 45. 4, Plat. Theat. 197 E; κηρίνοις πλάσμασι κ. Ib. 200 B; ἐν τῷ σταυρώματι Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 3; ἐν οἰκίσκῳ Dem. 258. 21.

2. rarely of things, καθεῖραι χρυσὸν ἐν δόμοις Anan. 1; τὴν σελήνην .. ἐς λοφέριον Ar. Nub. 751; τὴν μακρολογίαν κ. to *confine* it *within bounds*, Plat. Gorg. 461 B.

καθειρέω, *ews*, ἡ, Att. for κατειρέω, a *shutting in*, *enclosing*, *confining*, Ael. N. A. 15. 27, Plut. 2. 366 D, Aristid. 1. 303.

καθεῖς, for καθ' εἰς, one by one, one after another, LXX (3 Macc. 5. 34); εἰς καθ' εἰς Ev. Marc. 14. 19, etc.; an anomalous phrase (for εἰς καθ' ἕνα), prob. formed backwards from the neut. ἐν καθέν, noted by Luc. Soloecc. 9.

καθεῖσα, *v. sub* καθίζω: — but καθεῖσα 3 pl. *aor.* 2 of καθίημι.

καθέκαστα, *v. sub* ἕκαστος

καθεκούσιος, *ov*, = ἐκούσιος, LXX (Num. 15. 3).

καθεκτέον, *verb.* Adj. one *must keep back*, *restrain*, Plut. Cato Mi. 63, etc.

καθεκτικός, *ov*, δ, (κατέχω) a *trap-door*, Geop. 14. 6, 6.

καθεκτικός, ὅ, *ov*, capable of *holding* or *retaining*, ἡ μνήμη ἔστι καθ. ὑπολήψεως Arist. Top. 4. 5, 1, cf. H. A. 10. 3, 3.

2. *able to hold* in, τοῦ πνεύματος, opp. to προετικός, Id. Probl. 33. 15, 4; καθ. retentive, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 60.

καθεκτός, ὅ, *ov*, (κατέχω) to be *held back* or *checked*, θραυὸς καὶ βδελυρὸς οὐδὲ καθ. Dem. 515. 12, cf. Plat. Fab. 10, Pomp. 66; τῶν πραγμάτων οὐκέτι πολλοὺς καθεκτῶν since power could not be retained in the hands of many, Id. Brut. 47; ἐν τῷ καθεκτῷ εἶναι to contain oneself, Philostr. 818.

Adv., οὐ καθεκτῶς so as not to be restrained, Id. 712.

καθελίσσω, *Ion.* κατελίσσω, to *wrap* with *bandages*, κατελίσσωσι πᾶν τὸ σῶμα συνδόνος .. τελαμῶσι, of mummies, Hdt. 2. 86; of wounds, Id. 7. 181: — *Pass.*, τὸν κνήμης βάσκε .. κατελίσχασα (3 pl. *plqf.*), Ib. 76; κατελίσχαι τὰν Ἥπην Ar. 783.

καθελκόδωμαι, *Pass.* to *break out* into *ulcers*, Hipp. 1213 D; καθελκωθεῖς Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 10: — καθελσωσης, ἡ, a *breaking out* into *ulcers*, *v. καθήγγισι*.

καθελκυσμός, ὁ, a *launching*, Moschio ap. Ath. 207 A.

καθελκύω: *fut.* καθέλγω Ar. Ran. 1398, καθελκύω Luc. D. Deor. 21. 1:

aor. καθελκύσα Thuc. 6. 34: *pf.* καθελκύκα Dem. 60. 8: — *Pass.*, *aor.* and *pf.*, *v. inf.*: (v. sub ἔλκω) 1. of ships, to *draw* them to the sea, *launch* them, Lat. *deducere naves*, Eur. Hcl. 1531, Ar. Ach. 544, cf. Eq. 1315; καθελκύνον ναῦς ἐς τὸν Πειραιᾶ Thuc. 2. 93; τῶν νεῶν καθελκυσθεῖσάν ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν Hdt. 7. 100; ἐπὶ ναυτικοῖς ἐστὶ καθελκυσμός Thuc. 6. 50.

2. to *draw down* or *depress* the scale, Ar. Ran. 1398.

3. τὰ σκέλη καθελκυσται the long walls have been *carried down* to the sea, Strabo 380.

κάθεμα, τό, (καθίημι) a *necklace*, *collar*, LXX (Is. 3. 18): written κάθημα in Antiph. Incert. 78.

κάθεμεν, Ep. 1 pl. *aor.* 2 of καθίημι.

καθ'έν, for καθ' ἐν, *v. κατά* B. II. 4.

καθ'έννυμι, to *clothe*, *v. καταέννυμι*.

καθέξῃς, *Adv.*, = the more usu. ἐφέξῃς, Plut. 2. 615 B, Ael. V. H. 8. 7, C. 1. 3208. 9; poet. κατὰ θ' ἐξείης Opp. C. 3. 59.

κάθεξις, *ews*, ἡ, (κατέχω) a *holding*, *retention*, τῆς ἀρχῆς Thuc. 3. 47; ἐν μνήμῃ καὶ καθεῖσι Plut. 2. 968 C.

2. a *holding in*, *restraining*, τοῦ πνεύματος Arist. de Somno 2. 17; τοῦ θυμοῦ, τῆς ἐπιθυμίας Id. Eth. E. 2. 7, 8.

καθέξω, *fut.* of κατέχω, as early as Hom.

κάθερμα, τό, in pl. = ἔρμα (v. ἔρμα III), Anacr. 20.

καθερπάω: *aor.* 1 καθερπύσα (v. sub ἔρπω): — to *creep*, *steal down*, ἀπ' ὀρθῶν πᾶγων καθερπεῖν ἔλαφος Soph. Fr. 110; καθερπύσων νυν ἐς Κεραμεικὸν Ar. Ran. 129, cf. 485: — *metaph.*, παρὰ τὰ ἄτα ἄρτι ἰουλος καθερπεῖ Xen. Symp. 4. 23, cf. Asclepiad. in Anth. P. 12. 36.

κάθες, *imperat.* *aor.* 2 of καθίημι.

κάθεσις, *ews*, ἡ, (καθίημι) a *letting down*, τῆς κόμης Diog. L. 1. 109.

2. a *bringing* of *plays upon the stage*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1060.

II. (from *Pass.*) a *descent*, Arist. Meteor. 2. 2, 22, Probl. 32. 5, 3.

κάθεσσαν, καθεσσαντο, *aor.* 1 of καθίζω.

καθεστέον, *verb.* Adj. of καθέζομαι, one *must sit down*, Pherecr. Inc. 92.

καθεστηκός, *ews*, ἡ, *public entertainment*, Keil Inscr. Boeot. p. 133.

καθεστῶτα, *ov*, τά, *syncop.* neut. pl. part. *pf.* of καθίστημι.

καθετήρ, ἦρος, δ, (καθίημι) anything *let down* into: 1. a *plug* of *lint*, pessary, as Galen. cites Hipp. (where καθετήριον is in our text).

2. a *surgical instrument* for emptying the bladder, Galen. 2. 396; or for injecting into it, Id.

3. a *fishing-line*, Artemid. 2. 14.

4. = κάθεμα, Nicost. Incert. 7, Clem. A. 244; *v. ἄλυσσις*.

καθετήριον (sc. ὄργανον), τό, = καθετήρ 1, Hipp. 659. 20; τὸ ὄργανον τὸ καθ. Aetiae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 9.

καθετηρισμός, ὁ, a *putting in* of the καθετήρ, Paul. Aeg. 6. 59.

καθέτης, ὁ, prob. a *porticulis* (v. πτερόν III. 9), Schol. Eur. Phoen. 114.

καθετικός, ὅ, *ov*, *perpendicular*, Schol. Arat. 112. Adv. — κῶς, Eust. Opusc. 155. 45.

κάθετος, *ov*, (καθίημι) *let down*, *perpendicular*, πρὸς τὴν γῆν Arist. Mechan. 30. 2: — as *Subst.*, 1. κάθετος (sc. γραμμή), ἡ, a *perpendicular line*, Tim. Locr. 98 B, Arist. Meteor. 3. 3. 7, 3. 5. 14, al.: — a *plumb-line*, πρὸς τὴν κάθετον δ' ἐμετρήθη Epigr. ap. Plut. Aem. 15; κατὰ or πρὸς κάθετον *vertically*, Plut. 2. 890 F, 938 A: — *perpendicular height*, τριῶν ἡμισυσταδίων ἔχειν τὴν κ. Strabo 379.

2. (κ. ὄρμα), a *fishing-line*, Opp. H. 3. 77, 138, Anth. P. 7. 637 (v. I. καθήτη).

3. (sc. ἀμύνος or βούς), ὁ, an *animal* *let down into the sea* as an offering to Poseidon, Lys. ap. Harp. s. v., Phot., Suid.

II. *suborned*, Synes. Ep. 185 A.

καθευδήπτεον, one *must sleep*, Plat. Phaedr. 259 D.

καθεύδω (and so the MSS. of Hdt. 2. 95, but late editors write κατεύδω): *impf.* καθεύδον Hom., Ar. Av. 495; καθεύδον Plat. Symp. 217 D, al.; ἐκάθευδον Lys. 93. 1, 94. 1, Xen. Oec. 7. 11: *fut.* καθευδήσω Ar. Eccl. 419, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 30, etc.: non-Att. *aor.* ἐκαθεύδησα Hipp. 538. 54, Luc. Asin. 6: *pf.* καθευδήκα Epiphani.

To *lie down* to *sleep*, *sleep*, Il. 1. 611, Od. 1. 4. 304, 6. 1, Hdt., etc.; opp. to ἐγρηγνύναι or ἐγρηγνύομαι, Theogn. 471, Plat. Phaedo 71 C, etc.; κ. μάτην Aesch. Cho. 881: νυκτὸς κ. to *sleep* by night, Plat. Phaedr. 251 E; κ. τὰς νύκτας to *sleep* all one's nights, Bato Euepy. 1; μαλακὸς καθεύδων κατὰ Antiph. Παρεκδ. 1. 6, Timocl. 'Ikar. 4: — of male and female, ἵνα τῶγε καθεύδον ἐν φιλότῳ Od. 8. 313; κ. μετὰ τινος Plat. Symp. 219 D; — generally, to *spend the night*, τὴν βουλήν ἐν ἀκρόπολιν λέναι κακεῖ κ. Andoc. 7. 10: — κ. ἐπὶ ὕλῳ, of a fowl, Ar. Nub. 1431: — ἢ καὶ τοῦ καθεύδοντος from a *sleeping* state, Plat. Phaedo 72 B.

II. *metaph.* to *lie asleep*, *lie idle*, χειρὶ Aesch. Ag. 1357, cf. Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 20, An. 1. 3, 11, Dem. 438. 15; κ. τὸν βίον to be *asleep* all one's life, *sleep away* one's life, Plat. Rep. 404 A; opp. to ἐνεργεῖν, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 5, 1; opp. to προσέχειν τοῖς πράγμασι, Plut. Pomp. 15.

2. of things, to *sleep*, *lie still*, be at *rest*, ἐλπιδες οὕτω καθ. Eur. Phoen. 634; καθεύδειν ἔαν ἐν τῇ γῇ κατακείμενα τεύχη Plat. Legg. 771 D; τούδ' νόμον ἔαν καθ. Plat. Ages. 30: — Acc. to Schleusner, in N. T. of the *sleep* of death, like κοιμάσθαι, but all the instances prove the reverse, except 1 Thess. 5. 10, where there is a verbal reference to its usual sense in v. 6; cf. καλὰ νέκυς, οἷα καθεύδων, Bion 1. 71.

καθεύρεμα, τό, an *invention*, LXX (Sirac. 35. 9, 12).

καθευρεῖσι-λογέω, to *sleep* *fluently*, Polyb. Excerpt. Vat. p. 397.

καθευρίσκω, to *discover*, Luc. Ocypr. 68: — *Pass.*, καθευρήθη κοσμοῦσα she was *found* in the act of *adorn*ing .., Soph. Ant. 395; but Nauck has restored καθηρέθη she was *caught*, *v. καθαιρέω* III.

κάθεφθος, *ov*, *boiled down*, Achae. ap. Ath. 368 A, Oribas. p. 187 Matth.

καθεψήσις, ἔς, = *foreg*, Nic. Al. 586.

καθεψήσις, *ews*, ἡ, a *boiling down*, Hipp. 356. 27, Diod. 1. 40.

καθεψιάομαι, *Dep.*, to *mock* at, Lat. *illudere*, c. gen., ὡς σεθεν αἱ κύνες αἶδε καθεψιάνονται Od. 19. 372, (cf. 373, κῆκιν ὡς ἐφεψιάωντο).

καθεψώω, *fut.* — ἐψώω, to *boil down*, Diosc. 6. 7, Plut. 2. 555 B; κ. ἀργύρον Ar. Vesp. 795: — *Pass.* to be *dried up* by the sun, Theophr. H. P. 7. 5, 2, Diod. 1. 40.

II. *metaph.* to *soften*, *temper*, joined with *πρᾶναι*, Xen. Eq. 9, 6; cf. *πέσσω*.

κάθη, Att. for κάθησαι, 2 sing. pres. of κάθημαι.

καθηγεμῶν, *ονος*, ὅ, ἡ, = ἡγεμῶν, a *leader*, a *guide*, τῆς ὁδοῦ Hdt. 7. 128, cf. Polyb. 3. 48, 11; Ἀράτῳ καθηγεμῶνι χρησάμενος περὶ τῶν ὕλων Id. 7. 14, 4; κ. τῆς ἀρετῆς in or to *virtue*, Plut. Dio 1; as a name of gods, much like ἀρχηγέτης, Διόνυσος καθ. C. 1. 3067-68 A; Ἀφροδίτῃ καθ. Plut. Thes. 18; *v. Büchli* C. 1. 2. p. 657.

καθηγέομαι, Ion. **κατηγ-**: fut. ἡσομαι: Dep. *To go before, act as a guide, lead the way*, absol., Hdt. 9. 40, 66, Thuc. 6. 4; οἱ **κατηγέμενοι** *the guides*, Hdt. 7. 130; *ἀν καθηγού, ἔψομαι δ' ἐγώ* Eur. Plat. 312 B:—then *κατ. τινι εἰς τόπον* Hdt. 4. 125., 6. 102; *ἐπὶ τόπον* 7. 215; also, *κατ. τινι ὁδόν* 9. 104.

2. c. acc. rei, *to go before and teach a thing, to explain, indicate*, Lat. *praefere verbiis, χρηστήριον κατ.* Id. 2. 56; *τὸ ἔρμα κατ. τινι* Id. 7. 183, cf. Xen. An. 7. 8, 10; ὁ τὸν ποταμὸν *καθ. he who was explaining it*, i. e. shewing where it was fordable, Plat. Theaet. 200 E.

3. c. gen., *καθ. τοῦ λόγου to begin the discourse*, Id. Symp. 199 C; *ὡν καθηγῆσαι ἂν τοῦτο* of which this would be the beginning, Lach. 182 C; *καθ. τῆς στρατείας, τοῦ πολιτεύματος* to be its author, Plut. Camill. 15, Thes. 35.

4. *to be the first to do, to establish, institute*, Hdt. 2. 49, 56; and c. part., *οὐ καθηγῆσομαι τὸν νόμον τόνδε* *I will not begin establishing this law*, Id. 7. 8, 1; c. gen. pers., *to be teacher of any one*, Strabo 674, Dion. H. de Isac. 1, ad Amm. 5; and, ὁ *καθηγούμενος a teacher*, Plut. 2. 120 A.

καθηγητής, ὁ, *a leading*, f. l. in Antig. Car. 187; Bentr. *καθεκλώσεις. καθηγῆτης*, ὁ, *a guide*, Numen. ap. Ath. 313 D: *a teacher*, Dion. H. de Thuc. 3, Plut. 2. 70 E ubi v. Wytenb., 85 D, etc.:—also **καθηγητής**, ἦρος, δ, *Manetho*, 2. 300: fem. **καθηγήτρια**, Orph. H. 75. 6.

καθηγητικός, ὁ, *able to guide, guiding*, c. gen., Galen.

καθηγούμενος, ὁ, *an abbot*; **καθηγουμένη**, ἡ, *an abbess*, Eccll.

καθιδύνω, *to sweeten much, ζῶμους καθιδυσμένους περιττῶς* Ath. 140 A:—*to gratify*, τινά Eunap. p. 13; *τὴν ὀσφρῆσιν* Eumath.

καθιδυπάθεια, ἡ, *a luxurious life*, Hesyeh.

καθιδυπάθω, *to squander in luxury or revelling*, τοὺς δαρεικούς Xen. An. 1. 3, 3; τὸν χρόνον *καθ. καὶ ἀναλίσκειν* Plut. Anton. 28; τοὺς τοῦ πολέμου καιροὺς καθ. Luc. D. Mort. 12. 6.

κατήκω, Ion. **κατήκω**, (v. ἦκω) *to come or go down*, esp. to fight, Lat. *in certamen descendere*, Aesch. Cho. 455.

2. *to come down to, come or reach to*, ἐς θάλασσαν Hdt. 7. 22, 130; ἐπὶ θάλ. 2. 32., 5. 49, Thuc. 2. 27; *πρὸς τὸν Μηλιακὸν κόλπον* Id. 3. 96; *κέρκος... εἰς λεπτὸν καθήκουσα* tapering away, Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 2: metaph. of descent, ὁ [γένος] εἰς αὐτὸν κ. Arr. An. 1. 11, 8.

3. *to come to any one, καθήκειν ἐς ἡμᾶς* ὁ λόγος the turn of speaking came to us, Aeschin. 31. 27, cf. Plut. Alcib. 2, etc.

4. of Time, *ὅποτε καθήκει ὁ χρόνος* Xen. Hell. 4. 7, 2; ὁ χρόνος *καθήκει* the time is come, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 23; *ἐορτῆς εἰς τὰς ἡμέρας ἐκείνας καθήκουσας* as the festival fell on those days, Plut. Fab. 18, cf. Polyb. 4. 7, 1; *ἐκκλησίαν ποιῆσαι, ὅταν ἐκ τῶν νόμων καθήκει* when [the time] appointed by the law comes, Dem. 399. 6.

II. *to be meet, fit, proper*, τοῦ καθήκοντος χρόνον Soph. O. T. 75, cf. Dem. 50. 6, Aeschin. 71. 29; αἱ καθ. ἡμέραι *the regular, proper days*, Dem. 1372. 8; ἐν τῇ καθ. ὥρᾳ Arist. H. A. 6. 14, 2; ἐν τοῖς καθ. καιροῖς Ib. 6. 18, 25; τοῖς καθ. νομίμοις Id. Pol. 7. 2, 18; ἡ καθ. σύνοδος ὁ ἐκκλησία Polyb. 4. 14, 1, 15, 8, etc.; τὰς ἐσθλὰς τὰς καθ. ἀεὶ ταῖς περιεταῖς *suiting them*, Id. 3. 78, 3.

2. *impers., καθήκει μοι it belongs to me, becoms me*, c. inf., οἷς καθήκει ἀδρόξεσθαι *whose duty it is to assemble*, Xen. An. 1. 9, 7, cf. Cyr. 8. 1, 4, etc.:—hence in part., τὸ καθῆκον, τὰ καθήκοντα *that which is meet, fit or proper, one's due or duty*, Ib. 1. 2, 5; τὰ καθήκοντα τοῖς Σπαρτιάταις Hdt. 7. 104: esp. as a technical term of the Stoics, Diog. L. 7. 25, Cic. Off. 1. 3:—but,

3. in Hdt. 1. 97., 5. 49, τὰ καθήκοντα = τὰ καθεστῶτα, *the present state of things, circumstances*.

4. Adv. part. pres. *καθῆκόντως*, *meetly, properly*, Polyb. 5. 9, 6, Plut. 2. 448 F.

καθηλιάζω, *to bring the sun upon, illuminate*, Anth. P. 11. 428.

καθῆλος, by crasis for καὶ ἀθῆλος, Ar. Lys. 881.

καθῆλω, *to nail on or to tie* τὸ πρὸς τινι Plut. Alex. 24; *πρὸς τινι* Diod. 20. 54; *περὶ τι* Apollod. 1. 9, 1:—Pass., *σανίσι καθηλωμένη nailed with* . . , Polyb. 1. 22, 5; *χάλκωμα συμμαχίας . . ἐν Καπιτωλίῳ καθηλωθήναι* C. 1. 2485. 7.

καθηλωσις, *ews*, ἡ, *a nailing on or to*, Symm. V. T., Eus. H. E. 4. 15, fin.

καθηλωτής, οὗ, δ, *one who nails on or to*, Gloss.

κάθημα, τό, = κάθεμα, Antiph. Incert. 78; cf. **καθετήρ** 4.

κάθημαι, Ion. **κατ-**: 2 sing. *κάθησαι* Hdt., Xen., but *κάθη* Hyperid. in A. B. 100, Com. Anna. 305; Ion. 3 pl. *κάθεσται* Hdt. 2. 86: imper.

κάθησθω Il., Eur., contr. *κάθησθαι* Ar. in Com. Fr. 2. 1190, Anaxandr. Ζωγράφ. 1, *κάθησθω* Aesch. Pr. 919; subj. *κάθωμαι, κάθη* Cratin. Incert. 176, *κάθηται* Ar. Eq. 754: opt. *καθόμην* Id. Ran. 919, Lys. 149, ubi v. Dind.; inf. *καθήσθαι*; part. *καθήμενος*—impf. *ἐκάθημην* Ar. Eccl. 152, Dem., etc.; *ἐκάθητο* H. Hom. 6. 14, Ar. Av. 510, Thuc.; *ἐκάθησε* Ar. Ach. 638; *ἐκάθητο*, Ion. *ἐκάτετο* Hdt.; but also without syllab. augm., *καθήτο* Il. 1. 569, Eur. Bacch. 1102, Phoen. 1466, Plat., etc., or *καθῆτο* Dem. 285. 2, 300. 26; Ion. *κατήτο* Hdt. 1. 45; *καθήσθε* (the pres. being *κάθησθε*) Dem. 776. 7; *καθήντο* Ar. Eccl. 302, Thuc., etc., Ep. *καθείατο* Il. 11. 76, Ion. *κατέατο* Hdt.—These are the only tenses used in correct writers, (being in fact the pf. and plqpf. of *καθεῖν*; cf. ἡμαί) the fut. *καθήσομαι* (which may be allowed in LXX and N. T.) is no doubt corrupt in Eur. Incert. 77.

To be seated, αὐτὸς τε *κάθησο καὶ ἄλλους ἰδρυν* λαοὺς Il. 2. 191; *πέτρῃ ἐπὶ προβλήτι καθήμενος* 10. 407; *ἐπ' ἀκτῆς κλαίει καθ.* Od. 5. 82; *καθ. ὅλος ἐν Ἴδῃ* Il. 8. 207; *ἐν ἀγῶνι κ.* 23. 448; *κλαίων δ' ἐν λεχεύσει καθ.* Od. 10. 497; *θύρῃσι καθ.* 17. 530; (so, *ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις* Ar. Nub. 466); *αὐτόθεν ἐκ δῖφρου καθ.* even from his seat as he sat there, Od. 21. 420; *καθήμενός ἄρκων ἐκ πάγων* (cf. *ἐκ* 1. 6), Soph. Ant. 411; but, *ἐκ τοῦ μέσου κατήτο* *sate aloof*, remained neutral, Hdt. 3. 83., 4. 66., 8. 73; ἐν ὁρῶν *κατ.* Id. 2. 149; ὁρῶν *καθ.* Eur. El. 315; κ. *πρὸς τῶν* Id. Hel. 1084; *πρὸς τὸ πύρ* Ar. Vesp. 773; *ἐπὶ δῖφρον* Plat. Rep. 328 C; *ἐφ' ἵππων* Xen. Cyr. 4. 5. 54; ἐς τοὺς *γαστῆρας* Alciphro 3. 27:—c. acc. cogn., *ἐδραν καθ.* Eur. Heracl. 55; *σο, καθήσθαι ἐδραία* Id. Andr. 266; *σο, c. acc. loci, to sit on, ὑφ' ἑνὸς* Id. Heracl. 394; cf. G.

καθίζω II.

2. *to be seated in court, οἱ καθήμενοι the judges, the court*, Andoc. 18. 13, Dem. 66. 13, etc.; *δικαστὰς οὐχ ὥρᾳ καθήμενος* Ar. Nub. 208; *ὑμεῖς οἱ καθήμενοι you who sit as judges*, Thuc. 5. 85; *οὐκ ἐπὶ τούτῳ κ. ὁ δικαστής* Plat. Apol. 35 C; κ. *ὑπὲρ τῶν νόμων* Dem. 1329. 19:—of the βουλὴ, 4. 42; *βουλῆς περὶ τούτων καθήμενός* Dem. 552. 16; of the ἐκκλησιασταί, Xen. An. 5. 10, 5; *the spectators in a theatre*, Hegesipp. 'Aδελφ. 1. 29.

3. *to sit still, sit quiet*, Lat. *desidere*, ὅψι περ ἐν νεφέσιν καθήμενός Od. 16. 264; *σφοδρὸν ἐνι μεγάρῳσι καθέατο* (for ἐκάθητο) Il. 11. 76; ἐν πένθει *μεγάλῳ κατήστο* Hdt. 1. 45; *μετὰ κοπῇν καθ.* *to rest after labour*, Soph. Fr. 380:—and, *iu bad sense, to sit or lie idle, sit doing nothing*, Il. 24. 403, Hdt. 3. 134; of an army, Thuc. 4. 124; οὐδὲν ποιοῦντες ἐνθάδε *καθήμεθα, μέλλοντες* *dei* Dem. 156. 28, cf. 24. 20., 25. 10, etc.: also of a besieging army, *to sit down or lie before a place*, Thuc. 2. 20, cf. 101; *ἐχθρῶν ὑπ' αὐτοῖς* *τείχεσιν καθήμενων* Eur. Phoen. 752.

4. *to lead a sedentary, obscure life, ἐν σκότῳ καθήμενος* Pind. O. 1. 133; cf. Aesch. Cho. 919; αἱ *βανανικαὶ [τέχναι] ἀναγκάζουσι καθήσθαι* Xen. Oec. 4. 2: then, *to be engaged or employed*, esp. in a sedentary business, Hdt. 2. 86; κ. *ἐπὶ τῇ τραπεζῇ*, of bankers, Dem. 1196. 16, cf. 1111. 28; ἐπ' ἐργαστηρίῳ Id. 1367. 26; ἐπὶ τοῦ . . *ιατρείου* Aeschin. 6. 18.

5. of people, *to be settled*, ἐν Δέλφοισιν Hdt. 5. 63: of districts and countries, *to lie, lie low*, Lat. *subsidiere*, Theophr. H. P. 8. 8, 7, Ael. V. H. 3. 1, N. A. 16. 12 (al. *καθεμίνεσι*).

6. of a statue, *to be placed*, Plat. Symp. 215 A, cf. Arist. Pol. 5. 12, 2.

7. of things, *to be set or placed*, λαγῶσις ἐπ' ἀμύλῳ καθήμενος Teleclid. Στερερ. 2, cf. Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 17; *τὸ πηδάλιον κ. πλάγιον* Arist. Mechan. 5. 3, cf. 5.

καθηματεύμενος, Adv. part. pf. pass. of *καθαματεύω*.

καθημέραν, Adv., better *divisim*, καθ' ἡμέραν, *daily*.

καθημερία, ἡ, *daily business*, Polyb. 6. 33, 4, in pl.

καθημέριος, Dor. **καθαμ-**, a, *on, day by day, daily* (καθ' ἡμέραν), Eur. Phoen. 229:—later also **καθημερινός**, ὁ, *on*, Plut. Lyc. 10, Ath. 259 F; cf. Lob. Phryn. 53 (who however confounds it with μεθεμρινός).

II. *on this day*, νῦν σε μοῖρα καθ. φθίνει Soph. El. 1414.

καθημερόω, *to soften down, tranquillise*, τὴν ψυχὴν Porphy. V. Pyth. 32:—so in Med. *to smooth down*, κύματα ap. Fabr. B. Gr. 14. 148 (ed. 1728).

καθηνοχέω, = ἡνοχέω, Jo. Chrys.

καθήρα, καθήρας, inf. and part. aor. I of *καθαίρω*.

καθηστήχω, strengthd. for ἡνοχέω, Polyb. 9. 32, 2, Philo 2. 71.

καθίγνυμαι, Med. = *καθίζομαι*, Hipp. Fract. 752, cf. 658. 38., 662. 19., 665. 11., 674. 49:—*καθιγνύσθαι* in Phot. seems to be corrupt for *καθαγνύσθαι*, cf. Schmidt. Hesyeh. s. v. *καγαθήσαι*.

καθίδρος, *on*, = *καθίδρος*, LXX (Jer. 8. 6), Hesyeh., Phot.

καθιδρώω, *to throw into a violent sweat*, Gloss.

καθιδρύμα, τό, = ἰδρύμα, Gloss.

καθιδρύσις, *ews*, ἡ, = ἰδρύσις, Lat. *dedicatio*, Diod. 4. 51, etc.

II. *the inauguration of an Emperor*, Philostorg. 9. 10.

καθιδρύνω, Causal of *καθίζομαι*, *to make to sit down*, 'Οδυσῆα καθιδρύνε Od. 20. 257; *μακάρων ἐς αἶαν σὺν καθιδρύνει* *βίω will carry thee* to the land of the Blest that thou mayst live there, Eur. Bacch. 1339:—Pass.

to sit down, settle, Ar. Av. 45, *καθιδρυνέμενος ἐν πόλει* Plat. Soph. 224 D; κ. ἐς Ἀργῶν *to take one's seat in* . . , Theocr. 13. 28.

2. *to establish, place*, ἐν τοῖς τιμωτάτοις τῶν τιμωτάτων (sc. τὴν καρδίαν) *καθιδρυνε* ἡ φύσις Arist. P. A. 3. 4, 6; ἐφ' ἐνὸς τόπου κ. τὴν ἰστορίαν *to limit it*, Dion. H. de Thuc. 6:—Pass., κ. ἐς αὐτὸν χώρον *to be restored*, Hipp. Fract. 773, cf. Proth. 102 F; ἐν αἷς [ιστορίαις] τὴν ἀλήθειαν *καθιδρύνε* *stai* ὑπολαμβάνομεν Dion. H. 1. 1.

3. *to consecrate, dedicate*, Eur., who uses aor. I med. (1. T. 1481), and pf. pass. in act. sense (Cycl. 318), cf. Anth. P. append. 143:—Pass., *Ποσειδεῶνος τοῦ καθιδρυνέντος ὑπὸ* . . C. 1. 2655. 5.

4. *to found*, *γυμνάσιον* LXX (2 Macc. 4. 12).

καθιδρύνω, *otos*, δ, ἡ, *sweating much, tired*, Basil.

καθιερεύω, *to sacrifice, offer*, αὐτοῖς Plat. Phaedr. 252 C; τὴν μητέρα Arist. Eth. N. 7. 5, 3; τὸν ἱκέτην Dion. H. 8. 1.

καθιεροργέω, = *foreg*, Diod. 20. 14.

καθιερώω, Ion. **καθιρῶω**, fut. ὥσω:—*to dedicate, devote, hallow*, Hdt. 1. 92, 164; τῇ μὲν γὰρ Ἀθηνᾶ καθιέρωσεν . . *στατήρας εἰς ἀναθήματα* . . Lys. 155. 24; *τὸ λαχὼν μέρος ἐκάστω τῷ θεῷ* Plat. Eur. 745 E; ἱερὸν, ἀγάλμα Polyb. 3. 22, 1, etc.; *ἐαυτὸν ὅσον τῆς πατρίδος τῷ δαίμονι* κ. Plut. Camill. 21; τὸ θέατρον Dio C. 39. 38:—Pass., *ἐμοὶ* *τραφεῖς τε καὶ καθιερωμένοι* [I] Aesch. Eum. 304; ἡ Κιρραία χώρα *καθιερώθη* *was consecrated*, Dem. 277. 7, cf. Aeschin. 69. 8; οἱ *καθιερωμένοι* τῷ Διὶ his priests, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 224.

2. *to set up or establish as sacred*, τὴν φήμην, τὸ νόμιμον Plat. Legg. 838 D, 839 C; *δίκαια ἐν στήλῃ καθιερωμένα* Polyb. 9. 36, 9. Prose word, used once by Aesch. Cf. Lob. Phryn. 192.

καθιέρωσις, *ews*, ἡ, *a dedication*, Aeschin. 60. 13, Plut. Popl. 15, etc.

καθιερωτός, a, *on*, verb. Adj. *to be dedicated*, Plat. Legg. 809 B.

καθιερωτικός, ὁ, *on*, *dedicator*, λόγος Sopat. in Walz Rhett. 5. 14.

καθίζανω, *to sit down*, θάκονδε *καθίζανον they went to the council and took their seats*, Od. 5. 3; *μάντις ἐς θρόνον* κ. Aesch. Eum. 29; κ. ἐπὶ τῇ Isocr. 13 B; ἐπὶ τινος or τινι Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 14, 9. 32, 12; *παρά τινα* Polyaen. 8. 64; *absol.*, σὺ δὲ *καθίζανε* Pherecr. Incert. 92.—Cf. **καθίζω**.

καθίζησις, *ews*, ἡ, *a sitting*, Greg. Nyss.

καθίζω, Ion. **κατ-**: impf. *καθίζον* or *καθίζων* (as Wolf), Hom., Att. *ἐκάθizon* (as if the Verb were not a compd.) Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 6, Dinarch. 106. 34:—fut. *καθίσω* Apollod. Com. Διαμαρτ. 2, Att. *καθίσω* Xen. An. 2. 1, 4, Dem. 708. 1., 997. 23, Dor. *καθίζω* Bion 4. 10:—aor. I *ἐκάθισα* Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 23, Menand. Δεισ. 4, Ep. *κάθισα* Il. 19. 280, Att. *καθίσαι* Eur. Phoen. 1188, Ar. Ran. 911, Thuc. 6. 66, 7. 82, Ion. *κατίσαι* Hdt. 1. 88., 4. 79; Ep. part. *καθίσας* Hom., Dor. *καθίσας* Theocr. 1. 12, subj. *καθίσῃ* Ib. 51; late *ἐκαθίζσα* Dio.

C. 37. 27., 54. 30:—another aor. used by Hom. is καθέσσα (κάθεσσα in Pind.) always in causal sense; subj. καθέσω, v. inf. 1. 4 (v. sub ἴζω 1):—pf. κεκάθηκα Diod. 17. 115:—Med., impf. ἐκαθίζοντο Ar. Vesp. 824, καθ—Il. 19. 50: fut. καθιζήσομαι Plat. Phaedr. 229 A, Euthyd. 278 C, (προσ-) Aeschin. 77. 33, later καθίσσομαι Plut. 2. 583 F, N. T., —ισύμαι LXX:—aor. 1 part. ἐκαθίσαντο Thuc. 4. 130, Dem. 897. 4, Ep. καθισσάμεν Ar. Rh. 4. 278:—Pass., aor. 1 part. καθιζήσθαι Dio C. 63. 5:

I. Causal, to make to sit down, seat, ἄλλους μὲν καθίσουν Τρώας Il. 3. 68; μή με κάθιζ' 6. 360; σ' ἐπ' ἐμοῖον ἐγὼ γούνεσαι καθίσσας 9. 488; καθ' δ' εἶσ' ἐν θαλάμῳ 3. 382; τὴν μὲν .. καθέειν ἐπὶ θρόνου 18. 389; κατίσαι τινα ἐπ' οἰκήματος Hdt. 2. 121, 5; καθίσαι τινα εἰς θρόνον i. e. to make him king, Xen. An. 2. 1, 4.

2. to set or place, τὸν μὲν .. καθέειν ἐπ' ἡνέοντα Σκάρανδρον Il. 5. 36; καθ' δ' ἐν Ἀθήνῃς εἶσεν 2. 549, cf. Od. 6. 202; Κρόνον .. Ζεὺς γαίης νέρθε καθέειν Il. 14. 204; καθίσαι τινα εἰς δόμον Eur. Ion 1541; καθίσαι στρατὸν to encamp it, Eur. Heracl. 664, Thuc. 4. 90; κ. τὸ στρατεύμα ἐς χαρίον ἐπιτήθειον Id. 6. 66; κ. χαρίν μὲν τοὺς ὀπλίτας, χαρίν δὲ τοὺς ἱππείτας Plat. Legg. 755 E.

b. to set or place for any purpose, post, σκοπὸς δὲ βα καθέειν Αἰγισθός Od. 4. 524; καθίσαι φυλάκους, φύλακας to set guards, Hdt. 1. 89, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 14; ἄλλους κάτισον ἀγαγὼν κατὰ τὰς .. πόλιν Hdt. 3. 155; κ. ἐνέδραν Plut. Popl. 19:—rarely of things, τί ἐπὶ τῇ γαλῶναι Περσέ. Περσά. 3. to set up, ἀνδριάντα κάθεσαν Plind. P. 5. 55; and in Med. καθίσσασθαι Anacr. Ep. 10, Ar. Rh. 4. 1219; for Eur. Hipp. 31, v. sub ἐγκαθίζω.

4. to make an assembly take their seats, convene or hold an assembly, ἀγορὰς ἡμῶν λύνει ἡδὲ καθίζει Od. 2. 69; ὅταν καθέωσαν ἀγῶνα h. Apoll. ar. Thuc. 3. 104; κ. τὸ δικαστήριον to hold the court, Ar. Vesp. 305, cf. Dem. 997. 23; τοὺς νομοθέτας Id. 708. 1; but κ. τινὶ δικαστήριον to appoint a judge to try a person, Plat. Legg. 873 b; ἐάν τε χιλιὺν ἐάν θ' ὀπίσσω ἀν ἡ πόλιν καθίσθαι Dem. 885. fin.: to constitute, δικαστήρια Plat. Polit. 298 E; τὴν βουλὴν Plut. Sol. 19.

5. to put into a certain condition, κλαίοντά τινα κ. to set him a-weeping, Plat. Ion 535 E; also, κλαίειν τινα κ. to make him weep, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 14:—for Theocr. 1. 51, v. ἀκρά-τιστος. II. Intr. to sit down, be seated, take one's seat, sit, absol., Il. 3. 394, and Att.; ἐπὶ κλισίῳι, ἐν θρόνῳ καθίζων Il. 15. 50, Od. 8. 422; ἐν θώκῳ Hdt. 1. 181; ἐπὶ τοῖς ἐργαστήριον οὖ τῶν —ων Isocr. 372 D, 142 D; ἐπὶ σκίμῳδα Ar. Nub. 254; ἐπὶ δένδρον Arist. H. A. 9. 9, 1; (but κ. ἐπὶ κάπνῳ, of rowers, Id. Ran. 197); κ. ἐπὶ τὸν βωμὸν Thuc. 1. 126, cf. Lysias 132. 4:—in Poets also c. acc., καθ. τρίποδα, βωμὸν, ὀμφαλὸν, ἱερὰ Eur. Ion 366, El. 980, H. F. 48, Ion 6. 1317 (as we say "to sit a horse"); cf. ἔξομαι, ἴζω, ἡμαι, ἐφέξομαι, ἔφημαι, πρόσμοι, προσίω, Lob. Aj. 191.

2. to sit at meals, Lat. discumbere, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 2.

3. to sit as judge, Hdt. 1. 97., 5. 25, Plat. Legg. 659 B, Dem. 728. 28.

4. to sit down in a country, encamp, ἐς χαρίον Thuc. 4. 93.

5. to settle, sink in, Plat. Phaedr. 254 B.

6. of ships, to run aground, be stranded, Lat. sidere, Polyb. 1. 39, 3, Strabo 99.

III. the Med. is also used in this intr. sense, Il. 19. 50 (in times), Theocr. 15. 3, etc.; ἐάν δὲ καθίεσθαι κλεισθῇ if he order them to take their seats (among the spectators in the theatre), Dem. 532. 20; πρὶν καὶ προέδρους καθίεσθαι Id. 567. 6, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 229 A, Rep. 516 E, al.

2. of birds, to settle, alight, Arist. H. A. 9. 10, 1. Cf. καθέζομαι.

καθίμι, Ion. κατ—: fut. καθήσω: aor. 1 καθήκα, Ep. κατέηκα: pf. κατέβηκα Lysipp. Βακχ. 1, Dem. 858. 10: (v. sub ἴμι). To send down, let fall, καθ' δὲ [κερανύον] .. ἦκε χαμάζε Il. 8. 134; κατὰ δ' ὑψόθεν ἦκεν ἑέρσας 11. 53; οἶνον λαυκανῆς κατέβηκα I have sent the wine down my throat, 24. 642; καθάτε ἵππους ἐν δινάις sink them in the stream, as an offering to the river-god, 21. 132; [ἵστια] ἐς νῆας καθεμεν we let them down, lowered them, Od. 9. 72; λαΐφος καθεῖπεν Aesch. Eur. 555; ἀχοῖν ἀσπίδα κατ. to let it down by a cord, Hdt. 5. 16; σῶμα πύργῳ καθ. Eur. Tro. 1011; κόντον ἐς τὴν λίμνην κατ. Hdt. 4. 195; ἑμαυτὸν εἰς ἅλα Eur. Hel. 1613; ὕψα εἰς ἅλα Ib. 391; δέλεαρ καθεῖσαν (3 pl. aor. 2) Id. I. T. 1181; κ. τι ἐς πῶμα Id. Ion 1034; νάρθηκ' ἐς πέδον Id. Bacch. 706; κ. σπονδὰς to pour them, Id. I. A. 60; τὸν κλῆρον ἐς μέσον καθεῖς, of putting lots into a helmet or urn, Soph. Aj. 1285:—κ. ἄγκυραν Hdt. 7. 36; τὰ δίκτυα Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 12:—κ. καταπειρητῆρην to let down a sounding-line, Hdt. 2. 28; and absol., καθάιναι to reach by sounding, to sound, Plat. Phaedo 112 E; οὐθεὶς καθεῖς ἐδυνήθη πέρας εὐρεῖν by sounding, Arist. Meteor. 1. 13, 27; so, οἶαν πρόφασιν καθῆκε (a joke παρὰ προσδοκίαν, as if he had intended to say οἶον ἀγκυρῶν), Ar. Vesp. 174; λόγους συμβατηρίους κ. to make offers of peace, Dio C. 41. 47; κ. πείραν to make an attempt, Ael. V. H. 2. 12, N. A. 1. 57:—εἰς ὦμον κ. κόμας to let one's hair flow loose, Eur. Bacch. 695, cf. I. T. 52; κ. πάγωνα to let one's beard grow long, Ar. Eccl. 100, cf. Thesm. 841; and in Pass., καθεμένος τὸν πάγωνα Plut. Phoc. 10; τὸ γένειον αὐτῷ καθεῖτο Ael. V. H. 11. 10:—καθῆκε τὰ σκέλη to let down his legs, of one who had been lying, Plat. Phaedo 61 C; κ. δόρυ to let down one's pike, bring it to the rest, Xen. An. 6. 5, 25; κ. τὰς κόπας to let down the oars, keep them in the water, so as to stop the ship's way, Thuc. 2. 91:—rarely of striking, δι' ὀμφαλὸν καθῆκεν ἔγχους Eur. Phoen. 1413; καθῆκε εὐλόην παιδὸς ἐς κόρα Id. H. F. 993:—κ. πρὸς γαίαν γόνυ to kneel down, Id. Hec. 561; ἐς δὲ γῆν γόνυ καμῶτα καθεῖσαν sank on their knee, Id. I. T. 333:—κ. τινα ἐς ὕπνον to let him fall asleep, Id. H. F. 1006; τινα εἰς κίνδυνον Dion. Il. 5. 27:—κ. τινα ἐς λειμῶνα χλῶν Eur. I. A. 423; so of a general, κ. στρατὸς πέδα εἰς .., to let them march into .., Polyb. 3. 70, 11, cf. 3. 92, 7; κ. ἐνέδρας to lay an ambush, Id. 4. 63, 9:—Pass. to come down, of a cow's udder, Hdt. 4. 2, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 10, 3:—also to reach or stretch down seawards, ὅρα πρὸς τὴν θαλάτταν καθεμένα Plat. Criti. 118 A; καθεῖτο τὰ τεῖχη were carried down to the water, Thuc. 4. 103, cf. 5. 52:—but, τὸ καθεμὲνον τῆς φωνῆς a low

deep tone of voice, Hdn. 5. 2.

2. to send down into the arena, enter for racing, Lat. demittere ad certamen, ἀρματα, ζεύγη Thuc. 6. 16, Isocr. 353 D; in full, καθ. τινα εἰς ἀγῶνα Plut. 2. 616 C, etc.; κ. δράματα Schol. Ar. Nub. 552; τὴν πρώτῃν διδασκαλίαν Plut. Cim. 8 (cf. καθέεις):—so also, ἔδοξε τοῖς πρυτάνεσι .. γνῶμας καθάιναι (Com. for προβαίνειν) Ar. Eccl. 397; τοῦτον τὸν λόγον καθάειν has entered this plea, Dem. 858. 10; κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν καθ. λογοποιούς Id. 704. fin.

3. to set at, Lat. inmittere, Luc. D. Meretr. 7; καθ. σῶμμα ἐπὶ τινα Id. Merc. Cond. 34; φίλους καὶ ῥήτορας κ. to employ them, Plut. Pericl. 7:—Pass. to put oneself in motion, ἡ στρατηγασίη κατίετο ἐς πᾶσαν τὴν Ἑλλάδα Hdt. 7. 138.

II. seemingly intr. (sub. ἐαυτὸν), to swoop down like a wind, Ar. Eq. 430; of rivers, to run down, ἐκατέρωσε ἐς μέσον Plat. Phaedo 112 E; κ. εἰς γόνυ to sink on the knee Plut. Anton. 45; κ. εἰς ἀγῶνα Lat. descendere in arenam, Id. 2. 616 I; Luc. Alex. 6; κ. ἐς Ῥόδον to arrive there, Polyacn. 5. 17, 2:—cf. συγ καθίμι 11 and v. Lob. Phryn. 398.

καδικτεύω, Ion. κατ—, strengthd. for ἱκετεύω, to beg earnestly, τί τινος Eur. Hel. 1024.

2. to intreat earnestly, κατικ. τινί Hdt. 6. 68; πολλὰ καθ. τινά Heliod. 6. 14; τινά c. inf., Plut. Cato Mi. 32:—also in Med., Eur. Or. 324.

καδικμαίνω, = κατικμαίνω, q. v.

καδικνέομαι, fut. -ίξομαι, aor. -ἴκωμαι: Dep. To come down to, to reach; but in classic writers only metaph. to reach, touch, με μάλιστα καθίκετο πένθος ἄλαστον Od. 1. 342; μάλα πῶς με καθίκετο θυμὸν ἐνιπῇ thou hast touched me nearly, Il. 1. 104; also, κάρα .. κέντροισι μου καθίκετο came down upon my head, Soph. O. T. 809; εἰς ὀμους κ. ὑπέροισ Πανς. 5. 18, 2:—in Prose, the gen. was more freq., κ. τῆς πηγῆς Id. 7. 21, 12; κ. τῆς ψυχῆς to reach or touch it, Plat. Ax. 369 E; ἥμῶν ὁ λόγος καθίκετο Luc. Nigr. 35; ἡ ὕβρις οὐ μετρίως μου καθίκετο Id. Tox. 46; καθ. τινος πικρότατα Ael. V. H. 14. 3; so, καθ. τινος σκῦτε, κονδύλας to strike one with a whip, etc., Plut. Anton. 12, Alcib. 7.

2. καθ. τῆς ἐπιβολῆς to reach or gain one's purpose, Polyb. 2. 38, cf. 4. 50, 10; absol., τευχίζειν ἐπιβαλλόμενοι καθίζονται they will succeed, Id. 5. 93, 5.

καθιῶνρον, strengthd. for ἱλαρύνω, Suid.; καθιλαρεύω, Eccl.

καθιμῶ [I], to let down by a rope, αὐτὸν Ar. Vesp. 379, 396; κηλ-νεον Arist. Mech. 28, 2; τὸν τράχηλον .. καθιμήσας, of the heron, Babr. 94. 3:—Pass., ἐς τὸ Καπιτώλιον ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ καθιμήσθαι Dio C. 45. 2.

καθίμωσις, εως, ἡ, a letting down by a rope, Plut. 2. 264 E.

καθιμονεύω, = καθιμῶ, Hesych.

καθίζω, Dor. aor. 1 subjunct. of καθίξω.

καθιπάζομαι, fut. ἀσσομαι: Dep. I. trans. to ride down, over-run with horse, καθ. τὴν χώραν Hdt. 9. 14.

2. to ride down, trample under foot, like ἄδξ πατεῖν, Aesch. Eum. 150, 731, 779; later, c. gen., κ. φιλοσόφας Diog. L. 4. 47: cf. καθιπτεύω.

II. also as Pass., pf. καθιππίσθαι, Macho ap. Ath. 581 D, sensu obsceno.

καθιπτεύσις, εως, ἡ, a riding down upon, Dion. Il. 9. 9.

καθιπτεύω, = καθιππάζομαι, to ride over, overrun with horse, τὰ πεδία Dion. H. 3. 26, cf. Hdn. 6. 2; of fish, κύμα καθ. Opp. H. 2. 515:—Pass., ποταμοὶ καθιππεύονται frozen rivers are ridden over, men ride over them, Arist. Mirab. 168, Hdn. 6. 7.

2. to ride down, trample under foot, Ἀργείων στρατὸν Eur. Phoen. 732.

καθιπποκράτew, = sq., Poll. 1. 164., 9. 141.

καθιππομάχεω, to conquer with horse, Poll. 9. 141.

καθιπποτροφέω, to squander in keeping horses, Isae. 55. 22; cf. κατά. VI. καθίπταμαι, v. καταπέτομαι.

καθίπταρις (fors. καθίπταρις), εως, ἡ, Lacon. name for a cavalcade, Hesych.

καθίστις, εως, ἡ, a sitting down, Plut. 2. 158 B.

II. a sitting idle, from grief, lb. 609 B.

κάθισμα, gr̄, the part on which one sits; in pl. the buttocks, Schol. Aeschin. 17. 43.

2. a seat, Byz. II. a swarming, μελισσῶν Eust. Opusc. 58. 70.

III. sediment, Schol. Nic. Al. 95.

IV. in Eccl., 1. the cell of a monk, also καθισμάτιον, τό.

2. a portion of the Psalter sung at once, followed by a pause or rest, v. Suicer. s. v.

καθιστάω, found for καθίστημι in Isae, de Menel. Her. 529, Lys. 171. 16., 176. 38., 180. 7, C. I. 3065. 22; impf., Diod. 15. 33; so καθιστάω, inf. καθιστάνω Diod. 19. 15; part. καθιστῶντες (v. l. -ιστῶντες) Act. Ap. 17. 15.

καθίστημι, A. in Causal sense; of Act., the pres., impf., fut.; of Med., the fut. (Pass. 3. 5, 1), the aor. 1, and sometimes the pres. (v. inf. A. II. 2); also more rarely the pf. καθέστακα, Hyperid. Eum. 38, Dion. H. de Dem. 54, Diod., etc.: (v. sub ἵστημι).

To set down, κρη-τῆρα καθίστα Il. 9. 202; νῆα κατάρτησον stop it, bring it to land, Od. 12. 185; κ. δῖφρον to stay or station it, before starting for the race, Soph. El. 710; ποῖ δέει καθιστάναι πόδα; Eur. Bacch. 154, cf. Xen. An. 7. 7, 22:—in Med., [λαΐφος] κατεστήσαντο βοεῖσι steadied it, h. Hom. Ar. 407.

2. to bring down to a place, τοὺς μ' ἐκέλευσε Πύλονδε καταστήσαι to bring them down to Pylos, Od. 13. 274; κ. τινὰ ἐς Νάξον Hdt. 1. 64, cf. Thuc. 4. 78; πάλιν αὐτὸν κ. ἐς τὸ τεῖχος σῶν καὶ ὑγῖά Id. 3. 34; κ. τοὺς Ἑλληνας εἰς Ἰωνίαν πάλιν Xen. An. 1. 4, 13; and without πάλιν, to restore, ἐς φῶς σὺν κατ. Bion Eur. Alc. 362:—Pass., οὐκ ἂν ἀντὶ πῶνα χάρις καθίσταται would be returned, Thuc. 4. 86; ἄς (sc. τὰς κόρας) οὐδ' ὁ Μελάμπους .. καταστήσειεν ἂν Alex. Kpar. 2.

3. to bring before a magistrate or king, Hdt. 1. 209; v. inf. B. I. b.

II. to set in order, of soldiers, Xen. An. 1. 10, 10; to set as guards, lb. 3, 1, etc.

2. to ordain, ἀρροῖν, κατέστηρε τύραννον εἶναι παῖδα τὸν ἐωυτοῦ Hdt. 5. 94, cf. 25; but generally without the inf., κ. τινα ὑπαρχον Id. 7. 105; ἄλλον [ἄρχοντα] ἀντὶ αὐτοῦ Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 12, etc.; also, κατ. τινα εἰς ἀρχὴν

Lys. 120. 30, etc., cf. Eur. Supp. 352; ἐπὶ ἀρχῇ Isocr. 260 A, cf. Ar. Av. 672; also, κ. ἐγγυητὰς Hdt. 1. 196, Ar. Eccl. 1064; δικαστὰς, ἐπιμελητὰς, νομοθέτας Id. Pl. 917, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 9, etc.:—then of games and the like, γυμνακοὺς ἀγῶνας κ. Isocr. 41 A:—so also in aor. med. to appoint for oneself, establish, institute, φρούρημα Aesch. Eum. 706; τύραννον καταστήσασθαι παρὰ σφίσι αὐτοῖσι Hdt. 5. 92, 1; ἀρχοντα Xen. An. 3. 1, 39, etc.:—rarely c. inf., οἱ καθιστάντες μουσικῇ... παιδεύειν Plat. Rep. 410 B.

b. esp. of political constitutions, to settle, establish, νόμους, τελετὰς Eur. Or. 892, Bacch. 21, etc.; κατ. πολιτείαν, ὀλιγαρχίαν, etc., like Lat. ordinare, constituere rempublicam, Plat., etc., v. Wolf Lept. p. 77; but also to set in order, arrange, πολιτείαν Plat. Rep. 590 E:—in this sense also in Med., τοῦτο βουλευτήριον φρούρημα γῆς καθίσταται Aesch. Eum. 706; τὴν ἱππὶον καθίσταται τυραννίδα Ar. Vesp. 502; καθίστατο τὰ περὶ τὴν Μιτυλήνην γ' αὐτῷ ἐδδοκε Thuc. 3. 35, cf. 1. 76, 114., 8. 70; πρὸς ἐμὲ τὸ πρᾶγμα καταστήσασθαι to settle it with me, Dem. 543. 15:—Pass., ἡ.. κατασταθεῖσα δύναμις Isocr. 110 C.

3. to bring into a certain state, κατ. τὸ σῶμα to prepare the body for medicine, Hipp. 648. 40; so, κατ. δῆμον ἐς μοναρχίαν Eur. Supp. 352; κ. τινὰ ἐς ἀνομίαν Thuc. 1. 82; ἐς φόβον Id. 2. 81; ἐς ἀπορίαν Id. 7. 75; ἐς ἀνάγκην Lys. 96. 33; ἐς αἰσχύνην Plat. Soph. 230 D; ἐς ἐρημίαν φίλων Id. Phaedr. 232 D; ἐς ἀγῶνας Id. Apol. 24 C; τινὰ ἐς δαφάλειαν Isocr. 107 B; τινὰς ἐς ἀγῶνα καθέστακα; Hyperid. Eux. 38, Lycurg. 148. 4; but also, κατ. τινὰ ἐν κινδύνῳ Antipho 136. 26; τὴν πόλιν ἐν πολέμῳ Plat. Menex. 242 A; τοὺς φίλους ἐν ἀκινδύνῳ Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 28:—also, κ. ἐαυτὸν ἐς κρίσιν to present himself for trial, Thuc. 1. 131, cf. Lycurg. 148. 26; but, κατ. τινὰ ἐς τοὺς ἀρχικοὺς to reckon him as one of... Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 9.

4. to make or render so and so, ψευδῇ γ' ἐμαυτὸν Soph. Ant. 657; τινὰ ἀντιμνημον, ἀπιστον Antipho 115, 29, Thuc. 1. 68, etc.; κατ. τι φανερόν Id. 2. 42, cf. 1. 32; ἐπίπονον τὸν βίον κατ. Isocr. 211 C;—and c. part., κλαίοντα καθιστάναι τινὰ to bring one to tears, Eur. Andr. 635:—rarely c. inf., καθ. τινὰ φεύγειν to make him fly, Thuc. 2. 84, cf. Eur. Alc. 283:—Med., τὴν ναυμαχίαν περὶ ναυμαχίαν καθίστασθαι Thuc. 2. 89.

5. to restore, τὰς κόρας Αἰσ. Κρατεν. 2:—and in aor. med., καταστήσασθαι εὐδαιμονίαν Isocr. 53 B. 6. τὴν ζῆν κατὰσθαι ἀπ' ἔργων ἀνοουσίαν to get one's living by... Hdt. 8. 105.

7. to make, continue, πάννυχον... διαπλοῦν καθίστασαν Aesch. Pers. 382; so in Med., κρυφαῖον ἐκπλοῦν οὐδαμῇ καθίστατο Ib. 385. B. intr. in aor. 2, pf., and plqpf. of Act. (also in fut. καθιστήσω, Thuc. 3. 37, 102), and in all tenses of Med. (except aor. 1), and of Pass.:—to be set, set oneself down, settle, ἐς τόπον Hdt. 3. 131; ὁδὸν ἐς ὑπογάστριον καθίστατο Hipp. 1235 C; of joints, ἐξίσταται καὶ καθ. goes out of joint and in again, Id. Art. 784; simply, to be come to a place, ἐς Ῥήγιον Thuc. 3. 86; ὅποι καθίσταμεν Soph. O. C. 23.

b. to come before another, stand in his presence, Pind. P. 4. 240; λέγον κατὰστας Aesch. Pers. 295 (unless it be taken in signif. 4), cf. Hdt. 1. 151; κ. ἐς ὅφιν τινας Id. 7. 29; καταστάντες ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀρχοντας ἔλεγον Id. 3. 46, cf. 156; καταστὰς ἐπὶ τὸ πλῆθος ἔλεγε Thuc. 8. 84; cf. κατάστασις I. 3.

2. to be set as guard, Hdt. 7. 59, Soph. O. C. 355, Xen. An. 4. 5, 19, etc.: to be appointed, δεσπότης... καθέστηκε Eur. H. F. 142; στρατηλάτης νέος καταστάς Eur. Supp. 1216; κατ. χορηγός, στρατηγός, etc., Antipho 142. 31, Isocr., etc.; ὁ πρόβουλος καθεστάνει ἐπὶ τοῖς βουλευταῖς Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 12: v. sub κομῆς.

3. in a physical sense, to settle, deposit a sediment, Hipp. 940 G, 945 F.

4. also to stand quiet or calm, of water, ὅταν ἡ λίμνη καταστῇ Ar. Eq. 865; πνεῦμα λεῖον καὶ καθεστῆκός calm and settled, Id. Ran. 1003; ὁ θύρμος, κατέστη Hdt. 3. 80; ἔως τὸ πρᾶγμα κατασταίη Lys. 132. 8:—so, of persons, καταστὰς composedly, Aesch. Pers. 295 (but v. supr. 2); cf. καθεστηκός, ἡ ψυχὴ καθίσταται Arist. Phys. 7. 3, 15; ὥρμεν [τοὺς ἐνθουσιαστικούς]... καθισταμένους Id. Pol. 8. 7, 4; καθεστῆται προσώπῳ with composed, calm countenance, Plut. Fab. 17; μαίνεισθαι καὶ ξέω τοῦ καθεστηκός ἐστιν Luc. Philops. 5:—ἡ καθεστηκία, Cicero's constans aetas, middle age, Thuc. 2. 36; οἱ καθεστηκῆτες those of middle age, Hipp. Aph. 1243.

5. In pf. to come into a certain state, to become, and in aor. and plqpf. to be, ἀντὶ φίλου πολέμου κ. Hdt. 1. 87; ἐμφορὰ καθίσταται Soph. Aj. 306; ἐς μάχην Hdt. 3. 45; ἐς πόλεμον οὐκ καὶ μάχην κ. Eur. H. F. 1168; ἐς πόλιν Thuc. 1. 87; ἐς πόλεμον Hdt. 8. 12; ἐς δέος, λύπην, Thuc. 4. 108., 7. 75; ἐς ἔχθραν τινὶ Isocr. 202 D; ἐς ὁμόνοιαν Lys. 151. 2; καθιστάναι ἐς συν-
θήδαν τινος τὴν πόλιν ποιεῖν to make the city become accustomed to it, Aesch. Pers. 23. 37;—ἀντιστοιχίαν κατεστήκει had been, Hdt. 1. 92, cf. 9. 37; ἐν δειματὶ μεγάλῳ κατέστασαν 7. 138; καταστάντων σφὶ εὐ τὸν πρηγμάτων 7. 132, cf. 2. 84; τινὶ τρόπῳ καθέστατε; in what case are ye? Soph. O. T. 10; φονεῖα με φοβῶ... καθεστάναι Ib. 703; ἀπαρνος δ' οὐδένος καθίστατο Id. Ant. 435; κρηπὶς καταστὰς Eur. Andr. 1064; οἱ ἐν τούτῳ τῆς ἡλικίας καθεστῆτες Antipho 115. 4; ἐν αὐτῷ τρόπῳ [ἢ τὴν Ἀθηναίων ἀρχῇ] κατέστη how it came into being, Thuc. 1. 97, cf. 96; ἀρξάμενος εὐθὺς καθισταμένου (sc. τοῦ πολέμου) from its first commencement, Thuc. 1. 1.

6. to be established or instituted, to prevail, exist, καὶ σφὶ μαντήϊον διὸς κατεστήκει Hdt. 2. 29; ἀγραι... πολλαὶ κατεστῆσαν Ib. 70, cf. 1. 200; ὕδρ' σφὶ νόμος κατεστήκει 1. 197; βροτοῖσιν δὲ καθεστῆσαν νόμοι Eur. Hipp. 91; c. inf., θεὸν Ἀμφιάρον πρώτους Ὁρωπίους κατέστη ρομῆεν Paus. 1. 34. 2:—hence in pf. part., existing, established, prevailing, τὸν νῦν κατεστέτω κόσμον Hdt. 1. 65; ἦν κατεστηκός οὐδὲν περὶ φόρου Id. 3. 89; τοὺς κατεστῆτας τριακσίους the regular 300, Id. 7. 205; οἱ καθεστῆτες νόμοι Soph. Ant. 1113, Ar. Nub. 1400; τὰ κατεστῶτα the present state of life, Soph. Ant. 1160; also existing laws, customs, usages, the established constitution of a state, Plat. Legg. 798 B, Isocr. 151 B; τὰ κατεστῆτα Hdt. 1. 59.

7. of purchases, πλεόν ἢ ὅσου μοι κατέστησαν more than they stood me in,

Andoc. 21. 16.

8. to stand against, oppose, πρὸς τινα Polyb. 25. 2, 5:—so in Pass., Τίτην ἐσθι κατέστανεν Hes. Th. 674.

C. aor. 1 med. and sometimes pres. med. are used in trans. sense, v. supr. A. II. 2, sq.

καθιστήριον, τό, a seat, Schol. Ar. Eccl. 729, Hesych.

καθιστής, ὁ, a rider, Macar.

καθιστορέω, strengthd., for ἰστορέω, Geop. 15. 2.

καθιστορήσεις, εὖς, ἡ, investigation, Theod. Metoch.

καθό, Adv. in use for καθ' ὅ, = καθά, in so far as, according as, Lys. 213. 19, Arist. Metaph. 4. 18, 1, Diod. Excerpt. 582. 83, etc.

II. so that, Plat. Soph. 267 D, Plut. 2. 51 B.

καθοδηγέω, to guide, Plut. Cato Ma. 13; c. acc., Id. 2. 558 D.

καθοδηγήσεις, εὖς, ἡ, = sq., Clem. Al. 304.

καθοδηγία, ἡ, a leading, guidance, Strabo 99.

καθοδηγός, ὁ, a guide, shewer, Orph. H. 7. 8, Apollod. 3. 4, 1.

κάδοδος, Ion. κατόδος, ἡ, a going down, descent, Plut. 2. 378 E, Luc. Nec. 2. 4: way down, Id. D. Mort. 27. 1:—of things eaten, ἐν τῇ κ. ἡ ἡδονή Arist. P. A. 4. 11, 4.

2. ἡ κ. ἡ ἐπὶ θάλασσαν, like κατά-
βασις, Arr. An. 1. 2, 4.

II. a coming back, return, Eur. H. F. 19, Thuc. 3. 114; esp. of an exile to his country, Hdt. 1. 60, 61, al., Thuc. 3. 85., 5. 16, etc.; κ. καὶ ἀδεια Id. 8. 81.

III. = περίοδος, LXX (Eccl. 6. 6), Phot.

καθολικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κάθολος) general, καθολικῶ λόγῳ = ὡς καθόλου εἰπεῖν, Arist. Plant. 2. 6, 1; κ. ἐμφασίς (v. sub voc.) Polyb. 6. 5, 3, cf. 1. 57, 4; κ. καὶ κοινὴ ἱστορία Id. 8. 4, 11; κ. περιλήψις Dion. H. de Comp. 12; κ. λόγος, general, opp. to special (εἰδικός), Sext. Emp. P. 2. 84; νόμος κ. Philo 2. 172; κ. ἐπιστολή an Epistle general, Eus. H. E. 4. 15, etc.; so, τὰ κ. Ib. 3. 3; ἡ κ. ἐκκλησία the universal Church, Cyrill. Hieros. Catech. 18, etc.; κ. προσφῶδια, v. sub καθόλου:—Adv. —κῶς, generally, Arist. Plant. 2. 8, 9, Polyb. 4. 1, 8; Comp. —ώτερον, Id. 3. 37, 6.

II. as Subst. a financial officer, controller, Eus. H. E. 10. 6:—hence καθολικότης, ἡ, his office and rank, Ib. 8. 11.

καθολκεύς, εὖς, ὁ, (καθέλκω) a kind of bandage, Galen. 11. 476; also called καθολικός.

καθολκή, ἡ, a drawing down of ships to sea, Aen. Tact. 10, Ath. 204 C.

καθολικός, ὄν, (καθέλκω) drawing down, κ. βριθος Poëta ap. Wernsd. Phil. P. 28; v. Lob. Phryn. 316.

καθόλου, as Adv. on the whole, in general, for καθ' ὅλου, as it is written in authors before Arist. (e. g. Philipp. ap. Dem. 251. 3); κ. γράφειν, opp. to κατὰ μέρος, Polyb. 3. 32, 8; κ. εἰπεῖν Plut. 2. 397 C, etc.; so, τὸ κ. Diod. 1. 77, Plut.

2. often in the Logic of Arist., τὸ καθόλου a common noun, opp. to τὸ καθ' ἑκάστον (a singular); λέγω δὲ κ. μὲν δ' ἐπὶ πλείονας πέφυκε κατηγορεῖσθαι, καθ' ἑκάστον δὲ τὸ μὴ δεῖ Interpret. 7, 1, cf. Metaph. 4. 26, 2; but also a universal, opp. to τὸ κατὰ μέρος (a particular), Rhet. 1. 2, 15, al.; πρότασις καθόλου a universal proposition, An. Pr. 1. 1, 2, sq.; ἡ ἀπόδειξις a universal proof, An. Post. 3. 24, 1; general, universal, used as a predic. like an Adj., κ. εἰσὶν αἱ ἀρχαὶ Metaph. 2. 6, 7, sq.; τοῦτο γὰρ ἐστὶ κ. μάλλον Pol. 2. 6, 8; οἱ κ. λόγοι, opp. to οἱ ἐπὶ μέρος, Eth. N. 2. 7, 1, etc.;—so, ἡ τῶν κ. πραγμάτων σύνταξις universal history, Polyb. 1. 4. 2, cf. 3. 32, 8; ἡ κ. προσφῶδια, or ἡ καθόλου (sub. προσφῶδια), also ἡ καθολικὴ πρ., name of a work of Hdn. on the Accents, often quoted by Gramm., of which the work of Arcadius or Theodosius περὶ τόνων is an abridgement.

II. οὐ καθόλου, not at all, ne omnino quidem, Dem. 827. 9; οὐδὲ κ. Polyb. 1. 20, 2.

καθομηρέω, = sq., Hesych. s. v. καθωμηρεμένα.

καθομηρίζω, to describe Homerically, Aristaen. 1. 3, 12.

καθομιλέω, fut. ἦσω, to conciliate by daily intercourse, to win the favour of, τοὺς γυναικίους Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 33, cf. Plut. 2. 52 E, Id. Caes. 15 (ubi olim καθωμιλέασι pro καθωμιλήσει). App. Civ. 5. 63; also c. dat., κ. τῷ πλῆθει to associate with the people, Diod. 1. 74. 70; so, κ. τοὺς καιροὺς or τοὺς καιροίς, Lat. inservire temporibus, Ath. 513 B, Schol. Ar. Ran. 47. 546, 1001:—Pass., ὑπὸ Δημάδου καθωμιληθεῖς Diod. 16. 87.

II. Pass. to be used in daily intercourse, to be current, ἡ καθωμιλημένη δόξα Polyb. 10. 5, 9; Σαρδωνίους γέλωας καθωμιλήθη became a proverb, Dioc. Alex. 14: Adv., καθωμιλημένως Eust. Opusc. 302. 29.

καθομολογέω, fut. ἦσω, to confess or allow, esp. to one's detriment, Plat. Crito 49 C, Gorg. 499 B.

II. to promise, engage, vow, τὴν πίστιν τινὶ δοῦναι Andoc. 6. 37; ἀνάστημα τῷ θεῷ Luc. Phalar. 2. 1.

2. to betroth, Κλαυδιαν τινὶ Plut. T. Gracch. 4; so pf. pass. in act. sense, τὴν ἀδελφὴν... γυναικὰ τινι καθωμολογημένος Id. Crass. 33; but the same in pass. sense, Id. Pomp. 47.

καθοπλιζέω, fut. Att. ἴω, to equip or arm fully, τῇ πανοπλίᾳ Aeschin. 75. 33, cf. Decret. ap. Dem. 265. 23, Plut. Philop. 9:—Med. to arm oneself fully, Polyb. 3. 62, 7, etc.; παντευχίας κ. to arm oneself in... Joseph. Macc. 3. 12:—Pass. to be so armed, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 11; θυμιατηρίῳ καθωπλισμένος furnished with... Joseph. Macc. 7. 117.

II. in Soph. El. 1086, the phrase τὸ μὴ καλὸν καθωπλίσασθαι is expl. by the Schol. καταπολεμήσασθαι τὸ αἰσχρὸν καὶ νικῆσασθαι.

καθόπλιτις, εὖς, ἡ, a mode of arming, armour, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 6, Polyb. 6. 23, 14; so καθωπλισμός, ὁ, Id. 11. 32, 7; οἱ ἐν τοῖς βαρέσι κ. Id. 3. 113, 7, etc.

καθοραῦτικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to see into: keen-sighted, Poll. 9. 141.

καθοράω, Ion. κατ-: impf. καθέωρον Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 1, Ion. 3 sing. κατώρα Hdt. 7. 208: pf. καθέωρακα: fut. κατώραμαι, pf. κατώραμαι Plat. Rep. 432 B; aor. 1 κατάρφην Id. Philab. 46 B:—for the aor. act., v. κατείδον.

To look down, ἐξ ἴδης καθορᾶν Il. 7. 21., 11. 337; ἐπὶ τινος Hdt. 7. 44; so in Med., ἐπὶ ὀρθῶν καθορᾶμενος αἶαν Il. 13. 4.

II. trans. to look down upon, ὕψους or ὀπίσθους ἡλέιος καθορᾶ Solon 14, Theogn. 168, 850, cf. 616, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 10; ὑψόθεν τὸν

τῶν κάτω βίαν Plat. Soph. 216 C, etc.:—so Hom. in Med., *Τροίην κατά πᾶσαν ὁράται* Il. 24. 291. 2. to have within view, to see, perceive, Hdt. 7. 208., 9. 59, Ar. Nub. 326, Plat., etc.:—Pass., Thuc. 3. 20, 112, Plat., etc. 3. to look to, observe, Pind. P. 9. 87, Aesch. Supp. 1059; καθορᾶν τι ἐν τινι to observe something therein, Plat. Legg. 905 B, cf. Gorg. 457 C; ἵν' ἂ πανουργεῖς μὴ καθορᾷ σου that he may not observe thy knavish tricks (ἂ πανουργεῖς being = τὰ πανουργήματα), Ar. Eq. 803; also, κ. τὰς τρίχας εἰ . . , to look and see whether . . , Hdt. 2. 38. 4. to explore, τὰ ἄλλα Hdt. 3. 17, cf. 123. 5. to regard, reverence, τὸ τοῦ θεοῦ κράτος LXX (3 Macc. 3. 11).

καθορίζω, to bound, define, Hesych.

καθοριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for defining, definitive, Clem. Al. 861.

καθορμάω, = ὀρμάω, Anth. P. append. 52.

καθορμίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ: to bring a ship into harbour, bring to anchor, καθορμίσαν [τὰς ναῦς] πρὸς τόπον Polyb. I. 53, 10; τὸν στόλον εἰς τὸ νεώριον Plut. Cato Mi. 39:—Pass., with aor. med., to come into harbour, fut. in, ἐς τόπον Thuc. 3. 32., 6. 97, etc.; aor. pass., Polyb. I. 21, 5, etc.; ὅπ' Ἀκραγαντίων (Cobet ὅπ' ἄκραν τινα) καθορμίσθησαν Polyacn. 6. 16, 4. 2. metaph., ἐς τὰςδε σαυτὸν πημονας καθόρμισας hast brought thyself to such miseries, Aesch. Pr. 965 (Med. Ms. καθάρ . . σσας, whence Herm. κατορμίσας); καθ. ἐαυτὸν εἰς ἡσυχίαν Plut. 2. 455 C:—Pass., καθόρμιστα ἡ κύστις ἐκ τῶν νεφρῶν is suspended from them, Arist. P. A. 3. 9, 7.

καθόρμιον, τό, = ὄρμιον, a necklace, LXX (Hos. 2. 10), Phot., Suid.

καθοσιόω, like καθιερεύω, to dedicate, ἀγαλμα Poll. I. 11:—Med., ὃν θεὸς καθοσιώσασθαι Eur. I. T. 1320:—Pass., ἐπεὶ δὲ βασιφύ πόπανα καὶ προσθάματα κατασιώσθη Ar. Pl. 661, cf. Dion. H. 2. 23; καθοσιωμένους τινὶ devoted to him, of a person, Hdn. 7. 6, cf. Eus. H. E. 9. 1. 2. κ. πόλιν καθαρμῶς to purify, Plut. Solon 12.

καθοσιώσας, εὼς, ἡ, dedication, ἀγαλμάτων Poll. I. 11. 2. devotion, fidelity, ἡ σὴ κ., as a title, Eus. H. E. 9. 1., 10. 5. II. crimen laesae majestatis, Byz., cf. Suid. s. v. εὐνοῦχος.

καθόσον, for καθ' ὅσον, in so far as, inasmuch as, Thuc. 6. 8S, etc. In the best Edd. now written divisim.

καθότι, Ion. κάτότι, for καθ' ὅτι, in what manner, Hdt. 7. 2, Thuc. I. 82, etc.: so far as, inasmuch as, Polyb., etc. In the best Edd. now mostly written divisim.

καθοῦ, imper. aor. 2. med. of καθήμι. II. imper. of καθήμι.

καθυβρίζω, Ion. κατ-: fut. Att. ἰῶ: to treat despitefully, to insult or affront wantonly, c. acc., Soph. El. 522, Eur. El. 698; κ. ταῦτα αὐτὸν Id. Bacch. 616; τὸν δῆμον Ar. Ach. 631:—also c. gen., Soph. O. C. 960, Ph. 1364; καθυβρίζεται τοιαῦτα τῶν χειραγωγῶν ὑπὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων such are occasions of the artificers being mocked, Hipp. Acut. 391:—also c. dat., Hdt. I. 212, Paus. 4. 27, 3; also, κ. εἰς θυγατέρας (but prob. τὰς should be read for εἰς) Diou. H. 11. 2:—Pass., absol., to wax wanton, Soph. O. C. 1535.

καθυβριστεῖον, verb. Adj. one must insult wantonly, Clem. Al. 220.

καθυγραῖνω, to moisten well, Arist. Probl. I. 39, Theophr. C. P. 6. 18, 10, Plut.:—Pass., Theophr. C. P. I. 13, 6; of the bowels, to be relaxed, Hipp. Aph. 1250, etc. II. to liquefy, τὰ σκληρότατα Plut. 2. 953 D:—Pass., lb.

καθυγρασμός, ὁ, a thorough moistening, Aët. p. 93. 34.

καθυγρος, ὄν, very wet, Hipp. Aph. 1255; of plants which grow in wet places, Theophr. H. P. I. 4. 2; κ. τῇ σαρκί Diod. 5. 28.

κάθυδρος [ῦ], ὄν, very watery, full of water, κ. κρατὴρ Soph. O. C. 158 (cf. κρατῆρες εἰσιν iufr. 472); κ. χωρίον Polyb. 5. 24. 4.

καθύλακτώ, to bark at one, Plut. 2. 969 D; τινος Basil.

καθύλλω, fut. ἰώω, to strain or filter, τὸν οἶνον Ath. 420 D.

καθύλλωζω, to shoot into too luxuriant foliage, run all to wood, Hipp. 1276. 41, Clem. Al. 138.

καθυμνέω, to sing of much or constantly, Cleauth. 6, Diod. 11. 11, Plut. 2. 1093 B, 1117 A.

καθύνομαι, Pass. to be rained upon, σφοδροῖς ὕμφοις Steph. B.

καθυπᾶνω, to reduce utterly, destroy, Manass. Chron. 2775:—Pass., δουλεία πόλιν καθυπηγμένην Eus. V. Const. I. 26.

καθυπάρχω, strengthd. for ὑπάρχω, Plut. Cicero 23.

καθυπείκω, strengthd. for ὑπείκω, Eumath. p. 242, Byz.

καθυπεμφαίνω, = ὑπεμφαίνω, to indicate slightly, Eumath. pp. 129, 130 (with v. l. καθυπαφαίνω), Eust. Opusc. 321. 51.

καθυπενδίδωμι, strengthd. for ὑπενδ-, Nicet. Annal. 6. 2.

καθυπεράκοντιζω, to overshoot completely, ἵν' οἱ θεοὶ τοὺς Γηγγενεῖς . . καθυπερᾶκοντισαν Ar. Av. 825.

καθυπερέχω, fut. ἰώω, to be much superior, τινὸς to one, Eurypharm. ap. Stob. 555. 41; τινὶ in or by a thing, Polyb. 2. 25, 9, Callier. ap. Stob. 486. 53; rarely c. acc., ἐξουσίαν κ. Theano Epist. 8.

καθυπερφέανω, strengthd. for ὑπερφέανω, argument, Ar. Ach.:—so Med., Eust. 561. 1, Hesych.

καθύπερθε, poet. before a vowel —θεν, Lob. Phryn. 284: Ion. κατύπερθε: Adv.:—from above, down from above, δεινὸν δὲ λόφος καθ. ἔνευεν Il. 3. 337, cf. 22. 196, Od. 12. 442, Theogn., etc.; ἐκ μὲν τοῦ πεδίου . . , καθ. δέ . . , Thuc. 5. 59:—c. gen., κ. μελαθρόφιν Od. 8. 279. 2. over, on the top or upper side, above, opp. to ὑπένερθε, Od. 10. 353; καθ. ἐπιπρέει floats atop, Il. 2. 754; κ. τῶν ὕπλων Hdt. 7. 36:—to denote geographical position, Λέσβος ἀνω . . , καὶ Φρυγίη καθύπερθε Il. 24. 545; c. gen., καθύπερθε Χίου above, i. e. north of, Chios, Od. 3. 170:—in Prose, ἡ χώρα ἡ κ. Hdt. 4. 8; ἡ κ. ἑδδς I. 104, etc.; τὰ κ. the upper country, i. e. further inland, τὰ κ. τῆς λίμνης Id. 2. 5; τὰ κ. τῆς ἠπείρωδος lb. 32; τοῖς κ. Ἀσσυρίων οὐκηνόμεις I. 194. 3. above, having the upper hand of, καθύπερθε γενέσθαι τινός, properly, of a wrestler who falls atop of his opponent. Hdt. I. 67.,

8. 60, 3; also of affairs, ἐλογίζετο . . κ. οἱ τὰ πρήγματα ἔσσεσθαι τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν Id. 8. 136; κακοὶ δ' ἀγαθῶν καθύπερθεν Theogn. 679; μόχθον καθ. superior to misery, unconquered by it, Pind. P. 9. 55; ζῆψ μοι καθ. χειρὶ καὶ πλούτῳ τῶν ἐχθρῶν Soph. El. 1090, also, κ. ᾗ . . Hdt. 8. 75. II. of Time, before, c. gen., Id. 5. 28. Cf. ἀνω.

καθυπερτέρω, of stars, to be in ascension, Porphyrt.: to be in the ascendant over, τινος Manetho 6. 687, Arethas in Apoc. I.

καθυπερτέρησις, εὼς, ἡ, a being in ascension, Procl. par. Ptol. p. 179.

καθυπερτέρος, α, ὄν, Ion. κατυπ-, η, ὄν, Comp. Adj.: (καθύπερθε): above, Σεληνναῖος Manetho 6. 604. II. commonly metaph. having the upper hand, superior, κ. γίγνεσθαι τῷ πολέμῳ Hdt. I. 65, 67, 68, cf. Thuc. 5. 14; κ. τῶν Περσέων γινόμενα τὰ πρήγματα Hdt. 7. 233, cf. Thuc. 7. 56; θεοὶ δ' ἐτ' ἰσχυρὸς καθ. Aesch. Theb. 226; κ. Ζεὺς Theocr. 24. 97: c. gen., πόλις κ. τῶν ἀντιπάλων Xen. Mem. 4. 6, 14, cf. Theocr. 24. 98, etc.:—neut. καθυπερτέρον as Adv., = καθύπερθε, Theocr. 2. 60:—Sup. καθυπερτάτος, η, ὄν, highest, ἐν τῇ κατυπερτάτῃ τῆς γῆς Hdt. 4. 199.

καθυπηρετέω, strengthd. for ὑπηρετ-, Eumath. 9. 4, etc.:—Med., χεῖρες καθυπηρετοῦμεναι Schol. Plat. p. 62.

καθυπισχένομαι, strengthd. for ὑπισχ-, Luc. Hermot. 6, etc.

καθυπνής, ἐς, = κάθυπνος, Nic. Al. 434.

καθυπνιός, ὄν, happening in sleep, Oenomo. ap. Eus. P. E. 219 D.

κάθυπνος, ὄν, fast asleep, Parmeno ap. Ath. 221 B, Arist. Probl. 3. 34, 2.

καθυπνώω, Ion. κατ-, to be fast asleep, fall asleep, Hdt. 4. 8., 7. 12, 15, 16, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 30:—so in Pass., καθυπνόμενος asleep, Hdt. 3. 69., 7. 14, 17.

καθυπνωσις, εὼς, ἡ, a falling asleep, Arist. Probl. 11. 17, 2.

καθυποβάλλω, to subject, subdue, Eust. 1406. 41, Suid., Byz.

καθυπογράφω, strengthd. for ὑπογράφ-, Phot., Eust. 974. 13.

καθυποδείκνυμι, strengthd. for ὑποδ-, Eust. Opusc. 109. 52.

καθυποδέχομαι, strengthd. for ὑποδ-, Eumath. 6. 16.

καθυποδύω, strengthd. for ὑποδ-, Eust. Opusc. 291. 2.

καθύποκειμαι, strengthd. for ὑποκ-, Artemid. Onir. I. 1.

καθυποκλέπτω, strengthd. for ὑποκλ-, Eumath. 9. 20.

καθυποκλίνω, strengthd. for ὑποκλ-, cited from Jo. Chrys.

καθυποκρίνομαι [ῖ], Dep. to subdue by histrionic arts, Dem. 449. 16; κ. τὰς βουλήσεις τῶν ποιημάτων to destroy by their mode of acting, Diou. H. de Dem. 53; cf. καταυλέω, κατορχέομαι. II. καθυποκρίνεσθαι εἶναι . . , to pretend to be some one else, καθυποκρίνεσθαι Ἐντιπὸς εἶναι Luc. D. Marin. 13. 2; also, κ. φύλιαν to counterfeit it, Philo 2. 520; τὴν σεμνότητα Himer. p. 68.

καθυπομένω, strengthd. for ὑπομένω, Byz.

καθυπονοέω, to suspect, c. acc., Iambl. de Myst.

καθυποπίπτω, strengthd. for ὑποπίπτω, cited from Longus.

καθυποπτεύω, = ὑποπτεύω, to suspect, Arist. Rhet. Al. 5, 1.

καθυποσάωω, Eumath. 4. 18; καθυποσκοκίλω, Nilus Ep. 275; καθυποσπάω, Eust. Opusc. 206. 34; —στρίβω, dub. in Nicol. Dam. p. 20 Orell; —στρέφω, Eccl.;—all strengthd. for ὑποσ-.

καθυποτάσσω, Att. —ττω, to make quite subject, Eus. V. Const. I. 46, etc.

καθυποτρέγω, Eumath. 5. 5; καθυποτρέγω, Id. 1. 8; strengthd. for ὑπ-.

καθυποφαίνω, strengthd. for ὑποφ-, Eust. Opusc. 189. 94.

καθυποψιθρίζω, strengthd. for ὑποψ-, Eumath. 4. 1.

καθυποτερέω, to come far behind, c. gen. pers. et rei, κ. τινος τῆς θεραπείης Hipp. 1277. 45; also c. dat. rei, Polyb. 24. 7, 5, etc.; c. dat. modi, κ. πολὺν τὴν διώξει in pursuit, Plut. Crass. 29; so c. acc., LXX (Ex. 22. 29). 2. c. gen. objecti, κ. τῆς καταστάσεως τῶν ὑπᾶντων to come too late for . . , Polyb. 11. 33, 8; πάντων Id. 5. 17, 7; τῆς ἐκτάξεως Id. 10. 39, 5, cf. Diod. 5. 53, Strabo 653; θανάτου κ. to be spared by death, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 16; κ. πάσης τροφῆς to come short of, LXX (Sirac. 37. 20). 3. absol. to be behind-hand, μὴ καθυστερεῖ Menand. Monost. 396, cf. Polyb. 5. 16, 5, al.

καθυστερίζω, = foreg., Geop. 2. 13.

καθυφαίνω, to interweave, weave in, LXX (Ex. 28. 17):—Pass. to be imwoven, lb. (Judith. 10. 21); χρυσὸν καὶ ἀνθεσι Eus. V. Const. 4. 7.

καθύφεσις, ἡ, collusion, Lat. praevarication, Poll. 8. 143.

καθύφισμι, strengthd. for ὀφίμι, to give up treacherously, καὶ οὐκ ἐάν τις ἐκὼν καθυφῇ τοῖς ἐναντίοις καὶ προδῷ Dem. 343. 3, cf. 206. 17., 854. 29, Luc. Prom. 5:—esp., in a lawsuit, καθ. τὸν ἀγῶνα to conduct it treacherously, compromise it, Lat. praevaricari, Dem. 563. 20; οὐ τῷ μὴ καθυφένοντι ταῦτα σεμνύνοντα Id. 262. 12; absol., καθυφέναν τῶν ἐναντίων when they let the action drop, Id. 652. 22:—also intr. to fall back from, c. gen., Clem. Al. 287. II. Med., καθυφίεσθαι τινι to give away, give in, yield to any one, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 23; καθυφίεσθαι ἐν τινι to slacken in a thing, c. g. ἐν μάχαις, Polyacn. 8. 24, 1, cf. Luc. Abdic. 7. 2. We also find the Med., with pf. pass., used trans. like the Act., εἰ καθυφίεμέθα τι τῶν πραγμάτων Dem. 30. 25; καθυφίεσθαι ἐαυτὸν Polyb. 3. 60, 4; ἐπ' ἀργυρίῳ τὸ τίμημα καθυφίεμένος Plut. Cic. 8; οὐδὲν . . καθυφῆκαμην Joseph. B. J. 2. 16, 4; of a physician, to treat negligently, Luc. Abdic. 7.

καθυφίσταμαι, Pass. to be really consistent, Julian. Or. 163 D.

καθυφοράομαι, Med., strengthd. for ὑφοράω, Sozom. H. E. 2. 27.

καθυφλισμένως, Adv. from καθαφλίζω, Schol. Ar. Pl. 325.

καθυφαίζομαι, = ὠφαίζομαι, Phot. (ubi κατῶ-), Suid.

καθυρισμένως, Adv. of καθορίζω, definitely, Clem. Al. 861.

καθώς, Adv., = καθά, Hdt. 9. 82, acc. to MSS.; but the word seems to belong to later Gr., as Arist. Probl. 10. 10, Plant. I. 1, 8, N. T., etc.; being never used by Att. authors, Lob. Phryn. 426, Sturz Dial. Mac. 74 sq. 2. how, Act. Ap. 15. 14. II. of Time, as, when, lb. 7. 17, cf. 2 Macc. I. 31, καί, crasis for καὶ αἰ. Theocr. 29. 16.

καί, Conjunction, used in two principal senses, either copulative, to

join words and sentences, and, Lat. *et*; or having relation to single words or phrases, also, even, Lat. *etiam*: (cf. Skt. *ka*, Lat. *que*; a comparison of *tis*, *quis* suggests also that of *τε*, *καί*).

A. copulative, *and*, I. merely joining words or sentences to others going before, as, *ἡ καὶ κνανέριν ἐπ' ὀφρύσι νεύσε Κρονίαν* Il. 1. 528, etc.: for a more close combination, *te* . . . , *καί* . . . are used, *ἀρκτοι τε καὶ λέοντες* bears and lions, *both as creatures of one kind*; *θαυμάζονται ὡς σοφοί τε καὶ εὐτυχεῖς γεγεννημένοι* they are admired as *both* wise and fortunate, i.e. wise *and* therefore fortunate: (but in Hom. *τε καί* are placed in the same clause, and also, Il. 4. 160., 21. 262; so too, *ἡδὲ καὶ* Od. 1. 240; *καί τε* Il. 1. 521, etc.; and repeated, *καί τε* . . . , *καί τε* . . . , Od. 14. 465):—*καί* is repeated in Prose to string together two or more Nouns, *αἱ δὲ ἑλαφοὶ καὶ δορκάδες καὶ οἱ ἄγριοι ὄλες καὶ οἱ ὄνοι οἱ ἄγριοι* Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 7; *ὁ ὕχλος πλείων καὶ πλείων ἐπέρρει* more and more, Ib. 7. 5. 39; often to add epithets after *πολύς*, *πολλὰ καὶ ἐσθλὰ* Il. 9. 330; *πολλὰ καὶ μεγάλα* Dem. 835. 20; *πολλοὶ καὶ ἀγαθοί*, etc.

2. the word or words added by *καί* sometimes serve to limit or define those to which they are added, *πρὸς μακρὸν ὅρος καὶ Κύνθιον ὄχθον* to the mountain *and specially* to . . . , h. Hom. Ap. 17, cf. Aesch. Ag. 63, Soph. Tr. 1277; (sometimes in reverse order, *πρὸς δῶμα Διὸς καὶ μακρὸν Ὀλύμπου* Il. 5. 398): so also, to add by way of climax, *θεοὶ καὶ Ζεὺς, θεῶν* . . . , *καὶ Ποσειδῶνος* all the gods, and *above all* . . . , Aesch. Pers. 750, etc.; *ἐχθροὶ καὶ ἐχθιστοὶ* Thuc. 7. 68; so also, *τις καὶ ἄλλος* Heind. Phaedo 58 D; *τινὲς καὶ συγχροὶ* Id. Gorg. 455 C; and, often, *ἄλλοι τε καί* . . . , *ἄλλως τε καί* . . . , v. sub ἄλλος Il. 6. ἄλλωσι:—*ἀδίων τινὸς ἄξια καὶ οὐδένως*, where we say, little or nothing, Plat. Apol. 23 A:—*καί* is also joined with the demonstr. Pron. *οὗτος* in the same sense, *εἶναι* . . . *δουλοῖσι, καὶ τούτοις ὡς δρηπτήρησι* Hdt. 6. 11, cf. 1. 147; *καὶ ταῦτα* *and this too* . . . , *γελῶν ἀναπεθεῖν, καὶ ταυτὸ οὗτω πολέμου ὄντα* τῷ γέλωτι Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 16, etc.

II. at the beginning of a sentence, I. in eager appeals, *καί μοι δὸς τὴν χεῖρα* *and now!* Il. 23. 75; *καί μοι λέγε* . . . , *καί μοι ἀποκρίναι* . . . , *καί μοι ἀνὰ γυναικα* . . . , Plat. Euthyphro 3 A, Gorg. 462 B, and Oratt. 2. in questions, to introduce an objection, *καὶ πῶς* . . . ; *but how* . . . ? *πῶς* how can it be? Pors. Phoen. 1373; *καὶ δὴ τί* . . . ; *but then what* . . . ? Eur. Hel. 101; *καὶ ποῖον* . . . ; Soph. Aj. 462; *καὶ τίς εἶδε πῶποτε βοῦς κριβανίτας*; Ar. Ach. 86; *σο, κάπειρ* ἔκτας; Eur. Med. 1398:—so also without a question, Id. H. F. 509.

3. = *καίτοι*, *and yet*, Ar. Eq. 1249. III. after words implying sameness or likeness, *καί* must be rendered by *as*, just as Lat. *aliquo* or *ac* after *aeque*, *perinde*, *simul*, *γνώμησι* ἐχρέοντο ὁμοίως καὶ *so* they had the same opinion as you, Hdt. 7. 50, 2, cf. 84; *ἴσον* or *ἴσα καί* . . . , Soph. O. T. 612, 1187, Eur. El. 994; *ἐν ἴσῳ εἶναι καὶ εἰ* . . . , Thuc. 2. 60, etc.; so also after words implying comparison, v. sub *ὅτι* Il. 1. 1; or simultaneous action, v. sub *ἅμα* 1.

2. sometimes also without any word preceding, *ἦν ἡμῶν δεύτερον* . . . , *καὶ καταγγύμην*, where *ἔτε* might replace *καί*, Soph. Ph. 355; *παρέρχονται τε μέλαι νύκτες καὶ ψύχεται τὸ ὕδωρ* Hdt. 4. 181, cf. 3. 108, 4. 139. IV. when *καί* joins an affirm. clause with a negat., *καὶ οὐ*, *καὶ ἥκιστα*, etc., it acts like an adversative Particle, *ἀλλ' ὡς τι δράσω εἴρπε κοῦ θανοῦμένος* Soph. Tr. 160: it also carries on the negat. to the second member of a sentence, and so stands for *οὔτε*, Jac. Anth. P. p. 697.

V. in loose definitions of Number, *about*, *καὶ ἐς ἐβδομήκοντα μυριάδας*, *αὐξανόμενον γίνεται καὶ ἐς ἑπτακάδεκα πῆχας* Hdt. 2. 60, 68.

VI. in Att., when *καί* . . . , *καί* . . . are correlative, they answer to the Lat. *cum* . . . , *tum* . . . , *not only* . . . , *but also* . . . , as *well* so . . . , as *also* . . . , *καὶ δὲ καὶ νῦν*, *καὶ τότε καὶ νῦν* Plat. Gorg. 523 A, Philib. 60 B; *καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν* Xen. An. 1. 1, 7.

VII. by anacoluthon, *ὡς φαμέναι καὶ κερδοσύνη ἡγήσας* Ἀθήνην, for *ὡς ἔφη καί* . . . , Il. 22. 247; *ἐρχεται δὲ αὐτὴ τε* . . . , *καὶ τὸν νιὸν ἔχουσα*, for *καὶ ὁ νιὸς αὐτῆς*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3. 1; *ἄλλας τε καταγεγεμένους σφί ὕδους, καὶ τέλος ἐγένοντο* Hdt. 9. 104:—also after participles put for finite verbs, *ταυτοῦτος ὢν, κατ' ἀνὴρ ἔδοξεν εἶναι*, for *ταυτοῦτος ἦν, κατ'* . . . , Ar. Eq. 392, cf. Nub. 624.

B. influencing single words or clauses, *also*, *even*, Lat. *etiam*, *ἐπειτά με καὶ λίποι αἰὼν* then let life *also* forsake me, i.e. life as well as all other goods, Il. 5. 685; *τάχα κεν καὶ ἀναΐτων αἰτιώμενος* the innocent *also*, *even* the innocent, II. 654, etc., cf. 4. 161, etc.; very often in Prose with demonstr. Pronouns, *καὶ αὐτοὶ* they *also*, they *likewise*, Xen. An. 3. 4. 40; *Ἀγίας καὶ Σακράτης καὶ τούτω ἀπεθανέτην* likewise died, Ib. 2. 6. 34; *Ἀγίας 4. 1, 27, cf. καίτοι* 11:—the construction may be expl. from the antithetic phrases *οὐ μόνον* . . . , *ἀλλὰ καὶ* . . . , *not only* . . . , *but also* . . . , *οὐ μᾶλλον* . . . , *ἢ καί* . . . :—though the Att. *even* in strong emphasis omit *καί* after *ἀλλά*, Wolf Lept. p. 257: so Lat. *non modo* . . . or *non solum* . . . , *sed* (for *sed etiam*) . . . , Passow ad Tac. Germ. 10. 15; cf. *καὶ γάρ*. 2. in Greek, this *καί* is often repeated both in the antecded. and relat. clause, where we put *also* in the antecded. only, *σκεῖψαι, ἔὰν ἄρα καὶ σοὶ ἐνδοκῇ ἄπερ καὶ ἐμοί* Plat. Phaedo 64 C, cf. Il. 6. 476, Xen. An. 2. 1. 22; but sometimes the relat. clause is left unexpressed, *λαβέτω δὲ καὶ ἄλλος* (sc. *ὡς καὶ ἐγὼ*) Od. 21. 152:—sometimes *καί* stands in the relat. clause only, when we put *also* in the antecded. only, *ἀνδρείους ποῦ ὄντος, ἢν καὶ σὺ λέγεις* this man *also*, of whom you speak, Plat. Lach. 191 A; esp. in the phrases *εἴπερ τις καὶ ἄλλος*, Id. Phaedo 66 A; *ὡς τις καὶ ἄλλος* Xen. An. 1. 3. 15; *εἴπερ ἄλλῃ τῇ παιδείῃ ἂν, καὶ σοὶ πεῖθομαι* Plat. Prot. 329 B.

3. often in apodosis, after temporal Conjunctions, *ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ῥα* . . . , *καὶ τότε δὴ* . . . , Il. 1. 494, cf. 8. 68, Od. 14. 111; also after *εἰ*, Il. 5. 897; so, sometimes, in Prose, *ὡς δὲ ἔδοξεν, καὶ ἐχώρων* Thuc. 2. 93:—in LXX and N. T. (prob. = Hebr. *vē*) as simple apodosis, *then*, v. Joseph. 3. 8. 4. 6, 7, etc. II. in this usage, *καί* often serves to *increase* or *diminish* the force of words, *θεοὺς καὶ ἀμείνονας ἵππους δωρήσαιο* (properly ἄλλους καὶ ἀμείνονας) Il. 10. 556; *δύμηναι καὶ μεῖζον ἄεθλον* (i.e. ἄλλο καὶ μεῖζον) 23. 551, cf. 386; *ὅς νῦν γε καὶ ἂν Διὶ πατρὶ μάχοιτο* (i.e. ἄλλος τε καὶ Διὶ) 5. 362: but often no such explanation can be given, *ἡ καὶ μοι νευεσθήσεται*; wilt thou indeed be angry? Od. 1. 389; *ἐν τῷδε καχόμεσθα* . . . *λόγῳ*; are we indeed bound . . . ? Eur. Heracl. 498, cf. Bacch. 616; often with Advns., *καὶ κάρτα, καὶ λίην* at the beginning of a speech, *full surely*, Il. 19. 408, Od. 1. 461, 3. 203; so, *καὶ μάλα, καὶ πάλα, καὶ πάνν*, etc., Elmsl. Heracl. 386:—when it diminishes, it may be rendered by *even* so *much* as, *were it but*, *λέμενος καὶ καπνὸν ἀποθρόσκοντα νοήσαι* Od. 1. 58; *οἷς ἡδὺ καὶ λέγειν* Ar. Nub. 528. 2. after interrogatives, *πῶς*; *τίς*; etc., where it may be translated *tell me further*, Lat. *dic praeterea*, see examples in Pors. Phoen. 1373, where he distinguishes *πῶς καί* . . . ; from *καὶ πῶς* . . . ; v. supr. A. II. 2.

3. so *εἰ καί* must be distinguished from *καὶ εἰ*, the former being used to express a condition, which, though not disputed, is represented as of little moment, *even if*, *notwithstanding*; the latter to shew that the condition is itself altogether improbable, cf. Il. 4. 347, 5. 351, Od. 13. 292, 16. 98 with Il. 5. 410, Od. 6. 313, 8. 139:—(This remark does not apply to cases where *καί* and *εἰ* each exert their force separately, as, *εἰ περ δειδῆς τ' ἐστὶ, καὶ εἰ* . . . , *and if* . . . , Il. 7. 117, etc.)

4. as, in Greek, the Participle is often used for *εἰ* with the Verb, it follows that *καί* before a Participle may represent either *καὶ εἰ* . . . , or *εἰ καί* . . . , and may be rendered by *though*, *although*, *albeit*, as, *Ἐκτορα καὶ μεμῶτα μάχης σχήσσεσθαι ὄντα*, for *ἦν καὶ μεμῶτα, ἥτοι μὴν* *soever* he rage, *although* he rage, Il. 9. 655; so, *τί σὺ ταῦτα, καὶ ἐσθλὸς ἔων, ἀγορεύσεις*; (for *εἰ καὶ ἐσθλὸς εἶ*) Il. 16. 627, cf. 13. 787, Od. 2. 343, Valck. Phoen. 277; *φεύγουσι καὶ πολλοὶ ὄντες* they fly, *although* they are many, Plat. Phaedo 58 D.—In all these cases *καί* might be used, but they are not equivalent, for (c. g.) in Xen. An. 1. 6. 1, *καὶ πρόσθεν πολέμησας, καίπερ* could not stand.—In Att. *καί* passes into the sense of *καίτοι*, when it begins a parenthetical sentence, Wolf Lept. p. 238.

C. Position:—*καί* *and*, is by Poets sometimes put after another word, like Lat. *et*, as, *ἐγνωνκα, τοῖσδε κοῦδὲν ἀντειπεῖν ἔχω, for καὶ τοῖσδε οὐδὲν* Aesch. Pr. 51, ubi v. Dind. 2. *καί*, also, sometimes goes between a Prep. and its case, *ἐν καὶ θαλάσσῃ* Pind. O. 2. 51. 3. as *καί* always belongs to what follows, it is very seldom put at the end of a verse, as in Soph. Ph. 312, Ar. Vesp. 1193.

D. The compds. and combinations of *καί*, as *καὶ γάρ*, *καί γε*, *καὶ εἰ*, *καὶ τοι*, etc., follow in alphabetical order.

E. Crasis: with *α*, as *κάκ, κάγαθοί*, etc.; with *ε*, as *κᾶγῳ, κᾶπειτα*, etc.; with *η* only in the fem. Art., *χῆ*; with *ο*, as *χῶ, χῶστις*, etc.; with *υ* in the pron. *ὑμεῖς, χυμεῖς*; with *ω* in the pron. *ὡς, χῶς*; with *αι*, as *κᾶσχω*; with *αι*, as *καὶ αὐτός*; with *ει*, as *καί, κεί, κᾶτα*; with *εὐ*—, as *κεῖνεια, κεῖνσταλῆς*; with *οι* in the pron. *χοί*; with *ον* in *χοῦτος, κοῦ, κοῦδὲ*, and the like.

καί, *and*, Dor. *α*, *ὁ*, a *pit* or *underground cavern* at Sparta, into which state-prisoners or their corpses were thrown, like the Athen. *βάραθρον*, Thuc. 1. 134, cf. Paus. 4. 18, 4. Plut. Ages. 19. The form *καίαντας* or *καίετας* is read in Strabo 233, 307, Eust. 1478. 45; and *καίετος*, a *fissure* in the earth, Strabo 367;—whence in Od. 4. 1, Zenodot. read *λακε-δαίμονα καίετασσαν* full of hollows or abysses; (for *κητώσσαν*, v. κητώσας):—whereas in Call. Fr. 224 *Εὐρώτας καίεταίς* is expl. by *καλαμινώδης, abounding in mint*, cf. Hesych. *καίετα* (pl.), Boeot. for *καλαμίνθη*.

καί γάρ, *for truly*, to confirm a proposition which of itself is tolerably certain, Lat. *etiam*, Il. 3. 188, Od. 18. 261, Hdt. 3. 15, and Att.; also for *else*, Arist. Pol. 3. 9. 6:—the notion is strengthd. in *καὶ γάρ δὴ*, *for of a surety*, Il. 16. 810; also, in Ep., *καὶ γάρ ῥα* 1. 113; and in Att., *καὶ γάρ καί*, *καὶ γάρ οὖν, καὶ γάρ τοι*, Lat. *etenim profecto*, Plat. Prot. 317 C, Xen. An. 1. 9. 8, etc.

καί γε, v. sub γε II. 1.

καὶ δέ, v. sub δέ III.

καὶ δὴ, *καὶ δὴ καί*, v. sub δὴ II. 5.

καὶ εἰ, by crasis *καί, v. sub καί B. II. 3.*

καίεταίς, καίετας, καίετος, v. sub καίετας.

καίκα, crasis for *καὶ αἶκα*, Theocr. 3. 26.

καίκας, *ov, ὁ*, the north-east wind, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 12 and 21, Probl. 26. 1, Mund. 4. 12 sq., Theophr. de Vent. 37; *καίκας καὶ συκοφαντίας πνεῖ* Ar. Eq. 437 (punning on *καίκας*).

καὶ μὴν, v. sub μὴν II. 2.

καίνιζω, fut. Att. *ῶ*; (καίνος):—to make new, a word commonly to be translated by resolving *καίνιζω* into *ἐχω καίνυν, φέρω καίνυν*, as, *καὶ τι καίνιζει στέγη* the house has something new, strange about it, Soph. Tr. 867; *καίνισον ὑγρὸν* try on thy new yoke, *händsel* it, Aesch. Ag. 1071; *ἀμφίβληστρον ὡς ἐκαίνισαν* how they *handseled* the net, to what use they first put it (taking Blomfield's emend. for *ὅ σ' ἐκαίνισαν*, which Stanley translates 'with which they lately caught thee'), Id. Cho. 492; *κ. εὐχὰς* to offer new, strange prayers, Eur. Tro. 889; *πρῶτον ταῦρον ἐκαίνισεν* first *handseled* the bull [of Perillus], Call. Fr. 119; *κ. δῶρον* first to feel the spear, Lyc. 530.

καίνιζεσθαι C. 1. 4957. 62. III. to renovate, *τὴν πόλιν* Ib. 8679.—Cf. *ἐκκαίνιζω*.

καίνις, ἴδος, ἡ, (καίνω) a *knife*, v. l. Luc. Asin. 40, v. Hdn. Epim. p. 63.

καίνισις, *ews*, ἡ, renovation, *τῆς καρδίας* Theophr. Sim.

καίνισμός, ὁ, innovation, Byz.

καίνιστής, *ov, ὁ*, an innovator, Eust. Opusc. 207. 47.

καινο-γράφης, *ēs*, written in a new style, Philic. ap. Hephaest. p. 53.

καινο-εἶδος, *ēs*, in a new form, Origen.

καινό-λεκτος, *ov*, new-fangled, Hdn. Epim. p. 3.

καινολογία, ἡ, strange language or phraseology, Polyb. 38. 1, 1, Dion. 11. de Lys. p. 458:—καινο-λόγος, *ov*, using new phrases, Eust. 1801. 27.

Καινόν, τό, *the New Court*, at Athens, Ar. Vesp. 120; cf. Richter Proleg. p. 104.

καίνο-παθέω, *to suffer something unheard of*, Plut. 2. 1106 A; cf. *ξένο*, *δεινο-παθεῖν*.

καίνο-παθής, *és*, *new-suffered: unheard of*, πῆματα Soph. Tr. 1277.

καίνο-πύγης, *és*, *newly put together, new-made*, Aesch. Theb. 642.

καίνο-πῆμων, *όν*, *new to misery*, ὁμῶδες Aesch. Theb. 363.

καίνοποιέω, *ρ*, *καίνοποιέω* Polyb. 4. 2, 4:—*to make new, renew*, πόλεμον Polyb. 11. 5; 5; τὰ τῆς ὀργῆς Id. 22. 14, 3; *κ*. ἐλπίδας *gives new life to hopes*, Id. 3. 70, 11; *κ*. τὰ τινος ἀμαρτήματα *to renew the memory of* . . Id. 30. 4, 17, cf. 32. 14, 9, etc.

II. *to bring about new things, to make changes, innovate*, πολλὰ *κ*. ἡ τύχη Id. 1. 4, 5, etc.; absol., Luc. Prom. es 3, etc.:—*Pass.*, τί καίνοποιεῖν λέγεις; *what new-fangled, strange words are these?* Soph. Tr. 873, cf. Polyb. 9. 2, 4; τὰ καίνοποιήντα *the renovations*, C. I. 4957.44.

καίνοποιήσις, *εὐς*, *η*, *renovation, regeneration*, Eccl.

καίνοποιήσις, *ὠν*, *ὸ*, *an inventor of new pleasures*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 16.

καίνοποιία, *ἡ*, *a complete change*, περὶ τι Polyb. 4. 2, 10.

καίνο-ποιός, *όν*, *making new, renovating*, Greg. Naz.

καίνο-πρῶγέω, *to do new or strange things*, Eust. 36. 16.

καίνοπράγγμα, τό, *an innovation*, Eust. Opusc. 296. 19.

καίνοπράγία, *ἡ*, *innovation: lust for innovation*, Diod. 15. 8.

καίνοπρέπεια, *ἡ*, *a new look, novelty*, Eust. 93. 31.

καίνο-πρεπής, *és*, *looking new, novel*, σχήματα Hermog.:—*of persons, like a novice*, Plut. 2. 334 C.—*Adv.*—*πῶς*, *in a new-fangled manner*,—*πρεπτερός* λέγειν Arist. Metaph. 1. 8, 11: Sup.—*πρεπτατά* Dio C. 79. 11.

καίνος, *ἡ*, *όν*, *new, fresh*, Lat. *recens*, *novus*, καὶνὰ καὶ παλαιὰ ἔργα Id. 9. 26; *κ*. ὁμιλία Aesch. Eum. 406; *καίνους λόγους φέρειν* *to bring news*, Id. Cho. 659; *τί δ' ἐστὶ καίνον;* Soph. O. C. 722, cf. Ph. 52; τὰ *κ*. τοῖς πάλαι τεκμαίρεται Id. O. T. 916; *οὐτῆρα καίνῳ καίνον ἐν πεπλώματι* Id. Tr. 613; *περιόντες πονθήσαντες κατὰ τὴν ἀγοράν*, λέγεται *τι καίνον;* Dem. 43. 8; *ἐκ καίνους* (sc. ἀρχῆς) *ἀνευ, afresh*, Lat. *de novo*, Thuc. 3. 92:—*esp. of new dramas, τραγωδῶν ἀγωνιζομένων καίνων* Aeschin. 58. 31; and briefly, *τραγωδοὶς καίνους* *at the representation of the new Tragedies*, ap. Dem. 243. 17; *τραγωδῶν τῇ καίνῃ* [ἐπιδείξει] Id. 244. 1; *κυκλίαν τῇ πρώτῃ* C. I. 2671. 20; *καίνῃ καυφῶν*, *τραγωδῶν*, Id. 2759. III; *whereas νέα καυφώδια* *was the New Comedy*, v. sub *καυφώδια*, where another sense of *καίνῃ κ*. is mentioned:—*Adv.*—*νῶς*, *newly, afresh*, Alex. 'Τῆπος 1. 4.

II. *newly-invented, new-fangled, novel, strange*, καὶνὰ προσφέρειν σοφά Eur. Med. 299 (v. sub *μετονομάζω*); *κ*. θεοὶ *strange gods*, Plat. Euthyphro 3 B, cf. Apol. 24 C; *κ*. *τινες σοφισταὶ* Id. Euthydr. 271 B; *κ*. καὶ ὅποια Id. Rep. 405 D; *καὶνὰ innovations*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 16; *οὐδὲν καίνωτερον εἰσέφερε τῶν ἄλλων* *he introduced as little of anything new as others*, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 3, cf. Plat. Phaedo 115 B; *πεπνῶσθαι τὸ καίνωτερον* Dem. 931. 19:—*τὸ καίνον τοῦ πολέμου the unforeseen turn which war often takes*, Thuc. 3. 30:—*τὸ καίνωτερον what is strongest*, parenthetically, Luc. Nigr. 21; *εἰ χρὴ καίνωτα μάλλον ἢ κακωρότατα εἰπεῖν* Antipho 119. 25:—*Adv.*, *μηδὲ καίνως μοι λάλει* *in new, strange style*, Antiph. Manδρ. 5, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 267 B; *καίνωτερος νοεῖν περὶ τινος* Arist. Cael. 4, 2, 6.

III. *in Plut.*, *κ*. ἄνθρωπος = *novus homo*, Cat. Ma. 1; *πράγματα κ*. = *res novae*, Cic. 14, cf. 2. 212 C.

καίνδ-σπουδος, *όν*, *fond of novelty*, τὸ περὶ τὰς νοήσεις *κ*. *fondness for novelty of thought*, Longin. 5. 1.

καίνο-σχῆμα, *όν*, *newly or strangely formed*, Eust. 1479. 57, Schol. Soph. Aj. 1398: *καίνοσχημάτιστος*, *όν*, Eust. 141. 32.

καίνδ-τάφον σχῆμα, *for καίνον σχῆμα τάφον*, Anth. P. 7. 686.

καίνότης, *ητος*, *ἡ*, *newness, freshness*, Plat. Pericl. 13, Philostr. 922. 2. *novelly*, λόγον Thuc. 3. 38; *τὴν εὐρημέναν* Isocr. 208 B; *χρὴ γὰρ εἰς ὅλον φερεῖν . . ὅ' ὃν τις καίνωτῇ ἔχειν δοκῇ* Anaxandr. Lucert. 3; *ἡ ἐν τοῖς σχηματισμοῖς κ*. Dion. H. ad Amm. Ep. 2. 3; *pl.*, *καίνωτητες novelties*, Isocr. 23 A; *αἱ κ*. καὶ αἱ ὑπερβολαὶ τῶν τιμῶν Dio C. 44. 3.

καίνοτομέω, *to cut fresh into*, in mining, *to open a new vein*, Xen. Vect. 4. 27 sq., Phot.

II. *mostly metaph.*, *to begin something new, institute anew, τελεῖν τινι* Ar. Vesp. 876: *absol.*, *to make changes or innovations in the state*, Lat. *res novare*, Id. Eccl. 584, Arist. Pol. 5. 6, 8., 5. 12, 17; *so*, *κ*. *τι νέον* Plat. Legg. 797 B, cf. 709 A; *also*, *κ*. περὶ τὰ θεῖα Id. Euthyphro 3 B, 16 A; *περὶ τὰν θέαν* Ib. 5 A; *κ*. τὴν περὶ τὰ τέκνα καίνωτητα Arist. Pol. 2. 7, 1; *οὐδὲν κ*. *to make no new or strange assertion*, Dion. H. 7. 70:—*Pass.*, Plat. Legg. l. c., Dem. 1370. 25.

καίνοτομία, *ἡ*, *an opening of new mines*, Hyperid. Eux. 45 (et ibi Schneidew.), C. I. 162, cf. Poll. 3. 87., 7. 98.

II. *mostly metaph.*, *a making anew, innovating on, ὀνομαστὴν* Plat. Legg. 715 C: *innovation, κ*. περὶ τοὺς λόγους Plat. Cic. 2; *pl.*, *innovations in the state*, Lat. *res novare*, Plat. Legg. 949 E; *κ*. τῆς πολιτείας Polyb. 13. 1, 2.

2. = *καίνότης, novelty*, Id. 1. 23, 10; *pl.*, Plat. Alex. 72.

καίνοτομος, *όν*, (τέμνω) *innovating, ὁ Σωκράτους λόγοι* ἔχουσι τὸ κομψὸν καὶ τὸ καίνωτον *are marked by cleverness and novelty*, Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 6.

II. *καίνωτομος*, *pass.* *new-begun*, Hermog.

καίνοτροπία, *ἡ*, *strangeness*, Eust. 1200. 56.

καίνδ-τροπος, *όν*, *new-fashioned, unusual, μῦθος* Pseudo-Eur. Dan. 49; *χειμῶν* App. Civ. 5. 90; *τραγωδία* Eust. Opusc. 269. 39.

καίνοουργέω, *to make new*, Alciphro 3. 3. 2. *to begin something new*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 17; *τί καίνοουργεῖς*; *what new plan art thou meditating?* Eur. I. A. 2; *κ*. λόγον *to speak new, strange words*, Ib. 838; *ἐπὶ τὸ καίνοουργεῖν φέρον* *haste on to new inventions*, Antiph. 'Αλκ. 1; *mostly in bad sense, to make innovations*, περὶ τι Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 16, cf. Dion. H. 11. 21:—*Pass.*, τὰ καίνοργούμενα *all attempts at alteration*, Arist. Mund. 6, 12.

καίνοουργός, *és*, = *καίνοργός*, Schol. Il. 9. 122.

καίνοურγης, *εως*, *ἡ*, = *sq.*, Suid.

καίνοურγια, *ἡ*, *a making new: innovation in the state*, παραχῇ καὶ *κ*. Isocr. 125 C, cf. Dion. H. de Isocr. 9.

καίνοουργιμός, *ὸ*, = *καίνοურγια*, Suid., with v. l. -*ησμός*.

καίνοურγός, *όν*, (**εργα*) *producing changes, πόλεμος* Heliod. 9. 5; *κ*. βάσανων *inventing new tortures*, Joseph. Macc. 11. 23. II. *pass.*, τὸ *κ*. *a novelty*, Luc. Prom. 3; *τῶν κολάσεων τὸ πρὸς ὠμότητα κ*. Id. Catapl. 26.

καίνο-φάνης, *és*, *appearing new, λέξεις* Eust. 39. 16.

καίνδ-φίλος, *όν*, *often changing one's friends*, Phot., Suid.

καίνο-φρᾶδής, *és*, *new-fangled*, Eust. Opusc. 56. 1.

καίνοφώνέω, *to use new words*, Eust. 67. 6.

καίνδ-φώνος, *όν*, *new-sounding*, λέξεις Eust. 1761. 23, etc.

καίνδω (καίνος) *to make new, change, alter*, τὰ ἐπιβουλεύματα Dio C. 47. 4; *of language*, Dion. H. de Thuc. 21:—*Pass.*, *of political changes*, Thuc. 1. 71; *καίνωσθαι τὰς διανοίας* *to have their minds revolutionised*, Id. 3. 82.

II. = *καίνωμι*, *to use for the first time, to handle*, Hdt. 2. 100.

III. *to renew*, C. I. 8790.

καὶ νύ *κε*, *and now perhaps*, καὶ νύ *κεν* . . ἄσπετον ἦρατο κύδος, εἰ μή . . Il. 3. 373, cf. 8. 90, Od. 24. 50; *so*, καὶ νύ *κε* δὴ Il. 17. 530; *also followed by εἰ without μή*, Od. 11. 317; *by ἀλλά*, Ib. 630:—*with no apodosis*, καὶ νύ *κεν* ἐς δεκάτην γενεὴν ἑτέρων γ' ἔτι βόσκοι 14. 325.

καίνωμαι, *Dep.* *to surpass, excel*, c. acc. pers. et inf. modi, ἐκαίνωτο φῶδ' ἀνθρώπων νῆα κυβερνήσαι *he surpassed mankind in steering*, Od. 3. 282; *also* c. dat. rei, ἡ βα γυναικὶν φύλον ἐκαίνωτο . . εἶδε τε μεγέθει *te Hes. Sc. 4*; cf. ἀποκαίνωμαι.—*Besides this impf.*, Homer more often uses the pf. and plqpf. *έκκασμαι*, *έκεκάμην*, Dor. *έκαδαμαι*, *used as pres.* and *impf.*, formed from **κάω* (v. sub *fin.*); *έκάοντο*, *καζόμενος* occur in Nicet. Ann. 120, 141):—*to excel one in a thing*, c. acc. pers. et dat. rei, *έγγχεῖ δ' έκκαστο Πανέλληνας* Il. 2. 530; *ὅς ἡλικίην έκέκαστο έγγχεῖ θ' έπποσύνη* *te* 16. 808; *ὅς ἀνθρώπος έκέκαστο κλειποσύνη θ' ὕρκω* *te* Od. 19. 395, cf. Il. 20. 35; *c.* inf. pro dat. rei, *ὁμηλικίην έκέκαστο γυνῶναι* *surpassed them all in knowledge*, 2. 158; *so*, *έκέκαστο* *Ιδύνειν* Ap. Rh. 2. 867 and v. sub *ἀποκαίνωμαι*:—*so also* c. dat. rei only, *δολοισι κεκασμένε excellent in wiles*, Il. 4. 339; *παντοίης ἀρετῆσι κεκασμένους ἐν Δαναοῖσι* Od. 4. 725, cf. 8. 15., 9. 509, Il. 5. 54; *ἀγλαῖη . . μετὰ δμῶσι κεκάσσαν* Od. 10. 82; *έκ πάντων τέχνῃσι κεκασμένους* Οὐρανῶνας Hes. Th. 929; *c.* gen., *τῶν σε . . πλοῦτῳ καὶ νῆας φασὶ κεκάσθαι* *above all these (as if ἐκ τούτων)*, Il. 24. 546; *(for Il. 24. 535, v. ἐπικαίνωμαι)*:—*so in later Poets*, *ὅμων έλέφαντι κεκαδμένον* Pind. O. 1. 42; *φρονούεις κέκασται is well furnished with* . . Eur. El. 616; *πανουργίας μείζοσι κεκασμένον* Ar. Eq. 685; *and absol.*, *έκ κεκασμένον δόρυ* *a well-armed band*, Aesch. Eum. 766.—*Poet. Verb.* for *Plat. Rep.* 334 B is borrowed from Od. 19. 395.

(Though like *καίνω* in form, it seems rather to belong to *✓ΚΑΔ*, which appears in the pf. and plqpf. *έκαδαμαι*, etc.)

καὶ νῦν, *and now, even now*, Hom., mostly used when he wishes to confirm a general statement by an example, e. g. Il. 1. 109, Od. 1. 35; *καὶ νῦν* ἦτοι Od. 4. 151.

καίνω, Aesch. Ag. 1562, Cho. 886: fut. *κάνω* Eur. H. F. 1075; *aor.* 2 *έκῆον* Trag., inf. *κῆνεῖν*, Dor. *καῆν* Theocr. 24. 90: pf. *έκῆκα* Soph. Fr. 896:—*Pass.*, Aesch. Theb. 347, Eur. I. T. 27:—*collat.* form of *κταίνω* or *κτείνω*, *to kill, slay*, Aesch. Theb. 630, Cho. 930, &c., and often in Soph.—*This Trag. form is used by Timocr. (lyr.)* 1. 9, Theocr. l. c.: Xen. once uses the simple Verb *καίνω*, Cyr. 4. 2, 24; but the compd. *κατακαίνω* several times.

καίνωσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, *renovation (of grief)*, Philo 2. 45: *innovation (of words)*, Joseph. A. J. 8. 6, 10.

καίπερ, *although, albeit*, in Hom., always with a word between (except *καίπερ* πολλά παθόντα Od. 7. 224), whereas in Pind. it is always, in Att. Poets mostly, and in Prose always, one word—mostly with a part., as, *καὶ αὐτῇ περ νοεούσῃ* Il. 1. 577; *καὶ ἀχνυμένους περ ἑταίρων* 8. 125; *καὶ πρὶν περ θυμῷ μεμαῶς* 5. 135; *καὶ οὐκ ἀγαθὸν περ ἔοντα* 9. 627; *καὶ ἰσθίμω περ ἔοντι* 12. 410; *καὶ πολλὰ περ ἀλλήσαντι* 15. 30; *καὶ κρατερὸς περ ἔων* Ib. 195; *καὶ ὀρχηστὴν περ ἔοντα* 16. 617; *καὶ νέκυος περ ἔοντος* 24. 423; *καὶ κῆδεά περ πεπαυθῖν* Od. 17. 555; *so in later Poets*, *καίπερ ἀχνυμένους* Pind. l. 8 (7). 9, cf. N. 6. 10; *καὶ θαυρὸς περ ὦν* Aesch. Fr. 196. 2; *καίπερ αὐθάδη φρονῶν* Id. Pr. 907; *καίπερ οὐ στέργων ὅμως* Id. Theb. 712; *καίπερ οὐ δύσσοργος ὦν* Soph. Ph. 377, etc.:—*the part.* often must be supplied, *καὶ αὐτοὶ περ [όντες]* *πονέωμεθα* Il. 10. 70; *καὶ θεὸς περ [ῶν]* Aesch. Ag. 1176; *γυγνώσκω σαφῶς*, *καίπερ σκοτεῖνας [ῶν]*, *τὴν γε σὴν αὐδὴν ὅμως* Soph. O. T. 1326: but also, somewhat differently, *εἰ μέμονας γε*, *καὶ ὀψέ περ [ἐρῶμενος]*, . . ἐρῶσθαι Il. 9. 247; *ἀπομνησάμεθα χάρις*, *καὶ πρὸς δαίμονα περ [μαχομένοι]* 17. 104; *λέγεις ἀληθῆ*, *καίπερ ἐκ μακροῦ χρόνου [λέγων]* Soph. O. T. 1141; *ἀλλ' ἔστιν ὦν δεῖ*, *καίπερ οὐ πολλῶν ἀπο*, = *καίπερ οὐ πολλῶν ὄντων*, Id. Ph. 647:—*rarely with a Verb*, *καίπερ ἔχει* (Bῆκ. *κείπερ*) Pind. N. 4. 58; *καίπερ κείνῳ γε φῆμν* *τι εἶναι* Plat. Symp. 219 C:—in Att. ὅμως often stands in the principal clause, v. Aesch. and Soph. supr. cit.; and sometimes it precedes, Stallb. Rep. 495 D.

καὶ ῥα, Ep., *to make a transition, and so*, Il. 1. 360, 569, etc.

καίριος, *ἡ*, *όν*, *fit for time*, Eust. 17. 3. *Adv.*—*κῶς*, Id. Opusc. 266. 94. *καίριμος*, *η*, *όν*, = *καίριος*, dub. in Macho ap. Ath. 581 B.

καίριολεκτέω, (λέγω) *to use a word appropriately*, Eust. 909. 17.

καίριος, *α*, *όν*, *also os*, *όν* Theogn. 341, Trag., Luc. Nigr. 35: (*καίριος* *β*):

I. in Hom. *always of Place*, in or at the right place, hence of parts of the body, *καίριον* *a vital part*, Il. 8. 84, 326; *ἐν καίριῳ*, *κατὰ καίριον*, 4. 155., 11. 439; *ὁ αὐχὴν ἐστὶ τῶν καίριων* Xen. Eq. 12, 2; *καίριωτατον* Ib. 8:—*also of wounds*, *καίρια* (sc. *πληγῇ*), *a mortal wound*, *καίρη* (vulg. -*ῆ*) *τετόφθαι* Hdt. 3. 64; *πέπληγμαί* *καίριαν* *πληγὴν* Aesch. Ag. 1343; *καίριας πληγῆς* *τυχεῖν* Ib. 1265; cf. Xen. Cyr.

5. 4, 5, and v. ἀνταίος; so, *καιρίας σφαγῆς* Eur. Phoen. 1430; *καίρια νοσήματα*, τραύματα Hipp. 448. 8; *ἔχειν τὴν καταφορὰν* κ. Polyb. 2. 33. 3.

II. of Time, in or at the right time, in season, seasonable, timely, opportune, εὐρίσκω ταῦτα καιρίωτα Hdt. 1. 125; *χρὴ λέγειν τὰ καιρία* Aesch. Theb. 1, cf. Cho. 582, 619; *καίριον συμφερόσι* lb. 1064; *εἴ τι καιρίον λέγειν* Soph. Ant. 724; *δρᾶν, φρονεῖν τὰ καιρία* Id. Aj. 120, El. 228; *καιρίος σπουδὴ* Id. Ph. 637; *καιριώτερά βουλή* Eur. Heracl. 471; κ. ἐνθούμημα Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 4; *τὸ αἶν καιρίον* Id. Cyr. 4. 2, 12, etc.; also agreeing with the subject, *καιρίαν δ' ἡμῖν ὥρῃ* στείχουσιν Ἰοκάστην coming at the right time, Soph. O. T. 631; *καιρίος ἦλθε* Eur. El. 598; and Dind. has restored *καίρια* (for *καὶ δορί*) πτώσιμος falling at the exact or fatal moment, Aesch. Ag. 1122:—τὰ καιρία timely circumstances, opportunities, Thuc. 4. 10; emergencies, Dio C. 34. 77. 2.

2. lasting but for a season, Anth. P. 12. 224. III. chief, principal, Theophr. C. P. 3. 15; 4 (Schneid. κυριώτατα). IV. Adv. —*πῶς, in season, seasonably, καιρίως ἐρημνέον* Aesch. Ag. 1372; *σκοπεῖν* Eur. Rhes. 339; Comp. —*σπερώς* Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 49;—so also, *πρὸς τὸ καιρίον* Soph. Ph. 545. 2. mortally, οὐτασμένους Aesch. Ag. 1344; cf. Polyb. 2. 69, 2.

• *καίρο-λουσία*, ἡ, fit time for bathing, Constt. Apost.

• *καίρομάνεω*, (μαίνομαι):—dub. in Anth. P. 9. 272, *εἰς τέχνην ὄρνιν ἐκαίρομάνεω* thou inspirdest it seasonably for thy art:—but the prob. I. is, *ἐκαίρομάνεω* didst guide it seasonably.

καιροπτία or —*εία* (cf. ἐποπτεία), ἡ, a dub. word in Joseph. c. Ap. 2. 11; perh. διὰ καιροπτείας means by watching their opportunity, as explained by J. G. Müller.

καίρος (A), ὁ, the row of slips or thrums in the loom, to which the threads of the warp are attached, Lat. *līcia* (Tibull. 1. 7, 85):—hence *καίρω*, to make fast these threads, and *καίρωσις*, εὖς, ἡ, the act of fastening them, Poll. 7. 33; *καίρωμα*, τό, the web so fastened, Call. Fr. 295; *καίρωσπρίς* or *καίρωσις*, ἴδος, ἡ, a woman-weaver, lb. 356. Cf. Hesych. 2. p. 110, Lob. Phryn. 257, and v. *καίρωσέω*.

καίρος (B), ὁ, (orig. uncertain):—*due measure* (Lat. *modus*) of one thing to another, proportion, fitness (never in Hom.), *καίρος δ' ἐπὶ πᾶν ἀρίστος* (which became a proverb), Hes. Op. 692, Theogn. 401; *καίρος παντὸς ἔχει κορυφάν* Pind. P. 9. 135; κ. χάριτος Aesch. Ag. 787 (cf. ὑποκάμπτο II); *καίρου πέρα beyond measure, unduly*, Id. Pr. 507; *καίρος σαφῆς* the exact relation of two things, Eur. Hipp. 388; *μείζων τοῦ καιροῦ γαστήρ*, Lat. *justo major*, Xen. Symp. 2. 19; *καίρου μείζων justo magis*, Eur. Fr. 628; *προσπτερόν* or *πορροπτερόν* τοῦ κ. *justo longius*, Xen. An. 4. 30, 34, Hell. 7. 5, 13; *δξύτερα τοῦ κ.* Plat. Polit. 307 B; *νωθέστερα τοῦ κ.* lb. 310 E; *ὑπερβάλλον τὸν κ.* Plut. Ages. 8.

II. of Place, the right point, a vital part of the body, like τὸ καιρίον, ἐς καιρὸν τυτέεις Eur. Andr. 1120.

III. commonly of Time, the right point of time, the proper time or season of action, the exact or critical time, Lat. *opportunitas*, χρόνον κ. Soph. El. 1292; but mostly alone, *καίρος βραχὺ μέτρον ἔχει* 'time and tide wait for no man', Pind. P. 4. 508; κ. δάβω = *καίρος δάβω*, Id. N. 7. 85, v. Herm. Med. 126; *δρῶλον, ὃ τι περ δύναται* κ. Ar. Eccl. 576; *τίνα καιρὸν τοῦ παρόντος βελτίω ζητεῖτε*; Dem. 32. 25; *καίρος δόσεως* for giving, Hipp. 386. 50; *καιρὸν παρίεμαι* to let the time go by, Thuc. 4. 27; so, κ. τῶν πραγμάτων τοῖς ἐναντίοις καθυφίνειν καὶ προδοῖναι Dem. 343. 2; opp. *τοῦ καιροῦ τυχεῖν*, Eur. Hec. 593, Plat. Legg. 687 A; *καιρὸν λαμβάνειν* Thuc. 2. 34, Lys. 130. 18; *καιρὸν τυχεῖν* Menand. Monost. 281; *καιρὸν λαβεῖσθαι* Luc. Tim. 13; *καιρὸν ἀρτᾶν* Plut. Philop. 15; κ. τηρεῖν Arist. Rhet. 2. 6, 4; *καιρῷ χρῆσθαι* Plut. Pyrrh. 7:—*ἔχει καιρὸν* τι it happens in season, Thuc. 1. 42, etc.; *ἡ ἀπορία ἔχει καιρὸν* τινά Arist. Metaph. 7. 3, 7; *καιρὸν ἔχειν* τοῦ εἶναι τι to be the chief cause of . . , Plat. Rep. 421 A:—*καίρος ἐστι*, c. inf., it is time to do, Hdt. 8. 144, Aesch. Pr. 523, etc.; *νῦν κ. ἔρδειν* Soph. El. 1368; sometimes with the Art., *ἀλλ' ἔσθ' ὁ καιρὸς . . ἐξέουσ' . . τυγχάνειν τὰ πρόσφατα* Aesch. Cho. 710; ὁ κ. ἐστὶ μὴ μέλλειν ἐτι Ar. Thesm. 661, cf. Pl. 255.

b. adverbial usages, εἰς or ἐς καιρὸν in season, at the right time, opportune, Hdt. 7. 144, Eur. Tro. 739, etc.; ἐς κ. ἐπιείχεσθαι Hdt. 4. 139; ἐς αὐτὸν κ. Soph. Aj. 1168:—so, ἐν καιρῷ Aesch. Pr. 379, Plat. Crito 44 A;—ἐπὶ καιρῷ Dem. 424. 2, 484. 20, etc.;—κατὰ καιρὸν Pind. I. 2. 32; *ὡς οἱ κατὰ κ. ἦν* Hdt. 1. 30:—παρὰ τῷ ἐντυχόντι κ. Thuc. 2. 43:—πρὸς καιρὸν Soph. Aj. 38, Tr. 59, etc.;—*σὺν καιρῷ* Polyb. 2. 38, 7; also without Prep., *καιρῷ* Soph. O. T. 1516, Thuc. 4. 59; *καιρὸν*, absol., Soph. Aj. 34, 1316; *καιρὸν γὰρ οὐδὲν ἦλθε* Eur. Hel. 479, cf. Med. 128, Lob. Aj. 34:—all these being opp. *τοῦ ἀπὸ καιροῦ*, Lat. *alieno tempore*, Plat. Theat. 187 E; *ἀπὸν καιροῦ* Eur. Plat. 339 C; *παρὰ καιρὸν* Pind. O. 8. 31, Eur. I. A. 800, Plat. Polit. 277 A; *πρὸ καιροῦ* prematurely, Aesch. Ag. 367:—ἐπὶ καιρῷ also means *ex tempore*, ἐπὶ καιρῷ λέγειν Plut. Demosth. 8, cf. Anton. 6, Artox. 5.

2. a particular time or season, e. g. κ. χειμῶνος Plat. Legg. 709 C:—in late Gr., simply = χρόνος, Philostr. 252.

3. pl. οἱ καιροί, the times, i. e. the state of affairs, mostly in bad sense, Cicero's *gravissima tempora*, ἐν τοῖς μεγίστοις κ. at the most critical times, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 33, v. Interpp. Dem. 470. 12; *τοὺς καιροὺς παρίεμαι* Plat. Rep. 374 C; *τοὺς κ. ὑφαιρέσθαι* Aeschin. 63. 12:—so in sing., Xen. An. 3. 1, 44, Dem. 214. 5; ὁ ἔσχατος κ. extreme danger, Polyb. 29. 11, 12, etc.; *καιρῷ δουλεύειν*, Lat. *temporibus inservire*, Anth. P. 9. 441:—*καιροὶ σωμάτων* the best seasons or prime conditions of men's bodies, Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 11; cf. ἀκμή.

IV. advantage, profit, fruit, τινος of or from a thing, Pind. O. 2. 100, P. 1. 110; ἐς κ. ἐσται τινὶ τελεμένον to his advantage, Hdt. 1. 206; ἐπὶ σῷ καιρῷ Soph. Ph. 151; *τίνα καιρὸν με διδάσκει*; Aesch. Supp. 1061; *τί σοι καιρὸς . . καταλείβειν*; what avails it . . ? Eur. Andr. 130, cf. Xen. Cyr. 5. 45; *τίνας ἐνεκα καιροῦ*; Dem. 681. 21; οὐ κ. εἴη where it was convenient or advantageous, Thuc. 4. 54; ἢ κ. ἦν lb. 90; *μετὰ μεγίστων καιρῶν οἰκισοῦνται* τε

καὶ πολεμοῦνται with the greatest odds, the most critical results, Id. 1. 36.

καίρωσέω, a fem. gen. pl. in Od. 7. 107, *καίρωσέων ὀδονέων ἀπολείβεται* ὑγρὸν ἔλαιον from the close-woven linen trickles off the liquid oil:—i. e. the linen is so close and well-woven, that oil does not ooze through, but runs off. It is said to be for *καίρωσέων* (Ep. gen. pl. of *καίρωσις*), and Bgk. reads *καίρωσέων*. It is evidently derived from *καίρος* A.

καίρωσκέω, to watch for the right season, Hdn. Epimer. 63; so L. Dind. (for *καίρω σκέπει*) in Menand. Monost. 307:—*καίρο-σκόπος*, ov, Eccl.

καίρο-σπῆθης [α], ov, (καίρος A) woven on the loom-threads, close-woven, ὕφαντος Hermipp. 'Aθ. 3.

καίρο-τηρῶ τὰς μεταβολὰς to observe the seasons of change, Diod. 19. 16, cf. 13. 21:—hence *καίροτηρησία*, ἡ, Aristaeus p. 88 ed. Oxon.

καίρο-φύλακῶ, to watch for the right time, τὴν πόλιν, Lat. *tempora urbis observare*, Dem. 678. 17; τὴν χρῆσιν Arist. Pol. 8. 3, 4; absol., Ar. Pn. 58, Mithr. 70:—also, to attend on, Luc. Abd. 16:—Pass., *καίροφυλάκεται* Metrod. ap. Stob. 304. 28.—In Mss. often written *καίροφυλάκῶ*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 575.

καίρωα, *καίρωσις*, *καίρωσις*, *καίρωσις* or —*τρίσις*, v. sub *καίρος* A.

Καίσαρ, ὁρος, ὁ, Caesar, the family name of C. Julius, adopted as a title by the Emperors till the time of Hadrian, when it became the title of the next heir to the throne, Gibbon ch. 3:—hence *Καίσαριος*, ov, of, belonging to Caesar, οἱ Κ. those of his household, Dio C. 78. 18, etc.:—τὸ Κ. a place at Alexandria, Strabo 794; a palace of Herod, Joseph. B. J. 1. 21, 1:—also *Καίσαρλανοῦ*, οἱ, the Caesarian party, App. Civ. 3. 91.

Καίσαρέω, to play the Caesar or emperor, Dio C. 66. 8.

καίταις, contr. for *καίεταίς*, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. *κηγέσσω*.

καὶ τε, v. καὶ A. 1. 1.

καὶ τοι or καίτοι, in Hom. (who always puts one or more words between, except in ll. 13. 267) and indeed, and further; and so sometimes in Att., καὶ σὺ τοι Eur. Med. 344; καὶ πᾶλλά τοι Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 10:—to introduce a conclusion, well then, Isocr. 61 B.

II. in Att., mostly, and yet, to mark an objection introduced by the speaker himself, καίτοι τί φημι; Aesch. Pr. 101; καίτοι τί φωνῶ; Soph. O. C. 1132; καίτοι φύγομ' αὖ Eur. Cycl. 480; καίτοι καὶ τοῦτο . . Dem. 43. 16., 268. 15:—also strengthened, καίτοι γ' Ar. Ach. 611, etc.; mostly separated καίτοι . . γε, Cobet. V. LL. p. 60; καὶ τοι γε μὴν, Herm. Vig. n. 333; so, καίτοι περ Hdt. 8. 53.

III. with a participle, much like καίπερ, Simon. 8 (12). 4, Ar. Eccl. 159, Luc. Alex. 3.

καῶ, old Att. *κάω* [α], cf. *κλαίω*: impf. *ἔκαον* Od. 9. 553, old Att. *ἔκαον* Eur. καὶν II. 21. 343, Od. 21. 176 (v. ll. *κῆον*, *κείον*, as *κατακείμεν* for *καίμεν* II. 7. 408):—fut. *καύσω* Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 21, (ἐπι-) Plato Com. Incert. 4, (κατα-) Ar. Lys. 1218; also *καύσομαι* Id. Pl. 1054:—regul. aor. *ἔκαυσα* Id. Pax 1088, Thuc. 7. 80 (bis), Plat., etc.; the Mss. of Hom. vary between *ἔκαπα* and *ἔκεια* (the former being preferred by late Edd., v. Spitzn. Excurs. xv ad ll., La Roche *Text-kritik*, p. 298), *ἔκαπα* II. 1. 40, etc., Eur. κῆν 21. 349; imper. *κῆον* Od. 21. 176; *ἰ* pl. subj. *κῆμεν* ll. 7. 377, 396; opt. *κῆαι*, *κῆαιεν*, 21. 336, 24. 38; inf. *κῆαι*, Od. 15. 97; med., *κῆαντο*, *κῆάμενοι* ll. 9. 88, 24. 34; *κῆάμενος* Od. 16. 2., 23. 51; Att. Poets have also a part. *κῆας*, *κῆάντες*, Aesch. Ag. 849, Soph. El. 757; *ἔκῆας*, Eur. Rhes. 97, Ar. Pax 1133:—pf. *ἔκαυκα* (κατα-, προσ-) Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 37, Alex. Aes. 5:—Med., aor. *ἔκαυσάμην* (ἀν-) Hdt. 1. 202., 8. 19; Eur. *κῆαντο* ll. 9. 88:—Pass., fut. *καυθήσομαι* Hipp. 586. 12, (κατα-, ἐκ-) Ar. Nub. 1505, Plat.; late *καύσομαι* 1 Cor. 3. 15, Or. Sib. 3. 507:—aor. *ἔκαυθην* Hipp. 1120 E, (κατ-) Hdt., Thuc.; Ep. *ἔκαγν* [α] ll. 9. 212, Od. 12. 13, (κατ-) Hdt., inf. *καύμεναι* II. 23. 210:—pf. *ἔκαυμαι* Eur. Cycl. 457, Thuc., etc., *ἔκαυσθαι* Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 5. (The *ι* in *καῶ* represents the *φ* (v. sub *κλαίω*) of the *✓KAT* or *KAΦ*, which appears in fut., in *καῶ-μα*, etc.; cf. Goth. *hai-s* (λαμπάς), *hau-ri* (ἀνθραξ), *hei-to* (πυρετός), O. Norse *hi-fi*, A. S. *hæ-tu* (heat), etc.: but Curt. disallows a connexion with Skt. *śush* (siccescere).)

I. to light, kindle, πυρὰ πολλὰ ll. 9. 77; *πῦρ κῆαντες* Od. 9. 231; *πῦρ κῆαι* 15. 97, etc.; and in Med., *πῦρ κῆαντο they lighted* the fire, ll. 9. 88, cf. 234, Od. 16. 2:—Pass. to be lighted, to burn, *πυρὰ κείωνται* καίνοντο II. 1. 52; *θεοῖν καίμενοι* 8. 135; *καίμενοι* πυρὸς 19. 376, etc.; so Hdt. 1. 86, Ar. Vesp. 1372, etc.; *φῶς πυρὸς καίμενον* Plat. Rep. 514 B; *αἱ φλόγες αἱ καίμεναι* . . περὶ τὸν οὐρανὸν the meteors which blaze, Arist. Meteor. 1. 4, 1: of ore, to be smelted, Id. H. A. 5. 19, 24.

II. to set on fire, burn, *μπρία, ὅστέα* Od. 9. 553, Hes. Th. 557; *νεκροὺς* II. 21. 343; *δένδρεα, ὕλην* lb. 357, etc.:—Pass., *νυκτὶν καίμεναι* ll. 9. 602.

2. to burn, scorch, of the sun, Hdt. 3. 104, Plat. Crat. 413 B; [*χείμαρρος*] *ἡελίω κεκαυμένος* Anth. P. 9. 277.

3. of extreme cold (as Virg. *penetrabile frigus adurit*), ἡ χιών καίει τῶν κινῶν τὰς ῥίνας Xen. Cyn. 8. 2, cf. 6, 26; *κῆαν λέγεται* . . τὸ ψυχρὸν, οὐχ ὡς τὸ θερμὸν, etc., Arist. Meteor. 4. 5. 5.

4. Pass., of fever-heat, like Lat. *uri*, to be burnt or parched up, τὰ ἐντὸς ἐκάετο Thuc. 2. 49; metaph. of passion, esp. of love, ἐν φρασὶ καίμενα Pind. P. 4. 389; *κάομαι τὴν καρδίαν* Ar. Lys. 8; *καομένη* Ἑλλάς Greece being in a fever of excitement, Lysias 914. 22; ἔρος . . ὕβρει καίμενος Plat. Legg. 783 A; *καίεσθαι τινος* [ἔρωτι] Hermesian. 5. 37, cf. Parthen. 14.

III. to burn and destroy (in war), *τέμνειν καὶ κ.*, κ. καὶ πορθεῖν to waste with fire and sword, Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 15., 6. 5, 27.

IV. of surgeons, to cauterise, τι Hipp. Art. 787; in Pass., Id. Aph. 1258: absol., *τέμνειν καὶ κῆαν* to use knife and cautery, Plat. Gorg. 480 C, 521 E, Xen. An. 5. 8, 18, etc.; rarely reversed, *κῆαντες ἡ τεμνόντες* Aesch. Ag. 849; v. sub *τέμνω* I. 3.

V. to burn or bake pottery, *καυθάρους* Phryn. Com. Κωμ. 1.

κακ, apocorp. for *κατὰ* before κ, in Hom. mostly *κακ* κεφαλῆς, *κακ* κεφαλῆν; also, *κακ κύρθη* ll. 11. 351; *κακ κορυφῇ* S. 83; cf. *καγ*, *κάδ*.

κακ, crasis for *καὶ ἐκ*, Hes. Th. 447; freq. in Att.

κακάβη, ἡ, κάκαβος, ἡ, κακάβιον, τό, = κακ-
 κάκαγγελέω, to bring evil tidings, Trag. ap. Dem. 315. 23, Phot.
 κάκαγγελία, ἡ, evil report, restored in Manetho 4. 550 (for καταγγ-).
 κάκ-άγγελος, ov, bringing ill tidings, γλῶσσα Aesch. Ag. 636, cf. Plut.
 2. 241 B, Ant. Liber. 15.
 κύκ-άγγελτος, ov, caused by ill tidings, κ. ἄχῃ the sorrow of ill tidings,
 Soph. Ant. 1286.
 κακάγορος, κακάγορία, Dor. for κακγ-, Pind.
 κακαλία, ἡ, a plant, perhaps a *Mercurialis*, Diosc. 4. 123.
 κάκαλον, τό, = τεύχος, Aesch. (Fr. 161) in Hesych.
 κάκ-ανδρία, ἡ, unmanliness, Soph. Aj. 1014, Eur. Rhés. 814.
 κακάνειν, in Plut. 2. 235 F, κακάνειν νέων ψυχάς, where the prob. l. is
 κατακάνειν to sharpen or excite them.
 κάκ-ανθήεις, εσσα, ev, with noxious blossom, Nic. Al. 420.
 κάκῶ, cf. sub κακάω.
 κάκεϊ, κάκειθεν, κάκείνος, Att. crases for καὶ ἐκ-
 κάκειος or κακέϊς, οἱ, a kind of Egyptian loaves, Strabo 824.
 κάκ-ελπιστέω, to have ill hopes, Arr. Epict. 4. 5, 27.
 κύκ-ἐμφάτος, ov, ill-sounding, of words used in a low, improper or
 equivocal sense, Quint. Instit. Rhet. 8. 3, 44, Schol. Luc. Lexiph. 21:
 Adv. -τως, Schol. Arr. Ran. 48, 426, etc. II. = ἄδοφος, Hesych.
 κάκεντρέχεια, ἡ, activity in mischief, Polyb. 4. 87, 4.
 κάκ-εντρέχης, ἐς, active in mischief, Epich. in A. B. 105, Polyb. in Mai's
 Coll. Vat. 2. 414, Strabo 301. Adv. -χῶς, Basil.
 κακ-ἐπιψυμος οἶνου, fatally fond of wine, Hesych.
 κάκ-ἐργασία, ἡ, ill-working, Theophr. Fr. 9. 10; Dind. κατεργ-
 κάκ-ἐργέτης, ov, ὁ, evil-doer, nickname of the 7th Ptolemy (Physcon),
 Ath. 184 C; also κακεργάτης, Nicet. Eng. 4. 164:—fem. -γάτις ov
 -γέτις, ἴδος, Themist. 33 D, Dion. Ar.
 κακ-έρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, fatally in love, Hdn. Epimer. 206.
 κάκ-εστῶ, οὐς, ἡ, ill-being, opp. to εὐεστῶ, Hesych.
 κάκ-ἐσχάτος, ov, extremely bad, Menand. Monost. 498.
 κάκη, ἡ, (κάκός) wickedness, vice, Eur. Hipp. 1335, Ar. Av. 541, Plat., etc.;
 of a horse, Plat. Phaedr. 247 B. 2. baseness of spirit, cowardice, sloth,
 ἀψυχον κάκην Aesch. Theb. 192; λήματος κάκη Ib. 616; δειλιαν καὶ κ. Eur.
 I. T. 676; εἰκοντας κάκην Plat. Menex. 246 B; διὰ κάκην Id. Rep. 468 A.
 κάκηγορέω, to speak ill of, abuse, slander, τινα Plat. Symp. 173 D, Rep.
 395 C, al.; τινα πρὸς τινα Pseudo-Phocyl. 213; absol., ἀπεχόμενος . . τοῦ
 κακηγορεῖν from evil-speaking, from slander, Plat. Legg. 934 E, cf. Arist.
 Eth. N. 5. 1, 14:—Pass. to be abused, Plat. Rep. 368 C.
 κάκηγορία, ἡ, evil-speaking, abuse, slander, Pind. P. 2. 67; κ. τινός
 abuse of one, Plat. Phaedr. 243 A, B:—κακηγορίας δίκη an action for
 defamation, Dem. 524. 22., 540. 22; κακηγορίας δικάζεσθαι Lys. 116.
 22, etc.; κακηγορία ἐνοχος Dem. 1308. 3.
 κάκηγοριον δίκη, = foreg., ap. Dem. 544. 18: not used in nom.
 κάκηγορος, ov, (ἀγορεύω) evil-speaking, abusive, slanderous, Pind. O.
 1. 85 (in Aeol. acc. pl. κακαγόρος); γλῶττα Plat. Phaedr. 254 E; κ. τινος
 abusive of one, Ath. 220 A:—irr. Comp. κακηγορίστερος, Pherecr. Kpan.
 16; Sup. -ίστατος, Epichant. Incert. 4. Adv. -ρως, Poll. 8. 81.
 κάκ-ήθης, ἐς, poet. for κακοήτης, Hipp. 655. 22, Nic. Th. 152.
 κάκηλόγος, ov, evil-speaking, Menand. Monost. 117.
 κάκηπλέων, in evil plight, Ep. part., formed after Homer's ὀλιγππέλων,
 Nic. Th. 878, Al. 93.
 κάκηπelia, ἡ, evil plight, opp. to εὐηπelia, Nic. Th. 319.
 κῆκία, ἡ, (κακός) badness in quality, like Homer's κακότης (vitiositas),
 Cic. Tusc. 4. 15), opp. to ἀρετή (excellence), Theogn. 322, Soph. O. T.
 512, Plat. Symp. 181 E, Rep. 348 C, etc.; κακία ἡνιώχων by their inca-
 pacity, Id. Phaedr. 248 B:—pl. κακία defects, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 6, cf.
 Rep. 556 D. 2. cowardice, faint-heartedness, sloth, Thuc. 2. 87;
 κ. καὶ ἀνδροπία Plat. Crito 45 E. 3. moral badness, wickedness,
 vice, Lat. *pravitas*, μετ' ἀρετῆς ἀλλ' οὐ μετὰ κακίας Andoc. 8. 25; ἡ
 ἀρετή, ὡσαύτως δὲ . . καὶ ἡ κ. Plat. Meno 72 A, etc.; personified in the
 Fable of Prodicus, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 26. II. ill-repute, dishonour,
 κ. ἀντιλαβεῖν Thuc. 3. 58. 2. evil suffered, LXX (I Macc. 7. 23),
 Ev. Matth. 6. 34.
 κύκιζο-τεχος, ov, finding fault with works of art, never satisfied with
 them, epith. of Callimachus, an artist known for the painful laboriousness
 of his finishing, Paus. 1. 26, 7, Plin. 34. 19, § 35. But Mss. of Paus.
 give κατατῆξι-τεχος, which seems genuine, one who melts or enfeebles
 art, cf. Dion. H. t. 6. p. 1114 Reiske, Sillig. Catal. Artif. p. 128.
 κύκιζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, (κακός) to abuse, reproach, accuse, τινα Hdt. 3. 145,
 Dem. 907. 12; κακ. τινὸς ὅτι οὐκ . . Thuc. 2. 21; κ. καὶ νοσητέον Plat.
 Rep. 560 A; τὴν τύχην κ. Dem. 327. 22, cf. 538. 12:—Pass. to be re-
 proached, ὑπὸ τινος Thuc. 1. 105. II. to make cowardly, Eur.
 I. A. 1435:—Pass. to play the coward, οὐ ἐκ κακίμηνον γε κατέκτα II.
 24. 214; so, καὶ μὴ κακισθῆς Eur. Med. 1246, cf. El. 982, Plat. Menex.
 247 C; κακίσθαι τύχῃ to be worsted by fortune alone, Thuc. 5. 75.
 κακίότερος, late poet. form of κακίων, Anth. P. 12. 7.
 κύκιμος, ὁ, (κακίω) blame, reproach, Strabo 422.
 κακιστέος, a, ov, verb. Adj. to be reproached, Clem. Al. 343. II.
 κακιστέον one must bring reproach on, c. acc., Eur. I. A. 105.
 κακίων, κάκιστος, irreg. Comp. and Sup. of κακός.
 κακκάβη (Α), ἡ, a three-legged stool (= χίτρα Ath. 169 C), Ar. Fr. 26,
 Antiph. Philo. 1. 3, Dorio ap. Ath. 338 A: also κακκάβος, ὁ, Nichoch.
 Λημν. 4, Antiph. Παρ. 1 (ubi v. Meineke), Incert. 32; also κακκάβος, ἡ,
 Alex. Trall. 3. p. 202. Written κακάβη, κάκαβος in Galen.
 κακάβη (Β), a partridge, elsewhere πέρδεξ, so called from its voice
 (hence κακκαβίω), Ath. 389 F: (the Skt. *kukkubha* is said by H. H.
 Wilson to be the pheasant).
 κακκαβίω, to cackle, of the cry of partridges, Arist. II. A. 4. 9, 18, 3

Theophr. ap. Ath. 390 A; of owls, to ἡοοῖ, Ar. Lys. 761:—also κακκά-
 ζω, Hesych. Cf. κακκαβαί.
 κακκάβιον, τό, Dim. of κακάβη (Α), Enbul. Ἰων. 1.
 κακκάβις, ἴδος, ἡ, collat. form of κακάβη (Β), Alcman 22.
 κακκάβος, v. sub κακάβη (Α).
 κακκάω, caccare, Ar. Nub. 1383 (libri κακᾶν), 1390.
 κακκαίαι, less correct form of κακκαίαι, q. v.
 κακκαίοντες, Ep. for κατακκαίοντες, part. of κατακκαίω.
 κακκαφέαλῆς, worse form for κακ κεφαλῆς, v. sub κακ.
 κάκκη, ἡ, human ordure, dung, Ar. Pax 162.
 κακκῆαι, Ep. inf. aor. 1 of κατακαίω.
 κακκόρυθα, κακκορύθην, worse form for κακ κορυ-, v. sub κάκ.
 κακκρύπτω, Ep. for κατακρ-, Hes. Op. 469.
 κάκκυνηγετώ, crasis for καὶ ἐκκυνηγετώ.
 κακο- in Compos., v. κακός sub fin.
 κύκο-ἀναστροφος, of bad conversation, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 233.
 κάκοβάκχευτος, ov, = κακῶς βακχεύων, Schol. Eur. Or. 316, 319.
 κάκοβλος, ov, living poorly, living a hard life, Hdt. 4. 95, Xen. Cyr. 7.
 5, 67, Arist. H. A. 9. 17, 2, Strabo 821.
 κάκοβλιωτος, ov, = ἀβλιωτος, Schol. Ar. Pl. 969.
 κάκοβλαστέω, to sprout ill or with difficulty, Theophr. C. P. 4. 7, 2:—
 κάκοβλαστῆς, ἐς, sprouting ill or with difficulty, Ib. 1. 20, 6, 4. 7, 2;
 Comp. κακοβλαστύτερος, Id. H. P. 4. 14, 1.
 κάκοβλητος, ov, ill-thrown, missed, Suid. s. v. ἄβλητος.
 κάκοβλόω, to have unlucky throws (with dice), Schol. Ar. Ran. 1001.
 κάκοβόρος, ov, eating bad food, Ael. N. A. 10. 29.
 κάκοβουλεύομαι, Pass. to be ill-advised, ψυχὴ κακοβουλευθεῖσα Eur.
 Ion 877; but the form is faulty, and Herm. corrects κακὰ βουλ-
 κάκοβουλία, ἡ, ill-advisedness, Diog. L. 7. 93, Joseph. B. J. 2. 11, 3.
 κύκόβουλος, ov, ill-advised, unwise, foolish, φροντίς Soph. Fr. 519;
 φῶτες Eur. Bacch. 399, cf. Ar. Eq. 1055. II. act. advising ill,
 opp. to εἰσβουλος, Plat. Sisyph. 391 C.
 κάκοβουλοσύνη, ἡ, poet. for κακοβουλία, Or. Sib. Fr. 1. 19.
 κάκογάμβρος γῶος, distress for her wretched brother-in-law, Eur. Rhés.
 260.
 κάκογαμία ov δίκη, ἡ, an action for forming an unlawful or improper
 marriage, Plut. Lysand. fin.
 κάκογάμος, ov, marrying unlawfully, μνηστήρες Eust. 1415. 47; κ.
 γάμος, an illstarred marriage, Schol. Soph. O. T. 1238.
 κάκογείτων, ov, gen. ovos, a bad neighbour, Call. Cer. 117;—but in
 Soph. Ph. 692, οὐδὲ τιν' ἐγχαρών κακαγείτονα neighbour to his misery,
 as Lessing interpreted it, v. Dind. ad l.
 κάκογένειος, ov, with a poor beard, Suid. s. v. εἰς Τροίηνα.
 κάκογενής, ἐς, ill-born, Dio C. 44. 37.
 κάκογηρως, aos, ὁ, ἡ, unlucky in old age, Hdn. Epimer. 205.
 κάκογλωσσος, ἡ, slanderousness, Schol. Pind. P. 4. 504.
 κάκογλωσσος, ov, ill-tongued, βοή κ. a cry of misery, Eur. Hec.
 661. II. bringing evil [on oneself] by one's tongue, speaking to
 one's misery, of Niobe, Call. Del. 96.
 κάκογνωμονέω, to be ill-disposed, Nicet. Ann. 10. 8, A. B. 334.
 κάκογνωμοσύνη, ἡ, = κακοβουλία, Aesch. 226, Schol. Soph. Ant. 370.
 κάκογνωμων, ov, ill-judging, wonting in judgment, Dio C. 77. 11.
 κάκόγονος, ov, born to ill, Schol. rec. Soph. O. T. 26.
 κάκογύναιος, ov, bringing ills to women, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 228.
 κάκοδαμονάω, to be tormented by an evil genius, be like one possessed,
 Ar. Pl. 372, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 5, Dem. 93. 24 (vulg. κακοδαμονοῦσι),
 Dinarch. 101. 41, Plut. Lucull. 4; cf. κακοδαίμονία I, Lob. Phryn. 79.
 κάκοδαμονέω, to be unfortunate, Xen. Hier. 2, 4, Plut. 2. 76 A, v. foreg.
 κάκοδαίμονία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, unhappiness, misfortune, opp. to εὐδαίμονία,
 Hdt. 1. 87, Antipho 138, Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 3, etc. II. pos-
 session by a demon, raving madness, Ar. Pl. 501, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 19,
 Dem. 23. 26.
 κάκοδαμονίζω, to deem unhappy, Strabo 520, Philo 1. 219.
 κάκοδαμονικός, ἡ, ὅν, bringing misfortune, Diog. L. 7. 104, Sext. Emp.
 M. 9. 176.
 κάκοδαμονιστέον, one must deem unhappy, Philo 2. 671.
 κάκοδαμονιστής, ov, ὁ, one who invokes a κακός δαίμων, opp. to ἀγα-
 θαδαμονιστής; generally, an abandoned character, Lys. ap. Ath. 551 F.
 κάκοδαμοσύνη, ἡ, = κακοδαίμονία I, Hippodam. ap. Stob. 250. 39. II.
 = κακοδαίμονία II, Ael. ap. Suid. s. v. Ἀπικίος.
 κάκοδαίμων, ov, gen. ovos, possessed by an evil genius, Antipho 134. 25;
 δ κ. Σωκράτης Ar. Nub. 104: ill-fated, ill-starred, Eur. Hipp. 1362; often in
 Comedy, ὦ κακοδαίμων oh wretch! Ar. Pl. 386; οἶμοι κακοδαίμων Pherecr.
 Περσ. 9, etc.:—also in moral sense, wretched, like τλήμων, Erf. Soph. O. T.
 1168:—Comp. -έστερος Luc. Lexiph. 25:—Adv. -μόνως, Luc. Vit. Anct.
 7. II. as Subst. an evil genius, Ar. Eq. 112, Arr. Epict. 4. 4, 38.
 κάκοδάκρυτος, ov, miserably bewailed, Hesych. s. v. δύστακτον.
 κάκοδεκτεῖω, = κακῶς δέχομαι, Hesych.
 κάκοδερμος, ov, with a bad skin, Schol. Theocr. 4. fin.
 κάκοδιδασκάλω, to instruct in evil, τινά Theocr. Emp. M. 2. 41.
 κάκοδιδασκαλία, ἡ, corrupt doctrine, Eccl.: in pl., Ignat. ad Phil. 2.
 κάκοδικία, ἡ, corruption of judgment, Plat. Legg. 938 B, cf. Poll. 8. 14.
 κάκοδμος, ov, (ὀδμή) Ion. for κάκοσμος, Hipp. Progn. 40.
 κάκοδοξέω, to be in bad repute, Xen. Mem. 1. 7, 2, 3. 6, 17.
 κάκοδοξία, ἡ, bad repute, infamy, Xen. Apol. 31, Plat. Rep. 361
 C. II. wrong opinion, heterodoxy, Eccl.
 κάκοδοξος, ov, in ill repute: i. e., 1. without fame, unknown,
 Theogn. 195. 2. infamous, discreditable, Eur. Andr. 778, Xen. Ages.
 4, 1: Comp. -ότερος Plat. Min. 321 A. II. heterodox, Eccl.
 κάκοδουλία, ἡ, badness of slaves, Dio Chrys. 2. 136.

κακόδουλος, ὁ, *ill-treating one's slaves*, Cratin. Θραττ. 7, ubi v. Meineke.

κακοδρομία, ἡ, *a bad passage* (by sea), Anth. P. 7. 699.

κακόδωρος, ον, to explain δῶρος, Suid.

κακοειδής, ἐς, *ill-looking, ugly*, Dio C. 78. 9.

κακοειμονία, ἡ, *bad clothing*, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 308.

κακοείμων, ον, gen. ovos, *ill-clad*, Πρωχοί Od. 18. 41.

κακοελκής, ἐς, *badly festering*, Manetho 1. 54.

κακοείλια, ἡ, (ἐξω) = καχεμία, LXX (Sirac. 19. 5).

κακοείπια, ἡ, *faulty language*, opp. to εὐείπια, Suid.

κακοείπια, *blasphemy* (in form -μία), Phot.

κακοεργασία, ἡ, = κακεργασία, Lesbos 173. 28.

κακοεργής, ἐς, = κακοεργός, Manetho 1. 249, C. 1. 2398. 15.

κακοεργία, κακοεργός, Ep. for καουργία, -γος, v. sub vocc.

κακοζηλία, ἡ, *unhappy imitation or rivalry*, opp. to εὐζηλία, Polyb. 10. 25, 10: esp. of style, *affectation*, Luc. Salt. 82.

κακοζήλος, ον, *imitating unhappily*, opp. to εὐζήλος, ῥήτωρ Diog. L. 1. 38: of style, τὸ κακ. = κακοζήλια, Longin. 3. 4; *mala affectatio* in Quint. 8. 3, 56. Adv., κακοζήλος εἰπὲν Galen. 10. 330.

κακοζώια, ἡ, *a miserable life*, Procl. ad Plat. Alc. 1. 17, etc.; poet.

κακοζοία, Sappho in Anth. P. 7. 505: —κακοζώω, Achmes Onir. 151.

κακοθήθεια, Ion. -τή, ἡ, *badness of disposition, malignity*, Lat. *malitia*, Plat. Rep. 348 D, Isocr. Antid. § 303 (= 284 Baiter), Hyperid. Eux. 42; τὸ ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον ὑπολαμβάνειν πάντα Arist. Rhet. 2. 13, 3; κακοθήτη γνῶμης Democrit. ap. Stob. 132. 44: —πλ., κ. ὑπὲρ τοῦ πράγματος λεγόμεναι Aeschin. 23. 43: —of animals, Arist. H. A. 1. 9, 2.

II. *bad manners or habits*, Xen. Cyn. 13, 16.

III. *a bad habit* (of body), Diosc. 3. 96.

κακοθήνυμα, τό, *a malicious deed*, Plat. Pomp. 37.

κακοθηεύμαι, Dep. to be malicious, Schol. Ar. Lys. 313, Galen.

κακοθήτης, ἐς, (ῥῆθος) *ill-disposed, malicious*, Lat. *malitiosus*, opp. to εὐθήτης, Ar. Pax 822, 3, Dem. 228. 27, Ep. Plat. 360 C: esp. *thinking evil, apt to put the worst construction on everything*, Arist. Rhet. 2. 13, 3.

2. of things, κλειδιά κρυπτά κακοθηέστατα of the most abominable sort, Ar. Thesm. 422.

3. as Subst., τὸ κακοθήτης wickedness, Menand. Incert. 107: —also an *ill habit or itch for doing a thing*, Plat. Rep. 401 B, etc.; *scribendi κ.* Juvenal. 7. 52.

II. of sores, fevers, etc., *malignant*, Hipp. Aph. 1256, Progn. 44: —Adv. -θως, Hipp. Art. 507, Philipp. ap. Dem. 251. 22; Comp. -εστέως, Poll. 4. 148.

κακοθηζέομαι, Dep., = κακοθηέομαι, Ar. Epict. 3. 16, 4, etc.

II. trans. to disparage, degrade, Stob. Ecl. 2. 40; so, κακοθηιστέον ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον ἐκλαμβάνοντι Arist. Rhet. 3. 15, 10.

κακοθήτη, ἡ, v. κακοθήθεια.

κακοτήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, *evil-hearted*, Or. Sib. 1. 174.

κακοτηχής, ἐς, *ill-sounding, dissonant*, Polemo Phys. p. 252: also κακό-ηχος, ον, Suid. s. v. ἐκμελής.

κακοθαλαπής, ἐς, (θάλασσα) *warming badly*, Hesych. s. v. δυσθαλπείος.

κακοθανάσια, ἡ, *a miserable death*, Paul. Alex.

κακοθανάτος, ον, *dying badly or miserably*, Plut. 2. 22 C.

κακοθέατος, ον, to explain δνοθεατος, Schol. Soph. Aj. 1004.

κακοθέλεια, ἡ, *malevolence*, Germ. in Mai Coll. Vat. 1. p. 683.

κακοθελής, ἐς, *ill-disposed, Lat. malevolus*, Polemo Phys. p. 267.

κακόθεος, ον, *having bad gods*, Theophr. ap. Porphyr. de Abst. 2. 7.

II. = δνοθεός, Schol. rec. Soph. El. 289.

κακοθεράπεια, ἡ, *a bad cure*, Hipp. 521. 34., 522. 24.

κακοθήρειος, ον, *with a bad summer*, Tzetz. Pol. Hes. p. 12 Gaisf.

κακοθημοσύνη, ἡ, *disorderliness*, opp. to εὐθημοσύνη, Hes. Op. 470.

κακοθηνέω, to be in a bad state, to be weakly, of cattle, Arist. H. A. 6. 19, 7; v. εὐθηνέω.

κακόδροος, ον, contr. -θρους, ον, *evil-speaking, slanderous*, Soph. Aj. 138.

κακόθυμία, ἡ, *malevolence*, opp. to εὐθυμία, Plut. Lycurg. 4.

κακόθυμος, ον, *ill-disposed*, Manetho 4. 564, Polemo Phys. p. 251.

κακόθυρσος, ον, to explain θύρσος, Schol. Eur. Or. 1492.

κακόθυτος, ον, *offering bad sacrifices*, Theophr. ap. Porph. de Abst. 2. 7.

κακοῖδρυτος, ον, *ill-placed*, Hesych.

κακ-οικονόμος, ὁ, *a bad steward*, Philo 2. 269.

Κακοῖλιος, ἡ, *evil or unhappy Ilium*, Κακοῖλιον οὐκ ὀνομαστήν Od. 19. 260, 597., 23. 19: —cf. κακός sub fin.

κακοῖωνστος, ον, *ill-omened*, Jo. Malal.

κακοκαρπία, ἡ, *a bearing bad or imperfect fruit*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 4, 1, al.

κακόκαρπος, ον, *bearing bad fruit*, Greg. Thaum. 75 D.

κακοκέλαδος, ον, to explain δυσκέλαδος, Procl. ad Hes. Op. 194.

κακοκέρδεια, ἡ, *base love of gain*, Theogn. 225.

κακοκερδής, ἐς, *making base gain*, Or. Sib. 3. 189, Byz.

κακοκλής, ἐς, (κλέος) *ill-famed*, Tryph. 127.

κακόκνημος, Dor. -κνάμος, ον, (κνήμη) *weak-legged, thin-legged*, Theocr. 4. 63, Call. ap. A. B. 1188.

κακοκόμητος, ον, to explain δυσκόμητος, Hesych.

κακοκρισία, ἡ, *a bad judgment*, Anth. P. 7. 236, Polyb. 12. 24, 6.

κακόκριτος, ον, = δνοκριτος, Galen.

κακοκρίσττος, ον, to explain ἀκρίσττος, Schol. Soph. Ant. 1207.

κακόλεκτρος, ον, = κακόγματος, Opp. C. 1. 261.

κακόλιμνιστος, ον, to explain ἀνομοις, Schol. rec. Soph. O. T. 422.

κακόλογός, to speak ill, i. e. to revile, abuse, Lat. *maledicere*, Lys. 112. 36, Hyperid. ap. A. B. 102, LXX (Ex. 21. 16), N. T.

κακόλογία, ἡ, *evil-speaking, reviling, abuse, vituperation*, Hdt. 7. 237, Plat. Rep. 401 A, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 6, etc.; cf. Theophr. Char. 28.

κακόλογικός, ὁ, ὄν, *vituperative*, Arist. Rhet. Al. 36, 1, Eust. Opusc. 46. 1.

κακόλογος, ον, *evil-speaking, slanderous*, Pind. P. 11. 44, Menand. Kapph. 5, Arist. Rhet. 2. 4. 18: τινός of one, Id. Eth. N. 4. 3, 31.

κακομάθης, ἐς, *bad at learning*, Anaxandr. Ἀχιλλ. 1.

κακομανής, to be exceeding mad, Philo 2. 501.

κακόμαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, *prophet of ill or evil*, Ἐρανός Aesch. Theb. 724;

θυμός Id. Pers. 10; absol., Ap. Rh. 3. 935.

κακομαχέω, to behave ill in fight, Plut. 2. 32 B, Luc. Demon. 49.

κακομέλετος, ον, (μέλωμαι, not from μέλος) *busied with evil, full of evil augury*, κακ. ιδ. Aesch. Pers. 936.

κακομετρέω, to give bad measure, Luc. Hermot. 59.

κακομέτρητος, ον, *ill-measured*: τὸ κ. = sq., Eust. 1644. 32.

κακομετρία, ἡ, *a bad measure, false metre*, Eust. ad Dion. P.

κακομέτρος, ον, *in bad metre, unmetrical*, Plut. 2. 747 F, etc.

κακομηδής, ἐς, (μηδός) *contriving ill, deceitful*, h. Hom. Merc. 389.

κακομήτης, ου, ὁ, = foreg., Eur. Or. 1403, Orph. Fr. 8. 47 (50).

κακομήτις [ῖ], ἡ, *cunning*, Manetho 2. 308.

κακομήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, *mother of ill*, to explain μητὴρ ἀμήτωρ, Hecych.: —in Manetho 4. 307, prob. f. l. for κακομήτωρ = κακομήτης.

κακομηχανάομαι, Dep. = sq., Plut. 2. 23 D, Clem. Al. 253: —but in Plut. there is a v. l. κακὰ μηχαν-.

κακομηχανέω, to practise base arts, περὶ τινα Polyb. 13. 3, 2.

κακομηχανία, ἡ, *a practising of base arts, ingenious mischief*, Luc. Phalar. 1. 12, Polemo Phys. p. 185.

κακομηχάνιος, ον, Dor. κακομάχ-, *mischief-plotting, mischievous, baneful*, Il. 6. 344, Od. 16. 418; ἔπιν Il. 9. 257. Adv. -νως, Phot.

κακο-ομιλία, ἡ, *bad intercourse or society*, Diod. 12. 12: —Lob. (Phryn. 677, ad Aj. p. 356) would write καχομιλία, as in Philodem. 4. 43 Göttl.; but the correct form would be κακο-ομιλία.

κακομίμητος [ῖ], ον, *imitating ill*; only in Adv., κακομίμητως γράφειν, of a bad painter, Arist. Poët. 25, 10.

κακόμισθος, ον, *ill-rewarded*, Schol. Aesch. Cho. 733, Basil.

κακομορία, ἡ, *an ill fate*, Schol. Soph. Tr. 851, Eur. Phoen. 156.

κακόμοιρος, ον, *ill-fated*, Anth. P. 7. 375.

κακόμορος, ον, = foreg., Hecych, Suid.

κακομορφία, ἡ, *an ill shape, ugliness*, Gloss.

κακόμορφος, ον, *ill-shapen, misshapen*, Anth. P. 5. 89.

κακομουσία, ἡ, *corruption of music*, Plut. 2. 748 C.

κακόμουσος, ον, *unmusical*, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 786; cf. παράμουςος.

κακόμοχος, ον, *working ill or perversely*, LXX (Sap. 15. 8).

κακονόω, to be ill-disposed, to bear malice, Lys. 182. 18.

κακονότητος, ον, = κακόνους, Polemo Phys. p. 200.

κακόνου, ἡ, *ill-will, malignity, malice, spleen*, opp. to εὐνοία, Lys. 165.

33, Xen. An. 7. 7. 45, Cyr. 3. 1, 38, Dem. 243. 19, 580. 2.

κακονομέομαι, Pass. to be badly governed, Ocell. Luc. 4. 8.

κακονομία, ἡ, *a bad system of laws and government, a bad constitution*, opp. to εὐνομία, Xen. Ath. 1, 8.

κακονόμος, ον, *with bad laws, ill-governed*, opp. to εὐνομος, Hdt. 1. 65; —Sup. -ώτατος, Philo 2. 268.

κακόνους, ον, contr. -νους, ον: Att. pl. κακόνου: —*ill-disposed, disaffected*, opp. to εὐνους, Ar. Pax 496, 671; εὐνοίην τοῖς κακόνους Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 1; κακ. τῇ πόλει Thuc. 6. 24; τῷ πλήθει Lys. 171. 35; τῷ δημῷ κακόνους εἶσομαι, oligarchical oath in Arist. Pol. 5. 9, 11: —*bearing malice against, malicious*, τινὶ Xen. An. 2. 5, 16, and 27; εἰς τὰ πράγματα Lys. 159. 41: —Sup. κακονοώτατος, Lys. 110. 38, Dem. 623. 4: —Adv., κακονόως Schol. Eur. Or. 108; or κακόνως Poll. 5. 115; Sup. κακονοώτατα lb. 116; v. Lob. Phryn. 141.

κακονύμφετος, ον, to explain ἀνυμφετος, Schol. rec. Soph. Ant. 980.

κακονύμφιον ἔργον, the work of an *evil bride*, Nonn. D. 3. 308.

κακονύμφος, ον, *ill-married, κακονυμφωτάτα ὕψις most unprofitable wedlock*, Eur. Hipp. 758.

II. as Subst. an *ill or unhappy bridegroom*, Id. Med. 206, 990; v. κακός fin.

κακόνους, ον, *with foul back*, of fish, Antiph. Konp. 2. 7.

κακοζενία, ἡ, *inhostility*, Charond. ap. Stob. 289, 40, Plut. Cat. Mi. 12.

κακόζηνος, Ion. -ζηνος, ον, *unfortunate in guests*, in irreg. Ep. Comp., οὐτὶς σείο κακοζηνώτερος ἄλλος Od. 20. 376.

II. unfriendly to strangers, inhostitable, Eur. Alc. 55S (v. l. for ἐχθρόν-), Anth. P. 7. 699, Lyc. 1286.

κακοζύνετος, ον, *wise for evil, οὐκ ἀνυνετατέρου, κακοζυνετατέρου δὲ not less wise, but more wise for evil*, Thuc. 6. 76.

κακοοινία, ἡ, *bad quality of wine*, opp. to εὐοινία, Geop. 5. 4, 3.

κακοπάθεια, ἡ, *ill plight, distress, misery*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 11 (in pl.), Antipho 122. 19, 131. 31, Isocr. 127 C; in pl., ταῖς παρὰ τὴν ἀξίαν νῦν κακοπαθείαις your present unmerited sufferings, Thuc. 7. 77.

κακοπαθῶ, to suffer ill, to be in ill plight, to be in distress, Thuc. 1. 78, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 17, Andoc. 23. 5, Lys. 105. 35, Dem. 276. 13; τινὶ by or from a thing, τοῦ χαρίον τῇ ἀπορία Thuc. 4. 29; ὑπὸ τινος Id. 2. 41; also of sickness, Hipp. Vet. Med. 16; κ. σώματι to suffer in body, Antipho 129. 31., 131. 29, Isocr. 24 A.

κακοπαθής, ἐς, (πάθος) *suffering ill, in ill plight*, Philo Mechan. 56.

Adv. -θως, miserably, Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 4.

κακοπαθητικός, ὁ, ὄν, *miserable*, Arist. Eth. E. 2. 3, 8.

κακόπαθος, ον, = κακοπαθής, bios Dion. H. 8. 83.

2. laborious, τοῖσιν, μεταλλεῖται Posidon. ap. Ath. 233 E.

κακοπαρθένυτος, to explain ἀπαρθένυτα, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1740.

κακοπαρθένης, ἡ, *unlucky maiden*, Schol. Eur. Hec. 612; v. κακός fin.

II. ὁ, ἡ, *unbecoming a maid*, Anth. P. 7. 468.

κακόπατρις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, *having a mean father, low-born*, opp. to εὐπα-τρης, Theogn. 193; of Pittacus, Alcae. 5.

κακοπερίπατος, ον, *walking ill*, of horses, Hippiatr. p. 262.

κακοπετής, ἐς, (πέτρομα) *flying badly*, Arist. H. A. 9. 15, 3.

κακόπηρος, ον, *with a bad knapsack or scrip*, E. M. 670. 57.

κακοπινής, ἐς, *exceeding filthy, loathsome, κακοπινέστατον τ' ἀλγυμα* Soph. Aj. 381; οὐ μόνον τοῖς ῥέουσιν ἀλλὰ καὶ ξέει Ath. 565 E.

κακοπιστία, ἡ, *faithlessness*, Jo. Chrys.: *heresy*, Epiphan.:—from κακόπιστος, ον, Marc. Erem. p. 42.

κακόπλαστία, ἡ, *bad invention*, Phot. Bibl. 90. 37:—κακόπλαστος, ον, *ill-conceived*, Hermog. in Walz Rhett. 3. 7. Adv. -τως, Tzetz.

κακόπλοος, to sail badly, Strabo 601:—κακόπλοια, ἡ, *the hardship of the voyage*, C. I. 2693. 3:—κακόπλοος, ον, contr. -πλους, ον, *ill for sailing*, θάλασσα Schol. Philostr. 478 Boiss.

κακόπνευστος, ον, to explain *δυσάφης*, Schol. Od. 13. 99.

κακόπνοος, ον, Att. -πνοος, ον, (πνοή) *breathing ill*, Poll. 1. 197.

κακοποιῶ, to do ill, play the knave, Aesch. Fr. 109, Ar. Pax 731: to manage one's affairs ill, Xen. Oec. 3. 11.

κακοποιῶν, ον, Att. -πνοος, ον, (πνοή) *breathing ill*, Poll. 1. 197.

κακοποιῶν, to do ill, play the knave, Aesch. Fr. 109, Ar. Pax 731: to manage one's affairs ill, Xen. Oec. 3. 11.

κακοποιῶν, ον, Att. -πνοος, ον, (πνοή) *breathing ill*, Poll. 1. 197.

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11. 191., 14. 506; κακὰ εἰμένους 19. 327; κακὸν ῥάκος 14. 342.

5. in moral sense, *bad, base, evil, wicked*, 11. 383, Hes. Op. 238, Trag., etc.; ὁ κακὸν κάκιστε Soph. O. T. 334, Ph. 984; πλείστον κάκιστος Id. O. C. 744; κακὸς πρὸς τινα Thuc. 1. 86.

II. of outward things, such as death, disease, etc., actively, *bad, evil, baneful, pernicious*, very common in Hom., etc., as δαίμων, θάνατος, μοῖρα, αἰα, κῆρες, νόσος, ἔλκος, φάρμακα, ὀδὴν; χόλος, ἔρις; πόλεμος, ἔπος, ἔργον; ἡμαρ, ἀνεμος, etc.:—of omens and the like, passively, *bad, unlucky*, Lat. *infestus*, ὄρνις, ὄναρ, σῆμα:—so also in Trag., κ. τέχη, δαίμων, μόρος, etc.:—also of words, *evil, abusive, foul*, κ. λόγοι Soph. Ant. 259, Tr. 461:—κ. ποιμήν, i. e. the storm, Aesch. Ag. 657.

Β. κακόν, τό, and κακά, τά, as Subst. *evil, ill*, δίδου δ' ἀγαθόν τε κακόν τε Od. 8. 63; ἀθάνατον κακόν 12. 118; ἐκ μεγάλων κακῶν πεφευγέαι Hdt. 1. 65; so, κ. ὄμαχον, ἀπρηκτον Pind.; ἔκπαλον, ἀφερτον, ἀμύχανον, etc., Trag.; δοῦνι ἀποκρίνας κακῶν the least of two evils, Soph. O. T. 640, cf. O. C. 496:—κακόν τι ἐρδειν or ἐρέζειν τινά to do evil or ill to any one, Il. 2. 195., 3. 351, etc.; also, τινι Od. 14. 289; κακὰ φέρειν or τεύχειν τινι Il. 2. 304, Hes. Op. 263; and in Att., κακόν τι (or κακά) ποιεῖν τινα (v. δράω, ποίω, ἐργάζομαι); κακόν πάσχειν ὑπό τινος to suffer evil from one, etc.:—in Trag. often repeated, κακὰ κακῶν=τὰ κάκιστα, Soph. O. C. 1238; εἴ τι πρεσβύτερον ἐτι κακοῦ κακόν Id. O. T. 1365; δεῖναι πρὸς κακοῖς κακά Id. O. C. 595, cf. Ant. 1281; δοῖναι κακὰν κακῶν κακοῖς Aesch. Pers. 1041:—v. sub ἰδοῦμαι. 2. κακά, τά, also *evil words, reproaches*, πολλά τε καὶ κακά λέγειν Hdt. 8. 61, cf. Aesch. Theb. 571, Soph. Aj. 1244, Ph. 382, etc.

C. degrees of Comparison: 1. regul. Comp. κακώτερος Od. 6. 275., 15. 343, etc., Theocr. 27. 21, etc.; but never so in good Att.:—irreg. κακίαν, ον, [with ἵ] in Hom., Theogn., etc., [with ἵ] in Att.:—κακίστερος in Anth. P. 12. 7. 2. Sup. κάκιστος, Hom., etc.; ὁ κάκιστε thou most worthless! τὸ κάκιστόν τινος or ἐν τινι the worst, the refuse of a thing.—But χείρων, χείριστος, and ἥσσαν, ἥκιστος, are also used as Comp. and Sup. of κακός, v. sub vocc.

D. Adv. κακῶς, Lat. *male, ill*, ἡ εὖ ἢ κακῶς Il. 2. 253, etc.:—κακῶς ποιεῖν τινα to treat one ill; κακῶς ποιεῖν τι to hurt, damage a thing; κακῶς ποιεῖν τινά τι to do one any evil or harm; κακῶς πράσσειν to fare ill, be in bad case, Aesch. Pr. 264, etc.; κάκιον Andoc. 30. 27; rarely, κακῶς πάσχειν Aesch. Pr. 759, 1041; (cf. ποίω, πράσσω, etc.); κακῶς γίγνεται τινι Hdt. 1. 8; κ. ὀλέσθαι Soph., etc.; κ. εἶναι, λέγειν τινα Minnrm. 4, Ar. Ach. 503; κ. εἰδότες,=ἀγνοοῦντες, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 13, Isocr., cf. Hyperid. Eux. 43; κακῶς ἐκπέφηναι, Lat. *vix demum effugi*, Dem. 556. 1:—Comp. κάκιον, Hdt. 1. 109, Soph. O. T. 428, Antipho l. c., etc.; Sup. κάκιστα, Ar. Ran. 1456, Pax 2, Plat. Rep. 420 B, etc. 2. the Att. are fond of joining the Adv. and Adj., κακὸν κακῶς νιν.. ἐκτρίβειν βίον Soph. O. T. 248; κακὸς κακῶς ταφῆσαι Eur. Tr. 446; ἀπὸ σ' ὁλῶ κακὸν κακῶς Ar. Pl. 65, cf. Eq. 189, 190; so, κακοῖς κάκιστα Soph. Aj. 839; in reversed order, κακῶς κακῇ θανεῖται (where ἀξία precedes) Eur. Tr. 1055; and so when some words intervene, κακῶς..ἀπόλλυσθαι κακοῖς Soph. Ph. 1369, cf. Eur. Cycl. 268, Ar. Eq. 2; cf. καλός C. 8.

E. in Compos., when added to words already signifying something bad, it increases this property, like *δυσ-*, Lat. *male-*, as in κακοπνής, κακόςτινος, κακοφθόρος: but added to words signifying something good, it implies too little of this property, as in κακόδοξος, κακότιστος. Sometimes, in Poets, it appears as if it were merely an Adj. agreeing with the Subst. with which it is compounded, as Κακοῖλος for κακῇ ἴλιος, κακό-νυμφος for κακὸς νύμφος; cf. καλλικολώνη, αἶπος, δύσπαρις, αἰνοπατήρ. κακόσμημος, ον, to explain *σῆμος*, Schol. Soph. Ant. 1013. κακόστινος, ον, very hurtful, Hipp. Fract. 778, in Comp. κακοσινώτερος. κακόστικτα, ἡ, want of appetite, Poll. 6. 34. κακίστιος, ον, eating badly, i. e. having no appetite, fastidious, Eubul. Gan. 1; ὁ περὶ τὰ σεντία δυσαχερής, Plat. Rep. 475 C, Ael. N. A. 3. 45, cf. Arr. Cyn. 8. 2.

κακοσκελής, ἑς, with bad legs, ἵππος Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 4, Poll. 2. 193.

κακοσκήνης, ἑς, of a bad, mean body, Anth. P. 7. 401.

κακοσμία, ἡ, a bad smell, Poll. 2. 75; κακοσμία [i] ἀλείφειν C. I. 8655. 7.

κάκ-σμος, ον, ill-smelling, Aesch. Fr. 179, Soph. Fr. 147, Ar. Pax 38.

κάκ-σπερμος, ον, with bad seed, Theophr. H. P. 7. 4. 4.

κακοσπλαγχνέω, to be cowardly, Georg. Pachym. 357 E.

κακόσπλαγχνος, ον, faint-hearted, Aesch. Theb. 237.

κακοσπορία, a bad sowing or crop, Anth. P. 7. 175.

κακοσπόμενος, f. l. Il. 1. 105, for κακ' ὀσόμενος.

κακοστάθω, to be in bad case, Nic. Th. 431: of the wind, to be contrary, Ib. 269; so, κακοστάθης, ἑς, unsteady, Greg. Naz.

κακοστένακτος, ον, sighing much, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 856, etc.

κακοστομάχew, to have a bad stomach, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 212.

κακοστόμυχος, ον, with a bad stomach, fastidious, Cic. Fam. 16. 4, 1, Anth. P. 11. 155.

II. act. bad for the stomach, unwholesome, Heracl. ap. Ath. 120 C; Comp. -ώτερος Diphil. Siphn. ib. 56 B.

κακοστομῶ, to speak evil of, abuse, τινα Soph. El. 597.

κακοστομία, ἡ, foul-mouthedness, abuse, Eust. Opusc. 260. 67. II.

κακόστομος, ον, evil-speaking, foul-mouthed, λέσχει Eur. I. A. 1001.

κακόστρωτος, ον, ill-spread, i. e. rugged, Aesch. Ag. 556.

κακοσυνβιβαστος, ον, hard to reconcile, Eust. 1046. 13.

κακοσυνάντητος, ον, to explain *δυσαντής*, Schol. Opp. H. 1. 370.

κακοσύνετος, v. sub κακοῦνετος.

κακόσυνη, ἡ, evil, ill-luck, Xp. Πασχ. 255 B.

κακοσυνθεσία, ἡ, a bad composition: as in Hesych., etc., to explain κακο-γραφία: Phot. and Suid. in the correct form κακοσύνθεσις.

κακὸς σύνθετος, *ov*, ill put together, ἐπὶ Luc. Calumn. 14; κακ. τὸ σῶμα Schol. Ar. Vesp. 822. Adv. -τως, Schol. Eur. Hec. 801.
 κακοσυνταξία, *ἡ*, badness of syntax, Eust. 210. 31, etc.
 κακόσφαιρος, *ov*, ill-rounded, Tzetz. Hist. 11. 494.
 κακοσφυξία, *Ion*, -ίη, *ἡ*, a bad pulse, Aetac. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 8, Galen.
 κακόσχημος, *ov*, behaving unseemly, Hdn. Epim. p. 177. Sup. Adv.
 κακοσχημονόστατα (as if from -σχήμων), Plat. Legg. 728 B.
 κακοσχολεύομαι, Dep., =sq., Cyrill.
 κακόσχολῶ, *ov*, to use leisure ill, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1040 C.
 κακόσχολῶ, *ἡ*, ill use of leisure, indolence, Plut. 2. 274 C.
 κακόσχολος, *ov*, (σχολή) using one's leisure ill, Arr. Epict. 2. 19, 15:—hence, indolent, lazy, Anth. P. 5. 104:—Adv. -ως, E. M. 634. 6, Schol. Ar. Ach. 397. II. act., *κ*. πνοαὶ winds that wear men out in idleness, Aesch. Ag. 194.
 κακότακτος, *ov*, to explain δύστακτος, Hesych.
 κακόταφος, *ov*, ill-buried, Schol. Opp. H. 5. 346.
 κακοτεκνία, *ἡ*, the having bad children, Phryn. in A. B. 46.
 κακοτελεύτητος, *ov*, ending ill, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 910, etc.
 κακοτέρω, *ov*, ending ill or with difficulty, Poëta de Herb. 94.
 κακοτεχνέω, *ov*, to use base arts, act basely or meanly, deal fraudulently, Lat. *malitiosè agere*, εἰς τινα Hdt. 6. 74; περὶ τὰς διαθήκας Dem. 1136. 24; absol., Antipho 113. 41, Dem. 848. 5, 942. 26. 2. to refine overmuch, of style, Dem. Phal. § 28; ἀρμονία περὶ τὰς καμπὰς φθόγγων κακ. Clem. Al. 195. II. trans. to mislead by evil arts, τοὺς νέους Aristacn. 2. 18. 2. to falsify, οὐ κακοτεχνήσω οὐδὲν τῶν .. γεγραμμένων Cretan oath in C. I. 2555. 19; and in Pass., Diosc. 5. 143; cf. κακοτεχνῶ II.
 κακοτέχνημα, τό, a base art, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 217 C, Joseph. Gen. 35 C.
 κακοτεχνῶ, *ἑς*, *v*. κακύτεχνος fin.
 κακοτεχνία, *ἡ*, bad art: I. in moral sense, base artifice, evil practice, Heraclit. ap. Diog. L. 8. 6, C. I. 2712. 15, 4957. 55; used of magic, Eus. P. E. 199 B:—often in pl., as law-term, forgeries, falsifications, false evidence, κακοτεχνῶν δικάζεσθαι Plat. Legg. 936 D, cf. Dem. 1139. 11., 1201. 7; δόλοι καὶ ἐπιτοκίαι καὶ κ. Luc. Alex. 4; cf. κακοτεχνέω II.
 II. of Rhetoric and other arts, bad, base art, Luc. Paras. 27, Plut. 2. 228 B: corruption of art, overgreat refinement, Dem. Phal. § 27, Ath. 631 F; in pl., ἡδονὰς καὶ κ. εἰσαγών Strabo 301.
 κακοτεχνίζω, fut. *ισα*, =κακοτεχνέω, Alcae. Com. Gav. 7.
 κακοτεχνίος (sc. δίκη), =κακοτεχνῶν, Lys. ap. Poll. 8. 37.
 κακότεχνος, *ov*, (τέχνη) using bad arts or evil practices, artful, wily, Lat. *malitiosus*, δόλος II. 15. 14:—of lascivious dances, Anth. P. 5. 129, 132; of songs, Plut. 2. 706 D.—Att. irreg. Comp. -τεχνέστερος, as from κακοτεχνῶ, Luc. Calumn. 10; but Sup. -τεχνότατος, Anth. P. 5. 132. Adv. -ως, =ἀτέχνως, Philo 1. 195.
 κακότης, *ἡ*, (κακός) =badness: I. of men's character, baseness, weakness, cowardice, II. 2. 368, 13. 108, Od. 2. 455; ἀνία καὶ κ. Tyrtae. 7. 10; κ. καὶ δειλία Thuc. 5. 100:—bad quality, τῶν οὐρανῶν Hipp. Epid. 3. 1086; pl. bad qualities, Id. Acut. 393. 2. badness, wickedness, τίσεσθαι Ἀλέξανδρον κακότητος II. 3. 366, cf. Hes. Op. 285, Hdt. 2. 124, al.; κακότητ' ἀσκεῖν Aesch. Pr. 1066; οὐδεμὴ κακότητ' λειψέσθαι to have been absent not by malice prepenes, Hdt. 7. 168; ἀνευ κακότητος συμφορά Antipho 141. 20; pl., αἱ ἐν τῷ κ. vices, Plat. Ax. 366 A. II. of men's condition, evil condition, distress, misery, opp. to εὐδαιμονία, ἐκφυγεῖν κακότητα Od. 5. 414, cf. 290, 379, 397, Hdt. 2. 128, 6. 67, Soph. El. 236; esp. in battle, Τρῶες ἀνέπνευσαν κακότητος II. 11. 382, cf. 12. 332, Hdt. 8. 109, etc.: in pl., distresses, miseries, Eur. Fr. 305.
 κακοτράχηλος, *ov*, with a bad, weak neck, Apoll. Lex. Hom. p. 1.
 κακοτροπεύομαι, Dep., =sq., πρὸς τινα Polyb. 5. 2, 9, v. A. B. 354.
 κακοτροπέω, *ov*, to act badly, deal perversely, Hipp. 606. 31.
 κακοτροπία, *ἡ*, badness of habits, mischievousness, maliciousness, wickedness, Thuc. 3. 83, Dio C. 54. 21.
 κακότροπος, *ov*, mischievous, malignant, Dio C. 52. 2, Excerpt. Peiresc. 90. Adv. -ως, Id. 47. 4.
 κακοτροφέω, *ov*, to have bad food, live badly, κακοτροφήσας Theophr. H. P. 5. 2, 2; and just below the pass. κακοτροφής, in same sense. II. Pass., also, to be ill cared for, of vines, Theano Epist. 4.
 κακοτροφία, *ἡ*, bad nourishment, Theophr. H. P. 5. 2, 3.
 κακοτύχῳ, *ov*, to be unfortunate, opp. to εὐτυχῶ, Thuc. 2. 60.
 κακοτύχης, *ἑς*, unfortunate, opp. to εὐτυχῆς, Eur. Med. 1274, Hipp. 669; Sup., Ib. 679; τὸ κακοτυχῆς =sq., Id. H. F. 133.
 κακοτύχια, *ἡ*, misfortune, cited from Eust.
 κακοῦπνος, *ov*, to explain ἄπνος, Hesych.
 κακοῦπνόητος, *ov*, (ὑπνοῶ) to explain δύσποητος, Suid.
 κακούργος, *ov*, to be κακούργος, to do evil, work wickedness, Eur. Or. 823, etc.; κ. τι Antipho 118. 11; μηδὲν κ. Plat. Prot. 326 A; περὶ τινα Id. Rep. 416 C; ἵππος ἢν κακούργῃ be vicious, do mischief, Xen. Oec. 3. 11; ἀδικεῖν καὶ κ. Ar. Nub. 1175; κ. καὶ ἐξαπατάνειν Plat. Hipp. Mi. 375 D:—in argument, κακ. ἐν τοῖς λόγοις to contend with captious artifices, chicanery, etc., Plat. Gorg. 489 B, cf. 483 A, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 7; so, κ. τὸν λόγον to deal unfairly by the argument, Plat. Rep. 338 D:—of things, δ. ἰδρὼς κακούργει Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 6. II. c. acc. pers. to do evil or mischief to one, to maltreat, injure, Aesch. Fr. 257, Eur. Supp. 537; κ. καὶ ἀδικεῖν Plat. Legg. 679 E:—Pass., κακούργεῖται ἡ ἀτυχία Antipho 118. 2:—to ravage a country, κ. τὴν Εὐβοίαν Thuc. 2. 32, cf. 3. 1; κ. τὴν χώραν καὶ τὰ κτήματα Plat. Legg. 760 E, etc.:—to corrupt, falsify, τοὺς νόμους Dem. 721. 20; τὰ ἀληθῆ καὶ μὴ κακούργουμένα Id. 878. 5; cf. κακοτεχνέω 2. 2. also c. dat., κ. τοῖς προβάτοις, of dogs, Plat. Rep. 416 A.
 κακούργημα, τό, an ill deed, knavish trick, falsification, fraud,

Antipho 130. 22, Plat. Legg. 933 E, etc.; τὰ ἐν τοῖς ξυμβολαίοις κακούργηματα Plat. Rep. 426 E.
 κακούργια, Ep. κακοεργίη [ῖ], *ἡ*, the character and conduct of a κακούργος, ill-doing, wickedness, villany, malice, ὡς κακοεργίης εὐεργεσίη μέγ' ἀμείνων Od. 22. 374; then in Thuc. 1. 37, Plat. Rep. 422 A, 434 C, etc.; of a horse, viciousness, Xen. Eq. Mag. 1. 15; of witchcraft, Diosc. 1. 120. II. in pl. *malpractices*, τὰ κибθληυμάτa τε καὶ κ. τῶν παλόντων Plat. Legg. 917 E, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 28.
 κακούργικός, *ἡ*, *ov*, malicious, ἀδικήματα Arist. Rhet. 2. 16, 4.
 κακόργος, Ep. κακοεργός, *ov*, (ἐργον):—doing ill, mischievous, knavish, villanous, in Hom. only once, ἀλλά με γαστήρ ὀτρύνει κακοεργὸς importunate, Od. 18. 54; freq. later, κακούργοι κλώπες Hdt. 1. 41; κ. ἀνὴρ Soph. Aj. 1043; also, κ. ἐπιθυμία Plat. Rep. 554 C; κακούργωτος λόγος Dem. 494. 26, etc.; κ. μάχαιρα Anth. P. 11. 136. 2. as Subst. a malefactor, criminal in the eye of the law, Pseudo-Phocyl. 125, Antipho 130. 16, 18, 131. 26, Thuc. 1. 134, etc.: then, technically, a thief or robber, Antipho 115. 19, cf. 140. 18, Dem. 602. 1., 732. 14, etc.; οὐδαὶς κακοεργός Theocr. 15. 47: cf. Att. Process p. 76. 3. Adv. -ως, Poll. 3. 132; Sup., κακούργωτα διαβάλλειν τινά Antipho 119. 25. II. doing harm to any one, hurtful, c. gen., κ. εἶναι τινος to hurt any one, Xen. Mem. 1. 5, 3, cf. Plat. Rep. 421 B; and so absol., Ib. 554 C; κακούργωτάτῃ καὶ αἰδοχίστῃ Id. Alc. 1. 118 A.
 κακούχῳ, (ἐχῶ) to treat ill, to wrong, hurt, injure, time Teles ap. Stob. 522. 18:—Pass., κακούχισθαι ὑπὸ τινος Diod. 3. 23; κακούχουμένους τελευτῆσαι τὸν βίον Plut. 2. 114 E.
 κκούχια, *ἡ*, ill-treatment, ill-conduct, Plat. Rep. 615 B; ἐν χθονὸς κ. in the maltreatment, devastation of it, Aesch. Theb. 668. II. bad condition, like καχεμία, Alex. 'Επικλ. 3: wretchedness, misfortune, Polyb. 3. 79, 6, etc.: tumult, uproar, Id. 5. 15, 6.
 κακόφαις, *ἑς*, *ov*, ill-sounding, ill-omened, βοά Aesch. Pers. 936.
 κακόφατος, *ov*, v. sub κακέμφατος.
 κακοφήμια, *ἡ*, evil report, ἡ ἐκ τῶν πολλῶν κ. Acl. V. H. 3. 7.
 κακόφημος, *ov*, ill-sounding, ominous, Schol. Soph. Aj. 214; τὸ κ. evil or ominous words, Joseph. B. J. 6. 5, 3. Adv. -ως, with evil words, abusively, Manetho 5. 323.
 κακόφθαρος, *ov*, wasted away, Hesych. s. v. κακόκνημος.
 κακοφθόρος, *ov*, very destructive, deadly, Nic. Th. 795, Al. 168; also in heterocl. gen. κακοφθορέος (as if from -φθορέυς), Id. Al. 465.
 κακόφιλος, *ῶ*, a bad friend, Byz.
 κακόφλοος, *ov*, with bad mind or bark, Nic. Al. 331.
 κακοφράδης, *ἑς*, (φράσμοι):—bad in counsel, foolish, Αἴαν, νεῖκος ἀριστερ, κακοφράδης II. 23. 483, cf. Ar. Rh. 3. 936:—neut. κακοφράδης, as Adv., foolishly, Euphor. Fr. 50. Only poet.
 κακοφράδια, *Ion*, -ίη, *ἡ*, badness of counsel, folly, κακοφράδεισι τιθήνῃς h. Hom. Cer. 227, cf. Nic. Th. 348, Q. Sm. 12. 554.
 κακοφραδοσύνη, *ἡ*, =forec., Denon. ap. Stob. 437. 3.
 κακοφράδμων, *ov*, =κακοφράδης, Favorin.; cf. κακοχρήσμων.
 κακοφραστος, *ov*, =κακοφράδης, Schol. Eur. Or. 673.
 κικόφρονία, *ov*, to be κακόφρων, to bear ill-will or malice, Aesch. Ag. 1174. II. to be foolish, Schol. Eur. Or. 824.
 κακοφροσύνη, *ἡ*, malice, LXX (Prov. 16. 19). II. folly, Opp. H. 3. 363.
 κακόφρων, *ov*, (φρῶν) ill-minded, malicious, malignant, Pind. Fr. 230, Eur. Heracl. 372, Supp. 744; κ. μέριμνα Aesch. Ag. 100. II. imprudent, thoughtless, heedless, Soph. Ant. 1104, Eur. Or. 824.
 κακόφυνς, *ἑς*, (φύη) of bad natural qualities, κατὰ τὴν φύσιν Plat. Rep. 410 A. II. (φύομαι), growing ill, Theophr. H. P. 8. 11, 8.
 κακοφύα, *ἡ*, bad natural qualities, Def. Plat. 416 D: ill growth, Byz.
 κακοφονία, *ἡ*, ill-sound, of words, Strabo 618, Dem. Phal. 255.
 κακόφωνος, *ov*, ill-sounding, not resonant, τὰ ξηρὰ κακ. Arist. Audib. 40: of words, Dion. H. de Comp. 12; τὸ κ. =κακοφονία, Schol. Ar. Eq. 248.
 κακόχαρτος, *ov*, rejoicing in the ills of others, Hes. Op. 28, 194.
 κακοχρήσμων, Dor. -χράσμων, *ov*, (χράσμαι) difficult to live with, Theocr. 4. 22, as the Schol.: but Meineke restores κακοφράσμων =κακοφράδμων, from Harl. Ms., remarking that Theocr. uses χρῆσθαι, χρῆμα, etc., not χρᾶσθαι, χρᾶμα.
 κακόχρηστος, *ov*, ill-used, Schol. Philostr. p. 412 Boiss.
 κακοχρῶς, *ov*, to be of a bad colour, Diosc. 1. 183.
 κακόχροια, *ἡ*, a bad colour, Galen.
 κακόχροος, *ov*, contr. -χρους, *ov*, of bad complexion, Hipp. 113 D, 521. 12, Arist. H. A. 9. 17, 2.
 κακόχυμα, *ov*, with bad juice or flavour, μῆλα Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 54 A, 68 F, 80 B sq.
 κακοχυμία, *ἡ*, badness of the juices, Galen.
 κακόχυμος, with unhealthy juices, full of humours, Arist. Probl. 30. 1, 15, Ath. 24 F, Hices, ib. 309 B.
 κακόψογος, *ov*, malignantly blaming, Theogn. 287.
 κακοψύχια, *ἡ*, faint-heartedness, opp. to εὐψύχια, Plat. Legg. 791 C.
 κακόψω, fut. ὥσω, (κακός) to treat ill, maltreat, afflict, distress, in Hom. always of persons, κεκακωμένοι ἐν Πύλῳ ἤμεν, ἐλθὼν γὰρ ἐκάκωσε [Hercules] II. 11. 690; μηδὲ .. κακὸν κεκακωμένον afflicti not the afflicted, Od. 4. 754; ἡμέιν κινδύνῳ .. βορρὸν, ἡδὲ κακῶσι 16. 212, cf. 20. 99; ὅσοι παθόντες εὐ κακοῦσι μ' ἐνδίκως Aesch. Pr. 976; κ. [θεός] δῶμα Id. Fr. 160; κ. τοὺς ἀναίτιους Eur. H. F. 1162; τοὺς Ἀθηναίους Thuc. 8. 32, cf. 4. 25; τὸν δῆμον Lys. 138. 38; ἐναυτοὺς Plat. Menex. 248 C:—in Pass., also, to suffer ill, be in ill plight, be distressed, κεκακωμένοι ἀλμῇ befoiled with brine, Od. 6. 137 (v. sup.); cf. Hdt. 1. 170, 190, 2. 133, Aesch. Pers. 728, Soph. O. C. 261, Andoc. 21. 36; πρὸς θεῶν κακοῦται Eur. Hel. 268; ἐκάκωτο ὑπὸ τῆς πορείας Xen. An. 4. 5, 35; ἐκ πυρετοῦ Anth. P. 11. 382. 2. of things, to spoil, ruin, τὰ κούα Hdt. 3. 82; τὸ ναυτικὸν Thuc. 8. 72; of the air, to injure a plant, Theophr. C. P.

2. 11, 2. 3. in Pass., of diseases, to grow worse, be aggravated, Hipp. Mochl. 853; κακοῦται τὸ σκέλος Id. Art. 825.
κατάρμεναι, Ep. inf. aor. 2 of κατακτείνω, Hes. Sc. 453.
κάκτανε, Ep. for κατάρτανε, imperat. aor. 2 of κατακτείνω; but also for κατέκτανε 3 indic. aor. 2.
κάκτεινε, Ep. for κατέκτεινε, 3 sing. impf. of κατακτείνω.
κάκτος, ἡ, the cactus, a prickly plant, abounding in Sicily, Phillet. 16, Theocr. 10. 4, etc. 2. κάκτος, ὁ, the fruit, which is still eaten, μηκών, μάρθος, τραχέες τε κάκτοι Epich. 110 Ahr.; also the stalks, acc. to Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 10.
κάκνους, εως, ἡ, a corrupting, Schol. Eur. Hec. 251.
κάκνω, to damage, Suid.:—Pass. to turn bad, be spoiled, Theophr. Odor. 56.
2. Pass., in moral sense, to become bad, behave badly, act basely, Eur. Hec. 251, Plat. Tim. 42 C: esp. of soldiers, to be mutinous, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 27.
II. Pass. also, like κακδομαι, to be maltreated, Dio C. 60. 2: to be reproached, Eur. Hipp. 686.
κακχάω, = καχάω, only in Hesych.
κακχεύαι, Ep. for καταχεύαι, inf. aor. 1 of καταχέω.
κακχῦδην, poet. for καταχῦδην, q. v.
κακῶς, ες, (ὄσως) ill-smelling, Hipp. 671. 52, Arist. Probl. 2. 13.
κακῶδία, ἡ, a bad smell, stink, stench, Theophr. Sud. 10.
κακῶλεβρος, ov, very destructive, Schol. rec. Soph. El. 496.
κακωνύμεσθαι, Pass. to bear an ill name, Eust. Opusc. 141. 20.
κακωνύμια, ἡ, a bad name, ill report, Symm. V. T., Athanas.
κακωνύμος, ov, (ὄνομα) = δυσάνυμος, Suid.
κάκωσις, εως, ἡ, (κάκω) ill-treatment, τοῦ ἡγεμόνος Xen. An. 4. 6, 3: a distressing, harassing, τῶν πληρωμάτων of the crews, Thuc. 7. 4, cf. 82.
2. in Att. law, κακῶσις δίκη an action for ill-usage or neglect of parents, Lys. 138. 33, Lycurg. 169. 2, Dem. 141. fin., etc.; also for like conduct to wives, Dem. 1332. 13: and (against guardians) for ill-treatment of wards, Harpocr.:—also used to transl. the Rom. actio repetundarum, Plut. Caes. 4:—pl., αἰκία σωμάτων καὶ κακῶσις Arist. Rhet. 2. 8, 9, cf. 2. 7, 3.
II. damage, misfortune, Thuc. 2. 43:—the ill effect of disease, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15, Aër. 292; αἱ τὰς σαρκὸς κακῶσις Tim. Loc. 102 C.
κάκωτής, οὗ, ὁ, an oppressor, injurious person, Philo 1. 544.
κάκωτικός, ἡ, ὁν, hurtful, noxious, τινος Diosc. I. 123, Schol. Il. 1. 10, etc.:—pecul. fem. κακώτρια, Byz.
Καλαβίδα, Καλαβίς, v. sub Καλαβίς.
καλαβρίδι, κάλαβρις, v. καλαβρ-
κάλῳβότης, ov, ὁ, = ἀσκαλαβότης, LXX (Lev. 11. 30).
καλῳβηφόρος, ov, basket-carrying: Καλαβηφόροι a play by Eubulus.
καλῳβιον, τό, Suid.; and καλῳβίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Hesych., = sq.
καλῳβίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of κάλαθος, Ar. Thesm. 822, Lys. 535, 579. II.
a kind of dance, Apollonh. ap. Ath. 467 F, Menand. ap. Hesych., Poll. 4. 105: in Ath. 629 F, καλῳβισμός is prob. an error.
καλῳβο-ειδής, ἐς, basket-formed, Cleomed. p. 115. Adv. -ῶς, Heraclid. p. 472 Gale.
καλῳβο-ποιός, ὁν, making baskets, A. B. 602.
καλῳβος [κά], ὁ, a vase-shaped basket, Lat. calathus, Ar. Av. 1325; esp. for wool, cf. Ar. Lys. 579, Virg. Aen. 7. 805; for fruit, Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 15:—it may be seen on the head of Demeter in ancient statues (see the Ceres of Calathus of Callim.), whence it was used to denote the capital of a column, surrounded by acanthus leaves, Callix. ap. Ath. 206 B, cf. Vitruv. 4. 1, 9.
II. a cooling-vessel, cooler, usu. ψυκτήρ, Hesych.:—among the Latins for wine, Virg. Ecl. 5. 71; for milk, Id. G. 3. 402; for cheese, Colum. 7. 8.
III. a mould for casting iron, Hesych.
IV. in Byz. the panel of a ceiled roof, Lat. laquear; whence καλαθῶ, καλῳθῶσις, lb.
καλῳνός or καλῳνός, ov, lb, like the κάλαϊς, shifting between blue and green, of changeful hue, κ. πτέρυξ, of the cock, Anth. P. 7. 428; χρώμα κ., of jasper, Diosc. 5. 159; vaguely described by ἀνθρώποι, ποικίλος, παρφυροειδής, E. M., Hesych.; σιδιρῳβαφος Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 25.
II. κ. κέραμος Egyptian pottery made (acc. to Schneid.) of sulphur and natron, E. M. 486. 51, Suid.; κ. ὕστρακα in Galen. 13. 478; so, prob., πλινθίς καλῳαῖνα Anth. P. 6. 295.
κάλαϊς or κάλλαϊς, ἡ, a precious stone of a greenish blue (v. foreg.), the turquoise (King's Antique Gems); or as others, chrysolite, Plin.; but different, acc. to Salmas. in Solin. p. 713 from the καλῳνός λίθος:—a Verb γαλαῖζω, to be blue, in Achmes Onir. 220.
καλῳμ-ἀργωσις, εως, ἡ, reed-grass, Diosc. 4. 31.
καλῳμαίος, α, ov, of or in the cornstalks (καλῳμαι):—καλαμαία, ἡ, a kind of grasshopper, prob. the same as the μάντις, Lat. mantis oratoris or religiosa, Theocr. 10. 18; also, καλαμαίων, τό, Hesych., Eust. 1181. 54.
καλῳμάσθαι, Dep. (καλῳμη) to gather cornstalks, to glean, cf. Cratin. Incert. 119, Lys. (Isai. 3. 11):—metaph., [Alexander] ἐθέρισε τὴν Ἀσίαν, ἐγὼ δὲ [Antigonos] καλῳμαίρι Plut. 2. 182 A: to gather up the stragglers of an army, LXX (Judic. 20. 45).
καλῳμαρίον, τό, (καλῳμος) a reed-case, pen-case, Io. Lyd. de Mag. 2. 14.
II. a fish, = τρευθίς, cited from Geop.
καλῳμ-αὐλῆς, ov, ὁ, one who plays on a reed-pipe, Ath. 176 D.
καλῳμ-αὐλητής, οὗ, ὁ, = foreg., Hedyll. ap. Ath. 176 D.
καλῳμεύς, εως, ὁ, an angler, Pancrat. ap. Ath. 305 C.
καλῳμευτής, οὗ, ὁ, (as if from *καλῳμεύω) a reaper, ποιητ., Theocr. 5. 111.
II. = foreg., Anth. P. 6. 167., 10. 8.
καλῳμεών, ὄσως, ὁ, = καλῳμῶν, Lob. Phryn. 167.
καλῳμή [ᾱ], ἡ, (v. κάλαμος) a stalk, esp. the stalk or straw of corn, Lat. calamus, stipula, metaph. in Hom., αἶψα δὲ φυλότιδος πέλειται κύρος ἀνθρώποισιν, ἥς τε πλείστην μὲν καλῳμην ληθὼν χαλκὸς ἔχεν, ἀμυτος δ' ὀλίγιτος, i.e. when there is much straw and little harvest,

much slaughter and little profit, Il. 19. 222; κ. πυρῶν wheat-straw, Hdt. 4. 33; σὺν τῇ καλῳμῇ ἀπόκειται ὁ αἶτος Xen. An. 5. 4, 27; καλῳμην τε καὶ ἱερὰ δράγματα . . ὀσταχύνω Call. Cer. 20; proverb. of a greedy farmer, πύρους ἐπὶ καλῳμῇ ἀροῦν to exhaust ground by one corn-crop after another, Lys. ap. Suid. s. v. ἐπὶ καλῳμῇ. 2. the stalk with the ears cut off, stubble, opp. to θέρος, Arist. Meteor. 1. 4, 5; metaph. of an old man, καλῳμην γέ ο' ὀτομαί εισπράσαντα γυγῶσκειν thou mayest still, I ween, perceive the stubble (i.e. the residue) of former strength, Od. 14. 214; so, τὸ γῆρας καλῳμή Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 2; τὴν κ. δωρῇ, δούς ἐτέρος τὸ θέρος Anth. P. 11. 36; so, ῥήσου καλῳμῇ the remains of Rhesus, i.e. his corpse, Orac. ap. Polyae. 6. 53; ἀπὸ τῆς καλῳμῆς τεκμαίρεσθαι to judge from the remains, Luc. Alex. 5.
3. = λινω-καλῳμή, Call. Fr. 265.
II. = κάλαμος, Heliod. 8. 9.
καλαμηρόν, Adv. like a broken reed, of a kind of fracture, Paul. Aeg. 6. 89.
καλῳμητομία, ἡ, a cutting of stalks, reaping, Anth. P. 6. 36.
καλῳμη-τόμος, ov, cutting stalks, reaping, Ar. Rh. 4. 987.
καλῳμητρία, ἡ, a gatherer of stalks, gleaner, Plut. 2. 784 A.
καλῳμητρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = foreg., Hesych.
καλῳμη-φάγος [ᾱ], ov, devouring stalks, i.e. mowing or cutting them, δρέπανον Anth. P. 6. 65.
καλῳμηφορέω, to bring a corn-token in order to get corn upon it (κάλαμος vi), Themist. 352. 34 Dind.
καλῳμη-φόρος, ov, carrying reeds, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 2; olim καλαμοφ-
καλῳμίζω, fut. ἴσω (κάλαμος) to pipe on a reed, Ath. 697 C (where Lob. Aglaoph. 1087 suggests καλαβίζω, from Καλαβίς).
καλῳμίνθη, ἡ, = καλῳμίνθος, Ar. Eccl. 648, Arist. Plant. 1. 7, 1, Theophr. C. P. 4. 16, 4.
Καλῳμίνθος, ὁ, Minty, comic name of a frog, Batr. 227.
καλαμίνθης οἶνος, ὁ, wine flavoured with mint, Diosc. 5. 62. [I]
καλῳμίνθος, ἡ, (μίνθη) catmint, mint, Nic. Th. 60.
καλῳμινδόσης, ες, full of mint, Strabo 367, Apoll. Lex. s. v. κητώεσσαν.
καλῳμίνθος, η, ov, of reed, οἰκία Hdt. 5. 101; ὀιστοί, τόξα Id. 7. 61, 65; αὐλός, σύριγξ Ath. 182 D, Poll. 4. 67., 10. 153; κ. πλέγμα a cheese-crate, Id. 7. 173; = σκελετός, ἄπυγος, καλῳμῖνα σκέλη φορῶν with legs like reeds, Plat. Com. Incert. 2.
II. of cane, πλοῖα κ. Hdt. 3. 98, cf. 99 (καλῳμον ἐν γύνυ πλοῖον ἕκαστον ποιεῖται) so that it must have been the bamboo.
καλῳμῖον, τό, Dim. of καλῳμή, Hesych.
II. of κάλαμος, 1. = κάλαμος I. 7, Eust. 1181. 53. 2. κάλαμα τῶν ὑποδέσεων = ἀναγωγῆς, Eust. 995. 30, Schol. Ar. Pl. 784. 3. = κάλαμος vi, Byz.
καλῳμῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, (κάλαμος) a reed fishing-rod, Lat. arundo piscatoria, Anth. P. 10. 11. 4. a case for a writing-reed, pen-case, Lat. theca calamaria, Poll. 10. 59, Hesych.:—also a pen, cited from Paul. Aeg. 3. a toothpick, Diosc. 1. 89. 4. = κάλαμος I. 7, Hesych. 5. pl. καλαμίδες (sic), reeds put in layers to strengthen buildings, A. B. 269:—also bundles, lb. 6. = καλαμαία, Hesych. 7.
καλῳμίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of κάλαμος, used as a tube or phial, Ar. Ach. 1034, Galen. 5. 359. 2. = κάλαμος I. 7, Theod. Prodr. p. 437. 3. the branch of a candlestick, LXX (Ex. 25. 31 sqq.).
καλῳμίντης [ῖ], ov, ὁ, = καλῳμῖνος, reed-like, στυράξ Alex. Trall. 5. 261.
II. in Dem. 270. 11, ὁ καλ. ἥρας, perh. (from κάλαμος 1. 6) the hero of the probe, nick-name of Aristomachus, a surgeon who had a statue at Athens, called ὁ ἥρας ὁ ἱατρός, Id. 419. 22.
καλαμῖτις, ἰδος, ἡ, = καλαμαία, a kind of locust, Anth. P. 7. 198.
καλῳμο-βῆας, α, ὁ, noisy with the pen, nick-name of Antipater, who dared not argue viva voce with Carneades, Plut. 2. 514 D.
καλῳμογλύφω, to cut reeds, make pens, E. M. 485. 33: and καλῳμο-γλύφος, ov, making pens, lb.
καλῳμο-γράφια, ἡ, a writing with a reed or pen, Manetho 4. 72.
καλῳμο-δύτης [ῖ], ov, ὁ, (δύω) a kind of bird, perhaps the reed-warbler, Ael. N. A. 6. 46.
καλῳμο-εἰδής, ἐς, reed-like, Diosc. 3. 149, Hesych.
καλῳμο-εσσα, εως, ev, of reed, ἀντιγγαν καλαμοεσσῶν Eur. I. A. 1038.
καλῳμο-κόπον, τό, a reed-bed for cutting, Geop. 2. 6, 31.
καλῳμος [κά], ὁ, (v. sub fin.) a reed, larger than the δόναξ, Lat. arundo, being used for thatching houses or even for making the walls, Hdt. 5. 101; for making mats or crates, Id. 1. 179., 2. 96, cf. Thuc. 2. 76; for wreaths (κάλ. λευκός) Ar. Nub. 1006; for bedding, Plut. Lycurg. 16:—on the different kinds v. Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 10:—for Hdt. 3. 99, v. καλῳμῖνος II:—hence, acc. to its chief uses, 1. a reed-pipe, flute, Pind. O. 10 (11). 100, N. 5. 70; Eur. El. 702, I. T. 1126; κ. αὐλητικός Theophr. H. P. 1. c.:—an organ-pipe, even of metal, Theodoret.:—in Soph. Fr. 34, = ὑπολύριος (q. v.), the cross-reed, where the strings of the lyre are fastened. 2. a fishing-rod, Plat. Com. αἱ ἀπ' ἑρ. 3, Theocr. 21. 43; κ. ἀλευτικός Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 11. 3. an arrow, which was made of the reed filled with pith (κάλ. ναστός, μεστοκάλαμος); also called κάλ. τοξικός or Κρητικός (calami spicula Gnosii, Horat.), Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 11; βαλῖτης or βελίτης, Geop. 2. 6, 23. 4. a reed-pen, Themist. 190 B; κάλαμοι γραφεῖς Poll. 10. 61. 5. a measuring-rod: hence a definite measure, = 6½ πήχεις, C. 1. 1732 b. 6. a surgeon's probe, Theophran. Nonn. 7. an instrument for dressing the hair, also used to stick in it, prob. a long hair-pin, Synes. 65 A, 66 B; cf. καλαμῖς 4, καλῳμῖνος 11. 1. II. collectively, 1. reed, i.e. reeds, Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 38. 2. of plants, which are neither shrub nor bush (ῶλη), nor tree (δένδρον), Xen. An. 1. 5, 1. 3. a mat of reeds, Plat. Rep. 372 B: a roof of reeds, Coan word in Hesych. III. = καλῳμή, the stalk of wheat, Xen. An. 4. 5, 26, Oec. 18, 2. IV. in Anth. P. 6. 292, prob. a stripe or edging to a robe. V. ὁ κ. τοῦ σκέλους the shin-bone, Schol. Luc. V. H. 1. 23. VI. in the 4th century A. D., a token, by which corn was obtained, Lat. tessera, Gloss.; cf. καλαμηφορέω.

(Hence also *καλάμη*, *καλαμῆς*, etc.; cf. Skt. *kalamas*; Lat. *calamus*, *cultus*; O. Norse *halmr*, A. S. *healm*, *halm*, O. H. G. *halm*, *halm*.)
κάλαιο-στέφης, *és*, crowned, covered with reed, Batt. 127.
κάλαιο-σφάκτης, *ov*, *é*, one who kills with a reed, Philo 2, 536.
κάλαιο-τύπος, *ov*, catching with reeds or lime-twigs, Hesych.
κάλαιο-φθογος, *ov*, played on a reed, of tunes, Ar. Ran. 230.
κάλαιο-φόρος, *ov*, cf. *καλαμψή*.
κάλαιο-φύλλος, *ov*, with leaves like those of reeds, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 5, Geop. 10, 44.

κάλαιμός, *to bind* a fractured bone with *a splint of reed*, Galen. II. Pass. *to grow into stalk*, Theophr. H. P. 8, 2, 4.

κάλαιωδης, *es*, like reed, full of reeds, *τὰ καλαιώδη* Arist. H. A. 5, 18, 10, 6, 14, 2; *καλ. λίμνη* Anth. P. 7, 365.

κάλαιμῶν, *ἄνως*, *δ*, a reed-bed, also *καλαμῶν*, Lob. Phryn. 167.

κάλαιωτή, *ή*, a fence or edging of reed, Eust. 1533, 51.

καλάνδα, *ἄν*, *ai*, the Roman *Calendae*, Dion. H., Plut. Cic. 2, etc.

καλανδρος, *δ*, a kind of lark, Opp. IX, 3, 15.

καλάνι, for *καλή*, barbarism in Ar. Av. 1678.

καλάπους, *ποδος*, *δ*, (*κάλον*) *a shoemaker's last*, Plat. Symp. 191 A:—this form is restored for *καλόπους* from Poll. 10, 141; though in 2, 195, as in E. M., it is written *καλόπους*; so also Dini. *καλοπόδιον*, *τύ*, in Galen. 6, p. 364, and Snid.

καλαρίς, *δ*, a small bird (unknown), preyed on by the αἰγώλιος and other birds, Arist. H. A. 9, 17, 2.

καλασίρις, *ιος*, *ή*, *o long Egyptian garment*, with tassels or fringe at bottom, Hdt. 2, 81, Cratin. Δηλ. I: also, a Persian garment of like kind, Democ. Ephes. ap. Ath. 525 D:—title of a Comedy of Alexis. Cf. *τροφοκαλασίρις*.

II. the *Καλασίριες* were a branch of the military caste in Egypt, Hdt. 2, 164, etc.

καλάτωρ, *ορος*, *δ*, Lat. *calator*, *a servant, attendant*, C. I. 5780.

Καλαυρία or *Καλαύρεια*, *ή*, *Calauria*, an island before Troezen, Strabo 369; in Dion. P. 499, metri grat., *Καλαύρια*; hence *Καλαυρίτης* λιθάρ-γυρος a sort of *litharge*, obtained from thence, Diosc. 5, 102 (but Sprengel *Λαυρίτης*).

καλαυρόπιον, *τό*, Dim. of sq., Artemid. 4, 72.

καλαυρόψ (not *καλάβροψ*, v. sub fin.), *οπος*, *ή*, *a shepherd's staff* or crook, which was thrown so as to drive back the cattle to the herd, II. 23, 845, cf. Anth. P. 6, 106, Plan. 74, etc. (Properly *καλά-φροψ*, from *φρέπω*, v. sub βέπω: the first part of the word is uncertain.)

καλέσις, *εως*, *ή*, v. sub κλησις III.

καλέσι-χορος, *ov*, only in Ep. form *καλεσσ-*: *calling forth the dance, calling to the dance*, Βρόμιος Orph. Lith. 712.

καλεστής, *οῦ*, *δ* to explain *κλητήρ*, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 574:—*καλε-στός*, *ή*, *όν*, for *κλητός*, Gloss.

καλέω, Ep. inf. *καλήμεναι* II. 10, 125: Ion. impf. *καλέσκον* II. 3, 383, Att. *καλώ* Plat. Symp. 175 A, Xen. Symp. I, 15, etc.; later *καλέσω* (ἐγ-, παρα-) prob. due to Copyists in Dem. 93, 16, 382, 7, 661, 9, (*καλέσω* in Soph. Ph. 1452, Ar. Pl. 964, etc.; is aor. I subj.);—aor. I *ἐκάλεσα*, Ep. *ἐκάλεσσα*, κάλεσσα Od. 17, 379, II. 16, 693, (in late Ep. *ἐκλήσα*, Nic. Fr. 22, Musae. 10): pf. *κέκληκα*:—Med., fut. Att. *καλοῦμαι* Ar. Nub. 1221, Eccl. 864; in pass. sense, Soph. El. 971, Monk Hipp. 1458, etc.; later *καλέσομαι* (ἐκ-, ἐπι-) prob. due to Copyists in Aeschin. 24, 41, Lycurg. 150, 6:—aor. *ἐκαλοσάμην*, Ep. *καλεσσάμην*:—Pass., fut. *κεκλήσομαι* II. 3, 138, Aesch. Theb. 698, 840, etc.; the form *κεκλήσομαι* (found in some MSS. of Eur. Tro. 13, and in Plat. Leg. 681 D) is later aor. *ἐκλήθην* Soph., etc.:—pf. *κέκλημαι*, Ep. 3 pl. *κεκλήταί* Ar. Rh. 1, 1128, Ion. *κεκλήται* Hdt. 2, 104; Ep. 3 pl. plarf. *κεκλήταί* II. 10, 195; opt. *κεκλήμην*, *κεκλήσο* Soph. Ph. 119, *κεκλήμεθα* Ar. Lys. 253. (From *✓ΚΑΛ* come also *καλ-ητός*, *καλ-ητήρ*, *καλ-ήσις*, and pchr. *κέλ-ωμα*, *κέλ-εω* (*κάλω*, *κλέος* are different); Lat. *cal-are*, *cal-enda*, *con-cil-ium*, *ela-mare*, and perh. *cla-sis*, *clo-sium*; cf. Goth. *la-thōns*, for *go-la-thōns* (*κλήσις*); O. H. G. *la-dōn* (*juden*)).

I. *to call*: 1. *to call, summon*, *είς ἀγορὴν καλέσαντα* Od. I, 90; *ἐς Ὀλυμπον* II. I, 402; *ἀγορήνδε, θαλαμῶνδε, θανάτῳδε* II. 20, 4, etc.; c. acc. only, *κεκλήταί* (for *ἦντο*) *βουλήν* they had been summoned to the council, II. 10, 195; *αὐτοὶ γὰρ κάλεον ὥστε* *συμμητιάσθαι* II. 10, 197, cf. Soph. Ph. 466, El. 996; *κ. τινα εἰς ἔ*, *ἐπὶ* of II. 23, 203, Od. 17, 330, etc.:—absol. *to call in, summon*, Trag., etc.; *εἰς μαρτυρίαν* Plat. Leg. 937 A; *ἐμὲ νῦν ἤδη καλεῖ ἡ εἰμαρμένη* Plat. Phaedo 115 A:—Hom. freq. has also aor. med., *καλέασθαι τινα* *to call to oneself*, II. I, 270, Od. 8, 43, etc.; *φανῆ* II. 3, 161; *ἀγορήνδε* λαόν I, 54. 2. *to call to one's house or to a feast, to invite*, Od. 10, 231, 17, 382, etc. (never in II.); later often with a word added, *κ. ἐπὶ δείπνῳ*, Lat. *vocare ad coenam*, Hdt. 9, 16, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 30, etc.; *ἐς θοῖνον* Eur. Ion 1140; *ὑπὸ σοῦ κεκληθήσομαι* Plat. Symp. 174 D, etc.; *κληθέντες πρὸς τινα* invited to his house, Dem. 402, 15; *δ κεκλημένος a guest*, Democ. ap. Ath. 102 D. 3. *to call on, invoke, τὸς θεούς* Hdt. I, 44, Pind. O. 6, 99, Aesch. Pr. 71; esp. at sacrifices, Schol. Ar. Ran. 479; *μάρτυρας κ. θεούς* Soph. Tr. 1248:—so in Med. *τὸς θεούς καλοῦμεθα* Aesch. Cho. 201, cf. 216, Soph. Ph. 228; also, *μαρτυρία τε καὶ τεκμήρια καλεῖσθαι* Aesch. Eum. 486:—but *ἀράς*, *ἄς σοι καλοῦμαι* which I call down on thee, Soph. O. C. 1385:—in Pass., of the god, *to be invoked*, Aesch. Eum. 174. 4. as law-term, of the judge, *καλεῖν τοὺς ἀμφισβητοῦντας εἰς τὸ δικάστηριον*, *to cite or sum-*

mon before the court, Dem. 406, 27, etc.; also simply *καλεῖν*, Id. 407, 5, Ar. Vesp. 851, etc.; *ἐάν μιν καλέσῃ* Dem. 532, 20:—also, *δ ἄρχων τὴν δίκην καλεῖ* calls on the case, Ar. Vesp. 1441; in Pass., *ἡ πατροκτόνος δίκη κέκλητ'*—*on αὐτῷ* Soph. Fr. 624; *πρὶν τὴν ἡμῶν [δίκην] καλεῖσθαι* before it is called on, Ar. Nub. 780; *καλουμένους τῆς γραφῆς* Dem. 1336.

10:—but, b. of the plaintiff, in Med., *καλεῖσθαι τινα* *to sue* at law,

bring before the court, Ar. Nub. 1221, Vesp. 1416, Eccl. 864, cf. Dem. 640, 23; *κ. τινα ὕβρεως* Ar. Av. 1046; *κ. τινα πρὸς τὴν ἀρχὴν* Plat. Legg. 914 C; cf. *κλητήρ*, *κλητεύω*. II. *to call by name, to call, name*, *ὃν Ἡρόδοτος καλέουσιν θεοὶ* II. I, 403, etc. (v. sub ἐπικλησις, ἐπώνυμος); *κοτῶλην δέ τέ μιν καλέουσιν* 5, 306; so in Att., *ὡς σφας καλοῦμεν* Εὐμεινίδας Soph. O. C. 486, cf. Aesch. Pr. 86, etc.:—*ὄνομα καλεῖν τινα* *to call him a name* (i. e. by name), *εἰπ' ὄνομα ὅτι σε κείρι* κάλεον the name by which they called thee there, Od. 8, 550, cf. Eur. Ion 259, Plat. Crat. 483 B, etc.; (and in Pass., *ὄνομα καλεῖσθαι* Hdt. 1, 173, Pind. O. 6, 94); so, without *ὄνομα*, *τί νιν καλοῦσα τύχοιμ' ἄν*; Aesch. Ag. 1232; *τοῦτο αὐτὴν κάλεον* Call. Fr. 429; also, *κ. ὄνομα τινα* *to give one a name*, Plat. Polit. 279 E; *ἐπὶ τινα* Id. Parm. 147 D, Soph. 218 C; (and in Pass., *τύμβω δ' ὄνομα σφ' κεκλησεται* shall be given to thy tomb, Eur. Hec. 1271):—Pass. *to be named or called*, *Μυρμιδόνες δὲ καλεῖντο* II. 2, 684; *ἐτ' εἰσι καὶ ἀφνειοὶ καλέονται* Od. 15, 433; *ἐμὸς γαμβρὸς καλέσθαι* *to pass as*, v. 7, 313;—*δ καλούμενος* the so-called, *ἐν τῇ Θερσίπῃ καλούμεν* Hdt. 6, 61; *δ κ. θάνατος* Plat. Phaedo 86 D; *καλεῖσθαι τινας* *to be called from or after him*, Pind. P. 3, 119; so, *καλεῖσθαι τινα* Id. O. 7, 140.

2. the pf. pass. *κέκλημαι* means *to have received a name, to bear it*, and often means little more than *εἰμί, to be*, esp. (in Poets) of persons passing into the marriage state, *οὐνεκα σὴ παράκοιτις κέκλημαι* because I am thy wife, II. 4, 61; *φίλη κεκλήσῃ* ἀκοῖτις 3, 138; *αἱ γὰρ ἐμοὶ τοῖσδε πόσις κεκλημένος εἴη* were to be my spouse, Od. 6, 244; *ἡγάγετ' ἐς μέγα δῶμα φίλην κεκλησέσθαι* ἀκοῖτον Hes. Th. 410; *σὴ κεκλημένη* ἦν h. Hom. Ar. 324; *μυθ' ἐτι Τηλεμάχῳ πατὴρ κεκλημένος* εἴην II. 2, 260; *πατὴρ κεκλησέσθαι* *to be the son of*, Pind. P. 3, 119; so also in Trag., Aesch. Pers. 2, 242, Soph. El. 230, 336, etc.; *εἰ τὸδ' αὐτῷ φίλον κεκλημένην* Aesch. Ag. 161, etc.;—rarely in pres., *ἐμὸς γαμβρὸς καλέσσεσθαι* Od. 7, 313:—cf. *κηρύσσω* II. 3.

3. here must be noticed two poet. constructions, a. *Ἀλεῖσιον ἐνθα κολώνη κέκληται* where is the hill called the hill of Aleisios, II. 11, 757; and in the Act., *ἐνθ' Ἀρέας πόρον ἄνθρωποι καλέοντι* where is the ford men call the ford of Aerea, Pind. N. 9, 96; cf. *κλέω* A, *κυκλήσκω* III, *κλήζω* II. b. foll. by a dependent clause, *ἐκάλεσέ μιν ἰσώνυμον* *εἶναι* said that his name should be the same, Pind. O. 9, 96; *καλεῖ με, πλάστὸς ὡς εἴην πατρί*, i. e. *καλεῖ με πλάστῶν*, Soph. O. T. 780; so, *καλοῦμέν γε παραδιδόντα μὲν διδάσκων* we say that one who delivers teaches, Plat. Theaet. 198 B; *τὰς ἀμπέλους τραγῶν καλοῦσιν* Arist. H. A. 5, 14, 18; cf. *ὀνομάζω* II.

κᾶλη, *κᾶλητης*, Dor. and Att. for *κῆλη*, Lob. Phryn. 639.

κᾶλη [ᾶ], *ή*, a *humf*, v. sub κήλη.

κᾶλημεναι, Ep. inf. pres. act. of *καλέω*, II. 10, 125.

κᾶλη-ημερος, *ov*, with fair or fortunate days, Anth. P. 9, 508.

κᾶλημι, Aeol. for *καλέω*, Sappho I, 16, v. Schöff. Dion. H. de Comp. 352.

κᾶλητωρ, *ορος*, *δ*, (*καλέω*) *a crier, Lat. calator, κήρυκα καλήτορα* *τοῦτο* γέροντος II. 24, 577:—but as prop. n. in 15, 419.

κᾶλιά, Ion. -*ιή*, *ή*, a *wooden dwelling, hut*, Hes. Op. 372, 501, Ar. Rh. 4, 1095; esp. a *bird's granary*, Hes. Op. 299, 305; a *bird's nest*, Theocrit. 29, 12, Pseudo-Phocyl. 79, Luc. D. Syr. 29, etc.;—also, a *wooden shrine or niche*, containing the image of a god, Ar. Rh. I, 170, Anth. P. 6, 253. Cf. *καλῖος*. [i in Hes., etc.; but i in Theocrit. and Pseudo-Phocyl.]

καλῖος, *ἄδος*, *ή*,=foreg., a *hut*, Anth. P. II, 44, Plut. 2, 418 A: a *chapel*, Dion. H. 3, 70, Plut. Num. 8, etc.

καλίδιον, *τό*, Dim. of *καλιά*, Eupol. Αὐτολ. 5.

καλῖκοι, *οἱ*, v. sub καλῖος.

καλινδόμεαι, Dep. only used in pres. and impf. (except aor. part. *καλινδόμεναι* in Synes. Epist. 32), differing from *κυλινδόμεναι* only in sound (cf. also *ἀλινδόμεναι*):—*to roll about, lie rolling or wallowing*, Lat. *volutari*, *ἐν τῇ στούχῃ ἐκαλινδόμεν* Hdt. 3, 52; *ἀποθνήσκοντες ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς ἐκαλινδουσίν*, of people affected by the plague, Thuc. 2, 52; of birds, *καλ. ἐν τῇ γῇ*, *καλ. τοῖς πτεροῖς πρὸς τὴν κύνιν* Arist. H. A. 9, 6, 5, 9, 7, 2; *βέβησται* Plut. Timol. 28:—metaph., *ἐν θύσις καὶ μεθύουσιν ἀνθρώποις* καλ. Dem. 403, 19; hence, *to be continually busy with a thing, pass one's time in a thing*, Lat. *versari in aliqua re*, *ἐν τῷ πειρασμῷ* Xen. Cyr. I, 4, 5 (al. *κυλινδ-*); *περὶ τὸ δικάστηρια καλινδόμεθα* Isocr. 295 B; *κ. ἐπὶ τὸν βῆματος*, Lat. *in foro versari*, Id. 98 C (Bekk. *καλ-*); *ἐν ἀγοραῖς* Sext. Emp. M. 2, 27; *κατηλείος* Synes. I, c.

καλινδύθρα, *ή*,=αλινδύθρα, a *place for horses to roll after exercise* (cf. *ἐξάλω*), Ael. N. A. 3, 2.

καλινδύθρις, *εως*, *ή*,=κυλινδύθρις, a *throw of dice*, Alciphro 3, 42.

κῆλῖος, *ή*, *ov*, (*κάλων*) *wooden*, Lyc. 1418, Poeta ap. Schol. Av. 1283.

κῆλῖος, *δ*, a *cabin, cot*, Epich. 21 Ahr. 2. a *coop for fowls*, Cratin. Θράττ. 4.

καλιστρίω, *τύ*, *ή*, *ἡσω*, Ep. strengthd. for *καλέω*, Call. Dian. 67, Cer. 97:—cited by Harp. from Dem. and Dinarch.

Καλλαβῖς, *ἴδος*, *ή*, a *Laconian dance*, in honour of Artemis, Hesych. (who writes it wrongly with a single λ); but at Athens a *wanton dance*, *Καλλαβῖδας βαίνειν* Eupol. (Koλ. 17) ap. Ath. 629, cf. Phot. s. v.:—*Καλλαβῖδια*, *τά*, the *festival at which this dance was used*, Hesych.:—*καλλαβόμεαι*, *to dance* it, Id.; cf. *καλαμῖω*.

κάλλαον, *τά*, a *cock's comb*, Arist. II. A. 9, 49, 2, 9, 50, 2:—pl. *κάλλα*, *τά*, *the wattles*, Lat. *palea*, Ar. Eq. 497.

2. *the tail-feathers*, Ael. Dionys. ap. Eust. 1278, 50.—The form *κάλλεα* used to be read in Ael. N. A. II, 26, 15, 1; and the dat. pl. *κάλλεων* is still found in Clem. A. 263.

(Prob. so called from their changeful hues, cf. *καλῖαις*.)

καλλῖαιος, *κᾶλλαις*, v. sub *καλα-*.

καλλῖαιφης, Aeol. for *καταλάττεις*, v. Neue Sappho 15.

καλλῖαρις, *ov*, *δ*, a kind of *cod-fish*, Archestr. ap. Ath. 316 A, Opp. H. I, 105; also *καλαρίος* or *γαλαρίας*, Hesych. s. v. *λαζίνης*.

καλλίπω, Ep. for *καταλείπω*, Hom.

καλλι—, the first part of the word in many compds., in which the notion of *beautiful* is added to the chief and simple notion, cf. ὤψις: καλο— is later and less common.

2. καλλι— is sometimes like a mere Adj. with its Subst., as καλλίπαις = καλή παῖς: cf. κακός sub fin. καλλιᾶζω, a Verb found in Cyzicene Inscr. (C. I. 3662-4) where it appears to denote the functions of certain sacred officers, the chief of the company being ὁ καλλιάρχων, Ib. 3661-2. Böckh (p. 921) connects it with κάλλιον, τὸ, the name of a judicial court at Athens, and also = τέμενος, A. B. 1. 269, 270, 309, Hesych.

καλλίας, οὐ, ὅ, = πίθηκος, a tame ape, such as were commonly kept at Athens, Dinarch. ap. Suid., cf. Pind. P. 2. 132. (An euphemism, v. Galen. 18. 2, 236 and 611.)

καλλιᾶς, ἄδος, ἡ, a synonym for the plant στρύχνος, *Physalis Alkekengi*, Sprengel Diosc. 4. 72.

καλλι-αστράγαλος, οὐ, with fine ankle, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 33.

καλλιβλαστος and -βλάστητος, οὐ, sprouting beautifully, Byz.

καλλιβλέφους, οὐ, with beautiful eyelids: = beautiful-eyed, Eur. Ion 189.

II. as Subst. καλλ. (sc. φάρμακον), τὸ, a dye for the eyelids and eye-lashes, Diosc. 1. 86, Galen., Plin.

καλλιβόας, οὐ, ὅ, beautiful-sounding, αὐλῆς Simon. 56, Soph. Tr. 640, Ar. Av. 682.

καλλιβόλος, οὐ, throwing luckily, Poll. 7. 204.

καλλίβοτος, οὐ, with fine pastures, Nonn. D. 35. 59.

καλλίβοτρυς, υ, beautiful-clustering, νάρκισσος Soph. O. C. 682.

καλλίβωλος, οὐ, with fine, rich soil, ἄστυ Eur. O. 1382.

καλλιγάληνος [ᾶ], οὐ, beautiful in its colour, πρόσπων Eur. Tro. 837.

καλλίγαμος, οὐ, happy in marriage, λέκτρα Anth. P. 9. 765.

καλλίγενέλος, οὐ, beautifully formed, Poëta de Herb. 104.

act. having a fair offspring, Corinna 23, Procl. h. Hec. 1.

καλλίγενεία, ἡ, bearer of a fair offspring, name by which Demeter was invoked in the Thesmophoria, Ar. Thesm. 299, Alciphro. 2. 4, 1, cf. C. I. 5432; or her nurse, Fritsch. ad Ar. l. c., Apollod. Fr. p. 1057 Heyne:—τὰ Καλλίγενεία θύουσιν in Alciphro 3. 39 is merely f. l. for τῇ Καλλίγενείᾳ, as Berger observes.

καλλίγέφυρος, οὐ, with beautiful bridges, Eur. Rhes. 349.

καλλίγλυτος, οὐ, = καλλίπυγος, Nic. ap. Clem. Al. 33.

καλλίγλωττος, οὐ, with fine tongue, eloquent, Manass. Chron. 3823, al.

καλλίγομφος, οὐ, with fine nails, Theod. Prodr.

καλλίγονος, οὐ, of noble race, Porphy. ap. Eus. P. E. 110 D; τέκνων καλλίγονους σταχῆς Epigr. Gr. 266.

καλλιγράφεω, to write a beautiful hand, Basil., etc.

2. to write beautifully, in point of style, Arist. Rhet. Al. 1, 7; so pf. pass. in act. sense, Longin. 33. 5; but in pass. sense, Diog. L. 7. 18.—Phryn. p. 122, remarks that εἰς κάλλος γράφειν was the Att. phrase.

II. to paint beautifully, τὸ πρόσπων Poll. 5. 102.

καλλιγράφια, ἡ, beautiful writing, whether of the characters or the style, cf. Plut. 2. 397 C with 145 F, and v. C. I. 3088.

καλλιγράφικος, ἡ, ὄν, suited for fine penmanship, ἐργαλεῖον Suid. s. v. κανόνις.

2. elegant in style, Eust. Opusc. 325. 85.

καλλιγράφος [ᾶ], οὐ, writing a beautiful hand: as Subst. a good penman, a good copyist of books, Eccl., Byz.

*καλλίγυναῖς [ῆ], ὅ, ἡ, with beautiful women, poet. word, only used in the obl. cases (Lob. Phryn. 659); Hom. has Ἑλλάδα καλλιγύναικα, Ἀχαιῖδα κ., Σπάρτην κ. Il. 2. 683, 3. 75, Od. 13. 412; Sappho 135 has the gen.; and Pind. P. 9. 131 the dat. Cf. ἀνύλαις.

καλλιδενδρος, οὐ, with fine trees, Polyb. 5. 19, 2, in Sup.:—καλλιδενδρία, ἡ, a beautiful forest, C. I. 8735. 11.

καλλιδύνις [ι], οὐ, ὅ, beautifully eddying, Πηνειὸς Eur. H. F. 368.

καλλιδίφρος, οὐ, with beautiful chariot, Ἀθηνᾶ Eur. Hec. 467.

καλλιδόναξ, ὅ, ἡ, with beautiful reeds, Εὐρώτας Eur. Hel. 493.

καλλιδωρος, οὐ, beautiful as a gift, μέλαρ Poëta de Theod. 16 Wernsd.

καλλιδέφρος, ὅ, ἡ, with beautiful hair, Orph. H. 49. 7: pecul. fem. καλλιδέφρα, Nonn. Jo. 11. 2.

καλλιέλαιος, ἡ, the garden olive, opp. to ἀγριέλαιος, Arist. Plant. 1. 6, 4, N. T.:—also as Adj., κ. ἐλαία, φυτόν Geop. 9. 8, 10. 6.

καλλιέπεια, ἡ, beautiful language, Hesych., Greg. Nyss.

καλλιέπειομαι, Med. to say in fine phrases, κ. ὥς . . . εἰκότως ἀρχομεν Thuc. 6. 83; εἰ δοῦλος καλλιέπειοτο use fine language, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 3; ῥήματα κ. περί τινας Plat. Hipparch. 225 C:—Pass., λόγος καλλιέπειμῶν ῥήμασι τε καὶ ὀνόμασι Id. Apol. 17 B, cf. Eus. Laud. Const. prolog.

καλλιέπτης, ἑς, beautifully speaking, elegant, Ar. Thesm. 49 (of Agatho), 60, Dion. H. de Comp. 18.

καλλιέργεω, to work beautifully, C. I. 8802, al.:—καλλιέργημα, τὸ, and -εργία, ἡ, beautiful work, W. V. Const. 3. 31, 2.

καλλιέργος, οὐ, beautifully wrought, Plat. ap. Philon. 2. 490, 610.

καλλιερέω, Ion. καλλιρέω (Dind. de Dial. Hdt. xxxvii): pf. κεκαλιέρηκα, v. Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 12: (ιέρων). To have favourable signs in a sacrifice, to obtain good omens for an undertaking, Lat. litare, perlitare, of the person, κἂν καλλιεργῇτε Plat. Com. Zels kak. 4, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 12, etc.; so in Med., H. 6. 82, Isocr. 308 A, Xen. An. 5. 4, 22, etc.; in Hdt. 7. 113, ἑς τὸν (sc. πταμόν) . . . ἐκαλλιέροντο σφάζοντες ἱππούς,—ἑς τὸν must be joined with σφάζοντες.

2. c. acc. to sacrifice with good omens, ταῖς Νυμφαῖς τὸν ἄμυνον Theocr. 5. 148; καλλιερεῖν βοῶν Orac. ap. Dem. 531. 21 (c. conj. Sauppii; vulg. καὶ ἄλλ' ἱερεῖα); Eurip. Plut. Alex. 69; absol., κ. τοῖς θεοῖς Xen. Eq. Mag. 3, 1, cf. Plat. Legg. 791 A:—so in Med., Ar. Pl. 1181:—Pass., ἐὰν καὶ καλλιερῇ τοῖς θεοῖς Menand. Meθ. 1. 8.

II. of the offering, to give good omens, be favourable, καλλιερῶνται οὐκ ἰδῶν [so Livy, litato, perlitato], Hdt. 9. 19; καλλιρῶσι θυομένησαι τὸν ἐδῶντο [τὰ ἱρά] the sacrifices would not give good omens, were constantly unfavourable, Id. 7. 134; ὥς σφί

ἐκαλλιρέτο [τὰ ἱρά], πρὸς ἐπορεύοντο Id. 9. 19; also c. inf., οὐκ ἐκαλλιρέε τοῖσι Πέρσῃσι ὥστε μάχεσθαι Ib. 38; οὐκ ἐκαλλιρέε διαβαίνειν μιν Id. 6. 76; opp. to which, in 9. 36, he has καλὰ ἐγίνετο τὰ ἱρά; so in Med., ὡς οὐδὲ ταῦτα ἐκαλλιρέετο Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 17.

καλλιέρημα, τὸ, an auspicious sacrifice, Hesych.

καλλιζύγης, ἑς, beautifully yoked, Eur. And. 278.

καλλιζωνος, ὅ, ἡ, with beautiful girdles, γυναῖκες Il. 7. 139, 24. 698, Od. 23. 147.

καλλιθέμελος, οὐ, with beautiful foundations, Musae. 71.

καλλιθριξ, τριχός, ὅ, ἡ, with beautiful manes, καλλιτριχᾶς ἵππους Il. 5. 323, Od. 3. 475, etc.; of sheep, with fine wool, καλλιτριχα μῆλα νομῶνων Od. 9. 336, cf. 469.

καλλιθύτω, to offer in auspicious sacrifice, κάπρον Anth. P. 6. 240.

καλλιθύτος, οὐ, offered auspiciously, αἶγες Epigr. Gr. 872.

καλλικαρπῶ, to bear beautiful fruit, Theophr. H. P. 3. 15, 2.

καλλικαρπία, ἡ, beauty of fruit, Theophr. H. P. 1. 4, 1.

καλλικαρπός, οὐ, with beautiful fruit, rich in fine fruit, Σικελία Aesch. Pr. 369, cf. Eur. H. F. 464: Comp. -ύτερος Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 1: Sup. -ίστατος τόπος Polyb. 5. 19, 2.

2. of trees, μύλας Eur. Bacch. 108, cf. Theophr. C. P. 1. 17, 10.

καλλικελάδος, οὐ, beautiful sounding, Suid.

καλλίκερος, ὅ, ἡ, with beautiful horns, Anth. P. 7. 744, 9. 603.

II. = αἰγύκερος, Galen. 13. 355.

καλλίκοκκος, οὐ, with beautiful seeds, ῥόα Theophr. C. P. 1. 9, 2.

Καλλικολώνη, ἡ, Fair-hill, a place near Troy, on the Simois, Il. 20. 53.

151:—as Adj., καλλικόλωνος λόφος, Demetr. Sccep. ap. Schol. Il. 20. 53.

καλλικόμας, ὅ, = sq., πλόκαμος Eur. I. A. 1080.

καλλίκομος, ὅ, ἡ, beautiful-haired, of women, Il. 9. 449, Od. 15. 58.

Pind. P. 9. 184; Ὠραῖ Hes. Op. 75, cf. Th. 915; Χάριτες Ar. Pax 795:

—of trees, with beautiful leaves, Epigr. Gr. 88.

καλλικοτταβῆ, = καλὸς κοτταβίζω, Soph. Fr. 482.

καλλίkreas, γεν. -κρέως, τὸ, = πάγκρεας, Galen. 2. 781, Byz.

καλλικρήδεμνος, ὅ, ἡ, with beautiful head-band, ἄλοχος Od. 4. 623.

καλλίκρηνος, Dor. -κράνος, οὐ, with beautiful spring, Pind. Fr. 211.

καλλίκρουνος, οὐ, = foreg., Nicet. Ann. 3. 1.

καλλίκτινος, οὐ, beautifully built, Noun. D. 26. 85.

καλλιλαμπής, οὐ, ὅ, beautifully shining, Ὠραῖ Anacr. 25.

καλλιλεκτέω, to speak elegantly, Sext. Emp. M. 2. 55, Diog. L. 5. 66.

καλλιλεξία, ἡ, beauty of language, Simpl. ad Epict.

καλλιλογῶ, to express in elegant diction, Dion. H. de Comp. 3 (in Pass.):—Med. to use specious phrases, Id. 8. 32, cf. Luc. Tox. 35.

καλλιλογία, ἡ, elegance of language, Dion. H. de Comp. 16.

καλλιμάρτυς, ὅ, one who gives good evidence, Hdn. Epim. 186, Eccl.

καλλίμασθος, ὅ, ἡ, with beautiful breasts, Jo. Malal.

καλλίμαχος, οὐ, fighting nobly, Liban. 1. 616.

καλλίμυρος, οὐ, with beautiful thighs, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 992.

καλλίμορφος, οὐ, beautifully shaped or formed, δέμας Eur. Andr. 1155;

χορὸς τέκνων Id. H. F. 925; ταῖς Antiph. Ὀμωπ. 1. 5.

καλλίμος, οὐ, poet. for καλός, beautiful, δῶρα Od. 4. 130, 8. 439;

οὖρος Il. 640; χρῶα, ὅσα κάλλιον Il. 529, 12. 192.

καλλίναος, οὐ, beautiful-flowing, Κηφισὺς Eur. Med. 835, cf. Alc. 589.

καλλίνικος, οὐ, (νίκη) with glorious victory, gloriously triumphant, Archil. 106, etc.; κῦδος κ. the glory of noble victory, Pind. I. 1. 13, cf. 5 (4). 68; καλλίνικος ἄρμασι Id. P. 1. 60: c. gen., τῶν ἐχθρῶν over one's enemies, Eur. Med. 765, cf. Plat. Alc. 2. 151 C:—epith. of Hercules, Archil. 1. c., C. I. 2385; of Apollo, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 361; of Seleucus II, Polyb. 2. 71, 4, Strabo V. 50, etc.; of other kings, Mionnet 4. p. 456; of Christian martyrs, C. I. 8625, al.

II. adorning or embellishing victory, μέλος, ὕμνος Pind. P. 5. 143, N. 4. 26; φῆθ, μούσα Eur. El. 865, Phoen. 1728; στέφανος Id. I. T. 12:—τὸ καλλίνικον the glory of victory, Pind. N. 3. 31; so, καλλίνικος (sub. ὕμνος), Id. O. 9. 3; καλλίνικον ἄσπετα Eur. Med. 455; τὸν καλλίνικον μετὰ θῶν ἐκάμασε Id. H. F. 180; also, τὰν Ἡρακλεῖδους κ. [φῆθν] αἰδέω Ib. 681; cf. τήνελλα.

III. τὸ κ. an air for the flute, Trypho ap. Ath. 618 C.

καλλιονία, ἡ, goodness of wine, Geop. 6. 3, cf. 5. 2, 19.

κάλλιον, neut. of καλλίω, used as Adv., v. sub καλός c.

Καλλιόπη, ἡ, (ὤψ) Calliopé, the beautiful-voiced, the last, but chief of the nine Muses:—the Epic Muse, mother of Orpheus and Linos, Hes. Th. 79, h. Hom. 31: 2. also Καλλιόπεια, Agath. Proem. Anth. 107;

—as an Adj., κούρα καλλιόπη, of Echo, Theocr. Fist. 19.

καλλ-ιούλος, ὅ, like ιούλος, a song to Demeter, Sensus ap. Ath. 618 E.

καλλιῶ, to make more beautiful:—Pass., LXX (Cant. 4. 10).

καλλίπαις, παιδός, ὅ, ἡ, with beautiful children, blessed with fair children, Ασάω Trag. ap. Galen. 11. 483; κ. πύτμος Aesch. Ag. 762; κ. στέφανος = στέφανος τῶν παιδῶν, Eur. H. F. 839; also in Prose, Plat. Phaedr. 261 A, Arist. ap. Ael. V. H. 1. 14, Aristid. 1. 235.

II. a beautiful child, Eur. Or. 964; cf. καλλι—II.

καλλιπάρης, οὐ, beautiful-cheeked, Χρυσῆς, Ἑλένη Il. 1. 143, Od. 15. 123; Ἀπρῶ Il. 24. 607; etc.:—καλλιπάρεις in Poll. 2. 87.

καλλιπάρηνος, οὐ, with beautiful nymphs, Νειλῶν . . κ. βοαί Eur. Hel. 1; δέρη κ. necks of beauteous maidens, Id. 1. A. 1574.

II. later, = καλὴ παρθένος, Lob. Phryn. p. 600.

κάλλιπε, Ep. for κατέλιπε, inf. καλλιπέειν, v. καταλείπω.

καλλιπέδιλος, ὅ, ἡ, with beautiful sandals, h. Hom. Merc. 57.

καλλιπεπλος, ὅ, ἡ, with beautiful robe, beautifully clad, of women, Pind. P. 3. 43, Eur. Tro. 339.

καλλιπέταλον, τὸ, the beautiful-leaved plant, cinquefoil, Diosc. 4. 42.

καλλιπέτηςλος, οὐ, with beautiful leaves, Anth. P. 9. 64, 10. 16.

καλλιπηνχους, υ, gen. εως, with beautiful elbow, κ. βραχίον Eur. Tro. 1194; with beautiful arms, παρθένος Alciphro 3. 67.

καλλιπλόκαμος, ὁ, ἡ, *with beautiful locks*, Δημήτηρ, Θέτις II. 14. 326., 18. 407; Ἑλένα Pind. O. 3. 2; Πιερίδες Eur. I. A. 1040; χρυσέαν ἄρνα κ., Eur. El. 705.

καλλιπλοῦτος, *on, adorned with riches*, Πάρις Pind. O. 13. 159.
καλλίπνοος, *on, contr. -πνοος, on, beautifully-breathing*, αὐλός Telest. 4;—also of smell, καλλ. ἄνθη ap. Hesych.
καλλίπολις, *ews, ἡ, fair-city*, Plat. Rep. 527 C: often as a prop. name, Hdt. 7. 154, etc.

κάλλιπον, Ep. for κατέλιπον, v. καταλείπω.
καλλίπνοος, *on, beautifully wrought*, Paul. S. Ecphr. 138.
καλλιπόταμος, *on, of beautiful rivers*, voris Eur. Phoen. 645.
κάλλ-ιππος, *on, with fine horses*, Niceph. Blemm.:—a noble rider, Eccl.
καλλιπρεπής, *ēs, of beautiful appearance*, Eus. Laud. Const. (?)
καλλιπρόβατος, *on, with beautiful sheep*, Hesych. s. v. εὐρηνος.
καλλιπρόσωπος, *on, with beautiful face*, Philox. 8.
καλλιπρώρος, *on, (πρώρα) with beautiful prow*, of ships, Eur. Med. 1335:—metaph. of men, *with beautiful face, beautiful*, Aesch. Theb. 533; στόμα κ. Id. Ag. 235.

καλλίπυγος, ὁ, ἡ, *with beautiful pygē*, Cericd. ap. Ath. 554 D: name of a famous statue of Venus, now at Naples, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 377. 2.
καλλίπυλος, *on, with beautiful gates*, Θήβη Anth. P. append. 16.
καλλιπύργος, *on, with beautiful towers*, ἄστου Eur. Bacch. 1202; τὰ κ. πείδια, of Thebes, Id. Supp. 618; κ. σφία high-towering, Ar. Nub. 1024.
καλλιπύργωτος, *on, =foreg.*, Πάρις Eur. Bacch. 19.
καλλιπάλως, *on, with beautiful steeds*, Pind. O. 14. 2.

καλλιπρόσθιος, *on, beautifully flowing*, κρήνη Od. 10. 107; Ἴστρος Hes. Th. 339; Δίρκα Eur. H. F. 784.
καλλιρέα, v. sub καλλιτερέα.
καλλιροος, *on, poet. for καλλιρροος, q. v.*
καλλιρραβδος, ὁ, ἡ, *with beautiful wand*, Hesych. s. v. ἀκαλαυρόπις.
καλλιρρημονέω, *to speak beautifully*, Eust. 820. 51, etc.

καλλιρρημοσύνη, ἡ, *elegance of language*, Dion. H. de Thuc. 23, Luc. J. Trag. 27.
καλλιρρημων, *on, in elegant language*, Dion. H. de Comp. cc. 3, 16.
καλλιρροος, *on, poet. also καλλιρροος (v. infr.):—beautiful-flowing*, ὕδωρ, κρονύς II. 2. 752., 24. 147; ποταμοῖο κατὰ στόμα καλλιρροῖο Od. 5. 441; κρήνη καλλιρροῖον 17. 206; πηγὴ Aesch. Pers. 201:—metaph. of the flute, καλλιρροῖος πνοαῖς Pind. O. 6. 143.—Fem. Καλλιρρή, one of the Oceanids, h. Hom. Cer. 419, Hes. Th. 288, etc.:—but Καλλιρρή, also, a famous spring at Athens, later Ἐννεάκρονος (but now again Καλλιρρή), Thuc. 2. 15, Plat. Ax. init.

καλλιστάδιος, *on, with a fine race-course*, Eur. I. T. 437.
καλλιστάφυλος, *on, with fine groves*, Hesych.
καλλιστάχυς, v. *with fine ears*, of corn, Or. Sib. 11(9). 118, 177, 241.
καλλιστεῖον, (καλλιστεῖον) *the prize of beauty*, Eur. I. T. 23, Luc. D. Deor. 20. 1; so in pl., Schol. II. 9. 130; but in pl. also =ἀριστεία, the meed of valour, Soph. Aj. 435.

καλλιστερνός, ὁ, ἡ, *beautiful-breasted*, Nonn. D. 5. 553.
καλλιστενμα, *τὸ, exceeding beauty*, Eur. Or. 1639.
καλλιστενματῶν, (καλλιστενματῶν) *to be the most beautiful*, Hdt. 1. 196., 4. 72, 163, 180., 6. 32, Eur. Tro. 227; c. gen., καλλιστεύσει πασῶν τῶν γυναικῶν Hdt. 6. 61, cf. 7. 180:—also in Med., ὅδ' ἂ καλλιστεύεται τῶν νῦν ἐν ἀνθρώποις Eur. Med. 947, cf. Bacch. 407, Hipp. 1009.

καλλιστεφάνος, *on, beautiful-crowned*, of Demeter, h. Hom. Cer. 252, 296; of Hera, Tyrtac. 1; εὐφροσύνη Eur. Bacch. 376.
καλλιστεφάνος, *on, with beautiful crown*, from which the crowns of victory were taken, Arist. Mirab. 51. 1, Paus. 5. 15. 3.

καλλιστό-κροτος, *on, sounding most beautifully*, Nicet. Eug. 2. 320.
καλλιστος, ἡ, *on, Sup. of καλός: v. καλός B.*
καλλιστρούθια, τά, name of a kind of fig, Ath. 75 E.

Καλλιστώ, οὐς, ἡ, daughter of Lycaon, Eur. Hel. 375 (in voc. Καλλιστοῖ), changed into a bear, Paus. 1. 25. 1, etc.; and connected with the constellation Arctos, Hes. ap. Hygin. Poet. Astr. 2. 1, Virg. G. 1. 138, etc.: she is always found in connexion with Artemis, and her tomb was near the temple of Ἄρτεμις Καλλιστῆ, Paus. 8. 35. 8: cf. καλός 1. 2, and v. Müller Proleg. Mythol. p. 75: Aesch. wrote a drama called Καλλιστώ.

καλλισφύρος, ὁ, ἡ, *beautiful-ankled*, of women, καλλισφύρου εἴκενα νόμ-φης II. 9. 560 (556), cf. 14. 319, Od. 5. 333; Νίκη Hes. Th. 384, etc.
καλλιστενία, ἡ, *the beauty of children*, Parthen. 33.
καλλιστενός, *on, with beautiful children*, Arist. Fr. 622;—Comp., Luc. D. Deor. 16. 1; Sup., Plut. Aemil. 5:—καλλίτεξ, ἡ, Hdn. Epimer. 186.
καλλιστενέω, *to work beautifully*, Eust. Opusc. 153. 72, Olympiod.
καλλιστένης, *on, ὁ, a beautiful artist*, Anacreont. 4. 1; pl. -τέχνεις, Epigr. Gr. 790.

καλλιστενία, ἡ, *beauty of workmanship*, Plut. Peric. 13, Ath. 191 B.
καλλιστέχνος, ὁ, ἡ, *making beautiful works of art*, Strabo 41. 7.
καλλιστόκεα, ἡ, *pecul. poet. fem. of sq.*, Opp. C. 1. 6.
καλλιστόκος, *on, =καλλιστενός*, Christod. Ecphr. 132.
καλλιστόχος, ὁ, ἡ, *with beautiful bow*, Eur. Phoen. 1162.
καλλιστράπεζος [α], *on, with beautiful, i.e. well-spread, table*, Callias Kycl. 2, Ameips. Σφενδ. 1.

καλλιστρίχον, τό, =καλλιφύλλον, Diosc. 4. 136, Ael. N. A. 1. 35.
καλλιστρίχος, *on, later form for καλλιτρίξ*, Opp. C. 1. 321.

producing luxuriant hair, Diosc. 1. 178.

κάλλιφ, Ep. for κάλλιπε, i.e. πατέλιπε.
καλλιφάνης, *ēs, =sq.*, Byz.

καλλιφεγγής, *ēs, beautiful-shining*, ἡλίον αέλας, Έως Eur. Tro. 560, Hipp. 455, cf. Theocrit. ap. Stob. t. 10. 8; ἄνθος ap. Ath. 680 B.

καλλιφθογγος, *on, beautiful-sounding*, κιθάρα, φῶν Eur. H. F. 350, Ion 169; ἰσοῖ Id. I. T. 222.

καλλιφλοῖς, ὁ, ἡ, *auspiciously burning*, πέλαγος Eur. Ion 706.

καλλιφύτης, *ēs, of beautiful growth or shape*, Nonn. D. 15. 171.

καλλιφύλλον, τό, *maiden-hair*, a small kind of fern, Hipp. 1226 E: also καλλιτρίχον and ἀδιάντων.

καλλιφύλλος, *on, with beautiful leaves*, Anacreont. 45. 3; prob. 1. Theophr. H. P. 5. 3, 2 (for καλλόφυλλος).

καλλιφύεντος, *on, beautifully planted*, Nicet. Ann. 21. 9.

καλλιφύτος, *on, =foreg.*, Nonn. D. 47. 38.

καλλιφωνέω, *to pronounce elegantly*, Eust. 664. 41.

καλλιφωνία, ἡ, *beauty of sound or pronunciation*, Dion. H. de Rhet. 1. 5., 4. 1, Luc. Pisc. 22.

καλλιφωνία, ἡ, *beauty of voice*, Epiphani. 1. 564 A.

καλλιφάνος, ὁ, ἡ, *with a fine voice*, ὑποκριταί Plat. Legg. 817 C.

καλλιχεῖρας, χειρός, ὁ, ἡ, *with beautiful hands*, ὠλένας Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 B.

καλλιχέλωνος, *on, with a beautiful tortoise on it*, ὀβολός Eupol. Έλ. 4; cf. χελώνη VI, Müller Aegin. p. 95.

κάλλ-ιχθυσ, *vos, ὁ, the beauty-fish, =άνθιας*, Arist. Fr. 297, cf. Ath. 282 E, 344 F; distinguished from it by Opp. H. 3. 335.

καλλιχίριος, *on, with fine pigs*, ὅς Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 29.

καλλιχόρος, *on, epith. of large cities*, Od. 11. 581 (ubi v. Nitzsch), h. Hom. 14. 2, Pind. P. 12. 45, Simon. in Anth. P. 6. 212, Eur. Heracl. 335,

—being an Ep. form for καλλιχώρας, *with beautiful places*, like εὐρύχορος for εὐρύχωρος.

II. of or for beautiful dances, στέφανοι, δοῖδα Eur. Phoen. 787, Fr. 462; τρόπον τὸν καλλιχώρατων Ar. Ran. 451:—ὁ κ. a sacred spring near Eleusis, the fount of goodly dances, h. Hom. Cer. 273, cf. Eur. Ion 1075, Supp. 392, 620.

καλλιχώρας, ἡ, *beauty of country*, v. 1. Diod. 1. 30.

καλλίω, *an, gen. ovos*, Comp. of καλός: v. καλός B.

καλλιώνυμος, *on, with beautiful name*: as Subst., a kind of fish, uranop-scorus scaber, Hipp. 357. 43, Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 3, Menand. Ένατιθ. 2.

καλλονή, ἡ, *beauty*, rarer form of κάλλος, Hdt. 3. 106., 7. 36, Hipp. 22. 26, Eur. Tro. 977, Bacch. 459, I. A. 1308, Plat. Symp. 206 D.

καλλοποιός, ὁ, ἡ, *producing beauty*, Plotin. p. 1323 Creuz., Procl., etc.

κάλλος, *eos, Att. ovos, τό: (καλός):—beauty*, of Ganymede, II. 20. 235; of women, II. 9. 130, etc.; in Od. 18. 192, κάλλει μὲν οἱ πρῶτα προσώ-πατα καλά κἄντην ἀμβροσίῳ, σίφ Κυθέρεια χρίεται [Athene] made Penelope's face bright with ambrosial beauty, such as Cytheria anoints herself withal,—where the verb χρίεται led even Voss to take κάλλος for a sweet unguent; but Hom. regards beauty as something external,

shed over the person (cf. χάρις I); so, κάλλει τε στίλβων καὶ εἶμασι II. 3. 392; κάλλει καὶ χάρισι στίλβων Od. 6. 237; cf. h. Hom. Cer. 277:—often also in Trag., and Prose, γυναῖκε .. κάλλει δαμῶναι Aesch. Pers. 185; opp. to αἶσχος, Plat. Symp. 201 A; τῶν ἔργων τὸ τε μέγεθος καὶ τὸ κ. Isocr. 240 B; χώρα κάλλει καὶ ἀρετῇ μέγα υπερφέρουσα Hdt. 8. 144, cf. Plat. Charm. 157 E; of ships, Thuc. 3. 17; κ. τῆς ψυχῆς, τῶν μαθη-μάτων Plat. Rep. 444 D, Gorg. 475 A:—ἐς κάλλος with an eye to beauty,

so as to set off her beauty, Eur. El. 1073; οὐ γὰρ ἐς κ. τύχας δαίμων διδωσιν so as to regard beauty or show, Id. Tro. 1201; ἐἰς κ. ζῆν for pleasure, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 33; but, ὁ εἰς κ. βίος, opp. to αἰσχροπύρος, Id. Ages. 11. 6:—often in pl. beauties, beautiful points or qualities, Plat. Criti. 112 E, 115 D, etc.: beauties of style, Longin. 5. 1.

2. as concrete, of persons, a beauty, Soph. (v. sub ὕπουλος), Ael. N. A. 17. 23; mostly of women, τὴν θυγατέρα, δεινὸν τὶ κάλλος καὶ μέγεθος Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 7; Γαλάτεια, κάλλος Έρώτων Philox. 8; Έλένη καὶ Ἀλέα καὶ ὤλες τὰ ἀρχαῖα κάλλη Luc. D. Mort. 18. 1, cf. Imag. 2; as Tarent., Eun. 2. 3, 70, says forma for formosa puella.

3. in pl. also beautiful things, as garments and stuffs, ἐν ποικίλοις .. κάλλεσσιν βαίνων Aesch. Ag. 923; βάπτειν τὰ κ. Eupol. Incert. 45; cf. Plat. Phaedo 110 A, Criti. 115 D, Poll. 7. 64, Hesych. s. v.; κυπαρίστων ὕψη καὶ κάλλη Plat. Legg. 625 B; κάλλεα κηροῦ beautiful works of wax, i.e. honeycombs, Anth. P. 9. 363, 15; κάλλη τοιαῦτα καὶ τοσαῦτα ἱερῶν Dem. 35. 15; κ. οἰκοδομημάτων =καλὰ οἰκοδομήματα, Plut. 2. 409 A, cf. 935, Dio C. 65. 16.—See also κάλλαια.

καλλοσύνη, ἡ, *poët. for κάλλος*, Eur. Or. 1388, Hel. 383; κ. ἐπέων Democ. ap. Diog. L. 9. 48.

καλλονήριος, *on, of or for beautifying*, Hesych.; τὰ Καλλ. a festival on the 19th Thargelion, when the statue of Athena Polias was fresh adorned, Phot., E. M. 487. 13; cf. Πιλοντήρια.

καλλοντής, οὐ, ὁ, *one that adorns*, Hesych.

κάλλοντρον, τό, *any implement for cleansing, a broom, brush*, Plut. Dio 55, Clem. Al. 238.

III. an unknown shrub, Arist. H. A. 5. 21, 1.

καλλύνω, (καλός) *to beautify*, Soph. Fr. 713. 6, etc.:—to sweep clean, Arist. Probl. 24. 9. 1; ὥς βαίνωνται καὶ καλλύνονται [ἡ πλατεία] Polyb. 6. 33, 4; metaph., νέων ψυχὰς καλλύνειν Leon. ap. Plut. 2. 959 B; but in Vit. Cleom. 2, αἰκάλλειν is given, and in 2. 235 F, κακαίνει, i.e. κακονάω =κατακονάω; v. Coraës ad Plut. Cleom. 1. c.

2. metaph. also, to gloss over, ὅταν ἐν κακοῖσι τις ἀλούς ἐπειτα τοῦτο καλλύνειν θέλῃ Soph. Ant. 490, cf. Plat. Legg. 944 B.

3. Med. to pride oneself in a thing, foll. by εἰ .., Id. Apol. 20 C; ἐπὶ τινι Ael. V. H. 3. 39; cf. καλλωπίζω II. 2.

καλλωπίζω, τό, *sweeping*, Hesych. s. v. σάρματα.

καλλωπίζω, fut. ἴσω, (ᾠψ) —properly, to make the face beautiful; hence, to give a fair appearance to a thing, to beautify, embellish, κ. ὄνομα Plat. Crat. 408 B, cf. 409 C; τὴν πόλιν, ὥστερ γυναῖκα Plut. Peric. 12; τὸ λογικὸν Arr. Epict. 3. 1, 26:—Pass., οἰκία .. δαπάνη κεκαλ-

λαμπρμένη Xen. Hier. 11, 2, cf. Occ. 9, 4; κεκαλλ. τὸ χρῶμα, i. e. painted, *Id.* Mem. 2. 1, 22.

II. Med. *to adorn oneself, make oneself fine or smart*, Plat. Symp. 174 A. 2. mostly metaph. *to pride oneself in or on a thing, τὴν or ἐπὶ τινι* Plat. Phaedr. 252 A, Rep. 405 A, Xen. Ages. 11, 11; *περὶ τινος* Arist. Rhet. Al. 1, 11; also, καλλ. ὑπὶ... Plat. Prot. 317 C; ὡς... c. partic., *Id.* Crito 52 C, Theaet. 195 D:—absol. *to make a display, shew off*, of a horse, Xen. Eq. 10, 5. 3. *to be coy, play the prude, τινι or πρὸς τινα* towards another, Plat. Prot. 333 D, Phaedr. 236 D; c. inf., κ. παραιτεῖσθαι *affecting to deprecate*, Plat. Caes. 28, cf. Phalar. Epist. 19.

καλλώπισμα, τὸ, ornament, embellishment, Plat. Gorg. 492 C, Plut. Lycurg. 9, etc.:—an ornament of speech, Dion. H. de Thuc. 46.

καλλωπισμός, ὁ, an adorning oneself, making a display, Plat. Rep. 572 C, Crat. 414 C, 426 D: a shewing off, of a horse, Xen. Eq. 10, 16.

II. ornamentation, Hipp. 19, 45; εἰς κ. for ornament, Xen. An. 1. 9, 23; καλλωπισμοὶ περὶ τὸ σῶμα Plat. Phaedr. 64 D.

καλλωπιστός, α, on, verb. Adj. *to be adorned*, cited from Clem. Al. καλλωπιστής, οὗ, ὁ one who adorns himself much, a fine dresser, opp. to φιλόκαλος, Isocr. 7 D, Arist. Rhet. 2. 24, 7.

καλλωπιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, = καλλωντήριος, c. gen., Arr. Epict. 2. 23, 14: ἡ — κή (sc. τέχνη) the art of embellishment, Galen. 14. p. 766.

καλλωπιστήριον, ἡ, fem. of καλλωπιστής, Plat. 2. 140 B.

κἄλο-αγόραστος, on, well-bought, cheap, Zonar.

κἄλο-βάμων [βᾶ], on, walking on stilts, Lat. *grallator*, Manetho 4. 287 [where κἄλοβάμων metri grat.]

κἄλοβασία, ἡ, a walking on stilts, Psell. ap. Piers. Moer. 64.

κἄλοβατέω, to walk on stilts, cited from Porphyry: and κἄλοβάτης, οὗ, = κἄλοβάμων, Manetho 5. 146.

κἄλβιος, on, living decorously, Paul. Al. Apotel. 2.

κἄλοβουλία, ἡ, = εὐβουλία, Gloss.

κἄλογένειος, on, to explain εὐγένειος, Hesych.

κἄλόγηρος, on, good in old age, venerable; of monks, 'a caloyer,' Eccl., E. M. 230. 48; so καλόγηρος, on, Thom. M.:—hence καλογῆριον, τό, a monastery, and ἡ καλογηρική, a monk's life, Eccl.

κἄλόγηρυς, vos, ὁ, ἡ, with a fine voice, Suid. s. v. κρήγυν.

κἄλογόδωμον, on, gen. onos, noble-minded, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 223.

κἄλοδιδάσκαλος, ὁ, a teacher of virtue, Epist. ad Tit. 2.

κἄλοειδής, ἐς, of beautiful kind, Sopat. in Walz Rhett. 8. 56.

κἄλοείμων, onos, ὁ, ἡ, finely clad, Hesych.

κἄλοέργαστος, on, well-wrought, γῆ Zonar.

κἄλοέργατις, ἰδος, ἡ, a benefactress, Porphyry. Antr. Nymph. 30.

κἄλοεργός, ὄν, well-doing, good, Manetho 1. 256.

κἄλοήθεια, ἡ, a good disposition, Eust. Opusc. 66. 67:—κἄλοήτης, ἐς, well-disposed, M. Anton. 1. 1, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 232.

κἄλοθέλεια, ἡ, good-will, Eccl.

κἄλόθριξ, τριχος, ὁ, ἡ, = καλλίθριξ, Gramm.

κἄλο-ὠνιστος, on, of good omen, Schol. Ar. Av. 721.

καλοκάγαθέω, to practise noble arts, καλοκάγαθεν ἀσκούντας Ar. Fr. 1 (p. 529), as emended by Bgk.

καλοκάγαθία, ἡ, the character and conduct of a καλὸς κάγαθός (v. καλοκάγαθος), nobleness, goodness, Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 14, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 16, Poll. 1. 13, 4, and often in laudatory Inscr. (C. I. 1388, 1368, 1450, al.); τῆς πόλεως κ. Dem. 257. 9; opp. to κακία, πονηρία, Isocr. 2 B, Dem. 777. 5; to βῆδιουργία, Xen. Ages. 11, 6.

καλοκάγαθικός, ἡ, ὄν, beseming a καλὸς κάγαθος, honourable, Polyb. 7. 12, 9.—Adv. —κῶς, Plut. Phoc. 32. 2. inclined to καλοκάγαθία, *Id.* Them. 3, 2. 225 F, Muson. ap. Stob. 414. 8.

καλοκάγαθος, ὄν, an adj. form, first occurring in Poll. 4. 11 (for in all good writers it is written *divisim* καλὸς κάγαθος); and Lob. Phryn. 603 remarks that, if the form were genuine, it would be *proparox.* καλο-κάγαθος. The error probably arose from the form καλοκάγαθία.—The phrases καλὸς κάγαθος, καλοὶ κάγαθοί seem originally to have been applied to the nobles or gentlemen, Lat. *optimates*, like the old French *prudhommes*, Germ. *gute Männer*, etc., Hdt. 1. 30, Ar. Eq. 185, 735, al., Thuc. 4. 40, 8. 48, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 9, Cyr. 4. 4, 23, Arist. Pol. 4. 8, 4, etc.; cf. ἀγαθός and v. Welcker praef. Theogn. p. xliii; also, καλοὶ τε κάγαθοί Xen. An. 4. 1, 19:—but later, as in Arist. (M. Mor. 2. 9, 2, etc.), καλὸς κάγαθος was a perfect man, a man as he should be, ὁ τελείως σπουδαῖος; then it was applied to qualities and actions, etc., οὐδὲν καλὸν κάγαθον εἰδέναι Plat. Apol. 21 D; καλὰ τε κάγαθὰ ἔργα Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 20; καρτερία κ. κ. Plat. Lach. 192 C; μαντείαι Dem. 1466. fin.; to an army, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 6; to things, πᾶν ὅ τι κ. κάγ. ἐστίν Ib. 7, 2, 12; τὰ καλὰ καὶ τὰ κάγαθὰ Id. Mem. 1. 2, 23, cf. Cyr. 2. 1, 17; in Supr., ὅ τι κάλλιστον καὶ ἀριστον ἐστίν Id. An. 2. 1, 9, 5. 6, 28:—rarely with words between, ἦν καὶ καλός, ᾧ δέσποτα, καὶ ἀγ. cited from Xen.; κ. μὲν γὰρ ἦν καὶ ἀγ. Plat. Lycurg. 25. Adv. —ως, C. I. 2139 b. 33 (add.), 2379.

καλοκαιρία, ἡ, a happy state of affairs, Melamp. de Palp. 493 Franz.: καλοκαιρίζω, to pass the summer, Byz.:—καλοκαιρινός, ἡ, ὄν, in fine weather, Hippiatr. p. 271:—καλοκαίριον, τό, the fine season, Byz.

καλοκάρφωτος, on, to explain εὐγύμφωτος, Schol. Opp. H. 1. 58.

καλοκέραστος, on, well-mixed, Zonar.

καλοκοίμητος, on, fallen happily asleep, C. I. 9873, cf. —71, —82.

καλοκοπέω, to cut wood, Hesych.

καλοκλίγης, ἡ, a beautiful pebble, Tzetz. Hist. 7. 254.

καλολογία, to speak well, Eust. 1177. 5; and καλολογία, ἡ, Hesych.

καλομήχανος, on, (μηχανή) contriving well, Hesych.

καλόν, τὸ, wood, but only used in pl. κἄλα = ἔλα, logs, for burning, κάγκανα κ. h. Hom. Merc. 112; παλίσθητα κ. Call. Fr. 459; τὰ κ. καὶ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους Ion ap. Ath. 411 B; also for joiner's work, κάμπυλα κ. Hes.

κ. 425; ποττὰ κἄλα (olim καλὰ) i. e. against the [Persian] ships, Ar. Lys. 1253; whence Bergk reads *ἔρρει τὰ κἄλα the ships are ruined*, (for καλὰ) in Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 23, Plat. Cim. 28. (From καίω, κάω, so that it properly meant *logs for burning*, like δαλός from δαίω; Hesych. gives both κηλόν and καυαλέον with the expl. ξηρόν: cf. also κηλον.)

καλονοησία, ἡ, right perception, Eccl.

καλο-πέδιλα, τὰ, (κἄλαν) wooden shoes, being prob. a piece of wood tied to a cow's legs to keep her still while milking, Theocr. 25. 103.

καλοπόδιον, τό, v. sub καλὰπους, Galen.

καλοποιέω, to do good, 2 Ep. Thess. 3. 13, E. M. 189. 24:—καλοποιτα, ἡ, a doing good, Theophil. ad Aut. 1. 5:—καλοποιός, ὄν, doing good to, c. gen., τὸ δίκαιον καλ. τῆς ψυχῆς Procl. ad Plat. Alc. 1. 327.

καλὸςπους, ὁ, as Subst., v. sub καλὰπους.

καλόπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, with beautiful feet, Suid.

καλοπράγία, ἡ, = καλοποιία, Schol. Ar. Rh. 3. 68.

καλοπρόσωπος, on, with fair face, Schol. Il. 1. 310.

καλόπρυμνος, on, with beautiful stern, cited from Schol. Hom.

καλορρημοσύνη, ἡ, = καλλιρρημοσύνη, Schol. Hom., Hesych.

κάλος, ὁ, a rope, v. sub κάλως.

κάλος, ἡ, ὄν, Aeol. κάλος, α, on: (v. infr. F):—beautiful, *beauiteous*, fair, Lat. *pulcher*, of outward form, κάλλιστος ἀνὴρ ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἦλθεν Il. 2. 673; but when used of men, mostly in the phrase καλὸς τε μέγας τε; also, μέγας καὶ κ. Od. 9. 513; so of women, καλή τε μεγάλη τε 13. 289., 15. 418; and of places, αὐλή καλή τε μ. τε 14. 7; καλὸς δέμας beautiful of form, 17. 307; so in Prose, ἐξὸς κάλλιστος Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 1; καλὸς τὸ σῶμα Id. Mem. 2. 6, 30; τὴν ὕψιν Theopomp. Hist. ap. Ath. 517 E; so, καλὸς ἰδέα Pind. O. 10 (11). 123; also, χορῶν καλή *beauiteous* in the dance, Il. 16. 180; κάλλιστος .. ποικίλμασιν ἦδὲ μέγιστος 6. 294, Od. 15. 107; also c. inf., κ. εἰσοράσθαι etc., Hom.; εἰσορᾶν κ. Pind. O. 8. 25; κάλλιστος καὶ μείζωντος εἰσοράσθαι Od. 10. 396:—also of parts of the body, clothes, arms, etc., πρόσωπα, ὄμματα, παρῆια, ὤμοι, etc.; εἵματα, φόρεα, χιτῶν, χλαῖνα, πέδιλα, etc.; φάσγανον, ἀράκας, ἀσπίς, κόρυς; of buildings and the like, ὄδωμα, τεῖχος, ἀμαξα, τράπεζα, θρόνος, κρήνη, πόλεις, τέμενος, ἀγρός, etc. 2. in Att. ὁ κάλος is often subjoined to the name of a person, Ἀλκιβιάδης ὁ κάλος, Σαπφὼ ἡ καλή Plat. Alc. 1. 113 B, Phaedr. 235 C; hence, lovers used to write the name of those they loved on walls, trees, etc., ὁ δέινα κάλος, ἡ δέινα καλή, v. Interpp. ad Ar. Ach. 144, Vesp. 98, Creuzer Plotin. de Pulchr. p. 97:—so, ἡ Καλή or Καλλίστη was a name of Artemis, Aesch. Ag. 140, Paus. 1. 29, 2, C. I. 4445; v. sub Καλλιστώ.

3. τὸ καλόν, like κάλλος *beauty*, Eur. I. A. 21, etc.: τὰ καλὰ the decencies, proprieties, elegancies of life, Hdt. 1. 8, 207, Pind. O. 1. 134, etc.; τὰ ἐν ἀνθρώποις καλὰ, etc., v. Schneid. Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 13. II. in reference to use, like ἀγαθός, beautiful, fair, good, κ. λιμήν Od. 6. 263; ἀνέμω .. καλῶ 14. 253, 299:—καλὸς εἰς τι Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 6; πρὸς τι Plat. Hipp. Ma. 295 C, Gorg. 474 D, etc.; c. inf., κάλλιστος τρέχειν Xen. An. 4. 8, 26:—esp. in the foll. phrases; ἐν καλῶ [τόπῳ] in a good place, Ar. Thesm. 292, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 25; ἐν καλῶ τοῦ κόλπου, τῆς πόλεως Ib. 6. 2, 9, etc.; also, ἐν καλῶ in a favourable place, or under favourable circumstances, Thuc. 5. 59, 60; ἐν κ. (sub. χρόνῳ), in good time, in season, Eur. I. A. 1106, Xen., etc.; ἐν καλῶ [ἐστί], c. inf., Soph. El. 384; (so, καλὸν ἐστί, c. inf., Id. Ph. 1155, Ar. Pax 278, Thuc. 8. 2):—so also, εἰς καλὸν Soph. O. T. 78, Plat. Meno 89 E; εἰς κάλλιστον Soph. O. T. 78, etc. 2. of sacrifices, good, auspicious (v. καλλιερῶ), ἱερά Aesch. Theb. 379; οἰανοί Eur. Ion 1333; τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ καλὰ all sacred duties are rightly performed, Ar. Pax 868; τὸ τέλος τῆς ἐξέδου Xen. An. 5. 2, 9; καλὰ ἦν τὰ ἱερά αὐτῶ Id. Cyr. 3. 2, 3; c. inf., ἵεναι .. καλὰ τὰ ἱερά ἦν Id. An. 2. 2, 3; for Hell. 1. 1, 23, v. sub κάλον.

III. in a moral sense, beautiful, noble, Lat. *pulcher, honestus*, in Hom. only in neut., οὐ καλὸν ἔκπας Od., cf. 17. 381; μέϊον κλέος .. καὶ κάλλιον 18. 255; often, καλὸν [ἐστί], c. inf., καλὸν τοι σὺν ἐμοὶ τὸν κῆδον, ὅς κέ με κῆδον Il. 9. 615 (611); οὐ γὰρ ἔμειγε καλὸν (sc. ἀρχην) 21. 440; οὐ καλὸν ἀτέμνειν, οὐδὲ δίκαιον Od. 20. 294; so in Att., καλὸν μοι τοῦτο ποιοῦν θανεῖν Soph. Ant. 72, etc., and in Comp., οὐ μὲν τοι τῷδε κάλλιον, οὐδὲ εἴουε Od. 7. 159, cf. Il. 24. 52:—often in later writers, καλὰ ἔργματα noble deeds, Pind. I. 4. 71 (3. 60); also, τὰ καλὰ Id. O. 13. 64, Soph. Fr. 675, etc.; also noble qualities, Xen. Symp. 8, 17. 2. τὸ καλὸν moral beauty, virtue, opp. to τὸ αἰσχρόν (Cicero's *honestum* and *turpe*), Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 16, Plat. Symp. 183 D, 201 E, Lys. 216 C, al.; τὸ καλὸν φίλον honour is dear, Theogn. 17, cf. Eur. Bacch. 881, Supp. 300, I. A. 22. 3. this sense is used of men by Classical writers only in the phrase καλὸς κάγαθος, v. sub καλοκάγαθος. IV. in Att. not seldom ironically, like Lat. *praecelarus, fine, fair, admirable, speciosus, γέρας* κ. Aesch. Eum. 209; κ. γὰρ οὐμὸς βίσιος, ὥστε θαυμάσαι Soph. El. 393, cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 652; κ. χάρις, ὕβρις Dem. 128. 2, 660, 20; καί σοι .. θωπεύσαι καλὸν Soph. O. C. 1003; μετ' ὀνομάτων καλὸν Thuc. 5. 89; v. infr. καλῶς 8.

B. Degrees of Compar. Comp. καλλίαν, on, Hom., who joins it with ἀμείνων and μέϊων, Il. 24. 52, Od. 10. 396; Alcac. 130 has καλίων. Supr. κάλλιστος, η, on, Il. 20. 233, etc.:—καλλίωτερος is a very late form found in some Mss. of Thuc. 4. 118; v. Lob. Phryn. 136; also καλῶτερος, v. Hdn. Epimer. 69; Supr. καλλιστότατος, Psell.

C. Adv. —Poets often use neut. κάλως as Adv., καλὸν αἰδεῖν, etc., Il. 18. 570, Od. 1. 155; so καλὰ, Il. 6. 326; later also, τὸ καλὸν Theocr. 3. 3 and 18, Call. Ep. 56. II. regul. Adv. καλῶς:—mostly in moral sense, well, rightly, οὐδ' ἐτι καλῶς οἶκος ἐμὸς διύλακε Od. 2. 63; καλῶς ἔην, τεθνηκέναι, etc., Soph. Aj. 479, etc.; οὐ καλῶς ταρβέει Id. Tr. 457; κ. ἀγωνίζεσθαι, fairly, on the merits of the case, Lys. 138. 20; often in phrase καλῶς καὶ εὖ, καλῶς τε καὶ εὖ Plat. Prot. 319 E, Parm. 128 B, etc. 2. of good fortune, well, happily, κ. πρῖσιν = εὖ pr.

Aesch. Pr. 979, Soph. Ant. 272; κ. καὶ εὖ πράττειν Plat. Charm. 172 A; esp. in the phrase κ. ἔχειν, to be well, Aesch. Theb. 799, etc.; κ. ἔχει σοι Ar. Ach. 947; κ. ἔχει, c. inf., 'tis well to . . . Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 1; also c. gen., κ. ἔχειν τινος to be well off in respect to a thing, Hipp. 264. 13; κ. τινος κείσθαι Thuc. 1. 36; also, κ. ἔχει τινί Id. 4. 117, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 3; —καλλιώντας ἔχειν Plat. Theat. 169 E, etc. 3. καλῶς = πάντα, right well, altogether, τὸν κ. εὐδαίμονα Aesch. Fr. 300; κ. ἔξειδα Soph. O. C. 269; so in Comp., κάλλιον εἶδέναι Plat. Hipp. Ma. 300 D, cf. Theat. 161 B; κάλλιον εὐκείναι to be just like, Hipp. 234. 19; —and in Sup. κάλλιστα, Soph. O. T. 1172, Plat., etc. 4. κ. ἀκούειν to be well spoken of, Lat. bene audire, Plut. 2. 177 E. 5.

κ. ποιῶν, as Adv., rightly, deservedly, Lat. merito, κ. ποιῶν ἀπλόγεται Ar. Pl. 863, cf. Dem. 17. 10., 141. 14., 304. 26, Aeschin. 87. 1. 6. in answers, to approve the words of the former speaker, well said! Lat. euge, Eur. Or. 1216, Dem. 998. 25; —but, also, to decline an offer courteously and ironically, thank you! Lat. benigne, Ar. Ran. 888; πάντα κ. Ib. 512; ἀμέλει κ. Ib. 532; and in Sup., κάλλιστ', ἐπαίνω Ib. 508; ἔχει κάλλιστα Theocr. 15. 3; cf. Benti. Terent. Heant. 3. 2, 7, Horat. I Ep. 7, 16 and 62. 7. ironically, finely, Lat. belle, καλῶς εἰ δῆλος οὐκ εἰδὼς τί δρᾷς Soph. O. T. 1008, cf. Ant. 739, cf. Eur. Med. 588, Dinarch. 98. fin., Intt. ad Ar. Eq. 344. 8. often repeated with the Adj. (v. κακὸς B and D), καλῇ καλῶς Ar. Ach. 253, Pax 1330, Eccl. 730 (as in Lat. bella belle, Plaut. Asin. 3. 3, 86, etc.); so, καλὸς κάλλιστά τε βέβαια Pind. O. 9. 142.

D. for Comps., v. sub. καλλι-.
E. Quantity: α in Ep. and old Iamb. Poets (Herm. emends Hes. Op. 63, Th. 585); α in Pind. and in Att. (for Aesch. Fr. 308 is corrupt, and in Soph. Ph. 1381 Dind. reads λφσθ'). In Eleg., Epigr. and Bucol. Poets α or α, as the verse requires, but in these mostly α, Jac. Anth. P. r. 761. In Theocr. 6. 19, both quantities occur in one line, τὸ μὴ καλὰ πέφανται; cf. ἴσως. In the Compar., ἔ in Hom., ἔ in Att. always, except in Menand. Monost. 89, which is omitted by Meineke.

F. (Deriv.) i. theorig. sense seems to be that of clean, pure, cf. καλλύνω, καλλυντρον, κάλλιστον ὕδωρ (Il. 21. 158), Καλλιρρόη: Curt. connects it with Skt. kalyas (sanus), kalyāṇas (pulcher); Goth. hails, (hale, whole).
ii. κάλοστροφος, ὁ, (κάλος), a twisted rope, Tzetz. Exeg. p. 114; but καλοστροφέω, to turn or plough well, Eccl.

καλοσυμβουλας, ὁν, giving good counsel, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 229.
καλοσύνυχος, ὁν, good in society, sociable, Zonar.
καλοτεχνία, ἡ, = καλλιτεχνία, Schol. Sopat. in Walz Rhett. 4. 51.
καλότης, ητος, ἡ, = κάλλος, beauty, a word formed by Chrysippus, Plut. 2. 441 B; v. Lob. Phryn. 350.

καλοτίθηρος, ὁν, well-reared, Hesych.
καλότροφος, ὁν, = foreg., Hesych.
καλοτύπος, ὁ, (κάλον) the woodpecker, Hesych.
καλοῦφάντος, ὁν, beautifully woven, Schol. Soph. Tr. 603, Suid.
καλόφιλος, ὁν, = εὐφίλος, Schol. Opp. H. 1. 627.
καλοφόρος, ὁν, (κάλον) a wood-carrier, one of a soldier's attendants, Lat. calo, Dosiad. ap. Ath. 143 B.

καλόφρων, ὁν, gen. ονος, = εὐφρων, Hesych.
καλόφρυχος, ὁν, = εὐφρυχος, Hesych. s. v. εὐθυμος.
καλπάζω, (κάπη) of a horse, to trot or gallop, Hippiatr., Suid., Aquil. V. T., v. Field Hexapl. (Jer. 8. 6); —καλπασμέος, οὗ, ὁ, galloping, ὁ ἐν ἀναβολῇ κ. Philom. ap. Orib. p. 66 Mai.
καλπᾶσος, ἡ, v. κάρπασος.

κάλη (A), ἡ, a trot, run: κάλης δρόμος a race in the Olympic games, wherein the rider when near the goal sprang off horseback and ran alongside, Paus. 5. 9, 1; ὁ τῆς κ. ἀγών Plut. 2. 675 C. (The Root is prob. the same as that of καρπ-άλμος, κραιπνός; Hesych. cites κάλης also, a racing mare.
κάλη (B), ἡ, = κάλπης, Aristaen. 2. 4: a cinerary urn, Plut. Marcell. 30, Hdn. 3. 15, al.: —name of a constellation, = ὕδρουν, Procl.
κάλπιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Pamphil. ap. Ath. 475 C.

κάλπης, ἰδος, ἡ: acc. κάλπιν Od. 7. 20, κάλπιδα Pind. O. 6. 68: —a vessel for drawing water, a picher or ewer, Od. and Pind. ll. cc., h. Hom. Cer. 107, Eur. Hipp. 121, Ar. Ran. 1339, Lys. 358, etc.: —a kind of cup, Philom. Gramm. ap. Ath. 468 F: —a box for unguent, Antiph. Θορικ. 1, Polyb. 31. 3, 17: —an urn for drawing lots or collecting votes, Anth. P. 7. 384, Luc. Hermot. 40, 57: —a cinerary urn, Anth. P. 12. 74: —a Panathenaic vase, Call. Fr. 122. —In Hesych. also κάλπος, ὁ. (Prob. akin to κεφαλῇ: the Skt. kharparas means both head and vessel, as does the Lat. testa; cf. also Lat. calpar: Curt. 54.)

κάλπιος, ὁ, Sicil. form of Lat. calcaneus, a shoe, Rhinthon ap. Poll. 7. 90, cf. Plut. Aemil. 5., 2. 813 E: —in Polyb. 30. 16, 3, we have the dub. form καλκίος; and in Plut. 2. 465 A, καλκίος. The proper Greek name for this shoe was ὑπόδημα κοῖλον.

καλύβη (B), ἡ, (καλύπτω) a hut, cabin, cell, Lat. tugurium, Hdt. 5. 16, Thuc. 1. 133., 2. 52, Theocr. 21. 7, 18, etc.; τοῦ θεοῦ ἡ ἱερὰ κ. C. I. 4591. II. a cover, screen, Theopomp. Hist. 222, cf. Anth. P. 7. 295.
καλύβιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Plut. Pomp. 73.
καλύβιτης, ὁν, ὁ, living in a hut, Strabo 318.

καλύβο-ποιέομαι, Med. to make oneself a cabin, Strab. 200.
καλυβοποιία, ἡ, a making of cabins, Strab. 726.
καλύβος, ὁ, = καλύβη, a chamber, C. I. 5362 B, Hesych.
καλυκ-άνθεμον, τό, a kind of honeysuckle, Diosc. 4. 14.
καλκύειος λίθος, ὁ, a stone in the head of the fish σάλπης, Hesych.; cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 5.

καλύκιον, τό, Dim. of κάλυξ, Hesych.
καλύκο-στέφανος, ὁν, crowned with flower-buds, Anth. P. 6. 55; ὤρεται Poeta in Plut. 2. 993 E, c. conj. Jacobs.
καλύκωδης, ες, like a budding flower, Theophr. II. P. 3. 10, 4.

καλύκωπις, ἰδος, ἡ, (ὥψ) like a budding flower in face, i. e. blushing, roseate, h. Hom. Cer. 8, 420, Ven. 285, Orph. II. 78. 2.

κάλυμμα, τό, (καλύπτω) properly a head-covering used by women, a hood or veil, hiding all the face except the eyes and falling upon the shoulders (cf. Eur. I. T. 372), κ. κνάνειον a dark veil worn in mourning instead of the κρήδεμνον, Il. 24. 93, h. Hom. Cer. 42; worn esp. by brides, Aesch. Ag. 1178, cf. κάλυπτρα; by women generally, Ar. Lys. 532, Fr. 309. 5; in sign of shame and sorrow, κάρη καλύμμασι κρυφόμενον, Lat. capite obvoluto, Soph. Aj. 245; a covering put over the face of the dead (cf. πέπλος 1), Id. El. 1468; quite generally, δειξω γὰρ ταῦ' ἐκ καλυμμάτων strip of their coverings, Id. Tr. 1078. 2. a fish-

ing-net shaped like a sack, Opp. H. 3. 82: hence of the garment thrown by Clytemnestra over her husband, Aesch. Cho. 494 (Pors. ἐγκαλύμμα-σιν). 3. the skull (as the brain's covering), Nic. Th. 906. 4. a grave, Anth. P. 7. 227. 5. in animals, Lat. operculum, the covering of the gills of fishes, Arist. H. A. 1. 13, 6; also of snails and shell-fish, Ib. 5. 15, 12; of the eye, the eye-lid, Poll. 2. 66; of the honeycomb, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 21. 6. the shell of fruit, Nic. Al. 269.

καλυμμάτιον, τό, Dim. of κάλυμμα, a sort of tile, Ar. Fr. 54; v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 283.

καλύξ, [α], ἴκος, ἡ, also ὁ Diosc. 2. 172: (καλύπτω): —a covering, used only of flowers and fruits: 1. the seed-vessel, husk, shell or pod, of the water-lily, Hdt. 2. 92; of rice, Id. 3. 100; of wheat, πρὶν ἐν τῇ κάλυκι γέννηται ἡ στάχυς Theophr. H. P. 8. 2. 4, cf. 8. 4. 3; κάλυκος ἐν λοχείμασι, i. e. when the fruit is setting, Aesch. Ag. 1392, cf. Soph. O. T. 25, Ar. Av. 1065. 2. the cup or calyx of a flower, ἀνεμώνων κάλυξι . . . ἡμίταις Cratin. Μαθ. 1; ὅσα ἐν κάλυκι ὀνόει Arist. H. A. 5. 22, 8, cf. Theophr. H. P. 4. 10, 3; in Poets, a bud, a rose-bud, h. Hom. Cer. 427, Theocr. 3. 23, cf. Anth. P. 12. 8, etc.: —metaphr., σταθερὰ . . . κ. νεαρὰ ἤβης Ar. Fr. 74. II. in Il. 18. 401, κάλυκες are women's ornaments, of which no more is known than that they were of metal and the work of Hephaistos, perhaps earrings shaped like flower cups; cf. h. Hom. Ven. 87, 164.

καλύξις, εως, ἡ, = foreg., Hesych.
καλύπτειρα, ἡ, fem. of sq., = κάλυπτρα, a veil, Anth. P. 6. 206.
καλύπτρι, ἡρος, ὁ, a covering, sheath, Hipp. 893 B, Arist. Probl. 20. 9.

2. a casket, small chest, Arist. Probl. 20. 9, 2, Theophr. C. P. 5. 6, 4. 3. a tile, Dion. H. 6. 92; κ. ἀνθεμωτοί Inscr. in Using p. 68; cf. Poll. 10. 157. 4. in pl. the covert-feathers of birds of prey, Demetr. Hierac. 17.
καλυπτηρίζω, to cover with tiles, Inscr. in Müller de Munim. Ath. p. 36.

71 ed., in fut. καλυπτηρίει: —so, καλυπτηριάξω, Gloss.
καλυπτήριον, τό, a covering, Gloss.: —also καλυπτήρις, οὗ, ὁ, a tile, Id.

καλυπτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. covered, Soph. Fr. 479, Ar. Thesm. 890. II. (from καλύπτω II) put round so as to cover, Lat. circumdatus, καλυπτής ἐρέκειντο πικρὲς from the enfolding fat, Soph. Ant. 1011.

καλύπτρα, Ion. -πτρη, ἡ, like κάλυμμα, a woman's veil, ἀπὸ δὲ λιπαρῇ ἐρριψε κάλυπτρην Il. 22. 406, cf. Od. 5. 232, Parmen. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 111, Aesch. Pers. 537, Supp. 121; καλ. πλοκάμην Archil. 16: a bride's veil (cf. ἀνακαλυπτήρια) Euphor. 48: —metaphr., δυοφερὰ κ. the dark veil of night, Aesch. Cho. 811. 2. of land given to queens as veil-money (cf. ἄννη 1. 3), Plat. Alc. I. 123 B, cf. Aristid. 1. 513.

II. the cover or lid of a quiver, Hdt. 4. 64.

καλύπτω: Ep. impf. κάλυπτον Il. 24. 20: fut. ψω: aor. ἐκάλυψα, Ep. κάλ- Il. 23. 693; pf. ἀπο-κεκάλυφα Origen.: —Med., fut. καλύψομαι Ael.: aor. ἐκάλυψάμην Ilom.: —Pass., fut. καλυψθήσομαι Paus., etc.: aor. ἐκάλυψθην Od., Enr.; pf. κεκάλυμμαί Il., Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 4; plarf. κεκάλυπτον Il. 21. 549: —Rare in Prose, except in compds. (From √ΚΑΛΥΒ or ΚΑΛΥΦ, which appears in καλύβη, κελύφη, -ος; cf. Lat. cel-are, oc-cul-ere, cla-m, clu-reus: —√ΚΡΥΒ or ΚΡΥΨ, whence κρύπτω, is allied.)

I. to cover with a thing (cf. κρύπτω sub fin.), παρδαλέν . . . μεταφρενον εὐρύ κάλυψεν Il. 10. 29; ὥσπερ δὲ νυκτὶ καλύψαι Il. 5. 23; (but in Il. 13. 425, ἐρεβεννῇ νυκτὶ καλύψαι is to kill); then, simply, to cover (cf. κατακαλύπτω), μέλας δὲ ἐκῆμα κάλυψεν Il. 23. 603; ἐπισκύνιον κάτω ἔλειται ὅσπερ καλύπτων 17. 136; πέτρων χεῖρ ἐκάλυψεν his hand covered, grasped a stone, 16. 735; often of death, τέλος θανάτοιο κάλυψεν ὀφθαλμούς 11. 250, cf. 5. 553; τὸν δὲ σκότος ὅσπερ κάλυψεν 4. 461, 503, etc.; τὸν δὲ κατ' ὀφθαλμούς ἐρεβεννῇ νύξ ἐκάλυψεν 13. 580; τὸν δὲ οἱ ὅσπερ νύξ ἐκάλυψε μέλαινα 14. 439; so, τὸν δ' ἄχος νεφέλῃ ἐκάλυψε 17. 591., 18. 22; ἐ πένθος ὀφθαλμούς ἐκάλυψε 11. 249; so in Pind. and Trag., κ. χθονὶ γαῖα, i. e. to be buried, Pind. N. 8. 65; also, χθονί, τάφω κ. to bury another, Aesch. Pr. 582, Soph. Ant. 28; γῇ, χέρσω Eur. Phoen. 1634, Hel. 1066; and absol., καυτὴ καλύψω Aesch. Theb. 1040: —Med. to cover or veil oneself, ἀργεννήσι καλυφάμεν ὀδόντων Il. 3. 141; κρηδένω δ' ἐψέπερθε καλύψατο Il. 14. 184; absol., καλυφάμενος δ' ἐνὶ νηὶ κείμεν Od. 10. 53: —Pass., ἀσπίδι ταυρεῖν κεκαλυμμένος . . . ἄρμος Il. 16. 360; ἐν χλαίνῃ 224. 163; χαλκῷ, ἥρι κεκαλ. 13. 192., 21. 549, οἷς ἄσπερ Od. 1. 443; φρενὶ καλυφθεῖς, of the sea, 4. 402.

2. like κρύπτω, to cover or conceal, κεκαλυμμένοι ἵππων concealed in it, Od. 8. 503; ἔξω μὲν πον καλύψαι Soph. O. T. 1411; κρυφῇ κ. καρδίᾳ τὴν Id. Ant. 1254; σιγῇ καλ. Eur. Hipp. 712. 3. to cover with dishonor, θρωσά a cloud over, ὅν μὴ κάλυπτε τὰς εὐδαίμονας ἐργούς Ἀθήνας ἀνοσίους Soph. O. C. 282.

II. to put over as a covering, Lat. circumdare, πρόσθε δὲ οἱ πέπλοιο πύγμ' ἐκάλυψεν Il. 5. 316; τόσσην οἱ ἄσιν καθύπερθε καλύψω I will put mud over him, 21. 321; ἀμφὶ Μενοιντιάδῃ σάκος εὐρύ καλύψας 17. 132; πρόσθεν δὲ σάκος στέρνοιο καλύψας 22. 313.

καλύψις, εως, ἡ, a covering, Schol. Ar. Pl. 22, Hesych.
Καλυψώ, ὄος, contr. οἷς, ἡ, Calypso, a nymph, daughter of Atlas, Od. 1. 52; or of Oceanus and Tethys, Hes. Th. 359: she lived in the island

Ogygia, and was so called because *she hid* (ἐκάλυψε) Ulysses on his return from Troy, Od. 5. 14, 7. 244 sq.

καλχαίνω, (καλχη) properly, to make purple: Pass. to be purple, Nic. Th. 641.

II. metaph., like Homer's πορφύρεω (cf. Κάλχας), to make dark and troublous like a stormy sea, to muse or ponder deeply, Lat. *volutare*, κ. ἔπος Soph. Ant. 20; ἀμφὶ τιτι Eur. Heracl. 40: also c. inf. to long, desire, Lyc. 1457.

Κάλχας, αντος, ὁ, Calchas the Greek Seer at Troy, Il.: voc. Καλχέν or -α, La Roche Text-Kr. p. 293. (No doubt from same Root as καλχαίνω, the Searcher.)

κάλχη, ἡ, (perh. akin to κόγχη) the nurex, purple limpet, elsewhere πορφύρα, Nic. Al. 393.

2. a purple dye, Strabo 529. II. a volute on the capital of columns, Hesych.; but in C. I. 160. 1. 90, Büekh. supposes χάλκη (in the Erechtheum) to be the moulding on the top of the Architrave, v. p. 282.

III. a kind of herb, also of purple colour, Alcmān 30; written χάλκη in Nic. Fr. 2. 60.

κάλωδιον, τό, Dim. of κάλως, a small cord, Eupol. Incert. 18, Ar. Vesp. 379, Thuc. 4. 26.

καλ-ώνυμος, ον, with fair name, Phot. Bibl. 88. 27, C. I. 9622.

κάλ-ωπός, ὁ, ὄν, (ὥψ) with beautiful face, dub. in Hesych.

καλῶς, Adv. from κάλος, q. v.

κάλως, [α], ὁ, gen. κάλω, acc. κάλων: Ep. and Ion. κάλως, ον, ὁ, Od. 5, and Hdt.; but a pl. κάλως occurs in Ar. Rh. 2. 725; acc. κάλως, Orph. Arg. 253, Opp. (v. inf.): dat. κάλωσι, Orph. Arg. 237:—

a reefing rope, reef (κρίκος), and so perhaps in Od. l. c., where κάλοι are distinguished from πόδες (sheets) and ὑπέραι (braces); so, τῶν ἱστίων τοὺς κάλως Hdt. 2. 36; κάλως ἐξίεναι to let out the reefs, i. e. to set sail, όταν στρατέμῃ Ἀργεῖον ἐξίη κάλως Eur. Tro. 94; ἐχθροὶ γὰρ ἐξίαισι πάντα δὴ κάλως are letting out every reef, i. e. using every effort, (opp. to ἀκροῖσι κρασπέδοις .. ὑπεκδραμῖν Ib. 524), Id. Med. 278; τοὺς κάλως ἔκλει καὶ χάλω πῶδα Epicr. Incert. 2; πάντα ἔσειε κάλως Anth. P. 9. 45; proverb., πάντα ἐξίεναι κάλως Ar. Eq. 756 (ubi v. Schol.); φόνιον ἐξίει κάλων give a loose to slaughter, Eur. H. F. 837; πάντα κάλων ἐκίενον Plat. Prot. 338 A; ἐφείναι Id. Sisyph. 389 C; κινεῖν Luc. Scyth. 11; γαστρί πάντα ἐπιτραπῶσι κάλως Opp. H. 2. 223, cf. 172.

II. generally, a rope, line, κάλων κατιέναι to let down a sounding-line, Hdt. 2. 28; ἀπὸ κάλω παραπλεῖν to be towed along shore (cf. ἄμμουλκείν), Thuc. 4. 25; a cable, Hdt. 2. 96; πρυμνήτης κ. Eur. Med. 770.

κάλω-στρόφος, ὁ, a rope-twister, rope-maker, Plut. Pericl. 12.

κάμ, Ep. shortd. form for κατὰ before μ, v. sub καμῖν.

καμῖκίας σίτος, ὁ, a tall species of grain, Theophr. H. P. 8. 7, 4.

καμῖκίδιον, τό, Dim. of καμῖς, Eust. Opusc. 319. 44.

καμῖκίον, ον, (καμῖς) made of feed, cane, or the like weak material, δύνω κ., opp. to κρανείνω, Xen. Eq. 12, 12.

καμῖκίον, τό, Dim. of sq., Schol. rec. Eur. Phoen. 39.

καμῖς [κῆ], ἄκος, ἡ and ὁ, a vine-pole, vine-prop, Il. 18. 563, Hes. Sc. 298.

2. any pole or shaft, κ. πενθῆς Aesch. Fr. 167. 3. the shaft of a spear, Id. Ag. 66; cf. Eur. Hec. 1155, El. 852, Ar. Fr. 357; χαλκεῖαι καμῖκας, with rings at the top, Joseph. A. J. 3. 6, 2.

4. the tiller of the rudder, Luc. Navig. 6. (Hence καμῖσσω.)

καμῖσα, Ion. -ρη [μῆ], ἡ, Lat. camera, anything with an arched cover, a covered carriage, Hdt. 1. 199; a covered boat or barge, Strabo 495: a vaulted chamber, Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 454. 33, Diod. 2. 9: the vault of a tomb, C. I. 2241, 3007, 3104, al.: a tester-bed, Arr. An. 7. 25, 5: a vaulted sewer, Schol. ap. Lob. Path. 223.

II. as Medic. term, the hollow of the ear, Poll. 2. 86. (Cf. Zd. komara (an arch, girdle), Lat. canuricus; but camera is prob. borrowed from the Greek:—

perh. κμῆλ-εθρον, κμῆλ-αθρον are akin to καμῖσα, Curt. no. 31 a.)

καμῖρεῖω, to heap one on another like a vault, dub. in Hesych.

καμῖρικός, ὁ, ὄν, = καμῖρσός, Athen. Mechan. p. 10. 23.

καμῖριον, τό, Dim. of καμῖρα, Plat., Hesych. 2. a chamber in the brain, Galen.

3. part of an engine of war, Hero.

καμῖρο-ειδής, ἑς, like a vault, vaulted, Galen.

καμῖρόμοι, Pass. to be vaulted, C. I. 1104.

κάμπος, ὁ, v. κάμπος. II. the plant δελφίνιον, Diosc. Noth. 3. 84.

καμῖρῶδης, ἑς, = καμῖροειδής, Eccl.

καμῖρωμα, τό, a vault, arch, Strab. 738, Eust. Opusc. 69. 17, Galen.

καμῖρῶσις, ἑως, ἡ, a vaulting, arching over, Galen.

καμῖρῶτός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj. vaulted, Strab. 738, Ath. 139 F, 196 C.

καμῖρῆγες, ὧν, οἱ, a kind of fish, Anth. P. 11. 20; but in Einped. 235, 285, for fish generally.

καμῖρσσω, fut. ξω, to shake, (from καμῖς 2, as δονέω from δονᾶς), Hesych.: the gloss καμῖσαι should prob. be καμῖσαι, cf. ἐκάμαζεν, διεκάμαζεν ap. Eund.

καμῖτῖδον, Adv. (κάματος) laboriously, Manetho 4. 622.

καμῖτῖδης, ἄ, ὄν, toilsome, troublesome, wearisome, γῆρας h. Hom. Ven. 247; κόπος Ar. Lys. 542; καμῖτῖδον αὐτμένα φυσῖοντε Ar. Rh. 2. 87;

καμῖτῖδον τὸ ἄρχεν Arist. Mund. 6. 34.

2. tiring, exhausting, σφοδρὰ καὶ κ. πηδημάτα Luc. Salt. 34.

II. pass. bowed down with toil, broken down, worn out, Hdt. 4. 135; of sick persons, whom he had just before called ἀσθενεῖς; cf. Dion. H. 10. 53, Arr. An. 5. 16, 2.

καμῖτῖφόρος, ον, toil-bringing, Eccl.

κάματος, ὁ, (κάμνω) toil, trouble, labour, ἄτερ καμάτου Od. 7. 325; ἄνεν καμάτῳ Pind. P. 12. 50; ἵππων κ. Aesch. Fr. 192. 6; οὐδέποτε ἐν καμάτῳ ἀποπαύσομαι Soph. El. 231, cf. 130 (of the pains of childbirth), Id. O. T. 174; ἐν κάματῳ Eur. Bacch. 68; κ. ὁ πολὺς Luc. Hermot. 71; pl., καμάτων ἄλῃς Anth. P. 9. 359.

2. the effects of toil, distress, weariness, ὅππότε κέν μιν γυῖα λάβῃ κάματος Il. 4. 230, cf. 13. 85, 711, etc.; κ. πολυαῖς γυῖα δέδουκεν 5. 811; αἰθρῶν καὶ καμάτων δεδμημένον Od. 14. 318; ἵππων καὶ καμάτων ἀρημένῳ (so Hor., ludo fatigatumque somno), Od. 6. 2; καμάτων τε καὶ ἀλγέων θυμὸν ἔδοντες 9. 75.

3. illness, Simon. 85. 10; in pl., Dion. H. 10. 53.

II. that which is earned by toil, ἡμέτερος κάματος our hard-won earnings, Od. 14. 417; ἀλλότριον κάματος σφετέρην ἐς γαστέρ' ὠμῶνται Hes. Th. 599, cf. Theogn. 925.

2. the result of labour, like πόνος, Lat. labor, τόνου κ. a thing wrought by the lathe, Aesch. Fr. 55, cf. Anth. P. 6. 206.—

Pöot. word, used in late Prose.

κάματοργία, ἡ, toilsome labour, Eccl.

κάμᾶτόω, = κάμνω, κομῶω, Hesych.; so prob. Joseph. B. J. 2. 17, 7.

κάμᾶτῶδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) toilsome, wearisome, θέρεος κηματαῖος ὥρη Hes. Op. 582; πλαγαί, μέριμναι, Pind. N. 3. 28, Fr. 239; καμᾶτῶδε-στερος Theophr. de Labor. 13.

κάμῃ, Ep. aor. 2 of κάμνω: but 2. κάμῃ, crasis for καὶ ἐμέ.

καμῆλειος, α, ον, of a camel: καμῆλεια (sc. κρέα) camel's-flesh, Porph. de Abst. 1. 14, fin.

καμῆλο-ἐμπορος, ὁ, one who carries his wares on a camel, of merchants travelling in caravans, Strabo 815.

καμῆλίζω, fut. ἴσω, to be like a camel, Heliod. 10. 27.

καμῆλίτης [ῖ], ον, ὁ, a camel-driver, Arist. H. A. 9. 47, 1, Mirab. 2:—

a camel-rider, Heliod. 10. 5, Hdn. 4. 15;—also = καμῆλέμπορος, Strabo 39. 748.

II. κ. βούς, prob. the buffalo, Suid.

καμῆλο-βάτης, ον, ὁ, a camel-rider, Clem. Al. 267.

καμῆλο-βοσκός, ὁ, a camel-herd, Strabo 767.

καμῆλο-κόμος, ον, keeping camels, Eust. ad Dion. P. 954.

καμῆλο-πάρδαλις, ἑως, ἡ, a camelopard, giraffe, Agatharch. ap. Phot. 455. 4, Diod. 2. 51, Ath. 201 C, Heliod. 10. 27.

καμῆλο-πόδιον, τό, = πρᾶσιον, a kind of horehound, Diosc. 3. 119.

καμῆλος [ᾱ], ὁ and ἡ, a camel, Camelus Bactrianus and C. dromedarius (Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 24), first in Hdt. (cf. ὠστραβίω), Aesch. Supp. 285; τοὺς ἔρπασιν τῶν καμῆλων Hdt. 3. 105; κ. ἄμνός a camel-lamb, i. e. young camel, Ar. Av. 1559; κ. δρομάς Plut. Alex. 31.

2. ἡ κ. (like ἡ ἵππος) the camels in an army, as one might say the camelary, camel-brigade, Hdt. 1. 80.—Cf. κάμλος. (Cf. the Hebr. gāmal.)

καμῆλο-τροφέω, to feed, keep camels, Diod. 3. 45.

καμῆλο-ώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) camel-like, Galen. 6. 604, Byz.

κάμιλος, ὁ, acc. to Suid. and Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1030, a rope. The word prob. owes its origin to the well-known passage in the N. T., easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, where a rope has been by some thought a more likely figure than a camel. But the Arabs have a proverb, like an elephant going through a needle's eye; and to swallow a camel is a similar proverbial phrase in Ev. Matth. 23. 24.

καμινάα, ἡ, a furnace, LXX (Ex. 9. 10).

καμινέα, ἡ, furnace-work, Theophr. H. P. 5. 9, 6.

καμινέως, ἑως, ὁ, a furnace-worker, a smith or potter, Diod. 20. 63.

καμινεύτηρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = foreg.; αὐλὸς κ. the pipe of a smith's bellows, Anth. P. 6. 92:—fem. καμινεύτρια, Aristarch. Od. 18. 27.

καμινεύτης, οὗ, ὁ, = καμινέως, Luc. Sacrif. 6.

καμινευτικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for a furnace, Suid.

καμινέω, to heat in a furnace, Arist. Mirab. 48, Fr. 248, Theophr. Lap. 69; σίδηρος καμινεόμενος Strabo 223.

καμινίατος, α, ον, of a furnace, (Byz.); cf. Lob. Phryn. 552.

καμίνιον [μῆ], τό, Dim. of κάμινος, Geop. 2. 3, 9, Byz.

καμίνιτης, ὁ, baked in an oven, ἄρτος Philit. ap. Ath. 115 E.

καμινόθεν, Adv. from a furnace, Nic. Th. 707, Call. Dian. 60.

καμίνω-καύστης, ον, ὁ, one who heats a furnace or oven, Gloss.: fem. καμινωκάστρια, Schol. Od. 18. 26.

κάμινος, ἡ, an oven, furnace, or kiln, for smelting metals, for baking, burning earthenware and bricks, Ep. Hom. 14, Hdt. 1. 179, 4. 164, Aesch. Fr. 280; for baking meat, Hdt. 1. 133;—also a flue for warming a room, Galen. 6. 146;—but never an open fire or stove in a room, Dict. of Antiqu. —Proverbial of one who ate hot dishes, κάμινος οὐκ ἄνθρωπος Croyli. Incert. 1. 4; κάμινον ἔχων ἐν τῷ πνεύματι, of a drunkard, Com. Anon. 269. (Perhaps from √ΚΑΦ, καίω, though the change of F into μ is dub.: the Lat. caninus is borrowed from the Greek.)

κάμινω, οὗς, ἡ:—γῆρὸς κ. an old furnace-woman, i. e. an old woman who worked at a furnace, Od. 18. 27.

κάμινῶδης, ἑς, like an oven or furnace, Strab. 246.

κάμμα, τό, (κάπτω) a Lacedaem. dish (also ψαιστόν), which was supped up with laurel-leaves (καμματίδες), Niccol. ap. Ath. 141 A.

κάμμαρος, ὁ, a kind of lobster, Epich. and Sophron ap. Ath. 306 C; in Galen. 6. 735, καμμαρίς, ἴδος, ἡ; in Lat. canimarus, gammarus; Hesych. gives καμάρους (sic): τὰς ἐρυθρὰς καρίδας; and they are described as ἐρυθράι and λεῖοστρακιδῶσαι by Sophron 52 Ahr.

II. a kind of aconite, Hipp. 418. 24, Diosc. 4. 77.—In Mss. often written κάμπος.

καμματίδες, ὧν, αἰ, v. sub κάμμα.

καμῖν, wrong way of writing κάμ μὲν, Ep. for κατὰ μὲν, as κάμ μὲν ἄροτρον ἄξειαν, for κατὰξίαν μὲν ἄροτρον, Hes. Op. 437; cf. Od. 20. 2; so κάμμεσον for κάμ μέσον, Il. 11. 172: cf. κάγ, κάδ, κάκ.

κάμμες, crasis for καὶ ἄμμες, Aeol. for καὶ ἡμεῖς.

καμμίξας, Ep. for καταμίξας, part. aor. 1 of καταμίγνυμι, v. l. for κ'. ἀμμίξας, i. e. κε ἀναμίξας, Il. 24. 529.

καμμῖνῃ, ἡ, Ep. for καμωμῖνῃ, explained by Schol. ἡ ἐκ καμωμῖνῃς νίκη, victory as the reward of steady courage, εἰ κεν ἐμοὶ Ζεὺς δῶρ καμωμῖνῃ Il. 22. 257, cf. 23. 661, Anth. Plan. 4. 221.

κάμμορον, τό, a cooling medicine, perhaps κῶνειον, Hipp. 418. 24, Galen., etc.; or ἀκόνιτον, Nic. Al. 41; v. Foies. Oecon.

κάμμορος, ον, Ep. for κατὰμορος, subject to destiny, i. e. ill-fated, περὶ πάντων κάμμορε φωτῶν Od. 11. 216, cf. 2. 351, 5. 160;—never in Il.

καμμῖν, Ep. and poet. for κατὰμῖν; in Att. only used by Alex. Incert. 71; also in late writers; v. Phryn. 339.

κάμνω, lengthd. from √ΚΑΜ, which appears in fut. and aor.: fut.

καμῶμαι, καμεί Soph. Tr. 1215; καμείται Il. 2. 389, Aesch.; Ep. inf. —εἶσθαι Ap. Rh. 3. 580:—aor. ἐκάμην, inf. καμείν, Ep. subj. redupl. κεκάμην, κεκάμηναι, κεκάμηναι Il. 1. 168, 7. 5, 17. 658 (where Aristarch. read κεκάμην, etc.):—pf. κέκαμκα, Il. 6. 262, Att.; plqpf. ἐκεκαμῆσαν Thuc. 3. 98; Ep. part. κεκαμῆς, κεκαμῆται, κεκαμῆται Il. 23. 232, 6. 261, Od. 10. 31; κεκαμῆτας Il. 11. 802; κεκαμῆτας in Thuc. 3. 59 is prob. an error for κεκαμῆκτας:—Med., aor. ἐκάμωμην, Ep. καμ-, Od. 9. 130, Il. 18. 341.

I. trans. to work, of smith's work, μήτηρ, τὴν χαλκῆς κάμον ἄνδρες wrought it, Il. 4. 187, 216; εἰπε πάνθ' ὅπλα κάμε when he had wrought them all, 18. 614; σκήπτρον . . τὸ μὲν Ἥφαιστος κάμε τεύχων 2. 101, cf. 8. 195; also, κ. νῆας Od. 9. 126; πέπλον Il. 5. 338, cf. Od. 15. 105; ἵππον 11. 523; λέχος 23. 189. 2. in aor. med., to win by toil; τὰς (sc. γυναῖκας) αὐτοὶ καμόμεθα βίρφι τε δουρί τε μακρῷ Il. 18. 341.

3. in same tense, to work or till by labour, οἱ κέ σφιν καὶ νῆσον . . ἐκάμοντο Od. 9. 130; ἱρὸν . . ὃ δ' ἐκάμοντο Ap. Rh. 2. 718, cf. Phillet. 7. That this was the orig. sense is confirmed by the mod. Gr. phrase, με κάμης τό do not so, Curt. Gr. Et. p. 102.

II. intr. to work, labour, ὅπρι τινος Thuc. 2. 41:—then, from the effect of continued work, to be weary, ἀνδρὶ δὲ κεκαμῆται μένος μέγα οἶνος ἀέξει Il. 6. 261, cf. 11. 802; μάλα πολλὰ κ. 8. 22; τινι for one, Od. 14. 65; with an acc. of the part in which weariness is felt, οὐδὲ τι γυῖα . . κόμειν nor is he weary in limb, Il. 19. 170, etc.; περὶ δ' ἔγχει χεῖρα καμείται Il. 2. 389; ὃ δ' ἀρίστερον ὦμον ἐκαμειν 16. 106:—also very often c. part., κάμειν πολεμίζων, ἐλαύνων, ἐρεθίζων, δακρυχέουσα, θέουσα, is weary of fighting, rowing, etc., Il. 1. 168, 7. 5, 17. 658, etc.; οὐ μὲν θνη κάμετον . . ἄλλουςι Τρῶας 8. 448; ἐκάμον δέ μοι ὅσσε πάντῃ παπαινόντι Od. 12. 232; but in a diff. sense, οὐκ ἐκαμον τανύων I found no trouble in stringing the bow, i.e. did it without trouble, 21. 426, cf. Il. 8. 448:—in Att. often with a negat., οὐτοὶ καμῶμαι . . λέγουσα I shall never be tired of saying, Aesch. Eum. 881; μὴ κάμης λέγων Eur. I. A. 1143; οὐκ ἀν κάμοιμι τὰς κακὰς κτείνων Id. Or. 1590; οὐκ ἐν κάμοιμ' ἀρχουμένη Ar. Lys. 541, cf. Plat. Gorg. 740 C, Legg. 921 E, etc.:—c. dat., κ. δαπάναις to grow tired in spending, spare expense, Pind. P. 1. 175.

2. to give over fighting with another; to be worsted, Ib. 1. 151, 156; τὸ κάμον στρατοῦ the part that was hard-pressed, Eur. Supp. 709. 3. to be sick or ill, suffer under illness, of κάμοντες (pres. part.) the sick, Hdt. 1. 197, cf. Soph. Ph. 282, Ar. Nub. 768, Andoc. 9. 20, Plat., etc.; καμῶσα ἀπέθανε having fallen sick, Andoc. 16. 3, cf. Dem. 307. 29; c. acc. cogn., κάμειν νόσον Eur. Heracl. 990, Plat. Rep. 408 E; κ. τὴν ποδάγραν Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 1; but also, κ. τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς Hdt. 2. 111; κ. τὰ σώματα to be ill or distemper'd in body, Plat. Gorg. 478 A:—also c. dat. modii, κ. πάθῃ Pind. P. 8. 68; νοσῆματι Arist. H. A. 8. 21, 1; and used like a Pass., κ. ὑπὸ νόσον Hdn. 3. 14, 4; ἀπὸ τοῦ τραύματος Luc. Tox. 60.

4. generally, to suffer, be distressed or afflicted, στρατοῦ καμύντος Aesch. Ag. 670; τῷ πεποιημένῳ κ. μεγάλως Hdt. 1. 118, cf. Aesch. Ag. 482, Eur. Med. 1138, H. F. 293; οὐ καμεί τοῦμόν μέρος will not have to complain . . Soph. Tr. 1215:—also, κ. ἐν τινι Eur. Hec. 306, I. A. 966; so, of a ship, νεὺς καμύσσης ποντίῳ πρὸς κύματι Aesch. Theb. 210:—c. acc. cogn., οὐκ ἴσον καμὸν ἐμὸι λύπῃς not having borne an equal share of grief, Soph. El. 532; καμύστος κ. Hdn. 3. 6.

5. οἱ καμύντες (aor. part.) those who have done their work, Lat. defuncti, i.e. the dead, Il. 3. 278; βροτῶν εἰδῶλα καμύντων Od. 11. 476; εἰδῶλα καμ. 24. 14, Il. 23. 72, cf. Aesch. Supp. 231, etc.; so, in Att., κεκαμῆκότες Soph. Fr. 268, Eur. Supp. 756; in Prose, οἱ κεκμ. Thuc. 3. 59, Plat. Legg. 718 A, 927 B, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 11, 6:—but in Eur. Tro. 96 κεκαμῆκότες are the spirits of the dead, Lat. dii manes.—The pf. is always intr.

καμπάλεος, α, ον, (καμῆ) = καμπύς, Hesych.

κάμπανος, ὁ, = στατήρ, Gloss.; v. Ducang.

καμπασί-γοννος, ον, bending the knees, Hesych.; cf. καμψίπους.

καμπασί-γυιος, ον, bending the limbs, παίγνια κ. ρυτῆς, Orph. Fr. 17.

καμψή, ἡ, (v. κάμπτω), of a river, winding, of a river, Hdt. 1. 185; Εὐβοῖδα κ., of the Euripus, Aesch. Fr. 27.

καμπύς, turning-post, Lat. flexus curviciuli, περὶ ταῖσι καμπαῖς ἡνίοχοι πεπωκότες Ar. Pax 904; καμπαῖσι δρόμων Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 224; εὐλαβηθῆναι περὶ τὴν κ. Plat. Ion 537 A: metaph., μῦθον ἐς καμψὴν ἄγειν to bring a speech to its middle or turning point, Eur. El. 659; so, καμπὰς ποιεῖσθαι Plat. Phaedo 72 B; cf. κάμπτω II, καμπτῆρ II.

III. in Music, a turn, sudden change, καμπαὶ ἀσμάτων Philostr. 620; v. sub κακότεχνος, and cf. κάμπτω III, κατακάμπτω: also in Rhetoric, the turn of a sentence, Dem. Phal. 5. 17.

IV. the bend or flexure of a limb, τῶν δακτύλων, τῶν ὠμῶν, τῶν ἰσχίων, τῶν βραχιόνων, etc., Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 26, al.; of the head, οὐκ ἐγχεύσατο καμπὰς Plat. Tim. 75 C, cf. 74 E; v. κάμπτω I.

κάμπτω (paroxyt.), ἡ, a caterpillar, Lat. eruea, Hipp. 263. 36, al.; of the silk-worm, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 10, etc.

II. a fabulous Indian monster, Diod. 3. 72, Nonn. D. 18. 237. Cf. κάμπος. (Cf. the Vedic kapand (a worm, caterpillar): Curt. questions its connexion with κάμπτω, though it is difficult to doubt this, cf. the remark of Arist. de Incess. An. 7. 5, [τὰ ἀποδα] δυοὶ χρώμενα προέρχεται καμπαῖς κτλ.)

κάμπιος, ἡ, ον, (καμψή) bent, turning, δρόμος Eur. I. T. 81:—also κάμπιος, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 213, etc.; κάμπιος, Hesych.

κάμπιος, εὐς, τὸ, a sea-monster, Lyc. 414; cf. ἱππόκαμπος.

καμπτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a bend, an angle, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 6, Strabo 655.

II. the turning-point in the δίαυλος, which was the goal in the single race, like καμψή II, Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 2, cf. Babr. 29. 4; metaph., κ. βίον the turn of life, Herodes ap. Stob. 591. 34; κ. πύματος life's last turn or course, Anth. P. 12. 257; cf. κάμπτω II.

καμπτήρια, ἡ, = καμπτῆρ II, Tzet. Hist. 8. 27.

καμπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, readily bending, flexible, δακτύλον τὸ κ. Arist. H. A. 1. 15. 3; κίνησις ἡ κ. Id. de Spir. 7. 1; φωνάριον Poll. 4. 64.

καμπτός, ἡ, ὄν, flexible, Plat. Tim. 44 E, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9. 6. II. as Subst. = καμπτῆρ II, Schol. Ar. Nub. 28, E. M. 609. 29, Aquila V. T.

κάμπτρα, ἡ, v. sub κόμψα:—καμπτήρ-ποιός, ὁ, a basket-maker, Gloss.

κάμπτω, fut. κάμψω Soph. O. C. 91, Ep. inf. —έμεν Il. 19. 72: aor. ἐκάμψα Hom., Att.:—Pass., fut. καμψήσονται Aristid., etc.: aor. ἐκάμψθην Aesch., Thuc.: pf. inf. κεκαμψῆσαι Hipp. 830 F, part. κεκαμψῆς (ἐπι-, συγ-) Id. 37, Xen. Eq. 7, 2. (From √KAMII, which appears

in καμψ-ῆ, καμψ-ῶλος; γνάμψ-ω, ᾄ-γραμψ-τος are still stronger forms: cf. Skt. kump-as (crippled), Lith. kamp-as (angulus), kump-as (curvus); perh. also Skt. kũk, kũlk-ō (se incurvare).)

To bend, curve, ὅρα ἵτον κάμψῃ that he may bend it into a chariot-rail, Il. 4. 486 (cf. ὑποκάμψῃ); often, γόνυ κ. to bend the knee so as to sit down and rest, φημί μιν ἀσπασίως γόνυ κάμψειν Il. 7. 118, cf. 19. 72; ὃ δ' ἄρ' ἄμφω γούνατ' ἐκαμψεν χεῖρας τε στίβαρος Od. 5. 453; οὐ κάμπτων γόνυ, i.e. never resting, Aesch. Fr. 32; ἄσμενος τάν . . κάμψειν γόνυ Ib. 396; ἴζω . . κάμψας γόνυ Eur. Hec. 1150; so, κ. κῶλα Soph. O. C. 19; then, κάμπτειν alone, to sit down, rest, Ib. 85, Eur. Hec. 1079; also, γόνυ κ. to bend the knee in worship, LXX (Isai. 45. 23), Ep. Rom. 11. 5, etc.; (so, τίθεναι τὰ γούνατα Ev. Marc. 15. 19, etc.):—Pass. to bend oneself, opp. to ἐκτενέσθαι, Plat. Tim. 74 B; ἡ κεκαμμένη (sc. γραμμῇ) a bent line, Arist. Metaph. 4. 6, 14.

II. to turn or guide a horse or chariot round the turning-post (καμπτῆρ II, cf. καμψή II); hence, of the horse or chariot, κάμψαι διαύλου θάτερον κῶλον πάλιν to double the post (καμπτῆρ) and return along the second half of the δίαυλος, Aesch. Ag. 344; κάμπτοντος ἵππου as the horse was turning, Soph. El. 744; κ. περὶ νύσσαν Theocr. 24. 117; hence, metaph., κ. βίον to make the last turn in the course of life, Soph. O. C. 91; κ. βίον τέλος Eur. Hipp. 87, cf. Hel. 1666, El. 956; διὰ λόγον κάμψαι κακὰ to end evils by reasoning, Id. Supp. 748.

2. so also of scamen, to double a headland, Ἥρακλεις στήλας Hdt. 4. 42; τὸ ἀκρωτήριον, τὴν ἀκρὴν Id. 4. 43, 7. 122; ὡς δὲ τὴν ἀκρὰν κάμπτοντες ἡμάς εἶδον Menand. 'Al. 9, cf. Aeschro ap. Ath. 335 C; Μαλέαν κ. Ποῖτα ap. Strabo 378, Diod. 13. 64, etc.; also, κ. περὶ ἀκρὰν Ar. Ach. 96; also, κ. κόλπον to wind round the bay, Hdt. 7. 58.

3. absol., πάλιν κ. to turn back, Eur. Bacch. 1225, cf. Rhes. 235; ἐγγὺς τῶν ἑμῶν κάμπταις φρενῶν (vulg. κάμπτη) thou comest near my meaning, Id. I. T. 815.

III. in Music, κάμπτων με καὶ στρέφω ὅλην διέφθορεν (sc. Phrynis) with his turns and twists, Pherecr. Xeip. 1. 15, v. καμψή III; κ. νέας ἀψίδας ἐπὶαν Ar. Thesm. 53; κ. φῶδας Philostr. 180.

IV. metaph., like Lat. flectere, inflectere, κάμπτειν τινὰ to bend or bow one down, humble, Pind. P. 2. 94:—Pass. to be bent or bowed down, πημοναῖσι Aesch. Fr. 237, 306, cf. 513, Thuc. 3. 58; κάμπτομαι I submit, Plat. Prot. 320 B, etc.; κάμπτεσθαι καὶ ἔλκεσθαι πρὸς φιλοσοφίαν Id. Rep. 494 E; κ. ἐπὶ τὸ ψεύδος to be warped to deceitful practices, Id. Theat. 173 A.

καμπύλη (sc. βακτηρία), ἡ, a crooked staff, like the Rom. lituus, Ar. ap. Poll. 10. 173, Plut. 2. 790 B, Alciphro 3. 3.

καμπύλιζω, = sq., Phot., Suid.

καμπύλλω, Ion. for κάμπτω, to bend, crook, Hipp. Art. 826 in Pass.; in Med., Ib. 812: καμπυλεῖω in Erotian.

καμπύλο-εἶδής, ἐς, appearing crooked, Plut. 2. 1121 C.

καμπύλοεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for καμπύλος, Anth. P. 6. 28.

καμπύλοδομαι, Pass. to become curved, Achmcs Onir. p. 54.

καμπύλδ-πρυμνος, ον, with rounded stern, Schol. Il. 2. 392.

καμπύλδρ-ρῖν, ἴνος, ὁ, ἡ, crook-nosed, E. M. 395. 36, Hesych. s.v. γρυπός:—also καμπύλδρρῖνος, ον, Malal.

καμπύλος [ῶ], ἡ, αῖ, (κάμπτω) bent, crooked, curved, opp. to εὐθύς, of a bow, κ. τόξα Il. 3. 17, etc.; ἄρμα 5. 231; κ. κύκλα, of wheels, Ib. 722; ἄρτρα h. Hom. Cer. 309; δίφρος Pind. I. 4. 49 (3. 47); ὄχημα Aesch. Supp. 183; κ. ἐς τὸ ἔξω Hipp. Art. 780; καμπύλα τε καὶ εὐθέα Plat. Rep. 602 C:—metaph., κ. μέλος an ode of varied metre, Simon: 36.—Cf. καμπύλη.

καμπύλοστος, ἦρος, ὁ, crookedness, curvature, Hipp. 153 B, Arist. Categ. 8, 20, P. A. 1. 3, 11, etc.

καμπύλ-οχος, ον, with curved carriage, of the plough, Orph. ap. Clem. Al. 675. fin. (ut Lob. pro vulg. καμπύλ-οχος).

κάμψα, ἦς, ἡ, a basket, case, casket, Hesych.; written κάψα in Phot. and Suid., cf. Lat. cappa, capsula: κάμπτρα in late Gr., v. Ducang.:—Dim. καμψίον, τό, Hesych.; καμπτῆριον, Geop. 10. 21, 10:—also καμψ-άκης, ου, ὁ, a cruse, flask, ἐλαίου LXX (Judith. 10. 5, cf. 3 Regg. 17. 12 and 16); καψάκιον, τό, Hesych.

καμψάνεμα, τό, rosemary, Diosc. 3. 87.

καμψι-δίαυλος, ον, turning the post (καμπτῆρ) so as to run the whole δίαυλος: metaph. of a harp-player, running quickly up and down the strings, χεῖρ κ. Teleclid. Teacst. 5.

καμψικίζω, = βαρβαρίζω, Hesych.

καμψίον, τό, v. sub κάμψα.

καμψί-ουρος, ον, bending the tail, v. σκίουρος.

καμψί-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πον, τό, bending the foot, in running, i.e. swift-running, Ἐρινός Aesch. Theb. 791:—Hesych. cites also καμψείγοντος.

κάμψις, εὐς, ἡ, (κάμπτω) a bending, Plat. Tim. 74 A; κάμψιν ἔχειν to have a bend, of joints, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 11.

καμψός, ἡ, ὄν, (κάμπτω) crooked, bent, like γαμψός, Hesych.

κάμων [ᾶ], ἀνος, = σκαμανία, Nic. Al. 484.

κάν, poet. for κατὰ before ν, κὰν νόμον Pind. O. 8. 103; cf. καμμέν.

κάν, crasis for καὶ ἐν.

κάν (not κάψ), by crasis, I. for καὶ ἄν . . Hes. Op. 355, and often in Att.:—not often when καὶ is simply copulative, Plat. Phaedo 79 A, Gorg. 514 D; but frequent when καὶ is intensive, ὅγε κὰν μέγα δόη even a great thing, Hes. I. c.; κακὸν δὲ κὰν ἐν ἡμέρᾳ γνούς μηδ' Soph. O. T. 615, cf. 591, Aj. 45, etc.; sometimes repeated after or before a

Verb with *ἀν*, *ἀνδρα* *χρή* .. *δοκεῖν πεσεῖν ἂν κὰν ἀπὸ σμικροῦ κακοῦ* Ib. 1078; *ἐπεὶ κὰν σὺ .. ἢ τίς σε διδάξειεν .. βελτίων ἂν γένοιτο* Plat. Prot. 318 B, cf. Rep. 515 D; this usage is common in the phrase *κὰν εἰ*, where *καί* properly belongs to *εἰ*, even if, and *ἀν* to the Verb that follows in apodosis, *γὺν δέ μοι δοκεῖ, κὰν ἀβείβαν εἰ καταγινώσκω, τὰ προσήκοντα ποιεῖν* (for *καὶ εἰ καταγινώσκω, ποιεῖν ἂν*) Dem. 530. 22, ubi v. Buttin.;—hence, 2. *κὰν* came to be used, even when the Verb in apodosis was of a tense that could not be joined with *ἀν*, as, *κὰν εἰ πολλὰ [αἱ ἀρεταί] .. εἰσιν, ἔν γέ τι εἶδος ταῦτ' ὅν ἅπασαι ἔχουσι* Plat. Meno 72 C; *κὰν εἰ μή τῳ δοκεῖ* Id. Rep. 473 A, 579 D, cf. 408 B, Phaedo 71 B, Soph. 247 E, etc.; often so in Arist., v. Bonitz, Index. 3. in later Gr. *κὰν*, even not before *εἰ*, came to be used simply as a stronger form of *καί*, even, *κὰν νεκρῷ χάρισαι τὰ σὺ χεῖλεα* Theocrit. 23. 41, cf. 35; *οἷς οὐδὲ κὰν ὄνος ὑπῆρξε πάποτε* Luc. Tim. 20, cf. D. Deor. 5. 2, etc., v. Meineke. Menand. Mισοῦμ. 11, and cf. Soph. El. 1480 *ἀλλὰ μοι πάρες κὰν σμικρὸν εἰπεῖν*. II. for *καὶ ἂν* = (ἐάν), and if, even if, *αὐθιγὰ*, with the same moods as *ἐάν*, Soph. Aj. 15, Ar. Ach. 957, 1021, Plat., etc. 2. *κὰν .. κὰν .., whether .., or .., Lat. sive .., sive .., Dem. 774. 7.*

κἀνάβινος, *η*, *ον*, of or for a block-figure, *κηρός* Hesych.; *σῶμα κ. α* body so lean as to be a mere skeleton, Anth. P. 11. 107;—in both places the MSS. give *κἀνάβιον*.

κἀνάβος or *κἀνάβος*, *ὁ*, a wooden block round which artists moulded wax or clay, a block-figure, Hesych., Poll. 7. 164., 10. 189; cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 305. 7.

2. a rough drawing of the human frame, displaying the veins, etc., Arist. H. A. 3. 5, 3, G. A. 2. 6, 18.

3. metaph. a lean person, as we say a skeleton, Strattis Kiv. 3, Hesych. [*κᾶ*—, Anth. P. 11. 107; and Meineke writes it *κἀναβος* in Strattis l. c.]

κἀνάβρον or rather *κἀναβρον*, *τό*, (*κἀννα*) a cane or wicker carriage, Hesych., Eust. 1344. 44; Agesilans used it, Xen. Ages. 8; and, speaking of the same incident, Plut. Ages. 19 describes it as made in the form of *γρυπῆς* and *τραγέλαφοι*.

κἀνάσσω, fut. *ξω*, to make a sharp gurgling sound with water, as in the throat or pouring into a vessel, Hesych., Poll. 10. 85; elsewhere only in compds. *δια-*, *ἐγ-*, *ἐκ-κἀνάσσω*, and these seem not to be used in the pres. (From *√KAN*, whence also *καναχῆ*, *-έω*, *-ίζω*, and *κόν-αβος*; cf. Skt. *kaikani* (campana), cf. Lat. *cano*, *cantus*.)

κἀναστρον, *τό*, (*κἀνν*) = *κἀνεον*, a wicker basket, Lat. *canistrum*, Hesych.; also *κἀναστρον* Poll. 10. 85; and *κἀνιστρον* in the Swallow-song in Bgk. Lyr. p. 883.

II. an earthen vessel, dish, elsewhere *τρύβλιον*, Ep. Hom. 14. 3 (Wolf parox. *κατάστρα*), Nicoph. Incert. 2.

κἀναῶν, a Verb expressing various sounds, *κἀναῶν* *δε* *χαλκὸς rang*, clashed, Od. 19. 469; *καναχούσι* *πηγαί* splash, Cratin. Puv. 7; *καναχῶν* *ὀλόφωνος* *ἀλέκτωρ* crowing, Id. *Ωρ.* 1; c. acc. cogn., *κ. μέλος* to let a song ring loud, Ar. Rh. 4. 907. Cf. *καναχίζω*.

κἀναῆ, *ἡ*, (*κἀνάσσω*) a sharp sound; esp. the ring or clang of metal, *δεινὴν .. πῆλγῃ βαλλομένην καναχὴν ἔχε* Il. 16. 105, cf. 794; *καναχὴ δ' ἦν ἡμῖνοιον loud* rang their tramp, Od. 6. 82; *ὀδόντων μέν* *καναχὴ* *πέκον* the gnashing of teeth, Il. 19. 365, cf. Hes. Sc. 164; in pl., lb. 160:—so later, *χρυσού κ.* Soph. Ant. 130; *καναχὰ αὐλῶν* the sound of flutes, Pind. P. 10. 60, cf. Soph. Tr. 642, and v. sq.; also of the lyre, h. Hom. Ar. 185.

κἀναῆχθῃ, Adv. with a sharp loud noise, *ποταμοὶ καναχῆδ' ῥέοντες* Hes. Th. 367, cf. Ar. Rh. 3. 71; of flutes, v. sub *μίτρα*.

καναχῆδης, *ἔς*, = *καναχῆς*, Gaz. Ephr. 2. 162: Lob. *καναχῶδης*.

κἀναῆχθόν, Adv., = *foreg.*, Dion. P. 145, Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 1. 3.

κἀναῆ-πους, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, *πουν*, *τό*, with sounding feet, of the horse, Lat. *sonipes*, Hes. ap. Plut. 2. 154 A. Opp. C. 2. 431.

κἀναῆχῃ, *ἔς*, of water, *plashing*, *κ. δάκρυ* Aesch. Cho. 152; cf. *καναχῇ*, *-ῆδ'.*

κἀναῆξίω, = *καναχέω*, *κἀναῆξί* *δε* *δοῦρα* Il. 12. 36; *δῶμα σμερδάλεον καναῆξί* Od. 10. 399, cf. Hes. Sc. 373.

κἀναχός, *ἡ*, *ὄν*, = *καναχῆς*, noisy, *κ. βάτραχοι* Nic. Th. 620.

κἀνδαρος, *ὁ*, = *ἀνδραῖς*, Hesych. (Cf. *canedo*.)

κἀνδαυλος, *ὁ*, a kind of Lydian dish, of which there were several varieties, Nicostr. Μαγ. 1, Alex. Πανν. 1. 2 and 17, Philem. Παρ. 1, Menand. Troph. 1. 11; written *κἀνδύλος* in Ar. Fr. 624 (v. Dind. Schol. Pac. 122), Menand. Pseud. 1. 6.

κἀνδήλη, *ἡ*, Lat. *candela*, a candle, torch, Ath. 701 A: *κἀνδήλαπτης*, *ου*, *ὁ*, and prob. *κἀνδήλαυρος*, *ὁ*, a candle-lighter, C. I. 9528.

κἀνδύς, *υος*, *ἡ*, a Median double or upper garment with sleeves, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 2, An. 1. 5, 8; *κ. πακίλος* C. I. 155. 21; v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 246. 5:—a form *κἀνδύς* seems to occur in C. I. 155. 60.

κἀνδύταλις, *ἡ*, a clothes-press, Maced. word in Diphil. *Ἐπιδ.* 1, Menand. Asp. 8 (ap. Poll. 10. 137); also *κἀνδύταλη* or *-άνη*, Hesych.; pl. *κἀνδύτανες* (or *-εις*), Poll. 7. 79, Phot.; so also *κἀνδύλη*, Hesych.

κἀνειον, *τό*, Ep. for sq. II. the lid of a vessel, Hipp. 648. 45.

κἀνεον [*ᾶ*], *τό*, Ep. also *κἀνεον*, Att. contr. *κανοῦν*: (*κἀννα*) :—a basket of reed or cane, esp. a bread-basket, Lat. *canistrum*, *καλοῖς ἐν κἀνεοῖσιν* Il. 9. 217; *περικαλλέας ἐκ κἀνεοῖο* Od. 17. 343, etc., cf. *Ἰδτ.* 1. 119; made of bronze, *χάλκεον κἀνεον* Il. 11. 630; of gold, *χρυσεία κἀνεῖα* Od. 10. 355; of clay, *κεράμιον* Dion. H. 2. 23:—it was used for the sacred barley at sacrifices, *ἔχεν οὐλὰς ἐν κἀνέῳ* Od. 3. 442; *κανοῦν ἐνθήκεται* Eur. El. 1142, cf. II. F. 926, Aeschin. 70. 31; *τὸ κανοῦν* *ὀλὰς* *ἔχον* Ar. Pax 948, cf. Ach. 244, 253, Av. 850; offered as a votive gift, C. I. 1570 b. 3, 2855. 21.

κἀνήν, Dor. aor. 2 inf. of *καίνω*, Theocr.

κἀνή, *γρος*, *ὁ*, a mat of reeds such as the Athen. women took with them when they went out, Lex Solonis ap. Plut. Sol. 21; proverb., *ὁ* *ῥα*

κἀνῆς τῆς κοίτης ὑπερέχει, of those who make a shew abroad with poverty at home, Crates *Ἦρ.* 5, cf. Phot. s. v.

κἀνήπιον, *τό*, Dim. of *κἀνεον*, Poll. 6. 86., 10. 90.

κἀνήτο-πούς, *ὄν*, making reed mats, prob. in Hippon. 104.

κἀνήφορέω, to carry the sacred basket in procession, Ar. Lys. 646, 1194, Eccl. 732, C. I. 431 b (add.), al.; *τῷ Διὶ τῷ βασιλεί* Plut. 2. 771 F; *ἰαίδι* C. I. 2298, cf. 3602-3;—v. *κἀνήφόρος*.

κἀνήφορία, *ἡ*, the office of a *κἀνήφορος*, Plat. Hipparch. 229 C.

κἀνήφόρος, *ον*, carrying a basket:—*Κἀνήφοροι*, *αἱ*, Basket-bearers, at Athens, maidens who carried on their heads baskets containing the sacred things used at the feasts of Demeter, Bacchus and Athena, Ar. Ach. 242, 260, Av. 1551, Inscr. Att. in Ussing p. 46; v. Scholl. II. c., and Hesych.; also, *κἀν. θεᾶς* *Ἀρτέμιδος* Inscr. Pisid. in C. I. 4362. The Athen. *κἀνήφοροι* were to be above 10 years old, wore their hair powdered, carried a string of dried figs, and had parasols held over them. Their office, which was highly honourable, was called *κἀνήφορία*, and the Verb *κἀνήφορέω*. Female figures of this kind, supporting a basket on their head with both hands, were frequent subjects for works of art; the most celebrated were the *Κἀνήφοροι* of Polycleitus and Scopas, cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 422. 7.

κἀνάρεως, *ὁ*, name of a kind of vine from which was made *οἶνος κἀν-θαρίτης*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 15, 5: v. l. *κἀνάρης* in Hesych. *κἀνάρης*, *κἀνάριον*, *τό*, Dim. of *κἀνάρης* II, Plut. 2. 461 E; cf. Mein. Epigen. *Ἦρ.* 1. *κἀνάρης*, *ἴδος*, *ἡ*, name of several insects, esp. 1. a blistering fly, *Cantharis vesicatoria*, Arist. H. A. 5. 8, 3, etc. 2. a beetle hurful to corn, Plat. Com. *Ἐαπρ.* 2, Arist. H. A. 4. 7, 1, Nic. Al. 115; also to fruits, etc., Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 22.

II. a kind of fish, Numen. ap. Ath. 326 F.

κἀνάριτης οἶνος, *ὁ*, wine from the vine *κἀνάρεως*, Plin. 14. 9.

κἀνάρω-ειδής, *ἔς*, like a beetle, Philus Prop. An. 43. 3.

κἀνάρης, *ὁ*, Lat. *cantharus*, a kind of beetle, worshipped in Egypt, Aesch. Fr. 232, Soph. Fr. 173, Epich. ap. Schol. Ar. Pax 72:—proverb., *κἀνάρου σκιά*, of some paltry fear, Paroemiogr. p. 200; for Ar. Lys. 695, v. *μαγεύομαι*.

II. a sort of drinking-cup, Lat. *cantharus*, *scarabaeus*, Phryn. (Κωμ. 1), etc., ap. Ath. 473 sq.

III. a kind of Naician boat, Ar. Pax 143, cf. Meineke Menand. 122; v. *κόρα-βος* III.

IV. a sea-fish, also in Lat. *cantharus*, the sea-bream, Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 3.

V. a mark or knot on the tongue of the Egyptian god Apis, Hdt. 3. 28; *nodus* in Plin. 8. 71.

VI. a woman's ornament, Antiph. Boiwt. 4; prob. a gem, like the *scarabaei* of the ancient Egyptians, v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 230.

κἀνθαρ-ᾤλεθρος (not *-ὀλεθρος*), *ὁ*, death-to-beetles, as a part of Thrace was called, Arist. Mirab. 120, Strabo 330, Plut. 2. 473 E, Antig. Car. 14; cf. Lob. Phryn. 705.

κἀνθεν, crasis for *καὶ ἐνθεν*, Soph. Aj. 725.

κἀνήλια, *ων*, *τά*, Lat. *clitellae*, a pack-saddle for loading beasts of burden, or the panniers at the sides of a pack-saddle, Ar. Vesp. 169; hence, any large baskets, for carrying grapes at the vintage, Artem. 4. 6, Geop. 6. 11, Hesych.

II. the wooden frame that rises in a curve at a ship's stern, Hesych.

κἀνήλιος, *ὁ*, = *κἀνθων*, a large sort of ass for carrying burdens, a pack-ass, Lat. *cantherius*, Ar. Lys. 290, Luc. Pseudol. 3; *ὄνος κἀνθ.* Hermipp. *Ἀπρωτ.* 5, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 11, Plat. Symp. 221 E, etc.:—metaph. an ass, blockhead, Lysipp. Incert. 1, Luc. Jup. Trag. 31.

κἀνήλια, *ων*, *αἱ*, = *κἀνήλια*, Artemid. 4. 6.

κἀνήσις, *ἴδος*, *ἡ*, ass's dung, Hesych.

κἀνήσις, *ὁ*, the corner of the eye, Arist. H. A. 1. 9, 2, P. A. 2. 13, 1, Nic. Th. 673:—poët. the eye, Call. Fr. 150, Moschio ap. Stob. 561. 43, Opp. C. 4. 118, etc. II. the fellow of a wheel, Lat. *canthus*, E. M. 364. 29, Schol. cf. Persius 5. 71.

κἀνήλη, *ἡ*, a swelling, tumour, Aesch. Fr. 216.

κἀνήδης, *ἔς*, curved, Call. Fr. 204.

κἀνθων, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, = *κἀνήλιος*, a pack-ass, Ar. Vesp. 179, Anth. P. 11. 383, 399:—hence Trygaeus, in Ar. Pax 82, calls his beetle *κἀνθων*, with a play on *κἀνθαρος*.

κἀνίας, *ου*, *ὁ*, = *κἀνεον*, dub. in Hesych.

κἀνίς, crasis for *καὶ ἄνις* = *ἀνευ*, Megar. ap. Ar. Ach. 834.

κἀνίσκιον, *τό*, Dim. of *κἀνεον*, Ar. Fr. 208, Ptol. ap. Ath. 229 D.

κἀνιστρον, *τό*, v. sub *κἀνιστρον*.

κἀννα or *κἀνήνη*, *ἡ*, *ῥα*, a reed, Lat. *canna*: a reed-mat, Lat. *storea*, Cratin. Puv. 12, cf. Poll. 10. 184; in pl. a reed-fence, railing, Ar. Vesp. 394, cf. Pherecr. Inv. 8. (Hence *κἀναθρον* or *κἀναβρον*, *κἀνεον*:—perh. the Root is Semitic, cf. Hebr. *kāneh*.)

κἀνάβινος, *η*, *ον*, *hempen*, of *hempe*, like it, Anth. P. 11. 325.

κἀνάβιον, *τό*, =sq., Diosc. 3. 165, Geop. 13. 11, 9.

κἀνάβης, *ἡ*, gen. *ιος* Hdt. 4. 74, *ἔως* Galen, Poll. 7. 72; acc. *κἀνάβιν* Moschio ap. Ath. 206 F; also *κἀνάβιδα* (not *-βίδα*) Hdt. l. c., Paus. 6. 26, 6:—*hempe*, Soph. Fr. 231, Hdt., etc.; in pl. *hempe-seed*, Ephipp. Kud. 2:—it was burnt, and so used to medicate vapour-baths, Hdt. 4. 75; hence *κἀναβισθῆναι* to take a vapour-bath, Hesych. (Cf. Skt. *śāyam*, Lat. *cannabis*; Lith. *kannapes*; A. S. *hænep*; O. H. G. *hanf*, etc.)

κἀνάβος, *ἡ*, = *foreg.*, Poll. 10. 176.

κἀναβρον, *τό*, = *κἀνάβρον*.

κἀνεύσας, Ep. for *κατανεύσας*, as Wolf in Od. 15. 464.

κἀνεύσασθαι, poet. for *καὶ ἀνανεύσασθαι*.

κἀνήτοποιός, v. *κἀνήτ*.

κἀνόμων, less correct form for *κἀν* (i. e. *κατὰ*) *νόμον*, Pind.

κἀνοντίας, *ἡ*, *ὄν*, (*κἀννα*) made of reed, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 840.

κἀνονίος, *ὁ*, one as straight as a *κἀνών*, a straight, slight, well-made man, Lat. *ad anussim factus*, Hipp. Aër. 294.

κανονίζω, (*κανών*) *to measure or judge by rule*, Longin. 16. 4: *to measure, regulate, square*, τὰς πράξεις ἡδονὴ καὶ λύπη Arist. Eth. N. 2. 3, 8; τοῖσιν [τοῖς πλάγιον] κανονίζεται αἰών Anth. P. append. 40. II. in Gramm., *κανονίζεται it follows the rule*. III. in Eccl. *to receive into the canon of Scripture*.

κανονικός, ἡ, ὄν, (*κανών*) *regular, according to rule*, Eust. 113. 40, etc.:—on the sense in Eccl., v. sub *κανών*:—Adv. —*κῶς*, Artemid. proem. fin. II. ἡ —*κῆ* (sc. *τέχνη*), *theoretical music*, in which the notes of the scale are measured acc. to the different ἁρμονίαι, Gell. 16. 18, Eucl., etc.:—οἱ κανονικοί, *theoretic musicians*, applied to the Pythagoreans, Procl. III. τὸ κανονικόν, the Epicurean name for *Logic*, Diog. L. 10. 29.

κάνωνιον, τό, Dim. of *κανών*, Hero in Math. Vett. 251. II. = sq., Sext. Emp. M. 10. 149, 153. III. = *σταμίς*, Poll. 1. 92.

κάνωνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, acc. to Suid. = *ἐργαλεῖον καλλιγραφικόν*, prob. *a ruler*, Anth. P. 6. 62.

κάνωνισμα, τό, = *κανών* I. 3, Anth. P. 6. 295. II. = *κανών* II, Eust. Opusc. 21. 37: *a grammatical rule*, Id. ad Pl. 439. 26.

κάνωνισμός, ὁ, perh. *the frieze* of a building, Manetho 1. 299., 4. 151.

κάνωνιστέον, verb. Adj. *one must regulate*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 9.

κάνωνιστής, ὁ, *a giver of rules*, Eust. Opusc. 64. 84.

κάνονογραφία, ἡ, *a drawing of astronomical tables*, Ptolem.

κάνονοποιία, ἡ, *a making of astronomical tables*, Ptolem.

κάνταυθα, Att. crasis for καὶ ἐνταυθα, Thuc. 1. 10.

κανυσίνος, ὁ, *a dress of Canusian wool*, Ath. 97 E.

κάνυστρον, τό, v. sub *κάναστρον*.

Κάνωβος, ὁ, (*Κάνωπος* is the form approved by Steph. B.), *Canopus*, a town in lower Egypt, Aesch. Pr. 846, Hdt. 2. 15, etc.; famed for its temple of Serapis, who was called *Κανωβίτης*, Anth. P. 6. 148; or *Κανωβεύς*, Orac. ap. Paus. 10. 13, 8:—the Westernmost mouth of the Nile was called the *Κανωβικὸν στόμα*, Hdt. 2. 17, 113; or, ἡ πόλις ἡ Κανωβική, Strabo 795, 800:—the luxury of the *Κανωβίται* was notorious, whence the word *Κανωβισμός*, *luxurious living*, Strabo 800; cf. Eust. ad Dion. P. 11, Juven. 15. 44; hence Octavian reproached his rival as being not *Antony*, but *Serapion*, Dio C. 50. 27.

κάνων, ὄνος, ὁ, (*κάννα*) *any straight rod or bar*, esp. to keep a thing straight: 1. in Il. 13. 407 it is said that the shield of Idomeneus was δύο κανόνες ἀραρυῖαν; in Il. 8. 193, that the shield of Nestor was golden, κανόνες τε καὶ αὐτῆν; and the ancilia are said to have had κανόνες, Dion. H. 2. 71. They seem to have been *two rods* running across the hollow of the shield, through which the arm was passed, to hold it by. In later times, one of them at least was replaced by a handle (ὄχανον, πόρπαξ).

2. *a rod used in weaving*, prob. the shuttle or quill, by which the threads of the woof (πνήϊον) were passed between those of the warp (μήτρος), Il. 23. 761 (ubi v. Heyne), Ar. Thesm. 822, Plut. 2. 156 B, Nonn. D. 37. 631.

3. *a rule or line used by masons or carpenters* (differing from σταυρή, πύργος, ὁ ὁδοῖαν ἐθεμεν κανόνιν Eur. Tro. 6; βάθρα φοίνικι κανόνι.. ἡρμυσμένα Id. H. F. 945; cf. Plat. Phileb. 56 B, Xen. Ages. 10, 2, Anth. P. 11. 120; ὥστε τέκτονες παρὰ στάθμην ἰόντος ὁρροῖαν κανών Soph. Fr. 421; κανὼνα προσφέρειν Aeschin. 82. 26; προσάγειν Luc. Hist. Conscr. 5; κανόνεςσι.. μετρήσασθαι Ar. Rh. 1. 724; see the ludicrous account of Meton measuring the heavens by a κανὼν and διαβήτης (rule and compass), Ar. Av. 999 sq.; *μολίβδινος κ.*, i. e. a flexible rule that cannot be depended on for straight measurement, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 10, 7, cf. Rh. 1. 1, 5.

b. *a ruler*, Anth. P. 6. 63. c. *metaph.*, κανόνες καὶ πῆχες ἔπυν Ar. Ran. 799; λαμπρὰ μὲν ἅπτις ἡλιού, κανὼν σαφής, Milton's 'long-levelled rule of streaming light', Eur. Supp. 650.

4. *the beam or tongue of the balance*, Anth. P. 11. 334, cf. Schol. Ar. Ran. 799. 5. *a curtain-rod*, Chares ap. Ath. 538 D.

6. *κανόνες were the keys or stops of the flute*, Anth. P. 9. 365. 7. *the bars of a cage*, Jo. Chrys.

II. *metaph.*, like Lat. *regula*, *norma*, anything that serves to regulate or determine other things, a rule, Lat. *norma*, κανόνι τοῦ καλοῦ μάθων Eur. Hec. 602; γνώμης πονηροῖς κανόνιν ἀναμετρούμενος τὸ σῶφρον Id. El. 52; so, the law is κανὼν ἀδικημάτων Lycurg. 149. 4; the good man is the κανὼν καὶ μέτρον of truth, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 4, 5; freedom and independence are to Greeks ὅροι τῶν ἀγαθῶν καὶ κανόνες Dem. 324. 28; so also, ὁ Ἐπικούρου κανὼν was his rule of philosophy, Damosc. Σύντρ. 1. 15; and the Διοφύδωρος of Polycleitus was called κανὼν, a rule or model of beautiful proportion, v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 120. 4;—in Music, the monochord was the κανὼν or basis of all the musical intervals, Ast. Nicom. Theol. Ar. p. 318; τὸν κ. τὸν ἐκ μῆδς χορδῆς ἐπεῖν Diog. L. 8. 12;—in Gramm. and Rhet., a κανὼν was a general rule or principle, A. B. 1180;—in Chronology, κανόνες χρονικοί were chief epochs or eras, which served to determine all intermediate dates, Plut. Sol. 27; and κανὼν was a system of chronology, Dion. H. 1. 74.

b. also *a boundary-line or limit*, Poll. 3. 151, 2 Ep. Cor. 10. 15. 2. in Alexandr. Gramm., collections of the old Greek authors were called κανόνες, as being models of excellence, classics, Ruhnck. Hist. Crit. Orat. Graec. p. xciv, cf. Quintil. Inst. 10. 1, 54 and 59. 3. in Eccl., κανόνες were the books received by the Church as the rule of faith and practice, the canonical scriptures; also, τὰ κανονικά βιβλία; cf. κανονίζω.

b. *the rules or institutes of the Church*, C. I. 8800. c. *the regular ministers of the Church*, Canons. d. *the catalogue of martyrs and saints*.

κανωνικόν, τό, *the plant* πινουσα, Diosc. 4. 166.

κάνωπον, τό, *the elder-flower*, Lat. *sambucus*, cited from Paul. Aeg. Κάνωπος, ὁ, v. Κάνωβος.

κάπ, Ep. for κατά before π, φ, κάπ πεδῖον Il. 6. 201; κάπ φάλαρα Il. 6. 106.

κάπαϊος, α, ὄν, *of the crib or manger*; v. *κάπη*.

καπαλευτής, οὔ, ὁ, = *ὀνηλάτης*, Hesych.:—Suid. has *καπανῆται*.

καπαλίζω, = *ζευγνυλάτω*, Hesych.

Κάπανεύς, ἔως, ὁ, one of the Seven against Thebes, prob. from ✓ΚΑΠ, *καπνός*, because of his character, v. Aesch. Theb. 425 sq., Soph. Ant. 135.

κάπανη [πᾶ], ἡ, *a chariot*, Thessalian for ἀπήνη, Xenarch. Σκῦθ. 2, v. Cobet N. LL. 16:—properly *the cross-piece in a chariot seat, the side-pieces being καπαῖνες*, Poll. 1. 142. II. = *φάτνη* = *κάπη*, Hesych.:—also *a felt helmet*, Id. [The penult. is long, v. *καπῆνικός*.]

καπῆνικός, ἡ, ὄν, (*καπῆν*) in Ar. Fr. 413, τὰ Θετταλῖα γὰρ πολὺ καπῆνικώτερα, which Ath. explains by ἀμαφαία, enormous, whereas Hesych. refers it to καπῆνη II (= φάτνη), and explains it by χορταστικώτερα, more foodful, more plenteous.

καπέτις, ιος, ἡ, = *χοιτῆς*, Polyax. 4. 3, 32; cf. *καπίθη*.

κάπετον, Dor. for κατέπεσον, Pind. O. 8. 50; cf. *καβάς*.

κάπετος, ἡ, (for σκάπετος, from σκάπτω), *a ditch, trench, ὄχθας καπέτοιο βαθείης*, of the trench round the ships, Il. 15. 356, cf. 18. 564:—*a hole, grave*, ἐς κοίλην κάπετον θέσαν [Ἑκτορα] 24. 797; cf. Soph. Aj. 1165, 1403: *a hole to receive a bolt, a groove for a lever*, etc., Hipp. Art. 834 B, 836 B.

κάπη [ᾶ], ἡ, (v. *κάπτω*) *a crib for the food of cattle, manger*, [ἵππους] κατέθησαν ἐπ' ἀμβροσίην κάπησιν Il. 8. 434; ἐφ' ἱππέεσσι κάπησι Od. 4. 40; ἀντὶ κάπης Lyc. 95: *κάπηθεν* as Adv., Suid.; and an Adj. *καπαῖος* is quoted in An. Ox. 3. 83, 13, prob. from Antiphanes, *καπαῖον Δία* ἧτοι φατναῖον, v. Meineke Com. Gr. 3. 58.

κάπηλεια, ἡ, (*καπηλεύω*) *retail trade*, esp. *a dealing in provisions, tavern-keeping*, Plat. Legg. 849 D, 918 D, Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 8; in pl., *petty trades*, lb. 4. 4, 10; κ. ἀσκεῖν προσώπῳ, of women who paint, Poll. 5. 102.

κάπηλειον, τό, *the shop of a κάπηλος*, esp. *a tavern*, Lat. *caupona*, Soph. Fr. 635 (from a Sat. drama), Ar. Lys. 427, Eccl. 154, Lysias 94.5, Isocr. 149 D.

κάπηλευμα, τό, *adulteration, γαλεικός* Arist. Opusc. 259. 23.

κάπηλευτής, οὔ, ὁ, = *κάπηλος*, Gloss.

κάπηλευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = *καπηλικός*, Plat. Legg. 842 D.

καπηλεύω, *to be a κάπηλος or retail-dealer, drive a petty trade*, Hdt. 1. 155., 2. 35, Isocr. 15 A, Nymphod. ap. Schol. Soph. O. C. 337; δι' ἀπόφου βορὰς αἰτός καπῆλιν drive a trade, chaffer with your vegetable food, Eur. Hipp. 953.

II. c. acc. *to sell by retail*, κ. πράγματα Hdt. 3. 89; τὸν ἔπιν Hippon. Fr. 42. 2. *metaph.*, κ. τὰ μαθήματα *to sell learning by retail, hawk it about*, Plat. Prot. 313 D; so, εὖκεν οὐ καπηλεύσειν μάχην *not to make a trade of war, play petty tricks in war*, (cf. Eunius' non cauponantes bellum), Aesch. Theb. 545; so, κ. τὴν ὥραν, of prostitutes, Philo 2. 576; εἰρήνην πρὸς τινα χρυσίον κ. Hdn. 6. 7; τύχη καπηλεύουσα.. τὸν βίον playing tricks with life, corrupting it, Anth. P. 9. 180; κ. τὸν λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ 2 Ep. Cor. 2. 17 (like δολοῦντες lb. 4. 2).

καπηλικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for a κάπηλος*, Dinoloch. ap. Poll. 10. 177: *mercenary, σοφιστής* Id. 4. 48:—ἡ καπηλική (sc. *τέχνη*) = *καπηλεία*, Plat. Soph. 223 D, cf. Arist. Pol. 1. 9. 4. 2. *like a petty trader, knavish, cozening*, καπηλικά μέτρα φιλεύσα Anth. P. 9. 229:—Adv., καπηλικῶς ἔχειν *to be offered up for sale*, Ar. Pl. 1063; Comp. —*ώτερον*, Numen. ap. Eus. P. E. 739 A.

καπηλῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of κάπηλος, Lat. *cofa*, Ar. Thesm. 347, Pl. 435, 1120:—also written *καπηλῖς*, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 259 A, cf. Arcad. 31.

καπηλοδύτης, οὔ, ὁ, (δύω) *a tavern-haunter*, Hesych.

κάπηλος, ὁ, *a retail-dealer, huckster, hawker, peddler, higgler*, Lat. *propiator*, institor, Hdt. 1. 94., 2. 141, and Att.; opp. to the merchant (ἐμπορος), Lys. 106. 17, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 42, Plat. Rep. 371 D, Prot. 314 A; or to the producer (αὐτοπώλης), Id. Soph. 231 D, Polit. 260 D; applied to Darius because of his strict finance-regulations, Hdt. 3. 89:—κ. ἀσπίδων, ὄπλων *a dealer in*.., Ar. Pax 477, 1209; and so in compounds, ἀνδραποδο-, βιβλιο-, ἱματιο-, σιτο-κάπηλος.

2. esp. *a tavern-keeper, publican*, Lat. *caupo*, Ar. Thesm. 347, Lysias Fr. 3, Luc. etc. 3. *metaph.*, κ. πονηρίας *a dealer in petty roguery*, Dem. 784. 7.—See Becker Charic. Exc. on Scene iv.

II. as Adj., *os, ov*, = *καπηλικός*; κ. βίος Dion. H. 9. 25: esp. *cheating, cozening, knavish*, κ. προσφύρων τεχνήματα Aesch. Fr. 338; κ. φρόνηρα A. B. 49. (*κάπηλος*, καπηλῖς = Lat. *caupo*, *cofa*:—Goth. *kaufōn*, O. Norse *kaupa*, O. II. G. *kaufan*, *kaufōn*, A. S. *ceapian*, Engl. *chaffer, cheap, Chipping, chap-man, horse-couper*, etc. are supposed to be borrowed from the Lat.; because the Gr. κ (c) ought to be represented by Teut. *h* or *g*.)

καπηλοτριβέω, *to drive a retail trade*, Hesych.

κάπηξ, *a projecting piece at a ship's stern*, Hesych.

κάπηπτον, τό, (*κάπη*) *fadder*, in later Lat. *capitum*, Hesych.

κάπια, *ων, τά, onions*, Lat. *caepa*, Hesych.

καπίθη, ἡ, *a measure containing two χοίνικες*, esp. in Persia, Xen. An. 1. 5. 6. (Prob. a Persian word.)

καπναγγής, ὁ, *a smoke-observer*, C. I. 5763, -71.

καπνέω, ποῖτ. for καπνίζω, *to turn into smoke*, Nic. Th. 36.

καπν-έλαιον, τό, *an oily resin from trees*, Galen. 13. 626.

κάπνεος, *κάπνεως*, v. sub *κάπνιος*.

κάπηνη, ἡ, = *καπνοδόχη*, Ar. Vesp. 143, Alex. Παννυχ. 2. 13.

καπνηλός, ὄν, *smoky, tasting or smelling of smoke*, Nic. Th. 54.

καπνηρός, ᾶ, ὄν, = *foreg*, Byz.

καπνία, ἡ, = *κάπηνη*, Moer. 292.

καπνίας, *ων, ὁ*, (*καπνῖος*) *smoky*, nickname of the Comic Poet Ecphantides, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 151.

II. as Subst., 1. *καπνίας οἶνος*, ὁ, *a wine that had a smoky taste* from having been long hung up in smoke, Lat. *vinum fumosum*, or wine made from the vine *κάπνιος*.

Pherecr. Περσ. 1. 6, Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 70, etc.; v. Hesych. and Phot.
 2. κ. (sc. λίθος), ὁ, a kind of *jasper*, Plin. 37. 37.
 καπνιάω, to smoke a bee-hive (σμήνος), Ap. Rh. 2. 131.
 intr. to smoke, Plut. 2. 454 E.
 καπνίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to make smoke, i. e. to make a fire, Il. 2. 399.
 II. to smoke, blacken with smoke, Dem. 1257. 15, Sopat. ap. Ath. 160 F:—Pass. to be smoked or fumigated, Arist. H. A. 8. 27, 2: of the eyes, suffer from smoke, Id. Probl. 31. 6, cf. 10. 51; of cookery, καπνίζομένη τυραννίς empire of the smoke, Demetr. Com. Αρεοπ. 1. 2.
 intr. in Act. to be black with smoke, Ar. Pax 892.
 καπνικός, ἡ, ὄν, smoky, Eust. Opusc. 279. 85: τὸ κ. a chimney-tax, Byz.
 κάπνιος (sc. ἀμπέλος), ἡ, a kind of vine with smoke-coloured grapes, Theophr. H. P. 2. 3, 2, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 151; written κάπνεος in Arist. G. A. 4. 12; κάπνεος in Cod. Urb. of Theophr. C. P. 5. 3, 1 and Hesych.; κάπνια in Suid.:—cf. καπνίας II. 1.
 II. κάπνιος, ἡ, a plant, fumitory, Lat. fumaria, Diosc. 4. 110.
 κάπνιστος, εως, ἡ, exposing to smoke, Arist. Probl. 10. 51.
 κάπνισμα, τό, an offering of smoke, i. e. incense, Anth. P. 9. 174: smoke, Eust. Opusc. 235. 64.
 καπνιστέον, verb. Adj. one must smoke, Philo Math. p. 99.
 καπνιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, good for smoking, Galen. 14. 501.
 καπνιστός, ἡ, ὄν, smoked, κρέα Ath. 153 C.
 καπνίτης, ὁ, = κάπνιος II, Diosc. 4. 110.
 καπνοβάτης, ὁ, one who walks the smoke, Strabo 296, 297; or (as Berkel) καπνοπάτης, one who lives on smoke: cf. Lob. Rhemati. 31.
 καπνοδόκη, ἡ, properly, a smoke-receiver, i. e. a hole in the roof for the smoke to pass through, Hdt. 4. 103., 8. 137, Pherecr. Τυρανν. 2, Eupol. Βαπτ. 11:—the form in -δόχη occurs only in late writers, as Luc. Icarom. 13, Galen.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 307.
 καπνοδοχεῖον, τό, = foreg., Gloss.: καπνοδόχος, ὄν, receiving smoke, lb. καπνο-εἰδής, ες, smoke-coloured, Ael. N. A. 6. 20. Adv. -δῶς, Greg. Nyss. καπνο-λογίω, to receive chimney-tax, Basilic.
 καπνόομαι, Pass. to be turned into smoke, burnt to ashes, Pind. P. 5. 111, Eur. Supp. 497, Tro. 8.
 καπνο-ποιός, ὄν, making smoke, smoky, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 145.
 καπνό-ροος, ὄν, streaming with smoke, οἰκία Eust. Opusc. 311. 1.
 καπνός, ὁ, (v. sub fin.) smoke, Hom., etc.; κισῶντι καπνῷ Pind. I. 4. 113 (3. 84), cf. II. 1. 317; καπνῷ πυρὸς Aesch. Ag. 497; proverb, καπνὸν σκιά, of things worth nothing, Id. Fr. 295, Soph. Ph. 946; τάλλ' ἐγὼ καπνὸν σκιάς οὐκ ἂν πριάμην Id. Ant. 1170; also, περὶ καπνοῦ στενολεσχέειν Ar. Nub. 320; κ. καὶ φλυαρία Plat. Rep. 581 D; and in pl., γραμματικὸν καπνὸν learned trifles, Eur. Hipp. 946; καπνοῦς .. καὶ σκιάς Eupol. Αὐτολ. 14:—metaph. also of envy, ὕδωρ καπνῷ φέρειν to throw water on the smoking embers, Pind. N. 1. 35, cf. Plut. Fr. 23. 2.
 (From √KVAP, as appears by the Lith. kuap-as (vapour), kvep-in (spiro), etc., but the v is lost in κάπος, καπνός, κεκαφῆς, καπνός, and Skt. kapis (thus); whereas in Lat. the k disappears, vapor, varidus, etc.)
 καπν-οσφράντης, ὄν, smoke-sniffer, of a miser or a parasite, Com. Anon. 102, Alciphro 3. 49.
 καπνοῦχος, ὁ, a chimney, Basilic.
 καπνώδης, ες, like smoke, of smoke, smoky, opp. to ἀτμώδης, Arist. Meteor. 2. 4, 3., 3. 6, 10, al., Theophr., etc.; κ. καὶ συννεφῆς ἄηρ Polyb. 9. 16, 3:—Adv. -δῶς, Galen. 2. of colour, dark, dusky, Theophr. C. P. 5. 3, 2, Luc. Philops. 16.
 καπνωδία, ἡ, soot, cited from Nilus Ep.
 κάπος, ὁ, breath, Enst. 1280. 34, Hesych., Suid.; also κάπυς, Hesych.; κάφος, E. M.
 κάπος, Dor. for κῆπος, Pind., Theocr.:—v. also sub ἄπος.
 κάππα, τό, v. sub κ. κ.
 Καππαδοκίζω, to favour the Cappadocians (Καππαδοκαί, ὡν, Hdt.; or Καππαδοκες, ὡν, Strabo), App. Mithr. 53:—Pass. to play the Cappadocian, i. e. play the coward or knave, Anth. P. 11. 238.
 κάππαρης, εως, ἡ, the caper-plant, or its fruit, the caper, Lat. caparris, Hipp. 890 E, Arist. Probl. 20. 12, Antiph. Βομβ. 3, al.; caper-gathering was done by poor women, Timocl. Neap. 1; hence, πρὸς καππαρίων ζῆν, proverb. in Com. Anon. 389:—its root was καππαρό-ριζον, Ormeosoph. p. 252.
 καππεδῖον, less correct form for κάπ (i. e. κατὰ) πεδῖον, Il.
 κάππεσον, ες, ε, Ep. aor. 2 act. of καταπίπτω, Hom.
 καππο-φόρος, ὄν, of a horse, marked with a κάππα, Luc. adv. Indoct. 5; nisi legend. κοππαφόρος (cf. κοππατίας).
 καππυρίζω, for καταπυρίζω, to catch, take fire, Theocr. 2. 24, where for καππυρίσασα Valck. suggests καππυρὸς εὔσα.
 καππώτας, α, ὁ, v. sub κατακαπνίζω.
 κάπρα, ἡ, Tuscan for αἶψ, Hesych.
 κάπραϊνα, ἡ, fem. of κάπρος, a wild sow: metaph. a lewd woman, Phryn. Com. Μοῖα, 3, Hermipp. Ἀπρ. 2.
 καπράω, of sows, to want the boar, Lat. subare, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 17:—metaph. to be lewd or lecherous, καπρώσα γραῦς Ar. Pl. 1024, cf. Me-nand. Incert. 320:—also καπρίζω, καπρώζω.
 κάπρειος, α, ὄν, of the wild boar, ὀδόντες Nonn. D. 18. 245.
 κάπρεϊα, ἡ, the ovary of sows, cut out to prevent their breeding, Arist. H. A. 9. 50, 7.
 II. a virus in sows, like the ἵππομανές in mares, lb. 6. 18, 10 and 26.
 καπρίδιον, τό, Dim. of κάπρος, Ar. Fr. 421.
 καπρίζω, = καπράω, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 10.
 κάπριος, ὁ, poet. for κάπρος, a wild boar, Il. 11. 414., 12. 42; also, οὗς κάπριος II. 293., 17. 282 (v. sub κάπρος).
 II. as Adj. κάπριος, ὄν, = κάπρειος, like a wild boar, καπρίους ἔχειν τὸς πρῆπας Hdt. 3. 59.
 κάπρος [α by nature], ὁ, the boar, esp. the wild boar, Il. 17. 725, etc.;

also, οὗς κάπρος, the specific word added to the generic (cf. κάπριος), 5. 783., 17. 21:—used as a victim in sacrifices, 19. 197, Ar. Lys. 202 (ubi v. Schol.); ἦπαρ κάπρου Id. Fr. 302.
 II. a sea-fish, Philem. Ζηρτα. 1, Arist. H. A. 2. 13, 8; a species taken in the Acheiolois is said to make a grunting noise, lb. 4. 9, 5:—also κάπρίσκος, ὅ, Croblyl. Ψευδ. 2, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 355 F. (Cf. Lat. caper, capra, O. Norse hafr, A. S. haefer (a he-goat):—but the absence of init. h. makes doubtful the connexion with caper, A. S. egor, O. H. G. ebar.)
 καπρο-φάγος [α], ὄν, eating boar's flesh, epith. of Diana, Hesych.
 καπρο-φόνος, ὄν, killing wild boars, κύων Anth. P. 9. 83.
 καπρώζω, = καπράω, Scler. ap. Ath. 402 B.
 καπτῆρ, ἦρος, ὁ, in Theophr. C. P. 5. 6, 4, an earthen tube;—but Schneid. καλυπτῆρ, v. Arist. Probl. 20. 9.
 κάπτω (lengthd. from √ΚΑΠ, which appears in κάπη): fut. κάψω. To gulp down, ἐμπίδω Ar. Av. 245, cf. Sophron Fr. 20; ἀλφίτα Nicocl. ap. Ath. 140 D; of liquids, Xenarch. Πορφ. 3, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 10., 9. 35; κ. αὔρας Eubul. Ἀντ. 2. 7:—it expresses still greater greediness than φαγεῖν, cf. Ar. Pax 7, Eccl. 687; and is properly applied to the bear, which οὐδὲ σπάσει οὐκ ἄψαι ἄλλα κάψει Arist. H. A. 8. 6, 1; v. sub κάψις:—κάπτω is often corrupted into λάπτω or κάμπτω, Hemst. Ar. Pl. p. 314, Cobet V. LL. 247.
 κάπυριδία, ὄν, τά, a kind of cakes, Ath. 113 D; v. λαπύρια.
 κάπυρίζω, to live riotously, revel (v. καπυρός II), Strabo 800:—κάπυ-ριστής, οὗ, ὁ, a debauchee, lb. 661.
 κάπυρος, ὁ, a Persian gown with sleeves, Poll. 7. 58.
 κάπυρόομαι, Pass. to become dry or parched, Strabo 195.
 κάπυρός, ὁ, ὄν, dried by the air, dry, dried, κάρυα Epich. 101 Ahr.; κρέα Antiph. Παρσ. 2; ὀστέον v. I. Hipp. 911 G; ἀλευρον καὶ ἀλφίτον κ. Arist. Probl. 21. 3; of thistle-down, Theocr. 6. 16. 2. act. drying, parching, κ. νόσος, of love, Id. 2. 85.
 II. metaph. of sound, καπυρὸν γελᾶν to laugh loud, Anth. P. 7. 414, Longus 2. 5; κ. γέλως Alciphro 3. 48:—so, Poets are described as having κ. στόμα, a loud, clear-sounding song (cf. κράμβος), Theocr. 7. 37, Mosch. 3. 94; κ. συρίζειν to play clearly on the syrinx, Luc. D. Deor. 22. 3:—φῶδαι κ. rude, comic songs, opp. to ἐσπουδασμέναι, Ath. 697 B; cf. κράμβος, κραιβαλέος. (Perh. from the same Root as καπνός, καπνός; cf. αἶος from *ἄω, ἄημ.)
 καπυρώδης, ες, (εἶδος) of a dry nature, dry, Phot.
 κάπυς, v. sub κάπος.
 κάπυω, to breathe forth, κάπυσεν Q. Sm. 6. 523; v. ἀποκαπνύω.
 καπφάλαρα, less correct form for κάπ (i. e. κατὰ) φάλαρα, Il. 16. 106.
 κάπων, ὠνος, ὁ, a capon, Lat. capon, Gloss.
 κάρ, for κατὰ before β, κάρ βόνον Il. 12. 33; κάρ ῥα 20. 421.
 κάρ, seemingly an old word for hair cut off, a lock of hair, (from κείρω, cf. ἀ-καρής), τίω δὲ μὲν ἐν κάρῳ αἶσθ' I value him as a hair's worth, floci enim facio, Il. 9. 378:—the Graem. expl. karos as = θανάτος (cf. κῆρ, κηρός), I esteem (i. e. hate) him as death (cf. ἴσον ἀπῆχθετο κηρὶ μελαίνῃ Il. 3. 454); others read ἐν Κάρῳ αἶσθ', I hold him as a Carian, i. e. lightly: but this refers to a later proverb (cf. sq.), nor would the quantity of Κάρος allow this reading.
 II. also = κάρα, κάρη, head, ἐπὶ κάρη head-long, like κατώκαρα, Il. 16. 392; ἀνὰ κάρη upwards, Hipp. ap. Galen.
 Κάρ, ὁ, gen. Κάρος, pl. Κάρες, a Carian, Il. 2. 867; fem. Κάρα, lb. In later times the Carians hired themselves out as mercenaries, Archil. 20, Valck. Hdt. 5. 66, Hemst. Ar. Pl. arg. p. 6 sq.; as such they were used in forlorn hopes, so as to spare the lives of the citizen-soldiers; whence the proverb ἐν τῷ Κάρῳ κινδυνεύειν to make the risk, not with one's own person, but with a Carian, Lat. experimentum facere in corpore vili, Eur. Cycl. 647, cf. Schol. Plat. Lach. 187 B, Euthyd. 285 C; so, ἐν Καρὶ τὸν κίνδυνον .. πειράσθαι Cratin. Βουκ. 4; δὲ ἐν Καρὶ τὴν πείραν γίνεσθαι Polyb. 10. 32, 11; ἐν τῷ Καρὶ καὶ οὐκ ἐν τοῖς ἐαυτῶν σώμασι κινδυνεύειν Aristid. 1. p. 163, Cic. Flacc. 27:—Carian slaves also were numerous, whence the proverb θύραζε, Κάρες, οὐκ ἔρ' Ἀνθεστήρια out to your work, slaves, the holidays are over, Paroemiogr.
 κάρᾱ, Ion. κάρη [α], τό, (on the forms and Root, v. infr.):—poet. for κεφαλῇ (v. Luc. Lexiph. 3), πολὺν τε κάρη πολὺν τε γένειον Il. 22. 74, etc.; of horses, 6. 509; περὶ πῖδα περὶ κόρα from head to foot, Aesch. Eum. 165; evils are said to fall on one's head, Soph. O. C. 564, Ant. 1272:—of the face, γέλωτος φαίδρον κ. Id. El. 1310; κ. μου τὸ δυσπρόσ-οπτον Id. O. C. 285. 2. rarely, the head or top of anything, as of a mountain, Hes. Th. 42; of a tree, Soph. Fr. 24; the edge or brim of a cup, Id. O. C. 473, Eubul. Κυβ. 1. 6. 3. in Att. Poets, it serves, like κεφαλῇ and Lat. caput, as periph. for a person, Οἰδίτου κάρᾱ, i. e. Οἰδίτου, Soph. O. T. 40, 1207; ἀδελφὸν Ἰσμήνης κ. Id. Ant. 1; ὁ κατ' ἡγῆτον κ., for ὁ κατ' ἡγῆτε, Id. El. 1164; ὁ φίλον κ. Id. O. C. 1631; φίλον κ. Aesch. Ag. 905.—Hom. used κάρη only in nom. and acc. sing., and supplied the obl. cases from decl. 5, gen. and dat. κήρητος, κάρητι, Il. 15. 75, Od. 6. 230; he also used the fuller forms κάρηατος, κάρηατῃ, Il. 23. 44., 19. 405; pl. κάρηατα 11. 309, (formed as if from a nom. κάρηα or κάρηας, though no such forms occur): dat. pl. κάρηαι Tryph. 602:—post-Homeric Poets inflected κάρη as if it were of decl. 1, viz. κάρης, Mosch. 4. 74, Call. Fr. 125; κάρη Theogn. 1018, Nic. Th. 249; κάρην Dion. P. 562, Nic. Th. 131; Trag. dat. κάρᾱ, τῷ αἶψ κάρᾱ Aesch. Cho. 227; περὶ δ' ἐμῷ κάρᾱ Id. Fr. 179; ἐν τῷμῳ κάρᾱ Soph. O. C. 564; ἐν δ' ἐμῷ κάρᾱ Id. Ant. 1272, cf. Fr. 147, Eur. El. 55, 108; acc. κάραν Aesop. 94, cf. Melchom Anacr. 50. 9:—we find the rel. contr. Ep. nom. pl. κάρη in Il. 10. 259, also κάρᾱ h. Hom. Cer. 12 (where it is shortened before a vowel), Sannyr. Γέλ. 2; in Soph. Ant. 291 it is prob. sing.—Add to these forms the cases formed from κράς, q. v. (Cf. κῶρ, κράς, κάρηνον, κρύιον, καρανός, prob. also κάρη, κορύς, κορυφή, κορυμβος, Κόρανθος, (but κέρᾱς is prob. from a distinct Root);

Skt. *śiras*, *śiram*; Lat. *cerebrum* (*cere comminuit brum*, Enn.); Goth. *hvarirnei*; O. Norse *hjarni* (Scott. *harn*), O. H. G. *hirni* (*hirn*), etc.)

καράβιον, τό, Dim. of *κάραβος* in all senses, Hesych.

καράβις, ἴδος, ἡ, = *κάραβος* I, Hesych.

Opp. H. 1. 261; but distinguished by Galen. 19. 686.

καράβο-ειδής, ἑς, like a *κάραβος*, Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 21, P. A. 4. 5, 17.

καράβο-πρόσωπος, *on*, with the face of a *κάραβος*, Luc. V. H. 1. 35.

καράβος [κα-], *ὁ*, a horned beetle, the stag-beetle, also called *κεράμβυξ*, Arist. H. A. 4. 7, 1 and 9, 5, 19, 12 (in the latter place with v. ll. *καράβιοι*, *καράμβιοι*).

II. a prickly crustacean, the sea crayfish or spiny lobster, the *Palinurus* (acc. to Cuvier), Epich. 27 Ahr., Ar. Fr. 302, etc.; differing from *καρκίνος*, Arist. P. A. 4. 8, 3, cf. H. A. 4. 2, 5, sq., 8, 19 sq.; *μαλακόστρακος*, Ib. 1. 1, 19.

III. a kind of light ship, still called *καράβι*, E. M. 490. 31; cf. *κέρκουρος*, *κάνθαρος*. (Cf. Lat. *scaphaeus*, and Skt. *śarabha*, *śalabha*, a locust:—but the northern *crab*, *crabba*, *krebs* cannot come from the same Root.)

καράβωδης, *es*, = *καράβοειδής*, Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 21, G. A. 3. 8, 4.

καρά-δοκέω, properly, to watch with outstretched head, i. e. to watch eagerly or anxiously, foll. by a relat. word, *καρ*. τὴν μάχην τῇ πεσέεται to watch anxiously how the battle will end, watch its event or issue, Idt. 7. 163, 168; τὸν πόλεμον κτὶ ἀποβήσεται Id. 8. 67; so, κ. ὅταν στρατεύμα .. ἐξίη Eur. Tro. 93; also c. acc., αἶραν ἱστίους κ. Ib. 456; κ. τὰνθένδε Heracl. 279; κ. ἀγῶνας Hel. 739; παρουσίαν τινός I. A. 1433, τὰπύοντα τραύματα I. T. 313, etc.; τὰ προσταχθέντα Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 6; often in late Prose, κ. τὸν καὶρον Polyb. I. 33, II:—also, κ. εἰς τινα to look eagerly at one, Ar. Eq. 663.

καράδοκία, ἡ, eager expectation, LXX (Prov. 10. 28).

καραιβαράω, v. sub *καρηβαράω*.

Καραίος, ὁ, (κάρη) name of Zeus among the Boeotians, Hesych.; v. Meinek. Cratin. Νεμεσ. 10.

καράκαλλον, τό, a hood, Lat. *caracalla*, Anth. P. 11. 345.

κάρανιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, beheading, touching the head, κ. δίκαι Aesch. Eum. 177:—so, κάρανιστής μύρος Eur. Rhes. 817.

κάρανον, τό, v. sub *κάρηνον*.

κάρανος, ὁ, (κάρη) a chief, Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 3, Anacreont. 15. 3.

κάρανός, like *κεφαλαῖος*, to achieve, Aesch. Cho. 528, 705.

κάρανόμεω, to cut off the head, behead, Eur. Rhes. 586, Lyc. 313.

καράτμησις, *ews*, ἡ, and -τομία, ἡ, a beheading, Byz., Eccl.

κάράτομος [ρά], *ον*, (τέμνω) beheaded, Γοργών Eur. Alc. I 118; κ. ἐρημία νεανίδων, i. e. their slaughter, Id. Tro. 564; so, Ἐκτορος .. κ. σφαγαί Id. Rhes. 606.

2. cut off from the head, κ. χλιδαί one's shorn locks, Soph. El. 52.

II. παροχ. καρατόμος, *ον*, act. beheading, c. gen., Ἑλλάδος Lyc. 187.

καρβάς, καρβαῖω, καρβανίζω, = *βαρβαρίζω*, Hesych.

καρβάνος, *ον*, = *βαρβαρος*, outlandish, foreign, Aesch. Supp. 914; χεῖρ Ag. 1061, cf. Lyc. 1387:—acc. καρβάνω, Aesch. Supp. 129.

καρβάνιναι, αἱ, shoes of undressed leather, brogues, Xen. An. 4. 5, 14, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 27; the *crepidae carbatinae* of Catullus 98. 4. In Hesych. also καρπάτινον, τό.

καρβάτιον, ὁ, an engine for throwing missiles, Math. Vett. p. 92.

κάρδακες, οἱ, foreign mercenaries, among the Persians, Polyb. 5. 79, 11 and 82, 11:—said by Strabo 734 to be derived from *κάρδα* a Persian word signifying τὸ ἀνδράδες καὶ πολεμικόν.

καρδαμῖνῃ, ἡ, a kind of Persian loaf or cake made of *κάρδαμον*, Ath. 114 F, Hesych., Phot.; wrongly *καρδαμύλη* in the Epitome of Ath., and *καρδάμη* in Poll. 6. 76. A form *παρδαμῖνῃ* is mentioned by Phot.

καρδαμῖς, (κάρδαμον) to be like cress, τί καρδαμῖς; why chatter so much about cresses, i. e. about nothing? Ar. Thesm. 617.

καρδαμῖνῃ, ἡ, = sq., Diosc. 2. 155.

καρδαμῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, (κάρδαμον) a cress-like herb, also ἰβηρίς, λεπίδιον or σισύμβριον, Nic. Al. 533, Plut. 2. 466 D.

κάρδαμον, τό, a kind of cress, Lat. *nasturtium*, or its seed, which was bruised and eaten like our mustard by the Persians, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 8, Perizon. Ael. V. H. 3. 39; in pl. cresses, Ar. Nub. 234; κάρδαμ' ἐσκασαμένα Eubul. Ἰξίων 1. 4:—metaph., βλέπειν κάρδαμα to look cress, i. e. to look sharp and stinging (like *vāpu*, δριμύ βλέπειν), Ar. Vesp. 455:—proverb. of worthless things, ὅσα διαφέρει σῦκα κάρδαμον (cf. Hor. *quid distent aera lupinis*) Henioch. Τροχ. 1. 2.

καρδαμό-σπορον, τό, cress-seed, Galen. 14. 505.

καρδαμύσσω, = *σκαρδαμύσσω*, Hesych., E. M. 490. 53.

καρδαμωμον, τό, the spice *cardamum*, Lat. *anomum cardamomum*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 7, 2.

καρδία, ἡ, Ion. καρδίη, Ep. καρδίη (καρδίη being used by Hom. only at the beginning of one line, which recurs in Il. 2. 452, 11. 12, 14. 152); *καρδία* always in Trag., except in some dactylic and anap. verses, Aesch. Pr. 881, Th. 781, Eur. Med. 99, Hipp. 1274; but an Aeol. form *κάρζα*, mentioned in E. M. 407. 21, is restored by Dind. in Aesch. Theb. 288, Supp. 72, 799, for *καρδία* with a synizesis is inadmissible, cf. also *κορζία*: (v. sub fin.).

The heart, as the seat of life, ἐν δὲ τῇ καρδίᾳ μεγάλα σπέρνοισι πατάσσει Il. 13. 282; καρδίη δὲ μοι ἐξω στήθεος ἐκθρόσκει, of one panic-stricken, 10. 94; πηδᾷ ἡ κ. Ar. Nub. 1391, Plat. Symp. 215 E.

2. like Lat. *cor* and our heart, as the seat of feeling and passion, Il. ll. cc., etc.; οὐδ' ἀνέται καρδίη χόλω Il. 9. 646 (642); τέτλαθι δὲ, καρδίη Od. 20. 18, cf. Eur. Alc. 837; καρδίας πλέως full of heart, v. l. Archil. 52; v. sub *θυμός* 2:—of fear or courage, κυνὸς ὄμματ' ἔχων καρδίην δ' ἐλάφοιο Il. 1. 245; [σφηκῶν] καρδίην καὶ θυμὸν ἔχοντες 16. 266; ἐν μὲν οἱ καρδίῃ δάρσος βάλε 21. 547, etc. (v. supr. 1); so, ὀρχεῖται καρδία φόβῳ Aesch. Cho. 167; θερμὴν ἐπὶ ψυχροῖσι κ. ἔχεις Soph. Ant. 88; τὸν νέον τίνα οἶε καρδίαν ἰσχεῖν; what do you think are his feelings? Plat. Rep. 492

C:—of sorrow or joy, ἐν καρδίᾳ μέγα πένθος ἄεξε Od. 17. 489, cf. 4. 548; ἄχος καρδίην καὶ θυμὸν ἵκανεν Il. 2. 171, cf. 10. 10; so, κελαινὸς χρωσ .. πάλλεται μου κ. Aesch. Supp. 785:—of affection, ἐκ τῆς καρδίας φιλεῖν Ar. Nub. 86; ἀπὸ καρδίας Theocr. 29. 4, etc.; (but, τὰπὸ καρδίας λέγειν, Lat. *ex animo*, to speak freely, Eur. I. A. 475).

3. generally, one's heart, i. e. one's inclination, desire, purpose, καρδίη καὶ θυμός Il. 10. 220, etc.; καρδίας δ' ἐξίσταται Soph. Ant. 1105; καρδία ἀνσυχ' τε Eur. Alc. 837; v. sub *σῆδρεος*.

4. the heart or mind, ὡς ψυχὴ τε Eur. Alc. 837; v. sub *σῆδρεος*.

II. the cardiac extremity of the stomach, the stomach, Thuc. 2. 49, v. Foës. Occ. Hipp.

III. the heart in wood, pith, Arist. Plant. 1. 4. 5, Theophr. H. P. 3. 14, 1; also ἐγκάρδιον. (From *✓ΚΑΡΔ* or *ΚΡΑΔ*; cf. *κραδ-ῖν*, *κεαρ*; Skt. *hridi*, *hridi-ayam*; Lat. *cor*, *cord-is*, etc.; Goth. *hairt-o*, O. Norse *hjárt-a*, A. S. *heort-e*, O. H. G. *herz-a*.)

καρδιακός, ὁ, ὄν, of or belonging to the heart, Schol. Soph. El. 912, Eust.

II. = *καρδιαγής*, Diosc. 1. 155:—Adv. -κώς, κ. κινδυνεύειν Sext. Emp. 1. 84.

καρδιαλέω, to have *καρδιαγία*, Hipp. 1010 E.

καρδιαγής, ἑς, suffering from *καρδιαγία*, Hipp. Acut. 388.

καρδιαγία, ἡ, heart-burn or stomach-ache, Galen.

καρδιαγικός, ὁ, ὄν, afflicted with *καρδιαγία*, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1108.

καρδιαγίς, ἡ, Pythag. name for the number five, Theol. Arithm. p. 32.

καρδιάω, = *καρδιαλέω*,—in Ep. part. *καρδιῶντα*, Nic. Al. 594.

καρδιο-βολέομαι, Pass. to be stricken in heart, Hesych.

καρδιο-βόλος, *ον*, affecting the heart or stomach, βρώματα Aretae. Sign.

M. Ac. 2. 3; φάρμακον Ruf. p. 16.

καρδιο-γνώστης, *ου*, ὁ, knower of hearts, Act. Ap. 1. 24, 15. 8, Eccl.

καρδιο-δηκτος, *ον*, gnawing the heart, καρδ. γυναικὸν κράτος Aesch. Ag. 1471, as Abresch for *καρδία δηκτόν*.

καρδιο-ειδής, ἑς, heart-shaped, Hermias ad Plat. Phaedr. p. 199.

καρδιο-κολάπτειν, *ον*, ὁ, a heart-piercer, Eust. Opusc. 288. 6.

καρδιο-πληκτος, *ον*, panic-stricken, Schol. Xen. An. 3. 4, 12.

καρδιοπονέω, to suffer at heart, esp. from fear, Eccl.

καρδιο-πονός, ὁ, pain at heart, Galen. 14. 550.

καρδιουλέω, (ἐλκω) to draw the heart out of the victim at a sacrifice, Luc. Sacrif. 13, v. Lob. Aglaoph. 587.

καρδιουλέα, ἡ, the act of *καρδιουλέειν*, Clem. Al. 13.

καρδιουργέω, = *καρδιουλέω*, Hesych. s. v. *καρδιουδύθαι*.

καρδιοφάγέω, to eat the heart, Eust. Opusc. 192. 90.

καρδιο-φάγος, *ον*, eating the heart, Manass. Chron. 5687.

καρδιο-φύλαξ [ῥ], ἄκος, ὁ, a breastplate, Polyb. 6. 23, 14.

καρδίωω, to strike to the heart, LXX (Cant. 4. 9); cf. *καρδίωω*.

καρδιώγμος, ὁ, = *καρδιαγία*, Hipp. Progn. 45, Aph. 1249, etc.

καρδιώξις, *ews*, ἡ, = *foreg*, Eust. Opusc. 83. 39.

καρδιώσω, Att. -τω, = *καρδιαλέω*, to have the stomach-ache, Hipp. Progn. 46, Arist. Probl. 3. 18, 1, Ael. N. A. 9. 11, and restored in Ar. Fr. 329.

II. in Sicil. Greek = *βουλιμάω*, Phot.

καρδοπεῖον, τό, the cover of a kneading-trough (κάρδοπος), Hesych.

II. = *πανουκία*, a muzzle, Ar. Fr. 286.

καρδοπο-γλύφος [ῥ], *ον*, scooping out kneading-troughs or other wood-utensils, Crates Geir. 3.

κάρδοπος, ἡ, a kneading-trough, equiv. to *μάκτρα*, Ar. Ran. 1159; see a ludicrous argument on its gender, Id. Nub. 670-80; κ. πλατῖα Plat. Phaedo 99 B:—generally, a wooden vessel, Ep. Hom. 15. 6: a mortar, Nic. Th. 527.

κάρδος, ἡ, the Lat. *carduus*, a thistle, Ath. 70 E.

κάρειον, τό, poet. for *κάρη*, Nic. ap. Ath. 684 A; but Schneid. *κάρηνιος*.

κάρζα, Aeol. for *καρδία*, q. v.

κάρη, τό, Ion. and Hom. for *κάρη* (q. v.), the head, Il.

**κάρηρ*, assumed nom. of the Ep. forms *καρῆατος*, -ῆατι, -ῆατα, v. *κάρη*.

κάρηβάρεια, Ion. -ῖη, ἡ, heaviness in the head, headache, Hipp. Acut. 389, Aph. 1253; *καρ. βάκτρον top-heaviness*, Anth. P. 9. 249:—also *καρη-βάρησις*, *ews*, ἡ, ap. Macrobi. 5. 9.

κάρηβάρω, to be heavy in the head, have a bad headache, τὴν κεφαλὴν κ. Arist. P. A. 2. 7, 4; ἰχθύες καρ. ὑπὸ τοῦ φόβου ἀρ. sturified, Id. H. A. 4. 8, 11; ὑπὸ τοῦ σάλου Luc. Hermot. 28; τῷ σφάματι κ. καὶ σφάλλεσθαι Plut. Artox. 11, cf. Anton. 85; metaph., of a spindle charged with wool, Auth. P. 6. 160, cf. 5. 258.—Another form *καρηβαράω* is cited from Pherecr. (Incant. 15) by Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 1461. 27, and occurs in Theophr. Odor. 46, as v. l. in Luc. Lexiph. 13; cf. *καρηβαριάω*.

κάρη-βάρης, ἑς, heavy in the head, top-heavy, Syuces. 93 A.

κάρηβάρησις, κάρηβάρειν, v. sub *καρηβάρεια*.

κάρηβάρια, = *καρηβαρέω*, Ar. Fr. 625; but v. Lob. Phryn. 80.

κάρηβάρικός, ὁ, ὄν, subject to headache, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1102; τὸ -κύν = *καρηβάρεια*, Teleclid. Incant. 6.

II. causing headache, αἶνος Hipp. Acut. 392; νύκτος Id. Aph. 1247; so, κάρηβάριτης, *ου*, ὁ, Schol. Ar. Pl. 808.

κάρηκομώντες, οἱ, (κομάω) with hair on the head, long-haired, often in Hom. as epith. of the Achaeans, who let all their hair grow (whereas the Abantes, who wore theirs long only at the back of the head, were called *ὑπὸ πιν κομώντες*), Il. 2. 542:—Com. metaph., ἐχνοὶ κ. ἀκάνθαις Matro ap. Ath. 135 A. (There is no *Verb* *καρηκομάω* in use.)

κάρηνα, inf. aor. 2 pass. of *κείρω*.

κάρηνον, τό, Dor. *κάρανον* Aesch. Cho. 396, Mosch. 1. 12, but *κάρηνα* Eur. Fr. 541; in derivatives the *α* prevails: (κάρη):—the head, mostly in pl. (as always in Hom.), ἀνδρῶν κάρηνα, periph. for *ἀνδρες*, Il. 11. 500; νεκρῶν ἀμενῆνα κ. Od. 10. 521, etc.; βῶν ἴφθιμα κ., as we say, so many head of cattle, Il. 23. 260; ἵππων ξανθὰ κ. 9. 407:—metaph. of mountain-peaks, Οὐλύμπιοι κ. I. 44, etc.; and of towms, πολλῶν

πολίαν κατέλυσε κάρηνα Il. 2. 117., 9. 24; Μυκάλης αἰπεινὰ κ. 2. 869:—the sing. in h. Hom. 7. 12., 28. 8, Mosch. 1. 12., 2. 87, Coluth. 264. κάρητος, κάρητι, gen. and dat. of κάρη, Hom.; v. κάρη. καρθμός, ὁ, = κίνησις, Hesych.; prob. i. q. σκαρθμός. καριδάριον, τό, Dim. of καρίς, Anaxandr. Λυκούργ. 1, ubi v. Meinck.:—also καριδίον, τό, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 15.

καρίδω, fut. ὦσω, (καρίς) to wriggle or twist about like a shrimp, Anaxandr. Πανδάρ. 1. [? prob. in l. c., but uncertain.] καριέντο, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1210, for χαρίεν. Κάριζω, to act like a Carian, Paroemiogr. p. 216. II. to speak like a Carian, i. e. barbarously, Strab. 663.

Καρικουργής, ἐς, of Carian work, ὄχανον Anacr. 91; Bk. Καρικουργός. Κάρικος, ὁ, ὄν, Carian, λόφος Alcæa. 22; said by Hesych. to be used for εὐτελής, worthless, κ. πράσιος Soph. Fr. 485. II. Καρικόν, τό, a kind of salve, Hipp. 878 H. III. Καρικὴ νόσος, ἡ, a kind of funeral song, a wail or dirge, Plat. Legg. 800 E; so, K. αὐλήματα Ar. Ran. 1302; K. μέλος Plat. Com. Ἀσπ. 1. 12; v. Francke Callin. p. 124; cf. sq.

Καρίνη [Ὶ], ἡ, a Carian woman, Phan. ap. Plut. Them. 1; K. πόρθευος Plut. 2. 246 E; K. κύνης Poll. 5. 37. 2. esp. a woman hired to sing Carian dirges, Lat. præfeca, Meinecke Menand. Καρίν. 1, cf. Hesych. s. v. Καρίναι, and v. foreg. III.

Κάριος [α], α, ov, = Καρίκος, esp. as epith. of Zeus, Hdt. 1. 171., 5. 66, Strabo 659, etc.; v. Καραϊός.

κάρις (for genit. v. sub fin.), ἡ:—a small crustacean, prob. a shrimp or prawn, Crangon, Anan. 1, and Comici (v. infr.); Dor. κουρίς or καρίς, Sophr. et Epich. ap. Ath. 106 E. [? in Anan. l. c., Ar. Vesp. 1522, Cratin. Incert. 26, Eupol. Αἰγ. 3, Δημ. 21: but later Ὶ, gen. ῖδος, Araros, Alexis, Eubul., etc., ap. Ath. 105 sq.: cf. Spitzn. Vers. Heroic. p. 49, Lob. Phryn. 171.]

κάρισο, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1195, for χαρίσω.

Καρίσσι, Adv. in Carian language, barbarously, Strab. 663.

Καρίων, ὄνος, ὁ, properly, a little Carian soldier: a common name of slaves in Comedy, as in Ar. Pl., Plaut. Mil. Glor.

καρκαδών, ὄνος, ἡ, the fee paid to Choron by the dead, Phot., Suid.; v. Hemst. Luc. D. Mort. 21.

καρκαίρω, to quake, of the effect produced by the trampling of men and horses, like Lat. tremere, κάρκαιρε δὲ γαῖα πόδεσσι ὀρνυμένων Il. 20. 157.

κάρκαρον, τό, a prison, Lat. carcer, Sophron ap. Phot. s. v.; also κάρκαρος, ὁ, Diod. 31 Excerpt. p. 516:—in Hesych. we find pl. κάρκαροι, = δεσμοί, and κάρκαρα, = μάνδρα.

καρκίνος, ἄδος, ἡ, Dim. of καρκίνος, Opp. C. 2. 286, H. 1. 320.

καρκινεύτης, οὗ, ὁ, a crab-catcher, Artemid. 2. 14.

καρκινῆθρον, τό, a plant, polygonum, avicular, Diosc. 4. 4.

καρκίνιας, οὗ, ὁ, a crab-coloured gem, Plin. H. N. 37. 72.

καρκίνιον, τό, Dim. of καρκίνος, the hermit-crab, Pagurus, Arist. II. A. 4. 4, 27 sq.:—a small species found in the pinna (cf. πιννοτήρης), Ib. 5. 15, 15.

καρκίνο-βάτης, οὗ, ὁ, walking like a crab, Aristonym. Ἡλ. 1; but the metre requires καρκοβοήτης, Meineke Menand. p. 183 (ed. ma.).

καρκινο-εἶδης, ἐς, like a crab, τὰ καρκινοεἶδη animals of the crab kind, Arist. P. A. 4. 8, 2 and 6, cf. Ael. N. A. 6. 20.

καρκίνος [Ὶ], ὁ, with heterog. pl. καρκίνα (v. sub fin.):—a crab, Lat. cancer, Hellenic. 40, Ar. Eq. 608, Plat. Euthyd. 297 C; described fully in Batr. 297 sq.:—various species are included in the name, Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 2 sq.; some being μαλακόστρακοι, others ὀστρακόδερμοι, Ib. 8. 17, 11; for their shape, etc., v. 4. 2, 8., 4. 3, 2:—proverb., οὐποτε ποιήσεις τὸν καρκίνον ὀρθὰ βαδίζειν Ar. Pax 1083. II. the Crab or Cancer as a sign in the zodiac, Arat. 147, Plut. 2. 908 C. III. an eating sore or ulcer, a cancer, Hipp. Aph. 1257 (v. Foës. Oecon.), Dem. 798. 23: elsewhere καρκίνομα.

IV. from likeness of shape to crab's claws, 1. a pair of tongs, Anth. P. 6. 92, Ath. 456 D; used as an instrument of torture, Diod. 20. 71:—metaph., λήψεται τὸν τράχηλον ἐντόνωος ὁ καρκίνος Eur. Cycl. 609 (so in Ovid, angebar seu guttura forcipe pressus).

2. a name for the bones of the temples (ζυγώματα), Poll. 2. 85. 3. a kind of shoe, Pherecr. Incert. 75. 4. a kind of bandage, Galen. 12. 476. V. = κίρκινος, a circle, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 54:—καρκίνα σπειροῦσα, in Anth. P. 6. 295, seem to be circle-forming compasses. (Cf. Skt. kark-as, Lat. cancer.)

καρκίνο-χεῖρες, οὗ, with crab's claws for hands, Luc. V. H. 1. 35. καρκινῶς, fut. ὦσω, to make crab-like, κ. τοὺς δακτύλους to crook one's fingers like crab's claws, Antiph. Αἴφρ. γον. 1. 15, v. Meinek. Com. Fr. 2. p. 180:—Pass. of roots, to become tangled, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 3, C. P. 1. 12, 3, etc. II. in Pass., also, to suffer from cancer, Hipp. 570. 30.

καρκινώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = καρκινοειδής, Arist. P. A. 4. 8, 2, Plut. 2. 980 B.

II. cancerous, ὅγκος Galen.

καρκινώθρον, τό, a name of the plant ψιλάθρον, Schol. Nic. Th. 902.

καρκίνω, τό, = καρκίνος III, Hipp. 1162 D, 1238 F, etc.

κάρμα, τό, (κεῖρω) wool shorn off, Hesych.; cream skimmed off, Id.

καρναβάδιον, τό, cumin, Geop. 9. 28.

Κάρνεια, τά, (Κάρνεια, metri grat., Theocr. 5. 83):—a festival held in honour of Apollo Κάρνειας by the Dorians of Peloponnesos, esp. by the Spartans, during nine days of the Att. month Metageitnion, called by them Κάρνεις μήν, Eur. Alc. 449, Thuc. 5. 54; so that it fell in with the Olympic games, Hdt. 7. 206., 8. 72, Thuc. 5. 75; τὰ Κ. νικᾶν Hellen. ap. Ath. 635 E; πανηγυρίειν Plut. 2. 873 E. The conquerors in the Carneian games were Κάρνεονικαί, Müller Dor. 1. 7. 82.

κάρνον, τό, the Gallic horn, Hesych.; κάρνυξ, ὁ, Diod. 5. 30.

κάρνονον or κάρνονον, τό, a sweet wine boiled down, Lat. caroenum or carenum, Nicol. Alex., Pallad.: in Galen. 6. 801, καρύνιον:—the vessels for holding it were καρύνια κεράμια, Lat. carenarine, Philagr. ap. Oribas. 57 Matth., Geop. 13. 7: also καρύνισκος, LXX (Ex. 25. 33, 34).

κάρων [α], τό, caraway, carum carui, Diosc. 3. 66.

κάρος [α], ὁ, heavy sleep, torpor, such as follows drunkenness, κάρος καὶ κρασιπλή Arist. Probl. 3. 17, 3; cf. Galen. ap. Greenhill Theophil. p. 185; also from other causes, Ap. Rh. 2. 203, Strabo 778.

καρούχα, ἡ, Lat. carruca, a car, carriage, Polyc. Mart. 8.

κάρω, fut. ὦσω, to plunge into deep, heavy sleep, to stupefy, πληγὰ καρούσαι Hipp. Art. 797; of wine, Anaxandr. Αἰγρ. 2, cf. Ath. 33 A; ὕμνη καρούσα a stupefying smell, Ib. 675 D:—Pass. to feel heavy in the head, to be stupefied, ὑπὸ βροντῆς, of certain fish, Arist. H. A. 8. 20, 1; ὑπὸ μύρον, of bees, Id. Mirab. 21; τῶν εὐδιδῶν Strabo 778; θανάτων κεκαρωμένους Theocr. 24. 58; τραύμασι Dion. H. 3. 19; τὴν διάνοιαν Id. de Thuc. 34; cf. χαρακώ.

Κάρπαθος, ἡ, an island between Crete and Rhodes, for which Hom. (Il. 2. 676) writes Κράπαθος, metri grat.; the usual form first in h. Hom. Ar. 43:—the Κάρπαθιον πέλαγος first in Strabo 488.

καρταία, ἡ, a mimic dance of the Thessalians, in which a peasant scuffles with a cattle-stealer, τὴν καρταίαν.. ἐν τοῖς ὄπλοις ὀρχεῖσθαι Xen. An. 6. 1, 7, cf. Ath. 15 F: v. Sturz Dial. Mac. 41. (Cf. κραίνος.)

καρπαλίμος, οὗ, (v. sub κραίνος):—Ep. Adj. swift, Lat. rapidus, epith. of the feet, Il. 16. 342, 809, Ap. Rh. 3. 280; so in Ar. Thesm. 957 (lyr.):—but Hom. much more often has the Adv. καρπαλίμως, swiftly, rapidly, Il. 1. 359, etc. 2. in Pind. P. 12. 35, γένυες κ. eager jaws.

καρπάσιος, ὁ, ov, made of καρπάσιος, Strab. 294, Dion. H. 2. 68:—also καρπάσιος, α, ov, Paus. 1. 26, 7.

κάρπασιος, ἡ, with heterog. pl. κόρπασα Jac. Anth. P. p. 577; κάρπασον, τό, Orph. Arg. 925:—a fine flax grown in Spain, Lat. carbasus, Dion. H. 2. 68, Schol. Ar. Lys. 736:—(but the name is derived from Skt. kârpâsa, i. e. cotton.)

II. a plant yielding a myrrh-like juice, of narcotic and poisonous quality, Diosc. 6. 13; called ὑποκάρπασον by Galen., succus carpathi by Plin. H. N. 32. 20.

καρτεία (not καρτία, as sometimes in Mss.), ἡ, produce, Polyb. 32. 2, 8, Poll. 7. 149, C. I. 2448. III. 5.

καρτεῖον, τό, = καρπός, Nic. Al. 277; in pl., Ar. Fr. 220.

καρτεῖον, τό, fruit, Sosib. 17 Heeren.

καρτεῖον, to make use of, have the usufruct of, opp. to possession, χάραν Hyperid. ap. Poll. 7. 149, C. I. 1840, al., Polyb. 10. 28, 3.

καρτήσιον, τό, an aromatic wood, chiefly brought from Asia, Galen.; also καρτησία, ἡ, Paul. Aeg. 5. 44.

καρτίζω (A), to pluck or gather fruit, τι Diosc. 3. 37. II. Med. = καρτεῖον, to enjoy the fruits of, τὴν γῆν Theopomp. Hist. 249, cf. C. I. 2561 δ (add.), 2737 δ; but also, to exhaust the soil, Theophr. H. P. 8. 9, 1, C. P. 4. 8, 1: metaph., κῶδος ἐκαρτίζω C. I. 1998.

III. to make fruitful, fertilise, Eur. Bacch. 406, Hel. 1328.

καρτίζω (B), to enfranchise a slave by touching him with the rod, Lat. vindicare in libertatem, Gloss.

κάρπιος, οὗ, fruit-bearing, fruitful, θέρος Aesch. Pr. 455; στάχυν, πέδον Eur. Supp. 31, Or. 1086; καρπίους ἐτῶν κύκλος Id. Hel. 112; μυρρίναι Ar. Pax 1154; κισσοῦ κλάδοι Alex. Κυκν. 1:—τὰ κάρπια fruit-trees or corn-fields, Ar. Vesp. 264; θέριας κάρπια to reap the fruits, C. I. 4310. 15; κάρπια ἀγαθὰ property that yields a produce, opp. to ἄκαρπα, Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 7, cf. Eth. N. 4. 3, 33:—metaph., ἀμέλγων τῶν ξένων τοὺς κ. rich foreigners from whom money can be wrung, Ar. Eq. 326.

καρπίον, τό, Dim. of καρπός, Theophr. Odor. 32. II. vulgar name for ἑλλέβορον, Hippiatr.

κάρπιον, τό, an Indian tree, Ctes. in Phot. Bibl. 49. 33.

καρπισμός, ὁ, (καρπίω A) a gathering of fruit, κ. τῆς γῆς exhaustion of the soil, Theophr. C. P. 4. 8, 2.

καρπισμός, ὁ, (καρπίω B) the enfranchisement of a slave by touching him with the vindicta or rod, Lat. emancipatio, Clem. Al. 679; so καρπιστία, ἡ, Gloss.:—καρπιστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who emancipates a slave, Lat. vindex, Arr. Epict. 3. 24, 76., 4. 1, 113., 7. 17:—καρπιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for enfranchisement, Gloss.

καρπο-βάλσαμον, τό, the fruit of the balsam, Galen.

καρπο-βρίθης, ἐς, loaded with fruit, Nicet. Ann. 21. 9.

καρπό-βρωτος, οὗ, with eatable fruit, ξύλον LXX (Deut. 20. 20).

καρπο-γένεθλος, οὗ, = καρπογόνος, Anth. P. 9. 525, 11.

καρπογονέω, to bear fruit, Theophr. H. P. 9. 1, 1, C. P. 3. 9, 2.

καρπογονία, ἡ, productiveness, fruitfulness, Theophr. C. P. 1. 5, 5.

καρπο-γόνος, οὗ, bearing fruit, Diosc. 5. 159.

καρπό-δεσμα, οὗ, τὰ, chains for the arms, armlets, Luc. Lexiph. 10.

καρπο-δέσμιος, οὗ, wearing armlets, Horapoll. 2. 78.

καρποδοτεῖρα, ἡ, as from καρποδοτήρ, Orph. H. 42. 9, Or. Sib. 3. 280.

καρποδοτέω, to give fruit, Eust. Opusc. 258. 81, etc.

καρπο-δότης, οὗ, ὁ, a bringer of fruit, Greg. Naz.

καρπολογέω, to gather fruit, Eccl.; cf. καρφολογία.

καρπολογία, ἡ, a gathering of fruit, Geop. 10. 78, 1.

καρπο-λόγος, οὗ, gathering fruit, Polyaeu. 3. 10, 9.

καρπο-μάνης, ἐς, running wildly to fruit (cf. ὕλομανής), Soph. Fr. 591.

καρπο-ποιός, ὄν, making fruit, of Demeter, Eur. Rhes. 964.

καρπός (A), ὁ, (v. sub fin.):—fruit, in Hom. and Hes. (only in sing.) mostly of the fruits of the earth, corn, καρπὸς ἀρούρης Il. 6. 142; καρπὸν δ' ἐφέρει ζείδωρος ἀρούρα Hes. Op. 117; so, κ. Δήμητρος Hdt. 1. 193, etc.; Διὸς Ar. Pl. 515; κ. ἀρούρης also of wine, Il. 3. 246; but καρπὸς alone, of corn, etc., as opp. to vines or wine, Ar. Nub. 1119, Eccl. 14;

βίαν, Hdt. I. 212, Ar. Ach. 622, etc.; πρὸς τὸ καρτερόν Aesch. Pr. 212; and τὸ καρτερόν, absol., Theocr. I. 41.

5. of place, like ὄχυρός, strong, Thuc. 4. 3; τὸ καρτερώτερον τοῦ χωρίου Id. 6. 10.

II. Adv. -ρῶς, strongly, etc., hence, κ. ὑπνοῦσθαι to sleep sound, Hdt. 3. 69.

III. the common Comp. and Sup. are κρείσσον and κράτιστος (qq. v.): but the regular forms καρτερώτερος, -ώτατος, occur now and then, Find. O. I. 179, Aesch. Theb. 517, Fr. 311 a, Soph. Aj. 669, Thuc. 5. 10, Plat. Phaedo I. c., Xen. Cyr. I. c.

καριτερότης, ης, strength, endurance, Cyrill. Hieros.

καριτερόντως, Adv. of καρτερώ, strongly, stoutly, Plat. Rep. 399 B.

καριτερό-χειρ, χειρός, ὅ, η, strong-handed, Ἀρης h. Hom. 7. 3; βασιλεὺς Anth. P. 9. 210.

καριτεροψυχία, η, strength of spirit, Joseph. Macc. 9. 26, Eccl.

καριτερο-ψυχος, ον, strong of soul, Jo. Chrys.

καριτερόω, to strengthen, Hermes ap. Stob. Eccl. I. 1086.

καριτερόνυξ, καριτερόνυχος, v. sub καριτερ-.

καριτσοτος, η, ον, Ep. for κράτιστος.

καριτός, ὁ, ὡν, (κέρω) shorn smooth, opp. to rough, of cloths, C. I. 155. 30. 42.

II. chopped, sliced, κ. κρόμμον, Lat. sectile porrum, Galen.; so, τὸ καριόν absol., Geop. 2. 6. 32.

κάρτος, εος, τό, Ep. for κράτος (q. v.), strength, vigour, courage, κάρτει καὶ σθένει σφετέρῃ Il. 17. 322; κάρτος εἰ βίη τε Od. 6. 197; κάρτει νικήσας πατέρα Hes. Th. 73; in Hdt. 8. 2 recent Edd. restore κράτος, acc. to his prevailing usage.

καριτύνα, Ep. for κρατύνα.

κάρυα, η, the walnut-tree (the fruit being κάρυον), Soph. Fr. 892, Arist. Plant. I. 7, 1, Theophr. II. P. 3. 2, 3.

Καρύαι, ὧν, αἰ, a place in Laconia with a famous temple of Artemis, Thuc. 5. 55, etc.:—hence,

II. Καρυάτις, η, a name of Artemis, Paus. 3. 10. 7.

2. a dance in honour of Artemis, Poll. 4. 104:—whence Καρυάτιζω, to dance the Caryatic dance, Luc. Salt. 10.

III. Καρυάτιδες, ὡν, αἰ, the priestesses of Artemis at Caryae, Meineke Euphor. p. 94.

2. in Architecture, Caryatides are female figures used as bearing-shafts, Vitruv. I. 1; cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst 5. 279, Museum Crit. 2. 400, and v. sub Ἀτλαντες, Τελαμώνες, Κανηφόροι.

3. a kind of earring, Poll. 5. 97.

καρύαριον, τό, Dim. of κάρυα, Gloss.

καρύατιζω, to play with nuts, Philo I. 11:—Med., Nicet. 150 A.

καρύδιον, τό, Dim. of κάρυον, a small nut, Philyl. Φρεσφ. 2.

καρύδω, to castrate a horse, καρύδωσις, εως, η, castration, Hippiatr.

καρυ-έλαιον, τό, nut-oil, Galen. 14. 519.

καρυήδον, like a κάρυον:—κ. κάταγμα a fracture causing many splinters, like a broken nut, Galen. 2. 397; cf. ἀλφρηδόν.

καρυήματα, τά, nuts, Lacon. word in Hesych.

καρυήρος, ὁ, ὡν, of a nut, nut-like, Theophr. H. P. I. 11. 3.

καρύτιον, τό, v. κάρυον.

καρύτινος, η, ον,=καρυήρος, ἑλαιον Galen. 13. 172; κ. χρώμα nut-brown, Theophr. Sens. 78; κ. βάβδος a rod of nut-wood, LXX (Gen. 30. 37).

καρύτισκος, ὁ, Dim. of κάρυον, v. sub κάρυον.

καρύτιτης, ὁ, like a nut, τιθύμαλλας κ., Euphorbia Myrsinites, Diosc. 4. 165.

καρύκεια, η, a cooking with the sauce καρύκη: rich cookery, a rich dish, like sq., Ath. 646 E, Luc. Symp. 11, Lexiph. 6, Ael. N. A. 4. 40; κ. ποιητική Synes. 53 D.

2. metaph. meddling, Hesych.

καρύκευμα, τό, a savoury dish, Basil., Hesych., Poll. 6. 56.

καρύκευτος, ὁ, a cook who makes the sauce καρύκη, Clem. Al. 268.

καρύκευτός, ὁ, -ικός, ὁ, ὡν, fit for savoury dishes, Nicet. Ann. 158 A.

καρύκεύω, to dress with rich savoury sauce, Alex. Ὁμοία 1, cf. Ath. 173 D, Alciphro 3. 53; ἐς ταυτὸν κ. to make up into one sauce, Menand. Ψευδ. I. 1: nictaphr., κ. λόγον to season a story well, Plut. 2. 55 A:—Pass., τὰ κεκαρυκευμένα Menand. Τροφ. I. 7.

2. metaph., like Lat. miscere res, Hesych., who also cites καρυκάτω.

καρύκη [ῶ], η, a rich dish, invented by the Lydians, composed of blood and rich spices, Pherecr. Incert. 3. 89, cf. Hesych., Ath. 516 C, cf. 160 B, Plut. 2. 664 A, Luc. Tim. 54; ζωμὸς κ. Poll. 6. 56.

καρύκινος, η, ον, of the colour of καρύκη, dark-red, Xen. Cyr. S. 3, 3.

καρύκο-εἰδής, ἐς, =foreg., Hipp. 1129 D.

καρύκο-πούω, to make a καρύκη or rich sauce, Ar. Eq. 343.

καρύκο-ποιεύς, ὡν, making a καρύκη, Achae. ap. Ath. 173 D.

καρύξ, Dor. for κήρυξ.

καρύνο-βάφης, ἐς, stained with walnut-juice, E. M. 492. fin.

καρύνο-κατάκτις, ὁ, a nut-cracker, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 53 B, Hesych.

καρύον [ᾶ], τό, (v. sub κραναός) any kind of nut, Ar. Vesp. 58, Pl. 1056, Xen. An. 5. 4, 29; distinguished into various kinds, as κ. βασιλικὰ or Περιοικὰ, walnuts, Diosc. I. 178, also called simply κάρυα Batr. 31, Epich., etc., ap. Ath. 52 A; κ. κασταναῖκά or κασταναῖα chestnuts (v. sub κάστανα), also called κ. Εὐβοϊκά, Theophr. H. P. 4. 5, 4; κ. Ἡρακλεωτικά filberts, C. I. 123. 19, also called Ποντικά or λεπτά, Diosc. I. 179; κ. μικρά bitter almonds, Archig. ap. Galen.

II. the stone in stone-fruit, the kernel in a pine-cone, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9. 5, etc.

III. in Mechanics, a kind of pulley, in which a rope moved round a sheaf or nut, Math. Vett. p. 44.

καρύο-ναύτης, ον, ὅ, one who sails in a nut, Luc. V. H. 2. 38.

καρύό-φυλλον, τό, properly nut-leaf, an Indian plant, the clove-tree, Lat. caryophyllum, Galen., etc.

καρύσσω, Dor. for κηρύσσω, Simon.

καρυτίσσομαι, Dep. =εὐφραίσσομαι, Hesych.

καρυ-χρόος, ον, contr. -χροός, οὖν, nut-brown, Hesych.

καρύωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a walnut, Theophr. C. P. I. 19, 1, etc.

καρυωτός φοῖνιξ, ὁ, palmula caryota, a palm with walnut-like fruit, &

Strabo 800, Galen.; also καρνώτης, ἴδος, ἡ, cited from Diosc.

φιάλη καρνωτή a cup adorned with nuts (cf. βαλανῶτες II), C. I. 2852.

31, 33, etc., Semus ap. Ath. 502 B.

καρφαῖος, α, ον, (κάρφω) dry, parched, ἦν θημῶνα τινάξει καρφαλέων Od. 5. 369 (cf. καρχαλέος); δέρμα Hipp. Aph. 1256, Progn. 36; ἀσάχνες, ἀραυρα Anth. P. 9. 384, 14, Orph. Lith. 266; κ. διψή Anth. P. 9. 272:—of sound, καρφαλέον δέ οἱ ἀσπίς.. ἄσπε the shield rang dry, i. e. hollow, Il. 13. 409.

II. act. drying, parching, πῦρ Nic. Th. 601.

καρφ-ἄματιον, τό, (ἀμάω) prob. a rake for collecting fallen ears of corn, Lat. murga, Hesych.

καρφέα, τά, ripe fruit or (as the Schol.) chips, κέδρον Nic. Al. 118.

κάρφη, η, hay, Xen. An. I. 5, 10, Arr. An. I. 3.

καρφηρός, ὁ, ὡν, (κάρφος) of dry straw, εὐναῖαι καρφηραὶ nests (cf. καρφίτης), Eur. Ion 172; written καρφύραι (as Subst.) in Hesych.

καρφίον, τό, Dim. of κάρφος, Galen., etc.

καρφισμός, οὗ, ὁ, a reaping of fruits, C. I. 2700 e.

καρφίτης, ον, ὁ, built of dry straws, θάλαμος κ., of a swallow's nest, Anth. P. 10. 4; cf. καρφηρός.

καρφο-εἰδής, ἐς, like κάρφη, Geop. 2. 6. 29.

καρφο-λόγιον, to gather dry twigs, κ. τὰ ἐξένδρα to pick such off the trees, Theophr. C. P. I. 15, 1 (vulg. καρπολογούμενα):—also, to pick bits of straw, wool, etc., off a person's coat, Id. Char. 2, Galen. 18. 74.

καρφο-λογία, η, a gathering of dry sticks, etc., Galen. 14. 733.

κάρφος, εος, τό, (v. sub ῖν):—any small dry body, esp. a dry stalk, Lat. palea, festuca, stipula; Hdt. 3. 111 calls the dry sticks of cinnamon κάρφω (which word bears a curious likeness to its Arabic name kerfah, kirfah, cf. Steph. Byz. s. v. Ἀβασανός); of rice-straw, Polyæn. 4. 3, cf. Luc. Hermot. 33:—then, generally in pl., dry twigs, chips, straws, bits of wool, such as birds make their nests of, Ar. Av. 642, cf. Sophron ap. Dem. Phal. 5. 147, Arist. H. A. 9. 7. 1; collectively in sing., Aesch. Fr. 22 a, Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 20, Ath. 187 C:—in sing. a chip of wood, Ar. Vesp. 249:—proverb., μηδὲ κάρφος κινεῖν, i. e. to keep quite still, Id. Lys. 474; ἀπὸ τοῦ κύλικος κάρφος τῷ μικρῷ δακτύλῳ ἀφαιρεῖν Ath. 604 C.

II. =καρπῖς, Plut. 2. 550 B; οὐδὲ κ. ἐβλάβη not a bit, C. I. 4924.

III. a small piece of wood on which the watchword was written, Polyb. 6. 36, 3.

IV. in pl. ripe fruit, Nic. Al. 230, 491, Th. 893, 941; cf. καρφέα, (Prob. from same Root as κάρφω.

Curt. connects it with σκαρφίον, σκαρφάω, σκαρφίος.)

καρφώ, =κάρφω, Anth. P. 7. 385; in Hesych., καρφύνα.

κάρφω, fut. κάρψω, Ep. Verb. to dry up, wither, κάρψω μὲν χροά καλόν will wither the fair skin, wrinkle it, Od. 13. 398, cf. 430; ἥλιος χροά κάρφει Hes. Op. 573; and in Pass., χροῶς κάρφεται ἡδὴ Archil. 91; cf. Euphor. 54, Nic. Th. 328.

2. metaph., ἀγῆστορα κάρφει Ζεὺς Zeus withers the proud of heart, Hes. Op. 7; κάματοι κάρφοντες γυῖα Nic. Al. 383:—Pass., οἴτω κάρφασθαι Ar. Rh. 4. 1094. (Cf. κάρφη, καρφαλέος, καρφηρός, perh. also κάρφος.)

καρφώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) =καρφοειδής, Gloss.

καρφαῖος, α, ον, (v. κέρχων, κέρχων):—rough, διψή καρχαλέοι rough in the throat with thirst, Virgil's siti asper, Il. 21. 541 (v. I. καρφαλέος, cf. Spitzn. ad l.); so in Ar. Rh. 4. 1442, Nonn. D. 14. 426; (καρφαλέος διψή Anth. P. 9. 272, cf. 7. 536).

II. rough, fierce, κ. κύνες Ar. Rh. 3. 1058; Λύκοι Tryphiod. 615 (vulg. καρχαρέος, v. Wernick.): of sounds, χρεματισμός, ἱμάσθηλ Nonn. D. 29. 199., 48. 307.

καρχαρέος, α, ον, =καρχαρός, v. καρχαλέος II.

καρχαρίας, ον, ὁ, a kind of shark, so called from its sharp teeth, Sophron ap. Ath. 306 D, Plat. Com. Pha. I. 13, Philox. ap. Ath. 5 D.

καρχαρ-όδους, ὁ, ἡ, -οον, τό, with sharp or jagged teeth, καρχαρόδοντα δύο κύνη Il. 10. 360; κύωνον ὑπὸ καρχ. 13. 198; ἀρπην καρχ. Hes. Th. 180; applied to Cleon by Ar. Eq. 1017, Vesp. 1031:—Those animals, acc. to Arist., are καρχαρόδοντα, ὅσα ἐπαλλάττει τοὺς ὀδόντας τοὺς ὀρεῖς, H. A. 2. 1. 51; cf. P. A. 3. 1. 6, where it is opp. to χαυλιόδους; cf. also συνόδους.—Also of the lobster's claws, H. A. 4. 2. 12.

καρχαρ-όδων, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, =foreg., Theocr. 24. 85.

καρχαρός, ον, and α, ον Aleman 132:—properly sharp-pointed or jagged, and so with sharp or jagged teeth, κύνης Lyc. 34, cf. Ael. N. A. 16. 18; στόμα Opp. C. 2. 142; ἔρικος Id. H. 1. 506; ἀδόντες Philostr. 841; δῆγμα Luc. Tragoed. 302; κάρφαρον μειδίσας of the wolf, Babr. 94. 6:—generally, sharp, biting, metaph. of criticism, Aleman. I. c., Luc. Hist. Conscr. 43; ῥήτωρ Id. Merc. Cond. 35, cf. Ath. 251 E. (V. sub κραναός.)

Καρχηδονίζω, fut. ἴσω, to side with the Carthaginians, Plut. Marcell. 20, where worse Mss. Καρχηδονιάω.

Καρχηδών, ὄνος, ἡ, Carthage, Hdt. 3. 19, Soph. Fr. 536:—Adj. Καρχηδόνιος, α, ον, Carthaginian, Ibid.; Καρχηδονιάκος, ὁ, ὡν, Strabo 832.

καρχησίον, Dor. -άσιον, τό, a drinking-cup narrower in the middle than the top and bottom, Sappho 70, Pherecyd. 27, Cratin. Διον. I, cf. Callix. al. ap. Ath. 111, 49; καρχησίῳ ἀργυρῷ C. I. 139. 19, cf. 140. 19, 141. 8, 150. 26:—so Virg. uses the pl. carchesia: cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst 5. 299 A.

II. the mast-head of a ship, through which the halyards worked, in sing., Pind. N. 5. 94 (where ζυγὸν καρχησίον is the sail-yard), Hipp. Art. 808, Luc. Merc. Cond. 1, Schol. ap. Rh. I. 565, Ath. I. c.; in pl., Eur. Hec. 1261, Plut. Themist. 12; cf. sq.—In Epich. Incert. 2 this is a play on the double meaning (I and II).

III. the upright beam of a crane, Schneid. Vitruv. 10. 5, Hesych.

καρχήσιος, ὁ, in pl. the halyards of a ship, Galen. Lex. Hipp.

2. surgical bandages, Id. 12. pp. 304, 377.

καρώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) drowsy, heavy, ἑμματα Hipp. 1217 H:—τὸ καρώδες=καρώσις, Id. 72 B; τὰ καρώδεα fits of stupor, Id. 75 H, 205 D.

II. causing stupor, Id. Art. 798. Adv. -δῶς, Galen. 14. 4.

κάρωσις, *ews*, ἡ, (κάρω) heaviness in the head, drowsiness, νωβή κ. Hipp. Art. 798, cf. Philonid. ap. Ath. 675 A.
 κάρωτιδες, *ων*, αἱ, the carotids, the two great arteries of the neck, Aretae. Sign. M. Ac. 2. 11, Galen. (From κάρω, v. Galen. 5. 195.)
 κάρωτικός, ἡ, *ὄν*, stupefying, soporific, κ. ὁ κρήνιος (sc. οἶνος) Arist. Fr. 101; κ. φάρμακα Galen.

κάρωτόν, τό, a carrot, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 371 E.
 κάς, the skin, Hesych.
 κάς, crasis for καὶ ἐς or καὶ ἐπ, e.g. Ar. Ach. 184, Av. 949, etc.
 κάσα, ἡ, the Latin *casa*, a cot, Athen. Mech. p. 6, Hesych.
 κασαλβαδικός, ἡ, *ὄν*, like a strumpet: Adv. —κῶς, Eust. Opusc. 248. 53.

κασαλβαίω, to behave like a strumpet, Hermipp. ap. Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1164, cf. Meineke Com. Gr. i. p. 98. 2. c. acc., κ. τοὺς στρατηγούς to abuse them in strumpet fashion, Ar. Eq. 355.

κασαλβάς, ἄδος, ἡ, like κάσα, a courtesan, whore, strumpet, Ar. Eccl. 1106, Fr. 402:—in Hesych. also κασαύρα or κασανράς, ἡ; in Lyc. 1385, κασωρίς, ἰδος; in Hippon. 81, Antiph. Incert. 95, κασωρίτης, ἰδος:—we also have κῶσῳριον, τό, a brothel, Ar. Eq. 1285 (libr. κασαυ-), κασαρεῖον in Hesych.; and the Verb κασωρεύω, to go a-whoring, Lyc. 772.
 κῶσάβιον, τό, v. l. (mentioned by Schol.) in Ar. Eq. 1285.

κῶσαμον, τό, = κυκλάμιος, Aët.
 κάσας, *ον*, ὁ, also written κασᾶς or κασῆς, a earpet or skin to sit upon, a saddle, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3. 6. (Hesych. quotes κάς, a skin: or the word may be akin to κῶς, κῶας,—unless it be Persian.)

κασαύρα, κασανράς, κασαύριον, v. sub κασαλβάς.

κῶσια, *Ion*, —ἡ, ἡ, cassia, a spice of the nature of cinnamon, but of inferior quality, brought from Arabia, Hdt. 2. 86, 3. 110; λίβανον εὐδύς τε φοίνικας κασίαν τε . . . , τέρενα Συρίας σπέρματα Melanippid. Fr. i, cf. Mnesim. 111. i. 58; κασία, with cinnamon, frankincense, and myrrh, are among the gifts to the temple at Branchidae, C. I. 2852. 59: cf. κασιόβρος, ξυλοκασία, συργγίς. (A Semitic word, v. κιννάμωμον.) [It is sometimes written κάσια, cf. κασισίω; but *casia* in Lat. poets, and κασιόπινος in Antiph. l. c. require ᾱ, and therefore a single σ.]

κασιγνήτη, ἡ, fem. of κασιγνήτος, a sister, Hom., etc.: metaph., like κάσις, συκὴ ἁμπελον κ. Hippon. 25, cf. 64; Λάγυνε, . . κ. νεκταρέης κύλικος Anth. P. 6. 248.

κασιγνήτικός, ἡ, *ὄν*, brotherly or sisterly, Schol. Il. 9. 563.

κασιγνήτος, ὁ, (κάσις, γενέσθαι, cf. γνήσιος):—a brother, Hom., etc.; properly, like ἀδελφός, of these born from the same mother, κ. καὶ ὕπατρον Il. 11. 257: as fem. a sister, τῶδε τὴν κασιγνήτῳ these two sisters, Soph. El. 777, cf. Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 11; (but Hom. always uses κασιγνήτη in this sense):—in more general sense, a cousin, κ. τε ἔται τε Il. 16. 456, cf. 15. 545.

II. as Adj., κασιγνήτος, ἡ, *ὄν*, brotherly, sisterly, κασιγνήτον κάρα Soph. Ant. 899, 915, El. 1164, Eur. Or. 294: so also may be taken κασιγνήτιον φόνισον, Il. 9. 567: cf. κάσις, ἀδελφός.

κῶσιο-βέρος, *ον*, eating cassia, of a worm, Hesych.

κῶσιό-πινος, *ον*, breathing of cassia, Antiph. Ἀφρ. i. 14.

κάσις [ᾱ], ὁ, gen. κάσιος first in Orph. Arg. 1234; dat. pl. κασιέσσι, Nic. Th. 345:—a brother, Aesch. Theb. 674, etc.; voc. κάσι Soph. O. C. 1440: ἡ, a sister, Eur. Hec. 361, 943:—metaph., λιγνύν, αἰόλην πυρὸς κ. Aesch. Theb. 494; κ. πηλοῦ . . κῶσις Id. Ag. 495; cf. κασιγνήτη. II. in Sparta, κάσιος were boys of the same class in gymnastic exercises, Hesych., v. Böckh C. I. i. p. 613.—(The form κάσις does not occur in Hom., though it is implied in κασιγνήτος, —γνήτη. All are poet. words. The origin of κάσις is unknown: perh. Κασσιόγνδρα, Κασσιόπειρα are akin.)

κάσκανα, τά, (κάσις) = κασσύματα, Hesych.

κάσπολις, an Aeol. form of κασπώλιος, cf. Sappho 82.

κάσσα, ἡ, = κασαλβάς, Lyc. 131: in E. M. 493. 28, also κασσαβάς.

κάσσια, ἡ, v. sub κασία.

κασσίω, fut. ἴσω, to look, taste, or smell like cassia, Diosc. 1. 13.

Κασσιτερίδες, *ων*, αἱ, the Cassiterides or tin-islands (v. sub κασιτίρος), Hdt. 3. 115; cf. Strabo 120, 129, etc.

κασσιτίριος, Att. καττ-, ἡ, *ὄν*, made of tin, Arist. Soph. El. 1, 2, Plut. 2. 1075 C.

κασσιτίρο-ποιός, ὁ, = κασιτερουργός, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 251.

κασσιτίρος [r], Att. καττ-, ὁ, *τιν*, freq. in Il. (though never in Od.), mostly as an ornament of armour, Il. 11. 25, 34, 18. 565, 574; or of chariots, 23. 503. It was commonly melted, Il. 18. 474, Hes. Th. 862; and then cast upon the harder χαλκός, hence χεῦμα κασιτίριο a plating of tin, Il. 23. 561; κ. πᾶνεφθος Hes. Sc. 208; but was also worked with the hammer, as in Il. 20. 271, where we have a shield of five layers (πύχες), all beaten by the smith, and two of them are of tin:—greaves were of tin, κνημὶς νεοτεύκτου κασιτίριο Il. 21. 592; κνημίδας ἑανοῦ κ. (where the epith. gives the reason for its use, cf. ἑανός) 18. 613. (The Skt. name is *kasitira*, said to be derived from *kaśh* (luere), and tin is found in the islands on the coast of India. Hence it is assumed that the Phoenicians first got the name with the metal from the East, and that they took the name with them to Cornwall and the Scilly Islands, which thus came to be called the Κασσιτερίδες, a name known to Hdt. (3. 115) as that of the place from which tin came, though he knew not where they were; (there is a Cassiter Street in Bodmin); v. Lassen in Ritter's Erdkunde 5. 439. The Arab name is *kasdir*, prob. from the same source.)

κασσιτερουργός, ὁ, (*ἔργω) a tinman, Gloss.

κασσιτερόν, fut. ὤσω, to cover with κασιτίρος, to tin, Diosc. i. 33.

κάσσυμα, Att. καττ-, τό, anything stitched of leather, esp. the sole stitched under a shoe or sandal, a shoe-sole, Hipp. 1153 D, Ar. Ach. 300 (ubi v. Schol.), Eq. 315, 869; metaph., ὑποδύσασθαι ἐχθρῶν παρ' ἀνδρῶν

καττύματα to put on shoes made by an enemy, Ar. Vesp. 1160; cf. ῥάπτω II. II. in Plut. 2. 1138 B, καττύματα are bad flute-tunes—prob. as being patched together, without regard to unity.

κασσύν [v], Att. καττ-, cf. ἐγ-, παρα-κασσύν:—to stitch or sew together like a shoemaker, Plat. Euthy. 294 B, Nic. ap. Ath. 370 A; so in Med. (nisi leg. καττόμεν), Pherecr. Incert. 75.

II. metaph., like ῥάπτω, to stitch up a plot, like Lat. *dolos suere*, οἶδ' ἐγὼ τὸ πρᾶγμ' ὅθεν καττίεται (says Cleon the tanner), I know the shop that this piece of leather comes from, Ar. Eq. 314; καττίεν διαβολὰς Alciphro 3. 58; κεκαττιμένα σοφιστικὴ τροπολογία Clem. Al. 998; cf. κάσσυμα. (Prob. καττύν is, as above stated, the Att. form of κασσύν, though the form with σσ is very rare (cf. καττύν); it is however found in Hipp. 1153 D, Nic. Fr. 11. If so, it must be a contr. form of κατα-σύν, from √ΣΥ, which appears in Lat. *suo*, *sutor*, *sutura*, *subula*, Skt. *śiv*, *śivāmi* (*suo*), *śyātis* (*sutura*), Goth. *suiza* (ἐπιρράπτω), O. H. G. *suid* (*sutura*), etc.)

Κασταλία, *Ion*, —ἡ, ἡ, the famous spring of the Muses on Mt. Parnassus, Hdt. 8. 39, Pind. P. i. 75, Soph., etc. (Prob. akin to *καρπός*, Lat. *castus*.)

κάστανά, *ων*, τά, chestnuts, Lat. *castaneae*, Mnesim. ap. Ath. 54 B; also called κάρνα Κασταναία, C. I. 123. 19 (and prob. Diod. 3. 19). Κασταναικά Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 11, Diod. 2. 50; καστανά, τά, Galen. 6. 426, etc.; in sing., καστανία, ἡ, Id. 6. 426 F, 11. 648, Geop.; καστανία, τά, Ageloch. ap. Ath. 54 D, (καστανία κάρνα E. M. 493. 26); and in Nic. Al. 269, καστίνα: (said to be derived from Κασταναία, ἡ, a city of Pontus, E. M., l. c.; Καστανίς αἶα Nic. Al. 271.)

καστανέων, ἄνως, ὁ, a chestnut-grove, Geop. 3. 15, 7.

κάστανος, ἡ, a chestnut-tree, Hesych. s. v. καρπύ.

κάστίαν, Att. crasis for καὶ ἐστίν, Soph. Aj. 1154, Ar. Lys. 838.

κάστών, Att. crasis for καὶ ἐστών, Ar. Av. 326.

Καστόρειος, *ον*, of or belonging to Castor;—τὸ Κ. μέλος, a martial song, set to the flute, used in celebrating victories in the horse or chariot races, Pind. P. 2. 128 (ubi v. Böckh.), Plut. Lycurg. 22, 2. 1140 C; ὁ Κ. ὕμνος Pind. l. 1. 21;—Castor being the reputed inventor of the *ἐμβαρίς*, v. Donalds. Pind. Fr. 80:—it was also called ἱππικὸς νόμος, Id. O. 1. 162.

καστορίδες, αἱ, a famous Laconian breed of hounds, said to be first reared by Castor, Anth. P. 6. 167, Poll. 5. 39; also καστορία κύνες Xen. Cyn. 3. 1.

II. sea-calves or seals, Opp. H. i. 398, Ael. N. A. 9. 50.

καστορίδις, to be like castor, cited from Diosc.

καστόριον, τό, castor, Lat. *castoreum*, or (in pl.) *castorea*, a secretion found in two bags near the hinder parts of the beaver, not (as was believed) in the scrotum, Diosc. 2. 26, Galen.

II. a kind of colour, Suid.

καστόριος, α, *ον*, (κάστωρ) of the beaver, Hesych.; κ. ἱμάτια of beaver-skin, Lat. *castorinae* or *-eae vestes*, Eccl.

II. cf. καστορίδες i.

καστορινύσα, Ep. for καστορινύσσα, v. sub καστορίνυμι.

κάστρα, τά, = the Lat. *castra*, C. I. 2972, al.: κάστρησις or κάστρησις, ὁ, = *castrensis*, lb. 3588.

Κάστωρ, *οπος*, ὁ, Castor, son of Zeus (or Tyndareus) and Leda, brother of Pollux, Il. 3. 237 sq., Od. 14. 204 sq.

κάστωρ, *οπος*, ὁ, the beaver, Castor fiber, Hdt. 4. 109, Arist. H. A. 8. 5, 8 (cf. Skt. *kastūri*, musk).

II. = καστόριον II, Hipp. 659. 41.

Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 10.

III. a name of the crocus, Diosc. Noth. i. 25.

κασύτας, *ον*, ὁ, prob. = καδύτας, Hesych.

κάσχεθε, Ep. for κατέσχεθε, κατέσχε, v. sub κατέχω.

κῶσῳριον, κῶσῳρεῖον, κῶσῳρις, κῶσῳρίτις, v. sub κασαλβάς.

κάτ, for κατὰ before τ, v. sub κατὰ.

κατὰ [κατᾱ], Prep. with gen. or acc.: (never with dat., for in places like Od. 10. 238, 2. 425, 15. 290, κατὰ σφυοῖσιν ἔεργον, κατὰ δὲ πρῶτοναιον ἔδρσαν,—it is merely separated by tmesis from the Verbs, σφυοῖς κατέεργον, πρῶτοναις κατέδρσαν). Radical sense down, downwards: poet. form καταί is mentioned by Apoll. Dysc., and is found in some compds. with βαίνω, as καταβατής; v. infr. F.—In MSS. κατὰ is easily confounded with μετά, Bast Palaeogr. 825.

A. WITH GENIT., I. denoting motion from above, down from, βῆ δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμποιο καρῶν, κατ' Ἰδαίον ὄρεον, κατὰ πέτρης Il. 21. 187, 16. 677, Od. 14. 399; κατ' οὐρανόφει ἐλθούσας Il. 6. 128; καθ' ἵππων ἀΐξαντες Ib. 232; δακρυά . . κατὰ βλεφάρων χαμάδις ῥέει 17. 438; βαλέειν κατὰ πέτρης Od. 14. 399; and so in Att., ῥίπτειν, ὠθεῖν κατὰ τῆς πέτρας, κατὰ τῶν κρημνῶν, etc.; ὠλεσθαι κατὰ τῆς πέτρας Xen. An. 4. 2, 17:—so in phrase κατ' ἄκρης, v. sub ἄκρα.

II. denoting downward motion, 1. down upon or over, κατὰ χροῖνδς ὕματα πῆγας Il. 3. 217; esp. of the dying, κατ' ὀφθαλμοὺν κέχυντ' ἀχλὺς a cloud settled upon the eyes, 5. 696, 16. 344; τῷ μὲν . . κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν χέειν ἀχλὺν 20. 321; τὸν δὲ κατ' ὀφθαλμοῖν . . νύξ' ἐκάλυψε 13. 580; φάρος κακὸν κεφαλῆς εἵρυσσε down over . . Od. 8. 85; [κόρυς] κατὰ σπείους κέχυτο . . πολλῇ 9. 330;—so in Att., ὕδωρ κατὰ χειρὸς, v. sub χεῖρ; μῦρον κατὰ τῆς κεφαλῆς καταχεῖν Plat. Rep. 398 A; cf. κατασπένδω; so, νόρμη μου κατὰ τῆς χειρὸς καταχεῖται Ar. Vesp. 713; κατὰ τῆς τραπεζῆς καταπόσσειν τέφραν Id. Nub. 177; ξαίνειν κατὰ τοῦ νότου πολλάς [πληγὰς] Dem. 403. 4; κατὰ τῆς χώρας ἐσκεδασμένοι Polyb. 1. 17, 10, cf. 3. 19, 7; κατὰ κόρυς παίειν, = ἐπὶ κόρυς, Luc., etc.

2. down into, ἦνταρ στέθε κατὰ μινῶν Od. 19. 39; of a dart, κατὰ γαίης ἔρχετο 13. 504, etc.; ἔθηκε κατ' ὄχθης μέλιων ἔγχος 21. 172; of a departed soul, ψυχὴ κατὰ χροῖνδς ἔρχετο 23. 100; so in Trag., κατὰ χροῖνδς (or γῆς) δύναι, etc.; κατὰ χροῖνδς κρύπτειν to bury, Soph. Ant. 24; hence, ὁ κατὰ γῆς one dead and buried, Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 5; οἱ κατὰ χροῖνδς θεοὶ Aesch. Pers. 689, etc.; θεοὶ οἱ κατὰ γῆς Id. Cho. 475, etc.; (hence Herm. restores κατὰ γῆς (for γᾶν) in Eum. 374, 883);—so, κατὰ θαλάσσης καταδύναι, ἀφανίζεισθαι Id. 7. 6 and 235:—also, βάτε κατ' ἀντιτύρων go down by or through . . , Soph. El. 1433, (cf. ἐπὶ κλίμακος

καταβαίνειν to descend by a ladder, Xen. An. 4. 5, 25).

3. later, towards a point (like ἐπὶ and πρὸς c. gen.), τοξεύειν κατὰ σκοποῦ to shoot at (because the arrow falls down upon its mark), Hdn. 6, 7, 19.

4. εὐχεσθαι or ὀμῶσαι κατὰ τινας to vow or swear by a thing (because one holds out the hand over it or calls down the vengeance of the gods upon it), Thuc. 5. 47; κατὰ τέκνων ὀμνύναι Dem. 852. 18, cf. 1268. 24; ἐπιπορεύειν κατὰ τῶν παίδων Lys. 210. 9; κατ' ἐξωλείας ὀμνύναι v. sub ἐξωλεία:—also to make a vow towards something, i.e. make a vow of offering it, Interpr. Ar. Eg. 660: cf. ὁμνυμι III.

5. in hostile sense, against, Aesch. Cho. 221, Soph. Aj. 304, etc.; κατὰ πάντων φέουσαι Dem. 231. 14; esp. of judges giving sentence against a person, Aesch. Theb. 188, Soph. Aj. 449, etc.; ψεύδεσθαι κατὰ τινας Lys. 164. 42; λέγειν κατὰ τινας Soph. Ph. 65, Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 2, etc.; λόγος κατὰ τινας differs somewhat from λόγος πρὸς τινα, as Lat. oratio in aliquem, from adversus al., Wolf. praef. Leptin. cli.; also, λαμβάνειν δῶρα κατὰ τινας Dinarch. 109. 11, cf. 110. 31; (hence the compounds καταγιγνώσκω, καταγράφω, κατηγορώ, c. gen.).

6. from Plat. downwards, like Lat. de, upon, in respect of, concerning, σκοπεῖν κατὰ τινας Plat. Phaedr. 70 D; κατὰ τῶν ἄλλων τεχνῶν τοιαῦτα εὐρήςσμεν Id. Soph. 253 B; ἐπαίνος κατὰ τινας praise bestowed upon one, Aesch. 22. 31; λέγειν κατὰ τινας to say of one, Plat. Apol. 37 B, Prot. 323 B, etc.; εἰ ἐν γέ τι ζητοῖς κατὰ πάντων Id. Meno 73 D, cf. 74 D; ὥσπερ εἰρηται κατὰ πασῶν τῶν πολιτειῶν Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 11; and often in the Logic of Arist., κατὰ τινας λέγεσθαι or κατηγορεῖσθαι, to be predicated of...; καταφάναι (or ἀποφάναι) τι κατὰ τινας to affirm (or deny) of...; etc.

7. κατὰ ἰχνῶν τινας ὁδεύειν Luc. Rhet. Praec. 9. III. periph. for an Adv., esp. in καθ' ὅσον and κατὰ παντός, for ὅσως and πάντως, in general, altogether.

B. WITH ACCUS., I. of motion downwards, κατὰ ῥόον down stream, opp. to ἀνά ῥόον, Hdt. 2. 96, cf. I. 194, 4. 44, Plat. Phaedr. 229 A; κατ' οὐρόν ἵεναι, ρεῖν to sail down (i. e. with) the wind, Aesch. Theb. 690, Soph. Tr. 468;—cf. κάτω and ἄνω.

2. of motion, on, over, throughout a space, and also without any signif. of motion, very freq. in Hom. κατὰ γαῖαν, Ἑλλάδα, Ἀχαιίδα, Τροίην,—κατὰ κέλευθον, πόντον, κύμα, ἕλκιν, πύλιν, ὁίκον, ὄμιλον, στρατόν, νῆας, κλισίας,—κατὰ πύλεων, ὁμίλιν, μόθον, κλόνον, etc.; so, καθ' Ἑλλάδα Aesch. Ag. 578; κατὰ πύλιν Id. Theb. 6; κατὰ τὴν ἀγορίαν Dem. 284. 25, etc.;—so in describing the place of a wound, βάλλειν, νύσσειν, οὐτῶν κατὰ στήθος, γαστέρα, etc., in, on the breast:—also, βάλλειν κατ' ἀσπίδα, ζυστήρα, etc.; βέλος κατὰ καίριον ἦλθεν struck upon a mortal part, Il. 11. 439;—in Hom. also, κατὰ θυμόν in heart or soul; κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν (cf. however signif. IV); in Prose, κατὰ νοῦν.

3. opposite, over against, κατὰ Σινώπην πόλιν Hdt. 1. 76, cf. 2. 148, 3. 14, etc.; ἀνὴρ κατ' ἀνδρα Aesch. Theb. 505; μολῶν... μὲν κατὰ στόμα Id. Cho. 573; οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι κατὰ Λακεδαιμονίους ἐγένοντο Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 18; at, near, κατὰ τὸ πρόσκειναι Hdt. 3. 54; τύμβον κατ' αὐτὸν Aesch. Theb. 528, cf. Supp. 869.

II. distributively, of a whole divided into parts, κατὰ φύλα, κατὰ φρήγας by tribes, by clans, Il. 2. 362; κατὰ σφείας by themselves, separately, 2. 366; αὐτὴ καθ' αὐτὴν Aesch. Pr. 1013; and so in Prose, κατὰ κόμης κατακλῆσθαι to live in separate villages, Hdt. 1. 96; κατ' ἐσυντοὺς ἕκαστοι ἐτραπόντο each to his own home, 5. 15; κατ' ἀνδρα man by man, singly, Id. 6. 79; κατὰ μίαν τε καὶ δύο by ones and twos, Id. 4. 113, etc.

2. so of parts of Time, καθ' ἡμέραν, κατ' ἡμῆρ day by day, daily, v. ἡμέρα III, ἡμῆρ.

3. of numbers, by so many at a time, καθ' ἓνα one at a time, Hdt. 7. 104; κατ' ὀλίγους Wess. Hdt. 8. 113; κατὰ πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι πεντακοσίας δραχμὰς εἰσφέρειν to pay 500 drachmae on every 25 minae, Dem. 815. 11; κατὰ διακοσίας καὶ τριακοσίας in separate sums of 200 and 300 drachmae, Id. 817. 1; so with a neut. Adj., κατὰ μικρόν, ὀλίγον little by little, gradually, etc.; καθ' ἓν=καθάπαξ, Aesch. Cho. 317.

III. of direction towards an object or purpose, freq. in Hom.; πλεῖν κατὰ πρῆξιν on a business, for or after a matter, Od. 3. 72, 9. 253; πλάζεσθαι κατὰ ληΐδα to rove in search of booty, 3. 106; κατὰ χρέος τινὸς ἐλθεῖν to come after, to seek his help, consult him, nearly=χρησόμενος ἐλθεῖν, 11. 479, etc.; like ἐπὶ and μετὰ c. acc., κατὰ λήπην in quest of, Hdt. 2. 152; ἵεται κατὰ τὴν φωνὴν Ib. 70; κατὰ θῆαν ἦκειν to have come for the purpose of seeing, Thuc. 6. 31; καθ' ἀρπᾶγην ἐκεκασμένον Xen. An. 3. 5, 2.

2. of pursuit, κατὰ πύδας τινας ἐλαύνειν Hdt. 9. 89, cf. 53; κατ' ἵχνος on the track, Soph. Aj. 32.

IV. of fitness or conformity to a thing, according to, κατὰ θυμόν Hom.; καθ' ἡμέτερον νόον after our liking, Il. 9. 108; κατὰ νόον πρῆξωμεν Hdt. 4. 97; κατὰ μοῖραν as is meet and right, Hom.; so, κατὰ αἶσαν, κατὰ κόσμον, opp. to παρὰ μοῖραν, παρ' αἶσαν, Hom.;—so also later, αἰτίαν καθ' ἥντινα for what cause, Aesch. Pr. 226; κατ' ἐχθραν, κατὰ φύλλον for (i.e. because of) hatred, envy, Id. Supp. 335, Eum. 656; κατ' ἥδονῃν so as to please, Id. Pr. 261; κατὰ τὸ ἐχθος τὸ Θεσσαλῶν Hdt. 8. 30, cf. 9. 37; κατὰ φιλίαν, κατ' ἐχθος Thuc. 1. 60, 103, etc.; κατὰ δύναμιν to the best of one's power; κατὰ τρόπον λέγειν to speak to the purpose; κατ' εὐνοίαν with good will; κατὰ τὴν ἐγμᾶχίαν, κατὰ τὰ συγκείμενα, etc.

2. in relation to, concerning, τὰ κατ' ἀνθρώπους=τὰ ἀνθρωπινά, Aesch. Eum. 930, cf. 310; τὰ κατὰ τὸν Τέλλον Hdt. 1. 31; τὰ κατὰ τὴν Κύρον τελευτήν Ib. 214; τὰ κατὰ πόλεμον military matters; τὰ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν public affairs, etc.; so, τὸ καθ' ὑμᾶς as far as concerns you, Hdt. 7. 158; κατὰ γε ἐμέ, etc.; κατὰ τοῦτο according to this way, in this view; κατὰ ταῦτα in the same way, καθ' ὅτι so far as, etc.;—so κατὰ is used in quotation, κατ' Αἰσχύνον Ar. Thesm. 134; κατὰ Πίνδαρον Plat. Phaedr. 227 B, etc.

3. implying comparison or correspondence, κατὰ λόπον κροῦσθαι like the coat of a leek, Od. 19. 233; κατὰ Μυθραδάτην answering to the description of him, Hdt. 1. 121; κατὰ πνιγία very like an oven, Ar. Av. 1001; κηδεῦσαι καθ' ἑαυτὸν to marry in one's own rank of life,

Aesch. Pr. 890; οὐ κατ' ἀνθρώπων φρονεῖν Id. Theb. 425; κατ' ἀνδρα, μὴ θεόν Id. Ag. 925; οὐ κατὰ σε none of your sort, Chion. Ἡρ. 1; οὐ κατὰ τὴν Μεϊδίων λειτουργίαν Dem. 569. 16; ἡ βασιλεία κατὰ τὴν ὑπὸ τοκοκρατίαν ἐστὶ Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 2—hence often after a Compar., ἡ κατὰ... Lat. *quantum pro, quantum quod conveniat*, etc.; μείζων ἢ κατ' ἀνθρώπου φύσιν Hdt. 8. 38, cf. Plat. Apol. 20 E, etc.; μείζω ἢ κατὰ δάκρυα too great to weep for, Thuc. 7. 75; βαθύτερα ἢ κατὰ ἑρκίς deeper than was common among the Thracians, Hdt. 4. 95—ἡ πρὸς and ἡ ὥς, c. inf., are used in the same way, cf. ὥς B. III.

V. by the favour of a god, etc. κατὰ δαίμονα, Lat. *non sine numine*, Pind. O. 9. 42, cf. P. 8. 97; κατὰ θεόν Valck. Hdt. 3. 153.

VI. of loosely stated numbers (v. infr. VII. 2), nearly, about, κατὰ ἐξηκῶσια ἔτα 600 years more or less, Hdt. 2. 145, cf. 6. 44, 79, 117; so also, κατ' οὐδέν next to nothing, Id. 2. 201.

VII. of Time, during, sometime in a period, κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον in the course of the war, Id. 7. 137; καθ' ἡμέραν by day, Aesch. Cho. 819, cf. Ag. 668; κατ' εὐφρόνην Id. Pers. 221; but cf. II. 2.

2. about (v. supr. VI), κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον Hdt. 3. 131; esp. with names of persons, κατὰ Ἀμασιν βασιλεύοντα about the time of Amasis, Id. 2. 134; κατὰ τὸν κατὰ Κροίσον χρόνον Id. 1. 67, cf. 6. 58, etc.; οἱ κατ' ἐκείνους ὑμέτεροι πρόγονοι Dem. 561. fin.; οἱ κατὰ τὸν Πλάτωνα, etc.

VIII. with an abstract. Subst. used in periph. for Adverbs, as, καθ' ἡσυχίην, κατὰ τάχος, etc., for ἡσυχῶς, ταχέως, Hdt. 1. 9, 124, 7. 178; κατ' ἰσχύϊν, κατὰ κράτος perforce, Aesch. Supp. 390, etc.; κατὰ μέρος partially; κατὰ φύσιν naturally; κατὰ τὴν τέχνην skilfully, etc.

C. POSITION: κατὰ may follow both its cases, and is then written with anastr. κάτω, as Il. 20. 221, etc.: so also in times, when it follows its Verb, as 17. 91, Od. 9. 6.

D. absol. as Adv. in all the above senses, esp. like κάτω, downwards, from above, down, freq. in Hom.

E. κατὰ in COMPOS., I. downwards, down, as in καταβαίνω, καταβάλλω, κατακείμαι, καταπέμπω, καταπίπτω, καταπλέω.

II. in answer to, in accordance with, as in κατῶν (occino), κατανέω, καταθύμιος.

III. against, in hostile sense (cf. A. II. 5), as in καταγιγνώσκω, κατακρίνω, καταψηφίζομαι: more rarely with a Subst., as κατὰδικη.

IV. often only to strengthen the notion of the simple word, as in κατακύπτω, κατακτείνω, καταφαγεῖν, etc.; also with Substs. and Adjs., as in κατὰδολος, κάτοςος.

V. sometimes to give a trans. force to an intr. Verb, our be-, as in καταθρηνέω, to bewail.

VI. implying waste or consumption, as in καταλειπουργέω, καθιπποτροφέω, καταξενγοτροφέω; and generally in a disparaging sense, as in καταγιγνώσκω, v. Cobet N. LL. p. 574.

F. κατὰ as a Prep. was sometimes shortened, esp. in old Ep. poetry, into κά, κάκ, κάμ, κάμ, κάπ, κάρ, κάτ, before γ, κ, μ, ν, π (or φ), β, τ (or θ), respectively; see these forms in their own places. MSS. and the older Ed. join the Prep. with the following word, as καγγύνιν, καδδῆ, κακκεφαλῆς, καπνέδιον, καπφάλαρα, καρρόν, καττάδε, καττύν, etc. In compd. Verbs, κατὰ sometimes changes into καθ, καλ, καρ, κατ, before β, λ, ρ, θ, respectively, as κάββαλε, κάθθανε, κάλλιπε, καρρέουσα; and before στ, σχ, the second syl. sometimes disappears, as in καστορνύσα, κάσχεθε, κασσύν, as also in the Doric forms καταβαίνων, κάπετον.

κατὰ, Ion. for καθ' ᾧ, Hdt., v. Koen Greg. p. 400, Struve Quaest. Herodot. I. p. 34; cf. παραποιέω II.

κᾶτα, Att. crasis for καὶ εἶτα, v. εἶτα sub fin.

κατάβα, for κατάβηθι, imper. aor. 2 of καταβαίνω.

καταβάδην [βᾶ], Adv. going down, v. sub ἀναβάδην.

καταβαθμός, ὁ, a descent, a name of the steep slope which separates Egypt and Nubia, and causes the Cataracts, Aesch. Pr. 811 (in Att. form Καταβασμός), Polyb. 31. 26, 9, Strabo 791, Sallust. Jug. 17 and 19: cf. Κατάδουποι.

καταβαίνω, poet. κᾶβαίνω Alcman 22: fut. -βήσομαι Hes. Th. 750: pf. -βέβηκα: aor. κατέβην, poet. 3 pl. κατέβαν Il. 24. 329, Pind.; imper. κατάβηθι Od. 23. 20, Ar. Lys. 873; κατάβα Id. Vesp. 979, Ran. 35; Ep. 1 pl. subj. καταβέομεν (for -βῶμεν) Il. 10. 97; poet. part. καβαβᾶς Pind., Lacon. dat. pl. κᾶβασι Hesych.:—Med., Ep. aor. 1 κατεβήσαιο Il. 6. 288, 13. 17, Od. 2. 337, al. (in older Edd. often wrongly κατεβήσαιο); imperat. καταβήσαιο Il. 5. 109.

To step down, go or come down, Lat. *descendere*, opp. to ἀναβαίνω. Construction:—in full with a Prep., κ. ἐξ ὁροῦ τοῦ go down from... Il. 13. 17; c. gen. only, as, κ. πόλιος 24. 329; οὐρανὸν κ. 11. 184; and so in Att.:—κ. ἐς πεδίων, ἐς μέγαρον, ἐς κρήνην 3. 252, etc.; or c. acc. loci only, θάλαμον κατεβήσαιο Od. 2. 337; κατέβην δόμον Ἀἰδὸς εἶσω 23. 252, cf. Hes. Th. 750; and so in Pind. and Att.:—but also c. acc. in quite different senses, κατέβαν ὑπερώια she came down from the upper floor, Od. 18. 206, 23. 85; and, κλίμακα κατεβήσαιο (as we say) came down the ladder, 1. 330, (so, κ. κατὰ κλίμακος Lys. 92. 30); ἐξιστὸν ἐφόκλιον κατέβαν having got down by the rudder, Od. 14. 350 (cf. καταβάρσκειν); so, absol., καταβαίνω δ' οὐ σκολῇ to come down stairs, Ar. Ach. 409; hence in Pass., ἵππος καταβαίνεται the horse is dismounted from, Xen. Eq. 1. 7.—Special usages,

1. to dismount from a chariot or from horseback, διφρον Il. 5. 109; ἐκ τῆς ἀρμαμέτης Hdt. 9. 76; ἀφ' ἀρμάτων Pind. N. 6. 87; ἀπὸ τοῦ ἵππου Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 6; but, κ. ἀπὸ τῶν ἵππων to give up riding, Dem. 1046. 11.

2. to go down from the inland parts to the sea, from central Asia (cf. ἀναβαίνω II. 3), Hdt. 1. 94, etc.; so, κ. ἐς Πειραιά, ἐς Ἀμμένα, Plat. Rep. init., Theaet. init.

3. to come to land, get safe ashore, Pind. N. 4. 63;—hence, to come to one's point or end, Ib. 3. 73; κ. ἐπὶ τελευτῇ Plat. Rep. 511 B.

4. to go down into the arena, to fight, wrestle, race, κ. ἐν' ἀεθλα Hdt. 5. 22; and absol., like Lat. in certamen descendere, Soph. Tr. 504, Xen.

Αν. 4. 8, 27; so, *καταβατέον ἐπὶ τὴν ἀμίλλαν* Plat. Legg. 833 D; κ. ἐπ' αὐτοὺς *one must attack them*, Ar. Vesp. 1514;—cf. καθήμι 1. 2. 5. of an orator, *to come down to the tribune*, Lys. 128. 33, Dem. 348. 10, etc.; rarely with ἀπὸ τοῦ βήματος added, Id. 375. 20; so, *κατάβα*—*καταβήσομαι* Ar. Vesp. 979;—later, also, κ. ἀπὸ τοῦ λόγου, ἀπὸ τῶν λαμβάνων *to cease from*... Luc. Tox. 35, Necyom. 2. 6. rarely of things, πρὶν... *καταβήμεναι* ἐκ Διὸς οὐρόν II. 14. 19; of tears, Eur. Andr. 111; of streams, Plat. Criti. 118 D; of the womb, Arist. II. A. 7. 2, 6; πόσῳ κατέβα τοι ἀφ' ἵσται; at what price did [the robe] *come down from the loom*? Theocr. 15. 35. II. metaph., 1. *καταβαίνειν εἰς τι* *to come to a thing in the course of speaking*, κατέβαινε ἐς λιτάς *he ended with prayer*, Hdt. 1. 116; but mostly c. part., κατέβαινε αὐτὺς παραιτέμενος Id. 1. 90, cf. 1. 118, 9. 94. 2. κ. εἰς τι *to come to the same point, agree in a thing, as, κ. εἰς χρόνους* *to agree in age*, Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 5. 3. *to come down or fall, of prices*, Poll. 1. 51. 4. *to condescend, πρὸς τινα* Basil. III. *to go one's way, advance*, Pind. N. 3. 73, 4. 63.

B. trans. *to bring down*, ἄλλον ὑπερεβέβαλλον, ἄλλον δ'. *καταβαίνει* Pind. P. 8. 111.

καταβακχεύω, *to fill with Bacchic frenzy*; and Pass., *to be frenzied*, Eumath. p. 154. II. *to insult grossly, τινος* Theodor. Met.

καταβακχεύομαι, Pass. *to be full of Bacchic frenzy*, καταβακχεύουθε δρυὶς... *κλάδοις in oak-wreaths ye gave with Bacchic rage*, Eur. Bacch. 109.

καταβάλλω, fut. —βάλλω. aor. κατέβαλλον, Ep. 3 sing. κάββαλε. *To throw or cast down, overthrew*, κατὰ πρηνὲς βαλέειν Πριάμοιο μέλαθρον II. 2. 414; ἐς μέσσον κ. τι 15. 357; ἐνὶ πόντῳ Hes. Th. 189; ἐπ' ἀκτῆς II. 23. 125; ἐπὶ χθονὶ Hes. Sc. 462, etc.; κ. τινὰ ἐνθάδε Od. 6. 172; κ. τὰ οἰκίματα, τὰ ἀνάματα Hdt. 1. 17, 8. 109; κ. τινὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἵππου Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 41; ἀπ. ἐλπίδος Plat. Euthyphro 15 E; κ. εἰς τὸ μηδὲν *to bring down to nothing, opp. to ἐξάραι* ὑψό, Hdt. 9. 79, cf. Eur. Bacch. 202. 2. *to strike down with a weapon, to slay*, II. 2. 692, II. 4. 64, etc.; or by a blow, κ. πατάξας Lys. 136. 22; esp. of slaying victims, Eur. Or. 1603, Isocr. 19 A; κ. θῦμα δαίμοσιν Eur. Bacch. 1246. 3. *to throw or bring into a certain state, κ. τινὰ ἐς εὐφορίας* Id. I. T. 606; εἰς ἀπορίαν, εἰς ἀπιστίαν Plat. Philib. 15 E, Phaedo 88 C, etc. 4. *to cast down or away, cast off, reject*, Isocr. 238 A, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 4; metaph. *to forget*, Ael. ap. Suid.:—καταβ. εἰς τι *to throw away upon a thing*, Plat. Legg. 960 E, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 5, fin.:—κ. ἐαυτὸν, Lat. *se abjicere*, Plut. Caes. 38; hence, *καταβεβλημένοι* *abandoned fellows*, Lat. *homines projectae audaciae*, Isocr. 234 B; and so, τὰ καταβεβλημένα παιδείματα *common education*, Arist. Pol. 8. 2, 6; Adv. καταβεβλημένος *contemptibly*, Isocr. Antid. § 326. II. in milder sense, *to let fall, drop down*, ἀπὸ τοῦ κάββαλε υἱόν II. 5. 343; κάββαλε νεβρόν, of an eagle, S. 249; of a fawning dog, οὕτως κάββαλεν ἄμφω Od. 17. 302; as nautical term, κ. ιστία Theogn. 671; τὰ κάττα Epicr. Incert. 2;—also, κατ' ὀφθαλμούς βαλεῖ Aesch. Cho. 575; τὰς ὀφρὺς κ. Eur. Cycl. 167 (cf. ὀφρύς):—*to abandon a bill, εἶναι καταβαλλόντα ἐν ὑπώμοισι* Dem. 260. fin.:—*for Theocr. 15. 85, v. sub ἱούλος*.

2. *to lay down, set down*, Lat. *deponere*, κρείων μέγα κάββαλεν ἐν πυρὶ αὐγῇ II. 9. 206, cf. Ar. Ach. 165, Vesp. 727, etc. 3. *to bring, carry down*, esp. *to the sea-coast, κ. ιστία* Theogn. 671;—where others take it *to lay in as stores or dépôts*. 4. *to pay down, yield or bring in*, ἡ λίμνη καταβάλλει ἐπ' ἡμέραν ἐκάστην τάλαντον Hdt. 2. 149; τὰς ἐπικαρπίας τῇ πόλει Andoc. 12. 29. b. *to pay down, pay, τάργυριον* Thuc. 1. 27; τριώβολον Αἰμείπας Μοῖχ. 1; ἀρραβῶνα Menand. Incert. 223; τιμὴν τινι ὑπὲρ τινος Plat. Legg. 932 D, Luc. V. Auct. 25; καταβαλὼν σοι δραχμὴν τῶν βοτρυάνων for them, Philostr. 661; κ. ῥημίαν *to pay, discharge* a fine, Dem. 727. 4 (cf. καταβολή II. 2):—Med. *to cause to be deposited, τὰ προσκαταβλήματα* Dem. 731. 7. 5. *to put down into a place and leave there, τινὰ εἰς ἐρῆτην* Hdt. 4. 146. 6. *to put in, render, μαρτυρίαν* Dem. 921. 4: *to deposit* a written document, Plat. Soph. 232 D; and in Med., καταβάλλεσθαι... εἰς τὰ δημόσια γράμματα *to have [a document] entered on the public records*, ap. Dem. 243. 25.

7. *to throw down seed, sow, εἰς ποίαν γῆν ποῖον σπέρμα* καταβλήσεν Plat. Theaet. 149 E; and in Pass., Plut. 2. 905 E:—metaph., σπέρμα κ. τοιοῦτων πραγμάτων Dem. 748. 13; κ. φάτιν, Lat. *spargere voces*, Hdt. 1. 122, cf. Eur. II. F. 758. 8. *to lay down as a foundation*, mostly in Med., τὴν τῆς ναυπηγίας ἀρχὴν καταβαλλόμενος Plat. Legg. 803 A; καταβαλλομένα μέγαν οἶνον Eur. Hel. 164 lyr.:—*Ἀρίστιππος τὴν Κυρηναικὴν φιλοσοφίαν κατέβαλετο* Strabo 837; καταβάλλεσθαι τοιούτῳ Sospir. Καταφειδ. 1. 39; καὶ τὴν νομοθεσίαν Diod. 12. 20; αἵρεσιν Plut. 2. 329 A; φλαυρίας Galen.:—Pass., ὅταν δὲ κρητὶς μὴ καταβληθῇ... ὀρθῶς Eur. H. F. 1261; also, καταβεβλημένοι μαθησείς, *fundamental, established, ordinary*, Arist. Pol. 8. 2, 6; τὰ κ. παιδείματα Ib. 8. 3, 11. 9. c. inf., γάμον καταβάλλομι δέειν *I begin by singing of*, Call. Fr. 196. III. Pass. *to lie down, εἰς εὐνάν* Theocr. 18. 11.

καταβαπτίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, *to dip under water, drown*, of wine, κ. τὸ ζῆν, τὴν ζῳτικὴν δύναμιν Alciphro 2. 3, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 17, cf. Ach. Tat. 1. 3:—Pass. *to be drowned, ὑπὸ μέθης, τῇ θλίψει* Eumath. p. 198.

καταβαπτισμός, οὗ, δ., = βαπτισμός, Eust. Opusc. 137. 41.

καταβαπτιστής, οὗ, δ., *one who drowns*, coined by Greg. Naz. 1. p. 670, as opp. to βαπτιστής.

καταβάπτω, *to dip down into, ἐς βάθος* Luc. Imag. 16; εἰς γλεῦκος Geop. 8. 23, 1. II. *to dye of a deep colour*, Hesych.; οὖρος *καταβεβαμμένος* *deep-coloured*, Medic.

καταβαρβάρω, *to make quite barbarous, τὴν τέχνην* Tzetz.

καταβάρω, *to weigh down, overload*, Luc. D. Deor. 21. 1; metaph., κ. τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἐσφοραῖς App. Civ. 5. 67:—Pass., *καταβαρεῖσθαι* ὑπὸ

τῆς μάχης Polyb. 11. 33, 3; τοῖς ὄλοις 18. 4, 8; ὑπὸ τοῦ πάθους Diod. 19. 24.

καταβάρης, ἐς, *heavy-laden, καταβαρεῖς* [νῆες], *καταβαρῇ* [πλοῖα] Poll. 4. 172, 1. 103; Dio C. 39. 42, 74. 13.

καταβάρησις, εὖς, ἡ, *a weighing down*, Gloss.

καταβάρυνω, = *καταβαρέω*, Theophr. Fr. 8. 9: metaph., κ. τὸν βίον Antipat. ap. Stob. 418. 44, cf. Hermes Stob. Eccl. 1. 404.

καταβασάνίζω, strengthd. for *βασανίζω*, Hipp. 85 B.

καταβάσις, ποῖτ. *καββ*—, = *κατάβασις*, acc. to Herm. Aesch. Supp. 828.

καταβάσιον, τό, = *κατάβασις*, *a way down, esp. to the nether world*, Damasc. ap. Phot. Bibl. 344. 16; "Αἰδου Suid. s.v. πορθμήιον. II.

a place for relics under the altar, Byz.

καταβάσιος, ον, = *καταιβάσιος*, πῦρ LXX (Sap. 10. 6).

κατάβασις, εὖς, ἡ, opp. to *ἀνάβασις*, *a going down, way down, descent*, Hdt. 1. 186, 7. 223, and Att.; ἡ εἰς "Αἶδου κ. Isocr. 211 E; v. Hdt. 2. 122, and cf. *καταιβάσις*. 2. *the descent from Central Asia*, Xen. An. 3. 5. 4, 5. 5. 4; ἡ ἐπὶ θάλατταν κ. Diod. 14. 25. 3. *steep ground*, a declivity, Dem. Phal. 248. II. = *καταβασιον* II, Byz.

καταβασκαίνω, strengthd. for *βασκαίνω*, Plat. 2. 680 C, 682 B and E.

καταβασμός, ὁ, v. sub *καταβαθμός*.

καταβάτεον, verb. Adj. of *καταβαίνειν*, Ar. Lys. 884, Plat. Rep. 520 C; v. sub *καταβαίνω* 1. 4.

καταβάτεω, *to tread or walk upon*, Schol. Soph. O. C. 467.

καταβάτης [βᾶ], ου, ὁ, *one who dismounts and fights on foot*, Plat. Criti. 119 B.

καταβατικός, ὁ, ὄν, *affording an easy descent*, Porphy. Antr. Nymph. 22. Adv. —κῶς, Olympiod. ad Plat. Alc. 2. p. 78 Creuzer.

καταβάτος, ὁ, ὄν, *descending, steep*, Schol. Ar. Rh. 2. 353. II.

καταβατύνω, τό, = *σέλις*, Hesych., Boisson. ad Hdn. Epim. p. 2.

καταβαύω, fut. ξῶ, *to bark at*, Heracleit. ap. Plut. 2. 787 C (as Wakef. for καὶ β.); *tinot* Anth. P. 7. 408 (ubi *καταβαύσας*, metri grat.).

καταβαυκαλάω, *to lull to sleep*, Ael. N. A. 14. 20, Poll. 9. 127.

καταβαυκάλῃσις, εὖς, ἡ, *a lulling to sleep*, Ath. 618 E.

καταβαυκαλλίζω, fut. ἰῶ, = *καταβαυκαλάω*, Com. Anon. 64, Phot., Suid. II. (βαυκαλῖς) *to gulp down*, Sopat. ap. Ath. 784 B.

καταβεδύσσομαι, Dep., strengthd. for *βεδύσσομαι*, LXX (Ez. 34. 27).

καταβεβαίωμαι, Dep. *to affirm strongly*, Plut. Caes. 47.

καταβεβαίωσις, εὖς, ἡ, *strong asseveration*, Plut. 2. 1120 D.

καταβεβλημένος, v. *καταβάλλω*, sub fin.

καταβέλομαι, Ep. subj. aor. 2 of *καταβαίνω*.

καταβέλῃς, ἐς, *stricken by many arrows*, Dion. H. 2. 42, 5. 24.

καταβιάζω, *to subdue by force*, Philo 1. 685;—better as Dep., *to constrain, καταβιάσασθαι* παρὰ γνώμην τοὺς πολλοὺς Thuc. 4. 123, cf. App. Civ. 2. 28; χάριτι Plut. 2. 385 E. II. Pass. *to be forced*, Id. Thes. 11, cf. Wyttben. 2. 639 F; c. inf., Plut. 2. 75 F, Eunnep. ap. Suid. s. v. Εὐδρόπιος; [νοῦσημα] ἤδη ὑπὸ χρόνον πολλοῦ καταβεβιασμένον, of a chronic disease, Hipp. 303. 46.

καταβιβάζω, fut. Att. —βιβῶ, Causal of *καταβαίνω*, *to make to go down, bring down*, τινὰ ἀπὸ τῆς πυρῆς Hdt. 1. 87, cf. 86; τοὺς ἐκ τοῦ κατασφραγιστοῦ ἐς κοιλὴν νῆα Id. 8. 119; τὴν πλὴν πρὸς τὴν θάλατταν Plut. Them. 4: *to bring from town to country*, Id. Camill. 10; *down into* a mine, Id. 2. 262 E:—metaph. *to bring down, lower*, κ. τινὰ ἀπὸ αὐχμημάτων Dion. H. 7. 45. 2. *to bring down by force, εἰς τὸ ὁμαλὸν* τὸ στρατόπεδον Xen. Hell. 4. 6, 7; *to drive away*, Hipp. 80 B. II.

to bring back, τὴν διήγησιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν Dion. H. 1. 8. III.

to bring down the accent, i. e. throw it forward, Apollon. de Constr. 213, E. M. 774. 33.

καταβιβασμός, ὁ, *a bringing*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 67. II.

a throwing of the accent forward, Eust. 1361. 39; so, *καταβίβασις*, εὖς, ἡ, E. M. 610. 24.

καταβιβαστέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. *to be brought down*, Plat. Rep. 539 E.

καταβιβρώσκω, fut. βρώσομαι; aor. κατέβρων; pf. pass. καταβεβρώμαι; aor. *κατεβρώσθη*; c. *καταβρώθω*. To eat up, devour, h. Ioni. Ap. 127, Hdt. 3. 16; *καταβεβρωκὼς σιτία ἰώως ἐλεφάντων τεττάρων* Antiphr. Aἰδ. 1; metaph., *καταβεβρώκασι*... τὰς οὐσίας Hegesipp. Aἰδ. 1. 30:—Pass., *καταβεβρωται* Hdt. 4. 109, cf. Plut. Phaedo 110 A:—(for *καταβρώσει*, Dion. P. 604, v. sub *καταβρώσει*).

καταβινύω, = *βινύω*; 3 sing. *καταβινύσι*, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1215.

καταβινύω, fut. ὥσομαι; aor. *κατεβινον* Plat., also *κατεβινῶσα*, Polyb. 12. 28, 6, Plut. Demosth. 24. *To bring life to an end, τὸ ἠδῶς καταβινῶναι τὸν βίον* *to have lived out one's life*, Plat. Prot. 355 A, cf. Rep. 578 F; absol., Polyb. 1. c., etc.

καταβίσις, εὖς, ἡ, *a passing life, living*, Diod. 18. 52, App. Civ. 4. 16.

καταβλάκεω, *to treat carelessly, mismanage*, Hipp. Art. 820, Xen. Au. 7. 6, 22:—Pass. *to be careless or slothful*, Greg. Naz.

καταβλάπτω, fut. βλάψω, *to hurt greatly, damage*, h. Hom. Merc. 93, Plat. Legg. 877 B; βλάβην κ. τινὰ *to inflict damage upon him*, Ib. 864 E; *καταβεβλαφότες τὴν πρόσδοον* C. I. 1570 a. 51; ὅ κα καταβλάψῃ for whatever damage he may have done, Ib. 1845. 103.

καταβλέπω, fut. —βλέψω, *to look down at, ἀνῶθεν* εἰς... Plut. Arat. 32: *to view*, Id. 2. 680 D. 2. *to look into, examine*, Call. Del. 303, Plut. 2. 469 B, etc.

κατάβλημα, τό, *a deposit*, cf. *προσκατάβλημα*. II. *any thing let down*, 1. *a curtain, the drop-scene of a theatre*, Poll. 4. 127, 131:—on the *καταβλήματα* of ships, v. Böckh Att. Seeusen, p. 161. 2. *a skirt or fringe*, Ath. 536 A. 3. *an outer wrapper*, Hipp. Art. 799.

καταβλής, ἦτος, ὁ, = *ἐπιβλής*, *a bolt*, Hesych.

καταβλητικός, verb. Adj., v. sub *καταβάλλω* II. 7.

καταβλητικός, ὁ, ὄν, *fit for throwing off horseback*, Xen. Eq. 8. 11; c. gen., κ. τοῦ μεγέθους τῆς ἑλλάδος Dion. H. de Thuc. 19.

καταβληχάομαι, strengthd. for βληχάομαι, Theocr. 5. 42.
καταβλώσκει, poet. for κατέρχεται, to go down or through, δστυ καταβλώσκει Od. 16. 466; πολλὸν νόσφι Ap. Rh. 1. 322: of seamen, Lyc. 1068 (in irr. fut. —βλώσκει):—of a stream, Ap. Rh. 4. 227.
καταβόασι: fut. —βοήσονται Ar. Eq. 286, Nub. 1154, Ion. —βώσονται Hdt. To cry down, cry out or inveigh against, c. gen., Hdt. 6. 85; κ. τινας ὅτι τὰς σπονδὰς λελευκότες εἶεν Thuc. 1. 67, cf. 115., 5. 45:—Pass. to have clamour raised against one, App. Civ. 5. 13. II. c. acc. to bawl down, outcry, Ar. Ach. 711, Eq. 286; cf. κατακράω.
III. c. acc. cogn., κατά μοι βύασαν ὅπα τοῖς Ἀτρεΐδαϊς carry down my voice . . , Soph. El. 1067.
καταβοή, ἡς, ἡ, a cry or outcry against any one, c. gen. pers., Thuc. 1. 73., 8. 85; ἡ κ. ἡ ἐς Λακεδαίμονα 8. 87.
καταβοήσας, εὼς, ἡ, a crying out against, Plut. Pomp. 67, cf. 2. 420 F.
II. acclamation, Philo 2. 537: a loud cry, Artemid. 1. 24.
καταβορέω, or —ῶ, to bury, overwhelm, prob. l. in Cyrill. Al.
καταβολεύς, εὼς, ὁ, a founder, Georg. Pacht. in Walz Rhett. 1. 566, Schol. Pind. O. 3. 1. II. one who pays, Gloss.
καταβολή, ἡ, a throwing or laying down, deposition, σπερμάτων Luc. Amor. 19, Ep. Hebr. 11. 11. II. metaph., 1. a foundation, beginning, Pind. N. 2. 5; κ. ποιεῖσθαι τυραννίδος Polyb. 13. 6, 2; ἐκ καταβολῆς from the foundations, anew, afresh, Lat. denuo, Id. 1. 36, 8, etc.; κ. κόσμον Ep. Ephes. 1. 4; τῆς αὐτῆς κ. γεγονέναι Arr. Epict. 1. 13, 3. 2. a paying down, esp. by instalments, καταβάλλειν τὰς κ. Dem. 1352. 22; τὸ ἀργύριον φέρε καταβολὴν τῇ πόλει paid money as a deposit (by way of caution), Lex ap. Dem. 973. 4; cf. καταβάλλω II. 4.
3. ἡ κ. τῆς περιόδου the established or regular period, Arist. Meteor. 1. 14, 18: the offer of a sacrifice, Hesych. III. a periodical attack of illness, a fit, Lat. accessio, τῆς ἀσθενείας Plat. Gorg. 519 A, cf. Hipp. Mi. 372 E; πυρετοῦ Dem. 118. 20: also, a cataract in the eye, Plut. Timol. 37.
2. κ. θεοῦ divine inspiration, Poll. 1. 16.—On the form κατηβολή, which is cited (in signif. II) from Hipp. by Galen, and from Eur. (Fr. 617) by Hesych., v. Lob. Phryn. 699.
καταβόλος, ὁ, a place for putting any thing in: I. a stew-pond, oyster-bank, Xenocr. Aquat. 27. II. a naval station, E. M. 336. 21.
καταβομβέω, to hum or murmur loudly, Byz.
καταβομβόρως, εὼς, ἡ, a wallowing in mud, Plut. 2. 166 A:—the Verb —ῶ in Tatian.
καταβόρειος, ον, (Βορέας)=sq., Theophr. H. P. 2. 8, 1.
κατάβορρος, ον, under shelter from the north, i. e. facing the south, opp. to πρόσβορρος, Plat. Criti. 118 B, Theophr. C. P. 2. 9, 7; οικία κ. Arist. Oec. 1. 6, 9.
καταβόσκει, εὼς, ἡ, a feeding down or off, Symm. V. T.
καταβόσκω, fut. —βοσκήσω, to feed flocks upon or in a place, Lat. depascere, χῶ τὰν Σαμίαν καταβόσκον the shepherds of Samos, Theocr. 15. 126:—Med., with aor. 1 med. and pass. of the flock, to feed upon, Lat. depasci, Long. 2. 16, Geop. 2. 39, 2: to devour, consume, of a pestilence, Call. Dian. 125; δέμας καταβόσκειται ἀτῇ Nic. Th. 244; ἡσυχίῃ δὲ πόλιν κ. reigns throughout . . , Tryph. 503.
καταβόστρυχος, ον, with flowing locks, νεανίας Eur. Phoen. 146, Aristaeon. 2. 19, Heliod. 7. 10.
καταβόστρυχάω, to furnish with flowing locks, Eumath. p. 110.
καταβουκολέω, to lead astray, beguile, Themist. 330 A, in Pass.
καταβρεύω, to give judgment against one as braβένς, and so to deprive one of the prize, deprive one of one's right, c. acc., Ep. Col. 2. 18, Schol. Il. 1. 399, Eust.:—Pass., ὑπὸ Μειδίου καταβρεβυθέντα being unfairly cast in his suit by means of Meidas, Dem. 544. fin.
καταβρενθύομαι, Dep., only used in pres. and impf., strengthd. for βρενθύομαι, Theophyl. Sim.
καταβρέχω, fut. —βρέξω:—Med., fut. —βρέξομαι Hipp. 649:—Pass., aor. 1 κατεβρέχην Ar. Nub. 297: aor. 2 κατεβράχην [α] Theophr. C. P. 6. 17, 2. To wet through, drench, soak, μὴ καταβρέχθω Ar. l. c.; δρῦν ἐν ὕδατι καταβρεχόμενῃ Theophr. H. P. 5. 4, 3:—metaph., κ. τινα κάδοις Χίου Hedyl. ap. Ath. 473 A; μέλιτι καταβρέχειν, like εὐλογίαίς ραίνειν, Pind. O. 10 (11). 119; καύχημα σιγᾷ kat. to steep boasting in silence, i. e. to be silent instead of boasting, Id. l. 5 (4). 65; so, σιγᾷ βρέχεσθαι to be silent, Id. Fr. 269.
καταβρίζω, to fall asleep, Hesych.
καταβρίθω [ῖ], fut. —βρίσσω, intr. to be heavily laden or weighed down by a thing, ὅτε πολλοὶς καταβρίθῃσι Hes. Op. 232; ὕρμακες βραβύλοισι καταβρίθοντες Theocr. 7. 146. II. trans. to weigh down, to outweigh, ὁλβῶ μὲν πάντα κ. καταβρίθῃ βασιλῆας Theocr. 17. 95 (as several Mss.; vulg. καταβρίθει).
καταβριμάομαι, strengthd. for βριμάομαι, Corinna 18.
καταβροντάω, fut. ἡσσομαι, to thunder down, τῶν ῥήτορας Longin. 34. 4; cf. Themist. 337 D:—cf. καταβόα II, καταφλέγω II.
καταβρόζει, v. sub βρόχω 2.
καταβροτώω, to soil with gore, Hesych.
καταβροχέω, ἡ, a soaking, softening, Galen.
καταβροχίζω, fut. ἰσώ, to gulp down, Hipp. Coac. 126, Ar. Eq. 357, 826, Av. 503; τὴν Πελοπόννησον ἅπασαν Hipp. Moir. 3:—metaph., λόγους κ. Ath. 270 B:—cf. βρόχω II.
καταβροχισμός, ὁ, a gulping down, ingurgitation, Clem. Al. 185.
καταβρύκω: aor. 1 κατέβρυκα Nic. Th. 675:—to bite in pieces, eat up, Hippoc. 26, Anth. P. 6. 263, Nic. l. c.
καταβρύχασμαι, Dep., to roar loudly, Cyrill. (who also has the form —βρύχουμαι). II. =καταβρύκω, Eumath. p. 445.
καταβρύω, to be overgrown, κισφῶ καταβρύουσαν Eubul. Κυβ. 1; but Pors. κάρα βρύουσαν, coll. Soph. O. C. 473.

καταβρώω, late form for καταβιβρώσκω, Babr. pars. 2. 67, 18; cf. βεβρώδεις in Hom.
κατάβρωμα, τό, that which is eaten, food, LXX (Num. 14. 9, al.), Eccl. καταβρώζει, v. sub βρόχω.
κατάβρωσις, εὼς, ἡ, an eating up, devouring, LXX (Gen. 31. 15).
κατάβρώσεται, fut. of καταβιβρώσκω.
καταβυθίζω, to make to sink, Hipp. 1284. 25, Theophr. H. P. 5. 4, 7; ναῦν Diod. 15. 34: metaph., κ. τοὺς βίους Longin. 44. 6.
καταβυρσάω, to cover quile with hides, Thuc. 7. 65: to sew up in a skin, Plut. Cleom. 38.
καταβύω, to stop up, τὰ ὦτα Eccl.
κατάβαιος, ον, Ion. for κατάγειος.
καταγάνω, to make bright and shining, Clem. Al. 289.
κατ-ἀγάπῶ, fut. ἡσώ, strengthd. for ἀγαπάω, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 94 and 116; cf. Schäf. Plut. 5. p. 28.
καταγαργαλίζω, strengthd. for γαργαλίζω, Eumath. p. 77.
καταγαυριόομαι and —όομαι, strengthd. for the simple, Theophyl.
καταγγελεύς, εὼς, ὁ, =κατάγγελος, Act. Ap. 17. 18.
καταγγελία, ἡ, proclamation, πολέμου Luc. Paras. 42; ἐκ καταγγελίας ἐπιτελεῖν ἀνάπα Plut. Rom. 14; κατ. ποιεῖσθαι a decree, C. I. 3656. II. a denunciation, Joseph. A. J. 10. 7. 4.
κατ-αγγέλλω, fut. ελῶ, to announce, proclaim, declare, πόλεμον Luc. 174. 28, Diod. 14. 68, etc.; κ. ῥησὶά τινα Polyb. 4. 53, 2. 2. κ. ἀγῶνα, Lat. litem intendere, Luc. Paras. 39. 3. to denounce, betray, αὐτῷ τὸ ἐπιβούλευμα Xen. An. 2. 5, 38; δοῦλοι κ. τοὺς δεσπότες Hdn. 5. 2; κ. τι πρὸς τινα C. I. (add.) 3641 b. 32: cf. καταγγέλος.
κατ-άγγελος, ὁ, ἡ, a messenger, proclaimer, Plut. 2. 241 B (f. l. for κατ-άγγελος). II. name of the wild myrtle, Diosc. Noth. 4. 146.
καταγγελτικός, ἡ, ὄν, announcing, c. gen. rei, Heliod. 3. 1, Eus. Dem. Ev. 132 B.
κατ-άγγελτος, ον, denounced, betrayed, κ. γίνεσθαι τινι Thuc. 7. 48, etc.
κατ-αγγίλλω, to put into a vessel, Diosc. 5. 22 and 31, Epiph. 1.
κατάγειος, Ion. κατάβαιος, ον, (γέα, γῆ) in or under the earth, underground, subterranean, θησαυρὸς Hdt. 2. 150; οἶκμα Id. 3. 97, etc.; οἰκία, οἰκῆσις Xen. An. 4. 5, 25, Plat. Rep. 514 A, Prot. 320 E; ἐκ τοῦ καταγείου from below ground, Id. Rep. 532 B; τὰ κ. rooms on the ground floor, opp. to ὑπερῶα, Dion. H. 10. 32. II. on the ground, στρουβοὶ κατάγειοι, v. στρουβός II. A form κατώγειος occurs in Geop., κατώγεως in Suid., κατώγειος in Alex. Trall.: cf. Lob. Phryn. 297.
Καταγέλα, ἡ, Comic name of a supposed town, with a play on the Sicil. Gela, Γέλα καὶ Καταγέλα Ar. Ach. 606, cf. Ath. 315 F.
καταγέλασμος, ον, ridiculous, cf. Plaut. Stich. 4. 2, 50.
καταγέλασις, εὼς, ἡ, ridicule, Byz.
καταγέλασθης, οὐ, ὁ, a mocker, Jo. Chrys.
καταγέλαστικῶς, scoffingly, Poll. 5. 128.
καταγέλαστος, ον, ridiculous, absurd, καταγέλαστος εἶ Ar. Nub. 849; ὦ καταγέλαστ Id. Ran. 480; κ. δὴτ' εἶσι . . ἔχω Id. Thesm. 226; Πέρσαι ποιῆσαι καταγέλαστος Ἑλλῆσι ridiculous in their eyes, Hdt. 8. 100, cf. Plat. Apol. 35 B:—of things, κ. τὸ χρέμα γίγνεται Id. Gorg. 485 A; φοβέσθαι οὐ τι μὴ γελοῖα, ἀλλὰ μὴ καταγέλαστα εἶπω Id. Symp. 189 B, etc.—Comp., Ep. Plat. 314 A; Sup., Isocr. 209 E, 321 B, Plat.—Adv. —τως, Plat. Legg. 781 C; Sup. —τόσῳ, Id. Soph. 252 B.
καταγελᾶω, fut. ἄσσομαι: p. pass. —γεγέλασμαι:—to laugh at, jeer or mock at, c. gen., Hdt. 5. 68, Ar. Ach. 1081, Andoc. 33. 6, Plat., etc.; but in Hdt. also c. dat., e. g. 3. 37, 38, 155., 4. 79, cf. Schweigh. ad 7. 9, and v. καταείδω:—absol. to laugh scornfully, mock, Eur. l. A. 372, Ar. Eq. 161, Xen. An. 1. 9, 13, Dem. 563. 28 (in Med.), ubi v. Buttm. 2. c. acc. to laugh down, deride, Eur. Bacch. 286, LXX (Sirach. 7. 11):—Pass. to be derided, Aesch. Ag. 1271, Ar. Ach. 680; τὸ εὐθὺς καταγελᾶσθαι ἡφανίσθη Thuc. 3. 83; τὸ καταγελᾶσθαι μὲν πολλὸν αἰσχιστόν ἐστι Menand. Epitir. 3; cf. Plat. Euthyphro 3. 4, 1.
κατ-άγγελος, ον, rich in herds, Hdn. Epimer. 206.
κατάγελως, ὅς, mockery, derision, ridicule, Lat. ludibrium, τί δὴτ' ἐμαυτοῦ καταγέλωτ' ἔχω τάδε; these ornaments which bring ridicule upon me? Aesch. Ag. 1264, cf. Ar. Ach. 76, Xen. Oec. 13, 5, etc.; κ. πατὺς sheer mockery, Ar. Ach. 1126; κατάγελων . . φίλοις παρσυχθεῖν Id. Eq. 320; ὁ κ. τῆς πράξεως the crowning absurdity of the matter, Plat. Crito 45 E; κατάγελων ἡγούμην πάντα Philostr. 303, Epict. Ench. 22. 2. of persons, a laughing-stock, οὗτος κ. νομίζεται Menand. Epitir. 1.
καταγεμίζω, fut. σῶ, to load heavily, Dio C. 74. 13.
καταγίμω, only used in pres. and impf. to be overloaded with, τινὲς Polyb. 14. 10, 2, Diod. 5. 43.
καταγεραίρω, strengthd. for γεραίρω, Eccl.
καταγεύομαι, Dep. to examine, τινος Chirurg. Vett. p. 94. II. also as Pass. to be conquered in taste, Phot.
κατάγευστις, εὼς, ἡ, a tasting, Greg. Nys.
καταγεωργέω, to bring into tillage, Strabo 419.
καταγεωτής, οὐ, ὁ, a grave-digger, ap. Hesych.
καταγεωρῶσκω, Od. 19. 360, Hes. Op. 93, Eur. Med. 124, Hyperid. Lyc. 10, Arist. Il. A. 9. 37, 26, etc.:—also καταγεργᾶω, Hdt. 2. 146, Plat. Criti. 112 C, Isae. de Menecl. Her. § 27:—fut. —γεργᾶσμαι [α], Ar. Eq. 1308, etc.; but ἄσῳ Plat. Symp. 216 B, Legg. 949 C: aor. —εγῆρᾶσα Hdt. 2. 146, Plat. Theat. 202 D, Demetr. ap. Ath. 633 B.—being the Att. form, acc. to Moer. p. 115; —εγῆρᾶνα, Ath. 190 E; κατεγῆρα is also prob. an aor. form (v. sub γῆρᾶσκω): pf. καταγεγῆρᾶκα Isocr. 208 A. To grow old, ἐν κακότητι βροτοὶ καταγεγῆρᾶσκον Od. 19. 360; κατεγῆρα Κυκλώπεσσι he grew old among them, 9. 510, cf. Hdt. 6. 72.
καταγεγραμμός, οὐ, ὁ, old age, Hipplatt.
καταγιγαρτίζω, to take out the kernel; metaph. for stuprare, Ar. Ach. 275.

καταγίγνομαι, Ion. and later **καταγίγνομαι** [I]:—*to abide, dwell*, ἐν τόπῳ ap. Dem. 521. fin., Telesap. Stob. 232. 57. C. I. 4699. 14. 2. *to busy oneself in or about a thing*, ἐν τινι Polyb. 32. 15, 6; *περί τινος* Galen. 12. 14; *περί τι* Arr. Epict. 3, 2, 6, etc.; *εἰς τι* Apoll. de Constr. 294. II. *to go or come, come down to*, εἰς Βύβον Plut. 2. 943 C (al. καταδύσμαι).

καταγινώσκω, Ion. and later **γινώσκω**: fut. **γνώσκω**. *To remark, discover*, esp. something to one's prejudice, c. gen. pers.: I. generally, *καταγινώσκου τοῦ γέροντος τοὺς τρόπους* having observed his foibles, Ar. Eq. 46; *πολλὴν ἐμοὶ δυστυχίαν κ. to make one very unfortunate by a remark*, Plat. Apol. 25 A; *αὐτὸς οὐκ ἐπιτήδεα κατὰ τινος κ. having formed unfavourable prejudices against one*, Hdt. 6. 97;—and c. part., κ. τινὰ πράττοντα Xen. Oec. 2. 18; *τὸ χωρὶς νοσερὸν [ὄν] καταγινώσκοντες* Diog. L. 2. 109. II. c. acc. criminis, *to lay as a charge against a person*, ἀναδρόμην κ. τινὸς Hipp. 293. 30; κ. τινὸς μὴδὲν ἄνθρωπον Antipho 117. 36; *δειλίαν, δωροδοκίαν κ. τινὸς* Lys. 141. 8., 163. 33; *οὐδὲν ἀγεννὲς ὑμῶν καταγινώσκω* Dem. 563. fin.; *κακίαν, ἀδικίαν, ψυχρότητα, μανίαν κ. τινὸς* Plat.:—Pass., *καταγινώσκειν* *being condemned of cowardice*, Dion. H. 11. 22; κ. ἐπὶ λογοκλοπῇ Diog. L. 8. 54; *κατεγνωσμένοι* Ep. Gal. 2. 11.

2. also c. gen. criminis, *παράνομον κ. τινὸς* Dem. 790. 19., 1444. 16; c. acc. pers., κ. τινὰ φόνον *to accuse him of murder*, Lys. 94. 32. 3. c. inf., κ. ἑαυτοῦ ἡδικοῦν *to charge oneself with* . . . , Lys. 158. 26, Aeschin. 29. 5, cf. Dem. 571. 11., 581. 1; κ. ἑαυτοῦ μὴ περιέσεσθαι Thuc. 3. 45, cf. 7. 51; αὐτὸς ἑμαυτοῦ καταγινώσκον μὴ ἂν καρτερῶσαι Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 36; so in Pass., *καταγινώσκειν* *being suspected of doing*, Hdt. 6. 2; κ. ἀθένητης (sc. εἶναι) Antipho 123. 40;—so also, ἐμοῦ . . . *κατεγνωσκάς* ὅτι εἰμὶ ἦττον τῶν καλῶν Plat. Meno 76 C; κ. ὧς . . . Id. Euthyphro 2 B, cf. Thuc. 6. 34.

4. c. gen. pers. only, *to accuse any one*, κ. τοῦ ἀνθρώπου Plat. Demod. 382 E. III. c. acc. poenae, *to give as judgment or sentence against a person*, κ. τινὸς θάνατον *to pass sentence of death on one*, Lat. *damnare aliquem mortis*, Thuc. 6. 60; *ἡθισμοῦ κ. τινὸς θάνατον* for *Medism*, Isocr. 73 D; so, κ. τινὸς φυγὴν Andoc. 14. 26, Lys. 143. 19; (hence in Plat. Theat. 206 E, Heind. would read μὴ καταγινώσκωμεν τὸ μὴδὲν εἰρηκεῖναι τοῦ ἀποφθναμένου, for τὸν ἀποφθναμένον); also, *θάνατον, φυγὴν κ. κατὰ τινος* Diod. 18. 62., 19. 51;—Pass., *θανάτος τινος καταγινώσκω* Antipho 137. 34, Jusi. ap. Dem. 746. 26; *καταγινώσκειν θάνατον* having sentence of death given against one, Eus. V. Const. 2. 35; *but θανάτῳ* Ael. V. H. 12. 49; cf. *καταδικάζω, κατακρίνω*.

2. also, of a suit, *to decide it against one*, δίκην Ar. Eq. 1360; and in Pass. *to be decided against*, Antipho 141. 30; but also, simply, *to be decided*, Aesch. Eum. 573. IV. *to esteem lightly*, Polyb. 5. 27, 6.—Cf. *κατακρίνω, καταδικάζω*.

κατ-ἀγίζω, Ion. for *καθαγίζω*, Hdt. 1. 86. **κατ-ἀγινέω**, Ion. for *κατάγω*, *to bring down*, Od. 10. 104. *to bring back, recall*, Hdt. 6. 75, cf. 79. **κατ-αγλαΐζω**, *to glorify*, Anth. P. 11. 64, etc.; Pass., *κατηγλαΐσμένοι* splendidly attired, Com. Anon. 60.

καταγλισχραίνω, strength, for *γλισχραίνω*, Hipp. Acut. 386;—also **καταγλισχρεύωμι**, Dep. *to be very greedy for*, τινος Theodor. Met. **καταγλυσχος**, *on, very glutinous*, Alex. Trall. 10. p. 568; cf. *κάτοφος*, *καταγλυκάς*, =sq., Eumath. p. 157.

καταγλυκαίνω, *to make very sweet*, Galen. i. metaph., κ. τὴν ἀκοήν *to tickle the ear with sweet sounds*, Eccl.; so in Med., ἐν ἐννέ' ἂν χορδαῖς *κατεγλυκάνω* Chionid. Πρωχ. 1.

καταγλύφῃ, ἢ (γλύφω) *an incision, groove*, Hipp. Art. 834;—**κατά-γλυφος**, ἢ, Id. Mochl. 865, is dub.; but **κατάγλυφος**, *on, carved*, occurs in a late Inscr., C. I. 3922.

καταγλύφω [ῥ], *to scoop out, groove*, Hipp. Mochl. 865;—*to tear, scratch*, τὰ πρόσωπα Epiph.

καταγλωσσαλέγω, strength, for *γλωσσαλέγω*, Eumath. p. 282.

καταγλωττίζω: pf. pass. *κατεγλωττίσμαι*:—*to bill or kiss wantonly by joining mouths and tongues*, Com. ap. Poll. 2. 109;—hence, μέλος *κατεγλωττίσμενον* *a wanton, lascivious song*, Ar. Thesm. 131. v. 93; (others take it to be a song composed of rare and far-fetched words, like λέξις *κατεγλωττισμένη* in Philostr. 21, Eunap. p. 99, etc.; cf. *κατάγλωττος* 11).

II. *to use the tongue or speak against another*, ψευδῇ κ. τινὸς Ar. Ach. 380. III. κ. τινὰ *to talk one down*; hence in Pass., τὴν πόλιν πεποήκας . . . *κατεγλωττισμένην* σιωπᾶν Ar. Eq. 253.

καταγλωττίστω, τό, *a lascivious kiss*, Ar. Nub. 51; v. foreg. II. *a far-fetched phrase*, Synes. 53 C.

καταγλωττισμός, ὁ, =foreg. I. Poll. 2. 109.

κατάγλωττος, *on, given to talk, talkative*, Gell. 1. 25, Arr. Epict. 2. 16, 20; cf. *κάτοφος*.

II. *ποιήματα κ. poems written in rare or far-fetched language*, like Euphorion's, v. Meineke Euphor. p. 47, Anth. P. 11. 218; τὸ κατ. τῆς λέξεως Dion. H. de Thuc. 53; so in Luc. Lexiph. 25 Meineke restores οὐδὲ . . . ἑπανοήνουν τοὺς κατάγλωττα (for κατὰ γλωττῶν) γράφοντας ποιήματα: cf. *καταγλωττίζω* 11, γλῶσσα II. 2.

κάταγμα (A), τό, (*κατάγω*) *wool drawn or spun out, warsted*, elsewhere *μήρυμα*, Lat. *tractum*, Plat. Polit. 282 E: *a flock of wool*, Soph. Tr. 695, Ar. Lys. 583, Philyl. Incert. 4.

κάταγμα (B), τό, Ion. **κάτηγμα**, (*κατάρνυμι*) *a breakage, fracture*, Hipp. Aph. 1253, v. Foës. Oecon.

καταγνάμπτω, *to bend down*, Anth. P. 4. 3. 51.

καταγνάφω, *to comb away, lacerate*, v. *καταγράφω* init.

κατ-ἀγγύμι, inf. —ύνα [ῥ] Thuc. 4. 11, Plat., etc.; or **καταγγύμι** Eubul. Σφηγ. 1. 14, Xen. Oec. 6, 5;—fut. *κατάγω* Eupol. Incert. 30;—aor. *κατέγα* Hom., Att., Ion. *κατέγα* Hipp. 1149 E, part. *κατέγας* (Mss. *κατέγας*) Lys. 100. 6; in Hes. Op. 664, 661 the old Ep. optat. *καυάγας* is for *κατ-ἀγας* or *κατ-ἀγας*, cf. *εὐαδον* sub *ἀνδάνω*;—Pass., *κατάρνυμαι*

Hipp. 778 E, 830 C, Ar. Pax 703;—aor. 2 *κατέαγην* [α], subj. *κατᾶγῳ* Ar. Fr. 502, opt. *κατᾶγῃ* Id. Ach. 944, and Elmsl. restores *κατᾶγῃ* *φερόμενος*: aor. 1 *κατέαχθην* LXX, Dio Chrys.:—pf. *κατέαγα*, Ion. *κατέ-ηγα* (in pass. sense), part. contr. *κατηγώς* Phoenix ap. Ath. 495 D: pf. pass. *κατέαγμα*, Luc. Tim. 10.—The forms *κατέαγα*, *κατέαγην* led the Copyists to insert the ε in unaugmented forms, as *κατέαγω* Plat. Phaedo 86 A, *κατέαγαντες* Lys. 100. 6, *κατέαγεις* Ib. 99. 43; instead of *κατέγω*, *κατέγας*, *κατέαγεις*, which are now everywhere restored, except in late writers as fut. *κατέαγεις* Ev. Matth. 12. 20, *κατέαγῶν* Ev. Jo. 19. 31; v. Cobet V. LL. 43;—in Hipp. 817 C subj. *κατᾶγῃ*, while just above *κατᾶγῃ* is given. *To break in pieces, shatter, shiver, crack*, κατὰ θ' ἄρματα ἄνω Il. 8. 403, cf. Hes. Op. 661; τὸ (sc. ἔχχος) γὰρ κατέαξαν Il. 13. 257; νέα μὲν μοι κατέαξε Ποσειδάων Od. 9. 283, cf. Hes. Op. 664; εἰ τινες μαχόμενοι ἐτυχον ἀλλήλων κατέαξαν τὰς κεφαλὰς Lys. 100. 6; κατέαξε τὴν αὐτοῦ μεθύνων τὴν κεφαλὴν Ar. Ach. 1166 (so Rav. Ms.; v. l. τῆς κεφαλῆς, and Eupol. Incert. 30 has οὐ γὰρ κατέαξε τῆς κεφαλῆς τὰ ῥήματα, v. infr. II.); γυνὴ κατέαξε ἔχινον Ar. Vespa. 1430; Ναξίαν ἀμυγδαλὴν κατέαξε Phrym. Com. Incert. 4; τὰς ἀμυγδαλὰς . . . κατέαζον τῇ κεφαλῇ σουτοῦ λίθω Ar. Fr. 488.

2. *to break up, weaken, enervate, patrida θ', ἢν αὖξιν χρῶν καὶ μὴ κατέαξε* Eur. Supp. 508; *μὴ κ. μὴδὲ κερματίζειν τὴν ἀρετὴν* Plat. Meno 79 A; τὰς ψυχὰς καταγινώσκει Xen. Oec. 6, 5; esp. in pf. part. *κατεαγώς*, like Lat. *fractus, effeminate*, Dion. H. de Comp. 18.

II. in Pass. with pf. act. *to be broken, damaged, κατεαγώτα* Hdt. 7. 224; *ὁστέα* Hipp. Fract. 758; *κλῆς* Id. Art. 790; *περὶ δ' ἐμὴ κάρη κατάρνυνται τὸ τεύχος* Soph. Fr. 147; *κατέαγεν ἡ χίτρα* Ar. Thesm. 403; esp. *κατεαγέται* or *καταγίγναι* *to have the head broken*, Ar. Pl. 545, Andoc. 9. 6, Lys. 97. 35., 99. 43, etc.; τὸ κράνιον Eur. Cycl. 684; τὸ σκάφινον Ar. Fr. 502; so, *κατεαγέται* or *κατάρνυνται* τὰ ὦτα, of pugilists, (cf. *ὠτοκαταγίγναι*), Plat. Gorg. 515 E, Prot. 342 B; τὸν κλεῖν κατεαγώς Dem. 247. 11;—but also c. gen., *τῆς κεφαλῆς κατέαγε* *περὶ λίθον* πῶσον Ar. Ach. 1180; *κατέαγε* τῆς κ. Id. Vespa. 1428; *τῆς κ. κατεαγέται* δεῖν Plat. Gorg. 469 D; *κατέαγα τοῦ κρανίου* Luc. Tim. 48;—in this constr. Hdn. took the gen. as partitive (οὐ πᾶσαν τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀλλὰ μέρος τι αὐτῆς) p. 448 Piers.: cf. *συντρίβω* II. 2.

κατεγνῦσθαι, Pass. *to be weak*, in pf. pass. *κατεγνῦσθαι*, Hesych., E. M. 236. 40; Adv. *κατεγνῦσθαι*, lazily, Menand. Incert. 361: cf. *καταγνῦσθαι*, and v. *γνῦπεῖς*.

κατ-αγνομέω, *to act wholly without judgment*, Eust. Opusc. 69. 57. **καταγνομῶς**, *ews, ἡ, a thinking ill of, a low or contemptuous opinion of* . . . , κ. ἀσθενείας τινὸς Thuc. 3. 16; *blame, censure*, Polyb. 6. 6, 8.

II. *judgment given against one, condemnation*, Thuc. 3. 82, Dem. 571. 15; *τοῦ θανάτου* to death, Xen. Mem. 4. 8. 1.

καταγνωστής, verb. Adj. *one must condemn*, τινὸς Luc. Salt. 80.

καταγνωστικός, ἢ, *on, condemnable*, Epiph.

καταγνωστός, *on, condemned*: *damnable*, Epiph.

καταγογγύζω, *to murmur against*, τινὸς LXX (1 Macc. 11. 39).

καταγοητεύω, *to enchant, bewitch*: *to cheat or blind by trickery*, τινὰ Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 40, An. 5. 7, 9, Plut. 2. 986 E, etc.; κρέας *καρκεῖα*

καταγοητευθέντος meat disguised by sauce, Ael. N. A. 4. 40.

κατάγομος, *on, deep-laden, heavy-laden*, πλοῖον Polyb. 9. 43. 6; ἄμαξα Diod. 5. 35; στρατοῦ λαφύρων *κατάγομον* App. Syr. 21; cf. *κάτοφος*.

καταγομφώ, *to nail fast*, Boisson. Anecd. 5. 384.

κατ-ἀγοράζω, fut. *ἀσώ*, *to buy up, φαρτρία* Dem. 908. fin., Epiph.

Philup. 2 (where Meineke suggests *κατ' ἀγ-*).

κατ-ἀγορασμός, ὁ, *a buying with borrowed money*, Diod. 16. 13.

κατᾶγορεύς, ἢ, *a declaration*, Plut. 2. 428 F, Joseph. A. J. 17. 3, 2.

καταγορευτικός, ἢ, *on, declaratory, definitive*, Diog. L. 7. 70; *περὶ τῶν καταγορευτικῶν*, a work by Chrysippus, Ib. 190.

κατ-ἀγορεύω (the aor. in use being *κατέπω*, so that prob. *καταγορεύω* should be restored for *-εω* in Ar. Pax 107)—*to denounce, τί τινι* Ar. l. c. Thuc. 4. 68., 6. 64; *τι πρὸς τινα* Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 5.

II. = *κατ-γορεύω*, *to accuse*, τινὸς Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 15, Ael. N. A. 7. 15.

καταγραπτέον, verb. Adj. *one must describe*, Philo Bel. p. 52; *ἐν πίνακι ἐπιπέδῳ κ.* cited from Strabo.

καταγραπτός, *on, drawn or painted on, variegated*, Phot. Lex.

καταγράφω, *ews, ὁ, a describer*, Eudoc. p. 126.

καταγράφῃ, ἢ, *a drawing out, delineation*, Diod. 3. 60: *a drawing of maps*, Ptolem.—in Plat. Symp. 193 A, Ruhnck. restored *κατὰ γραφῇ*.

2. *a marking out*, Lat. *designatio*, τῆς χώρας Dion. H. 8. 69.

II. like *ἀπογραφή*, *a writing in full, a list, register*, *ὀνομάτων* Plut. 2. 492 B: *a levy or roll of soldiers*, Polyb. 2. 24. 10, etc.

III. *registration of property in the name of the purchaser*, Lat. *mancipatio*, Dorville. Charito 1. 14.

καταγράφος, *on*, = *καταγραπτός*, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 387 F, Luc. Alex. 12.

II. *drawn in profile*, Hipparch. ad Arat. Phaen. 1. 6, p. 180; so, *κατάγραφα*, τὰ, Lat. *oblique images*, Plin. 35. 34.

καταγράφω [α], fut. *ψω*, *to scratch away, lacerate*, Hdt. 3. 108 (al. *καταγράβω*), Ael. V. H. 10. 3; *ὡς δένδρεα κ. marks them*, Nonn. D. 21. 327; *κατέγραφεν ἡέρα ταραφῇ* grazed it, Ib. 4. 407, cf. Tryph. 669.

2. *to engrave, νόμος εἰς ἀξίνας* Plut. Sol. 25, cf. Polyb. 5. 9, 4; *ὄρκα* Id. 29. 2, 6; (the Att. word is *ἀναγράφω*);—*to draw in outline, delineate*, Paus. 1. 28, 2; *to describe*, Dion. P. 707.

3. *to paint over*, Luc. V. H. 1. 7, Amor. 34.

II. *to fill with writing*, *σανίδας* Eur. Alc. 969.

2. *to write down, register, record*, *μνήμας* *εἰς τὸν ἐπιτὰ χρόνον* Plat. Legg. 741 C; *χορηγούς κ. τινὰς* Arist. Oec. 2. 32; *ἀνδρας οὓς εἶδει θνήσκων* Plut. C. 46;—esp. *to enroll as a soldier*, Polyb. 1. 49, 2, etc.; so of an oath and of hostages, *καταγραφῇ* *to be registered*, Id. 29. 2, 6; *Σαπφὼ ἐν Μούσαις δεκάτῃ καταγράφεται* Anth. P. 9. 571;—Med. *to cause to be registered*, *ἐαυρὺν ἐπὶ*

φυλῆς C. I. (add.) 2139 b. 43. 3. to summon by a written order, κοινοβουλῶν Polyb. 28. 16, 1:—c. acc. et inf. to prescribe or ordain that . . . Luc. Amor. 19. 4. to assign by a legal writing or conveyance, Lat. *mancipare*, Plut. 2. 482 C:—generally, to assign, ascribe, *τινὶ τι* Acl. ap. Suid.; c. inf. to reckon that . . . Id. N. A. 7. 11.

κατ-αγρέω, to catch, overtake, Sappho 40. καταγρύπω, to curl the nose: αὐστηρὸν καὶ κατεγρυπαμένον scornful, Plut. 2. 753 C, like Horace's *nasus aduncus*: Schneid. however reads *καταγρυπαμένον*, cf. *καταγρυπῶμαι*.

καταγυῖω, to enfeeble, Hipp. Acut. 393. καταγυμνάζω, fut. ἄσω, to exercise very much, train, discipline, τὰ σώματα Luc. Anach. 24; πολλὰ κ. τινά Id. Merc. Cond. 42; c. inf., τοὺς νέους ἀντέχειν καταγυμνάζωσιν Id. Nigr. 27. II. Med. to squander in gymnastic exercises and the games, Hesych.

καταγυμνῶ, to strip quite naked, Aristaen. 1. 7. καταγύναιος, ov, =sq., Is. Porphy. in Allatit Exc. p. 310, Gloss. κατὰγυνος, ov, much given to women, καταγύνους Arist. Mirab. 88. κατὰγγουσα, ἡ, =ἀγγουσα, Diosc. 4. 23. κατ-άγγω, to strangle, Basil., Hesych. II. metaph. to extort money from, τινά Plut. 2. 526 B.

κατ-άγω, fut. ἔω, Ep. inf. -αζέμεν (in aor. sense) Il. 6. 53: aor. κατήγαγον: pf. καταγῆχα Pherecr. Doula. 7, Epigen. Παντ. 1, Decret. ap. Dem. 249. 18. To lead down, Lat. *deducere*, esp. into the nether world (κατέρχομαι, κάτειμι, serving as the Pass.), ψυχὰς μνηστῆρων κατάρων Od. 24. 100; εἰς Αἶδα 11. 164; cf. Pind. O. 9. 51, Paus. 3. 6, 2:—generally, to bring down to a place, Od. 20. 163; ἐκ τῶν ὕπνῳ εἰς τὸ δόντι Plut. Criti. 118 D, etc.:—to bring down by magic arts, like Lat. *deducere*, *elicere*, κ. τὸν Δία Plut. Num. 15; δέρον Il. 8. 2. to bring down to the sea-coast, καταγυμναι καυλὰς ἐπὶ νῆας lb. 5. 26, cf. 6. 53, 21. 32; ἐπὶ θάλατταν τὸ στρατεύμα Xen. Ages. 1, 18. 3. to bring down from the high seas to land, τὸν Κρήτηνδε κατήγαγε ἰς ἀνέμοιο Od. 19. 186; κατ. ναῦν to bring a ship into port, Lat. *subducere* *portum in portum*, Hdt. 8. 4; (also, κ. σκάφος εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν Ath. 207 A); esp. for purposes of exacting toll or plundering, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 33, An. 5. 1, 11, Dem. 63. 19., 217. 10., 249. 18., 480. 16; κ. ναὺς ἐς τοὺς ἑαυτῶν συμμάχους Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 28; also, κ. τοὺς ἐμπόρους Polyb. 5. 95, 4, Diod. 20. 81; κ. σαγήνην to draw it to land, Plut. Solon 4; κλύδωνα κ. πολὺν to bring in a heavy swell from the sea, Id. Mar. 36; ὡρα πνεῦμα λαμπρὸν ἐκ πελάγους κατὰγούσα Id. Them. 14:—Pass. to come to land, land, opp. to ἀνάγεσθαι, of seamen as well as ships, of δ' ἰδὺς κατὰγούτο Od. 3. 10, cf. 178; ἐπ' ἑκτῆς νηὶ κατηγαγόμεθα 10. 140, cf. Hdt. 4. 43; so later, Σίγειον οὐρίῳ πλάτῃ κατηγόνει Soph. Ph. 356; κατὰγεσθαι ἐς τὸν Μαραθῶνα Hdt. 6. 107, cf. 8. 4; εἰς τὸν λιμένα Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 36; ἐξ Ἐρετρῆς ἐς Μαραθῶνα Plut. Menex. 240 C. b. κατὰγεσθαι παρά τινι to turn in and lodge in a person's house, Lat. *deversari apud aliquem*, Eupol. Incert. 62; ὡς τινα Dem. 1242. 14; also, εἰς οἰκίαν τινὸς Id. 1190. 25; εἰς πανδοκίον Plut. 2. 773 E:—cf. κατόκτης. 4. to draw down or out, spin, Lat. *deducere filum*, Pherecr. Douloδ. 7, Plut. Soph. 226 B; metaph., κ. λόγον Id. Meno 80 E: cf. κάταγμα (A), κατὰκτρία. 5. to reduce to a certain state, ἐς κίνδυνον φανερόν κ. τὴν πόλιν Thuc. 4. 68; ὁ οἶνος εἰς ὕπνον κ. Acl. V. H. 13. 6. κ. θρίαμβον, Lat. *deducere triumphum*, Polyb. 11. 33, 7; ἐκ τινος, ἀπὸ τινος Plut. Fab. 24, etc.: to escort, like πομπεύω, Id. Aemil. 38, etc. 7. κ. γένος to derive a pedigree, ἀπὸ τινος Id. 2. 843 E:—Pass., τὰ στέμματα κατὰγεται εἰς τινα are traced down to . . . Id. Num. 1. 8. κατ. βοᾶν to lower the voice, Eur. Or. 150 (opp. to κτύπον ἀγειν, 176):—metaph. to bring down, lower, πρὸς αὐτὸν to one's own standard, Dio Chrys. 2. 164.

II. to bring back, Lat. *reducere*, κατά δὲ φρόνιν ἡγάγε πολλήν brought back much news [of Troy], Od. 4. 258: esp. from banishment, to bring home, recall, Hdt. 1. 60, Aesch. Theb. 647, 660, etc.; κ. οἰκάδε Xen. An. 1. 2: generally, to restore, τυραννίδας ἐς τὰς πόλιν Hdt. 5. 92, 1; ἐρήνην . . . ἐς τὰς πατρίδας Polyb. 5. 105, 2:—Pass. to return, ἐξ Ἐρετρίας εἰς Μαραθῶνα Plut. Menex. 240 C; ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον Xen. An. 3. 4, 36. III. to draw a catapult, cited from Math. Vett.

κατὰγῳγῃ, ἡ, a bringing down from the high sea, a landing, landing-place, Thuc. 6. 42. b. generally, a halting-place, inn, Lat. *statio*, like κατὰγῳγῃ, Hdt. 1. 181., 5. 52., 6. 35, Plut. Phaedr. 230 B, etc. 2. a bringing down from a height, ὑδάτων Joseph. B. J. 2. 9, 4: metaph., κ. τοῦ γένους a genealogy, pedigree, Plut. 2. 843 E. II. a bringing back from banishment, restoration, Polyb. 32. 23, 8, Diod. 5. 4. 2. a drawing or straining of a catapult, Math. Vett. p. 125. III. any thing reaching downwards, Thom. M.

κατὰγῳγιον, τό, a place to lodge in, an inn, hotel, Thuc. 3. 68, Plut. Phaedr. 259 A, Xen. Vect. 3, 12; Μουσῶν κ. Plut. Lucull. 42:—the form καταγῳγιον is restored by Pors. in Antiph. Ἀφροδ. 2, 5, Macho ap. Ath. 337 D. II. τὰ καταγῳγία, the festival of the return, opp. to ἀναγῳγία, Ath. 394 F, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 177. κατὰγῳγίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a rope for drawing a catapult, Math. Vett. p. 75, 76, 127. II. a woman's dress, Poll. 7. 49, Hesych.

κατὰγῳγός, ὢν, bringing down, of sorcerers who sought *deducere lunom*, Anth. Vat. 2. p. 600. 2. metaph. lowering, debasing, Iamb. Myst. 2. 6, etc. II. affording refuge, of a harbour, Schol. Il. 2. 494.

κατ-ἀγωνίζομαι: fut. ἴσομαι, Att. ἰοῦμαι: Dep.:—to struggle against, τινα Polyb. 2. 42, 3, etc.; τὴν ἀλήθειαν Id. 13. 5, 5. 2. to prevail against, conquer, Id. 2. 45, 4; κ. Ὀδυσσεά περὶ στεφάνου Luc. V. H. 2. 22:—Pass., καταγωνισθεὶς ὑπὸ τινος Id. Symp. 19.

κατὰγῳγίς, ἰδος, ἡ, conquest, Gloss.; sic legend. in Hesych. pro κατὰγῳγίς:—also κατὰγωνισμός, ὁ, Poll. 9. 142. καταγωνιστής, οὗ, ὁ, a conqueror, Iamb. V. Pyth. 63. καταδαινύμαι, fut. -δαίσομαι, Dep.:—to devour, consume, c. acc., Phryn. Trag. ap. Paus. 10. 31, 2, Theocr. 4. 34, Acl. N. A. 12. 6. καταδαῖω, to burn up, καταδᾶν (aor. pass.) Hesych.: v. καταδατέομαι. καταδάκνω, fut. -δήξομαι, to bite in pieces, Batr. 45:—Pass., κατὰ χρέα πάντ' ἀνύχεσαι δακνόμενος Theocr. 7. 110.

καταδακρυχέω, οὖσα, an incorrect way of writing κατὰ δάκρυ χέων. καταδακρύνω, to bewail, τὴν τύχην Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 31; τινος for one, Suid.: absol. to weep bitterly, Eur. Hel. 673, Plut. Cacs. 41, etc. II. causal, to make weep, move to tears, App. Pun. 70, Civ. 4. 94. καταδακτυλίξω, to feel with the finger, sensu obsc., A. B. 48: καταδακτυλικός, ἡ, ὢν, inclined thereto, Ar. Eq. 1381: cf. σικιμάλίζω. καταδάμναι, fut. ἄσω, to tone or subdue utterly, Thuc. 7. 81, in aor. med. καταδαμνάσθαι: aor. pass. in Dio C. 50. 10.

καταδάμναμι, =foreg., h. Hom. Merc. 137. καταδάμενος [ᾶ], ov, mortgaged, οὐδία Diod. 17. 109. καταδάπανῶ, to squander, lavish, τὴν οὐλοῖαν Arist. Pol. 5. 12, 18; τὸ στραμάτων βάρος κ. εἰς τὰ ἐπιτήδεια Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 30:—Pass., [τὰ χρήματα] καταδαπανήντο σφί Hdt. 5. 34:—Med. to be prodigal, Pyrrho ap. Ath. 419 E. II. to consume entirely, of an army, Xen. An. 2. 2, 11; λιμοῖς κ. τινα Sotad. ap. Stob. 528. 21:—Pass., καταδαπανᾶσθαι κακίᾳ, αἰκιμοῖς, etc., LXX (Sap. 5. 14), Eccl. καταδάπάνη, ἡ, expense, waste, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 75. καταδαπανητικός, ἡ, ἐν, prodigal, cited from E. M.

καταδάπτω, fut. -δαψῶ, to rend in pieces, devour, μή με ἔα . . . κύνας καταδάψαι Ἀχαιοῖν Il. 22. 339; κύνες τε καὶ οἰωνοὶ κατέδαψαν Od. 3. 259: metaph., καταδάπτεται ἦτορ, like δαίεται ἦτορ, 16. 92. καταδαρδᾶπτω, lengthd. for foreg., Hesych., Eccl.

καταδαρβῶ, aor. κατέδαρβον, by poet. metath. κατέδραβον, Hom.; also aor. 2 pass. κατέδραβην, 3 pl. κατέδραβον Ar. Rh. 2. 1227:—a tense mostly used by late writers, (for in Od. 5. 471 Bekk. gives καταδράβω (act.) for -δραβῶ (pass.)), and in Ar. Pl. 300 Pors. restored καταδαρβόντα for -δαρβόντα). To fall asleep, (v. infr.), mostly used in aor. to be asleep, sleep, ἐν θάμνοισι κατέδραβον Od. 7. 285, cf. 23. 18; τὸ δ' ἐς δέμνια βάντε κατέδραβον 8. 206; καδδραβήτην, fur κατέδραβήτην, 15. 494; εἰ δὲ κεν . . . καταδράβω Od. 5. 471; ἔασον . . . καταδαρβείν τι με Ar. Nub. 38; κατέδραβεν εὐδαίμων Ar. Fr. 445 A, cf. Hipp. 1151 E, Xen. Ages. 9, 3:—in pres. to be just falling asleep, opp. to ἀνεγείρεσθαι (to be just waking), Plut. Phaedo 71 D, 72 B; pf. καταδαρβηθῆναι having fallen asleep, Id. Symp. 219 C. 2. simply to pass the night, κατέδραβον ἐν Ὠσείῳ ἐν ὄπλοισι Thuc. 6. 61.

καταδατέομαι, fut. -δατέομαι: Med.:—to divide among themselves, tear and devour, κατὰ πάντα δάσονται Il. 22. 354:—Pass., ἵπ' ἰχθύων καταδασθήναι (Cobet κατεδασθήναι) Luc. Demon. 35; καταδατέομαι Hesych. with the interr. καταβέβρωται, καταμεμέριστα. II. τὰν γὰν κατεδασάμεθα divided it anew, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5775. 28: cf. προσδατέομαι.

καταδεΐττομαι, Dep. to frighten exceedingly, to scare, Cyrill. καταδεής, ἐς, (καταδεῶ) wanting or failing in, lacking of, τινος Hdt. 2. 121, 2: absol., of persons, poor, needy, Dem. 141. 1; κ. τάφος a sorry, shabby burial, Plut. Legg. 719 E. 2. mostly in Comp. κατεδέστερος, weaker, inferior, Isocr. 16 B, 204 B, Dem., etc.; καταδεΐστερος τινος τῷ τάχει, πρὸς τὸ φρονεῖν Isocr. 27 D, 86 A. II. Adv. -δεῶς, mostly in Comp. κατεδέστερος, Isocr. 99 A, 130 A, 240 C, etc.; also, κατεδέστωρ ἐχὼν περὶ τι to be very ill off in a thing, Dem. 1182. fin.

καταδεής, ἐς, (καταδεῖδω) very timid, Poll. 3. 136. καταδεῖ, impers. there is wanting, v. sub καταδεῶ. καταδεῖω, only used in aor. -δεῖσαι, and (in Phalar. infr. cit.) fut. -δεῖσειν:—to fear greatly, τι Ar. Pax 759, Andoc. 29. 5, Thuc. 2. 93; περὶ τινος Philo 2. 102; μή . . . , lb. 590. II. to put into great fear, scare, Phalar. Ep. 84.

καταδεῖκνυμι and -ῶ, fut. δείξω: Ion. aor. κατέδεξα:—to discover and make known, τὸν Ταρτηρῶν οὐτὸ εἰσι οἱ καταδέξαντες Hdt. 1. 163; Νεκρῶ . . . πρώτον καταδέξαντος (sc. τὴν Διβὴν περὶπυρρον ἐοῦσαν) 4. 42, Plut. Rep. 407 D, etc.; c. inf. to give notice that . . . , Aeschin. 39. 26; foll. by a Conjunct., κατέδειξεν ἐναργῶς, ὡς . . . Arist. Fr. 623:—Pass., c. part., κατεδέεκτο ἐοῦσα οὐδὲν χρηστὴ ἥδεν proved to be . . . , Hdt. 7. 215. 2. to invent and teach, introduce, exhibit, Ar. Ran. 1079; τέχνην Antiph. Κναφ. 1; ἱατρικὴν Plut. Rep. 407 D, cf. 406 C; τελεράς Dem. 772. 26; τὸν αἰῶνα τοὺς θεοὺς θνητοὺς καταδεῖξαι Com. Anon. 16; also c. inf. to shew how to do, ἐπὶ τὰ κράνα λούφους ἐπιδέεσθαι Κάρης εἰσι οἱ καταδέξαντες Hdt. 1. 171; in Ar. Ran. 1032 both constructions are joined, τελεράς θ' ἡμῖν καταδεῖξε φῶνας τ' ἀπέχεσθαι, cf. 1062.

καταδεῖλαι, fut. ἄσω [ᾶ] to shew signs of fear or cowardice, Xen. An. 7. 6, 22, Dem. 1410. 5, Hdn. 2. 5. καταδειπνῶ, to eat at a meal, ταῦρον Acl. V. H. 1. 24; cf. Plut. 2. 355 C. καταδειπνῶν, τό, =δειπνῶν, Manetho 4. 200. καταδενδρόμαι, Pass. to be thickly wooded, Byz. καταδενδρός, ov, thickly wooded, Nymphod. ap. Ath. 265 D, Diod. 17. 68, etc.; τὰ κ. τῶν ὕπνων Geop. 2. 6, 1: cf. κάτοφος. καταδέομαι, Dep. to treat earnestly, Lat. *deprecari*, c. gen. pers., Plat. Apol. 33 E; cf. καταδεῶ (B).

καταδέρκομαι: aor. 1 κατέδραχην Soph.; aor. 2 κατέδρακον Opp. II. 1. 10: Dep. Poët. for καθορᾶν, to look down upon, αὐτοὺς ἥλιος . . . καταδέρκεται ἀκτινεῖσι Od. 11. 16; μανίας ἄνθος καταδέρχεται Soph. Tr. 1000, cf. Poët. ap. Clem. Al. 661; also, ἐπὶ χθόνα κ. h. Ilom. Cer. 70.

καταδερματώ, to strip off the skin, Hesych.

κατάδεσις, εως, ἡ, a binding fast, Plut. 2. 771 A.

by magic knots, Lat. defixio, Plat. Legg. 933 A: cf. κατάδεσμος.

καταδεσμεύω, to bind up, τραυμάτιον LXX (Sirac. 30. 7), cf. Geop. 12.

21. II. to bind fast, retain, κ. δις to repeat, LXX (Sirac. 7. 8).

καταδεσμέω, = foreg., Epiph.

κατάδεσμος, ὁ, a tie, band, κ. ἕβης a belt or drawers used by bathers, Theopomp. Com. Παῖδ. 2.

II. a magic tie or knot, a bewitching thereby, Plat. Rep. 364 C, ubi v. Stallb.; κ. καὶ φαρμακείας Artemid. 1.

77: cf. κατάδεσις II, κατάδω (A) III.

κατάδετος, ον, tied, bound, cited from Manass.

καταδύνω, to wet through, καταδύσας ἐπὶ στήθεσσι χιτῶνα, οἶνον ἀπο-

βλύζω (of a child) Il. 9. 490 (486); μήποτε σ' . . νέφος ἀμφικαλύψῃ . . ,

κατὰ θ' εἴματα δέυσῃ Hes. Op. 554; ἵν' οὐατα μὴ καταδύνῃ that [the

rain] may not wet your ears, Ib. 544:—of a river, to water, πέδια κ. Eur.

Phoen. 827.

καταδέχομαι, Dep. to receive, admit, τι εἰς τὴν ψυχὴν Plat. Rep. 401

E; τινα ἐπ' ἄγρον Luc. Tox. 44; πάσαις ταῖς πύλαις τὴν ἡδονὴν Id.

Nigr. 161:—esp. of food, τοὺς φακοὺς Eupol. Inscr. 29; πόμα Hipp.

1221 D; τροφὴν Plat. Tim. 84 B, cf. Arist. Resp. 11. 3.

2. to receive back, take home again, esp. from banishment, Andoc. 23. 42, Lys. 104. 22,

etc.; aor. pass. καταδεχθῆναι in pass. sense, Luc. Bis. Acc. 31, Dio C. 78.

39; and fut. καταδεχθήσεσθαι, Ib. 40. 40.

3. to allow, suffer, Suid.

καταδύνω (A), fut. —δύσω:—to bind on or to, bind fast, πρυμνήσια, ἰστών

Il. 1. 436, Od. 2. 425; ἵππους μὴν κατέδυσαν . . ἱμάσιν φάτην ἐφ' ἱππέων

Il. 10. 567; so, ἐπ' ἀμβροσίῃσι κάπρησιν 8. 434; ἐμὲ μὲν κατέδυσαν . .

ἐνὶ νηὶ Od. 14. 345; δεσφὴν ἐν ἀργαλείῳ 15. 433; κ. λάρνακας Hdt. 3.

123:—Pass., καταδεδεμένοι τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς 2. 122; ἐν φόβῳ κα-

ταδεθεῖσα Eur. Ion 1498, (so, μανία καταδεῖ τινα Hermesian. 3. 85);

καταδεῖται ψυχὴ ὑπὸ τοῦ σώματος Plat. Phaedo 83 D:—Med. to bind

oneself, ἀρχύωνιον βρόχον κατέδυσσεν Eur. Hel. 686; metaph., ἀρῆμψ

καταδεσάσθαι to tie up for oneself in lots, Dion. H. de Rhét. 11. 3; κ.

τινα ὀρέοις Parthen. 12.

2. to put in bonds, imprison, Hdt. 3. 143,

Thuc. 8. 15, Plat. Tim. 70 E, etc.; κ. τὴν ἐπὶ θανάτῳ (sc. δέον) Hdt. 5.

72.

3. to convict and condemn of a crime, c. inf., κ. τινα φῶρα

εἶναι Valck. Hdt. 2. 174; and so in 4. 68, opp. to ἀπολύνω.

II. to tie down, stop, check, ἀνέμονα κατέδυσεν κελεύθους or κελεύθα Od. 5.

383, 10. 20; but in 7. 272, κατέδυσεν κελεύθα stopped my course, cf. 4.

380; so, τοῦ γε θεοῦ κατὰ νόστον ἔδρσαν 14. 61.

III. to bind by magic knots, Dinarch. ap. Harpocr., Ath. 670 C, Dio C. 50. 5, C. 1. 538,

539; cf. Wytenb. Plat. 2. 378 F; and v. κατάδεσις II, κατάδεσμος II.

καταδύνω (B), fut. —δεύσω:—to want, lack, need, c. gen., esp. of numbers,

ἡ δὲδς καταδύνει πεντακάδικα σταδίον ὥς μὴ εἶναι πεντακοσίων Hdt. 2.

7; so, πυραμίδα . . εἰκοσι ποδῶν καταδύουσιν . . [ὥς μὴ εἶναι] τριῶν

πλήθρων wanting 20 feet of 3 plethra, Id. 2. 134; ἔνδεκα μυριάδες ἔσαν,

μὴ χιλιάδες . . καταδύονται Id. 9. 30, cf. 70; in 8. 82, καταδεεῖται may

be taken impers., δύο νηῶν κ. εἰς τὸν ἀριθμὸν there was a lack of two ships,

or (better) τὸ ναυτικὸν may be supplied from the foreg. words.

2. to come after, be behind, ὅθως ἀνδρὸς ἰδιώτου καταδύουσιν εἰς εὐδα-

μονίαν Paus. 8. 33, 2.

II. v. καταδέομαι.

καταδύω, to ravage, waste, Dion. H. II. 42, in contr. form —δρῶ.—

Hence Subst. —δρῶσις, ἡ, ravage, Cyrril.

καταδύωμαι, Dep. to injure, violate, Inscr. Vet. in C. I. II (in Dor.

form καδαλέομαι), v. Büchh. p. 28.

κατάδηλος, ον, quite manifest, plain, visible, τούτους οὐ κ. ἦν ἡ μάχη

ὑπὸ τοῦ . . ὄρους Thuc. 4. 44; κ. γίνεσθαι to become so, to be dis-

covered, Hdt. 1. 5, 3. 68; κ. μάλλον . . τὰ τῶν Χίων ἐφάνη Thuc. 8. 10;

κατάδηλον ποιεῖν to make known, discover, Hdt. 3. 88; with part., κ.

ἔσται φυλάσσων Soph. O. C. 1214; κ. γίνονται προσποιούμενοι Plat.

Apol. 23 D, etc.; κ. εἶναι εἴτι . . ὥς . . , Plat. Prot. 342 B, 355 B, Arist.,

Adv. —λως, Poll. 6. 207.

κατάδημα, τό, a word of uncertain signif. in Arist. Probl. 25. 2, 3.

καταδημῶν γένω, to conquer by the arts of a demagogue, to defraud

one of his rights, τινα Plut. 2. 482 D:—Pass. to be so conquered or de-

ceived, Id. Peric. 9, Cleom. 13, etc.

καταδημαγωγία, ἡ, the arts of a demagogue, Byz.

καταδημιουργέω, strengthth. for δημιουργέω, Theodor. Met.

καταδημιβορέω, to consume publicly, λαοῖσι δὴτω καταδημιβορήσαι

Il. 18. 301.

καταδημοκοπέω, strengthth. for δημοκοπέω, App. Mithr. 19.

καταδηρίομαι, Il. 16. 96, ubi nunc divisim κατὰ δ-.

καταδιαιρέω, fut. ἥσω, to distribute, τὸ πλῆθος εἰς λόχους Dion. H. 4.

19; κύκλον εἰς μοῖρας Sext. Emp. M. 5. 23:—Med. to distribute among

themselves, Polyb. 2. 45, 1, Diod. 3. 29.

καταδιατάω, (v. διατάω) to decide as arbitrator against one, give

judgment against, opp. to ἀποδ-, ὁ διατητὴς οὐ κατεδίηται, ἀλλ' ἀπὸν

ῥήτορα ἀποδωκίνας τούτου τὴν διαίταν Dem. 1190. 8, cf. 542. 1; σὺς

τὴν πεῖναι αὐτὸν, ἢν κατεδίηται, ταύτην ἀποδεδιγμένην ἀποδάρ-

ναι Ib. 6, cf. 544. 7, 1013. 21; ἐρήμην κ. τινος to give judgment in

default against one, Luc. pro Imag. 15:—Med., καταδιατάσθαι διατάν

τινος to be the cause of an arbitration being given against one, Lys.

172. 38; cf. Reiske Dem. 1013. 23, 1272. 9, and v. καταδικάζω.

καταδιαλλάσσω, to reconcile again, Ar. Vesp. 1284, in Pass.

καταδιασπλέκω, strengthth. for σπλέκω, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1082.

καταδιαφθείρω, to squander away, τὰ πατρῶα Eupol. Ἀντολ. 10.

καταδιαχέω, to diffuse completely, Arist. de Spirit. 5. 8, in Pass.

καταδιώμω, to give away, assign, τὰ ἀρσενία τινι Dion. H. de Comp.

18.

II. intr. of a channel, to open into, ἡ Προποντὶς καταδιδοῖ

ἐς τὸν Ἑλλάσποντον Hdt. 4. 85, cf. Plat. Fab. 6: cf. ἐκδιώμω II.

καταδιώττω, strengthth. for διώττω, Hesych., Phot.

καταδικάζω, fut. δώω, to give judgment against a person, pass sentence

upon him, condemn him, opp. to ἀποδικάζω:—Construction: c. gen.

pers. et acc. rei, κ. τινὸς θάνατον Hdt. 1. 45; ἡμίαν, δίκην κ. τινὸς

Lex ap. Dem. 733. 5, etc.; πολλὴν τὴν ἀπόργων Luc. Merc. Cond. 11:

—c. gen. pers. et inf., κ. τινὸς τὰ ἔσχατα παθεῖν Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 9, cf.

An. 6. 6, 15;—c. gen. pers. only, Luc. D. Mort. 29. 2;—absol., Plat.

Legg. 958 C:—Med. to get sentence given against one, δίκην κατα-

δικάζεσθαι τινος Thuc. 5. 49, Dem. 571. 21; κατ. τινος, without any

acc., Lys. 167. 41, Dem. 1144. 17; also, κ. τινος χρημάτων to get one

condemned [to a payment] of money, Paus. 6. 3, 7; absol., Plat. Legg.

857 A, etc.; cf. καταγιγνώσκω III:—Pass., καταδικασθεῖς condemned,

Ib. 937 C; ἐπὶ φόνῳ for murder, Diod. 4. 76, cf. 3. 12; καταδε-

καστμένος one who has judgment given against him, Isae. 82. 18: in

late writers, καταδικασθῆναι θανάτῳ to be condemned to death, Diod. 13.

101, etc., v. Lob. Phryn. 475; θάνατον Dio C. 68. 1; τὴν ἐπὶ θάνατον

Artemid. 4. 62; φυγὴν App. Ital. 3; also c. inf., καταδικάζεται ἀποβα-

ρεῖν Luc. V. H. 1. 29; also of the sentence, ἀντέλεγον μὴ δικαίως σφῶν

καταδικασθῆναι that judgment had been given against them unjustly,

Thuc. 5. 49.

II. to declare by express judgment, ὅτι . . Xen. An.

5. 8, 21. Cf. καταδικαίω.

καταδικαστός, verb. Adj. one must condemn, Clem. Al. 950.

καταδικαστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who condemns, Iamb. V. Pyth. p. 242 Kiessl.

καταδίκη [f], ἡ, judgment given against one, the sentence, Epich. 99

Ahr.: the damages awarded, Thuc. 5. 49, 50, Dem. 1155. 2; μετέδωκε

αὐτῷ τὸ ἥμισυ τῆς κ. C. I. 2161. 16, cf. 2556. 52, 5774. 156.

κατάδικος, ον, (δίκη) having judgment given against one, found guilty,

condemned, c. gen., φυγῆς to banishment, Diod. 13. 63; θάνατον Id.

Excerpt. 570. 55: absol., App. Civ. 1. 2, C. 1. (add.) 2759 b.

καταδιόλλυμι, strengthth. for διόλλυμι, Theophyl.

καταδιφθερόω, to cover over with skins, Plat. 2. 664 C.

καταδιφρέω, to throw down from a chariot, Eust. 183. 38.

καταδιψάω, fut. ἥσω, to make thirsty, Eumath. p. 149.

καταδιψος, ον, thirsting for, τινος Basil.: absol., Herm. Trism.

καταδιωκτικός, ὁ, ὄν, pursuing, τινος Horapoll. 2. 90.

καταδιώκω, fut. ξω or ξομαι, to follow hard upon, pursue closely, Thuc.

1. 49, 3. 84, etc.:—metaph. to try to gain, Polyb. 6. 42, 1.

καταδικέω, fut. —δέσω:—properly, to think or suppose a thing to any

one's prejudice, c. inf., κ. τινα ποιεῖν τι to suspect one of doing or being

so and so, Hdt. 3. 27; κ. σφέας εἰνα κλῶσας 6. 16; καταδόξας . .

σφέας ἐθελοκακείην 8. 69, cf. 9. 57; so in 1. 22, 111., 3. 69, etc., an

inf. is easily supplied from the context: the acc. pers. becomes a dat. in

9. 99, τοῖσι κατεδύκεον νεοχὸν ἂν τι ποίειν, v. Schweigh.:—the Pass.

is also used c. inf., καταδοχθεῖς φονεὺς εἶναι Antipho 116. 32, cf. 35:—

folly, by a relat., οὐ . . ἂν κοτε κατέδοξα ἔνθεν ἦν should never have

guessed whose son he was, Hdt. 1. 111.

κατ-ἀπολεσχέω, aor. κατηδολέσχησα:—to chatter at, weary by chatter-

ing, τινος Plut. 2. 22 A, 503 B:—part. pf. pass. κατηδολεσχημένος, Suid.

καταδονέω, to agitate, terrify, Cyrril.

καταδοξάω, fut. ὄσω, = καταδοκέω. Xen. An. 7. 30, Diod. Excerpt.

520. 25; and in Pass., Ib. 39.

2. to form a wrong opinion, ὑπὲρ

τινος Dion. H. 6. 10; c. acc. et inf., Ib. 29.

καταδουλεύωμαι, to reduce to slavery, Symm. V. T., Eus. ap. Stob. 79. 12.

καταδουλιζομαι, Dep. = foreg., Curt. Inscr. Delph. 2; aor. καταδουλί-

ξασθαι, Ib. 39:—καταδουλισμός, ὁ, enslavement, ἐφάπτεσθαι or ἀπ-

τεσθαι τινος ἐπὶ καταδουλισμῷ, a formula in Delphic Inscr. in C. I.

1699, 1701, 1704, al.

καταδουλώω, to reduce to slavery, enslave, Ἀθήνας Hdt. 6. 109; τὴν

Ἑλλάδα 8. 144; Ἀθηναίους κ. Κερκυραν Thuc. 3. 70, cf. Isocr. 192 E:

—Pass., καταδουλώωντο Hdt. 5. 116; κατεδουλώθησαν 6. 22; κατα-

δεδουλωμένοι ὑπὸ τινος Plat. Symp. 219 E, cf. Lys. 149. 39.

2. more used in Med. to make a slave to oneself, to enslave, τὴν μητρόπολιν

Hdt. 7. 51; τινος Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 13, etc.; ἡ τύχη . . τὸ σῶμα κατε-

δουλώσατο Philem. Inscr. 39; so also pf. pass. καταδουλώσασθαι, Eur.

I. A. 1269, Plat. Rep. 351 B, Menex. 240 A; δουλείαν κ. τινα LXX (Ezech.

29. 18).

II. to enslave in mind, break in spirit, καταδουλοῖ

τὴν τόλμαν ἢ ἀνάγκη App. Pun. 81:—Pass., Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 23, Plat.,

etc.

2. mostly in Med., καταδουλούσθαι τὴν γυμνὴν Hipp. Fract.

762; τὰς ψυχὰς Isocr. 270 C; τὸ λογιστικὸν Plat. Rep. 553 D.

καταδουλώσις, εως, ἡ, enslavement, subjugation, Thuc. 3. 10, 7. 66,

Plat. Legg. 776 D.

καταδυνέω, to fall with a loud heavy sound, Anth. P. 7. 637.

II. trans. to deafen, Nicet. Ann. 2. 7.

Κατάδουποι, ον, αἱ, a name of the Cataracts of the Nile, or, like

Καταβαθμός, the steep slope which causes the Cataracts, Hdt. 2. 17,

Theophr. Lap. 34, Philostr. 264, Plin. 5. 9; in Cic. de Rep. 6. 18, Cata-

dura as neut. pl. (Commonly derived from καταδυνέω, as if Down-

roars: but perhaps it is a local name, accommodated to Greek sounds.)

καταδοχή, ἡ, a receiving back, re-admission, Plat. Legg. 867 E.

2. the taking of an inheritance, Theophil. Instit. II. a receptacle,

Galen. 14. 713.

καταδρᾶθῶ, v. sub καταδρᾶθῶ.

καταδράσσομαι, Med. to lay hold of, τινος Diosc. Ther. proem.

καταδρόψω, to strip off, τῶν δενδρίων τὰ φύλλα Hdt. 8. 115.

καταδρομή, ἡ, an inroad, raid, Thuc. 1. 142; ἐνέδρα καὶ κ. 5. 56;

καταδρομὰς ποιεῖσθαι 7. 27, etc.; κ. γενομένης Lys. 160. 29; ὥστερ κ.

ἐπαίshaw ἐπὶ τὸν λόγον μου Plat. Rep. 472 A.

2

κατάδρομος, *on, overrun, wasted as by a raid*, μέλαθρα πρὶ κατάδρομα Eur. Tro. 1300. II. as Subst. a course or lists for exercising in, Sueton. Ner. 11.

καταδροσιζώ, *to drench*, Schol. Pind. O. 6, 88.

κατάδρυμα, τό, a tearing or rending, σαρκῶν .. κατάδρυματα χειρῶν of flesh with hands, Eur. Supp. 52.

κατάδρυμος, *on, very woody*, Strabo 199.

καταδρύντω, fut. δρύνω, *to tear in pieces, rend*, παρείας Anth. P. 5, 43, 7; 487, cf. M. Anton. 6, 20:—Med., κατὰ δ' ἐδρύνοντο παρείας they tore their cheeks, Hes. Sc. 243.

καταδρῦφάσσω, fut. ἀζώ, *to hedge or fence in*, Luc. 239.

καταδυναστεία, ἡ, *oppression*, LXX (Ex. 6, 7, al.).

καταδυναστεύω, *to exercise power over, oppress*, τινα Xen. Symp. 5, 8, LXX (Ex. 1, 13, al.); *tyranny*, Diod. 13, 73, v. Suid.; absol., Strabo 747, Plut. 2, 367 D:—Pass. *to be oppressed*, ὑπὸ τινος Strabo 270, Diod. Excerpt. 611, 84, LXX (Nehem. 5, 5), N. T.

καταδύνω, v. sub καταδύω.

κατάδυσσις, *ews, ἡ, a dipping under water, setting*, of stars, Hipparch. ad Arat.:—*going down into, descent*, Luc. V. H. 1, 33. II. a

hiding-place, hole, Id. Amor. 34, Ath. 477 D.

καταδυστής, οὗ, ὁ, *one who dips under*, Hesych. s. v. κατανστής.

καταδυσσάτω, strengthd. for δυνάσσω, *to put to the blush by earnest intreaty*, τινά Luc. Sacrif. 3.

καταδύω or -δύνω: I. intr., in act. pres. καταδύνω and med. καταδύομαι: fut. -δύσομαι: aor. -εδύσασθαι, Ep. 2 and 3 sing. -δύσας, -δύσας: act. aor. 2. κατέδυν: pf. καταδεδύκα. *To go down, sink, set*, esp. of the sun (as Iliom. always in aor. 2 act.), ἥλιον κατέδυν Il. 1, 475, etc.; ἄμ' ἥελίφ καταδύνει Il. 592; ἥ ἥλιον καταδύντα Od. 10, 183; also, ἥλιος καταδύμενος h. Iliom. Merc. 197; so, καταδύνει τὴν νῆσον κατὰ θαλάττης Hdt. 7, 135; also of ships, *to be sunk or rather to be disabled* (v. infr. II), Id. 8, 90, Thuc. 2, 92, 7, 34, Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 35, etc.; also, ὁ ἥλιος καταδύνωντες ἐν τέλμασι Polyb. 5, 47, 2: *to duck under water*, Batr. 89; καταδεδυκώς *having forped down*, Ar. Vesp. 140; v. sub ἀνακύνω, and infr. II. 2. *to go down into, plunge into*, Lat. subire, c. acc., καταδύναι ὄμιλον Il. 10, 231, etc.; καταδύσσοτο πούλην ὄμιλον lb. 517; καταδύσσο μῶλον Ἄρπυιαι Il. 18, 134; so, μάχην, δόμον, πόλιν καταδύναι 3, 241, 8, 375, Od. 4, 246;—also foll. by a Prep., μῦθαι καδδύσαι (Ep. for καταδ-) κατὰ .. ὠτειλᾶς Il. 19, 25; σπέραν' ἔσω κατέδυνε h. Hom. Merc. 237; καταδυσμὸς .. εἰς Αἶδα δόμοις we will go down into .., Od. 10, 174; so, καταδύνει ἐν ἑλῶν Hdt. 9, 37, cf. 4, 76; εἰς φάραγγα, of heroes, Xen. Cyn. 5, 16; εἰς ἄπασαν [τὴν πόλιν] Plut. Rep. 576 D; κατὰ τῆς γῆς Hdt. 4, 132; κατὰ τέφρας πολλῆς Plut. Camill. 32;—often with a notion of secrecy, *to insinuate oneself, steal into*, καταδύεται εἰς τὸ ἐντὸς τῆς ψυχῆς ὁ β ρηθμός καὶ ἀρμονία Plut. Rep. 401 D; ἡ ἀναρχία εἰς τὰς ἰδίας οἰκίας lb. 562 E. 3. *to sink away and lie hid*, καταδύομαι ὑπὸ τῆς αἰχλύνῃς Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 35; καταδεδυκώς ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ Plut. Rep. 579 B; ὁ σοφιστὴς ἐς ἄπορον τύπον καταδεδυκένον Id. Soph. 239 C, etc.

4. *to get into, put on*, κατέδυν κλυτὰ τεύχεα Il. 6, 504, cf. Od. 12, 228; καταδύσσοτο τεύχεα κατὰ Il. 7, 103; εἵματα Mosch. 4, 102. II. Causal, *to make to sink, Lat. mergere, submergere*, very rare in pres., ἐμπίπτων καὶ καταδύνων Pherecr. Ἀγρ. 6; ἐμὲ καταδύουσι τῷ ἄχει Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 37; mostly in aor. 1, τοὺς γαυλοὺς καταδύσας Hdt. 6, 17, cf. Ar. Ran. 49; but, in a naval battle, καταδύσαι ναῦν is rather *to cut it down to the water's edge, disable it*, Hdt. 8, 87, 88, 90, Thuc. 1, 50, v. supr. I. 1; ἥλιον καταδύσασιν λέσχη we let the sun go down upon our chat, Lat. solem condere, Anth. P. 7, 80, cf. Aristaen. 1, 24, and v. ἐνδύω II.

κατ-ἄδω, Ion. -αείδω: *to sing to*, Lat. occinere, and so, I. trans. *to charm or appease by singing*, τινα Dion. H. 4, 29, Plut. 2, 745 E, Luc.; and c. dat. *to sing a spell or incantation (ἐπαῖδος) to another*, καταείδοντες .. τῷ ἀνέμῳ Hdt. 7, 191, cf. καταγελᾶω:—Pass. *to be induced by charms to do a thing*, c. inf., Ael. N. A. 5, 25. b. κ. δειπνόν *to enliven a repast by song*, Ael. V. H. 7, 2. 2. *to deafen by singing*, Luc. D. Mort. 2, 2:—*to attend with songs*, Id. Philops. 31: Pass. *to have another sing before one*, Id. Bis. Acc. 16. 3. *to fill with song*, τὰς λόγους Longus 1, 9; τῶν χωρίων Ael. N. A. 1, 43. II. c. acc. cogn. *to sing by way of incantation*, κατῆδε βάρβαρα μέλη μαγεύσας Eur. I. T. 1337.

III. intr. *to sing from above or sing throughout a place*, of birds, Ael. V. H. 3, 1, N. A. 1, 20. καταδωροδοκῶ, *to take presents or bribes*, Ar. Vesp. 1036, Lysias 17S, 6; so in Med., Ar. Ran. 361, Arist. Pol. 2, 9, 26. κατ-αείδω, Ion. for κατᾶδω.

καταειμένος, ἡ, *on*, part. pf. pass., 1. of κατεέννυμι, Od. 2, of καθίημι, *hanging down over*, Ap. Rh. καταείσατο, v. sub κατέμι.

κατεέννυμι or -έννω (old Ep. Verb. not found in the form καθ-έννυμι because of the digamma, cf. ἐπέννυμι), only used in impf., aor., and pf. pass. (v. infr.). *To clothe, cover*, θρηξὶ δὲ πάντα νέκυν κατεέννυσαν (aor., v. l. -είνυνον), Il. 23, 135 (for the custom, v. κείρω 1); νηοὺς αἵματι καμπῷ τε .. κατεέννυν Opp. H. 2, 673:—Pass., ὅρας κατεειμένον ὕλην Od. 13, 351, 19, 431, h. Ar. 225, Merc. 228, Ven. 286.

κατ-αίανω, *to make quite dry, parch quite up*, καταζήνασσε δὲ δαίμων (Ion. aor. 1), Od. 11, 587.

καταζάω, *to live one's life out, live on*, ἐν ἀνακτόροις θεοῦ καταζῆ δειρ' αἰεὶ σεμνὸν βίον Eur. Ion 56; cf. Plat. Symp. 192 B, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 10, 10, Plut. 2, 194 A, etc.

καταζεύγνυμι and -νω: fut. -ζεύξω:—*to yoke together, yoke*, ἐν ἄρματι κ. σθένος ἵππων Pind. P. 2, 21:—Pass., δύο πολεῖα κατεζεύγμένα Diod. 20, 85; metaph. *to be united, ταῖς πρώτων οὕτω καταζεύγνυμαι*

πόλειαν Plat. Legg. 753 E; of marriage, Ael. V. H. 4, 1. 2. in

Pass., also, *to be straitened, confined, imprisoned*, ἐν' ἀνάγκῃς Hdt. 8, 22; ἐν τυμβρῇ θαλάμῳ κατεζεύχθη Soph. Ant. 947; δουλείᾳ Clem. Al. 4.

II. intr. *to fix one's quarters, halt, encamp*, opp. to ἀναζεύγνυμι, Polyb. 3, 95, 3, etc.

καταζευγοσφάω, *to squander money on teams of horses*, Isae. 55, 23.

καταζεύξω, *ews, ἡ, a yoking together*, ἀνδρὸς καὶ γυναικὸς Plut. 2, 750 C. II. opp. to ἀνάζευξις, encamping, Id. Sull. 28, etc.

καταζήνασσε, v. sub καταζάινω.

καταζοφάω, *to darken over*, Eccl.

καταζυγίς, ἡ, =καταζεύξις, Matth. Vett. pp. 60, 64, 65, etc.

καταζωγράφω, fut. ἤσω, *to portray*, Eumath. 4, 8, Basil.

καταζωμενός, *to sup up*, Hesych.

κατάζωμα, τό, =καταζωστής, Hesych.

καταζώννυμι and -νω, fut. -ζώσω:—*to gird fast*; Med. *to gird for oneself*, δορὰς ὄφει κατεζώσαντο Eur. Bacch. 698; ἐν ἱματίοις κ. τοὺς χιτωνίσκουσι Plut. Pyrrh. 27:—Pass., χιτῶνας μίτρας κατεζώσμενοι Dion. H. 2, 70.

καταζωστής, *on, ὁ, a girth, strap*, Hesych.

καταζωστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for girding*: τὸ κ., a work by Orpheus on the girding of sacred robes, Suid., v. Lob. Aglaoph. 727.

κατ-ἀνμ, Ep. part. aor. κατέασσας, strengthd. for ἀνμ, Hesych.

καταθάλαττιζώ, *to overflow as with a sea*, of the Nile, Byz.

καταθάλαττώ, *to throw into the sea*, Tzetz. Lyc. 712.

καταθάλλω, strengthd. for θάλλω, Plut. 2, 367 D, Diog. L. 7, 152.

καταθαρσύομαι, Pass. *to be astonished at*, c. acc., Plut. Num. 15, Fab. 26.

καταθάπτω, fut. ψω, *to bury*, Il. 19, 228, 24, 611, Aesch. Ag. 1553, Lys. 107, 23, Isocr. 388 E.

καταθαρσέω, new Att. -θαρρέω, *to behave boldly against*, τινος Polyb. 1, 40, 3, Strab. 573, etc. II. *to trust in*, τοῖς ὅλοις Polyb. 3, 86, 8.

καταθαρσύνω, *to embolden or encourage against*, τινὰ πρὸς τὸ μέλλον Plut. Lucull. 29:—Pass., in form καταθαρσύνομαι, =foreg., Luc. D. Mort. 21, 2, Diog. L. 2, 127; c. gen., Themist. 464, 10 Dind.

καταθανυμάω, strengthd. for θανυμάω, Cyrill.

καταθεόκοι, fut. ἀσομαι [αἰ], Dep. —*to look down upon, watch from above*, τὰ γινόμενα κ. ἀπὸ λούφου Xen. An. 6, 5, 30; κ. εἰς τε lb. 1, 8, 14:—generally, *to contemplate*, φορὰς ἀστρῶν Plut. 2, 426 D; metaph., with the mind, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 18.

καταθεῖω, καταθεύομαι, καταθείομαι, v. sub κατατίθημι.

καταθέλω, fut. ἐω, *to subdue by spells or enchantments*, τοὺς αὐτὴν κατέθελε (sc. Cirié) Od. 10, 213, cf. Chrysipp. ap. Eustrat. de Statu En. 511, 20, Luc. Indoct. 12, etc.

κατάθελεξις, *ews, ἡ, enchantment*, Luc. Philops. 9.

καταθεματίζω, =ἀναθεματίζω, as the critical Edd. of N. T. read in Matth. 26, 74, Apocal. 22, 3, for καταναθεματίζω:—καταθεματισμός, οὗ, ὁ, Just. M. Quaest. Orthod. 121, where also he defines κατάθεμα, τό, as τὸ συνθέσθαι τοῖς ἀναθεματίζουσιν.

καταθεός, *on, godly*, Poll. 1, 20: *superstitious*, Phot. s. v. ὀλούν.

καταθεράπειω, strengthd. for θεραπέω, Gloss.

καταθερμαίνω, strengthd. for θερμαίνω, Oribas. p. 63 Matth.

καταθερμός, *on*, strengthd. for θερμός, Schol. Pind. O. 3, 42.

καταθερῶ, strengthd. for θέρω, Schol. Soph. Tr. 191.

καταθέσιον, τό, a place for depositing, Eccl.

κατάθεσις, *ews, ἡ, a laying down* the branches of plants for propagation, κ. κλάδων Diod. 2, 53; φυτῶν ἐν τῇ γῇ Geop. 9, 5, 1; so, καταθετέον lb. 4, 12, 15. 2. a paying down, payment, ἐπὶ τῇ κ. τοῦ φόρου C. I. 2826, 17 (?), cf. Poll. 4, 47, 5, 103, Thom. M. 3. a laying down or affirming, an affirmation, E. M. 97, 38:—also a deposition or confession, Io. Malal. p. 494.

4. a laying aside, giving up, τοῦ πολέμου Anon. ap. Suid. 5. deposition of a body in a tomb, oft. in late Inscr., C. I. 9598, 9610, al.

καταθέω, fut. -θεύσομαι, *to run down*, ἀπὸ λύφην Thuc. 3, 97, cf. Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 1: of ships, *to run into port*, εἰς Πειραιᾶ Id. Hell. 1, 1, 35.

II. *to make inroads*, εἰς πόλεις lb. 5, 2, 43; but c. acc., κ. χώραν *to overrun, plunder by inroads*, Thuc. 7, 27, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 15; so, κ. θάλατταν Polyæn. 1, 23, 1. 2. metaph. *to attack, persecute*, Parthen. 13: esp. in argument, (as we say) *to run down*, Plat. Theat. 171 C, Legg. 806 E; cf. καταδρομή.

καταθερῶ, *to view or contemplate from above*, Plat. Gorg. 465 D, in Pass.:—Subst. καταθερῶνσις, *ews, ἡ*, Apoll. Poliorc. p. 14, 23.

καταθήγω, *to sharpen, whet*, Anth. P. 6, 303; metaph., Hesych.

καταθήκη, ἡ, a deposit, Nicias in Clem. Al. 748, Isocr. 364 B, Lys. 900, 1 (with v. l. παρακαταθήκη).

καταθῆλνυ, *to make womanish*, Luc. Peregr. 19, D. Meretr. 5, 3; καρποὶ καταθεθλυσμένοι softened, Hipp. 290, 8.

*καταθήπω, obsol. pres. of καταθέθημι, q. v.

καταθήπω, *to hunt down*, τινά Cyrill.

καταθλαδία ποιή, ἡ, the punishment of castration, Joseph. Genes. 11 D. καταθλάω, *to crush in pieces, castrate*, Clem. Al. 556 (vulg. κατθανα-καρμένος).

κατ-ἀθλέω, *to wrestle down, overcome in contest*, Plut. 2, 8 D; τὴν ἀμαθίαν lb. 47 F, cf. 459 B. II. *to exercise oneself much*, lb. 2 F; ἐν ἀκοντισμοῖς lb. S D; ἡθληκῶτες well-trained, of soldiers, Id. Mar. 26; and in Pass., καταθλημένοι ἐν πολέμοις Anon. ap. Suid.

καταθλίβω, fut. ψω, *to press down, press out*, τοὺς δαλοὺς Theophr. Ign. 23; τὸ πνεῦμα Plut. 2, 133 D; καταθλίβεῖσα ἀναθυμίασις Id. Aemil. 14, [i, except in aor.]

κατάθλιψις, *ews, ἡ, a pressing down*, Gloss.

καταθνήσκω, fut. -θανοῦμαι; aor. κατέθανον, Ep. κάτθανον; pf. -τέθνηκα (v. infr.). Poët. Verb. *to die away, be dying, τὸν δὲ καταθνήσκων*

προσέφη II. 22. 355; in aor. and pf. *to be dead*, *κάθαινε* καὶ Πάτροκλος 21. 107; *κατατενήκασιν*, opp. *to ζῶουσιν*, 15. 664; freq. in syncop. part. pf. *ἀνδρός*.. *κατατενήκων* 7. 89., 22. 104; *νέκυι κατατενήκῃ* 15. 565; *νεκρός κατατενήκων* 18. 540, etc.:—the word is freq. in Trag., but only in syncop. fut. *καθαίνουμαι*, Eur. Med. 1386, Alc. 150, etc.; and in parts of the sync. aor. which do not take the augm., *καθαίνειν*, *καθαίνω*, Aesch. Ag. 873, 1290, etc.; the indic. *κάθαινε* only in an anapaest. line, Ib. 1553 (where it serves as Pass. *to κατακτείνω*).

to die away, disappear, μέλι, μορφή Mosch. 3. 34, Bion 1. 31. *κατανήκός, ἡ, ὄν, mortal*, II. 5. 402, etc.: the fem. in h. Ven. 39, 50. *καθαίνω*, *to feast upon*, Hesych.: also in aor. med., Paroemiogr. p. 215; aor. pass., Ath. 283 B.

καθαίνουσι, *εως, ἡ, a consuming*, Nicet. Ann. 171 D.

καθαλόνω, *to make very muddy, defile*, cited from Anaxag.

καθαροῖν, v. sub *καθαρώσκω*.

καθαροῦρέω, *to cry down*, *εως ἂν ἀποστῇ ὁ ἐπιχειρῶν λέγειν καταβορυθεῖς* Plat. Prot. 319 C.

2. generally, *to disturb or annoy much*, Numen. ap. Eus. P. E. 14. 6.

καταρᾶσύνω, v. sub *καταρᾶσινω*.

κατάθραυστος, *ov, broken in pieces*, Diosc. 5. 102.

καταθραύω, *to break in pieces, shatter*, Plat. Polit. 265 D, Tim. 56 E; *εἰς λεπτὰ* Galen. 12. 357.

κατ-αῖρ-ω, *to look down on from above*, Manetho 4. 421, Cyrill.

καταθρήνω, *to bewail, lament, mourn*, Eur. El. 1326; c. acc., Diod. 17. 118, App. Pun. 81.

καταθριαμβεύω, *to triumph over*, τινός Theodor. Metoch.

καταθροῶ, = *καταθορυβῶ*, Poll. 8. 154, Nicet. Eug.

καταθρύλλω, = *καταθορυβῶ*, Poll. 8. 154.

κατάθρυπτος, *ov, very mincing or affected*, Eubul. Σφίγγ. 2.

καταθρύπτω, *to mince up, break in pieces*, Nic. Al. 61, Artemid. ap. Ath. 663 E; κ. ἄρτους *εἰς γάλα* Diod. 1. 83; ἄρτος *εἰς κρᾶμα* *καταθρύβεις* Clem. Al. 126. Cf. *καταθρίβω*.

καταθρᾶσσω, aor. 2 *κατέθορον*—*to leap down*, καὶ δ' ἐθορ' ἐς μέσσον II. 4. 79; c. acc., κ. τὴν αἰμασίν *to leap down* the wall, Hdt. 6. 134, cf. *καταβαίνει*; *καταθρόντες* ἀπὸ τῶν ἵππων Id. 3. 86; c. gen., Noun. D. 23. 220.

καταθύνω, *to be quite cast down, lose all heart*, Xen. Hell. 3. 2. 7.

καταθύμιος [ῆ], a, *ov*, also *os*, *ov* Eunel. ap. Paus. 4. 33, 2:—*in the mind or thoughts*, ὅφρ' ἔπος ἐπωμι, τὸ μοι καταθύμιόν ἐστιν Od. 22. 392; *μηδέ τί τοι θάνατος κατ. ἐστω* let not death sit heavy on thy heart, II. 10. 383, cf. 17. 201.

II. according to one's mind, οὐκί μάλ' ἀνθρώπος κατ. πάντα τελεῖται Theogn. 617, cf. 1086; Μαρδονίω τὸ σφάγια οὐ δύναται κατ. γενέσθαι Hdt. 9. 45; ἐούσης ταύτης [γυναικὸς] οἱ καταθύμιος Id. 5. 39; τί γὰρ ἦδιν ἀνθρώπῳ γυναικὸς καταθύμιος; Antipho ap. Stob. 422. 7, cf. Muson. ib. 413. 23; παῖς κ. Democ. ib. 452. 16. Adv. -ως, Eus., etc.

καταθυμοβόρ-ω, strengthd. for *θυμοβόρ-ω*, ζῶν κ. Pythag. in Vit. Plom. p. 366.

καταθυμόμαι, strengthd. for *θυμόμαι*, Byz.

καταθύω, *to sacrifice, πρόβατα* Hdt. 8. 19, cf. Xen. An. 4. 5. 35, etc.

2. *to offer, dedicate, τὴν δεκάτην* Xen. An. 5. 3, 13, Diod. 4. 21.

II. Med., φίλτροις καταθύσομαι *will compel* by magic sacrifices, Theocr. 2. 3, cf. 10. 159.

καταθωπεύω, strengthd. for *θωπεύω*, Byz.

καταθωρεῖξαι, Pass. *to be armed at all points*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2. 17.

καταί, rare poet. form for *κατά*, Apollon. de Constr. p. 309.

καταβάσις, ἡ, poet. for *κατάβασις*, Q. Sm. 6. 484.

II. *καταβάσις*, *descending lightnings*, Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 555 A; cf. *καταβάτης*.

καταβάσιος, *ov, descending*, epith. of lightning (v. foreg.), Orac. ap. Porph. ap. Eus. P. E. 239 C; *πῦρ καταβάσιος* LXX (Sap. 10. 6).

II. of Apollo, as invoked by those who prayed for a return (*κατάβασις*) to their country, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1408, Paroemiogr. p. 313.

καταβάσιος, *εως, ἡ, poet. for καταβάσις*, Anth. P. 11. 23.

καταβάτης [ᾱ], *ov, ὁ*, a name of Zeus as descending in thunder and lightning, the Jupiter Elicius of the Romans, Ar. Pax 42, Clearch. ap. Ath. 522 F, Lyc. 1370, Paus. 5. 14, 10, Cornut. N. D. 9;—also of his thunder, Aesch. Pr. 359, Lyc. 382;—applied by Athenian flattery to Demetrius, Plut. Demetr. 10.

2. of Hermes, who led souls down to the nether world, Schol. Ar. Pac. 649.

3. of Ἀχέρων, that to which one descends, downward, Eur. Bacch. 1360.—In these senses the form *καταβάτης* never occurs; cf. *καταβάσιος*, *καταβάσις*, etc.

καταβάτης [ᾱ], *ιδος, ἡ, fem. of foreg.*, ῥῶς ἐς Ἀιδὴν ἵεται κ. Lyc. 497.

2. κ. κέλευθος, αἶμος, πρίβας *a steep, downward path*, Ar. Rh. 2. 353, 3. 160, Lyc. 91.

II. act. that brings down, κ. σελήνης that brings down the moon by spells, Sosiphan. ap. Schol. Ar. Rh. 3. 553.

καταβάτης, ἡ, *ὄν, poet. for καταβάτης*, θύραι.. *καταβαταὶ*: ἀνθρώποις gates by which men descend, Od. 13. 130.

καταβύθην, Adv. *rushing violently against*, τινι Ar. Rh. 1. 64.

καταβύθης, *εως, ἡ, tempestuous*, Schol. Ar. Rh. 1. 1016, Eust. 1414. 38.

κατ-αἰ-γί-ω, fut. Att. ᾶ, *to rush down like a storm, πρὶν καταγίγαι πρὸς Ἄρεως* Aesch. Theb. 63; *καταγίγων Βρόμος a rushing roaring sound*, Id. Fr. 195; *ἐκνεφίας καταγίγας ἐς τὴν ἀγοράν* Alex. Δημήτρ. 1. 5;—generally, *to be tempestuous or violent*, of the sea, Anth. P. 10. 16; of love, Ib. 12. 88; of pain and sickness, Hipp. 489. 48., 494. 50;—cf. *ἐκαγίγω*.

καταγίγας, *ιδος, ἡ, (αἰγίς II) a squall descending from above, a hurricane*, Arist. Mund. 4. 16, Anth. P. 7. 273, etc.; metaph., αἱ τῶν πραγμάτων κ. Nicet. Ann. 63 D: of battles, Tzetz. Hist. 1. 984.

κατ-αἰ-γί-ω, *ὁ, foreg.*: so Epicurus called the sensual desires, v. Ath. 546 E, Plut. 2. 1090 B.

κατ-αἰ-γί-ω, fut. ᾶ, *to rush down like a storm, πρὶν καταγίγαι πρὸς Ἄρεως* Aesch. Theb. 63; *καταγίγων Βρόμος a rushing roaring sound*, Id. Fr. 195; *ἐκνεφίας καταγίγας ἐς τὴν ἀγοράν* Alex. Δημήτρ. 1. 5;—generally, *to be tempestuous or violent*, of the sea, Anth. P. 10. 16; of love, Ib. 12. 88; of pain and sickness, Hipp. 489. 48., 494. 50;—cf. *ἐκαγίγω*.

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κατ-αἰ-γί-ω, fut. ᾶ, *to rush down like a storm, πρὶν καταγίγαι πρὸς Ἄρεως* Aesch. Theb. 63; *καταγίγων Βρόμος a rushing roaring sound*, Id. Fr. 195; *ἐκνεφίας καταγίγας ἐς τὴν ἀγοράν* Alex. Δημήτρ. 1. 5;—generally, *to be tempestuous or violent*, of the sea, Anth. P. 10. 16; of love, Ib. 12. 88; of pain and sickness, Hipp. 489. 48., 494. 50;—cf. *ἐκαγίγω*.

κατ-αἰ-δίομαι, fut. ἔσομαι: Dep. with fut. med. and aor. pass.:—*to feel shame or reverence before another, stand in awe of him*, c. acc., Hdt. 3. 72, 77, Soph. O. T. 654, Eur. Or. 682; δαίμονα *καταιδέσθαι* Eur. Hipp. 772; *καταιδέσθαι πατρῶν* Δία Ar. Nub. 1468: c. inf. *to be ashamed to do a thing*, Eur. Heracl. 1027; absol., Id. Hel. 805.

II. the Act. *καταιδέω*, *to put to shame*, now appears only in late authors as *Heliod. 4. 18*, Themist. 191 B: but the glosses of Hesych. and Phot. (*καταιδέ, κατῆδεα, κατῆδεα*) indicate that it is of earlier date.

κατ-αἰ-θάλω, *to burn to ashes, δόμους*.. *καταθαλάσω* Aesch. Fr. 157; *ὃν Ζεὺς κεραυνῷ πυρπύλῳ καταθαλάσσει* Eur. Supp. 640; *σῶμα καὶ δόμων περιπτυχῆς* κ. Ar. Av. 1242, cf. 1248; metaph. of love, *καταθαλάσσει τῶν νεωτέρων τινά* Ib. 1261:—*Pass.*, [Τροίαν] *πυρὶ καταθαλάσμεν* Eur. Tro. 60; *ὕτ' ἀσβόλου κατῆθαλμῶν* all burnt and sooty, Luc. D. Deor. 5. 4.

κατ-αἰ-θύνω, *to wash or float down, πλῆκαμοι νῶτον καταθύνουσιν* Pind. P. 4. 147; *Κάστωρ καταθύνσει ἑστῖαν* Castor sheds his lustre down upon the hearth, Ib. 5. 13.

κατ-αἰ-θύνω, *to burn down, burn to ashes, καταθύνουσα*.. *δαλόν* (so Canter. for *κ' αἰθύνουσα*) Aesch. Cho. 606; *σὺ ὅτ' εἴν' ἀκαίθε* Eur. Andr. 258; *ὕδαρτε καὶ ἀκαίθε* Ar. Thesm. 730; *καταίθεσθαι πυρὶ* Eur. Tro. 1296.

2. metaph. *to kindle, rouse*, Lyc. 249; *ἔρεος με καταίθει* Theocr. 7. 56; and so in Pass., *καταίθεσθαι ἐπὶ τινι*, like Lat. *iri*, Id. 2. 40;—Aesch. Fr. 302 is corrupt.

κατ-αἰ-κίζω, fut. Att. ᾶ, *to wound severely, to ill-treat, τεύχεα*.. *κατῆκται* the arms have been disfigured [by smoke and soot], Od. 16.

κατ-αἰτίσις, εως, ἡ, *accusation*, Plut. 2. 546 F, M. Ant. 1. 16.
κατατιγῆς, ὅρος, ἡ, *a low helmet or skull-cap of neat's leather*, without φάλος or λόφος, Il. 10. 258. (From κατά, and perh. τυκτός, τεύχω.)

κατ-αἰμάζω, *to strike down*, Hesych.; c. gen., Nonn. D. 21. 6, etc.

κατ-αἰμαλωτίζω, *strengthen*, for simple, Tzetz.

κατ-αιωρόμαι, *Pass. to hang down*, θύσανοι κατῳρεντο Hcs. Sc. 225.

κατακαγγάζω, *to laugh aloud at*, τινος Anth. P. 2. 216, Suid.

κατακαῖμεν, κατακαίω, v. sub κατακλαίω.

κατακαίνυμαι, pf. —κέκασμαι, *to be odorned*, Walz. Rhett. 1. 639.

κατακαίνω, = κατακτείνω, only used in aor. 2 κατέκανον (unless κατακεκονότες be the true reading in Xen. An. 7. 6, 36); —often in Xen. and later writers, L. Dind. ad An. l. c., et 1. 6, 2; κατέκανον (or, as Herm., κάκτανον) is required by the metre in Soph. Ant. 1340; the pres. occurs in Arr. Ind. 11. 10, Parthen. 7. 24. Cf. κατακλίνω.

κατακαίριος, ov, = καίριος, v. l. Il. 11. 439, Anth. P. 9. 227.

κατακαίω, Att. —κάω [ā], Ep. inf. κατακαίμεν Il. 7. 408; fut. —καύσω

Ar. Lys. 1218; aor. κατακάσσα Thuc. 7. 25; Ep. κατέκη; 1 pl. subj.

κατακίχομεν or —κείομεν (for —κῆμμεν) Il. 7. 333; inf. κατακίχαι Od. 11.

46, κακίχαι Ib. 74 (with v. l. —κείαι); pf. —κέκαυκα Xen. Hell. 6. 5,

37; —Pass., fut. —καυθήσομαι Ar. Nub. 1505; aor. κατακαύθη and

κατεκάην both in Hdt., the former said to be the Att. form; pf.

—κέκαυμαι Andoc. 14. 36, Xen.: (cf. καίω). *To burn down*,

burn completely, in Hom. of burning sacrifices and dead bodies, κατα-

κίχομεν αὐτούς Il. 7. 333; μιν κατέκησεν ὅν έντειο 6. 418; so, κ.

τοὺς μάντιας *burn them alive*, Hdt. 4. 69; ζῶντα κατακαύθησαν Id. 1.

86, cf. 2. 107; —then of cities and houses, etc., κατὰ μὲν ἔκασαν ..

πόλιν Id. 8. 33; κατακαίειτο ὁ έν Δελφοῖσι νηὺς Id. 1. 50; ἡ οἰκίη

κατεκάη Id. 4. 79; κατακαυθέντων τῶν ἱρῶν Id. 6. 101, cf. Andoc. 14.

36; γῆ κατακαυμένη *a burnt, volcanic district*, Arist. Meteor. 2. 3,

21; Κατακαυμένη was a name given to the upper valley of the Hermus,

in Lydia, Strab. 628; and the wine there produced was called κατα-

κεκαυμένητης. II. Pass., also, of fire, κατὰ πῦρ ἐκάη *had burnt*

down, burnt out, Il. 9. 212.

κατακλέω, fut. ἔσω, *to call down, summon, invile*, ἐκ τῆς μητροπό-

λεως κατακλήεις Thuc. 1. 24; κ. δούλους ἐπ' ἐλευθερίᾳ Strabo 646:—

Med., κ. Ἀθήνας Plut. Solon 24. II. *to call upon, invoke*, τοὺς

θεοὺς App. Pun. 81; so, κατακαλέσασθαι v. l. Isocr. 218 C, cf. Plut.

Themist. 13. III. *to call back, recal*, Polyb. 26. 5, 1, Oenom.

ap. Eus. P. E. 232 A.

κατακάλύω, strengthd. for καλλύνω, Eumath. p. 446, often in Cyrill.

κατακάλυμμα, τό, *a covering, veil*, LXX (Ex. 26. 14), Joseph. B. J. 5. 12, 3.

κατακάλυπτο, fut. ψα, *to cover up*, κατὰ τὴν κνίσθ ἐκάλυψαν (sc. τοὺς

μηρούς) Il. 1. 460; με τεθνήωτα .. κατὰ γαῖα καλύπτοι 6. 464; κατὰ

δὲ σκότος ὅσσε κάλυψεν 16. 325; Ἴδην δὲ κατὰ νεφέεσσι κ. 17. 594;

κίμει θανάτον κατὰ μοῖρα καλύπτει Aesch. Pers. 917; cf. Hes. Op. 120,

Hdt. 2. 47, Eur. Tro. 1314, etc.:—Med., κατὰ κράτα καλυψόμενος

γοῖσαςεν *having covered his head*, Od. 8. 92; so —καλυψόμενος alone,

Hdt. 6. 67; and —κεκαλυμμένος Id. 1. 119; κἄν κατακεκαλυμμένος τις

γροῖθι even *one veiled would perceive*, Plat. Meno 76 B; λογισμῷ κατα-

καλυψόμενος Ep. Plat. 340 A.

κατακάλυψις, εως, ἡ, *a covering*, Galen.

κατακλύμρόω, *to cover with a vault*, Hesych.

κατακάμπτω, *to bend down*, so as to be concave, opp. to ἐξ ὀρθοῦ, Plat.

Tim. 71 C; εἰς κύκλον Ib. 36 B; κ. τὰς στροφάς, v. sub στροφή 1. 3:—

Pass., opp. to ἀνακάμπτω, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 6. II. *to cower*

with a vault, λίθω κατακαμψθέντες Strab. 235. III. metaph.,

μ. ἐλπιδας *to bend down, overthrow hopes*, Eur. Tro. 1252 (al. κατέκναψε

or —γαψε):—Pass. *to be bent* (by intreaty), Aeschin. 26. 33.

κατακάμψις, εως, ἡ, *a bending down*, κλάδων Strab. 175: *a bending*

into a concave form, opp. to ἀνακάμψις, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 8.

κατακάρδιος, ov, in or to the heart, πληγῇ Hdn. 7. 11. 6: neut. pl. as

Adv., κατακάρδια βάλλειν *the vitals*, Manass. Chron. 4389.

κατακάρπιον, τό, = περικάρπιον, Theophr. H. P. 4. 10, 3; dub.

κατάκαρπος, ov, *fruitful*, Aristod. ap. Ath. 495 F:—Adv. —πως, *abundantly*, LXX (Hos. 14. 7).

κατακαρπύω, *to offer burnt-sacrifices*, esp. of fruits, Suid.

κατακαρπύσις, εως, ἡ, *the ashes of a burnt-sacrifice*, LXX (Lev. 6. 10, 11).

κατακαρπύω, strengthd. for καρκεύω, Synes. 2 B.

κατακάρφω, (v. κάρφω) *to dry or wither quite up*, Hesych.:—Pass. *to*

wither, fall into the sere, Aesch. Ag. 80.

κατάκασσα, ἡ, = κίσση, Call. Fr. 184; κατακάσσα E. M. 494. 38, Suid.

κατάκαυμα, τό, *any thing burnt*: pl. burnt parts, Geop. 12. 17,

11. 2. *a blister from burning*, Hipp. 143 C, LXX (Lev. 13. 24,

25). II. *a burning*, LXX (Ex. 21. 25).

κατακαυμάτω, *to set on fire, burn*, Eumath. p. 149.

κατακαυστός, ov, *combustible*, Hesych.

κατάκαυστις, εως, ἡ, *a burning*, Galen.

κατακαύτης, ov, ὁ, *one who burns* (a corpse), Plut. 2. 296 B.

κατακαυχάμαι, fut. ἥσομαι: Dep.:—*to boast against one, exult over*

him, tivos or κατὰ tivos Ep. Rom. 11. 18, Ep. Jac. 3. 14: *to have no*

fear of, tivos Ib. 2. 13; κ. έν τινι *to glory in it*, LXX (Zach. 10. 12).

κατακαχρύω, fut. —ύσω, aor. —ύσαι, Paus. ap. Hesych. et Phot., cf.

Eust. 1835. 42:—*to grind roasted corn*, *to grind, crush*.

κατακείαι, —κέιμεν, —κείομεν, v. sub κατακλαίω.

κατάκειμαι, Ep. 3 pl. κατακείσθαι Il., Ion. —κείσθαι Hdt.; subj. —κείωμαι

Plat. Symp. 213 B:—Pass., only used in pres. and impf. with fut. med.

—κείσομαι: cf. κατακείω. *To lie down, lie outstretched*, μήλα τὰ δὴ

κατάκειτ' ἐσθραγμένα Od. 10. 532., 11. 45; κ. ἐπὶ πλενράς Il. 24. 20; ἐφ'

ἀρμασίν μάλθακας κατακείμενοι Ar. Ach. 70. 2. *to lie hid, έν*

λόχη .. κατέκειτο μέγας σὺς Od. 19. 439; θάμνη ὑπ' ἀμφικύκλῳ κατα-

κείμενος Il. 17. 677.

3. *to lie stored up*, Lat. reponi, δοῖσι γάρ τε

πίθοι κατακείσθαι έν Διὸς οὐδὲ Il. 24. 527; τό γ' έν οἴκῳ κατακεί-

μενον Hes. Op. 362, cf. Ar. Ecc. 514: metaph., ἄλγεα .. έν θυμῷ κ. Il.

24. 523. 4. *to lie sick*, Hdt. 7. 229, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1096, cf. Ar. Ecc.

313, Pl. 742; also, νέκυς κ. Tyrtae. 7. 19:—also *to lie idle*, Xen. An.

3. 1, 14:—of things, *to lie neglected*, ἐάν έν τῇ γῇ κατακείμενα τὰ τεῖχη

Plat. Legg. 778 D. 5. *to recline at meals*, Lat. accumbere, πίνει,

κατάκειο Ar. Ach. 985, cf. Hdt. 3. 121, Plat. Symp. 185 D, al.

6. of land, *to lie sloping to the sea* (so Horat. Usticae cubonitis), Pind. N. 4.

85. 7. ἀρετὴ κατακείσθαι, like ἐγκλείσθαι, προσκείσθαι, *to apply*

oneself to noble deeds, Lat. virtuti incumbere, Id. I. 1. 58 Böckh (Herm.,

ἀρετὰ κατέκειται *virtue lies before one*).

κατάκειρω, fut. —κερῶ, *to shear off, clip close*, τὸν πάγωνα Plut. 2. 52

D; so in Com., ὁ κερεὺς .. ὑπὸ τῆς ὑπῆγης κατακερεῖ τὴν εἰσφορὰν

Eupol. Χρυσ. γεν. 6:—Med., κ. τὰς κεφαλὰς *to crop their heads close*,

Hdt. 1. 82. II. in Hom. only metaph. *to cut away, waste*, Βίον-

τον κατακείρετε πολλὸν Od. 4. 686; ἔτι μοι κατακείρετε οἶνον 22. 36;

μήλα δ' ἂ μοι μνηστῆρες .. κατέκειραν 23. 356.

κατακείω, = κατάκειμαι, but used in a fut. sense, δαισάμενοι κατακείετε

οἰκαδ' ἰόντες Od. 7. 188., 18. 407; σπείσαντες κατακείομεν οἰκαδ' ἰόντες

(Ep. for —κείωμεν), Ib. 418; κακκείοντες, Ep. part., in the phrase οἱ μὲν

κακκείοντες ἔβαν οἰκόνδε (οἱ κλισίῃνδε) ἕκαστος, Il. 1. 606., 23. 58,

Od. 7. 229., 13. 17.

κατακεκράκτης, ov, voc. κατακεκράκτα, ὁ, *one who cries down, a bawler*,

Ar. Eq. 303 (as Herm. for κεκράκτα).

κατακελαδέω, strengthd. for κελαδέω, Byz.

κατακελευσμός, ὁ, *a calling to one, encouraging*, Poll. 4. 84.

κατακελεύω, *to command silence*, Ar. Av. 1273: generally, *to command*,

c. inf., Plut. Otho 18. 2. of the *celestials*, *to give the time in*

rowing, Ar. Ran. 208.

κατακενῶ, strengthd. for κενῶ, LXX (Gen. 42. 35).

κατακεντέω, *to pierce through, sting severely*, Plat. Tim. 76 B, Diod. 3.

36, etc.: *to shoot down*, Palaeph. 1. 6, Zosim.:—Pass. *to be stabbed*,

Ctesias Pers. 14: metaph., ὑπὸ ἀπιστίας κατακεντούμενοι Philo 1. 287:

—a form κατακεντάννυμι in Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 4, cf. Lob. Rhemat.

208; κατακεντάω in Epiphani.

κατακεντήμα, τό, *a puncture, point*, Plat. Tim. 76 B.

κατακεντίζω, fut. ἴσω, *to sloy with a spear*, Ael. N. A. 7. 2.

κατακεντρώμαι, *Pass. to be furnished with spikes*, Diod. 18. 71.

κατακεράννυμι, *to mix, temper*, Plut. 2. 132 D; also —νυ, Poll. 10. 149:

—Med., fut. —κεράσσομαι Eumath. 4. 25:—Pass., Arist. Probl. 28. 1, 3.

κατακεράσις, εως, ἡ, *admixture*, κατακεράσει ὕδατος Arist. G. A. 1.

18, 18.

κατακεραστικός, ἡ, ὅν, *fit for mixing*, Galen.; c. gen., Geop. 12. 19, 8.

κατακεραυνῶ, *to strike down by thunder*, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 4:—

Pass. *to be thunder-smitten*, Eumath. 150; and so κεραυνοβόλομαι, Ib.

313.

κατακερδαίνω, *to make gain of a thing wrongly*, Xen. Oec. 4. 7.

κατακερματίζω, (κέρμα) *to change into small coin*, ἀργύριον κατακε-

ρματισμένον Ar. Fr. 24. 2. generally, *to divide into small parts*,

to cut up, κ. αὐτήν (sc. ἀρετήν) κατὰ μόρια Plat. Meno 79 C; κ. τὴν

τέχνην εἰς μικρὰ *to fritter it away*, Dem. Phal. 76; τὴν μουσικὴν Plut.

2. 1142 A:—Pass. *to be cut up*, φαίνεται εἰς σμικρότερα κατακερματίζ-

εσθαι ἡ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου φύσις Plat. Rep. 395 B; κατακερματισται .. ὥς

οἶόν τε σμικρότατα Id. Parm. 144 B; κατακε. ἐρώτησσι πρὸς ἀποκρί-

σεις cut up into questions and answers, Id. Soph. 255 B, cf. 257 C, 258 D;

διήγησις εἰς μικρὰς κ. τομάς Dion. H. de Thuc. 9; τοῦ πυρετοῦ .. κατα-

κερματίζομενον gradually becoming slighter, Hipp. 388. 44.

κατακερματισμός, ὁ, *a dividing into small parts*, Porphyry. Sent. 37.

κατακερτομέω, *to rail violently*, Hdt. 1. 129; τινα *at a person*, Id. 2.

135; τινος Polyae. 1. 34, 1.

κατακερχνόμεαι, strengthd. for the simple, Hesych.

κατακίφλα, Adv., for κατὰ κεφαλῆς, *head downwards*, Geop. 10. 30.

κατακηδεύομαι, strengthd. for the simple, Eccl.

κατακλήω, *to charm away*, Lat. delinire, τὴν ἀπὴν Soph. Tr. 1003:—

Pass., Plat. Crat. 403 D, Ath. 174 B, Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 338. 7.

κατακλήσις, εως, ἡ, *enchantment*, Origen. 1. 324 C, 325 A.

κατακλήτικος, ἡ, ὅν, *fit for enchanting*, τινος Ael. N. A. 17. 19.

κατακληιδῶ, strengthd. for κληιδῶ, Dio C. Exc. Vat. p. 168.

κατακίχομεν, v. sub κατακλαίω.

κατακλήρω, *to cover with wax*, Hdt. 1. 140, v. l. Xen. Eq. 10, 7:—Pass.,

κατακλήρομενον τὸ σῶμα Hdt. 4. 71.

κατακληρύσσω, Att. —ττω:—*to proclaim or command by public crier*,

σιγήν Xen. An. 2. 2, 20; Pass., Polyb. 23. 2, 6. 2. Pass. also, *to be*

summoned by crier, Poll. S. 61. II. in an Auction, κ. τι εἰς τινα

to order it to be knocked down to one, Plut. Comp. Lys. c. Sull. 3.

κατακιβδηλεύω, strengthd. for κιβδηλεύω, Eccl.

κατακινδυνεύομαι, strengthd. for κινδυνεύομαι, Anna Comn.

κατακινέω, strengthd. for κινέω, Basil., Schol. Theocr. 5. 116.

κατακίρνημι, poet. for κατακεράννυμι, Longin. 15. 9; Pass., κατέκρηστο

Anth. P. 9. 362, 12; impf. κατέκρηνα Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 70, etc.

κατακισσηρίζω, *to rub smooth with pumice-stone*, pf. pass. part., of an

effeminate youth, Ath. 529 A.

κατάκισσος, ov, *ivy-wreathed*, Anacreont. 44. 5.

κατ-ακκίζομαι, strengthd. for ἀκκίζομαι, Hesych.

κατάκλαδος, ov, *full of branches*, Hesych.

κατακλαίω, Att. —κλώω [ā]: fut. κλαύσομαι:—*to bewail loudly, lament*,

τινα Ar. Vesp. 386; so in Med., Eur. El. 156, I. T. 149. 2. absol.

κατακλῆσθαι, -κλασθῆναι, v. sub κατακλείω, κατακλῶ.

κατάκλασις, εως, ἡ, a breaking in pieces, a fracture, τῶν ἄρθρων Hipp. 1165 G; also, distortion, ὕμματος Id. 73 G. II. the breaking and scattering of light or sound, refraction, opp. to ἀνάκλασις (reflexion), Arist. Probl. II. 23 and 51.

κατάκλασμα, τό, a breakage, Eust. Opusc. 304. 46.

κατακλαστός, ὄν, broken: τὸ κ., of the eucharistic bread, Eccl.

κατακλινθεῖν, strengthd. for the simple, Eccl.

κατάκλαυσις, εως, ἡ, (κατακλαίω) a bewailing, Gloss.

κατακλάω [α], Att. for κατακλαίω.

κατακλάω [α], impf. κατέκλων II., Hdt.: aor. -έκλῃσα Plat. Phaedo 117 D:—Pass., pf. and aor. (v. infr.). To break down, break short, snap off, εἰς ἀνθερίων καρπὸν θεὸν οὐδὲ κατέκλων II. 20. 227 (cf. Virg. Aen. 7. 808); κατέκλῃσθ' ἐνὶ καυλῷ ἔγχος II. 13. 608; so, τὰ δόρατα κατέκλων Hdt. 9. 62, cf. Pind. P. 5. 46, Dem. 1251. 24; κατὰ δ' αὐχένα νέρβ' ἐπὶ γαίης κλάσσε bowed it down, Theocrit. 25. 147; κ. τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν to ogle, A. B. 45.

II. metaph. to break down, οὐδὲνα ὕπτινα οὐ κατέκλασε he broke us all down, broke our hearts with sorrow, Plat. Phaedo 117 D:—so Hom. in Pass., like Lat. frangi, ἐμοίγε κατέκλασθ' μοι φίλον ἦτορ, κλαῖον δ' ἐν ψαμάθοισι καθήμενος Od. 4. 538, cf. 10. 496; also of fear, ἡμῖν δ' αὐτὴ κατέκλασθ' φίλον ἦτορ δεισάντων 9. 256, cf. 10. 198; of passion, ἐρώτων . . νόσφ' φρένας . . κατέκλασθ' Eur. Hipp. 766; also of persuasion, Diog. L. 7. 114.

2. later, of wine, ὅς μοι δοῦς τὸ πῶμα κατέκλασεν Eur. Cycl. 677, cf. Plat. 2. 767 E, etc.: and in Pass., κατακεκλασμένος reduced by fever, Hipp. 203 E, etc.; ὁμματα κατακεκλασμένα distorted, Arist. Physiogn. 3. 8; metaph. enervated, effeminate, of men, Com. Anon. 38; of metre, Dion. H. de Comp. 25; γραφαὶ κ. lb. 18; μέλη (cf. κατάθρυπτος), Jo. Chrys.

III. in Pass., of light, to be refracted, opp. to ἀνακλῆσθαι (to be reflected), Plut. 2. 897 D:—so also of sound, αἱ κατακλῶμεναι φωναὶ κ. broken, indistinct sounds, Hipp. 158 E; but, κατακλῶν ἑαυτὸν to make one's voice deeper, opp. to ἀνακλῶν, Luc. Salt. 27.

κατακλάω, Att. for κατακλαίω, q. v.

κατάκλειμα, τό, (κατακλείω) a bond, band, Galen.

κατακλείς, εἶδος, Ion. and Ep. -κλήϊς, -ήϊδος, ἡ:—an instrument for shutting or fastening doors, distinguished from the bolt (μοχλός) and bolt-pin (βάλανος), Ar. Vesp. 154:—αἱ κ. τῶν ἀξόνων linch-pins, Diod. 17. 53.

2. κατακλήϊς βελόμενον a case for arrows, a quiver, Call. Dian. 82.

II. in pl. the holes for a buckle, Schol. Od. 18. 293, Hesych.

III. the cartilage joining the collar-bone to the breast, Hdn. 4. 13, 12, Galen. 4. 20, Plut. 2. 133.

IV. a clause, Cic. Att. 2. 3, 9. 18.

V. the close of a verse or set of verses, Hephaest. 29. 6, 37. 5, Schol. Ar. Ach. 659.

κατάκλεισις, εως, ἡ, a shutting up or closing, Galen.

κατάκλειστος, ὄν, shut up, of women, Callim. Fr. 118, cf. Luc. Tim. 15; οἰκοὶ κατάκλειστος ἦν Diog. L. 6. 94; κ. εἶχεν τὰ βιβλία Strabo 609.

κατακλείω, Ion. -κλήϊω, old Att. -κλήϊω Thuc.:—fut. Ion. -κλήϊσω, Dor. κατακλῆϊω; and a strange form κατακλῆϊω is cited from Eurip. (Xryst. γέν. 19):—Med., aor. κατεκλείσθην Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 5; Dor. κατεκλείσθην Theocrit.:—Pass., aor. κατεκλείσθην Att.; Ion. κατεκλείσθην Hdt. 2. 128; Dor. κατεκλείσθην (as Valck. for -εκλάσθην), v. infr.:

—pf. κατα-κέκλειμαι or -κέκλεισμαι Ar. Pl. 206, etc.: I. c. acc. pers. to shut in, inclose a mummy in its case, Hdt. 2. 86; often of blockading, τοὺς Ἑλλήνας ἐς τὴν νῆσον κ. to drive them into the island and shut them up there, Thuc. 1. 109; κ. ἑαυτοὺς εἰς ἔρμα Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 18; κατακλείειν τοὺς ψιλοὺς, τοὺς γυμνήτας εἰς τὰς ὕπλους Id. An. 3. 4, 26, 3. 3, 7; also, κ. ἑαυτὸν εἰς πολιτείαν, i. e. not to be a cosmopolite, Id. Mem. 2. 1, 13:—Pass., ἐς τὸ τεῖχος κατακλῆσθαι Thuc. 4. 57; ναοὶ κατακλείσθησαν Id. 1. 117; ὅταν εἰς [νεφέλας] ἀνεμὸς κατακλείσθαι Ar. Nub. 404:—Med. to shut oneself up, ἐν τοῖς βασιλείαις Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 5; so Pass. κατακλείσθης, Theocrit. 7. 84; but also κατακλῆσθαι to shut up the bride with oneself [in the bridal-chamber], Id. 18. 5.

2. metaph., νόμῳ κ. to shut up, i. e. to compel, oblige, ἀν . . πᾶσαν τὴν δύναμιν νόμῳ κατακλείσσετε ἐπὶ τῷ πολέμῳ μένειν Dem. 49. 16; cf. Andoc. 2. 19, Antipho Πλουσ. 1. 15.

3. metaph., also, τῆς πόλεως εἰς κίνδυνον μεγίστην κατακειμένης being reduced, Dem. 803. fin.; εἰς πᾶν κατακλείσθηναι Diod. 20. 74; εἰς πολιορκίαν, ἀμνηχανίαν, ὀλεθρον Dion. H., etc.; also, κατακλείειν τὸ πᾶν τῆς τέχνης εἰς . . to confine the whole business of art to . . , Heliod. 3. 4.

II. c. acc. rei, to shut up, close, τὰς πυλίδας Hdt. 1. 191; τὰ ἱερά 2. 124, cf. 128; τὸ ἐργαστήριον 4. 14; τὸν δῖπρον Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 10; εὐρὰν ἅπαντα κατακεκλήμενα Ar. Pl. 206.

2. κ. τὴν δεξιὰν to clasp the hand, Luc. Prom. 2.

3. to close a speech, conclude, Diog. L. 10. 138; εἰς ἀπειλὴν κ. τὸν λόγον with a threat, Dion. H. 7. 14; οὐ κατακλείει give no complete sense, Apoll. de Constr. 180.

κατακλήϊς, ἴδος, ἡ, Ion. for κατακλείς.

κατακληροδοτέω, to distribute by lot, LXX (I Macc. 3. 36), Act. Ar. 13. 19.

κατακληροδοτισμός, ὁ, δ, distribution by lot, Jo. Chrys.

κατακληρονομέω, I. c. acc. rei, 1. to inherit or obtain by inheritance, LXX. 2. to leave as an inheritance, divide, lb. 3. to distribute by lot, lb.

II. c. acc. pers. to make one's heir, lb.

κατακληρονομήω, to receive as one's portion, esp. of a conquered country, divide among themselves, portion out, τὴν γῆν Polyb. 2. 21, 7; τὰς οὐσίας Id. 7. 10, 1; τὴν γῆν εἰς κλήρους Ael. V. H. 6. 1.

2. to assign as a portion, τινὶ τι Diod. 1. 54, etc.

κατακληροῦμαι, to portion out, like foreg., Diod. 13. 2:—Med. to receive as one's portion, Plut. Pomp. 41: to draw the lot, LXX (I Regg. 14. 42).

κατακλησία, ἡ, =sq., Poll. 8. 116, Hesych.

κατάκλησις, εως, ἡ, a summoning of the non-resident citizens, Ammon.

P. 47. 2. invocation of the gods, C. I. 6850 A, Poll. 1. 29. II. a recalling, Diod. 13. argum. (nisi legend. μετάκλησις).

κατάκλητος, ὄν, summoned, ἐν κ. ἀλίῳ Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5775. 10.

κατάκλιμα, τό, a reclining place; but v. sub περιάλειμμα.

κατακλινής, εως, lying down in bed, bed-ridden, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1096, Polyb. 31. 21, 7.

II. sloping, ἀταρπός Anth. P. append. 48; γεώλοφος Dion. H. 5. 38.

κατακλινω-βάτης, εως, making one lie abed, epith. of the gout, Luc. Trag. 198 (in vocat. -βάτης, prob. f. l. for -βάτης).

κατακλινῶ, fut. -κλινῶ: (v. κλινῶ):—to lay down, [δόν] κατακλινῶς ἐπὶ γαίῃ Od. 10. 165; κατ. τοὺς Πέρσας εἰς λειμῶνα having made them recline (for dinner) in a meadow, Hdt. 1. 126, cf. Plat. Rep. 363 C, 420 E; κατ. παῖδιον to put it to bed, Ar. Lys. 18, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 11:—

so of animals, Id. Cyn. 9. 3; κ. τινὰ εἰς Ἀσκληπιεῖον to lay a sick person in the temple of Aesculapius, that he might sleep there and so be cured, Ar. Pl. 411, 662, Vesp. 123; κατακλινέτα εἰς τὸ ἱερόν Hyperid. Eux. 31; cf. ἔγκοιμα:—Pass. to lie at table, sit at meat, Lat. accumbere, κατακλινέσθαι πίνειν Hdt. 2. 121, 4; κατακλινέσθαι Ar. Eq. 98, cf. omni.

Vesp. 1208 sq.; κατακλινεῖς δευρὶ Id. Nub. 694; κατακλινέθι μετ' ἐμοῦ Id. Lys. 904; κατακλινέσθαι παρὰ τινα or τινι Plat. Symp. 175 A, 203 C; also, κ. ἐπὶ κοίτῃ, ἐπὶ σπιβάδῳ Ar. Vesp. 1049, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 15; of a sick man, to take to one's bed, Hipp. Epid. 1. 939; κατεκλινῆ ὕπτιος Plat. Phaedo 117 E; κατακεκλινένος, of a corpse, Polyb. 6. 53, 1; in Andoc. 16. 28, κατεκλινῆ is restored by Baier.

II. to make to incline, bend downwards, εως ἂν κατακλινῇ ὁ ἐλέφας τοὺς φοίνικας Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 30: metaph., κ. τύραννον to lay prostrate, overthrow, τύραννον Theogn. 1183.

III. Pass., of ground, to slover, Ar. Rh. 2. 734.

2. of the sun, to set, Poll. 4. 157.

3. of eyes, to turn sideways, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 29.

κατάκλις, εως, ἡ, a making one to lie down, seating him at table, Plat. Rep. 425 B, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 2, 9; ἡ κ. τοῦ γάμου the celebration of the marriage feast, Hdt. 6. 129.

II. (from Pass.) a lying at table, sitting at meat, Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 9 and 11; παρὰ τινι Plat. Symp. 175 E.

2. a way of lying in bed, e. g. ἐπὶ γνάθῳ, Hipp. Art. 799, cf. Progn. 37.

κατάκλιτον, τό, a couch, Phot.

κατακλονέω, strengthd. for κλονέω. Greg. Nyss.

κατακλυνδινίζω, to deluge, Eumath. 7. 9.

κατακλύω: fut. -κλυσῶ [ω], poet. -κλυσσω, Pind. O. 10 (11). 15:—to dash over, flood, deluge, inundate, τὴν γῆν (of the Nile), Hdt. 2. 13, cf. 99, Pind. O. 9. 76, Thuc. 3. 89, Plat. Tim. 22 D, C. I. 4697. 25.

2. metaph. to deluge, overwhelm, τοῖους γὰρ κατὰ κύμα . . ἐκλυσεν Archil. 8. 4; τὴν Φρυγῶν πόλιν . . ἤλπισας κατακλυσέιν δαπάναις Eur. Tro. 995; ἅπαντα . . κατακλυσέι παρῆμας Cratin. Puv. 7; κ. δαίταν ἀφροσύνην to make life overflow with plenty, Xen. Oec. 2, 8; κατακλυσάι δεινὸν πόνον to deluge with sufferings, Eur. Or. 343; εἰ καὶ μέλλει γέλως . . ὥσπερ κύμα . . κατακλυσέιν Plat. Rep. 473 C:—Pass., ἀλλοδαπὸν κύμα φωτὶν κατακλυσθῆν (aor. inf., as L. Dind.), of a city, Aesch. Theb. fin.; κατακλυσθεῖς ὑπὸ τοῦ τοιούτου φόγου Plat. Rep. 492 C; κατακεκλυσμένους χρυσίφ Plut. Demosth. 14.

II. to wash down or away, κύμα κ. ψάρον ἐλισσομένον Pind. O. 10 (11). 15.

2. to wash out, τὰ ἔχη τοῦ λαγῷ Xen. Cyn. 5. 4.

III. to fill full of water, τὴν πύελον Ar. Pax 843, cf. Galen. 6. 229.

κατάκλυσις, εως, ἡ, a purging by clyster, Hipp. 47. 21: cf. sq.

κατάκλυσμα, τό, a purge or clyster, Hipp. 338. 27.

κατακλυσμός, ὁ, a flood, deluge, inundation, Plat. Legg. 677 A, 679 D, C. I. 2374. 6; in pl. Plat. Tim. 25 C, al.

2. metaph., κατ. πραγμάτων Dem. 299. 21.

κατάκλυστρον, τό, the Lat. compluvium, Gloss.

κατάκλωθες, αἱ, the Spinners, v. sub κλωθες.

κατακλώθω, to spin one's fate, C. I. 6870; Med. Lyc. 145; cf. κλωθες.

κατακνῶ, to scrape away, ἀπύκναι . . , εἰ μὴ κατέκνους τοῖς στρατιώταις ἄλαξες whether you did not scrape away, make away with . . , Ar. Vesp. 965; also, -κναίω, Themist. 562 B. Cf. sq., and κατακνίζω.

κατακνήθω, = foreg., Nic. Th. 944:—Pass., Ar. Eq. 771, Diosc. 2. 149.

κατάκνήμος, ὄν, thick-legged, Papp. Aeg.

κατάκνήστις, ἴδος, ἡ, a knife for scraping (cf. τυρόκνήστις), Hesych.

κατακνίδεω, (κνίδω) to itch as if from the sting of nettles, Hesych.

κατακνίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to pull to pieces, τὴν εἰς λεπτὰ Ath. 376 D: to shred small, Luc. Oeyp. 91; metaph., like Lat. vellicare, Isocr. 236 C, Luc. Diss. c. Hes. 5.

II. to tickle: Pass. to itch, be prurient, ἐγὼ δὲ κατακένισμαι Ar. Pl. 973.

κατακνισμός, ὁ, = κνισμός, Schol. Ar. Pl. 975.

κατακνώσσω, to fall asleep, Ar. Rh. 3. 690, Orph. Lith. 316.

κατακοιμάω, (on the Hom. usage v. infr. II. 2): I. intr. to sleep through, sleep out, κ. τὴν φυλακὴν to sleep out the watch, i. e. sleep all the time of one's watch, Hdt. 9. 93, cf. Ael. N. A. 1. 15, 3. 13, 13. 22; so, κατακοιμήσαι τὴν ἡμέραν Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 30: absol., ξεῖνόν τινα χρήσιμα πείσας κατεκοιμήσεν εἰς Ἀμφιράω he went to sleep there, Hdt. 8. 134:—in almost every instance κατακοιμήω is a v. l.

II. in Causal sense, like κατακοιμίζω, to put to sleep, οὐδὲ . . λάθω κατακοιμάσει (sc. τοὺς νόμους) Soph. O. T. 870; κατεκοιμήσατο τοῦμόν ὅμμα lb. 1222; and so, κατακοιμήσαντ' ἐκείνους (-κοιμίσαντ') Plat. Symp. 223 D, cf. Luc. Asin. 6.

2. used by Hom. only in aor. pass., κατακοιμήθησαν, to go to sleep, sleep, Il. 2. 355, Hdt. 2. 121, 4; κατακοιμηθῆναι II. 9. 427; κατακοιμηθέντες ἐν τῷ ἱρῷ Hdt. 1. 31; ἂν υπαίθριος κατακοιμηθῇ Id. 4. 7; imper. pres. κατακοιμάσθω Ar. Thesm. 46.

κατακοιμητής, ὁ, ὡ, = κατακοιμήσις, Gloss.

κατακοιμητικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for lulling to sleep, Schol.

κατακοιμίζω, = κατακοιμάω II (for which it is a constant v. l.), to lull

to sleep, τὰ δυσπνούντα τῶν παιδίων Plat. Legg. 790 D, Luc. V. H. 2. 34; metaph., κ. τὸν λύχον Phryn. Com. Μοστρο. 6; τοὺς πολέμιους Plut. 2. 346 C:—Pass., of troublesome questions, ἵνα . . . δὲ ἂν κοιμηθεῖεν C. I. 356. 24.—In the intr. sense κατακοιμάω is the only correct form.

κατακομιστής, οὐδ., *one who puts to bed, a chamberlain*, Diod. II. 69, Plut. 2. 173 D; cf. *κοιτώνης*.
κατακοινῶ, to communicate, *τινὶ τι*, Eccl.; cf. sq.
κατακοινῶνέω, to make one a partaker, give one a share, Dem. 889. 6; κ. τὰ τῆς πόλεως to share the public property among themselves, Aeschin. 63. 9 (v. l. *κατακοινῶσαντες*).

κατακοιρανέω, to govern, Hesych.; —for Hom. v. sub *κοιρανέω*.
κατάκοιτος, ον, in bed: at rest, quiet, Ibyc. 1.
κατακολλᾶν, strengthd., for *κολλαρίζω*, Eccl.
κατακολλᾶω, to glue or fasten upon, inlay, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 B. 2. to glue together, Arist. Probl. 9. 1: to join closely, tie up close, Hipp. Art. 783.

κατάκολλος, ον, mixed with glue, μέλαν Aen. Tact. 31.
κατακολλῆβίζω, = *κατακερματίζω*, A. B. 104. 11.
κατ'ἀκολουθεῖω, to follow after, follow, Longus 3. 15, LXX (Dan. 9. 10): to obey, τῷ νόμῳ Plut. Lys. 25; κ. ταῖς ὑποθήκαι τῶν τύπων to seek after strong positions, Polyb. 6. 42, 2 —verb. Adj. *κατακολουθητέον*, one must follow, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 186., II. 175.

κατακολύω, to cut short, LXX (Jer. 20. 4), Poll. 8. 154.
κατακολλίω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to run into a bay, κ. εἰς Αἴγιαν Thuc. 8. 92, cf. Strabo 358.

κατακόλπισις, εως, ἡ, a putting into a bay, Anon. ap. Suid.
κατακολυβάω, to dive down, Thuc. 7. 25, Arist. II. A. 6. 2, 20.
κατακολυμμητής, οὐδ., a diver, Arist. H. A. 9. 48, 6.
κατακοιμάω, to wear the hair long, Procop. II. trans. to furnish with foliage or verdure, ἔαρ κ. τὴν γῆν Byz.

κατακομιδῆ, ἡ, a bringing down to the sea-shore for exportation, opp. to ἀντίληψις (importation), Thuc. 1. 120. 2. a bringing home, Diod. 18. 3.

κατακομίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to bring down, esp. from the inland to the coast, οἷον τῷ στρατεύματι Thuc. 6. 88; ὕλην ποταμοῖς κ. Strab. 498, cf. II. 8. 2:—Med., to cause to be brought down, Plat. Criti. 118 E. 2. κ. ναῖν to bring it into harbour, like κατάγω, Dem. 1223. 26., 1291. 10: also to bring back into harbour, Ib. 1289. 9, Aeschin. 37. 16. 3. to bring into a place of refuge, κ. γυναῖκας ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν Dem. 379. 26; κ. τὰ ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν Decret. ap. Eund. 238. 15; γυναῖκας ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν εἰς τὰ τεῖχη Lycurg. 149. 46, cf. Diod. 12. 39. 4. to import, κέραμον πανταχόθεν Ath. 784 C.

κατάκομος, ον, with long falling hair, Eur. Bacch. 1186; πρόσωπον ἐχίδνα κ. Luc. D. Deor. 19. 1, cf. Poll. 4. 139. 2. metaph., κ. ὕλαι thick-leaved, Synes. 75 C; λειμώνες grassy, Theophyl.; κ. ἐλπίσι rich in hopes, Id.

κατακομπέω, strengthd., for *κομπέω*, Eus. P. E. 98 A.
κατακομπολακιδέω, to boast loudly, Tetz. Hist. 10. 278.
κατακομνέομαι, Dep. to speak elegantly or boastfully, Basil. I. p. 13 B, Schol. Luc. Merc. C. 6.

κατὰκοῦν, ἡ, (κατακαίνω) = διαθορά, destruction, κατακοῦν ἀβίςτος βίον Eur. Hipp. 821.—The Schol. (cf. E. M. 50. 25, Eust. 381. 22) must have read *κατακοῦν* . . . βίος, from *κατ'ακονῶ* to wear away, as is done in whetting steel, but wrongly;—the Verb *κατακοῦν* occurs, however, in Eust. Opusc. 295. 44, v. sub *καλλύνω*.

κατακονδύλιζω, strengthd., for *κονδύλιζω*, Aeschin. 84. 22.
κατακονδύλιστος, ον, well cuffed, Hesych.
κατακονδύλω, = *κατακονδύλιζω*, Hesych.
κατ'ακονίζω, fut. Att. -ἰώ, used also by Hdt. 9. 17, to shoot down, Id. l. c., Dem. 277. 21, etc.

κατακοπῆ, ἡ, a cutting down, cutting in, δένδρων Theophr. C. P. 2. 12, 6: a cutting in pieces, ἱερεῖα πρὸς κατακοπήν Theopomp. Hist. 125.
κατάκοπος, ον, cut up: much tired, very weary, ἐξ ὁδοῦ μακρὰς Dion. H. 6. 29; ὑπὸ τῆς μάχης Diod. 13. 18: cf. κύπος.

κατακόπτω, ον, ὁ, a cutter up, σπῆλινγρον Schol. Lyc. 35.
κατακόπτης, fut. φω, to cut down, cut in, of trees, Theophr. H. P. 3. 15, I. C. P. 2. 15, 4, etc. 2. to cut in pieces, cut up, Hdt. 1. 48, 73., 2. 42, Ar. Av. 1688, etc.; κρέα Plat. Euthyd. 301 C; κατακοπέεις cut in pieces, Hdt. 8. 92. 3. to kill, slay, Id. l. 207., 6. 75, Att. 4.

in a military sense, to cut in pieces, 'cut up', τὴν μὲραν Dem. 172. 26; so in Pass., κατακοπῆται Xen. An. 1. 2, 25; κατακεκόψεσθαι Ib. 5. 16. 5. generally, to break in pieces, destroy, στεφάνους Dem. 615. 16; κέραμον Polyb. 5. 25, 3; ἔρια ὑπὸ τῶν σέων κατακοπόμενα (Br. -καπτόμενα) felled in pieces, Ar. Lys. 730:—metaph., κ. τὴν ἀρχὴν Plut. Demetr. 30; τὸ τῆς ψυχῆς γαυρὸν Id. 2. 762 F; κατεκόπημεν ἂν we should have been made mince-meat of, Plat. Com. Eort. 8. 6.

in Med., μαστοὺς κατεκόψατο, in vehemence killed, Epigr. Gr. 316. II. to strike with a die, to coin into money, χρυσίον Hdt. 3. 96; τὸν θρόνον ὄντα ἀργυρῶν Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 3; τὰς χρυσοὺς πλίνθους εἰς νόμισμα Diod. 16. 56, cf. Dem. Phal. § 298.

κατακορής, ἐς, satiated, glutted, οἶνω A. B. 48; σιτίοις Procop. Anecd. 13. 2. of colours, full, dark, Lat. *saturatus*, μέλαν κατακορὲς Plat. Tim. 68 C, Theophr. Color. 25; κ. χροῖον or χρώα Galen.

II. metaph. excessive, violent, θίξ, ἐμῆμα, βύσος, διψα, ὕπνος, etc., Hipp. Acut. 393, al., v. Foës. Oecon. 2. of talking, insatiable, excessive, immoderate, wearisome, παρρησία, συνουσία Plat. Phaedr. 240 E, Legg. 776 A; ἂν ἡ κατακορῇ [τὰ ἐπιθετα] Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 3; ὁ Δημοσθένης . . . ἐν τούτῳ τῷ γένει κατακορέστατος Loug. 22. 3; κατακορεστέρας κέχρηται ταῖς ἀρμονίαις Dion. H. de Dem. 45:—Adv. -ρέως, Hipp. ubi supr.: v. *κατάκορος*.

κατακορμίζω, to cut wood into logs or pieces, Paus. ap. Eust. 1291. 53; also *κατακορμάζω*, Hesych.

κατάκορος, ον, = *κατακορής*, Poll. 5. 151, Thom. M. s. v. *διάκορος*:—of colours, *κατακόρως* πράσιζεν Diosc. (?); κ. μέλας Geop. 16. 2, 1. II. metaph., like *κατακορής* II, τοῦ τῶν γυναικῶν γένους ἁλλοῦ καὶ κατακόρου ὄντος Polyb. 3. 12, 10, cf. Plut. Alex. 2:—Adv. -ρως, to excess, intemperately, τῇ τύχῃ κατ. χρώμενος ap. Dem. 289. 16, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 7, 7.

κατακοσμέω, to set in order, arrange, ἐπὴν . . . ὁδοῦν κατακοσμήσῃθε Od. 22. 440; ἐπὶ νευρῇ κατακόσμηι πικρὸν ὕστὸν was fitting it on the string, Il. 4. 118; πόλιν καὶ ἰδιότας κ. Plat. Rep. 540 D; εἰς τάξιν κ. τινα πρὸς ἄλληλα Id. Tim. 88 E; τὸ ἦθος Diotog. ap. Stob. 251. 49; τὴν διάνοιαν Plut. Brut. 13:—Pass., Plat. Rep. 560 A, Legg. 685 D; κατακοσμεῖσθαι εἰς τὴν γνῶμην τινός Plut. Comp. Per. c. Fab. 3. 2. to fit out or furnish completely, ὕπλοις Xen. Hier. 11. 3; σεμνοτέροις πράγμασι Ar. Vesp. 1473; κ. τινα οἶον ἀγαλμα to adorn, Plat. Phaedr. 252 D; κατακοσμούμενος εἰς τι all ready for a thing, Id. Polit. 273 A. II. to reduce to order, regulate, Plut. Num. 14; ἑαυτοὺς Id. Rom. 23, cf. Brut. 13.

κατακόσμησις, εως, ἡ, arrangement, Plat. Polit. 271 E, Tim. 47 D. 2. an adorning, Plut. 2. 712 D.

κατάκοσμος, ον, adorned, App. Mithr. 115, C. I. 9536:—*κατακόσμησις*, ον, Byz.

κατακοττάβιζω τινός, to play the κύτταβος at the banquet in honour of any one, Ar. Gyr. 16 (Bgg.) in Meineke Com. Fr. 2. 1011.

κατάκουσις, εως, ἡ, a hearing, Arr. An. 5. 7, 5.

κατακουστής, οὐδ., a listener, Gloss.

κατ'ακούω, fut. σομαι, to hear and obey, be subject, Ἀράβιοι οὐδαμᾶ κατήκουσαν ἐπὶ δουλοσύνῃ Πέρσῃ Hdt. 3. 88, cf. App. Syr. 55; τινός Dem. 15. 29, App. Mithr. 57; cf. κατήκοος. 2. to hear or give ear to one, Dem. 74. 6, Strabo 644. 3. to hear plainly, τι or τινὰ Ar. Rhos. 553, Thuc. 2. 84., 3. 22, Plat. Rep. 531 A; τινός Ar. Ran. 312, Plat. Prot. 330 E; ὁ θυρωρὸς . . . κατήκουεν ἡμῶν overheard us, Ib. 314 C; κ. τινὸς αὐλοῦντος Arist. Eth. N. 10. 5, 4.

κατακραδαίνω, strengthd., for *κραδαίνω*, Greg. Nyss.

κατακράζω, fut. -κεκράζομαι, to cry down, outdo in crying, Ar. Eq. 287.

κατακραυδαῖω, strengthd., for *κραυδαῖω*, Procop.

κατακράνεια, ἡ, an affection of the head, Hippiatr.

κατάκρας, Ion. -άκρης, better written divisim κατ' ἄ. ; v. ἄκρα.

κατάκρσις, εως, ἡ, = *κατακράσις*, Plut. 2. 688 C.

κατακράτew, to prevail over, c. gen. pers., κατακρατεῖν ἀνδρὸς εἰώθεν γυνή Menand. Incert. 100, cf. Theophr. C. P. 2. 14, 4, etc.; also c. acc., τοὺς ἄλλους ἀρετῇ κ. Dio C. 54. 29:—Pass. to be conquered, Zaleuc. ap. Stob. 280. 26. 2. absol. to prevail, gain the mastery, gain the victory, κατὰ μοῖρ' ἐκράτησεν Aesch. Pers. 101, cf. Hdt. 7. 168, Plat. Legg. 840 E; ὁ Πηριεὺς τῷ οὐνόματι κατακρατέων ἀνώνυμος τοὺς ἄλλους [ποταμοὺς] εἶναι ποιεῖ Hdt. 7. 129; of an opinion, Dio C. 57. 16.

II. c. acc. rei, to gain the mastery over, Plat. Legg. 789 D, cf. Arist. Probl. 22. 8, 2; also c. gen. rei, τῆς προθέσεως to become master of one's purpose, Polyb. 5. 38, 9; τοῦ γενέσθαι τι Id. 28. 11, 13; τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς διαλέκτου Id. 40. 6, 4.

κατακράτησις, εως, ἡ, a subduing, Poll. 9. 142:—**κατακράτητικός**, ἡ, ὄν, fit for checking, τινος Aët. 3. 1, 37, Orib. 65 Matth.

κατακρατύνω, strengthd., for *κρατύνω*, Cyrill.

κατακραυγάζω, = *κατακράζω*, Arr. Epict. 4. 4, 28:—Pass., Eust. Opusc. 35. 39.

κατακρεμάμαι, Pass. to hang down, be suspended, Hdt. 4. 72, Cratin. Plout. 1; τινος from a thing, Plut. 2. 672 A.

κατακρεμννμι, fut. -κρεμάσω, to hang up, καὶ δ' ἐκ πασσαλόφω κρέμασε φόρμιγγα Od. 8. 67; τὸν νέκυν κατὰ τοῦ τεύχεος κ. Hdt. 2. 121, 3; in h. Hom. 27. 16, it is used in a Med. sense, κατακρεμάσασα . . . τόξα having hung the bow on herself:—Pass. to hang down, be suspended, Hipp. Fract. 767, Diod. 18. 26; cf. foreg.

κατακρεμάστος, ον, hanging, pendant, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 12.

κατακρεουργέω, to hew in pieces, as a butcher does meat, Hdt. 7. 181, cf. Xanth. p. 185 Creuzer.

κατακρήθεν, Adv. better written divisim κατὰ κρήθεν, v. sub *κρῆς* II.

κατακρηννέμαι, Pass., = *κατακρεμάμαι*, Hipp. 464. 20, Ar. Nub. 377:—inprf. *κατεκρηννῶντο* (from -κρηννόμεναι), h. Hom. 6. 39.

κατακρηννίζω, to throw down a precipice, absol., Plut. Mar. 45., 2. 825 B, al.; with a word added, ἀπὸ . . . τοῦ κρημνοῦ LXX (2 Paral. 25. 12), cf. Ev. Luc. 4. 29:—Pass., Dem. 446. 12, Plut., etc. 2. generally, to throw headlong down, ἐκ τριπρέων Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 31; ἀπὸ τῶν ἵππων Polyb. 3. 116, 12; ἀπὸ τοῦ πύργου Diod. 4. 31:—Pass. to be so thrown down, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 7., 8. 3, 41.

κατακρημνισμός, οὐδ., a throwing headlong, Athen. de Mach. p. 11.

κατακρημνιστής, οὐδ., one who throws headlong down, Gloss.

κατάκρημνος, ον, steep and rugged, χῶπος Batr. 154, Geop. 18. 18, 2.

κατάκρης, Adv., Ion. for *κατάκρας*, q. v.

κατακρίβω, strengthd., for *ἀκριβῶ*, Menand. Byz. p. 378.

κατ'ακρίδew, to chatter like a swarm of locusts, Hesych., Phot.

κατάκριμα, τό, condemnation, judgment, Dion. H. 6. 61, LXX (Sir. 43. 12), N. T.

κατακρίνω, fut. -κρίνω:—to give as sentence against, like *καταγγινώσκω*, θάνατον τινος Isocr. II C; θάνατον Acl. V. II. 5. 16 (in titulo):—Pass., τοῖσι κατακρίεται θάνατος sentence of death has been passed upon them, Hdt. 7. 146; κατακρίμεναι ὁ τούτων when this sentence has been given against him, Id. 2. 133, cf. Antipho 120. 39; impers. ἡν κατακρίθη μοι if sentence be given against me, Xen. Apol. 7. 2. c. acc. pcrs. to condemn, Antipho 128. 26; c. acc. et inf., κατεκρίναν μιν

ἐκδοτον ἀγεσθαι Hdt. 6. 85, cf. 9. 93, Theocr. 23. 23 (ubi sub. βαδίζειν); κ. τινά θανάτῳ Ev. Matth. 20. 18; c. acc. rei, to condemn one of a thing, κ. πολλῶν ἀνομιῶν Arist. Rhet. Al. 3. 9; ψευδολογίαν τινός Joseph. A. J. 3. 14, 4; —Pass. to be condemned, Xen. Hell. 2. 3. 54; ψήφῳ θανάτου Eur. Andr. 496 (cf. κατακρῶν); ἀποθνήσκων Xen. Hier. 7. 10. II. Pass. absol., simply, to be judged or deemed, κατεκρίθη Ἀπόλλων ἀγανός ἔμμεν Pind. Fr. 116; cf. καταδοκῶ.

κατακρίσιμος, on, condemned: οἱ κ. convicts, Aep. Peripl. p. 33. κατακρίσις, εὖς, ἡ, condemnation, Phot., etc. κατακρίτης, οὗ, ὁ, one who condemns, Eccl. κατακρίτος, on, condemned, sentenced, Diod. Excerpt. 592. 61, Plut. 2. 188 A; θανάτου to death, Luc. Amor. 52, cf. 23 and 36. κατακροαίνω, to trample on, τι Greg. Naz.; τινος Eust. Opusc. 282. 95. κατ-ακροάομαι, to listen attentively to, μου τὰ μουσοδογήματα Eupol. Προσπ. 4; τινος Eus., etc.

κάτ-ακρος, on, strengthd. for ἄκρος, Schol. Il. 15. 536. Adv. -ως, Byz. κατακροτάλλω, to make a loud rattling noise, Call. Dian. 247.

κατακροῦω, to strike hard, Eust. Opusc. 117. 20. κατακροτος, on, noisy, Heliod. 1. 30.

κατακρυννίζω, fut. ἴσω, to pour down over, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 320 B: —Pass. to have water poured over one, Diog. L. 6. 41.

κατακρούσις, εὖς, ἡ, a repression, Arist. Probl. 3. 25, 1, 33. 17. II. a being shaken, Philo Bcl.

κατακρουνστικός, ἡ, on, repressive, κ. ὁ οἶνος counteracting the heat of another, Arist. Probl. 3. 18, 1.

κατακρούω, to knock or beat down, Geop. 10. 61. 2. to strike or cut deeply (with a lancet), Hipp. 881 G. 3. to beat copper pans, etc., in order to entice bees, Plat. Legg. 843 E. 4. to deafen, Basil.

κατακρύπτω, ποῖτ. part. κακκρύντων, Hes. Op. 469: (v. κρύπτω). To cover over, hide away, conceal, μή τίς κατακρύψει Il. 22. 120; τοὺς δ' Ἀθῆναι νυκτὶ κατακρύψασα .. ἐξῆγε Od. 23. 372; κατακρύψας ὑπὸ κόρυμφ 9. 329; ὑπὸ κόρυμφ 15. 469; ὑπὸ τῇ θυρῇ Hdt. 1. 12; ἐς κυψέλην Id. 5. 92. 4; εἰς τὴν γῆν Xen. Cyr. 3. 3; ἐν μεγάρῳ πλοῦτον κ. Pind. N. 1. 45; ἐν ἀδελφῷ Plat. Rep. 460 C; metaph., κόνις οὐ κ. χάριν Pind. O. 8. 104; ἄστυ .. πένθει δνοφῶ κρ. Aesch. Pers. 536. II. absol. to use concealment, to conceal oneself or one's true nature, οὐτὶ κατακρύπτουσιν, of the gods, Od. 7. 205; ἄλλω δ' αὐτὸν φωτὶ κατακρύπτων ἦσκεν 4. 247.

κατακρύψῃ, ἡ, = κατακρύψις: metaph. a subterfuge, Soph. O. C. 218 (ἀποφυγὴ τοῦ μὴ εἰπεῖν, Schol.).

κατακρύψω, = κατακρύπτω, Q. Sm. 2. 478, Nonn. D. 25. 476.

κατακρώω, to croak at, croak down, like jackdaws, μίσει σφε κατ. κολοιοί Ar. Eq. 1020.

κατακτάμεν and -κτάμεναι, v. sub κατακτείνω.

κατακτάομαι, fut. -κτῆσομαι, Dep. to get for oneself entirely, gain possession of; and in past tenses, to have in full possession, Soph. Aj. 768, 1256, Isocr. 79 B, etc.: —metaph. to win over, gain completely, τὸ θέατρον Ael. V. H. 3. 8: —an aor. 2 act. κατέκτην (as if from κατακτήμι) occurs in an Epigr. in C. I. 6270. II. aor. pass. in pass. sense, Diod. 16. 56.

κατακτάς, κατακτάμενος, v. sub κατακτείνω.

κατακτεῖναι, Med., = κατακτάομαι, Ar. Rh. 3. 136.

κατακτείνω: fut. -κτενῶ, Ion. -κτάνω, Ep. -κτάνεω, Il. 6. 409, etc.: aor. 1 κατέκτεινα Hom. (in all moods but indic.): aor. 2 κατέκτανεν, Hom., etc., Ep. imperat. κῆκτανε Il. 6. 164, κῆκτανον Soph. Ant. 1140 (Herm.).; ποῖτ. aor. 2 κατέκταν, as, a, Hom., Aesch. Eum. 460, Fr. 180, 222; Ep. inf. κακτάμεναι Hes. Sc. 453, κατακτεμένον Il. 15. 557; part. κατακτάς Il., Trag.: pf. κατέκταναι Aesch. Eum. 587: —Pass., fut. med. in pass. sense κατακτενέσθω Il. 14. 481: aor. κατέκταν [α], 3 pl. -θεν Il. 5. 558, etc.; part. med. κατακτάμενος (in pass. sense) Od. 16. 106; but καταβανείν is often used as Pass. to this Verb; (v. κτείνω). To kill, slay, murder, often in Hom., and Trag.; rare in Prose, as Hdt. 2. 75; Xen. Hier. 6. 14., 7. 12, etc.

κατακτενίζω, fut. -ἴσω, to comb or dress carefully, κατεκτενίσμενοι τὰς κύμας Duris ap. Ath. 525 E.

κατακτενισμός, ὁ, a careful combing, Hdt. ap. Oribas 305.

κατάκτενος, on, (κτεῖς) carefully combed or dressed, Hesych.

κατάκτῃς, ὁ, in Poll. 7. 16, οἱ εἰς τὰ πανδοκεία καταγόμενοι κατάκτῃς ἂν λέγοντο; cf. κατάγω 1. 3. b.

κατάκτησις, εὖς, ἡ, a getting possession of, Polyb. 4. 77, 2, Strab. 357, etc.

κατακτίζω, strengthd. for κτίζω, Ens. c. Marcell. 45 D.

κατακτός, ἡ, ὄν, (κατάγνυμι) capable of being broken, opp. to θραυστός (friable), Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 8; or to θαλασσός, Id. H. A. 4. 1. 4. II. (κατάγω) to be sunk or let down, of one kind of κῦτταβος, Pherecr. Ἰων. 9, Ar. Pax 1244; cf. Ath. 667 E.

κατάκτρια, ἡ, a spinning woman (cf. κατάγω 1. 4), Hesych.

κατακτύπω, to make a loud noise, Eccl.; τινος at one, Alciphro 1. 23.

κατακτύπσις, εὖς, ἡ, a making a noise at, Eust. 1602. 18

κατάκτυπος, on, making a loud noise, Zonar. s. v. κατάδουπος.

κατακτυβέω, to lose in dicing, gamble away, Lys. 142. 16: —Pass. to be gambled away, Aeschin. 13. 34.

κατακτυβιστάω, to throw a summersault, Acl. N. A. 5. 54.

κατακυδαίνω, strengthd. for κυδαίνω, Anna Comm.

κατακυδρῶω, strengthd. for κυδρῶω, Nicet. Ann. 40 A.

κατακυκάω, fut. ἴσω, to melt and mix, Hipp. 497. 16: —metaph. to confound, τὴν ναὺν ὀδυρμοῖς Eumath. 11. 7.

κατακυκλώω, to encompass, encircle, Lxx (Jud. 16. 2), Joseph. B. J. 3. 8, 6; in Med., Plut. Sertor. 9, Galen.

κατακύνδω or -κύνω, fut. -κύνω [ῖ]: aor. pass. -εκυλίσθη: —to roll down, Dion. H. 11. 26, Lxx (Jer. 51. 25): —Pass. to be rolled down or thrown off, Hdt. 1. 84., 5. 16; κατακεκλυμένοι ἀπὸ τῶν ἵππων Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 1: —a pres. κατακύνδω occurs in Dio C. 56. 14.

κατακύνλωμα, τό, a particular case of lameness (κύνλωμα), Eust. 1599.

κατακύνω, II. metaph., like καμπή, a turning-point, Phot., Suid.

κατακύνω, to rage with its waves against one, θάλασσα Cyrill.

κατακύνω, to cover with waves, Eumath. 6. 17, in Pass.

κατακύνω, to deafen with cymbals, Justin. M.; cf. κατακύνω.

κατακύνω, frequent. of κατακύνω, Sophron ap. Schol. Ar. Ach. 263.

κατακύνω, fut. ψω, to bend down, stoop, πρόσω γὰρ κατέκυνε Il. 16.

611., 17. 527: —to be bowed down by shame, Anth. P. 12. 8. 2. to bend down and peer into a thing, κ. εἶσω τοῦ χάσματος Luc. D. Mort.

21. 1; κ. ἐς τὸ ἄστυ Id. Pisc. 39, cf. Icarom. 15: cf. παρακύνω.

κατακύνω, εὖς, ἡ, domination, Athanas.

κατακύνω, to gain or exercise complete dominion, Arist. Plant. 2. 2, 3, Lxx (Ps. 71. 8).

κατακύνω, 2. κ. τινός to gain dominion over, gain possession of, Arist. Plant. 2. 6, 3, Lxx (Ps. 9. 25), N. T.: κ. πλοῖον Diod. 14. 6.

κατακύνω, to confirm, ratify, τινί τι Soph. Ant. 936; κ. τὴν ὁρὴν to confirm a purchase at an auction, to knock down to any one, Joseph. A. J. 12. 4, 4: —Pass., ψήφῳ θανάτου κατακρυνθεῖς, = κατακρίθεις, condemned to death, Eur. Or. 1013.

κατακύνω, strengthd. for κυρτώ, Eumath. 7. 7.

κατακύνω, to wait or shriek loudly, Phot.

κατακύνω, to hinder from doing, c. acc. et inf., Simon. 514, cf. Ar. Ach. 1088: to detain, keep back, τινά Xen. Oec. 12, 1, Dem. 128. 1; κ. ξῶν τινάς Xen. An. 5. 2, 16; ἀχθεῖται .. τῷ κατακύνοντι Pherecr. Xep. 3.

6: —Pass., c. gen. rei, κατακύνω τοῦ ἐς Σικελίαν πλοῦ Dem. 896. 20.

κατακύνω, to burst riotously in upon, like εἰσκαμάω, τὸ δαιμόνιον κατακύνω δάμασιν Eur. Phoen. 352.

κατακύνω, to attack in comedy, Tzetz., Basil.

κατακύνω, κατακύνω, incorrect forms for κατακύνω, -κύνω.

κατακύνω, εὖς, ἡ, a holder, nail, Phot., Hesych.

κατακύνω, ἡ, a grasping, comprehension, Def. Plat. 412 C.

κατάλαβρος, on, strengthd. for λάβρος, Eupol. Xpov. 9.

καταλαβρεύομαι, Pass. to be very lewd, καταλαβρεύθεις Hesych.: —κατάλαβρος, on, is restored by Toup in Schol. Theocr. 4. 62.

καταλαγχάνω, to hold possession of, τι Ael. N. A. 9. 35.

κατ-ἀλαζονέομαι, Dep. to boast or brag largely, περί τινος Isocr. 311 B, 316 C; πρὸς τινα Dem. 569. 9; τι Theophr. ap. Diog. L. 5. 40; ὡς .., Plut. Lucull. 22.

II. κ. τινος to boast against one, Lxx (Ps. 136. 3); τινος ἐπὶ τινί Suid. s. v. Ἀδραστεια.

καταλαλέω, to shout, exult, Aquila V. T.: c. acc. cogn., φωνὰς ἐπινεύουσιν Cyrill.

καταλαλέω, to talk or babble loudly, to blab, τοῖς θύραζε ταῦτα κ. Ar. Ran. 752; τινος before another, Luc. Asin. 12. II. to talk down, rail at, τινα Decret. Quintilii in C. I. 1770; τινα πρὸς πάντας Polyb. 3.

90, 6; τὸ δόγμα Id. 18. 28, 1; τινος Diod. 11. 44; κατά τινος Lxx (Ps. 43. 15): —Pass., Polyb. 27. 12, 2. 2. to weary by talking, A. B. 46.

καταλαλήτρεν, verb. Adj. one must talk against, censured by Thom. M.

καταλαλία, ἡ, evil report, slander, Lxx (Sap. 1. 11), N. T., Eccl.

κατάλαλος, ὁ, a slanderer, Ep. Rom. 1. 30.

καταλαμβάνω, fut. -λήψομαι, Ion. -λάμψομαι Hdt. 6. 39., 9. 108: pf. εἰλήφα: Ion. plqpf. -λελαβήκε Id. 3. 42: —Pass., Ion. aor. -ελάμψην Id. 1: pf. in med. sense, Diod. 17. 85: (v. λαμβάνω). To seize upon, lay hold of, Lat. occupare, c. acc., τοῦ κατὰ νότα λαβὼν Od. 9. 433, etc.; so Hdt. 5. 71, Eur. Cycl. 546, Ar. Lys. 624, etc.; κατέλαβε τὴν ἀκρόπολιν Thuc. 1. 126, cf. Ar. Lys. 263, Isocr. 72 D, etc.; πάντα φυλάκα κ. Plut. Peric. 33; κ. ἔδρας Ar. Eccl. 21, 86 (v. sub θέα 111); of a god, to occupy or haunt a place, cited from Isocr.: —Med. to seize for oneself, Lat. capessio, τὰ πρῆγματα Hdt. 6. 39; τὰ ἄλλα οὐ κατέλαβοντο matters which others had not preoccupied, Ib. 55. 2. in Hom. death and fatigue are represented as seizing men, τὸν δὲ κατ' ὅσσοι ἔλλαβε .. θάνατος Il. 5. 83., 16. 334; Ἄργον .. κατὰ μοῖρ' ἔλαβεν .. θανάτοιο Od. 17. 326; εὖτ' ἂν κάματος κατὰ γυῖα λάβῃσιν 1. 192: often in later writers of mischances, to come suddenly upon, befall, overtake, συμφορὰ κ. πόλιν Eur. Hipp. 1161; esp. in Hdt., κατέλαβαν τοὺς αἰελοῦρους τοὺς 2. 66; πένθεα μεγάλα τοὺς Αἰγυπτίους κ. Ib., cf. 4. 42; ὅσα φεύγοντας ἐκ τῆς πατρίδος κατὰ ἐπίδοξα καταλαμβάνειν may be expected to befall them, 4. 11; ἦν τι καταλαμβάνη νεώτερον τὸν περὶ 8. 21; ἀνέκαστον τι κ. ἡμᾶς Thuc. 4. 20; κίνδυνος κ. τινά Dem. 259. 7; rarely of good fortune, τοῦτον κατέλαβε εὐτυχία τὸν Hdt. 3. 139.

3. to seize with the mind, apprehend, comprehend, Plat. Phaedr. 250 D, etc.; κ. τι ὑπάρχον Arist. Top. 5. 3, 5; ἐκ τινος ὅτι .., Dion. H. 5. 46: —so in Med., Id. 2. 66.

4. to accept, παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως .. δωροδοκήματα Plat. Com. Πρεσβ. 1.

II. to catch, overtake, come up with, τοὺς φεύγοντας Hdt. 1. 63, cf. 2. 30., 7. 211.

2. to surprise, discover, catch, find, Lat. deprehendo, with a partic., κ. τινά ζώντα Id. 3. 10; τὸν τοξότην ἦκοντα κ. Ar. Thesm. 1209, cf. Thuc. 8. 63, 65, Eur. Cycl. 260; πάντα ἔξω κ. Thuc. 2. 18; κ. τὴν θύραν ἀνεωγμένην Plat. Symp. 174 D; καταλαμβάνει τοὺς ἀρχοντας ἐξιώντας Dem. 542. 3; κατέληπον σοφίζομενος Id. 567. 19; so also, κ. τινά ἐνδον Plat. Prot. 311 A; κ. ἀπράσιαν πολλὴν τῶν πορτῶν Dem. 909. 21.

III. impers., καταλαμβάνει τινά, c. inf., like the Att. συμβαίνει, it happens to one, it is one's fortune to do so and so, τοῦτον κατέλαβε κείσθαι Hdt. 2. 152, cf. 3. 118, 149; καταλαμβάνει ἐμὲ τοῦτο .. ἐκφῆρι Id. 3. 65, cf. 4. 105., 6. 38.

IV. absol., πρὸς τὴν καταλαβούσαν συμφορὴν that had befallen, Ib. 161; τὰ καταλαβόντα = τὰ συμβάντα, what had happened, the circumstances, Id. 9.

49; ἦν πόλεμος καταλαβῶν Thuc. 2. 54, cf. 4. 31; τῆς νυκτὸς καταλα-

βούσας as night had come on, Diod. 20. 86.

V. *to hold down*, cover, τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν τῇ χειρὶ Plat. Theaet. 165 B; κ. τὸ θερμὸν, opp. to διαλύειν, Arist. Probl. 2. 40; κ. τι ἱμαῖοι Plut., etc.; (and so in Med., Diod. 3. 37).

2. *to keep under, repress, arrest, check, κ. αὐθιγαίνον τὴν δύναμιν Κύρου* Hdt. 1. 46; κ. τὸ πῦρ *to get it under*, Ib. 87; ἰσχεῖν καὶ κ. ἐαυτὸν Id. 3. 36, cf. 2. 162.; 3. 52; κ. τὰς διαφορὰς *to put an end to them*, 7. 9; 2. κ. ἐρίοντας *to stop their quarrelling*, 3. 128; ὁ τῶν Περσέων θάνατος καταλαμφθεὶς ἐσκήθη inquiries about their death being checked... 5. 21; τὰς φλέβας καταλαμβάνοντες having the veins compressed, Arist. de Sonn. 2. 8.

3. *to bind, κ. πίστι, ὅρκους*, Lat. *jurejurando adstringere, to bind by oath*, Hdt. 9. 106, Thuc., etc.—Pass., νόμοι καὶ ἔθεσι κατεληγμένοι Arist. Pol. 7. 2, 12; ζῆμια Plat. Legg. 823 A; [τὰς σπονδὰς] εὖρον κατεληγμένους they found the treaty concluded, Thuc. 5. 21.

4. *to force or compel one to do*, c. inf., ἀναγκαίην κ. φαίνειν forces him to bring out the truth, Hdt. 3. 75;—Pass., ἀναγκαίην καταλαμβανόμενος being constrained, Id. 2. 65, cf. Thuc. 7. 57.

5. *to find guilty, convict, condemn*, Antipha 120. 26; opp. to ἀπολύειν, Id. 129. 5; ἐὰν καταληφθεὶς ἀποθάνω Id. 117. 20, etc.

VI. *impers.*, καταλαμβάνει τὴν πόλιν *it concerns the state*, Wyttenb. Ep. Cr. p. 201.

VII. in Byz. *to gain or reach a place, τόπον*, εἰς ὃ ἐπὶ τόπον.

καταλαμβάνω, *to illuminate*, Procop.: metaph., νοῦν Cyrill.

καταληπτός, α, ον, Ion. for καταληπτός, *to be arrested, θανάτῳ* by death, Hdt. 3. 127.

κατάλαμψω, fut. λάμψω, *to shine upon or over*, c. gen., ὦν ὁ ἥλιος κ. Plat. Rep. 508 D; also c. acc., κ. τοὺς στενωποὺς *to light them*, Plut. Cic. 22; ἡμέρα κατάλαμψεν αὐτὸν Id. Ages. 24, cf. Luc. Prom. 19; ὑπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου κατάλαμψεσθαι Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 7.

II. *absol.* *to shine*, of the sun, Hipp. Aër. 282, Eur. El. 464, 586; but so, commonly, in Pass. κατάλαμποι, c. g. Eur. Tro. 1070, Ion 87.

κατάλαμψις, εως, ἡ, a reflection, lambd. V. Pylh. 67, Ptol.

κατάλαξω, *to hew stones*, Theod. Prodr. 433.

2. *to hew on stone, γράμματα* Cosmas 205 D.

κατ-αλγῶ, *to suffer much, feel sore pain*, Soph. Ph. 368, Polyb. 3. 80, 4.

κατ-αλγύνω, *to grieve or pain very much*, Cyrill. Al., etc.

κατάλαϊνω, *to rub smooth, grind down*, Clem. Al. 179, Cyrill.

κατάλεγμα, τό, a mourning-song, dirge, Symm. V. T., Origen:—

Dim. καταλεγμάτιον, τό, Eriphan.

κατάλεγω, *to lay down*: but only used in Med. and Pass. *to lie down, go to bed*, of which Hom. has aor. 1 κατέλεστο Il. 9. 690, Od. 10. 555; and of syncop. aor. pass. (with plqr. form), κατέλεκτο Il. 9. 662, etc.; part. καταλεγμένος Od. 22. 196; inf. καταλέχθαι 15. 394; fut. καταλέξομαι Hes. Op. 521.

II. *to pick out, choose out* of many, Hdt. 1. 59; τὰς χρησμάτων Id. 7. 6.

2. *to choose as soldiers, to enroll, enlist, στρατιώτας, ὁπλίτας* Ar. Ach. 1065, Lys. 394, etc.; κ. εἰς ὁπλίτας Lysias 145. 2; εἰς τὸν κατάλογον τῶν Ἀθηναίων Id. 172. 38; ἐς τὰς ναὺς Thuc. 3. 75; 50, κ. τὸν Ἡρακλῆα εἰς τοὺς δάδκα θεοῦ Diod. 4. 39; τινὰς εἰς τὴν σύγκλητον Plut. Pomp. 13; c. gen., κ. τινὰ τὸν τριη-
ραρχῶν Isae. 63. 29; c. dat., κ. τινὰ τοῖς δημοσίαις ἱππεύουσιν Philostr. 524, cf. 532; c. inf., τοὺς πλουσιωτάτους ἱπποτραφεῖν κ. Xen. Hell. 3. 4. 15; so in Med. *to choose for himself*, Hdt. 1. 98, Thuc. 7. 31, Xen., etc.:—Pass. (aor. 2 κατέλεγε more common in Att. than aor. 1 (Piers. Moer. 207 sq.), v. Plat. Legg. 762 E, 943 A), *to be enlisted or enrolled*, Lat. *conscripti*, Hdt. 7. 1; τῶν τριφυλίων κ. *to be enrolled of their number*, Lys. 183. 42; κ. στρατιώτης Id. 114. 31; κατελεγμένοι ἱππεύειν Id. 146. 43; ὁ κατελεγμένος Dem. 997. 3.—cf. κατάλογος.

3. *to reckon in the list of, reckon among, count as*, οὗς ὁ πολλοὶ πλουσίους κ. Plat. Legg. 742 E; so, τοὺτον καταλεκεῖ ἔστιν εἰς... Eubul. Ἀντ. 3:—and in Med., Plat. Ach. 368 B.

III. *to recount, tell at length and in order*, Hom., always in fut. or aor. 1, ταῦτα μάλ' ἔτρεκώς καταλέξω Il. 10. 413, 427, etc.; τὸδε εἰπεῖ καὶ ἔτρεκώς καταλέξων Ib. 384, 405, etc.; πάσαν ἀληθεῖαν καταλέξων 24. 407; ἀλλ' εὖ μοι καταλέξων Od. 3. 97; often in Hdt., 4. 83, 114; εὐεργεσίαν κ. Xen. An. 1. 6, 27;—esp. in Pass., τούτων δὲ τῶν καταλεχθέντων of those which have been recounted, Hdt. 4. 50, cf. 23. 89, al.:—Med., Vit. Honn. 21.

2. followed by a relat. Adv., καταλέξων ὅπως ἦν τῆρας Od. 17. 44; κείνων δειξύνων καταλέξων, ἦπου ἐτι ζῶει... tell me the tale of that unhappy man, 4. 832.

3. *to reckon up, tell in full tale* (cf. κατάλογος), μνηστῆρας ἀριθμήσας καταλέξων 16. 235; of a line of kings or ancestors, κατέλεγον οἱ ἱερεῖς κ. βίβλου... βασιλέων τ' καὶ ἁ οὐνόματα Hdt. 2. 100; τοὺς δὲ πατέρας Id. 6. 53; κ. ἐαυτὸν πατρίδων reckoned up his pedigree, Id. 1. 173;—rare in Att., κ. τοὺς ἄρχοντας Plat. Hipp. Ma. 285 E, cf. Ep. 327 E, Xen. Mem. 2. 4. 4:—later in Med., Ath. 504 F, Vit. Honn. 21.

4. τετραμέτρα πρὸς τὸν αὐλὸν κ. *to repeat*... Xen. Symp. 6. 3; τὰς πατρίδας εὐχὰς Herm. ap. Ath. 149 E.

καταλείβω, fut. ψω, *to pour down*; absol. *to shed tears*, Eur. Andr. 131 (like καταγίω);—Pass. *to drop down, γλυκίων μέλιτος καταλείβεσθαι* Id. 118. 109; ἐκ πέτρης καταλείβεται Hes. Th. 756; δάκρυν τ' ἐκ δακρύνων καταλείβεται Eur. Tro. 601: *to melt away* (in tears), καταλείβομένης ἀλγαι πολλοῖς Id. Supp. 119.

κατάλειμμα, τό, a remnant, Lxx (1 Regg. 13. 15), Galen. 14. 456.

καταλείω, *to make quite smooth*, v. l. for κατελύω, Poll. 1. 207.

καταλείπτον, verb. Adj. *one must leave behind*, Philo Belop. 100: *one must leave, τινί τι* Clem. Al. 194.

κατ-ἀλειπτος, ον, anointed, σμύρνην Ar. Eq. 1332; μύρω Pax 862.

καταλείπω, Ep. also καλλείπω, fut. καλλείψω, aor. κάλλιπον, —all in Hom.; Ion. impf. καταλείπεσκον Hdt.:—ἀλέοιπα Ar. Lys. 736:—Med., fut. (in pass. sense), Xen. An. 5. 6, 12:—Pass., fut. καταλειφθήσονται Isocr. 311 D, 358 A. *To leave behind*, παρ' ὅσχαφιν ἄλλον... κάλλιπον Il. 12. 92; esp. of persons dying or going into a far country, καδ δέ με

χῆρην λείπειν ἐν μεγάρῳ 24. 726; οὖρον... κατέλειπον ἐπὶ κτείτεσσιν Od. 15. 88; οἶον μιν Τροίηνδε κίον κατέλειπον Ὀδυσσεύς 17. 314; so later, τὴν στρατιὴν καταλείπεσκε (Ion. impf.) ἐν τῷ προαστείῳ Hdt. 4. 78; φύλακον κ. τινά Id. 1. 113, cf. 2. 103; κ. τινά μόνον Soph. Ph. 809, etc.; so in Med., καταλείπεσθαι παῖδας *to leave behind one*, Hdt. 3. 34, Plat. Symp. 209 D, etc.:—Pass. *to be left or remain behind*, Hdt. 1. 209, Xen. An. 5. 6, 12; c. gen., καταλείμενός τοῦ ἄλλου στρατοῦ being part of the army left behind (to guard Ionia), Hdt. 9. 96, cf. 7. 170.

2. *to leave as an heritage*, [τόξον] παῖδι κάλλιπ' ἀποθήσκων Od. 21. 33; so, ἔμοι δ' ὀδύνας τε γούνας τε κάλλιπον 1. 242, cf. 11. 279; δόκριν ἰσχύος καὶ ἐνέσεως Thuc. 4. 18; αἰδῶ κ. παῖσιν οὐ χρυσὸν Plat. Legg. 729 B; ὕνειδην παῖσι Antipho 117. 20; c. inf., καταλείπει οὐδὲ ταφῆναι not enough to be buried with, Ar. Pl. 556:—Pass., χρήματα καταλείφοντα Isae. Cleon. § 49, etc.

3. in Med., simply, *to leave in a certain state, κῶλον βαθὺν καταλιπόμενος τοῦ κίβανος* Hdt. 6. 125.

II. *to forsake, abandon, leave in the lurch*, οὕτω δὲ μέμνας Τρώων πόλιν... καλλείπειν; says Ulysses to Agamemnon, Il. 14. 88; καταλείψουσι πόλιν, of the Trojans, 22. 383; πολλοὺς καταλείψοντες we shall leave many upon the field, 12. 226, cf. 17. 91; also c. inf., κάλλιπον οἰωνοῖσιν ἔλαρ καὶ κύρμα γενέσθαι Od. 3. 271; καδδὲ κεν εὐχολῆν Πριάμῳ καὶ Τρωσὶ λείπον Ἀργεῖον Ἑλένην (sc. γενέσθαι) Il. 2. 160; σχεδὸν ἀνέμοισι φέρεσθαι κ. Od. 5. 344; μέλη... ἠθροῖν Βορῶν Eur. Supp. 45:—also in Att., κατ' αἰῶνα λείποι Aesch. Theb. 219; μὴ με καταλίπης μόνον Soph. Ph. 809; οἰκίας τε καὶ ἱερὰ Thuc. 2. 16, cf. 3. 58; κ. τὴν διαίταν not to appear at the trial, Dem. 544. 21; κ. διαθήκας *to leave no will*, Isae. 76. 10.

III. *to leave remaining, ὑκτῶ μόνον* Xen. An. 6. 3, 5; κ. ἀφῶν *to leave an exit*, Ib. 4. 2, 11; and in Med., Plat. Tim. 73 E; ὑπερβολὴν οὐ κ. χαρὰς Polyb. 16. 23, 4, cf. 16. 25, 6:—Pass. *to remain*, Lys. 197. 19, etc.; καταλείπεται μάχη yet remains to be fought Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 11; καταλείπεσθαι ἐαυτῷ *to reserve for oneself*, Id. Mem. 1. 1, 8.

2. *to leave alone*, opp. to περιεργεῖν, Ib. 3. 2, 4, cf. Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 9.

3. *to leave alone, not meddle with*, Isocr. 195 A, Xen. Cyn. 3. 10., 10, 15.

καταλειπυργέω, *to spend all one's substance in bearing the public burdens* (λειτουργίαι), Isae. 108, 29, Dem. 956. 20; cf. κατὰ E. VI.

κατ-ἀλείφω, fut. ψω, *to smear over, besmear*, τὸ κηρίον Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 50; κατήλειψε τὸν χηραμὸν τῷ πηλῷ Ael. N. A. 3. 26:—Pass. *to be smeared over, καταλήλειπται τινι* Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 8; ὅταν καταλειφθῇ Ib. 5. 22, 12, cf. Poll. 9. 112.

κατάλειψις, εως, ἡ, a leaving behind, Plat. Phaedr. 257 E, Arist. Fr. 146; ἐκ χρημάτων καταλείψεις by a legacy, C. 1. 4369.

II. = κατάλειμμα, Lxx (Gen. 45. 7).

καταλεκτέον σγ -έα, verb. Adj., v. sub καταλέγω II. 3.

καταλεκτός, α, ον, *to be chosen*, Plat. Legg. 968 C.

κατάλεξις, εως, ἡ, a choosing, levying, App. Hissp. 49.

καταλεπτολογέω, *to waste in subtle talk*, πνευμάτων πολλὸν πύνον Ar. Ran. 828.

καταλεπύνω, *to make very thin*, Hipp. Aër. 283, Arist. P. A. 3. 5, 10.

καταλευκαίνω, *to make quite white, whitewash*, Cyrill.

κατάλευκος, ὃν, very white, Byz.

καταλευκός, = καταλευκαίνω, Aen. Tact. 31.

καταλεύσιμος, ον, worthy to be stoned, Lycurg. al. ap. Suid.

καταλεύω, *to stone to death*, Hdt. 1. 167., 5. 38., 9. 5, 120, Ar. Ach. 285, Thuc. 1. 106, etc.

II. in Hesych. *to condemn to work in mines*.

κατ-ἀλέω, strengthd. for ἀλέω, Hesych.

κατ-ἀλέω, fut. ἔσω, *to grind down*, κατὰ πυρὸν ἀλεεσαν Od. 20. 109, cf. Hecatac. 290, Hdt. 4. 172, Hipp. Vet. Med. 9; κάλλιπον Strabo 260; κ. τινα λεπτόν Lxx (Ex. 32. 20).

καταλήγω, fut. ἔω, *to leave off, end, stop*, πρὶν καταλήξει... ἄχος Aesch. Ag. 1479; ποῖ καταλήξει μένος ἄτης; at what point will it cease? Id. Cha. 1075; κ. ἐν... *to end at or with*... Plut. 2. 791 C; εἰς ὃ ἐπὶ... Diod. 20. 2., 14. 2; περί... Plut. 2. 705 A; πρὸς τι Arist. Meteor. 1. 3, 20:—τὰ καταλήγοντα the limits of a district, Plut. Fab. 6, Aristid. 11.

II. trans. *to make an end of, finish*, Diod. 14. 84.

καταλήθομαι, Dep. *to forget utterly*, τινὲς Il. 22. 389.

καταλήζομαι, Dep. *to plunder*, Hesych., Phot.

καταλήσκω, verb. Adj. *one must cease*, Dinarch. 103. fin.

καταληκτικός, ὃν, leaving off, stopping: ὁ κ. (sub. στίχος) was a verse that had its last foot incomplete; cf. βραχυκατάληκτος, ὑπερκατάληκτος.

II. Adv. -κῶς, incompletely, grudgingly, διδόναι τι M. Anton. 9. 42, cf. 7. 13.

κατάλημμα, τό, the antecedent clause, Diag. L. 7. 45.

κατάληξις, εως, ἡ, an ending, termination, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 61.

2. the last syllable of a verse, Longui. 41. 2: properly, the last foot when it wants one or more syllables, Dion. H. de Comp. 18.

καταληπτός, α, ον, verb. Adj. of καταλαμβάνω, *to be seized or occupied*, Plut. Caes. 32; Ion. καταληπτός, q. v.

2. καταληπτόν *one must apprehend or understand*, Eus. Dem. Ev. 496 C.

καταληπτήρ, ἦρος, ὃ, a strap for holding fast, Hesych.

καταληπτικός, ὃν, able to keep down or check, τοῦ θυροβηκτικοῦ Ar. Eq. 1380.

2. of the mind, apprehensive, κ. φαντασία Diog. L. 9. 11, Plut. 2. 889 E, etc.; τὸ -κὸν the apprehensive faculty, M. Anton. 4. 22:—Adv. -κῶς, apprehensively, Clem. Al. 378, etc.

II. liable to κατάληψις, cataleptic, cited from Moschion Muliebr.

καταληπτός, ὃν, verb. Adj. of καταλαμβάνω, seized, Diod. Eclog. 508. 47; seized by a fit, Hipp. 830 E.

2. *to be achieved, εὖρον... τὰ πράγματα ἐφαίνετο κατ.* Thuc. 3. 11; σοφία κ. ἅπαντα κ. Philostr. 711: metaph. comprehensible, Cic. Acad. 1. 11, 41, Plut. 2. 1074 D, etc.

II. trans. seizing suddenly (like catalepsy) Hipp. 830 E; πένθος θέθεν καταληπτόν grief that falls on us from the gods, Eur. Hipp. 1347.

καταληρέω, to lose by idle talking, τὴν ἐξωμίδα Eubul. Keru. Iat. 7. 11. II. to overpower with talk, τινος Julian. Epist. 12, Ach. Antipho 129. 4.

καταλήψις, εὖς, ἡ, a seizing, οὐκ ἐστὶ ἐν καταλήψει ἐφαίνετο εἶναι to be within one's grasp, Thuc. 3. 33. 2. a seizing, assaulting, Ar. Nub. 318; and in Music, a touching of the strings to see that they are in tune, Schol. ad I. 3. a taking possession, occupation, τῆς βασιλείας Isocr. 203 A; χωρίων Plat. Gorg. 455 B, Rep. 526 D, Dem., etc.; καταλήψεις πολέμου military occupations, App. Civ. 4. 14. 4. in Stoic philosophy, comprehension or apprehension, Lat. comprehensio, Cic. Acad. Pr. 2. 6 and 10, Plut. 2. 877 C, Luc. Paras. 6: in pl. perceptions, Cic. Fin. 3. 5, Luc. Hermot. 81, etc.; introduced into Latin by Cicero, Plut. Cic. 40.

II. a holding, grip, with the fingers, bandages, or instruments, so as to stop effusion of blood, Hipp. 21. 9., 743 F, G, etc.; ὁ ὕπνος τοῦ .. αἰσθητηρίου κ. compression, Arist. de Somn. 3. 30. 2. retention, οὐρανὸν τῶν χυμῶν, τοῦ πνεύματος Galen. III. later, catalepsy, Galen., etc.

καταλιθάω, = καταλιθώ, Ev. Luc. 20. 6, Eccl.

καταλιθοβολέω, to throw stones at, stone, LXX (Exod. 17. 4):—Subst., καταλιθοβόλησις, εὖς, ἡ, Tzetz. Lyc. 331, with v. l. -λιθωσις.

κατάλιθος, on, full of stones, set with precious stones, LXX (Ex. 28. 17).

καταλιθώω, to stone to death, Dem. 296. 11, Paus. 6. 9, 7. II. to set with precious stones, Hesych.

καταλιμνάζω, to make into a lake or swamp, Byz.

καταλιμπάνω, = καταλείπω, Hipp. 627. 28, Thuc. 8. 17, Antipho 'Αντ. 2.

καταλιπαίνω, to make very fat, Hesych., Theophr. Sim.

καταλιπάρω, to entreat earnestly, Luc. D. Deor. 25. 2, etc.

καταλιπνεύω, strengthd. for λιπνεύω, Byz.

καταλιχμάσμαι, Dep. to lick up, eat, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 57:—in Opp. C. 2. 389, καταλιχμάζομαι, to lick all over.

καταλιχνεύω, to spend in eating, Gloss.

καταλλάγην, Adv. reciprocally, Hesych.

κατάλλαγή, ἡ, exchange, esp. of money, Arist. Oec. 2. 4. 3: also the profits of the money-changer on exchange, Dem. 1216. 18, Diphil. Πολυπρ. 1. 14, Euphor. 'Αποδιδ. 1. 4. II. a change from enmity to friendship, reconciliation, Aesch. Theb. 767: καταλλαγὰς ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς τινος Dem. 10. 15; also, κ. πολέμου Ar. Av. 1588; cf. διαλλαγή. 2. reconciliation of sinners with God, 2 Ep. Cor. 5. 9. 3. in Eccl. absolutio.

κατάλλαγμα, τό, = foreg., Hesych.

καταλλακτήριος, α, on, of or for exchanging, λύτρον Eust. Opusc. 60. 44. II. reconciliatory, συμβάσεις, Philo 1. 673.

καταλλάκτης, on, ὁ, a money-changer, Gramm., Byzant. II. a reconciler, mediator, Joseph. A. J. 3. 15, 2.

καταλλακτικός, ὁ, on, easy to reconcile, placable, Arist. Rhet. 1. 9. 31.

κατ-αλλάσσω, Att. -πτω: fut. ἀξω: (v. ἀλλάσσω):—to change money, Plut. Arat. 18, etc.; and so in Med., Dem. 376. 3, Matreus ap. Ath. 19 B, with a play on signf. II:—Med. to exchange one thing for another, τι ἀντὶ τινος Plat. Phaedo 69 A; τι πρὸς τι lb.; βίον πρὸς μικρὰ κέρδη Arist. Eth. N. 3. 9, 6; τι ἐπ' ἀργυρίῳ Hdn. 2. 13: absol. to exchange prisoners, Dio C.:—to change or give away, τὴν χάριν τῶν νόμων for the laws, Dinarch. 111. 8;—καταλλάσσειν τὸν βίον to leave life, Ael. V. H. 5. 2. II. to change a person from enmity to friendship, reconcile, σφέας Hdt. 5. 29, cf. 95., 6. 108; κ. τινὰ πρὸς ἀλλήλους Arist. Oec. 2. 16, 2; θεὸς κόσμον κ. ἐαυτῷ 2 Ep. Cor. 5. 19:—Med., καταλλάσσεσθαι τὴν ἐχθρὴν τινὶ to make up one's enmity with any one, Hdt. 1. 61, cf. 7. 145:—Pass., esp. in aor. καταλλάχθην or καταλλάγην (the former preferred by Trag., the latter in Prose), to become reconciled, (τινι Eur. I. A. 1157, Xen. An. 1. 6, 1, etc.; πρὸς ἀλλήλους Thuc. 4. 59; θεοῖσιν ὡς καταλλάχθῃ χόλον that he may be reconciled to them after his anger, Soph. Aj. 744; κ. πρὸς τινὰ ἐκ διαφορᾶς Ael. V. H. 2. 21: cf. διαλλάσσω).

κατ-άλληλος, on, set over against one another, correspondent, πόροι Arist. Probl. 11. 58, 3, cf. Theophr. C. P. 6. 9, 2; φύσει ἅμα κατάλληλα τελειοῦνται διὰ καὶ ἀκούει τε ἅμα καὶ φωνεῖ [τὰ παῖδια] Arist. Probl. 11. 27, 2; γλῶσσαι κ. τῷ στόματι Artemid. 1. 32; κ. λόγος Dion. H. de Thuc. 37; τὸ κατ. τῆς διανοίας lb. 31; τοῖς στρατιωτικοῖς ἔργοις καταλληλότερον Dio C. 71. 1, cf. Clem. Al. 177; ἐρώτημα καταλληλότερον τινι Id. 939; κατάλληλόν [ἐστι], c. inf., Id. 178:—Adv. -ως, κ. λέγεσθαι Arist. Metaph. 6. 17, 6; κ. τῇ φύσει Ar. Epict. 1. 22, 9. II. one after another, in neut. pl. κατάλληλα as Adv., Polyb. 3. 5, 6., 5. 31, 5.

κατ-αλληλότης, ητος, ἡ, correspondency, Apoll. de Constr. init., etc.

κατ-αλόω, fut. ἵσω, to crush in pieces, give one a pounding, make an end of, c. acc., Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 31, Aeschin. 46. 36:—Pass., καταλήγεται Eubul. Αὐγ. 1. 5; τὴν ὄψιν καταληγόμενος Luc. Icar. 15.

καταλογάζω, Adv. by way of conversation, in prose, κ. συγγράφειν, διηγείσθαι Plat. Symp. 177 B, Lys. 204 D; τὰ κ. γράμματα, opp. to τὰ κατὰ μέτρον, Isocr. 16 B; οἱ κ. ἱάμβοι Ath. 445 B.

καταλογεύς, εὖς, ὁ, (καταλέγω II) one who chooses and enrolls citizens for public service, Lys. 159. 9, cf. Phot.

κατ-αλογέω, v. sub καταληγέω.

καταλογή, ἡ, (καταλέγω II) a choosing and enrolling in classes, Dio Chr. Or. 43. 11. II. regard, respect, Polyb. 23. 12, 10; ὅπως .. κ. αὐτῶν γένηται C. I. 5879, 9; condemned by Phryn. 440. III. recitative, opp. to music, Hesych.

καταλογία, ἡ, v. l. for καταλόχεια.

καταλογίζομαι, fut. Att. ἵομαι: Dep.:—to count up, number, reckon, Xen. An. 5. 6, 16, Hell. 3. 2, 18; κ. τὸ εὐεργέτημα πρὸς τινὰ to put it down to his account, Dem. 78. 7; καταλογίζεσθαι μηδὲς τοῦθ' ὕμιν ἐν ἀρετῇ let no one impute it to you as a virtue, Aeschin. 82. 40; c. inf., καταλογίσασθαι τῇ βουλῇ τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἡμεῶσαι App. Illyr. 16. II. to count or reckon among, Lat. annumerare, τοὺς ἀχαρίστους ἐν τοῖς ἀδίκους Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 1. III. to recount in order, App. Syr. 61, Maced. 17.

καταλογισμός, ὁ, a counting up, reckoning, LXX (1 Paral. 5. 7).

κατάλογος, ὁ, an enrolment, register, list, catalogue, Plat. Theat. 175 A, Legg. 968 C; κ. νεῶν the catalogue of ships in Il. 2, Plut. Sol. 10; proverb. of a long story, νεῶν δὲ κατάλογον δόξεαι μ' ἔρεϊν Apollod. Incert. 1. 17. 2. at Athens, the register or list of persons appointed to bear some public burden, the register of citizens, ἐντεθεῖς ἐν κατ. Ar. Eq. 1369, cf. Dem. 261. 9: the list of those liable to serve in the army, [ὁπλίται] ἐκ καταλόγων those on the list for service, Thuc. 6. 43 (ubi v. Arnold). 7. 16, 20, 8. 24; ἐκ καταλόγων στρατευόμενοι κατατέτριμμαι Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 1; so, οἱ ἐν τῷ καταλόγῳ Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 9; οἱ ἐξ τοῦ κ., or, οἱ ἐπὶ τὸν κ., the supernumerated, Lat. emeriti, opp. to οἱ ἐν ἡλικίᾳ, lb. 2. 3, 51, Dem. 167. 17; καταλόγους ποιεῖσθαι to make up the lists for service, Lat. delectum habere, Thuc. 6. 26, Dem. 1208. 6; ἐκ κ. καταλέγειν Lys. 172. 38; καταλόγους χρηστοῖς ἐκ-κρθεῖν, of picked troops, Thuc. 6. 31; προγράψειν στρατίαν κ. Plut. Canill. 39; τὸν κ. ἀποδοῦράσκειν Luc. Nav. 33; καταλόγων τρισχιλίων τινὶ δοῦναι cited from Polyacn. b. the list of the βουλῇ, οἱ ἐξ τοῦ κ., ἐκ τοῦ κ. ἐξαλείφειν Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 51. c. κ. ἱερός, the clergy, Eccl. κατ-αλούω, = καταλῶ, Phot.

καταλοιδορέω, to rail violently against, τινὶ τινος Eumath. p. 166.

κατάλοιπος, on, left remaining, Plat. Tim. 39 E, etc.; ἐκ τοῦ κ. Arist. H. A. 5. 16, 6; τοῦτο .. κατάλοιπὸν ἐστὶ, c. inf., Strato Φων. 1. 10: cf. καταλύω.

κατ-αλούκιζω, to cut into furrows, κατὰ μὲν ὕνυξιν ἡλοκίσμεθ' Eur. Supp. 826.

καταλούομαι, Med. to spend in bathing, καταλούει [metri grat. pro -λούει] μὲν τὸν βίον Ar. Nub. 838.

καταλοφάδεια, Adv. (λόφος) = κατὰ τὸν λόφον, on the neck, βῆν δὲ καταλοφάδεια φέρων (sc. τὸν ἑλαφον) Od. 10. 169; vulg. καταλοφάδεια (which agrees in form with κατωμάδος), but v. Eust. ad l.: in Theognost. Can. p. 164 (where τελλοφάδεια, i. e. καταλοφάδεια) λ is doubled to make the α long, which however is needless.

καταλόχα, to lay an ambush for, Theodoret.

κατάλοχεια, ἡ, = καταλοχισμός, LXX (v. l. 1 Paral. 31. 18).

καταλοχιζώ, to distribute into λόχοι, and generally to distribute, εἰς τάξεις Diod. 18. 70; εἰς ἀγέλας Plut. Lycurg. 16; εἰς ὀπλίτας Id. Sull. 18:—Subst., καταλοχισμός, ὁ, Id. Cic. 15, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 29, C. I. 3137-45. LXX (1 Paral. 4. 33).

κατ-αλόης, ἐς, full of woods, woody, Strabo 238:—later (as Eust. Dion. P. 321, Malal. p. 78. 12) also κατάλοσος, on.

καταλύγιζω, fut. ἵσω = λυγιζώ, Hesych.

καταλύκουριζώ, to press the laws of Lycurgus against, τινὸς Alciphro 2. 1.

κατάλυμα, τό, an inn, lodging, Polyb. 2. 36, 1, LXX (Ex. 4. 24). N. T. καταλυμαίνομαι, Dep. to ruin utterly, destroy, τὸν οἶκον, τὰ σώματα Xen. Oec. 2. 13., 6. 5, cf. Polyb. 5. 9, 3.

καταλυμακόσμαι, Pass. to be covered with stones, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 56: Hesych. has λυμάδες πέτραι.

καταλύμανσις, εὖς, ἡ, a ravaging, Gloss.

καταλύπω, to cause pain to, to hurt, Cyrill.

κατάλυπος, on, Boeot. for κατάλοιπος, C. I. 1569. 17.

κατάλυσιμος, on, to be dissolved or done away, κακὸν Soph. El. 1246.

κατάλυσις, εὖς, ἡ, a dissolving, dissolution, putting down, esp. of governments, ἡ τῶν τυράνων ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος κ. Thuc. 1. 18; τοῦ δήμου Andoc. 6. 2, Lys. 131. 32; τῆς παρούσης πολιτείας Plat. Legg. 864 D; τῆς ἀρχῆς Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 47; τῆς ὀλιγαρχίας, τυραννίδαν Arist. Pol. 5. 6, 2., 5. 10, 32. 2. the dismissal or disbanding of a body of men, στρατίαν Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 13; κ. τριήρους a breaking up of a ship's crew, Dem. 1209. 24; εἰς κατάλυσιν till dismissal, of soldiers at a review, Xen. Eq. Mag. 3. 12. 3. κ. τοῦ πολέμου an ending of the war, pacification, Thuc. 8. 18, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 1. 4. generally, an end, termination, κ. τοῦ βίου, τοῦ συμποσίου, Xen. Apol. 30, Symp. 9, 7; ἡ τῶν πονηρῶν κ. Id. Mem. 1. 2, 20. II. a resting, lodging, rest, δεξώμεθ' οἶκον καταλύσεις Eur. El. 393; κ. ποιεῖσθαι to rest, Polyb. 2. 15, 5. 2. = κατάλυμα, a resting-place, guest-chamber, quarters, lodging, σταθμοὶ καὶ καταλύσεις (lon.) κάλλιστα Hdt. 5. 62; ξένοισ κ. ποιεῖν Plat. Prot. 315 D, cf. Legg. 919 A, Meineke Antiph. 'Αδων. 3, Alex. 'Αγων. 2, C. I. 1104. 5, v. καταλύω II. 2.

καταλύσας, to rage against, τινος Isid. Pelus., Suid.

καταλύτης, α, on, verb. Adj. to be put down, τυράννος κ. ἐστὶν Chion. Ep. 15. II. neut. one must put down, κ. ἐστὶ τυράννον Diod. 14. 65. 2. one must rest, Suid.

καταλύτηριον, τό, = κατάλυμα, Poll. 1. 73.

καταλύτης [δ], on, ὁ, a lodger, stranger, Polyb. 2. 15, 6, Plut. Sull. 25; but, II. καταλύτης, ὁ, oxyton., a destroyer, Eccl.

καταλύτικός, ὁ, on, able to dissolve, τινος Orib. 120 Matth.

καταλύω, fut. -λύσω:—Pass., fut. -λύθησομαι Plat. Legg. 714 C, Dem. 991. 11 (v. inf. 1. 2); pf. -λέλυμαι Thuc. 6. 36. To put down, destroy, πολλῶν πολιῶν κατέλυσε κάρηνα Il. 2. 117., 9. 24; τεῖχῃ, πόλιν Eur. Tro. 819, 1080; κ. γεφύραν to break it up, Hdn. 8. 4. 2. of political or other systems, to dissolve, break up, put down, κ. ἀρχὴν, βασιλείην, ἰσοκρατίαν Hdt. 1. 53, 54., 5. 92, 1; τὴν βουλὴν Id. 5. 72; διὰ τὴν δύναμιν Ar. Pl. 141; τὸ κράτος τῆς βουλῆς Plut. Pericl.

7:—often, in Att. writers, κ. τὸν δῆμον Ar. Ecc. 453, Thuc. 3.81; τὴν δημοκρατίαν Ar. Pl. 948, cf. Andoc. 12.42, Lys. 130.10; τὸ πλῆθος Id. 131.12; τὴν πολιτείαν Dem. 289.11:—Pass., καταλελυμένης τῆς δημοκρατίας Lex ar. Andoc. 13.6; fut. med. as pass., καταλύσεται.. ἡ ἀρχή (Cobet καταλεύσεται) Xen. Cyr. 1.6, 9, cf. Arist. Pol. 4.4.30. b. c. acc. pers. to put down, to depose, κ. τύραννον Thuc. 1.17, etc.; κ. τινὰ τῆς ἀρχῆς Xen. Cyr. 8.5, 24:—Pass., τῶν ἄλλων καταλελυμένων στρατηγῶν having been dismissed, Hdt. 6.43; καταλυθῆναι τῆς ἀρχῆς Id. 1.104., 6.9. c. to dissolve, dismiss, disband a body, καταλείν τὴν βουλὴν, τὸν στόλον Id. 5.72., 7.16, 2; τὸν πόλεον τὰ τε βουλευτήρια καὶ τὰς ἀρχάς Thuc. 2.15; τὸ ναυτικὸν Dem. 260.10. d. to abolish or annul laws, customs, etc., Isocr. 129 E, 130 A, Polyb. 3.8, 2:—also, κ. τὸν ἵππεα to make him useless, Xen. Eq. 12.5. e. τὴν φυλακὴν κ. to neglect the watch, Ar. Vesp. 2, cf. Plat. Legg. 762 C, Dinarch. 104.29, Arist. Pol. 5.8.8. f. κ. τὴν τριηραρχίαν to lay it down, Isocr. 382 B. 3. to end, bring to an end, τὸν βίον Xen. Apol. 7; ἔτι δ' αἶδαν καταλύσουσ' ἐμμοχθον βίον Eur. Supp. 1004; καταλύειν τὴν δόξαν ἐν ἑαυτῷ to terminate reputation in one's own person, Dem. 150.27, cf. Isocr. 269 E, 274 D; κ. τὸ πλεῖν, τὴν ἄρσιν Dem. 893.23, Acl. N. A. 13.1; καταλύσθαι τὰς θυσίας, τὰ γυμνάσια Lys. 184.34, Andoc. 34.17; καταλύσθαι τὸν λόγον περὶ τι Aeschin. 44. fin.:—hence, absol. to make an end, ὥρα κ. to die in good time, Diocl. Incert. 1; πύκνης ὢν κατέλυσε Anth. P. 11.161; ἐν τῷ καταλύειν in the ending, Arist. Probl. 19.39.3. b. κ. τὴν εἰρήνην to break the peace, Aeschin. 61.23; but, c. more commonly, κ. τὸν πόλεμον to end the war, make peace, Ar. Lys. 112, Thuc. 7.31, Xen., etc.; and absol. (sub. τὸν πόλεμον) καταλείν τινι to make peace with him, Thuc. 5.23; πρὸς τινα 8.58:—more freq. in Med., καταλύσθαι τὰς ἐχθρας componere inimicitias, Hdt. 7.146; τὸν πόλεμον Andoc. 35.32, Thuc. 6.36, Xen. Hell. 6.3.6; στάσις Ar. Ran. 359; and, absol. to make peace, τινι with one, Hdt. 8.140, Thuc. 1.81., 4.18, etc.; καταλύσθαι τινι to come to terms with one, make peace with him, Hdt. 9.11, etc. 4. Pass., ἥδη καταλελυμένης τῆς ἡλικίας in the decay of life, Arist. Pol. 7.16, 10. II. to unloose, unyoke, καταλύσμεν ἵππους Od. 4.28; τὸ σῶμα τοῦ ἀδελφείου κ. to take it down from the wall where it was hung up, Hdt. 2.121, 3; so in Pass., to be taken down from hanging, in Hipp. Aph. 1246. 2. intr. to take up one's quarters, to lodge, παρ' ἐμοῦ καταλύει he is my guest, Plat. Gorg. 447 B, cf. Prot. 311 A, 315 D, Dem. 252.24; also with the acc., κ. παρὰ τινα to turn off the road to a person's house, to go and lodge with him, Thuc. 1.136; so, κ. εἰς πανδοχεῖον Aeschin. 41.4; Μεγαροῖ Plat. Theat. 142 C: absol. to take one's rest, Ar. Vesp. 2; so in Med., θανάτῳ καταλύσμαιν may I take my rest in the grave, Eur. Med. 146: cf. κατάλοις II, κατάλυμα. καταλωβῶ, to mutilate, Polyb. 15.33, 9:—Med., Theod. Metoch. καταλωφάω, Ion. -έω, to rest from a thing, καὶ δὲ κ' ἐμὸν κῆρ λωφῶσει κακῶν Od. 9.460. II. trans. to give rest from, κούρην δ' ἐξ ἀχέων.. καταλώφειν ὕπνος Ar. Rh. 3.616. καταμαγγανεύω, to subdue by sorceries, Hesyech. καταμάγειον, τό, (μάσσω) a cloth for wiping, Artemid. 1.64. καταμάγειω, to bewitch, Luc. Necyom. 7. καταμαθήσις, εὖς, ἡ, thorough knowledge, Plotin. 3.8, 5, Hermog. καταμαθῆτέον, verb. Adj. of καταμανθάνω, one must learn thoroughly, observe closely, Hipp. Aph. 1256. καταμαθητικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, apt at learning, Poll. 9.152. καταμαίνομαι, Pass. aor. -εμένην [α], to do mad acts against, τινος Philo 2.542, Joseph. B. J. 7.8.1. καταμακρίζω, = μακρίζω, Eumath. p. 357. καταμάκτις, οὐ, ὅ, (μάσσω) one who wipes off, Gloss. καταμαλάκισω, to make soft or effeminate, Jo. Chrys.:—Pass. to be or become so, Xen. Oec. 11, 12, Arist. M. Mor. 2.6, 35 and 44. καταμαλάσσω, Att. -ττω, to soften much, σώματα ἐλαίῳ Luc. Gymn. 24: metaph. to appease, Id. Jup. Trag. 24, Ach. Tat. 6.19, etc. καταμαλθακέω, = foreg., Byz. καταμαλθακίζομαι, Pass. to be enervated, Ep. Plat. 329 B. καταμαλθάσσω, = καταμαλάσσω, Hesyech. καταμανής, ἐς, stark mad; Adv. -νῶς, Theophyl. Sim. καταμανθάνω, fut. -μαθήσομαι. To observe well, examine closely, τὸν στρατηγὴν Hdt. 7.146; κ. τὸν Οἰνέα Timocl. Διον. 1.16, cf. 10; τὸ τραῦμα Plut. Dio 34; κ. ἦν που.. Xen. Oec. 12.3. 2. to learn thoroughly, τι Plat., etc.; ὑπακούειν ὡς to obey, Xen. Oec. 13, 7. 3. to perceive with the senses, see, Arist. Probl. 31.25, 2: more commonly with the mind, to understand, οὐκ ὀρθῶς κ. Plat. Parm. 128 A; εἰ ἐξ ἐμοῦ καταμανθάνετε δ' λέγω Id. Legg. 689 C; so, ἐκ τῶν νόμων κ. τοὺς λόγους εἰ ὀρθῶς.., Antipho 131.9, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8.1, 10; κ. ὁπδσα θητῇ φύσει δυνατόν Plat. Epin. 986 C. 4. to discover that, c. part., καταμαθόντες μὴ ἀγοράζοντα Hdt. 4.164; κ. τινὰ θύοντα Xen. Mem. 1.4, 2; καταμαθὼν δὲ.. καταστασιαζόμενος that a party was being formed against him, Id. Hell. 1.6, 4; also foll. by a relat. clause, καταμαθεῖν τοῦ Κύρου δοκοῦμεν, ὥς.., Id. Cyr. 8.1, 40; κ. ὅτι.., Arist. Pol. 3.14, 2. 5. to learn thoroughly, πάλιν κ. Plat. Theat. 198 D: in pf. to have learnt, to be aware, Λυκοῖργον καταμεμάθηκας, ὅτι.. Xen. Mem. 4.4, 15, cf. Cyr. 1.1, 1. 6. to consider, τι Id. An. 3.1, 44; ὅτι.. Id. Cyr. 7.5, 80, etc. καταμαντεύομαι, Dep. to foretell against or about one, τί τινος Hipp. Art. 785, Ath. 686 C, Clem. Al. 690; τινί c. inf., App. Pun. 77. 2. to divine, surmise, καταμαντεύομενοι.. τὰ μέλλοντα κρίνομεν by divination, Arist. Rhēt. 1.9, 40, Polyb. 2.22, 7, etc.; also, c. gen., Ath. 634 D; κ. περὶ τῶν γυναικῶν, ὅποιαί.., Nicost. ap. Stob. 427.25; cf. μαντεύομαι 1, 2.

καταμαραῖνω, to make to wither up, Theophr. Ign. 10: to make lean, Luc. Tim. 17:—Pass. to waste or die away, of ulcers, Hipp. Protrh. 89; τὸ πῶρ κ. Arist. Resp. 17, 6, etc.; τὸ πάθος (sc. τοῦ σεισμοῦ) καταμ. Id. Meteor. 2.8, 31; of persons, πρὶν ἀνθῆσαι, κατ. Plut. 2.804 E. καταμαργῶ, Ion. -έω, to be stark mad, to rave, φθόνῳ Hdt. 8.125. καταμάρπτω, to catch, Lat. deprehendo, ὥς κεν ἐμ' ἐντοσθε πόλιος καταμάρψῃ ἐντα 11.6.364; esp. to catch or overtake one running away, ὅτε δὴ κατάρμπτει δίκων 5.65, cf. 16.598; ἐπεὶ κατὰ γῆρας ἐμαρπεν Od. 24.390; also in Theogn. 207, Pind. O. 6.22, N. 3.60, I. 3.57, Anth. P. app. 51.17. καταμαρτρίεω, to bear witness against one, τινος Antipho 120.17, Lys. 132.23, etc.; κατὰ τινος Dem. 836.25, etc.; c. acc. rei, ψευδῇ κ. τινος Id. 1115. fin., cf. 844.18, Isac. 51.37: c. acc. pers. et inf., καταμαρτυροῦσιν αὐτὸν λαβεῖν Dem. 839.2, cf. 377.25, 847.11:—Pass. to have evidence given against one, Id. 860.26; μὴ πιστῶς καταμαρτυρηθεὶς Antipho 120.6; κ. ὑπὸ τοῦ βίου τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ to be convicted, Aeschin. 13.3. 2. Pass., also of the evidence, to be given against one, ἃ καταμαρτυρεῖται αὐτοῦ Isac. 53.20, cf. 57.42; κ. τάλῃθῃ Dem. 860.26. καταμαρτρία, ἡ, evidence against one, Eccl. καταμαρτρίομαι [ῶ], Dep. to bear witness against, C. I. 127.34. καταμαρσάομαι, Dep. to chew away, eat up, Hipp. 1129 B, 1155 B: metaph., ἅπαντα κ. Alex. Kvid. 1.3. καταμσθος, ον, with great breasts, Byz. καταμᾶσσω, to wipe off, Malal. p. 32 Dind., E. M. 587.48; so Med., Luc. Asin. 10. καταμαστέω, strengthd. for μαστέω, Synes. 241 E. 10. καταμαστιζέω, to scourge again, Philostorg. H. E. 10.6. καταματέομαι, Dep. to feel and search out, probe, Hipp. 534.45., 547.55:—also -ματέομαι, Galen. Lex.; and -μάττομαι, Hipp. 537.55. καταμανρώω, to make quite dark, Byz. καταμάχομαι, fut. -μάχουμαι, Dep. to subdue by fighting, conquer, Diod. 3.47; τινα Plut. Flamin. 3. κατ-αμάω, used by Hom. only once in Med., to scrape over, pile up, heap up, τὴν βα (sc. τὴν κόπρον) κυλινδόμενος κατὰμήσατο χερσὶ ἐξιν 11.24.165; τὸν χοῦν καταμήσονται (so Meineke for κατακοιμήσονται) Pherecr. Murr. 6; c. gen. to heap upon, καταμᾶμενοι τῆς κεφαλῆς κύνιν Joseph. B. J. 2.21, 3. II. Soph. has the Act., κατ' αὐτὸν.. νερέων ἀμὰ κόπιν (so Jortin for κόνης) cuts it down, reaps it like corn (cf. ἀμάω), Ant. 601; if κόνης is retained, καταμᾶ must be rendered covers over. [On quantity, v. ἀμάω.] κατ-αμβλίνω, to blunt or dull, κατῃμβλύνθη κέντρον Anth. P. 5.220; παριέξ καὶ καταμβλίνων κέαρ Soph. O. T. 688. κατ-αμβλυνώω, = foreg., τὸ κατῃμβλυόμενον Diphil. Ἀπολιτ. 2.7. καταμεγαλυνέομαι, Dep., strengthd. for μεγαλυνέομαι, Hesyech. καταμεγαλοφρονέω, to look down upon and despise, c. gen., Clem. Al. 538: absol. to be high-minded, Id. 274. καταμεγαλύνομαι, Pass. to exalt oneself against, τινός Eccl. καταμεθεδύνω, to take measures against, Byz. καταμεθίσκω, aor. -εμέθισα, Causal, to make quite drunk, Hdt. 1.106., 2.121.5, Plat. Gorg. 471 B, Archyt. ap. Stob. 16.41:—Pass. to be made quite drunk, ὑπὸ τινος Diod. 4.84; absol. to get drunk, Polyb. 5.39, 2. καταμεθῶ, to rave in drunken style against, τινός Philo 1.361. 2. to reel, stagger under calamity or temptation, Cyrill. καταμεδίω, to smile at, despise, θανάτῳ Joseph. B. J. 3.7, 33. καταμελίσσομαι, Att. -ττομαι, to appease, Joseph. A. J. 6.13, 7. καταμελαινάω, to make quite black, Greg. Nyss.: Pass. to grow sad, Cyrill. καταμελείσσι, Adv. limb by limb, Arat. 624 [κατὰμελείσσι, metri grāt.]. καταμελεῖω, to train fully, exercise, τινα Plat. Philib. 55 E, cf. 57 A, Legg. 649 C. 2. to study carefully, for the purpose of composing, τὸν ἔπαινον περὶ τινος Id. Clitoph. 410 B. κατ-αμελέω, to give no heed to, take no care of, c. gen., Hipp. Art. 791, Xen. Oec. 4.7; foll. by a relat. clause, ὅπῃθεν δὲ καταφαγεῖν ἔχοι, τοῦτο καταμελέηκεν Eupol. Incert. 10; absol. to pay no heed, be heedless, Soph. Aj. 45, 912, Plat. Tim. 44 C, etc.; μηδὲν κ. Xen. Hell. 6.2, 39:—Pass. to be neglected, Hipp. Art. 826; pf. part., καταμελημένος, Isocr. 234 B. καταμελητέον, verb. Adj., Secundin. in Boisson. Anecd. 5.381. καταμελίτω, to dismember, Manass. Chron. 4013. καταμελίτω, to spread over with honey, metaph. of the nightingale's voice, καταμελίτωσε λήχμην ὅλην Ar. Av. 224; τὰς ἀπάντων ἀκοὰς διηγῆματι Synes. 38 D. καταμελλῶ, to hesitate to do, Lat. detrectare pugnam, Polyb. 4.30, 2. καταμελῶδέω, to subdue by song, τινός Basil. καταμέμπτω, ον, blamed by all, abhorred, γῆρας Soph. O. C. 1235: neut. pl. as Adv., οὐ τοι κατὰμέμπτ' ἐβήτην ye came not [hither], so as to have cause to find fault, lb. 1695. καταμέμφομαι, fut. φμαί: aor. -εμεμφόμην or -εμεμφθην. To find great fault with, accuse, with a sense of mistrust, c. acc., Pind. N. 11.40; so in Att. Prose, Thuc. 8.106, Isocr., etc.; κ. ἐμᾶνδον ὥς.. Plat. Meno 71 B, cf. Diod. 15.6; κ. τινα ταῖς συμφοραῖς to blame one greatly for.., Thuc. 7.77; ἐπὶ τινι Polyb. 5.87, 4; τινος Plut. Dio 8: also, c. dat. pers., Anth. P. 11.57, cf. Anon. ap. Suid., Longus 2.21. καταμέμψω, εὖς, ἡ, a blaming, finding fault with, κ. σφῶν αὐτῶν πολλὰ ἦν Thuc. 7.75; οὐκ ἔχει τινὶ κατὰμέμψιν it leaves him no ground for censure, Id. 2.41. καταμένο, to stay behind, stay, Theogn. 1373, Hdt. 2.103, 121, 4, etc.; ἐνθάδ' αὐτοῦ κ. Ar. Pl. 1187; ἐνταῦθα Xen. Cyr. 1.4, 17; κ. ἐν τοῖς δῆμοις Lys. 188.25; παρὰ τινι Eubul. Δαίδ. 1. 2. to remain fixed, continue in a state, ἐν ὑπερηφανοῖς ὑπλοῖς Xen. Cyr. 2.1, 18; ἐπὶ τῶν

αὐτῶν Galen. 6. 328, 13; ἐπὶ τοῖς ὑπάρχουσι Nymphod. ap. Schol. O. C. 337; absol., τῆς εἰσθυσίας ἀρχῆς καταμενούσης Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 30.
κατ-ἀμεργώ, strengthd. for ἀμεργώ, Poll. 1. 225.
καταμερίβω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to cut in pieces, τὸν Πλοῦτον εἰς πολλὰ Luc. Tim. 12; εἰς πολλὰς τάλαιπώριαν τὸν θάνατον Diod. 3. 40. 2. to distribute, τὰ βοεῖα ζεύγη τοῖς λοχαγοῖς καταμερίσθη Xen. An. 7. 5, 4; Med., among themselves, Theophr. C. P. 5. 2, 5.
καταμερίσσω, εὖ, ἡ, distribution, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 106.
καταμερισμός, ὁ, =foreg., LXX (Jos. 13. 14).
καταμέρος, ὄν, should be κατὰ μέρος, in parts or pieces.
καταμέστιος, ὄν, poet. for μεστός, quite full, Nic. Al. 45.
κατάμεστος, ὄν, strengthd. for μεστός, Schol. Ar. Eq. 502.
καταμεστός, to fill quite full of a thing, τινος Pherecr. Xer. 1. 26, v. Meineke Com. Fr. 2. 334.
καταμετρέω, fut. ἡσώ, to measure out to, [σῖτον] τοῖσι ἐπικούρουσι Hdt. 3. 91, cf. Xen. Ceu. 4. 21. 2. to measure exactly, be the measure of, τινὶ τι one thing by another, Arist. Categ. 6, 3; τι Id. Phys. 6. 7, 4, sq.; synonym. with ἀναμετρέω, lb. 6; τινος Id. Metaph. 4. 25, 1:—so in Med., Polyb. 6. 41, 4.
καταμέτρημα, τό, =sq., Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 59.
καταμέτρησης, εὖ, ἡ, a measuring out, Polyb. 6. 41, 5, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 46:—καταμετρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for measuring, τινος Sext. Emp. M. 3. 73, 9. 427.
καταμηκῆς, ἐς, lengthwise, f. l. Hdt. 4. 72, ubi nunc κατὰ τὰ μήκη.
καταμηκνύω, to lengthen out, Galen. 2. 178, Ptol.
καταμηλώ, to put in the probe, so as to sound wounds, Suid., Phot., etc.; or to produce vomiting, ἔμεν καταμηλῶν Phryn. Com. Incert. 9; hence, metaph., κηρὸν κ. to use the ballot-box as a probe, i.e. make a peculator disgorge what he has stolen, Ar. Eq. 1150.
καταμήνιος, ὄν, (μήν) monthly:—τὰ καταμ. the menses of women, like ἐπιμήνια, Hipp. Aphr. 1248, Arist. G. A. 1. 19, 10, cf. 17, 3, 4. 8, 10, H. A. 7. 2, 1, al.
καταμηνιόδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) subject to menstruation, Arist. G. A. 2. 8, 14. 2. menstrualous, περίττωμα lb. 3. 1, 24.
καταμήνυμα, τό, =sq., Enst. Opusc. 290. 27.
καταμήνυσις, εὖ, ἡ, information, exposition, Himer. 4. 18.
καταμήνυναι, to point out, make known, κ. διὰ γραμμάτων τοὺς οὐρούς Hdt. 7. 30; τὸ δ' ἐγὼ καταμάνω Aesch. Pr. 175 (lyr.); cf. Plut. Themist. 23, etc.; κ. ἐλνόντων ὡς Ἰστιάος εἴη Hdt. 6. 29. 2. to inform against, τινός, like καταμαρτυρέω, Lys. 134. 17, Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 2, Dem. 719. 27; cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 291. [ὑ in pres., ὕ in fut.]
καταμηχάνομαι, Dep. to plan and execute, Plotin. 4. 4, 31.
καταμῆλαι, to taint, defile, ψεύδει γένναν Pind. P. 4. 178; τὰ καλὰ Plat. Legg. 937 D; ὅμαινον καταμῆλαινον γένος Aesch. Supp. 225, acc. to Herm. (vulg. καλ μ.):—Pass. to wear squalid garments as a sign of grief, wear mourning, Lat. squalere (cf. sordidatus), Hdt. 6. 58.
καταμῆλυνμι or -νω, fut. -μήλω, to mix up, καμῆλας having mingled the ingredients, Il. 24. 529; καταμῆλυντας τοὺς τε μετοίκους κτλ. Ar. Lys. 580; τὴν φροντίδα καταμῆλας .. εἰς τὸν ὅμιον ἀέρα Id. Nub. 230; τὴν οὐσίαν εἰς προῖκα Dem. 866. 26, cf. 789. 19; συμπύλαις αὐτῶν Plut. 2. 148 A, cf. 648 C:—Pass., τοῖσι καταμῆλυνται Arist. de Spir. 9, 5; οἱ στρατιῶται εἰς τὰς πόλεις καταμῆλυνόντο, i.e. were mingled with the citizens, Xen. An. 7. 2, 3; εἰς γένος Plut. Cato Ma. 20.
καταμῆλομαι, Dep. to parody, Dion. H. 7. 72.
καταμῆλνῆσκαμι, =μῆλνῆσκαμι, Joseph. Macc. 13. 2.
καταμῆμις, εὖ, ἡ, a being mixed in, admixture, Arist. Probl. 2. 22, 1, 37. 2, 1, Diosc., etc., Plut. 2. 1110 A.
καταμίσγω, =καταμῆλνυμι, Strabo 20; so in Med., Nic. Al. 353; but in Med. in pass. sense, h. Hom. 18. 26.
καταμισθοδοτέω, to corrupt by high pay, Dion. H. 4. 31.
καταμισθοφορέω, to spend in paying δικασταί, ἐκκλησιασταί, etc., Ar. Eq. 1352, ubi v. Schol.; κ. τὰ ὑπάρχοντα, in paying mercenaries, Aeschin. 45. 27; κ. προσόδους Theopomp. Hist. 95.
κατάμιτος, ὄν, furnished with strings, Protagorid. ap. Ath. 176 B.
καταμνημονεύω, to call to mind, Plut. 2. 974 E.
καταμνηστέομαι, Med. to betroth, τινά τινη Eumath. p. 201.
καταμνίω, =κατεσθίω, Phot.; καταμνίω καταμνίει, κατεσθίει, Hesych.
καταμόλυνω, to defile utterly, Eumath. p. 374, Cels. ap. Orig.
καταμόμφος, ὄν, liable to blame, inauspicious, Aesch. Ag. 145.
καταμόνας, Adv. alone, apart, better divisim κατὰ μόνas, v. μόνos B. III.
καταμονή, ἡ, a stoning behind, Polyb. 3. 79, 12.
καταμονή, ἡ, =foreg., only found in poet. form καμμονή, q. v.
καταμονομάχew, to conquer in single combat, Plat. Thes. 11.
κατάμονος, ὄν, permanent, Polyb. 17. 21, 1, C. I. 3046. 8.
καταμορφάω, to form or shape after, Greg. Nyss.
καταμόσχευσις, εὖ, ἡ, propagation by suckers, Gloss.
καταμοσχέω, to propagate by suckers, Gloss.
καταμουσώω, to embellish, Julian. 403 D.
κατ-ἀμπέλος, ὄν, wine-growing, χώρα Strabo 179.
κατ-ἀμπέλω and -ίσχω, to encompass, εὐψυχον ἄνδρα .. καταμπίσ-χουσιν ἐν τύμβῳ, i.e. bury him, Eur. Hel. 853; μηκῶν μέλη, χλοῖην καταμπίσχοντα full of green herbs, i.e. either fed on grass or stuffed with herbs, Antiph. Ἀγροίκ. 1; ἀρτους ἱππὸν καταμπίσχοντας occupying the oven, Id. Ὀμφ. 1.
καταμύνομαι, Pass. to be initiated into, τὸν ἔρωτα Eumath. p. 185.
καταμυθολογέω, to amuse with fables, τινα Philostr. 668.
καταμυκάομαι, Dep. to roar or bray against, Jo. Chrys.
καταμυκτηρίζω, to mock with upturned nose, Phot., Hesych.
κατ-ἀμύνομαι, Med. to avenge oneself, Acl. N. A. 5. 11.
καταμυρίζω, to anoint, Eccl.

καταμυσάτομαι, strengthd. for μυσάτομαι, Cyrill.
κατάμυσις, ἡ, a closing of the eyes, Plut. Camill. 6, Apoll. de Constr. 287.
κατ-ἀμύσσω, fut. ξω, to tear, scratch, κατὰ δὲ χροῖα καλὸν ἀμ. Theocrit. 6. 14, cf. Anth. P. 7. 218; c. acc. cogn., ἀμυχὰς μεγάλas κ. Phryn. Com. Ἐφιάλτ. 1. 7:—Med., καταμύζω χεῖρα ἀραιήν she scratched her hand, Il. 5. 425; μέτωπον καὶ ῥίνα καταμύσσονται Hdt. 4. 71; καὶ δὲ σ' ἀμύζαναι Anth. P. 7. 491:—Pass., καταμυχεῖς τὴν κνήμην ὑπὸ κυνοσβάτων Didym. ap. Ath. 70 C.
καταμυττωτέω, to make misceant of, Ar. Pax 247.
καταμύω, fut. ὤσω, Ep. inf. aor. καμύσσει Batt. 192; in common language also ἐκάμμυσα Alex. (Incert. 71) ap. Phryn. 339 (where the form is censured), LXX, N. T. To shut or close the eyes, κ. τὰ βλέφαρα Xen. Cyn. 5, 11; τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς Ev. Matth. 13. 5, Act. Ap. 28. 27; τὸ τῆς ψυχῆς ὄμμα Philo 1. 645; also, κ. τῷ νοεῶ ὄμματι M. Anton. 4. 29; but more often alone, to close the eyes, Strabo 264; κ. ὑπ' ἐκπλη-ξεως Philostr. 242:—hence to drop asleep, doze, Batt. 1. c., Ar. Vesp. 92, Hipp. 1230, etc.; euphem. for καταθνήσκειν, Luc. D. Mer. 7. 2, Diog. L. 4. 49. [ὑ by nature in all tenses: ὕ metri grat. in pres., Hedyd. ap. Ath. 345 A, and in aor., Batt. 1. c.; cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 3. 525, and v. μύω.]
κατ-ἀμφινύμμι, to clothe completely, cover all round, τοίχους πριστῶ [λίθῳ] Joseph. A. J. 8. 5, 2.
κατ-ἀμφίζομαι, Dep. to fluctuate, τοῖς λογισμοῖς Eumath. p. 346.
κατ-ἀμφικαλύπτω, strengthd. for ἀμφικαλ-, to put all round, κεφαλῇ δὲ κατὰ ῥάκος ἀμφικαλύψας Od. 14. 349.
καταμωκάομαι, Dep. to mock at, c. gen., Plut. Demetr. 13, Epict. Enchir. 22; c. acc., Clem. Al. 106, Anon. ap. Suid.
καταμωκέω, =foreg., Schol. Ar. Rh. 3. 791.
καταμώκημα, τό, =sq., Hesych.
καταμώκησις, εὖ, ἡ, mockery, Ath. 55 D.
καταμωλύνω, to soothe or quiet by degrees, Hipp. Protrh. 82:—Pass., v. sub μωλύνωμαι.
καταμωλωπίζω, to cover with weals or stripes, Greg. Nyss.
καταμωλώπισις, εὖ, ἡ, a being covered with weals, Manass. Chron. 4824.
καταμωμάομαι, Dep. to blame much, Cyrill. c. Jul. 59 C; cf. καταμωκ-
καταμωραῖω, to waste through folly, Antiph. Incert. 71. II. to make quite stupid, τὸν νοῖον Greg. Nyss.
κατ-ἀναγκάζω, to force down, esp. of dislocated limbs, to force them into their place, Hipp. Fract. 757, etc. II. to overpower by force, constrain, confine, δεσμοῖς ἢν καταναγκασμένους Eur. Bacch. 643; κ. τὸ σῶμα to torment, torture, Luc. Nec. 4. 2. to coerce, τινὰ ἐς θυμ-μαχίαν Thuc. 4. 77; τινὰ πρὸς τι Theophr. C. P. 1. 16, 11; τινά τι Luc. Laps. 8; τινὰ ποιεῖν τι Isac. 67. 22; καταναγκασμένους necessary, Apoll. de Constr. p. 48.
κατ-ἀναγκάσις, εὖ, ἡ, a setting dislocated limbs, Hipp. Art. 815.
καταναγκαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, compulsory, E. M. 239. 43.
κατ-ἀνάγκη, ἡ, force, βιαστέρα κ. (ex emend.) Heliod. 6. 14; ἑρωτι-καὶ κ. potions that compel to love, Synes. 257 B. II. an uncertain plant of the vetch kind, from which such potions were made, Diosc. 4. 134.
καταναγρᾶφέω, to ordain duly, καθὰ .. ἀβουλὰ καταναγραφήση Inscr. Sic. in C. 1. 5475. 29.
κατ-ἀνάθεμα, a curse, κατ-ἀναθεματίζω, to curse, N. T.; but v. κατάθεμα.
κατ-ἀναιδέομαι, Dep. to behave impudently to, τινος Eccl.
κατ-ἀναιστῆμόω, to use quite up, take up fully, Hipp. Art. 788.
κατ-ἀναισχυτέω, =καταναιδέομαι, Byz.
καταναίω, to make to dwell, settle:—only used in aor., κατένασσε πατὴρ ἐς πείρατα γαίης Hes. Op. 167; κ. ὑπὸ χθονός Id. Th. 620; γον-νοῖσι Νερείεσι lb. 329; so in aor. med., διαπρέστους δαίμονας αὐτοῦ κατανασσαμένην Aesch. Eum. 929:—Pass., only in aor., to take up one's abode, dwell, ὑπὸ δείρασι Παρνασσῶ κατανασθῆν Eur. Phoen. 207; ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ κατένασθεν (3 pl.) Ar. Vesp. 662; so in aor. med., ἐν Κίῳ κατένασσαντο Ap. Rh. 2. 520.
κατ-ἀναλείχομαι, strengthd. for ἀναλείχω, LXX (Sap. 16. 16).
κατ-ἀναλίσκω, impf. -ἀναλίσκων Isocr. 5 E; pf. -ἀνάλακα (intr.) Plat. Tim. 36 B; but aor. -ἠνάλωσα Isocr. 201 B:—Pass., aor. -ἀναλώ-θηνα Plat. Phaedo 72 D; pf. -ἠνάλωμαι Isocr. 33 A; (v. ἀναλίσκω). To use up, spend, lavish, χρήματα Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 22; εἰς τι μὲν a thing, εἰς τὴν στρατιάν τάλανα μύρια Isocr. 201 B; τὴν σχολὴν εἰς φιλη-κοῖαν Id. 5 D; τὰς ἐνθάμεις εἰς τὰ ἄλογα Plat. Prot. 313 C; τέσσαρας μνᾶς ἐς ὀφιοφάνην Ister ap. Ath. 345 D; also, κ. πολλὰ ἡδονὰς Diod. 17. 108; πάσας τιμὰς ἄλλους Plut. 2. 112 B; τὸ πλεῖστον τοῦ βίου ἐν ὀμλίᾳ Acl. V. II. 3. 13:—Pass., with pf. act., to be lavished, Plat. Tim. 36 B; εἰς τι Id. Phaedo 72 D. 2. to eat up, consume, Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 460. 1, Apollod. 1. 5, 3:—also, κ. τὴν τροφήν, to use it up, expend it, Lat. concouere, Arist. de Juv., 5, 2, cf. G. A. 3. 11, 28:—Pass., ἡ τροφή κατ. εἰς τὴν αὔξησιν, εἰς τὸ σῶμα lb. 4. 4, 20, al.
κατανάλωμα, τό, lavish expense, Eccl.
κατανάλωσις, εὖ, ἡ, lavish waste or consumption, Plut. 2. 678 F, Galen.
καταναλωτέον, verb. Adj. one must expend, τὴν σπουδὴν Arist. Rhetic. Al. 1, 8.
καταναλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, consuming, τινός Origen.
καταναρκάομαι, Pass. to grow quite stiff, Hipp. Art. 816, etc. II. Act., καταναρκᾶν τινος to be slothful towards, press heavily upon ... 2 Ep. Cor. 11. 9, 12. 13.
κατ-ἀνασκύλλω, to annoy much, f. l. Aesop. for καταβύσσω.
κατανάσσω, to stamp or beat down firmly, κατανάσσαντες τὴν γῆν Hdt. 7. 36; cf. συνάσσω.
καταναυάγέω, to suffer shipwreck, Eccl.
καταναυμαχέω, to conquer in a sea-fight, beat at sea, βασιλέα Andoc.

24. 6, cf. Dem. 477. 20, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 10, C. I. (add.) 4269 b¹:—Pass. *be so conquered*, Isocr. 254 C, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 38.

κατ-ανδροποδίζω, to enslave utterly, Tetzl.

κατ-ανδρίζομαι, Dep. to fight manfully against, τινός Cyrill.

καταδρολογία, ἡ, a collecting man by man, LXX (2 Macc. 12. 43), Macrobi. 2. 12.

κατανεανεύομαι, Dep. to conquer by youthful vigour, Cyrill.: to mock with youthful scorn, τινός Eust. Opusc. 335. 65, cf. Hesych.

κατανεύσσομαι, worse form for κατανύσσομαι.

κατανεκρώ, to kill utterly, Eccl.

κατανεμέσσις, εως, ἡ, =νεμέσσις, Clem. Al. 146.

κατανεμήσις, εως, ἡ, =κατομή, Schol. Pind. O. 7. 61.

κατ-άνεμος, ov, =κατήνεμος, Poll. 1. 101.

κατ-άνεμόμαι, Pass. to be agitated by the wind, Eumath. p. 394.

κατανέω, fut. -νεώ: (v. νεώ) — to distribute, allot, assign, esp. as pasture-land, κ. χώραν τισί Hdt. 2. 109; τὴν χώραν βοσκήμασι Decret. ap. Dem. 278. 22; τὴν ὄργαδα Dion. H. 1. 79, etc.; θέαν τινί Dem. 234. 23.

2. to distribute or divide into portions, δέκα δὲ καὶ τοὺς δέκα μέρους κατένεμε ἐς τὰς φυλάς distributed or apportioned them into the ten tribes, Dion. H. 5. 69, cf. Dem. 1380. fin.; also without a Prep., τὸ σπράττωμα κατένεμε δώδεκα μέρη Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 13; τὴν νῆσον δέκα μέρη κ. Plat. Criti. 113 E:—of a single person, κ. τινὰ εἰς τὴν τάξιν to assign or appoint him to his post, Aeschin. 22. 18:—Pass., δειτὸ πλῆθος ἐν συσσίτοις κατανεμήσθαι Arist. Pol. 7. 12. 1. 3. of shepherds, to pasture, τὰ πρόβατα Eust. 212. 39.

II. Med. to divide among themselves, Thuc. 2. 17, Plat. Rep. 547 B, Criti. 113 E.

2. with aor. and pf. pass., to occupy, overrun, esp. with cattle, to feed or graze land, Lat. depasci, Isocr. 298 A, 300 C, (so also in Act., βοσκήμασι κατ. [τὴν χώραν] Decret. ap. Dem. 278. 22).

3. metaph. to plunder, χώραν Babrius 26. 1; κατενήθη πᾶσαν τὴν Αἰθῶν Ath. 677 E:—of fire, to spread, κατανεμήθην εἰς τὰς πρώτας σκηνάς Polyb. 14. 4, 6:—of an ulcer, to feed on, devour, Plut. Artox. 23.

κατανεόμαι, Dep. to come or go down from, Nonn. Jo. 1. 115.

κατανεύρος, ov, full of nerves or sinews, Hippiatr.

κατανεύσιμος, ov, to be granted, Cyrill. c. Jul. 136 A.

κατανεύσις, εως, ἡ, a nodding to, assent, Eust. Opusc. 80. 5.

κατανεύς: fut. νεύσομαι II. 1. 524, Plat. Rep. 350 E: aor. κατένευσα II. 1. 524, Ep. part. κατενεύσας Od. 15. 463.

To nod assent, κεφαλὴ κατανεύομαι II. 1. c., cf. 558; so, κ. χαίρας Pind. N. 1. 18; ὑπέστην καὶ κατένευστα II. 4. 267; κατανεύουσιν γὰρ why they assent, Ar. Eccl. 72: c. acc. rei, to grant, promise, ὅτι μοι κατένευσε Κρονίων νίκην καὶ μέγα κῦδος II. 8. 175; also c. inf. fut., δωδέκα μέρη κατένευσε 10. 393; ὑπέσχετο καὶ κατένευσεν Ἴλιον ἐκπέρσαντ' εὐρείχουν ἀπονέεσθαι 2. 112, cf. 13. 368; later c. inf. aor., Ar. Thesm. 1020, Bion 5. 9;—also in Prose, as Hdt. 9. 111, Plat. Euthyd. 277 C, Rep. 350 E:—generally, to make a sign by nodding the head, Od. 15. 464.

II. to bow down, εἰς τὴν γῆν Ach. Tat. 7. 14, cf. Geop. 2. 4; also, κ. τὴν κεφαλὴν Poll. 1. 205. [κατανεύων, metri grat., in Od. 9. 490.]

κατανεφός, ov, overclouded, Byz.

κατανεφώ, to overcloud, Plut. Timol. 27.

κατανέω (A), aor. -ένησα, to heap or pile up, Hdt. 6. 97.

κατανέω (B), to spin out, Hesych. s. v. λινόιο.

κατάνη, ἡ, =τυρόκηνησις, Sicil. word in Plut. Dio 58.

κατανήχομαι, Dep. to swim down stream, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 937.

κατανήω, Ion. for κατανέω (A).

κατ-ανθερόω, to cover with flowers, Eccl.

κατ-ανθίζομαι, Pass. to be decked with bright colours, χρώμασι ποικίλοις κατηνθισμένους Diod. 18. 26; χρυσῷ Callistr. 898.

κατ-ανθράκω, =καταθρακώ, Byz.

κατ-ανθράκω, fut. ἴσω, =sq., Anth. P. 12. 99.

κατ-ανθράκωμαι, Med. to burn to cinders, τέρηην πυρώω καὶ κατ-ανθράκωμαι Aesch. Fr. 280.

II. elsewhere only in Pass., δέμας φλογιστὸν ἦδη καὶ κατηνθρακωμένον Soph. El. 58; ἅπαν κατηνθρακώθη θυμ'.. ἐν φλογί Eur. I. A. 1602; κατηνθρακώμεθ' ὀφθαλμοῦ σέλας we have it burnt out, Id. Cycl. 663.

κατ-ανιάω, strengthd. for ἀνιάω, Hesych.

κατανίζω, fut. -νίψω: aor. pass. -ἐνίψην:—to wash well, ὅξει πάντα κ. Hipp. 883 A, cf. 881 G; γάλατι κατανεμμένους Pherecr. Metall. 18.

II. to wash out, purge, Hipp. Coac. 166, in Pass.

κατανίκα, strengthd. for νικάω, Soph. Fr. 105.

κατανίκημα, τό, complete victory, Esai. ap. Theodoret. 1. 65 S C.

κατανίμμα, τό, water for washing in, Ath. 18 F.

κατανίπτῃς, ου, ὁ, a washer: at Athens, κ. πλυντὴρ ὁ φερός of Athena Polias, A. B. 269, E. M. 494. 25; cf. πυντήριος.

κατανύσσομαι, Dep. to go or come down from, c. gen., Ap. Rh. 2. 976.

II. to go through, c. acc., Hermesian. 5. 65.

κατανίσταμαι, Pass., with act. aor. κατανίστην, pf. κατανίστηκα:—to rise up against, c. gen., Polyb. 1. 46, 10, etc.; ἐπὶ τινι LXX (Num. 16. 3).

κατανίφω [f], fut. -νίψω, to snow all over, cover with snow, κατένιψε χιόνι τὴν Θράκην [ὁ θεός], i. e. snow fell over all Thrace, Ar. Ach. 138: metaph. to sprinkle as with snow, Luc. V. H. 2. 14; κατανίφον ἀπὸ γλώσσης ἀπαντας Id. Lexiph. 15, cf. II. 3. 222.

II. absol., κατανίφει ἱ σκουός, κεί κρινμῶδη κατανίφει even were it to snow thick as meal, Ar. Nub. 965.

κατανύσσω, to observe well, to regard, understand, apprehend, ἀργαλὸς δ' ἀνδρῶσι κατὰ θνητοῖσι νοῦσαι Hes. Op. 482; ὥς ἐμε κατανοέειν Hdt. 2. 28, cf. 93; οὐ .. κατανοῶ τὸ νῦν ἐρωτώμενον Plat. Soph. 233 A; κ. ὁ τὶ λέγω Id. Gorg. 455 B; οὐ χαλεπὸν τινι κ. Lys. 174. 40; often in Plat., οὐ πᾶν κατανοῶ Phil. 48 A; κατ. ὅτι .., Soph. 264 B; κατανοεῖς τίς ποτ' ἐστίν ..; Antiph. 'Αντ. 1, etc.

2. to perceive, τὸ κατανοούμεν τὸ κατανύων ἐξομοίωσις the percipient to the

perceived, Plat. Tim. 90 D, etc.; with a part., κ. πολλοὺς ὄντας Thuc.

2. 3. to learn, τῆς Περίδοις γλώσσης ὅσα ἐδύναντο κατενόησεν Id. 1. 138.

4. to consider, περί τινος Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 20, Polyb.

2. 15, 4. 5. to look at, view, τὴν οἰκίαν Ath. 179 A.

II. to be in one's right mind, in one's senses, Hipp. Epid. 1. 974, cf. 1151 F.

κατανόημα, τό, a purpose, contrivance, Plat. Epin. 987 D, Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 8.

κατανόησις, εως, ἡ, observation, Plat. Tim. 82 C, Criti. 107 D.

2. means of observing, ἐαυτοῦ παρέχειν κ. Plut. Rom. 6.

κατανόητέον, verb. Adj. one must observe, learn, Plat. Polit. 305 C.

κατανότηκός, ἡ, ὄν, observant, intelligent, Poll. 9. 151, Greg. Nyss.

κατ-ανόινυμι, strengthd. for ἀνοίγω, Philostr. 913, Eccl.

κατάνομαι, Pass. (ἀνω, ἀνύω) to be used up or wasted, πολλά κατάνεται Od. 2. 58, 17. 537; μέτρα κατανόμενον ἐνιαυτὸν completed, Arat. 464.

κατανόμη, ἡ, pasture, feeding-ground, Schol. Ar. Av. 769, etc.

κατανομήστω, to turn into money, Joseph. B. J. 1. 18, 4.

κατανομοθετέω, to lay down laws, make laws, Plat. Legg. 861 B.

κατανοσέω, κατάνοσος, strengthd. for νοσέω, Byz.

κατανοστέω, to return from banishment, Polyb. 4. 17, 10.

κατανοσφίζομαι, Med. to embezzle, Dion. H. 4. 11.

κατανοσταῖος, α, ov, looking south, Isocr. Cret. in C. 1. 2554. 124.

κατανοτίξω, to bedew, κατὰ δὲ γούσι ἅμα χαρὰ τὸ σὺν νοτίξῃ βλέφαρον Eur. I. T. 833.

κατάνω, fut. ἴσω, strengthd. for νοθετέω, Synes. 277 A.

κάτ-αντα, Adv. down-hill, in the famous line, πολλά δ' ἄντα κάτанта

πάραντα τε δόχμα ἴ' ἦλθον Il. 23. 116.

κατ-αντάω, to come down to, arrive, εἰς τὰ βασίλεια, ἐπὶ κοίτην, πρὸς ἕρος Diod. 4. 52, 3. 27, etc.; κ. εἰς ἐαυτοὺς to meet face to face, Polyb.

30. 14, 3. 2. in a speech or narrative, to tend to a certain end, come to such or such an issue, εἰς τι, ἐπὶ τι Polyb. 4. 34, 2, 10. 37, 3, etc.; κ. ἐπὶ τὸν ὄρκον Diod. 1. 79.

3. of events, to come down upon, πᾶς δ' ἄγαν ἐπ' ἐμὲ κατήντα Alex. Incert. 1. 13: to result, happen, Lat. evadere, Polyb. 6. 4, 12.

II. trans. to make to come back, bring back, εἰς ἐαυτὸν τὴν ἱερωσύνην LXX (2 Macc. 4. 24).

κατάντημα, τό, an end, goal, LXX (Ps. 18. 7): an event.

κατάντησι, Adv., =κάτанта, Thesim. 168 B.

κατάντης, es, (ἀντα) down-hill, downward, steep, opp. to ἀνάντης, κ. ὁδός Ar. Ran. 127; εἰς τὰ κατάντης downward, Hipp. Offic. 743; ἐπὶ

κάτantes =κάτанта, Plat. Tim. 77 D; εἰς τὸ κάτantes Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 20; ἐν τῷ κατάντι Ib. 4. 8, 37; ἀπὸ τοῦ κατάντους Id. Eq. 8, 8; so, κάτantes κινεῖσθαι Arist. Phys. 7. 4, 2; τὰ κατάντης, as Adv., Xen. Eq. 8, 6, Eq. Mag. 8, 3, Cyn. 5, 17; τὰ κ. φέρεσθαι Arist. H. A. 6. 12, 9, etc.

II. metaph. like Lat. pronus, inclined, πρὸς τι Eur. Rhcs. 318, Plut. 2. 53 D.

κατάντησιν, Adv., better κατ' ἀντήσιν, so as to face, right opposite, Od. 20. 387.

κατ-αντία, ἡ, a hanging downwards, Hipp. Offic. 741.

κατ-αντιβολέω, to entreat earnestly, τινα Ar. Fr. 523, Joseph. B. J. 1. 2, 4.

κατ-αντικρύ, Prep. with gen. straight down from, κατάντικρὺ τέγος πέσι Od. 10. 559, 11. 64.

2. in Att., =Homeric ἀντίκρῳ, over against, right opposite, πρυτάνεων κατάντικρῳ Ar. Eccl. 87; εἰς τὰ κ. Κυθῆρων to the parts opposite Cythera, Thuc. 7. 26; κ. ἢ εἰσέει ἐξέπειν exactly opposite to the point at which .., Plat. Phaedo 112 E, cf. Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 5; later c. dat., κ. τῇ θέσει Arist. Meteor. 2. 2, 21, cf. H. A. 8. 2, 32.

II. as Adv. of Place, right opposite, ἡ ἡπειρος ἡ κ. Thuc. 1. 136; ἐν τῷ κ. προσστήναι τινι Plat. Euthyd. 274 C, cf. Prot. 315 C; εἰς τὸ κ. τοῦ σπηλαίου on the opposite side of .., Id. Rep. 515 A; ἐκ τοῦ κ. from the opposite side, Ib. B; κ. ὄραν to look right in the face, Id. Charm. 169 C; πρὸς τὸ κ. κείσθαι Polyb. 4. 39, 6.

2. straightforward, outright, downright, both locally and metaph., Thuc. 7. 57; εἰς τὸ κ. Plat. Phaedo 72 B, Lys. 207 A; ἐπὶ τὸ κ. Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 10; κ. κατὰ τὸ εὐθὺ in a direct and straight way, Plat. Theat. 194 B; κ. λέγειν Arist. Rhet. 3. 19, 5. Cf. Lob. Phryn. 444. [On the quantity v. ἀντικρύ.]

κατ-αντίον, Adv. over against, right opposite, c. gen., Hdt. 6. 103, 118; also c. dat., 7. 33; absol., χῶ κ. θανάτῳ facing him, Soph. Ant. 512, cf. Anth. Plan. 4. 95;—also κατάντια, Agesianax ap. Plut. 2. 921 B, Opp. 11. 2. 555.

κατ-αντιπέρας, =κατάντικρῳ II, c. gen., Xen. An. 1. 1, 9; v. l. for κατ' ἀντιπέραν Ib. 4. 8, 3, Luc. J. Trag. 42:—κατάντιπέρα, Manetho 4. 188.

κατ-αντιπνέω, to blow right against, Eumath. p. 245.

κατ-αντλέω, to pour water or liquid over, Alex. 'Hσ. I:—metaph. to pour a flood of words over, τινός Ar. Vesp. 483; so, κ. λόγων κατὰ τὸν ἄνθρωπον Plat. Rep. 344 D; γέλωτα κ. φιλοσοφίας Ib. 536 B; τὰ ποιήματα ἡμῶν κ. ποῦρας a flood of poems over us, drenches us with them, Id. Lys. 204 D.

2. to bathe, foment, κ. τι ὑδατι Galen. (7); τὴν ἐδὸν αἵματι Joseph. A. J. 8. 4, 1:—κατάντλητέον, Antyll. ap. Orib. 248 Matth., Geop. 16. 7, 1:—κατάντλημα, τό, a fomentation, Diosc. 1. 136:—κατάντλησις, εως, ἡ, fomentation, Antyll. ap. Stob. 101. 28.

κάταντλος, ov, =ὑπέραντλος, Poll. 1. 113.

κατ-αντγώδης, es, (εἶδος) like an ἄντρον, round, Nicet. Ann. 329 D.

κατανυκτικός, ὄν, pricking at heart, Suid., Eccl.

κατάνυκτος, ov, pricked by compunction, καρδία Eccl.

κατανύσσομαι, aor. 2 -ενύγην [ῶ]: Pass. to be sorely pricked, metaph.,

κατασύρησιν τὴν καρδίαν Act. Ap. 2. 37, cf. LXX (Gen. 34. 7), Malal. 199 A, 234 C; so, μεταμέλεια αἰμόσσοσαν αἰεὶ καὶ νύσσοσαν Plut. 2. 476 F.

II. to be stupefied, to slumber, LXX (Psalm. 4. 5, al.): to keep silence, Ib. (Levit. 10. 3):—κατανύξις, εως, ἡ, stupefaction, slumber, Ib. (Isai. 29. 10), Ep. Rom. 11. 8; and so κατανύγη, ἡ, Theodoret., etc.—Hesych. has κατανένυγμα: λελύπημαι, ἡσύχασα, and κατανύξις, λήνη, ἡσυχία.

κατανύστω, aor. κατενύσταξα Poll. 2. 67, to nod, to fall asleep, Alex. Incert. 22. II. trans. to lull asleep, Ael. N. A. 14. 20.

κατ-άνω, Att. -άνω, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 17: fut. -άνωσ[ω]. To bring to quite an end: esp., 1. to accomplish a certain distance, τὸν προκείμενον δρόμον Hdt. 8. 98; ἐν μακρημερίῃ ὁργυῖας ρ Id. 4. 86; δυοῖν ἡμέραις ὕδον ἐν μιᾷ Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 49, etc.; then, 2. (the acc. being omitted) intr. to arrive at a place, κατήνυσαν νηὶ ἐς Λήμνον Hdt. 6. 140, cf. Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 20; also c. gen., φίλης γὰρ προξένου (sc. ἐς οἶκον) κατήνυσαν they have come to a kind hostess's, Soph. El. 1451; so, πρὶν σὺν .. κατανύσαι φρενὶν before thou arrivest at thy purpose, Eur. Hipp. 305.

II. to accomplish, perpetrate, τάδε Id. El. 1163; κ. αἷμα to murder, Id. Or. 89:—in Soph. O. C. 432, κατήνεσαν is restored from later MSS.:—Pass. to be accomplished, of oracles, Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 3. 10. 11.

III. to procure, ὑποζυγίους χόρτον Polyb. 9. 4, 3.—Cf. κατάνομαι.

κατανυπταῖος, α, on, on or at the back, Poll. 1. 148, C. I. 2554. II. 124.

κατανοτίζομαι, Dep. to carry on one's back, Luc. Lexiphr. 5, Plut. 2. 924 C. II. to put behind one's back, reject, Damasc. ap. Phot. Bibl. 3. 46. 13.

κατανυπτήτης, οὐ, ὁ, one who despises, Dicaearch. p. 15.

καταξάινω, fut. -ξάνω, to card or comb well, καταξάιναι Plat. Com. Incert. 52:—Pass., ξείρια καταξασμένα Hipp. 881 G; πέτρα καταξαμένη cut out, Diod. 17. 71 (hence καταξάινωσι should be restored in 1. 98).

2. to tear in pieces, rend in shreds, πλόκος κόμης Eur. Ion 1267; πολλοὺς αἰ σα καταξανοῦσι .. χέρες Lyc. 300; so, καταξάινειν τινα εἰς φοινικίδα to pound him to red rag, Ar. Ach. 320:—Pass., πέτροισι .. καταξανθεὶς θανεῖν crushed to atoms, Soph. Aj. 728; πρὶν καταξάνθαι βολαῖς Eur. Phoen. 1145; πέτρας καταξανθέντες ὅσταν βράβας Id. Supp. 503; πυρὶ καταξανθεὶς Id. H. F. 285.

3. to wear or waste away, Lat. atterere, πνοαὶ .. τρίβω καταξάνων ἄνθος Ἀργείων Aesch. Ag. 197: Pass., καταξάνων πνοὺς Eur. Med. 1030; δακρυόεις Tro. 509; κατέξανται δέμας Id. Hipp. 274; ὅπλα κατέξανται are worn out by use, Diod. 17. 94; ἐν τοῖς ὑνύγμασι καταξάνομεναι τὰ σώματα Id. 5. 38.

κατάξανσις, εὖς, ἡ, a tearing in pieces, Eus. de Mart. 1. 1, 3 (postlib. 8).

καταξενόομαι, Pass. to be received as a guest, to be hospitably treated, κατεξενωμένος Aesch. Cho. 706.

καταξίσματα, τά, chips, filings, Suid.

καταξέω, fut. -ξέσω, to polish well, Plut. 2. 953 B. 2. = καταξάινω 2, Eccl.

II. to deck with carved work, Arist. Mirab. 104.

καταξήραϊνω, to dry quite up, Arist. G. A. 4. 4, 30:—Pass., Plat. Tim. 76 A, Arist. Meteor. 1. 3, 18.

κατάξηρος, ον, very dry, parched, Arist. de An. 2. 10, 5, Theophr. C. P. 6. 18, 3, etc.: τὸ κ. great dryness, Alciphro 1. 22., 3. 35.

κατ-αξιο-πιστεύομαι, Dep. to demand implicit belief to the prejudice of, τινος Polyb. 12. 17, 1; cf. Lob. Phryn. 567.

κατ-άξιος, ον, strengthd. for άξιος, quite or very worthy of, Lat. condignus, c. gen., Soph. Ph. 1009; absol., Eur. El. 46; χάριτας τὰς κατ. αποδιδόναί, a formula in Inscurr., Keil Inscurr. Boeot. IV B. 14, cf. C. I. 2671. 50; (so, κατὰξιος τιμηθῆναι τὸν ἐνερgeois Ib. 108. 21); cf. άντάξιος. Adv. -ίως, Soph. O. C. 911, Polyb. 1. 88, 5, etc.; neut. pl. as Adv., Anth. P. 3. 14; and κατόξιν άν should prob. be restored (with Monk) in Soph. El. 800.

κατ-αξίω, to deem worthy, c. acc. et inf., Plat. Tim. 30 C, Dem. 1383. II. c. gen. rei, to deem worthy of a thing, Polyb. 1. 23, 3., 12. 11, 8:—Med., οὔτε νιν .. Δίκη προσεῖδε καὶ κατηξίωσατο did not regard and hold in high esteem, Aesch. Theb. 667:—Pass., ἔργον ἐμφανὲς καὶ κατηξίωμενον Polyb. 5. 83, 4.

II. like κελύω or λέγω, Lat. jubeo valere, πολλά χαίρειν συμφοραὶ κατὰξίω Aesch. Ag. 572; σὺ τοι κατηξίωσας thou would'st have it so, Soph. Ph. 1095.

κατ-αξίς, Ion. -ῆξίς, εὖς, ἡ, a fracture, Hipp. V. C. 900, al.; distinguished from θραύσις, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 9.

καταξέωσις, εὖς, ἡ, esteem or respect for one, τινος Polyb. 1. 78, 1.

καταξέυλος, ον, covered with wood, Schol. Il. 11. 155 (to expl. άξύλος).

καταξυράω, to shave close, κατεξυρημένος τὸν πάγωνα Ctesias ap. Ath. 529 A; τὸ ὀφθαλμῷ Nicol. Dam. 429 ed. Vales.

κατάξυσις, εὖς, ἡ, a scraping off, Apoll. Lex. s. v. γραπτὸς.

καταξυσμή, ἡ, a scraping, carving, Hesych.

καταξύνω, fut. -ύνω [ῶ], to scrape down, Hipp. V. C. 911: to scratch or mark, Luc. Nigr. 27; γραφίδεσσι κ. inscribed, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 11. II. to polish, like καταξέω, Theophr. H. P. 3. 15, 2, Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 4. 48, 4, Diod. 2. 13.

κατάρκος, ον, Dor. for κατάρκος, Fur. Tro. 1097.

καταπαγίδεω, to catch as in a trap, Eumath. p. 133.

καταπαγίως, Adv. constantly, πόδιν κ. οἰκεῖν Isocr. Antid. § 167.

καταπαγκράτιζω, to conquer in the παγκράτιον, wrestle down, Philo 1. 681; τινά Id. 2. 348.

καταπαθής, ἐς, very passionate, Anna Comn.

καταπαίγμός, οὐ, ὁ, mockery, Apollon. Lex. s. v. μωμήσονται.

καταπαιδραστῶ, to spend or waste in παιδραστία, οἶκον Isac. 82. 22; cf. καταπορνέω.

καταπαίζω, fut. -παίξομαι, to jest upon, mock at, c. gen., καταπαίξεις ἡμῶν Ar. Fr. 112, cf. Anth. P. 5. 40, Sext. Emp., etc.; also c. acc., Diog. L. 2. 136:—Pass., καταπαίχθησεται ἐπ' αὐτοῦ jests will be made upon him, Eust. Opusc. 122. 52.

καταπαῖω, to strike hard, Hesych., Eccl.

καταπακτός, ἡ, ὅν, (καταπήννυμι), only found in the phrase καταπακτὴ θύρα, a door shutting downwards, a trap-door, Hdt. 5. 16; but the Ion. form would be καταπηκτὴ, and perh. Reiske was right in restoring καταρακτὴ.

καταπαλαιόμαι, Pass. to grow very old, Galen. 12. 208.

καταπαλαίω, to throw in wrestling, εὐάθλους δέκα Ar. Ach. 710: metaph. to overthrow, κ. λόγους Eur. I. A. 1013; τὰ ῥηθέντα Plat. Rep. 362 D; κ. πάθος λόγῳ Sext. Emp. M. 8. 475: Pass., καταπαλαίσεις ὑπὸ θανάτου Luc. Contemp. 8.

καταπάλλομαι, Pass. to vault or leap down, οὐρανοῦ ἐκ κατέπαλτο (Ep. synop. for aor. 2 κατέπαλτο), Il. 19. 351; for, if this form be referred to καταφέλλομαι, it should be written properly, κατεπάλτο, cf. ανέπαλτο, καταφέλλομαι:—aor. 1, ἐοὺ κατεπήλατο δίφρου Nonn. D. 18. 13.

II. to leap violently, Eumath. p. 89.

καταπαλτ-αφέτης, -αφέσις, v. καταπελτ-.

καταπαννύχιζω, to pass the night, Alciphro 1. 39: Med., Theophyl. Sim. καταπαννυχόμαι, and in Cyrill. -εύομαι, Dep. to act villainously, ἐπὶ τινα LXX (Ps. 82. 3); ἐπὶ τινι Byz.: also c. acc. to treat villainously, Basil.—The Act. is quoted by Suid.

καταπάρομαι, Dep. to gain possession of, Hesych.

καταπαρρήλως, Adv. in parallel movement, Pyth. in Phot. Bibl. 440.

κατάπαρσις, ἡ, (καταπεῖρω) a piercing, boring, Paul. Aeg. 6. 64.

κατάπασις, τό, powder, Paul. Aeg. 7. 13.

καταπάσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. άσω:—to besprinkle or bespatter with,

πάντα καταπάσω βουλευματίων Ar. Eq. 99; but mostly c. dat. rei, ἀνθρώπῳ κ. μέλι Menand. Incert. 160; γῇ τὰς κεφαλὰς κ. LXX (2 Macc. 10. 25); cf. κατάπαστος:—Pass., καταπάττομενος Ar. Nub. 262:—Med., καταπάττεσθαι τὰς κεφαλὰς πηλῷ their own heads, Diod. 1. 91.

II. c. acc. rei, to sprinkle or strewn over, ἄνθος χαλκῷ Hipp. 884 D; ἄλευρα Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 59; κατὰ τῆς τραπέζης κ. τέφραν Ar. Nub. 177:—Med., καταπάττεσθαι τῆς κεφαλῆς κόνιν οὐ οὐνέ's own head, Joseph. B. J. 2. 21, 3; γῇ ἐπὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν LXX (Job. 1. 20, v. 1).—For App. Pun. 129, v. κατάσσω.

καταπαστῆον, verb. Adj. one must sprinkle, Orib. 301 Matth.

κατάπαστος, ον, besprinkled or bespattered with, στεφάνους Ar. Eq. 502; ἡδυσματίους Teleclid. Ἀμφ. 1, cf. Archestr. ap. Ath. 321 C.

2. embroidered, Ar. Eq. 968; χιτῶν χρυσῷ κ. Dio C. 72. 17; χρυσαῖς ἀκτίσι Heliod. 3. 4, cf. 10. 9, Aristid. 1. 231.

καταπατάγγω, strengthd. for παραγέω, Eumath. p. 378.

καταπατέω, to trample down, trample under foot, Thuc. 7. 84, etc.;

δοῖ τοι σπέρμα κ. to trample down the seed (i. e. have it trampled down) by swine, Hdt. 2. 14:—Pass., Id. 7. 173, 223, Thuc. 5. 72, Dem. 58. 1., 918. 12. 2. metaph., κατὰ δ' ὄρκια πιστὰ πάτησαν Il. 4. 157; κ. τοὺς νόμους Plat. Legg. 714 A; τὰ γράμματα Gorg. 484 A.

καταπάτημα, τό, that which is trampled under foot, LXX (Thren. 2. 8).

καταπάτησις, εὖς, ἡ, a trampling on, LXX (4 Regg. 13. 17).

καταπατήσιος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be trampled down, Geop. 6. 13, 1.

κατάπαυσις, τό, a means of stopping, δειλοῖσι γόον κατ. γεινομένην Il. 17. 38; sic leg. pro κατάπασμα in Clem. Al. 493.

II. rest,

LXX (Sirach. 36. 13); κ. τῶν μακρῶν πόνων C. I. 9438. 25.

κατ-άπαυσις, ον, = καταπαυστικός, Eccl.

κατάπαυσις, εὖς, ἡ, a putting to rest: a putting down, depositing, τυράννων Hdt. 5. 38; ἡ Δημαρτήτων κ. τῆς βασιλείης his deposition from .., Id. 6. 67.

II. a cessation, calm, LXX (Isai. 66. 1, al.), N. T.: τῶν πνευμάτων Theophr. Vent. 18.

καταπαυστέον, verb. Adj. one must stop, τὸν λόγον Clem. Al. 733.

καταπαυστήριον, τό, a means of putting to rest, Scholl.

καταπαυστικός, ἡ, ὄν, putting to rest, τινός Eust. 138. 2.

καταπαυτής, Dor. καππαύτας, ὁ, giver of rest, Paus. 3. 22, 1, where λέεις

καππαύτας (so Sylburg for Ζεύς) is the stone on which Thesius sat to rest.

καταπαύω, poet. καππαύω Pind. N. 9. 35:—to put or lay to rest, put

an end to, κατέπαυσα θεῶν χόλον Od. 4. 583; μηνιμὸν καταπαύσαν

(Ep. inf. fut.) Il. 16. 62; πόλεμον καταπαύσαντες ἀνδρῶν 7. 36; νεῖκος

κ. Hes. Th. 87; τὴν ναυπήγην Hdt. 1. 27; νόσους Aesch. Supp. 586;

τὸν λόγον Polyb. 2. 8, 8, etc.:—Med., καταπαύεσθαι πόνους Eur. Hel.

1153.

II. c. acc. pers. to lay to rest, i. e. kill, τάχα κέν σε ..

ἔγχοις ἐμὸν κατέπαυσε Il. 16. 618; so, σοὺ κ. τὰς πνοάς Ar. Av.

1397.

2. to make one stop from a thing, hinder or check from ..,

μὴν καταπαύει ἀγροπρίας ἀλεγεινῆς Il. 22. 457; παῖδας καταπαύειν

ἀφροσύναν Od. 24. 457; so, κ. τινά δρόμον Plat. Polit. 294 E; c. part.,

κ. ταύτην λαλοῦσαν Menand. Ἀργηφ. 3. 5:—and c. acc. only, to stop,

keep in check, Od. 2. 168, 244, Il. 15. 105, Hdt., etc.

3. like καταλύνω, to put down or depose from power, κ. τινά τῆς ἀρχῆς, τῆς

βασιλείης Hdt. 4. 1., 6. 64; κ. τοὺς τυράννους Id. 5. 38, cf. 2. 144., 7. 105;

κ. Μόουσας, to depose them from their honours, cease to worship them,

Eur. Il. F. 685:—Pass., τῆς βασιλείης κατεπαύθη Hdt. 1. 130, cf. 6. 66,

71. b. to put down, τὴν ἐκαστοῦ ἀρχὴν Id. 1. 86; τὴν Κύρον δύναμιν

1b. 90; τὸν δῆμον Thuc. 1. 107, cf. 8. 97; τιμὰς ἐνέρων Eur. Alc.

31.

III. Pass. and Med. to leave off from, cease from, τινος

Hdt., etc.

2. absol. to leave off, cease, Ar. Eq. 1264; καταπαύεται

τὰ ἀρρωστήματα Dem. 808. 14, etc.; λόγος κ. ἐν .., Plat. Philib. 66

D.

3. the Act. is also used intr. like Med. μοχλῶν δ' ἀπο .. κατα-

παύσας πούς .. ἔκειτο Eur. Ilec. 918; εὐήμερον κατάνυσαν rest while

you are well off, Com. Anon. 50 (ap. Diod. 12. 14).

καταπεδῶ, to feller, hamper, κατὰ δ' οὐν ἑτέρῳ γε πέδησεν Il. 19.

94; θεοὺ κατὰ μοῖρ' ἐπέδησεν Od. 11. 292; so Mosch. 2. 4.

καταπεδῖλω, to ease in sandals, τοὺς πύδας Eumath. p. 118.

καταπέζω, to travel on foot, Eccl.

καταπεζομάχew, to conquer by land, Poll. 9. 141.

καταπειθής, ἐς, obedient, τινί Philo 2. 118, Plut. 2. 5 C.

καταπειθήσις, εὖς, ἡ, persuasion, Schol. Eur. Ilec. 799.

καταπειθω, fut. -πέσω, to persuade, Luc. Charid. 16, Gramm.

κατ-άπειλέω, strengthd. for ἀπειλέω, κ. ἔπη to use threatening words,

Soph. O. C. 659; ἀκραφνεῖς τῶν κατηπειλημένων by the threats uttered,

1b. 1147:—Med. to threaten one with, τινά τι Eumath. p. 309.

κατάπειρα, ἡ, an experiment: κ. νόσον an attack, cited from Paul. Aeg. καταπειράω, to make an attempt on, τὴν νινος ψῆφον Lys. 186. 29; τοὺς τόπους LXX (2 Macc. 13. 18). 2. c. gen. to make trial of, τῶν πολεμίων, τῆς πόλεως Polyb. 4. 11, 6., 13. 5. καταπειράομαι, Pass. to be much tried, καταπειραθεὶς ὑπ' ἄρρωστίας Diod. 17. 107. καταπειρασμός, ὁ, an attempt, attack, Diosc. Ther. 3, Suid. καταπειράτρια, Ion. -πειρητήρι, ἡ, a sounding-line, Hdt. 2. 5, and 28; καταπειράτης in Lucil. ap. Isid. Etym. 19. 4; cf. Bolis. καταπείρω, fut. -περῶ, to transfix, τινά Heliod. 10. 32, Phalar. 13. 2. Pass. to be driven through one, βέλη Eus. V. Const. 2. 9; καταπείρεισαι (part. aor. 2) τῇ φάρυγγι ἀκάνθαι Paul. Aeg. 6. 32. κατάπεισις, εὖς, ἡ, persuasion, Hdn. Epimer. 110. καταπελεκᾶω, to hew with an axe, Schol. Il. 16. 642. καταπελεμίζω, strengthd. for πελεμίζω, Ar. Rh. 2. 92, in tmesi. καταπελμάτομαι, Pass. to be cobbled, clouded, of shoes, LXX (Jos. 9. 5). καταπελτάζω, fut. ἄσομαι, to overrun with light-armed troops (πελτασταί), καταπελτάσονται τὴν Βασιλίαν ὕλναι Ar. Ach. 160. καταπελτ-ἄφής, ου, ὁ, one who shoots the bolt from a catapult, Philo in Matth. Vett. 82. 13; καταπαλαφής C. I. 2360. 29:—the art of working a catapult, Ib. 25. καταπέλτης, ου, ὁ, (prob. from καταπάλλω, indeed it is written καταπάλλης in Inscrr., C. I. 2360. 36, Ussing Inscrr. Att. 57. 14):—a war-engine for throwing bolts, a kind of huge cross-bow, Lat. catapultula, first mentioned by Poets of the Middle Com., when the Maced. power was becoming formidable, Mnesim. Φιλιππ. 1, Timocl. Ἥρ. 1; κ. ἀφέναι Arist. Eth. N. 3. 1, 17, cf. Audib. 9, Perizon. Acl. V. H. 6. 12, Wess. Diod. 14. 42. 2. also the bolt or shot of a catapult, Hesych. II. an instrument of torture, Diod. 20. 71, Charito 3. 4, LXX (4 Macc. 8. 12). καταπελτικός, ὁ, ὡς, of or for a catapult, βέλος Strab. 330; κ. ὄργανα καὶ βέλη Polyb. 11. 11, 3; τὰ κ. (sub. ὄργανα) = καταπέλται, 9. 41, 5: τὸ κ. the art of using catapults, Diod. 14. 42. καταπεμπτός, α, ου, to be sent down, Luc. D. Deor. 5. 4. κατάπεμπτος, ου, sent down, Attic. ap. Eus. P. E. 510 A. καταπέμψω, fut. ψω, to send down, εἰς ἔρεβος Hes. Th. 515; esp. from the inland to the sea-coast, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 30, An. 1. 9, 7. II. to send from head-quarters, to dispatch, Dem. 162. 11; στρατηγὸν κ. τινά as general, Plut. Flam. 15; ἐς ἐπισκοπὴν τινος Luc. D. Deor. 20. 6. καταπενθῶ, to mourn for, bewail, Anth. P. 7. 618, LXX (Ex. 33. 4). καταπεπαίνω, strengthd. for πεπαίνω, Philo 2. 429, in Pass. καταπεπηγία, Ep. fem. part. pf. of καταπήσσω. καταπέπτω, late collat. form of καταπέσσω, Iambl. V. Pyth. 255. καταπεπικαμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of καταπυκάζω, slyly, Poll. 4. 51. κατάπερ, Ion. for καθάπερ, Hdt. καταπεραίω, to make an end of, conclude, Eust. 13. 14., 81. 3. καταπεραίσω, εὖς, ἡ, conclusion, Eust. 81. 5. καταπερῶ, mostly in Med. -πέρδομαι; aor. κατέπαρδον: pf. καταπέποδα:—to break wind at, τινός, in sign of contempt, Horace's oppedere aliquid, Ar. Vesp. 618, Pax 547, Pl. GtS, Epicr. Incert. 28. καταπειρέω, to be fur above, tines Polyb. 5. 67, 2. καταπερίξω, εὖς, ἡ, = περίξω, scarification, Schol. Od. 24. 229. καταπερκάζω, of grapes, to grow dark, ripen, Cyrill. Al. καταπερονάω, to buckle or clasp tight, Polyb. 6. 23, 11. καταπερπερεύομαι, = περπερεύομαι, Hesych., Phot., Suid. καταπέσσω, τό, a downfall, An. Ox. 1. 176. καταπέσσω, Att. -ττω (Suid.): fut. -πέψω (cf. καταπέπτω):—to boil down, boil well, τροφήν Hippiatr. 150. 17. II. to digest food; in Pass. to be digested, Arist. G. A. 3. 5. 16; ἔως ἂν καταπεφθῇ ἡ τροφή Id. Somn. 3. 22. 2. metaph. to digest, keep from rising, Lat. concipere, κ. χόλον Il. 1. 81; κ. μέγαν ὄλβον, i. e. to bear great fortune meekly, Pind. O. 1. 87. καταπεπνύμι and -νύω, fut. -πετάσω [α], to spread out over, κατὰ λῖτα πετάσας Il. 8. 411, cf. Eur. Hel. 1459; ταῖς πρᾶσις δέρρεις κ. Diod. 20. 9. II. to spread or cover with, τὴν αὐλὴν δικτύοις Ar. Vesp. 132; τὴν κεφαλὴν φοινίβει Id. Pl. 731; ἀνθρώπους ἱστίῳ Plat. Parm. 131 B; ἵπποι ἱματίους καταπεπνύμενοι Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 16. καταπέτασμα, τό, a curtain, veil, Heliod. 10. 28: the veil of the Temple, LXX (Ex. 26. 31), Ev. Matth. 27. 51, etc.;—properly the inner veil, the outer being τὸ κάλυμμα, cf. Philo 2. 148. καταπέτομαι (cf. πέτομαι) to fly down: fut. καταπήσσομαι Luc. Prom. 2; aor. κατέπατο Ar. Av. 791; part. καταπήμενος Hdt. 3. 111, Ar. Av. 1624, Vesp. 16; subj. and opt. καταπταίμαι, -πτοίω, Luc. Icarom. 13, Bis Acc. 8: also aor. act. κατέπτην, part. καταπτής, Arist. H. A. 9. 10, 1, Luc. Charid. 7:—a dub. aor. pass. καταπετάσθην occurs in Diod. 2. 20, LXX; and a v.l. -πετέμενος occurs in Hdt. l. c., as if from -πετόμαι; v. Lob. Phryn. 581 sq. κατα-πετροκοπέω, to dash against rocks, Diod. 16. 60. καταπετρόω, to stone to death, Xen. An. 1. 3, 2. II. to throw down from a rock, Strab. 155. καταπέφνω, v. sub κατέπεφνον. καταπεφρονκότως, Adv. part. pf. act. of καταφρονέω, contemptuously, Dem. 219. 25, Diod. 14. 17, etc. II. pf. pass. -πεφρονήμενος, despisedly, Schol. Luc. Indoct. 10, Jo. Chrys. καταπήγνυμι and -νύω (Arist. Pol. 7. 2, 11): fut. -πήξω. To stick fast in the ground, plant firmly, ἔγχος μὲν κατέπηξεν ἐπὶ χθονί Il. 6. 213; ἐν δὲ σκόλοπας κ. 7. 441, 9. 350, cf. Hdt. 4. 72, Ar. Av. 360, etc.; εἰς τὴν γῆν κ. τὸν καυλὸν Arist. H. A. 5. 28, 1. II. Pass., with pf. and plrpf. act., to stand fast or firm in, ἰδὲ . . ἐν γαίῃ κατέπηκτο Il. 11. 378, cf. Hipp. Art. 808; στήλη καταπεπηγυῖα Hdt. 7. 30. 2. to become congealed, freeze, Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 5, Polyb. 3. 55, 5.

καταπιδάω, fut. ἥσομαι, to leap down from, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἵππου Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 38, cf. Plut. Caes. 49; ἐκ τοῦ ἵππου Charito 5. 3. καταπιδήσῃς, εὖς, ἡ, a leaping down, Eust. Opusc. 314. I. καταπημαίνω, to hurt or damage much, Theocrit. καταπίξῃ, πηγος, ὁ, ἡ, fixed in the ground, E. M. 194. 24. II. as Subst. καταπήξ, πηγος, ὁ, a post, Joseph. B. J. 6. 5. 3. 2. a graft, Geop. 10. 65, 2.—On the accent, v. Lob. Paral. 279. κατάπηξ, εὖς, ἡ, a fixing in the ground, Apollod. Poliorc. p. 41. καταπήσος, ου, mutilated, Erotian. p. 228. καταπήττω, = καταπήγνυμι, Strabo 194. καταπαίανω, to fatten greatly, Plat. Legg. 807 A, Ael. V. H. 9. 13. καταπιέζω, to press down, repress, Basil. Greg. Naz. :—Pass., Arist. Plant. 2. 3, 7. καταπέσις, ἡ, a keeping down, τοῦ ψύχους Theophr. C. P. 2. 1, 4. καταπιθάνευσμαι, Dep. to use probable arguments, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 324. καταπικραίνω, strengthd. for πικραίνω, Eumath. p. 265, Cyrill. κατάπικρος, ου, very sharp or bitter, LXX (Job. 6. 3). καταπίλω, to wrap up in felt: Pass. to wrap oneself close up, Alciphro 2. 2. II. to press close like felt, Basil. καταπιμέλης, ἐς, = sq., Xenocr. 75, Orib. 28, Matth. καταπιμέλος [ῖ], ου, very fat, Galen. 19. 451, Paul. Aeg. 4. 76. καταπιμπλημι, fut. -πλήσω, to fill quite full, Lync. ap. Ath. 132 B. II. to fill full of, κ. τινά φρονήματος Plat. 2. 715 A :—Pass., καταπιμπλάμενοι ἐνομίαι Plat. Rep. 496 B; also c. dat., ἡδύσμασιν . . καταπεπλημέν' Antipho Παρσ. 5. 4 :—Med., πηλοῦ καταπιμπλαντο τὰς σκηνὰς their own tents, Plut. Brut. 47. καταπιμπρημι, fut. -πρήσω, to burn to ashes, Anth. P. 11. 131, Plut. Camill. 22, Hdn., etc.: Pass., κατεπρήσθησαν Polyb. 14. 4, 10; καταπρησθέντες Luc. Paras. 57. καταπίνω [ῖ], fut. -πίομαι Ar. Eq. 693, later -πιόμαι [v. πίνω]: poet. aor. κάππιν Poeta ap. Galen. 3. 373; (v. πίνω):—for κατέπινω, κατεπώθην, v. sub καταπίπτω, καταπιόω. To gulp or swallow down, both of liquids and solids, τοὺς μὲν κατέπινε Κρόνος (sc. νιόος) Hes. Th. 459, cf. 467; [ὁ τρώχλος] καταπίνει τὰς βέβλλας Hdt. 2. 68, cf. 70; κ. ὡά Id. 2. 93; ὕλον πίνω Eur. Cycl. 219; τεμάχη Ar. Nub. 338; λίθους Av. 1137; κίχλας Pherecr. Met. 1. 24; μάζας Teleclid. Ἀμφ. 1; κ. ἔδωρ, of the earth, Plat. Criti. 111 D; of the sea, μὴ ναὺν κατὰ κύμα πῆνι Theogn. 680, cf. Arist. Probl. 23. 5:—Pass., of rivers that disappear beneath the earth, Id. Meteor. 1. 13, 25; of cities swallowed by an earthquake, Strab. 58; or by the sea, πόλις καταπιθείσα ὑπὸ τῆς θαλάττης Polyb. 2. 41, 7; of a country buried in a sand-storm, Diod. 1. 32, etc. 2. simply, to swallow, καταπίνειν δυνάτος Hipp. Aph. 1250. II. metaph., κ. Εὐρύπιδον to drink in Euripides, i. e. imbibe his spirit, Ar. Ach. 484, cf. Luc. J. Trag. 1. 2. to swallow up, consume, [the robe] ἐρίαν τάλαντον καταπέτωκε βράδιος Ar. Vesp. 1147; ὁ δικαστὴς αὐτὰ [the revenue] καταπίνει μόνος Id. Ran. 1466; τὸν ναυκλῆρον αὐτὸς σκάφει κ. Anaxil. Neott. 1. 19:—but also, to spend or waste in tippling, [τὴν οὐσίαν] οὐ μόνον κατέφαγεν, ἀλλὰ . . καὶ κατέπινε Aeschin. 13. 39; cf. ἐκπίνω, καταφαγεῖν. 3. to swallow up, τὸν ἥμιονον ὁ μέγας [αὐλός] κ. Aesch. Fr. 89; καταπιούντα ὕμᾶς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι Plut. Alcib. 15. καταπιδράσκω, to sell outright, καταπραθεῖς Luc. Cronosol. 16. καταπίπτω, fut. -πεσοῦμαι: aor. κατέπεσον, poet. κάπεσον (the only tense used by Ilom.), Dor. κάπετον, q. v.: pf. πέπτωκα: an aor. I κατέπτωσα in causal sense, Syneccl. 313 C (nisi leg. κατέπτωσε, from καταπίνω). To fall or drop down, καπέσθητην Il. 5. 560; κάπεσον ἐν Αἰγυπτῷ 1. 593; κάπεσον ἐν κοινήῃ 12. 23; πρήνης ἐπὶ γαίῃ κάπεσε 16. 311; πρήνης ἀλλ' κάπεσε Od. 5. 374, etc.; ἀφ' ὕψους ὀργυροῦ Il. 12. 386, cf. Hdt. 1. 50; ἀπὸ τῆς κλίμακος Ar. Av. 840; ἀπ' ὄνου Id. Nub. 1273; ἀφ' ἵππου Xen. Occ. 1. 8; ἐς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους Eur. Cycl. 671; ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 54; κ. πληγῆς Lys. 94. 18; οἰκία καταπεπικνύται Andoc. 14. 36:—used as Pass. of καταβάλλω, πρὸς ἡμῶν κίππεσε = κατεβλήθη, Aesch. Ag. 1553. 2. metaph., like Lat. concidere, παραί ποσὶ κάπεσε θυρὸς their spirit fell, Il. 15. 280, cf. Archil. 14; ἀγενεῖς καὶ καταπεπικνύμενοι Liban. 4. p. 172, cf. Paus. 10. 20, 1, Joseph. B. J. 7. 4, 2; κ. τὴν ψυχὴν or τὴν ψυχὴν Id. A. J. 6. 14, 2, Themist. 136 B. b. κ. εἰς ἀπιστίαν Plat. Phaedo 88 D; εἰς ἀπιστίαν Id. Meno 84 C; πρὸς τὸ χεῖρον Joseph. A. J. 2. 16, 1. II. to have the falling sickness, Luc. Tox. 24, Philops. 16. καταπιστόω, Att. -ττώ, to cover with pitch, pitch over, as was done to wine-jars, etc., to keep out the air, Cratin. Πυρ. 17 (ubi v. Meineke), Ar. Eccl. 1109:—metaph. to paint black, opp. to καταχρᾶσθαι (in v. 826), κατεπίττον πάς ἀνὴρ Εὐρύπιδον Il. 829. II. to pitch over and burn (as a punishment), Heracl. ap. Ath. 524 A:—Pass., Plat. Gorg. 473 C; perhaps like the Latin tunica molesta, cf. Routh ad l. (quoted by Stallbaum). καταπιστεύω, verb. Adj. one must trust, Soran. Obstet. p. 28. καταπιστεύω, to trust, τινί to one. Polyb. 2. 3, 3; absol., Plut. Lys. 8. II. to entrust, τινί τι Zosim. 1. 5 and 36, 3. 2:—Pass. to be entrusted, Phalar. 2. Pass. also, c. acc. rei, to have entrusted to one, Phot. Ep. 178, Bibl. 497. 6. καταπιστόμαι, Med. to become security, ὑπὲρ τινος πρὸς τινα for one to another, Plut. Cleoni. 21. καταπίστως, εὖς, ὁ, an assurance, pledge of faith, καταπιστώσεις ποιέσθαι, of lovers, Arist. Fr. 92, cf. Plut. 2. 258 B. καταπιττώ, Att. for καταπισσώ. καταπιττωμα, τό, a coat of pitch, Nicet. Ann. 19. 9. καταπλάγῃς, ἐς, panic-struck, scared, τι αὐτῷ, Polyb. 1. 7, 6. καταπλάκων, aor. 2. part. (v. ἀμπλακεῖν):—the gloss of Hesych. (κατὰ πλάκων καταπτήξας, διαμαρτάν) ought to be corrected thus: κατὰ πλάκων διαμαρτάν:—καταπλάκων καταπτήξας.

καταπλάνω, strengthd. for πλανῶ, Paroemiogr. p. 126.
κατάπλους, εως, ἡ, a plastering, Hipp. V. C. 904.
κατάπλωμα, τό, a plaster or poultice, Hipp. Art. 806, Ar. Fr. 309. 12, Arist. Probl. 1. 30, etc.: cf. καταπλαστός.
καταπλασάριον, τό, a small plaster, Soran. Obstet. p. 51.
καταπλάσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. -πλάσω [α]: —to plaster over with, κατ' ὦν ἔπλασε τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς πλῆθ' Hdt. 2. 70, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 5; ὅδε τὰ βλέφαρα Ar. Pl. 721; κηρὼ τὰ ὦτα Plut. 2. 15 D:—Pass., ψιμυθίφ καταπεπασμένους Ar. Eccl. 878; κηρὼ Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 9:—Med., καταπλάσσειναι τὴν κεφαλὴν to plaster one's own head, Hdt. 2. 85; τοῦτο καταπλάσσειναι ἔλον τὸ σῶμα this they plaster over their whole body, Id. 4. 75. 2. as Medic. term, to apply as a plaster or poultice, Diosc. 4. 87. 3. metaph., καταπεπασμένος = καταπλαστός II, Aristid. 2. 388:—τὸ κατ. the artificial sound produced by stopping the higher notes in a flute, v. Quintil. 1. 11, 7.
καταπλαστέον, verb. Adj. one must plaster, Oribas. p. 140 Matth.
καταπλάστης, ου, ὁ, one who plasters, Philo 2. 478.
καταπλαστός, ὄν, plastered over, καταπλαστὸν φάρμακον = κατάπλωμα, a plaster, Ar. Pl. 717; opp. to χρυστὸν φ. a salve or ointment, v. Schol. ad l., and cf. πιστός.
II. metaph. affected, Lat. *lucatus*, τὸ κ. σου your false assumptions, Menand. Μισομ. 9; κ. βαρύτης Plut. 3. 44 A.
καταπλαστός, ὅς, ἡ, Ion. for κατάπλωμα, Hdt. 4. 75.
καταπλανῶ, strengthd. for πλανῶ, Moschion Mulieb. p. 34, Galen. 2. 298;—and καταπλαντός, εἰα, ὅ, for πλαντός, Tzetz. Hist. 11. 857.
καταπλέκω, fut. ξω, to entwine, plait, φλὸν φορμὸν τρόπον κ. Hdt. 3. 98. 2. metaph. to implicate, κ. τινὰ προδοσίᾳ Id. 8. 128:—Pass., πόλεμος .. καταπεπλεγμένους τῇ ποικιλίᾳ in the variety of its events, complicated, Arist. Poët. 23, 5. II. to finish twining, and so, to bring to an end, τὴν ζῶν, τὴν ῥῆνιν Hdt. 4. 205., 8. 83; cf. διαπλέκω II, πλέκω II. 3.
καταπλεονεκτέω, to have the advantage, Hipp. 23. 49.
κατάπλεος, ὄν, Att. -πλεως, ὄν, gen. ω:—quite full, *tyros* of a thing, Plut. 2. 498 E:—fouled or stained with a thing, γῆς τε κατάπλεον τὸ γένειον καὶ αἰματος Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 38; πηλὸς Dion. H. 1. 79:—c. dat., filled with, *χωρίον* ὀχετοῖς κατάπλεον App. Pun. 117.
καταπλέω, fut. -πλεύσομαι: Ion. -πλώω:—to sail down: i. e., 1. to sail from the high sea to shore, sail to land, put in, ἐνθα καταπλέομεν Od. 9. 142; absol., Hdt. 6. 97; ἐς Αἴαν 1. 2, cf. 8. 132; ἐπὶ Ἑλλησπόντου 8. 109., 9. 98; ἐπὶ Ἀρτεμίδῳ 7. 195; τὰς ἐκ Πόντου ναὺς Ἀθρήαζε κ. Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 28; ἔως ἀν δέυρο καταπλέομεν ar. Dem. 569. 3; ἐνταῦθα κ. Id. 886. 3, cf. Lys. 161. 43; νεωστὶ καταπεπλεγμένους lately come ashore, Plat. Euthyd. 297 C. 2. to sail down stream, c. acc., ἐς Βαβυλῶνα κατ. τὸν Εὐφράτην Hdt. 1. 185; absol., 7. 137; of fish, κ. ἐς θάλασσαν 2. 93, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 10. II. to sail back, Hdt. 1. 165., 3. 45, Andoc. 21. 22, etc.
κατάπλεως, ὄν, gen. ω, Att. for κατάπλεος.
καταπληγῆς, ἐς, = καταπληγῆς, Clem. Al. 946.
καταπληγία, ἡ, panic fear, Poll. 3. 137; v. l. καταπαγία.
καταπληγμός, ὅς, = καταπληγῆς, LXX (Sir. 21. 5).
καταπληκτέον, verb. Adj. of καταπληγῶ (in pass. sense), Dinarch. 103. 45; cf. ἀρκτέον II.
καταπληκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted to strike, striking, εὐπρόσωπος καὶ κ. Macho ar. Ath. 578 C: terrible, πρόσφατος, διήγησις, κραυγὴ, προσβολὴ Polyb. 3. 13, 6, etc.; τὰ ἐς πόλεμον κατ. Diod. 2. 16;—but expressly opp. to φοβερός in Muson. ar. Stob. 326. 43. Adv. -κῶς, Polyb. 3. 41, 3, etc.
κατάπληκτος, ὄν, astonishing, Diod. Excerpt. 645. init.
καταπλημύρδω, to overflow with a flood, c. gen., γῆς Cyrill.
καταπλήξῃ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, stricken, struck, ὑπὸ τῶν γυναικῶν Theopomp. Com. Tis. 2:—but mostly metaph. stricken with amazement, amazed, astounded, ὑπὸ τῶν τούτου ἀμαρτημάτων Lys. 107. 34; κ. καὶ ἀτολμος Plut. 2. 7 B; καὶ περὶ δὲ Ib. 814 F; μὴ καταπλήγῃς ὥσιν ὁ ἴππος Ael. N. A. 16. 25. 2. shy, bashful, opp. to ἀναίσχυντος, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 14, Eth. E. 3. 7, 2.
κατάπληξῃς, εως, ἡ, amazement, consternation, Thuc. 7. 42., 8. 66, Arist. M. Mor. 1. 30, 1, etc.; κ. ὁμμάτων *stupor*, Hipp. 1226 A.
καταπληρώω, to fulfil, Eccl.
καταπληρῶσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ξω, properly, to strike down, but mostly metaph. to strike with amazement, astound, terrify, κατέπληρσεν ἐπὶ τὸ φοβεῖσθαι Thuc. 2. 65; ὁ φόβος κ. τὰς ψυχὰς Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 25; καταπλήξειν φέτο τὸν δῆμον Dem. 577. 11; κ. τοὺς ἀκροατάς, of orators, Arist. Rhet. 3. 7, 5; so in Med., Polyb. 3. 89, 1, etc.:—Pass. to be panic-stricken, amazed, astounded, κατεπλήγη φίλον ἦτορ II. 3. 31; καταπλήττομαι Eurpol. Κόλακ. 1. 10; but in this sense the Att. mostly used the aor. 2 and pf., καταπαλῆναι τὸν Φίλιππον Dem. 200. 10; so also, κατεπληλῆχαι τὸν Βίον Id. 979. 5:—the part. pf. καταπληλῆχας is also used intr. by late writers, as App. Mithr. 18, Paus. 10. 22, 8; esp. in part., Dion. H. 6. 25, etc.; τὸ καταπληλῆγός *abject condition*, Plut. Comp. Pel. c. Marc. 1.
καταπλίσσονται, Pass. to be tripped up, ἡμῶν ἴσως συ καταπλήγῃσι (fut. 2) τῷ χώρῳ will be tripped up, beaten by our chorus (as emended by Dind.), Ar. in Meineke Com. Gr. 2. p. 1035, ubi v. Bgk.
καταπλοκή, ἡ, an entwining, interlacing, τοῦ νεύρου Plat. Tim. 76 D: complication, τῶν χρημάτων Artemid. 2. 5. II. in Music, the connexion of notes descending in regular succession, opp. to ἀναπλοκή, Ptol. Harm. 2. 12.
κατάπλους, contr. -πλους, ὁ, a sailing down to land, a putting ashore, putting in, Thuc. 4. 10, 26; ὁ Σικελικὸς κ. the arrival of the corn-fleet

from Sicily, Dem. 1285. 21; ἐκ κατάπλου immediately after landing, Polyb. 15. 23, 3.
II. a sailing back, return, ὁ οὐκάδε κ. Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 11.
καταπλουσίω, to be very rich in, τι Jo. Damasc. II. trans., = sq., Theophr. Sim. 46 C.
καταπλουτίζω, fut. ῶ, to enrich greatly, τινὰ Hdt. 6. 132, Xen. Oec. 4. 7.
καταπλουτομήχῃ, to conquer by money, Diod. 5. 38.
κατάπλωμα, τό, = κατάπλους, Synes. Med. de Febr. p. 234.
καταπλυντήριον, to drench with foul abuse, Com. Anon. 170; cf. πλύνω II, πλυνός II.
καταπλύνω [ῶ], to wash by pouring over, to drench, Ar. Fr. 546; ὕδατι τὴν κεφαλὴν Xen. Eq. 5, 6. II. to wash out, remove by washing, τὸ ὑγρὸν Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 13:—Pass., καταπλύνειν τῆς ἀλμης Theophr. C. P. 3. 24, 3; metaph., τὸ πρᾶγμα καταπλέπται the affair is washed out, i. e. forgotten, Aeschin. 79. 19, cf. Poll. 7. 38.
κατάπλους, ἡ, a bathing in water, τῶν σκελῶν Xen. Eq. 5, 9.
καταπλώω, Ion. for καταπλέω, Hdt.
καταπνέω, Ep. -πνέω: fut. -πνεύσομαι. To breathe upon or over, τί τινος, χώρας (so Reisk. for χώραν) καταπνεύσαι ἡδυνήσους αἶψα Eur. Med. 839; ἱμερον κ. ἡμῶν κατὰ τῶν κόλπων Ar. Lys. 552; so in Arist. II. A. 5. 5, 13, 8. 5, 7, a gen. may be supplied from the context:—but in Heliod. 3. 2, we have an acc. after the Verb, κ. τῶν εὐωδῶν to fill the place with fragrance; and in Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 21, ἐὰν καταπνευσθῇ τοῦ ἀρρενος if she be breathed over by the male (v. l. πνεύμα στή):—absol., ἡδὲ καταπνεύουσα h. Hom. Cer. 239. 2. to inspire, θεὸς καταπνεῖ πειθῶ .. ἐξυμνῶντος αἰῶν Aesch. Ag. 105; ὁμόνοιαν, ὁρμήν τι κ. Ael. N. A. 12. 2 and 7; also c. acc. pers., θεὸς καταπνεῖ σε Eur. Rhes. 387. 3. to blow upon, c. dat., τοῖς πρὸς ἄρκτον οἰκοῦσι .. κ. ὁ νότος Arist. Probl. 26. 45; metaph., μὴ σοι νέμεσις θέθεν καταπνεύσῃ Plat. Com. Fa. 1. 14. II. Pass. to be blown up, φλάξ Plut. 2. 474 C; but of places, to be open to the wind, App. Pun. 99.
καταπνίγω [ῖ], to choke, choke up, smother, γόγγρον ἐν ἀλμῃ Sotad. Ἑγκλη. 1. 21; ὁ ὕπνος κ. τὸ θερμὸν Arist. Fr. 224; ταῦτα κ. τὰ δένδρα Theophr. C. P. 2. 18, 3; τὴν αὔρησιν Plut. 2. 806 C; πνεύμα Nic. Al. 286:—Pass. to be choked up, of the secretions, Arist. Probl. 38. 3, 3; of a fire, Id. de Juv. 5, 5; καταπνιγμένους τόποι choked up, close, opp. to εὐπνέουστοι, Id. Probl. 2. 30, 2; φωναὶ καταπνιγ. choked utterances, Id. Audib. 3. 2. κ. τὰς φύσας to close the bellows, Id. Respir. 7, 7, cf. Probl. 33. 5, 1.
κατάπνιξῃς, εως, ἡ, a choking up, smothering, Arist. Probl. 38. 3, 1, Theophr. II. P. 5. 9, 4; ἰδρῶτος Id. de Sudor. 39.
καταπνοή, ἡ, a blowing, ἀνέμους Pind. P. 5. 162.
καταπνους, ὄν, contr. -πνους, ὄν, blowing upon, Poll. 1. 240.
καταπόδα, -πόδας, less correct forms for κατὰ πόδ-, v. πούς I. 4. b.
καταπόδρα, ἡ, v. καταπότρα.
καταποικίλλω, to deck with various colours or in divers modes, diversify, τὸ σῶμα Plat. Tim. S5 A:—Pass., τὰ ἱερὰ ἡμῶν καταποικίλκται Id. Euthyphro 6 C; ὁροφὴ ἀστέρας καταποικιλμένη Diod. 1. 47; v. sub κηρογραφία:—of language, Walz. Rhet. 9. 257.
καταπομιάνω, to tend as a flock, Cyrill.
καταπολαύω, to enjoy overweeningly, and so abuse, Eccl.
καταπολεμέω, to war down, i. e. to exhaust by war, subdue completely, reduce, Lat. *debellare*, τινὰ Thuc. 2. 7., 4. 1, Andoc. 25. 22, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 10; in pres. to attempt to subdue, Thuc. 4. 86:—Pass., ἐλπίζοντες ἀτὴν [τὴν πόλιν] καταπολεμεῖσθαι Id. 6. 16, cf. Plat. Menex. 243 C, D. II. to war against, *tyros* Clem. Al. 871.
καταπολέμησις, εως, ἡ, a subduing, Poll. 9. 142, Nicet. Ann. 162 B.
καταπολεῖω, strengthd. for πολεῖω, Schol. Arat. Phaen. 147.
καταπολίξω, to furnish with cities, Theodor. Metoch.
καταπολιτρεῖω, = πολιτρεῖω, Eumath. p. 437, Theodor. Metoch.
καταπολιτεύομαι, Dep. to subdue or reduce by policy, τινὰ Dem. 442. 21, Plut. Pomp. 51, Galb. 20, etc.
καταπολύ, less correct form for κατὰ πολύ.
καταπομύω, to scoff at, τινὸς Lib. Amor. 37; cf. πομπεύω.
καταπομπή, ἡ, a sending back, African. ar. Eus. D. E. 390 A.
καταπομύω, to subdue after a hard struggle, τῇ ἐνδείᾳ τῆς τροφῆς τὴν ἀλκὴν τοῦ θηρίου Diod. 3. 37; so in fut. med., Id. 11. 15:—Pass. to be subdued, be exhausted, Aeschin. 33. 8, Menand. Incert. 192, Arist. Fr. 66, 537.
καταπόνησις, εως, ἡ, weariness, weakness, Jo. Chrys., etc.
κατάπονος, ὄν, tired, wearied, Plut. Sull. 29; ὑπὸ *tyros* Id. Alcib. 25. II. wearisome, κατρία Maccab. 3. 4, 14.
καταποντίζω, to throw into the sea, plunge or drown therein, τινὰ Lys. 142. 16, Dem. 677. 6, etc.; metaph., κ. τὰς βουλὰς Liban. 2. p. 576:—καταποντισθεὶς ὑπὸ τῆς θαλάσσης Diod. 18. 20, cf. Plut. 2. 403 C; [ναὺς] κ. ἐπὶ τὸ πέλαγος Plut. Timol. 13.
καταπόντιος, εως, ἡ, a drowning in the sea, Jo. Clim. 334. 23; and καταποντισμός, ὄν, Isocr. 257 E; ὁ κ. τῶν χρημάτων App. Maced. 14.
καταποντιστέον, verb. Adj. one must drown, Clem. Al. 950.
καταποντιστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who throws into the sea, of pirates, λησταὶ καὶ κ. Isocr. 280 A, Dem. 675. fin., 676. 3; metaph., καταποντισταὶ τῆς Ἑλλάδος Paus. 8. 52, 5; as Adj., κ. ἀνέμος Synes. 193 B.
καταποντιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to sink in the sea, Nicet. Ann. 60 B.
καταποντῶν, = καταποτίζω, Hdt. 1. 165., 4. 154, Antipho 132. 37, etc.; κ. ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν Hdt. 3. 30; εἰς ποταμὸν Ath. 387 F:—Pass., Plat. Gorg. 511 E.
καταπορέομαι, Dep. to come back from banishment, like κατέρχομαι, Polyb. 4. 17, 8, Lap. Rosett. in C. I. 4697. 19.
καταπορέω, to fail in treating: hence in Pass., κατηγορήθη ὅστεα ἐμπεσεῖν there was a failure in reducing the fracture, Hipp. Fract. 773, cf. Art. 789, 827.

κατ-ᾠρημένος, Ion. part. pf. pass. of *καθαίρω*, Hdt.
κατάρκτης, *καταρκτηκός*, v. sub *κατάρκτης*, *καταρκτηκός*.
κατ-ἀρόμαι [*ἀρ* Hom., *ᾠρ* Att.], Ion. -*ἀρέμαι*: fut. *ἀρομαι*, Ion. *ᾠρομαι*: Dep. To call down curses upon, imprecate upon, *τινὶ τι, τῷ δὲ* *κατάρωνται* πάντες ἄνθρωποι ἄλγε' ἐπίσωσθ' Od. 19. 330; πολλὰ *κατάρωνται* he called down many curses, Il. 9. 454; κεφαλὴ πολλὰ κ. Hdt. 2. 39, cf. Dem. 653. 5; κ. τὴν ἰσὶν *τινι* Anth. P. 11. 115 = c. inf., *κατάρωνται* δ' ἀπολέσθαι they pray that he may perish, Theogn. 277; κ. μὴ .. τὰ πλοῖα στεγανά γενέσθαι Arist. Fr. 513, cf. 143; —often c. dat. pers. only, to curse, execrate, Hdt. 4. 184, Ar. Nub. 871, Ran. 746, Dem. 435. 2, etc.; later, c. acc. pers., Plut. Cato Mi. 32, Luc. Asin. 27, Ev. Marc. 11. 21: —absol. to utter imprecations, Ar. Vesp. 614, Dem. 320. 7. —In LXX, we find an aor. pass. *κατάρων* [ᾠ] in pass. sense; and so also part. pf. pass. *κατάρωντος*, *accursed*, Plut. Lucull. 18, LXX, N.T.
κατ-ἀράσμιος, *on, accursed*, Suid. s.v. ἀράσμιος Moschop. π. σχεδ. 146.
κατ-ἀράσμιος, *on, cursing*, LXX (Jud. 5. 23).
κατ-ᾠρᾶσσω, Att. -*ττω*: fut. *ᾠω*. To dash down, break in pieces, ὁ παῖς ἐμπέσας *κατήραξε* (sc. τὴν κύλικα) Hippon. 29; esp. of a broken and routed army, τοὺς λοιποὺς *κατήραξεν* ἐς τὸν Κιθαίρων Hdt. 9. 69; κ. εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν ἀπαντας Dem. 675. 20; τὸ στρατεύμα *κατήραχθη* εἰς τὰ τεῖχοςματα Thuc. 7. 6, cf. Dion. H. 9. 58, Arr. An. 5. 17, 4. 2. metaph., κ. τὰ βουλευμάτα Luc. Dem. Enc. 38. II. of seabirds, κ. αὐτοὺς εἰς τὰς κεφαλὰς αὐτῶν *dash* down head foremost, Arist. Mirab. 79: —hence intr. to fall down, fall headlong, Clearch. ap. Ath. 393 B, Polyb. 10. 48, 7; of rain, Arist. Mund. 2, 13; of rivers, εἰς τὸ χάσμα κ. Diod. 17. 75; so in fut. med., Plut. Caes. 44: cf. *καταρρήγνυμι*.
κατ-ἀράτος, *on, accursed, abominable*, Eur. Med. 112; often in Com., ὡς σημνὸς δ. κατ. Ar. Ran. 178, cf. Pax 33; ὡ *κατάρτε* Id. Lys. 530, etc.; Comp. *καταρτέστερος* Dem. 298. 29; Sup. -*τέστος* Soph. O. T. 1345.
κατ-ἀρβύλος, *on, (ἀρβύλη) reaching down to the shoes, χλαῖνα* Soph. Fr. 559; cf. *ποδήρης*.
κατ-ἀργέω, to leave unemployed or idle, *χέραις* Eur. Phoen. 753; κ. τοὺς καιροὺς to miss the opportunities, Polyb. ap. Suid.; κ. τὴν γῆν to make the ground useless, *cumber it*, Ev. Luc. 13. 7. II. to make of none effect, Ep. Rom. 3. 3 and 31, al.; ὁ θεὸς .. ὁ τὸν θάνατον *καταργήσας* C. I. 9121, cf. 9120: —Pass. *καταργηθῆναι* to be abolished, cease, Ep. Rom. 6. 6, 1 Ep. Cor. 2. 6, etc.; κ. ἀπὸ τοῦ νόμου to be set free from .., Ep. Rom. 7. 2 and 6, cf. Ep. Gal. 5. 4.
κατάργησις, *ews, ἡ, a making null, abolishing*, Origen., etc.
καταργήσω, verb. Adj. one must set aside, τὰ πάθη *Iambl. Protrept.* p. 98.
καταργία, *ἡ, strengthd. for ἀργία*, Herm. Trism.
κατ-ἀργίζω, to make to tarry, v. sub *ἐπαργίζω*.
κατάργμα, τό: —only used in pl. *κατάργματα*, the first offerings (cf. *κατάρχα* II. 2), *χέρνιβας τε καὶ κατάργματα*, prob. of the οὐλοῦνται, Eur. I. T. 244; Wunder suggests *κατάργμασιν* for *κατεύγμασιν* in Soph. O. T. 920.
κατ-ἀργύρος, *on, covered with silver, silvered*, Callix. ap. Ath. 199 D, cf. 148 B, Plut. 2. 828 E.
κατ-ἀργύρεω, to cover with silver, silver over, Philochor. p. 62 ed. Siebelis: —Pass., *καταργυρούμενος* (Ion. for *κατργ-*) ἔχων τοὺς προμαχῶνας Hdt. 1. 98, cf. Diod. 1. 57. II. to buy or bribe with silver, ἄρῃσιν ἐκ *καταργυρούμενος* λέγων Soph. Ant. 1077; cf. *ὑπόργυρος*.
κατ-ἀρδύνω, = *κατάρδω*, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 813, Eccl.
κατ-ἀρδω, to water, Θρήνην *Antiph. Θαμυρ.* 1, cf. Dion. H. 2. 2: —metaph. to besprinkle with praise, Ar. Ach. 658, cf. Anth. P. 7. 411.
κατάρξω, poet. for *καταρῶ*.
κατᾠρέομαι, Ion. for *καταράομαι* Hdt. 2. 39.
κατάρης ἀνεμῖος, δ, a wind rushing from above, Alcae. (131) et Sappho ap. Eust. 603. 35. (Others write *κατάρης* from *καταίρω*.)
καταρίγηλος, *ἡ, ἄν, making one shudder, horrible*, λυγρὰ, τὰ τ' ἄλλοισιν γε *καταρίγηλα* πέλονται [*κατᾠρ* in arsi], Od. 14. 226.
κατ-ἀριθμῶ, to count or reckon among, μετὰ τινων Eur. Tro. 872; ἐν τισι Plat. Polit. 266 A, cf. Diod. 4. 85, Plut. Sol. 12: —Pass., Arist. Pol. 4. 8. 1, 7. 9, 8, al. 2. to recount in detail, τὴν ἀποτίαν σου Plat. Symp. 215 A; κ. τινὶ τι to set down to his account, Id. Soph. 266 E: —in Dem. to recount, enumerate, Id. Philib. 27 B, Gorg. 451 E, Isocr. 4 A; τὶ πρὸς τινα Aeschin. 61. 16 and 25; and Arist. uses pf. pass. in med. sense, *κατηριθμημένοι* τῶν πολλῶν δόξας *having summed up* .., Top. 1. 2. 1. 3. in Med., also, to count or reckon so and so, εὐδαιμονέστατον κ. τινα Plat. Philib. 47 B; τὴν πράξιν κ. ἐν ἀδικήματι Polyb. 5. 67, 5. II. absol. to count or reckon, διὰ τι πάντες ἄνθρωποι εἰς τὰ δέκα κατ. Arist. Probl. 15. 3. 1.
κατᾠριθμησις, *ἡ, a computation*, Joseph. c. Ap. 1. 21, 8, M. Anton. 1. 4.
κατᾠριθμητέον, verb. Adj. one must count up, cited from Philo.
καταρινάω or -*έω*, v. sub *καταρῶ*.
καταρίπτω, = *καταρρίπτω*, Manetho 3. 55.
κατ-ᾠριστάω, to squander in breakfasts: to squander away, Antipho ap. Ath. 423 A: Pass., A. B. 48.
κατ-ᾠριστέω, in Poll. I. 176 f. l. for *κρατιστέω*.
κατ-ἀρκέω, to be fully sufficient, *χώρη οὐδεμία καταρκέει πάντα ἔσωντῷ παρήκουσα* Hdt. 1. 32; ἐμοὶ δὲ φῶς ἐν ἡλίῳ *καταρκέει* Eur. Rhcs. 447: —impers. 'tis enough, *καταρκέει τοῦδε κεκλησθῆναι πατρός* Soph. Fr. 107.
καταρκής, *ἑς, fully sufficient*, Hesych.
καταρκτικός, *ἡ, ὄν, fitted for beginning, primary*, αἴτιον Plut. 2. 1056 B.
καταρμόζω, Ion. for *καθαρμόζω*.
κατ-ἀρνεόμαι, to deny strongly, persist in denying, φῆς ἡ *καταρνεῖ* μὴ δεδρακέναι τὰδε; Soph. Ant. 442.
κατ-ᾠρῶ, to plough up, τὴν γῆν Ar. Av. 582; cf. Poll. 8. 106, Hesych.
καταρράγῃ, *ἡ, a rending*, *καταρραγεί* πέπων Lyc. 256.
καταρραδύμω, to lose from carelessness, or to be remiss, Dem. 765. 13; cf.

μηδὲν κ. Xen. Hell. 6. 2. 39: —Pass., τὰ *καταρραδύμωμένα things lost through negligence*, τὰ κατ. *πάνιν ἀναλήψεθε* Dem. 42. 14. II. intr. to be very careless or idle, *καταρραδύμωσαντες ὑστερίζουσι* they stay behind through carelessness, Xen. Mem. 3. 5. 13.
καταρραῖζω, strengthd. for *βαῖζω*, Cytill.
καταρραῖνω, to besprinkle, *wel*, Hipp. Art. 829, Ath. 453 A; *τινὶ with* a thing, Diod. Eclog. 525. 61: —Pass., *φύλλοις καταρραδῶτο* (3 pl. plqpf.), Byz. II. to sprinkle over, *ὑδαρ* Geop. 2. 32, 1: —Pass. to be sprinkled over, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 55; τῆς θαλάττης ἐλαίῳ *καταρραίνουμένης* Plut. 2. 914 F.
καταρρακόω, to tear into shreds: part. pf. pass. *καταρρακώμενος* in rags or tatters, Soph. Tr. 1103.
καταρρακτής, ἦρος, ὁ, a reuder, destroyer, Lyc. 169, 539.
καταρρακτής, *on, (from καταρραγῆναι), or καταρρακτής* (from *καταρᾶσσω*, v. Strab. 667, Eust. 1053. 5, Epigr. in C. I. 4924 b): I. as Adj. *down-rushing*, ὕμφοις Strab. 640: —in Soph. O. C. 1590, ἐπεὶ δ' ἀφίκετο *νὰν καταρρακτὴν* ὁδὸν (Att. for ὁδὸν) to the downward entrance [of Hades], v. Schol.; Suid. *καταρρακτὴν*. II. as Subst. a broken fall of water, a waterfall, Lat. *cataraeta*, Diod. 1. 32, 17. 97, Strabo 786, 817, C. I. l. c.: —Hdt. 7. 26 has *καταρρακτής* as the name of a river in Phrygia. 2. a kind of porteculis, Plut. Anton. 76; *πύλας μόχλους καὶ καταρρακταῖς ὄχυνάς* Id. 2. 705 E; κ. τῶν πυλῶν Dion. H. 8. 67: —also a sort of movable bridge, for boarding ships, App. Civ. 5. 82: a sluice, Cor. Heliod. p. 290. 3. a sea-bird, so called from *rushing down upon* its prey, the skua gull, *Larus catarractes*, Ar. Av. 887, Arist. H. A. 2. 12, 15, 9. 13, 1; applied by Soph. to the eagle and to the Harpies, Fr. 344, 641.
καταρρακτικός, Adv. *rushing down*, Eust. 688. 52.
καταρρακτός, ἡ, ὄν, = *foreg*, κ. θύρα a trap-door (*porta cataraeta* in Livy), Plut. Arat. 26; v. sub *καταπακτός*.
καταρραντέον, verb. Adj. one must besprinkle, Geop. 6. 10.
καταρραντίζω, = *καταρραίνω*, Genes. 53 A, Aët. 3. 1, 4.
καταρραπιστόν, verb. Adj. one must strike, Eust. 512. 20.
καταρράπτω, fut. *ψω*, to stitch on or over, θύρη *καταρραμμένη* ῥίπτει καλῶντα a frame lashed to a crate, Hdt. 2. 96. II. to stitch tight, τὶ ἐς τι Hipp. Acut. 387; λίθον εἰς τὴν ζώνην κ. Plut. Anton. 81: —Pass., *καταρραφῆναι ἐν μηρῷ* Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 444. 18. 2. metaph. to devise, compass, Πενθεὶ *καταρραφῶς* μύρον Aesch. Eum. 26; cf. *ῥάπτω* II.
καταρραστυνέω, strengthd. for *ῥαστανέω*, Schol. Luc. 4. 217 Jacobitz.
καταρραφῇ, ἡ, a suture, Paul. Aeg. 6. 8.
καταρραφός, *on, sewn together, patched*, Luc. Ep. Saturn. 28.
καταρραχίζω, strengthd. for *ῥαχίζω*, Walz Rhett. 3. 577.
καταρραφώδης, to spout like a *ραφώδης*, Hesych.
καταρρέω, fut. *ξω*, to pat with the hand, as one does a dog to make him lie down; hence generally, to stroke, caress, like Lat. *mulcere*, *χειρὶ δὲ μιν κατέρεξε* (Ep. for *κατερρ-*) Il. 1. 361, 5. 372, Od. 4. 610, etc.; also *κατέρεσσα* (Ep. for *κατερρ-*) Il. 5. 424.
καταρρεβύω, to lead astray, LXX (Num. 32. 13).
καταρρεπίς, *ἑς, sloping downwards*, Hesych.
καταρρέπω, fut. *ψω*, to sink down or to one side, to hang down, Hipp. Art. 808; opp. to *ισορρεπέω*, Polyb. 6. 10, 7; ἐπὶ τι Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 95. II. trans. to incline downwards, make to fall, *τύχη γὰρ ὀρθοὶ καὶ τύχη καταρρέπει τὸν εὐτυχούντα τὸν τε δυστυχούντ' αἶε* Soph. Ant. 1158; cf. *ἐπιρρέπω*.
καταρρεννίσω, *ews, ἡ, a flowing down*, Eccl.
καταρρέω, fut. -*ρένσω* and -*ρνήσω*; pf. -*ερρήνω*; aor. -*ερρῶν*. To flow down, αἷμα *καταρρέον* ἐξ ὠτίλης Il. 4. 149, 5. 870; κατὰ δὲ νότιος ῥέον ἰδρῶς ὤμων καὶ κεφαλῆς Il. 811; κατὰ δ' αἶμα .. ἔρρεε χειρὶς 13. 539; ποταμοὶ κατ' ὄρεσι β. 4. 452; *καταρρέον* φλέγμα ἐκ τῆς κεφαλῆς Hdt. 4. 187; absol., of rivers, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 29, cf. Dem. 1274. 16. 2. of men, to stream or rush down, ἀθροὶ *καταρρέοντες* Ar. Ach. 26; οἱ δὲ ἐμπαλασσομένοι *κατέρρεον*, i.e. into the river, Thuc. 7. 84; μὴ σφαλεῖς *καταρρέω* Ar. Pax 146, cf. 71; κ. ἐπὶ τῆς κλίνης ἐπὶ τοὺς πόδας Hipp. Progn. 37; διὰ τοῦ τέγους κ. Luc. Tim. 41; c. acc., τὴν ἀτραπὸν *κατερρῶν* Ar. Fr. 143. 3. of fruit, leaves, etc., to fall off, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 10, Arist. H. A. 5. 30, 5, Theophr. C. P. 4. 13, 3, etc. 4. to fall in ruins, τὰ τοιαῦτα .. *περὶ αὐτὰ καταρρεῖ* Dem. 21. 4; metaph., *κατερρῶν* τὸ τῆς πόλεως ἀνδρείον Arist. ap. Ath. 523 F, cf. Pind. Fr. 164: of a crater, to fall in, Polyb. 34. 11, 12; of a roof, Paus. 1. 44, 3, etc.; νεκροὶ *κατερρηνκότες τὰς σάρκας* *having collapsed*, Id. 10. 2, 6; cf. *κατερρῶν*. 5. κ. εἰς τινα to come to, fall to the lot of, Theocr. 1. 5, Bion 1. 55. II. to run down or drop with .., *φόνω* Eur. Tro. 16; and in Pass., αἵματι, ἰδρῶτι *καταρρεῖσθαι* Plut. Galb. 27, Luc. Nigr. 35.
καταρρήγνυμι and -*νύω*, fut. -*ρῆξω*: —to break down, τὴν γέφυραν Hdt. 4. 201; μέλαθρα Eur. H. F. 864. 2. to tear in pieces, rend, *κατερρῶν* .. τὰ ἱμάτια Dem. 535. 2; τὸ διάδημα Diod. 19. 34; τὴν ἐσθῆτα Luc. Pisc. 36: —Med., *κατερρῶν* τοὺς κινῶνας *they rent their coats*, Hdt. 8. 99, cf. Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 13, etc. 3. in Soph. Ant. 675, *τροπὰς καταρρήγνυσαι* [τῆς ἀναρχίας] *breaks up armies and turns them to flight*. 4. κ. νύξιν ἑλῶντα to make one burst out laughing, Ath. 130 C, cf. II. 2. II. Pass., esp. in aor. *κατερρῶν* [ᾠ], with pf. act. *κατέρρωγα*: —to be broken down, κρημνὸν *κατερρῶν* γινόμενος Hdt. 7. 23; *κατερρῶν* ἐπὶ γῆν to be thrown down and broken, Id. 3. 111; ἀκρας *κατερρῶν* εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν Strab. 223. 2. to fall or rush down, of storms, waterfalls, etc., Hipp. Air. 285; and so, to break or burst out, χειμῶν *κατερρῶν* Hdt. 1. 87; ὕμφοι *κατερρῶν* γίνονται Arist. Mund. 6, 32; of tears, ἐξ ὀμμάτων *κατερρῶν* γαίαι Eur. Alc. 1068; cf. Hipp. Aph. 1252; of wind, Plut. Fab. 16: —then metaph., ὁ ὑπέμεν

κατερράγη Ar. Eq. 644, cf. Ach. 528; γέλωσ Philo 2. 598; κρότος Polyb. 18. 29, 9; (but, κατερρήγνυτο πᾶς ὁ τόπος ὑπὸ τοῦ κρότου Id. 15. 32, 9); βροντή Luc. V. H. 2. 35. 3. to be broken in pieces, Αἴγυπτος μελέγγαυός τε καὶ καταρρηγνύει with comminuted, crumbling soil, Hdt. 2. 12. 4. as Medic. term, to have a violent discharge, suffer from diarrhoea, καταρρηγνύται ἡ κοιλία Hipp. Vet. Med. 12, cf. Ael. N. A. 3. 18; (also, καταρρηγνύει τὴν γαστέρα App. Illip. 54); τοῖς θήλειον . . τὰ καταμήνια κ. Arist. H. A. 7. 1. 6. 5. of tumours, to break or burst, Hipp. 220 B, 1200 G, etc.; and so, of parts of the body, to fall in, collapse, ὅτε μαζοὶ καὶ τὰ ἄλλα μέλεα κ. Id. 248. 8, cf. 588. 11. καταρρηκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, as Medic. term, promoting discharge, φυσέων Hipp. Acut. 387; absol. purgative, lb. 392; cf. foreg. II. 4. καταρρηγνύς, εως, ἡ, as Medic. term, κ. κοιλίης violent diarrhoea, Hipp. 157 F; or absol., 1131 G; v. καταρρηγνύμι II. 4. κατάρρησις, εως, ἡ, an accusation, Eccl. καταρρησσω, = καταρρηγνύμι, Hesyeh.:—Med., Diod. I. 72. καταρρητορεύω, to overcome by rhetoric: Pass. to be so overcome, Plut. 2. 801 F, Luc. Gymn. 19. II. to declaim against, τυνός Phot. Ep. 72. III. to recount rhetorically, Eumath. p. 161. καταρρηγνέω, to shudder greatly, ἰδέσθαι Ap. Rh. 3. 1132:—Pass., κατερρηγνήμενος stiffened, Galen. 19. 206. κατάρρηξ, ὄν, having roots, Theophr. II. P. 1. 6, 8. καταρριζώω, to make rooted, plant firmly, τὸ θνητὸν γένος Plat. Tim. 73 B; εὐαντὸν εἰς τὴν πολιτείαν Plut. 2. 805 F: to confirm, Anth. P. 9. 708:—Pass. to take root, Plat. Tim. 76 B, 77 C, etc. καταρριζώωμαι, τό, that which is rooted, a root, Jo. Chrys. καταρρικνύομαι, Pass. to shrivel up, Greg. Nyss. καταρρινάω or -έω, (ρίνω) to file down, make thin, Antyll. ap. Stob. 547. 2:—metaph., καταρρινόμενον τι λέγειν polished, elegant, Ar. Ran. 901; κ. ἐνομαί Cyrill.; of men, Βραχίων' εὐ καταρρινόμενος, i. e. having had all superfluous flesh worked off, Aesch. Supp. 747 (Well. καταρρινώμενος covered with shields, from the gloss of Hesyeh.). καταρριτίζομαι, Pass. to be swept away by the wind, Eumath. p. 246. καταρριπτάω, =sq, Hesyeh.; in Manetho, -ριπτέω, 3. 55, etc. καταρριπτέω, to throw down, overthrow, εἰτε δημόθρους ἀναρχία Βουλήν καταρρίψεν Aesch. Ag. 884; τὰ βασιλῆα Plut. Lucull. 34, cf. Luc. Salt. 9; κ. τοὺς πολεμίους, opp. to ἐπαίρω, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 7. 2. to despise, δόξαν, ἐπαυον Diod. 13. 15, and 22. κατάρρις, ὅ, ἡ, with hanging or curved nose, Tzetz. Posth. 658, 673. κατάρρῃσις, εως, ἡ, a throwing down, Orig. c. Cels. p. 179. καταρροή, ἡ, a flowing down, defluxion, Arist. Plant. 2. 1, 4, Aesop. 342. κατάρροια, ἡ, = foreg., Aquila V. T. II. = κατάρροος II, Ar. Epict. 1. 26, 16, Plut. 2. 128 A. καταρροίζω, to rush hurtling against, τινος Nonn. D. 1. 217., 6. 116. καταρροῖσθαι, Dep. to have a catarrh, Diosc. 1. 49, Galen. καταρροικός, ἡ, ὄν, of a catarrh, producing it, catarrhal, Hipp. Aph. 1254; κ. νοσήματα Plat. Tim. 85 B. II. subject to catarrh, Arist. Probl. 21. 24., 38. 10. κατάρροος, ὄν, contr. -ρoος, οὖν, down-flowing, Νεῖλος Philostr. 265. II. as Subst. a running down, Plat. Crat. 440 B. 2. a morbid discharge, a running from the head, a catarrh, rheum, Hipp. Aph. 1247, Plat. Rep. 405 D, Crat. 440 C, etc.; cf. Foës. Oecon.:—when the running is at the nose, it was called κύρυα; when it goes to the throat and occasional hoarseness, βράγχος; when the uvula is inflamed, σταφυλή; when the tonsils are swollen, ἀντιάδες. καταρροπία, Ion. -ει, ἡ, gravitation downwards, weight of a hanging body, opp. to ἀναρροπία, Hipp. Art. 808. κατάρροπος, ὄν, inclining downwards, κ. ποιεῖν τι Hipp. Art. 832: pendent, φύματα Id. 1165 B, Galen. 2. sloping, κλίνη Oribas. p. 236 Matth. 3. decreasing, slackening, νοῦσος Hipp. 48. 30., 49. 7. καταρροφάω, to gulp or swallow down, Hipp. 480. 17., 482. 36. καταρροφός, = foreg., Hipp. 416. 6, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 9; τινος σῶς of . . Oribas. 173 Matth.: Med., = Act., Ruf. 136:—also -ροφάω, Alex. Trall. 10. p. 546, Aquila V. T. καταρροώδης, ες, (εἶδος) subject to catarrh, Hipp. 350. 2. καταρρυγναι, inf. aor. 2 pass. of καταρρέω. καταρρυγνέω, ες, falling away, Soph. Ant. 1010; cf. καταρρέω I. 4. καταρρυμίζω, to bring into rhythm, Heliod. 3. 3, Phot.; τὰ καταρρυμίζεσθαι passages over-rhythmical, Longin. 41. 2:—metaph., κ. γέροντα εἰς βίον ἡμερον Ath. 179 A, cf. Phot. Ep. 174, p. 252. καταρρυθμός, ὄν, very rhythmical, Longin. 41. 1. καταρρυπαίνω, to defile, sully, ταῖς κατηγορίας τὰς εὐεργεσίας Isocr. 245 D, cf. Plat. Legg. 919 E, 937 D. καταρρυσθῆναι, Pass. to be soiled and dirty, of a dress, C. I. 3562. 6. καταρρυσόομαι, Pass. to become quite wrinkled, E. M. 737. 1. κατάρρυτος, ὄν, irrigated, watered, κήπος Eur. El. 777; νάπη χιόνι κατάρρυτα Id. Tro. 1067, cf. Andr. 215; γῆ ἑνδροσός τε καὶ κ. Ael. N. A. 10. 37. II. carried down by water, formed by depositions from water, alluvial, of the Delta, Hdt. 2. 15; also of mountains channelled by torrents, C. I. 5127 B. 12: cf. πρόχυσμα, προχάυννυμι. III. with a steep slope, of a roof, Polyb. 28. 12, 3. κατάρρωδῶ, Ion. for καταρρωδῶ, to fear, dread, τι Hdt. 1. 34, 80, al.; τινα γ. 8; ὑπὲρ τινος 7. 178; absol. 8. 75, 103; κ. μή . . 9. 45. κατάρρως, ὄγος, ὅ, ἡ, jagged, broken, πέτρας Soph. Ph. 937. κατάρως, εως, ἡ, (καταίρω) a landing; a landing-place, Thuc. 4. 26, cf. Plut. Pomp. 65, Dio C. 60. 11, Ael. V. H. 9. 16. κατάρω, to hang down from, hang on or append, Plut. Rom. 16 (v. I. κατρήσιον); τι ἐκ τινος Id. Marc. 8:—Pass. to be appended, Arist. Probl. 3. 20, 3; κατρήτηντο βύτριναι were hung thick with grapes, Luc. Amor. 12. II. to fatten or adjust fitly, χρήμα κατρήτημένον

a well-adjusted or convenient thing, Hdt. 3. 80; κατρήτημένον λέγειν to speak sensibly, Hipp. Epid. 1. 984; but in Hdt. 9. 66, κατρήσιμους has been restored, and so Steph. in 3. 80. Cf. κατρήτιζω, κατρήτων.

κατάρτια, ἡ, = κατάρτιον, Artemid. 2. 53. κατάρτιζω, fut. ἴσω, to adjust or put in order again, restore, πάντα ἐς τούτῳ Hdt. 5. 106; Μίλητος νοσήσασα στάσι, μέχρι οὐ μιν Πάριον κατάρτισαν lb. 28, cf. 29: τὸν δὴμον Plut. Marc. 10; ἵνα καταρτισθῇ [ἡ πόλις] Dion. H. 3. 10; cf. καταρτιστή:—κ. ναὺς repair, refit, Polyb. 1. 21, 4, etc.; κ. δίκτυα to put to rights, mend, Ev. Matth. 4. 21; to set a dislocated limb, Oribas. p. 135 Mai; but, κ. τὴν ὁσφίν καὶ τοὺς ὠμούς to form them by exercise, Arr. Epict. 3. 20, 10:—metaph. to restore to a right mind, Ep. Gal. 6. 1; κ. τινὰ εἰς τὸ συμφέρον Plut. Cato Mi. 65: to reconcile, Eus. ap. Stob. 20. 50:—Med., ἡσθένησε, σὺ δὲ κατρήσιω αὐτὴν LXX (Ps. 67. 9). II. to furnish completely, equip, ναὺν πληρώματι Polyb. 1. 47, 6, etc.; ταῖς εἰρεσίαις κατρήσιμους Id. 5. 2, 11; κατρήσιμους, absol., well-furnished, complete, Hdt. 9. 66 (cf. καταρτάω), Ev. Luc. 6. 40, etc., cf. 2 Ep. Cor. 13. 11. III. to make up, compound, prepare dishes, medicines, etc., Diosc., etc.: so in Med., Nic. Th. 964. κατάρτιον, τό, a mast, Clem. Al. 340, E. M. 478. 23, Byz.:—so κατάρτιος, ἡ, but distinguished from ἱστίος, Artemid. 2. 12, p. 156 Reiff., E. M. 1. c. 2. part of the loom, Artemid. 3. 36. κατάρτισις, εως, ἡ, restoration, 2 Ep. Cor. 13. 9. II. a training, of horses, Plut. Them. 2 (al. κατάρτισις): education, discipline, Id. Alex. 7. κατάρτισμός, ὁ, restoration, reconciliation, Clem. Al. 638. II. the setting of a limb, Galen., Oribas. 135 Mai. κατάρτιστήρ, ἦρος, ὅ, one who adjusts or restores order, a mediator, Hdt. 4. 161., 5. 28, Themist. 61 C; cf. καταρτίζω I. κατάρτισις, εως, ἡ, = κατάρτιας (q. v.), Iamb. V. Pyth. 68 and 95. κατάρτω, fut. ὕσω, to prepare, dress, properly of food, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 44. 2. generally, to train, educate, discipline, τὴν φύσιν Plut. 2. 38 D; c. inf., καταρτίζω μολεῖν to procure his coming, Soph. O. C. 71:—Pass. to be trained, disciplined, καταρτίζεται νόος ἀνδρὸς Solon 14. 11; μικρῷ χαλινῷ δ' οἷα . . ἵππους καταρτυνέμεν Soph. Ant. 478; παῖς ἔχει πηγὴν τοῦ φρονεῖν οὐκ ἀκατάρτυμένην Plat. Legg. 808 D; μανθανόμενα καὶ καταρτυμένα Meno 88 B; τὸν προεβύτερον καὶ κατρητ. Junc. ap. Stob. 598. 22:—λέμβος . . ἐρέταις καταρτυμένους (-ισμένους) Alciphro 1. 8. II. intr. in part. pf. καταρτυκός, thoroughly furnished, full-grown, used of horses which have lost their foal's-teeth, Hesyeh., A. B. 105 (so in pres., οἱ καταρτυνόντες τῶν ἵππων Philostr. 304); also of men, lb. 215: metaph., κατρυκός . . ἱκέτης προσήλθεσθε a complete suppliant, one who has done all that is required, or, one that is broken in like a horse, tamed, Aesch. Eum. 473; also c. gen., κατρυκὸς κακῶν having come to an end of miseries, or broken down by them (subactus miseris, as Cic. renders it), Eur. Fr. 818. 5. [v long, except in Solon l. c.] κατάρτυος, ὄν, = κατάρτυς, Eur. Tro. 1067. κατάρχεσθαι, to beat in an election, esp. by unfair means, τινά Plut. C. Gracch. 11:—Pass. to be corrupted as by office, Longin. 44. 9. καταρχάς, less correct form for κατ' ἀρχάς. καταρχή, ἡ, a beginning, Callier. ap. Stob. 485. 47, Polyb. 2. 12, 8; κ. πολέμου Id. 23. 2, 14, etc. κατ' ἀρχην, fut. ἔω, to make beginning of a thing, c. gen., τινὲς κατ' ἀρχην . . μάχης; Aesch. Pers. 351; οὐδὲ κατ' ἀρχην to lead the way, Soph. O. C. 1019; δεινὸν λόγον Id. Tr. 1135; λόγον χρησίων Ar. Lys. 638, etc.:—rarely c. acc. to begin a thing, θαυμαστὸν τινα λόγον Plat. Euthyd. 283 E:—c. part. to begin doing, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 4., 4. 5, 58:—absol., Plat. Symp. 177 E, Arist. Mund. 6, 20. 2. to honour, θανόντα δεσπότην νόμις κατάρχεω Eur. Andr. 1199 (with reference to the religious sense, infr. II. 2). II. Med. to begin, like Act., c. gen., ἐχθρὰς ἡμέρας κατάρχεται Eur. Phoen. 540; τῆς πορείας Plat. Phaedr. 256 D; τοῦ λόγου Plut. 2. 151 E, etc.; also c. acc., κ. νόμον, στεναγμῶν Eur. Hec. 685, Or. 960: absol., κατάρχεται μέλος is beginning, Id. H. F. 750, cf. 888. 2. in religious sense, to begin the sacrificial ceremonies, Νέστωρ χερσίνβη τ' ἄλλοχύτας τε κατάρχετο Nestor began [the sacrifice] with the washing of hands and sprinkling the barley on the victim's head, Od. 3. 445 (nowhere else in Hom.), cf. Hdt. 4. 60, 103; κατάρχομαι μὲν, σφάγια δ' ἄλλοισιν μέλει I begin the function, but leave the slaughter of the victim to others, Eur. I. T. 40; ἐπὶ τῶν θυσιῶν κρίβας κ. Dion. H. 2. 25, cf. Eur. El. 800, sqq.:—c. gen., κατάρχεσθαι τοῦ πράγματος to make a beginning of the victim, i. e. consecrate him for sacrifice by cutting off the hair of his forehead, Ar. Av. 959; ἐπεὶ δὲ αὐτοῦ (sc. Ἡρακλῆος) τῷ βαμῷ κατάρχομαι Hdt. 2. 45; πῶς δ' αὖ κατάρχει θυμάτων; Eur. Phoen. 573 (so Valck. for -eis, v. infr.), cf. I. T. 56, 1155; κατάρχεσθαι τῶν ἱερῶν Lat. auspicari sacra, Deni. 552. 40, cf. Andoc. 16. 32; but also, b. to sacrifice, slay, like Lat. immolare, ἐλφε, φασγάνῳ κ. Eur. Alc. 74, El. 1222: also in Pass., ᾗ (sc. τῇ θεῇ) σὺν κατ' ἡμέρας σῶμα hath been devoted, Id. Heracl. 601. c. also, simply, to strike at, strike, Plut. Caes. 66; σκυτάλην λαβὼν μὲν κατ' ἥφατο he took a stick and began the sacrifice with me, Luc. Somn. 3. d. late writers (as Heliod. 2. 34, 35, 10. 9) used the Act. in this same sense, v. Valck. supr. cit. III. in Act. to rule, govern, c. gen. Alciphro 3. 44. κατ' ἀρωατίζομαι, strengthd. for ἀρωατίζω, Theophr. Sim. 181 D. κατασάρκος, ὄν, very fleshy, plump, Ath. 550 C, Alciphro Fr. 5. κατασαρκόομαι, Pass. to become fleshy, Achmes Onir. 88, Eccl. κατασάρκωσις, εως, ἡ, exceeding fleshiness, Eust. 1056. 42. κατασάρω, to sweep down or away, Eus. H. E. 5. 1. κατασάπτω, to stamp tight down, τὴν γῆν Theophr. C. P. 5. 6, 2. κατασβέννυμι, -ύω, fut. -σβέσω. To put out, quench, Lat. extin-

guere, κατέσβεσε θεοσιδαὶς πῦρ II. 21. 381, cf. 16. 293., 24. 791, Eur., etc. — metaph., ἔστιν πάλασσα, τίς δὲ νιν κατασβέσει; who shall dry it up? (cf. ἀσβεστος πόρος Pr. 452), Aesch. Ag. 958, cf. Theb. 584; κ. βοήν, ἔρω to quell noise, strife, Soph. Aj. 1149, O. C. 422; ἀνομίαν Critias 9. 40; τὰς ἡδονὰς Plat. Legg. 838 B; τὴν δυσχέρειαν Prot. 334 C; τὴν παραχρῆν Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 55; κ. τὰ τραύματα to heal them, Luc. D. Mar. 11. 1. II. Pass., with aor. 2. and pf. act., to go out, be quenched, καίμενον τὸν χρυσὸν κατασβήναι (aor. 2.) Hdt. 4. 5; κατασβεσθῆναι τὴν πυρρὴν Id. 1. 87; — metaph., κλυμάτων πηγαί .. κατασβή- κσι Aesch. Ag. 888; of a fever, κατέσβη Hipp. Epid. 1. 938; κατασβεννύμενος, of passion, Plat. Rep. 411 C; κατασβεσθεὶς ταῖς ἐλπίσιν Plat. 2. 168 F.

κατάσβεσις, εὖς, ἡ, a putting out, Dio C. 54. 2. κατασβολώω, to turn to ashes: metaph. to destroy, Argum. metr. Soph. O. T., Anna Comn. p. 247 B.

κατάσεισις, εὖς, ἡ, a violent shaking, Hipp. Art. 80 S.

κατασεισμός, ὁ, = foreg., Aët.

κατασειώω, fut. -σειώω: pf. -σέσεικα Philem. Φασμ. 1. To shake down, throw down, Thuc. 2. 76; τείχεος, τοῦ τείχεος ἐπὶ μέγα Arr. An. 1. 19, 3, 2. 23, 1; σεισμός κ. τὴν πόλιν Ael. V. H. 6. 7; τινί τι something upon one, Philem. l. c.: — metaph., κ. τὰ ὅσα τοῦ ἀκρατοῦ Philostr. 621; metaph., εὖς κατέσειε until he laid him on the floor (with drinking), Menand. Ἀδελφ. 11, v. Casaub. Ath. 431 C, Meineke Com. Fr. 5. 99: — Pass. to fall down, Philo 2. 512.

2. κατασειέας τὴν χεῖρα with a motion of the hand, Act. Ap. 19. 33; so, κ. τὰ ἱμάτια, by way of signal, Plat. Pomp. 73: — more commonly, κ. τὴν χεῖρ to beckon with the hand, Polyb. 1. 78, 3, Heliod. 10. 7, Act. Ap. 12. 17; so, κ. ταῖς ὑδύσιν Heliod. 9. 6; absol., κατασειέειν τινί to beckon to another, as a sign for him to be silent, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 4.

κατασεμνύω, to glorify, Cyrill.

κατασεύομαι, Pass., to rush back into, c. acc., κύμα κατέσσυτο καλὰ βέθερα II. 21. 382: absol. to rush down, κατεσσύνεμος Q. Sm. 4. 270.

2. to rush against, κατασεύεθε Λεύωνν Nonn. D. 5. 353.

καταστήω, to strain through a sieve, Hipp. 651. 1, Geop. 12. 17, 1.

καταστήμαι, fut. ἀνά, to seal up, Lat. obsequio, ὕφει .. ἐν κίστῃ που καταστήμηναι (med.) have them sealed up, Arr. Fr. 95; καταστήμασθαι .. χρυσίον Plat. Meno 89 B. II. to note down, record duly, Lat. consigno, also in Med., Id. Legg. 756 C: — Pass., τὰ κατασημανθέντα ὀνόματα Ib. 756 E; τὰς ἐπισκοπὰς .. φυλάττειν κατασημασμένους Ib. 937 B.

III. to signify, indicate, Nilus Ep. (?)

κατασημαντικός, ὁ, ὅν, marking distinctly, Longin. 32. 5.

κατασήπω, to make rotten, let rot, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 22: — Pass., mostly in aor. 2, to grow rotten, rot away, μὴ .. κατὰ .. πάντα σαπῆναι II. 19. 27; εὖς ἂν κατασαπῇ Plat. Phaedo 86 C; πρὸς ταῖς ἀλλοτρίαις θύραις κατασαπῆναι Arr. Epict. 4. 10, 20; so pf. act. κατασήπη Arr. Pl. 1035.

κατασθενέω, fut. ἥσω, to weaken, Anth. P. append. 304.

κατασθμάλω, to pant and struggle against, c. gen., ἵππος χαλινῶν ὡς κατασθμαλῶν μένει Aesch. Theb. 393.

κατασιγάω, fut. σῶω, to silence, put to silence, Arist. II. A. 9. 8, 10; σάλπιγγα Ael. N. A. 16. 23, cf. 14. 9; τὸν δῆμον Hdn., etc.: — Pass., τὰ Πινδάρου ἤδη κατασεισγασμένα not now perused, Ath. 3 A.

κατασιγαστῶν, verb. Adj. one must put to silence, Clem. Al. 200.

κατασιγαστικός, ὁ, ὅν, of or for silencing, Eust. 197. fin.

κατασιγῶ, fut. ἥσσω, to become silent, Plat. Phaedo 107 A.

κατασιδηρῶω, to plate with iron, κροῖα κατασιδηρῶμένοι Diod. 13. 54.

κατασικέλιζω τυρῶν, to Sicilianize the cheese (in allusion to the peculiarities of Laches in Sicily), Ar. Vesp. 911, cf. Schol. ad 897.

κατασιλλαίνω, to mock at, Hipp. 27. 41.

κατασίμος, ὄν, = σίμος, Gloss.

κατασίνομαι, Dep. to hurt much, Cyrill., etc.

κατασιτέμω, Dep. to eat up, feed on, c. acc., Hdt. 1. 216., 3. 38.

κατασιπάω, fut. ἥσσω, later ἥσω: — to be silent about a thing, περί τινος κατασιωπητέον .. Isocr. 252 D; πρὸς τι Dem. 1035. 7; absol., Isocr. 167 A, etc. 2. c. acc. rei, to keep silent, pass over, Diod. Eclog. 520. 36: — Pass. to be past over, Isocr. 45 E.

III. Causal, to make silent, silence, τὴν γυναῖκα Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 7, cf. Luc. J. Trag. 13, Bis Acc. 17; so in Med. to cause silence, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 20; κατασιωπησασθαι τὸν θύρυναν Polyb. 18. 29, 9. III. to subdue by silence, Dio Chrys. 1. 702.

κατασκάπτω, to bound up and down, Opp. H. 4. 322.

κατασκάπω, to dig under, c. acc., Theophr. H. P. 4. 13, 6; but mostly,

II. to dig down, destroy utterly, rase to the ground, overthrow, τὸ ἄστυ Hdt. 7. 156; Τροίαν κ. βία Soph. Ph. 998, cf. Aesch. Ag. 525; πύργον Soph. O. C. 1421; δόμους, πόλιν, γῆν Eur. H. F. 566, etc.; τὸ τέγος Ar. Nub. 1488; τὰ τεῖχη Thuc. 4. 109; τὸν λιμένα Aeschin. 71. 3; τὴν οἰκίαν εἰς ἔδαφος Plut. Popl. 10, etc.: — Pass., οἰκία οἱ κατασκάφη Hdt. 6. 72; παρῶα ἐστία κατασκάφη Eur. Hec. 22. κατασκάριφάω, to peck at, Ath. 507 C.

κατασκάβῃ, ἡ, a digging down, a rasing to the ground, overthrowing, destruction, Soph. O. C. 1318; Ἰλίον κ. Eur. Hel. 197; mostly in pl., ἰὼ κατασκαφαί δόμων Aesch. Cho. 50; πόλει κατασκαφὰς θέντες Id. Theb. 46; πύργων κατασκαφαί Eur. Phoen. 1196; τεῖχη Xen. Lys. 130. 27, Aeschin. 76. 2. II. in pl. also, θάπτεν .. γῆς .. κατασκαφαῖς in grave deep dug in earth, Aesch. Theb. 1008, cf. 1037; θανόντων .. ἐς κατασκαφὰς, i. e. the grave, Soph. Ant. 920.

κατασκάφῃς, ἐς, dug down, κ. οἰκίαις the deep-dug dwelling, i. e. the grave, Soph. Ant. 891.

κατασκεδάννυμι and -νῶ (also -σκεδάζω, Suid., Phot.): fut. -σκεδάσω [α]. To scatter or pour upon or over, Lat. offundere, κατάχυμα .. κατασκεδάναν θερμὸν τοῦτο καθ' ἡμῶν Arr. Av. 836; also τί τινος, which is the usu. construct., as, κ. ἀμίδας τινὸς to empty pots upon one, Dem.

1257. 17, cf. Antiph. Ἀλεπτ. 1, etc., and v. sub ἐλωκρασία: — metaph., κατασκ. ὕβριν τινὸς to pour abuse upon one, Plut. 2. 10 C; λήρον κ. τινός Luc. Salt. 6; ἄλας ἀμάξας βλασφημιῶν κ. τινός Id. Eun. 2, etc.; cf. καταντλέω, and v. Piers. Moer. p. 216.

2. κ. φῆμιν to spread a report against one, Plat. Apol. 18 C, cf. Min. 320 D: — Pass., ὁ λόγος ἐν τῇ πόλει κατεσκεδάσται (vulg. -σκεύασται) Lysias 118. 14.

3. in Med. to pour or sprinkle about, Xen. An. 7. 3, 32 (vulg. συγμ-). κατασκελετεύω, to reduce to a skeleton, εἰντὸν Plut. 2. 7 D; τὸ σῶμα Schol. Ar. Ran. 153: — Pass. to be wasted away, μὴ περιεῖδεν τὴν φύσιν κατασκελετευθεῖσαν Isocr. Antid. § 287, cf. Arist. H. A. 10. 3, 15, Diog. L. 8. 41; metaph., τὰ μεγαλοφυῆ ταῖς τεχνολογίαις κατεσκελετευμένα Longin. 2. 1.

κατασκελετώω, = foreg., Phot.

κατασκελῆς, ἐς, meagre, of style, Dion. H. de Isocr. 2: exact, Ptolem.

κατασκελλάμαι, Pass. to become a skeleton, wither or pine away, φαρμάκων χρεῖα κατασκελλαντο Aesch. Pr. 480: — but mostly in pf. act. κατέσκελκα, Theophr. C. P. 6. 14, 11, Luc. Somn. 29, Galen., etc.; ὑπὸ τῶν πόνων Alciphro 3. 19, cf. Luc. Bis Acc. 34; plqpf. κατεσκελήκει Babr. 46: to be hard or frozen, Theophr. l. c.: — metaph. to be austere, Philostr. 508: cf. ἀποσκελῆναι.

κατασκεπάζω, to cover entirely, Joseph. A. J. 8. 4, 1: pf. pass. κατεσκεπάσθαι Artem. 2. 32.

κατασκεπαστός, ὄν, covered, Aquila V. T.

κατάσκεπος, ὄν, v. sub κατάσκοπος II.

κατασκεπόμεναι, a late form, = κατασκοπέω, q. v.

κατασκέπω, = κατασκεπάζω, Auth. P. 5. 60, Muson. ap. Stob. p. 17. 57.

κατασκευάζω: fut. -σκευάσω, Att. inf. -σκενάν C. I. 205 S. B. 53: Dor. aor. -σκευάσα Tim. Locr. 94 D, C. I. 2448. I. 15. To equip or furnish fully with .., τὸ πλοῖον πᾶσι κ. πᾶσι with all appliances, Dem. 293. 2; so in Med., τοὺς ἱπποὺς χαλκοῖς .. προβήξῃσαι κατ. Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 51: — often in Pass., ἱρὴν θσανυροῖσι τε καὶ ἀναθήμασι κατεσκευασμένον Hdt. 8. 33, cf. 2. 44; σπηρὴν χρυσὴν τε καὶ ἀργύρῳ κατεσκ. Id. 9. 82; οἷς ἡ χώρα κατέσκευασται Thuc. 6. 91.

2. without dat. modi, to prepare or equip fully, κ. τὴν Ἀντανδρον to prepare it (for a siege), Thuc. 4. 75; κ. τὴν χώραν to furnish it with all appliances, Xen. An. 1. 9, 19, cf. Thuc. 8. 24; κ. τινὰ ἐπὶ στρατιᾷ Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 3: — so in Med., κατ. τοὺς ὄνους having got his asses ready, Hdt. 2. 121, 4, etc. 3. to get ready, make, build, γέφυραν Hdt. 1. 186; διδασκαλεῖον Antiph. 142. 34; πόλιν, γυμνάσια, ἱερὰ, etc., Plat. Rep. 557 D, αἰ; ἐπιτείχεσθαι Dem. 248. 13: — hence in various relations, to prepare, arrange, κ. δημοκρατίαν Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 36; πόλει δύναμιν Andoc. 28. 24; συμποσίον Plat. Rep. 363 C; ἰσότητι τῆς οὐσίας Id. Legg. 684 D, cf. Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 10; ναύτας, etc., Dem. 1218. 9; κ. τινὰς μέλετν to train them, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 43, etc.: — Med., κατασκευάζεσθαι ναυμαχίαν to prepare it, make ready for it, Thuc. 2. 85; to make for oneself, esp. to build a house and furnish it, opp. to ἀνασκευάζεσθαι Id. 1. 93, 2. 17 (cf. κατασκευῇ): to pack up, also opp. to ἀνασκ., Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 2; κ. ἐρημίαν εἰντὸν Plat. Legg. 730 C, etc.; κατασκευάζεσθαι τράπεζαν to set up a bank, Isae. Fr. 2. 3; κατασκευάζεσθαι τέχνην μυρεφικὴν I have set up as a perfumer, Lys. Fr. 2, cf. Id. 170. 10; [πρόσδοκον] εὐ μικρὰν κατεσκευάσαντο made themselves a good [income], Dem. 833. 3, cf. Andoc. 30. 25.

4. of fraudulent transactions, to get up, τινὴν ὑπὲρ πρόφασιν Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 17; τὸ ἀπόρρητον κατασκευάσαι Dem. 19. 28; λιποστρατίου γραφὴν κατασκευάσαν Id. 547. 27; χρῆα ψευδῇ Id. 1048. 18; cf. 544. 3, 558. 26., 1103. 3, 1107. 18, 1108. 1; of persons, to suborn, ἡ .. ἐπιτίθενται αὐτοῖς ἡ κατασκευάζουσι ἕτερον Arist. Pol. 5. 6, 8; οἱ κατασκευασμένοι τῶν ἐπταλῶν men prepared for the purpose, Dem. 277. 27; κατασκ. δανεισταί Id. 1047. 24; c. inf., τὸν ἀνεμῖον .. κατασκευάσαν ἀμφισβητεῖν Id. 1272. 6.

5. to make so and so, with a second acc., εἰ μὴ Γοργίαν Νέστορα τινα κατασκευάζεις unless you make him a kind of Nestor, Plat. Phaedr. 261 C; ἀρίστηρα δεξιὸν ἀσθενέστερα κ. Id. Legg. 795 A; φοβερὸν κ. τὸ αὐτόχειρα γενέσθαι Dem. 505. 12; ἀνορθόετον τὸν βίον Duris ap. Ath. 542 D; κ. τινὰ τοιούτῳ .. Arist. Rhet. 2. 2, 27, 3, 19, 1: also, to represent as so and so, κ. τινὰ πάροινον, ὑβριστήν, ἀγνώμονα Dem. 1261. 22, cf. 1126. 19; τῶν ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ πραγμάτων .. ὡς ἐγὼ αἰτίος εἰμι, κατεσκεύαζε tried to make out that .., Id. 550. fin.

6. in Logic, to construct an argument, opp. to ἀναίρῶ, ἀνασκευάζω, Arist. Rhet. 2. 24, 4, etc.; cf. κατασκευαστικός — so also in Philosophy, κ. τῶν ἀρθρῶν ἰδεῖν to construct, invent, Id. Eth. N. 1. 6, 2, cf. Metaph. 1. 4, 1, al.

7. absol. in Med. to prepare oneself or make ready for doing, ὡς πολεμήσοντας Thuc. 2. 7; ὡς οἰκήσων Xen. An. 3. 2, 24; ὡς εἰς μάχην Paus. 5. 21, 14.

κατασκευασία, ἡ, = κατασκευασμός, Suid. s. v. κύφι: so κατασκευασίς, ἡ, Epiphani.

κατασκευασμα, τό, that which is prepared or made, a work of art, τὰ Κορήνια κ. Hippocleth. ap. Ath. 128 D, cf. Arr. Epict. 2. 19, 26: — esp. a building, structure, edifice, Dem. 689. 13, Polyb. 10. 27, 9, Dion. II. 3. 27: — in pl. engines of war, Polyb. 1. 48, 5: — also, a vessel, vase, etc., Id. 4. 18, 8, etc.

II. an arrangement, contrivance, device, invention, Dem. 624. 25; τὸ κ. τῶν συσσίτων Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 32; τὰ τυραννικά κ. Ib. 6. 4, 20; ἐκ κατασκευάματος, Lat. ex composito, Dio C. 52. 7.

κατασκευασμάτων, τό, Dim. of κατασκευασμα, Hero in Math. Vett. 160.

κατασκευασμός, ὁ, contrivance, Dem. 705. 3; ἢ κ. κατασκευασμοῦ, Lat. ex instituto, Dio C. 38. 9.

κατασκευαστέος, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be prepared or made, Galen. 14. 262.

II. neut. one must prepare, make, etc., Plat. Legg. 964 D, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 15, etc.

κατασκευαστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who prepares, Tatian., Suid.

κατασκευαστικός, ὁ, ὄν, fitted for providing, τινος Arist. Virt. 5.

5. 2. in Logic, *constructive*, opp. to *destructive* (λυτικός), Id. Rhet. 2. 26, 3; so, Adv. —κώς, Id. An. Pr. 1. 46, 12; opp. to ἀνασκευαστικός, Ib. 13; cf. κατασκευάω 5.

κατασκευαστός, ἡ, ὄν, made up, artificial, opp. to αὐτοφύης, Dion. H. de Isaeo 11; τὸ κατασκευαστὸν Id. 1. 76, cf. Plut. 2. 210 D. 2. set up for the pounce, suborned, ἀνδρες Arist. Oec. 2. 14, 1.

κατασκευάστρια, ἡ, fem. of κατασκευαστής, Schol. Lyc. 578.

κατασκευή, ἡ, preparation, ὅταν ἐν κατασκευῇ τοῦ πολέμου being engaged in preparing for it (v. l. παρασκευῇ) Thuc. 8. 5; λιμέναν κ. ἡ νεωρίων their construction, Plat. Gorg. 455 B; the equipment of ships, engines, etc., κατ. πολυτελεῖσι χρησασμένων Thuc. 6. 31, cf. Polyb. 1. 21, 1, etc.

II. any kind of furniture or provision for life that is fixed or lasting, opp. to what is movable or temporary (παρασκευή), buildings, fixtures, apparatus, Thuc. 1. 10 (ubi v. Arnold.); ἀνεληφότες τὰς κατ. having repaired their estates, Id. 2. 16; τῆς ἀλλῆς κ., ἐν ἣ κατ-οικοῦμεν the rest, the aggregate of the institutions . . . Isocr. 45 E; αἱ κ. αἱ ἐπὶ τῶν ἀγρῶν ἡ αἱ ἐν τοῖς τεύχεσιν Id. 150 B; but also, like παρασκευή, any furniture, τὴν Μαρκονίου κ., i. e. his tent and its furniture, Hdt. 9. 82; φάλας τε . . . καὶ θυματήρια καὶ ἄλλην κατ. Thuc. 6. 46, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 5; ἡ κ. τῆς οἰκίας Dem. 1155, 21; τῇ κ. τῶν θεῶν . . . χρῆσθαι whatever the gods provided, Xen. Ages. 9. 5.

2. in pl. contrivances or apparatus for doing a thing, Hipp. Art. 808. III. the state, condition, constitution of a thing, θεοῦ κατασκευὴν βίῃ δόντος τοιαύτην Eur. Supp. 214; αἱ . . . τῆς ψυχῆς Plat. Rep. 544 E; ἡ τοῦ βίου κ. Id. Legg. 842 C; ἡ τῶν νόμων κ. Ib. 739 B; ἐν πάσῃ κ. πολιτικῇ Ib. 736 B; ἐν χρημάτων κ. in the matter of money, Id. Gorg. 477 B, cf. Legg. 923 D; so, ἐν σώματι κ. Gorg. ib.

IV. a device, trick, τέχνη καὶ κ. Aeschin. 28. 4, cf. Dinarch. 94. 30; ἀνευ κατασκευῆς ἄδειν artlessly, Ael. N. A. 5. 38. V. in Logic, constructive reasoning, opp. to destructive (ἀνασκευή), Dion. H. de Lys. 24, etc.; cf. ἀνασκευαστικός.

VI. in oratory, appropriate style, opp. to ἰδιω-τισμός, Diog. L. 7. 59, cf. Dion. H. de Lys. 3.

κατάσκευος, ὄν, furnished, οἶκος C. I. (add.) 2491 c.

κατασκευώω, = κατασκευάω, Inscr. Dor. in C. I. 2448 IV. 12., 5467.

κατάσκηψις, εὼς, ἡ, careful examination, Strab. 262.

κατ-σκέω, to practise much: part. pf. pass. κατασκημένος, regular, ascetic, διατα Plat. Ages. 33; κ. τὸν βίον Basil.

κατασκηνώω, = κατασκηνάω, —εσκήνησα in Xen. An. 3. 4, 32, Hell. 4. 5, 2, etc.; Med., κατασκηνάσθαι Plat. Rep. 614 E; —in Byz. also —έω.

κατασκηνόω, to pitch one's camp or tent, take up one's quarters, encamp, εἰς τόπον ὃν ἐν τῷ Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 39. 6, 2, An. 2. 16, etc.; gene- rally, to rest, settle, Ev. Matth. 13. 32; ἐπ' ἐλπίδι Act. Ap. 2. 26.

κατασκηνώω, to cover, veil, Aesch. Cho. 999.

κατασκηνώω, εὼς, ἡ, an encamping, taking up one's quarters, καλεῖν τινὰ ἐπὶ κατασκηνώσῃ Polyb. 11. 26, 5; διδόναι εἰς κατασκηνώσιν to give them as quarters, C. I. 3137 B. 57.

2. of birds, a resting- place, nest, Ev. Matth. 8. 20.

κατασκήπτω, fut. ψω, to rush down or fall upon, like ἀποσκήπτω, of lightning, storms, εἰς τῶπον Hdt. 8. 65, Arist. Mund. 4, 20, Diod. 16. 80, etc.; of the rainbow, Arist. H. A. 5. 22, 5; also of divine wrath, τοῖσι Λακεδαιμονίοις μῆνις κατέσκηψε Ταλθυβίου Hdt. 7. 134; ἐς Ἀργέλους Ib. 137; ὄργαι κ. ἐς τὸν δέμας Eur. Hipp. 1418; of chance, Aesch. Supp. 326; also of war, Ar. Fr. 471; of Nemesis, Dion. H. 3. 23; — esp. of sudden sickness, as the plague, κατέσκηψε εἰς χεῖρας καὶ πόδας Thuc. 2. 49, cf. Hipp. Epid. 3. 1086, etc.; βέυμα κ. τινὲ ἐς τὰ νεύρα Paus. 6. 3, 10; χολή ὀδόντι Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 40, etc.

2. in Eur. Med. 93 we have κατασκήψαι τινὰ to fall on one, nisi legend. τινί, v. Elmsl.; but Hesych. cites a Pass., κατασκηφθέντα χωρία struck by lightning.

II. κ. λατρεῖς to storm or importune with prayers, Soph. O. C. 1011; like ἐπισκήπτω.

III. absol. to break out, go forth, of a report, Ar. Civ. 3. 23; κ. εἰς τέλος to come to an issue, Dion. H. 3. 54.

κατάσκηψις, ἡ, a sudden attack of sickness, Diosc. praef. 7.

κατασκιάζω, fut. —σκιάσω, contr. —σκιά Soph. O. C. 406. To over- shadow, cover over, κατὰ δ' ἐσκίασαν Βελέεσι Τιτήνας Hes. Th. 716; κόνει to bury one, Soph. I. c., cf. Eur. Ion 1142; θανάτω . . . γαῖα κατε- σκίασεν Epigr. Gr. 493; κατεσκίασε πάντα σαρξὶν ἄνωθεν Plat. Tim. 74 D.

κατασκίασμα, τό, and —σκιασμός, ὅ, an overshadowing, Eccl.

κατασκιάω, poet. for κατασκιάζω, Od. 12. 436, Opp. H. 3. 467.

κατασκιδναίω, as Pass. of κατασκιδνάννυμι, Plut. 2. 776 F.

κατάσκιος, ὄν, (σκιὰ) shaded or covered with something, τινί Hes. Op. 511, Hdt. 2. 158, Aesch. Ag. 493, Soph. El. 423; later τινός, Anth. P. 9. 333, cf. Schäf. Mel. p. 138.

II. trans. overshadowing, λῦφοι Aesch. Theb. 34, cf. Eur. Phoen. 654, Ar. Ach. 965.

κατασκιρδῶμαι, Pass. to become hard or dry, Heysch.

κατασκιρτάω, to leap down from, τὸ βήματος Plut. 2. 790 C, etc.

2. to leap about, Ael. N. A. 5. 6. II. to leap down upon, show contempt for, τινος Ib. 2. 6, Polyaen. 8. 23, 7, etc.

κατασκιρτήμα, τό, a downward leap, Eust. Opusc. 300. 18.

κατασκληνῆναι, v. sub κατασκληνῶμαι.

κατάσκληρος, very hard, Philo in Math. Vett. p. 71, Hippiatr.

κατασκληρύνωμαι [ῶ], Pass. to become hard, Theophr. C. P. 4. 12, 9.

κατασκόπευσις, εὼς, ἡ, a viewing, exploring, Eust. 69. 37.

κατασκοπευτήριο, τό, a look-out place, Eccl.

κατασκοπεύω, = sq., LXX (Ex. 2. 4, al.).

κατασκοπεύω, fut. σκέψομαι: aor. σκεψάμην: —to view closely, spy out, κ. ὑπὲρ . . . Eur. Hel. 1607; τινός Plut. Sol. 9: to reconnoitre, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 39; to keep a look out, Lat. speculari, of ships, Polyb. 3. 95, 6; —also in Med., Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 22: to review, inspect, Polyb. 10. 20, 2.

κατασκοπή, ἡ, a viewing closely, spying, πέμψεν τινὰ εἰς κατασκοπήν Soph. Ph. 12; cf. Eur. Bacch. 828; cf. κατασκοπεύω Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 39.

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6. 2, 9, cf. Hell. 1. 4, 11; ἐπὶ κατασκοπὴν Polyb. 3. 95, 8; κατασκοπὴς ἐνεκα Xen. An. 7. 4, 13; ἔχειν κ. Plut. Fab. 12; κατασκοπαῖς χρᾶσθαι Thuc. 6. 34; ἐς τὴν κ. τῶν χρημάτων to inspect the money, Ib. 46; κ. τῶν πραγμάτων Aeschin. 31. 42.

κατασκοπήσις, εὼς, ἡ, = foreg., Byz.

κατασκοπία, ἡ, pecul. fem. of κατάσκοπος, of Aphroditē, Paus. 2. 32, 3.

κατασκόπον, τό, a look-out ship, Gell. 10. 25, cf. ἐπικωπος.

κατασκοπίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = foreg., Gloss.

κατάσκοπος, ὁ, one who keeps a look out, a scout, spy, Hdt. 1. 100, 112, al.; κατάσκοπον πολεμίων πέμψαι Eur. Rhes. 125; πεμφθεὶς Ἰλίου κ. Ib. 505, cf. Hec. 239, Thuc. 6. 63; τῶν λόγων κ. Ar. Thesm. 588, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 31: —in Thuc. 4. 27, a person to examine and report, an inspector, cf. 8. 41.

II. κατάσκοπος, ὄν, closely covered, Schol. Opp. H. 3. 636.

κατασκορπίζω, to scatter abroad, Diod. Eclog. 507. 5, Eumath. p. 102.

κατασκοτιζώ, to veil in darkness, Galen. 4. 532.

κατάσκοτος, ὄν, found in the dark, Epich. 19. 9 (Ahr. κατὰ σκότος).

κατασκηθροπάζω, to look stern and sour, Joseph. A. J. 11. 5, 6.

κατασκηθροπάω or —έω, = foreg., Suid. s. v. κατασκηθροπάω.

κατασκυλεύω, to take as booty, Eumath. p. 393, Eccl.

κατασκύλλω, to tear in pieces, Clem. A. 290.

κατασκληκιάω, to be full of worms, Byz.

κατασκώπτω, fut. —σκάψομαι, to make jokes upon, τινά Hdt. 2. 173; mostly in bad sense, to jeer or mock, 3. 37, 151.

κατ-ασμενίζω, to propitiate, Byz.

κατασμικρίζω, to disparage, depreciate, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 13, 10 (with v. l. —σμικρύνω), Philod. in Vol. Herc. 1. 22 Ox.

κατασμικρολογέω, to speak disparagingly of, to accuse as niggardly; τὴν φύσιν Democ. ap. Hipp. 1281. 47.

κατασμικρύνω, to lessen, abridge, dwarf, Dem. Phal. 44, Luc. Gall. 14, al.: —Pass. to become less, M. Ant. 8. 36.

II. = κατασμικρίζω, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 477. 32, Ath. 359 A.

κατάσμυρνος, ὄν, smelling of myrrh, Diosc. 1. 26.

κατασμυρνόω, to cover or anoint with myrrh, Greg. Nyss.

κατασμύχω [ῶ], to burn with a slow fire, burn up, κατὰ τε σμύχει πυρὶ νῆας Il. 9. 653; metaph., ὅς με κατασμύχων, of love, Theocr. 3. 17; in Pass., of a lover, to smoulder away, Id. 8. 90, cf. Phalar. 104; σεσηρὸς τι καὶ κατ-εμ. ὑποβλέπειν Heliod. 7. 21.

κατασμώχομαι, Med. to rub in pieces, bruise, Nic. Th. 860, Al. 332.

κατασπαρέυομαι, Dep. to regard haughtily, τινος Diog. L. 1. 81.

κατασπαρῶ, to frighten away, τοὺς θύρας Arist. Mirab. 118. 2: to drive down, εἰς τὸ φρέαρ Parthen. 14.

κατασπαρίζω, Dep. to conquer by sophisms or fallacies, to outwit, c. acc. pers., Luc. D. Deor. 1. 1, Diod. 17. 116, LXX, etc.: —but also as Pass. to be outwitted, Plut. 2. 80 C, Luc. D. Deor. 16. 2, Longin. 17. 1.

2. κ. τι περὶ τινος to evade by gubbling, C. I. (add.) 4224 d. 10.

κατασπαρισμός, ὁ, an outwitting, trickery, Basil., Rhetor.

κατασπαριστέω, = κατασπαρίζω, c. gen., Eccl.

κατασπαριστής, οὗ, ὁ, a trickster in . . . τοῦ γάμου Eust. Opusc. 65. 45.

κατ-ασπάζωμαι, Dep. to embrace, kiss, τινὰ Plut. Clor. 9, Anton. 85: to treat lovingly, φιλήμασι, θρήνοις Heliod. 5. 11, 7. 7.

κατασπαθίζω, to kill by the sword (σπαθή), Byz.

κατασπαθῶ, Att. —ττω, to tear down, pull to pieces, Ar. Eq. 729; κατεσπαργμένος τὴν ἐσθῆτα Luc. Asin. 22.

κατασπαργνῶ, to wrap in swaddling-clothes, βρέφῃ Philo 2. 495.

κατάσπᾶσις, εὼς, ἡ, a drawing down, Arist. Meteor. 2. 9, 10.

κατάσπασμα, τό, that which is pulled down: —in Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 5 it prob. means an opening in the mouthpiece of a flute, opp. to σύμ-μοις, v. Schneid.

II. a part, fragment, τῆς στρατιάς Joseph. B. J. 5. 12, 1; v. Hesych., Suid. s. v. κάταγμα.

κατασπασμός, ὁ, = κατᾶσπασις, Plut. 2. 650 C.

II. metaph. depression of spirits, Ib. 78 A.

κατασπαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for drawing down, γάλακτος Diosc. (?)

κατασπᾶτάλῶ, to live wantonly, to wanton, Anth. P. 11. 402, LXX (Amos 6. 4).

κατασπάω, fut. ᾶσω [ᾶ], to draw or pull down, μολυβδῖς ὥστε δρᾶν one κατασπάσας Soph. Fr. 783; κατασπᾶν τινὰ τῶν τριχῶν to drag one down by the hair, Ar. Lys. 725; τινὰ τοῦ σκέλους Antiph. Διπλασ. 2; κ. τὰς νῆας to haul ships down to the sea, set them afloat, Hdt. 1. 164, 7. 193; κ. σμῆμα to pull them down (in token of defeat), Thuc. 1. 63; κ. τινὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἵππου Xen. An. 1. 9, 6: —Pass. to be drawn down, τὰ κατασπᾶμένα . . . κᾶνασπᾶμένα, of the limbs of puppets, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 7; ὀφρὲς κατεσπᾶμένοι, of one frowning, Arist. H. A. 1. 9, 1; κατασπᾶσθαι ἐς ὕπνον, ἐς δάκρυα Luc. D. Mar. 2. 2, Anach. 23.

2. Pass. to be slightly displaced, of a broken bone, Hipp. Mochl. 847, 849: to be convulsed, suffer a spasm, Id. Epidem. 1006.

II. to draw down or forth, τὰ γυναικεία Hipp. 1202 A, cf. Arist. G. A. 3. 1, 24: —to draw off, τὸ λουτρὸν κ. χυροῖς Anth. P. app. 304.

III. to quaff or swallow down, Lat. deglutire, Ar. Eq. 718, Ran. 576, Antiph. Στρατ. 1. 13.

IV. to pull down, τὴν Σμύρναν Strab. 646, cf. 759; κ. τὰς τάξεις to break the ranks, Polyb. 1. 40, 13. —Cf. κατασπείδω.

κατασπείρω, to sow or plant thickly, εἰς ἄρουραν Plat. Tim. 91 D: metaph., ἀνίας μοι κατασπείρας Soph. Ag. 1005.

2. to beget, τέκνα Eur. H. F. 469, Phintys ap. Stob. 444. 50; τὸν κατασπείραντα him that begat me, Diphil. Incert. 18.

II. to spread as in sowing, τοῦ χάρακος κ. [πυροβόλα] to scatter them over . . . Plut. Cam. 34; αἶψαν τινὰ ἡ χώρα κ. νότιον Id. Dio 25: —Pass. to be spread abroad, dispersed, εἰ μὴ κατεσπαρμένοι ᾔσαν ὅι τοιοῦτοι λόγοι ἐν τοῖς πᾶσιν Plat. Legg. 891 B; τὸ ἐπὶ ἀστρῶν κατεσπαρμένοι φῶς Diog. L. 10. 101.

III. to plant abundantly, LXX (Deut. 32. 6): πλοῦτος Ἑλλάδα κ. Dion. H. de

Dem. 29. **IV.** *to besprinkle*, ἥδη καὶ λευκαὶ με κατασπείρουσιν ἔχειρα Anth. P. 11. 41.

κατάσπεισις, εὖς, ἡ, *a besprinkling with holy water*, Plut. 2. 438 A. **II.** *self-devotion*, of the Celtic Sordurii, Plut. Sertor. 14; cf. *κατασπένδω* 3.

κατασπένδω, fut. -σπείσω, *to pour as a drink-offering*, Lat. libare, c. acc. cognato, χορὸς ὑπὲρ μηρῶν τάφου Eur. Or. 1187; ἀμβροσίαν κατὰ σοῦ Ar. Eq. 1094:—absol. *to pour drink-offerings*, Hdt. 2. 151; τοῖς θεοῖς Polyb. 3. 11, 6. **II.** c. acc. *to wet*, λιβάδι κ. παρρηΐδα Teles. ap. Stob. 576. 31.

2. c. acc. pers., κ. τινά δακρύοις *to honour with offerings of tears*, Eur. Or. 1239; and simply, κ. τινά *to lament with tears*, Anth. P. 7. 260. **3.** also c. acc. pers. *to offer up, devote, consecrate*, τινά Diod. 5. 31; *κατασπένδων* ἑαυτοὺς *to devote themselves*, of the Celtic Sordurii, Strab. 165, cf. *κατάσπεισις* II:—Pass., ἄνθρωπος *κατεσπεύμενος* Id. 198, cf. Plut. Alex. 50; Μούσαισι . . κατεσπείσθη πᾶς ὁ τεὸς βίος Anth. P. 7. 27, cf. Longus 2. 6.

κατασπέρχω, fut. ἰω, *to urge on, harass*, ἡρατὰς δορί with a spear, Ar. Ach. 1188; νῆα ἐλάττει Opp. H. 4. 91;—absol. of the wind, *to be violent*, Dio C. 41. 46; *κατασπέρχων*, of circumstances, *urgent, pressing, causing anxiety*, Thuc. 4. 126:—Pass. *to be harassed*, Joseph. B. J. 4. 2, 4. **κατασπείδω**, fut. σω, *to press, urge, or hasten on*, Aeschin. 63. 18: Pass. of words, *to be urgent or rapid*, κατεσπεύσθαι Dion. H. de Comp. 20 (as Upton for κατεσπᾶσθαι); τὰ κατεσπεύμενα Longin. 19. 2; ἡ ἀρμονία οὐ κ. Id. 40. 4. **2.** *to trouble, enfold*, τινά LXX (Dan. 4. 16).

II. intr. *to make haste, hasten*, LXX (Ex. 5. 13).

κατάσπεισις, εὖς, ἡ, *haste*, Theodot. V. T.

κατασπιλᾶω, *to spot, stain*, Hesych.

II. *to dash against, come suddenly upon* a sunken rock (σπίλας), Cyrill.

κατάσπιλος, ον, *defiled*, Porph. Abst. 4. 7.

κατασπινθηρίζω, strengthd. for σπινθηρίζω, Eust. Opusc. 118. 69.

κατασπλεκώ, = σπλεκώ, Hesych.

κατασποδῶ, *to throw down in the dust, make to bite the dust*, τὸν ἄνδρα τῷ πελέκει κατεσπόδῃσεν Ar. Thesm. 560; κατεσποδῆναι Aesch. Theb. 809.

κατασποδῶ, = foreg., *to squander away*, Walz. Rhett. 1. 57.

κατασπορά, ἡ, *a sowing*, Schol. Plat. p. 454 Bekker.

κατασπορεύς, εὖς, ὁ, *a sower*, Eccl.

κατασπουδάζομαι, Dep., with aor. and pf. pass., *to be very earnest or serious*, Hdt. 2. 173; οὐδαμῶς κατεσπουδασμένος ἀνήρ Ib. 174; κατεσπουδασμένοι δεῖναι Dion. H. 11. 61, cf. 4. 67.—The Act. in Apoll. Lex. s. v. ἐπείγειτον, and Greg. Naz.

κατασπουδαζέσθαι, Adv. *eagerly*, Hesych.

κατασπουδαζμός, οὖ, ὁ, *eagerness*: emazement, Aquila V. T.

κατασσεύομαι, poet. for κατασέυομαι, Nonn.

κατάσσυτος, ον, *rushing down*, Nonn. D. 21. 329.

κατ-άσσω, later for κατάνγωμι, App. Pun. 129, Artemid. 1. 68.

κατασταγμός, ὁ, *a dropping or running at the nose*, E. M. 494. 32.

καταστάζω, fut. ζω: **I.** of persons, **1.** c. acc. rei, *to let fall in drops upon, pour upon, shed over*, κ. δάκρυά τινος Eur. Hec. 760; ἄφρον κατστάζ' εὐτρίχου γενειῶνος Id. H. F. 934; also of a garment (cf. χέω), νότον κατστάζοντα βύσσινον φέρος Soph. Fr. 342:—c. acc. only, *to let fall in drops*, αἶμα Aesch. Fr. 340. **2.** c. dat. rei, *to run down with a thing, νόσφ κ. πόδα* *to have one's foot running with a sore*, Soph. Ph. 7, cf. στάζω I. 2; κ. ἀφῶ *to run down with foam*, Eur. Supp. 587. **II.** of the liquid, **1.** intr. *to drop down, drip or trickle down*, βαμοῦ from the altar, Eur. I. T. 72; τάφου Id. Hel. 985; δάκρυ κ. τὰ μὲν κατὰ τῶν πέπλων, τὰ δὲ ἐπὶ τοῖς πόδας Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 4; αἶμα κ. εἰς τὴν γῆν Luc. V. H. 1. 17; ὁ ἀκατος κ. πρὸς ἡμᾶς Id. Luc. 19. **2.** trans. *to drop upon, bedew, wet*, ἰδρῶς γέ τοι νιν πᾶν κατστάζει δέμας Soph. Ph. 823, cf. Eur. Hec. 241.

κατασταθμεύω, *to put into a stable or stall*, Strab. 200:—Pass. *to be oppressed by having soldiers quartered upon one*, Id. 743.

καταστάθμισις, ἡ, *an examining by rule*, Epicur. π. φυσ. p. 18 Orelli.

κατασταθμισμός, ὁ, *a weighing out*, Dioc. 1. 72; Schneid. -σταμνισμός.

κατασταλᾶω, = καταστάζω I, Nonn. D. 38. 434.

κατασταλτικός, ὁ, ὢν, *fitted for checking*, opp. to ἐγερτικός, c. gen., Sext. Emp. M. 6. 19; κ. φάρμακα Galen., Ptol.

κατασταμνίζω, *to draw off wine into a smaller vessel (σταμνός)*, *to rack off or bottle*, οἶνος κατεσταμνισμένος wine in bottle, Theophr. C. P. 2. 18, 4; λάρυνοι κατεσταμνισμέναι bottles of wine, Nicost. Ἐκᾶτή I:—metaph., κ. τὸν οἶνον *to gulp it down*, Com. ap. Poll. 7. 162.

κατάσταξις, εὖς, ἡ, *a dropping down or dripping*, Galen. Gloss.

καταστασιάω, fut. ᾠω, *to form a counter-party in the state*, Plut. Pericl. 9. **II.** c. acc. *to overpower by forming a counter-party*, τινά Theopomp. Hist. 268, Diod. 19. 36, etc.:—Pass. *to be factiously opposed or overpowered*, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 4, Dem. 1081. 12, Arist. Pol. 5. 6, 14, etc.

καταστασιαστικός, ὁ, ὢν, *factious*, Heliod. 7. 19.

κατάστασις, εὖς, ἡ, **I.** trans. *a selling, appointing, appointment, institution*, χορῶν Aesch. Ag. 23, cf. Ar. Thesm. 958; πραγμάτων ἀρχὴ καὶ κ. πρώτη Dem. 291. 9; but also with gen. of the agent, δαίμωνον κατ. their ordinance, decree, Eur. Phoen. 1266. **2.** the appointment of magistrates, ἀρχόντων, δικαστῶν, etc., Plat. Rep. 414 A, 425 B, etc.; αἱ περὶ τὰς ὀρχᾶς κ. Id. Legg. 768 D:—hence at Athens, the appointments or allowances made to a citizen in the cavalry, Eupol. Φιλ. 4, Plat. Com. Συμφ. 5, Lysias 146. 10; cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 334. **3.** a bringing of ambassadors before the senate or assembly, an introduction, presentation, audience, Hdt. 3. 46, 8. 141. 9. 9. **4.** κ. ἔγγυθων *a bringing one's bail forward*, Dem. 727. 5, 14:—ἐξ ἐμ-

φανῶν καταστάσεις Dem. 1251. 3, v. s. ἐμφανής.

5. a putting down, quieting, calming, εἰς κ. ἐλθεῖν Arist. Phys. 7. 3, 24; ἡ πρᾶναις κ. καὶ ἡρεμίας ὕργης Id. Rhet. 2. 3, 3; πρᾶτης κ. κινήσεως τῆς ὕργης Def. Plat. 412 C; cf. *καταστατικός*:—hence, of disease, opp. to παροξυσμός, Hipp. Aph. 1243.

6. a restoration, opp. to διαθορά, Plat. Philib. 46 C; εἰς γὰρ διὰ τὴν αὐτῶν φύσιν ὅταν καθίσταται, ταύτην αὐτὴν κατ. ἡδονὴν ἀπεδέξεσθαι Ib. 42 D; so, pleasure is defined by Arist. to be a κατάστασις εἰς τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν φύσιν, Rhet. 1. 11, 1; opp. to μανία, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 404. **7.** in Rhetoric, a setting forth one's cause, Ernesti Lex. Rhet.

II. intr. *a standing firm, a settled condition, fixedness*, κ. γένοιτ' ἂν οὐδένας νόμου Soph. Aj. 1247. **2.** a state, condition, οὕτω δὲ ἄνθρωπον κ. so is the condition of man, Hdt. 2. 173; ἐν ἀνθρώπων φύσει καὶ καταστάσι Id. 8. 83; ἡ κ. τῶν ὥρων the state of the seasons, Hipp. Epid. 1. 941, cf. 1247 F, Theophr. H. P. 8. 8, 7; κ. τοῦ χρώματος καὶ σώματος Hipp. 85 F; κ. τοῦ περὶ τοῦ, etc., state or character, Id. 936 G, al., cf. Foës. Oec. 8; κ. κακῶν Eur. Hipp. 1296; ὁμμάτων Id. Med. 1197; ἐν καταστάσει νυκτός in the night-time, merely periph., Id. Rhes. 111; so, ἐν τοιαύτῃ κ. τῆς ἡλικίας at such an age, Hyperid. ap. Stob. 441. 15; τὰς ψυχὰς ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχαίαν κ. ἀγνὴν Plat. Rep. 547 B; αὕτη ἡ κ. τῆς δημοκρατίας this is the character of democracy, Ib. 557 A, cf. Legg. 832 D; οὐ τὴν αὐτὴν ἔχει κ. Arist. 11. A. 8. 18, 4; equiv. *to διαθέσις*, Id. Rhet. 1. 11, 2; θαυμαστὴ τις εὐδίας κ. Luc. Halc. 4. **3.** esp. a settled order or method, constitution, system, ἐχράτο καταστάσι πηγμάτων τοιγδὲ Hdt. 2. 173 init.; Κορινθίαις ἢ πόλιν κ. τοιγδὲ Id. 5. 92, 2; ἡ κ. τῆς πόλεως Plat. Rep. 426 C; λέγει δὲ . . τὴν ποίαν κατ. ὀλιγαρχίαν Ib. 550 C; ἡ παρούσα κ. Isocr. 38 B, etc.; τῆς περὶ τοὺς ἀγῶνας κ. C. 1. 2741: v. κατάτασις I. 2. **καταστᾶναι**, verb. Adj. *one must appoint, appointing*, ἀρχοντα, ταξιάρχους Plat. Rep. 414 A, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 10, etc.

καταστᾶναι, [αῖ], ον, ὃ, *an establishing, restorer*, δόμων Soph. El. 72.

καταστατικός, ὢν, ὢν, *fitted for calming, ennoia* Euseb. 1041. 20: τὸ κ. a power to calm, of music, Plut. Lycurg. 4. **II.** *definitive, determine*, ὅπως καὶ καμπτὴ κ. Eus. L. Const. 6.

καταστάτον, τὸ, *a kind of cake*, Schol. Theocr. 9. 21, Piers. Moer. 142.

καταστεγάζω, *to cover over*, μὲν τὸν νεκρὸν Hdt. 4. 71, cf. Plat. Criti. 115 E; κ. χόρτῳ τὸν τάφον Arist. H. A. 8. 20, 4.

καταστεγασμα, τό, *a covering, of the roof* Hdt. 2. 155.

καταστεγνος, ον, *close covered*, Myia Epist. p. 63.

καταστεγνῶ, *to cover close*, Ath. 207 D, Geop. 13. 14. 7.

κατάστεγος, ον, (στέγη) *covered in, roofed*, ἀλλὰ κατάστεγοι Hdt. 2. 148; ἐν τῷ κατ. δρόμῳ Plat. Euthyd. 273 A; κ. νεοττιαὶ ἀλκυόνες Arist. H. A. 9. 14, 3.

καταστεῖναι, *to tread down*, τὰν δάκνον ποσσίν Sappho 95 Bgk. **II.** *to tread, κατέστυψας πέδον* Soph. O. C. 467; cf. *καταστέφω*.

καταστείχω, fut. ζω, = κατέρχομαι, Anth. P. 9. 298, Nonn. Jo. 4. 230.

καταστάλλω, fut. -στελῶ:—*to put in order, arrange, πλῆκαμον* Eur. Bacch. 933: *to equip, clothe, dress*, κ. τινά τὰ περὶ τὸ σκέλη Ar. Thesm. 256, cf. Plat. 2. 69 C. **II.** *to let down, lower*, τὰς ῥάβδους Dion. H. 8. 44; κ. τὰ βράχια *to shut them*, Plut. 2. 979 C. **2.** *to keep down, repress, check*, Eur. I. A. 934; κ. τὰ ὑπερσαρκοῦντα Diosc. 2. 1; τὸν ὕχλον Act. Ap. 19. 35; κ. τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν Arr. Epict. 3. 19, 5; τοὺς νέους Plat. 2. 207 E, cf. 547 B, etc.:—Pass., πάντα λήξει καὶ κατασταλλήσεται Apollod. Incert. 7; of persons, ὁ κατεσταλμένος a man of calm sedate character, opp. to τολμηρός, Id. 1. 76, Arr. Epict. 4. 4, 10; κατέσταλται πρὸς τὸ κόσμον Plut. Comp. Lyc. c. Num. 3; cf. Ael. N. A. 4. 29, Arr. Epict. 3. 23, 16.

καταστενάω, = sq., Byz.:—Pass. *to be full of sighs*, Alciphro 1. 36.

καταστενῶ, *to mourn for*, θυγάτηρ Epigr. Gr. 205.

καταστενός, ον, *to sigh over or lament*, c. acc., Soph. O. C. 1440, Eur. Tro. 317, H. F. 1141; κ. ὑπὲρ τινος Eur. I. A. 470:—in Soph. El. 874, the gen. ὧν . . κακῶν is attracted into the case of the antec.; in Eur. Andr. 443, τί δὲ τὰ σ' οὐ (for σοῦ) καταστενός; is now restored from MSS.

καταστεπτός, verb. Adj. of καταστέφω, *one must crown*, Clem. Al. 214.

καταστερέω, strengthd. for στερέω, Apoll. Cit. 1. p. 174 Dietz.

καταστερίζω, fut. ἰω, *to place among the stars*, ἐν οὐρανῷ κ. τινά Diod. 4. 61, cf. Dion. H. 1. 61, Plut. 2. 308 A. **II.** *to adorn with stars*, τὴν σφαῖραν Procl.:—Pass., *κατηστερισμένον ποτήριον* Ath. 489 E.

καταστερίσις, εὖς, ἡ, = sq., Gloss.

καταστερισμός, ὁ, *a placing among the stars*: Καταστερισμοί is the name of a treatise attributed to Eratosthenes giving the legends of the different constellations.

κατ-άσπερος, ον, *set with stars*, of the peacock's tail, Eccl.

κατ-ασπερώ, = καταστερίζω, Palaeph. 5. **II.** Pass. *to be set with stars*, οὐρανὸν κατηστερισμένον Jo. Chrys.

καταστεφάνω, *to crown*, Anth. P. 12. 189, Epigr. in C. I. 4269. 12, Clem. Al. 213:—Pass., Diod. 12. 9.

καταστεφάνωσις, εὖς, ἡ, *a crowning*, C. I. 2336. 16.

καταστεφής, ἑς, *crowned*, Soph. Tr. 175, Ap. Rh. 3. 220, etc.; of suppliant branches, wreathed with wool, Eur. Supp. 259.

καταστεφώ, fut. ψω, *to deck with garlands*, crown, wreath, κ. βωμῶν (with branches wreathed in wool), Eur. Heracl. 125 (so in Soph. O. C. 467, there are v. ll. κατέστυψας, κατὰστεφον); κ. νεκρὸν (with libations), Eur. Phoen. 1632; so, κ. ποτῶν Sophron ap. Ath. 479 B; πλόκαμος ὅδε κατὰστεφειν here is a lock to crown [the altar] with, Eur. I. A. 1478; κ. τινά *to supplicate him*, Id. Heracl. 224, cf. Andr. 894, I. A. 1216:—Pass., κατεστέφεται Aeschin. 77. 13; δάφνη κατεστεμμένος τὰς κόμης Dion. H. 2. 34; κλάδος ἐπὶ ψω κατεστ. Plut. Thes. 18.

καταστηλίτευω, *to expose one to infamy by posting up his name*, Luc. D. Meretr. 4. 2, cf. Poll. 8. 73, Eumath. p. 445.

καταστηλογράφω, = σπηλογραφία, Eumath. v. 445.

καταστηλώ, to mark with στήλαι, ὁδὸς κατεστηλωμένη Polyb. 3.4. 12, 3. II. to plant like a pillar, δένδρα εἰς τὴν γῆν Eccl.

κατάστημα, τό, a condition or state of health, Plut. 2. 911 A, etc.; τὸ σύνθημα κ., of a man, Id. Marcell. 23; τὸ κατὰ φύσιν κ. cited from Diosc.; τὸ κατὰ μέθην κ., i. e. drunkenness, Ath. 38 E; also of weather, τὸ θερινὸν κ. Plut. 1157 B; αἰθρίου ὄντος τοῦ κ. Diosc. proem. 3 C, cf. Polyacn. 5. 12, 3. 2. political condition, a constitution, τὸ Λακωνικὸν κ. Polyb. 6. 50, 2, cf. C. I. 4957. 4. 3. dress, Eccl.

καταστηματικός, ὁ, ὄν, established: of persons, sedate, Plut. T. Gracch. 2: also moderate, tranquil, ἡδὺν κατ., Epicur. term in Diog. L. 2. 87., 10. 136; μέλὸς Walz Rhett. 5. 458.

κατύστημα, ὄν, having many warp-threads, Hesych.

καταστηρίω, intr., κ. εἰς τόπον to fall into a place and settle there, of diseases, Hipp. 518. 53., 519. 48. II. Pass. to be propped or stayed, ἐπὶ τινι Eur. Fr. 385. 9; κατεστηριγμένος firmly fixed, opp. to ἀβέβαιος, Arist. Mund. 4. 25.

καταστῖβανόμεναι, Dep. to lie on a bed, Byz.

καταστήγης, es, = κατάστικτος, Philostorg. H. E. 3. 11.

κατάστιγμα, τό, a point, spot, Schol. Dion. P. 443.

καταστήω, to cover with punctures:—mostly used in pf. pass. to be marked or spotted, ὡς κατεστημένα spotted, Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 3; κυανέας σταγύρας κατέστικται Acl. N. A. 12. 24; τὴν χροιάν κατέστ. Dio C. 43. 23; χρυσοειδῆ ἰνδάλματα ἐπ' αὐτῶν κατέστ. are marked upon them, Acl. N. A. 10. 13:—metaph. to be spotted and stained, Philostr. 12.

κατάστικτος, ὄν, covered with spots, spotted, speckled, brindled, κύων Soph. Fr. 16; δορά Eur. Bacch. 697; ὁ κυνολόγος Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 9; of a garment, κατέστικτος φοινικίῳ C. I. 155. 13; χιτῶν Arr. Ind. 5, cf. Menand. Incert. 360; κατ. οἰκῆσαι spotted with .., Strabo 130.

καταστήβωμαι, Pass. to be brilliant, Greg. Naz.

καταστήβω, to send beaming forth, σέλας h. Hom. 7. 10. II.

intr. to beam brightly, Anth. P. 12. 254.

καταστοιχειόμαι, Pass. to be elementary, τύπος κατεστοιχειώμενος Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 35.

καταστοιχίζω, to instruct in the rudiments, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1036 A. καταστολή, ἡ, equipment, dress, raiment, LXX (Isai. 61. 3), I Tim. 2. 9, Joseph. B. J. 2. 8, 4. II. a letting or putting down, a checking, Diod. 15. 94. 2. steadiness, quietness, Hipp. 23: moderation, τῆς περιβολῆς in dress, Plut. Pericl. 5; so, κ. ἡθῶς Clem. Al. 7S5; τῶν παθῶν Id. 137: and absol. calmness, dignity, Arr. Epict. 2. 10, 15, cf. 21, 11.

καταστολιζω, to clothe, dress, quoted from Plut. 2. 65 D, Byz.

καταστομός, ἰδός, ἡ, the mouth-piece of a flute, Hesych.

καταστομόμαι, Pass. to be brought to a keen edge, Eumath. p. 441.

καταστονᾶχέω, to bewail, c. acc., Anth. P. 7. 574.

καταστορνύνμι; part. καστορνύσα (as if from κατεστόρνυμι), v. infr.: fut. -στορέω: aor. pass. κατεστορέσθην Hipp. 16. 26: pf. κατεστόρεσται Themist. 194 D. To spread or cover with a thing, [κάπετον] λάεσαι κατεστόρεσαν μεγάλασι II. 24. 79S. II. to spread upon, κῶμα καστορνύσα θρόνους ἐνὶ θαλάσσοις Od. 17. 32, cf. 13. 73. III. to throw down, lay low, κατεστόρεσαν αὐτῶν ἑξακοσίους II. 9. 69 (cf. καταστρώννυμι III); καταστ. κύματα to smooth the waves, like Lat. sternere aequor, Anth. P. 7. 668; so, metaph., of morbid humours, Hipp. Vet. Med. 16; also, κ. τὴν ἀνωμαλίαν Plut. Lyc. et Num. 2; τὴν φιλοτιμίαν, τὰ πάθη Id. Lucull. 5, etc.; τὸν θυμὸν Acl. ap. Suid., etc.

καταστορᾶμαι, Dep. to aim at; and so, to hit, guess, ti Polyb. 12. 13, 4, Diod. 19. 39; τινος Ath. 391 B, Suid. 2. to pursue, τινος Basil. M., etc.

καταστοχασμός, ὁ, conjecture, Diod. 1. 37.

καταστοχαστίον, verb. Adj. one must guess, Ptol.

καταστοχαστικός, οὗ, ὁ, one who guesses, Suid. s. v. προφητεία.

καταστοχαστικός, ὁ, ὄν, able to guess at, τινός Clem. Al. 820.

καταστραγγίζω, fut. ἰσῶ or ἰῶ, to let drop down, LXX (Lev. 5. 9).

καταστράπτω, fut. ψῶ, to hurl down lightning, flash lightning, κατὰ τόπον upon a place, Soph. Tr. 437; absol. καταστράπτει ἱ λῆγναι, Plut. Galb. 23. II. trans. to strike with lightning, dazzle, τὰς ὕψεις Id. Timol. 82; τινά Themist. 337 D; τινά τῷ κάλλει Heliod. 2. 4:—ὑπὸ κατ. τὸ πῆδον to make it gleam with arms, Id. 9. 14.

καταστράτνειναι, Dep. to take the field against, make war upon, τινος Clem. Al. 827; so in Act., Anon. ap. Suid.; and Causal, καταστρατεῖν ἐμπέδας αὐτοῖς to send an army of gnats against, Theodoret. II. to overrun in war, τὸν Πόντον Chion. Ep. 2.

καταστρῆγγίω, to overcome by generalship or stratagem, τινά Polyb. 3. 71, 1, etc.; τινός Byz.:—metaph. to outgeneral, outwit, Dion. II. 4. 10; τοὺς δικαστὰς Id. de Isaac. 3, cf. Suid.

καταστρατηγία, ἡ, conquest by stratagem, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 70.

καταστράτοπεδεία, ἡ, the pitching a camp: living in camps, Phylarch. ap. Ath. 539 C, cf. Acl. V. H. 9. 3.

καταστράτοπέδω, to put into cantonments, encamp, τοὺς στρατιώτας Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 8: to station a fleet, Id. Hell. 6. 2, 7; στρ. τινὰς εἰς πόλιν to quarter them there, Polyb. 1. 30, 15. II. intr. to take up quarters, εἰς πόλιν, ἐν πόλει, διὰ τῆς πόλεως Polyb.; so in Med., Xen. An. 3. 4, 18, Arr. An. 1. 5, 9, etc.

καταστρεβλώ, to put to severe tortures, Plut. Artiox. 19., 2. 105 B.

καταστρεπτικός, Adv. = καταστροφικῶς, Schol. Luc. Bis Acc. 21.

καταστρίβω, fut. ψῶ, to turn down, trample on, h. Hom. Ap. 73: to turn the soil, Lat. aratro vertere, Xen. Oec. 17, 10; κάρπαρον κ. to turn it upside down, invert it, so as to drain it, Alex. Krat. 4, cf. Sotad. Έγκλ. 1. 33; καταστραμμένῳ τῷ ὑστράκι Arist. II. A. 9. 37, 29. II. to upset, overturn, κ. τὴν πόλιν Arr. Eq. 275; τὰς κύκλους Luc. L. 5. 82; τὰ πρόσπειτα Id. 8. 4, 22; τινά Anth. P. 11. 163. 2. Med. to

subject to oneself, to subdue, Hdt. 1. 64, 71, 78, 130, al., Thuc. 3. 13, etc.; ὥσπου Eur. Hipp. 477; τοὺς μὲν κατεστρέφατο ἐς φόρον ἀπαγωγῆν subdued and made them tributary, Hdt. 1. 6; so, c. inf., Ἰωνίην κατεστρέφατο δασμοφόρον εἶναι Id. 7. 51. 3. Pass., in aor. and pf., to be subdued, Id. 1. 68, 130; plqpf., Thuc. 5. 29; c. inf., ἀκούειν σοῦ κατέστραμαι am constrained to hear, Aesch. Ag. 956:—but the pf. pass. is also used in sense of Med., Hdt. 1. 171; πάντα κατέστραπται καὶ ἔχει Dem. 41. fin.

III. to turn back, bring back, κατέστρεψε λόγους εἰς φιλανθρωπίαν Aeschin. 33. 18. b. intr. to return, εἰς ταῦτέν Arist. Probl. 19. 39, 4, cf. Mechan. 25, 4. IV. to turn suddenly round, and so bring to an end, ποῖ καταστρέφεις λόγων τελευτήν; Aesch. Pers. 787; οὕτω κατέστρεφεν ἡ τύχη ταῦτα, ὥς .., Dinarch. 94. 23; κ. τὴν βίβλον, τοὺς λόγους Polyb. 3. 118, 10., 23. 9, 4; esp., κ. τὸν βίον Cebes Tab. 10, Acl. N. A. 13. 21, Plut. Thes. 19, etc.; ἐπὶ τῶν πολεμίων Id. Comp. Sol. c. Poplic. 1:—absol. to come to an end, close, Polyb. 4. 2, 1, Plut., etc.; esp. to end life, die, Plut. Themist. 31, etc.; κ. εἰς or ἐπὶ τι to end in something, Alciphro 3. 70, Plut. Philop. 4; ἡ ἡμέρα κ. εἰς ὥραν δεκάτην inclines towards .., Id. Sull. 29.

V. to twist strongly, twist much, αἱ κατεστραμμέναι χορδαί Arist. Audib. 49; metaph., λέξεις κατεστραμμένη a close periodic style, opp. to a loose running style (ειρομένη) Id. Rhet. 3. 9, 1, cf. Dem. Phal. § 12.

καταστρανήω, to behave wantonly towards, τινος I Ep. Tim. 5. 11. καταστροφή, ἡ, an overturning, θεαμίαν Aesch. Eum. 490. 2. a subduing, subjugation, reduction, Hdt. 1. 6, 92, etc.; καταστροφήν ποιεῖσθαι τινος Id. 6. 27; ἐπὶ Λαβύων καταστροφή πέμπεσθαι Id. 4. 167; ἐπ' ἄλλων καταστροφή ξιέναι Thuc. 1. 15. II. a sudden turn or end, a close or conclusion, ἀνεν δὲ λύπης οὐδαμοῦ καταστροφή Aesch. Supp. 442; κ. βίου, i. e. death, Soph. O. C. 103, cf. Polyb. 5. 54, 4, etc.; also without βίου, Thuc. 2. 42; τὸ τέλος αὐτῶν τῆς κ. the event of their life's end, Polyb. 6. 8, 6; κ. τῶν γεγονότων Id. 3. 1, 9; κ. λαμβάνειν Id. 3. 47, 8; τὴν κ. τῆς βίβλου ποιεῖσθαι εἰς .., Id. 1. 13, 5; in the drama the catastrophé or turn of the plot, Id. 3. 48, 8, Luc. Acl. 60.

καταστροφικῶς, Adv. in the manner of a turn or conclusion, esp. in the manner of a dramatic catastrophe, Ath. 453 C.

κατάρωμα, τό, that which is spread upon or over: in a ship, the deck, Hdt. 8. 118, 119, Thuc. 1. 49, Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 18, etc.; καταστρώματα διὰ πάσης [τῆς νέως], Thuc. 1. 14; οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν καταστρωμάτων, i. e. the fighting men, as opp. to the rowers, Id. 7. 40. II. part of the constellation Argo, Ptol.

III. πλίνθινα κ. a tile roof, A. B. 269.

καταστρώννυμι and -ύω: fut. στρώσω: aor. pass. -εστρώθη. To spread out, κλίνην Hierocl. ap. Stob. 491. 28. II. to spread over, cover, τοὺς οἴκους ῥόδοις Acl. V. H. 9. 8:—Pass., πεδίον νεκρῶν κατεστρώθη was strewn with .., Diod. 14. 114, cf. Strabo 660.

III. like καταστρόννυμι III, to lay low, δάματα καὶ παῖδ' ἐνὶ κατέστρωσεν βέλει Eur. H. F. 1000, cf. Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 64:—Pass., ὡς δὲ Ἕλληροι κατέστρωτο οἱ βάρβαροι Hdt. 9. 70, cf. 8. 53.

κατάρωσις, εὡς, ἡ, a spreading of carpets, Achmes Onir. 223. II. carpet-work, tapestry, Eus. H. E. 6. 13, cf. Aristeas p. 132.

καταστρωτέον, verb. Adj. one must rave, ἔδαφος πλίνθοις Geop. 6. 2, 10. καταστρύγω: aor. κατέστρυγον:—to be horror-struck, κατέστρυγε μύθον ἀκούσας II. 17. 694; c. acc. to shudder at, abhor, abominate, κατὰ δ' ἔστυγον αὐτὴν Od. 10. 113:—in Byz. also aor. κατεστύγησα.

II. Causal in aor. i κατέστρυξα, to make abominable, E. M. 731. 26; so, part. pf. pass. κατεστυνγμένος, Phot., Suid.

καταστύνγναι, pf. -εστύνγναι, to be of sad countenance, Apoll. Lex. Hom., Schol. Eur. Or. 1317, etc.:—Pass., Schol. Eur. Med. 1009.

κατάστυνος, ὄν, of sad countenance, Ath. 585 D.

καταστυνόμαι, Pass. = καταστυγᾶω, Hesych.

καταστυφέλος [ῦ], ὄν, very hard or rugged, πέτρῃ, χώρῳ h. Hom. Merc. 124, Hes. Th. 806.

κατάστυφος, ὄν, = foreg., Hesych.

καταστυφώ [ῦ], to make sour, ἀστυρὸς καὶ κατεστυμένος Walz Rhett. 9. 248; τὸ καεστ. sourness, harshness, Plut. Cato Mi. 46.

καταστυμύλλομαι, Dep. to chatter, οἷα κατεστυμύλατο οὐκ ἀκαιρα (Dind. κάστωμύλατο) Ar. Thesm. 461; part. pf. κατεστυμύλμένος, a chattering fellow, Id. Ran. 1160, Numen. ap. Eus. P. E. 730 A. II. in pass. sense, τὰ καεστ. things blabbed out, E. M. 524. 31.

καταστυβώ, to fatten like a pig, τὴν ψυχὴν Plut. 2. 1096 C.

κατασυλάω, strengthd. for συλάω, Eumath. p. 153:—Pass. to be robbed of, ti Theod. Metoch.

κατασυλλογίζομαι, Pass. to have a conclusion drawn against one, Arist. An. Pr. 2. 16, 1.

κατασυνίσταμαι, aor. 2 -έστην, to conspire against, Eus. D. E. 403 B.

κατασυρίζω or -ίτω, to pipe down, overbear by piping, Mus. Vett. κατασύρω [ῦ], to pull down, mostly with a notion of violence, to lay waste, ravage, Lat. diripere, τὰς πόλεις ὅσας πρότερον οὐ κατέστυραν Hdt. 6. 33; κατὰ μὲν ἔστυραν Φάληρον, κατὰ δὲ .. πολλοὺς δήμους Id. 5. 81; τὰς χώρας Polyb. 1. 56, 3. 2. to drag away, τινὰ πρὸς τὸν κρητὴν Ev. Luc. 12. 58, cf. Phalar. Ep. 12:—Pass. to rush down, esp. of rivers, Dion. P. 296.

II. to draw down, launch, τὸ σκαφίδιον Alciphro 1. 1; also, τοὺς φελλοὺς κ. ὑφάλους Ibid.

κατασυνάδην, Adv. = συσάδην, Byz.

κατασφύγγη, ἡ, a slaughtering or killing, Eccl.

κατασφάζω, later -σφάττω: fut. ἰσῶ:—to slaughter, murder, Hdt. 6. 23., 8. 127: often in aor. pass. κατεσφάγγην [α], Aesch. Eum. 102, Soph. O. T. 730, Xen. An. 4. 1, 17, etc.

κατ-ασφάλλίζομαι, Pass. to be made fast, LXX (3 Macc. 4. 9), Eccl.; δὲ τὸν νόον κατησφαλίσθαι εἰς .., Sext. Emp. M. 7. 23.

κατασφενδονάω, to smite down with a sling, c. acc., Cyrill.
κατασφηνκώ, to nail on, nail fast, fasten, Tryphiod. 88.
κατασφηνόμαι, Pass. to be wedged or bound tight, Hipp. 243. 39.
κατασφίγγω, fut. γῶ, to lace tight, Plut. 2. 983 D, Joseph. A. J. 3. 7. 2.
κατάσφιγκτος, ov, bound fast, Theod. Prodr. p. 169.
κατασφρίζω, fut. Att. ἰω, to seal up: mostly used in part. pf. pass.,
κατεσφρισμένος, sealed up, Emped. in Stob. Ecl. 2. 384, Aesch. Supp.
947, Eur. Fr. 762, Plat. Eryx. 400 A; but imperf. pass. κατεσφρηγίζετο,
Tryph. 68; aor. κατεσφρηγίσθη, Hesych.:—Med., κ. τὰς θύρας Arist.
Mirab. 123; Ep. aor. —ισσάτο Nonn. D. 45. 188.
κατασχαίνω, fut. ἀσώ, to slit or cut open, σὺνὲ κατασχασθεῖσα Theophr.
C. P. I. 17, 10, al.; κ. φλέβα, or κ. alone, to open a vein, let blood,
Mosch. Galen., etc.; so κατασχαίνω, to lance, Hipp. 545. 16, etc.;
κατασχωσι Theophr. H. P. 2. 7. 6: v. Lob. Phryn. 219.
κατάσχασις, εως, ἡ, the opening a vein, lancing, Mosch.
κατασχασμός, ὁ, = foreg., Galen., Oribas. p. 142 Matth.: also κατά-
σχασμα, τό, Diosc. Ther. prooem.
κατασχαστῆον, verb. Adj. one must lance, Diosc. Ther. 2.
κατασχαῖω, = κατασχαίνω, q. v.
κατασχεδιάζω, to talk off-hand against, τινος Joseph. B. J. 3. 8,
9. II. to state off-hand, τι Eus. P. E. 348 D.
κατασχεθεῖν, inf. of κατέσχεθον, poet. aor. 2 of κατέχω (v. *σχέθω):
— to hold back, κατὰ δ' ἐσχέθε λαὸν ἅπαντα Od. 24. 530; κάσχεθε (Ep.
for κατέσχεθε), Il. 11. 702; χειρὶ πᾶνιαντα κατασχεθὼν Aesch. Supp.
1067; δρόμον κατασχεθόντες Soph. El. 754; also, ὄργας, θυμὸν κατα-
σχεθεῖν Id. Ant. 1200, Eur. H. F. 1210. II. ὁρικόνδε κατέσχεθεν
they held on their way to Th., h. Hom. Cer. 126.
κατάσχεσις, εως, ἡ, a holding back, τινὸς Walz Rhett. 1. 616. II.
a holding fast, possession, LXX (Zach. 11. 14).
κατασχετός, α, ov, verb. Adj. to be held fast, Schol. Ar. Ach. 258.
κατασχετικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for holding back, Theophil.
κατασχετλιάζω, to do very wrong against, Joseph. B. J. 1. 32, 4.
κατάσχετος, ov, poet. for κἀτοχος, held back, kept back, κατὰσχετόν
τι καλύπτειν Soph. Ant. 1253. II. held fast, possessed, κ. δαι-
μονίῳ πνεύματι Dion. H. 1. 31; ταῖς θεαῖς Phalar. Ep. 12; οἰστροῖς Anth.
P. 5. 226; λύσση Paus. 8. 19, 3; ἐκ Νυμφῶν Id. 10. 12, 11.
κατασχηματίζω, fut. Att. ἰω, to dress up or invest with a certain form
or appearance, σφᾶς αὐτοὺς οὕτως Isocr. 226 A; κ. εαυτὸν σχήματι τινι
Plut. Rom. 26, cf. Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 448. 16:—Med. or Pass. to
conform oneself, πρὸς τὸ καλὸν Plut. Lyc. 27.
κατ-ασηκνέω, to treat indecently, Alex. ap. Phot. 513. 3: to act
indecently towards, τινὸς Schol. Ar. Ran. 153.
κατασχιζώ, fut. —σχιζώ, to cleave asunder, split up, Ar. Vesp. 239, cf.
Hipp. Mochl. 86; Med. κατεσχίσω... τὸ βόκος Ar. Ran. 403; κατασχ.
τὰς πύλας, τὰς θύρας to burst them open, Xen. An. 7. 1, 16, Dem. 540. 2.
κατάσχισις, εως, ἡ, a splitting up, Galen.
κατάσχιστος, ov, split up, Philod. in Vol. Herc. 1. p. 50.
κατασχολλάω, to pass the time in idleness, to loiter, τarry, χρόνον τι
κ. to tarry somewhat too long, Soph. Ph. 127; κ. ἐν ἀργῇ Plut. Timol.
36. II. κατεσχολλάζε τις Γναθίων λέγων, for ἐσχόλαζε
λέγων κατὰ τῆς Γν., Macho ap. Ath. 581 D.
κατ-ασχολέομαι, Dep. to be busily engaged, περὶ τι Perictyoné ap.
Stob. 7. 48, Plut. 2. 874 E.
κατασχομένος, part. aor. med., used in pass. sense, v. κατέχω c. II.
κατασώζω, to restore, κατεσώσαμεν (sic) Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774.
51, cf. 5775. 30.
κατα-σάτετομαι, Dep. to squander away, τὰς οὐσίας Joseph. B. J. 4. 4, 3.
κατασώζω, to rub in pieces, pound, κ. περὶ λίθον τρηχὺν κυπαρίσσου
pieces of cypress-wood, Hdt. 4. 75.
κατατανύω, to bind with a ταινία, ap. Suid. s. v. ἐταινίωσε.
κατατάκερος, ov, softened much, Galen. 6. 669.
κατατακτέον, verb. Adj. of κατατάσσω Artemid. 2. 34.
κατατάκω [ᾶ], Dor. for κατατήκω.
κατατάνω, Ion. and Dor. for κατατένω.
κατατάνυω, fut. ὕω, = κατατείνω, h. Hom. Bacch. 34 (in Ep. form
κατάνυον), Hipp. Fract. 761.
κατάταξις, εως, ἡ, an ordering, arranging, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 53. 2.
ἀ digesting, τῆς τροφῆς Clem. Al. 217.
κατατάρσσω, to disturb very much, Eccl.
καταταρτάρω, to hurl down to Tartarus, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 210:—
Pass., Apollod. 1. 1, 4, etc.
κατάτασις, εως, ἡ, a straining, stretching, κ. τῶν χορδῶν (Codd.
κάσταςις), Arist. Audib. 51. 2. esp. for the purpose of setting
broken or dislocated bones, Hipp. Fract. 749; or for torturing, torture.
Dion. H. 7. 68, Anon. ap. Suid. 3. extension over a space (Codd. pl.
κάσταςις), Plat. Tim. 58 E. 4. violent exertion, Lat. contentio,
prob. 1. Plat. Legg. 796 A; κατὰσάσις τῆς ψυχῆς Philo 2. 599. II.
downward tendency, Galen. 2. 281.
κατατάσσω, Att. —τω, fut. ἰω, to draw up in order, arrange, τὴν
στρατιάν Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 11, cf. Oec. 9, 13:—to range under or refer
to a class, εἰς φυλὴν Lys. 137. 19; τινὰ εἰς δακτύλους Plut. 2. 178 F; εἰς
τοὺς ἀρεβείας Dion. 4. 74; τινὰ μετὰ τινος Ath. 335 C:—Pass. to be ar-
ranged, of a bandage, Hipp. Art. 828. 2. to appoint, ἐπὶ τι to do
a thing, Dem. 773. 17; κ. τινὰ εἰς τόξιν ἡνιπνὸν Plat. Legg. 945 A; κ.
τινὰ εἰς τόπον to appoint one to go to a place, Polyb. 3. 33, 12. II.
to write in order, narrate fully, Id. 2. 47, 11, etc.; κ. τι εἰς τὴν ἀπό-
κρισιν Id. 26. 3, 7, etc. III. κατὰτάσθαι τινι ὑπὲρ τινος to
make arrangements with one about a thing, Dem. 1327. 6. IV.
Act. to digest, τὰς τροφὰς Clem. Al. 217, Soran.
κατατάχω, to outstrip, overtake, anticipate, τινὰ Polyb. 1. 46. 7; τινὰ

ἐν τῇ παρασκευῇ Id. 8. 5, 2; κ. τινα c. part. to anticipate in doing, Id. 3. 16,
5. 4. 68, 5. 2. absol. to be first, arrive first, πρὸς τὴν πύλιν Id.
9. 17, 4, cf. 1. 86, 8: to come in time, 3. 86, 3, 9. 18, 3: c. part. only,
to do quickly or in good time, 2. 18, 6, 3. 16, 4, etc.
κατατέγγω, fut. ἰω, to wet thoroughly, σπύγγον Hipp. 639. 29.
κατατεβαρρηκτός, Adv. part. pf. act. of καταβαρρῆω, boldly, confi-
dently, Polyb. 1. 86, 5, Plut.
κατατέθηκα, pf. with pres. sense, to be astonished at, Hesych., Suid.
κατατενέω, and (in Hom.) —ῆως, part. pf. of κατατενέω.
κατατείνω, fut. —τενῶ: aor. —τέινα: pf. —τέτῃκα. To stretch or
draw tight, κατὰ δ' ἡνία τεῖνεν ὀπίσσω Il. 3. 261, 311; κ. χαλινὸς
Hdt. 4. 72; (so, absol., Plut. Poplic. 13); κ. τὰ ὅπλα to draw the cables
tight, Hdt. 7. 36; τὰ νεῦρα εἰς τὸ ἐξοίσθεν κ. Plat. Tim. 84 E; so in
Med., Hipp. Fract. 755. 2. to stretch for the purpose of setting
a bone, Ib. 762; so, μὲς κατατεταμένος Ib. 757. 3. to
stretch so as to torture, κατατεινόμενος ὑπὸ τῆς βασάνου προσωμολό-
γησε Dem. 1172. 14, cf. Suid. s. v. στρεβλοῦμενος; κατατείνεσθαι ἐπὶ
κολάσει Anon. ap. Suid. s. v.; ἐπὶ τροχῷ Basil.:—metaph., κατατείνε-
με διηγουμένους Liban. 4. 629; κατατείνεσθαι ὑπὸ ποδάρκας Phylarch.
ap. Ath. 536 E, cf. Anth. P. 11. 128, etc. 4. to stretch out or draw
in a straight line, κατεῖνε σχοινοτενέας ὑπὸ δέξας δώρυγας, i. e. he
marked out the ditches by drawing straight lines, Hdt. 1. 189; δοκίχον
κατ. τοῦ λόγου to make a very long speech, Plat. Prot. 329 A; φεύγοντι
κατατεινόντες τὴν κέρκον Arist. Il. A. 9. 44, 7:—Pass. to run straight,
Arist. P. A. 2. 3, 11. 5. to hold tight down, Plut. Lucull. 24, in
Pass. 6. to stretch on the ground, lay at full length, ὁ ἐλέφας κ.
ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς τοὺς φοίνικας Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 30; κ. τινὰ ἐπὶ τοῦδαφος
Plut. Poplic. 6:—Pass. to be extended over a space, εἰς γῆν Plat. Tim.
58 E; πρὸς γῆν Ib. 92 A; ἐπὶ τῇ γῇ Arist. Incess. An. 15, 8. 7.
metaph. to strain, exert, κ. τὴν βώμην ἔλην Polyb. 22. 17, 7:—Pass. to
be strained, λόγοι κατατεινόμενοι words of hot contention, Eur. Hec. 132;
δρόμημα κατατεταμένον Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 4; also, κ. τῷ προσώπῳ
to strain with the muscles of one's face, Plut. Anton. 77: cf. infr. II. 2.
II. intr. to stretch or strain oneself: hence, 1. to extend or run straight
towards, Lat. tendere, ἐκ τῶν Ταυρικῶν οὐρέων εἰς τὴν Μαιώτιν λίμνην
Hdt. 4. 3, cf. 9. 15; κ. πρὸς ἐσπέρην ἐπὶ ποταμῶν Ἀγγίτην ἐπὶ stretches
westward up to..., Id. 7. 113, cf. 4. 19, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 7: absol. to ex-
tend, ταύτη κ. Hdt. 8. 31. 2. to strive against, strive earnestly,
be vehement, Eur. I. A. 336, Plat. Tim. 63 C; ἰσχυρῶς κ. Xen. An. 2.
5, 30; opp. to χαλῶ, Plat. Rep. 329 C; κ. ἡ δύνῃ Hipp. Fract. 778:
often in aor. part. with an Advverb. sense, with all one's force or might,
λέγω κατατείνας Plat. Rep. 358 D, cf. 367 B; ὁ λέων τρέχει κ. Arist.
Il. A. 9. 44, 4; ἔρχετο κ. Luc. Lexiph. 3; ὄρνεις κατατείνασαι ἐκπτή-
σσονται Id. Saturn. 35.
κατατερίζω, to wall completely in, Schol. Il. 19. 99.
κατατεχογράφω, f. l. for κατατοιχ-, q. v.
κατατελευτάω, to terminate, εἰς τοὺς νεφρούς Arist. P. A. 3. 9, 5.
κατατεμάχίζω and —ίζομαι, to cut in pieces, Byz.
κατατεμῖνω: fut. —τεμῶ: aor. κατέταμν. To cut in pieces, cut up,
κρέα Hdt. 4. 26, cf. Ar. Pax 1059; ἐαυτὸν Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 55; τὴν
κεφαλὴν Aeschin. 84. 21; so in Med., κ. δέραν οὐρεῖ Eur. El. 146: hence
to kill, like Lat. occidere, Plat. Rep. 488 B:—Pass., τελαμῶσι κατατε-
μνόμενοι with regularly cut bandages, Hdt. 2. 86; σπλάγχνα κατατε-
μνέμενα Ar. Av. 1524; γέρεα Xen. An. 4. 7, 26:—metaph., τὸ καλὸν
ἐν τοῖς λόγοις κ. Plat. Hipp. Ma. 301 B:—κ. χώρην εἰς δώρυγας to cut
it up into ditches or canals, Hdt. 1. 193, cf. 2. 8; κατετέμνητο ἐξ
αὐτῶν (sc. τῶν διαρύχων) τάφοι ἐπὶ τῇ χώρῃ Xen. An. 2. 4, 13. 2.
c. dupl. acc., κ. τινὰ καττάματα to cut him into strips, Ar. Ach. 301;
σῶμα κατατεμνὸν κύβου having cut it up into cubes, Alex. Πονηρ. 3. 4;
τὴν βατίδα τεμάχη κατατεμνὸν Ephipp. Philur. 1; τὸ σῶμα ἐπὶ σμικρό-
τατα Plat. Rep. 610 B:—Pass., κατατεμνέμεν λεπάνα may I be cut up
into straps, Ar. Eq. 768. 3. κ. τὸν Πειραιᾶ to lay it out for building,
Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 1; and in Pass., ἡ πόλις κατατεμνέται τὰς οὐδὺς ἰθείας
has its streets cut straight, Hdt. 1. 180. 4. to cut into the ground,
κατετέμνητο τάφοι there were trenches cut, Xen. An. 2. 4, 13; τὰ
κατατεμνέμενα places where mines have already been worked, opp. to
τὰ ἀμνητα Id. Vect. 4, 27; cf. καινοτομέω. 5. to cut down, pare,
τὸ δέρμα ὁμαλῶς Hipp. Fract. 759.
κατατέρπω, to delight greatly, Greg. Naz.:—Pass., LXX (Soph. 3. 14).
κατατεροῖνω, to dry completely, Apollin. V. T.
κατατεταγμένος, Adv. pf. pass. in order, Diod. in Collect. Vat. p. 18.
κατατεμνέμενος, Adv. pf. pass., in parts, Theod. Metoch.
κατατετραίνω, fut. κατατρήσω:—to bore through, perforate, Plut. 2.
689 C, in aor. I:—Pass., κατατετρημένος full of perforations, like a
sponge, Plat. Tim. 70 C, cf. Strab. 702; ὁ πνευμὼν πόρους κατατέτρηται
Plut. 2. 699 A.
κατατεύχω, to make, construct, σποδὸν Epigr. Gr. 460. II. to
make, render, αὐτοὺς θαρσαλέους Q. Sm. 7. 676.
κατατεφρώω, to cover quite with ashes, τὴν Ἰπαραίων πόλιν, of the
volcano, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 15; in Pass., Strab. 247. II. κ.
τινὰ εἰς γῆν to reduce as if to ashes, Jo. Damasc.: metaph., Eccl.
κατατεχνάζομαι, Dep., = sq., Byz.
κατατεχνέω, to frame artificially, Philo 1. 608.
κατατεχνολογέω, to handle by rules of art, Greg. Naz.
κατατεχνος, ov, too artificial, Anth. P. 5. 132, Plut. 2. 79 B; epith. of
Callimachos the sculptor, Vitruv. 4. 1, 10; but cf. καινότεχνος.
κατατηγανίζω, strengthd. for τηγανίζω, Eccl.
κατατήκω, Dor. —τάκω [ᾶ], fut. ἰω, to melt or thaw away, and in Pass.
to be melted or thawed, ὡς δὲ χιών κατατήκεται... ἢ ἔσρος κατέτηγεν
Od. 19. 206; κ. ὡς δάκρυα Theocr. Ep. 6; ψυχὴν λύπαις Diog. L.

8. 19. 2. to *distolve, make to fall away*, λίτρω κ. τὰς σάρκας Hdt. 2. 87; *ἀέρα κ. πῦρ rarefies it*, Plat. Tim. 61 A; κ. ὁ χρόνος Arist. Phys. 4. 12, 12. 3. metaph., κ. τέχνην εἰς τι to waste art and skill upon a thing, Dion. H. de Dem. 51; τὴν ψυχὴν λύπαις κ. Diog. L. (?) II. Pass., with pf. act. κατατήκηκα, to melt or be melting away, κατατήκομαι ἦτορ my heart is melting away, Od. 19. 136; τὰ σπλάγχνα κατατήκοῦσα ἐξάγειν fallen in pieces, Hdt. 2. 87; κατατάκομαι Soph. El. 187, cf. Ant. 977; ὑπὸ τῷ .. ἀλγους κατατέτῃκα Ar. Pl. 1034; ἔρωτι κατατήκεσθαι Xen. Symp. 8, 3, Eubul. Στεφ. 2; poet. also, κατατήκεσθαι ἔρωτά τινος Theocr. 14. 26; κ. ἐν ψήφοις to wear oneself away in ... Anth. P. 10. 41.

κατα-τηξί-τεχνος, ον, v. κακί-τεχνος.

κατατίθωμι, fut. -θήσω: Hom. often uses the Ep. aor. forms, Act. κάτθεμεν, κάτθετε, κάτθεσαν, inf. κατθέμεν; Med. κατθέμεθα, κατθέσθην, κατθέμενοι:—also καταθείμεν, subj. aor. for καταθῶμεν, Od. 21. 264; καταθείομαι, subj. aor. med. for καταθῶμαι, Il. 22. 111, Od. 19. 17. To place, put, or lay down, foll. by various preps., κ. τι ἐπὶ χθόνος Il. 3. 293; ἐπὶ χθονὶ 6. 473; κ. τινὰ ἐν Λυκίῃς δῆμῳ or εἰς Ἰθάκην to set him down in ... 16. 683, Od. 16. 230; τινὰ ἐν λεχέεσσιν Il. 18. 233; τι ἐς βάλαμον Od. 24. 166; ἐς μέγαρον ἐπὶ θρόνῳ 20. 96; κλισίῃν τιὴν παρὰ πυρὶ 19. 55; τι ὑπὸ ζυγὰ 13. 20; τι ἐκ καπνοῦ to take down out of the smoke, 16. 283., 19. 7. 2. to put down or propose as a prize, ἀπυρρον κατέθηκε λέβητα Il. 23. 267, 885; κ. ἀέθλα Od. 24. 91; but, κ. ἀέθλον to propose a contest, 19. 572; εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν γράμματα κ. to set up as a public notice, Plat. Legg. 946 D; so also, κ. τι ἐς μέσον to put it down in the midst, i. e. for common use, Eur. Cycl. 547, cf. Ar. Eccl. 602, cf. 855, 871, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 14; but, ἐς μέσον Πέρσῃ κ. τὰ πρήγματα to communicate power to them, give them a common share of it, Hdt. 3. 80, cf. 7. 164; so, τὸ αὐτῶν ἔργον ἅπασιν κοινὸν κ. Plat. Rep. 369 E; also, κ. εἰς τὸ μέσον or εἰς τὸ κοινὸν to propose for common discussion, Id. Philib. 14 B, Crat. 384 C. 3. to put down as payment, pay down, Hdt. 9. 120, Ar. Ran. 176, Nub. 246, Thuc. 1. 27, Plat., etc.; τὰ τέλη Antipho 138. 27; τὰ μετοίκιον Lys. 187. 29; τὸ δόγμα Dem. 546. 28, cf. 563. 28; τὰς συμβολὰς Antiph. 'Al. 1. 8; v. sub ἐπωβελία:—to put down as paid (in accounts), Xen. Oec. 9. 8; τί .. τούτων καταθῶ σοι ...; what shall I pay you for these? Ar. Pax 1214, cf. 1207:—generally, to pay, perform what one has promised, χάριν τῷ νικῶντι κ. Pind. N. 7. 112; ἃ δ' ἐπέσχεο ποῖ καταθήσεις; Soph. O. C. 227. 4. to lay up, lay by, θησαυρὸν Theogn. 409; παρακαταθήκην ἐς ... Hdt. 5. 92, 7; but more commonly in Med., v. infr. II. 4. 5. κ. τινὰ ἐν τῷ δεσμοτηρίῳ to put in prison, Lex ap. Dem. 720. 22, cf. Dio C. 58. 1. 6. κ. εὐεργεσίας εἰς τινα to confer them upon him, Hdn. 3. 6; so, κ. σπουδὴν τινι Id. 1. 4. 7. κ. ὁδὸν to lay down or make a road, Pind. P. 5. 120.

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κατατρόπως, *εως, ἡ, a falling to flight*, Nicet. Ann. 306 C.
 κατατροχάδην, Adv. *running, at a run*, Byz.
 κατατροχάδω, = κατατρέχω, Planud. Ov. Metaph. 2. 74.
 κατατρούγω, *to gather in*, Eumath. p. 433 (Osann. κατατρέγγη).
 κατατρούω, *to chatter against*, τινός Anth. P. 11. 321.
 κατατρούπω, *to bore through*, East. Opusc. 133. 81.
 κατατρούφω, *to luxuriate*, Eumath. p. 186; *τινός* in a thing, Hesych., Eccl.

II. *to make merry, be insolent*, Luc. J. Trag. 53; *τινός* over one, Greg. Naz.

κατατρέχω [ῶ], *to wear out, exhaust, like κατατρίβω, δάροισι κατατρίχω καὶ ἰδωδὶ λαούς* Il. 17. 225; *ἵνα μὴ σε κ. καὶ ἐταίρους* Od. 15. 309, cf. 16. 84; *τίς το κατατρέχει*; Theocr. i. 78, cf. Anth. P. 7. 630, etc.; Pass., *μελέτη κατατρέχουμένη* Eur. Med. 1100.

κατατρέω, = *foreg.*, in Med., *κατατρέσω δὲ γὰρ* Nic. Al. 606; — in Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 6, pf. pass. *κατατρεῖσθαι*, as restored by H. Steph.

κατατρέπω, fut. — *τρέφωμαι*, aor. 2 *κατέτρεπον* — *to gnaw in pieces, eat up*, Cratin. 'Oδ. 5, Ar. Ach. 809; c. gen., Plut. Arist. 3, etc.; aor. 1 *κατατρέψαντες*, Timon Fr. 7; — Pass., Arist. Probl. 20. 22, 1.

κατατρωατίζω, Ion. for *κατατρωαμ.*, Hdt.

κατατρώξω, Desiderat. of *κατατρέχω*, *to wish to eat*, Byz.

κατατυγχάνω, fut. — *τεύχομαι*, *to hit one's mark, reach the object of* . . . *τῆς ἐλπίδος* Demad. 179. 12; *τῆς στρατείας* Diod. 13. 3; *τῆς σπουδῆς* Ael. N. A. 3. 25.

2. absol. *to be lucky or successful*, opp. *to ἐξαρμάρτανω*, Dem. 288. 2; *τὴν θέσιν εὐχεσθαι δεῖ κατατυγχάνειν* as to the situation of the city, one must hope to be successful, Arist. Pol. 7. 11, 1.

III. *to be in office, ὁ κ. ἀρτυτήρ* C. I. 2448. v. 1, 5, cf. 2477 b (add.).

κατατυμβοχόω, *to heap a funeral mound over*, Fragm. Ep. ap. Apoll. de Pron. p. 356, Hesych.; v. Valck. Adon. p. 324.

κατατύπω, *to form fully*, Eus. P. E. 546 C.

κατατύπτομαι, Med. *to beat one's breast, κατύπτεσθε, κόραι* Sappho 67.

κατατύραννεύω, *to tyrant over, τινός* Strab. 658; — absol. *to be tyrannical*, LXX (Gen. 43. 17).

κατατρέφω, strengthd. for *τρέφω*; metaph. *to stir up, πόλεμον* Byz.

κατάτρυς, *ov, covered with cheese*, Archestr. ap. Ath. 399 E.

κατατωάδω, *to jeer or scoff at, τινός* Heliod. 6. 2, Liban. 4. 1054.

κατ-αυαίνω, *to wither up*, Archil. 55, Lyc. 397, Luc. Amor. 12; — in the two latter places written *καθαίνω*.

κατ-αυγάω, *to shine upon, to light, illumine*, c. acc., Sext. Emp. M. 9. 247, Heliod. i. 1; Pass., Id. 7. 7. 2. metaph., ἡ ἀγαθοεργία σου κ. πάντας Themist. 192 A.

III. intr. *to shine brightly*, Heliod. 5. 31.

III. Med. *to gaze at, see*, Anth. P. 9. 58, Ap. Rh. 4. 1248, Clem. Al. 70.

κατ-αυγασμα, τό, a beam, ray, Theophyl. Sim.

κατ-αυγασμός, ὁ, a shining brightly, Plut. Nic. 23.

κατ-αυγαστέρα, ἡ, as if fem. of *καταυγαστήρ*, the illuminator, of the moon, Orph. H. 8. 6.

καταύγεια, ἡ, illumination, brightness, Aristates de LXX. 328.

καταυγέω, *to illumine*, Gemin. in Schuclid. Eccl. i. 417.

κατ-αυδᾶω, *to speak out, speak plainly*, Soph. Ant. 86; cf. *κατέπειν* II.

κατ-αυδῆσις, *εως, ἡ, loud speaking, shouting*, Hipp. 298. 50.

κατ-αυδίζομαι or -ιάζομαι, Dep. *to be self-willed, to act or speak obstinately against, τινός* Byz.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 67.

καταυθεντέω, strengthd. for *αυθεντέω*, Basil., Malal.

καταυθί, f. I. for *κατ' αὐθι* (*κατ'* belongs to the Verb), Od. 10. 567, 21. 55.

κατ-αυλακίζω, *to plough with furrows*, Christ. Pat. 1479.

κατ-αυλέω, *to play upon the flute to, τινός* Plat. Legg. 790 E, cf. Rep. 411 A; *τινα* Alciphro 2. 1; — Pass., of persons, *εἰαζήν . . . μεθυσιν καὶ καταυλούμενοι* to spend one's life in drunkenness and flute-concerts, Plat. Rep. 561 C; *καταυλείσθαι μέλη πρὸς τινος* to have them played to one by some one, Dion. H. 2. 19 but, κ. πρὸς χελωνίδος φύφους to take delight in . . . Posidon. ap. Ath. 210 F.

2. c. gen. loci, *to make a place sound with flute-playing*, Theophr. Fr. 87, Ath. 624 B; — Pass. *to resound with flute-playing, ἧσος κατηλκίετο* Plut. Anton. 56.

II. c. acc. pers. *to overpower by flute-playing*, Mus. Vett.; — generally, *to overpower, silence, strike dumb*, κ. *τινα* φύβω Eur. H. F. 871; cf. Suid. s. v.

κατ-αυλῆσις, *εως, ἡ, flute-playing*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 5, Apoll. Hist. Comment. 49.

κατ-αυλίζομαι: aor. *κατηλίσθη* v. I. Hippod. 59, Soph. Ph. 30, Eur. Rhes. 518, Xen. An. 7. 5, 15; later, *καταυλίσθη* Plut. Pyrrh. 27, etc.; Dep. — *to be under shelter of a hall, house, tent*: cf. *αυλίζομαι*.

κατ-αυστρός, *ov, very harsh or morose*, Arr. Epict. i. 25, 15.

καταντῖκα: in Theocr. 3. 21 read *κατ' αὐτῖκα* (*κατὰ* belongs to τίλει).

κατανυθῖ, Adv. *on the spot*, Ap. Rh. 2. 16, 776, etc.; but in Hom. read *κατ' αὐτόν*, for *κατὰ* belongs to the Verb, v. Spitzn. II. 10. 273.

κατ-αυχένιος, α, *ov, on or over the neck*, πλῆκαυοι Anth. P. 5. 73.

κατ-αυχέω, *to exult in, πλήθει καταυχέσας νεών* Aesch. Pers. 352.

κάτ-αυχμος, *ov, very dry, parched*, Theophyl. Sim. 124 B.

κατ-αυώ, *to make away with, destroy*, τὰν Μῶσαν καταύσεις Alcman (89) ap. Eust., who explains *καταύσεις* by *ἀφανίσεις*: so Hesych., *καθαύσαι ἀφανίσεις*, and *καταύσαι καταγλήσαι* (corr. by Lob.), *καταύσαι*.

Lob. Aj. p. 358 concludes that the senses attributed to this Verb and *προαύσαι* (v. *προαύσαι*) imply a Root *αὐω* = *αἶρω*.

καταφάγας, ὁ, ὁ, v. sub *καταφαγᾶς*.

καταφάγειν, serving as aor. 2 *καταφάγω* (q. v.): — *to devour, eat up*, αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κατὰ τέκν' ἔφαγε Il. 2. 317; cf. Epich. ap. Ath. 85 D, Hdt. 2. 141, 3. 35.

2. *to spend in eating, waste, devour, μῆτις κατὰ πάντα φάγωνιν κτήματα* Od. 3. 315, 15. 12, cf. Aeschin. 13. 38, Luc. Merc. Cond. 17; *πατράν γῆν* Menand. Naukl. 2; cf. *καταπίνω* II. 2.

— A fut. *καταφάγομαι* in LXX.

καταφαιδρύνω, *to cheer greatly*, Eus. V. Const. 3. 34, Cyrill., etc.
 καταφαίνω, fut. — *φάω*, *to declare, make known, τούτων λόγον* Pind. N. 10. 20.

II. Pass., fut. — *φάνησμαι*, *to become visible, appear*, h. Hom. Ar. 431, Hdt. 7. 51, Eur. Fr. 781. 61; — also intr. in Act., Orph. Arg. 372, 765.

2. *to be quite clear or plain, τῷ Ὁτάνη . . . καταφαίνεται τὸ πρήγμα* Hdt. 3. 69; *ὡς γὰρ κατ' ἐμοὶ* Plat. Philib. 16 C; *ὅτι μοι ἀπὸν ἄττα κ. περὶ σωφροσύνης* Id. Charm. 172 C, etc.; — also c. inf., *ὡς καταφαίνεται μοι εἶναι* Hdt. i. 58, cf. 6. 13; *καταφάνη τῷ Δαρείῳ τεχνάζειν*, i. e. *Darius well knew that he was playing tricks*, Id. 3. 130; *ταύτων σοι πάθος . . . κ. πεπονθέναι* he appears plainly to have suffered . . . Plat. Legg. 712 E; *περιώτατοι εἶναι* κ. Ib. 811 D; *δαίμονια . . . τις ἐμῶν* κ. (sc. εἶναι) Id. Gorg. 456 A, cf. Soph. 217 E; *τοιαύτη ἡ ἔξις τοῦ σώματος κ. (sc. εἶναι)* Xen. Oec. 7, 2, cf. Dem. 348. 23; — c. part., *ὁρθὸς καταφάνει λέγων* Plat. Legg. 631 A, cf. Soph. 232 B.

κατ-αφαίρετος, *ov, verb. Adj. to be quite taken away*, Eriphau.

καταφάνεια, ἡ, clearness, transparency, Plut. 2. 914 F; — *manifestness*, κ. *ποιεῖν ἐν τοῖς λόγοις* Ib. 715 F.

καταφάνης, ἐς, clearly seen, in sight, οὐκ καταφάνεις ἦσαν οἱ πολέμοι Xen. An. i. 8, 8, cf. Eq. Mag. 7, 8; *ἐν καταφάνει στρατοπεδεύεσθαι ἐν αὐτῇ* place, Id. Cyr. 3. 28; κ. *ποιεῖσθαι* τι Plat. Gorg. 453 C.

2. manifest, evident, *καταφάνεις ποιεῖν* or *ποιεῖσθαι* τι Hdt. 2. 120, Isocr. 222 B, Xen. Cyr. i. 6, 14, etc.; κ. *ἐστί τι, γίγνεται* τι Hipp. Offic. 740, Plat. Legg. 812 A, Theat. 186 E, etc.; c. part., *καταφάνεις εἰσὶν ἀμαρτάνοντες* Hipp. Vet. Med. 8; κ. *τῇ βουλῇ ἣν αὐτὸς θεὸς τὴν ἱκετηρίαν* Andoc. 15. 32, cf. Antipho 139. 10; *καταφανέστερος εἶναι* κακουργῶν Thuc. 5. 16; κ. *ἐστί* or *γίγνεται* τίς, ὅτι . . . Plat. Polit. 265 D, Rep. 506 B, Xen. Oec. i. 20; κ. *ποιεῖν* τινα Antipho Incert. 12.

Adv. — *νῶς, evidently, plainly*, Ar. Eq. 943, Dem. 932. 8; *καταφανέστερον ἢ ὥστε λαθάνειν* too manifestly to escape detection, Thuc. 8. 46.

κατ-αφανίζω, strengthd. for *ἀφανίζω*, Hesych.

καταφαντάζω, *to exhibit*, Basil. — Pass. *to be like, τινι* Herm. Trism.

καταφαντός, ἡ, ὅρ, *to be affirmed, opp. to ἀποφαντός*, Diog. L. 7. 65, Suid.

κατάφαρκτος, *ov, = κατάφρακτος*, q. v.

καταφαρμάκεω, *to anoint with drugs or charms, τὰ πρόσωπα φαρμάκοις* Luc. Amor. 39; hence, 2. *to enchant, bewitch*, Plat. Phaedr. 242 E, in Pass.

3. *to poison*, Plut. Dio 3, etc.

καταφαρμάσσω, *to bewitch with drugs, κατὰ με ἐφόρμαζες* Hdt. 2. 181; cf. Plut. Dio 14; *to alleviate*, Greg. Nyss.

κατάφασις, *εως, ἡ, an affirmation or affirmative proposition*, opp. *to ἀπόφασις*, Def. Plat. 413 C, Arist. Interpr. 6-14, Eth. N. 6. 2, 2, al.

κατάφασκος, = *κατάφημι*, Philo i. 104; *to assert of a person, τὴν τινος* Eust. Opusc. 50. 81, etc.

καταφάτιζω, *to protest, promise*, Plut. Solon 25.

καταφαιτικός, ἡ, ὅρ, affirmative, opp. *to ἀποφαιτικός*, Arist. An. Pr. i. 2, 1, al. (v. sub *πρότασις*). Adv. — *κῶς*, lb. 2. 15, 4.

καταφαιλίζω, *to depreciate*, Plut. Alex. 28, Eumath. 445.

καταφάγγω, v. *καταφάγω* II.

καταφάβομαι, Pass. *to feed upon, devour*, Cyrill.

καταφεία, ἡ, proneness, ἡδονή, Ath. 352 C, cf. Eust. 827. 31.

καταφέρης, ἐς, going down, εὐρεῖν ἂν κ. γίνηται ὁ ἥλιος when the sun is near setting, Hdt. 2. 63; of ground, sloping downwards, Lat. *declivis*, Xen. Cyn. 10. 9; κ. *ἐπὶ τι* inclined towards a place, Hipp. Art. 823; *πρὸς τι*, opp. *to εὐθεία*, lb. 836; κ. *φυγὴ* downhill, Polyb. 2. 68, 7; κ. *κοιλία*, of diarrhoea, Oribas. p. 43 Matth.; metaph. *headlong, rapid*, ἡ βούσις τῆς λέξεως Dion. H. de Dem. 40.

II. inclined, like Lat. *proclivis*, pronus, esp. to sensual pleasures, *πρὸς οἶνον, πρὸς τάρφροβίαι* Plat. Alex. 23, Ath. 589 D; *εἰς ἀφρ.*, Geop. 12. 23, 3; absol. *lecherous*, Diog. L. 4. 40; cf. *κατάφορος, καταφερής*.

καταφέρω, fut. *κατοίσω*, in Hom. — *οἰσμαι*: — *to bring down, ἄχος με κατοίσει* Aidos εἶσω grief will bring me down to the grave, Il. 22. 425 (the only example in Hom.); *βαρύτερη καταφέρει* τινος ἰκμάν Aesch. Eum. 370; of rivers, κ. *χρυσίον, γῆν*, etc., Arist. Mirab. 46, al.; — *esp.* of cutting instruments, κ. *τὴν σμύνην* Ael. N. A. 11. 32; *τὴν δέκλαν, τὴν σφίραν* Luc. Tim. 7, Prom. 2; c. gen. objecti, κ. *τὸ εἶφος* τοῦ πολεμίου *to let it fall upon him*, Plut. 2. 236 E; *τὴν ἄρπην* τῆς ἱξύος Ach. Tat. i. 3; *τὴν γνάθον* τὸ ξυρὶν Alciphro 3. 66; metaph., *πύγον* κατὰ τινος LXX (Gen. 37. 2); — absol. *to heave downwards, deal a blow*, Luc. D. Deor. 8. 1, 2, Somn. 3; κ. *πληγὴν* Id. Tim. 40 (ubi v. Hemst.), 53.

b. *to pull down, demolish, πύργους* Polyb. 4. 64, 11.

c. *to pay down, discharge*, like *καταβάλλω, κατατίθω*, Id. i. 62, 9, 33, 11, 6, Plut. Peric. 28.

d. *to refer a thing, ἀπὸ τινος ἐφ' ἕτερον* Dem. 545. 9 (Bekk. μεταφέρειν).

2. Pass. *to be brought down by a river, of gold dust*, Hdt. i. 93; from an upper story, Dem. 1158. 15; — *to move downwards with violence, to be discharged*, of humours, Hipp. 1200 H.

b. *to descend, sink* (cf. *καταφερής*), Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 17; κ. *ὁ ἥλιος, ἡ σελήνη, ἡ ἡμέρα* Ib. 5. 19, 26, Plut., etc.; κ. *ὁ λύχνος* is near going out, Plut. Caes. 69; κ. *ἡ ἀμπελος* is perishing, Theophr. H. P. 4. 13, 5.

c. *to tumble down, αὐ οἰκία* κ. *ἐπὶ τινα* . . . Plut. Dio 44.

d. *to be weighed down, ἐν τοῖσιν ὄντοισι* Hipp. 1137 C; κ. *καὶ νυστάζειν* Arist. Somn. 3, 10, cf. Insomn. 3, 13; *ἐς ὄπνον* Luc. D. Meretr. 2; ὕπνῳ βαθεῖ Act. Ar. 20. 9; ὕπνῳ μέσθης Act. 461 C; and absol. *to drop asleep*, opp. *to ἐγείρεσθαι*, Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 12, de Insomn. 3.

III. *to carry back, carry home*, Ar. Ach. 955; — Pass., *κατηνέχθησαν* πρὸς τὸν Πελοπόννησον returned to P., Thuc. 3. 69.

2. of a storm, *to drive to land, ὁ χειμὼν κατήνεγκε τὰς ναῦς ἐς τὴν Πύλον* Id. 4. 3, cf. Polyb. 3. 24, 11; — Pass., *καταφέρεται* χειμῶνι ἐς τὸ Ἀθηναίων στρατοπέδον Thuc. i. 137.

3. metaph. *to be brought to a point, to hit on as if by accident, ἐπὶ γνῶμην, ἐλπίδα*, etc., Polyb. 30. 17, 13, 6. 9, 3.

III. *to bring against, τὴν διαβολὴν κ. τινός* Arist. Rhet. Al. 30, 11.

καταφύγω, fut. -φεύσομαι, to flee for refuge, betake oneself, ἐς τὸ ἰρὸν Hdt. 2. 113, cf. I. 145; ἐπὶ Διὸς βωμόν 5. 46; and c. acc., βωμόν κ. Eur. I. A. 911; also, κ. ἐν τόπῳ to flee and take refuge in . . , Plat. Soph. 260 C, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 5; so, ἐνθάδε κ. Isocr. 501 C; ὅποι . . , Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 10; — κ. εἰς τινα to flee for protection to him, ὅς ἂν φεύγων καταφυγῇ ἐς τοῦτους Hdt. 4. 23, cf. Audoc. 19. 20; ἐπὶ τινα Dem. 231. 17, etc.; πρὸς τινα Id. 100. 4; παρὰ τινα Isocr. 273 F. 2. ἐκ τῆς μάχης κ. to escape from . . , Hdt. 6. 75; absol., ἄνω μάλ' εἴσι καταφυγάν (sc. ὁ ἀρμός) Alex. Aesb. I. 17. 3. to have recourse to, εἰς ἔλεον Antipho 121. 19, cf. 119. 25; εἰς τοὺς λόγους Plat. Phaedo 99 E, cf. 76 E; ἐπὶ τὰς μηχανὰς Id. Crat. 425 D; ἐπὶ τὸν δικαστὴν Arist. Eth. N. 5. 4, 6, cf. 2. 4, 6; πρὸς θεῶν εὐχὰς Id. Phaedr. 244 E. 4. εἰς τὴν τοῦ βίου μετριότητα to fall back upon, appeal to . . , Dem. 793. 1.

καταφευκτέον, verb. Adj. one must fall back upon, have recourse to, ἐπὶ τὰς ἀνυχίας Arist. Rhet. Al. 8, 16; ἐπὶ τινα Luc. Pisc. 3. καταφεύξω, εὖς, ἡ, flight for refuge, κ. ποιεῖσθαι ἐς τὸν ὄρμον Thuc. 7. 41. II. a place of refuge, lb. 38; — καταφευκτῆριον, τό, Basil. κατάφῃμ, to say yes, assent, Soph. O. T. 505 (μεμφομένων is prob. gen. absol.); opp. to ἀπόφῃμ, with aor. I κατέφῃσα, Arist. de Interpr. 6 sqq., Metaph. 3. 6, 11.

καταφῃμίζω, aor. -εφήμισα, Dor. -εφάμξα:—Pass., pf. -πεφήμισα: —to spread a report abroad, announce, καταφάμξαι μιν καλεῖσθαι Pind. O. 6, 93; λίμνη Μαιώτις, ἣν μῆτερα . . τοῦ Πόντου κ. made it known as . . , Dion. Byz. ap. Valck. Hdt. 4. 86:—Pass., καταπεφήμισται it is rumoured, Polyb. 16. 12, 3. II. to assign or dedicate to a god, cf. τοὺς θεοὺς καταπεφημμένοι Polyb. 5. 10, 8, cf. Plut. Eumen. 13.

κατάφῃμος, ον, (φῃμ) infamous, Gloss. κατάφθάνω, to fall upon unawares, ἐπὶ τινα Lxx (Jud. 20. 42); τινά Malal.

καταφθάνομαι, to take first possession of, γῆν καταφθατονμένην Aesch. Eum. 398; so Stantl. for τὴν καταφθατονμένην, from Hesych., who gives καταφθατονμένην κατακατμένην; he also has φθατήσθ. φθάσθ; and φθατήσθ. φθάζει, κτήσεται (so the text must be emended).

καταφθέγγωμαι, Dep. to speak loudly, Epiphani. —Act., Horapollon.

καταφθεῖρω, fut. -φθερώ, to destroy or spoil utterly, bring to naught, Aesch. Pers. 345, Soph. O. T. 331, Plat. Legg. 697 D, etc.; κατέφθαρται ὁλβος Aesch. Pers. 251; ἐπεὶ δέ χ' εἴκω αἰκάδης καταφθαρεῖς in sorry plight, Epich. Fr. 19. 13 Ahr.; τὸν βίον καταφθαρεῖς Menand. Ξεν. 4. 1.

καταφθινύθω [ῥ], = καταφθίω, h. Hom. Cer. 354, Emped. 465; cf. sq. καταφθίω [r], to waste away, decay, perish, Pind. I. 8 (7). 102, Hdt. 2. 123, and Trag.; κ. νόσος, γῆρξ Soph. Ph. 266, Eur. Alc. 622; also in later Prose, as Theophr. II. P. 9. 16, 5; Plut. uses a part. aor. καταφθι-νῆσας, 2. 117 C; pf. καταφθινηκώς Ib. 621 E, Arr. Epict. 4. 11, 25; — in Theocr. 25. 122 καταφθινουσι is used trans., contr. both to sense and quantity; Meineke suggests καταφθινύθουσι.

καταφθίω, the pres. only in the simple φθίω: I. Causal in fut. καταφθίσω, aor. I κατέφθισα [v. sub fin.]: —to ruin, destroy, οὐ μὲν δὲ σε καταφθίσει Od. 5. 341; παλαιὰς διαναμὰς καταφθίσας Aesch. Eum. 727 (v. διανομή); κατὰ μὲν φθίους τὰν γαρψώνυχα παρθένοι Soph. O. T. 1198. II. pass., pf. κατέφθιμαι: plarf. κατεφθίμην, which is also sync. aor., and as such is found in Hom., part. καταφθι-μενος, inf. καταφθίσαι; poet. καταφθιμενος restored in anapaestic and choriambic verses of Eur., Rhes. 378, Supp. 954, El. 201, 1299: —to be ruined, to waste away, perish: in this sense Hom. has only the sync. aor., ἥτα πάντα καταφθίτο the provisions were all consumed, Od. 4. 363; ὥς καὶ σὺ καταφθίσαι σὺν ἐκείνῳ ὥφελος oh that thou hadst perished, Od. 2. 183; σείο καταφθιμένοιο if thou wert dead, Il. 22. 228; νεκρέας καταφθιμένοισιν ἀνέστησεν Od. 11. 491; 30, ἐκεῖ κατέφθιτο there he died, Aesch. Pers. 319, cf. Soph. O. T. 970, Ph. 346; φέγγος ἡλίου κατέφ-θιτο the sun's light was gone, Aesch. Pers. 377. —[φθίσω in Hom., but —έφθισα in Trag.: I in pf. and aor. pass.]

καταφθορά, ἡ, destruction, death, λεύσειμι καταφθοραῖ Eur. Ion 1236; ἡ κ. τῶν ἀνδρῶν, τῆς Ἑλλάδος, τῆς χώρας, τῶν ἔργων their ruin or destruction, Polyb. I. 49, 4., II. 6, 2, etc. 2. metaph. confusion, perturbation, φρενῶν Aesch. Cho. 211.

κατ-αφίημι, to let slip down, καταφίει (impf.) τὸ δῦρον διὰ χειρὸς Plat. Lach. 183 E; τὸν λέβητα Arist. Probl. 32. 5.

καταφιλέω, to kiss tenderly, to caress, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 10., 7. 5, 32, Mem. 2. 6, 33, etc.

καταφίλημα, τό, a lascivious kiss, Philo I. 480.

καταφιλοσοφώ, to overcome in philosophising, τινος Ael. N. A. 6. 56. II. to prove philosophically, κατ. ὅτι . . , Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 167; to explain philosophically, Eumath. 258.

καταφλέγω, to burn down, burn up, consume, πυρὶ Il. 22. 512, Hes. Sc. 18, Plat. Caes. 68, etc.; metaph. of love, Anth. P. 5. 10; cf. καταφλέγγω:—Pass. to be burnt down, Thuc. 4. 133, Diod. Excerpt. 459. 67; metaph. of love, Eumath. 266, Philostr., etc. II. to strike down as with lightning, τοὺς ῥήτορας (vulg. καταφλέγγει) Longin. 34. 4; cf. καταβροντάω.

καταφλεκτικός, ὁ, ὄν, easy to burn up, Eccl. κατάφλεκτος, ον, burnt, Heliod. I. 1.

καταφλέξι-πολις, ὁ, ἡ, inflamer of cities, of a courtesan, Anth. P. 5. 2. κατάφλεξις, εὖς, ἡ, a burning, Luc. Salt. 39, Ptol.

καταφλογίζω, to set all on fire, v. l. Lxx (Ps. 17. 8).

καταφλυᾶρέω, to chatter on, τι Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 20 and 25; but κ. τινος to chatter one to death, Strab. 550, cf. Diog. L. 5. 20.

καταφοβεύω, to strike with fear, Thuc. 7. 21, Luc. D. Meretr. 13. 5:—Pass., c. fut. med. to be greatly afraid of, τι Ar. Ran. 1109; absol., καταφοβεῖς Thuc. 6. 33.

κατάφοβος, ον, fearful, afraid of, κ. ἦν = καταφοβεῖτο, c. acc., Polyb. I. 39, 12., 3. 107, 15; κ. ἦν μὴ . . Id. 10. 7, 7; absol., Plut. Dio 4.

καταφοβάζω, strengthth, for φοιβάω, Eumath. p. 394.

καταφαινίσσω, to make very red, Hesych.

καταφοιτάω, Ion. -έω, to come down constantly or regularly, as wild beasts from the mountains to prey, Hdt. 7. 125. II. to come down to, end in, λόγος κ. πρὸς τι Theophr. Sim.

καταφονεύω, to slaughter, Hdt. I. 106, 165, al., Eur. Bacch. 1177, etc. καταφορά, ἡ, a bringing down, esp. of a sword, a downward stroke, Polyb. 2. 33, 3, etc.; ἐκ καταφοράς, Lat. caesim, opp. to punctim, cutting, opp. to thrusting, Id. 3. 114, 3; τραῦμα ἐκ κ. a sword wound, Plut. Dio 34.

II. (from Pass.) a down-coming, descent, fall, καταφοραὶ ὄμβρων Plat. Ax. 370 C: a sinking, κ. ἡλίου sunset, Theophr. Vent. 12; ἡ ἰσημερινή κ. Polyb. 3. 37, 5, etc.; and in pl., Longus 2. 24; κ. κοιλίας diarrhoea, Hipp. Aph. 1262.

2. a lethargic attack, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1085; v. καταφέρω 1. 2. 3. in reasoning, a deduction, τὴν κ. ἐκ τῶν φαινομένων μεθοδεύειν Id. 2. 2.

καταφορέω, = καταφέρω, of a river, to carry down, ψήγμα χρυσοῦ κ. ἐκ τοῦ Τράλου Hdt. 5. 101, cf. 3. 106; metaph., ἀρχαίων . . λογαρίων καταπεφόρμας τῆς διαφορῆς . . you have poured forth a wonderful stream of argument on the difference . . , Plat. Rep. 587 E; πολλά . . καταφέρει τῆς προνοίας . . he went on inveighing much against . . , Plut. 2. 548 C.

καταφορικός, ὁ, ὄν, violent; λόγος κ. an invective, Hermog., Jo. Chrys. Adv. -κώς, Jo. Chrys. II. lethargic, Galen.: causing lethargy, Id.

κατάφορος, ον, rushing down, tempestuous, τὸ κ. τῆς θαλάσσης, opp. to τὸ γαλήνιον, Arist. Probl. 23. 41, cf. Lob. Phryn. 439. II. bearing down, lethargic, ὕπνος Hesych.

καταφορτίζω, to load heavily, ἔνους τοὺς ἐπιτηδείους Joseph. A. J. 7. 9, 3: to weigh down, τὰν ψυχὰν κακοῖς Hipparch. ap. Stob. 574. 24.

κατάφορτος, ον, laden with, τινος Joseph. Vit. 26, Eccl.

καταφορώδης, ες, (εἶδος) = κατάφορος II, Galen. 14. 314.

καταφράγγνμι, = καταφράσσω, Theod. Protr. 301.

καταφράζω, to declare, τὸ σαφάνειν Pind. O. 10 (11). 68:—Med., with aor. pass. and med., to consider, think upon, weigh, καταφράζεσθαι καὶ αὐτὰ τινεὶ δίκην Hes. Op. 246; καταφρασθεὶς αὐτὸν τοῦτο ποιοῦντα having observed . . , Hdt. 4. 76; καταφράσαςτο Solon 4. 38, cf. Dion. P. 884.

καταφράκτης, ον, ὁ, a coat of mail: a kind of bandage, so called from its likeness, Galen. 12. 492.

κατάφρακτος, ον, covered, shut up, ἐν δεσμῷ Soph. Ant. 958 (where the old Att. form κατάφαρκτος is restored by Diind. from Cod. L., cf. ἀφρακτος); πλοῖα κ. decked vessels, Thuc. 1. 10, cf. Polyb. 1. 20, 13; ἐν τε ταῖς ἀφρακτοῖς καὶ ταῖς κ. ναυοὶ C. I. 2525; ἵπποι κ. horses clad in full armour, mailed, loricated (Liv. 37. 40), Polyb. 31. 3, 9, etc.; ἱπ-πεῖς Plut. Crass. 21: metaph. armed at all points, ψυχῇ Ion ap. Hesych.

κατάφραξις, εὖς, ἡ, a stopping up, Hippiatr. 229.

καταφράσσω, Att. -ττω, to cover with mail, τινά Eumath. p. 109 (vulg. καταφράξε), cf. p. 106; ἵπποι καταπεφραγμένοι (v. κατάφρακτος), Plut. Alex. 16, cf. Crass. 24: metaph., πολλοὶς ἱππεῦσι καταπεφραγ- μένος Id. Alex. 33.

καταφρίσσω, strengthth. for φρίσσω, Cyrill.

καταφρονέω, to think down upon, or (as we say) to look down upon, think slightly of, τινος Hdt. 4. 134, Eur. Bacch. 199, etc.; τῶν παρόντων καταφρονῶν, τῶν ἀπόντων ἐπιθυμῶν Lys. 127. 23; κ. τοῦ κινδύνου Plat. Apol. 28 C; τῆς τέχνης Id. Gorg. 512 C, al.; καύματος καὶ ψόχους Ephor. ap. Strab. 480; κυνηγεσίᾳ Xen. Cyn. 2. 1; τῶν θεῶν Antiph. Incert. 43; τῶν πτωχῶν Menand. Kuβ. 10; οὐ δεῖ διαβολῆς κ. Id. Βοιωτ. 1.

2. also c. acc. to regard slightly, despise, Hdt. 8. 10, Eur. Bacch. 503, Thuc. 6. 34., 8. 8; hence in Pass. to be thought little of, despised, Plat. Rep. 556 D; εἰς τὰ πολεμικά καταφρονούμενοι Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 30; fut. -φρονήσομαι Isocr. 135 E, Aeschin. 25. 11; so fut. med. -φρονήσομαι, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 281 C; aor. -εφρονήσθην Isocr. 138 A, Plat. Euthyd. 273 D. 3. absol. to be disdainful, deal contemptuously, Thuc. 2. 11, Arist. Rhet. 2. 2, 3; τὸ καταφρονεῖν contempt, Dion. II. 5. 44.

4. c. inf. to think contemptuously that . . , to presume, καταφρονήσαντες Ἀρκάδων κρείσσονες εἶναι Hdt. I. 66; καταφρονόντες κὰν προαισθέσθαι Thuc. 3. 83. II. c. acc. rei, only in Ion. writers (cf. κατανοέω), to fix one's thoughts upon, aim at, Lat. affectare, τὴν τυραννίδα Hdt. I. 59, cf. 8. 10; and so it must be taken in Antiph. Ἀρχ. 1. 5, τοὺς βύστακας μὴ καταφρόνει do not think of your mustache, do not aim at having one, (because the Spartans had to shave the upper lip, cf. μύσταξ).

III. to come to one's senses, Lat. resipiscere, Hipp. 309. 31., 564. 14 (vulg. κοκοφρ-); cf. κατανοέω II.

καταφρόνημα, τό, contempt of others, μὴ φρόνημα μόνον, ἀλλὰ καταφρ. not only spirit, but a spirit of disdain, Thuc. 2. 62.

καταφρόνησις, εὖς, ἡ, = foreg., contempt, disdain, Thuc. I. 122, Plat. Rep. 558 B, Arist. Rhet. 2. 2, 3; also without any bad sense, opp. to αὐχμηρά, Thuc. 2. 62.

καταφρονητέον, verb. Adj. one must despise, τινός Ath. 625 D.

καταφρονητής, οὔ, ὁ, a despiser, Plut. Brut. 12, Joseph. B. J. 2. 8, 3.

καταφρονητικός, ὁ, ὄν, contemptuous, disdainful, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 28, Rhet. 2. 24., 11. 7. Adv. -κώς, Plat. Theat. 161 C, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 17., 5. 3, 1, Dem. 1075. 11, etc.—Lob. Phryn. 520 notes the form καταφρονικός in App. and Galen. as faulty.

καταφροντίζω, used in a Com. phrase, [θοῖματιον] οὐκ ἀπολώλεα', ἀλλὰ καταφροντίζω I have not lost it, but I've thought it away, spent it in the schools, Ar. Nub. 857.

II. to attend to, τι Polyb. 28. 11, 10. καταφρόνημα, τό, haughtiness, Epict. (?)

καταφρνάττομαι, Dep. to snort at, properly of a horse; metaph. to snort at, to behave insolently, M. Anton. 7. 3; τινί Id. 9. 41; τινός Phot.

καταφρύγω [v], to burn away, burn to ashes, of lightning, Ar. Nub. 396:—Pass. to be dried up, Eccl.; διψει καταφρύγῃναι Basil.; γλῶσσαι καταφρυγμέναι Aët.

καταφρύσσω, Att. -τω, = foreg., Greg. Nyss.

καταφυγῶν, = καταφύγω, Hdt. 6. 16, Aeschin. 83. 39.

καταφύγη, ἡ, a refuge, place of refuge, Hdt. 7. 46; ἔχει γὰρ καταφυγὴν ἥρην μὲν πέτραν, δούλους δὲ βαμνοὺς Eur. Supp. 267; κ. σωτηρίας a safe retreat, Id. Or. 724; μόνον οὐκ οὐκ κ. εἶναι τοὺς φίλους Arist. Eth. N. 8. 1, 2. 2. c. gen. objecti, κ. κακῶν refuge from . . , lb. 448; τῶν ἀκούσιων ἀμαρτημάτων κ. εἶναι τοὺς βαμνοὺς Thuc. 4. 98; κατ. ἔχειν, κατ. ποιεῖσθαι εἰς τινα Eur. Supp. 267, Or. 567, cf. Antipho 112. 6; κ. ἐστὶ εἰς θεοὺς Plat. Legg. 699 B, etc.; εἰς τοὺς νόμους Hyperid. Euxen. 25, cf. Menand. Incert. 56. II. a way of escape, excuse, Dem. 1131. 15., 1263. 20.

καταφύγιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Dio C. in Mai's Coll. Vat. p. 529, Byz. καταφύλαξ, Adv. in tribes, by clans, D. 2. 668, cf. Opp. H. 3. 644. καταφύλασσω, to watch or guard well, Ar. Eccl. 482. καταφυλλορέω, to shed the leaves: metaph. to lose its splendour, τιμὰ καταφυλλορέει Pind. O. 12. 22.

κατάφυλλος, on, leafy, κ. ἀνὰ κήπους Strattis Incert. 1. 1.

καταφύξιμος, on, to which one can fly for refuge, Plut. 2. 290 C.

καταφύραω, to knead or mix thoroughly, Alex. Trall. (?)

καταφύρω [v], to defile utterly, Eccl.

καταφύσσω, to blow upon, κ. τὸ σμήνος αἶψα Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 58; but, κ. τὸν θόλον to discharge the septa-juce over, Ib. 5. 12, 1. 2.

to blow upon, treat disdainfully, Epiphani.

καταφύσημα, τό, a blowing upon, Eccl.

κατάφυσος, εως, ἡ, a making to grow to, joining closely, Galen. II.

= ψύλλον, Diosc. 4. 70.

καταφύτευσις [v], εως, ἡ, a planting, LXX (Jer. 38. 22), Clem. Al. 325.

καταφύτεω, to plant, ἀγρόν πλαναίνω Plut. Cimon. 13, cf. Luc. V. H. 2. 42; λαὸν εἰς τόπον Maccab. II. to implant, impress, ὀδόντας χεῖλεσιν Eumath. p. 138.

κατάφυτος, on, full of plants or trees, Polyb. 18. 3, 1; κ. ἀσφοδὲλφ all planted with . . , Luc. Necyom. 11.

καταφύτευγίω, to implant in, τί τινα Eumath. p. 445.

καταφύωμαι, Pass., with aor. 2 κατέφυν, pf. πέφυνκα, to be produced, Plut. 2. 442 B. II. to overrun a country, Hesych., Suid., Phot.

καταφώνέω, to fill with one's voice, like καταβῶ, Greg. Naz.

καταφύραω, fut. ἀσώ [ā], to catch in a theft; and generally to find out, detect, Thuc. 8. 87, Luc. Somn. 28; κ. τινος ἐπιβουλεύοντος Thuc. 1. 82; ψυχὴν ὡς οὐσαν κ. to discover its existence, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 17:—Pass., aor. καταφωραβῆναι Joseph. A. J. 16. 10, 1.

κατάφωρος, on, detected, App. Civ. 1. 24, C. I. 3916. II. plain, manifest, Dion. H. de Rhét. 5; κ. τῆς γνώμης γενέσθαι Plut. Cato Mi. 54.

καταφωτίζω, to illuminate, light up, Anth. P. 9. 178, Eccl.

καταχάινω, fut. χάνομαι, to laugh loud at, τινός Hesych.

καταχάιρω, c. f. med. -χάρομαι Clem. Rom.:—to exult over, ἐόντι αἰχμαλώτῳ . . κ. Hdt. 1. 129; εὐτε ἐνόησιν . . εἶτε καὶ καταχάιρων with malicious joy, Id. 7. 239. II. to rejoice much, Alciphro 2. 4.

καταχάλαζω, to shower down like hail upon, λίθους τινός Luc. Somn. 22.

καταχάλαω, to let down, τινα διὰ θυρίδων LXX (Jos. 2. 15).

to be slack or remiss, τινος in a thing, Theod. Metoch. III.

to dissolve, destroy, Byz.

καταχαλκεύω, to work or mould in bronze, ἀνδριάς καταχαλκεύμενος (Reisk. -χανεύμενος) Plut. 2. 559 D; ὅπως μὴ καταχαλκεύοιτο (Dind. μεταχαλκ-), that [the coin] might not be worked up, Id. Lys. 17:—metaph., εἰ δὲ τις ἐπ' οὐδενὶ χρησίμῳ καταχαλκεύθη was fabricated, Greg. Nyss. 2. p. 770.

κατάχαλκος, on, overlaid with brass or copper, ἱτέον, Eur. Heracl. 367; κατ. ἅπαν πεδίων ἀστράπτει flashes with gleaming armour, Id. Phoen. 109; δράκων κ. a serpent lapt in mail, i. e. scales, Eur. I. T. 1246.

καταχαλκώω, to cover or point with brass, τὰ κέρεια Hdt. 6. 50, cf. LXX (2 Paral. 4. 9). II. κ. τὸ πον θυρίδι to block up with brassen doors, Heraclid. ap. Ath. 521 F, cf. Diod. 12. 70.

καταχάρασσω, to scratch or mark deeply, Porphyry, Byz.

καταχάριζομαι, Dep. to make one a present of a thing, τινί τι Dion. H. 6. 30., 7. 63. 2. to do or give up a thing out of courtesy, τι Lys. 179, 7. Aeschin. 61, 8; κ. τὰ δίκαια to give judgment by private interest, Plat. Apol. 35 C, cf. Dinarch. 103. 34; κ. καὶ προσδοῖαι Dem. 806. 19; καταχωροδοκεῖσθαι καὶ κ. πολλά τῶν κοινῶν Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 26; κ. τὰ ληρὲς τοῖς πολίταις Ael. V. H. 14. 5, cf. 11. 9; κ. ταῖς γυναιξὶ τοὺς πρόβους Plat. Polipic. 7. 3. to show favour, c. dat. pers., κ. Ἀνδοκίδῃ Lys. 103. 26, cf. Dem. 1031. 23; ταῖς ὑμετέραις γνώμαις Isocr. 160 D; absol., μὴ καταχარიζόμενον, ἀλλὰ διαμαχόμενον Plat. Gorg. 513 D; ἡ δὲ δατὰ τὰ μὲν κ., τὰ δὲ ψευδῆται Ael. V. H. 1. 23.

καταχάρτω, to represent gracefully, as in a picture, Eumath. p. 113.

κατάχαρμα, τό, a mockery, Lat. ludibrium, ἐχθροῖς Theogn. 1107.

καταχάω, to gape for, Lat. inhare, τινός Nicet. Ann. 163 A.

καταχασμάομαι, Pass. to split or burst open, Theophr. C. P. 4. 12, 11.

II. = καταχάινω, c. gen., Eust. Opusc. 308. 19.

καταχάσμιος, εως, ἡ, = καταχρήνη, Hesych., Phot.

καταχέω, fut. -χέσομαι; aor. κατέχευα, also κατέχευον Alcae. Com. Ganym. 4:—to befall, Lat. concacare, τινός Ar. Nub. 173, Fr. 207, Alcae. l. c.; v. Hdn. π. μόν. λεξ. 24. 11.

καταχεμάζομαι, Pass. to be tempest-tost, Cyrill.

καταχειρίζομαι, Dep. to make away with, like διαχειρίζομαι, Dio C. 77. 6. II. to take in hand, Ptol.

καταχείριος, on, fitting the hand, ἐρετμός Ap. Rh. 1. 1189.

καταχειρόμαι, Med. to subject to oneself, conquer, Hesych.

καταχειροτονέω, to vote by show of hands against, as in the Athen. ἐκκλησία, to vote in condemnation of (cf. προβολαί), τινος Dem. 515. 3, 571. 10, etc.; c. inf., ἀδικεῖν Εὐάνδρου κατεχειροτόνησεν ὁ δῆμος Id. 571. 15, cf. 1230. 18; καταχειροτονηθὲν αὐτοῦ καὶ ταῦτα ἀσεβεῖν a vote of condemnation having been passed against him, and that for sacrilege, Id. 578. 24; κ. θάνατόν τινος to pass a vote of death against him, Lys. 181. 27, Dem. 350. 27.

καταχειροτονία, ἡ, condemnation, esp. by show of hands, καταχειροτονίαν ὁ δῆμος ἐποίησεν Dem. 516. 8.

καταχέω, Ep. for sq.: Med., τέττις καταχέυει δαίδην Hes. Op. 581.

καταχέω, fut. χεῶ: aor. 1 κατέχεα, Ep. κατέχευα, the only tense used by Hom., except Ep. aor. sync. pass. κατέχυτο, κατέχυντο in Il. 20. 282, Od. 12. 411.

To pour down upon, pour over, c. dat., καδ δὲ οἱ ὕδωρ χεῖαν Il. 14. 435; so, ἡ βία οἱ ἀχλὺν θεασαίην κατέχευεν Od. 7. 42; ὄρεος κορυφῇ Νύκτος κατέχευεν ὁμίχλην Il. 3. 10; τῷ γε χάριν κατέχευεν Ἀθήνη Od. 12. 12, etc.; σφιν . . πλοῦτον κατέχευεν Κρονίων Il. 670; μὴ σφῶν ἐλεγεῖν καταχέυη Il. 23. 408, cf. Od. 11. 433., 14. 38; ἐμὴ κεφαλὴ κατ' ὀνείδεα χεῖαν Od. 22. 463; καδ δ' ἄχος οἱ χυτο ὀφθαλμοῖσιν Il. 20. 282:—so in Pind. P. 1. 14, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 140, cf. Pl. 790; βλασφημίαν τῶν ἱερῶν κ. Plat. Legg. 800 D, and v. καταχέωμαι; also, κ. τι κατὰ τινος Id. Rep. 398 A; and in Med., κατὰ τῶν ἱματίων καταχέμενοι letting it be poured over . . , Id. Legg. 637 E;—

Pass., κατὰ τῶν κόρων ὕπνου τι καταχεῖται γλυκὺ Ar. Vesp. 7. 2. simply, to pour or shower down, χιλιὰ νιφάδας Od. 19. 206, Il. 12. 158; ψιάδας κ. ἔραξε 16. 459; so, κατὰ δ' ἡέρα πούλυν ἔχευεν 8. 50; κατὰ δ' ὕπνον ἔχευεν Od. 11. 245.

b. to throw or cast down, εὐσπλα χαμαὶ κατέχευαν Il. 6. 134; κατὰ δ' ἡνία χεῖεν ἔραξε 17. 619; πάλιν τε πάντα εἰς ἄντρον κατέχυνθ' Od. 12. 411; πέπλον μὲν . . κατέχευεν ἐπ' οὐδὲι let the robe fall upon the pavement, Il. 5. 734, cf. 8. 385; τείχος . . εἰς ἅλα πᾶν κ. 7. 461:—so also in Med., Plat. Tim. 41 D, Call. Cer. 5.

3. Pass. to be poured over the ground, be there in heaps, ὁ χώρος, ἐν ᾧ αἱ ἀκανθαὶ [τῶν ὀρίων] κατακεχύαται Hdt. 2. 75. II.

to melt down, χρυσὸν εἰς πύθον Hdt. 3. 96; and in Med., χρυσὸν καταχεῖσθαι to have it melted down, 1. 50.

καταχρήνη, ἡ, derision, mockery, Ar. Vesp. 575, Eccl. 631; Καταχρήνη is the name of a play in C. I. 229. 8. II. an amulet in the shape of a locust offered in the acropolis of Athens, Hesych., v. Lob. Aglaoph. 970:—the vampire is now called καταχράνας at Rhodes, C. T. Newton.

καταχρήνω, to pass in widowhood, τὸν Βίον Dem. 852. 15.

κατάχρης, ἐς, Dor. for κατηχρης, sounding, ὕδωρ Theocr. 1. 7.

κατ-αχθέω, to trouble, afflict, Joseph. A. J. 18. 6, 7.

κατ-αχθής, ἐς, (ἀχθος) loaded with, τινος Arat. 10.44: laden, surcharged, γαστήρ Nic. Al. 322. II. absol. heavy, λαόν Nonn. D. 40. 517.

καταχθονίζω, to throw down to earth, Eccl.

καταχθόνιος, on, also η. on, Ap. Rh. 4. 1413:—subterranean, Ζεὺς καταχθόνιος, i. e. Pluto, Il. 9. 457; of Pluto, Demeter, Persephoné, and the Erinyes, Inscr. Att. in C. I. 916; δαίμονες κ. Dii Manes, Anth. P. 7. 333; κ. θεοὶ Dion. H. 2. 10; very often in sepulchral Inscr., v. C. I. Indic. III. p. 24.

καταχθονισμός, οὐ, ὁ, a turning to the ground, βλεφάρων Eccl.

καταχθονίζω, to cover with snow, Hesych.

καταχλαινώ, to clothe with a χλαῖνα, to clothe, Suid.

καταχλευάζω, to laugh at, Dion. H. de Comp. 25, Poll. 6. 200.

καταχλευαστικός, ὁ, ὄν, Adj. derisive, Poll. 6. 209. Adv. -κῶς, lb.

καταχλεύω, on, derided, Epiphani.

καταχλεύω, Ion. -έω, to be utterly effeminate, Hipp. 27. 14: c. gen. to display pomp or luxury by way of insult over, τινος Posidon. ap. Ath. 212 C.

καταχλοάζω, to shade with foliage, Eust. Opusc. 360. 47.

κατάχολος, on, (χολή) very bilious, Hipp. 1215 C.

καταχορδεύω, to mince up as for a sausage, καταχ. τὴν γαστέρα Hdt. 6. 75, cf. Longin. 31. 2; κ. τινὰ ἐν βασιλείᾳ Themist. 261 D:—also καταχορδέω, Anon. ap. Suid.

καταχόρενσις, εως, ἡ, a dance of triumph, Poll. 4. 84.

καταχορεύω, to dance in triumph over, τινός Ael. N. A. 1. 30: metaph. to insult, Anon. ap. Suid.; cf. καταχορέομαι.

καταχορηγέω, to lavish as χορηγός or in the χορηγία, ὑπὲρ τινος Lys. 155. 33; generally, to spend lavishly, squander ὑπὲρ, τί τινα Dion. H. 3. 72; τί εἰς τι Plut. Eumen. 13, etc.: cf. καταλειποργέω.

καταχραίνομαι, Dep. to sprinkle, γάλακτι with milk, Anth. P. 7. 657.

καταχράομαι, fut. -χρήσομαι; pf. -κέρημαι both in act. and pass. senses, v. infr. aor. -ἐχρήσθην, v. infr. II. 3. 3. To make full use of, ἀπλῶς, τινὶ εἰς . . ἐπὶ . . , πρὸς τι, Plat. Legg. 700 B, Rep. 520 A, Crat. 426 E; μάρτυς (vulg. μόντης) κ. πρὸς τὸ . . Id. Philib. 51 A; κ. ἡ φύσις ἐν παρέργῳ τῇ . . ἀναπνοῇ πρὸς τὴν ὁσφραῖαν Arist. de Resp. 7. 3, cf. Sens. 5. 19, al.; λόγους . . ὡς περ νυνὶ κατακέρηται (in act. sense), Dem. 939. 5; κ. τινὶ ἐν καιρῷ πράξεις Isocr. 42 D; κενὴ προφάσις ταύτην κατέχευε Dem. 277. 17; c. acc. (si l. vera), τὴν . . ὑπερβολὴν ἐπὶ βοήθειαν κ. ἡ φύσις Arist. P. A. 3. 2, 17:—absol. in part. pf. in pass. sense, ἐξεύρημα . . Ἀθῆναι . . κατακέρημενον ἐν συμποσίοις ἦδη ἄτέ has already become fashionable there, Amphid. Διδ. 2. II. to do what one likes with a person or thing, καταχρήσασθέ μοι, εἰ δοκῶ τοιαῦτα εἶναι Aeschin. 17. 19; and so, 1. to use to the uttermost, use up, consume, of money, c. acc., Lys. 153. 46., 154. 2; to lay out, apply money, εἰς τι Dem. 1186, 3. C. I. 1845. 34, 2525 b. 86; ἐν ταῦτα on this, Dem. 1154. 16; pf. in act. sense, ὅσα κατακέρημαι Ἀθήνησι Diog. L. 5.

69, Isocr. 55 D:—but in Pass. *to be spent, consumed, exhausted*. 2. *to misuse, misapply, abuse*, Dem. 430. 10; c. dat., τῇ τῶν προγόνων δόξῃ Plat. Menex. 247 A; κ. ὀνόματι *to use it in a wrong sense, misapply it*, Arist. Cael. 1. 3, 13, Strab. 210; χρῆσθαι ταῖς φιλίαις, οὐ κ. Synes. 206 A; also c. acc., κ. τὴν σχολὴν εἰς τοῦτο Dionys. Com. Ὀμαν. 2, C. 1. 2448. VIII. 9; cf. καταχρηστικός. 3. of persons, in bad sense, *to make away with, destroy, kill*, c. acc., Hdt. 1. 82, 117., 4. 146, Polyb. 1. 85, 1; —so also aor. καταχρησθήναι, but in pass. sense, Hdt. 9. 120. III. *to pretend, allege, ὡς* . . . Dem. 1062. 14; ὅτι . . . 1179. 8.

B. the Act. καταχράω is used only by Ion. writers, and by them only in 3 sing., ἀντί λόφου ἢ λοφίη κατέχρα the mane sufficed them for a crest, Hdt. 7. 79; elsewhere impers. *it is enough, it suffices, οὐδὲ οἱ καταχρήσκει* . . . ὑμῶν ἀπέχουσαι nor will he be satisfied to keep his hands off you, Id. 4. 118; ὡς οἱ καταχρᾶ εἰ βούλονται that it is sufficient for him, if . . . Id. 1. 164; καταχρήσει it will suffice, Phoenix Col. ap. Ath. 360 A:—cf. χρῆ, ἀποχράω.

καταχρεώομαι, Pass. *to be ill-treated, καταχρεωμένην* Anth. P. 9. 203. καταχρεμετίζω, strengthd. for χρεμ-, Cyrill., Eust. Opusc. 264. 34; in Med., Walz Rhett. 1. 604.

καταχρέμτομαι, Dep. *to spit upon, τινας* Ar. Pax 815; cf. καταπτύω. καταχρεός, on, of persons, *involved in debt*, Polyb. ap. Ath. 527 A, cf. 528 A, Diod. 19. 9, etc.; καταχρεός ἀμαρτίας *involved in* . . . LXX (Sap. 1. 4); in Synes. 162 A, κατάχρεως, av. II. of things; in Philon. Incert. 4. 9, the prob. I. is τὸ καταχρεον κεφάλαιον the capital that is due, the invested capital, cf. C. 1. 5785. 20, εἰδὼσθαι τὰ καταχρεα let what is her due be paid her.

καταχρήσις, εως, ἡ, full use, Galen. 19. 679. II. misuse of a word, Arist. ap. Cic. Orat. 27, Rhett.; cf. καταχράομαι II. 2. III. an obligation, debt, C. 1. 4342. 21 (?).

καταχρηστέον, verb. Adj. *one must use, τινὲ εἰς τι* Luc. Amor. 17. καταχρηστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *misusing, Eccl.* II. misused, misapplied, of words and phrases, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 129:—Adv. —κῶς, by a misuse of language, Id. P. 1. 191; Comp. —ώτερον Id. M. 6. 2.

καταχρίσις, ἡ, a rubbing in, anointing, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 59. καταχρίσμα, τό, *salve, ointment*, Heliod. 6. 11, Oribas. p. 220 Matth. καταχρίστέον, verb. Adj. *one must anoint*, Geop. 16. 18.

καταχρίστος, on, rubbed on, Oribas. 321 Matth. καταχρίω [?] , fut. ἰσῶ, to rub on, like an ointment, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 35, Luc., etc.:—Med., καταχρίσθαι τὸ πρόσωπον Artemid. 4. 43 (41).

καταχρύσος, on, overlaid with gold-leaf, gilded, C. 1. 139. 7, 10, al., Plat. 2. 753 F, Luc. Alex. 13;—(ἐπι)χρύσος is plated with gold, περίχρυσος set in gold, v. Böckh. C. I. 1. p. 191). 2. metaph. of persons, gilded, Diphil. Παρὰ. 1. 1. 3. rich in gold, γῆ Poll. 7. 97.

καταχρύσσω, to cover with gold-leaf, gild, Hdt. 2. 129., 4. 26; and in Pass., 1. 98., 2. 63. C. 1. 150 B. 10; cf. κατάχρυσος. II. to make golden (i. e. splendid), τὴν πόλιν Plat. Peric. 12; κατεχρύσω πᾶς ἀνὴρ Eurypίδην plastered him with gold (opp. to κατεπίντω), Ar. Eccl. 826.

καταχρώω, to or —χρώννυμι: fut. —χρώσω:—to colour, καταχρώσαι τὴν κόμην Poll. 2. 35:—Pass. to look black, Eumath. p. 121;—metaph., κατά δὲ κηλὶδα . . . κέχρωσαι Eur. Hec. 911:—the pres. forms in Suid., Poll. 7. 169; in Eccl. also καταχρώσκω.

καταχρώσις, εως, ἡ, a colouring, Poll. 7. 169. καταχρύω [?] , Adv. pouring down, profusely, κακχρύω (poët. form restored by Barnes) πίνειν Anacr. 90.

κατάχυσις, εως, ἡ, a pouring on or over, ψυχροῦ Hipp. Aph. 1253: affusion, besprinkling, Id. Art. 796. II. a vase for pouring, Moer. p. 296, Hesych. III. = ἄρη, Hesych.

κατάχυμα, τό, that which is poured over, sauce, Ar. Av. 535, 1637; βολβούς . . . κατάχυσματι δειώσαι Plat. Com. Φα. 1. 9; τὰ κατ. ὄρεος οὐκ ἔχει Philonid. Incert. 3. 2. κατάχυσματα were handfuls of nuts, figs, etc., Lat. bellaria, which used to be showered over a bride (τὰ κατ. κατάχαι τοῦ νυμφίου Theopomp. Com. Ἦδυχ. 3), or even on a new slave (Ar. Pl. 768, Dem. 1123. fin.), by way of welcome, on entering the house, cf. Schol. Ar. l. c.;—so, sparge, marile, nudes, Virg. Ecl. 8. 30: cf. Becker Charicl. 368, 487.—On the form κατάχυματα, v. Lob. Paral. 420.

καταχυσματιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., a sauce for pouring over a dish, Phercer. Μεταλλ. 1. 11, Poll. 6. 68.

κατάχυτλον, τό, a watering pot, a portable showerbath, κατάχυτλον τὴν βίβλιν ἔχεις Eupol. Χρυσ. 13; ἐν κατάχυτλῳ λεκάναισι Phercer. Μεταλλ. 1. 19.—the two words being in appos., v. Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 158.

καταχυτρίζω, = ἐγχυτρίζω, Ar. Fr. 626.

καταχλωλέω, to kill with laughing at the lameness of, τινός Greg. Naz. κατάχλωλος, on, dead lame, Alcae. Com. Pav. 1.

καταχωνεύω, to melt down, Dem. 617. 23, Dinarch. 99. 4, Strabo 398, etc.; τοῦ στόματος κατεχώνευσε χρυσίον he poured molten gold down his throat, App. Mithr. 21.

καταχώννυμι (—ὦν Geop. 2. 42, 5): fut. —χώσω:—to cover with a heap, to overwhelm, bury, ὁ νότος κατέχυσέ σφεας buried them in sand, Hdt. 4. 173; κ. τινὰ λίθους Ar. Ach. 295; so, σφάας . . . κατέχωναν οἱ Βάρβαροι βάλλοντες Hdt. 7. 225. 2. to silt up, dam up, τὸ στόμιον τοῦ λιμένος Diod. Excerpt. 506. 60. 3. metaph., ἐπιπλέοντα καταχώσαι . . . τὸν ἐξ ἄρχῃς λόγον with fresh streams they will choke up the channel of our original argument, Plat. Theat. 177 C; κ. τινὰ λόγους Id. Gorg. 512 C: also to bury in obscurity, τὰ πρῶτα ὀνόματα Id. Crat. 414 C; τὸν λόγον, τὴν ἐρώτησιν Plat. 2. 512 E.

καταχωρίω, to yield or give up to a person in a thing, τινὲ τινας Diog. L. 5. 71; τινὲ τι Plat. 2. 312 B; cf. παραχωρέω.

καταχωρίζω, fut. Att. ἴω, to set in or bring to a place or spot, place in position, often in Xen., as Cyr. 4. 3, etc.; mostly of soldiers, as An. 6. 5, 10, Cyr. 2. 2, 8:—Pass. to take up a position, ὅπου δέειτο Ib. 8. 5, 2.

II. metaph. to enter in a register, LXX (Esth. 2. 22): generally, to insert as a record, εἰς τὴν ποίησιν Strab. 16; ἐν τοῖς ποιήμασι Diod. 5. 5; cf. Wess. ad l. 31, Dion. H. 1. 6, etc. 2. to assign specially, τὴ εἰς τι Diod. 5. 17., 13. 114.

κατάχωςις, εως, ἡ, a covering up, burying, Geop. 4. 3, 2. καταψακίζω, Att. for καταψεκ-, q. v.

καταψάλλομαι, Pass. to have music played to one, enjoy music, Plut. 2. 785 E; of places, to resound with music, Id. Anton. 56; cf. καταψάλλω 1. 2. 2. to be buried to the sound of music, Procop. Hist. 146 B.

καταψάω, to stroke with the hand, to stroke, caress, like the Homeric καταπρίζω, καταψάω αὐτοῦ τὴν κεφαλὴν Hdt. 6. 61; καταψάων αὐτὸν [τὸν κἀνθαρον], ὥσπερ πωλίον Ar. Pax 75, cf. Xen. Apol. 28: metaph. to smooth down, Polyb. 2. 13, 6., 10. 18, 3; v. καταψήχω 11.

καταψέγω, strengthd. for ψέγω, Cyrill. καταψεκάζω, Att. καταψακ-, to wet by continual dropping, δρόσοι κατεψακάζον Aesch. Ag. 561; κ. φαρμάκῳ Plut. Alex. 35: verb. Adj. —ψεκαστήν, Geop. 5. 39.

καταψαλλίζομαι, Pass. to be made mute, κατεψαλλισμένος τὴν φωνὴν τῷ οἴῳ Philostr. 800.

καταψεύδομαι, Dep., fut. —ψεύσομαι: pf. —έψενσμαι Dem. 1274. 4, cf. 1483. 5, but also in pass. sense, as also aor. —έψενσθην, v. infr. 11. To tell lies against, speak falsely of, τινας Ar. Pax 533, Lysias 146. 21, Plat. Rep. 381 D, Dem. 558. 26, etc.; κ. τινας πρὸς τινα to accuse falsely to another, Plut. Them. 25, Phoc. 33. 2. to allege falsely against, τί τινας Antipho 120. 5, Andoc. 2. 18, Plat. Euthyd. 283 E, Rep. 391 D; τὰ πλείεστα κατεψεύσατό μου Dem. 228. 9. 3. to say falsely, pretend, ὡς . . . Eur. Bacch. 334: to feign, invent, τι Dem. 229. 2, Dion. H. 4. 68. 4. c. gen. to make a pretence of, ὕπνου Luc. Asin. 7; or to give a false account of, τοῦ γένους Arist. Probl. 28. 3, cf. Joseph. B. J. proem. II. also as Pass. to be falsely reported, in pres., Theopomp. Hist. ap. Theon. Progymn. 2; in pf., τὰ κατεψευσμένα false allegations, Antipho 131. 35; in aor., προδότης εἶναι κατεψεύσθαι Philostr. 714. 2. of writings, to be falsely attributed, τινας to one, Ael. V. H. 12. 36; absol. to be spurious, Ath. 697 A, Plut. Them. 2.

καταψευδομαρτρίω, to bear false witness against, τινας Xen. Apol. 24; so in Med., Dem. 846. 22:—Pass. to be borne down by false evidence, Plat. Gorg. 472 A, Isae. 51. 15, Dem. 559. 14.

κατάψευσις, εως, ἡ, a false account, Strab. 59.

κατάψευσμα, τό, a fiction, falsity, Arr. Epict. 2. 20, 23, Basil.

κατάψευσμός, ὁ, slander, calumny, LXX (Sir. 26. 6).

κατάψευστος, on, fabulous, v. sub ἀκατάψευστος.

καταψέφω, = κατασκοπίζω, Hesych.

καταψηλαφάω, = ψηλαφάω, Luc. Asin. 14.

καταψηφίζομαι, Med. to vote against or in condemnation of, τινας Antipho 112. 42, Lys. 118. 40, Plat. Apol. 35 E, 41 D, Xen. Apol. 32; κ. τινας θάνατον to pass a vote of death against him, Lys. 129. 32; κ. τινας δειλίαν, κλεπήν to find him guilty of theft, of cowardice, Id. 140. 32, Plat. Gorg. 516 A; ἀδικίαν Isocr. Antid. § 317, etc.; so pf. pass., κατεψηφισμένοι αὐτοῦ θάνατον Xen. Hell. 1. 5. 19:—so in pf. act. κατεψηφίκα, Dion. H. 4. 58., 5. 8. 2. pf. and aor. pass. to be condemned, κατεψηφίσθαι Lys. 140. 36; ἤλωκεν ἤδη καὶ κατεψηφίσθη Dem. 563. 24; θάνατον, φυγῆς κατεψηφισθῆναι to death, exile, Plat. Rep. 558 A, cf. Polit. 299 A. b. of the sentence, to be pronounced against, δίκη κατεψηφισμένη τινός Thuc. 2. 53; κατεψηφισμένος ἦν μου ὁ θάνατος Xen. Apol. 27, cf. 23:—this aor. is always pass., whereas the pf. has also a med. sense (v. supr.). II. to vote in affirmation, on the analogy of κατάψημα, Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 15; or generally to come to a determination, Id. Poët. 25, 24;—so in Pass., τὰ καταψηφισθέντα Diod. Excerpt. 575. 38.

καταψηφίσις, εως, ἡ, a voting against, condemnation, Antipho 112. 2; so καταψηφισμα, τό, Walz Rhett. 6. 175; and καταψηφισμός, ὁ, Poll. 8. 149.

καταψηφιστέον, verb. Adj. one must condemn, τινός Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 9, Democr. ap. Stob. 310. 38 (ubi male καταψηφισματέον).

καταψηφόομαι, Pass. to be intaid with mosaic, Walz Rhett. 1. 641.

καταψηφοφόρῳ, = καταψηφίζομαι, Cyrill.

καταψήχω, fut. —ψήξω, to rub down, pound in a mortar, Nic. Th. 898. 2. to rub or wear away, to consume, χρόνος πάντα κ. Simon. 100, cf. Plat. Tim. 84 A:—Pass. to crumble away, βεῖ πάν ἀθλον καὶ κατέψηκα Soph. Tr. 698. II. to stroke down, caress, Lat. mulceo, ἱππους Eur. Hipp. 110; κόμην Luc. Amor. 44; ἄκρα γενείου Anth. P. 11. 354: metaph., ὡς φάτο μελιχίῳσι καταψήχων ὀρόροι Ar. Rh. 3. 1102: cf. καταψάω, καταπρίζω.

καταψιθώριζω, to whisper against, τινός πρὸς τινα Plut. 2. 483 C.

καταψιλώω, to strip quite bare, Cyrill.:—Pass., Diod. 20. 96.

καταψοφέω, to make a place resound with, φιλήματι Clem. A. 301.

καταψυκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, cooling, refreshing, Arist. de Resp. 18, 1.

κατάψυξις, εως, ἡ, a cooling or becoming cold, a chill, αὶ μετὰ καταψύξεως δυσφορία Hipp. Prorrh. 69, cf. 172 D, al.; oft. in Arist., ὁ ψύβος κ. δι' ὀλιγαμύτητά ἐστι P. A. 4. 11, 22, cf. Rhet. 2. 13, 7.

καταψυχραίνω, = καταψύχω, Moschio.

καταψυχρος, on, very cold, Hipp. Art. 830, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 125.

καταψύχω [?] , fut. ἴω, to cool, chill, ἔδαρ κ. τὴν ξηρὰν ἀναθυμίασιν Arist. Meteor. 2. 4, 14, cf. 2. 8, 43, al.; ὁ ψύβος καταψύχει Id. P. A. 2. 4, 4, cf. Probl. 30. 1, 22, al.:—Pass., pf. κατέψυχμαι, aor. κατέψυχθην, and κατεψύχην [?] Arist. Probl. 10. 54, 4:—to be chilled, become cold, Hipp. Ar. 1250, etc., Arist. H. A. 4. 7, 3, al.; of persons, κατεψυγμένοι, opp. to θερμοί, Id. Rhett. 2. 13, 7, al.; κατέψυκα τὸ πρακτικόν Plut. Pomp. 46. 2. metaph. to cool, refresh, καταψύχει πνοή Aesch. Fr. 127 b. II. in Pass., of a country, χώρα κατεψυγμένη

dried or parched up, Diod. 1. 7, Plut. Pomp. 31.

cool down, of a dog, Arist. Pl. 169.

κατέαγα, κατέαγην [ἀ], κατέαφα, v. sub κατάννυμι.

κατέασσω, later form of κατάννυμι, to break, Arist. Mechan. 14, in Pass. (though κατάννυμι occurs just below), Aesop.; v. Lob. Paral. 400. καταβλάκενός, Adv. part. pf. pass. of καταβλάκω, slakfully, tardily, Ar. Pl. 325, Anth. P. 4. 3. 16.

κατ-εγγελάω, to make a mock of, τινας Eus. H. E. 10. 4. 16.

κατ-εγγυάζω, fut. ἥσω: aor. κατηγγύησα (not κατεγγύησα) Dem. 895. 21, Joseph. A. J. 16. 7. 6, etc.:—to pledge, betroth, παῖδά τινι Eur. Or. 1079, 1075.

II. as Att. law-term, to make responsible, to compel to give security, τινα πρὸς τὸν πολέμαρχον or πρὸς τῷ—χρ Dem. 890. 9., 1358. 18, cf. Plat. Legg. 871 E, sq.; κ. τινα πρὸς εἰκοσι τάλαντα to make him give security in 20 talents, Polyb. 5. 15, 9; πρὸς δίκην for payment of a penalty, Plut. Timol. 37.—Med. or Pass. to give or find security, Dem. 1361. 29; ἐγγύην κ. Plat. Legg. 872 B.

2. to seize as a security, ὑπὲρ ἀργυρίου τὴν ναὺν καὶ τοὺς παῖδας Dem. 895. fin.:—to bind, subject, τὸ ζῆν λύπαις ἀδελφείοις κ. Thales ap. Stob. 421. 48.—Pass., πατρίους θεοὺς κατηγγυημένους Joseph. c. Ap. 2. 2.

3. in Pass. to take upon oneself to do, c. inf., Polyb. 3. 5. 8.

κατ-εγγυή, ἡ, bail or security given, Dem. 788. 18.

κατ-εγγυητικά, ὦν, τὰ, the betrothal, sponsals, Gloss.

κατ-εγκάλω, fut. ἔσω, to charge, accuse, Dion. Areop., Byz.

κατέγκλημα, τό, an accusation, Eust. 922. 46.

κατ-εγκονέω, fut. ἥσω, to be in great haste, Hesych.

κατ-εγκρατεύομαι, strengthd. for ἐγκρατ-, Suid.

κατ-εγγυημένος, Adv., v. sub κατάννυμι.

κατ-εγγυαῖός, to look haughtily down upon, τινι Macho ap. Ath. 577 E.

κατ-εδαφίζω, to dash to earth, Joseph. Genes. 10 A.

κατεδάφισις, εως, ἡ, a dashing to earth, Nicet. Ann. 368 A.

κατ-εδω, Homeric pres., = κατεσθίω, to eat up, devour, μῖας αἰ βὰ τε φάστας .. κατέδουσιν Il. 19. 31; so of worms, 24. 415; metaph., οἶκον, βίον, κτήσιν κατέδωκεν to eat up house, goods, etc., Od. 2. 237, 19. 159, 534; also, ἐν θυμῷ κατέδωκεν eating one's heart for grief, Il. 6. 202:—Pass. also in late Att., ὑπὸ ὕφους κατέδουσαι Arist. Fr. 140; ἡ ἀμπελος ὑπὸ τῶν κτηνῶν κατέδεται Theophr. C. P. 5. 17, 7.—For fut. κατέδομαι and other tenses, v. sub κατεσθίω.

κατεήγως, Ion. part. pf. of κατάννυμι, for κατεαγώς.

κατ-εθίζω, to make customary, τινί τι Polyb. 4. 21, 3.

κατ-εἶβω, poet. for καταλείβω, to let flow down, shed, τί νυ δάκρυ κατεῖβον Od. 21. 86.—Med. to flow apace, θαλερὸν δὲ κατεῖβον δάκρυ παρειῶν Il. 24. 794; τὸ κατεῖβόμενον Στυγὸς ὕδωρ Styx's downward flowing water, Od. 5. 185; metaph., κατεῖβον δὲ γλυκὺς αἰὼν life ebbed, passed away, Ib. 152;—rare in Att., τί δάκρυον κατεῖβεται; Ar. Lys. 127.

II. trans. to flood, overflow, metaph., ἔρως κατεῖβον καρδίαν Alcman 20:—Pass. to overflow with, ἀνίη, ἀκοῇ Ar. Rh. 3. 292, 1131.

κατείδέναι, v. sub κατόιδα.

κατ-εἶδον, inf. κατείδεν, part. κατείδων, aor. 2 with no pres. in use, καθ-οράν being used instead:—to look down, Περγᾶμον ἐκ κατείδων Il. 4. 508, cf. Hdt. 7. 194, etc.; φράζετ' εἰ κατείδετε Eur. Supp. 1044.

II. c. acc. to look down upon, νειῦν, τὰς νήσους ἀπ᾽ ὧς ἐν κύκλῳ Ar. Eq. 170.

2. to see, behold, regard, Theogn. 905, Aesch. Pers. 1026, etc.; κατείδεν βίον to live, Id. Ag. 474.

3. of mental vision, to perceive, discern, Soph. O. T. 338, Plat. Euthyphro 2 C.

III. so aor. 2 med. κατείδωμι, inf. κατείδωμαι, τί Hdt. 4. 179, 7. 208, Soph. El. 892, etc.; also, κατείδεσθαι ἐς τι Hdt. 5. 35.—Cf. κατόιδα.

κατ-εἶδ' ἄλως, ὦν, full of idols, given to idolatry, Act. Ap. 17. 16; cf. καταβόστρυχος, κατάφυτος.

κατ-εἰκάω, to liken to, κατεἰκάουσι ἡμᾶς ἰσάδι Eupol. Incert. 35:—Pass. to be or become like, ὦ .. τοῖς ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ νόμοις φύσιν κατεἰκαθέτε Euseb. O. C. 338.

II. to guess, surmise, Hdt. 6. 112; ἐν ὑπονοίᾳ κ. Hipp. 1280. 2: properly, to suspect evil, Hdt. 9. 109.

κατ-εἰκῆς, ἐς, = ἐπεικῆς, Hesych.

κατ-εἰκῆ, to force into a narrow space, to coop up, ἐς τὸ τεῖχος Hdt. 1. 80; ἐς τὸ ἀστυ Ib. 176, al.:—Pass., κατεἰκῆθησαν ἐς Διὸς ἱρόν Id. 5. 119, cf. 3. 146., 8. 27; ἐν ὀλίγῳ χώρῳ .. πολλὰ μυριάδες κατεἰκῆμεναι Id. 9. 70, cf. 31; ἐρεγγυὸς εἶσα κατεἰκόμενος Hipp. 221 A, cf. Arist. Probl. 2. 29.

2. to wrap up, wrap, τινί τι Ael. N. A. 5. 3., 15. 10; κατεἰλημένους ταινίας τὴν κεφαλὴν Luc. Symp. 47:—to fold up, Id. Alex. 20.

κατεἰλημμαι, v. sub καταλαμβάνω.

κατ-εἰλήσας, εως, ἡ, a crowding together, compression, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 101; εἰρίαν Aetiae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 9.

κατ-εἰλίσσω, Ion. for καθελίσσω, Hldt.

κατέλλω, = κατελλέω; v. sub καταλλώνω.

κατ-εἰλυσάμεναι, Pass. to wriggle down, Ar. Lys. 722; cf. ἱλυσπ-.

κατ-εἰλύνω, to cover up, καθ δὲ μιν αὐτὸν εἰλύνω ψαμάθοισι Il. 21. 318; ἐν βοείας Ar. Rh. 3. 206; ὅρος πέτρῳ φάμω κατεἰλυνόμενον Hdt. 2. 8.

κάτειμι, Ep. aor. κατείσατο Il. 11. 358: (εἰμι ἰβω). To go or come down, ποταμὸνδε Od. 10. 159; Ἰδῶνδε Il. 4. 475; and so in Att. (where it serves as fut. to κατέρχομαι):—esp. to go down to the grave, to Hades, κατεῖμεν δόμαν Αἰδὸς εἶσα Il. 14. 457; Αἰδῶδε 20. 294; εἰς Αἰδὸς δόμον Eur. Alc. 73; (and so κατεῖμι alone, Soph. Ant. 896); of a ship, to sail down to land, νῆα .. κατεῖσαι ἐς λιμὲν ἡμέτερον Od. 16. 472; of a river, ποταμὸνδε πεδινῶδε κατεῖσαι χειμάρρους Il. 11. 492; of a wind, to come sweeping down, Thuc. 2. 25., 6. 2; ὡς τὸ πνεῦμα κατῆγε Ib. 84:—metaph., ὄνειδα κατῆσαν ἀνθρώπων φιλίᾳ ἐπαναγεῖν τὸν θυμὸν Hldt. 7. 160; ἅμα ταῖς πολιαῖς κατῆσαν, v. sub πολιός.

II. to come back, return, ἀγρόθεν Od. 13. 267; εἰς ἀστυ 15. 505; of exiles, to return home, Hdt. 1. 62., 3. 45., 5. 62, Aesch. Ag. 1283, Andoc. 11. 9,

etc.; ἐκ τῶν Μήδων Hldt. 4. 3; used as Pass. to κατάργω, Eur. Med. 1015, 1016; ὑπὸ τῶν ἰατρῶν .. κατεῖται Thuc. 8. 48; cf. κατέρχομαι.

κατεῖναι, Ion. for καθεῖναι, inf. aor. 2 of καθήμι.

κατεῖνυμι, Ion. for καθεῖνυμι.

κατ-εἶπον, inf. κατεῖπεν, used as aor. to the pres. καταγορεύω, (κατερῶ being the fut.): also in form κατέπα Hdt. 2. 89, Ar. Pax 20:—to speak against or to the prejudice of, accuse, denounce, τινας Hdt. 2. 89, Eur. Hel. 898, Ar. Pax 377, Thesm. 340; κ. τινος πρὸς τινα Plat. Theaet. 149 A; and so (in a jocular sense) Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 33.

II. c. acc. to speak out, tell plainly, declare, report, tell, Lat. renunciare, εἰ σοι γάμον κατεῖπον Eur. Med. 589; κ. τοῖς θεαταῖς τὸν λόγον Ar. Vesp. 54; τὰν Σάμω Ib. 283; κ. κατέρω to declare him, make him known, Eur. Ion 1385; κ. τοὺς παῖδας, τὰ γεγεννημένα to denounce them, Andoc. 20. 30, 33.

2. absol. to tell, κατεῖπέ μοι tell me, Ar. Sub. 136, 224, Pl. 86:—foll. by a relat. word, κ. ὅπως .., Hdt. 1. 20; πῶθεν .. Ar. Pax 20; ὅ τι σιωπᾶς, κ. μοι Ib. 657; πρὸς σέ κ., ἐφ' οἷς ἐλύθησαν με Isocr. 85 D, etc.

κατ-εργάζομαι, poet. aor. med. of κατέργω, Aesch. Eum. 566.

κατ-εἶργω, Ion. -εργῶ (v. sub ἐργῶ); also -εργύνμι (v. inf.). fut. -εἶρξω, Ion. -έρξω. To drive into, shut in, τοὺς περιγενομένους ἐς τὰς νείας κατέρβαν Hdt. 5. 63; κ. κατέρω to declare him, make him known, shut them up into the middle of the fire-wood, Id. 4. 69:—generally, to press hard, reduce to straits, κατέρωτες πολλὸν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους Id. 6. 102:—Pass. to be hemmed in, kept down, Thuc. 1. 76, Dion. 11., etc.; κατέργεσθαι ὅρκους Dion. 11. 6. 45; τὸ κατέργόμενον what is done under necessity, Thuc. 4. 98.

II. to hinder, prevent, τι Eur. Alc. 255; τινά Id. Med. 1255; c. acc. et inf., κατέργοντες νεκροὺς τάφον .. κυρεῖν Id. Supp. 308:—to limit, τὴν φιλαρχίαν Plut. Pomp. 53.

κατ-εἶρνω, Ion. for κατέρνω, Hdt. 8. 96.

κατ-εἰρωνεύομαι, Dep. to use irony towards, banter, τινας Plut. 2. 211 D, cf. Wyttenb. 31 E.

II. to conceal, dissemble, τι Id. Comp. Dem. c. Cic. 1.

2. to pretend, c. inf., Byz.

κατ-εἰσάγω, to betray to one's own loss, μαρίαν Anth. P. 10. 91.

κατ-εκκαθάρζω, to clean quite out, Clem. Rom.

κατ-εκκλησιάζω, strengthd. for ἐκκλησιάζω, Byz.

κατ-εκλύω, to ruin utterly, τὸν Ἀντίωνα Polyb. 5. 63, 2.

κατεκνεύω, to jut out, project, of rocks, Cyrill.

κατ-εκπλήσσω, strengthd. for ἐκπλήσσω, Nicet. Eugen. 7. 33.

κατέκτανεν, Aeol. and Ep. 3 pl. aor. 1 pass. of κατακτείνω, Il.

κατ-εκτελέω, = ἐκτελέω, Epigr. in C. I. 956.

κατ-ἐλαῖος, ὦν, oily, Archaic. ap. Ath. 399 E.

κατ-ελαύνω, to drive down, τὰς ἀγέλας Longus 2. 36; τὰς ναὺς Plut. Nic. 14.

2. to push down, τὴν σποδία [ἐς τὴν λήκυν] Ar. Fr. 8.

3. sensu obsceno, κ. γυναικός = Lat. subagitare, Id. Pax 711, Eccl. 1082; τινά Theocr. 5. 116.

4. to ride against; to attack, like Lat. invahi in aliquem, Hesych.

κατ-ἐλέγχω, fut. γέλω, to convict of falsehood, to belie, σὲ δὲ μὴ τι νῶον κατελεγχέτω ἔδος Hes. Op. 712, cf. Tyrtae. 7. 9.

II. to disgrace, Pind. O. 8. 25, P. 8. 50, I. 3. 22.

III. to betray, Poll. 5. 42.

κατ-ελέω, strengthd. for ἐλέω, to have compassion upon, τινα or τι Plat. Rep. 415 C, Andoc. 21. 33, Lysias 103. 26, etc.

κατ-ἐλευσις, εως, ἡ, a coming down, descent, Clem. Al. 972.

κατ-ἐλκω, Ion. for κατέλκω.

κατ-ἐλπίζω, to hope or expect confidently, κ. εὐπετίως τῆς θαλάσσης ἐπικρατῆσιν Hdt. 5. 136; c. Polyb. 2. 31, 8; μηδὲν ἄγαν κ. Diod. 15. 33.

κατ-ἐλπίσμι, ὁ, a confident hope, Polyb. 3. 52, 8.

κατ-ἐμβλέπω, strengthd. for ἐμβλέπω, LXX (Ex. 3. 6), Philo 1. 566.

κατ-ἐμβριθέομαι, to rebuke warmly, τινας Joseph. Genes. 28 D.

κατ-ἐμβριθίσαι, to be very indignant, Joseph. Genes. 52 B.

κατ-ἐμέω, fut. ἔσω, to vomit or be sick over, τινας Ar. Fr. 207, Ael. N. A. 4. 36, Luc. Saturn. 38.

κατ-ἐματῶν, = ἐματῶν, ἐμματῶν, Nic. Al. 536.

κατ-ἐμπαῶν, = καταλαμβάνω, Nic. Th. 695.

κατ-ἐμπεδῶ, strengthd. for ἐμπεδῶ, Byz.

κατ-ἐμπίπλημι, strengthd. for ἐμπίπλημι, Eus. Vit. Const. 72.

κατ-ἐμπύπρημι, to burn up, Eur. H. F. 1151, Theophr. Sim. 27 B.

κατ-ἐμφανίζω, strengthd. for ἐμφανίζω, Eccl.

κατ-ἐμφορέομαι, Med. to satiate oneself with, τινας Eunap. ap. Suid.

κατ-ἐμφωλεύω, strengthd. for ἐμφωλεύω, Byz.

κατ-ἐναίρωμαι, Dep. to kill, slay, murder, κατενήρατο χαλκῷ Od. 11. 519, Nic. Al. 401:—au aor. act. κατηνᾶρον occurs in Soph. Ant. 871, Call. Apoll. 100, Anth. P. 7. 201:—ἐνήραν Orph. Arg. 669.

κατ-ἐναντα, Adv., = sq., c. gen., Cydias ap. Plat. Charm. 155 D, Q. Sm. 1. 552, etc.; also κατέναντι, LXX (Ex. 19. 2, etc.), and N. T., cf. C. I. 2905 D. 13.

κατ-ἐναντίον, Adv. over against, opposite, before, τινί Il. 21. 567, Hes. Sc. 73, Anth. P. 9. 132, etc.; τινός Hldt. 3. 144, Ap. Rh., etc.:—also κατεναντία, Ar. Rh. 2. 1116, Dion. P. 114.

κατενάρζω, strengthd. for ἐναρίζω, to kill outright: aor. pass. κατηνάρσθη Aesch. Cho. 347; part. pf. καταναρσμένος Soph. Aj. 26.

κατένασσε, v. sub καταναίω.

κατ-ἐνείναι, to clothe entirely, τινά εἵμασι Greg. Naz.

κατένευξας, εως, ἡ, (κατενεύειν) = καταφορά, Eust. 152. 14, etc.

κατ-ενεχθράω, to pledge, ραῦν, Poll. 3. 84., 8. 148:—κατενεχυρασμός, ὁ, a pledging, Ibid.

κατενήνοθε, v. sub ἐνήνεθε.

κατενήν, Dor. for κατελέν, Theocr. 17. 48.

κατενιαστός, ὁ, properly, the man of the year, title of an annual magistrate at Gela in Sicily, C. I. 5475, 5476.

κατ-ενείναι, strengthd. for ἐνείναι, M. Anton. 4. 3.

κατ-εντέλλομαι, strengthd. for ἐντέλλομαι, Byz.
κατ-εντευκτής, οὗ, ὁ, an accuser, LXX (Job. 7. 19).
κατ-εντρυφάω, c. gen., = ἐντρυφάω κατά τινος, Iambl. ap. Phot. Bibl. p. 133 Hoersch.
κατ-εντυγχάνω, to plead against, accuse, τινός Eccl.; κατεντευχθεὶς ὑπὸ τινος Theodoret.; cf. Suid., Phot. s. v.
κατένωπα, or better κατενώπα Lob. Paral. 169; Adv. (ἐνωπή):—right over against, right opposite, c. gen., Il. 15. 320; so, κατενώπιον τοῦ Θεοῦ v. l. 2 Cor. 12. 19.—Hom. uses also ἐνωπή, ἐνωπαδίως.
κατ-ἐναντάσις, εὖς, ἡ, a rising against, resistance, Longin. 7. 3; τινός to a thing, Iambl. V. Pyth. 69 and 188.
κατεξαναστῆτικός, ἡ, ὅν, fit for resisting or removing, τινός Sext. Emp. M. 11. 104, 107; M. Anton. 8. 39.
κατ-ἐξανίσταμαι, Pass. with aor. 2 act. κατεξάνεστην:—to rise up against, struggle against, τινός Diod. 17. 21, Plut. Alex. 6; κατεξαναστήναι τοῦ μέλλοντος to be on one's guard against what may happen, Polyb. Fr. Hist. 53; τοῦ πολέμου Plut. Demetr. 22; παντὸς δεινοῦ Diod. 17. 21, ubi v. Wessel.
κατεξενωμένος, v. sub κατεξένω.
κατ-ἐξέρω, fut. ἀσώ [α], to void excrement upon, τινος Arr. Epict. 3. 21, 6, Clem. Al. 46; κ. τὸ φλέγμα κ. τινος Arr. Epict. 3. 13, 23.
κατ-ἐξετάζω, strengthd. for ἐξετάζω, Byz.
κατ-ἐξευμαρίζω, strengthd. for ἐξευμαρίζω, Hesych.
κατ-ἐξορχέομαι, Dep. to insult over, τινος Eccl.
κατ-ἐξουσιάζω, to exercise lordship over, τινός Ev. Matth. 20. 25, Marc. 10. 42:—a Subst. in an Egypt. Inscrip. in C. I. 4710, δὸς αὐτῷ κατεξουσίαν κατὰ τῶν ἐχθρῶν αὐτοῦ.
κατεξουσιαστικός, ἡ, ὅν, sovereign, ῥάβδος Clem. Al. 134.
κατεπαγγελία, ἡ, a promise, Gloss.
κατ-επαγγέλλομαι, Med. c. pf. pass. to make promises or engagements, τινι with one, Dem. 885. 12; πρὸς τινα Aeschin. 24. 37; τὸ παρὼν λυμηνόμενος, τὸ δὲ μέλλον κατ. Id. 85. 35; κ. τῇ φιλῇ τὴν πολιτείαν to devote it to . . , Plut. 2. 807 B: c. inf., κατεπαγγελλόμενος διδάσκειν Aeschin. 16. 32; λήσειν Id. 24. 37 (v. supr.); προκαταλήψεσθαι Diod. 11. 4.
κατ-επάγω [α], fut. ἀγῶ, to bring one thing quickly upon or after another, to repeat quickly, Arr. Eq. 25; to bring down upon, τιμωρίαν τινί Plut. 2. 551 D.
κατ-επάδω, to subdue by song or enchantment, τινά Plat. Gorg. 483 E, Meno 80 A, etc.; τινός Greg. Naz. 2. to sing by way of enchantment, Ach. Tat. 2. 7, Eumath. p. 205. II. like Lat. decantare, to be always repeating, Anon. ap. Suid., Heliod. 7. 10.
κατ-επαίρομαι, Pass. to be arrogant towards, τινός Synm. V. T.
κατεπάλληλος, ον, = ἐπάλληλος, Schol. Arr. Rh. 3. 1018.
κατεπάλμενος, v. sub κατεπάλλω:—but κατέπαλτο, v. sub καταπάλλω.
κατ-επάμνω, strengthd. for ἐπάμνω, Suid.
κατ-επαναένω, strengthd. for ἐπαναένω, Eust. Opusc. 292. 10.
κατ-επανίσταμαι, aor. act. = ἐπανέστην, to rise up against, τινος Eccl.
κατ-επεγείρω, to excite against, τί τινι Eumath. 253.
κατ-επείγω, fut. ἔγω, to press down, depress, χαλεπὸν κατὰ γῆρας ἐπείγει Il. 23. 623. 2. to press much, press hard, drive on, urge on, impel, οὐδένος κατεπείγοντος [αὐτοῦ] Hdt. 8. 126; οἱ χρῆσται κατήγειον αὐτὸν his creditors were pressing him hard, Dem. 894. 7, cf. Thuc. 1. 61; κατεπείγει τὸ ὕδωρ ῥέον the ebbing water (of the clespydra) urges him on, Plat. Theat. 172 D: c. acc. et inf., οὐδὲν ἡμᾶς ἐστὶ τὸ κατεπείγον τὸ μὴ . . σκοπεῖν Id. Legg. 781 E; οὐδὲν κ. [ὑμᾶς] ἀκούσαι Dem. 705. 23; ὁ ἥλιος κ. ἐθραϊνέσθαι τὰς σήμερις Arist. Plant. 2. 4. 4:—Med., κατεπείγεσθαι τὸ be anxious, long for it, Polyb. 5. 37, 10, 30. 5. 9.
II. intr. to hasten, make haste, ἔπον κατεπείγον Arr. Eccl. 293; οὐδὲν κατεπείγει there is no urgent need, Hipp. Fract. 762; τὰ κατεπείγοντα urgent necessity, Isocr. 185 D, Polyb. 1. 66, 6, etc.; τὸ κατεπείγον Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 2; c. inf., Βοιωτοὶ οὐδὲν τι κατήγειον ἐνθάδε were in no haste, Id. Hell. 4. 2, 18; βῆθηναι οὐ κατεπείγονταν not urgently requiring to be mentioned, Isocr. 273 B;—so in Med., Alciphro 3. 51.
κατ-ἐπειξ, εὖς, ἡ, violent exertion, φωνῆς Diog. L. 7. 113.
κατ-ἐπέκεινα, Adv. strengthd. for ἐπέκεινα, Byz.
κατ-επεμβαίνω, to overflow to its injury, θάλασσα κ. τῆς γῆς Schol. Opp. H. 2. 34. II. to insult, τινος Eccl.
κατεπέθανον, aor. 2 with no pres. in use (v. *φένω), to kill, slay, καταπέφνη Il. 3. 281; κατέπεφνε (or = ἐν) 6. 183, 24. 759, Od. 3. 252, 4. 534, Soph. El. 486; κατέπεφνες Id. Aj. 901, and (in times) Pind. Fr. 157; κατεπέθανον Il. 17. 539.
κατ-επερωτάω, to inquire besides, Aesop. 22 de Furia.
κατ-επιβαίνω, to embark, dub. in Eumath. p. 278.
κατ-επιδεικνύμαι, Med. to shew off before another, M. Anton. 11. 13.
κατ-επιθλίβω [ι], to press hard, Eumath. p. 29 (v. l. προσεπιθλ-).
κατ-επιθυμέω, strengthd. for ἐπιθυμέω, Eunap. p. 97.
κατ-επιθύμιος [υ], ον, very desirable, Gloss.
κατ-επιθύμιος, ον, very eager, c. inf., LXX (Judith. 12. 16).
κατ-επίκειμαι, Pass. to lie or rest upon, Eumath. p. 41, C. I. (add.) 4145 d, 6624.
κατ-επικλήσις, εὖς, ἡ, a strong accusation, Origen.
κατ-επικλύω, to deluge, inundate, Eumath. p. 206, 269, etc.
κατ-επικοσμέω, strengthd. for ἐπικοσμέω, Eumath. p. 282.
κατ-επικυκλώω, strengthd. for ἐπικυκλώω, Walz Rhett. 1. 519.
κατ-επικύπτω, to bow down upon, LXX (Esth. 5. 1).
κατ-επιλαμβάνομαι, Med. to catch hold of, τινος v. l. LXX (2 Regg. 15. 5).
κατ-επινοέω, to devise against, τί τινος Basil.

κατ-επιορκέω, to commit flat perjury, Arist. Rhett. 3. 3, 1, cf. Walz Rhett. 1. 348, 365. II. Med. to effect by perjury, οὐ κατεπιορκήσομενος πράγμα Dem. 1269. 24.
κατ-επισκήπτω, to enjoin, τινί τι Eumath. p. 394.
κατ-επιστρατεύω, to take the field against, τινός Walz Rhett. 1. 520.
κατεπιτήδευμα, τό, a far-fetched expression, Longin. 30. 1.
κατ-επιτηδεύω, to finish too elaborately, of style, Dion. H. de Thuc. 42.
κατ-επιτίθημι, to impose, Eumath. pp. 77, 98, etc.:—Med. to set upon, attack, τινός Joseph. Genes. 33 B.
κατ-επιτρέχω, to run over, Eumath. p. 89. II. to run to, τῷ θαύματι Eccl.
κατ-επιφύω, = καταφύω, Hesych.
κατ-επιχειρέω, to lay hands upon, attempt, τοῦ πράγματος A. B. 154:—to attack, τινος Eust. Opusc. 349. 20.
κατεπιχειρήσις, εὖς, ἡ, an attempt, Eust. Opusc. 169. 42.
κατ-επιχέω, fut. χέω, to scatter over, τινι Eumath. p. 110.
κατ-επιχρῶννμι, fut. —χρῶσω, to paint over, Eumath. p. 37.
κατεπικοιδομέω, to erect over or upon, C. I. 3281, in Pass.
κατ-επιτηχῶς, Adv. in abject fear, Poll. 3. 137.
κατ-εράω, to pour out, pour off, Strab. 812. II. to pour over, δυσφημίαν κ. τοῦ δικαστηρίου, cited from Dem. Phal.
κατ-εργάζομαι, fut. ἀσσομαι: aor. κατεργάσσομαι, and (in pass. sense) κατεργάσθην, v. inf.: pf. κατεργάσσομαι both in act. and pass. sense, v. inf.: Dep. To effect by labour, to achieve, accomplish, πράγματα μεγάλα Hdt. 5. 24; πᾶν Soph. El. 1023; μύρον . . ἐπαλλήλους χερσίν Id. Ant. 57; ταῦθ' ἀπνοεῖς Arr. Eccl. 247; τὰ δυνάτα Thuc. 4. 64; μεγάλα μὲν ἐπινοεῖτε, ταχὺ δὲ κατεργάσσεσθε Xen. Hier. 2. 2; κ. ἐρήνην τινί Andoc. 24. 26; ἢν κατεργάσῃς if you do the job, Arr. Eq. 933, cf. Eccl. 247:—so pf. κατεργάσσομαι, Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 11; but in pass. sense, to be effected or achieved, Hdt. 1. 123, 140, 4. 60, 8. 100, Eur. I. T. 1081, etc.; κατεργασμένη ὠφέλεια Antipho 115. 15; ἐλθεῖν ἐλὶ κατεργασμένοισι, Lat. re peracta, Lys. 187. 32. b. to earn or gain by labour, to achieve, acquire, τὴν ἡγεμονίην Hdt. 3. 65; πόλει σωτηρίαν Eur. Heracl. 1046; τοῦτο Dem. 1121. 20; τὴν τυραννίδα κατεργάσθαι Plat. Gorg. 473 D; in pass. sense, ἀρετὴ ἀπὸ σοφίης κατεργασμένη Hdt. 7. 102. c. absol. to achieve one's object, to be successful, Id. 5. 78. 2. c. acc. pers., like Lat. conficere, to make an end of, finish, kill, Id. 1. 24, Eur. Hipp. 888, etc.; λέοντα βιά Soph. Tr. 1094. b. to overtake, subdue, conquer, Hdt. 6. 2, 8. 100, Arr. Eq. 842, Thuc., etc.; πρὸς καὶ στόματι κ. τινα to attack him, of a horse, Hdt. 5. 111:—pf. pass. to be overcome, Thuc. 6. 11; so, μακέλλῃ τῇ κατεργασσάται πέδον is subdued, brought under cultivation, Aesch. Ag. 526. c. to prevail upon, κατεργάσσομαι καὶ ἀνέπεισε Ξέρξην, ὥστε . . Hdt. 7. 6, cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 16; κ. τινα πεῖθοι Strab. 483:—aor. pass., οὐκ ἐδύνάτο κατεργασθῆναι [ἡ γυνή] could not be prevailed upon, Hdt. 9. 108. d. c. dupl. acc. to do something to one, καλὸν τι τὴν πόλιν Andoc. 21. fin., cf. Aeschin. 86. 23. II. to work up for use, Lat. concingere, as by chewing, ὀδόντας ἔχει οἷς κ. τὴν τροφήν Arist. II. A. 2. 5, cf. Vit. et Mort. 4, 1, Spir. 4, 1, and v. κατεργασία; κ. τὰ ἐξέσματα Schol. Arr. Eq. 714; or by grinding (of corn), Longus 3. 30, cf. Dion. H. 5. 13;—so, κ. μέλι to make . . , Hdt. 4. 194; κ. τὴν κόπρον to prepare it, Arist. II. A. 5. 19, 19; ἐλθα Theophr. C. P. 5. 17, 2; λίθους Diod. 1. 98. III. to work at, practise, ἄλλην μελέτην κ. Plat. Tim. 88 C. IV. κ. ὄρη to level them, Joseph. A. J. 11. 3, 4.
κατ-εργασία, ἡ, a working up of food, by digestion or by chewing, Arist. P. 3. 14, 19, Probl. 22. 14; ἡ τοῦ πυρὸς κ. a stewing, boiling, Mnesith. ap. Th. 59 B: generally, a making, manufacturing, ἐλαίου Theophr. C. P. 1. 19, 4; cultivation of land, Ib. 1. 16, 6, 3. 20, 1, etc.; of produce, Diod. 1. 14; κ. ἀργυρίου Polyb. 34. 9, 10; τυγχάνειν κατεργασίας ἀφ' ἡλίου, of vapour, Diog. L. 7. 153.
κατεργαστός, verb. Adj. one must work out, Eccl.
κατεργαστικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or for accomplishing, δύναμις Theophr. C. P. 1. 8, 4. II. likely to wear out, consume, Hipp. Coac. 194.
κατεργύνω, κατέργω, Ion. for κατέρω, Hdt.
κατ-εργος, ον, worked, cultivated, χώρα Theophr. C. P. 5. 14, 5. II. κατέργων, τό, work, LXX (Ex. 30. 16, 35. 21); a galley, Byz.
κατ-ερεθίζω, strengthd. for ἐρεθίζω, Cynill.
κατ-ερείδω, intr. to burst forth, as a storm, Dio Chr. 2. 396.
κατ-ερεκτός, v. sub κατερεκτός.
κατ-ερεκτώ, to bruise, grind down (cf. κατερεκτός), Demon ap. Harp. s. v. προκόνια:—metaph., κ. θυμὸν to fritter it away, smooth it down, Arr. Vesp. 647:—Med. to rend one's garments, in token of sorrow, Sappho 67, Hdt. 3. 66, Aesch. Pers. 538; cf. καταρρήγγνμι.
κατ-ερεπτός, = sq., Diod. in Phot. Bibl. 625 Hoersch., Heliod. 9. 5.
κατ-ερεπτός, fut. ψω, to throw or cast down, κατὰ γῆριν νιν ἐρείπει πῦρ Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 140; πολλὰ τῆς κατοικίας Strab. 259; κ. τινα to corrupt him, Plut. Sol. 6:—Pass. to fall in ruins, of Troy, Eur. Hec. 477; τὸ τεῖχος κατερήρειπτο Hdn. 8. 2; κατερηρμέναι C. I. 1330. 22; κατερηρμένα Ib. (add.) 2349 d, 2454.
II. intr. in aor. 2, to fall down, fall prostrate, ὑπ' [ὑμῶν] ἔργα κατήριπε κάλ' αἰσῶν Il. 5. 92, cf. Theocr. 13. 49; so in pf., τεῖχος μὲν γὰρ ἐκ κατερήρειπεν Il. 14. 55.
κατ-ερενύω, aor. —ῆρυνον, to belch over or upon, τινός Arr. Vesp. 1151.
κατ-ερενύω, to make all red, κατὰ δ' αἶματι πόντον ἔρ. Opp. H. 2. 612.
κατ-ερέφω, fut. ψω, to cover over, roof, τὰς σκῆπας ἡλμασιν Plut. Caes. 9; ἀλλήλους τοῖς θυρεοῖς Id. Anton. 49:—Med. to roof over for oneself or what is one's own, κεράμω τὸ νῶτον Arr. Vesp. 1294.
κατ-ερέω, Att. κατέρω, serving as fut. of the aor. κατέπειον: pf. κατέρηκα:—to speak against, accuse, τινός Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 8; τινος πρὸς τινα Plat. Rep. 595 B; τινος ἐναντίον τινός Id. Theag. 125 A. 2. c. acc. to denounce, τινα or τι πρὸς τινα Hdt. 3. 71. II. to say or tell plainly, speak out, Hdt. 5. 92, 7; κατέρω πρὸς γ' ὑμᾶς ἐλευθέρας

τὰ ληθῆ Ar. Nub. 518, cf. Eur. Med. 1106, Ar. Pax 189, etc.—Pass., κατηρήσεται it shall be declared, Hdt. 6. 69.

κατ-ερμήω, to strip entirely off, τὰ περὰ Aesop. 23 de Furia.

κατ-ερήριπε, v. sub καταρείπω.

κατ-ερήτω: fut. ὕω [ῶ]—to hold back, detain, κατ-ερήτων ἐν μεγάρῳσι Il. 9. 465, Od. 9. 31; φωνή .. κατ-ερήτω 19. 545; κατ-ερήτῳσιν ὕδιν Soph. Ph. 1416; κ. αὐδῆν, θυμὸν Orph. Arg. 1175, 1182.

κατ-ερίθευμαι, Dep. to overcome by chicanery, Anon. ap. Suid.

κατ-ερίκτός ὁ —ερίκτός, on, bruised, ground, of pulse, Ar. Ran. 505, cf. E. M. 387, 15, A. B. 10.

κατ-ερνῆς, ἐς, with luxuriant branches, Orph. Arg. 916.

κατ-ερυθραίνω, to dye red, Cyrill.

κατ-ερυθρίω, fut. ἄσω, to blush deeply, Heliod. 10. 18.

κατ-έρυθρος, on, deep red, Theophyl.

κατ-ερυθρόω, to make very red, Byz.

κατ-ερύκάνω [ᾶ], lengthd. form of sq., μὴ μ' ἐθέλῃν' ἵνα κατέρυκάνω Il. 24. 218.

κατ-ερύκω [ῶ], fut. ξω, to hold back, detain, μάλα δὲ σε καὶ ἐσύμενον κατέρυκω Il. 6. 518; κ. καὶ ἔσχεθεν ἱερέους περ Od. 4. 284, cf. I. 315, 15. 73; μηδὲνα .. ἀέκοντα μένειν κατέρυκε Theogn. 467; rare in Att., τῶν ἀγαθῶν, ὧν ἀποκλείεις καὶ κατέρυκε Ar. Vesp. 601:—Pass., κατέρυκεται εὐρεῖ πόντῳ Od. 1. 197, 4. 498.

κατ-έρω, Ion. —εἶρω: fut. ὕω:—to draw or haul down, often in Od. of ships, Lat. deducere naves, τὴν γε [νῆα] κατέρωσιν εἰς ἄλα διὰν 5. 261, etc.; and in Pass., νῆς τε κατέρωσται 8. 151, etc.; so, κατέρωσαντες ἐς Σαλαμῖνα τὰ ναυῆα Hdt. 8. 96:—also, κ. οὐβὰτα μύσχον to draw or milk them, Nic. Th. 552; κ. τρεῖα to draw a bow, Anth. P. 9. 16:—in Med., καδ' ἄρα λαΐφους ἐρυσσάμενοι Ar. Rh. 2. 931.

κατ-έρχομαι, fut. κατελεύσομαι (but in good Att. κάτειμι, as also κατή-ειν is used for the impf.): aor. κατήλθεν or κατήλθον, inf. κατελθεῖν: Dep. To go down, Lat. descendere, Οὐλύμποιο κατήλθομεν Il. 20. 125, etc.; τιν' ἀθανάτων ἐξ οὐρανοῦ ἀστερόεντος .. κατελθέμεν 6. 109; to go down to the grave, κ. Αἶδος εἶωσι Αἰδοῦσα Il. 284, 7. 330; εἰς Αἶδου Eur. H. F. 1101, etc.; rarely c. acc., τίς .. σκότον πύλας ἐτλη κατελθεῖν; Ar. Fr. 198. 2:—also from high land to the coast, ἐπὶ νῆα θοῇν κατελεύσομαι Od. 1. 303, cf. 11. 188.

2. of things, κατερχομένης ὑπὸ πέτρῃς by the descending rock, Od. 9. 484, 541: of a river, κατέρχεται ὁ Νείλος πληθύνων comes down in flood, Hdt. 2. 19; κατελθόντος αἰφνιδίου τοῦ βέβητος Thuc. 4. 75. 3. κ. εἰς τὸν ἀγῶνα, Lat. descendere ad certamen, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 324.

II. to come back, return, πόλινδε Od. 11. 188 (or simply to come to a place, as in 24. 115): esp. to come back from exile, Hdt. 4. 4, 5. 30, al., Aesch. Ag. 1647, Cho. 3, Eum. 462, Soph. O. C. 601, Ar. Ran. 1165 sq.; φυγὰς κατελθὼν Soph. Ant. 200; ὅς ἂν κατέλθῃ τήνδε γῆν Eur. I. T. 39; in pass. sense, ὑπ' ὀλιγαρχίας κατελθεῖν to be brought back by .., Thuc. 7. 68; v. κάτειμι. κἀτέρωτα, Aeol. crasis for καὶ ἐτέρωτε, at other times too, Sappho 1. 5; cf. Schaff. Dion. Comp. 349.

κατ-εσθίω: fut. κατέδομαι, Il. 22. 89, Od. 21. 363, and Att.: aor. κατέφαγον (v. καταφαγεῖν): pf. κατέδηδοκα Ar. Vesp. 838, Pax 388, etc. (cf. Moer. p. 221); κατέδηδα Il. 17. 542: pf. pass. κατέδηδεσμαι Plat. Phaedo 110 E: aor. pass. κατέδησθην Plat. Com. Eoρp. 8:—other forms of the pres. are κατέσθω, κατέω, qq. v. To eat up, devour, Hom., always of animals of prey, λέων κατὰ ταῦρον ἐθιδῶς Il. 17. 542; of a serpent, τοὺς ἐλεεινὰ κατέσθαι 2. 314, cf. Od. 12. 256; of a dolphin, κατέσθαι ὃν κε λάβρην Il. 21. 24; also of men, to eat up, οἱ κατὰ βοῦς .. ἥοσιον Od. 1. 9, cf. Hdt. 3. 16, 38, 8. 115; ὧμον κατέσθαι τινά Xen. An. 4. 8, 14; κατέδηδοσσι τὰ λαχάρ' Alex. Apeλγ. 1. 12; c. gen. pirtit., κ. πολλῶν πουλῶπων Anips. Κατέσθ. 1. 2. to eat up or devour one's substance, τὰ κοινὰ, τὰ πατρώα Ar. Eq. 258, Antiphr. Incert. 71; τὰ ὄντα Dem. 992. 25; τὴν πατρίαν οὐσίαν Anaxiphr. Έγκαλ. 1. 32.

3. in Hipp. Vet. Med., of corroding humours: so, λίθοι κατέδιδεσθαι ὑπὸ σηπεδῶνος Plat. Phaedo 1. c.

κατ-έσθω, poet. for foreg., Pythag. p. 713 Gale, Anth. Plan. 4. 240.

κατ-εσκεμμένος, Adv. carefully, Cyrill.

κατ-εσκεψάμην, v. sub κατασκοπέω.

κατέσκληκα, v. sub κατασκέλλω.

κατ-εσκολιωμένος, Adv. pf. pass. as if from κατασκολιόω, crookedly, Antyll. ap. Oribas. p. 16 Mai.

κατ-εσπενυσμένος, Adv. hastily, Diosc. Ther. prooem. fin., Plut. 2. 522 D.

κατέσσυτο, v. sub κατασεύδομαι.

κατέσταθεν, κατεστώς, v. sub καθίστημι.

κατ-εστραμμένος, Adv. reversely, Ulpian. ad Dem. Mid.

κατεστράφατο, v. sub καταστρέφω.

κατέσχεθον, v. sub κατέχω.

κάτευγμα, τό, always in pl. vows, Aesch. Cho. 218, Eum. 1021.

2. imprecations, curses, Id. Theb. 709, Eur. Hipp. 1170. II.

votive offerings, Soph. O. T. 920 (Wunder κατάρμασιν).

κατ-ευδαιμονίζω, strengthd. for εὐδαιμ., Joseph. B. J. 1. 33, 8.

κατ-ευδοκέω, to be well content with, τινί Anon. ap. Suid.

κατ-ευδοκίμω, to surpass in reputation, τινος Diod. Excerpt. 524. 15.

κατεύδω, for καθεύδω, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1193.

κατ-ευεργετώ, strengthd. for ευεργ., Tzetz. Hist. 10. 811.

κατ-ευμερίω, to gain much praise, carry one's point, παρά τινι Aeschin. 40. 7.

2. to surpass in favour, τινος Basil.

κατ-ευηκτός, to hit exactly, Ixx (2 Macc. 14. 43); cf. Suid., Phot.

κατ-ευθύ, Adv. straight forward, τὸ κ. ὁρᾶν Xen. Symp. 5. 5, cf. Luc. Jud. Voc. 11; τὴν κ. ἐρχεσθαι Paus. 2. 11, 3; c. gen., κ. τινος Plut. 2. 3 B.—Also κατευθύς, v. Lob. Phryn. 145.

κατ-ευθυντήριον, ἥρος, ὁ, a corrector, τῶν ἀμαρτιῶν Clem. Al. 138.

κατ-ευθυντήρια, ἡ, a plumb-line, Schol. Il. 15. 410, E. M. 740. 42.

κατ-ευθύνω, to make or keep straight, τὴν πτῆσιν Arist. Incess. An. 10. 3; τὴν ἀρχὴν Plut. 2. 780 B; βιοτῆς οἰακα κατευθύνεσθαι ἐν εἰκῇ Epigr. Gr. 243. 26:—Pass., αὐ περιφορὰ κατευθύνονται Plat. Tim. 44 B.

2. to set right, guide aright, τὰς φύσεις Id. Legg. 807 A; τινὰ εἰς τὸν αὐτοῦ δρόμον Ib. 847 A; [τὸν ἐλέφαντα] τῷ δρεπάνῳ Arist. H. A. 9. 1, fin.; τὸν ναῦν Id. Fr. 13; τὰ παρόντα πρὸς τὸ τέλος Plat. Cam. 42; πρὸς τὰ βελτίονα τοὺς νέους Id. 2. 20 D. 3. κ. τινὸς to demand an account from one, condemn, Plat. Legg. 945 A, cf. Poll. 8. 22.

II. intr. to make straight towards, ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίουσιν Plut. Alex. 33.

κατ-ευθυσμός, ὁ, right direction, εἰς τι Clem. Al. 130.

κατ-ευκαιρέω, to find a good opportunity, Polyb. 12. 4, 13.

κατ-ευκηλέω, to calm, quiet, Ap. Rh. 4. 1059.

κατ-ευκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, imprecating. Adv. —κῶς, Schol. Soph. Aj. 831.

κατ-ευκτός, ἡ, ὄν, wished: imprecated, Hesyech.

κατ-ευλογέω, strengthd. for εὐλογέω, Plut. 2. 66 A, LXX (Tob. 10. 12), etc.

κατ-ευμῆρίζω, strengthd. for εὐμῆρίζω, Hesyech., Suid.

κατ-ευμεγέθω, to be stouter or stronger than, τινὸς Eccl.

κατ-ευνάζω, fut. ἄσω, to put to bed, lull to sleep, Ἄλιον, ὃν αὐτοῦ Νυξ .. τίκει κατευνάζει τε Soph. Tr. 95; of death, δαίμον με κατευνάζει Id.

Ant. 833; ἐκτὸς αὐτὸν τάξων κατηνύσασεν assigned him quarters outside the army, Eur. Rhos. 614:—metaph. to quiet, calm, πόντον Ap. Rh. 1. 1155; θηρὸς ἐρωσῶν Opp. C. 3. 374; κ. τινὰ μόχθων to give one rest from .., Anth. P. 7. 278:—Pass. to lie down to sleep, ἐν τρητοῖσι κατευνάσθεν λεχέεσσιν Il. 3. 448; to be quieted, ἔρως δοκεῖ κατευνάσθαι Plut. Anton. 36.

κατευνασμός, ὁ, a lulling to sleep, Plut. 2. 378 E.

κατευναστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, a chamberlain, Byz.

κατευναστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who conducts to bed, a chamberlain, Plut. Alex. 40, Otho 17, etc.—metaph. of Hermes, Id. 2. 758 E.

κατευναστικός, ἡ, ὄν, lulling to sleep, βοῆς Eust. 1424. 6; κ. λόγος, πόλημα ἀπ' ἐπιθαλαμίου, Menand. in Walz Rhett. 9. 273.

κατευναστρία, ἡ, pecul. fem. of κατευναστήρ, Eust. 1943. 58, Moschop.

Hes. Op. 464, etc.; κύλιξ ζωῆς κ. Nicet. Ann. 69 D, etc.

κατ-ευνάω, fut. ἥσω, to put to sleep, like κατευνάω, ἄλλον μὲν κεν ἐγὼ γε θεῶν .. βρεία κατευνήσαιμι Il. 14. 245, cf. 248: metaph. to lull pain to sleep, αἰμάδα .. ἥπιοισι φύλλοις κατευνάσειεν Soph. Ph. 699:—

Pass., τὸν μὲν ἐπὶν .. κατευνήθητα ἰδῆσθε Od. 4. 414, cf. 421.

κατευνήσις, εως, ἡ, a putting to rest, ἀνέμων Iamb. V. Pyth. 135.

κατευνήτειρα, ἡ, =κατευνάστρια, Paul. S. Ecphr. 578; κ. κυδοιμῷ Nonn. D. 33. 325.

κατ-ευνοδῶ, intr. and in Pass., =εὐνοδέω, LXX (Prov. 17. 23).

κατ-ευδωαίς, εως, ἡ, good success, Gloss.

κατ-ευορκέω, to swear right solemnly, an exaggerated word used by

Gorgias, v. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 1.

κατ-ευπαθῶ, to waste in dissipation, A. B. 47.

κατ-ευποίεω, to do much good, Tzetz. Hist. 3. 638.

κατ-ευπορώ, to have sufficient means against, Diod. 17. 45.

κατ-ευρύνω, to widen much, τοὺς πόρους E. M. 482. 10: to extend, amplify, Cyrill.

κατ-ευστοχέω, strengthd. for εὐστοχέω, to be quite successful, ἐν πᾶσιν

Diod. 2. 5; absol., Plut. Aemil. 19.

κατ-ευτελίζω, strengthd. for εὐτελίζω, Plut. 2. 1097 C.

κατ-ευτονέω, strengthd. for εὐτονέω, Hipp. 1282. 57.

κατ-ευτρεπίω, to put in order again, Ar. Eccl. 510, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 16.

κατ-ευτυχέω, to be quite successful, prosper, Arist. Eth. E. 3. 1, 14; τὰ

πλείστα Plut. Sert. 18; τοῦτε τοῦ πηγήματος Aretas Apoc. p. 957:—also

in Pass., τούτων κατευτυχεθέντων Diod. 20. 46.

κατ-ευφημέω, to applaud, extol, τινα Plut. Marcell. 29, Cic. 9, Epigr.

Gr. 40. 12:—Pass., Dion. H. 3. 18.

κατ-ευφραίνω, strengthd. for εὐφραίνω, τινὰ Luc. Amor. 1.

κατ-ευχειρίζω, =κατευμαρίζω, Phot., Hesyech. (ubi κατευχερ-).

κατ-ευχή, ἡ, a prayer, vovs, Aesch. Cho. 477, Plut. Dio 24; ἐν τῇ τᾶν

κατευχῶν ἀμείρα Inscr. Aeol. in C. I. 3524. 3.

κατ-εύχομαι, fut. —εύσομαι: Dep. —to pray earnestly, c. inf., τοῖσι

Πέρσῃσι κατεύχεται εὐ γενέσθαι Hdt. 1. 132; so, κατ. σοὶ πάγαθον

(sc. γενέσθαι) Eur. I. A. 1186. 2. c. acc. et inf., Aesch. Cho. 138,

Eum. 922, Soph. O. C. 1574: κ. τινι to pray to one, Aesch. Cho. 88,

Eur. Andr. 1104; κ. τῇ θεῇ ἀπάγειν Ath. 573 E. 3. absol. to make

a prayer or vow, Hdt. 2. 40, 4. 70, 172, Aesch. Ag. 1250, Soph.,

etc. II. in bad sense, 1. c. gen. pers. to pray against

one, imprecate curses on one, Lat. imprecari, Soph. Fr. 894, Plat. Rep.

393 A; c. acc. rei, οἷας .. κ. τινὰς Aesch. Theb. 633, cf. Soph. Aj. 392,

Eur. I. T. 536; πολλά καὶ δὴν κατὰ τινας Plut. Num. 12. 2. c. acc.

et inf., τὸν δεδρακότα κακῶς .. ἐκτρέψει βίαν Soph. O. T. 246; κ. τῶσι

τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς τὰ ἄδρακα Plat. Rep. 394 A. 3. absol., Eur. I. T.

536, Plat. Legg. 934 E. III. to boast, c. inf., Theocr. 1. 97.

κατ-ευωχέομαι, Dep. to feast and make merry, ἐψήσαντες τὰ κρέα κατ-

ευωχέονται Hdt. 1. 216, cf. 3. 99, Strab. 155. 2. later in Act. to

feast, entertain, τινα Joseph. A. J. 11. 6, 1, Clem. Al. 172.

κατ-εφάλλομαι, Dep. to spring down upon, ρυτὴ ἤσθη, κατεπάλμενος

(part. aor. 2 synop.) Il. 11. 94, Opp. C. 3. 120, etc.; so, κατεπάλμενον

(vulg. καταπ-) Anth. P. 9. 326. II. for κατέπαλτο, v. κατα-

πάλλω.

κατ-εφίσταμαι, Pass. c. aor. 2 act. to rise up against, Act. Ap. 18. 12.

κατ-εφίσταω, to hate inveterately, τινά Julian. 171 B.

κατ-εχμάζω, to hold fast, keep back, Hesyech.

κατ-έχω, fut. κατέξω and κατασχέσω: aor. κατέσχεον, poet. κατέσχε-

θον Soph. El. 754, Ep. 3 sing. κάσχεθε Il. 11. 702. I. trans. to

hold fast, καλύπτῃν χεῖρεςσι Hes. Th. 575. b. to hold back,

withhold, εἰ με βίη ἀέκοντα καθέξῃ Il. 15. 186, cf. 11. 702, Od. 15. 500; ἐν κούλῃ εἶφος Pind. N. 10. 11:—*to check, restrain, control, bridle*, ἐξωτὸν Hdt. 6. 129 (v. infr. B. 1); ἵππους Aesch. Pers. 190, cf. Soph. El. 754; δάκρυ Aesch. Ag. 204; ὄργην, θυμὸν, ὄβριον, etc., Soph. El. 1011, O. C. 874, Eur. Bacch. 555, etc.; δύναντο Soph. Ant. 605; τὴν διάνοιαν Thuc. 1. 130; τὴν ἀγορὴν *to put it off*, 6. 29; κ. τὸ πᾶθος ἐλευθέρως, Isch. 2. 65, 3. 62; κ. τινὰ πολλὰ 1. 103; ἐπιθυμίας Plat. Rep. 554 C; τὰ δάκρυα Id. Phaedo 117 D (just above, κ. τὸ μὴ δακρύνειν), al.; τὸν γέλωτα Xen. Cyr. 2. 5, etc.; ἐαυτὸν κατέχει μὴ ἐπιτηδὼν restrains himself from . . . Plat. Phaedr. 254 A:—*Pass. to be held down, to be bound, ὀρκίους* Hdt. 1. 29; of a nation, *to be kept under* (by tyrants), Id. 1. 59. c. *to detain*, κ. [αὐτοὺς] ἐνιαυτὸν Id. 6. 128, cf. 6. 57; κ. [αὐτοὺς] ὥστε μὴ ἀπέναι Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 11:—*Pass. to be detained, to stay, stop, tarry*, Hdt. 8. 117, Soph. Tr. 249, Thuc. 2. 86, etc. 2. c. gen. *to gain possession of, to be master of*, τὸν ἐπιστηγὴν μὴ πᾶν κ. Arist. Categ. S. 4; τὴν ὄργην Philem. ap. Stob. 171. 38; τῆς παραποταμίας βίᾳ κατέσχον Diod. 12. 82, cf. Polyb. 14. 1, 9; μηκέτι κατέχον ἐαυτοὺς Hdn. 1. 25, 1, etc.; v. plur. in Schweigh. ad Ap. praef. 9, Dind. ad Schol. Dem. I. p. 69.

II. *to have in possession, possess, occupy*, esp. of rulers, Aesch. Theb. 732, Eur. Hec. 81; οὐδὲν ἄνδρ' ἂν ἅπας κατέσχωσι whatever they have got, Isocr. 283 D, cf. 20 A; κ. πάντα τὸς λόγους Sosip. Καταψ. 1. 17, cf. 8, 33. b. *to dwell in, occupy*, Ὀλύμπου αἴγλαν Soph. Ant. 609; esp. of tutelary gods, Παρνασσίαν δὲ κ. πέτραν, of Dionysus, Ar. Nub. 603, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 1; of a place, μέσον ὀμφαλον Φοῖβου κ. δόμος Eur. Ion 222. 2. of sound, *to fill*, οἱ δ' ἀλαλγῶ πᾶν πῆδιον κατέχουσι Il. 16. 79; κ. στρατοπέδον δυσφῆμιαι *to fill it with his grievous cries*, Soph. Ph. 10; οἰμωγῇ . . . κατέχει πελαγίαν ἀλ. Aesch. Pers. 427:—*Pass. κατέχεται* κλαυθμῷ Hdt. 1. 111.

3. *πανδάκρυτον βιοτὴν κ. to continue to live a life* . . . , Soph. Ph. 690. 4. *to occupy so as to cover, to be spread over, cover*, νδὲ . . . δυοφερὴ κατέχ' οὐρανὸν Od. 13. 269; ἡμέρα πᾶσαν κατέσχε γαῖαν Aesch. Pers. 387, cf. Ar. Nub. 572; τινὲς αὐ πόντον κατέσχε αὐραῖ; Cratin. Od. 1; ὁδμῇ . . . κατὰ πᾶν ἔχει δῶ Herimpp. Φορμ. 2. 9:—*Pass. κατέχεται* γὰρ νεφέεσσιν [σελήνῃ] Od. 9. 145, cf. Il. 17. 368, 644; also in Med., κατέσχετο χερσὶ πρόσωπα Od. 19. 361; κατὰσχόμενη ἐαυτὴν having covered her face, Il. 3. 419. 5. of the grave, *to consign, cover*, τοὺς δ' ἦδη κατέχει φυσίχους αἶα 3. 243, Od. 11. 301, cf. 549, Il. 18. 332; as a threat, πρὶν καὶ τινα γαῖα καθεῖε sooner shall earth cover many a one, 16. 629, Od. 13. 427, etc., cf. Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 67; reversely, of the dead, θήκας Ἰαίδος γῆς . . . κατέχουσι occupy, Aesch. Ag. 454, cf. Soph. Aj. 1167. 6. of conditions and the like, *to hold down, overpower, oppress, afflict*, μιν κατὰ γῆρας ἔχει Od. 11. 497; γὰρ τινὲς κατέχει νιν Pind. P. 1. 186, cf. O. 7. 18, etc.; μεγάλοι θορυβοὶ κατέχουσ' ἡμᾶς ἐπὶ δυσκλείᾳ Soph. Aj. 142; φθορὰ κ. τὸν σὺν δόμον Id. O. C. 370; τύχη, πόλεμος κ. τὸν βίον Hdn. 1. 2. 5.

b. of circumstances, *to occupy or engage one, ἄλλα τῶν κατεχόντων πρηγμάτων χαλεπώτερα* Hdt. 6. 40, cf. 1. 65 (though in this passage the phrase may mean the circumstances that kept them down, v. supr. 1. 1. b. 7. *to seize, occupy, in right of conquest*, τὸ Καδμείων πῆδον Soph. O. C. 380; esp. in histor. writers, κατ. τὴν ἀκρόπολιν Hdt. 5. 72; τὰ χωρία 6. 101; τὰ πρήγματα 3. 143; τὰ ἔχυρά Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 27; τὰ κύκλα Ἀττικῆς ἀρμυσταὶς Dem. 258. 6; φρουρὰ τὰς πόλεις Plut. 2. 177 C.

8. *to achieve, effect an object, opp. to δουλεῖν*, Lys. 100. 10; τὴν πρᾶξιν Polyb. 5. 10, 27. 9. *to master, understand, οὐ κατέχω τί βούλει φράζειν, non teneo . . . , non capio . . .*, Plat. Phileb. 26 C, cf. Meno 72 D, Cebes Tab. 34. 10. in Pass. of persons, *to be possessed, i. e. inspired*, Plat. Ion 533 E, 536 B, D, al.; ἐκ θεῶν Xen. Symp. 1, 10, cf. ἐπιπνοῖς:—also in aor. med., Plat. Phaedr. 244 E, ubi v. Stallb.

III. *to follow close upon, press hard, Lat. urgere*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 22, Cyn. 6. 22:—*Pass.*, lb. 9, 20. IV. *to bring a ship to land, bring it in or to*, Hdt. 6. 101., 7. 59; v. infr. B. 2.

b. intr.: 1. (sub ἐαυτὸν) *to control oneself*, Soph. O. T. 782; εἶπεν οὖν μὴ κατασχῶν Plut. Artox. 15; οὐ κατέσχευεν App. Civ. 3. 43; c. inf., κ. τὸ μὴ δακρύνειν Plat. Phaedo 117 C, c. part.; v. supr. 1. 1.

2. *to hold, stop, cense*, e. g. of the wind, Ar. Pax 944. 3. *to come from the high sea to shore, put in* (v. supr. IV), νηὶ Θορικόνδε h. Hom. Cer. 126; ἐς τόπον Hdt. 7. 188, cf. 8. 41; τινὲς ποτ' ἐς γῆν τήνδε . . . κατέσχετε; Soph. Ph. 220, cf. 270, Eur. Heracl. 84, Antiphon 131. 44, etc.; but c. acc. loci, Eur. Hel. 1206, Cycl. 223:—of a journey by land, *to rest, προέξων δ' ἐν τὸν κατέσχευ* Eur. Ion 551, cf. Polyb. 5. 71, 2.

3. *to prevail, ὁ λόγος κατέχει* the report prevails, is rife, Thuc. 1. 10, cf. Andoc. 17. 10; σισυμοὶ κατ. prevail, are frequent, Thuc. 3. 89; ὁ βορέας κατέχειν Arist. Meteor. 1. 7, 12, cf. 2. 4, 14, Theophr. C. P. 1. 5, 1. 4. *to have the upper hand*, Theogn. 262: *to gain one's purpose*, Lys. 100. 10; ὁ δὲ κατέχει τῇ βοῇ Ar. Eccl. 434; νομίζοντες βᾶδεις κατασχεῖσιν Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 12; (the full phrase κατασχεῖσιν τὴν πρᾶξιν occurs, 5. 10, 27).

5. *to come to pass, turn out so and so*, εὐ κατασχεῖσθαι Soph. El. 503. C. Med. *to keep back for oneself, embezzle*, τὰ χρήματα Hdt. 7. 164. 2. *to cover oneself*, v. supr. A. II. 4. 3. *to hold, contain*, Polyb. 9. 21, 7. II. the aor. med. is also used like a Pass., *to be stopped, to stop*, Od. 3. 284:—*κατασχόμενος subdued*, Pind. P. 1. 18, cf. Eur. Hipp. 27; v. supr. A. II. 9.

κατεψευσμένως, Adv. falsely, Origin. κατηβολῶ, *to have a sudden paroxysm*, Hipp. ap. Galen. —*to swoon*, Nic. Al. 194, 458:—for κατηβολή, v. καταβολή sub fin.

κατηγορεύω, (ἀγορεύω) *to speak against*, esp. before judges, *to accuse*, opp. to ἀπολογία, c. gen., Hdt. 2. 113, 8. 60, Lys. 141. 32, etc.; more rarely κατὰ τινος Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 9; κ. τινος πρὸς τὴν πόλιν *to*

denounce him publicly, Plat. Euthyphro 2 C; κατηγορεῖς [αὐτῶν] ὥς λέγουσιν you accused them of saying, Dem. 558. 23, cf. Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 38; κ. τινος ὅτι . . . , lb. 1. 7, 17; τῶν ἱππῶν . . . πρὸς βῆας ἰδ. τὴν ἐκκλησίαν κατηγορεῖ Dem. 578. 4; κ. [τῆς τύχης] ὥς φαύλης Id. 315. 18, cf. Isocr. 27 C; also c. inf., κ. τινος παθεῖν τι Plat. Gorg. 482 C. 2. κ. τί τινος, *to state or bring as a charge against* a person, accuse him of it, Hdt. 2. 113, Soph. O. T. 514, Eur. Or. 28, etc.; ὅς ἐμοὶ Φιλιππισμὸν κατηγορεῖ Dem. 323. 24; κ. τι κατὰ τινος Hyperid. Eux. 34:—*τινος* περί τινος Andoc. 15. 1, Thuc. 8. 85; also c. dupl. gen., πορναγόμενον κ. τινος Dem. 515. ult.

3. c. acc. rei only, *to allege in accusation, allege*, Lat. obijcere, τὴν μοῖραν ἐμήν Eur. Heracl. 418, cf. Plat. Prot. 346 A, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 4; κ. τὰ γεγονότα Antiphon 112. 34, cf. Ar. Vesp. 932, Ran. 996, Dem. 343. 24:—*Pass. to be brought as an accusation against*, κατηγορεῖτο τοὐπίκλημα τοῦτό μιν Soph. O. T. 529; ὁδία πολλὰ κατηγορεῖτο αὐτοῦ Thuc. 1. 95; τὰ πρῶτα μιν ψευδὴ κατηγορημένα the first false charges brought against me, Plat. Al. 18 A; τὰ κατηγορηθέντα Antiphon 139. 24, cf. Luc. Tim. 38; τὰδικήματα ἃ κατηγορεῖται Dem. 559. 11:—impers., foll. by inf., σφέων . . . κατηγορητο μῆτιζεν a charge had been brought against them that . . . , Hdt. 7. 205, cf. Arnold Thuc. 1. 95; so, κατηγορεῖται τινος ὡς βαρβαρίζει Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 35; κατηγορουμένου δ' αὐτοῦ, ὅτι . . . , a charge being brought against him, that . . . , lb. 3. 5, 25. b. Pass., also, of the person, *to be accused, to be accused*, οἱ κατηγορούμενοι Andoc. 2. 2. 4. absol. *to be an accuser, appear as prosecutor*, Ar. Vesp. 840, 842, Plat. Legg. 917, Plat. Al. 18 E, etc. II.

1. *to signify, indicate, prove*, Lat. arguo, c. acc. rei, τι Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 3, cf. Soph. Aj. 907: c. gen. pers. *to tell of* . . . , εὐ γὰρ φρονούντος ὅμμα σου κατηγορεῖ Aesch. Ag. 271. 2. foll. by a relat., *to tell plainly, declare, assert*, αὐτὸ κατηγορεῖ τὸ ὄνομα ὡς ἐστὶ Ἑλληνικὸν Hdt. 3. 115, cf. 4. 189; κατ. ὅτι . . . Plat. Phaedr. 73 B:—absol. *to deliver an opinion*, Id. Theaet. 208 B.

III. in Logic, *to predicate of* . . . , τινος Arist. Categ. 5, 5, An. Pr. 1. 4, 13, al.; κατὰ τινος Categ. 3. 1, An. Pr. 1. 1, 1, al.; less often ἐπὶ τινος Metaph. 2. 3, 5 and 11; περί τινος Top. 6. 3, 5; ἐπὶ τινι Soph. Elench. 22, 13; τὸ κατὰ πάντας and τὸ κατὰ μὴδένος κατηγορεῖσθαι, of universal negatives and affirmatives, An. Pr. 1. 1, 8:—absol., *to predicate the predicate, opp. to τὸ υποκείμενον* (the subject), Id. Categ. 3. 1, Metaph. 7. 2, 6, al.:—in An. Pr. 1. 32, 9, κατηγορεῖν and εἶσθαι are conjoined, *to be subject of one and predicate of another*.

2. *to affirm, opp. to ἀπαρνέσθαι* (to deny), An. Pr. 1. 23, 6. 3. τὰ κατηγορούμενα = αἱ κατηγορίαι (II), Metaph. 4. 7, 4. κατηγορήματα, τό, an accusation, charge, Plat. Legg. 765 B, 881 E; τὰ τὸν τρόπον σου κατηγορήματα Dem. 314. 21, cf. Dimarch. 90. 6. II.

in Logic, a predicate, i. e. something asserted of a subject, Arist. Interpr. 11, 4, Metaph. 9. 2, 2, Cic. Tusc. 4. 9. 2. = κατηγορία II, Arist. Metaph. 6. 1, 5, Phys. 3. 1, 4:—a mark, note, Polemo Physign. I. 15. κατηγορητέον, verb. Adj. one must accuse, τινός Isocr. 27 A. II.

one must assert, ὥς . . . , Plat. Theaet. 167 A. κατηγορητικός, ὅς, ὄν, = κατηγορητικός I, Arist. Rhet. Al. 2, 1; but v. 5, 1. κατηγορία, Ion. -λή, ὅς, ὄν, an accusation, charge, opp. to ἀπολογία (defence), Hdt. 6. 50, Antiphon 142. 25, Andoc. 1. 32, Thuc., etc.; opp. to αἰτία (expostulation), Id. 1. 69:—κ. γίνεσθαι τινος a charge is brought against . . . , Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 31; κατὰ τινος Isocr. 112 A; κατ. ποιεῖσθαι Xen. An. 5. 8, 1; εἰ . . . ἐπὶ τοῖς πεπραγμένοις κατηγορίας ἔχω I am able to accusation, Dem. 307. 8.

II. in Logic, sometimes = κατηγορήματα II, a predicate or predicable, Arist. An. Post. 1. 22, 8, Metaph. 3. 4, 23, al.; but, 2. more commonly, a category, predicament, head of predicables, of which Arist. makes ten, Categ. 4, 1, Top. 1. 9, 1; but he reduces this number to eight, An. Post. 1. 22, 8, Phys. 5. 1, 13, cf. Metaph. 10. 12, 1; and to smaller numbers in other places, v. Eth. N. 1. 6, 3:—the categories are in fact a classification of all the manners in which assertions may be made of the subject, i. e. of what are called in Grammar the parts of speech, Subst., Adj., Verb, Adv., with certain subdivisions; and they vary in number chiefly from the Verb being regarded as one (implying movement), or as two (action and passion), or four (action, passion, intransitiveness and condition), v. Bonitz Indic. Arist. p. 378.

κατηγορητικός, ὅς, ὄν, of or for accusation, accusatory, opp. to ἀπολογητικός, Arist. Rhet. Al. 5, 1, cf. κατηγορητικός: ὁ κ. a common informer, Plut. Galb. 8:—Adv., κατηγορητικῶς λέγειν πρὸς τινα Joseph. A. J. praef. 4. II. affirmative, opp. to στερητικῶς, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 5, al.:—Adv. -κῶς, lb. 1. 5, 14. 2. not till later in the sense of categorical, as opp. to hypothetical, Ammon. Herm. f. 59.

κατηγόρος, ὄν, an accuser, Hdt. 3. 71, Soph. Tr. 814, Andoc. 31. 11, Lys. 109. 15, etc.:—a betrayer, φρονιμάτων ἡ γλῶσση ἀληθῆς γίνεσθαι κατ. Aesch. Theb. 439, cf. Xen. Oec. 20, 15.

κατηγός, v. sub κατηγόρην. κατηδῆ, plqpf. of κατὰοιδα.

κατήκοος, ὄν, (κατακούω) listening to, λόγων Plat. Ax. 365 B:—as Subst. a listener, spy, eaves-dropper, κατακούοι καὶ κατ. Hdt. 1. 100, cf. Dio C. 42. 17. II. hearkening to, obeying, obedient, subject, Hdt. 7. 155, Soph. Ant. 642; τινὸς to another, Μῆδων, Πελορείαν κατήκοοι Hdt. 1. 72, 143, al.; τὰ παραθαλάσσια . . . Πελορείαν κ. ἐποίεε 5. 10; also c. dat., Κύρω κ. lb. 141, cf. 3. 88. III. giving ear to, euchaerēti Auth. P. 6. 199.

κατηκριβωμένως, verb. Adv. (ἀκριβῶς) most exactly, Galen. 12. 90. κατήκοι, Ion. for καθήκοι.

κατήλιψ, ἔφος, ὅς, ὄν, the upper story of a house, Ar. Ran. 566; others take it for a stair-case or ladder (as it seems to be in Luc. Lexiphr. 8); others for the roof. (It is hard to see the apparent connexion with ἡλιψ a shoe, v. Lob. Paral. 290; Hesych. has ἄλιψ or ἄλιψ· πέτρα.)

3 E

κατηλογέω, to make of small account, take no account of, neglect, c. acc., Hdt. 1. 84, 144, c. 121; c. gen., Joseph. A. J. 12. 4, 6.—The regul. form καταλογίω does not seem to occur.

κάτηλυσ, ὁ, ἡ, going downward, Nonn. D. 37. 24; sleep, Id. Jo. 4. 47; κατηλυσία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, a going down, falling, Ζεφύριου Αρ. Rh. 4. 886; κατηλυσή τ' ἀνοδὸς τῆς Ατὰρ. Phaen. 536.

κατήλυσις, εὖς, ἡ, a going down, way down, descent, εἰς Ἀθήναι Anth. P. 10. 3.—νιφετοῖο κ. a falling of snow, Simon. (?) 191.

II. A

κατήμαρ, Adv. day by day; but better divisim κατ' ἡμέραν.

κατημελημένως, Adv. (ἀμελέω) negligently, Procop. Hist. 17 C.

κατημύα, fut. ὕσω, to droop or drop down, Ap. Rh. 3. 1400.

II. B

trans. to make to droop, ἀχέεσσι θυμὸν Id. 2. 862. [v. ἡμύω.]

κατ-πναγκασμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of necessity, Diod. 15. 50.

κατ-ἡνεμος, on, exposed to the wind, Theophr. de Vent. 34, Ael. N. A. 4. 6, Poll. 1. 115: cf. κατάβροπος.

κάτηξις, εὖς, ἡ, Ion. for κάταξις.

κατήρορος or κατήρορος, Dor. -άρορος or -όρορος, on: (ἀείρω):—hanging down, τέκνων δὲ πλήθος . . κατάρσα στένει hanging on their mother's neck, Eur. Tro. 1090, v. Herm.; τελαμὼν κ. Ap. Rh. 2. 1042; Βούστρυχα Anth. P. 5. 260; cf. κατήρης.

κατ-πυγμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. hastily, Heliod. 8. 1.

κατ-ηπάω, to assuage, ally, ὁδὸν δὲ κατηπύοντο Il. 5. 417.

κατ-πρεμίζω, to calm, appease, Xen. An. 7. 1, 22, Plut. 2. 384 A.

κατ-πρεφής, ἐς, (ἐρέφα) covered over, vaulted, overhanging, σπείος ἐνὸν κατ-πρεφές Od. 13. 349; κλισίας τε κατ-πρεφές Il. 18. 589; ἐν σίμβλοισι κατ-πρεφέσσι Hes. Th. 594; μέγα κύμα . . κατ-πρεφές, like κύμα κυρτόν, Od. 5. 367:—c. dat., σπείος δάφνησι κατ-πρεφές: shaded by, embowered in them, 9. 183, cf. Hes. Th. 778:—so in Trag., κ. πέτρος, of a cave, Soph. Ph. 272; so, ἐν κ. στέγη χωνός Id. El. 381; κ. τύμβω Id. Ant. 885; κ. αὐτῇ τῇ πέτρᾳ Plat. Criti. 116 B:—of trees, thickleaved, Theocr. 7. 9:—κ. πόδα τίθεναι to keep the foot covered, of Pallas when seated, and the robe falls over her feet, opp. to ὀρθὸν πόδα τ., when she steps forward, Aesch. Eum. 294, cf. Porph. Il. 6. 273.

2. c. gen., στέγην, ἥς κατ-πρεφές δόμοι Eur. Hipp. 468; πράπτει κ. παντοῖαν ἀγαθῶν covered with, full of, Anacr. 136: cf. Schäff. Mel. p. 137; v. συνηρεφής.

κατήρησις, ἐς, (*ἄρω) fitted out or furnished with a thing, χλανδίοις Eur. Supp. 110; ὁσμῇ Id. El. 495; δένδρεα . . καρπῶν ἀφθονίᾳ κατήρησα (Nāke κατ-ῥορα) Emped. 436; [ἐρπύλλας] φύλλοισι κ. Nic. Th. 69:—

esp. of ships, furnished with oars, εἶχε πλοῖον κατῆρες ἑτοῖμον had a rowing boat ready, Hdt. 8. 21; but, τάρσος κ. a well-fitted oar, Eur. I. T. 1362, v. Herm. and cf. εὐήρης.

κατῆφαι, Ion. and Ep. -εἴη or -ίη [ἴ], ἡ, (κατῆφης):—dejection, sorrow, shame (λύπη κατὰ βλέπειν ποιοῦσα, Plut. 2. 528 E), δυσμένειν μὲν χάριμα κατῆρην δέ σοι αὐτῷ Il. 3. 51; κατ. καὶ ὄνειδος 16. 498, 17. 559; κ. τέ τις καὶ κατὰμειψας σφῶν αὐτῶν πολλὰ ἦν Thuc. 7. 75; δυσθυμία καὶ κ. Plat. Them. 9; ἄχος καὶ κ. Id. Cor. 20; κ. καὶ συννοία Philo 2. 204; κατῆρην καὶ οὐκ ἔχων Rhian. ap. Stob. 54. 13.

κατῆφω, to be downcast, to be mule with horror or grief, στή δὲ κατῆφης Il. 22. 293; ἀκάχοντο κατῆφῆσαν τ' ἐνὶ θυμῷ Od. 16. 342, cf. Call. Ep. 21, Ap. Rh. 2. 443, etc.; τί δὲ κατῆφεις ὄμμα; Eur. Med. 1012; of animals, Arist. H. A. 2. 24, 4.

κατῆφης, ἐς, with downcast eyes, downcast, mule, κατῆφές ἐσόμεθ' αἰεὶ Od. 24. 432; τὸν μὲν κατῆφῃ Eur. Or. 881; κ. ὄμμα Eur. Heracl. 633; κ. ὁρθάλομοι Il. 1217 A; of animals, αἱ ἵπποι δταν ἀποκείρυνται, γίνονται κατῆφέστεραι Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 14; τὸ κατῆφές Id. Physiogn. 3. 8, cf. 2.—θεοὺς κατῆφῶνους . . λαὸς κατῆφῆς Inscr. Syrac. in C. I. 5394.

2. metaph. dim., obscure, dusk, νίξ Anth. P. 6. 658; χωρίον Poll. 5. 110; of colour, κ. καὶ μέλας Philostr. 556, cf. Himer. 12. 7. (Deriv. uncertain.)

κατῆφω, = κατῆφῃς, Anth. P. 14. 3, Philo 2. 519, Plut. 2. 119 C; Ep. part. κατῆφῶν, Ap. Rh. 1. 461, etc.

κατῆφῃ [ἴ], ἡ, v. κατῆφῃ sub fin.

κατῆφῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, one who causes grief or shame, as Priam calls his sons κατῆφῶνες, dedecora, Il. 24. 253, v. Spitzn. ad l.

κατ-ῆχέω, to resound, Philostr. 791. 2. to sound amiss, opp. to συνηχέω, Vitruv. 5. 8.

II. to teach by word of mouth, and then generally to instruct, Lat. informare, Luc. Asin. 48; κ. μύθοις Id. J. Trag. 39, cf. κατῆδω:—Pass. to be informed, περὶ τινος Act. Ap. 21. 21; κ. οὐτι . . , Philo 2. 575.

2. in Christian writers, to instruct in the elements of religion, 1 Cor. 14. 19, and Eccl. 1:—Pass., ὁ κατῆχόμενος τὸν λόγον Ep. Gal. 6. 6; οἱ κατῆχόμενοι new converts under instruction before baptism, catechumens, Eccl.

κατῆχῃσις, εὖς, ἡ, instruction by word of mouth, generally instruction, Hipp. 28. 25, Dion. H. de Dem. 50, de Dinarch. 7; διὰ τὴν κ. τῶν συνόντων by communication with companions, in bad sense, Zeno ap. Diog. L. 7. 89:—in Eccl. the teaching of catechumens.

κατῆχῆρῃσις, α, on, of or for instruction, λόγοι Nicet. Ann. 8. 5, 17. 3.

κατῆχῆρῃς, οὐδ, ὁ, an instructor, teacher, according to the ancient mode, where the teacher dictated and the pupil repeated, a catechist, Eccl.

κατῆχῆρῃσις, ἡ, ὁν, of or for instruction, Jo. Philop. in Phot. Bibl. 52. 29.

κατῆχῆζω, = κατῆχέω II, Hesych.; also ἐνηχέω, Id.

κάτῆναι, v. sub καταθνήσκω.

κατῆναι, v. sub καταθάπτω.

κατῆμεν, κάτῆμεν, κάτῆτε, κάτῆσαν, κατῆμεθα, κατῆσθην, κατῆμενοι, κάτῆτο, v. sub κατατίθῃμι.

κατῆδιον, τό, = κατῆς, Aët. 2. 3, 2, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 2.

κατ-ιάπτω, to harm, hurt, κατὰ χροῖα καλὸν ἰάπτειν Od. 2. 376, 4. 749; κατὰ θυμὸν ἰάπτειν Mosch. 4. 1:—v. ἰάπτω.

κατῆς, ἄδος, ἡ, a surgical instrument for taking out, Paul. Aeg. Act., etc.

κατῆσι, Ion. for καθῆσι, 3 pl. pres. act. of καθίμι.

κατῆδρῶ, κατῆδρῶσι, Ion. for καθ-.

κατῆρῶ, κατῆρῶσις, Ion. for καθ-.

κατῆρῶν, Ion. and Ep. for κατερῶν, κ. τὸν πλῆθον Hdt. 2. 96; cf. Mosch. 2. 117, Anth. P. 6. 188, Luc., etc.; κ. ῥήματος ἀρμονίῃ Anth. Plan. 4. 226.

κατῆρῶς, Adv., for κατ' ἰθὺ, opposite, c. gen., Q. Sm. 7. 136.

κατῆκτεῦω, Ion. for καθῆκτεῦω.

κατ-ικμάζω, to let fall in drops, Nic. Al. 595.

κατ-ικμαίνω, to moisten, wet, τινὰ ῥοαῖς Lyc. 1053; χροῖα λοετροῖς cited from Nonn.:—Pass., Id. D. 11. 508:—Med. to bathe, Poëta ap. Snid. s. v. τιθαλείοσι.

κατ-ιλιγγιάω, strengthd. for ἰλιγγιάω, Eccl.

κατ-ιλλαῖνω, to look askance at, Hesych.:—in Arist. Physiogn. 6. 48, κατῖλλαινόντες ὠραῖοι is restored for κατῖλλαντιῶναι.

II. of sounds, to go awry, to falter, Lat. titubare, Hipp. 1083 H; but with v. ll. κατεῖλονται, κατῖλλουσαι, which (if received) must be taken in pass. sense, shut in, impeded: Galen. Gloss. p. 496 seems to have read κατῖλλόμεναι.

κατῖλλω, = κατεῖλω, Phot. s. v. κατουλάδα: v. κατῖλλω.

κατ-ιλλῶπτω, to look askance at, leer at, τινί Philen. Incert. 31, ubi v. Meineke; ὅηλυ κ. Anth. P. 5. 200. 2. to look scornfully, Poll.

2. 52, Hesych.: cf. ἐγκατῖλλῶπτω, ἐνιλλῶπτω.

κατ-ιλλῶ, fut. ὕσω, to fill with mud or dirt, Xen. Oec. 17. 13.

κατῖμεν [ἴ], Ep. inf. pres. act. of κάτειμι, Il. 14. 457.

κατ-ἰδομαι, Pass. to become rusty, tarnished, Arist. Epict. 4. 6, 14, LXX (Sir. 12. 11).

κατῖπαζομαι, κατῖρῶ, κατῖστημι, Ion. for καθ-.

κάτισθι, imperat. of κάτοιθα, Soph. Ant. 1064.

κατῖσχῶ, Ep. form of κατῖσχω, κατὰ σὺν νόον ἰσχάεν Od. 19. 42, ὕδροπῶναι καὶ κατῖσχῶναι μένος Plat. Rep. 561 C; so in fut. med. κατῖσχῶναι Aesch. Pr. 269.

II. to reduce symptoms, Hipp. Progn. 45; so, κ. ἔρωτα Call. Ep. 48. 3; ἐσμήν Theophr. Odor. 47:—κατῖσχῶναι is a constant v. l. (v. sub ἰσχῶναι).

κατ-ἰσχνος, on, very lean, emaciated, Oribas. p. 129 Matth., E. M. 738. 40.

κατῖσχνόμαι, = κατῖσχνόμαι, Joseph. A. J. 2. 5, 5:—the Act. -ισχνός, to make small, reduce, εἰς κοῖναν Cyrill.

κατ-ἰσχνῶ, fut. ὕσω, to have power over, overpower, do violence to, τινὰ Diod. 1. 39, etc.; κ. τινὸς σφίγξ Ael. N. A. 5. 19; κ. τινὸς to prevail against . . , Ev. Matth. 16. 18;—Pass. to be worsted, beaten, Diod. 1. 71, etc.

2. absol. to have the upper hand, succeed, prevail, Polyb. 3. 4, 6, etc.; κ. πλῆθος to be superior in . . , Id. 11. 13, 3; κ. ἡ θερμότης is prevalent, Theophr. C. P. 6. 11, 7; ἡ φήμη Antig. Car. Fr. 167.

II. to come to one's full strength, θέμας in body, Soph. O. C. 346. III. trans. to strengthen, τὴν στάσιν Dion. H. 6. 65. [For quantity, v. sub ἰσχνῶ.]

κατ-ἰσχω, collat. form of κατέχω (cf. κατῖσχω), to hold back, Lat. detinere, ὁδὲ κατῖσχει [ἵππους] Il. 23. 321, cf. Hdt. 2. 115; θυμὸς μένος δὲ κατῖσχειν H. Hom. 7. 14:—Med. to keep by one, γυναικα νῆν . . , ἦν τ' αὐτὸς . . κατῖσχει Il. 2. 233.

II. to possess, occupy, in Pass., οὐ ποῖμναι κατῖσχετο Od. 9. 122, ubi v. Nitzsch; ἀράχια κατῖσχει ὅλον τὸ σμήνος cover it, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 45.

III. to direct or steer to a place, ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν νῆα κατῖσχεμαι Od. 11. 456, cf. Hdt. 6. 101, 8. 40, Thuc. 7. 33, etc.; νῆα ἐνὶ Φασίῳ to put in there, Ap. Rh. 3. 57.

IV. intr., σέλας κατῖσχει ἐξ οὐρανοῦ the light comes down from heaven, Hdt. 3. 28.

κατῖρῆσις, α, on, of descent or return, τὰ κατ. (c. ἰερά), Hesych.

κατῖρῆλαῖω, to trace diligently, Eumath. p. 334.

κατ-ὀδύνῶ, to afflict grievously, τινά LXX (Ex. 1. 14):—Pass., Id. (Ezek. 9. 4).

κατ-ὀδύρομαι, Dep. to deplore, τι Plat. Ax. 367 D, Diod. 13. 58.

κατ-ὀζω, fut. -οζήσω, to make to stink, Arr. Epict. 4. 11, 16.

κατῶδες, αἰ, (ὤς) leading the sheep, αἶγες Paus. 9. 13, 4.

κάτ-οἶδα, -οῖσθα, inf. κατεῖδεναι, part. κατεῖδως, pf. (in pres. sense, with no pres. in use), plupf. κατῆδη (in impf. sense). To know well, understand, c. acc. rei, ὁμήγηρην ἀστρην Aesch. Ag. 4; ὁδὲν κάτοισθα τῶν σαυτοῦ πέρι Soph. Ph. 553; θεσφάτων Βάδην κατῆδη Id. Tr. 87; φύλλον ῥάδιον Id. Ph. 44; κατεῖδως τὴν γυναικίαν φύσιν, ὥς . . ἦδεται Eubul. Καμπ. 2; μηδὲν κατεῖδως, ἀλλὰ προσποιούμενος Menand. Incert. 83.

2. c. acc. pers. to know by sight, recognise, τὸν Βούτρη Soph. O. T. 1048, cf. Tr. 418, Eur. Or. 1183, 1521.

3. absol. esp. in part., οὐ κατεῖδως unwillingly, Id. Med. 992, cf. Supp. 1033.

4. c. part. to know well that . . , κάτισθι μὴ πολλοὺς ἐπὶ τροχοῖς . . τελῶν Soph. Ant. 1064.

5. foll. by a relat., οὐ κάτισθι ὅπως λέγεις I understand not how . . , Id. Aj. 270; οὐ κ. ὕψι τρώψω . . Eur. Hipp. 1245.

6. c. inf. to know how, ἡ κάτοισθα δηλώσαι λόγῳ; Soph. O. T. 1041.

κατ-οἴσθις, εὖς, ἡ, self-conceit, Plut. 2. 1119 B.

κατοικός, ὁδός, ἡ, poet. fem. of κατοικίδιος, Nic. Al. 60, 535.

κατ-οικεσία, ἡ, = κατοίκισις, LXX (Ps. 106. 36).

κατοικέσια and κατοικῆσια (sc. ἰερά), τά, the anniversary festival of a colony, E. M. 221. 3, Greg. Naz.

κατ-οικέω, to dwell in as a κάτοικος, to settle in, colonise, τόπον Hdt. 7. 164, etc., Eur. Med. 10; τοῖς κατοικέειν ἐθέλουσιν τὰν πόλιν Decret. Byz. ap. Dem. 256. 9; generally, to inhabit, τόπον Soph. Ph. 40, Eur., etc.:—Pass. to be dwell in or inhabited, opp. to κατοικίζομαι (to be just founded), Arist. Pol. 2. 7, 3.

2. absol. to settle, dwell, ἡγεῖσθαι . . πῶς κατοικέοις Soph. O. C. 362; ἵνα χρῆ κατοικέειν Αρ. 1533; ἐν δόμοις, ἐν ᾧσται Eur. Hel. 1651, Plat. Legg. 666 E, etc.; αὐτόθι Thuc. 3. 34; ἐν μοναρχίᾳ Isocr. 10 B; ἐπὶ γῆς N. T.:—so also in pf. and plupf. pass. to have been planted or settled, to dwell, Hdt. 1. 96, 2. 102, 4. 8;

as act., Thuc. I. 120.

II. in Pass., of a state, to be administered, governed, *κατοικημένα* καλῶς, of Athens, Soph. O. C. 1004; ὁρθῶς κ., of Sparta, Plat. Legg. 683 A.

III. intr. of cities, to lie, be situate, κατοικοῦσαι ἐν πεδίῳ Ib. 677 C, 682 C; but also c. acc. loci, τὰς τὴν Ἀσίαν κατοικοῦσας which are situated in . . . Isocr. 107 B.

κατο-οἰκῆσις, εὖς, ἡ, a settling in a place, διὰ τὴν ταύτην κ. Thuc. 2. 15.

II. a dwelling, habitation, abode, Plat. Tim. 71 B, Criti. 115 C, etc.: an inhabited district, ἡ κατὰ τὴν Ἰσραὴλ κ. Ath. 523 E.

κατο-οικητήριον, τό, a dwelling-place, abode, Ep. Ephes. 2. 22, Apoc. 18. 2.

κατο-οικία, ἡ, a dwelling, Polyb. 5. 78, 5:—a farm, village, Id. 2. 32, 4, etc.

2. a settlement, colony, Strab. 246, 249, etc.:—also, the foundation of a colony, Plut. Pomp. 47.

κατο-οικίδιος, ον, living in or about a house, domestic, μῦς, ὄρνις Call. Fr. 75, etc., cf. κατοικῖος; κ. φυτὰ, opp. to κηπαία, ἄγρια, Arist. Plant. I. 4, 13; οἱ κατοικίδιοι home birds, Luc. Hist. Conser. 37; κ. βίον ἔχειν Diod. 3. 53; κ. κατὰστασις that can be treated at home, without a surgeon, Hipp. Art. 837.

κατο-οικίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ. To remove to a place, plant, place, settle or establish there as colonists, κ. τινὰ εἰς τόπον Hdt. 2. 154, Ar. Pax 205, Dem. 289. 14; κ. πόλιν εἰς τόπον to place it . . . Plat. Rep. 370 E; γυναικας ἐς φῶς ἡλίου κατ. Eur. Hipp. 617, cf. Plat. Tim. 69 E, etc.:—also, κ. τινὰ ἐν τόπῳ to settle or plant one in . . . Soph. Ant. 1069, Plat. Criti. 113 C; ἐλπίδας ἐν τινὶ κ. to plant them in his mind, Aesch. Pr. 250; also κ. τινὰ χώρα Soph. O. C. 637; τοὺς ἐπὶ τοῦ Πόντου κατοικισμένους App. Mithr. 15.

2. c. acc. loci, to colonise, people a place, αἱ Θέμισκυραὶ πετὲ κατοικοῦσιν Aesch. Pr. 725; Μέγαροι Hdt. 5. 76, cf. Eur. Andr. 296, Thuc. 6. 76, etc.; τὴν Σικελίαν Ep. Plat. 357 A; τὸν Εὐξείνιον πόντον κ. πόλει λαμπραῖς Ath. 523 E.

III. Pass., 1. of persons, to be placed or settled, ἐν τόπῳ Hdt. 2. 154, 9. 106; ἐς τόπον Thuc. 2. 102, etc.; περὶ τόπον Plat. Tim. 71 D;—so also in aor. med., Isocr. 389 B, C.

2. of places, to have colonies planted there, to be colonised, Thuc. 1. 12, 2. 17: to be inhabited, founded, established, Isocr. 192 D.

III. to bring home and re-establish there, to restore to one's country (cf. κάτεμι, κατέρχομαι), Aesch. Eum. 756, cf. Ep. Plat. 357 B.

κατοικίς, ἴδος, ἡ, poet. fem. of κατοικῖος, Nic. Th. 558.

κατοικίσις, εὖς, ἡ, a peopling, planting with inhabitants, foundation of a place, colonisation, Thuc. 6. 77, Plat. Rep. 453 B, Legg. 969 C.

κατοικισμός, ὁ, = foreg., Plat. Legg. 683 A, Arist. Meteor. 1. 14, 8.

κατοικιστής, οὗ, ὁ, the founder of a town, Hesych. s. v. ἀποικιστής.

κατοικοδομέω, to build upon or in a place, Xen. Ath. 3. 4:—

Pass. of the place, to be built on, Strab. 245. II. to build away, i. e. to squander in building, Plut. Poplic. 15; v. κατὰ E. VI.

III. to build up, block up by building, Isae. 73. 34.

κατοικονομέω, to manage well, τὴν χρείαν Plut. Brut. 36.

κάτοικος, ὁ, an inhabitant, Arist. Occ. 2. 34, 3, Polyb. 5. 65, 10, al.; πρὸς τοὺς ἐν Μαγνηρίᾳ κ. C. I. 3454. 1. 14, al., v. Böckh. p. 699:—in Aesch. Ag. 1285, Ahrens suggests μέτοικος, foll. by Herm.

κατοικοφθόρῳ, to ruin utterly, τὴν πόλιν Plut. Alcib. 23.

κατοικωφείρω, to have mercy or compassion on, τινά Hdt. 1. 45, 4. 167, al., Soph. O. T. 13, Eur. 445, etc.

II. intr. to feel or shew compassion, Hdt. 7. 46; κατοικεῖναι ἑρωτᾶν to ask in compassion, Arist. Rhet. 2. 20, 6.

κατοικτίω, = κατοικτεῖν, c. acc. rei, Soph. O. C. 384, etc.; λακίς χιτῶνος ἔργον (i. e. χιτῶνος) οὐ κατοικτεῖται Aesch. Supp. 903:—Med. to bewail oneself, utter lamentations, Hdt. 2. 121, 3, 3. 156, Aesch. Pr. 36; and prob. κατοικτεῖται (for -eis) should be restored in Eum. 121; so in aor. pass. κατωκτίσθη, Eur. I. A. 686;—c. acc. rei, as in Act., Aesch. Pers. 1062.

II. Causal, to excite pity, ῥήματα .. κατοικτιζομένα πῶς Soph. O. C. 1282.

κατοικτίσις, εὖς, ἡ, compassion, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 47.

κατο-οιμῶω, to bewail, lament, Eur. Andr. 1159.

κάτοινος, ον, drunken with wine, Eur. Ion 553, Diod. 5. 26.

κατο-οινόμαι, Pass. to be drunken, κατνωμένος Plat. Legg. 815 C.

κατο-οἶμαι, to be conceited of oneself, LXX (Hab. 2. 5), Philo 2. 652.

κατοῖσται, v. sub καταφέρω.

κατο-οἰστέω, to shoot down with arrows, Byz.

κατο-οἰχομαι, Dep. to have gone down, οἱ κατοιχόμενοι the departed, dead, Dem. 1073. 1, 1391. 12, etc.

κατο-οινίζομαι, Dep. to have an onien, Phalar. Ep. 138.

κατο-οκλάζω, = ὁκλάζω, Opp. C. 3. 473: in Med., Strab. 163.

κατο-οκνέω, to shrink from doing or undertaking a task, c. inf., ὅπως .. μὴ κατοκνήσεις ἰπταίνον Αἰγισθον Soph. El. 956; κ. ὀρθοῖσθαι Hipp. Mochl. 852; κ. γῆν περιεὶν τρηθεῖσαν Thuc. 2. 18; μὴ κατοκνέειν .. πορεύεσθαι Isocr. 6 A;—absol. to shrink back, Aesch. Pr. 67, Thuc. 2. 94, etc.

II. c. acc. to neglect sluggishly, τὴν Isocr. 131 C.

κατοκωχῇ, ἡ, Att. for κατοχῇ, a possessing, possession, τῆς χώρας Anon. ap. Suid.; τῶν εἰρημένων Zeno ap. Clem. Al. 297.

II. a being possessed, possession (i. e. inspiration), Θεία μοῖρα καὶ κατοκωχῇ Plat. Ion 556 C; κατοκωχῇ ἀπὸ Μουσῶν Id. Phaedr. 245 A; cf. κατέχω II. 10.—The corrupt forms κατακωχῇ, κατακωχίμος must be corrected, except perhaps in late writers; cf. ἀνοκωχῇ, συνοκωχῇ.

κατοκώχμος, ἡ, or, held in possession, held as a pledge, χωρίον Isae. 2. 35 (ubi vulg. κατόχμιον); so, τὸ κατ. Hesych., Moer. 2. capable of being possessed by a feeling or passion, ὑπὸ κινήσεως Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 4; ἐκ τῆς ἀρετῆς Id. Eth. N. 10. 9, 3; τῷ πάθει Id. II. A. 6. 18, 12:—inclined, πρὸς τι Id. Pol. 2. 9, 8;—absol. frantic, Luc. Jup. Trag. 30 (vulg. κατόχμιος):—v. sub κατοκωχῇ.

κατο-ολβίζω, to make happy, Epigr. in Lederlin praef. Poll. p. 16.

κατο-ολιγάρῳ, to neglect utterly, τοῦ δικαίου Lys. 115. 30; ἀνδρὸς Longin. 13. 2.

2. absol. to be negligent, ἐν τοῖς ἀλλοτρίοις Paroe-

miogr. p. 172; κατολιγώρησαντες with contempt, Arist. Rhet. Al. 1, 12:—Pass. to be neglected, Br. Mus. Inscr. 19. 21.

κατο-ολισθάνω (v. sub ὀλισθάνω): Ep. aor. κατόλισθε, Ap. Rh. 1. 390:—to slip or sink down, Strab. 204, etc.; ἐς πέθος, εἰς ἑρπτα Luc. Abd. 28, Alciphro 3. 64; εἰς τὸ βλάσφημον Acl. ap. Suid.; εἰς πλοκάμους γυναικείους Clem. Al. 289.

κατ-όλλυμι, to destroy utterly, Theod. Metoch. —Pass., with pf. act., to perish utterly, νεολαία .. κατὰ πᾶσ' ὅλυνεν Aesch. Pers. 670.

κατ-όλολίζω, to shriek over, θυμάρτος Aesch. Ag. 1118.

κατ-όλοφύρομαι, Dep. to bewail, lament, c. acc., Eur. Or. 339, I. T. 642, Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 17; κ. πολλὰ ἑανόν Dion. H. 5. 12.

κατομβρῆμαι, Pass. to be rained on, Polyb. ap. Strab. 97: metaph., ὄμματα κατομβρῆθέντα γούσιον Anth. P. 7. 389.

κατομβρία, ἡ, heavy rain, Jo. Lyd. de Oestent. 30, etc.; pl., lb. 58.

κατομβρίζω, to drench as with rain, Geop. 2. 8, 4; τὰν μέρους Byz.

II. Med. to rain down, νεφέλην χρυσὴν τιτι Byz.

κατόμβρισις, εὖς, ἡ, = κατομβρία, Jo. Lyd. (?)

κάτ-ομβρος, ον, rainy, νότος, Arist. Vent. 7.

II. wet with rain, drenched, Theophr. C. P. 3. 12, 1, 3. 22, 3; ὄμματ' ἐρώτων Anth. P. 5. 145.

κατ-όμνυμι, fut. -ομύμαι: aor. -όμσα— to confirm by oath, τινὶ τι Ar. Av. 444; c. inf. to swear that . . . Dem. 995. 24; opp. to ἐπομνύναι, Synes. Ep. 153.

2. c. acc. to call to witness, swear by, τὴν ἐμὴν ψυχὴν Eur. Or. 1517, etc.; κ. τὸ θεῷ, Lat. jurare deos, Ar. Eccl. 158;—c. dupl. acc., ἀγῶν ὄρνκον σὺν κέρα κατώμοσα Eur. Hel. 835:—also c. gen., κ. τῆς κεφαλῆς ap. Suid.

II. Med. = Act., Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 29; c. acc. et inf., Dem. 995. 24.

2. c. gen. to take an oath against, accuse on oath, Hdt. 6. 65, cf. 69.

κατ-ομργνύμι, to wipe clean off, Hesych.

κατ-ομφάλιος, ον, from the navel, Nic. Th. 290.

κατ-ονειδίζω, = ονειδίζω, Dion. H. 11. 42.

κατ-ονειδιστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, = ονειδιστήρ, Manetho 4. 235.

κατ-ονίναμαι, Med. to have the use of, enjoy, σαυτῆς κατόναο Ar. Eccl. 917.

κατ-ονομάζω, to name, Theophr. Odor. 2; τινὶ ἀφ' αἵματος (??); or ἀπὸ τινος Strab. 604:—Pass., ὥρως κατόνομασται Anaxandr. 'Oδ. 2. 5: to be named, Arist. Eth. E. 2, 3, 12: to be expressed in terms, Archimed. de Aren.

II. to promise, betroth, devote, τινὶ τινα Polyb. 5. 43, 1, Dion. H. I. 16, etc.

κατ-ονομαι, Dep. to censure bitterly, depreciate, abuse, c. acc., Hdt. 2. 172; aor., μὴ με κατονόμησθαι πρὸς τὰς .. πυραμίδας Ib. 136.

κατονομάστια, ἡ, a name, denomination, Strab. 42:—Dor. κατονόμαξις, εὖς, ἡ, Archimed. de Aren.

κατονόμαστος, ον, verb. Adj. named, Hdn. Epim. 203.

κάτ-οσος, ον, drenched with vinegar, over-sour, Posidipp. 'Αναβλ. 1. 7; cf. κάβαλος, κατάγλωσσος, κατὰδενδρος.

κατ-οξύνω, to hasten on, τι Artemion. ap. Ath. 637 E.

κάτοξυς, εἰα, v, strength, for ὀξύς, very sharp, piercing, of sound, Ar. Vesp. 471; of disease, acute, Hipp. Aph. 1243; τὸ κ. τῆς ὀρέξεως Heliod. 1. 26.

κατ-οπάδω, to follow hard upon, tread on the heels of, αἰῶν ἐξ τ' ἀναδείη καταπάδῃ Il. 5. 322.

κατόπιν, Adv. (v. sub ὅπισ), by consequence, behind, after, Theogn. 280, Hipp. 506. 46, and Att., as Thuc. 4. 26, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 21:—c. gen., Ar. Ge. 625, Plat. Prot. 316 A; κατ. ἐπὶ τῷ στόλῳ Polyb. 1. 50, 5; τὰ κ. Id. 2. 67, 2.

II. of Time, after, hereafter, ἐνδὺς κ. Theophr. H. P. 7. 13, 7; κ. ἐορτῆς Plat. Gorg. 447 A; ἡ κ. ἡμέρα Polyb. 1. 46, 7; σε μένει καὶ κ. εὐκρυα Anth. P. 9. 70.

κατ-όπισθεν, in Poets also -θε, Adv. of Place, behind, after, in the rear, Il. 23. 505, Od. 22. 92; c. gen., Od. 12. 148:—metaph. of rank, δ' ἄρετα κατ. θνατοῖς ἀμειλείται Eur. I. A. 1093; cf. μετόπισθε.

II. of Time, hereafter, afterwards, henceforth, Od. 22. 40, 24. 546; ὁ κ. λογισμός Plat. Tim. 57 D, cf. Theogn. 280:—also, κ. λιπέσθαι Od. 21. 116, cf. Plat. Rep. 363 D.

κατ-οπτᾶω, pf. part. -ωπτηκώς Galen.:—to roast very much, Archestr. ap. Ath. 320 B:—Pass. to be well baked, Arist. Audib. 37 and 49.

κατόπτεισις, εὖς, ἡ, a spying-out, observation, Gloss.

κατόπτρητιος, ον, fit for looking out, τὸ κ. = σκοπία, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 233; so, κατόπτρητιος χώρος Strab. 423; χωρίον Steph. B.

κατ-οπτέω, to spy out, κ. καὶ ὕψικονιστεῖν Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 10: to observe closely, τὸν οὐρανὸν χώρον Arist. Mund. 1, 2, cf. Polyb. 1. 4, 11: to reconnoitre, Id. 3. 45, 3; also, κ. ἐς . . . Anth. P. 5. 123:—Pass. to be observed, Soph. Ph. 124; μὴ κατοπτρευθῶ παρὰν Id. Aj. 829.

κατ-οπτῆρ, ἥρος, ὁ, a spy, scout, Aesch. Theb. 36.

II. a surgical instrument, Lat. speculum, Hipp. 884 D, 893 F.

κατ-οπτήριος, ον, = κατοπτρητιος, c. v.

κατ-όπτῆς, ον, ὁ, = κατοπτῆρ 1, h. Hom. Merc. 372, Hdt. 3. 17, 21, Aesch. Theb. 36, etc.

II. an overseer, τῶν πραγμάτων Aesch. Theb. 41; ὦ Ζεὺ κατόπτα Ar. Act. 435; cf. διόπτης.

2. κατέπτας was the title of an officer in Boeot towns, C. I. 1569. 11, 1570a. 21, 22.

κατ-όπτησις, εὖς, ἡ, much baking or cooking, Galen.

κατ-οπιλλέται μοι, = δοκεῖ μοι, Dios ap. Stob. 408. 45: Dor. word, cf. ὀπιλλος.

κάσποτος, ον, (ὄψομαι) to be seen, visible, ὥστε μὴ κάσποτα εἶναι Thuc. 8. 104, cf. Lys. 110. 41.

II. c. gen. in view of, or looking down over, προρθμὸ κάσποτον πρῶνα (as Canter. for κάσποτον) Aesch. Ag. 307; v. Blomf. and Dind.

κάσποτος, ον, much-burnt, dub. in Diosc. 1. 77 for κατ-οπτητός.

κατοπτρίζω, to shew as in a mirror or by reflexion, ὁ ἥλιος κ. τὴν ἑρην Plut. 2. 894 D.

II. Med. to look into a mirror, behold oneself in it, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 48, Ath. 687 C, etc.:—so in 2 Cor. 3. 18, κατ-οπ-

τριζόμενοι τὴν δόξαν may mean *beholding as in a mirror*, but it suits the context better to take it *reflecting the glory*.

κατοπτρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or in a mirror, Lat. *specularis*, φαντασία Plut. 2. 892 F; ἐμφάσεις Ib. 901 C; τὰ κ. reflected images, Ib. 894 C. Adv. —ως, by reflexion, Ib. 890 F.

κάτοπτρις, ἰδος, ἡ, = κάτοπτρον, Call. Lav. Pall. 17.

κατοπτρο-ειδής, ἑς, like a mirror, prob. 1. in Plut. 2. 891 C.

κάτοπτρον, τό, a mirror, Lat. *speculum*, Eur. Hipp. 429, etc.; τίς γὰρ κάτοπτρον καὶ τυφλῷ κοινωνία; Epich. 142 Ahr.; —in classical times made of polished metal, κάτοπτρον εἰδούς χαλκός Aesch. Fr. 288; ἐν κατόπτρῳ . . κατιδεῖν εἰδῶλα Plat. Tim. 71 B; ὥσπερ ἐν κ. εἰκόντων ὤρων Id. Phaedr. 255 D, etc.; v. Dict. of Antiq. s. v. *speculum*; —metaph. a mere reflexion (not a reality), ὁμιλίας κ. Aesch. Ag. 839; but, ἡ Ὀδυσσεὶα καλὸν ἀνθρωπίνου βίου κ. a mirror of life, Alc. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 4.

κατ-οργάνιζω, to sound with music through, τῆς ἐρημίας Anth. P. 9. 264.

κατοργάς, ἄδος, ἡ, celebrating orgies, Anth. P. 4. 3, 80.

κατοργάω, strengthd. for ὀργάω.

κατ-οργίζω, to initiate in orgies, prepare for them, Plut. Solon 12.

κατ-οργέομαι, Med., strengthd. for ὀργέομαι, Simplic.

κατ-ορθόω, to set upright, erect, δέμας Eur. Hipp. 1445, Andr. 1080:

to set straight, of a fractured or dislocated bone, Hipp. Fract. 763, 767, 773, al.; (in Med. to have it set straight, Ib. 755, 757, al.); κ. τὰ κνήρια, of bees, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 32; Pass., ξυανον κατ-ορθώμενον straightened, smoothed down, Strab. 306, cf. 652.

2. metaph., opp. to σφάλω, to keep straight, set right, πολλά τοι σμικροὶ λόγοι . . κατ-ορθώσαν βροτοῦς Soph. El. 416; κατ-ορθώσαν φρένα Id. O. C. 1487; κατ-ορθώσαν ἀνθρώπους to make them prosper, Dem. 322. 21.

b. to accomplish successfully, bring to a successful issue, τὸν ἀγῶνα Lys. 150. 27; πολλὰ καὶ μεγάλα πράγματα Plat. Meno 99 C; εἰ γὰρ ἐν ᾧ ἐπε-βούλευσαν κατ-ορθώσαν Dem. 549. 11; ὁδὸν Id. 701. fin.; τοῦτ' ἐκ κατ-ορθώσαν περὶ ἐπιστήμης Plat. Theaet. 203 B, cf. Eur. Hel. 1067; τὰς ἐπιβολὰς Polyb. 10. 2, 5, etc.; —Pass. to succeed, prosper, Hdt. 1. 120, Eur. Hipp. 680; also, ἐπεὶ δὲ δρᾶν κατ-ορθώσαι φρενὶ θου hast rightly purposed, Aesch. Cho. 512.

II. intr. as in Pass. to go on prosperously, succeed, opp. to πταίνω, Thuc. 6. 12, Dem. 155. 23; to ἡτ-τᾶσθαι, Isocr. 66 D; to ἀμαρτεῖν or ἀτυχεῖν, Dem. 322. 16, Isocr. 50 C; cf. Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 3; κ. τῷ σώματι Plat. Legg. 654 C; τῇ μάχῃ, τοῖς δόμοις Polyb. 2. 70, 6, etc.; —ἐν τινι Isocr. 66 D; περὶ τι Id. 142 A; περὶ τίνος Plat. Theaet. 203 B; —τὴν κατ-ορθῶν success, Dem. 23. 28.

κατ-ορθώμα, τό, a success consequent on right judgment, opp. to a mere εὐτυχία, Arist. M. Mor. 2. 3, 2, cf. Polyb. 1. 19, 12, Strabo, etc.; v. Lob. Phryn. 251.

2. that which is done rightly: as philos. term, a right action, Lat. *recte factum*, Cic. Fin. 3. 7, Off. 1. 3, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 16.

κατ-ορθώσις, ἑως, ἡ, a making straight, setting straight, of a fractured bone, Hipp. Fract. 767, Art. 833: a setting up, τοῦ θρόνου LXX (Ps. 96. 2).

2. successful accomplishment of a thing, success (cf. κατ-ορθώμα), Arist. Rhet. 2. 3, 12, Polyb. 9. 19, 4; in pl. successes, Id. 40. 12, 7.

3. a setting right, reform, amendment, τῆς πολιτείας Id. 3. 30, 2; τῶν πραγμάτων Id. 2. 53, 3.

4. as philos. term, right action, Lat. *recta effectio*, Cic. Fin. 3. 14.

κατ-ορθωτής, οὗ, δ, one who goes right or succeeds, Gloss.

κατ-ορθωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, likely or able to succeed, opp. to ἀμαρτητικός, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 3, 7.

κατ-οροῦω, to rush downwards, h. Hom. Cer. 342.

κατ-οροφώω, to roof over, τὸν κῆπον Eumath. p. 9.

κατ-οροδῶω, Ion. κατ-ορρ-, to be dismayed at, dread greatly, c. acc., Hdt. 1. 34.

II. absol. to be afraid, in fear, Id. 6. 9, Polyb., etc.

κατ-ορυκτός, ἡ, ὄν, deep buried, Suid.

κατ-ορύξις, ἑως, ἡ, a burying deep, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 7.

κατ-ορύσσω, Att. —ττω: fut. *εἰ*: fut. pass. —ορυχθήσομαι v. 1. Antipho 122. 17; —ορύχῃσομαι Ar. Av. 394: (v. ὀρύσσω). To bury, sink in the earth, Hdt. 2. 41, Hipp. Fract. 760; ζώντας ἐπὶ κεφαλῇ κατ-ορύξε Id. 3. 35, cf. 7. 114; ἐν τῇ κεφαλῇ Ar. Av. 475; ζῶντα τινα κ. Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 55, cf. An. 5. 8, 11; κ. κατὰ γῆς Hdt. 8. 36; κατὰ τῆς γῆς Ar. Pl. 238; τινὰ εἰς πηλὸν Plat. Rep. 363 D; τὰ πρὸς εἰς τὴν κύβρον Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 5: —Pass., ζῶντες κατ-ορύσσονται Antipho 124. 3; of metals, to lie buried, Plat. Euthyd. 288 E; of money, to be made away with, Dem. 830. 6, 859. 8.

2. metaph. to ruin utterly, Pherecr. Xeir. 1. 19 (v. Meineke p. 334).

κατ-ορυχῇ, ἡ, = κατ-ορύξις: a buried treasure, Hesych.

κατ-ορφάομαι, Med. to darken, Hesych.

κατ-ορχέομαι, fut. ἵσσομαι, Dep. to dance in triumph over one, treat despitefully, Lat. *insultare*, Hdt. 3. 151, Ael. N. A. 5. 54; τίνος Plut. 2. 57 A.

II. to subdue or enchant by dancing, Luc. Salt. 22; τίνος Greg. Naz.

III. intr. to dance vehemently, Strab. 801.

κατ-ορχίτης οἶνος, δ, = συκίτης, Diosc. 5. 41.

κατ-ὀσσομαι, Dep. to contemplate, behold, Anth. P. 12. 91.

κατ-όπι, Adv., Ion. for καθ-όπι or καθ-ό τι.

κατουδαῖος, ον, (οὐδας) under the earth, Hes. ap. Harp. s. v. ὑπὸ γῆν, h. Hom. Merc. 112; κ. γίγας, of Briareus, Call. Del. 142; κ. φύβοι Ath. 98 B.

κατουλάς, ἄδος, ἡ, shrouding, νύξ Soph. Fr. 383, Ap. Rh. 4. 1695. (From κατεῖλω or —εἰλω, as ἐξοῦλῃ from ἐξείλω.)

κατ-ουλόω, to make to cicatrize, Diod. Excerpt. 521. 73: —Pass. to cicatrize, heal over, Anth. P. 9. 311.

κατουλώσις, ἑως, ἡ, cicatrization, Diosc. Parab. 1. 54.

κατ-ουρέω, to make water upon, τίνος Ar. Eccl. 830: absol. to make water, Arist. H. A. 5. 30, 7, Luc.

κατ-ουρίζω, to bring into port with a fair wind, and metaph. to bring

safe to port, bring to fulfilment, τὰδ' ὁρθῶς ἐμπεδα κατουρίζει (sc. the oracle), or (as others) intr. these things come to fulfilment, Soph. Tr. 827; cf. καθορμίζω 2.

κατ-ουρώω, to sail with a fair wind, Polyb. 1. 44, 3, etc.; also in Med., Luc. Lexiph. 15.

κατ-ουτάω, = οὐτάω, Q. Sm. 14. 318.

κατ-οφνύομαι, Dep. to look scornfully upon, τίνος Greg. Naz.

κατ-οφνύομαι, Dep. to be furnished with eyebrows, Philostr. 100: metaph., λόγοι κατ-οφνυμένοι supercilious words, Luc. Amor. 53.

κατ-οφρυσ, vos, ὅ, ἡ, with lowering brows, Byz.

κατ-οχεύς, ἑως, ὅ, ἡ, a holder, κ. πύλων a bolt, Call. Apoll. 6.

κατ-οχέω, to have a she-animal covered, LXX (Lev. 19. 19).

κατοχή, ἡ, (κατέχω) a holding fast, detention, τίνος ἐν Σούσοις Hdt. 5. 35; ἡ κ. τοῦ πνεύματος holding the breath, Alex. Aphr.; δνέψεις καὶ κ. lets and hindrances, Plut. 2. 584 E.

II. possession, Juris C.; καὶ μνήμη τινὶ Ptol. 2. possession by a spirit, inspiration, Plut. Alex. 2; πάντα ἐν τῇ κατ. ἀληθείᾳ Ar. An. 4. 13, 10; v. κατοκωχή.

3. catalepsy, Galen: cf. κάτοχος III. 2.

κατόχιμος, incorrect form for κατοκάχιμος (q. v.), LXX, etc.

κατόχιν, τό, a means of holding, a retention, Diosc. 5. 61. II.

a bolt, Eccl.

κατοχίτης λίθος, δ, a stone with attractive properties, Plin. H. N. 37. 56.

κατ-οχμάω, strengthd. for ὀχμάω, Opp. H. 5. 226.

κάτοχος, ον, (κατέχω) holding down, γῆ C. I. 538; κ. λίθοι, of sepulchral stones, Hesych.; perh. κάτοχος is applied to Ἑρμῆς (χθόνιος) in this sense, C. I. 539, ubi v. Böckh.

2. holding fast, tenacious, of the memory, Plut. Cato Mi. 1; κτήσις κ. καὶ βέβαιος Dion. H. de Isocr. 8; δεσμός Plut. 2. 321 D.

3. possessing, inspiring, Μοῦσα Aspas. ap. Ath. 219 D. II. pass. kept down, held fast, Aesch. Pers. 223: overpowered, overcome, ὕπνω Soph. Tr. 978: subject, Ἀρεὶ Eur. Hec. 1090.

2. possessed, inspired, δαίμονι τινι Arist. Mirab. 166; ἐκ θεοῦ Plut. Rom. 19; ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ Ar. An. 4. 13, 9; ἐκ Μουσῆς Poll. 4. 52; cf. κατέχω A. II. 10; but,

3. of κάτοχος Διός, simply, his worshippers, C. I. 4474. 60., 4475.

III. as Subst., κάτοχος, δ, a holder, handle, Hesych.; pl. κάτοχα, Id.

2. ἡ, = κατοχή II. 3, Galen.

3. in pl. the projections on the cervical vertebrae, Poll. 2. 132.

b. pebbles for calculating, Hesych.

IV. Adv. κατόχως, retentively, of the memory, Hermipp. Δημ. 1, cf. A. B. 107.

2. as if possessed, Ael. V. H. 3. 9, Poll.

3. as in catalepsy, Hipp. 213 C, etc.

κατ-οχυρώω, strengthd. for ὀχυρώω, Eccl.

κάτ-οψε, Adv. strengthd. for ὀψε, Alex. Trall. 2. p. 147.

κατόφιος, ον, (ὀψις) visible, Ap. Rh. 2. 543. II. in sight of,

opposite, τίνος Eur. Hipp. 30.

κάτ-οψις, ἑως, ἡ, a sight, view, Epicur. π. φασ. p. 19 Orelli.

κατόφομαι, fut. of καθοράω (aor. κατέιδον), Arist. Top. 1. 2, 2.

κατ-οφοδᾶγω, to spend or waste in eating, Aeschin. 13. 34 (in Pass.),

Ath. 186 D; cf. κατά E. vi.

κατ-οφοδᾶγία, ἡ, ruinous gluttony or luxury, Poll. 6. 37.

κατρεῦς, ἑως, ὅ, an Indian peacock, Strab. 718, Ael. N. A. 17. 23.

κάττα, ἡ, a cat, late word for αἰλουρος, ἐνδρῦμοι κάτται Caesarius, who seems to be the earliest Gr. authority for this word (c. 350 A.D.); but catinae Pannonicae are mentioned by Mart. 13. 60 (c. 70 A.D.).

In the time of Evagrius the Eccl. Historian (c. 560 A.D.) αἰλουρος was still the approved name, αἰλ. ἦν κάτταν ἢ συνθήεια λέγει 6. 23; so, αἰλουρον, τὸν ἰδιωτικῶς λεγόμενον κάττον (sic), i. e. not in correct language, Schol. Call. Cer. 110.

καττά, Dor. for κατὰ τά, Foed. ap. Thuc. 5. 79, Orac. ap. Dem. 531.

11; so, καττάδε for κατὰ τάδε, ap. Thuc. 5. 77; καττάν for κατὰ τήν, Philol. in Stob. Eccl. 1. 8.

καττάνυσαν, v. sub καττανύω.

καττίτερος, καττίτερινος, καττίτμα, Att. for κασσ-.

καττίς [v], ὅς, ἡ, a piece of leather, Ar. Fr. 276: v. sub κασσών.

καττίω, v. sub κασσών.

κατυβρίζω, κατύπερθε, κατυπνέτερος, κατυπνώω, Ion. for καθ-.

κάτω, Adv. (κατάνη): I. with Verbs implying Motion, down,

downwards, ἐπισκάνων κ. ἔλκεται Il. 17. 136; κ. ὀρών Od. 23. 91;

κατὰ τείχεος κ. ῥίπτειν Id. 8. 53, cf. Ar. Pl. 232; κ. χαρεῖν Aesch. Pr. 74; κ. δάκρυ' εἰβασθαι Soph. Ant. 527, cf. Eur. Fr. 388; esp. of the

nether world, Aesch. Pers. 839, Soph. Ant. 197, etc.; κ. βλέπειν, φέρεσθαι Plat. Rep. 500 B, 584 E; κ. διεχάριε αὐτοῖς they suffered from diarrhoea, Xen. An. 4. 8, 20; κ. βοηθεῖν to go down to help, Dem. 883. 25; cf. περιτρέπω 2: —for ἄνω καὶ κάτω, ἄνω κάτω, etc., v. sub ἄνω II. 2.

2. downwards, in a chain of causes, ἐπὶ τὸ κ. λέγειν Arist. Metaph. 1 (min.). 2, 5.

3. c. gen., πέραν κ. ὥσαι Eur. Cycl. 448.

II. with Verbs implying Rest, beneath, below, underneath, opp. to ἄνω, Hes. Th. 303, etc.; the more usual sense in Prose,

b. below, in the world below, Soph. Aj. 660, O. C. 1563, etc.; δ τόπος δ κ. καλούμενος Plat.

Phaedo 112 C; οἱ κάτω those in the nether world, the dead, Soph. Aj. 865, Ant. 75, etc.; οἱ κ. θεοὶ Id. El. 292, cf. Eur. Alc. 851; but,

c. geographically below, southward, Hdt., v. ἄνω I. 1, etc.; but also, κ. οἰκεῖν to dwell on the coast, Thuc. 1. 7; οἱ κάτω, opp. to οἱ τὴν μεσόγειαν

κατ-οφνύομαι Ib. 120; ἡ κ. Γαλατία lower Galatia, Plut. Aem. g, etc.

d. in the race-course, τὰ κ. is the starting-place, opp. to τὰ ὄνω (the goal),

Plat. Rep. 613 B.

e. τὰ κ. τῶν μελῶν the lower parts of the body, Id. Legg. 794 D; ἡ κάτω κοιλία, opp. to ἡ ἄνω, Arist. P. A. 3. 14,

22 sq.; περὶ τὰ κ. χορεῖν to miscarry, fail, Luc. Indoct. 1.

f. of Time, afterwards, later, Ael. V. H. 5. 13; οἱ κ. χρόνοι Plut. Coriol. 25;

οἱ κ. opp. to οἱ πάλαι, Luc. Hipp. 1; τοῦ χρόνου κ. later in time, Ael.

V. H. 3. 17, N. A. 2. 18; Δαρείος δ κ. Ib. 6. 48; cf. ἄνω II. 1. g.

g. in Logic, τὰ κ. the subaltern members in a descending series of genera

and species, Arist. An. Post. 2. 13, 14, Metaph. 1. 9, 24.

III. c. gen. under, below, κ. χθονός, γῆς Aesch. Ag. 871, Eum. 1023, Soph. O. T. 968, etc. IV. Comp. κατωτέρω, lower, further, downwards, Ar. Ran. 70; c. gen. lower than, below, Hdt. 8. 132; cf. κατώτερος. 2. Sup. κατωτάτω, at the lowest part, τὰ κ. Id. 2. 125; cf. κατώτατος.—Cf. ἄνω throughout.

κατωβλέπων or κατωβλέπων, οντος, τό, and κατωβλεψ, επος, ὁ, Lat. catoblepas, down-looker, name of an African animal of the buffalo kind, v. Ael. N. A. 7. 5, Plin. 8. 32, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 221 B.

κατώγειος, κατώγειος, v. sub κατάγειος. κατ'ὠδύνος, ον, in great pain or affliction, LXX (Jud. 18. 25). Adv. -ως. κάτωθεν, rarely -θε, Eubul. Beλλ. 1, Alex. Δεβ. 1: (κάτω):—Adv. from below, up from below, ἐλθεῖν Aesch. Pers. 697; ἀναμύπειν Id. Cho. 382; ἐπ'ανέναι Plat. Tim. 22 E; ἐκ τῆς γῆς κάτωθεν ἀνίστασθαι Id. Crat. 403 A:—also, from the low country, from the coast, Hdt. 2. 60.

II. below, beneath, where κάτω would be required by our idiom (cf. ἄνωθεν, ἔωθεν, etc.), τίς οἶδεν εἰ κ. εὐαγγῆ τῆδε; Soph. Ant. 517; οἱ κ. θεοὶ Ib. 1070, cf. Eur. Alc. 424; so in Prose, τὰ κάτωθεν=τὰ κάτω, Plat. Crat. 403 D, cf. Soph. 221 B, Dem. 25. 5; ὁ κ. νόμος the law below, Id. 629. 16.

2. of Time, τοὺς εἰς τὸ κ. ἐγγύους Plat. Tim. 18 D. 3. in Logic, =κάτω II. g, Arist. An. Post. 4. 13, 9, Top. 6. 6, 10. Cf. Lob. Phryn. 128.

κατ'ωθέω, to push down, καὶ δ' ἄρ' ἐπὶ στόμ' ἔωσεν Il. 16. 410; ὅν τε κατὰ στεφάνους ποταμὸς χειμάρρος ὥσῃ 13. 138.

κῦτω-κάρα, Adv. head downwards, Pind. Fr. 134, Ar. Ach. 945; heels over head, Id. Pax 153; but Dind. reads κάτω κάρα, v. ad 1.

κατωμάδιος [ᾶ], α, ον, (ῶμος) from the shoulder, δίσκος κ. a quoit thrown down from the shoulder, i. e. from the upturned hand held above the shoulder (as in the Scottish game of 'putting the stane'), Il. 23. 431; cf. καταμαδόν.

II. worn or borne on the shoulder, Call. Cer. 45, Anth. Plan. 4. 200.

κατωμάδις, Adv., =sq., Io. Al. τον. παραγγ. p. 38. 27.

κατωμάδων, Adv. (ῶμος) from the shoulders, μάστιγι κατ. ἤλασεν ἵππους whipped them with the arm drawn back to the shoulder, Il. 15. 352, cf. 23. 500, and v. καταμάδιος.

II. on or hanging from the shoulders, Ap. Rh. 2. 679.

κατωμίζω, to set a dislocated limb by putting one's shoulder under the joint, κ. ἐς ὀρθόν Hipp. Art. 782:—so καταμωμίζω, Ib.

κατωμωστής, ὁ, kicking the rider over the shoulders, ἵππος Hesch.

κάτ-ωμος, ον, low in the shoulder or fore-quarter, Hippiastr.

κατωμοσία, Ion. -τή, ἡ, an accusation on oath, Hdt. 6. 65.

κατωμοτικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for an affirmative oath, e. g. νῆ is an ἐπίρημα κατωμοτικόν, opp. to μά an ἐπ. ἀνωμοτικόν or negative particle of swearing, Eust. 92. 19. Adv. -κώς, Ib. cf. Schol. Ar. Pl. 202.

κατ'ωμοτος, ον, sworn in affirmation, ὅρκος Harp. s. v. ἐπακτός.

κατανάκη [ᾶ], ἡ, a coarse frock with a border of sheepskin (νάκος), worn by slaves and labourers, Ar. Lys. 1151, Eccl. 724; cf. Becker Charicl. 442.

κατανάκο-φόρος, ον, wearing the κατανάκη, a name of slaves at Sicily, Theopomp. Hist. 195, v. Moeris s. v.

κατωπίσω, to cast the eyes down, of horses, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 4; Ep. part. -ίων, Q. Sm. 3. 133; cf. κατωπείω.

κατ-ωπός, ον, (ῶψ) with downcast looks, Hippiastr.

κάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, in h. Hom. 6. 55, διε κάτωρ, a word of which no prob. explanation has been given: the Cod. Mosq. has δι' ἐκάτωρ.

κατωραΐζομαι, Ion. for καθαρωαΐζομαι.

κατῶρης, ες, =κάτω βλέπων, Hesch., with wrong accent κατῶρης: v. Lob. Path. P. 275.

κατῶρις, ἴδος, ἡ:—κατῶριδε δύω, in C. I. 150. 21, seem to be two bands or ribbons hanging from the στέφανος:—Hesch. has κατῶρης, which he explains by κατωρεπίω:—for the form cf. ἀντῆρις.

κατῶρις, ὅχος, ὁ, ἡ, (κατωρύσσω) dug in, sunk or imbedded in the earth, ἀγορή... λάεσι κατωρυχέσσ' ἀπαρύα (as if from κατωρυχῆς), Od. 6. 267, cf. 9. 185; λίθοι κατωρυχῆς Poll. 7. 123; τὴν κατωρύγα (sic) θεμελίωσεν Philo Byz. de vii Mir. fin.; v. Lob. Path. 286.

II. underground, κατῶρυχες δ' ἐναίον, i. e. in dens or caves, Aesch. Pr. 452; ἐκ κατῶρυχος στήγης Soph. Ant. 1100:—also as neut., οἰκίσματα κατῶρυχα Dio C. 56. 11; ἀστρα Arat. 510.

III. as Subst., κατῶρις, ἡ, a pit, cavern, Soph. Ant. 774.

2. a buried treasure, χρυσὸν κατῶρυχος Eur. Hec. 1002.

3. a root going downwards, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 11.

4. a diver, Strab. 694.

κατ'ωρύομαι, Dep. to howl much, Apollod. 3. 4, 4: to howl at or against, τινος Cyrill.

κατώτατος, ἡ, ον, Sup. Adj. from κάτω, the lowest, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 52: neut. pl. as Adv., Hdt. 7. 23:—Adv. κατωτάτω, v. sub κάτω.

κατωτερικός, ὁ, ὄν, of medicines, purgative, Hipp. 1147 E, Galen.

κατώτερος, α, ον, Comp. Adj. from κάτω, lower, Hipp. Fract. 773, etc.: of Time, later, younger, Call. Cer. 130:—Adv. κατωτέρω, v. sub κάτω.

κατωτρίωθεν, from a greater depth, Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 8.

κατωτρίδες, αἱ, (οὖς) lappets covering the ears, Hesch. (Valck. Ammon. p. 195 reads κατωτρίδες, a cape.)

κατωφάγας, οὐ or ᾶ, ὁ, (φαγεῖν):—eating with the head always down to the ground, gluttonous, seems to be the name of a bird in Ar. Av. 288: the form καταφαγᾶς, found in Aesch. Fr. 352, Mytil. Inert. 1, Menand. Παλ. 4, is censured by Phryn. 433 (ubi v. Lob.), and Poll. 6. 40.

κατωφελής, ες, (ὄφελος) very useful, as Scal. (for κατωτελῆ) in Theophr. C. P. 4. 11, 4.

κατωφείρεα, ἡ, a sloping situation, declivity: metaph. propensity, dub. for καταφ-, Schol. Mosq. Il. 24. 30.

κατωφερός, ες, =κάτω φερούμενος, sunken, κεφαλή Xen. Cyn. 5. 30

(v. l. καταφερός); opp. to ὑπεφρός, Polyb. 3. 54, 5.

II. metaph. prone to evil, lewd, Apollod. ap. Ath. 281 F, Hesch. Adv. -ρῶς, Schol. Ar. Pax 152.

κατῶ-φορος, ον, moving down or downwards, Alex. Aphr. (?)

κατωχάνης, ον, ὁ, the handle or holder of a borer, Hesch.

κατ'ωχρίαω, to turn very pale, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 18: also κατωχράω, aor. part. κατωχρήσασα, Anth. P. 10. 71.

καυάλεος, α, ον, burnt up, parched, Hesch.

καύας, ἄκος, Ion. καύης, ηκος, ὁ, v. sub κή.

καυάεις, v. sub κατάγειος.

καυθμός, a burning, scorching, esp. a disease in trees, produced by keen winds, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 11, C. P. 5. 12, 4.

καυκάλιος, ὁ, a kind of bird, Hesch.: also καυκάλιος, Id.

καυκάλιον, τό, v. sub βαυκάλιον.

καυκάλις, ἴδος, ἡ, an umbelliferous plant, Theophr. H. P. 7. 7, 1, Diosc. 2. 169, Nic. Th. 843:—in Hesch. also καυκάλιος, ον, ὁ:—in our Flora, Caulalis is Bur-parsley.

Καυκάσιος, ὁ, Mt. Caucasus between the Euxine and Caspian, Hdt. 1. 203 sq.; also a gen. Καυκάσιος (as if from Καυκάσιος) Id. 3. 97, cf. Steph. B. s. v.; τὸ Καυκάσιον ὄρος Hdt. 1. 104.—The region was Καυκασία, ἡ, and the inhabitants Καυκασίται, Καυκασιανοί, Steph. B.

καυκή or καύκα, ἡ, a kind of cup, Gloss.: also καύκος, ὁ, Byz.:—Dim. καυκίον, τό, Lemma to Anth. P. 9. 749.

καυλείον, τό, =καυλίον, Nic. Th. 75. 535, 582.

καυλέω, to form a stalk, Suid.: cf. ἐκκαυλέω.

καυληρόν, Adv. like a stalk, Opp. C. 2. 511; surgical name of a kind of fracture, Paul. Aeg. 6. 89, Galen.: cf. βαφαιρόν, σικυρόν.

καυλίας, ον, ὁ, made from a stalk, ὅπως Theophr. H. P. 6. 3, 2.

καυλιζομαι, Pass. to have a shaft, of a spear, Ar. Fr. 357; cf. ἀποκαυλίζω.

καυλικός, ὁ, ὄν, like a stalk, πρόσφυσις Theophr. H. P. 7. 9, 1.

καυλίνης, ον, ὁ, a kind of καυλίσ, Ath. 355 B.

καυλίον, ἡ, ον, made of a stalk or stick, Luc. V. H. 1. 16.

καυλίον, τό, Dim. of καυλός, Diosc. 2. 214: in Nic. Al. 46, καυλίον should be corrected: cf. καυλείον.

II. some kind of sea-weed, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 29.

III. part of a column, Hesch.

καυλισκος, ὁ, Dim. of καυλός: a branch of a candlestick, Joseph. B. J. 7. 5, 5.

2. =καυλός III, Diod. Excerpt. 521. 10.

καυλο-κινάρα, ἡ, an artichoke stalk, Geop. 20. 31.

καυλο-μύκητες, οἱ, stalk-fungi, borlesque name in Luc. V. H. 1. 16.

καυλο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, a green-grocer, Poll. 7. 197.

καυλός, ὁ, (v. κνέω) the stalk of a plant (στέλεχος being used of trees), Epich. 109 Ahr., Ar. Eq. 824; κ. σιδήρεον Ib. 894; hence=σίλφιον, Hipp. 389. 33; called ἐκ Κυρήνης κ., Hermipp. Φορμ. 1. 4; κ. ἐκ Καρχηδόνης, Eubul. Γλαυκ. 1; κ. Αἰβυς, Antiph. Φιλ. 1. 13, cf. Δυσέρ. 1, Alex. Δεβ. 2.

2. used by Hom. (only in Il.) for a spear-shaft, ἐν καυλῷ ἐάγῃ δολιχὸν δῶρον Il. 13. 162; κατεκλάσθη δ' ἐν καυλῷ ἔγχος Ib. 608;—except in 16. 338, of a sword-hilt, ἀμφὶ δὲ καυλὸν φάσγανον ἔρραλσθη.

3. of various tubular structures in animals, καυλὸς πτεροῦ the quill part of a feather, Plat. Phaedr. 251 B, cf. Arist. H. A. 2. 12. 8:—the neck of the bladder, Ib. 1. 17, 17 sq.: the duct of the penis, Ib. 2. 1, 15; the os uteri, Ib. 20: the vivipositor of locusts, Ib. 5. 28, 1.

4. a fishing-rod, Opp. H. 3. 148.

II. a vegetable of the cabbage kind, Lat. caulis, our cole, kail, cauli-flower, Alex. Δεβ. 2.

III. =πόσθη, Arist. H. A. 3. 1, 20, Diod. Excerpt. 521. 5, etc.

καυλο-τομέω, to cut off the καυλός (III), Byz.

καυλώδης, ες, like a stalk: running to stem, Theophr. C. P. 3. 6, 9.

καυλωτός, ὁ, ὄν, with a stalk or stem, Eudem. ap. Ath. 371 A.

καύμα, τό, (καίω) burning heat, esp. of the sun, καύματος in the sun-heat, Il. 5. 865, cf. Hes. Op. 413, 586, Soph. Ant. 417, etc.; πρὶν ἂν τὸ κ. παρελθῇ the heat of the day, Plat. Phaedr. 242 A; βαστώσῃν ἐν τῷ κ. παρέχειν Id. Tim. 70 D; εἰδὲν γὰρ κ. Arist. Meteor. 1. 5, 2; oft. in pl., ἡλιον τε καύμασιν Soph. O. C. 350, cf. Hdt. 3. 104, Xen. Cyn. 5, 9, etc.; in pl. also of frost, Ath. 98 B, Luc. Lexiph. 2.

2. fever-heat, Thuc. 2. 49, Plat. Tim. 70 D: hence, a burning fever, Hipp. Aph. 125 B:—metaph. of love, Anth. P. 12. 87.

II. in Hipp. Art. 788, cf. holes burnt by the cautery, cf. Arist. Probl. 1. 36.

καυματρός, ᾶ, ὄν, hot, glowing, Strab. 767.

καυματίας, ὁ, burning, of the sun, Theophr. Sign. I. 11., 2. 1., 4. 1: cf. κλιματίας.

καυματίζω, fut. ἴσω, to burn or scorch up, Apocal. 16. 8:—Pass. to be burnt up, Ev. Matth. 13. 6.

II. like Lat. aestuare, to be in a fever, Theophr. Char. 13, Plut. 2. 100 D, 691 E.

καυματόμοι, Pass. to be nearly dead with heat, Eumath. p. 18.

καυματώδης, ες, =καυματρός, burning, scorching, θέρος οὐ λίγῃ κ. Hipp. Epid. 1. 942; ἀνεμος Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 21.

2. feverish, Hipp. Protrh. 72 D.

καυνάκης [ᾶ], ον, ὁ, a thick cloak, Ar. Vesp. 1137; κ. πορφυροῦς Menand. Inert. 509; said to be of Persian or Babylonian make, Schol. Ar. l. c., Arr. An. 6. 29, 8, Poll. 7. 59, cf. Casaub. Ath. 622 C; written γαννάκης in Clem. Al. 216, Zonar.—Dim. καυνάκιον, τό, Zonar.

Καυνίας, ον, ὁ, a wind blowing from Caunus (in Caria) to Rhodes, Arist. de Vent. 1.

Καύνιος, α, ον, of or from Caunus (in Caria), Hdt., etc.; K. ἔρως, proverb. of illicit love, Arist. Rhet. 2. 25, 4, cf. Ov. Metaph. 9. 453; ἡ Κ. βούς, of labour in vain,—for this cow overturned the pail after being milked, Paroemiogr.

καύνιος, ὁ, =κλήρος, Cratin. Πυρ. 20 (ubi v. Meineke), Ar. Fr. 543; cf. διακαυνιάζω.

καύρος (Arcad. 69. 21), α, ον, =κακός, Soph. Fr. 895.

καυσάλις, ἴδος, ἡ, a blister, burn, Hesch.

καυσ-αλώνης, *ov, δ*, a burner of threshing-floors, Nicet. Ann. 269 D.
 καύσησις, *ews, ἡ*, a burning, corrupt in Theophr. Odor. 22.
 καυσία, *ἡ*, a light, broad-brimmed felt hat, used by the Macedonians, to keep off the heat of the sun (καύσις), Menand. *Μισογ.* 11, Polyb. 4. 4. 5, Att. An. 7. 22, Anth. P. 6. 335; cf. Sturz Dial. Mac. 41, Becker Charicl. 443.
 καύσιμος, *ov, fit for burning, combustible, ἔκαιον πάντα, ὅσα κ. ἐῶρων* Xen. An. 6. 3. 19; κ. ἐῦλα, Lat. *cremia*, Alex. Incert. 73; ὤλη Plat. Legg. 849 D, Strab. 778.
 καύσις, *ews, ἡ*, a burning, τῶν ἱρῶν Hdt. 2. 40:—in surgery, cautery, Hipp. Mochl. 862, Art. 787; ἡ καύσει ἡ τομῇ Plat. Rep. 406 D; in pl., lb. 426 B, Tim. 65 B.
 II. a varnishing with hot wax, Vitruv. 7. 9.
 καυσόμοι, Pass. to burn with intense heat, 2 Ep. Petr. 3. 10 and 12.
 II. to suffer from καύσις (II), Diosc. 2. 162, Galen.
 καυσο-ποιός, *ov, causing heat, Eust. (?)*
 καύσος, *δ*, = καύμα, burning heat, Diosc.: in this sense also καύσος, τό, Procl. paraphr. Ptol.
 II. causus, i. e. bilious remittent fever (the endemic fever of the Levant), Hipp. Vet. Med. 15, Aph. 1248, Arist. Probl. 1. 20, 3 and 4; πυρεττειν καύσῳ Id. Metaph. 1. 1. 6.
 III. a kind of serpent; elsewhere διψάς, from the heat and thirst which its bite caused, Nic. Th. 338.
 IV. a volcanic country, Hesych.
 καύστειρα, fem. Adj. of καίω, burning hot, raging, but only in gen. καυστέρης μάχης, Il. 4. 342, 12. 316, where the traditional false accent καυστέρης, instead of καυστέρης (which is preserved in Nic. Th. 924) led the Gramm. to assume an Adj. καυστερός, *δ, ov*, transformed by late writers (as Opp. H. 2. 509) into καυστηρός, cf. Schol. Il. II. c., E. M. 493. 44.
 καυστήρ, ἦρος, *δ*, = καυτήρ, Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. p. 16. 26.
 καυστηριάω, καυστηρίον, v. sub καυτ-.
 καυστηρός, v. sub καύστειρα.
 καύστις, *ov, δ*, one that burns, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 250.
 καυστικός, *ἡ, ov*, capable of burning, opp. to καυστός (capable of being burnt), τὸ καυστὸν οὐ καίεται . . ἀνεῖ τοῦ καυστικοῦ Arist. de An. 2. 5, 3, cf. Phys. 8. 1, 5; Comp. —άτερος Id. P. A. 2. 2, 15; Sup. —άτατος Id. Cael. 3. 8, 6.
 b. corrosive, caustic, δύναμις κ. Diosc. 2. 6.
 of or by means of burning, βάσανοι LXX (Joseph. Macc. 6. 27):—Adv. —κῶς, βλάπτειν Eust. 70. 36.
 3. of persons, inflammatory, Hipp. Prorrh. 72.
 καυστός or καυτός (as Lobeck), *ἡ, ov*, burnt, red-hot, μόχλος Eur. Cyl. 633:—καυστὸν, τό, a burnt-offering for the dead, Phot., Hesych.
 2. capable of being burnt (cf. καυστικός), opp. to ἀκαυστος, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 24: Comp. —ότερος Theophr. Fr. 3. 12, 72.
 καύστρα, *ἡ*, a place where corpses were burnt, Lat. *ustrina, bustum*, Strab. 236, C. I. 2942, al.
 Καύστριος, *a, ov*, of or from the river Caÿster (in Lydia), Ar. Ach. 68, etc.
 καύσω, fut. of καίω.
 καυσώδης, *es, (είδος)* suffering from heat, parched, γῆ Theophr. C. P. 3. 14, 3.
 2. = καυματώδης 2, πυρετός κ. Hipp. Aph. 1251; κ. ὕδατα heating, Id. Aër. 284.
 καύσωμα, τό, = καύμα, καύσος, burning heat, Galen.
 καύσων, *ωνος, ὅ*, burning heat, summer heat, Ev. Matth. 20. 12, cf. Ath. 73 A, Luc. Philops. 25; ἀνεμος καύσων, of the sirocco, LXX (Jerem. 18. 17, etc.).
 καυτήρ, ἦρος, *δ*, a burner, Pind. P. 1. 185.
 II. like καυτήριον, a branding iron, Hipp. 894 A, Galen. Gloss.
 καυτηριάω, fut. *άσω*, to cauterise, Strab. 215 (ubi olim male καταστ-); metaph. in Pass., κεκαυτηριασμένοι τὴν συνείδησιν 1 Ep. Tim. 4. 2:—verb. Adj. καυτηριαστέον, Theophan. Nonn. 2. p. 338.
 καυτήριον, τό, a branding iron, Luc. Pisc. 52 (vulg. καυστ-), Apol. 2: metaph., καυτήρια ταῖς ψυχαῖς προσάγειν Diod. 20. 54:—also καυτηρίδιον, Galen. Gloss.
 II. a burnt mark, brand.
 καύτης, *ov, δ*, = καύστης, καυτήρ, Anth. P. 2. 11.
 καυτός, *ἡ, ov*, v. sub καυστός.
 καυτός, by crisis for καὶ αὐτός, Eur. I. A. 1349, Anth. P. 6. 57.
 καυχάομαι, 2 sing. καυχάσαι in late Gr., as Ep. Rom. 2. 17, 23, etc.: fut. ἡσσομαι Hdt., Epicr. Ἐμφορ. 1: aor. ἐκαυχσάμην Eupol. Δσμ. 31, Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 16: pf. κεκαύχηναι 2 Ep. Cor. 7. 14. (Akin to αὐχέω, εὐχόμαι.) To speak loud, be loud-tongued, Pind. O. 9. 58, Eupol. Δσμ. 31, etc.: to boast or vaunt oneself, ἐπ' αἰγροῖσι κ. μέγα Cratin. Λάκων. 1, cf. Lycurg. in A. B. 275; εἰς τὴν Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 16:—c. acc. et inf. to boast that . . , Hdt. 7. 39, Epicr. l. c., etc.:—c. part. to boast of doing or being, Menand. Monost. 616:—c. acc. to boast of, Philem. Incert. 18, 2 Ep. Cor. 9. 2.—Not found in the best Att. Prose.
 καύχη, *ἡ*, = sq., καύχαι ἐπέων, of heroic verse, Pind. N. 9. 15.
 καύχημα, τό, a boast, vaunt, Pind. I. 5 (4). 65.
 2. a subject of boasting, Lesbosax 173. 18, Ep. Rom. 4. 2.
 καυχημάτις, *ov, δ*, a boaster, braggart, Schol. Il. 13. 373, E. M.
 καυχημῶν, *ov*, boastful, Babr. 5. 10.
 καύχησις, *ews, ἡ*, reason to boast, Vol. Hercul. 1. p. 16, Ep. Rom. 15. 17.
 καυχητής, *ov, δ*, a boaster, Schol. Hom., cf. Lob. Paral. 449.
 καυχητιάω, to boast aloud, E. M. 206. 22, Schol. Ar. Pl. 572.
 κάφος, = κάπος, E. M.
 καφουρά, *ἡ*, camphor, v. Ducang. Gloss.
 καφώρη, *ἡ*, a she fox, also σκαφώρη, Schneid. Acl. N. A. 7. 47.
 καχάζω, Dor. fut. καχαζῶ Theocr. 5. 142:—(prob. onomatop., like καχαλάω, Lat. *cacchinnor*). To laugh aloud, Ar. Eccl. 849, Anacreont. 34. 29, Luc. D. Meretr. 6. 3; ἐπὶ τινι at one, Enbul. Δσμ. 1, Luc. Amor. 23; μέγα κατὰ τινος Theocr. l. c.: hence with a sense of scorn or mockery, ἀπάντων καχαζόντων γλώσσας Soph. Aj. 109.—The Mss. often give καχάζω (as ἀνακαχάσας Plat. Euthyd. 300 D, ἀνεκάγχασε Rep. 337 A), and this form is required by the metre in Babr. 99. 8, λόκος δ' ἐπ' αὐτῷ καχάσας, as in Anth. P. 5. 230., 6. 74; but the old Att. form was καχάζω, as required by the metre in Soph. and Ar. Il. c., cf. καχασμός.
 καχασμός, *δ*, = καχασμός (q. v.), Ar. Nub. 1073, acc. to Rav. Ms.
 καχεκτικός, to be in a bad habit of body, be unwell, Polyb. 29. 6, 14; κ. ψυχῇ to be ill-disposed, disaffected, Id. 20. 7, 4; of the condition of a State, lb. 4. 1.
 καχέκτημα, τό, a bad state or habit, Nicet. Ann. 24 D.
 καχέκτης, *ov, δ*, (κακός, ξίς) in a bad habit of body, Polyb. 28. 15, 12: politically, ill-affected, disaffected, Id. 1. 6S, 10.
 καχεκτικός, *ἡ, ov*, = foreg., Galen.
 καχεξία, *ἡ*, (ξίς) a bad habit of body, opp. to εὐεξία, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Plat. Gorg. 450 A, Arist., etc.
 2. of the mind, bad disposition, ill condition, disaffection, Diphil. Παμ. 1, Nicol. Incert. 1. 12, Polyb. 5. 87, 3.
 καχ-ίσπερος, *ov*, in the gloaming, Jo. Damasc., v. Et. Gud. 306. 42.
 καχ-εταρεία, *ἡ*, ill company, Theogn. 1171.
 καχ-ήμερος, *ov*, living bad days, wretched, Anth. P. 9. 508.
 κάχλα, *ἡ*, name of the plant βουφθαλμον, Diosc. 3. 156.
 καχλάω, redupl. form of χλάω, only used in pres. and impf., to dash, dash, always of the sound of liquids; as of wine poured into a cup, Pind. O. 7. 3, cf. Philostr. 116; of the sea plashing, περὶ πρύμναν Aesch. Theb. 761, cf. 115, Theocr. 6. 12; of a river, Dion. P. 838, Ar. An. 5. 20, 8; of rain, Lyc. 80:—c. acc. cogn., κύμα πέριξ ἀπὸν πολλὸν καχλάζον frothing forth foam, Eur. Hipp. 1211; c. κανόσσα, παφλάζω; so, of exuberant eloquence, τὸ Πλατωνικὸν νῆμα . . μεγάλας παρασκευὰς καχλάζον Dion. H. de Dem. 28, cf. Pind. l. c. [κᾶ—Aesch. Theb. 761, κᾶ—Theocr. l. c.]
 κάχλασμα, τό, the dashing of water, Hesych.
 κάχλασμός, *δ*, = foreg., Manass. Chron. 229.
 κάχληξ, ἦκος, *δ*, a pebble in the beds of rivers, etc., Strab. 182:—collectively, gravel, shingle, Thuc. 4. 26. (Prob. akin to χάλις, calx, calculus.)
 καχομλία, *ἡ*, v. sub κακομλία.
 καχ-ορμσία, *ἡ*, (ὀρμσις) unlucky harbourage, Anth. P. 7. 640.
 καχρῆδίας, *ov, δ*, made of κάχρυς, ἄρτος Poll. 6. 33, 72.
 II. κ. πυρές, wheat that resembles κάχρυς, Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 3, C. P. 3. 21, 2.
 καχρύδια, τά, the husks of κάχρυς, Arist. Probl. 20. 8, Theophr. C. P. 5. 6, 3.
 καχρύβεις, *εσσα, ev*, like κάχρυς, Nic. Th. 40.
 καχρυ-φόρος, *ov*, bearing capsules, Theophr. H. P. 3. 5, 6, acc. to the best Mss. for καχρυφόρος, which Nic. Th. 850 uses metri grat.
 κάχρυς (not κάχρυς), ὅς, ἡ, parched barley, from which pearl-barley (ἀλφίτα) was made, Cratin. Incert. 139, Ar. Vespa. 1306, Nub. 1358.
 II. of various seeds, the capsules of Libanotis, Theophr. H. P. 9. 11, 10, Diosc. 3. 87; the catkins (amenta) of nuts and other monocotyledonous trees, Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 4, 14. 1, etc.
 καχρύβος, v. sub καχρυφόρος.
 καχρύβης, *es, = καχρύβεις*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 8 and 17, 3.
 καχ-υπονόητος, *ov*, = sq., Georg. Pach.; but in Poll. 2. 57, καχυπονόητος, Πλάτων, is corrupt for καχυπότοπος, which is now restored from Mss. for καχυπότος in Phaedr. 240 E.
 καχ-υπόνοος, *ov*, contr. -νους, νουν, = sq., Philo 2. 570.
 καχ-υποπτεύω, to hold in suspicion, τινά Byz.
 καχ-υπόπτος, *ov*, suspecting evil, always suspicious, Ar. Fr. 627, Plat. Rep. 409 C, Arist. Rhet. 2. 13, 3; also καχυπόπτης, *ov, δ*, Eust. Opusc. 108. 62. Adv. καχυπόπτης ἔχειν lb. 351. 7.—Cf. καχυπονόητος.
 καχ-υπότοπος, *ov*, = foreg., v. sub καχυπονόητος.
 καχυποψία, *ἡ*, suspicion, Byz.
 κάφα, καφάκης, καφάκιον, v. sub κάμψα.
 καψιδρώτιον, τό, (κάπτω, ἰδρώς) Lat. *sudarium*, a napkin or shirt, Com. Anon. 323; in Hesych. male καψιδρόκιον.
 καψι-πήδαλος, *ov*, acc. to Hesych., ὁ μετὰ τῶν τὰ ἀλφίτα [ἐχύντων addit Dind.] καὶ μὴ δίδόντων ἀλλόμενος:—καπηδάλω is corrupt in E. M. 286. 35. A compd. ἐγκαψικίδαλος is found in Luc. Lexiph. 10 (as if from κίδαλον, οἰον-εἶκατος); but some good Mss. give ἐγκαψικῆδαλος, which leads to ἐγκαψιπήδαλος.
 κάψις, *ews, ἡ*, a gulping down, κάψει πίνειν, of the bear, opp. to πάσαι and λάψει, Arist. H. A. 8. 6, 1.
 κάω [ᾱ], Att. for καίω, i. e. κάφω, to burn: v. sub καίω.
 κε, and before a vowel ken, Ep. and Ion. for ἀν (q. v.): Aeol. and old Dor. κά (cf. γε, γα); always enclitic. That ἀν and κε (or ken) are equiv. appears conclusively by their use in correl. clauses, οὐκ ἀν . . , ἀλλὰ κε . . , Il. 13. 289 sq.; οὐκ ἀν . . , οὐδέ κε . . , 19. 271 sq., cf. 9. 416 sq., Od. 18. 27 sq., etc.: sometimes both occur together, ὄφρ' ἀν μέν κεν Il. 11. 187, cf. 13. 127, Od. 5. 361, etc.; but this does not prove any difference between the two, for κε is itself repeated in the same clause in Od. 4. 733; and the repetition of ἀν is well known, v. ἀν D. II. For the usage of κε, ken, or ka, which is in most respects identical with that of ἀν, v. ἀν.
 κέαδας, *δ*, = καΐδας, v. sq.
 κέζω, Ep. fut. κέασσων Orph. Arg. 852: aor. κέασα, κέασσα, ἐκέασσα Hom.—Pass., aor. κέασθην Il.: pf. part. κεκασμένος, v. infr. (Cf. κείω, και-άδας, κεί-αρνον, Skt. *khi, khy-āmi* (abscondo); but the Lat. *sci-o, de-sci-o, sci-ndo*, shows that the orig. Root was SKE or SKA, prob. akin to σχίζω, q. v.) To split, cleave wood, κέασε ξύλα νηλεῖ χαλκῷ Od. 14. 418; κέασαν ξύλα 20. 161; ξύλα . . νέον κεκασμένα χαλκῷ S. 308; cf. Hipp. 658, 14, etc.; of lightning, to shiver, shatter, νῆα . . κερανῶ Zeus ἔλασεν ἐκείσας Od. 5. 132., 7. 250; of a spear, κέασσε δὲ δούρα λευκά Il. 16. 347; [κεφαλῇ] ἀνδρα πάντα κέασθαι was cloven in twain, 16. 412., 20. 387; οὐρανὸν . . κεκασμένον εὐρέϊ κύκλῳ Arat. 475.
 2. to pound, rub to pieces, Nic. Th. 644.

κεάνωθος, δ, a kind of *histle*, Theophr. II. P. 4. 10, 6.
 κέαρ, contr. κῆρ, q. v.
 κέαρνον, τό, (κέαζω) a carpenter's axe, like σκέπαρνον, Hesych.
 κέασματα, τά, (κέαζω) chips, Hesych.
 κέεται, κέατο, Ep. 3 pl. pres. and impf. of κείμαι.
 κέβλη (not κέβλη, Arcad. 107. 26), ἡ, Alexandr. or Maced. contraction for κεφαλῆ, Call. Fr. 140, cf. E. M. 498. 41, Schol. Nic. Al. 433: — κε-
 βαλή in E. M. 195. 39, Hesych.
 κέβλη-γονος, ov, with its seed in its head, of the poppy, Nic. Al. 433.
 κέβλη-πύρις, the redcap, redpoll, a bird in Ar. Av. 303; v. Schol.
 κέκλος, δ, an unknown sea-bird, Suid.
 κέγχρα, ἡ, = κέγχρος, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 91.
 κέγχρ-ἀλέτης, ov, δ, (ἀλέω) grinding millet, Galen.
 κέγχρ-ἀμιδῶδης, ες, like the κέγχραμῖς, Theophr. H. P. 1. 11, 3.
 κέγχρ-ἀμῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, (κέγχρος) one of the small seeds in a fig, Hipp.
 586. 49, Arist. H. A. 5. 17, 4, Theophr. H. P. 1. 11, 6. 2. an
 olive-kernel, Suid.
 κέγχρ-ῖοισι, poet. lengthd. dat. for κέγχρος, Arat. 986.
 κέγχρεών, ἄνωος, δ, (κέγχρος) a place where iron is granulated and made
 malleable, ap. Dem. 974. 16; cf. Lob. Phryn. 167.
 κέγχρ-ῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, v. sub κέρχνη.
 κέγχρ-ῖος, α, ov, of the size of a grain of millet, Luc. Icarom. 18.
 κέγχρ-ῖος, ov, δ, like a grain of millet; κ. ἐρηγῶν an eruption on the skin,
 Galen. II. a serpent with millet-like protuberances on the skin,
 the same as the ἀμμοδότης, Aët.; called κέγχρ-ῖος in Diosc. Ther. 32;
 κέγχρος, Ib. 15; κέγχρ-ῖος, Nic. Th. 463, Lyc. 912, Paul. Aeg.; κέ-
 χρ-ῖος, Aët. (?); cenchris, Lucan. 9. 712. III. in Poll. 1. 248,
 κέγχρ-ῖος and κέγχρ-ῖος are f. ll. for καρυδιάς.
 κέγχρ-ῖος, η, ov, made of millet, κ. ἀλευρον cited from Diosc.: — ἡ κέ-
 χρ-ῖος millet-pottage, Hesych.
 κέγχρ-ῖος, ἰδος, ἡ, = κέρχνη, κέρχνης; v. sub κέρχνη. 2. = κέγχρ-ῖος
 II, q. v. II. = κέγχρος, Hipp. 572. 39.
 κέγχρ-ῖος [ῖ], ov, δ, like millet, 1. = κέγχρ-ῖος II, q. v. 2.
 a kind of stone, Plin. 37. 73. II. fem. κέγχρ-ῖος ἰσχάς, a dried
 fig (from its number of grains), Anth. P. 6. 231.
 κέγχρ-ῖος, οἱ, Millet-thrusters, a fabulous tribe in Luc. V. H. 1. 13.
 κέγχρ-ῖος, ες, like grains of millet, of beads of sweat, Hipp. Progn.
 38; κ. τραχύματα raised work on silver cups, Ath. 475 B.
 κέγχρος, δ, holcus sorghum, a kind of millet, mostly in pl., Hes. Sc.
 308, Hdt. 4. 17, Hipp. Acut. 387, Xen. An. 1. 2, 22, etc.; in sing.,
 Hdt. 1. 193; of a single grain, 3. 100; — fem. in Oribas. 41 Matth.: —
 a form κέρχρος occurs in Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 27, Galen. 12. 395: cf.
 κέρχνημα, κέρχνη. II. anything in small grains, as the spawn
 of fish, Hdt. 2. 93; small beads, Ath. 525 D: a sty in the eye, Polemo
 Physiogn. 213. III. = κέγχρ-ῖος II, q. v. IV. a small
 kind of diamond, Plin. 37. 15.
 κέγχρ-ῖος, οἱ, bearing millet, Strab. 218.
 κέγχρ-ῖος, ες, = κέγχρ-ῖος, Hipp. 427. 7., 1020 C, Theophr. H. P.
 8. 3.
 κέγχρ-ῖος, ov, τά, things of the size of millet-grains: — in Eur. Phoen.
 1386, eyelet-holes in the rim of the shield, through which a soldier could
 view his enemy without exposing his person; such as may be seen in
 shields on the Boeotian coins, and on many archaic vases.
 κέγχρ-ῖος, δ, a local wind on the river Phasis, Hipp. Aer. 290.
 κέγχρ-ῖος, ἡ, ὅν, like millet, Adamant. Physiogn. 215, 342.
 κέδατο, in late Ep. for κεδάννυμι, Arat. 159, 410, Ap. Rh. 2. 626, Nic.
 Th. 425, Al. 458; κεδάονται (from κεδάομαι) Ap. Rh. 4. 500; κεδάται
 Hesych.
 κεδάννυμι, poet. for σκεδάννυμι, Anth. P. 5. 276: used by Hom. only
 in Ep. aor. act. ἐκέδασσα, pass. ἐκεδάσθην. To break asunder, ἐκέ-
 δασσε φάλαγγας he broke through the close array, Il. 17. 285; θεός δ'
 ἐκέδασεν Ἀχαιοὺς Od. 14. 242; so, [ποταμός] ἐκέδασσε γειφύρας Il.
 5. 888: — Pass., κεδάσθεις θάμνιν when the battle was broken up, i. e.
 when the combatants were no longer in masses, 15. 328, 16. 306; ἔμει-
 ναν ἀδρήτοι, οὐδ' ἐκέδασεν ἀνὰ στρατὸν Ib. 657.
 κέδαται, ov, τά, certain morbid affections, vaguely mentioned by Hipp.
 Aër. 293 (also in Loc. in Hom. 412, Epid. 1240) as resulting, in his
 opinion, from the continual horse-exercise of the Scythians: — Aretae.
 (Caus. M. Ac. 2. 8) applies the word to aneurysmal or varicose dilata-
 tions of the vena cava, terminating in rupture and sudden death; and so
 it may not improbably be interpreted in Hipp. aneurysmal or varicose
 dilatations, chronic tumours or collections of fluid: Galen. and Erotian
 give us little help; and Hesych. s. v. is corrupt.
 κεδάτωδης, ες, (εἶδος) like κέδαται, Hipp. ap. Erot.
 κεδνός, ἡ, ὅν, (prob. from same Root as κεδάομαι, κεδός): — act. careful,
 diligent, sage, trusty, always of persons in charge of something, τοκῆς
 Il. 17. 28; ἀναξ Od. 14. 170, etc.; so, κ. πολίται Pind. P. 4. 208; κ.
 οἰκοκαστρός Aesch. Theb. 62, cf. 407, 504; στρατόμαντις Id. Ag. 122;
 γυνή Eur.; etc. 2. pass. cared for, cherished, dear, οἱ οἱ κεδνύσονται
 καὶ φίλτατοι ἦσαν Il. 9. 586; ὅς μοι κηδύσας... κεδνύσας τε Od. 10.
 225; (all the other Homeric passages are better taken in the act. sense);
 so, κ. παρθένας, τοκῆς Pind. P. 9. 216, I. 1. 5. II. of things,
 Hom. only in neut. pl., κεδνὴ εἰδυῖα knowing her duties, Od. 1. 248, 19.
 346, etc.; ἥθεα κ. Hes. Op. 697; πολλὰν κυβερνήσας Pind. P. 10. fin.;
 κ. χόρις valued, prized, Id. O. 8. 105; φροντίς, βουλευματα sage, wise,
 Aesch. Pers. 142, 172; ἐφεσφαλ Id. Supp. 206; of news, good, joyful,
 Id. Ag. 622, cf. 261; οὐπω τι κ. ἔσχω Soph. Aj. 663.
 κεδρ-ῖος, τό, oil of cedar, extracted from cedar-resin, Aët. (cf. κεδ-
 ρία), or from the cedar-cone, Plin. 15. 7.
 κεδρ-ῖος, ἡ, cedar-fir, a large kind of fir, Plin. 13. 11, 24. II.

κεδρία, Ion. — ἡ, cedar resin or oil, Hdt. 2. 87, Diosc. 1. 105, Diod.
 1. 91; called τὸ ἀπὸ κέδρων ἀλειφάρ γινόμενον in Hdt. l. c.
 κεδρίνεος, α, ov, poet. for sq., Nic. Al. 488.
 κεδρίνος, η, ov, (κέδρος) of cedar, θάλαμος, Il. 24. 192; δόμοι Eur. Alc.
 160; εὐλεία Polyb. 10. 27, 10. 2. made from cedar; εἰλαιον Hipp.
 574. 47, Arist. H. A. 7. 3, 2; οἶνος κ. Diosc. 5. 45.
 κεδρινός, τό, = like κεδρίλαιον, Lat. cedrinum, Vitruv. 2. 9, Plin. 16. 21.
 κεδρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a cedar-cone, Diosc. 1. 105; also, a juniper-berry, Ar.
 Thesm. 486: cf. κέδρον. II. a cedar-like shrub, prob. a kind
 of juniper, Theophr. H. P. 1. 9, 4, etc.
 κεδρίτης οἶνος, δ, wine flavoured with κέδρον, Diosc. 5. 47. [I]
 κέδρον, τό, = κεδρίς, a cedar-cone, Thom. M., E. M., Hesych.; Ammon.
 alone cites κέδρος, δ, in this sense; cf. however Com. Anon. 5, where
 for τὰς κέδρους it seems necessary to read τὰς.
 κέδρ-ῖος, τά, Ion. for χέδρ-ῖος, Erotian., Hesych.
 κέδρος, ἡ, the cedar-tree, the wood of which was burnt for perfume,
 Od. 5. 60 (cf. θύον); or used to scent ointment, Hdt. 2. 87., 4. 75; cf.
 κεδρία, κέδρος, δ. — Theophr. (v. Schneid. in Ind.) uses the word both for
 the pinus cedrus of Syria, and for the juniper (j. oxycedrus), which is
 still called κέδρος in Greece, and this prob. is its sense in Hom. 2.
 anything made of cedar-wood; a cedar-coffin, Eur. Alc. 365, Tro. 1141:
 a cedar-box, for a bee-hive, Theocr. 7. 81; cf. κεδρινός. 3. cedar-
 oil, τῇ κέδρῳ ἀλείφειν Luc. Indoct. 16; cf. κεδρία.
 κεδροχάρης, ες (χαίρω) rejoicing in cedar, Manetho 4. 191.
 κεδρώω, to embalm with κεδρία, Posidon. ap. Strab. 198, Diod. 5. 29.
 κεδρωστίς, εως, ἡ, bryony, Diosc. 4. 184.
 κεδρωτός, ἡ, ὅν, made of or inlaid with cedar-wood, Eur. Or. 1371.
 κέεσθαι, κέεται, v. sub κείμαι.
 κεί, apoc. for κείθι, ἐκείθι, Archil. 160.
 κείμενος, κείαντες, v. sub κείμαι.
 κείθεν, κείθι, Ion. and Ep. for ἐκείθεν, ἐκείθι.
 κείμαι, κείσαι (κατά-κείμαι, si vera l., h. Hom. Merc. 254), κείται, Ion.
 κέεται; pl., κείνται, Ion. κείται Hom., Hdt., κείται Minnerv. 11. 6,
 κείνται Il. 22. 510, Od. 16. 232: — imperat. κέισθαι Hom.: — subj.,
 3 sing. κείται Plat. Soph. 257 C, Lycurg., Ep. κῆται Il. 19. 32, Od. 2.
 102, δια-κείσθαι Isocr. Antid. § 278, προσ-κείνται Hipp. 755 H, but
 κείωνται Inscr. Att. in C. I. 102. 10: — opt. κείμην, — οἶτο, — οἶντο: —
 inf., κείσθαι Il. 8. 126, Att., Ion. κέεσθαι Hdt. 2. 2; — part. κείμενος Hom.,
 etc.: — impf., ἐκείμην, Ep. κείμην Hom., Ep. 3 sing. κέσκετο Od. 21. 41,
 cf. 14. 521; Ion. 3 pl. ἐκείτο Hdt. 1. 167, κείτο Il. 13. 763, κείτο Il.
 162: — fut. κείσομαι Hom., Att., Dor. κείσευμαι Theocr. 3. 53. (From
 ✓ΚΕΙ come also κεί-ω, κολί-ω, κοι-μῶ, κῶ-α, κῶ-μῆ, Κῶ-μῆ; cf. Skt.
 śi (cubare), śi-té (κείται), śa-yanam (eastra); Lat. quies, and perh. ei-
 vis; Lith. kė-mas (a village); Goth. hai-ms (κῶμῆ), O. H. G. hi-vo,
 hi-va (conjug.).) Radical sense: to be laid (being used as a Pass. to
 τίδημι, cf. ὑπόκειμαι), and so to lie, lie outstretched, used by Hom.
 mostly with Preps., ἐν, ἐπὶ, παρά, πρὸς, ὑπὸ τινι; also ἐπὶ τινος; but, ὅ
 δ' ἐν' ἔννεα κείτο πέλεσθρα lay stretched over . . . , Od. 11. 577, al.: later,
 κείσθαι ἐν . . . in pregnant sense, Eur. I. T. 620, Anth. P. 9. 677, etc.;
 and c. acc., like καθίειν, τίπον . . . ὄντινα κείται Soph. Ph. 145. 2.
 to lie asleep, repose, Hom., etc.: — also, to lie idle, κείτο γὰρ ἐν νήεσσι
 . . . Ἀχιλλεύς Il. 2. 688; cf. 7. 230, etc.: to lie still, keep still, λασίην
 ὑπὸ γαστρί' ἐλυσθεῖς κείμην, of Ulysses under the ram's belly, Od. 9.
 434: — κακὸν κείμενον a sleeping evil, Soph. O. C. 510; τοῦ κύματος
 κείμενον Ael. N. A. 15. 5. 3. to lie sick or wounded, κείτο γὰρ
 ἐν νήσῳ, of Philoctetes, Il. 2. 721, cf. 15. 240; κείσεται οὐτῆσθαι 8. 537.
 11. 659; γῆραι λυγρῶ κείται ἐν μεγάροις ἀρημόνιος 8. 435; κείτ'
 ὀλιγγηλέων Od. 5. 457; also, to lie in misery, εὐκοπία κείται ὀλέθρῳ
 1. 46, cf. 21. 88, Soph. Ph. 183; to lie at the mercy of the conqueror,
 Aesch. Eum. 590; κείσθαι ἐν κακοῖς Eur. Phoen. 1639, Hec. 969; κεί-
 μένῳ ἐπιπῆδῶν to kick him when he's down, Ar. Nub. 550. 4. to
 lie dead, like Lat. jacere, often in Hom., so in Trag., Aesch. Ag. 1438,
 1446, Soph. Ph. 359; κείται δὲ κέκρως περὶ νεκρῶ Id. Aj. 1240; rare
 in Prose, χίλιοι . . . νεκροὶ κείμενοι Hdt. 8. 25. b. freq. also in
 epigrams, to lie buried, τῇδε κείμεθα Simon. 95, cf. 97; κείαν ἔν τι
 μάλλον τῶν ὑπὸ γῆς Id. 18; also, κ. ἐν Ταυρῶν Pind. P. 1. 29; ἐν τῇ φῶ-
 ῖ, ἐν Ἀίδου, παρ' Αἰδῇ Trag.; so in Prose, τὸν χώρον ἐν τῷ κοινοῦ Ὀρέστης
 Hdt. 1. 67, cf. 4. 11., 9. 105, Thuc. 2. 43. 5. to lie neglected or
 uncared for, esp. of an unburied corpse (cf. ἀκηδής), Il. 19. 32., 18. 338;
 κείται . . . νέκυσ ἀκλάντος ἀπατος 22. 386; μὴ δὲ με ἔλωρ Δαναοῖσιν
 ἰάσθαι κείσθαι 5. 685; so, κείτ' ἀποθέςσας . . . ἐν πολλῇ κούρῳ lies
 uncared for, of the old hound of Ulysses, Od. 17. 296, cf. 16. 35, etc.:
 — so also of places, to lie in ruins, δόμοι . . . χαμαιτετεῖς ἐκείσθ' αἶε Aesch.
 Cho. 964, cf. Plat. Rep. 425 A, Lyc. 252. 6. of wrestlers, to have
 a fall, Aesch. Eum. 590; πῶσάν γ' κείσομαι Ar. Nub. 126. II.
 of places, to lie, be situated, νῆσος ἀπόπροθεν εἰν ἀλλ' κείται Od. 7. 244,
 cf. 9. 25., 10. 196, and Trag.; ἐν τῇ γῇ κείμενα ἐστί τα Σοῦσα (for
 κείται) Hdt. 5. 49; Αἰγίνα . . . πρὸς νότον κ. πινός Aesch. Fr. 327, cf.
 Thuc. 3. 51; with θέσιν added, πῶς αὐταρκῆ θέσιν κείμεν Id. 1. 37;
 θέσιν κείσθαι νοσερωτάτην Hipp. Aër. 283, cf. Arist. H. A. 1. 17, 3;
 κ. πρὸς τὸν ἥλιον, πρὸς ὄρετον, etc., Id., etc. 2. of things, to lie
 in a place, implying continuance, οἱ οἱ φίλα δέμν' ἐκείτο Od. 8. 277;
 ἔλε δέφρον κείμενον as it lay there, Il. 7. 331, cf. 410; φέρμυγχα . . . ἡ
 πον κείται ἐν ἡμετέροις δόμοις 8. 255; so in Prose, δύο τράπεζαι
 ἐκείσθην Lys. 133. 12, cf. Xen. Oec. 8. 19. III. to be laid up,
 be in store, of goods, property, etc., δόμοις ἐν κτήματι κείται Il. 9. 382;
 πολλὰ δ' ἐν ἀφνειῷ πατρὸς κειμήλια κ. 6. 47; βασιλῆς δὲ κείται ἀγαλμα
 is reserved . . . , 4. 144; μῆμῃα ξείνοιο . . . κέσκετ' ἐνὶ μεγάρῳσι was left
 lying . . . , Od. 21. 41; — also of things dedicated to a god, κ. ἀνάθημα,
 etc., Hdt. 1. 51, 52: — of money, κείμενα deposits, Id. 6. 86, 1; κ. σοι

ἐνεργεία ἐν τῷ ἡμετέρῳ οἴκῳ Thuc. 1. 129, cf. Plat. Rep. 345 A; πολλά χρήματα ἐπὶ τούτου τραπεζῇ κεῖται μοι at his bank, Isocr. 367 D; παρὰ τινι Ep. Plat. 346 C; τὰρτῦρίον σοι κείσεται the caution-money shall be deposited, intended to recoup the owner of a slave injured by the torture, Ar. Ran. 624; δράχμην ὑπόθεσ. — Answ. κεῖται πάσαι Diphil. Συναρ. 1. 2.

IV. to be set up, proposed, κεῖται ἀέθλον Il. 23. 273; ὅπλων ἐκεῖτ' ἀγὼν περί Soph. Aj. 936, cf. O. T. 490. 2. of laws, κεῖται νόμος the law is laid down, Eur. Hec. 292, Med. 494, Thuc. 2. 37, etc.; νόμοι κείνται περί τινος Antipho 141. 22; οἱ νόμοι οἱ κείμενοι the established laws, Ar. Pl. 914, cf. Lys. 96. 10, etc.; οἱ ὑπὸ τῶν θεῶν κείμενοι νόμοι Xen. Mem. 4. 4. 21, cf. Isocr. 10 A, Dem. 720. 13; αἱ κείμεναι ὑπὸ τῶν ὑπατικῶν γνῶμαι the votes given by . . . Dion. H. 7. 47; οὐκ ἐκίτ' κ. ἡ συνθήκη no longer holds, Isac. 59. 28; κεῖται ζημία is fixed by law, Thuc. 3. 45; θάνατος κεῖται περί τινος Eur. Ion 756; κείμεναι ζημία Lys. 140. 20.

3. to be laid down (in argument), τούτω ἡμῖν οὕτω κείσθω Plat. Soph. 250 E, etc.; ὡμολογημένον ἡμῖν κ. Polit. 300 E; oft. in Arist., κείσθω let it be assumed, An. Pr. 1. 15, 14, Poët. 19. 2, al.; τὸ κείμενον the assumption, Metaph. 3. 4. 38; τὰ κείμενα Ib. 8. 4, 2, al.

4. of names, κεῖται ὄνομα the name is given, Hdt. 4. 184, v. 200, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 12, Plat., etc.; ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς κείμενον [ὄνομα] Isac. 41. 12; so κείσθαι without ὄνομα, Plat. Crat. 392 D; κείμενα ὀνόματα established terms, Arist. Top. 6. 2, 4.

V. metaph., πένθος ἐνὶ φρεσὶ κεῖται, implying a continual weight, Od. 24. 423; κεῖται ἐν ἀλγοις θυμός 21. 88. 2. ταῦτα θεῶν ἐν γούνασι κεῖται, i.e. these things are yet in the power of the gods, to give or not, Il. 17. 514, v. 20. 435. 3. κείσθαι ἐν τινι to rest entirely or be dependent on him, Pind. P. 5. 126, v. 10. 110; ἐν ὕμνῳ ὡς θεῶ κείμεθα Soph. O. C. 248; so, κ. ἐπὶ τινι Pind. P. 8. 108, Luc., etc.

4. to be so and so, εὐ κείμενον τῶν πραγμάτων, as Wessell. in Hdt. 8. 102, cf. Aesch. Cho. 693; εἰ ταῦτ' ἀναστῇ κείσεται Soph. Ant. 485, cf. Ph. 503. 5. simply to be, εὐστομα κείσθω (v. εὐστομος) Hdt. 2. 171; νεῖκος κ. πᾶσι there is strife between them, Soph. O. T. 490; ἑλλήνων κείσονται ἐν στόμασι my name will be a household word among them, Anth. P. 9. 62; πολλῶν κείμενος ἐν στόμασιν Theogn. 240.

6. to settle down, deposit a sediment, of urine, Hipp. 970 B; —also, to be allayed, of inflammation, Id. 1016 G. 7. in Grammar, of words and phrases, to be found, occur, παρὰ τινι Ath. 58 B; ποῦ κεῖται; Id. 165 D; cf. Κεϊτούκειτος:—τὸ κείμενον the received text, Casaub. ad Ath. p. 3.

κειμηλι-άρχης or -χος, ου, ὁ, a treasurer or store-keeper, Byz.: v. Ducang. — κειμηλιάρχων, τό, a treasure or storehouse, Pandect.

κειμηλίον, τό, (κεῖμαι) anything stored up as valuable, a treasure, heirloom, τῇ νῦν [τὴν φιάλῃ], καὶ σοι τοῦτο, γέρον, κειμηλίον ἔστω Il. 23. 618; δῶρον, ὅ σοι κειμηλίον ἔσται Od. 1. 312; ἐν ἀγρίῳ πατρὸς κειμήλια κεῖται, χαλκὸς τε χρυσὸς τε πολυκμήτους τε σίδηρος Il. 6. 47, Od. 4. 613; opp. to live chattels (πρόβασις), Od. 2. 75, cf. 4. 600:—so (in pl.), Soph. El. 438, Eur. Heracl. 591; of a person, Eur. Rhes. 654; of a fish, Theocr. 21. 55:—rare in Prose, Hdt. 3. 41, Hipp. 2. 30, Luc. Prom. 4; cf. κειμήλιος.

κειμήλιος, ον, treasured up, πατήρ .. ὅτ' καὶ μήτηρ .. ἐν οἰκίᾳ κείνται κειμήλια Plat. Legg. 931 A; κειμήλιον θέσθαι [τὸν θησαυρὸν] Ib. 913 A. κειμηλιώδης, ὡς, ἡ, a treasuring up, Phavorin.

κεῖνος, ἡ, ο, Ion. and poet. for ἐκεῖνος. Adv. κείνωσ.

κεῖνός, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. and poet. for κενός.

κεῖνώ, Ion. for κενώω, to empty out, Nic. Al. 140, Th. 56.

Κείως, v. sub Κέως.

κεῖπος, ὅ, a kind of monkey, also κῆπος, κῆβος.

κεῖρα, ἡ, infancy, Hesych., Eccl.

κεῖράς, ἄδος, ἡ, shorn, LXX (Jer. 48. 31); —prob. f. l. for κουράς.

κεῖρία, ἡ, the cord or girth of a bedstead, Lat. instita, Ar. Av. 816, Plut. Alcib. 16, LXX (Prov. 7. 16).

II. in pl. swathings, grave-clothes, Ev. Jo. 11. 44 (Cod. Alex. κηρίαι, and in an intercalated gloss of Hesych. κηρείαι); Noun. in his paraphr. gives κηρείαι metri grat. . . κεῖρις, εὼς, ἡ, a ravenous sea-fowl, Lat. ciris, whose fabulous history is given in Virgil's Ciris, Ov. Metaph. 8. 150.

κεῖρύλος, v. sub κηρύλος.

κεῖρω: fut. κερῶ Plat. Rep. 471 A. Ion. κέρω Il. 23. 146; aor. ἔκείρα Att., Ep. ἔκερσα Il. 13. 546, Aesch. Supp. 665 (lyr.): pf. κέκαρκα (περι-) Luc. Symp. 32:—Med., fut. κερῶμαι Eur., Plat.: aor. ἐκείραμην Att., Ep. ἐκέρσασθαι Call. Fr. 311, Aesch. Pers. 952 (lyr.):—Pass., aor. 1 part. κερθεῖς Pind. P. 4. 146; aor. 2 subj. κάρῃ Hdt. 4. 127, κάρῃναι, κερθεῖς Luc. Soloece. 6, Plut. v. pf. κέκαρμαι Hdt. 2. 36, Att. plqf. ἐκείραμην Luc. (From $\sqrt{\text{KEP}}$ or KAP (or rather $\sqrt{\text{SKEP}}$, $\sqrt{\text{SKAP}}$, O. Norse skera, A. S. scēran, O. H. G. skiru, schere, shear), as in fut. κερ-ω, aor. κερ-ῶναι, whence also κερ-μα, κερ-μός, κερ-ά, κερ-ός, κερ-αῖος, cf. Skt. śar, śri-rāmi (dirumpo, laedo), śi-ri (gladius), kar-tari (forfex); Lat. cur-tus, and perh. cul-ter (cf. Sab. curis, quiris); Goth. hair-us (μάχαιρα), O. Norse hliör, O. Sax. her-u.) To cut the hair short, shear, clip, σοὶ τε κόμην κέρεις, as an offering to the river Spercheios, Il. 23. 146, cf. Paus. 1. 37. 3; κ. ἐν χροῖ [τὰς τρίχας] to shave it close, Hdt. 4. 175; ἀλόχων κείραντες ἑσθέραι Eur. Hel. 1124 (lyr.):—more commonly in Med. to cut off one's hair or have it cut off, as was done in deep mourning (cf. κουρά), τοῦτο .. γέρας ὁδὸν ὑζυροῖσι βροτοῖσι, κείρασθαι τε κόμην βαλέειν τ' ἀπὸ δάκρυ παρείων Od. 4. 198, cf. 24. 46; see the rites at the funeral of Patroclus, Il. 23. 46, 135-153; so, πολὺν σοι βοστρύχων πλόκαμον κερῶμαι Eur. Tro. 1183; κείρομαι πενθήρη κόμην Id. Phoen. 326; so also absol. to cut off one's hair, κείρασθε, συμ-πενθήσατ' Id. H. F. 1390; ἐφ' οἷς ἡ πόλις ἐπένθησε καὶ κείρατο Aeschin. 84. 14, etc.; ἀείον ἦν ἐπὶ τῷδε τῷ τάφῳ κείρασθαι τῇ Ἑλλάδι Lys. 196.

II; in Com., πρὸς φθεῖρα κείρασθαι to have oneself close shorn, Eulul. Δολ. 3:—Pass., βοστρύχους κεκαρμένους Eur. El. 515; κουρά .. πενθίμω κεκ. Id. Or. 458; also, of the hair, to be cut off, πλόκαμοι κερέντες Pind. P. 4. 146; v. sub κουρά, κομάω.

2. to shear or shave a person, αὐτοὺς σφέας καὶ τοὺς ἵππους, in sign of mourning, Hdt. 9. 24; κειράσθαι τὰς κεφαλὰς to have their heads shorn, Id. 2. 36; ὅρασις κειράσθαι Theocr. 14. 36; v. χρώς 1. 2 and ἐγκυτί.—Acc. to Phryn. 319, κείρασθαι was used of men (implying that the act was voluntary), κάρῃναι of sheep, and of men only as a degradation (ἐπ' οὖν καὶ ἐπὶ ἀνθρώποις κουράς); cf. Cratin. Διον. 2, μάχαιραι κούριδες, αἷς κείρομεν τὰ πρόβατα καὶ τοὺς ποιμένας.

III. to cut or hew out, δοῦρ' ἐλάτης κείραν-τες Il. 24. 450; ἄλῃν Soph. Tr. 1196; ἐκ λειμῶνος λείρα κ. Mosch. 2. 32:—metaph., ἐκ λεχέων κ. μελιθεῖα ποῖαν to pluck sweetness from . . . Pind. P. 9. 64; Ἄρης κέρσειεν ἄσπερον Aesch. Supp. 665, cf. Pers. 921. 2. to ravage a country, esp. by cutting down the crops and fruit-trees, τὸ πεδίον Hdt. 5. 63; τέμενος 6. 75; τὴν γῆν Ib. 99, Thuc. 1. 64; cf. περικόπτω 2:—also, to clear a country, like pioneers, Hdt. 7. 131:—Pass., of a country, to be ravaged, κάρῃναι Id. 4. 127, cf. 8. 65:—Med., χθὼν πύκας κειραμένη having its pine-trees cut down, Anth. P. 9. 106, cf. Pseudo-Phocyl. 154; metaph., κείρασθαι δόξαν to have its glory shorn off, Anth. P. append. 203; —also, Ἄρης νυχίαν πλάκα κερσάμενος having had the plain swept clean (by destroying the men), Aesch. Pers. 952.

III. generally, to destroy, consume, and so, 1. to tear, eat greedily, Lat. depasci, of beasts, κείρει τ' εἰσελθὼν βαθὺ λῆϊον [ἄνος] Il. 11. 560; of fish, δημόν .. ἐπινεφρίδιον κείροντες 21. 204; of vultures, ἦπαρ ἔκειρον (immortale) jecur tondens, Virg., Od. 11. 578, cf. Luc. D. Deor. 1. 1, D. Mort. 30. 1; ἔκειρε πολυκέραν φόνον, i.e. he slaughtered many a horned beast, Soph. Aj. 55. 2. of the suitors, ἔκειρετε πολλὰ καὶ ἐσθλὰ κτήματ' ἐμά Od. 2. 312; ἔκειρον κτήματ' ἐνὶ μεγάροσι 22. 369, etc.: absol., κείρετε (sc. βίον) 1. 378, 2. 143.

κέῖς, contr. for καὶ εἰς, in Att. Poets before a vowel, but before a conson. kás (i.e. καὶ εἰς), q. v.

κέῖσε, Adv., Ion. and Ep. for ἐκείσε.

κέῖσσω, Lacon. for κίσσω, Hesych.

Κεῖτουκεῖτος, ὁ, comic name of a Gramm., who asked respecting every dish—κεῖται ἡ οὐ κεῖται; (cf. κείμαι v. 7), Ath. 1 C.

κείω, and once κέω (v. sub fin.), Ep. Desiderat. of κείμαι, βῆ δ' ἰμέναι κείαν he went to lie down, went to bed, Od. 14. 532, cf. 18. 428; ἐνθ' ἴομεν κείοντες Il. 14. 340; κείω δέ I will lie, Od. 19. 340; κείμεν οὕτω that ye should lie thus, 8. 315; ὅσοι κείων get thee to bed, 7. 342.

κείω, to cleave, radic. form of κείδω, only in Od. 14. 425.

κεκαῖδω, κεκαῖδοντο, κεκαῖδον, v. sub χάζομαι:—but for κεκαῖδω-μαι, v. sub κήδω.

κεκαῖδμενος, v. sub καίνυμαι.

κεκαῖδουρημένως, Adv. maliciously, Schol. Aeschin. c. Ctes. § 3.

κεκαῖδονισμένως, Adv. by fixed rule, Theod. Prodr.

κέκασμαι, κέκαστο, κεκασμένος, v. sub καίνυμαι.

κεκαῖσθω, an Ep. pf. part. with no pres. in use, only found in phrase

κεκαφῆστα θυμὸν breathing forth one's life, Lat. animam agentem, Il. 5. 698, Od. 5. 468: Hesych. also has κέκρηφε τένηκεν. (From $\sqrt{\text{KAI}}$, or rather $\sqrt{\text{KFAI}}$, v. καννός.)

κεκρυγμένως, Adv. (κηρύσσω) notoriously, Poll. 6. 208.

κεκυνδυνεμένως, Adv. (κυνδυνεύω) hazardingly, Just. Mart.

κεκλασμένως, Adv. (κλάω) effeminately, ap. Suid.

κεκλέσθαι, κεκλήσθαι, v. sub καλέω:—κέκλετο, v. sub κέλομαι.

κέκληται, part. κεκληγώς, v. sub κλάω.

κεκλίεται, κεκλιμένος, κέκλιτο, v. sub κλίνω.

κέκλομαι, κεκλόμενος, v. sub κέλομαι.

κέκλυθι, κέκλυτε, v. sub κλύω.

κεκμηκότως, Adv. wearily, Schol. Soph. El. 164.

κεκμηώς, ὅτος and ὅτος, Ep. part. pf. act. of κάρνω.

κεκολασμένως, Adv. modestly, regularly, Ath. 273 D, Ael. N. A. 2. 11, 6. 1.

κεκορσμένως, Adv. (κορέννυμι) to satiety, E. M. 16. 42.

κεκόρημαι, κεκορηώς, v. sub κορέννυμι.

κεκοσμημένως, Adv. (κοσμέω) Ael. N. A. 2. 11.

κεκοτῶς, v. sub κοτῶω.

κεκράανται, κεκράαντο, v. sub κραίω.

κέκραγμα, τό, a scream, cry, Ar. Pax 637, in pl.

κεκραγμός, ὁ, = foreg., Eur. I. A. 1357, Plut. 2. 654 F.

κεκράκτης, ου, ὁ, a bawler, Ar. Eq. 137, Luc. J. Trag. 33.

κεκράβμενος, Adv. (κεκράννυμι 1. 3) temperately, moderately, Procl. ad Plat. Alc. 1. p. 102: expressively, ὠγαπήναι Plut. 2. 335 A.

κέκραξ, ὁ, = κεκράκτης, ap. Dracon. 51. 12.

κεκραξιάδμας, αντος, ὁ, (κέκραγα, δαμάω):—coined by Ar. Vesp. 596 (by analogy to Ἀλκιδάμας) as epith. of Cleon, he who conquers all in bowling, the blusterer.

κεκρατήνμενος, Adv. (κρατέω) positively, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 42.

κέκραχθι, v. sub κρόω.

κεκρύμμενος, Adv. (κρύνω) distinctly; accurately, Plut. 2. 1142 C.

κεκροτημένως, Adv. elaborately, of style, Dion. H. de Comp. 25. fin.

Κέκροψ, σπος, ὁ, a mythical king of Athens, Hdt. 8. 44; represented with a serpent's tail, and hence called διφυής, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 438:—pl. = Κεκροπίδαι, Epigr. in Anth. P. 3. p. 970. (Curt. suggests that Κέκροψ may be redupl. from $\sqrt{\text{KAPI}}$, καρπός, = Cecrops, Fruitful, being the Son of Ἐρι-χθόνιος, 'Rich-in-land'.)

II. Adj. Κεκρόπιος, α, ον, Cecropian, Athenian, πέτρα Κ. the Acropolis, Eur. Ion 936; (also simply Κεκροπία, ἡ, used for Athens itself, Id. Supp. 658, El. 1289); K. χθών Attica, Id. Hipp. 34. etc.; Κεκρόπιοι, οἱ, the Athenians, Anth.

Plan. 295; also *Κέκροπες*, Epigr. in Jac. Anth. P. 3. p. 970. 2. fem. *Κεκροπίς*, ἰδος, φυλή Ar. Av. 1407, Inscr., (also called *Κεκροπία*, Strab. 397); K. αἶα Anth. P. 7. 81. 3. *Κεκροπιδαι*, οἱ, the descendants of Cecrops, the Athenians, Hdt. 8. 44, Eur., etc.; in sing., Ar. Eq. 1055. 4. Adv. *Κεκροπιδαι*, Ep. -ηθεν, from Athens, Call. Dian. 225, Ar. Rh. 1. 95. *κεκρυμμένος*, Adv. (κρύπτω) secretly, Arr. Epict. 3. 7. 11. *κεκρυφάλιον*, τό, Dim. of *κεκρυφάλος*, Poll. 7. 179. *κεκρυφάλο-πλόκος*, ον, netting *κεκρυφάλοι* (v. sq.), Critias 59. *κεκρυφάλος*, [ῥ], ὁ, (κρύπτω) a woman's head-dress of net, to confine the hair, Lat. *reticulum*, τῆλε δ' ἀπὸ κρατὸς χέει δέσματα σφαλόντα, —ἀμπικα, *κεκρυφάλοι* τ', ἡδὲ πλεκτὴν ἀνάδεσμον Il. 22. 469; κ. καὶ μίτρα Ar. Thesm. 138, 257, Dion. H. 7. 9, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.; sometimes set with jewels, Anth. P. 5. 270, 276: specimens may be seen on the silver medals of Syracuse: a similar head-dress is still worn in Italy and Spain. 2. part of the headstall of a bridle, Xen. Eq. 6, 8; ἱππικός κ. C. I. 150 B. 23; cf. Poll. 1. 184., 10. 55. II. the second stomach of ruminating animals, from its netlike structure, called also in French *le bonnet*, Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 9, P. A. 3. 14, 8, Ael. N. A. 5. 41. III. the pouch or belly of a hunting-net, Xen. Cyn. 6, 7, Plut. Alex. 25. [ῥ in Hom., Anth.; but ῥ in Att., v. Ar. l. c., Eupol. Kōl. 21, Antipho Kίθαρστ. 1, Παρ. 2.] *κεκρυφάται* [ῥ], v. sub κρύπτω. *κεκρυφάται* [ῥ], v. sub κρύπτω. *κεκρυμμένος*, Adv. (κρύπτω) by way of confirmation, Eccl. *κεκωλυμένος*, Adv. (κωλύω) by way of hindrance, Jo. Chrys. *κελαδενός*, ἡ, ὄν, sounding, noisy, Ζέφυρος Il. 23. 208; elsewhere in Homer as epith. of Artemis, from the noise of the chase, (and she is called simply *Κελαδενή* in Il. 21. 511); also of Bacchus, Anth., etc.; αὐλῶνες κ. h. Hom. Merc. 95; σύριγξ Opp. H. 5. 455:—Pind. has Dor. form *κελαδενός*, ἔπειτα κ. high-sounding verses, P. 3. 200; κ. Χάρτες the loud-voiced chariots, P. 9. 158; κ. ὕβρις noisy insult, Id. l. 4. 14 (3. 26):—neut. pl. as Adv., ποταμοὶ κελαδενὰ βέοντες Ar. Rh. 3. 532. *κελαδέω*, Sappho 4, Eur., 3 pl. —έοντι Pind.: fut. —ήσω Terpan. 1, Pind. O. 2. 3, Eur., ἡσμαι Pind. O. 10 (11). 96: poet. aor. κελάδῃσα Aesch., Eur. (lyr.), cf. ἐπικελαδέω: (κέλαδος). Ep. and Lyr. Verb. (cf. κελάω), to sound as rushing water, as in Orac. ap. Aeschin. 69. 25, Anth. P. app. 66:—to shout aloud, ἀτὰρ κελάδῃσαν Ἀχαιοί, in applause, Il. 23. 869; ἐμὲ δὲ κ. Pratin. 1. 5; cf. ἐπικελαδέω: c. acc. cogn., κ. ὕμνον Pind. N. A. 26, cf. P. 2. 27; βοᾶν, παῖδνα Eur. Ion 93, H. F. 694; κ. κύσμος Il. 2. 2. 2. of various sounds, to utter a cry, cry aloud, of a new-born babe, Aesch. Cho. 610; of the swallow, Ar. Pax 801, cf. Ran. 682; of the grasshopper, Theopomp. Com. Πάμφ. 1; of the cock, κ. ἐξ εὐνάς to call us up from bed, Theocr. 18. 57; of bells, to ring, tinkle, Eur. Rhes. 385; of the flute, κ. φθύγγον κάλλιστον Id. El. 716; of the sea, Ar. Nub. 284, Thesm. 44. II. trans. to sing of, celebrate loudly, τινα Pind. O. 1. 15., 2. 3., 6. 150, Eur. I. T. 1093, Ar. Ran. 1527; τι Pind. O. 11 (10). 14, Eur. Tro. 121; τινα ἀμφ' ἄρεσσι Pind. P. 2. 115. *κελάδημα*, τό, a rushing sound, Ζεφύρου Eur. Phoen. 213; ποταμῶν Ar. Nub. 283. *κελαδῆτις*, ἰδος, ἡ, loud-sounding, γλῶσσα Pind. N. A. 140. *κελαδό-δρομος*, ον, rushing amid the noise of the chase, epith. of Artemis, Orph. Arg. 900. Cf. *κελαδενός*. *κέλαδος*, ὁ, poet. word (cf. κελαδέω), a noise as of rushing waters: a loud noise, din, clamour, ὅθκε πολλὴν κέλαδον καὶ αὐτὴν, of persons quarrelling, Il. 9. 547, cf. 18. 530, and v. μεταίθμη. II. a loud clear voice, as of an oracle, Pind. P. 4. 107: a shout, cry, κ. οὐ παῖνιος Aesch. Pers. 605, cf. 388, Cho. 341, Soph. El. 737, etc. III. the sound of music, Eur. I. T. 1129, Cycl. 487. *κελάδω*, Ep. form of κελαδέω, used in part. only, sounding, πᾶρ ποταμῶν κελάδοντα Il. 18. 576; πᾶρ ποταμῶν κελάδοντα 1. 16, cf. Theocr. 17. 92; Ζέφυρον κελάδοντ' ἐπὶ οἴνοπα πόντον Od. 2. 421; κελάδοντα Ar. Nub. 284. *κελαιν-εγγής*, ἑς, with black (i. e. bloody) spear, Pind. N. 10. 158. *κελαινεφές*, ἑς, sync. for κελαינו-νεφής, black with clouds, Homeric epith. of Zeus, shrouded in dark clouds, cloud-wrapt (cf. νεφεληγερέτης), παρὰ πύρρι κελαινεφέι Il. 21. 520; addressed as Κελαινεφές in 15. 46, Od. 13. 147:—then, generally, dark-coloured, βέε δ' αἶμα κελαινεφές 11. 36, cf. Il. 4. 140; πεδίον κ. black, rich soil, Pind. P. 4. 93; cf. ἰοδνεφής. *κελαίνω*, to be black, in Ep. 3 pl. κελαινώσιν, Opp. H. 4. 67; part. κελαινίον, Nonn. D. 38. 18. *κελαινό-βρωτος*, ον, black and bloody with gnawing, Aesch. Pr. 1025. *κελαινόμας*, Pass. to grow black or dark, Aesch. Cho. 413. *κελαινό-ρτινος*, ον, with black skin or hide, Opp. H. 3. 18, Nonn. D. 15. 158:—in Soph. Fr. 27 we have the metaphor. pl. κελαινόρτινες. *κελαίνω*, ἡ, ὄν, (v. sub ἴν.)—black, swart, dark, often in Hom., esp. as epith. of αἶμα, Il. 1. 303, Od. 16. 441; of νύξ, Il. 5. 310, etc.; κύμα 9. 6; λαλαψ 11. 747; χθών 16. 384; δέρμα 6. 117; ἥτορ Hes. Sc. 429; κ. φύλον a swarthy race, of the Ethiopians, Aesch. Pr. 808, cf. Supp. 851:—later, of things on which the sun does not shine, esp. of the nether world, dark, murky, lb. 434, etc.; so of the Ἑρίνους, swart, Id. Ag. 463; Στύξ Lyc. 706; also, κ. ξίφος, λόγχη black with blood, or simply black, from the colour of the metal (cf. μελάνδεος), Soph. Aj. 231, Tr. 856, Eur. Bacch. 628; κ. θύνα, of the bottom of the sea, Soph. Ant. 590; λυκὴ κ. βλέφαρα, of one dying, lb. 1302. (Curt. refers it to *ΚΑΛ* (or rather *ΣΚΑΛ*), whence also κηλῖς; cf. Skt. *kāl-as*, *kāl-ānkas*, Lat. *squal-or*: he denies its etymol. connexion with μέλας, μέλαινα.) *κελαίνο-φαής*, ἑς, black-gleaming, ὄφρα κ. seems to mean murky twilight, Ar. Ran. 1331.

κελαινό-φρων, ον, black-hearted, Aesch. Eum. 459. *κελαινό-χρως*, ὡτος, ὁ, ἡ, black-coloured, Anth. P. 9. 251; and so Dind. for μελ— in Aesch. Supp. 785:—κελαινόχρως, ον, Manetho 4. 261. *κελαινώπας*, α, ὁ, (ῶψ) black-faced, swarthy, gloomy, θυμός Soph. Aj. 954; fem. κελαινώπις νεφέλα Pind. P. 1. 13. Also κελαινώπις, ἡ, ὄν, in Arcad. p. 67. 10. *κελαιν-ώψ*, ὡπος, ὁ, ἡ, =foreg., Pind. P. 4. 377. *κελάρυα*, ἡ, =λακέρυα, Plaut. in Bachm. Anecd. 2. 110. *κελάρυα*, Dor. —σδω: fut. —ύσομαι Hesych., —ύσομαι Or. Sib. 3. 440: aor. κελάρυε Pind. Fr. 150. To babble, murmur, of running water, κατεβέρονον κελάρυε Il. 21. 261; to gush out like water, ἀπὸ δ' ἑλκεος . . αἶμα μέλαν κελάρυε 11. 813; [ἀλμυ] ἀπὸ κρατὸς κελάρυεν τανυ γushing, Od. 5. 323; of milk, Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 409 B, cf. 747 D; Dor. imperf. κελάρυσδε Theocr. 7. 137. 2. of men, to pour with a gush or gurgling sound, ἀφύσσοντες οἶνον κελάρυετε Ion ap. Ath. 495 B; cf. ῥύω. *κελάρυξις*, εως, ἡ, a rushing sound, as of water, Hesych.;—so κελάρυσμα, τό, Opp. C. 4. 325; κελάρυσμός, ὁ, Clem. Al. 185. *κελέβειον*, Ion. —ήτιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Antim. Fr. 13. *κελέβη*, ἡ, a cup, jar, pan, Anacr. 40, Theocr. 2. 2; cf. Ath. 475 C. *κελέοντες*, ον, οἱ, the beams in the upright loom of the ancients, between which the web was stretched, also ἰστύποδες, Ar. (Fr. 628) ap. Hesych., Antipho ap. Harp., Theocr. 18. 34, Ael. Dionys. ap. Enst. 884. 15:—a sing. is cited by Phot. s. v. κελένδρον, cf. Hesych. s. v. κελένδρον. *κελέος*, ἡ, the green woodpecker, *Picus viridis*, Arist. H. A. 8. 3. 8., 9. 1, 27. *κελεύθειος*, α, ον, belonging to a road, like ἐνόδιος, δαίμονες Hesych.:—κελεύθειά, of Athena, Paus. 3. 12. 4. *κελευθήτης*, ον, ὁ, a wayfarer, Ar. P. 6. 120. *κελευθο-ποιός*, ον, road-making, like ὁδοποιός, Aesch. Eum. 13. *κελευθο-πόρος*, ὁ, a wayfarer, like ὁδοπόρος, Anth. P. 7. 337. *κελεύθος*, ἡ, with poet. heterog. pl. κέλευθα:—poët. Noun, a road, way, path, track, Hom., etc.; ἡγὰρ κέλευθα, ἰχθυόντα κέλευθα, of the sea, Od. 3. 71, 177, etc.; so, ἀλὸς βαθεῖα κέλευθος Pind. P. 5. 119; also, ἀνέμων κέλευθα or κέλευθος Il. 14. 17, 15. 620, Od. 5. 383, etc.; ἐγγὺς γὰρ νυκτὸς τε καὶ ἡματὸς εἰσι κέλευθοι i. e. night and day follow closely, Od. 10. 86:—ἀρκτος στροφάδες κ. their paths or orbits, Soph. Tr. 130, cf. Eur. Hel. 343:—θεῶν δ' ἀπέεικε κελεύθου shun their way or walk, avoid their company, Il. 3. 406: so metaph., ἔργων κέλευθον ἀν καθαρὰν on the open road of action, Pind. I. 5. (4). 28, cf. O. 6. 39. II. a going or travelling, journey, voyage, by land or water, ὅς κέν τοι εἴποιεν ὕδιν καὶ μέτρα κελεύθου Od. 4. 389, cf. διαπράσσω; οὐκ ἂν πω χάροντο κελεύθου would not have halted from their onward way, Il. 11. 504, cf. 12. 262:—πολλὴ κ. a far journey, i. e. a great distance, Soph. O. C. 164. 2. an expedition, Aesch. Ag. 126, Pers. 758. III. a way of going, walk, gait, μῆτορ μοι λυκοῦ κ. Eur. Rhes. 212, cf. Tro. 888. IV. metaph. a way or walk of life, κελεύθου ἀπλῶς ζωᾶς Pind. N. 8. 60, cf. Aesch. Cho. 350; βίου κ. ἀθεος Eur. H. F. 434; also, a way of doing, ἐστί μοι . . μῦρία παντὰ κ. Pind. I. 4. 1 (3. 19); cf. οἶμος. (Hence ἀ-κύλουτος: Curt. compares Lat. *cal-lis*, Lith. *kēl-ias* (way), *kēl-idūju* (to travel).) *κελεύθω*, to travel, dub., v. κλεύθω. *κλέυμα*, τό, =κλέυσμα, κ. v. *κελεύσις*, εως, ἡ, a commanding, command, Plut. 2. 32 C; oft. in Inscr., κατὰ κέλευσιν C. I. 2737 b. 3; ἐκ κελύσεως τινὸς 3607. 2; ἀπὸ κ. 5187 b. 3; al. *κλέυσμα* or *κλέυμα*, τό, (κελεύω) an order, command, behest, Aesch. Eum. 235, Soph., etc.; a call, summons, Aesch. Cho. 751:—in Prose, the word of command in battle, Hdt. 4. 141., 7. 16, cf. Eur. Hec. 929; also the call of the κελυστῆς (q. v.), which gave the time to the rowers, ἀπὸ ἐνὸς κελύσματος all at once, Thuc. 2. 92, Diod. 3. 15; ἐξ ἐνὸς κελύσματος Sophron 51 Ahr.; ἐκ κελύσματος at the word of command, Aesch. Pers. 397, Eur. I. T. 1405; καχάρετ' ἀπὸ κ. Eubul. Δαμάλ. 1:—also the call of the driver to his horses, κελύματι μόνον καὶ λόγῳ ἡμιοχεῖται Plat. Phaedr. 253 D; of the huntsman to his hounds, Xen. Cyn. 6. 20. (The form κέλευμα seems to be the more ancient, see the Med. Ms. of Aesch. Pers. 397, Cho. 751, cf. Lob. Aj. p. 323.) *κελυσματικῶς*, Adv. by way of command, Eust. 1080. 63. *κελυσμός*, ὁ, an order, command, Eur. I. A. 1130, Cycl. 653. *κελυσμόσυν*, ἡ, Ion. for κελυσμός, κέλευσμα, Hdt. 1. 157. *κελυστής*, οὐ, ὁ, the fugleman, or signal-man on board ship, who gives the time to the rowers, Eur. Hell. 1576, Ar. Ach. 554, Thuc. 2. 84, etc.; cf. Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 403 (397). II. a herald, Diod. 20. 50. *κελυστικός*, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a κελυστής, hortatory: ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη), Plat. Polit. 260 D. *κελυστός*, ἡ, ὄν, ordered, commanded, Luc. Vit. Auct. 8. *κελυστωρ*, ορος, ὁ, =κελυστής, A. B. 47. *κελευσιώω*, Frequentat. of κελεύω, as πνευστιώω from πνέω, only used in Ep. part., Αἵαντε κελευσιώωντ' ἐπὶ πύργων πάντοσε φοιτήτην continually urging on [the men], Il. 12. 265, cf. 13. 125. There is a v. l. κελυθίων, going, —a form cited by Hesych., who also gives κελυθιόντες. *κελεύω*, Ep. imperf. κέλευον Il. 23. 767; fut. —σαι, Ep. inf. —σέμεναι Od. 4. 274; aor. ἐκέλευσα, Ep. κέλ— Il. 20. 4; pf. κεκέλευκα Lys. 95. 6, Luc. Demon. 44:—Med., aor. ἐκελευσάμην Hipp. 1. 386, but more freq. in compds. δια—, ἐπι—, παρα-κελεύομαι:—Pass., fut. —ευσθήσομαι Dio C. 68. 9; aor. ἐκελεύσθην Hdt., Att.: pf. κεκείμεναι Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 14, Luc. Sacr. 11; (the forms ἐκελεύθην, κεκείμεναι are dub., v. Veitch Irreg. Verbs, s. v.) (A lengthd. form of κέλομαι, perh. from the same Root as καλέω, though this is doubted by Curt.) Properly, to urge or drive on, Lat. *incito* (v. infr. 1. 3), to urge, exhort, bid, command, order,

freq. from Hom. downwards; mostly of persons in authority, but often also of friendly exhortations:—more rarely of inferiors, *to urge, intreat, beseech*, Od. 14. 599, Od. 10. 17, 345, Hdt. 1. 116; (so *κέλομαι* Od. 11. 71):—esp. *to give time by the voice to the rowers*, Ath. 535 D, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 24: (cf. *κελευστής*).—Construct., 1. mostly c. acc. pers. et inf. *to order one to do, ὅς ἐγωγε*.. *κελεύω ἐς πλῆθὺν ἵνα* Il. 17. 30, cf. 2. 11., 11. 781., 14. 62, Hdt. 1. 8, 24, and Att.; *ἐκέλευσε τὸν παῖδα περιμεῖναι* ἢ *κελεύσαι* *he bade the lad bid us to wait for him*, Plat. Rep. 327 B; in Antipho 126. 21, τὸν ἐπιβουλευσάντα *κελεύει* *φονέα εἶναι*, i. e. *bids that he be held guilty*:—but the inf. is often omitted, 2. c. acc. pers. et rei, *τί με ταῦτα κελεύεις* (sc. *ποιεῖν*); Il. 20. 87, cf. 4. 286; *τά με θυμὸς*.. *κελεύει* (sc. *εἰπεῖν*) 7. 68, etc.; and sometimes the inf. is subjoined by way of explanation, *τί με ταῦτα κελεύεις*.. *μῖχεσθαι*; 20. 87. 3. also c. acc. pers. only, *ἐλ μὴ θυμὸς με κελεύει* (sc. *φείδεσθαι*) Od. 9. 278; *ὥς με κελεύεις* (sc. *μυθεῖσθαι*) 11. 507; and of horses, *ἐφέπων μάλιστα κέλευε καρπαλίμως κατὰ ἄστν* *urged them [to go]*.. Il. 24. 326.—in Prose, *ἐκέλευσε τοὺς ἑνδεκα ἐπὶ τὸν Θηραμένην* *ordered them [to go]* against him, *ordered them to seize him*, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 54; so, *κ. τινὰς ἐπὶ τὰ ὅπλα* Ib. 20:—Pass. *to be ordered, receive orders*, Arist. Pol. 1. 4, 3. 4. c. acc. rei only, *δὲ μὴ κελεύσαι Ζεύς* (so Herm. for *-σεῖ*) Aesch. Eum. 618; *κ. τι παρά τινος* *to demand*, Dem. 48. 14; opp. *to ἀπαγορεύω*, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 1, 14:—Pass., *τὸ κελεύομενον*, *τὰ -να*, *commands, orders*, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 3, Plat. Rep. 340 A. II. c. dat. pers. foll. by inf. *to urge or order one to do*, *κηρύκεσσι*.. *κέλευεν κηρύσσειν*.. Il. 2. 50, Od. 2. 6, etc.; *ἀλλήλοισι κελεύον ἀπτεσθαι νῆων*.. Il. 2. 151; *ἐτάροις*.. *ἐκέλευσα ἐμβαλεῖν* Od. 9. 488; so in Att., Thuc. 8. 38, etc. III. absol., esp. in Homeric phrase, *ὥς σὺ κελεύεις*;—so, *πολλὰ κελεύων* Hdt. 6. 36.

IV. c. inf. only, the acc. pers. being omitted, *σιγᾶν κελεύω* *I order silence*, Soph. Ph. 865; *οὐδ' ἂν κελεύαιμι εὐσεβεῖν* Id. Ant. 731: *to recommend*, Lat. *censere*, Dem. 45. 47., 46. 11, etc.; opp. *to οὐκ εἶω*, Xen. Ath. 2, 18; *κ. μὴ ποιεῖν* Att.; etc. *κελεφός*, *δ*, a *leper*, Arcad. 55. 10, Eccl.:—hence *κελεφία*, *-ιασ*, *ῆ*, *leprosy*, and *κελεφιάω*, *to be leprosy*, Eccl. *κελέων*, *δ*, obsol. sing. of *κελέωντες*, q. v.

κέλης, *ῆτος*, *δ*, (*κέλλω*) a *course*, *riding-horse*, 'Οδυσσεὺς ἄμφ' ἐν δούρατι βαίνει, *κέλῃθ' ὥς ἵππον ἑλάνων* *bestrode one plank, as if riding on a horse* (cf. *ἵππος*), Od. 5. 371; *κ. καὶ ἄρματα* Hdt. 7. 86; *ἵππον κέλητ' ἀσκούντα* Eupol. Kol. 25; *κέλης κέλητι παρακλήθει* Ar. Pax 900, cf. Plat. Lys. 205 C; often in the titles of Pindar's Odes, as Ol. 1; and in Inscrr., *κέλητι νικᾶν* C. I. 1416, cf. 1591 a, 2758 III col. III. (With the Aeol. *κέληρ* comp. Lat. *celer*, *celeres*: Festus derives the Lat. *celsus* for *eques* from *κέλης*, Koen. Greg. pp. 306, sq.) II. a *fast-sailing yacht* with one bank of oars, a *light vessel*, Lat. *celox*, Hdt. 8. 94, Thuc. 4. 9., 8. 38, Xen.; etc. III. *prudenda muliebria*, Eust. 1539. 34; and in Ar. Lys. 60 there is an obscene pun on all the senses, cf. *κελητίζω* II.

κελητιάω, fut. *ἴσω*, =sq., Hesych. *κελητίζω*, fut. *ἴσω*, (*κέλης*) *to ride*, *ἵπποισι κελητίζωεν* *εὐ εἰδώς* Il. 15. 679 sqq., where one man is described as riding two or more horses, leaping from one to the other (Lat. *desultor*): on Homer's riding, v. sub *ἵππος*. II. *sensu obscuro*, Ar. Vesp. 501, Thesm. 153; cf. *κέλης* III. *κελήτιον*, τό, Dim. of *κέλης* II, Thuc. 1. 53., 4. 120, App. Civ. 2. 56. *κελητιστής*, οὐ, *δ*, the Lat. *desultor*, Gloss. *κέλλω* (pres. and impf. only in Prose, and only in the form *ὀκέλλω*) fut. *κέλω* Aesch. Snpp. 330, Eur. Hec. 1052; aor. *έκελα* Hom., Att. Poets. (From *√ΚΕΛ-*, come also *κέλης*; Sanskr. *kal*, *kalayāmi* (*ago, urgeo*); Lat. *cello* (*per-cello*), *celor*, *celox*.) *To drive on*, Hom. only in Od. and always in phrase *νῆα κέλω*, *to run a ship to land*, *put her to shore*, Lat. *appellere*, *νῆα μὴν αὐτοῦ κέλω* Od. 10. 511; *νῆα μὲν ἐνθ' ἐλθόντες ἐκέλασμεν* 11. 20; *νῆα*.. *ἐκέλασμεν ἐν ψαράδοισιν* 9. 546., 12. 5:—metaph., *Ἀργεῖ κ. πόδα* Eur. El. 139. II. intr., of ships or seamen, *to put to shore or into harbour*, *κελῶσασσι δὲ νησὶ καθεῖλον* *ἱστία* Od. 9. 149; *κέλασαν* *Σιμόντες*.. *ἐπ' ἀκῆς* Aesch. Ag. 696, cf. Eum. 10; *ἐς Ἀργος* Id. Supp. 330; *πρὸς γῆν* Soph. Tr. 804, Eur.; or with acc. loci, *κέλω*.. *Ἀργεὺς γαίαν* Aesch. Supp. 16; *ἄστν* Eur. Rhes. 934:—metaph., *πᾶ ποτε*.. *κέλασαν* *having reached* what port? Aesch. Pr. 184; *κ. ποτὶ τέρμα* Eur. Hipp. 140; *πᾶ κέλω*; where *shall I find a haven?* Id. Hec. 1056.

κέλομαι, Ep. 2 sing. *κέλεαι*, sometimes as a dissyll. by syniz., Il. 24. 434, Od. 4. 812., 10. 337; imperat. *κέλίστω*, *-εσθε*, opt. *-οίμην*, inf. *-εσθαι* all in Hom.; impf. *κελόμην* Il. 1. 386, *ἐκέλευ* Theoc. 3. 11, *κέλετο* Il. 15. 119 (Dor. *κέντο* Alecm. 117):—fut. *κελήσομαι* Od. 10. 296; aor. I *έκελῆτο*, *κελήσάτο*, Epich. Fr. 48 Ahr., Pind. O. 13. 113, 1. 6 (5). 54:—Ep. aor. 2, *έκελετο*, *κέλετο*, Hom., Hes.: hence was formed by later Poets a pres. *κέκλωμαι* Ar. Rh. 1. 716, etc.; opt. *κεκλόμην* Aesch. Soph. 591 (lyr.); part. *κεκλόμενος*, v. inf. II. 1: (this pres. was used in pass. sense by Manetho 2. 251., 3. 319, Or. Sib. 8. 500. (Hence also *κελεύω*, q. v.) *To urge on, exhort, command*, often in Hom.—Construct. like *κελεύω*.

1. c. acc. pers. et inf., Il. 5. 810., 16. 657, etc.; so in Pind. II. c., Aesch. Ag. 1119; Od. 17. 555 is remarkable, *μεταλλῆσαι τί τὶ θυμὸς*.. *κέλεται*, *καὶ κῆδεά περ πεπαυμένη* (instead of *-νίαν*):—but the inf. is often omitted, *κέλεται δὲ με θυμὸς* (sc. *εἰπεῖν*) Il. 12. 300, cf. Od. 6. 133, etc. 2. c. dat. pers. et inf., *φυλασσέμεναι* *τὴ κέλονται* *ἀλλήλους* Il. 10. 419; but more commonly without inf., *Ἀργεῖοισιν ἐκέκλετο μακρὸν ἄσας* 6. 66; *ἀμφιπόλοισιν κέκετο* Ib. 286; *ἵπποισιν ἐκέκλετο* 8. 184; *ἀλλήλοισιν κέλεσθε* 12. 274. 3. absol., *κέλωμαι γὰρ ἐγωγε* for *[σο]* *I advise*, 23. 894, Od. 17. 400; *κέλειαι γὰρ* 5. 98; *ἐγὼ κέλωμαι καὶ ἀνῶγα* 3. 317; *ἐπὶ δ' Ἔκτορα κέκετο θυμὸς* (sc. *ἐ λέναι*) 16. 382:—rarely of things, *ταῖντο κηρύς*, *ἐπεὶ κέλετο*

μεγάλη is the wax melted, since mighty force constrained it, Od. 12. 175. II. *κέλωμαι* sometimes adds to the sense of *κελεύω* that of *καλέω*; hence, 1. *to call, call to*, *κέλεται δ' Ἡφαιστον* Il. 18. 913; also, *to call on for aid*, h. Hom. Cer. 21; *πρῶτα σε κεκλόμενος, θυγάτηρ Διὸς* Soph. O. T. 159, cf. Aesch. Supp. 590, and v. sub *ἐπικέλωμαι*. 2. *to call by name, call*, *νῦν ὕμνῃχος κέκετ' ἐπάνωμνον* Pind. I. 6 (5). 78.

Κελτιστί, Adv. in the language of the Celts, Luc. Alex. 51. *Κελτοί*, *oi*, the Celts or Celts, Hdt. 2. 33, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 20, Polyb. (who also uses *Γαλάται*); later also *Κέλται* Strab. 176, Diod., etc.:—hence *Κελτικός*, *ῆ*, *όν*, *Celtic, Gallic*, Strab. 137; poet. *Κελτός*, *ῆ*, *όν*, Call. Del. 173; fem. *Κελτίς*, *ἰδος*, Anth. P. 10. 21:—*ἡ Κελτική*, the country of the Celts or Gauls, Arist. II. A. 8. 28, 9, Strab. I. c.; *ἡ Κελτία* Foed. ap. Polyb. 7. 6.

κελύφανον [ῆ], τό, = *κέλυφος*, Lyc. 89, Luc. V. H. 2. 38. *κελύφανῶδης*, *ες*, like a shell or husk, Theophr. C. P. 1. 7, 2.

κελύφιον [ῆ], τό, Dim. of sq., Arist. H. A. 9. 37. 21.

κέλυφος, *εὸς*, τό, a sheath, case, 1. in fruits, *pod, shell*, Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 3, Theophr. H. P. 2. 4, 2, etc. 2. in animals, a sheath, Arist. H. A. 3. 1, 16, al.

b. κ. *ψῶν* egg-shell, Ib. 6. 14, 7; in fish, the encasing membrane, G. A. 2. 6, 20. c. *τὸ περὶ τὰ γενέσεις κ.* the case that envelopes insects at birth, H. A. 8. 17, 5, cf. 9, G. A. 3. 9, 6; the case of a chrysalis, H. A. 5. 19, 5 sq.; of stag-beetles, Ib. 12. d. the shell of crustaceous fish, H. A. 5. 17, 10.

e. the hollow of the eye, Anth. P. 9. 439. 3. metaph. of old dicasts, *ἀνταμοσιῶν κελύφη* mere affidavit-husks, Ar. Vesp. 545;—of an old man's boat, which served as his shell or coffin, Anth. P. 9. 242;—*γῆινον κ.*, of the body, cited from Synes. (The ῆ renders its connexion with *καλύπτω* doubtful: some compare Lat. *glūbo*.)

κέλωρ, *αρος*, *δ*, son, poet. word in Eur. Andr. 1033, Lyc. 495, etc.; and Dind. would restore *Ζηνὸς κέλωρ* (deleto *Ἡρακλέους*) in Soph. Tr. 854.

II. = *φωνή*, *βοή*, Hesych.: hence *κελωρῶν*, *to shout*, Id., Phot. *κεμαδο-σός*, *ον*, chasing the deer, Nonn. D. 5. 230., 46. 147.

κεμάς, *ἄδος*, *ῆ*, a young deer, a pricket, between the *νεβρός* and the *ἐλαφος* (so Eust.), Il. 10. 361, Call. Dian. 112, etc.; cf. Ael. N. A. 14. 14: also *κεμαῖς* (q. v.), and in Hesych. *κεμαῖς*.

κέμμα, τό, (*κεμαί*):—the lair of a beast, dub. in Emped. ap. Plut. 2. 917 D; Dind. *κεύματα*.

κεμαῖς, *ἄδος*, *ῆ*, poet. for *κεμάς*, Q. Sm. 1. 587, Anth. P. 9. 2, etc. *κέμπος* or *κέμφος*, f. l. for *κέμπος*.

κεν, before a vowel for *κε*, (q. v.), Hom. *κεναγγέω*, Ion. *κεναγγαίω*, q. v.

κεναγγής, *ἑς*, (*κενός*, *ἄγγος*) emptying vessels; hence, breeding famine, *ἄπλοια* Aesch. Ag. 188.

κεναγγία, *ῆ*, emptiness of vessels: esp. hunger, Plat. Com. Συμμ. 10; κ. *ἄγειν* to fast, Ar. Incert. 30 Meineke (quoted as Aristotle by Poll. 6. 31).—See the Ion. form *κεναγγίη*.

κενανδρία, *ῆ*, lack of men, dispeopled state, Aesch. Pers. 730. *κενανδρος*, *ον*, (*ἀνδρ*) empty of men, dispeopled, *ἄστν*, πόλις Aesch. Pers. 119, Soph. O. C. 917.

κεναυχής, *ἑς*, v. the poet. *κεναυχής*. *κένδυλα*, τά, also *κένδυλα* or *κενδύλη*, *ῆ*, dub. l. for *σχενδύλα*.

κεναγγέω, (*κενός*, *ἄγγος*) to have the vessels of the body empty, to be fasting, to hunger, be exhausted, Hipp. Acut. 382, etc.:—Ib. 390, it seems to be used as trans., to make to fast. *κεναγγίη* (in MSS. mostly *-είη*) *ῆ*, Ion. for *κεναγγία*, hunger, exhaustion, Hipp. Acut. 389, Aph. 1242.

κεναγγιγτέον, verb. Adj. one must leave the vessels empty, Hipp. Acut. 385. *κεναγγικτός*, *ῆ*, *όν*, having the vessels empty, exhausted, κ. *σημείον* Hipp. Acut. 392. Adv. *-κῶς*, also cited from Hipp.

κεναγόρη, *ῆ*, empty talk, Poet. ap. Plat. Rep. 607 B. *κενε-ἄγγος*, Ion. *κεναγγός*, *ον*, vainly talking, Greg. Naz.

κεναυχήμα, τό, empty boasting, Eust. Opusc. 275. 21, in pl. *κεναυχής*, *ἑς*, (*αὐχῆ*) vain-glorious, *κεναυχέες ἡγοράσθε* Il. 8. 230; *κεναυχία* *πλοῦτον* Zenod. ap. Diog. L. 7. 30:—later *κεναυχής*, *ἑς*, Anth. P. 12. 145, Plut. 2. 103 E.

κενέβριος, *ον*, = *κερκμαῖος*, dead, esp. of dead cattle: *κενέβρεια*, τά, carrion, dog's-meat, Ar. Av. 538, cf. Fr. 559. 2. *τὰ κενέβρεια*, also, the dog's-meat market, Erotian., Phot., cf. Ael. N. A. 6. 2.

κεν-εγκράνιος [ᾱ], *ον*, brainless, Schol. Juven. 15. 23. *κεν-ελπς*, *ἰδος*, *δ*, *ῆ*, cherishing empty hopes, Eust. Opusc. 302. 90. *κεν-εμβάτω*, *to step on emptiness*, Plut. Flamin. 10: *to step into a hole*, Luc. Somn. 26.

II. of the probe, to reach so as to find a cavity, Paul. Aeg.; hence *κενεμβάττης*, *δ*, Galen.

κενός, *ῆ*, *όν*, Ep. for *κενός*, q. v. *κενεάτης*, *ῆτος*, *ῆ*, = *κενότης*, Hipp. Acut. 394.

κενε-φρων, *ον*, empty-minded, Theogn. 233, Simon. 75, Pind. N. 11. 38:—neut. *κενεόφρονα φύλα*, Apollin. V. T.

κενών, *ἄνος*, *δ*, (*κενός*) the hollow between the ribs and the hip, the flank, Od. 22. 295, etc.; *κεῖναι* *ἑς κενώνα*, *δοι* *ζωννύσασκε* *μίτην* Il. 5. 857, cf. Hipp. Progn. 39; of horses, Xen. Eq. 12. 8; of dogs, Poll. 5. 59; v. sub *λαπάρα*.

II. any hollow or hole, Nonn. Jo. 20. 8:—also periph. *οὐράνιοι, χθόνιοι κ.*, much like *πυγχαί*, Anth. P. 9. 207, Nonn. D. 13. 453 or 9. 82; *κενῶν ἀρούρης*, *κελεύθον* Id. D. 41. 3, Jo. 13. 37; κ. *ταφά* a cenotaph, Epigr. Gr. 234.

κενώσις, *εὼς*, *ῆ*, poet. for *κένωσις*. *κενήριον*, τό, an empty monument, *cenotaph*, Euphor. 81., Lyc. 370, etc. *κενο-βουλία*, *ῆ*, vain counsel, Eccl.

κενογάμιον [ᾱ], τό, (*γάμος*), an empty, unreal marriage, coined after *κενοτάμιον* by Ach. Tat. 5. 14.

κεν-οδοντίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *toolless*, Anth. P. 6. 297.
 κενοδοξέω, to hold a vain opinion, to be vain-glorious, Heliod. 9. 19, Eccl.; κ. ὅτι . . , to be vainly confident that . . , Mart. Polyc. 10, ubi v. Jacobson.
 κενοδοξία, ἡ, *vanity, conceit*, Polyb. 3. 81, 9, Plut. 2. 57 D, etc.
 κενό-δοξος, ον, *vain-glorious, conceited*, Polyb. 27. 6, 12.
 κενό-δρομέω, to run alone, Procl. paraphr. p. 163, Manetho 2. 486.
 κενό-κοπέω, to labour in vain, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1037 A.
 κενό-κράνος, ον, *empty-headed*, Or. Sib. 3. 430.
 κενό-λατρεία, ἡ, *useless worship*, Epiphani.
 κενολογία, to talk emptily, Eupol. Incert. 98, Arist. Rhet. 2. 19, 27.
 κενολογία, ἡ, *empty, idle talk*, Plut. 2. 1069 C.
 κενό-λόγος, ον, *talking emptily, prating*, Gloss.
 κενό-πάθεια, ἡ, *unreal sensation*, Democ. ap. Sext. Emp. M. S. 184;
 κενό-πάθος, to have unreal sensations, i.e. with no object corresponding to them, Ib. 213, P. 1. 493; κενόπαθημα, τό, an unreal sensation, Sext. Emp. M. S. 354:—words used by the Stoics.
 κενό-πρησις, εως, ἡ, *inflation, a disease of horses*, Hippiatr. 150, 151.
 κενορ-ρημοσύνη, ἡ, (ῥήμα) = κενολογία, Philem. Lexic. § 271.
 κενός, ἡ, ὄν: Ion. and poet. κενός II. 3. 376., 4. 181., 11. 160., 15. 453, Pind. O. 2. 116., 3. fin., Eur. I. T. 418 (lyr.), and Hdt.; Ep. also κενός, ὁ, ὄν, as always in Hom. except in Il. II. cc., and κενός: in Od. 22. 249: (κενός and κενός seem to represent the old form κενός-ός, cf. Skt. *crīny-as* (*inānis*)). I. mostly of things, *empty*, opp. to πλέος or πλήρης, Hom., etc.; κενός . . χείρας ἔχοντες Od. 10. 42; so, νοστήσαντας κενῇ χειρὶ Hdt. 1. 73; κεναὶ χερσὶν Plat. Legg. 796 B, (v. infr. II. 2); κοιλὴ κενή = κενέων, Hdt. 2. 40; τὸ κ. (sc. τάλαντον) the empty one, Ar. Fr. 445. 5; κ. οἰκῆσις Soph. Ph. 31; γῆ O. T. 55; εὐνή Ar. 424; χόματα κενά = κενόταφια Hdt. 9. 85; so, κενός τάφος Eur. Hel. 1057:—κ. χρόνος a pause in music, Mus. Vett.:—τὸ κενόν the void of space, Lat. *vacuum, inane*, Democ. ap. Plut. 2. 1110 F; τὸ κ. = τύπος ἐστερημένος σώματος Arist. Phys. 4. 1, 6; or, ἐν τῷ μὴ ἐνυπάρχει αἵματι δυνατόν δ' ἐστὶ γενέσθαι Id. Cael. 4. 2, 18; cf. Phys. 4. 6-9, al.; introduced into Lat. by Cicero, Plut. Cic. 40. 2. *empty, fruitless, vain*, like μάστις, κενά ἐγγράμα εἰπών Od. 22. 249; ἐλπίς, ἐλπίδες Simon. 8. 16, Aesch. Pers. 804; γνῶμην Pind. N. 4. 65, Soph. Ant. 753; ἔξοδοι Id. Aj. 287; φροντίδες Id. Fr. 654; τέρας Ib. 508; φόβος Eur. Supp. 548, cf. Xen. An. 2. 2, 21; φρόνημα Plat. Rep. 494 D, etc.; κενὴ πρόφασις καὶ ψευδής Dem. 277. 17; τὸ φόρμακον εὐρηκας κενόν πρὸς τὸ κ. Menand. Δεισ. 1; κενὴν κατηγορεῖν to bring an empty charge, Arist. Respit. 1, 2, cf. λυγέ:—often in adverbial usages, nent. pl., κενὰ πνεύσας Pind. O. 10 (11). 111; so, διὰ κενῆς, ἢ διὰ κενῆς ἐπαναστασεῖς empty flourishing of arms, Thuc. 4. 126; διὰ κενῆς ῥίπτειν, to use the gesture of throwing without anything in the hand, to make a feint, Arist. Probl. 5. 8; κεκλήγην διὰ κενῆς ἄλλως τοῦ ποῦρος, in vain, Ar. Vesp. 929; μάτην διὰ κ. Plat. Com. Φα. 2. 21; also, ἐν κενοῖς Soph. Aj. 971; κατὰ κενῆς Procl. in Plat. Tim. 1; εἰς κενόν Diod. 19. 9, Heliod. 10. 30; εἰς κ. μοχλῆν Menand. Monost. 51; κατὰ κενὸν Suid. s. v. Λύκος ἔχανεν: κατὰ κενοῦ Philo 1, 153:—regul. Adv. κενῶς Arist. de An. 1. 1, 9, Eth. E. 1. 8, 4, Menand. in Com. Fr. 5. p. 109. II. of Persons, 1. c. gen. *void, destitute, bereft*, τοῦ νοῦ Soph. O. C. 931; φρενῶν Id. Ant. 754; δακρύων Eur. Hec. 230; συμμάχων Id. Or. 687; πεδίων κ. δένδρων Plat. Rep. 621 A; κ. φρονήσεως, ἐπιστήμης, μαθημάτων Id. Tim. 75 A, etc.; also, κενός πόνος without the fruits of toil, Aesch. Fr. 239; but, 2. the gen. must often be supplied, as, ἀλογόν τοι δὴρὸν τε μένειν κενὴν τε νέεσθαι empty of spoil, empty-handed, Il. 2. 295, Od. 15. 214; ἀπικέτο, οἱ μὲν κενοί, οἱ δὲ φέροντες κτλ. Hdt. 7. 131; κενός κενὸν καλεῖ Aesch. Theb. 353; ἡκεῖ οὐ κενὴ Soph. O. C. 359, Tr. 495; οὐδ' ὑπεργέμων . . οὔτε κ. Alex. Σύντρ. 1; κ. ἂν τῇ . . , κ. ἀπεινῇ Plat. Rep. 370 E, (v. supr. I. 1):—bereft of her mate, Λαίνα Soph. Aj. 986; ὀρφανῇ, Bion 1. 59: ὑπ' ἀσματος κενοὶ exhausted . . , Aesch. Pers. 484: of towns, without garrison, Aeschin. 74. 21: of the body, without flesh, Plut. 2. 831 B. b. empty of wit, empty, vain, κενός ἂν εἶναι Plat. 8. 81; διαπυχνθέντες ὥφθησαν κενοὶ Soph. Ant. 709; ἀνόητον καὶ κ. Ar. Ran. 530. III. Comp. and Sup. κενότερος, —άτατος, E. M. 275. 50, A. B. 1286: yet the regul. κενώτερος, —άτατος, occur in Plat. Symp. 175 D, v. l. Dem. 821. 11; cf. στενός.
 κενό-σαρκος, ον, *empty of flesh, meagre*, E. M. 779. 8.
 κενό-σοφος, ον, *frivolously wise*, Greg. Naz.: cf. ματαιόσοφος.
 κενόσπουδαστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who is zealous in vain, Byz.
 κενόσπουδῶ, to be zealous about frivolities, M. Anton. 4. 32, Artemid. 4. 11; and κενόσπουδία, ἡ, *zealous pursuit of frivolities*, Dion. Il. 6. 70, Diog. L. 6. 26:—from κενό-σπουδός, ον, *zealous after frivolities*, Diog. L. 9. 68, Plut. 2. 560 B, 1061 C, etc.:—τὰ κ. matters of mere curiosity, Cic. Att. 9. 1:—Adv. —δως, Plut. 2. 234 D, Artem. 4. 82.
 κενό-τάφος, to honour with an empty tomb, κενотаφούντ' ἐμὸν δέμας Eur. Hel. 1060, (explained in 1057 by ὡς δὴ θανόντα σ' . . κενὸν τάφω θύειν); ὃν ἦδ' . . ἀπόντα κενοταφεῖ Ib. 1545: metaph., κ. τὸν βίον Plut. 2. 1130 C.
 κενοτάφιον, τό, an empty tomb, cenotaph, Xen. An. 6. 4, 9, Plut. 2. 349 B, 870 E, App. Mithr. 96, C. I. (add.) 4340 d, e:—also, κενοτάφιος οἶκος Plut. 2. 349 B. II. in LXX (1 Sam. 19. 13), an image.
 κενάτης, ητος, ἡ, *emptiness, vanity*, Plut. Rep. 58 B, Tim. 58 B, Isaac, etc.:—an empty space, void, Hipp. l. c. sub κενότης.
 κενό-φοβος, ον, *full of empty fear*, Favorin. s. v. ψοφοδής.
 κενό-φρόνημα, τό, = sq., Epiphani.
 κενόφροσύνη, ἡ, *emptiness of mind*, Timon 3. 2, Plut. Ages. 37.
 κενό-φρων, ον, (φρήν) *empty-minded*, Βουλεύματα Aesch. Pr. 762: cf. κενέφρων.

κενοφώνω, fut. ἡσώ, to speak idly, Eccl.; κενοφωνία, ἡ, *vain talking, babbling*, I Tim. 6. 20., 2. 16.
 κενώω, Ion. κεν-, Eur., Plat.; fut. ὡσώ Eur. Ion 447: aor. ἐκένωσα Eur.: pf. κενέωκα App.:—Pass., fut. κενωθήσομαι Galen.; also fut. med. in pass. sense κενάσσομαι (v. infr.): aor. ἐκένωθην Thuc.: pf. κενέωμαι, Ion. κενέωμαι, Hdt.: (κενός). To empty out, drain, opp. to πληρῶν, Aesch. Pers. 718, Eur. Ion 447, etc.; c. gen. to empty of a thing, ἀνδρῶν ἡνδρὶ πόλιν κενώσαι Aesch. Supp. 660, cf. Eur. Rhes. 914; χέρας δάρον Id. Med. 959; opp. to πληρῶν τινά τινας Plat. Symp. 197 C, Rep. 560 D:—Pass. to be emptied, made or left empty, Soph. O. T. 29; ἐς τὸ κενούμενον into the space continually left empty, Thuc. 2. 76; οἰκία πολλὰ ἐκένωθσαν Ib. 51; c. gen., τούτων κενώσεται . . αὐὸν will be left without them, Enipid. 146; κενεώμενον τοῦ τείχεος πάντων stripped of all things, Hdt. 4. 123. 2. to make a place empty by leaving it, desert it, Βαμὼν Eur. Andr. 1138, cf. Bacch. 730:—Pass., κενωθείων τῶν νεῶν Thuc. 8. 57. 3. in Medic. to empty by depletion, Hipp. Aph. 1246: to carry off, αἷμα Luc. Ocypr. 93; κ. φάρμακον to pour it away, Iamb. in Phot. Bibl. 75. 28: to make away with, τι Cyp. Fragm. 1. 4. to empty or expend, εἰς με κένωσον πᾶν βέλος Anth. P. 5. 58; κ. πάντα εἰς τοὺς πένοντας Jo. Chrys.; τὴν ἰσχὴν ἐν τινι Greg. Naz., etc. II. metaph. to make empty or of no account, τινα Ep. Phil. 2. 7: to make vain or of no effect, τι I Ep. Cor. 9. 15:—Pass. to be or become so, Ep. Rom. 4. 14, etc. κένσαι, κέντασε, v. sub κεντέω.
 κενταύρειον, τό, v. κενταύριον.
 Κενταυρεῖος, α, ον, *Centaurian, of Centaurs*, γένος Eur. I. A. 706.
 Κενταυρίδης, ον, ὁ, of or from Centaurs, Ἰππος K. a Thessalian horse, Luc. Indoct. 5.
 Κενταυρίσκος, ἡ, ὄν, like a Centaur, i. e. savage, brutal: Adv. —κῶς, Ar. Ran. 38.
 κενταύριον, the plant Centaury, Lat. *centaureum* (Lucret. 4. 124, Virg. G. 4. 270), Theophr. H. P. 3. 3, 6; or —ειον; τό, Schol. Nic.; also κενταυρίη, Hipp. 482. 35; —έα, Arist. Plant. 1. 5. 5.
 κενταυρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = κενταύριον, Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 7. II. a kind of earring, Com. Fr. 5. p. 398.
 Κενταυρο-κτόνος, ον, *Centaur-slaying*, Lyc. 670, Phot. Bibl. 151. 34.
 Κενταυρο-μάχια, ἡ, a battle of Centaurs, Plut. Rom. 29, Comp. Thes. 1.
 Κενταυρο-πληθής, ἐς, full of Centaurs, Eur. H. F. 1273.
 Κένταυρος, ὁ, (in Luc. Zeux. 4 also ἡ), a Centaur: I. in Hom. the Centaurs are a savage race, dwelling between Pelion and Ossa, extirpated in a war with their neighbours the Lapithae, Il. 11. 832, Od. 21. 295, sq., Hes. Sc. 184, Diod. 4. 70; cf. Φήρ. II. in Pind. P. 2. 82, sq. and later Poets they are monsters of double shape, half-man and half-horse; also ἡποκένταυρος, q. v.; commonly called sons of Ixion and Nephelē Diod. 4. 69; (hence *nubigenae*, Virg. Aen. 7. 674); but Arist. seems to connect the cloud connexion with their fantastic form, Insonm. 3. 11. Their form seems to be a mythic representation of the Art of Riding. III. = παιδεραστής, from the brutal sensuality ascribed to the Centaurs, Hesych.: hence too, 2. the *prudenda*, Theopomp. Com. Incert. 14. (Commonly thought to be a compd. of κεντέω, ταῦρος, from their being mounted herdsmen, v. Serv. Virg. G. 3. 115; but the compd. ought in that case to be Ταυροκέντης; and Grashof's conjecture deserves attention,—that —αυρος is a termination, as in θησαυρός, λάσταυρος, so that Κένταυρος would be simply the *Piercer, Spearman*.)
 κεντέω, = κεντέω 3, Hdt. 5. 87.
 κεντέω, Pind., Att.: fut. ἡσώ Soph. Aj. 1245: aor. ἐκέντησα Hipp. 1153 D, Dor. κέντησε Theocrit.; Ep. inf. κένται (as if from κέντω) Il. 23. 337:—Pass., fut. —ηθήσομαι (αυγ-) Hdt.: aor. ἐκέντησεν Theophr.: pf. κεκέντημαι Hipp. To prick, goad, spur on, Il. l. c., Ar. Nub. 1300, proverb., κ. τὸν πῶλον περὶ τὴν νύσσαν, of impetuous haste, Suid.: v. κεντρον.
 2. of bees and wasps, to sting, Ar. Vesp. 226, al.; Ἔρωτα κατὰ κέντασε μέλισσα Theocrit. 19. 1; τῷ φθαλμῷ κεντούμενος ὥσπερ ὑπ' ἀνθρώπων Ar. Nub. 946; of the porcupine, Ael. N. A. 12. 26:—then, 3. generally, to prick, stab, Pind. P. 1. 55, etc.; μηδ' ὠαλότα κέντει Soph. Ant. 1030; ἐκέντει . . αἰθέρ' ὡς σφόδρα ἐμέ Eur. Bacch. 631, etc.; παῖναι καὶ κ., τύπτειν καὶ κ. Thuc. 4. 47, cf. Plat. Gorg. 456 D; καίειν καὶ κ., of torture, Xen. An. 3. 1, 29; μαστιγούμενος καὶ κεντούμενος Id. Hell. 3. 3, 11: metaph., σὺν δόλῳ κ. to stab in the dark, Soph. Aj. 1245; λιμὸν κεντούμενος Alciphro 3. 4. 4. = βινέω, Mnesim. Ἰππ. 1. 55.
 κέντημα, τό, the point of a weapon, Polyb. 2. 33, 5, etc. II. the wound inflicted, a sting, Aesch. Fr. 165:—metaph. punishment, Hesych.
 κεντηνάριος, ὁ, the Lat. *centenarius*, Epigr. Gr. 446.
 κέντησις, εως, ἡ, a pricking, Arist. Spir. 6, 5.
 κεντητήριον, τό, a prick, awl, Luc. Catapl. 20: a pin, Galen. Gloss. p. 552. II. = καυτήριον, Suid.
 κεντητής, οὗ, ὁ, one who pierces, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 467.
 κεντητικός, ἡ, ὄν, prickly, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 6.
 κεντητός, ἡ, ὄν, embroidered, Epict. Enchir. 39.
 κέντω, Dor. for κέλετο, cf. γέντω, ἡνθον, Alcmian 117.
 κεντορίων, ὄνος, ὁ, the Lat. *centurio*, C. I. 4932.
 κεντόω, f. l. for κεντρῶω in many Mss. of Hdt. 3. 16.
 κεντρήεις, εσσα, εν, pointed, sharp, prickly, Nic. Al. 146.
 κεντρ-ηγεῖς, ἐς, spurred or goaded on, ἔπωι Il. 5. 752., 8. 396.
 κεντρίζω, fut. ἰσώ, = κεντέω, to prick, goad or spur on, Xen. Ec. 11, 6; metaph., ἔρω κ. εἰς ἔρωτα Id. Symp. 8. 24; ἔπαινος κ. Plut. 2. 84 C:—Pass., κεντρίσθαι ὑπὸ φιλονεικίας Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 12. II. to graft, Eccl.
 κεντρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or from the centre, διάστημα Valens ap. Salm. de Climact. p. 300.

κεντήρης [1], *ov, ó, the spinous shark*, Arist. Fr. 293, Opp. H. 1. 378: v. *κεντήρης*.

II. a kind of *gnat* or *wasp*, Theophr. H. P. 2. 8, 2, Plin. 17. 44.

III. = *κεντήρης*, Schol. Nic. Th. 334.

κεντήριον, τό, Dim. from *κεντήριον*, a *sting*, Philes 28; τὰ τῶν ἐρώτων κ. Theod. Prodr.

II. the place where a horse is spurred, Hippiatr.

κεντήρις, ἴδος, ἡ, = *διψάς* II. 1, Ael. N. A. 1. 55; v. *κεντήρης* III.

κεντήρισκος, ὁ, a kind of *fish*, Theophr. Fr. 12. 9; Schneid. *κεντήρινσκος*.

κεντήριτης, *ov, ó*, = *κεντήρης*, Ael. N. A. 1. 55; in 9. 11, a kind of *serpent*.

κεντρο-βάρης, ἑς, (κεντρον β) *gravitating towards the centre*: τὰ κεντροβαρικά, a treatise of Archimedes on the centre of gravity: ἡ -κή, the theory of the centre of gravity, An. Ox. 3. 168.

κεντρο-δῆλητος, *ov*, *goad*ing, *stinging*, δδύναι κεντροδῆλητοι (Dor.) Aesch. Supp. 563 (where Eur. restored the fem. form κεντροδῆλητης).

κεντρο-εἰδής, ἑς, like the centre, central, Plotin. 6. 8, 18.

κεντρο-μάνης, ἑς, *madly spurring*, Anth. P. 13. 18.

IV. ἀγκιστρον κ., of love, *maddening by its barbs*, Ib. 5. 247.

κεντρο-μυρσίνη, ἡ, = *ὀξύμυρος*, *butchers'-broom*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 17, 4.

κεντρον, τό, (κεντέω) *any sharp point*:

1. a horse-goad, Lat. *stimulus*, [ἵππου] ἀνευ κεντροῖο θένοντες II. 23. 387, cf. 430, Soph. O. T. 809, Ar. Nub. 1297, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 29, etc.; κέντρον μεσολαβεῖ Aesch. Eum. 157; κ. διπλά Soph. O. T. 809; —in Att. often = the Homeric *βοῦπῆλξ*, an ox-goad, κέντροις καὶ μάστιγι Plot. Legg. 777 A, etc.; —

proverb., πρὸς κέντρον λακτίζειν (v. λακτίω 2); δεῖ... κέντρον πολλαῖς, οὕτω δὴ τοῦ χαλινοῦ Longin. 2. 2, cf. Cic. Brut. 56; used as a symbol of sovereignty, λαβὼν... χερσὶ κέντρον κηδεύει πόλιν Soph. Fr. 606.

b. metaph. a goad, spur, incentive, Pind. Fr. 89, Aesch. Pr. 693, 598, cf. Eum. 427; κέντροις ἐρωτος Eur. Hipp. 39, cf. 1303; πόθον κ. Plat. Rep. 573 A, cf. Phaedr. 251 E; κ. ἐξεργικὸν θυμοῦ Plat. Lyc. 21; κέντρον πολέμοιο, of the Argives, Orac. ap. Schol. Theocrit. 14. 48; but, κ. ἐμοῦ desire for me, Soph. Ph. 1039.

2. an instrument of torture, Hdt. 3. 120; —metaph. in pl. tortures, pangs, Soph. Tr. 839; O. T. 1318 κ. refer to the *περόνια* with which Oedipus pierced his eyes.

3. the point of a spear, Polyb. 6. 22, 4.

4. the peg of a top, Plat. Rep. 436 D.

5. of animals, a. the sting of bees and wasps, Ar. Vesp. 225, 405, al.; of scorpions, Arist. P. A. 4. 5, 58; —hence, metaph., of malicious persons, ἐς τοὺς ἔχοντας κέντρο ἀφίσουν Eur. Supp. 242; πορεύεται, ὥσπερ σκορπίος, ἥρκως τὸ κ. Dem. 786. 4; also of the impression produced by Pericles as an orator, κέντρον ἐγκατέλειπε τοῖς ἀκροαμένοις Eupol. Δημ. 6; so, of Socrates, ὥσπερ μέλιττα τὸ κ. ἐγκαταλείπων Plat. Phaedo 91 C.

b. the spur of a cock, Geop. 14. 7, 17.

c. the quill of the porcupine, Ael. N. A. 12. 26.

d. = πόσθη, Sotad. ap. Plut. 2. 11 A.

6. the stationary point of a pair of compasses, Plat. Rep. 436 D, Vitruv. 3. 1: generally the centre of a circle, Plat. Tim. 54 E, 55 B, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 24, 2, al.; κύκλον κέντρον περιγράφειν to draw a circle, Plut. Rom. 11; τὸ κ. τὰς σφαῖρας Tim. Loc. 100 E; —metaph., κ. καὶ διαστήματι περιγράφειν to circumscribe, Plut. 2. 513 C, 524 F.

7. a pin or rivet, Paus. 10. 16, 1.

II. a hard knot in stone, Theophr. H. P. 5. 2, 3, Plin. 37. 10, etc.

κεντρο-πάγης, ἑς, *deeply goading*, v. l. for κεντρομάνης II.

κεντρο-ποιός, *ov*, *making goads*, Hesych.

κεντρο-τύπης, ἑς, *struck by the spur*, πῶλοι Anth. P. 9. 543.

κεντρο-τύπος [ῥ], *ov*, act. *striking with a goad*, Schol. Ar. Nub. 449, Hesych.

II. προπαροχ., κεντροτύπος = *μαστιγία*, E. M. 503. 47; —hence *worthless*, Greg. Naz. in Boiss. Anecd. 5. 456.

κεντρο-φόρος, *ov*, with a sting, Opp. H. 4. 244.

κεντρόω, to furnish with a sting; —Pass. to be so-furnished, sting, Plat. Rep. 552 D, 555 D.

2. to strike with a goad, Hdt. 3. 16; v. κεντρώω; —metaph. to spur on, κενκντρωμένους εἰς λόγους Aristid. 1. 327.

II. to put or find in the centre, Paul. Alex. Apotel.

κεντρώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) *pointed*, *prickly*, Schol. Pind., etc.

κέντρον, *ωνος*, ὁ, one that bears the marks of the κέντρον, a *rogue* that has been put to the torture, Soph. Fr. 309, Ar. Nub. 450; cf. *μαστιγίας*, βράβρος.

II. later, a *patched cloth*, *piece of patch-work*, Bito in Math. Vett. p. 109, Schol. Ar. Nub. 449; hence, a *copy* of verses made up of scraps from other authors, Lat. *cento*, Eust. 1099. 51., 1308. fin.; so *ὁμηροκέντρωες*, *ὁμηροκέντρα*, poems made up of fragments from Homer, such as we have from Virgil by Proba Falconia and Ausonius.

κέντρωσις, *εως*, ἡ, a *goad*ing or *spurring* on, Schol. Pind. P. 1. 54.

II. a central position, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 143.

κεντρώτης, ἡ, *ov*, furnished with a sting, κηφήνης Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 17, cf. Eubul. Κυβ. 2; *spiked*, of bucklers, Sirab. 506; of planks, Plut. 2. 200 B.

κεντυρία, ἡ, the Lat. *centuria*, C. I. (add.) 4716 d 47, al.; also κεντουρία, Ib. 5046.

κεντυρίων, *ωνος*, ὁ, the Lat. *Centurio*, Ev. Marc. 15. 39 sq., Hesych.; ἐκατόνταρχος in Matth. and Luc. C. I. 4963, cf. κεντορία.

κέντωρ, *ορος*, ὁ, a *goader*, *driver*, κέντορες ἵππων II. 4. 391., 5. 102, cf. Anth. Plan. 358.

II. as Adj. *piercing*, κέντορι λύγχη Noun. Jo. 19. 37; μύθω Ib. 8. 150 (278).

κένωμα, τό, an empty space, Lat. *intervallum*, Erasistr. ap. Gell. 16. 3, Polyb. 6. 31, 9, Plut., etc.

II. Medic. an evacuation, Plut. 2. 381 C.

κενός, v. sub *κενός* 1. 2.

κενώσιμος, *η, ov*, *purgative*, ap. Suid. s. v. *κενότερος*, Nicet. Ann. 321 D.

κενώσις, *εως*, ἡ, an emptying or emptiness, οὐχὶ πείνα καὶ διψα... κενώσις τινὲς εἶσι...; Plat. Rep. 585 A, cf. Philib. 35 B; ποῖε κενώσις, πάντων κ. ἐπὶ πέδον Pind. Fr. 74. 9.

2. depletion or low diet, Hipp. Vet. Med. 11, cf. Art. 816; κ. σίτον Id. Art. 817.

κενωτός, verb. Adj. one must empty, Galen.

κενωτικός, ἡ, *ov*, of or for emptying, Ael. N. A. 14. 4; —*purgative*, Galen.

κόνοντο, κόνοντο, v. sub *κῆμαι*.

κεφαττελεβώδης, *es*, = *κεφώδης*, Archestr. ap. Ath. 163 D, acc. to Bentr. (from *κεφός*, ἀττέλεβος).

κεφός, ὁ, a light sea-bird, prob. the stormy petrel, *procellaria pelagica*, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 14., 9. 35, Lyc. 76, 836; —metaph. a feather-brained simpleton, a booby, noddie, Ar. Pax 1067, Pl. 912.

κεφώω, to ensnare like a *κεφός*, ensnare, Epiphani.: —Pass. to be easily cajoled or deceived, LXX (Prov. 7. 22), Cic. Att. 13. 40.

κεράβατης, *ov, ó*, = *κεροβάτης*, Hesych.

κεράεις, *εσσα, ev*, *horned*, Simon. 37.

κεράελης, f. l. for *κεραελης*, q. v.

κεραία, ἡ, (κεράς) a horn, Nic. Th. 36, Opp. C. 3. 476.

2. of the antennae of the crab or of insects, Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 10., 4. 7, 9.

II. any thing projecting like a horn; and so, 1. a yard-arm, (as in Lat. *cornua antennarum*), Aesch. Eum. 556, Thuc. 7. 41, etc.; κ. ὑφίνα i. e. to lower sail, Plut. 2. 169 B; opp. to ἐν-τείνασθαι, Poeta ibid. 807 C.

b. the projecting beam of a crane, etc., Thuc. 2. 76., 4. 100, Polyb. 8. 7, 10, etc.

c. of the projecting parts of an ἀσπράγγαλος Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 34.

d. a branching stake of wood, Polyb. 18. 1, 7, Plut. Cato Ma. 13; used as a pale in a palisade, App. Civ. 4. 78; —hence of the forked ends of the ancilia, Plut. Num. 13.

2. of the horns of the moon, Arat. 785, 790.

3. any little projection or mark at the top, the apex of a letter, Apoll. de Constr. p. 34, cf. Ev. Matth. 5. 18, Luc. 16. 17; ζυγομαχεῖν περὶ συλλαβῶν καὶ κ. Plut. 2. 1100 A; διὰ πάσης κεραίας διήκον shewing itself in every piece of a letter, Dion. H. de Dinarch. 7, cf. Or. Sib. 5. 21 sq.

4. the leg or point of a pair of compasses, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 54.

5. the projecting spur of a mountain, Anth. P. 4. 86.

6. = *κεράς* VII, the wing of an army, Heliod. 9. 20.

7. pl. = *κεράτια* (κεράτιον I. 2), Diocl. ap. Galen. 4. 277.

III. a bow made of horn, Anth. P. 6. 75.

κεραῖω, Ep. impf. κεραῖον Hom.: fut. -ίω Or. Sib. 3. 466; aor. ἐκεραῖσα Hdt. 2. 115, -ίῃα Nonn. D. 23. 21; (κεῖρω).

to ravage, despoil, plunder, σταθμούς ἀνθρώπων κεραῖζον II. 5. 557, cf. 16. 752; πόλιν κεραῖζεν ἀμύν 16. 830, cf. Od. 8. 516, etc.; τὸ τῶν Ἀνδρῶν ἄστυ Hdt. 1. 88; τὰ οἰκία τοῦ ξεινοῦ Id. 2. 115; —Pass., θαλάμους κεραῖζόμενος II. 22. 62; rare in Att., εὐνὰς θανάτους κεραῖζόμενος Eur. Alc. 889, cf. Ael. N. A. 6. 41.

2. of ships, to sink or disable them, Hdt. 8. 91, cf. 86.

3. of living beings, to assail fiercely, to slaughter, τρώας κεραῖζε καὶ ἄλλους II. 2. 861, cf. 21. 129; θήρας Pind. P. 9. 39; οἱ λέοντες τὰς καμήλους ἐκεραῖζον Hdt. 7. 125.

II. to carry off as plunder, τὰ χρήματα Id. 2. 121, 2; τοὺς ἰκέτας ἐκ τοῦ νηοῦ Id. 1. 159.

κεραῖον or κεραῖω, vv. ll. for *κεραῖον* in Il. 9. 203.

κεραλοῦχος, *ov*, = *κεροῦχος* II, and metaph. *upholding the right*, Hesych.

κεραῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, a *worm* that eats horn, v. l. Od. 21. 395.

κεραῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, = *κεράω* (Hesych.), used of Medea by Lyc. 1317.

κεραῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, = *κεράς*, ἡ, q. v.

κεραῖσμός, ὁ, *devastation*, Dion. H. 16. 1; κεραῖσις, Nicet. Ann. 390 A.

κεραῖστος, *ov, ó*, a *ravager*, *robber*, h. Hom. Merc. 336.

II. a baneful comet, Hesych.

κεραῖσις, ἴδος, ἡ, the herb *fenugreek*, also *βούκερας*, τῆλης, cf. Diosc. 2. 124.

κεραῖω, Ep. for *κεράω*, radic. form of *κεράννμι*, ζωότερον δὲ κέραι mix the wine stronger, Il. 9. 203; —Pass., κεραῖόμενος Nic. Al. 178. 511.

κέρμα, τὰ, earthen vessels used at table, Ptolem. ap. Ath. 229 D, —prob. f. l. for *κεραμέα*.

κέρμαι, Ep. Med. of *κεράννμι*, v. sub *κεράω*.

κεράμαλος, *α, ov*, v. sub *κεραμεύς*, *κεραμεῖον*.

κεράμβηλον, τό, a scare-crow in a garden, Hesych.; also a kind of beetle fixed on fig-trees to drive away gnats, Id.: cf. *κερόμβη*.

κεράμβυξ, *υκος*, ὁ, a kind of horned beetle, *cerambyx*, which feeds on dead wood (the *musk-beetle* is of this kind), Nic. ap. Ant. Liber. 22, Hesych. (Prob. from *κῆραβος*, with allusion to *κεράς*.)

κεράμεια, ἡ, pottery, the potter's art or craft, Plat. Prot. 324 C; proverb., ἐν πῶν τῇν κερ. μαθάνειν, of those who undertake the most difficult tasks without learning the elements of the art, Plat. Gorg. 514 E, cf. Lach. 187 B, v. *Παροομιγρ.* pp. 46, 294; τῆς αὐτῆς κ. of the same make, Eratosth. ap. Ath. 482 B.

κεράμεικος, ἡ, *ov*, prob. an error for *κεραμικός*, Arist. Mechan. 8. 1, and Hesych. (v. sub *κεραμικός*).

II. *Κεραμεικος*, ὁ, the Potter's Quarter: in Athens two places were called *Cerameicos*, one within and the other without the Dipylon or Thriasian Gate, v. Schol. Ar. Eq. 769; the outer C. was the place in which those who had died in battle were buried, cf. Thuc. 2. 34 with Schol. Ar. Av. 395; and here the λαμπαδηφορία took place, Schol. Ar. Lach. 129, 1125; v. Dict. of Geogr. 1. pp. 295, 303. Cf. *κεραμικός*.

κεράμειον, Ion. -ήϊον, τό, a potter's workshop, Aeschin. 70. 22.

II. = *κεράμιον*, Vit. Hom. 32, C. I. 158. 33; so, *κεραμῖον οἴνου* Inscr. Boeot. in C. I. 1625. 61.

κεράμειος, *α, ov*, later form of *κεραμεύς*, Plut. Galb. 12, Dio C. 42. 26, etc.: cf. *κεραμήϊος*.

κεράμευος, *α, ov*, (κεράμος) of clay or earth, earthen, Plat. Lys. 219 E, Ctes. ap. Ath. 464 A, Theophr. H. P. 5. 3, 2; τὸ χρῶμα κεραμεύς Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 398 D; —the true Att. form, proved by the metre in Nico ap. Ath. 457 C. The form *κεράμειος*, *α, ov*, occurs in Plut. (v. sub *κεράμειος*); but *κεράμειος* is f. l. for *-εως*, Plat. 1. c., Antiph. Μυστ. 1. 5, Theophil. Boi. 1, al.; as is *κεραμῖος* in Polyb. 10. 44, 2 (where Dind. *κεραμῖος*); *κεραμῖος* in Philo 2. 273 (where *κεραμῖος*); *κεράμιος* in Dion. II. 2. 23 (Cod. Vat. *κεραμεῖος*); *κεραμῖος* in Galen.: —cf. Piers. Moer. 226, Lob. Phryn. 147.

κεράμειος, *εως*, ὁ, a potter, Lat. *figulus*, ὡς ὅτε τις τροχῶν... κεραμεύς πειρήσεται (which shews that the potter's art was well known to Hom.),

Il. 18. 601, cf. Ep. Hom. 14:—proverb., καὶ κεραμεὺς κεραμεῖ κοτέει Hes. Op. 25; cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 4, 21, Eth. N. 8. 1, 6; κεραμῖος πλοῦτος and κεραμῖος ἀνθρώπος, proverb. of anything frail and uncertain, Paroemiogr. p. 201. II. Κεραμεῖς, Att. Κεραμῖς, οἱ, name of an Attic deme, Ar. Ran. 1093, Plat. Prot. 315 D, etc.: of Κεραμεῖς were also a guild at Thyatira, C. 1. 3485. κεραμευτής, οὗ, ὁ, = foreg., Cyrill. κεραμευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a potter, κ. ῥύμη = Κεραμεικός, Ar. Eccl. 4; ὁ κ. τροχός Diod. 4. 76; ἀκολασία Luc. Amor. 11, etc.:—ἡ -κή τέχνη the potter's art, pottery, Diod. 19. 1 and 2; without τέχνη, Poll. 7. 161. Adv. -κῶς, Origen. κεραμεύω, to be a potter, work in earthenware, Phryn. Com. Κωμ. 1, Plat., etc. 2. c. acc., κ. καθάρους to make earthenware cups, Epigen. Hp. 1; τὰ τρύβλια κακῶς κ., τὴν δὲ πόλιν εὐ καὶ καλῶς (as we might say) he tinkers the state, of the demagogue Cephalos, whose father was a potter, Ar. Eccl. 253; κ. τὸν κεραμεῖα to make a pot of the potter, Plat. Euthyd. 301 D:—Med., ἐκεραμεύσαντο .. ποτήρια they had them made, Pherecr. Top. 1. κεραμῆτιος, ἡ, ον, Ep. for κεραμῖος, Ep. Hom. 14. 14, Nic. Th. 80:—fem. κεραμῆς, Marc. Sid. 60. κεραμίδιον, τό, Dim. of κεραμῖς, A. B. 794. κεραμίδω, (κεραμῖς) to make a roof of shields to protect the soldiers (the Roman testudo), Apoll. Lex. Hom. s. v. σάκος, Hesych.:—Pass. to be roofed or coped with tiles, κεραμιδομένη .. ἡ οἰκία Arist. Phys. 7. 3, 17, but ibid. ὁ κεραμιδομένη is in the text. κεραμικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for pottery, γῆ κ. potter's earth, Hipp. 535. 27, Sannyr. FeL 4; ὁ κ. τροχός Strab. 303, cf. Ar. Eccl. 4; κ. μαστίγ, Com. phrase for ostracism, Meineke Com. Fr. 4. 638:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the potter's art, pottery, Plat. Polit. 288 A. In the MSS. often corruptly written κεραμικός, as, τροχὸς τῶν κεραμικῶν Xen. Symp. 7. 2, cf. Strab. 1. c.; κεραμική μαστίγ, i. e. ostracism, Hesych.: cf. Lob. Phryn. 147. κεραμίνος, ἡ, ον, = κεραμῖος, Hdt. 3. 96., 4. 70, Xen. An. 3. 4. 7. κεραμιον, τό, an earthenware vessel, a jar, Lat. testa, κ. οἰνηρόν Hdt. 3. 6, Hipp. Ar. 838; οἶνον Xen. An. 6. 1, 15, etc.; ὀξὺν Ar. Fr. 511; κ. παριχρῶν Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 21; παριχρῶν Testim. ap. Dem. 934. 25: cf. κεραμῖον. 2. any vessel or vase, κ. χρυσά Jo. Chrys.: so, κεραμῖς μολυβῇ Ath. 621 A; κέραμος ἀργυροῦς Ptol. ib. 229 D. κεραμῖος, ὁ, = κεραμῖος, C. I. 5028, cf. 5021. κεραμῖς, ἡ, ἰδος [γ], in common dial. -ιδος, Arist. Eth. E. 7. 1, 6, M. Mor. 2. 11, 2, Nonn. D. 16. 162, Draco 45. 24: (κέραμος). A roof-tile or coping tile, Ep. Hom. 14, Ar. Vesp. 206, Thuc. 3. 22, etc.; collectively, the tiling, Arist. Phys. 7. 2, 17, cf. 11. c.:—properly of clay, but also, κ. ἀργυραὶ Polyb. 10. 27, 10; κ. μολιβῇ Ath. 621 A, cf. 207 A. II. = κεραμιον 2, q. v. III. as Adj., γῆ κ. potter's earth, clay, Plat. Criti. 111 C; ὦ γαῖα κεραμῖ Eubul. Καμπ. 2; ἡ κ. (without γῆ) Plat. Legg. 844 B. κεραμῖτις, ἰδος, ἡ, of or for pottery, κ. γῆ potter's earth, like κεραμῖς III, Hipp. 453. 23, 488. 7, Plut. 2. 827 D; called παρθένιος γῆ by Clem. Al. 321, ἀργύλα by Galen. κεραμο-ποιός, ὁ, a potter, Gloss. κεραμοπωλείον, τό, the pottery-market, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 7. 161. κεραμοπωλῶ, to sell earthenware, Alex. Incert. 60. κεραμο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, a seller of pottery, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 7. 161. κέραμος, ὁ, potter's earth, potter's clay, Plat. Tim. 60 D, Arist., etc.; κ. ὤμος, opp. to ὀπταμένους, Arist. Meteor. 4. 3. 7., 4. 6, 6; cf. Ep. Hom. 14. II. anything made of this earth, as, 1. an earthen vessel, wine-jar, ἐκ κεραμῶν μέθυ πίνετο Il. 9. 469, cf. Hdt. 3. 96: also in collective sense, pottery, Ar. Ach. 902, 905, 953, al.; κ. ἐσάγεται πλήρης οἶνου jars full of wine, Hdt. 3. 6, cf. 5. 88, Alex. Φυγ. 1. 3; v. κεραμῖος, κεραμῖς. 2. a tile, Ar. Vesp. 1295 (of a tortoise's shell): and, in collective sense, the tiles, tiling, τοῦ τέγους τὸν κεραμὸν αὐτοῦ .. χαλάζαις ἐντρίφονεν Ar. Nub. 1127, cf. Fr. 129, Thuc. 2. 4. III. a prison, dungeon, (said by the Schol. to be a Cyprian usage), χαλκῆ ἐν κεράμῳ δέδετο Il. 5. 387; cf. Χήραμος. (Cf. Skt. dra (coquere), perh. akin to √KPA, κεράννυμι.) κεραμότης, ὁ, (τήκω) a potter, Theognost. Can. 40. 23. κεραμοτροχός, ὁ, (*ἐργω) = κεραμοποιός, Manetho 4. 291. κεράμω, = κεραμιδῶ, Byz.:—cf. κεραμιδῶ. κεραμών, ὧνος, ὁ, a keeper of earthen vessels or pots, Ar. Lys. 200 (as Reisk. pro κεραμῶν), Arcad. p. 13. 19. κεράμωσις, εως, ἡ, a roofing with tiles, Eccl. κεράμωτος, ἡ, ὄν, covered with tiles: τὸ κ. a tiled roof, Polyb. 28. 12, 3; ἡ κεραμωτὴ στέγη Strab. 499, 594. κεράννυμι, and -ώ Alcae. Com. Ter. 2, Hyperid. ap. Ath. 424 E; subj. κεράννω Plat. Phileb. 61 B: impf. ἐκεράννω Luc. V. H. 1. 7: fut. κεράσω Themist.: aor. ἐκέρασα Plat., poet. κέρασα Eur. Bacch. 127 (Iyr.), Ep. κέρασα Od. 5. 93, Ion. ἐκέρσα Hipp. 551. 52, cf. ἐπικεράννυμι:—pf. κέκερα Eust.:—Med., aor. ἐκεράσαμην Tim. Loc. 95 E, Ep. κέρασατο Od. 18. 423:—Pass., fut. κερᾶσσομαι [α] Ep. Plat. 326 C, (αυγ-) Eur. Ion 406:—aor. ἐκέρσθη [α] Thuc. 6. 5, Eur., Plat., Ion. ἐκέρσθη Hipp. 16. 1, but also ἐκέρσθη Plat. Phileb. 47 C, Tim. 85 A, Xen. An. 5. 4, 29: pf. κέκεραμαι Pind., Att., Ion. κέκερμαι Hipp. 13. 19, 387. 17; but also ἐκεράσμαι Arist. Fr. 508, Anacreont. 16. 13, etc.—Cf. κεράω, κέραια, κέρνυμι, κιννάω, ἐγκίρνυμι. (From √KPA, which appears in κρατήρ, and in some tenses of the Verb; cf. κέραμος fin.) To mix, mingle, (diff. from μίγνυμι, v. sub κρᾶσις): 1. mostly of diluting with water the strong syrup-like wine of the Greeks (and Romans), and so preparing it for the table, κερῶντάς τ' αἰθῶσα οἶνον Od. 24. 364; so of Calypso, κέρασε δὲ νέκταρ ἐρυθρὸν 5. 93; κέρασον ἄκρατον Ar. Eccl. 1123, cf. Thuc. 6. 32; and absol., τοῖς θεοῖς εὐχόμενοι κερανύμεν let us mix a cup of wine, Plat. Phileb. 61 B; ἀν μὴ κέρᾶσθαι τις

Antiph. Διπλ. 1; cf. κεραῖω:—used by Hom. mostly in Med., ὅτε περ .. οἶνον .. ἐνὶ κρητῆρι κερῶνται mix their wine in bowls, Il. 4. 260, cf. Od. 20. 253; also, κρητῆρα κερᾶσσοτο he mixed him a bowl, 3. 393., 18. 423:—Pass., πῶς οὖν κέκραται [σκόφος]; Eur. Cycl. 557; κύλιξ ἴσον ἴσφ κεραμένη a cup mixed half and half (cf. ἴσος 1. 1. fin.), Ar. Pl. 1132; κεκρ. τρία καὶ δύο Id. Eq. 1187; cf. Anth. P. 11. 137. 2. to temper or cool by mixing, θυμῆρα κερᾶσασα having mixed (the water) to an agreeable temperature, Od. 10. 362. 3. generally, to mix, mingle, blend, τινί τι Plat. Phileb. 50 A, Soph. 262 C, etc.; of metals, v. sub ὑρεῖαλκος:—metaph. to blend together, temper, regulate, Lat. tempero, of climates, ὦραι μάλιστα κεκαρμέναι most temperate, Hdt. 3. 106; ὦραι μετριώτατα κ. Plat. Criti. 111 E; ἔαρ κ. τῇ ὥρᾳ Xen. Cyn. 5, 5; so in Pind., πλοῦτον ἀρετᾶ κεκαρμένον P. 5. 2; ὁ γῆρας κέκραται γερεᾶ no old age is mingled with the race, i. e. it knows no old age, Ib. 10. 65, cf. Od. 10 (11). 123; ἐν ταῖς ἐκ κεκαρμέναις πολιτείαις Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 2:—of tempers of mind, ἦθει γεννικῶς, ἦθει πραεῖ κεκαρμένους Plat. Phaedr. 279 A, Legg. 930 A; τοῖς ἥθεσιν .. τοῖς τοῖς φύσιν κερᾶννται Alex. Διδ. 3:—of music, ἁρμονίας ῥυθμοῖς κερᾶσας Plat. Legg. 835 B, cf. Arist. Pol. 4. 3, 8:—also, κεκράσθαι πρὸς ἀλλήλα Plat. Phaedo 86 C; ἀργυρίῳ .. πρὸς χαλκῶν .. κεκαρμένῳ χρᾶσθαι Dem. 766. 11; μετὰ πινος Plat. Legg. 961 D, Tim. 85 A. II. generally, to mix or compound, Lat. attemptare, ἕκ τινας of a thing, Id. Rep. 501 B; κ. οὐκ ἀπίθανον λόγον Id. Phaedr. 265 B; θεότατος ἡ βρώσιος ἡ κεκαρμένη Aesch. Pr. 116; φωνὴ μεταξὺ τῆς τε Χαλκιδέων καὶ Δωριέος ἐκράθη Thuc. 6. 5. κεραννύμεν, verb. Adj. one must mix, Max. Tyr. 5. 4. κέραξ, ακος, ὁ, = κέρας, Hesych. κερᾶσθος, ον, (ξέω) polishing horn; esp. making it into bows, etc., κ. τέκτων Il. 4. 110, Anth. P. 6. 113. κερᾶός, ὁ, ὄν, (κέρας) horned, ἔλαφος Il. 3. 34; ἄρνες Od. 4. 85; τράγος Theocr. 1. 4; Ἄρμων Epigr. Gr. 833, 835. II. of horn, made of horn, τοῖχοι Call. Apoll. 63; Βίος Anth. P. 6. 118. κεραούχος, ον, (ἐχω) = κερούχος, Anth. P. 6. 10. κέρας, τό, gen. κέρατος, Ep. κέρας, Att. also κέρας; dat. κέρατι, κέρατι, κέρα (Il. 11. 385; and in Thuc. 2. 90., 7. 6, but only in signif. VII):—dual κέραε, κέρα, κέραον; pl. nom. κέραα, κέρα, gen. κέραων, κέραν, dat. κέρασι, Ep. κέρασει. In late Ep., gen. κέρατος, v. -άατα. The Ion. decl. is κέρας, κέρεος, κέρει, pl. κέρα, κέραν, v. Dind. de Dial. Hdt. p. xvi. [In nom. and acc. κέρας, ᾶ always:—in the obl. cases ᾶ in Ep., as κέρασι Od. 3. 384 (in Orph. L. 238 κέρα is now corrected); in the contr. dat. κέρα, pl. nom. κέρα, a is made short before a vowel, as in Il. 4. 109, Od. 19. 211; but in Att., κέρατος, -ᾶτι, -ᾶτα, -ᾶτων, -ᾶσι, Aesch. Fr. 183, Soph. Tr. 519, Eur. Bacch. 921, Hermipp. Moir. 5; so in the deriv. κερᾶτινός and compds. ὑψικέρατα, χρυσόκεράτα, v. sub vocc. In later Ep. the quantity varies, cf. κερᾶς-φόρος, κερᾶτφόρος, κερᾶτῶδης.—The lengthd. forms κέρατος, κέρασα, formed after the Homeric κέρατα, occur in Ap. Rh. 4. 978, Arat. 174, Q. Sm., etc.] (κέρας is prob. related to κάρα, as Skt. ḍṛing-am (horn) to śir-as (head); cf. also Skt. kar-nas (ear), Lat. cor-nu, Goth. haur-n (horn):—hence several horned beasts take their name; κριὸς (ram); cervus (i. e. κεραφόρ, cf. ἐλαφον κεράν Il. 3. 24), O. Norse hjört, A. Sax. heort (hart); O. H. G. hiruz (hirsch), and hirind (hind, ox). On the compds. of κέρας, v. Lob. Phryn. 672. I. the horn of an animal, in Hom. mostly of oxen, Il. 17. 521, etc., cf. κερᾶός; ὀφθαλμοὶ δ' ὥσεϊ κέρα ἔστασαν his eyes stood fixed and stiff like horns, Od. 19. 211: also as a symbol of strength, Paroemiogr. p. 218, LXX (Ex. 41. 22), Suid., cf. Arist. P. A. 3. 1, 7:—of elephants' tusks, Opp. C. 2. 494; of the antennae of crustaceous animals, Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 15., 8. 2, 21. II. horn, as a material:—in Od. 19. 563, αἱ μὲν γὰρ [αἱ πύλαι] κέρασαι τετεύχασται, of the horn doors, through which the true dreams came, v. sub ἑλεφαίρομαι: the horn of animals' hoofs, Longus 2. 28. III. anything made of horn, 1. a bow, τοξότα .. κέρα ἀγλαῆ Il. 11. 385, cf. Od. 21. 395, Theocr. 25. 206, etc. 2. of musical instruments, a horn for blowing, σημαίνει τῷ κέρατι Xen. An. 2. 2, 4, cf. Arist. Audib. 31 sq.: also, the Phrygian flute, either from its shape or because it was tipped with horn at the end, αὐλὴν τῷ κ. Luc. D. Deor. 12. 1; καὶ κέρατι μὲν αὐλεῖν Τυρσηνοὶ νομίζουσι Poll. 4. 74, cf. Ath. 184 A:—also, one of the horns of the lyre, Soph. Fr. 232. 3. a drinking-horn, ἐκ τοῦ κέρατος αὐ μοι .. ὀδὸς πίνειν Hermipp. Moir. 5, cf. Xen. An. 7. 2, 23; or, a horn-shaped cup (perh. like the ῥυτόν, Ath. 476 B), ἐξ ἀργυρέων κ. πίνειν Pind. Fr. 147; ἀργυρηλάτος κέρας χρυσᾶ σὺμάτα προσβεβλημένους Aesch. Fr. 183; χρύσειον κ. ἐκπίνειν Soph. Fr. 429; cf. Suid. s. v. IV. Boos κ. a horn guard or pipe to which the lead-weight (μολύβδαινα) of a fishing-line was attached, Il. 24. 81; ἐς πόντον προίησι βοὸς κέρας Od. 12. 253; cf. Anth. P. 6. 230, Plut. 2. 976 E, Apollon. Lex. s. v. κέρα ἀγλαῆ. 2. Ἀμαλθείας κ., v. sub Ἀμαλθεία. V. κέρατα the horn points with which the writing-reed was tipped, Anth. P. 6. 227. VI. an arm or branch of a river, κέρας Ὀκεανοῦ Hes. Th. 789; Νείλου Pind. Fr. 215; Μειδήσιον κέρας Thuc. 1. 110; ἐν Ἰνδοῦ τῷ κέρατι καλουμένῳ Arist. Mirab. 71, cf. Mund. 3. 11; τὸ κ. τὸ βυζόντιον the 'Golden Horn', Strab. 319; cf. Schol. Ar. Rh. 4. 282. VII. the wing of an army or fleet, Hdt. 6. 8., 9. 26, and Att.; κ. δεξιῶν, λαῶν Aesch. Pers. 399, Eur. Supp. 657, 659; τὸ κ. ἀναπτύσσεν Xen. An. 1. 10, 9. 2. κατὰ κέρατα προσβάλλειν, ἐπιπίπτειν to attack in flank, Thuc. 3. 78, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 16, etc.; κατὰ κ. προσιέναι, ἐπεσθαι Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 8 and 28; also, πρὸς κ. μάχεσθαι Ib. 22. 3. ἐπὶ κέρασιν αἰνέειν to lead (men or ships) towards the wing, with the wing leading after the line has wheeled a quarter round to right or left (cf. δεξιῶν κέρα ἡγουμένων Thuc. 2. 90), in column, not with a broad front, Lat. agmine longo, opp. to ἐπὶ φάλαγγος (v. φάλαγξ 1. 2), Interpp. ad Hdt. 6. 12, 14; so, in Att., ἐπὶ

κεράς Thuc. 2. 90., 6. 32, 50., 8. 104., Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 34; κατά κεράς Ib. 1. 6, 43., An. 4. 6, 6, Hell. 7. 4, 23; εἰς κ. Id. Eq. Mag. 4. 3; ἐλαύνειν πρὸς τὸ δεξιὸν κ. Ar. Eq. 243.

VIII. the sailyard of a ship, like κεραία, Anth. P. 5. 204., Luc. Amor. 6. IX. any projection or elevation, e.g. a mountain-peak, as in the Swiss Schreckhorn, etc., Xen. An. 5. 6, 7, Lyc. 534; a projection or extremity of the earth, ἡγῆς Philostr. 69.

X. ἀπλὸν κ. = πόσθη, Archil. 161, cf. Anth. P. 12. 95. XI. κέρατα ποιεῖν τινι to give him horns, cuckold him, proverb. in Artemid. 2. 11; whence κερατᾶς, κερασφόρος II.

XII. = κερατίνης, cf. Luc. D. Mort. 1. 2, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 241. κεράς, ἄδος, ἡ, ποῖτ. fem. of κεράς, Eust. 1625. 45; but in Hesych., κεραίδες τῶν προβάτων τὰ θῆλα, τὰ ἐνδον ἰδόντας ἔχοντα.

κεράς, Adv. mixed, dub., v. Lob. Paral. 223.

κερασ-βόλος, ov, struck by a horn: σπέρμα κ. seed that does not soften in boiling (quod cornu tetigerit, non est coctibile, Plin.), Theophr. C. P. 4. 12, 13, cf. Plut. 2. 700 C.

II. metaph. a stubborn, inflexible person, Plat. Legg. 853 D.

κεράσια and κεράσια, ἡ, = κερασός, the cherry-tree, Geop. 3. 4, 4.

κεράσιον, τό, the fruit of the κερασός, a cherry, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 51 A.; also, the tree, Diosc. 1. 157, Geop. 10. 41.

κερασ-κόμη, ἡ, the parsnip, Diosc. 3. 59: -κόμιον, τό, = οἰνάνθη, Ib. 125.

κεράσμα, τό, something mixed, a mixture, μελὼν Iamb. V. Pyth. 132: —a mixed drink, potion, like κυκεών, Galen.; even, οἶνον ἀκράτον κ.

Lxx (Ps. 74. 8).

κεράσος (not κεράσος, Arcad. 76), ὁ, later ἡ, the cherry-tree, Arist. Plant. 1. 5, 9, Theophr. H. P. 3. 13, 1. (κεράσος is to κέρας as cornus to cornu.)

κερασό-χρως, ov, cherry-coloured, Triclin. Theocr. 14. 17.

κεράστις, ov, ἡ, horned, ἐλαφος Soph. El. 508; of a ram, ὦ κεράστα Eur. Cyl. 52; Σάτυροι Luc. Bacch. 1:—fem. κεραστὶς, ἰδος (not κέραστis, Arcad. 35), of Io, Aesch. Pr. 674.

II. as Subst. a horned serpent, Lat. cerastes, Diod. 3. 50, Nic. Th. 258.

2. an insect which destroys figs, Theophr. H. P. 5. 4, 5.

κεραστής, ov, ὁ, one that mixes, a mixer, Orph. Fr. 28. 13.

κεραστοῦς, Adv. for mixing, Suid. s. v. κέρας.

κεραστός, ἡ, ov, mixed, mingled, Anth. Plan. 4. 83.

κερασφόρεω, to have horns, Philostr. 63.

κερασ-φόρος, ov, horn-bearing, horned, of deer, Soph. Fr. 110; of Io, Eur. Phoen. 248; of Dionysos, Id. Bacch. 2; τὸ κ. μέρος Plat. Polit. 255 C; τὰ κ. horned animals, Galen.

II. a cuckold, Lemm. to Anth. P. 11. 278; cf. κέρας XI.

κεράσ-χειλος, ov, with curved lips, Galen.

κεράτῃον, τό, Dim. of κέρας, ap. Salmas. ad Tertull. Pall. p. 338.

II. Dim. of κεραία II, Eust. 1037. 35.

κεράτῃον, ov, ὁ, the commander of a body of 32 elephants, Ael. Tact. 22.

κεράτᾶς, ἂ, ὁ, a cuckold (v. κέρας XI), Byz.

κερατιά or -ία, ἡ, the carob or locust-tree (Arab. kharoob),—the first form in Geop. 11. 1, second in Strab. 822, Plin. 26. 34.—its fruit was κεράτια, τά, Diosc. 1. 168, Ev. Luc. 15. 16; called St. John's bread, from a notion that it was the fruit he ate in the wilderness; it is still sometimes eaten by the poor in Italy, but generally given to swine, being thought to give a sweet flavour to the flesh.

κερατῇ-φόρος, ov, = κερασφόρος, Phaest. ap. Schol. Pind. P. 4. 28.

κεράτις, ov, ὁ, = κερασφόρος, of Dionysos, Diod. 4. 4.

II. a comet, Plin. 2. 22.

III. = κερασφόρος II, Byz.

κεράτῃω, to butt with the horns, Lxx (Ex. 32. 2), Philo 1. 57, Eccl.

κερατίνης, ov, ὁ, the fallacy called the Horns, thus stated in Diog. L. 7. 187, εἰ τι οὐκ ἀπέβαλες, τοῦτο ἔχεις· κέρατα δὲ οὐκ ἀπέβαλες· κέρατα ἅρα ἔχεις; so, κερατίνης ἐρωτῶν Com. Anon. 51; so, κερατὶς, ἰδος, ἡ, Ib. 7. 44, 82 (prob. f. l. for κερατίνης, -ίνης); also, κ. λόγος Ib. 2. 111; ceratina in Lat., Quintil. 1. 10, 6, Gell. 18. 2: cf. κέρας XII.

κερατίνος [α], ἡ, ov, of horn, made of horn, Xen. An. 6. 1, 4, Plat. Com. Ζεύς κακ. 8, etc.; κ. λύχνος a horn lantern, Poëta ap. Ath. 699 F; βωμὸς κ. = κερατῶν, Plut. 2. 983 E.

2. κερατίνη (σάλπιγγ), ἡ, a horn, v. l. Lxx (Jos. 6. 13., 2 Regg. 2. 28).

κεράτιον [α], τό, Dim. of κέρας, a little horn, of the antennae of the κάραβος, Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 10., 4. 4, 29.

2. in pl. the curved ends of the womb, tubae Fallopii (cf. κεραία II. 7), Ib. 3. 1, 22.

3. the bridge of the lyre, Schol. Ar. Ran. 223.

4. a small horn, perhaps a fife or clarinet (v. κέρας III. 2, κεραλῆς), Diod. Excerpt. 577. 35 (v. Wessel. ad l.) whence it has been proposed to read κερατίον (for -αμίον) in Polyb. 26. 10, 5.

II. in pl. the fruit of the κερατιά, q. v.

III. like Lat. siliqua, a weight, the corat; in Greek, = 2½ χαλκοῖ, = ½ of an obol; in Rom., = ½ of a scruple, = 1/16 of a pound, Galen.; v. Böckh Metrol. Unters. § XI.

IV. a plant called also τῆλιν, foenum Graecum, fenugreek, Columell. de Arbor. 25.

V. v. sub κερατιά.

κεράτις, ἰδος, ἡ, v. sub κερατίνης.

κεράτις, εως, ἡ, a butting with horns, Achmes Onir. 238.

κεράτισσις, ov, ὁ, one that butts, Lxx (Ex. 21. 29, 36).

κεράτις, ἰδος, ἡ, horned, μήκων κ. the horned poppy, Theophr. H. P. 9. 12, 3, Diosc. 4. 66, Plin.

κεράτο-γλύφος, ov, working in horn, Schol. Il. 4. 110, E. M. 505. 11.

κεράτο-ειδής, ες, like horn, χιτών, ὑμῖν κ. the cornea in the eye, Galen., cf. Theophr. Protosp. p. 161 Greenhill.

2. horn-shaped, γωνία Joseph. B. J. 5. 5, 6; τὸ κ. τῆς σελήνης Eccl.

II. sounding like a horn, Schäff. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 170.

κεράτο-ξός, ov, = κερασός, Noun. D. 3. 76.

κεράτοποιέω, to make horn-shaped, Theon in Arat. Dios. 48 (780).

II. to make horn-like, harden, Jo. Chrys.

κεράτο-ποιός, ov, = κερασός, Hesych.

κεράτο-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, horn-footed, hoofed, Gloss.

κεράτουργός, ὁν, (*εργα) = κερατοφύς, Schol. Il. 4. 110, E. M. 505. 11.

κεράτο-φόρος, ov, = κερασφόρος, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 36, P. A. 3. 2, 7, al.

κεράτοφύω, to grow horns, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1341, Il. 3. 24, E. M. 1.

κεράτο-φύνης, ες, growing horns, horned, Ath. 476 A, E. M. 541. 18.

κεράτο-φώνος, ov, sounding with the horn, of the μάγαις struck by the plectrum (?), Telest. 5.

κεράτω, to harden into horn, Ael. N. A. 12. 18.

κεράτωδης, ες, = κερατοειδής, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 6.

2. horned, τὰ κερατώδη (sc. ὧνα) Arist. H. A. 8. 28, 6, al.

II. of an island, with many peaks, Call. Apoll. 91.

κεράτων, ὄνος, ὁ, made of horns, βωμὸς κ., in the isle of Delos, Plut. Thes. 21; v. κεράτινος.

κερατώνια, ἡ, = κερατιά, Galen., Aët.

κεράτ-ῶπις, ἰδος, ἡ, horned-looking, σελήνη Manetho 4. 91.

κεράτωσις, εως, ἡ, a being cuckolded, Aët.

κεραυλῆς, ov, ὁ, a horn-blower, Poll. 4. 74, Luc. Trag. 33:—κεραυλία, ἡ, horn-blowing, Cornut. N. D. 6.

κεραυνίος, ov, wielding the thunder, Ζεύς Anth. P. 7. 49.

κεραυνία, ἡ, a name for the αἰείων μικρόν, Diosc. Noth. 4. 90.

κεραυνίας, ov, ὁ, thunder-stricken, Hesych.

κεραίνων, τό, a kind of truffle (ὕδων), said to grow after a thunder-storm, Galen. 13. 969 A.

II. a critical mark to indicate corrupt passages, Diog. L. 3. 66, Isid. Etymol. 1. 20.

κεραυνός, α, ov, also os, ov, Aesch. Theb. 430:—of a thunderbolt, βολαί Aesch. l. c.; φλόξ Id. Pr. 1017; πέμφξ Soph. Fr. 483; πῦρ, λαμπάς Eur. Tro. 80, Bacch. 244.

2. thunder-smitten, of Semelῆ, Soph. Ant. 1139; Καταπέσας κεραυνίον δέμας Eur. Supp. 496, cf. Bacch. 6:—τὰ κεραυνία the 'thunder-spliten peaks' of several mountain ridges, Strab. 281, etc., Virg. Aen. 3. 506; also Acroceraunia.

II. = κεραυνίος, Arist. Mund. 7. 2; Ζαυί Anth. P. 7. 44.

κεραυνίτης λίθος, ὁ, a kind of precious stone, Clem. Al. 241.

κεραυνο-βλήτης, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 5.

κεραυνο-βλήτης, ov, struck by lightning, Schol. Soph. Ant. 1139, Suid.

κεραυνοβόλεω, to hurl the thunderbolt, Anth. P. 12. 122, Plut. 2. 893 E: c. acc. cogn., κ. ὕλεθρον Eust. Opusc. 87. 53.

II. trans. to strike therewith, τινα Anth. P. 12. 140.

κεραυνοβόλια, ἡ, a thunder-storm, Strab. 628, Plut. 2. 624 B.

κεραυνο-βόλος, ov, hurling the thunder, Ζεύς C. I. 1513. 2; πῦρ τὸ κ. the thunder-smiting fire, Anth. P. 12. 63.

II. proparoxy. κεραυνόβολος, ov, pass. thunder-stricken, of Semelῆ, Eur. Bacch. 598, cf. Diod. 1. 13, etc.

κεραυνο-βρόντης, ov, ὁ, the lightener and thunderer, Ar. Pax 376; cf. βροντησικέρανος.

κεραυνο-μάχης, ὁ, fighting with thunder, Anth. P. 12. 110.

κεραυνο-πλῆξ, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, thunder-smitten, Alcae. Com. Gan. 1.

κεραυνός, ὁ, a thunderbolt, Lat. fulmen, νῆα θοῇ ἐβαλε ψολόεντι κεραυνῷ Od. 23. 330; βρῶντησε καὶ ἐμβαλε νηὶ κεραυνῷ 14. 305; Διὸς πληγείσα κεραυνῷ 12. 416; from Hom. downwards, the weapon of Zeus, cf. Hes. Th. 690, 854; forged by the Cyclopes, acc. to Hes. Th. 141; τὸν κ. τοῦ Διὸς Ar. Av. 1538; καταβᾶτης Aesch. Pr. 359; πυρῶνα Id. 668; ὁ πυρφόρος κ. Id. Theb. 445; κεραυνὸν κρείσσονα φλόγα Id. Pr. 922; κ. ἀργῆς Ar. Av. 1747; πτερύεις Ib. 576; βέλος κεραυνοῦ Aesch. Theb. 453, Soph. Tr. 1088; ὁ κ. λάμπων πυρὶ Ar. Nub. 395; κ., περφορόν Διὸς βέλος Id. Av. 1714; κ. πίπτει, κατασκήπτει εἰς..., Xen. Hell. 4. 7, 7, etc.: pl. κεραυνοὶ thunderbolts, Hdt. 8. 37; ποῖ ποτε κεραυνοὶ Διὸς; Soph. El. 823, cf. Ar. Pl. 125; τὰ τῶν κεραυνῶν πτώματα Plat. Tim. 80 C.—The word was said of thunder and lightning generally, as we often use thunder.—but thunder properly was βροντή, Lat. tonitru, and the flash of lightning, ἀστεροπή, στερροπή, Lat. fulgur, Il. 21. 198, Hes. Th. 699, cf. Herm. Opusc. 4. p. 268.

II. metaph., κεραυνὸν ἐν γλώσσῃ φέρειν, of Pericles, Plut. Pericl. 8; τύπτεν κεραυνὸς a thunder-bolt for striking, Antiph. Progon. 1. 4; Κεραυνός, as a name of great soldiers, Plut. Aristid. 6.

κεραυνο-σκαπεῖον, τό, a machine for making thunder on the stage, Poll. 4. 127 and 130.

κεραυνο-σκοπία, ἡ, the observation of thunder and lightning, divination by them, Diod. 5. 40.

κεραυνόυχος, ov, wielding the thunder, Ζεύς Philo Byz. de VII Mir. 3.

κεραυνο-φάης, ες, flashing like thunder, Eur. Tro. 1103.

κεραυνο-φόρος, ov, wielding the thunderbolt, Plut. Alcib. 16., 2. 335 A; κ. στρατοπέδων legio fulminatrix, Dio C. 55. 23, cf. C. I. 4458.

κεραυνῶν, to strike with thunderbolts, Hdt. 7. 10, 5, Plat. Symp. 190 C:—Pass., κεραυνωθείς Hes. Th. 859, Pind. N. 10. 15, Plat., etc.

II. metaph., = καταδικάζω, Artemid. 2. 8.

κεραυνώσις, εως, ἡ, a striking with thunder, Strab. 750, Plut. 2. 996 C; τοῦ Φαέδοντος Scymn. 394.

κεράω, Ep. radic. form of κεράννυμι, used in imperat. κέρα Com. Anon. 17; part. κερῶν Od. 24. 364; impf. κέρων Ar. Rh. 1. 1185; and of Med., in imper. κέρασσε (lengthd. from -ασσε) Od. 3. 332; impf. κερῶντο Il. 8. 470.

κεράω, (κέρας) to make horned, κερῶσι σελήνην Arat. 780.

II. to take post on the wing or flank, Polyb. 18. 7, 9.

κεράω, ὁ, ἡ, horned-looking, σελήνη Maxim. π. καταρχ. 337.

Κερβέρια, oi, a Comic form of Κερμέρια, read by Crates and acc. to Aristarch. in Od. 11. 14 (acc. to the Scholl.), and apparently by Ar. Ran. 187; with a play upon Κέρβερος, cf. E. M. 513. 43 (ubi v. Gaisf.).

Κερβερο-κίνδυνος Τάρταρος, full of Cerberus-dangers, Hesych.

Κέρβερος, ὁ, Cerberus, the fifty-headed dog of Hades, which guarded the gate of the nether world, Hes. Th. 311: later, with three heads or bodies, τὸν τρισάκρον κύνα Eur. H. F. 4; θήρα .. τὸν τρίκρανον Ib. 611, cf. Apollod. 2. 5, 12, etc.; the dog of Hades is mentioned in Il. 8. 368, Od. 11. 623, but without name or description.—Acc. to Hes. l. c. Cerberus was born of Typhaon and Echidna; the name seems to mean *Darkling*, and may perh. be akin to Κιμῆριοι; cf. Κερβήριοι.

κερβολέω (also σκερβολέω or σκερβύλλω), = κερτομέω, Hesych.

κερδαίνω, fut. -άνω Trag., Thuc., Ion. -άνω Hdt. 1. 35., 8. 60; un-Att. form κερδῶν Anth. P. 9. 390, and κερδήσομαι, Hdt. 3. 72.—aor. ἐκέρδαναι Pind., Att.; Ion. -ῆναι Ep. Hom. 14. 6, Hdt. 8. 5; un-Att. form ἐκέρδησα Id. 4. 152, Heliod., etc.—prf. κερδεδάγκα Dio C. 53. 5; κερκεδάκα Ach. Tat. 5. 25, Phalar., etc.; but προσ-κεκέρδηκα Dem. 1292. 6:—Pass., aor. part. κερδανθείς Philodem. 22: prf. κερκερδημένος Joseph. A. J. 18. 6, 5: (κέρδος).

To gain, derive profit or advantage from, κακὰ κ. to make unprofitable gains, Hes. Op. 350; κ. ἐκ or ἀπὸ τινος Hdt. 4. 152, Soph. Ant. 312, Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 4; παρὶ τινος Lys. 158. 28; πρὸς τινος Soph. Tr. 191; κ. τινὶ to gain by a thing, Eur. H. F. 604; σμικρὰ κερδανῶ φυχῇ Aesch. Ag. 1301; τί κερδανῶ; what shall I gain by it? Ar. Nub. 259:—c. part. to gain by doing . . . εἰ δὲ κερδανῶ λέγων Eur. Hel. 1051; πολεμοῦντες οὐ κερδαίνομεν Ar. Av. 1591, etc.; so, with a part., ὅδε ἐκμαθούσα κερδαίνει Aesch. Pr. 876; Μεγάρῳσι κερδανέμεν περιούσι we shall gain by Megara's preservation, Hdt. 8. 60, 3; also, κ. οὐτι . . . Hipp. Art. 812. 2. absol. to make profit, gain advantage, opp. to ζημίαν λαβεῖν, Hdt. 8. 5, Soph. Fr. 26, 325, Ar. Pl. 520, Thuc. 5. 93; τὸ κερδαίνειν the pursuit of gain, opp. to τὸ τιμᾶσθαι, Id. 2. 44; c. acc. cogn., κέρδος κερδ. Soph. O. T. 889; κ. τρία τάλαντα Andoc. Tr. 26; χρόνον κερδαίνομεν ἐν ἐξῇ, οὐ προσήκον αὐτῷ Lys. 137. 41:—to traffic, make merchandise, Soph. Ant. 1037:—κ. λόγον to win fame, Pind. l. 5 (4). 33; χρηστὰ κ. ἐπὶ to receive fair words, Soph. Tr. 231.

II. like ἀπολαύω, καρπούμαι, to gain a loss, reap disadvantage from a thing, as, διπλά δάκρυα κ., Virgil's *renovare dolorem*, Eur. Hec. 518, cf. Xen. Apol. 91, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 4, Act. Apost. 27. 21, Joseph. A. J. 2. 3, 2, etc.

III. like Lat. *compendi facere*, to save or spare oneself, to avoid, μεγάλα κακὰ φιλέμ. Incert. 7. 10; θανάτου προσδοκίαν Anth. P. 10. 59; ἐνόχλησιν Diog. L. 7. 14.

κερδᾶλέος, α, ον, (κέρδος) of persons and their arts, wily, crafty, cunning, shrewd, κ. κ' εἰς καὶ ἐπὶ κλοπῆς Od. 13. 291; so, κ. βουλὴ Il. 10. 44; μῦθος Od. 6. 148; νύμφηα S. 548. 2. esp. of the fox, Archil. 82 (ap. Plat. Rep. 365 C); hence ἡ κερδαλέη, like κερῶ, the wily one, the fox, Ael. N. A. 6. 04, etc.; but, κερδαλή, also, a fox-skin, τῇ λεοντῇ τὴν κ. ἐγχεύειν Greg. Naz. 3. of things, gainful, profitable, κερδαλεώτερον ἐστὶ ὁμολογέειν τῷ Πέρσῃ Hdt. 9. 7, 1; τὰς ἐμπορίας τὰς κ. Ar. Av. 594:—τό κ. = κέρδος, Aesch. Eum. 1008, Thuc. 2. 53.

II. Adv. -λέως, to one's advantage, opp. to δικάως, Thuc. 3. 56. **κερδαλέοτης**, ητος, ἡ, cunning, shrewdness, Eust. Opusc. 68. 10.

κερδαλέο-φρων, ον, crafty-minded, Il. 1. 49., 4. 339, Opp. C. 2. 29.

κερδαλέον, verb. Adj. one must make money, M. Anton. 4. 26.

κερδαντήρ, ηρος, ἡ, a miser, Or. Sib. 7. 136.

κερδαντός, ὅς, ὅν, that ought to be gained: τὰ κερδαντὰ κερδαίνειν to make fair gains, Perian. ap. Diog. L. 1. 97.

κερδάριον, τό, Dim. of κέρδος, Gloss.

κερδ-έμπορος, ὅς, ὅν, presiding over gain in traffic, Ἐρμῆς Orph. L. 27. 6.

κερδητικός, ὅς, ὅν, greedy of gain, Lat. *lucrosus*, Gloss.

κερδέα, ἡ, = φιλοκερδέα, Hesych. (ubi κερδέα), and Phot.; also κερδέα, = ἀλωπεκία, Hesych.

κερδίξω, to gain, Schol. rec. Pind. O. 1. 84.

κερδίων, ον, gen. onos, Comp. (with no Posit. in use), formed from κέρδος, more profitable; Hom. has only neut., ἐμοὶ δὲ κ. κέρδιον εἶη, or καὶ κεν πολλὰ κέρδιον ἦεν, Il. 3. 41., 7. 28; ἡ μάλα τοι τόδε κ. ἐπλετο θυμῷ Od. 20. 304, cf. Pind. N. 5. 30. II. κέρδιοςτος, ὅς, ὅν, Sup. most cunning or crafty, Σίσυφος . . . ὁ κέρδιοςτος γένει ἀνδρῶν Il. 6. 153. 2. of things, most profitable, Aesch. Pr. 385; πρὸς τὸ κέρδιον τραπεῖς Soph. Aj. 743.

κερδο-γάμω, to marry for gain, Paroemiogr. p. 203.

κέρδον, τό, a plant, the same as στρούθιον, Diosc. (Noth.) 2. 193.

κέρδος, εος, τό, gain, profit, advantage, Lat. *lucrum*, Od. 23. 140, and Att.; often almost like an Adj., ἐνόησεν ὅπως κέρδος εἴη how some advantage can be gained, what is best to be done, Il. 10. 225; οὐ τοι τόδε κ. ἐγὼν ἐσσεσθαι ὡς ἡμῖν Od. 16. 311, etc.; ποιῆσθαι τι ἐν κέρδει, Horace's *lucro arponere*, c. inf., Hdt. 2. 121, 4., 6. 13; so, κέρδος νομίζω in Thuc. 3. 33., 7. 68; κ. ἡγείσθαι, ἢ τι . . . δίσκωνται Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 43; κ. λαβεῖν ἐκ τινος Menand. Incert. 148; μέγ' ἐστὶ κ., ἦν . . . Id. Monost. 359; πρὸς τὸ κ. βλέπειν Ib. 364;—c. part., πᾶν κ. ἡγῶσι ζημιουμένη φυχῇ Eur. Med. 454; κ. ἐστὶ μοι, c. inf., τί δὴτ' ἐμοὶ ζῆν κ.; Aesch. Pr. 747, cf. Lys. 113. 26, Ar. Eccl. 607, 610; pl. gains, profits, περιβιβάλλομενος ἐνὸς κέρδα Hdt. 3. 71; τὰ δειλά κ. Soph. Ant. 326; τὰ κ. μέγας φαίνεσθαι τῶν δεινῶν Thuc. 4. 59; τὰ πονηρὰ κ. Antiph. Incert. 40; opp. to ζημία in every sense, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 4, 5.

2. desire of gain, love of gain, Pind. P. 3. 95; ἀνδρὰς τὸ πολυλάκεις διώλεσεν Soph. Ant. 222; εἰς τὸ κ. λήμ' ἔχων ἀνείμενον Eur. Heracl. 3; so in pl., κερδῶν ἀδικτος Aesch. Eum. 683; ἐν τοῖς κέρδεσιν μόνον δέδορκεν Soph. O. T. 388; μὴ πλὴ κέρδεσιν λέγων Id. Ant. 1061, cf. 326, Eur. Hec. 1207; of persons, ἡμέτερα κ. τάνσοφῶν (= ἡμῶν τῶν α.) you of whom, we wise men make gain, Ar. Nub. 1202.

3. iniron. sense (cf. κερδαίνω II), ἀστεῖον γέ κ. ἐλαβεν ἡ νακοδαίμων Ar. Nub. 1064. II.

in pl. cunning arts, wiles, tricks, ὅς δὲ κ. κέρδα εἶδῃ Il. 23. 322; κέρδα εἶδῃ Ib. 709, etc.; κέρδα, οὐτε τάχει γέ 23. 515; ἔργα τ' ἐπιτασσάμεν κέρδα θ' Od. 2. 118, cf. 85; ἐγὼ δ' ἐν πᾶσι θεοῖσι μῆτι τε κλέομαι καὶ κέρδεσιν 13. 298; ἐνὶ φρεσὶ κέρδε' ἐνώμας 18. 216; κακὰ κέρδα βουλεύουσιν 'they mean mischief,' 23. 217; cf. εὐτράπελος 3.

κερδο-συλλέκτης, ον, ὁ, a scraper up of gain, Nicet. Ann. 16. 2.

κερδοσύνη, ἡ, like κερδαλεύτης, cunning, craft, shrewdness; Hom. uses only the dat. κερδοσύνῃ as Adv., by craft, cunningly, shrewdly, Il. 22. 247, Od. 4. 251., 14. 31.

κερδο-φόρος, ον, bringing gain, Artemid. 2. 30.

κερδύφιοι, τό, Dim. of κέρδος, Gloss.

κερῶ, ὅς, contr. οὗς, ἡ, the wily one or thief, i. e. the fox (cf. κερδαλέος I. 2), Pind. P. 2. 142; κ. δολία Ar. Eq. 1068; ποικίλη κ. Babrius 19. 2, etc. II. = γαλή, γαλή, a weasel, Artemid. 3. 28.

Κέρδων, ὁ, name of a slave in Dem.; cf. Lat. *cerdo*.

κερδῶς, α, ον, bringing gain, of Apollo, Lyc. 208, C. I. 1766; of Hermes, Plut. 2. 472 B, Luc. Tim. 41, etc. II. (κερῶ) foxlike, wily, Babr. 77. 2.

κέρρα, τά, Ion. nom. pl. of κέρας.

κερε-αλκῆς, ἐς, poet. for κεραλκῆς, stout in the horns, ταῦρος Call. Dian. 179 (where the corrupt form κεραλκῆς was corrected by Bentl.), Ar. Rh. 4. 468, and often in Noun.; cf. μεγαλκῆς.

κέρεβρον, τό, the Lat. *cerebrum*, Galen. 3. 629.

κερέα, ἡ, poet. form of κερία, Nomm. Jo. 11. 44.

κέρθιος, ὁ, a little bird, the common tree-creeper, *Certhia familiaris*, Arist. H. A. 9. 17, 2:—v. s. κυνιπολόγος.

κερκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = κρέξ, Hesych.

κερκῆτης, ον, ὁ, a weight used to steady a ship under sail, Paus. ap. Eust. 1221. 28, Hesych.

κερκίδιον, τό, Dim. of κερκίς I, Eccl.

κερκίδο-ποικίη (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, the art of the shuttle-maker (κερκίδο-ποιός), Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 1.

κερκίζω, to make the web close with the κερκίς, Plat. Crat. 387 E, Soph. 226 B; also of the κερκίς itself, Arist. Pol. 1. 4, 3.

κερκίον, τό, Dim. of κέρκος, Symm. V. T.

κερκίς, ἰδος, ἡ, in the ἰστός or upright loom, the rod or (in later times) comb by which the threads of the woof were driven home, so as to make the web even and close (cf. σπάθη), Lat. *pecten textorius*, χαμαι δὲ οἱ ἐκπεσε κερκίς, whence it appears that it was held in the hand, Il. 22. 448; χρυσαῖη κερκίς ὕφανεν Od. 5. 62, cf. Soph. Ant. 976, Eur. Tro. 199, Plat. Crat. 387 E sq.; κερκίον ἐφεστάναι i. e. to preside over the work of the loom, Eur. Hec. 363; its humming sound is alluded to in Trag., φωνὴ κερκίδος Soph. Fr. 522; κερκίδος ὕμνος Ib. 909; κερκίδος δοῦδοι Eur. in Ar. Ran. 1316; v. Dict. of Antiqu. p. 1101.

II. any taper rod, of wood, ivory, etc.; as, 1. a peg, pin, Lat. *pinillus*, Poll. 1. 252:—a hair-pin or comb, Ar. Rh. 3. 46. 2. a measuring-rod, Lat. *radius mathematicus*, Anth. P. 11. 267:—also the gnomon of a dial, C. I. 2681.

3. the great bone of the leg, the tibia, Ar. Rh. 4. 1520, Plut. Alex. 45; the same as κνήμη, acc. to Herophilus ap. Ruf. p. 33, Poll. 2. 191; cf. παράκερκις; but also the radius of the arm, Poll. 2. 142.

4. the prickle of the electric ray, Opp. Il. 2. 63.

5. a rod for stirring liquids, Galen. III. a wedge-shaped division of the seats in the theatre, Lat. *cuneus*, περὶ τὴν ἐσχάτην . . . κερκίδα καθιζόντας θεωρεῖν Alex. Γυναικ. 1.

IV. a kind of poplar, the trembling aspen, from the rustling of its leaves, Arist. H. A. 8. 5, Theophr. II. P. 3. 14, 2; acc. to others, the Judas-tree.

κερκίστις, εως, ἡ, a flying the κερκίς, weaving, Arist. Phys. 7. 2, 4.

κερκιστική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, the art of weaving, Plat. Polit. 282 B.

κερκίω, ἡ, an unknown bird, Ael. N. A. 16. 3.

κερκολύρα, ἡ, = κρέκουσα λύρα, Aleman 104.

κερκο-πίθηκος [?], ἡ, a long-tailed ape, Strab. 699.

κερκόρως, ὁ, an unknown Indian bird, Ael. N. A. 15. 14.

κερκός, ἡ, the tail of a beast (οὐρά being the generic word, used also of birds, etc., Arist. P. A. 14. 13, 30, A. B. 1037); of a swine, Ar. Ach. 785; of a dog, κέρκω σάειν Ar. Eq. 1031; κ. λαγῶ a hare's scut, Ib. 909; of a horse, Plat. Phaedr. 254 D, Plut. Ser. 16; of all sorts of beasts, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 52, al.; of fishes, H. A. 6. 10, 17, al., cf. κερκοφόρος:—omens were drawn from the κέρκος of the victim, Ar. Pax 1054, v. Schol. and cf. Eubul. Incert. 18:—v. οὐραία. 2. membrum virile, Lat. *canda*, Ar. Thesm. 239.

II. a handle, Luc. Lexiph. 7. III. a little animal that injures the vine, Hesych.

κερκουρος or **κερκοῦρος**, ὁ, a light vessel, boat, esp. of the Cyprians, Hdt. 7. 97, cf. Dinarch. ap. Harp., Diod. Excerpt. 506. 61, Ath. 208 E; κέρκουρος (as if from Κέρκυρα) Schol. Ar. Pac. 142, Suid.:—Dim. κερκούριον, τό, Anth. P. 5. 44.

II. a sea-fish, Opp. H. 1. 141.

κερκο-φόρος, ον, having a tail, of fishes, Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 8., 5. 5, 1.

Κέρκυρα, ἡ, the island Corcyra, now Corfu, Hdt., etc.:—Adj. Κερκυραίος, α, ον, a Corcyraean, Hdt. 3. 48, etc.; also Κέρκυρ, ἄρος, Aleman 83; Κ. μάστιξ was a scourge of a peculiarly terrible kind, a 'cat-of-nine-tails,' called ludicrously Κ. πτέρα by Ar. Av. 1463, ubi v. Schol.:—τὰ Κερκυραϊκά, the affairs of Corcyra, Thuc. 1. 118. The Lat. form in Κορκ- (Corcyra) often occurs in the best Mss., Ar. Av. 1463, Strab. 44, 299, Diod. 4. 72, Paus. 1. 11, 6., 5. 27, 9, etc.; and is so constantly found on coins, that Spanh. believed it to be the only true form; but the form in Κερκ- is alone found in Hdt., Thuc., etc.

κερκώπειος, ον, befitting a κερκῶψ, i. e. crafty, tricksy, Synes. 108 C.

κερκῶπη, ἡ, a long-tailed kind of cicada, Ar. Fr. 146, Epilyc. Καρπ. 1, etc. (cited by Ath. 133 B); acc. κερκῶπαν in Ael. N. A. 10. 44.

κερκωπίω (κερκῶψ II) to play the ape, Paroemiogr., Hesych.

κερκῶσις, εως, ἡ, an excrescence on the clitoris, Paul. Aeg. 6. 70.

Κέρκωψ, ὀπος, ὁ, (κέρκος):—the Cercopes were fabled to be men-monkeys, or a mischievous monkey-like race of men, whose connexion with Hercules furnished subjects for ludicrous poetry and art:—Thermopylae is called ἔδρα Κερκῶπων by Hdt. 7. 216; but the poem Κέρκωψες,

ascribed to Hom., placed them in Oechalia; and others in Lydia; v. Müller Dor. 2. 12. § 10, and his references; Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 24. 2. metaph. *a mischievous fellow, knave*, Aeschin. 33. 24, LXX (Prov. 26. 22); αἱ Κέρκασες or Κερκάπων ἀγορά, at Athens, *Knaves-market*, Diog. L. 9. 114, Eust. 1430. 25. II. *a long-tailed ape or monkey, cercops* in Manil. 4. 666; cf. τίτυπας.

κέρμα, τό, (κείρω) *a slice*: hence, *a small coin, mite*, Theopomp. Com. Μηδ. 1, Antiphr. Κυκλ. 3; ἐγκάψας τὸ κ. εἰς τὴν γνάθον Arist. Δέβ. 1; μικροῦ πρίασθαι κ. τὴν ἡδονήν Eubul. Νανν. 1. 7;—in pl. *small coin, small change*, Ar. Av. 1108, Pl. 379, etc.; διδοὺς κέρματα ap. Dem. 549. 27 (ubi v. Butt.), etc. 2. generally, *small wares*, Anth. P. 5. 45.

κερματίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, *to cut small, mince, chop up*, Plat. Rep. 525 E, Achae. ap. Ath. 368 A, etc.; τὸ σώματα κ. κατὰ μικρά Plat. Tim. 62 A; κ. τι εἰς πολλά Arist. P. A. 3. 1, 10; metaph., κ. τὴν ἀρετὴν Plat. Meno 79 A. II. *to coin into small money*, Anth. P. 11. 271.

κερμάτιον, τό, Dim. of κέρμα, Philippi. Φιλεπ. 2, Anth. P. 11. 346. κερματισμός, οὗ, δ, *money-changing*, Olympiod. in Plat.

κερματιστής, οὗ, δ, *a money-changer*, Ev. Jo. 2. 14; cf. κολλυβιστής. κερμο-δότης, οὗ, δ, = *foreg*, Nonn. Jo. 2. 14.

κερνάω, v. κερνάω, sub fin.

κέρνος, εὖς, τό, Ath. 476 F, Hesych.; also κέρνος, οὗ, δ, Schol. Nic. Al. 217; and pl. κέρνα, τά, Poll. 4. 103;—*a large earthen dish* made with wells or hollows in the bottom, in which various fruits were offered in the rites of the Corybantes, cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst. § 300; borne by a priest or priestess called κερνάς, Anth. P. 7. 709; or κερνοφόρος, Nic. Al. 217; hence, κερνοφόρος ὄρχησις or κ. ὄρχημα ὁ wild Corybantian dance, Poll. 4. 103, Ath. 629 E; hence also the Verb κερνοφορέω, Clem. Al. 14, Schol. Plat. II. κέρνα, τά, *projections of the vertebrae*, Poll. 2. 180.

κερο-βάτης [ᾶ], οὗ, ὁ, (κέρας) *horn-footed, hoofed*, κεροβάτας Πάν Ar. Ran. 230 (lyr.); acc. to some Gramm., *he that goes with horns*, i. e. the *horned god*; acc. to the Schol., *he that walks the mountain-peaks* (cf. κέρας IX): v. Hemst. Luc. D. Deor. 22. 2.

κερο-βάας, οὗ, ὁ, *horn-sounding*, of a horn flute, Anth. P. 6. 94.

κερο-δέτος, οὗ, δ, *bound with or made of horn*, τόξον Eur. Rhes. 33.

κερο-εἰδής, ἑς, *horn-like, horn-shaped*, Nic. Th. 909.

κεροῖς, -όεσσα (contr. -ούσα), -οεν, *horned*, Anacr. 49, Soph. Fr. 110, 510, Eur. Phoen. 828, etc.; κεροῖς ὄχος *a carriage drawn by horned cattle*, Call. Dian. 113.

κερο-οιάς, ἄκος, ὁ, *a rope belonging to the sailyards*, Luc. Navig. 4.

κερο-κωπος, οὗ, *horn-hilted*, ἕφος Moschopol.

κερο-πλόστης, οὗ, δ, *arranging the hair in horns or queues, a hair-dresser*, Archil. (66) ap. Plut. 2. 977 A (where corruptly κηρ-), Poll. 2. 32, Schol. Il. 24. 81, Hesych.

κερο-στρωτος, οὗ, *inlaid with horn*, Vitruv. 4. 6, 6.

κερο-τινέω, *to butt with the horns*:—Pass., of ships in a storm, ναῦς κερουτιπούμεναι .. χειμῶνι .. buffeted by the storm, Aesch. Ag. 655.

κερουαῖς and κερουαῖς, v. sub κερουαῖς.

κερουαῖς, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐλκω) *drawing by the horns*, Hesych. II.

drawing a bow of horn, Τρῶες Soph. Fr. 738. 2. pass. of the bow itself, prob. because *tipped with horn*, τόξα κ. Eur. Or. 268. III.

κ. κάλως *the haul-yard* (cf. κερύχης), Hesych.

κερουτιάω, properly of horned animals, *to toss the horns*, Lat. cornua tollere: metaph. of persons, *to toss the head, give oneself airs*, Ar. Eq. 1344;—hence κερουτιασμός, ὁ, hauteur, Phot.

κερουχίς, ἴδος, pecul. fem. of sq., αἰγὴς Theocr. 5. 145, where the Schol. mentions two other readings, ἡ κερουλίδες, αἱ οὐλα κέρατα ἔχουσαι: ἡ κερουλίδες, αἱ ὑπὸ τῶν κερῶτων ἐλκόμεναι.

κερούχος, οὗ, (ἐχω) *having horns, horned*, αἶψ Babr. 45. 5. II. κερ.

(sc. κάλως), ὁ, *the brace of the yard-arm, δελφινόφορος κ. Pherecr. Ἀγρ. 6.*

κερο-φόρος, οὗ, = κερασφόρος, *horned*, Eur. Bacch. 691.

κερο-χρῆστος, οὗ, *golden-horned*, Or. Sib. 5. 354.

κέρσιμος, οὗ, (κείρω) *that may be cut*:—τὸ κέρσιμον *the horn on a fishing-line* (in Hom. κέρας βοός), Schol. Il. 24. 81.

κερτομέω, *to taunt or sneer at*, c. acc. pers., μή μιν κερτομέωσιν Od. 16. 57, cf. S. 350, Aesch. Pr. 986, Eur. Bacch. 1294: absol. *to sneer, to mock* .. κερτομέοι τ' ἐπέεσσιν Od. 17. 17; κ. ἐπὶ κατθανούσῃ Archil. 58;—often in part., *τί με ταῦτα κελεύετε κερτομέοντες*; Od. 8. 153; σὲ δὲ κερτομεῖσαν ὅτω ταῦτ' ἀγαρεύμεναι 13. 326, etc.; so, πότερα δὴ κερτομῶν λέγεις ταῦτα; Soph. Ph. 1235;—c. acc. cogn., παραβόλα κερτομέουσι h. Hom. Merc. 56;—c. dupl. acc., οὐκ ἔω σε κ. ἡμᾶς τὸδ' αὖθις Eur. Hel. 619;—Pass., ἀβούλος ὡς κερτομημένην Id. Supp. 321.—Rare in Prose, as Galen. 14. 656, Anon. ap. Suid.

κερτόμημα, τό, = sq., Nicet. Eug. 5. 51.

κερτόμησις, εὖς, ἡ, *jeering, mockery*, Soph. Ph. 1236.

κερτομία, ἡ, = *foreg*; in pl., κερτομίας ἢδ' αἰσίδα μυθήσασθαι Il. 20. 202, 433; κερτομίας καὶ χείρας ἀφέω Od. 20. 263.

κερτομικός, ἡ, ὄν, *jeering*, Schol. Il. 16. 261. Adv. -κῶς, Ib. 8. 448.

κερτόμιος (or κερτόμεος, E. M. 102. 46), and κέρτομος, οὗ:—*heart-cutting, stinging*, κερτομίοις ἐπέεσσιν περρηθῆναι Od. 24. 240; Δία Κερτιδὴν ῥεβείειν Il. 5. 419; also simply, κερτομίοις προσανῶν I. 539, Od. 9. 474 (as if τὰ κερτομία were a Subst.); κέρτομα βάζειν Hes. Op. 786; κερτομίας ὄργαις Soph. Ant. 956; ἐν κερτομίοις γλώσσαις Ib. 961; χόροι κερτομοὶ abusive, Hdt. 5. 83 (cf. τωσάμπος).

II. *mocking, delusive, cheating*, παῖδα .. κέρτομον h. Hom. Merc. 338; κέρτομος χαρῆ Eur. Alc. 1125; χάριτας κερτόμεος Id. Melan. 29; κέρτομος ἀρμονία, of Echo, Anth. P. 7. 191.—Poët. words used once by Hdt., and in late Prose, as Dion. H. 7. 72. (Usu. deriv. from κέρω, τέμνω, cf. δακτύλιος. But Curt.

refers it to ✓KEPT (akin to ✓KEP, κείρω), and compares Skt. kart-ari, kart-aris (Lat. cult-er), krti-yakū (tormentress).)

κερχάλιος, α, ον, *dry, rough, hoarse*, βής Ilipp. 1215 D; κερχάλιον ὑποσπρίζειν Id. 1211 E.—In Galen. Lex., κερχάλιος.

κερχάω, = κέρχω, *to be rough*, Hipp. 1134 C.

κερχασμός, οὗ, δ, *roughness, hoarseness*, Galen. Lex.

κερχνή, ἡ, *a kind of hawk*, so called from its hoarse voice, said to be the kestrel, Falco tinnunculus, Hesych.;—also κερχνή, contr. κερχνή, ἡ, Ar. Av. 304, 589 (v. Dind.); written κερχνή, ἴδος, ἡ, Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 31., Ael. N. A. 2. 43; κερχνής, Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 5., 8. 3, 17, G. A. 3. 1, 12. (The correspondence of κέρχ-ρος, κερχ-ρής and Lat. mil-i-um, mil-i-us is worth noting.)

κερχνός, ὁ, *roughness of surface*, Soph. Fr. 278: of the throat, roughness, hoarseness, Hipp. 1217 F. II. *silver-dust*, Poll. 7. 99.

κερχνός, ὁ, = κέρχρος, q. v.

κερχνός, ον, *rough, hoarse*: τὸ κ. Galen. Lex.

κερχνώ, in Hesych. = καταστίζει καὶ ὅσον τραχύναι:—cf. κερχνός.

κερχνός, *to make rough or hoarse*, Hipp. 553. 52:—Pass. *to be so*, Id. 479. 51; so also

II. intr. in Act., Id. 544. 45, Galen. (Prob. κερχάλιος is from the same Root.)

κερχνώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) *rough, ἀγγεῖα κ.*, like Virgil's pocula aspera signis, Eriotian.

II. *hoarse*, Hipp. Art. 807 (v. l. κερχώδης, as in Galen. 12. 395).

2. *causing hoarseness*, βρώμα lb. 817.

κερχνωμα, τό, in pl. *roughnesses*: also = τὰ κερχνωτά, Hesych. II.

in Hesych. also = κέρχρωμα.

κερχνωτός, ἡ, ὄν, *roughened*, Hesych. s. v. κατακερχνωταί: τὰ κ. embossed plate, Id.

κερνάω, ἡ, Ion. for κερατέα, Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 4, Plin.

κερνάται or κερώνται, v. sub κεράω.

κερνῶν, ὄχος, ὁ, ἡ, *with horn hoofs*, Πάν Dion. P. 995.

κερῶς, ὄν, contr. for κεραῖς, dub. in Orph. H. 52. 10.

κέρσκειν, Ion. 3 sing. impf. of κείμαι, Od. 21. 41.

κέρσιον or κέρσιον, τό, tow, Herodes ap. Stob. 153. 27, Hesych.

κεστός, ἡ, ὄν, (κεντέω) *stitched, embroidered*, κεστός ἱμάς of Aphrodite's charmed girdle, Il. 14. 214; cf. παλύκεστος. 2. later, κεστός, ὁ, as Subst., Lat. cestus, Anth. P. 5. 121., 6. 88, Luc. D. Deor. 20. 10; πάντα τὸν κ. ὑποζώσασθαι *to put on all her charms*, Alciphro 1. 38.

κέστρα, ἡ, (κεντέω) *a kind of hammer*, Soph. (Fr. 21) ap. Poll. 10. 160, cf. Hesych.

II. *a fish held in esteem among the Greeks*, Ar. Nub. 339, etc.; the more Att. name for the σφύραινα, q. v.; cf. κεστρίνος II.

κεστρέως, ἑὸς, ὁ, *a sea-fish*, so named from its shape, Lat. mugil, called also ἡγίστις, the *faster*, because its stomach was always found empty, v. Ar. Fr. 203, and cf. Comici ap. Ath. 307 C, sq.; hence, as nickname of a starveling, Ath. l. c.:—various species are mentioned by Arist., v. Bonitz Indic. s. v.

κεστρέω, *to be starving*, Hesych.

κεστρινίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of sq. Clearch. ap. Ath. 332 C.

κεστρίνος, ὁ, = κεστρέως, Anaxandr. Od. 2, Hyperid. ap. Harp. II.

in pl. *pieces of the fish* κέστρα, E. M. 506. 45, Phot.

κεστρίτης οἶνος, ὁ, *wine flavoured with κέστρον*, Diosc. 5. 54.

κέστρον, τό, an aromatic plant, betony, Betonica, Diosc. 4. 1. II.

(κεντέω) *a graving tool*, used in encaustic painting, Plin. 35. 41:—

κεστροφόρος, ὁ, *one who uses such implements*, Epigr. Gr. 955.

κέστρος, ὁ, *a sharpness or roughness on the tongue*, Hesych. 2.

the first sprout of seeds, Id. II. a formidable kind of bolt discharged from engines, invented in the war with Perses, Polyb. ap. Suid.; called cestrophendone by Liv. 42. 65:—κεστρο-φύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, an officer in charge of these weapons, C. I. 268 II. 7., 270 III. 15., 280.

κεστροφόρος, κεστροφύλαξ, v. sub κέστρον, κέστρος.

κέρστωσις, εὖς, ἡ, *etching (?)*, Hesych.

κέρστωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (as if from κέρστω) *with the point hardened in the fire*, Hesych.

II. *executed by a graving-tool*, Plin. 11. 45.

κευθάνω, ποῖτ. for κεύθω, κεύθανον Il. 3. 453.

κευθμα, f. l. in Theogn. 243, κεύθεσι being restored from the best Ms.

κευθμός, ὁ, = sq., Il. 13. 28, Lyc. 317.

κευθμός, ὄν, ὁ, (κεύθω) *a hiding place, hole, corner*, μαιομένη κευθμῶνα ἀνὰ σπέος Od. 13. 367; ὥστε σῦες, πυκινὸς κευθμῶνας ἔχοντες in the close-barred styes, Il. 283; κευθμῶνες ὄρων the hallows of the mountains, Pind. P. 9. 60; κ. Κιθαῖρανός Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 141; Ἰδαίων ἐς κευθμῶν Eur. El. 24, cf. Cyl. 293.

2. of the nether world, γαίης ἐν κευθμῶνι Hes. Th. 158, Call. Jov. 34; Ταρτάρου μελαμβαθῆς κ. the deep black vault of T., Aesch. Pr. 220; νεκρῶν Eur. Hec. 1; cf. ἡλίβατος II.

3. in Aesch. Eum. 805 = ἄδυναν, the most holy place, sanctuary.—Rare in Prose, as Strab. 495.

κευθμῶνα-χαρής [ᾶ], ἑς, fond of lurking places, Synes. 336 C.

κευθός, εὖς, τό, = κευθμός, ὑπὸ κεύθεσι γαίης in the depths of the earth, Il. 22. 482, Od. 24. 204, Hes. Th. 300, cf. Pind. N. 10. 56, Aesch. Eum. 1036; in sing., κ. Ἀπίας χθονός Aesch. Supp. 778; κ. νεκρῶν Soph. Ant. 818; κ. οἰκῶν the innermost chambers, like μυθός, Eur. Alc. 872; κεύθεα νηοῦ = ἄδυναν, Musae. 119; κ. πόντου Opp., etc.

κεύθω (v. κευθάνω): fut. κεύσω Od.: aor. I. ἐκεύσα (ἐπ-) Od.: Ep. redupl. aor. 2 subj. κεύθω Od. 6. 303: pf. ἐκέκυθα Hom.: plupf. ἐκέκυσθαι, κεκ-, Od. 9. 348, Hes. Th. 505:—Pass., Hom.

✓ΚΥΘΟ come also κευθός, κευθ-μῶν; cf. Skt. guh, guh-an (celo); guh-ā (latebra); guh-ā (cooperatus); Lat. custos; A. S. hyd-an (to hide); O. H. G. huij-an (hüten), hut-ta (hütte, hut).)

Poët. Verb. *to cover quite up, to cover, hide* (v. sub κρύπτω sub fin.), esp. of the grave, ὅπου κύθω γαῖα where earth covered him, Od. 3. 16, and in Pass. εἰσέκειν αὐτὸς ἐγὼν Ἄϊδι κεύθωμαι, i. e. till I am in the grave, Il. 23. 244; so, ὃν οὐδὲ κατθανόντα γαῖα κ. Aesch. Pr. 571, cf. Eur. Hec. 325; also, ὅπῃτ' ἂν σε δόμοι κεύθωσι, i. e. when thou hast entered the house, Od.

6. 303, cf. Soph. O. T. 1229, Eur. Hec. 880:—in pf., *to contain*, like *στέγων*, ὅσα πτόλις ἦδε κέκευθεν II. 22. 118; αἶν τὸ πατόν . . νηὶς ἐκκευθεῖ Od. 9. 348; Ἀρχεδικτὴν ἦδε κέκευθε κόριν Simon, ap. Thuc. 6. 59; εἴπερ τὸδε κέκευθεν αὐτόν τεύχος, of a cinerary urn, Soph. El. 1120, cf. Aesch. Cho. 687, Eur. I. A. 112:—so in Med., Epigr. G. 1081. 2. *to conceal*, and in pf. *to keep concealed or hidden*, δόλω δ' ὅγε δάκρυα κεύθην Od. 19. 212; ὅς χ' ἑτέραν μὲν κεύθει ἐνὶ φρεσὶ ἄλλα δὲ βάζει II. 9. 313; μῆτιν ἔνι ἀντήσσει κέκευθεν Od. 3. 18, cf. S. 548., 24. 474; οὐκέτι κεύθετε θυμῷ βρωτῶν οὐδὲ ποτὶ γὰρ πο more can ye disguise your eating and drinking, 18. 406;—so, κ. φόνων Emped. 347; κ. τι ἔνδον καρδίας Aesch. Cho. 102, cf. 739; σίγη κ. Soph. Tr. 989; κακὸν τι κεύθει καὶ ἀγένης ὑπὸ ακούῃ Eur. Phoen. 1214; μῦθος δὲ κεύθω Id. Supp. 295; τὰ κεύθων . . σοφόν; Id. Heracl. 879; κ. μῆτιν *to cherish* anger, like πείσσειν χόλον, Ib. 762.

3. c. dupl. acc., οὐδὲ σε κεύσω [ταῦτα] nor will I keep them secret from thee, Od. 3. 187, cf. Eratosth. l. c. II. in Trag. sometimes intr. *to be concealed*, lie hidden, Soph. O. T. 968, Aj. 635:—esp. in pf., Aesch. Theb. 589, Soph. Ant. 911, El. 868. κεφαλάδιον, τό, Dim. of κεφάλαιον, E. M. 240. 2; v. Lob. Path. 353. κεφαλαῖα, ἡ, an inveterate kind of headache, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 2. κεφαλαῖο-γραφον, τό, a work written in chapters, Byz. κεφαλαῖο-λογία, ἡ, division into chapters, Tietz.

κεφάλαιος, α, ον, (κεφαλῇ) of the head: metaph., like Lat. capitalis, principal, chief, ῥῆμα κεφ. (with a play on κεφαλῆτης λίθος) Ar. Ran. 854. II. mostly as Subst., κεφάλαιον, τό, = κεφαλῇ, the head, the parts about the head, esp. of fish, ὀνύκον κ. τοῦδ' Callias Kuckl. 1; in pl., Aniphris Φιλ. 1, Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1. 5:—also, κ. βαφανίδος Ar. Nub. 951. 2. the chief or main point, κ. διη παιδείας λέγομεν τὴν ὕβριν τροφὴν Plat. Legg. 643 D:—esp. in speaking or writing, the sum of the matter, κεφάλαια λόγων Pind. P. 4. 206; τὰ κ. συγγραμμάτων Εὐριπίδῃ drawing up the heads of the play, Antiphr. Kärp. 1. 5; often in Prose, Thuc. 4. 50, Plat. Gorg. 453 A, etc.; κ. τῶν εἰρημίων Isocr. 39 D, cf. 113 B; ἐν κεφαλαίῳ, or ὡς ἐν κ., εἰπεῖν *to speak summarily*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 18, Plat. Symp. 186 C, al.; also, ἐν κεφαλαίῳ ὑπομνησά, ἀποδείξαι, περιλαβεῖν τι Thuc. 6. 87, Lys. 132. fin., Isocr. 160 D, etc.; βραχυτάτῳ κ. μαθεῖν Thuc. 1. 36; so, ἐπὶ κεφαλαίῳ, τύπῳ καὶ ἐπὶ κεφαλαίῳ (sic legend. pro αἰψῷ), opp. *to ἀκριβῶς*, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 5, cf. Polyb. 1. 65, 5., 3. 5, 9, Luc. Nigr. 1; ἐπὶ κεφαλαίῳ Dem. 442. 21, etc.:—esp. in recapitulating an argument, summing up, Plat. Tim. 26; κεφαλαίῳ δέ . . , Lat. denique, Decret. ap. Dem. 282. 12; τὸ δ' οὖν κεφάλαιον Id. 299. 8; τὰ δὲ κ. τῶν λόγων, ἀνθρώπων εἰ Menand. Incert. 2. 10; ἀναγίνε τὸ κ. *to sum up*, Arist. Metaph. 7. 1, 1. 3. of persons, the head or chief, ὅ τι περ κεφ. τῶν κατὰθεν, of Pericles, Eupol. Δημ. 5; (in which phrase later writers inserted the Art., ὅ τι περ τὸ κ., Luc. Harmon. 3, Somn. 24, Philops. 6, etc.); τὰ κ. τῶν μαθημάτων, of philosophers, Luc. Pisc. 14; τὸ κ. τοῦ πολέμου App. Civ. 5. 50; οἱ τὸ τῆς στάσεως κ. ἦσαν Ib. 43; so, στέλνῃ τὸ κ. τῶν κακῶν (sc. avarice), Apollod. Φιλασ. 2. 4. Rhet. a head, topic, commonplace of argument, Dion. H. de Rhet. 10. 5, Quintil. 3. 11, 27. 5. of money, the capital, Lat. caput, opp. *to interest or income*, Plat. Legg. 742 C, Dem. 834. 5, etc.; but also, b. the sum total, C. I. 76. 22., 144. 19, al., Lys. 155. 27, Dem. 816. 15; cf. ἀρχαῖαν. c. a roll-tax, Byz.

6. like κεφαλῇ iv. 2, the crown, completion of a thing, τὸ μὲν κ. τῶν ἀδικημάτων the crowning act of wrong, Dem. 815. 6; κ. ἐπιτιθεῖναι ἐπὶ τινι, Lat. corollam imponere rei, Plat. Gorg. 505 D, Tim. 69 A; δύο ταῦτα ὥσπερ κεφάλαια ἐφ' ἅπασιν . . ἐπέθηκε Dem. 520. 27. 7. later, a chapter, Lat. caput, Ammon., Eccl. κεφαλαῖω, *to bring under heads*, sum up, state summarily, Thuc. 3. 67., 6. 91., 8. 53; so also Med., Arist. M. Mor. 2. 9, 1; κ. τινα *to characterise generally*, Plat. Rep. 576 B:—Pass. *to be summed up*, Arist. Metaph. 4. 2, 9; κεφαλαῖονται ἐξακόσια σταδίων amounts in all to . . , Strab. 92; εἰς δύο ἀρτηρίας ἡ πάντων ἀγγείων κ. σύνοδος is combined in . . , Galen. 4. 657:—cf. συγκεφαλαῖω, συγκορυφῶ. II. *to smile on the head*, Ev. Marc. 12. 4.

κεφαλαῖωδης, ες, (εἶδος) capital, principal, chief, Luc. D. Mort. 20. 1; in Comp., Salt. 61, Pseudol. 10; τὸ κ. the general character summed up in a definition, Arr. Epict. 2. 12, 9.—Adv. -δως, summarily, like ἐν κεφαλαίῳ, Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 8, Metaph. 1. 7, 1. κεφαλαῖωμα, τό, the whole sum, sum total, Hdt. 3. 159. κεφαλαῖωσις, εως, ἡ, a comprehension of several notions in a general term, Schol. Soph. O. C. 916. II. summary treatment, Eust. Opusc. 295. 49.

κεφαλαλγία, *to suffer from headache*, Hipp. Aph. 1255. Causal in Galen. 6. 589, Oribas. 1. 58. κεφαλάλγημα, τό, head-ache, Eccl. κεφαλ-αλγῆς, ες, suffering from headache, Plut. 2. 147 F, and Medic. II. act. causing headache, Xen. An. 2. 3, 15; sic legend. pro κεφαλαλγῆς in Plut. 2. 133 C, Ruf. pp. 51, 59 Matth. κεφαλαλγία, ἡ, headache, Hipp. Aph. 1247, Arist. Probl. 1. 10., κεφαλαλγικός, ὁ, ὄν, inclined to head-ache, Galen. II. causing head-ache, Diocl. ap. Ath. 26 C, 53 E, Galen.

κεφαλαλγῶς, ὄν, v. s. κεφαλαλγῆς. κεφαλαργία, ἡ, later form for κεφαλαλγία, Luc. Jud. Voc. 4; cf. Schäf. Greg. p. 158:—so κεφαλαργῶ, Hesych. κεφαλ-αρχέω, *to be a commander in chief*, Eust. Opusc. 277. 78. κεφαλῆ, ἡ, (v. sub fin.) the head of man or beast, Hom., etc.; once only in Aesch. (Theb. 525), and once in Soph. (Aj. 238), but not seldom in Eur.; κεφαλῆ . . μείζωνες taller in stature, II. 3. 168; so, μέϊων . . κεφαλῆν Ib. 193:—often with Preps., a. κατὰ κεφαλῆς ὄν. καὶ κεφαλῆς, over the head, κόριν . . χεύσας κατὰ κεφαλῆς II. 18. 24, cf. Od. 8. 85, etc. b. καὶ κεφαλῆν on the head, Εὐρύκων . . βάλε πέτρῳ 3

μέσσην καὶ κεφαλῆν II. 16. 412, cf. 20. 387, 475; but in Prose, downwards, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 8, cf. 11; τὸ κατὰ κ. ὕδωρ, of rain water, Theophr. H. P. 4. 10, 7, C. P. 6. 18, 10;—also by the head, Lat. viritum, Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 7. c. ἐς πῶδας ἐκ κεφαλῆς from head to foot, II. 23. 169; so, τὰ πράγματα ἐκ τῶν ποδῶν ἐς τὴν κεφαλὴν σοι πάντ' ἐρώ Ar. Pl. 649; v. inf. 2. d. ἐπὶ κεφαλῆν head foremost, ἐπὶ κ. κατερύσσων *to bury head downwards*, Hdt. 3. 35; ἐπὶ κ. ὠθέσθαι *to rush headlong*, Id. 7. 136; ἐπὶ κ. ὠθεῖν τινα ἐκ τοῦ θρόνου Plat. Rep. 553 B; ἐπὶ κ. εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον βαδίζειν Dem. 1042. 11; ἐπὶ κεφαλῆν εἰσπράττειν μαθὼν τοὺς ἀπώρως διακείμενους recklessly, Hyperid. pro Lyc. col. 14:—ἐπὶ ταῖς κεφαλαῖς περιφέρειν *to carry about*, in token of admiration, Plat. Rep. 600 D.

2. the head, as the noblest part, periphr. for the whole person, πολλὰς ἰθὺίμοις κεφαλὰς II. 11. 55, cf. Od. 1. 343, etc.; ἴσων μὲν κεφαλῇ like myself, II. 18. 82; so, ἐξ κεφαλᾶς Pind. O. 7. 123; esp. in salutation, φίλῃ κ., Lat. coram capite, II. 8. 281, cf. 10. 114; ἥθειν κ. 23. 94; so in Prose, Φαίδρω, φίλῃ κ. Plat. Phaedr. 264 A: also in bad sense, ὦ κακαὶ κεφαλαὶ Hdt. 3. 29; ὦ μαρὰ κ. Ar. Ach. 285:—periphr. also in Prose, πεντακοσίας κεφαλὰς τῶν Ἑβέρω πολεμίων Hdt. 9. 99; also of animals, αὐθένες ἐμφύχου κεφαλῆς γεύονται Id. 2. 39; ἡ μαρὰ καὶ ἀναιδὴς αὐτῇ κ. Dem. 552. 22, cf. 278. 15. 3. the head, i. e. the life, ἐμὴ κεφαλῇ περιβέδω II. 17. 242; σύν τε μεγάλῳ ἀπέτιναν, αὖν σφῆσιν κεφαλῇ 4. 162; παρθέμενοι κεφαλὰς setting their heads on the cast, Od. 2. 237 (like παρθέμενοι ψυχὰς in 3. 74).

4. in imprecations, ἐς κεφαλῆν τρέποιτ' ἐμοὶ on my head be it! Ar. Ach. 833; ἐς τὴν κ. ἅπαντα τὴν σὴν τρέψεται Id. Nub. 40; ἃ σοὶ καὶ τοῖς σοῖς οἱ θεοὶ τρέψαντες εἰς κ. Dem. 322. 23; ἐς κ. σοὶ (sc. τρέπονται) Ar. Pax 1063, Pl. 526; σοὶ εἰς κ. Plat. Euthyd. 283 E (q. v.); so also, οἷς ἂν . . τὴν αἰτίαν ἐπὶ τὴν κ. ἀναθεῖεν Dem. 323. fin.; cf. ἀναμάσσω. II. the head of anything, as of certain vegetables, κ. σκαυρόδου a head of garlic, Ar. Pl. 718, etc.; κ. μήκωνας Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 2:—so, of the bones, etc., κεφαλαὶ τῆς ἀνω γνάθου prob. the condyloid and coronoid processes, Hipp. Art. 797; ἡ κ. τοῦ ὄρχωος=ἐπιδοκίμης, Arist. H. A. 3. 13, 3, Galen.; μύρου, κνήμης κ., etc., Poll. 2. 156, 188, etc.:—the top or brim of a vessel, Theocr. 8. 87, Arist. P. A. 2. 8, 8, cf. Schol. Ar. Pl. 540: the coping of a wall, Xen. Cyr. 3. 68; the capital of a column, C. I. 2713-14, 2782. 31, cf. Poll. 7. 121:—in pl. the head or source of a river, Hdt. 4. 91.

III. Ὀμπερή κ. a bust of Homer, Epigr. Gr. 1085. 10. IV. κ. περίετος, a wig or headdress, Ar. Thesm. 258. V. metaph. the capital part or place, the chief place, κ. δὲ δέπνων γίγνεται Alex. Pavn. 1. 15, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 7, 3. 2. like κεφαλαῖον, the crown, completion of a thing, κεφαλῆν ἐπιθεῖναι Plat. Tim. 69 A; ὥσπερ κ. ἀπαδοῦναι τοῖς εἰρημίων Id. Philib. 66 D, cf. Gorg. 505 D:—also the sum total, C. I. 5774. 36. 3. of persons, a chief, Byz. (Cf. the dialectic forms κεβ-λή, κεβ-αλή; cf. also Skt. karḥas (skull); Lat. cap-ut, cap-illus; Goth. haubith (haupf-); O. Norse höfuð; A. Sax. heaf-ud (head); O. H. G. houf-it, etc.; Curt. connects the Root also with κῶπ-η, cap-ulum, etc.)

κεφαλ-ηγερέτης, ου, δ, head-collector, Comic epith. of Pericles, formed after the Homeric νεφεληγερέτης, from the peaked shape of his skull, Cratin. Χειρ. 3. κεφαλῆδόν, Adv. like a head, Opp. C. 3. 437;—Gesner κεφαλῆφιν. κεφαλῆφιν, -ῆφι, Ep. gen. and dat. of κεφαλῆ, Hom. κεφαλῆδιον, τό, Dim. of κεφαλῆ, Poll. 2. 42. κεφαλῆικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for the head, of medicines, Diosc. 3. 55, Galen.; —κ. τρήξες Eust. Opusc. 229. 9. II. touching the head or life, capital, τιμωρία Theophr. Institt. 1:—hence in Adv., κ. κολάζειν *to punish capitally*, Hdt. 2. 13, 18.

κεφαλῆν [ῖ], ἡ, the head or root of the tongue, supposed to be the seat of taste, hence also called γούσις, Poll. 2. 107. κεφαλῆνις, ὁ, a sea-fish, =βλεψίας, Dorio ap. Ath. 306 F. κεφάλιον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of κεφαλῆ, Diosc. 4. 150, Plut. 2. 641 B. κεφαλῆς, ἴσος, ἡ, Dim. of κεφαλῆ, a little head, Lat. capitulum, σκορόδου Luc. D. Meretr. 14; the head of a nail, Ath. 488 C. II. the capital of a column, Geop. 14. 6:—pl., =κρόσας, Eust. 903. 6. III. part of a shoe, Arist. Rhet. 2. 19, 10. IV. =κεραία, Polyaen. 5. 9, 38. V. a head, chapter, βιβλίον Ep. Hebr. 10. 7.

κεφαλίσμος, ὁ, the multiplying table of single numbers from one to ten, Arist. Top. 8. 14, 5, cf. Suid. (—as if from κεφαλίζω). κεφαλῆτης λίθος, a chief corner-stone, Hesych., Lob. Phryn. 700. [ῖ] Κεφαλλην, ἦνος, ὁ, a Cephallenian, pl. in Hom., etc.; sing. in Soph. Ph. 791:—Κεφαλληνία, ἡ, Cephallenia, Hdt. 9. 28. κεφαλο-βάρης, ες, with heavy head, Arist. Diut. Vitae 6, 6, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 8.

κεφαλο-δεσμος, ὁ, a head-band; with Dim. κεφαλο-δίσμον, τό, Eccl. κεφαλο-εἰδής, ες, shaped like a head, ὀρίγανον Hipp. 534. 41; κορυμῶς Oenon. ap. Eus. P. E. 234 B. κεφαλο-θλαστος, ον, bruised in the head: τὰ κ. contusions of the head, Theophr. H. P. 9. 20, 4. κεφαλο-κιόνιον, τό, the capital of a column, Byz. κεφαλο-κλάσιον, τό, a beheading, Eccl. κεφαλο-κλισία, ἡ, a bowing of the head, Byz. κεφαλο-κόπτης, ου, ὁ, a striker off of the head, Byz. κεφαλο-κρούστης, ου, ὁ, striking the head, epith. of a kind of Phalangium, elsewhere κρανοκολάτης, Aët., cf. Schol. Nic. Th. 767. κεφαλῶρ-ριζος, ον, with a bulbous root, Theophr. H. P. 1. 14, 2. κίφαλος, ὁ, a large-headed sea-fish, perh. a kind of mullet, Arist. II. A. 5. 11, 3, Galen., al., ap. Ath. 307 B sq., cf. Archestr. ib. 311 A.

κεφαλοτομέω, *to cut off the head*, less Att. than κατατομῆναι Theophr. in A. B. 104; cf. Phryn. 341.

κεφάλο-τόμος, *ον*, cutting off the head, Strab. 531.
 κεφάλο-τρυπάνον, τό, a *trepan*, Galen. 2. 399.
 κεφάλωδης, *ες*, = κεφαλοειδής, like a head, Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 4.
 κεφάλωτος, ἡ, ὄν, with a head, headed, Arist. Categ. 7. 12: of plants with a head, such as garlic, Diosc. 2. 179, Ath. 371 E.
 κεχάλασμένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. *slackly*, Galen. 2. 398.
 κέχανδα, *ν*, sub χαρδάνω.
 κεχάρηκα, κεχάρημαι, κεχαρηστέμεν, κεχαρήσεται, κεχάρητο, -ηγτο, κεχαρῶς, *ν*, sub χαίρω.
 κεχαρισμένος, -ένως, *ν*, sub χαρίζομαι III.
 κεχαρίτωμένος, -ένως, *ν*, sub χαρίζομαι.
 κεχαροίατο, κεχαρόντο, *ν*, sub χαίρω.
 κέχηνα, *ν*, sub χάσκαω.
 Κεχηναῖοι, *ων*, *οἱ*, Comic word (from κέχηνα) for Ἀθηναῖοι, *Gargenians* for Athenians, Ar. Eq. 1262; cf. χήν.
 κεχηνότης, Adv. (κέχηνα) *open-mouthed*, Moeris 404.
 κεχηνώδης, *ες*, forming a hiatus, τὸ κεχ. A. B. 697.
 κεχηνός, *ν*, sub χάσκαω.
 κειασμένος, Adv. like a X, cross-wise, Theol. Arithm. 19. 34.
 κελάδειν, κελάδοντας, κελᾶδός, *ν*, sub χλάδω.
 κελίαγκα, *ν*, sub χλαίνω.
 κελιδῶς, *ν*, sub χλαίω.
 κερημένος, *ν*, sub χράω C. VI.
 κέχυμαι, κέχυτο, κέχυντο, *ν*, sub χέω.
 κεύθμενος, Adv. (χέω) *profusely*, Lat. *effusé*, Alciphro 3. 65.
 κευρίδαται, *ν*, sub χερύζω.
 κευρισμένος, Adv. (χωρίζω) *separately*, Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 15.
 κέω, *ν*, sub κέω.
 Κέως, Ion. Κέως, ἡ, Ceos, one of the Cyclades, Hdt. 8. 76, etc.:—hence Κείος, Ion. Κήϊος, ὁ, a *Ceian*, Id. 5. 102, etc.; οὗ Κίος, ἀλλὰ Κείος not a (roguish) Chian, but an (honest) Ceian, proverb in Ar. Ran. 970; ἀκούλαστον τινα . . . καὶ οὐδαμῶς Κείον Plat. Prot. 341 E, cf. Legg. 638 B.
 κῆ, Ion. for πῆ or ποῖ: but κῆ enclit. for πῆ or πον, Hdt.
 κῆαι, κῆαι, κῆαμενος, *ν*, sub καίω.
 κῆβος, ὁ, a long-tailed monkey, prob. the *pratas* monkey, Arist. H. A. 2. 8, 1, Galen.; κῆπος in Strab. 775, 812 (with *ν* l. κείπος), Diod. 3. 35, Ael. N. A. 17. 8, Plin. 8. 28.
 κῆγῶ or κῆγῶν, Dor. crasis of καὶ ἐγῶ, Theocr.
 κηδίζω, κηθαλίζω, to sweep clean, Hesych.
 κηθαίνω, rare collat. form of κῆδω, Hesych.
 κηθάλων, τό, in Hesych. explained by αἰδοῖον κέρας σκάλαθρον.
 κηδεῖα, ἡ, (κηδός) *care* for the dead, a funeral, burial, Ap. Rh. 2. 836, Dion. H. 3. 21: *mourning*, ἐξάνιστάσαι ἐκ τῆς κηδεῖας C. I. 3562. 14.
 II. connexion by marriage, alliance, Lat. *affinitas*, κηδεῖαν ξυνάφαι τινί Eur. Supp. 134; συνάγειν τινὰ εἰς κηδεῖαν Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 36; ἡ πρὸς αἵματος ἡ κατὰ κηδεῖαν Arist. Pol. 2. 3, 13:—also of public affinities, κηδεῖαι ἐγένοντο κατὰ τὰς πόλεις Ib. 3. 9, 13; ἐκ τῆς πρὸς Διονυσίου κ. Ib. 5. 7, 10.
 κῆδεος, *ον*, (κηδός) *cared for, dear, beloved*, τρεῖς τε κασιγνήτους τοὺς μοι μία γέναιτο μήτηρ, κηδέουσι Il. 19. 293. 2. careful of, or caring for, c. gen., τροφαὶ κ. τέκνων Eur. Ion 487. II. of a funeral or tomb, mourning, sepulchral, χοαῖ Aesch. Cho. 87, 538; κ. θρῖξ offered on a tomb, Ib. 226; ἐν κ. οἰκτροῖς Eur. I. T. 147.
 κηδεμονεύς, *ως*, ὁ, = κηδεμῶν, Ar. Rh. 1. 271, Anth. Plan. 4. 41.
 κηδεμονία, to be a κηδεμῶν, Cyrill. Hieros.
 κηδεμονία, ἡ, (κηδεμῶν) *care, solicitude*, Plat. Rep. 463 D, Philo 2. 179; ἡ κ. τῶν Ἀθηνῶν the general charge of her affairs, C. I. 377, cf. 3187.
 κηδεμονικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a κηδεμῶν, provident, careful, watchful, Polyb. Fr. Gr. 2. 127, Plut. 2. 55 B: τὸ κ. = foreg., Polyb. 32. 13, 12, Muson. ap. Stob. 413. 10. Adv. -κώς, Ib. 450. 50, Luc. Conv. 46, etc.; κ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Polyb. 4. 32, 4.
 κηδεμῶν, *ονος*, ὁ, (κηδέω) *one that has charge* of a person or thing, Hom. (only in Il.) *always of persons attending to the dead*, 23. 163, 674; cf. κηδεῖω.
 2. generally, *one who cares* for others, a protector, guardian, Theogn. 645, Soph. Ph. 195, Ar. Vesp. 242, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 12; of tutelary gods, Id. Cyr. 3. 3, 21; κ. πόλεως Plat. Rep. 412 C; τὰςδε φυλάττει . . . κ. protector, Aesch. Supp. 76; τοῦ ζῆν ἡμῶν καὶ τοῦ φρονεῖν κ. Plat. Legg. 808 B; κ. βίου Menand. 'Aδ. 3; and, metaph., of a lamp-guard, κ. τῶν δακτύλων Alex. Mib. 1:—also of a female in Simon. 87, Soph. Ant. 549. II. = κηδεστής, Eur. Med. 990; opp. to ξυγγενής, Ar. Vesp. 731.
 κῆδεος, *ον*, = κῆδεος, (cf. κῆλεος, κῆλειος), only in Il. 23. 160, οἷσι κῆδεος ἐστὶ νέκος to whom the charge of burying him belongs.
 κῆδεσαι, κῆδεσκον, κηδέσκειτο, *ν*, sub κῆδω.
 κηδεστής, οὐ, ὁ, (κηδός, κηδεῖω) a connexion by marriage, Lat. *affinis*, Plat. Legg. 773 B, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 8, etc.:—esp., 1. a son-in-law, Antipho 142. 43, Isocr. 216 C. 2. a father-in-law, Ar. Thesm. 74, 210, Dem. 377. 6, etc.: also a step-father, Id. 954. 7. 3. a brother-in-law, Eur. Hec. 834, Andoc. 7. 36, Lys. 129. 40, cf. 133. 24, Dem. 867. 12, Timae. 84.
 κηδεστία, ἡ, connexion by marriage, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 21.
 κηδεστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for affinity, Eust. 942. 36.
 κηδεστρία, ἡ, fem. of κηδεστής, as if from κηδεστήρ, a female connexion by marriage, Eus. V. Const. 3. 52, Jo. Chrys.
 κηδεστωρ, *ορος*, ὁ, = κηδεμῶν, Manetho 4. 514.
 κηδεύμα, τό, connexion or alliance by marriage, Lat. *affinitas*, Eur. Mod. 76, Plat. Legg. 773 B. 2. poet. for κηδεστής, one who is so connected, Soph. O. T. 85, Eur. Or. 477.
 κηδευσίς, *ως*, ἡ, = κηδεῖα, Ael. N. A. 10. 48.
 κηδευτής, ὁ, = κηδεμῶν, Anth. P. 7. 712, Arist. Probl. 19. 48.

κηδεύω, (κηδός) to take charge of, attend to, tend, Soph. O. T. 1323, O. C. 750; πόλιν Id. Fr. 606, Eur. I. T. 1213; νύμφην Eur. Med. 888; νόσημα Id. Or. 883. 2. to attend to a corpse, close the eyes, bury, mourn (cf. κηδός 2, κηδεμῶν), ἐν ἐναίαις χερσὶ κηδευθεῖς τάλας Soph. El. 1141, cf. Eur. Rhes. 983; μ' ἔθαψε καὶ ἐκήδευσεν Epigr. Gr. 604; also in Prose, ταφῇ κηδευθεῖσα ταῖς τῶν ἐναντίων χερσὶ Demad. 179. 30, cf. Polyb. 5. 10, 4, Plut. Alex. 56; βασιλέων κηδευσμένων Arist. Fr. 476; κηδευμένοις Joseph. A. J. 14. 7, 4; εἰς ἣν ἐπαρῶν οὐδὲν ἔξεστο ἕτερον πῶμα κηδεύσαι C. I. 3028. 3. II. to contract a marriage, of the bridegroom (Moeris), to contract affinity, ally oneself in marriage, τὸ κηδεύσαι καθ' ἐαυτὸν ἀριστεύει μακρῶ καθ' Aesch. Fr. 890; c. acc. cogn., κ. λέχος to marry, Soph. Tr. 1227, cf. Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 10; c. dat. pers. to ally oneself with . . . Eur. Hipp. 634, Fr. 399, Dem. 1372. 25, etc.:—in Pass. to be so allied, Eur. Phoen. 347. 2. c. acc. pers. to make one's kinsman by marriage, Id. Hec. 1202; also, κ. τὴν θυγατέρα τινὶ to marry her to some one, Joseph. A. J. 6. 10, 2:—absol., οἱ κηδεύσαντες those who formed the marriage, Eur. Med. 367.
 κηδῆσω, *ν*, sub κῆδω.
 κῆδιστος, ἡ, *ον*, Sup. formed from κῆδος, most worthy of our care, most cared for, κῆδιστος τ' ἔμεναι καὶ φίλτατος Il. 9. 642 (638); κῆδιστος ἐτάραν ἦν κενούτατος τε Od. 10. 225. II. in Od. 8. 583, κῆδιστοι those nearest allied by marriage.
 κῆδομαι, *ν*, κῆδω.
 κηδομένος, Adv., κ. ἔχειν to be provident, Aristid. in Mai's Coll. Vat. 1. 3. 12 A.
 κῆδος, Dor. κάδος, *εος*, τό, (κῆδω) *care or concern* for . . . c. gen., τῶν ἄλλων οὐ κῆδος Od. 22. 254. 2. trouble, anxiety, sorrow; mostly in pl. troubles, Ἀργείοισι πολύστονα κῆδ' ἐφῆκεν Il. 1. 445; Τρώεσσι δὲ κῆδ' ἐφῆπται 2. 69; ὅσ' ἐφ' ἐνὶ κ. θυμῷ 18. 53, cf. Od. 4. 108; κ. θυμῷ 14. 47. b. esp. for the dead, funeral rites, mourning (cf. κηδεμῶν, κηδεύω, κῆδεος), πατέρι δὲ γόνον καὶ κῆδεα λυγρὰ λείψ' Il. 5. 156, etc.; θάνατος καὶ κῆδεα 4. 270; κῆδ' ἐμὴν ἐταρῶν mourning for them, 22. 272; so in other Poets, Archil. 8, Aesch. Cho. 469, etc.; in sing., κάδος φθιμένον θῆκασθαι Pind. P. 4. 200, cf. N. 1. 84; ἄμα κῆδ' when there is a death in the family, Hdt. 2. 36; ἐς τὸ κ. λένα to attend the funeral, Id. 6. 58, cf. Isocr. 390 D; θυραῖον κ. ἐς τάφον φέρειν Eur. Ael. 828; ὅταν οἰκίον . . . κ. γέννηται Plat. Rep. 605 D; εἰς τὰ κῆδη . . . of συγγενεῖς ἀπαντῶσι attend at funerals, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 2, 7. an object of care, a care, Ἰλῖφ κῆδος ὕβαννυμον, as Helen is called—with a play on signf. II, Aesch. Ag. 699. II. connexion by marriage, Lat. *affinitas*, Hdt. 7. 189; κ. ἔγγενες Aesch. Supp. 330; κῆδος Ἀδράστου Λαβῶν i. e. having married his daughter, Eur. Phoen. 77, cf. Soph. O. C. 379; but, τὸ κ. ξυνάφασθαι τῆς θυγατρὸς to contract the marriage for one's own daughter, Thuc. 2. 29; and so some explain Il. 13. 464, but cf. 15. 245, 16. 516.
 κηδοσύνη, ἡ, affliction, trouble, Ap. Rh. 1. 277, etc.
 κηδόντων, *ον*, anxious: = κῆδεος, Eur. Or. 1017.
 κῆδω, Il.: impf. ἐκῆδον Il., Ion. κῆδεσκον Od. 23. 9: fut. κηδήσω Il. 24. 240 (cf. ἀκηδέω, ἀποκηδέω):—Med. and Pass., pres. in Hom., Hdt., Att., Ep. impf. κηδέσκειτο Od. 22. 358: fut. κηκᾶδῃσμαι (but for κηκᾶδῃσμαι, κῆκαδον, *ν*, sub χᾶζομαι) Hom.: aor. imper. κῆδεσαι Aesch. Theb. 139 (cf. ἀκηδέω): pf. κῆκῆδα (in pres. sense) Tyrtas. 8. 28. (From √ΚΑΔ; cf. κε-καδ-ῆσμαι, κῆδ-ος; Skt. *kṛhid* (mordere).) I. Act. to trouble, distress, vex, Hom. mostly of outward troubles, c. acc. pers., ὅς τῶφρον ἐκῆδε θεοὺς Il. 5. 404; μήλα δὲ κῆδε (sc. χεῖμων) 17. 550; ὅττι ἐ κῆδοι Od. 9. 402; ὅτι μ' ἤλθετε κηδύνοντες Il. 24. 240:—the Act. only in Ep. II. Med. and Pass. to be troubled or distressed or concerned for . . . c. gen. pers., κῆδετο γὰρ Δαναῶν Il. 1. 56; τίη δὲ σὺ κῆδαι οὕτως ἀνδρῶν; 6. 55; ἄλλυμένον Δαναῶν κεκαδῶμεν 8. 353, cf. 11. 665, etc.; so Hdt. 1. 209. 9. 45, and Att., cf. Aesch. Theb. 136, Soph. Aj. 203, Thuc. 6. 14, Plat., etc.; καὶ γαρῖτον κῆδεο καὶ τεκῆων μῶν for . . . Epigr. Gr. 243. 25:—c. gen. rei, τῶν ἀφῆτων Ar. Nub. 107:—foll. by a Verb, κ. μὴ ἀπόλωνται Hdt. 7. 220; κ. ἰνα μὴ δῶν Plat. Polit. 273 D:—absol. in part. κηδεόμενος, ἡ, *ον*, caring for a person, anxious, φιλέουσα τε κηδομένη τε Il. 1. 196; ἀνέρι κηδομένῳ 16. 516; often in Hom. at end of verse, κηδομένους περ, κηδομένην περ; so, ἐνύωνν τε καὶ κ. Ar. Nub. 1410; Dor. καθομόμενος Pind. O. 6. 79. 2. in Inscri. to take care of, take charge of, τοῦ μνημείου τούτου ἡ γερουσία κ. C. I. 1. 2523, cf. 3028-9, al.
 κῆδωκε, Dor. crasis for καὶ ἔδωκε.
 κῆεν, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 1 act. of καίω, Il. 21. 349.
 κῆις, ἴδος, ἡ, a vessel into which the ῥῥοι were cast in voting (cf. κηρύς), used in the dimin. form κηθάριον, Ar. Vesp. 674. II. a dice-box, Poll. 7. 203; in dimin. forms κῆθιον, κηθίδιον, Hermipp. 6. 6, Ath. 477 D, Poll. 10. 150:—Falsely written κῆτιον in Alciphro 1. 39:—Ion. χεῖτιον, Eust. 1259. 36. (Acc. to Ath. from *χᾶω, χαδεῖν, χαρδάνω.)
 κῆκα, Dor. crasis for καί, i. e. καὶ ἐκ, Ar. Ach. 789, Theocr.
 κῆκα, Dor. crasis for καὶ αἶκα, καὶ εἶκα, Theocr. 3. 27.
 κῆκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, said to be an Ion. word for κακός, mischievous, κ. ἀλώπηξ Nic. Al. 185; abusive, κηκάδι οὖν γλώσσῃ Call. Fr. 253:—hence κηκάω, to abuse, revile, Lys. 1386; and κηκασιμός, ὁ, abuse, insult, Id. 545, 692:—Hesych. κηκαδεῖ (κηκάζει?) λοιδορεῖ, χλευάζει, cf. Suid., Zonar.
 κηκίβαλος, ὁ, a kind of shell-fish, Epich. 23 Ahr.; cf. κυκοβαυλῆτις in Hesych.
 κηκίδιον, τό, ink, Hdn. Epimer. 65, Eust. 956. 1; cf. κηκίς II.
 κηκιδό-φόρος, *ον*, bearing gall-nuts, Eust. (?) ; cf. κηκίς II.
 κηκίς [i], ἴδος, ἡ, anything gushing or bubbling forth, esp. of fat or juices drawn forth by fire, κηκίς πύσσης φλογός Aesch. Cho. 268; κ.

φόνον bubbling blood, Ib. 1012; *μυδάσα κ.* of the foul juices drawn by fire from a sacrificial victim, Soph. Ant. 1008.

II. a gall-nut (produced by the sap oozing from punctures made by insects), *the dye made therefrom*, Dem. 816. 20., 827. 3; used as *ink*, Eust. 955. 64, cf. κηκίδιον:—also, *κ. πορφύρας* the dye of the purple-fish, Aesch. Ag. 959. κηκίω, (κηκίς) to gush or bubble forth, βάλασσα. κηκίς πολλή ἄν στομα τε βίνας τε much brine gushed up through his mouth, Od. 5. 455 (cf. ἀνακηκίω); ἐκ θυθοῦ κηκίον αἷμα Soph. Ph. 784, cf. Ap. Rh. I. 542:—c. acc. cogn. to bubble with, send forth, ἀντμήν Id. 4. 929; so in Pass., αἰμάδα κηκιομένην ἐλκίων Soph. Ph. 696. [T Ep.; but i Att., cf. Soph. II. c.]

κηκάλω, collat. form of κηλέω, Hesych. κηλᾶς, ὅ, an Indian bird, perh. a kind of bittern, Acl. N. A. 16. 4. κηλᾶς, ἄδος, ἡ, denoting wind, not rain, νεφέλη Theophr. de Sign. 2. 6; κ. ἡμέρα a windy day, Hesych.

III. κηλᾶς αἶξ, ἡ, a she-goat with a star on its forehead, Hesych.; cf. κνηκίς. κηλᾶστρα, ἡ, Hesych.; κηλᾶστρος, ἡ, Theophr. II. P. 3. 4. 5., 4. 1. 3; but most commonly κηλᾶστρον, τό, Ib. 1. 9. 3., 3. 3. 1, etc.;—an evergreen tree, acc. to some *privet*, others *holly*.

κηλεός, ον, (καίω) burning, used by Hom. (only in Il.) always in dat. case, in the phrase *πυρὶ κηλέω* (as dissyll.), Il. 8. 235., 18. 346, etc., and always at the end of the verse (except ἐνέπρησεν πυρὶ κηλέω νῆας εἴσας 8. 217); so Hes. Th. 865:—collat. form κηλεός only in Il. 15. 744, σὺν πυρὶ κηλέω; cf. κηδεός, κηδεός:—Hesych. also has κηλός, dry.

κηλῆστρος, ον, ὅ, a beguiler, Suid., Zonar.

κηλέω, to charm, bewitch, enchant, beguile, win over, esp. by music, Lat. *mulcere*, κῆρην ὑμνοῖσι Eur. Alc. 359; φθαῖν Plat. Lys. 206 B; κηλῶν τῇ φωνῇ ὥσπερ Ὀρφεύς Id. Prot. 315 A, cf. Luc. Indoct. 12; οὕτως ἐκήλει, of Pericles as an orator, Eupol. Δημ. 6. 6; ἐπάδων κ. to charm by incantation, Plat. Phaedr. 267 D; to charm serpents, Id. Rep. 358 B, cf. Achae. ap. Ath. 641 D; of bribery, Theopomp. Com. Mῆθ. 1; ὑπὸ δῶρον κηλούμενος Plat. Legg. 885 D; ψῆ ἡδονῆς κηληθείς Id. Rep. 413 C, cf. Aeschin. 27. 13; παρὰ τὰς Ζεῖρησις Arist. Eth. E. 3. 2. 7:—rarely in good sense, τὸν νοῦν παιδεία κηληθείς Ep. Plat. 333 C. κήλη, Att. κάλη [ἄ], ἡ, a tumor, esp. a rupture, Lat. *hernia*, Hipp. Aër. 284, Anth. P. 6. 166., 11. 342, 404. 2. a hump on a buffalo's back, gibber in dorso (Plin. 8. 70), Arist. II. A. 8. 28, 5, where κάλας is now restored for χαίτας from several MSS.; cf. Phryn. in A. B. 47, καλήτης καὶ κάλη Ἀττικοί ..., κληήτης καὶ κήλη Ἰωνες. (Hence βουβονοκλήη, βρογχοκλήη, ὑδροκλήη.)

Κηληδόνες, αἱ, the Charmers, mystical songstresses, like the Sirens, but harmless, Pind. Fr. 25; in Philostr. Ἰουγες.

κηληθμός, ὁ, (κηλέω) rapture, enchantment, esp. in listening to sweet sounds, κηληθμῷ δ' ἔσχοτο Od. 11. 334., 13. 2.

κήληθρον, τό, = κήλημα, A. B. 46. 25.

κήλημα, τό, a magic charm, spell, Ibyc. 2, Eur. Tro. 893; cf. λυτήριος.

κήλησις, εως, ἡ, an enchanting, charming, ἔχέων καὶ νόσαν Plat. Euthyd. 290 A; and then transferred to enchantment by eloquence, δικαστῶν κ. τε καὶ παραμυθία Ib.; by music and sweet sounds, Id. Rep. 601 B, Stoici ap. Plut. 2. 710 C, Diog. L. 7. 114.

κήληστρα, ἡ, an enchantress, Hesych., who explains it by ἡσυχάστρα.

κηλητήριος, α, ον, better os, ον, charming, appeasing, χαοί Eur. Hec. 535; ἔσματα ap. Suid.; τὸ κ. = κήληθρον, Soph. Tr. 575.

κηλητής, οὐ, ὁ, a charmer, v. sub ληκητής.

κηλητής, ον, ὁ, (κήλη) one who is ruptured, Strab. 827, Anth. P. 11. 342, 404: Att. καλήτης, A. B. 47.

κηλητικός, ὁ, ὁν, charming, delighting, Ath. 633 A.

κήλητρον, τό, a charm, spell, Hesych.; cf. κήληθρον.

κήλητωρ, ορος, ὁ, = κηλητής, Schol. Hes.

κηλιδόω, to stain, sully, soil, τὰ ἱμάτια Arist. Insomn. 2, 11, Dio C. 77. 11:—metaph. in Eur. II. F. 1318, Ecphant. ap. Stob. 333. 29, etc.

κηλιδωμα, τό, a stain, jobism in Phot. Bibl. 188. 31.

κηλιδωσις [ῖ], εως, ἡ, defilement, Phot. in Mai's Coll. Vat. 1. 365 C.

κηλιδωτός, ὁ, ὁν, stained, soiled, Suid.

κηλιδωτός (vulg. -ηκτός), ἄ, ὁ, Lacon. for κηλητής, Plut. 2. 220 F.

κηλῖς [ῖ], ἰδος, ἡ, a stain, spot, defilement, esp. of blood, Aesch. Eum. 787, Soph. El. 446, Eur. I. T. 1200, etc.; οὐ βάδιον ἐκμάζει τὴν .. κηλῖδα [ἐκ τοῦ κατ' ἄσπερον] Arist. Insomn. 2, 8; ἐν ἱματίῳ καθαρῷ καὶ αἱ μικραὶ κ. ἐνθλοῖ Id. G. A. 5. 1. 37; ἱμάτιον κηλίδων μεστὸν Theophr. Char. 19. 2. metaph. a stain, spot, blemish, dishonour, Soph. O. T. 1384; κ. συμφορὰς Ib. 833; κακῶν O. C. 1134; ἐστάθη τὴν ἀσπίδα ἔχων, ὃ δοκεῖ κηλῖς εἶναι τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις Xen. Hell. 3. 1. 9: a dishonour, ignominious punishment, θεία κ. προσπίπτει τῷ δράσαντι Antipho 123. 22; κ. εἰς ὕμνα ἀναφέρεται Ib. 43. (V. sub κελανός.)

κήλον, τό, the shaft of an arrow, a shift, an arrow, only used in pl., κῆλα θεοῖο the shafts of Apollo, which were regarded as the cause of sudden death, Il. I. 53., 383; also of Zeus, *πιφανισκόμενος τὰ ἄ κῆλα*, i. e. storm and lightning, 12. 280; ἀστεροπὴν καὶ ἀργινύεντα κεραυνόν, κῆλα δὲ Hes. Th. 708; χρύσεια κ. i. e. sun-beams, Anth. P. 14. 139:—metaph., φόρυγγος κῆλα καὶ δαίμονων θέλγει φρένας Pind. P. 1. 21.—In Hes. Fr. 178 Götting, for κῆλια Herm. reads χεῖλεα. (The connexion with κάλα, fire-wood, timber, is unlikely: Curt. compares Skt. *salyam* (sagitta), and suggests a root KEA, as in Lat. *cellere*, per-cellere.)

κηλόμαι, Pass. to be ruptured, Orneosoph. p. 195. 2. to have an abortion, Prolem. Tetrab. 149. 26.—Act. κηλώσαι expl. in Gramm. Hieronymi p. 339 by ἀμβλῶσαι.

κηλο-τομία, ἡ, an operation for hernia, Paul. Aeg. 6. 63.

κηλώω, collat. form of κηλέω, explained by εὐχεσθαι in Hesych.

κήλων, ονος, ὁ, (κήλων) a swipe or swing-beam, for drawing water, Lat. *tollens*, Hesych.; so, κηλώνειον, Ion. -ήιον, τό, Hdt. I. 193., 6. 119, Ar.

Fr. 554, Arist. Mechan. 28, 1.

II. ὄνος κ. a he-ass, Archil. 31, cf. Eust. 1597. 28, Philo 2. 307; also a stallion horse, Hesych., Suid.; hence of Pan, Cratin. Incert. 22.

κηλωνεύω, to raise as by a κήλων, Hero in Math. Vett.

κηλωστά or κηλωτά, ὦν, τὰ, stews, brothels, Lyc. 1357.

κημαυτόν, κῆμῆ, Dor. crasis for καὶ ἐμαυτόν, καὶ ἐμέ, Theocr.; κῆμοῖ Bion 15. 4.

κημός, ὁ, a muzzle, put on a led horse, to prevent it from biting, Xen. Eq. 5. 3, Anth. P. 6. 246; also a nose-bag for horses to eat from, Hesych.: metaph., κημοὺς στόματος muzzles or gags, Aesch. Met. 124.

2. a cloth used by bakers to cover the nose and mouth, Ath. 548 C.

3. = φορβεῖα, Phot.

II. a wicker vessel like an eel-basket, for fishing, a wheel, Lat. *nassa*, Soph. Fr. 449 b.

2. the funnel-shaped top to the votive-urn (κάδος, καδίσκος) in the Athen. law-courts, through which the ballots (ψηφοὶ) were dropped (cf. κηθίς), Ar. Eq. 1147 (et ibi Schol.), Vesp. 99. 754, 1339; v. Scott on the Athen. Ballot, pp. 8, 10 (Oxford 1838).

III. a female ornament, Phot., Hesych.

κήμος, ἡ, a plant, also λεοντοπόδιον, Diosc. 4. 131, Orph. Arg. 923.

κημῶω, (κημός) to muzzle a horse, Xen. Eq. 5. 3; τοὺς βούς Jo. Chrys.

II. to close a wound, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1147.

κήμωσις, εως, ἡ, a muzzling, Hesych., who has also κίμωσις.

κήν, Dor. crasis for καὶ ἐν, Theocr. 15. 86;—but κῆν for καὶ ἄν, 7. 106, al.

κήνιαυτός, Dor. crasis for καὶ ἐνιαυτός, Theocr. Epigr. 20.

κήνος, Aeol. for κείνος, ἐκείνος Sappho 2. 1, Inscr. Aeg. in C. I. 4730.

13: cf. Dor. τῆνος, Theocr. 1. 1.

κήννος, ὁ, Lat. *census*, registration of taxation, Ev. Matth. 22. 19, C. I. 3497. 15., 3751. 5.

II. the tax itself, Ev. Matth. 17. 25.

κήξ, κηκός, ἡ, a sea-bird that dashes into the sea to seize its prey, perh. the tern or gannet, ἀντλῶ δ' ἐνδοπύησε πεσών ὡς ἐναλίη κῆξ Od. 15. 479.—The orig. form seems to have been κάφαξ, whence καυὰς and καυῆξ Antim. 7, Euphor. 87, Anth. P. 7. 652; κῆξ Babr. 115. 2, Opp. IX. 2. 7; and perh. κῆξ as a monos. is the true form in Hom.; καυῆξ Hippon. 5.—The story of Ceyx and Alcyoné is post-Homeric, v. Ov. Met. 11. 272 sq.

κήξ, Dor. crasis for καὶ ἐξ, Theocr. 1. 82.

κήξάπινας, Dor. crasis for καὶ ἐξάπινας, Theocr. 2. 25.

κήομεν, Ep. for κῆωμεν, v. sub καίω.

κήπαλος, α, ον, (κήπος) of or from a garden, κ. σίκνοι, opp. to ἀγριαί, Arist. Probl. 20. 32, cf. Plant. I. 4. 13, Diosc., etc.; κ. παράδεισοι garden-like parks, Clearch. ap. Ath. 515 E.

II. κηπαία (sc. θύρα), ἡ, a garden-door, back-door, Hermipp. Mοιρ. 2, cf. Dem. 1155. 13, Diog. L. 7. 25, Poll. 1. 76.

2. also a salad-herb, Diosc. 3. 168.

κηπάριον, τό, Dim. of κήπος, a small garden, Eccl.

κήπε, Dor. crasis for καὶ εἶπε, Theocr. 1. 97., 2. 149.

κήπέι, κήπετα, Dor. crasis for καὶ ἐπ., Theocr. 2. 100., 15. 74, al.

κηπεῖα, ἡ, (κηπέω) gardening, horticulture, Plat. Legg. 845 D, Diog. 5. 43.

κήπειος, α, ον, = κηπαῖος, Nic. Th. 88.

κήπευμα, τό, a garden flower, κηπέματα Χαρίτων Ar. Av. 1100, cf. Apollod. ap. Ath. 682 D, Herm. Opusc. 1. 58.

κηπέως, εως, ὁ, a gardener, Philyll. Πολλ. 5, Anth. P. 9. 329.

κηπεύσιμος, ον, = κηπευτός, Hermias in Plat., Schol. Nic. Th. 66.

κηπευσίς, εως, ἡ, = κηπεύς, Byz.

κηπευτής, οὐ, ὁ, = κηπέως, Gloss.

κηπευτικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for a garden, ἡ κ. ἐπιμέλεια Clem. Al. 888: ol —κοῖ persons fond of gardening, Eccl.

κηπευτός, ὁ, ὄν, cultivated, grown in a garden, Diosc. 3. 52.

κηπεύω, to rear in a garden, φυτὰ, λάχανα Luc. V. H. 2. 34, Galen.; τὰ κηπεύμενα plants growing in gardens, garden plants (cf. κηπαῖος), Arist. P. A. 3. 5, 9, Theophr. H. P. 7. 1. 1, etc.; Ἡρόδανος ὕδασι κ. κόρας, i. e. the Phaethontids, who became poplars, Eubul. Nann. I. 6: metaph. to tend, cherish, βόστρονχον Eur. Tro. 1175.

II. to cultivate like a garden, Theophr. C. P. 4. 6, 7, Heliod. 9. 4: metaph. to vivify, freshen, Αἰδῶς κ. δρόσους [τὸν λευκῶνα] Eur. Hipp. 78.

κηπί, Dor. crasis for καὶ ἐπὶ, Theocr. 29. 37, Epigr. 19. 3.

Κηπίδες Νύμφαι, αἱ, garden-Nymphs, Aristaeon. I. 3.

κηπίδιον, τό, Dim. of κήπος, Plut. 2. 1098 B, Diog. L. 3. 20.

κηπίον, τό, Dim. of κήπος, Polyb. 6. 17, 2, C. I. 8855: metaph. an appendage, Thuc. 2. 62.

II. = κήπος II, Luc. Lexiph. 5.

κηπο-κόμας, ον, ὁ, one who has his hair cut in the fashion called κήπος, Comic word in Eust. 907. 41.

κηπο-κόμος, ὁ, a gardener, Hesych.

κηπο-λόγος, ον, teaching in a garden, of Epicureans, Anth. P. 6. 307.

κηπο-ποιία, ἡ, the making of a garden, Geop. 12. 2. 1.

κήπος, Dor. κάπος, ὁ, a garden, orchard, or plantation, Od. 7. 129., 24. 247, 338; πολυδένδροος 4. 737:—of any rich, highly cultivated region, as Ἀφροδίτης κάπος, i. e. Cyrené, Pind. P. 5. 31; Διὸς κ., i. e. Libya, Ib. 9. 91 (but Διὸς κήποι, also, of heaven, Soph. Fr. 298, cf. Plat. Symp. 203 B; cf. also Ὀκεανὸς κ. Ar. Nub. 271); κ. Εὐβοίας Soph. Fr. 19; οἱ κήποι τοῦ Μίδεω, in Macedonia, Hdt. 8. 138; of the country round Panormus (Palermo), now called the *Concha d'oro*, Ath. 542 A; also of the enclosure for the Olympic games, Pind. O. 3. 43:—of ἀπὸ τῶν κήπων the scholars of Epicurus, because he taught in a garden, Diog. L. 10. 10, cf. κηπολόγος, κηποτύραννος:—οἱ Ἀδωνίδος κήποι, v. sub Ἀδωνίς:—metaph., Χαρίτων κήπον νέμομαι, i. e. poetic art, Pind. O. 9. 40; ἐκ Μουσῶν κήπων τιῶν .. δρεπόμενοι τὰ μέλη Plat. Io 534 A; τοὺς ἐν τοῖς γράμμασι κ. σπείρειν Id. Phaedr. 276 D.

II. a fashion of cropping the hair, Poll. 2. 29, etc.; v. μάχαρα I. 3.

III. pudenda muliebria, Lat. *hortus*, Diog. L. 2. 116.

IV. v. l. for κῆπος, q. v.

3 F 2

κηποτάφιον, τό, a tomb in a garden, v. Van Goens de Cepotaphiis 1763, Uhden in Wolf's Mus. 1. 3, p. 351.

κηπο-τύραννος, ὁ, tyrant of the garden, epith. of the Epicurean philosopher Apollodorus, Diog. L. 10. 25.

κηπουργέω, to garden, Theod. Stud.

κηπουργία, ἡ, (ἐργῶ) gardening, Poll. 7. 101.

κηπουργικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for garden-work, Poll. 7. 141.

κηπουρέω, to practise gardening, Poll. 9. 13.

κηπουρία, ἡ, gardening, Poll. 9. 13; v. l. κηπαρία.

κηπουρικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for gardening, νόμιμον Plat. Minos 317 B;

κ. λάχανον Hippiatr.: κηπουρική θύρα (v. l. -ωική) Theophr. H. P. 7. 4.

5. II. skilled in gardening, Poll. 7. 141.

κηπ-ουρός, ὁ, (οὐρος) keeper of a garden, ὄφης Euphor. 111.

a gardener, name of a play by Antiph., cf. C. I. 4082:—also κηπαῖρος,

Archipp. Incert. 2, Plat. Minos 316 E.

κηπο-φύλαξ, ακος, ὁ, garden-keeper, of Priapus, C. I. 5960.

κηπαρός, -ωρέω, -ωρία, -ωρικός, (ῥα) = κηπουρ-.

Κῆρ, ἡ, gen. Κῆρας, acc. Κῆρα: (perh. from √ΚΕΡ, κείρω):—the

goddess of death or doom, often in Hom., who has also the pl.; in full,

Κῆρ .. Θανάτοιο Od. 11. 171, etc.; Κῆρες .. Θανάτοιο Il. 2. 834, etc.

Her usual epithets are μέλαινα, ὀλοή, κακή. She is associated with Ἐρις

and Κυδοίμης as haunting battle-fields, clad in robes red with blood, Il.

18. 535. A man who was to die a violent death, had a peculiar Κῆρ

assigned him from his birth, 23. 79. Zeus puts those of Achilles and

Nector into the scales, when it is to be decided whether is to die first,

22. 210: nay, Achilles had two Κῆρες, between which he was allowed

to choose, 9. 411; so also we have Κῆρες μυρίαί 12. 326; Κῆρες Ἀχαιῶν,

Τρώων 8. 73.—In Hes. Th. 217, 220, they are avenging deities; so Aesch.

joins Κῆρες Ἐρινύες, Theb. 1055; Soph. speaks of Κῆρες ἀναπλάκ-

τοι, O. T. 472, cf. Tr. 133, Pind. Fr. 245, Eur. El. 1252, H. F. 870; and the

Sphinx is called ἀρπάζουσα Κῆρ, Aesch. Theb. 777.—Κῆρ may be

compared with Ἄτρη and Ἐρινύς, but not with Αἴσα, Μοῖρα, or the Roman

Parcae, which bring bliss as well as death.

II. as appellat. doom, death, esp. when violent: in Hom. acc. to Wolf's Ed. only once, Il. 1. 228,

τὸ δέ τοι κῆρ εἶδεται εἶναι that seems to thee to be death: but in later

Edd., the word is commonly so written, κῆρ' ἀλείνων 3. 32, etc.;

ὑπέκφυγε κῆρα .. θανάτοιο 16. 687; φόνον καὶ κ. φέροντες 2. 352, etc.;

though in Hom. prob. the personal sense always more or less mingled with

the appellative:—later however the latter prevailed, μέλαιναν κῆρ' ἐπ'

ὄμμασιν Βαλῶν Eur. Phoen. 950; νόσων παλαιὰ κῆρ', of a plague, disease,

Soph. Ph. 42, cf. 1166:—sometimes in a more general sense, βαρεῖα μὲν

κῆρ τὸ μὴ πῦθῃαι grievous ruin it were not to obey, Aesch. Ag. 206;

καλεῖσθαι κῆρ πρόσσιν οὐ καλὴ an unseemly disgrace, Soph. Tr. 454:—the pl. is sometimes used in Prose, Plat. Legg. 937 D,

Theophr. C. P. 5. 10, 4, Dion. H. 8. 61, Plut., etc.; the sing. very rarely,

Plut. Anton. 2.

κῆρ, τό, contr. from κέαρ (as ἦρ from ἔαρ); in Hom. always κῆρ, with

dat. κῆρι. Adv. κηρόν; in Trag. always κῆρ, nor do they use any other

case: (v. sub καρδία). The heart, Lat. cor, Hom.; κῆρ ἐνὶ στήθεσσι

freq. in Hom.; κῆρ ἄγνυται ἐν θυμῷ 6. 523; κῆρ ὤρμαινε φρεσὶν

ἦσαν Od. 18. 344:—for λάσιον κῆρ v. sub λάσιος:—he makes it the seat

of the will, μετὰ σὸν καὶ ἐμὸν κῆρ Il. 15. 52; of the appetites, θαλέων ἐμ-

πλησάμενος κῆρ 22. 504, cf. 19. 319; of sorrow, ἀχνύμενος κῆρ 7. 428,

etc.; of fear, τοῦ δ' οὐποτε κυδάλιμον κῆρ τραπεῖ, of a lion, 12. 45; less

freq. of the understanding, as in phrase, πολλὰ δέ οἱ κῆρ ὤρμαινε Od. 7.

82, cf. 18. 344; and so, when joined with νόος, Il. 15. 52:—the dat. κῆρι

is in Hom. freq. used as Adv., like κηρόν, with all the heart, heartily, ὅν

τε Ζεὺς κῆρι φίλησθ 9. 117; mostly however strengthd., πέρι κῆρι φιλεῖν

to love about measure in his heart (πέρι being taken as an Adv.), 4. 46,

13. 430; πέρι κῆρι τιμᾶν τινα Od. 5. 36, etc.; also, ἀπεχθέσθαι πέρι κῆρι

Il. 4. 53; πέρι κῆρι .. ἐχολώθη 13. 206, cf. 119; but in all these cases

Spitzia. defends πέρι κῆρι in the heart, on the analogy of περί φρεσίν, v. ad

Il. 4. 46:—so, later, ἐμὸν κέαρ οὐ γένηται ὕμνον Pind. I. 5 (4). 25, cf. N. 7.

150; κέαρ ἀπαράμυθον Aesch. Pr. 185; ἡλγύνθη, ἡχθέσθη κέαρ Ib. 245,

390, etc.; and so Ar. says (in tragic phrase) τὸ κέαρ εὐφράνθη, Ach. 5.

κηρα, ἡ, = κῆρ, Lob. Paral. 145.

κηραίνω Α, (κῆρ, cf. ἀκῆριος):—to harm, destroy, Aesch. Supp. 999:—

Pass. to go to ruin, perish, Arist. ap. Plut. 2. 886 E.

κηραῖνω Β, (κῆρ) to be sick at heart, to be disquieted, anxious, Eur.

H. F. 518; τι αὖτ' αὖτις Id. Hipp. 223; ἐπὶ τινι Maxim. π. καταρχ. 93;

περί τι Philo ap. Eus. P. E. 387 B:—κ. περί τινα, like Lat. deperire, to fine

away, Id. 2. 167, cf. 1. 501.

κηρ-ἀμύντης, ον, ὁ, (ἀμύνω) averter of evil, Lyc. 663.

κηράνθεμον, τό, = κῆρυνθος, Diosc. 5. 17.

κηράφης, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of locust, Nic. Al. 394: cf. κάραβος.

κηρ-ἀχάτης [χά], ον, ὁ, a wax-agate, Plin. 37. 54.

κηρ-αῖψα, ἡ, a lighting of wax-tapers, Chron. Fasel.

κηρ-ἐλαιον, τό, wax-oil, a kind of salve, Galen.

κηρ-ἐμβροχή, ἡ, a fomentation with melted wax, Alex. Trall. 11. p. 635.

κηρῆσιος, ον, (κῆρ) deadly, pernicious, Hesych.

κηρεσι-φόρος, ον, death-bringing, cited from Nicet. Ann.

Κηρεσι-φόρητος, ον, urged on by the Κῆρες, ἐξελάαν .. κύνας κηρε-

σιφορήτους Il. 8. 527.

κηρία, ἡ, v. sub κερία.

κηρίδιον, τό, spatula, of the purple-fish (πορφύρα), whose spatula is like a

honeycomb, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 4, G. A. 3. 11, 12 and 14.

κηρίνη, ἡ, = κηρίων II, Hesych., Phot.

κηρίνθος, ὁ, bee-bread, also ἐριθάκη, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 5, Hesych. II.

a kind of ulcer, Hesych.

κηρίνος, ἡ, ον, (κηρός) of wax, waxen, Ar. Eccl. 1035, Plat. Theaet. 191

C. 197 D; κηρίνα ὕψα, i. e. honey, Alcman 63.

II. metaph.

pliable as wax, (so Horat., cereus in vitium flecti), τοὺς θυμοὺς .. κηρί-

νοὺς ποιεῖν Plat. Legg. 633 D; κηρίνας τὰς ὑπολήψεις ἔχειν Arr. Epict.

3. 16, 10. 2. wax-coloured, pallid, Suid. s. v. ἐκηρύωθη.

κηριο-κλέπτης, ον, ὁ, stealer of honeycombs, title of Theocritus' 19th

Idyll.

κηρίολος, ὁ, prob. a wax taper or wax figure, C. I. 3028. 5.

κηρίον, τό, (κηρός) a honeycomb, Lat. favus, mostly in pl., h. Hom. Merc.

559, Hes. Th. 597, Hdt. 5. 114, etc.; in sing., Plat. Rep. 552 C, Theocr.

19. 2; used in the Greek pharmacopoeia, Hipp. 475. 5., 496. 45; κηρίῳ

βεβυσμένος having one's ears stopped with bees-wax, Ar. Thesm. 506;—

also, κηρίον σφηνῶν Hdt. 2. 92:—κηρία simply for honey, Hippon. 26,

Arist. ap. Ath. 38 F. 2. a wax tablet, Anth. P. 9. 191.

II. a cutaneous disease, also μελικηρίς, Diosc. 2. 164, Galen., etc.:—ἄχρω

was of the same kind but less virulent; cf. the Lat. favus, though that also

was different.

κηρίομαι, Pass. to be panic-stricken, Hesych., Suid.

κηριο-ποιός, ὄν, making cakes of wax, Arist. H. A. 9. 49, 1.

κηρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = κηρίς, ap. Ath. 355 C.

κηρίτις (sc. λίθος), ἡ, a precious stone like wax, Plin. 37. 56.

κηρι-τρεφής, ἑς, (τρέφω) born to misery, ἀνθρώποι Hes. Op. 416, Orac.

ap. Schol. Phoen. 638. 2. causing death, Synes. 329 C.

κηρί-φάτος, ον, (*φένω, πέφαμαι) slain by evil fate, Hesych.

κηριώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) wax-coloured, Theophr. H. P. 3. 13, 3.

κηρίωμα, τό, a disease of the eyes, Hesych. (where, for ὀμίλημα, Diud.

suggests ἡ λήμη).

κηρίων, ανος, ὁ, a wax-light, waxen torch, Plut. 2. 263 E. II.

a whip, Hesych., Phot. s. v. κηρίνα.

κηρο-γονία, ἡ, the formation of wax or combs, Joseph. Macc. 14.

κηρο-γραφέω, to paint with wax, Ath. 200 B.

κηρο-γράφία, ἡ, painting with wax, i. e. encaustic painting, in which

the colours are mixed with wax, πᾶς τύπος κηρογραφία καταπεποικίλτο

Callix. ap. Ath. 204 B, cf. 200 A, Plin. 35. 39, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst

§ 320. 4.

κηρο-δέτης, ον, ὁ, Dor. κηροδέτας, = sq., Eur. I. T. 1125.

κηρό-δέτος, Dor. κερ-, ον, (δέω) bound or joined with wax, μέλι Anth.

Plan. 4. 305; σύριγξ Euphor. Ath. 184 A; κ. πνεῦμα the breath of the

wax-joined pipe, Theocr. Ep. 5. 4.

κηρο-δομέω, to build with wax, of bees, Pseudo-Phocyl. 162.

κηρο-δοσία, ἡ, a tribute of wax, Eccl.

κηρο-εἶδης, ἑς, like wax, waxen, Plat. Tim. 61 C, Ath. 281 F, Diosc. 1. 92,

etc.; metaph. of the soul, Philo 1. 64. 2. wax-coloured, Philostr. 781.

κηρόθεν, Adv. (κῆρ) from the heart, E. M. 511. 20.

κηρόν, Adv. (κῆρ) in the heart, with all the heart, heartily, in Hom.

always foll. by μάλλον, ἀπῆχθετο κ. μ. Il. 9. 300., 21. 136; χολώσατο

κ. μ. Od. 5. 284, etc.; φίλει δέ με κ. μ. 15. 370; so, τὸν δ' ἄρα κ. μ. Hes.

Sc. 85.

κηρό-μελι, τό, honey in the comb, Schol. Theocr. 7. 83.

κηρόμαι, Pass. (κῆρ) to be destroyed, injured, Clem. Al. 76, Hesych.

κηρόμαι, Pass. (κηρός) to be waxed over, Hipp. Art. 797. fin., Longus

2. 35:—also in Med. to form for oneself of wax, Anth. P. 9. 226.

κηρο-πᾶγής, ἑς, fastened with wax, Anth. P. 6. 239, Manetho 1. 242.

κηρό-πισσος, ὁ, wax-pitch, an ointment, Hipp. 467. 42; cf. πισσούκρος.

κηροπλαστέω, τό, a wax image, Epiphani.

κηροπλαστέω, to mould of or in wax, Hipp. Art. 828; κ. ἔρωτα Eubul.

Καμτ. 3: to mould as in wax, ἡ φύσις κ. τὸν ἄνθρωπον Aetac. Sign. M.

Diut. 2. 13, fin. 2. to make wax cells, Diod. 17. 75., 19. 2.

κηρο-πλάστης, ον, ὁ, a modeller in wax: a modeller, Plat. Tim. 74 C.

κηροπλαστικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for modelling in wax, Ocell. Luc. 2: ἡ-κῆ

(sc. τέχνη), Poll. 7. 165.

κηρό-πλάστος, ον, (πλάσσω) moulded of wax, waxen, μελίσσης κ. ὄρ-

γανον Soph. Fr. 464; of a girl, Anth. P. 9. 570. 2. = κηρόδενος,

δόναξ Aesch. Pr. 574; Meineke suggests κηρόπακτος (i. e. -πηκτος) =

κηροπαγής.

κηρο-ποιός, ὄν, making wax, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1075, as Cod. Ven.;

vulg. -ποιούς.

κηρο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, a wax-chandler, Gloss.: -πωλεῖον, τό, his shop, Byz.

κηρός, ὁ, bees-wax, Od. 12. 48, 173, 175, etc.; εὐπλαστότερος κηροῦ

Plat. Rep. 588 D; used as a cosmetic, Philostr. Epist. 22, cf. Ovid. Ars

Am. 3. 199; in encaustic painting, Epigr. Gr. 673. 2., 722. 3, cf. κηρο-

γραφία.

II. pl. κηροί, wax-tapers, Lat. cerei, Heliod. 9. 11,

(Hence κηρίον: cf. Lat. cera, Lith. kōris (jovus)).

κηρο-τέχνης, ον, ὁ, a modeller in wax, Anacreont. 10. 9.

κηρο-τρόφος, ον, (κῆρ) death-breeding, deadly, Nic. Th. 192.

κηρο-τρόφος, ον, (κηρός) producing wax, waxen, Anth. P. 6. 236.

κηρουλκός, ὄν, (κηρ, ἔλκω) bringing destruction, Lyc. 407.

κηρο-ουργία, ἡ, the preparation of wax, Eccl.

κηρο-φορέω, (κηρός) to produce wax, Suid.

κηρο-χίτων [ι], ανος, ὁ, ἡ, clad in wax, Anth. P. 6. 249.

κηρό-χρως, ανος, ὁ, ἡ, wax-coloured, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 D.

κηροχύτεω, to mould as in wax, Ar. Thesm. 56:—of bees, to make

waxen cells, Anth. Plan. 4. 210.

κηρά-χῦτος, ον, moulded of wax, κ. μέλιγμα, like κηρόδενον πνεῦμα,

Castor ap. Ath. 455 A; κ. πινακίδιον a wax tablet, Eccl.; κ. γραφή =

κηρογραφία, Ib.

κηρώ, v. κηρόμαι.

κήρυγμα, τό, (κηρύσσω) that which is cried by a herald, a proclama-

tion, public notice, Hdt. and Att.; κ. ποιεῖσθαι Hdt. 3. 52., 2. 92, 7, etc.;

ἐκ τοῦ κηρύγματος by proclamation, Id. 6. 78; κ. θείναι τῇ πόλει Soph.

Ant. 8; τῷ κ. ἐμμένειν Id. O. T. 350, cf. Ant. 454; κ. ἀνεπεῖν Thuc.

4. 105; κηρύσσειν Aeschin. 75. 30; γίνεται κ. Dem. 253. 7:—a reward offered by proclamation, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 10, Aeschin. 58. 26.

κηρυγμός, ὁ = κήρυξις, Schol. Ven. II. 21. 575.

κηρύκαινα [ῥ], ἡ, fem. of κήρυξ, Ar. Eccl. 713.

andria, a kind of char-woman, Suid.

κηρύκεια, Ion. -ήνη, ἡ, the office of herald or erier, Hdt. 7. 134, Plat. Legg. 742 B; ἐπὶ κηρύκειαν ἀποστελλέσθαι on an embassy, Lex in Aeschin. 3. fin.

2. a crier's pay, Isae. ap. Harp.

II. in Eccl. preaching.

κηρύκειον [ῥ], Ion. -ήϊον, Dor. κάρυκειον, τό, a herald's wand, such as Hermes bears on old works of art, often with two serpents wound round it, Lat. caduceus, Hdt. 9. 100, Thuc. I. 53, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 4, 49., 5775. 3:—also κηρύκιον, Ar. Fr. 429; κηρύκεια συμπεπλεγμένα ἐκ τῶν θαλλῶν = ικετηρίαί, Dinarch. 92. 28; v. κήρυξ fin.

II. a herald's fee, Suid.

III. the stone whence the herald made his proclamations, v. λίθος.

κηρύκειος [ῥ], ov, of a herald, γράμμα Soph. Fr. 897; γραφή Anon. ap. Suid.

κηρύκεισμα [ῥ], τό, a proclamation, message, Aesch. Theb. 651.

κηρύκεισιν [ῥ], εως, ἡ = κηρυκία, Suid.

κηρύκειον, τό, to be a herald or erier, fulfil the office of one, Plat. Legg. 941 A; κ. τινὶ to be his herald, Philochor. 36.

II. trans. to proclaim, notify, τινὶ τι Aesch. Supp. 221, cf. Eur. Tro. 782, Plat. Legg. 941 A.

κηρύκτις, ἡ, Ion. for κηρυκία, -ειον.

κηρύκικος, ἡ, ov, of heralds, φύλον, ἔθνος Plat. Polit. 260 D, 290 B; ἡ-κή (sc. τέχνη), lb. 260 E.

κηρύκινος, ἡ, ov, of a herald, ῥάβδος Suid.; κηρύκινη, ἡ = κηρύκαινα, Hesych., Phot.

κηρυκοειδής, ἐς, like a herald's staff, Hesych., ubi male κηρυκο-.

κηρύκιον, τό, v. sub κηρύκειον.

II. a shell-fish, cf. κήρυξ 11.

III. an eye-salve, Alex. Trall. 2. p. 131.

κηρύκιον-φόρος, ov, bearing a herald's staff, E. M. 812. 23.

κηρύκωδής, ἐς, like the shell-fish κήρυξ (II), Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 28.

κηρύλος [ῥ], ὁ, a sea-bird of the halcyon kind, perhaps Alcedo rudis, Alcm. 12, Archil. 130, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 14, Clearch. ap. Ath. 332 E.

The form κείρυλος, cited as Att. by some Gramm., is prob. due to the joke in Ar. Av. 300, where the barber Sporgilos is so called (from κείρω), raser-bird.

κήρυξ, ὁ, a throw of the dice, Eubul. KvB. 2; κάρυννος in Phot.

κήρυξ, Dor. κάρυξ (v. sub ἥν), ἕως, ὁ: Acol. also κήρυκος, ov, ὁ, E. M. 775. 26: (κηρύσσω):—a herald, pursuivant, marshal, and generally, a public messenger, partaking of the character of an ambassador, an honourable office in early times, Lat. praeco, caducator, legatus, Hom., etc. They summoned the assembly, Il. 2. 50, 97, 437, 442., 9. 10, Od. 2. 6, etc.; and kept order in it, Il. 2. 280., 18. 503; they separated combatants, 7. 274, sq.; they had charge of the arrangements at sacrifices and festivals, 3. 245, sq., Od. 20. 276; and even at private banquets, Il. 7. 183., 18. 558, etc. As public officers they are called δημοεργοί, Od. 19. 135. Their insignia were staves or wands (σκήπτρα), Il. 18. 505, Od. 2. 37, etc. From the heroic times their office was sacred and their persons inviolable, as being under the immediate protection of Zeus, and they were θεοί, Διὶ φίλοι, Il. 4. 192., 8. 517; Διὸς ἄγγελοι ἡδὲ καὶ ἀνδρῶν 1. 334, etc.: hence, they were employed to bear messages between enemies, 9. 170., 24. 149, 178, Od. 10. 59. 102. After Hom., Hermes is called the κήρυξ of the gods, Hes. Op. 80, Th. 939, cf. Aesch. Ag. 515, Cho. (165). In later times their functions remained much the same; but they are distinguished from πρέσβεις, as being messengers between nations at war, by Schol. Thuc. I. 29; cf. Aesch. Supp. 727, Plat. Legg. 941 A, Dem. 159. 20., 283. 2; used interchangeably with ἀπόστολος, Hdt. I. 21. A priestly house at Athens bore the name of Κήρυκες, Andoc. 15. 28, Paus. 1. 38, 3, Poll. 8. 103; Κηρυκίδαι in Phot.

b. κήρυξ as fem. occurs in Pind. N. 8. 1, Nonn. 4. 11: the Att. fem. being κηρύκαινα.

2. at Athens, a crier, who made proclamation and kept order in the public assemblies, etc., Ar. Ach. 42, sq.; ὁ κ. ἀνείπεν Andoc. 6. 4, etc.; ὁ τῶν μυστῶν κ., at Eleusis, Xen. Hell. 2. 4. 20.

3. generally a messenger, θεοὶ κήρυκες ἀγγέλλουσι Soph. O. C. 1511, cf. Eur. El. 347; of the cock, Ar. Eccl. 30; of writing, Id. Thesm. 780.

4. in Eccl. a preacher.

II. a kind of shell-fish, with a wreathed shell which might be used as a sort of trumpet, the buccinum, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 6., 5. 12, 3, al., cf. Macho ap. Ath. 349 C; hence,

2. a prickly instrument of torture, Jacobson Mart. Polycarp. 2.

[ῥ] always, for in Il. 17. 324 κήρυκ' Ἠφιδίῳ is restored for κήρυκι.

The only exceptions are κηρύκας in Antim. ap. Ath. 475 D, and κηρύκιον, Anth. P. 11. 124. The Gramm. however agreed in writing it κήρυξ, like φοῖνιξ, v. Priscian. 7. 8, 43, Dind. Steph. Thes.]

κήρυξις, εως, ἡ, a proclaiming, proclamation, Dio C. 63. 8 and 14.

II. a preaching, Clem. Al. 863, Eus., etc.

κηρύσσω, II., Att. -ττω, Dor. κάρύσσω: impf. ἐκήρυσσον Il. 2. 444, Att.: fut. -ύξω lb.: aor. ἐκήρυξα lb.: pf. κεκήρυξα Eus. H. E. 3. 1, (ἐπὶ-) Dem. 352. 5:—Pass., fut. κηρυχθήσμαι Xen., etc.; but fut. med. in pass. sense κηρύσομαι Eur. Phoen. 1631: aor. ἐκήρυχθην Att.: pf. κεκήρυγμα Eur. Fr. I. 1, Thuc. 4. 38.

To be a herald, officiate as herald, κηρύσσων γήρασκε Il. 17. 325.

2. to make proclamation as a herald, λαὸν κηρύσσοντες ἀγειρόντων let them convene the people by voice of herald, Il. 2. 438, cf. 444; Od. 2. 8; κηρύσσει, κήρυξ Aesch. Eum. 566, etc.:—also impers., κηρύσσεται (sc. ὁ κήρυξ) proclamation is made, it is proclaimed by voice of herald, Xen. An. 3. 4, 36; κηρυζάτω Id. Cyr. 4. 5, 42.

II. c. acc. pers. to summon by voice of herald, κηρύσσας ἀγορήνδε .. Ἀχαιοὺς Il. 2. 51, Od. 2. 7; πόλεμόνδε Il. 2. 443; κηρύσσειν τινὰ to summon one to a place, Ar. Ach. 748:—Pass., τίς ἐκήρυχθη πρώτην

φουλακὴν; who was summoned to the first watch? Eur. Rhes. 538.

2. to proclaim as conqueror, Plut. 2. 185 A; and in Pass., μῆτε κηρυχθήσονται μῆτε ἄλλα λήψεσθαι Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 4; ὥστε πᾶν κηρυχθῆναι καὶ αὐτὸν στεφανωθῆναι Lys. 157. 40: also to proclaim as a criminal, Dem. 787. 17, cf. Soph. El. 606, Anth. P. 5. 177:—in Pass. also, of a country, to be proclaimed or extolled, στεφάνους ἀρετᾶς Eur. Tro. 223.

3. to call upon, invoke, θεοὺς Id. Hec. 148; τοὺς δαίμονας κλένει Aesch. Cho. 124:—Pass. to be called (i. e. to be) so and so, τοῦ κηρύμει πατρός; Eur. Fr. I, cf. Andr. 768: v. καλέω II. 2.

III. c. acc. rei, to proclaim, announce, τινὶ τι Aesch. Ag. 1349, Cho. 4, 1026, Eur. Ion 911, etc.; δῶνας Ἀργείοισι Soph. Aj. 1240, Eur., etc.:—to proclaim or advertise for sale, etc., Hdt. 6. 121, Anth. P. 5. 177, Plut. 2. 207 A, etc.; κ. ἀποικίαν to proclaim a colony, i. e. to invite people to join as colonists, Thuc. 1. 27; κ. κήρυγμα, μήνυτρα (v. sub vocc.); κ. ὅστις βούλοισα .. to make proclamation for some one who would .., Hdt. 2. 134: also of a crime, in Pass., to be proclaimed, Antipho 118. 13.

2. generally to declare, tell, τι Soph. El. 1105; ταῦτ' ἐκήρυχθη πόλει this news was spread in .., Id. O. T. 737; foll. by a relative, κ. πόθι ναίει τις Id. Tr. 97; κ. ἐλ .. Thuc. 4. 37.

3. to proclaim or command publicly, Lat. indicare, τινὶ τι Aesch. Theb. 1043, Soph. Ant. 32, 450, etc.; εὐφημίαν, σίγην κ. Id. Fr. 764, Eur. Hec. 530; τὰ κηρυχθέντα the public orders, Soph. Ant. 447:—c. dat. pers. et inf., κ. αὐτοῖς ἐμβαλεῖν κάπαις Pind. P. 4. 356.

3. of a cock, to crow, Anth. P. 5. 3.

IV. in Eccl. to preach, teach publicly, Eus. I. c., etc.

κηρ-ώδης, ἐς, wax-like, dub. l. for κηρώδης, Galen. 14. 537.

κηρώμα, τό, (κηρώω) anything made of wax or waxed cover, 1.

a waxed tablet for writing, v. Hdt. 7. 239.

2. = κηρώμα, a wax-solve, cerate, Hipp. 398. 54., 402. 27.

3. an unguent used by wrestlers in the times of the Empire, Lat. ceroma, Plut. 2. 638 D, Plin. 35. 13, 47; cf. πιστόκηρος, Lat. ceromaticus (Juv. 3. 68):—metaph. for the wrestling-ring or wrestling, ἐν παλαιστραῖς καὶ κηρώμασι Plut. 2. 790 F, Plin. 35. 2, Martial.

κηρωματιστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who anoints with κήρωμα (cf. ἀλείπτης), as if from κηρωματίζω, Schol. Ar. Eq. 490.

κηρωματίτης, ov, ὁ, a surgeon who applies cerates, Eccl.

κηρών, ὄνος, ὁ, (κηρός) a bee-hive, Schol. Ar. Eccl. 737.

κήρωσις, εως, ἡ, the material of bees-wax, Arist. H. A. 5. 22, 5.

κηρωτάριον, τό, a wax plaster, Diosc. Parab. I. 214, Soran.

κηρωτο-ειδής, ἐς, or -ώδης, ἐς, like a cerate, Galen.

κηρωτο-μάλαγμα, τό, a wax plaster, Galen. 13. 849.

κηρωτός, ἡ, ov, (κηρώω) covered with wax: κηρωτή, ἡ = κήρωμα 2, a cerate or salve, used medically, Hipp. Offic. 745, Ar. Ach. 1176; or as a cosmetic, Id. Fr. 309; also κηρωτῶν, τό, Plin., Martial.

κῆρ, Dor. crasis for καὶ εἰς, Theocr. 15. 147.

κῆρτα, ἡ = καλαμίνθη, Hesych.

κῆρτα, sub κείμαι, q. v.

κηρεία, ἡ, a fishery of large fish, esp. of the tunny, Ath. 283 C, Ael. N. A. 13. 16.

2. the place where it is carried on, Strab. 243.

κήτειος, α, ov, (κήτος) of sea monsters, νῶτα Mosch. 2. 115; generally monstrous, Hesych.

II. in Od. 11. 521, ἑταῖροι Κήτειοι are the Ceteians, an unknown Mysian race, cf. Strab. 616.

κήνημα, τό, salted tunny, = ὠμοτάριχος, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 121 B.

κητία, ἡ, v. l. for κηρεία in Ael.

κητό-δορπος συμφορά, ἡ, a becoming food for fishes, Lyc. 954.

κητο-θήριον, τό, a magazine of implements for the fishery of large fish, Ael. N. A. 13. 16.

κητόομαι, Pass. to grow to a sea-monster, Ael. N. A. 14. 23.

κήτος, εως, τό, any sea-monster or huge fish, δελφινὰς τε κύνας τε καὶ εἰποτε μέζον ἔληται κήτος Od. 12. 97, cf. 5. 421, Il. 20. 147, Hdt. 4. 53 (v. l. κήνεα); in Od. 4. 446, 452, = φάκη, a seal, sea-calf; of the monster to which Andromeda was exposed, Eur. Fr. 121, cf. Ar. Nub. 556, Thesm. 1033.

2. in Natural History, any animal of the whale kind, a cetacean, Arist. H. A. 6. 12, 1, P. A. 3. 6, 2., 4. 13, 25, al.; cf. κητώδης.

II. a constellation, Cicero's pistris, Arat. 354. (In Compos. it seems to have had the sense of gulf, depth, abyss, like καϊάδας, cf. καϊεταίς, κητώεις, μεγακήτης, and κήτος would be a deep-sea monster, cf. Lat. s-quat-ina (shark): Curt. accepts this, and refers the words to the same Root as κείω, κείω q. v.)

κητο-τρόφος, ov, nourishing sea-monsters, Eust. 294. 16.

κητο-φάγος, ov, eating sea-monsters, f. l. for σιτοφάγος, q. v.

κητο-φόνος, ov, killing sea-monsters, Anth. P. 6. 30, Opp. H. 5. 113.

κητώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) of fish, cetaceous; τὰ κητώδη animals of the whale kind, cetaceans, Arist. Resp. 12, 1, H. A. 8. 2, 4, al.; cf. κήτος 2.

II. generally, monstrous, ἐλεφάντες καὶ ἄλλα ζῷα κ. Diod. 2. 54.

κητώεις, εσσα, ev, only found as Homeric epith. of Lacedaemon, κοίλη Λακεδαιμον κητώεσσα Il. 2. 581, Od. 4. 1. Commonly derived from κήτος II, so that κητώεις would mean full of hollows or abysses (βοχμοὶς ἀπὸ σιαιμῶν ἔχονσα Eust.), and in the same sense Zenodotus read καϊεταί-εσσα, v. sub καϊάδας: other interp. are given by Strab. 367:—the name Λακεδαιμον may itself mean Cavernous (from √ΛΑΚ, λάκκος).—Cf. also μεγακήτης.

κητώος, α, ov, = κήτειος, Theodr. Prodr.

κηῦ, Dor. crasis for καὶ εἰς, Theocr. 4. 31.

κηῦξ, ὄκος, [ῥ], ὁ, v. sub κῆ.

κηῦος, α, ov, in C. I. 1683, 34, expl. by Böckh to mean καθάρσιος, purificatory (from καίω, καῖσις); Hesych. cites κεία and κῆια with the expl. καθάρματα.

κηῖα, Dor. crasis for καὶ ἐφη, Theocr. 1. 82.

κηφόν, ἦνος, ὁ, a drone-bee, drone, Lat. fucus, Arist. H. A. 1. 5. 1., 9. 40, 11, 18, 24 sq.; used as a simile for a drone, a lazy greedy fellow, who will

do nothing for his bread, Hes. Op. 302, cf. Th. 595, Ar. Vesp. 1114, sq.; *ὡς ἐν κηρίῳ κ. ἐγγίγνεται* Plat. Rep. 552 C; of literary plagiarists, Anth. P. 7. 708, Plut. 2. 42 A; metaph. also of worn-out, decrepit persons, *ποῦ γαίης δουλεύουσιν γράυς, ὡς κηρήν* .; Eur. Tro. 191, cf. Bacch. 1364, ubi v. Musgr. — From their having no stings, they were called *κόλουροι* or *κόλουροι*, *dock-tails*, Hes. l. c.

Κηφήνες, *oi*, *Cephēnes*, old name of the Persians, Hdt. 7. 61. **Κηφήνιον**, τό, Dim. of *κηφήν*, a *drone-grub*, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 7. **κηφήνωδης**, *es*, (*είδος*) like a *drone*, Plat. Rep. 554 B. **κηφθα**, Dor. crasis for *καὶ κηφθ* from *ἄπτομαι*, a dub. conj. of Stephanus in Theocr. 14. 23; the MSS. *κηφατ* or *κηφατ* 'et' whence Herm. *κηφάπτ*, i. e. *καὶ ἐφῆπτο*.

Κηφισός, Dor. *Κᾱφ*-, δ, the *Cephissus*, a river of Phocis, running into lake Copais, Il. 2. 522, Pind. P. 4. 81; —fem. *λίμνη Κηφισίς*, Il. 5. 709, h. Hom. Ap. 280; —Adj. **Κηφισίος**, α, *on*, Pind. 2. later, the more famous river of Athens, Soph., etc. 3. a river of Argolis, etc., Strab. 424, etc. —The form *Κηφισός* is common in MSS.; but the single σ is warranted by Att. Inscr., and by the fact that no such form as *Κηφιστός* occurs.

κῆχος, an Obscure Particle (said to be Ionic, Apollon, de Adv. 506 F) used in the phrase *ποῖ κῆχος*; which some Gramm. explain by *ποῖ γῆς*; *whither away?* some by *ποῖ δὴ*; *quo tandem?* say *whither?* as, *ποῖ κῆχος*; —Answ. *εὐθὺς Σικελίας* Ar. Fr. 527; *ποῖ κῆχος*; —Answ. *ἐγγὺς ἡμερῶν γε τεττάρων* Pherecr. Incert. 33, ubi v. Meineke.

κηώδης, *es*, smelling as of *incense*, *fragrant*, *μὴν κηώδεις δέξατο κόλπῳ* Il. 6. 483; *κηώδεια φύετο πάντα* Dion. P. 941. (The synonym. form *κηώεις*, and the analogous *θυώδης*, make it prob. that there was an old Subst. *κηός* = *θύος*, the *odour of incense*, from *ΚΑΤ*, *καίω*, cf. Lat. *frago*, *flagro*. —Hesych. has *κηώδης* καθαρός· *καθάρσασθαι*· *καθῆρσασθαι*· *κεώσατο*· *καθῆρτο*.

κηώεις, *εσσα*, *en*, = *κηώδης*, *ἐν θαλάμῳ εὐώδει κηώντι* Il. 3. 382; *ἐς θάλαμον* . . *κῆοντα* 6. 288, etc.; *μύρον* Anth. P. 7. 218, etc. —v. *κηώδης*.

κιάθω, lengthd. for *κίω*, only known from the compd. *μετακιάθω*.

κιβάριον, τό, the Lat. *cibarium*, C. I. 5109 N. 13.

κιβδηλεία, ἡ, *adulteration*, Plat. Legg. 916 D, 920 C.

κιβδηλευμα, τό, an *adulteration*, Plat. Legg. 917 E.

κιβδηλευός, (*κίβδηλος*) to *adulterate* coin, κ. τὸ νόμισμα Arist. Eth. N. 9. 3, 2; [*νομίσματα*] οὐ *κίβδηλευμένα* Ar. Ran. 721; also of merchandise, Plat. Legg. 917 B. II. metaph., εὖ *κίβδ. τι* to *trick* it out so as to tempt one, Eur. Bacch. 475.

κίβδηλία, ἡ, *adulteration*, *trickery*, *dishonesty*, Ar. Av. 158, v. *κίβδηλος* fin.: κ. *δημώδης* Hipp. Art. 837.

κίβδηλιάω, properly to *look like adulterated gold*: metaph. to *look bilious*, *have the jaundice*, Arist. Probl. 1. 5.

κίβδηλος, *on*, *adulterated*, *spurious*, *base*, esp. of coin, χρυσοῦ *κίβδηλοιο* καὶ ἀργυροῦ Theogn. 119, cf. Eur. Med. 516; *στατήρες* κ. C. I. 150 B. 10; of merchandise, Plat. Legg. 916 E; κ. *λόγος* τοῦ τόκου Id. Rep. 507 A; *τιμαί*, opp. to *ἀληθεῖς*, Id. Legg. 728 D; *ἐν δὲ κίβδηλῳ* τόδε this may prove false, Eur. El. 550; *τὸ σάν κίβδαλον*, i. e. *pronounced with a false sound*, Pind. Fr. 47, ubi v. Donalds.

II. metaph. *base*, *false*, *spurious*, *fraudulent*, opp. to *ἀληθής*, of men, Theogn. 117; *κίβδηλον* . . ἦθος ἔχοντες Id. 965; *τοῦτο θεὸς κίβδηλότατον ποιεῖ* Id. 123; *δίκαιον* Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 7; of oracles, *deceitful*, Hdt. 1. 66, 75, 5. 91; of women, *κίβδηλον* ἀνθρώπου κακόν Eur. Hipp. 616; κ. *ἐπιτηδεύματα* Plat. Legg. 918 A. (Poll. 7. 99, Hesych., cite, as the orig. form, *κίβδος* = *the dross or alloy of gold*; and Schol. Ar. Av. 158 explains *κίβδηλία* as the *dross of silver*: Poll. and Hesych. also cite *κίβδης* = *πανούργος*, a *clipper of money*, and *κίβδωνες* (not *κίβδωνες*, as Phot.), = *μεταλλεῖς*, *miners*.)

κίβισος [κί], ἡ, Cyprian for *πήρα* (Hesych.), a *ouch*, *wallet*, such as Perseus wore, Hes. Sc. 224, Pherecyd. 26, Callim. Fr. 177; —it was like a game-keeper's bag, as represented on vases, Catal. of Brit. Mus. Vases, 548, 641*. *κίβισος* also in E. M., *κίβισος* Suid., Orion; *κύβεισις* and *κυβισρία* Hesych.; also *κίββα* (Aeol.), Id.

κίβωριον, τό, the *seed-vessels* of the *κολοκάσια*, a kind of *Nymphaea*, containing the *κύαμος* Ἀλγυπτικῆς, Diod. 1. 34, Nic. ap. Ath. 72 A sq., cf. Spreng. Diosc. 2. 128. II. a *cup*, either from the material or the shape, Didym. ap. Ath. 477 E.

κίβωτιον, τό, Dim. of *κίβωτος*, Ar. Pl. 711, Arist. Metaph. 7. 2, 2, C. I. 150 B. 24, al.; also *κίβωτάριον*, Hero in Math. Vett. p. 272, C. I. 2860. II. 12. **κίβωτοιειδής**, *es*, like a *chest*, Hesych.

κίβωτο-ποιός, *en*, *making chests*, Plat. 2. 580 E.

κίβωτός, ἡ, a *wooden box*, *chest*, *coffer*, Hecatae. 368, Simon. 240, Ar. Eq. 1000, Vesp. 1056, C. I. 150 B. 22, etc. (Suid. cites *κίβος* as the radic. form: prob. *δίβη* is akin.) [I in Ar.; ʾ first in Greg. Naz.]

κίγκalos, δ, v. sub *κίγκλος*.

κικκλίζω, to *wag the tail*, as the bird *κίγκλος* does: —metaph. to *change constantly*, οὐ *κρή κικκλίζειν ἀγαθὸν βίον*, ἀλλ' ἀτρεμίζειν Theogn. 303; cf. *προσκικκλίζω*.

κικκλῖς, *idos*, ἡ, mostly in pl. *κικκλίδες*, the *lattice gates* in the *δικαστήριον* or *βουλευτήριον*, by which the *δικασταί* or *βουλευταί* were admitted to pass through the *δρύφακτοι* or *bar*, Ar. Eq. 641, Vesp. 124; metaph., *ρητορεία κικκλίδων ἐπιδέουσα* requiring the *practice of the bar*, Plut. 2. 975 C; *κικκλίδες*, Id. Lucull. 20, prob. means *waitings at the bar*, the *law's delays*: —in sing., *ἐνδὸς τῆς κικκλίδος διατρίβειν* to *live in court*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 21: —metaph., αἱ *διαλεκτικαὶ κικκλίδες* logical quibbles, behind which one ensconces oneself, Julian. 330 C, cf. Plut. 2. 975 C. 2. any *lattice gates*, C. I. 481. II. later, = *δρύφακτοι*, Id. Caes. 68; and in sing., Id. Galb. 14.

κικκλίστις, *ews*, ἡ, any *quick, jerking movement*, Hipp. Art. 833; so *κικκλισμός*, δ, Id. 791.

κίγκλο-βάτης, *on*, δ, *moving like the κίγκλος, jerking*, Ar. Fr. 191. **κίγκλος**, δ, acc. to some a kind of *wagtail* or *water-ousel*; but Sundevall thinks it is the *pigmy curlew*, *Tringa subarquata*, or the *dunlin*, T. alpina; κ. *πολύπλαγκτος* Theogn. 1257; cf. Autocr. Τυμπ. 1, Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 65, Arist. H. A. 9. 12, 1: —proverb., *κίγκλον πτωχότερος*, because it was supposed that the *κίγκλος* had no nest of its own, Menand. *Θαῖς* 4. —Suid. cites a form *κίγκalos*. —Cf. also *κίλλουρος*, *σεισπαγῖς*.

κίγκλων [ᾶ], v. sub *κίγκλων* [ᾶ].

κίδαλον, τό, an *onion*, Hesych.: cf. *κασιπήδαλος*.

κιδάρης, *ews*, ἡ, a *Persian head-dress*, prob. the same as the *royal τιάρα* or *κυρβάσια*, Philo 2. 152, 155, Poll. 7. 58, etc.: —a form *κίταρις* occurs in Ctes. Pers. 47, Plut. Artox. 28, Pomp. 42, etc. II. an *Arcadian dance*, Ath. 631 D.

κιδάφος, ἡ, *on*, *wily*, Hesych.: and, as Subst., *κιδάφος*, *κιδάφη*, *κινδάφη*, *κινδάφος*, = *σκινδάφος*, Id., cf. Phot.; in Arcad. 115. 17, *σκιδαφή*: —Verb *κιδάφειν* = *πανουργεῖν*, Hesych.

κιδναμαι, Pass. of *κιδννμι* (which is only found in the compd. *ἐπικν*, being to *σκιδννμι* as *κεδάω* to *σκεδάω*), poet. for *σκεδάννυμαι*, only used in pres. and impf., to *be spread abroad or over*, of the dawning day, *ὑπεὶρ ἅλα κιδναται* Ἡώς, *πάσαν ἐπ' αἶαν* κ. H. Il. 8. 1., 23. 227; *ὄδυα κατὰ χῶρον* κ. Pind. Fr. 95. 6; once in Trag., *ὑπνος ἐπ' ὕσσοις* κ. Eur. Hec. 916; *κολοίων κρωγμὸς* . . *κιδνάμενος* Anth. P. 7. 713.

κιδνη, ἡ, *roasted barley*, Hesych.

κίθαρα, Ion. -ρη [θᾶ], ἡ, the Lat. *cithara* (whence *guitar*), a kind of *lyre* or *lute*, h. Hom. Merc. 510, 515, Hdt. 1. 24, and Att.; but in Il. and Od. always *κίθαρις*. —It was of triangular shape, with seven strings (from Terpander's time), Eur. Ion 881; but these were afterwards increased to nine and eleven, Suid. v. *Τιμόθεος*. It cannot have differed much from either the *λύρα* or *φόρμιγξ* (v. sub *καθαρίζω*); cf. Dict. of Antiqq. s. v. *lyra*.

II. = *κίθαρος*: in pl. the *ribs* of the horse, Hippiatr. p. 135. **κίθαρ-αυιδός**, δ, poet. resolved form of *κίθαρωδός*, whence in Ar. Vesp. 1318, the Sup. *κίθαρωδούτατος*; so Eur. Chrys. 9; —in a Boeot. Insct. *κίθαραφύδος*, C. I. 1583. 19.

κίθαρίζω, fut. *ισ*, (*κίθαρις*) to *play the cithara*, *φόρμιγγι* . . *ἱμερόεν κίθαρις* Il. 18. 570, Hes. Sc. 202; so, *λύρη δ' ἐρατὸν κίθαρίζων* h. Hom. Merc. 423, cf. Xen. Symp. 3. 1, Oec. 2. 13; (so that there can have been no great difference between the *κίθαρα*, *λύρα*, and *φόρμιγξ*: v. sub *vocc.*); *κίθαρίζειν οὐκ ἐπιστάται*, of an uneducated person (as Cic. says, *Themistocles, cum lyram recussasset, habitus est indoctior*), Ar. Vesp. 959, cf. 989; but this test of education was becoming old-fashioned, Id. Nub. 1357; proverb., *ὄνος καθαρίζειν πειρώμενος*, like *ὄνος πρὸς λύραν* (v. sub *λύρα*), Luc. Pseudol. 7: —Pass., of music, to *be played on the cithara*, Plut. 2. 1144 D.

κίθαρις, *ios*, ἡ, acc. *κίθαριν*, = *κίθαρα*, Hom., who never uses the latter form, Od. 1. 153, etc.; also in Pind. P. 5. 61, Ar. Thesm. 124. II. like *κίθαριστός*, the *art of playing the harp, harping*, οὐκ ἂν τοι *χραισμή κίθαρις* Il. 3. 54, cf. 13. 731, Od. 8. 248: —v. *κίθαρίζω*.

κίθαρίστις [ᾶ], *ews*, ἡ, a *playing on the cithara*, Plat. Prot. 325 E; κ. *ψιλή*, i. e. without the voice, Id. Legg. 669 E: —cf. *ἐναυλος*.

κίθαρίσμα [ᾶ], τό, *that which is played on the cithara*, a *piece of music* for it, Plat. Prot. 326 B.

κίθαρισμός, δ, = *κίθαρις*, Call. Del. 312.

κίθαριστικός, verb. Adj. of *κίθαρίζω*, Plat. Sisyph. 389 C.

κίθαριστήριος, α, *on*, used to *accompany the cithara*, αὐλὸς Auctt. ap. Ath. 182 C, 634 E.

κίθαριστής, *on*, δ, (*κίθαρίζω*) a *player on the cithara*, h. Hom. 24. 3, Hes. Th. 95, Ar. Eq. 992, Nub. 964, Plat., etc. —Properly, the *κίθαριστής* merely played, whereas the *κίθαρωδός* accompanied his singing; but the former was sometimes specified as *ψιλοκίθαριστής*.

κίθαριστικός, ἡ, *on*, skilled in *harp-playing*, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 375 A (in Comp. -ώτερος), Ion 540 D, etc. 2. ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) the *art or skill of a citharist*, Id. Gorg. 501 E, Arist. Poët. 1. 5. 3. Adv. -κώς, Plut. 2. 404 F.

κίθαριστρία, ἡ, = sq., name of a play by Anaxandrides.

κίθαριστρίς, *idos*, ἡ, fem. of *κίθαριστής*, Lemma to Anon. P. 5. 222.

κίθαριστός, *idos*, ἡ, the *art of playing the cithara*, ἐκτέλεστος *κίθαριστὸν* Il. 2. 600, cf. Phanocl. 1. 21. Ion. word.

κίθαρος, δ, = *θήραξ* II, the *chest*, Hipp. 409. 44., 412. 15, etc.; cf. *χέλυσ*.

II. a kind of *turbot*, sacred to Apollo, Epich. 38 Ahr., Call. Κυκλ. 1, Arist. Il. A. 2. 17. 26; cf. *κίθαρωδός* II.

κίθαρωδέω, to *sing to the cithara*, Plat. Gorg. 502 A.

κίθαρωδῆσις, *ews*, ἡ, a *singing to the cithara*, Dio C. 63. 8.

κίθαρωδία, ἡ, = *foreg.*, Plat. Legg. 700 D, Ion 533 B.

κίθαρωδικός, ἡ, *on*, of or for *harp-playing*, νόμοι Ar. Ran. 1282; *ψῆδη* Plat. Legg. 722 D. 2. ἡ ὑποδωριστὶ *κίθαρωδικωτάτη τῶν ἁρμονιῶν* Arist. Probl. 19. 48, 1. 2. ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) = *κίθαρωδία*, Plat. Gorg. 502 A.

κίθαρωδός, δ, (*κίθαρα*, *αὐδὸς*) one who *plays and sings to the cithara*, a *harpist*, Hdt. 1. 23, Plat., etc.: cf. *κίθαριστής*, *κίθαρωδός*. II. a *fish*, found in the Red Sea, Ael. N. A. 11. 23.

κίθων, Ion. for *κίτων*, Hdt.

κικάμα, *on*, τά, a kind of *vegetable*, Nic. Th. 841; nom. sing. *κίκamos*, δ, Eutych. ; also *κικαμία*, *on*, τά, Hesych.

κίκι, τό, = *κρίστון* or *σίλι*, Hdt. 2. 94; also the *castor-berry*, Plat. Tim. 60 A, Strab. 824: —also as fem., *gen. τῆς κίκεως* Paul. Aeg. 7. p. 297; *τῆς κίκης* Xen. Gloss.

κίκιννος [αἰ], δ, a *curled lock, ringlet*, Lat. *cincinnus*, Cratin. Incert. 96, Ar. Vesp. 1069 (cf. Poll. 2. 28), Theocr. 11. 10., 14. 4, Anth. P. 5. 197.

κίκίνος, ἡ, *on*, made from the *kiki-tree*, ἔλαιον Diosc. 1. 38, Galen.

κίκυρος or *κίκκος*, δ, a *cock*, Hesych.: *κίκκα*, ἡ, a *hen*, Id.

κικκαβαῦ, onomatop., a cry in imitation of the screech-owl's note, too-

whit, toscow, Ar. Av. 261: the Schol. quotes κικκάβη, ἡ, as the word for the screech-owl:—hence in Ar. Lys. 761, Dobree restores κικκαβα-
(ονσων (vulg. κικκαβ-), from κικκαβάζω (Phot. has κικκαβίζω), to shriek
like a screech-owl, Lat. *tutubare*. Cf. κικκαβίζω.

κίκαβος, ὁ, name of a small coin used in the nether world acc. to
Pherecr. (Κρατ. 4) ap. Poll. 9. 83, cf. Phot. Lex. 164. 18. An Adj.
κικκαβινον (expl. by Hesych. ἐλάχιστον, οὐδέν) may be compared with
the Lat. *ciculus* in the proverb *ciculus non interdiuit*.

κικλήσκω, poet. redupl. form of καλέω, only used in pres. and impf.:
Ep. inf. κικλήσκμεν Il. 9. 11; Ep. impf. κικλήσκον 2. 404, etc. To
call, summon, 11. 606., 17. 532, Od. 22. 397; κλήδην εἰς ἀγορὴν κ. Il.
9. 11:—so also in Med., ἀνδρὶς κικλήσκειτο πάντα ἄριστους 10. 300. 2.
to invite, 2. 404.

3. to call on, invoke, implore, 9. 569, Aesch.
Supp. 212, 218, Eum. 508, Soph. O. T. 209, etc. II. to accuse,
address, 11. 23, 221.

III. to name, call by name, τὴν ἀνδρῶν . .
Βατιέαν κ. Il. 2. 813, cf. 14. 201; τὸν ἐπικλήσιν κορυνητὴν ἄνδρες κ.
7. 139, cf. Pind. P. 4. 211, Fr. 58. 4, Aesch. Ag. 712, Eur. El. 118; so in
a mock heroic line, χαλκίδα κικλήσκοντο θεοὶ Cratin. Iucert. 62; οὐνομα
Θεομοφάνη με . . κικλήσκον Epigr. Gr. 153:—so in Pass., νῆσός τις Συρίη
κικλήσκειται there is an island called Syria (Syros), Od. 15. 403; ἀφ' οὗ
δὲ Πρίγιον κικλήσκειται Aesch. Fr. 324; πατὴρ Στρυμόνος κικλήσκειται
Eur. Rhcs. 279, 652: cf. καλέω Il. 3. 3, κλήω Il.

κίκραμι, Dor. for κεράννυμι, imperat. ἐγ-κίκρα Sophron Fr. 2.

κικμῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, = κικαβή, a screech-owl, Lat. *cicuta*, Call. Fr. 318:
also κικμῶς or κίκυβος, ὁ, Hesych.

κικμῶντω, to be purblind like an owl, Hesych., Suid.

Κικύννα, ἡ, *Cicynna*, an Attic deme, Schol. Ar. Nub. 210; Κικυννέος,
ἔως, ὁ, an inhabitant thereof, C. I. 221; pl. Κικυννέες or -ῆς, Ar. I. c., C. I.
191. 36; Ar. I. c. Κικυννόθεν from *Cicynna*, Ar. Nub. 134; Κικυννοὶ
at *Cicynna*, Lysias 148. 33.

κίκυς, ἡ, *strength, vigour*, old poet. word, οὐ γὰρ οἱ ἐτ' ἦν ἰς ἐμπεδος,
οὐδέ τι κίκυς Od. 11. 393, h. Hom. Ven. 238; σοὶ δ' οὐκ ἐνεστὶ κίκυς
οὐδ' αἰμύρρυτοι φλέβες Aesch. Fr. 230. (Hence ἀκίκυς, κικύω: Curt.
compares Skt. *śavaś*, which has the same sense.)

κικύω, = ἰσχύω, Ar. Ox. 2. 229, Et. Gud. 321. 53, Suid.

*κίω, a verb only found in the rare Dor. aor. 1 ἐκίω, = ἤνεγκα, Anth.
P. 15. 27; κίεσθαι εὐρεν, ἔλαβεν, ἤνεγκεν Hesych. (who also cites
κίεσθαι: ἐλθόντες):—in Ar. Ach. 869, we have ἀπ-έκίαν, sent away,
shook off. (Curt. refers it to √ΚΙ in κίω, κινέω.)

Κιλίκιζω and Med. -ίζομαι, to play the Cilician, i. e. to be cruel and
treacherous like the Cilicians, Hesych., Suid.

Κιλίκιον, τό, a coarse cloth, Lat. *cilicium*, strictly of Cilician goat's
hair, Procop., v. Ducaug.

Κιλίκισμός, ὁ, *Cilician behaviour*, i. e. drunken butchery, Theopomp.
Hist. 3.

Κίλις [ῖ], ἴκος, ὁ, a *Cilician*, mostly in pl., Il.; as fem., Κίλις χώρα
in a verse of Aesch., v. sub ἐπιστροφή: but regular fem. Κίλισσα,
q. v.:—Adj. Κιλίκιος, α, ον, Aesch. Pr. 351; K. τράγοι Com. Anon.
215 (cf. Κιλίκιον); also -ιος as fem., Strab. 84, Diosc. 1. 4:—ἡ Κιλίκια
(sc. γῆ), *Cilicia*, Hdt. 2. 34, etc.

Κίλισσα [ῖ], ἡς, ἡ, a *Cilician woman*, Aesch. Cho. 732; as the name
of a slave, Schol. Ar. Pax 362. 2. as Adj. pecul. fem. of Κιλίκιος,
Hdt. 8. 14.

κίλλ-ακτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, an *ass-driver*, Dor. word, Poll. 7. 56, 185.

κίλλης, ον, ὁ, = κίλλος, an *ass*, Hesych. s. v. κίλλαι.

κίλλισσας, αντος, ὁ, mostly in pl. κίλλισσαντες, a *three-legged stand* for
supporting anything, (Schol. Ar. I. citand., Hesych.), κίλλισσαντες ἀσπίδος
a shield-stand, Ar. Ach. 1122; a painter's easel, Poll. 10. 163, cf. 7. 129,
Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 319. 4: part of a chariot-frame, Poll. 1.
143: the bearers of a platform, Moschio ap. Ath. 208 C:—also in sing.
part of the σαρβύκη (II), Bito de Mach. pp. 110 sq. (From κίλλος
ass, βαίνω; ὄνος was used in the same way; and our easel is merely the
Germ. *Esel*:—our general word for such stands is *horse*, and the Ger-
mans use *Bock*.)

Κιλλικύριοι or Καλλικύριοι, οἱ, a *class of slaves at Syracuse*, Arist.
Frr. 544-5, v. Ruhnck. Timae. p. 56; hence prob. Κιλλικυρίων should
be restored in Hdt. 7. 155 for the Ms. variations Κιλλυρίων, Κιλλυρίαν,
Κιλλυρίαν.

κίλλις, ἴκος, ὁ, an *ox with crooked horns*, Hesych.

κίλλος, ὁ, an *ass*, Hesych.; Dor. word acc. to Poll. 7. 56: fem. κίλ-
λαι, Hesych., who also cites it as = ἀσπράγαλοι, dice made of ass's bone.

κίλλός, ἡ, ὄν, *ass-coloured, gray, θέριστρον* Eubul. Στεφαν. 8; cf.
Hesych., Phot., Eust. 1057. 56; also κίλλιος, α, ον, Poll. 7. 56.

κίλλ-ουρος, ὁ, a *wagtail* (cf. κίγκλος), Hesych.

κιμβάζω, = ὀκλάζω, to be *sluggish*, Hesych.; also ὀκιμβάζω, σκιμβάζω.

κιμβεία, ἡ, *stinginess*, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 7. 3. The analog. form would
be κίμβικια (which is prob. intended by Phot. and Suid. s. v. κίμβικα),
or κίμβικία (as Lex. Seguer., ubi pro σφήκία leg. σκνιφία).

κιμβερικόν, τό, f. l. for κίμβερικόν, q. v.

κιμβικεύομαι, Dep. to be *niggardly*, Eust. Opusc. 77. 30, Nicet. 234 B.

κίμβις, ἴκος, ὁ, a *niggard, miser in little things*, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1,
39, M. Mor. 1. 25, Eth. E. 3. 4, 5, Xenophan. ap. Schol. Ar. Pac. 697,
Chamael. ap. Ath. 656 D, Plut. 2. 632 D:—metaph. of an author, fond
of petty details, μικρολόγος Ath. 303 E. (Cf. γνίψων, σκνιπός.)

κιμμερικόν (sc. ἱμάτιον), τό, a *woman's garment*, Ar. Lys. 45, 52, acc.
to the best Mss. and Phot.: vulg. κίμβερικόν.

Κιμμέριοι, οἱ, the *Kimmerians*, a mythical people dwelling beyond the
Ocean in perpetual darkness, Od. 11. 14; in later geography, a people
about the Palus Maeotis, Hdt. 1. 15., 4. 12:—also Κίμμεροι, Lyc. 605:
—Adj. Κιμμερικός, ἡ, ὄν, *Kimmerian*; K. ἰσθμὸς the *Crimea*, Aesch.

Pr. 730; K. Βύσπορος Strab., etc.:—also Κιμμέριος, α, ον, Hdt. 4. 12;
ἡ Κιμμερία (sc. γῆ) Ib.: also Κιμμερίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Arist. Fr. 438, Apollod.
2. 1, 3.

κίμπω, = σκίμπω, Hesych.

Κίμωλια (sc. γῆ), ἡ, *Cimolian earth*, a white clay, like fuller's earth
(or, as others say, *marl*), from Cimolus in the Cyclades, which contained
soda, and was used by way of soap in the baths and barbers' shops of
Athens, Ar. Rau. 713, cf. Strab. 484 sq.

Κιμώνιος, α, ον, of or belonging to *Cimon*, ἐν τοῖς Κ. ἐρείπιοις among
the ruins of his edifices, Cratin. Παν. 4.

κινάβενμα, τό, a *knavish trick*, Ar. Fr. 561; κινναβεύματα (sic) are
interp. πανουργήματα by Phot., Hesych.

κινάβρα, ἡ, the rank smell of a he-goat, Poll. 2. 77 (vulg. κενάυρα);
also of men, Lat. *hircus alarum*, Luc. D. Mort. 10. 9: metaph. foul
avarice, Phot.:—Hesych. has κινναβρεύματα, τό, for stinking refuse.

κινάβρῳ, to smell like a goat, Ar. Pl. 294.

κινάδεύς, ἔως, ὁ, a young fox (v. λαγιδεύς); cf. κινάδος fin.

κινάδιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Harpocr.

κινάδος [ῖ], εος, τό, Sicil. word for a fox (Schol. Dem. 281. 22): hence
of a cunning rogue, τοῦπίτρητον κ. Soph. Aj. 103; ὃ σκυοφάντα καὶ
ἐπίτρητον κ. Andoc. 13. 23; πυκνῶτατον κ. Ar. Av. 429, cf. Nub. 448,
Dem. 281. 22., 307. 23, etc.:—generally, like Lat. *bellua*, a beast, monster,
Democr. ap. Stob. p. 279. 4; cf. κίδαφος, σκινδαφος. —In Theocr.
5. 25, ὃ κινάδ', εὐ τὰδε γ' ἔσσειται (where κινάδε implies a masc. form
κινάδος, ον, ὁ), prob. ὃ κινάδεῦ should be read (from κινάδεύς, ἔως, ὁ).

κινάθισμα [ᾶ], τό, [v. sub κινέω]:—motion, esp. rustling motion,
rustling, as of wings, Aesch. Pr. 124; κινάθισμός, οὐ, ὁ, in
Phot. (Hesych. gives κινάθισεν, and explains it by μινυρίζω, κινεῖν.)

κιναιδεία, ἡ, *unnatural lust*, Aeschin. 18. 29, Demetr. Phil. 97.

κιναιδεύομαι, Dep. to be a κινάδος, Schol. Luc. Jup. Tr. 8.

κιναιδία, ἡ, = κιναιδεία, Aeschin. 41. 13, Luc.

κιναιδιαῖος, α, ον, given to *unnatural lust*, Artemid. 2. 12.

κιναιδιον, τό, a name for the bird ἰνγῆ (cf. σειςσπνγίς), Hesych., Phot.,
etc.; cf. Schol. Theocr. 2. 17.

κιναιδισμα, τό, *unnatural lewdness*, Eust. 1784. 54.

κιναιδο-γράφος, ον, *writing of obscene things*, A. B. 429, 1389.

κιναιδολογέω, to talk of obscene things, Strab. 648:—κιναιδολογία, ἡ,
the talking so, A. B. 1389:—κιναιδο-λόγος, ον, talking of obscene things,
Diog. L. 4. 40: writing obscene books, Ath. 620 F.

κινουδός [ῖ], ὁ, Lat. *cinaedus*, *pathicus*, like καταπύγων: generally, a
lewd fellow, Plat. Gorg. 494 E, Plut. 2. 126 A. 2. pl. poems of
obscene character, Diog. L. 9. 110.

III. the pearl, μαργαρίτης, Arr. Ind. 8. 8.

κιναιδάδης, ες, after the fashion of *cinaedi*, κουρά Schol. Ar. Ach. 849.

κινάκης, ὁ, = ἀκινάκης, Soph. Fr. 899.

κινάμεν, κινάμερον, v. sub κινάμαμον.

κινάρα, ἡ, an *artichoke*, Lat. *cinarra*, Diosc. 3. 10: cf. κυνάρα.

κινάρη-φάγος, ον, eating artichokes, Juba ap. Ath. 343 F.

κινάυρα, v. sub κινάβρα.

κιν-ἄχυρα, ἡ, a kind of bag or sieve for bolting flour, Ar. Eccl. 730.

κινδαλος, ὁ, v. sub κινδαλος.

κινδαξ, ακος, ὁ, ἡ, = σκινάξ, Hesych., Phot.

κινδαψός, ὁ, = σκινδαψός, q. v.

κινδός, ὁ, a fragrant herb, name unknown, Mnesim. ap. Ath. 403 D.

κινδύν, ὕνος, ὁ, v. κινδύνος, sub init.

κινδυνεύμα [ῖ], τό, a risk, hazard, venture, bold enterprise, Soph. O. C.

564, Ant. 42, Eur. I. T. 1001, Plat. Rep. 451 A, etc.

κινδυνευτέον, verb. Adj. one must venture, hazard, ἐν ἀσπίσιν σοι
πρῶτα κινδ. Eur. Supp. 572, cf. I. T. 1022.

κινδυνευτής, οὐ, ὁ, a daring, venturesome person, Thuc. 1. 70.

κινδυνευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *venturous, adventurous*, Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 29.

κινδυνεύω, fut. σω:—Pass. mostly in pres.: fut. κινδυνευθήσομαι Dem.

866. 27, or κεκινδυνησάμαι Antipho 135. 16: for aor. and pf., v. infir.

3: (κινδύνος). To be daring, face danger, run risk, κ. πρὸς πολλούς,
πρὸς πολέμιους Hdt. 4. 11, Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 14; κ. εἰς τὴν Αἴγυπτον to
venture thither, Pherecr. Ἀγρ. 5. b. absol. to make a venture, take
the risk, do a daring thing, Thuc. 2. 69, Ar. Eq. 1204, Thuc. 1. 20., 2.

39:—also, to be in danger, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 23, etc.; of a sick person,
Hipp. Aph. 1261; κινδυνεύοντος τοῦ χωρίου the post being in peril,
Thuc. 4. 8; ὁ κινδυνεύων τόπος the place of danger, Polyb. 3. 115.

6. 2. that in respect of which danger is incurred is often in the
dat., κ. τῷ σώματι, τῇ ψυχῇ Hdt. 2. 120., 7. 209; κ. πάσῃ τῇ Ἑλλάδι
to run a risk with all Greece, i. e. endanger it all, Id. 8. 60, 1; τῇ
στρατῇ Id. 4. 80; τίσιν οὖν ὑμεῖς κινδυνεύσατ' ἄν.; in what points.?

Dem. 115. 12; κ. τῷ βίῳ, τῇ κεφαλῇ, τοῖς ὅλοις πράγμασι Polyb., etc.,
cf. Kār:—often also with a Prep., κ. ἐν τοῖς σώμασι Lys. 196. 26; ἐν
νέσει Plat. Lach. 187 B:—often with περί, κ. περὶ τῆς Πελοποννήσου
Hdt. 8. 74; περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς Ar. Pl. 524, Antipho 119. 40; περὶ τοῦ
σώματος Andoc. 1. 22; περὶ ἀνδραποδισμοῦ Isocr. 166 E; περὶ τῆς
μεγίστης ζητίας Lys. 109. 34, etc.; also, περὶ τῆς βασιλείας πρὸς Κύρον
Dem. 197. 22; περὶ αὐτῷ Antipho 130. 3; περὶ τοῖς φιλάτοις Plat.

Prot. 314 A:—ἐπὲρ καλλίστων Lys. 198. 6. 3. c. acc. cogn.

to venture, hazard, κινδυνεύω Antipho 139. 9; κινδυνεύμα Plat. Rep.

451 A; μάχην Aeschin. 50. 40; κ. ψευδομαρτυρίαν to hazard a prosecu-

tion for perjury, Dem. 1033. 1:—so in Pass. to be ventured or hazarded,
μεταβολὴ κινδυνεύεται there is risk of change, Thuc. 2. 43; ὅσποτες
ἔσται, ἐν ἀδελφῷ κινδυνεύεται remains in hazardous uncertainty, Id. 1.

78; τὰ μέγιστα κινδυνεύεται τῇ πόλει Dem. 432. 26; τὸ κεκινδυνε-

μένον a venturous enterprise, Pind. N. 5. 26; τὰ κινδυνευθέντα=τὰ
κινδυνεύματα Lys. 195. 34. 4. c. inf. to run the risk of doing or

being . . . τὸν στρατὸν κινδυνεύσεις ἀποβαλέειν Hdt. 8. 65; κακὸν τι λαβεῖν 6. 9; ἀπολέσθαι 9. 89; διαφραῖναι Thuc. 3. 74; ἀποθανεῖν Plat. Apol. 28 B; etc. — then, b. since the running a risk implies a chance of success, κινδυνεύω (c. inf.) is used to express what may possibly or probably happen, κινδυνεύουσι οἱ ἄνθρωποι οὗτοι γόητες εἶναι they run a risk of being reputed conjurers, Hdt. 4. 105; κινδυνεύσομεν βορβήεις we shall probably have to assist, Plat. Theat. 164 C, cf. 172 C; κ. ἢ ἀληθὴς δόξα ἐπιστήμη εἶναι seems likely to be . . . , Ib. 187 B; κινδυνεύσεις ἐπιδείξει χρηστὸς εἶναι you will have the chance of showing your worth, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 17, cf. 3. 13, 3; — also κινδυνεύει as impers. it may be, possibly, as an affirmat. answer, Plat. Soph. 256 E, Phaedr. 262 C, Rep. 410 C: — and hence it is often used to modify an assertion, merely out of courtesy, when no real doubt is implied, κινδυνεύεις ἀληθῶς λέγειν you may very likely be right, Plat. Symp. 205 D, cf. Apol. 40 B, Gorg. 485 E; τὰ εὐσίστια κινδυνεύει ξυναγαγεῖν he probably organised the systitia, Id. Legg. 625 E; κινδυνεύει ἀναμυλογάτατον ἀγαθὸν εἶναι Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 34.

c. in Pass. to be endangered or imperilled, ἐν ᾧ ἄνδρὶ πολλὰν ἀπειλὰ κ. Thuc. 2. 35; τὰ χρήματα κινδυνεύεται τῷ δαείσαντι Dem. 915. 14 — cf. supr. 3.

κίνδυνος, ὁ, heterocl. dat. κινδύνι (as if from κίνδυν) Alcae. 132: (origin unknown) — a danger, risk, hazard, venture, enterprise, Lat. periculum, Pind. O. 1. 130, Ar. Nub. 955, etc.; κ. ποιεῖσθαι ἐν τινι, v. sub Κάρ. 2. in the abstract, hazard, risk, Theogn. 585, 637; and so of any particular kind of danger, common in all subsequent authors (for Hom. and Hes. have no words of this family); κ. γαλέης danger of or from her, Batr. 9; κ. αὐτῆς Pind. N. 9. 83; ὁ κ. τῆς μάχης the danger of battle, Thuc. 2. 71; — then, in various phrases, κινδύνον ἀναρρίπτειν to run a risk (cf. ἀναρρίπτω II); κ. ἀναβάλλειν Aesch. Theb. 1028; also, κινδύνον or κινδύνος ἀναλαβίσθαι, ὑποδέσθαι Hdt. 3. 69, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 12; ἀρεσθαι Eur. Heracl. 504, Antipho 136. 44, Andoc. 2. 33; ξυναίρεσθαι Thuc. 2. 71; ἐγχειρίζεσθαι Id. 5. 108, etc.; ὑπομένειν Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 1; ποιεῖσθαι Isocr. 304 D; also, κινδύνῳ περιπίπτειν Thuc. 8. 27; ἐν κινδύνῳ αἰωρεῖσθαι, εἶναι Id. 7. 77, etc.; ἐς κ. ἐμβαίνειν, ἐρχεσθαι Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 15, etc.; ἐς κ. καταστῆσαι τινα Thuc. 5. 99; κινδύνῳ βάλλειν τινα Aesch. Theb. 1048; κινδύνον φέρειν or ἐπιφέρειν τινα Aeschin. 74. 24, 77. 5; — κινδύνος καταλαμβάνει τινα Dem. 301. fin.; κ. γίγνεται τινι περὶ τῆς πόλεως Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 7; ἐν κινδύνῳ ἐν τῷ πράγματι Ar. Pl. 348; κινδύνος [ἔστι] c. inf., Pind. N. 8. 35, Lys. 132. 19, etc.; so, κ. ἔχει τινα, c. inf., Eur. Hec. 5; — κινδύνος ἀσφαλές-τερος Antipho 117. 16; κ. ἀνθρώπινος . . . , θείος Andoc. 18. 14; — ἐπὶ τῷ αὐτοῦ κ. at his own risk, Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 4.

κινδυνώδης, es, (eldos) dangerous, hazardous, Hipp. Progn. 41, Art. 829, Polyb. 8. 22, 3. Adv. —δως, Dion. H. 7. 6.

κινέω, fut. ὄσω, Att.: aor. ἐκίνησα, Eur. κίνησα 7. 90, Il. 23. 730, etc.: — Med. and Pass., fut. κινύσομαι (in pass. sense) Plat. Theat. 182 C, etc.; also —ηθήσομαι Ar. Ran. 796, Plat. Rep. 545 D, Dem. 124. 11, etc.: aor. med. (Ep.) κίνησαντο Opp. C. 2. 582; aor. pass. ἐκινήθηον Att. 3. pl. ἐκινήθεν Il. 16. 280; pf. κέκίνημαι Att. (From √κΙ, κί-ω, to go, which become causal in κιν-έω, κιν-ύμαι; cf. Skt. *śi* (acuere), *śin-utē* (κινύται); Lat. *ci-o*, *ci-uo*, *ex-ci-to*, etc.; and perh. *κί-κυσ*, *κί-κνυ*.) [I in κινέω, κινύμαι, κινύσσομαι, κινύμα, etc.; but I in κινάβισμα.] To set in motion, ἄγε κινήσας, of Hermes leading the souls, Od. 24. 5; and so, simply, to move, οὐδέ τι κινήσαι μελέων ἦν 8. 298; κ. θύρας 22. 394; κ. κάρη Il. 17. 442, etc.; Ζεφύρος κ. λήϊον 2. 147; κ. ὄμμα Soph. Ph. 866; πύδα Eur. Hec. 940, etc.; κ. γῆν, i. e. to plough it, Xen. Oec. 16, 11; κ. δόρυ, of a warrior about to attack, Eur. Andr. 607; so, κ. στρατιάν Id. Rhes. 19, cf. Phoen. 107; κ. ὅπλα Thuc. 1. 82, Dem. 216. 8.

2. to move or remove a thing from its place, ἀνδριάντα Hdt. 1. 183; γῆς ὄρια Plat. Legg. 842 E; κ. τὰ ἀκίνητα to meddle with things sacred, Hdt. 6. 134, cf. Soph. O. C. 1526, Ant. 1061, Thuc. 4. 98; so, κ. τὰ χρήματα ἐς ἄλλο τι to apply them to an alien purpose, Id. 2. 24; κ. τὰν χρημάτων Id. 1. 143, 6. 70; — κ. τὸ στρατό-πεδον, Lat. *castra movere*, Xen. An. 6. 4, 27, etc.; (κινεῖν alone, Polyb. 2. 54, 2, etc.): — to change, innovate, τὰ νόμια Hdt. 3. 80; and absol. to make an alteration, Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 4.

II. to disturb, of a wasps' nest, τοὺς δ' εἶπερ τις . . . κινήσῃ ἀέκων Il. 16. 264; κ. τινα ἐξ ὕπνου Eur. Bacch. 600: to stir up, arouse, urge on, φόβος κ. τινα Aesch. Cho. 289; φυνγάδα πρὸδρομον κινήσασα having driven him in headlong flight, Soph. Ant. 109; κ. ἐπιρρόδους κακοῖς to attack, assail, Ib. 413 (cf. ἐξίστημι); μάτηρ κ. κραδίαν, κινεῖ δὲ χόλον Eur. Med. 99; εὐν με κινῆς καὶ ποιήσῃς τὴν χολὴν . . . ξείας Anaxipp. Epid. 1; κ. τινα to incite or stir one up to speak, Plat. Rep. 329 D, Lys. 223 A, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 2 (cf. ὑποκινεῖν); κ. πολλὰ καὶ ἀσπετα to stir up . . . questions, Plat. Theat. 163 A; — Pass., Soph. O. C. 1527; κινεῖται γὰρ ἐθὺς μὴ χολῇ my bile is stirred, Pherecr. Kor. 3; κινεῖσθαι πρὸς τι Xen. Oec. 8. 1.

2. to set agoing, cause, begin, call forth, φέγγατα Soph. El. 18; στόμα Id. O. C. 1276; μῦθον Eur. El. 302; λόγον περὶ τινος Plat. Rep. 450 A; κ. ὁδὸν Soph. Tr. 676; κακὰ Id. O. T. 636; πόλεμον, πολέμου Thuc. 6. 34, Plat. Rep. 566 E.

3. Proverb., κ. πᾶν χρῆμα to turn every stone, try every way, Hdt. 5. 96.

B. Pass. to be put in motion, to go, Il. 1. 47; κινηθεὶς ἐπήγει Pind. Fr. 70: generally, to be moved, move, stir, κινήσῃ ἀγορή, ἐκινήθεν φάλαγγες Il. 2. 144, 16. 280; of an earthquake, ἐκινήθῃ ἄλλος Hdt. 6. 98, Thuc. 2. 8; οὐέλλα κινηθεῖσα Soph. O. C. 1660; τί κέκίνηται; what motion is this? Eur. Andr. 1226; κινούμενα in movement, Plat. Legg. 797 B; ὁ κέκινημένος one who is agitated, excited, Id. Phaedr. 245 B.

2. of dancing, like Lat. *moveri*, Id. Legg. 656 A, etc. 3. to move forward, of soldiers, Soph. O. C. 1371, Eur. Rhes. 139, Phoen. 109, Xen., etc. 4. to be in movement or rebellion, Dio C. 5.

κινεῖν μένος περὶ τι, Lat. *versatus in* . . . , Plat. Legg. 905 D.

κίνηθμός, ὁ, = κίνησις, motion, Pind. P. 4. 370.

κίνηθρον, τό, = κίνητρον, q. v.

κίνημα [ἴ], τό, a motion, movement, Arist. Mun. 6, 30, etc.; of the movements of pantomimic actors, Luc. Salt. 62. 2. a political movement, Polyb. 5. 29, 3, Plat. Fab. 3.

3. κινήματα τῆς ψυχῆς, or absol. κινήματα, emotions, Plut. 2. 1122 E, Epict. Fr. 52, etc. 4. τὰ τῆς τύχης κ. changes of fortune, Isocr. Esop. 10. 5. Medic. sublocation of a bone, partial dislocation, Hipp. Fract. 779.

6. in Gramm. an inflexion, E. M. 109. 55, etc.

κίνησι-γαῖος, ov, to expl. ἐν κίνησι-γαῖος, Hesych.

κίνησις [ἴ], εως, ἡ, movement, motion, as opp. to repose (στάσις, ἡρεμία), Plat. Soph. 250 A, etc.: a dance, κ. Ἄρεος Tyr. 12, cf. Luc. Salt. 63; among the Cyrenaics, λέια κ. was = ἡδονή, τραχέα κ. = πόνος, Diog. L. 2. 86: — Arist. discusses the scientific sense of κίνησις in Phys. 3. 1., 5. 5., 8. 1, al., cf. Plut. de Plac. Phil. 1. 23.

2. movement, in a political sense, ἐν κ. εἶναι Thuc. 3. 75, cf. Polyb. 3. 4, 12; of the Peloponn. war, Thuc. 1. 1. 3. a change, revolution, πολιτείαν Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 16. 4. a movement [of an army], Polyb. 10. 23, 22.

5. in Grammar, inflexion, E. M. 410. 38.

κίνησι-φόρος, ov, causing motion, Orph. H. 9. 21.

κίνησι-φυλλος, ov, leaf-moving, Gramm., to expl. εἰνοσίφυλλος.

κίνησι-χθων, ov, gen. ovos, earth-shaking, Schol. Soph. Ant. 154.

κίνησις, a, ov, verb. Adj. to be moved or excited, Plat. Rival. 134 A: — to be altered, Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 25. II. κινήτεον, one must call into play, τὴν ζωγραφίαν Plat. Rep. 373 A. 2. one must alter, οὐδὲν Id. Legg. 738 D.

κίνητρον, ἡρος, ὁ, = κινήτης, h. Hom. 21. 2, Pind. I. 4. 32 (3. 37).

κινήτριος, a, ov, = κινήτικός, Aesch. Supp. 307; ἀλγεῖνὰ θυμοῦ κ. Ib. 448: — τό κ. a ladle, like κίνητρον, Schol. Ar. Eq. 980.

κινήτης, οὐ, ὁ, one that sets agoing, an author, καὶνὰς ἐπᾶν Ar. Nub. 1397. 2. a seditious person, agitator, Polyb. 28. 15, 12.

κίνητιός, = βηνητιάς, Plat. Com. Φα. 2. 21.

κίνητος, ἡ, ὄν, of or for putting in motion, Xen. Oec. 10, 12, etc.; κ. τινος Hipp. Aph. 1254, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 16; in Sup. —ώτατος, Id. Meteor. 2. 8, 3; τὰ κ. μέρη, of the limbs, Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 8.

2. metaph. urging on, exciting, λόγος κ. πρὸς ἀρετὴν Plut. 2. 776 C; τὸ κ. τῶν ὄχλων cited from Dion. H.: τὰ κ. Stoic term for things desirable.

3. turbulent, seditious, Polyb. 1. 9, 3, 13, 3, 1, Diod., etc. II. (from Pass.) movable, Plut. 2. 945 F, 952 E.

κινήτος, ἡ, ὄν, movable, Plat. Tim. 58 D; also fem. —ος, Ib. 37 D; τὰ κινητὰ worldly possessions, Eccl.

κίνητρον [ἴ], τό, contr. for κινήτριον, a ladle or stick for stirring, Poll. 7. 169, Eust. 1675. 57, Schol. Nic. Th. 109: — κίνηθρον, Poll. ibid.; also a winnowing-fan, Schol. Od. 11. 127.

κίνα, ἡ, a Cilician kind of grass, Diosc. 4. 32.

κιννάβαρι [vā], εως, τό, the metallic ore now called cinnabar, bisulphuret of mercury, whence the colour vermilion (Lat. *minium*) is obtained, Arist. Meteor. 3. 6, 11, Theophr. Pl. 58, Diosc. 5. 110. II. dragon's-blood, a dye obtained from the gum of the tree so called, Diosc. l. c., Plin. 33. 38: — A masc. form κιννάβαρις occurs in Anaxandr. Ζωγράφ. 2, cf. Jacobs Ael. N. A. 4. 21; also τεγγάβαρι, q. v.

2. as synonym for ἐρυθρόδανον, Diosc. 3. 160.

κιννάβαρις, ἡ, to have the colour of κιννάβαρι, Diosc. 5. 87.

κιννάβαρινος, ἡ, ov, like cinnabar, vermilion, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 53, Ath. 390 B.

κιννάβευμα, v. sub κινάβεμα.

κινάβεος, v. sub κινάβεος.

κινάμο-λόγος, ὁ, the cinnamon-gatherer, name of an Indian bird, said to build its nest of cinnamon-twigs, cinnamologos in Plin. 10. 50; called also κιννάμωμον (q. v.), cf. Hdt. 3. 111.

κινάμων, τό, later form for κιννάμωμον, Plin.

κινναμωμ-έλαιον, τό, oil of cinnamon, Galen. 14. 515.

κιννάμωμιζω, fut. ἴσω, to be like κιννάμωμον, Diosc. 5. 139.

κιννάμωμνος, ἡ, ov, prepared from or with cinnamon, Antiph. Ἀντίει 2, Diosc. 1. 74, Ath. 439 B.

κιννάμωμον, τό, cinnamon, Hdt. 3. 111, who says that the Greeks took this name for κάρφεια (v. κάρφος) from the Phoenicians, which is confirmed by the Hebr. name *kināmōn*; (so the names of other spices are Semitic, as *κασία* = Hebr. *quēzizāh*; *λίβανος* = *levonāh*; *μόρρα* = *mōrāh*, *mōr*; *λιδανον* = *lāth*, cf. Hdt. 3. 112, where he says that *λάδανον* is an Arab. word). Cinnamon came to Greece through the Arabians, being the *laurus cinnamomum* of Ceylon: — *κασία*, the bark of the *laurus cassia* of Malabar, is an inferior and very different article. It is written *κινάμωμον*, metri grat., Dion. P. 945 (a form also found in Edd. of Diod. 1. 91, Arr. Ind. 32, An. 7. 20, 2), *κινάμων*, Nic. Th. 947.

II. τὸ κ. ὕρπον, same as the κινναμολόγος, Arist. H. A. 9. 13, 5, Antig. Car. 49.

κιννάμωμο-φόρος, ov, bearing cinnamon, ἡ κ. (sc. γῆ) Strab. 63. 72, etc.

κινόρης, ὁ, shaking the tail, a sign of weakness in a horse, Hesych.

κινύμα [ἴ], τό, (κινύσομαι) anything moved about, αἰθέριον κ. a sport for the winds of heaven, Aesch. Pr. 157; cf. αἰώρημα. — κινύματα, κινύσσεσθαι are only errors in Hesych. and Phot.

κινύμαι [ἴ], Dep. = κινέομαι (but only in pres. and impf.), to go, move, ἐς πόλεμον . . . κινύτο φάλαγγες they marched . . . , Il. 4. 281, 332, etc.; τοῦ καὶ κινυμένοιο as he moved . . . , 14. 173, cf. 10. 280, Od. 10. 556; of dancing, Anth. P. 5. 129.

κινύρα [ῶ], ἡ, an Asiatic instrument with ten strings, played with the hand, LXX (1 Regg. 16. 23); or with a plectron, Joseph. A. J. 7. 12, 3. (From the Hebr. *kinūr*.)

κινυρίζω, = sq., as Zenodot. read in Il. 9. 612.

κινύρομαι [ῶ], Dep., used only in pres. and impf. (unless the aor. κινύ-

πατο be left as aor. in Mosch. 3. 43):—*to utter a plaintive sound, lament, wail*, Ar. Eq. 11, Ap. Rh. 1. 292; *οἰκτρά κινυρομένη* Opp. C. 3. 217; πολλά κ. Q. Sim., etc.

2. c. acc. pers. *to lament, bewail, bemoan*, τινα Call. Apoll. 20.

3. c. acc. cogn., *χαλινὸν κινυρόνται φόνον* (L. Dind. *μινύρονται* ex Hesych.) the bridles *ring or clasp* murderously, Aesch. Theb. 123 (cf. *βλέπειν φόνον*, 'Αρη, etc.); nowhere else in Trag.

κινυρός, ὁ, ὄν, *wailing, plaintive*, Il. 17. 5; γῶος Ap. Rh. 4. 605; πέτῃλα Nonn. D. 38. 95; v. *μινυρός*.

κινύσσομαι, Pass. = *κινέομαι*, *to waver or sway backwards and forwards*, Aesch. Cho. 196: cf. *κινύγχα*.

κινῶ, οὐς, ῆ, Dor. for *κίνησις*, Hesych.

κινῶθαλον, τό, in Schol. Plat., as an etym. expl. of *κινῶδαλον*: cf. *κινῶπτεον*.

κινῶπτεον, τό, a *venomous beast*, esp. a *serpent*, Call. Jov. 25, Nic. Th. 27, 195; cf. sq.—For the form, cf. *δακετόν, ἐρπετόν*:—also *κινῶπτητής*, οὐδ., = *κινῶπτεον*, as *ἐρπετῆτής*, Nic. Th. 141; v. Lob. Paral. 449.

κιζάλλης, ον, ὁ, a *highway robber*, κ. καὶ λρατῆς Democr. ap. Stob. 279. 11; εἰ τις κιζάλλας ὑποδέχοιτο Inscr. Teia in C. I. 3044. 19: (Hesych. *κιζάλλης*: φῶρ, κλέπτης: Phot. *κιζας*: τοὺς ἐν ὁδῷ ληστας: Io. Gramm. de Dial. Ion. *κιτῶδης*: κλέπτης):—hence Verb *κιζαλλεύω*, *to commit highway robbery*, C. I. ibid. 18; and Subst. *κιζαλία*, ῆ, Hesych.

κιδό-κράνον, τό, the *capital of a column*, C. I. 160. 29, Plat. Com. Aak. 4, ubi v. Mein., Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 5, ubi v. L. Dind.; cf. *κινῶκράνον*.

κιονῆδος, Adv., (κίαν) like a *pillar*, γράφειν κ. Α. Β. 784, 787.

κιονικός, ῆ, ὄν, (κίαν) of a *pillar*, Eust. 1390. 18.

II. (κίαν III) with a diseased *uvula*, Galen. 14. 509.

κίονιον, τό, Dim. of κίαν, a *small pillar*, C. I. 481, 4808, Poll. 7. 73.

II. the little central column in a snail's shell, Diosc. 2. 6.

κτονίς, ἰδος, ῆ, Dim. of κίαν, but only used, like Lat. *columella*, of the *uvula*, Aetiae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 4, Cur. M. Ac. 1. 8.

κτονίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of κίαν, Ath. 514 C, Joseph. A. J. 8. 3, 6.

κτονίτης, ον, ὁ, = *στηλῆτης*, Eust. Opusc. 190. 2, 191. 40.

II. as Adj. like a *pillar*, Ib. 111. 74.

κτινο-ειδής, ἑς, like a *pillar*, Eumath. p. 9, Eust. 1399. 33.

κτινό-κράνον, τό, later form for *κικράνον*, Strab. 198, Diosc. 5. 47, etc.

κτινοφόρεω, *to bear the pillars of heaven*, of Atlas, Eust. 1390. 10.

κτινο-φόρος, ον, *pillar-bearing*, Eust. ad Dion. P. 66.

κίραςφος, ὁ, and Lacon. *κίρα*, ῆ, a *fox*, Hesych.

κυρκαία, ῆ, an *uncertain plant*, v. Sprengel Diosc. 3. 124 (134):—*κυρκαία* *ρίζα*, used as a charm, Apollod. 3. 15, 1.

κίρκη, ῆ, an *unknown bird*, Ael. N. A. 4. 5.

Κίρκη, ῆ, *Circé*, an enchantress, dwelling in the oceanic island *Aea*, daughter of Helios and Persé, Od. 10. 136 sq. (or, acc. to Hes. Th. 957, Perseis).

κυρκ-ῆλατος, ον, *chased by a hawk*, ἀνδών Aesch. Supp. 62.

κυρκίστα (sc. ἀγανίσματα), τό, *Indi Circenses*, Arr. Epict. 4. 10, 21.

κίρκινος, ὁ, (κίρκος III) a *circle*, Lat. *circinus*, Galen. 1. 47.

κίρκος, ὁ, a kind of *hawk or falcon*, ἱρῆς κίρκος (where ἱρῆς is the generic term, *κίρκος* the specific, like *βοῦς ταῦρος*, σὺς *κάπρος*), Od. 13. 87; in Il. 22. 139, Od. 15. 526, it seems to be the same as the *φασσός*; *ῆτος*, the *goshawk*, *Falco palumbarius*, cf. Aesch. Pr. 857, but Arist. H. A. 9. 36, 1 expressly distinguishes them: from its use in *hawking*, it may be supposed to be the *sparrow-hawk*, *F. nisus*, Opp. C. 1. 64: others take it to be the *ringtail*, *F. pygargus* (cf. *κίρκον* *λεπάργον* Aesch. Fr. 291), or the *hen harrier*, *F. cyaneus*.

II. a kind of *wolf*, Opp. C. 3. 304.

III. a *circle*, mostly in form *κρίκος* (q. v.): hence, a *ring*, Poll. 1. 94:—later for the Rom. *circus*, Polyb. 30. 13, 2.

IV. an *unknown stone*, Plin. 37. 56. (The Skt. *kakr-as* (*rotā*), Lat. *circ-us*, *circ-um*, *circ-a*, O. Norse and O. H. G. *hring*, etc., suggest that *circle* or *ring* was the orig. notion, and that the hawk was so called from its *wheeling flight*, cf. *κρίκος* in Hom.:—perh. *κύκλ-ος*, *κύκλ-ος*, *κυρ-τός*, *κυλ-ίνδω*, as also *κερ-ώνη* (*corona*), *Κυρ-ήνη*, *Κερ-κῆρ-α* are all from the same Root.)

κυρκῶς, Lat. *circino*, *to hoop round, to secure with rings*, Aesch. Pr. 74: cf. *κυκῶς*.

κινῶν and -ῆμ, collat., esp. poet., forms of *κεράννυμι*, only used in pres. and impf. *To mix wine with water*, Hom. only in Od., *μελίφρονα οἶνον ἐκίρνα* (impf. of *κινῶν*) 7. 182., 10. 356., 13. 53; *κίρνη μελιθδέα οἶνον* (impf. of *κίρνημι*) 14. 73., 16. 52, cf. App. Mithr. 111; *κινῶς αἶθροα οἶνον* (partic.) 16. 14; then, after Hom., 3 sing. pres., *κινῶ κρητῆρα οἶνον* Hdt. 4. 66; *κρητῆρα κινῶμεν μελέων* Pind. I. 6 (5). 3 sq.; *κομπὸν κινῶμεν* *to mix the cup of praise*, 5 (4). 31; also, *κινῶναι* Hipp. 639. 43; *κινῶν* Polyb. 4. 21; *πόλιν κινῶντες* Ar. Fr. 555; Acol. part. *κινῶναι* Alcae. 34; *κινῶν* Hdn. 8. 4:—Med., *κίρναμαι* Pind. Fr. 174; *κινῶσθαι* Arist. Plant. I. 2, 7, Ath. 426 B, cf. 476 A; part. *κινῶμενος* Pind. N. 3. 135; impf. *ἐκίρνατο* Com. Anon. 305.

2. *to flavour by mixing, κρῆνῃ* . . . οὕτω δὲ τῇ εὐδῶα πικρῇ, ἢ κινῶ τὸν ὕπνον Hdt. 4. 52.

3. in a Mytil. Inscr. (Soc. of Liter. 1866) occurs the strange phrase *τὸ χρυσῖον κεράνν (sic) ὑδαρ-στερον* *to mix it weaker*, i. e. alloy it considerably (?).—Cf. *ἀνα-, ἐγ-, ἐπι-, συγ-κρῆναι*.

κινῶζω, *to become yellow*, Eust. Opusc. 309. 9.

κινῶς, ἄδος, ῆ, poet. fem. of *κινῶς*, Nic. Th. 519.

κινῶς, ἰθος, ῆ, a *sea-fish*, elsewhere *κρηψ*, Opp. H. 1. 129., 3. 187.

κισσο-ειδής, ἑς, *yellowish*, Apollod. ap. Ath. 281 F, Diosc. Ther. 16.

κισσός, ὁ, ὄν, *tawny, orange-tawny*, between *πυρρός* and *ξανθός*, οἶνος Hipp. Acut. 302, cf. Mnesith. ap. Ath. 32 D, Nic. Al. 44.

κισσον, τό, a kind of *thistle*, said to heal the *κισσός*, Diosc. 4. 119.

κισσο-ειδής, ἑς, *varicose*, of veins, Hipp. 451. 49, Galen.; v. Greenhill Theoph. p. 224.

κισσο-κῆλη, ῆ, an *enlargement of the spermatic vessels*, Galen.

κισρός, ὁ, *enlargement of a vein, varicocele*, Lat. *varix*, esp. in the hips, legs and belly, the same as *ἰξία* III, Hipp. Aph. 1257, etc.; also *κισσός*, *κρηξός*, Poll. 4. 196, Hesych.

κισσο-ουλκός, ὁ, an *instrument for operating in varicocele*, Galen. 2. 397.

κισσῶδης, ἑς, = *κισσοειδής*, Hipp. 94 C, Galen.

κίς, ὁ, gen. *κίως*, acc. *κίς*, a *worm in wood or in corn, the weevil*, Lat. *curculio*, κείνον [τὸν χρυσόν] οὐ σῆς οὐδὲ κίς διάπτει Pind. Fr. 243; cf. Böckh Schol. Pind. p. 368. [Ὶ in nom. and acc.: whence Lob. Paral. 84 sq., prefers the accent *κίς*, κίς, κίς.]

κισπρίζω, *to rub with pumice-stone*, Gloss.: κισσ-, Nic. Damasc. p. 449.

κισπριον, τό, Dim. of sq., E. M. 515. 28.

κισπρίσις, ἑως (Luc. Jud. Voc. 4, but -ιδος Theophr. infr., cf. Choerob. in Theod. p. 335), ῆ, the *pumice-stone*, Lat. *pumex*, Ar. Fr. 309. 4, Alex. Aelb. 5. 9, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 1, 17, Theophr. Lap. 22, etc. [Ὶ in Comm. ll. c., Anth. P. 6. 295, so that the form *κισπρίσις* is prob. erroneous.]

κισπριο-ειδής, ἑς, or -ώδης, ἑς, like *pumice-stone*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 5. Adv. -ῶδης, Diog. Apoll. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 508.

κισπρώς, = *κισπρίζω*, Theophr. Lap. 20.

κισπρώδης, ἑς, = *κισπρωειδής*, Diod. 1. 39, Plut. 2. 888 D.

κίσθος or κισθός, ὁ, the *cistus*, a flowering shrub, Eupol. Aἴγ. 1. 5, Mnesim. Ἰπποτρ. 1. 63, Theophr. II. P. 6. 1, 4; also written *κίστος*, Diosc. 1. 126, etc., but v. Hesych.:—Diosc. l. c., sq., distinguishes the species *κισθαρος* or *κίσσαρος* from the *λῆδος*, cf. Galen. 13. 191.

κίσσᾶ, Att. κίττᾶ, ῆ, a *chattering, greedy bird*, perh. the *jay*, *Pica glandaria* Plin.; acc. to others, the *magpie*, *Pica Europaea*, Ar. Av. 302, etc.; σὺ δ' ἐγὼ λαλίστην οὐρανὸν εἶδον . . . οὐ κίτταν Alex. Oras. 1.

II. the *longing of pregnant women, a false appetite, craving for strange food*, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 62, Diosc. 1. 166:—in Galen., *κίττησις*, ῆ.

κισσὺβίζω, Att. κίττ-, *to scream like a jay*, Poll. 5. 90.

κισσο-ἀμπέλως, ῆ, = sq., Diosc. 4. 39.

κισσο-άνθεμον, τό, a plant, more commonly *ἐλξίνη*, Diosc. 4. 39, Galen. 13. 173.—A kind of *κυκλάμιον* is called both *κισσάνθεμον* and *κισσό-φυλλον*, from the look of the leaves, Diosc. 2. 195, Galen.

κισσάρος, ὁ, = *κισσός*, Hipp. ap. Erot. p. 208.

II. = *κίσθος*, Diosc. 1. 126.

κισσῶς, Att. κίττ-: fut. ῆσῶ (κίσσα II):—*to crave for strange food*, of pregnant women, Arist. H. A. 7. 4, 6, Arr. Epict. 4. 8, 35; κ. *γῆρυλ-λίδος* Ath. 372 A; metaph., κ. *τῆς εἰρήνης* Ar. Pax 497; c. inf. *to long to do a thing*, Id. Vesp. 349.

Κισσεύς, ὁ, the *Ivy-crowned*, i. e. Bacchus, Paus. 1. 31, 6, Suid.:—also of Apollo, Aesch. Fr. 394.

κισσῆεις, ἑσσα, εν, = *κισσίνος*, Nic. Th. 510, Nonn. D. 40. 93.

κισσηρεφής, ἑς, (ἐρέφω) *ivy-clad*, Suid., as Schneid. for *κισσηφερής*.

κισσηρης, ἑς, (κισσός, *ῥω) *ivy-clad*, ὄχθαι Soph. Ant. 1132.

κισσηρίζω, *κισσηρίς*, *κισσηροειδής*, *κισσηρόω*, v. sub *κισπη-*.

κισσητός, ῆ, ὄν, *longed for*, Eust. in Dion. P. 946.

κισσίνος, ῆ, ον, of *ivy*, Eur. Bacch. 177, 702; κ. *ποτήρ*, Eur. Alc. 756, cf. *κισσύνιον*.

κισσῖον, τό, Dim. of *κισσός*; the *asclepias*, Diosc. 2. 196.

Κίσσιος, α, ον, *Cissian*, of or from *Cissia*, in southern Persia, Hdt. 5. 49, etc.; *Κισσία* *ἡλεκίστρια* a woman who sings a *wild or effeminate* lament, Aesch. Cho. 423; cf. *Μαράνδυνος*, *Μυδός*.

κισσό-βρύος, ον, *luxuriant with ivy*, Orph. H. 29. 4.

κισσο-δέτύς, ον, ὁ, Dor. for -δέτης, (δέω), *bound or crowned with ivy*, of Bacchus, Pind. Fr. 45. 9; cf. *κρηδέτης*.

κισσό-δετος, ον, = foreg., Nonn. D. 14. 262.

κισσο-ειδής, ἑς, like *ivy*, Diosc. 2. 196, Galen. Adv. -ῶδης, Schol. Theocr. 13. 42.

κισσο-κόμης, ον, ὁ, *ivy-crowned*, Διώνυσος h. Hom. 25. 1.

κισσο-κόρυμβος, ον, an *ivy-tendril*, Hippiatr. 208.

κισσό-πλεκτος, ον, *ivy-twined*, μέλας κ., of Bacchic dithyrambs, Antiph. Τριταγ. 1, c. conj. Meineke:—the MSS. have *κισσὸπλεκτα*, which is expl. *ivy-* (i. e. *thyrso-*) *stricken, frenzied*.

κισσο-ποίητος, ον, *made of ivy*, δούρατα Luc. Bacch. 1.

κισσός, Att. κίττός, ὁ, *ivy*, Lat. *hedera*, of three kinds, two climbing (μέλας and λευκός), and one *creeping* (also called *ἐλξίς*), Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 6, Diosc. 2. 210, cf. h. Hom. 6. 40; ἀνής Soph. Ant. 829;—the fruit formed a cluster, *κρυμβος*:—sacred to Bacchus, and therefore worn by Bacchanals, *κίσσῳ* . . . οὐρανοθεῖς Διώνυσον θεραπεύει Eur. Bacch. 81; *κύκλῳ δὲ περὶ σε κ. εὐπέταλος ἔλκε θάλλει* Ar. Thesm. 999; (hence prob. it is called *οἰνώψ*, Soph. O. C. 674); also by Poets, cf. Jac. Anth. P. 584.

κισσο-στέφανος, ον, *ivy-crowned*, Anth. P. 9. 524, 11.

κισσο-στέφης, ἑς, = foreg., Anacreont. 49. 5; κίττ-, Alciphro 3. 48.

κισσο-τόμος, ον, (τέμνω) *ivy-cutting*: *κισσῶται* (sc. *ἡμέραι*), αἱ, a festival at Phlius, Paus. 2. 13, 4.

κισσο-φάγος, ον, Att. κίττ-, *ivy-eating*, Longus 3. 5.

κισσοφορέω, Att. κίττ-, *to be decked with ivy*, like the Bacchanals, Epigr. Gr. 925, Anth. P. 7. 707, Plut. 2. 5 B.

κισσο-φόρος, Att. κίττ-, *on ivy-crested*, of Dionysos, Pind. O. 2. 59, Ar. Thesm. 988;—metaph., ὁ κ. *διθύραμβος* Simon. 150;—cf. *κισσοφόρος*.

2. *luxuriant with ivy*, νάπη Eur. Tro. 1066.

κισσό-φυλλον, τό, an *ivy-leaf*, Philo in Math. Vett. 70.

v. sub *κισσάνθεμον*.

κισσο-χαίτης, ον, ὁ, *ivy-tressed*, i. e. *ivy-crowned*, Pratin. I. 19, Ecphant. Incert. 2 (ridiculed by Cratin. Incert. 52).

κισσο-χάρης, ἑς, *delighting in ivy*, Orph. II. 51. 12.

κισσο-χίτων [Ὶ], ανος, ὁ, ῆ, *ivy-clad*, Orph. Lith. 258.

κισσώ, Att. κιστ-, to wreath with ivy, κράτα κισσώσας ἐμόν Eur. Bacch. 205; κεκισσωμένοι Alciphro 2. 3.

κισσόβιον [β], τό, a rustic drinking-cup of wood, used by the Cyclops, Od. 9. 346; by Eumaeus, 14. 78, 16. 52; mostly with one handle, Kiessling Theocr. 1. 27. (So called, either as being properly made of ivy-wood, or, as seems more reasonable, with ivy-wreaths carved round it, for in Eur. Cycl. 390 we find a σκόβος κισσοῦ three cubits wide and four deep, cf. Ath. 476 F sq., Theocr. l. c., Poll. 6. 97; so the Latin *corymbatus*, *ederatus*, *pampinatus* are used of cups.)

κισσώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος, κισσά) longing like pregnant women, Diosc. 5. 12. κισσών, ἄνθος, ὁ, an ivy-grove, Arcad. 15. 14., Theognost. 38. 27.

κισσωσις, Att. κιστ-, εὖς, ἡ, a crowning with ivy, C. I. 523. 21.

κισσωτός, ἡ, ὄν, decked with ivy, Anth. P. 6. 172.

κίστη, ἡ, a box, chest, Lat. *cista*, Od. 6. 76; often in Ar., v. Elmsl. Ach. 1099: a writing-case, desk, Ar. Vesp. 529.—In Ar. Ach. 1137, we find a *κε. ἐκ τῆς κιστῆς*, which is formed by the Poet as a parody on ἐκ τῆς ἀσπίδος in the line before.

κιστίδιον, τό, Dim. of κίστη, a casket, Artemid. 1. 2.

κιστίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of κίστη, Hipp. 635. 52; v. sub κίστη.

κιστο-ειδής, ἐς, (κίστη) shaped like a chest, Hesych. s. v. ὀγκύον.

κίστος, ὁ, v. sub κίσθος.

κιστο-φόρος, ὄν, (κίστη) carrying a chest in mystic processions, Dem. 313. 28, where some would read *κιστοφόρος* (i. e. *κισσοφόρος*), v. Lob. Aglaoph. 647; but *κιστοφόρος* occurs in C. I. 2052. 18; and *κιστίβερ*, the Lat. *cistifer*, Ib. 6218.

II. as Subst. a coin, with a box as impress, worth about three drachms, Cic. Att. 2. 6, 2, Liv. 37. 46.

κίταρις, εὖς, ἡ, = κίδαρις, q. v.

κιτράτον, τό, a drug prepared from citron, Alex. Trall. 10. p. 566.

κιτρία or κίτριά, ἡ, the citron-tree, Geop. 10. 7, 8.

κιτρινίζω (prob. *κιτρίω*), to be citron-coloured, cited from Achmes.

κιτρινό-ειδής, ἐς, of a citron colour, Schol. Theocr. 5. 95.

κίτρινος, ὡς, ὄν, of citron, of a citron yellow, Hdn. Epimer. 179, Psell. Mir. 144. 8.—*κίτρινον*, τό, perhaps, = *κίτρινον* Paul. Aeg. 7. 18.

κιτρινό-χρoος, ὄν, citron-coloured, Achmes Onir. 177. 30; so, *κιτρινά-χρoος*, ὄν, Tzetz.; and *κιτριο-ειδής*, ἐς, citron-like, Galen. 14. 392.

κίτριον, τό, = *κίτριά*, the citron-tree, Geop. 10. 7, 8.

κίτρον, citron, Galen. 19. 209, Ath. 83 C; v. Lob. Phryn. 470.

III. the bark of the citron-tree, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 119.

κίτρον, τό, the fruit of the κίτριά, citron, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 85 C; also *μήλον Μηδικόν*, and *κίτρι-μήλον*, Lob. Phryn. 469.

κιτρό-φυλλον, τό, a citron-leaf, Geop. 9. 28, 1.

κιτρό-φύτον, τό, the citron-tree, Geop. 10. 8, 2.

κίττα, κίτταβίζω, κίττω, κίττωσις, Att. for κισσ-.

κίττός, κισσοφόρος, κίττωσις, etc., Att. for κισσ-.

κίτων, ἄνθος, ὁ, Dor. (esp. Sicil.) for χιτών, Koen Greg. p. 341.

κίφος, τό, Messen. for στέφανος, Paus. 3. 26, 9.

κίχων [α], Il., imper. *κίχωνε* Il. 23. 407, inf. *κίχωνει* Mosch. 2. 112; impf. *ἐκίχων* Il. 3. 583; the other moods are formed from *κίχημι*, subj. *κίχημι*, *κίχημι* 1. 26, 21. 128; opt. *κίχην* 2. 188; inf. *κίχηναι* Od. 16. 357; part. *κίχας* Il. 16. 342.—impf. *ἐκίχην* [γ], 2 sing. *ἐκίχης*, like *ἐτίθης* from *τίθημι*, Od. 24. 284; 1 pl. *κίχημεν* or *ἐκ-16-379*; 3 dual *κίχητην* Il. 10. 376.—the pres. chiefly used after Hom. *κίχων* [α], (cited by Eust. 1525. 16, Hesych., Phot.) is first found in Solon 42, and is now restored everywhere in Trag., Aesch. Cho. 622, Soph. O. C. 1450. Aj. 657, Eur. Hipp. 1444. Alc. 22, Hel. 597; also aor. *ἐκίχον* Eur. Bacch. 903 (lyr.), *κίχον* Pind. P. 9. 45, subj. *κίχω* Eur. Supp. 1069; aor. 1 *ἐκίχσα* Opp. H. 5. 116, Musae. 149.—Med. (in act. sense), *κίχονται* Il. 11. 441, Od. 9. 266; part. *κίχμενος* (from *κίχημι*) Il. 1. fut. *κίχσομαι* Hom., Soph., (later *κίχσω*, Ap. Rh.) aor. *κίχασα* Il. 10. 494, Od. 6. 51. Poët. Verb. to reach, hit, or light upon, meet with, find, μή σε . . . παρὰ νηυσὶ κίχων Il. 1. 26, cf. Od. 13. 228.—to reach, overtake, ὅν κε . . . ποσσὶ κίχων Il. 6. 228; *κίχησθαί* δέ σ' ὤω Ib. 341, cf. 21. 605, Pind. P. 2. 92; *ἵππους δ' Ἀτρεΐδαι κίχωνε* Il. 23. 407; *σε δοῦρ κίχσομαι* shall reach thee, 10. 370; *εἰσέκειν ἄστυ κίχμενον* till we win or take it, 21. 128; *εἰως κε τέλος πολέμοιο κίχων* arrive at it, 3. 291.—sometimes of things, *βέλος ἀπὸ κίχμενον* the dart that had just reached him, 5. 187; *τέλος θανάτοιο κίχμενον* death that is sure to reach one, inevitable, 11. 451; so also in Trag. 2. rarely c. gen., like *τυγχάνω*, Soph. O. C. 1487.

κίχλη, ἡ, Dor. for κίχλη.

κίχλησις, εὖς, ἡ, (κίχων) a reaching, attaining, Hesych.

κίχλησις, τό, an incense-vessel, Cyprian word, Hesych. Cf. κηβίς.

κίχλη [γ-by nature], ἡ, a bird like our thrush, *turdus*, *κίχλη* αὐτὸν στίπεροι Od. 22. 468; often in Ar. and other Com. Poets: Arist. distinguishes three species, the *ἱξοβόρος*, *missel-thrush*; the *τριχάς*, perh. the *fieldfare*, *t. pilaris*; the *Διάς*, *reducing*, *t. Icaeus*, H. A. 9. 20.—Dor. *κίχλη* Epich. 108 Ahr., Ar. Nub. 339; in late Gr. *κίχλα*, Alex. Trall., Geop. 15. 1, 10.

II. a sea-fish, *labrus*, so called from its colour, Epich. 36 Ahr., Antim. Fr. 18, Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 3.

κίχλις, fut. *ίσω*, Att. *ῶ*, properly to chirp like a thrush (Ammon., who writes *κίχλάω*); hence, to titter, giggle, Ar. Nub. 983; and in Med., Id. Fr. 313;—others take it, to eat *κίχλαι*, to live luxuriously, but cf. Theocr. 11. 78, Anth. P. 5. 245, Alciphro 1. 33, 3. 27 and 74. In Hesych., *κίχλησκουσιν* is f. l. for *κίχληζουσιν*.

κίχλησμός, ὁ, a tittering, giggling, Clem. Al. 196 (ubi *κίχλησμός*), A. B. 271; v. l. Ar. Nub. 1073 for *καχασμός*: cf. *κίχλις*.

κίχρα, ὄν, τό, succory, *enula*, Nic. Al. 429;—also *κίχρεα*, Ar. (Fr. 281) ap. Phot., Poll. 6. 62, with v. l. *κίχρία*, but *cichorea* in Horat. confirms the former. In Theophr. and Diosc., *κίχρη*, ἡ, *κίχριον*, τό, are only f. ll. for *κίχρη*, *κίχριον*. [γ in Nic. l. c.]

κίχοριώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like succory, Theophr. H. P. 9. 16, 4.

κίχρα, = *κίχρη*, LXX (1 Regg. 1. 28).

κίχρημι, to lend: Med. *κίχρηται* to borrow, v. *χράω* B:—Subst. *κίχρησις*, εὖς, ἡ, Tzetz. Hist. 12. 303.

κίω, *κίεις* Aesch. Cho. 680; imperat. *κίε* Od. 7. 50, Aesch. Pers. 106S, Supp. 852; subj. *κίης* Od. 1. 311, Ep. 1 pl. *κίωμεν* (for *κίωμεν*) Il. 21. 456; opt. *κίω* Od. 9. 42, 9. 549, Aesch. Supp. 504, *κίωτην*, *κίωτε* Hom.; part. *κίων*, *κίωσα* (which, notwithstanding the accent, is pres., like *ἰών* from *εἶμι* v. sub *κινέω*). Hom.: impf. *έκων*, *κίον* Hom. (Hence *μετακίω* for the Root v. sub *κινέω*).

To go, in Hom. almost always of persons, Il. 2. 565., 24. 471, Od. 4. 427, etc.; but of ships, Il. 2. 509:—Ep. Verb. used by Aesch. alone of the Trag.; Plat. uses it only for an etym. purpose, Cratyl. 426.

κίω [γ], *ονος*, in Hom. (who only uses it in Od.) mostly fem.; yet masc. in 8. 66, 473., 19. 38; and so in Att. (as Ar. Vesp. 105, etc., cf. Lob. Aj. 108); Hdt. has it masc., 4. 184; but fem., 1. 92, and so Pind. A pillar, Lat. *columna*, in Hom. of the roof-pillars in a large hall, Od. 19. 38; people often sit against them, as in 6. 307., 8. 66., 23. 90; a nian leans his spear against one, hangs up his bow on another, 1. 127., 17. 29, h. Apoll. 8: later, used as a flogging-post, Soph. Aj. 108 (ubi v. Lob.), Aeschin. 9. 11; proverb., *ἐσθιε . . ταῦς Μεγακλέους κίωας* eat the pillars of his hall, for being a spendthrift, he had nothing else left to give, Ar. Nub. 815.

2. in Od. 1. 53, of the pillars guarded by Atlas, which keep heaven and earth asunder; whereas Aesch. Pr. 349 speaks of Atlas himself as being two pillars, *ὅς . . ἔστηκε κίον' (dual) οὐρανοῦ τε καὶ χθονός*; and Hdt. 4. 184 gives the name of *κίον* to Mount Atlas (v. *Ἀτλας*):—so Aetna is called *κίω* οὐρανοῦ by Pind. P. 1. 34;—for the Pillars of Hercules, v. sub *Ἡράκλειος*.

III. the *uvula*, Lat. *uvula*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 979, Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 11, etc.; cf. *κινός*.

IV. the division of the nostrils, cartilage of the nose, Poll. 2. 79, 80.

V. a kind of meteor, Heraclid. ap. Plut. 2. 893 B.

VI. a kind of wart, Hipp. 581. 53., 675. 2 (where it is written *κινω*, oxyt.).

κλαγγάζω, onomatop. word for the cry of cranes, Lat. *clangere*, Poll. 5. 69; hence of the language of the Scythians, Porph. Abstin. 3. 3.

κλαγγάνω or -άνω, (κλαζω) of hounds, to give tongue, only in pres., Aesch. Eum. 131, Xen. Cyn. 6, 23; of birds, to scream, Soph. Fr. 782, where *κλαγγάνω* must be read, as Wakef. in Aesch. l. c.; so, *κλαγγέω*, of hounds, Theocr. Ep. 6.

Κλαγγή, ἡ: metapl. dat. *κλαγγί* (like *ἀλκί*), Ibyc. 49: (*κλαζω*):—any sharp sound, in Hom. of the twang of the bow as the arrow is discharged, Il. 1. 49; of the scream of birds, esp. cranes (cf. *κλαγγάζω*, *κλαγγρός*), compared to the confused cries of a throng, Il. 3. 3, Od. 11. 605, cf. Il. 2. 100., 10. 523; of the grunting of swine, Od. 14. 412; later, of the howling of wolves, h. Hom. 13. 4, cf. 27. 8; the hissing of serpents, Aesch. Theb. 381; the barking or baying of dogs, Xen. Cyn. 4. 5, etc.; the sound of musical instruments, Telest. ap. Ath. 637 A; of song, Soph. Tr. 208; κλ. *δυσφοτος*, of Cassandra-prophecies, Aesch. Ag. 1152.—Cf. *κλάζω* throughout, and also *κλαγγάνω*, -έω, -ώδης.

κλαγγηδόν, Adv. with a clang, noise, din, Il. 2. 463;—also *κλαγγόν*, Babr. ap. Suid., where Jac. (Anth. P. 3. 149) corrects *κλαγγόν*.

κλαγγώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) uttering a tone that rises from flat to sharp, as in vomiting, Hipp. Coac. 208:—of the voice, hoarse, Id. 68, etc.; cf. Foës. Oecon.

κλαγγρός, ὁ, ὄν, screaming, of cranes, Anth. P. 6. 109.

κλαγκτός, ἡ, ὄν, = *foreg.*, Antiph. Incert. 7: cf. *κλαγγόν*.

κλάδα, κλάδας, metapl. acc. sing. and pl. of κλάδος, q. v.

κλαδάρ-ρυγχος, ὁ, clapper-bill, a name of the *τροχίλος*, Ael. N. A. 12. 15: cf. *κλαδάω*.

κλαδάρος, ὁ, ὄν, easily broken, frail, Polyb. 6. 25, 5.

II. metapl. languishing, ὕψις Clem. Al. 294; *κλαδάρων περιβλέπειν* to cast languishing glances round, Ib. 293;—Hesych. quotes *κλαδάρμματος*, like *patraniti fractus ocella* in Persius.

κλάδας, Dor. acc. pl. of κλείς.

κλαδάσσομαι, Pass. to rush violently, surge, αἶμα κλαδασσόμενον διὰ γυῖων Emped. 364; Lob. Path. Proleg. 89 corrects *κλυδασσόμενον*, *surging*.

κλαδάω, to shake, Hesych.

II. (κλάδος) = *κλαδεύω*, Thom. M., Phryn. 172 (where *ἱεμστ. κλάν*).

κλαδέα, ἡ, and κλάδευσις, εὖς, ἡ, α pruning, of the vine, Geop. 3. 14, Aquila V. T.:—*κλαδεύματα*, τό, leaves stripped off, Gloss.

κλαδεύτιον, verb. Adj. one must prune, Geop. 9. 5, 11.

κλαδεύτηριον, τό, a pruning-knife, Hesych. s. v. *βράκετον*:—pl. *κλαδεύτηρια*, τό, a festival at pruning-time, Id. s. v. *βίσιβην*.

κλαδεύτης, οὗ, ὁ, a pruner, Gloss.

κλαδεύω, to prune vines, Artemid. 1. 51, Clem. Al. 341, Geop. 3. 14.

κλαδεών, ἄνθος, ὁ, = κλάδος, Philox. 1. 3 Bgk., Orph. Arg. 923.

κλαδηφόρεω, to bear young branches, Theod. Prod.: from *κλαδηφόρος*, ὄν, bearing them, Hdn. Epimer. 103.

κλαδί, metapl. dat. of κλάδος;—but *κλαδί*, Dor. dat. of κλείς.

κλάδιον, τό, Dim. of κλάδος, Anth. P. 9. 78, Liban. 1. 502, etc.

κλάδισκος, ὁ, Dim. of κλ., Anacreont. 18. 4.

κλάδος [α], ου, ὁ, (κλώω) a young slip or shoot of a tree, such as is broken off for grafting, Arist. de Juv. 3, G. A. 3. 2, 3, Theophr. H. P. 1. 1, 9.

2. an olive-branch which was wound round with wool and presented by suppliants, Hdt. 7. 19; *ἐλαίας δ' ὑψιγένηντων κλάδων* Aesch. Eum. 43, cf. Supp. 23, Soph. O. T. 3. 143; and v. *ἱκετήριος*;—also of

laurel branches used in temples, Eur. Ion 80. 3. metaph., δύο κλάδοι two arms, Emped. 393.—We find in Poets several metapl. forms, dat. κλαδί in the Scholium ap. Ar. Lys. 632 (cf. Bgk. Lyr. p. 871 sq.); acc. κλάδα Pörra ar. Drac. 103. 13, Hesych.: dat. pl. κλάδες ar. Av. 239, Ep. κλάδεσαι Nic. ap. Ath. 683 C; acc. κλάδας lb. 684 B.

κλαδοῦχος, v. sub κλειδοῦχος.
κλαδῶν, = κλαδῶν, Att. Ind. 11; v. Lob. Phryn. 172.
κλαδῶδης, es, (είδης) with many κλάδοι, Schol. Nic. Th. 544.
κλαδῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, = κλάδος, Hesych.

κλάδω: fut. κλάγας Aesch. Pers. 947: aor. 1 ἐκλαγα II., Trag.: aor. 2 Hom., ἐκλάγον h. Hom. 18. 14, Theocr., etc.: pf. κέκλαγα Xen. Cyn. 3, 9, 6, 23, subj. κεκλάγω Ar. Vesp. 929; Ep. κέκλαγα Alcman 52: part. κεκλήγως, pl. κεκλήγωτες II. 16. 430 (al. κεκλήγοντες as if from a pres. part. κεκλήγον, ουσια, Plutzn. II. 16. 430):—Pass., κεκλάγεσθαι Ar. Vesp. 930. (The √ΚΛΑΓ is found only in pres. and impf.; the other tenses coming from √ΚΛΑΓΓ or ΚΛΑΓΓ, whence κλαγγ-ή, κλαγγ-αῖνος, etc.; cf. *clash, clang, clank*.) To make a sharp piercing sound, in Hom.: 1. of birds, to scream, as of the heron, οὐκ ἴδον .., ἀλλὰ κλάγαντος ἀκούσαν II. 10. 276; of starlings and daws, οὐλον κεκλήγοντες IV. 756, etc.; of cranes, Hes. Op. 447; of the eagle, II. 12. 207, Soph. Ant. 112, cf. O. T. 966, etc. 2. of dogs, to bark or bay, οἱ μὲν κεκλήγοντες ἐπέδραμον Od. 14. 30, cf. Ar. Vesp. 929, Xen. Cyn. 3, 9, 6, 27, etc. 3. of things, as of arrows in the quiver, to clash, rattle, ἐκλαγγάν δ' ἄρ' ὀϊστοί II. 1. 46; of the wind, to whistle, αἶψα γὰρ ἦλθεν κεκλήγως Ζέφυρος Od. 12. 408; of wheels, to creak, Aesch. Theb. 205; c. acc. cogn., κλάζουσι κώδωνας φόβον ring forth terror, Ib. 386.

4. of men, to shout, scream, ὀρέα κεκλήγως II. 17. 88, cf. 5. 591, etc.; of Thersites' shrill voice, ὀρέα κεκλήγως λέγ' ὀνείδεα 2. 222; c. acc. cogn. to shout aloud, ring forth, κλάζειν Ἀρη Aesch. Ag. 48; γόνον Id. Pers. 948; Ζεὺς ἐκλαγγε βροντὰν pealed forth thunder, Pind. P. 4. 41. 5. the nearest approach to articulate sound is in Aesch., μαντίς ἐκλαγγεν ἄλλο μῆχαρ shrieked forth another remedy, Ag. 201; Ζήνα .. ἐπινικία κλάζουσι sounding loudly the song of victory in honour of Z., Ib. 174; so, τότε δ' Ἐσπερος ἐκλαγγεν οἶος sang all alone, in h. Hom. 18. 14, cf. Eur. Ion 906, Anth. P. 7. 196; v. sub γλάζω.

κλαῖς, gen. κλαῖδος, ἡ, Dor. for κληῖς, κλεῖς, Lat. *clavis*.
κλαῖστρον, τό, Dor. for κλείστρον, q. v.
κλαῖω, old Att. κλάω [ā] never contracted; Ep. 2 sing. opt. κλαίοισθα II. 24. 619; Att. impf. ἐκλαῶν, Ep. κλαῖον Hom., Ion. κλαῖσκον II. 8. 364, Hdt. 3. 119, also in Aesch. Fr. 298:—fut. κλαύσομαι, Dor. κλαυσέσθαι (used by Ar. Pax 1081, 1243 in mock heroic verses); κλαυσεῖ (not κλαύσει) Theocr. 23. 34; in Att. also κλαῖω or κλαῖσω, Dem. 440. 17., 546. 21., 980. 24; in late authors (as Dion. H. 4. 70, Manetho 3. 143, N. T., Or. Sib. 3. 541) κλαύω:—aor. ἐκλαυσα, Ep. κλαῖσα Od. 3. 261:—Med., aor. ἐκλαυσάμην Soph., Anth.:—Pass., fut. κλαυσθήσομαι LXX, also κεκλαύσομαι Ar. Nub. 1436: aor. ἐκλαύσθην Anth. P. append. 341: pf. κέκλαυμαι Trag., also κέκλαυμαι Lys. 273, etc., v. Lob. Aj. p. 320. [The form κλάω [ā] is recognised as Att. by Apollon. de Adv. p. 600 and remains in many places of the best Mss. of Ar. and Plat.: it was restored everywhere in Trag. by Pors.; so κάω, αἰέ, ἔλαδ:—ἐκλαῖ only in late Poets, Theocr. 14. 32.] (i. in κλαῖ-ω, as in καί-ω, represents *f*, which appears in the futures, κλαύσομαι, καῦ-σω, cf. κλαυθ-μός, κλαῦ-μα, καῦ-σος, etc.:—the Root therefore was ΚΛΑΦ.)

I. intr. to weep, lament, wail, of any loud expression of pain or sorrow, esp. for the dead, Hom., etc.; ἀμφὶ δὲ σε Τρώες καὶ Δαρδανίδες κλαύουσιν II. 18. 340; so in late Prose, δάκρυσι κα. Dio C. 59. 27; αἵματα κλ. Heliod. 4. 8. 2. αὐτὸν κλαίοντα ἀφῆσω I shall send him home weeping, i.e. well beaten, II. 2. 263; hence the common Att. phrases, κλαύσεται he shall weep, i.e. he shall repent it, he shall suffer for it, Ar. Vesp. 1327, Pl. 174, al.; so, κλαύσομαι Id. Nub. 59; κλαύσει μακρά Id. Pax 255, cf. 1243; κλαύσει φίλων τὸν οἶνον Eur. Cycl. 554 (cf. κλαυσάρα); κλαῖος ἄν, εἰ ψεύδεαι Aesch. Supp. 925; κλάων to your sorrow or loss, at your peril, cum magno tuo malo, Soph. O. T. 401, 1152, Ant. 754; κλάων ἄπει τάνδε Eur. Heracl. 270, cf. Hipp. 1086; δεῦρ' ἔλθ' ἵνα κλάς Ar. Nub. 58; κλάειν σε λέγω, Lat. *plorare te jubeo*, opp. to χαίρειν σοι λέγω, Ar. Pl. 62, cf. Hdt. 4. 127; κλάειν εἵπαμεν Eupol. Incert. 64; κλάειν κελεύων Λάμαχον Ar. Ach. 1129; κλάειν σε μακρά κελεύσας Id. Eq. 433; hence, κλάειν μακρά τὴν κεφαλὴν to suffer terribly in the head, Id. Pl. 612; cf. κλαυσιῶν. II. trans. to weep for, lament, κλαῖεν εἵπει' Ὀδυσσά, φίλον πόσαν Od. 1. 363, cf. II. 20. 210; τι Aesch. Ag. 890, Soph. El. 1117, Ar. Vesp. 584, Plat., etc.:—hence in Pass. to be mourned or lamented, ἀνδρὸς εὖ κε κλαυμένον Aesch. Cho. 687: impers., μᾶττη ἐμοὶ κεκαύσεται Ar. Nub. 1436.

III. Med. to bewail oneself, weep aloud, Aesch. Theb. 920, Ag. 1096; and so pf. pass., κεκαυμένους bathed in tears, all tears, Id. Cho. 458, 731, Soph. O. T. 1490. 2. trans. to bewail to oneself, πῶθ' .. πόλλ' ἔγωγ' ἐκλαυσάμην Id. Tr. 153.

κλαυμιλία, ἡ, (ὀμίλια) fellowship in tears, Anth. P. 9. 573. κλαμαρός, ἄ, ὄν, v. l. for κλασπός, Anth. P. 9. 322, Hesych.

κλαμβός, ἡ, ὄν, mutilated, Hippiatr. 54. 62. κλανίον (or κλάνιον), τό, a bracelet, Gramm.

κλάς, ἄκος, ἡ, Dor. for κληρία, a key, Theocr. 15. 33. κλαῖω, Dor. fut. of κλείω, to shut, Theocr. 6. 32.

κλάπαι, ὦν, αἰ, = Lat. *clausae*, Dio C. 77. 4. κλαρία, Dor. for κληρία, τὰ, bonds for debt, Plut. Agis 13. κλάριος, ὄν, Dor. for κληρίος (which is not found), distributing by lot, epith. of Zeus, Aesch. Supp. 360, Paus. 8. 53. 9.

κλάρος, κλάρω, κλαδωνάμεν, Dor. for κληρ-.

κλαῖωται, ὦν, οἱ, in Crete, *serfs, ascripti glebae*, like the Helots in Laconia, Arist. Fr. 544, Callistr. ap. Ath. 263 E; v. Rulink. Tim.

κλασ-αυχενεύομαι, (αὐχὴν) Pass. to go with one's neck awry, i.e. with an affected air, of Alcibiades, Archipp. Incert. 3; cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 331. 2.

κλαστί-βῶλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (κλάω) breaking clods, Anth. P. 6. 41. κλάσις [ἄ], εὼς, ἡ, (κλώω) a breaking, fracture, Plat. Tim. 43 D, Arist. Probl. 5. 19, 2; ἡ κλ. τῶν ἀμπέλων breaking off the leaves of a vine, Lat. *ramplatio*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 14. 4, al.; ἡ κλ. τοῦ ὄρου Ev. Luc. 24. 23; cf. κλαστήριον. 2. a fragment, piece, LXX (1 Regg. 30. 12, cf. 2. 11, 21).

II. in Philo, the modulation of the voice, 1. 276., 2. 266.

κλάσμα, τό, that which is broken off, a fragment, morsel, Anth. P. 6. 304., 1. 153, Plut. T. Gracch. 19, N. T.

κλαστίδια, to dress vines (v. κλάσις); metaph. to trim, humble, Ar. Eq. 166.

κλαστήριον, τό, a knife for dressing vines, Schol. Ar. Eq. 166, Hesych.

κλαστής, ὄν, ὁ, a vine-dresser, Hesych.

κλαστός, ἡ, ὄν, (κλάω) broken in pieces, Anth. P. 6. 71:—in Eccl., κλαστόν, τό, the bread broken at the Eucharist.

κλαυθμῆρος, ἄ, ὄν, tearful, lamentable, Schol. Eur. Hec. 337.

κλαυθμονῆ, ἡ, (κλαῖω) a weeping, wailing, restored in Plut. Legg. 792 A (from Poll. 2. 64) for κλαυμονή.

κλαυμός, ὁ, (κλαῖω) a weeping, wailing, II. 24. 717, Od. 4. 212, 801., 17. 8, etc.; so in Aesch. Ag. 1554; and in Ion. and late Prose, Hdt. 1. 111., 3. 14, Plut., LXX, etc.; but rare in Att. Prose, κλαυμοὶ παίδων Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 6; κλ. μετὰ δακρύων Diod. 32. 6.

κλαυθμρίζω, to make to weep, τὰ παῖδια Plut. 2. 9 A; τοὺς οἰκίτας Ath. 364 A (as Casaub.):—Pass. to weep, Plat. Ax. 366 D, Conon in Phot. Bibl. 141. 3, Diod. 4. 20, etc. II. intr. in Act., Hipp. Progn. 46.

κλαυθμύρισμα, τό, = sq., Eccl.

κλαυθμύρισμός, ὁ, a crying like a child, Plut. Lycurg. 16. In Opp. C. 4. 248, κλαυθμυρίζων (from κλαυθμύρις, ἡ, in same sense), must be restored from the Vat. Ms. for κλαυθμύρισμῶν.

κλαυθμώδης, es, (εἶδος) broken as if by sobbing, ἀναπνοή Hipp. Aph. 1258; φωναὶ Hierocl. ap. Stob. 462. 24.

κλαυθμών, ὄνος, ὁ, the place of weeping, LXX (2 Regg. 5. 23, 24).

κλαῦμα, τό, (κλαῖω) a weeping, wailing, always in pl., Aesch. Pers. 705, etc.; κλαυμάτων πυγαὶ Id. Ag. 887; κλαυμάτων ἄξια Andoc. 34. 16.

II. a trouble, misfortune, Ar. Pax 249; κλαῦμαθ' ὑπάρξει τινί, = κλαύσεται, Soph. Ant. 932.

κλαυμονή, v. sub κλαυθμονή.

κλαυμυρίζομαι, dub. for κλαυθμυρίζομαι, ap. Phot.

κλαυσάρα, crasis for κλαύσει ἄρα, Ar. Pax 532; so, οἰμώεσθαι Pl. 876.

κλαυσέω, = sq., Synes. 15 A.

κλαυσιάω, Desiderat. of κλαῖω, to wish to weep, τὸ θύριον φεγγόμενον ἄλλως κλαυσίᾳ the door is like to weep, i.e. shall suffer (like κλαύσεται), for creaking without cause, Ar. Pl. 1099.

κλαυσί-γέλως [ι], ὁ: acc. -γέλωτα Dem. Phal. 28, Ath. 591 C: dat. pl. -γέλωσι Plut. 2. 1097 F: smiles mixed with tears, κλ. εἶχε πάντας Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 9; cf. II. 6. 484.

κλαυσί-δειπνος, ὄν, complaining of one's dinner, Basil. M.

κλαυσί-μάχος, ὄν, found with βουλόμενος in Ar. Pax 1293, Rue-the-fight, as a parody on the name of *Lomachus* (Ready-for-fight).

κλαυσμός, ἡ, ὄν, plaintive, Gloss.

κλαύσομαι, fut. of κλαῖω, Dor. κλαυσοῦμαι.

κλαυστήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, a weeper, Manetho 4. 192.

κλαυστικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to mourning, Schol. Ar. Thesm. 1056. Adv., κλαυστικῶς ἔχειν Apollon. Lex. s. v. οὐφείοντες.

κλαυστός or κλαντός, ἡ, ὄν, (κλαῖω) wept, bewailed: to be bewailed, mournful, Aesch. Theb. 333, Soph. O. C. 1360.—κλαντός is the older form, v. ἀκλαυτος, κλένσμαι.

κλάω [ᾱ]: impf. ἐκλῶν (κατ-) II. 20. 227, (ἀν-) Thuc. 2. 76: fut. κλάω [ᾱ] Luc.: aor. 1 ἐκλάσα, Ep. κλάσε II., κλάσσε Theocr.:—Med., fut. (v. ἀνακλάω): Ep. aor. κλάσαστο Anth. P. 7. 124:—Pass., fut. κλαυσθήσομαι (ἀνα-) Arist. Meteor. 5. 6, 6; aor. ἐκλάσθην II.: pf. κέκλασμαι Hipp., etc.: part. aor. 2 κλᾶς (as if from κλημί) Anacr. 16 (ἀπο-), cf. Eust. 1054. 12.

To break, break off or in pieces, ἐξ ὕλης πτόρθον κλάσε Od. 6. 128; ἐκλάσθη δὲ δόναξ II. 11. 584:—esp. to break off the luxuriant shoots of the vine (cf. κλαδῆναι, κλάσις, etc.), Theophr. C. P. 1. 15, 1, Longus 3. 29, etc.:—often in pf. pass. part. κεκλασμένος, broken, bent, καμπαῖς κεκλασμένας ὑποπορεύσας Plut. 2. 968 B; κ. στολίδες Ib. 64 A; τὰ κλάμενα τῶν ρευμάτων their broken courses, Ib. 747 D, etc.

2. of geom. lines, Pass. to be broken or deflected, Arist. An. Post. 1. 10, 3, al.; ἡ κεκλασμένη (sc. γραμμή) Id. Phys. 5. 4, 15, de An. 3. 4, 9; so, of the visual rays, Id. Meteor. 3. 6, 4, Probl. 15. 12, 1.

3. metaph. to break, weaken, frustrate, τὴν ἐλπίδα Joseph. B. J. 3. 13:—in pf. pass. part., κεκλασμένη φωνή a weak, effeminate voice, Hipp. 1229 E, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 50; κεκλ. ὀφθαλμοὶ Ib. 3, 8; κεκλ. μέλη Plut. 2. 1138 C; κεκλ. ῥυθμὸς Longin. 40; κεκλασμένος μέθρη Plut. 2. 596 C: cf. κλαδάρως.

κλάω [ᾱ], Att. for κλαῖω, to weep, as κᾶω for καῖω; v. sub κλαῖω.

κλαινός, ἡ, ὄν, in Hesych. corrupt for κλεινός.

κλέβδη, Dor. -δαν, Adv. by stealth, Lat. *clami*, A. B. 611, E. M. 103.

κλεινός or κλεινός, ἡ, ὄν, a lyr. form of κλεινός, famous, Simon. 121, Pind. P. 4. 499., 5. 25, Scol. ap. Ath. 694 D, Socrat. in Bgk. Lyr. p. 442.

κλειδών, ὄνος, ὁ, Ion. and Ep. for κληδών, q. v.

κλεία, ποῖτ. contr. from κλέα, pl. of κλέος, Hes.

κλειδίον, τό, Dim. of κλείς, a little key, κλειδία .. Πακωνί' ἄττα, τρεῖς ἔχοντα γομφίους Ar. Thesm. 421, cf. Fr. 120; τὸ κλ. τοῦ οἰκίματος Arist. Mirab. 32. II. v. sub κλείς III. III. a pill, Galen.

κλειδο-ποιός, ὄν, making keys, Paul. Alex. Apotel. p. 58. 12.

κλειδουχέω, Att. κληδ-, to be a κλειδοῦχος, κλ. θεᾶς to be her priestess,

Eur. I. T. 1463.

II. in Id. H. F. 1288, we have part. pass. κλη-
δουχόμενοι, which Matthiä explains *closely watched, kept in check*; but
the word is prob. corrupt, v. Dind. ad l.

κλειδοῦχος, Att. κληδ-, ον, (ἐχω) *holding the keys*, and so *having*
charge or custody of a place, "Ἐρωτα τῆς Ἀφροδίτας θαλάμων κληδοῦχον
Eur. Hipp. 541; "Ἰώ, κλ. "Ἦρας her priestess, Aesch. Supp. 291, cf. Eur.
I. T. 132, Epigr. Gr. 822. 7; of Pallas, as tutelary goddess, Ar. Thesm.
1142; τῶν συνδέσμων ἐκάστου κλ. Μαίρα *protector of* . . . Plut. 2. 591
B; of Aeacus, as *judge of the dead*, Anth. P. append. 236; so of S. Peter,
Eccl.; also, κλ. νεκρῶν πύλαι Anth. P. 7. 391.

II. of the numbers 4 and 10, which were believed by the Pythag. to be *the keys of*
the order of nature, Theol. Arithm. pp. 22, 60;—Jo. Lyd. Exc. 15, and
E. M. 253. 50, call these numbers κλειδοῦχοι, as if the other numbers
branched from them,—no doubt by an error arising from the Dor. form
κλαδοῦχος.

κλειδο-φόρος, ον, *bearing keys*, Ion. κληιδ- in Synes. 733 B.

κλειδοφυλάκω, to keep under lock and key, τι Eccl.

κλειδο-φύλαξ [ῶ], ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, one who keeps the keys, Luc. Amor. 14.

κλειδός, (κλείς) to lock up, Schol. Ar. Av. 1159, Eccl. 361.

κλειδωμα, τό, Suid.; κλειδωσις, εως, ἡ, Schol. Ar. a fastening.

κλειζω, fut. κλειζω, Dor. for κληζω.

κλειθρία, ἡ, a keyhole; or, generally, a cleft, chink, Pherecyd. ap. Diog.
L. I. 122 (vulg. κλειθρίας, which Menage corrects κληθρίας, Dind. κλη-
θρίας), Luc. Nectym. 22.

κλειθρίδιον, τό, Dim. of foregoing, Evagr. H. E. I. 14.

κλειθρίον, τό, Dim. of κλειθρον, Hero in Math. Vett. 251.

κλειθριάδης, ες, (κλειθρία, εἶδος) full of chinks, Gloss.

κλειθρον, Ion. κληθρον, Att. κληθρον, τό: (κλείω):—a bar for closing
a door, μεγάρου διά κληθρον h. Hom. Merc. 146:—mostly in pl., like
Lat. *claustra, clathra*, κληθρον λυθέντων Aesch. Theb. 396; διοίγειν
κλήθρα Soph. O. T. 1287, cf. 1294; κλήθρα πύλης, δόμων Id. Ant. 1186,
Eur. H. F. 1029; κλήθρα χαλιδάω Ar. Vesp. 1484; κληθρόν τὰ προ-
πύλαια πακτόν Id. Ilys. 264; that these bars were of wood appears
from Xen. An. 7. 1, 17, διακύναντες ταῖς ἀξίαις τὰ κλειθρα; but we
have σιδηρὰ κλ. in Plat. Ax. 371 B; cf. κλειστορον.

II. the entrance of the windpipe, Hipp. 470. 43 sq.; so, τὰ κλ. τοῦ Πειραιέως
Ath. 535 C.

κλεινός, ἡ, ὄν, (κλέος):—poët. Adj. (cf. κλεωνός), famous, renowned,
illustrious, first in Solon 11. 3 (the Hom. word being κλειτός), freq.
epith. of cities, Pind. O. 3. 3. 6. 8, etc.; esp. of Athens, Id. Fr. 46,
Aesch. Pers. 474, Eur. Phoen. 1757; and also of persons, κλ. οἰκιστῆρ
Pind. P. 1. 59; μνήμα τῷδε κλεινοῖο Μεγαστία Epit. in Hdt. 7. 228;
Διὸς κλεινὴ δάμαρ Aesch. Pr. 834; ὁ κλ. Φιλοκτήτης Soph. Ph. 575;
ὁ πάσι κλεινὸς Οἰδῖπους καλούμενος all-renowned, Id. O. T. 8; also
ironically, ὁ κλεινὸς νύμφος Id. El. 300; τόποισι κλεινὸς Aesch. Pr.
872: of things, —ότερον γάμον Pind. P. 9. 195; τὰ κλειν' αἰνίγματα
Soph. O. T. 1525; κλ. ὄνομα Simon. in Anth. P. 7. 514, Ar. Av. 810;
κλ. τόξα, νᾶες, στράτευμα, etc., Trag.; Sup. —ότατος στέφανος Eur. I. A.
1529; σοφία κλεινοτάτη Ar. Nub. 1024:—rare in Prose, as Plat. Legg.
721 C, Soph. 243 A; καὶ ποῦτο κλεινὸν αὐτοῦ is well-known of him, Luc.
Peregr. 18:—neut. pl. as Adv., Eur. H. F. 61.

III. in Crete = τὰ παιδικά, like Att. καλός, Dor. αἰτός, Strab. 484, Ath. 782 C.

κλειῖναι, Dor. inf. aor. 1 act. of κλειῖν, κληῖν (q. v.).

κλείς, ἡ, gen. κλειδός; Att. acc. κλειν, (v. infr. I. 3, III), later κλειδα
Anth. P. 6. 506, Plut. Artor. 9; pl. κλειδές, κλειδαίς, contr. κλείς, v. infr. III,
dat. κλεισίν Plat. Ax. 371 B:—Ion. κληῖς, κληῖδος, κληῖδα, etc.; (Hom.
uses only the Ion. form):—Dor. κλαῖς, κλαῖδος [ῖ] in Simon. 82, Pind.
P. 9. 69; acc. κλαῖδα or κληδα Call. Cer. 45; v. κλαῖς:—old Att. κληῖς,
κληῖδός, acc. κληδα (never κλην), Eur. Med. 112, 661: κλείς and κληῖς
appear in the same Att. Inscr., Inscr. of Brit. Mus. 32. 44 and 47. (Prob.
from √ΚΛΑΨ or rather ΣΚΛΑΨ; cf. Lat. *clau-do, clau-is*, with O. H. G.
slu-zu (schliessen): hence also κλείω, κλειός.) Properly, that which
serves for closing: hence in Hom.,

1. = the later κλειθρον, a bar
or bolt, as it must be in Il. 14. 168, where Hera, inside the chamber,
θύρας σταθμοῖσιν ἐπῆρε κληῖδι κρυπτή; and in the following passages
where it is drawn or undrawn by a thong (ἰμάς), Od. 4. 802, cf. 838;
ἐπὶ δὲ κληῖδ' ἐτάνυσσεν ἱμάντι I. 442; θύρας ἐπιτέλλομαι αὐλῆς κληῖσαι
κλήιδι 21. 241; cf. εὐκλήης.

2. a key, or rather a kind of catch or
hook, which passed through the door from the outside and caught the
strap (ἰμάς) or some projection on the bar (ὀχεύς), so as to shoot it home,
or draw it back, as required. Penelope has a key of brass with ivory
handle, Od. 21. 6, which she thus uses, ἐν δὲ κληῖδ' ἤκε, θυρῶν δ' ἀνε-
κοπτεν ὀχῆας, ἅντα τιτυσκομένη Ib. 47, cf. 50; so, οἷσας κληῖδι θύρας
Il. 6. 89. The bolts or bars were usually two in number, one attached to
the door and one to the door-post (whence they are called alternating),
δοιοῖ δ' ἐντροθεν ὀχῆες εἶχον ἐπμοιβοί, μία δὲ κληῖς ἐπαρῆρι Il. 12.
456; but for gates a single heavy bar was used (where it is opp. to the
wooden ἐπιβλής of the door), 2. 453.

3. later the key proper
(unknown to Hom., for in Od. 8. 443, the chest is secured by a curious
knot), τὴν κλειν ἐφέλκεται Lys. 92. 44, etc.; κλειν παρακλειδῖον a false
key, Plat. Com. Met. 1;—so in pl., κληῖδας οἶδα δώματος Aesch. Eum.
827, cf. Eur. Bacch. 448:—the key proper seems to have been a Laconian
invention, Λακωνικὴ κλείς Menand. Misch. 12, v. infr. III. fin.: cf. also
βάλανος II. 3.

4. metaphr., Ἀσυχία βουλὰν τε καὶ πολέμων κλαῖδας
ἐχούσα Pind. P. 8. 4, cf. 9. 69; ἐπὶ καμὶ κληῖς ἐπὶ γλώσσῃ, of silence
(cf. βοῦς IV), Aesch. Fr. 307, cf. Soph. O. C. 1052; so, καθαρὰν ἀνοῖζει
κλήδα φρενῶν Eur. Med. 661; κληῖδας γόμον φυλάττει, of Hera, Ar.
Thesm. 976; cf. κλειδοῦχος.

III. the hook or tongue of a clasp,
Od. 18. 294.

III. the collar-bone, Lat. *jugulum* (in mod. surgery,
clavicula), so called because it locks the neck and breast together (cf.

σφαγή fin.), Hom. (only in Il.), ὅθι κληῖς ἀποέργει αὐχένα τε στήθος
τε 8. 325; ἀπὸ δ' αὐχένος ὦμον ἔργασεν ἡδ' ἀπὸ νώτου 5. 147; in pl.,
ἢ κληῖδες δ' ἦ ὦμον αὐχέν' ἔχουσιν 22. 324; cf. Hipp. Aër. 283, Art.
790; παῖσιν ἐμὰς ὑπὸ κληῖδος Soph. Tr. 1035; τὴν κλειν συνετρίβην
Andoc. 9. 5; τὴν κλειν καταεγῶς Dem. 247. 11:—in pl., τὰ πλάγια καὶ
τὰς κλειδας Arist. H. A. 3. 3. 7; αἱ κλείς καὶ αἱ πλευραὶ, of the crocodile,
Ib. 3. 7. 5; κλείδες ὅπαια the roast shoulder-bones of the tunny, which
were esteemed a dainty (but with a play on signif. 1. 3, visible keys, opp.
to the κρυπταὶ κλείδες of the Laconians), Aristoph. l. c.; so κλειῖα in
Ath. 315 D.

IV. a rowing bench in a ship, freq. in Od., always in
pl.; ἐπὶ κληῖσι καθίζειν Od. 2. 419, etc.; κληῖδεσσιν ἐφέμενοι 12. 215;
in Il. only 16. 170, πεινῆκοντ' ἔσαν ἄνδρες ἐπὶ κληῖσιν:—in Od. 8. 37,
δησάμενοι . . ἐπὶ κληῖσιν ἐρετρά, i. e. ready for the rowers.

V. a narrow strait or pass, such as we call the key of a country, Κληῖδες or
Κλείδες τῆς Κύπρου Hdt. 5. 108, Strab. 682, cf. Eur. Med. 213.

κλεισιάς, κλείσιον, v. sub κλισιάς, κλίσιον.

κλείσις, εως, ἡ, (κλείω) v. sub κληῖσις.

κλείσουρα, ἡ, Lat. *clausura*, of a narrow pass or road, that could be
closed by troops: κλεισουρο-άρχης, ον, ὁ, the commandant of such a post:
κλεισουρο-εἰδώς, Adv. like such a place:—late words, v. Ducang.

κλειστός, Ion. κληῖστός, old Att. κληστός, ἡ, ὄν, that can be shut or
closed, κλησταὶ σανίδες Od. 2. 344; κληστών δώμα Eur. Pel. 3; βεβαίως
κληστόν Thuc. 2. 17; κληστός λιμὴν Id. 7. 38, cf. Strab. 682, Scylac.
Peripl. p. 22; v. sub κληῖσις; θυρίδες κλεισταὶ Diod. 20. 85.

κλειστόρον, τό, = κλειθρον, κληθρον, Lat. *claustrum*, Luc. Toxar. 57:—
Dor. κλῆιστρον, Pind. P. 1. 14; in Hesych. κλᾶστρον.

κλεισ-ᾠρεία, ἡ, (ὄρος) a mountain-key, i. e. a pass in a range of moun-
tains, much like κλείσουρα, Theophyl. Sim. Hist. 7. 14.

κλειτο-πόδιον, part of a ship, Poll. 1. 85.

κλειτοριδῶ, -ίζω, to touch the κλειτορίς, Poll. 2. 174, Hesych., Suid.

κλειτορίς, ἰδος, ἡ, the clitoris, in pudendis muliebris, Medic.

κλειτός, ἡ, ὄν, (κλείω) B. renowned, famous, ἐπικουροί Il. 3. 451, 6.
227, etc.; βασιλῆς Od. 6. 54; γενεά Pind. N. 6. 104;—of things, splen-
did, excellent, ἐκατόμβη Il. 1. 447, etc.; of a city, 17. 307, Pind.—Of
the accent of its compds. v. Buttmi. Lexil. s. v. κλειτός 9, and cf. κλυ-
τός.

II. as prop. n., prosper, Κλειτός, ὁ.

κλειτός, τό, poët. for κλέος, Alcman 85, cf. Hesych.: Suid. κλητός.

κλείω (A): fut. κλείω (ἀπο-) Xen., etc.; in Enpol. Χρυσ. γεν. 19 a
form κατα-κλήω occurs, prob. spoken by a barbarian, v. Meineke ad l.:
aor. ἐκλήσα Xen. An. 7. 1, 36, (ἀν-) Isae. 60. 19; κέκλεικα Theophr.
Char. 18, Luc.: plqr. ἐκκλείκειν App. Annib. 47:—Med. (cf. κατα-
κλείω):—Pass., κλεισθήσμαι (συγ-) Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 19, but κεκλεί-
σμαι Ar. Lys. 1072; aor. ἐκκλείσθην (v. ἀπο-, κατα-κλείω): pf. κέκλει-
μαι (later κέκλεισμαι), plqr. ἐκκείλειν, -είσμεν (v. infr.),—Ion.,
κλήω (v. ἀπο-, περι-, συγ-κλείω): aor. ἐκλήισα, Ep. κλήισα, inf. κληῖσαι
(which are written κλήισσα, κληῖσαι, by those who hold that since
κληῖω is contr. into κληῖα, i must be short), Hom.:—Med., fut. κληῖσσο-
μαι Nonn. D. 2. 310:—Pass., aor. ἀπ-εκλήισθην Hdt. 1. 165, 3. 55, 58:
pf. κεκλήισμαι 2. 121, 2 Dind., cf. 3. 117, 7. 129; plqr., ἀπ-εκκλήισται
(vulg. —κεκλήισται) 9. 50.—Old Att. κλήω (now generally restored in Trag.,
Ar., Thuc., and prob. ought to be so in Plat. and Oratt.): fut. κληῖω
Thuc. 4. 8; aor. ἐκλήισα Eur. O. 1449, Thuc., etc.: pf. κέκλεικα (ἀπο-)
Ar. Av. 1262:—Med., aor. περι-κλήισσθαι Thuc. 7. 52:—Pass., aor.
ἐκλήισθην (κατ-, ξυν-) Id. 1. 117, 4. 67, etc.: pf. κέκλειμαι v. infr.—
Dor., fut. κακῶ Thuc. 6. 32; aor. ἀπο-κλήισθαι, -κλήισα Id. 15. 43,
77:—Med., aor. κατ-εκκλήισθαι Id. 18. 5; Pass., aor. κατ-εκκλήισθαι Id.
7. 84; pf. κέκλειμαι Epich. in An. Ox. 1. 224.—Cf. κληῖω (B).

(V. sub
κλείς.) To shut, close, bar, Hom. only in Od., κληῖσεν δὲ θύρας
barred the doors, 21. 387; ἐκλήισεν ὀχῆας shut the bars, so as to close
the door, 24. 166; κληῖεν πύλας Eur. H. F. 997, Plat., etc.; κλ. πακτὰ
δωμάτων Ar. Ach. 479; κλείδεις . . αἷς τὰς θύρας κλειουσίν keys with
which they lock the doors, Aristoph. Petr. 1; Ἑρεοκλέους . . κληῖσας
στύμα Eur. Phoen. 865:—Pass., βλέφαρον κέκλειται γ', ὡς κατηλείον
θύραι Soph. Fr. 635; ψυχῆς ἀνοῖζει τὴν κεκαρμένην πύλην Id. in An.
Ox. 1. 226; κεκλειμένης σου τῆς ἐξουσίας οὐ νικηθλάν . . ἄλλα . . ὀφλή-
μασι Dem. 778. 11.

2. to shut up, close, block up, Βύσπορον κληῖσαι
Aesch. Pers. 723; κληῖσεν τοὺς ἑσπλους ναυσὶ Thuc. 4. 8:—Pass. to be
shut up, Hdt. 2. 121, 2; κεκλεισθαὶ τὰ ἐμπορία Lys. 165. 28; κεκλει-
μένων τῶν ἐμπορίων Dem. 22. 27.

II. to shut in, enclose,
πόλιν . . πύργων μηχανῇ κεκαρμένην Aesch. Supp. 956, cf. Anth. P. 9.
62.

III. to confine, Eur. Rhos. 304:—Pass. to be confined, χέρας
βρόχοισι κεκαρμένα Eur. Andr. 503; and metaphr., ὄρκους κεκαρμένα Id.
Hel. 977; cf. ἐκκείλω.

κλείω (B), Ep. for κλέω, to celebrate.

κλείω (C), Ep. for κλέω, καλέω, to call.

Κλείω, οὗς, ἡ, Kleio, Clio, one of the Muses, Hes. Th. 77, Pind. N. 3.
145 (who calls her Κλέα):—later esp. the Muse of Epic Poetry and
History. (From κλέω (B), κλείω, to celebrate.)

κλέμμα, τό, (κλέπτω) a thing stolen, Arist. Probl. 29. 14, 1.

2. a theft, Eur. Ilec. 618, Ar. Eq. 1203, Plat. Legg. 857 B.

II. a stratagem in war, Thuc. 5. 9: a fraud, Dem. 236. 2, Aeschin. 68. 1
and 10; κλ. ἐρωτικόν a clandestine amour, Ael. N. A. 1. 2.

κλεμμάδιος [ᾱ], α, ον, = κλοπαῖος, κλοπιμαῖος, stolen, Plat. Legg. 955
B; cf. Hesych., Phot.

κλεμμάτιστος, οὗ, ὁ, a thievish fellow, Nicet. Ann. 133 C.

κλεμνός, οὗς, ἡ, = χέλυς, a tortoise, Anton. Liber. 32, Hesych.

κλέος, τό, only used in nom. and acc. of both numbers: Ep. pl. κλέᾱ
(before a vowel) Hom., κλεῖα Hes. Th. 100 (v. κλέω λ). A rummy,
report, news, Lat. fama, τί δὲ κλέος ἔστ' ἀνὰ ἄστυν Od. 16. 461; κλέος
ἐνὶ ῥύ φόνον 23. 137; Ὅσσαν . . ἥτε μάλιστα φέρε κλέος ἀνθρώποις

1. 283; σὺν κλέος news of thee, 13. 415; c. gen., μετὰ κλέος *ἔκετ'* Ἀχαιῶν the report of their coming, Il. 11. 227, cf. 2. 325, 13. 364; κείνου κατὰ κλέος at the news of his coming, Pind. P. 4. 221; τῶν ἐμῶν κακῶν κλ. Soph. Ph. 251:—a mere report, opp. to certainty, κλέος οἶον ἀκούομεν, οὐδέ τι ἰδμεν Il. 2. 486; γυναικοφύητον κλ. Aesch. Ag. 487.

II. good report, fame, glory, also like Lat. fama, often in Hom., κλέος ἐσθλόν, εὐρύ, μέγα Il. 5. 3, etc.; also absol., 4. 197, 7. 91, etc.; κλ. εἶναι τῷ to be a glory to him, 22. 514; κλέος οὐρανὸν ἵκει, κλέος οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν ἰκάνει Od. 8. 74, 9. 20, etc.; so in later Poets, κλ. εἰσθλαί, εὐρίσθαι Pind. O. 9. 154, P. 3. 196; λαβεῖν Soph. Ph. 1347; κλ. αἰχμᾶς glory in or for..., Pind. P. 1. 128; τῆς μελλοῦς κλ. Aesch. Ag. 1356; κλ. σου μαντικῶν Ib. 1098; μικροῦ δ' ἀγῶνος οὐ μέγ' ἔρχεται κλ. Soph. Fr. 675;—more rarely in Prose, μένουντι δὲ... κλ. μέγα ἐλείπετο Hdt. 7. 220; κλ. καταθέσθαι to lay up store of glory, Ib. 9. 78; τιμὴν καὶ κλ. ἔσχευ Ar. Ran. 1035; πάρω κλ. ἦκει Id. Ach. 646; κλ. οὐρανομηκῆς Id. Nub. 459; κλ. ἔχειν τὰ περὶ τὰς ναῦς Thuc. 1. 25; ἀείμνηστον κλ. ἔχει τινα Xen. Cyn. 1. 6; κλ. ἀθάνατον καταθέσθαι Plat. Symp. 208 C; κλ. τε καὶ ἔπαινος Id. Legg. 663 A; περὶ χώρας ἀκούειν κλέος μέγα Lysias 190. 40:—in pl., αἶδε δ' ἄρα κλέα ἀνδρῶν (shortd. from κλέα), almost like αἶνος, was singing the lays of their achievements, Il. 9. 189, cf. 524 (520), Od. 8. 73.

2. rarely in bad sense, δύσφημον κλέος ill repute, Pind. N. 8. 62; αἰσχρὸν κλ. Eur. Hel. 135; κλέος τὴν φαυλὴν δόξαν Ἀριστοφάνης Phot.:—both senses combined in Thuc. 2. 45, ἧς ἂν ἐπ' ἐλάχιστον ἀρετῆς πέρι ἡ ψόγου... κλέος ᾗ of whom there is least talk either for praise or blame.

κλεπία, ἡ, = κλοπή, Phot.
κλέπος, εὐς, τό, = κλέμια, Solon ap. Poll. 8. 34. (Cf. κλέπτω.)
κλεπτ-ἔλεγχος, on, convicting a thief, λίθος κλ. a stone that had magic powers for this purpose, Diosc. 5. 161; so, κλ. βρῶμα Psell.
κλεπτέον, verb. Adj. one must conceal, withhold, Soph. Ph. 57.
κλεπτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a rarer form for sq., Manetho 1. 311, 4. 304.
κλέπτῃς, on, ὁ, a thief, Il. 3. 11; τὸν πυρὸς κλ. Aesch. Pr. 946; κλέπτα δύο Ar. Vesp. 928, etc.; opp. to ἀρπαξ (a robber), Mytil. Incert. 1; to λρατή, Plat. Rep. 351 C;—ὁ τοῦ κλέπτου λόγος, a logical fallacy, v. Aristot. Soph. Elench. 25, 5; cf. κλεπτίστατος. 2. generally, a cheat, knave (cf. κλέπτης IV), Soph. Aj. 1135; κακῶν ἀλλοτριῶν κλέπτης Dem. 1119. 16.

κλεπτίτης, on, ὁ, Comic Patronym. of κλέπτης, Son of a Thief, Pherecr. Incert. 79; cf. κλωπίδης.

κλεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, thievish:—ἡ-κῆ (sc. τέχνη) thieving, thievery, Plat. Rep. 334 B, Luc. D. Deor. 7. 2. Adv. —κῶς, Eust. 811. 41.
κλέπτῃς, ιδος, ἡ, fem. of κλέπτης, a she-thief, Alciphro 3. 22.
κλεπτίστατος, η, on, Att. Sup. formed from κλέπτης, the most arrant thief, Ar. Pl. 27, Eupol. Incert. 114 (though in the latter, ap. Poll. 8. 34, a good MS. gives κλεπτίσκος, Dim. of κλέπτης), Alciphro 3. 20:—Comp. —ίστατος, α, on, Suid. s. v. Νεοκλείδου.

κλεπτο-μάστιξ, ὁ, scourge of thieves, a name of Priapus, C. I. 5960.
κλέπτον, v. κλέπτω fin.

κλεπτοσύνη, ἡ, thievishness, knavery, Od. 19. 396, Manetho 6. 207.
κλεπτο-τελώνειν, to smuggle; —τελώνημα, τό, smuggling, Byz.

κλεπτό-τροφος, ὁ, theft of food, Suid.

κλέπτρια, ἡ, fem. of κλεπτήρ, Sotad. Έγκλ. 2.

κλέπτω: Ion. impf. κλέπτεσκον Hdt. 2. 174; fut. κλέψω Ar., etc.; also κλέψομαι Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 13; aor. ἔκλεψα Il., Att.: pf. κέκλοφα Ar. Pl. 368, 372, Plat., etc.:—Pass., aor. 1 ἔκλεψην Hdt. 5. 84, Eur.; aor. 2 ἐκλάπην [α] Plat. Rep. 413 A, Xen., etc.; pf. κέκλεμαι Soph. Ant. 681; κέκλαμμαι was formerly found in Ar. Vesp. 57. (From

ῥ/ΚΑΕΠ, as appears from κλέπ-ος, aor. κλαπ-ῆναι, κλοπ-ῆ, etc.; cf. Lat. clēpere; Goth. hlif-an (κλέπ-ειν), hlif-tun (κλέπτης); cp. Scottish lift=steal, as in cattle-lifter; used also by Shaks. Troilus and Cress.

1. 2, and by Ben Jonson, and still remaining in the word shop-lifter.) To steal, fitch, c. acc., Hom., in whose time theft, like piracy, was not discreditable, being ascribed to heroes, and even gods, as Hermes, Il. 24. 24; τῆς γενεῆς ἔκλεψε from that breed Anchises stole, i. e. stole foals of that breed, 5. 268; but in Solon it appears distinctly in a bad sense, κλ. κοινά, δημόσια 3. 13; κλ. τι παρὰ τινος Hdt. 1. 186; κ. ἐξ ἱερῶν, αὐφ. ἱερῶν Plat. Legg. 857 B: of persons, as of women, I carry off, Pind. P. 4. 445; πυρὸς σέλας κλ., of Prometheus, Aesch. Pr. 8; κλέψαι τε χάρ-πάσαι βίᾳ Soph. Ph. 644; κλ. τοὺς μνηστῶνας to spirit away the dependents, Antipho 133. fin.; ἐξ ἐπάλξεον πλεκταῖσιν ἐξ γῆν σώμα κλ. to let it down secretly, Eur. Tro. 958, cf. 1010;—κλ. μορφάς, of painters, to steal forms (by transferring them to canvass) Aëtli. P. 11. 433. 2. in part act, thievish, κλέπτον βλέπει he has a thief's look, Ar. Vesp. 900; κλέπτον τὸ χρῆμα τάνδρος he's an arrant thief, Ib. 933.

III. c. acc. pers. to cozen, cheat, beguile, páppasais, ἡ τ' ἔκλεψε νόον Il. 14. 217; οὐκ ἔστι Διὸς κλέψαι νόον Hes. Th. 613; μὴ κλέπτε νόψ Il. 1. 132; κλέπτει νιν οὐ θεός, οὐ βροτὸς, ἔργους οὔτε βουλαῖς Pind. P. 3. 52; σοφία κλέπτει παράγοισα Id. N. 7. 33; οὐτοί φρέν' ἂν κλέψειν Aesch. Cho. 854, cf. Soph. Tr. 243, etc.; and in Prose, κλ. τὴν κρυφάσαν Aeschin. 67. 40; so in Pass., κλέπτεται ὁ ἀκροατῆς Arist. Rhet. 3. 7, 5; προβαίνει... κλεπτοίμενος he goes on blindfold, Hdt. 7. 49, 2; κλαπέντες ἡ βιασθέντες τοῦτο πάροχουσι Plat. Rep. 413 A; impers., κλέπτεται the deception is passed off, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 5.

IV. like κρύπτω, to conceal, keep secret, Pind. O. 6. 60, P. 4. 171, Soph. Ph. 57, Xen. Eq. Mag. 5, 2; κλ. τί τινος to conceal it from..., Plat. Rep. 334 A; cf. κλεπτέον:—to disguise, διαβολαῖς νέας κλέψας τὰ πρόθε σφάλματ' Ar. Supp. 415; τοὺς ὀνόμασι κλ. τὰ πράγματα Aeschin. 73. fin.; κλ. τὰ μέτρα Dem. Phil. 118; τὴν ἀλθρίαν Synes. 283 C, etc.

to do secretly or treacherously, δόλοισι κλ. σφαγὰς to execute slaughter

by secret frauds, Soph. El. 37; πολλ' ἂν... λάθρα σὺ κλέψειας κακὰ Id. Aj. 1137; κλ. μύθους to whisper malicious rumours, Ib. 189; κλέπτοντες ἢ βιαζόμενοι by fraud or open force, Plat. Legg. 933 E; ταῦτα κλέπτοντες πράττειν, i. e. λάθρα πράττοντες, Ib. 910 B; κλεπτομένη λαλιά secret, clandestine, Luc. Amor. 15, etc. 2. to seize or occur secretly, τὰ ὅρη Xen. An. 5. 6, 9, cf. 4. 6, 11 and 15; τὴν ἀρχὴν Dion. H. 4. 10:—also to effect or bring about clandestinely, κλέπτειν γάμον δάριος Theoc. 22. 151, cf. Arist. Rhet. Al. 36, 2. 3. to get rid of imperceptibly, τὴν αὐγὴν Hipp. 464. 43; κλ. τὸ δακεῖν..., Dion. H. de Rhet. 7.

κλέτας, τό, prob. = κλιτύς, Lyc. 703, Anth. P. 9. 665.

κλεῦθω, for κελεύθω, read by some old Gramm. in Il. 23. 244.

κλεψία, ἡ, theft, Gloss. ad Nicet. Ann. 390 C, 395 B.

κλεψ-ἱάμβος, ὁ, a kind of musical instrument, Phyllis ap. Ath. 636 B, Aristox. ib. 182 F, Poll. 4. 59.

κλεψι-γάμος, on, seeking illicit love, Or. Sib. 3. 204, Nonn. D. 8. 60, Eccl. 1:—κλεψιγαμέω, Tzetz. Hom. 152, Eccl. 1; κλεψιγαμία, ἡ, Eccl. 1.

κλεψιμάτος, α, on, = κλοπιμαῖος, stolen, Lxx (Tob. 2. 13), Eccl. 1.

κλεψι-voos, on, beguiling the mind, Nonn. D. 8. 47, etc.

κλεψι-νυμφος, on, = κλεψίγαμος, Lyc. 1116.

κλεψι-ποτέω, to drink unfairly, Anon. ap. Suid., Poll. 6. 20.

κλεψιρ-ρύτος, on, secretly flowing, name of a stream at Athens, which flowed some distance under ground, Hesych.

κλεψι-σοφος, on, pretending to wisdom, Eccl. 1.

κλεψι-τόκος, on, bringing forth secretly, Opp. C. 3. 11.

κλεψι-φάγος, on, eating secretly, Eccl. 1.

κλεψιφρων, on, (φρήν) deceiving, dissembling, Έρμης h. Hom. Merc. 413.

II. = κλεψίνος, Manetho 1. 93.

κλεψι-χῶλος, on, disguising lameness, Luc. Ocyr. 33.

κλεψι-ὕδρα, Ion. —ὕδρη, ἡ, (ὕδρα) a water-clock, made somewhat like our sand-glasses, with a narrow orifice through which the water trickled slowly, first mentioned by Emped. (351) ap. Arist. de Resp. 7, 5: it was used in title speeches in the law-courts, Ar. Vesp. 93, 857, etc.; πρὸς κλ. ἀγωνίζεσθαι Arist. Poët. 7. 11: cf. ἔρχεω III, ὕδρα fin.

II. name of an ebbing well in the Acropolis at Athens, Ar. Av. 1695; called also ἐμπεδά, ἡ, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 853, Lys. 912; also of another at Ithomé, Paus. 4. 31, 5.

κλέω (A), Ep. κλείω (as Hom. always in Act., whereas in Pass. he uses only κλέομαι; the Trag. use only κλέω, and that only in lyr. passages):—like κλήζω, to tell of, make famous, celebrate, τὰ τε κλείουσιν αὐτοῖσι Od. 1. 338; ἐγὼ δὲ σε κλέω 17. 418, cf. Hes. Op. 1, Th. 105, Stesich. 36 (ap. Ar. Pac. 779); ἐν τ' ἀλπίροις κλέοντες ὕμνοι Eur. Alc. 447; Θέτιν... κλέουσιν Id. I. A. 1046; κλέω τὸν Ἀμύγκλαις Ἰών, Lacon. for κλέουσα τὸν Ἀμ. θεόν, Ar. Lys. 1299; so in Med., γῆρυν, ἂν σοφοὶ κλέονται Eur. Fr. 370:—Pass. to be famous, τινὶ for a thing, φρένες... ᾗς τὸ πόρος περ ἔκλεο (for ἔκλεο) Il. 24. 202; ἐγὼ δ' ἐν πάσι θεοῖσι μῆτι τε κλέομαι καὶ κέρδεσιν Od. 13. 299; κλέεσθαι ἐν φορμύγγεσσι to be celebrated in lyric strains, Pind. I. 5 (4). 33; ἐνθ'... ἀγοραὶ Πυλαγίδες κλέονται (as Musgr., metri grat., for καλέονται) where are held the famous meetings (cf. καλέω II. 3. 2, κληθήσκω III, κλήζω II), Soph. Tr. 639;—κλείομαι in Ar. Rh. 1. 238, etc. (Hence κλέος, κλήζω, κλεινός, κλειτός; and if these words are compared with κλυτός, Lat. clivo, in-clivus, it appears that the Root is akin to that of κλύω.)

κλέω (B), Ep. κλείω, = καλέω, to call, Ar. Rh. 1. 238, 2. 687, Opp. 4. 5, etc.; Οἰνεὺς... αἶνον ἔκλεσε gave it the name, Nic. Fr. 22:—Pass., 2 sing. impf. ἔκλεο Call. Del. 40; 3 sing. pres. κλέται, Nic. Fr. 5. 5. κλεωία, ἡ, a name for the plant ἐλένιον, Diosc. Noth. 1. 27.

κλῆδες, Att. nom. pl. of κλείς.

κλῆδην, Adv. (καλέω) by name, also ὀνομακλήδην, Il. 9. 11.

κλῆδονίζω, fut. ἴσω, to give a sign or omen, Hesych.:—Med. to accept a thing as an omen, Lxx (Lev. 19. 26); cf. ὀπτεύομαι fin.

κλῆδόνιος, α, on, giving an omen, Eust. 169. 27.

κλῆδόνισμα, τό, a sign or omen, Luc. Pseudol. 17.

κλῆδονισμός, ὁ, observation of a sign or omen, Eccl. 1.

κλῆδονιστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who observes omens, Eccl. 1.

κλῆδονιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the observation of omens, Byz.

κλῆδος, εὐς, τό, an inclosure, Hesych.

κλῆδουχῶν, κλῆδουχός, old Att. for κλειδ-.

κλῆδών, ὄνος, ἡ, Ep. κλεδών and κληδών: (κλέω A):—an omen or presage contained in a word or sound, like φῆμη, Lat. omen, χαίρειν δὲ κληδὸν διὸς Ὀδυσσεύς Od. 18. 117, cf. 20. 120; ὁ μὲν τῇ κληδὶν οὐδὲν χρεώμενος (referring to φῆμη just above) Hdt. 5. 72; ἡ κληδών... σφί ἐόεπατο (supr. φῆμη σφί ἐόεπατο) Id. 9. 101; κληδόνας τε εὐκαρίστως ἐγνώρισ' αὐτοῖς Aesch. Pr. 486, cf. Soph. El. 1110, Call. Epigr. 1. 14:—in Prose not till late, μαντική ἀπὸ κληδόνων Paus. 9. 11, 7; δέχομαι τὴν κλ. Luc. Laps. 8; personified in Plat. Canill. 30.

II. like κλέος, a rumour, tidings, report, κληδὸν πατρός news of my father, Od. 4. 317; absol., Hdt. 9. 101, and Trag.; ἐξ ἡμῶν κληδόνος Aesch. Cho. 853; κληδόνες παλιγγόισι Id. Ag. 863, 864; also in Andoc. 17. 10.

2. glory, repute, Aesch. Ag. 927, Cho. 505, Soph. O. C. 258; also, κλ. καλὴ good report, Ib.; κλ. αἰσχρά Eur. Alc. 315.

III. a calling on, invocation, λίτας τε καὶ πατρώας κληδόνας Aesch. Ag. 228; κληδόνος βοή Eum. 397.

2. a name, appellation, κλ. τ' ἐπανύμους Ib. 418.

κλῆζω, Ion. κληίζω: fut. κληίσω Aristid., κλήσω h. Hom. 31. 18, Ar. Rh.; Dor. κλείζω Pind. O. 1. 176; aor. ἔκλεσα Eur., Ar.; Dor. εὐ-κλείζαι Id. P. 9. 161:—Pass., κληίζομαι Tim. Loc. 100 D; κληίζομαι Trag.: pf. κέκλησμαι, ἐκλήσμαι Ar. Rh. 4. 618, 990; κέκλημαι Eur. Ion 294; (κεκλήω A). To make famous, to celebrate in song, laud, h. Hom. 31. 18; Pind. l. c.; κλήσωμεν Ἀρτεμιν Eur. I. A. 1522; Νεφελο-

κοκκυρίαν .. κλήζον, ᾧ Μούσα Ar. Av. 950 (mock lyr.), cf. 950, 1745; παλαὶ δὲ τὴν ἐγὼ κλήζω πάλιν Ib. 921. 2. to mention, speak of, ταῦτα κληρίζουσιν Hipp. 808 B:—Pass., πότερα γὰρ αὐτὸ ζῶντος ἢ τεθνῆκός τις φάτις .. ἐκλήζετε; Aesch. Ag. 631; οἱ αὖ κλήζονται as are said, Eur. Hel. 721; ἀφανής (sc. ὄν) κλήζεται Ib. 126; θανάων κλήζεται he is reported to be dead, Ib. 132, cf. 927.

II. to call, σὲ νῦν μὲν ἦδε γῆ σωτήρα κλήζει Soph. O. T. 48:—Pass., Φωκίς μὲν ἡ γῆ κλήζεται Ib. 733; ἐνθα κλήζεται οὐμός Κισθαίων where is the hill called my Cithaeron, Ib. 1452 (cf. καλέω II. 3, 2, κικλήσκω II); παῖς κλ. Μενονικέως Eur. Phoen. 10; πατὴρ δ' Ἀθρήνιος κλ. Epigr. Gr. 185. 3, cf. 189. 7; so in Prose, though rarely, Xen. Cyr. I. 2, 1, Plat. Ax. 371 B, App. Civ. I. 1.

κληζέω, in late writers for κλείω, κλήω, to shut, e.g. Anth. P. 9. 62. κληθδών, ὄνος, ἡ, Ep. for κληθδών, Od. 4. 317.

κληθῆρα, Ion. -ρη, ἡ, the alder, prob. alnus, still called κλέθρα in Greece, Od. 5. 64, 239, Theophr. H. P. I. 4. 3, 3. 3, I.

κληθῆρον, Att. for κλείθρον. κληζέω, Ion. for κλήζω.

κληθιρῆ, ἡ, Ion. for κλειθρία. κληθῆρον, τό, Ion. for κληθῆρον, κλειθρον, h. Hom. Merc. 146.

κληρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Ion. for κλείς,—the only Homeric form.

κληρίσκω, = κληρίζω II, to call, dub. in Hipp. 269. 26.

κληριστός, v. sub κλειστός.

κληρίω, Ion. for κλείω (A), to shut.

κλήμα, τό, (κλάω) = κλάδος, κλών, properly, a vine-twig, vine-branch, Lat. palme, Ar. Eccl. 1031; ἀμπέλου κλ. Plat. Rep. 353 A: generally, a cutting, slip, Xen. Oec. 19, 8, Arist. H. A. 5. 18, 10:—metaph., ἀνατέμνει τὰ κλ. τὰ τοῦ δήμου Dem. ap. Aeschin. 77. 27:—the vine-switch of the Roman centurions, Lat. vitis, Plut. Galb. 26, etc.

II. a name for the πιτυοῦσσα, Diosc. 4. 166; or for the πολύγονον, Plin. 27. 91.

κληματιδών, Adv. like vine-twigs, Anal. Ox. 3. 39.

κληματίδιον, τό, Dim. of κλήμα, Eccl.

κληματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a vine-twig, Gloss.

κληματίτιος, ἡ, ὄν, of vine-twigs, πῦρ Theogn. 1360; κονία Diosc. Alex. 22.

κληματίον, τό, Dim. of κλήμα, Theophr. H. P. 9. 11, 9.

κληματίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of κλήμα: in pl. brush-wood, fagot-wood, Ar. Thesm. 728, 740, Thuc. 7. 53, Arist. H. A. 5. 18, 10, etc.

II. a plant with long lithe branches, clematis, Diosc. 4. 7, Plin. 24. 89.

κληματίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, Adj. with long creeping branches, ἀριστολοχία Diosc. 3. 6.

II. as Subst., the clematis, Id. 4. 182.

κληματο-εἰδής, ἑς, = foreg., ap. Galen. 13. 192.

κληματόεις, εσσα, εν, like vine-twigs, Nic. Al. 530.

κληματόομαι, Pass. (κλήμα) to put forth shoots, κληματῶνται χλωρὸν οἰνάνθης δέμας (as Bgk.) Soph. Fr. 239, cf. Theophr. C. P. 2. 10, 3.

κληματώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) like vine-shoots, Diosc. 3. 29.

κληρ-αρχος, ὁ, president of a district, Theod. Prod.: κληραρχέω, Byz.

κληρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for an inheritance, λόγοι Harpocr.

II. belonging to the clergy, Eccl.; κληρικός, ὁ, a cleric, clerk, C. I. 8823, al.

κληρίον, τό, Dim. of κλήρος, Anth. P. 6. 98.

II. Dor. κλῆρία, τά, bonds, notes for debt, Plut. Agis 13.

κληροδοσία, ἡ, distribution by lot, LXX (Ps. 77. 55), Diod. 5. 53.

κληροδοτέω, to distribute by lot, LXX (Ps. 77. 55), Byz.

κληρο-δότης, ὄν, ὁ, (δίδωμι) one who distributes by lot or assigns, LXX (Ps. 77. 55).

II. one who bequeaths an inheritance, Eccl., Pandect.

κληρονομέω, to be a κληρονόμος, to receive a share of an inheritance, to inherit, c. gen. rei, ὥσπερ τῆς οὐσίας, οὗτω καὶ τῆς φίλας κλ. Isocr. 2 B, cf. Lycurg. 166. 2, Isae. 47. 11; ὅς γε κληρονόμηκας τῶν .. χρημάτων Dem. 329. 15; κλ. μὴ πλείονων ἢ μῆς [κληρονομίας] Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 20:—also c. acc. rei, Lycurg. 159. 4, Luc. D. Mort. 11. 3, etc.:—generally, to acquire, obtain, δόξαν Polyb. 15. 22, 3; τὴν βασιλείαν LXX (I Macc. 2. 10, cf. Sirach. 19. 3).

2. causal, = κληροδοτέω, Ib. (Deut. 1. 38, with v. 1. κληροδοτήσω).

II. to be an inheritor or heir, τινος of a person, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 20; but more commonly τινι, Passid. ap. Ath. 211 F, Plut. Sull. 2, Anth. P. 11. 202, etc.; also, κλ. τινι τῆς οὐσίας Dio C. 45. 47:—Pass. to be succeeded in the inheritance, ὑπὸ τῶν παιδῶν Philo 2. 172, cf. Luc. Tox. 22:—v. Lob. Phryn. 129.

III. to leave an heir behind one, νῶν LXX (Prov. 13. 22).

κληρονόμημα, τό, an inheritance, Luc. Tyrann. 6, Clem. Al. 879.

κληρονομία, ἡ, an inheritance, Isocr. 393 A, etc.; κλ. κατὰ τὴν ἀρχιστεῖαν inheritance as heir at law, Dem. 1051. 11; κλ. μὴ κατὰ δόσιν, ἀλλὰ κατὰ γένος Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 20:—generally, κλ. λαμβάνειν τινός to take possession of ... Id. Eth. N. 7. 13, 6.

κληρονομιαῖος, α, ὄν, concerning an inheritance, Eccl.

κληρονομικός, ἡ, ὄν, hereditary, Gloss.

κληρο-νόμος, ὁ, (νέμωμι) one who receives a portion of an inheritance, an inheritor, heir, c. gen. pers., Plat. Legg. 923 E; c. gen. rei, Lys. 907. 5, Isocr. 386 B, etc.; metaph., κλ. τῆς εὐνοίας, τῆς ἀτιμίας Isocr. 109 E, Dem. 603. fin.; τῆς ὑπὲρ τῶν νόμων δικῆς Dem. 521. 18; κληρονόμος Μωσῆος τὰς Δωριδὸς Mosch. 3. 103; κληρονόμον καθίσταται τινὰ to make him heir, Dem. 603. fin.; κλ. καταλείπειν τινά Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 15; κλ. γράφειν τινά Anth. P. 11. 171.

κληρο-πᾶλής, ἑς, distributed by shaking the lots, h. Hom. Merc. 129.

κλήρος, Dor. κλᾶρος, ὄν, ὁ, a lot; in Hom., each man marks his own lot, and they are thrown into a helmet (later there was a vase on purpose, κληρατρίς), in which they were shaken together and then drawn one by one, and the first which came out was the winning lot, Il. 7. 175; κλήρον ἐν κυνέῃ χαλκῆρῃ πάλλον, c. 316, cf. Od. 10. 206; ἐκ κλήρου ὅρουσεν Il. 3. 325; ἐκ δ' ἔθουρε κλήρου κυνέης 7. 182; ἐν δὲ κλήρῳ ἐβάλλοντο 23. 352; ἐπὶ κλήρῳ ἐβάλλοντο Od. 14. 209; κλήρῳ πεπα-

λάχθαι 9. 331; κλήρῳ λάχον ἐνθάδ' ἔπεισθαι Il. 24. 400, cf. 23. 861, 11dt. 3. 83, Aesch. Pers. 187, etc.; κλήρον κατὰ μοῖραν Eur. Rhés. 545; διὰ τὴν τοῦ κλήρου τύχην Plat. Rep. 619 D, etc.; κλήρους θεοπροπίων divinationes per sortes, Plind. P. 4. 338, cf. Wess. Hdt. 4. 67, Tacit. Germ. 10; hence, of oracles, Eur. Hipp. 1057, Phoen. 838, Ion 908.—Hermes was the divinity who gave good luck in drawing lots, Ar. Pax 361.

2. a casting lots, drawing lots, κλ. τίθεσθαι Eur. I. A. 1198; many officers at Athens obtained their offices by lot, as opp. to election (χειροτονία, αἵρεσις), Xen. Ath. 1, 2, Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 16; cf. κύμας II, κληρωτός:—also used to express the Lat. sortitio provinciarum, Plut. Aemil. 10.

II. that which is assigned by lot, an allotment of land assigned to citizens (cf. κληρουχία), Hdt. 2. 109, Thuc. 3. 50, Plat. Legg. 741 B, Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 13., 2. 7. 6., 6. 4. 9., 7. 10, 11;—but

2. in earlier authors, generally, any piece of land, farm, estate, οἶκος καὶ κλήρος ἀκτήματος Il. 15. 498; οἶκόν τε κλήρον τε Od. 14. 64, cf. Hes. Op. 37. 343, Pind. O. 13. 87; κατέφαγε τὸν κλήρον Hippon. 26; οἱ κλ. τῶν Συρίων their lands, Hdt. 1. 76, cf. 9. 94 (where κλήροι are presently after called ἀγροί); Κύπρον Πάφον τ' ἔχονσα .. κλήρον, of Aphroditē, Aesch. Fr. 325; κατὰ κλ. ταῦτον Id. Pers. 897.

III. in Eccl. the clergy, as opp. to the laity; cf. LXX (Num. 18. 20, Deut. 18. 2).

κλήρος, ὄν, ὁ, a mischievous insect in bee-hives, Clerus apriorius, prob. the same as πυραύστης, Arist. H. A. 8. 27, 2., 9. 40, 45.

κληροῦχέω, to be a κληρούχος, to obtain by allotment, to have allotted to one, esp. of conquered lands divided among the conquerors, κλ. τῶν Χαλκιδέων τὴν χώραν Hdt. 6. 100, App. Civ. 5. 74: generally, ἄλλοι ... ἄλλους τόπους κληρώσαντες θεῶν Plat. Criti. 109 C.

II. to divide lands in this way, Diod. 5. 9, Dion. H. 9. 37: metaph., κλ. τὴν ἐν ἀστρον τύχην τινὶ Callistr. Imag. 902. Cf. κληρουχία.

κληρουχία, τό, an allotment of land, App. Civ. 3. 2.

κληρουχία, ἡ, the allotment or apportionment of land in a foreign country among the citizens, ἡ τοῦ Σάμου κλ. Arist. Rhet. 2. 6, 24, cf. Dion. H. 8. 75, Diod. 15. 23.

2. collectively, = οἱ κληρούχοι, the body of citizens who receive such allotments, κλ. ἐκπέμπειν Isocr. 63 A, cf. Thuc. 3. 50; κλ. ἀναγράφειν Plut. Pericl. 34.—An Athenian κληρουχία differed from a colony (ἀποικία), in that the κληρούχοι were still citizens of the mother country, with full privileges, instead of forming an independent state. Indeed sometimes (as in the case of Chalcis and Lesbos, Hdt. 6. 100, Thuc. I. c.) many of the κληρούχοι stayed at home, leaving their κλήρον to be occupied by the old proprietors as tenants. Cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 168-180, Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 3. p. 56, Grote 4. p. 226. They may be compared to the coloniae civium Romanorum, which indeed is translated by this word in Plut. Flamin. 2.

κληρουχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a κληρουχία, γῆ κλ. land for allotment, Ar. Nub. 203; τὰ κληρουχικά (sc. χρήματα) Dem. 182. 16, v. Parreidt. in Dind. Dem. 5. p. 244;—νόμος κλ. to translate Lat. lex agraria, Plut. C. Gracch. 5.

κληρούχος, ὁ, (κλήρος, ἔχω) one who held an allotment of land, esp. an allotment in a foreign country assigned him as a citizen (v. κληρουχία), an allottee, Hdt. 5. 77, Thuc. 3. 50, Aeschin. 8. 19, etc.; translated by agrifeta in Cic. N. D. I. 26:—metaph., μητέρα πολλῶν ἔταν κληρούχων having old age for her lot, Soph. Aj. 508; Ἐρμῇ .. Φιλιππίδου κληρούχῃ Alex. Θεσπρ. 1.

2. one who distributed allotments to citizens, Harpocr., Phot.; ὁ κλ. θεός cited from Philo.

II. pass., κλ. γῆ land distributed in allotments, Dion. H. 8. 75; cf. κληρουχία fin.

κληρώω, Dor. κλᾶρώω, (κλήρος):—to appoint to an office by lot, opp. to αἵρεσθαι or χειροτονεῖν, Hdt. 1. 94, Isocr. 144 A, Arist. Rhet. 2. 20, 4:—of the lot, to fall on, Lat. designare, οὗς ἐκλήρωσεν πόλεω Eur. Ion 416:—Pass. to be appointed by lot, κληρούσθαι τῶν ἀρχόντων Lys. 103. 29, 169, 24, cf. Plat. Polit. 295 E; κληρώσθαι ἀρχεῖν κλ. Luc. 2. 2; κληρωμένῳ Dem. 728. 27, etc.

2. to cast lots, draw lots, Plat. Legg. 759 C, 856 D; also, κληρώσω πάντας I will make all draw lots, Ar. Eccl. 683:—so in Med., Aesch. Theb. 55, Ar. Eccl. 836, Dem. 558. 16; τινος for a thing, Id. 1318. 16; ὅτε ἐκλήρωσε when you were drawing lots, Id. 341. 4.

3. in Med. also, κληρούσθαι τι to have allotted one, obtain by lot, Eur. Tro. 29; κληρούσθαι ἱερωσύνην Aeschin. 26. 36; also c. gen., κλ. ἱερωσύνης Dem. 1313. 22, 1318. 16:—κεκληρώσθαι to be in possession of, to have, Hipp. Ep. 1287. 20, Ael. N. A. 5. 31.

II. to allot, assign, ὅμμε δ' ἐκλάρωσε πότμος Ζηνὶ Pind. O. 8. 19; ἐν ἐκάστῳ ἐκλήρωσαν Thuc. 6. 42:—Pass., ἐκκληρώων δούλῃ Eur. Hec. 102.

2. κλ. ὁμῶν to deliver an oracle by lot, Lat. voce sortem edere, Eur. Ion 908.

III. in Eccl., κλ. τινὰ to make one a clergyman, ordain him.

κλήρωμα, τό, that which is allotted, Eust. Opusc. 23. 4.

κλήρωσις, εως, ἡ, a choosing by lot, τινος Plat. Phaedr. 249 B; τῶν δικαστηρίων Id. Legg. 956 E, cf. Isocr. 144 B; metaph., πικρὰν κλ. αἵρεσιν τέ μοι βίον καθίστης, of a choice of evils, Eur. Andr. 384.

κληρωτήριον, τό, at Athens, a place in the theatre, where the magistrates and dicasts (οἱ κληρωτοὶ) sat, Poll. 9. 44.

II. = κληρωτρίς, Ar. Eccl. 682, cf. Fr. 194, Eubul. 'ΟΑΒ. 1. 5.

III. the place where elections by lot were held, Plut. 2. 793 D, A. B. 47.

IV. the list of those chosen by lot, ἀναγραφῆναι εἰς τὸ κλ. C. I. 3137. 53.

κληρωτός, ὄν, ὁ, = κληρωτός, Poll. 9. 44.

II. = κληρονόμος, Eccl.

κληρωτί, Adv. by lot, LXX (Jos. 21. 4).

κληρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for casting lots, τὸ -κόν (sc. ἀγγεῖον), Ath. 450 B. Adv. -κῶς, Theophyl.

κληρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, appointed by lot, of magistrates, dicasts, and other officers at Athens, opp. to αἵρετός and χειροτονημένος (elected), Plat. Legg. 692 A, 759 B, Polit. 291 A, Isocr. 265 A, etc.; ἀρχὴ κλ. Aeschin. 3. 35; δημοκρατικὸν μὲν .. τὸ κληρωτὸς εἶναι τὰς ἀρχάς, τὸ αἵρετὰς ἀριστοκρατικὸν Arist. Pol. 4. 9. 4, cf. 2. 6. 19, 4. 16, 6; cf. κλήρος 1. 2.

κληρωτρῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, a vase for casting lots in at elections, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 672, 750, Suid.

κλῆς, ῥδός, ἡ, old Att. for κλείς.

κλήσις, εως, ἡ, (καλέω) a calling, call, Plat. Symp. 172 A, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 14, etc.

2. a calling into court, legal summons, prosecution, Ar. Nub. 875, 1189, and Oratt.; κλήσεις ἀς καλεῖσθαι δέει Antipho 145. 42; ἀφίναται τὰς κλήσεις Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 13; cf. καλέω 1. 4, κλητεύω, κλητῆρ.

3. an invitation to a feast, Xen. Symp. 1. 7; εἰς τὸ πρυτανεῖον Dem. 351. 2; κλήσεις δειπνῶν Plut. Pericl. 7. cf. Walz Rhett. 9. 298 sq.

4. an invocation, τῶν θεῶν Ib. 132: a calling to aid, invitation, Polyb. 2. 50, 7.

II. a name, appellation, Plat. Polit. 262 D, 287 E; Φιλησίη τὴν κλ. by name, Epigr. Gr. 571.

III. in Gramm., αἱ κλήσεις τῶν ὀνομάτων the nominatives, opp. to αἱ πτώσεις (the other cases), Arist. An. Pr. 1. 36, 7;—of neut. nouns, ἔχειν θηλείας ἢ ἀρρεῖνες κλήσιν Id. Soph. Elench. 14. 4, cf. 32, 2.

IV. in Dion. H. 4. 18, κλήσεις, καλέσεις is given as the original of the Rom. classes.

κλῆσις, εως, ἡ, (καλέω) a shutting up, closing, τῶν λιμένων Thuc. 2. 94. cf. 7, 70; and v. κλειστός.

κληστός, old Att. for κλειστός.

κλῆσω, Att. fut. of κλῆω, κλείω:—also fut. of κλῆζω.

κλητός, α, ον, verb. Adj. of καλέω, to be called, named, Plat. Rep. 341 B, 428 C.

II. κλητέον, one must call, Ib. 470 D.

κλητεύω, to summon into court or give evidence that a legal summons has been served (v. κλητῆρ), Ar. Nub. 1218; τινί Id. Vesp. 1413; cf. Isae. ap. Harp., Dem. 277. 14., 890. 17:—Med. to procure the issuing of the summons, Arist. Probl. 19. 13, 2.

κλητῆρ, ῥπος, ὁ, (καλέω) one who calls, a summoner, or rather a witness who gave evidence that the legal summons had been served (cf. Horace's licet antestari), generally two in number, Ar. Av. 147, 1422, Vesp. 1408, Dem. 244. 4., 1017. 6:—in Ar. Vesp. 189, ὁμοῖοι τὰς κλητέρας παλῶν (where it has sometimes been interpreted an ass, and the Lat. clittellae compared), the Schol. rightly explains it as a joke παρὰ προσδοκίαν (κλητῆρας for ὄνου), cf. 1310.

II. generally, = κῆρυξ, Aesch. Supp. 622: metaphr., κλ. Ἐρινύος Id. Theb. 574.—Cf. κλητῆρ.

κλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for invitation, Walz Rhett. 9. 298.

2. invocatory, κλ. ὕμνοι Ib. 132.

3. of or for naming, ἡ—κῆ (sc. πτώσις), Lat. casus vocativus, Apoll. de Constr. p. 216.

κλητός, ἡ, ὄν, called, invited, Aeschin. 50. 1, etc.: welcome, Od. 17. 386.

2. called out, chosen, Il. 9. 165.

3. invoked, Anon. ap. Suid.

κλητῆρ, = κλητῆρ, Hdn. p. μὲν. λεξ. 32. 14, Hesych.; and found in Mss. of Dem. 244. 3., 542. 10., 1147. 6, Plut. 2. 128 F, etc., in oblique cases κλητόρος, κλητόρι, etc.

κλῆω, old Att. for κλείω (A).

κλίβανεύς, κλίβανῆτης, κλίβανοειδής, κλίβανος, v. sub κριβαν-.

κλίμα [ῖ], τό, (κλίνω) the inclination or slope of ground in any direction, ἐκάτερον τὸ κλ. (of a mountain-range), Polyb. 2. 16, 3; ἡ πόλις τῷ ὄρει κλ. τέτραπται πρὸς τὰς ἀρκτοὺς Id. 7. 6, 1, etc.

II. esp. the supposed slope of the earth from the equator towards the pole (inclination caeli, Vitruv. 1. 1).

2. a region or zone of the earth, climate, τὸ βόρειον κλ. Arist. Mund. 2. 5; τὸ αὐστηρινόν Dion. H. 1. 9; τὸ ὑπάρκτον Plut. Mar. 11; τὰ πρὸς μεσημβρίαν κλίματα τῆς Μηδίας its southern region, Polyb. 5. 44, 6, cf. 10. 1, 3, Anth. P. 9. 97, Ath. 523 E.

III. metaphr. inclination, profension, Arr. Epict. 2. 15, 20.

IV. a fall, ἐπταετὶ κλίματι by death at seven years of age, Epigr. Gr. 579.

κλίμακῆδόν, Adv. (κλίμας) like a ladder or stairs, Synes. 48 C, Basil., etc.: in Hesych. s. v. προκρόσσας, wrongly, κλιμακιδόν.

κλιμακιδιον, τό, = κλιμάκιον, Ameips. Koin. 2.

κλίμακίζω, fut. ἴσω, to use the wrestler's trick called κλίμας (signf. III), Poll. 3. 156.

II. metaphr. to pervert, distort, τοὺς νόμους Dinarch. ap. Suid., where Harpocr. and Phot. give κλιμάζω.

κλιμάκιον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of κλίμας, Ar. Pax 69, Aristopho. 'Iatr. 1. 6.

2. v. sub κλίμαξ II. 2.

κλιμάκις, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of κλίμας, a small ladder or stair, Polyb. 5. 97, 5; in pl. a ship's ladder, A. B. 272.

2. a woman who makes a step-ladder of herself, by letting persons step on her back to mount a carriage, Plut. 2. 50 E, Ath. 256 D.

κλιμακισμός, ὁ, a trick of wrestlers, Hesych.; cf. κλίμας III.

κλιμακόεις, εσσα, ev, with steps, Nonn. D. 18. 56; v. l. II. 2. 729.

κλιμακο-φόρος, ον, bearing a ladder, Polyb. 10. 12, 1, Diod. II. 33, etc.

2. bearing on a bier, in the form κλιμακφόρος, Hesych.

κλιμακτῆρ, ῥπος, ὁ, the round of a ladder, Eur. Hel. 1570, Ar. Fr. 270; v. sub κλίμαξ II. 2.

II. metaphr. a dangerous point in a man's life, a climacteric, generally determined by multiples of 7, as 35, 49, 63, Varro ap. Gell. 3. 10., 15. 7; generally danger, Anon. ap. Suid.—hence, ἐπιστὺς κλιμακτῆρικός a climacterical year, Ptol. Tetrab. p. 140. 26, Theol. Arithm. p. 193.

κλιμακώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like stairs, terraced, Strab. 536.

κλιμακωτός, ἡ, ὄν, as from κλιμακός, made like a ladder or stairs, terraced, Polyb. 5. 59, 9.

II. κλ. σχῆμα = κλίμαξ IV, Hermog.

κλίμαξ, ἄκος, ἡ, (κλίνω) a ladder or staircase (because of its leaning aslant), Od. 1. 530., 10. 558, etc.:—a scaling-ladder, Thuc. 3. 23, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, etc.; called κλιμακός προσαμβάσεις in Aesch. Theb. 466, cf. Eur. Phoen. 489; κλιμακας προσβάλλει Eur. Supp. 495; προστιθέναί Thuc. 1. c.:—a ship's ladder, elsewhere ἀποβάθρα, Eur. I. T. 1351, 1382, Theocr. 2. 30:—κλ. ἐλικτὴ a winding-stair, κ. συσπίνη a rope ladder, Math. Vett. p. 102.

II. a frame with cross-bars, on which persons to be tortured were tied, Ar. Ran. 618.

2. another used in reducing dislocations, Hipp. Art. 808; κλίμαξ ἔχουσα κλιμακτῆρας having rounds or cross-bars, Ib. 838; for κλιμακτῆρ he also uses κλιμακίον, Ib. 782: cf. Galen, Lex. Hipp. 502.

III. in Soph. Tr. 521, κλίμακες

ἀμφίπαλκτοι is used of a certain wrestler's trick, variously explained, v. Herm., who comp. Ov. Met. 9. 51 sq.; cf. κλιμακίζω.

IV. in Rhetoric, a climax, i. e. a gradual ascent from weaker expressions to stronger, Lat. gradatio, as in Dem. 228. 9 sq.; so Cicero abiit, evasit, erupit; cf. de Orat. 3. 54, Longin. 23, Quintil. 9. 3.

V. part of a chariot, a block of wood placed above the axle, narrowing like steps, Arr. An. 5. 7, 11, cf. Poll. 1. 253.

VI. a bier, cf. κλιμακοφόρος 2.

κλιμάτ-αρχος or -άρχης, ον, ὁ, governor of a province; -αρχέω, to be such governor, Byz.

κλιματίας (sc. σεισμός), ὁ, = ἐπικληντής, Heraclid. Alleg. 38, Amm. Marcell. 17. 7; to be restored in Diog. L. 7. 154, for καυματίας.

κλινάριον, τό, Dim. of κλίνη, Ar. Fr. 33, Arr. Epict. 3. 5, 13.

κλιν-άρχης, ον, ὁ, one who sits in the first place, Philo 2. 537.

κλινάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a pillow on a couch, Eus. V. Const. 3. 15.

κλινεῖος, α, ον, of or for beds, ξύλα κλινεῖα Dem. 816. 19.

κλίνη [ῖ], ἡ, (κλίνω) that on which one lies, a couch, such as was used at meals or for a bed (cf. ἀμφικόλλος), ἐν κλίνῃ κλίνειν τινά Hdt. 9. 16, cf. Ar. Ach. 1090; κλίνην στρωννύναι to make up a bed, Hdt. 6. 139, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 6; ἐπὶ κλίνῃς φέρεσθαι Andoc. 9. 7; ἐκ κλίνης ἀνίστασθαι, after illness, Andoc. 9. 20:—also used as a bier, Thuc. 2. 34, Plat. Legg. 947 B, D:—ἱερὰ κλίνη, the lectisternium or pulvinar Deorum of the Romans.—The κλίνας were often richly adorned with gold and silver, Hdt. 1. 50., 9. 82; with ivory legs, Plat. Com. Incert. 8, etc.—Cf. Dict. of Antiqq. s. v. lectus.

κλινῆρης, ες, bed-ridden, Lat. lecto affixus, Plut. Pyrrh. 11, Ath. 554 D.

κλινῆ-φόρος, ον, carrying a bed, Jo. Chrys.

κλινίδιον, τό, Dim. of κλίνη, Ar. Lys. 916, Dion. H. 7. 59, Plut. Cor. 24.

κλινικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a bed: as Subst., κλινικός, ὁ, Lat. clinicus, a physician that visits his patients in their beds, Anth. P. 11. 113, Martial. 9. 97: ἡ—κῆ (sc. τέχνη), his art or method, Plin. H. N. 29. 1.

II. = κλιμακοφόρος 2, Martial. 3. 93.

κλινίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = κλινίδιον, Cratin. 'Οδυσσ. 10, Ar. Thesm. 261; cf. Poll. 10. 33, Hesych.

κλινό-βατία, ἡ, confinement to bed, ap. Fabric. Bibl. Gr. 12. 373 Harles.

κλινο-καθέδριον, τό, an easy chair, Phot. A. B. 272.

κλινο-κοσμεῖα, to arrange dining-couches: metaphr. to be always talking of such things, Polyb. 12. 24. 3.

κλινο-πάλη [ᾶ], ἡ, a bed-wrestling, sensu obs., Sueton. Dom. 22.

κλινο-πετής, ες, bed-ridden, Hipp. 451. 21, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 58, etc.

κλινωπηγία, ἡ, a making of beds, Theophr. H. P. 3. 10. 1, etc.

κλινωπηγιον, τό, a place where beds are made, Poll. 7. 159.

κλινο-πηγός, ὁ, = κλινωποιός, Theognost. 96. 21, C. I. 2135 (ubi κλεινο-); also κλινο-πήξ, -πήγος, ὁ, Theognost. 40. 22.

κλινωποδιον, τό, an umbelliferous plant, the tufts of which are like the knobs at the feet of a bed, perhaps Clinopodium vulgare, field-basil, Diosc. 3. 109, Plin. 24. 87.

κλινό-ποιός, ὁ, making beds or bedsteads, an upholsterer, cabinet-maker, Plat. Rep. 596 E, Dem. 816. 9:—ἡ κλινωποική (sc. τέχνη) the art of making beds, Poll. 7. 159.

κλινό-πους, ποδός, ὁ, the foot of a bed, Geop. 13. 9. 9; κ. τοίχου Hesych. s. v. θριγγός.

κλινο-στρόφιον, τό, an engine of torture, Agath. 107 B (Casaub. χειρο-).

κλινωργός, ὁ, (*έρω) = κλινωποιός, Plat. Rep. 597 A.

κλινο-φόρος, ον, = κλινωφόρος, Theophr. Sim. 43 B.

κλινο-χάρης, ες, fond of bed, Luc. Trag. 131.

κλιντῆρ, ῥπος, ὁ, (κλίνω) a couch, sofa, Od. 18. 190, Theocr. 2. 86, 113., 24. 43; νεκροδόκος κλ. a bier, Anth. P. 7. 634, cf. Epigr. Gr. 450. 5.

κλιντῆριον, τό, Dim. of κλιντῆρ, Ar. Fr. 342, Phylarch. 43. In Phot. Lex. 171. 12, κλιντῆριδιον perhaps for κλιντῆριον.

κλίνω [ῖ]: fut. κλινῶ Lyc. 557, (ἐγκατα-) Ar. Pl. 621: aor. ἱ ἐκλίνα Il., Att.: pf. κέκλιμα Polyb. 30. 10. 2:—Med., fut. κατα-κλινόμεναι Ar. Lys. 910: aor. ἐκλινάμην Od., etc.:—Pass., fut. συγ-κλινθήσομαι Eur. Alc. 1090, (κατα-) Diod.; fut. 2 κατα-κλινθήσομαι Ar. Eq. 98, Plat. Symp. 222 E:—aor. ἱ ἐκλίνην [ῖ] Od. 19. 470, Soph. Tr. 101, 1226; Eur. Hipp. 212, and Prose; poet. also ἐκλίνην (v. infr. II. 1 and 2): aor. 2 ἐκλινῶ, only in compds., κατακλινῆναι Ar. Vesp. 1208, 1210, Plat., etc., v. l. Dind. Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 15, etc.; φυγκατακλινεῖς Ar. Ach. 981:—pf. κέκλιμα, v. infr. (From √ΚΛΙ, KAIN come also κλινῆ, κλί-μα, κλί-μας, κλι-σία, κλι-τύς; cf. Lat. -clin-are, cli-vus, cli-tellae; Goth. hlain-s, (Bovvds), hlain (μνημένη, τάφος); Scott. law (a hill); A. S. hlin-ian and O. H. G. hlin-ēn (lean).)

Radical sense, to make to bend, make to slope or slant, Lat. inclinare, ἔσην κλινῆσαι τάχιστα Ζεὺς when he inclines or turns the scale, Il. 19. 223; Τρώας δ' ἔκλιναν Δαναοί made them give way, Il. 5. 37, cf. Od. 9. 59; so, ἐπεὶ δ' ἔκκλιε μάχην inclinatio aciem (v. infr. IV. 3), Il. 14. 510; ἔκκλιε γὰρ κέρας ὅμιον Eur. Supp. 704; also, ἐκ πυθμῶν ἔκκλιε κλῆθρα (cf. κοίλλος) Soph. O. T. 1262, cf. Eur. H. F. 1030:—Med., Περσῶν κλινάμενοι [δύναμιν] Epigr. Gr. 749. 9.

2. to make one thing slope against another, i. e. to lean or rest it, τι πρὸς τι Il. 23. 171, 510; also c. dat., ἔστησαν σάκε' ὥμοισι κλιναντες, i. e. raising their shields so that the upper rim rested on their shoulders, Il. 5. 502.

3. to turn aside, ἄρματα δ' ἔκλιναν πρὸς ἐνώπια 8. 435; πόδα Soph. O. C. 193; so, ὥστε πάλιν κλινάσα having turned back her eyes, Il. 3. 427; ἐπὶ τὰ δεξιὰ κλ. to turn to . . , Plat. Tim. 77 E.

4. to make another recline, ἐν κλίνῃ κλ. τινά to make him lie down at table, Hdt. 9. 16, v. infr. II. 3. fin.; also, κλινόν μ' ἐς εὐνήν Eur. Or. 227; κλινάτε μ' Id. Alc. 268:—metaphr., ἡμέρα κλίνει κἀνάγει πάλιν ἅπαντα τὰνθρόπεια puts to rest, lays low, Soph. Aj. 131.

5. in Gramm. to inflect nouns and verbs, decline or conjugate, cf. κλίσιν v.

II. Pass. to be bent, bend, ἀψ δ' ὁ παῖς

πρὸς κόλπον ἐϋζώνιοι τῆθνης ἐκλίνθη Il. 6. 467; ὁ δ' ἐκλίνθη, καὶ ἀλέστω κῆρα μέλαιναν he bent aside, 7. 254; of a brassen foot-pan, ὡς δ' ἐτέρωσ' ἐκλίνθη it was tipped over, Od. 19. 470; of battle, to turn, ἐκλίνθη δὲ μάχη Hes. Th. 711; of the balance, οὐδαμῶς ἐκλίνῃαι Plat. Phaedo 109 A:—so intr. in Act., Polyb. 1. 27. 8.

2. to lean or stay oneself upon or against a thing, c. dat., δόμοις κεκλιμένοι Il. 3. 135; cf. 22. 3; κίονι κεκλιμένη Od. 6. 307; κλισμῷ κεκλ. 17. 29; ἐν δόρῃ κεκλιμένοι Archil. 2; so in Med., κλινόμενος σταθμῷ Od. 17. 340:—also, κεκλιμένον καλῆσιν ἐπάλῃσιν seeking safety in them, Il. 22. 3; πρὸς τοῖχον ἐκλίνθησαν Archil. 30; ἔλλα ἐς ἄλλα κεκλιμένα Hdt. 4. 73.

3. to lie down, fall, ἐν νεκροῖσι κλινθήτην Il. 10. 350, etc.; παραί λεχέεσσι κλινῆται to lie beside the bride, Od. 18. 213; cf. Soph. Tr. 1226; in pf. to be laid, to lie, ἐντα .. παρ' αὐτοῖσι χθονὶ κέκλιτο Il. 10. 472; ἡμέρ' δ' ἔγχος ἐκέκλιτο lay [covered] in a cloud, 5. 356; φύλλον κεκλιμένον of fallen leaves, Od. 11. 94; (but φύλλα κεκλ. in Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 2, hanging leaves); Ἀθηναίω κεκλιμένη πῆδι Theogn. 1216; 'Ἀλφειὸν πόρῃ κλειθεὶς laid by Alpheus' stream, Pind. O. 1. 148; ἐπὶ γόνυ κέκλιται has fallen on her knee, i.e. is humbled, Aesch. Pers. 930; ὑπὲρ κέκλιται Soph. Ant. 1188; τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐρρήγγοντο τὸ τέυχος, ἐπειτα δὲ καὶ ἐκλίνετο Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 5; οὐ νόσφ' .. οὐδ' ὑπὸ δυσμενέων δούρατι κεκλιμένα Anth. P. 7. 493, cf. 315, 488:—also, like κατακλίνομαι, to lie on a couch at meals, κλιθέντες ἐδάνοντο Hdt. 1. 211, cf. Eur. Cycl. 544; κλίσθητι καὶ πῶμεν Com. Anon. 305, v. Meineke 5. p. 121; v. supr. 1. 4.

4. of Places (also in pf.), to lie sloping towards the sea, etc., to lie near, ἀλὶ κεκλιμένη Od. 13. 235; νῆσοι .. αἰὲ δ' ἀλὶ κέκλιται (Ep. for κέκλιται), 4. 605:—hence of persons, to lie on, live on or by, 'Ὀρίσθιος .. λίμνῃ κεκλιμένος Κηφισίδι Il. 5. 709; βρηγμῖνι θαλάσσης κεκλιτάς 16. 68, cf. 15. 740; διισαῖον ἀπείροισι κλίσθι Soph. Tr. 101:—in later writers, τόποι κεκλιμένοι πρὸς ἀνατολὰς, εἰς τὰς ἀρκτοὺς, etc., Lat. vergentes ad .., Polyb. 2. 14. 4., 1. 42, 5, etc.; cf. κλίμα.

5. metaph. to incline towards, τινι Pind. N. 4. 25, Polyb. 30. 10, 2; cf. προσκλίνω II. 2.

6. to wander from the right course, ναὺς κεκλιμένη Theogn. 854.

III. Med., v. supr. II. 2:—to decline, κλινάμενης μεσημέρης Hdt. 3. 114; καὶ κλινεταί γε (sc. τὸ ἥμαρ) Soph. Fr. 239; cf. ἀποκλίνω.

IV. so, later, intr. in Act., κλ. πρὸς .. to incline towards .., Arist. Physiogn. 6. 37; κλινόντος ὑπὸ ζόφον ἡλίου as the sun was declining, Ar. Rh. 1. 452; ἅμα τῷ κλίνειν τὸ τρίτον μέρος τῆς νυκτός as it came to an end, Polyb. 3. 93, 7; ἡ ἡμέρα ἤρξατο κλίνειν Ev. Luc. 9. 12; κλίνειν ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον to fall away, decline, decay, Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 13; so, absol., Polyb. 30. 10, 2, etc.

2. of soldiers, κλίνειν ἐπ' ἀσπίδα, ἐπὶ δόρυ to wheel to left, to right, Polyb. 3. 115, 9, etc.; v. κλίσσις III; κλ. πρὸς φυγὴν, cf. Lat. inclinaturacies, Id. 1. 27, 8.

κλισία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, (κλίνω):—a place for lying down or reclining: hence, I. a hut or any slight building, used as a temporary dwelling-place:—in Hom. these κλισίαι are of two kinds, 1. for use in time of peace, the huts, cots or cabins in which herdsmen passed the night, sought shelter, and kept their stores; the usual sense in Od., but in Il. only once, 18. 589.

2. for use in war, a hut, such as besiegers lived in during long sieges; the usual sense in Il.; in pl. the huts of the army, the camp, often in Il.:—that they were not tents, but wooden huts, appears from Il. 24. 448 sq.; κλ. εὐνυκτος 10. 566; εὐνηκτος 9. 663; hence, when an army broke up, it did not strike the κλισίαι and take them away, but burnt them on the spot, Od. 8. 501.—After Hom., the word σκηνή came into general use, and κλισία became rare even with the Poets, as Aesch. Fr. 128, Soph. Aj. 191, 1407, Eur. I. A. 189; Βάχου κλισία, of wine-shops, Epigr. Gr. 810. 7; εὐσεβέων κλίσση, of the grave, Ib. 237. 4.

II. anything for lying or sitting upon, a couch or easy chair, Od. 4. 123; decorated with gold and ivory, 19. 55; cf. κλιντήρ, κλισμός.

2. a couch for reclining on at table, a seat with cushions, Pind. P. 4. 237, in pl.; also, a place on such couch, κλ. ἄντρος Plut. Anton. 59., 2. 148 F; κλ. ἀδοξος Ath. 544 C.

3. a bed, nuptial bed, Eur. Alc. 994, I. T. 857.

III. a company of people sitting at meals, Ev. Luc. 9. 14; a room for company, Luc. Amor. 12.

IV. a reclining or lying, Plut. Sertor. 26.

κλισιάδες, αἱ, (κλίνω) folding doors or gates, Plut. Poplic. 20, Philo 1. 520, etc.; (also, κλ. θύραι Dion. H. 5. 39):—metaph., μεγάλας κλισιάδες ἀναπεπτάται .. τῷ Πέρσῃ a wide entrance, Hdt. 9. 9.—But Dind. would write κλεισιάδες from κλείω, v. κλίσιν fin.

κλίσσηθεν, Adv. out of or from a hut, Il. 1. 391, etc.; cf. κλισία 1.

κλίσσηνδε, Adv. into or to the hut, Il. 1. 185; cf. κλισία 1.

κλίσσον [κλῖ], τό, (κλίνω) the outbuildings round a κλισία or herdman's cot, περὶ δὲ κλίσσον θέε πάντῃ Od. 24. 208.

κλίσσον, τό, an outhouse, shed, τῆς οἰκίας τὸ κλ. Antiphr. 'Ἀεστρο. 2; τῶν ἡμῶν οὐδὲν οἶκόν .. κλίσσον μισθωσάμενον Lys. 121. 35; a house of ill fame, brothel, Dem. 270. 10.

[The quantity of this word is determined by Antiphr. l. c., cf. Draco 37. 19, E. M. 520. 14, where also the accent is said to be parox.: Dind. follows these Gramm. and Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 1957. 62, in writing κλεισίον from κλείω, cf. κλισιάδες; whereas the Homeric κλίσσον must be referred to √ΚΛΙ, κλίνω.]

κλίσσις [ῖ], εὼς, ἡ, (κλίνω) a bending, inclination, τοῦ τραχήλου Plut. Pyrrh. 8: the decline, sinking of the sun, Dion. P. 1095, cf. 585.

II. a lying down, lying, Eur. Tro. 113: a place for lying on, μαλακὴ κλ. ὑπὸν ἐλέσθαι Opp. H. 1. 25.

III. a turning or wheeling, of soldiers, τὴν κλίσιν ποιεῖσθαι ἐπὶ δόρυ to the right, ἐφ' ἡνίαν (or ἐπ' ἀσπίδα Aen. Tact.) to the left, Polyb. 3. 115, 10., 10. 23, 1, etc.; cf. κλίνω IV. 2.

IV. = κλίμα II, a region, clime, Dion. P. 615.

V. inflexion of nouns and verbs, declension or conjugation, Apoll. de Constr. 317, etc.; so, τὸ κλιτικὸν μέρος Ib. 180.

κλισμός, ὁ, (κλίνω) like κλισία II, κλιντήρ, a couch, often in Hom.;

κλισμούς τε θρόνους τε Od. 1. 145; it is adorned with gold, Il. 8. 436; tapestried, Il. 9. 200; furnished with a footstool (θρήνους), Od. 4. 136; κλ. βασιλῆος Theogn. 1191, cf. Hipp. 657. 33, Eur. Or. 1440; κλ. δῆφροιο Aiat. 251.

II. an inclination, slope, Arist. Color. 2. 4.

κλιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, inflexional, κλ. ἔκστασις the temporal augment, E. M. 295. 14.

κλίτος [ῖ], τό, = κλιτύς, Lyc. 600.

2. = κλίμα II, a clime, Anth. P. 7. 699.

3. the lower part, further end of a place, LXX (2 Regg. 18. 4).

4. the wing of an army, Theophr. Sim.

κλίτος, εὼς, τό, = κλιτύς, Ar. Rh. 1. 599.

κλιτύς, ὅς, ἡ, acc. pl. κλιτύς Il. 16. 390: (κλίνω):—a slope, hill-side, Lat. clivus, Il. l. c., Od. 5. 470; Παρηγορίαν ὑπὲρ κλιτύς Soph. Ant. 1145; Τυρηνθίαν πρὸς κλ. Id. Tr. 270, etc.—Poët. word. [ῖ always: ὄν in acc. κλιτύς Od. l. c., in arsi; but never so in Att.]

κλοιό-πους, ποδός, ὁ, a log for the foot, Tzetz. Hist. 13. 300.

κλοιός, ὁ, also with heterog. pl. κλοιὰ in Choerob. ap. An. Ox. 2. 234, Eust.: old Att. κλαός, Ar. Vesp. 897: (κλαίω):—a dog-collar, esp. a large wooden collar, put on mischievous dogs, Ar. l. c., cf. Eupol. Κλῶ. 1. 16; τοὺς δακνόντας κύνας κλοιῷ δῆσαντες Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 41; also, κλ. σιδήρειος Babr. 99. 6; hence,

2. a sort of pillory, Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 11, cf. Eur. Cycl. 235, Luc. Tox. 32.

3. χρύσεος κλ. a collar of gold, as an ornament, Eur. Cycl. 184; of a horse, Anth. P. 9. 19, cf. Plat. Fab. 20: cf. κύψαν.

κλοιοφορέω, to wear a collar, Georg. Alex.: from κλοιό-φέρω, ὄν, wearing a collar, Pallad. Hist. Laus 924 F.

κλοιότρον or κλῶστρον, τό, prob. = κλειότρον, Hesych.

κλοιώτης, οὐ, ὁ, wearing a collar, and so = δεσμώτης, Hesych.;

κλωτός, ὄν, Id.

κλώνω, mostly in pres.: fut. ἤσω Ar. Eq. 361:—Pass. also mostly in pres.: fut. med. κλονήσομαι Hipp. 232. 41: aor. part. κλονηθέν Id. 246. 16: (κλίνω). Poët. Verb. used also in Ion. and late Prose, by Hom. only in Il., to drive tumultuously or in confusion, πρὸ ἔξην κλονέοντα φάλαγγας Il. 5. 96; ὥστ' ἡ βούαν ἀγέλην ἢ πῶν μέγ' οἶόν θῆρε δύω κλονέουσιν 15. 324; [ἀνέμω] νέφεα κλονέοντες παροῖον 23. 213, cf. Hes. Op. 551; κλονέαν ἀνέμους φλόγα εἰλυφάζει Il. 20. 492; ὡς ἔφεπε κλονέαν (sc. Τρῶας) 11. 496, cf. 526; 'Ἐκτορα δ' ἀσπερχέες κλονέων ἔφεσ' 22. 188; χερὶ κλονέων τινα, of a pugilist, Pind. l. 8 (7), 141:—then, generally, to harass, confound, agitate, distract, καὶ νιν οὐ θάλπος θεοῦ .. οὐδὲ πνευμάτων οὐδὲν κλονεῖ Soph. Tr. 145; τόνδε .. ἄται κλ. Id. O. C. 1244, cf. Ar. Eq. 361.

2. absol. of the winds, to rage, Dion. P. 464.

II. Pass. to rush wildly, ἵππους ἐχέμεν, μὴδὲ κλονέεσθαι ὁμίῳ Il. 4. 302: to be driven in confusion, ὑπὸ Τυδείδῃ κλονέοντο φάλαγγες 5. 93, cf. 11. 148, 14. 59, etc.; λαίλαπι κλονέμενοι Simon. Iamb. 1. 15; ψάμαθοι κύμασι κλονέονται Pind. P. 9. 84; τὸ συμπόσιον ἐκκονεῖτο τῷ γέλατι Luc. Asin. 47; κλονεῖσθαι τὴν γαστέρα Ael. N. A. 2. 44.

2. absol. to be beaten by the waves, ἀπὸ κυματόπλης κλονεῖται Soph. O. C. 1241; παρ' δ' ἰχθύες ἐκλονέοντο beside the fishes tumbled, Hes. Sc. 317; of bees, to swarm, Ar. Rh. 2. 133.

κλόνησις, εὼς, ἡ, agitation, Hipp. 507, Q. Sm. 8. 41.

κλονίζω, = κλονέω, Eccl.

κλόνις, εὼς, ἡ, the os sacrum, Antim. 59: κλόνιον, τό, = ἴσχιον, Hesych.;

κλονιστήρ, ὁ, = παραμήριος μάχαιρα Id. (Cf. Skt. śrōn-is, Lat. clunius, clunacium = κλονιστήρ.)

κλονο-εὐδῶς, Adv. tumultuously, Schol. Il. 22. 448.

κλονο-κάρδιος, ὄν, heart-stirring, epith. of the thunderbolt, Orph. II. 19. 8, e conj. Steph. pro χρονοκάρδιος.

κλόνος, ὁ, poet. word, used by Hom. (like κλονέω) only in Il., any violent confused motion, the throng of battle, esp. of persons fleeing in confusion, the battle-rout, turmoil, κατὰ κλόνον Il. 16. 331, 713, 729;

κλ. ἐγχεῖαν the throng of spears, 5. 167., 20. 319; κλ. ἀνδρῶν a throng of men, Hes. Sc. 148; so, Aesch. (in lyr. passages), κλόνους ἱπποχάρμας throngs of fighting horsemen, Pers. 107; ἀσπίστον κλόνους Id. Ag. 405; once in Eur., σκέψαι .. κλόνον Εἰργάτων Ion 206; and, comically, a turmoil in the bowels, Ar. Nub. 387: cf. κλονέω.

κλωνώδης, ες, (εἶδος) tumultuous, Galen. 8. 34 E, 268 F.

κλοπαῖος, α, ὄν, (κλώψ) stolen, πυρὸς πηγή Aesch. Pr. 110, cf. Eur. Alc. 1035.

2. stolen, furtive, Plat. Legg. 934 C, Dion. H. 2. 71.

κλοπέα, v. sub κλωπέα.

κλοπεῖον, τό, anything stolen, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 600.

κλοπέυς, εὼς, ὁ, = κλώψ, a thief, stealer, Soph. Ph. 77.

2. generally, a secret doer, perpetrator, Id. Ant. 493; cf. κλέπτω IV.

κλοπεύω, v. sub κλωπεύω.

κλοπή, ἡ, (κλέπτω) theft, Lat. furtum, Aesch. Ag. 534; in pl., Ib. 403, Eur. Hel. 1175; κλοπῆς δίκη, prosecution for theft, Plat. Prot. 322 A; κλοπῆς γράφεσθαι (sc. γραφήν) Antipho 115. 25, cf. Ar. Eq. 444; κλοπῆς ὀφλεῖν Andoc. 10. 20; ἐπὶ κλοπῇ χρημάτων ἀποκτείνετο Lys. 185. 34; ἱερῶν κλοπαὶ sacrilege, Plat. Euthyphro 5 D:—opp. to the bolder ἀρπαγή or robbery, Plat. Legg. 941 B, Dem. 735. 11, cf. Aesch. l. c.

2. of authors, plagiarism, Porphyry. ap. Eus. P. E. 465 D.

II. a secret act or transaction, fraud, Eur. H. F. 100, Aeschin. 35. 25; κλοπῇ by stealth or fraud, Soph. Ph. 1025, Eur. Ion 1254; ποδοῖν κλοπὰν ἀρέσθαι, i.e. to steal away, Soph. Aj. 245.

III. the surprise of a military post (κλέπτω IV. 2) Xen. An. 4. 6, 16.

κλοπικός, v. sub κλωπικός.

κλοπιμαῖος, α, ὄν, = sq., Luc. Icarom. 20, Ant. Liber. 23. Adv. -ως.

κλόπιος, ὄν, = κλώπις, Pseudo-Phocyl. 135. 154. Adv. -μως, Manetho 5. 299.

κλόπιος, α, ὄν, (κλώψ) thievish, artful, μῦθοι Od. 13. 295; χεῖρ Anth. P. 9. 249, Plan. 4. 123.

κλοπός, ὁ, = κλοπέυς, κλώψ, *a thief*, h. Hom. Merc. 276, Opp. C. 1. 517.
 κλοπο-φορέω, fut. ἥσω, *to steal from*, rob, τινά LXX (Gen. 31. 26).
 κλοποφόρημα, τό, *a theft*, Hdn. Epimer. 72.
 κλοποφορία, ἡ, *theft*, Zonar. 1210.
 κλοποπύειν, only in Il. 19. 149, οὐ γὰρ χρὴ κλοποπύειν 'tis not good to deal subtly, to spin out time by false pretences;—seemingly an old Epic lengthd. form of κλέπται, κλωπεύω;—Hesych. interpr. κλοποπυεύης by ἐξαλακτής, ἀλαζών. V. Spitzu. ad l.
 κλοῦστρον, τό, *a kind of cake*, Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 647 D.
 κλύβας [ῥ], ἡ, *a plant*, also ἐλξίνη, Nic. Th. 537.
 κλύδα, metapl. acc. of κλύδων, as if from κλύς, Nic. Al. 170.
 κλύδαζομαι, = κλυδανίζομαι, Hipp. 415. 11, Max. Tyr. 12. 3.
 κλύδασμός, ὁ, *a surging, dashing of waves*, Strab. 182.
 κλύδαττομαι, = κλυδανίζομαι, Diog. L. 5. 66.
 κλύδάω, *to be wavy*, Arist. Probl. 37. 5.
 κλύδιος, α, ον, *surging, dashing*, Hesych.
 κλύδων [ῥ], σνος, ὁ, (κλύς) *a wave, billow*, and collectively *surf*, Od. 12. 421; κλ. πόντιος, πελάγιος, θαλάσσιος Aesch. Pr. 431, Soph. O. C. 1686, Eur. Hec. 701, Med. 29; Ὀρήμιος κλ. Soph. O. T. 197;—also in later Prose (but v. infr. II), πνεύμα καὶ κλ. Arist. H. A. 5. 16, 5, cf. P. A. 4. 9, 12; in pl., Lyc. 474, Polyb. 10. 10, 3. II. metaph., κλ. κακῶν *a sea of troubles*, Aesch. Pers. 599; κλ. συμφορὰς Soph. O. T. 1527, etc.; κλ. ἔκπνοια *a flood of hot emen*, Soph. El. 733; κλ. πολέμιος Eur. Ion 60; πολλὸν κλ. ὁρῶς Id. Supp. 474; κλ. ἔριδος Id. Hec. 118; πῶς ἐν κλύδωνι τῶν ἄλλων πόλεον Plat. Legg. 758 A; κλ. καὶ μανία Dem. 442. 18.
 κλύδανίζομαι, Pass. *to be filled with waves*, Hesych.: *to be raised as in waves*, παντὶ ἀνέμῳ Ep. Ephes. 4. 14;—in Act., Joseph. Genes. 35 B.
 κλύδανιον, τό, Dim. of κλύδων, *a little wave, ripple*, Eur. Hec. 48, etc.; generally, *a wave*, Aesch. Theb. 795; in pl., Eur. Hel. 1209;—as collective noun, *the surf*, Thuc. 2. 84. II. metaph., κλ. χολῆς Aesch. Cho. 153.
 κλύδανισμα, τό, *a wave*, Suid.: —ισμός, οὐδ, ὁ, Hdn. Epimer. 179.
 κλύδω, fut. κλύσω [ῥ], Ep. κλύσω;—Pass., aor. ἐκλύσθη; pf. κέκλυσμαι. (From √ΚΛΥ, cf. Lat. *clu-ere* = *ringere, clo-aca*; so that the δ (ζ) has probably been lost in the Lat. *clere*; cf. Goth. *hlut-rs* (ἀγρὸς), *hlut-rei*, *hlut-ritha* (ἐλκρινεῖα); O. H. G. *hlut-ar* (lauter).) Of the sea, *to wash or dash over*, c. acc., ἐνθ' ἐμὲ μὲν μέγα κύμα . . κλύσει h. Hom. Ar. 75, cf. Batt. 76; absol. *to rise surging*, κύματος δίκην κλύειν πρὸς αὐγὰς (so Schütz for κλύειν) Aesch. Ag. 1181; cf. ἐκκλύζω;—but this is more freq. in Pass., ἐκλύσθη δὲ θάλασσα ποτὶ κλύσας Il. 14. 392; ἐκλύσθη δὲ θάλασσα . . ὑπὸ πέτρης *was dashed high* by the falling rock, Od. 9. 484, 541; λιμὴν . . κλυδωνέως ἵκελος *seeming to rise in waves*, Hes. Sc. 209; of land, *to be washed by the sea*, Polyb. 34. 11, 2. II. *to wash off or away*, χολὴν κλύζοντι φαρμάκῳ Soph. Fr. 733; metaph., θάλασσα κλύζει πάντα τὰνθρώπων κακά Eur. I. T. 1193. 2. *to wash or rinse out*, τὸ ἔκπνοια Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 9; τοὺς μυκτήρας οἶνῳ with wine, Arist. H. A. 21. 3; *to drench with a clyster*, Hipp. Acut. 386, Anth. P. 11. 118. 3. *eis ὧτα κλ.* *to put water into the ears and so cleanse them*, Eur. Hipp. 654. 4. in Theocr. 1. 27, κισσύβιον κεκλυσμένον καρῶν *washed over or coated with wax*. κλύθι, v. sub κλώω.
 κλύμενον, τό, *a plant*, Lat. *clymenus*, perh. *convolvulus* or *bind-weed*, Diosc. 4. 13, Plin.; its fruit was used to procure abortion and to cure affections of the spleen, Theophr. H. P. 9. 18, 6 sq., cf. 9. 8, 6.
 κλύμενος [ῥ], ἡ, ον, = κλυτός, *famous* or *infamous*, like Lat. *famosus*, Antim. 65, Theocr. 14. 26;—mostly as prop. n., Κλύμενος, of the god of the nether world, Anth. P. 7. 9, 189, Paus. 2. 35, etc.;—though Κλύμενος, Κλυμένη occur even in Hom. and Hes. as pr. names.
 κλύσις, εως, ὁ, *a drenching* by a clyster, Hipp. Acut. 385.
 κλύσμο, τό, *a liquid used for washing out*: esp. *a clyster, drench*, Hdt. 2. 77, 87; cf. ἐνεμα. II. *a place washed by the waves*, the sea-beach, Plut. Caes. 52, Luc. D. Marin. 5. 3, Navig. 8, etc. III. of a *κινάιδος*, Poll. 6. 126; of a *ἐταίρα*, 7. 39.
 κλυσμάτιον, τό, Dim. of κλύσμο, *a clyster*, Hipp. Ep. 1. 966.
 κλυσμός, ὁ, = κλύσμο 1, Diod. 1. 82, Hippiatr.
 κλυστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *a clyster-pipe, syringe*, Hdt. 2. 87, Artemid. 5. 79. II. = κλύσμο 1, Nic. Al. 139.
 κλυστήριον, τό, Dim. of κλυστήρ, only in Zonar. Lex. 1220: κλυστήριδον, τό, in Paul. Aeg. 3. 23.
 Κλυταιμνήστρα, ἡ, (κλυτός, μνάομαι) *the queen of Agamemnon*, Il., etc. κλύτε, v. sub κλώω.
 κλυτό-βουλος, ον, *famous in counsel*, 'Ερμῆς Opp. H. 3. 26.
 κλυτό-δενδρος, ον, *famous for trees*, Πιερίη Anth. P. 4. 2.
 κλυτο-εργός, ον, (*ἐργω) *famous for work*, and so like κλυτοτέχνης, epith. of Hephaistos, Od. 8. 345; Τύχη Anth. P. 10. 64.
 κλυτό-καρπος, ον, *glorious with fruit*, κλ. στέφανος Pind. N. 4. 124.
 κλυτό-μαντις, εως, ὁ, *famous as a seer*, Pind. Fr. 60.
 κλυτό-μητις, i, gen. ios, *famous for skill*, epith. of Hephaistos, h. Hom. 19. 1; of Apollo, C. I. 5973 c; of an architect, Anth. Plan. 43.
 κλυτό-μοχθος, ον, *famous for toils*, Anth. Plan. 362.
 κλυτό-νοος, ον, *famous for wisdom*, Anth. P. 3. 4. [κλῦ- in arsi.]
 κλυτό-παις, ὁ, ἡ, *with famous children*, Anth. P. 9. 262.
 κλυτό-πωλος, ον, *with noble steeds*, Il. always epith. of Hades, 5. 654, 11. 445., 16. 625; of the country Dardania, Fr. Hom. 38.
 κλυτός, ἡ, ον, but κλυτός 'Ἰπποδάμεια, κλυτός 'Αμφιτρίη Il. 2. 742, Od. 5. 422: (κλώω)—properly *heard, audible, loud* (as some take it in Pind. O. 14. 31, P. 10. 10, Aesch. Cho. 651, v. infr. 2); but, generally, *heard of*, i. e. *famous, renowned, glorious*, in Hom. as epith. of gods and heroes; also of men collectively, *noble*, as opp. to lower animals, κλυτὰ

φύλ' ἀνθρώπων Il. 14. 361; κλυτὰ ἔθνη νεκρῶν Od. 10. 526: often also, ὄνομα κλυτὸν *a glorious name*, (but in Od. 9. 364, acc. to Schol., ὄνομα κλυτὸν *is the name by which one is called*); of cities, κλυτὸν Ἄργος Il. 24. 437. 2. then also all of things, like κλειτός, *noble, splendid, beautiful*, ἄλσος Od. 6. 321; δάματα Il. 2. 854, etc.; λιμὴν Od. 10. 87., 15. 472; κλυτὰ ἦλα 9. 308; κλυτοὶ αἰπόλοισι Soph. Aj. 375 (though in these last instances some explain it *noisy*, comparing κλ. ὄρνις = ἀλεκτρύων, in Hesych., v. sub init.);—Hom. uses it esp. of the works of human skill, as of weapons and garments, κλυτὰ ἔργα, ἔματα, τεύχεα; often so in Pind., δαίς, δοῖδαί, φόρμιγγι, etc., O. 8. 69, N. 7. 24, 1. 2. 4, etc.; and sometimes in Att. Poets, Soph. Ant. 1118, Aj. 177, 375, Eur. I. A. 263.—On the accent of the compounds v. Butt. Lexil. s. v. κλειτός, addend.—The only difference between κλειτός and κλυτός in Hom. seems to be one of quantity, Butt. ibid.
 κλυτο-τέρμων ὥρα, ἡ, *a horoscope*, Manetho 4. 28.
 κλυτο-τέχνης, ον, ὁ, *famous for his art, renowned artist*, like κλυτο-εργός, epith. of Hephaistos, Il. 1. 571., 18. 143, Od. 8. 286;—so κλυτο-τεχνικός, ἡ, ον; τὸ αὐτοῦ κλ. *his fame in art*, Eust. 1148. 57.
 κλυτό-τοξος, ον, *famous for the bow, renowned archer*, epith. of Apollo, Il. 4. 101., 15. 55, Od. 21. 267, etc.
 κλυτο-φειγγής, ἐς, *brightly-beaming*, Manetho 2. 148.
 κλυτό-φημος, ον, *illustrious by fame*, Orph. Arg. 214.
 κλώω, Hes. Op. 724, Trag.: imperf. ἐκλυν with aor. sense, Ep. κλύνω, Il.: aor. imperat. κλύθι, κλύτε, Hom. and Trag., in Hom. also with Ep. redupl. κέκλυθι, κέκλυτε, as if from κλῦμι. (From √ΚΛΥ come also κλυ-τός; cf. Skt. *śru* (audire), *śravas* (gloria); Lat. *clu-o*, *clu-eo*, *clu-ens*, *clu-tus*; Goth. *hlū-nā* (ἀκοή); O. Norse *hlōð*, A. S. *hleodor*, O. H. G. *hlut* (laut, loud);—perh. also ἀκρο-όμαι and *gloria*, cf. κλώζω and *glorio*.) [ῥ, except in the imperat. κλύθι and κλύτε.] Τὸ κλῦν, Hom., etc., just like ἀκούω (Ar. Ran. 1174), but almost exclus. poet. (for Com. Poets use it only in mock Trag. passages, Ar. Av. 407, 416, Pherecr. Χειρ. 1).—Construct., like ἀκούω, c. gen. pers.-et acc. rei, *to hear a thing from a person*, κέκλυτέ μεν . . μύθον Ἀλεξάνδρου Il. 3. 86, cf. Soph. O. T. 235, etc.; τι ἐκ τίνος Od. 19. 93; τι πρὸς τίνος Soph. O. T. 429;—more often, c. gen. pers. only, Il. 15. 300, etc.; in which case a part. is mostly added, οὐκ ἐκλυν αὐδῆσαντος Il. 10. 47, Od. 4. 505, cf. Soph. O. C. 1406, 1642; so also c. acc. rei only, ἐκλυν αὐθῆν Od. 14. 89, cf. Aesch. Pr. 124, 588, etc.; also c. gen. rei, θεὰ δὲ μεν ἐκλυν αὐθῆς Od. 10. 311; θεὰ δὲ οἱ ἐκλυν ἀρῆς 4. 767; κέκλυτέ μεν μύθον 12. 271, etc.;—c. gen. objecti, *to hear of a person or thing*, Soph. O. C. 307, Ant. 1182; with a part. *to hear that . .*, κλ. τινὰ θανόντα Aesch. Theb. 837; ὃν κλάνει . . ὄντα δεσπότην Soph. Ph. 261, cf. 427; more rarely c. acc. et inf., ποῦ κλάνει νιν . . ἰδρῶσθαι; Id. Tr. 68; κλ. ὀθύνεκα *to hear that . .*, Id. El. 1307;—the Trag. also use the pres. as a pf., *to have heard or learnt*, κλῶω, Soph. O. T. 305, Ph. 261, Tr. 422, 425; λόγῳ κλ. Eur. Hipp. 1004;—absol. in part., κλύνοντες οὐκ ἤκουον Aesch. Pr. 448, cf. Soph. Ant. 691, etc. 2. *to perceive generally*, μάλιστα δέ τ' ἐκλυν αὐτοὶ themselves *know* [the blessing] most (cf. Il. 13. 734), Od. 6. 185; κλῶθι ἰδὼν αἶων τε Hes. Op. 9; cf. αἶω, ἐπαῖω. II. *to give ear to, attend to*, τινός Hom., etc.; in imperat. is esp. used in prayers, *give ear to me, hear me*, κλῶθι μεν, Ἀργυρότοξε Il. 1. 37; κέκλυτέ μεν, πάντες τε θεοὶ πάσαι τε θείαναι 8. 5; (in these places *me* is sometimes found as a v. l.); c. dat. *to give ear to, listen to, comply with, obey*, Hes. Th. 474, Theogn. 13, Solon 5. 2;—so also in Trag. c. gen., κακῶν κλ. φρενῶν Aesch. Ag. 1064, cf. Supp. 718, Soph. Aj. 1352, O. C. 740, etc. III. in Trag. like ἀκούω III, *to be called or spoken of* so and so, with an Adv., εὐ or κακῶς κλ. Aesch. Ag. 469, Soph. Tr. 721; πρὸς τίνος Id. El. 524; κλάνει δακρύας μάλλον ἢ πράξει θέλειος Aesch. Eum. 430; also with a Noun, κλ. ἀνακλῶν μάλλον ἢ μαίφονος Id. Fr. 868; μῦθος κλ. Soph. Tr. 414.
 κλωβίον, τό, Dim. of κλωβός, *a small cage*, Eust. ad Dion. P. 1131, Hdn. Epimer. 22, and Byz.: v. Ducang.
 κλωβός, ὁ, *a bird-cage*, Anth. P. 6. 109. (Cf. Hebr. *kēlōn*, *kēlān*.)
 κλωγμός or κλωσμός, ὁ, (κλώσσω) *the clucking of hens*, Plut. 2. 129 A (where κλωσμός). II. *the clucking sound by which we urge on a horse*, Xen. Eq. 9, 10 (κλωσμός L. Dind.), Poll. 1. 209; as also, *a clucking sound by which Greek audiences expressed disapprobation*, Philo 2. 599, Eust. 1504. 29; κλωσμός Harp. s. v. ἐκλώζετε.
 Κλωδῶνες, ον, αἱ, *Maced. name of female Bacchanals*, Plut. Alex. 1, Polyaen. 4. 1, cf. E. M. 521. 48, Hesych.: also Μιμαλλῶνες.
 κλώζω, fut. κλώσω, like Lat. *glocio*, of the sound made by jackdaws, as κρώζω of crows, Clem. Al. 82, Poll. 5. 89; cf. κλώσσω. II. *to make a similar sound in token of disapprobation, to hoot*, Dem. (v. sub σπρίζω), Alciphro 3. 71; in Pass., Aristid. 2. 403, Synes. 106 C, Phot., etc.—Cf. κλωγμός.
 Κλώθες, ον, αἱ, *the Spinners*, a name of the Parcae or Goddesses of fate, πείσεται ἅσα οἱ Ἀἰσα κατὰ Κλώθες τε βαρεῖαι γειναμένῳ νήσαντο λίνῳ (cf. Κλωθῶ), Od. 7. 197; ubi vulg. Κατακλώθες: there is a v. l. ἅσα οἱ Ἀἰσα κατακλώθρησι βαρεῖαι, the next line being omitted, which better agrees with Il. 20. 127., 24. 210.
 κλώθω, fut. κλώσω, *to twist by spinning, spin* (used by Hom. in the compd. ἐπικλώθαι), λίνον Hdt. 5. 12; μίτον Luc. Fugit. 12; κλ. ἀτρακτον *to turn it*, Luc. Jup. Confut. 19, cf. II, and v. ἀνγκλωστος; of the goddesses of fate, the Κλώθες or Μοῖραι, *to spin a man his thread of life or of fate*, κλ. τινὶ τὰ οἰκεία Arist. Mund. 7. 6; so in Med., ἐκλώσασθε πανάφθιτον ἡμᾶρ αἰδοῦ Anth. P. 7. 14; ἔπτα δέ μοι μοῖραι . . ἐνιαυτοὺς ἐκλώσαντο Epigr. Gr. 153; τίς μοῖραν μίτον ὕμιν ἐκλώσασκε; Ib. 478:—Pass., τὰ κλωσθέντα *one's destiny*, Plat. Leg. 960 C; κέκλωσται λινὰ μοι τὰ τῆς μοῖρης Babr. p. 11. 69. II. intr. in Nic. Al. 93, where Schol. expl. it, *drawn out or extracted*.

Κλωθώ, οὗς, ἡ, *Spinster*, one of the three Μοῖραι or Parcae, who spins the thread of life (cf. Κλώθες), Hes. Th. 218, 905, Sc. 258; Lachesis had charge of the past, Clotho of the present, Atropos of the future, Plat. Rep. 617 C, cf. Luc. Hist. Conscr. 38; a nom. pl. Κλωθῶες occurs in Epigr. Gr. 1046. 14.

κλωμάκειος, ἄσος, ἐν, stony, rocky, Il. 2. 729.
κλώμαξ, ἄκος, ὅ, a heap of stones, rocky place, Lyc. 653; κρώμαξ, Hesych., Draco.

κλών, gen. κλωνός, ὁ, (κλάω) like κλάδος, a twig, spray, slip, Lat. *surculus*, Soph. O. C. 483, Ant. 713, Eur. El. 324, Ion 423, Plat., etc.:—hence Dim. κλωνίον, τό, Theophr. H. P. 3. 13, 5, Auth. P. 12. 256, 8; κλωνάριον, τό, Geop. 12. 19, 9; κλώναξ, ὁ, Hesych.; and Verb κλωνίζω = κλαδεύω, Suid.

κλωνίτης, οὗ, ὁ, with branches, πρέμνος Hdn. Epimer. 72.
κλωμομάστιξ, ἴγος, ὁ, ἡ, one who is flogged with a collar on, A. B. 49.
κλώος, ὁ, Att. for κλωῖος.

κλωπάσμαι, Dep., poet. for κλέπτω, Hesych.: cf. διακλωπάω.
κλωπέα, ἡ, theft, Plat. Legg. 823 B, Isocr. 277 B, 278 C, Strab. 734, etc.:—the false forms κλοπέα, κλοπειά are common in MSS.

κλωπεύω, to steal, Xen. An. 5. 9, 1, Lac. 2, 7; v. foreg.
κλωπηδῖς, = κλοπιμαῖος, Theognost. Can. 163. 26, A. B. 1310.
κλωπήσις, ἡ, οὐ, Ion. and poet. for κλωπαῖος, Ap. Rh. 3. 1196, Maxim.

π. καταρχ. 434; cf. Lob. Pathol. p. 474.
κλωπηκός, ἡ, ὄν, thievish, τὸ κλωπηκὸν thievishness, Plat. Crat. 408 A (vulg. κλοπηκόν, v. κλωπέα).
2. stealthy, clandestine, Eur. Rhes. 205, 512.

κλωπο-πάτωρ [ᾶ], opor, ὁ, ἡ, from an unknown father, Theocr. Fist. in Anth. P. 15. 21 (Jacobs κλοπο-).
κλώσις, εὐς, ἡ, = κλώμα, Lyc. 716.

κλώσκω, = κλώθω, Hesych.
κλώσμα, τό, a clue, Nic. ap. Ath. 372 E, Paus. 6. 26, 7.
κλωσμάτιον, τό, Dim. of κλώσμα, Schol. ap. Bast. ad Greg. Cor. 874.

κλωσμός, ὁ, v. sub κλωγμός.
κλώσμος, to cluck like a hen, κλωσσαμενᾶν κακκαβιδᾶν prob. I. Alcman 53; cf. κλώζω.

κλωστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (κλώθω), a spindle, Theocr. 34. 69, Ap. Rh. 4. 1062.
II. like κλώμα, a thread, yarn, line, λίνον κλ., of a net (periphr. for κλωστὸν λίνον Schol.), Aesch. Cho. 507, cf. Eur. Fr. 989, Ar. Ran. 1349, Lys. 567; κλωστὴρ Epigr. Gr. 292. 6; κλωστήριον κλ. Ib. 145.

κλωστήριον, τό, = κλώσμα, Manass. Amat. 7. 47.
κλωστήρ, οὗ, ὁ, a spinner, E. M. 495, 27.
II. a web, κλωστοῦ, λίνου Eur. Tro. 537 (unless we accept the emend. κλωστοῦ λίνου, as the Schol. seems to have read).

κλωστο-μαλλος, οὐ, to expl. στρεψίμαλλος, Eust. 1638. 17.
κλωστός, ἡ, ὄν, spun, Βύσσος Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 1; μίραι κλωστὸν ἔθεντο μίτον Epigr. Gr. 113: v. sub κλωστήρ.

κλώστρον, τό, = κλώμα, Manass.
κλώψ, κλωπός, ὁ, (κλέπτω) a thief, Lat. *fur*, Hdt. 1. 41., 2. 150., 6. 16, Eur. Hel. 553, Xen. An. 4. 6, 17, etc.: cf. κλωπέα.

κρέλεθρον, τό, a beam, Pamphilus in E. M. 521. 27; v. Curt. Gr. Et. no. 31 a.

κρητός, ἡ, ὄν, wrought, Hesych.; found only in compds. πολύκρητος, etc.
κνδάλλω, = κνάω, κνήθω, to scratch, ap. Hesych.: cf. ψάω, ψαθάλλω.
κνάω, = κνάω, prob. I. for κναίει, LXX (Sirac. 38. 28): elsewhere only found in compds. ἀπο-, ἐκ-, δια-κνάει.

κνᾷκας, κνᾷκός, κνᾷκων, Dor. for κνηκ-.
κνᾷμῖς or κνᾷμῖς, κνᾷμῖς, Dor. for κνημ-.
κνᾷμπω, v. sub γνάμπω.

κνάπτω, (κνάω) properly to card or comb wool, to dress or full cloth, (which was done either with a prickly plant, the teasel, or with a comb), ἱμάτια Diosc. 4. 162 (in the form γνάφω); παρ' ἑμοῖ πόκος οὐ κνάπτεται Xenocr. ap. Diog. L. 4. 10; cf. κναφεύω, ἀνακνάπτω. 2. of a torture, εἶλον [αὐτὸν] ἐπ' ἀσπαλθῶν κνάπτοντες Plat. Rep. 616 A (cf. κναφος II); then, generally, to mangle, tear, μάστιγι Cratin. Incert. 116:—Pass., ἀλλ' κναπτιμένοι of bodies mangled against sharp rocks, Aesch. Pers. 576; so, ἐκνάπτει δὲ of Hector's body trailed behind the chariot, Soph. Aj. 1031. (Acc. to Schol. Ar. Pl. 166, κνάπτω, κναφεύς, etc., were the forms used by the old Att. writers, γνάπτω, γναφεύς, etc., by the later; and recent Edd. mostly follow this rule.)

κνάπτω or γνάπτω, opor, ὁ, poet. for κναφεύς, Manetho 4. 422.
κνάσω, κνάσαι, Dor. for κνήσω, κνήσαι, v. sub κνάω.

κνάφαλλον [ᾶ], τό, v. κνέφαλλον.
κναφαλώδης or γναφ-, es, (εἶδος) soft as wool, Diosc. 3. 37.

κναφέιον, Ion. -ήιον, τό, a fuller's shop, Hdt. 4. 14, Plat. Cic. I; γναφέιον in MSS. of Lys. 97. 38, 166. 31, 210: v. κνάπτω fin.

κναφεύς, εὐς, ὁ, Att. pl. κναφῆς:—a fuller, Lat. *fullo*, i. e. a cloth-carder or dresser, clothes-cleaner, Hdt. 4. 14, Ar. Vesp. 1128, Eccl. 415; in Aesch. Cho. 760 of a woman, cf. τροφεύς:—γναφεύς in Lys. 97. 42, Xen. Ages. 1, 26; v. κνάπτω fin.:—in their operations, the Greek fullers used λίτρον, κονία, γῆ Κιμωλία, to assist the carding comb:—there was a guild of κναφεῖς at Mitylené, C. I. (add.) 2171 c.

II. γναφεύς, a kind of fish, Dorin ap. Ath. 297 C.
κναφευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a fuller; ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη) a fuller's art or trade, Plat. Polit. 282 A, cf. Soph. 227 A; v. κνάπτω fin.

κνᾷφέω, = κνάπτω, to clean cloth, Ar. Pl. 166; v. κνάπτω fin.
κνᾷφήιον, τό, Ion. for κναφέιον, Hdt.

κνᾷφικός or γναφ-, ἡ, ὄν, = κναφευτικός, Diosc. 4. 163, Suid.
κνάφος, ὁ, (κνάω) the prickly teasel, a plant used by fullers to card or clean cloth, Schol. Ar. Pl. 166, cf. Alcac. Com. Incert. 2.

II. a

carding-comb, also used as an instrument of torture, ἐπὶ κνάφον ἔλκειν τινα Hdt. 1. 92, ubi v. Wessel., cf. Plat. 2. 858 E, Suid. s. v.:—v. κνάπτω fin.
κνάψις, εὐς, ἡ, a dressing of cloth, Schol. Ar. Pl. 166; v. κνάπτω fin.
κνάω, κνᾷ Plat. 2. 61 D, but in correct Att. κνή, inf. κνήν (like σμήν, ψήν from σμάω, ψάω); fut. κνήσω Hipp. 192 D; aor. ἐκνήσα Plat., etc.; 3 sing. Ep. aor. 2 κνή (as if from κνήμη) Il. 11. 639:—Med., inf. κνήσθαι Plat. Gorg. 494 C, later κνᾶσθαι Plat., etc.: fut. κνήσσομαι Galen.: aor. ἐκνήσαμην Theocr. 7. 110, Luc. Bis Acc. 1:—Pass., v. κατα-κνάω. (From √KNA come also κναῖω, κνήθω, κνίζω, κνύω, κνάπτω, κναδάλλω, κναφεύς, κνάφαλλον, etc.)

To scrape or grate, Lat. *radere*, αἰγείον κνή τυρόν Il. l. c., cf. Hipp. 545. 8; τὸν κνήρον κνᾶν to scrape it off, Hdt. 7. 239; cf. ἐκκνάω.
II. to scratch, Lat. *scabere*, τῇ χειρὶ Hipp. Fract. 765; τὸν περὶ τὰς μασχάλας τόπον Arist. Probl. 35. 8, 1:—Med. to scratch oneself, ἀφθύνως ἔχειν τοῦ κνήσθαι Plat. Gorg. 494 C; of stags, κνᾶσθαι τὰ κέρατα πρὸς τὰ δένδρα Arist. H. A. 9. 5, 8; δακτύλῳ κνᾶσθαι τὴν κεφαλὴν, Lat. *scalpere corpi*, Plat. Pomp. 48; absol., Id. 2. 440 A; κνήσασθαι τὸ οὖς Luc. l. c.; ἐν τῶν ποδῶν τὴν πλευρὰν Galen.

III. to tickle, make to itch, τὴν ῥίνα Plat. Symp. 185 E; Med., κνᾶσθαι τὰ ὦτα περὶ τὸ tickle one's ears, Luc. Salt. 2, etc.:—metaph., τοῦτο κνᾷ καὶ ἀναπείθει Plat. 2. 61 D.

κνεφᾶζω, fut. δαω, (κνέφας) to cloud ever, obscure, Aesch. Ag. 134.
κνεφάσιος, a, ov, also os, ov, Ar. Ran. 1350: (κνέφας) = dark, dusky, Ταρτάρων βάθος Aesch. Pr. 1029, cf. Eur. Alc. 593.
2. in the dark, κνεφάσιος ἐλθὼν having come in the dark, i. e. at nightfall, Hippon. 37; but, also, early in the morning, κν. ἀνεφάνη Ar. Vesp. 124, cf. Ran. l. c., Lys. 327, etc. Adv. -ws, Schol. Ar. Lys. 327, cf. κνέφας, ακοταῖος, and also δνόφος.

κνέφαλλον, τό, wool torn off in carding or fulling cloth, flock, used for stuffing cushions or pillows, and hence a cushion or pillow, Eur. Fr. 677, Cratin. Μαθ. 3, Eupol. Πολ. 36, Ar. Fr. 84, etc.; κνέφαλλον, γνάφαλλον (which in reference to κνά-πτω, γνά-πτω, would seem to be the more correct forms) are often found as v. ll., cf. Meineke Cratin. l. c.; Aeol. γνόφαλλον Alcac. 34. Cf. τέλη, and also γναφάριον.

κνέφας, τό: Att. gen. κνέφους Ar. Eccl. 291, later κνέφατος Polyb. 8. 28, 10: dat. κνέφα Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 15, κνέφει Anth. P. 7. 633, as if from κνέφος, which is cited by Hesych., Suid., Phot.: (cf. δνόφος):—darkness, Hom. (only in nom. and acc.); with him it always denotes the evening dusk, twilight, εἰσέκε . . δὴ τ' ἡέλιος καὶ ἐπὶ κνέφας ἱερὸν ἐλθῆν Il. 11. 194, 209; so, δυσάλιον κν. Aesch. Eum. 396; νυκτός Id. Pers. 357, cf. Eur. Bacch. 510, Xen., etc.; generally darkness, τὸ κατὰ γῆς κν. Eur. Hipp. 836:—metaph., τοῖον ἐπὶ κν. ἀνδρὶ . . ἐπιπύεται Aesch. Eum. 378.
2. later, the morning twilight or dawn, Lat. *crepusculum*, *diluculum*, πρὸ πάντων τοῦ κνέφους Ar. Eccl. 291; ἅμα κνέφα at dawn, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 15; cf. κνεφάσιος.

κνέωρον, δαω, = κνήστορον II, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 4, Diosc. 4. 173, Plin., Hesych.
II. pudenda muliebria, Phot., Hesych.

κνή, v. sub κνάω.
κνηθάω, = κνηστῶμαι, κνησεῖω, Hdn. π. μον. λεξ. 43. 34 (who mentions two similar Verbs, κνίφα, κνιφῶ), E. M. 116. 25.

κνηθμός, ὁ, an itching, Nic. Al. 251, 422.
κνήθω, fut. κνήσω, (κνάω) later form of κνάω, to scratch, Moer. 234: Med., κνήθεσθαι τὰ ἔλκη to get one's sores scratched, Arist. II. A. 9. 1, 18.

II. to tickle, τὰς ἀκοὰς Clem. Al. 328:—Pass. to itch, κνηθόμενοι τὴν ἀκοήν 2 Ep. Tim. 4. 3: to be irritated, Arist. Probl. 31. 3.

κνηκ-ἐλαιον (not κνᾷς), τό, oil of carthamus, Diosc. 1. 44.
κνηκίας, οὐ, ὄν, Dor. κνᾷκίας, cf. κνηκός sub fin.

κνηκινος, ἡ, οὐ, of or from the κνηκός, ἐλαιον Diosc. 1. 44.
κνηκίον, τό, marjoram, Diosc. Noth. 3. 47.

κνηκίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a pale spot, esp. in the heavens, a pale dim cloud, Poëta ap. Suid., Plat. 2. 581 F.

II. a pale-coloured antelope, Hesych.

III. a fine skin, Id.
κνηκο-εἰδής, ἐς, like κνήκος, Hesych. s. v. κνηκίς.

κνηκό-πυρος, οὐ, yellowish like wheat; or κνηκόπυρρος, οὐ, yellowish red, Sopat. ap. Ath. 649 A.

κνήκος, ἡ, Lat. *cnicus* or *cnicus*, a plant of the thistle kind, *carthamus tinctorius*, the leaves of which were used like rennet, to curdle milk in making cheese, Hipp. Acut. 394, Anaxandr. Πρωτ. I. 55, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 2, Theophr. H. P. 6. 1, 3.

κνηκός, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. κνᾷκός, ἡ, ὄν, pale yellow, tawny, like the seeds or down of the κνήκος (Hesych., cf. Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 2), of the goat, Theocr. 7. 16, Anth. P. 6. 32; or the wolf, Babr. 113. 2 Boisson.:—hence the goat is called κνᾷκων, ὁ, Theocr. 3. 5; and the wolf κνηκίας, Babrins 112. 12.

κνηκο-συμμίγης, ἐς, mixed with κνήκος, Philoxen. 3. 20.

κνηκόδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = κνηκοειδής, Theophr. H. P. 1. 11, 3.
κνηκων, Dor. κνᾷκων, ανος, ὁ, v. sub κνηκός.

κνήμα, τό, (κνάω) that which is rubbed off; in pl. scrapings, Galen. Lex. Hipp., but in our text of Hipp. (238. 32) κνήσματα.

κνημαῖος, a, ov, belonging to the calf or leg, Hipp. ap. Gal. Lex.
κνημ-αργος, οὐ, white-legged, Theocr. 25. 127.

κνήμη, ἡ, the part between the knee and the ankle, the leg, Lat. *tibia*, *crus*, opp. to the thigh (μῦρος), Il. 4. 147, Od. 8. 135, etc.; on it the greaves or boots were worn, cf. κνημῖς, ἔκκνημῖς; so also Hdt. 6. 75, 125, 7. 75, Eur. Phoeux. 1394, etc.:—for Theocr. 16. 18, v. sub γόνυ fin.:—in Medic. writers it was confined to the *tibia*, the *fibula* being called *περόνη*; cf. also ἀντικνήμιον.

2. in plants, the space between two knots, Theophr. H. P. 9. 13, 5.
II. the spoke of a wheel, Poll. 1. 144, Eust.; cf. κνημῖς II.
III. in pl. the pieces of wood on which the body of a chariot rests, Hesych.; also κνημῖαι, Lys. ap. Poll. 10. 157, Hesych.

IV. the leg of a stool, Phot.

κνημιαίος, α, cv, = κνημιαίος, Hipp. 279. 19; cf. Lob. Phryn. 556.

κνημίδο-φόρος, ov, wearing greaves or leg-armour, Hdt. 7. 92.

κνημίδωτος, ὅ, ὄν, as from κνημίδω, with greaves on, Gloss.

κνημῖς, ἰδος, ὅ, ἑ: Aeol. acc. κνᾶμιν or κνᾶμιν East. 265. 18, A. B. 1207: Aeol. nom. pl. κνῳμῖς, Alcae. 15. 4 (cf. κρημῖς): (κνήμη):—a greave, legging, reaching from knee to ankle, κνημίδας μὲν πρῶτα περὶ κνήμην ἐξῆκεν Il. 3. 330; the κνημίδες were fastened behind with silver clasps or buckles, ἀργυρέαιαν ἐπισφύριον ἀραυταί Ib., cf. 19. 369; they were of tin, Il. 6. 13., 21. 592; also of δρέιχαλκος, Hes. Sc. 122: in Il. the Achaeans are always ἐκκνήμιδες:—in Od. 24. 229, βύειαι κνημίδες are a kind of ox-hide leggings, which Laertes put on to protect his legs in agricultural labour: Polyb. 11. 9, 4 tells us that the κνημίδες were worn with ὑποδήματα and κρηπίδες.—Cf. Dict. of Antiqu. s. v. ocrea.

II. the spoke of a wheel, Lys. ap. Poll. 7. 115.

III. = κνημῖς, Dion. P. 714.

κνημο-πᾶχ'ης, ἐς, thick as one's leg, Theophr. H. P. 9. 4. 3, cf. Ar. Fr. 630. κνημῖς, ὁ, the projecting limb or (as we say) shoulder of a mountain, used by Hom. always in pl., ἴδης κνημῖοί Il. 2. 821, etc.; κνημῖος alone Od. 4. 337; sing. in h. Apoll. 283.—As πῶς and πρόπος are used of the lowest parts of a mountain, so κνημῖς (from κνήμη) was properly applied to the parts above the foot, but below the summit, as Eust. says, 1498. 42, etc.

II. in Argive Gr., = ὀρίγανος, Eust. 265. 39. κνημῖω, to arm with greaves, Antioch. Pandect. 1207 A. II. the Pass. has a different sense in Hesych., who expl. κνημῖοσθαι by φθείρεσθαι in several glosses; and it is so used in Hermesian, ap. Ath. 598 A, of an unsuccessful lover, πολλάκι . . κνημῖοσθεὶς κόμους εἶχε σὺν Ἐξαμῷ. In this sense the Verb is manifestly akin to κνᾶω, κνήθω.

κνημῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) well-legged, to expl. κνήμαργος, Hesych.

κνησιῶν, Desiderat. of κνᾶω, to wish to scratch, to feel an itching, to itch, Ar. Ecol. 919, Plat. Gorg. 494 C, E:—κνησιῶν seems to be a false form in Clem. Al. 298, Suid.; κνησιῶν in Suid.

κνήσις, εὖς, ἡ, (κνᾶω) the act of scratching, κν. καὶ τρίψις Plat. Phileb. 46 D; in pl., Ib. 51 D:—metaph., tickling, ἐνέκα . . κνήσεως ὧτων Plut. 2. 167 B.

II. (from Pass.) an itching, irritation, κνήσις . . περὶ τὰ οὖλα Plat. Phaedr. 251 C.

κνησί-χρῶσος, ov, scraping or gnawing gold, Anth. P. 6. 92.

κνήσμα, τό, = κνήμα, q. v.

II. a sting, bite, φαλαγγίων Xen. Symp. 4. 28; ψήκτρας κν., periph. for a comb, Anth. P. 6. 233.

κνημονή, ἡ, = κνημῖος, ὁ, Anth. P. append. 304, Geop. 1. 12, 34.

κνησμός, ὁ, = κνήσις, an itching, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15, Arist. H. A. 6. 28, 3; caused by the nettle, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 90 A; in a pleasurable sense, titillation, Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 29, Probl. 4. 15. 1. 2. metaph. irritation, Plut. 2. 61 A (ubi v. Wyttenb.); in pl., Ib. 126 B, etc.

κνησμῶδης, ἐς, affected with itching, Hipp. Aph. 1256, etc.

II. accompanied with itching or irritation, Arist. Probl. 7. 8, 3:—Adv. -δως, Galen. 19. 70.—In MSS. sometimes κνησμῶδης.

κνηστήρ, ἦρος, α, a scraping knife, Nic. Th. 85, Al. 308.

κνηστιῶν, = κνησιῶν, (q. v.).

κνήστις, εὖς and ιος, ἡ, (κνᾶω) a knife for scraping cheese, Il. 11. 640 (in contr. dat. κνήστῃ), Anth. P. 6. 305; cf. τυρο-κνηστis. II.

= κνησμός, Opp. H. 2. 427.

κνηστής, ἰδος, ἡ, in Plut. Anton. 86, seems to be a pin with which Cleopatra's hair was fastened up, made hollow (κοίλη) to conceal poison in: called βελόνη by Xiphilin.

κνηστός, ἡ, ὄν, scraped or rasped, κν. ἄρτος, like our French rolls, Ath. 111 D; κνησά (so Meineke for κνησά) Anth. P. 4. 173; cf. κνέωρον.

κνήφη, ἡ, the itch, LXX (Deut. 28. 27), ap. Suid. s. v. Ἀφροδίτη.

κνιδάω, (κνίδη) to whip with nettles, Hesych. (ubi κνιδάω).

κνιδέ-λαιον, τό, oil from the seed of the κόκκος Κνίδιος, Diosc. 1. 43; cf. θυμέλαια, Κνίδιος II.

κνίδη [ῖ], ἡ, (κνίζω) a nettle, Lat. urtica, Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 9, Theocr. 7. 110, Diosc. 4. 94, Anth. P. 12. 124:—acc. to Moeris, Hellenic for ἀκαλὴφη.

II. the sea-nettle, an actinia, which, if touched, stings like a nettle, Arist. H. A. 5. 16, 1, al.; also called ἀκαλὴφη, P. A. 4. 5. 48, Ath. 20 A.—Both senses are combined in Archestr. ap. Ath. 285 C.

Κνίδιος [ῖ], α, ov, (Κνίδος) of or from Cnidos; ol Κνίδιοι the Cnidians, Hdt. 1. 174, al. II. κόκκος Κν., ὁ, a berry of the shrub θυμέλαια, used as a purgative, Eubul. Incert. 15h, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.; called κνιδεο-κόκκος, by Alex. Trall. 10. p. 569.

κνιδεο-σπερμον, τό, nettle-seed, Galen. 19. 732; also, κνιδεοσπερμα, τό, Alex. Trall. 7. p. 316.

κνιδώσως, εὖς, ἡ, (as if from κνιδάω) an itching, such as is caused by a nettle, Hipp. Protrrh. 109, etc.

κνίζη, ἡ, quoted as Subst. by Eust. 1746. 13, E. M. 523. 10, from Anacr. (87, κνίζη τις ἦδη καὶ πέπειρα γίνονται σὴν διὰ μαργαρόσυνην), but without giving the meaning of the word:—Lob. Paral. p. 207, Rhemart. p. 277 considers it to be an Adj. κνίζός, ἡ, ὄν, Lat. exoletus, vietus, worn out.

κνίζω, fut. κνίσω [ῖ] Ar. Ran. 1198: ἐκνίσα Pind., Ar., etc.; Dor. ἐκνίσα Pind. I. 6 (5). 74:—Pass., aor. ἐκνίσθη Eur. Andr. 209, Theocr.: (cf. κνᾶω).

To scrape or grate, like κνᾶω, Theophr. H. P. 9. 20, 4, Ath. 51 B:—hence, to wear out, to diminish, Pind. I. 5 (4). 74:—but mostly,

II. to tickle, Arist. H. A. 7. 10, 8; but, 2. mostly metaph., of love, to chafe, tease, nettle, irritate, trouble, annoy, Lat. pungere (cf. ὑποκνίζω), τὸν Ἀριστωνα ἐκνίξε τῆς γυναικὸς ταύτης ὁ ἔρωσ Hdt. 6. 62, cf. Eur. Med. 568; ἑρωτῖδα, τὰς ποκ' ἐκνίσθη Theocr. 4. 59, cf. 5. 122:—also of other feelings, of satiety, κόρος κνίξει Pind. P. 8. 44; of anxiety, ἔρρεα ἐκνίξε ἡ γνῶμη Hdt. 7. 12; τὰ σμικρὰ οὐδὲν μὲν κνίξει (sc. τὸν θεόν) Ib. 10, 5; ἐκνίξε μ' αἰετὸς τούτ' Soph. O. T. 786; 3

τὸ βούλεσθαι μ' ἐκνίξε Eur. I. A. 350; κακίαις μ' ἐκνίσε Ar. Vesp. 1286; οὐ . . κνίσω τὸ βῆμ' ἕκαστον will not attack every word, Id. Ran. 1198; to provoke to jealousy, Alciphro 1. 32:—also, in good sense, ἀδείδ' ἐκνίξε χάρις Pind. I. 6 (5). 74:—Pass., Eur. Med. 555, Andr. 209; κνίζεσθαι τινας to be stung (with love) for one, Theocr. 4. 59, Luc. D. Meretr. 10. 4, Macho ap. Ath. 577 E; κνιζόμενος ὑπ' ἔρωτος ἐπὶ τῇ παιδί App. Pan. 10. b. κν. ὄργαν' to provoke anger, Pind. N. 5. 59, cf. P. 11. 36.

κνίπεια or κνίπια, ἡ, (κνίπυς) niggardliness, penury, Byz.

κνίπολόγος, ὁ, (κνίψ, λέγω) gatherer of wood-insects, name of the woodpecker, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 9; cf. ἐνλοκόπος.

κνίδομαι, of the eyes, to be inflamed; of fruits, to be mildewed, Hesych. κνίδοις, ὄν, niggardly, miserly, Anth. P. 11. 172. (Cf. κνίφες, Γνίφων (a standing name of old misers in the new Att. Comedy), σκνίψες;—prob. all from κνίψ, σκνίψ.)

κνίποτης, ἡ, inflammation of the eyes, Hipp. 413. 29, cf. Erotian. 212. κνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = κνίδη, acc. sing. κνίδα [ῖ] in Opp. H. 2. 429; pl. κνίδες LXX (Isai. 55. 13).

κνίσα, Ep. κνίσση, ἡς, ἡ, Lat. nidor, the steam and odour of fat which exhales from roasting meat, the smell or savour of a victim, steam of a burnt sacrifice, which ascends up to heaven as a grateful gift to the gods (ἡ λιπαροῦ θυμιάσις, distinct from λιγνύς; Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 28, cf. 34), often in Hom.; κνίσση δ' οὐρανὸν ἵκεν ἐλισσομένη περὶ καπνῷ Il. 1. 317; κνίσσην δ' ἐκ πεδίου ἀνέμοι φέρον οὐρανὸν εἰς 8. 549; cf. the comic treatment of this in Ar. Av. 193, 1517: generally the odour of savoury meat, Id. Ach. 1045, Alex. Incert. 1. 4. II. that which caused this smell and steam, i. e., like δημός, the fat caul, in which the flesh of the victim was wrapped and burnt, the fat itself, μυσσοί τ' ἐξέταμον κατὰ τε κνίσσην ἐκάλυψαν Il. 1. 460, cf. Od. 18. 45, 119, etc.; κνίσση τε κῶλα συγκαλυπτὰ Aesch. Fr. 496.—Κνίσα, κνίσση, is the more correct form for the common κνίσσα, κνίσση, (which was introduced by the scribes in ignorance that κ was long by nature), Draco p. 21. 4, Hdn. ap. Eust. 49. 31, 1766. 30., 1819. 30; accordingly late Editors have everywhere restored the forms with single σ, v. Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 1045.

κνισάεις, Dor. for κνισάεις, Pind.: contr. dat. κνισᾶντι, Id.

κνισάλεος, α, ov, filled with the steam of fat, Hesych.

κνισάριον, τό, Dim. of κνίσα, Schol. Il. 1. 66.

κνισάω, fut. ἤσω, (κνίσα) to fill with the steam or savour of burnt sacrifice, κν. ἡγνύς (never τὰς ἡγνύς) to make them steam with sacrifice, Ar. Eq. 1320, Av. 1233, Orac. ap. Dem. 530. 28; κν. βομῶν Eur. Alc. 1156; for which we have intr., κν. βομῶσι to raise the steam of sacrifice ou . . Orac. ap. Dem. 531. 5; κν. παρὰ τοὺς βομῶν Luc. Jup. Trag. 22.

κνισάω, Dor. for κνίζω.

κνίστης, εσσα, εν, (κνίσα) full of the steam of burnt sacrifice, steamy, δώματα Od. 10. 10: Dor. κνισάεις Pind. O. 7. 145; dat. κνισᾶντι, contr. for κνισάεντι I. 4. 112 (3. 84).

κνιστήρ, ἄ, ὄν, = foreground, Achac. ap. Ath. 368 A.

κνίσμα, τό, (κνίζω) in pl. scrapings, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 304 A. II. scratches, μή πον κνίσματ' ἐνυθιν ἔχει; Anth. P. 12. 67; hence, metaph. of lovers' quarrels, Ib. 7. 219, etc.

κνισμός, ὁ, an itching of the skin, tickling, metaph. of passion, Soph. Fr. 482, Ar. Pl. 974:—a lovers' quarrel, Alciphro 1. 29, cf. κνίσμα.

II. a kind of song or dance, Ath. 618 C.

κνίσο-διώκτης, ov, ὁ, Fat-hunter, name of a mouse, Batr. 235.

κνίσο-κόλαξ, ὁ, a dinner-parasite, Asius 1, cf. A. B. 47.

κνίσο-λοιχία, ἡ, love of fat or roast meat, Sophil. Συντρέχ. 1.

κνίσο-λοιχός, ὄν, a licker of fat or savoury meat, a dainty fellow, Antiph. Βομβυλ. 2, Amphip. Γυναικ. 2.

κνίσος, τό, rare form for κνίσα, Com. Anon. 335 α, Schol. Il. 2. 423, Eust.

κνιστός, ὄν, = κνισάεις, Ath. 115 E. 2. = λίχνος, Comp. κνιστότερος, Ib. 549 A.

κνίσο-τηρητής, ov, ὁ, = κνισοδιώκτης, Com. Anon. 269.

κνιστόω, = κνισάω, Matro ap. Ath. 136 C:—Pass., δέλεαρ κενωσιμένον Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 23. II. to reduce to vapour, τὸν ζυμὸν Luc. Saturn. 23: Pass. to pass away in vapour, ὁ λχθός κ. Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 17.

κνίσσα, κνισσάω, κνισσάεις, etc., v. κνίσα, etc., with single σ.

κνίσση, poet. subj. of κνίζω, Pind.

κνιστός, ἡ, ὄν, cf. κνηστός.

κνισώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) steaming like roast meat, fatty, opp. to ἀπίμελος, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 21, P. A. 3. 14, 20:—metaph., ἀμαυρὸν καὶ κν. Plut. 2. 1088 F.

κνισωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (κνισάω) steaming, of a burnt sacrifice, Aesch. Cho. 485.

κνίφος, τό, = κνίδη, Hesych.

κνίφω, κνιφιάω, perhaps = κνιπώω, Hdn. π. μον. λεξ. 43.

κνίψ, ὁ, gen. κνίπυς, nom. pl. κνίπες:—like σκνίψ, a small kind of aphid which gnaws figs, Ar. Av. 590, cf. Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 26.

II. κνίπες, several kinds of insects, such as live under the bark of trees, Theophr. H. P. 2. 8, 3., 4. 14, 10, etc.: cf. κνιπολόγος.—The fem. ἡ κνίψ occurs sometimes, Lob. Phryn. 400. (Cf. κνίπυς.)

κνόςος, contr. κνοῦς, ὁ, = χνόψ, Phot., cf. Hesych.

II. the sound of footsteps, Aesch. Fr. 235, cf. Hesych.

κνῷ, in phrase, οὐδὲ κνῷ, not a jot, not a whit, hence κνύζω, κνυζάω, like γρύζω from γρῷ, Hesych.

κνύζα, ἡ, (κνύω, κνᾶω) an itching: the itch, Eust. 1746. 7.

κνύζε, ἡ, poet. for κόνυζα, Theocr. 4. 25., 7. 68.

κνυζάομαι and -έομαι, Dep.: (κνῷ)—properly of a dog, to whine, whimper, κνυζάσθαι (εἰσθαι Cod. L.) Soph. O. C. 1571; κνυζοῦμαι Id.

Fr. 646, Ar. Vesp. 977:—κνυζάομαι seems to be the form required by

the anal. of βληχάομαι, μηκάομαι, μυκάομαι, ὑλάομαι; but κνύζομαι is cited by Hesych., and occurs in MSS., as in Sophron ap. Suid., Dion. H. 1. 79, etc., cf. Jacobs. ad Ael. N. A. 1. 8: of children, ἐν ὕπνῳ κνύζονται φωνεῖντα φίλαν ποτὶ μητέρα τέκνα Theocr. 2. 109; also κνύζομενος Ael. N. A. 11. 14. Act. κνύζω, —έω, only in Poll. 5. 64, Suid.

κνύζηθμός, ὁ, properly of dogs, a *whining*, *whimpering*, opp. to barking or snarling, κνύες τε ἰδὼν καὶ οὐχ ὑλάοντο, κνύζηθμός δ' ἐτέρωσε διὰ σταθμοῦ φύβηεν Od. 16. 163; so of wild beasts, Ap. Rh. 3. 884; of young bears, Opp. C. 3. 169; of children, Ath. 376 A; cf. κνύζομαι. κνύζημα, τό, = κνύζηθμός, of infants, Lat. *vagitus*, Hdt. 2. 2, cf. Himer. in Phot. Bibl. 365. 24.

κνύζομαι, v. sub κνύζομαι. The Act. κνύζω in Suid., Eust., etc. κνύζω, only in Od., κνύζωσα δέ τοι βάσε, πόρος περικαλλέ' ἔνυτε 13. 401; κνύζωσεν δέ οἱ ὄσσε Ib. 433; —to *disfigure* the eyes, *make* them *dim* and *dark*. (Acc. to Hesych., etc., from a Root κνύζω *dim*, *dark*: but this Adj. seems to be an invention:—better perhaps from κνύος, and so, strictly, to *make* scabby, Valck. Adon. p. 381.)

κνύμα, τό, (κνύω) a *scratching*, κν. τῶν δακτύλων, of a person feeling for the door-handle in the dark, Ar. Eccl. 36 (v. l. κνίσμα), cf. Galen. Lex. Hipp.

κνύς, ἡ, Egypt. name for the plant κάπνιος, Diosc. 4. 110.

κνύος [ῥ], τό, the *itch*, Lat. *scabies*, Hes. Fr. 5. 1.

κνυπόω, = θριγκύω, Hesych.

κνύω, (κνύω) to *scratch*, πύθμ' μου 'κνεν ἐλθὼν τὴν θύραν Ar. Thesm. 481; cf. κνύμα.

κνώδακες, οἱ, (ὀδούς) *pins* or *pinols* on which a body turns as on an axis, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 93, Orph. Fr. 2. 25, Hero in Math. Vett. 197. κνώδακιον, (κνώδαλ') to *hang* a body on *pins* or *pinols*, so that it turns as on an axis, Hero in Math. Vett. pp. 197, 198.

κνώδακιον, τό, Dim. of κνώδαλ', Math. Vett. p. 191.

κνώδαλον, τό, *any wild, dangerous animal*, from a lion to a serpent or worm, a monster, Od. 17. 317; κνώδαλ' ὅσ' ἤπειρος πολλὰ τρέφει ἡδὲ θάλασσα Hes. Th. 582; of beasts generally, κνώδαλον τε καὶ βροτῶν Aesch. Cho. 601; κν. πτεροῦντα καὶ πεδοσσιτῆ, of birds and beasts, Id. Supp. 1000; κν. βροτοῦθ' ὄντα Ib. 264; of sea-monsters, Id. Cho. 586; ἐξενεῖα πρώτος ἐν θυγατρὶ κνώδαλα Id. Pr. 462; ἀνημέρωσα κνώδαλον ὀδύν, says Theseus, Soph. Fr. 233 a, cf. Tr. 716; of boars, lions, Eur. Supp. 146; of asses, Pind. P. 10. 56; of serpents, Id. N. 1. 75, Nic. Th. 98, cf. Plat. Ax. 365 C; of guats, νικτὸς κν. διπτέρυγα Anth. P. 5. 151:—of persons, as a term of reproach, ὦ παντομίση κνώδαλα Aesch. Eum. 644; and in Com., *brutes*, *beasts*, τρία κνώδαλ' ἀναιδῆ Cratin. Xeip. 8, cf. Ar. Lys. 477.—Ia h. Hom. Merc. 188, should prob. be read νωχάλων with Hermi. (Deriv. uncertain:—v. s. κνώθαλον.)

κνώδων, ὄντος, ὁ, (ὀδούς) in pl. κνώδοντες, *two projecting teeth* on the blade of a hunting spear, Xen. Cyn. 10, 3 and 16; ξίφους διπλοὶ κνώδοντες, i. e. a two-edged sword (so the Schol.), Soph. Ant. 1233; also in sing., φασγάνου κνώδοντι Epigr. Gr. 549. 11; but also κνώδων alone for a sword, Soph. Aj. 1025, Lys. 466, 1109, 1434.

κνωπό-μορφος, ὄν, (κνώψ) *shaped like a beast*, Lyc. 675.

κνώσσω, to *slumber*, *sleep*, Od. 4. 809, Simon. 44. 6, Pind. O. 13. 100, P. 1. 15, Anth. P. 5. 294, 11, etc.;—never in Att. Poets.

κνώψ, ὁ, gen. κνωπός, short. for κνώπετον, Nic. Th. 499, 520, 751:—Hesych. also has κνωπώτης, ἑως, ὁ, a bear.

κνώψ = τυφλός (cf. κνέφας).

κοάλεμος [ᾶ], ὁ, a *stupid fellow*, *booby*, Ar. Eq. 198; addressed as a god or demon, Ib. 221; the grandfather of Cimon had this nickname, Plut. Cim. 4. (Commonly derived from κοίω and ἡλέματος or ἡλέως, *mente capitis*, Schol. Ar. Eq. 198, Tim. Lex., Suid., etc.)

κοάξ, onomatop., to express the croaking of frogs, Βρεκεκεκέξ κοάξ κοάξ Ar. Ran. 209, etc.; cf. κοῖ, κοῖζω.

κοβαλεία, ἡ, *impudent knavery*, Dinarch. ap. Harp.

κοβαλεύω, to *play* the *κόβαλος*, E. M. 524. 28, Suid.

κοβαλίκευμα, τό, a *knavish trick*, Ar. Eq. 332, in pl.

κόβαλος, ὁ, an *impudent rogue*, *arrant knave*, joined with ἀγοραῖοι καὶ πανούργοι, Ar. Eq. 450, cf. Ran. 1015; with μύθων, Id. Pl. 279; of Midas, Phryn. Com. Ἐφιαλτ. 4:—Κόβαλοι were also a set of *mischievous goblins*, invoked by rogues, Ar. Eq. 635, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 1308 sq. — of the owl, κ. καὶ μυμητῆς Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 12.

II. as Adj. κύβαλα, *knavish tricks*, *rogueseries*, Ar. Eq. 417, Ran. 104; ὕβριστον ἔργον καὶ κ. Pherecr. Incert. 23.

κόβερος, ὁ, = κόβαλος, Hesych.; fut. κόβαρος, = ἄνθρωπος, Id.

κόγῃ, the sound made by the voting-pebble as it fell into the urn (κάδος), Hesych.: on κύγῃ, ὄμπαξ (corrupt for κύγῃ, ὁμοίως πάξ), v. Lob. Aglaoph. 775 sq.

κογχαῖριον, τό, Dim. of sq., Diosc. 2. 9, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 5.

κόγχη, ἡ, (v. fin.) a *muscle* or (perhaps) *cockle*, Lat. *concha*, Sophron. ap. Ath. 86 E, Xen. An. 5. 3, 8, etc.; but the name includes several species (cf. χήμη), Arist. H. A. 4. 6, 5. 15, 20. 9. 37, 28, cf. κόγχοι;—ἀνέχασκον ἐμφερέστατα ὑπαρμέναις κόγχασιν Ar. Fr. 49;

κόγχην διελείν to open a *muscle*, proverb. of any easy task, Teleclid. Ἡσιόδ. 2; κόγχης ἄξιον, i. e. worthless, Hesych., Suid.; κόγχην προπάρειεν ἔχειν σωρῶν, proverb., to prefer a humble life to heaped up wealth, C. I. 4582.

2. a *shell-full*, a small liquid measure analogous to our *tea-spoon full*, Pherecr. Tyrann. 1. 3, Hipp. 493. 19., 570. 40, etc.

II. anything like a *muscle-shell*, esp. a *shell-like cavity* in the body, as, 1. the *hollow of the ear*, Ruf. p. 26, Poll. 2. 86.

2. the *knee-pan*, Poll. 2. 188.

III. the *case round a seal* attached to diplomas or documents, Ar. Vesp. 585: hence ἀνακογχαλιῶν to *unseal*.

IV. a *niche*, for a statue, C. I. 4556:—a *similar canopy over the altar*, Byz.: hence the *apse*, Epigr. Gr. 446. 3; v. τρίκογχος.

(Cf. κόγχος, κογχύλη, κογχύλιον; Skt. *śankhas*, Lat. *concha*; also κόχλος, κοχλίας, *cocklea*, and perh. κάλχη.)

κογχίον, τό, Dim. of κόγχη, Antiph. Γαμ. 1.

κογχίτης λίθος [ῖ], ὁ, a *shelly marble*, found near Megara, Paus. 1. 44, 6; cf. Müller Archæol. d. Kunst § 268. 1; v. κογχυλίας, —ιάτης.

κογχο-εἶδής, ἑς, of the *muscle* kind, Strab. 145.

κόγχοι occurs just above.

2. = κόγχη 1, 2, a *shell-full*, κ. ἄλων Phryn. Com. Incert. 5, cf. Diosc. 1. 32, Galen. Lex. Hipp.

II. anything like a *muscle-shell*, 1. the *upper part of the skull*, Lyc. 1105.

2. the *boss of a shield*, Polyb. 6. 23, 5 (as fem.): a similar boss in a vessel, Diosc. 5. 110.

3. the *socket of the eye*, Poll. 2. 71.

4. the *knee-pan*, lb. 188.

III. the *conchis* of the Romans, *lentils boiled with the pods*, a sort of *thick pea-soup*, Timon ap. Ath. 159 F, A. B. 105.

κογχυλευτής, οὗ, ὁ, *one who catches κογχύλαι*, Byz.:—Adj., κογχυλευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, lb.

κογχύλη, ἡ, = κόγχη, Philo 1. 536, Anth. P. 9. 214 [where ῥ].

κογχυλίας (sc. λίθος), ὁ, = κογχίτης, Ar. Fr. 240.

κογχυλιάτης [ᾶ], οὗ, ὁ, = κογχίτης, Xen. An. 3. 4, 10, Philostr. 71.

κογχύλιον, τό, Dim. of κογχύλη, a *small kind of muscle or cockle*, Sophron ap. Ath. 86 E, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 13, P. A. 2. 17, 16, al.

2. its *shell*, any *bivalve-shell*, Hdt. 2. 12, etc.; used to cover seals, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 585.

II. also = κόχλος, Crito ap. Galen. [The quantity of v is prob. short in Greek, v. κογχύλη, ἀνακογχυλιάζω, ἀνακογχυλιάστis; but in Lat. *conchylium*.]

κογχυλιώδης, ἑς, like a *bivalve-shell*, κ. λίθοι fossil-shells, Xanth. 3, cf. Strab. 49 and 50.

κογχυλιωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (κογχύλιον 11) *died with purple*, Gloss.

κογχώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) = κογχοειδής, Ath. 86 B.

κοδομεύς, ἑως, ὁ, *one who roasts barley*, Hesych.:—pecul. fem. κοδομεύτρια, Id., Poll. 1. 246; or κοδομή, ἡ, Id. 10. 109, Hesych., Phot.; cf. Lob. Pathol. 45: hence κοδομεύω, to *roast barley*, Hesych.; κοδομεία, ἡ, *barley-roasting*, Poll. 1. 246; κοδομείον, τό, a *vessel for roasting barley* in, Id. 6. 64.

κοδράντης, οὗ, ὁ, the Lat. *quadrans*, = $\frac{1}{4}$ of an *as*, Ev. Matth. 5. 26.

κοδοῦμᾶλον, τό, a *quince* or *medlar*, Aleman 85, Ath. 81 F, Diosc.

κοῶν, contr. κοῶ, to *mark*, *perceive*, *hear*, δσπρωτος εἶδω καὶ τὰ μὴ στρατ' οὐ κοῶ Epich. 19. 14 Ahr.; σὺ δ' οὐ κοεῖς Anacr. 4; κοεῖν Hellad. in Phot. Bibl. 531. 12; ἐκούσε Call. Fr. 53; cf. Schol. Ar. Eq. 198.

In Hesych. we have ἐκούμεν: ἡκούσαμεν, and ἐκομεν (sic) ἡσθόμεθα. (From the same Root comes κοινέω, also the compds. ἀνκοῦν, ἐνκοῦσασα, and perh. κοάλεμος, as also the pr. names Δη-κόων, Δημοκόων, Ἰπποκόων, Λαοκόων, Εὐρυκόωσα, Λαοκόωσα, perh. also ἀκούω, ἀκοή. Prob. from √KOF, or rather ΣKOF; cf. Skt. kav-is (votes), Lat. cav-er, cau-tus, with θυο-ακούς, Goth. us-skau-jan (vñfene).)

κοθάρως, Dor. for καθαρός, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 103.

κόθεν, Ion. for πόθεν, Hdt.

κόθημα, τό, = αἰδοῖον, Hesych.

κόθορνος, ὁ, Lat. *colthurnus*, a *bushin* or *high boot*, covering the whole foot and reaching to the middle of the leg, laced in front, and with very thick soles, Hdt. 1. 155., 6. 125, Ar. Lys. 657, etc.; cf. ἀρβύλη, ἐμβάτης, ἐνδρομῆς.

2. the *κόθορνος* was worn by tragic actors in heroic characters, whether male or female, its heels serving to add height to the figure: thus it became the emblem of Tragedy in the person of Dionysos, Ar. Ran. 47, 557 (Horat. Carm. 2. 1, 12., 1 Sat. 5. 64, A. P. 80, 280), as was the *soccus* of Comedy.

3. since the *bushin* might be worn on either foot, ὁ Κόθορνος was a nickname for a trimmer or timeserver, such as Theramenes, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 31; proverb., εὐμεταβολώτερος κοθόρου Παροιμιogr. pp. 51, 300, etc.

κόθ-ουρος, ὄν, of *drone*, *dock-tailed*, i. e. *without a sting*, Hes. Op. 302:—for κοθούρις, v. sub κολουρος. (Hesych. has κοθῶ, οὗς, ἡ, = βλάβη, so that the word seems to be a compd. of κοθῶ, οὐρά.)

κοῖ, onomatop., to express the *squeaking* of young pigs, Ar. Ach. 780.

κοῖα, ἡ, = σφαῖρα, Antim. ap. E. M. 770. 9, cf. Arcad. 100. 17, n. Ox. 1. 401.

κοιάζω, = ἐνεχυράζω, Hesych., who has also κῶα: ἐνέχυρα, —κῶαζεν ἐνεχυράζειν, ἀστραγαλίζειν, —κῶαί: ἀστράγαλοι, —καθεῖς (prob. κατ-σθεῖς) ἐνεχυραθεῖς.

κοιάτης, οὗ, ὁ, v. ὀνοκοίτης.

κοῖζω, to *cry* κοῖ, *squeak* like a young pig, Ar. Ach. 746; cf. κοῖα.

κοῖη, Ion. for ποῖα, dat. sing. of ποῖος, Ion. κοῖος, used as Adv., *how?* in what way? in what respect? Hdt. 1. 30.

Κοῖσις, ἰδος, ἡ, = Κοισγενής, Call. Del. 150; also Κοιαντής, Orph. H. 35.

Κοῖσις, οὗ, ὁ, a priest in the mysteries of Samothrace, Hesych., who also has κοῖσάομαι, to *initiate*, and κοῖσάσασθαι, from κοῖσάομαι; cf. ὀνοκοίτης.

κοῖκινος, ἡ, ὄν, (κοῖς) *made of palm-leaves*, v. sub κοῖκη.

κοικύλλω, to *look gaping* about, Ar. Thesm. 852.

κοιλ-αγγίτης, ὁ, a *deep gorge*, Arcad. word in C. I. 1534; cf. μασαγκεία.

κοιλαίνω, fut. ἀνώ: aor. ἐκοίληνα Hdt., Att. ἐκοίληνα Thuc. 4. 100:—Med., Ep. aor. κοίλησθαι Nonn. 12. 332.—Pass., aor. ἐκοιλώσθην Hipp. 1225 E: pf. κεκοιλώμαι Id. 21. 33 (ubi male —αμαί), E. M. 233. 51: (κοῖλος). To *make hollow*, *hollow* or *scoop* out, τὸ φόν Hdt. 2. 73; κ. δένδρα, of the woodpecker, Arist. H. A. 9. 9, 4; κ. χῶμα, i. e. to *dig* a grave, Theocr. 23. 43; κ. τὰς χεῖρας Ath. 479 A; κ. ὄμματα Anth. Plan. 142, cf. Opp. H. 4. 19:—Pass. to *be* or *become* *hollow*, ἐν-τοθεν, of ulcers, Hipp. 1. c.; ὀφθαλμοὶ Id. Acut. 388; κ. κατὰ τύπον Id. Art. 819.

II. to *make empty*, *make poor*, like κενόω, Lyc. 772.

κοιλαιῖος, α, ον, = κοῖλος, Galen. 12. 243.
 κοιλάνσις, εως, ἡ, a hollowing, cited from Eust.
 κοιλὰς, ἀδος, ἡ, as Subst. a hollow, δρυὺς Pseudo-Phocyl. 161; in a rock, Strab. 545; a deep valley, Plat. in Anth. P. 6. 43, Polyb. 5. 44, 7, Diod. 3. 15. II. as Adj., fem. of κοῖλος, Theophr. Sign. 4. 2, Tryph. 194.
 κοιλασία, ἡ, a hollow, Hero Belop. 137. 13, Hesych.
 κοιλασμία, τό, a hollow, Math. Vett. 10. 37.
 κοιλέμβολον, τό, a hollow wedge, as an order of battle, Suid.; cf. ἔμβολος.
 κοίλη, ἡ, fem. of κοῖλος, name of a δῆμος in Attica, Hdt. 6. 103.
 κοιλία, Ion. -λη, ἡ, (κοῖλος) the large hollow or cavity of the body, the belly, Lat. venter, abdomen, Hdt. 2. 87, Hipp., etc.; this is sometimes distinguished as ἡ κάτω κ. Ar. Ran. 485, Plat. Tim. 73 A, 85 E, Arist., etc.; ἡ ἄνω κ. being the stomach, ventriculus, Id. P. A. 2. 3, 8, al.; but κοιλία alone is often used for the stomach, and also for different parts of the whole digestive system, v. Bonitz Ind. Aristot. pp. 396 sq.; —also for the ruminating stomach of animals, the maw or crop of birds, Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 9, P. A. 3. 14, 8. 2. the intestines, bowels, Hdt. 2. 40, 86, 92; called κ. κενή (i. e. κενή) in 2. 40, ubi v. Schweigh.; —of animals, κ. νεῖα pig's tripe (cf. Horace's *ventris*), Ar. Eq. 356; also in pl. the tripe and puddings, Ib. 160, Pl. 1169; cf. κοιλοπώλη. b. phrases, κοιλίαν σκληρὰν εἶναι to be costive, Theopomp. Com. Φιν. 1; κατὰ κοιλίαν νοσεῖν Com. Anon. 267; τὴν κ. λύειν to relax, open the bowels, Arist. Probl. 1. 40 and 43; αἱ κ. λύονται, ἀναλύονται Ib. 27. 1, G. A. 1. 20, 4; εὐλτοί εἰσι Probl. 4. 3; ἡ κ. ἴσταται H. A. 7. 12, 1; [οἶνος] κοιλίας μαλακτικός Ath. 33 B; ἐφεκτικός τῆς κ. Id. 59 B. 3. also, the excrement, esp. in pl., κοιλία συνεστηκυῖα excrement of firm consistency, Hipp. Acr. 287; opp. 10 κ. ἐφυρτανόμεναι, Id. Epid. 1. 948; so, κ. ὑγρή Id. 70 C; στερεή, σκληρή Id. 406. 7., 1129 B; κ. καταργηγυται, etc., Id.; οὐρησι καὶ κ. ἄχρους Id. 1129 C. II. any cavity in the body, a ventricle, chamber, as in the lungs, heart, liver, brain, κ. αἱ δεχόμεναι καὶ προπέμπουσιν τὸ πνεῦμα Hipp. Art. 807; ἡ δὲ καρδιά ἔχει τρεῖς μὴν κοιλίας Arist. H. A. 1. 17. 1., 3. 3, 9, etc. 2. the socket of a bone, Hipp. Art. 827. 3. like γαστήρ, the middle fleshy part of the muscles, Galen. 5. 366 F. III. generally, any hollow or cavity, in the earth, Arist. Meteor. 1. 13, 23 and 26, al.; in the clouds, Ib. 2. 9, 7, al.
 κοιλιακός, ἡ, ὄν, suffering in the bowels, Galen. Adv. -κῶς, Achmes.
 κοιλια-αλγής, to have pain in the bowels, Galen. 14. 467.
 κοιλίδιον, τό, Dim. of κοιλία, Strab. 675.
 κοίλιο-δαίμων, ονος, ὁ and ἡ, (ὅς) who makes a god of his belly, of a parasite, Eupol. Κολακ. 4, cf. Acl. (?) ap. Suid. s. v. Ἰούνιος, Ath. 97 C, Eust. Opusc. 209. 41; cf. σοροδαίμων.
 κοιλιδέ-δεσμος, ὁ, a belly-band, Gloss.
 κοιλιδέ-δουλος, ον, and κοίλιο-λάτρης, ὁ, slave to his belly, Byz.
 κοίλιο-λυσία, ἡ, (λύω) looseness of the bowels, περὶ κοίλιολυσίαν γίνεσθαι to take opening medicine, Cic. Att. 10. 13, cf. A. B. 323.
 κοίλιο-λύτικός, ἡ, ὄν, opening the bowels, Gloss. 10. 51.
 κοίλιο-μανία, ἡ, ravenous hunger, Nilus Epist. 199, Jo. Clim.
 κοίλιο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, a tripe-seller, Ar. Eq. 200.
 κοίλιο-στροφία, ἡ, cholice, Schol. Nic. Al. 596.
 κοίλιο-ούχιον, τό, a dub. word in Theophr. Char. 18, perh. a tripe-ran: —various emendd. have been proposed.
 κοίλιο-φορέω, to be pregnant, Lat. *uterum ferre*, Epiphani.
 κοίλιοςκος, ὁ, a scoop-shaped knife, for surgical uses, Chirurg. Vett. 94. 108; so, κοίλιοκαπτός, Paul. Aeg. 211. 53; ἑκκοπέως κοῖλος Galen. 10. 150.
 κοιλιδής, es, (εἶδος) like a belly, ὑποδοχαί Arist. P. A. 4. 5, 9.
 κοίλιο-γαστήρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (γαστήρ) hollow-bellied, hungry, of wolves, Aesch. Theb. 1035: metaph. a hollow shield, Ib. 496.
 κοίλιο-γένειος, ον, with a dimple in the chin, Papyr. in Journ. des Savans (1833) p. 330. 6.
 κοίλιο-κράττορος, ον, with hollow temples, Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 7.
 κοίλιο-μυχος, ον, hollow within, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 5, as Scal. for κοιλόμενος.
 κοίλιο-πέδος, ον, lying in a hollow, Pind. P. 5. 50.
 κοῖλος, η, ον: Aeol. κῶλος, α, ον, Anacr. 9; or κῶλος Alcae. 15 (as Ahr.); cf. Apoll. de Constr. 13. 28, Ildn. π. μον. λεξ. 21. 2, etc. (v. sub κνέω). Hollow, hollowed, in Hom. mostly as epith. of ships, κοίλαι νῆες, —(later, κοίλη ναῦς was the hollow or hold of the ship, Hdt. 8. 119, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 19, Dem. 883. 21; so, ἡ κοίλη alone, Theocr. 22. 12, Ath. 206 C; τὰ κοίλα App. Civ. 5. 107); so also, the Trojan horse is called κ. λόχος, κ. δῦρον Od. 4. 277, 8. 507; often with collat. notion of roomy (as perhaps when applied to ships), κ. σπέος Od. 12. 93, cf. Aesch. Eum. 23, Soph. Ph. 1081; κ. κάπετος, of a grave, Il. 24. 797, cf. Soph. Aj. 1165, Ant. 1205, Eur. Alc. 808; of hollow plants and the like, νάρθηξ Hes. Op. 52; ἀχρεῖος Soph. O. C. 1597; κοίλη φλέψ, v. sub φλέψ; σφόνδυλος κ. Plat. Rep. 616 D; —of vessels, ἀγγήια Hdt. 4. 2; κρατήρ Soph. O. C. 1593; γύγαστρον Id. Tr. 692; κύλικος κ. κοῖλον κύτος Plat. Com. Incert. 9, etc.; —κ. ὑποδήματα boots that reach to mid-leg, Acl. N. A. 6. 23; κ. δέμνια, of the bed *whom no one is in it*, Soph. Tr. 901: —the meaning of κοῖλα κλῆρα in O. T. 1261 is evidently the same as κ. σταθμὰ θυρίαν in Theocr. 24. 15, but what this is remains uncertain: —κ. χεῖρ, of a beggar (cf. κοιλῆνω), Anth. P. 12. 212; κ. ἵστιον Poll. 1. 107: —κοῖλος μῦν, v. sub μῦν. 2. of Places, lying in a hollow or forming a hollow, κοίλη Λακεδαιμῶν the vale of L., Od. 4. 1; κ. Θεσσαλία Hdt. 7. 129; κ. Ἄργος Soph. O. C. 378, 1387; Αὔλιδος κ. μύχοι Eur. I. A. 1600; —so as prop. n., Κοίλη Συρία the district between Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon, Polyb. 1. 3, 1, etc.; τὰ Κοῖλα τῆς Εὐβοίας, between Caphareus and Chersonesos, Hdt. 8. 13; ἡ Κοίλη the valley of the Ilissus, in the S. W. part of Athens, Hdt. 6. 103,

Dict. of Geogr. 1. p. 263. b. κ. λιμὴν of a harbour lying between high cliffs, Od. 10. 92; κ. αἰγιαλὸς an embayed beach, 22. 385; v. infr. II. 2. c. κ. ὁδὸς a deep hollow way, Il. 13. 419; κ. ἀγυία Pind. O. 9. 51. d. κ. ποταμὸς a river nearly empty of water, Thuc. 7. 84 (Virgil, *cava flumina crescent*); τοῦ ποταμοῦ κοῖλον βυθόντος Socrat. ap. Ath. 388 A, Acl. N. A. 14. 27; but, κ. ποταμὸς with deep bed, Polyb. 22. 20, 4. e. τὰ κοῖλα καὶ τὰ δασέα the ravines or corries grown with copsewood, Ar. Nub. 325. 3. κ. θάλασσα, ἡ, the sea full of hollows, i. e. with a heavy swell on, Polyb. 1. 60, 6, Ap. Rh. 2. 595. 4. κοῖλος ἄργυρος καὶ χρυσός, i. e. silver and gold plate, Theopomp. Hist. ap. Longin. 43. 2, Arist. Oec. 2. 25, Luc. Gall. 24, cf. Soph. Fr. 68. 5. metaph. of the voice, κοῖλον, κόχλον ἔλδαν μυκάσσοτο κοῖλον Theocr. 22. 75, (though here κοῖλον may agree with κόχλον); φθέγγεσθαι κ. καὶ βαρὺ Luc. Nero 6, Philostr. 128, cf. Aristid. Quint. p. 24, etc.; cf. κοιλοστομία. II. as Subst. κοῖλον, τό, a hollow, cavity, Plat. Phaedo 109 B, al.; esp., like κοιλία, of the cavities in the body, τὰ κ. γαστρός Eur. Phoen. 1411; τὰ κ. τῆς καρδίας the ventricles, Arist. H. A. 1. 17, 2 sqq.; τὸ κ. τῶν νεφρῶν Ib. 17, 15; τὸ τῶν χειρῶν κ. Apollod. Ath. 479 A; τὸ κ. τοῦ ποδὸς Hipp. 1153 H, etc.; proverb., τὸ κ. τοῦ ποδὸς δέξαι to shew 'a clean pair of heels', Hesych.; τὰ κ. τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν, τοῦ προσώπου Hipp. 642. 49., 566. 11; τὰ κοῖλα alone, the hollows of the side, the flanks, like κενεῶν, Arist. II. A. 9. 44, 9. 2. ἐν τῷ κοίλῳ καὶ μυχῷ τοῦ λιμένος Thuc. 7. 52. 3. τὰ κοῖλα the hold of a ship (v. init.). 4. τὸ κ. the concave view of the circumference of a circle, opp. to τὸ κυρτὸν (the convexity), Arist. Phys. 4. 13, 4, Eth. N. 1. 13, 10, al.
 κοιλοσταθμῶ, to make with vaulted roof, LXX (3 Regg. 6. 9).
 κοιλό-σταθμος, ον, with vaulted roof, vaulted, LXX (Aeg. 1. 4).
 κοιλο-στόμαχος διάθεσις, ἡ, a feeling of hollowness within, Pseudo-Hipp. in Boisson. Anecd. 3. 428.
 κοιλο-στομία, ἡ, hollowness of voice, Quintil. 1. 5, 32.
 κοιλο-σώματος, ον, hollow-bodied, κύτος Antiph. Ἀφρ. 1. 2.
 κοιλότης, ητος, ὁ, hollowness: a hollow, τῆς γῆς Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 10, cf. H. A. 4. 20, Theophr. H. P. 1. 8, 6, etc. II. concavity, opp. to τὸ σιμὸν, Arist. Metaph. 5. 1, 6.
 κοιλοφθαλμία, ἡ, hollowness of eyes, Phryn. Com. Incert. 23.
 κοιλοφθαλμῶ, to have hollow eyes, Cratin. Incert. 107, Galen.
 κοῖλο-όφθαλμος, ον, hollow-eyed, Xen. Eq. 1, 9, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 27, Poll. 1. 191., 2. 62.
 κοιλο-φυῆς, ἐς, hollow by nature, hollow, Opp. II. 4. 653.
 κοῖλο-φύλλος, ον, hollow-leaved, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 8.
 κοῖλο-φώνος, ον, hollow-voiced, Hesych. s. v. ληκυθιστής.
 κοιλο-χείλης, es, hollow-rimmed, κύμβαλα Anth. P. 6. 94.
 κοῖλω, to hollow, hollow out, Diosc. 2. 199.
 κοῖλῳδης, es, (εἶδος) hollow-like, cavernous, φόραγξ Babr. 20. 2; διφρὸς Suid. s. v. χαμαιζήλοι.
 κοῖλωμα, τό, a hollow, cavity, Arist. Spir. 5. 8, Mund. 4. 29, Babr. 86. 1, etc.
 κοῖλο-ῶνυξ, ἔχος, ὁ, ἡ, hollow-hoofed, ἵπποι Stesich. 84.
 κοῖλο-ωπής, ἐς, hollow-eyed, κοῖλωπεις αὐγαὶ hollow eyes, Nic. Al. 442: —fem. κοῖλωπις, ιδος, Anth. P. 6. 219.
 κοῖλο-ωπός, ὄν, (ὥψ) hollow to look at: hollow, Eur. I. T. 263.
 κοῖλωσις, εως, ἡ, a hollow, the belly, Iambl. Arithm. p. 172: wrongly κοῖλωσις in Nicom. Harm. p. 19.
 κοῖμῶ, Ion. -έω fut. ἦσω, Dor. ὄσω [ā]: aor. ἐκοίμησα, Ep. κοίμησα Hom. —Med., fut. ἦσομαι Dion. H. 4. 64, Luc., etc.: Ep. aor. κοίμησασο, -ασε, -αντο, Hom.: —Pass., fut. -ῆσομαι Alciphro 1. 37, 3, Luc., etc.: aor. ἐκοίμηθην Eur. Andr. 390, Xen.: pf. κεκοίμημαι Aeschro ap. Ath. 335 C. (v. sub κεῖμαι). To lull or hush to sleep, put to sleep, Ζηνὸς κ. κοίμησον ὑπ' ὀφρύσιν ὅσσε φαεινὰ Il. 14. 236; ἡ με κ. κοίμησατε νηλεῖ ὕπνῳ Od. 12. 372; βλέφαρα μὴ κοίμῳ ὕπνῳ Aesch. Theb. 3: hence, to put to bed, τὸν δ' αὐτοῦ κοίμησε Od. 3. 397; and, of a hind, ἐν φυλόχῳ κ. νεβρὸς κοίμησασα 4. 336, 17. 127. 2. metaph. to lull, hush to rest, still, calm, ἀνέμους, κύματα Il. 12. 281, Od. 12. 169; φλόγα Aesch. Ag. 597; κύματος μένος Id. Eum. 832; cf. κοίμωμαι —also, to lull, soothe, assuage, κοίμησον δ' ὀδύνas Il. 16. 524; φ (sc. φύλλῳ) κοίμῳ τὸ δ' ἔλκος Soph. Ph. 650: of passion, κοίμησον εὐφρονον στόμα lay thy tongue asleep in silence, Aesch. Ag. 1247; κ. πόθον Jac. Auth. P. p. 101. II. Med. and Pass. to fall asleep, go to bed, lie abed, often in Hom., as Il. 1. 476, 610, Hdt. 1. 9., 2. 95, and Att.; of animals, to lie down, κατὰ ἥσκα κοιμήθηται Od. 14. 411: —c. acc. cogn., ποῖον τινα ὕπνον ἐκοίμω; Xen. Hier. 6, 7; βαθὺν κοιμήθηται (sc. ὕπνον) Luc. D. Marin. 2. 3. 2. metaph., ὥπως ἂν κοιμηθῇ [τὸ ἐπιθυμητικόν] Plat. Rep. 571 E. 3. of the sleep of death, κοιμήσαστο χάλκεον ὕπνον he slept an iron sleep, Il. 11. 241; ἱερὸν ὕπνον κ. Call. Epigr. 10. 2; and absol. to fall asleep, die, Soph. El. 509; oft. in Christian writers, Ev. Matth. 27. 52., 28. 13, etc.; in Epitaphs, Epigr. Gr. 607, 610, al.; cf. καθεῖδω, κοίμω. 4. κοιμῶντο..παρὰ μνηστῆς ἀλόχοισιν Il. 6. 246, cf. 250: hence, like ἐκνήθηται, of sexual intercourse, to lie with another, Od. 8. 295; κοιμήσασθαι τι Hes. Th. 213, cf. Pind. I. 8 (7). 46; παρὰ τινι Hdt. 3. 68; εἰν τινι Eur. Andr. 390; μετὰ τινος Timocl. Marab. 1. 5. to keep watch at night, Lat. *excubare*, Aesch. Ag. 2, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 4 and 9.
 κοιμήθρα, ἡ, a sleeping-place, Suid. s. v. λαμβοί.
 κοίμημα, τό, (κοίμῳ) sleep, κοίμηματα αὐτογέννητα intercourse of the mother with her own child, Soph. Ant. 864.
 κοίμωσις, εως, ἡ, a lying down to sleep, κοίμωσις ἐπὶ θύραις Plat. Symp. 183 A; ἡ κ. τοῦ ὕπνου Ev. Jo. 11. 13. II. death, LXX (Sirach. 46. 19, al.).
 κοιμητήριον, τό, a sleeping-room, Dosiad. ap. Ath. 143 C; κοιμητήρια, ἡ, in E. M. 550. 56. II. a burial-place, our cemetery, Eccl.

κοιμητικῶς, Adv. *sleepily*, κ. ἔχειν E. M. 485. 18.
 κοιμήτωρ, opor, δ, = κοιμιστής, Greg. Naz. 2. p. 222.
 κοιμίζω, fut. Att. ἴδω, post-Homeric word, = κοιμάω, to put to sleep, κ. ἄμα Eur. Hec. 825; ἀμα πνευμάτων ἐκοίμισε στένοντα πόντον, i.e. the winds suffer the sea to rest—by ceasing, Soph. Aj. 675; θάλασσαν ἀγρίαν ἐκοίμισαν (sc. οἱ δαίμονες) Anth. P. 9. 290, cf. Od. 10. 91:—metaph., κ. τὸν λύπην ὅν τι out, Nicoph. Πανδ. 7; μεγαλήγοριαν κ. to lay pride asleep, quench or stifle it, Eur. Phoen. 185; so, κ. θυμόν Plat. Legg. 873 A; τὰς λύπας Xen. Symp. 2, 24; πύθον Anth. P. 12. 19; ἐλπίδας Ib. 7. 183:—Pass., παῖς κοιμίζεται Eur. Hec. 826; τὸ θηριώδες κ. Plat. Rep. 591 B. 2. of the sleep of death, καλῶ δ' Ἐρμῆν χθόνιον εὐ με κοιμίσαι Soph. Aj. 832; Τιτάνων γεγενῆσιν Ζεὺς κοιμίζει φλογμῷ Eur. Hec. 473, cf. Hipp. 1387; also in Med., κοιμισασθαι τινα ἐς Ἄϊδου Id. Tro. 589. 3. in Gramm. to soften the accent (from acute to grave), v. κοιμῖσις.
 κοιμῖσις, εως, ἡ, = κοιμισμός, A. B. 756.
 κοιμισμός, οὐ, δ, a putting to sleep; metaph. a softening of the accent from acute to grave, A. B. 756.
 κοιμιστής, οὐ, δ, one who puts to bed, Anth. P. 12. 50.
 κοιμιστικός, ἡ, δν, of or for putting to sleep, Schol. Il. 3. 382.
 κοινάν, ἄνος, δ, Dor. for κοινάν, Pind. P. 3. 28 (50) Böckh; cf. ἔνναι:—κοινανικός, for κοινανικός, cited from Archyt. in Stob. Ecl.:—κοινανέω, Dor. for κοινανέω, Feod. Dor. ap. Thuc. 5. 79.
 κοινάσσομαι, κοινάσας, Dor. for κοινάω; v. sub κοινάω.
 κοινεῖον, τό, (κοινός) a common hall, C. I. 2448. IV. 31. II. a brothel, Arcad. p. 121. 5, Phot., Hesych. (ubi male κοινόν):—a form ξυνεῖον is quoted by Schol. Il. 1. 124.
 κοινῇ, dat. fem. of κοινός (v. 2), used as Adv.
 κοινοβίος, δ, a mixing of different dialects, Quintil. 8. 3, 59.
 κοινοβιακός, ὅν, δν, fit for a monastic life, Eccl., Byz.; δ κ. a monk, Ib. κοινοβι-άρχης, ου, δ, the head of a convent, Eccl.
 κοινόβιος, ον, living in communion with others, Iamb. P. Pyth. 29, Ptolem. Tetrab. p. 119. 24. II. as Subst., κοινόβιον, τό, life in community, prob. l. Gell. I. 9, fin. 2. = Lat. coenobium, a convent, Eccl.
 κοινοβλαβής, ἐς, damaging in common, Nicet. Ann. 310 D.
 κοινοβουλευτικός, ἡ, δν, deliberative, Hippod. ap. Stob. 248. 39.
 κοινοβουλεύω, to deliberate in common, Xen. Lac. 13, 1.
 κοινοβούλης, ου, δ, a common-counsellor, senator, Hesych.
 κοινοβουλία, ἡ, common counsel, Schol. Il. 22. 268, Cyrill.
 κοινοβούλιον, τό, a common council, Polyb. 28. 16, 1, Strab. 385: a place of assembly, App. Civ. I. 51.
 κοινό-βουλος, ον, sharing in counsel, Schol. Ar. Thesm. 928, C. I. 3773.
 κοινοβωμία, ἡ, (βωμός) community of altar, of gods who are worshipped at one common altar, ἀνάκτων τῶνδε κοινοβωμίαν σέβεσθε Aesch. Supp. 222; cf. ἀγώνιος.
 κοινο-γάμος, ον, τὰ, promiscuous concubinage, Ath. 555 D:—in Eccl. also κοινογαμία, ἡ.
 κοινο-γενής, ἐς, sprung from the intercourse of two different species, opp. to ἰδιογενής, Plat. Polit. 265 E; cf. sq.
 κοινο-γονία, ἡ, the common procreation of two different species, like the horse and ass, opp. to ἰδιογονία, Plat. Polit. 265 D.
 κοινο-δῆμιον, τό, a common assembly of the people, Hesych.
 κοινό-δημος, ον, common to the people, public, πανήγυρις Philo I. 678.
 κοινο-δίκιον, τό, a common court in which matters in dispute between different cities were settled, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2556. 58, whence it ought to be restored (for -δίκαιον) in Polyb. 23. 15, 4.
 κοινό-δίκος, ον, enjoying a common right, Orac. ap. Philogon. Op. 144.
 κοινοεργέω, to work in common, Melet. in An. Ox. c. 36 and 104:—κοινο-εργής, ἐς, working in common, Ib.; κοινό-εργος, ον, Simplic. ad Epict. 83 C.
 κοινο-θυλάκιω, to have a common purse, Ar. Fr. 631.
 κοινο-λαΐτης, ον, δ, one of the common people, Eccl.
 κοινολεκτώ, to use the language of common life, κοινολεκτούμενα ῥήματα E. M. 184. 11, etc.
 κοινό-λεκτος, ον, in the language of common life, cited from Schol. Aesch. Adv. -τως, Schol. Theoc. 6. 18.
 κοινό-λεκτρος, ον, having a common bed, a bedfellow, consort, Aesch. Pr. 560, Ag. 1441.
 κοινολεξία, ἡ, common language, Eust. 956. 1.
 κοινο-λεχής, ἐς, = κοινώλεκτρος, a paramour, Soph. El. 97; cf. Eust. 653. 34.
 κοινο-λογέομαι: fut. -ήσομαι Polyb. : aor. ἐκοινολογησάμην Hdt. 6. 23, Thuc., etc.; later also aor. pass. -ἐκοινολόγηθην Polyb. 2. 5, 4, etc.: pf. μεκοινολόγημαι Dio C. 49. 41: plqpf. ἐμεκοινολόγηντο Thuc. 7. 86: (λόγος). To commune or take counsel with, τινι Hdt. 6. 23, and Att.: πρόσ τινα Thuc. 7. 86; κ. τινι περί τινος Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 13; πρόσ τινα ὑπέρ τινος Polyb. 10. 42, 4; also, κ. περί τινος to deliberate on . . , Id. 31. 13, 5, Diod. : κ. πρόσ τὸ οὗς τινι Luc. Deor. Conc. 1.
 κοινολογία, ἡ, consultation, Hipp. 27. 35, Polyb. 2. 8, 7, etc. II. = ἡ κοινῇ διάλεκτος, Phot.
 κοινομήτωρ, opor, δ, ἡ, having a common mother, Theognost. 21. 26.
 κοινό-μικτος, ον, mixed together, Tzetz. in Cramer An. Par. I. 64.
 κοινο-νοημοσύνη, ἡ, (νοῦς) community of sentiments, esp. among citizens, Lat. communitas, civilitas, M. Anton. I. 16.
 κοινο-πάθης, ἐς, sympathetic, sociable, ἔση Dion. H. I. 41.
 κοινο-παθής ἡμέρα, ἡ, the day of a public meeting, Georg. Pach. 285 C.
 κοινό-πλοος, ον, contr. -πλοος, ον, sailing in common, ναὺς κ. ὁμίλια, i.e. shipmates, Soph. Aj. 872.
 κοινο-ποιέω, to make common: Med. to regard as common, C. I. 2906. 11:—Pass. to be in common, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 63, etc. II. to com-

municate, impart, τὰ μυστήρια Schol. Ar. Av. 1073; τὴν ἀλήθειαν Clem. Al. 767; in Med., κ. τὰ ἀγαθὰ Ib. 680.
 κοινοποίσις, εως, ἡ, communication, Eust. Opusc. 222. 6.
 κοινοπολίτεια, ἡ, community of state-privileges; and κοινοπολιτικός, ἡ, δν, of or for such community, Theod. Metoch. p. 418.
 κοινό-πους, ὅ, ἡ, πουν, τό, of common foot, κ. παρουσία, i.e. the arrival of persons all together, Soph. El. 1104.
 κοινο-πράγῳ, to act in common with, have dealings with, τινι Polyb. 4. 23, 8, 5. 57, 2, Diod. 19. 6.
 κοινοπράγία, ἡ, a common enterprise, conspiracy, Polyb. 5. 95, 2, Plut. Pericl. 17.
 κοινο-πρεπής, ἐς, befitting in common, Eccl.
 κοινός, ἡ, δν, in Soph. Tr. 207 also ὅς, ὅν: (from ξύν = σύν, ξυνός being a collat. form, Butt. Lexil. s. v. κελανός 3):—common, shared in common, opp. to ἴδιος, first in Hes., ἐκ κοινού given or shared in common, Op. 721; ἔσται γὰρ βίος ἐκ κ. Ar. Eccl. 610; of common altars, Simon. 144, etc. (cf. κοινοβωμία); κοινὸν ἔρχεται κύμ' Ἀἶδα Pind. N. 7. 44; πρεῖς . . κοινὸν ὅμ' ἐκτεμνέαι, of the Gorgons, Aesch. Pr. 795; κ. ὠφέλημα βοροῖς φανέις, of Prometheus, Ib. 613; τὰς γυναῖκας κοινὰς εἶναι Plat. Rep. 457 D; proverb., κοινὸν τύχη Aesch. Fr. 285; κοινὰ τὰ τῶν φίλων Eur. Or. 735, Plat. Phaedr. fin., Menand. Ἀδελφ. 12, Suid.; κοινὸς Ἐρμῆς (v. sub Ἐρμῆς); κοινὰ ἀρωγὰ a common aid (i.e. for all), Soph. Ph. 1145; ἐν δὲ κοινὸς ἴτω κλαγγὰ and with it jointly rise the shouts, Id. Tr. 207; κοινὸν πόλεμον πολεμεῖν Xen. Hier. 2, 8; [πολιτεία] τίς κοινότατῃ; Arist. Pol. 4. 2, 4; τὸν ἀέρα τὸν κ. Menand. Incert. 2. 7; κ. τὸν ἄδην ἔσχον αἱ πάντες βοροῖ Ib. 9. 8; κ. γὰρ τύχη Id. Monost. 356. 2. c. dat., κ. τινι common to or with another, ἡμῖν φῶς . . καὶ τοῖςδ' ἅπασιν κ. Aesch. Ag. 523; ὁ δαίμων κ. ἦν ἀμφοῖν ἄμα Id. Theb. 812; θάλατταν κοινὴν ἔαν τινι Andoc. 25. 42; κοινοτάτῃ αἱ δὲ θεοῦ οἰκία Id. 19. 14; κοινὸν τι χαρὰ καὶ λύπη δακρυά Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 32; τὸν ἥλιον τὸν κ. ἡμῖν Menand. Incert. 139;—so also c. gen., πάντων κ. φῶς Aesch. Pr. 1091, cf. Pers. 132, Eurym. 109, Pind. N. 1. 48; κ. τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων τε καὶ Ἀθηναίων common to both . . , Plat. Menex. 241 C, etc.:—also, τὸ ἐπὶ πᾶσι κ., v. infr. v; κ. κατ' ἀμφοτέρω Apoll. de Constr. 147. fin.; οὐ γίγνεται μοί τι κ. πρόσ τινα Anth. P. 11. 141:—for eis κοινόν or eis τὸ κ., κατὰ κ., ἀπὸ and ἐκ κοινού, ἐν κοινῷ, etc., v. infr. B. II. in social and political relations, common to all the people, public, general, τὸ κ. ἀγαθόν the common weal, Thuc. 5. 37; κ. λόγῳ, στόλῳ Hdt. 1. 141, 170; τὰ κ. χρήματα Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 34; ἀδικήματα Dem. 528. 21; ὁ τῆς πόλεως κ. δήμος Plat. Legg. 872 B, cf. Hellad. in Phot. Bibl. 535. 6:—κοινότατον a public or general interest, Plat. Legg. 724 B, cf. Isocr. 215 B. 2. τὸ κοινὸν the state, Lat. respublica, τὸ κ. τῶν Σπαρτιητέων, τῶν Ἰωνῶν Hdt. 1. 67, 5. 109; τὸ κ. τῶν συμμάχων Isocr., etc.; and of one's own state, Ar. Eccl. 208, etc.; τὸ κοινὸν ὠφελεῖται Antipho 121. 24. b. the government, public authorities, Thuc. 1. 90, 2. 12, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 20, etc.; so also, τὰ κοινὰ Hdt. 3. 156:—hence, ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινού by public authority, Id. 5. 85, 8. 135; σύν τῷ κοινῷ by common consent, 9. 87; ἄνευ τοῦ τῶν πάντων κοινού without consent of the league (of the Thes-salians), Thuc. 4. 78. c. the public treasury, χρημάτων μεγάλων ἐν τῷ κ. γινόμενων Hdt. 7. 144; ἐν τῷ κ. καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς Thuc. 6. 6 (cf. Arnold ad 6. 8), 6. 17, Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 36, Inscr. Boeot. in Keil p. 91; so the Schol. interprets ἔχειν ἐν κοινῷ (without the Art.) Thuc. 1. 80. d. the common right or rights, of citizens, Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 12. e. an association, company, C. I. 2448. I. 24, 28, al. 3. τὰ κοινὰ public affairs, Oratt.; πρόσ τὰ κοινὰ προσελθῆναι, προσεῖναι to enter public life, Dem. 313. 1, Aeschin. 23. 37: but, also, the public money, Ar. Pl. 569, Dem. 95. 20: ἀπὸ κοινού at the public expense, Xen. An. 4. 7, 27, 5. 1, 12; ἐκ κοινού φαγῆναι Euphro Moῖσ. 1. 4, cf. Antiph. Incert. 5. III. common, ordinary, usual, Plat. Ax. 366 B, Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 12; ἡ κ. ἐννοια or ἐπίνοια Polyb. 2. 62, 2, 6. 5, 2; κ. καὶ δημῳδῇ ὀνόματι Longin. 40. 2, cf. Dion. Il. de Lys. 3; ἡ κ. διάλεκτος the common or popular language, Id. de Isocr. 2; v. infr. v. IV. of persons, connected by common origin or kindred, esp. of brothers and sisters, Pind. O. 7. 170, Soph. O. T. 261, O. C. 535, Ant. 1, 202; so, κοιναὶ Χάριτες Donalds. Pind. O. 2. 90. 2. like κοινοῦς, a partner, ἐν θέρμασι . . κ. ποιέσθαι τινα Soph. O. T. 240; κ. ἐν κοινοῖσι λυπεῖσθαι Id. Aj. 267, cf. Ar. Vesp. 917. 3. of disposition, lending a ready ear to all, impartial, μὴ οὐ κ. ἀποβῆτε Thuc. 3. 53, cf. 68, and v. sub ἴσος II. 3; κοινοὺς τῷ τε φεύγοντι καὶ τῷ διώκοντι Lys. 144. 21; κ. τῷ βουλομένῳ μαρτάνειν open to all, Plat. Meno 91 B; so of a country, δέι . . κοινῇ εἶναι τῶν τόπων ἀπάντων easily accessible on all sides, Arist. Pol. 7. 5, 4; hence, b. like Lat. communis (Cic. ad Fam. 4. 9, 2), courteous, affable, Xen. Cyn. 13, 9; κοινοὺς ἅπασιν γενέσθαι Isocr. 98 B, etc.; τῇ πρόσ πάντας φιλοφροσύνη κοινοῖς Democh. ap. Ath. 253 D; cf. κοινοῦτης II. 4. so also of events, κοινότεραι τύχαι more impartial, i.e. more equal, chances, Thuc. 5. 102; ἐν τῷ κοινῷ ἐστὶ πᾶσι c. inf., Andoc. 20. 24. V. in Logic and scientific language, common to all the individuals of a class, τὸ κοινόν, τὸ ἐπὶ πᾶσι κ. Plat. Theat. 185 B, C; τὰ κ. λεγόμενα ἀξιώματα Arist. An. Post. 1. 10, 4; αἱ κ. ἀρχαὶ Ib. 32, 3, etc.; cf. δόξα I. 2, ἐννοια I. 2. VI. in Gramm. and Rhet., 1. of the quantity of certain syllables, common, Lat. anceps, Longin. Fr. 3, 5 and 11. 2. κ. διάλεκτος the dialect generally used, as opp. to Attic, Doric, etc., E. M. 27. 12 and 15, etc. 3. of gender, Id. 143. 32, 305. 19, etc.; cf. ἐπί-κοινος II. 4. κ. τόπος, Lat. locus communis, a common place, Hermog., v. Ernesti Lex. Techn. s. v. 5. σχῆμα ἀπὸ or ἐκ κοινού, the use of a common word in two clauses, Apoll. de Constr. 127. 23 sq.; also κοινότης, Ib. 128. 9. VII. in N. T., of forbidden meats, etc., common, profane, Ev. Marc. 7. 2, Act. Ap. 10. 14, Ep. Rom. 14. 14; cf. κοινῶν I. 3.

B. Adv. κοινῶς, in common, jointly, opp. to ἰδίᾳ, Eur. Ion 1462; τὰ κοινὰ κοινῶς δὲ φέρειν συμπτώματα Menand. Incert. 281; —Comp., ἐν Κρήτῃ κοινοτέρως [ἔχει τὰ τῶν συσσιτίων] Arist. Pol. 2, 10, 8. 2. publicly, Thuc. 2, 42, etc. 3. sociably, like other citizens, κ. καὶ πολιτικῶς βιώνει Isocr. 72 B; ἴσως καὶ κ. πρὸς τινα προσφέρεσθαι Arist. Rhet. Al. 9, 10; κ. καὶ φιλικῶς Plut. Anton. 33. 4. commonly, usually, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 81 A: in common language, Plut. Marcell. 8, Longin. 15, 1; κ. δασυάζεσθαι in common fashion, Plut. Arat. 43.

II. also fem. dat. κοινῇ, in common, by common consent, in concert, Hdt. 1, 148, 3, 79, Soph. O. T. 606, O. C. 1339, Eur. Hipp. 731, Thuc., etc.; κ. καὶ χωρὶς Arist. Pol. 3, 6, 4; κ. μετὰ τινος, κ. σὺν τινί Plat. Symp. 209 C, Xen., etc.; ἰδίᾳ τε καὶ κ. Alex. Incert. 24:—so also neut. pl. κοινὰ, Soph. Aut. 546. 2. publicly, καὶ κ. καὶ ἰδίᾳ Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 20, Mem. 2, 1, 12, etc. **III.** in Adv. sense also, with Preps., ἐς κοινὸν in common, ὁμῶν τῇδ' ἔς κ. φράσω Aesch. Pr. 844; πᾶσιν ἐς κ. λέγω Id. Eum. 408, cf. Ar. Av. 457, Plat. Legg. 796 E, Dem. 390, 6; εἰς τὸ κ. λέγει, ἐκ ἐς τὸ μέσον, Plat. Theat. 165 A; also, εἰς τὸ κ. for common use, Id. Legg. 681 C; for the common wealth, Isocr. 215 B.

2. ἀπὸ κοινού, ἐκ κοινού, v. A. 1, II, 3, VI, 5. 3. ἐν κοινῷ ἀφίνα rem in medio relinqueret, Arist. Metaph. 1, 6, 4, οἱ ἐν κ. γιγνώσκοντες λόγους Id. An. 1, 4, 1; v. supr. II, 2, fin. 4. κατὰ κοινόν opp. to κατ' ἰδίαν, jointly, in common, Lex ap. Dem. 545, 7, Polyb. 4, 3, 5, etc. κοινοτάφιον, τό, a public grave, Ulp. ad Dem.

κοινότης, πρὸς, ἡ, a sharing in common, communion, partnership, Andoc. 30, 36, Plat. Theat. 208 D; ἡ τῶν γυναικῶν καὶ παίδων καὶ τῆς οὐσίας κ. Arist. Pol. 2, 12, 12; ἡ περὶ τὰ τέκνα κ. καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας Ib. 2, 7, 1: —κ. φωνῆς a common language, i. e. not peculiar or dialectic, Isocr. Antid. § 316, cf. Xen. Ath. 2, 8; αἱ κοινότητες common qualities, resemblances, Plut. Comm. Lyc. c. Num. 1. 2. generality, vagueness, τῶν ὁμολογιῶν Dion. H. 2, 39, etc.; αἱ κοινότητες, loci communes, Plut. 2, 129 D. **II.** affability, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 30, Aristid., etc.; cf. κοινός IV, 3.

III. in Gramm. a common gender. 2. v. κοινός VI, 5.

κοινό-τοκος, ον, of or from common parents, ἐλπίδες κ. hopes in one born of the same parents, i. e. a brother, Soph. El. 858.

κοινο-τροφικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τρέφω) of or for a common nature, ἐπιστήμη Plat. Polit. 264 D, 267 D: —κῆ (sc. ἐπιστήμη), common nature or education, Ib. 261 E, 264 B, etc.

κοινο-φάγια, ἡ, an eating of what is common or profane, Joseph. A. J. 11, 8, 7.

κοινο-φιλῆς, ἐς, loving in common, κοινοφιλεῖ διανοίᾳ Aesch. Eum. 985, as Herms. for κοινοφελὲς (Cod. Med.).

κοινό-φρων, ον, (φρῆν) like-minded with, τινί Eur. Ion 577, I. T. 1008.

κοινο-χρηστία, ἡ, common use or usefulness, Occumen. ad Act. Apost. (So Schneid. for —χρηστία.)

κοινῶς, fut. κοινώσω Aesch. Cho. 673: aor. ἐκοίνωσα Thuc., Plat., Dor. ἐκοίνασα (v. infr.). —Med., fut. κοινώσομαι Eur., Dor. —άσομαι Pind. N. 3, 19 (cf. κοινάν, ξυνάν): aor. ἐκοινώσαμεν Trag., Xen., etc. —Pass., aor. ἐκοινώθην Eur., Plat.: pf. κεκοίνωμαι (but in med. sense) Eur. Fr. 496: (κοινός.) To make common, communicate, impart a thing to another, 1. for the purpose of having his advice, κ. τινί τι Aesch. Cho. 717 (in 673 an acc. must be supplied), Eur. Med. 685, Ar. Nub. 197, etc.; also τι ἐς τινα, Eur. I. A. 44; and κ. τινί περὶ τινος, Aesch. Supp. 369, cf. Arnold Thuc. 8, 48; νυκτὶ κοινάσαντες ὁδὸν having imparted their journey to night alone (i. e. travelling by night without consulting any one), Pind. P. 4, 204. 2. for the purpose of making him a sharer, κοινάσαντας τὴν δύναμιν κοινὰ καὶ τὰ ἀποβαίνοντα ἔχειν Thuc. 1, 39, cf. 4, 4, Plat. Legg. 889 D; τὰ περὶ τὰς κτήσεις . . τοῖς συσσιτίοις ὁ νομοθέτης ἐκοινώσαντο Arist. Pol. 2, 5, 15: so in Med., κοινάσας ὕμνον λῆρα (as Horat. commissi calores fidibus), Pind. N. 3, 19; also aor. med. in act. sense, Hipp. Juss. 1; κ. τὴν οὐσίαν τῇ τοῦ πατρὸς τοῦ ναίειν to unite one to the other, Isac. 89, 25. 3. to make common, to defile, profane, Apocal. 21, 27:—Med., to deem or pronounce profane, Act. Ap. 10, 15: cf. κοινός VII.

II. med., to communicate one to another, βουλευμάτα Aesch. Ag. 1347; κοινούμεθα . . ἐγὼ τε καὶ Λάχης τὸν λόγον Plat. Lach. 196 C; τὸ πρᾶγμα Dem. 890, 13; absol., οὐτ' ἠθέλησας, οὐτ' ἐγὼ κοινώσαμεν Soph. Ant. 539. b. to cause to be communicated, τινί τι Plat. Symp. 218 E, Menand. Monost. 351; τι πρὸς τινα Plat. Legg. 930 C. 2. to take counsel with, to consult, τῷ θεῷ Xen. An. 5, 10, 15, Hell. 7, 1, 27; κοινώσασθαι ἑαυτοῖς περὶ τινος Polyb. 7, 16, 3, etc.:—also, κ. τινί to agree with, Arist. Metaph. I (min.) 1, 3. 3. to be partner or partaker, τινος of a thing, Eur. Phoen. 1709, Cycl. 634, Lysias 128, 42; τινί τινος with one in . . Eur. Andr. 933. 4. also c. acc. rei, to take part or share in, κοινούσθαι τὰς ἐμφορὰς Id. Ion 608, cf. 858; so, κοινούσθαι τὸν στόλον Thuc. 8, 7: τὴν τύχην Xen. Vect. 4, 32.

III. Pass. to have communication with, esp. of sexual intercourse, Eur. And. 38, 217; ἀλλήλοισι Plat. Legg. 673 D; also, κοινωθείς ξανθῷ χρώματι, i. e. tinged with yellow, Plat. Tim. 59 B.

κοῖνωμα, τό, intercourse, esp. sexual, Plut. 2, 338 A.

κοινωνάτιον, τό, Dim. of κοῖνωμα, n. band, Math. Vett. p. 64.

κοινῶν, ἄνως, ὁ, Dor. κοινῶν, ἄνως, (Böckh v. l. Pind. P. 3, 28), = κοινανός, which is much more freq., Pind. l. c., Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 35, 8, 1, 16, 36, 40; cf. ξυνήων.

κοινανέω, fut. ἦσω Plat. Rep. 540 C: pf. κεκοινάνω Id. Phaedr. 246 D, etc.:—Pass., pf. κεκοινώνημαι, v. infr. 3: (κοινανός.) To have or do in common with, have a share of or take part in a thing with another, c. gen. rei et dat. pers., τῆς πολιτείας κ. τινί Plat. Legg. 753 A; κ. πόνων καὶ κινδύνων ἀλλήλοισι Ib. 686 A, cf. Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 21; κ. αὐτοῖς ὃν ἐπραττον Ib. 6, 3, 1; κ. μηδενὸς ὀνείτω to let him take no part, Dem. 789, 4:—but often with one or other of these cases omitted, 2. κ. ὁ

τινος to have a share of or take part in a thing, χθονός Aesch. Supp. 324; μύθον Id. Cho. 166; κακῶν Id. Theb. 1033; γάμων Soph. Tr. 546; τάφον Eur. Or. 1055; τύχης Id. Med. 303; σίτου καὶ πύτου Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 22; τῆς πολιτείας Arist. Pol. 2, 8, 8, etc.; τὰν αὐτῶν κ. πάντων to share all things in common, Ib. 1, 9, 5. 3. κ. τινί to go shares with, have dealings with a man, Ar. Vesp. 692, Av. 653, Plat. Rep. 343 D, etc.; κοινανέω μὲν ἡγούμαι καὶ τοῖτο τοῖς πεπολιτευμένοις I think that this also is concerned with my public measures, Dem. 244, 20; στολὴν φοινικίδα . . ἡκιστα . . γυναικεία κ. has least communion with . . Xen. Lac. 11, 3; so, ἐγκώμια κεκοινωμένη εὐχαῖς united with . . Plat. Legg. 801 E (nisi legend. κεκοινωμένα).

4. with a Prep., κ. τινί εἰς πάντα Id. Rep. 453 A; also, κ. τινί περὶ τινος Polyb. 3, 26, 6. 5. c. acc. cogn., κ. κοινανίαν τινί Plat. Legg. 881 E; so, κ. ἴσα πάντα τοῖς ἀνδράσι Ib. 540 C, cf. Ar. Eccl. 590:—rarely c. acc. rei, κ. φόνον τινί to commit murder in common with him, Eur. El. 1048. 6. absol. to share in an opinion, to agree, σκῶται . . , πότερον κοινανέει καὶ ξυνδοκεῖ σοι Plat. Crito 49 D; οὐδὲν κ. τῇ τραγῳδίᾳ to have nothing in common with . . Arist. Poët. 14, 4, cf. Soph. Elench. 24, 4. b. to communicate, join, ἡ ἐρυθρὰ θάλασσα κ. πρὸς τὴν ἕξω . . Id. Meteor. 2, 1, 8. c. to form a community, Id. Pol. 3, 9, 5. **II.** of sexual intercourse, κ. γυναικί, ἀνδρὶ Plat. Legg. 784 E, Luc. D. Deor. I, 2, 10, 2, etc.

κοινῶνημα, τό, that which is communicated: in pl. acts of communion, communications, dealings between man and man, Plat. Rep. 333 A, Legg. 738 A, Arist. Pol. 3, 9, 10, etc.; κ. πρὸς ἀλλήλους Plut. 2, 158 D; ψυχρὸ καὶ θερμὸ κ. Ib. 951 E.

κοινωνήσις, εως, ἡ, a community, παῖδων Plat. Polit. 310 B.

κοινωνητέον, verb. Adj. one must give a share of, τινὸς τινί Plat. Rep. 403 B.

κοινωνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, v. l. for κοινωνικός, Polyb. 2, 44, 1.

κοινωνία, ἡ, (κοινωνέω) communion, association, partnership, society, μαλθακαὶ κ. Pind. P. 1, 189; οὐτε φιλία ἰδιώταις, οὐτε κ. πόλεσι Thuc. 3, 10; ὅτ' ἀν' ἐνὶ κ., φιλία οὐκ ἂν εἴη Plat. Gorg. 507 E; ἐν ταῖς κ. τε καὶ ὁμιλίαις Id. Legg. 861 E, cf. Symp. 182 C; ἡ περὶ . . ἀνθρώπων πρὸς ἀλλήλους κ. Ib. 188 C, cf. Polit. 283 D; ἐν διαλύσει τῆς κ. Id. Rep. 343 D; ἡ ἀνθρωπίνη κ. human society, Id. Polit. 276 B; ἡ κ. ἡ πολιτικὴ Arist. Pol. 1, 1, 1; αὐτῇ ἡ κ., of marriage, Ib. 7, 16, 2; πόλις ἡ γένων καὶ κοινῶν κ. Ib. 3, 9, 14, etc. 2. c. gen. objecti, communion with, λυγρὰ . . τῶν ὕπνων κ. Eur. H. F. 1377: community of, partnership in, γάμον Plat. Legg. 721 A; γυναικῶν Id. Rep. 461 E; ἡ ὁδοῦς τε καὶ λύπης κ. ξυνδύς Ib. 462 B; τὰν πόνων Id. Tim. 87 E:—hence κ. τινὸς τινι, or κ. τινὸς καὶ τινος, ἀς τίς θαλάσσης βουκόλους κ.; what communion have herdsmen with the sea? Eur. I. T. 254; τίς δαὶ κατόπτερον καὶ ζήψους κ.; i. e. what has a woman's toilette to do with the arms of men? Ar. Thesm. 140; λύπη μανίας κοινανίαν ἔχει τινά; Alex. Incert. 45; κ. βοηθείας καὶ φιλίας Dem. 118, 14.

III. sexual intercourse, Eur. Bacch. 1277; ἡ τῶν γυναικῶν κ. τοῖς ἀνδράσιν Plat. Rep. 466 C; γυναικὸς λαμβάνειν κοινανίαν Amphip. 1, 1, 3.

III. a common gift, charitable contribution, alms, Ep. Rom. 15, 26, Hebr. 13, 16.

κοινωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, held in common, social, between man and man, ἰσότης κοινωνικὴ [ἡ δικαιοσύνη], Def. Plat. 411 E; κ. ἀρετὴ Arist. Pol. 3, 13, 3; κ. καὶ φιλικὴ διάθεσις Polyb. 2, 44, 1, cf. Wyt. Plut. 2, 43 D:—τό —κόν, sociableness, Arr. Epict. 3, 13, 5, etc. 2. giving a share of, τὰν ὄντων Luc. Tim. 56: absol., κ. ἔμμη ready to share luck with others, proverb in Arist. Rhet. 2, 24, 2; cf. κοινός A. I. 1.

II. Adv., κοινωνικῶς χρῆσθαι τοῖς εὐτυχίαις to suffer others to partake in one's good fortune, Polyb. 18, 31, 7; κ. βιώναι Diod. 5, 9; ζῆν κ. καὶ φιλικῶς Plut. 2, 1108 C, etc.

κοινωνο-ποιέω, = κοινωνανέω, Gloss.

κοινωνός, ὁ, also ἡ, (κοινός) a companion, partner, τινος of or in a thing, Aesch. Ag. 1037, 1352, Supp. 343, Antipho 137, 25, Plat., etc.; ὁ τοῦ κακοῦ κ. accomplice in . . , Soph. Tr. 730, cf. Aj. 284; also, κ. περὶ τινος Plat. Legg. 810 C; τινί in a thing, Eur. El. 637; c. dat. pers., κ. τινί τῶν τιμῶν with another, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 24. 2. absol., a partner, fellow, Plat. Rep. 333 B, Phaedr. 239 C; ὁ σὸς κοινωνός, οὐχ ὁ ἐμός Dem. 232, 12; ἴσοι καὶ κ. Arist. Eth. N. 5, 5, 12. **II.** as Adj. = κοινός, Eur. I. T. 1173.

κοινώσις, εως, ἡ, a making common, polluting, Epiphan. I. 395 A.

κοινωτέας, α, ον, to be imparted, cited from Theist.

κοινο-ωφέλης, ἐς, of common utility, Galen. 14, 296, Philo 2, 404.

κοινοφέλεια, ἡ, common utility; κοινοφείλεια in Diod. 1, 51; but the form is expressly recognised by E. M. 462, 21.

κόμης, ἴκος, ὁ, the coix, an Egyptian kind of palm, Theophr. H. P. 1, 10, 5, etc.; v. sub κοῖνη.

2. a palm-leaf basket, Pherecr. Κοριανν. 12, Antiph. Boeot. 1.—Another form, not Att., was κόμης, Epich. 77 Ahr.

Κοῖο-γενής, ἐς, born of Κοῖος, i. e. Latona, Pind. Fr. 58, 7:—so, Κοῖο-γένεια Ar. Rh. 2, 710; Κοῖνῆς, q. v.—cf. Hes. Th. 404.

κούλης, ὁ, = ἰερεύς, Hesych., Suid.

κούτος, ἡ, ον, Ion. for κούτος, α, ον, Hdt.

κούτος, ὁ, Maced. for ἀρμόιος, Ath. 455 D, v. Sturz Dial. Maced. p. 42.

κοιρανέω, fut. ἦσω, (κοιρανός)—poët. Verb. to be lord or master, to rule, command, 1. of a general, ὡς ὅτε κοιρανέων διέπε στρατὸν. II. 2, 207, 4, 250; μάχην ἀνα κοιρανέοντα 5, 824; πόλεμον κατά κοιρανέουσιν Ib. 332. 2. of the rightful authority of a king in time of peace, Ἀνίκην κατά κοιρανέουσιν 12, 318; Ἰθόλην κατά κ. Od. 1, 247. 3. of the unjust power, assumed by the suitors in the house of Ulysses, often in Od.

II. besides the Homeric usages, we find it c. gen. to be lord of, like κρατέω, etc., Hes. Th. 331, Aesch. Pers. 214 (where however a fut., such as ποιμαίνει or δεσπόσει, as Dind. observes, is required); c. dat., like ἀνάσσω, Aesch. Pr. 49, Ap. Rh. 2,

998; absol., τὸν νῦν κοιρανοῦντα Aesch. Fr. 958; —and c. acc. to lead, arrange, Pind. O. 14. 12.

κοιρανῆος, Dor. for κοιράνιος, belonging to a master or ruler, κ. κράτος sovereign power, Melimno ap. Stob. 87. 24.

κοιρανία, Ion. -ία, ἡ, sovereignty, Dion. P. 464, Anth. Plan. 358.

κοιρανίδης [νῖ], ου, δ, = κοιράνος, Soph. Ant. 940.

κοιρανικός, ἡ, ου, of or for a king, royal, Opp. C. 3. 41, 47.

κοιράνος, δ, poet. Noun, a ruler, leader, commander: 1. in war or peace, ἡγεμόνες Δαναῶν καὶ κ. Il. 2. 487; κοίρανε λαῶν 7. 234; οὐκ ἀγαθὴ πολυκοιρανία εἰς κ. ἔστω, εἰς βασιλεὺς 2. 204. 2. generally, a lord, master, Od. 18. 106. —Also in Pind. N. 3. 108, Aesch. Ag. 549, Soph. O. C. 1287, 1759, and often in Eur. —Rare in fem., Orph. ap. Schol. Ap. Rh. 3. 1. Cf. Ebert Diss. Sicul. p. 62. (For the Root, v. κύρος.)

κοῖς, δ, v. sub κοῖξ.

Κοιστροβόαι, v. sub ἑγκοιστροβόαι.

κοιτάω, (κοίτη) to put to bed, Hesych.; κοιταστέον τὰς κύνας Arr. Cyn. 9, in lemma: —Med., with Dor. aor. ἐκοιτάζω, to go to bed, sleep, ἀνὰ βωμῷ θεᾶς κοιτάζατο νύκτα Pind. O. 13. 107; also in Polyb. 10. 15, 9, etc.

II. intr. to have a lair, of a lion, Aesch. P. 114 Halm. κοιταῖος, α, ον, (κοίτη) lying in bed, asleep, κ. γίγνεσθαι ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ to pass the night in the country, Decret. ap. Dem. 238. 6; κοιτ. ἐν τόπῳ γενέσθαι to be at a place by bed-time, Polyb. 3. 61, 10; so, κ. ἐρχεσθαι Id. ap. Suid.

II. as Subst., τὸ κοιταῖον = κοίτη, the lair of a wild beast, Plut. T. Gracch. 9. 2. τὰ κοιταῖα ἐπισπένδειν to take a last cup, a 'night-cap,' Heliod. 3. 4.

κοιτάσμαι, Dep., = κοιτάζομαι, Byz.

κοιτάριον, τό, Dim. of κοίτη, Schol. Od. 14. 51.

κοιτάσια, ἡ, (κοιτάζομαι) cohabitation, LXX (Levit. 20. 15).

κοίτη, ἡ, (κείμαι) = κοιτός (which is Homer's word, for he uses κοίτη only once, Od. 19. 341, and there with v. l. οἶκος), Hdt. and Att.; esp. the marriage-bed, Aesch. Supp. 804, Soph. Tr. 17; οὐ γὰρ εἰ μὴς κ. ἐβλάστη Id. Fr. 491; ἔπος τὰς ἀπλήστου κ. Eur. Med. 151, etc.; ἀνδρὸν κοιτὰς λέκτρον Ib. 437; —περίγυρ' ἐκείνη, of a cave, Soph. Ph. 160; τείρεσθαι νασεῖρ κ. on a sick bed, Eur. Hipp. 132; κοιτὰν δ' ἔχει νέρθεν, of one dead, Soph. O. C. 1707; κ. σκληρὰ Plat. Legg. 942 D; —also in pl., ἐννυχὶ κ. Pind. P. 11. 40; νυμφίδαι κ. Eur. Al. 249; of the sea, ἐν μεσημβριναῖς κοιταῖς .. εὐδοί πεσών Aesch. Ag. 566. 2. the lair of a wild beast, nest of a bird, etc., Eur. Ion 155; κ. ποιεῖσθαι, of the spider, Arist. H. A. 9. 39. 4.

II. the act of going to bed, τῆς κοιτῆς ὥρᾳ bed-time, Hdt. 1. 10, 5, 20; τραπέζῃ καὶ κοίτῃ δέκεσθαι to entertain 'at bed and board,' Id. 5. 20; τὴν σκηπὴν εἰς κ. διέλθον for going to bed, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 1; κείσθαι κοιτᾶν to lie a-bed, Aesch. Ag. 1494.

III. in LXX, κοίτην δίδόναι, of sexual connexion, Num. 5. 20, cf. Levit. 18. 20; so, κ. ἔχειν ἐκ . . , to become pregnant by a man, Ep. Rom. 9. 10; —in bad sense, chambering, lasciviousness, Ib. 13. 13.

IV. a chest, box, case, or basket, Pherecr. Myrm. 5, Eupol. Βαπτ. 12, Menand. Δυσκολ. 3. 2; αἱ μυστικαὶ κ. Plut. Phoc. 28; cf. κοιτῖς.

κοιτιδίων, τό, Dim. of κοιτῖς, Schol. Luc. Gall. 21.

κοιτῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, Dim. of κοίτη III, a casket, Luc. Ep. Saturn. 21.

κοῖτος, δ, (κείμαι) a place to lie on, a bed (cf. κοίτη), κοῖτοιο μεδωμεῖα Od. 3. 334, cf. 2. 358; οἱ δ' ἐπὶ κοῖτον ἔσσεοντο Od. 14. 455, 19. 510; στοιγερὸς δ' ὑπέδεξάτο κ., of birds, 22. 470 (v. sub ὑποδέχομαι); —of animals, a stall, fold, Arat. 1116; ἀπάγει ἐπὶ κοῖτον πεν, Longus 1. 8.

II. sleep, ἐπὶν νύξ' ἔλθῃ, ἔλθοι τε κ. ἅπαντας Od. 19. 515, cf. Hes. Op. 572; κοῖτον λαΐνεν to sleep, Eur. Rhes. 740; κοῖτον ποιεῖσθαι to go to bed, Hdt. 7. 17; so, ἐς κοῖτον παρεῖναι Id. 1. 9.

κοιτῶν, ἄνος, δ, (κοίτη) a sleeping-room, bed-chamber, Ar. Fr. 113, Matro etc. ap. Ath. 135 D, Diod. 11. 69; δ' ἐπὶ τοῦ κοιτῶνος a chamberlain, praefectus cubiculi, Act. Ap. 12. 20, Ar. Epict. 3. 22, 15, C. I. 2947, al.; cf. κοιτωνίτης. —It is rejected by the Atticists, who hold δωματίον to be the correct word, cf. Poll. 1. 79, Schol. Ar. Lys. 160, Phryn. 252, and v. προδωμάτιον.

III. a treasury, Dio C. 61. 5.

III. a landing-place, Stadiasm. 2. 460 Gail.

κοιτωνί-άρχης, ου, δ, a chamberlain, Tzetz. Hist. 6. 456.

κοιτώνιον, τό, Dim. of κοιτῶν, Schol. Ar. l. c.

κοιτωνίσκος, δ, Dim. of κοιτῶν, Artemid. 4. 46.

κοιτωνίτης, ου, δ, a chamberlain, Galen. 8. 837, Arr. Epict. 1. 30, 7, C. I. 6418.

κοιτονο-φύλαξ, ἄκος, δ, a guardian of the bed-chamber, Hesych.

κοκάλια (v. ll. κοκκάλια, κοκκάλια), ὧν, τά, a kind of land-snail with a shell, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 2.

κοκκάλας, δ, the kernel of the στρόβιλος (nux pinea), Hipp. 401. 46, 402. 37; called κῶνας by Galen. 11. 158; ὑστρακίς by Mnesith. ap. Ath. 57 B, cf. 126 A; —cf. Lob. Phryn. 397.

κοκκηρός, α, ὄν, = κόκκινος, Eriphan.

κοκκίζω, to pick the kernel out of fruit, κοκκίεις ῥόαν Aesch. Fr. 328, cf. Ar. Fr. 506.

κοκκινίζω, to be scarlet, Schol. Opp. H. 3. 25, 5. 272.

κοκκίνο-βαφής, ἐς, = κοκκοβαφής, Callix. ap. Ath. 196 B; —also -βαφός, ον, Schol. Pind. O. 6. 66.

κοκκίνο-εἰδής, ἐς, like the scarlet berry, Schol. Theocr. 7. 55.

κόκκινος, ἡ, ον, scarlet, Lat. coccineus, Plut. Fab. 15, N. T.; —κόκκινα scarlet clothes, ἐν κ. περιπατεῖν, κ. φέρειν Arr. Epict. 3. 22, 10, 4. 11, 34. —For Strab. 824, sub κόδις.

κοκκίον, τό, Dim. of κόκκος III, Alex. Trall. 5. p. 283.

κοκκίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Dim. of κόκκος I, Achmes Onir. 243.

κοκκο-βαφής, ἐς, scarlet-dyed, scarlet, Theophr. II. P. 3. 7, 5, Acl. N. A. 17. 38, Philostr.: -βαφία, ἡ, Philostr. 159 (vulg. κροκοβ-).

κοκκο-βόας ὄρνις, the cock, Soph. (Fr. 900) ap. Eust. 1479. 44.

κοκκό-δαφνόν, τό, the laurel-berry, Orneosoph. p. 192.

κοκκο-θραύστης, ου, δ, kernel-breaker, the grosbeak, Hesych.

κοκκονάριον, τό, Dim. of κόκκος, Hieroph. in Not. Mss. 11. p. 193.

κόκκος, ὁ, the scarlet-oak, Diosc. 4. 48; also πρίνος and ὕσση.

κόκκος, α, a grain, seed, as of the pomegranate, h. Hom. Cer. 373, 412, Hdt. 4. 143; of the poppy, Euphor. Incert. 1. 11; of the bean, Arist. Plant. 1. 5, 7; of the pine, C. I. 5980, 12; cf. Κνίδιος: —metaph., νόον δέ μοι οὐκ ἐν κ. not a grain of sense, Timon ap. Sext. Enip. M. 11. 172.

II. the hermesberry, used to dye scarlet, Lat. coccus tinctorius, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 3, etc.; hence scarlet (the colour), Dromo ap. Ath. 240 D; —cf. κόκκος, ἡ.

III. a pill, Alex. Trall. IV. in pl. the testicles, Anth. P. 12. 222; cf. κοκκατή. 2. pudenda muliebria, Hesych.

κόκκυ, properly cuckoo! the bird's cry: —but in use only as an exclamation, now! quick! (ταχύ Suid.), κόκκυ, πειθόνδε Ar. Av. 507; κόκκυ, μεθεῖτε quick! —let go, Ran. 1384; οὐδὲ κ. . . οὐδὲ βραχύ A. B. 105. (Onomatorp., cf. κοῖ, κῶα; hence κόκκυς, κοκκίζω; Skt. kōkīlas; Lat. cuculus; O. H. G. gauk (Scottish gowk), Germ. kukuk, Lith. kukliti (κοκκίζω). etc.)

κοκκαῖα, οἱ, v. sub κοκκαῖα.

κοκκυγέα, ἡ, a tree used for dyeing red, with its fruit sheathed in wool, perhaps a species of sumach or the rhus colinus Linn., Theophr. H. P. 3. 16, 6; coccycyga Plin. 13. 41.

κοκκυγίνος, ἡ, ον, purple-red: κοκκυγῶ, to dye this colour, Hesych. κοκκίζω, Dor. -ύδω, fut. ὕσω; pf. πεκόκκυκα Ar. Eccl. 31: (κόκ-κυ). To cry cuckoo, Hes. Op. 484; but also of the cock, to crow, Cratin. Incert. 31, Plat. Com. Incert. 20, Diphil. Πλανθ. 1, Theocr. 7. 48; cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 49, 2, Poll. 5. 89.

II. to cry like a cuckoo or cock, give a signal by such cry, Ar. Ran. 1380, Eccl. 31. —Cf. κοχυδεῶ.

κοκκυμυλία, ἡ, the plum-tree, Araros Incert. 1, Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 10; κ. ἄγρια Ib. 3. 6, 4; —also κοκκυμυλῶς, δ, Poll. 1. 232.

κόκκυ-μυλῶν, τό, cuckoo-apple, a name for the damascene or damson plum, Archil. 162, Hippon. 47, Comici ap. Ath. 49 D, sq.; κ. ἄγρια wild plums, sloes, Theophr. ap. Ath. 50 B.

κοκκυμυλῶν, ἄνος, δ, a plum-orchard, Gloss.

κόκκυς, ὄρνις, δ, a cuckoo, so called from its cry κόκκυ (q. v.), Lat. cuculus, Hes. Op. 484, Ar. Av. 504, etc.; it was sacred to Hera, and sat on her sceptre, Pans. 2. 17. 4; —in Ar. Ach. 598, χειροτονήσαν με κόκ-κυγὲς γὰρ τρεῖς, I was elected by three cuckoo-voices, i. e. by three fellows who gave their votes over and over again, so as to seem many times three; for when a cuckoo cries, the whole place seems to be full of cuckoos; so Hesych., κόκκυγες' ἐπὶ ὑπνοποθέοντων πλειόνων εἶναι καὶ ὀλίγων ὄντων: on its nature, habits, etc., v. Arist. H. A. 6. 7, 9. 29.

II. a sea-fish, the piper, said to make a sound like cuckoo, Hipp. 543. 39, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 5, S. 13. 3.

III. = ὄλυνθος, Lat. grossus, a fig that ripens early, Nic. Th. 54.

IV. the os coccycis, Galen.

κοκκυσοῦω, Dor. for κοκκίζω, Theocr. 7. 124.

κοκκυσοῦός, δ, a crying cuckoo: —in men, the sound of a very high voice, Nicom. Mus. p. 20, acc. to Bodl. Ms.; vulgo κοκκυσοῦός.

κοκκυστής, οὔ, δ, a crower, screamer, Timon ap. Diog. L. 9. 6.

κόκκων, δ, a pomegranate-seed, Solon 30. 8, Hipp. 606. 9. II. = Κνίδιος κόκκος, a purgative berry, Galen: —a misletoe-berry, Hesych.

κοκκατή, ἡ, = κόκκος IV, Anth. P. 12. 3.

κοκκαῖα, οἱ, ancestors, Euphor. 156, Anth. P. 9. 312; —fem. in Poëta ap. Suid.

κολαβερεύομαι, = sq., Hesych.

κολαβρίζω, fut. ἴσω, to dance a wild Thracian dance, σκιρτᾶν Hesych.; the dance being κολαβρισμός, Ath. 629 D (ubi κολαβρ-), Poll. 4. 100.

II. in LXX, to deride; cf. Jacobson Clem. Rom. 1. 40.

κόλαβρος, δ, a song to which the κολαβρισμός was danced, Ath. 164 E, 697 C.

II. a young fig, Suid.

κολάζω: fut. κολάσω, Audoc. 17. 44, Lys. 189. 31, Xen., Plat., etc., v. Veitch Gr. Verbs s. v.: aor. ἐκόλασα Ar., Thuc. —Med., fut. κολάσσομαι Theopomp. Com. Κατηλ. 5, Xen.; contr. 2 sing. κολᾷ Ar. Eq. 456; part. κολαζόμενος Id. Vesp. 244; aor. ἐκόλασάμην Thuc. 6. 78, Plat. Menex. 240 D; —Pass., fut. -ασθήσομαι Thuc. 2. 87, etc.; aor. ἐκόλασθην Id.: pf. κεκόλασμαι Antipho 124. 44, Dem. (Prob. from κόλος, akin to κολοῦω, and so). Properly, to curtail, deck, prune, τὰ δένδρα Theophr. II. P. 2. 7, 6, cf. Poll. 4. 180; —hence, like Lat. castigare, to keep within bounds, check, chastise, τὰς ἐπιθυμίας Plat. Gorg. 491 E; τὸ πλεονάζον Plut. 2. 663 E, etc.; τὸ ὑπερβάλλον Galen: —to correct, as acids correct the bilious tendency of honey, Hipp. Acut. 394, cf. Xen. Oec. 20. 12; —hence in part. pf. pass. chastened, ἐνδεδειγμέναι καὶ κεκολλ. Arist. Eth. N. 3. 12, 8; διατρα Luc. Hermot. 86, etc.; ῥήτωρ κεκ. Poll. 6. 149.

2. in Poets, to chastise, correct, punish, τινά Eur. Bacch. 1323, Ar. Nub. 7, etc.; τὰ σεμν' ἔπη κόλαξ' ἐκείνους, where κόλαξ = λέγε κολάζων, use your proud words in reproving them, Soph. Aj. 1108; —c. dat. modi, λόγους κ. τινά Soph. Aj. 1160; θανάτω Eur. Hel. 1172, Lys. 179. 35; πληγαῖς, τιμωρίαις Plat. Legg. 784 D, Isocr. 13 A; ἀτιμᾶς Plat. Polit. 309 D; —Med. to get a person punished, Ar. Vesp. 406, Plat. Prot. 324 C, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 7; —Pass. to be punished, etc., Antipho 123. 16, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 1, Plat., etc.; —to suffer injury, Ael. N. A. 3. 24. —The difference between κολάζω and τιμωρεύομαι is stated by Arist. Rhet. 1. 10, 17 to be, that the former regards the correction of the offender, the latter the satisfaction of the offended.

Κολαινίς, ἰδος, ἡ, obscure epith. of Artemis, Ar. Av. 874, Metag. Aup. 4.

κολακεία, ἡ, flattery, fawning, Plat. Rep. 590 B, Gorg. 463 B, 465 B, etc.; κολακείαν ποιεῖσθαι Aeschin. 76. 42.

κολάκευμα, τό, *a piece of flattery*, Xen. Oec. 13, 12, Plut. II. of a person, like *τρίμμα, παιπάλημα*, Schol. Soph. Aj. 351.
κολάκευτός, *α*, *ον*, verb. Adj. *to be flattered*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 38, etc.
II. *εὐτόν*, *one must flatter*, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 705.
κολάκευτής, οὔ, *δ*, = *κόλαξ*, Gloss.
κολακευτικός, ἡ, *όν*, *disposed to flatter, flattering, fawning*, Luc. Calumn. 10: ἡ *-κή* (sc. *τέχνη*) = *κολακεία*, Plat. Gorg. 464 C. Adv. *-κώς*, Charito 8. 4.
κολάκευω, *to be a kólax, to flatter*, Ar. Eq. 48, Plat. Rep. 538 B, sq., Gorg. 521 B. 2. c. acc. *to flatter*, Ar. Fr. 360, Andoc. 31. 14, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 17, etc.; metaph., *τὴν κατὰ πῶσιν κ.* Muson. ap. Stob. 160. 43:—Pass. *to be flattered, be open to flattery*, Dem. 98. 14, etc.
κολακικός, ἡ, *όν*, = *κολακευτικός*, Plat. Gorg. 502 D, al.: ἡ *-κή* (sc. *τέχνη*) = *κολακεία*, Id. Soph. 222 E; Comp. *κολακικώτερος* Luc. pro Imiagg. 22; Sup. *κολακικώτατος* πρὸς τινα Polyb. 13. 4. 5. Adv. *-κώς*, Poll. 4. 51.
κολακίς, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of *κόλαξ*, *a female flatterer*; then, = *κλιμακίς* II, Plut. 2. 50 D, Ath. 256 D.
Κολάκο-φωροκλειδης, *ον*, *δ*, *flattering son of a thief*, parody on the name of Hierocleides, Meineke Com. Fr. 2. 394.
Κολάκ-ώνυμος, *δ*, *parasite-named*, Comic distortion of the name Kleonymos, Ar. Vesp. 592.
κόλαξ, ἄκος, *δ*, *a flatterer, fawner*, Ar. Pax 756, Lysias 179. 40, Plat., etc.; πάντες οἱ κ. *θητικοὶ καὶ οἱ ταπεινοὶ* κ. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 29, cf. 2. 7, 13, Theophr. Char. 2:—in Ar. Vesp. 45, a lisping pronunciation for *κόραξ*.
II. in Hellenic Gr. = the Att. *γόγης*, Piers. Moer. p. 113.
κολαπτήρ, ἦρος, *δ*, *a chisel*, Luc. Somn. 13, Plut. 2. 350 D.
κολαπτός, ἡ, *όν*, *engraved*, κ. *γράμμα* *an inscription*, Epigr. Gr. 258. 5.
κολάπτω, fut. *ψω*, of birds, *to peck* (cf. *δρυοκολάπτης*), τὰ *ἐλκη*, τὰ *ἔμματα*, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 18; τὸ *ἥπαρ*, of the eagle and Prometheus, Luc. Sacrif. 6; κ. *τινά*, of a crane, Anth. P. 11. 369; metaph. of a man, *ψα* κ. Anaxil. Λυσρπ. 1. 4:—of Pegasus, *to strike the ground with his hoof*, Anth. P. 15. 25, 19. 2. *to carve or chisel, γράμμα* *is αἰγείρον* Anth. P. 9. 341, cf. Call. Fr. 101; τὸ *δύγμα* *κολαφθεὶν εἰς στάλαν* C. I. 5475. 25, cf. 5491. 22: cf. *ἐγκολάπτω*.
κολάσσω, *εως*, ἡ, (κολάζω) *a pruning or checking the growth of trees*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 18, 2. 2. *chastisement, correction, punishment*, Plat. Apol. 26 A, al., Arist. Rhet. 1. 10, 17, etc.; in pl., Plat. Prot. 323 E, al.
κόλασμος, τό, *chastisement*, Ar. ap. A. B. 105, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 23, Critias 9. 4.
κόλασμός, *δ*, = *κόλασις*, Plut. Alcib. 13.
κόλαστειρα, ἡ, fem. of *κολαστήρ*, Anth. P. 7. 425.
κολαστέος, *α*, *ον*, verb. Adj. *to be chastised, punished*, Plat. Gorg. 527 B.
II. *κολαστέον*, *one must punish*, Ib. 492 D.
κολαστήρ, ἦρος, *δ*, = *κολαστής*, cited from Eunap.
κολαστήριος, *ον*, = *κολαστικός*, Eccl.
II. as Subst., *κολαστήριον*, τό, *a house of correction*, Luc. Nocyom. 14. 2. *an instrument of correction or torture*, Plut. 2. 342 E. 3. generally, = *κόλασμα*, *κόλασις*, Xen. Mem. 1. 4. 1.
κολαστής, οὔ, *δ*, *a chastiser, punisher*, Ζεύς *τα* κ. τῶν *ὑπερκίπων* *ἄγαν* φρονήματα Aesch. Pers. 827; so in Soph., Eur., Plat., etc.; κ. τῶν *αἰκούντων* Lys. 178. 6; *νόμοι* *κολασταί* Critias 9. 6.
κολαστικός, ἡ, *όν*, *fitted for chastising, corrective*, Plat. Soph. 229 A; τὸ *-κόν* Plut. 2. 458 B.—c. gen., *φάρμακα κ. τῆς κακίας*, Galen.
κολάστρια, ἡ, fem. of *κολαστήρ*, late Poet in Eus. P. E. 441 D.
κολάφτιζω, (κόλαφος) *to buffet*, τινά *Ev. Matth. 26. 67*, etc.; cf. *ρά-πτιζω* 2.
κολάφισμα, τό, Gramm.; *-ισμός*, οὔ, *δ*, Jo. Chrys., *a buffet*.
κολάφιστικώς, Adv. *as with a buffet*, Eccl.
κόλαφος, *δ*, (κολάπτω) *a buffet*, Dor. for *κόνδυλος*, Epich. 1 Alhr., C. I. 1759; v. Hesych.
κολέζω, *to sheath*; *κολεασμός*, *δ*, *a sheathing*, Hesych.
**κολεκάνος or *κολεκάνος*, *δ*, *a long, lank, lean person*, Hesych.; v. Meineke Com. Fragni. 2. p. 789.
κολεόν, Ion. *κολεόν*, v. sub *κολεός*.
κολεό-περος, *ον*, *sheath-winged*: insects of the beetle kind were so called, as having soft wings under a hard sheath (Shakspeare's 'shorled beetle'). Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 12, al., cf. *κολεός* II.
κολεός, *δ*, Ion. *κολεόν*, τό, as always in Hom. when the gender is distinguishable, *κολεός* in Hipp. 268. 45; in Att. the gen. is rarely, if ever, distinguishable, but Hesych. cites *κολεός* as the nom.; in Theocr. 24. 45 *κολεόν*:—*a sheath, scabbard of a sword*, Lat. *culeus*, *ἐλκετο δ' ἐπ' κολεοῖο μέγα ξίφος* Il. 1. 194; *κολεῶ μὲν ἄορ θεο* Od. 10. 333; but Hom. mostly uses the Ion. form, *αἶψ' δ' ἐς κολεὸν ὤρε μέγα ξίφος* Il. 1. 220; *ξίφος μέγα κολεόν* 3. 272; *ἀτὰρ πέρι κολεὸν ἦεν ἀργύρεον* 11. 30, Od. 11. 98; so in Pind. N. 10. 11; and in Att., *ξίφη κολεῶν ἐρυστά* Soph. Aj. 730; *φάσανγον κόπης λαβὼν ἐξεῖλκε κολεοῦ* Eur. Hec. 544; *μάχαιραν .. κολεὸν ἀργυροῖον ἔχουσιν* C. I. 150 A. 46; *ἐν κολεῷ* Xen. Cyr. 1. 2. 9, etc.
II. in Hipp. l. c. *the sheath of the heart, the pericardium*: in Arist. *the sheath or shard of a beetle's wings*, τὰ *κολεόπτερα* *ἔχει τὰ πτερά ἐν κολεῷ* H. A. 4. 7. 1.
III. in Hesych., = *λάρναξ* and *ὕδρια*.
κολεο-φόροι, οἱ, *the sheath-bearers*, name of a Comedy in C. I. 229.
κολερός, *α*, *όν*, (κόλος) *short-woolled*, *utes* Arist. H. A. 8. 10, 5.
κολετράω, *to trample on*, *τινα* Ar. Nub. 552.
κοληβάζω, = *ἐγκοληβάζω*, only in Hesych.
κολίας, *ον*, *δ*, a kind of *tunny-fish*, Ar. Fr. 365, Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 6.
κολιός, *δ*, a kind of *woodpecker*, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 8, al. (with v. ll. *κολεός*, *κελεός*; Bekk. *κελεός*).
κόλλα, *ης*, ἡ, *glue*, Lat. *gluten*, Hdt. 2. 86, Hipp. Art. 799, Arist., etc.
κολλαβίζω, fut. *ίσω*, (κόλαφος) *to play a game, in which one holds the***

other's eyes, while another gives him a box on the ear, and bids him guess which hand he has been struck with, Poll. 9. 129.
κόλλαβος, *δ*, = *κόλλωψ*, Luc. D. Deor. 7. 4, cf. Lob. Phryn. 193. II. a kind of cake or roll (cf. *κόλλυβος* 1. 2), Ar. Ran. 507, Pax 1196, Fr. 420, 421, Philyll. *Αὐγή* 2.
κολλάω, (κόλλα) *to glue, cement*, τι *περί* τι, τι *πρὸς* τι Plat. Tim. 75 D, 82 D. 2. *to join one metal to another*, κ. *σίδηρον* *to weld it*, Plut. 2. 619 A (but v. sub *κόλλησις*); κ. *χρυσὸν ἐλέφαντά τε*, i. e. *to make [a crown] inlaid with gold and ivory*, Pind. N. 7. 115:—Pass., *κολλώμενα* *glued together*, opp. *το γομφούμενα*, Ar. Eq. 463.
II. generally, *to join fast together, unite*, τινί τι Emped. 275; *χαλκὸν ἐπ' ἀνέρι κολλάν*, of one applying a cupping glass, Poëta ar. Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 12, cf. Arctae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1; *κολλᾷ καὶ οὐνδεὶ πάντα* [ὁ πόθος] Plat. Legg. 776 A; —Pass. *to cleave to, κεκόλληται γένος πρὸς ἀτὰρ* *is indissolubly bound to ..* (as Blomf. for *προσάψαι*), Aesch. Ag. 1566; so, of persons, κ. *τινι* *to cleave to, join*, Act. Ap. 5. 13; and of things, *δ κοινοῦτος δ κολληθεὶς* *τινι* Ev. Luc. 10. 11.
III. *to put together, build*, Pind. O. 5. 29; so in aor. med. *to fit together*, *τροχάλεια* Arat. 530.
κολληψός, οὔ, *δ*, (κόλλα, *ἔψω*) *a glue-boiler*, Poll. 7. 183.
κολληγας, *δ*, *κολληγίον*, τό, the Lat. *collega, collegium*, Inscr. *κολληγεις*, *εσσα*, *εν*, (κόλλα) *glued together, close-joined*, *ευστά* Il. 15. 389, cf. 677; *ἄρματα* Hes. Sc. 309.
κόλλημα, τό, (κολλάω) *that which is glued or joined together*, Hipp. Art. 799, Antiph. Mv. 1.
κόλλησις, *εως*, ἡ, (κολλάω) *a gluing or welding*, κ. *σίδηρον* *a welding of iron*, Lat. *ferruminiatio*, Hdt. 1. 25, cf. Plut. 2. 156 B; but, as this seems to be too simple a process to be described as a new invention (Hdt. attributes it to Glaucus of Chios), perhaps it may signify the art of inlaying or damasking iron, cf. *κολληγίον* 1. 2, *κολλαπτός*, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 61; also, κ. *χρυσὸν* *κολληγίον* Lar. 26.
II. generally, *a fixing tight, close fastening*, Hipp. Art. 804; of the cupping glass, Arist. Rhet. (v. *κολλάω* II). 2. as a figure of Rhet. *the union of a verse quotation with prose*, Walz Rhett. 3. 436, 7. 1320. 3. metaph. *friendship*, Byz.
κολλητής, οὔ, *δ*, *one who glues or fastens*, Gloss.
κολλητικός, ἡ, *όν*, *fitted for gluing or causing cohesion, glutinous*, Arist. Probl. 21. 11 and 16, Plut. 2. 925 B; *φάρμακα κ. τραυμάτων* *making wounds close*, Diosc. 3. 99.
κολλητός, ἡ, *όν*, (κολλάω) *glued together, closely joined, well-framed*, like *εὐσπίτος*, *εὐσπικτος*, in Hom. as epith. of *θύρα*, *σανίδες* Od. 23. 194, 21. 164; of *ἄρμα*, *διφρος*, *ευσπέν*, Il. 4. 366, etc.; so, κ. *ἔχοι* Eur. Hipp. 1225; *ὑδασι καὶ γῇ* κ. Plat. Polit. 279 E:—in Hdt. 1. 25, *ὑποκρητηρίδιον κολλητόν* is either a stand with figures inlaid or (perh.) welded to the κρητήρ, v. Hegesand. ap. Ath. 210 B, Paus. 10. 16, 1, and cf. *κόλλησις*.
κολλίζω, fut. *ίσω*, late form for *κολλάω*, Geop. 4. 14.
κολλίκιος [λι], *α*, *ον*, *κολλίξ-*shaped*, ἄρτοι* Ath. 112 F.
κολλίκο-φάγος, *ον*, *roll-eating*, epith. of the Boeotians, Ar. Ach. 872.
κόλλιξ, ἰκος, *δ*, a roll or loaf of coarse bread, Hippon. 20, Erphipp. Art. 1. Nicoph. Xeip. 2, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 112 A:—later Dim. *κολλέκιον*, τό, Greg. Cor. 549. [τ in gen., ll. c.:—in Ar. Ran. 576, *χόλικας* is now received.]
κολλο-μελέω, *to patch verses together*, Comic word in Ar. Thesm. 54.
κολλοπεύω, *to be a κόλλωψ* (II. 2), Plat. Com. Incert. 3.
κολλοπέζω, fut. *ίσω*, (κόλλωψ II) *to tighten with screws*, Hesych.
κολλοπο-διώκτης, *ον*, *δ*, (κόλλωψ III) *Comic name for a gross debauchee*, Schol. Ar. Nub. 347, Eust. 1915. 11, Suid. s. v. *ἀγρίους*.
κολλοπόω, *to glue together*, because glue was boiled out of *κόλλωψ* (II), Achae. ap. Hesych., E. M. 323. 22.
κόλλο-πώλης, *ον*, *δ*, (κόλλα) *a dealer in glue*, Poll. 8. 183.
κόλλος, τό, = *κόλλαιον*, Clem. A. 263, et ibi Dind.
κολλούριον, τό, v. sub *κολλύριον*.
κόλλουρος, *δ*, *an unknown fish*, Marc. Sidet. 22.
κόλλωψ, *ος*, *δ*, the peg or screw by which the strings of the lyre were tightened, Od. 21. 407, cf. Plat. Rep. 531 B, Luc. Dial. Mar. 1. 4:—metaph., *τῆς ὀργῆς .. τὸν κόλλωψ ἀνέμεν* Ar. Vesp. 574. 2. a handle, by which a wheel turned, Arist. Mechan. 13, 2. II. the thick skin on the upper part of the neck of oxen, Lat. *callosum*, Ar. Fr. 526; and of swine, Lat. *glavadium*, Ib. 421; cf. *κολλοπόω*. 2. metaph. = *ἀνδρόγυνος*, *cinaedus*, Eubul. 'Αντισπ. 3, Diphil. Zwyp. 2, 22; cf. Hesych., and v. *κολλοπεύω*.
κολλυβάτεια [βᾶ], ἡ, a plant, Nic. Th. 589. 851; v. ll. *κολυβ-*, *πυλ-*, in Hesych. *κολυβατρία*: so called *κλυβάδιον*, *κλυβάτις*, *ἐξείνη*.
κολλυβιστής, οὔ, *δ*, (κόλλυβος) *a small money-changer*, like *κερματιστής*, Lys. ap. Poll. 7. 33, Ev. Matth. 21. 12, etc. (but v. Sturz Dial. Mac. p. 42); rejected by the Atticists, Phryn. 440, Thom. M. 339.
κόλλυβος, *δ*, a small coin, *κολλύβειον* *for a doit*, Ar. Pax 1200, Eupol. Πολ. 5, Call. Fr. 85:—*mass*, as given by Phryn. 440, Hesych.; neut. in Poll. 9. 72. 2. in pl. also, *κόλλυβα*, *τά*, *small round cakes* (v. *κόλλα-βος* II), Ar. Pl. 768; *κόλλυβα* *τραγάδια* Hesych.
II. the rate of exchange in changing foreign for home money, fixed by the changer (*κολλυβιστής*), agio, Cic. Verr. 3. 78, Att. 12. 6, C. I. 2334. 4; and Böckh restored *ἀκολλυβιστον* *without payment of agio*, Ib. 9.
III. a small gold weight, Theophr. Lap. 46.
κολλύρα [ῥ], ἡ, prob. much the same as *κόλλιξ*, Ar. Pax 123, Fr. 363, cf. Ath. 111 A; v. sub *κόνδυλος*.
κολλύριζω, *to bake* *κολλύρια*, LXX (2 Regg. 13. 6).
κολλύριος, ἡ, *όν*, made of *κολλύρια*, *jus collyrium* in Plaut. Pers. 1. 3. 15.
κολλύριον [ῥ], τό, Dim. of *κολλύρα*, in earlier writers, as Hipp.; often written *κολλούριον*, *a poultice*, Hipp. 609. 44, cf. Diosc. 1. 1. 2. in

pl. eye-salve, Lat. *collyrium*, Arr. Epict. 2. 21, 20., 3. 21, 21, C. I. 5980. 16. II. a fine clay, in which a seal can be impressed, Luc. Alex. 21. κολλῦριο-ποιέομαι, to be made into collyrium, Diosc. Par. I. 207. κολλῦρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Dim. of κολλῦρα, LXX (2 Regg. 6. 19., 13. 6). κολλῦρίς (sc. ἄρτος), ον, ὁ, = κολλῦρα, κούλιξ, LXX (1 Paral. 16. 3). κολλῦριων, ὁ, a bird of the thrush kind, perh. the fieldfare, *turdus pilaris*, Arist. H. A. 9. 23, 2; v. l. κορυλλίων. κολλῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) like glue, glutinous, viscous, Plat. Crat. 427 B, Arist. H. A. 6. 14, 8, 9. 40, 6, Theophr. C. P. 5. 16, 4. κόλλωτες, οἱ, a kind of stone, Plut. 2. 1157 D. κολοβή, ἡ, = κολόβιον, Artemid. 2. 3. κολοβ-ανθής or κολοβοανθής, ες, bearing stunted (i. e. *papilionaceous*) flowers, such as peas, Theophr. H. P. 6. 5, 3., 8. 3, 3. κολόβιον, τό, and κολοβίων, ὄνος, ὁ, an under-garment, with its sleeves curtailed (v. κολόβος), i. e. reaching only half down to the elbow, or entirely without sleeves, Epiphani. — v. Ducang. κολοβο-διέξοδος, ον, having a curtailed passage, of stars, Ptolem. κολοβο-κέρατος, ον, with stunted horns, short-horned, Schol. Il. 16. 117; — in Jo. Chrys. κολοβοκέρως. κολοβό-κερκος, ον, with a docked tail, stump-tailed, LXX (Levit. 22. 23). κολοβο-μάχη, ἡ, the interrupted battle, as one of the Scholl. called Il. 8; κολος μάχη in Schol. Ven. ib., Eust. 599. 39. κολοβό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, with maimed feet, στίχους An. Ox. 3. 323. κολοβό-ριν, ἴσος, ὁ, ἡ, stump-nosed, LXX (Lev. 21. 18): — ρινος, ον, Cyrill. κολοβός, ὁν, (v. κούρος) docked, curtailed, c. gen., ἀγέλη κολοβός κεράτων, cf. Lat. *truncus pedum*, Plat. Polit. 265 D; κολοβός χειρῶν Anth. Plan. 186. 2. absol., Lat. *curtus*, maimed, mutilated, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 11; οὐδὲν κ. προσφέρμεν πρὸς τοὺς θεούς, ἀλλὰ τέλεια καὶ ὅλα Arist. Fr. 108; ζῶα κ. Id. G. A. 1. 7, 6., 2. 7, 5, al.; — of trees, τὰν ἐλαίων τὰν κολοβῶν Inscr. Sicil. in C. I. 5594. 11; — of a period in Rhetoric, *curti*, incomplete, Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 6; of a cup, broken, *chipped*, Id. Metaph. 4. 27, 1. Theopomp. Hist. 276: of a wall, low, τείχος App. Mithr. 26. Adv. — βῶς, imperfectly, opp. to σαφῶς, Arist. Soph. Elench. 17, 15. κολοβό-στάχυς, υ, with stunted spikes, of flowers, cited from Diosc. κολοβότης, ητος, ἡ, stuntedness, Plut. 2. 800 E. 2. κ. πνεύματος shortness of breath in speaking, Id. Dem. 6. κολοβο-τράχηλος, ον, stump-necked, Adamant. Physiogn. 2. 16. κολοβ-οὔρος, ον, stump-tailed, Hesych. κολοβό-χειρ, χειρός, ὁ, ἡ, maimed in the hand, LXX (Levit. 21. 17). κολοβός, (κολοβός) to dock, curtail, mutilate, Arist. Fr. 108, Polyb. 1. 80, 13; — Pass. to be mutilated, imperfect, τῇ φάκῃ κεκολοβαμένοι πόδες Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 20, cf. G. A. 4. 4, 15; c. gen., κεκολοβῶσθαι τῶν ἐκτὸς μορίων Id. 4. 13, 1. II. of time, to curtail, shorten, Ev. Marc. 13. 20, cf. Matth. 24. 22. κολοβώδης, ες, (εἶδος) stunted, stumpy, δάκτυλοι Polem. Phys. 1. 22. κολοβῶμα, τό, the part taken away in mutilation, Arist. Metaph. 4. 27, 1; — κολοβῶσις, εως, ἡ, mutilation, Id. Incess. An. 8, 6. κολοι-αρχος, ον, ὁ, a chief of jackdaws, jackdaw-general, Ar. Av. 1212. κολοῖαυ, to scream like a jackdaw, Poll. 5. 89. κολοῖος, ὁ, a jackdaw, daw, grackle, Il. 16. 583., 17. 755, where in both instances the daws are mentioned along with starlings (ψάρες) as noisy flocking birds (v. κλάζω); κολοῖοι κραγέται Pind. N. 3. 143; — Arist. H. A. 9. 24 distinguishes three species, (1) the *κορακίαι*, which has a red bill and must be the *chongh* or *κορώνη εἰναλίη* of Hom.; (2) the *λύκος*, which has not been identified; (3) the small kind, called *βόλοχος*, which is the common daw, *Corvus monedula*: — he also mentions a web-footed koloiós, found in Lydia and Phrygia, which is prob. *Graculus pygmaeus*: — Proverbs: κολοῖος ποτὶ κολοῖον 'birds of a feather flock together,' Arist. Eth. N. 8. 1, 6, etc.; κολοῖος ἀλλοτρίους πτεροῖς ἀγάλλεται Luc. Apol. 4; of impudent noisy talkers, πολλοὶ . . σφε κατακράῃσσι κολοῖοι Ar. Eq. 1020; of Agathocles, Timae. ap. Polyb. 12. 15, 2. (Akin to κολφός, κολφάω, q. v.) κολοῖα, ἡ, a tree that bears pods, Theophr. H. P. 1. 11, 2; called κολοῖα, 3. 17, 2; κολοῖα, 3. 14, 4; κολοῖα or — ωτία, Hesych. κολοῖώδης, ες, (εἶδος) daw-like, i. e. flocking together, Plut. 2. 93 C. κολόκανος, ὁ, v. κολέκανος. κολοκάσια, ἡ, Diosc. 2. 128, Plin. 21. 51; or κολοκάσιον, τό, Nic. ap. Ath. 72 B, Diphil. Siphn. ib. 73 A, Virg. E. 4. 20: — the root of the colocasia, a beautiful plant resembling the water-lily, found in the marshy parts of Egypt, *arum colocasia* Linn. It was esteemed a savoury food; and its large leaves were made into drinking-cups (κισβάρια), Voss Virg. l. c. — The name seems to have been also given to all the three species of Egyptian Lotus, v. Plin. l. c., and cf. λωτός III. κολοκορδόκολα, ον, τό, Comic word of unknown meaning in Anth. P. 10. 103; cf. Jac. p. 654. κολόκυμα, τὰ, a large heavy wave before it breaks (κύλον κύμα acc. to Gramm.), the heavy swell that is the forerunner of a storm, Ar. Eq. 692; — where it is used of the swelling threats of Cleon — cf. σκώληξ III. κολοκύνθη or — τη, ης, ἡ, the latter being called the Att. form, Lob. Phryn. 437; later also κολόκυνθα Diosc. 2. 162: — the round gourd or pumpkin, Lat. *cucurbita*, the long one being called σικύα, Hipp. 485. 5 and 45., 487. 30, Hermipp. Incert. 6, Ar. Fr. 476. 6, etc.: — symbolic of health, from its fresh juicy nature, κολοκύνθας ἐγγίστερον Epich. 105 Ahr.; as a lily was of death, ἡ κρίνον ἡ κολ. Diphil. ap. Paroemiogr. p. 309: — ὁπ λημῶν κολοκύνθαις, v. sub λημῶν. κολοκυνθιάς, ἡ, made from pumpkins, Anth. P. II. 371. κολοκυνθινός, ὁ, ον, made from pumpkins, πλοῖα Luc. V. H. 2. 37; whence the Comic name κολοκυνθο-πειράται, οἱ, pumpkin-pirates. κολοκυνθίς, ἰδος, ἡ, the colocynth, and its fruit, Diosc. 4. 178. κολοκυνθος and —τος, ὁ, = κολοκύνθη, —τη, Jacobs. Anth. P. 587.

κολοκύνθη, ἡ, v. sub κολοκύνθη.

κολοκύνθιον, τό, Dim. of κολοκύνθη, Phryn. Com. Incert. 7. κολον, τό, food, meat, fodder (whence Eust. derives ἀκόλος, κόλαξ), Ath. 262 A. II. the colon, part of the great intestines, extending from the caecum to the rectum, (in Mss. often written κῶλον, by a manifest error, as the metre shews in Ar. Eq. 455, Nic. Al. 23), Arist. P. A. 3. 14, Poll. 2. 193, 209. κῶλος, ον, docked, curtail, Lat. *curtus*, κῶλον δόρυ Il. 16. 117; of oxen, like κολοβός, stump-horned or hornless, τὸ γένος τῶν βοῶν τὸ κ. Hdt. 4. 29, cf. 2. 46 (where for οἱ αἰπόλοι Schaff. restored οἱ κύλοι); so, ὦ κύλε, addressed to a he-goat, Theocr. 8. 51; of the κεραστής, Nic. Th. 260; — in Strab. 312, κῶλος is a Crimean quadruped, white, and in size between the deer and goat; prob. a kind of goat without horns, κῶλον . . μέγαν τράγον κέρατα οὐκ ἔχοντα, Hesych.; cf. αἰπόλος. 2. κῶλος μάχη, v. sub κολοβομάχη. (Hence κολοβός (i. e. κολοφός, like ὄλοφος, saluus), κολούω; perh. also κολόζω.) Κολοσσινός, ὁ, ὄν, of wool, Colossian-dyed, Strab. 578. Κολοσσαῖος (never κολοσαῖος, Lob. Phryn. 542), α, ον, colossai, Diod. II. 72, etc. κολοσσικός, ἡ, ὄν, = foreground, Strab. 13, Diod. 2. 34. κολοσσο-βάμων [α], ον, with colossal stride, Lyc. 615. κολοσσο-ποιός, ον, making colossal statues, cited from Heliod. Optic. κολοσσο-πόνος, ον, = foreground, Manetho 4. 570. κολοσσός, ὁ, a colossus, gigantic statue, in Hdt. always of the huge statues in the Egypt. temples, 2. 130, 131, 143, 149, al.; some are mentioned 20 feet in height, 2. 176; others, 75 feet, 1b.; — but also, as it seems, a statue without reference to size, Aesch. Ag. 416 (the only place it is found in good Att.), Theocr. 22. 47; κολοσσός in Diod. 1. 67: — The most famous Colossus was that of Apollo at Rhodes, seventy cubits high, made in the time of Demetrius Poliorcetes, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 23, etc.; cf. Dict. of Antiqu. κολοσσουργία, ἡ, (ἐργῶν) the making of a colossus, Strab. 14. κολοσυρτός, ὁ, ποιῶν, word, a noisy rabble, ἀνδρῶν ἡδὲ κυνῶν Il. 12. 147, cf. 13. 472; τῶν Ἀθηναίων Ar. Vesp. 666; παιδαρίων καὶ γραιδίων Id. Pl. 536: — absol. tumult, uproar, Hes. Th. S80: — a Verb κολοσυρτέω in Hesych. κολουραῖος, α, ον, = κόλουρος, κ. πέτρα a sleep, abrupt rock, Call. Fr. 66. κῶλ-ουρος, ον, (κῶλος, οὐρά) dock-tailed, stump-tailed, κ. ὕρνις a bird that has lost its tail from age, Plut. Flamin. 21: — fem. κόλουρις, of the fox (in the fable) that lost his tail, Timocreon 3 (for which Hesych. gives κόθυρις, cf. κόθυρος). 2. generally, truncated, παραμυῖς Nicom. Arithm. p. 291 Ast.: — κολουροπύραμις, in Theo Smyrn. p. 30. II. κόλουροι (sc. γραμμαί), αἱ, the colures, two great circles passing through the equinoctial and solstitial points, intersecting at the poles, Procl. κολουρο-ειδῶς, Adv. crossing like the colures, of the teeth of elephants crossing each other obliquely, Philo Carm. 7. 82. κολουρωσις, εως, ἡ, as if from κολουρῶ, = κολουσις, cited from Iambli. κόλουσις, εως, ἡ, a docking, cutting short, ἡ τῶν ὑπερεχόντων σταχῶν κ. Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 13, cf. Theophr. C. P. 2. 15, 4, etc. κόλουσμα, τό, that which is cut off, a piece, Hesych. κολουστός, α, ον, verb. Adj. of κολουῶ, to be cut short, Clem. Al. 294. κολουστός, ἡ, ὄν, docked, without horns, Hesych. κολουτέα, ἡ, v. l. for κολουτέα. κολουῶ, Eur., Plat.: fut. — ούσω Plut.: aor. ἐκόλουσα Plat., Arist.: — Pass., fut. — ούθημαι Galen.: aor. ἐκόλουσθην Thuc. 7. 66, — ούσθην Aesch. Pers. 1035: pf. κεκόλουμαι Anth. P. 7. 234, Plut., etc., — ούσμαι Dio C. (κῶλος, κολοβός). To cut short, dock, clip, curtail, ἀστάχην Hdt. 5. 92, 6; στάχυν σπάθῃ κ. φασγάνου Eur. Fr. 374; τὸν βότριν, τὰ δένδρα Theophr., etc.; c. gen., τὴν δ' ἐκόλουσεν οὐρῆς docked her of her tail, Opp. H. 4. 484. II. used by Hom. always in metaph. sense, τὸ μὲν τέλει, τὸ δὲ μεσηγνὸν κολουῖν part he brings to pass, part he cuts off half-accomplished, of the threats of Achilles, Il. 20. 370; μῆδὲ τὰ δῶρα . . κολουτέε curtail them not, Od. 11. 340; ἐὸ δ' αὐτοῦ πάντα κολουῖν he cuts off all his hopes and fortunes, 8. 211: — also like κολάζω, which is more freq. in Prose, τὰ ὑπερέχοντα κ. to cut short, put down, abase, those who are exalted above others, Hdt. 7. 10, 5, cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 18., 5. 11, 5; τὸν δῆμον Eur. Fr. 93; τοὺς ἄλλους κ. διαβολαῖς Plat. Legg. 731 A, cf. Apol. 39 D; τὸ βῆμα Id. Prot. 343 C; τὴν ἐν Ἀρείφῳ γαῖαν Boudh. Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 4: — Pass. to be cut short or abridged, σθένος ἐκολούσθη Aesch. Pers. 1035; νοῦσφι κεκολουμένους Anth. P. 7. 234; ἐπειδὴν ᾧ ἀγίους προὔχεν κολουσῶσι when they suffer abatement in a matter in which they claim superiority, Thuc. 7. 66; ἀτιμαζόμενα καὶ κολουόμενα Plat. Rep. 528 C, cf. Euthyd. 305 D. κολοφῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, a summit, top, finishing, κολοφῶνα ἐπιτιθέναι, like θρυγῶν ἐπ., to put the finishing stroke to . . , Plat. Euthyd. 301 E, Legg. 673 D; τὸν κ. προσιβόειον Id. Theaet. 153 C; κ. ἐπάγειν τῷ λόγῳ Ael. N. A. 13, 12; κολοφῶν ἐπὶ τῷ λόγῳ εἰρήσθαι Plat. Legg. 674 C; cf. κορυφὴ II, κορωνίς II. 2: — (expl. by Strab. 643 from the belief that the cavalry of Colophon was so excellent, that it always decided the contest). II. in Plut. a sort of ball for playing with, 2. 526 E. III. in Hesych. also = κολουός, also a sea-fish. Κολοφῶνιος, α, ον, Colophonian, of or from Colophon in Ionia, Hdt. 1. 147, etc.: K. σχῆμα a figure of speech, such as using ἡ κεφαλὴ τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ for τοῦ — πον, Lesbos. π. σχήμ. p. 181: — as Subst., ἡ Κολοφῶνια (sc. ῥητίνη), Colophonian gum, resin, Galen.: Κολοφῶνια (sc. ὑποδήματα), τὰ, a kind of shoes, Hesych., Poll. 7. 90. κολά-χειρ, ὁ, ἡ, = κολοβόχειρ, Hesych. κολπ-αβρός, ὄν, Ion. for κολφ-αβρός, soft of bosom, Eust. 1745. 60. κολπίας, ον, ὁ, swelling in folds, κ. πέπλος Aesch. Pers. 1060: — κ. ἀνεμος Philo ap. Eus. P. E. 34 B.

κολπίδιον, τό, Dim. of κόλπος, Byz.

κολπίζω, to form into a bosom or fold, Suid.

κολπίτης, ου, δ, dwelling on a bay, Philostr. 126, 254.

κολπο-ειδής, ες, like a bay, Ael. N. A. 14. 8: Adv. -δως, Strab. 390.

κόλπος, δ, corresponding in all senses to Lat. *sinus*:

I. the bosom, παῖδ' ἐπὶ κόλπον ἔχουσα, of Andromache and her child, Il. 6. 400; ἀψ' ὁ πρὸς κόλπον ἐκλίνθη Ib. 467; ἡ δ' ἄρα μιν κηδεῖ δέξατο κόλπῳ (cf. III. 1) Ib. 483; ἱμάτια τέφ' ἐγκάθεα κόλπῳ put it as a girdle on thy bosom, Il. 21. 9, cf. 223.

2. the womb, Eur. Hel. 1145, Call. Iov. 15, in pl., in sing., Id. Del. 214; οἱ γυναικεῖοι κ. the folds of the uterus, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 62; γυναικεῖος κ. Poll. 2. 222, cf. Hipp. 248. 13; also, οἱ κ. τῆς κοιλίας Arist. H. A. 4. 5. 6:—metaph. of the grave, σῶμα τοι ἐν κόλποις .. γαῖα καλύπτει Epigr. Gr. 56, cf. 88. 8., 214. 7. al.

II. the fold formed by a loose garment, esp. as it fell over the girdle, often in pl., δένοντα δὲ δάκρυα κόλποι Il. 9. 570 (566), cf. Aesch. Pers. 539:—this fold sometimes served for a pocket, κατακρύψας ὑπὸ κόλπῳ Od. 15. 468; κόλπον βαθύν καταλιπόμενος τοῦ κηθῶνος Hdt. 6. 125; ὑπὸ κόλπῳ χεῖρας ἔχειν to keep one's hands in one's pocket (of a stingy fellow), Theocr. 16. 16, cf. Luc. Hermot. 37. 81:—of a woman, κόλπον ἀνέμινη, letting down her robe so as to form a fold, i. e. baring her breast, Il. 22. 80; κόλπῳ φέρουσα .. πεπλωμένος bearing [the urn] under the deep-folded robe, Aesch. Theb. 1039; ἐπὶ σφύρα κόλπον ἀνέμινα having let their folded robes fall down to their ankles, Theocr. 15. 134, cf. Eur. Phoen. 1491; κρύψε δὲ παρθενίαν ὠδῖνα κόλποις, i. e. she concealed her pregnancy by the loose folds of her robe, Pind. O. 6. 51.

III. any bosom-like hollow, as 1. of the sea, but, first, in a half-literal sense (v. supr. 1) of a sea-goddess, Θέτις δ' ὑπεδέξατο κόλπῳ received him in her bosom, Il. 6. 136., 18. 398; then, generally, δύνει θαλάσσης εὐρέα κόλπον, prob. descriptive of the deep hollow between waves, 18. 140, cf. Od. 4. 435; εἰς αὐτὸς εὐρέα κόλπον Il. 21. 125; also in pl., κατὰ δεινούς κόλπους ἄλός Od. 5. 52:—so, κόλποι αἰθέρος Pind. O. 13. 125; Ἐρέβους ἐν ἀπείροισι κόλποις Ar. Av. 694.

2. a bay or gulf of the sea, Ἐρμιόνην Ἀσίνην τε, βαθύν κατὰ κόλπον ἔχουσα, i. e. βαθύν κατεχούσα κόλπον, the *Sinus Argolicus*, Il. 2. 560; so, Μηλιεύς κ. Aesch. Pers. 486; κ. Πέας, i. e. the Adriatic, Id. Pr. 837; Τυρονηκίς κ. Soph. Fr. 527, cf. Hdt. 4. 99., 7. 58, 198, al.

3. also, a vale, κ. Ἀργεῖος (cf. κοῖλον Ἄργος), Pind. P. 4. 87; Νεμέας Id. O. 9. 130, cf. 14. 33; Ἐλευσινίας Δηροῦς ἐν κόλποις Soph. Ant. 1121; κ. Τροίας Eur. Tro. 130; εἰς τοὺς εὐανθεῖς κ. λειμῶνας Ar. Ran. 373, cf. Av. 1094.

4. a fistulous ulcer which spreads under the skin, Galen. (Perh. from $\sqrt{\text{ΚΑΕΠ}}$, κλέπ-τω, to hide away:—the mod. Gr. form is κόλφος, cf. Ital. *golfo*, whence Fr. *golf*, our *gulf*.)

καλπῶω, to form into a swelling fold; esp. to make a sail belly or swell, Lat. *sinuare*, πνοή .. λίνα καλπῶσαντες Anth. P. 9. 363, 10; ἀνεμος κ. τὴν θόνην Luc. V. II. 1. 9; χιτῶνας καλπῶσαντες τῷ ἀνέμῳ, καθάπερ ἱστία Ib. 13:—Pass. to bosom or swell out, of a sail, Mosch. 2. 125; κολποῦται ἡμῶν φουάμενος Arist. H. A. 3. 1. 24; κολποῦται Ζέφυρος εἰς θόνας Anth. P. 10. 5; of a bay, to curve, Polyb. 34. 11. 5, etc.

κολπῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) embosomed, embayed, τὰν καλπῶδῃ .. Αἰλιν Eur. I. A. 120, etc.: full of bays, θαλάσσα Dio C. 48. 50.

2. winding, Lat. *sinuosus*, παράλινος Polyb. 4. 44, 7.

II. metaph., of discourse, loose, diffuse, Dion. H. de Dem. 18.

κόλπωμα, τό, a folded garment, such as was worn by monarchs in Tragedy, Plut. Mar. 25, cf. Poll. 4. 116, Cramer. An. Par. 1. 19.

κόλπωσις, εως, ἡ, the forming into a fold, κ. πτερῶν the arching of wings before the wind, Hdn. I. 15, 11:—in pl. *sinuosities*, τῶν πλῶν Ptol.

κολπωτός, ἡ, ὅν, formed into folds, χιτῶν Plut. 2. 173 C; κολπωτῶν (ταῖς?) θύνασαι .. τρώπιν ἰθύνεσκον with swelling sails, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 63.

κολύβδαινα, ἡ, a kind of crab, Epich. 27 Ahr.

κολύβριον, τό, another form of μαλόβριον, q. v.

κόλυθρον, οἶ, the testicles, Arist. Probl. 16. 4.

κόλυθρον or -τρον, τό, a ripe fig, Ath. 76 F.

κολυμβάς, ἄβας, ἡ, less Att. form of κολυμβίς, κ. ἑλαία an olive swimming in brine, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 56 B: cf. Lob. Phryn. 118.

II. as Subst., 1. = κολυμβίς, Ath. 395 E, Hesych.

2. a shrub, = σταιβή, Galen. 13. 870.

κολυμβάτος, ἡ, v. l. for κολύμφατος.

κολυμβάω, to dive, plunge headlong, Lat. *urinari*, εἰς τὸν Τόρταρον Phercer. Μεταλλ. 1. 21; εἰς τὰ φρέατα Plat. Prot. 350 A, cf. Lach. 193 C, and v. sq.:—to plunge into the sea, Act. Ap. 27. 43.

κολυμβήθρα, ἡ, a place for diving, a swimming-bath, Plat. Rep. 453 D; κολυμβῆας εἰς κολυμβήθραν μύρον Alex. Incert. 28.

II. in Eccl. a font, C. I. 8726 b, al.

κολυμβήσις, εως, ἡ, a diving, swimming, Arr. Peripl. 175, Ptol.

κολυμβητέον, verb. Adj. one must dive, Schol. Plat. p. 404 Bekk.

κολυμβητής, ὄρος, ὅ, = sq., Aesch. Supp. 408.

κολυμβητής, οὐ, δ, a diver, Lat. *urinator*, Thuc. 4. 26, Plat. Prot. 350 A, Arist., etc.

κολυμβητικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or for diving: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) the art of diving, Plat. Soph. 220 A.

κολυμβίς, ἴδας, ἡ, a diver, name of a bird, perh. the grebe, Ar. Av. 304, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 15: cf. κολυμβίς II. 1:—as Adj., κ. αἰθιαῖα Arat. 296.

κόλυμβος, ὁ, a diver, Ar. Ach. 876; cf. κολυμβίς. II. = κολύμβησις, Paus. 2. 35, 1, Anth. P. 9. 82, Plut. 2. 163 A.

κολύμφατος or -βάτος, ἡ, a plant, Geop. 2. 5, 1.

κολυτέα, ἡ, cf. κοιαιτέα.

κόλυτρον, τό, v. κόλυθρον.

κόλυκικόν, τό, a plant with a poisonous bulbous root, meadow-saffron, *calchicum autumnale*, Diosc. 4. 84; cf. ἐφήμερον II.

κόλχος, ὁ, later form for κύχλος, Jac. Anth. P. 592. 842.

Κόλχος, ὁ, a Colchian, Hdt. 1. 2, etc.:—Adj. Κολχικός, ἡ, ὄν, Colchian, Id.; poet. also, Κόλχος στόλος Ar. Rh. 4. 485:—fem. Κολχίς, ἴδας, Hdt. 1. 2; as Subst. Κολχίς (sub. γῆ), Colchis, Hdt. 1. 104, etc.; (sub. γυνή), Eur. Med. 132.

κολῳάω, (κολῳός) to brawl, scold, Il. 2. 212; Ion. κολῳέω, Antim. 27. (Not the same as *κολῳάω*.)

κολῳμαι, Att. fut. med. of καλάζω.

Κολῳναί, ἡ, = Κολωνός II, Call. ap. Schol. Il. 14. 199 (gen. Κολωνῶν).

Κολωνεία, ἡ, the Lat. *colonia*, C. I. (add.) 2811 b, 3497, al.

κολῳνή, ἡ, a hill, mound, Il. 2. 811., 11. 757: esp. a sepulchral mound, barrow, Lat. *tumulus*, Soph. El. 894: later, a hill-top, peak, Dion. P. 150, 220, 388, etc.:—as the meeting-place of patriarchal tribes, Arat. 120. (Cf. *καλῳνός*, *κολοφῶν*, *κορυφή*; Lat. *columna*, *collis*, *culmen*, *celsus*, etc.)

Κολωνήθεν, Adv. from the deme Κολωνός (q. v.), Dem. 535. 9., 1352. 8, Eust. 351. 11.

κολωνία, ἡ, a grave, as the Eleans called it, Hesych.

II. the Lat. *colonia*, Act. Apost. 16. 12, Epigr. Gr. 908; cf. *κολωνεία*.

κολωνο-ειδής, ες, like a hill or barrow, Schol. Ar. Rh. 2. 649.

κολωνός, ὁ, = κολῳνή, a hill, h. Hom. Cer. 273, 299, Hes. Fr. 19. 1, Hdt. 4. 181., 7. 225, etc.; κ. λίθων a heap of stones, Id. 4. 92: a hill-top, peak, Ar. Rh. 1. 1120.

II. *Colonos*, a deme of Attica lying on and round a hill, about a mile NW. of Athens, sacred to the hero *Colonus* (ἱππότης K. Soph. O. C. 59), famous for a grove of the *Eumenides* and the tomb of *Oedipus*, and immortalised by *Sophocles*, who was a native of it, in his *Oed. Col.*:—hence Κολωνεύς, εως, ὁ, one of the deme *Colonos*, C. I. 172. 48.

2. there was another Κολωνός in the ἀγορά at Athens, called for distinction's sake ἀγοραῖος K., (Κολωνόν .., οὐ τὸν ἀγοραῖον, ἀλλὰ τὸν τῶν ἱππέων Πhercer. Περαλ. 1); here the *atrans* assembled and were therefore called Κολωνῖται, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 7. 132; in Harp. *καλῳναῖται*, i. e. Κολωνῖται.

κολῳός, οὐ, δ, a brawling, wrangling, *κολῳὸν* ἐλαύνειν Il. 1. 575, Ar. Rh. 1. 1284. (Hence *καλῳάω*.)

κόμ-αῖθος, ον, (κόμη, αἶθα) with fiery hair, Lyc. 934.

κομαρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a kind of fish, Epich. 43 Ahr.

κόμαρος, ἡ, the strawberry-tree, *arbutus*, Ar. Av. 620, Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 2, etc.; also δ, *Amphis* Incert. 6. Its berries were called *μυαῖκλα*.

The wild kind was ἀνδράρχην, Galen. 6. 219, 13.

κομῶρο-φάγος, ον, eating the fruit of the *arbutus*, Ar. Av. 240.

κομάω, Ion. -έω: (κόμη):—to let the hair grow long, wear long hair, Ἀδανῶν ὑπὲρ κομῶντες Il. 2. 542; ἐθειρήν κομῶντες 8. 42., 13. 24; also, κ. τὴν κεφαλὴν Hdt. 4. 168; τὰ ὑπὶ σῳ κ. τῆς κεφαλῆς Ib. 180; τὰ ἐπὶ δέξια τῶν κεφαλῶν κ. Ib. 191; τὸ γένειον τῇ κεφαλῇ ὁμοίως κ. Xen. Symp. 4. 28. In early times the Greeks in general wore their hair long, whence *καρηκομῶντες* Ἀχαιοί in Hom. At Sparta it continued to be the custom for all citizens to wear long hair (see the legend in Hdt. 1. 82, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 26), though here also it fell into disuse, Philostr. 106, cf. Luc. Fugit. 27, Plut. Alc. 23. At Athens it was so worn by youths up to the 18th year, when they entered the age of ἐξήβη, and were enrolled in the list of citizens (cf. *φρατρία*): at that age they offered their long locks to some deity, Hesych., etc.; and for men to wear long hair was considered as a sign of foppiness and dissolute habits (except among the Ἱππεῖς, cf. Ar. Eq. 580); ἀρεσιν οὐκ ἐπέσκευ κομῶν Pseudo-Phoc. 212; or as a symbol of Laconizing, Ar. Av. 1282, v. supr.; κομῶν καὶ ἀνχηρὸς Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 13:—but, although Athenians wore the hair short, they retained the phrase *μη κομῶν* or *κεῖρεσθαι* as a sign of mourning, cf. Eur. Alc. 818, Ar. Pl. 572, Plat. Phaedo 89 C, etc.

2. at Athens, from the above-mentioned customs, κομῶν meant to plume oneself, give oneself airs, be proud or haughty, like Lat. *cristam tollere*, ἀνὴρ τοιαυτὸς ὦν .. οὐ κομῶ Ar. Nub. 545, Pl. 170; so, οὗτος ἐκομῶσε ἐπὶ τῷ νομίῳ he aimed at the monarchy, Hdt. 5. 71; ἐπὶ τῷ κομῶς; on what do you plume yourself? Ar. Vesp. 1317; κ. ἐπὶ κάλλει Plut. Caes. 45, cf. Luc. Nigr. 1; ἐπ' Ἡρίνῃ κ., of her lover, Anth. P. 11. 322; also c. dat., Opp. C. 3. 192; cf. κόμη I, καμῆτης.

II. also of horses, χρυσέσθιν ἐθειρήσιν κομῶντε Il. 8. 42., 13. 24.

III. of the hair itself, to be long, Opp. C. 3. 28.

IV. metaph. of trees, plants, etc., σὺθαρ ἀρούρης μέλλεν ἄφαρ ταναασίς κομῆσεν ἀσταχῆσσι soon were the fields to wave with long ears, h. Hom. Cer. 454; so, ἀγχιερὸς φύλλαισι κομῶσα Ar. Rh. 3. 928; ὕψος κεκομημένον ὕλη Call. Dian. 41; ἡ γῆ φυτῶσι κομῶσα Arist. Mund. 5, 11.

V. ἀστέρες κομῶντες, = κομῆται, Arat. 1092.

κομβακέομαι, Dep. = κόμπτως λέγω, Hesych.

κόμβη, ἡ, dialectic term for κορφή, Hesych.

κομδο-λύτης [ῶ], ον, ὁ, a cut-purse, Hesych.

κόμβος, ὁ, a roll, band, or girth, Anon. ap. Suid., Math. Vett. p. 47:—

Dim. κομβίον, τό, v. Ducang.

κομβῶω, to gird up, Gloss.; κ. τὸ σῶμα to put it together, Eccl.:—Med. to gird oneself, Hesych.; cf. ἐγκομβῶμαι.

II. to ensnare, deceive, Eccl.

κόμβωμα, τό, a robe, Hesych.:—in pl. ornamental bonds, Suid.

κομῶν, τό, the Lat. *comitum*, C. I. 5879. 4.

κομέω: Ion. impf. κομέεσκον:—Ep. Verb. to take care of, attend to, tend, in ll. ways of horses, τούτω μὲν θεραπεύοντε κομῶντες 8. 109, cf. 113, etc.; so h. Hom. Ap. 236; of dogs, Od. 17. 310, 319, Hes. Op. 602; elsewhere in Od. always of men, γέροντα ἐνδοκίους κομέεσκον 24. 390, cf. 6. 207, etc.; and of children, σὺ δὲ τὰς κομῆεν ἀπαιτλέμεναί τε 11. 250; κομῶν .. κομῶσαι τοκῆς C. I. 765. 17. (Cf. *κομῶω*, *κομψός*, Lat. *comptus*: in compos., *ἱππο-κόμος*.)

κομῶς, Ion. for κομῶν.

κόμη, ἡ, the hair, hair of the head, Lat. *coma*, Hom., etc.; more rarely

in pl., καὶ δὲ κάρητος οὐλας ἦκε κόμας Od. 6. 231; κόμαι Χαρίτεσσιν ὁμοῖαι (i. e. κόμαις Χαρίτων), Il. 17. 51; ἡ δὲ νῦν μήτηρ τίλλε κόμην was tearing her hair, 22. 406; κόμην κείρειν and κείρεσθαι (v. sub κείρω, ἀποκρίνω); κόμην τρέφειν to let the hair grow long, Hdt. 1. 82; κόμη δι' αἰῶνος ἀκτένιστος ἄσεται Soph. O. C. 1261; καθέσαν εἰς κόμας Eur. Bacch. 695; κόμαι πρόσθετοι false hair, a wig, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 2, etc.; wearing long hair was mainly restricted, at Athens, to the Ἱππεῖς (cf. κομάω 1. 1), δούλους ὧν κόμην ἔχεις; Ar. Av. 911.

2. of the beard, Att. Epict. 4. 8, 4, cf. 15.

3. the beard or branchia of the cuttle-fish, Arist. H. A. 5. 18, 12.

II. metaph. like coma, the foliage, leaves of trees, Od. 23. 195; so of herbage, Diosc. 4. 165; κόμαι λειμώνων Epigr. Gr. 1046. 70:—esp.=τραγοπώγων, Theophr. H. P. 7. 7, 1; cf. λήϊον fin.

III. the luminous tail of a comet (v. κομήτης II), Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 8, 1. 8, 20.

κόμης, ὅ, the Lat. comes, a count, κ. πρώτου βαθμοῦ C. I. 4361, al.; gen. κόμυτος, lb. 372, al.

Κομητ-Ἀμύνιας, ov, ὅ, Comic adaptation of the name Amynias, Cocomb-amyntias (cf. κομῶ 1), Ar. Vesp. 466.

κομήτης, ov, ὅ, (κομάω) wearing long hair, long-haired, used of the Persians, Orac. ap. Hdt. 6. 19; of dissolute men, Ar. Nub. 348, 1101, etc. (v. sub κομῶ 1); but also, simply, with hair on the head, opp. to φαλακρός, Plat. Rep. 454 C, cf. Gorg. 524 C; also, κ. τὰ σκέλη Luc. Bacch. 2.

2. metaph., ἴδς κ. a feathered arrow, Soph. Tr. 567; λειμῶν κ. a grassy meadow, Eur. Hipp. 211; θύρους κισσῶ κομήτης Id. Bacch. 1055.

II. κομήτης, with or without ἀστήρ, ὅ, a comet, Arist. Meteor. 1. 6 39, etc.; cf. κόμη III.

κομήτης, ἴδς, ἡ, fem. of κομήτης, κ. κεφαλῇ Synes. 71 D.

κομιδή, ἡ, (κομῶ, κομίζω) attendance, care, Hom.; in ll., always of care bestowed on horses, 8. 186, 23. 411; in Od., of care bestowed on men, such as hot baths and other comforts, 8. 453, 14. 124; also, care bestowed on a garden, οὐ παρσίη τοι ἄνευ κομιδῆς κατὰ κήπων 24. 247, cf. 245.—From this sense we have the dat. κομιδῇ used as Adv., v. sub voc.

2. provision, supplies, ἐπεὶ οὐ κ. κατὰ νῆα ἦεν ἐπηεταῖος 8. 232, ubi v. Nitzsch.

II. carriage, conveyance, esp. of supplies and provisions, importation, τῶν ἐπιτηδείων τὴν περὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον κ. Thuc. 4. 27; ὅθεν ῥάδια αἱ κ. ὧν προέδει Id. 6. 21, cf. Isocr. 224 B, etc.: a gathering in of harvest, καρπῶν κ. Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 25, Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 7.

2. (from Med. also) a carrying away for oneself, a rescue, recovery, κατὰ Ἑλένης κομιδὴν Hdt. 9. 73:—the recovery of a debt, payment, Dem. 987. 13, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 7, 2, al.

3. (from Pass.) a going or coming, ποιεῖσθαι ταύτη τὴν κ. to endeavour to pass this way, Hdt. 6. 95: an escape, safe return, κομιδῆς πέρι .. αὐτῷ μελήσειν ὥστε ἀνίστασθαι ἀπὸ τῆς Ἑλλάδος Id. 8. 19; οὕτε τις κ. τὸ ὁπίω φανήσεται lb. 108, cf. 4. 134, 7. 170, 229; μένων δ' ὁ θεὸς ἀνὴρ πρίωτο μὲν θανάτω κομιδὴν πατρὸς Pind. P. 6. 39.

κομιδῇ or κομιδῇ, Adv.: (dat. of κομιδῇ)—exactly, just, ἐστὶ κομιδῇ μεσημβρία Ar. Fr. 125; κύκλῳ κ. Plat. Charm. 155 D; κ. δ' ὥσπερ ἦν Dem. 15. 18.

2. like πᾶν, entirely, altogether, quite, with Verbs, κ. μεθύνειν Plat. Symp. 215 D, cf. Antiph. Gan. 2. 12; κ. ἀπειρηκέναι Id. Poi. 1. 14; more often with Adjs., κ. ἕτερον Plat. Theat. 159 A; εἰς στενὸν κ. .. καταστήσεται Dem. 15. 25; κ. μικρὰ Id. 324. 3; ἀσπρὸς κ. (sc. ἰχθύς) Antiph. Philoth. 2. 4; βαρὺς κ. Eubul. Καμπ. 3. 7; κ. ἀναίσθητος Arist. Eth. N. 3. 5, 12; κ. φαῦλος Ib. 9. 4, 5; with Substs., Θετταλὸν λέγεσθαι κ. τὸν ἄνδρα quite a Thessalian, Antiph. Incert. 20; μετράκκιλλον ὧν κ. Dem. 539. 23; νέος κ. 540. 16:—with a negat., κ. γὰρ οὐκ ἦν οὐδαμῶς nowhere at all, Antiph. Kaur. 2. 10; ὥστε μὴ κ. μοναρχίαν εἶναι none at all, Plut. Peric. 11; κ. ἀτέλως without any art at all, Plat. Gorg. 501 A.

3. often in answers, κομιδῇ μὲν οὐν just so, aye and more than that, Ar. Pl. 833, 834, 838, Plat. Theat. 155 A, Soph. 221 C, al.; κ. γε yes, quite so, Id. Rep. 442 A, 453 E, al.

κομίζω: fut. κομῶ, not only in Att., but in Od. 15. 546; κομῶς only late, as in Anth. (in Ar. Pl. 768 it is aor. subj.):—aor. ἐκόμισα, Ep. ἐκόμισσα or κόμισσα Il., Dor. ἐκόμιστα Pind. P. 4. 284:—pf. κεκόμισα Plat., etc.:—Med., fut. κομίσμαι Ar., Thuc., etc.; Ion.—ιεύμαι (v. inf. II. 4); late κομίσμαι Phalar.:—aor. ἐκομίσμαι, Ep. ἐκομισσ—or κομισσ—Hom.:—Pass., fut.—ισθήσμαι Thuc. 1. 52, Dem.: aor. ἐκομίσθην Hdt., Thuc., etc.: pf. κεκόμισμαι Dem. 307. 18, but more often in med. sense, v. inf. II. 3. (Prob. from **ΚΟΜΙΔΥ**, the y being lost in κομίδι and by becoming ζ in κομίζω, v. Ζζ. II. 3.)

To take care of, provide for, τὸν γε γηράσκοντα κομίζω Il. 24. 541; τόνδε τ' ἐγὼ κομῶ Od. 15. 546; ἐμὲ κείνους ἐνδύκεται ἐκομίζε 17. 113, etc.; κόμισσε δὲ Πηνελόπεια, παῖδα δὲ ὧς ἀτίταλλε 18. 322, cf. 20. 68; rare in Att., as Aesch. Cho. 262, 344:—to receive hospitably, to entertain, Thuc. 3. 65; more commonly in Med., καί σε .. κομίσασθαι ὧ ἐνὶ οἴκῳ Il. 8. 284, cf. Od. 14. 316; κομίσασθαι τινα ἐς τὴν οἰκίαν Andoc. 16. 37, Isae. 36. 25;—but in Od. 8. 451 it is Pass., οὐτὶ κομίζόμενός γε θαμνὶν not often was he attended to.

2. of things, to mind, attend to, give heed to, τὰ σ' αὐτῆς ἔργα κομίζε Il. 6. 490, Od. 21. 350; κτήματα μὲν .. κομίζεμεν ἐν μεγάρουσι 23. 355; δῶμα κ., of the mistress of the house, 16. 74, etc.; ἔγω κομίζεμεν πηλοῦ πόδα to keep it out of the mud, Aesch. Cho. 697:—Med., ἔργα κομίζεσθαι Δημήτερος Hes. Op. 391; Δημήτερος ἱερὸν ἀκτὴν μέτρῳ εὖ κομίσασθαι ἐν ἀγρεῖσι to store up .., lb. 598.

II. to carry away so as to preserve, Ἀμφίμαχον .. κόμισαν μετὰ λαῶν Ἰχάδιον they carried away his body, Il. 13. 196; and in Med., Σίντιες .. ἔφαρ κομίσαντο πεσύντα the Sintians got him carried home, 1. 594; κόμισαι με safe away, 5. 359, cf. Eur. I. T. 774:—also of things, τὴν δ' ἐκομίσμεν κήρυξ the herald took up the mantle, that it might not be lost, Il. 2. 183; [τρυνάδαιαν] κόμισαν .. ἑταῖροι 3. 378, cf. 13. 579:—later, simply, to save, rescue, τινὰ ἐκ θανάτου Pind. P. 3. 97, cf. N. 8. 76; ἀφροναν πατρίαν σφίσι κομίσον Id. O. 2. 28:—

νέκρον κ. to carry out to burial (like ἐκφέρω), Soph. Aj. 1397, Eur. Andr. 1264; and in Med., Isae. 7. 13; but κομίζειν, simply, to carry the body home, opp. to θάπτω, Aesch. Cho. 683, cf. Hdt. 4. 71.

2. to carry away (against one's own will), ἀλλὰ τις Ἀργείων κόμισσε χροῖ (sc. τὸν ἀκόντα) Il. 14. 456, cf. 463; so in Med., ὡς δὴ μὲν τῷ ἐν χροῖ πᾶν κομίσαιο (sc. τὸ ἐγχοῦ) 22. 286.

3. to carry off as a prize, as booty, χρυσὸν δ' Ἀχιλλεύς ἐκόμισσε 2. 875; κόμισσα δὲ μούνηυς ἵππους 11. 738; τέσσαρας ἐξ ἀδελῶν νίκας ἐκομίζαν four victories they won, Pind. N. 2. 30; ἔπαυος, ὃν κομίζετον τοῦδ' ἀνδρός Soph. O. C. 1411; and in Med., Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 67:—later freq. in Med. to get for oneself, receive in full, acquire, gain, δόξαν ἐσθλὴν Eur. Hipp. 432; τριῶβολον Ar. Vesp. 690; τὴν ἀξίαν Plat. Rep. 615 B; τὰ ἅλλα αὐτῆς lb. 621 D; τόκους lb. 555 E; κ. τί τινας Soph. O. T. 580; τι παρὰ τινος Thuc. 1. 43; τι ἀπὸ τινος Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 10; and pf. pass. in med. sense, βρεῖς τοὺς καρποὺς κεκόμισθε you have reaped the fruits, Dem. 304. 26; κεκόμισται χάριν 569. 27; ὠμολόγηε κεκομίσθαι τὴν προίκα 818. 1, cf. Thuc. 8. 61, Isae. 53. 6.

4. to carry, convey, bear, κόμισαν δέπας Il. 23. 699, cf. Od. 13. 68, Hdt., etc.; κομίζε σπαντὸν betake thyself, Soph. Ant. 444:—Pass. to be conveyed, to journey, travel, by land or sea, Hdt. 5. 43, etc.; εἴσω κομίζω get thee in, Aesch. Ag. 1035; κ. παρὰ τινα to betake oneself to him, Hdt. 1. 73:—in this sense the fut. and aor. med. sometimes occur, κομυέμεθα ἐς Σίρην Hdt. 8. 62; οἱ δὲν κομίσανται .. ἐς Βαβυλῶνα Id. 1. 185; ἔξω κομίσασθ' οἶκον Eur. Tro. 167.

5. to bring to a place, bring hither, bring in, import, κομίζε νῦν μοι παῖδα Soph. Aj. 530, cf. Ant. 444, Plat. Rep. 370 E, etc.; κερπὸν κ. to gather in corn (cf. κομίδι II), Hdt. 2. 14; ξενικὸν νόμισμα κ. to introduce, import it, Plat. Legg. 742 B; so, κ. τὴν φιλοσοφίαν εἰς τοὺς Ἑλληνας Isocr. 227 A; οἱ κομίσαντες τὴν δόξαν ταύτην Arist. Eth. N. 1. 6, 2, cf. Metaph. 1. 9, 1:—and in Med., τὸ ἀγαλμα ἐπὶ Δηλίου Hdt. 6. 118; ποίμνας ἐς δόμους Soph. Aj. 63, cf. Ar. Vesp. 833.

6. to conduct, escort, τί μέλλεις κομίζειν δόμων τόνδ' ἔσω; Soph. O. T. 678, cf. Ph. 841, Plat. Phaedo 113 D, etc.; κ. αὐτὸν ἐξ ὁμμάτων take her from my sight, Eur. Alc. 1064; κ. ναῦς Thuc. 2. 85, etc.

7. to bring back from exile, Pind. P. 4. 188; τεὰν ψυχὰν κ. (from the world below), Id. N. 8. 75.

8. to get back, recover, Id. O. 13. 82; τέκνων .. κομίσαι δέμας Eur. Supp. 273, cf. 495; and in Prose, πάλιν κ. Plat. Phaedo 107 E, etc.:—Med. to get back for oneself, recover, τὸν παῖδα Eur. Bacch. 1225, cf. I. T. 1362; τὴν βασιλείαν Ar. Av. 549; τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους κομίζεσθαι Thuc. 1. 113, cf. 4. 117, 6. 103; κομίζεσθαι χρήματα to recover a debt, get it paid, Lys. in Diog. 910, Andoc. 6. 11, Dem. 42. 13, etc.; τόκους Plat. Rep. 555 E, etc.; so, κ. τιμωρίαν παρὰ τινος Lys. 126. 34; κομίζεσθαι τὴν θυγατέρα to take back one's daughter (on the death of her husband), Isae. 69. 30, v. infr. 9:—Pass. to come or go back, return, often in Hdt., Xen., etc.; ἐκομίσθησαν ἐπ' οἶκον Thuc. 2. 33, cf. 73; κομισθεὶς οἴκαδε Plat. Rep. 614 B.

9. metaph. to rescue from oblivion, δοῖδοι καὶ λόγοι τὰ καλά ἐγ' ἐκόμισαν Pind. N. 6. 52.

10. like Lat. affero, to bring, give, θράσος .. ἀνδρασι θηήσκουσι κ. Aesch. Ag. 804:—the Act. and Med. are combined, χθὼν πάντα κομίζει καὶ πάλιν κομίζεται gives all things and gets them back again, Menand. Monost. 539, cf. 89, 668.

κόμιον, τό, Dim. of κόμη, Att. Epict. 2. 24, 24, 3. 22, 10.

II. = προκόμιον, cf. Wess. Hdt. 4. 64.

κομιστός, α, ov, verb. Adj. of κομίζω, to be taken care of, to be gathered in, Aesch. Theb. 600.

2. to be carried, Diosc. 2. 89.

II. κομιστή, one must bring, νέους εἰς δέματα κ. Plat. Rep. 413 D.

κομιστή, ἡ, = κομίδι 1, Hesych.; cf. Lob. Paral. 351.

κομιστήρ, ἦρος, ὅ, = sq., Eur. Hec. 222, Plut. Peric. 12.

κομιστής, ov, ὅ, (κομίζω) one who takes care of, κ. νεκρῶν Eur. Supp. 25.

II. a bringer, conductor, Id. Andr. 1268.

κομιστικός, ἡ, ὅν, fit for taking care of, κ. φάρμακα strengthening medicines, cited from Hipp.

II. fit for carrying, κ. πλοῖα transports, Hyperid. ap. Harpocr.

κομιστός, ἡ, ὅν, brought, Joseph. A. J. 17. 4, 1.

κομιστήρ, ἡ, fem. of κομιστήρ, a waiting-woman, A. B. 267. 30, Hesych.:—as epith. of Nature, Orph. H. 9. 16.

κόμιστρον, τό, (κομίζω) always in pl., like ὥστρον, pay for preservation, reward for saving, ψυχῆς κόμιστρα Aesch. Ag. 965.

II. reward for bringing, Eur. H. F. 1387.

κόμμα, τό, (κόπτω) the stamp or impression of a coin, Lat. nota, χαλκίους .. κοπεῖαι τῷ κακίστῳ κόμματι Ar. Ran. 726, cf. Eccl. 8; proverb., πονηροῦ κόμματος of bad stamp, Id. Pl. 862, 956:—χρυσίον κόμμασιν ἀποσφωμένον (sic leg. pro ἀποσπ-) cleansed by blows of the die, Luc. Pisc. 14.

2. generally = νόμισμα, coin, coinage, ἴδιοι τινες θεοί, κ. κανὼν Ar. Ran. 890; οἱ δὲ τοῦ νομίσματος κ. μεταχειρόμενοι, Lat. triumphum monetales, Dio C. 54. 26.

II. that which is knocked off, a piece, ἰχθύων Geop. 18. 14, 2.

2. the refuse of corn in thrashing, chaff, Dinarch. ap. Harp.

3. a show, oration of a sentence, elsewhere κῶλον, Lat. comma, Dem. Phal. 9, Cic. Orat. 62.

κομμάτιας, ov, ὅ, one who speaks in short clauses, Philostr. 621.

κομμάτικός, ἡ, ὅν, (κόμμα II. 3) consisting of short clauses, μικρὰ καὶ κ. ἐρωτήματα Luc. Bis Acc. 28; λόγους Hermog.:—Adv. —κῶς, Dion. II. de Dem. 39.

II. κομματικὸν (sc. μέλος), τό, v. sub κομμός.

κομμάτιον, τό, Dim. of κόμμα II. 1, a chip, Alciphro 1. 1.

2. a short clause, a passage quoted, Eunol. Incert. 31, cf. Dion. H. de Comp. 26.

κόμμι, τό, gum, Lat. gummi, Hdt. 2. 86, 96, Hipp. Art. 799.—A foreign word (Ath. 66 F, Choerob. 1. 373 Gaiss.), commonly indeclin., as in ll. c.; but also declined, gen. κόμμεος Hipp. and Galen.; dat. κόμμει Diosc. 1. 79, Galen., and κόμμι Crobil. Incert. 3, v. l. Hdt. 2. 86; v. Lob. Phryn. 288.

On the termin. v. πέπερι.

κομμίδιον, τό, Dim. of κόμμη, Galen.

κομμιδώδης, *es*, (είδος) like gum, gummy, Theophr. C. P. 5. 10, 2.
 κομμίζω, to look like gum, cited from Diosc.
 κομμιδώδης, *es*, = κομμιδώδης, Arist. H. A. 9. 41, 16.
 κομμός, οὐ, δ, (κῆπτος) a striking: esp. like Lat. *planctus* (from *plango*),
 a beating of the head and breast in lamentation, ἔκομμον κομρὸν Ἄριον
 I lamented with Median lamentation, Aesch. Cho. 423, cf. Bion. 1. 97;
 v. κῆπος, κῆπετος, κῆπτω 11:—hence, 2. in the Att. Drama,
 a wild lament, sung alternately by one or more of the chief characters
 and the chorus (κομμός δὲ θρήνων κοινὸς χοροῦ καὶ ἀπὸ σκηνῆς Arist.
 Poët. 12, 3), such as those in Aesch. Ag. 1072–1185, Cho. 307–478,
 Pers. 909–fin., etc.; cf. Herm. Arist. l. c., Elem. Metr. p. 733; also
 called κομματικόν (sc. μέλος) Poll. 4. 53.
 κομμός, *o*, care bestowed on dress, decoration, Suid.
 κομμῶ, to beautify, embellish, αὐτοῦς Arist. Soph. Elench. 1, 2; λόγους
 Themist. 336 C:—Med., Eupol. Incert. 141.
 κομμῶ, οὐς, ἡ, = κομμῶτρια, A. B. 273.
 κομμῶμα, τό, an embellishment, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 8.
 κομμῶσις, *ews*, ἡ, embellishment, Ath. 568 A:—metaph. in pl. snares,
 traps, Hesych.
 κομμῶτης, οὐ, δ, a beautifier, embellisher, τινος Luc. Merc. Cond. 32,
 Plut. 2. 348 E.
 κομμῶτιζω, fut. *ίσω*, = κομμῶ, Synes. 83 C, in Med.
 κομματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for embellishment, δασκῆαι Luc. Amor. 9; τὸ
 κ. τῆς λατρικῆς μέρος Galen.:—ἡ-κῆ (sc. τέχνη), the art of embellish-
 ment, Plat. Gorg. 463 B, 465 B:—metaph. of style, Hermog., etc.:—
 Adv. -κῶς, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1063.
 κομμῶτρια, ἡ, fem. of κομμῶτης, a dresser, tirewoman, Ar. Eccl. 737,
 Plat. Rep. 373 C.
 κομμῶτριον, τό, a tiring-instrument, Ar. Fr. 309. 8.
 κομο-τροφέω, to let the hair grow, Lat. *comam alere*, Strab. 196.
 κομπάζω, fut. *άσω*, = κομπέω, to vaunt, brag, Aesch. Theb. 436,
 Ag. 1671, etc.; κ. μέγα Soph. Aj. 1122; μάτην Eur. Hipp. 978; κ. ἐπὶ
 τινι to speak big against . ., Aesch. Theb. 480:—acc., κ. λόγον to speak
 big words, Id. Ag. 1400, etc.; κ. γέρας to boast one's office, Id. Eum. 209;
 οὐ πατρῶαν τὴν τέχνην ἐκούπασας Soph. El. 1500; μέγα τι κ. Id.
 Aj. 1122:—c. inf. to boast that . ., Aesch. Ag. 1130, Eur. Bacch. 340;
 κ. ὤς . ., Xen. Oec. 10, 3:—Pass. to be made a boast of, be renowned,
 εὐνεκ' ὄλβου Eur. H. F. 64; φόβος . . κομπάζεται fear is loudly spoken,
 Aesch. Theb. 500; τινὸς δὲ . . παῖς πατρὸς κομπάζεται; of what father is
 he said to be the son? Eur. Alc. 497, cf. H. F. 64:—Like κομπέω, rare in
 prose, Lys. 105. 2., 107. 27, Xen. Symp. 4, 19, Oec. l. c.
 Κομπάσεις, *o*, Com. word, one of the Κύμπος-deme, a Bragsman,
 Ar. Av. 1126.
 κομπάσμα, τό, only in pl. boasts, braggart words, Aesch. Pr. 361,
 Theb. 551, 794, Ar. Ran. 940, Arr. Ind. 5, 13.
 κομπασμός, *o*, = κομπάσμα, Plut. Sull. 16.
 κομπαστής, οὐ, δ, a braggart, Plut. Crass. 16.
 κομπαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, braggart, Poll. 9. 146. Adv. -κῶς, Ib. 147.
 κομπέω, (κόμπος) to ring, clash, κομπέει χαλκὸς ἐπὶ στήθεσσι φα-
 ενὸς Il. 12. 151; κ. χύτραν, λυτὰδα to ring a pot to see if it be
 sound, Diog. L. 6. 30 (as restored from Eust. 896. 61 for σκοποῦμεν);
 cf. 2. 78:—cf. κόμπος. II. metaph., like κομπάζω, to utter high-
 sounding words, speak big, boast, brag, vaunt, Lat. *crebro*, τί κομπέω
 παρὰ καιρὸν; Pind. P. 10. 4; κ. ἄλλως Hdt. 5. 41; ὥς σὺ κομπέεις Eur. Or.
 571; c. acc. cogn., κ. μῦθον to speak a boastful speech, Soph. Aj. 770;
 ὑψηλ' ἐκούμεις Il. 1230. 2. c. acc. to boast of, κ. γόμους Aesch.
 Pr. 947:—Pass., ὁμῶς, ὅσοιτε κομποῦνται are boasted of, Thuc. 6.
 17. 3. c. acc. et inf. to boast that . ., Eur. El. 815; so, κ. ὥπως . .
 to boast how . ., Soph. O. C. 1149:—Like κομπάζω, rare in prose.
 κομπ-ηγόρος, *on*, speaking boastfully, Hesych.
 κομπηρός, *o*, ὄν, boastful, only in Adv. -ρῶς, Schol. Basil. ad Greg.
 Naz.; Comp. -οτέρως, Tzetz.
 κομπισμός, *o*, a shaking on an instrument; with the voice, it was
 μελισμός; both together, τερετισμός, Manuel Bryenn. p. 480 ed. Wall.
 κομπο-λακέω, to talk big, be an empty braggart, Ar. Ran. 961; in
 Tzetz., κομπολακύνθω:—also κομπο-λακύνθω or -λακύνθος, *on*, δ, a
 big-boaster, Ar. Ach. 589, 1182, perh. with a play on *Lamachus*.
 κομπο-λογέω, to speak boastfully, Justin. M.; -λόγημα, τό, -λογία,
 ἡ, Byz.
 κομπο-ποιέω, to act vauntingly, Epiphan.
 κομπο-ρήμαν, *on*, speaking boastfully; Adv. -ρημῶνας:—Subst. κομ-
 πορημιστήν, ἡ, boastful speaking, Byz.
 κόμπος, *o*, a noise, din, clash, esp. such as is caused by the collision
 of two hard bodies, as of a boat's tusks when he whets them, ὑπαὶ
 δέ τε κόμπος ὀδόντων γίγνεται Il. 11. 417., 12. 149; the stamping of
 dancers' feet, ποῦδς δ' ὑπὸ κόμπος ὤρειον Od. 8. 380; the ringing of
 metal, Eur. Rhes. 384; cf. κομπέω. II. metaph. a boast, vaunt,
 ὁ κόμπος οὐ κατ' ἀνθρώπον φρονεῖ Aesch. Theb. 425, cf. 473, Ag. 613;
 οὐ πεπλάσμενος δ' κ., δάλλα καὶ λίαν ἐρημένος Id. Pr. 1031; Ζεὺς
 γὰρ μεγάλῃς γλῶσσης κόμπος ὑπερεχθαίρει Soph. Ant. 127; κ.
 πόρεσι, i. e. I am proud of the deed, Id. Aj. 96; rare in prose, ὅρα
 μὴ μάτην κ. ὁ λόγος ἐρημένος εἴη Hdt. 7. 103; οὐ λόγων . . κ. τάδε,
 μάλλον ἢ ἔργων . . ἀλήθεια Thuc. 2. 41; κ. καὶ ἀλαζονεία Aesch. 87.
 36; in Com., κ. κενὸι ψοφοῖσιν Alex. Ἀσπ. 1. 9. 2. rarely in
 good sense, praise, Pind. I. 1. 60., 5 (4). 30.
 κομπός, *o*, = κομπαστής, Eur. Phoen. 600; κομπός λόγος E. M. 527. 47.
 On the accent, v. Arcad. 67. 2.
 κομπο-φάκελορ-ρήμαν, *on*, gen. *ovos*, pomp-bundle-worded, derisive
 epith. of Aeschylus in Ar. Ran. 839, because of his long compound
 words:—κομποφακελλορημιστήν, ἡ, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 3. 7.

κομπῶ, = κομπέω, Dio C. 43. 22, in Pass.
 κομπῶδεια, ἡ, boastfulness, Eccl.
 κομπῶδης, *es*, (είδος) boastful, vainglorious, κομπῶδεστρα προσποιήσις
 Thuc. 2. 62; τὸ κομπῶδες, boastfulness, Id. 5. 68; τὸ κ. καὶ σοβαρὸν
 Plut. Sull. 16. Adv. -δῶς, Schol. Thuc. 8. 81.
 κομπέκτηρ, *opos*, *o*, the Lat. *confector* (qui bestias in amphitheatro
 conficiebat), Polycarp. Mart. 16.
 κομπεία, ἡ, daintiness, refinement, esp. of language, τὰς . . τοιαύτας
 κομπείας such like refinements, Lat. *orgulias*, Plat. Phaedr. 101 C, cf.
 Luc. Prom. 8.
 κόμψευμα, τό, a piece of elegance or wit, daintiness, prettiness, Arist.
 Meteor. 1. 13, 4, Luc. Amor. 54, Galen.
 κομψ-ευριπικός, Adv. with Euripides-prettinesses (shortened from κομ-
 ψευριπιδικός, which was the old reading), Ar. Eq. 18.
 κομψευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to prettinesses, Nicet. Ann. 234 D.
 κομψευτός, *on*, = κομψός, v. l. in Dion. H.; v. s. ἀκούψευτος.
 κομψέω, (κομψός) to refine upon, quibble upon, κομψέει νῦν τὴν
 δόξαν aye, quibble on the word δόξα (referring to the previous line),
 Soph. Ant. 324:—but mostly in Med., ὁ τοῦτο κομψενόμενος he who
 invented this subtlety, Plat. Rep. 489 C; πρέπει . . σοφιστῇ τὰ τοιαῦτα
 κομψένεσθαι Id. Lach. 197 D; κ. ὤς . ., Id. Rep. 436 D; so in pf. pass.,
 αὐτὸ τοῦτο καὶ κεκομψέται he has proved this dainty paradox, Id.
 Phaedr. 227 C; οἱ τὰ πολιτικά κεκομψευμένοι Philo 1. 448, cf. ἐκ-
 κομψέομαι. 2. Pass. to play the κομψός, to be refined, dainty, exquisite,
 ἡδεσθαι κομψενόμενος to be fond of shewing off, said of dashing
 practitioners, Hipp. Art. 832; of things, προσαγγάγιον κεκομψευμένον
 neatly made, Plat. Philib. 56 C; ὁ λόγος ὑπὸ τῶν τοιούτων κεκομψέται
 σχημάτων Dion. H. de Isocr. 14. Cf. Ruhnck. Tim.
 κομφο-επής, *es*, speaking elegantly, piquant in conversation, and κομ-
 ψοέπεια, ἡ, elegance, Cyrill.
 κομφολογέω, to speak fine, Eccl.; and κομψολογία, ἡ, fine speaking,
 Byz.; from κομφο-λόγος, *on*, = κομφοετής, Aesop., Greg. Nyss.
 κομφο-πρεπής, *es*, dainty-seeming, μούσα Ar. Nub. 1030.
 κομψός, ἡ, ὄν, (κομψά) well-dressed, Lat. *complus*; hence, a pretty
 fellow, Lat. *bellus homo*, Ar. Vesp. 1317, Alex. Πολ. 1, Timocreon 6.
 2. accomplished, elegant, exquisite, pretty, dainty, clever, witty,
 of persons or their words and acts, κ. θαρσά Cratin. Πολ. 1, cf. Incert.
 155; ἐσμέν ἅπαντα κομφοὶ ἄνδρες Eupol. Kol. 1; κ. ἐν συνοσίᾳ Ar.
 Nub. 649, cf. Ran. 967, Plat. Gorg. 493 A; κ. περὶ τι λέγει about . ., Id.
 Rep. 495 D, Crat. 405 D; of a dog's instinct, exquisite, acute, Id.
 Rep. 376 A; μὰ γῆν . ., μὴ γὰρ νόημα κομψότερον ἤκουσά πω α
 daintier device . ., Ar. Av. 195; esp. in a sneering sense, of Sophists
 who refine overmuch, persons who are studied and affected in all
 they say and do, exquisite, dainty, τριβῶν γὰρ εἰ τὰ κομψά Eur. Rhes.
 625; κομψός γ' ὁ κῆρυξ καὶ παρεργάτης λόγαν Id. Supp. 426; μὴ μοι
 τὰ κομψά . ., ἀλλ' ὡς πόλει δεῖ Id. Fr. 16; τῶν λατρῶν οἱ κ. ἡ περίεργος
 Arist. de Resp. 21, 7; so, κ. σοφίσματα Eur. ap. Stob. 1. 56. 13;
 κομψότερος . . ὁ λόγος ἢ κατ' ἐμὲ too subtle, Plat. Crat. 429 D:—but
 Plato generally uses the word in a good sense, as Moeris remarked, cf.
 Dionys. Com. Ὁμων. 1. 1:—τὸ κομψόν, = κομψότης, refinement, subtlety,
 Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 6. 3. of things, pretty, elegant, τὸ πρῶμα κ.
 [ἐστὶ] Ar. Thesm. 93, cf. 460; πάντων δὲ κομψότατον κτλ. Plat. Phaedr.
 230 C; τοῦτ' ἔχει κομψότατον this is the best of the joke, Id. Theat.
 171 A; τὰ κομψά ταῦτα χλανίσκια these dainty cloaklets, Aeschin. 18.
 30; τὸ θῆλυ τοὺς πόδας ἔχει κομψότερους more delicate, finer, Arist.
 Physiogn. 5, 5. II. Adv. κομψῶς, elegantly, prettily, daintily,
 subtly, opp. to ἀπλῶς, Ar. Ach. 1016, Plat., etc.; Comp. -οτέρως, Isocr.
 Antid. § 208; also, κομψότερον ἔχειν to be better in health, Ev. Jo. 4.
 52, cf. Arr. Epict. 3. 10, 13:—Sup. -ότατα, Id. Lys. 89; λέγεσθαι
 κομψότατα to be the cream of the matter, Plat. Theat. 202 D.—An
 Att. word, chiefly found in Com. and Prose; Eur. alone of the Trag.
 Poets used it.
 κομψότης, *ητος*, ἡ, = κομπεία, elegance, prettiness, daintiness, esp. of
 language, Isocr. 233 A (v. l. κοσμότητος), Ep. Plat. 358 C, Plut. 2. 353 E.
 κονάβειος, (κίναβος) Ep. Verb. to resound, clash, ring, esp. of metallic
 bodies, ἀμφὶ δὲ πῆλγῃ σμερδαλέον κονάβησε Il. 15. 648, cf. 21. 593 (v.
 κοναβίζω); to re-echo, ἀμφὶ δὲ νῆες σμερδαλέον κονάβησαν αὐσάντων
 ὑπ' Ἀχαιῶν 2. 334., 16. 277; ἀμφὶ δὲ δῶμα σμ. κον. Od. 17. 542;
 ἀμφὶ δὲ γαῖα σμ. κον. Hes. Th. 840.
 κονάβηδόν, Adv. with a noise, clash, din, Ant. P. 7. 531.
 κοναβίζω, = κοναβέω, περί στήθεσι δὲ χαλκὸς σμερδαλέον κοναβίξε
 Il. 13. 498, cf. 21. 255; αὐτὰρ ὑπὸ χθλὸν σμ. κον. ποδῶν Il. 2. 466.
 κόναβος, *o*, a ringing, clashing, din, κόναβος . . ἀνδρῶν τ' ὀλλυμένων,
 νηῶν τ' ἅμα ἀγνυμένων Od. 10. 122, cf. Hes. Th. 709.—Ep. word, used
 by Aesch. Theb. 160 (in chorus, κ. χαλκοδέτων σασκέων), cf. Luc. Hist.
 Conscr. 22. (Perhaps onomatopoeic; Curt. assumes ✓KON, KAN, com-
 paring Skt. *kañ-kañ* (campāna), *kvan* (sonare), Lat. *can-o*.)
 κοναρός, *o*, ὄν, well-fed, fat, Hesych.: vigorous, active, Id.
 κόνδαξ, *akos*, *o*, prob. the game described under κωνδαλισμός (v.
 κόνταξ):—metaph., κόνδακα παίζειν of sexual intercourse, Anth. P. 5. 61.
 κονδύτος οἶνος, *o*, the Lat. *vinum conditum*, Niclas Geop. 8. 31.
 κονδρίλλη, ἡ, a plant, like succory, Diosc. 2. 160.
 κόνδϋ, *vos*, τό, a drinking vessel, Comiel ap. Ath. 477 F, sq., cf. 784 A,
 Lxx (Gen. 44. 2, al.);—said to be a Persian word, v. Sturz Dial. p. 91.
 κονδύλιον, f. l. for κορυδύλιον, q. v.
 κονδύλλιζω, fut. *ίσω*, (κύνδulos) to strike with the fist, Hyperid. ap. Poll.
 8. 76:—Pass. to be beaten, conquered, ὑπὸ συνθηθείας Longin. 44, Diog.
 L. 2. 21.
 κονδύλιον, τό, Dim. of κύνδulos, Axionic. Χαλκ. 1 (prob. f. l. for
 κονδύλων).

κονδύλισμός, ὁ, *striking with the fist, maltreatment*, Artemid. 2. 15, Lxx (Zephan. 2. 8).

κονδύλωμαι, Pass. *to swell up*, Hesych.

κόνδυλος, ὁ, *a knuckle*, Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 3: in pl. *the knuckles*, Hipp. Art. 780; κόνδυλος ἡμμοτόμην (v. ἀρμόζω 1. 4); κόνδυλος νουθετεῖν τινα Ar. Vesp. 254; and so in sing., Ib. 1503; δούναι κόνδυλον τινι Plut. 2. 439 D; κόνδυλον καθικέσθαι τινός Id. Alcib. 7, etc.; κόνδυλος πατάσαι was opp. to ἐπὶ κόρρης (a slap in the face), Dem. 537. fin.: proverb., κολλῦραν καὶ κόνδυλον ὕψαν ἐπ' αὐτῇ pudding and *knuckle-sauce* to it, i. e. a good thrashing, Ar. Pax 123, ubi v. Schol.; λόγον ἔχειν τοῦ κόνδουλου προχειρότερον Plut. Cat. Mi. 1; νῆ τοὺς κόνδύλους by these *knuckles*, a Com. oath, Ar. Eq. 411: cf. κύλαφος.

II. generally, *the knuckle of any joint*, as of the arm, Galen. 12. 261, Poll. 2. 141.

III. *any hard, bony knob*, like κόνδυλωμα, Hipp. 1125 H, 1131 D. (Hesych. has κόνδυα· κεραία, ἀστράγαλοι, heads, knobs.)

κόνδυλῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like a knuckle, knobby*, Hipp. Mochl. 841, etc.

κόνδυλωμα, τό, *a knob, callous lump*, Hipp. 893 C, H, Galen.

κόνδύλωσις, εως, ἡ, = foreg., Hipp. 893 B, F.

κονέω, (κόνις) *to raise dust: generally, to hasten, make haste*, Hesych., E. M. 268. 29; restored by Jacobs in Anth. P. 13. 23; elsewhere only in the compd. ἐγκονέω; for διακονέω is from another Root, v. sub διάκονος.

κονή, ἡ, (κένω = κτείνω) *murder*, Hesych.; cf. κατακονά.

κονητής, οὗ, ὁ, *a servant*, Hesych.

κονία, Ion. and Ep. -ίη, ἡ, (κόνις): 1. *dust*, esp. as stirred up by men's feet, ποδῶν ὑπενεβθε κονίη Ἰσotta' ἀειρομένη Il. 2. 150; ὑπὸ δὲ σφισιν ἄρτο κονίη Il. 1. 151; in Hom. also in pl., like Lat. *arenae*, as consisting of many grains, καθ' ὃ' ἔπεο' ἐν κονίῃσι Od. 18. 98; ἐν κονίῃσι πεσών Il. 17. 315, etc.; πρηγέες ἐν κονίῃσι 2. 418, cf. Hes. Sc. 365; αἵματι καὶ κονίῃσι πεφυμένος Il., etc.; so in Att. Poets, Aesch. Ag. 64, Eur. Andr. 112, Supp. 821, Ar. Ach. 18:—cf. ἀκονίτι.

2. *sand or soil* (v. ὑπερέπτω) Il. 2. 271.

3. *ashes*, in pl. like Lat. *cineres*, κατ' ἀρ' ἔζετ' ἐπ' ἐσθόρῃ ἐν κονίῃσι Od. 7. 153, cf. 160.

II. *a fine powder*, sprinkled over wrestlers' bodies after being oiled, to make them more easily grasped by the opponent:—this powder was also used in the bath as lye, Lat. *lixivium*, and prob. was an *alkali-powder that served as soap*, λουεῖν ἀνευ κονίας Ar. Lys. 470 (where there is a play on ἀκονίτι), cf. Ran. 713, Plat. Rep. 430 B; κ. δαβέστων, στακτή, σπαωνάριχη, βαλανευτική, Galen., etc.; cf. κόνις II, Κιμωλία, νίτρον.

III. *powdered lime, plaster, stucco*, Eust. 382. 36; cf. κονίασις, κονιάω.

[Hom. uses γ in the quadrisyll. case κονίῃσι, γ in the trisyll., v. ll. supr. cc.: in Att., γ in dactylic anap. verses, e. g. Aesch. Ag. 64, Eur. Andr. 112, Ar. Ran. 713; but γ in iambic, as Ar. Ach. 18, Lys. 470.]

κονιάω, = κονιάω, Geop. 13. 4, 2.

κονιάμα, Ion. -ημα, τό, (κονιάω) *stucco*, Lat. *opus albarium*, Hipp. 1212 F, Arist. G. A. 1. 19, 8, Color. 1, 11., 5, 4, Theophr., etc.:—in pl. *petty repairs, whitewashing*, Dem. 175. 4.

κονιάσις, εως, ἡ, *a plastering with stucco, whitening*, C. I. 1625. 16, 2297, Hesych., prob. I. Theophr. H. P. 4. 10, 4.

κονιάτης, οὗ, ὁ, *a plasterer*, Galen.; name of a play by Amphis.

κονιάτῶς, ἡ, ὄν, *plastered or pitched* (v. sq.), Xen. An. 4. 2, 22.

κονιάω, (κονία III) *to plaster with lime or stucco, to plaster or whiten over*, Lat. *dealbare*, Dem. 36. 16, 689. 24, etc.:—Med., κ. τοὺς ἐγχελεῶνας *to have them plastered*, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 34:—Pass., Plut. Cat. Ma. 4, C. I. 1625. 16; τάφοι κεκονιαμένοι Ev. Matth. 23. 27.

2. generally, *to daub over*, as with pitch, ἀγγεῖα κεκονιαμένα Diod. 19. 94.

3. metaph., κ. τὸ πρόσωπον *to paint, disguise it*, Philostr. Epist. 22.

κονι-βάττα, ἡ, (βαίνω) *a dusty walk*, Hipp. 366. 55 (prob. I. for σχοινο-βατήσι, v. Lob. Phryn. 521).

κονιδίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Sicil. name for ψύλλιον, Diosc. Noth. 4. 70.

κονίζω, v. sub κονίω.

κόνικλος, v. sub κύνικλος.

κονίλη [γ], ἡ, *a plant of the origanum kind*, prob. *Greek Savory*, Diosc. 3. 34, 56, Nic. Th. 626.

κόνιον, τό, = κονία, Suid.

κονιορτός, ὁ, (κόνις, ἔρνημι) *dust raised or stirred up, a cloud of dust*, such as is made by troops advancing or in flight, Hdt. 8. 65; ὁ κ. δῆλος αὐτῶν ὡς ὁμοῦ προσκειμένων Ar. Eq. 245, cf. Thuc. 4. 44; κ. τῆς ὑλῆς νεοστὶ κεκαυμένων, i. e. *a cloud of wood-ashes*, Thuc. 4. 34; ἐν χειμῶνι κονιορτοῦ Plat. Rep. 496 D.

II. metaph. *a dirty fellow*, χαίρει τις αὐχμῶν ἡ βυτῶν; κονιορτὸς ἀναπέφηνεν Ἀναξανδρ. Ὀδυσσ. 2. 6, cf. Aristoph. Puv. 1; Εὐκτήμων ὁ κ. Dem. 547. fin.

κονιορτώω, *to cover with dust*, Theophr. H. P. 2. 7, 5.

κονιορτώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like dust, dusty*, Arist. H. A. 5. 34, 1, Theophr. C. P. 4. 16, 1, Galen.

κόνιος, α, ὄν, (κόνις) *dusty*, χέρσος Pind. N. 9. 102.

II. *causing dust*, epith. of Ζεύς, Paus. 1. 40, 6.

κονί-ποδες [γ], ὄν, *dusty-foots*, a name for the serfs at Epidaurus, Plut. 2. 291 E; called by Hesych. *κονιορτόποδες*; cf. Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 1. p. 417: our old courts of *pie-poudre* are supposed to derive their name from a similar word.

II. *a kind of shoe covering only a small part of the foot*, Ar. Eccl. 848, Clem. Al. 241, Poll. 7. 86, Suid.;—in E. M. 529. 3 and Suid., *κονίπους*.

κόνις, ἰος, Att. εως or εος Eur. Cycl. 641: ἡ: dat. κόνι for κόνυ Il. 24. 18, Od. 11. 191: (cf. Lat. *cinis*):—like κονία, *dust*, κόνιος δεδραμένος Il. 13. 393, etc.; as an emblem of a countless multitude, εἰ μοι τόσα δόη, ὅσα ψάμαθός τε κόνις τε 9. 385; κόνις δὲ σφ' ἀμφιδεδέη Hes. Sc. 62; κόνιον, ἀναυδὸν ἄγγελον στρατοῦ (cf. κάσις) Aesch. Supp. 180; αἶμα κ. πίνει or ἀνασπᾷ Id. Theb. 736, Eum. 647; κ. διψία, διψάς

Soph. Ant. 247, 429;—of the grave, κόνις κατακρύπτει τινά Pind. O. 8. 104, cf. Soph. O. C. 406, El. 435, etc. (v. sub καταμάω);—κόνις φέρειν κάρη, in sign of mourning, Eur. Hec. 496;—ἡ ἐπίχρυσος κ. gold dust, Poll. 7. 97.

2. *ashes*, ἐν κόνι ἄγχι πυρός Od. 11. 191; κόνιν ἀλ-θαλέσσαν χεῖματο κακ κεφαλῆς Il. 18. 23, cf. Theocr. 24. 91.

II. = κονία II, Luc. Anach. 29; metaph. of toil, πάντα ἡμῖν μία κόνις Luc. D. Mort. 1, cf. ἀκονίτι:—in Plut. 2. 697 A, κόνιν (lye) is prob. an error for κονίαν.

[κόνιν Il. 18. 23; κόνι 24. 18, Od. 11. 121; κόνις, κονὶν Aesch. Pr. 1085, Supp. 180. 783;—γ in genit., v. supr.]

κόνις (not κόνις, Arcad. 32. 7), ἰδος, ἡ, mostly in pl. *κονίδες*, *the eggs of lice, fleas, and bugs, uits*, Arist. H. A. 5. 1, 9., 5. 31, 1. (Lat. *lendes*; A. Sax. *hnit* (nit); O. H. G. *hniz*; Bohem. *hnida*; Lith. *glindas*.)

κονισαλέος, α, ὄν, *dusty*, Antimach. 75, Euphor. 19.

κονισάλος [γ], in later Mss. sometimes wrongly *κονισσαλος*, ὁ: (κόνις):—*a cloud of dust*, ὡς ἀρα τῶν ὑπὸ ποσσὶ κονισαλός ἄρυντ' ἀελλῆς Il. 3. 13; λευκοὶ ὑπερβ' ἐγένοντο κονισάλοι 5. 503, cf. 22. 401.

II. the mixed *dust, oil and sweat* on wrestlers, Galen. 13. 286.

III. a demon of the same class as Priapus, Ar. Lys. 981 (ubi v. Schol.), Plat. Com. Φα. 2. 13, cf. Strab. 588:—also *a lascivious dance*, Hesych.

κόνισσις, εως, ἡ, *exercise in the arena* (v. κονίστρια 2), δρόμου . . καὶ πάλης καὶ κονίσσεως (v. I. κνήσσεως) Arist. Cacl. 2. 12, 7.

II. in H. A. 9. 40, 6 (where are several v. ll.), *κόμευσις* is prob. to be restored from Plin.

κονιστήριον, τό, = κονίστρα, Vitruv. 5. 11, Eust. 1113. 63.

κονιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *liking to roll in the dust*, of hinds, opp. to λούσται, Arist. H. A. 9. 49 B, 10.

κονίστρα, ἡ, (κονίω) *a place covered with dust: hence a rolling place*, such as birds make in the dust, Arist. H. A. 9. 8, 1; cf. κυλίστρα, ἀλνυθήρα.

2. *the arena in the wrestling school*, Lyc. 867, Plut. 2. 635 C; δρόμοι καὶ κ. καὶ γυμνάσια Ael. N. A. 11. 10, cf. 6. 15, Eust. 382. 32:—also in a theatre, Suid.

κονίω [γ], fut. κονίσω [γ], aor. ἐκόνισα, all in II.:—Med., fut. κονιοῦμαι Philo 2. 173 (as if from κονίζω, cf. Hesych. s. v. κονίτσαθοι): aor. ἐκονίσσασθαι Ar. Eccl. 1177, Luc., etc.:—Pass., pf. κεκόνισμαι II., lles., Ar. 6; plarf. κεκόνιστο Il. 22. 405:—(in Mss. sometimes ἐκόνισσα, κε-κόνισμαι, κεκόνιστο, from ignorance that *κ* was long, Batr. 204, Theocr. 1. 30, Anth. P. 9. 128).

2. *to make dusty, cover with clouds of dust*, εὐρὺ κονισσοῦν πεδίον, of persons in hasty flight, Il. 14. 145; v. infr. II.

2. *to cover with dust, bedust*, ἐκόνισα δὲ χαίτας 21. 407; so in Pass., φεύγον κεκονιμένοι all dusty fled they, Virgil's *pulverulentia fuga dant terga*, lb. 541; κεκόνιστο κόρη 22. 405; *κονιμένοις* all dusty, i. e. in haste, Ar. Eccl. 291, cf. 1177, Luc. D. Deor. 24. 1, Tim. 45, etc.

3. Pass. *to be sprinkled as with dust*, κισσὸς ἐλιχρῶσα κεκονιμένος Theocr. 1. 30.

4. Med. *to roll in the dust*, like birds, horses, etc., Arist. H. A. 9. 49 B, 10 (whence *κονιῶνται* must be read for -ῶνται in 5. 31, 5), Ath. 388 C; cf. κονίστρα:—also of wrestlers (cf. κονία II), Luc. Anach. 31; hence *to prepare for combat*, Philo 1. c., Eust.

II. intr., οἱ δὲ πέοντο κονιόντες πεδίοιο flew galloping o'er the dusty plain, in Il. always of horses, 13. 820., 23. 372, 449; of men racing, Od. 8. 122; of an advancing army, Aesch. Theb. 60, cf. Pers. 163; v. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 522. 2.

κονι-ώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *ash-like*, Hipp. 213 G.

κόννᾶρος, ὁ, *an evergreen tree of the thorn kind*, like the κήλαστρος or παλιούρος, Theopomp. Hist. 145, Agathocl. ap. Ath. 649 F:—neut. κόνναρον, τό, *the fruit*, Hesych.

Κονῶς or Κόννας, ὁ, *a flute-player of great skill in his art*, but so drunken and reckless that he died in want; hence Κόννον ψήφος, proverb. of a *worthless opinion*, Ar. Vesp. 675, v. Schol. ad l. et ad Eq. 534; whether Κονῶς was the same as Κόννος, the *harp* master of Socrates, cannot be determined, Plat. Euthyd. 272 C, al.:—κοννόφρων also is cited by Hesych., with the expl. ἡλίθιος.

κοννῶ, contr. κονῶ, τό, *knows*, κοννεῖς Aesch. Supp. 164, 174:—Hesych. explains it by συνιέναι, ἐπίστασθαι. (V. sub κοῶ.)

κόννος, ὁ, *a kind of trinket*, Polyb. 10. 18, 6 (al. κόνος).

2. *the beard*, Luc. Lexiph. 5.

3. = σκόλλυν, Hesych.; and κοννο-φόρος, ὄν, = σκολυφόρος, Id.

κόνταξ, ἄκος, ὁ, *a shaft*, Byz.:—Dim. κοντάκιον, τό, lb.

κοντάριον, τό, in late Greek a Dim. of κοντός, v. Ducang.; κοντάρ-τος, ὁ, *one armed with a κοντός*, lb.; κοντάριο-θήκη, ἡ, *a spear-case*, Schol. Opp. H. 2. 356; cf. κοντο-κυνηγέσιον.

κόντιλος, ὁ, Dim. of κοντός (sensu obsce.), Eupol. Incert. 43; cf. Cramer. An. Par. 4. 76.

κοντο-βολέω, *to strike with a pole*, Strab. 448.

κοντοπακίτης, οὗ, ὁ, (παίω) *one who dances with balancing-poles*, A. B. 652; cf. Jac. Anth. 2. 3. p. 190.

κοντο-πλευρίον, τό, *a short side*, Hippiatr.

κοντο-πνευστί, Adv. *with short breath*, Eccl.

κοντός, ὄν, ὁ, *a pole, punting-pole, boat-hook*, Lat. *contus*, Od. 9. 487, Hdt. 2. 136., 4. 195, Eur. Alc. 254, Thuc. 2. 84; given as a prize, C. I. 2360. 30, 31.

2. *the shaft of a pike*, Luc. Tox. 55.

κοντός, ἡ, ὄν, *short*, Byz.: hence κοντο-τράχηλος, ὄν, *short-necked*, Tzetz.; κόντ-ουρος, ὄν, *short-tailed*, Achmes Onir. 153.

κοντο-φόρος, ὄν, *carrying a pole or pike*, Luc. Alex. 55.

κοντό-χειρ, ὁ, ἡ, *short-handed*, Physiogn. p. 133.

κοντρο-κύνηγέσιον, τό, (for κονταρο-, v. κοντάριον), *a battle of a gladiator armed with a pole or spear*, C. I. 3422. 6.

κόντῳσις, εως, ἡ, *fishing with a pole*, Ael. N. A. 12. 43.

κονταῖος, ἡ, ὄν, *furnished with a pole*, πλοῖον κ. *a punt*, Diod. 19. 12.

κονυῖα, ἡς, ἡ, *a strong-smelling plant, fleabane, pulicaria*, Hecataea 133, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 28, Theophr. H. P. 6. 2, 6, etc.: poet. κνύα, Theocr. 4. 25., 7. 68:—there were two sorts, ἄρρη and θήλεια, Theophr. 1. c.

κονυζέεις, εσσα, ἐν, *like fleabane*, Nic. Th. 615.

κονυζίτης οίνος, δ, wine flavoured with fleabane, Diosc. 5. 63.
 κόξα, ἡ, Lat. *coca*, but used = *γρύνα*, Phot. 196. 18.
 κοξάριος, ον, suffering in the *κόξα*, Hippiatr. 232. 16.
 κοόρτις, ιος, ἡ, the Roman cohorts, Polyb. 11. 23, 1., 11. 33, 1, Inserr.
 κός, δ, = *κοίλαμα*, Hesych.
 κοπάδιον, τό, = *κόπαιον*, Byz.
 κοπάω, fut. *άσω*: pf. *κεκόπακα* Hesych.:—to grow weary of the wind, to *abate*, *έκπασα* (sc. δ *άνεμος*) Hdt. 7. 191, cf. Ev. Matth. 14. 32: so of a flood, Arist. Probl. 23. 34; of heat, Longus 1. 8; *έκ. τὸ πῦρ* LXX (Num. 11. 2); also of a sick man, to *rest*, Hipp. 1207 D; κ. τὸ θυμὸν *from anger*, LXX (Esth. 2. 1).
 κόπαιον, τό, (κόπτω) a piece, Alciphro 3. 7, Suid. s. v. *σελάχιον*.
 κοπᾶνίζω, to *bray*, *round*, Galen., etc.
 κοπᾶνισμός, οὐ, δ, a *braying*, Hesych.
 κοπᾶνιστήριον, τό, a vessel for *braying*, a mortar, Hesych.
 κοπᾶνιστός, ἡ, ὄν, (as if from *κοπᾶνίζω*) *pounded*, Galen. 14. 555.
 κοπᾶνον, τό, like *κοπᾶνιστήριον*, an instrument for *braying*, a pestle, Eust. 1324. 32.
 II. in Aesch. Cho. 860, = *κοπῖς*, an axe.
 κοπάριον, τό, a small surgical knife, Paul. Aeg. 6. 62, p. 198.
 κοπάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (κόπτω) *pruned*, *lopped*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 3, 3.
 κόπσις, εως, ἡ, *weariness*, Achmes.: *κόπασμα*, τό, *abatement*, Tzetz. Hist. 6. 833.
 κοπετός, δ, = *κομμός*, Eupol. Kol. 13, Plut. Fab. 17, Anth. P. 11. 122.
 κοπεύς, εὐς, δ, a *chisel*, Diad. 1. 35, Luc. Somn. 13.
 κοπή, ἡ, a *stroke*, *collision*, τῶν νεφῶν Arist. Mund. 4. 7. 2. a *rounding* in a mortar, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 67. 3. a *cutting* in pieces, slaughter, Ep. Hebr. 7. 1. II. = *κόπος* II, φλοισβοῦ μετὰ κοπήν Soph. Fr. 380.
 κόπηθρον, τό, a wild vegetable, Hesych.
 κοπήρὸς, ἄ, ὄν, = *κοπιάρης*, Hdn. Epimer. 179.
 κοπίᾳ, ἡ, = *κόπος*, *rest* from toil, Hesych.
 κοπίᾳμα, τό, *weary* toil, Eust. Opusc. 8. 45., 12. 84.
 κοπιᾶρός, ἄ, ὄν, *wearying*, Arist. Probl. 5. 1, Theophr. Fr. 7. 7 and 9.
 κοπιᾶτής [ἄ], ὄν, δ, a *grave-digger*, C. I. 9227, Epiphani.
 κοπιᾶω, fut. *άσω* [ἄ]: aor. *έκοπιᾶσα*, pf. *κεκοπιᾶκα* N. T.: (κόπος). To be tired, grow weary, Ar. Thesm. 795, Fr. 302; κ. τὰ σκέλη Alex. Meroπ. 1; κ. ὑπὸ ἀγαθῶν to be weary of good things, Ar. Av. 734; *έκ τῆς ὀδοπορίας* Ev. Jo. 4. 28: c. part., κ. ὀρχοῦμενοι Ar. Fr. 499; *ῶν* Anth. P. 12. 46; *μη κοιτάτω φιλοσοφῶν* Epicur. ap. Clem. Al. 594, cf. Plut. 2. 185 E:—aor. part. *κοπιᾶσας*, *defunctus laboribus*, C. I. 6509: the Med. occurs in act. sense, Arist. Probl. 5. 7. II. to *work* hard, toil, Ev. Matth. 6. 28, etc.; *έἰς τι* I Tim. 4. 10, cf. Rom. 16. 6; *ἐν τι* I Tim. 5. 17; *ἐπὶ τι* LXX (Jos. 24. 13). Cf. *κοπάω*.
 κοπιᾶω, fut. *ίσω*, (κόπῖς, δ), to *talk idly*, lie, ap. Hesych.
 κοπιᾶω, to *debauch* the *κοπῖς* (cf. *κοπῖς*, ἡ), Ath. 138 F.
 κόπῖς, εως, δ, a *prater*, *liar*, *wrangler*, Eur. Hec. 133, Lyc. 763. 1464. (Prob. from *κόπτω*, cf. *δημοκόπος*.)
 κοπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (κόπτω) a *choffer*, *cleaver*, *kitchen-knife*, Hermipp. Moip. 1, Ar. Fr. 184, etc., cf. *θήγνα* II: a broad curved knife, somewhat like our *bill*, used by the Thessalians, Eur. El. 837; and by the Eastern nations, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 9, 6. 2, 10 (cf. *σάγαρις*); also, κ. μάχαιρα Eur. Cycl. 241: for Soph. Ant. 602, v. *καταμάω*:—Demosthenes used to call Phocion ἡ τῶν ἑσπῶν λόγων *κοπίς*, Plut. Phoc. 5. 2. *κέντροιο* κ., the sting of a scorpion, Nic. Th. 780. II. among the Lacedaemonians a feast given on certain festivals to strangers, Cratin. Πλουτ. 1, Eupol. Eιδωτ. 1, Philyll. Πολ. 7.
 κοπίσκος, δ, Dim. of *κοπίς*, a *pastille*, Diosc. 1. 81.
 κοπίωδης, ες, = *κοπίωδης* (nisi hoc leg.), Hipp. Epid. 1. 982, Arist. Probl. 5. 40, 1.
 κόπος, ου, δ, (κόπτω) a *striking*, *beating*, *δέχχειρι σὺν κόπῳ* (as Pauw for *κτύπος*), Aesch. Cho. 23; *στέρονος κόπους* (as Seidl. for *κτύπος*) Eur. Tro. 780. II. *toil* and *trouble*, *suffering*, Aesch. Supp. 210; *ἀνδροδόκτος κόπος* Id. (Fr. 131) ap. Ar. Ran. 1264, cf. 1267 sq.: the pain of a disease, Soph. Ph. 880. 2. *weariness*, *fatigue*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 17; *ὑπὸ κόπῳ* from very weariness, Eur. Bacch. 834; *κόπῳ παρ-εἶσθαι* Id. Phoen. 852; *κόπῳ δαμῆναι* Id. Rhos. 764; *τῷ κ. ζυεῖναι* Ar. Pl. 321; *τὰ γόνατα κ. ἐλεῖ μου* Id. Lys. 542; in pl., Eur. Rhos. 124; *κόποι καὶ ἔννοι* Plat. Rep. 537 B, cf. Xen. Eq. 4, 2, etc.
 κοπῶω, to *weary*, Dio Chr. 1. p. 344, 476:—Pass. = *κοπιᾶω*, Batr. 190, Plut. 2. 312 F, often in Galen., Joseph., etc.
 κόπτα, τό, a letter of the ancient Greek alphabet (Q), which was not received into the Samo-Athenian (Kappa being there used for Koppa also): it stands as the first letter of *Κόρινθος* in old Inserr., as in C. I. 29; and represents this city on coins of Corinth and its colonies, esp. Syracuse and Croton. It was retained as a numeral = 90, between π (80), and ρ (100); and this shews that it was the same as the Hebr. ק (Kaph) and Lat. Q, to which it also answers in form; cf. *σταυρ. σάμψι*:—proverb., οὐδὲ κόπτα γινώσκων Parm. ap. Ath. 221 A.
 κοππᾶτίας, ἄ, branded with the letter Koppa (Q) as a mark, ἔπος κ. Ar. Nub. 23 (with a play on *κόπτω*), 428, Fr. 135. It is said to have signified the Corinthian breed (v. sub *κόππα*), which was mythically carried back to Pegasus.—Cf. *σαμψάρας*, *βουκέφαλος*.
 κοππα-φόρος, ον, = *κοππατίας*, Luc. Indoct. 5.
 κοππαγωγέω, to *carry* dung, Dor. inf. *κοππαγωγῆν* Ar. Lys. 1174.
 κοπρ-ἄγωγός, ὄν, *carrying* dung, *γαστήρ* Plat. Com. Incert. 54; κ. *βίπτις* Crates H. P. 6.
 κοπρᾶνα, δ, excrements, Hipp. Epid. 1. 970, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 5.
 Κοπραιός, ἄ, a quasi-prop. n., formed from *κόπος*, *Dungy*, Ar. Eccl. 317.
 κόπρειος, α, ον, (κόπος) full of dung, filthy, ὀνήρ κόπρειος a stinkard,

Ar. Eq. 899, prob. with a play on the name of the deme Κόπρος: in this sense Κόπρειος is to be restored (for Κόπριος) in Isac. 38. 7., 54. 29, v. Dind. v. ll. Dem. 249. 13, Böckh C. I. 1. p. 216.
 κοπρέω, = *κοπρίζω*, Hesych.:—*κοπρέω*, fut. *ήσω*, v. sub *κοπρίζω*.
 κοπρέων, ὄνος, δ, = *κοπρῶν*, Hist. 6. 520.
 κοπρία, ἡ, a *dunghill*, Simon. Iamb. 6. 6, Stratt. Φιλ. 2, Arist. Mirab. 141. II. = *κόπρος*, Ev. Luc. 13. 8.
 κοπρίας, ον, δ, (κόπος) in pl. *stinkards*, *dirty fellows*, *obscene buffoons*, a word first used under the Roman emperors, Dio C. 50. 28., 73. 6;—*copreae* in Sueton. Tiber. 61.
 κοπρίζω, fut. *ίσω*, Ep. *ίσαω*, to *dung*, *manure*, *τέμενος μέγα κοπρίσσον-τες* Od. 17. 299 (v. l. *κοπρήσσοντες*), cf. Theophr. C. P. 3. 9, 1., 4. 12, 3. *κοπρ-ήμετος*, ον, *vomiting excrement*, Hipp. 1008 F.
 κοπρίκος, ἡ, ὄν, or *κόπρινος*, full of dung, filthy, Gloss.
 κόπρινος, τό, = *κόπρος*, Hipp. Acut. 393; pl., Plut. Pomp. 48; cf. *έκβλητος*.
 κόπρις, εως, ἡ, a *dunging*, *manuring*, Theophr. H. P. 8. 6, 3.
 κοπρισμός, δ, = *foreg.*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 9, 2.
 κοπριώδης, ες, = *κοπριώδης*, Hipp. 217 A, Theophr. C. P. 2. 6, 3.
 κοπριών, ὄνος, δ, a *dung-beetle*, Hipp. 263. 41.
 κοπρο-βολεῖον, τό, a *dunghill*, Eust. 1404. fin.
 κοπρο-βόρος, ον, *dung-eating*, of the hoopoe, Cyrill.
 κοπρο-δοχείον, τό, and *κοπρο-δόχος*, α, a cess-pool, Gloss.
 κοπρο-θέσιον, τό, a place where dung is put, Geop. 2. 22, 3.
 κοπρο-θήκη, ἡ, = *foreg.*, Gloss.
 κοπρολογέω, to *collect* dung, Ar. ap. Poll. 7. 134.
 κοπρο-λόγος, δ, *dung-gatherer*, Ar. Pax 9:—hence, a *dirty fellow*, Id. Vesp. 1184, Arist. Fr. 408; cf. *κοπρίεις*, *κοπρίας*.
 κοπρο-ποιός, ὄν, *making* dung, *smutty*, Greg. Naz.
 κόπρος, ἡ, dung, ordure, of men and cattle, Od. 9. 329., 17. 297, 306, Hdt. 2. 36, etc.; in pl., Euphor. Fr. 49: esp. as used in husbandry, *dung*, *manure*, Plat. Prot. 334 A, Theophr. II. P. 2. 7, 4. 2. generally, *filthy*, *dirt*, *κυνιδόμενος κατὰ κόπρον* II. 22. 414, cf. 24. 164, 640. II. a farm-yard or dunghill, Hdt. 575, Od. 10. 411: in which last sense some Gramm. wrote it oxyt. *κοπρός*.—Later writers used both *κόπος*, δ, Schäf. Long. 392, and *κόπρον*, τό, Lob. Phryn. 760.
 κοπρὸ-στομος, ον, *foul-mouthed*, opp. to *χρυσό-στομος*, Tzetz. 12. 249.
 κοπροφορέω, to *cover* with dung or dirt, τινα Ar. Eq. 295.
 κοπρο-φόρος, ον, *carrying* dung, ὄνος Poll. 7. 134; *κόφινος* κ. a *dung-* basket, Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 6.
 κοπρῶω, to *befoul* with dung, *κοπρῶσαι τὸν τρίβωνα* Arr. Epict. 4. 11, 34:—Pass., *κεκοπρῶσθαι*, -ομένος, lb. 18 and 29.
 κοπρῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) like *dung*, *excrementitious*, Hipp. Protrh. 80, Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 24. 2. generally, *dirty*, *impure*, Plat. Theat. 191 C, 194 E:—cf. *κοπριώδης*.
 κοπρών, ὄνος, δ, a place for *dung*, *privy*, Ar. Thesm. 485, Dem. 785. 13, etc.:—proverb., *έἰς κοπρᾶνα θυμῶν*, of useless work, Phot.
 κοπρ-ώνης, ον, δ, (ὠνέομαι) a former of *dung*, i. e. one who contracts to remove dung from the streets, Jo. Chrys.
 κοπρ-ώνυμος, ον, *dung-named*, name of the Byz. emperor Constantine V.
 κοπρῶσις, εως, ἡ, a *dunging*, *manuring*, Theophr. H. P. 2. 7, 1.
 κοπτᾶριον, τό, Dim. of *κοπή* (v. *κοπτός* II), Diosc. 4. 190.
 κοπτιέον, verb. Adj. one must *cut*, Comici ap. Ath. 119 F, Galen.
 κοπτή, ἡ, = *πρᾶσον*, Dionys. ap. Ath. 648 E. II. v. *κοπτός* II.
 κοπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for *cutting*, *τινος* Synes. 327 C. Adv. -κώς, Hdn. Epimer. 134.
 κοπτόν, τό, = *κοπή* (κοπτός II), Hesych. 2. a *salve*, Alex. Trall.
 κοπτο-πλάκοῦς, οὔντος, δ, = *κοπή* (v. *κοπτός* II), Ath. 647 F.
 κοπτός, ἡ, ὄν, *chopped* small or *rounded* (cf. *κόπτω* 1. 8), *ισχύς* Cratin. Incert. 112; *τυρός* Antiph. Κυκλ. 2. 8. II. *κοπή* the *σπασμός*, a cake of *rounded* *sesame*, Artemid. 1. 72; and *κοπή* alone in the same sense, Sopat. ap. Ath. 649 A, Anth. P. 12. 212. 2. a *bruised* medicine, Galen.
 κόπτω, fut. *κόψω*: aor. *έκοψα*: pf. *έκοφα* (in compds. *έκ-*, *περι-*, *συν-*), Ep. part. *κεκοπῶς* II. 13. 60, Od. 18. 334:—Med., fut. *κόψομαι* LXX, (but in pass. sense, Or. Sib. 3. 651, 731): aor. *έκοψάμην* Hdt.:—Pass., fut. *κεκόψομαι* (in compds. *ἀπο-*, *έκ-*, *κατα-*), *κοπήσομαι* (*συν-*): aor. *έκοπην* Aesch. Ag. 1278, Ar. Thuc.: pf. *έκομμαι* Aesch. (From *✓ΚΟΠ*, cf. pf. *κέ-κοπ-άς*, aor. *κόπ-ηναι*, *κοπ-ίς*, *κοπ-ή*, *κόπ-ανον*, perh. also *καφ-ός*: but *σκέπ-αρνον*, compared with the Slav. forms *skop-iti* (*castrate*), etc., seems to shew that the orig. form was *ΣΚΕΠ* or *ΣΚΟΠ*.) To *cut*, *strike*, *Lai. caedo*, from Hom. downwards in various relations, 1. to *strike*, *smite*, *ἀμφὶ κόρα κεκοπῶς χερσὶ στιβαρῆσι* Od. 18. 334; c. dupl. acc., *κόψε δὲ πατήρηναντα παρήν* smote him on the cheek, II. 23. 690. 2. to *strike* or *smite* with weapons, Lat. *ferire*, *κόπτοντες* δούρεσσι *μετάφρενον* Od. 8. 528, cf. II. 12. 204; *τοῖσι Πέρσῳσι εἰπόντο κόπτοντες* Hdt. 6. 113; *μεταφρ., ῥήμασι* κ. Anth. P. 11. 335. 3. to *smite* an animal with an axe or mallet, for the purpose of slaughtering it, *κόψας ἐξέπιθεν κερᾶν βοῶς* II. 17. 521, cf. Od. 14. 425, Xen. An. 2. 1, 6: esp. when a *butcher-like* slaughter is implied, Aesch. Ag. 1278, Eum. 635, Eur. El. 838. 4. to *cut off*, *chop off*, *κεφαλὴν ἀπὸ δειρῆς κόψεν* II. 13. 203; *χείρας τ' ἰδὲ πόδας κόπτον* Od. 22. 477; κ. *τὰ γέρρα ταῖς μαχαίραις* Xen. An. 4. 6, 26; κ. *δένδρα* to *cut down* or *fell* trees, Thuc. 2. 75, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 39, 43; κ. *τὴν χώραν*, like *κείρειν*, *τέμνειν*, to *cut down* the trees in it, to *lay* it waste, lb. 3. 2, 26., 4. 6, 5:—of ships, in Pass., to be *shattered* or *disabled* by the enemy, Thuc. 4. 14., 8. 13:—metaph., *φρενῶν κεκομμένος*, like *νόον βεβλαμμένος*, Aesch. Ag. 479; *ἀφροντίς κόπτοις τὸν ὕπνον* preventing, Theocr. 21. 28; *πνεῦμα κοπτόμενον* being suddenly stopped,

arrested, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 16.

5. *to strike a horse, to make him go faster, κόπτε δ' Ὀδυσσεὺς τῶν Il. 10. 513; so Poseidon urges on the two Ajaxes, σκηπανίῳ .. ἀμφότερῳ κεκοπῶς πλῆσεν μένεος Il. 13. 60.*

6. *to hammer, forge, κόπτε δὲ δεσμούς Is. 379, Od. 8. 274 (like ἐλαύνω III. 1):*—later also, *to stamp metal, i. e. coin money, Lat. percutere nummos*, Hdt. 3. 56.—*Med. to coin oneself money, order to be coined, κ. χρυσοῦ καὶ ἀργύρου νόμισμα Id. 1. 94, cf. 4. 166:* Pass., of the money, *to be stamped or coined, [νομίσμασιν] μόνους ὁρθῶς κοπέει Ar. Ran. 723, cf. 726*—(hence κόμμα).

7. *to knock or rap at, τὴν θύραν, Lat. pulsare*, Ar. Nub. 132, Pl. 1097, Andoc. 6. 29, Lys. Fr. 45, Xen., etc.; without θύραν, οὗτος, τί κόπτεις; Ar. Eccl. 976; cf. ψοφέω II, ἀράσσω.

8. *to cut small, chop up or pound in a mortar, κενύρον κεκομμένον Hdt. 4. 71; ἀσταφίδα κεκ. Alex. Λεβ. 2. 4; cf. κοπτός.*

9. *to knock about, τὸ ὕδωρ ὅταν κοπῇ Plat. Tim. 60 B; κύνες .. κοπτομένη .. ὑφ' ἰαμασι Hes. Sc. 63; θάλασσα κοπτομένη πνοαῖς Theocr. 22. 16.*

10. of birds, *to peck at, strike with the beak, and so to pierce, perforate*, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 19; ὁ ἀλιεὺς .. τὰ λιμναῖα κ. πρεῖς in the lagoons, Ib. 8, 3; of fish, *to gnaw*, Ib. 9. 37, 2.—in Pass., of corn, *to be worm-eaten*, Theophr. H. P. 8. 11, 2.

11. *to shake violently, ὁ ἵππος κ. τὸν ἀναβάτην the horse jars or shakes his rider by his paces*, Xen. Eq. 1, 4, cf. 8, 7, Hipp. 292. 53.

12. metaph. *to tire out, weary, Lat. obtundo, μήθ' οὐκ ἐνοχλῶ μήτ' ἐμαυτὸν κ. Dem. 1439. 17; λέγων φαίνον τι δὴ καινὸν .. ἢ μὴ κόπτε με Hegesipp. 'Ad. 1. 3, cf. Sosip. Καταψ. 1. 20; κ. τὴν ἀκρόασιν Dion. H. de Comp. 19; κ. ἐρωτήματα, like Lat. obtundere*, Plut. Phoc. 7, cf. Piers. Moer. p. 74:—Pass. *to be worn out, κοπόμενοι δὲ ταῖς στρατείαις Dem. 22. 22*—(hence κόπος).

II. *Med. κόπτομαι, to beat or strike oneself, to beat one's breast or head through grief*, like Lat. plangere, κεφαλήν δ' ὕγε κόμωτο χερσίν Il. 22. 33, cf. Hdt. 2. 121, 4; κόπτεσθαι μέτωπα Id. 6. 58, cf. 2. 61 (where however μαχαίρῃσι is added), Plat. Phaedo 60 A, etc.; and in pf. pass., [πόλις] κέκοπται Aesch. Pers. 683:—hence,

2. *κόπτεσθαι τινα to mourn for any one, Lat. plangere aliquem*, Eur. Tro. 623, Ar. Lys. 396, cf. Plat. Rep. 619 C, etc.; v. τύπτω II; and for the Act. in this sense, v. sub κομῶς.

κοπῶδης, es, (είδος) *weariness, wearing, πυρετοί Hipp. Protrh. 80; βάρη Arist. Probl. 5. 7, 2, etc.; βαρὺ καὶ κ. (sc. τὸ ὕδωρ) causing pain*, Alex. Πυθαγ. 1; c. gen., κ. ὑποχονδρίων causing pain in .., Hipp. Acut. 386.

2. metaph. *wearisome, boring, Lat. molestus*, Dion. II. de Dem. 58, Plut. 2. 47 F; and of languages, Ib. 1011 A.

II. Pass. *wearied, worn out*, Hipp. 70 D, Galen.

κόπως, eus, ἡ, *weariness, σαρκίς LXX (Eccl. 12. 12).*

Κόρα, ἡ, v. sub κόρη B.

κορ-αγέω, *to carry off Κόρη (Proserpine)*, Hesych.

κοραγία, ἡ, prob. a spurious form of χορ-, C. I. 3524. 41.

κορακένομαι, = κοράττω, Hesych.

κοράκευς, eus, ὁ, *a kind of fish*, prob. = κορακίνος, Hesych.

κοράκεις, ω, ὁ, = κοράνεις, Hermipp. Στρατ. 10.

κοράκιος, ου, ὁ, *a kind of colicous*, v. sub κολίκος. 2. as Adj. *raven-black*, Hesych.

κορακίνιδιον, τό, Dim. of κορακίνος II, Pherecr. 'Eπιλ. 2, cf. Meineke ad Anaxandr. Δικ. 1.

κορακίνος, η, ον, *like a raven, raven-black*, A. B. 104, Vitruv. 8. 3.

κοράκινος, ὁ, (κόραξ) *a young raven*, Ar. Eq. 1053.

II. *a fish like a perch*, Id. Lys. 560, Comici ap. Ath. 308 sq., Arist. H. A. 9. 2, 1, al.; written κοράκινος in Epich. 28 Ahr.:—esp. found in the Nile, Strab. 823, Plin.; so called from its black colour, Opp. H. 1. 133; or, acc. to Ath. 309, ἀπὸ τοῦ κόρας κινεῖν! cf. κορακίνιδιον.

κοράκιον [ἄ], τό, Dim. of κόραξ (II. 2), Eust. 73. 21, II. a plant, elsewhere ἱεράκιον, Arist. Mirab. 87.

κορακίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of κόραξ, Gloss.

κορακιστί, Adv. *like a raven*, Jo. Chrys.

κοράκο-εἰδής, es, *like a raven, of raven kind*, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 30; so, κοράκωδης, es, Id. G. A. 3. 6, 3, P. A. 3. 1, 15. 2. *like a crow's beak*, Galen. 2. 275.

κοράκόμοι, Pass. *to be closed* (v. κόραξ II. 2), C. I. 3919. 9.

κόρακος, ὁ, *some kind of fish*, Xenocr. 12;—in Speusipp. ap. Ath. 105 B, I. κόραβον.

II. v. sub Κόραξοι.

Κορακο-φορο-κλειδης, ου, ὁ, Comic. patronym., *a very raven at the tribute*, v. Meineke Hermipp. Κερκ. 6.

κορακό-φωνος, ον, *raven-voiced*, Tatian.

κοράλλιον, τό, Diosc. 5. 139; Ion. κοράλιον Dion. P. 1103, but also in Theophr. Lap. 38, Luc. Apol. pro Merc. Cond. 1:—coral, esp. red coral.

II. in Luc. some take it as Dim. of κόρη, κοῦρη, cf. Alciphro 1. 39 (with v. I. κοράλιον): Hesych., κοράλιον (with single λ') παιδάριον, κόριον.

κοραλλιο-πλάστης, ου, ὁ, *one who makes images of coral*, Inscr. Sic. in C. I. 3408.

κόραξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (v. sub fin.) post-Homeric word, = Lat. corvus, including prob. both the raven, Corvus corax, and the carrion-crow, C. coroned: the κόρακες in Arat. 231 indeed, as the corvi in Virg. G. 1. 382, are manifestly rooks (C. frugilegus); but the passages to be cited point to a ravenous, carrion-eating bird (cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 31); ἐπὶ σάματος δίκαν κόρακος .. σταθείσα Aesch. Ag. 1473; κόρακες ὥστε βῶμων ἀλέγοντες οὐδὲν Id. Supp. 751; proverb. of utter ruin, as we say, 'food for crows,' πάντα τὰδ ἐν κοράκεσι καὶ ἐν φθόρῳ Theogn. I. c.; κόραξ καὶ λύκος χαρίζεσθαι Luc. Tiina. 8; hence, in imprecations, ἐς κόρακας (incorrectly εἰς κ.) 'abi in malam rem,' 'pascere corvos,' 'go to the dogs,' 'go and be hanged,' Ar. Vesp. 852, 982; βάλλ' ἐς κόρακας Id. Nub. 133; ἀπόφερ' ἐς κόρακας Id. Pax 1221; οὐκ ἐς κόρακας ἐρρήσετε; Ib. 500; ἐρρ' ἐς κόρακας Pherecr. Kor. 4; πλείτω ἐς κόρακας Eupol. (?)

in Com. Fr. 2. p. 577; οὐκ ἐς κόρακας ἀποφθερεῖ; Ar. Nub. 789; ἐς κόρακας οἰχῆσεται Id. Vesp. 51; ἐξελαύνειν τινα ἐς κόρακας ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας Id. Nub. 123; ἐς κόρακας ἔρρειν ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς Alex. 'Iππ. 1. 4. (Though this phrase may be rendered by such phrases as are given above, it is borrowed not from the gallows, but from being left unburied, the greatest dishonour among the Greeks, cf. Il. 1. 4, etc.)—The voice of the κόραξ intimated bad weather, Arist. ap. Ael. N. A. 7. 7, Theophr. π. σημ. 1. 16, Plut. 2. 129 A:—λευκὸς κ., proverb. of something unheard of, Anth. P. 11. 417, Ath. 359 E; though Arist. knew of white crows, H. A. 3. 12, 1.

2. *a water-bird, as large as the stork, but with shorter legs*, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 15; prob. the cormorant, pelecianus Graculus or pel. carbo (though Arist. thought it built on trees).

3. the constellation corvus, Arat. 448.

II. anything hooked or pointed like a raven's beak, cf. κορῶν II.

1. an engine for grappling ships, described at length by Polyb. 1. 22, cf. Moschio ap. Ath. 208 D; used in sieges, Diod. 17. 44.

2. a hooked handle of a door, like κορῶν, Posidipp. Γαλατ. 1, Anth. P. 11. 203.

3. an instrument of torture, like κούφω, Luc. Necom. 11.

4. a cock's bill, Hesych.

III. the tub-fish (cf. κορακίνος), Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 356 A. (Cf. κορ-ώνη; Lat. cor-vus, cor-nix; Slav. (Polish) kruk; O. Norse hra-fn; A. S. hrae-fn, O. H. G. hru-oh, hra-ban (raven). The Root is to be found in the onomatop. words κρᾶζω, κρώω, croak, etc.—The same Root often appears in the sense of curved, cf. κορ-ώνη II, κορ-ωνίς, κορ-ωνός, Lat. cur-vus, etc.)

κοραξός, ὁ, ὄν, *raven-black*, Strab. 578, Pseudo-Plut. 2. 1157 A.

Κοραξοί, οἱ, Coraxi, a Scythian tribe, Hecataea in Steph. B., Arist. Meteor. 1. 13, fin.; in sing., Phoenix ap. Ath. 530 F:—hence in Scythian, Pylades and Orestes were called Κόραξοι (vulg. Κόρακοι), i. e. φίλοι δαίμονες, Luc. Toxar. 7:—Adj. Κοραξικός, ὁ, ὄν, Hippon. 3.

κορᾷσιδιον, τό, = sq., Arr. Epict. 1. 18, 22, etc.

κοράσιον, τό, Dim. of κόρη, a little girl, maiden, a word of later Greek, Philippi. Incert. 12, Anth. P. 9. 39, Inscr. Boeot. in C. I. 1608 f, LXX, N. T., etc.; cf. Sturz Dial. Mac. p. 42 sq., Lob. Phryn. 74. [ἄ, Auth. I. c.]

κορᾷσιώδης, es, (είδος) *like a little girl, girlish*, Plut. 2. 525 A, etc.

κοράττω, *to implore incessantly*, Hesych., who also has κορακένομαι.

κόραυνα, ἡ, a barbarism for κόρη, Ar. Av. 1678.

κόραφος, ὁ, name of a bird, Hesych.

κορβάν (indecl.) Hebrew word, a gift or votive offering for the service of God, Ev. Marc. 7. 11:—hence κορβανᾶς, ὁ, the treasury of the temple at Jerusalem, Ev. Matth. 27. 6, Joseph. B. J. 2. 9. 4.

κορδάκιω, fut. ἴσω, *to dance the κόρδαξ*, Poll. 6. 123, A. B. 101, etc.; also in Med., Walz. Rhett. 1. 570.

κορδάκιος, ὁ, ὄν, *like the dance κόρδαξ*: hence, of metrical sound, tripping, running, ῥυθμὸς κ., of trochaic metres, Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 4; cf. Cic. Orat. 57. 193, Quint. 9. 4, 88.

κορδάκισμος, ὁ, the dancing of the κόρδαξ, licentious dancing, Dem. 23. 13, Nicophon Incert. 5; in Hesych., κορδάκισμα, τό; κορδακιστής, οὗ, ὁ, prob. I. C. I. (add.) 2264 o.

κόρδαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, the cordax, a dance of the old Comedy, κόρδακα ἐλκύσαι to dance it, Ar. Nub. 540, cf. 555; ὀρχεῖσθαι Theophr. Char. 6. 1; connected with the worship of Artemis at Sipylus, Paus. 6. 22, 1 (where however the text seems to be corrupt). Its motions were unseemly and indecent, and to dance it off the stage was considered a sign of drunkenness or total shamelessness, Dem. 23. 13, Theophr. I. c., Ath. 631 D, cf. Interpr. ad Ar. I. c. But in Amorgus we have κόρδακας in honour of Apollo, C. I. (add.) 2264 o; and Paus. speaks of an ἐπιχώριος κ. in honour of Ἀρτεμις Κορδάκας at Elis, 6. 22, 1;—so that the word seems to have been not everywhere used in a bad sense.

κορδίνημα, v. I. for σκορδίνημα, q. v.

κορδύβαλλωδες πῆδον, τό, Luc. Trag. 223, is said to be for κορδύλοβαλλώδες (κορδύλη, βάλλω), a beaten floor.

κορδύλη, [ῥ], ἡ, a club, cudgel, Hesych.:—also like τύλη, a bump, swelling, Lat. tuber, tumor, Simon. Iamb. 10, E. M. 310. 50.

II. a covering for the head, head-dress, in Cyprian, Schol. Ar. Nub. 10, E. M. I. c.;—whence ἐγκορδύλημένος in Ar. I. c.

III. = σκορδύλη, Strab. 549, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 120 F; κορδύλεις in Numen. ap. Ath. 304 E.

κορδύλος, ὁ, = σκορδύλος, prob. the water-newt, Triton palustris, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 10, P. A. 4. 13, 7, al.; κούρυλος in Numen. ap. Ath. 306 C.

κορεία, ἡ, (κορέω) a brushing: attendance, Hesych.

κορεία, ἡ, (κορεῖομαι) maidenhood, Lat. virginitas, Anth. P. 5. 217, 294.

κορείος, α, ον, (κόρη) of a maiden: τὸ κ. = κούρεμα, Schol. Eur. Alc. 178.

II. Κόρεα (sub. ἱερά), τά, the festival of Cora (Proserpine), Plut. Dio 56, Hesych.

Κόρεον, τό, ἡρ temple, C. I. 5430.

κορέννυμι, only in Themist.; also κορέω Nic. Al. 195; κορέσκω Ib. 225. 360, 415: fut. κορέσω Hdt. 1. 212; Ep. κορείεις Il. 13. 831; κορείει 8. 379, 17. 241: aor. ἐκόρεσα, II. Att.; poet. κόρεσσα Theocr. Anth.:—Med. κορέννομαι Orph., opt. κορέντο Nic. Al. 263; fut. κορέσσομαι Or. Sib.: aor. ἐκορέσθην, Ep. ἐκορέσσα, κορέσσο-, Hom.:—Pass., fut. κορεσθήσομαι Babr. pt. 2. 31, 19; κεκορήσομαι Maximi. π. καταρχ. 117:—aor. ἐκορέσθην Od. 4. 541; Ep. 3. pl. -θεν Ar. Pax 1283, 4; pf. κεκόρησμαι Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 3 (nowhere else in good Att. Prose), Plut.; Ion. κούρησμαι Hom., Ar. Pax 1285, v. infr.; part. pf. act. (with pass. sense) κεκορήσας, ὅσος, Il. 18. 287, Od. 18. 372, Hes., etc. (From √KOP, cf. κῶρος, etc.) To sate, satiate, satisfy, fill one with a thing, c. dat. modi, κορεῖ κύνas ἢ δ' οἰωνοὺς δημῷ καὶ σάρκεσσι Il. 13. 831; κ. θυμὸν μολῇ Ar. Rh. 3. 897; also c. gen. rei, κορέσαι στόμα ἐμάς σαρκός Soph. Ph. 1156; c. acc. only, τῖς ἀν κορείειν πάντας Theogn. 229; πρὶν ἀν ἡ κορέσαι κέαρ Aesch. Pr. 165:—Med. to satisfy oneself, c. gen., ἐκορέσαστο φορβῆς Il. 11. 562; οἶνοιο κορεσάμενος

καὶ ἐδωδῆς 19. 167; also, ὕψρ. . . κρεῖων κορέσαιοτο θυμὸν might satisfy their desire with flesh, Od. 14. 28; metaph., φυλόπιος κορέσασθαι Il. 13. 635; more often c. part., κλαίονσα κορέσαστο, i. e. she had her fill of weeping, Od. 4. 541; κορεσάμεθα κλαίοντε Il. 22. 427, etc.; ἐκορέσαστο χεῖρας τάνων 11. 87:—Pass. to be glutted or satiated, δαῖτός κεκορημέθα θυμὸν ἐλπίης Od. 8. 98; κεκορήμεθ' ἀέθλων 23. 350; κεκορημένους ἦτορ ἐδωδῆς Hes. Op. 591; βορέας κορεσθεῖς Eur. Hipp. 112; πολέμου ἐκορέσθη Eur. Pax 1283; with part., κλαίον ἐκορέσθην Od. 4. 541; οὐκ κεκορήσθε ἐελμένοι Il. 18. 287; rarely c. dat. rei, κρηθῆσι κορεσθεῖς Theogn. 1269; πλοῦτ' κεκορημένους Ib. 751; ὕβρι Hdt. 3. 80. κορέσκω, v. sub κορέννυμι:—in Hipp. Art. 802, κορίσκειται is read, perh. by an error, to be wearied, have enough of a thing; cf. 271

κορεστικῶς, Adv. to satiety, Schol. Arat. 1049. κορεστός, ἡ, ὄν, sated; to be sated, Gloss. κόρενμα, τό, = κορεία, maidenhood, Eur. Alc. 178, in pl. κορεῖνμαι, fut. κορευθήσομαι: Pass.:—to be a maid, grow up to maidenhood, Eur. Alc. 312.

II. to be deflowered, like διακορεῖν-ομαι, Schol. Od. 11. 289, ubi v. Buttmi.

κορέω, to sweep, sweep out, δάμα κορήσαστε ποιπνύσασαι Od. 20. 142; τὴν αὐλὴν κορεῖ Eur. Pol. Col. 9; κ. τὸ παιδαγωγεῖν Dem. 313. 12; κ. τὴν Ἑλλάδα to sweep Greece clean, depopulate her, Ar. Pax 59. II. ἐξυβρίζω, Hesych.; hence κορεῖνμαι, sensu obs., Sappho 53, Anacr. 5; which some refer to κορέννυμι, but v. Eust. 1542. 47.

κορέω, Ion. fut. of κορέννυμι. κορίζω, ἡ, Paphian for καρβία, Hesych.

κόρη, ἡ, (not κόρα, even in Att., except in lyr. passages of Trag., Aesch. Supp. 144, Soph. O. T. 508, Eur. Tro. 561, and in the pr. n.; but κόρα Pind. O. 13. 92, and twice in Trag. (in lyr.), v. infr. i. 3): Ion. κόρη, as always in Hom.; (κόρη first in the susp. line, h. Hom. Cer. 439); Dor. κόρα, Theocr. 6. 36:—fem. of κύρος, κύρος. 1. with reference to virginity, a maiden, maid, girl, Lat. puella, ἡνίκε κορὴν νηπιήν θ' ἅμα μητρὶ θέουσα ἀνελέσθαι ἀνάγει Il. 16. 7; κόρην . . οὐκέτ', ἀλλ' ἐξευγμένην Soph. Tr. 536; παῖς κ. Ar. Lys. 595, Dem. 540. 4; παρθενική κ. Eur. ap. Ath. 61 B; often in Com. and Plat.:—of Nymphs, Pind. P. 3. 138; ἐνάλαιο κόραι sea-nymphs, Ar. Thesm. 325; and ludiculously, πρᾶσειρα πενήνηκοντα Κωπῶν κορῶν, of cels, Id. Ach. 883; so, τευθὶς καὶ Φαληγική κ., i. e. ἄφύη, Eubul. 'Opθ. 1. 4; of maiden-goddesses, however old, as the Eumenides, Aesch. Eum. 68, cf. Soph. O. C. 127; the Phorciads, Aesch. Pr. 794; the Sphinx, Soph. O. T. 509; the Fates, Plat. Rep. 617 D.

2. with reference to youth, a bride, Od. 18. 279; a young wife, Il. 6. 247; or concubine, like Lat. puella, as Briseis, 1. 98, 337., 2. 689; τίςτις κόρη ἑλκὺς πατρὸς κατ' οἶκους Eur. Andr. 898, cf. Or. 1436; καταχύσματα . . κατὰ χειρὶ τοῦ νυμφίου καὶ τῆς κ. Theopomp. Com. Hδ. 3; v. παρθένος. 3. with the gen. of a pr. name added, a daughter, Νύμφαι κόραι Διὸς Il. 6. 420, cf. Eur. Hel. 168, etc.; κ. Διὸς, of Athenē, Aesch. Eum. 415; Ἀητιάς κόρης, of Artemis, Id. Fr. 169, cf. Soph. El. 570; κ. Ἰναχίη, κ. Θεστιάς Aesch. Pr. 590, Eur. Hel. 133; Τῆς τε καὶ Σκότου κόραι, i. e. the Furies, Soph. O. C. 40:—in voc., κόρα my daughter, Aesch. Theb. 148, Soph. O. C. 180; κόραι Ar. Pax 119; cf. θυγάτηρ, κύρος. 4. metaph. of a colony, Epigr. Hom. i. 2:—of newly-lamned ships, Lyc. 24. II. a puppet, doll, Lat. pupa, Plat. Phaedr. 230 B.

III. the pupil of the eye, Lat. pupa, pupilla, pupilla, because a little image appears therein (v. Plat. Al. 133 A), κύκλωτα κοῦρον Emped. 227; then in Soph. Fr. 634, often in Eur., Ar. Vesp. 7, Pl. 635:—the change of sense in γλῆνῃ is exactly the converse of this. IV. a long sleeve reaching over the hand, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 8, cf. Cyr. 8. 3, 10, 13. V. the Attic drachma, because it bore a head of Athena, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 9. 74. VI. = ὑπέρεικον, Hipp. in Galen. Lex. VII. κύραι was the proper Greek word for Καρυατίδες, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst 5 279; τοὺς λίθους . . τοὺς ἐπὶ τῶν κορῶν resting on the Caryatides in the Erechtheum, C. I. 160. col. 1. 86.

B. Κόρη, Dor. Κέρα, Ion. Κούρη, ἡ, Cora, the name under which Persephonē (Proserpine) was worshipped in Attica, the Daughter (of Demeter), τῇ Μητρὶ καὶ τῇ Κούρῃ Hdt. 8. 65; καὶ τὰν Κόραν Ar. Vesp. 1348; Δημήτηρ καὶ Κ. Id. Thesm. 208, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 6; τῆς Κόρης ἀρπασθείσης Isocr. 46 A; less often Κόρη Δημήτρος, Eur. Alc. 858, Supp. 34, cf. Ar. Ran. 337, Isocr. 211 E; but Διοῦς κ., in Com., for flour, Antiph. Ἀφροδίς. 1. 9; so, μεμαγμένη Δημήτρος κ. Eubul. 'Opθ. 1. 10; cf. Δημήτρος παῖδ' ὑπὸν . . πλακούντα Archestr. ap. Ath. 137 B. κορήθρον, τό, a besom, broom, Luc. Philops. 35; cf. κύρος (B). II. κόρημα, τό, sweepings, refuse, Ar. Fr. 408; in pl., Hermipp. Μοῖρ. 2. II. a besom, broom, Ar. Pax 59, Eupol. Col. 9.

κορθύλη, ἡ, = κύρβος; and κορθύλος, ὁ, = βασιλιάκος, Hesych. κορθύνω, v. sub κορθύω. κορθύνω, (κορβύς) to lift up, raise, Ζεὺς κορβύνει ἐνὶ μένος raised high his wrath, Hes. Th. 853:—Pass. (without ν), κύμα κορθύεται waxes high, rears its crest, Il. 9. 7; ὑπερθε δὲ . . ἀλὸς κορβύνεται ὕδωρ Ar. Rh. 2. 322. κορβύς, vos, ἡ, lengthd. form of κύρος, a heap, Anon. ap. Suid., Hesych.: in Theocr. 10. 47, κορβύς αὖ τομὰ the swathe of mown corn. κορθύω, = κορβύνω, εὐτέ με θυμὸς κορθύει Epigr. Gr. 1028. 60. κορίαννον, τό, coriander, the plant or seed, Alcae. Coni. Καλ. 1, Anaxandr. Φαρμ. 2; in pl., Anacr. 138, Ar. Eq. 676, 682. II. a woman's ornament, Poll. 5. 101, Hesych.

κορίζω, (κόρη, κύριον) Dep. to fondle, caress, coax, Ar. Nub. 68; in this sense ὑποκορίζομαι is more freq.: cf. also κορίζω.

κορίκός, ἡ, ὄν, = παρθενικός, Poll. 2. 17:—Adv. -κῶς, like a girl, βαδίζειν Ael. N. A. 2. 38; ἀσχυνέσθαι Alciphro 3. 2.

Κορινθιάζομαι, Dep. to practise whoredom, because Corinth was famous

for its courtesans, Ar. Fr. 133;—the Act in Hesych.:—Κορινθιάστῃς, οὗ, ὁ, a whoremonger, Meineke Coni. Fr. 1. 350.

Κορίνθιος, α, ον, Corinthian, Hdt., etc.; Κορινθία ἑταῖρα Ar. Pl. 149; and so, Κορινθία κόρη a courtesan, Plat. Rep. 404 D; τὴν ἐκ Κ. Λαῖδα Anaxandr. Γερ. 1, cf. 'Εριφ. Πελτ. 1, and v. ἱεροδουλος;—Corinthian wine is mentioned as rough by Alex. Incert. 23, cf. Diphil. Παρασ. 2. 3;—Adv. -ῶς, in Corinthian fashion, Joseph. A. J. 8. 5, 2;—fem. Κορινθιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Steph. Byz.:—also Κορινθιάκος, ἡ, ὄν, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 9; Κορινθικός, (Anth. P. 6. 40.

Κορινθιουργῆς, ἐς, (*ἐργῶ) of Corinthian workmanship, of Corinthian brass, Strab. 198, etc.

Κόρινθος, ἡ, Corinth, the city and country, ἀφνειὸς K. Il. 2. 570; ἀφνειὰ K. Pind. Fr. 87. 1; so in Trag., etc.; εὐδαίμων K. Hdt. 3. 52; famed for its luxury and extravagance, whence the proverb οὐ παντὸς ἀνδρὸς ἐῖς K. ἐσθ' ὁ πλοῦς; cf. Κορίνθιος, Κορινθιάζομαι;—with a masc. Adj., ὀφρύνεντα K. Orac. ap. Hdt. 5. 92, 5, cf. Ep. ap. Strab. 380, Polyb. 4. 67, 8, etc.

II. a son of Zeus, reputed founder of Corinth, Paus. 2. 1, 1:—proverb., Διὸς Κόρινθος, used of persons who are always repeating the same old story, Pind. N. 7. 155, cf. Ar. Ran. 442, Eccl. 823, Plat. Euthyd. 292 E; v. Paroemiogr. p. 84.

III. Adv. Κορινθόθεν, at Corinth, Il. 13. 664; Κορινθόθεν, from C., C. I. 29. κοριο-ειδής, ἐς, (κόρη) like the pupil of the eye, dark-gleaming, κοράκι-νοι Epich. 28 Ahr.

2. (κόριον B) like coriander, Diosc. 2. 207. κόριον (A), τό, Dim. of κόρη, a little girl, Lys. Fr. 2, Theocr. 11. 60; Dor. κόριον, Ar. Ach. 731.

κόριον (B), τό, shortened for κορίαννον, Nic. Al. 157, Th. 874, cf. Galen. 13. 194.

II. κ. ἐννυρον, = ἀδαντον, Diosc. Noth. 4. 136. κόρις, ιος, Att. εως, ὁ, a bug, Cimex lectularius, cf. κόρις Ar. Nub. 634 (with a play on Κορίνθιος, cf. 710), Ran. 115, al.; also fem., acc. to Suid., with gen. κόριδος; instances of this gen. occur, but none of the fem., v. Lob. Phryn. 308.

II. a kind of fish, Dorio ap. Ath. 330 A. III. a kind of St. John's wort, Diosc. 3. 174.

κορίσκη, ἡ, Dim. of κόρη, Plat. Com. Aak. 1. 12, Timocl. Μαραθ. 1: hence, κορίσκιον, Poll. 2. 17.

κορίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of κύρος: as pr. n. Κορίσκος is used to denote any supposed person, as is 'John Styles' and the like, Arist. An. Post. 1. 24, 2, Phys. 4. 11, 9, al.

κορίσκω, v. κορέσκω. κόρκορος, v. κόρκορος.

κορκορύγη, ἡ, the rumbling of the empty bowels: generally, any hollow noise, a din, tumult, Aesch. Theb. 345, Ar. Pax 991, in pl.; in sing., Id. Lys. 491:—For the Verb, v. δια-κορκορυγέω.

κορκορυμός, ὁ, = foreg., Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 3.

Κορκύρα, Κορκυραῖος, v. sub Κερκ-. κόρμα, τό, = κοῦρμα, q. v.

κορμάζω, to cut into logs or pieces, Dion. H. 20. 6. κορμηδόν, Adv. like logs, Heliod. 9. 19.

κορμίον, τό, Dim. of κορμός, Boisson. Anecd. 5. 51. κορμός, ὁ, (κεῖρω) the trunk of a tree (with the boughs lopped off), Od. 23. 196, Eur. Hec. 575, H. F. 242; κ. ἐλάας Ar. Lys. 255; κορμὸι ἔλγων logs of timber, Hdt. 7. 36; κ. ναυτικοί, i. e. oars, Eur. Hel. 1601.

κορνικουλάριος, ὁ, the Lat. cornicularius, C. I. 4453. κόρνοψ, οπος, ὁ, a kind of locust, like πάρνοψ, Strab. 613:—Hercules was named Κορνοπίων, Locust-scarer, Ib.

κόροιφος, ον, (οἰφάω) defiling maidens, Schol. Theocr. 4. 62. κορο-κόσμιον, τό, a girl's toy or ornament, Clem. Al. 51, A. B. 102.

κοροκάτας, ον or α, ὁ, = κροκάτας, Dio C. 76. 1. κορο-πλάσας, α, a modeller of small figures, an image-maker, Plat. Theat. 147 B, Isocr. 310 B, Luc. Lexiphr. 22; name of a play by Antiphanes:—in Hellenistic, κορο-πλάστης, E. M. et Moer. s. v.:—cf. Ἰπποπλάσας.

κύρος (A), ον, ὁ, (cf. κορέννυμι):—one's fill, satiety, surfeit, Lat. satietas, αἵνα δὲ φυλόπιος πέλεται κύρος ἀνθρώποις Il. 19. 221; αἰψὺρ δὲ κύρος κρυεῖοιο γόοιο Od. 4. 103; πόνταν μὲν κύρος ἐστί, καὶ ὕπνον καὶ φιλόπτητος οὐκ may have one's fill, i. e. too much, of all things, even of sleep, &c., Il. 13. 636; ἀπὸ κύρος ἀμβλύνει αἰαντὴς ἐπιδάσ Pind. P. 1. 160; κόρον ἔχει πάντα Id. N. 7. 77; κ. ἔχειν τινὸς to have one's fill of a thing, Eur. Alc. 185, Phoen. 1751; also, κόρον ἡ τούτων συνουσία ἔχει Plat. Phaedr. 240 C; ἐς κ. ἵέναι τινὸς Philox. 2. 39.

2. the consequence of satiety, insolence, Pind. O. 2. 173, I. 3. 4; πρὸς κόρον insolently (cf. πρὸς C. III. 7), Aesch. Ag. 382; ἄχρι κόρον Dem. 400. 2; ἐς κόρον Luc. Merc. Cond. 26:—often joined with ὕβρις by the Poets, sometimes as producing, sometimes as produced by it, τίςτις τοι κύρος ὕβριν, ὅταν κακῶ ὁλόθῃς ἐπηγάς ἀνθρώπων Theogn. 153, cf. 751 and Solon. 7; ὕβριν κόρον ματέρα Pind. O. 13. 12; κόρον, ὕβρις υἱὸν Bacis ap. Hdt. 8. 77; hence the conjecture, νέα δὲ (sc. ὕβρις) φύει κόρον, in Aesch. Ag. 776, is very specious; v. also ἡρμομοσύνη.

κύρος (B), ον, ὁ, Ion. κύρους, as always in Hom., Pind., and in lyr. passages of Trag.: Dor. κύρος:—a boy, lad, from early childhood (may even before birth, ὃν γαστέρι μῆτηρ κοῦρον ἐντα φέροι Il. 6. 50) up to the military age, κύρους πρῶτον ὑπηγητῆς Il. 24. 347; πρῶτῳ βάλῃ Od. 8. 264; τότε κύρους ἐα, νῦν αὐτὴ με γῆρας ἱκάνει Il. 4. 321; so also in Pind., and Trag.; σὺν κύροις τε καὶ κύραις Aesch. Fr. 471, 40; so in mock Trag. lines, Οἰδίπουν . . παῖδε, διππύχῳ κύρῳ Ar. Fr. 471, cf. Eubul. 'Avτ. 2; rare in Prose, Plat. Legg. 772 A;—in Il. 9. 86, 12. 196, and elsewhere, κύροι are the soldiers; so, κύροι Ἀχαιῶν Il. 1:—still more often in Hom., the servants waiting at sacrifices and feasts, like Lat. pueri, Il. 1. 470, Od. 1. 484:—at Sparta the ἱππεῖς were called κύροι, as the Roman equites were pueri, Archyt. ap. Stob. p. 269. 4, Ruhnk.

Tim. 2. with gen. of prop. names, a son, Od. 10. 513, etc.;

Θησέας κ. Soph. Ph. 562, cf. 644; τῶν ὑλωτόων κόροι Eur. Supp. 107, cf. 356; Κεκροπιδῶν κόροι, periphr. like παῖδες, Eubul. Ἀντιοπ. 2; cf. κόρη 2.

II. like μάσχος, a shoot, sprout, scion, of a tree, κόρους πικροῦς . . μυρρίνης Lysipp. Incert. 3. (Prob. from κείρω, properly one who has cut his hair short on emerging from boyhood; cf. κομῶ.)

κόρος (C), ὁ, a besom, Hesych.; cf. κορῶν.

κόρος (D), ὁ, the Hebrew cor, a dry measure containing, acc. to Joseph. A. J. 15. 9, 2, 10 Att. medimni, about 120 gallons, Ev. Luc. 16. 7.

κόρρ, new Att. for κόρη.

κόρσakis, a dub. word cited by Hesych. from Cratin., with the expl. τράγος, and deriv. from κόρη (2); Salm. conjectured κορσάτης.

κορσεῖα, τά, (κόρη) the temples, Nic. Al. 135; κόρσεα Ib. 414.

κόρη, ἡ, in new Att. κόρρη, Dor. κόρρα: (lengthd. from √KAP, κάρα):—one of the temples, the side of the forehead, ξίφις ἤλασε κόρην

Il. 5. 584, cf. 13. 576; equiv. to κρόταφος, as appears from 4. 502, τὸν β' Ὀδυσσεύς . . βάλε κόρην ἢ δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἐπὶ κροτάφῳ πέρσεν αἰχμῇ;

and when the pl. is wanted, as in Lat. tempora, κροτάφῳ is used;—so in Att., ἐπὶ κόρρης πατάσσειν to box on the ear, Dem. 562. 9; ὅταν κονδυλοῖς, ὅταν ἐπὶ κόρρης (τύπτῃ), i. e. with the fist, or with the open hand, Id. 537. fin.; ἐπὶ κόρρης τύπτειν Plat. Gorg. 486 C, 508 D, 527 A; πῦξ ἐπὶ κόρρας ἤλασε Theocr. 14. 34; later, κατὰ κόρρης πατάσσειν

Luc. D. Mort. 20. 2, Gall. 30, cf. E. M. 529. 39.

2. the hair on the temples, the side-hair, which is usually the first to turn gray (cf. πολίος), in pl., Aesch. Cho. 282, cf. E. M. 530. fin., Poll. 2. 32.

3. the head, Emped. 307, Nic. Th. 905, Opp. C. 3. 25.

II. part of a head gete, Vitruv. 4. 6.

III. in Hesych. for κρόσσαί.

κορσεύς, ἑως, ἡ, a barber, Hesych.

κόρησις, οὐ, ὁ, one who wears his hair short, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 565 A.

κόρσιον, τό, (κόρη) the bulbous root of the Egyptian lotus, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 11, Strab. 823; κόρσιον, Diod. 1. 10; κορσίπιον, Hesych.

κορσο-εἰδής λίθος, ὁ, a stone of grayish colour (κόρη 2), Plin. 37. 56.

κορσός, ὁ, κορμῶς, Hesych.

κορσῶω, (κόρη) to shear or shave the head, Hesych.

κορσωτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, foreg., Poll. 2. 32:—also κορσωτεύς, ἑως, Charon ap. Ath. 520 E; and κορσωτήριον, τό, a barber's shop, Ib.

κορσωτός, ἡ, ὄν, shorn, shaven, Lyc. 291.

κορτέω, v. sub κορτέω.

Κορῦβάντειος, α, ον, Corybantian, Anth. P. 9. 165.

II. τὸ κορυβαντεῖον (not -άντειον, Arcad. p. 121. 19), a temple of the Corybantes, Strab. 473 (vulg. -άντειον).

Κορῦβαντισμός, α, a Corybantian frenzy, Dion. H. 2. 19. Longin. 39. 2.

Κορῦβαντιάω, fut. δσω, to celebrate the rites of the Corybantes, to be filled with Corybantian frenzy, Plat. Crito 54 D. Symp. 215 E, Ion 534 A, 536 C; K. περί τι to be infatuated about a thing, Longin. 5. 1:—in Ar. Vesp. 8, comically, of a drowsy person nodding and suddenly starting up, cf. Plin. 11. 54.

Κορῦβαντίω, fut. Att. ἰω, to purify or consecrate by Corybantian rites, Ar. Vesp. 119; in Med., Orig. c. Cels. 3. 16.

Κορῦβαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, Corybantian, Plut. 2. 759 D.

Κορῦβαντίς, ἴδος, ἡ, pecc. fem. of Κορύβας, Nonn. D. 2. 695.

Κορῦβαντισμός, ὁ, purification by Corybantian rites, Hesych.

Κορῦβαντώδης, ες, Corybant-like, frantic, Luc. Jup. Trag. 30.

Κορῦβάς [ῥ], αντος, ὁ, a Corybant, priest of Cybele in Phrygia; in pl. Κορῦβαντες, Eur. Bacch. 125, etc.; associated with the Κάβειροι, Ἰδαῖοι, Δάκτυλοι, Τελχίνες, and Κούρρηες by Strab. 466; poet. dat. pl. Κωρῦβάντεσσι Soph. Fr. 740, cf. Lyc. 78, Call. Jov. 46.—Since their rites were accompanied by wild music, dancing, etc., Κορύβας was taken to be a

frantic or drunken person, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 377 B, Synes. Ep. 122. For a full account, v. Lob. Aglaoph. pp. 1135 sq.

II. enthusiasm, ὁ τῆς ποικτικῆς κ. Luc. Hist. Conscr. 45.

κορύδῶς, ἡ, (κόρυς) the crested or tufted lark, Alauda cristata, Ar. Av. 302, 472, 476, 1295; also κορύδως, ὁ, Plat. Com. Incert. 31, Plat. Euthyd. 291 B, Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 5, 9, 8, 12, al.—We have also the forms

κορυδαῖν, ὄνος, ὁ, Ib. 9. 1, 13; κορυδαλλή, ἡ, Epich. 25 Ahr.; κορυδαλλίς, ἴδος, ἡ, πάσαισι κορυδαλλίαισι χρῆ λόφον ἐγγενέσθαι Simon. 68, cf. Theocr. 7. 23; and κορυδαλλός, ὁ, Theocr. 10. 50, or κορύδαλος, Arist. H. A. 9. 49 B, 10, al.—On the forms, v. Lob. Phryn. 338.

—Cf. ἐπιτυμβίδιος.

κορύδῳ, εως, ἡ, v. sub κορύδῳ III.

κόρυζα, ης, ἡ, a running at the nose, defluxion, Lat. pituita, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15, al.; κορύζης τὴν ρίνα μεστός Luc. D. Mort. 6. 2; cf. κατέρροος.

II. metaph. drivelling, stupidity, like Lat. pituita, Luc. D. Mort. 20. 4, Hist. Conscr. 31, Alex. 20, al., cf. Casaub. Pers. 2. 57; v. βλέννα, βλέννος.

κορύζα, ὁ, (κόρυζα) a driveller, sniveller, Menand. Incert. 413.

κορυζάω, to have a catarrh, run at the nose, Plat. Rep. 343 A (with a play on signif. II), Arist. Probl. 1. 16, 2, al.

II. metaph. to drivel, Polyb. 38. 4, 5.

κορύζωδης, ες, suffering from defluxion, ἀπὸ κεφαλῆς Hipp. Epid. 1175 A.

κορυό-διξ [α], ἴκος, (ἀίσσω) helmet-shaking, i. e. with waving plume, κορυδαῖκι πολεμιστῇ Il. 22. 132.

κορυό-αἰόλος (so in Arcad. p. 86; but Eust. 352. 28, -αἰόλος) ον: (αἰόλλω):—moving the helmet quickly, i. e. with glancing helm, epith. of Hector, Il. 2. 816, etc.; once of Ares, 20. 38; κ. νείκη Ar. Ran. 818.

κορυ-θαλία, ἡ, = εἰρεσιώνη, Hesych.; also κορυθάλια, κορυθάλη, κορυθαλῖς, E. M. 303. 32, 531. 53, 276. 28.

κορύθιον [ῥ], τό, Dim. of κόρυς, Gloss.

κορύθος, ὁ, (κόρυς) a crested trochilus, ap. Hesych., cf. κορύδῶς.

κορυμβάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (κόρυς) a string running round a net, Hesych.

κορύμβη, ἡ, cf. κόρυμβος II, Asius ap. Ath. 525 F.

κορυμβήρα, ἡ, and in Nic. ap. Ath. 683 C, -βηλός, ὁ, = sq.

κορυμβίας, ον, ὁ, a kind of ivy, from its clustered flowers and fruit, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 6.

κορυμβο-εἰδής, ες, clustered, Diosc. 3. 124.

κόρυμβος, ὁ, pl. both κόρυμβοι and heterog. κόρυμβα: (κόρυς, κορυφή):—the uppermost point, head, end, in Hom. only once ἡνῶν . . ἄκρα κόρυμβα high-pointed sterns of ships, Il. 9. 241; the same as ἀφάστα, ἀκροστόλια, acc. to Hesych.; though there seems to have been some doubt as to its meaning even in the time of Ar., v. Dind. Ar. Fr. p. 527; so in Aesch. Pers. 411 (ubi v. Blomf. 417), Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 258; ἀφλάστοιο κόρυμβα Ar. Rh. 2. 601; ἀφάστα καὶ κ. Lyc. 295:—then,

2. the top of a hill, φεύγοντες ἐπὶ τοῦ οὐρεος τὸν κ. Hdt. 7. 218; ἐπ' ἄκρον κ. ὄρθον Aesch. Pers. 659.

II. = κραιβύλος, κ. τῶν τριχῶν Heraclid. Pont. ap. Ath. 512 C; ἀσκητὸς ἐξοπέροιαι κορύμβοις Anth. P. 6. 219; so also κορύμβη, Asius 2. 6:—v. sub κραιβύλος.

III. the cluster of the ivy flower or fruit, Anth. P. 12. 8, Plut. 2. 648 F; generally, a cluster of fruit or flowers, Mosch. 3. 4, Christod. Ecphr. 397, Nonn., etc.

κορυμβο-φόρος, ον, cluster-bearing, κισσός Longus 2. 26.

2. ivy-crowned, Διώνυσος, γυναῖκες Nonn. D. 18. 3, etc.

κορυμβόμοι, Pass. to be formed into a κόρυμβος, Nic. Damasc. ap. Sp.

κορυμβώδης, ες, = κορυμβοειδής, Diosc. 3. 29.

κορύνω, fut. ἤσω, (κορύνη II) to put forth club-like sprouts or buds, Theophr. H. P. 4. 12, 2.

κορύνη, ἡ, (κόρυς) a club, often shod with iron for fighting, a mace, σιδηρεῖη κορύνη ῥήσασκε φάλαγγας Il. 7. 141, cf. 143 (v. sub ὅπλισμα); ξύλων κορύνας ἔχοντες Hdt. 1. 59; κορύνας τύπτειν Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 19:—a shepherd's staff, Theocr. 7. 19.

II. in plants, a club-like bud or shoot, Theophr. H. P. 3. 5, 1.

III. = πύσση, Nic. Al. 409, Anth. P. 5. 129. [ῥ] in Hom. and Theocr. 7. 18; ῥ in Eur. Supp. 715, Theocr. 25. 63, Nic. l. c.; cf. Heintz. Hes. Sc. 289, Spitzn. Prosod. § 59. 2.]

κορύνησις, εως, ἡ, (κορύνω) the putting forth of clubbed sprouts or buds, Theophr. H. P. 3. 5, 1, Phanias ap. Ath. 61 F.

κορύνητις, ον, ὁ, a club-bearer, mace-bearer, Il. 7. 9, 138, Paus. 8. 11.

κορύνη-φόρος, ον, club-bearing, Noun. Jo. 18. v. 3; epith. of Priapus in C. I. 5960, cf. Horat. 1. 10, 13.

2. κορυνοφόροι, οἱ, were club-bearers, the body-guard of Peisistratos, instead of the usual δορυφόροι, Hdt. 1. 59, Diog. L. 1. 66, Plut. Solon 30.

II. the peasants of Sicily, also called κατωανακοφόροι, Poll. 3. 83, cf. Ruhuk. Tim. s. v. Πενεστικόν, Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. I. 424.

κορνήθεύς, εως, ὁ, a basket, Hesych.

II. a cock, Id.

κορνήθος, ὁ, a kind of cake, Id.

κορνήτω, = κορνώω, hence κορνώοντα πέτῃλα sprouting leaves, Hes. Sc. 289 (al. κορνώεντα, al. κορνώοντα.)

κορνήτις, εσσα, ev, club-like, v. Lob. Rhemat. 180.

κορνήτης, ον, ὁ, f. l. in Hesych. for κορνήτης, q. v.

κορνώδης, ες, (εἶδος) = κορνήτις, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 2.

κορυπτήτις [τ], ὁ, one that butts with the head, Theocr. 5. 147, where Ald. κορυπτήτις; in Hesych. κυρίπτολος (κυρίπτιλος Valck.).

κορύπτω, fut. ψω, like κυρίσω (which is a v. l.), to butt with the head, Theocr. 3. 5: to butt at, τινά Tzetz.:—Med., aor. ἐκορύψαμην prob. I. for ἐκορύψαμην in Hipp. 1284. 14, Ath. 127 A (as in Theocr. l. c.) there is a v. l. κορύψη.—In Hesych., ἐκορυπτίας ἔγναρις, from κορυπτιάω = γαρπιάω.

κόρυς, ὄθος, ἡ; acc. κόρυθα Hom. and Eur. Bacch. 1185; κόρυς Il. 13. 131, 16. 215, Luc. D. Deor. 20. 10, etc.: poet. dat. κορύθεισσι Soph. Ant. 116: (√KAP, κάρα):—a helmet, helm, often in Hom. (esp. in Il.); mostly of brass, χαλκήϊη, χαλκήρης, and so distinguished from the leathern κυνήη (but this does not always hold good; v. sub κυνήη); with cheek-pieces, χαλκοπάρους; with a crest of horse-hair, ἵππουρις, ἱππόκομος, ἱπποδάσεια (cf. λόφος); and adorned with φάλοι, cf. ἀμφίφαλος, τετράφαλος.

II. the head, Eur. Bacch. 1185.

κορύσσω, Ep. impf. κόρυσσε Il.; poet. inf. -έμεν Pind. P. 8. 106:—Med., aor. ἐκορύσαμην (for ἐκορύψαμην, v. κορύπτω), part. κορυσάμενος Il. 19. 397:—Pass., part. κεκορύσμαι, part. κεκορυσμένος, often in Hom.: (κορύς).

Poet., chiefly Ep., Verb, meaning properly to furnish with a helmet, hence,

1. generally, to fit out, equip, marshal, πόλεμον τε κορύσσω Il. 2. 273; κλόνον ἀνδρῶν Hes. Sc. 148; μάχην 198; μάχος ἔργον Pind. I. 8 (7). 115; φιλαμάτους ἀλκᾶς Eur. Rhos. 933:—Hom. mostly uses the Pass. and Med. to equip or arm oneself, τὸ δὲ κορυσσέσθην Il. 4. 274; ἔπιθεν δὲ κορυσσάμενος βῆ Ἀχιλλεύς 19. 397; Αἴας δὲ κορύσσετο νόστοι χαλκῷ 7. 206; κεκορυσμένος αἰδοῖτο χαλκῷ 5. 562, etc.; also of things, δοῖρε δὴν κορυσμένῃ χαλκῷ headed with brass, 3. 18, 11. 43; so absol., δόρυ . . βριθὶ, μέγα, στιβαρόν, κεκορυσμένον 16. 802; c. acc., ὕπλων κεκορυσμένους ἐνδύτα Eur. I. A. 1073, cf. Andr. 279.

2. to furnish, provide, βίον κορυσσέμεν ὀρθοβούλους μαχαιρίας Pind. P. 8. 106.

II. to make crested, κόρυσσε δὲ κύμα ῥόιο he reared his crested wave (cf. κορυφώω), Il. 21. 306; (and so πόλεμον, κλόνον, μάχην κορύσσειν might be understood):—Pass. to rear its head, of a wave, πάντα μὲν τὰ πρῶτα κορύσσεται Il. 4. 424; of Rumour, ἡ τ' ὀλίγη μὲν πρῶτα κορύσσεται Ib. 442; so later, χεῖμαρρ, τί δὴ τσον ὦδε κορύσση; Anth. P. 9. 277; of clouds, Theocr. 25. 94, etc.; metaph., Δήμος . . πρὸς πνεύμα βραχὺ κορυπτοῖ Anon. 48:—with this sense, cf. κορύνω, κορύνομαι.

κορυστής, οὔ, ὁ, a helmeted man, an armed warrior, ἔλεν ἀνδρα κορυστήν Il. 4. 457, 8. 256; δὴν Αἰάντε κορυστά 13. 201, 18. 163; cf. ἱπποκορυστής, χαλκοκορυστής.

κορυστός, ἡ, ὄν, (κορύσσω II) raised up, heaved up, esp. of full measure, opp. to ψηκτός, C. I. 123, 22 sq., Hesych. (ubi Cod. κορυτός).

κορύτη, ἡ, = κεφαλή, Hesych.
 κορυττίλος [τ], v. κορυττίλος.
 κορυττῶ-γενής, ἑς, head-born, epith. of Athena:—in Pythag. philosophy, of an equilateral triangle, like Τριτογένεια II, Plut. 2. 381 E.
 κορυτταία, ἡ, the head-stall of a bridle, Xen. Eq. 3. 2., 5. 1., 6. 7, Poll. 1. 147.
 II. a tuft on the crown of the head, Luc. Lexiph. 5, Eust. 1528. 18.
 κορυτταῖνα, ἡ, a fish, = ἱππουρος, Dorio ap. Ath. 304 C.
 κορυτταῖον, τό, the upper rim of a hunting-net, properly neut. of sq., Xen. Cyn. 10. 2, Poll. 5. 31.
 κορυτταῖος, ὁ, (κορυφή) the head man, chief man, leader, αὐτὸς ἕκαστος βουλόμενος κ. εἶναι Hdt. 3. 82; τῶν ἀνδρῶν τοὺς κ. Ib. 159, cf. 6. 23, 98, cf. Plat. Theaet. 173 C; οἱ κ. party-leaders, Polyb. 28. 4, 6—in the Att. Drama, the leader of the chorus, ἡγεμὼν τῆς φυλῆς κορυτταῖος Dem. 533. 25, cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 4, 6, Posidon. ap. Ath. 152 B, etc.; κ. ἑστῆκας standing at the head of the row, Ar. Pl. 953.
 II. as Adj. at the top, ὁ κ. πῖλος the apex, of the Roman flamen, Plut. Marcell. 5; τὰ κ. τῆς νίκης the crowning fruits of . ., Hdn. 8. 3; κ. τέλος τῶν πραγμάτων Ib. 7. 5.
 2. epith. of Zeus, the Roman Jupiter Capitolinus, Paus. 2. 4. 5, C. I. 4458. 4.—In later writers we have a Sup. κορυτταῖστος, C. I. 3885, Plut. 2. 1115 B, Luc. Soloec. 5, Hist. Conscr. 34; v. Lob. Phryn. 69.
 κορυφάς, ἀδός, ἡ, the edge of the navel, Hipp. in Galen. Lex.
 κορυφή, ἡ, (κύρως) the head, top, highest point; hence, 1. the crown or top of the head, of a horse, Il. 8. 83, Xen. Eq. 1. 11; of a man, h. Hom. Ar. 309, Hdt. 4. 187, Pind., Att.;—lying between the βρέγμα and the ἰνίον, Arist. H. A. 1. 7, 2; τὸ ὀστέον τῆς κ. Hipp. 897 E; cf. φαλακρότης.
 2. in Hom., mostly, the top or peak of a mountain, οὐρεὺς ἐκ κορυφῆς Il. 2. 456; ὕψος κορυφῆς 3. 10; κορυφῇ or κορυφαί Οὐλύμπιοι, Οὐλύμπιοι, Πηλίου, Ἰδῆς κ. 1. 499, etc.;—so in Pind., Hdt., and Att.; ἀστρογείτονας κ. Aesch. Pr. 722; cf. κάρηνον.
 3. generally, any summit or top, κατὰ κορυφὴν ἰσβαλεῖς ἐς τὴν κάτω Μακεδονίαν straight over the summit, ridge, (cf. κατ' ἀκρας), Thuc. 2. 99; κατὰ κ. ἵσταται ὁ ἥλιος in the zenith, Plut. 2. 938 A; τὸ κατὰ κ. σημεῖον the zenith, Id. Mar. 11; ταῖς τῶν λίθων κατὰ κ. ἐμβολαῖς by the stones falling vertically, Polyb. 8. 9, 3.
 4. the apex or vertex of a triangle, Polyb. 2. 14, 8; as of the Delta, Plat. Tim. 21 E; the point of an angle, τὸ ἐπὶ τῶν κ. μέσος Polyb. 1. 26, 16, etc.; the apex of a cone, Arist. Meteor. 2. 5. 12.
 5. = κόκκυς IV, Poll. 2. 183; also the point of a finger, Ib. 146.
 II. metaph. the highest point, Lat. summa, παντὸς ἔχει κορυφάν the best of all, Pind. P. 9. 136; λόγων κορυφαί the sum of all his words, Id. O. 7. 125; ἐρχομαι ἐπὶ τὴν κ. ὧν εἴρηκα Plat. Crat. 415 A;—but, κορυφαί λόγων προτέρων the substance, the true sense of ancient legends, Pind. P. 3. 142; so, κορυφαί μύθοι in Emped. 230:—τὴν κ. ἐπιτιθεῖναι to put the finishing touch to a thing, Plut. 2. 975 A; cf. κολοφών:—κ. κακοῦ, πάθος the crisis of . ., Aetiae. Sign. M. Diut. 1. 6, etc.
 2. the height or excellence of . ., i. e. the choicest, noblest, best, κορυφαί πόλεων Pind. N. 1. 22; κ. ἀρετῶν Ib. 51, cf. O. 1. 21; κ. δέλων, of the Olympic games, Id. O. 2. 25, cf. N. 9. 19; φιάλαν . . πάγχρυσον κ. κτείναν Id. O. 7. 7.
 3. supreme power, κορυφαί Διὸς κρανθῆναι Aesch. Supp. 91.
 κορυφήνδε, Adv. to the top, Orph. Lith. 112.
 κορυφιστήρ, ἦρος, ὅ, = κορυφαῖον, Poll. 5. 31.
 κορυφιστής, οὗ, ὁ, a fillet or diadem, esp. as a woman's head-dress; also the border of the cap, cf. κεκρυφαῖστος:—Hesych. has κορυφαστήρ in same sense.
 2. = κορυφαία I, Id.
 κόρυφος, ὁ, a small bird, as Schneid. for κόραφος in Hesych.
 κορυφῶ, fut. ὥσω, (κορυφή) to bring to a head, τὴν περὶ τὰ πρέμνα γῆν Geop. 5. 26, 9.—Pass., [κύμα] κυρτὸν ἐν κορυφούται rises with arching crest (cf. κορύσσω II), Il. 4. 426; metaph., τὸ ἔσχατον κορυφούται βασιλεῦσι kings are at the highest pinnacle, Pind. O. 1. 182.
 II. to bring to an end, finish, Plut. Peric. 13:—Pass., εἰς ἐν κορυφούμενος ἀριθμὸς being summed up, Anth. P. 7. 429.
 κορυφώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) peaked, pointed, Hipp. Epid. 1165.
 κορυφῶμα, τό, a top, summit, Athen. de Mach. p. 10. 25.
 κορυφώσις, ἐως, ἡ, a summing up, Nicom. Arithm. 2. p. 126.
 κόρχορος, ὁ, a wild plant of bitter taste, παροιμαζόμενος διὰ τὴν πικρότητα Theophr. H. P. 7. 7, 2; κόρχορος in Ar. Vesp. 239, Nic. Th. 626; proverb., κ. ἐν λαχάνοις, of sorry pretenders, Schol. Ar. I. c., Paroemiogr. pp. 196, 323.
 II. = ἀναγλάς, Plin. 25. 92.
 κορων-εκάβη [ᾱ], ἡ, a Hecuba, as old as a crow, Anth. P. 11. 67. Cf. τετρακόσκιον.
 κορωνῶς συκή, ἡ, a fig of raven-gray colour, Ar. Pax 628; cf. κοράκως.
 κορώνη, ἡ, (cf. κύραξ fin.) the Lat. cornix (cf. κύραξ = cernuus), the chough or sea-crow, a small kind with red legs and a red bill (cf. κολαῖς), Od. 12. 418., 14. 308; ταυτὺ λῶσσοί τε κορώναι εἰνάλια 5. 66; so, ἐνάλια κ. Ael. N. A. 15. 23; it lives near the sea and feeds on bodies cast ashore, Arist. II. A. 8. 3; distinguished from the λάρος and αἰθια by Arr. Perip. M. Eux. p. 22, but confounded with them by Schol. Od. I. 441., 5. 66.
 2. a bird of the crow kind, perh. = κύραξ, the carrion-crow, Corvus coronæ, μή τοι ἐφεζομένη κρῶζι λακέρυα κ. Hes. Op. 745; συκή πετραῖη πολλὰς βόσκουσα κ. Archil. 44; it is expressly distinguished from the κολαῖς by Arr. Av. 5 and 7; noted as pursuing the hawk, Id. Eq. 1051; its longevity was proverbial, πέντ' ἀνδρῶν γενεάς ζῶει λακέρυα κ. Id. Av. 609; ποταῖα κ. Ib. 967; κορώνη δευτέραν ἀναπλήσας having lived out twice a full crow's-age, Babr. 46. 9; ὑπὲρ τὰς κορώνας βεβιωκὸς Poll. 2. 16:—proverb., κορώνη σκορπίον [ἦρπασε] 'caught a Tartar,' Anth. P. 12. 92, cf. Paroemiogr. p. 323, Hesych., Suid. It was in old times invoked at weddings, Ael. N. A. 3. 9, ubi v. Jacobs.
 II. anything hooked or curved, like a crow's bill

(cf. κύραξ II), 1. the handle on a door, by which it was shut, θύρην δ' ἐπέρυσσε κορώνη ἀργυρῇ Od. 1. 441, cf. 21. 46; χρυσῇ δὲ κορώνη 7. 90, cf. Poll. 7. 107, 111., 10. 22.
 2. the tip of a bow, on which the bow-string was hooked, πᾶν δ' εὖ λειήνας χρυσῇ ἐπέθηκε κορώνην Il. 4. 111, cf. Od. 21. 138, 165:—generally, the end, tip, Artemid. 5. 65:—metaph. (from the passage in Hom.), χρυσῇ βίῃ χρυσὴν κορώνην ἐπιθείναι Luc. Peregr. 33; cf. κορωνίς II. 2.
 3. the curved stern of a ship, Arat. 345; cf. κορωνίς 1.
 4. the tip of the plough-pole (ἱστοβοεύς), upon which the yoke is hooked or tied, Ar. Rh. 3. 1318, Poll. 1. 252; cf. ἱστοβοεύς.
 5. the apophysis of a bone, when pointed, Hipp. Art. 794, Galen. 4. 330., 12. 261, etc.
 6. a kind of crown, Hesych.
 κορωνιάω, fut. ἄσω, (κορωνός) of a horse, to arch the neck, Anth. P. 9. 777; cf. κορωνίδης:—of a man, like γαυριάω, to be ambitious, Polyb. 27. 13, 6.
 κορωνίδεως, ἐως, ὁ, a young chough, Cratin. Πυλ. 10; cf. ἀηδονίδεως, λαγιδεῖς, etc.
 κορωνίζω, i. e. τῇ κορώνῃ ἀγείρω, to gather, collect with or for the chough, said of strollers who went about with a chough singing begging-songs (εἰσιδῶναι); these were called κορωνισταί (Plut., Hesych.); and we have a specimen of their κορωνίσματα in Ath. 359 sq.: cf. χελιδονίζω, and v. Faurl. Chants de la Grèce Moderne, 1. p. cix.
 κορωνίτης, Att.-las, ου, ὁ, (κορωνιάω) arching the neck, ἵππος ὡς κ. Simon. ap. E. M. 270. 45; vulg. κορωνίτης contr. metr.; Welcker κορωνίδης.
 κορωνίς, ον, with crumpled horns, Hesych.; dub.
 κορωνίς, ἴδος, ἡ: acc.-vñv Hes. Fr. 125; (κορωνός):—crook-beaked, and so, generally, curved, in Hom. always of ships, παρὰ νηυσὶ κορωνίσι, from the outline of the prow and stern, esp. the latter, Il. 1. 170, etc.; only once in Od., ἐν νήεσσι κ. 19. 182; cf. κορώνη II. 3.
 2. of fine with crumpled horns, Theocr. 25. 151; cf. ἐλιξ.
 II. as Subst. anything curved or bent; esp., 1. a wreath or garland, Lat. corona, Stesich. 46, cf. Hesych.
 2. a curved line or stroke, flourish with the pen at the end of a book or chapter, scene of a play, etc., Anth. P. 11. 41; ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς μέχρι τῆς κορωνίδος Plut. 2. 334 C, etc.
 b. metaph. the end, completion, ἐπιθεῖναι κορωνίδα τινί Luc. Hist. Conscr. 26:—ἡ κ. τοῦ βίου Plut. 2. 789 A; ἡ κ. τῶν ἀγαθῶν Heliod. 10. 39, etc.; cf. κορώνη II. 2, κορυφή II. 1, κολοφών I.
 3. the mark of crasis or apostrophé ('), as in τούνομα, θοιμάτιον, οὔμυς, etc., E. M. 763. 10.
 κορωνίσμα, κορωνιστής, v. sub κορωνίζω.
 κορωνο-βόλος, ον, shooting crows: κωρωνο-βόλον, τό, a sling or bow for crow-shooting, etc., Anth. P. 7. 546.
 κορωνο-πόδιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Aët. II. 54, Geop. 20. 9.
 κορωνοποδάδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like the plant κορωνόπους, restored in Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 5 (ex conj.) for σκολοπώδης.
 κορωνό-πους, ποδος, ὁ, crow-foot, Plantago Coronopus or Buck's-horn Plantain (Sprengel), Theophr. H. P. 7. 8, 3, C. P. 2. 5. 4.
 κορωνός, ὁ, ὄν, curved, crooked, of the jaw-bone, Hipp. Art. 797; βοῦς cf. κορώνη II. 2, κορυφή II. 1, κολοφών I.
 3. the mark of crasis or apostrophé ('), as in τούνομα, θοιμάτιον, οὔμυς, etc., E. M. 763. 10.
 II. = γάυρος, ὑφαύχην (E. M. 270. 45), κορωνά βαίνειν = κορωνιᾶν, Anacr. 148; cf. κορωνίτης.
 κοσκίνεω, to sift, Democr. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 117, Plut. 2. 902 D; κ. κοσκίνω Geop. 3. 7, 1.
 κοσκινῶν, Adv. like, as in a sieve, Luc. Tim. 3, Ep. Saturn. 24.
 κοσκινίζω, = κοσκινεῶ, Diosc. Parab. 1. 154, Ormeseoph., etc.
 κοσκίνιον, τό, Dim. of κόσκινον, Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 647 F.
 κοσκινό-γύρος, ὅ, = τηλία, Gloss. ad Ar. Pl. 1038.
 κοσκινό-μαντις, ἐως (also ἴδος, A. B. 1193), etc., and ἡ, a diviner by a sieve, Philippi. Incert. 15, Theocr. 3. 31, cf. Luc. Alex. 9, etc.
 κόσκινον, τό, a sieve, Simon. Iamb. 6. 59, Ar. Nub. 373, Fr. 28, etc.; φορεῖ ὕδωρ τετρημένω κοσκίνω Plat. Gorg. 493 B; ἐν ἄδω κοσκίνω ὕδωρ φέρειν, alluding to the punishment of the Danaïds, Id. Rep. 363 D; κοσκίνοισι μαντεύεσθαι Ael. N. A. 8. 5. That the word is κόσκινον, not κόσκινος, appears from Ar. Fr. 404, Poll. 10. 149.
 κοσκίνο-ποιός, ὄν, making sieves, Philyll. Πολ. 5, Poll. 7. 110, 160.
 κοσκίνο-πώλης, ου, ὁ, a dealer in sieves, Nicoph. Xep. 1.
 κοσκινό-ρνος, ον, with a skin like a sieve, Hesych.
 κοσκινάμια, ὠν, τὰ, shreds of leather; in Ar. Eq. 49, comically, of the scraps of flattery offered by the tanner Cleon to his patron Δήμος. (From √ΣΚΤΛ, σκόλλω, cf. Lat. qui-squil-iae.)
 κοσμ-ἀγός, ὅ, guide of the universe, of the Stars, Synes. 325 B, Anon. ap. Creuz. Plotin. de Pulchr. p. 171.
 κοσμάριον, τό, Dim. of κόσμος, Ath. 474 E, Hesych.
 κοσμεῶ, (κοσμός):—to order, arrange, Hom., esp. (as always in II.), to set an army in array, marshal it, 3. 1., 14. 379, etc.; κοσμήσαι ἵππους τε καὶ ἀνέρας 2. 554, etc.; πάντα χα κοσμηθέντες marshalled in five bodies, 12. 87; in Od. only once, of hunters, διὰ δὲ τρήχα κοσμηθέντες 9. 157;—also in Med., κοσμησάμενος πολίτης having arranged his men, Il. 2. 806:—so also later, κ. στρατὸν Eur. Rhes. 662; (but, κ. συμμάχους keep them quiet, Ib. 138); τόξεις κεκοσμημένοι Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 26, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 247 A; ἐπὶ τόξις πλέυας ἐκεκοσμέατο Hdt. 9. 31.
 2. generally, to arrange, prepare, δόρπον ἐκόσμησεν Od. 7. 13; κ. αἰοῖδιν h. Hom. 6. 59; ἔργα Hes. Op. 304; δαίτην Pind. N. 1. 32; στέφανον Eur. Hipp. 74; τραπεζᾶν Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 6; εἰς τάφον λέβητα Soph. El. 1401.
 II. to dispose, order, rule, govern, τὴν πόλιν κ. καλῶς τε καὶ εὖ Hdt. 1. 59, cf. Soph. Aj. 1103; τὰ ἄλλα ἐκεκοσμέατο οἱ Hdt. 1. 100; τὸν γε νοῦν κοσμοῦντα πάντα κοσμεῖν Plat. Phaedo 97 C:—hence, τὰ κοσμούμενα orderly institutions, set order, Soph. Ant. 677; but pf. part., of persons, well-ordered, orderly, ταπεινὸς καὶ κεκοσμημένος Plat. Legg. 716 A, cf. Gorg. 504 A.
 2. in Crete, to be Cosmos, rule as such (v. κόσμος II), Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 10, Polyb. 23. 15, 1; cf. Büch. C. I. 2. p. 405.
 III. to deck, adorn, equip, furnish: 3 II 2

dress, esp. of women, h. Hom. 5. 11, 12, Hes. Op. 72, Th. 573; *κοσμεῖν* *τινα πανοπλίῃ* Hdt. 4. 180; *τριπόδεσσι κ. δόμοις* Plat. I. 1. 27, etc.; and often in Med., *κοσμεῖσθαι τὰς κεφαλὰς* to adorn their heads, Hdt. 7. 209; *κοσμεῖσθαι αἶμα ὄπλοις* Eur. Phoen. 1359, cf. Soph. Ph. 1064, Thuc. 6. 41; *ἐν φοινίκαι κοσμησάμενοι* having decked themselves, Plat. Com. Incert. 8:—Pass., *χρῖσθαι κοσμηθεῖσα* h. Hom. Ven. 65; *ἵπποι κεκοσμημένοι ὡς κάλλιπα* Hdt. 7. 40; *κεκοσμ. ἐσθῆτι ποικίλῃ καὶ χρυσοῖσι στεφάνοις* Plat. Ion 535 D, etc. 2. metaph. to adorn, *embellish*, λόγους Eur. Med. 576, cf. Plat. Apol. 17 C; *τραγικὸν λήρον* Ar. Ran. 1005, cf. 1027; *λόγον εὐρυμῆαις* Isocr. 87 E; *αὐτὸν λόγους* Plat. Lach. 196 B, cf. 197 C; *ἐπὶ τὸ μείζον κ. Thuc. 1. 21; τὸν . τὴν ἐκείνων ἀρετὴν κοσμήσονται* (in speaking), Dem. 321. 14. 3. to honour, *pay honour to*, *loutrōn* ἐκὼς ἀλλιον βάρος Soph. El. 1139; κ. τάφον Id. Ant. 396; *νέκυν* Eur. Tiro. 1147; κ. καὶ τιμᾶν Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 3:—of persons, to adorn, be an honour to, πόλιν Theogn. 941; *νάσον εὐκλεία* Pind. N. 6. 78; *Σαλαμίνα κ. πατρίδα* Eur. Fr. 534; so, *[τὴν πόλιν] αἱ τῶνδε ἀρεταὶ ἐκόσμησαν* Thuc. 2. 42. IV. in Pass. to be assigned or ascribed to, ἐς τὸν Αἰγύπτιον νόμον αὐταὶ [αἱ πόλεις] ἐκεκοσμάτο Hdt. 3. 91; ἐς Πέρσας ἐκεκοσμάτο Id. 6. 41. *κόσμημα*, τό, an ornament, decoration, esp. in dress, Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 7, Luc., etc.; τὰ πολέμου κοσμήματα Plat. Legg. 956 A; of the virtues, Luc. Imag. 11. *κόσμησις*, εὼς, ἡ, an ordering, disposition, arrangement, adornment, ταῖς τῆς ψυχῆς τάξεσι τε καὶ κοσμήσει Plat. Gorg. 504 D, cf. Criti. 117 B. *κοσμήτειρα*, ἡ, fem. of sq., Orph. H. 9. 8. II. name of a female magistrate at Ephesus, C. I. 2823, 3002 and 3. *κοσμητεύω*, to be director (v. κοσμητής 1, 2), ἐφέλων Epigr. Gr. 966, cf. 960-3; also *κοσμητέω*, lb. 957. *κοσμητήρ*, ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, =sq., Epigr. in Aeschin. 80. 22, Plut. Cim. 7. *κοσμητήριον*, τό, a dressing-room, Paus. 2. 7. 5. II. = κοσμητήριον, Hesych. *κοσμητής*, οὗ, ὁ, (κοσμεῖν) an orderer, director, πολέμου Epigr. ap. Aeschin. 80. 24; κ. πόλεως a legislator, Plat. Legg. 843 E. 2. at Athens, a magistrate in charge of the young men in the gymnasias, a director, Teles ap. Stob. 535. 21, C. I. 118, 245, 254, 258, al.; cf. *κοσμητεύω*. II. an adorner, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 20. *κοσμητικός*, ὁ, ὡς, skilled in ordering or arranging, τινός Arist. Oec. 1. 6. 1. II. ἡ—κῆ (sc. τέχνη), the art of dress and ornament, Plat. Soph. 277 A, Polit. 282 A. Adv.—*κῶς*, Hierocl. in Phot. Bibl. 465. 9. *κοσμητός*, ὁ, ὡς, well-ordered, trim, πρασιαὶ Od. 7. 127. *κοσμήτρια*, ἡ, = κοσμήτειρα, Hesych., Epiphani. 1. 973 D. *κόσμητρον*, τό, a broom, Schol. Ar. Pax 59, Suid. *κόσμητωρ*, ορος, ὁ, poet. for κοσμητής, one who marshals an army, a commander, leader, Ἀτρεΐδα . δῶνα κοσμήτορε λαῶν Il. 1. 16, 375; δῶν . κοσμήτορε λαῶν 3. 236; ἐν χειρὶν ἔθηκε δέπας κοσμητορι λ. Od. 18. 152; a guide, director, Ar. Rh. 1. 194. 2. = κοσμητής 1, 2, Epigr. Gr. 950, 953, 959, al. *κοσμιαίος*, α, ον, (κόσμος IV) of the size of the universe, Democ. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 348. *κοσμιζέω*, to clean, Hesych. s. v. *σαρᾶ*. *κοσμικός*, ὁ, ὡς, (κόσμος IV) of the world or universe, τὰ κοσμικὰ πάντα Arist. Phys. 2. 4, 5; ἡ κ. διάταξις Plut. 2. 119 F; κ. ὑγλήσεις Luc. Paras. 11. II. of this world, earthly, Ep. Hebr. 9. 1: worldly, ἐπιθυμιαί Tit. 2. 12. 2. secular, lay, opp. to clerical, Eccl.:—Adv.—*κῶς*, lb. *κόσμιον*, τό, Dim. of κόσμος, Diod. Excerpt. 512. 27, Plut. 2. 141 E; τὰ τῆς ἀρχῆς κ. the insignia of office, Diod. Excerpt. 616. 37; τὰ βασιλικὰ κ. Plut. Demetr. 45; στρατηγικὰ Id. Anton. 17. *κόσμιος*, α, ον, also *ος, ον*, (κόσμος) well-ordered, regular, moderate, δαπάνῃ Plat. Rep. 560 D; οἰκίας Id. Criti. 112 C:—*κόσμιον* ἐστι, c. inf., 'tis a regular practice, Ar. Pl. 565. 2. of persons, orderly, well-behaved, regular, discreet, δίκαιοι καὶ σοφοὶ καὶ κ. Ar. Pl. 89; κ. καὶ σώφρων Lys. 163. 22; κ. καὶ εὐκόλος Plat. Rep. 329 D; κ. καὶ φρόνιμος Id. Phaedo 108 A; χρηστός εἶ καὶ κ. Nicoph. Χειρ. 3; ἥτις ἐστὶ κομία γυνὴ Anaxandr. Incert. 5, cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 4, 17; κ. ἐν διαίτῃ Plat. Rep. 408 A; πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς Id. Symp. 193 A; of κοσμιώτατοι φύσει Id. Rep. 564 E:—of a patient, quiet, Ilipp. Acut. 395:—often in Oratt., of honest, orderly citizens, Lys. 175. 22, etc.; τοὺς πολίτας κοσμιωτέροισι ποιεῖν Isocr. 398 C:—also, modest, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 14:—τό κ. decorum, decency, order, Soph. El. 872, Plat. Legg. 802 E:—so Adv. *κῶς*, regularly, decently, Ar. Pl. 709, 978, al.; κ. ἐξενν Plat. Phaedo 68 C; κ. ἤκομεν as befits us, Id. Soph. 216 A; κ. βιοῦν Lysias 97. 2; Comp., κοσμιώτερον βεβιωκέναι Isocr. Antid. § 174; Sup.—*ῶτατα* Lys. 96. 39. II. as Subst. κόσμος, ὁ, = κοσμικός, κοσμοπολίτης, Plut. 2. 600 F. 2. v. κόσμος III. *κοσμιότης*, ἡ, propriety, decorum, orderly behaviour, Ar. Pl. 564, Plat. Polit. 307 A, etc.; κ. καὶ σωφροσύνη Id. Gorg. 508 A; opp. to ἀκολασία, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 8, 8; v. sub κομψότης. *κοσμογονία*, ἡ, the creation or origin of the world, Clem. Al. 564; name of a work by Parmenides, Plut. 2. 756 E:—the form κοσμογένεια occurs in Clem. Al. 810, Origen. 1. 360 D, al.; —γενία in Theodoret. *κοσμο-γόνος*, ον, creating the world, Synes. 345 C. *κοσμογραφία*, ἡ, description of the world, Diog. L. 9. 46, Clem. Al. 757. *κοσμο-γράφος*, ον, describing the world, Jo. Gaz. Mund. Tab. 2. 3. *κοσμο-δεσπότης*, ον, ὁ, lord of the world, Eust. Opusc. 162. 67. *κοσμο-διοικητικός*, ὁ, ὡς, governing the world, Stob. Ecl. 2. 66. *κοσμο-θίτης*, ον, ὁ, Regulator of the world, Greg. Naz. *κοσμο-κίνητος*, ον, moved or moving in the world, Pisid. Opif. 216. *κοσμο-κόμης*, ον, ὁ, dressing the hair, κρεῖς Anth. P. 6. 247.

κοσμοκρατορικός, ὁ, ὡς, world-governing, ἀρχή Eus. Laud. Const. 6. 18. *κοσμο-κράτωρ*, ορος, ὁ, lord of the world, Orph. H. 3. 3; of the Emperor, C. I. 5892:—in Eccl., of evil spirits, from Ep. Eph. 6. 12. *κοσμο-κτίστωρ*, ορος, ὁ, creator of the world, Byz. *κοσμο-κτόνος*, ον, =sq., Pisid. Opif. 1821. *κοσμο-ολέτης*, ον, ὁ, destroyer of the world, Greg. Naz. 2. 87 B; so *κοσμολέτρος*, ον, Pisid. Opif. 340. *κοσμο-λογικός*, ὁ, ὡς, touching physical philosophy, Dion. Areop. *κοσμο-μᾶνής*, ἐς, raging through the world, πόλεμος Or. Sib. 5. 361, 461. *κοσμο-παθής*, ἐς, affected by worldly things, Eust. Opusc. 234. 89. *κοσμοπλαστής*, ὁ, to frame the world, Philo 1. 437. *κοσμο-πλάστης*, ον, ὁ, framer of the world, Philo 1. 329, 526. *κοσμο-πληθής*, ἐς, filling the world, κατακλυσμός 4 Macc. 15. 31. *κοσμο-πλόκος*, ον, holding together the world, Anth. P. 9. 525. *κοσμοποιέω*, fut. ἵσται, to make the world, Plut. 2. 719 C, 877 C. 2. to make a system or theory of the world, Arist. Metaph. 13. 3, 16, Cael. 3. 2, 9, Plut.; κ. τοὺς ἀστέρας to assert them to be worlds, Plut. 2. 888 F. *κοσμοποιητής*, οὗ, ὁ, creator of the world, Herm. in Stob. Ecl. 1. 976. *κοσμοποιητικός*, ὁ, ὡς, of or for creation Philo 1. 4. *κοσμοποιία*, ἡ, the creation, Arist. Metaph. 1. 4, 5:—title of a work by Empedocles, Id. Phys. 2. 4, 5: cf. κοσμογονία. *κοσμο-ποιός*, ον, making the world, Parmenides ap. Plut. 2. 884 E. *κοσμο-πολις*, ὁ, a magistrate among the Locrians, Polyb. 12. 16, 9; at Thasos, C. I. 2163 (add.); at Lyctus or Lyttus in Crete, 2583; at Cibra, 4380 b: cf. κόσμος III. *κοσμο-πολίτης*, ον, ὁ, a citizen of the world, Diog. L. 6. 63; (in Luc. Vit. Auct. 8, κόσμον πολίτης):—fem.—*πολίτις*, Philo 1. 657. *κοσμο-πρεπής*, ἐς, suitable for the universe, cited from Stob. *κοσμο-προσκύνητος*, ον, adored by all the world, of the Cross, C. I. 8765. IV. c. 2. *κόσμος*, ον, ὁ, order, κατὰ κόσμον in order, duly, εὖ κατὰ κόσμον Il. 10. 472, etc.; οὐ κατὰ κόσμον, shamefully, 8. 179; μάψ ἄταρ οὐ κατὰ κόσμον Il. 2. 214; κόσμῳ καθίζειν to sit in order, Od. 13. 77, cf. Hdt. 8. 67; οὐ κόσμῳ . . ἐλευσόμεθα Il. 12. 225; κόσμῳ θεῖναι τὰ πάντα Hdt. 2. 52, etc., cf. 7. 36; κόσμῳ διαθεῖναι τι Ar. Av. 1331; κόσμῳ φέρειν to bear becomingly, Pind. P. 3. 147; δεῖσθαι τινα κόσμῳ Aesch. Ag. 521; σὺν κόσμῳ Hdt. 8. 86; ἐν κόσμῳ Plat. Symp. 223 B; οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ in no sort of order, Hdt. 9. 59; φεύγειν ἀπέναντι οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ Id. 3. 13. 8. 60, 3, etc.; ἀτάκτως καὶ οὐδενὶ κ. Thuc. 3. 108, cf. Aesch. Pers. 400; so in acc., οὐκέτι τὸν αὐτὸν κ. no longer in the same order, Hdt. 9. 66; οὐδένα κόσμον Ib. 65. 69; ἦν δ' οὐδεὶς κ. τῶν ποιουμένων Thuc. 3. 77. 2. good order, good behaviour, decency, Aesch. Ag. 521; discipline, Dem. 300. 19; οὐ κ., ἀλλ' ἀκοσμία, Soph. Fr. 726. 3. form, fashion, ἵππου κόσμον ἄεισον δουρατέου Od. 8. 492; κ. ἐπίων ἀπατλῶς Parmen. 111 Karst.; ἐξηγεομένων . . τὸν κ. αὐτῶν the fashion of them, Hdt. 3. 22; κ. τόνδε . . ὁ καταστηρόμενος who established this order or form, Id. 1. 99. 4. of states, order, government, μετασῆσαι τὸν κ. Thuc. 4. 76, cf. 8. 48, 67; μένειν ἐν τῷ ὀλιγαρχικῷ κ. 8. 72, etc.:—esp. of the Spartan constitution, Hdt. 1. 65, cf. Clearch. ap. Ath. 681 C. II. an ornament, decoration, embellishment, dress, esp. of women, Lat. mundus muliebris, Il. 14. 187, Hes. Op. 76, Plat. Rep. 373 C, etc.; of a horse, Il. 4. 145; of men, Hdt. 3. 123, 5. 92, 7, Aesch. Theb. 397, etc.; γλαυκῶχροα κόσμον ἐλαίας, of an olive-wreath, Pind. O. 3. 24, cf. 8. 109, P. 2. 19, etc.; κ. κυνῶν Xen. Cyn. 6, 1; κ. ἀργυροῦς a service of plate, Ath. 231 A:—in pl. ornaments, Aesch. Ag. 1271, Isocr. 21 B, etc.; of ornaments of speech, such as epithets, Isocr. 190 D, Arist. Rhet. 3. 7, 2, Poet. 21. 2, 22, 4; ἀδυμελὴ κ. κελαδεῖν to sing sweet songs of praise, Pind. O. 11 (10). 14. 2. metaph. honour, credit, Id. N. 2. 12, 1. 6 (5). 101; κόσμον φέρει τινὶ it does one credit, Hdt. 8. 60, 142; γυναι, γυναιξὶ κόσμον ἡ εὐχὴ φέρεϊ Soph. Aj. 293; κ. τοῦτ' ἐστὶν ἐμοὶ Ar. Nub. 914; οἷς κόσμος [ἦν] καλῶς τοῦτο δρᾶν Thuc. 1. 5; ἐν κόσμῳ καὶ τιμὴ εἶναι τι Dem. 1400. 13; of persons, σὺν ἐμοιγε μέγιστος κ. εἶσι Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 3, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 16. III. a ruler, regulator, title of the chief magistrate in Crete, Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 6, C. I. 2554, 2556, sq.; mostly in pl.; so also κόσμοι, Strab. 482, 484, as the MSS. give it, v. Böckh C. I. 2. p. 405;—but also in sing., C. I. 2556. 36, sq.; so, πρωτόκοσμος, lb. 2572-9;—cf. κοσμέω II. 2, κοσμητής 1, 2, κοσμήτειρα II, κοσμοπόλις. IV. the world or universe, from its perfect order and arrangement, opp. to the indigesta moles of Chaos, first in the Philosophy of Pythagoras, Plut. 2. 886 C, Diog. L. 8. 48 (ubi v. Menag.); and it is so used by the Pythagoreans, Philolaos (Stob. Ecl. Phys. 1. 22) and Callicrates (Stob. t. 85. 17); hence it passed into the language of the philosophic poets Xenophanes, Parmenides, and Empedocles; and was then adopted by all writers on natural philosophy, as Plat. Tim. 27 A, 28 B, 29 A, 32 C, etc.; ἡ τοῦ ὅλου σύστασις ἐστὶ κ. καὶ οὐρανός Arist. Cael. 1. 10, 10. The Stoics used it also of the anima mundi, and of the universe as itself divine, ὁ κ. ζῶον ἐμψυχον καὶ λογικόν Posidon. ap. Diog. L. 7. 139, cf. Plat. Tim. 30 B.—Sometimes it includes the Earth, sometimes it is used only of the firmament, γῆς ἀπόσις τῆς ὑπὸ κόσμῳ κειμένης Isocr. 78 C; ὁ περὶ τὴν γῆν ὅλος κ. Arist. Meteor. 1. 2, 2; in pl. sometimes of the several stars or worlds, opp. to τὸ πᾶν (the Universe), Plut. 2. 879 B, 888 F.—Metaph., man is called βραχυὶς κ. Philo 2. 155, Galen., or μικρὸς κ., a microcosm, Vit. Pyth. in Phot. Bibl. 440. 23; cf. Gataker M. Anton. 4. 27. 2. in Alexandr. Greek, the known world (ἡ οἰκουμένη), C. I. 334, 1306, Ev. Matth. 16. 26. 3. men in general, as we use 'the world,' Ev. Jo. 7. 4, 12. 19, etc. 4. οὗτος ὁ κ. this world, as opp. to the world to come, Ev. Jo. 12. 25., 18. 36, etc.

κοσμο-σάνδαλον, τό, Dor. name of the flower δάκνθος, Cratin. Μαλθ. 1, Pherecr. 'Ag. 2, Πέρσ. 2.
 κοσμο-σώτης, ον, δ, preserver of the world, and fem. -σώτειρα, Eccl.
 κοσμο-τέχνης, ον, δ, framer of the world, Synes. 327 D: fem. -τεχνή-
 τις, ἴδος, Id. 318 A.
 κοσμο-τρόφος, ον, feeding the world, Manetho 1. 2; 'Ρώμη Epigr. Gr. 947. 7.
 κοσμουργέω, to create the world, Heraclit. ap. Procl.
 κοσμουργία, ἡ, the creation, Dion. Areop.
 κοσμουργός, ὁ, creator of the world, Ianibl. ad Nic. Arithm. p. 11.
 κοσμοφθόρος, ον, destroying the world, Anth. P. 11. 270.
 κοσμο-φλεγής, ἑς, burning the world, A. B. 1454.
 κοσμά, οὖς, ἡ, priestess of Pallas, Lycurg. ap. Harp. s. v. τραπεζοφόρος.
 κόσος, ἡ, ον, Ion. and Acol. for πόσος: as κόως, κοῦ, κω, κῶς, for ποῦτε, ποῦ, πῶς, so δόκος, δόκοτες, δόκοτε, δέκος, κοῖος for ὑπόκος, ὑπόκοτες, ὑπόκοτε, ὅπως, ποῖος.—Cf. πόσος sub fin.
 κόσσυβος, ὁ, Ion. and old Att. for κότταβος.
 κόσσος, ὁ, a box on the ear, suff. Lat. alapa: hence the Comic names of parasites, Κοσσοτράπεζος, 'Ετοιμόκοσπος, Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 181:—κοσσιζομαι, Dep. to box a person's ears, v. Ducang.
 κοσσύμβη, ἡ, v. κοσσυμβή.
 κοσσυφίζω, to sing like a blackbird, Hero in Math. Vett. p. 227.
 κοσσύφος, Att. κοττύφος, ὁ, a singing bird, prob. our blackbird or black ouzel, Turdus merula, μέλας πανταχοῦ... τὸ δὲ ῥύγχος φωνικόν Arist. H. A. 9. 19; (a variety was ἐκλευκος, Ib.); mentioned with κίχλαι, Diocl. ap. Ath. 305 B; considered a dainty, Matro ib. 136 D: cf. κόψικος.
 II. a sea-fish, μελάγχρος Numen. ib. 305 C; ὁ θαλάττιος Ael. N. A. 1. 14 sq.
 III. name of a peculiar breed of poultry at Tanagra, Paus. 9. 24.
 κοσταί or κόσται, ὧν, αἰ., ἀκοστή, barley, Hesych. II. a kind of fish, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 357 A.
 κοστάριον, τό, prob. = κόστος, Strab. 784, in pl.
 κόστος, ὁ, costus, a root used as spice, like pepper, Theophr. H. P. 9. 7, 3, Diosc. 1. 15, Diosc. 2. 49; also κόστον, τό, Theophr. Odor. 32.
 II. a different plant in Geop. 11. 27.
 κοσύνβη or κοσσυμβή, ἡ, also κόσσυμβος, ὁ, an extremity or edge, esp., 1. = Att. κρωβύλος, Poll. 2. 30 (perhaps by an error for κορύμβη). 2. a border of a garment, Lxx (Ex. 28. 35). 3. a shaggy shepherd's coat, Hesych., Dio Chrys. 2. 382, E. M. 311. 5., 349. 45.
 κοσυνβωτός, ἡ, ὄν, tasseled, fringed, Lxx (Ex. 28. 35).
 κοταῖνα, = κοτά, Aesch. Theb. 485; also κοτάω, Bast. Greg. C. 896.
 κότε, κοτέ, Ion. for ποῦτε, ποῦτε.
 κοτεινός, ἡ, ὄν, = κοτήεις, as Böckh in Pind. N. 7. 90 (61), σκοτεινόν being against the metre: Bgk. κελαινόν.
 κότερον, κότερα, Ion. for πότερον, πότερα.
 κοτέω, Ep. Verb. used in the forms cited below, without distinction of voice: (κότος). To bear one a grudge, be angry at him, c. dat. pers., κοτεσάμενος Τρῳέσσιν Il. 5. 177, cf. 18. 367; Τρῳέος νῦν κοτεσάμενος Φοῖβος 2. 383; τῷ δ' ἄρ' Ἀχαιοὶ ἐκπάγλως κοτέοντο 2. 223; τοῖσιν τε κοτεσέσται (Ep. for κοτέσται) 5. 747., 8. 391, Od. 1. 101; λέοντε δὴν ἀμφὶ κταμένης ἐλάφου ἀλλήλοισι κοτέοντες Hes. Sc. 402; proverb., κεραμεὺς κεραμεὶ κοτέει καὶ τέκτονι τέκτωνι Id. Op. 25:—c. gen. rei, ἀπάτης κοτέων... angry at the trick, Il. 4. 168; also, κοτεσασμένη τύγε θυμῷ, οὐνεκα... 14. 191:—absol., οὐδ' ὕθμαι κοτέοντος 1. 181, cf. 2. 391; ἀκοτερότη θυμῷ with angry heart, 21. 456, Od. 9. 501., 19. 71; αὐρ. κοτέσσα, h. Hom. Cer. 255.
 κοτήεις, ἔσσα, εν, wrathful, jealous, θεός Il. 5. 191. Only Ep.
 κοτικός, ὁ, = ἀλεκτρυών, Hesych., who also gives κοττοί: οἱ ἀλεκτρυόνες: cf. Lob. Pathol. p. 327.
 κοτίνας, ἄδος, ἡ, grafted upon a wild olive, ἐλαία Poll. 6. 45. II. the fruit of the wild olive-tree, Hipp. 495. 14.
 κοτίνη-φόρος, ον, producing wild olive-trees, Mosch. 7. 2.
 κόντιος, ὁ and ἡ, the wild olive-tree, Lat. oleaster, Ar. Av. 621, Pl. 943; from it the crowns at the Olympic games were made (Anth. P. 9. 357), τοὺς νικῶντας στεφανώσας κόντιον στεφάνῳ Ar. Pl. 586, cf. 592 (where Dind., after Pors., κόντιν στεφάνῳ, as if from an Adj. κόντινός, -οῦς), cf. Theophr. H. P. 4. 13, 2, Clem. Al. 672, Anth. P. 9. 357, Schol. Plat. Phaedr. 236 B (in ment., κόντιον, τό), where it is said to differ from the ἀγριελαία; cf. also ἔλαιος, φαύλιος.
 κόντινο-τράγος [α], ον, eating wild olive-berries Ar. Av. 243.
 κοτίς, v. sub κοτίς.
 κοτίεις, ἔσσα, εν, = κοτήεις, E. M. 34. 58, A. B. 602.
 κότορνος, ὁ, v. l. in Il. 6. 125, as Ion. form for κόθορνος.
 κότος, ον, ὁ, a grudge, rancour, ill-will, wrath, more inveterate than ὄργη or χόλος, Il. 1. 81, 82; τοῖσιν κότον αἰὼν ἔθεο 8. 449; τοῖσιν κότον αἰὼν ἐνήνο 16. 449; κότον ἐνθετο θυμῷ Od. 11. 102; ὅπταν τις ἀμείλιχον καρδίᾳ κότον ἐνέλασθαι Pind. P. 8. 11; never used by Soph., and by Eur. only in Rhos. 827; but often in Aesch., δαιμόνων κότω, Λοξίου κ. Ag. 635, 1211; βαρὺς... Ζηνὸς ἱκεσίῳ κ. Supp. 346; τοῦ θανόντος ἡ Δίκη πράσσει κότον exacts vengeance for him, Fr. 257:—poët. word, found in Dion. H. 9. 51. (Hence κοτέω, ἐγκοτος, ζάκοτος.)
 κόττα, κόττη, v. sub κοτίς.
 κοττάβειον, τό, the metal basin for the game of cottabos, Dicaearch. ap. Ath. 666 C, cf. 667 F. 2. the cup to throw from, v. Eubul. Bell'ep. I (where it is written κοττάβειον): cf. κοττάβιον.
 κοττάβιζω, fut. ἰζω, to play at the cottabos, Ar. Pax 343, Antiph. 'Aφρ. Γων. 1. II. = ἐμῶ, Poll. 6. 111, E. M. 533. 15; cf. κατακοττάβιζω.
 κοττάβικος, ἡ, ὄν, used in the cottabos, ῥάβδος Hermipp. Moir. 2.
 κοττάβιον, τό, the prize of the game κοττάβος, Arist. Rhet. 1. 12, 30. Callipp. Πανν. 1, Com. Anon. 75; cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 5. p. 116.

κοττάβις, ἴδος, pecul. fem. of κοττάβικος: as Subst., = κοττάβειον 1, Hegesand. ap. Ath. 479 D; κεραμεῖ κ. Harmod. ibid.
 κοττάβιστος, εως, ἡ, a playing at the cottabos, Plut. 2. 654 C.
 κοττάβισμός, ὁ, = foreg.—in Paul. Acg. p. 106, a kind of shower-bath.
 κοττάβος, ὁ, Ion. and older Att. κόσσαβος (as in Aesch. Fr. 178, cf. Eur. Fr. 632):—the cottabos, a Sicilian game (Anacr. 52, Critias 1. 1), much in vogue at the drinking parties of young men at Athens. The simplest mode was when each threw the wine left in his cup, so as to strike smartly in a metal basin, at the same time invoking his mistress' name; if the whole fell with a distinct sound into the basin, it was a sign he stood well with her, cf. Call. Fr. 102. The wine thus thrown was called λάταγες or λαταγή (v. λάταξ). The action of throwing (ἀποκοττάβιζειν) is prettily described by Antiph. 'Aφρ. Γων. 1, ubi v. Meineke; cf. ἀγκύλη, ἀγκυλήτος.—The game soon became complicated, and was played in various ways. Sometimes a number of little cups (δξύβαφα) were set floating, and he who threw his wine so as to upset the greatest number in a given number of cups, won the prize (κοττάβιον), Cratin. l. c., Plat. Com. Zeús Kak. 1; cf. Ar. Fr. 9, Juen. 3. 102. Sometimes the wine was thrown upon a scale (πλάστιγξ) suspended over a little image (μόνης Antiph. l. c., γέρον Eur. Fr. 566) placed in water, and the point of the game was to make the scale strike the head of the image. For the ancient accounts v. Ath. 666 sq. (cf. 479), Schol. Ar. Pac. 342, 1243, Poll. 6. 109, Suid. s. v. κοττάβιζειν. The word κοττάβος was used for 1. the game itself, Anacr. 52, Critias 1. 1, Plat. Com. Lak. 1, etc. 2. the prize, = κοττάβιον, Enpol. Βάπτ. 20, cf. Ath. 667 D. 3. the wine thrown, = λάταξ, Eur. Fr. 632, Antiph. 'Aφρ. Γων. 1. 5, cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 5. p. 44. 4. the basin, = κοττάβειον, Cratin. Νειμ. 6, Enpol. l. c., Antiph. l. c.
 κοττάνη, ἡ, an implement used in fishing, Ael. N. A. 12. 43.
 κοττάνον, τό, a small kind of fig, Ath. 385 H, etc.; so cottanon, Plin. 13. 10, 15. 21, Martial. Juven.
 κοττίς or κοτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (Dor. for κεφαλή Poll. 2. 29), the cerebellum, Hipp. 468. 29, etc.; also κόττα or κόττη, Dim. κοττάριον, Hesych.: cf. κόττος. (Hence, πρόκοττα a mode of wearing the hair short at the back, but long in front, Poll. 2. 29; hence also the Lat. surname in the Aurelian Gens, Cotta.)
 κόττος, ὁ, a cock, also a horse, Hesych. II. a river-fish, perhaps the bull-head or miller's thumb, cottus gobio, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 16.
 κοττύφος, ὁ, Att. for κόσσυφος.
 κοτύλη [ῥ], ἡ, anything hollow (πᾶν τὸ κοῖλον κοτύλην ἐκάλουν οἱ παλαιοὶ Apollod. ap. Ath. 479 A, cf. Schol. Il. 22. 494, Eust. 1282. 42): 1. a small vessel, cup, Il. 22. 494, Od. 15. 312., 17. 12:—metaph., = κοτύλων, Dion. H. Excerpt. p. 2340 Reisk. 2. the cup or socket of a joint, esp. of the hip-joint, Lat. acetabulum, κατ' ἰσχίον, ἐνθα τε μὲν ἰσχίῳ ἐναπρέφεται, κοτύλην δὲ τέ μιν καλεῖουσιν Il. 5. 306 sq., cf. Hipp. 410. 54, Galen.; also the socket of the arm, Hipp. Art. 783:—v. κοτυληδών 3. 3. in Att., a liquid measure, containing 6 καθοδοί or a ½ ξίστης, i. e. nearly a ½ pint, much the same as ἡμίνα, Hipp. 575. 11, Ar. Pl. 436, Thuc. 4. 16., 7. 87:—also used as a dry measure, ἀλφίτων... τρεῖς χοίνικας κοτύλης ἐεούσας Ar. Fr. 79; ἀλφίτων κ. μίαν Alex. Tap. 1. 17; v. μέδμνος. 4. the hollow of the hand, hollow of the foot, Ath. ubi supr., Poll. 9. 122, Eust. 550. 5: hence, κοτυληδών 1, Luc. D. Marin. 9. 4, 3, cf. ἐγκοτύλη. 5. in Aesch. Fr. 55, χαλκιδέτο κοτύλαι cymbals.
 κοτυληδώνης, ες, of the nature of a κοτυληδών, warily, ἐξοχή, ἐκφυσις Galen. 2. 905., 4. 282.
 κοτύληδών, ὄνος, ἡ, any cup-shaped hollow or cavity: 1. in pl. the suckers on the feelers (πλεκτάναι) of the polypus, Od. 5. 433, in Ep. dat. πρὸς κοτυληδονόφιν; cf. Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 9, P. A. 4. 9, 13, Ath. 479 B:—also on the feet of the κάραβος, Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 27. 2. in pl. also certain vessels at the mouth of the uterus, Hipp. Aph. 1254, Galen. Lex., Arist. G. A. 2. 7, 4, al.; cf. Forc. Oecon. 3. = κοτύλη 2, the socket of the hip-joint, Ar. Vesp. 1495, Arist. H. A. 1. 13, 2. 4. the hollow of a cup, Nic. Al. 547. 5. a plant, prob. navelwort, Nic. Th. 681, Diosc. 4. 92.
 κοτύληρτος, ον, (ἀρῶν) that can be drawn in cups, i. e. flowing copiously, streaming, αἶμα Il. 23. 34, Ep. ap. Ath. 479 A:—but, ὄξος κ., prob. a measure of vinegar, Nic. Th. 539:—cf. εὐήρτος.
 κοτυλῖαιος, α, ον, holding a κοτύλη, Antig. Car. ap. Ath. 420 A, Diog. L. 2. 139, etc.
 κοτυλίζω, fut. ἰζω, to sell by the κοτύλη, to sell by retail, opp. to ἀδρόως πιπράσκειν, Pherecr. Incert. 78, Arist. Oec. 2. 9, 2, A. B. 46: metaph., κίρναντες... τὴν πόλιν ἡμῶν κοτυλίζετε τοῖς πένησιν Ar. Fr. 555.
 κοτυλίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of κοτύλη, a little cup, Ar. ap. Ath. 476 C, etc.; also κοτυλίσκη, ἡ, Pherecr. Kop. 3; —ίσκιον, τό, Ar. Ach. 459.
 II. a kind of cake, Ath. 647 B.
 III. a pit used for sacrificing to Earth, Hesych.
 κοτυλιστής, ὁ, = Lat. minnus, Julian. 94 A; v. Lob. Aglaoph. 1153 n.
 κοτύλο-ειδής, ες, cup-shaped, χώρα Hipp. Art. 838.
 κοτύλος, ὁ, = κοτύλη, Ep. Hom. 14. 3, Ar. Fr. 53, Plat. Com. Zeús Kak. 1, and other Com. in Ath. 478 B, cf. 482 B.
 κοτύλωδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a κοτύλη, Ath. 480 B.
 κοτύλων, ὄνος, ὁ, nickname of a toper, Plut. Anton. 18.
 κοῦ, κου, Ion. for ποῦ, πῶς.
 κουβούκλιον, τό, the Lat. cubiculum, v. Ducang.
 κουκι, τό, the cocoa-palm, cocoa-nut, Lat. cucu, Plin. 13. 18; in Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 7, for τὸ κουκιοφόρον [δένδρον], Salmas. corrects τὸ... κουκι διάφορον:—in Strab. 824, τὰ κούκινα πλέγματα must be intended for κούκινα (or perh. for κούκινα, from κοῖξ).
 κουκκούμιον, τό, the Lat. cucuma, Arr. Epict. 3. 22, 71.

κουκούφας, ὁ, acc. to some *the stork*, others *the hoopoe*, Horapollo I. 55.
 κουλεῖν, κουλεός, v. sub κολεός.
 κουλβάτεια, v. sub κολλυβάτεια.
 κύνικλος, v. sub κύνικλος.
 κουρά, Ion. -ρή, ἄς, ἡ, (κέρω) *a shearing or cropping of the hair*, *tonsure*, τῶν τριχῶν τὴν κ. κείρεσθαι (cf. περὶ τρυχάλα) Hdt. 3. 8; κουράς δέσθαι Arist. P. A. 2. 15, 2, etc.: often as a sign of mourning, κ. πένθιμος Eur. Alc. 512, cf. Or. 458; κουραῖσι καὶ θρήνοις Id. Hel. 1060; κουραῖς διατετιμένους φύβης Soph. Fr. 587.
 2. generally, *a cropping, lopping, dressing*, δρυστομική καὶ κ. ξύμπασα Plat. Polit. 288 D; of animals that feed on grass, Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 10.
 3. *that which is shorn, a lock cut off*, Aesch. Cho. 226.
 κουράλιον, τό, poet. for κοράλλιον, q. v.
 κουράς, ἄδος, ἡ, = κορυφή, Hesych.
 κουράτορ, ὁ, the Lat. *curator*, C. I. 3577, al.:—hence they formed a Verb κουρατορεύω, aor. part. κουρατορεύσας, *having served as curator*, 2930; κεκουρατορευκός 3418.
 Κουρ-αφροδίτη, ἡ, *virgin-Aphrodite*, Procl. Hymn. 3. 1.
 κουρεακός, ἡ, ὄν, *barber-like, gossiping*, Polyb. 3. 20, 5.
 κουρεῖον, τό, (κουρά) *a barber's shop*, the lounging-place where news and scandal was picked up, καὶ τοὶ λόγος γ' ἦν .. πολλὸς ἐπὶ τοῖσι κουρείοις τῶν καθημένων Ar. Pl. 338, cf. Av. 1441; πολλὰ ἔμαθον ἐν τοῖσι κουρείοις ἐγὼ ἀτόπως καθίζων καὶ δὲ γινώσκων δοκῶν Eupol. Mar. 3, cf. Lysias 170. 8; εἰς κ. 'to my barber's bill', Id. 905. 6.
 II. κουρεῖον, προπαρόχ., *the sheep or lamb offered and feasted on by the φράτρες at the feast κουρεῖως*, v. Soph. Fr. 132, Isae. 58. 30 (where it is wrongly written *κούριον*); cf. μεῖον II.
 κουρεῖμα, τό, *a tonsure*, Eust. Opusc. 215. 82, etc.
 κουρεῖς, ἑὸς, ὁ, (κέρω) *a barber, hair-cutter*, Lat. *tonsor*, Plat. Rep. 373 C, Philyl. Pol. 5; ὁ κ. τὰ μακραιδέας λαβὼν ὑπὸ τῆς ἐπὶ τῆς κατακείρεται—τὴν εἰσφόραν (παρὰ προσδοκίαν for τὸ γένειον), Eupol. Χρυσ. γέν. 6; his implements are enumerated by Phanias in Anth. P. 6. 307, cf. Luc. Indoct. 29;—their love of gossip was proverbial, Plut. 2. 177 A, 509 A; cf. κουρεῖον, βαλανεύς.
 II. *a bird, said to chirp with a sound as of clipping*, Hesych.
 κουρευτής, οὗ, ὁ, = foreg., Jo. Chrys.
 κουρευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or belonging to a barber*, μαχαίριον Olymp. Vit. Plat.: so κουρευτισμός, ἡ, ὄν, Schol. Eur. Or. 966.
 κουρευτρία, ἡ, fem. of κουρεῖς, κουρευτής, Plut. Anton. 60.
 κουρεύω, (κουρεῖς) *to be a barber*, Eust. Opusc. 229. 65;—Med., Malal. 80 B, Eust. Opusc. 229. 19.
 κουρεῖως (sc. ἡμέρα), ἑὸς, ἡ, the third day of the festival Ἀπατούρια, on which the sons of Athenian citizens were introduced, at three or four years of age, among the φράτρες, and their names entered in the register of their φρατρία (κοινὸν γραμματεῖον), which was thenceforth the proof of their citizenship, Plat. Tim. 21 B, cf. Isae. 70. 43; also, ἡ κ. ἐορτὴ Alciphro 3. 46;—v. Hom. Pol. Ant. 5. 100 sq., and cf. μετ' αὐτῶν, μεῖον II. (Perh. from κείρω, κουρά, because the child's hair is said to have been cut on that day).
 II. κουρή, Ion. for κουρά.
 κουρήσιος, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. for κόρειος, *youthful*, h. Hom. Cer. 108.
 κουρητισμός, ὄν, = κόρειος, only in Triclin. ad Soph. El. 52.
 κουρήτες, ὡν, οἱ, (κόρος, κόρος) *young men, esp. young warriors*, κουρήτες Παναχαιῶν, Ἀχαιοῖν Il. 19. 193, 248;—but, II. Κουρήτες, οἱ, the Curetes, oldest inhabitants of Pleuron in Aetolia, Il. 9. 529, 549, etc.
 2. *a Cretan tribe*, connected with peculiar rites at Delos, compared by Dion. H. 2. 71 with those of the Roman Salii; often confounded with the Corybantes, Strab. 466 sq.;—v. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 1111, Müller Dor. 2. I, 6.
 Κουρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of Pleuron* (v. foreg. II. 1), Strab. 466, Dion. H., etc.: fem. also Κουρητής, ἑὸς, Apollod. I. 7, 6, etc.
 II. ὁ Κ. (sc. ποῖς) the Cretic, Schol. Ar. Nub. 651; or the third paeon, Hephaest. 161.
 Κουρητισμός, ὁ, used by Dion. H. 2. 71, for the Salian rites.
 κουρίαις, ὡν, ὁ, *one who wears his hair short*, Luc. Fugit. 27, Vit. Auct. 20, Diog. L. 6. 31.
 κουριάω, fut. ἄσω, of hair, *to need clipping, grow long*, Luc. Lexiph. 10; πῶγων εἰς ὑπερβολὴν κουριάω Id. Gall. 10.
 II. of persons, ἐν χρῶ κουριάω to need close clipping, Pherecr. Incert. 69.
 2. *to wear rough, untrimmed hair*, Ael. N. A. 7. 48; κ. τὸ γένειον Alciphro 3. 55, cf. Artemid. I. 19.
 κουρίδιος, α, ὄν, (κούρος, κούρη) *wedded*, Ion. and poet. Adj., used sometimes of the husband, κουρίδιον ποθεῖν πᾶσαν Il. 5. 414; κουρίδιον τεύεσθαι φόνον Od. 11. 430; κουρίδιο φίλον οὐκ εἶ μέμνηται 15. 22; but more often of the wife, κουρίδης ἀλόχου Il. 1. 114, etc.; so in later Ep., κ. ἀκοῖτις, ἀκοῖτις Ar. Rh. 3. 243, 4. 1072. *κουρίδης ἀλόχος* is, evidently, *a lawful, wedded wife*, as opp. to a concubine (παλλακή, παλλακίς), Hdt. I. 135, 5. 18, 6. 138; so Briseis says to Patroclus, ἀλλ' ἐμ' ἔφασκεν Ἀχιλλεύς θείῳ κουρίδιον ἀλόχον θῆσεν wert went to provide that thou wouldst make me thy wedded wife (whereas she was only his concubine), Il. 19. 298; so Agamemnon loved Chryseis (his concubine) more than his κ. ἀλόχος, I. 114; so Ath. says of the Calycē of Stesich., σφρονικὸν δὲ πᾶν κατεσκεύασεν ὁ ποιητὴς τὸ τῆς παρθένου ἥθος, οὐκ ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου θελοῦσης συγγενέσθαι τῷ νεανίσκῳ, ἀλλ' ἐχόμενης .. γυνή [αὐτοῦ] γενέσθαι κοινῶς 619 D; so in epigrams, μνήμη ἀλόχῳ .. θηγάτο κουρίδης C. I. 1012. 10, cf. 1654, 3827 I (add.), 4176, al.:—hence, also, *νυμφεῖον λέχος αὐτῶν κουρίδιον* our own *lawful marriage bed*, Il. 15. 40; κ. γάμοι Archil. 16; and in Od. 19. 580, 21. 78, Penelope calls her husband's house κ. δῶμα; we also find κ. τέκνα born in wedlock, C. I. 3333.
 II. later, *nuptial, bridal*, κ. χιτῶνες Anth. P. 9. 602; θάλαμοι Ar. Rh. 3. 1128; so, perh.,

στῶν .. κ. λέχος Ar. Pax 844;—so κούρη occurs even in Od. for νύμφη. (The deriv. from κούρος, κούρη, seems certain; so that κουρίδης ἀλόχος perhaps orig. meant *the wife of one's youth*: Hesych. expl. the Verb κουρίζεσθαι by ὑμεναῖοῦσθαι, γαμίσθαι.)
 κουρίζω, (κούρος, κούρος) intr. *to be a youth, sákos* .. ὁ κούριζων φορέεσκεν Od. 2. 185, cf. Ar. Rh. I. 195: *to be a girl*, Id. 3. 666.
 II. *trans. to bring up from boyhood or to manhood*, ἀνδρας Il. Th. 347; v. κουρίδιος fin.
 κουρίζομαι, Pass. (κέρω, κουρά) *to be clipped*, κούριστος κουρίζομένη sprouting again when cut, Theophr. II. P. 2. 2, 2.
 κουρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κουρά) *for shaving, μάχαιρα* Plut. Dio 9; αἱ δύο μάχαιραι αἱ κ. Clem. Al. 290.
 II. (κούρος) *like a youth*:—Adv. -κῶς, Apoll. Lex. s. v. κούρις.
 κούριμος, ἡ, ὄν, also os, ὄν Agatho ap. Ath. 528 D: (κουρά):—*of, for cutting or shearing hair*, σίδηρος Eur. Or. 966.
 II. *pass. shorn off, χαίτη* Aesch. Cho. 180; θρίξ Eur. El. 521.
 2. *shorn, κῆρα* Id. Tro. 279; κ. σχῆμα ἀναλαμβάνειν *tonsure*, Plut. Pelop. 34.
 3. as Subst., ἡ κούριμος *a Tragic mask for mourners, with the hair cut close*, cf. Anth. P. 7. 37, cf. Poll. 4. 138, 140.
 κουρίξ, Adv. (κουρά) *by the hair*, ἔρυσαν δὲ μιν εἴσω κουρίξ Od. 22. 188; κ. ἔλκεσθαι Ar. Rh. 4. 18.
 κούριον, τό, f. l. for κούρειον, q. v.
 κούριος, ὄν, *youthful*, read by Eust. in an interpolated verse after Il. 13. 433; also in Orac. ap. Paus. 9. 14, 3, Orph. Arg. 1347.
 κουρίς, ἑὸς, ἡ, (κουρά) *a razor*; in pl. *scissors*, A. B. 47, E. M. 534. 9; μάχαιρα κουρίδες in Cratin. Διον. 2.
 II. = κομμήτρια, name of plays by Antiphanes, Alexis and Amphip. cf. Menand. Incert. 442;—*κούρισμα* in E. M. 528. 4.
 III. *κουρίς or κωρίς*, Dor. for καρίς, Sophron and Epich. ap. Ath. 106 E.
 κούρισμα, τό, *a dirge*, sung by persons with close-cut hair, Tzetz. in Rhein. Mus. 4. p. 406.
 κούριμ, τό, *a kind of beer*, an Egyptian, Spanish, and British drink, Diosc. 2. 110, Plin.; also κόρμα, Ath. 152 C:—cf. ζύθος.
 κουρο-βάρος, ὄν, *devouring children*, Aesch. Ag. 1512; v. πάχη.
 κουρο-γονία, ἡ, *begetting of boys*, κ. καὶ θηλυγονίη Hipp. 234. 31.
 κούρος, ὁ, Ion. for κόρος, *a boy, youth*, Hom., who uses only this form; v. κόρος, κούρη; and cf. κουρότερος, κουρίδιος fin.
 κουροσύνη, Dor. κωρ-, ἡ, *youth, youthful prime*, Anth. P. 6. 281, 309, cf. 9. 259; hence *mirthfulness*, Theocr. 24. 57.
 κουροσύνης, ἡ, ὄν, (κούρος) *youthful, θρίξ* Anth. P. 6. 156, with a play on κούριος, *shorn*.
 II. *κουρόσυνα* (sc. ἱερὰ), τά, *the festival on the day κουρεῖως* (q. v.), Greg. Naz., Suid.
 κουρότερος, α, ὄν, Comp. of κούρος (cf. βασιλεύς, -λεύτερος, *younger, more youthful*, ἄνδρες Il. 4. 316, Od. 21. 310, Hes. Op. 445; as fem., Ar. Rh. I. 684;—in most places it is used almost as a Positive, cf. ἀγρότερος.
 κουροτόκος, *to bear boy-children*, Hipp. 233. 54, 234. 8.
 κουρο-τόκος, ὄν, *bearing boy-children*, Eur. Supp. 957.
 κουροτροφέω, *to rear a boy-child*, κ. τὸν Δία Strab. 472, cf. Philo I. 441, 2. 463: *to breed men*, γῆ κουροτροφούσα Philostr. 333.
 κουρο-τρόφος, ὄν, *rearing boys*; in Od. 9. 27, Ithaca is called ἀγαθὴ κ., *good nursing-mother*, from the stout hardy race of its sons, cf. Pind. Fr. 228; so, κ. Ἑλλάς Eur. Tro. 566; Ἀπόλλωνος κ., of Delos, Call. Del. 2 and 276;—also of goddesses, κ. Ἑκάτη Hes. Th. 450; Κούρις Soph. ap. Ath. 592 A, (who is also called simply ἡ Κουροτρόφος, Ar. Thesm. 299, Plat. Com. Fa. 2. 7, Luc. D. Mer. 5. 1); Ἀρτεμῖς Diod. 5. 73; of women, τισὶν καὶ κ. Plut. 2. 278 D, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 3.
 κουρούλλιος, ὄν, the Lat. *curulis*, C. I. 1133, 1327.
 κουρ-ώδης, ες, *like a boy*, μοκπῆ Auson. Epist. 12. 15.
 κουστωδία, ἡ, the Lat. *custodia*, Ev. Matth. 27. 65.
 κουτάλη, ἡ, Dor. for σκευάλη, Etym. Ms. ap. Bast. Greg. 388.
 κουφάβη, fut. Att. ῶ: (κούφος):—intr. *to be light*, Hes. Op. 461, Eur. Hel. 1555: *of pain, to be alleviated, assuaged*, Soph. Ph. 735, cf. Hipp. Aph. 1245.
 II. *trans. to lighten, make light*, τὸ κενὸν ἐμπεριλαμβανόμενον κ. τὰ σώματα Arist. Cael. 4. 2, 8, cf. P. A. 3. 13;—hence, 1. *to lift up, raise*, Soph. Ant. 43, Tr. 1024; ἀσπίδ' ἀμφὶ βραχίονα κουφίζων Eur. Phoen. 120;—ἀλμα κουφίειν *to make a light leap*, Soph. Aj. 1287; κ. πῆδημα Eur. El. 861; δύστηνον αἰώρημα κουφίζω = δύστηνον αἰωροῦμαι, Id. Supp. 1047, cf. κούφος I. 1:—Pass. *to be lifted up, soar*, [τῷ πτερῷ] ἡ ψυχὴ κουφίζεται Plat. Phaedr. 248 C, cf. 249 A.
 2. *to lighten of a load, ὄχλου κ. χθονά to lighten earth of a multitude*, Eur. Hel. 40; κουφισθεὶς τοῦ βάρους Theophr. H. P. 4. 16, 2; absol. *to lighten ships of their cargo*, τῷ ταχυαντιόντι κουφισάντες προσβάλλειν Thuc. 6. 34; κουφισθεῖσαν τὴν νῆα Polyb. 20. 5, 11, cf. 8. 50; so also, b. of persons, *to relieve from burthens*, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 1, Cyr. 6. 3, 24; τὸν δῆμον τῶν εἰσφορῶν Diod. 13. 64; τόκων τοὺς χρεωφειλτάς Plut. Caes. 37; *to relieve (contractors)*, Polyb. 6. 17, 5; κ. τοὺς νοσούντας Plut. 2. 1106 B:—Pass. *to be relieved, νόσσοι* from .. Eur. Or. 43; τοὺς παύους, τῆς ὁδῶν, etc., often in Hipp., etc.; *κουφισθῆναι ψυχὴν* Eur. Med. 473; fut. med. *κουφισθῆναι* in pass. sense, Aristid. 2. 145; metaph., τῇ τῶνδε εὐκλείᾳ κουφισθεῖτε *feel your burthens lightened by* .. Thuc. 2. 44; *κουφίζονται οἱ λυποῦμενοι* Arist. Eth. N. 9. 11, 2, cf. Pol. 8. 7. 5.
 3. c. acc. rei, *to lighten, assuage*, ἀλγῶν δόνας Eur. Fr. 577; συμφορὰς λύγει κ. Dem. 1400. 7; κ. ἔρωτα Theocr. 23. 9; τὸ πάθος Plat. Alex. 52; τὰ ὀλέγματα Id. 2. 807 D; absol., *to give or procure relief*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 945, Arist. G. A. I. 18. 52:—Pass. *κεκουφίσταται αὐτοῖς ὁ πόλεμος* Polyb. I. 17, 2.
 κούφιστος, εὼς, ἡ, *a lightening, alleviation, relief*, Thuc. 7. 75; κούφισιν φέρεν Dio C. 42. 28, Joseph. A. J. 17. 6, 2.
 κούφισμα, τό, = κούφισις Eur. Phoen. 848, Plut. 2. 114 C.

κουφισμός, ὁ, = *κουφισίς*, Plut. 2. 79 C; πένθους κ. Epigr. Gr. 406. 8; κ. ποιέσθαι to *abate*, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1:—*relief from taxation*, Basilic.

II. *elisio*, Eust. 150. 24, etc.
κουφιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *one who relieves*, Chirug. Vett. p. 102.
κουφιστικός, ἦ, ὄν, *lightening*, Arist. Cael. 4. 3. 3: κ. τῶν ἐπαχθῶν *relieving from* . . Hierocl. ap. Stob. 416. 20.

κουφο-γνώμων, ὄν, *light-minded*, Jo. Damasc.
κουφο-δοξία, ἦ, *vain conceit*, Eccl.
κουφο-λίθος, ὁ, a white-stone, ground to powder and mixed with purple to make red, Alex. Aphr. ad Arist. Meteor., Aët.
κουφολογέω, to *talk lightly*, App. Hiss. 15, Themist. 152 B.
κουφολογία, ἦ, *light talking*, Thuc. 4. 28, App. Hiss. 38, Plut. 2. 855 B.
κουφο-λόγος, ὄν, *lightly talking*, Poll. 6. 119; *κουφολόγον οἱ σοφισταὶ* χρῆμα Philostr. 297.

κουφόνοια, ἦ, *levity, fickleness*, Schol. Ar. Lys. 139.
κουφό-νοος, ὄν, *contr. -vous, οὐν, light-minded, thoughtless*, εὐθία Aesch. Pr. 383; ἐρωτες Soph. Ant. 617; ὀρνίθες Ib. 343; τὸ κουφόνοον = *κουφόνοια*, App. Hiss. 9:—there is also a heterocl. pl. *κουφόνους* in Polemo Physiogn. 1. 3, cf. Lob. Phryn. 453. Adv. *κουφόνως*, App. Civ. 4. 124.

κουφό-πους, *πουν, light-footed*, Hesych. s. v. ψαυκρόποδα.
κουφό-πτερος, ὄν, *light-winged*, αὐραὶ Orph. H. 80. 6.
κούφος, ἦ, ὄν, *light, nimble*, used by Hom. only in neut. pl. as Adv., *κούφα ποσὶ προβιβίης* stepping *lightly* on, Il. 13. 18, cf. Hes. Sc. 323; so, *κούφα βιβάν* Pind. O. 14. 25; *χορεῖν κ. ποσὶν* Ar. Thesm. 954; so also, *κούφοις ποσὶ* Pind. O. 13. 164, cf. Ar. Ran. 1353; *πήδημα κ. ἐκ νεὺς ἀφῆλτο* Aesch. Pers. 305; κ. ἐξάραι πύδα Soph. Ant. 224; κ. ἄλμα, βῆμα Eur. El. 439; κ. αἶρην βῆμα Id. Tro. 342; cf. *κουφίζω* 11. 1:—metaph., *κουφότεροι* . . ἀπειράτων φρένες τοῦ βιογυᾶν, Pind. O. 8. 80.

2. metaph. *easy, τελείν* . . *κούφαν κτίσιν* to make *achievement easy*, Ib. 13. 117; *κούφον εἰ δούγας τέλος* Aesch. Theb. 260: ὄφ government, *light, easy*, Isocr. 199 B; ἡ εὐλεια *κουφότερα* φέρειν Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 22; of a ruler, *easy, easy-going*, *κουφότερος* ἦν Id. Ages. 11, 12; *δεσποτὶν ἀπράγμονα καὶ κ. ἐξαπατᾷ θεράπων* Menand. Per. 1.

3. *empty, unsubstantial, airy, vain, idle*, τὸ νέον . . *κούφας ἀφροσύνας φέρον* Soph. O. C. 1230 (lyr.); οὐδὲν ἄλλο πλὴν . . *κούφην σκιάν* Id. Aj. 126; ἐλπίδος τι εἶχον *κούφης* Thuc. 2. 51; *κούφοι καὶ πτηνοὶ λόγοι* Plat. Legg. 717 C; κ. πρᾶγμα a *trifle*, Ib. 935 A; κ. γράμματα a *small letter*, Eur. I. T. 594:—of persons, = *κουφόνους*, Hdn. 5. 7; τὸ *κούφον levity*, Paus. 5. 21, 14, Hdn. 7. 8.

4. in Att. mostly, *light* in point of weight, opp. to βαρύς, Plat., etc.; *κούφα σοὶ χεῖρ ἐπῆνε* πεσοὶ may earth lie *lightly* on thee, *sic tibi terra levis*, Eur. Alc. 462, cf. Hel. 853; *κούφη σοι κόμης ἦδε πέλοι* Epigr. Gr. 551, 4; κ. πνεύματα *light airs*, Soph. Aj. 558; ἰσάτῃ τε καὶ κ. κόμης Menand. Incert. 9; τὸ *κουφότερον* . . τῶν κακῶν . . *πενία* Id. Kithar. 2:—of food, *easy to digest, light*, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 7, 7, etc.:—often of soldiers, *ἠπλισμένοι* *κουφότεροι* ὅπλων Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 27; *κούφη στρατιὰ light troops*, Plut. Fab. 11; τὰ κ. τῆς δυνάμεως Pol. 10. 23, 2; v. infr. II.

5. *light, slight, ἀμαρτήματα* Plat. Legg. 863 C; *κουφότερα γυμνάσια*, opp. to ἀναγκαῖα, Arist. Pol. 8. 4, 7, cf. 6. 7, 3. 6. act. *relieving, assisting*, χερεῖ *κούφα* Pind. P. 9. 18. II. Adv. -φως, *lightly, nimbly*, κ. ὀρνεύειν Aesch. Eum. 112; κ. ἐσκαπασμένοι, of soldiers, Thuc. 4. 33; *ἠπλισμένοι* Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 26, etc.; κ. ἔχειν to *feel light*, Arist. Probl. 3. 15. 2. metaph. *lightly, with light heart, κουφότερον μετεφάνει* Od. 8. 201; *κούφος* φέρειν, opp. to δεινῶς φ., Eur. Med. 449, 1018; ὡς *κουφότερα* φέρειν Hdt. 1. 35. 3. *lightly, with ease*, Aesch. Pr. 701.

κουφό-σκευος, ὄν, *light-armed*, Hesych.

κουφο-τελεία, ἦ, a *lightening of taxation*, C. I. 5702. 26.

κουφότης, ἦτος, ἦ, *lightness*, Hipp. Aër. 285, Plat. Tim. 65 E, Legg. 625 D, Arist., etc., in pl., Plat. Legg. 897 A, Arist. P. A. 2. 2, 12; κ. τροφῆς *lightness, digestibility*, Theophr. C. P. 4. 9, 4. 2. metaph. *levity*, Dion. H. 7. 17.

κουφο-φορέμαι, Pass. to *rise by one's own lightness*, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 71 (as Hemst. for *κουφοφορέσθαι*).

κουφινθόν, Adv. *like a basket*, E. M. 798. 56.

κουφινόμα, Pass. to *have a basket put over one*: in Boeotia a way of exposing insolvent debtors, Nic. Dam. ap. Stob. 293. 16.

κουφίνο-ποιός, ὄν, *making baskets*, Gloss.

κούφινος, ὁ, a *basket*, acc. to Gramm., less Att. than ἄρρικος, but found in Ar. Av. 1310, Fr. 129, Plat. Com. Ἐορπ. 16, Strattis Κινσθ. 1, Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 6; in later times used specially by Jews, Juven. 3. 14, 6. 542, N. T.: being apparently smaller than the σπυρίς, cf. Ev. Matth. 16. 10 to Act. Ap. 9. 25.

II. a Boeotian measure, containing 9 Attic choenices, i. e. about 2 gallons, Inscr. Boeot. in C. I. 1625. 46, Strattis Κιν. 1, Arist. H. A. 9. 42, 4, Hesych. [1 once in Nonn.]

κουφινώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like c. basket*, Schol. Ar. Ach. 333.

κοχλάζω, = *καχλάζω*, Malal. 50 C, Gloss.

κοχλακώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *gravelly*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 9, 6.

κοχλάξ, ακος, ὁ, = *κάχληξ*, Diosc. 2. 75. 3, 151, LXX (1 Regg. 14. 14).

κοχλάσμα, τό, = *κάχλασμα*, Hesych. s. v. ἀπόβρασμα.

κοχλιάριον, τό, a *spoon*, Lat. *cochleare*, from *κύχλος*, Diosc. 2. 50, etc.; usu. *λιτρίον*, Lob. Phryn. 321.

κοχλιάς, ὄν, ὁ, (κύχλος) a *snail with a spiral shell*, Lat. *cochlea*, Achac. ap. Ath. 63 B, Phil. Incert. 2, etc.; ἀπιστότερος εἰ τῶν κοχλιάων, for they shrink into their shells on the least alarm, Anaxil. Incert. 2, cf. Arist. H. A. 1. 29, 4. 2; ὥσπερ κ. σπινθὴς ἐπὶ τῶν ὑπὸ ἄμφις Δεῖ. 1; eaten at feasts, Theocrit. 14. 17 (where Bp. Wordsworth restores *βολβός, κτεῖς, κοχλιάς*).

II. *anything twisted spirally*, like ἑλῖξ: 1. a *seriau*, Geop. 5. 29. 2. a *spiral engine* for

raising water, the *screw of Archimedes*, Strab. 807, 819, Diod. 1. 34, Ath. 208 F. 3. a *spiral stair*, διὰ κοχλίον τὴν ἀνάβασιν ἔχει Strab. 795.

κοχλίδιον, τό, Dim. of *κόχλος*, Epict. Ench. 7, E. M. 534. 22.

κοχλιο-ειδής, ες, *spiral*, Hesych. Adv. -δώς, by means of a *screw*, Philo Byz. de vii Mir. 1.

κοχλίον, τό, Dim. of *κόχλος*, a *small snail*, Batr. 165 [where gen. *κοχλίων* metri grat.; but perh. it ought to be *κοχλίον*, from *κοχλιάς*].

κοχλῖς, ἴδος, ἦ, = *foreg.*, Luc. Catapl. 16, Manetho 5. 24.

κοχλιώδης, ες, = *κοχλιοειδής*, Palaeph. 52. 1: of the ear, Plut. 2. 901 F.

κοχλιώρυχον, τό, = *κοχλιάριον*, Poll. 6. 87, 10. 89.

κόχλος, ὄν, ὁ, a *shell-fish with a spiral shell*, used for dying purple, Lat. *murex*, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 1, al., Anth. P. 5. 228; sometimes used as a trumpet, like Lat. *concha*, Eur. I. T. 303, Theocrit. 2. 75, Mosch. 2. 120:—also fem., Ar. Rh. 3. 859, Naumach. ap. Stob. t. 93. 23, Paus. 3. 21, 6. 2. a *land snail*, Arist. Mirab. 164.—Cf. *κόλχος*. (Akin to *κάλχη, κόγχη, κόγχος*.)

κοχλῦδω, to *stream forth copiously*, ποταμοὶ . . Ἀχιλλεῖος μάζας κοχλῦδουτες ἐπιβλύξ *gushing with cakes*, Pherecr. Pers. 1. 4; Ion. imperf. *κοχλῦσκε* (v. l. *κοχλῦσκε*) Theocrit. 2. 107. (There is an Adv. *κόχυν* = *πολύ*, *plentiful*, in Hesych.; a Subst. *κόχος*, a *full stream*, in Schol. Theocrit. 2. 106; and *ὄνος κοχλῦει* is a very specious conj. of Meineke (for *κοκλῦει*) in Strattis Incert. 3. These are reduplicated forms from *χέω, χύδην*: cf. *μορμύρω, ποικύσσω*.)

κοχώνη, ἦ, the *part between the pudenda and the anus*, Hipp. 1143 G; and in pl., 647. 32, Ar. Fr. 406; dual τὰ κοχώνια Ar. Eq. 424, 484. (The orig. sense seems to be that of a *hollow*; cf. Skt. *kaksh-as* (*axilla*), *kuksh-as* (*venter*); Lat. *cox-a*, *cox-endix*; O. H. G. *hahs-a* (*poples*).)

κόψιχος, ὁ, = *κόσσιφος*, a *blackbird*, Ar. Av. 306, 806, 1081, Aristoph. Ποθ. 1. 5, Anaxil. Neott. 1. 21.

Κῶνδῆ, v. sub Κῶς.

κρά, shortened jestingly for *κράνος* (as δῶ for δῶμα), Anth. P. 6. 85.

κράατος, κράατι, κράατα, v. sub κράς.

κράββατος or κράβατος, ὁ, a *couch, bed*, said to be a Maced. word, for the Att. —*σκιμπος*, Sturz. Dial. Mac. p. 175; used however by Crito and Rhinthon ap. Poll. 10. 35; then often in N. T., and later writers; Lat. *grābātus*, Martial. 6. 39, 4:—Dim. *κράββατιον*, τό, Att. Epict. 3. 22, 74:—κράβάτριος, ὁ, prob. a *chamberlain*, Inscr. Bosp. in C. I. 2114 d.

κράβυζος, ὁ, a kind of *shell-fish*, Epich. 23 Ahr.

κράγγων, ὄνος, ἦ, a kind of *καρίς*, Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 2; infr. 6, there is a v. l. *κράγγη*.

II. = *κίσσα*, Hesych.

κράγγης, ὄν, ὁ, (κράζω) a *screamer, chatterer*, like *κεκράκτης, κολοιοί* Pind. N. 3. 143, cf. Philostr. 870.

κράβων, Ar. Eq. 487, v. sub κράζω.

κράδανω, (κράδω) to *swing, wave, brandish*, ἔγχος Eur. H. F. 1003; λόφος Ar. Ach. 965: to *shake*, χθόνα δ' ἐκ πυθμένων . . *πνεῦμα* *κράδανω* Aesch. Pr. 1047:—Hom. has it only in part. pass., *αἰχμή* . . *κράδανόμεν* κατὰ γαῖης *quivering* [after it fixes itself] in the ground, Il. 13. 504, 16. 614.

2. metaph. to *agitate, τὴν Πελοπόννησον* Plut. Alcib. 15; τὴν Ἀσίαν Anton. 37:—Pass. to *be agitated, to tremble*, Arist. Cael. 2. 8, 10, Theophr. Fr. 8. 8, etc.; aor. *ἐκράδανθη*, Plut. Alex. 74, etc.

κράδαλος, ὁ, (κράδῃ) a *fig-tree branch*, Hesych.

κράδαλός, ἦ, ὄν, *quivering*, Eust. 1165. 20; cf. *ραδαλός*.

κράδανσις, εως, ἦ, a *quaking*, of the earth, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 105; Meibom. *κράδασμός*.

κράδασμός, ὁ, *vibration*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 105, Nicom. Harm. p. 8. *κράδᾶς*, like *κράδανω*, but only in part., *κράδᾶν δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος* Il. 7. 213, Od. 19. 438; ὕδν δύν *κράδᾶν* Il. 13. 583, 20. 483.

II. of trees, to *suffer from blight* (κράδῃ), Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 4. (From *κράδ* come also *κράδῃ*, *κράδ-αῖνος*; cf. Skt. *kurd* (*salut*); Lat. *cord-o* (Virg. Aen. 1. 672); O. H. G. *hrad* (*agilis*).)

κράδευω, = *foreg.* I, Hesych.

κράδῃ [ᾶ], ἦ, the *quivering spray at the end of a branch*, esp. of fig-trees, ἐν κράδῃ ἀκροτάτῃ Hes. Op. 679; τέττιγες . . ἐπὶ τῶν κράδῶν ἄδουσι Ar. Av. 40: loosely, a *branch, fig-branch*, Hipp. 266. 7, Eur. Fr. 680, Theophr. II. P. 2. 5, 4:—generally, a *fig-tree*, Ar. Pax 627, ubi v. Schol.

II. a *blight or blast in trees*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 8, 5; v. κράδος.

III. a *scenic contrivance* for exhibiting actors in Comedy hovering in the air, like the *μηχανή* in tragedy, Poll. 4. 129.

κράδῃ-φορία, ἦ, a *bearing of fig-tree branches at a festival*, Plut. 2. 671 E; cf. *βαλλοφόρος*.

κράδια, ἦ, Dor. for *κράδί*, also in Trag.: v. sub καρδία.

κράδιατος, α, ὄν, of *belonging to the heart*, Synes. H. 2. 29.

κράδῃς, ἴον, ὄν, ὁ, (κράδῃ) *curdled with fig-juice*, τυρός Hesych.

II. κρ. νόμος an *old air on the flute* played (says Hesych.) while the *καθαρμοὶ* or *φάρμακοί* were whipt with *fig-branches*, Plut. 2. 1133 F; but v. Francke Callin. p. 129.

κράδῃ, ἦ, ἴον, and Ep. for *καρδία*.

κράδω-πώλης, ὄν, ὁ, *one who sells fig-branches*, Eust. 1409. 64.

κράδος [ᾶ], ὁ, a *blight in fig-trees*, etc., which blackens the boughs, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 4: v. κράδῃ II.

II. = *κράδῃ* I, a *twig*, Diosc. 1. 133 (Sprengel *κράδῃ*).

κράδο-φάγος, ὄν, *eating the young branches of the fig-tree*, and as Subst. = *ἀγροίκος*, Eust. 1409. 63, Hesych. (who writes *κράδαφάγος*).

κράζω (v. infr.): fut. *κεκράζομαι* Enpol. Aly. 2, Ar. Eq. 285, 487, Ran. 258; later *κράζω* Anth. P. 11. 141, N. T.: aor. *ἐκράξα* Theophr. de Sign. 4. 3, Anth. P. 11. 211, LXX, etc., also *ἐκέραια* LXX: aor. 2 *ἐκράζον* (ἀν-, ἐν-) Antipho 134. 29, Ar. Pl. 428, etc.; *ἐκέρκρον* LXX:—mostly used in pf. with pres. sense (for the pres. is very rare, though found in Ar. Eq. 287, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 23, Poët. 2. 13), *ἐκέρκωγα*, imperat.

κέκραχθαι Ar. Ach. 335, Vesp. 198, pl. κέκραγτε Ib. 415; plorē, έκκεκράγειν Ar. Eq. 674, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 10. (From $\sqrt{\text{KPAI}}$ come also κραν-ή, κραν-ίζω, onomatop. like κρώω; cf. Skt. *krūṣ*, *krūṣ-as* (κραν-ή); Lat. *croco-īto*; Goth. *hruk-jan* (φαίνειν, to crouch); E. *croak*, etc.) [For κέκραγε, we have κέκραγε in Anth. P. 5. 87; ἀν-έκεκράγει Nicet. Eug. 6. 29.] Post-Hom. Verb. to *croak*, of the raven (cf. κρώω), Theophr. l. c.; of frogs, κεκραγόμεθα Ar. Ran. 258, cf. 265; generally, to *screeat*, *shriek*, *cry*, οὐ δ' αὖ κέκραγας Aesch. Pr. 765; κεκραγὼς καὶ βοῶν Ar. Pl. 722; κεκραγάναι πρὸς τινα to *call* to . . ., Ar. Ran. 982; κέκραχθαι Ach. 335, Vesp. 198; ἢ κέκραγτε Ib. 415; κραγὸν κερράεταί will *bawl* aloud, Id. Eq. 487 (κραγὸν being aor. 2 part. used adverbially, cf. κλαγγόν); c. acc. cogn., μέλος κέκραγα Aesch. Fr. 280; ποίου (sc. περὶ ποίου) κέκραγας ἀνδρὸς ὧδ' ὑπέρφρονα; Soph. Aj. 1236;—rare in Prose, Xen. l. c.; βοῶν . . . καὶ κεκραγὼς, ὡς δεινὰ ποιῶ Dem. 271. 11.

2. c. acc. rei, to *call*, *clamour* for a thing, Ar. Vesp. 103. **κραίνω**: fut. κρανέω Emped. 25 Stein, Att. contr. κρανῶ Aesch. Cho. 1075, Eur., [κρανῶ in compd. ἀντεκρινάει, Aesch. Ag. 1340; cf. φανῶ, fut. of φαίω]; aor. έκρανα Trag., Ep. έκρανα Od.:—Med., inf. fut. in pass. sense κρῖνέσθαι Il.; aor. έπ-εκρήναντο Q. Sm. 14. 297;—Pass., fut. κρανήσσομαι Aesch. Pr. 911; aor. έκράνην Pind., Eur.: κέκρανται 3 pf. pass. both sing. and pl., cf. Aesch. Supp. 943, Eur. Hipp. 1255.—But Hom. mostly uses the Ep. lengthd. pres. κραίνα, impf. έκραίνετο, aor. imperat. κρήνον, κρήνατε, inf. κρήναι; 3 pf. pass. κέκρανται and plorpf. κέκράντο; so έκράνην Theocr. 25. 196.

(From $\sqrt{\text{KPA}}$, **KPAN** come also κραν-τήρ, κραν-τωρ, κρά-τος (αὐτο-κράτωρ), κρέ-ων, κρεί-ων, and perh. Κρόνος; cf. Skt. *krī* (future), *kartṛ-i* (creator); Lat. *cre-o*, and prob. *caeri-monia*; Lith. *kur-iū* (aedeifico).) Poët. Verb. to *accomplish*, *fulfil*, τὸδε μοι κρήνον έξέλωρ Il. 1. 41, 504, cf. Od. 17. 242; οἱ μὲν φέρετορ εἰσι νοστήται τὸ κρήναι *to better than I both to conceive and accomplish*, 5. 170; κρήνον νῦν καὶ ἐμοὶ . . . έπος ὅττι κεν εἴπω 20. 115; τοῦ δ' έκραίνεον έφετμάς Il. 5. 508, cf. Pind. O. 3. 19; οἱ β' έτυμα κρείνοσιν *make one's dreams come true*, Od. 19. 567; often in Aesch., esp. of Fate, as Fr. 512, Ag. 369, al.; also Soph. O. C. 914, Tr. 127, Eur. El. 1248, etc.:—Pass., with fut. med., *to be accomplished or brought to pass*, οὐ γὰρ μοι δοκεῖ μῦθος τελευτῇ τῆδε γ' ὀδῶ κρανεσθαι Il. 9. 626 (622); so in Trag., πατὴρ δ' ἀρὰ . . . τὸτ' ἤδη παντελὶς κρανήσεται; Aesch. Fr. 911, cf. 211; κέκρανται ψῆφος the vote *hath been determined*, Id. Supp. 943, cf. Eum. 347; κρανεῖσα ψῆφος the *prevailing* vote, Eur. Hec. 219, etc.:—for the phrase εἰ χεῖλεα κέκραντο, v. sub έπικραίνω. 2. in h. Hom. Merc. 427, κραίνων ἀθανάτους τε θεοὺς καὶ γαῖαν έρεμνῇ, ὡς έγένοντο (where κραίνων is commonly explained by τιμῶν) it prob. means *finishing* [the tale of] the gods and earth, how they were made; Herm. suggests κλείων, *singing of*.

II. absol. to *exercise sway*, to *reign*, δώδεκα γὰρ κατὰ δῆμον . . . ἀρχαὶ κραίνουσιν Od. 8. 391; c. acc. cogn., κρ. σκήπτρα *to sway* the staff of rule, Soph. O. C. 449. 2. after Hom., c. gen. to *reign over*, *govern*, τὸ στρατοῦ τῆς χώρας γῆς, χθονὸς Soph. Aj. 1050, O. C. 296, 862, 926; in later Ep. c. dat., Herm. Orph. p. xix; c. acc., κρ. Διὸς οἶκος Epigr. Gr. praef. p. xviii. III. intr. to *come to an end*, *result* in a thing, like τελευτάω, Hipp. Art. 810, Aesch. Cho. 1075.

κραπιᾶλῶς, (κραπιᾶλή) to have a sick head-ache, consequent upon a debauch, Ar. Pl. 298; κραπιᾶλὼν έτι εκ τῆς προτεράας Plat. Symp. 176 D; έχθρὸς υπέπινες, εἰτα νυνὶ κραπιᾶλός Aesch. Incert. 22; εἰ τοῦ μεθύσκεσθαι πρότερον τὸ κραπιᾶλὼν παρεγγνεθ' ἡμῖν Id. Φρυγ. 1; παρέλω Δέσβιον, Χίον . . . ὥστε μηδένα κραπιᾶλὼν Philyll. Incert. 6.—A form in -έω occurs in Cyrril.

κραπιᾶλή [ᾶ], ἡ, the result of a debauch, a drunken head-ache, drunken nausea, Lat. *crāpula*, Hipp. Aër. 281, etc.; εκ κραπιᾶλῆς after a drunken bout, Ar. Ach. 277, Vesp. 1255; τὰς κεφαλὰς ὀνιγίς έχεν εκ κραπιᾶλῆς Alex. Ais. 1. 8; χρεσινῇ κρ. Luc. Laps. 1;—cf. Virg. Ecl. 6. 15, *inflatum hesternò Iaccho*. (Prob. from the same Root as κραπνός, v. Curt. Gr. Et. no. 41.)

κραπιᾶλκός, ἡ, ὅν, drunken, Eust. Opusc. 22. 84. **κραπιᾶλδ-βόσκος** δίψα, thirst which draws on drunkenness, Sopat. ap. Ath. 784 B.

κραπιᾶλδ-κωμος, ὅν, rambling in drunken revelry, Ar. Ran. 217.

κραπιᾶλῶδης, ες, (έδος) given to drunkenness, Plut. 2. 647 D.

κραπνός, ἡ, ὅν, (v. sub fin.), like καρπάλιμος, swift, rushing, Βορέης, θύελλαι Od. 5. 385, 6. 171; πομπόισιν ᾄμα κραπνοῖσι φέρεσθαι Il. 16. 671, 681; but in Hom. mostly, ποσοὶ κραπνοῖσι 23. 749, etc.; so, κραπνωῖ ποδὶ Aesch. Pers. 95; κρ. βέλος Pind. R. 4. 161; πέτραι κραπνότεραι, ἡ ἀνέμων στίχες, of the Symplegades, Ib. 372;—metaph. hasty, rash, κραπνότερος νῦος, of a youth, Il. 23. 590.

II. Adv., κραπνῶς ἀνόρουσε 10. 162; προσέβητο 14. 292; μεμανία 15. 83; θέομεν Od. 8. 247;—also neut. pl. as Adv., κραπνὰ ποδὶ προβιβᾶς 17. 27; κρ. διακείμεν ἡδὲ φέρεσθαι Il. 5. 223, etc. (From $\sqrt{\text{KAPI}}$, **KPAI** come also καρπ-άλμος, κραπ-ᾶλη, and prob. κάπ-η, cf. Slav. *krep-uk* (fortis); Lith. *krai-p-yti* (τραποῦμαι); Goth. *hlaf-a* (ἀνα-πηδῶ), cf. Scot. *laur*; O. H. G. *hlaf-u* (laufe).)

κραπνοσύνη, ἡ, swiftness, Tzetz.

κραπνῶ-σύτος, ὅν, swift-rushing, Aesch. Pr. 279; cf. θακος.

κραπννο-φόρος, ὅν, swift-bearing, αἶμα Aesch. Pr. 132.

κραῖρα, ἡ, (κέρας, κεραία) the top, head, extremity, Hesych., Enst. 710.

49., 1127. 32; cf. εύκρατος, etc.

κράκτης, ὁ, f. l. for κερκᾶτης in Poll. 5. 90, Plut. 2. 804 C; perhaps also in Polemo Physiogn. 1. 11, Adamant. 2. 17. In Byz. a singer.

κρακτικός, ἡ, ὅν, (κράζω) noisy, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 34, Tzetz.: Sup.

-ώτατος Luc. Symp. 12.

κράκτρια, ἡ, pecul. fem. of κράκτης, Hesych. s. v. λακέρυζα.

κράμα, τό, (κερᾶννυμι) that which is mixed, a mixture, Tim. Locr.

95 E, Plut. 2. 1109 E, etc.: esp. mixed wine, Plut. 2. 140 F, LXX (Cant. 7. 2).

κράματιον, τό, Dim. of κράμα, a little mixture; Diosc. Parab. 1. 207. **κράμβᾶλεος**, α, ὅν, (κράμβος), dried, parched, roasted, Ath. 376 C, cf. 381 C; cf. κράμβος.

κράμβᾶλίζω, to laugh loud; **κράμβᾶλιστός**, ἡ, loud laughier, Hesych. **κράμβ-ασπάρᾶγος**, ὁ, a plant, Geop. 12. 1, 2.

κράμβειον, τό, a decoction of cabbage, Hipp. 644. 9, v. Erot. p. 230; but in Galen. Lex. Hipp. p. 506 **κράμβιον**.

κράμβη, ἡ, cabbage, cole, kail, Hippon. 21, etc.; of three kinds, Eudem. ap. Ath. 369 D; one of which was the same as **ράφανος**, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 5.

2. μὰ τὴν κράμβην or τὰς κράμβας was a form of oath, used, like νὴ τὸν κύνα, to avoid sacred names, Epich., Eupol., al., ap. Ath. 370 B; so Zeno the Stoic was wont to swear by the κάππαρις, Ib.; cf. κύων I. 2.

κράμβῆεις, εσσα, εν, like a cabbage, Nic. Al. 330.

κράμβιδιον, τό, Dim. of κράμβη, Antiph. Ἀγροικ. 10.

κράμβις, ἰδὸς, ἡ, a cabbage-caterpillar, Ael. N. A. 9. 39.

κράμβος, ἡ, ὅν, = ξηρός, Hesych. II. of sound, like καπνός,

loud, ringing, κρ. γέλως Id.; **κράμβύτατον στόμα**, like καπνὸν στόμα,

Ar. Eq. 539.

κράμβος, ὁ, a blight in grapes, when they shrivel before they are ripe,

Theophr. C. P. 5. 10, 1; cf. έρυσίβη.

κράμβο-φάγος, ὅν, Cabbage-eater, name of a frog in Batr. 221.

κράνα, Dor. for κρήνη. II. = κεφαλή, Hesych.

κρῖνᾶ-πῆδος, ὅν, with hard rocky soil, h. Hom. Ap. 72.

κρῖνάινος, f. l. for κρῖνάινος, q. v.

κρῖναός, ἡ, ὅν, poët. word, rocky, rugged, of the face of a country, in Hom. always of Ithaca (for in Il. 3. 445, it is no Adj., but pr. n. of an island, perhaps Cythera), Il. 3. 201, and often in Od.; of Delos, Pind. I. 1. 3; but mostly of Athens, Pind. O. 7. 151, etc.:—hence it became a prop. n., Κρῖναὶ πόλις Athens, Ar. Ach. 75; or simply αἱ Κρῖναὶ Id. Av. 123; ἡ Κρῖναός, of the Acropolis, Id. Lys. 481; Κρῖναοὶ the people of Attica, Hdt. 8. 44 (ubi v. Valck.), Strab. 397; called παῖδες Κρῖναοῦ (Craenaes being a mythic king of Athens), Aesch. Eum. 1011, cf. Clinton F. H. I. 57 sq.

2. later also, of the shell of the turtle, Opp. H. 5. 396; of wood, βᾶβδος κρ. Ib. 4. 364, cf. κράνον.

3. rough, stinging, Lat. *a-per*, κρ. ἀκαλήφαι Ar. Fr. 473.

(The $\sqrt{\text{KPA}}$ or **KAP** seems to have meant hard; hence *κάρ-υον* (νύκ), Skt. *kar-akas* (cocco-s-nut), Lat. *car-ina* (nut-shell, etc.); hence also *κάρκαρ-ος* (κάρχαρ-ος), Skt. *karkar-as* (hard); also *κράνος* (a helmet), *κρῖναός*; cf. *κράτος*, *κραταιός*.)

κρῖνᾶ, ἡ, v. sub κρῖνᾶ.

κρῖνᾶέσθαι, v. sub κρῖνᾶ.

κρῖνᾶῖ [ᾶ], ἡ, (κράνον) the cornel-tree, dog-wood, Lat. *cornus mascula* L., τανύφλοιος Il. 16. 767; on its fruit swine were fed, Od. 10. 242; its tough and springy wood was used for spear-shafts and bows (cf. *κρῖνᾶίνος*); and in Eur. Fr. 782, Anth. P. 6. 123, *κρῖνᾶ* itself is a spear.—Also *κρῖνᾶ* Hipp. Mochl. 868, Theophr. H. P. 5. 6, 4; *κρῖνᾶ*, Geop. 10. 87, 4.

κρῖνᾶίνος, ἡ, ὅν, (κράνον) made of cornel-wood, ἀκόντιον h. Hom. Merc. 460; τόξα Hdt. 7. 92; παλῶν Xen. Hell. 3. 4. 14., 7. 1, 2; ἐνοστὰ Ar. An. 1. 15, 5, etc.; cf. Virgil's *spicula cornea*;—wrongly written *κρῖνᾶίνος* in MSS. of Hipp. 771 H, Xen. Eq. 12, 12, Strab., etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 262.

κρῖνᾶίνος, α, ὅν, (κρῖνᾶ) = *foreg*, Ael. N. A. 1. 23., 12. 43.

κρῖνᾶν or -ιον, τό, the cornel-berry, Theophr. H. P. 3. 2, 1., 4. 4, 5;

κρῖνᾶ (so the metre requires) Amphip. Incert. 6.

κρῖνᾶ, ἡ, v. sub κρῖνᾶ.

κρῖνᾶίνος, ἡ, ὅν, = *κρῖνᾶίνος*, τόξα Paus. 1. 21, 5.

κρῖνᾶν-λεῖος, ὅν, bald-crowned, bald-headed, A. B. 49.

κρῖνᾶν, τό, (κῖρα) the upper part of the head, the skull (κεφαλῆς τὸ τριχυτὸν μέρος, Arist. H. A. 1. 7, 1), of horses, ὅθι τε πρῶται τρίχες ἔππων κρῖνᾶν έμπεφύασι Il. 8. 84; of men, Pind. I. 4. 92 (3. 72), Eur. Cycl. 679, Cratin. Θρατρ. 1, Plat. Euthyd. 299 E, etc.:—generally, the head, Amphip. Έπτ. 1.

κρῖνᾶν, τό, = *κρῖνᾶν*, q. v.

κρῖνᾶ, Aeol. for κρῖνα, κρήνη, C. I. 2172; cf. Böckh. 2. p. 189.

κρῖνο-κολάπτης, ὅν, δ, a poisonous spider, Schol. Nic. Th. 764.

κρῖνᾶν [ᾶ], τό, = *κρῖνᾶ*, Lat. *cornus*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 1, 4 and 10,

2. (Prob. akin to *κρῖναός*, from its hard wood.)

κρῖνοποιῶν, to make helmets; in Ar. Ran. 1018 used of one who talks big and warlike: -ποιῶν, ἡ, Poll. 7. 155;—from *κρῖνο-ποιός*, ὁ, a helmet-maker, Ar. Pax 1255, Poll. 1. 149., 7. 155.

κρῖνᾶν [ᾶ], εὖς, τό, a helmet, Hdt. 1. 171., 4. 180, al., Aesch. Theb. 385, Eur. El. 470, Ar. Ach. 584, 1104, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 51.

II. a bed-covering, Aetiae. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 6. (The ᾶ shows that it must be akin to *κρῖνᾶνός* (hard), rather than to *κῖρα*, *κρῖνᾶν*.)

κρῖνᾶν, ὅν, ἡ, later form for *κρῖνᾶν*, *κρῖνᾶ*, Geop. 7. 35, 1.

κρῖνογυρός, ὅν, making helmets; and *κρῖνογυρία*, ἡ, Poll. 7. 155.

κρῖνᾶτήρ, ἦρος, ὅν, (κρῖνᾶν) one that accomplishes:—*κρῖνᾶτήρ*, οἱ, Lat. *genuini*, the wisdom-teeth, which come last and complete the set, Arist. H. A. 2. 4, Poll. 2. 93; called also *κρῖνᾶτήρ*, *κρῖνᾶ*, E. M. 742. 37, Hesych.; generally, *teeth*, Nic. Th. 447; in sing. a boar's tusk, Lyc. 833.

II. a ruler, only in fem. *κρῖνᾶτειρα*, Anth. Plan. 220.

κρῖνᾶτήριος, α, ὅν, accomplishing, Hesych.

κρῖνᾶτης, ὅν, δ, = *κρῖνᾶτήρ*, *πημάτων* κρ. χρόνος Lyc. 305.

κρῖνᾶτωρ, ὅρος, ὅν, = *κρῖνᾶτήρ*, κρ. ἐλευθερίας Epigr. in Paus. 8. 52.

3. II. a ruler, sovereign, Eur. Andr. 508, Anth. P. 6. 116.

κρῖπᾶτῆλός (not *κρῖπᾶταλός*, Arcad. 54. 10), ὁ, a worthless kind of fish, and so = *μωρός*, Hesych.:—*Κρῖπᾶταλός*, name of a play by Phere-

crates, in which he says that the *κραταλός* is used for *δράχμη* in Hades, Poll. 9. 83, cf. Meineke Com. Fragm. 1. pp. 84 sq.

κράς: of this poet. form of *κράα*, the nom. occurs only in Gramm., A. B. 1182, An. Ox. 3. 385;—gen. *κράτῆς* Hom., Tragg.; dat. *κράτῃ* Od. 9. 490, Tragg., Ar. Ran. 329; acc. *κράτα* Od. 8. 92, Tragg.; pl., gen. *κράτων* Od. 22. 309; dat. *κράσιν*, *κράτεσσι* Pl. 10. 152, 156; acc. *κράτας* Eur. Phoen. 1149, H. F. 526;—in most passages there is nothing to determine the gen., but *κράτος* is fem. in Eur. El. 140, as prescribed by Schol. Hec. 432, Phoen. 1159; Soph. has *κράτα*, τό, as nom. (Phil. 1457) and acc. (Ib. 1001, O. T. 263, cf. Tr. 1015), and Ion ap. Schol. Phoen. 1. c. *τὸν κράτα*; also, pl. *κράτα*, τὰ, Pind. Fr. 3, and perhaps Soph. O. C. 473. In Hom. also we have a lengthd. gen. and dat., *κράατος*, *κράατι*, pl. nom. *κράατα* [all, -ου], but no nom. *κράας* is found. The head, *ἐκ κράατος ἀθανάτοιο* Il. 14. 177; *σῶ δ' αὐτοῦ κράατι* τίσεις Od. 22. 218, etc.;—metaph. a head, top, peak, *καρὸς ἀπ' Οὐλύμποιο* Il. 20. 5; *ἐπὶ κράτῳ λιμένος* at the head or far end of the bay, Od. 9. 140, 13. 102; pl. for sing., *ὑπὸ κράτεσσι* under his head, Il. 10. 156.

II. an old gen. *κρήθεν* also is used by Hom. in the phrase *κατὰ κρήθεν* (in old Edd. written *κατακρήθεν*), down from the head, from the top, *δένδρεα . . κατὰ κρήθεν χέει καρπὸν* from their tops, Od. 11. 588, cf. h. Hom. Cer. 182, Hes. Th. 574; hence, like *penitus*, from head to foot, entirely, *τῶας δὲ κατὰ κρήθεν λάβε πένθος* Il. 16. 548 (which passage led to the notion that *κατακρήθεν* was for *κατ' ἀκρήθεν* = *κατ' ἀκρῆς*, v. sub *ἀκρά*); besides this, in Hes. Sc. 7 we have *ἀπὸ κρήθεν*.

κράς, τό, Dor. for *κρῆς*, contr. from *κρέας*, flesh, Hesych.

κρασβόλος, ον, syncop. from *κρασβύλλος* (q. v.), Hesych.

κράσις, εως, ἡ, (*κεράννυμι*) a mixing of two things, so that they are blended and form a compound, as in wine and water, whereas *μίξις* implies a mixing without such composition, as in two sorts of grain, (or, as we might say, *κράσις* is chemical, *μίξις* mechanical, mixture); hence, of a mixed cup of wine, Aesch. Fr. 52, cf. Ath. 45 D, 426 B, etc.; *κράσεις ἡπίων ἀκρομάτων* modes of compounding . . , Aesch. Fr. 482; *ἡ τῶν ἐναντίων* kr. Plat. Legg. 889 C; *τῶν τῶν νύκτων φύσιν ἐξ ὁσού τοι σαρκὸς κρασιέως* . . *ἐννεκεράσαιο* Id. Tim. 74 D; *ἐκ κράσεως πρὸς ἀλλήλα* Id. Theact. 152 D.

2. the temperature of the air, Lat. *temperies*, *κράσιον* ὑγρὰν οὐκ ἔχων αἰθήρ Eur. Fr. 779, 2; *τὰς ὥρας* kr. *ἔχειν τοιαύτην ὥσπε* . . , Plat. Phaedo 111 B; *ὅσα περὶ κράσεις climates*, Arist. Probl. 14 (in tit.).

3. metaph. combination, union, kr. καὶ ἀρμονία τούτων ἡ ψυχῇ Plat. Phaedo 86 B, cf. 59 A; *μοναῖς καὶ γυμναστικῆς* kr. Id. Rep. 441 E, etc.

4. in Gramm. *crasis*, i. e. the combination of the vowels of two syllables into one long vowel or diphthong, e. g. *τοῦλαιον*, *τοῦνομα* for *τὸ ἐλαιον*, *τὸ ὄνομα*, *ἀνὴρ* for *ὁ ἀνὴρ*, *τᾶρα* for *τοὶ ἄρα*.

κρασπεδίτης [ῆ], ον, ὁ, the hindmost person in a chorus, opp. to *κορυφαῖος*, Plut. 2. 678 D.

κράσπεδον, τό, the edge, border, skirt or hem of a thing, esp. of cloth, Theocr. 2. 53, Chamail. ap. Ath. 374 A, cf. 159 D; but mostly in pl., *ἀκροὶσι λαίφους κρασπέδοις* (v. sub *ἀκρός*) Eur. Med. 524; *κράσπεδα στεμμάτων* Ar. Ves. 475;—metaph., also in pl., the skirts or edge of a country, Soph. Fr. 536, Eur. Fr. 382; of a mountain, Xen. Hell. 4. 6, 8; *πρὸς κρασπέδοισι στρατοπέδον* on the skirts of the army, Eur. Supp. 661; *τοὺς πελταστὰς ἐπὶ τὰ κρ. ἐκατέρωθεν καθίστασθαι* Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 16.

κρασπεδόμαί, Pass. to be bordered or edged, ὕψει κεκρασπεδῶσθαι Eur. Ion 1423.

κρασπτήριον, τό, a rack, manger, Poll. 7. 142., 10. 166.

II. in pl. *bed-posts*, Phryn. 178.

κρασπίδιον, Dep. to consume green fodder, Sophron ap. Schol. Nic. Th. 861 (ubi male *κρασις*), cf. E. M. 535. 23, A. B. 273.

κράστις or **κράστις**, εως, ἡ, = *γρᾶστις* (q. v.), green fodder, esp. for horses, Ar. Fr. 632, Dinarch. ap. Harp., Arist. H. A. 8. 8, 1, Poll. 7. 142.

κράτα, τό, the head; v. sub *κράς*.

κράταιβιος, ον, strong with violence, Choerob. in An. Ox. 2. 318., Eust. 1938. 1;—a masc. *κρατρηβίας*, ὁ, = *βαυκαλέος*, is cited from Pind. by Eust. Opusc. 56. 18.

κραταιβόλος, ον, (v. *κράταιός*), hurled with violence, Eur. Bacch. 1096.

κράταιγος, ον, v. *κράταιύγονον*.

κράταιγος, ὁ, a *thorn*, *crataegus*, of which our *hawthorn* is a species, Theophr. H. P. 2. 15, 6.

κράται-γύαλος, ον, (v. *κράταιός*) with strong γύαλα, strongly arched, *θώρηκες* Il. 9. 361.

κράταιών, ὄνος, ὁ, = *κράταιγος*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 15, 6.

κράταις, ἡ, (*κράτος*) only in Od. 11. 597, of the stone of Sisyphus,—*ὅτε μέλλοι ἀκρον ὑπερβαλέειν, τὸτ' ἀποστρέψασκε κράταις αὐτίς*, when it was just about to surmount the top, then did *mighty weight* or *resistless force* turn it back again;—a very doubtful word. Aristarch. took it as Adv. = *κράταιως* (making *ἀποστρέψασκε* intrans.), it rolled violently back; others make it a pr. n., v. signf. II.

II. *Κράταις*, as pr. n. *Crataeis*, the mighty one, name of the mother of Scylla, Od. 12. 124.

κράται-λεως, ον, gen. ω, (*κράταιός*, *λεῦς*, *λάς*) of hard stones, rocky, *χθών* Aesch. Ag. 666; *πέδον* Eur. El. 534.

κράταιύγονον, ἡ, or -ος, τό, a plant, acc. to Sprengel, *Polygonum Persicaria*, Diosc. 3. 139;—Hesych. gives *κράταιύγονον*, whence Schneid. restores *κραταιύγονον* for *κραταιύγον* in Theophr. H. P. 9. 18, 6.

κράταιός, ὁ, ὄν, poet. form of *κρατέρος*, strong, mighty, *Μοῖρα κραταιῇ* Il. 16. 334, etc.; of men, Od. 15. 242., 18. 382, Pind. N. 4. 40; of a lion, *κραταιοῦ θηρὸς ὄφ' ὕμῃ* Il. 11. 119; *ἔγχος* Pind. P. 6. 34; *κρ. ἔπος* a bold word, Ib. 2. 147; *σθένος* kr. Aesch. Pr. 429 (lyr); *κρ. μετὰ χειρὶν* Soph. Ph. 1110 (lyr.); *κράταιός* χεῖρὸς Eur. H. F. 964 (in iamb.); *κράταιὸν* . . *βραχίον* in an iamb. trim. ap. Plut. 2. 967 C; *ἔχει χεῖρα κραταιὴν* Cratin. Jun. Tr. 1 (in an hexam.); *χεῖρα κραταιώτερην* Anth.

P. 11. 324;—also in late Prose, *κρ. καὶμα* Callistr. ap. Ath. 125 C, Plut. Crass. 24; *ἐπὶ τὸ κρ.* Luc. Anach. 28. Adv. -ως, LXX (Jud. 8. 1), Philo 1. 276. (From this form come several poet. compds., *κράται-βόλος*, *κράται-γύαλος*, *κράται-πους*; and in some the notion of *hard* appears, *κράται-λεως*, *κράται-πέδος*, *κράται-ρινος*, v. *κράτος* sub fin.)

κράταιότης, ητος, ἡ, = *κράτος*, LXX (Ps. 45. 3), Jo. Chrys.

κράταιόμαί, Pass., late form for *κρατύνομαι*, Ev. Luc. 1. 80, 1 Ep. Cor. 16. 13, etc.

κράται-πέδος, ον, with hard ground or soil, *οὔδας* Od. 23. 46.

κράται-πίλος, ον, with strong πῖλος, Aesch. in An. Ox. 2. 318.

κράται-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, stout-footed, *ἡμίονοι* Ep. Hom. 15. 9;—*κράταιπους* is used absol. for *ταῦρος* in Pind. O. 13. 114,—prob. from some Oracle; v. Schol. ad l.

κράται-ρινος, ον, hard-shelled, *χελώνη* Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 47.

κράταιωμα, τό, strength, LXX (Ps. 42. 2), Eccl.

κράταιωσις, εως, ἡ, = *foreg.*, LXX (Ps. 59. 7).

κρατάνιον, τό, a kind of cup, Polemo ap. Ath. 480 A.

κράτερ-αἰχμης, ον, mighty with the spear, *καρτ-*, Pind. I. 6 (5). 55.

κράτερ-αλγής, ἐς, cruel, Epigr. Gr. 944.

κράτερ-αύχην, ὁ, ἡ, strong-necked, Plat. Phaedr. 253 E; *καρτ-* Hipp. 1164 D.

κράτερ-όδους, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, strong-toothed, Hesych.

κράτερος, ὁ, ὄν, Ep. form of *κάρτερος*, strong, stout, mighty, in Hom. mostly of bodily strength, *κράτερος περ ἐὰν καὶ χερσὶ πεποιθὺς* Il. 16. 624, cf. 6. 97, etc.; epith. of Ares, 2. 515; of lions, Od. 4. 335; *χείρες* 4. 288, Pind., etc.;—also with collat. notion of *stern*, *harsh*, of Hades, Il. 13. 415, cf. 21. 566.

2. of things, conditions, etc., strong, mighty, cruel, fierce, *κρ. ὕμνῃ* Il. 2. 345; *ἀνάγκη* 6. 458; *βίη* 21. 501, etc.;—of weapons, βέλος, τόξον 5. 104., 8. 279; *βίος* Od. 2. 170; *σο δασμὸν*, *δεσμοὶ* Il. 5. 386, Od. 8. 336;—also, hard, *χῶρος* h. Hom. Merc. 354; *σίδηρος ὅπερ κρατερύτατος ἔστιν* Hes. Th. 864.

3. of divers passions, strong, vehement, mighty, λύσσα, ἐπῖς, μένος, πένθος, ἀλγέα, etc., Hom.;—so of acts and words, *κρ. ἐργα* violent deeds, Il. 1. 25; *κρ. μῦθος* a harsh, rough speech, Ib. 326, etc.; *μῦθος ἀπνέτα* kr. *τε* 15. 202.—Cf. *καρτερὸς*, *κραταιός*, *κρατὺς*.

II. Adv. -ρως, strongly, stoutly, *κρ. μάχεσθαι* Il. 12. 152; *ἐστώμεναι* 15. 666; *ἐχεσθαι* 16. 501, etc.; *νεμεσᾶν* 13. 16, 353; *καὶ δ' ἐβαλε* kr. dashed roughly to earth, Od. 4. 344; *κρ. ἀγορεύειν* and *ἀποπεινὴν* sternly, roughly, Il. 8. 29., 9. 694, etc.—Of the Trag. Aesch. uses this form once, *κρ. γυσιπέδα* Pr. 167; whereas *καρτερός* is in general use.

κράτερό-φρων, ον, gen. *φρῶν* (*φρῆν*) stout-hearted, doughtless, epith. of Hercules, Il. 14. 324; the Dioscuri, Od. 11. 299; of Ulysses, 4. 333., 17. 124; of the lion, Il. 10. 184; *ἀδάμαντος ἔχων κρατερόφρονα θυμὸν* Hes. Op. 146.

κράτερό-χειρ, ὁ, ἡ, stout of hand, Anth. P. 9. 210, 4, Epigr. Gr. 1034, 20.

κράτερωμα, τό, a kind of bronze, Hesych.

κράτερωνυξ, ὕχος, ὁ, ἡ, (*ὄνυξ*) strong-hoofed, solid-hoofed, ἱπποὶ Il. 5. 329., 16. 724; *ἡμίονοι* 24. 277, Od. 6. 253, etc.;—strong-clawed, λύκει *κρατερώνυχες ἤδὲ λέοντες* 10. 218;—with strong nails, *χείρ* Matro ap. Ath. 135 B.

κράτεσφι [ᾶ], Ep. dat. of *κράς*, Il. 10. 156.

κράτευται, ὄν, οἱ, the forked stands or frame on which a spit turns, Il. 9. 214, ubi v. Spitzn.; *μολεύδιναι* kr. Eur. Pol. 22;—also *κράτευ-τήριον*, τό, or *κρατεντήρια*, τὰ, Poll. 6. 89., 10. 97.

κρατέω, fut. ἦσο:—Med., aor. *ἐπι-κρατήσασθαι* Galen.;—Pass., fut. *κρατήσομαι* Thuc. 3. 30; (*κράτος*). To be strong, mighty, powerful; hence,

I. absol. to rule, hold sway, be sovereign, absol., *Ἥλιος . . ὅθι κρατῶναι* Ἐρεΐοι Od. 13. 275., 15. 298; *μέγα κρατεῖν* *ἥρασσε* with mighty sway . . , Il. 16. 172; *ἄπας δὲ τραυλὸς, ὅστις ἂν νέον κρατῇ* Aesch. Pr. 35; *ὁ κρατῶν* the ruler, Id. Ag. 951, 1664, Soph. Ant. 738, etc.; cf. *θῶπτω*; *οἱ κρατῶντες* Aesch. Cho. 265, Soph. O. T. 530, etc.; *τὸ κρατῶν* Eur. Andr. 133, Plat. Legg. 714 C; *ἡ κρατούσα* the lady of the house, Aesch. Cho. 734.

2. in Poets c. dat. to rule among, *μέγα κρατεῖς νεκέσσαν* Od. 11. 485; *ἀνδράσι καὶ θεοῖσι* 16. 265; also, *κρ. φθία* to rule in Phthia, Pind. N. 4. 81; *ἐν Ἰαλίδι χθονί* Eur. El. 4; cf. *ἀνάσσω*.

3. c. gen. to be lord or master of, ruler over, *πάντων Ἀργείων, πάντων* Il. 1. 79, 288, cf. Od. 15. 274, Aesch. Pr. 150, etc.; *κρ. δαμάτων* Id. Ag. 1673; *ὅπλων* Soph. Aj. 1337; *κρ. βίου* to be master of . . , Andoc. 18. 5; *κ. αὐτοῦ* Soph. Aj. 1099, cf. O. C. 405, Antipho 132. 31; *ἡδονῶν καὶ ἐπιθυμιῶν* Plat. Symp. 196 C, etc.; *τῶν πραγμάτων* Dem. 25. fin.; *κρατεῖν τοῦ μὴ πείθεσθαι* τοῖς νόμοις to be above obedience . . , Xen. Lac. 4. 6.

II. to conquer, prevail, get the upper hand, absol., Aesch. Ag. 324, etc.; *πολλὰ ἐκράτησαν* Hdt. 5. 77; *εἰ τὰ τοῦ Μήδων κρατήσῃ* Thuc. 3. 62; *ὁ μὴ πειθόμενος κρατεῖ* Plat. Phaedr. 272 B; *ἐνθα πρῶταιδὲς κρατεῖ* Diphil. Incert. 29, etc.;—c. dat. mod. *κρ. γνῶμῃ* to prevail in opinion, Hdt. 9. 42; *πάλα*, *ἵπποδρομία* Pind. O. 8. 26, 1. 3. 21; *τῇ μάχῃ* Eur. H. F. 612; *ταῖς ναυσὶ* Ar. Ach. 648;—also, *δουρὶ ἐν Ἀραι* Soph. Aj. 614; *ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις* Ar. Pl. 184;—also c. acc. cogn., *κρ. νίκην* Eur. in Bgk. Lyr. p. 434; *τὸν ἀγῶνα* Dem. 520. fin.; *τὴν μάχην* Diod. 18. 30; *πάντα* in all things, Soph. O. T. 1522; *κρ. νικῶ* fin.;—*οἱ κρατῶντες* the conquerors, Xen. An. 3. 2, 26, etc.; (a phrase applied by Eccl. writers to the Christians, prob. from 2 Thess. 2. 15); opp. to *οἱ κρατούμενοι*, Arist. Pol. 1. 6, 1; *τὸ κρατοῦν* the ruling power, Ib. 3.

b. to be superior, πλῆθος ἐκασι Aesch. Pers. 335.

c. to be in the right, ὁ μὴ πειθόμενος *κρατεῖ* Plat. Phaedr. 272 B;—*to be the best*, Critias 1. 7.

d. of reports, etc., *to prevail, become current*, *φάτις κρατεῖ* Aesch. Supp. 293, Soph. Aj. 978, cf. Aesch. Pers. 738; *νόμιμα δὲ τὰ Χαλκιδικὰ ἐκράτησεν* Thuc. 6. 5; *κρατεῖ φήμη* Polyb. 9. 26, 11;—so also in Med., *δεῖ ταῦτα κρατεῖσθαι* Arist. Pol. 7. 13, 2, cf. Poët. 18, 11 (ubi *Comed.*, *κρατεῖσθαι*).

2. c. inf. *to prevail that*, *κρατῶντες ὥστε μὴ τὰς πύλας*

ἀνοίγεσθαι Thuc. 4. 104:—impers., *κατθανεῖν κρατεῖ 'tis better to ...*, Aesch. Ag. 1364; *κρατεῖ μὴ γυνώσκοντ' ἀπολέσθαι* Eur. Hipp. 248.

3. c. gen. *to conquer, prevail over, τῶν ἐναντίων* Soph. Fr. 106, cf. O. C. 646, Aesch. Theb. 960, etc.; *κρ. τινος τὸν ἀγῶνα* Philostr. 677:—metaph., *κρ. τῆς διαβολῆς to get the better of it*, Lys. 156. 58; *ὁ λόγος τοῦ ἔργου ἐκράτει surpassed, went beyond it*, Thuc. 1. 69; *ἡ φύσις .. τῶν διδασμάτων κρατεῖ is better than ...*, Menand. Monost. 213, cf. 169:—of meats, *to get the better of them, digest them*, Mnesith. ap. Ath. 54 B, Philotim. ib. 79 C; *τῆς τροφῆς μὴ κρατηθεῖς* Plut. 2. 654 B.

4. c. acc. *to conquer, master, outdo, surpass*, Pind. N. 10. 46, Aesch. Pr. 213, Theb. 189, Eur. Alc. 490, Ar. Nub. 1346, Av. 419, Xen. An. 7. 6, 32, etc.; *τῇ μάχῃ, τῷ πολέμῳ τινά* Thuc. 6. 2, Aeschin. 32. 14; *τῷ λόγῳ τινά* Ar. Vesp. 539; *πάχει μάκει τε in ...*, Pind. P. 4. 436, cf. Xen. Hier. 11. 5; *κρατεῖ δὲ ὁ τῆς ἡδονῆς [βίος] τὸν τῆς φρονήσεως* Plat. Phileb. 11 E:—Pass., *to be conquered*, Aesch. Theb. 750, etc.; *ὑπὸν* Id. Eum. 148; *ὑπὸ τοῦ ὑπνον* Hdt. 2. 121, 4; *ὑπὸ τῶν ἡδονῶν* Plat. Legg. 633 E.

III. *to become master of, get possession of, τῆς ἀρχῆς, τῶν νεκρῶν* Hdt. 1. 92., 4. 111; *μὲνενος* Id. 9. 16; *σθένει* Aesch. Supp. 387; *τῆς γῆς* Thuc. 3. 6; *ναυαὶ τῆς θαλάσσης* Plat. Menex. 239 E; *κρ. τῆς λέξεως to have it at command*, Ath. 275 B.

IV. *to lay hold of, τῆς χειρὸς* Ev. Matth. 9. 25, etc.; *τινὰ τῆς χειρὸς* one by the hand, Ev. Marc. 9. 27. 2. c. acc. *rei, to seize, win and keep, esp. by force, πᾶσαν αἰῶν* Aesch. Supp. 255; *θρόνους* Soph. O. C. 1381: *to seize, hold fast, τινα* Batr. 63. 236, Polyb. 8. 20. 8, N. T.:—*to hold up, support, τινα* Dion. H. 4. 38:—*to maintain a military post*, Xen. An. 5. 6, 7:—*to hold in the hand, hold, τι* Plut. 2. 99 D, Ath. 289 C.

V. *to control, command*, Aesch. Ag. 10, cf. Eur. Hec. 282:—Pass., *αἰσχυρὰ τῷ νόμῳ κρατούμενα controlled by ...*, Ar. Av. 755; *κρατεῖσθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ προβουλευματος* Dion. H. 9. 52.

κράτημα, τό, *a support*, of a bandage, Galen. 12. 232, Chirurg. Vett. 172.

2. *a handle*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. 36, Eust. 115. 21.

κράτηρ, Ion. and Ep. κρητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ: (κεράννυμι):—*a mixing vessel, esp. a large bowl, in which* (acc. to the custom of the Ancients) *the wine was mixed with water*, and from which the cups were filled (v. sub ἐπάρχομαι), οἶνον δ' ἐκ κρητῆρος ἀφυσσάμενοι δεπέσσιν ἐκχεον Il. 3. 295, cf. 247; *κρητῆρι ἐλ οἶνον μίσγον* Ib. 269; *κρητῆρα κερασσάμενος* Od. 7. 179., 13. 50, etc.; *οἶνον ἔμισγον ἐν κρητῆρι καὶ ὕδαρ* 1. 110 (cf. κεράννυμι); *so* Soph. O. C. 159, Ar. Eccl. 841, Orac. ap. Dem. 531. 25, etc.:—also, *πίνοντες κρητῆρας drinking bowls of wine*, Il. 8. 232; *κρητῆρα στήσασθαι ἐλεύθερον to give a bowl of wine to be drunk in honour of the deliverance*, 6. 528, cf. Od. 2. 431; *on the phrase κρητῆρα ἐπιστρέψασθαι ποτοῦ, v. sub ἐπιστρέφω; κρητῆρος μέρος μετασχεῖν* Aesch. Cho. 291; *κρητῆρα ἐκπίνειν* Id. Ag. 1397; *σπονδῇ τρίτου κρητῆρος* (v. sub σπῆρι I. 2), Soph. Fr. 375, etc.:—The *κράτηρ* stood upon a tripod in the great hall, on the left of the entrance, Od. 22. 341; *it was commonly of silver*, Il. 23. 741, Od. 9. 203, etc.; *sometimes with a brim of gold*, 4. 615; *sometimes all gilt*, Il. 23. 219; *it sometimes stood on a saucer* (ὑποκρητηρίδιον), Inscr. Sigieia in C. I. 8; v. plura in Dict. of Antiqu.

2. metaph., κ. δοῦδων, used by Pind. of the messenger who bears his ode, O. 6. 155; κ. κακῶν, of a sycophant, Ar. Ach. 936; *τοσῶνδε κρητῆρ' ἐν δόμοις .. πάσας κακῶν* Aesch. Ag. 1397; *αἵματος κρητῆρα πολιτικοῦ στήσις, of civil war*, Dion. H. 7. 44.

II. *any cup-shaped hollow, a basin in a rock*, Soph. O. C. 1593, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 111 D. 2. *the mouth of a volcano, a crater*, cf. Arist. Mund. 4. 29, Polyb. 34. 11, 12, Luc., etc.

κράτηρίζω, fut. ἴσω, *to drink out of the κράτηρ, i. e. to drink immoderately*, as we might say, *to drink from the bottle* instead of the glass, Sophron ap. Ath. 504 B.

II. *to mix a bowl of wine*, A. B. 274; *esp. for the orgies*, Dem. 313. 16, Phot.

κράτηριον, Ion. κρητήρ, τό, Dim. of κράτηρ, Hipp. 576. 16: *so*, κρητρίδιον, 62, Joseph. A. J. 3. 6, 7; *κρητρίσκος*, ὁ, Ath. 479 C, Hesych.

κράτηρο-φόρος, ὄν, *bearing a bowl*, P'ea Schol. Nic. Al. 217.

κράτησι-βίαις, ὁ, v. sub κραταίβοις.

κράτησι-μάχος, ὄν, *conquering in the fight*, Pind. P. 9. 149.

κράτησι-πους, ὁ, ἡ, *victorious in the foot-race*, Pind. P. 10. 25.

κράτησι-ἵππος, ὄν, *victorious in the race*, ἄρμα Pind. N. 9. 8.

κράτησις, ὥς, ἡ, *might, power, dominion*, LXX (Sap. 6. 3), Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 26.

II. *possession*, Peyron. Pap. Gr. Taur. 1. pp. 34, 36, etc.; *μηδὲ .. ἦτω αὐτῷ .. βίον* κρ. C. I. 2664.

Κρατήτειος, α, ὄν, of Crates, Strab. 103.

κράτητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fit for holding or winning*, Def. Plat. 414 A.

κράτηρ, ὀρος, ὁ, *the ruling star*, Ptol. Tetr. p. 198; cf. Ath. 98 E.

κρατίζομαι, v. sub κραστίζομαι.

Κρατινέος, α, ὄν, of or like the Com. poet Cratinus, Dion. H. de Rhet. 11. 10. [Κρῶ., v. Ar. Pax 700, Ran. 357, etc.]

κράτιστεῦν, v. to mightiest, best, most excellent, ὁ κρατιστεύων λόγος Pind. Fr. 172; ὁ κρατιστεύων κατ' ἔμμη, of the Sun, Soph. Tr. 101; ὁ κρ. the conqueror, opp. to ὁ ἡττηθεῖς, Arist. H. A. 9. 8, 7. 2. to gain the upper hand, τινὶ in a thing, Xen. Mem. 1. 4. 14; ἐν τινι Ib. 2. 6. 26; τι Id. Cyr. 1. 5. 1. 3. c. gen. pers., πάντων Andoc. 25. 37; τῶν ἡλικιωτῶν κρ. ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶσι to be first of them, Isocr. 193 B.

κράτιστινδην, Adv. by choosing the best, Poll. 1. 176.

κράτιστος [ᾶ], ἡ, ὄν, Ep. κάρτ- (as always in Hom.), an isolated Superl. from κρατὺς: (κράτος)—the strongest, mightiest, Il. 1. 266, etc.; κρ. θεῶν, i. e. Zeus, Pind. O. 14. 20; κρ. Ἑλλήνων, i. e. Achilles, Soph. Ph. 3; also in Prose, εἰ τοὺς κρ. νικῆσάμεν Thuc. 7. 67; Ἀημιῶν τὸ κρ. the best of their men, Thuc. 5. 8; δυνάμεις τὸ κρ. the strength or flower of ... , Xen. Cyr. 6. 1. 28, etc.:—of things, κρῆστιν .. μάχην the fiercest fight, Il. 6. 185; δεσμούς κρ. Tim. Loc. 99 A. 2. generally, best, most excellent, as Sup. of ἀγαθός, Pind. I. 1. 25, Soph.

Ant. 1050, etc.:—ὁ κράτιστος, like οἱ βέλτιστοι, of the aristocracy, Xen. Hell. 7. 1. 42, v. ἀγαθός I:—τὰ κρ. τῆς χώρας Ib. 3. 4. 20.

b. with modal words added, κρ. τὴν ψυχὴν Thuc. 2. 40; πάντων πάντα κρ. best of all in ... , Xen. An. 1. 9, 2; ἐν τινι Id. Mem. 3. 4. 5; εἰς τι Plat. Phileb. 67 B; περὶ τι Id. Polit. 257 A; πρὸς τι Xen. Hell. 3. 4. 16; so c. inf. best at doing, Thuc. 2. 81, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 267 D, Xen. Mem. 1. 4. 1, etc.; and c. part., τῶν ἡλικίων κρ. εἶναι ἀκοντίζων καὶ τοξόων Xen. Cyr. 1. 3. 15.

3. neut. followed by inf., φυνέειν κράτιστον (sc. ἦν) to flee were best, Od. 12. 120, cf. Eur. El. 379, Ar. Eq. 80, etc.; and in pl., κράτιστα .. ἐλείν Eur. Med. 384.

4. Adv. usages, ἀπὸ τοῦ κράτιστον in good earnest, seriously, Polyb. 8. 19, 4; κατὰ τὸ κρ. Dion. H. 2. 22:—also neut. pl. κράτιστα as Adv., Xen. Hell. 3. 4. 16, Ages. 1, 25.—The Comp. in use is κρείσσων, q. v.

κράτο-βρῶς, ὁ, ἡ, *a devourer of heads or brains*, Lyc. 1066.

κράτο-γενής, ἑς, *head-born*, Ἀθηναῖοι Porph. Antr. Nymph. 32.

κράτος [ᾶ], Ion. and Ep. κάρτος, ὥς, τό, both in Hom.: (v. sub fin.):—strength, might, in Hom. esp. of bodily strength, as opp. to δόλος, Il. 7. 142; ἔχει ἥβης ἄνθος, ὅ τε κράτος ἐστί μέγιστον 13. 484, etc.; τὸ γὰρ αὐτὸ σιδήρου γὰρ κράτος ἐστὶν τὸ (i. e. τὸ βάψαι) is what gives strength to iron, Od. 9. 393; εὐκαίᾳ γλῶσσῃ ἔχει κρ. μέγα Soph. Fr. 101, cf. Aesch. Supp. 207: κατὰ κράτος, with all one's might or strength, πολιορκεῖσθαι Thuc. 1. 64; πολεμεῖν Plat. Legg. 692 D; ἐξελέγχεσθαι Dem. 913. 15, etc.; but most often, πόλιν ἐλεῖν κατὰ κράτος to take it by open force, by storm, Thuc. 8. 100, Isocr. 65 C, etc.: so, ἀνὰ κράτος αἰρεῖν Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 23; ἐλαύνειν Id. An. 1. 8, 1, etc.:—also, ἀπὸ κράτους Dion. 17. 34; πρὸς ἰσχύος κράτος, opp. to λόγῳ, Soph. Ph. 594.

2. personified, Strength, Might, Kp. Βία τε Aesch. Pr. 12; Kp. καὶ Δίκη Id. Cho. 244.

II. generally, might, power, τοῦ γὰρ κρ. ἐστὶ μέγιστον, of Zeus, Il. 2. 118, etc.; τοῦ γὰρ κρ. ἐστὶν ἐν οἴκῳ Od. 1. 359, cf. Il. 12. 214; so, Ζηνὸς κρ. Pind. O. 6. 162, cf. Aesch. Pr. 529; pl., ὑποκρίσεις κράτους ἀρίστων Id. Supp. 393, cf. Soph. Ant. 485.

2. after Hom. rule, sway, sovereignty, Hdt. 1. 129; τὸ κρ. περιεῖναι τι Id. 3. 81; τὸ πᾶν κρ. ἔχειν to be all-powerful, Id. 7. 3; ἐκπύπειν κράτους Aesch. Pr. 948; ἀρχὴ καὶ κρ. τυραννικὸν Soph. O. C. 373; πρῶτος ἐν κράτει βασιλεὺς the first king in real power, Thuc. 2. 29;—and in pl., κράτη καὶ θρόνους Soph. Ant. 173, cf. 586, etc.; θρόνων κρᾶτη sovereign power, Ib. 166.

3. c. gen. power over, κράτος ἔχειν τῶν Περσῶν Hdt. 3. 69; τὸ κρ. εἶχε τῆς στρατῆρις Id. 9. 42; πᾶν κράτος χθονὸς Aesch. Supp. 425; τῶν ἄλλων δαυμένων Eur. Tio. 949; δὸς κρ. τῶν σὼν δόμων Aesch. Cho. 480; δαυμάτων ἔχειν κρ. Ar. Thesm. 871; τὸ τῆς θαλάσσης κρ. Thuc. 1. 143; κρ. τῆς γῆς Id. 8. 24; ὧν ἂν ᾖ τὸ κρ. τῆς γῆς whoever have possession of the land, Id. 4. 98; κρ. ἔχειν ἐαυτοῦ Plat. Polit. 273 A; in pl., ἀστραπὴν κράτην νέμεν Soph. O. T. 201.

4. of persons, a power, an authority, Ἀχαιῶν διδρῶνον κρ. Aesch. Ag. 109, cf. 619, Theb. 127.

III. mastery, victory, often in Hom., as Il. 1. 509., 6. 387, Od. 21. 280; κρ. ἀρνῦσθαι Soph. Ph. 838; νίκη καὶ κράτη Aesch. Supp. 951; ἀέθλων κρ. victory in ... , Pind. I. 8 (7). 7; νίκη καὶ κρ. τῶν βραυμένων Soph. El. 85; κρ. ἀριστείας the need of highest valour, Id. Aj. 443; νίκη καὶ κρ. τῶν πολεμίων Plat. Legg. 962 A; κρ. πολέμου καὶ νίκη Dem. 381.

12.—This word and its derivs. take two forms, κρατ- and καρτ-: the latter is mostly Ep., as κάρτος, κάρτιστος, καρτύνει, but in κρατερός and καρτερός the reverse rule holds, v. κρατερός fin.: κρατέω, κρατὺς have no form καρτ-.

(The Root appears also in κρατ-αῖός, Goth. hard-us (skalhrōs, austerhōs), O. H. G. hart-i, etc.)

κρῶτός, gen. sing. of κρᾶς, q. v., Hom.

κρῶτο-τυραννός, ὁ, *a despotic ruler*, Epiphan. 2. 269 C.

κράτυντήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *one who prevails*, Hesych.

κράτυντήριος, α, ὄν, *strengthening, making firm*, Hipp. 628. 17: κρατυντήρια, τὰ, *a work of Democritus in support of his doctrines*, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 136, Diog. L. 9. 47, Suid.

κράτυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, =foreg., τινός Diosc. 1. 29; prob. I. Oribas. 126 Matth.

κράτυννω, Ep. καρτ-: (κράτος, κρατὺς):—to strengthen, κρ. τὰς Συρηκούσας Hdt. 7. 156; τὴν πόλιν Thuc. 1. 69; τείχη Id. 3. 18; κρ. ἐαυτὸν δορυφόροισιν Hdt. 1. 98; κρ. ἐαυτὸν ἐν τυραννίδι Ib. 100:—Hom. has only Med., ἐκράτυναντο φάλαγγας they strengthened their ranks, Il. 11. 235., 12. 415; so, κρατύνεσθαι τὴν Ἀντανδρῶν Thuc. 4. 52, cf. 114; πιστεῖν τὸ συγκρῖναι their pledges, Id. 3. 82; σπείραισιν ἐκράτυναντο Boeotians χείρας Theocr. 22. 80; ἐκαρτ. μέλαθρον Ar. Rh. 2. 1087; οἱ μὲν .. ἐκαρτ. κερανῶν Ib. 1. 510; καρτ. τὴν αἰσχυμνητήν Thrasyl. ap. Diog. L. 1. 100:—Pass., to wax strong, ἔσχε τὴν βασιλῆην καὶ ἐκράτύνθη Id. 1. 13; τείχεσιν ἐκκράτυντο Dion. C. 40. 36, cf. Dion. Il. 3. 72.

2. to harden, opp. to ἀπαλύνω, τοὺς πῖδας Xen. Lac. 2. 3:—Pass., ὅστεα κρατύνεται Hipp. 756 E.

II. =κρατέω, to rule, govern, c. gen., Soph. O. T. 14, Eur. Bacch. 660; also c. acc., ἀκρᾶ κρατύνων Emped. 361; cf. Aesch. Pers. 930, Supp. 699; c. acc. cogn., κρᾶτος κρ. Id. Ag. 1471; absol., Id. Fr. 150, 404, Soph., etc.

2. to become master, get possession of, τῶν ὅλων Soph. Ph. 366, cf. 1059, 1161:—c. acc., βασιλῆϊδα τιμὰν κρ. to hold, exercise, Eur. Hipp. 1282, cf. Aesch. Supp. 372.

III. κρατύνειν βίλεια to fly or throw them stoutly, Pind. O. 13. 135; κ. ἐνὶ χερσὶν ἐρετμὰ Ar. Ph. 2. 332.

IV. c. acc. et inf. to prove irrefragably that ... , Diog. L. 7. 83.

κρᾶτὺς [ᾶ], ὁ, like κρατερός, strong, mighty, in Hom. always as epith. of Hermes, κρατὺς Ἀργεϊφόντης Il. 16. 181., 24. 345, Od. 5. 49. Cf. κρᾶτιστος.

κράτυςμός, ὁ, *strength, firmness*, Hipp. 1200 D.

κραυγάζω, =κράζω, of dogs, to bay, Poëta ap. Plat. Rep. 607 B; of ravens, to croak, Ar. Epict. 3. 1, 37; of men, to cry aloud, scream, Dem. 1258. 26, LXX, N. T.: cf. Lob. Phryn. 337.

κραυγάνομαι, Dep.=foreg., only in Hdt. I. 111, παίδιον ἀσπαῖρὸν τε καὶ κραυγανόμενον, —where however the true reading is prob. κραυγανόμενον, as in some MSS., cf. βρυχανόμεαι, δεικανάω.

Κραυγασίδης, ου, δ, as if a Patronym. of κραύγασος, *Croaker*, name of a frog in Batr. 246.

κραυγασμός, δ, screaming, Diphil. Ἀποβατ. 2; v. Phryn. 337.

κραυγασός, δ, a crier, Lob. Phryn. 338, 436.

κραυγαστής, ου, δ, a crier, A.B. 213: fem.—ἀστρία, Hesych. v. μηκάδες.

κραυγαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, vociferous, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. 230, Schol. Il. I. 575, etc. Adv.—κῶς, Schol. Ar. Eq. 485.

κραυγή, ἡ, (from √KPAΓ, κράω) a crying, screaming, shrieking, shouting, Lat. clamor, τίς ἦδε κραυγὴ; Teleclid. Incert. 9; κραυγὴν στήσαι, θείναι Eur. Or. 1510, 1529; ποιεῖν Xen. Cyr. 3.1, 4; κ. γίνεσθαι Lys. 136. 24; in pl., Aesch. 5. 27; κραυγὴ Καλλιόπης, as an instance of bad taste, cited from Dionys. Eleg. (7) by Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 4.

κραυγῆς ἵππος, δ, a horse that takes fright at a cry, Hesych.

κραυγός, ου, δ, a woodpecker, Hesych., who has also κραυγὸν ποῖός ὄρνις, where the alphab. order requires κραυγῶν, ὄνος, δ.

κραῦρα, ἡ, (κραῖρος) fever, a scrofulous disease in swine and cattle, Suid., Phot.; so κραῖρος (of uncertain gender) Arist. H. A. 8. 23; —hence the Verb κραυράω, —ὅ ἐστιν ἐν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις πυρετός, τοῦτά ἐστιν ἐν τοῖς βουοῖ το κραῦρῶν Ib.; of swine, Ib. 8. 21, 2: —also a disease among bees, Hesych.

κραυρόμαι, Pass. to become dry or parched, Philo 2. 174, Dio C. 66. 21.

κραῖρος, α, ὄν, also os, on Arist. P. A. 2. 9, 13: —brittle, friable (κραῖρον τὸ τελέως ἔηρόν, ὥστε καὶ πεπηγμένοι δι' ἑλλείνιν τῆς ὑγρότητος Arist. Gen. et Corr. 2. 2, 6), Plat. Tim. 60 C; opp. to γλισχρός and μαλακός Arist. Il. c.; of meat, θερμότερόν ἢ κραυρότερον ἢ μέσως ἔχον (apparently) dry and cold, Eubul. Ἀμαλθ. 1.

κραυρότης, ητος, ἡ, brittleness, opp. to γλισχρότης, Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 4.

***κράω**, = γράω, to eat, only in Gramm. (who quote ἔκραε or ἔγραε from Callim.) as Root of κρόστις, κρέας, Heyne Il. T. 8. p. 117.

κρέατρα, ἡ, (κρέας, ἀγρεύω) a flesh-hook, to take meat out of the pot, Ar. Eq. 772 (ubi v. Schol.), Vesp. 1155, Anaxipp. Κίθαρ. 1: generally, a hook to seize or drag by, Lat. harpago, Ar. Eccl. 1002.

κρέαγρεντος, ὄν, tearing off the flesh, Lyc. 759; vulg. κρέαγραπτος.

κρεαγρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = κρεαγρία, Dim. only in form, Anth. P. 6. 306.

κρεάδιον, [αἶ], τό, Dim. of κρέας, a morsel of meat, slice of meat, Ar. Pl. 227, Cephisod. Ὑς 2, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 13; in pl., Ar. Fr. 507, Alex. Κρατεῦ. 1. 15.

κρεά-δοσία, **κρεά-δοτέω**, collat. forms of κρεοδ-, C. I. 1625. 49., 2906.

κρεάνομέω, fut. ἥσω; pf. κεκρανόμεθα Isae. 78. 17: —to distribute flesh, to divide the flesh of a victim among the guests, l. c., Luc. Prom. 20: generally, to divide, cut piece-meal, Diad. Excerpt. 602. 66, Luc. Prom. 20: —Med. to divide among themselves, Theocr. 26. 24, Sopat. ap. Ath. 702 B. For κρεών-, v. sq.

κρεάνομία, ἡ, a distribution of flesh, Lat. visceratio, Theopomp. Hist. 238, Inscr. Att. in Using p. 47, Luc. Prom. 5, Ath. 532 D, etc.: a corrupt form κρεανομία occurs in Poll. 1. 34 and Clem. Al.; and κρεανομέω in Cyrill.; v. Pors. praef. Hec. p. 8.

κρεά-νόμος, δ, (νέμω) one who distributes the flesh of victims, a carver, Eur. Cycl. 245: —as Adj. mangling, τέκνων Lyc. 203, cf. 762.

κρέας, τό, Dor. κρής (q. v.), Ep. κρείας Anan. ap. Ath. 282 B: Att. gen. κρεῶν Soph. Fr. 650 a, Ar. Ran. 193: —pl., κρέα, Att. gen. κρεῶν Od. 15. 98, Hdt. 1. 73, Att., but in Hom. elsewhere, Ep. κρεῖων; κρεῶν h. Hom. Merc. 130; dat. κρέασι Il. 12. 311, κρέεσσι Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 47: —Hesych. cites also a pl. κρέατα. [κρέα, Hom. and Att. Poets, Elmsl. Ach. 1049; hence κρέ' elided, Od. 3. 65, 470, Ar. Thesm. 558; —but κρέα (si vera l.) Antiph. Ἀεστρ. 1. 1.]

Flesh, meat, a piece of meat, Od. 8. 477, etc., cf. Ar. Pl. 1137; ἀρνεῖον κρ. a piece of lamb, Pherecr. Δουλ. 1; ἐρίφιον Antiph. Φιλάρ. 1. 6; τρία κρέα ἢ καὶ πλέα Xen. Cyr. 2. 2; τέτταρα κρέα . . μικρά Antiph. Oliv. 1; but in pl., mostly in collective sense, dressed meat, meat, flesh, Hom., etc.; κρέα ἐφ' ὅθ' Hdt. 3. 23; κρέα ἀνάβραστα, ἀπηγμένα Ar. Ran. 553, Pl. 894; κρ. ὀρνίθια Nub. 339; βοῶν Pax 1280; βούεα Plat. Rep. 338 C; δαῖτα παιδείων Aesch. Ag. 1242, 1593. 2. a carcase, hence a body, person, Soph. Fr. 650 (from a satyric piece): and so in Com. addresses, like κεφαλὴ, ὃ δεξιότατον κρέας Ar. Eq. 421, cf. 457: —proverb., λαγῶς τὸν περὶ κρεῶν [δρόμον] τρέχει, as we say, 'to save one's bacon,' Paroemiogr. cf. Plut. 2. 1087 B, and so prob. should be explained Ar. Ran. 191, τὸν περὶ κρεῶν νευαυμάχηκε, but v. Schol. (From the forms in ei, gen. pl. κρεῖων, κρεῖον, etc., compared with the Skt. krayam (raw flesh), the Root seems to have been κρεfy: cf. Lat. caro; O. Norse hrae, A. S. hreaw, O. H. G. hreo (a carcase).)

κρεγμός, ὁ, (κρέω) the sound of stringed instruments, Epich. 75 Ahr., Ap. Rh. 4. 909, cf. Poll. 4. 63.

κρεηδόκος, ὄν, = κρεοδόκος, Anth. P. 6. 101.

κρεηφάγειν, -φάγαι, -φάγος, Ion. for κρεοφ-, Hipp.

κρεο-δόκος, ὄν, containing flesh, Anth. P. 6. 306; cf. κρεηδόκος.

κρεῖον, τό, (κρέας) a meal-tray, dresser, Il. 9. 206; not, as others take it, a flesh-pot: —Hesych. has Ion. form κρήιον. II. in Euphor. 133, = κρέας.

III. v. sub κρήιον.

κρεῖος, ὁ, v. sub κρύος III, IV.

κρεῖονάγος, ἡ, v. sub κρεῖων.

κρεῖον-φαγός, ὄν, carnivorous, Nic. Th. 50; perhaps an error for κριο-φάγος (as κρεῖος for κρύος, v. κρύος).

κρεῖσκος, ὁ, Dim. of κρέας, a morsel of meat, Alex. Πονηρ. 4.

κρεῖσσονεύω, to be better, Hdn. Epimer. 69, Tzetz.

κρεῖσσό-τεκνος, ὄν, dearer than children, ὄμματ' dub. word in Aesch.

Theb. 784: Herm. κυρσοτέκνων lighting on his children, cf. Soph. O. T. 1375.

κρεῖσσώ, = κρεῖσσονεύω, E. M. 299. 22, Eust. 64. 15.

κρεῖσσαν, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, as always in Ep. and old Att.: later Att. κρεῖττον: later Ion. κρέσσαν, as also in Pind.; Dor. κάρων: —Comp. of κρατύς (v. κράτιστος), stronger, mightier, esp. in battle, κρ. βασιλεὺς, ὅτε χῶσται ἀνδρὶ χέρη Il. 1. 80; κρεῖσσαν ἱφί μάχεσθαι 21. 486; Διὸς κρ. νόος ἥτερ ἀνδρῶν 16. 688; κερανυὸν κρέσσαν . . Βέλος Pind. I. 8 (7). 72, cf. Hdt. 7. 172, etc.; κρεῖσσαν χεῖρας Antipho 128. 39, etc.: —hence, having the upper hand, superior, ὑπέρτερος δέ κε νικήσῃ κρ. τε γένηται Il. 3. 71; κρ. ἀρετῇ τε βίῃ τε 23. 578. 2. in sense often as Comp. of ἀγαθός, better, ὁ κρέσσωνες ones' betters, esp. in point of rank, Pind. O. 10 (11). 47, N. 10. 136 (but also the stronger, more powerful, Eur. Or. 710, Thuc. I. 8, etc.); κρέσσωνες θεοί, of the greater Gods, as opp. to Oceanus, Aesch. Fr. 902, cf. Fr. 7; ὁ κρ. Ζεὺς Id. Ag. 60; so, τὰ κρέσσω Eur. Ion 973; τὸ κρ. Plat. Soph. 216 B, Anon. ap. Suid.: —τὰ κρέσσονα one's advantages, τὰ ὑπάρχοντα ἡμῖν κρέσσονα καταπροδόναι Thuc. 4. 10.

3. c. inf., οὐτίς ἐμείο κρέσσαν . . ὁμνεῖται no one is better, has a better right to . . , Od. 21. 345; οὐκ ἄλλος κρ. παραμυθεῖσθαι Plat. Polit. 268 B: —κρεῖσσόν ἐστι, c. inf., 'tis better to . . , κρ. γὰρ ἐστὶν εἰσάπαξ θανεῖν ἢ . . πάσχειν κακῶς Aesch. Ag. 750, cf. Fr. 624, Hdt. 3. 52, etc.; τὸ μὴ εἶναι κρ. ἡ τὸ (ἢ) κακῶς Soph. Fr. 436; but also κρέσσαν εἰμί, c. part., as, κρ. γὰρ ἦσθα μῆκ' ὦν ἢ ζῶν τυφλός thou wert better not alive, than living blind, Soph. O. T. 1368, cf. Lob. Aj. 622 (635); κρ. ἦν ὁ ἀγὼν μὴ γεγεννημένος Aesch. 27. 16.

II. too great for, surpassing, beyond, ὕψος κρέσσαν ἐκπλήγματος Aesch. Ag. 1376; of evil deeds, κρέσσαν ἀγχόνης too bad for hanging, Soph. O. T. 1374; κρέσσαν δερμάτων too bad to look on, Eur. Hipp. 1217; θαύματος Bacch. 667; κρέσσαν ἡ λέξις τοῖς μύθοις Supp. 844; κρ. ἡ λόγοισιν (sc. εἰπεῖν) I. T. 837; ἀναρχία κρ. πυρός Hec. 608; πᾶγμα ἐλπίδος κρ. γεγεννημένον worse than one expected, Thuc. 2. 64; κρεῖττον λόγῳ τὸ κάλλος Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 1; κρ. τῆς ἡμετέρας δυνάμεως Id. Cyr. 7. 5, 9.

III. having power over, master of, esp. of desires and passions, τὸ ἔρωτος Ib. 6. 1, 34; γαστρός καὶ κερδῶν Ib. 4. 2, 45; αὐτῶν over themselves, Plat. Phaedr. 232 A, al.; κρ. χρημάτων superior to the influence of money, Thuc. 2. 60, Isocr. 5 E; so, τῶν συμμάχων κρ. Xen. Ath. 2. 1: —also, putting oneself above, κρ. τοῦ δικαίου Thuc. 3. 84; κρέσσω ὄντες . . τῷ λογισμῷ ἐς τὸ ἀνέπιστον τοῦ βεβαίου having reasoned themselves into an absolute belief of the hopelessness of anything like certainty, lb. 83; φαύλους καὶ κρείττους τῆς παιδείας = οὓς παιδεύθηναί ἀδύνατον (just below), Arist. Pol. 5. 12, 8.

IV. in Att. Prose in moral sense, better, more excellent, ὁ κρείττων λόγος Ar. Nub. 113 sq.; v. sub ἥσσαν. V. Adv. κρεῖσσάνως, Antipho 128. 34 Bekk.; also κρέσσαν, Soph. O. T. 176. (κρέσσαν serves as one of the Comparatives of ἀγαθός: but the true Posit. is κρατύς (κράτος) and the orig. form must have been κρατίων or κρατῶν; cf. ἥσσαν, ἐλάσσαν.)

κρεῖττόομαι, Pass., of the vine, to be diseased, have excrescences, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 6, C. P. 5. 9, 13: —hence Subst., κρεῖττωσις, εὐς, ἡ, lb.

κρεῖων, ὄντος, ὁ, a ruler, lord, master, Ep. word, used by Hom. mostly of kings and chiefs, esp. of Agamemnon; also of Gods, ὕπατε κρεῖόντων, of Zeus, Il. 8. 31, etc.; and of Poseidon, cf. εὐρυκρείων: —but, in Od. 4. 22, Eteoneus, a servant of Menelaus, is called κρεῖων, either as being chief of the domestics, or as a general title of honour, like ἥρωας: —so the fem. κρεῖονσα (once in Hom.), κρεῖονσα γυναικῶν, of a concubine of Priam, where also it is a general title of honour, Il. 22. 48; also, Ἀντιόχη κρ. queen Antiope, Hes. Fr. 48 Göttl., cf. Call. Del. 219: —after Hom. in the form κρεῶν, Pind. P. 8. 143, N. 3. 17, 7. 66, Aesch. Supp. 574; hence the pr. n. Κρεῶν. (V. sub κρεῖων. No Verb κρέω or κρεῖω occurs.)

κρεῖων, Ep. gen. pl. of κρέας, Hom.

κρεκάδια, ὄν, τά, a kind of tapestry, Ar. Vesp. 1215.

κρεκτός, ἡ, ὄν, struck so as to sound, of stringed instruments: generally, played, sung, Aesch. Cho. 822; cf. θρεκτός.

κρέκω, fut. ἔω, onomatop. Verb, properly expressing the sound of a string when struck; cf. also κρεγμός, κερκίς, κρέξ: 1. to strike the web with the κερκίς, generally, to weave, ἰστών Sappho 91; πέπλους Eur. El. 542.

2. to strike or touch a stringed instrument with the plectron, Dion. H. 7. 72; ἐν κιθάρᾳ νόμον ἔκρεκον Anth. P. 9. 584: —then, generally, to play on any instrument, αὐλὸν Ar. Av. 682; more rarely c. dat., κρέκειν δονάκι Anth. Plan. 231, cf. Tibull. 1. 1, 4; also c. acc. cogn., πηκτίδων ψαλμοῖς ὕμνον κρ. Telest. 6; ἡ κιθάρᾳ κρ. τὸν κύριον Clem. Al. 5.

3. of any sharp noise, βοὴν πτεροῖς κρ. Ar. Av. 772, cf. Anth. P. 7. 192; κρέξσα κίσσα Ib. 191.

κρεμάθρα, ἡ, (κρεμάννυμι) a net or basket to hang things up in, Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 5 (cf. κρεμάστρα); in Ar. Nub. 218, a basket in which Socrates appears suspended, in caricature of the Tragic machines for exhibiting deities in the air.

κρεμάννυμι Plat. Legg. 830 B, etc.; —ύω Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 4, Theophr.; κρεμᾶν Arist. Mirab. 6, Ael., etc.; κρεμάζω, Byz.: —fut. κρεμάσω [ᾶ] Alcæe, Com. Incert. 6, LXX; Att. κρεμᾶ, ᾶς, ᾶ, Ar. Pl. 312; Ep. lengthd. κρεμῶ Il. 7. 83; aor. 1 ἐκρέμασα Hom., Att.; Ep. κρεμασα Hom.: —Med., aor. ἐκρεμασάμην Hes. Op. 627, (ἐκ-) Anth. P. 5. 92: —Pass., κρεμάννυμαι, but used perhaps always in shortened form κρεμάμαι, Pind., Ar., etc.; also κρεμάται (from κρεμάομαι) Anacreont. 16. 17; but κρεμᾶσθαι should prob. be written κρεμάσθαι in Antiph. Γαν. 2. 4, etc.; subj. κρεμᾶμαι Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 6; opt. κρεμᾶμην Ar. Ach. 946, Vesp. 298, Nub. 870; impf. ἐκρεμάμην, ω, ατο, Il. 15. 21, Att.: fut. κρεμήσομαι in pass. sense, Ar. Ach. 279, Vesp. 808; aor. ἐκρεμάσθην Eur. Bacch. 1240, Ar., etc.: pf. imper. κρεμᾶσθω Archimed. (From √KPEM come also κρημ-ναῶ, κρήμ-νυμι, κρημ-νύς; cf. Goth. hrani-jan (σταυροῦν),

O. H. G. *ram-a* (*sustenlaculum*.) I. to hang, *κρεμάει* κρ., *σειρήν* .. ἐξ οὐρανὸν κρεμάσαντες Il. 8. 19 (cf. *κατακρεμάννυμι*); τόξον ἐκ πίτυος Aesch. Fr. 249; ἀπὸ κάλα κρ. σαντὺν Ar. Ran. 121; καὶ κρεμάω ποτὶ ναὸν will bring them to the temple and hang them up there as an offering, Il. 7. 83; κρ. τινά τινας to hang one up by a thing, Ar. Pl. 312; κρεμάσας τὰ νόημα, in allusion to Socrates in his basket, Id. Nub. 229, cf. Alex. Δεβ. 3. 17;—κρεμάσαι τὴν ἀσπίδα to hang up one's shield, i. e. have done with war, Ar. Ach. 58; τὴν πανοπλίαν Id. Av. 435; κρ. [τὰς δὲ] τῶν ὀπισθίων σκελῶν by the hind legs, Arist. H. A. 9. 50, 7:—so in Med., πῶδ' ὀπισθὸν κρεμάσασθαι to hang up one's rudder, i. e. give up the sea, Hes. Op. 627.

2. to hang, *τινα* Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 21, Oec. 2. 32, Plut. Caes. 2, etc. II. Pass. to be hung up, suspended, ὅτε τ' ἐκρέμω ὑπόθεν (2 impf.) when thou wert hanging, Il. 15. 18, cf. 21; λίθος κρεμάται ὑπὲρ τῶν Ἀρχιλ. 48: to be hung up as a votive offering, Pind. P. 5. 46; also in Hdt. 1. 34, 66, etc.; σπλάγχνα κρεμάσθαι δοκέω Hipp. Vet. Med. 12; κάτω κρεμάνται Soph. Fr. 382; κρεμήσεται .. ἐπὶ τοῦ πατάρου Ar. Vesp. 808; κρ. ἐφ' ἵππων Xen. An. 3. 2, 19; ἐκ ποδῶν κάτω κρεμάει κρ. Ar. Ach. 946; αἱ μέλιττα κρ. ἐξ ἀλλήλων Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 58:—metaph., ἀμφὶ φρασὶν ἀμπακίαι κρεμάνται Pind. O. 7. 44; μῶμος κρεμάται τινι censure hangs over him, Ib. 6. 125, cf. N. 8 (7). 26; κρεμάσθαι ἕκ τινος to be wholly taken up with a thing, Plat. Legg. 831 C; ὁ ἐκ τοῦ σώματος κρεμάνμενος Xen. Symp. 8, 19. 2. to be hung, of persons, Eur. Hipp. 1252, Aristopho Πυθαγ. 3. 10. 3. metaph. to be in suspense, ἵνα μὴ κρέμῃται ἡ διάνοια Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 6. 4. = ὁκλάω, Arat. 65, ubi v. Schol.

κρεμάς, ἄδος, ἡ, fem. Adj. beetling, πέτρα Aesch. Supp. 795. κρεμάσις, εὐς, ἡ, a hanging up, Hipp. Art. 836, Oribas. 173 Matth. κρέμασμα, τό, = sq., Schol. Aesch. Pr. 157. κρεμασμός, ὁ, a hanging, suspension, Hipp. Art. 816, 836, of a broken rib, unsupported by reason of the emptiness of the stomach. κρεμαστέον, verb. Adj. one must hang, Geop. 16. 1. κρεμαστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a suspender, οἱ κρεμαστήρες the muscles by which the testicles are suspended, Galen. 4. 264, Poll. 2. 173. II. =

κρεμαστήριον, τό, a drop in a necklace, etc., Achmes Onir. p. 229. 20. κρεμαστός, ἡ, ὄν, hung, hung up, hanging, γυνή Soph. O. T. 1263; κρ. αὐχένος hung by the neck, Id. Ant. 1221; c. gen. hung from or on a thing, παραστάδος κρεμαστὰ τέλγη Eur. Andr. 1122:—κρ. ἄρταν, i. e. a halter, Soph. O. T. 1266; βρόχοι κρ. Eur. Hipp. 779:—σκεύη κρ. the rigging of ships, opp. to ξύλινα σκ., Xen. Oec. 8, 12; τὰ κρεμαστὰ ἱστία Hermipp. Φορμ. 1. 12; κλινίδιον κρ. a hammock, Plut. Pericl. 27; οἱ κρ. κήποι hanging gardens, Id. 2. 342 B.

κρεμάστρα, ἡ, Hellen. for κρεμάθρα (Moer. p. 242), Eust. 1625. 17, v. l. Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 5. 2. the stalk by which a flower hangs, Theophr. H. P. 3. 16, 4.

κρεμάω, v. sub κρεμάννυμι. κρεμβάλα, τὰ, rattling instruments to beat time with in dancing, like our castanets, Ath. 636 C; cf. κρετάλον. (Cf. Lat. *crepare*, *crepundiae*.) κρεμβάλλω, (κρεμβάλα) to mark time with castanets, Hermipp. Θη. 5 (vulg. κρεμβαλίζουσι), cf. Ar. Ran. 1305, Hesych.

κρεμβαλλιστός, ὅς, ἡ, a rattling as with castanets, to give the time in dancing, h. Hom. Ap. 162 (vulg. -αστής, οὐ, δ).

κρεμῶ, Ep. fut. of κρεμάννυμι. κρέμυς, vos, ἡ, for χρέμυς, a fish, Arist. ap. Ath. 305 D.

κρεμῶ, Att. fut. of κρεμάννυμι.

κρέξ, ἡ, gen. κρεκός, (κρέκω) Lat. *crex*, a bird with a sharp notched bill, Ar. Av. 1138; and long legs, Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 34, cf. Ael. N. A. 4. 5; to which, in size, Hdt. compares the ibis, 2. 76. This description does not suit the rail or corn-crake, *crex rullus*, though its cry is well expressed by the name (which, like κρέκω, is onomatop.), and Sundevall identifies them: others take it to be the ruff and reeve, *tringa pugnax*. It was considered to be a 'word of fear' to the newly married, Euphor. 4; whence Helen is δυσάρπαγος κρέξ, Lyc. 513. 2. metaph. a noisy braggart, Eupol. Incert. 118.

κρέκων, ἡ, the last quotes an acc. κρέκων, from ἡ κρέκη.

κρεοβορέω, to eat flesh, Bardes. ap. Eus. P. E. 274 B:—also κρεοβορία, ἡ, a flesh-eating, Eccl. V. sub κρεω-.

κρεό-βορος, on, fed on flesh, Aesch. Supp. 287, as restored in Butler's Ed. for κρεόβορος:—in Nicet. κρεωβ-, v. κρεω-.

κρεο-δαίτης, on, ὅ, a distributor of flesh, carver at a public meal, Lat. *dispensator*, Plut. Lysand. 23, Ages. 8, Poll. 6. 34., 7. 25:—fem. κρεο-δαίτης ἀρχή Poll. 6. 34:—hence κρεοδαίτω, to distribute flesh, Zonar. 1258:—and κρεοδασία, ἡ, distribution of flesh, Lat. *visceratio*, Demetr. Seeps. ap. Ath. 425 C, Plut. 2. 643 A, Zonar. 1253. All these forms are often corruptly written κρεω-, v. sub κρεω-.

κρεο-δείρα, ἡ, (δείρω) a flaying-knife, Poll. 7. 25; al. κρεωδ-.

κρεοδοσία, ἡ, = κρεοδασία, Zonar. 1253, v. l. Plut. Demetr. 11:—κρεο-δοτέω, Zonar. 1258: from κρεο-δοτής, on, ὅ, = κρεοδαίτης, Suid., written κρεοδότης in C. I. 4485. V. sub κρεω-.

κρεο-δόχος, on, = κρεοδόκος, Schol. Il. 9. 206, Hesych. s. v. κρήον, E. M. 536. 57:—v. κρεω-.

κρεο-θήκη, ἡ, a larder, Hesych. s. v. κρήνον: v. sub κρεω-.

κρεο-κάκκαβος, ὁ, a mess of meat hashed with fat and blood, Ath. 384 D.

κρεοκοπέω, to cut up like meat, cut in pieces, κρ. δυστήνων μέλη Aesch. Pers. 463; μέλη ξένων Eur. Cycl. 359:—v. sub κρεω-.

κρεο-κόπος, on, a cutter up of flesh, Gloss.

κρεο-πώλης, ὁ, a seller of flesh, a butcher, Macho ap. Ath. 580 C; cf. Anth. P. 11. 212, Theophr. Char. 9:—hence κρεοπώλειω, to deal in butcher's meat, Poll. 6. 33., 7. 25:—κρεοπώλικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a butcher, τράπεζα Plut. 2. 643 A:—fem., κρεόπωλις ἀγορά the flesh-

market, Hesych.:—κρεοπώλιον, τό, a butcher's shop, Diod. 12. 24, Plut. 2. 277 E, Artemid. 5. 2, Poll. 7. 25:—All these forms are often corruptly written κρεω-, v. sub κρεω-.

κρεοσαπέντω, f. l. Plut. 2. 995 C, where κατασαπ- is conjectured.

κρεο-στάθμη, ἡ, a butcher's steelyard, Ar. Fr. 633:—v. sub κρεω-.

κρεο-τομέω, = κρεοκοπέω, Tzetz. Hist. 13. 410:—v. sub κρεω-.

κρεοურγέω, to cut up meat like a butcher (κρεοουργός), to butcher, Luc. Syr. Dea 55, Diog. L. 9. 108:—Pass., Philo 2. 544, Dio C. 75. 7.

κρεοουργίδον, Adv. like a butcher, in pieces, τοὺς ἀνδρας κρ. διασπᾶν Hdt. 3. 13.

κρεουργία, ἡ, a cutting up, butchering, Πέπολος Luc. Salt. 54.

κρεοουργικός, ὄν, of or for a butcher or his trade, Gloss.

κρεοουργός, ὄν, (ἐργον) working, i. e. cutting up, meat; κρεοουργὸν ἡμᾱ a day of slaughter and feasting, Aesch. Ag. 1592:—as Subst., κρ., ὁ, a butcher or carver, Poll. 7. 25.

κρεοφαγέω, Ion. κρεφ-, to eat flesh, Hipp. 339. 36 (in Ion. form κρεφ-):—Pass., of the flesh of animals, to be eatable; but ἡμέρα κρεοφαγονμένη the last day of the carnival, Eccl.:—v. sub κρεω-.

κρεοφαγία, Ion. κρεφ-, ἡ, an eating of flesh, Hipp. Acut. 389, al., Diod. 3. 31; κρ. τῶν θηρίων Strab. 771:—v. sub κρεω-.

κρεο-φάγος, ὄν, eating flesh, carnivorous, Hdt. 4. 186, Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 7, etc.; κρ. ἡμέρας the first day after a fast, Eccl.:—v. sub κρεω-.

κρεο-φόρος, ὄν, bringing or holding flesh, Eccl.:—v. sub κρεω-.

κρέσσαν, later Ion. for κρείσσαν, used also by Pind.

κρέσλλον, τό, Dim. of κρέας, Synes. 268 C.

κρεω-: for all words thus beginning, v. sub κρεω-. In the MSS., words compounded with κρέας are written sometimes κρεω- (as κρεω- from κρέας), sometimes κρεω-. The former is the only form admissible in good authors, as observed by Pors. praef. Hec. p. 8; but the latter seems to have been adopted by late writers, v. omnino Lob. Phryn. 692 sq. Some few compds. take κρεᾶ-, κρεη-; whence, in Lyc. 660 (where several MSS. give κρεαφάγω), κρεᾶφάγω should prob. be restored for κρεωφάγω; cf. κρεα-δοτής, κρεα-δοσία, κρεα-νομία.

κρεώδης, es, (εἶδος) like flesh, fleshy, Arist. H. A. 1. 9, 2., 8. 3, 6; ὑσμὴ κρ. Ath. 62 A; τὰ κρεώδη all of the flesh kind, Galen. 6. 600.

κρέων, οντος, = the Homeric κρέων (q. v.).

κρέων, gen. pl. of κρέας, Od. 15. 98.

κρεωνομέω, -νομία, v. sub κρεανομία.

κρεωπώλης, κρεωφάγος, etc., v. sub κρεω-.

κρήνυος, ὄν, good, useful or agreeable, once in Hom., οὐ πώποτε μοι τὸ κρήνυον εἶπας Il. 1. 106; ἄλλο ἢ οὐδὲν κρήνυον Anth. P. 7. 284; οὐδὲ γυνάταν πόνος κρήνυον a good sympathy, Hipp. Coac. 121; ποτὶ οὐδὲν κρ. σχολάζοντες Lysis Pythag. in Gale, p. 737:—Theocr., 20. 19, either purposely or by a misunderstanding of Hom., uses the word in the sense of true, real, εἰπατέ μοι .. τὸ κρήνυον; so as Adv. in good earnest, πορείε με τὸ κρ. Anth. P. 5. 58. 2. of persons, good, serviceable, οὐκ ἐπιστάντα, οὐδὲ κρήνυοι διδάσκαλοι εἰσι Plat. Alc. 1. 411 E; εἰ δ' ἐστὶ κρήνυος τε καὶ παρὰ χρησθῶ Theocr. Epigr. 21; παρ' οἴνῳ κρήνυος Anth. P. 7. 355:—Adv., κρήνυος Periclyonē ap. Stob. 488. 39. (Nothing is known of the origin of this old word: v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v.)

κρηδεμό-κομος, ὄν, wearing the κρηδεμόν, Auson. Epist. 12. 13.

κρηδεμόν, Dor. κρῦδ-, τό, (κράς or κάρα, δέω) part of a woman's head-dress. It seems to have been a sort of veil or mantilla with lap-

pets, passing over the head and hanging down on each side, so that at pleasure it might be drawn quite over the face; of Andromachē, Il. 22. 470; of Juno, κρηδεμόνῃ δ' ἐφύπερθε καλύψατο διὰ θεῶν 14. 184; of Penelope, in pl., ἄντα παρειῶν σχομένη λιπαρὰ κρηδεμόνα Od. 1. 334, 16. 416, etc.:—mostly therefore worn by persons of rank, but in Od. 6. 100, by the waiting-women of Nausicaa:—in Od. 5. 346, the sea-goddess Ino gives her κρηδεμόν to Ulysses to save him from drown-

ing. II. metaph. in pl. the battlements which top and crown a city's walls, Τροίης ἱερὰ κρηδεμόνα Il. 16. 100, Od. 13. 388, cf. h. Hom. Cer. 151, Bacchyl. 27. 6; πέτρινα κρ. Eur. Tro. 808; also in sing., Θήβης κρηδεμόν Hes. Sc. 105. 2. for πέσμα, the cover of a wine-

jar, Od. 3. 392.

κρηήναι, κρήνυν, v. sub κραιώ.

κρήθεν, Adv., v. sub κράς 11.

κρηθμός, ὄν, or κρήθμον, τό, samphire, a herb growing on sea-cliffs, Hipp. 563. 56., 572. 42, etc. The form, genid., and accent are all un-

certain; κρήθμος is given by Arcad. 58; κρήθμον, τό, in Diosc. 2. 157.

κρήον, τό, Ion. for κρεῖον, a kind of bride-cake, Philet. ap. Ath. 645 D.

κρημνάω, = κρήννυμι, Diog. L. 6. 50; cf. κατακρημνάω.

κρημν-γορεύω, (κρημνός) to speak rugged words, Tzetz. ad Hes. p. 10 Gaisf.: cf. κρημνοποιός, κρημνοκοπέω.

κρήννυμι, = κρεμάννυμι, to hang, ἀγκύρων ποτέ .. ναὶ κρημνάντων Pind. P. 4. 42; κρήννυι (imper.) σεαυτὸν ἐξ .. ἀντηρίδος Eur. Incert. 150; τοῦδε κρήννυι (impf.) App. Mithr. 97:—Pass. κρήνναμαι, to hang, be suspended, Eur. El. 1217: to float in air, ὑπερ' ὀρέματα κρημναμέναν νεφέλῃν Aesch. Theb. 229. Cf. ἐκ-, κατα-κρήνναμαι.

κρημνίζω, to hurl down headlong, LXX (2 Macc. 6. 10): metaph., κρ. εἰαυτὸν εἰς ἀτάκτους ᾠδὼν Plut. 2. 5 A.

κρημνίσαι, εὐς, ἡ, a hurling down headlong, Schol. Thuc. 7. 45.

κρημνισμός, ὄν, = κρήννυις, Ptol. Tetr. 151. 8.

κρημνιστός, ἡ, ὄν, hurled headlong down, Greg. Naz.

κρημνοβάτις, to haunt precipices, Strab. 710, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 126.

κρημνο-βάτης, ὄν, ὁ, a haunter of steep, Πάν Anth. P. 9. 142, cf. Polyae. 4. 3, 29:—fem. κρημνοβάτις, ιδος, Tzetz. Il. 7. 842. 2. a mountebank, rope-dancer, Hesych.

κρημνοβία, ἡ, a mountain, Hesych.

κρημνοβία, ἡ, a mountain, Hesych.

κρημνοβία, ἡ, a mountain, Hesych.

κρημνοβία, ἡ, a mountain, Hesych.

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κρημνοβία, ἡ, a mountain, Hesych.

κρημνοβία, ἡ, a mountain, Hesych.

κρημνο-γράφος, ὁ, *writing in rugged style*, Tzetz.
κρημνόθεν, Adv. *down from a height*, Orph. Arg. 995.
κρημνο-κοπέω, = **κρημνηγορέω**, Phot., Suid.
κρημνο-ποιός, ὄν, *speaking crags*, i. e. *using big, rugged words*, of Aeschylus, Ar. Nub. 1367; so, **κρημνοῦς ἐρείδων** Eq. 628.
κρημνός, ὁ, (**κρεμάννυμι**) *an overhanging bank*, in Hom. (only in Il.) often of the steep bank of a river, edge of a trench, 12. 54., 21. 175, 234, 244; so in Pind. O. 3, 39, Fr. 215; later, a beeting cliff, crag (cf. Virg. scopulis pendentibus), ἀπὸ τοῦ κρημνοῦ ὠθέειν Hdt. 4. 103; ἀναθεῖναι ἐπὶ κρημνόν τιν' Ar. Pl. 69; κατὰ τὰν κρημνὸν ἄλλασθαι down from the cliffs of Epipolae, Thuc. 7. 45; κατὰ κρημνῶν βιβέντες Plat. Legg. 944 A; the bee-eater (μέροψ) makes its nest in the face of κρημνοὶ μαλακοί, Arist. H. A. 9. 13, 3. 2. in pl. the edges of a wound, Hipp. 418.
 44. 3. lobia pendendi, Hipp. 423. 27 sq., Poll. 2. 174.
κρημνώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *precipitous*, Thuc. 7. 84, etc.; τὸ κρημνώδες τῆς ὕψους Plut. Timol. 31.
κρημνο-ῤρεα, ἡ, a steep mountain-ridge (cf. ἀκρόρεα), Hdn. Epim. 332.
κρηναῖος, α, ὄν, (κρήνη) *of, from a spring or fountain*, Νύμφαι κρηναῖαι = Κρηναῖες, Od. 17. 240; κρ. ὕδωρ spring water, Hdt. 4. 181; κρ. ποτὸν Soph. Tr. 14, Ph. 21; ναυμοί Eur. Hipp. 225; κρηναῖον γάνον, i. e. the water of Dirce, Aesch. Pers. 453; so, κρ. πύλαι the gate of Dirce (v. Schol.), Eur. Phoen. 1123. II. as Subst. κρηναῖα, ἡ, Ep. for sq., Ar. Rh. 1. 1208, unless for διέστο κρηναῖος we read διέστο κρήνης.
κρήνη, Dor. κράνα, ἡ, = κροννός (q. v.), a well, spring, fountain, Lat. fons, metallum, caldarium, etc.; so in Pind. and Att.; opp. to φρέαρ (q. v.), Hdt. 4. 120, Thuc. 2. 48; ἐμπλησμένη τὴν ὑδρίαν .. ἀπὸ κρήνης Ar. Lys. 328; κρ. οἴνου Eur. Bacch. 707; — Poets use it in pl., like πηγαί, for water, Soph. O. C. 686, Ant. 844; in Greece the κρήναι were under the charge of special officers (κρηνῶν ἐπιμεληταί), Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 5. (Perh. from κόρα, κώρη-
 νον, cf. Lat. caput aquae, fountain-head.)
κρήνηθεν, Adv. *from a well or spring*, Anth. P. 15. 25.
κρήνηνδε, Adv. *to a well or spring*, Od. 20. 154.
κρηναῖος, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of κρηναῖος, Νύμφαι Κρηναῖδες Aesch. Fr. 170; Dor. Κράνα — Theocr. 1. 22; also Κραῖνιδες, Mosch. 3. 29.
κρηνίδιον, τό, Dim. of κρήνη, Lat. fonticulus, Arist. Mirab. 117.
κρηνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Dim. of κρήνη, Pind. Fr. 136, Eur. Hipp. 208, Dion. II. 1. 32. II. Κρηνίδες or -ίδες was the ancient name for Philippi in Macedonia, Strab. 331, App. B. C. 4. 105. [i, Draco 23. 14.]
κρηνίτης, ἰδος, ἡ, *growing near a spring*, βοτάνη Hipp. 1278. 43.
κρηνο-οὔχος, ὄν, *ruling over springs*, of Poseidon, Cornut. N. D. 22.
κρηνο-φύλαξ [ῥ], ἄκος, ὁ, and ἡ, wells, at Athens a public officer who had charge of the κλεψύδρα, Poll. 8. 112, Phot. E. M.; κρηνοφύλακιον, τό, the office of κρηνοφύλαξ, Poll. ib. — The name was also given to the lion which stood over the spring that supplied the κλεψύδρα, Ib.
κρηνηδαῖον, τό, the basement of a house, Lys. ap. Poll. 7. 120; κρηνηδαῖον in C. I. 5997.
κρηνηδο-ποιός, ὁ, a boot-maker, Lat. crepidarius, Ath. 568 E.
κρηνηδο-πώλης, ὄν, ὁ, a seller of boots, Synes. Ep. 52.
κρηνηδω, (κρηνίς) *to furnish with boots* — Pass. to be booted, Plut. 2. 233 B, Anon. ap. Suid. 2. to furnish with a quay, Dio C. 60. 11: — metaph. to furnish with a foundation, found, Ib. 51. 1; Pass. to be supported, ἐπὶ τινος Plut. 2. 233 B.
κρηνηδω, τό, a foundation, groundwork, Diod. 13. 82, Byz.
κρηνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a half-boot, Xen. Eq. 12, 10, Hegem. ap. Ath. 698 D, Theophr. Char. 2; distinguished from mere υποδήματα or shoes, Ath. 539 C, 621 B; perhaps (to judge from the term ἐπιστοκρηνίδες) open behind; κρ. λευκαί, a mark of effeminacy, Timae. ib. 522 A; κρ. χίαι Hipp. Att. 828: — κρηνίδες soldiers' boots, i. e. soldiers themselves, Theocr. 15. 6. 2. a shoe-shaped cake, Poll. 6. 77. II. generally, a groundwork, foundation, basement of a building, esp. of a temple or altar, Hdt. 1. 93, Soph. Tr. 993, Eur. Ion 38, H. F. 985, Xen. An. 3. 4, 7; τύμβον 'πὶ κρηνίδ' Eur. Hel. 547: — metaph., βάλλεσθαι κρηνίδα σοφῶν ἐπέων Pind. P. 4. 245; κρ. δαῖδαν Ib. 7. 3; ἐβάλλοντο φαεινὰν κρηνίδ' ἐλευθερίας (v. sub fin.) Id. Fr. 196; κρ. γένεως Eur. H. F. 1261; ἡ ἐγκράτεια ἀρετῆς κρ. Xen. Mem. 1. 5, 4; οὐδένα κρηνίς κακῶν ὑπεστὶ we have not yet got to the bottom of misery, Aesch. Pers. 815. 2. the walled edge of a river, a quay, Lat. erepida, Hdt. 1. 185., 2. 170, Polyb. 5. 37, 8; serving as the abutment of a bridge, Epigr. Gr. 1078. [i in gen. κρηνίδος, etc., as in Lat. erepida; yet we have κρηνίδα [i] in Pind. Fr. 196, as in Lat. erepida: cf. κρηνίς.]
Κρής, ὁ, gen. Κρητός, mostly in pl. Κρήτες, ὦν, a Cretan, Hom., etc.; fem. Κρήσσα, ἡ, Aesch. (a play by him called Κρήσσα): — also as Adj. Cretan, Κρήτα τρώον (Bgg. Κρήταν) Simon. 38; Κρής ταυρος Apollod. 2. 5. 7; μητρός .. Κρήσσης Soph. Aj. 1295: — but regul. Adj. Κρήσιος, α, ὄν, Soph. Tr. 118, Eur. Hipp. 372, etc.; or more commonly Κρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, q. v.
κρής, Dor. for κρέας, Sophr. ap. Ath. 87 A, Ar. Ach. 795, Theocr. 1. 6. κρήσαι, for κερσάσαι, inf. aor. 1 act. of κερσάννυμι, Hom.
κρηστέρα, ἡ, a flour-sieve, bolting-sieve, Ar. Eccl. 991; cf. Galen. Lex. Hipp., Poll. 6. 74., 10. 114: — Dim. κρηστέριον, τό, Poll., Zonar. 1256.
κρησερίτης ἄρτος, ὁ, bread of sifted flour, Diphil. Διαμ. 1.
Κρησίος, α, ὄν, and Κρήσσα, v. sub Κρή.
κρησφύγετον [ῥ], τό, (φεύγω) a place of refuge, retreat, resort, Hdt. 5. 124., 8. 11., 9. 15, 96; then in Dion. H. 4. 15, Luc. Eun. 10; but not in Att. (The first part of the word, κρησ-, is uncertain: some old Gramm. explain it to mean, properly, a refuge from the Cretan (Κρή) Minos.)

Κρητῶ-γενής, ἐς, born in Crete, of Zeus, C. I. 2554. 177.
Κρητῶ-άρχης, ὄν, ὁ, chief of the Cretans, C. I. 2744.
Κρήτη, ἡ, the island Creta, Crete, now Candia, Hom., who in Od. 14. 199., 16. 62, uses also the pl. Κρητῶν εὐρείων: — Κρήτηθεν from Crete, Il. 3. 233; Κρήτηνδε to Crete, Od. 19. 186.
κρητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, Ion., and Ep. for κρατήρ, the only form in Hom.
Κρητήρ, (Κρής) *to speak like a Cretan*, cited from Dio Chr.
to play the Cretan, i. e. to lie, πρὸς Κρήτα Κρ. to cheat the cheater, Plut. Aemil. 23, Lysand. 20; cf. Call. Jov. 8, Ep. Tit. 1. 12, and v. Κρητισμός.
Κρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or from the island of Crete, Cretan, Aesch. Cho. 616, Ar. Ran. 849, etc.; τὸ Κρ. πέλαγος Thuc. 4. 53, etc.: — Adv. — κῶς, in Cretan fashion, Ar. Eccl. 1165. II. Κρητικόν (sc. ἱμάσιον), τό, a short garment, used at sacred rites, Ar. Thesm. 730, Enop. Incert. 36, cf. Poll. 7. 77, Hesych. 2. Κρητική (sc. βοτάνη), ἡ, a name of the plant dittany, Diosc. 3. 36. 3. Κρητικός (sc. ποῦς), ὁ, a metrical foot [— — —], e. g. Ἀντιφῶν, called also ἀμφίμακρος, Hephaest. 3. 2; so, ἔγειρε .. Μούσα, Κρητικὸν μέλος Cratin. Τροφ. 10.
Κρητισμός, ὁ, Cretan behaviour, i. e. lying, Plut. Aemil. 26; cf. Κρητίσω.
κρηφάγειν, κρηφαγία, f. l. for κρηφ-, or for κρεοφ-.
κρί, τό, Ep. shortd. form for κρήνη, barley, only as nom. and acc., κρῖ λευκόν Il. 8. 564, Od. 4. 41, al.; cf. εὐρυπύης.
κρίανός, ἡ, ὄν, (κρίως) *born under the sign of Aries*, Basil.
κρίβανεύς, εως, ὁ, in Att. form κλιβ-, a baker, Manetho 1. 80.
κρίβανίκιος, ὄν, = κλιβανίτης, Ath. 113 B, in the form κλιβ-.
κρίβανη, ἡ, or κρίβανης, ὁ, a cake, Alcman ap. Ath. 646 A.
κρίβανητος, ὄν, ὁ, baked in a pan (κρίβανος), of bread, Ar. Fr. 178, and (in form κλιβ-) Sophron 56 Ahr., Amips. Ἀποκοττ. 5; ὁ κρ. (sc. ἄρτος), a loaf so baked, Ar. Ach. 1123; hence, comically, βοῦς κρ. Ib. 87: cf. κριβανωτός.
κρίβανω-εἰδής, ἐς, in form κλιβ-, *shaped like a κρίβανος*, Diosc. 1. 96.
κρίβανον [i], τό, = sq., Pherecr. Incert. 80.
κρίβανος [i], ὁ, Att. for κλιβανος (which is called Dor. in E. M. 538. 19, cf. Lob. Phryni. 179): — a covered earthen vessel, a pot or pan, wider at bottom than at top, wherein bread was baked by putting hot embers round it, this producing a more equable heat than in the regular oven (ἰπνός), Hdt. 2. 92 (in form κλιβ-), Aesch. Fr. 321, Ar. Ach. 86, Vesp. 1153, al., Antiph. Ὀμφ. 1. 5. 2. a funnel-shaped vessel, used for drawing water from a well, Strab. 754. II. a hollow, cavern in a rock, Ael. N. A. 2. 22.
κρίβανωτός, ἡ, ὄν, baked in a κρίβανος: hence κριβανωτός (sc. ἄρτος), ὁ, Alcman 62, Ar. Pl. 765 (al. κριβανίτης); κρ. ζῆα Eust. 1286. 19.
κρίγῃ, ἡ, (κρίζω) a gnashing of the teeth, Schol. Ar. Av. 1520; so also κρηγμός, Zonar. 1250. II. = τρηγμός, a shrieking, νεκρῶν Hippon. 39.
κριδδέμεν, Boeot. for κρίζω (in the sense of γελᾶν), Strattis Φων. 3. 7.
κριδίδιον, τό, contr. from κρίδιον, Dim. of κρίως, Hesych.
κριδόν, only in Tryph. 224, of δὲ κρίδων f. l. for οὐ δ' ἐκρίδων.
κρίζω, aor. 1 ἐκρίβα Ael. N. A. 5. 50, Hesych.: aor. 2 and pf. (v. inf.). To creak, Lat. stridere, κρικε ζυγόν Il. 16. 470. II. of persons, to sereech, ὥσπερ Ἰλλυριοὶ κεκριγότες Ar. Av. 1521, cf. Menand. Incert. 300; in Boeot. to laugh, v. κριδδέμεν. Cf. κριγῇ. (Onomatop., like τρίζω, κρίζω, κρώζω.)
κρηιδόν, Adv. (κρίως) like a ram, Ar. Lys. 309.
κριθαία, ἡ, (κριθή) barley-pottage, Ep. Hom. 15. 7.
κριθ-ἄλευρον, τό, barley-meal, Galen., etc.
κριθάνινος, ὄν, = κριθίνος, ἄλευρα Polyae. 4. 3, 32: cf. πυράμινος.
κριθάνιος, ὄν, ὁ, like barley: κρ. πυρῶς a kind of wheat like barley, Theophr. H. P. 8. 2, 3.
κριθάριον, τό, Dim. of κριθῇ, Thom. M. s. v. κρίβανον.
κριθάω, of a horse, to be barley-fed, to wax wanton, κριθῶν πᾶλος Aesch. Ag. 1641; κριθώσης ὄνον Soph. Fr. 901 b; cf. κριθίω, ἀκοσάω, and v. Lob. Phryn. 80.
κριθή, ἡ, mostly in pl., barley-earns, barley (cf. κρῖ), the meal being ἀλφίτα; constantly associated with wheat (πυρρί), Il. 11. 67, Od. 9. 110., 19. 112, cf. Ar. Eq. 1100, al., Strato cited in οὐλοχῆται: — οἶνος ἐκ κριθῶν πεποιημένος a kind of beer (cf. κριθίνος), Hdt. 2. 77; so, ἐκ κριθῶν μέθον Aesch. Supp. 953; βρῦτον ἐκ or ἀπὸ τῶν κρ. ap. Ath. 447 B; κριθαί πεφρυγμέναι = κάχρυς, Thuc. 6. 22; cf. Moeris p. 213. II. a pustule on the eyelid, a sty, Hipp. 1010 G, Galen. III. a barley-corn, the smallest weight, a grain, Theophr. de Lap. 46.
κριθῖω, fut. ἴσω, to feed with barley, Babr. 76. 2.
κριθίνος, ὄν, made of or from barley, κόλλις, ἄρτος Hippon. Fr. 20, Xen., Luc., etc.; τὸ κρ. ποτόν Hipp. Acut. 395; κρ. οἶνας beer, Polyb. 34. 9, 15, Ath. 16 C, etc.; πόμα Plut. 2. 752 B; cf. κριθῇ I.
κριθίον, τό, Dim. of κριθῇ, Longus 3. 30.
κριθμον, κριθμος, v. sub κρηθμός.
κριθο-λόγος, ὄν, gathering barley: among the Opuntii, a magistrate who kept the barley for sacrifices, Plut. 2. 292 B: — hence κριθολόγος, Theod. Prodr.; and κριθολογία, ἡ, Pandect.
κριθό-μαντις, εως, ὁ, one who divined by barley, Lob. Aglaoph. 815.
κριθο-πομπία, ἡ, a sending of barley, Com. (Anon. 176) ap. Hesych.

κριθο-πώλης, *ov, ὁ, a dealer in barley*, Hippiatr. 4.
κριθο-τράγος, *ov, (τράγειν) barley-eating*, Ar. Av. 231.
κριθοφαγία, *ἡ, an eating of barley, barley-diet, a punishment in the Roman army*, Polyb. 6. 38, 4.
κριθο-φάγος, *ov, living on barley*, Schol. Ar. Av. 231, Byz.
κριθο-φόρος, *ov, bearing barley*, Theophr. H. P. 8. 8, 2, Strab. 375.
κριθοφύλακία, *ἡ, the office of κριοφύλαξ*, Hesych.
κριθο-φύλαξ [8], *ἄκος, ὁ, at Athens, a superintendent of the exportation of barley, like σιτοφύλαξ*, Wolf Lept. p. 254.
κριθώδης, *es, (εἶδος) like barley, made of it, κριοθώδης πτισάνη, = ὅλη πτισάνη*, opp. to *χυλός*, Hipp. Acut. 390; *κρ. ἄρτος* Noun. Jo. 6. 25.
κριθ-ώλετρος, *ov, barley-wasting, of horses that will not fatten*, A. B. 46.
κρίκε, *v. sub κρίζω*.
κρίκελλον, *τό, Dim. of κρίκος, a ring*, Alex. Trall. 9. 165, Byz.
κρικελλωδής, *es, ring-shaped*, Byz.
κρικ-ηλσάοι, *ἡ, (κρίκος, ἐλαύνω) the trundling of hoops, a child's game*, Antyll. ap. Orib. 6. 26; cf. Winckelm. Monum. Ined. 4. 257.
κρίκον, *τό, Dim. of κρίκος, Byz.*
κρίκο-ειδής, *es, ring-shaped, annular*, Galen. 14. 715, Plut. 2. 877 E.
κρίκόμοι, *Pass. to be secured by a ring, κερκίζονται τὸ χεῖλος χαλκῷ they have a brass ring through the lip*, Strab. 822, cf. Oribas. 189 Maii.
κρίκο-ποιέομαι, *to be formed into a ring*, Heracl. ap. Orib. 89 Mai.
κρίκος [7], *ὁ, Homeric form of κρίκος, a ring, on a horse's breast-band, to fasten it to the peg (ξίσω)* at the end of the carriage-pole, Il. 24. 272.
2. an eyelet-hole in sails, through which the reefing-tropes (οἱ κάλω) were drawn, Hdt. 2. 36, cf. Joseph. A. J. 3. 6, 2, Poll. 1. 94.
3. a finger-ring, Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 7; at Carthage a man wore as many rings as he had served campaigns, Arist. Pol. 7. 2, 10.
4. a nose-ring, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 203; *an amulet*, Plut. Demosth. 30: *a ring, link in a chain*, Id. 2. 304 B, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 67; *ἐκ κρίκου λεπτοῦ πεποιημένη ἡ ψαμμάτια*, i. e. chain armour, Julian. 37 D.
κρίκω, *said to be = κρίζω*, Heyne II. 16. 470.
κρίκωμα, *τό, a ring, circle*, Eust. 726. 16.
κρίκωσις, *εὼς, ἡ, a rounding off*, Oribas. 189 Mai.
κρίκωτός, *ἡ, ὁν, ringed, made of rings*, Caryst. ap. Ath. 548 F; *θώραξ* Eust. 528. 24; *κρ. σφαῖρα* *an armillary sphere*, Ptol. Geogr. 7. 6, etc.
κρίμα, *τό, (κρίνω) a decision, decree, judgment*, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1046 E, Polyb. 24. 1, 12, N. T.: *a sentence, condemnation, often in LXX and N. T.*
**3. a matter for judgment, question, οὐκ εὐκρινον τὸ κρίμα Aesch. Supp. 397; *a law-suit*, LXX, 1 Ep. Cor. 6. 7.
II. = κρίσις, judging, judgment, Ev. Jo. 9. 39, Act. Ap. 24. 25, etc. [7 by analogy, as in Aesch. l. c., v. Lob. Paral. 418; yet Nonn. Io. 9. 176, 177 uses κρίμα with ἰ, as it is written in Mss. of N. T.]
κριμνίτης ἄρτος, *ὁ, bread made of κρίμων, coarse bread*, Ath. 646 A: *—so κριμνιάς ἄρτος* (vulg. κριμ-), Archestr. ib. 112 B.
κρίμων, *τό, (v. sub κρίνω) coarse barley meal*, Hipp. ap. Galen., Arist. H. A. 2. 5; *of the grounds in gruel*, Call. Fr. 205: *—a loaf of such kind, a coarse loaf*, Anth. P. 6. 302, cf. Babr. 108. 9; *—κρίμνα χειρῶν bread-crumbs*, etc., for cleaning the hands at meals, like ἀπομαγδαλιά, Lyc. 607.
κριμνώδης, *es, (εἶδος) like coarse meal, of sediment in urine*, Hipp. Aph. 1259, etc.; *κρ. ἐλλέβορος* Sext. Emp. P. 1. 130; *v. sub κατανίφα*.
κρίν-άνθεμον, *τό, houseleek*, Hipp. 570. 51.
2. a synonyme for the hemerocallis, Diosc. 3. 137.
κρίν-ἐλαιον, *τό, lily-oil*, Orneosoph. p. 520.
κρίνινος, *ἡ, ὁν, made of lilies, μύρον* Polyb. 31. 4, 2; *ἐλαιον* Galen.
κρίνο-ειδής, *es, like, a lily*, Diosc. 3. 143.
κρίνοεις, *εσσα, ev, of the dance κρίνον (II)*, Schol. Il. 22. 391.
κρίνον [7], *τό, a lily of any kind, whereas λεῖον is the white lily*, cf. Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 3; in pl. we have the heterocl. form κρίνεα, Hdt. 2. 92; dat. κρίνεον Cratin. Malθ. 1, Ar. Nub. 911, etc.; but no nom. sing. κρίνος, τό, occurs — *—proverb, κρίνον γυναικότερον* Julian. 181 B: *—hence of a needy man*, Poll. 6. 197, etc.
II. a kind of choral dance, Apollonh. Δαλ. 2.
III. a kind of loaf, Ath. 114 F.
κρίνο-στέφανος, *ov, lily-crowned*, Auson. Epist. 12. 14.
κρίνώ-χρους, *ov, contr. -χρους, ov, lily-coloured*, Jo. Chrys.
κρίνω [7], *Ep. 3 subj. κρίνησι (v. διακρίνω): fut. κρίνω, Ep. κρίνῃω (δια-) II.: aor. ἐκρίνα Od., Att.: pf. κέκρικα Plat., etc. — Med., fut. κρίνομαι Eur. Med. 609, but in pass. sense, Plat. Gorg. 521 E, cf. διακρίνω aor. ἐκρίναμην, Hom., etc. — Pass., fut. κριθήσομαι Trag., Att.: aor. ἐκρίθην [7] Pind., Att.; Ep. opt. κρινθεῖτε (δια-) II., part. κρινθείς Il. 13. 129, Od. 8. 48; pf. κέκριμαι Pind., Att.; inf. κερκίσθαι (ἀπο-) Plat. Meno 75 C: — Acol. κρίνωω with double v, Böckh C. I. 2. p. 189. (From √KPI, whence also κρι-τής, κρί-σις, κρί-μα, etc.; cf. Skt. kar, kir-āmi (effundō, spargo); Lat. cer-uo, cre-vi, cri-brum (cf. κρίνωω), cri-men, cer-tus; A.S. hrid-der (sieve) — but there is some reason to think that the Root was ΣΚΑΡ, cf. Skt. apa-skar-as = σκῶρ, σκατός (excrementum) with Lith. skir-ūi (separo, eligo).) To separate, part, put asunder, distinguish, ὅτε τε ξανθὴ Δημήτηρ κρίνῃ . . καρπὸν τ' ἄχνας τε Il. 5. 501, etc.; κρίν' ἄνδρας κατὰ φύλα 2. 362, cf. 440; κρ. τὸ ἀληθές τε καὶ μὴ Plat. Theat. 150 B; τοὺς τε ὑγροὺς καὶ τοὺς κακοὺς Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 9, etc.
II. to pick out, choose, ἐς δ' ἐρέτας ἐκρινεν εἰκόσι Il. 1. 309; ἐκ Ανκίρης . . φῶτας ἄριστους 6. 118, cf. Od. 4. 666, 9. 90, 195, 14. 217, etc.; so, κρ. τινὰ ἐκ πάντων Hdt. 6. 129; κρίνασα δ' ἄστων . . τὰ βέλτατα Aesch. Eum. 487; δίδωμι σοι κρίναται χρήσθαι Soph. O. C. 641, etc. — in Med., κρίνασθαι ἄριστους to choose the best, Il. 9. 521, cf. 19. 193, Od. 4. 408, 530, etc. — Pass. to be chosen out, to be distinguished, ἵνα τε κρίνονται ἄριστοι 24. 507; but Hom. uses partt. κερκίμενος and κρινθείς for picked out, chosen, Il. 10. 417, Od. 13. 182, 16. 248, etc. (except in Il. 14. 19, v. infr. 2); ἀρετὰ κριθεὶς distinguished for . . , Pind. N. 7. 10; ἀσπίδα . . κεκρ. ὕδατι καὶ πολέμῳ***

provoked by sea and land, Anth. P. 9. 42: — ἐν ζῳσι κεκριμένα numbered among . . , Eur. Supp. 969; ἐς τοὺς ἐφ' ἑβους κριθεὶς Luc. Amor. 2: — in aor. med., κούροι . . κρινάσθων let them be picked out, Od. 8. 35.
**2. to decide disputes, κρίνων νείκεα πολλά 12. 440; ἐκρίναν μέγα νείκος . . πολέμοιο 18. 264; c. acc. cogn., οἱ . . σκολιάς κρίνωσι θέμιστας judge crooked judgments, Il. 16. 387; so, κρ. δίκην Plat. 2. 129, Aesch. Eum. 433, etc.; πρώτας δίκας κρίνοντες αἵματος Ib. 682; κρινεὶ δὲ δὴ τις ταῦτα; Ar. Ran. 805; κρ. κρίναν Plat. Rep. 360 E; ἄριστα κρ. Thuc. 6. 39; κρίνουν βύθ' καὶ οὐ ψήφῃ they decide the question . . , Id. 1. 87; μίσει πλέον ἢ δίκη κρ. Id. 3. 67; τὸ δίκαιον κρ. Isocr. 298 D; τῷ τούτῳ κρίνεις; by what do you form this judgment? Ar. Pl. 48; also, κρ. περί τινος Pind. N. 5. 73, Plat. Apol. 35 D, Arist., etc. — Pass., ἀγῶν κριθήσεται Aesch. Eum. 677; κἂν ἰσθ' ἡβος κριθῇ (sc. ἡ δίκη) Ib. 741; impers., κριθήσμενον a decision being about to be taken, Arr. An. 3. 9, 6.
**b. to decide a contest, e. g. for a prize, Soph. Aj. 443, Ar. Ran. 873; ἔργον ἐν κούβοις Ἄρης κρινεὶ Aesch. Theb. 414, cf. Eur. Supp. 601; also, c. acc. pers., κρ. τὰς θεάς to decide their contest, i. e. judge them, Id. I. A. 72: — Pass. and Med., of persons, to have a contest decided, come to issue, κρίνασθαι Ἄρηι Il. 2. 385, cf. 18. 209, etc.; ὅποτε μνηστῆρι καὶ ἡμῖν . . μένος κρίνηται Ἄρηος Od. 16. 269, cf. Hes. Th. 882; generally, to dispute, contend, Ar. Nub. 66; περί τινος Hdt. 3. 120; οὐ κρινούμαι . . σοὶ τὰ πείονα Eur. Med. 609; δίκη κρινέσθαι Thuc. 4. 122; so, κρινέσθαι μετὰ τινος LXX (Jud. 8. 1): — in pf. part. decided, clear, strong, οὖρος κεκριμένον, like εὐκρινής, Il. 14. 19; also, πῶνοι κεκρ. decided, ended (cf. decisa negotia, Horat.), Pind. N. 4. 2; αἱ μάχαι κρινόνται . . ταῖς ψυχαῖς Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 19.
**3. to adjudge, κράτος τινί Soph. Aj. 443: Pass., τοῖς οὐτε . . νόστοις ἐκρίθη Pind. P. 8. 120. b. absol. to judge, give judgment, ἀκούων . . καὶ κρίνον Ar. Fr. 398; ἀδικίας κρ. Pherecr. Kραπ. 16, cf. Menand. Monost. 287, 576. c. in Medic. to bring to a crisis, τὸ θερμὸν φιλύν [ἐστί] καὶ κρίνον Hipp. Aph. 1253; in Pass., of a sick person, to come to a crisis, ἐκρίθη εἰκοσταῖος Id. Epid. 1. 951; so also of the illness, Ib. 954; τοῦ πάθους κρινέντος Diod. 19. 24. 4. to judge of, estimate, πρὸς ἐμαυτὸν κρίνων (αὐτὸν) judging of him by myself, Dem. 564. 17; κρ. πρὸς ὀργύριον τὴν εὐδαιμονίαν Isocr. 56 B: — Pass., ἴσον παρ' ἐμοὶ κέκριται Hdt. 7. 16, 1; εὐνοία καὶρῷ κρινέται Menand. Incert. 143. 5. to expound, interpret in a particular way, ταύτην ἐκρίναν τὸ ἐνόητιον Hdt. 1. 120, cf. 7. 19, Aesch. Pr. 485, etc.; and so in Med., ὁ γέρον ἐκρίνατ' ὀνέιρους Il. 5. 150. 6. c. et inf. to decide or judge that . . , Hdt. 1. 30, 214, Plat., etc.; κρίνω σε νικᾶν Aesch. Cho. 903; so, with the inf. omitted, ἀνδρα πρώτων κρ. τινά Soph. O. T. 34; ἔρωτα δ' ὅστις μὴ θεὸν κρίνει μέγαν Eur. Fr. 271; τὴν πόλιν ἀθιμωτάτην ἐκρίνας Plat. Rep. 578 B; ἐκ τῶν λόγων μὴ κρίνε . . σοφὸν Philem. Incert. 40 c: — Pass., Ἑλλήνων κριθεὶς ἄριστος Soph. Ph. 1345, cf. Thuc. 2. 40, etc.
**7. to decide in favour of, to prefer, choose, κρίνω δ' ἄφρονον ὄλβον Aesch. Ag. 471, cf. Supp. 396; τὴν ἐλπίδα τῆς τύχης παρὸς Soph. Tr. 724; τινὰ πρὸ τινος Plat. Rep. 399 E, cf. Phileb. 57 E; τι πρὸς τι Id. Phaedo 110 A; εἰ σφε κρινέιν Παῖρις Eur. Tro. 928, cf. Ar. Av. 1102, Eccl. 1155. 8. c. inf. only, to determine to do a thing, Ep. Tit. 3. 12, cf. 1 Ep. Cor. 2. 2, Diod. 15. 32; ζῆν μεθ' ὧν κρίνῃ τις (sc. ζῆν) with whom he chooses to live, Menand. Φιλ. 5. 9. to form a judgment of a thing, μὴ κρίν' ὅρῶν τὸ κάλλος Id. Monost. 333, cf. Incert. 58. III. in Att. Poets, to question, αὐτὸν . . ἅπας λέως κρίνει παραστάς Soph. Tr. 195; εἰ νιν πρὸς βίαν κρίνειν θέλοισ Ib. 388; καὶ κρίνει κατέλεγε Id. Ant. 399; μὴ κρίνε, μὴ ἔταξαι Id. Aj. 586; σέ τοι, σέ κρίναν Id. El. 1445. 2. to bring to trial, accuse, like κατηγορεῖν, Lycurg. 147. 43, cf. Dem. 26. 18, 230. 7, 413. 25, etc.; κρ. θανάτου to judge (in matters) of life and death, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 14; κρ. τινὰ προδοσίας Lycurg. 164. 7; περί προδοσίας Isocr. Antid. § 137; κρ. τινὰ κακώσεως ἐπορχίας, Lat. repetundarum, Plat. Caes. 4: — Pass. to be brought to trial, θανάτου (v. sub θάνατος), Thuc. 3. 57, cf. 6. 29; τρίς κρινέται παρ' ἡμῖν περὶ θανάτου Dem. 53. 27; ἐκρίνοτο τὴν περὶ Ὀρωπῶ κρίσαν θανάτου Id. 535. 10; c. gen. criminis, κρινέσθαι δῶρων Lys. 178. 7, cf. Lycurg. 164. 6; also, κρ. ἐπ' ἀδικήματι Plut. 241 E: absol., ὁ κεκριμένος, Lat. reus, Aeschin. 49. 30: hence, 3. to pass sentence upon, to condemn, like κατακρίνω, Soph. Tr. 724, Dem. 413. 16, N. T.: — Pass. to be judged, condemned, κακούργου . . ἐστι κριθέντ' ἀποθανεῖν Dem. 52. 2.
κρινωδιά, *ἡ, a bed of lilies, cf. ἰωνιά, βοδωνιά*, Theophr. H. P. 2. 2, 1.
κρινωτός, *ἡ, ὁν, adorned with lilies*, Aristaeas de LXX. p. 255.
κριζός, *ὁ, Dor. for κισός, q. v.*
κρίο-βόλος, *ov, ram-slaying, κρ. τελετή a sacrifice in honour of Atys*, Anth. P. append. 164, 239; cf. ταυροβόλος.
κρίο-δόχη, *ἡ, the frame of a battering-ram*, Ath. de Mach. p. 6.
κρίο-ειδής, *es, like a ram*, Suid. s. v. κρίος.
κρίο-θεός, *ἡ, a name of ἄρμονια*, Diosc. Noth. 3. 98.
κρίο-κέφαλος, *ov, ram-headed*, Athanas.
κρίο-κοπέω, *to batter with a battering-ram*, Polyb. 1. 42, 9, App. Mithr. 36.
κρίο-μάχῳ, *to fight with a battering-ram*, Math. Vett. p. 38.
κρίομορφος, *ov, ram-formed*, Schol. rec. Ar. Rh. 1. 256.
κρίομυθος, *ov, (κύλας) like a drivelling ram, sheepish*, Cercidas ap. Galen. 10. 137; also κριομυθής, *ov, ὁ*, Theod. Prodr.
κρίο-πρόσωπος, *ov, ram-faced, ἀγάλα Διὸς Hdt. 2. 42, 4. 181; Ζεὺς Luc. Sacr. 14, etc.: so, κρίο-πῆγρος*, *ov*, Schol. Plat. Menex. 243 A, Schol. Ar. Rh. 2. 168.
κριός [7], *ὁ, a ram*, Lat. aries, Od. 9. 447, 461, Hdt., etc.; κριοὶ ἄγριοι Id. 4. 192: — proverb., κριοὶ προφεία ἀπέτινεν, of ingratitude, because a ram butts at those who have brought him up, Menand. ap. Zenob. 4. 63, Suid., Hesych.; so, κριοὺς ἐκγενεῖν τέκνα Eupol. Δημ. 10; κριοὺ διακονία, of thankless service, Suid.; — also, τὸν κριὸν ὡς********

ἐπέχθη the 'shearing of the ram,' in allusion to the ode of Simon. 15 (19) beginning ἐπέταθ' ὁ Κρίος, in honour of Crius of Aegina, Ar. Nub. 1356, cf. Hdt. 6. 50, and v. πέκω. 2. a battering-ram, Lat. aries, Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 1, Joseph., etc. 3. the constellation Aries, Arat. 238, Plut. 2. 908 C.

II. a huge sea-monster, Acl. N. A. 9. 49., 15. 2, etc. III. a kind of muscle, Hesych.; κρείος in Ath. 87 B.

IV. the volute on the Ionic capital, being twisted like a ram's horn, Hesych.

V. a kind of African ship, Poll. 1. 83. (Prob., like Lat. cervus, akin to κέρας.)

κρίός, δ, a kind of vetch, Theophr. H. P. 8. 5, 1, Diosc. 2. 126; κρείας in Sophil. ap. Ath. 54 F. (Prob. akin to Lat. ciccr, cf. Curt. Et. Gr. no. 42 b.)

κρίο-στάσις, εως, ἡ, the frame of a battering-ram, Math. Vett. p. 92.

κρίο-φάγος, av, devouring rams, Hesych.

κρίο-φόρος, ov, carrying battering-rams, χελῶναι Diod. 20. 48 and 91, cf. Anon. ap. Suid., s. v. προσηκείστος. II. a name of Hermes, Paus. 9. 22, 1, cf. 2. 3, 4.

κρίως, to dedicate to the Ram (κρίος 1. 3), Basil., cf. Arcad. 164.

Κρίσα (not Κρίσσα), ης, ἡ, Crisa, a city in Phocis, not far from Delphi, Il. 2. 520; Κρίση, h. Ap. 282, etc.—Adj. Κρῖσαϊος, a, ov, Crisaean, Ib. 446, Hdt., etc.

κρίσιμος [ε], ov, (κρίσις) decisive, critical, κρ. ἡμέρα the crisis of a disease, Hipp. Aph. 1261, al., Arist. Phys. 5. 6, 7; Menand. says of the seventh day, κρ. γὰρ αὕτη γίγνεται Incert. 296; so, κρ. φάσα Anth. P. 11. 382, 11; τὸ κρ. a critical point, cited from Hipp.:—Comp. —ώτερος, Id. Acut. 387. Adv. —μως, Id. Epid. 1. 945.

κρίσις [ε], εως, ἡ, (κρίνω) a separating, power of distinguishing, τὴν ὁμοιογενῶν, τὴν διαφορῶντων Arist. Eth. N. 9, 2, 10, al. 2. a deciding, decision, judgment, τὴν Κρῖσαν κρ. Hdt. 3. 34, cf. 8. 69; ἐν θεῶν κρίσει Aesch. Ag. 1288; κατὰ κρίσιν ἐμὴν Hipp. Juss. 1; κρ. οὐκ ἀληθῆς no certain means of judging, Soph. O. T. 501; πόλις ὑρίσκει τῷ μετέχῃ κρίσεως a right of judging, Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 6; Κρίσις, title of a play by Soph. on the Judgment of Paris; κρ. τινὸς judgment on or respecting . . . κ. τῶν μνηστῆρων Hdt. 6. 131; ἀέθλων Pind. O. 3. 37, N. 10. 42; ἡ τῶν ἄπλων κρ., referring to the story of Ajax, Plat. Rep. 620 B, Arist. Poët. 23, 7; κρίσιν . . . τοῦ βίου περὶ ὧν λέγομεν Plat. Rep. 360 D; κρ. ἀμφ' ἀέθλων Pind. O. 6. 144; κρίσιν παιεῖσθαι περὶ τινος Isocr. 48 D; κρίσει πραγμάτων διαφέρεσθαι Polyb. 17. 14, 10; κατὰ κρίσιν with judgment, advisedly, Id. 6. 11, 5.

3. a choice, election, κρ. ποιεῖσθαι τῶν ἀξίων Arist. Pol. 6. 7, 4, cf. 2. 9, 23. II. in legal sense, a trial, Ar. Ran. 779, 785, Antipho 128. 17, etc.; προκαλεῖται τινα ἐς κρίσιν περὶ τίνος Thuc. 1. 34; καθιστάται ἐαυτὸν ἐς κρ. Ib. 131; κρίσιν παεῖν τινα Lys. 133 A; κρίσεως τυχεῖν to be put on one's trial, Plat. Phaedr. 249 A; εἰς κρ. ἀγειν Id. Legg. 856 C; ἡ κρ. γίγνεται τινα Ib.; κρίσιν ὑπέχιν Ib. 861 D, Dem. 555. 22 (v. sub κρίνω III).

b. the result of a trial, condemnation, Xen. An. 1. 6, 5. 2. a trial of skill or strength, πρὸς τῷζαν κρίσιν in archery, Soph. Tr. 266; δρόμον . . . οὐ πρῶτη κρίσιν Id. El. 684; θῶν ἐριν τε καὶ κρ. Plat. Rep. 379 E.

3. a dispute, περὶ τίνος Hdt. 5. 5., 7. 26, etc.: a law-suit, τὰς κρ. διαδικάζειν Plat. Legg. 876 B.

III. the event or issue of a thing, κρίσιν ἔχειν to be decided, of a war, Thuc. 1. 23; κρίσιν λαμβάνειν Polyb. 1. 59, 11; ἐν ταῖς πεπαλιτευμένοις τὴν κρίσιν εἶναι νομίζω I suppose the issue depends upon my public measures, Dem. 244. 10.

2. the crisis or turning point of a disease, Hipp. Vet. Med. 16, etc.: also a fresh access of fever, etc.: v. Foës. Oecon.

κρῖσσός, ὁ, collat. form of κρῖσός, Hippiatr., Hesych.

κρῖσσώδης, es, Att. for κρῖσώδης, Galen. 19. p. 123.

κρίτέος, a, ov, verb. Adj. of κρίνω, to be decided or judged, Hipp. 5.

II. κρίτέον one must decide or judge, Plat. Gorg. 523 D, etc.

κρίτηρ, ἥρος, ὁ, v. sub κρῆνηρ.

κρίτηριον, τό, (κριτής) a means for judging or trying, a criterion, standard, test, of the mental faculties and senses, ἔχων αὐτῶν τὸ κρ. ἐν αὐτῷ Plat. Theat. 178 B, cf. Rep. 582 A; τὸ αἰσθητήριον καὶ κρ. τῶν . . . χομῶν Arist. Metaph. 10. 6, 6.

2. a court of judgment, tribunal, Plat. Legg. 767 B; καθίζειν κρ. Polyb. 9. 33, 12, cf. C. I. 5879. 21.

κρίτης, αὐ, ὁ: voc. κριτή Hippon. 86: (κρίνω):—a decider, judge, umpire, Hdt. 3. 160, Aesch. Supp. 397, etc.; κρ. τῶν ἀληθῶν, opp. to δοξαστής, Antipho 140. 38; ὁ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου κρ. Thuc. 3. 37; τῶν . . . λεγαμένων μὴ κακῶς κριτὰς Id. 1. 120; κρ. περὶ τίνος Plat. Philib. 65 A; rarely for δικαστής, Aeschin. 87. 4, Demad. 179. 1; (on the distinction between κριτής and δικαστής, v. sub δικαστής):—at Athens, esp. of the judges in the poetic contests, Ar. Ach. 1224, Nub. 1115, Av. 445, cf. Andoc. 31. 41.

2. κρ. ἐνυπνίων an interpreter of dreams, Aesch. Pers. 226; cf. κρίνω II. 5.

3. λαμβάνειν κριτήν in Arist. Pol. 8. 2, 2, de Anima 1. 2, 19, evidently means to find a supporter: Trendelenb. ad An. I. c. supposes the phrase to come from the judges in the poetic contests.

κριτικός, ὁ, ὄν, able to discern, critical, δύναμις σύμφυτος κριτικῇ Arist. An. Post. 2. 19, 3; αὐκ ἔχει βίνα κριτικὴν πρὸς τοῦσαν Posidipp. Ἀναβλ. 1. 4; τὸ κριτικὸν the power of discerning, Arist. de An. 3. 9, 1;—so, ἡ κριτικὴ (sc. τέχνη), Plat. Polit. 260 C, etc.—ὁ κριτικός, a critic, esp. in language, Lat. criticus, Plat. Ax. 366 E, Strab. 394, Gramm.:—c. gen., ἡ γένους τῶν σχημάτων κριτικῶτάτη Arist. de Sens. 4. 22, cf. Theophr. Sens. 43; Adv., κριτικῶς ἔχειν τινὰς Artem. proem. 4. 14.

2. of or for judging, ἀρχὴ κρ. the office of judges, opp. to ἀρχὴ βαυλευντική, Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 12. II. = κρίσιμος, Galen. ap. Stob. 546. 2, cf. Plat. 2. 134 F.

κριτίς, ἴδας, fem. of κριτής, Alex. Aphrod. de Anim. 2. p. 156.

κρίτός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of κρίνω, separated, picked out, chosen, Il. 7.

434. Od. 8. 258.

2. choice, excellent, Pind. P. 4. 89, Soph. Tr. 27, 245, etc.

κρίωδης, es, (είδος) ram-like, Philo 1. 113.

κρίωμα [ε], τό, = κρίος 1. 2, Math. Vett. 14.

κροαίνω, only used in part. pres., of a horse, to stamp, strike with the hoof, θέει πεδῖαιον κροαίνων Il. 6. 507, cf. 15. 264 (the Schol. on 6. 507 notices an interpr. ἐπιθυμῶν, but only to reject it); κροαίναντες πεδῖαιον Opp. C. 1. 279:—metaph. to luxuriate, wanton, of a rhetorician, Philostr. 5. 37; also c. acc., κρ. τὰ κασμὰ καὶ σπῦρνον them, Clem. Al. 106; πλῆκτρον λιγυρὸν μέλας κρ. striking, Anacreont. 62. 6.

κρόκα, heterocl. acc. sing. of κρόκη.

κροκάλῃ [α], ἡ, = κρόκη II, Anth. P. 7. 479: pl. the seashore, beach, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 211, Euphor. Ep. 1, Anth. P. 6. 186, etc.; κροκάλην . . . ἡῖονα lb. 7. 294, f. l. for ἡῖονος.

κρόκος, av, (κρόκος) saffron-coloured, Pind. P. 4. 412, Eur. Hec. 468, etc.

κρόκες, αἱ, metaplast. nom. pl. of sq.

κρόκη, ἡ: also, as if from a nom. *κρόξ, heterocl. acc. κρόκα Hes. Op. 536, nom. pl. κρόκες Anth. P. 6. 335: (κρέω):—the thread which is passed between the threads of the warp (στήμιον, tela), the woof or weft, Lat. subtemen, Hes. l. c., Hdt. 2. 35, Plat. Polit. 283 A, Crat. 388 B; νῆσαι μαλθακωτάτην κρ. Enpol. Incert. 19, cf. Menand. Incert. 301; κρόκος ἐμβάλλειν Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 3; cf. κρακονητική. 2. generally, a thread, Hipp. 467. 41, Luc. Navig. 26, etc. 3. = κρόκνς, the flock or nap of woollen cloth, cloth with curly nap, ἐν Ἐκβατάνοις γίγνεται κρόκνης χόλις Ar. Vesp. 1144: in pl., μαλακαῖς κρόκασι with cloths of soft wool, Pind. N. 10. 83; κροκαῖσι with flocks of wool, Soph. O. C. 474; τρίβωνες ἐκβαλόντες . . . κρόκας having lost the nap, worn out, Eur. Fr. 284. 12; τῆς κρόκνης φορονμένης the wool being torn to pieces, Ar. Lys. 896, cf. Thesm. 738.

II. like κροκάλῃ, a rounded or rolled stone, pebble on the sea-shore, Arist. Mechan. 15, 1; ἐν κρόκῃσι on the pebbles of the shore, Lyc. 107, 193, etc.

κροκήιος, η, ov, poet. for κρόκος, ἄνθος h. Hom. Cer. 178.

κροκίς λίθος, ὁ, saffron-coloured stone, Plut. 2. 375 E.

κροκιδίζω, κροκιδισμός, f. l. for κροκνῶ, q. v.

κροκίζω, (κρόκος) to be like saffron, Diosc. 2. 210.

κράκτινος, η, av, (κρόκος) of the saffron, ἄνθος Theophr. H. P. 1. 13, 1, 3. 4, 5.

2. of or made from saffron, μύρον Anth. P. 11. 34, Theophr. de Odor. 27; τὸ κρ. LXX (Prov. 7. 17).

3. saffron-coloured, Democ. Ephes. ap. Ath. 525 C:—The form κρόκιος in Anticl. ib. 473 C, Artem. 1. 77, appears to be corrupt.

κροκίς, ἴδας, f. l. for κροκνῶς, q. v.

κροκισμός, ὁ, (κροκίζω) a weaving, web, Schol. Soph. O. C. 474.

κροκά-βαπτος, ov, saffron-dyed, Aesch. Pers. 66.

κροκα-βάφης, ἐς, = foreg., Philostr. 888:—metaph., ἐπὶ δὲ καρδίαν ἔδραμε κρ. σταγόνων the sorrow, sickly blood-drop such as might be supposed to run to the heart of dying men, Aesch. Ag. 1121; v. sub κρόκος.

κροκαβάφια, ἡ, a dyeing with saffron, v. κακκοβαφίς.

κροκαδεῖλα or -εία, ἡ, the dung of the crocodile, used as an eye-salve, Plin. 28. 28; cf. Hor. Epod. 12. 11, Clem. Al. 255. 6.

κροκαδεῖλιάς, ἄδας, ἡ, = κροκαδεῖλιαν, Alex. Trall. 12. 234.

κροκαδεῖλινος, η, ov, of a crocodile, v. sub κροκίδεῖλος II.

κροκοδεῖλιον, τό, a plant, prob. an eryngo, so named from the rough skin of its stalk, Diosc. 3. 12.

κροκοδεῖλιτης, ov, ὁ, v. sub κροκίδεῖλος II.

κροκόδεῖλος, ὁ, a lizard, properly an Ion. word, Hdt. 2. 69; κρ. χερσαῖα, large lizards in central Africa, Id. 4. 192, cf. Arist. Fr. 320, Alex. N. A. 1. 58.

2. the Nile-lizard, the crocodile, alligator, called by the natives χάμψα, Hdt. 2. 68 sq.; found also in the Indus, Id. 4. 44; called, distinctively, ὁ κρ. ὁ ποτάμιος, Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 10, etc.; it grows to the length of seventeen cubits, Ib. 5. 33, 5.

II. name of a fallacy of the Sophists, v. Luc. D. Mort. 1. 2, Vit. Auct. 22; also κροκοδεῖλιτης, ὁ, Walz. Rhett. 4. 154. 7. 163; κροκοδεῖλινος λόγος Clem. Al. 651; crocodilinae ambiguitates, like κερατῖναι, Quintil. 1. 10, 5.

κροκο-εἰδής, ἐς, like saffron, saffron-coloured, Arist. Color. 5. 11.

κροκα-εἰμων, av, gen. avas, saffron-clad, Schol. Il. 8. 1.

κροκόεις, εσσα, av, saffron-coloured, κισσός Theocr. Ep. 3, Anth. P. 9. 338; σταλῖς Eur. Phoen. 1491; χιτῶν Phalacc. ap. Ath. 440 D.

2. κροκόεις (sc. χιτῶν), ὁ, = κροκατός, a dress-robe of saffron, ὅς ἐμὲ κροκύνει ἐνέδυσεν Ar. Thesm. 1044.

κροκά-μαγμα, τό, the residuum after the saffron-unguent has been expressed, Diosc. 1. 26.

2. in Damocr. ap. Galen. 13. 905, Paul. Aeg. 7. 12, 20, it is a compound drug.

κροκα-μέριον, τό, a name of the λεονταπόδιον, Diosc. Noth. 4. 131.

κροκό-μηλον, τό, conserve of quince and saffron, Alex. Tr. 12. 773.

κροκα-νητική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, the art of spinning the woof, opp. to στήμα-νητική, Plat. Polit. 282 E.

κροκό-πέπλος, av, with yellow veil (v. κρόκος), of Eos, Il. 8. 1., 19. 1, al.; of Enyo, Hes. Th. 273; of a river-nymph, Ib. 358; of the Muses, Alcmæon 74.

κρόκος, av, ὁ, (or ἡ, Strab. 670):—the crocus, Il. 14. 348, Soph. O. C. 685, Cratin. Malθ. 1.

2. saffron (which is made from its stigmas), Ar. Nub. 51, etc.; κρόκον βαφὰς (v. sub βαφή) Aesch. Ag. 239:—the saffron-market, Eust. 1698. 30:—κρ. ὡὸν the yellow or yolk of an egg, Galen.—There is no mention of κρόκος as a dye in Hom.; and it is prob. that the yellow colour expressed in κροκίδεῖλος is taken directly from the colour of the yellow spring crocus, C. vernus (esp. as it is mentioned in Il. l. c. with other spring-flowers), rather than from the yellow dye obtained in later times from the stigmas of the purple autumn-crocus, C. sativus: the former is χρυσανθής Soph. l. c., the latter rubens, ruber, purpureus, Virg. G. 4. 182, Ov. Fast. 1. 342., 5. 318.

κροκόττας, *οἶδ*, an Indian wild beast, supposed to be a hybrid between the wolf and the dog, Lat. *crocoṭta*, *crocuta*, perhaps really the *hyena*, Bähr. Ctes. p. 343, C. I. 6131 b; also **κροκούττας** Strab. 775; **κοροκόττα** Ael. N. A. 7. 22; **κοροκόττας** Dio C. 76. 1.

κροκοφόρος, *ον*, producing saffron, Byz. **κροκόχρως**, *δ*, saffron-coloured, Byz. **κροκόω**, (*κρόκος*) to crown with yellow ivy (cf. *κροκόεις*), Anth. P. 13. 29.

II. (*κρόκη*) to wrap in wool (*κρόκη*), Phot.: generally to *wrap*, Dion. P. Fr. 13.

κροκύδειλος, *δ*, an unknown insect, Hippon. ap. Eust. 855. 52.

κροκύδιζω, to pick loose flocks off a garment (cf. *κρόκός*), τὸ *κάταγμα* *κροκύδισαν* Philyl. Incert. 4; of persons in delirium, to *twitch the blankets*, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1;—Subst. **κροκύδιμος**, *δ*, Galen.; and, in same sense, **κροκύδο-λογέω**, Hipp. 1217.—Wrongly written *κροκιδίζω*. **κροκύδιον**, τὸ, Dim. of *κρόκος*, Theognost. 125. 9.

κροκύλεμος, *δ*, = *κροκιδισμός*, a dealing in trifles, Hesych.

κρόκός [ῥ], *ῥδος*, *ή*, (*κρόκη* 1. 3), the flock or nap on woollen cloth, Hdt. 3. 8, Luc. Fug. 28, etc.: a piece of wool, *κροκύδας* *φαίρειν*, typical of a flatterer, Ar. Fr. 360, Theophr. Char. 2, etc.—In MSS. sometimes wrongly *κροκίς*, Hipp. Progn. 38, Jac. Anth. P. p. 596.

κροκόφαντος, τὸ, *woven*: as Subst. = *κεκρύφαλος*, Galen. 14. 472, M. Anton. 2. 2.

κροκώδης, *ες*, (*εἶδος*) like *κρόκος*, saffron-coloured, Diosc. 1. 26. II. like the *κρόκη* or thread of the woof, Plat. Polit. 309 B.

κροκωτίδιον, τὸ, Dim. of *κροκατός*, Ar. Lys. 47, Eccl. 331.

κροκώτινος, *η*, *ον*, = *κροκατός*, Eus. P. E. 9. 29.

κροκατίον, τὸ, Dim. of *κροκατός*, Poll. 7. 56.

κροκατός, *ή*, *ον*, saffron-dyed, saffron-coloured, Pind. N. 1. 58. 2.

as Subst., *κροκατός* (sc. *χιτών*), *δ*, like *κροκόεις*, a saffron-coloured frock, worn by gay women, Ar. Thesm. 138, 253, 945, Eccl. 879; presented as an offering to temples, C. I. 155. 60, 64;—also a light robe worn by Bacchus (or at his festivals) over the *χιτών*, Cratin. *Διον.* 1, Ar. Ran. 46; but by effeminate men, *παρθένος* *εἶναι* *δοκεῖ* *φοβῶν* *κροκατούς* Araros Kaiv. 1, cf. Callix. ap. Ath. 198 C, Duris ib. 155 C, etc.:—so too *κροκατά* (sc. *ἱμάτια*), Ar. Lys. 44.

κροκατοφορέω, to wear the *κροκατός*, Ar. Lys. 219.

κροκατοφόρος, *ον*, wearing the *κροκατός*, Plut. 2. 785 E.

κρομβός, *ή*, *ον*, = *κραμβάλος*, *καμπύς*, Hesych.

κρομβόω, to *roast*, *χοιριδία* κρ. *ἔλα* Diphil. Incert. 7.

κρομμύδιον, τὸ, a small onion, Achmes Oni. 206.

κρομμυτο-γνήθιον, τὸ, onion-leek, *chives* (?), Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 2.

κρόμμυον, τὸ, v. sub *κρόμμυον*.

κρομμυο-οξυ-ρεγγμία, *ή*, a *belch* of onions and crudities, Ar. Pax 529; Dind. suggests *κρομμυο-ε-εργμία*.

κρομμυο-πώλιος, *ου*, *δ*, (*πωλέω*) a dealer in onions, Poll. 7. 198.

κρομμυο-πώλιον, τὸ, an onion-shop, Hesych.

κρομμυοφίλος, *ες*, (*εἶδος*) like onions, Diosc. 4. 151.

κρομμύεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, abounding in onions: contr. fem. *Κρομμύεσσα*, the onion-island, Hecatae. ap. Steph. B. (sic leg. pro *Κρομμύεσσα*.)

κρόμμυον, τὸ, an onion, *κρομμύου λόπον* Od. 19. 233; eaten as a relish, *κρόμμυον ποτῶ* *ἔβον* Il. 11. 630;—later always *κρόμμυον*, Hdt. 2. 125., 4. 17, and freq. in Ar. (though the Copyists often write it *κρόμμυον*); *κελεύω* *κρόμμυα* *ἐσθίειν*, = *κλαίειν* *κελεύω*, Biasap. Diog. L. 1. 83. II. τὰ *κρόμμυα*, the onion-market, Eupol. Incert. 5.—Cf. *σκόροδον*.

Κρόνια, *ων*, τὰ, v. sub *Κρόνιος*.

Κρονιάς, *ἄδος*, *ή*, v. sub *Κρόνιος*.

Κρονίδης [ῥ], *ου*, *δ*, patronym. son, of Cronos, i. e. Zeus, often in Hom., who joins Zeus *Κρονίδης*: cf. *Κρονίων*, *Κρόνος*:—an aged man, Hesych. in Lacon. form *Κρονίδαρ*. Cf. Müller Hist. of Lit. p. 88 E. Tr.

Κρονικός, *ή*, *ον*, = sq., Kr. *δσφρη* the planet Saturn, Anth. P. 11. 227; cf. sq. 1. 2:—Adv. *κῶς*, Eust. Opusc. 263. 46. II. in contemptuous sense, *old-fashioned*, *gone by*, *out of date*, Ar. Pl. 581, Plat. Lys. 205 C; *πράγμα* *τι* *γενόμενον* *ἀεί*, *Κρονικόν* Alex. *Εἰσοικ.* 1; cf. *Κρόνος* II, *Κρόνιος* II, *ἀρχαῖος*, *ἀρχαῖος* 2.

Κρόνιος, *α*, *ον*, (*Κρόνος*):—Cronian, Saturnian, of Cronos or Saturn, *ὦ Κρόνιε* παῖ *Αἰσχ.* Fr. 577, Pind. O. 2. 23; Kr. *ἄς* the Hadriatic, Ar. Rh. 4. 327, 509. 2. **Κρόνια** (sc. *ἑπά*), τὰ, his festival celebrated at Athens on the twelfth of the month Hecatombaeon (which was once called *μῆν* *Κρόνιος*, Plut. Thes. 12); *ὥντων* *Κρονίων* during the *Cronia*, Dem. 708. 13; Kr. *ἑστάντων* Alciphro 3. 57; cf. Schol. Ar. Nub. 398:—later, τὰ *Κρόνια* were the Roman *Saturnalia*; hence, *αἱ* *Κρονιάδες* *ἡμέραι* the time of the *Saturnalia*, Plut. Cic. 18; so, *ἡ* *Κρονική* *ἐορτή* Plut. Pomp. 34. 3. **Κρόνιον** (sc. *ὄρος*), τὸ, the hill of Cronos or Saturn, near Olympia, Pind. O. 1. 179, cf. 5. 40., 9. 4, etc.:—also (sub. *τέμενος*) his sanctuary, Dio C. 45. 17.

III. like *Κρονικός*, in contemptuous sense, *Κρονίων* *ὄζειν* to smell of the dark ages, Ar. Nub. 398.

Κρόνιππος, *ον*, (*Κρόνος*) an old dotard, Ar. Nub. 1070.

Κρονίων, *ωνος*, *δ*, patronym., son of Cronos, i. e. Zeus, often in Hom., also Zeus *Κρονίων*: the gen. *Κρονίωνος* occurs only Il. 14. 247, Od. 11. 620. [Hom. makes *ῥ* in *Κρονίων*, *Κρονίωνος*, in other cases *ῥ*;—but Tyrtae. 5. 1, Pind. P. 4. 39, etc., use *ῥ* in *Κρονίων*.]

Κρόνο-δαίμων, *ωνος*, *δ*, = *Κρόνος* II, Com. word in A. B. 46.

Κρονο-θήκη, *ή*, a receptacle for old follies, Com. word in A. B. 46.

Κρονο-λήπρος, *δ*, an old twaddler, Plut. 2. 13 B; cited as a Com. word by Poll. 2. 16.

Κρόνος, *δ*, (v. sub *κράνω*) Cronos, identified with the Lat. *Saturnus*, son of Uranos and Gaia, Hes. Th. 137; husband of Rhea, father of Zeus, Poseidon, Hades, Hera, Demeter and Hestia, lb. 453 sq.: he reigned in heaven until his sons banished him to Tartarus, Il. 8. 479., 14. 203, cf. Aesch. Fr. 201, Eum. 641: his time was the golden age, Hes. Op. 111; *ή*, *δ* *ἐπὶ* *Κρόνον* *βίος* a life of golden ease, Luc. Fug. 17.—Later, the name was interpreted as *χρόνος*, cf. Arist. Mund. 7. 2. 2. *the planet Saturn*, Id. Metaph. 11. 8, 11, Mund. 2. 9., 6, 18: his influence was baneful, Casaub. Pers. 5. 50.

II. from the association of his name with *bygone days*, *Κρόνος* was a nickname at Athens for a *superannuated old dotard*, old fool, Ar. Nub. 929, Vesp. 1480, Plat. Enthyd. 287 B; v. *Κρονικός* II, *Κρόνιος* II, *Κρόνιππος*, *Κρονοδαίμων*, etc.; and cf. *ἴαμενος*.

Κρόνο-τεκνος, *δ*, father of Cronos, epith. of Uranos in Orph. H. 3. 8.

κρόσσα, *ων*, *αἱ*, interpreted by the Ven. Schol. and Hesych. to mean either *ladders* or the *battlements* on walls: the former sense might suit Il. 12. 444 (*κροσσών ἐπέβαινον*), but the latter is the only reasonable sense in 12. 258 (*κροσσας μὲν πύργων ἔρπον καὶ ἔριπον ἐπάλλεϊς*):—in Hdt. 2. 125, the word is applied to the *courses* or *steps* in which the Pyramids rose from bottom to top, and he himself explains *κρόσσα* by *βωμίδες*, *ἀναβαθμοί*. By comparison with *κροσσοί* (*tassels*), and *πρό-κροσσοι*, it is evident that *κρόσσα* must mean some *objects placed at regular intervals*, such as steps; perhaps, as applied to a wall, they meant originally the steps by which a parapet was carried down the descent of a hill, as may be seen in old fortified places.

κρόσσιον, τὸ, a plant, = *λεοντοπόδιον*, Diosc. 4. 131.

κροσσοί, *οἱ*, = *θύσανοι*, tassels, a fringe, Poll. 7. 64, Hesych.: Dim. *κροσσίον*, τὸ, Hdn. Epimer. 72. Cf. *κρόσσα*.

κροσσωτός, *ή*, *ον*, tasselled, fringed, Lyc. 1102, Plut. Luc. 28, LXX (Ps. 44. 15); cf. *κροκατός*:—as Subst., *κροσσωτός* (sc. *χιτών*), *δ*, a fringed tunic, Clem. Al. 236, Eust., etc.—In E. M. p. 541. 8, E. Gud. 349. 33, *κροσσώω* is assumed as a Verb to derive it from.

κρόσφος, *δ*, = *γρόσφος*, Eust. 795. 35.

κροτάλιον, poet. collat. form of *κροτέω*, Opp. C. 4. 247.

κροτάλια, *ων*, τὰ, earrings with pendants of pearl, which rattled against each other, Petron. 67. 9, Plin. 9. 56.

κροτάλιζω, (*κρόταλον*) to use rattles or castanets, *τινες τῶν γυναικῶν*, *κρόταλα* *ἔχουσαι*, *κροτάλιζον* Hdt. 2. 60:—hence, *ἵπποι* *κείν'* *ἔχεα* *κροτάλιζον* rattled them along, Il. 11. 160, cf. *κροτέω* 1. II. later, like *κροτέω* II. 2, to *clap*, *applaud*, Alciphro 2. 4, 5, Ath. 395 A, 503 F:—Pass., lb. 159 E.

κροτάλισμα, τὸ, a rattling sound, applause, cited from Nicet.

κροτάλισμός, *δ*, (*κροταλίω*) = *foreg.*, Gloss.

κροτάλον, τὸ, (*κρότος*, *κροτέω*) a clapper, made of two pieces of split reed, pottery, or metal, joined by a hinge or spring, a sort of *castanet*, used in the worship of Cybelé, h. Hom. 13. 3, Hdt. 2. 60, Pind. Fr. 48; or of Dionysos, Eur. Hel. 1308, cf. Cycl. 205; or, generally, in dances, Anth. P. 5. 175., 11. 195:—the stork is called *κροτάλίστρια* by Publ. Syr. from the noise made by clapping together the two mandibles of his beak. II. metaph. a rattling fellow, a thorough rattle, Ar. Nub. 260, 448; *οἷδ'* *ἄνδρα* *κρόταλον* Eur. Cycl. 104; cf. *κῶδων* 1. 2. III. a name for the *narcessus*, Eumath. ap. Ath. 681 E.

κροταφιαῖος, *α*, *ον*, on the temples, *πληγὴ* Synes. 259 A.

κροταφίζω, to strike on the temples, Eccl.

κροταφίος, *α*, *ον*, on or of the temples, Galen. 14. 720: so, *κροταφικός*, *ή*, *ον*, late Medic.

κροταφίς, *ἴδος*, *ή*, a pointed hammer, also *κίστρα*, Poll. 10. 147.

κροταφιστής, *ου*, *δ*, one who strikes on the temples, Gloss.

κροταφίτης [ῥ] *μῦς*, *δ*, the temporal muscle, Hipp. Art. 797:—*πληγὴ* *κροταφίτη* a blow on the temples, Hipp. ap. Gal. 18. 1, 433.

κροτάφος, *δ*, (*κροτέω*) the side of the forehead (v. sub *κρόση*), Il. 4. 502., 20. 397, Ar. Ran. 854:—mostly in pl. the temples, Lat. *tempora*, Il. 13. 188, al., Hdt. 4. 187, Hipp. Progn. 36, and Att.:—in Theocr., *πᾶντων* *ἰουλον* *ἀπὸ* *κροταφῶν* *καταβάλλον*, of the first growth of the whiskers, 15. 85, cf. 11. 9; and Arist. remarks that *τοὺς* *κρ.* *πολιούνται* *πρῶτον*, G. A. 5. 4, 10. 3. *σχῆμα* *κατὰ* *κρόταφον* a figure in profile, opp. to *κατὰ* *πλάτος*, Math. Vett. II. metaph. of a mountain, its side, Aesch. Pr. 721; *ὅπδ* *κροταφῶς* *Ἑλικῶνος* Anth. P. append. 94.

III. the back of a book, Anon. ap. Suid.

κροτέω, a poet. form *κροτέω* is quoted by Hesych., whence *ἀνακροτήσασα* (for *ἀνακροτῶ*) is restored by Meineke in a hexameter ap. Diogenian. 3. 97: (*κρότος*). To make to rattle, of horses, *ὄχεα* *κροτέωντες* rattling them along, Il. 15. 453, h. Hom. Ap. 234; cf. *κροταλίω* 1.

II. to knock, strike, smite, *λέβητας* Hdt. 6. 58; *γῆν* *θύρῳ* Eur. Bacch. 188; *τοῖς* *ἀγκῶσι* *τὰς* *πλευράς* Dem. 1259. 22; *τινα* Plut. 2. 10 D:—Pass. to be beaten on by rain, Ael. N. A. 16. 17. 2. to strike in sign of applause, to strike together, *κροτέειν* *τὰς* *χεῖρας*, *τῷ* *χεῖρει* to clap the hands, Hdt. 2. 60, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 12: absol. to clap, applaud, Id. Symp. 9, 4, Dem. 586. 21, etc.; and c. acc., *κρ.* *τινα* Diog. L. 7. 173:—Pass. to be applauded, to succeed, Arist. Poët. 18. 12, Plat. Ax. 368 D, etc.; *παρὰ* *Ὁμήρῳ* *κεκρότηται* *τὰ* *σώφρονα* *συμπόσια* are commended, Ath. 182 A. b. also in sign of disapproval, Plut. 2. 533 A; v. *κρότος* 2. b.

3. of a smith, to hammer or weld together, like *συγκροτέω*, Luc. Lexiph. 9:—metaph., *κρ.* *λόγους* Plat. Ax. 369 B; and in Pass. to be wrought by the hammer, to be wrought, *κεκρότηται* *χρυσέα* *κηρήεις* Pind. Fr. 206, cf. Lyc. 888; and metaph. (like *κρότημα*), *ἐξ* *ἀπτά* *τῶν* *κεκροταμένων* one mass of trickery, Theocr. 15. 49; *εὐθὺς* *τὸ* *πράγμα* *κροτείσθω* strike while the iron is hot, Anth. P. 10. 20. 4. to rattle, clash, *χαλκώματα* Plut. 2. 944 B; also, *κρ.* *δοτράκοις* *καὶ* *ψῆφον* to make a rattling noise with them, in order to collect a swarm of bees, Arist. II. A. 9. 40. 51; *κ.* *κνυβάλοισ* Luc. Alex. 9; and satirically, *ἡ* *τοῖς* *δοτράκοις* *κροτούσα* [*Μοῦσ'* *Εὐριπίδου*] Ar. Ran. 1306, cf. Ael. N. A. 2. 11. 5. to strike the woof home with the *kerpis*, *σινδόνες* *λιαν* *κεκροτημέναι* close-woven, Strab. 717.

κρότημα, τό, *a piece of work wrought with the hammer*:—metaph. of Ulysses (cf. *κρότημα* II. 3), Soph. Fr. 784, Eur. Rhés. 499.

κρόττις, εως, ἡ, *a clapping, striking, χερῶν*, as a sign of grief, Plat. Av. 365 A; *αἰδρωτοῦ* Philo in Math. Vett. 71; *τοῦ πνεύματος* Dion. H. Comp. 166 Schäf.

κροτήριον, ὁ, = *κρότος*, *εἰκὼ πυκνοῦ κροτήριου τυγχάνουσα* Aesch. Theb. 561.

κροτήριος, ἡ, ὢν, verb. Adj. *stricken, sounding with blows*, κάρα Aesch. Cho. 428.

κροτήριον, 2. κρ. ἄρματα (cf. *κροτέω* I), Soph. El. 714; *κροτήριον* *πηκτιδων μέλη* played with the plectron, Id. Fr. 227.

κροτήριον, 1. cakes of some kind, Eur. Fr. 470. 4. 2. *well-worn roads*, Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 10.

κρότιον, τό, name of the plant *κατανάγκη*, Diosc. Noth. 4. 134.

κροτο-θόριβος, ὁ, *loud applause*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 5, Plut. 2. 45 F, 1117 A.

κρότος, ου, ὁ, *a rattling noise*, made to collect a swarm of bees, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 51; κρ. *ποδῶν* the beat of the feet in dancing, Eur. Heracl. 783, Tro. 546, cf. Cycl. 37; ὁ *τῶν δακτύλων* κρ. *a snapping of the fingers*, Ael. N. A. 17. 5; *ἐνὶ πλοῖον* κρ. *clash of arms*, Plut. Mar. 22; ὁ κρ. *τῶν λόγων* Luc. Dem. Encom. 15. 2. κρ. *χερῶν* *a clapping of hands*, *applause*, Ar. Ran. 157; absol., Xen. An. 6. 1, 13, etc.; *θόρυβον καὶ κρότον* . . ἐποίησατε Dem. 519. 10, cf. 402. 8. b. in token of disapproval, κρ. καὶ γέλασεν Plat. Lach. 184 A; v. *κροτέω* II. 2. b.

κροτάν, ἄνθος, or *κροτῶν*, ἄνθος, ὁ, *a tick*, Lat. *ricinus*, acc. to Sundevall *Hippoboscæ* or *Ixodes*, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 18;—in Od. *κυνω-ραίστης*. II. *the shrub bearing the castor-berry* (which was thought to resemble a tick), whence is produced *croton* and *castor-oil*, the *palma Christi* or *ricinus communis*, Hipp. 670. 22, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 1, etc.; cf. *kiku*, *sila*.

κροτῶν, ἡ, like γόγγυρος II, *an excrescence on trees*, esp. on the olive, Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 6.

Κροτωνιάτης, ὁ, *a man of Croton* (in Magna Graecia), Cratin. Troph. 9, etc.

κροτάνο-εἰδής, ἑς, like the *κροτῶν*, Hipp. 573. 7.

κρούμα, τό, (*κρούω*) *a beat, stroke*, Ar. Eccl. 257 (sensu obscc.); so, **κρούσμα**, Anth. P. 6. 27. Poët. de Herb. 121.

2. *a sound produced by striking stringed instruments with the plectron, a note*, *κρούεται* τὰ *κρούματα* . . τὰ μὲν ἄνω, τὰ δὲ κάτω Hipp. 346. 16, cf. Ar. Thesm. 120, Plat. Rep. 333 B, etc.; in form *κρούσμα*, Anth. P. 5. 292;—hence, *an air or piece of music for the lyre or harp*, Plat. Min. 317 D; used also, incorrectly, of wind instruments (*κρούματα* τὰ *αὐλῆματα* καλοῦσιν Plut. 2. 638 C; cf. Poll. 4. 84, 7. 88), *τοιαῦτα* . . *νιγλαρέων* κρ. Eur. Pol. 27; *αὐλῆς* . . *σαπρὰ* κρ. Theopomp. Com. Σειρ. 2.

κρουματικός, ἡ, ὢν, of or for playing on a stringed instrument, σοφῆ Anth. P. 11. 352; κρ. *μουσική* *instrumental music*, Suid. s. v. Ὀλυμπος: διάλεκτος κρ. *expression in playing*, Plut. 2. 1138 B; λέξις κρ. *a sound or note of instrumental music*, i. e. *an inarticulate sound without sense*, Polyb. 3. 36, 3, cf. I Ep. Cor. 14. 9.

κρουμάτιον, τό, Dim. of *κρούμα*, Schol. Ar. Eq. 276, Pl. 290.

κρουματο-ποιός, ὁ, *a musician*, Macho ap. Ath. 337 C.

κρουναῖος, α, ον, (*κρουνός*) *from or of a spring*, κρ. ὕδωρ *spring-water*, cited from Arist. Meteor.; (*κρηναῖος* occurs in 2. I. 6).

κρουνεῖον, τό, *a kind of drinking-vessel*, Epigen. Μνημ. 1.

κρουνηδόν, Adv. *like a spring, gushing*, LXX (2 Macc. 14. 45), Philo 2. 96.

κρουνία, ἡ, = *κρουνεῖον*.

κρουνίζω, *to discharge liquid in a slender stream*, of the drinking-vessel called *κρυτὸν* (q. v.), κρ. *λεπτῶς* Doroth. ap. Ath. 497 E;—Med. *to catch the liquid so running in one's mouth*, Epimic. Τροβ. 1. 3.

κρουνίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of *κρουνός*, the cock or tap of the clepsydra, Schol. Luc. Pisc. 10 and 28, cf. Hero Spir. 176, 178, etc.;—also *κρουνίον*, τό, Arcad. 120.

κρουνίσμα, τό, *a gush or stream*, Anth. Plan. 12.

κρουνισμάτιον, τό, Dim. of *κρουνίσμα*, Hero Spir. 162.

κρουνισμός, οὐ, ὁ, *a gushing out of water*, Aquila V. T.

κρουνίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ίτης, ἴδος, = *κρουναῖος*, Orph. Arg. 50. 9.

κρουνός, οὐ, ὁ, like *κρήνη*, *a spring, well-head*, whence the streams (*πηγαί*) issue, Il. 2. 147, 208 (cf. *πηγή*); *χείμαρροι ποταμοὶ* . . *κρουνῶν* ἐκ *μεγάλων* 4. 454, cf. Pind. O. 13. 90; *κρουνοὶ κρηναῖον ποτοῦ* Soph. Tr. 14; *κρουνὸς αἵματος* Eur. Rhés. 790, cf. Hec. 568; so, *κρουνοὶ* Ἡφαίστου *streams of lava* from Etna, Pind. P. 1. 48; of streaming perspiration, Hipp. Aph. 1261;—*a torrent of words*, θαρρῶν τὸν κρ. ἀφίει Ar. Ran. 1005.

2. *a watercourse*, Strab. 235, 343.

κρουνο-χυτρο-λῆλαιος, ὁ, Comic word in Ar. Eq. 89, *a pourer forth of washy tattle*, with collat. notion of a *water-drinker*.

κρουνώμα, τό, as if from *κρουνός*, = *κρουνός*, Emped. 161.

κρουπέαι, αἱ, Lat. *scrupulae*, *sculptoneae*, *high wooden shoes*, used in Boeotia for treading olives, and worn on the stage by flute-players to beat time, Paus. ap. Eust. 867. 29, Poll. 7. 87, Phot.; cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 1. 336;—also, *κρουσταλα*, τά, Soph. Fr. 43; *κρουπέτα* Hesych.; Dim. *κρουπέζιον*, τό, Poll. 10. 153; whence *κρουπέζοφορος*, ον, *wearing wooden shoes*, of the Boeotians, Cratin. Incert. 153, cf. Poll. 7. 87;—*κρουπέζεσθαι*, Pass. *to have wooden shoes on*, Hesych.

κρουσι-δημέω, in Ar. Eq. 859, *a parody on κρουσιμετρέω*, *to cheat the people*.

κρουσι-θύρος, ον, *knocking at the door*: τὸ κρ. (sc. μέλος), *a serenade*, Trypho ap. Ath. 618 C; also *θυροκομικόν*.

κρουσι-λύρης, ου, ὁ, *striking the lyre*, Orph. H. 30. 3.

κρουσιμετρέω, *to cheat in measuring corn, by striking off too much from the top of the measure*, Hesych., Poll. 4. 169; cf. *κρουῶν* 7, *παρὰκρουσιχοίνικος*.

κρουσι-μέτρης, ου, ὁ, *a false measurer, cheat*, Schol. Ar. Nub. 450.

κρούσις, εως, ἡ, (*κρούω*) *a striking, smiting*; ἡ *πρὸς ἀλλήλα* κρ. *τῶν ὑπλῶν* Plut. Aem. 32; *ποδὲς κρούσει* *χρῆμας* *stamping with the foot*,

of a horse, Id. Alex. 6.

2. *a tapping or ringing of earthen vessels*, to see whether they are sound, and, generally, *a scrutiny*, Schol. Ar. Nub. 317, Suid.

3. metaph. of sophistical attempts to deceive, *cheatery* (cf. *κρούω* 7), Ar. I. c.

4. *a playing on a stringed instrument*, Plut. Per. 15., 2. 1137 B, etc.;—then, generally, *instrumental music*, Polyb. 30. 13, 5; *παρὰ τὴν κρούσιν λέγειν* of the recitative, *ᾄδειν* of the air, *smg to the accompaniment of instrumental music*, Plut. 2. 1141 A; *κρούσις* *ὑπὸ τὴν ψῆφιν* *a full instrumental accompaniment*, Ibid.

κρούσμα, **κρουσματικός**, = *κρουμ-*.

κρουσμός, οὐ, ὁ, = *κρούσις*, Procl. in Phot. Bibl. 320. 30.

κρουστέον, verb. Adj. *one must knock at*, τὴν θύραν Ar. Eccl. 989.

κρουστικός, ἡ, ὢν, *fit for striking, butting*, of a ram, Philo 1. 113. II. *fit for striking the ears, impressive*, ὄργανα Arist. Probl. 19. 10, cf. Plut. 2. 802 E.

2. metaph. of a rhetorician or sophist, *striking, impressive*, Ar. Eq. 1379; τὸ κρ. *striking eloquence*, Luc. Demosth. Enc. 32.

κρούω, fut. *σω*, pf. *έέκρουκα*:—Med., aor. *έέκρουσάμην* Thuc.:—Pass., aor. *έέκρουσθην* (Eratosth. Catast. 32); pf. *έέκρουμαι* or *-ομαι*, cf. ἀπο-, έκ-, παρα-κρούω. (Hence *κρούμα*, *κρούσις*; cf. O. H. G. *hruc-jan*, O. Sax. *hruc-ian* (*rihren*).)

To strike, smile, *ρύθι* κρ. *γλοῦτον* Soph. Fr. 938; *κρούσας δὲ πλευρά* [τῶν ἵππων] Eur. Fr. 779. 6; τοῖς *πρὸς τὴν γῆν* Ar. An. 7. 1; but also, *τὴν χεῖρα τοῖς δακτύλοις* κρ. *with the fingers*, Dio C. 40. 16;—metaph., *κνῖσα* κρ. *βύνος* *υπεροχὰς* *tickles*, Ephipp. Γηρ. 2. 3.

2. to strike one against another, *strike together*, κρ. *χείρας* *to clasp the hands* (cf. *κροτέω* II. 2), Eur. Supp. 720; κρ. τὰ ὅπλα *πρὸς ἀλλήλα* Thuc. 3. 22; τὰς *ἀσπίδας* *πρὸς τὰ δέματα* Xen. An. 4. 5, 18;—metaph., *ἀλλήλων* τοὺς λόγους *τοῖς λόγοις* *έκρούομεν* *knocked* (as it were) their heads together, Plat. Theat. 154 E.

3. κρ. τὸν πόδα (i. e. κρ. τὴν γῆν τῷ ποδὶ) in dancing, Eur. El. 180; so, *έχυνος ἐν γῇ* κρ. Id. I. A. 1043.

4. *κέραμον* *κρούειν* *to tap an earthen vessel*, to try whether it rings sound or not, Suid.; hence *to examine, try, prove*, *κρούετε ἀναλαμβάνοντες* τὸ καλὸν Plat. Hipp. Ma. 301 B, cf. Lysias Fr. 51; *κάν διαπειράμενος* *κρούσης* [τὸν κόλακα] Plut. 2. 64 D; cf. *κρούσις* 2.

5. to strike a stringed instrument with a plectron, Plat. Lys. 209 B, Simon. (?) 179; v. *κρούμα* 2, *κρούσις* 4;—then, generally, *to play any instrument*, e. g. *αὐλὸν* *κρούειν* Jac. Anth. P. 664; also c. dat., κρ. *κρεμβάλους* = *κρεμβαλίζειν*, Ath. 636 D.

6. *κρούειν τὴν θύραν* *to knock at the door on the outside*, Ar. Eccl. 317, 990, Xen. Symp. 1, 11, Plat. Prot. 310 B, 314 D; but *κόπτειν* was reckoned better Att., Phryn. 177, ubi v. Lob.; v. also *πατάσσω*.

7. κρ. *σταθμόν* = *κρουσιμετρέω*, Pseudo-Phoc. 13; *ὥς μήτε κρούσης μήτ' ὑπὲρ χείλους* *βάλεις* Soph. Fr. 927; *κρούων γε μήν αὐτὰς* *ἐκνωμένη* Eur. Pol. Mar. 15.

8. sensu obscc., A. B. 101, cf. Ar. Eccl. 990; so, *κρούειν πέπλον*, like Lat. *tunicam pertundere*, Eur. Cycl. 328.

9. as a nautical term, in Med., *κρούεσθαι* *πρῖναν*, like *ἀνακρούεσθαι* (v. *ἀνακρούω* II), of seamen, Thuc. 1. 51, 54., 3. 78; also, *αἱ πρῖναν κρούμεναι* *νῆες* Ar. An. 5. 17; so in Act., Polyb. 16. 3, 8; *κρούειν ἐπὶ* πρ. App. Civ. 5. 119;—hence, *κρούεσθαι* τὸ *περῶν* *to fly backwards*, Ael. N. A. 3. 13.

10. *κρούειν ἀκρότη*, v. *πατάσσω* II. 2.

κρυβάω, = *κρύπτω*, Hesych.: *κρυβαστός*, = *κρυπτός*, prob. l. for *κρυβαστός* in E. M. 547. 46.

κρυβδία, Adv. (*κρύπτω*) *without the knowledge of*, *κρυβδία* Διός, Lat. *clam* Jove, Il. 18. 168, cf. Aesch. Cho. 177.

2. absol. like *κρυβδην*, secretly, Pind. P. 4. 201.

κρυβδην, Dor. -δαν, Adv. (*κρύπτω*) *secretly*, Od. 11. 455., 16. 153; *κρυβδην* *ψηφίζεσθαι* Lex ap. Andoc. 12. 2; cf. Hipp. 610. 22, Ar. Vesp. 1018, Lysias 128. 32, Plat. Legg. 766 B.

2. c. gen., like *κρυβδα*, *κρυβδαν* *πατρός* Pind. P. 3. 25.

κρυβή, Adv. = *κρυβδην*, LXX (2 Regg. 12. 12).

κρυβήλας, ον, *hidden*, Hesych.;—also *κρυβήτης*, ου, ὁ, *one hidden in the earth*, and *κρυβήσια*, τά, = *νεκρῶσια*, Id.

κρύβω, late form of *κρύπτω*, only found in compds. ἀπο-, ἐγ-κρύβω.

κρυερός, α, ον, but ἀρῆς *κρυερόιο* Hes. Th. 657: (*κρύος*) = *icy, cold, chilling*, in Hom. only metaph., *κρυερόιο γόσιο* Od. 4. 103, al.; *κρυερόιο φόβοιο* Il. 13. 48; so, *κρυερόν* Ἄϊδαο Hes. Op. 152; *θανάτον τελευτή* Eur. Fr. 908. 6; *πόθεα* Ar. Ach. 1191; κρ. *θάλαμος*, of the grave, Epigr. Gr. 241. 4;—but in the literal sense, *icy-cold*, κρ. *νεκὺς* Simon. 88, cf. Ar. Av. 951, 955, Hdn. 1. 6, etc.

κρυμαίνω, *to make cold*, Hdn. Epim. p. 75.

κρυμάλιος, α, ον, *icy, chilly*, Heraclid. Alleg. 50, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 83.

κρυμνός, κρυμνῶδης, dub. forms for *κρυμνός*, *κρυμνῶδης*, qq. v.

κρύμω-πάγης, ἑς, *frost-congealing*, Βορέης Orph. H. 79. 2.

κρύμω, ὁ, (*κρύω*) *icy cold, frost*, Hdt. 4. 8, 28, Soph. Fr. 448, Eur., etc.; *ἀνὰ κρύμω* in frost, Nic. Th. 681, Ael.; in pl., *κατὰ τοὺς κρυμνούς* Strab. 494, cf. Dion. H. 1. 37;—in Polyæn. 3. 9, 24, *κρυμνός*.

II. *a chill, a cold*, Diosc. 3. 60.

κρύμω-χάρης, ἑς, *delighting in frost*, f. l. in Orph. H. 50. 12 for *δρυμω*.

κρυμῶδης, ες, (*είδος*) *icy-cold, frozen, icy*, Hipp. 364. 28, Anth. P. 9. 561, Dion. P. 780.

κρυμῶσσω, *to be stiff with cold*, Theognost. 21. 15.

κρυόεις, εσσα, εν, = *κρυερός*, *chilling*, φόβον *κρυόεις* Il. 9. 2; *κρυόεσσα* *ἰωκή* 5. 740; ἐν *πολέμῳ* *κρυέντι* Hes. Th. 936; *συντυχία* Pind. I. 1. 54;—in strict sense, *icy-cold*, Ar. Rh. 1. 918, Anth. P. 6. 221. Cf. *δκρυόεις*.

κρυόμαι, Pass. *to be icy-cold*, *κρυόται* *it freezes*, Gloss.

κρύος, τό, *icy cold, chill, frost*, Hes. Op. 492, Plat. Ax. 368 C; κρ. *ἰσχυρόν* Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 18; metaph., *κακὸν* *με* *καρδίαν* *τὴν περικύπτει* *κρύος* Aesch. Theb. 834, cf. Euph. 161. (Hence *κρυόεις*, *κρυερός*, *κρυοσταίνω*, *κρύσταλλος*, *κρῦμός*; cf. Lat. *crusta*, *crudus*, *crudelis*, cf. Skt. *krūras*, *a wound, bloody*, Zd. *khṛūra* (*horrible*); O. Norse *hrim*, A. S. *hrim* (*rime, hoar-frost*).)

κρυπτάδιος [ᾶ], α, ον, and in Aesch. os, ον, (*κρύπτω*):—*secret, clandestine*,

κρυπαδὴ φιλότητι II. 6. 161; κρυπαδίου μάχης Aesch. Cho. 946:—as Adv., κρυπάδια II. 1. 542.

κρυπάτω, collat. form of κρύπτω, Diod. 4. 77, and Eccl.

κρυπάσκε, v. sub κρύπτω.

κρυπέα, ἡ, (κρυπέτω) a secret commission,—a duty imposed on the young Spartans, who for a certain time were required to prowls about, watching the country and enduring hardships, so as to form habits of watchfulness and become seasoned against fatigue, Plat. Legg. 633 B: they were also employed to waylay and cut off the Helots, Arist. ap. Plut. Lycurg. 28, cf. Heraclid. Pont. 2; ὁ ἐπὶ τῆς κρυπέας τεταγμένος Plut. Cleom. 28. See Dict. of Antt. p. 371.—A form κρυπτία occurs in Mss. of Plut. Lycurg. 1. c.

κρυπέον, verb. Adj. of κρύπτω, Soph. Ant. 273, Anth. P. 5. 252.

κρυπέω, to conceal, hide, Eur. Bacch. 888.

κρυπέω, to hide oneself, lie concealed, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5. 5.

ἐνεδρεύομαι (v. Hesych.), Eur. Hel. 541.

κρύπτη or κρυπτή, ἡ, a crypt, vault, Ath. 205 A, cf. Juven. 5. 106.

κρυπτήριος, α, ον, convenient for concealing, Orac. ap. Paus. 8. 42. 6; κρυπτήριον, τό, a lurking-place or a dungeon, Greg. Nyss.

κρυπτία, ἡ, v. sub κρυπέα.

κρυπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for concealing, Alex. Aphr. ad Arist. Top. 8. 1. 6. Adv., κρυπτικῶς πυνθάνεσθαι Arist. Top. 8. 1. 7; cf. κρύπτω 1. 5.

κρυπτινῶ, Adv. name of a game, hide-and-seek, Theognost. 15. 11.

κρυπτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of κρύπτω, hidden, secret, κλητὶ κρυπτῇ II. 14. 168, cf. Ar. Thesm. 422; ἐπεποῖτό οἱ κρυπτῇ διώρῃ Hdt. 3. 146; κρυπτὴ τάφρος a trench covered and concealed by planks and earth, Id. 4. 201; often in Att., κρ. λόγος Aesch. Cho. 773; ἔπειτα Soph. Ph. 1112; κρυπτῇ ἐν ἡβᾳ, of young Orestes who was concealed in Phocis, Id. El. 159; κρ. πάθος Eur. Hipp. 139, etc.; κρυπτὴ ψῆφος Arist. Rhet. Al. 3. 17; τὸ κρ. τῆς πολιτείας the secret character of [the Spartan] institutions (cf. κρυπέα), Thuc. 5. 68; ἡ κρυπτή (sc. ἀρχή) a body of official spies, used by the Athenians in the subject-states, A. B. 273; and, as Subst., κρυπτός, ὁ, a spy, Ar. Thesm. 600.

κρύπτω, Ion. impf. κρύπτασκε (—εσκε?) II. 8. 272: fut. κρύψω Od., etc.: aor. 1 ἐκρύφα, Ep. κρύφα Od. 14. 357: later aor. 2 ἐκρύβον (ἐγ-, κρυ-, περι-) Apd. 3. 13, 6, Plut. Mar. 38, N. T.: pf. κέκρυφα (συγ-) Dion. H. de Comp. p. 144:—Med., fut. κρύβομαι Soph. Tr. 474, Eur. Bacch. 955, cf. ἀποκρ-: aor. ἐκρύβην Soph., etc.; later ἐκρύβην (ἀπ-) Apd. 3. 2, 1:—Pass., fut. κρυπθήσομαι Disput. Mor. p. 545 Mullach.; κρυφήσομαι Eur. Supp. 543; κεκρύβομαι Hipp. 607. 25: aor. ἐκρύβην, Ep. κρ-, II., Att.; ἐκρύβην [ῥ] Apd. 3. 2, fin., (ἀπ-) Alciphro 3. 47; part. κρυφείς (v. I.—Beis) Soph. Aj. 1145: pf. κέκρυμαι Od., Att., Ion. 3 pl. κέκρυφαί Hes. Th. 730, Hipp. 661. 28. (From √KPTB or KPTF, cf. aor. 2 ἐκρυβ-ον, κρυβ-ῆναι, κρύβ-εα, κρύβ-δην, etc., with κρυφ-ήσομαι, κρυφ-ῆναι, κρυφ-αῖος, etc.; akin to √KAATB or KAATF, καλύπτω; but the Root of κεύθω is diff.: v. sub fin.) To hide, cover, cloak, in Hom. with collat. notion of protection, κεφαλὰς . . κορυθῆσαι κρύφαντες II. 14. 373; ὁ δὲ μὴ σάκεϊ κρύπτασκε φαεινῷ 8. 272, cf. 13. 405; κρ. με . . πόδα Soph. O. C. 113; then, simply to cover, τινά τινι Aesch. Eum. 461, Eur., etc.; ὅψ' εἴματος κρ. χεῖρα Eur. Hec. 343, cf. Soph. Aj. 1145:—and in Med., κάρα κρυφάμενος having cloaked his head, Ib. 245; (but the Med. is used precisely like the Att., Ib. 647, φνεί τ' ἀδελὰ καὶ φανέντα κρύπτεται); κρύπτεσθαι φῶς ὁμμάτων to cast down one's eyes and so acknowledge one's inferiority, Pind. N. 10. 75:—Pass. to hide oneself, lie hidden, of setting stars, κεκρύφαται Hes. Op. 384; ἐν οὐρανῷ κρύπτεται Eur. Hel. 606; ἐς σποδιῶν Id. Cycl. 613; ἐκρύπτετ' οἶκου γωνίην (Haupt ἔκρυπτ' ἐς . .) Babr. 5. 4. 2. to cover in the earth, bury, Hes. Op. 137, cf. Soph. O. C. 621; also, γῇ κρ. Hdt. 1. 216., 2. 130., 5. 4., etc.; χθονὶ Soph. O. C. 1546; τάφῳ Id. Ant. 196, cf. 285, 946; ἐν κατῶρυχι Ib. 774; κατὰ χθονός Ib. 25; ὑπὸ γᾶν Pind. P. 9. 141:—Pass., τίτῃν ἐπὶ ὄψῳ . . κεκρύφαται Hes. Th. 730; so, ἐν βένθεσιν νῆσον κεκρύφαται Pind. O. 7. 105. 3. to hide, conceal, keep secret, οὐδὲν τοι ἐγὼ κρύψω ἔπος Od. 4. 350, cf. Ar. Thesm. 74, etc.; κρ. τι, ἐνθα μὴ τις ὕφεται Soph. Aj. 658, cf. Tr. 903, El. 436:—Med., κρύπτεσθαι τὰληθῆς Soph. Tr. 474:—Pass., τὸ μὲν φάσθαι, τὸ δὲ καὶ κεκρυμμένον εἶναι Od. 11. 443; φάρμακα κεκρ. secret, Eur. Andr. 32; νῆπτε κερ. secret, Soph. O. T. 1398; κρυπτόμενα πράσσειται in secret, opp. to ἐπὶ μαρτύρῳ, Antipho 119. 1, cf. Thuc. 6. 72. 4. c. dupl. acc., to conceal something from one, μὴ με κρύψῃς τοῦτο Aesch. Pr. 625, cf. Soph. El. 957, Eur. Hec. 570, Ar. Pl. 26, Lysias 897. 1, etc.; so, κρ. τι πρὸς τινα Soph. Ph. 587. 5. in Rhet. to argue so that the opponent is unavoidably led to an adverse conclusion, Arist. Top. 8. 1. 6; cf. κρυπτικός, κρύψις 2.

II. intr. (sub εἰς) to hide oneself, lie hidden, κρύπτοντο ἐκκλοι Soph. El. 826; [ὄμματα] τὰ μὲν . . βλέποντα, τὰ δὲ κρύπτοντα Eur. Phoen. 117 (but this passage is prob. spurious); also, κρ. τινὰ to conceal oneself from . ., h. Hom. 26. 7; cf. κεύθω II. For similar intr. usages, v. βάλλω III, ῥίπτω 7.—(Καλύπτω is simply to cover; κεύθω to cover so that no trace of it can be seen; κρύπτω to keep covered, esp. for purposes of concealment.)

κρυσταίνω, Pass. to be congealed with cold, to freeze, Nic. Al. 314. κρυσταλλίζω, to be clear as crystal, Apoc. 21. 11.

κρυσταλλίνος, ἡ, ον, of crystal, crystalline, κρύσταλλος Dio C. 54. 23; νίπτρα Anth. P. 9. 330.

κρυστάλλον, τό, a name of the plant ψάλλον Diosc. Noth. 4. 70. κρυσταλλο-εἶδής, ἡ, like ice, Strab. 204.

κρυσταλλοειδής, ἡ, like crystal, κρ. ὕγρὸν the crystalline lens, Theophil. 152. 1 Greenh.; so, κρ. χιτῶν Poll. 2. 71. Adv.—δῶς, Plut. 2. 888 B.

κρυσταλλόμοι, Pass. to be frozen, Philo 2. 174, Anon. ap. Gell. 17. 8. κρυσταλλό-πηκτος, ον, congealed to ice, frozen, Eur. Rhos. 441:—also κρυσταλλοπή, ἡ, ὄν, Aesch. Pers. 501.

κρύσταλλος, ὁ, (κρύος, κρυσταίνω) clear ice, ice, Lat. glacies, II. 22. 152, Od. 14. 447, Hdt. 4. 28; κρύσταλλος ἐπεπῆγει οὐ βέβαιος Thuc. 3. 23:—ὁ παῖς τὸν κρύσταλλον, proverb. of persons who wish neither to keep a thing nor yet to let it go, Paroemiogr., cf. ominio Soph. Fr. 162.

2. = νάρκη, extreme chill, numbness, torpor, Opp. H. 3. 155. II. ὁ δὲ ἡ, crystal, rock-crystal, Lat. crystallum, Dion. P. 781, Strab. 717, Ael., etc.; also fem., Anth. P. 9. 753.

κρυσταλλο-φάνης, ἡ, of the look or transparency of crystal:—κρυσταλλοφανῆ, τά, glass-ware, Strab. 758.

κρυσταλλώδης, ἡ, = κρυσταλλοειδής, Dio C. 49. 31. κρύβᾶ, Adv. (κρύπτω) = κρύβᾶ, without the knowledge of, c. gen., Thuc. 1. 101, Plut. 2. 1125 E. 2. absol. secretly, Thuc. 4. 88.

κρύβᾶ, Adv. Dor. for κρυφῇ, Pind. O. 1. 75, Fr. 217. 3. κρύβᾶδης, Adv., = κρύβᾶ, Joann. Alex. τον. παραγγ. 38. 27, A. B. 1317: a form κρυφάδεια in Theognost. Canon. 164.

κρύβατος, α, ον, also os, on, Luc. Ocyr. 166:—hidden, Pind. I. 1. 97, Trag. (as Aesch. Cho. 81, Soph. Aj. 899), Plat. Tim. 77 C. 2. secret, clandestine, δραμισμός Aesch. Pers. 360; ἔκπλους Ib. 385; ἔπος Soph. Fr. 673:—Adv.—ως, Aesch. Pers. 370.

κρύβαστος, ὁ, a certain throw on the dice, Poll. 7. 204. κρυφῇ, Adv. (κρύπτω) like κρύβᾶ, secretly, in secret, Soph. Ant. 85, 291, 1254, Xen. Symp. 5. 8; Dor. κρυφᾶ, q. v.

κρυφῆδον, Adv., = foreg., opp. to ἀμφιδόν, Od. 14. 330, 19. 299: in Hesych., κρυφᾶδον (Ms. κρυφᾶδον), formed like ἀναφᾶδον.

κρυφαστής, οὔ, ὁ, an interpreter of dreams, Aquila V. T. κρύβιμος, ον, = κρύβιος, in Manetho 1. 159 (a corrupt passage);—κρυφίματος, α, ον, Macar. Hom. p. 161. 6:—Adv.—αἰώς, Schol. Ar. Pax 730.

κρύβιο-γνώστης, ον, ὁ, one who knows mysteries, Eccl. κρύβιο-εἰδώς, Adv. (εἶδος) mysteriously, Dion. Ar. κρύβιο-μύστης, ον, ὁ, one who initiates into mysteries, Dion. Ar. Adv.—ως Epiphani.

κρύβιος [ῥ], α, ον, also os, on, Eur. I. T. 1328, Thuc. 7. 25:—hidden, concealed, θυμῷ Pind. P. 1. 162; ὅψις Soph. Ph. 1328. 2. secret, clandestine, ἐαρισμοί Hes. Op. 791; λέχος Soph. Tr. 360; εὐναί Eur. El. 720; ἑρῶτες Musae. 1; ψάφοι Pind. N. 8. 44; κρ. εἰσῆλθον Eur. II. F. 598; τὸ κρ. Dion. Ar. Adv.—αἰώς, Pseudo-Luc. Philop. 9.

κρύβιότης, ἡ, secrecy, obscurity, Eccl. κρύβιδης, ἡ, (εἶδος) mysterious, Eccl. Adv.—δῶς, Eccl. κρύβιο-γενής, ἡ, secretly born, Hesych.

κρύβιο-οδᾶκτης, ον, ὁ, biting secretly, κύων Moschop. κρύβιο-νους, ον, = κρυφίνους, E. M. 20. 49; in Hesych. κρυφίνους. κρύβος, ὁ, = κρυφίότης, Emped. 59 Karst.; κρυφὸν θέμεν to throw a cloud over . ., Pind. O. 2. 177. II. a lurking-place, Maccab.

κρύβω [ῥ], late form of κρύπτω, only found in impf., Q. Sm. 1. 393. Anth. P. 7. 700, Noun.; cf. Lob. Phryg. 318.

κρυψι-γαμία, ἡ, secret marriage, Eccl. κρυψι-γυνος, ον, secretly born, Orph. H. 49. 3.

κρυψι-δομος, ον, dwelling in secret places, Orph. II. 50. 3, as Casaub. for κρυψιδρομος, running secretly.

κρυψι-λογος, ον, keeping a matter secret, Hdn. Epim. p. 38. κρυψι-μέτωπος, ον, hiding the forehead, Luc. Lexiph. 7.

κρυψινοῦ, ἡ, closeness of thought, Eust. Opusc. 93. 57. κρυψι-νοος, ον, contr. -νοος, ον, hiding one's thoughts, dissembling, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 27., 8. 2, 1; opp. to παρησιαζόμενος, Id. Ages. 11, 5. Adv.—νας, Poll. 4. 51.

κρυψι-ποθος, ον, with concealed regrets, E. M. 543. 48. κρυψι-πτερος, ον, with hidden wings, Philes de Propr. An. 67. 15.

κρυψίς, ἡ, (κρύπτω) a hiding, concealment, κρύπτεσθαι κρυψίν Eur. Bacch. 953: opp. to φάσις, of stars, occultation, Tim. Loc. 97 B; disappearance, Plut. 2. 366 D. 2. the art of concealing, i. e. of arguing so as to keep one's drift concealed from the opponent, Arist. Rhet. 1. 12, 8; cf. κρύπτω 1. 5, and κρυπτικός.

κρυψι-φρων, φρονος, ὁ, ἡ, = κρυψίνοος, Eust. 1574. 20. κρυψι-χολος, ον, dissembling one's anger, Eust. 54. 8.

κρυψι-ορχις, ἡ, with hidden testicles, Galen. 2. p. 276. κρυψίδης, ἡ, (εἶδος) icy, chill, Plut. 2. 653 A, Poll. 5. 109.

κρυψιτίριον, τό, = ψυκτήρ, cf. Rubnk. Tim. sub hac v. κρυψίλος [ῥ], (not κρύβυλος, as often in Mss.), ὁ, a roll or knot of hair on the crown of the head, before the time of Thuc. (1. 6) worn at Athens by elderly persons, cf. Anth. P. 6. 155, Schol. Ar. Nab. 950, Vesp. 1259, Antiph. Παροιμ. 2:—a similar coiffure of young girls was called κόρυμβος, Winckelm. Gerch. der Kunst. 5. 1. 14, Vorläufige Abhandl. 4. 66, with the notes:—a net for confining the hair was called κρυψίλη, acc. to Serv. Aen. 4. 138. 2. a nickname of the orator Hegesippus, Aeschin. 70. 16; on this v. Thirlwall Hist. of Greece 6. p. 20, n. II. a tuft of hair on a helmet, Xen. An. 5. 4. 13.

κρυψιλόδης, ἡ, (εἶδος) like the κρυψίλος, Luc. Lexiph. 13. κρωγμός, ὁ, the croaking or cawing of a crow or chough, Lat. crocitatio, Anth. P. 7. 713:—κρωγμα, τό, Hdn. Epimer. 73.

κρῶζω, fut. κρῶξω, properly to cry like a crow, caw, Lat. crocitare, Hes. Op. 745, Ar. Av. 2. 24, Luc. Asin. 12; but also of other birds, as of cranes, Ar. Av. 710; of young halycons, Luc. V. H. 2. 40:—of men, to croak out, τι Ar. Lys. 506, Pl. 369; of a wagon, to creak, groan, Babr. 52. 5. (Onomatop., like κρᾶξω, κλάξω, κλάξω; cf. κρᾶξαι fin.)

κρωμάσκος, ὁ, in Antiph. Φιλετ. 1, expl. as a young pig. κρῶμαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a heap of stones, for κλώμαξ, Draco p. 18: hence κρωμάσκες, εσσα, ev, strong, Hesych.; κρωμακωτός, ἡ, ὄν, Paphlagon. word, acc. to Eust. 330. 40.

κρῶπιον, τό, a scythe or bill-hook, Pherecyd. (110) ap. Poll. 10. 128. In Hesych. κρῶβιον.

κρῶπος, ὁ, = ὕδρια, Theognost. Can. 21. 9, Zonar. Lex. 1252, in which sense κρωσός is used.

κρῶσαι, αἱ, Ion. for κρῶσαι, v. l. in Hdt. 2. 125.

κρῶσσιν, τό, Dim. of sq., Anth. P. 9. 272.

κρῶσσός, οὗ, ὁ, a water-pail, pitcher, jar, mostly in pl., Aesch. Fr. 96, Soph. O. C. 473, Eur. Ion 1173, Cycl. 89; in sing., Theocr. 13. 46.

2. a cinerary urn, Erinna 4, Mosch. 4. 34; πένθει με κρῶσέ Anth. P. 7. 710; με .. ὀλίγη ἐκρῶσάτο κρ. (mark the gen.), Epigr. Gr. (add.) 697 d.

κτά, κταίνω, κτάμεν, -εἶναι, κτάμενος, κτάνε, κτάνθεν, v. s. κτείνω.

κτάντης, ὁ, a murderer, Anth. P. 15. 26.

κτάομαι, Ion. κτέομαι Hdt. 8. 112., 3. 98:—fut. κτήσομαι Trag., Att. Prose; also κεκτῆσομαι Aesch. Theb. 1017, Eur. Bacch. 514, Plat. Gorg. 467 A (ἐκτῆσομαι in Lach. 192 E):—aor. ἐκτῆσάμην, Ep. κτ-, Hom., Att.:—pf. ἐκέκτημαι Hes. Op. 435, Att.; also ἐκτῆμαι Il. 9. 402, Hdt., Aesch. Fr. 795, Andoc. 28. 12, and sometimes in Plat. (ἐκτῆσθαι and ἐκτῆσαι in following lines, Rep. 505 B); Ion. 3 pl. ἐκτέσται Hdt. 2. 44., 4. 23; subj. κέκταμαι Isocr. 37 A, Plat., etc.; opt. κεκτήμην, ᾗ, ᾗτο, Plat. Legg. 731 C, 742 E, or κεκτήμην Eur. Heracl. 282; plqpf. ἐκεκτήμην Andoc. 10. 19., 34. 29, Lys., etc., poet. κεκτήμην Eur. I. A. 404; Ion. 3 pl. ἐκτέατο Hdt. 2. 108:—for fut. and aor. pass. v. infir. III. Dep. (Hence κτεάνον, κτεατίζω, etc.: cf. κτίζω.)

I. in pres., impf., fut. and aor., 1. to procure for oneself, to get, gain, acquire, κτήμασι τέρεσθαι τὰ γέρον ἐκτῆσάτο Πηλεΐδης Il. 9. 400, etc.; οἰκίας Od. 14. 4; γῆν Aesch. Eum. 289, cf. Pers. 770; of horses, to win (as a prize), Pind. N. 9. 124; κτήσασθαι βίον ἀπὸ τινος to get one's living from a thing, Hdt. 8. 106; to win favour, and the like, χέρον ἀπὸ τινος Soph. Tr. 471; ἐκ τινος Ph. 1370; παρὰ τινος Xen. Symp. 4. 43; τὴν εὐνοίαν τὴν παρὰ τινος Isocr. 95 E, cf. Soph. Ph. 1281; κ. φίλους, ἐταίρους Id. Aj. 1360, Eur. Or. 804; κτήσασθαι παῖδας ἐκ γυναικός Eur. I. T. 696, cf. Soph. O. T. 1499; παῖδας ἐς δόμον κτᾶσθαι Eur. Fr. 494, cf. Supp. 225; πολλὰς δούκας τὸ φολὰς τὰ γὰρ τὰ τοῦ κτήσασθαι χαλεπώτερον εἶναι Dem. 16. 4.

b. of evils, to bring upon oneself, αὐτῷ θάνατον Soph. Aj. 968; to incur, ὀργὴν θεᾶς Ib. 777; κακά Id. El. 1004; ζυμφορίας Eur. Or. 543; ἐχθραν πρὸς τινα Thuc. 1. 42; δυσ-σέβειαν κτ. to get a name for impiety, Soph. Ant. 924 (cf. ῥαθυμία); κακὸν λόγον πρὸς τινος Eur. Heracl. 107.

c. κ. τινὰ πολεῖν to make him so, Xen. An. 5. 5, 17. 2. to procure or get for another, ἐμοὶ δ' ἐκτῆσάτο κείνους Od. 20. 265; μέγαν τέκνον πλοῦτον ἐκτῆσάτο Aesch. Pers. 755, cf. Xen. Oec. 15, 1.

II. in pf. and plqpf. with fut. κεκτήσομαι, to have acquired, i. e. to possess, have, hold (opp. to χρῆσθαι, Plat. Euthyd. 280 D), οὐδ' ὅσα φασὶν Ἴλιον ἐκτῆσθαι Il. 9. 402; ὅπλα μὲν ἐκτῆσθαι Hdt. 1. 155; στρατὸν πλείστον ἐκτεμένον Id. 7. 161; κούρον ὅμῃ ἐκτεμέναι Aesch. Fr. 795; φωνὴν βάρβαρον κεκτ. Id. Ag. 1051; κεκτ. τινὰ σύμμαχον Eur. Bacch. 1343; κ. κάλλος, ἀρετήν, τέχνην, etc., Xen., Plat., etc.; sometimes also in aor., ἀγοράς κτησάμενοι having market-places, Hdt. 1. 153, cf. 8. 105, Eur. H. F. 274;—the diff. between pres. and pf. appears clearly from Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 3, & [χρήματα] καὶ κταμένους εὐφραίνει καὶ κεκτημένους .. ποιεῖ ζῆν.

b. of evils, κεκτ. ἄγος Aesch. Theb. 1017; κακά Eur. Hel. 272; φθόνον Plat. Legg. 870 C; distinguished from ἐχῶ, ἐχων τε καὶ κεκτημένος .. κακά both having and holding, Soph. Ant. 1278; ἔχων τε καὶ κεκτησθαι τὸ ψεύδος Plat. Rep. 352 B, cf. omnino Theaet. 199 A.

2. ὁ κεκτημένος an owner, master (esp. of slaves), used quite like a Subst., ὁ ἐμοῦ κ. Soph. Ph. 778, Ar. Pl. 4. etc.; οἱ κεκτ. Aesch. Supp. 336; of a woman's lord and master, Eur. I. A. 715; ἡ κεκτημένη my mistress, Soph. Fr. 700, Ar. Eccl. 1126, v. Meineke Phryn. Com. 327. 6.

III. aor. 1 pass. ἐκτῆσθην in pass. sense, to be gotten, & ἐκτῆσθαι Thuc. 1. 123., 2. 36: to be obtained as property, δουλοῦντος κτηθεῖσα Eur. Hec. 449; so Dion. H. 10. 27, etc.; so fut. κτηθήσομαι LXX (Jer. 39. 43); more rarely so in pf. κεκτήμαι, Plat. Legg. 965 A;—so also the pres. is used in late authors, Schäf. Schol. Par. Ap. Rh. 1. 695.

κτεάνον, τό, (κτάμαι) = κτήμα, Pl. 1. 2; κτεάνον φίλης Epigr. Gr. 388.

2. but mostly in pl. κτεάνα, possessions, property, Hes. Op. 313, Solon 3. 12, Pind. O. 3. 75, al.; used in lyrics by Aesch. Theb. 730, Ag. 1573, Eur. Ion 490; by Soph. in an hexam., Fr. 230; by Eubul. also in a mock heroic line, Incert. 16:—of property in cattle, Theocr. 25. 109; v. sub κτήνος:—Hom. also uses the heterocl. dat. pl. κτεάτεσσι (as if from κτεάρ, which occurs in Q. Sm. 4. 543, Anth.), Il. 23. 829, Od. 14. 115, cf. Pind. O. 5. 56, etc.; so also, Eur. in an hexam., Fr. 789.—A sing. κτεάτον, mentioned by Gramm., is prob. a mistake, Lob. Parat. 176.

κτεάτερα, ἃ, (as if from κτεάτηρ), μεγάλων κύσμων κτ. thou that hast put us in possession of .., Aesch. Ag. 356.

κτεατίζω, fut. ἰσώ, to get, gain, win, δουρὶ δ' ἐμῷ κτεάτισσα Il. 16. 57; πολλά κτεατίζσας Od. 2. 102., 19. 147, etc.:—Med., with pf. pass., to get for oneself, acquire, ὅς' Ἐκμήβολος ἐκτεάτισται h. Hom. Merc. 522; τὰ δὲ κτεατίζεται αὐτὸς Theocr. 17. 105.

κτεατιστός, ὁ, ὄν, gotten, acquired, Epigr. in C. I. 1187 (Anth. P. app. 229); but Böckh would read κτεάτεσσιν.

κτείνω, Ep. subj. κτείνωμι Od. 19. 490; Aeol. κτείνω Alcae. 136 (as Ahrens d. Aeol. p. 52, for κταίνω): Ion. impf. κτείνεσκε Il. 24. 393:—fut. κτεῖναι Att., and even in Il. 15. 65, 68; elsewhere in Hom. always κτενέω, ἐνός, εἰ, part. κτενέοντα only in Il. 18. 309 (but in compos., κατα-κτενέουσιν, -κτενέεσθε 6. 409., 14. 481):—aor. 1 ἐκτεῖνα and aor. 2 ἐκτάνον Hom. and Att. Poets (cf. κατακτεῖναι):—pf. (in correct authors always ἀπ-έκτονα) ἐκταγκα (ἀπ-) Arist. Pol. 7. 2, 11, Menand. Miso. 13; ἐκτάκα Polyb.; ἐκτάνηκα Arist. Soph. Elench. 33, 2, Plut.:—Pass., Ep. 3 pl. aor. ἐκτάθεν Il. 11. 691, Od. 4. 537; also ἐκτάνθη Anth. P. 14. 32, LXX; ἀπεκτάνην Galen.; cf. κατα-κτείνω; pf. ἐκτάναι (ἀπ-)

Polyb. 7. 7, 4.—Besides these forms, Hom. uses (as if from *κτῆμι) 3 sing. and pl. aor. syncop. ἐκτά, ἐκτάν (ἐκτα also in Soph. Tr. 38, Eur. H. F. 423, also ἐκτας Id. Med. 1398); 1 pl. subj. κτεώμεν Od. 22. 216; inf. κτεάμεν, κτᾶμεναι [ἀ], for κτᾶναι, part. κτᾶς (also in Att.); also aor. med. (in pass. sense) ἐκτάμην, inf. κτᾶσθαι Il. 15. 558, part. κτᾶμενος Hom., also in Pind. Fr. 217, Aesch. Pers. 923 (lyr.), Cratin. Λακων. 1. (From *κΤΑΝ, ΚΤΕΝ come also κτείν-νυμι, κτείν-ος, (with the forms καίνω, καίνωμι, cf. ἄρκτος, ἄρκος); cf. Skt. kshan, kshan-ōmi (lao) in Hom. a shorter *κΤΑ appears in ἐκτα, κτᾶ-μεναι, etc.)

To kill, slay, mostly used by Hom. and all Poets, like κατακτείνω; but in Prose and Com. ἀποκτείνω prevailed (v. infir.);—mostly of men, more rarely of slaying an animal, as in Il. 15. 587, Od. 12. 376, 19. 543; Οὐτὶς με κτείνει δόλω seeks to kill me (which is the force of the pres. tense), 9. 408, cf. Schäf. Soph. O. C. 993, Aj. 1126; ὁ κτανὼν the slayer, murderer, Aesch. Eum. 422; οἱ κτανόντες Id. Cho. 41, 144, etc.:—to put to death, Thuc. 1. 132; esp. by law, εἰ .. ἐν δίκῃ ἐκτείνεω ὁ κτείνω Plat. Euthyphro 4 B, cf. Prot. 322 D, Legg. 871 E, al.; also, ὥστε καὶ κτείνεω so as to be fatal, of the plague, Thuc. 2. 51:—the Pass. is used in Hom. and Ion. Prose, Il. 11. 668., 14. 60, Od. 11. 413, Hdt. 4. 3, etc.; but Trag. Poets almost always used θνήσκω or καταθνήσκω as the Pass., Com. Poets and Prose-writers ἀποθνήσκω.

κτεῖς, κτενός, ὁ, a comb, Pherecr. Aἴφ. 1; πύξινος κτ. Anth. P. 6. 211, cf. Luc. Amor. 44:—from the disposition of the teeth of a comb are derived the following signs: 1. the comb in the loom, by which the threads of the warp are kept separate, Lat. pecten, Anth. P. 6. 247; cf. ἰστός:—γναφικός κτ. a comb for carding wool, Timae. Lex. s. v. γναφός.

2. a rake, harrow, Anth. P. 6. 297, Philo in Math. Vett. 100. 3. κτενές λύρας the horns of the lyre, Eratosth. Cat. 24; in Hesych., κτενία.

4. the fingers, which branch like the teeth of a comb, χερῶν ἄκρους κτενᾶς Aesch. Ag. 1594, cf. Arist. H. A. 1. 9, 2.

5. the ribs which branch off from the back-bone, Opp. C. 1. 296, Hesych.

6. the virilia, pubes, Hipp. Aph. 1250, Art. 818:—also, pudenda muliebria, Lat. pecten, Call. Fr. 308, Anth. P. 5. 132, Poll. 2. 174.

7. κτενές the four cutting-teeth or incisors, Poll. 2. 91.

8. a bivalve shell-fish, a cockle, scallop, Lat. pecten, Philyll. Pol. 1, Archipp. Ἰχθ. 5, Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 61; many species are mentioned by Arist.; cf. κτερίδιον.

9. the sense of κτενές, in reference to the eye, is dub., cf. Arist. H. A. 1. 9, 2, with Galen. 4. p. 796. (From *κΤΕΝ, perh. akin to ἔλω, λαίω.)

κτενίδιον, τό, Dim. of κτεῖς, Alex. Trall. 8. 488.

κτενίζω, to comb, comb down, τινά Anaxil. Incert. 7: to curry horses, ψήκτραιον Eur. Hipp. 1174; metaph., ὁ δὲ Πλάτων τοὺς ἐαυτοῦ διαλόγους κτενίζων καὶ βοστρυχίζων Dion. H. de Comp. 25:—in Med., κτενίζεσθαι τὰς κόμας to comb one's hair, Hdt. 7. 208, Ar. Fr. 501, Antiph. Μαλθ. 1. 4:—Pass., ἐκτενισμένος with one's hair combed, Archil. 156, Simon. Iamb. 6. 65; ἐκτενισμένην Hippiatr.

κτενίον, τό, Dim. of κτεῖς, Luc. adv. Indoct. 19.

2. τὰ κτενία = πῆγαι, the horns of the lyre, Hesych.

κτενισμός, ὁ, a combing, Eur. El. 529:—κτενίσμα, τό, Eust. Opusc. 122.45.

κτενιστός, οὗ, ὁ, a hairdresser, Gloss.

κτενοειδής, ἐς, like a comb, Schol. Clem. Al. 263. Adv. -δῶς, Gloss.

κτενοπώλης, ου, ὁ, a dealer in combs, Poll. 7. 198.

κτενώδης, ἐς, .. κτενοειδής, Xanthus 3, Strab. 49.

κτενωτός, ὁ, ὄν, combed, carded, of cloth, C. I. 155. 32, 45.

κτέωμα, Ion. for κτέομαι.

κτεράς, τό, = κτεάνον, a possession, Il. 10. 216., 24. 235, Simon. 112.

2. a gift, Ar. Rh. 4. 1550.

κτερεᾶ, τά (no sing. κτερός in use):—funeral gifts, which were burnt with the dead (Mosch. 4. 33, Hesych.), and generally, funeral honours, κτερεᾶ κτερίζαι, Lat. parentalia parentare, Od. 1. 291, cf. 2. 222, Il. 24. 38, etc.; ἐλαχον κτερέων Od. 5. 311; τῶν ὄσιων ἀντίσας κτερέων Epigr. Gr. 514.

2. later, wrappers for the dead, a shroud, ἐνὶ κτερέσσι ἐλυσθεῖς Ap. Rh. 1. 254.

κτερεῖω, fut. ἴξω Od. 2. 222: aor. κτερέϊα (v. sub κτερεᾶ):—Ep. Verb. lengthd. for κτερίζω: 1. c. acc. pers. to bury with due honours, σὸν ἑταῖρον δέδλοισι κτερέϊε Il. 23. 646; κτερέϊεσθαι ἑκτορα δῖον 24. 657, cf. Epigr. Gr. 216, al.

2. c. acc. cogn., κτερεᾶ κτ., v. sub κτερεᾶ.

κτερίζω, fut. κτερίω Il. 1: aor. ἐκτέρισα Il., Simon.: (κτερεᾶ). Poët. Verb. but κτερίζω, to bury with due honours, οὐ σε πρὶν κτερίω Il. 18. 334; τὸν δὲ κτεριοῦσιν Ἀχαιοὶ 22. 336; ἐπεὶ κε θύω, κτεριοῦσιν με δῖοι Ἀχαιοὶ 11. 455; τάφῳ κτ. τινά Soph. Ant. 204; also, τοῦδ' εἰς τάφος ἐκτέρισε Simon. 113:—absol., Eur. Hel. 1244.

2. also with acc. cogn., τοί κῆ μιν θῶκα ἐν πυρὶ κῆαναι καὶ ἐπὶ κτερεᾶ κτερίσσειν (so, Lat. justa facere, exsequias facere), Il. 24. 38, cf. Od. 3. 285; cf. κτερεᾶ. κτερίσματα, τά, = κτερεᾶ, and like it only used in pl., Soph. O. C. 1410, El. 434, 931, Eur. Supp. 309, Tro. 1249, Hel. 1391.

κτεριστής, οὗ, ὁ, an undertaker, Hesych. s. v. ταφῆς.

*κτερός, τό, v. sub κτερεᾶ.

κτεώ, κτεώμεν, v. sub κτείνω.

κτεδών, ὄνας, ἡ, (κτεῖς) properly a comb:—hence the fibre of wood, from its structure being in parallel lines, like the teeth of a comb, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 9 sq. (cf. ἐκκῆδων); but in Hero in Math. Vett. p. 134, κτεδῶνες ξύλων seem to be the concentric rings of wood in a tree:—so, also in pl., of the fibres of the body, Hipp. 269. 45; of the layers in the cornea of the eye, Rufus 55; of layers of slate, Diosc. 5. 145; of shreds of lint, Galen. 7. 518.

κτῆμα, τό, (κτάομαι) anything gotten, a piece of property, a possession, the sing. only in Hom., μη νύ τι .. δόμεν ἐκ κτῆμα φέρηται Od.

15. 19; but the sing. is not rare in Att. Poets, ταύτας [γυναικας] ἐξείλεθ' αὐτῶ κτήμα Soph. Tr. 245; ἡδὺ κτ. τῆς νίκης τυχεῖν Id. Pl. 81, cf. O. T. 549, Ant. 702, Eur. Or. 230, 703, etc.; so, κτήμα ἐς αἰὲ Thuc. 1. 22; ὡς ἡδὺ καὶ μακάριον τὸ κτ. Plat. Rep. 496 C, etc.; — of a slave, παλαῖον οὐκάν κτ. Eur. Med. 49, cf. Plat. Phaedo 62 D, Xen. Oec. 1, 5, Vect. 4, 42; κτ. ἐμφύχον Arist. Pol. 1. 4, 2, Oec. 1. 6, 8. 2. often in pl., like κτήνα, possessions; Homer's κτήματα (esp. in Il.) are often κειμήλια, jewels and costly articles stored up as family property, δόμας ἐν κτήματι κεῖται Il. 9. 382, Od. 4. 127; but in Od., often for all kinds of property, κτήματα δαρδάνισον 14. 92, al.; so in later writers, κτημάτων πάντων ἐστὶ τιμωτάτων ἀνὴρ φίλος Hdt. 5. 24; διέλαχον . . κτημάτων παμπησίαν Aesch. Theb. 817, etc.; ἔρως . . δὲ ἐν κτήμασι πίπτει who fallst upon wealth, i. e. on the wealthy, Soph. Ant. 782; — in Prose sometimes, κτήματα καὶ χρήματα property in chattels and money, Plat. Legg. 728 E, cf. Isocr. 8 A, Lob. Paral. 58; sometimes opp. to ἀνθρώπος, personal (as opp. to real) property, Isae. 55. 24; v. χρήμα sub fin.: — rarely of landed property, κτ. ἔχων ἐν Βωιωτίᾳ Dem. 239. fin., cf. Act. Ap. 5. 1.

κτηματικός, ὁ, ὄν, possessed of wealth, opulent, Polyb. 5. 93, 6, Plut. Sol. 14; οἱ κτ. the Roman possessores, App. Civ. 1. 12.

κτηματίας, οὐ, ὄ, = κτηματικός, Lycurg. ap. Suid., Epist. Socr.

κτηνείος, α, ον, of or belonging to beasts, Eccl.

κτηνηδόν, Adv. (κτηνός) like beasts, Hdt. 4. 180.

κτηνη-ίατρος, ὁ, a cattle-doctor, Gloss.

κτηνικός, ὁ, ὄν, = κτηνείος, Byz.

κτηνίτης, οὐ, ὄ, belonging to beasts, Gloss.

κτηνο-βάτης [ἄ], οὐ, ὄ, (βαίνω II. 1), one who is guilty of unnatural practices with animals, Schol. Ar. Ran. 432, 905; — hence κτηνοβατέω Achilles Onir. 132; — βασία, ἡ, Eccl.

κτηνό-θυστος θυσία, a sacrifice of domestic animals, Epiphan.

κτηνο-μίσθιον, τό, pay for carriage, Basilic.

κτηνό-μορφος, οὐ, ὄν, in the form of a beast, Eccl.

κτηνόδομαι, Pass. (κτηνός) to become brutish, Greg. Nyss.

κτηνο-πρεπής, ἑ, brutish, Cyrill.

κτηνός, εὐς, τό, (κτάομαι) mostly in pl. κτήnea, contr. κτήνη, flocks and herds, which in ancient times constituted wealth, h. Hom. 30. 10, Hdt. 1. 50, 2. 41, and Att., cf. δημισιλήθης; of swine, Polyb. 12. 4. 14.

2. in sing. a single beast, as an ox or sheep, Hdt. 1. 132, Hipp. 268. 32, Xen. An. 5. 2, 3; of a horse or mule for riding, Lat. jumentum, Ev. Luc. 10. 34, cf. Act. Ap. 23. 24.

κτηνο-στάσιον, τό, (ίστημι) a cattle-stall, Moschop.

κτηνοτροφεῖον, τό, = foreg., Geop. 15. 8.

κτηνοτροφέω, to feed cattle, Philo 2. 89, etc., Hippiatr.

κτηνοτροφία, ἡ, cattle-keeping, Dion. H. 3. 36, Plut. Popl. 11.

κτηνο-τρόφος, οὐ, keeping cattle, pastoral, Bios Diod. 1. 74; γῆ κτ. a land of pasture, Lxx (Num. 32. 4).

κτηνο-φόρος, οὐ, producing or feeding cattle, Theod. Prodr.

κτηνώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a beast, Lxx (Ps. 72. 23).

κτηνώδεια, ἡ, brutishness, Eccl.

κτησείδιον, τό, Dim. of κτήσις, Att. Epict. 1. 1, 10.

κτησι-βίος, οὐ, (κτάομαι) possessing property, Paul. Alex. 2.

κτησίσις, α, ον, (κτήσις) belonging to property, χρήματα κτ. property, Aesch. Ag. 1009; κτ. βοτόν a sheep of one's own flock, Soph. Tr. 690.

II. belonging to one's house, domestic, Lat. penetralis, Zeús κτήσιος the protector of house and property, Hipp. 378. 29, Aesch. Supp. 445, cf. Orac. ap. Dem. 531. 28, Antipho 113. 12, Ath. 473 B; called simply ὁ Κτήσιος, Plut. 2. 828 A; κτ. βομῶς the altar of Zeús κτήσιος, Aesch. Ag. 1038; — but, Κύπρια κτήσια as protectress of courtesans, Anth. P. 6. 211 (vulg. γυναικία); θεοὶ κτήσιαι = the Latin Penates, Dion. H. 8. 41.

κτῆσις-ἵππος, οὐ, possessing horses, n. pr. in Od., cf. Luc. Fug. 26.

κτῆσις, εὐς, ὄν, (κτάομαι) acquisition, opp. to ἀπόλαυσις and χρήσις (Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 7, Eth. N. 1. 8, 8, al.), κτῆσιν τινας ποιεῖσθαι Thuc. 1. 8, 13; ἡ τῶν χρημάτων κτ. Plat. Rep. 331 B; ἐπιστήμη, τῆς φρονήσεως, etc., Id. Euthyd. 288 D, al.; βαδίων ἔχει κτῆσιν Alcimed. p. 79 Reisk.; κατ' ἔργον κτῆσιν according to success in the work, Soph. Tr. 230.

II. (from pf.) possession, λέχους, πλούτου, etc., lb. 162, El. 960; κτ. ἔχειν τῶν μετὰλλων ἐργασίας Thuc. 4. 105; διὰ τὴν τῶν υἱῶν κτ. on account of your having sons, Plat. Apol. 20 B; ἱματίων Id. Phaedo 64 D; φέροντας . . ἀγαθοῦ κτῆσιν αὐδένους Dem. 328. 14; κτῆσις ἐκ δεσπότου καὶ δούλου [συνέστηκεν] Arist. Pol. 3. 4, 6.

2. as collective, = κτήματα, possessions, property, διὰ κτῆσιν δατέοντο Il. 5. 158; κτῆσιν ὅσας οὐκ Od. 14. 62; πατρὰ κτ. Soph. El. 1290; — also in pl., Hdt. 4. 114, Plat. Phaedo 64 D, etc.; ἀρετῆς βεβαία . . αἱ κτ. μόναι Soph. Fr. 202; — esp. lands, farms, Dion. H. 8. 19, Diod. 14. 29, etc.

κτῆσις, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be gotten, Plat. Rep. 742 A. II.

κτῆσις, ὁ, ὄν, acquisitive, skilled in getting, τῶν οὐκ ὄντων Isocr. 283 C; absol. industrious, Strab. 783; — ἡ — κή (sc. τέχνη) the art of getting property, Plat. Soph. 219 C, Arist. Pol. 1. 4, 1.

possessive: — Adv. — κῶς, Id.

κτητορικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for a possessor, Eust. Opusc. 196. 25, etc.

κτητορίασσα, ἡ, late fem. of κτήτωρ, C. I. 8722; ἐκτῆρ — lb. 8769.

κτητός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of κτάομαι, that may be gotten or acquired, ληστώ μὲν . . βύες . . κτητὸν δὲ τρίποδες Il. 9. 407, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1295, Plat. Prot. 324 A, al.

2. worth getting, desirable, Id. Symp. 197 D, Hipp. Mi. 374 E.

II. acquired, gained, possessed, Id. Legg. 841 E; κτητὴ α female slave, opp. to γαμετή, Hes. Op. 404.

κτῆτωρ, opus, ὁ, a possessor, owner, Diod. Excerpt. 599. 17, Anth. P. 7. 206, Act. Ap. 4. 34, C. I. 8619, al.

κτῆδεος [τ], α, ον, (from κτῆς, κτῆς is only in Hesych.), for κτῆδεος (which is not in use), of a marten, κτῆδὴ κυνὴν a marten-skin helmet, Il. 10. 335, 458.

κτῆζω, fut. ἰσω, Aesch. Cho. 1060: aor. ἐκτῆσα Od., Att., Ep. also ἐκτῆσσα, κτῆσσα Il., Pind.: pf. κέκτῆσα Diod. Fr. 7. 3 Bekk., but ἐκτῆκα Id. 15. 13; — Med., poet. aor. ἐκτῆσαντο Strab. O. 11 (10) 31, cf. Fr. 4. 41; — Pass., fut. κτῆσθήσονται Chrestom. Stab. 4. 483 Kramer, Dion. H. 1. 56; aor. ἐκτῆσθην Thuc., etc.: pf. ἐκτῆσμαι Hdt. 4. 46, Hipp. 810 C, Eur. Fr. 362. 9. (From √ΚΤΙ, cf. ἀμφι-κτῆ-ones, περι-κτῆ-ones, ἐν-κτῆ-μενος; also Skt. kshi, kshī-yāmi (habito), kshī-tis (habitation): perhaps κτῆσμαι is akin, v. Curt. Gr. Et. no. 78.) To people a country, build houses and cities in it, colonise, κτῆσε δὲ Δαρδανίην Il. 20. 216; κτ. χῶρην, ἦσαν Hdt. 1. 149., 3. 49, cf. Thuc. 1. 7.

2. of a city, to found, plant, build, Θῆβης ἔδος ἐκτίσαν Od. 11. 263, 11dt. 1. 167, 168, Thuc. 6. 4; ἀποικίαν Aesch. Pr. 815; — Pass. to be founded, Σμύρνην τὴν ἀπὸ Κολοφώνος κτῆθεῖσαν founded by emigrants from Colophon, Hdt. 1. 16, cf. 7. 153, 8. 62; μήτε δῶτα μήτε τείχεα ἐκτιθέμενα no fixed cities or walls, Id. 4. 46.

3. κτ. ἄλσος to plant a grove, Pind. P. 5. 120; κτ. βομῶν to set up an altar, Id. O. 7. 74; κτ. ἐορτήν, ἀγῶνα to found, establish it, lb. 116., 10 (11) 32 (in Med.); τὸν Κύπρον . . κτῆσαι, ἥρωα ἑόντα, prob., established his worship, Hdt. 1. 167; κτ. δαίτας τινι Aesch. Cho. 484; τάφον τινὶ Soph. Ant. 1101.

4. to produce, create, bring into being, κτ. γόνυ τινά Aesch. Supp. 171; to bring about, τελευτῆν lb. 140, cf. Cho. 441: of a painting, to represent first, Emped. 139; ἵπποισι τὸν . . χαλινὸν κτίσας having invented it, Soph. O. C. 715.

5. to make so and so, ἐλευθερον κτ. τινα Aesch. Cho. 1060; ἐκθεον φρένα κτίσας Id. Eum. 17, cf. 714; ποταμὸν εἰ μὲ τῆς θεῶν κτίσαι Eur. Supp. 621; v. Blomf. Pers. 294 (289).

6. to perpetrate a deed, Soph. Tr. 898.

κτῆλεω, to make tame, tame, Pind. Fr. 262, in Pass.

κτῆλος [τ], ον, tame, docile, obedient, χρῆ σε πατρὶ κτῆλον ἔμμεναι Hes. Fr. 135 Göttl.; ἦσαν γὰρ κτῆλα πάντα καὶ ἀνθρώποισι προσήγη' Emped. 433; ἱερὸς κτῆλος 'Αφροδίτης Aphrodite's cherished priest, Pind. P. 2. 31; κτῆλα φά seem to be hatched eggs, Nic. Th. 452.

II. as Subst.,

κτῆλος, ὁ, a ram, Il. 3. 196., 13. 492.

κτῆλῶ, to tame, make tractable: — Med., ἐκτῆλῶσαντο τὰς λοιπὰς τῶν Ἀμαζόνων got them tamed, Hdt. 4. 113.

κτῆννυμι, collat. form of κτείνω, App. Civ. 1. 71., 4. 35; κτῆννύω, Polyæn. 1. 23 and 25; — Pass., κτῆννύμενος App. Civ. 1. 2; — More freq. in compd. ἀποκτῆννυμι. Cf. A. B. 29. 7, Choerob. in An. Ox. 2. p. 233.

κτίσις [τ], εὐς, ἡ, (κτῆζω) a founding, settling, foundation, ἀποικίαν Isocr. 272 E; πόλεων Polyb. 9. 1, 4, etc.

2. loosely, = πράξις, a doing, an act, Pind. O. 13. 118.

3. a making, creating; esp. the creation of the universe, Ep. Rom. 1. 20.

II. that which was created, the creation, the universe, world, Ev. Marc. 10. 6., 13. 19, etc.

2. a created thing, creature, lb. 16. 15, Ep. Rom. 8. 19, etc.; in pl., Lxx (Tobit 8. 5).

III. an authority created or ordained, 1 Ep. Petr. 2. 13.

κτῆμα, τό, (κτῆζω) a place founded or colonised, a colony, τινὸς founded by a person, Strab. 315, cf. Dion. H. 1. 59; Λακωνικὸν κτ. Strab. 233.

2. = κτίσις II. 2, Ep. Jacob. 1. 18.

II. = κτίσις I. 1, Eust. 1382. 50.

κτισμᾶτο-λάτρης, οὐ, ὄ, a worshipper of created things, Eccl.; whence κτισμᾶτο-λατρεία, lb.

κτιστέον, verb. Adj. one must found or make, Theod. Prodr.

κτίστης, οὐ, ὄ, a founder, Lat. conditor, Arist. Fr. 507, Luc. Macrobr. 13; ὁ τῆς στοᾶς κτ., i. e. Zeno, Ath. 345 C, Diog. L. 2. 120.

II. a restorer, Lat. restitutor, τῆς πατρίδος Plut. Cic. 22.

κτιστικός, ὁ, ὄν, creative, Eccl. Adv. — κῶς, lb.

κτιστός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of κτῆζω, created, Eccl.

κτιστός, ὅς, ὄ, Ion. for κτίσις, Hdt. 9. 97 (v. l. κτίσις).

κτῆτωρ, opus, ὁ, = κτίστης, Αἴτνας Pind. Fr. 71; Ἀσιάδος χθονός Eur. Ion 74; ὁ τῆς στοᾶς κτ., of Zeno, Ath. 370 C; ἀγαθὸν . . εὐρετὴν καὶ κτίστορα Diphil. (?) Incert. 52.

κτῆτης [τ], ὁ, = κτίστης: generally, an inhabitant, Eur. Or. 1637.

κτῆτωρ, opus, ὁ, = κτίστης Tzet. Hist. 3. 964., 6. 694.

κτοῖνα or κτοῖνα, ἡ, Rhod. name for a local division of a district, analogous to Att. δήμος, a township, Inscr. Rhod. in Inscr. of British Museum, 2. no. 351, with Mr. Newton's note: — κτοινάτης, ὁ, ὄ, the member of a κτοῖνα, like Att. δημότης, lb. — Hesych. has κτῆναι ἡ κτοῖνα . . δήμος μεμερισμένος. — Cf. μάστρος.

κτόνος, ὁ, murder, cited by Zonar. 1260.

κτύπω: aor. 1 ἐκτύπησα Eur. Phoen. 1181, poet. κτύπησα Soph. O. C. 1606, Eur. Or. 1467: Ep. aor. 2 ἐκτύπον (imitated by Soph. O. C. 1456), and κτύπον Il. — Pass., v. infr.: (κτύπος). To crash, as trees falling, μέγα κτυπέσθαι πίπτον Il. 23. 119., cf. 13. 140; often of thunder, Zeús ἐκτυπε 8. 75, cf. 7. 479, Od. 21. 413, etc.; so, ἐκτυπεν αἰθήρ Soph. O. C. 1456; of the sea, Plat. Rep. 306 B.

2. to ring, resound, κτυπεῖ δὲ τ' ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ὕλη (sc. χειμάρρου) Il. 13. 140; ἀμφὶ δ' ἐκτύπον πέτραν rang with the cries of Hercules, Soph. Tr. 787; κτ. Διὸς βρονταῖαν Eur. Cycl. 328; δραμήμασιν Id. Med. 1180; τοῖν ποδῶν κτ. to stamp loudly with . . Ar. Eccl. 545; σιδηρῶ ὑποδήματι Luc. Salt. 83; — rarely of persons, πάντες . . μετὰ χαρᾶς κτυπήσατε shout, Com. Anon. 362; — c. acc. cogn., φόβον κτυπεῖν, like κλάζειν Ἀργ. Eur. Rhos. 308.

II. causal, to make to ring or resound, χθόνα Hes. C. 61; c. dupl. acc., κτυπήσε κρᾶτα . . πλαγὰν made it ring with a blow, Eur. Or. 1467; — hence again in Pass. to ring, resound, Ar. Pl. 758, Thesm. 995; κτυπη-θῆναι τὰ ὕτα Philostr. 266.

κτύπημα [τ], τό, = κτύπος, βροντῆς Critias 9. 32; κτ. τυμπάνων Dio C. 51. 17; κτ. χειρὸς Eur. Andr. 1212; v. κτύπος fin.

κτυπητής, οὐ, ὄ, one who makes a noise, Suid. s. v. πύλτος.

κτυπία, ἡ, acc. to Hesych., ὁ ἐπιβαλόμενος κτύπος.
 κτύπος [ῥ], ὅ, *any loud noise, as a crash of thunder*, κτ. θεῶν Il. 20. 66, cf. Aesch. Pr. 923, Soph. O. C. 1463; of the trampling of feet, *πῆρι δὲ κτ. ἤλθε ποδῶν* Od. 16. 6, cf. Il. 12. 338, Soph. Ph. 202; *the rattling of chariots or the sound of horses' feet*, Il. 10. 535, al., cf. Soph. El. 714, Ar. Eq. 552; of a storm, Aesch. Ag. 1533; *the din of battle, clash of arms*, Id. Theb. 100, etc.; *the noise made by one knocking at the door*, Id. Cho. 653; *χειρῶν, στέρνων κτ. the noise made by mourners*, Ib. 23, Eur. Supp. 87, Phoen. 1351, cf. κτύπημα; *of the sound of many voices*, Soph. O. C. 1500;—rare in Prose, Thuc. 7. 70, Plat. Criti. 117 E, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 35. (Perh. akin to δούπος, γδούπος.)
 κτυπώδης, *es, noisy*, Paraphr. Dion. P. p. 384. 25.
 κτώ, *for ὀκτώ*, an affected way of speaking, Amphis Πλαν. 1.
 κνάθειον, τό, = κνάθειον, Nic. Th. 591.
 κνάθιζω, (κνάθος) *to fill the cup*, Antiph. Karin. 2, Diphil. Incert. 26.
 II. κ. ταῖς ναυαῖν ἐκ θαλάττης *to draw water from the sea with the ships (as one draws wine with cyathi from a bowl)*, of the engines of Archimedes lifting the Roman ships out of the water, Polyb. 8. 8, 9, cf. Plut. Marcell. 15.
 κνάθειον, τό, Dim. of κνάθος, Pherecr. Aἴφ. 6;—so also κνάθις, ἴδος, ἡ, Sophron ap. Ath. 480 B; and κναθίσκος, ὁ, κ. μήλης *the hollow side of the probe*, Galen. 19. 122.
 κνάθος, ὁ, (v. κνέω) *a cup*, for drawing wine out of the κρατήρ or bowl, Lat. *cyathus*, Anacr. 62. 5, Archipp. Ἰχθ. 13, cf. ap. Ath. 424 A, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 9, Horat. Od. 3. 19, 14.
 II. *an Attic measure holding two κόγχοι or four μύστρα*, about $\frac{1}{12}$ of a pint, Galen. 13. 977 sq.
 III. *a cupping-glass (brass cups having been orig. so used)*, Arist. Probl. 9. 9 sq.; *κνάθος αἰθήσαι τάχα* you'll need cupping shortly (from being so soundly beaten), Ar. Lys. 444; *ὑποπασμαῖν . . καὶ κνάθοις προσκείμεναι* with cupping-glasses affixed, Id. Pax 542; cf. σικία II.
 IV. *the hollow of the hand*, Nicol. Smyrn. in Schneid. Ecl. Ph. 1. 478.
 κναθότης, ἥ, *a word coined by Plato, to express the abstract nature of a cup, cuphood*, Diog. L. 6. 53.
 κναθώδης, *es, (ἴδος) like a cup*, Ath. 482 A.
 κναίνω, = κνέω, Hesych.
 κναμία (or -ία) λίθος, ἡ, *a precious stone like a bean*, Plin. 37. 73.
 κναμνέτος, ἡ, *ὄν, chosen by beans*, i. e. *by lot*, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 9, etc.; κ. ψήφοφωρία *voting by beans*, Plut. 2. 12 E.
 κναμνέω, (κνάμος) *to choose by lot (not by ballot)*, τοὺς ἀρχοντας κναμνέειν C. I. 82. 13; κναμνέσαι 73 B. 12 (add.), 73 C. B. 19 (p. 894);—Pass. *to be so elected*, Dem. 747. 3.
 κναμνίαιος, α, *ov, of the size of a bean*, Luc. Hermot. 40, Galen.
 κναμνίζω, *to be ripe for marriage* (cf. κνάμος v), Ar. Fr. 500.
 κναμνίος, ἡ, *ov, of beans, ἔννος* Henioch. Τροχ. 1; *ἀλευρον* Galen.
 κναμνιον, τό, Dim. of κνάμος, Eust. 948. 30, C. I. 5109 N. 30.
 κναμνιστος, ἡ, *ov, dub. for κναμνέτος* in Plut. 2. 597 A.
 κναμνίτις (sc. ἀγορά), ἡ, *the bean-market*, Plut. 2. 837 C.
 κναμνό-βόλος, *ov, chosen by beans, i. e. by lot, or κναμο-βόλος* (parox.), *voting with the bean, δικαστῆς* Soph. Fr. 271.
 κνάμος, ὁ, (v. κνάμος fin.) *a bean*, Lat. *faba*, κνάμοι μελανόχροες Il. 13. 589; *χαιοροί* Batr. 125; also of the plant, Theophr. C. P. 4. 14, 2, etc.
 2. κ. Αἰγύπτου, the *Nelumbium speciosum*, Id. H. P. 4. 4, 7, C. I. 123. 19.
 II. *the lot by which public officers were elected at Athens* (because those who drew white beans were chosen), Plut. Pericl. 27; *ὁ τῶ κνάμω λαχὼν Ἀθηναίων πολέμαρχεῖν* chosen by lot to be polemarch, Ildt. 6. 109; *ἐπὶ ἀποκοπῆς . . κνάμω λαχὼν* Ar. Av. 1022; *οἱ πεντακονταίη λαχόντες τῶ κ. Lex* ap. Andoc. 13. 4; *βουλή ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ κ. Thuc.* 8. 66; *ἀρχοντας ἀπὸ κ. καθίστασθαι* Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 9; *κνάμοισι τὰς ἀρχὰς αἰρέσθαι* Luc. Vit. Auct. 6; v. ψήφος sub fin.
 2. *on the Pythagorean abomination for beans*, v. Arist. Fr. 100, Plut. 2. 12 E, Clem. Al. 521.
 III. *a testicle*, Emped. ap. Gall. 4. 11; cf. ἐρέβινθος.
 IV. *a small measure of the size of a bean*, Galen.
 V. *the swelling of the paps when milk first comes*, Poll. 2. 163, cf. Eust. 749. 21; cf. κναμνίζω.
 κναμο-τρώγ, ὄνος, ὁ, *bean-eater*, Ar. Eq. 41, cf. Lys. 537. 690,—alluding to the political use of beans at Athens; v. κνάμος II.
 κναμο-φάγος, ἡ, *the eating of beans, bean-diet*, Luc. V. H. 2. 24.
 κναμών, ὄνος, ὁ, *abean-field, bed of beans*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 8, Strab. 799.
 κναν-αἴγης, ἴδος, ἡ, *she of the dark Aegis*, i. e. Pallas, Pind. O. 13. 100.
 κναν-ἀμπυξ, ἴκος, ὁ, ἡ, *with dark ἀμπυξ*, Θέβη Pind. Fr. 5. 3; *Δῆλος* Theocr. 17. 67; *μύττα* Nonn. D. 6. 114.
 κναν-ἀντιξ, υγος, ὁ, ἡ, *with dark blue vaull*, οὐρανός Synes. H. 9. 45.
 κναν-αυγίτης, ἴδος, *pecul. fem. of sq.*, Orph. II. 22. 1.
 κναν-αυγίτης, ἴδος, *dark-gleaming, ὀφρῶν* Eur. Alc. 262; of the sea, Dion. P. 169, etc.—comically of dithyrambs, Ar. Av. 1389.
 κναν-αὐλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, *dark-furrowed*, Poëta ap. Heliod. 2. 26.
 Κνανέαι (vῆσοι or πέτραι), αἰ, *gen. Κνανέων*, not Κνανέων, Dind. Dem. 429. 1;—*Dark-rocks*, two small islands at the entrance of the Euxine, Ildt. 4. 85, Strab. 319;—mythically supposed to close and crush passing ships, hence called *Συμπληγᾶδες, Συνδρομᾶδες, Πλαγκταί*, etc.; the sea near being Κνανέα πελάγη, Soph. Ant. 966. [v. metri grat., in Soph. l. c.]
 κναν-ἰθίρος, *ov, dark-haired*, Tzetz. Hom. 268. [v. metri grat.]
 κναν-ἑμβόλος, *ov, = κνανόπτερος, πρᾶραι* Eur. El. 436, Ar. Ran. 1318; *τρητρεῖς* Id. Eq. 554.
 κνανέος, α, *ov, contr. κνανοῦς, ἡ, οὖν*, Plat. and perh. in Aesch. Pers. 81; (κνάμος)—properly, *dark-blue, glossy-blue*, of a serpent's iridescent hues (v. κνάμος), Il. 11. 26, 38, Hes. Sc. 167; of the swallow, Simon. 21; of the halcyon, Arist. Il. A. 9. 14, 1; of the skin of the porpoise, Ib. 6. 12, 3; of the deep sea, Simon. 18, Eur. I. T. 7; cf. κνανοειδής;—then, 2. generally, *dark, black*, of the mourning-veil of Thetis, Il. 5.

24. 93 (cf. κνανόπτερος); of clouds, 5. 345, 20. 418, Od. 12. 75; of the brows of Zeus, Il. 1. 528, 17. 209; of the hair of Hector, 22. 401; of the beard of Ulysses, Od. 16. 176 (cf. κνανοχαίτης); of the colour of Africans, Hes. Op. 525; of the sand at the bottom of Charybdis, Od. 12. 242; *κνανὴν κῆπετος a deep dark trench*, Il. 18. 564, cf. Pind. O. 6. 69; *κναναίη φάλαγγες dark masses of warriors*, Il. 4. 282; *κνανεον Τρώων νέφος* 16. 66; metaph., *Κῆρες κναναίη* Hes. Sc. 249; so also later, κ. δνόφος, Simon. 50. 8; *λοχμαί* Pind. O. 6. 69; *ἄλς* Eur. I. T. 7, etc.; *Ἄλδης* Epigr. Gr. 1046. 84.—Cf. Gladstone, Hom. Stud. 3. 462 sqq. [v. only metri grat., in dactylic verse, Hom., Aesch. Fr. 449, etc.]
 κνανέω, *to look dark*, formed like μελανέω, Dion. P. 1111, A. B. 46. [v. metri grat.]
 κνανίζω, = foreg., Diosc. I. 1.
 κνανίτης, ἴδος, ἡ, *dark-blue, ὄφης* Hipp. 688. 1.
 κνανο-βάφης, ἴδος, ἡ, *dyed dark-blue*, Eccl.
 κνανο-βενθής, ἴδος, *with dark-blue depths*, properly of the sea; then ludicrously of a cup, Ar. Fr. 209, where the 2nd syll. is lengthd. metri grat.
 κνανο-βλέφαρος, *ov, dark-eyed*, Anth. P. 5. 61.
 κνανο-βόστρυχος, *ov, dark-haired*, Eccl.
 κνανο-ειδής, ἴδος, ἡ, *dark-blue, deep-blue*, κ. ἀμφ' ὕδαρ (i. e. the sea), Eur. Hel. 179 (lyr.), cf. Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 23, Color. 5, 16.
 κνανό-θριξ, ὁ, ἡ, *dark-haired*, Orph. Arg. 1192, Anth. P. 6. 250.
 κνανο-κρήδεμνος, *ov, with dark-blue κρήδεμνον*, Q. Sm. 4. 381.
 κνανό-πεία, ἡ, *with feet of κνάμος, τράπεζα* Il. 11. 629. [v. metri grat.]
 κνανό-πεπλος, *ov, dark-veiled*, of Demeter mourning for her daughter, h. Hom. Cer. 320, 361, 375; of Leto, Hes. Th. 406. [v. metri grat.]
 κνανο-πλόκαμος, *ov, dark-tressed, dark-haired*, Q. Sm. 5. 345.
 κνανο-πρῆφειος, *ov, = sq.*, Od. 3. 299; *fem. κνανο-πρῶειρα*, of Simon. in E. M. 692. 25.
 κνανό-πρῶρος, *ov, with dark-blue brow, dark-frowed*, of ships, (Virgil's *caeruleae naues*), Il. 15. 603, 23. 852, Od. 9. 482, 539, etc.; cf. κνανώτης.
 κνανό-πτερος, *ov, with blue-black feathers*, like the raven, ἔρως Eur. Andr. 862; generally, *dark-winged*, τέττις Hes. Sc. 593.
 κνανος, *ov, δ, cyanos, a dark-blue substance*, used in the Heroic Age to adorn works in metal, esp. weapons and armour; so, on Agamemnon's breastplate there were δέκα ὅμοι μέλανος κνάμοιο with a boss of the same in the centre, and κνανεοὶ δράκοντες, ἔρσαιν ἑκούτες, wreathed round it (v. infr.), Il. 11. 24 sq.; so in Hercules' shield were πύρχες κνάμου, Hes. Sc. 143; and in Od. 7. 87, the θρηγκὸς κνάμοιο is a cornice or frieze of this substance.—Its colour was no doubt a dark-blue (κνανοῦ [χρᾶματος] λευκῶ κεραννιμένον γλαυκὸν [ἀποτελεῖται] Plat. Tim. 68 C), iridescent as it caught the light (ἔρσαιν ἑκικῶς, v. supr.); cf. κνανέος, κνανοχαίτης, etc. What it was is doubtful. The general opinion is it was blue steel; and, though in the Homeric times iron was comparatively little used, the art of hardening it was not unknown, v. σιδήρος. It is lapis lazuli in Theophr. Lap. 31, etc., and perh. so in Plat. Phaedo 113 C. Theophr. distinguishes two kinds, *dark and light*, (ἄρρην and θήλυς), Lap. 31; compares it to the sapphire, 37; says it was mixed with χρυσόκολλα, 40; and that there was an artificial kind made in Egypt, 55; it was also a blue lacquer made from carbonate of copper, Hipp. 268. 31, Luc. Lexiph. 22, Paus. 5. 11, 12, Anth. P. 6. 229 (where it is fem.). 2. as fem. the blue corn-flower, Ib. 4. 1, 40, Plin. 21. 39.
 3. a bird, the wall-creeper, Tichodroma muraria, so called from its colour, Arist. H. A. 9. 21, Ael. N. A. 4. 59.
 4. sea-water, Hesych.
 II. as Adj. = κνανέος, Nic. Th. 438; a Comp. and Sup. κνανώτερος, -ώτατος, occur in Philostr. 772, Anacreont. 29, Psendo-Luc. Philopat. 21. (Perhaps akin to Skt. śyanas (smoke), śyāmas (dark); Lith. szemas (ashen-gray), and possibly also to κνάμος (κνάμοι μελανόχροες Il. 13. 589).) [The v becomes long in dactylic verses, metri grat., cf. κνανέος, κνανόπτερος, κνανοχαίτης, etc.]
 κνανό-στολος, *ov, dark-robed*, Bion 1. 4.
 κνανοῦς, ἡ, *οὖν*, v. sub κνανέος.
 κνανο-όφρυς, v. gen. vos, *dark-browed*, Theocr. 3. 18, 17. 53.
 κνανο-χαίτης, *ov, δ, dark-haired*, in Hom. mostly as epith. of Poseidon, perh. in reference to the dark blue of the sea, Il. 20. 144, Od. 9. 536, he is called simply Κνανοχαίτης, cf. Hes. Th. 278; of a horse, *dark-maned*, Il. 10. 224, Hes. Sc. 120;—Vocat. κνανοχαίτα, in h. Hom. Cer. 348, of Hades; cf. μελαγχαιτάς. A nom. κνανοχαίτα (like ἱππότα for ἱππότης, etc.) metri grat. in Il. 13. 563, 14. 390, which Antimach. considered as indeclin., joining it with the dat., κνανοχαίτα Ποσειδέωνι, Choerob. in Theod. 124. 21, cf. Lob. Paral. p. 184. [v. metri grat.]
 κνανό-χρους, *ov, dark-coloured, dark-looking*, Eur. Hel. 1502; so κνανό-χρωτος, *ov, δ, Id. Phoen. 308, Alcidi*, ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 1.
 κνανό-χρως, *ov, = foreg.*, Orph. H. 69. 6, Manetho 1. 327.
 κνανό-ωπης, *ov, δ, dark-eyed*, Opp. C. 1. 307;—pecul. fem. -ῶπις, ἴδος, epith. of Amphitrite, Od. 12. 60, cf. Hes. Sc. 356; also, *vῆες κνανώπιες* Aesch. Pers. 559, Supp. 743; cf. κνανόπτερος.
 κνανό-ωπός, *ov, dark-looking*, Trag. ap. Stob. 403. 3. Androm. ap. Galen. 12. 877, Anth. P. 4. 3, 82.
 κνανώσις, *ως, ἡ*, (as if from κνανώ) *dark-blue colour*, Plut. 2. 879 D. *κνᾶρ, ἄρος, ὁ, (κνᾶ) a hole, as the eye of a needle*, etc., Hipp. 471. 52; κ. βελόνης Id. 406. 42; *the orifice of the ear*, Poll. 2. 86.
 κνᾶζω, (κνᾶ) *to set on the head, turn upside down*, Hesych.:—hence κνᾶλής, *δ, cinaedus*, Eust. 1431. 46; in Hesych. κνᾶπάτης.
 κνᾶς, *ov, δ, a coffin* (v. κνᾶ), Hesych.
 κνᾶώ, (κνᾶς) *to throw the dice*, Hesych.:—also = κνᾶζω, E. M. 543. 16.
 κνᾶβα, ἡ, = κνᾶβη, Hesych.
 κνᾶβᾶ, Adv. (κνᾶτω) *with the head forwards, stooping forwards*, sensu obsc., of the man, Archil. 28, Ar. Eq. 365, cf. Thesm. 489.

κύβηθρον, τό, = κυβέλη II, Hesyeh.

κύβηλα, ἡ, (κυβεύω) dice-playing, dicing, Plat. Phaedr. 274 D, Xen. Mem. I. 3, 2, etc.; metaph., ἐν τῇ κ. τῶν ἀνθρώπων by the sleight or trickery of men, Ep. Eph. 4. 14.

κύβηλας, οὐ, ὁ, a kind of πηλαμός, Opp. H. I. 183; cf. κύβιον.

κύβειον, τό, (κυβεύω) a gaming-house, Aeschin. 8. 22.

κύβηλα, τά, the holes or lairs of wild beasts, Hesyeh.

κύβηλη, ἡ, = κύβα, E. M. 543. 1; cf. κύφελλα, τά.

Κυβέλη, ἡ, Cybele, a Phrygian goddess, first worshipped at Pessinus; later, not only throughout Asia Minor, but in Greece, where her rites coalesced with the worship of Rhea (first in Eur. Bacch. 79, Ar. Av. 877); then (from A. U. C. 547) at Rome, under the name of the *Idæan Mother*. Her priests, from Attis downwards, made themselves eunuchs: they were called Γάλλοι from the Phrygian river Gallos, as Κυβέλη from the Phrygian mountain Κύβελλον, τό, or Κύβελα, τά, Diod. 3. 58, Strab. 567; whence Cybele also was called Κυβέλη-γενής, Steph. B.—The name is also written Κυβήρη, Hdt. 5. 102, Anacreont. II. 1, Phot., E. M.; and Bentley, Lucan. 1. 600, proposes always to write Κυβέλη, Cybèle, when the penult. is required to be short; Κυβήρη, Cybèbe, when long;—rejecting the forms Κυβήλη, Cybèle or Cybelle, altogether, cf. Vyr. Aen. 10. 220, Propert. 3. 15, 35, Drakenb. Sil. 17. 8; cf. Κύβηθος.—An Adj. Κυβηλῆς, ἰδός, ἡ, Cybelian, (used by Nonn. D. 10. 387. Κυβηλίδος ὄργανα Τείης, cf. 14. 214) should prob. be restored in Steph. Byz. s. v. Κυβέλα from a Ms. for Κυβελῆς or Κυβηλῆς. Elsewhere Nonn. prefers the form Κυβηλῆς, D. 14. 10, etc.

κυβέλιον, τό, the blue violet, Diosc. 4. 122.

κύβη-επίκυβος, ὁ, the product of two cube numbers (cf. κυβόκυβος), as $216 = 2^3 \times 3^3$;—επίκυβος being prob. the product of a cube and a non-cube, as, $24 = 2^3 \times 3$, Theodoret. Therap. 4. 866.

κυβερνάω, fut. ἥσω, Lat. gubernare, to steer, νῆα κυβερνήσαι Od. 3. 283, cf. Pind. O. 12. 4, Plat. Polit. 298 E, etc.; absol. to act as pilot or helmsman, αὐτὸν ἐαυτῷ Ar. Eq. 544. 2. κ. ἄρματα Plat. Theag. 123 C; τὸν δρόμον τῶν ἱππῶν ἡδ. 7. 9. 3. metaph. to guide, govern, Pind. P. 5. 164, Soph. Aj. 35, Antipho 113. 3, Plat. Euthyd. 291 D, etc.; but the orig. sense is seldom lost sight of, cf. Ar. l. c.:—Med., = Act., ὁ κυβερνῶμενος μοναχῇ Marcellin. V. Thuc. p. 8 Duker:—Pass., ἡ ἱατρικὴ .. ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ τοῦτου κυβερνᾶται Plat. Symp. 186 E; cf. Rep. 590 D, al.

κυβερνήσια (sc. ἱερά), ἄν, τά, a festival at Athens in memory of the steersman of Theseus, Plat. Thest. 17.

κυβερνήσις, Dor. -αῖσις, εὐς, ἡ, steering, pilotage, Plat. Rep. 488 B.

2. metaph. government, πόλιον of cities, Pind. P. 10. 112; θεοῦ by a god, Plat. 2. 162 A.

κυβερνήτειρα, ἡ, fem. of κυβερνήτης, Anth. P. 10. 65, Nonn. D. 1. 59.

κυβερνήτιον, verb. Adj. one must direct, Plat. Sisyph. 389 D.

κυβερνήτης, ἦρος, ὁ, a steersman, helmsman, pilot, Lat. gubernator, Il. 19. 43, Od. 9. 78, Hdt. 2. 164 (in Ion. acc. κυβερνήτεια), Aesch. Supp. 770, Ar. Thesm. 837, Thuc. 7. 70, etc. 2. metaph. a guide, governor, Eur. Supp. 880, Plat. Phaedr. 247 C.

κυβερνήτης, ἡ, ὄν, good at steering, Plat. Rep. 488 D, E; νοῦς καὶ ἀρετὴ κ. Id. Alc. 1. 135 A; Comp. -ώτερος, Id. Rep. 551 C; Sup. -ώτατος Xen. Mem. 3. 3. 9:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) the pilot's art, Plat. Gorg. 511 D, al.; so, τὸ -κύν, Id. Polit. 299 C; τὰ -κά, Id. Alc. 1. 119 D.

metaph., ἡ τῶν ἀνθρώπων -κή Plat. Clitopho 408 B, etc.

κυβερνήτης, ἰδός, fem. of κυβερνήτης, Hermipp. de Astrol. p. 20 Bloch.

κυβερνισμός, ὁ, = κυβερνήσις, Aquila V. T.

κυβερνος, ὁ, = κυβερνήτης, Greg. Naz.

κυβεύμα, τό, dicing, Theod. Prodr.

κύβευτρίον, τό, a gambling-house, Plat. 2. 621 B, etc.

κύβευτης, οὐ, ὁ, (κυβεύω) a dicer, gambler, Soph. Fr. 686, Xen. Hell. 6. 3. 16; οἱ Κυβεύται, name of a play by Antiphanes.

κύβευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for dice-playing, ὄργανα Aeschin. 9. 9. II. skilled in dice-playing, Plat. Rep. 374 C:—Adv. -κώς, like a dicer, Comp. κυβευτικώτερον ζῆν Origen.

κύβεύω, (κύβος) to play at a dice, Cratin. Puv. 13, Ar. Eccl. 672, Isocr., etc. 2. metaph. to run a risk or hazard, περί διπλασίων Xen. Hell. 6. 3. 16; περί τοῖς φιλάτοις Plat. Prot. 314 A; κ. τῷ βίῳ Polyb. ap. Suid.

II. trans. to run the risk of, venture on, κυβεύων τὸν πρὸς Ἀργείους Ἄρην Eur. Rhes. 446:—Pass. to be set upon a stake, Anth. P. 7. 427, cf. κινδυνεύω. 2. c. acc. pers. to cheat, defraud, Art. Epict. 2. 19, 28.

κυβέων, ἄνωος, ὁ, = κυβευτήριον, Tzetz.

κύβη, ἡ, the head; only found in Gramm., as E. M. 543. 22 (written κύμβη, Ib. 545. 27, Enst. 584. 17), as the Root of κύβδα, κυβιστάω, κύβηθος, κύμβαχος, κύπτω, κύφος, etc.; cf. κέβλη = κεφαλῇ.

Κυβήθη, ἡ, = Κυβέλη, q. v.

κύβηθος, ὄν, (κυβή) stooping with the head, Hesyeh.: cf. κύβδα. II. κύβηθος, ὁ, a minister of Cybelé: generally, one ecstatic or frantic, Simon. 244, Cratin. Θραγγ. 9:—hence Κυβηθάω, to be frantic, Phot., Hesyeh., cf. E. M. 543. 14; Hesyeh. also cites Κυβαῖζω.

Κυβήλη, ἡ, dub. form of Κυβέλη.

κύβηλίζω, fut. ἴσω, to strike with an axe, Hesyeh.

κύβηλικός, ἡ, ὄν, as with an axe, κ. τρῶπον Comp. Anon. 145.

κύβηλις [ῶ], ἡ, an axe, cleaver, Philon. Ἀρπ. 2, Anaxipp. Κισαρ. I. II. = τυρόκηστις, Cratin. Incert. 62: cf. ἀγορακύβηλις.

Κυβηλῆς, ἰδός, ἡ, v. sub Κυβέλη.

Κυβηλιστής, οὐ, ὁ, = ἀγορακύβηλις, Meineke Com. Fr. 2. 51, generally, a vagabond, Gramm.

κυβήνη, ἡ, = γλαυῆ, Hesyeh.: dub.

κυβησίνδα παίζειν, to play at throwing summersels, Poll. 9. 122, Hesyeh., Phot.—Stephan. wrote κυβιστίνδα.

κύβης, οὐ, ὁ, = κυβευτής, Hesyeh.

κύβησις, and κύβσις, ἡ, v. l. for κύβσις.

κύβισω, fut. ἴσω, (κύβος) to make into a cube, Plat. 2. 979 F:—Pass. to be raised to the cube, of numbers, Theol. Arithm. p. 55.

κύβικός, ἡ, ὄν, cubic, Plat. Tim. 55 C, D:—Adv. -κώς, cubically, Plat. 2. 404 F. 2. of numbers, raised to the cube, Arist. Probl. 15. 3.

κύβιον [ῶ], τό, the flesh of the πηλαμός salted in kriboi, Hices. et Posidipp. ap. Ath. 118 B, v. Poll. 6. 48, and cf. κυβείας.

κύβιο-σάκτης, οὐ, ὁ, dealer in salt fish, nickname of the 13th Ptolemy, Strab. 796; also of Vespasian, Suet. Vespas. 19: v. Sturz Dial. Mac. p. 77.

κυβισμός, ὁ, a cubing of numbers, Theol. Arithm. p. 36. 21.

κύβιστος, fut. ἴσω, (κύβη, κύπτω) to tumble head foremost, tumble, ἡ μάλ' ἐλαφρὸς ἀνὴρ, ὡς βεῖα κυβιστῇ Il. 16. 745, cf. 749, and v. κύμβαχος; of fish, κατὰ καλὰ ρέεθρα κυβιστῶν ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα tumbled or plunged about, 21. 354, cf. Opp. C. 4. 263:—of professional tumblers, (called κυβιστητῆρες in Hom.), employed to enliven banquets, etc., to tumble, turn heels over head, Plat. Symp. 190 A; the most approved method was to throw a summerset over swords fixed upright, κ. εἰς ἔφη, εἰς μαχαίρας Xen. Symp. 2. 11, Mem. 1. 3. 9, Plat. Euthyd. 294 E.

κύβιστημα, τό, a summerset, Luc. Anach. 18.

κύβιστησις, εὐς, ἡ, a summerset, in pl., Plat. 2. 401 C, Luc. Anach. 16.

κύβιστητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a tumbler, δοῖω δὲ κυβιστητῆρε κατ' αὐτοὺς μολῆς ἐξάρχοντες ἐδύνουν κατὰ μέσους Il. 18. 605, cf. Od. 4. 18, and v. κυβιστάω. 2. a diver, Il. 16. 750. 3. one who pitches headlong, Eur. Phoen. 1151. II. later as Adj. tumbling, Wern. Tryph. 192.

κυβιστάω, Desiderat. to wish to tumble, Gloss.

κύβιτον [ῶ], τό, the elbow, Lat. cubitum, Hipp. 410. 35 sq.; acc. to Poll. 2. 141 and Rufus, Sicilian for the Att. ὠλέκρανον: and Phot. cites κύβηττον from Epich. (though he errs in calling it Ion.): Ruf. also cites the Verb κυβιτίζω from the same Poet.

κύβο-εἰδής, ἑς, like a cube, cubical, Strab. 738, Diosc. 5. 114.

κυβό-κυβος, ὁ, the product of two cube numbers, Theophyl. Bulg., etc.:—hence κυβοκυβιστός, ἡ, ὄν, formed by the multiplication of two cube numbers, Diophant. Arithm. p. 3.

κύβος [ῶ, v. sub fin.], ὁ, Lat. cubus, a solid square, a cube, Tim. Locr. 98 C: a cubical die, marked on all 6 sides, for the game of dice, thus differing from the ἀσπράγαλος, which was marked only on four sides (the other two being rounded), mostly (as might be expected) in pl., dice, Hdt. 1. 94, Soph. Fr. 380, etc.; the Greeks threw with three dice, v. infr. 2; κύβαν βολαί Soph. Fr. 381; ἐν πτώσει κύβων Plat. Rep. 604 C; περί κύβους τὴν διατριβὴν ποιέσθαι Lys. 146. 34:—proverb., δὲ γὰρ εὐπίπτουσι οἱ Διὸς κύβοι, i. e. God's work is no mere chance, Soph. Fr. 763; κρίνειν τι ἐν κύβοις to decide it by the dice, by chance, Aesch. Theb. 414; ἄλλα βλήματ' ἐν κύβοις βαλεῖν Eur. Supp. 330; ψυχὴν προβάλλουσ' ἐν κύβοις δαίμονες Id. Rhes. 183:—later in sing., οἶδ' ὅτι βίπτω πάντα κύβους κεφαλῆς .. ὑπερβην ἐμῆς Anth. P. 5. 25; τὸν περί τῶν ὕλων ἀναρρίπτειν κύβον Plat. Fab. 14, cf. Luc. pro Imag. 16; ἐφ' ἐνὸς ἀνδρὸς ἀναρρίπτειν τὸν κ. Luc. Harm. 3; ἀερρίφθω κύβος jacta esto alea, Menand. Ἀρρηφ. 1. 4, Plut. Caes. 3; ἔσχατον κύβον ἀφίναί to try one's luck for the last time, Plut. Coriol. 3.

2. also of the single pips on the dice, Εὐβλήτης Ἀχιλλεύς δύο κύβω καὶ τέσσαρα he has thrown two aces and a four, Aesch. (Fr. 132) ap. Ar. Ran. 1400; τρίς ἐξ βαλεῖν three sixes, Aesch. Ag. 33 (ubi v. Blomf.); τρίς ἐξ .. ἡ τρίς κύβους βάλλειν Plat. Legg. 968 E. 3. in pl., also, a gaming-table (like πεσσός), Hermipp. 6. 6.

II. a cubic number, i. e. a number multiplied twice into itself, as 27 is the cube of 3, Plat. Rep. 528 B, cf. Tim. Locr. 98 C, Arist. An. Post. 1. 10, 3.

III. anything of cubic shape, a vertebra, like ἀσπράγαλος, Arr. ap. Poll. 2. 180.

2. a piece of salt fish, Alex. Πονηρ. 3. 4; cf. κύβιον.

3. a kind of cubic cake, Epich. (?) ap. Phot. 183. 11, Ath. 114 A.

4. the hollow above the hips of cattle, Ath. 399 B. [κύβος, Lat. cūbus, only in late Poets, Anth. P. 14. 8, Auson. Idyll. 11. 3.]

κύβωλον, τό, = κύβιον, Poll. 2. 141.

κύβηχος, ὁ, v. sub κόχραμος.

κυδαῖω, (κύδος, ὁ, q. v.) to revile, abuse, Ἀμυκε, μὴ κυδαῖέ μοι τὸν πρεσβύτερον ἀδελφεόν Epich. 3 Ἀμρ.; so in Med. c. dat., τήνω κυδαῖομαι τε καὶ ἂν ἡχθόμαι Id. 19. 6; οὐ τοι γυναιεῖ δει κυδαῖεσθαι τί γάρ; Aesch. Fr. 91; ὡ πέπον ἡ μάλα δὴ με κακῶς ἐκυδάσσαο Ap. Rh. 1. 1337:—Pass. to be reviled, Soph. Aj. 722.

κυδαίνω, Il., Simon.: fut. κυδᾶω Lyc. 721, etc.: Ep. aor. κυδήνα Il., Dor. ἐκυδᾶνα Pind. (κύδος). Poët. Verb. like κυδᾶνω, to give or do honour to, glorify, τινα Il. 10. 68, 13. 348, 350; ἡμῖν κυδήνα θνητὸν βροτὸν ἢ κακῶσαι Od. 16. 212; Ζεὺς, ὅς μιν .. τιμᾷ, κυδαίνει Il. 15. 612; of the external figure of a man, Αἰνείαν ἀκείοντό τε κυδαίνω τε they healed and glorified him, by restoring strength and beauty, 5. 448; πάλα κυδαίνων Τεγέαν Pind. O. 10 (11). So, cf. P. 1. 58; ἀρετὴ κ. τινα Simon. in Anth. P. 7. 251; κ. τί πρό τινας Plat. 2. 635 A.

II. to delight or gladden by marks of honour, κυδαίνε δὲ θυμὸν ἄνακτος Od. 14. 438, cf. Il. 23. 793.

III. seldom in bad sense, to flatter, favon upon, Hes. Op. 38.

κυδάλιμος [ᾶ], ὄν, also γ, ὄν, Epigr. in C. I. 1409: (κύδος):—glorious, renowned, famous, Homeric epith. of heroes, Il. 17. 378, Od. 14. 206, etc.; and of whole nations, as in Il. 6. 184, 204; also, κυβάλιμον κῆρ a noble heart, of Agamemnon and Achilles, 10. 16, 18, 33; also of the suitor Eurymachus, Od. 21. 247; of the heart of the lion, Il. 12. 45.—Cf. κύδιμος, κιδιστος, κυδρός, κυνός.

κύναν [α], = κύναν, only used in pres. and impf., to hold in honour, τοὺς μὲν ὁμῶς μακάρεσσι θεοῖσι κύναναι Il. 14. 73. II. = κύναν, to voutt aloud, boast, Ἀχαιοὶ μὲν μέγα κύνανον, οὐνεκα . . 20. 42.

κύναρ, δ, a kind of small ship, Antiph. Incert. 89; also κύναρ, τῷ, A. B. 274, E. M.; Lat. *cydaron*, Gell. 10. 25.

κύνάσω, Att. — ττω, = κύνάω, Hesych.

κύνεστέρος, α, ὄν, irreg. Comp. of κύνός.

κύνῃεις, εσσα, εν, glorious, δῶρα Anth. P. 6. 697, cf. Manetho 2. 231.

κύνει-άνειρα, ῆ, (κύνος) like ἀντιάνειρα, βωτιάνειρα, etc., as if from a masc. in -άνειρα, glorifying or ennobling men, bringing them glory or renown, Homeric epith. of μάχη, Il. 4. 225, etc.; once of the ἀγορῇ, I. 490; of Φύσις, Orph. H. 10. 5. II. pass. glorified by men, famous for men, Σπάρτη Anth. Plan. 1. 1.

κύνδια, (κύνος) Ep. Verb. only used in pres. and impf., to bear oneself proudly, go proudly along, exult, in Il. always in Ep. part. κύνδιαν, 21. 519, h. Hom. Cer. 170; of a horse, Il. 6. 509., 15. 266; κύνδιαν ὄντι . . 2. 579: to exult in a thing, κύνδιαν λαοῖσι Hes. Sc. 27; εὐφρόσυνη . . κύνδιωσιν h. Hom. 30. 13:—impf. κύνδιασκον, Q. Sm. 13. 418: cf. κύνδρόμαι.

κύνδιμος [ῆ], ὄν, = κύνάλιμος, not in Il., or Od., but ten times in h. Hom. Merc. as epith. of Hermes; also Hes. Th. 938, Pind., Synes.

κύνδιστος [ῆ], ῆ, ὄν, Sup. of κύνδρος (formed from κύνος, as αἰσχιστος, posit. of αἰσχύρος, from αἰσχος), most glorious, most honoured, noblest, in Hom. mostly as epith. of Zeus and Agamemnon, the first of gods and men respectively; also of Athena, Il. 4. 515, Od. 3. 378; of Hera, h. Hom. Ven. 42; of Leto, h. Hom. Ap. 62; of Anchises, h. Hom. Ven. 108; κύνδιστ' Ἀχαιῶν Aesch. Fr. 92. 2. of things, the greatest, κύνδιστ' ἀχίων Id. Supp. 14; so in Att., Comp. κύνδιω, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, τί μοι ζῆν δῆτα κύνδιον; what boots it me to live? Eur. Alc. 960, cf. Andr. 639.

κύνδός, ῆ, ὄν, an Adj. found in Mss. of Hes. Th. 328, Op. 255, Poëta ap. Ath. 116 C, but never without κύνδρος as a v. l.

κύνδοισπάω, to make a hubbub, Ar. Pax 1152, Nub. 616.

κύνδοιμία, to make an uproar, spread confusion and alarm, οἱ δ' ἀν' ὄμιλον ἰόντε κύνδοιμον Il. 11. 324. II. trans. to drive in confusion, ἡμέας εἰσι κύνδοιμῶν ἐς Ὀλυμπον 15. 136.

κύνδοιμός, ὅ, the din of battle, uproar, hubbub, Τρώων δὲ κλαγγή τε καὶ ἀσπετος ὄρτο κύνδοιμός Il. 10. 523, cf. 18. 218; κύνδοιμὸν ἐμβαλεῖν, a mock heroic phrase in Ar. Ach. 572; ὀρίχων κύνδοιμοὶ cock-fights, Theocrit. 22. 72:—Κύνδοιμός is personified, as companion of Ἑννώ and Ἑρῆς, Il. 5. 593., 18. 535, cf. Emped. 417, Ar. Pax 255.—Ep. word, used by Ar. and in late Prose, as Polyb. 5. 48, 5, etc.

κύνδοιμο-τόκος, ὄν, parent of confusion, Greg. Naz.

κύνδος, εὐς, τῷ, glory, renown, esp. in war, ὥς ἂν μοι τιμὴν . . καὶ κύνδος ἄρῃαι Il. 16. 84; ἐκ δὲ Διὸς τιμὴ καὶ κύνδος ὀπρῇδε 17. 251; Ἑκτορὶ κύνδος ὕπαζεν (sc. Ζεὺς) 16. 730; ὀπποτέρουσι πατρὶ Ζεὺς κύνδος ὀρέει 5. 33; but he commonly says, κύνδος ἀρέσθαι to win glory, 22. 293, etc.; κύνδῃ γαίαν, of Briareos, 1. 405, etc.; of Ares, 5. 906:—used in addresses to a single person, μέγα κύνδος Ἀχαιῶν glory of the Achaeans, like Lat. *decus*, of Ulysses, 9. 673, Od. 12. 184; of Nestor, Il. 14. 42, Od. 3. 79.—Ep. word, found also in Hdt. 7. 8, 1, Pind. P. 2. 165, al.; used by Aesch. alone of the Trag., Theb. 317, Pers. 455; in a mock heroic line, Ar. Eq. 200; never in Att. Prose.

κύνδος, ὄν, ὅ, reproach, abuse, a Subst. noted by Schol. Soph. Aj. 722, Ar. Rh. 1337 as masc. and as having ὄν, and therefore to be distinguished from κύνδος, τῷ. Cf. the Verbs, κύνδῶ, κύνδανω.

κύνδρόμαι, Pass. = κύνδιαι, Ael. N. A. 4. 29., 11. 31, etc.

κύνδρος, ὅ, ὄν, (κύνος) = κύνδλιμος, glorious, illustrious, noble, in Hom. always in fem., as epith. of Hera and Leto, Διὸς κύνδρῃ παράκοιτις Il. 18. 184, Od. 11. 580; of Pallas, h. Hom. 28. 1; Διὸς κύνδρῃ Hes. Op. 255; of the Nymphs, Aesch. Fr. 170; rarely of a mortal woman, Od. 15. 26, Anth. P. append. 244:—the masc. first in h. Hom. Merc. 461, Alcman 4; of a man, Xen. Apol. 29; of a horse, proud, stately, Id. Eq. 10, 16; κύνδρτερον πίνειν to drink more lustily, Ion ap. Ath. 463 C.—Poët. word, used twice in Trag., and twice by Xen.—Besides the regul. Comp. κύνδρτερος (Xenophon. Fr. 19 Karst.), we have κύνδιαν, -ιστος (v. κύνδιστος), also κύνδεστέρος Polyb. 3. 96, 7, and κύνδιστατος Nic. Th. 3; in E. M. also κύνδύτερος, -ύτατος.

κύνδωναια σῦκα, τῷ, Achaean name for winter-figs, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 77 A; in Enst. 1964. 10, κύνδωναια.

Κύνδωνία and Κύνδωνία, ῆ, a quince-tree, Geop. 4. 1, 12.

Κύνδωνιάτης [ῆ], ὄν, ὅ, an inhabitant of Cydonia in Crete, Polyb. 4. 55, 4, Strab. 479, etc.

κύνδιαν, ὄν, to swell like a quince, Lat. *sororiare*, μαζὸς κύνδιανῇ Anth. Pl. 182; κύνδιανῶντες οἱ μαζοὶ τὴν ἀμπεχόνην ἐξωθοῦσι Aristaen. 1. 1; cf. sq., and μῆλον β.

Κύνδιον, α, ὄν, (Κύνδων) Cydonian: μῆλον K. a quince, Stesich. et Comici ap. Ath. 81 D sq.; cf. μῆλον β.

Κύνδιον, α, ὄν, (Κύνδων) Cydonian: μῆλον K. a quince, Stesich. et Comici ap. Ath. 81 D sq.; cf. μῆλον β.

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Lith. *kauls* (caulis); Goth. *us-hul-on* (λατομεῖν), *hul-undi* (σπηλαῖον); O. H. G. *hol* (hole.) To bear in the womb, to have conceived, to be big or pregnant with a child, Lat. *gestare*, ἐκύνει φίλον υἱόν Il. 19. 117; of a mare, βρέφος ἡμίονον κύνουσα 23. 266; used by Socrates metaph. of the soul, κύνουσι γὰρ πάντες . . καὶ κατὰ τὸ σῶμα καὶ κατὰ τὴν ψυχὴν Plat. Symp. 206 C; ἐκύνσε τὸν Ἑρωτα Ib. 203 C; ἄ κύνει περὶ ἐπιστήμης [the thoughts] with which he is in travail . . , Id. Theaet. 184 B, cf. 210 B; ἄ τῇ ψυχῇ προσήκει καὶ κύνσαι καὶ κύνειν both to have conceived and to bear (as it were) in the womb, Id. Symp. 209 A:—Pass., τὸ κύνουμενον that which is in the womb, the embryo, Plat. Legg. 789 A, Epin. 973 D, cf. Arist. G. A. 4. 6, 9, al.; of fruits, to be formed, Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 4:—Med. to bring forth, ἐκύνεσθαι Opp. C. 3. 22; ἡ κύνουμένη, Lat. *foeta*, Et. Gud. s. v. *kokias*. 2. absol. to be big or pregnant, to conceive, like κύνσκομαι, ἐκύνεσθαι Hdt. 5. 41; στεριφὴ γὰρ εἰμι κοῦκ ἐκύνσα πάποτε Ar. Thesm. 641, cf. Lys. 745, etc.; κύνουσαν ἐκ τοῦ προτέρου ἀνδρὸς Hdt. 6. 68, cf. Andoc. 16. 30, Lys. 133. 30; γυνὴ κύνει δεκά μηνάς; Menand. Πλοκ. 3. Cf. κύνω sub fin.

Κύνκος, ῆ, an island and town on the coast of Mysia, Hdt., etc., cf. Strab. 575:—hence Κύνικνός, ῆ, ὄν, of or from Cyzicus: ὁ Κύνικνός (with or without στατήρ), a gold coin, Lys. 121. 8., 896. 4, Xen. An. 6. 2, 4; v. sub στατήρ.

κύνμα, τό, (κύνω) that which is conceived, an embryo, foetus, Plat. Rep. 461 C, Arist. G. A. 1. 13, 1., 16, 4., 20, 16, al.:—v. κύμα II.

κύνρὸς, ὅ, ὄν, pregnant, Hesych.

κύνσις, εὐς, ῆ, conception, joined with γέννησις, Plat. Polit. 274 A, Menex. 238 A, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 48, G. A. 1. 16, 3, al.:—metaph., πρὸς ἀρετῆς κύνειν Plat. 2. 3 A.

κύντήριος, α, ὄν, aiding delivery, πρόσθετον κ. Hipp. 586. 47: as Subst., κύντήριον, τό, Id. 621. 15, etc.

κύντικὸς, ῆ, ὄν, of or for conception, ὄργανα Clem. Al. 225.

κύντι, κεκύνθωσι, v. sub κύνω.

Κύνθρα, ῆ, Cythereia, surname of Aphrodité, Od. 8. 288., 18. 193, from the city Κύνθηρα in Crete, or from the island Κύνθηρα in Greece; Κυπρογενὴς Κύνθρα joined, h. Hom. 9. 1; Κύνθρα Ἀφροδίτῃ Musae.

37:—also Κύνθηρ, Anacreont.; Κύνθηρ, Opp., etc.: Κύνθηρ, Anth. P. 6. 209, Epigr. in Luc. Symp. 41; Κύνθηριος, ἄδος, Anth. P. 6. 190, 206; Κύνθηριος, Manetho 4. 359. Cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 606.

Κύνθηρις, ἴδος, ῆ, Adj. of Cythereia, Manetho 4. 207.

κύνθη-γενής, ἐς, (κύνθω) born in secret, Hesych.

Κύνθηρα [ῆ], τό, an island, now Cerigo, at the southern point of Laconia, Hom.; cf. Κύνθρα:—Κύνθηρθεν, Adv. from Cythera, Il. 15. 438; ποῖτ. Κύνθηρθεν (for Κύνθη-), Hermesian. 69:—Adj. Κύνθηριος, α, ὄν, Il., etc.; ῆ Κύνθηρα (sc. γῆ) Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 7.

Κύνθηρ-δίκης, ὄν, ὅ, a Spartan magistrate sent annually to govern the island of Cythera, Κύνθ. ἀρχὴ Thuc. 4. 53.

Κύνθ-ῶλης, ἐς, (ὅλλωμι), Κ. συμφορὰ, prov. of utter ruin, from the extirpation of the Cynthians by Amphitryon, Arist. Fr. 480.

κύνθα, κύνθριδιον, κύνθρινος, κύνθραυλος, κύνθρος, Ion. for χύνθρ-.

κύνσκομαι, Pass., of the female, = κύνω, κύνω, to conceive, become pregnant or with young, Hdt. 2. 93., 4. 30, Arist., etc.; κύνσκομένη τε καὶ τίκτουσα Plat. Theat. 149 B; also of plants, Theophr. C. P. 3. 2, 8:—cf. ἐπικύνσκομαι.

II. the Act. κύνσκω is used in the same sense by Hipp. Aph. 1255, Philostr. 28, Geop. 1:—but, 2. Causal, of the male, to impregnate, Himer. Or. 1. 7; cf. κύνω II.

κύνκάνω, ποῖτ. form of κύνκω, Ar. Thesm. 852.

κύνκω, fut. ῆσω, to stir up and mix, of one making cheese, Il. 5. 903; τινί with a thing, τινὲν τε καὶ ἀφίπτα καὶ μέλι χλαυρὸν ὀνύρ . . ἐκύνκα Od. 10. 235, cf. Il. 11. 638; φάρμακα κ. Hipp. 1284. 47; δαμνὴν κύκα τοῖτοισιν Ar. Vesp. 1515: metaph., εἰ μὴ τι . . γλωσσὴ ἐκύνκα κακὸν Sappho 32:—the Med. in Act. sense, Ar. Pax 1169. II. like ταρασσάω, Lat. *miscere*, turbare, to stir up, ὄνω τε καὶ κακὸν τὸν βόρβορον Id. Eq. 866; ἀνεμοὶ κ. τὸ πέλαγος Alciphro 1. 10:—hence to throw into confusion or disorder, confound, νυφάδι καὶ βροντῇμασι . . κύνκω πάντα Aesch. Pr. 994; κ. τὴν Βουλὴν Ar. Eq. 363; τὴν Ἑλλάδα Id. Pax 270; κ. πάντα . . καὶ ταραττίτω Ib. 320, cf. Plat. Phaedo 101 E, etc.:—in this sense Hom. has only the Pass. to be confounded, panic-stricken, τὼ δὲ κύνκητήρη Il. 11. 129; τρίς δὲ κύνκηθησαν Τρῶες 18. 229; κύνκηθησαν δὲ οἱ ἵπποι 20. 489; of the tumult of waves, κύμα κύνκόμενον 21. 235, cf. 324, Od. 12. 238; κλύδων' ἐφίππον ἐν μέσῳ κύνκόμενον Soph. El. 733; of mental disquiet, κῆδεσι κύνκόμενος Archil. 60; ὕπ' ἀνδρὸς τοξότων κύνκόμενος hustled by him, Ar. Ach. 707.

κύνκεία, ῆ, a mixing up, confusion, Hesych.

κύνκω, ὄν, ὅ, acc. κύνκώνα (Hipp. Acut. 390, Plat. Rep. 480 B, etc.), shorted. κύνκω, as always in Od. and h. Hom. Cer., but in Il. always Ep. acc. κύνκώ (κύνκω). A mixed drink, a potion, tankard, made of barley-meal, grated cheese and Pratinian wine, Il. 11. 624, 641; to which Circe added honey, magical drugs, Od. 10. 234 sq., cf. 316. Its consistency was that of a thick soup, as may be inferred from its being called σῖτος in Od. l. c., and ποτόν in Il.: in h. Hom. Cer. 208, the κύνκω given to Demeter is of ἀφίπτα, ὕδωρ and γλῆχων; so, κ. βλη-χωνίας Ar. Pax 712:—later, various ingredients were used, esp. for medical use, and various names were given to the κύνκω, ἐπ' οἶνω, ἐπὶ μέλιτι, ἐφ' ὕδατι, etc., Hipp. l. c., v. Foës. Oecon.—The Lat. name was *cinnus*, Arnob.

II. metaph. of any mixture, medley, Luc. Vit. Auct. 14, Icar. 17.

κύνκηρα, ῆ, (κύνκω) a mixture, medley, Hesych.

κύνκηθρον [ῆ], τό, a ladle for stirring: metaph. a turbulent fellow, agitator, Ar. Pax 654.

κύνκηρα [ῆ], τό, = ταραχος, κύνκῃρα, Hesych.

κύνκησις [ῆ], εὐς, ῆ, a stirring up, mixing up, Plat. Tim. 68 A.

κυκησί-τεφρος, *ov*, mixed with ashes, *κονία* Ar. Ran. 710.
 κύκητης, *ov*, *δ*, a stirrer, agitator, Diog. L. 10. 8, Ptol. Tetrab. 166. 17.
 κυκλάζω, to go round about, surround, Hesych.
 κυκλαίνω, to make round, Hesych.
 κυκλαίνος, *η*, Theocr. 5. 123, Diosc. 2. 194; also masc., Theophr. H. P. 7. 9, 4; κυκλαίμης, *η*, Orph. Arg. 915:—*cyclamen*, sow-bread, a tuberous-rooted plant, with a fragrant flower used for garlands.
 κυκλᾶς, *ados*, *η*, round, circular; and of Time, coming in a circle, revolving, *ῥωρα* Eur. Alc. 449; αἱ Κυκλάδες (*sc. νήσοι*), the Cyclades, islands in the Aegean sea, which encircle Delos, Isocr. 68 D, 241 C, cf. Strab. 485; so, κυκλάδας νησαίαι πόλεις the cities of those islands, Eur. Ion 1583:—*κ. νοῦσος*, i. e. *circumcision*, Nonn. Io. 7. 89:—as masc., κυκλαδί κόσμη Paul. Sil. Ambo 162.
 2. as Subst., κυκλᾶς (*sc. ἐσθῆς*), *η*, a woman's garment with a border all round it, Propert. 4. 7, 36:—*v. sub νήσος*.

κυκλεύω, to make a circle, go round, traverse, Hipp. Art. 791; *κ. περίοδον μῆς ἡμέρας* Strab. 283; *ἥλιος κ. τὴν γῆν* Cleomed. 1. 2 (p. 18 Bäckel).

II. to circumvent, to surround, App. Civ. 4. 71.
 κυκλώ, fut. ἥσω, [*v. κύκλος fin.*], to move round and round, wheel along, in Hom. only once, κυκλήσομεν ἐνθάδε νεκροῦς βοῦσι καὶ ἡμίνοισι Il. 7. 322; *v. Pors. Or.* 624.
 2. to move round or in a circle, ὁδοὶ κύκλων ἐμῶντο εἰς ἀναπτροφὴν Soph. Ant. 226; *ἐπ' ἀνδρὶ δυσμενεὶ βάσιν κυκλόντα*, metaph. from dogs questing about for the scent, Id. Aj. 19; so, σὺν πόδ' ἐπὶ συννοίᾳ κύκλεις Eur. Or. 632; πόδα κυκλῶν ἰδὲ κύκλον κυκλεῖς Ar. Av. 1379; κυκλῶ δὲ οἰκετῶν παμπληθίαν lead round, Soph. Fr. 342; *κ. πρόσσωπον*, ὕμνα to look round, look about, Eur. Phoen. 364, Ar. Thesm. 958.
 3. to bring round, repeat, τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον Arist. Cael. 3. 2, 3.

II. Med. and Pass. to form a circle round, to surround, encompass, encircle, μνηστέεις παῖδας τῶν νεῶν, ἐκυκλόντο αὐτοὺς Hdt. 8. 16 (elsewhere he uses *κυκλόμαι*); ἰδεσθὲ μ' οἷον ἄρτι κύμα .. κυκλεῖται encompass me, Soph. Aj. 353.
 2. to go round and round, to revolve, τὴν αὐτὴν φορὰν κ. Plat. Rep. 617 A; of Time, Id. Tim. 38 A; οὐμὸς δὲ πῶτος ἐν πυκνῷ θεοῦ τροχῷ κυκλεῖται Soph. Fr. 713; ἀγαθοὶ τε καὶ κακοὶ κ. πάντα τὸν αἰῶνα Diod. 18. 59.
 3. metaph. of sayings, etc., to be current, pass from mouth to mouth, Plut. 2. 118 C.

III. also intr. in Act.=to revolve, come round and round, πολλὰ κύκλῳσι νύκτες ἡμέραι τ' ἴσαι (but perhaps *κυκλόνται* is the true reading) Soph. El. 1365 (cf. ἐπικυκλέω); δελφίνες .. περίε κυκλόντες Plat. 2. 160 F.—*cf. κυκλόω*.

κυκλήδων, Adv. in a circle, Posidon. ap. Ath. 212 F.

κυκλήσις, *eas*, *η*, a revolution, Plat. Tim. 39 C, Polit. 271 D.

κυκλικῶς, *η*, *ov*, circular; τὰ κ. a treatise on the circle, Suid.

κυκλιάς, *ος*, *η*, round, τυροὶ κυκλιάδες Anth. P. 6. 299, cf. Jac. p. 201.

κυκλίζω, to cause to revolve, τι περί τι Olympiod. in Phaedo 115. 23 Finckh.—*Pass.* to revolve, Ib. 21, etc.; to be enclosed as in a circle, Agatharch. Rubr. M. p. 47.

κυκλικός, *η*, *ov*, circular, moving in a circle, Arist. Cael. 2. 7, 3; *κίνησις* Plut. 2. 887 D.—*Adv.* —*κῶς*, Arist. Cael. 1. 5, 16.

II. those Epic poets were called *κυκλικοί*, whose writings collectively formed a cycle or series of mythic and heroic story down to the death of Ulysses; *v. Welcker's Epischer Cyclos* (Bonn, 1835), Müller Gr. Literat. 1. ch. 6, Düntzer Fragm. d. Ep. Poësie (Köln, 1840), Mure and Mahaffy Literat. of Gr.—The chief ancient authority is Proclus' Chrestomatheia;—*η* κ. Θηβαῖς Ath. 465 F; τὸ ποίημα τὸ κ. Anth. P. 12. 43.
 III.=*κύκλιος* II, χορὸς Lys. 161. 39.

IV. in common use, like *κύκλιος* V, Schol. Od. 16. 195, 17. 25.—*Adv.* —*κῶς*, Ib. 7. 115, ubi *v. Heinrich* et Buttm.

κυκλιο-διδάσκαλος, *ος*, a teacher of the cyclic chorus, i. e. a dithyrambic poet (*v. κύκλιος* II), Ar. Av. 1403.

κύκλιος, *ος*, *ov*, also *os*, *ov*, Eur. Hel. 1312: (*κύκλος*):—round, circular, ἀσπίς Archestr. ap. Ath. 320 B; ὕδωρ κύκλιον, of the Delian lake (cf. τροχοῦρης), Eur. I. T. 1104, ubi *v. Dind*.

II. κύκλιος χορὸς, *ος*, a circular or cyclic chorus, properly of any which were danced in a ring round an altar, but mostly those appropriated to those of Bacchus, dithyrambic choruses, opp. to those which were arranged in a square, (τετράγωνοι, Timae. ap. Ath. 181 C), Ar. Nub. 333, Ran. 366, Fr. 198. 10, Aeschin. 87. 5, etc.; νικᾶν κυκλῶ χόρῳ C. I. 219;—their invention was attributed to Arion, Arist. Fr. 627;—hence, κύκλιον ὀρχήσασθαι Call. Del. 313; εἰλίσσασθαι κύκλια Eur. I. A. 1056; cf. κύκλιος III. 2, κυκλικὸς III, γυκύκλιος.
 2. κ. μέλη dithyrambs, Ar. Av. 918.

κυκλίσκος, *ος*, Dim. of κύκλος, a trochee, small round cake, κηροῦ Diosc. 2. 105; 2nd Dim. κυκλίσκιον, τό, lb., Damocr. ap. Galen.
 II. a ring to pass the reins through, Galen.
 III. a circular astronomical instrument, Ptol.

IV. a round spot, Clytus ap. Ath. 655 D.
 κυκλισμός, *ος*, *δ*, circular motion, Olympiod. in Phaedo 115. 15, 117. 29 Finckh., Hesych.

Κυκλοβόρεα, to brawl like the torrent Cycloborus (in Attica), Ar. Ach. 381; κεκράκτης, Κυκλοβόρου φωνὴν ἔχων Id. Eq. 137; ψῆμιν δ' ἔγωγε τὸν Κ. κατέναι Id. Fr. 539: *v. sub χαράδρα*. (Prob. from *✓BOP*, βιβρώσκω.)

κυκλογράφω, to describe a circle, Sext. Emp. M. 3. 26, 9. 420, etc.
 II. to write about and about a thing, to use periphrasis, Dion. H. de Dem. 19.

κυκλο-γράφος, *ov*, writing on a cycle of subjects, Procl.; *v. κυκλικός* II.

κυκλο-δωκτος, *ov*, driven round in a circle, Anth. P. 9. 301.

κυκλο-εἰδής, *ης*, circular, Ath. 328 D; τὸ κ. Plut. 2. 1004 C.

κυκλόεις, *εσσα*, *en*, po't. for κυκλικός, circular, of the agora (*v. κύκλος* II. 2), Soph. O. T. 161; *trus* Anth. P. 7. 232.

κυκλο-εἰλικτος, *ov*, revolving in a circle, Orph. H. 7. 11.

κυκλόθεν, Adv. from all around, Lys. 110. 41, Hipp. Fract. 774, Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 10, etc.; *c. gen.*, Lxx (3 Regg. 18. 32, al.), Apocal. 4. 3; often with *v. l. κύκῳθεν*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 9.

κυκλόθι, Adv. around, Apollon. Adv. 647. 32; κύκλωθι in Eust. Opusc. 300. 60.

κυκλο-μόλιβδος, *ος*, a round lead-pencil, Anth. P. 6. 63.

κυκλοποιήσμενοι, *fi*, for κύκλον ποι- in Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 40.

κυκλο-πορεία, *η*, a going round, circuitous way, Strab. 524.

κυκλο-παρέω, to go by a circuitous way, Strab. 292.

κύκλος [*v. sub fin.*], *ov*, *δ*, also with heterog. pl. κύκλα II. (v. infr. II. 1 and 2): (for the Root, *v. sub κύρκος*). A ring, circle, round, δόλιον περί κύκλον ἀγωνίαν, of the circle which hunters draw round their game, Od. 4. 792; κύκλοι δέκα χάλκεοι (concentric) circles of brass on a round shield, Il. 11. 33, etc.; but, ἀσπίδος κύκλον λέγω the round shield itself, Aesch. Theb. 489, cf. 496, 591; so, κ. Ἀρκάδος κυνῆς (vulg. κυκλᾶς) the helmet, Soph. Fr. 261.
 2. Adverbial usages, κύκλωθι in a circle or ring, round about, κύκλω ἀπάντη Od. 8. 278; κ. πάντη Xen. An. 3. 1, 2; πανταχῇ Dem. 43. 1; τὸ κύκλω πέδον Pind. O. 10 (11). 56; κ. περιάγειν Hdt. 4. 180; λίμνη .. ἐργασμένη εὐ κ. Id. 2. 170; τρέχειν κ. Ar. Thesm. 662, cf. Vesp. 432; περιέπλον αὐτοὺς κ. Thuc. 2. 84; οἱ κ. βασιλεῖς Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 23; *η* κ. περιφορά, κίνησις Plat., etc.;—often with περί or words therewith compounded, round about, περί τὰ δώματα κ. Hdt. 2. 62; κ. περίε Aesch. Pers. 368. 418; περιστάνει κ. Hdt. 1. 43, Aesch. Fr. 407; κ. ἀμφιχανάει Soph. Ant. 118; περιστρέφῃ κ. Id. El. 895; περιστάδων κ. Eur. Andr. 1137; κ. περιμέναι Plat. Phaedo 72 B, etc.; so, κύκλω περί αὐτὴν round about it, Hdt. 1. 185; περί τὰ δώματα κ. Id. 2. 62; but we also have κύκλω *c. acc.*, without περί, κ. σῆμα Id. 4. 72; ἀπαντα τὸν τύπον τοῦτον κ. Dem. 41. 15; also *c. gen.*, κ. τοῦ στρατοπέδου Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 5; τὰ κ. τῆς Ἀττικῆς Dem. 258. 6:—*metaph.* around or from all sides, Soph. Ant. 241, etc.; κύκλω all over, Plat. Phaedo 251 D; τὰ κ. the circumstances, Arist. Rhet. 1. 9. 33, Eth. N. 3. 9, 3; *η* κύκλω ἀπὸδεξις, of arguing in a circle, Id. An. Pr. 5, sq.:—also, with Preps., *en* κ. Soph. Aj. 723, Ph. 386, Eur., etc.; ἀπαντες *en* κ. Ar. Eq. 170, Pl. 679; *c. gen.*, Eur. H. F. 926, Thuc. 3. 74; κατὰ κύκλον Emped. 74.

II. any circular body: 1. a wheel, Il. 12. 340; in which sense the heterog. pl. κύκλα is mostly used, 5. 722, 18. 375: cf. τετράκυκλος. 2. a place of assembly, the ἀγορά, called ἱερός κ. in Il. 18. 504; ἀγορᾶς κ. (cf. κυκλάεις) Eur. Or. 919, Thuc. 3. 74; also an amphitheatre, Dio C. 72. 19;—then, like Lat. *corona*, a crowd of people standing round, a ring or circle of people, κ. τυραννικὸς Soph. Aj. 749; κύκλα χαλκίαν ὕπλιν, i. e. of armed men, Id. Fr. 731, cf. Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 41; absol., Eur. Andr. 1089, Xen. An. 5. 7, 2:—a place in the ἀγορὰ where domestic utensils were sold, Alex. Kalas. 1; cf. Bentley's Correspondence, p. 223 sq.

3. the vault of the sky, *ὁ κ. τοῦ οὐρανοῦ* Hdt. 1. 131; πυραυγέα κ. αἰθέρος h. Hom. 7. 6, cf. Eur. Ion 1147; *ὁ ἄνω κ.* Soph. Ph. 815; ἐς βάθος κύκλου Ar. Av. 1715; νικτὸς αἰανῆς κ. Soph. Aj. 672; γαλαξίας κ. the milky way, Poll. 4. 159; κ. ποταῖα γαλακτος Arist. 511:—in pl. the zones, Zeno ap. Diog. L. 7. 155.

4. the orb or disk of the sun and moon, ἥλιος κ. Aesch. Pr. 91, Pers. 504, Soph. Ant. 416; πανσέληνος κ. Eur. Ion 1155; μὴ οὐ πλῆρες ἔντονος τοῦ κύκλου (*sc. τῆς σελήνης*) Hdt. 6. 106; in pl. the stars, Epigr. Gr. 618. 9.

5. the circle or wall round a city, esp. round Athens, *ὁ Ἀθηνῶν κ.* Hdt. 1. 98, Thuc. 2. 13, etc.; οὐχὶ τὸν κύκλον τοῦ Πειραιῶς, ὡς οὐδὲ τοῦ ἁσπερος Dem. 325. 29; in Thuc. 6. 99 it seems to be a circular fort, the centre of the lines of circumvallation, cf. 6. 98, 102; *v. Grote* H. of Gr., vol. 7, appendix.

6. a round shield, *v. sub init*.

7. in pl. the eye-balls, eyes, Soph. O. T. 1270, Ph. 1354; κ. ὀμμάτων Id. Ant. 974;—rarely in sing., the eye, *ὁ αἰὼν ὀφθαλμὸς* Id. O. C. 704.

8. οἱ κύκλοι τοῦ πρόσσωπον the cheeks, Hipp. 478. 33; κύκλα παρείης Nonn. 33. 190, 37. 412; so, κύκλος μαζοῦ, poet. for μαστός, Tryph. 34, ubi *v. Wernick*.

9. κ. εἰλαῖης an olive wreath, Orph. Arg. 327.

10. a cycle or collection of poems, esp. of the Epic cycle, Arist. An. Post. 1. 12, 5, Procl. in Phot. Bibl. 319. 34; κ. ἐπιγραμμάτων Suid. s. v. Ἀγαθίας: cf. κυκλικός II.

III. any circular motion, an orbit of the heavenly bodies, κύκλον ἵεναι Plat. Tim. 38 D, cf. Arist. Mund. 2. 2: a revolution of the seasons, ἐνιαυτοῦ κ. Eur. Or. 1645, Phoen. 477; τὸν ἐπαισινον κ. the yearly cycle, Ib. 534; ἐπὶ τὰ .. ἐτών κ. Id. Hel. 112; μῦρια κύκλα ζῶειν, i. e. years, Arist. P. 7. 575; hence too, κ. τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων ἐστὶ προημάτων human affairs revolve in cycles, Hdt. 1. 207; φασὶ .. κύκλον εἶναι τὰ ἀνθρώπινα πράγματα Arist. Phys. 4. 14. 9, al.; κ. κακῶν Dio C. 44. 29.

2. a circular dance (cf. κύκλιος), χαρεῖτε νῦν ἱρὸν ἀνὰ κ. Ar. Ran. 440, Anth. P. 13. 28.

3. in Logic, the fallacy of arguing in a circle:—in Rhet., a rounded period, Dion. H. de Comp. 19, 22, cf. Longin. 40. 1.

4. in Metre, a kind of anapaest, Dion. II. de Comp. 17 (but the word is dub. here).

IV. a sphere, globe, Plat. Legg. 898 A. [ὑ by nature, Soph. Ant. 416, Aj. 672, &c., and *v. κυκλέω*; but Hom. makes it long by position in κύκλος and all derivs.; so also often in Trag.]

κυκλόει, Adv. (κύκλος) in or into a circle, περί δ' αὐτὸν ἀγῆγερὰ ὕσσοι, ἄριστοι, κυκλ' (σ' Il. 4. 212; διαστάντες πανόυσσι κυκλόει stretch [the skin] into a round, 17. 392; so in Ael., etc.: *v. Lob. Phryn.* 9 not.

κυκλο-σαβῆ, to drive round in a circle, whirl round, πόδα Ar. Vesp. 1523, *c. conj.* Dind.

κυκλο-τερής, *ης*, (τέρω) made round by turning (τὴν γῆν ἑύσαν κυκλοτερέα ὡς ἀπὸ τῶνρον Hdt. 4. 36); then, generally, round, circular, κυκλοτερές μέγα τόγων ἔπειν stretched it into a circle, Il. 4. 124; ἀλῶς παντόει κυκλοτερές Od. 17. 209, cf. Hes. Th. 145, S. 208; οὐρανὸς κυκλοτερὲς πάντῃ Hdt. 4. 184; πλοῖα κυκλοτερέα ἀσπίδος τρύπον Id. 1. 194; κ. καλῖαι, of the sockets of bones, Hipp. Art. 827; αὐχὴν Plat. Symp. 189 E; οἰκοδόμημα Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 6; ὁ ὄγκος τῆς γῆς Arist. Cael. 2. 13, 10, cf. Meteor. 2. 5, 14. Adv. —*ρῶς*, Plut. 2. 892 F. [ὑ always, by position.]

κυκλότης, *ητος*, *η*, circularity, Eccl.

κυκλο-φορέμαι, Pass. *to move in a circle*, Arist. Mund. 2, 3, Heracl. Alleg. Hom. 36.

κυκλοφορητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *moving in a circle, circular*, κίνησις Plat. 2. 1004 C; οὐσία Philo 1. 514. Adv. —ῶς, Sext. Emp.

κυκλοφόρητος, *on, moved in a circle*, P. Sil. Ephr. 870.

κυκλοφορία, ἡ, *circular motion*, opp. to εὐθυφορία, Arist. Phys. 8. 9, 1, de An. 1, 3, 15, al.

κυκλοφορικός, ἡ, ὄν, = κυκλοφορητικός, Philo 1. 623, Galen. 4. 671. Adv. —ῶς, Plat. 2. 581 F.

κυκλο-φόρος, *on, moving in a circle*, πορεία Heracl. Alleg. Hom. 12. κυκλώω [v. κύκλος fin.]: fut. ὥσω; pf. κεκύλωκα:—Med., fut. ὥσομαι, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 20; aor. ἐκυκλώσαμην Hdt., Att.:—Pass., fut. κυκλωθήσομαι (v. l. ὥσομαι) Dion. H. 3. 24; aor. ἐκυκλώθη Xen.: (κύκλος, κυκλέω).

To encircle, surround, Ὡκεανὸς .. κυκλόει χθόνα Eur. Or. 1379; πόλιν .. κυκλάσας Ἀρεὶ φονίῳ Pseudo-Eur. 1. A. 775; ὅταν κυκλώσῃ τοὺς ἰχθύς Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 14;—but this sense is more common in Med., κυκλάσασθαι τινας *to surround them*, Hdt. 3. 157, 9. 18; τὸ ἀπ' ἐσπέρης κέρας κυκλούμενα Id. 8. 76; κυκλούσθαι αὐτοὺς ἐς μέσον Id. 8. 10; so Aesch. Theb. 121, Xen., etc.; in Thuc. 4. 127., 7. 81, κυκλόνται, ἐκυκλόντο may belong to κυκλώω or to κυκλέω, and so may other forms in Plat., etc.; cf. ἀμφικυκλῶ:—Pass. *to be surrounded*, Aesch. Theb. 247, Thuc. 7. 81; and that joined with the Med., εἰ οἱ κυκλόμενοι κυκλωθεῖν Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 20. 2. *to go round*, τὸ θυσιαστήριον LXX (Ps. 25. 6):—so in Pass., κυκλωθεῖς τὸν Ἀδρίαν Diod. 4. 25.

II. *to move in a circle, whirl* round, Pind. O. 10 (11). 16; οὕτω κύκλῳ δαλὸν ἐν φαεσφόρῳ κύκλωπος ὕψι Eur. Cycl. 462; κ. αἰὶ τὸ σῶμα Hemiphr. Ἀθ. γον. 1; ἀνεμοὶ κ. τὴν θάλασσαν Polyb. 11. 29, 10; metaph., πολλοὺς λογισμοὺς ἡ πονηρία κυκλοῖ *revolves, agitates*, Menand. Παλλ. 1:—Pass. or Med. *to go in a circle, go round*, Xen. An. 6. 4, 20; *to dance or whirl round*, Call. Dian. 267, Arat. 811; metaph., δύναις κυκαλούμενον κέαρ Aesch. Ag. 997. III. *to form into a circle, κ. τόξα* Anth. P. 12. 82; so, incorrectly, κ. τόξοιο νευρήν Babr. 68. 5; cf. κυκλωτῆρες:—Pass. *to form a circle*, of a bow, Eur. Bacch. 1066; αὐτοὶ, τὰ δόρατα περὶ τὸ πεδίον κυκλωθεῖσα *being drawn in a circle*, Plat. Crit. 118 D.

κυκλώδης, es, = κυκλωεῖδης, *circular*, κ. παραλλαγή *a distortion of several vertebrae forming a curve*, opp. to γωνιώδης, Hipp. Art. 815. κυκλωθεν, κυκλώθη, late forms for κυκλόθεν, κυκλόθι.

κύκλωμα, τό, *that which is rounded into a circle*, as, 1. *a wheel*, Eur. Phoen. 1185. 2. *βυρροστόνον κ. a drum*, Id. Bacch. 124. 3. *the coil of a serpent*, Dind. 3. 36.

Κυκλώπιος, α, *on*, in Eust. 1634. 35, etc., *os, on*: (Κύκλωψ):—Cyclopean, commonly used of the architecture attributed to the Cyclopes, (also called Πελοσσυκίς), in which sense it is often applied to Mycenae (cf. Κύκλωψ 1. 2), as Soph. Fr. 222, Eur. El. 1158, H. F. 15, Pseudo-Eur. 1. A. 265; of ancient buildings near Nauplia, Strab. 369; on this kind of wall, v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 45. 2. *proverb.*, κ. βίος *a wild savage life*, Strab. 502, Max. Tyr. 21. 7; cf. Κυκλωπικός. Κυκλωπία (better -εία), ἡ, *the tale of the Cyclops* in Od. 9, Philostr. 248, Ael. V. H. 13. 13.

Κυκλωπικός, Adv. *like the Cyclopes*, K. ἤν *to live a savage unsocial life*, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 13, cf. Od. 9. 106 sq., and v. Κυκλώπιος 2. κυκλώπιον, τό, (ᾠψ) *the white round the ball of the eye*, Arist. II. A. 4. 8, 3; Aubert and others read κύκλω πῖον. II. Κυκλώπιον, τό, as Dim. of Κύκλωψ, Eur. Cycl. 266.

Κυκλώπιος, α, *on*, = Κυκλώπιος, Eur.: ἡ K. γῆ, i. e. Mycenae, Eur. Or. 965:—pecul. fem. Κυκλώπισ, ἰδος, Id. I. T. 845. κύκλωσις, εως, ἡ, *a surrounding, enclosing*, esp. in a battle, Xen. Hell. 4. 2. 20; πρὶν καὶ τὴν πλεονα κύκλωσιν σφῶν προσμῖξαι *before the larger body that was endeavouring to surround them* came up, Thuc. 4. 128. κυκλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, *rounded, round*, Aesch. Theb. 540.

Κύκλωψ, ὅπως, ὁ, *a Cyclops, properly Round-eyed*, Κύκλωπες δ' ὄνομ' ἦσαν ἐπώνυμον, οὐνέκ' ἀρα σφέων κύκλωπες ὀφθαλμοὶ εἴς ἐνέκειτο μετώπῳ Hes. Th. 144; and κύκλωψ is used as an Adj., κ. αεληγὴν *the round-eyed moon*, Parmen. ap. Clem. Al. 732; κύκλωπα κοῦρην Emped. 227.—The Cyclopes are first mentioned in Od. (9. 106–115, cf. 399) as a savage race of one-eyed giants, dwelling in an island afterwards identified with Sicily, cf. Thuc. 6. 2. They owned no social ties, and were ignorant of cultivation, θεοὶσι πεποιθότες ἀθανάτοισιν αὐτὲ φυτεύουσαν χερσὶν φυτὸν οὐτ' ἀρώσαν, 107, cf. 275, 411; cf. Κυκλώπιος 2:—the sing. in Od. is always used of Polyphemus, son of Thoösa, 1. 69, 71; in Hes. Th. 140, we find three Cyclopes, Brontes, Steropes and Arges, sons of Uranus and Gaia, who forged the thunderbolts for Zeus.—Thuc. 6. 2 represents them as ancient inhabitants of Sicily. Later Poets made the caverns of Aetna their smithy; and all smiths were reckoned as their descendants. 2. the builders of the walls of Mycenae, Tiryns, etc., are represented as a race of Thracian origin, Strab. 373; τὰ Κυκλώπων Βάθρα, i. e. Mycenae, Eur. H. F. 944; cf. Κυκλώπιος, Κυκλώπιος. [On the quantity, v. κύκλος sub fin.]

κυκνάριον, τό, Dim. of κύκνος, Galen. 24. 765. κύκνειος, α, *on*, also *es, on*, LXX (4 Macc. 15. 21):—*of a swan*, πτίλον Soph. Fr. 708; στόμα Anth. P. 7. 12:—τὸ κ. (sc. σῶμα or μέλος) ἀείν *a swan's dying song*, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 616 B, Ael.; proverb., τὸ κ. ἐξηχέιν, ἐξάδειν *to make a last appeal*, Polyb. 30. 4. 7., 31. 20, 1, cf. Paroemiogr.

κυκνίας ἀετός, ὁ, *a kind of white eagle*, Paus. 8. 17, 3. κυκνίτις, ἰδος, pecul. fem. of κύκνειος, βοή Soph. Fr. 457.

κυκνο-γενής, es, *begotten by a swan*, Byz.

κυκνο-θηρικός, *on, reared by swans*, Schol. Lyc. 237.

κυκνο-κάνθαρος, ὁ, *a kind of ship between the κύκνος (1) and the κάνθαρος (11)*, Nicostr. Διαβ. 1.

κυκνό-μορφος, *on, swan-shaped, or white as a swan*, Aesch. Pr. 795.

κυκνό-πτερος, *on, swan-plumed*, mythol. epitil. of Helen in reference to Leda and the swan, Eur. Or. 1385.

κύκνος, ὁ, *a swan*, Cygnus olor, κύκνων δουλιχοδείρων 11. 2. 460., 15. 692, etc.:—metaph., from the legends of the swan's dying song, *a minstrel, bard*, Anth. P. 7. 19; v. κύκνειος and cf. Hes. Sc. 316, Aesch. Ag. 1444, Plat. Phaedo 85 B, Rep. 620 A, Hor. Od. 2. 20; sacred to Apollo, Ar. Av. 870, Call. Apoll. 5.

II. *a kind of snip*, prob. from its prow being curved like a swan's neck, Nicostr. Διαβ. 1; cf. κυκνο-κάνθαρος.

III. *an eye-salve*, Alex. Trall. 2. p. 139.

κύκνο-οφίς, εως, ὁ, ἡ, *swan-like*, Anth. P. 11. 345.

κύκλα, *on, τά, the parts under the eyes*, Hesych., Suid., Phot.; also κυλάδες, *ai*, Eust. 1591. 18; and κυλίδες, Poll. 2. 66;—*the parts above being ἀνάκλα or ἐπικυλίδες*, Poll. 1. c. (though his account is confused):—Hesych. also has κυλλία: ὑπόπια μέλανα. (Cf. Lat. *cilium*, and v. sub κύω.) [ῥ as in Lat. *cilium*, v. κύλοιδάω; so that it was merely the resemblance of sense that led some to write it κοίλα, Ruf. p. 24, Schol. Theocr. 1. 38, etc.]

κύλαϊκεῖον, τό, *a sideboard, beaufet, stand for drinking-vessels*, Comici ap. Ath. 460 D.

II. *a carousal*, Cratin. Jun. Xep. 1.

κύλικος, *on, of a cup, κ. ζητήματα discussions over wine*, Poll. 6. 108.

κύλικηγορέω, *to talk over one's cups*, Ath. 461 E, 480 B, Poll. 6. 29.

κύλικ-ηγῶρος, *on, one who talks over his cups*, Eust. 1632. 18.

κύλικ-ῆρτος, *on, (ᾄρτω) drawn in cups, i. e. abundant*, Hesych.

κύλικιον, τό, Theophr. H. P. 5. 9, 8, Lyc. ap. Ath. 420 B, Philet. ib. 498 A; κύλικίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Ath. 480 C:—Dim. οἱ κύλικι, *a small cup*.

κύλικοφόρος, *to carry cups*, Nicet. Ann. 299 A.

κύλικο-φόρος, *on, carrying cups*, Heliod. 7. 27.

κύλικωδης, es, (εἶδος) *like a cup*, Schol. Theocr. 2. 2.

κύλινδρος, v. sub κύλινδω.

κύλινδρῶρα, ἡ, = ἀλινδρῶρα, q. v.; cf. ἐξαλίω.

κύλινδρσις, εως, ἡ, *a rolling, wallowing*, ἐν γυναικίσι Plat. Anton. 9.

II. *metaph. constant practice, skill*, ἐν λόγῳ Plat. Soph. 268 A; cf. Lat. *versari*.

κύλινδροειδής, ἡ, ὄν, *cylindrical*, Synes. 172 D, Hero Spir. 190, etc. Adv. —ῶς, Plat. 2. 682 D.

κύλινδρο-εἶδής, es, *like a cylinder, cylindrical*, Plat. 2. 891 C, Cleomed. Adv. —ῶς, Eust. 1604. 58.

κύλινδρος [ῥ], ὁ, *a roller, cylinder*, Ap. Rh. 2. 594, Plat. 2. 682 C, C. I. 354. 9. 2. *a roll of a book, volume*, Diog. L. 10. 26. 3. in pl. *the testicles*, Byz.

κύλινδρῶ, *to roll, level with a roller*, Theophr. H. P. 2. 4, 3.

κύλινδρῶδης, es, = κύλινδροειδής, Theophr. H. P. 8. 5, 3.

κύλινδρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, *levelled with a roller*, Nic. ap. Ath. 369 B.

κύλινδω Hom. and Trag., also in Teleclid. Ἀμφικτ. 1. 8, Ar. Eq. 1249, but in Prose more often κυλινδῶ (for which however καλινδῶ is a constant v. l.), also in Simon: Iamb. 6. 4, Ar. Av. 502, and the only form in Att. Prose; cf. μετακυλινδῶ: later also κυλίω (q. v.) which however is implied in the deriv. tenses:—fut. κυλινδῶ late, as Anth. P. append. 50. 35:—aor. ἐκύλισα Trag. Fragm. 2. 20 Wagn., Theocr., etc., cf. εἰσ-ἐκ-κυλινδῶ:—Med., impf. Ar. I. c.: fut. κυλίσομαι (προ-) App.: aor. ἐκυλίσαμην (ἐν-) Luc. Hippias 6:—Pass., fut. κυλισθήσομαι (ἐκ-) Aesch. Pr. 87; aor. ἐκυλίσθη, Ep. κυλ-, 11. 17. 99, Soph. El. 50, Fr. 334; later κυλινδῶσθαι Strab. 659; pf. κεκύλισμαι Luc. Hist. Conscr. 63, Ath.: plarf. ἐκεκύλιστο Nonn. D. 5. 47.—On the varieties of form, v. Veitch Gr. Verbs s.v. (Akin to καλινδῶ, ἀλινδῶ; v. sub κύρκος.) To roll, roll on or along, ὁστῆα .. ἐν ἀλὶ κύμα κυλινδῶ Od. 1. 162, cf. 14. 315; βορέης μέγα κύμα κυλινδῶν 5. 206; οἴδμα .. κυλινδῶνι βυσσόδεν θίνα Soph. Ant. 590; κυκλινδῶ εἶσω τὸν δυσδαίμονα *trundle him in*, Ar. Eq. 1249; ἀντοπρόχους κυλινδῶν Xen. An. 4. 2, 3, cf. 7. 4, 4; Νείδος ἐνθά .. γαῖαν κυλινδῶ Aesch. Fr. 304; metaph., πῆμα θεὸς Δαναοῖσι κυλινδῶι *rolls calamity upon one*, 11. 17. 688; στυγερὴν δὲ κυλινδῶσι κακότητα C. I. 6280 A. 35. v. infir. 11. 1. 2. *to revolve in mind*, Pind. N. 4. 66. 3. *to roll away, ἐλπίδας* Anth. P. 7. 490. II. Pass. *to be rolled, roll along, roll*, often in Hom., τροφὴ κύμα κυλινδεται 11. 11. 307, cf. Od. 7. 147; πέδονδε κυλινδῶτο λάας ἀναιδῆς 11. 598, cf. 11. 13. 142., 14. 411; νῶνι δὴ τὸδε πῆμα κυλινδεται 11. 347, cf. Od. 2. 163., 8. 81; *to toss about like a ship at sea*, Pind. O. 12. 9: *to be whirled round on a wheel*, of Ixion, Id. P. 2. 42; *κυκλωδομένη φλόξ the whirling flame*, Ib. 1. 45; νεφέλαι κυλινδομένηαι Ar. Nuh. 375; μεταξὺ πον κ. τοῦ τε μὴ ὕπτος καὶ τοῦ ὕπτος *tossed about between ..*, Plat. Rep. 479 D. 2. of persons, κυλινδῶσθαι κατὰ κάπρον *to roll or wallow in the dirt* (in sign of grief), 11. 22. 414; κλαῖον τε κυλινδόμενος τ' Od. 4. 541, cf. Ar. Av. 502; *to wander to and fro, to wander about*, like καλινδόμενα, Xen. An. 5. 2, 31, etc.; ψυχὴ .. περὶ τάφους κυλινδομένη Plat. Phaedo 81 D; ἐν δικαστηρίῳ Id. Theat. 172 C; πρὶν ποδῶν κ. Id. Rep. 432 D:—metaph., ἐν ἀμυχ-χανιστῇ κ. Theogn. 610; ἐν ἀμυχῇ κ. *to wallow in ..*, Plat. Phaedo 82 E, Polit. 309 A; ἐν ποταῖς καὶ γυναιξίν Plat. 2. 184 F. b. *to be rolled or whirled headlong*, ἐκ δίφρου κυλισθείς Soph. El. 50. c. *to be rolled up, κυλισθεῖς ὡς ὄνος* like a wood-louse, Id. Fr. 334; cf. Arist. H. A. 7. 8, 7. 3. of Time, κυλινδομένηαι ἀμέρας Pind. I. 3. 29. 4. of words, *to be lost from man to man*, i. e. *be much talked of*, like Lat. *jactari*, τούνομ' αὐτῆς ἐν ἀγορᾷ κυλινδεται Ar. Vesp. 492; κ. πᾶς λόγος παρὰ τοῖς ἐπαύουσιν Plat. Phaedr. 275 E.

κύλιξ [ῥ], ἰδος, ἡ, (κύω) *a cup, drinking-cup, wine-cup*, Lat. *calix*, Phocyl. 11, Sappho 5, Hdt. 4. 70, Pind., etc.; κύλικον τέρψις Soph. Aj. 1200, cf. Comici ap. Ath. 480 C; κ. φιλοστορία Ar. Lys. 203. Alex. Incert. 24; κ. ἵσον ἴσῳ κεκραμένη Ar. Pl. 1132; πλήρεις κ. οἶνον .. ἦντλον Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 30; πίνειν τε πολλὰ κ. Eubul. Incert. 15 a;

ἐπὶ κύλικι λέγειν = κυλικηγορεῖν (cf. ἐπικυλίκεος), Plat. Symp. 214 A; ἐπὶ τῆς κ. φλυαρεῖ Diog. L. 2. 82; παρὰ τὴν κ. Plut. Anton. 24; περιελαύνειν τὰς κ. to push round the cup (cf. σοβῶ 1), Xen. Symp. 2, 27; οἱ πρὸς ταῖς κ. cup-bearers, Hdn. 3. 5.

II. Cypr. for κοτύλη,

Glaucop. ap. Ath. 480 F.

κύλισις, εὼς, ἡ, a rolling, esp. of athletes in the dust after anointing, Arist. Phys. 3. 1, 6, 5, 4, 3, Metaph. 10. 9, 3; cf. κυλιστικός. II. revolution in an orbit, Id. Cael. 2. 8, 8.

κύλισκος, ἡ, Dim. of κύλις, Poll. 6. 95., 10. 66, Dion. H. 2. 23;—hence 2nd Dim. κύλισκιον, τό, Poll. 6. 98; formerly read in Ar. Ach. 459, where now κοτύλισκιον, cf. Ath. 419 B.

κύλισμα, τό, a roll, Hippiatr. II. a rolling, wallowing, or a wallowing place, like κύλιστρα, 2 Ep. Petr. 2. 22.

κύλιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, practised in rolling: as Subst., a wrestler, who struggles on while rolling in the dust, Schol. Pind. l. 4. 81.

κύλιστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. fit for rolling, large, λίθοι E. M. 707.

3. II. twined in a circle, epith. of a kind of garland, Comici ap. Ath. 678 E sq., cf. 49 F.

κύλιστρα, ἡ, a place for horses to roll in, Xen. Eq. 5, 3, Hippiatr. 27. 25, Poll. 1. 183; cf. κυλίστρα.

κύλιχνη, ἡ, a small cup, Alcac. 31; also, a dish for food, Ar. Fr. 423; a box, Hesych. —Dim. κύλιχνιον, τό, Ar. Eq. 906; also κύλιχνίς, ἰδὺς, ἡ, Antiph. τραγ. 2, Achae. ap. Ath. 480 F, Galen. Lex., Hesych.

κύλιω, later form of κυλίνδω, used by Ar. Vesp. 202 in compd. προσκύλιε, part. ἀνακύλιον, Alex. Kuβ. 1. 7. To roll along, γαστέρας αἰμοβόρως ἐκύλιον of serpents, Theocr. 24. 18; κυλίουσιν [ἀλλήλους] ἐν τῷ πηλῷ Luc. Anach. 6; λόγους τοὺς ῥήτορας κ. rolling them over, Com. Anon. 51;—Pass., = κυλίνδομαι, to roll or whirl along, Arist. Cael. 2. 8, 11, al.; of bees flying in circles, Id. H. A. 9. 40, 29; πρὸς τοῖς ἐαυτοῦ γόνασι κυλιομένην Dion. H. 8. 39; κ. περὶ τὴν ἀγοράν to be about loitering there, Arist. Pol. 6. 4, 13. 2. to roll up, ἣν κυλίουσι κόπρον (sc. κἀνάροισι) Id. H. A. 5. 19, 18;—Pass. to roll themselves up, Id. Poët. 26, 3.

κυλλάινω, = κυλλῶν, κ. ὦτα κάτω to let them hang down, Soph. Fr. 619; κυλλαῖνόμενοι lamed (vulg. κοιλ-), Hipp. 819 D.

κυλλάρος, ὁ, the hermit-crab, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 32 (v. l. σκύλλαρος).

κυλλάστις, Ion. -ῆστις, ἰος, ὁ, Aegyptian bread made from ὕδρα, Hdt. 2. 77, Hecatae. ap. Ath. 418 E, Phanod. ib. 114 C, Ar. Fr. 253.

κυλλάη, ἡ, cf. κυλλός, κοῖλος.

Κυλλάην, ἡ, Cyllenē, a mountain in Arcadia, II.; whence Hermes was called Κυλλάηνιος, Hom., esp. in Hymn.

κυλλο-πόδης, ὄν, ὁ, = sq.

Κυλλο-ποδίων [ι], ὄνος, ὁ, (πούς) crook-footed, halting, epith. of Hephaestus, II. 18. 371, al.; voc. Κυλλοποδίων 21. 331.

κυλλόδ-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, crook-footed, Aristod. ap. Ath. 338 A, Agatharch. ap. Phot. Bibl. 444. 10.

κυλλός, ἡ, ὄν, crooked, crippled, properly of legs bent outwards or disease, opp. to βλασιός, Hipp. Art. 820, cf. 819 B, 827 E; μῆρος κυλλότερος 822 B; κ. ποὺς 821 B, Ar. Av. 1379; κ. οὖς Hipp. 805 H; v. Ποῆς. Oecon. —ἐμβале κυλλῇ (sc. χειρὶ) put into a crooked hand, i. e. with the fingers crooked like a beggar's, to catch an alms, Ar. Eq. 1083, cf. Schol. ad l.

κυλλῶν, to crook, cripple, Galen. 12. 418;—Pass., κεκυλλωμένα Hipp. Art. 827 G;—hence κύλλωμα, τό, lameness, Galen. 18. 1, 670; and κύλλωσις, εὼς, ἡ, a crooking, crippling, Hipp. Art. 827, Galen.

Κυλλῦριοι, οἱ, v. Κυλλικῦριοι.

κυλοιδιάω, (κύλα, οἰδᾶω) to have a swelling below the eye, to have a black eye, κυλοιδιᾶν ἀνάγκη Ar. Lys. 472; from sleepless nights, as with unhappy lovers, Theocr. 1. 38; cf. Nic. Al. 478, Ruhnck. Tim.

κύλον, τό, v. κύλα.

κύμα, τό, (κύω) anything swollen (as if pregnant):—hence, I. the swell of the sea, a wave, billow, of rivers as well as the sea, in sing. and pl., Hom., etc., but not often in prose; κ. θαλάσσης II. 2. 209, al.; κ. ῥόοιο 21. 263; κ. Αἰπυτέος ποταμοῦ Ib. 268, 326; κύματ' ἐπ' ἡνῶνς κλυέσκον 23. 61; κύματ' ἐν ἐρεῖ πόντῳ βάντ' ἐπὶνῶτα τε Soph. Tr. 114; collectively, ὡς τὸ κύμα ἔστρωτο when the swell abated, Plut. 7. 193, cf. Arist. Meteor. 1. 7, 12, al. and v. ἐπαναχώρησις. b. metaph. of a flood of men, κ. χερσαῖον στρατοῦ Aesch. Theb. 64, cf. 114, 1077. c. in Trag., also, metaph. of the waves of adversity, etc., κ. ἀτης, κακῶν, συμφορᾶς, etc., Aesch. Pr. 886, Theb. 758, Eur. Ion 927, Hipp. 824; κεκαῖνον κύματα .. μένος, of passion, Aesch. Eum. 832; κ. κατακλυσθὲν φέρον νόσον Plat. Legg. 740 E; cf. πόντος, πέλαγος.

d. proverb., μάτην με κύμ' ὅπως παρηγορᾶν Aesch. Pr. 1001; πρὸς κύμα λακτίζειν Eur. I. T. 1396; ἢ κύματα .. γαλήν' ὄρω Id. Or. 279; ἐπ' αἰὶν κύματα μετρεῖν Theocr. 16. 60; ἀρθεῖν τὰ κύματα Luc. Hermot. 84. 2. a waded or ogee moulding, cyma, Λέσβιον κ. Aesch. Fr. 72; cf. κυμάτιον.

II. from κύω (as κύημα from κύω), the foetus in the womb, embryo, νεδοσπῶρον Aesch. Eum. 659; γέμουσαν κύματα θεοσπῶρον Eur. Fr. 107; also of the earth, κ. λαμβάνειν Aesch. Cho. 128; δισσοῦν κύμ' ἐλόχευσε τέκνων Anth. P. 6. 200.

2. the young sprout of plants, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 9; esp. of a cabbage, Lat. cyma, Galen. 6. 305.

κύμαινω, fut. ἀνῶ: (κύμα):—to rise in waves, swell, ἐπὶ πόντον ἐβήσσο κύμαινῶτα over the billowy sea, II. 4. 229, cf. Od. 4. 425, 570, etc.; of a pot, to boil, Poëta ap. Suid.; κ. ἄνω κατὰ Plat. Phaedo 112 B; κ. τῇ πορείᾳ to undulate, of caterpillars, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 9; τὰ ἀποδα .. κυμαίνοντα προέρχεται Id. Incess. An. 9, 9; of a line of soldiers, Plut. Pomp. 69.

2. metaph. of restless passion, to swell, seethe, Lat. fluctuo, aestuo, κυμαίνοντ' ἔτη Aesch. Theb. 443; ἦβας ἄνθος κυμαίνει Pind. P. 4. 282; αἱ ψυχὰ κ. μεζύνας, with passion, Plat.

Legg. 920 A; κ. ἐκ τῆς ἐπιθυμίας Ael. N. A. 7. 15; ἐς τὴν ὀμίλιαν Ib. 15. 9.

3. trans. to toss on the waves, τὸ δέπας Pherecyd. ap. Ath. 470 C: to agitate, τὴν θάλατταν Luc. D. Marin. 7. 1; οἰστρῶ κ. θεοὺς Anth. Plan. 196;—Pass. to be agitated, κ. πνεύματὶ τὸ πέλαγος Plut. Ant. 65, cf. Opp. H. 4. 676; πόθῳ Pind. Fr. 88. 3.

II. (κύμα 11) to swell, to be pregnant, κυμαίνειν γαστέρα Opp. C. 1. 358; κύστιδα 4. 439; so in Med., Σμελέης κυμαίνετο γαστήρ Nonn. D. 8. 7.

κύμανσις, εὼς, ἡ, undulation, Arist. Incess. An. 9, 9.

κύμας, ἄδος, ἡ, (κύω) a pregnant woman, Hesych.

κυματῆδον, Adv. like a wave, Jo. Lyd. de Ost. § 54.

κυματῆρός, ὁ, ὄν, (κύμα) = sq., Gloss.

κύματις, Ion. -ίης, ὄν, ὁ, surging, billowy, κ. ὁ ποταμὸς ἐγένετο Hdt. 2. 111; πόρος Aesch. Supp. 545. 2. act. causing waves, stormy, ἄνεμος Hdt. 8. 118.

κυματίζομαι, Pass. to be agitated by the waves, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 24; to toss about like waves, ἐν τῇ κοιλίᾳ κ. τὰ σπύτια Galen. 19. 717.

κύματιον, τό, Dim. of κύμα, but only used in sense of κύμα 1. 2, Lat. cymatium, C. I. 160. 37 (v. Böckh. p. 284), LXX (Ex. 25. 11, 24); similarly for the volute on the Ionic capital, Vitruv. 4. 1, etc.

κύματ-ᾠγής, ἐς, (ἀγνυμι) breaking like waves, ἄται Soph. O. C. 1243.

κύματ-βόλος, ὄν, (βάλλω) throwing up waves, Gloss.

κύματ-δρομος, ὄν, running over the waves, Schol. Lyc. 789; -δρομέω, Ib.

κύματ-εἰδής, ἐς, like waves: stormy, ἄνεμος Arist. Probl. 26. 16.

κύματ-έως, εσσα, ἐν, poet. for κυματίας, Anth. P. app. 9. 46, Opp. H. 1. 4.

Κύματ-λήγη, ἡ, Wave-stiller, a Nereid, Hes. Th. 253.

κύματ-λήξ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, wave-beaten, ἀκτὴ Soph. O. C. 1241; σκόπελος Anth. P. 10. 7: tossed by the waves, of fish, Hipp. 357. 48, Archestr. ap. Ath. 300 E, Mnesith. ib. 358 B.

κύματ-τρόφος, ὄν, nourishing waves, of the sea, Walz Rhett. 3. 528.

κύματ-φθόρος, ὄν, plundering by sea, ἀλαιοτος Eur. Fr. 637; where Ruhnck. κυματότροφος fed from the sea.

κύματ-ώ, to cover with waves, of the wind, τὸ πείδιον Plut. Alex. 26;—Pass. of the land, to be swept by the sea, Illeliod. 9. 4, cf. 10. 16.

II. in Pass. also to be raised or to rise in waves, of the sea, ἡ θάλασσα κυματωθεῖσα Thuc. 3. 89; ὁ ποταμὸς ἐκυματῶτο, ὥσπερ θάλασσα Luc. V. H. 2. 30; metaph. of the air when agitated by the voice, Stoic word in Plut. 2. 902 E, Diog. L. 7. 158.

κύματ-ωγῆ, ἡ, (ἀγνυμι) a place where the waves break, the beach, Hdt. 4. 106., 9. 100, Luc. Hermot. 84, etc. (Cf. κυματοαγῆς.)

κύματ-ώδης, ἐς, = κυματοεἰδής, on which the waves break, γῇ Arist. Probl. 23. 29, 1; αἰγιαλὸς Plut. Fab. 6.

κύματ-ωσις, εὼς, ἡ, the beach where the waves break, Strab. 53, Philo I. 14.

κυμβαῖον, τό, = κυμβιον, q. v.

κυμβαλίζω, to play the cymbals, Menand. Μισογ. 5.

κυμβάλιον, τό, Dim. of κύμβαλον, Hero Autom. p. 258. II. =

κοτυληδών, a plant, Diosc. 4. 92; κυμβαλίτης, ἡ, Galen. 4. 282.

κυμβάλισμός, ὁ, a playing on the cymbals, Alciphro 3. 66.

κυμβάλιστής, οὗ, ὁ, a player upon the cymbals, Dio C. 50. 27.

κυμβάλιστρια, ἡ, pecul. fem. of foreg., cymbalistria, Petron. 22.

κυμβало-κρούσσης, ὄν, ὁ, = κυμβαλίστης, Gloss.

κύμβalon, τό, (κύμβος) a cymbal, Lat. cymbalum, Xen. Eq. 1. 3; mostly in pl., Pind. Fr. 48, Diod. 2. 38, Plut., etc.; cf. τύμπαλον.

κύμβαχος, ὄν, (κύμβη B, κύμψω) head-foremost, tumbling, Lat. pronus, ἐκπεσε διπρὸν κύμβαχος ἐν κοινήσι II. 5. 586; κ. ἐπ' ὤμων Heliod. p. 431 Coraëis; cf. Lyc. 66, Eust. 584. 16;—v. sub κυβιστάω.

II. as Subst. the crown of a helmet, in which the plume is placed, κύρυνθος .. ἱπποδασεῖς κύμβαχος ἀκρότατος II. 5. 536.

κύμῃ (A), ὁ, the hollow of a vessel: a drinking vessel, cup, bowl, Nic. Al. 164, 389, Th. 948, Ath. 483 A; = ὀξύβαφον Hesych.

II. a boat, Lat. cymba, Soph. Fr. 129.

III. a knapsack, wallet, like κίββα, Hesych. (Cf. κύμβος, κύμβalon, κύπελλον, κύββα; Skt. kumbhas.)

κύμβῃ (B), ἡ, = κύμβη, the head, E. M. 545. 27;—hence, a kind of bird, perhaps a tumbler-pigeon (cf. κύμβαχος, πτεροβάμονες κύμβαι Emped. 188).

κύμβιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., a small cup, Lat. cymbium, C. I. 159, Comici ap. Ath. 481 sq., Alex. ib. 230 C, Dem. 588. 18., 565. fin., etc.;—in A. B. 274, E. M. 545. 31, κυμβεῖον, and κυμβαῖον in Eust. 584. 19 sq.

κύμβος, ὁ, = κύμβη, a cup, Nic. Th. 526;—Nic. also has a heterocl. dat. κύμβει or κύμβεισι, as if from κύμβος, εὼς, τό, Al. 129.

κύμvernής, ὄν, ὁ, Acol. for κυβερνήτης, E. M. 543. 3.

κύμνιδις [υ], ὁ, (or ἡ, v. Schol. II. 14. 291), gen. -ιδος Plat. Crat. 392 A;—name of a bird, ἣν τ' ἐν ὄρεσιν χαλκίδα κυκλίσκουσι θεοί, ἄνδρες δὲ κύμνιδιν II. l. c.; it is mentioned as a bird of prey (ὄνυχας ἡγνυκλέμενος) by Ar. Av. 1180, 1; Arist. H. A. 9. 12, 5 describes it (like Hom.) as haunting the mountains, black, of the size of a small hawk, long and slender in form. It has not been identified.

κύμνινεός, (κύμνον) to strew with cummin, Luc. Alex. 25.

κύμνίνος [μι], ἡ, ὄν, of cummin, Alex. Trall. 1. p. 9.

κύμνιν-δόκαν, τό, a box for cummin, spice-box, placed on the table like a salt-cellar, Nicotchar. Γαλ. 1; also κυμνιν-δόκη, ἡ, Apollod. Γραμμ. 1: -θήκη, ἡ, Poll. 10. 93.

κύμνον, τό, cummin, Lat. cumminum, Sophron (42) in Mus. Cr. 2. p. 350, Hipp. Acut. 387; a common spice or relish eaten with food, Antiph. Leuc. 1. 2, Alex. Δεβ. 2. 6, etc.;—proverb. of a niggard (v. sq.), Menand. Incert. 363. (Cf. Hebr. Kammôn.)

κύμνιν-πρίστης, ὄν, ὁ, (πρίω) a cummin-splitter, i. e. a skinflint, niggard, Posidipp. Χορ. 1. 12, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 39;—as Adj., κ. ὁ τρῶπος ἐστὶ σὺν Alex. Φιλοκαλ. 1; cf. Theocr. 10. 55;—Eust. cites also κυμνιν-κίμβις, ἰκος, ὁ, from a Com. Poet. 1828. 10, v. Miller Mélanges p. 424.

κυμνοπριστία, ἡ, niggardliness, Anon. post Andron. de Pass. p. 756.

κῦμνο-πριστο-καρδαμο-γλύφος, *ov*, a *cummin-splitting-crest-scraper*, strengthd. for *κυμνοπρίστης*, Ar. Vesp. 1357.

κῦμνó-τριβός, *ov*, rubbed with *cummin* to flavour it, κ. ἄλς, Lat. *sal cymnatus*, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 230 B.

κῦμνóδης, *es*, (εἶδος) like *cummin*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 7. 3.

κῦμο-δέγμων, *ov*, receiving or meeting the waves, ἀκτή Eur. Hipp. 1173.

Κῦμο-δόκη, ἡ, *Wave-receiver*, a Nereid, Il. 18. 39, Hes.

κῦμο-βύλης, *es*, abounding with waves, of Poseidon, Orph. II. 16. 5.

κῦμο-θήη, ἡ, (θεός) *Wave-swift*, a Nereid, Il. 18. 41, Ilcs.

κῦμο-κτύπος, *ov*, wave-sounding, μυχὸς Simias ap. Hephaest. p. 74.

Lob. Phryn. 668.

κῦμο-πλήξ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, = *κυματοπλήξ*, Arcad. 10. 6.

Κῦμο-πόλεια, ἡ, *Wave-walker*, a daughter of Poseidon, Hes. Th. 819.

κῦμορ-ῥῶς, ὤγος, ὁ, ἡ, *breaking the waves*, Arcad. 19. 12, ex cod. Herm.

κῦμο-τόκος, *ov*, of child-birth, ἐν γαστρὶς κυμοτόκοις ὕδναις Epit.

Boeot. in Epigr. Gr. 505.

κῦμο-τόμος, *ov*, wave-cleaving: ὁ κ. the triangular pier of a bridge, Suid.

Κῦμώ, οὖς, ἡ, *Wavy*, a Nereid, Hes. Th. 255.

κῦνᾱγέσιον, κυνᾱγέτις, κυνᾱγέτις, κυνᾱγία, v. sub *κυνηγ-*

κῦνᾱγῆ, ἡ, (κῦων, ἀγῶ) *dog-quinsy*, Arist. H. A. 8. 22, 2, Ant. Liber.

23; cf. ὑᾱγῆ:—hence, II. *cynanché*, sore throat, distinguished into

several varieties, Hipp. Vet. Med. 16, Praenot. 45, Aph. 1247, etc.:

—συνᾱγῆ is a constant v. l.—But Galen. distinguishes *κυνᾱγῆ* as an

inflammation of the larynx, συνᾱγῆ of the interior muscles of the throat,

παρσυνᾱγῆ of the exterior muscles, de Loc. Aff. 5, ad Hipp. Aphor. 4.

34. III. a dog's collar, Anth. P. 6. 34 and 35 (al. κυνᾱγῆ).

κῦνᾱγός, Dor. for *κυνηγός*, (ἀγῶ) a bound-leader, i. e. a hunter, *hunts-*

man, Aesch. Ag. 694, etc.; τῆν κυνᾱγὸν Ἀρτεμῖν Soph. El. 563; so,

κυνᾱγὲ παρσένη, huntress-maid, Ar. Lys. 1272.—fem. *κυνᾱγίς*, ἰδος, a

huntress, name of a comedy by Philaetæus.—The form *κυνηγός* first

appears in Arist. H. A. 6. 32, 3. Att. Poets always used the form

κῦνᾱγός even in iambs, Phryn. p. 428, cf. Pors. Or. 26, and v. sub

λοχαγός: prob. therefore they also said *κυνᾱγία*, which occurs in Eur.

Hipp. 109 (iamb.), and was restored by Elmsl. in Bacch. 339, Soph. Aj.

37. On the other hand, they always used *κυνηγέτης*, which was the

regular Prose word, except in lyrics.

κῦν-ᾱγῆς, *ov*, ὁ, dog-throttler, a name of Hermes, Hippon. 18.

κῦνᾱγῆκός, ἡ, ὅν, suffering from *κυνᾱγῆ*, Galen.; πάθος κ. = *κυνᾱγ-*

χη, Diosc. Excerpt. 537. 77.

κῦν-ᾱγός, ὁ, (ἀγῶ) a leader of hounds, *huntsman*, like *κυναγός*, Xen.

Cyn. 9, 2, Arr. Cyn. 7. 6., 25. 6.

κῦν-ᾱκανθα, ἡ, dog-thorn, perhaps = *κυνόβατος*, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 22.

κῦν-ᾱκτής, οὐ, ὁ, (ἀγῶ) a dog-leash, v. *κυνᾱγῆ* II.

κῦν-ᾱλώπῆς, εκος, ἡ, a fox-dog, mongrel between dog and fox, like the

Lacon. *δλωπεκίς*, Ar. Lys. 957. II. nickname of Cleon, Id. Eq.

1067, etc.; of the Cynics, Luc. Peregr. 30.

κῦνᾱμνία [νᾱ], ἡ, dog-fly, i. e. *shameless fly*, abusive epithet of impu-

dent women, applied by Ares to Athena, and by Hera to Aphrodité, Il.

21. 394, 421.—later writers adopted the more anal. form *κυνόμνία*, e. g.

Anth. P. 11. 265, Ael. N. A. 4. 51, Luc. Gall. 31, etc.; so, ὁ γαστήρ

κυνόμνία Anth. Plan. 9; but the older form recurs in Ath. 126 A, 157 A:

cf. Lob. Phryn. 689.

κῦν-ᾱνθρωπος, *ov*, of a dog-man, νόσος κ. a malady in which a man

imagines himself to be a dog, Galen. 10. 502; cf. *λυκάνθρωπος*.

κῦνᾱρα, ἡ, prob. = *κυνέσβατος*, or perhaps the same as *κῦνᾱρα* (v. ap.

Ath. 70 A), Soph. Fr. 318, Scyl. ap. Ath. 70 C; also called *κῦνᾱρος ἄκανθα*,

Hecataë. 172, Soph. Fr. 643.

κῦνᾱριον, τό, Dim. of *κῦων*, a little dog, whelp, Plat. Euthyd. 298 D,

Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 20, Theopomp. Com. Incert. 19, Alcaë. Com. Incert. 4:

but considered a worse form than *κυνιδιον*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 180.

κῦνᾱς, ἄδος, peculi. fem. of *κύνεος*, of a dog, Lat. *caninus*, ἡμέραι

κῦνᾱδες the dog-days, Plut. 2. 380 D; v. *κῦων* V. II. mostly as

Subst.: 1. (sub. *σπίς*), dog's hair, of a bad fleece, Theoc. 15.

19. 2. = *κῦνᾱρα*, Hesych. 3. among the Spartans, = *ἀπομαγ-*

δαλιά (q. v.), Polemo ap. Ath. 409 D, Poll. 6. 93. 4. a kind of

tail, Schol. Od. 7. 91, Eust. 1570. 48.

κῦν-ᾱστρον, τό, late word for the dog-star, Arist. Plant. 1. 7. 4, Schol.

Opp. H. 1. 46, Eust., etc.: *κύν-ᾱστρος*, ὁ, in Tzetz. Hes. Op. 609,

Cramer An. Par. 1. 295.

κῦνᾱώ, = *κυνέω*, to play the Cynic, Luc. Demon. 21.

κῦνᾱλισμός, ὁ, a boy's game, somewhat like our *peg-top*, Poll. 9. 120;

κῦνᾱδλή, ἡ, Hesych.:—*κυνᾱλο-παίκτης*, ὁ, one who plays at it, Id.

κῦνᾱδλος, α, a wooden peg, Poll. 10. 188; pl. *κῦνᾱδα*, Id. g. 120.

κῦνῆ, Ἀτ. contr. *κυνῆ* (sub. *δορά*), ἡ—*a dog's skin*, used for making

soldiers' caps: hence *κυνῆ* in Hom. and Hes. came to mean a *leathern*

cap or *bonnet*, not necessarily of dog's skin, for we find κ. *ταυρεῖν*,

κῦνῆ Il. 10. 258, 335: properly the *κυνῆ* was opp. to the regular

helmet (*κόρυς*), cf. 10. 258, where it is called *καταίτυς* and described

as ἀφάλος τε καὶ ἀλφορός; and, when it is called *χαλκήρης*, *χαλκοπέ-*

ρρος, ἐχθαλκός, πάγχθαλκός, χρυσείη, it is still of leather, guarded or

decorated with metal: in Hom., however, it was always a soldier's cap,

except in Od. 24. 231, where *κυνῆ αἰγείη* is a peasant's cap, called by

Hes. Op. 548 πῖλος δσκητός; the *κυνῆ* Ἄϊδος, worn by Athena in Il.

5. 845 (as by Perseus, Pherecyd. 26) made her invisible, like the

Tarnkappe of the Nibelungen-Lied, cf. Heine. Hes. Sc. 227, Ar. Ach. 390,

Plat. Rep. 612 B. II. after Hom., the sense continued much the

same, *περὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς εἶχον ἐκ διψθερίων πεποιημένας κῦνᾱς* Idst.

7. 77; but sometimes it merely meant a helmet, *carque*, τὴν κ. εὐδαν

χαλκήν Id. 2. 151;—used of the πέτασος, ἡλιοστέρη *κυνῆ* Θεσσαλῆς Soph.

O. C. 314; also, κ. Κορινθίη Hdt. 4. 180; κ. Ἀρκάς Soph. Fr. 261; Boιωτία Dem. 1377. 11, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 6: generally, a cap, bonnet, Ar. Nub. 268, 445.

κύνεος [ῦ], α, *ov*, also *os*, *ov*, of, belonging to a dog, ἰμάς Ar. Vesp. 321; κ. θάνατος a dog's death, Ib. 898; τὰ κ. dog's flesh, Id. Eq. 1399.

κύν-ερα [ῦ], ἡ, (εἶρα) a dog-leash, Com. Anon. 104.

κύνεος [ῦ], α, *ov*, (κῦων) = *κύνεος*, Anth. P. 12. 238—metaph. *shame-*

less, *unabashed*, Il. 9. 373, Hes. Op. 67, Timon ap. Plut. 2. 446 C.

κύνεω [ῦ], Att., Ep. impf. κύνεον Od.: fut. κύνῃσθαι Eur. Cycl. 172;

later, κῦσῶ [ῦ], poet. κῦσῶς Babr. pt. 2. 54, 17: aor. ἐκύνῃσα v. l.

Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 24; but in Poets ἐκῦσα, Ep. κῦσα, ἐκῦσσα, κῦσσα (v.

κῦσῶ sub fin.).—cf. Skt. *kus* or *kush*, *kushāmi* (amplector). To kiss,

κάρη δ' ἐκῦσ' Od. 23. 208; λάβε γούνατα καὶ κῦσε χεῖρας Il. 24. 478;

κύνεον .. κεφαλὴν τε καὶ ὤμους Od. 21. 224; c. acc. pers. et partis,

κῦσσε δέ μιν κεφαλὴν 16. 15., 17. 39; κῦσ' ἄρα μιν κεφαλὴν 19. 417;

Τηλέμαχον .. διὸς ὕφορβος πάντα κῦσεν 16. 21; κῦσον με Ar. Nub. 82,

cf. Av. 141, etc.; κ. τινὰ χεῖρὸς Ar. Rh. 1. 313; the pres. in Eur. Alc.

183, Men. 1141, Ar. Ach. 1209, Pax 1138;—rare in Prose, as Luc. Alex.

55; κ. ἀλλήλας, of doves, to bill, Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 24. 2. some-

times, = *προσκύνεω*, Eur. Cycl. 1. c., Anth. P. 6. 283.

κύνῃσθαι, ἡ, later form for sq. (signif. II), Plut. Alex. 40, Diog. L. 6.

31; *κυνῃσείας ἐπετέλεσεν*, as an entertainment in the Amphitheatre

(cf. *κυνῃγιον*) C. I. 2719.—Dor. *κυναγ-*, Anth. P. 7. 338, cf. 6. 183.

κύνῃσθαι, τό, a hunting-establishment, *huntsmen* and *hounds*, a pack

of hounds, Hdt. 1. 36, Xen. Cyn. 10, 4: also, a pack of wolves hunting

together, opp. to λύκοι μονοπείραι, Arist. H. A. 8. 5, 2. II. a hunt,

chase, *pursuit*, ἐπὶ τὸ κ. ἐξίειν, πρὸς τὸ κ. προσίειν Xen. Cyn. 6, 11;

ἀπείναι ἐκ τοῦ κ. Ib. 6, 26, cf. 4 and 7, 11; also in pl., Eur. Hipp. 224,

Isocr. 148 E, Xen. Cyn. 3, 11—metaph., κ. τὸ περὶ τὴν Ἀλκιβιάδου

κῦνον Plat. Prot. init.; παρακαλεῖσθαι τινα ἐπὶ τὸ κ. Id. Lach. 194

B. 2. = *κυνῃγιον* 2, C. I. 2511, 4157. III. that which is

taken in hunting, the game, Xen. Cyn. 6, 12.

κύνῃσθαι, Dor. *κυναγ-* (v. sub *κυναγός*):—to hunt, Ar. Eq. 1382,

Xen., etc.; cf. ἐκκυνῃστέω—metaph. to persecute, harass, Aesch.

Pr. 573: c. acc. cogn., κ. τέκνον διαγμένον Eur. H. F. 896:—absol. to

quest about, like a hound, Soph. Aj. 5.

κύν-ῃσθαι, *ov*, ὁ, Dor. *κυναγ-* (v. sub *κυναγός*):—a hunter, *hunts-*

man, Od. 9. 120, Eur. Il. F. 860, Hec. 1174, Plat. Rep. 432 B, and often

in Xen.; *κυναγέτας ἀμφὶ πάλα* one who seeks the prize in wrestling,

Pind. N. 6. 26:—fem. *κυνῃστίς*, Dor. —*αγέτις*, ἰδος, a huntress, Arist. P.

6. 115, Ach. Tat. 8. 12.

κύνῃσθαι, ἡ, *ov*, of or for hunting, fond of the chase, Plat. Euthyphro

13 A:—ἡ —*κῆ* (sc. τέχνη) Ib.—ὁ *κυνῃστικὸς* [λόγος] name of Xeno-

phon's work on Hunting. τὰ —*κά*, of Oppian's poem.

κύνῃσθαι, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of *κυνῃστής*, q. v.

κύνῃσθαι, Dor. *κυνᾱγέω*, Bion 1. 60: pf. pass. *κεκυνῃσθῆαι* Polyb.

32. 15, 4: (κυνῃγός). To hunt, chase, later form of *κυνῃσθαι*,

Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 10, Plut. Pelop. 8, etc.: metaph. to pursue, persecute,

τινὰ Ep. Plat. 349 B, etc.: cf. Lob. Phryn. 432.

κύνῃσθαι, ἡ, a hunt, chase, hunting, Trag. (in Dor. form *κυνᾱγία*, v.

sub *κυναγός*), Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 15, Polyb., etc.

κύνῃσθαι, τό, later form for *κυνῃσθαι*, the hunt, chase, Plat. Alex. 40,

Ath. 677 E; in pl., Polyb. 10. 25, 4, and v. l. in Diog. 5. 29, etc. 2.

a beast-hunt in the Amphitheatre, C. I. (add.) 3847 b. 8, 4039. 6.

κύνῃσθαι, κύνῃσθαι, v. sub *κυναγός*.

κύνῃσθαι, Adv. (κῦων) like a dog, Soph. Fr. 646, Ar. Eq. 1033, Nub.

491.

κύνῃσθαι, ἡ, a hunting with dogs, Call. Dian. 217.

κύνῃσθαι, to follow the hounds, Euphor. 63, Nic. Th. 20.

κύνῃσθαι, οἱ, the fellows of a horse, v. sub *κῦων* VIII.

κύνῃσθαι, ἡ, a game of kissing, Crates Piai. 2.

Κύνθος, ὁ, Cynthus, a mountain in Delos, birth-place of Apollo and Ar-

temis, h. Hom. Ar. 26:—hence Apollo is called Κύνθιος, Call. Dell. 10;

Δῆλιε, Κυνθίαν ἔχων .. πέτρᾱν Ar. Nub. 590;—also, Κυνθo-γενής, *es*,

Anth. P. 15. 25, 9.

κύνῃσθαι, ἡ, = *κυνοκράμβη*, Diosc. 4. 192.

κύνῃσθαι, *ov*, ὁ, = *κυνῆ*, Hesych.:—in Alcaë. 15. 2, Bergk restores *κυνῃσθαι*

(fem.) from MSS. as the Aeol. form.

κύνῃσθαι, *ews*, ὁ, a puppy (cf. *λαγιδεύς*, *λυκιδεύς*), v. l. Theocr. 5. 25.

κύνῃσθαι, τό, Dim. of *κῦων*, a little dog, whelp, Ar. Ach. 542, Plat.

Euthyd. 298 E, Xen. Oec. 13. 8, etc.; cf. *κυνᾱριον*.

κύνῃσθαι, to play the dog: metaph. to live like a Cynic, belong to their

sect, Diog. L. 7. 121, Luc. Peregr. 43, Ath. 588 F, Arr. Epict. 3. 22, 1:—

Verb. Adj. *κυνῃστέον*, Julian. p. 204.

κύνῃσθαι, ὁ, a rabbit, Lat. *caniculus*, Polyb. 12. 3, 10, where Ath.

400 F gives *κύνῃσθαι*; in Ael. N. A. 13. 15, *κύνῃσθαι*; in Galen. 6.

374, *κύνῃσθαι*.

κύνῃσθαι, ὁ, *ov*, (κῦων) dog-like, Lat. *caninus*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 5, 17, Plut. 2.

133 B; καὶ ὁ ἄνθρωπος *κύνῃσθαι*, perh., *currish*, *churlish*, L

κύνισμός, *δ*, Cynical philosophy or conduct, Diog. L. 6. 2, Luc. Bis Acc. 33, Poll. 5. 65.
 κύνιστι, Adv. like a dog, Posidon. ap. Ath. 152 F.
 κύνιο-βάτης ἵππος, *δ*, a horse with short, stiff fetlocks (κύνων VIII), Hipp. piatr. p. 262; in Hesych., κύνιο-βάνων.
 κύνιο-βλάψ, ἄπος, *δ*, *η*, with a dog's look, Hesych.
 κύνιο-βορά, *η*, dog's food, Schol. Ar. Pl. 293, Tzetz.
 κύνιο-βρωτος, *ον*, devoured by dogs, Diog. L. 9. 4.
 κύνιο-γάμια, *τά*, a dog-wedding, said by the Cynic Crates of his own, Clem. Al. 619; κύνιογαμία, *η*, in Suid. s. v. Κράτης.
 κύνιο-γλωσσος, *ον*, dog-tongued, Epich. 52 Ahr. II. κύνιο-γλωσσον, *τό*, hound's tongue, Cynoglossum officinale, Diosc. 4. 129.
 κύνιο-γνώμων, *ον*, impudent, Phot. Epist. p. 108.
 κύνιο-δέστη, *η*, A. B. 49, Phot., κύνιοδέσμιον, *τό*, Poll. 2. 171, (κύνων VII, δεσμός) the Comœdi fibula of Juvenal.
 κύνιο-δέσμος, *δ*, a dog-leash, Longus 2. 14.
 κύνιο-δγκτος, *ον*, bitten by a dog, Galen.; κ. ἔλκη sores from a dog's bite, Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 8.
 κύν-όδους, *δοντος*, *δ*, the canine tooth, between the grinders and incisors in each jaw, properly of dogs, Arist. P. A. 3. 1, 3, H. A. 2. 3, 1, 6. 20, 11; also of lions, Ib. 6. 31, 3; of men, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Epich. 9 Ahr. (in form κύνόδων); of horses, Xen. Eq. 6, 8, Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 13; of a serpent's fang, Nic. Th. 130, 231, etc.
 κύνιο-δρομέω, *το* run or chase with dogs, Xen. Cyn. 6, 17 sq.: metaph., ἐκκυνδορομούμεν ἀλλήλους ἡγοῦντες Id. Symp. 4. 63.
 κύνιο-δρομία, *Ion*, -ίη, *η*, a running with dogs, the chase, Hipp. 367. 1; but v. Littre 6. p. 596.
 κύνόδων, *οντος*, *δ*, v. sub κύνόδους.
 κύνιο-ειδής, *ἐς*, like a dog, Lat. caninus, Arist. H. A. 2. 8, 1.
 κύνιο-εματίτις, *ιδος*, *η*, a kind of κύνωα, Diosc. Noth. 3. 136.
 κύν-όζολον, *τό*, (ὄζω) a plant, so called from its smell (Diosc. 3. 11, κύνόμαχον or κύνόφυλον), chamaeleo niger, Plin. 22. 21.
 κύνιο-θαράσης, *ἐς*, impudent as a dog, Theocr. 15. 53; κύνιοθράσης, Aesch. Supp. 758.
 κύνιο-κάρδαμον, *τό*, a kind of nasturtium, Diosc. 2. 185.
 κύνιο-καύματα, *τά*, the heat of the dog-days, Diosc. 2. 98, Lob. Phryn. 304.
 κύνιο-κέντρον, *τό*, a plant, Hesych.
 κύνιο-κεφάλιον, *τό*, a name for the plant ψύλλιον, Diosc. Noth. 4. 70: —in Hesych. κύνιο-κεφάλαιον, = ἀνεμώνη.
 κύνιοκεφαλο-ειδής *πίθηκος*, *δ*, = sq. 2, Galen. 5. 334.
 κύνιο-κεφάλος, *ον*, dog-headed; *οὐ* Κυνόκεφαλοι, Dog-heads, the name of a people, Hdt. 4. 191, cf. Strab. 43. 2. the dog-faced baboon, Simia hamadryas, Plat. Theat. 161 C, 166 C, Arist. H. A. 2. 8, 1, etc.; —a sacred animal in Egypt, Luc. Tox. 28, J. Trag. 42. [The penult. is long in a dactyl. verse, Ar. Eq. 416, and Dind. writes it κύνιοκεφάλωφ, as in Phryn. A. B. 49 and Phot.; cf. τετρακέφαλος, τρικέφαλος.]
 κύνιο-κλόπος, *ον*, dog-stealing, Ar. Ran. 605.
 κύνιο-κομέω, *το* keep dogs, Synes. 66 D.
 κύνιο-κοπέω, *το* beat like a dog, Ar. Eq. 289.
 κύνιο-κράμβη, *η*, dog-cabbage, Diosc. 4. 192, Geop. 13. 4, 7, etc.
 κύνιοκτονία, *η*, a killing of dogs, Eus. H. E. 9. 8.
 κύνιο-κτόνος, *ον*, killing dogs: κύν., *τό*, a name for aconite, Diosc. 4. 78.
 κύνιο-λέσχης, *ον*, *δ*, an obscene talker, dub. v. Lob. Phryn. 184.
 κύνιο-λογέω, *το* treat of the dogstar, Ath. 23 A.
 κύνιο-λύκος, *ὁ*, a dog-wolf, name of the hyæna, Ctesias Ind. 32.
 κύνιο-λυσσος, *ον*, mad from the bite of a mad dog, Andreas Med.
 κύνιο-μάλον, *τό*, Dor. for κύνιομύλον, = κοκκίμύλον, Hesych.
 κύνιο-μάχew, *το* fight with dogs, Poll. 5. 65, Hesych. s. v. ἐν φρέατι.
 κύνιο-μέριον, *τό*, a name of the ὄροβαρχη, Diosc. Noth. 2. 172.
 κύνιο-μορον, *τό*, the fruit of the κύνόσβατος, Galen.: also = κύνιοκράμβη, Id. 13. 138.
 κύνιο-μορφος, *ον*, in Diosc. 1. 25, as synonym. of the κρόκος.
 κύνιο-μυία, *η*, v. sub κύνάμια.
 κύνιο-ξύλον, *τό*, v. sub κύνόζολον.
 κύνιο-πληκτος, *ον*, wounded by a dog, cited from Diosc.
 κύνιοπλον, *τό*, the corona in the horse's foot, Hipp. piatr.
 κύνιο-πόταμος, *ὁ*, a river-dog, Achmes Onir. 158.
 κύνιο-πρασον, *τό*, dog-leek, a plant, Hipp. piatr. 189. 11.
 κύνιο-πρηστις, *ιδος*, *η*, (πρήσθω) a venomous insect, whose sting makes dogs swell up and die, Hesych.; cf. θούπρηστις.
 κύνιο-πρόσωπος, *ον*, dog-faced, Luc. D. Marin. 7. 2, V. H. 1. 16: —of men, like κυνόκεφαλος, Ael. N. A. 10. 25.
 κύν-όπτικον, *τό*, an eye-salve, Alex. Trall. 2. 145.
 κύνιο-ραιστής, *οὐ*, *δ*, (ράϊω) a dog-tick, Lat. ricinus, Od. 17. 300; cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 20, 6, H. A. 5. 31, 6: v. κρώτων.
 κύνιο-ροδον, *τό*, the dog-rose, not the same with κύνόσβατος, Theophr. H. P. 4. 4, 8; cynorrhodum or -rhoda, Plin.
 Κύνόσαργες, *εως*, *τό*, Cynosarges, a gymnasium outside the city of Athens, sacred to Hercules, for the use of those who were not of pure Athenian blood, Hdt. 5. 63, 6. 116, Paus. 1. 19, 3; cf. Andoc. 9. 5, Dem. 691, 18; and v. Κυνικός II.
 κύνόσ-βάτος, *η*, (but also *δ*, Theophr. infr., Ath. 70 D), the dog-thorn, a kind of wild rose, Lat. Rubus caninus, Arist. Fr. 520, Theocr. 5. 92, Plut. 2. 294 E, etc.; καρπὸς τοῦ κ. Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 5; cf. κύνων XI, κύνιοροδον: —κύνόσ-βῆτον, *τό*, its fruit, Ib. 3. 18, 4, etc. 2. in Diosc. 4. 144, as synonym. of σμίλιξ τραχεία.
 κύνόσ-ουρα, *η*, dog's-tail, the Cynosure, a name for the constellation *Ursa Minor*, Arat. 36, Eratosth. Catart. 2.
 κύνοςουρίς, *ιδος*, *η*, a breed of Spartan hounds, from the Laced. tribe so called, Call. Dian. 94. II. = κύνισσος, Nonn. D. 1. 166.

κύνόσσυρα *ψά*, *τά*, addled eggs, also οὐρμα, ξεφύρια, ὑπνέμα, Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 13; cf. οὐρίος IV.
 κύνιο-σόφιον, *τό*, a treatise on the management of dogs, published by Rigalt among the Scriptores Rei Accipitariae.
 κύνιο-σπάρακτος, *ον*, torn by dogs, Soph. Ant. 1198.
 κύνιο-σπός, *αδός*, *δ*, *η*, = foreg., Nonn. D. 46. 341.
 κύνιοσ-σόςος, *ον*, cheering on hounds, Ath. 160 B, Nonn. D. 1. 233, etc.
 κύνιο-σφάγης, *ἐς*, worshipped with sacrifices of dogs, Lyc. 77.
 κύνιο-τροφικός, *η*, *όν*, of or for dog-keeping: *η* —*κη* (sc. τέχνη), Clem. Al. 338.
 κύνουακός, *ὁ*, (ἐλκω) a dog-leader, Nic. Damasc. 449. 27, Vales.
 κύνουρα, *ων*, *τά*, sea-cliffs, Lyc. 99.
 κύνουχος, *ὁ*, (ἐχω) a dog-holder, dog-leash, Anth. P. 6. 298; κλοῖος κ. Ib. 107. II. a dog-skin sack, used in hunting, Xen. Cyn. 2. 9.
 κύνιο-φάγew, fut. ἔσaw, to eat dog's flesh, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 225.
 κύν-όφθαλμιζομαι, Dep. to look impudent, Synes. 128 C, A. B. 48, etc.
 κύνιο-φόντης ἐορτή, *η*, (*φένω, φονεύω) a festival, in which dogs were killed, Ath. 99 E.
 κύνό-φρων, *ον*, dog-minded, shameless of soul, Aesch. Cho. 622.
 κύνιοχάλη, *η*, a name for the πολύγονον ἄρρεν, Diosc. 4. 4.
 κύνιοχέρτης, *δ*, prob. a kind of κύνόσβατος, Orneos. 229, Cynos. 273.
 κύνιοχρος, *α*, *ον*, Comp. Adj. formed from κύνων, more dog-like, i. e. more shameless, more audacious (cf. κύνων II), Hom. only in neut., ἐπεὶ οὐ σέο κύντερον ἄλλο Il. 8. 483; οὐ .. κύντερον ἄλλο γυναικὶς Od. 11. 427; οὐ γὰρ τι στυγερὴ ἐπὶ γαστέρι κύντερον ἄλλο 7. 216; —more horrible, κύντερον ἄλλο ποτ' ἔτλης 20. 18: —later in masc., κύνων κύντερος Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. Διονυσίαν. II. Sup. κύντατος, *η*, *ον*, μερμηρίζω .., ὅτι κύντατον ἔρδοι Il. 10. 503; κ. ἐνιαυτός h. Hom. Cer. 307; κύντατος ἀνδρῶν Ar. Rh. 3. 192; *τά* κύντατ' ἀλγὴ κακῶν in Eur. Supp. 807 (Iyr.)—nowhere else in Trag.—A Comp. κύντερτερος is cited from Aesch. and Pherecr. by Phot. 188. 24; and Sup. -άτατος from Eubul.; and a form κύντότατος is cited from Arist. (Fr. 69).
 κύν-ύλαγμός, *δ*, the hawling of dogs, Stesich. 66.
 κύνω, *ὁς*, *η*, a she-dog, = ἀναιδεστάτη, Hesych.: —as prop. n. Κυνώ, Hdt. 1. 110.
 κύνωδης, *ἐς*, = κύνοειδής, Arist. G. A. 2. 7, 9, etc.
 κύν-ώτης, *ον*, *ὁ*, (ὥψ) the dog-eyed, i. e. shameless one, Il. 1. 159; like κύνος ὄμματ' ἔχων Ib. 225: —so fem. κύνώπις, *ιδος*, *η*, εἶνεκ' ἐμεῖο κύνωπιδος, says Helen of herself, Il. 3. 180, Od. 4. 145; Eur. εἵνεκα ποῦρης, of Aphrodite, 8. 319; also, of the Erinyes, etc., Eur. Or. 260, El. 1252.
 κύν-ωτός, *οὐ*, *δ*, dog's ear, name of a throw on the dice, An. Ox. 2. 21; whence it is prob. to be restored in Eubul. Κυβ. 2, Poll. 7. 205.
 κύνωψ, *ωπος*, *δ*, perhaps a kind of flea-wort, Theophr. H. P. 7. 7, 3.
 κύνος, *εως*, *τό*, = κύνημα, Ar. Fr. 458.
 κύνιο-τοκία, *η*, childbirth, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 68.
 κύνιο-τροφία, *η*, the nourishment of the foetus, Hipp. 337. 17.
 κύνουρα, *η*, a plant, used to procure abortion, Agatho Sam. ap. Stob. 540. 39, Plut. 2. 1160 F.
 κύνιοφωρῶ, *το* be with young, be pregnant, Hipp. 567. 12, Luc. D. Deor. 1. 2; ἐκ τινος by .., Id.; τινά with or of .., Heliod. 10. 18; metaph., *η* δίανοια κ. πολλά Philo 1. 183: —Pass., βρέφος κύνιοφωρῆθέν Artemid. 4. 67, cf. 84.
 κύνιοφωρία, *η*, pregnancy, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 491. 30, Clem. Al. 9, Artem. 1. 14: —κύνο-φώρος, *ον*, pregnant, fertile, γῆ E. M. 546. 8.
 κύνιαρος, Dor. for κύνειρος, Aleman 29: —Dim. κύνιαρίσκος, Ib. 34.
 κύνιαρισσάς, *ον*, *ὁ*, a kind of euphorbia, Diosc. 4. 165.
 κύνιαρίσις, *ον*, Att. -ίτις, *η*, *ον*, of cypress-wood, σταθμοί, Od. 17. 340; μέλαθρον Pind. P. 5. 51; Λάραξ Thuc. 2. 34.
 κύνιαρισβ-κομος, *ον*, with cypress foliage, Schol. Il. 13. 132.
 κύνιαρισσ-όροφος, *ον*, ceiled with cypress-wood, θάλαμοι Mnesim. 1. 1. 1, as Casaub. for the unmeaning κύνιαριττο-τρόφος.
 κύνιαρίσιος, Att. -ίτος, *η*, a cypress, Cypressus sempervirens, εὐώδης Od. 5. 64, cf. Hdt. 4. 75; ἐλαφρά Pind. Fr. 126; ῥαδιὰ Theocr. Ep. 11. 45; ἄρρην καὶ θήλεια Theophr. H. P. 1. 8, 2, etc.: —it was and is a timber-tree in Greece, v. κύνιαρίσιος.
 κύνιαρισσών, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, a cypress grove, Strab. 738.
 κύνιάς, *αδός*, *η*, = sq., Lyc. 333.
 κύνιασσίς, *ιδος*, or κύνιασσις, *ιδος*, *δ* and *η*; (κύνη): —a short frock, reaching to a man's mid-thigh, Alcae. 15. 6 (where κύνιαττις), Ion ap. Poll. 7. 60, cf. Müller Archæol. d. Kunst, § 337. 3; also attributed to women, Ar. Fr. 438, Anth. P. 6. 202, cf. 272, 358; and to the Persians, Hecataea, ap. Harp.: —Dim. forms κύνιασσίσκος, *δ*, Ilippon. 10. 5; κύνιασιον, *τό*, Or. Sib. 5. 186.
 κύνειρίζω, fut. ἴσω, to be or smell like κύνειρος, Diosc. 1. 6.
 κύνειρίς, *ιδος*, *η*, a kind of κύνειρος, Nic. Al. 604.
 κύνειρον [ῥ], *τό*, a sweet-smelling marsh-plant, perh. Cyperus comosus (Sibth. Fl. Gr. 1. 31), used to feed horses, Il. 21. 351, Od. 4. 603, Theophr. H. P. 4. 10, 5; cf. sq.
 κύνειρος [ῥ], *ὁ*, a marsh-plant, like κύνειρον, h. Hom. Merc. 107, Ar. Ran. 243, Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 2, Theocr. 1. 106, etc. II. another kind seems to have been a sedge, another a gladiolus, Schneid. Ind. ad Theophr.: cf. also κύνειρος.
 κύνελλίς, *ιδος*, *η*, = κύνελλον, Eust. 1776. 31.
 κύνελλο-μάχος, *ον*, fighting over cups, or at which they fight with cups, ἐλαπίνη Anth. P. 11. 59.
 κύνελλον [ῥ], *τό*, (v. κύνβη λ) a big-bellied drinking vessel, a beaker, goblet, cup, often in Hom., like δέπας, σκύφος, cf. Ath. 11. c. 65; made of metal, χρῆσται κύνελλα Il. 3. 248, etc.; κύνελλα οἶνου 4. 345: a milk-vessel, Q. Sm. 6. 345; —also in Ion ap. Ath. 301 F: —cf. ὀμφικύ-

πελλος. II. at Syracuse, in pl. the fragments of bread left on table, Philet. ap. Ath. 483 A.

κῦπελλο-τόκος, *ov*, breeding cups, *τράπεζα* Nonn. D. 47. 62. κῦπελλο-φόρος, *ov*, carrying cups, Anth. P. append. 69. κῦπελλο-χάρων, *ov*, delighting in cups, Eust. 1776. 31. κῦπερος, *δ*, prob. *lon*. for κῦπερος, Hdt. 4. 71,—who describes it as an aromatic plant, used by the Scythians for embalming, cf. Plut. 2. 383 E. κῦπη, *ῆ*, a kind of ship, also a hut, Hesych.; v. γῦπη. κῦπώ, rare collat. form of κῦπῶ, Lyc. 1442; v. ἀνακῦπῶ. κυπριάω, prob. f. l. for κυπρίω in Suid.

Κυπριακός, *ῆ*, *ον*, Cyprian, Diod. 14. 110, etc. II. of copper, μέταλλα Diosc. 5. 91.

Κυπρίδιος, *α*, *ον*, like Cypris, i. e. lovely, tender, Anth. P. 10. 68, etc. κυπρίζω, fut. *ισώ*, to bloom, LXX (Cant. 2. 13); cf. κυπρισμός. κυπρίνον (sc. κύρον), *τά*, oil or unguent made from the flower of the κύρος, Apollon. Heroph. ap. Ath. 688 F, Diosc. 1. 65; κυπριν-έλαιον, Alex. Trall. 3. p. 184.

κυπρίνος, *δ*, a carp, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 7. 4. 11, 7. 41. Κύπριος, *α*, *ον*, of Cyprus, Cyprian, Hdt., etc.: λίθος K. a kind of precious stone, prob. the smaragdus, Achae. ap. Ath. 689 B; cf. Theophr. Lap. 25 and 35, Plin. 37. 17; K. ἄρτοι were noted, Eubul. 'Opθ. 2; also, K. παραπετάσματα Ar. Fr. 520; and Cyprian salt-fish, Posidipp. Mer. 1; βούς K., proverb. of a greedy fellow, Paroemiogr., Suid., etc. II. Κύπρια, *τά*, an Epic poem introductory to the II. beginning with the wedding of Peleus and Thetis, Hdt. 2. 117, Arist. Poët. 23. 6.

Κύπρις, *ἴδος*, *ῆ*, acc. Κύπριν or Κύπριδα, Il. 5. 330, 458; later gen. -ιος, Jac. Anth. P. p. li:—Cypris, a name of Aphrodite, from the island where she was first and most worshipped, Il. (never in Od.), Trag., etc.; joined with Ἀφροδίτη, h. Homi. Ven. 2. 2. metaph. of a beautiful girl, a Venus, Opp. 11. 4. 235. II. as appellat. love, passion, Eur. Bacch. 773; Κύπριν ὑφαρπάζειν Ar. Eccl. 722; K. λαθραία Eubul. Navn. 1. 8; ἐν πληρομῇ γὰρ K. Menand. Monost. 159; cf. Bacchyl. 27, Soph. Fr. 710. III. the gland of the penis, Melet. in An. Oxon. 3. 112. [ῦ by nature; in Ep. mostly ῦ by position; but never so in Com., except in parodies.]

κυπρισμός, *δ*, the bloom of the olive or vine, LXX (Cant. 7. 12), Eust. 1095. 23.

Κυπριγενής, *ἑς*, (γενέσθαι) Cyprus-born, epith. of Aphrodite, h. Homi. 9, Solon 2. 1, Pind., etc.:—fem. Κυπρο-γένεια, *ῆ*, the Cyprus-born, K. Ἀφροδίτη Ar. Lys. 551; K. θεά Panyas. ap. Ath. 36 D; absol., Pind. P. 4. 354, Plut. Arttox. 28; Κυπριγενεία, with a synizesis of -έα, Hes. Th. 199. Κυπρίθεν, Adv. from Cyprus, Anth. P. 9. 487; Κυπρίε, Call. Fr. 217. Κύπρονδε, Adv. to Cyprus, Il. 11. 21.

Κύπρος, *ῆ*, Cyprus, a Greek island on the S. coast of Asia Minor, Ilom. (esp. in Od.), etc.:—the Romans got from it the best copper, Lat. *cyprum*, Plin. 34. 2:—cf. Κύπριος.

κύπρος, *ῆ*, a tree growing in Cyprus, Lat. *cyprus*, Hebr. *gopher* (Gen. 6. 14), *Lausonia alba*, Sprengel Diosc. 1. 124, cf. Anth. P. 4. 1. 42: the flower yielded the κύρον κύπρινον Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 25, Diosc. 1. 66; called κύπρος by Theophr. Odor. 26 sq. II. a measure of corn, holding two modii, Alcae. 96, C. I. 3561; cf. ἡμίκυπρον. 2. κεφάλαιον ἀριθμοῦ, Hesych.

κυπτάω, fut. *άω*, Frequent. of κύπτω, to keep stooping, to go poking about, *potter* about a thing, Sophron ap. Schol. Ar. Lys. 17; περί τινα Ar. l. c., τί κυπτάω *ἔχω*ν περί τὴν θύραν; Id. Nub. 509; εἰώθασα μάλιστα περί τὰς σκηνὰς . . κλέπτει κ. Id. Pax 731; περί τὸν τεχνεῦτα Plat. Rep. 469 D; absol., κυπτάοντα ἔην Id. Rival. 137 B.

κύπτω: fut. *άω*: aor. *έκνυα*: pf. *έκνυα*:—cf. *άνα-*, *έπι-*, *κατα-*, *παρα-*, *συγ-*, *ὑπερ-*, *ὑπο-*κύπτω. (From *√ΚΥΨ*, as in *κέ-κυφ-*, *κυφ-ός*, *κυφ-ος*, and perh. *ὑβάς*; cf. Lat. *cub-o*, *cumb-o*, *in-cumb-o*.) To bend forward, stoop down, πλευρά, *τά* οἱ κύπναι παρ' ἀπιδόος ἐξεφάνθη Il. 4. 468; ἔλαβεν . . κύψας ἐκ πεδίου 17. 621, cf. 21. 69; ὁσάκι γὰρ Κύβει γέρον πίνειν μενεαίνων κ. τ. λ. Od. 11. 585; κ. ἐς τὴν γῆν Hdt. 3. 14, Ar. Fr. 349; κ. κάτω Id. Vesp. 279; κεκυφότες ἐς τὴν καὶ εἰς τραπέζας Plat. Rep. 586 A; χαμᾶς Plut. Anton. 45: often in aor. part. with another Verb, θέει κύψας runs with the head down, i. e. at full speed, Ar. Ran. 1091; so, ὁμῶς ἐμὶ κύψας Id. Eccl. 863; ἐς τὴν γῆν κύψασα κάτω βαδίζει Id. Fr. 349; κύψας ἐσθίει eats stooping, i. e. greedily, Id. Pax 33; κύψαντες διεφράντιον, Epicr. Incert. 1. 23. 2. to hang the head from shame, Ar. Fr. 1354, Thesm. 930; or sorrow, Amphip. Πλάν. 1. 6; or thought, Epicr. Incert. 1. 21. 3. to bow down under a burden, Dem. 332. 12. 4. in Archil. 32, κύψαι = ἀπάγεσθαι, cf. Hesych., Phot.

5. of animals, to be bowed forward, opp. to the erect figure of man, Arist. P. A. 2. 11; so, κέρατα κεκυφτάς ἐς τὸ ἐμπροσθεν horns bent forward, of certain African oxen, Hdt. 4. 183; ἐπὶ δὲ στόμαχος [τῆς ὑστέρης] κεκυφῆ Hipp. 677. 33. II. trans. to tilt a thing forwards, cited from Philo.

κυρβαίη, an unknown word in Ep. Hom. 15. 6; written κυρκαίη in Suid. p. 2675 B.

Κυρβάς, *αντρός*, *δ*, shortd. form of Κορύβας, q. v.

κυρβάσια, *ῆ*, a Persian bonnet or hat, with a peaked crown, prob. much like the *tiāra* (q. v.), Hdt. 5. 49, 7. 64.—The King alone wore it upright, v. Ar. Av. 487 (where he compares a cock's comb to it), and Schol. ad l.; cf. the Pompeian mosaic of the battle of Issus in the Museo Borbonico at Naples, and Dict. of Antt. s. v. *tiara*:—a poultice for a woman's breast is compared to it in shape, Hipp. 666. 34, cf. Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 10.

κυρβείας, *εων*, *αἰ*, Ar. Av. 1354, etc.; οἱ Cratin. Incert. 139, Euphor. Fr. 5, Lys. 185. 8; also κυρβείας Anth. P. 4. 3. 83, 4. 4; a dat. sing. κυρβίδι Nonn. D. 12. 37, acc. κυρβίν lb. 55, dat. pl. κυρβείσιν Ar. Av.

l. c.: (perhaps akin to κύρμβος). At Athens, triangular tablets, fitted at the angles so as to form a pyramid of three sides, turning on a pivot, and having the earliest laws written on the sides (Timae. Lex. s. v.), first mentioned in Cratin. l. c., cf. Ar. l. c., Plat. Polit. 298 D, Lysias 184. 38, Arist. Fr. 352; they were of wood, acc. to Plut. Solon 25; of brass, acc. to Schol. Ar. Av. l. c.; of stone, acc. to Apollod. ap. Suid.; also called ἄζοιες, Eratosth. ap. Schol. Ar. Rh. 4. 280, Plut. l. c.; but some represent the κύρβεις as containing the ceremonial, ἄζοιες the civil laws, E. M. s. v.; others describe the κύρβεις as a three-sided pyramid, the ἄζοιες as a four-sided, Schol. Ar. Rh. l. c., A. B. 274, Hesych.

II. later, of all pillars or tablets with inscriptions, Plat. Polit. 298 D; of maps, Ar. Rh. 4. 280; κ. γηραλέαι, of Homer's poems, Anth. P. 15. 36, cf. 4. 4:—metaph. the pillars of Hercules, lb. 4. 3. 83.

III. the sing. κύρβις is used metaph. of the Spartan scytalé in Achae. ap. Ath. 451 D; in Ar. Nub. 448, of a pettifoggish lawyer, Lat. *leguleius*, as if a walking statute-book; a courtesan is called κ. ἐταιρικὸν κακὸν Aristaeon. 1. 17; cf. Paroemiogr.

κύρβος, *τό*, = κύρβις, Call., acc. to Hellad. in Phot. Bibl. 532. 9. κύρεία, *ῆ*, v. sub κυρία.

Κύριος, *α*, *ον*, of Cyrus, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 7, al.

κύρεω Aesch. Pr. 330, Soph. Tr. 386: impf. *έκυρουν* [ῦ] Soph. El. 1331: fut. *κύρῃω* Hdt. 1. 112, Trag.: aor. *έκυρσα* Hes. Op. 753, Ep. Hom. 6. 6, Hdt., Eur.: pf. *κεκύρῃα* Plat. Alc. 2. 141 B;—also κύρω [ῦ] Parmen. 108, Eur. Hipp. 744, Ar. Rh., etc.: impf. *έκυρον* Soph. O. C. 1159, Ep. κύρον Il. 23. 281, h. Hom. Cer. 189: fut. *κύρῃω* Soph. O. C. 225 (lyr.): aor. *έκυρσα*, part. *κύρσας* Il. 3. 23, Hes. Sc. 426, Ep. 689, Trag.:—Med. κύρωμαι [ῦ] in act. sense, Il. 24. 530. Poetic Verb, of which the two forms are used as required by the metre, and some tenses occur in Ion.

Prose: I. followed by a case, to hit, light upon: 1. c. dat. to light upon accidentally, meet with, fall in with, πῆματι κύρωσι Hes. Op. 689; λέων ὡς σώματι κύρσας Id. Sc. 426; ἄρματι κύρσας having struck against it, Il. 23. 428; μέγα δένδρεον αἰθέρι κύρον reaching to . . , Call. Cer. 38, cf. Ar. Rh. 2. 263, 4. 945, Anth. P. 9. 710; so, ἐν πείρῃσι κ. Parmen. 108. b. of things, κύρεῖν τι to befall or be granted to him, Soph. O. C. 1291, cf. Tr. 291, Eur. Hec. 215.—For Il. 3. 23., 23. 821, Hes. Op. 753, v. sub *έκυρῶμαι*; for Soph. Aj. 314, sub *έγκυρέω*.

2. c. gen. to hit the mark, like τυγχάνω, *έκυρσας ὥστε τοῖσιν* . . σκοποῦ Aesch. Ag. 628:—to reach to or as far as, μελάθρου κύρε κάρη h. Hom. Cer. 189: to meet with, find, αἰδοίων βροτῶν κυρῆσαι Ep. Hom. 6. 6; περὶ δ' *έκυρσας* . . μνηστήρας Aesch. Pr. 739; ἰαδῶν ναυβατῶν κύρσαντες Id. Pers. 1011; αἰερίας νεφέλας κύρωσαι would I could reach . . , Soph. O. C. 1083. b. to attain to, be master of, obtain, Lat. *potiri*, τέκνον κυρῆσαι Hdt. 1. 31; καθαρσίῳ lb. 35; βασιλείῃς ταφῆς lb. 112; δίκης 9. 116; ἀτιμίας 7. 158; κυρῆσαι νοστήμιον σωτηρίας Aesch. Pers. 797; στυγερὰς μοίρας τῆδε κυρῆσας lb. 910; κυροῦντα τῶν ἐπαίνων Id. Fr. 70; βίου λήγοντας κυρῆσαι Soph. O. T. 1514; δυσπότημον γόμον κυρῆσαι Id. Ant. 870; μητρός ἐς κακῆς *έκυρσατε* Eur. Med. 1363, cf. Ion 1105; ἀμοιβῆς ἐκ τινος κύρεῖν Id. Med. 23, cf. Supp. 1170.

3. less often, c. acc. also like Lat. *potiri*, to reach, find, τί νῦν . . κυρῶ; Aesch. Cho. 214; βίον εὖ κυρῆσαι Id. Theb. 699; ἐπ' ἀκαίῃς νιν κυρῶ Eur. Hec. 698; τέμνονα κύρων Id. Hipp. 746, cf. Opp. H. 1. 34. b. to obtain, κυροῦνταν τὰ πρόφθορα Aesch. Cho. 714. II. without a case, to happen, come to pass, τί ποτ' αὐτίκα κύρσει; Soph. O. C. 225; καλῶς, *ῆ* κυρεῖ turns out well, Aesch. Theb. 23, Soph. El. 799; and of a person, Ἀτρεΐδην εἰδέναι κυροῦνθ' ὥπως how he fares, Aesch. Ag. 1371; also, ἔτερα δ' *έτέρων* κακὰ κυρεῖ follow, Eur. Hec. 689; ἀλλὰ δ' *έξ* ἀλλαν κ. Id. I. T. 865. 2. to be right, hit the exact truth, γνήμιον κυρῆσαι by intelligence, Soph. O. T. 398:—with part., τὸ δ' *ἀν* λέγων κυρῆσαι in saying, Aesch. Supp. 589; *έπει- κάων* κυρῶ; Soph. El. 663. 3. as auxil. Verb, like τυγχάνω with partic., to turn out, prove to be so and so, σεσωμένος κυρεῖ Aesch. Pers. 503, cf. Ag. 1201; ζῶν κυρεῖ Soph. Ph. 805; θῶν *έκυρον* Id. O. C. 1159; *έχθρὸς ἀν* κυρεῖ Eur. Alc. 954; and with partic. omitted, *ἔ* κυρεῖ τινος πέλας (sc. *ἀν*) Aesch. Supp. 57; so that (like τυγχάνω) it sometimes acts merely as the copula, *έκτος αἰτίας* κυρεῖς Id. Pr. 330, cf. Theb. 23, Pers. 598; ποῦ γῆς κυρεῖ [ῶν]; Soph. Aj. 984; φονέα *σε* . . κυρεῖν Id. O. T. 362; *ἐν* κακῷ τῷ φαίνει κυρῶν Id. Ph. 741, cf. Aj. 314; *ἐν* πύλαισι . . κυρεῖ Eur. Phoen. 1067; *ἐν*θα πημάτων κυρῶ Id. Tro. 680.

4. κυρεῖν πρὸς . . , to refer to, οὐτ' *έ*πινον οὐδὲν πρὸς *σε* κύρον Poëta Att. ap. Hesych.; τὰ πρὸς διαβολῇν κυροῦντα Polyb. 12. 15, 9. κυρῆβαίω, fut. *άω*, to butt with the horns, like goats or rams, Schol. Ar. Ep. 272; metaph., τὸ σκέλος κυρῆβάσει he shall come butt against my leg, or my leg shall butt him, kick him, Ar. l. c.: aor. med. κυρῆβάσσαι is cited from Cratin. (Incert. 69).

II. metaph. also for λοιδορέω, Phot. Cf. κυρίσσω.

κυρῆβάσια and κυρῆβασις, *ῆ*, a butting with the horns, Schol. Ar. Eq. 272, Suid.

κυρῆβάτης, *ον*, *δ*, prob. l. for κυριβάτης in Hesych., a quarreller.

κυρῆβια, *ων*, *τά*, husks, bran, Cratin. Incert. 27, Hipp. 581. 22, etc.

II. a bran-shop, Ar. Eq. 254.

κυρῆβιο-πώλης, *ον*, *δ*, a dealer in bran, Ar. Fr. 540.

κυρῆβος, *δ*, = κυρῆβάτης, Hesych.

κύρημα, *τό*, = κύρημα, a windfall, Phot., Suid.

Κυρηναϊκός, *ῆ*, *ον*, Cyrenaic: οἱ Κυρηναϊκοὶ the disciples of Aristippus of Cyrené, Diog. L. 2. 85; Κυρηναϊκὴ φιλοσοφία, αἰρεσις Strab. 837. Κυρήνη, *ῆ*, Cyrené, a Greek colony in Africa, Hdt. 4. 162 sqq.; the people were called οἱ Κυρηναῖοι, and the country ἡ Κυρηναία (in Lat. *Cyrenaica*), Hdt. 4. 199, etc. [Mostly ῦ; but ῖ in Hes. Fr. 35. 2, Call. Apoll. 72. 93, Catull. 7. 4.]

κύρη, *ῆ*, authority, power, Arist. Mirab. 84. Polyb. 6. 2, 13 and 15, 6,

etc.; κυρίαν ἔχειν τινας over one, Id. 6. 13, 1; περί τινας Id. 6. 14, 10:— in LXX (Dan. 4. 19, 6. 26, 11. 5) κυρία occurs, cf. C. I. 4040 V. 22, E. M. 427. 9; and this form is required by the metre in Manetho 4. 606.

II. a mistress, v. κύριος B. 1. 2.

κυρίαζω, = κυριεύω, Hesych.

κυριακός, ἡ, ὄν, (κύριος) of or for a lord or master, δ κ. φίσκος the emperor's privy purse, C. I. 2827, 2842, al. II. esp. belonging to the LORD (CHRIST); K. δέκνον the LORD'S Supper, 1 Ep. Cor. 11. 20:—ἡ κυριακή ἡμέρα the Lord's day, dies Dominica, Apocal. 1. 10, cf. C. I. 9452; τὸ κυριακόν (sub. δῶμα) the Lord's house, first in Edict. Maximini in Eus. H. E. 9. 10, Concl. Laod. Canon 28, H. E. 9. 5, 2: v. Suicer. (Commonly assumed to be original of the Teutonic kirk, kirche, church; but how this Greek name came to be adopted by the Northern nations, rather than the Roman name ecclesia, has not been satisfactorily explained.)

κυρι-αρχία, to rule, Eust. Opusc. 184. 80, Nicet. Eugen.

κυριαρχία, ἡ, the principle of sovereignty, of God, Dion. Ar.

κυριεῖα, ἡ, = sq., Peyron Pap. Tur. 1. pp. 34. 37.

κυριεῖσις, εως, ἡ, possession, Achmes Onir. 236.

κυριεύω, (κύριος) to be lord or master of, πάντων Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 22; τῆς Ἀσίας Ib. 3. 5, 11; κυρίων γῆς πᾶσιν Menand. Incert. 176; κ. ἡ γυνὴ τοῦ ἀνδρός Diod. 1. 27: to gain possession of, seize, τινός Polyb. 1. 7, 11, etc.:—Pass. to be dominated, ὑπό τινας Arist. Mirab. 95. 1. 2. to have legal power to do, c. inf., Lex ap. Aeschin. 5. 36.

II. ὁ κυριεύων a logical fallacy, Plut. 2. 133 B, Arr. Epict. 2. 19, 1, Luc. Vit. Auct. 22, etc.; cf. Menag. Diog. L. 2. 108.

κυρίζω, = κυρίσσω, E. M. 548. 2.

κυρίλλιον, τό, a narrow-necked jug, also called βομβύλιος, Poll. 10. 68.

κύριξις, εως, ἡ, a butting with the horns, Ael. N. A. 16. 20.

κύριοκτονέω, to slay the LORD; κύριοκτονία, ἡ, the slaying of the LORD; and κύριο-κτόνος, ὄν, slaying the LORD, Eccl.; κ. πράξεις, said of those who killed the son of Saul, Joseph. A. J. 7. 2, 1.

κύριο-λεκτέω, to use literal expressions, opp. to τροπολεκτέω, Eust. 633. 26, 836. 58, etc. II. to call by the name of Κύριος, Justin. M.

κύριο-λεξία, ἡ, the use of literal expression, as opp. to figurative, Schol. Plut. Phaedr. 267 C, Eust.:—Adv. κύριολεκτικῶς, speaking literally, Eust. Opusc. 63. 61: also -λέκτως, Olympiod.

κύριο-λογέομαι, Pass. of κυριολεκτέω, Clem. Al. 657.

κυριολογία, ἡ, = κυριολεξία, Longin. 28, Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 446. 11.

II. a calling by the name of Κύριος, Eccl.

κύριολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, speaking literally: in Clem. Al. 657, of that kind of hieroglyphics which consists of simple pictures of the things meant, opp. to συμβολικός.

κύριος [ῶ], α, ὄν, also ος, ὄν Eur. Heracl. 143, Arist. Pol. 5. 6, 18: (κύριος) post-Hom. Noun.

I. of persons, having power or authority over, lord or master of, c. gen., Ζεὺς ὁ πάντων κ. Pind. I. 5 (4). 67, cf. P. 2. 106; ἐμῶν τε καὶ σὺν κ. πιστωμάτων Aesch. Ag. 878; πρὶν ἂν σε κ. στήσω τέκνον παρ' thee in possession of... Soph. O. C. 1041; κύριοι πολιτείας Antipho 120. 40; κύριός ἐστί τινας he has power over a thing, Lat. penes eum est, Thuc. 4. 20; κ. εἶναι εἰρήνης καὶ πολέμου Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 18; κυριώτατος τοῦ ἰδίου Thuc. 5. 53; τῶν αὐτοῦ κ. Plat. Legg. 929 D, cf. Isocr. 391 C, etc.; θανάτου κ. with power of life and death, Plat. Crit. 120 D; so, κ. περί τινας Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 6.

2. κύριός ἐμι, c. inf. (v. δίκαιοις), I have authority to do, am entitled to do, Aesch. Ag. 104; οὗτος κ. ὀρκωμένῃ (so Reisk. for -ῶν) Eur. Supp. 1189; κ. ἀπολέσαι, σῶσαι δ' ἄκυρος Andoc. 30. 12, cf. Thuc. 5. 63, 8. 53; κυριώτερον δοῦναι better able to give, Thuc. 4. 18; οὐ... κ. οὐτε ἀνελθεῖν πόλεμον, οὐτε καταλύσαι Xen. An. 5. 7, 27; αἱ ἀρχαὶ κ. κρίνειν Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 10; so also, κ. τοῦ μὴ μενυθῆναι having power not to... Id. Eth. N. 3. 5, 8.

3. followed by a dependent clause, κ. γενέσθαι, ὄντινα δέ καταστήσασθαι Isae. 56. 26.

4. less often c. part., πριαμένους ἡ πωλοῦντας κυρίως εἶναι Thuc. 5. 34; κ. ἦν πράσαν ταῦτα Id. 8. 51, cf. Polyb. 6. 37, 8. 18, 20, 10:—c. neut. Adj., τί τῶνδε κυριώτερος μένει; Aesch. Supp. 965, cf. Eur. Bacch. 505.

5. absol. having authority, authoritative, supreme, κ. εἶναι to have authority, Plat. Rep. 429 B; ὁ πατὴρ μέχρι τούτου κ. [ἔστι] Arist. Rhet. 2. 24, 9; τὸ κύριον the ruling power in a state, Id. Pol. 3. 10, 1; τὰ κύρια the authorities, Dem. 424. 11, Arist. Rhet. 1. 8, 2; so, τὰ τῆσδε τῆς γῆς κ. Soph. O. C. 915.

II. not of persons, authoritative, decisive, dominant, supreme, δίκαι Eur. Heracl. 1. c., cf. Plat. Crito 50 B; μῦθος κυριώτερος of more authority, Eur. I. A. 318; κυριωπάτη τῶν ἐπιστημῶν ἡ πολιτικὴ Arist. Pol. 3. 12, 1, cf. Plat. Rep. 565 A, etc.; αἱ κυριώτεροι ἀρχαὶ Arist. Cael. 2. 2, 10, cf. Metaph. 2. 2, 14; ἡ φρόνησις τῆς σοφίας κυριωτέρα Id. Eth. N. 6. 12, 3; so, κυριωτάτη ἐπιστήμη, ἀπιδείξις, etc., oft. in Arist.

2. opp. to ἄκυρος, authorised, ratified, valid, νόμοι, δόγματα Dem. 700. 8, Plat. Legg. 926 D; κ. θέσθαι τι to appoint by authority, Soph. O. T. 1453; κ. ποιέσθαι [τὴν δίκην], opp. to ἄκυρον π., Dem. 544. 4, 998. fin.; τὰς συνθήκας κυρίας ποιεῖν Lys. 150. 35, cf. Plat. Theat. 179 B; ἔστω τὰ κρινέντα κ. Lex ap. Dem. 545. 11.

3. of times, etc., fixed, ordained, appointed, ἡ κυρία ἡμέρη Hdt. 5. 90, 93; ἡ κ. τῶν ἡμερῶν Id. 1. 48, 6. 129; κ. ἐν ἡμέρᾳ Aesch. Supp. 732; τότε κ. ἡμαρ Eur. Alc. 105, etc.; κ. μὴν, of a woman with child, i. e. the ninth month, Pind. O. 6. 52;—so, ὅταν μολῇ τὸ κύριον the appointed time, Aesch. Ag. 766; κ. μένει τέλος Id. Eum. 542:—at Athens, κυρία ἐκκλησία a regular or ordinary assembly, opp. to σύγκλητος ἐκκλησία (one specially summoned), Ar. Ach. 19, C. I. 111, 122, al.; so, ἡ κυρία [ἡμέρα] the appointed day, Dem. 541. 22; ἐπεὶ ἤκεν κ. τὸ νόμον ap. Dem. 544. 20, etc.

4. legitimately, regular, proper, ὕπνος πόνος τε, κ. ξηνωμάται Aesch. Eum. 127, cf. 326:—κυρία ἔχειν τινός to have lawful power over, Ib. 960.

5. of words,

authorised, vernacular, Lat. proprius, κ. ὄνομα, opp. to μεταφορά and γλῶττα, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 6., 3. 10, 2, Poët. 21, 5, al., Diog. L. 10. 13, etc.: but in later writers κ. ὄνομα was also a proper name, Hdn. 7. 5.

III. Adv. κυρίως, v. sub voc.

B. as Subst., κύριος, ὁ, a lord, master, Lat. dominus, epith. of gods, Pind. P. 2. 106, Soph. Aj. 734, etc.: an owner, possessor, lord, master, τοῖα κ. δαμάτῳ Aesch. Cho. 658, cf. 689, etc.; or ὁ κύριος alone, the head of a family, master of a house (cf. κύριος, κουρίδιος), κύριος being lord of wife and children, δειπάτῳ of slaves, cf. Schol. Ar. Eq. 965; but also in reference to slaves, Ar. Pl. 6, Autipho 120. 1-5, Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 4:—also, the guardian of a girl, Isae. 59. 26; and generally, a guardian or trustee, Id. 51. 22, Dem. 1054. 18., 1134. 22, etc.:—later, κύριε was a form of respectful address, like French sire, our sir, Geim. Herr, Ev. Jo. 12. 21., 20. 15, Act. Ap. 16. 30, etc.

2. as fem., κυρία, ἡ, a mistress, esp. mistress or lady of the house, Lat. domina, Philem. Lucert. 121, Menand. Πίλοκ. 2, Plut., etc.; in voc. madam, Dio C. 48. 44.

II. in Inscr. as a name of divers gods, Ζεὺς, Ἐρμῆς, Κρόνος, etc., v. C. I. Index 111: so Κυρία, of Artemis, etc., Ib.

2. in LXX, ὁ Κύριος, = Hebr. יהוה; in N. T. esp. of CHRIST.

κύριότης, ἡ, dominion, Ep. Eph. 1. 21; in pl., Ep. Col. 1. 16.

κύριόσω, Att. -τω, fut. ἴσω, to butt with the horns, like rams (Phot.); of bulls, ὁ ταῦρος δ' εἰκεν κυρίσειν Poët. ap. Hephaest. 77, cf. Plat. Gorg. 516 A; κ. ἀλλήλους σιδηροῖς κέρασι Id. Rep. 586 B:—metaph. of floating corpses knocking against the shore, κ. ἰσχυρὰν χθονά Aesch. Pers. 310.

κύριονῶνέω, to call by a proper name, Eust. 635. 6.

κύριονῶνία, ἡ, propriety of name, Eust. 652. 40, etc.

κύρι-ῶνυμος, ὄν, named after the LORD, ἡ κ. (with or without ἡμέρα), = ἡ κυριακή, Eust. Opusc. 42. 48, etc.

κύριως, Adv. of κύριος, like a lord or master, authoritatively, Aesch. Cho. 685, Isocr. 68 E.

II. regularly, legitimately, properly, by law, κ. ἔχειν to be fixed, hold good, Aesch. Ag. 178, Isae. 66. 9; so, κ. γενέσθαι Plat. Legg. 925 C; κ. καὶ πρώτως Arist. Eth. N. 8. 4, 4; τὸ κ. ἐν Id. de An. 2. 1, 7, etc.:—also, κ. αἰτεῖσθαι, suo jure, Soph. Ph. 63; δοῦναι Dem. 954. 20.

III. just, exactly, Plat. Parm. 136 C, etc.

IV. of words, in their proper or vernacular sense, opp. to μεταφορᾷ or κατὰ μεταφοράν, Arist. Top. 4. 3, 4., 6. 2, 3, Metaph. 4. 4, 8, al.; Comp., κυριώτερον λέγεσθαι Id. Eth. N. 1. 7, 13, etc.

κυρκαίη, v. κυρβαίη.

κυρκάνω, rare form for κυκανάω, κ. ὀλεθρόν τινα Ar. Thesm. 429; Pass., Hipp. 610. 38:—cf. E. M. 543. 53., 1213. 49.

κύρμα, τό, (κύρω) that which one meets with or finds, i. e. a booty, prey, spoil, c. dat., ἀνδράσι δυσμενέσσιον ἔλωρ καὶ κύρμα γενέσθαι Il. 5. 488; κυρὸν κύρμα γενέσθαι 17. 272; οἰωνοῖσιν ἔλωρ καὶ κ. γ. Od. 3. 271; θήρεσσιν 5. 473; φώκησι καὶ ἰχθύσι 15. 480.

II. in Ar. Av. 430, of a person, one who gets booty, a swindler.

Κύρνος, ἡ, Cyrnus, ancient name of Corsica, Hdt. 1. 165; οἱ Κύρνοι Id. 7. 165; Κυρνία γῆ, proverb. of a nest of robbers, Pseudoiogr.

Κύρος, ὁ, Cyrus: 1. ὁ πρότερος, the elder Cyrus, Hdt., etc.

2. ὁ νεώτερος, the brother of Artaxerxes, Xen. An. 1. 1, 1, etc.:—οἱ Κύριοι the Greeks formerly in his service, Id. Hell. 3. 2, 7, etc.

κύρος, εως, τό, supreme power, authority, influence, κ. ἔχειν ἀμφί τινας Aesch. Supp. 391; τῶν πραγμάτων τὸ κ. ἔχειν Hdt. 6. 109; ἅπαν τὸ κ. ἔχειν Thuc. 5. 38, cf. Plat. Gorg. 450 E, 451 A, B; κ. ἔχειν περί τινας Id. Crat. 435 C.

2. an authority (concrete), Lat. potestas, Id. Legg. 700 C.

II. confirmation, validity, security, certainty, ἔχειν κύρος = κεκυρωσθαι, Soph. O. C. 1780; ἡ νῦν... ὑπάρξει κύρος ἡμέρα καλῶν Id. El. 919.—κύρος and all its derivs., unless κοῖρανος belongs to the same Root, are post-Homeric. (From $\sqrt{\text{KTP}}$ come also κυρ-ῶν, κύρ-ω, cf. Skt. śūr-as (fortis), śūr-ata (fortitudo); perh. also κοῖρ-ανος, and Lat. cur-ia.)

κύρῶω, (κύρος) to make valid, confirm, ratify, accomplish, determine, Lat. ratum facere, δοῦναι... τὴνδ' ἐκύρωσιν φύτιν Aesch. Pers. 227; φύτις τῇδ' ἐκύρωσιν [τόδε] Ib. 521; ταῦτα Id. 6. 86, 2; τὸν γάμον Ib. 126; ἡ ἐκκλησία κυρώσασα ταῦτα διελύθη Thuc. 8. 69, cf. Ar. Thesm. 369; τὴν μοῖραν Plat. Rep. 620 E; τὴν γνώμην, τὸ δόγμα, τὴν ψήφον Polyb. 1. 11, 1, etc.:—Med. to accomplish one's end, λόγῳ κυροῦσθαι τὰ πάντα Plat. Gorg. 451 C, D:—Pass. to be ratified, determined, etc., πρὶν κυρωθῆναι τὸ... πρῆγμα Hdt. 8. 56, cf. Thuc. 4. 125; τοὺς κυρωθέντας [τῶν νόμων] Andoc. 11. 36, cf. Dem. 485. 13; τὸ ψήφισμα τὸ κυρωθέν περί τούτων C. I. 1570. a. 43, al., cf. ἐκυκρωῖν:—generally, ποῖ κεκρύωται τέλος; at what point hath the end been fixed or determined? Aesch. Supp. 603, cf. Cho. 874; πρὶν κεκυρωσθαι σφαγὰς before it has been accomplished, Eur. El. 1069; c. inf., ἐκεκρύωτο συμβάλλειν it had been decided to fight, Hdt. 6. 110, cf. 130; ἐκυρώθη ναυμαχεῖν Id. 8. 56.

2. κ. δίκην to decide it, Aesch. Eum. 581, 639.

3. c. inf. to decree or ordain that... τηρηθῇ τὸν νόμον Arist. Fr. 551.

κυράνιος, ὁ, Lacon. word for νεανίας or ἐφηβος, Ar. Lys. 983, 1248:—Phot. cites a form σκυράνιος (τά) = ἐφηβος; and Hesych. gives σκυρβαλίας, σκυρβάλιος, σκυρβάλια (τά), σκυρβαί, in the same sense: cf. Müller Dor. 4. 5, 2.

κυρσὸ-τεκνος, v. sub κρεισσοτέκνος.

κυρταλνῶν, to be bent or curtailed, Suid. s. v. ὕβους.

κυρτ-αύχη, ὁ, ἡ, crook-necked, Pacuvius' incurvicervicus, Quintil. 1. 5, 67.

κυρτεία, ἡ, fishing with the κύρτη, Ael. N. A. 12. 43.

κυρτεῖς, εως, ὁ, one that fishes with the κύρτη, Opp. II. 3. 352; also κυρτεῦντις, οὐ, ὁ, Anth. P. 6. 230.

κύρτη, ὁ, like κύρτος, ὁ, a fishing-basket, weel, Lat. nassa, Hdt. 1. 191, Diod. 3. 19; σχοινίδι κ. Nic. Al. 546, cf. Archil. 167.

κυρτία, ἡ, (κύρτος) wicker-work, a wicker shield, Diod. 5. 33.
 κυρτιάω, (κυρτός) to be crooked or bent, Manetho 4. 119, in Ep. formi
 κυρτιάωτες.
 κυρτίδιον, τό, Dim. of κύρτος, Diosc. 1. 62:—also κυρτίς, ἰδος, ἡ,
 Nic. Al. 493, Opp. H. 5. 600, Diosc. 4. 157.
 κύρτιον, τό, part of a chariot, Poll. 1. 143.
 κυρτο-βάττω, to walk with bent back, Eccl.
 κυρτο-εἰδής, ἐς, gibbous, Paul. Alex. Apotel. p. 28. 17, E. M. 545. 35.
 κυρτο-κάπηλος, ὁ, a dealer in fishing-tackle, C. I. 9180.
 κύρτος, ὁ,=κύρτη, Sappho 139, Plat. Soph. 220 C; ᾧ τοῦ κύρτου
 πλέγματι Id. Tim. 79 D; μήτε ἐργηγοῦσιν μήτε εὐδουσι κ. wheels that
 catch by day and night, Id. Legg. 823 E; κύρτου θηρεύειν τοὺς ἰχθῦς
 Arist. H. A. 8. 20, 4, etc. 2. a bird-cage, Lat. cauea, λυγοτευχῆς
 Anth. P. 9. 562.
 κυρτός, ἡ, ὄν, (v. κίρκος) curved, arched, κύμα (v. κορυφώ) II. 4. 426;
 κύματα κυρτά, φαληριώντα (cf. κυρτώ) 13. 799; θάλασσα κυρτὸν
 ἐπαφρίζει Mosch. 5. 5; also, τὰ δὲ οἱ ὦμοι κυρτοὶ round, humped, II. 2.
 218, cf. Anth. P. 11. 120; βραχίον κ. ἐς τὸ ἔξω μέρος Hipp. Fract.
 758; κ. τροχός Eur. Bacch. 1066; κυρτὴ κάμηλος Babr. 40. 2; καρίδες
 Ophelio Kal. 1. 2. in Math. convex, opp. to κοίλος (concave),
 οὕσης τῆς γῆς κυρτῆς καὶ σφαίροειδούς Arist. Meteor. 2. 7, 3; περὶ τὰς
 ἐκλείψεις [ἡ σελήνη] ἀέι κυρτὴν ἔχει τὴν ὀρίζουσαν γραμμὴν Id. Cael.
 2. 14, 17.
 κυρτότης, ητος, ἡ, a curving, arching, τῆς θαλάσσης Strab. 12; of the
 shoulders, Plut. 2. 26 B: gibbosity, of the moon, lb. 922 D. 2. in
 Math., convexity, opp. to κοιλότης, Arist. Phys. 4. 9, 7, Meteor. 4. 9, 7.
 κυρτώω, (κυρτός) to curve or bend into an arch, κυρτῶν νότα, of a bull
 preparing to charge, Eur. Hel. 1558; τὴν χεῖρα ὑπὲρ τοῦ μετώπου κ.
 Ath. 629 F; λαίφρα Anth. P. 10. 15:—Pass., κύμα παρεστάθη, οὐρεῖ
 ἴσον, κυρτωθέν (cf. κυρτός), Od. 11. 244; κυρτοῦσθαι βῆχιν Opp. C. 3.
 273; also in Prose, οἱ φοίνικες ὑπὸ βόρου πεζόμενοι κυρτοῦνται Xen.
 Cyr. 7. 5, 11:—aor. I med. ἐκρῶσαντο Nonn. 37. 564.
 κύρτωμα, τό, a curve, bend, τοῦ ὕστερου κ. its natural outward curve,
 Hipp. Fract. 758; μεταφρέων Luc. Indoct. 7; τὸ κατὰ τὴν βῆχιν κ.
 Diod. 2. 54. 2. the rotundity of a full bladder, Hipp. Art. 814: a
 swelling, Id. Progn. 40, al.: the bowl of a cup, Ath. 488 C:—as military
 term, a half-moon, Polyb. 3. 113, 8, etc.
 κυρτών, ὠνος, ὁ, a hunchback, Crates ap. Diog. L. 6. 92.
 κύρτωσις, εως, ἡ, σ being humpbacked, Galen. 12. 367, E. M. 774. 12.
 κύρω, v. sub κρέω.
 κύρωμα, τό, =sq., Eust. Opusc. 230. 16.
 κύρωσις [ῶ], εως, ἡ, (κυρός) a ratification, Thuc. 6. 103, Joseph. A. J.
 4. 8, 44, etc.: πάσα ἡ κ. διὰ τῶν λόγων ἐστὶ Plat. Gorg. 450 B.
 κύρωτον, verb. Adj. one must ratify, Eus. H. E. 3. 25, 2.
 κύρωτήρ, ητος, ὁ, one who has the κύρος, a sovereign, Hesych.
 κύρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, establishing, Clem. Al. 923 (vulg. κυρωτικός), etc.
 κύσαι [ῶ], Ep. κύσσαί, inf. aor. of κρέω; but κύσαι of κύω.
 κύσαμένη (not κύσαμένη), v. sub κύω II.
 κύσθος, ὁ, (κῶν) rudenda muliebris, Eupol. Πολ. 5, Ar. Ach. 782, al.
 κύσιώω = πασχητιάω, Com. ap. Hesych.
 κύσο-βάκχερις, ἰδος, ὁ,=ὁ τὸν κῶνιν μυρίων, Com. ap. Hesych.
 κύσο-δόχη (or -δόκη), ἡ, a sort of stocks, Alciphro 3. 72; cf. κύφων II.
 κύσο-λάκων, ὠνος, ὁ, =παειδαστής, from the Spartans being accused
 of the practice, Aristarch. ap. Hesych., Phot.
 κύσο-λαμπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, =πυγολαμπίς, Hesych.
 κύσο-λέσχης, ου, ὁ, an obscene talker, Eust. 746. 14.
 κύσο-νίπτης, ὁ, =πύρνος, Com. ap. Hesych.
 κύσος, ὁ, (κῶν) = κύσθος, Hesych. II. = πυγή, Id.
 κύσοχῆνη, ἡ, = κύσοδῆχη, Hesych. II. = εὐρωπρεκτία, Id., Phot.
 κύσσα, κύσσαί, v. sub κρέω.
 κύσαμένη, f. l. for κύσαμένη, v. sub κύω II.
 κύσσαρος, ὁ, = κύσος II, Hipp. 238. 27, Galen.; cf. κύτταρος.
 κύστη, ἡ, expl. by Hesych. ἄρτος σπονγίτης.
 κύστις, ἡ, γγως, ἡ, Dim. of κύστις, Hipp. ap. Galen.
 κύστιον, τό, (κύστη) a plant which bears its fruit in a bladder, Lat.
 vesiculis, a kind of στρῆνχος, Diosc. 4. 72.
 κύστις, εως and ιος, ἡ, (κῶν), like κύστη, the bladder, II. 5. 67., 13.
 652, Soph. Fr. 462, Plat. Tim. 91 A, etc.; ὥσπερ κύστιν φυσᾶν of the
 wind swelling out the clouds, Ar. Nub. 405; κ. νεῖα, used as a bag,
 Pouch, Id. Fr. 425; οἶνου κύστεις μεστάς Ath. 20 A. II. κ.
 ὀφθαλμοῦ the prominence beneath the eye, Polemo Physiogn. 236, cf.
 Arist. Physiogn. 6, 25 (where κύστιδες).
 κύτινος, ὁ, the calyx of the pomegranate, Theophr. C. P. I. 14, 4, etc.
 κύτινώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a κύτινος, Theophr. II. P. 4. 10, 3.
 κύτις, ἰδος, ἡ, (κῶν) a small chest, trunk, box, Schol. Ar. Pax 665
 (where Coraë restored κυτίδα for κυτίδα).
 κύτιση-νόμος, ὄν, (νέμομαι) eating cyttisus, Nic. Al. 572.
 κύττορος [ῶ], ὄν, cyttisus, a shrubby kind of clover, Medicago arborea,
 Hipp. 583. 48, Cratin. Μαλθ. 1. 8, Eupol. Αἴγ. 1. 3, Theocr. 10. 30.
 κυτρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of plaster, Luc. Alex. 22, 53.
 κύτο-γάστρον, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, with capacious belly, Anth. P. 6. 305, as
 Toup. for κυστόγαστρον.
 κύτος [ῶ], εως, τό, (κῶν):—a hollow, κύκλον of a shield, Aesch. Theb.
 495; σπῆλδος Eur. Fr. 185; θῶρακος Ar. Pax 1224, cf. Eur. El. 473;
 λέβητος Id. Cycl. 399; τριπόδος Supp. 1202; κύλικος Plat. Com. Incert.
 9:—of a ship, the hold, Polyb. 16. 3, 4, etc. 2. any vessel, a vase,
 jar, urn, Aesch. Ag. 322, 816, Soph. El. 1142, etc.; πλεκτὸν κ. a basket,
 Eur. Ion 37; κοιλασόμενον κ. τῆς Ἀντῆς. Ἀφροδίτ. 1. 2. 3. any
 thing that contains or covers, τὸ τῆς κεφαλῆς κ. Plat. Tim. 45 A; τὸ
 ὕπθεον κ. the occiput, Arist. P. A. 2. 10, 15:—τοῦ θῶρακος κ. i. e. the

chest, Plat. Tim. 69 E; so, τὸ ἄνω κ., Arist.; τὸ τῆς ψυχῆς κ. i. e. the
 body, Plat. Tim. 44 A: hence, absol., the body, ἀνδρεῖα κῦτι Soph. Tr.
 12; the trunk, διὰ παντὸς τοῦ κ. Plat. Tim. 74 A, cf. Legg. 964 E; τὸ δὴ
 ἀνέχοντες μέχρι αἰδοίων κ. Arist. H. A. 1. 7, 1, cf. P. A. 4. 10, 12, al.
 κύτος [ῶ], εως, τό, the Lat. cutis (v. σκεῦος fin.), skin, Lyc. 1316,
 Diod. 1. 35.
 κύτρα, Sicil. for χύτρα, Greg. Cor. 341.
 κυττάριον, τό, Dim. of κύτταρος, Arist. G. A. 3. 10, 26., 4. 4, 6.
 κυττάρων, τό, =sq. 3, Ar. Thesm. 516, nisi legend. κύτταρος.
 κύτταρος, ὁ, (κύτος) the cell of a comb, in which the larvae of bees,
 wasps, and hornets are deposited, Ar. Vesp. 1111, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 8., 5.
 22, 9., 5. 23, 4, al. 2. a cell, in plants, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 7; τ.
 esp. the flowering tuft of the pine, lb. 3. 3, 8. 3. metaphr., τὸ
 παραῶν τὸν κ. the concave vault of heaven, Ar. Pax 199.
 κυτών, ὠνος, ὁ, a hollow, Eccl.
 κυθᾶγωγέω, to carry the neck arched (v. sq.), Liban. 4. p. 203.
 κυθᾶγωγὸς ἵππος, ὁ, a horse that goes with the neck arched and head
 low, Xen. Eq. 7. 10.
 κυθᾶλέος, α, ὄν, poet. for κυθός, Anth. P. 6. 297.
 κύφελλα [ῶ], τά, (akin to κύπελλον):—only in Alexandrian Poets, 1.
 the hollows of the ears, Lyc. 1402. 2. clouds of mist, Call. Fr. 300;
 (Dind. restores κύφελαι for νέφει δ' in Aesch. Supp. 793); in Lyc. 1426,
 κ. ἰων clouds of arrows.
 κυφή, ἡ, Cret. for κεφαλή, Hesych.
 κυφί, εως, and εως, τό, an Egyptian medicine, compounded of several
 stimulating drugs, Diosc. 1. 24:—κυφί in Ath. 66 F, Gramim.
 κυφο-εἰδής, ἐς, of the nature or quality of κυφί, Galen. 13. 585,
 587. II. (κυφός) curved, convex, Melet. in An. Oxon. 3. 74, 130.
 κυφό-νωτος, ὄν, crook-backed, Antiph. Φιλοθ. 1. 18.
 κυφόμακ, Pass. to have a humped back, Hipp. Art. 806; κυφοῦται
 βᾶχις 807, Galen.
 κυφός, ἡ, ὄν, (κύπτω, κέκυφα) bent forwards, bent, stooping, hump-
 backed (cf. λορδός), δὲ δὴ γῆραι κυφός ἐην καὶ μυρία ἦδη Od. 2. 16;
 κ. ἀνὴρ, κ. πρεσβύτης Ar. Ach. 703, Pl. 266; ἐλκεσθαι ἐς τὸ κυφόν to
 have curvature of the spine, Hipp. Art. 806; τρέλαι κ. Epich. 37 Ahr.;
 often of shrimps, from their form, Eubul. Τετθ. 4. Matro ap. Ath. 136 A,
 Anth. P. 5. 185; but by τῶν καρίδων αἱ κυφαί Arist. denotes a particu-
 lar species, Pnemonon squilla, H. A. 4. 2, 2., 5. 17, 8; ὑπὸ κ. ἀστρον
 Epigr. Gr. 618. 14. II. curved, round, of a cup, Ath. 482 E.
 κυφός, εως, τό, a hump, hunch, Hipp. Art. 807, Aët. in Phot. Bibl. 180.
 6, Arcad. II. = κύπελλον, E. M. 549. 8.
 κυφότης, ητος, ἡ, a being bent or hump-backed, Hipp. Acut. 387. II.
 rotundity, Ath. 482 E.
 κυφωμα, τό, a hump on the back, Hipp. Art. 807, Galen.
 κυφών, ὠνος, ὁ, (κυφός) a crooked piece of wood, the bent yoke of the
 plough, Theogn. 1201: κύφωες, also, two bars in the frame of a
 chariot, Poll. 10. 143. II. a sort of pillory in which slaves or
 criminals were fastened by the neck, ἐν τῷ κ. αὐχένα ἔχειν Cratin. Νεμ.
 8, cf. Ar. Pl. 476, 606; δεθῆναι ἐν τῷ κ. Arist. Pol. 5. 6, 15. 2. one
 who has had his neck in the pillory, a knave, Lat. furcifer, Archil. 166,
 Luc. Pseudol. 17. III. part of a woman's dress, Posidipp. Incert. 16.
 κυφώνιον, τό, a kind of solve, Alex. Trall. 1. p. 22: Struve κύφινον
 (from κυφί).
 κυφώνισμός, ὁ, punishment by the κύφω, Schol. Ar. Pl. 476.
 κυφωσις [ῶ], εως, ἡ, a being humpbacked, Hipp. Art. 812.
 κύχραμος, ὁ, a bird that migrates with quails, Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 11
 (v. ll. κέχραμος κίχραμος):—acc. to some, the ortolan; but Sundevall
 thinks that κύχραμος, κρέξ, ὀρνυγκμήτρα are all names of the corn-crake,
 rail:—written κικκράμας in Hesych.; cychramus in Plin. 10. 33.
 κυψέλη, ἡ, any hollow vessel: a chest, box (whence Cypselus was
 called), Hdt. 5. 92, 4, 5, Plut. 2. 164 A, Paus. 5. 17, 5; κ. ἐξέμετρος,
 of a corn-chest, Ar. Pax 631:—a bee-hive, Plut. 2. 601 C; cf. κύτταρος:
 —metaphr., κυψέλαι φρονημάτων boxes full of thoughts, Comic. Anon.
 268. II. the hollow of the ear, Poll. 2. 85, Hesych.:—hence, 2.
 like κυψέλις, ear-wax, κυψέλην .. ἔχεις .. ἐν ταῖς ὠσίν, proverb. of
 stupid men, Comic. Anon. 28, cf. Eupol. Πολ. 17. (Prob. from κύπτω,
 κύψω: cf. Lat. capsula, capsula.)
 Κυψελίδαι, οἱ, descendants of Cypselus, Theogn. 894, Plat. Phaedr. 236 B.
 κυψέλιον, τό, Dim. of κυψέλη, a bee-hive, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 55.
 κυψέλις, ἰδος, ἡ, Dim. of κυψέλη, v. sub κύψελος. II. wax in
 the ears, Luc. Lexiphr. I, Liban. 4. 144:—so κυψέλις, ῥύπος, ὁ, E. M.:
 —κυψέλιβυστος, ὄν, (βύω) stopped up with wax, ὦρα Luc. Lexiphr. 1.
 κύψελος, ὁ, the swift, Hirundo apus (ἀπους), Arist. H. A. 9. 30, 1; but he
 describes their nidification (κυψέλια) in a way that only applies to the
 sand-martin, H. riparia, lb. II. = κυψέλις II, Tzetz. Hist. 8. 199.
 κύω, post-Hom. form of κρέω (except in aor. I, v. infr. II): I. in
 pres. and impf., of females, to conceive, Αἰθδα κύει τρέχει δὲ κτλ.
 Orac. ap. Hdt. 5. 92, 2, Theogn. 39. 1081, Ar. Fr. 458, Xen., etc.; κύω
 μῆνα ὄνδρον ἦδη Luc. D. Meretr. 2. 1; κ. ἀπό τινος Luc. Gall. 19. 2.
 rarely c. acc., be pregnant with, κῆματα Arist. H. A. 5. 11, 4; παίδων
 Luc. D. Meretr. 2. 4; metaphr., ἡ ψυχὴ μου δὲ τοῦτο κύουσα (al.
 κούσα) διήγεν Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 35:—Pass. to be borne in the womb,
 of the foetus, Arist. Probl. 1. 9, 2. II. in aor. act. ἐκύσα, Causal, of
 the male, to impregnate, nietaφr., ὕμβρος ἐκύσε γαῖαν Aesch. Fr. 38,
 cf. Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 24; and aor. med. ἐκύσασθαι, of the female, to
 conceive, ὃν τέκε κυσάμενη (as in Ilion. ὑποκυσάμενη), Hes. Th.
 125, cf. 405, h. Hom. 26. 4; Ζηνί by Zeus, Asius ap. Paus. 2. 6, 4;
 δούσους .. κύσατο Κητώ Euphor. Fr. 86.—The forms κρέω and κύω seem
 to be used indifferently, though the Atticists prefer κρέω: but it may be
 observed that κρέω is more common in the trans. sense, κύω in the intr.

The causal sense belongs only to the aor. *ἐκύσα*, which must be distinguished from *ἐκῶσα* (aor. 1 of *κυνέω*): ignorance of this diff. of quantity led even Wolf to write *ὑποκυσαμένη* in Hom.

κύων, *ὁ* and *ἡ*, both in Hom., the niasc. more freq., gen. *κύνος*, dat. *κύνι*, acc. *κύνα*, voc. *κύων*, later also *κύων*, Bast App. Ep. Cr. p. 15:—pl., nom. *κύνες*, gen. *κυνῶν*, dat. *κύνει* Ep. *κύνεοι* II., acc. *κύνας*: (v. sub fin.). A dog or bitch, Hom., etc.; with epithets denoting swiftness (*ταχέες*, *ἀργίποδες*, *πόδας ἀργοί*) and fierceness (*καρχαρόδοντες*, *ἑλακώμωροι*, *ὠμώσταί*); of *shepherds' dogs*, II. 10. 183., 12. 302; but in Hom. most common of *hounds*, as *boar-hounds*, *lion-hounds*, 8. 338; *κύνες θηρευταί* or *θηρευτήρες* 11. 325, etc.; *κύνη εἰδότε θήρης* 10. 360; their habit of baying at a dangerous quarry noticed in 18. 585, cf. 5. 476; later, when of *hounds*, mostly in fem., as in Soph. Aj. 8, Eur. Iliup. 18, and often in Xen. Cyn.; the Laconian breed was famous, Soph. I. c., Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 3, al.; and, later, the Molossian or Epirotic, Ib. 3. 21, 3, and v. *Μολοσσός*; also the Indian, Id. G. A. 2. 7, 9; and the Maltese lap-dogs were not unknown, Id. H. A. 9. 6, 11:—proverb., *κυσὶν πεινώσιν οὐχὶ βρώσιμα* 'not fit for a dog,' Comic. Anon. 41; *χείρων ἐρεβίσαι γράφει ἡ κύνα* Menand. Incert. 258; *κύνα δειρὴν δεδαρμένην* Pherecr. Incert. 1; *ἡ κύων κατακειμένη ἐν τῇ φάτῃ* 'a dog in a manger,' Luc. Indoct. 30, al.; *χαλεπὸν χορίων κύνα γεύσαι* it's ill to take a dog's 'taste blood,' Theocr. 10. 11;—*νή* or *μὰ τὸν κύνα* was the favourite oath of Socrates, Plat. Apol. 21 E, Gorg. 482 B, Cratin. *Χειρ.* 11, cf. Schol. Plat. Apol. 22 A, Suid.; and afterwards used familiarly at Athens, Ar. Vesp. 83: it prob. originated in a wish to avoid using sacred names, such as *ἡ τὸν Δία*, attributed to men in a state of primitive simplicity, *οὗς ἦν μέγιστος ὄρκος . . κύων*, *ἔπειτα χήν*, *θεοὺς δ' εἰσίγων*, cf. *κράμβη* 2, *χὴν* 2.

II. as a word of reproach, often in Hom. of women, to denote *shamelessness* or *audacity*, but less coarse than among us; for Helen calls herself so, II. 6. 344, 356; Iris so names Athena, 8. 423; and Hera Artemis, 21. 481; of the maids in the house of Ulysses, Od. 18. 338., 19. 91, 154, 372; later, *ἡ βαυφῶς* κ., of the Sphinx, Soph. O. C. 391, cf. Aesch. Fr. 234:—of men it rather implies *rashness*, *recklessness*, *fury*, II. 8. 298, 527, Od. 17. 248., 22. 35; but also *impudence*, as in *κυνώπης*, *κύντερος*, qq. v.; *κακαὶ κύνες*, of men, II. 13. 623. —The bad character of the dog is general in Eastern countries, where they are often the only scavengers, whence the phrase *ἐλῶρια τεύχε κύνεσσιν* II. 1. 4, cf. 11. 817., 17. 254., 24. 409, Aesch. Supp. 800, Soph. Ant. 1017, Aj. 830:—but the story of old Argos shows that Hom. well knew the dog's virtues, Od. 17. 291 sq.; we find dogs guarding the door (v. *πυλαῦρος*); barking at strangers only, 16. 4 sq., cf. 14. 29, 11. 181; (so Agamemnon is called *τὸν σταθμῶν* κ. the trusty watch-dog, Aesch. Ag. 896; and Clytemnestra *δαμάτων* κ., Ib. 607, cf. Ar. Eq. 1023); chiefs are followed by favourite hounds, *οὐκ οἶος ἄμα τῷ γέ κύνες πόδας ἀργοὶ ἔποντο*, of Telemachus going to the council, Od. 2. 11, cf. 17. 62; they are fed from their master's table (v. *τραπέζης*, *συντράπεζος*). 2. at Athens a nickname of the Cynics, Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 7, Anth. P. 7. 65, 413, Diog. L. 6. 19 and 60.

III. the Trag. apply the term (with specific epithets), to the *servants*, *agents* or *watchers* of the gods, as the eagle is *Διὸς πτηνὸς κύων*, Aesch. Fr. 1022, cf. Ag. 136, Soph. Fr. 766; the griffins also are *Ζηνὸς ἀκραγεῖς κύνες*, Aesch. Fr. 803; the Furies are *μετάδρομοι . . πανουργμάτων ἀφικτοὶ κύνες*, Soph. El. 1388, cf. II. 8. 527, Aesch. Cho. 924, Trag. ap. Ar. Ran. 472; Pan is the κύων of Cybele, Pind. Fr. 66; the Bacchantes are *Διὸς κύνες* κ., Eur. Bacch. 977; the hydra *Διόνυς* κ., Id. H. F. 420; a great fish, *Τρίτωνος* κ. Lyc. 34; so Alexis ludicrously calls *sparks* *Ἥφαιστου κύνες*, Mil. 1. 16; and the planets in Pythagor. lore were *Φερεφόντης* κ., Clem. 676.

IV. a sea-dog, mentioned as a fish in Od. 12. 96, cf. Opp. H. 1. 373, Cratin. *Πλουτ.* 3; of the shark species, like our *dog-fish*, Arist. H. A. 6. 11, 8; Anaxipp. *Ἐπιδ.* speaks of *ξίφιας* κ., which seems to be the sword-fish. V. = *σειρίος*, the dog-star, the dog of Orion, placed among the stars along with its master, II. 22. 29; *Κυνὸς ψυχρὰν δύσιν* Soph. Fr. 941; *πρὸ τοῦ Κυνὸς* Eur. Pol. 1044, 11; *μετὰ κύνες ἐπιτολήν*, *περὶ* κ. *ἔ*. Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 5, H. A. 8. 19, 11; *ἐπὶ κυνὶ* Ib. 8. 15, 9; *ὑπὸ κύνα* Ib. 5. 15, 7, etc.: cf. *Σείριος*.

VI. the worst throw at dice, Lat. *damnos canes*, *canicula*, Poll. 9. 100, Eust. 1289 nlt.

VII. the frenum praeputii, Hesych., Galen.: generally = *αἰδοῖον*, Ar. Lys. 158, Anth. P. 5. 105.

VIII. the fetlock joint of a horse, Hesych.;—so, *κυνήποδες* are fetlocks in Xen. Eq. 1. 4 and 15, Poll. 1. 188, 191; cf. *κυνοβάτης*.

IX. a spasmodic distortion of the mouth, so called from a dog's grin (*ricinus*), Galen. 8. 41; *κυνικός σπασμός*, Id. 18. 2, 930. X. = *ἀπομαγδαλία*, Diosc. ap. Eust. 1857. 19.

XI. *ἐκλινὴ* κ. = *κυνόβατος*, Orac. ap. Ath. 70 C. (With *κύων*, *κύνος*, cf. Skt. *śva*, *śvan*, Zd. *šva* (πάκα is cited as Median by Hdt. I. 110, cf. also Russ. *sobaka*); Lat. *canis* (*chien*); Goth. *hūn-dz* (*hūn*); O. Norse *hūn-dr*; A. S. *hund*, etc.)

κω, for *κω*, often in Hdt.

κωῶζω, = *κοῶζω*, q. v.

Κωῶκός, *ἡ*, ὄν. of *Κωῶς*: *Κωακαὶ προγνώσεις* or *αἱ Κωακαὶ*, a work by Hippocrates of Cos.

κῶας, τό, in Hom. both in sing. and irreg. pl. *κῶεα*, dat. *κῶεσι*: later contr. *κῶς* (q. v.):—a fleece, used as bedding, etc., *στόρεσαν λέχος, . . κῶεα τε ῥήγυς* τε II. 9. 661 (657), cf. Od. 23. 180; *ἀδέφῃτων βοῆν στόρεσ'*, αὐτὰρ ἔπρεβεν κῶεα πόλλ' ὕλων 20. 3, cf. 142; *χεῖνεν ὑπο χλωρὰς ῥάπας* καὶ κῶας ὑπέρβεν 16. 47; *φῆρε δὲ δίφρον* καὶ κῶας ἐπ' αὐτοῦ 19. 97; *ἴδρυσεν παρὰ δαίτι*, κῶεσσιν ἐν μαλακοῖσι 3. 38, cf. 17. 32:—later, of the golden fleece, which Jason fetched from Colchis, κ. ἀλγῶν χρυσὸν θανάων Pind. P. 4. 411; *ἔπλεον ἐπὶ τὸ κ. ἐς Ἀλγὰν* Hdt. Fr. 193; *μέγα κ.* Mimnerm. 11; τὸ χρυσεῖον κ. Theocr. 13. 16.—Cf. *κῶδιον*. (Perhaps akin to *κῆμαι*, *κοῖμῶν*: v. Curt. 45.)

κωβήλη, *ἡ*, a needle, Hesych.; hence *κωβηλίνη*, *ἡ*, a needle-woman, Id.

II. sexual intercourse, Id., Phot.

κωβίδιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Anaxandr. *Λυκ.* 1, Sotad. *Ἐγκλει.* 2. 22. [—βί—Anaxandr. l. c. (anapaest.), but —βί— in Sotades l. c. (iamb.).]

κωβίος, ὁ, Lat. *gobius* or *gobio*, a fish of the *gudgeon* kind, Epich. 41 Ahr., Simon. ap. Ath. 106 E, Hipp. 543. 40, Plat. *Euthyd.* 298 D, etc.

κωβίτης, οὐ, *like the gudgeon*, Arist. H. A. 6. 15, 9: fem. *κωβίτις* ἀφύη, Ibid., cf. Hices. ap. Ath. 284 F.

κωβιδίης, es, (εἶδος) like a *κωβίος*, Plut. 2. 980 F.

κωδάριον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of *κῶδιον*, Cratin. *Διον.* 8, Ar. *Ran.* 1203.

κῶδεια, *ἡ*, (κόττα) the head, ὁ δὲ φῆ, *κῶδειαν ἀνασχών* II. 14. 499: of plants, a *poppy-head*, Nic. Al. 432; so *κῶδια*, *ἡ*, Ar. *Fr.* 166; and of other similar plants, Theophr., etc.; also *κῶδεις*, Hesych.; cf. *κῶδία*, *κῶδων* II.

II. *ἡ κῶδια τῆς κλεψύδρας* its head or the broad part, Arist. *Probl.* 16. 8, 4.

κωδικίλλος, ὁ, the Lat. *codicillus*, C. 1. 4033, al.

κῶδιον, barbarism for *κῶδιον*, in Ar. *Theesm.* 1180.

κῶδιον, τό, Dim. of *κῶας*, a sheepskin, fleece, used for bedding, Ar. *Eq.* 400, *Ran.* 1478, Plat. *Prot.* 315 D, etc. Meineke writes *κῶδιον* in Ath. 478 C.

κωδιο-φόρος, ον, clad in sheepskin, Strab. 822.

κῶδισ, *ἡ*, the head of the Egyptian bean, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 7, Galen.; used as an ornament, Inscr. in Michaelis' *Parth.*; also *κῶδισεν*, τό, Theophr. H. P. 6. 8, 1, Ath.; v. Lob. *Phryn.* 302.

κῶδων, ὁ, and Att. *ἡ* (Soph. *Aj.* 17, Ar. *Pax* 1078):—a bell; small ones were often attached to a war-horse's head-gear, Aesch. *Theb.* 386, 399, Eur. *Rhes.* 308; *χαλκοστόμον* *Τυρρηγικήν* *κῶδωνος* *ῥα*, i. e. a trumpet, Soph. *Aj.* 17 (where the Schol. explains *κῶδων* as τὸ πλατὺ τῆς σάλπιγγος, cf. Ath. 185 A):—in fortified towns an officer went round at night with a bell to challenge the sentries, and see that they were awake, τὸν κῶδωνος παρενχέοντος when the bell had gone past, Thuc. 4. 135; ἐφοδεύειν κῶδωνι Plut. *Arat.* 7, cf. Luc. *Merc. Cond.* 24, Schol. Ar. *Av.* 843, Lys. 486, and v. *κῶδωνοφόρος*.

2. an alarm bell or crier's bell, διαπράσσεισθαι τὴν κῶδωνά ἐξαφάνεον 'to be one's own trumpeter,' Dem. 797. 12; metaph., *ἡ κ. ἀκαλανθίς* (λαλὼν γὰρ τὸ ζῶν says the Schol.), Ar. *Pax* 1078 (perhaps *κῶων* is the true reading, v. *Paroemiogr.* p. 69 Gaisf.); cf. *κρύταλον*. II. = *κῶδεια*, Dieuch. ap. Orib. p. 39 Matth.

κῶδωνίζω, fut. Att. *ῶ*, to try or prove by rings, of money, Ar. *Ran.* 723, cf. 79; metaph., *βούλομαι κῶδωνίσας πέμψαι* σε Anaxandr. *Ἑρακ.* 1. II. to prove by the sound of a bell, Hesych.; cf. *κῶδων* I.

III. Pass. to have one's name noised abroad, E. M. 325. 21.

κῶδωνιον, τό, Dim. of *κῶδων*, Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 4, Hdn. *Epim.* 71.

κῶδωνο-κροτός, ον, tinkling, ringing, jingling, as with bells, *σάκος* Soph. *Fr.* 738, cf. Aesch. *Theb.* 386; κ. *κόμποι* Eur. *Rhes.* 384.

κῶδωνο-φάλακρο-πῶλος, ον, with bells on his horses' trappings, with jingling harness, a word coined by Ar. *Ran.* 963, as a parody on Aeschylus; v. *κῶδων* init.

κῶδωνο-φόρος, to carry the bell round, to visit the sentinels, Ar. *Av.* 842, Nicopho *Incert.* 7, Dio C. 54. 4 (cf. *κῶδων*):—Pass., *ἅπαντα κῶδωνοφορεῖται* everywhere the bell goes round, i. e. the sentinels are being visited, Ar. *Av.* 1160.

II. of a king, to be attended by men with bells, Strab. 712.

κῶεα, κῶεσι, v. sub *κῶας*.

κῶθάριον, τό, Dim. of *κῶθος*, Anaxandr. *Λυκ.* 1 (libri *κωβιδ-*).

κῶθος, ὁ, Sicil. name of the *κωβίος*, Numen. ap. Ath. 304 E, 309 C.

κῶθων, ὁ, a Laconian drinking-vessel, used by soldiers, Ar. *Eq.* 600, etc.; described as convenient for packing in a soldier's wallet (γυλῖος), with small handles (*βραχυάτωρ*), thick at the edge or rim (παχύστομος), στεψαύχην, prob. because it bulged out towards the bottom; of earthenware, Archil., Critias, al., ap. Ath. 483 B, C; also of metal, *κῶθωνες χαλκοί* Inscr. Att. in C. 1. 161; κ. *πυργιγῆς* Henioch. ap. Ath. l. c.; *φαινὰ* Ar. *Pax* 1094.

II. a drinking bout, carousal, Macho ap. Ath. 583 B, cf. Plut. *Anton.* 4, etc.

III. = *κῶθος*, Nic. et *Apollod.* ap. Ath. 309 C.

IV. the inner harbour at Carthage, Strab. 833, App. *Pun.* 127.

κῶθωνία, Ion. -νῆ, *ἡ*, = *κῶθων* II, Aretae. *Caus. M.* Ac. 2. 13.

κῶθωνίζω, fut. Att. *ῶ*, to make drunken, Phot., Hesych.:—Pass. to drink hard, κ. ταῖς μεγάλας (sc. κύλιξι) Arist. *Probl.* 3. 12, cf. Mnesith. ap. Ath. 484 A, 334 B; κ. ἀφ' ἡμέρας, de die potare, Polyb. 24. 5, 9; *κεκῶθωνισμένοι* inebriated, Eubul. *Incert.* 5, etc.

κῶθωνιον, τό, Dim. of *κῶθων*, C. 1. 1570 b. 4, Geop. 20. 10.

κῶθωνισμός, ὁ, tippling, Arist. *Probl.* 1. 39, 2, Mnesith. ap. Ath. 484 A.

κῶθωνιστήριον, τό, a banqueting house, Diod. 5. 19.

κῶθωνιστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who drinks to intoxication, Ath. 433 B.

κῶθωνο-εἰδής, ἔς, like a *κῶθων*, Suid. s. v. *προχόη*.

κῶθωνο-πλύτης [ῶ], οὐ, ὁ, one who cleans the fish *κῶθων*, Sophron ap. Ath. 309 C.

κῶθωνο-ποιός, ὁ, a bell-founder, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 7. 160.

κῶθωνο-χείλος, ον, with the lip or rim of a *κῶθων*, κύλιξ Eubul. *Κυβ.* 1 (libri -χείρος).

κῶλιος, ὁ, on, Acol. for *κοίλιος*, Alcae. 15. 5, Mimnerm. 12. 6.

κῶλιος, α, on, contr. *Κῶλιος*, q. v.

κῶκύμα, τό, a shriek, wail, in pl., λιγέα *κῶκ*, Aesch. *Pers.* 332; *ὀξέα* Soph. *Aj.* 321; *ὄρθια* Id. *Ant.* 1206.

Κωκυτός, ἴδος, *ἡ*, born from *Κοκυτός*, Νύμφη Opp. II. 3. 487.

κωκυτός, ὁ, a shrieking, wailing, *κωκυτῶ τ' εἴχοντο καὶ οἰμῶν* II. 22. 409, 447; so Pind. P. 4. 201, Aesch. *Cho.* 150; *κωκυτὸν ἰέναι*, *ἡκέιν* Soph. *Aj.* 851, Tr. 867; *ἀνάγων* Eur. *Phoen.* 1350.

II. *Κωκυτός*, ὁ, *Cocytus*, River of Wailing (cf. *Ἀχέραν*), one of the rivers of hell, Od. 10. 514, Aesch. *Ag.* 1160, Eur. *Alc.* 458, etc.

κωκύνω [v. fin.], fut. ὕσσω Aesch. Ag. 1313, — ὕσσομαι Ar. Lys. 1222: aor. ἐκώκυσσα, Ep. κώκυσσα Hom., Soph. — Med., Anth. P. 7. 412. (Prob. a redupl. form; cf. Skt. *kū* (*kānti*) to cry, with the intensive *kōkuyatē*.) To shriek, cry, wail, in Hom. and Trag. always of women, as Il. 18. 37, Od. 2. 301, etc.; κλαῖον καὶ ἐκώκυνον 19. 541; often with an Adv., λιγ' ἐκώκυνε Il. 19. 284, cf. Od. 4. 259, etc.; οὐδ' δὲ κωκύσασα (opp. to βαρὺ στενάχου, of the man), Il. 18. 71; κωκύσεν δὲ μάλα μέγα 22. 407; also in late Prose, as Plut. 2. 357 C, etc.; even of men, Luc. D. Mort. 21. 1; and so Ar., as an exclamation, μακρὰ κωκύνειν κελεῖναι σε Ran. 24; αἰμάζοι γ' ἂν καὶ κωκύνει Eccl. 648. 2. c. acc. to lament or shriek over one dead, also properly of women, κώκυσ' ἐν λεχέεσσιν ἰδὼν πόσιν Od. 24. 295; ἐμὴν μοῖραν κ. Aesch. Ag. 1314, cf. Soph. Ant. 28, 204, 1302; — comically, of men, κωκύσαθε τὰς τρίχας μακρὰ Ar. Lys. 1222. — Also in late Prose, as Luc. D. Mort. 10. 12, etc. [ῥ in Hom. before a vowel, ῥ before a conson., see the examples above. Later ῥ sometimes before a vowel, κωκύοι Ar. Eccl. 1. c.; κωκύουσα Bion 1. 23, Q. Sm.; κωκύσατε lb. 3. 460.]

κωλαγρέτω, to be a *κωλαγρέτης*, Ruhn. Tim. p. 172: aor. 1 ἐκωλακρέτησαν in C. I. 3660.

κωλ-αγρέτης or **-ακρέτης**, ον, ὅ, (the former form preferred by Schol. Ar. and Timaeus, while Phot. and Suid. give the latter): *collector of the pieces at a sacrifice*, name of an ancient magistracy at Athens, originally entrusted with the general charge of the finances, which was transferred to the Apodectae by Cleisthenes. From his time they only had charge of the public table in the Prytaneion, until Pericles assigned to them the payment of the dicasts, Ar. Vesp. 695, Av. 1541; v. Böckh P. E. 1. 232., 2. 84, Ruhn. Tim.; *κωλαγρέτου γάλα*, comically for the *μισθοῦ δικαστικού*, Ar. Vesp. 724. (Said to be derived from their having the legs of the victims as a perquisite, ἐκ τοῦ ἀγέλειν τὰς κωλὰς.)

κωλάριον, τό, Dim. of κώλον, a fragment of a verse, hemistich, Schol. Ar. Pac. 179, Eust. 881. 42.

κωλεός, ὅ, = sq., Epich. 70 Ahr., Galen. Lex. Hipp.

κωλή, ἡ, contr. from κωλέα, which occurs in Anaxippar. Ἐγκαλ. 1. 38: (κώλον): *the thigh-bone with the flesh on it, the ham*, esp. of a swine, Ar. Pl. 1128, Fr. 5, Xen. Cyn. 50. 30, Comici ap. Ath. 368 D; ἐρίφω Xenophan. 5. 1; βοδὸς κ. Luc. Lexiph. 6; the portion of the priestess at a sacrifice, C. I. 2656, 10. — Synon. forms are *κωλεός*, *κωλή*, cf. *κώλη*; *κωλία* in Hesych. prob. Boeot., v. Schmidt.

κωλήν, ἡ, = κωλή, *the thigh, leg*, κωλήνες νεβρῶν Eur. Fr. 678; ἐρίφω Eur. Autal. 2; κ. ὠν *hams*, Hipp. 1227 B; — in pl. also all the bones of the leg, Arist. H. A. 3. 7, 7; — Dim. *κωληνάριον*, τό, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1129.

κώληψ, ἡ, = κωλή, *the hollow or bend of the knees*, also *ἰγνύα*, Lat. *poples*, Il. 23. 726, Nic. Th. 424, Suid.

Κωλιάς (sub. ἀκρά), ἄδος, ἡ, *Colias*, a promontory of Attica, Hdt. 8. 96; with a temple of Aphroditē there; she was invoked by courtesans by the name of *Colias*, v. Ar. Nub. 52, Lys. 2; hence, *Κωλιάδες γυναῖκες courtesans*, Anth. P. 9. 509. 2. (sub. γῆ), *potter's clay* of high repute, dug at the same place, Plut. 2. 42 D, ubi v. Wytt.

κωλικεύομαι, Pass. to suffer from colic, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 73.

κωλικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κώλον 11. 6) *suffering in the colon, having the colic*, prob. 1. Diosc. 2. 59; ἡ κ. διαβάσει the colic, from its being seated in the colon and parts adjacent, Theophr. (ubi *κωλιακός*); κ. φάρμακα remedies for it, Medic. Adv. — *κως*, Galen. 19. 3.

κωλο-βαθριστής, οὐ, ὅ, *one that goes on stilts*, Hesych. s. v. *καθαλίαν*; — from *κωλό-βαθρον*, τό, a *stilt*, like *καλόβαθρον*, Artem. 3. 15.

κωλο-ειδής, ἐς, in members: — Adv. — *δως*, Walz. Rhett. 8. 9.

κωλο-μετρία, ἡ, (κώλον 11. 4) *the measurement of verses*, Suid.

κώλον, τό, a limb, member of a body, esp. the leg, Aesch. Pr. 323, Soph. O. C. 183, Ph. 42, etc.; — mostly in pl. the legs, Aesch. Pr. 81, 496, Soph. O. C. 19; χεῖρες καὶ κώλα Eur. Phoen. 1185; — generally of arms and legs, the extremities, and of animals, the fore and hind legs, ἅ τ' ἐμπρόσθια κ. Plat. Tim. 91 E, τὰ ἐμπρόσθεν καὶ τὰ ὕστερον Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 8, etc.; δέρμα, τρίχας, ὕνυχας τε ἐπ' ἄκροις τοῖς κώλοις ἐφυσαν Plat. Tim. 76 E, cf. Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 7. 2. of plants, a limb or arm, σκολιῆς ἀγρία κώλα Βάτων Anth. P. 7. 315; in pl. also the internodes of a cane, Cornut. N. D. 30.

II. a member of anything, as, 1. a member of a building, as the side or front, of a square or triangular building, Hdt. 2. 126, 134., 4. 62 (cf. *μονόκωλος*), Plat. Legg. 947 E. 2. one limb or half of the race-course (*διαύλος*), Aesch. Ag. 344. 3. a member or clause of a sentence, Lat. *membrum*, Arist. Rhett. 3. 9, 5. 4. in verse, a portion of a *strophē*, Dion. H. de Comp. 19, 22, al. 5. *ῥινού ἐξοτροφα κώλα*, poet. for a *sling*, Anth. P. 7. 172. 6. incorrect form for *κώλον* (q. v.), cf. *κωλικός*.

κωλο-τομέω, to cut off limbs: generally, to cut or to throw down, Δημητῆρα Poeta ar. Plut. 2. 377 E.

κώλημα, τό, a hindrance, impediment, τί γάρ ἐμπόδιον κ. ἐτι μοι; Eur. Ion 862 (anap.); κ. θεῶν Thuc. 5. 30: c. inf. a hindrance against..., κ. προσθεῖναι τὴν πύλιν Id. 4. 67; κ. μὴ ἀεζήθῃναι [τὸ Ἑλληνικόν] Id. 1. 16; c. gen., κ. φαρὰς ἀν ἐμπόδιον to motion, Plat. Crat. 418 E. **II. a defence against a thing**, σεβαστήρια κωλύματα precautions against fire, Thuc. 7. 53; c. gen., Hdn. 1. 17, 13. Cf. *κωλύειν*.

κωλυάτιον, τό, Dim. of *κώλυμα*: — as military term, = *χελωνάριον*, Hero in Math. Vett. pp. 171, 181, etc.

κωλύειν [ῥ], ἡ, = *κώλυμα*, ἐπὶ κωλύειν for the purpose of hindering, Thuc. 1. 92; ταῖς κ. ταῖταις ἱκανῶς .. εἰρηθῆναι by these impediments, Id. 4. 63; — Dion. II. notes the word as Thucydidean, de iis quae Thuc. propria sunt 3.

κωλύειν, ον, ὅ, or *κωλύσάνεμος*, ον, *checking the winds*, epith.

of Empedocles (who played the part of the Lapland witches), Diog. L. 8. 60, Clem. Al. 754, Suid. s. v. Ἐμπ.; so Ἀλεξάνεμος, Iambl. V. P. § 130, Porphy. V. P. 29.

κωλύει-δειπνος, ον, *interrupting the banquet*, Apollod. ap. Ath. 63 D, Plut. 2. 726 A, — prob. from some Poet.

κωλύει-δρομος, ἡ, ον, *checking the course*, Luc. Trag. 198.

κωλύειργῶ, to prevent one from doing, Polyb. 6. 15, 5, Philo 1. 64, 240, etc.; — cf. Lob. Phryn. 667.

κωλύειργία, ἡ, a hindrance to work, cited from Eudox.

κωλύει-εργός, ὄν, *hindering from the work*, τοῦ φιλοσοφεῖν Iambl. Protr. p. 356 Kiessl.

κώλυσις, εως, ἡ, a hindering, hindrance, ἐνεκα κωλύσεως Plat. Soph. 220 C; *κωλύσεις τῶν συμπερασμάτων* Arist. Top. 8. 10, 6; εἰς κώλυσιν μὴ ἐντέλεις τὸ κράτος εἶναι App. Civ. 1. 1.

κωλύειν, verb. Adj. one must hinder, Xen. Hier. 8, 9. 2. *κωλυ-τέος*, α, ον, to be hindered or stop, Hipp. Art. 825.

κωλύτήρ, ἡρος, ὅ, = *κωλύτης*, θεοῖ .. τῶν κακῶν κ. Porphy. ap. Eus. P. E. 147 C.

κωλύτήριος, α, ον, *preventive*, τινος of .., Dion. H. 11. 62: — *θύσαι τὰ κωλυτήρια* Iambl. V. Pyth. 141, Apoll. Hist. Comment. 4, Hesych.

κωλύτης, οὐ, ὅ, a hinderer, τινος Thuc. 3. 23; πηλὸν .. κωλυτὴν παρ-σχεῖν Plat. Criti. 109 A.

κωλυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, like *κωλυτήριος*, *hindering, preventive*, τινος of a thing, Xen. Mem. 4. 5, 7, Arist. Rhett. 1. 6, 2, Eth. N. 1. 6, 8, al.

κωλύτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be hindered, Att. Epict. 2. 5, 8, etc.; ὑπὸ τινος 1. 17, 27.

κώλυω [v. fin.]: fut. ὕσσω: ἐκώλυσσα Eur. Alc. 897, Plat.: pf. *κεκώλυκα* Dinarch. 103. 7: — Pass., fut. *κωλυθήσονται* Luc. V. H. 2. 25, but also fut. med. — ὕσσομαι Thuc. 1. 142: aor. ἐκωλύθην Thuc., etc.: pf. *κεκώλυμαι* Id. (Prob., as the sense indicates, akin to *κόλος*, *κολούω*.) [ῥ always before a conson.: common before a vowel, *κωλύμεσθα* Eur. Ion 391, *κωλύετω* Id. Phoen. 990; but *κώλυν* Pind. P. 4. 57, *κώλυν* Ar. Eq. 11. cc., Eccl. 862, Fr. 156.] To let, hinder, check, stop, prevent, forbid: — Construct.,

1. c. acc. et inf. to hinder or prevent from doing, forbid to do, κ. ἐκρέεν τὸν Νεῖλον Hdt. 2. 20; κώλυν [μυ] μέναι Pind. P. 4. 57; τί δῆτα καὶ σὲ καλέει λαβεῖν; Eur. Fr. 792, cf. I. T. 507, etc.; also, κ. τινὰ τὸ δρᾶν Soph. Ph. 1241, v. Heind. Plat. Soph. 242 A; κ. φεύγειν Dem. 636. 27; with a negative added, κ. τινὰ μὴ θανεῖν Eur. Phoen. 1268; μὴ προσεύχεσθαι Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 22, etc.; — so in Pass. to be hindered, stop, ὕσαστος πείν from drinking of the water, Plat. Rep. 621 B; *κωλύμεσθα μὴ μαθεῖν* Eur. Ion 391; μὴ οὐ πονηρὸν εἶναι Dion. H. 2. 3. b. rarely c. part. pro inf., κ. τινὰ εἰσάγοντα Dion. H. 7. 25: — Pass., μὴ κωλύονται περαῖοι μὲν Thuc. 1. 26. c. so with a relative clause, *κωλύνει ὅτι τις ἐπαγγέλλεται* = *τινὰ μὴ ἐπαγγέλλεσθαι*, Dem. 44. 14. 2. c. gen. rei, κ. τινὰ τινος to let or hinder one from a thing, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 21, An. 1. 6, 2, etc.; so, κ. τινὰ ἀπὸ τινος Id. Cyr. 1. 3, 11., 3. 3, 51: — so in Pass., *κωλύεσθαι* τινός Polyb. 6. 55. 3. c. acc. rei, to hinder, prevent, impede, Eur. I. A. 1390, Xen. An. 4. 2, 24: — also c. acc. pers., Thuc. 1. 35; τοῖς δρᾶντας μοχθηρὰ Arist. Eth. N. 5, 7: — hence in Pass., ἐν τούτῳ κεκώλυσθαι ἔδωκε τὰ πράγματα Thuc. 2. 8, cf. 4. 14; ταῦτα .. μὴ ἐν ὑμῖν κωλυθῇ Id. 2. 64; μὴ δὲ .. διαπᾶν κεκώλυσθαι let there be no hindrance by reason of expense, Id. 1. 129. 4. absol., οὐδ' ὅ κωλύσων πάρα οὐκ ὁ κωλύνει, Soph. Ant. 261, El. 1197; εἴτ' ὁ κωλύουσιν Ar. Pax 499; τὸ κωλύνει a hindrance, = *κώλυμα*, Xen. An. 4. 5, 20, Dem. 12. 22; — but in all these cases it is easy to supply an inf., as in Ar. Fr. 156, εἴτα τίς κε κωλύνει (sc. *γεωργεῖν*); Thuc. 6. 91; αὐτοῖ ἀφέλοισι τοὺς πολέμους κωλύετε [ἀφέλεισθαι], cf. 2. 37. 5. often in 3 pers., οὐδὲν κωλύνει there is nothing to hinder, c. acc. et inf., οὐδὲν κωλύνει τὸν Ἀργεῖον εἶναι οὐδὲν κ. Hdt. 7. 149; οὐδὲν σε κωλύνει σεαυτὸν ἐμβαλεῖν ἐς τὸ βάραθρον Ar. Nub. 1449, Plat. Phaedr. 268 E; so, ὅν διαμάρ-τεται οὐ κωλύνει Ar. Av. 463; τί κωλύνει ἡμᾶς διελεῖν; Plat. Theaet. 143 A, etc.; — also, οὐδὲν κωλύνει, absol., as a form of assent, nothing hinders, be it so, Ar. Eq. 732, 972, Plat. Euthyd. 272 D, etc.; — so, τί γὰρ κωλύνει; Plat. Euthyphro 9 D, cf. Polit. 292 A, al.; τὸ γ' ἐμὸν οὐδὲν κ. Id. Gorg. 458 D; μὴ τὸ σὸν κωλύνει Eur. Phoen. 990; οὐ τὰμὰ κωλύνει Wytt. Plut. 2. 151 C, etc.; so also in Thuc. 1. 144, οὐτε ἐκεῖνο κωλύνει ἐν ταῖς σπονδαῖς neither is that any hindrance, — whence Dion. H. takes *κωλύνει* = *κωλύεται*, de iis quae Thuc. propria sunt 7; but cf. Arist. Phys. 3. 5, οὐτε μίαν δυοῖν τὴν αὐτὴν εἶναι κωλύνει nor is there any hindrance to one of two being the same.

κωλύτης, ον, ὅ, prob. = *ἀσκαλαβώτης*, Babr. Fr. 7, p. 144 Lewis, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 23, Suid.

κωλωτο-εἰδής, ἐς, like a *κωλύτης*, variegated, spotted, Hipp. 1139 C. **κῶμα**, τό, (κεῖμαι, κοιμάω) deep sleep, slumber, Lat. *sopor*, ἀνθῶ .. μαλακὸν περὶ κῶμα καλύψω Il. 14. 359; ἡ με .. μαλακὸν περὶ κῶμ' ἐκάλυψεν Od. 18. 201; κακὸν δ' ἐπὶ κῶμα καλύπτει Hes. Th. 798; αἰθυσσόμενον δὲ φύλλον κ. καταρρεῖ Sappho 4; ὕπνον κ. Theoc. Ep. 3. 6: — metaph. of the effect of music, Pind. P. 1. 21. — Not used in Att. Poets.

2. in Medic. a *lethargic state*, *coma*, Hipp., etc.; *κῶμα συνεχές*, οὐκ ὑπνῶδες Id. Epid. 3. 1085; cf. Schol. Nic. Al. 458, Foës. Oecon., and v. sub *κῶρος*.

κωμάζω: fut. ἄσω Pind. N. 9. 1; but ἄσσομαι Id. P. 9. 156, Anth. P. 5. 64, Luc.: aor. ἐκώμασα Trag., poet. *κῶμ* — Pind. N. 10. 65; pf. *κεκώμακα* Anth. P. 5. 112: — *κωμάσδω*, fut. ἄσσομαι Pind. I. 3 (4). 122: aor. imper. *κωμάσατε* Id. N. 2. 38: (*κῶμος*). To go revelling about with dancing and singing, indulge in jovial festivity, make merry, Lat. *conis-sari*, νεοὶ κῶμαζον ὑπ' αἰθλοῦ Hes. Sc. 281; *κωμάζοντα μετ' αὐλητῆρος ἀείδειν* Theogn. 1061, cf. Soph. Fr. 703, Eur. Alc. 815, etc.; κ. μετὰ μέλης Plat. Legg. 637 A; κ. καὶ παιανίζειν Dem. 321. 17; ὀρχομένους 3 K.

καὶ κ. Theopomp. ap. Ath. 260 B; κ. μεθ' ἡμέραν Lys. 142. 7:—to go in *festal procession*, Σικωνόθεν εἰς Αἴγναν Pind. N. 9. 1; δς ἐν ταῖς πομπαῖς ἀνεῖν τοῦ προσώπου κ. Dem. 433. 22; of Alexander, καθ' ὅλης τῆς ὕφης κ. Himer. Ecl. 2. 18.

II. in Pind., mostly, to celebrate a κῶμος in honour of the victor at the games, to join in these festivities (cf. κῶμος), κ. σὺν ἑταίροις Pind. O. 9. 6, etc.; also c. acc. cogn., ἐορτὰν κ. Id. N. 11. 36, cf. Eur. H. F. 180. 2. c. dat. pers. to approach with a κῶμος, sing in his honour, Pind. I. 7 (6). 27; and so in Med., Id. P. 9. 157; so, ἡ Ἀφροδίτη κ. παρὰ τὸν Διόνυσον Plut. Anton. 26.

3. c. acc. pers. to honour or celebrate him in or with the κῶμος, Pind. N. 10. 64, I. 4. 122 (3. 90); κ. Δία Τιμοδήμω to celebrate Zeus for Timodemus' sake, Id. N. 2. 38; cf. χορεύω. III. to break in upon in the manner of revellers, of lovers, Alcae. 40; κ. ἐπὶ γυναῖκας Isac. 39. 24, cf. Luc. D. Marin. 1. 4; κ. ποτὶ τὰν Ἀμαρυλλίδα Theoc. 3. 1; εὐστὴν Alciphro 1. 6, cf. Ath. 574 E, 348 C:—generally, to burst in, κ. εἰς τὸπον Anth. Plan. 102; of evil, ἀπὸ ἐς πόλιν ἐκώμασεν Wemicke Tryph. 314; θρήνος εἰς ἐμέναιον Anth. P. 7. 186:—proverb., ὡς ἐκώμασεν = 'a bull in a china-shop', Paroemiogr.

κωμαίνω, (κῶμα) to nod, be drowsy, Hipp. 468. 52.

κῶμακον, τό, a spicy plant or fruit, Theophr. H. P. 9. 7. 2.

κῶμαξ, ακος, ὁ, a debauchee, Eust. 1749. 28; perhaps better βῶμαξ.

κωμ-άρχης, ου, ὁ, (κῶμη) the head man of a village, Xen. An. 4. 5, 10 and 24, Dion. H. 4. 14, C. I. 3420, 3641 b. 66 (add.):—κῶμ-αρχος, Poll. 9. 11; and hence the Com. patron, Κωμαρχ(ίδης), Ar. Pax 1142.

κωμάσσω, Dor. for κωμάζω.

κωμάστια, ἡ, a procession of the images of the gods in Egypt, αὶ τῶν θεῶν κ. Inscr. Aeg. in C. I. 4717. 25, cf. Clem. Al. 671, Sturz Dial. Mac. pp. 102 sq.:—κωμαστήριον, τό, an assembly of priests in Egypt, Synes. 94 D.

κωμαστής, ου, ὁ, (κῶμαξ) a reveller, one who takes part in a κῶμος, Plat. Symp. 212 C, Xen. Hell. 5. 4. 7, etc.: name of plays by Epicharmus and others.

2. epith. of Bacchus, the jolly god, Ar. Nub. 606.

κωμαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or fit for a κῶμος, φῶξ Ael. N. A. 9. 13; μέλος Philo 1. 372. Adv. -κῶς, Ael. N. A. 13. 1.

κωμάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for κωμαστής, Manetho 4. 493.

κωματίζομαι, Pass. to be in a state of κῶμα, Hipp. 1213 A.

κωματώδης, es, (εἶδος) oppressed with sleep, lethargic, Hipp. Epid. 1. 955.

2. like κῶμα, lethargic, ὕπνιον Ib. 970; v. Φοῆς Oec.

κῶμη, ἡ, = Lat. vicus, an unwallied village or country town, opp. to a fortified city; properly a Dor. word, = the Att. δήμος (Arist. Poët. 3. 6), first in Hes. Sc. 18, Hdt. 5. 98; opp. to πόλις, Plat. Legg. 626 C sq.; κατοικήσθαι κατὰ κῶμας to be settled or live in villages (not in walled towns), of the Medes, Hdt. 1. 96; πόλιαι ἀτειχίστοις καὶ κατὰ κῶμας οἰκουμένας formed of scattered villages, Thuc. 1. 5; πόλεως . . κατὰ κῶμας τῷ παλαιῷ τῆς Ἑλλάδος τῆς οἰκισθείσης Ib. 10; οἰκούν δὲ κατὰ κ. ἀτειχίστους of the Aetolians, Id. 3. 54; so Mantinea was compelled to break up their city and divide the citizens into four κῶμαι, Xen. Hell. 5. 2. 5-7; κατὰ κ. κεχωρισμένοι Arist. Pol. 2. 3.

II. also, like Lat. vicus, a quarter or word of a city, διελόμενοι τὴν μὲν πόλιν κατὰ κῶμας, τὴν δὲ χώραν κατὰ δήμους Isocr. 149 A, cf. Plat. Legg. 746 D. Cf. κωμητής. (Prob. from the same Root as κείμαι; cf. Lith. kėmas a village, kaim-ynas a neighbour; Goth. heim-s (κῶμη), O. Norse heim-a (home), etc.)

κωμηδόν, Adv. in villages, Lat. vicatim, ζῆν Strab. 151; οἰκεῖν Diod. 5. 6, Dion. H. 1. 9, etc.

κωμητής, ου, ὁ, (κῶμη) a villager, countryman, opp. to a townsman, Plat. Legg. 762 A, 763 A, Xen. An. 4. 5, 24.

II. in a city, one of the same quarter, exactly Lat. vicinus, Ar. Nub. 965; more loosely, Φεραίαι χθονὸς κωμηταὶ dwellers in, Eur. Alc. 476; θυρέτρων τῶνδε κωμητὰ θεοὶ neighbours, Ion ap. Poll. 9. 36; cf. C. I. (add.) 3695 b. al.

κωμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a κωμητής, pagan, Synes. 171 B.

κωμητής, ιδος, fem. of κωμητής, Ar. Lys. 5, Fr. 265.

κωμητήρ, ορος, ὁ, = κωμητής, Steph. B. s. v. κῶμη.

κωμίδιον or κωμῶδριον, τό, Dim. of κῶμη, Zonar. 1277.

κωμικεύομαι, to speak like a comic poet, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 22.

κωμικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κῶμος) of or for comedy, comic, Lat. comicus, later form for κωμῶδικός, κωμ. ὑποκριτής Aeschin. 22. 27; κ. χορὸς Arist. Pol. 3. 3, 7; προσωπεῖον Luc. Bis Acc. 33; ἰλαρὸν καὶ κ. προσῶπ. Id. Calumni. 24, cf. Plut. Anton. 29:—as Subst., κωμικός, ὁ, a comedian, i. e. either a comic Actor, Alex. Ἰσοστ. 1. 13; or a comic Poet, Polyb. 12. 13, 3, Plut. 2. 62 E, etc.; Aristophanes was called specially the Comedian, Grammu. Adv. -κῶς, Philo 1. 473, Diog. L. 5. 88.

κῶμων, τό, Dim. of κῶμη, Strab. 485, Plut. 2. 773 B.

κῶμο, for κῶμος, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1176.

κῶμο-γραμμάτεως, εως, ὁ, the clerk of a κῶμη, Joseph. A. J. 16. 7, 3, C. I. 4699. 15, 4956. 31.

κῶμο-δρομεύω, to run through villages, Poll. 9. 11.

κῶμομαι, Pass. to fall into lethargic sleep, κεκωμμένος (perhaps to be corrected κεκοματισμένος), Hipp. ap. Galen. Lex.

κῶμο-πλήξ, ὁ, ἡ, revel-smitten, i. e. inebriated, Arcad. 19.

κῶμῶ-πολις, εως, ὁ, (κῶμη) a village-town, i. e. a place not entitled to be called a πόλις, Strab. 537, 557, 568, N. T.

κῶμος, ου, ὁ, (v. sub fin.) a jovial festivity with music and dancing, a revel, carousal, merry-making, Lat. comessatio, ἐς δαῖτα θάλειαν καὶ χορὸν ἱμερόεντα καὶ ἐς φιλονεικία κῶμον H. Hom. Merc. 481, cf. Theogn. 827, 934; πίνειν καὶ κῶμῳ χρέεσθαι Hdt. 1. 21; then in Pind., Eur., etc.; δέιπνα καὶ σὺν αὐλητρίσι κῶμοι Plat. Theaet. 173 D; ἐορταὶ καὶ κ. Id. Rep. 573 D; ἐν κῶμῳ εἶναι, of a city, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 25. These entertainments, which took place on festival-days, mostly ended in the party parading the streets crowned, bearing torches (Ar. Pl. 1040), singing, dancing, and playing all kinds of frolics (cf. κωμάω). In course

of time, public κῶμοι were set on foot in honour of several gods, esp. Bacchus, Eur. et Dem. citand. sub II, Diod. 17. 72; so, χοροὶς ἡ κῶμος Ἰακίνθου Eur. Hel. 1469;—also in honour of the victors at the games, which were *festal processions* of a more orderly kind, partaking of the nature of a chorus; most of Pindar's extant Odes were written to be sung at κῶμοι of this last kind, v. infr. III.

II. the band of revellers, the jovial troop that paraded the streets as above described, κ. Εὐθὺν θεοῦ Eur. Bacch. 1168; τοῖς ἐν ἄστει Διονυσίοις ἡ πομπή . . καὶ ὁ κ. Lex ap. Dem. 517. fin.; hence, κῶμῳ θυραμάχοις τε πυγμαχίαις Pratin. 1. 10.

2. metaph. a rout, band, κ. Ἐπινύων Aesch. Ag. 1189; of an army, Eur. Phoen. 791; κ. ἀσπιδηφόρος Id. Supp. 390; a band of hunters, Id. Hipp. 55; of maidens, Id. Tro. 1184; of doves, Id. Ion 1197.

III. the Ode sung at one of these festive processions, Pind. P. 8. 29, 99, etc., cf. O. 4. 15, P. 5. 28, Ar. Thesm. 104, 988; κ. ὑμεναίων Eur. Fr. 775. 37. (Prob. from κῶμη, for the festivals of Bacchus originated ἐν κῶμασι; cf. κωμῶδία.)

κωμῶδριον, τό, Dim. of κῶμη, Eccl. 1; cf. κωμίδιον.

κῶμῦς, ὅσος, ἡ, a bundle or sheaf of hay, etc., Lat. manipulus, Cratin. Inscr. 157, Theoc. 4. 18.

II. a branch of laurel, placed before the gates, Hesych.

III. κῶμῦς, ὁ, a marshy place where reeds grow very thick and with tangled roots, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 1.

κωμῶδεω, to represent in a comedy, hence to satirise, ridicule, lampoon, libel, esp. of the writers of the Old Comedy (Meineke 1. 40, 527), κωμῶδει τὴν πόλιν ἡμῶν Ar. Ach. 631, cf. 655, Pl. 557, Plat. Rep. 395 E, 452 D; κ. τοὺς τραγωδοὺς Arist. Poët. 22. 14:—Pass. to be so satirised, Ar. Vesp. 1026, Ran. 368; τὸ κῶνον καὶ κεκομῶδῆναι, of the parasites, Alex. Κυβ. 1. 2; κεκομῶδῆναι matter for comedy, Plat. Legg. 817 D.

2. κωμῶδειν τὰ δίκαια = κωμῶδούντα εἰπεῖν τὰ δ. Ar. Ach. 655.

3. to caricature, Ael. V. H. 13. 42.

II. to be a κωμῶδός, to write comedies, κ. κωμῶδίας Luc. Pisc. 25.

κωμῶδημα, τό, matter for comedy, τὰ τοῦ γέλατος κ. laughter such as comedy produces, Plat. Legg. 816 D.

κωμῶδῆτεον, verb. Adj. one must ridicule, Aristid. 1. 510.

κωμῶδία, ἡ, a comedy, Ar. Ach. 378, Nub. 522, Plat. Rep. 394 C, etc.: metaph., βίου τραγωδία καὶ κ. Plat. Phileb. 50 B, cf. Legg. 816 E.—Two derivs. are suggested: one from κῶμος, the revel-song, held by those who deemed Comedy to have originated in the Phallic choral songs; the other from κῶμη, the village-song, Bentley's Phalaris 337 sq. The former is expressly rejected by Arist., while the latter is mentioned by him as connected with the Dorian claim to the invention of Comedy, κῶμη being their word for the Att. δήμος, cf. Poët. 3. 6 with 4. 14. The earliest traces of Comedy are certainly in the Dorian towns of Megara and Sicily, where Epicharmus of Cos wrote about 500 B. C.; and the Art is said to have been carried to Athens somewhat earlier by Susarion of Megara. Cf. Arist. Poët. 3-5, Meineke Com. 1. 18, Mahaffy Hist. of Gr. Lit. 1. 397 sq.—On the three periods of Attic Comedy, Old, Middle, New,—παλαιά, μέση, νέα,—v. Meineke 1. 39 sq., 271 sq., 435 sq. The Old Comedy had little plot, and served as a political engine for attacking by name the most powerful persons of the day, in the times of the absolute Democracy, ending with Olymp. 96 (B. C. 393); the Middle Comedy lost the Chorus and Parabasis, and refrained from direct personalities, but still attacked notabilities under assumed characters, ending Ol. 110 (B. C. 337); the New was our Comedy of Manners, and may be best understood from Plautus and Terence.—In Boeot. Inscr. (C. I. 1585-6, compared with 1583-4) ποιητὴς παλαιὰς and καινῆς κωμῶδίας (similarly with ποιητὴς παλαιὰς and καινῆς τραγωδίας) seems to mean the old lyric comedy, as opp. to the new scenic kind, v. Böckh. 1. pp. 765 sq.;—but in 2759, καινὴ κ. means a new comedy, one presented for the first time, opp. ἀρχαία κ. an old play brought out again, Böckh. 2. p. 509; cf. καινός.

κωμῶδιακός, ἡ, ὄν, = sq., Schol. Ar. Ach. 380.

κωμῶδιον, ἡ, ὄν, of comedy, comic, ἔπη Ar. Vesp. 1047; τερπνὴν τι καὶ κωμ. Id. Eccl. 889, cf. 371; μορμολυκεῖον Id. Fr. 97; ἐν μιμῆσει κ. Plat. Rep. 606 C.

Adv. -κῶς, Ath. 90 B.—Cf. κωμικός.

κωμῶδιο-γράφος, ὁ, a comic writer, Polyb. 12. 13, 7, Diod. 12. 14.

κωμῶδιο-ποιός, = κωμῶδοποιός, Ath. 5 B, etc.; cf. Moer. 240.

κωμῶδῶ-γελως, ωτος, ὁ, = κωμῶδός, Anth. P. 13. 6.

κωμῶδο-γράφος, ὁ, = κωμῶδιογράφος, Anth. P. 7. 708.

κωμῶδο-διδασκάλια, ἡ, the teaching and rehearsing a comedy with the actors: generally, the comic poet's part, Ar. Eq. 516.

κωμῶδο-διδάσκαλος, ὁ, a comic poet, because he had the charge of teaching and training the actors and chorus, Ar. Eq. 507, Pax 737, Lysias Fr. 31, Arist. de An. 1. 3, 11: cf. διδάσκω III.

κωμῶδο-λοιχέω, to play the parasite and buffoon, Ar. Vesp. 1318.

κωμῶδοποιητής, ου, ὁ, = κωμῶδοποιός, Ar. Pax 734, Poll. 4. 111.

κωμῶδοποιία, ἡ, a making of comedies, Plut. 2. 348 A.

κωμῶδο-ποιός, ὁ, a maker of comedies, comic poet, Plat. Apol. 18 D, Phaedo 70 C, Rep. 606 C, al., Arist., etc.

κωμ-ῶδός, ὁ, Boeot. κωμ-αυδός, (i. e. κωμ-αιδός) C. I. 1583. 25; (v. κωμῶδία):—a comedian, i. e., 1. a comic actor, Lys. 162. 2, Xen. Oec. 3. 7, etc.; κωμῶδων ὄντων ἐν Κολυττῷ at the representation of Comedies in . . Aeschin. 22. 27; καινὴ κωμῶδων, v. sub καινός.

2. a comic poet, Plat. Rep. 395 B, Legg. 935 D; χορηγεῖν κωμῶδους Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2, 20; χορὸν κωμῶδων δοῦναι Id. Poët. 5, 3.

κωμῶδο-τράγωδία, ἡ, a serio-comedy, name of a play of Anaxandrides, v. Meineke Hist. Com. 247; tragi-comoedia in Plaut.:—metaph. of human life, Porphyry ap. Stob. 186. 41.

κωνάριον, τό, Dim. of κῶνος, the pineal gland in the brain, from its shape, Galen. 4. 501 C.

κωνάω, fut. ἤσω, (κῶνος II. 3) to spin a top; generally, to carry round, Ar. Fr. 439, Hesych., Phot., E. M. 551. 24.

II. (κῶνος I. 3) to

cover with pitch, Suid., Phot., E. M. 551. 22; cf. περικαπνέω.—An inf. aor. κωνίσαι also occurs, as if from κωνίζω.

κωνειάζομαι, Pass. to be dosed with hemlock: Κωνειάζόμεναι, name of a play by Menander.

κώνειον, τό, hemlock, Lat. *cicuta*, Hipp. 681. 4, Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 3, etc.

II. hemlock-juice, a poison by which criminals were put to death at Athens, Ar. Ran. 124; κώνειον πεπωκώς Plat. Lys. 219 E; τὸ κώνειον ἔπιεν Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 56; κώνεια πικρὴν Ar. Ran. 1051, Andoc. 24. 38. κώνησις, εως, ἡ, (κωνών II) a pitching, daubing as with pitch, v. l. for κόνις, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 6.

κωνίας οἶνος, ὁ, pitched wine, Galen. Lex. Hipp. κωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κωνός) cone-shaped, conical, Plut. 2. 410 E; κ. τομαί Conic sections, Anthem. Fr. p. 157. 8.

κωνίον or κώνιον, τό, Dim. of κωνός, a small cone, κωνία μαστῶν Anth. P. 5. 13.

II. a small pine-cone, Posidon. ap. Ath. 649 D.

κωνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (κωνός) a small conical water-vessel, Hesych.

κωνίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, (κωνός II. 1) extracted from pine-caness, πίσσα Anth. P. append. 72.

κωνο-ειδής, ἐς, conical, σκίασμα Dio C. 60. 26; σκιά Diog. L. 7. 144; τὸ κ. a conoid, Archimed. Adv. -δως, Plut. 2. 901 E, Diog. L. 7. 157.

κωνός, οὐ, 1. as masc. the fruit of the πεύκη, a pine-cone, also στρόβιλος, Vit. Hom. 20, Theocr. 5. 49, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 5, etc.: (hence κωνάω, etc.):—also the edible seed of the πέρυσι, Mnesith. ap. Ath. 57 B; πέρυσιος κ. Alex. Mynd. ib.; cf. Böckh C. I. 1. p. 165.

2. as fem. the tree, Plut. 2. 640 C, Anth. Plan. 13 (so Scalig. for κώνιον).

3. the pitch made from pine-cones, Schneid. Ecl. Phys. pp. 321, 322.

II. from likeness of shape, 1. a cone, Lat. *conus*, meta, Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 12, al., and freq. in Math. writers; γραμμὰ κατὰ κώνον ἐκπιπτονταί so as to form a cone, Ib. 3. 5, 2, cf. I. 8, 7; τομή κώνου a conic section; τομή κ. ὀρθογώνιου, ὀβυγώνιου, ἑμβλυσγώνιου names for the parabola, ellipse, hyperbola before Apollon. Perg.

2. the cone or peak of a helmet, Anth. P. 9. 322.

3. = βέμβις, a spinning-top, Hesych. 4. the pole round which grain is piled in conical shape, Galen. Lex. 424. (The Skt. Root is so, to bring to a point; cf. Lat. *cuneus*, *acumen*; Curt. also cites Skt. *śaṇas*, Lat. *cos*, *coutes*, O. Norse *heinn* (a hone).)

κωνο-τομή, to make a conic section, Anth. P. app. 25. 8.

κωνο-φόρος, οὐ, bearing cones, as pines, etc., Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 4: also of the thyrsus, Anth. P. 6. 165.

κωνωπεῖον, τό, (κωνωψ) an Egyptian bed or couch with mosquito-curtains, LXX (Judith. 10. 21, 13. 9); *conopium* in Hor. Epod. 9. 16;—also κωνωπεῖον, ὄνος, ὁ, Anth. P. 9. 764, in the title of a poem by Paul. Sil.

κωνωπιον, τό, Dim. of κωνωψ, Geop. 2. 5. 12.

κωνωπο-ειδής, ἐς, like a gnat, Theophr. θηρία H. P. 3. 14, 1, etc.

κωνωπο-θήρας, οὐ, ὁ, a gnat-catcher, fly-catcher, Hesych.

κωνωπο-σφράγγις, οὐ, ὁ, Gnat-smeller, a parasite, Alciphro 1. 21.

κωνωπόωδης, ἐς, = κωνωποειδής, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 351.

κωνωψ, ὄνος, ὁ, a gnat, mosquito, Lat. *culex*, Hdt. 2. 95, Aesch. Ag. 892, Ar. Eq. 1038; they come from σκώληκες found in the sediment of vinegar, and seem to be smaller than the ἐμπίς, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 23, cf. 4. 8, 29; acc. to Sundevall, *Stomoxys calcitrans*.

κῶος, ὁ, mostly in pl. κῶοι, caves, dens, Strab. 367, Steph. B; cf. κῶς II.

Κῶος, α, οὐ, of, from the island Κῶς, Cosan, Hdt. 7. 164, etc.

II. as Subst., Κῶος (sc. βόλος), ὁ, the highest throw with the δαστραγαλοί, v. sub Χῖος:—in Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 34, τὰ κῶα are the inner, τὰ χῖα the outer sides of the ankle-bones (δαστραγαλοί).

III. Κῶον (sc. ἱμάτιον), τό, a light semi-transparent garment, made at Cos, Hesych.

κῶπαιον, τό, (κῶπη) the upper end of an oar, Hesych.: κῶπαῖοι, οἱ, = σφήκες, Ar. ap. Phot.:—κῶπαῖο-ώδης, ἐς, like an oar, Hesych. s. v. κῶπηλατα.

Κῶπαις, αἶδος, contr. Κῶπῆς, ἄδος, ἡ, of or near Corae (in Boeotia), ἡ Κ. λίμνη lake Corais, Strab. 410, al.

2. ἐγγέλεις Κῶπαιδὲς cels from lake C., which were famous, Ar. Ach. 880; Κῶπῆδ' ἐγγέλειν Ib. 962; and without the subst., Κῶπῆδων σπυρίδας Id. Pax 1005; Κῶπῆδων ἀπαλῶν τεμάχῃ Strattis Phil. 1, etc.

κῶπις, εὐς, ὁ, always in pl. κῶπῆες, Att. κῶπῆς, pieces of wood fit for making oars, oar-spars, Hdt. 5. 23, Ar. Ach. 552, Lys. 422, Andoc. 21. 11, etc.

κῶπεισότης, οὐ, ὁ, a rower: Κῶπεισότης, name of a play by Aesch.

κῶπειον, (κῶπη) to propel with oars, Bähr Anth. P. 7. 365.

II. κῆκῶπειναι στρατός it has the sword drawn (c. κῶπη 2), ap. Hesych.

κῶπῆς, = κῶπειον, in pl. pass. κῆκῶπῃται ἡ ναῦς, Hesych.; cf. Böckh. Urkunden ü. d. Att. Secutives, p. 291.

κῶπῆων, ὄνος, ὁ, = κῶπῆς, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 7; in pl., 4. 1, 4.

κῶπη, ἡ, any handle (v. fin.), esp., 1. the handle of an oar, and generally the oar itself, ἐμβάλλειν κῶπῃς Od. 9. 489., 10. 129 (never in II.); κῶπῃσιν ἅλα τύπτειν Od. 12. 214; then in Pind. P. 10. 79, and often in Att.; νεργέρε προσηγμένους κῶπῃ, = θαλαμῆτις, metaph. of a man of low rank, Aesch. Ag. 1618; ποιμήνιος κῶπῃς ἐρέσσαν Soph. Tr. 561; παραπέμειν ἐφ' ἑνδεκα κῶπῃς, a proverb of dub. origin, meaning 'to escort with all the honours,' Ar. Eq. 546, cf. Eust. 1540, Suid. s. v. ἐφ' ἑνδεκα, and v. ἐμβάλλω II. 3, ἀναφέρειν II. 1; ἐν κῶπῃσι πλεῖν to take to the oars, when the wind fails, Menand. Θρασ. 2, cf. Arist. Incess. An. 10, 6:—poët. to express ships, σὺν κῶπῃ χιλιονῆα, of Agamemnon's fleet, Eur. I. T. 140, cf. Hel. 1272, 1452.

2. the handle of a sword, the haft, hilt, Lat. *manubrium*, *capulus*, ἐπ' ἀργυρῇ κῶπῃ σχίζει χεῖρα Il. 1. 219, cf. Od. 8. 403; ξίφος δ' ἐπ' αἰμαῖο κῶπῃν 11. 531; κῶπῃς ἐπιγάνειν Soph. Ph. 1255; φάσανγον κῶπῃς λαβεῖν Eur. Hec. 543.

3. the handle of a key, κῶπῃ δ' ἐλέφαντος ἔπιεν Od. 21. 7.

4. the haft of a torch, Eur. Cycl. 484.

5. the handle or spoke by which a mill is turned, Luc. Asin. 42: the mill

itself, Diod. 3. 13.

6. the haft of a whip, Hesych. (Cf. Lat. *cap-io*, *cap-ax*, *cap-ulus*; Goth. *haf-jan* (αἰρεῖν); A. S. *haf-t* (*haft*), etc.)

κῶπῆς, εσσα, ἐν, hilted, φάσανα .. κῶπῆντα Il. 15. 713, etc.

κῶπηλάστια, ἡ, a rowing, Strab. 406, Arist. Meteor. 2. 9, 8, Schol. Ar. Ran. 271.

κῶπηλάτῳ, to pull an oar, row, Arist. Rhet. Al. 25, 7, Polyb. 1. 21, 1, etc.

2. metaph. of any similar motion forwards and backwards, as of a carpenter using an auger, τρύπανον κῶπ. Eur. Cycl. 461.

κῶπη-λάστις [ᾶ], οὐ, ὁ, (ἐλαύνω) a rower, Polyb. 34. 3, 8; κ. πολύπους the nautilus, Clearch. ap. Ath. 317 B.

κῶπηλάτικος, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a rower, Hesych. s. v. ἄρρου.

κῶπ-ῆλᾶτος, οὐ, formed like an oar, Hesych.

κῶπῆρης, ἐς, furnished with oars, στόλος Aesch. Pers. 416; σκάφος Eur. Hel. 1381; πλοῖον Thuc. 4. 118; κῶπῆρες (sc. πλοῖον), τό, Plut. Anton. 65, etc.

II. holding the oar, χεῖρ Eur. Tro. 161.

κῶπητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, in Hermipp. Στρατ. 5, expl. by Hesych. ὁ σκαλμὸς τῆς κῶπῃς, and so Poll. 1. 93 (τὸν τόπον δὲ τὸν πρὸς ταῖς κῶπῃσι κῶπη-τήρ (sic legend.) καλοῦσιν); Hesych. also has ἐπικῶπητήρ-τροπωτήρ.

κῶπιον, τό, Dim. of κῶπη, Ar. Ran. 269, Ael. N. A. 13. 19.

2. in pl. the false ribs, Poll. 2. 181.

κῶπῳ, οὐς, ἡ, the wreathed staff at the δαφνηφόρια in Boeotia, Procl. in Phot. Bibl. 321. 25.

κῶρα, ἡ, Dor. for κούρη, Theocr. 6. 36, Call. Lav. Pall. 27. 138, Cer. 9.

II. = κόρος, Hesych.

κωράλιον, v. sub κοράλλιον.

κωραλίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of κῶρος (i. e. κόρος), Hdn. π. μον. λεξ. 20. 30, Phot.; name of a comedy by Epilycus:—cf. ποσθαλίσκος.

κωραλλεύς, ὁ, a coral-fisher, Hesych.

κωρεωκόμος, crasis for καὶ ὀρεωκόμος, Ar. Thesm. 491.

κωρία, ἡ, Dor. for κωρεῦτρια, Hesych.

κῶριον, τό, Dor. for κούριον, κῶριον, Ar. Ach. 731.

κῶρις, ἰδος, ἡ, Sicil. for καρίς, v. κορίς III.

κῶρος, ὁ, Dor. for κόρος, κόρος, Call. Lav. Pall. 85, Theocr. 1. 47, etc.

κωροσύνα, ἡ, Dor. for κωροσύνη, Theocr. 24. 57.

Κωρῆκαῖος, ὁ, v. sub Κάρυκος.

κωρύκιον, τό, Dim. of κῶρυκος, Poll. 10. 172, Suid.: -ἰδιον, Hesych.

Κωρύκιος [ῶ], α, οὐ, Corycian (from the Corycian cave in Mt. Parnassus), Νύμφαι K. Soph. Ant. 1128; κωρυφαί K. the peaks of Parnassus, Eur. Bacch. 559; also Κωρυκίς πέτρα Aesch. Eum. 22.

κωρύκῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, Dim. of κῶρυκος, Epich. 64 Ahr., Ar. Fr. 368.

II. a bladder-like excrescence produced on the leaves of elms and maple-trees, by the puncture of an insect, Theophr. H. P. 3. 14, 1.

κῶρυκος, ὁ, like θύλακος, a leathern sack or wallet for provisions, Od. 5. 267., 9. 213, Ar. Lys. 1212, Pherecr. Incert. 3, Antiph. Μνημ. 1. 3:—acc. to Hesych., also a leathern quiver, like γαρύρος.

2. in the gymnasium, a large leathern sack hung up, filled with fig-grains (κεγχραμίδες), flour, or sand, for the athletes to swing to and fro by blows, not altogether unlike the quintain, (called *folles pugilatoris* by Plaut. Rud. 3. 4. 16), Antyll. in Medici Gr. p. 124 Matth., Luc. Lixiph. 5; ζυγομαχῶν τῷ κωρύκῳ (or Κάρυκῳ) fighting with the κῶρυκος or with Corycus, Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 13, v. Meineke Com. Fr. 5. p. 117; πρὸς κῶρυκον γυμνάζεσθαι, proverb. of labour in vain, Diog. 7. 54; metaph. of parasites, ἐαυτοὺς ἀντὶ κωρύκων δέρειν παρέχοντες ἀδελφαῖ-σιν Timocl. Πυκτ. 1; cf. Gerhard *Denkmäler*, etc. (Berl. 1851) p. 447.—The game itself was called κωρυκομαχία, Ar. 364. 16., 372. 39., 374. 3; or κωρυκοβολία, Aetiae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 13.

II. the scrotum, Hippiatr.

III. in Macedonia a kind of muscle, Ath. 87 B.

Κῶρυκος, ὁ, Corycus, a promontory of Cilicia, h. Hom. Ap. 39, Hecatae, ap. Steph. B., Thuc. 8. 14, etc.:—the inhabitants, Κωρυκαῖοι, were infamous for spying out the destination and value of ships' cargoes and then piratically seizing them, Ephor. ap. Phot., Strab. 644; hence Κωρυκαῖος proverb. for a spy, a listener, Strab. l. c., Cic. Att. 10. 18; used by Com. for the god of spies, Κ. ἡκροάσατο, as we say, 'a little bird told me,' Menand. Έγχ. 2; μὴ κατακούσῃεν δὲ μὲν ὁ K., Dioxipp. Θσρ. 1, cf. Strab. l. c., Paroemiogr., Phot.:—Κωρύκιον (-αῖον) σκάφος, a piratical vessel, Alciphro 1. 8.

κωρυκόωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a sack or bag, Theophr. H. P. 3. 15. 4.

Κῶς, ἡ, gen. Κῶ, the island Cos, in the Aegean, opposite Caria; in Hom. always in Ep. form Κῶος, except in Il. 2. 677, where we find the common acc. Κῶν:—Κῶανδὲ to Cos, 14. 255, etc. Cf. Κῶος, Κωακός.

κῶς, τό, contr. for κῶας, Nicoph. Αἰμν. 3.

II. at Corinth, a public prison, E. M., Hesych.: Steph. B. adds that κῶος was used in same sense, and that κῶες were the prisoners: cf. καῖᾶδας, καῖαρ.

κῶς, Ion. for πῶς, Hdt.

II. enclit. κῶς, Ion. for πῶς, Id.

κῶτάλις, ἡ, a pestle, Suid., Eust. 1675. 57; also = κῶπη, σκντάλη, Hesych. (Perhaps from κῶπῳ.)

κῶτάλιος, ὁ, name of a musical air, Hedyll. ap. Ath. 176 D.

κῶταρχης, οὐ, ὁ, name of a priestly officer at Branchidae, C. I. 2880, 2881; also κῶταρχος, 2882.

κῶτίλας, ἄδος, ἡ, poët. fem. of κῶτίλος, the twitterer, Boeot. name for the swallow, Anacr. 99, Strattis Φων. 3.

κῶτίλλα, ἡ, (κῶτίλος) chattering, tattling, esp. flattery, Gloss.

κῶτίλλω, only used in pres., to prattle, chatter, chal, Lat. *garrire*, mostly with collat. notion of coaxing, wheedling, αἰμόλα κῶτίλλειν Hes. Op. 372; μαλθακά κ. Theocr. 850; ἡδία κῶτίλλοντα καθήμενον οἰνοποτάζειν Phocyl. 11; so, ἀνάνυτα κ. Theocr. 15. 87; ἐλικτά ἐπὶ Lyc. 1460; τοιαῦτα Babr. 101. 87; τὸν ἐν δικαστηρίῳ λόγον Dion. H. de Dem. 44; κῶτίλλε Hellad. in Phot. Bibl. 531. 34.

II. trans. to talk over, beguile with fair words, εὖ κῶτίλλε τὸν ἐχθρόν Theogn. 363; μὴ κῶτίλλέ με ease me not by prating, Soph. Ant. 756.

κωτίλος, ἡ, ὄν; *chattering, prattling, babbling*, Lat. *garrulus*, Theogn. 295, Soph. Fr. 606; of women, Theocrit. 15. 89; of a swallow, *twittering*, Anacr. 99, Simon. 243 (cf. κωτίλας); and so, generally, of animals, which Arist. divides into *κωτίλα* and *σιγηλά*, H. A. 1. 1, 29.

II. *metaph. lively, expressive, ῥήματα* Theocrit. 20. 7; ὄμματα κ., Lat. *loquaculi*, Anth. P. 5. 131; *persuasive, φίλτρα* Ib. 7. 221; κ. ἁρμονία, μουσική *babbling music*, opp. to the graver sort, Dion. H. de Dem. 49, Plut. 2. 1136 B.

κωφάω, fut. ἡώω, (κωφός) *to make dumb, to silence*, Opp. C. 3. 286:—Pass. *to grow dumb or deaf, to become stupid*, ὑπ' ἀπαίδευσις Clearch. ap. Ath. 516 B. II. generally, *to dull, blunt, injure*, Hesych., cf. Pors. Or. 1279.

κωφέα, ἡ, = κωφότης, Boiss. Anecd. 4. 387: κωφέσεις, εὼς, ἡ, Cyrill. κωφέω, *to be dumb*, LXX (2 Regg. 13. 20); also *to be deaf*, Ib.

κωφέω, = κωφάω II, *to mutilate, prob.* I. Soph. Fr. 223. κωφῆσις, εὼς, ἡ, *a dulling, blunting: mutilation*, Hesych.

κωφῆτος, α, ὄν, = βλαπτός, Hesych.

κωφίας, οὐ, ὁ, *the deaf adder*, Ael. N. A. 8. 13.

κωφός, ἡ, ὄν, (κώτω, cf. Lat. *tusus*) radical sense, *blunt, dull, obtuse, κωφὸν βέλος the blunt, dull shaft*, opp. to ὀξύ, II. 11. 390; κ. καλὰμη Anth. P. 12. 25. II. *metaph.*: 1. of the tongue and organs

of speech, *dumb, mute, κύμασι κωφῶ with dumb, noiseless wave*, i. e. before it breaks, II. 14. 16; κωφὴν γὰρ δὴ γαίαν ἀεικίζει *dishonours even the dumb, senseless earth* (cf. *bruta tellus*), 24. 54; τὰ μὲν ἄλλα ἔσκε κωφὰ *the other parts of the ground sounded dull*, opp. to the ringing of the hollow parts, when struck, Hdt. 4. 200; ὁ κ. λιμήν, *prob. the bay of Munychia*, as opp. to the noisy Peiræus, Xen. Hell. 2. 4. 31; τὸ μεταλλικὸν κωφότερον (ὁ σίδηρος) *rings least*, Plut. 2. 721 E. 2. after Hom., of men, *dumb, καὶ κωφὸν συνιημι καὶ οὐ φωνεῖντος ἀκούω* Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 47; the same person is called κωφός in 1. 34, ἀφώσιν in 85, and διεφθαρμένους τὴν ἀκοήν in 1. 38, so that (unless the last cited words are a gloss) Hdt. took the word to mean both *deaf and dumb*, v. infr. b, and cf. Hesych.; οὐ . . . παρὰ κωφὸν ὁ τυφλὸς εἴκοι λαλῆσαι, i. e. is not so dumb but that he will answer the blind fool who assails him, Cratin. Ἀρχιλ. 3; κωφὴ χάρις *a mute gift*, sc. an epitaph, Epigr. Gr. 298; so, κωφοῖς δάκρυσι Ib. 208. 26., 252. 6; κ. πρόσωπον *a mute*, on the stage, Wytt. Plut. 2. 337 E:—*metaph.*, κωφὰ ἔπη *mute, forgotten*, Soph. O. T. 290 (unless we take this for *unmeaning, senseless*, v. infr. 5).

b. *deaf*, Lat. *surdus* (v. supr.), h. Hom. Merc. 92, Aesch. Theb. 202, Cho. 881; ἡσθὴν κωφὴν, ἀναυδὸν Soph. Fr. 595; ὅσοι κ. ἐκ γενετῆς, πάντες καὶ ἐνέοι γίνονται Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 16:—c. gen., κωφὴ ἀκοῆς αἰσθησις Antiph. Σαπφώ 1. 5, cf. Plat. Legg. 932 A; Ἑλλάδος φωνὰς κωφός *deaf of one's Greek ear*, i. e. ignorant of Greek, Fragm. Pythag., cf. Plut. 2. 1108 D. c. *metaph.*, κ. πέτρος Moschio ap. Stob. 1. 125. 14; μάψανται Call. Fr. 67; ἐρημία Diod. 3. 40:—neut. pl. as Adv., κωφὰ χλιναισθαι *feebly*, Anth. P. 12. 125. 3. *dull of sight*, Arist. Physiogn. 3. 4. 4. of the senses, *dull*, Theophr. de Sens. 19. 5. of the mind, *dull, stupid*, Lat. *fatuus*, ἐγὼ δὲ πάντα κ. Soph. Aj. 911, cf. Pind. P. 9. 151, Plat. Tim. 88 B:—and so of things, *senseless, unmeaning* (supr. 1), κ. καὶ παλαιά ἐπη Soph. O. T. 290; κ. διήγησις Polyb. 3. 36. 4, cf. 5. 21. 4; σκόμμα Plut. 2. 712 A; εὐπραγία Dio C. 38. 27.—V. sub τυφλός.

κωφότης, ητος, ἡ, *deafness*, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1103, Plat. Alc. 1. 126 B, Dem. 411. 25, etc.: *dullness of hearing*, Plut. 2. 38 B, 167 B. 2. generally, *obtuseness, torpor*, Arist. H. A. 10. 1, 9.

κωφάω, (κωφός) = κωφάω, LXX (Ps. 38. 13), Galen. 19. 116:—Pass. *to become deaf*, τὸ ὤτα Hipp. Aph. 1251, cf. 149 E: *to become dumb*, LXX (Ps. 38. 9): *to be dull, πόρος τι τίς* from Skt. Emp.

κωφώσις, εὼς, ἡ, *deafness*, Hipp. Aph. 1250, cf. 149 A, C, F; τῆς ἀκοῆς Clem. Al. 82. 2. *dullness, τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν* Hipp. ap. Erotian p. 230; of mind, *πρός τι* Orig.

κώχετο, crasis for καὶ ἄχετο, imperf. of οἶχομαι. κωχέω, ὁ, = μετέωρος, Boiss. Anecd. 4. 387.

κωχέω, = ὀχέω, *to bear up, carry*, Soph. (Fr. 303) ap. Hesych.—But perhaps it is an error for ὀκωχέω; v. ἀνοκωχῆ.

κώψ, Arist. ap. Ael. N. A. 15. 28, Ath. 391 C. κώψων, crasis for καὶ ὄψων, Ar. Vesp. 302.

Λ

Λ λ, λάμβδα, or better λάβδα (v. sub voc.), τό, indecl., eleventh letter of the Gr. Alphabet: as a numeral λ' = 30, but λ = 30,000. From λάβδα, as the strongest of the linguals, were formed many Verbs with the notion of *licking, lapping*, as λάπτω, Lat. *lambo*, λείγω, *lingo*, v. Interpp. ad Ar. Eccl. 920, Martial. 12. 59.—An over-partiality for the use of λ was expressed by λαβδακίζω, λαβδακισμός, Quintil. 1. 5, 32: but these words were also used to express a particular pronunciation of this letter, as when the tongue is pressed against the palate, and produces the *ll* of the Spanish (e. g. *llamare*, almost like *lyamare*), the *lh* of the Portuguese, or the *gl* of the Italians.—The Lacedaemonians bore A upon their shields, as the Sicyonians Ξ, the Messenians M, Eupol. Incert. 37, Theopomp. Com. Incert. 16.

I. In the Indo-Europ. languages, *l* generally remains unchanged; but Gr. λ is sometimes represented by *r*, as λυκ (in ἀμφι-λύκ-η, Lat. *luceo*) = Skt. *ruk*, *rok-e*; λύσσα-α, Skt. *rush* (*ira*); πολ-ύ-ε = Skt. *pur-us*; √Fel, εἰλ-ύω, cf. Skt. *rêr-mis* (*sinus*); δολ-ιχός = Skt. *dir-gnas*; ὕλ-ος, οὐλ-ος (i. e. ὄλφος) = Skt. *s'aru-as*:—this change sometimes takes place in Gr. itself, cf. κλίσβανος κρίβανος, γλῶσσα γλῶσσαργος,

ναύκραρος ναύκληρος, ἀλκ-ή ἀρκ-εῖν, and -κορος (in νεακύρος, etc.) compared with θεμκύλος, Lat. *colere*; v. sub αἰπόλος; cp. the lisping pronunciation of Alcibiades in Ar. Vesp. 45, ὀλῆς, Θέωλος, κόλαξ for ὀρῆς, Θέωρος, κόραξ.

II. Dialectic and other changes: 1. Dor. into ν, as, ἦντον φίντατος for ἦλλον φίλτατος, Schaff. Greg. 197. 354; in other Greek, esp. Att., λ sometimes replaces ν, as, λίτρον πλεῦμων for νίτρον πνεύμων, Lob. Phryn. 305.

2. initial λ is dropt, chiefly in Ion., as, εἰςὼν for λείβων, ἴγθω for λίγθω, Schaff. Greg. 446; so, αἰψήρως ἀψήρως ἄχνη for λαψήρως λαφύσων λάχνη; cf. also ἀπήνη with λαμ-πήνη.

3. Ep. Poets double λ, metri grat., esp. after the augment, as, ἔλλαβε ἑλλάνευσεν; and in compds., where the latter member begins with λ, as in τριλλιστος ἀπολλῆεις, etc.:—and Homer omits λ, where two come together, metri grat., as, Ἀχιλεῦς.

4. in Att. λ sometimes becomes ρ, v. supr. 1. 5. δ sometimes becomes λ, cf. Δ δ, II. 5.

6. γ and λ are interchanged in μόγης μόλις.

7. ν before λ regularly becomes λ, as in συλλαμβάνω, παλλίλογος, ἐλλέπω, etc.

λα-, insepr. Prefix with intensive force, as in λάμαχος *very warlike*, λακαταπύγων, λακατάρατος, λαδρέω: properly perh. λαφ, v. sub λαβρός: cf. also λαί-μαργος.

λάας, ὁ (also ἡ, Nic. Th. 45), acc. λᾶαν, gen. and dat. λᾶος, λᾶι; dual λᾶε; pl., gen. λᾶων, dat. λᾶσι Ep. λᾶεσι, all which forms occur in Hom., except λᾶσι, which appears in C. I. 4650, 5724: in Att. also contr. λᾶς, acc. λᾶν, but λᾶα Call. Fr. 104: a gen. λᾶσιν Soph. O. C. 196 (as if λᾶας was of first decl.). Poët. Noun, a *stone*, esp. of stones thrown by warriors, ὅσσων τ' ἐπὶ λᾶας ἴσταν II. 3. 12, cf. 7. 268, αλ; δς λᾶας ἀναιδής, of the stone of Sisyphus, Od. 11. 598; μιν λᾶαν ἔσκηκε made her a *stone*, turned her into *stone*, 13. 163, cf. II. 13. 319.

(The orig. form was λαφ-as, cf. λεύ-ς (i. e. λέξς); λεύ-ω, λεύ-σιμος, Lat. *laetumiae* (λα-τομία); cf. also λαίαι, λαίγξ; but a connexion either with λῆθ-ος or Lat. *lup-*is seems impossible.)

λαβ-ἀργύρος, ὄν, (λαβεῖν) *taking money, doing something for money*, Timao ap. Ath. 406 E.

λάβρον, τό, = Lat. *labarum*, a Rom. standard, to which Constantine added Christian emblems and adopted as the Imperial standard, Eus. V. Const. 1. 28-30, al.; —λάβουρον in Jo. Chrys., λέβωρον in Sozomen.

λάβδα, τό, indecl., = λάμβδα, Ar. Eccl. 920 (as the Schol.), Eupol. Incert. 37, Plat. Crat. 434 C, 435 A, Arist. H. A. 3. 4, 6, cf. Ath. 453 D.

λαβδακίζω, λαβδακισμός, v. sub Α λ, init.

λαβδο-ειδής, ἐς, = λαμβδ-, Poll. 2. 37, 4. 133.

λάβδωμα, τό, a *figure like that of Α*, Iamb. Arithm. p. 16.

λαβή, ἡ, (λαβεῖν) *the part intended for grasping, a handle, haft*, λαβὴν τῷ εἴφεος . . . ἔχων Alcae. 33, cf. Dem. 819. 25, etc.; λαβαὶ ἀμφίστομοι, of a cup, Soph. O. C. 473, cf. Ar. Pax 1258.

II. as a pugilistic term, a *grip or hold*, oft. used in metaph. sense, βελτίων οὐκ ἔστιν ἐν μάχῃ λ. πάγωνος Alexand. ap. Plut. 2. 180 B, cf. Plut. Thes. 5; ὡς περ ἀσλητῆς λ. ἡτέριν Id. Fab. 5.

III. *metaph.* a *handle, hold, occasion, opportunity*, as in Lat. *ansam quaerere, μη μεθῆς τὸν ἀνδρ', ἐπειδὴ σοι λαβὴν δέδωκεν* Ar. Eq. 841; λ. γὰρ ἐνδεδόκας Ib. 847, cf. Id. Lys. 671, Dem. 1420. 9; ὡς ἀπὰρ παρέδωκεν λ. Ar. Nub. 551; λ. παρέχων Plat. Rep. 544 B; λ. ἀποδίδωμι ἡμῖν ὁ λόγος Id. Legg. 682 E; λ. παραδίδωμι εἰς ἐλεγχον Plut. Cic. 20; λ. ἣν προσήκει εἰλημμένον *to be caught and held fast*, Id. 2. 78 B, ubi v. Wytténb.:—so in pl., τὰς οὐνοῖς . . . λαβὰς λαβεῖν Aesch. Cho. 498; ἐς τὰς οὐνοῖς λαβὰς ἐλήλυθας Plat. Phaedr. 236 B; τὰ μαθήματα φαίη τις ἂν λαβὰς εἶναι φιλοσοφίας Xenocr. ap. Plut. 2. 452 D, cf. Diog. L. 4. 10; ἐν λαβαῖς εἶναι or γενέσθαι *to be at grips, grapple closely*, of wrestlers, Plut. Eum. 7., 2. 979 A; εἰς λαβὰς ἦκειν Id. Lucull. 3; of an orator, ἀφύκτους [δεῖ εἶναι] τὰς λ. Dion. H. de Dem. 18, cf. 20; λαβὰς ἀντιλογίας δίδωαι *opportunities for refutation*, Id. de Comp. 15; also in friendly sense, φιλικαὶ λ. Plut. 2. 660 B.

IV. *an attack of* sickness, Galen. Lex. Hipp.

V. *a taking, accepting*, ἐν ἀργύρῳ λαβὴ Aesch. Supp. 935.

λαβήν, Dor. for λαβεῖν:—λάβρησι, Ep. 3 subj. aor. of λαμβάνω.

λαβίδιον, τό, Dim. of λαβίς, a *pair of tweezers*, Diosc. 1. 84.

λαβιδώω, *to seize with pincers*, Diosc. Parab. 1. 53:—*to castrate* a horse, Byz.

λάβιον, τό, Dim. of λαβή, a *haft*, Strab. 540.

λαβίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = λαβή, a *handle*, Galen. 2. 704: a *hilt*, E. M. 594. 9.

II. act. a *holder*, i. e., 1. a *forceps*, Hipp. 687. 7.

2. a *buckle, clasp*, Polyb. 6. 23, 11. 3. *tongs or snuffers* to trim lamps, LXX (Ex. 37. 23, Num. 4. 9).

λάβρα, ἡ, a worse form of λαύρα.

λαβρ-ἀγορέω, = λαβροστομέω, Hesych.

λαβρ-ἀγόρης, ὄν, ὁ, a *bold, rash talker, braggart*, II. 23. 479.

λαβράζω, = λαβρένομαι, Nic. Al. 160, Tzetz.:—also = λαβρόσμαι, Lyc. 260.

λαβράκιον [ρά], τό, Dim. of λαβράξ, Antiph. Φιλῶτ. 2, Amphis Φιλέτ. 2. λαβράκτης, ὄν, ὁ, = λαβραγόρης, Pratin. 5.

λάβραξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (λάβρος) a *ravenous sea-fish*, perh. the *loup de mer*, bass, Comici ap. Ath. 311, Arist. H. A. 6. 13. 1, 8. 2, 24, etc.; ὁ πάντων ἰχθῶν σοφάτατος Ar. Fr. 489; λάβρακες Μιλήσιοι proverb. of greedy persons, Paroemiogr., cf. Ar. Eq. 361.

λαβρεῖα, ἡ, = λαβροστομία, Hesych., Zonar.

λαβρεῖομαι, Dep. (λάβρος) *to talk rashly, brag*, τί πάρος λαβρεύει; II. 23. 474; μύθοις λαβρεύεσθαι Ib. 478: Act. in Hesych.:—Cf. λαβράζω, λαβροστομέω, λαβραγορέω.

λαβρηγορέω, = λαβραγορέω, Schol. Hes.

λαβρόομαι, Pass. *to rush violently*, Lyc. 705.

λαβρο-πόδης, ὄν, ὁ, *rapid of foot, rushing*, χείμαρρος Anth. P. 9. 277. λαβρο-ποτέω, (πίνω) *to drink hard*, Anth. P. 5. 110, 10. 18.

λάβρος [ᾶ, v. sub fin.], ὄν, also α, ὄν Damocr. ap. Galen. 13.

811. (Prob. from $\sqrt{\Lambda\Delta\Phi}$, cf. λαύρ-ος, ἀπο-λαύ-ω): I. in Hom. only of natural forces, *furious, boisterous*, Ζέφυρος λαβρός ἐπαγί-
ζων II. 2. 148; οὐρανός λαβρόν ἐπαγίζοντα δι' αἰθέρος Od. 15. 293;
ὡς δὲ κύμα θοῇ ἐπὶ νηὶ πέτρῃ λαβρόν II. 15. 625; ποταμὸς . . λ. ὑπαίθα
βίων 21. 271; ὅτε λαβρότατον χεῖρ ὕδαρ Ζεὺς 16. 385; so, λ. ὄμβρος
Hdt. 8. 12; καπνός, σέλας Pind. O. 8. 48, P. 3. 70; πνεῦμα Aesch. Pers.
110; πῦρ, κύματα, πόντος, etc., Eur. Or. 697, etc.; also, simply, *huge*,
mighty, Λίδος Pind. N. 8. 79; ὕδατα λαβρότερα, expl. by ἀθρόωτερα,
Arist. Meteor. 1. 12, 11:—so neut. as Adv., λαβρόν ἐπαγίζειν Anth. P.
5. 286. II. after Hom., of men, *boisterous, turbulent*, esp. in
talking, *hasty*, Theogn. 634; λάβροι παγγλωσσία Pind. O. 2. 156; λ.
στράτος the mob, Id. P. 2. 160; λ. στόμα Simon. 177, Soph. Aj. 1147;
λ. ὄμμα Eur. Hel. 379. 2. *greedy, gluttonous*, λαβρόταται γέννες
Pind. P. 4. 435, cf. Eur. H. F. 253; λ. πρὸς τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν τὴν τῆς
τροφῆς Arist. G. A. 1. 4, 3; λάβρῳ χρώμειοι τῷ πτόφῳ Diod. 5. 26;
λαβρόν . . ζωροποιεῖ Anth. P. 11. 25; λαγνεία λαβρόταται Tim. Locr.
103 A; ἐπιθυμία Arist. G. A. 1. 4, 4; ἔρως Anth. P. 5. 268; and metaph.,
λάβρῳ μαχαίρᾳ Eur. Cycl. 403. III. Adv. *lavros, violently*,
furiously, λάβρως φέρονσιν ἵπποι Theogn. 988 (cf. λαβρο-πόδης, -σντος);
λ. ὕει Theophr. H. P. 4. 7. 1; καταγίζεν λ. Diod. 5. 26; ἀθρόως καὶ λ.
App. Hiss. 18, cf. Annib. 48. 2. *eagerly, greedily*, λάβρως διαρταμῶν
(of the eagle), Aesch. Pr. 1022; τῇ βρώσει χρήται λάβρως Arist. H. A.
8. 5, 5, cf. Hipp. Acut. 394.—See the derivs. from λαβραγορέω to λαβρο-
φαγέω.—Poët. word, used also in Ion. and late Prose. [λα—always
in Hom., etc.; λα—Eur. Or. 697, H. F. 861, Anth. P. 11. 25.]

λαβροσία, ἡ, Hesych. s. v. λαβροσίων (f. l. for λαβροσίων).
λαβροστομέω, (στόμα) to talk boldly, rashly, Aesch. Pr. 327.
λαβροστομία, ἡ, bold, rash talking, Hesych.
λαβροσύνη, ἡ, (λάβρος) violence, greed, Anth. P. 6. 305, Opp. H. 5.
366; also in pl., Ib. 2. 130. 2. *bold talking*, Tryph. 423.
λαβρό-σντος, ον, (σένω) rushing furiously, Aesch. Pr. 601 (lyr.).
λαβρότης, ητος, ἡ, = λαβροσύνη, Muson. ap. Stob. 166. 20, Ath. 310 F;
λ. ἐν τῷ πίνειν Ath. 484 C.
λαβρο-φαγέω, to eat greedily, Diog. L. 6. 28.
λάβρως, ἡ, = πέλεκυς, Lydian word, Plut. 2. 302 A.
λαβρύσσω, = λαβρέομαι, Hesych.
λαβρώνιος, ὁ, a large wide cup with handles (prob. from λαβή), Comici
ap. Ath. 484 C sq.; the forms λαβρώνια, ἡ, (Eust. 1066. 3), and λαβρώ-
νιον, τό, (Menand. 'Alti. 4. 4) also occur.
λάβρυξ, ὁ, an unknown *spice-plant*, Dino ap. Ath. 514 A.
λαβύρινθος [ῥ], ὁ, a labyrinth or maze, a large building consisting of
numerous halls connected by intricate and tortuous passages: the first
known was in Egypt, Hdt. 2. 148, cf. Strab. 811; from which was
borrowed that of Crete, Diod. 1. 61, cf. Call. Del. 311, Plin. 2.
proverb. of tortuous questions or arguments, ὥσπερ εἰς λ. ἐμπεσόντες,
οἰόμενοι ἦδη ἐπὶ τέλει εἶναι, ἀνακρίψαντες ὥσπερ ἐν ἀρχῇ . . ἀνεφάνημεν
ἔντες Plat. Euthyd. 291 B; λαβύρινθος σκολιώτερα Diod. H. de Thuc.
40; λόγοι λαβύρινθοι ὅμοιοι Luc. Bis Acc. 21; λύγαν λαβύρινθοι Id. Icar.
29; of Lycophion's poems, Anth. P. 9. 191; as name of a philosopher,
Luc. Symp. 6. II. *any wreathed or coiled up body*, εἰνάλας λαβ.
the twisted sea-snail, Anth. P. 6. 224; ἐκ σχοίνων λαβ. a bow-net of
rushes, Theocr. 21. 11. (Perh. akin to λαύρ-α:—the term. recurs in
μῆρ-ινθος, ἄκ-ινθος, etc.)

λαβύρινθώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a labyrinth, contorted, ἀστράγαλος Arist.
H. A. 2. 1, 33:—labyrinthine, δόξα Philo 1. 192; ἐρωτήσεις Luc. Fugit. 10.
λάβω, λάβων, v. sub λαμβάνω.
λαγνίζω, to make like cake; but v. sub λαγγάζω.
λαγάνων [λα], τό, a thin broad cake, of meal and oil, like ἔτριον, Matro
ap. Ath. 656 F, cf. 110 A:—ἐλαύνει λαγάνων, cf. Lat. tracta, Anth. 647 E:
—Dim. λαγάνιον, τό, Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 648 A.
λαγάρειον, Pass., a word of dub. meaning in Ar. Vesp. 674, ἐκ κη-
θαρίων λαγαρίζομεν, expl. by the Schol. τὰ λαγάρᾳ ἐσθίοντα, ὅ ἐστιν
εὐθραυστα καὶ εὐτέλει τινα, i. e. getting a poor living out of the ballot-
box. II. Hesych. interpr. it to jog or nudge with the elbow; cf.
Pherecr. Murr. 6, Meineke.—There is a v. l. λαγαρίζομεν in Ar. and
Pherecr. II. c.; but the form in -ίζομαι is confirmed by the Dor. λαγα-
ρίττομαι in Hesych.

λαγάρω-ειδὺς, Adv. like a στίχος λαγαρός (4), Eust. 399. 41.
λαγάρω-κυκλος, ον, somewhat convex, Eust. 1464. 64.
λαγάρωμα, Pass. to be or become slack, λιμὸν ἔσθω. Opusc. 3. 73; πο-
ταμὸς λαγαρούμενος in the act of thawing, Anth. P. 9. 56.
λαγάρως, ὁ, ὄν, (v. sub fin.) lax, slack, hollow, sunken, of an animal's
flanks, Xen. Cyn. 4. 1, cf. Hipp. 269. 3; λαγαρό . . τῇ γαστρὶ Philostr.
846; and γαστέρας must be supplied with τὰς λαγαράς in Ar. Eccl.
1167; λ. κυκλὸς sunken, flattish, of the tortoise, Philost. 778; λ. ποπά-
νευμα (cf. λαγαρίζομαι) Anth. P. 6. 231.—Comp. -ώτερος Hipp. 269;
Sup., κατὰ τὸ λαγαρότατον in the least defensible part, Plut. Camill.
25. 2. *slack, loose, pliant, aunch* λ. τὰ κατὰ τὴν συγκαμψὴν
Xen. Eq. 1. 8; of camels, Diod. 2. 54:—so, λαγαρὸς ἰππάζεσθαι Philostr.
813. 3. *thin, narrow*, of a road, Xen. Cyn. 6. 5 (but the passage
is corrupt); of columns, lanky, Plut. Popl. 15. 4. *στίχος λαγαρός*,
opp. to προκοιλίον, a weak verse, with a short syllable for a long one
in the middle, like Il. 2. 731, Ar. Eccl. 1167, cf. Draco 7. 15, Ath. 632 E,
Hephaest. 182. 5. in Arist. H. A. 9. 38, 1, where it is an epith. of
spiders, some expl. it to mean lank, meagre, some agile, nimble. (From
 $\sqrt{\Lambda\Delta\Gamma}$, cf. Lat. lang-ueo, lang-uidus, lax-us, lass-us, and perh. O. Norse
s-lak-r, our s-lack:—Curt. refers λαγ-νός, etc., to the same Root:—cf.
also λίγγ-ω.)

λαγάρωτης, ητος, ἡ, slackness, Heliod. 9. 15, Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. λαγα-
ρόν:—of a verse, v. foreg. 4, Arist. 1464. 63.

λαγάρωμαι, v. sub λαγαρίζομαι.
λαγάρωδης, ες, sunken, flattish, Schol. Ar.
λαγαρώσις, εως, ἡ, = λαγαρότης, Eust. 1103. 18.
λαγγάζω, to slacken (= ἐνδιδομαι A. B. 106), Antiph. 'Αντερ. 1, Hesych.,
Phot.; prob. to be restored in Hipp. 308. 14 for the Ms. reading οὐκ
εὐδὺς πνέει μέγα, ἀλλὰ λαγανίζει: Hesych. also cites the kindred forms
λαγγανόομαι, λαγγέω, λαγαρεύω, λαγγεῖω. (Aesch. and Ar. also use
λογγάζω, q. v.; it is prob. akin to Lat. long-us, long-e, Goth. laggs
(long, of time), laggei (μήκος).)

λαγγών, ανος, ὁ, a loiterer, E. M. ubi male λαγγών.
λάδην, Adv. = λάξ, τὰ σφόδρα λ. πατεῖται Soph. Fr. 606.
λάγεος [α], ον, also α, ον, later form for λαγῶς, λ. κρέα Oribas. Coll.
Med. 3. 3.
λαγέτης, ον, Dor. λαγέτας, α, ὁ, (λαός, ἀγέομαι) leader of the people,
Pind. O. 1. 144, P. 4. 190.
λαγγῶν, λαγγίνων, v. sub λαγύν-.
λαγίδεύς, εως, ὁ, (λαγῶς) a leveret, like λυκαίδεύς from λύκος, etc., Ael.
N. A. 7. 47, Plut. 2. 971 D. II. a rabbit, Strab. 144.
λαγίδιον [ι], τό, Dim. of λαγῶς, M. Anton. 10. 10, Poll. 5. 15.
λαγίνης, ον, ὁ, = λαγῶς, Manass. Chron. 171.
λαγίνος [α], η, ον, of the hare, γέννα Aesch. Ag. 119; cf. λαγῶς.
λαγίων (not λαγίον, E. M.), τό, Dim. of λαγῶς, a leveret, Xen. Cyn.
5. 13.
λαγκιόλα, ἡ, = λογχίτις, Diosc. 3. 161.
λαγκία, ἡ, the Lat. lancea, Diod. 5. 30: **λαγκιάριος**, ὁ, C. I. 4004, Jo.
Lyd. de Mag. 1. 46.
λαγνεία, ἡ, the act of coition, Hipp. 241. 4., 242. 5. II. *salaci-
ciousness, lust*, Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 8, Arist. H. A. 6. 21, 2, Anth. P. 10. 45.
λαγνεύμα, τό, coition, Hipp. 248. 21. II. *lewdness*, Clem. Al. 228.
λαγνεύω, (λάγνος) to have sexual intercourse, commonly of the man,
Hipp. Aër. 292, etc.: in Pass. of the woman, Id. P. 1149. II. *to
be lewd and lecherous*, Plut. 2. 136 D.
λαγνῶς, ον, ὁ, = λαγῶς, Eubul. Κορυθ. 1; ὀφθαλμός Comic. Anon. 216.
λαγκικός, ἡ, ὄν, = sq.: τὸ λ. = λαγνεία, Clem. Al. 225.
λαγῶν, η, ον, *salacious, lustful*, properly of the man, as μάχλος of the
woman, Critias 35, Tim. Locr. 104 E, Arist. H. A. 6. 21, 2, al., cf. Lob.
Phryn. 184; but, **λαγῶνς** γυναικὸς Anaxandr. Incert. 9:—irr. Sup. λα-
γνίστατος, Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 2, Clem. Al. 222; but -ότατος A. B. 1287;
and in Epiphani. -ιαιότερος, -ιέστερος. (From $\sqrt{\Lambda\Delta\Gamma}$ come also λαγ-
νεύω, etc., prob. also λαγάν (the flank), and perh. λαγῶς; cf. Skt. laṅgā
(scortum):—v. also λαγαρός.)

λαγο-δαίτης, ον, ὁ, (δαίω) hare-devourer, Aesch. Ag. 123 (lyr.).
λαγο-θήρας, ον, ὁ, a hare-hunter, Anth. P. 9. 337, in vocat. -θηρᾶ.
λαγο-θήρειν, to hunt hares, Ar. Lys. 789, in impf. ἐλαγοθήρει; v. l.
-θήρα, cf. ὀρνιθοθήρειν.
λαγο-κτόνεις, to kill hares, Anth. P. 10. 11.
λαγο-κμήτιον, τό, a kind of cummin, Gloss.; in Diosc. 4. 17, λαγωῦ κ.
λαγός, οὐ, ὁ, collat. form of λαγῶς, q. v.
λαγο-τροφεῖον, v. sub λαγαρόν.
λαγρός, ὁ, or λαγρόν, τό, (λέγας, λέχος?) = κραββάτιον, Hesych.
λαγύν-αρχος, ὁ, flask-master, magister bibendi, Hesych.
λαγύνιον [ῥ], τό, Dim. of λαγνῶς, Diphil. 'Αδελφ. 1; **λαγίνιον** in
Diosc. 2. 105.
λαγύνις, ιδος, ἡ, Dim. of λαγνῶς, Plut. 2. 614 F.
λαγύνιον, ὁ, name for a parasite, Hardbottle, Ath. 584 F.
λαγνῶς, ὁ, (in Thessaly ἡ, Arist. Fr. 457, cf. Rhian. ap. Ath. 499 D):
—a flask, flagon, Comici ap. Ath. 499 B sq., Anth. P. 6. 248; and in
late Prose, as Plut. 2. 509 D, Ath., etc. 2. a measure, containing
12 κοτύλαι, Arist. l. c.:—**λαγνῶνς** is a freq. v. l. arising prob. from the
Lat. lagena, and only admissible in late writers. [ῥ only in late Poets,
Anth. P. 11. 298.]

λαγύνω-φόρια, τά, the flagon-bearing, a feast at Alexandria, Eratosth.
ap. Ath. 276 B.
λαγχάνω, fut. λήξομαι Plat. Rep. 617 E, Ion. λάξομαι (cf. λάξ) Hdt.
7. 144:—aor. ἔλαχον, Hom., Ep. ἔλλαχον h. Hom. Cer. 87, Theocr.
25. 271; λάχων Il. 4. 49, al.; for ἔλαχον v. infir. I. 1 and iv: pf.
ἐλάχῃ Aesch. Theb. 369, 422, etc.; plqpf. ἐλήχῃ Plat. Phaedo 107 D;
poët. and Ion. ἐλόγῃ Pind. O. 1. 84, Eur. Tro. 282 (lyr.), Hdt. 7. 53,
Testim. ap. Dem. 541. 8, Dion. H., etc., but not in good Att. Prose;
3 pl. ἐλόγῃσιν Od. 11. 304, Emped. 5, 369; plqpf. ἐλελόγῃ Luc.
Amor. 18; Dor. 3 sing. ἐλόγῃ Theocr. 4. 40:—Pass., ἐλήχῃσιν Lys.
149. 2, Isac. 77. 10, Dem. 990. 12; pf. ἐλήγῃ Eur. Tro. 296, Dem.
873. 24; but 3 pl. ἐλάχῃσιν Pericr. ap. Stob. 448. 14; verb. Adj.
ληκτέον, q. v. (From $\sqrt{\Lambda\Delta\chi}$, as seen in aor. λαχ-εἶν, λάχ-ος, λάχ-
ηαις, λάξις.) I. c. acc. rei, to obtain by lot, by fate, or by the
will of the gods, opp. to ἐλαμείσθαι, Od. 14. 233, cf. Il. 9. 367; and so
in all authors: generally, to obtain as one's portion, τὸ γὰρ λαχόμεν γίρας
ἡμῶς 4. 49; λαχόντα τε ληίδος αἶσαν 18. 327; πρὸς δαίμονων ὄλβον
Pind. N. 9. 107; even of an equal division, μοῖραν ἴσῃν, ὡς αὐτοὶ περ
ἐλάχῃσιν Od. 20. 282, cf. Hdt. 7. 144: with inf. added, ἐλαχον πολὺν
ἄλα ναλέμεν I had the sea for my portion to dwell in (says Poseidon, in
reference to the partition of the Universe among the sons of Cronos), Il.
15. 190, cf. Pind. O. 6. 56, Aesch. Eum. 931; ἐλαχ' ἀναξ πόλιν σ'
ἔχεν Eur. Tro. 278, cf. 282:—of a deity as the genius presiding over
one's life, ἐμὲ μὲν Κηρ . . λάχε γεινόμενον Il. 23. 79; τῷ σκληρῷ μάλα
δοίμονος, ὅς με λελύχῃ Theocr. 4. 40; ὦ δαίμον, ὅς με . . ἐλήγῃσιν
Poëta Att. ap. Alciphro 3. 49; also, esp. in pf. to be the tutelary deity of
a place, to protect it, [Πάν] πάντα λόφον . . ἐλόγῃ h. Hom. 18. 6;
θεοῖσιν, οἱ Πελοῖδα γῆν λελόγῃσιν Hdt. 7. 53; παῖ Πέας, ὁ πρυτανεῖα
ἐλόγῃσιν Pind. N. 11. 1; so of Athena, ἡ τὴν μετέραν πόλιν ἐλάχε

Plat. Tim. 23 D, cf. Eur. Or. 319, Phoen. 1575; so metaph., ἀκέρεια λέλογχεν θαμνὰ κακαγώρος Pind. O. 1. 85;—often of persons *who have a post assigned them by lot*, κλήρον λ. Il. 7. 171, cf. 179. 23, 354; with inf. added, κλήρω λόχον ἐνθάδ' ἔπεισας 24. 400 (and this must be supplied in 23. 862); so, πάλα λαχέιν Hdt. 4. 94, Aesch. Theb. 55, 126; πάλον λαχεῖν Ib. 376;—absol., πρὸς Θύμβρης ἔλαχον Αὔκιος *had their post assigned near Thymbra*, Il. 10. 430; ἐπὶ, ἐν, πρὸς πύλαις λ. Aesch. Theb. 423, 451, 457, etc.; and λαχεῖν alone, Hdt. 3. 128, etc.;—λ. τινα διδάσκαλον *to have him assigned to one by lot*, Antipho 142. 31.

2. at Athens of public officers, *to obtain an office by lot*, κνίμα λ. (v. κύματος II); but often alone, ἀρχὴν λαχεῖν, opp. to χειροτονήσθαι (to be elected), Ar. Av. 1111, Dem. 1306. 14; οὐδεμίαν λαχὼν οὐδὲ χειροτονήεις Aeschin. 15. 11;—more commonly c. inf., ὁ λαχὼν πολεμαρχεῖν *he who had the lot to be polemarch*, Hdt. 6. 109; ἔλαχον πρότεροι ἀποδιδόναι Thuc. 5. 21, cf. 35; λαχὼν .. ἱερομνημονεῖν Ar. Nub. 623; λαχόντων βουλευέναι *when I became Member of Council by lot*, Dem. 551. 2, cf. 1346. 2, Plat. Gorg. 473 E; λαχεῖν τῶν ἐξιόντων *to be chosen by lot as one of ..*, Dem. 558. 15; also, οἱ λαχόντες βουλευτῆαι (sc. εἶναι), λαχὼν βασιλεὺς, ἐπιμελητής, etc., much like Lat. *designatus*, Lys. 103. 30, Dinarch. 106. 20, Dem. 1313. 24, etc.; and absol., οἱ λαχόντες *those on whom the lot fell*, Thuc. 3. 50, Plat. Legg. 765 C.

3. as Att. law-term, *λαγχάνειν δίκην*, Lat. *intendere litem*, *to obtain leave to bring a suit* (esp. a *private suit*), prob. because the presiding magistrates decided the order of hearing *by lot*, often in Oratt.; λαγχ. δίκην *win against one*, Plat. Euthyphro 5 B, Legg. 938 B; πρὸς τινα Lys. 149. 3; ἐγκλημὰ τι *Dem. 912. 1*; τοῦ κλήρου τὴν δίκην λ. *to sue for an inheritance*, Isae. 68. 44; and without τὴν δίκην, εἰσχεῖν μὴ αὐτῷ τῆς θυγατρὸς ὡς οὗτος ἐπικλήρου Isae. 60. fin., cf. Aeschin. 41. 13, Dem. 1173. 3; λ. τινὶ τοῦ συμβολαίου Lys. 148. 21; λ. τινὶ φόνου Dem. 554. 5; but also, λ. τῷ υἱὲ τῆς ἐπικλήρου *to prosecute the claim on his son's behalf*, Andoc. 16. 3, cf. 21; λ. δίκην τινὶ εἰς τοὺς Ἀμφικτύονας χιλίων ταλάντων ὑπὲρ τινος Dem. 1378. 11, cf. Isocr. 347 A; absol., λ. πρὸς τὸν ἀρχοντα Isae. 87. 18;—Pass., αἱ δίκαι ἐλήχθησαν Lys. 149. 2; πρὸ τοῦ τὴν δίκην λαχέσθαι Dem. 1265. 23; impers., τούτους λαγχάνεται *proceedings are taken*, Id. 645. 18;—v. sub λήξις.

II. c. gen. partit. *to become possessed of a thing*, ὡς κεν Ἀχιλλεὺς δῶρον ἐκ Πριάμοιο λάχῃ Il. 24. 76; ἔλαχον κτεράνα Od. 5. 311; so Theogn. 934, Pind. I. 8 (7). 137, Fr. 45. 6; so in Att., εὐπραπίαν λαχόντα Aesch. Ag. 380; χρυσίον .. τιμῆς λαχεῖν Soph. Ant. 699; οὐ τι μὴ λάχουσι τοῦδε συμμάχοι Id. O. C. 450; γέννας .. θείας λαχόντες Id. Fr. 267; διπλοῦ βίου λαχόντες Eur. Supp. 1086; πατράων οὐ λάχον *not having obtained my patrimony*, Id. Tro. 1192; τῆς οὐρεπεστάτης τελευτῆς Thuc. 2. 44; οὐτε σίτον οὐθ' ὕπνον δύνανται λαχέειν Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 16;—that this gen. is partitive is clear from these phrases, *χθονὺς λαχεῖν τοσούτων ἐθανεῖν μόνον* Soph. O. C. 790; γάμου μέρος λαχούσα Id. Ant. 918; τύμβου κοινὸν εἰληχὼς μέρος Id. El. 1135; τῆς γῆς τὸ πρὸς Νότον εἰληχὴ Id. Fr. 19. 10.

III. absol. *to draw* (i. e. obtain) *the lot*, Od. 9. 334; *to draw lots*, Isocr. 144 B, Diod., etc.; περί τινος Argum. Dem. 510. 27, 511. 4, Ev. Joh. 19. 24.

IV. Causal only in the Ep. redupl. aor. ἐλάχον, *to put in possession of a thing, grant one the rights of ..*, ὅρα πυρὸς με Τρῶες .. ἐλάχουσι θανόντα Il. 7. 80., 22. 343; ἐπὶν με πυρὸς ἐλάχῃτε 23. 76, cf. 15. 350;—but this aor. is used intr. in Anth. P. 7. 341;—cf. λαθάνω B. I.

V. intr. *to fall to one's lot or share*, ἐς ἐκάστην [γῆν] ἐνέει λάχχανον αἶγες nine goats *were allotted to each*, Od. 9. 160; αἰὼν δυσαίαν ἔλαχεν Eur. Hel. 213; ὅσοις τὸ σωφρονεῖν εἰληχεν Id. Hipp. 80; τὸ λαχὼν μέρος Plat. Legg. 745 E; τὴν πρὸς Νότον λαχεῖν Δευκαλίωνι Strab. 443.

Λάγω, Dor. for λήγω, Ahr. D. Dor. p. 152.

Λάγω-βολεῖον, τό, a place for catching hares, Suid.

Λάγω-βολία, ῥ, hare-shooting, Call. Dian. 2.

Λάγω-βόλον, τό, a staff or stick for flinging at hares, also used as a shepherd's staff or crook, Lat. *pedum*, Theocr. 4. 49., 7. 128, Anth. P. 6. 177, 188, etc.; also λαγωβόλον, Anth. P. 6. 296; cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 387. 2.

Λαγώδριον, τό, Dim. of λαγώς, Philo 1. 318.

Λαγώδιος, ου, δ, a bird, perh. the same as λαγώς II, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 390 F.

Λαγώδιον, τό, Dim. of λαγώς, a leveret, Ar. Ach. 520.

Λαγώειος, α, ον, of or belonging to a hare, Opp. C. 1. 491, 519.

Λαγώικος, ῥ, ὄν, for hare-hunting, Achmes Onir. 279.

Λαγῶν, ὄνος, ῥ, (v. sub λάνγος)—*the hollow on each side below the ribs, the flank* (v. λαπάρα), Hipp. 545. 54, Eur. Hec. 559, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 B, Arist. H. A. 1. 13. 1; often in pl. *Λαγῶνες, the flanks*, Lat. *ilia*, Batr. 225, Eur. I. T. 298, Ar. Vesp. 1193, Ran. 662, etc.; properly of men, but also of animals, Eur. El. 826, Xen. Cyn. 4. 1., 5. 10, Theocr. 25. 246; θύννου λαγῶνες Antipho. Κύκλ. 1.

2. in later Greek, the *uomb*, Naumach. ap. Stob. 420. 4, Argum. metr. to Soph. O. T., etc.

II. metaph., like κενεὼν and γαστήρ, *any hollow, κοιλὴ λ. the hollow* of a cup, Eubul. Καμπ. 2; λαγῶνεσι φαρέτρης Anth. P. 6. 326; πρὸς τινὶ λ. τοῦ κρημνοῦ, Plat. Arat. 22; esp. of a mountain, *the flank*, Dion. H. 3. 24., 9. 23, Call. Fr. 183; *the sides* of a grave, Anth. P. append. 104, Epigr. Gr. 149. 4., 462. 12, al.

Λάγω-βόλον, τό, v. sub λαγωβόλον.

Λαγῶς, οὐ, δ, Ep. for λαγώς, q. v.

Λαγῶς, α, ον, contr. for λαγῶσις, of the hare, κρέα Ar. Ach. 1110; τριχέες Plat. 2. 138 F;—τὰ λαγῶσα (sc. κρέα), hare's flesh, and, generally, dainties, delicacies, ἦν ἐν πᾶσι λαγῶσις Ar. Vesp. 709, cf. Ach. 1006, Pax 1195, Teleclid. Στερερ. 2, Plat. Com. Φά. 2. 10, etc.

Λαγω-φόνος, ον, poet. for λαγωφόνος, Opp. C. 1. 154.

Λαγῶ-πους, ποδός, ὁ, ῥ, rough-footed like a hare; and so, as Subst., I. 6

a bird, apparently of the grouse kind, Plin. 10. 68; cf. λαγῶς II. 2. a downy plant, hare's-foot trefoil, *Trifolium arvense*, Diosc. 4. 17, Galen. 13. 201.

Λαγῶ-πῦρος, ῥ, hare's wheat, a plant, Hipp. 878 C.

Λαγῶς, ὁ, gen. λαγῶ or λαγῶ; acc. λαγῶν Ar. Vesp. 1203, Fr. 11, 248, but λαγῶ or λαγῶ Xen. Cyn. 3. 3, etc. (this form is condemned by Luc. Soloec. 3, but cf. Ath. 400 A); pl., nom. λαγῶι, acc. λαγῶς; Ion.

Λαγός, οὐ, Hdt. 1. 123, al., v. Lob. Phryn. s. v.; but also in Dor. and Att. poets, Epich. 36 Ahr., Soph. Fr. 113, Alex. Δαμπ. 1, Ameips. Σφενδ. 2, Philem. Incert. 3. 5; (on the accent, v. Chandler on Gr. Acc. § 550);—Ep. λαγῶς, οὐ, also in Xen. Cyn. 10. 2, Arist. H. A. 8. 28, 7., 9. 33, Luc., etc., v. Lob. ut supr.: (v. sub λάνγος).

A hare, Lat. *lepus*, ἡ κεμὰδ' ἢ λαγῶν Il. 10. 361; πῶκα λαγῶν 22. 310; ἡδὲ πρόκας ἡδὲ λαγῶν Od. 17. 294; τοὶ δ' ἄκνυπδας λαγῶς (Dor. for λαγῶς) ἦρεν Hes. Sc. 302; λαγῶ δίκην like a hare, Aesch. Eum. 26;—proverbs, ἐστὶν λαγῶς of a coward, Posidipp. Corp. 1. 9; λαγῶ ζῆν *to lead a hare's life*, Dem. 314. 24; δειλότερος λαγῶ Φρυγὸς Poëta ap. Strab. 36; λαγῶς καθεύδων, of persons feigning sleep, Paroemiogr.; λ. περὶ τῶν κρέων τρέχον Ib.

II. a bird with rough feathered feet, mentioned with the swallow, Artemid. 4. 58, Anton. Lib. 21; λαγωδίας, λαγῶπους seem to be of similar kind.

III. a kind of fish, *lepus marinus*, Epich. and Ameips. I. c., Ar. Fr.; ὁ θαλάττιος λαγῶς Plut. 2. 933 F.

IV. a constellation, Arat. 338.

V. a kind of bandage, Chirurg. Cocchi p. 101.

Λάγω-σφάγια, ῥ, a killing of hares, Anth. P. 6. 167.

Λάγω-τροφέιον, τό, Lat. *leporarium*, Gloss., where also λαγοτρ-.

Λάγω-τροφῆω, *to feed or keep hares*, Eust. 1821. 32.

Λαγῶφθαλμος, ον, having prominent eyes like the hare, unable to close the eye, Galen., Paul. Aeg. 6. 10, etc.; also λαγῶφθαλμος Eust. 812.

2.—τὸ λ. *this condition of eyes*, Galen. 2. 271.

Λάγω-φόνος, ὁ, hare-killer, a kind of eagle, the same as the μελανάετος, Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 2; also λαγωφόνος, q. v.

Λάγω-χειλος, ον, having a hare-lip, Galen. I. 362.

Λάδανον, τό, v. sub κιννάμωμον.

Λάδας, ὁ, a young stag, Hesych.

Λαδρεῖω, (λα-, *REW*) *to flow strongly*, Poëta Dor. in An. Oxon. 1. 123.

Λαεδός, ὁ, an unknown bird, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 27 (v. ll. λαϊδός, λιβύς).

Λαεργής, ἐς, made of stone, Nic. Th. 707 (al. ενεργής).

Λαίρκινον, τό, a kind of καρπῆσιον, Galen. 14. 72.

Λαίρτης, ου, ὁ, a kind of ant, Acl. N. A. 10. 42.

II. as pr. n. the father of Ulysses, Dor.; also Λαέρτιος, ον, Soph. Ph. 87, 417, etc.; and Λαέρτις, Ib. 401, 1286, Aj. 1, etc.

Λάζαρος, ὁ, a corpse (from Lazarus), and λαζαρώ, *to lay out for burial*, Byz.; v. Suicer.

Λαζίνης, ου, ὁ, a bird, = χαραδρὸς, Hesych.

II. a fish, perhaps f. l. for μαζίνης, Id.

Λάζομαι, Dep., Ep. and Ion. for λαμβάνω (cf. Z. §. II. 5), used by Hom. only in Ep. 3 sing. impf. λάζετο, (ἐλάζετο only in Il. 5. 371), and 3 pl. opt.: Dor. imper. λάζεο or λάζεο Thuc. 8. 84., 15. 21; λάζετο Poëta ap. Plat. 2. 456 B.

To take, seize, grasp, ἔγχοις λάζετο Il. 8. 389; πέτρων, μαστίγα, ἡνία, etc., Il.; λ. τινα ἀγκῶς *to take one in her arms*, 5. 371; ὁδὰς λαζοῖστο (for λάζοιτο) γαῖαν *may they bite the dust*, 2. 418; metaph., πάλιν δ' ὅ γε λάζετο μῦθον *he took back, i. e. retracted or altered his speech*, 4. 357, Od. 13. 254; also in Ion. Prose, περὶ τὸς νόσους λάζεσθαι *disposed to take them*, Hipp. 407. 49; ὁδὴν λαζέται [τὸν ἐγκέφαλον] *pain seizes or attacks it*, Id. 468. 13; v. Foës Oecon.

II. the form λάζεμαι occurs in h. Hom. Merc. 316, ἐλάζετο .. Ἐρμῆν ἐπὶ βουσίην; in Hipp. 595. 9, λάζεται τὴν γοῆν *receives it*, and is also used by Att. Poets, (except in imper. ἀντι-λαζέω, Eur. Or. 452, v. Elmsl. Med. 1185, Markl. I. A. 1227), λάζεσθε Eur. Med. 956, Bacch. 503; λάζεσθαι Id. H. F. 943; c. gen., λάζεσθε κύλικας Ar. Lys. 209; so in compds., ἀντελάζετο Eur. Med. 1216, ubi v. Pors.; ἐπιλάζεμαι Id. Andr. 250; προλάζεμαι Id. Ion 1027; προσ-λάζεμαι Id. Hec. 64.

Λαζοῖριον, τό, lapis lazuli (hence azure), Achmes Onir. praef., Leont. de Sphaer. p. 261;—Λαζοῦρ-χρῶς, Auct. ap. Salmas. Plin. Exerc. 93 D.

Λάζω, = λακτίζω, λάζας τράπεζαν Lyc. 137, cf. Schol. Hec. 64, Hesych.

Λάβα, ῥ, Dor. for λήθη.

Λαθ-άνεμος, ον, Dor. for ληθ-, *escaping wind*, ὦρα Simon. 12.

Λαθάργος [λά], ὁ, a bit of leather, Nic. Th. 423; cf. λαίθαργος.

Λαθέμεν, Ep. aor. inf. of λαθάνω.

Λαθ-ήβης, ου, δ, having forgotten youth, Hesych.

Λαθήσις [α], εως, ῥ, an escaping notice, Tzet. 1.

Λαθητικός, ῥ, ὄν, likely to escape notice, Arist. Rhet. 1. 12. 5.

Λαθ-κηδής, ἐς, (κηδός) banishing care, εἰ ποτέ τοι λαθηκῆς μαζὼν ἐπέαγον Il. 22. 83; οἶνος λ. Alcae. Fr. 41; Διδύμοις C. I. 3538. 15; cf. Anth. P. 9. 524, 12, Plat. 2. 657 D; τέχνης ἱδμοσύνη Anth. Plau. 273.

Λαθ-νοστος, ον, forgetful of return, Hesych.

Λαθ-πήμων, ον, banishing sorrow, prob. l. for λυσιπήμων (q. v.) in Orph.

Λαθ-ποινος, ον, forgetful of vengeance, Hesych.

Λαθ-πονός, ον, (λήθη) forgetful of sorrow, Soph. Aj. 711 (lyr.); Βίσιος ὁδὸν λ. a life forgetting, i. e. free from pain, Id. Tr. 1021 (lyr.).

Λαθ-φθογγος, ον, robbing of voice, epith. of death, Hes. Sc. 131.

Λαθ-φροσύνη, ῥ, forgetfulness, Ap. Rh. 4. 356, in pl.

Λαθ-φρων, ον, gen. ονος, forgetful, heedless, foolish, Hesych.

Λάθος, εως, τό, Dor. for λήθος, = λήθη, Theocr. 23. 24.

Λαθοσύνη, ῥ, = ληθοσύνη, v. l. for μαντοσύνη, Eur. I. T. 1279.

Λάθρα, λάθρα, v. sub λάθρη.

Λαθραῖος, ον, also α, ον Eubul. Nann. 1. 8, Lyc. 1198;—secret, covert,

clandestine, furtive, ἄτη λ. Aesch. Ag. 1230; ἐσθδεδεγμαι πημονήν.. λαθραῖον, of a person, Soph. Tr. 377; λ. ὅς ἀσκέει κακὰ practises secret frauds, Ib. 384; λ. ὥδεις one born in secret child-birth, Eur. Ion 45; λ. θάνατον ἐπιβουλεύειν τινί Andoc. 31. 2; λ. Κύπρις Eubul. l. c. Comp., λαθροῦτερον γένος Plat. Legg. 781 A. II. Adv. -ως, Aesch. Pr. 1078, Eur. El. 26, etc.; Sup., ὡς μάλιστα δύνανται λαθραῖο-
τατα Antipho 114. 26. 2. λ. τῆς μητρός, *clam matre*, Alciphro 3. 27. λαθραϊότης, ἡ, *secrecy, concealment*, Procop. Anecd. p. 49. Λάθρη [ᾶ], Att. Λάθρη, Adv. (ᾤαθ, λανθάνω): *secretly, covertly, by stealth*, of stolen loves, ὁ δὲ οὐ παρελέξατο λάθρη Il. 2. 515; ἀνὴρ, ὅς ἐμίσγετο λάθρη Od. 15. 430; ἐμὲ.. λάθρη κτείναντες treacherously, 17. 80; ἀλλά τε λάθρη γυῖα βαρύνεται imperceptibly, Il. 19. 165; so in Att., Soph. Aj. 1137, O. T. 386, Ar. Ran. 746, Thuc. 4. 39, etc. 2. c. gen., λάθρη τινὸς unknown to one, λάθρη Ἀσμεδόντος Il. 5. 269; λάθρη τῶν ἄλλων στρατηγῶν Hdt. 8. 112, cf. 9. 90, Soph. O. T. 787, O. C. 354, Ar. Vesp. 347.—Generally written Λάθρη, Λάθρα; but as it is written Λάθραι (i. e. Λάθρα) in some of the best MSS., as the Laur. of Soph., this form has been restored by the latest Ed. in Att. writers, and Λάθρη in Hom.—other forms are also Λάθρηδόν, Anth. P. 7. 202; λαθρηδία, Luc. Calumn. 21; λαθρηδῖς, Joann. Alex. 38. 29, Theognost. 163. 25; λαθρηιδίη, Or. Sib. 3. 139. Λαθρίδιος [ῖ], a, ov, poet. for λάθριος, Orph. Arg. 886. Adv. -ως, Anth. P. 5. 127, 262, al. λαθρίδιος, a, ov, =sq., Hesych. s. v. σκῆτιον. Λάθριος, ov, also a, ov Manetho 6. 207:—later form of λαθραῖος, ἑρτημοί Plat. Com. Ἀδων. 1. 4; ἐπιθυμία Menand. Incert. 6; φιλά-
ματα, ἐνὴν Bion 15. 6; of a person, ἐς οὐατα λάθριος εἶπεν Call. Apoll. 104; λ. γαμέτης C. I. 3588. 5; oi place, λ. νάπος Theocr. 20. 39:—neut. pl. as Adv., secretly, Call. Del. 241; Λάθρια μὲν γελᾶσιςa treacher-
ously (si vera l.), Theocr. 1. 96. λαθρο-βόλος, ov, *hitting secretly*, δύναξ Anth. P. 9. 824. λαθρο-γαμία, ἡ, a secret marriage, Eccl. λαθρο-δάκνης, ov, ὁ, *biting secretly*, λ. κόριες, of the Grammarians, Anth. P. 11. 322:—also λαθροδότης, ov, ὁ, Ignat. Ep. Ephes. 7. A. B. 50. λαθρο-διδασκαλῶ, to teach secretly, Eus. H. E. 4. 11, cf. Lob. Phryn. 623. λαθρο-κοίτη, to live in secret marriage, and -κοίτια, ἡ, Tzetz. λαθρο-νυμφος, ἡ, *secretly married*, Lyc. 320. λαθρο-πόδης, ov, ὁ, *stealthy-paced*, Anth. P. 9. 409. λαθρο-φάγος, to eat secretly, Metagen. Phil. 4. Eccl.; -φαγία, ἡ, Eccl.; —from -φάγος, ov, *eating secretly*, Hesych., Eccl. λαθροφθωρῶ, to seduce a girl, opp. to γαμίζω, Eccl. λαθρο-φονετής, ov, ὁ, a secret murderer, Eccl. λαθρις, ἴδος, ἡ, a kind of spurge, λathyris, Diosc. 4. 167, Galen. Λάθριος, ὁ, a kind of pulse, vetchling, Anaxand. Πρωτ. 1. 43, Theophr. H. P. 8. 3. 1; heterog. pl. λάθρια, Babr. 74. 6. Λάθω [ᾶ], i sing. subj., and λάθω, part., aor. of λανθάνω. λαι-, λαισ-, insepr. prefix with intens. sense (cf. λα-) in λαίμαργος, λαισκαπρος, λαισπῆρας, λαισποδίας. λαία, ἡ, Dor. for λεία, Pind. O. 10 (11). 52; cf. Hesych. λαῖαι, αἰ, stones, used as weights to keep the threads of the warp straight in the upright loom (cf. ἀγνυθες), Arist. G. A. 1. 4. 6, 5. 7. 18: in Hesych. we find acc. pl. λείας, nom. sing. λεία in E. M.; nom. pl. λεία (λείαι?) in Poll. 7. 36. λαῖ-βολέω, to throw stones at: and -βολία, ἡ, a pelting with stones, both in Nicet. λαῖμα, τό, =θύμα, Hesych., Phot.; v. λαῖμα. λαῖγξ, γγος, ἡ, Dim. of λᾶας, a small stone, pebble, λαῖγγες Od. 5. 433; λαῖγγας 6. 95. II. generally, a stone, Ap. Rh. 1. 402, al. λαῖδιος, ov, =λαῖος, Hesych. λαῖδος, τό, =λῆθος, a light thin garment, Hesych. λαῖδρός, ὁ, ὄν, bold, impudent, Nic. Th. 689, Al. 576; cf. Hesych. Λαῖσιος, a, ov, of Luitus, Argum. metr. ad Soph. O. T. Λαῖτω, to be a layman, Eccl. λαῖθαργος, ov, (λαθεῖν) biting secretly, i. e. without barking, of a dog, σαινουσα δάκνει καὶ κύων λ. εἰ Soph. Fr. 902, cf. Ar. Eq. 1068; in A. B. 50, λᾶθαργος.—Cf. λαθροδότης. λαῖκάς, fut. ᾄσμαι: (v. sub λᾶω B):—to wench, Ar. Eq. 167, Thesm. 57; λαῖκάσμεν ᾄρα, i. e. I'll do anything rather, Cephisod. Προφ. 1. 5; οὐχὶ λαῖκάσει: a vulgar form of execration, Strato Φων. 1. 36: to de-
ceive, Suid. E. M.:—also λαῖκάω in Hesych.; λαῖχάζω, Schol. Ar. Eccl. 920. λαῖκαλιός, a, ov, =λαῖκαστής, Luc. Lexiph. 12, ubi olim λεκ-. λαῖκαστής, ov, ὁ, a wench, Ar. Ach. 791.—fem. Λαῖκάστρια, a strumpet, Ib. 529, 537, Pherecr. Xep. 8.—also λαῖκάς, ἄδος, Aristae. 2. 16. Λαῖκός, ἡ, ὄν, (λαός) of or from the people, λ. ἄνθρωπος and λ. alone as Subst. a laic, layman, opp. to κληρικός, Clem. Rom. 1. 40, etc.; v. Ducang. Λαῖκόω, to make common, debase, Eccl. λαῖλαπίζω, to agitate by storms, Aquila V. T. λαῖλαποδής, es, stormy, οὐρανός Hipp. Epid. 1. 942; λ. ὕδωρ rain-
water, Id. Λαῖλαψ, απος, ἡ: (prob. redupl. from λα-, λαι- intensive):—a dark, furious storm, a hurricane, βαῖνων ἑρμυγὶ λαῖλαπι ἴσοι Il. 12. 375; κελαυγὴ λ. ἴσος 11. 747; ἀνεμὸς σὺν λαῖλαπι πολλῇ 17. 57; Ζέφυρος βαθείη λ. τύπτων 11. 306; Ζέφυρος μεγάλῃ σὺν λαῖλαπι θῶαν Od. 12. 408, cf. 426; λαῖλαπα τείνει Zeus Il. 16. 365; ὥρην ἐπὶ ζαῖν ἀνεμὸν.. λ. θεσπεσίη Od. 12. 314, cf. 9. 68; ὥς δ' ὑπὸ λαῖλαπι.. βέβριθε θῶαν Il. 16. 384, cf. Simon. Amorg. 1. 15; Νότον λαῖλαπι Anaer. 113; λαῖλαπι χειμαρὸν σφῆρι Aesch. Supp. 34:—acc. to Arist. Mund. 4. 16, it is a whirlwind sweeping upwards, cf. LXX (Job. 21. 18), Polyb. 30. 14,

6:—metaph., ἔτλης λαῖλαπα δυσμενέων Anth. P. 7. 147. Not found in good Prose. A form λαῖλαπετός, ὁ, occurs in Schol. Ven. 11. 495, Hesych. λαῖμα, τό, an uncertain word in Ar. Av. 1563; the Ven. Ms. gives λαῖτμα, whence Bentl. restored λαῖγμα, sacrifice (v. λαῖγμα). λαῖμάςω, =λαῖμάσσω, Hesych. λαῖμαργέω, =λαῖμάσσω, Schol. Ar. Nub. 1202, Porphy. de Abst. 1. 53. λαῖμαργία, ἡ, gluttony, Plat. Rep. 619 B, Legg. 888 A; ἡ περὶ τὴν τροφὴν λ. Arist. P. A. 4. 13. 21. λαῖμαργος, ov, greedy, gluttonous, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 27, Theophr., etc.; λ. πρὸς τὴν τροφὴν Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 15. Adv. -γως, λ. ἐσθίειν Stob. t. 124. 34. (Acc. to Gramm., from λαί- intensive and μαργός, v. λα-.) λαῖμαργότης, ἡ, greediness, Philo 1. 686. λαῖμάσσω, Att. -ττω, (λαῖμός) to be greedy or hungry, Ar. Eccl. 1178. λαῖμάςω, =foreg., Hesych., Phot.; v. sub λαῖμάσσω. λαῖμητόμος, ov, poet. for λαῖμοτόμος, Anth. P. 6. 101. λαῖμίζω (λαῖμός) to cut the throat, slaughter, τινά Lyc. 326. λαῖμο-δακτής, es, (δάκνω) throat-biting, Anth. P. 6. 5. λαῖμο-πέδη, ἡ, a dog-collar, Anth. P. 6. 35. II. a springe for catching birds, Ib. 6. 109. λαῖμο-ρύτος, ov, (ῥέω) gushing from the throat, Eur. Hel. 335, metri grat. for λαῖμορρύτος. λαῖμός (A), ov, ὁ, the throat, gullet, in Hom., always of men, βάλε σουρι λαῖμόν ὑπ' ἀνθερώνα Il. 13. 388; τὸν δ' Ὀδυσσεὺς κατὰ λαῖμόν.. βάλεν ἰψ Od. 22. 15; οὐτως ἂν ἐμοίγε φίλον κατὰ λαῖμόν ἱεῖν οὐ πόσις οὐδὲ θρῶσις Il. 19. 209; λ. ἀπαμῆσαι 18. 34:—also in pl., Eur. Ion 1065, Phoen. 1092; so, in pl., of animals, Id. Supp. 1201, Ar. Av. 1560:—rare in Prose, as Hipp. 268, Luc. Nigr. 16. (Perhaps akin to λάμος, λαμία, λαμυρός.) λαῖμός (B), ov, =λαμυρός II, Hesych.; neut. pl. as Adv., λαῖμά βακ-
χεύειν imprudently, Menand. Δαδρ. 1. λαῖμο-τμήτος, ov, with the throat severed, κάρα Eur. Phoen. 455; λ. ἄχεα cut-throat woes, Ar. Thesm. 1054; cf. λαῖμοτόμος. λαῖμοτομέω, to cut the throat of, τινα Ap. Rh. 2. 840, Strab. 294, Plut. Oth. 2; absol., Ap. Rh. 4. 1601:—Pass. to have one's throat cut, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 264. λαῖμο-τόμος, ov, throat-cutting, Περσεύς Eur. El. 459; χεῖρ Id. I. T. 444; σφαγῆς Anth. P. 6. 306. II. proparox. λαῖμοτόμος, ov, with the throat cut, severed by the throat, Eur. Hec. 207; κεφαλὴ Id. I. A. 776; Γοργοῦς λ. ἀπὸ σταλαγμῶν the blood dripping from the Gorgon's severed head, Id. Ion 1055; cf. λαῖμοτόμος. λαῖμάσσω, =λαῖμάσσω, Hippon. 76 (λαῖμᾶ Bgk.), Nic. Al. 352. λαῖνα, ἡ, the Lat. laena, =χλαῖνα, Strab. 196. λαῖνεος, a, ov, =sq., Il. 22. 154, Ar. Phoen. 115, Theocr. 23. 58. λαῖνος (A), η, ov, (λαῖος) of stone or marble, οὐδὲς Il. 9. 404, Od. 8. 80; πῦρ λ. a storm of stones, Il. 12. 177; λαῖνον ἔσσω χιτῶνα thou hadst put on a coat of stone, i. e. thou hadst been covered with stones, stoned to death, 3. 57; also of sculpture, Simon. 110; λ. τάφος Soph. O. C. 1596; λ. μνήμα Eur. El. 328, and often in Eur.; ἀπεθὲ λαῖνον σταθμῶν Trag. in Ar. Ach. 449. 2. metaph. stony-hearted, λαῖνε παῖ Theocr. 23. 20. [ᾶ only in a late Epigr., Anth. P. app. 257, λαῖνῃ στήλῃ.] λαῖνος (B) γῆ, =λήιον, corn-land, Hesych. λαῖον or λᾶον, τό, Dor. for λήιον. II. =δρέπανον, a sickle, v. l. Ap. Rh. 3. 1335, v. Bast. Gerg. 893. λαῖός, ὁ, a kind of thrush, perhaps the ring-owzel, Turdus torquatus, Arist. H. A. 9. 19, Ant. Liber. 19. λαῖός, ὁ, ὄν, left, λαῖμὸν μὲν ἰνὸν προβάλεσθε (sc. χειρὶ) Tyrtae. 12; λαῖᾶς χειρὸς on the left hand, Aesch. Pr. 714; πρὸς λαῖᾶ χειρὶ Eur. H. F. 159; ἐπὶ λαῖᾶ Arat. 160; οἱ τὸ λ. ἔχοντες, (sc. μέρος) Diod. 13. 99; ἔς λαῖᾶν ἐσιόντων χῆρα (Dor.) C. I. 6241. 3; τῇ λαῖᾶ Philostr. 869; also in later Prose, τὰ διδόμενα τῇ δεξιᾷ δέχεσθαι τῇ λαῖᾶ χειρὶ Proverb. ap. Polyb. 38. 2. 9. Poet. word, but not in Hom., who uses ἀριστε-
ρός. (Orig. λαῖφ-ός, cf. Lat. laev-us, Slav. lev-u:—in Hesych. we have λαῖβα, i. e. laifa, Cretan for ἀσπίς, because borne on the left arm; also λαῖφα ἀσπίς; λαῖφα πέλητ; λαφός, ov, left-handed.) λαῖο-τομέω, (λαῖον) to reap corn, Theocr. 10. 3, cf. 10. 21. λαῖς, Dor. for λῆς. λαῖσιο-φόρος, ov, bearing a λαισῆιον, Hesych. λαῖσιῶν, τό, a kind of shield or target, lighter than the ἀσπίς, βοείας ἀσπίδας εὐνύκλους λαῖσιᾶ τε περσέοντα Il. 5. 453, 12. 426, cf. Scol. in Ath. 695 F:—acc. to Hdt. 7. 91, covered with raw hides (prob. there-
fore derived from λᾶσιος), and used by the Cilicians instead of the com-
mon ἀσπίδες; cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 342. 6. λαῖσκαπρος, ov, (λαῖ- intens. with σ inserted, κάπρος) very lustful, Suid., E. M.:—so, λαισπᾶις, ὁ, =βούπαις, Hesych. λαισποδίας, ov, ὁ, (λαι-, σποδῆ) one who is very lewd or lustful; name of a person constantly attacked by the Comic Poets, seldom with-
out reference to some defect of legs (perhaps therefore with a play on
λαῖος, πούς), Ar. Av. 1569, Eupol. Δῆμ. 37 (ubi v. Meineke), etc.; as
appellat., Apollod. Incert. 1. 16. λαῖτμα, τό, poet. Noun, the depth or gulf of the sea, μέγα λαῖτμα
θαλάσσης Od. 4. 504, 5. 174, 9. 260; ἀλὸς ἐς μέγα λ. Il. 19. 267, cf.
Od. 8. 561; also alone, λαῖτμα μέγ' ἐκπερᾶσαι 7. 35, cf. 5. 409, 7. 276,
Theocr. 13. 24. (Prob. akin to λαῖμός, λάμος, with τ inserted.) Λάιτας, λαῖτον, v. sub λῆιτος. λαῖφάσσω, fut. ξω, =λαφῶσσω, Nic. Th. 477. λαῖφῆ, ἡ, rare collat. form of sq., Call. Fr. 245. λαῖφό-πτερος, ov, sail-winged, Manass. Chron. 4056. λαῖφος, eos, τό, poet. Noun, a shabby, tattered garment, ἀμφὶ δὲ

λαῖφος ἔσσω Od. 13. 399; τοιαύτῃ λαίφε' ἔχοντα 20. 206; generally λ. λυγρός a lynx' skin, h. Hom. 18. 23. II. like φάρος, a piece of cloth or canvas, a sail, Alcae. 18; καθήσκει λ. (metaph.) Aesch. Eum. 556, cf. Eur. Med. 524, Or. 341; στολμοὶ λαίφους Aesch. Supp. 715; στείλασα λ. Ib. 723; in pl., Soph. Tr. 561, Eur. Hec. 113, etc.—metaph., λαίφη τῆσδε γῆς Id. Rhes. 323.

λαϊφροδρόμος, *on*, swift-running, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 207.

λαϊφρὸς, *á*, *ón*, light, nimble, swift, λαϊφρὰ τε γούνα Il. 22. 204, al.; of persons, light-footed, swift, 21. 264; so, λαϊφρὸς βελέσσει 21. 278; ἀνέμων λαϊφρὰ κέλευθα 14. 17; λ. δρόμος, πόδες Pind. P. 9. 215, N. 10. 118; γνάθοι Eur. Alc. 494; πόλεμοι Pind. O. 12. 5.—neut. pl. as Adv. swiftly, Eur. Ion 717. (Poët. word; no doubt = αἰφρὸς, from αἰψα, cf. Λ λ. ii. 2.)

λάσκω, = λάσκω, to shout, howl, Aesch. Theb. 186, Supp. 872.

λάσκη [κῆ], *ή*, f. i. pl. for λακάρη, q. v.

Λάκαινα [λᾶ], *ή*, fem. of Λάκων, Lat. *Lacaena*, properly a *Laconian woman* (Phryn. s. v.), Δ. κόρη Theogn. 1002, cf. Eur. Hec. 441, etc.; *isotom*, of Helen, Id. Andr. 486; Λάκαινα, name of a drama by Soph.:—it is however often used merely as a fem. Adj. = Λακωνική, Δ. χώρα Hdt. 7. 235; χθών, γαῖα, γῆ Eur. Andr. 151, Tro. 1110, Hel. 1473; πόλις Id. Andr. 193, 208; so, *ή* Λ. (without χώρα), Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 29;—cf. κύων 1. 2. *ή* Λ. (sc. κύλις), a *Laconian cur*, Ar. Fr. 3.

Λάκάνη, *ή*, Hellen. form for the Att. λεκάνη, Suid.

Λακάρη or Λακάρη, *ή*, a tree, prob. *philyrea latifolia*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 3. 1., 7. 6. 1; in worse MSS. Λακάρη: in Hesych. also Λακάρτη.

Λάκαταπύγων [ῥ], *on*, = καταπύγων with prefix λα-, Ar. Ach. 664.

Λακάτάρτος, *on*, = κατάρτος with prefix λα-, Phot.

Λακάφθον, τό, an aromatic bark, an ingredient of the Egypt. κύφι, Paul. Aeg. 7. 22: perhaps same as νάρκαφθον.

Λάκε [ᾱ], 3 sing. aor. 2 Ep. of λάσκω, Il.

Λακεδαίμων:δῶ, = Λακωνίζω, Ar. Fr. 68.

Λακεδαίμων, *ονος*, *ή*, voc. -ον Pind. P. 10. 1:—*Lacedaemon*, the capital of Laconia; also *Laconia* itself, Hom., Hdt., etc., cf. Müller Dor. 1. 4, 93;—also as Adj., Διὸς Λακεδαίμονος Hdt. 6. 56; Λακ. γῆς Eur. Hel. 474; but regul. Adj. Λακεδαίμονιος, *α*, *ον*, of persons, Hdt., etc.; Λακωνικός being commonly used of things; but Λακεδαίμονιοι ἀστέρες Call. Lav. Pall. 24. (Referred by Curt. to *λάξ, λακός, which Hesych. cites as φέραγξ: if so, the word itself contains the sense of the epith. κητώεις, q. v.)

Λακέων, *ή*, a saying, doctrine, Timo ap. Sext. Emp. M. 11. 171.

Λακέων, inf. aor. 2 of λάσκω.

Λακερο-λογία, *ή*, talkativeness, Paraphr. Epict. Ench. 48.

Λακερός, *ά*, *όν* (✓ΛΑΚ, λάσκω) talkative: but Hesych. expl. it by εἰκαῖος. He also has λακερωτός, συνεσταλμένος.

Λακέρυζα, *ή*, (✓ΛΑΚ, λάσκω) one that screams or cries, λ. κορώνη a cawing crow, Hes. Op. 745, Ar. Av. 609; λ. κύων a yelping dog, Poëta ap. Plat. Rep. 607 B:—the masc. λακέρυζος was restored by Tour in Anth. P. 9. 317 for λακέρυζος.

Λακερύζω, to make a noise, Phot., Suid.: Med., Hesych. (where it is written λακεργάζεσθαι).

Λακέτᾱς, *ό*, the chirper, i. e. the cicada, Ael. N. A. 10. 44.

Λακέω, Dor. for ληκέω, Theocr.; cf. λάσκω.

Λακίδω, (λακίς) = λακίω 1, Diosc. Alexiph. prooem.

Λακίζω, to tear, Lyc. 1113, Anth. P. 4. 3, 60:—Pass., of a ship, Epiphron.

II. = θωπεύω, Hesych.

Λακίς, ἴδος, *ή*, a rent, rending, Alcae. 18; μὴ .. ἐν πέπλοις πέση λ. Aesch. Pers. 125; ἐμπιπὼν ἐν λακίδι λίνουσιν Id. Supp. 131, cf. 903;—often in pl., λακίδες εὐρημάτων, ὑφασμάτων Id. Pers. 835, Cho. 28; λακίδες πέπλων ragged robes, tatters, Ar. Ach. 423; in late Prose, of the rent or gap made in a ship by the enemy's beak, Diod. 3. 99, cf. 14. 72. (From ✓ΛΑΚ come also λάκ-ος (τι), cf. Lat. lac-er, lac-ero, lac-enia; and perh. λάκ-κος, Lat. lac-us, lac-una. The Aeol. form was βράκος; in Cretan λάκος was = βράκος (Hesych.); and in Skt. we find *vraśk* (scindere); so that the orig. form seems to have been *FPAK*.)

Λάκισμα, τό, (λακίζω) that which is torn, in pl. tatters, Eur. Tro. 497.

Λακιστός, *ή*, *όν*, (λακίζω) torn, rent, split, Antiph. Παῦδ. 1; μόρος λ. death by rending, Luc. Pisc. 2.

Λακκαῖος, *α*, *ον*, from the cistern, ὕδωρ λ. Anaxil. Αὔλ. 1, Theophr. Char. 20.

Λακκίω, to dig a pit in, τὴν γῆν Eust. Opusc. 259. 17.

Λακκό-πεδον, τό, the scrotum, Aristag. Μαμμ. 6, Poll. 2. 172.

Λακκό-πλουτος, *ό*, pit-wealth, Comic nickname of Callias, who was said to have found a treasure that had been buried, Plut. Aristid. 5: proverb. of any rich man, Alciphro 1. 9.

Λακκο-πούδες, *όν*, making wells or cisterns, Gloss.

Λακκοπρωκτία, *ή*, lewdness, Eupol. Incert. 2. 4.

Λακκό-πρωκτος, *ον*, loose-breeched, like εὐρύπρωκτος, Ar. Nub. 1330, Cephisod. Troφών. 1. 4; cf. βαφανίδω.

Λάκος, not λάκος, *ό*, (v. sub λακίς):—a pond in which water-fowl were kept, Lat. *vinarium*, Hdt. 7. 119:—a cistern, tank, Ar. Eccl. 154, Alex. Pavn. 3. 9; τὸν λ. συντηρίδας Dem. 845. 17. 2. a pit, reservoir, Hdt. 4. 195; like βόθρος and ἀμύς, a pit for keeping wine, oil, grain in, Xen. An. 4. 2, 22, Macho ap. Ath. 580 A.

3. Κούρτιος λ. = Lat. *lacus Curtius*, Dion. H. 2. 42.

Λακκο-οσχέας, *ον*, *ό*, with hanging scrotum, Luc. Lexiph. 12, Poll. 2. 172.

Λακκώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) like or fit for pits, Geop. 3. 3, 11.

Λάκος [ᾱ], *ό*, (λακεῖν) noise, esp. by tearing, Hesych.

Λάκος [ᾱ], *eos*, τό, = λακίς, Hesych.; v. λακίς.

Λακπάτω, for λαφ πατέω, to trample on, Pherecr. Πετὰλ. 6.

Λακ-πάτητος [πᾶ], *ον*, trampled on, trodden down, Soph. Ant. 1275, where Eust. λαξπάτητος, and ouc Ms. λωσπάτητον.

Λακτίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ: πῖ. λελάττικα Ar. Nub. 136: (λάξ). To kick with the heel or foot, kick at, spurn, λ. ποσὶ γαῖαν, of a dying man, Od. 18. 99, cf. 22. 88; φλόξ αἰθέρα λακτίζουσα καπνῷ flames lashing heaven with smoke, Pind. I. 4. 113 (3. 84); κραδίᾳ δὲ φόβῳ φρένα λακτίζει my heart 'knocks at my ribs' for fear, Aesch. Pr. 881; [ἔρως] λ. κραδίην Anth. P. 12. 16; τὸν πεσόντα λακτίζει to trample on the fallen, Aesch. Ag. 885; λ. βωμῶν ἵς ἀφάνειαν to trample on the altar so as utterly to destroy it, Ib. 383; τὴν θύραν λ. to kick at the door, Ar. Nub. 136; λ. ἀλλήλους Plat. Rep. 586 B, Arist., etc.; of horses, λ. τὸ λυπούν Id. P. A. 4. 10, 61; and in Pass., ὅπῳ ἵππου λακτισθεῖς Xen. An. 3. 2, 18:—metaph., λ. πολλὴν χάριν Eur. Rhes. 411. 2. absol. to kick, struggle, of a dying man, Od. 22. 88, cf. Batr. 90; of horses, Plat. Gorg. 516 A, Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 4; cf. λακτιστής:—often in the proverb λ. πρὸς κέντρα to kick against the pricks, Pind. P. 2. 174, Aesch. Ag. 1624, Eur. Bacch. 795, (like πρὸς κέντρα κῶλον ἐκτείνειν Aesch. Pr. 323), etc.; so, πρὸς κύμα λ. Eur. I. T. 1396.

Λακτικός, *ή*, *όν*, like kicking: *ή* λακτική (sc. τέχνη) kicking in wrestling, as opp. to πυκτική, Oenoma. ap. Eus. P. E. 230 B. Λάκτις, *ιος*, *ή*, a pestle, Call. Fr. 178, Nic. Th. 109.

Λάκτισμα, τό, a kick, given or received, Lyc. 835, Diod. 4. 59. 2. a trampling on, δέπνουν τιθεῖς λ. Aesch. Ag. 1601.

Λακτισμός, *ό*, a kicking, Hesych. s. v. σκαρμποῖς.

Λακτίσσω, Tarent. for λακτίζω, Heracl. ap. Eust. 1654. 25, cf. 824. 28, An. Ox. 1. 62.

Λακτιστής, *οῦ*, *ό*, one who kicks or tramples, ἵπποι λ. kicking horses, Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 4, cf. Plut. 2. 10 C; λ. ἀγροῦ a treader of the wine-press, Anth. P. 9. 403.

Λάκων [ᾱ], *ωνος*, *ό*, a *Laconian* or *Lacedaemonian*, properly of men, as Λάκαινα of women (Phryn. s. v.), Pind. P. 11. 24, Ar., etc., but never in Trag.:—also as Adj. Λακωνία, λόγος Soph. Fr. 186; πέπλος Anth. P. 6. 292; cf. Lob. Phryn. 341: fem. Λάκαινα, q. v.

II. Λάκων, *ό*, a certain throw of the dice, Eubul. Κυβ. 2.

Λακωνάρια, *ή*, the Lat. lacinar, Const. ap. Eus. V. Const. 3. 32.

Λακωνίζω, to imitate Lacedaemonian manners, dress, etc., Plat. Prot. 342 B sq., Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 18 and 28, Dem. 1267. 23; λ. τῇ διαίτῃ Plut. Alc. 23; τῇ φωνῇ Id. 2. 150 A:—hence, to speak laconically, Ib. 513 A, etc. II. to be in the Lacedaemonian interest, to Laconize, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 2, etc. III. = παιδραστέω, with which the Laced. were reproached, Ar. Fr. 322, Eupol. Incert. 2; v. κυσολάκων.

Λακωνικός, *ή*, *όν*, *Laconian*, ἀνδρες Ar. Lys. 628, etc.; Λακωνικὸν πνέων Ib. 276; βραχυλογία τις Λακ. Plat. Prot. 343 B; ἐλάττω έχει γῆν ἐπιστολῆς Λακωνικός, proverb in Strab. 36: hence laconic, Comic. Anon. 196:—Adv. -κῶς, Diphil. Incert. 8; συντόμως καὶ λ. Diod. 13. 52. II. as Subst., 1. *ή* Λακωνική (sub. γῆ), *Laconia*, Ar. Pax 245, etc. b. Λακωνικά (sub. ἐμβάδεις), *ai*, *Laconian shoes*, used by men, Id. Vesp. 1158, Thesm. 142, Eccl. 74, 269, al.

2. τὸ Λακωνικὸν the state of Lacedaemon, Hdt. 7. 235: *Laconian fashions*, Plut. Cleom. 32. 3. τὸ Λακ. κλειδίον, a kind of key, Ar. Thesm. 423, cf. Aristopho. Πειρ. 1, Menand. Μισ. 12, Salmas. Solin. pp. 650 sq.

4. τὸ Λακ., *Laconian steel*, of excellent temper for files, etc., Steph. Byz.

Λάκωνις, ἴδος, pecul. fem. of foreg. = Λάκαινα, 1. Λακωνίς γαῖα, h. Hom. Ap. 410. 2. θεραπευίνδης Λακωνίδης Max. Tyr. 29. 6.

Λακωνισμός, *ό*, imitation of Lacedaemonian manners, esp. of their short and pointed way of talking, Cic. Fam. 11. 25, 2. II. a being in the Lacedaemonian interest, Laconism, a grave crime at Athens, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 15, 7. 1, 46.

Λακωνιστής, *οῦ*, *ό*, one who imitates the Lacedaemonians, Plut. Phoc. 10. II. one who takes part with them, a Laconizer, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 32. III. in pl. dancers in a square figure, Timae. ap. Ath. 781 C.

Λακωνο-μάνω, to have a Laconomania, Ar. Av. 1281.

Λαλάγγη, *ή*, Λαλάγγιον, τό, = Λάγανον, Schol. Ar. Pl. 138, Suid.

Λαλάγω, to babble, Pind. O. 2. 176; μὴ λαλάγει τὰ ταυτὰ Ib. 9. 60: of birds and grasshoppers, to chirrup, chirp, Theocr. 5.48, 7. 139; humorously of a letter babbling about spring, in Cic. ad Att. 9. 18, 3., 10. 2, 1; of Echo, Anth. P. 6. 54, 9: cf. λαλέω.

Λαλάγη, *ή*, prattle, babbling, Opp. H. 1. 135.

Λαλάγημα, τό, = foreg., Anth. P. 6. 220, 15.

Λαλάγητης, *οῦ*, *ό*, a prattler, babbler, Hesych.

Λαλάζω, = λαλαγέω, ὥστε κύμα λ. Anacr. 90.

Λάλαξ, ἄγος, *ό*, a babbler, croaker: a name of the green frog (κέρβερος), Hesych.; cf. βάβαξ. Cf. λαλέω.

Λαλέω, fut. ἥσω. (From ✓ΛΑΛ come also λάλ-ος, λάλ-η, λαλ-άξω, λαλ-ή, λάλ-αξ, λαλ-αγή, λαλ-αγέω, cf. Lat. lall-are, Germ. lall-en, our hull, lull-aby, Loll-ard.—The whole family seems to be onomatop.) To talk, chat, babble, prattle, Soph. Fr. 667, Ar., etc.; ἔπον καὶ μὴ λάλει Ar. Eccl. 1058, cf. Vesp. 1135; λαλεῖς .. ἀμελήσεις ἀποκρινέσθαι Plat. Euthyd. 127 D; λ. τι to talk to one, λαλῶν ἐν ὁδοῖς ἀευνᾷ Ar. Eq. 348, cf. Philom. Ἀπολ. 1; πρὸς αὐτόν Alex. Δία. 1. 10; λ. περί τινας Pherecr. Ἀγαθ. 2, Ar. Lys. 627; ὑπὲρ τινας Posidipp. Χορ. 1. 3:—opp. to λέγω, as, λαλεῖν ἀριστος, ἀδυνατάτος λέγειν Eupol. Δῆμ. 8; λαλῶν μὲν .., λέγων δέ .., Dem. 553. 5 (si vera l.); πάππα, λαλεῖν τι ἡμῖν ὥσας ἀν ἡμᾶς ὕπνος λάβη Theophr. Char. 7:—and so, b. generally, to talk, say, Soph. Ph. 110; καὶνὴν διὰλεκτον λ. Antiph. Ὀβρ. 1; Ἀτ-τικιστὶ λ. Alex. Πρωτ. 1. c. metaph., ζωγραφία λαλοῦσα (of poetry), opp. to ποίησις σιωπῶσα (of painting), Simon. ap. Plut. 2. 346 F.

2. to talk of, τὴν Αἰκλῆφρον Fr. 5; 2: ἀλλάλαι λαλέοντι τεὸν γάμον αἰ κυνάρισσαι Theocr. 27. 57:—Pass., πράγμα κατ' ἄγορὰν λαλούμενον Ar. Thesm. 578.

3. to utter letters, just like λέγω, to speak, λαλεῖ

οὐθὲν τῶν ἄλλων ζῶων πλὴν ἀνθρώπων Arist. Probl. 11. 1; *πρὸς τινα* Act. Ap. 3. 22, cf. Luc. Vit. Auctt. 3, etc.: absol., ἐλάλησεν ὁ κοφός Ev. Matth. 9. 33:—Pass., λαλήθησεται σοι τί σε δεῖ ποιεῖν *it shall be told thee* . . . Act. Ap. 9. 6. II. the proper sense, *to chatter*, is sometimes apt to articulate speech, as of monkeys, λαλοῦσι μὲν οὗτοι, φράζονται δὲ οὗ Plut. 2. 909 A; so of locusts, *to chirp*, Theocr. 5. 34; so, μεσημβρίας λαλεῖν τέττιξ (sc. εἰμι), a very grasshopper *to chirp* at midday, Aristoph. Πυθ. 1. 6; of the swallow, *to twitter*, Philom. Incert. 114;—hence, ἀνθρωπίνως λ. Strato Φων. 1. 46. r III. of musical sounds, ἐν αὐλῷ λαλεῖν Theocr. 20. 29, cf. Mosch. 3. 119; of trees, v. supr. 1. 2; δὲ αὐλοῦ ἡ σάλπιγγος λ. Arist. Audib. 19; of Echo, Dio C. 74. 14; also c. acc. cogn., μάγαδιν λαλεῖν *to sound* the magadis, Anaxandr. Ὀπλ. I.

λάλη, ἡ, = λαλιά, Luc. Lexiph. 14. *λάληθρος*, on, *talkative*, Lyc. 1319, Anth. P. 4. 1. 13., 12. 136. *λάλημα* [λα], τό, *talk, prattle*, Eubul. Τιτάν. 1, Mosch. 1. 8. II. *a prater*, Soph. Ant. 320 (if not f. l. for ἀλμα, v. Dind.); *ποικίλων λαλημάτων* Eur. Andr. 937. 2. *a person talked of, a by-word*, Lat. *fabula*, LXX (3 Regg. 9. 7, al.).

λάλησις, εως, ἡ, = λαλιά, Poll. 2. 125. *λάλητος*, α, on, verb. Adj. *to be talked of*, Anth. P. 7. 47. *λάλητικός*, ἡ, ὄν, (λαλέω) *given to babbling*, Ar. Eq. 1381. *λάλητός*, ἡ, ὄν, *endued with speech*, LXX (Job. 38. 14). II. *talked of*, E. M. 588. 54.

λάλητρος, ἴδος, ἡ, *a talker, prattler*, Anth. P. 5. 237. *λάλιά*, ἡ, *talk*, *chat*, *λαλιὰν ἀσκήσει*, ἐπιτηδεύσαι Ar. Nub. 931, Ran. 1069; *πέρας οὐ ποιεῖ λαλιάς* Menand. Ἀρρηφ. 3, cf. Hermesian. 78, Anth. P. 7. 440:—*common talk, report*, Polyb. 3. 20, 5, etc.; *λαλιὰν τινά ποιεῖν* LXX (Sirach. 42. 11):—*in good sense, a discussion*, Polyb. 32. 9, 4: *speech, conversation*, Ev. Joh. 8. 43. 2. *talkativeness, loquacity*, Aeschin. 34. 29, Theophr. Char. 7. II. *a form of speech, dialect*, Ev. Matth. 26. 73, cf. LXX (Cant. 4. 3).

λαλικός, ἡ, ὄν, *conversational*, Greg. Naz. *λαλιός*, α, ὄν, poet. for *λάλος*, Anth. P. 5. 149, 171., 7. 417, append. 210:—on the accent, v. Arcad. 41. 3, Theognost. 57. 32.

λάλλαι, αἱ, *pebbles*, from their *prattling* in the stream, restored for ἄλλαι in Theocr. 22. 39, from Hesych., E. M. 555. 47.

λαλο-βαρυ-παρα-μελο-ρυθμο-βάτης, ὁ, *a heavy-going, discordant talker*, Comic word in Pratin. 1. 13.

λάλοεις, εσσα, on, poet. for sq., Anth. P. 9. 122.

λάλος [λα], on, *talkative, babbling, loquacious*, Epich. 139 Ahr., Eur. Supp. 462, Ar. Pax 653, Plat. Gorg. 515 E; λ. γῆρας Anth. P. 7. 417; of women, Theocr. 5. 75, Arist. Pol. 3. 4, fin.; of birds, Id. H. A. 4. 9, 14:—metaph., *λάλοι πτέρυγες* Anth. P. 7. 195; of the swallow, Arr. An. 1. 25, 8; ὕδωρ Anacreont. 11. 7:—τό λ., = λαλιά, Philostr. 799.—Irr. Comp. *λαλιώτερος* Ar. Ran. 91, Alex. Ὁράς. 1, Menand. Πλόκ. 13; Sup. *λαλιστάτος* Eur. Cycl. 315, Menand. Ἐπίκλ. 1.

λάμα, Dor. for λῆμα, Anth. P. 6. 50.

λάμαχος (-ῖππον, τό, burlesque word, *little jockey-Lamachus*, Ar. Ach. 1206. *λάμαχος* [λα], on, *eager for fight*, a well-known Athenian, on whose name Aristoph. is fond of playing, cf. *κλασώμαχος*. (Prob. from λα-, μάχομαι, Hesych.;—yet the deriv. from *λαός*, μάχη, like *λαγέτης*, *champion of the people*, deserves attention.)

λάμψαι in Hesych. with three expl., τὰ χάσματα, οἱ μόνον (?) τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ἰχθύος,—the first and last of which belong to λάμα.

λαμβάνω: fut. *λήψομαι* (λήψω only in late Greek, as 1 Macc. 4. 18); Ion. *λάμψομαι* Hdt., Dor. *λαψέμαι* or -οῦμαι Epich. 18 Ahr., Theocr. 1. 4, 10; *λήμψομαι* Inscr. Lyc. in C. I. 4224 c (add.), 4244, al.:—aor. 2 *έλαβον*, Ep. *έλλα*—Hom., etc.; Ion. *λάβεσκον* Hes. Fr. 96, Hdt. 4. 78, 130; imper. *λαβέ* Il. 1. 407, etc.; written *λάβε* in Med. Ms. of Aesch. Eum. 130; opt. *λάβων* Eur. Fr. 362. 6:—pf. *είληφα* Att., Ion. *λελόβηκα* Hdt. 4. 79, also in Eur. Incert. 76: p. *πληψ*, *είληψεν* Thuc. 2. 88; Ion. *λελαβήκει* (κατα-)—Hdt. 3. 42:—Med., aor. 2 *ελαβόμην*, Ep. *έλλα*—Od. 5. 255, Att.; Ep. redupl. *ελαβεῖσθα* Od. 4. 388:—Pass., fut. *ληφθήσομαι* Eur., etc.; (κατα-) *λελήψομαι* Aristid. p. 677 Dind.:—aor. *ελήφθην* Att., *ελάμψθην* Ion.; later *ελήμψθην* Epigr. Gr. 722: 1:—pf. *είλημμαι* Att.; but in Trag. almost always *ελέμμαι*, Aesch. Ag. 876, Eur. Ion 1113, I. A. 363, Cycl. 433, Ar. Eccl. 1090, v. Elmsl. Bacch. 1100; Ion. *ελέμαμαι* Hdt. and Hipp.; inf. *ἀνα-ελεμάσθαι* Hipp. 744 F: on these forms, v. Veitch, Gr. Verbs s. v.:—of these tenses Hom. uses only aor. act., and aor. med. twice (v. supr.). (The *ΛΑΒ* appears in *λαβ-εἶν*, *λαβ-ῖς*, but the orig. form seems to have been *ΛΑΦ*, cf. *είληφα*, *ἀμφι-λαφ-ῖς*, *λαφ-υρα*, with Skt. *labh*, *labh-ḥ* (*adipisci*, *cōcipere*), *lubbh-as* (*lucrum*, *λήμμα*):—*λάζ-ομαι*, *λάζ-υμαι* are also akin, v. Ζζ II. 5; but *ἀπο-λαύ-ω* hardly, v. sub v.) The orig. sense of the word is twofold, one (more active) to take; the other (more passive) to receive: I. *to take*, 1. *to take hold of, grasp, seize, μοστίγιοι καὶ ἡνία* Od. 6. 81; but mostly with *χειρὶ* or *χεροῖ* added, *έγχους, δέπας χειρὶ* λ. II., etc.; *χειρὶ χεῖρας λαβείν* 21. 286, etc.; *ἐν χεῖρεσσι λάβ' ἡνία* 8. 116, etc.; *ἐν χεροῖν* λ. Soph. O. T. 912; *διὰ χερῶν λαβών* Id. Ant. 916; *ἐς χεῖρας* Eur. Hec. 1242; *ἐν ἀγκάλαις* Aesch. Supp. 481, etc.; of an eagle, *ποσὶ λ. ἄγραν* Pind. N. 3. 141:—the thing seized is in acc., λ. γούνατα Il. 24. 465, and v. supr.; but, when this action refers only to a part, this part is put in gen., while the whole remains in acc., e. g. *τὴν πτέρυγος λαβὲν caught* her by the wing, Id. 2. 316; *τὸν δὲ πεσόντα ποδῶν έλαβε* 4. 463; *γούναων λάβε κοῦρην* Od. 6. 142, etc.:—hence, the acc. of the whole being left out, *λαμβάνω* takes gen. of part only, *ποδῶν, γούναων, κύρως* λαβὲν *took hold of* . . . Il. 1. 407., 18. 155, etc.; *ἀγκὰς ἀλλήλων λαβέτην* *they took hold of* one another with their arms, 23. 711; and so, very often, in Med. (v. g.

infr. B). b. *to take by violence, seize, carry off as prize or booty*, Od. 11. 4, Il. 5. 273., 8. 191, etc.; so Hdt. 4. 130, Soph. Ph. 68, 1431, etc.; *ἐκ πόλιος . . ἀδόχους καὶ κτήματα* Od. 9. 41; so of lions, Il. 11. 114; *ἔνα δαῖτα λάβρων* 24. 43; of an eagle, 17. 678; of a dolphin, 21. 24. c. λ. *δίκην, ποινάς*, Lat. *sumere poenas*, *to take, exact* punishment, Lys. 94. 27., 95. 5; Isocr. 78 E, Eur. Tro. 360, etc., (rarely for δοῦναι *δίκην*, v. infr. II. 1. d); so λ. *ζημίαν, τιμωρίαν* Dem. 155. 12., 319. 12. 2. of passions, feelings, etc., *to seize, μένος έλλαβε θυμὸν* Il. 23. 468; *Ἀτρείωνα . . χόλος λάβε* I. 387; *κάματος, τρόμος λάβε γυῖα* 4. 230., 24. 170; *λαμβάνει τινά ἀμφασίη, ἄλγος, ἄλγος, πένθος, φόβος, χόλος* Od. 4. 704, al.; so in Att., Thuc. 2. 29, 92, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 6, Plat. Legg. 699 C: later of fever and sudden illnesses, *to attack*, Ar. Eccl. 417, Hipp. 453. fin., etc. (cf. *λάζομαι, λῆψις*); and in Pass., *λαμβάνεσθαι νόσον*, *ὑπὸ νόσου* Soph. Tr. 446, Hdt. 1. 138; *έρωτι* Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 31, etc.:—*reversely of the person, λ. θυμὸν, etc.*, v. infr. II. 3. b. of a deity, *to seize, possess*, *τινά* Hdt. 4. 79; Pass., *Ῥέα ληφθῆναι* Luc. Nigr. 37; cf. *Νυμφόληπτος*. c. of darkness, and the like, *to occur, possess, κνέσας λ. τέμενος αἰθέρος* Aesch. Pers. 365. 3. *to catch, come upon, overtake*, as an enemy, Il. 5. 159., 11. 106, 126, etc.; λ. *τινὰ στείχοντα θύραζε* Od. 9. 418; *ζώντες έλαμψθσαν* Hdt. 9. 119; then, simply, *to catch, find, come upon*, λ. *τινὰ μόνον* Id. 1. 116, cf. Soph. O. T. 1031, Eur. Ion 1339:—in Hdt. and Att. also, *to catch, find out, detect*, Lat. *deprehendo*, Hdt. 2. 89; *ποιῶν λαβών σε* Ζεὺς ἐπ' αἰτιάματι Aesch. Pr. 194; *τὸν ἀντόχειρα τοῦ φόβου* λ. Soph. O. T. 266; often c. part., *κὰν λάβῃς μ' έψευσμένον* Ib. 461; *κλέποντα* Κλέωνα *λάβοιμι* Ar. Vesp. 759; λ. *τινὰ ψευδόμενον* Plat. Rep. 389 D; *τοῦτον έβρίζοντα λαβόντες* Dem. 546. 5; so in Pass., *δρῶς έλήφθης* Soph. Tr. 808; ἐπ' *αὐτοφώρῳ* *δεῖν* δρῶν *είλημμένος* Ar. Pl. 455; *ληφθεῖσαν ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ μηχανωμένην* τι Antipho 111. 47; *μοιχοῖς έλήφθη* Lys. 136. 3. 4. λ. *τινὰ πιστὴν καὶ ὀρκίσιον* *to bind him by* . . . Hdt. 3. 74; (so *καταλαβεῖν* 9. 106); *ἀραῖον λαβεῖν τινα* Soph. O. T. 276:—absol. *to occur, επειδὴ καιρὸς έλάβανε* Thuc. 2. 34; here Bekk. read *καίρον*, but the phrase is repeated in Dio C. 44. 19; cf. also *καταλαμβάνω* II. 5. *to take as* and so, *παῖδα λ. πρόβλημα αὐτοῦ* Soph. Ph. 1008; *εὐμπαράστατήν* λ. *τινὰ* Ib. 675; *τοὺς Έλληνας λ. συναγωνιζόμενος* Isocr., etc. 6. in Hdt. 7. 42, *τὴν Ἰδὴν λαβών ἐς ἀριστερὴν χεῖρα taking, keeping* Ida to your left (like *έχων* just before); so, λ. *ἐν δεξιᾷ* Thuc. 7. 1; λ. *κατὰ νότον* *to take in rear*, i. e. be behind, Hdt. 1. 75; cf. *ἀπειργα*. 7. λ. *Έλληνίδα έσθῆτα* *to assume it*, Id. 4. 78, cf. 2. 37; λ. *ζυγόν* Pind. P. 2. 172. 8. *to apprehend by the senses, θέαν έμμασιν* Plat. Ph. 537, cf. 656; *πρόσθεγμά τινος* Ib. 234; *δράται, ἡ ἄλλη τινὶ αἰσθῆσαι λαμβάνεται* Plat. Rep. 524 D. b. *to seize with the mind, apprehend, comprehend, understand, φρενί* Hdt. 9. 10; *νόψ* Id. 3. 41; *θυμῷ* Pind. O. 8. 8; *τῇ διανοίᾳ* Plat. Parm. 143 A; λ. *ἐν τῇ γνώμῃ βεβαίως* Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 51; *ἐν νῷ* Polyb. 2. 35, 6;—and absol., λ. *τὴν ἀλήθειαν* Antipho 112. 19; *μνήμην παρὰ φήμης* λ. Lys. 190. 30, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 246 D, etc. c. *to take, i. e. understand, a thing so and so*, e. g. a passage of an author, Lat. *accipere*, with an Adv. to denote the manner, *ταύτη ταῦτα έλάβανον* Hdt. 7. 142; *λάβετε τοὺς λόγους μὴ πολεμῶς* Thuc. 4. 17; *τὸ πρᾶγμα μειζόνως έλάβανον* *took it more seriously*, Id. 6. 27; *ὀρθῶς* λ. Plat. Hipparch. 227 C; λ. *τι οὕτω, ὁμοίως*, etc., Arist. Eth. N. 2. 6, 7, etc.; more rarely with a Noun as predicate, *ὥς μενυστικός* λ. τὰς ἀρμονίας Id. Pol. 8. 7, 14, cf. 4. 11, 17; *τοῦτο λ. γινώσκοντες* Id. Meteor. 1. 8, 14;—also, *περὶ τινος χαλεπῶς λαβεῖν* Thuc. 6. 61; λ. *περὶ τινος τί έστιν* Arist. Eth. N. 6. 9, 1, cf. 6. 5, 1, al.;—also c. inf., λ. *τι εἶναι* τι Id. Meteor. 4. 11, 2, al.; and with a relat. clause, λ. *ὅτι* . . Id. Metaph. 9. 1, 18, al.; λ. *ποσάχως τι λέγεται* Id. Phys. 4. 3, 1. d. like Lat. *accipere in malam partem*, *πρὸς δέος* λ. τι Plut. Flam. 7; *πρὸς ἀτιμίαν* Id. Cic. 13; λ. *δὲ σίκτον* Eur. Supp. 194. e. in Logic, *to assume, take for granted, τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἡ θνητὸν ἡ ἀθάνατον* δει λ. Arist. An. Pr. 1. 31, 3; λ. *τὰς περὶ έκάστου ἀρχάς* Ib. 2. 1, 1, etc.:—Pass., *τὰ ἐξ ἀρχῆς ληφθέντα* Ib. 1. 4, 4, fin.; αἱ *είλημμένα προτάσεις* Ib. 1. 14, 6, etc. f. *to take, i. e. to determine, estimate, τὴν συμμέτρῃσιν τῶν κλιμάκων* Thuc. 3. 20; *τὸ μέγεθος τῶν ἀμαρτημάτων* Lycurg. 156. 15; *τὴν τιμωρίαν ποθεινότεραν* λ. Thuc. 2. 42. 9. *to take in hand, undertake* (v. sub ληπτέον), λ. *τι ἐπὶ τὸ σωφρονέστερον*, opp. *το συνταχύνειν*, Hdt. 3. 71; *μηδένα πόνον λαβόντες* without *taking* any trouble, Id. 7. 24; *παλαισμάτων φροντίδα* λ. Pind. N. 10. 40. 10. *to take in, contain, comprise*, Polyb. 3. 107, 10. 11. the part. *λαβών* is often seemingly pleon., but in fact it adds to the dramatic effect of a description, as *λαβών κύσε χεῖρα took and kissed*, Od. 24. 398, cf. 15. 269, Il. 21. 36; often in Att., *στρατὸν λαβών* . . *έρχεται* Soph. Tr. 259; *τῇ νῦν τῷδε πῆτι λαβών* Cratin. Ὀδ. 6, etc.; v. *έχω* A. I. 6, *φέρω* A. 2. II. *to receive*: 1. *to have given one, to get*, properly of things (A. B. 106), *ἀποινα* Il. 6. 427; *τὰ πρῶτα* 23. 275; *ἀντίποινα* Soph. El. 592 (v. infr. d.); *τὴ παρά τινος* Hdt. 8. 10, etc.; *πρὸς τινος* Soph. El. 12, etc.; *ἀπὸ τινος* Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 4:—*to gain, win, κλέος* Od. 1. 298, Soph. Ph. 1347, etc.; *κόσμον* Pind. N. 3. 54; *ἀλκήν* Soph. O. T. 218, etc.; *πρὸς τὸ μνηστεύεσθαι* λ. *ἡλικίαν* *to attain* . . Isocr. 215 E; λ. *νόστον* Eur. I. T. 1016, etc.; λ. *τὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς θαλάττης* Isocr. 94 C, cf. Soph. Ant. 1163; *τέρψην* Id. Tr. 820; *χάριν* Id. O. T. 1004; *δῶρα* Hdt. 8. 10, cf. Ar. Eq. 439; *κέρδος* Id. Ach. 906:—also in bad sense, λ. *ὄνειδος* Soph. O. T. 1494; *εὐμφοράν* Eur. Med. 43; *θάνατον* Id. Hel. 201; *έγλωττα μωρίαν* *εἰς* *to incur* . . Id. Ion 600; *αἰτίαν ἀπὸ τινος* Thuc. 2. 18, etc.:—for λ. *θυμὸν*, etc., v. supr. 1. 2 et infr. 3. b. *to receive hospitably*, like *δέχομαι*, Od. 7. 255; but this sense is dub., and the line is prob. spurious, v. Nitzsch.; Soph. O. C. 284 (*ικετήν έλαβες έχέγγων*) *approaches* this sense:—*to receive in marriage*, Hdt. 1. 199., 9. 108, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 14, etc. c. λ. *ὄνομα* *to receive a name*, Plat. Soph. 267 D, cf. Symp. 173 D. d. λ. *δίκην* *to receive, i. e. suffer*,

punishment, as we say, *to catch it*, Lat. *dare poenas*, Hdt. I. 115; τὴν ἀγὴν λ. *to get his deserts*, Id. 7. 39; δίκην γὰρ ἀγίαν ἐλάμβανεν Eur. Bacch. 1313;—but this is an unusual sense, v. supr. I. 1. c., and Elmsl. Heracl. 852. ο. λ. ὄρκον, πιστά (v. sub ὄρκος I. 2, πιστός II. 2); λ. λόγον *to demand an account, τινός for a thing, ἀπὸ τινος from a person*, Xen. Cyr. I. 4. 3, cf. Dem. 101. 17. φ. λ. ἐν γαστρὶ *to conceive*, Hipp. Protrh. 107; κύμα λ., of the earth, Aesch. Cho. 128. g. *to receive as produce, προφί, etc., ὄνον ἐκ τοῦ χωρίου* Ar. Nub. 1123; μισθὸν ἐκ τῆς ἀρχῆς Plat. Rep. 347 B:—λ. τι δραχμῆς, ὁβολοῦ *to purchase for* . . . Ar. Pax 1263, Ran. 1236, cf. Nub. 1396, Xen. Symp. 2. 4. h. λ. πείραν τινος, v. sub πείρα. 2. *to admit of, δὲ μέγας κίνδυνος ἀναλκιν οὐ φῶτα λαμβάνει* Pind. O. 1. 131. 3. of persons subject to feelings, passions, and the like, λ. θυμὸν *to take heart*, Od. 10. 461; oft. as mere periph., λ. φόβον = φοβεῖσθαι, Soph. O. C. 729; αἰδῶ λ. = αἰδεῖσθαι, Id. Aj. 345; λ. ὀργήν = ὀργίζεσθαι, Eur. Supp. 1050; λ. ἀρχήν = ἀρχεσθαι, Id. I. A. 1124; λ. ὕψος, αὔξησιν = ὑψοῦσθαι, αὐξάνεσθαι, Thuc. 1. 91, Isocr., etc.; λ. κακὸν τι Ar. Nub. 1310; λ. νόσον (as we say) *to take a cold*, Plat. Rep. 640 D; λ. μορφήν, τέλος, etc., Arist., etc.; so, αἰ οἰκία ἐπάλξεις λαμβάνουσαι *receiving battlements, having battlements added*, Thuc. 4. 69, cf. 115.

B. Med. *to take hold of, lay hold on*, c. gen., σχεδὴς Od. 5. 325; τῆς κεφαλῆς Hdt. 4. 64, cf. 9. 76, Eur. Med. 899, etc.; τοῦ βωμοῦ Andoc. 16. 34, etc.:—*to seize and keep hold of, obtain possession of*, ἀρχῆς Soph. O. C. 373; λαβέσθαι τοῦ καιροῦ *to seize the opportunity*, Isae. de Menel. Her. § 35; λ. τῆς ἀληθείας Plat. Philib. 65 B; ἐλπίδος Polyb. 37. 2. 7. 2. *to lay hands upon, seize*, c. acc., Od. 4. 388; but, χαλεπὰ λαμβάνεσθαι τινος *to lay rough hands on him, deal hardly with him*, Hdt. 2. 121, 4. 3. of place, λ. τῶν ὄρων *to take to the mountains, reach, gain them*, Thuc. 3. 24, cf. 106; Δήλον λαβόμεναι (sc. αἰ νῆες) Id. 8. 80. 4. *to find fault with, censure, τινος* Plat. Legg. 637 B. 5. λαβέσθαι ἐαυτοῦ *to check oneself*, Heliod. 2. 24.

Λάμβδα, λαμβδαιζέω, λαμβδακισμός, v. sub ΛΑ. init. λαμβδον-ειδής, ἐς, *formed like a λ*, ὁστὸν λ. the os hyoides, Greenhill Theophil. p. 123; ῥαφή λ. the suture in the skull, between the occiput and sinciput, also λαβδοειδής, Galen.

Λάμια (Α), ἡ, (not Λαμία, Spitzn. Vers. H. p. 30, Meineke Menand. p. 145):—*a fabulous monster said to feed on man's flesh*, a bugbear to frighten children with, Ar. Vesp. 1177, etc. II. a fish of prey, of the order σελάχη, Arist. H. A. 5. 5, 3; cf. λάμνα, λάμβνα.

Λάμια (Β), τά, = χάσματα, Chocrob. in An. Oxon. 2. 239, E. M. 555. 24; cf. λάμβαι, λαμύς (Α); Schol. Hor. Ep. 1. 13, 10 observes 'lama est vorago, λamos est ingluvies.'

Λάμνα, ἡ, Ion. λάμνη, = λάμια II, Opp. H. 1. 370., 5. 36. Λάμνος, Λαμνόνει, Λαμνίος, Dor. for Λαμν-, Pind. λαμ-όπτης, οὐ, δ, (λήμν) *blear-eyed*, Hesych. Λάμος, οὐ, δ, v. sub Λάμια, τά.

λαμπάδ-αρχία, ἡ, the superintendence of the λαμπάδηδρομία, a branch of the Gymnasiarchia, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 20, Rhet. Al. 30. 15;—λαμπάδ-άρχης, οὐ, δ, one who held this office, C. I. 2396, 3856 (add.); also —άρχος, 2360. 31;—λαμπάδαρχεω, *to act as λαμπάδαρχης*, 2396, 3498. λαμπάδεω, *to make into a λαμπάς*, Diod. 20. 7. II. Pass. *to be lighted by torches*, Schol. Soph. O. C. 1047. 2. *to be handed on like a torch* (in the race), Philo 1. 478. 3. = λαμπάδιζω, Ael. ap. Suid.

λαμπάδη-δρομία, ἡ, the torch-race, an Athenian ceremony at the festivals of the fire-gods Prometheus, Hephaestus, and Athena, in which the runners carried lighted torches sheltered by shields, from the joint altar of these gods in the outer Ceramicus to the Acropolis, Schol. Ar. Ran. 131; after the Persian war Pan received a like honour, Hdt. 6. 105; and still later Artemis, when horses were first used, Plat. Rep. 328 A:—the race was often called simply λαμπάς (v. signif. II).—Cf. Dict. of Antiqu.

λαμπαδ-κόμος, ὁ, a torch-bearer, Syues. 74 D. λαμπάδηφορέω, *to carry the torch, run in the torch-race*, Aristid. I. 279, E. M. 244. 41; and λαμπάδηφορία, Ion. —τη, ἡ, = λαμπάδηδρομία, Hdt. 8. 98, C. I. 4614.

λαμπάδη-φόρος, ὁ, a torch-bearer, Aesch. Ag. 312, Ar. Fr. 105, C. I. 4555. λαμπάδίας, οὐ, δ, torch-bearer: 1. a kind of comet, Diog. L. 7. 152, Plin. 2. the star Aldebaran, Ptolem. Tetrab. 1. 8; called λαμπαύρας in Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 33.

λαμπάδιζω, *to run the torch-race*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 131. λαμπάδικός, ἡ, ὄν, of torches, δρόμος λ. the torch-race, Schol. Lyc. 732. λαμπάδιον (ἄδ), τό, Dim. of λαμπάς, a small torch, λαμπάδια ἔχοντες διαδύσσουσιν ἀλλήλοις, metaph. from the torch-race, Plat. Rep. 328 A, cf. λαμπάς II. 2; λαβὼν στέφανον . . . καὶ λ. Plut. Pyrrh. 13, etc. II. a bandage for wounds, Ar. Ach. 1177, Dio C. 68. 8. 2. a band for the hair, used by the Theban women, Dicaearch. p. 16 Huds. 3. a kind of Comic mask, Poll. 4. 151, 154.

λαμπάδιστής, οὐ, δ, = λαμπάδίας, a torch-bearer, C. I. 242, Diog. L. 9. 62. II. λ. ἀγών, = λαμπάδηφορία, Schol. Ar. Ran. 131.

λαμπαδο-δρομέω, *to run the torch-race*, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1108. λαμπαδοδρομία, ἡ, = λαμπάδηδρομία, A. B. 228 (ubi λ. — μὴν for — μίαν).

λαμπαδοδρομικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the torch-race, λ. ἀγών, = λαμπάδηφορία, Schol. Pind. O. 13. 56.

λαμπαδδοίς, εσσα, εν, torch-bearing, Orph. H. 39. 11. λαμπαδόουχος, ον, (ἐχω) torch-carrying, bright-beaming, ἡμέρα Eur. I. A. 1506; λ. ἀγών = λαμπάδηφορία, Schol. Ar. Ran. 131; λ. δρόμος Lyc. 734:—hence λαμπαδόουχος, *to hold or carry a torch*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1119; and λαμπαδόουχία, ἡ, torch-carrying, Lyc. 1179, in pl.

λαμπαζω, poet. for λαμπα, Manetho 4. 318. λαμπάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (λάμπα) a torch, Aesch. Theb. 433; πευκίνη λ. Soph. Tr. 1198, Thuc. 3. 24, etc.: a beacon-light, Aesch. Ag. 8, 28, etc.; λ.

ἄφασθαι *to light one's torch*, Ar. Thesm. 655; λαμπάδας τινάσσαν, in Bacchic ceremonies, Id. Ran. 340; used in all festal processions, φαίνετε τούτῃ (sc. Αἰσχύλῳ) λαμπάδας ἰπὸς Ib. 1524, cf. Thesm. 102, and v. διπυρρος II.:—a fagot, Polyb. 3. 93. 4: any light, a lamp, λαμπάδες ἀρχυραὶ LXX (Judith. 10. 22): a wax-light, Plat. 2. 263 F:—later of oil-lamps, Ev. Matth. 25. 3, Anth. P. 6. 249, etc. 2. metaph. of the sun, Soph. Ant. 879, Eur., etc. (v. sub ἱππεύω); ἡ πούσα λ. the coming light, i. e. the next day, Eur. Med. 352; of lightning, δαμασθεῖς λαμπάσιν κεραυνίους Id. Supp. 1011, cf. Bacch. 244, 594. 3. a meteor, Arist. Mund. 4, 24, Diod. 16. 66.

II. the torch-race, like λαμπάδηδρομία, Hdt. 6. 105, Schneid. Xen. Vect. 4. 52; λαμπάδα δραμεῖν *to run the race*, Ar. Vesp. 1203, Theophr. Char. 27; λ. φέρειν Ar. Ran. 1087; ἀφιμέτην τὴν λ. θεῶ see the start, Ib. 131; λ. ἔσται . . . ἀφ' ἵππων τῷ θεῷ Plat. Rep. 328 A; λαμπάδι νικᾶν *to win in it*, Andoc. 34. 29; more commonly, λαμπάδα ν. *to win it*, C. I. 243, 257; οἱ νικήσαντες τὴν λαμπάδα Ib. 244, cf. 287; cf. γυμνασιαρχεῖω. 2. metaph. of life, λαμπάδα γὰρ ζωῆς με δραμεῖν . . . ἤθελε δαίμον Anth. P. app. 148; καθάπερ λαμπάδα τὸν βίον παραδιδόντες ἄλλους ἐξ ἄλλων Plat. Legg. 776 B, v. λαμπάδιον I and cf. Lucret. 2. 78, Pers. 6. 61. III. a name for the nettle, Diosc. Noth. 3. 115.

λαμπάς, Adj., poet. fem. of λαμπρός, gleaming with torches, λ. ἀκταί, of Elisius, Soph. O. C. 1049.

λαμπεσκε, Ion. impf. of λάμπω.

λαμπετάω, = λάμπω, *to shine*, only used in Ep. part. λαμπετόων, shining, ὅσση δὲ οἱ πυρὶ λαμπετόωντι ἐκτὴν II. 1. 104, Od. 4. 662, Hes. Sc. 390:—ἀστρα λαμπετόωντα Id. Th. 110; τέρεα λ. Ar. Rh. 3. 1362.

λαμπετής, ον, δ, the lustrous one, Schol. Il. 1. 104: fem. λαμπετής, ιδος, Luc. Trag. 103:—also Λαμπετή, a daughter of Helios, Od. 12. 132.

λάμπη, ἡ, = λαμπάς, a torch, Aesch. Eum. 1042 (acc. to Med. Ms. e manu prima), Eur. Supp. 993 (si vera l.): so Herm., after the Schol., took ἀνήλιος λάμπη in Eum. 387, light out of the sun, i. e. nether gloom, such as that in which the Erinyes dwelt; cf. δυσήλιος, νυκτικαμής, but v. sub λάπη. II. = λάπη, q. v.

λαμπηδών, ἡ, lustre, ὀφθαλμῶν Diod. 3. 37; χαλκοῦ Plut. Aemil. 18; of lightning, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 101.

λαμπήνη, ἡ, a covered chariot, Soph. Fr. 392, Menand. 'Al. 17, Posidipp. Ἐπίστ. 1, LXX (I Regg. 26. 5). (It may be connected with ἀπήνη, cf. ΑΛ. II. 2: but v. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 464 (501).)

λαμπηνικός, ἡ, ὄν, like a λαμπήνη, LXX (Num. 7. 3).

λαμπηρός, ὁ, ὄν, (λάμπη II) covered with scum, slimy, Galen. Lex. Λάμπτος, ὁ, one of the horses of Eos, Bright, Od. 23. 246; cf. Φαῖθων.

λάμπ-ουρις, ιδος, ἡ, (οὐρά), a fox, Aesch. Fr. 397, cf. Lyc. 344, 1393:—for the accent, v. E. M. 474. 4. II. v. l. for λαμπύρις in Suid. s. v. πυρλαμπύς.

λάμπ-ουρος, ον, (οὐρά), in Theocr. 8. 65, as a dog's name, Firetail. λαμπρ-αυγής, ἐς, lustrous, Manetho 4. 415; pecul. fem. λαμπραν-γέτης, Id. 1. 301., 4. 201.

λαμπριμενέω, *to wear white or splendid garments*, Charito 3. 1. λαμπρ-είμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, clad in splendid robes, Hipp. 1277. 49. λαμπρίζομαι, Pass. *to be made bright*, Pempel. ap. Stob. 460. 50.

λαμπρό-βιος, ον, living splendidly, Paul. Alex. 1. λαμπρο-δόμητος, ον, splendidly built, Manass. Chron. 6273.

λαμπρο-ειδής, ἐς, bright-looking, Athanas. λαμπροειμονία, ἡ, a wearing bright garments, v. l. Nicet. Ann. 37 D.

λαμπρο-είμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, = λαμπρείμων, Suid. λαμπρό-ζωνος, ον, with bright zone, Hesych.

λαμπρο-λογέω, *to speak brilliantly about*, τι Eumath. 317. λαμπρό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, bright-footed, Schol. Il. 1. 538.

λαμπρός, ὁ, ὄν, never λαμπρή, even in Ep., v. Hes. Th. 18, 371, though it is retained in Epigr. Hom. 3. 3: (λάμπα):—bright, brilliant, radiant, of the sun and stars, λ. φῶς ἡελίου Il. 1. 605; ἀστὴρ 4. 77; λαμπρό-τατος, of Sirius, 22. 30; (and of the same, λαμπρόν παμφάνει 5. 6); λαμπρά σελήνη Hes. Il. c., cf. Thuc. 7. 44; πρὶν ἡμέραν λ. γενέσθαι Dion. H. 3. 27; also of the eyes, Soph. O. T. 1483, Eur., etc., v. infr. II. 3; of metallic bodies, λ. φάλoi, κύρως Il. 13. 132., 17. 269.

2. of white cloths and the like, bright, λαμπρὸς δ' ἦν, ἡέλιος ὤς [δ' χιτῶν] Od. 19. 234; δέρμα . . . λαμπρότατον λευκότητι Hdt. 4. 64; λ. ἑσθής, the Roman toga candida, Polyb. 10. 5. 1. 3. of water, bright, clear, limpid, Hipp. Aër. 282, Aesch. Eum. 695, cf. Xen. Hell. 5. 3. 19; so, λ. ἄρῃ Hipp. Aër. 290; αἰθρῇ Eur. Med. 829; neut. as Adv., λαμπρόν παμφάνει Il. 5. 6; λ. γανῶντες Eur. 13. 265; λ. ἐκλάμπειν Eur. Fr. 332. 4. of the voice, clear, sonorous, distinct, like Lat. clarus, Plat. Philib. 51 D, Dem. 403. 16; so, λαμπρά κηρύσσειν Eur. Heracl. 864; φωνὴ λαμπροτέρα Arist. H. A. 5. 14. 7; opp. to φ. ἀσαφής, Id. Audib. 24; λαμπρόν ἀνολούζειν Plat. 2. 768 D; cf. λάμπα I. 2, σομφός. 5. metaph. of vigorous action, λ. ἀνέμος, a fresh keen wind, Hdt. 2. 96, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1180; λ. ἦδη καὶ μέγας καθέϊς swooping down like a fresh and mighty breeze, Ar. Eq. 430, cf. 760; λαμπρός φανήσεται he will come furiously forth, Eur. Heracl. 280; λ. μάχη a keenly contested battle, Polyb. 10. 12, 5; λαμπρότερος κίνδυνος Id. 1. 45, 9:—so Adv., λαμπρῶς ἐπικεῖσθαι vigorously, Thuc. 7. 71; utterly, λ. ἡττᾶσθαι, λ. ἀπεπειν Heliod.

6. metaph. also, clear, evident, manifest, μαρτύρια Aesch. Eum. 797, cf. Soph. Tr. 1174; ἔχνη Xen. Cyn. 5. 5; γεγεννημένος τῆς νίκης λαμπρὸς ἦδη Thuc. 7. 55; λ. φυγὴ decisive, Att. An. 2. 11. 3:—so Adv., λαμπρῶς κοῦδεν ἀνικτητῆρας Aesch. Tr. 533, cf. Cho. 810; λελευμένον λ. τῶν σπονδῶν Thuc. 2. 7; λ. νικᾶν Att. An. 2. 4. 10; λαμπρῶς ἐλέγετο it was said without concealment, Thuc. S. 67.

II. of persons, well-known, illustrious by deeds, station, etc., λ. ἐν Ἀθήνῃσι Hdt. 6. 125; ἐν τοῖσι πολέμοις ἐὼν λαμπρότατος Id. 7. 154; λ. ἐν τοῖσι κινδύνοις Dem. 427. 16; λαμπρότατος γενομένου τῶν καθ' ἐαυτοῦς

Thuc. 1. 138; ἐξ ἀδόξων γενέσθαι λ. Isocr. 100 B; λ. ἐς γένος Eur. El. 37; ἐν λόγῳ Id. Supp. 902:—so of actions, etc., ἔργον οὐδὲν ἀπ' αὐτῶν λ. γίνεται Hdt. 3. 72; τὸν βίον λ. ποιείσθαι Soph. O. C. 1144; τὸ λ. φῶς ἀποσβεννύς γένους Id. Fr. 497. 2. *magnificent, munificent*, like Lat. *splendidus, clarus*, λ. ἐν ταῖς λειτουργίαις Isocr. 38 D, cf. Antipho 117. 33, Dem. 564. 11; λαμπρὸς καὶ πλουσιὸς Odys. II. 571. 2; v. φιλότιμος 1. 2:—Adv., λαμπρῶς χορηγεῖν Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2, 11. 3. *brilliant, joyous* (cf. φαῖδρος), λ. καὶ κατ' ὅμα καὶ φύσιν Soph. Tr. 379; λ. ὥσπερ ὁμῶς, of the bearer of good news, Id. O. T. 81, cf. Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 10; λαμπρὸν ἐξέπεμψα *with bright hopes*, Soph. El. 1130, cf. Eur. Fr. 318: also, ὁμῶς καὶ δέρομαι λαμπρὸν, of one *clear in conscience*, Pind. N. 7. 97. III. of outward appearance, *splendid, brilliant, νύμφιον*.

λ. ὄντα Ar. Pax 859; of a horse, Xen. Eq. 2. 1; in dress, Id. Cyr. 2. 4, 5; of youthful bloom, ὦρα ἡλικίας λ. Thuc. 6. 54; of healthy look, Hipp. 295. 3:—so of property, dress, etc., εἴ τί γ' ἔστι λ. καὶ κάλον Ar. Pl. 144; κατασκευὴ Xen. Synop. 1. 4; λ. κάλλος *beaming beauty*, Plat. Phaedr. 250 B, etc.: more generally, λ. τι ποιεῖν Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 15; τὸ λαμπρὸν *splendour*, Pind. N. 8. 57; λαμπρὰ λέξεις *ornamental diction*, Arist. Poët. 24, 23; λ. γενέσθαι βουλόμεθα τοὺς γάμους Evang. Ἀνακ. 1. 3:—λαμπρότατα *most splendidly*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4. 1. 2. of language, *brilliant*, τῶν διθυράμβων τὰ λ. Ar. Av. 1388; λύκος Hermog. IV. for Adv. λαμπρῶς, v. supr. 1. 3 and 4.

λαμπρότης, ἡ, *brilliance, splendour*, λ. καὶ τάξις τοῦ στρατεύματος Xen. An. 1. 28, 18; of a horse, Id. Eq. 11, 9; of arms, Arr. An. 1. 14. 4. 2. *clearness, distinctness, φωνῆς* Plut. Philop. 11. II. metaph. *brilliance, splendour*, Hdt. 2. 101; ἡ παραντία λ. Thuc. 2. 64, cf. 7. 69; ἀπὸ οἷας λαμπρότητος .. ἐς οἷαν .. τελευτὴν ἀφίκοιτο Id. 7. 65, cf. 6. 31:—in pl. *distinctions*, Id. 4. 62; ἐν τινος λαμπρότητι *in distinction* for a thing, Id. 6. 61; λ. τῶν πράξεων Diod. 16. 66, cf. Arr. An. 2. 7, 7. 2. *splendid conduct, munificence*, Dem. 565. 22. 3. *grandeur* of language, Plut. 2. 25 B; λαμπρότης τοῦ λόγου, Lat. *luminaria orationis*, Philostr. 527. 4. λ. ψυχῆς *magnanimity*, Polyb. 32. 23, 1, cf. Diod. 4. 40. 5. as a title, ἡ σὴ λ. your *Serenity, Serene Highness*, Byz.

λαμπρό-τοξος, ὄν, *with radiant bow*, Schol. II. 1. 37. λαμπρο-φαῖς, ἐς, *bright-beaming*, Orph. H. 77. 2, Manetho 4. 53. λαμπρο-φάνης, ἐς, *appearing brilliant*, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 2. 16. λαμπρο-ὄφθαλμος, ὄν, *bright-eyed*, Hesych.

λαμπρο-φόρος, ὄν, *wearing bright robes*; λαμπροφορέω, *to wear bright robes*; and -φορία, ἡ, all in Eccl. λαμπρό-φωνος, ὄν, *clear-voiced*, Hipp. Aër. 283; λαμπροφωνότατος Dem. 329. 25:—hence λαμπροφωνέω, *to have a clear, loud voice*, Eccl.; λαμπροφωνέωμαι Hdn.; and λαμπροφωνία, Ion. -λη, ἡ, *clearness and loudness of voice*, Hdt. 6. 60.

λαμπρο-ψύχια, ἡ, *munificence*, Manass. Chron. 6272. λαμπρο-ψύχος, ὄν, *high-minded*, Aratos Πανδὸς γον. 3. λαμπρυντής, οὗ, ὄν, *dearing oneself proudly*, ἵππος λ. Diog. L. 6. 7. λαμπρυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, *making bright and clean*, Diosc. 2. 164. λαμπρύνω, mostly in pres. and impf., v. infrr. (λαμπρός):—*to make bright or brilliant*, τὸν ἵππον Xen. Eq. 10, 1, cf. Anth. P. append. 304; χρώμασιν τὸ σῶμα λ. *to deck with bright colours*, Antiph. Incert. 56:—Med., ἐλαμπρύνοντο τὰς ἀσπίδας *polished their shields*, Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 20; and in Pass., of a shield, *to be polished or bright*, Id. Lac. 11, 3:—in Pass. also, ὁμασιν λαμπρύνεται *made clear-sighted*, Aesch. Eum. 104; λελάμπυνται [3 sing.] κύρας Soph. (Fr. 634) ar. Ar. Pl. 635:—also *to be or become clear or notorious*, ἐν ἡμῖν ὁ ψόγος λαμπρύνεται Eur. El. 1039. II. Med. *to make oneself splendid, pride oneself on* a thing, ὅχοις καὶ στολῇ λαμπρύνεται Ib. 966: *to distinguish oneself in or by* .., ὅσα .. χορηγίαις ἢ ἄλλω τῷ λαμπρύνομαι Thuc. 6. 16; μερικαὶν .. λαμπρυνόμενοι ἐν ἄρμασι Ar. Eq. 556; λ. ἐν οἷς οὐ δεῖ Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2, 4, etc.; περὶ τὰς ἐνωχίας Strab. 640; λαμπρυνόμενος πρὸς τὸ θεῖον Plut. Nic. 26; τὰ ἄλλα ἐλαμπρύναντο Id. Alex. 70; cf. ἀπολαμπρύνω:—also of style, *to speak splendidly*, Id. 2. 870 D.

λαμπρυνσμα, τό, *that whereby a thing is made bright, an ornament*, Phrynich. ap. A. B. 47 and 71, Hesych., etc. λαμπτήρ, ἥρος, ὄν, (λάμπω) properly, a stand or grate for pine and other wood used for *lighting rooms*, Od. 18. 307 sq., 343., 19. 63; ὦ χαῖρε, λ. νυκτὸς ἰκῶν *that lightest up the night*, of the beacon-fire, Aesch. Ag. 22; ἔσπεροι λαμπτήρες *the evening watch-fires*, Soph. Aj. 286, ubi v. Lobeck; ἡλίον λαμπτήρες Eur. Rhes. 60. — 2. generally, =λαμπάς, Id. I. A. 34, Xen. Synop. 5, 2; λ. ἀντιπεφωγμένους, of a horn-lantern, Philist. 15, cf. Emped. 222; λ. μὴ ἔχουσι τὸ κύκλω δέρμα Arist. H. A. 4. 5. 3. λαμπτήρια (sc. ἱερὰ), τὰ, *the feast of Dionysus, lamp-tir*, Paus. 7. 27, 3. λαμπτήρο-κλέπτης, οὗ, ὄν, a *torch-stealer*, metaph. of the Gorgon's eye, Lyc. 846.

λαμπτήρουχια, ἡ, (ἐχῶ) a *holding of torches*, λαμπτήρουχιαί *the beacon-watches*, Aesch. Ag. 890; cf. φρυκτωρία. λαμπτήρο-φόρος, ὄν, *carrying lights*, Socrat. Rhod. ap. Ath. 148 B. λαμπτήριζω, *to shine like a glow-worm*, Theophr. Lap. 2, Diosc. 5. 99. λαμπτήρις, ἰδὸς, ἡ, a *glow-worm*, =λαμπυρίς 1, Arist. P. A. 1. 3, 3. λαμπύρῃ Hom., etc.: Ion. impf. λάμπεσκ Emped. 225: fut. ψω Soph. El. 66: aor. ἔλαμψα Hdt. 6. 82, Trag.: pf. ἐλάμπα (in pres. sense) Eur. Andr. 1025, Tro. 1295 (both lyr.):—Med., pres. and impf., Hom., Att.: fut. λάμψομαι Il. 17. 214, (ἐλλ-) Hdt. 1. 80:—Pass., fut. ἐλ-λαμψήσομαι Plotin. 30. 3; aor. ἐλάμψην Joseph.:—from these late forms of Pass. must be distinguished the similar Ion. forms of λαμβάνω. (From √ΛΑΜΠ come also λαμ-άς, λαμ-ή, λαμ-ρός, λαμ-τήρ; cf. Lat. *lanterna*; perh. also Ὀ-λαμπ-ος (Aeol.), and Lat. *limp-idus*.) *To give light, shine, beam, be bright, brilliant, radiant*, of the gleam of arms, τῆλε δὲ χαλκὸς λάμψ' ὥς τε στεροπὴ Il. 10. 154., 11. 66; λάμπε δὲ

χαλκῷ, of Hector, 12. 463; φῶς λάμπεσκ Emped. l. c.; of the eyes, ὀφθαλμοὶ δ' ἀρα οἱ πυρὶ λάμπεσκ Il. 13. 474; of the sun, Solon 13. 23, Eur. Ion 83, etc.; of fire, Soph. Ant. 1007; ἄλλος λάμπεν ὑπὸ τοῦ Hes. Sc. 71:—so also in Med. or Pass., λαμπομένης κόρυθος Il. 16. 71; λάμπετο δούρος αἰχμή 6. 319; δαίδων-ὕπῳ λαμπομέναων 18. 492, Od. (only in this phrase) 19. 48., 23. 290; χαλκὸς ἐλάμπετο εἰκόλεος αἰγῇ 22. 134; of a person, λαμπομένους πυρὶ 15. 623; τεύχεα λ. 20. 46; ὕσσε λαμπεσθῆν 15. 608; πεδίον .. λάμπετο χαλκῷ 20. 156, etc.; sq in Hes. Sc. 60, Eur., etc. 2. of sound, *to be clear, ring loud and clear*, παιδὸν δὲ λάμπει Soph. O. T. 186, cf. 473, and v. λαμπρός 1. 2.

3. metaph. *to shine forth, to be famous or conspicuous*, λάμπει κλέος, ἀρετὴ Pind. O. 1. 36, l. 1. 30, Eur. Andr. 776; δίκαι δὲ λάμπει μὲν ἐν δυσκάπνοις δώμασιν Aesch. Ag. 774; τέκνον .. νεάνιδες ἦβαι Eur. Ion 476; κάλλος Plat. Phaedr. 250 D. 4. of persons, φαῖδρος λαμπρὸν μετώπῳ *with beaming face*, Ar. Eq. 550: *to shine, gain glory, οὐδ' εἰ Κλέων γ' ἐλαμψε* Id. Vesp. 62; ἐν ἄλλοις .. λάμπεσκ Theocr. 24. 19, cf. 25. 141. II. trans. *to make to shine, light up*, Eur. El. 1131, cf. Ion 83, Phoen. 226, Ant. P. 6. 249, etc.:—The word is poet., though the pres. and impf. occur in Xen. An. 3. 1, 11, Mem. 4. 7, 7, Plat. Phaedr. 250 D, Arist. and late Prose, and the aor. in Hdt. 6. 82, Plut., etc. λαμπώδης, ἐς, v. sub λάμπω.

λαμπύρια, ἡ, (λαμπύς III) *audacity, impudence*, Plut. Anton. 24; cf. Wyttenb. 2. 66 C:—the Dep. λαμπυρεύομαι occurs in Eust. Opusc. 259. 79. λαμπυρίς, ἡ, =λαργάνιον, Schol. Luc. Lexiph. 3. λαμπύριος, ὁ, ὄν, (v. sub λάω B):—*full of abysses*, Lat. *voraginosus*, θάλασσα E. M.:—hence, II. *gluttonous, greedy, γάστρις καὶ λ. Epicr. Δαστρ. 1; γαστρί χαρίζομενος, τῆς οὐ λαμπυρίζοντος οὐδὲν Timon* ap. Ath. 279 F; οὐδύτης Theocr. 25. 234, cf. Nic. Th. 293.

III. metaph. *bold, wanton, impudent, λαμπυρώτερον λέγειν Xen. Symp. 8, 24; Ἀλκιβιάδων ἡ ἀγὰρ λαμπρὰ πολιτεία Plut. Comp. Alc. c. Cor. 1; λαμπρόν τι προσβλέπειν τινί Id. Mar. 38; λ. ἱστορίῃ Anth. P. 7. 450:—of women, coquettish*, Ib. 5. 162; of Eros, λαμπροὶ ὁμοσιν πικρὰ γελά Ib. 180; and later quite in a good sense, *piquant, arch*, like ἐπίχαρις, Lob. Phryn. 291, 760; cf. Horace's *grata protervitas*. Adv. -ρῶς, Synes. 36 B, etc. λαμφθῆναι, Ion. inf. aor. pass. of λαμβάνω; cf. also λάμπα.

λαμψάνη, ἡ, =λαψάνη. λάμψις, ἡ, a *shining*, τῶν ἀστέρων Philo 1. 72: metaph. LXX (Baruch. 4. 2); λ. χαρὰς Achmes Onir. 156. λάμψομαι, fut. med. of λάμπω, and also Ion. fut. of λαμβάνω.

λανθάνωντας, Adv. part. pres. of λανθάνω, Hdn. 8. 2. λανθάνω (to escape notice), Pind., Att.; also λήθω (which is the form of the Act. generally used in compds., δια-λανθάνω being the sole exception), Hom., Trag., Xen.; Dor. λάθω Soph.:—impf. ἐλάνθανον Hom., Att.; ἐλθον Hom., Soph. El. 1359; Dor. λῆθον Il. 15. 461; Ion. λῆθεσκον 24. 13:—fut. λήσω Il., Att.; Dor. λᾶσω 80 (in late writers) λήσομαι, v. infrr. c. 11:—aor. 1 ἐλθω Nic. Al. 280, (but Hom. has ἐπ-ἐλθω, Alcae. ἐπ-ἐλθω, in causal sense):—aor. 2 ἐλᾶθον Il., Att.; (for ἐλᾶθον, v. infrr. B):—pf. ἐλέθη first in Att.; plqpf. ἐλελήθειν Thuc. 8. 33, Luc. pro Imag. 15, 2 and 3 sing. ἐλελήθης, -θη, Ar. Eq. 822, Nub. 350; Ion. ἐλελήθης Hdt. 6. 79. C. Causal ληθάνω (to make to forget), aor. 2 ἐλᾶθον, v. infrr. B.

C. Med. and Pass. λανθάνομαι (to forget, v. infrr. c), Arist. Poët. 17, 1; λήθομαι Il., Trag., Dor. λάθομαι Pind.: Ep. impf. λανθάνομην Od.:—fut. λήσομαι Od., Philom. Incert. 1; Dor. λᾶσεύμαι Theocr. 4. 39; also λελήθομαι Eur. Alc. 198:—aor. 1 ἐλθᾶμην only in late Ep., Mosch. 3. 63, Q. Sm. 3. 99., 12. 468, etc.; also ἐλᾶθην, Dor. inf. λᾶσθην Theocr. 2. 46, cf. dia:—aor. 2 ἐλᾶθον, Ep. λαθ-, Hom., Trag., (compds. also in Prose); also Ep. redupl. λελάθοντο, etc. (v. infrr. c):—λέλθω Soph., Plat.; Ep. λέλασμαι, part. λελασμένος, etc.: cf. ἐπιλήθω. (From √ΛΑΘ, as in λαθ-εἶν, λήθω, λήθ-η, λᾶθ-ραῖος, λαθ-ραῖος; cf. Lat. *lat-e*, *lat-e*-bra.)

A. in most of the act. tenses, *to escape notice, to be unknown, unseen, unnoticed*, often joined with a negat.:—Construct. 1. c. acc. pers. only, *to escape his notice*, Lat. *latere aliquem*, Hom., etc.; λάθε δ' Ἐκτορα Il. 22. 277; οὐδὲ σε λήσει 23. 326; οὐ λῆθε Διὸς πικρινὸν νόον 15. 461, cf. Od. 11. 102, al.; οὐκ ἔστι λαθεῖν ὁμματα φωτὸς Aesch. Ag. 796; οὐ λάθει μ' ὄργα Soph. El. 222, cf. Ph. 207; so, τοῦτ' μ' ἐλελήθη Ar. Nub. 380; impers., περὶ τούτων ἐλέθητο τὸ πλῆθος *it escaped the notice of the people*, Xen. Hier. 2, 5; σὲ δὲ ἐλέθητο περὶ τοῦτο Plat. Legg. 903 C. 2. most often with a part. added, in which case we usually translate the part. by a Verb, and express λανθάνω by an Adverb, *unawares, without being observed, unseen, unknown*; and this, either,

a. with an acc. pers., ἄλλον τινὰ λήθω μαρμαρέους I am *unseen* by others while fighting, i. e. I fight *unseen* by them, Il. 13. 273; πάντα ἐλάνθανε δάκρυα λείβων Od. 8. 93, cf. 12. 17, 220., 19. 88, al.; so Pind. O. 1. 104., 6. 69, Hdt. 8. 25; often in Att., μὴ λάθω με προσπεσόν lest he come on *unseen* by me, Soph. Ph. 46, 156; μὴ λήσουσιν αὐτοὺς αἱ νῆες .. ἀφορηθεῖσαι should put to sea without their *observing* them, Thuc. 8. 10;—or,

b. without an acc., φονεὰ ἐλάνθανε Βίσσαν *he maintained the murderer unawares*, Hdt. 1. 44; μὴ διαφθαρείς λάθω lest he perish *without himself knowing* it, Soph. Ph. 506; ἐλέθησας ἐχθρὸς ὢν Id. O. T. 415; δουλεύων ἐλέθησας Ar. Vesp. 517; συνίβη δὲ ὑπερηφάνῳ γενομένῳ λαθεῖν Dem. 543. 10; in all which examples the reflex. Pron. may be supplied, as it is in fact sometimes added, ἐλέθηεν αὐτὸν τοῖς ξυνοῦσιν ὧν βαρὺς Soph. Fr. 90; ἔως σαυτὸν λάθης διαπραγέσθαι Ar. Pax 32, cf. Nub. 242, Xen. An. 6. 3, 22:—sometimes, however, a different object must be supplied from the context, βάλλοντες ἐλάνθανον (not ἐαυτούς, but Τρώας), Il. 13. 721; ἐλάνθανε [πάντας] ἐχῶν Hdt. 8. 5; μὴ λάθω [ἡμᾶς] φύγδα βάς Aesch. Eum. 256, cf. Thuc. 4. 133, etc. —In a few examples this construct. is reversed, and λαθὼν is put in the

part., as in our idiom, ἀπὸ τείχεος ἄλτο λαβών (for ἔλαθεν ἄλτομενος) II. 12. 390; ἡ . . λαθούσα μ' ἐξέτινες Soph. Ant. 532 :—cf. φθάνω. 3. rarely c. acc. et inf., μὴ σε λαθῶτω υπερβίθμεν let it not escape thee to . . i.e. *forget* not to . . , Pind. P. 5. 30; ἔλαθεν αὐτὸν δούνα Plut. Aristid. 17; ἔλαθε Θεόδωρον εἶναι (for οὐτά) *he has been unnotified* that he is . . , Paus. 9. 41, 1; so, ἔλαθεν ἐμπεσεῖν (for ἐμπεσών), Aesop. 146. 4. followed by a relat. clause, οὐδὲ με λήθει, ὅτι θεῶν τίς σ' ἦγε θοῖα *escape* me not, it is not unknown to me, that some god led thee, II. 24. 563; οὐδὲ λήθει, ὅπως . . 23. 323; ἐδόκεε θεοὺς λήσειν οἷ' ἐμνηχανῶ thou thought'st to *escape* the gods' notice in . . , Hdt. 8. 106; οὐκὼν με . . οἶα πράττει λαυθάνει Ar. Eq. 465; οὐ λαυθάνει με, ὅτι . . , Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 24. cf. Symp. 3, 6 and 13; λ. τινα, ὡς . . , εἰ . . , Plat. Theaet. 174 B. 5. absol., Soph. Tr. 455, Thuc. 1. 37, 69, al.

B. the compd. Verbs ἐκ-λήθαι, ἐπι-λήθω, with aor. 1 ἐπ-έλησα (v. sub vocc.), take a Causal sense, to *make one forget* a thing, c. gen. rei; the simple Verb is only so used in Ep. redupl. aor. 2 (cf. λαγχνών IV), ὅρα . . λελάθῃ οὐδυνάων that . . he may cause him to *forget* his pains, II. 15. 60; πόλιν λελάθοιτε συντυχίαν Poeta ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 174:—but, II. in late Ep., λέλαθον = ἔλαθον, *escaped notice*, Ar. Rh. 2. 226., 3. 779, Orph. Arg. 879.

C. Med. and Pass. to *let a thing escape one, to forget*: 1. to *forget* simply, in pres. (absol.), αὐ δὲ λήθει II. 11. 790; c. gen., Κίρκης μὲν ἐφημοσύνης . . λαυθάνουμην Od. 12. 227, cf. Pind. O. 8. 95; in fut., οὐ ποτε λήσομαι αὐτῶν Od. 1. 308; ἄλγος, οὐ ποτ' οὐ λελήσεται Eur. Alc. 198; mostly in aor. 2, ἀλγὴς λαθέσθαι, opp. to μνήσασθαι, II. 11. 313, al., Aesch. Supp. 731; νόστον τε λαθέσθαι Od. 9. 97; πῶς ἂν . . Ὀδυσσεύς . . λαθούμην, I. 65; so also in redupl. aor., οὐδὲ σθεν . . θεοὶ μάκρας λελάθοντο II. 4. 127; μή τις μοι ἀπειλῶν λελαθέσθω 16. 200; οὐ δυνάμην λελαθέσθ' Ἀτῆς 19. 136; (but in Hes. Th. 471 like the Act., ὅπως λελάθοιτο τεκούσα that she might bear *unknowingly*)—so in pf. pass., τῶν δὲ λέλαστα II. 5. 834; ἔμειο λελασμένους 23. 69; κείνων λελάσθαι Soph. El. 342, Eur., etc.; ἐταίρων πάντων λέλαστα Plat. Phaedr. 252 A.;—with a relat. clause, λελασμένους ὅσων ἐπεπόνθει Od. 13. 92:—once, the fut. med. is used in a proper pass. sense, οὐ ποτε λησόμενον οἷον ἐφυ κακὸν never *will be forgotten*, Soph. El. 1249; cf. ἐπιλανθάνω. 2. to *forget purposely, to pass over, to let slip* ἢ οὐκ ἐνόησεν either *he chose to forget* it . . , II. 9. 537; μαθοῖσιν αὐδῶ, οὐκ μαθοῖσι λήθομαι Aesch. Ag. 39. II. in later writers the fut. med. is used like Act., to *escape notice*, Arist. An. Pr. 2. 19, Ar. Rh. 3. 737, Luc. Sacrif. 14, Alciphro 3. 52.

Λᾶνός, Dor. for ληνός, Theocr. Λᾶνός, Adv. *with the foot*, λὰν ἐν στήθει βάς ἐξέσπασε μείλινον ἔγχος II. 6. 65, cf. 16. 503; so, λὰν προσβάς 5. 620., 16. 863; λὰν ποδὶ κινήσας 10. 158, Od. 15. 45; λὰν ἔνθορον 17. 233:—so later, κρατερῶς ποδὶ λ. ἐπιβαίνειν Theogn. 815; λὰν ἐπιβα δῆμῳ Id. 847; λὰν πατεῖσθαι (cf. λᾶγδην) to *be trodden under foot*, Aesch. Eum. 110, cf. Cho. 644; ἀθῶν ποδὶ λ. ἀτίγειν Id. Eum. 540; λ. ἐπορούειν, τύπειν Ar. Rh. 2. 106, etc.; also in late Prose, Luc. Asin. 31, al.:—for the form, cf. γνύξ, πύξ, ὀδᾶξ. (From the same Root come λᾶγ-δην, λακ-τίξω, λακ-πάτητος: this Root appears to have been ΚΑΛΚ, cf. Lat. calx (calc-is), calc-ar, calc-eus, calc-are, calc-itare; Lith. kul-nis (calc); O. Norse hæll.)

Λᾶξυμα, τό, hewn work in stone, Walz Rhett. 1. 640. Λᾶξευστις, ἡ, a cutting of stone, Schol. Theocr. 6. 18. Λαξευτήριον, τό, a stone-cutter's tool, LXX (Ps. 73. 7); λ. ὄργανον Ann. Comm.

Λαξευτής, οὗ, δ, a stone-hewer, Manetho 1. 77. Λαξευτικός, ὁ, ὅν, of or for a stone-cutter or his art, Eust. 341. 28; ἡ λ. τέχνη Walz Rhett. 1. 640, Phot.

Λαξευτός, ὁ, ἄν, hewn out of the rock, LXX (Deut. 4. 49), Ev. Luc. 23. 53. Λαξεύω, to hew in stone, LXX (Ex. 34. 1, al.):—Pass., ἐκ λίθων λελαξευμένων LXX (Judith. 1. 2).

Λᾶξιν, not λᾶξιν, ιος, ἡ, (λαχεῖν) like *laxeis*, that which is assigned by lot, an allotment of land, an Ion. form used by Hdt. 4. 21; so prob., καὶ οφε τῇν ἐκρίναο λᾶξιν Call. Jon. 80. Cf. λῆξιν.

Λᾶξομαι, Ion. for λήξομαι, fut. of λαγχνάω.

Λᾶξπάτητος, ον, v. sub λακπάτητος.

Λᾶο-βόρος, ον, devouring the people, Synes. 347 A.

Λᾶο-βότειρα, ἡ, feeder of the people, γαῖα Orph. Lith. 708.

Λᾶο-βότος, ον, (βόσκη) = λαοβόρος, Hesych.

Λᾶο-φάλα, ἡ, an enrolment, census, LXX (3 Macc. 2. 28).

Λᾶο-δράμης [δᾶ], αντος, δ, man-taming, Ἀρῆς Aesch. Theb. 343 (lyr.). II.

in Hom. only as prop. name, II. 15. 516; voc. Λαοδάμῃ Od. 8. 141, al.

Λαο-δίκος, ον, tried by the people, Socrat. ap. Diog. L. 2. 42.

Λαο-δογματικός, ὁ, ὅν, suited to public opinion, Polyb. 34. 5, 14. Adv.

-κώς, Id. ap. Strab. 317 (si vera l.).

Λαο-δόκος, ον, receiving the people; in Hom. as prop. name Λαέδοκος (proparoxy.), δ.

Λαο-ηγῆσῖα, ἡ, the leading of the people, Justin. M. p. 237 Thirlb., Tryph. 49.

Λαο-κατάρματος, ον, accursed by the people, Symm. V. T.

Λαο-κράτειρα, Pass. = δημο-; Λαο-κράτια, ἡ = δημο-, Menand. Rhet.

Λαο-μέδων, οντος, ο, ruler of the people, in Hom. as prop. n.

Λᾶον, Dor. for λῆον.

Λαο-ξῶος, δ, (λαῶς, ξῶω) a sculptor, Timo ap. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 8, Anth. P. append. 305:—Adj. Λαο-ξοικός, ὁ, ἄν, Hesych. s. v. ὄρυξ.

Λαοσυργεῖα, incorrect form for λαξεύω, Schol. Od. 14. 223.

Λαο-πάθης, ἐς, suffered by the people, Aesch. Pers. 945; but the metre requires some such word as νεοπαθία, which Paley suggests.

Λαο-πλάνος [ᾶ], δ, misleader of the people, Joseph. A. J. 8. 8, 5:—in Eccl. also λαο-πλανής, ἐς.

Λαο-πόρος, ον, serving as a passage for the people, man-conveying, λ. μηχαναὶ a bridge, Aesch. Pers. 113.

Λαο-πρετής, ἐς, becoming the people, σοφία C. I. 5423 b. Λαός, οὗ, δ, Ion. λῆός, Hippon. 88, Hdt. 5. 42; Att. Λεώς, which is also used in Hdt. 1. 22., 8. 136, while in Trag. the form λαός is sometimes used metri grat., and once or twice even in Com.; also in late Prose, as Foed. Byz. ap. Polyb. 4. 52, 7, Plut., etc.: (the double form appears in several pr. names, Λαωβότης Hdt. 7. 204, Λαβώτας Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 18, etc.; so, Λεωκρίτος, Λακρίτος; Λεωχάρης, Λαχάρης; Λεωσθένης, Λασθένης, etc.; v. sub fin.).

The people at large: in Hom. and Hes., never, like δῆμος, the people as a body politic, but merely a mass of men; opp. however to οὐδαιός, a mere mob, II. 7. 306 sq.:—hence, 1. in the warlike language of the II., λαός means men, i.e. soldiers (like στρατός), both of the whole army and smaller divisions, κριτὸς ἔργου λ. Ἀχαιῶν II. 7. 434; λαὸν ἀγείρειν 16. 129; πολὺν ἄλσιν λαόν 2. 115; so in pl., ἀμα τῷ γῆ . . ἀριστοὶ λαοὶ ἔποντο 2. 578; στίχες ἀπιστῶν λαῶν 4. 91; periphr., στρατὸς λαῶν Ib. 76; ἔθνος λαῶν 13. 495; mostly including both foot and horse, as 2. 809; but sometimes λαός denotes the foot as opp. to the horse, 7. 342; also a land-army, opp. to a fleet, 4. 76., 9. 424., 10. 14; also the common men, opp. to their leaders, 2. 365., 13. 108:—but 2. in the peaceful Od., λαοί, more rarely λαός, almost always means men or people, as subjects of a prince, e.g. 3. 214, 304 al.:—indeed λαοί is sometimes so used in II., e.g. 17. 226., 24. 611; λαοὶ ἀγροῖωται country-folk, 11. 676; work-people, 17. 390; of sailors, Od. 14. 248; and so after Hom., ναυτικὸς Λεώς seafaring folk, Aesch. Pers. 383; πᾶς δ' χειρῶνας Λεώς Soph. Fr. 724; δ' γεωργικὸν Λεῶς Ar. Pax 920; also, μέροπες λαοί, i.e. mankind, Aesch. Supp. 89; λ. ἐγχώριοι the natives, Ib. 517, cf. Od. 6. 194.

3. of people assembled, as in the theatre, ὁ πολὺς λαῶν ὄχλος Ar. Ran. 676, cf. 219; but esp. in the Ecclesia, αἱ στίχες τῶν λαῶν Id. Eq. 163; hence the phrase ἀκούετε Λεῶ hear o people!—the usual way of beginning proclamations at Athens, like our Oyez! Susarion 1, Ar. Pax 551, Av. 448; δεῦρ' ἴτε, πάντες Λεῶ Arist. Fr. 346, cf. Benth. Phal. p. 203:—ὁ πολὺς Λεῶς the multitude, Plat. Rep. 458 D, etc. 4. in LXX of the people, as opp. to priests and Levites, 1 Esdr. 5. 46; in N. T. of Jews, and later of Christians, as opp. to heathens; in Eccl., of the laity or lewd people, as opp. to the κληρὸς or clergy.

II. a people, i.e. all who are called by one name, first in Pind., Δαρτεῖ Λαῶ O. 8. 40; Λυδῶν τε Λαός καὶ Φρυγῶν Aesch. Pers. 770; ἑξήμισι Ἀχαιῶν Λαός Soph. Ph. 1243, cf. O. T. 144, etc.; ἱππότα λαοί, i.e. the Thes-salians, Pind. P. 4. 273, cf. 9. 93, N. i. 25. (The resemblance between λαός people and λᾶος stas is implied in II. 24. 611 λαοὺς δὲ λίθους ποίησε Κρονίων (of the children of Niobé); and so Pind. explains the word from the legend of Deucalion, O. g. 66 sq.; cf. Epich. ap. Schol. ad l., Apollod. 1. 7, 2; aliter Philoch. 120.—From the same Root come λᾶϊτος, λῆϊτος, λειτουργία:—its orig. form seems to have been Λαφ, as shewn by the pr. names Δαν-τυχίδης (Λεω-τυχίδης), Δαν-αγῆτας (C. I. 1466), Λαφ-οκόφω (Inscr. ap. Prisc. 1. 22., 6. 69); cf. Goth. jugga-lauths (veanískos); A. S. leowd, leawd (laic, unlearned); O. H. G. liut (leute); Slav. lyudu; Lith. laudis.)

Λᾶος, irreg. gen. of λᾶας.

Λᾶο-σεβής, ἐς, worshipped by the people, Pind. P. 5. 129.

Λᾶο-σός, ον, (σέω) rousing or stirring the notions, epith. of the war-deities Ares, Eris, II. 17. 398., 20. 48; of Athena, Od. 22. 210, II. 13. 128; of Apollo, 20. 79; also of men, as Amphiarus, Od. 15. 244; of Elec-tryon, Amphitryon, Hes. Sc. 3 and 37:—λαοσσοὶ ἄνθρωποι assemblies to which the people flock, Pind. P. 12. 42; cf. ἱπποσός. II. (σῶζω) preserving the people or nations, Anth. P. 9. 689, Nonn. Jo. 7. 31., 8. 12.

Λᾶο-τίκτω, ονος, δ, a stone-worker, Anth. P. 7. 380.

Λᾶο-τίνακτος, ον, stirred by a stone, ὕδαρ Anth. P. 9. 272.

Ληοτομέω, written by some Edd. for λαιστομέω.

Λᾶο-τόμος, ον, stone-cutting, ὄργανα Menand. Byz. p. 443 (ed. Bonn.).

II. = λατύπος, Paul. Sil. Ambo 116, Epigr. Gr. 1021.

Λᾶο-τόρος, ον, piercing stones, Paul. Sil. Epigr. 188.

Λᾶο-τρόφος, ον, nourishing or tending the people, πόλις Pind. O. 5. 9; τιμὴ λ. an office useful to the people, Ib. 6. 102.

Λᾶο-τύπος [ῶ], ον, cutting stones, σμίλη Anth. P. 7. 429. II.

As Subst. a stone-cutter, statuary, like λατύπος, Anth. Plan. 59.

Λᾶο-φθόρος, ον, ruining the people, destructive, c. gen., Theogn. 781.

Λᾶο-φόνος, ον, slaying the people, Theocr. 17. 53, C. I. 6854 f.

Λᾶο-φóρος and Λεωφóρος, ον, bearing people, λαοφόρον καθ' ὅδον on a highway, thoroughfare, II. 15. 682; λαοφόρον ἐπέβησαν . . κελεύθου Theocr. 25. 155; ὑπὲρ τῶν μάλιστα Λεωφόρων πυλῶν (v. l. λαοφ-) over the gates of greatest thoroughfare, Hdt. 1. 187; τὰς Λεωφόρους (sc. οὐδὺς) μὴ βαδίζειν, Pythag. rule in Arist. Fr. 192; Λεωφόρους πρὸς ἐκτροπᾶς Eur. Rhés. 881, where Vater suggested Λεωφόρον from the high-way, cf. Plat. Legg. 763 C (τῶν ἐκ τῆς χώρας λ. εἰς τὴν πόλιν . . τεταμένον), and Paus. 9. 2, 2 (ἐπανελθοῦσι δὲ εἰς τὴν λ.), Philo 1. 16, and v. Λεώβατος.

II. Λεωφόρος, ὅ, = πόρνη, Anacr. 157. [Λεω- as monosyll. in Eur. l. c.]

Λαπάγμα, τό, and Λαπαγμός, δ, an evacuation, Hesych.

Λαπαδνός, ον, metri grat. for ἀλαπαδνός, q. v.

Λαπάβω, metri grat. for ἀλαπάβω, q. v.

Λάπαθον, τό, a kind of lapathum or sorrel, which acts as an aperient, Lat. rumex, Theophr. H. P. 7. 1, 2; also λάπαθος, ὁ or ἡ, E. M. 57. 17; and λαπάθῃ, ἡ Ib. 551. 16.

II. a pit, pitfall for wild beasts, Phot., Suid.; also λάπαθος, δ, Democr. ap. A. B. 374.

Λαπακτικός, ὁ, ὅν, (λαπάσσω) purgative, Xenocr. Aq. 1. 8, Galen.

Λάπαξις, ἡ, evacuation of the bowels, Arist. Phys. 2. 6, 5, Probl. 23. 39, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 10.

Λαπάρα [πᾶ], Ep. and Ion. -ρη, ἡ: (λαπαρός):—the soft part of the

body between the ribs and hip, *the flank*, Il. 6. 64., 16. 318, al. (not in Od.), Hdt. 2. 86, etc.; in pl. *the flanks*, Lat. *ilia*, Id. 6. 75, Hipp. 298. 47, etc.—The post-Hom. equivalent is *λαγών*. Both these words seem to be much the same as *κενέων*, though *λαπάρα* and *κενέων* seem to be distinguished in Hipp. 480. 48., 540. 46.

Λαπάρος, ὁ, ὄν, like *λαγάρων*, *slack*, *loose*, τὸ λ. τῆς πλευρῆς = *λαπάρα*, Hipp. 817 A.; of the bowels, Id. Progn. 40, al., v. Foës. Oecon.; λ. γε-νέσθαι to have the bowels open, Arist. Probl. 23. 39; ἵππος λ. ὦν ἀλγεί Id. H. A. 8. 24, 5 (where Aubert suggests *λαπάρας ἀνέλκει*). 2. *soft*, προσκεφάλαιον Hipp. 763 C. Adv. -ρῶς, Id. (Cf. *λαπόσσω*.)

Λαπαρότης, ητος, ἡ, looseness, of the bowels, Hipp. 1137 B.

Λαπόσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ξω, to empty, διάρροιαι .. τὴν γαστέρα λα-πόσσωσι Hipp. Progn. 39; οὐκ ἐλάπαθεν οὐδέν had no evacuations, Id. 1133 F; τὰ παρ' οὐς λαπόσσει causes the tumours by the ear to discharge, Id. 151 A, cf. 82 E;—Pass., esp. in aor. ἐλαπάχθην, of the bowels, to be emptied, Id. 12. 21., 403. 49, cf. Arist. Probl. 23. 39; absol., ἐλαπόσσω α discharge took place, Hipp. 1170 D; pf. inf. λελαπάχθαι Ath. 363 A. (Curt. doubts its relation to **ΔΑΠΙ**, *λάπτω*: cf. *λάπαγμα*, -μός, *λάπαξις*, *λαπακτικός*, *ἀλαπάξω*, *ἀλαπαδύς*, and perh. *λαπαρός*.)

Λάπη [ᾶ], ἡ, the scum or mould that forms on the surface of wine, vinegar, or other liquids left to stand, Erotian Lex. Hipp.; *λάμψη* in Diosc. 5. 87, Plut. 2. 1073 A;—so, *λαμπῶδες*, of urine, with a scum on it, Hipp. 148 A; but Erotian read *λαπῶδες*. 2. *phlegm*, Lat. *pituita*, Hipp. 466. 37, etc.; *μεστοί λάπης* Diphil. Ἀπολιν. 1. 15; cf. *λέμ-φος*.

3. metaph., ἀνῆλγν λάπς (as Wieseler for *λάμψη* in Aesch. Eum. 387) in sunless filth or damp, of the nether world, cf. Homer's δόμον ἐφρώετα, Virgil's *loca senta situ*.

Λάπιζω, to whistle, Soph. Fr. 903; to swagger, *rodomontade*, Cic. Att. 9. 13, 4. A. B. 277, Phot.;—hence come several words, *λαπιστής*, οὐ, ὁ, a swaggerer, LXX (Sirac. 20. 7); *λαπιστικός*, fem. *λαπιστρια*, Ath., Suid.; *λάπσμα*, τό, *swaggering*, *boasting*, Cic. l. c.; also *λαπίθης*, οὐ, ὁ, = *λαπιστής*, Anth. P. 5. 181;—so that this may be the sense of *Λαπίθαι* [ῖ], the *Lapithae*, a wild Thessalian people in the heroic age, conquerors of the Centaurs, Hom., etc.; the sing. in Soph. Fr. 345.

Λάπτης, οὐ, ὁ, a greedy drinker, Hesych. II. = *λάπη*, Id.

Λαπτικός, ὁ, ὄν, fit for emptying (v. *λάπτω* sub fin.), Eust. 1413. 3.

Λάπτω: fut. ψω ll., (ἀπο-) Ar. Nub. 811; aor. ἔλαψα Poëta ap. Apollod. 3. 4, 4. (ἐξ-) Ar. Ach. 1229; pf. ἐλάψα Id. Fr. 492;—Med. (v. infir.): fut. *λάψομαι* (ἐκ-) Id. Pax 885; aor. ἐλάψαμην Pherecr. Kραπ. 17. (From **ΔΑΠΙ** comes also *λαρ-ή*; cf. Lat. *lamb-o* (m inserted), *lab-rum*, *lab-ium*; O. H. G. *lef-sa* (lip); Lith. *lūr-a* (lip);—the Root becomes **ΔΑΦ** in *λαφ-ύσσα*, cf. O. H. G. *laifan* (to lap).) To lap with the tongue, of wolves, *λάφοντες γλώσσησιν* .. μέλαν ὕδωρ Il. 16. 161; of dogs, Call. Fr. 247, Plut. 2. 971 A; πίνει τὰ καρχαρόδοντα λάπτοντα Arist. H. A. 8. 6, 1; τῇ γλώσσῃ λ. Ael. N. A. 6. 53; cf. *κάπτω*. 2. to drink greedily, drink, suck, αἶμα λέλασας Ar. Fr. 492; οἶνον Ath. 443 E; καπνὸν Luc. V. H. 1. 23;—also in Med., *λάπτεισθαι* *λεπατήν* to gulp down, Pherecr. Kραπ. 17.—In Ath. 363 A *λαπάττειν* should be restored for *λάπτειν*, unless it was an error of the writer, as in Eust. 1413. 3.

Λαπύρια, τά, a kind of cakes, Ath. 78 A; v. l. *καπύρια*.

Λαπῶδης, es, v. sub *λαμπῶδης*.

Λαρβάσον, τό, = *στῆμμι*, ap. Diosc. 5. 99.

Λάρδος, ὁ, the fat of animals, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 58.

Λάριμνον, τό, Arabic name for *frankincense*, Strab. 778; written *λάριμ-νον* by Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 459. 15.

Λάρινός, ὁ, ὄν, (λαρός) *fatted*, fat, Bouv. Ar. Pax 925; σῆες Eratosth. ap. Ath. 376 B; metaph., λ. ἔπος Ar. Av. 465;—hence *λάρινεύομαι*, Dep. to grow fat, Sophron ap. Ath. 376 B; *λαρινάιος*, α, οὐ, = *λαρινός*, Hesych.

Λάρινος [ᾶ], ὁ, a kind of sea-fish, Opp. H. 3. 399 (ubi al. *λάριμος*), Hesych.; hence *λαρινεύτης*, οὐ, ὁ, = *ἀλγιεύς*, Id.

Λάρις, ἡ, the larch, Diosc. 1. 92. [*Lārices*, Lucan. 9. 920.]

Λάρης, ἰδος, ἡ, = *λάρος*, Anth. P. 7. 652, 654.

Λάρισσα [ᾶρ], ἡ, (not *Λάρισσα*, v. Dind. Steph. Thes.):—*Larissa*, a name of many old Greek cities, Il., etc.; the name marking a Pelasgic origin, Strab. 440, 620, etc.; cf. Clinton F. H. 1. p. 25; an Ion. form *Λήρισσαι* (in Aetolis) occurs in Hdt. 1. 149; also *Λάρισσα*, οὐ, τά, Socr. H. E. 3. 25;—orig. it denoted a citadel, such as the *Larissa* of Argos, Steph. Byz., Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 40. II. Adj. **Λάρισσιος**, α, οὐ, *Larissaeon*, of or from *Larissa*, Thuc. 2. 22, Xen., etc.; Ion. *Λήρισσ*—Hdt. 9. 1 and 58.

2. as Subst., a kind of kettle or pot, first made at *Larissa*, Arist. Pol. 3. 2, 2 (cf. *Τάναγρα*, *Ταναγρίς*); such kettles were called *Λαρισσαῖοι* ἐψηθήες by Leon. Tar. (Anth. P. 6. 305); and the makers of them, *Λαρισσαῖοι* for *Λαρισσαῖοι*, Arist. Pol. l. c.

Λαρκ-ᾄγωγός, ὁ, a coal-basket carrier, ἕνος Eur. Fr. 285.

Λαρκίδιον, τό, Dim. of *λάρκος*, Ar. Ach. 340; *λάρκιον*, Poll. 10. 111.

Λάρκος, ὁ, a charcoal-basket, Ar. Ach. 333, Alex. Σπονδ. 1, Lys. ap. Harp.

Λαρκό-φορέω, to carry a *λάρκος*, Dio C. 52. 25.

Λαρνάκιον, τό, Dim. of *λάρναξ*, Symm. V. T., C. I. 5200 b; also *λαρ-νακίδιον*, Eccl.

Λαρνυκό-γυις, οὐ, doubtful epith. of Pan, apparently from a dull pun on *χηλή* a hoof and *χηλός* = *λάρναξ*, Anth. P. 15. 21, 16.

Λαρνυκό-φθόρος, οὐ, killing in a box or chest, Lyc. 234.

Λάρναξ, ἄκος, ἡ, and in late Poets ὁ, Jac. Anth. P. pr. 295, 299;—a coffer, box, chest, c. g. for keeping household store, Il. 18. 413, Hdt. 3. 123.

2. a cinerary urn or coffin, [δούρα] χρυσέην ἐλάρνακα θῆκαν Il. 24. 795; *λάρνακας κυναρσίνας ἀγούσιν ἀμαίαι* .. ἐνέσσι δὲ τὰ ὅστα κτλ. Thuc. 2. 34, cf. C. I. 4003, 4007, 4441, al.; the ark of Deucalion, Plut. 2. 968 F, Luc. Syr. D. 12, Apollod. 1. 7, 2, cf. Anth. P. 1. 62; esp. an ark, in which children were exposed, Simon. 37. 1,

Ap. Rh. 1. 622, Diod. 5. 62, etc. 4. a drinking trough, C. I. 2553.

—Cf. *ἀντίπηξ*.

Λαρο-εἰδής, ἐς, (λάρος) like a sea-mew, Schol. Lyc. 76.

Λάρος, ὁ, a ravenous sea-bird, perhaps the sea-mew, gull, described as dashing down into the sea and then floating on the waves, Od. 5. 51, cf. Arist. H. A. 5. 9, 1., 8. 3, 13;—hence of greedy demagogues, as Cleon, λ. κεχρῶς ἐπὶ πέτρας δημηγορῶν Ar. Eq. 956; Κλέωνα τὸν λ. δάραν ἐκόντες Id. Nub. 591, cf. Av. 567, Matro ap. Ath. 134 E.

II. some kind of tame singing bird, Anth. P. 7. 199. [ᾗ everywhere,

except in Ar. Av., Anth. P. ll. c.]

Λάρός, ὄν, (v. sub *λάω* B) poet. Adj. pleasant to the taste, dainty, sweet,

in Hom. always of taste, *λαρὸν παρὰ δειπνον ἔθηκας* Il. 19. 316; *λαρὸν τετυκοῖμεθα δέρπον* Od. 12. 283., 14. 408; *λαρὸν τέ οἱ αἵμ' ἀνθρώπων sweet* to it [the fly] is the blood of man, Il. 17. 572;—Ep. Sup., *λάρω-τατος οἶνος* (metri grat. for *λάρωτατος*) Od. 2. 350, like *κακοφεινώτερος*,

ὠϊζυρώτατος; Comp. *λάρωτερον* as Adv., Anth. P. 7. 24. 2. pleasant to the smell, Mosch. 2. 92; *ἄνθεα λαρὰ φύοις* Anth. P. append. 306;

λαρὸν ἔδωκεν Dion. P. 936. 3. pleasant to the eye, lovely, Anth. P. 9. 525, 12.

4. pleasant to the ear, sweet to hear, ἔπος Ap. Rh. 3. 933, Anth. P. 7. 602; *λαρὰ φθέγγεσθαι* Ib. 9. 571; λ. χεῖλεα uttering sweet sounds, Id. Plan. 226.

Λάρτιος, ὁ, Trag. for *Λαέρτης*, q. v.

Λάρτος, ὁ, a hard Rhodian stone, Inscr. Rhod. in Cauer's Delect. p. 56,

l. 99, cf. Newton in Trans. of Roy. Soc. of Lit. xi. p. 3, p. 9.

Λάρυγγας, οὐ, ὁ, (λάρυγξ) a crier or bawler, Byz.

Λάρυγγας, = *λαρυγίζω* 1, *βράγχα* *λαρυγγίζων* Anth. P. 11. 382.

Λαρυγγίζω, Att. fut. -ῶ, to shout lustily, bellow, bawl, Dem. 323. 1,

Luc. Amor. 36; of the raven, to croak, Anon. ap. Suid.; (so *λαρυγ-γισμός*, ὁ, in Plut. 2. 129 A.)—c. acc. cogn. to *bawl* out, τάδε Ath. 383 F.

II. trans. to shout in shouting, *λαρυγγῶ τους ῥήτορας* Ar. Eq. 358; other expl. it will cut their throats, v. Schol.

Λαρυγγικός, ὁ, ὄν, *gluttonous*, Pherecr. Gra. 1.

Λαρυγγισμός, ὁ, v. sub *λαρυγγίζω*.

Λαρυγγός, ὁ, a bawler, Hesych.

Λαρυγγο-τομέω, to cut open the windpipe; —τομή, ἡ, Paul. Aeg. 6. 33.

Λαρυγγο-φῶνος, οὐ, sounding from the throat, Sopat. ap. Ath. 175 C.

Λάρυγξ [ᾶ], υγγος, ὁ, the larynx or upper part of the windpipe, Arist. H. A. 1. 12, 1; used in sounding the vowels, Ib. 4. 9, 2; but in Poets the gullet (φάρυγξ) and the windpipe (λάρυγξ) are constantly confounded,

cf. Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 1;—the swallow, gullet, throat, Eur. Cycl. 157; *χωρεῖν κατὰ τοῦ λ.* Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1, cf. Croyl. Incert. 1; of gluttons, *ἀνόσιοι λάρυγγες* Eubul. Incert. 16; *ἐκ τοῦ λ. ἐκκρεμάσας τινά* Ar. Eq. 1363; *τὸν λάρυγγ' ἐν ἐκτέμειμ' σου* Id. Ran. 575;—metaph., λ. γλυκὺς speech, LXX (Sirach. 6. 4).

Λάρυνω, to coo like a dove, Valck. Ammon. p. 231.

Λᾶς, λᾶος, ὁ, a stone, Att. contr. for *λάας*, q. v.

Λᾶσδαν [ᾶρ], τά, like *χυρτόσδαι* always in pl., a trivet or stand for a pot,

a kitchen-utensil, *gridiron*, Ar. Pax 893 (ubi v. Schol.), Diocl. Μέλειπτ.

3. II. a nightstool, Cratin. Διαπ. 8, Pherecr. Kραπ. 12, Incert.

43, Enpol. Πολ. 31, Ar. Fr. 80; also in sing., like Lat. *lasanum*, Hipp. 261. 13, Anth. P. 11. 74;—hence *λᾶσδανό-φόρος*, ὁ, the slave who had charge of the nightstool, Plut. 2. 182 C, cf. Hor. Sat. 1. 6, 109, Arr. Epict. 1. 19, 17.

Λάσαρον or **λᾶσαρ**, τό, = ὀνδὸς σιλφίον, *asafoetida*, Hippiatr. 1. 22.

Λάσδομαι, Dor. for *λᾶσδομαι*, Theocr.

Λᾶσδομαι, Dor. fut. med. of *λανθάνω*, Theocr.

Λᾶσθη, ἡ, mockery, insult, like Att. *χλεύη*, ἐπὶ γέλωτι τε καὶ λᾶσθῃ Hdt. 6. 67, cf. Anth. P. 7. 345;—*λασθαίνω*, to mock, insult, Hesych. (V. *λάω* B.)

Λασθήμην, Dor. inf. aor. pass. of *λανθάνω*, Theocr.

Λᾶσι-άνην, ενος, (λάσιος) with rough, shaggy neck, of the bull, h. Hom. Merc. 224, cf. *λασιάνυχνα χαίτην* Ar. Ran. 822; of the bear, h. Hom. 6. 46; of the horse, Soph. Ant. 350; λ. βύρσα Theocr. 25. 272; also with a neut., *λασιάνυχνος ἄντρον* v. l. Id. Epirg. 5. 5.

Λᾶσι-μῆλον, τά, a downy apple, perhaps the peach, prob. 1. Antig. Car. ap. Ath. 82 B; *λασιόμῆλον* in Hesych.

Λᾶσιό-θρηξ, τρήχος, ὁ, ἡ, shaggy, Opp. H. 4. 369, Nonn. D. 38. 359.

Λᾶσιό-κνημος, οὐ, hairy-legged, Opp. C. 2. 186.

Λᾶσιό-κωφος, οὐ, deaf from hair growing in the ears, cited from Plat. (Phaedr. 253 E) by Synes. 67 D and Lexx., from a false reading also found in some MSS.

Λάσιον [ᾶ], τό, a rough cloth, Sappho (89) ap. Poll. 7. 74; *λάσιον ἐπιβεβλημένος* Theopomp. Com. Ὀδ. 4.

Λάσιος [ᾶ], α, οὐ, later also os, οὐ Luc. Prom. 12, etc.; (v. sub fin.):—

hairy, rough, shaggy, woolly, of sheep, Il. 2. 125, Od. 9. 433; λ. θῆρες, of sheep and goats, opp. to deer (στυγεῖοι θ.), Soph. Ph. 184; *τράγος, μέλισσαι* Theocr. 7. 15, 2. 22, 42; *τὰ λασιώτατα*, of horses, Xen. Eq. 2. 4;—in men, *λάσιον κῆρ* was in the heroic age a mark of strength, Il. 2. 851., 16. 554; *ἐν .. στήθεσσι λασιόισι*, of Achilles, 1. 189; *τὸ στήθος ἐπαίνειν χρή τετράγωνόν τε ἐὼν καὶ λάσιον* Hipp. 91 B; whereas, afterwards, a hairy breast was looked upon as a sign of dissoluteness or coarseness, Ar. Nub. 349, cf. Plat. Theaet. 194 E; or of intrigue and cunning, Ἀγαθοκλῆος λασίαι φρένες ἤλασαν ἐξω πατρίδος Alex. Aetol. ap. Ath. 699 C;—(conversely, *mens vulsa* in Martial is used for a weak mind);—also, λ. κεφαλὴ Luc. D. Deor. 4. 1; λ. περὶ τὰ ὦτα Id. Phaedr. 253 E; λ. τὰ σκέλη Luc. D. Deor. 4. 1; λ. ὄφρυς Theocr. 11. 31; τρήχες Anth. P. 11. 326;—τὸ *λάσιον hairiness*, Luc. D. Marin. 1. 1;—Adv., *τῶν ὄφρων λάσιος ἔχειν* Philostr. 552. II. generally, like *δασύς*, bushy, over-grown, χωρίον Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 19, cf. Plat. Crat. 420 D; *δρυμῶς* Theocr. 25. 134; *δρύς* Id. 26. 3;—*ἐκ τῶν*

λασιών τὰ θήρια ἐξελάν Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 16; διὰ τῶν λ. ἐπιγενομένοι Id. An. 6, 4, 26:—also *overgrown with* . . γῇ ἔλας λάσιος Luc. Prom. 12. (Λάσιος seems to differ from δασύς only in dialect, λ and δ being sometimes interchanged, cf. Δδ. II. 6.)

λασιόστερος, *ov*, hairy-breasted, Anth. P. 7, 578.

λασιότης, *η*, shagginess, Eust. 1638. 39.

λασιότριχος, *ov*,=λασιότρις, Opp. C. 1, 474.

λασιουργία, *η*, manufacture of rough clothes, Hesych.

λασιόφρυς, *v*, gen. *vos*, with bushy eyebrows, Hesych.

λασιοχαίτης, *ov*, δ, with shaggy hair, Hdn. Epim. p. 166.

λασιών, *ωνος*, δ, (λάσιος II) a thickset, Nic. Th. 28, 489.

λασκάζω,=λάσκω, Hesych.

λάσκω, impf. ἔλασκον Trag.: fut. λάσκησμαι Ar. Pax 381, 384: aor. I ἔλακσα [ἄ] Ib. 382, (δια-λάκῃσας Id. Nub. 410 is prob. from δια-λάκῃω, Dor. for -ληκῃω):—aor. 2 ἔλακον, Ep. λάκον Hom.:—pf. λέ-λακα, Ion. λέληκα II, part. fem. λελάκυια Od.:—Med., v. infr. II. (From √ΛΑΚ, as in λακ-ίν, λακ-ίς, cf. ληκ-ώ, ληκ-ίς, λακ-ίζω, λασκ-ίζω, λακ-ερός, λακ-έρυς; Skt. lap, lap-āni (loguor, queror); Lat. loquor, loqu-uor, etc.) To ring, rattle, crash: I. of things

which ring when struck, λάκε χαλκός νυσσομένων ἔλφεσιν τε καὶ ἔγχεσι II. 14, 25; λάκε δ' ἀσπίς 20, 277; also, λάκε δ' ὅστια the bones cracked, broke with a crash, 13, 616; λάκε πυρὶ ὕλη crackled, Hes. Th. 694; ἔλακον ἀρώνων βριθόμενα χροάι crackled under the weight, Aesch. Theb. 153;—this sense only occurs in aor. 2 act. II. of animals, to shriek, scream, of the falcon, δὲν λεληκώς II. 22, 141; of the nightingale in the falcon's talons, τὴν λέληκα; Hes. Op. 205; also of dogs, to howl, bay, Σκύλλα . . δεινὸν λελανία Od. 12, 85; rare in Prose, οὐ μυρρίζει οὐδὲ λέληκεν (λέλανος?), of the black eagle, Arist. H. A. 9, 32, 3;—this sense occurs only in pf., except in Ep. aor. med., κύνες λελάκοντο, h. Hom. Merc. 145.

III. of men, to shout, scream, cry aloud, Aesch. Cho. 35, Soph. Ant. 1094, etc.; τὴν λέλάκω, Ar. Ach. 480; μή νυν λακήσῃ Id. Pax 382;—hence of Oracles, to noise abroad, Aesch. Ag. 1426, Soph. Tr. 824, Ar. Pl. 39; also, to sing, πρὸς αὐλὸν Eur. Alc. 346. 2. c. acc. cogn. to shriek forth, utter aloud, ἔλασκον ὀλογγυμένον Aesch. Ag. 596, cf. Pr. 407; λ. βοᾶν Eur. El. 1214, Ion 776; ψεῦδος ἐς πόλιν λ. Soph. Ant. 1094; ἀγγελίας, πῆμα, etc., Eur. I. T. 461, al.; βῆμα γενναῖον Ar. Ran. 97; c. dupl. acc., τοιαῦτα λάσκεις τοὺς . . φίλους Eur. Andr. 671.—In this sense only in Att. Poets, chiefly Trag.

IV. later, to crack or burst asunder, ἐλάκῃσε μέσος Act. Ap. I. 18; δράκων φυσήθει ἐλάκῃσε Act. Thom. 33, cf. Geop. 13, 15. λασταυρο-κάκκαβον, τό, an arhrodisiac dish, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 9 C. λάσταυρος, δ, epith. of a κινάδοις, Theopomp. Hist. 249; cf. Anth. P. 12, 41:—λαστέρις is cited as a Dim. in E. M. 159, 30. (V. sub λάω B. for the form, cf. θησ-αυρός, Κέντ-αυρος.)

λάσῳ, Dor. fut. of λανθάνω, Theocr. λατᾶγειον, τό, the vessel into which the λάταξ falls, Suid. λατᾶγέω, to throw the λάταγες, λ. κοττάβους Luc. Lexiph. 3. λατᾶγη [τᾶ], ἡ, λάταξ I, Dicaearch. ap. Ath. 666 B.

λάταξ [ᾱ], ἄγος, ἡ:—in pl. λάταγες, at the game of κοττάβος, the few drops of wine in the bottom of the cup which were thrown into a basin with a splash, λάταγες ποτέονται κυλινθῶν ἀπὸ Τηϊᾶν Alcae. 43; ἀπ' ἀγκυλῆς . . ἵκησι λάταγας Cratin. Incert. 16, cf. Hermipp. Moir. 2, 7, Critias I. 2, Call. Fr. 102. 2. in sing.=κοττάβος, the splash, which lovers regarded as a sort of omen, Soph. Fr. 257; cf. τόξον, λαταγέω. II. a water-quadruped, prob. a beaver, Arist. H. A. 1, 14, 8, 5, 8.

λατᾶρία, τά, the Latin festival, in honour of Ἰουπίτερ Λατιaris, Dio C. 47, 40, cf. Eus. L. Const. 13. λατίνικός, ἡ, ὄν, Latin, ῥήματα Dio 53, 18: Adv. -κῶς, An. Ox. 3, 383. λατίνιο-θήης, *es*, following Latin customs, Eust. 1658. 62.

λατίνος, ἡ, *ov*, Latin, Theophr. H. P. 5, 8, 1; ἑσπᾶται A. the feriae Latinae, Dion. H. 4, 49; ἡ Α. φωνή, ἡ Α. διάλεκτος Strab. 258. λάπιν, τό, the fūs Latii, Strab. 186, 191.

λατο-γενής, *es*, Dor. for Λητογενής. λα-τομείον, τό, a stone-quarry, Strab. 538; but written λατόμιον, Ib. 238, 395, C. I. 2032, 2043: cf. Λατομία.

λατομέω, to quarry or hew stones, πέτρας λ. Diod. 5, 39: metaph., λ. ἐκ τῆς κοιλίας Just. M. Tryph. 135. II. λ. λάκκον to hew it out, LXX (Ex. 21, 33).

λατόμημα, τό, stone cut from a quarry, Diod. 3, 13. λατομήτης, *ov*, or ἡ, ὄν, Lob. Paral. 460:—hewn in stone, hewn out of a rock, Strab. 670. 2. of stones, hewn, LXX (4 Regg. 12, 12).

λατομία, ἡ,=λατομείον, mostly in pl., like Lat. lautumiae, quarries, Strab. 367, Anth. P. 11, 253, cf. Ael. V. H. 12, 44: the quarries at Syracuse, used as a prison, Plut. 2, 334 C; cf. λιθοτομία.

λατομικός, ἡ, ὄν, for quarrying stones, αἰθρος Diod. 3, 12. λατόμιον, *v*, sub Λατομείον.

λατομῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, a stone-chisel, Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 449, 4. λατόμος, ὁ, (λάς, τέμνω) a quarry-man, stone-cutter, LXX (3 Regg. 5, 15, al.), Joseph. A. J. 11, 4, 1, C. I. (add.) 4528 b, al.

λατός, ὁ, a fish of the Nile, Lat. latus, Archeat. ap. Ath. 311 E. λατραβός,=λαμρός, and λατραβία,=λαμρία, Hesych.: he also cites a part. λατραβῶν ἀλαξενόμενος; and a Verb λατραβίζων βομολαχεύειν καὶ πανουργεῖν.—But λατραβιάω he expl. by δῆμιος λαλεῖν, which prob. belongs to another Gloss λατράζειν βαρβαρίζειν.

λατρεία, ἡ, (λατρεύω) the state of a hired workman, service, servitute, Aesch. Pr. 966; ἐπιποιον ἔχειν λ. Soph. Tr. 830; in pl., οἶας λατρείας ἀνθ' ὅσον ἥλιον τρέφει Id. Aj. 503, cf. Eur. Phoen. 225, etc.:—metaph. the business or duties of life, Plut. 2, 107 C. 2. λ. τοῦ θεοῦ, θέν service to the gods, divine worship, Plat. Apol. 23 B, Phaedr. 244 E; so, absol., LXX, N. T., Eccl.

λατρεῖω, *ov*, f. l. for λάτριος, q. v. λατρεῖν, τό, in pl. service for hire, πόνων λατρεῖματα painful service, Soph. Tr. 357:—service paid to the gods, worship, Eur. I. T. 1275. II. =λάτρις, as Lat. servitium=servus, a slave, Id. Tro. 1106.

λατρεύς, ἔως, ὁ, a hired servant, Lyc. 393. λατρευτόν, verb. Adj. one must serve, τίνι Eccl. λατρευτής, *ov*, δ,=λατρεύς, τοῦ θεοῦ Just. M. Tryph. 64.

λατρευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for divine service, Eccl. Adv. -κῶς, Tzetz. λατρευτός, ἡ, ὄν, servile, ἔργον LXX (Ex. 12, 16). II. to be served, Eccl.

λατρεύω, (λάτρις) to work for hire or pay, Solon 13, 48: to be in servitude, serve, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 36; παρά τινι Apollod. 2, 6, 3. 2. λ. τινὶ to be subject to, be bound or enslaved to, Soph. Tr. 35, Eur., etc.; also c. acc. pers., like θεραπεύω, to serve, Id. El. 131, I. T. 1115:—metaph., λατρ. πέτρας, of Prometheus, Aesch. Pr. 968; μόχθοις λατρεύων τοῖς ὑπερτάτοις βροτῶν Soph. O. C. 105; λ. νόμοις to obey, Xen. Ages. 7, 2; λ. καιρῷ, Lat. temporibus inservire, Pseudo-Phocyl. 113; τῷ κάλλει λ. to be devoted to . . , Isocr. 217 C; λ. ἡδονῇ Luc. Nigr. 15.

3. to serve the gods with prayers and sacrifices, λ. Φοίβῳ Eur. Ion 152: c. acc. cogn., πόνων λ. to render due service, Ib. 129; πόνων . . τὸνδ' ἐλάτρευσθαι θεῷ Epigr. Gr. 850:—Pass., τάλαντον ἀπότηναι Δι' λατρεύμενον (sic) in token of service due, Inscr. Vet. in C. I. 11, 7.

λάτριος, *ov*, of a servant or service, μισθός Pind. O. 10, 34; λατρίαν Ἰσουλκὸν παρέδωκεν gave Iolcos into slavery, Id. N. 4, 89, ubi Codd. λατρίαν contra metrum.

λάτρις, *ios*, ὁ and ἡ, a workman for hire, hired servant, and in fem. handmaid, Theogn. 302, 486, Soph. Tr. 70, Eur. Supp. 639; 'Ερμῆν . . δαμύωναν λάτριν Id. Ion 4; ἡμυρίαινα θεῖς λάτριν . . ὅς . . Simon. (?) 179; also of slaves, Eur. I. A. 868, cf. 858:—the fem., Id. Hec. 609; ἡ θεῶν λ. handmaid of the gods, Id. H. F. 823 τὴν Ἀπόλλωνος λ., of Cassandra, Id. Tro. 450, v. infr. and cf. λατρεία:—metaph., μίτον πολυ-δινέα λ., of the spindle, Anth. P. 6, 39; Φοῖβον λ., of the raven, Ib. 9, 272. (Hence prob. Lat. latro, latrocinari, Fest.)

λάτρον, τό, *jay*, hire, λατρεῖν ἀνέχεσθαι without charge or payment, Aesch. Supp. 1011:—λάτρον ὁ μισθός Suid., E. M. 557, 35.

λατῖπέω, to build of stone, Lyc. 523.

λατῖπη [ῖ], ἡ, the chips of stone in hewing, like σκύρον, Strab. 808. II. gypsum, lime, Plut. 2, 954 A.

λατῖπος [ῖ], ὁ, (λάς, τῖππη) a stone-cutter, mason, Hipp. Fract. 773, Soph. Fr. 477, C. I. (add.) 3827 v, y, al.; cf. λαοτύπος:—hence λατῖ-πικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for hewing, σμίλη Hesych.; ἡ λ. τέχνη Porphyrt. ap. Cyrill.

λατῖσσω, to clap, strike, Opp. C. 2, 430 in Med.; Pass., Id. H. 1, 628.

λατῶ, Dor. for Λητῶ.

λαυκανίη, ἡ,=λαμρός, the throat, φαίνεται δ' ἡ κληίδες ἀπ' ὤμων αὐχέν' ἔχουσιν λαυκανίην II. 22, 325, (for 24, 642 v. καθίρη in init.):—λευκανίη is a v. l., and prevails in later Ep., v. Spitzn. ad l. c.; λευκανίηθεν, -ηνδε, Ar. Rh. 2, 192, Opp. H. 1, 755.

λαυκαλαρχέω, in Neapol. Inscr. (C. I. 5790, -90 b, -96, -97) seems to refer to some priestly office, v. Franz. p. 1255.

λαύρα, Ep. and Ion. -ρη, ἡ, an alley, lane, passage, Lat. angustulus, Od. 22, 128, 137, Hdt. I. 180, Pind. P. 8, 123, Hermesian. 5, 65; ἡ τῶν Σαμίων λ. an alley or bazaar at Samos, where women sold delicacies of all kinds, Clearch. ap. Ath. 540 F; so, εὐδαίμωνος λ., at Alexandria, Ath. 541 A, an avenue, Theocr. Ep. 4, 1: a path, Plut. Crass. 4. II. a sewer, drain, privy, Ar. Pax 99, 158. III. a kind of monastery, in which each monk lived apart in his own cell, Evagr. H. E. 1, 21, v. Ducang. (Perh. akin to λατρίνθος.)

λαυρεῖον, τό, a mountain in the S. of Attica, famous for its silver-mines, Hdt. 7, 144, Thuc. 2, 55, etc.:—Λαυρωτικός or -εωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, cf. Ml. Laurium, v. sub γλαῦξ.

λαῦρος, in Gramm. and Mss., for λάβρος, v. Dind. Steph. Thes.

λαυροστάται, οἱ, (λαύρα, στήνη) the choreutae who stood in the middle, generally the bad ones, Cratin. Incert. 71; cf. Müller Eumen. § 12.

λάφυη, ἡ, Pergam. for δάφυη, Hesych.

Λαφρία, ἡ, epith. of Artemis (perh. akin to λάφυρα), the Forager, Paus. 4, 31, 7, etc., cf. Ant. Liber. 40; of Athena, Lyc. 356, etc.;—so Λαφρίος of Hermes, Lyc. 835.

λάφυμος, ὁ, (λαφύσσω) gluttony, Ar. Nub. 52; personified, Anth. P. 6, 305:—so λάφυγμα, τό, a greedy attack, λαφύγματα νοῦσαν C. I. 6203, 13:—Λαφύνης, ἡ,=λαφύνομος, Ath. 362 E;—Λαφύκτης, *ov*, ὁ, a gourmand, Arist. Eth. E. 3, 4, 6;—and λαφυκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, eager for booty, Georg. Pachym. 2, 309 (ed. Bonn.).

λάφυρα [ᾱ], τά: (√ΛΑΒ, ΛΑΦ, λαμβάνω):—spoils taken in war, Lat. spolia, Trag., as Aesch. Theb. 278, 749, Soph. Aj. 93; λ. ἀρετῆς Id. Tr. 646; also in Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 24, Chron. Par. in C. I. 2374, 53:—later in sing. λαφυρον, Polyb. 2, 62, 12, C. I. 2263 c (add.), al.; ἐπι-κνήπτειν τινὶ λαφυρον to give public authority for plundering a people, Polyb. 4, 26, 7; cf. ῥύσιον, σὺλη.

λαφύραγγω, to make booty of, carry off as booty, Strab. 278, Plut. Galb. 5 (in fut. med.), etc.; metaph., λ. ἀρετῆν Id. 2, 5 F:—Pass., Schol. Eur. Med. 256. II. to plunder, πόλιν Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

λαφυράγωγημα, τό, booty carried off, Nicet. Ann. 469, 3 (ed. Bonn.).

λαφύραγωγία, ἡ, a carrying off booty, Schol. Eur. Or. 1434.

λαφύρ-αγωγός, *ov*, carrying off booty, prob. l. for φυνταγ- in Polyae., cf. Schol. II. 10, 460, Schol. Lyc. 985.

λαφυρεύω, to plunder, LXX (Judith. 15, 11).

λαφυροπωλείον, τό, a place where booty is sold, Polyb. 4, 6, 3; also λαφυροπωλῶν, Strab. 664.

λαφυροπωλέω, to sell booty, absol., Xen. An. 6, 6, 38; c. acc., λείαν

Polyb. 5. 24, 10, etc.; λ. αἰχμαλώτους to sell them as booty, Diod. 17. 14.

Λαφυροπώλης, ου, ὁ, a seller of booty, one who has bought up booty to retail, Lat. sector, Xen. An. 7. 7, 56, Hell. 4. 1, 26, etc. II. at Sparta, the λαφυροπώλαι were officers attached to the king's staff, who took charge of the booty, Id. Lac. 13, 11, cf. Müller Dor. 2. p. 251 (E. Tr.).

Λαφυροπωλία, ἡ, a selling of booty, Gloss.: — πώλησις, εως, ἡ, Byz. Λαφύσσω, Att. — ττω: αορ. ἐλαφύσα Orph. Lith. 120, Ael., — Med. (v. inf.): aor. λαφύσσαι Lyc. 321. (From √ΛΑΠ, ΛΑΦ, come also λαπ-τω, λαφ-υγμός, λαφ-ύκτης, λαφ-ύστιος.) To swallow greedily, gulp down, devour, of the lion, αἶμα καὶ ἔγκατα πάντα λαφύσσει Il. 11. 176, 17. 64; of dogs, Luc. Asin. 27; of wild beasts, eagles, etc., Q. Sm. 10. 316, etc.; of bears also, to tear open, ὄνυξ τὴν γαστέρα Ael. N. A. 4. 45; metaph. of fire, to consume, Anth. P. 5. 239; so, of disease, Aetiae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 3 — Med., of men, to eat gluttonously, gorge, Lat. helluari, λαφύσσεται λαφυγμὸν Eupol. Kόλ. 12, Anon. ap. Suid., cf. Lyc. l. c. — Poët. Verb. used in late Prose.

Λαφύστιος, α, ον, (λαφύσσω) gluttonous, Anth. Plan. 15, Lyc. 1234, etc.; — a name of Zeus among the Minyae, Hdt. 7. 197, v. Müller Eum. § 55. II. pass. devoured, Lyc. 791. Λαχαίνω, fut. ἀνῶ, to dig, τάφον μεγάλην ἐλάχην Mosch. 4. 96; κρῆναι ἅς ἐλάχην Ap. Rh. 3. 222; ἔργα σιδήρου λ. to dig iron-mines, Call. Fr. 305; λ. φυτὰ Eust. Opusc. 255. 64. — Hom. has ἀμφιλαχαίνω. Λαχάνιον, τό, Dim. of λαχανον, olerarium, Gloss. Λαχανεία, ἡ, the culture of potherbs, κήπος λαχανείας a garden of herbs, Lxx (Deut. 11. 10); = κήπος λαχάνων, lb. (3 Regg. 21. 2). II. = λαχανισμός, Joseph. B. J. 4. 9, 8. Λαχανεύμα, τό, = λαχανον, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. 2. 8. Λαχανεύομαι, Pass. to be planted with vegetables or to produce them, Strab. 243, App. Pim. 117. 2. to be used as potherbs, Diosc. 2. 145. II. Med. to gather herbs, Luc. Lexiph. 2. Λαχάνη-λόγος, ον, gathering vegetables, Anth. P. 9. 318. Λαχάνηρος, ὁ, ὄν, of vegetable kind, Theophr. H. P. 1. 11, 3: τὰ λαχανήρα, vegetables generally, potherbs, lb. 6. 1, 2, 7. 1, 1, C. P. 6. 9, 3. Λαχάνη-φόρος, ον, bearing, i. e. sowing, vegetables, Manetho 4. 258. Λαχανία, ἡ, a kitchen-garden, like παρσία, Hesych.; cf. λαχανεία. Λαχανίδιον, τό, Dim. of λαχανον, Hesych. Λαχανίζομαι, Dep. to gather vegetables, E. M. 558. 14. II. lachnizare is used = belizare, i. e. languere, by Suet. Oct. 87. Λαχάνικός, ὁ, ὄν, = λαχανήρος, Theophr. C. P. 3. 19, 1. Λαχάνον, τό, Dim. of λαχανον, Diog. L. 2. 134. Λαχάνιος, α, ον, = λαχανήρος, γῆ λ. garden-ground, Julian. 329 D. Λαχάνισμός, ὁ, a cutting or gathering of vegetables, ἐπὶ λαχανισμὸν ἐξελεῖν Thuc. 3. 111. Λαχανίτης, ου, ὁ, a vegetable-gardener, Poll. 7. 196 (vulg. —ήτης). Λαχάνο-εἶδης, of the colour of vegetables, Tzetz. Λαχάνο-θήκη, ἡ, a dish or pot for vegetables, Alex. Magn. ap. Ath. 754 B; λαχανοθ- susp. Schweigh. Λαχάνον, τό, (Λαχαίνω) mostly in pl. garden-herbs, opp. to wild plants, potherbs, vegetables, greens, Lat. olera, Cratin. Incert. 10, Epich. Incert. 1. 15, al., Plat. Rep. 372 C, etc.; λαχάνα καλοῦμεν τὰ πρὸς τὴν χρείαν Theophr. H. P. 7. 1, 2; but also, λ. ἄγρια Ar. Thesm. 456, Pl. 298: the sing. is comparatively rare, οὐδὲ λ. οὐδὲν .. ὅρα not a single herb, Cratin. Πυρ. 19; ὥστε μὴδὲ λ. γενέσθαι ἐν τῷ κήπῳ Dem. 1225. 14; ἐν τῷ λ. τούτῳ, i. e. the lettuce, Eubul. 'Αστ. 1, cf. Epich. Incert. 1. 25. 2. in pl. also, the vegetable-market, green-market, Ar. Lys. 557, Alex. Δημήτρ. 1. 8, Diphil. 'Εμπορ. 1. 22; cf. ἰχθύς π. Λαχάνο-πτερός, ὁ, vegetable-winged, Luc. V. H. 1. 13. Λαχάνο-πώλης, ου, ὁ, one who sells vegetables, a green-gracer, Arr. Epict. 3. 3, al., Poll. 7. 196; fem. λαχάνόπωλις, idos, Ar. Vesp. 497; so λαχάνοπωλήτρια, ἡ, Id. Thesm. 387, Diog. L. S. 20: — λαχάνοπωλεῖον or -ιον, τό, the vegetable-market, Schol. Ar. Lys. 556, Suid. Λαχάνο-φαγία, ἡ, vegetable diet, Hipp. 550. 55., 1230 A. Λαχανώδης, ες, = λαχανήρος, Theophr. H. P. 1. 3, 4, 7. 1, 1: — λαχανώδης the vegetable kind, Arist. Probl. 20. Λαχάν-ωνυμία, ἡ, (ὄνομα) a naming after λαχάνα, Tzetz. Λάχε, λαχεῖν, v. sub λαχάνα. Λάχεια [α], ἡ, an obscure word read (prob.) by Aristarch. in two passages of Od., νῆσος ἔπειτα λάχεια .. τετάνυσται 9. 116; ἐνθ' ἀκτὴ τὴ λάχεια καὶ ἄλσα Περιεφερονίης 10. 509; — Zenod. read ἐλάχεια, small, as in h. Hom. Ap. 197; — but most critics ancient and modern followed Aristarch. in reading λάχεια, which is expl. by εὐσκαφος καὶ εὐγίος, παρὰ τὸ λαχεῖνσθαι ὅ ἐστι σκάπτσθαι πυκνῶς, Hesych., Apollon. Lex., Eust., and Scholl.; so that the word was generally understood to mean well-tilled, fertile; cf. λαχανον, λαχύφλοιος. Λαχεῖσθαι, ἐς, epith. of the toad in Nic. Al. 581 (perhaps from the same Root as λάχεια: but prob. corrupt). Λάχεσις, εως, Ion. ios, ἡ, (Λαχεῖν): — Lachesis, one of the three Fates, Disposer of lots, Hes. Th. 218, Sc. 258, Pind. O. 7. 118, etc.; as the goddess of distribution, Plut. 2. 644 A, cf. Arist. Mund. 7. 6; v. sub Κλωθώ. II. as appellat. lot, destiny, Bacis ap. Hdt. 9. 43; and in pl., Μοιρῶν λαχέων C. I. 1444. Λάχη (sic), ἡ, = λῆξις, ἀποκλήρωσις, Hesych.; τάφον πατρῶν λάχαι (Mss. λαχαί) a share in their fathers' tombs, Aesch. Theb. 914 (lyr.). Λάχησις, εως, ἡ, = λάχεσις II. Schol. Lyc. 1144. Λαχμός, ὁ, v. l. for λαχνος in Od. 9. 445. Λαχμός, ὁ, = λακτισμός, Antimach. 64. Λαχμός, ὁ, = λάχος, Just. M. Tryph. 97, Schol. Theocr. 8. 30, Eust. 1521. 48. Λαχάτος, α, ον, = λαχνηίς, Anth. P. 9. 439.

Λάχνη, ἡ, soft woolly hair, down, as of the first beard, Lat. lanugo, πρὶν σφαῖν .. πυκάσαι γένυς εὐανθέει λάχνη Od. 11. 320; ὅτε λάχνηαι νιν μέλαν γένεον ἐρεφον Pind. O. 1. 110; of the thin hair on Thersites' head, φεδὴν δ' ἐπενήνοθε λάχνη Il. 2. 219; of the soft nap or pile on cloth, οὐλὰ δ' ἐπενήνοθε λάχνη 10. 134; of the scanty hairs on the elephant, Luc. Philops. 24: — but also of the hair or fur of wild beasts, Hes. Opp. 511; of the bear's or cat's fur, Opp. C. 3. 140, Nic. Th. 690; of sheep's-wool, Soph. Tr. 690, (for which λάχνος is used in Od.); of ox's hair, Ap. Rh. 1. 325, cf. Opp. C. 2. 369; in pl., of the hedgehog's quills, Plut. 2. 98 D. II. metaph., like κόμη, leafage, Opp. H. 4. 167, (in pl., lb. 380), Nic. Al. 410. (Cf. λάχνος, λαχνηίς, λῆνος; Lat. lana, laneus, lanugo: — it can hardly be akin either to λάσιος or to χλαῖνα, Curt. no. 537.)

Λαχνηίς, Dor. — αἴς, εσσα, εν, woolly, hairy, shaggy, Φῆρες Il. 2. 743; στήθεα 18. 415; στέρνα Pind. P. 1. 34; δέρμα σὺς Il. 9. 548; λ. ὕροφος a downy, soft sedge, 24. 451.

Λαχνό-γυιός, ον, with shaggy limbs, Θῆρες Eur. Hel. 378 (lyr.).

Λάχνος, ὁ, = λάχνη, wool, Od. 9. 445; v. l. λαχμός.

Λαχνόομαι, Pass. to grow hairy or downy, of a youth's chin, Solon 27. 6, Anth. P. 12. 178.

Λαχνώδης, ες, (εἶδος) = λαχνηίς, οὐδας χλόης λαχνώδες the ground downy with grass, Eur. Cycl. 541.

Λαχνώσις, ἡ, a covering with hair, Hipp. ap. Theol. Arithm. p. 43.

Λαχώνη, Att. for λαχώνη, opt. aor. of λαχχάνω.

Λάχος, τό, (ἀχχεῖν) an allotted portion, Lat. sors: I. one's special lot, portion, or destiny, Theogn. 592, Soph. Ant. 1303 (so Bothe for λέχος): one's appointed office, Aesch. Cho. 360, Eum. 334; and in pl., lb. 310, 347, 386. II. a portion obtained by lot, a lot, share, portion, Pind. O. 7. 106, N. 10. 160, Aesch. Eum. 400, Xen. An. 5. 3, 9., 6. 3, 2; ἐν τῷ τρίτῳ λάχει = τὸ τρίτον or τρίτως, Aesch. Eum. 5; νυκτὸς τρίτατον λ. Mosch. 2. 2, cf. Ap. Rh. 1. 1082., 3. 1340. Poët word, used by Xen.

Λαχύ-φλοιός, ον, in Nic. Al. 269 interpr. by Schol. μικρόφλοιος, as if it were ἐλαχύφλοιος, v. sub λάχεια: there is a v. l. δασύφλοιος. Λαψάνη or λαμψάνη, ἡ, the herb charlock, Diosc. 2. 142. Λαψέμα or -οῦμα, Dor. fut. of λαμβάνω, Theocr. Λάψις, εως, ἡ, (λάπτω) a lapping, opp. to σπάσις and κάψις, Arist. H. A. 8. 6, 1.

Λάω (A), = βλέπω, old Ep. word which occurs in two passages of Od., κύων ἔχε ποικίλον ἑλλόν, ἀσπαίροντα λάων a dog held a fawn, gazing on it as it struggled, 19. 228; and ὁ μὲν λάε νεβρὸν ἀπάγχων looked upon the fawn as he was throttling it, lb. 230. — Aristarch. however explained it by ἀπολαυστικῶς ἔχων, the Schol. by ἀπολαυστικῶς ἐσθίων, devouring greedily; and Curt. follows, regarding λάω (λόφω) as the Root of ἀπο-λάω. — But this leaves ἀ-λάω without expl., and the author of h. Hom. Merc. (οὐδὲ κεν αὐτὸν αἰετὺς ἐξὲν λάων ἐσκέψατο, 360) must have used λάω as = βλέπω.

Λάω (B), an old Verb, found only in the Doric pres. λῶ, etc., = θέλω: — 1st pers., ἀποθανεῖν οὐ λῶ Epich. 144 Ahr.; λῶ τι μου εἶται νέον Ar. Lys. 981; — 2nd pers., αἰ λῆς = εἰ θέλεις, Epich. 94 and 96 Ahr., Ar. Ach. 766, cf. 776; ὅ τι τὸ λῆς Epich. 95; ὅ τι λῆς Ar. Lys. 95; καὶ τὸ λῆς Crates Incert. 5 (v. Meineke); ἦνται λῆς Call. Dian. 19; λῆς .. τῆδε καθίβει συρίσθεν; Theocr. 1. 12; — 3rd pers., λῆ .. λαβεῖν; Epich. 94; — 1st pl., ἀμέες γε λῶμεν αἱ τις .. λῆ τοῦτ' ἀποδοῦμεν Ar. Lys. 1162; 2nd pl., καὶ λῆτε lb. 1105; 3rd pl., ἐπιλέγου τοῖς θεοῖς, ὅτι λῶντι Epich. 19, cf. Theocr. 4. 14; — subj., καίκα τις .. λῆ τήνῳ λέγειν Epich. 19; αἶκα λῆς Theocr. 5. 21: — opt., λῶη Epich. 137 — inf., αἱ μὲν λῆν [δοκεῖ] Foed. Lacon. in Thuc. 5. 77 (v. Ahrens D. D. p. 480); — part., συνδεδυνάω τῷ λῶντι .. καὶ τῷ γὰ μὴδὲ λῶντι Epich. 19 (v. Ahrens); ἐξέστω καὶ ἄλλω τῷ λῶντι Foed. Corc. in C. I. 1845. 118; λῶσα Hesych.: — I wish, desire, properly with eagerness. (The √ΛΑ appears in λῆ-μα, λῆ-σις, prob. also in λαι-άομενος, λε-λιγμένος, λαι-κάω, λα-ρός, λα-μυρός, λαι-δρός, and perh. in λε-αργός (for λα-φοργός): — but the orig. form seems to have been LAS, cf. Skt. lash, lash-āmi, lash-yāmi (orlo, cuplo), las, las-āmi (amplctor), lū-las-as (λαι-άομενος); Lat. los-cūius; Goth. lus-tus (ἐπιθυμία), lus-tōn (ἐπιθυμεῖν); — a remnant of this Root appears in λῶσ-τη, λῶσ-ταυρος, λαι-θύς, and perh. in λῶσ-θη: — it is uncertain whether the prefixes λαι-, λαι-, belong to this Root or to ΛΑΦ; v. sub λα-; λαι-, λῶν (for λῶν) also seem to be akin.)

Λαῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) popular, Lat. popularis, Plut. Crass. 3. Λέα, ἡ, v. sub λαία. Λεάζω, to be smooth, opp. to τρίχας ἔχειν, Arist. P. A. 2. 14. 3. Λεάνα, ἡ, fem. of λεῶν, a lioness, Hdt. 3. 108; metaph., δίπους λ., of Clytemnestra, Aesch. Ag. 1258; λεάνας μαζὸν ἐθῆλας, as a symbol of ferocity, Theocr. 3. 15. II. σχῆμα τι συνουσίας, Ar. Lys. 231. Λεαίνω, Hdt., Att.; Ep. λεαίνω, Solon 4. 35, Nic.: fut. λεαίνω Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 9; Ep. λεαίνω Il. 1: — aor. ἐλεῖναι Hdt., — αἶνα Arist. G. A. 5. 8, 6; Ep. λεῖναι Hom.: — Med., Muson. ap. Stob. 167. 1; Ep. aor. λεῖναι Nic. Th. 646: — Pass., Plat. Polit. 270 E: aor. ἐλεόνθην Sext. Emp. P. 1. 130, Diosc.; Ion. subj. λεαίνθωσι Hipp. 622. 25 (v. Foës. ad l.): pf. inf. λεαίνανθαι Philo 2. 510, 610; part. λεαασμένος Diosc. 5. 85, Porph. de Abst. 4. 7, λελεασμένος Philo 1. 302: (λέος). To smooth or polish, of a worker in horn, πᾶν δ' εὖ λεῖναι Il. 4. 111; ἵπποισι κέλευθον πᾶσαν λεαίνω I will smooth the way, 15. 261; λεῖναι δὲ χορὸν Od. 8. 260; λ. τὰ τραχυθόντα Plat. Tim. 66 C; λ. τὰ κρήνη, of bees, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 32: — to shave the beard, Theopomp. 11st. 222. 2. to rub smooth, pound in a mortar, Lat. levigare, Hdt. 1. 200: to grind down (with the teeth), Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 6, Arist. Phys. 2. 8, 3, II. A. 2. 5; also in Med., Nic. Th. 646: — generally, to crush, extirpate, τὰ φύσμενα Hdt. 4. 122. 3. to smooth away, τὰς βυτίδας

Plat. Symp. 191 A:—metaph. *to smoothen or soften down*, τὸν λόγον τινὸς Hdt. 8. 142; τὸ ἐπιχολαν τῷ ὕπνῳ A. Philostr. 828: *to polish style*, Dion. H. de Comp. 16:—metaph., also, *λ. τὴν κατάπινον* to tickle the palate, Muson, ap. Stob. 167. 1; *τὴν ἀκοήν* Dion. H. de Comp. 12.

λέανσις or λέανσις, εὠς, ἡ, *a smoothening*, Clem. Al. 263. 2. *a grinding down*, Orib. 318 Matth.

λεάντρεπα, ἡ, fem. of λεαντήρ, Anth. P. 6. 295.
λεαντέον, verb. Adj. *one must grind down*, Diosc. 5. 103.
λεαντήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (λεάνω) *a smoothen, grinder, i. e. a pestle*, Oribas. 317, Matth.

λεαντικός, ὁ, ὄν, *good for making smooth or softening*, of sweet wine, Arist. Probl. 3. 13; c. gen., Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 57 C. Adv. —ὡς, Eust. 118. 9.

λεβηριδωτός, ὁ, ὄν, *having sloughs* (of serpents), Theod. Prodr.
λεβήρις, ἴδος, ἡ, *the skin or slough of serpents*, Hipp. 625. 41., 667. 11; of insects, etc., Phot.; of beans, the *shell*, Hesych. —proverb., κενότερος λεβηρίδος Ath. 362 B; so, τυφλότερος A. Ar. Fr. 102, cf. Alciphro 3. 19.

2. *a girdle like a serpent-skin*, Joseph. A. J. 3. 7. 2. II. *a rabbit* (cf. λέπρις) Strab. 144; Massiliote word acc. to Pelemach. (?) ap. Erotian. 244. (Prob. from λέπω, akin to λέπυρον, λῆπος; on the change of β and π, v. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 528.)

λέβης, ἦρος, ὁ, (λείβω) *a kettle or caldron of copper* (χαλκός), with three feet (A. τρίπους Aesch. Fr. 1), but different from, and prob. smaller than the τρίπους; sometimes of costly workmanship, and in the heroic age used for honorary gifts or prizes; often in Hom., esp. in Il., as 23. 259, and in all Poets:—in Thuc. 4. 100 *a brazier*. II. in Od. mostly the *basin* in which the purifying water (χερύνει) was handed to the guests before meals, made of silver, I. 137, al.; but in 19. 386, *a pan* for washing the feet; A. δολοφόρος, of the *bath* in which Agamemnon was slain, Aesch. Ag. 1129.

III. among the Spartans a sort of τύμπανον or basin-shaped cymbal, which was struck by women at the funerals of their kings, Hdt. 6. 58.

IV. *a cinerary urn*, Aesch. Ag. 444, Cho. 686, Soph. El. 1401:—generally, *a casket*, Id. Tr. 556:—*a pan* for colours, Luc. Bacc. 8.

V. *a vase on the roof* of the temple of Zeus at Olympia, Paus. 5. 10, 4; and at Delos, Call. Del. 286.

VI. an air-vessel used like a diving-bell, Arist. Probl. 32. 5. 3.

λεβητάριον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Poll. 10. 66, 95, etc.

λεβητιζῶ, *to put into or boil in a caldron*, σάρκας Lyc. 199.

λεβητιον, τό, Dim. of λέβης, Anaxipp. Kithar. 1. 5, cf. Poll. 6. 92., 10. 76.

λεβητο-εἰδής, ἐς, *like a kettle or basin*, Eust. 1298. 36, etc.

λεβητο-χάρων, ὁ, (χαίρω) *pot-friend*, Cercid. ap. Ath. 347 D.

λεβητώδης, ἐς, = λεβητοειδής, Ath. 468 E.

λεβίας, οὐ, ὁ, *a kind of fish*, Lat. *lebias*, Ar. Fr. 365 (codd. λέβιος), Ephipp. Kúd. 1. 4, Diphil. Ἀπολ. 1. 9, etc.

λεβινθίος, ὁ, = ἐρβινθος, Hesych.

λεγών, ὄνος, ἡ, the Lat. *legio*, Plut. Rom. 13 and 20, Ev. Matth. 26. 53, Marc. 5. 9, C. I. 4750 b, al.; often written λεγών, Ib. 1128, 1133, al.:—*λεγιονάριος*, ὁ, Ib. 2803.

λέγμαι, τό, *a saying*, Hesych.

λέγνη, ἡ, = sq., Schol. Call. Dian. 12, Hesych.

λέγων, τό, *the coloured edging or border of a garment parallel to the ὠα or selvaige*, Poll. 7. 62 (vulg. λῆγνα), Hesych.

2. τὰ λέγνα τῆς ὑστέρης *the edges of the womb*, Hipp. 656. 10.

λεγνώω, *to furnish with a coloured border*, Hesych.

λεγνώδης, ἐς, = sq., Hesych., Phot.

λεγωντός, ὁ, ὄν, *with a coloured border*, χιτῶν Call. Dian. 12, Christod. Ephr. 309; *λ. ῥάβδοι* Nic. Th. 726.

λέγος, ἡ, or, *lewd*, λέγει γυναικας Archil. (180) ap. E. M. s. v. ἀσελ-γαίνω, where also is cited a Verb λεγαίνω or λεχαίνω = λαχνεύω.

λέγω (A), *to lay*: aor. ἔλεξα, Ep. λέξα:—Med., fut. λέξομαι: aor. ἐλέξα-μην, Ep. ἐλέμην:—Pass., only in Ep. aor. ἐλεκτο, λέκτο, imper. λέξο, λέξοι, inf. λέχθαι, part. λέγμενος (v. sub καταλέγω); for the other forms v. infr.

(In this sense from √LEX, as was first pointed out by Buttm., and assumed by Curt., etc., whence also λέχ-ος, λέχ-ώ, ἀ-λογ-ος, λόχ-ος (ambush), λόχ-η, λέκ-τρον; cf. Lat. lect-us, lec-tica; Goth. lag-jaan (τίθημι), lig-an (κείμεν); so, O. Norse legg-ja, ligg-ja; O. H. G. leg-jaan, lek-ken, etc.:—the Lat. lex (leg-is), O. Norse lög, Engl. law, seem to belong to this Root, cf. θέμς from τίθημι.) Ep.

Verb, used by Hom. in the tenses above given:—*to lay asleep*, *lull to sleep*, λέγον με Il. 24. 635; ἔλεξα Διὸς νόον 14. 252:—Pass. and Med. *to lie asleep*, *to lie*, pres., μηκέτι νῦν δὴθ' αὐθι λεγόμεθα 2. 435 (where it means *to lie idle*):—fut. λέγεται ὕπνῳ will lie asleep, A. 131, cf. Od. 7. 319; λέξομαι εἰς εὐνήν 17. 102., 19. 595:—aor., παρ δ' ἑλέην ἐλέξατο 4. 305; τῷ ἐνι λεξάσθην Il. 14. 350; λεξάσθην παρὰ πάφρον τὸ βιονοῖας, 9. 67, cf. 8. 519; and in some syncope. aor. forms, ἐλεκτο Od. 19. 50, Hes. Sc. 460; or λέκτο Od. 4. 453, al.; imperat. λέξο Il. 24. 650, Od. 10. 320; λέξέω Il. 9. 617, Od. 19. 598.

λέγω (B), *to pick out*: aor. ἔλεξα:—Med., aor. ἐλεξάμην, Hom.; and in same sense Ep. ἐλέμην Od. 9. 335; λέκτο 4. 451:—Pass., aor. ἐλέχθην Il. 3. 188:—the Att. uses these tenses, but only in compos. with ἀπο-, ἐκ-, κατα-, συν-; they also have a pf. εἰλόχα (συν-), pass. ἐίλεμαι, in this sense rarely λεγέμαι (v. the comps.); also fut. λεγέσθαι (συν-), aor. 2 ἐλέγην (συν-). (On the Root, v. λέγω (C) fin.)

To gather, pick up, Lat. lego, colligo, ὁστῆα .. λέγωμεν Il. 23. 239, Od. 24. 72, cf. Pind. P. 8. 75; αἰμασίαις τε λέγον picking out stones for building walls, Od. 18. 359 (ubi v. Schol., and cf. omnino λογός 2), cf. 24. 224:—Med. *to gather for oneself*, ἐλὺα πολλά λεγέσθαι Il. 8. 507; ὁστῆα λευκά λέγοντο 24. 793; φάρμακα, etc., Ar. Rh. 3. 807, etc.

2. in Med. *to choose for oneself, pick one out*, ἀνδρας ἀρίστους λέξασθαι Od. 24. 108; Τρώας, κούρους Il. 2. 125., 21. 27:—Pass. *to be chosen*, εἰ .. λεγοίμεθα

πάντες ἀρίστοι Il. 13. 276.

II. *to count, tell, reckon up*, ἐν δ' ἡμέας λέγε κήτεσιν he counted us among the seals, Od. 4. 452; and in aor. syncope. med. ἐγὼ πέμπτος μετὰ τοῖσιν ἐλέγμην I reckoned myself ... 9. 335; λέκτο δ' ἀριθμὸν he told him the number, 4. 451.

—Pass., μετὰ τοῖσιν ἐλέχθην I was counted among these, Il. 3. 188, v. Call. Del. 16.

b. so, but not often, after Hom., *λ. πορνίαν ψάφον* ἀριθμὸν Pind. O. 13. 65; καθ' ἐν ἑκάστον A. Isocr. 24 D:—also, *λ. τινά ἐν ἐχθροῖς* to count him among one's enemies, count him as a foe, Aesch. Fr. 973; *λ. τινά οὐδαμοῦ* to count him as naught, nullo in numero habere, Soph. Ant. 183; κέρδος A., εἰ .. *to count it gain*, that ... , Ib. 462:—Med., λέξατο πάντας Pind. P. 4. 336:—Pass., λέγεσθαι ἐν τοῖς ἱπποκράταις Xen. Oec. 11, 20; fut. med. in pass. sense, ἐν τοῖς οὐκέτ' οὐδὲ λέξομαι Eur. Alc. 322.

2. *to recount, tell over*, οὐ τι διαπρή-ξαιμι λέγον ἐμὰ κήδεα Od. 14. 197; σὺ δέ μοι λέγε θέσκελα ἔργα 11. 374; τὰ ἑκαστα λέγων 12. 165; ὅσα τ' ἀνδρῶν .. ἐμώγῃς, πάντ' ἐλεγ' 23. 308; so in Att. Poets, *λ. τύχας, πάθῃ, μόχθους, etc.*, Aesch. Pr. 637, Pers. 292, Ag. 555, etc.:—also, Ἀγαμέμνονι .. λέγ' οὐκεία repeat reproaches against him, Il. 2. 222; so, ψεύδεα πολλά A. Hes. Th. 27:—Med., τί σέ χρῆ ταῦτα λέγεσθαι; why need'st thou tell the tale thereof? Il. 13. 275; and so, μηκέτι ταῦτα λεγόμεθα νηπίτιοι ὥς 13. 292., 20. 244, cf. 2. 435, Od. 3. 240., 13. 296.

λέγω (C), *to say, speak*, first in Hdt. and Att.: fut. λέξω: aor. ἔλεξα: pf. ἐλέξα A. Galen. (ἐίρηκα in correct writers):—Med., fut. λέξομαι Or. Sib. 3. 432: aor. (only in comps.):—Pass., fut. λεχθήσεται Thuc. 5. 86, Plat., etc.; also fut. med. in pass. sense, Soph. O. C. 1186, Eur. Hec. 906, etc.; and λελέομαι Thuc. 3. 53, Plat.: aor. ἐλέχθην (never ἐλέγην in this sense), Att.: λέλεγμαι Hdt., Trag., (εἰλέγμαι in this sense, only in compd. δι-):—rare in comps. (as ἀντιλέγω, ἐπιλέγω, προλέγω), the pres. in most comps. being supplied by ἀγορεύω, the fut. by ἐρῶ, the aor. by εἶπον, the pf. by εἶρηκα: v. Cobet, v. LII. pp. 35 seqq. (On the Root, v. sub fin.)

1. *to say, speak*, never in Hom., freq. from Hdt. and Trag. downwards; of all kinds of oral communications, λέγε εἰ τι θέλεις, λέγε εἰ τι λέγεις, εἰπέ ὅτι καὶ λέγεις, etc., if you have aught to say, say on, Valck. Hdt. 8. 58; so, λέγεις ἂν speak, say on, Plat. Polit. 268 E, etc.;—A. μῦθον Aesch. Pers. 698; ψευδῆ, τὰληθῆ A. Id. Ag. 625, etc.; and in Pass., λόγος λέλεκται Soph. Ph. 389, cf. sub fin.:—also of oracles, *to say, declare*, Hdt. 8. 136; so, ὥσπερ τοῦνομα λέγει Plat. Prot. 312 C.

2. *A. ἀμρί τινος* Aesch. Theb. 1012, Eur. Ilec. 580; περί τινος Soph. Aj. 150, Thuc., etc.; ὑπέρ τινος in his defence, Soph. El. 555, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 16; κατά τινος against him, Theogn. 1239, Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 2; *λ. ἐπὶ τινι ἀγαθῷ εὐχάς* to express good wishes for him, Aesch. Supp. 625; *λ. τὰ τινος* to take his part, Dem. 105. 23; *λ. πρὸς τι* in reference or in answer to ... , Soph. Ant. 753, etc.; *εἰς τι* Hdt. 7. 144, Xen. Mem. 1. 5, 1.

3. c. acc. et inf. *to say that ...*, Pind. P. 2. 110, etc.; often also followed by ὥς, ὅτι, when the subject of the relative Verb becomes the object of the antecedent, γυναικα λέγουσαν, ὥς κάθηται .. Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 5, etc.:—rarely c. part., *λ. Οἰδῖπτον ὠλο-λότα* to speak of him as dead, Soph. O. C. 1580, cf. Aesch. Ag. 672:—Pass., λέγεται ἔχων Eur. I. T. 1047.

4. *λέγειν τινά τι* to say something of another, esp., κακὰ *λ. τινά* to speak ill of him, abuse, revile him, Hdt. 8. 61; ἀγαθὰ *λ. τινά* Ar. Eccl. 435; τὰ ἔσχατα, τὰ ἀπόρρητα A. τινά Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 9, Dem. 268. 22:—also, εὖ or κακῶς *λ. τινά* Aesch. Ag. 445, Soph. El. 524, 1028; εὖ *λ. τὸν εὖ λέγοντα* Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 8;—whereas the Latins say bene or male dicere alicui.

5. *to call by name*, ὅς τρέμειν A. Soph. O. C. 129:—*to call so and so*, οὕτως γυναικάς ἀλλὰ Γοργώνας λέγω Aesch. Eum. 48, cf. Ag. 896, Soph. O. C. 939, Hdt. 1. 32, etc.

6. *λ. τινά* or *τινὶ ποιεῖν* *to tell, bid, command* one to do, like κελεύω, Soph. Ph. 101, cf. Aesch. Ag. 925, Cho. 553, Soph. O. C. 840, 856, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 22, etc.; ὥς οὐ νόμος λέγει Dem. 599. 14; ὁ λέγων μοι μίχουεν Ep. Rom. 2. 22.

7. *λ. τι* to say something, i. e. *to speak to the point* or *purpose*, βούλει λέγειν τι, καὶ λέγων μηδὲν κεύειν; Soph. Ant. 757; λέγω τι; am I right? the answer being λέγεις, Id. O. T. 1475; κινδυνεύεις τι λέγων Plat. Crat. 404 A; ἴσως ἂν τι λέγεις Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 12, cf. Cyr. 1. 4, 20; opp. *to οὐδὲν λέγει* has no meaning, no authority, οὐδὲν A. τὸ σωφρόνως τραφῆναι Ar. Eq. 334, cf. Vesp. 76; οὐδὲν λέγεις, Lat. nugaris, nonsense! Id. Thesm. 625; v. Interpret. ad Aesch. Ag. 170; but οὐδὲν λέγειν, also, *to say what is not, to lie*, Ar. Av. 66, Plat. Apol. 30 B:—also, εὖ γε λέγεις you are right, or (less positively) εὖ ἂν λέγεις Plat. Apol. 24 E, Prot. 310 B; καλῶς, ὀρθῶς A. Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 4, 4. 2, 26.

8. *pleon.* ἐφη λέγων, ἔλεγες φάς, etc., Hdt. 3. 156., 5. 36, etc.; so, ὥς ἔφη λέγων Soph. Aj. 757; καὶ λέγων εἶπεν Dem. 108. 13, etc.

9. as the beginning of letters or documents, Ἀμασις Πολυ-κράτει ὦδε λέγει .., Μαρδόνιος τὰδε λέγει .., etc., Hdt. 3. 40., 8. 140; τὰ γράμματα λέγει τὰδε Id. 1. 124, etc.; γράμμασι λέγον τὰδε, of an inscription, Thuc. 6. 54.

10. like Lat. dicere, *to speak with a particular sense*, *to mean*, καίτοι τι λέγω; but what am I saying? Ar. Eccl. 298; τί τοῦτο λέγει; what does this mean? Id. Eq. 1059, cf. Plat. Phaedo 60 E: often in Plat. Dialogue, πῶς λέγεις; how mean you? in what sense do you say this? Apol. 24 E, etc.; ἡ πῶς λέγομεν or what do we mean to say? Gorg. 480 B; πῶς δὲ οὖν αὐτὸ λέγεις; Phaedr. 265 C; ποῖόν τι ποτε ἀρα λέγοντός φασι ..; what they can possibly mean by saying ..? Theaet. 181 C, etc.:—to explain more fully, εἰσὼ κομίζον σύ, Κασάνδραν λέγω τι, Cassandra dico, you, I mean Cassandra, Aesch. Ag. 1035; ὁ μάντις, υἱὸν Οὐκλέαντα A. Id. Theb. 609, cf. 658, Fr. 946; ποταμός, Ἀχελῷον λέγω Soph. Tr. 9, cf. 1220, Ph. 1261, Valck. Phoen. 994; ἐμὲ λέγων meaning me, Isocr. 277 D; τὸ δ' ὕμεις ὕταν λέγω, τὴν πόλιν A. Dem. 255. 5:—sometimes, however, the word after λέγω is put in appos. with the word to be explained, Ἀντικλείας .., τῆς σῆς λέγω τοι μητρός Aesch. Fr. 172; περὶ τῶνδε .., λέγω δὲ Φωκίαν Dem.

388. 22; παρ ὧν . . . τούτων τῶν τὴν Ἀσίαν οἰκούντων λέγω Id. 96. 3, cf. Plat. Symp. 202 B:—absol., μηδενὸς ὄντος ἐν [τῇ χώρᾳ] λέγω Dem. 17. 1. II. ὡς λέγονται as they say, Soph. Ant. 23, etc.; ὡς ἂν λ. μοι Id. O. C. 1161:—Pass., λέγεται, like Lat. *dicitur*, it is said, on dit, λέγεται αὐτοὺς εἶναι . . . Hdt. 8. 119, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 30, al.; but also λέγονται εἶναι Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 1; θανεῖν ἐλέχθη he was said to be dead, Soph. O. T. 292; so, λεγόμενον ἔρω Pind. P. 5. 145:—τὸ λεγόμενον, absol., as it is said, as the saying goes, Lat. *quod perhibent*, Thuc. 7. 68, cf. Plat. Gorg. 447 A, Symp. 217 E, etc.:—δ λεγόμενος the so-called . . . οἱ λ. αὐτῶν μοι εἶναι Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 8, cf. Plat. Theat. 173 D, 176 C; οἱ λεγόμενοι οὗτοι . . . of whom it is said that . . . Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 16. 12. of orators, to speak (emphatically), λέγειν δεινὸς Soph. O. T. 545, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 9, etc.; λέγειν ἡσυχότατος Soph. R. 865; cf. Eupol. cit. sub λαλέω; λ. τε καὶ πράσσειν δυνατώτατος Thuc. 1. 139; οἱ ἐν τῷ πλήθει δυνάμενοι λέγειν Isocr. 28 B, cf. Dem. 433. 10, 646. 10; so, δικὰς λέγειν ὑπὲρ τινοῦ to speak as advocate for . . . Dinarch. 104. 19. 13. to boast of, tell of, τὴν ἑαυτοῦ βίωσιν Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 10; in Poets to sing of, θέλω λ. Ἀτρείδας Anacreont. 23. 1. 14. also, to recite what is written, λαβὲ τὸ βιβλίον καὶ λέγε Plat. Theat. 143 C, and often in Oratt., as Dem. 516. 30, 517. 23, etc.;—but the common sense of the Lat. *lego*, to read, only occurs in the compds. ἀναλέγομαι, ἐπιλέγομαι. 15. to say or send word by another, Xen. An. 1. 9, 25, 7. 4, 5. (As Buttm. first suggested, λέγω B and C belong to √ΔΕΙ, diff. from √ΛΕΞ, v. supr. A:—from B come λεκ-τός, λογ-ίς, κατα-λέγω, συλ-λογ-ή, ἐκ-λογ-ή, etc.; from C, λέξ-ις, λόγ-ος, λογ-ίζομαι, etc.; with the former, cf. Lat. *lego (colligo), deligo, negligo, intelligo* (and prob. *religio*), *legulus*, *Gotha* (συλλέγειν, to lease or gather), Lith. *lasz-it*, etc. N.B. Lat. *lego* never means to say, nor does Gr. λέγω ever mean to read, v. supr. 14.)

Ληλασία, ἡ, a making of booty, robbery, Xen. Hier. 1, 36, Pseudo-Phocyl. 41, Ap. Rh. 2. 303, etc.

Ληλατέω, (λεία, εἰλαίνω) to drive away booty, esp. cattle, to make booty, Soph. Aj. 343, Eur. Rhes. 293, and often in Xen. 2. c. acc. loci, to plunder, despoil, τὸ πειδίον, τὴν πόλιν Hdt. 2. 152., 5. 101, etc.:—Pass. to be plundered, τὰ ἐκ τῆς χώρας λεηλατήθητα Aen. Tact. 16; metaphr., τῇ γαστρὶ λεηλατῆσθαι to be a slave to . . . Plut. 2. 133 A.

Ληλατήσις, εως, ἡ, =λεηλασία, Aen. Tact. 16.

Ληλατικός, ὁ, ὄν, able or disposed to plunder, Gloss.

Λεία, ἡ, (λείος) a tool for smoothing stone, Soph. Fr. 477. II. v. sub λαΐα.

Λεία, Ion. λήη, Dor. λαΐα (Pind. O. 10 (11). 52), ἡ:—booty, plunder, often in Hdt., etc. (whereas Hom. and Hes. always use λῆις); esp. of cattle, opp. to ἀνθρωποι, Pind. I. c., Thuc. 2. 94; λείας ἀπαρχὴν βοῶν Soph. Tr. 761, cf. Aj. 54, 145; and in pl., ἐφαρμέναις εὐρίσκομεν λείας ἀπάσας Ib. 26, Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 5; rarely of men, Eur. Tro. 610:—generally, pillageable property, Thuc. 8. 3, Xen. Hell. 1. 3, 2; τοὺς λοιποὺς λήην θέσθαι to give them up as plunder, Hdt. 4. 202; λεῖαν ποιεῖσθαι χώραν = λεηλατεῖν χώραν, Thuc. 8. 41; λεῖαν ἄγειν Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 1; ἐπὶ λεῖαν ἵνασι, etc., Id. An. 1. 8, etc.; κατὰ λήην ἐκπλάσσει Hdt. 2. 152; so in pl., ἐκπλάσσειν κατὰ τὰς ἰδίας λείας Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 5:—proverb., Μυσῶν λεία, of anything that may be plundered with impunity, Dem. 248. 23, Arist. Rhet. 1. 12, 20. 2. plunder (as an act), ζῆν ἀπὸ λήης καὶ πολέμου Hdt. 4. 103.

Λεῖανω, λεῖανσις, v. sub λεῖανω, λεῖανσις.

Λεῖας ἢ λεῖαξ, ακος, ὁ, (λείος) a beardless boy, E. M. 562. 19; λῖαξ in Hesych.

Λει-αύστηρος, ὄν, with the harshness softened, Poll. 6. 15.

Λεῖβρον, Adv. in drops, E. M. 781. 26.

Λεῖβρονον, τό, (λεῖβα) a wet country or place, Eupol. Incert. 122, c. Phot. (ubi λῖβρονον): cf. λειμῶν. II. Λεῖβρονα, τό, a mountain district of Thrace inhabited by Orpheus, Strab. 410, etc.:—the inhabitants were proverbially dull, whence the phrases ἀμονώτερος τῶν Λεῖβρονίων, Aristae. 1. 27, Paroemiogr.; Λεῖβρονίων ἀνοητότεροι Thugeniid. Incert. 3:—the Λεῖβροῖδες ἢ Δεῖβροῖδες Νύμφαι were often confounded with the Muses, Strab. 410, 471, Paus. 9. 34, 4, cf. Heyne Virg. Ecl. 7. 21.

Λεῖβω, II. Att. (cf. εἰβω):—aor., inf. λείβαι, part. λείβας Ib. 7. 481., 24. 285:—Med., v. infr. II: aor. λείβωμην Eur. Alc. 1015:—Pass., Hes. C. 390, Eur. (From √ΛΙΒ come λιβ-ει (σπένδει Hesych.), λιβ-α, λιβ-άς, λιβ-άδιον, λιβ, Lat. *de-lib-utus*; from the length. √ΛΕΙΒ come λεῖβ-ω, λεῖβ-θρον, λοιβ-ή, Lat. *lib-are, lib-er*; prob. also λειμ-νῆ, λειμ-ών, and Lat. *lin-o, lit-us*). To pour, pour forth, used like σπένδω in a religious sense, οἶνον λείβειν to make a libation of wine, Il. 1. 463, Od. 3. 460; μέθυ 12. 362; also λείβειν (without οἶνον) Il. 24. 285; esp. with a dat. of the gods to whom the libation is made, λείβειν Κρονίωνι 7. 481; θεοῖς Od. 2. 432; in full, λ. διὰ αἶσθα οἶνον Il. 6. 266, cf. 10. 579; rare, σπονδὰς θύειν τε λ. τε Aesch. Supp. 981; σπονδὰς θεοῖς λ. Eur. Ion 1033. II. like εἰβω (q.v.), to let flow, shed, δάκρυα λ. Il. 13. 88, 658, Od. 5. 84, 16. 214; so in Trag., δάκρυ λ. Aesch. Theb. 51; ἐκ δ' ὀμμάτων λείβουσι δυσφιλὴ λῖβα Id. Eum. 54; δι' ὀμματος δασακτὶ λ. δάκρυον Soph. O. C. 1251; τῆκεν καὶ λ. (absol.) to melt and liquefy one's substance, Plat. Rep. 411 B:—Pass., of the tears, to be poured or pour forth, Eur. Phoen. 1522, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 3; but also of persons, λείβεσθαι δακρύας κόρας, to have one's eyes running with tears, Eur. Andr. 532. 2. so of other liquids, λείβοναι εἰλαία drop with oil, Call. Ap. 38:—Pass., ἀφρὸς περὶ στόμα λείβεται Hes. C. 130, cf. Plat. Tim. 82 D; ὅπλα λ. λυρῶν, τύμβος μέλιτι Anth. P. 6. 163, 7. 36:—metaphr. of sound (cf. χέω), λειβόμενον . . . σὺν καμάτῳ Pind. P. 12. 17. III. in Pass., also, to melt or fine away, Ar. Eq. 327, cf. Plut. 2. 681 B:—σπένδω was nearly equiv. in sense, and was the Verb used in Att. Com. and Prose.

Λευεντρία, ἡ, (λείος, ἔντερον) the passing one's food without digesting it, *laevitas intestinorum* (Cels.), Hipp. Aph. 1248, etc.

Λευεντρικός, ὁ, ὄν, =sq., Hipp. Epid. 3. 1086.

Λευεντρίδης, ες, affected with λευεντρία, Hipp. Aph. 1249, etc.

Λεῖζομαι, Ion. and poet. for ληῖζομαι, q. v.

Λευκάρδιον, λευκίζω, λεῖκον, f. l. for λικν-.

Λευκάριδες, αἱ, λ. νύμφαι meadow-nymphs, Orph. Arg. 644, Ruhnck.

Λευκάκωδης, ες, like meadows, grassy, moist, Hipp. Aer. 291, 294: Comp. λευμακέστεροι, f. l. for —πυθέστεροι, lb. 289; v. Lob. Paral. 288.

Λεῖμαξ, ακος, ὁ, (not ὁ, Hdn. in An. Oxon. 3. 284), like λεῖμαρ, a meadow, Eur. Phoen. 1571, Bacch. 867 (both lyr.), Anth. P. 9. 788:—a garden, Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 2. II. =Lat. *limax*, a snail, Hesych.

Λεῖμμα, τό, (λεῖπω) a part left, remnant, Plut. Nic. 17; τοῦ παιδὸς τὰ λεῖμματα what was left of him, his remains, Hdt. 1. 119; so, LXX (2 Regg. 19. 4), Ep. Rom. 11. 5:—the less of two parts, the residue, Pythag. term ap. Plut. 2. 1018 E. II. in Music, =δίσκος III, Plat. ap. Plut. 2. 1017 F sq., Aristid. Quint. p. 40:—acc. to Chappell (Anc. Mus. p. 202) somewhat less than $\frac{1}{2}$ a major tone.

Λειμώσπον, τό, v. sub λιμώδων.

Λειμών, ὄντος, ὁ, (λεῖβω) any moist, grassy place, a meadow, mead, holm, Il. 2. 467, etc.; ἀμφὶ δὲ λειμῶνες μαλακοὶ ἰόν ἡδὲ σελίνοι θήλειον Od. 5. 72; λ. μαλακός Hes. Th. 279; βαθὺς Aesch. Pr. 653; βούχλος, βουθηρῆς Id. Supp. 540, Soph. Tr. 188:—metaphr., λειμῶνα Μουσῶν δρέπειν Ar. Ran. 1300; ἐν λειμῶνι ποταμῶν ποτῶν in the smooth river-water, (cf. ἄλσος and Νερῖνιον prata of the sea), Soph. Fr. 587; in Anth. P. 6. 66 a sponge is called χυτὴν λειμῶν θαλάσσης; and in Plat. we have πλούτων καὶ νείττην λειμῶνες, Soph. 222 A, cf. Phaedr. 248 B. II. like κῆπος, rudenda muliebria, Eur. Cycl. 171. III. later, often metaphr., for any bright, flowery surface, as a blooming face, an embroidered robe, a peacock's tail, Jac. Ach. Tact. 478, 486:—also λ. λέξεων Snid. praef., cf. A. Gell. praef. § 6; and as dim. λειμωνάριον, τό, Phot. Bibl. p. 161. 23.

Λειμωνήρης, ες, (ἔρω) belonging to a meadow, Suid.

Λειμωνιάς, ἄδος, poet. fem. of λειμώνιος, νύμφη λ., a meadow-nymph, Soph. Ph. 1454 (lyr.), Ap. Rh. 2. 655; cf. λειμακίδες.

Λειμωνιάτης λίθος, ὁ, a stone of grass-green colour, Plin. 37. 62.

Λειμώνιον, τό, limonium, sea-lavender or snakeweed, Diosc. 4. 16, Plin. 20. 28.

Λειμώνιος, α, ὄν, (λειμών) of a meadow, Lat. *pratensis*, κάπν γῆς λ. δρόσοι Aesch. Ag. 560; ἄνθεα Id. Fr. 313; φύλλα Theocr. 18. 39:—in Soph. Aj. 601, for the corrupt Ms. reading Ἰδαίαι μύμονας λειμονία ποία, which is against the metre and without sense, various emendations have been suggested, but nothing satisfactory; ἀράχνη Arist. H. A. 5. 27. 3; ἀνεμῶν ἡ λ. = λειμώνιον, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 3.

Λειμωνίς, ἴδος, poet. fem. of λειμώνιος, Dion. P. 756.

Λειμωνίτις, ἴδος, special fem. of λειμώνιος, Nicet. Ann. 82 A.

Λειμωνο-εἰδής, ες, like meadows, grassy and flowery, Cebeus 17.

Λειμωνόθεν, Adv. from a meadow, Il. 24. 451; also —θε, Theocr. 7. 80.

Λεῖο-βάτος, ὁ, a fish, the ray, Plat. Com. Soph. 4, Arist. H. A. 2. 15, 12; another name for the ῥίνη acc. to Ath. 312 B; cf. Arcestr. ib. 319 E.

Λεῖο-γένειος, ὄν, smooth-chinned, beardless, Hdt. 5. 20.

Λεῖο-γλωσσος, ὄν, smooth-tongued, flattering, Symm. V. T.

Λεῖο-θαλάσσα, ἡ, a kind of raphanis, Theophr. H. P. 7. 4, 2; but with v. l. λειοθασία, as the passage is quoted in Ath. 56 F, cf. Plin. 19. 25.

Λεῖο-κάρηνος [ᾶ], ὄν, smooth-headed, bald-headed, Poll. 2. 26.

Λεῖο-καυλος, ὄν, smooth-stalked, Theophr. H. P. 7. 8, 2.

Λεῖο-κῦμνέω, to be upon a smooth sea, Suid.

Λεῖο-κῦμων [ῥ], ὄν, having low waves, θάλαττα λ. Luc. V. II. 2. 4.

Λεῖο-κύτος, ὄν, smoothing the warp, κάμαξ Anth. P. 6. 247.

Λειοντῆ, ἡ, poet. for λεοντή, a lion's skin, Anth. Plan. 185.

Λειοντο-μάχης [ᾶ], ὄν, ὁ, poet. for λεοντ-, a lion-fighter, Theocr. Epigr. 20. 2:—λεοντο-πάλης [ᾶ], ὄν, ὁ, wrestler with a lion, Anth. P. 9. 237.

Λεῖο-παῖω, to make smooth, Chirurr. 97. 5 Cocch. II. to pound fine, Geop. 20. 26.

Λεῖο-πούς, ὁ, ὅ, πουν, τό, smooth-footed, Hesych.

Λεῖο-πώγων, ὁ, with a smooth beard, i. e. beardless, Manass. Chron. 612.

Λείος, α, ὄν, (v. fin.) smooth to the touch, opp. to τραχύς, αἰγίερος Il. 4. 484; λείος ὥσπερ ἐγχελευς Ar. Fr. 25, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.; τὰ τραχέα καὶ λ. Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 1; oft. in Plat., etc.:—also of cloths, smooth, plain, not embroidered, λ. τε καὶ ὑφαντά Thuc. 2. 97; λ. ὑφασμα Plat. Polit. 310 E; χιτωνίσκιον λ. C. I. 155. 47; λεῖα ἐκτεποιημένα worked smooth, of marble, Ib. 160 B. 27; cf. λειονργός. 2. in Hom., chiefly of level places or countries, λείος δ' ἱππόδρομος ἀμφίς Il. 23. 330; ἐν λείῳ πεδίῳ Ib. 359; λ. ὁδὸς Od. 10. 103, Hes. Op. 286; λ. ἀροσίς Od. 9. 134; λεῖα δ' ἐποίησεν [θεμελίαι] levelled them with the ground, Il. 12. 30; πεδίον λ. Hdt. 2. 29; χωρίον λειώτατον 7. 9, 2; ἡ λειωτάτη τῶν ὁδῶν 9. 69; λ. θαλάσσα a smooth sea, 2. 117. b. c. gen., χῶρος . . . λείος πετράων smooth (i. e. free) from rocks, Od. 5. 443, 7. 282. 3. smooth-skinned, without hair, Lat. *lævis*, of animals, opp. to δασύς, Hipp., Arist.; λειώτατον τῶν ζῴων ἐστὶν ἄνθρωπος Arist. H. A. 7. 2, 9; esp. of a youth, smooth-chinned, beardless (cf. λείαξ), Theocr. 5. 90:—also of fish, smooth-skinned, opp. to λειπιδασταί, Arist. H. A. 2. 13, 10; τὸ λείον Hipp. 1090 G, 1176 A, Arist. H. A. 9. 36, 1. 4. metaphr., smooth, soft, νύμφα Ar. Ran. 1001, cf. Lob. Aj. 673; of the sound of the voice, Plat. Polit. 307 A, Tim. 67 B; of the taste, Tim. Locr. 100 E sq.; κινήματα Plat. 2. 1122 E:—also, λ. μυθοὶ Aesch. Pr. 647; τὸ ἡμερὸν τε καὶ λ. [τοῦ θῆους] Plat. Crat. 406 A; αἱ λ. ἡδοναὶ Id. Philib. 51 D; λ. πάθημα Id. Tim. 63 E; λ. κίνησις, Cyrenaic phrase for ἡδονή, ap. Diog. L. 2. 86; λ. ἡσυχίη Anth. P. 7. 278; ὡς λειωτέρου ἐλέον ὑπάρξοντος, where Reiske ἐτοιμωτέρου, Polyb. 20. 9, 11; 3 L

—τὸ λείων = λειότης, τῆς ἐρμηνείας Dion. H. de Lys. 24:—Adv. λείως, smoothly, gently, Plat. Theat. 144 B. II. rubbed or ground down, reduced to powder, Diosc. 3, 81, Theophr. Nonn.; cf. λείω II. (From √ΛΕΦ or ΔΕΙΦ, cf. λευ-ός (i.e. λεφρός), Lat. lēv-is, lēv-itas, lēv-igare:—from the same Root come λειάινω, λεία.)

λειόστρακος, ov, smooth-shelled, Arist. H. A. 4. 4. 6.

λειόσματος, ov, smooth-bodied, ἔγχελυς Eubul. Ἰων 2 (as Valck. for λιμοσμάματος), cf. λείος sub init.

λειότης, ητος, ἡ, smoothness, opp. to τραχύτης, σπλάγχμων Aesch. Pr. 493; χαλινῶν Xen. Eq. 10, 6, sq.; κατόπτρων Plat. Tim. 46 C; in pl., Ib. 65 C, Gorg. 465 B. 2. of the voice or pronunciation, Arist. G. A. 5. 7, 1, Dem. Phal. 299, Dion. H. de Isocr. 13; λ. ὁνομάτων Dion. H. Vett. Cens. 2.

λειο-τρέβω, to rub smooth, Galen., etc.; Pass., Diosc. 1. 6 (dub.), v. Lob. Phryn. 572.

λειο-τρέχω, = sq., Arist. H. A. 8. 8, 1.

λειο-τρέχια, to have smooth hair, Sophron ap. Ath. 106 E.

λειουργοίμαι, Pass. to be made smooth, Clem. Al. 261.

λειουργός, ὁ, (ἐργα) a mason who works stones smooth, opp. to a sculptor, C. I. 9, v. Böckh p. 285.

λείουσι, poet. for λέουσι, dat. pl. of λείων.

λειό-φλοιος, ov, smooth-barked, Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 2, etc.

λειό-χρως, otos, smooth-skinned, Arist. ap. Ath. 312 F, where in the text of Arist. (H. A. 5. 10, 3) we have δμοχρως.

λείω, (λείος) to make smooth, Marc. Sid. 83; λ. ἐπιγραφὴν to erase it, Theod. Stud.:—Pass. to be made smooth, Arist. Color. 3. 4. II. to pound fine, to triturate, Oribas. 2. 230 Daremb., Theophr. Nonn., cf. λείος II.

λειπ-ανδρέω, and other compds. beginning with λειπ-, λειπ-, or λειφ- from λείπω, should in all correct authors be written λῑπ- before a smooth breathing, λῑφ- before an aspirate, λῑπο- before a consonant, as is proved by the unvarying usage of Poets, v. An. Oxon. 2. 239, Diind. in Steph. Thesaur. See therefore λιπανδρέω, λιπομαρτυρίον, λιποστρατία, λιποστάσις, λιποφυχέω, λῑράμιος, etc.

λειπτέον, verb. Adj. of λείπω, one must leave or abandon, Eur. II. F. 1385, Plat. Crito 51 B, etc.

λειπυρία, λειπυρίος, λειπυρίκος, λειπυρίωδης, v. sub λῑπ-.

λείω, impf. λείπων Hom., etc.: fut. λείψω Ib.: aor. 1 ἐλείψα, only in late writers, Polyb. 12. 15, 12, Pseudo-Phoc. 72, (ἀπ-), Anth. P. 8. 130, etc.; though λείψας is cited from Ar. or Antiph. in A. B. 106, and is freq. in later Inscrip., C. I. 1988 b. c, 3272. 27, al.; so, ἀπο-λείψας Pythag. Aur. Carm. 70 (Mullach); but correct writers always use aor. 2 ἐλίπον Hom., Att.:—pf. ἐλέλοιπα Ib.: plqpf. ἐλελοίπων Xen.:—Med., in proper sense chiefly in compds.: aor. 2 ἐλίπομην Hdt. 1. 186, 2. 40, etc., Eur. II. F. 169 (but in pass. sense, Hom.):—Pass., fut. med. in pass. sense, λείψομαι Hes. Op. 198, Hdt. 7. 8 and 48; also λείψομαι Soph. Ph. 1071; and λελείψομαι II. 24. 742, Att.:—aor. ἐλείφθην Pind., Att.; Ep. 3 pl. ἐλείφθεν H. Hom. Merc. 195:—pf. λέλειμαι Hom., Att.: plqpf. ἐλελείμην, Ep. λελ- Hom.; Ep. aor. also ἐλειπτο Ap. Rh. 1. 45, etc. (From √ΛΠΙ, which appears in λῑπ-εἶν, and all compds. beginning with λῑπ-, λῑπο-, λῑφ- (v. sub λειπαίνδρέω), and λιμπ-άνω: from a lengthd. √ΛΠΙΠ come λείπω, λέλοιπα, λοιπός, etc.; cf. Goth. laib-a (κατά-λειμμα), bi-laib-jan (περιλείπειν); O. Norse leif-a (to leave), etc.; in Lat. the p is represented by qu, lingu-a, liqu-i, reliqu-us, cf. Osc. lik-ilitud (licet, liceat); so Lith. lik-ti (linguere); and in Skt. a similar change appears, rik' rinak-mi (vacuefacio), cf. Zd. ric (linguere): cf. Kk. II. 2.)

I. trans. 1. to leave, quit, ἔλλαδαι, δώματα, etc., Hom.; λ. φάος ἡέλιου χερσὶν ὑπὸ Τρώων, i.e. to die, be killed, II. 18. 11; so, λ. βίον ὑπὸ τινος Plat. Legg. 872 E; λ. βίον, βίσιον, etc., Soph. El. 1444, Eur. Hel. 226, etc.; αὐτοχρεὶ σφαγή λ. βίον by self-slaughter, Id. Or. 948; so, with a negat., [ἀκούειν] οὐ ποτε κύμα λείπει II. 2. 396; νιν .. χῶν οὐδὰμ λ. Soph. Ant. 830. b. conversely, τὸν δ' ἔλειπε ψυχὴ II. 5. 606, Od. 14. 426; τὸν .. λίπε θυμὸς Id. 4. 470; ἐπειτὰ με καὶ λίποι αἰὼν 5. 685, cf. Od. 7. 224; λίπε δ' ὁστέα θυμὸς II. 16. 743; ψυχὴ δὲ λείπειν (sc. ὁστέα) Od. 14. 134; νιν δ' ἦδη πάντα λέλοιπεν (sc. ἐμέ) Ib. 213; in these two last passages some take it intr. is gone (v. infr. II).

2. to leave behind, leave at home, παῖδα τὸν ἐν μεγάρουσιν ἔλειπες Od. 13. 403, cf. II. 5. 48; esp. of dying men, to leave (as a legacy), Ἀτρεὺς δὲ θνήσκων ἔλειπεν πολέωνι Θυέστῃ [τὸ σκήπτρον] II. 2. 106, cf. 5. 157; λ. παῖδα ὀρφανὸν Soph. Aj. 653; λ. θυγατέρας Plat. Legg. 924 E; so, πατέρι γόνον καὶ κήδεα .. λείπει II. 5. 156, cf. Soph. Aj. 973; λ. εὐκλειαν ἐν δμοίαι Aesch. Cho. 349:—so also in Med. to leave behind one (as a memorial to posterity), μνημόσυνα λιπέσθαι Hdt. 1. 186, 6. 109, al.; λιπέσθαι τιμαρῶν Eur. H. F. 169; διαδόχους αὐτῶν Plut. Aem. 36, etc. b. to leave standing, leave remaining, οὐδεμίαν οἰκίαν Xen. An. 7. 4. 1; μῆδεια Id. Hell. 2. 3, 41, Plat. Rep. 567 B.

3. to leave, forsake, abandon, desert, leave in the lurch, II. 16. 368, etc.; λ. τιὰ χαράμ Pind. O. 6. 76; λ. εἰδοντα Soph. Ph. 273; λ. τὴν αὐτοῦ φύσιν Ib. 903; λ. τάξιν Plat. Apol. 29 A, etc.; λ. ἐράνους to fail in paying .., Dem. 821. 14; λ. δαμόν, φoράν Xen. Cyr. 3. 1 and 34; λ. νόμον Dem. 776. 12; λ. ὄρκον, μαρτυρίαν to fail in .., Id. 1190. 4, 1365. 21; λοῖβας .. οὐ λίπε neglected them not, C. I. 153. 8. b. conversely, λίπον τοὶ ἀνακταὶ they failed him, Lat. defecerunt eum sagittae, Od. 22. 119.

II. intr. to be gone, depart, Epigr. Gr. 142. 2; v. supr. I. 1. b.

2. to be wanting, cease, be missing, like Lat. deficio, οὐ τί πα ἐλίπεν ἐκ τοῦδ' οἴκου .. αἰκία Soph. El. 514; οὐποτ' ἐπὶς λείψει κατὰ πόλεις Eur. Hel. 1157; τὸ κακοτυχὲς οὐ λείπειν ἐκ τέκνων Id. II. F. 133; λείπουσιν αἱ ἐκ τῆς κεφαλῆς τρήξεις Arist. H. A. 3. 11. 8; ἐν σοὶ λείπει Ev. Luc. 18. 22; c. inf., λείπει μὲν οὐδ' ἂ πρόσθεν ἦδμεν τὸ μὴ οὐ βαρύνοντι intr. nihil absunt quin .., Soph. O. T. 1232; so, c. gen.,

Βραχὺ λείπει τοῦ μὴ συνάπτειν Polyb. 2. 14, 6, etc.:—often with numerals, κεφάλαιον γίγνεται μικροῦ λείποντος πέντε καὶ δέκα τάλαντα Lys. 155. 38; οὐ πολλὰ λείπει τῶν ἐνενηκόντα ἑτῶν Polyb. 12. 16, 13; τρήξεις πέντε λείπουσιν τῶν ἑκατὸν καὶ εἰκοσι Diod. 13. 14:—παντός λῑπεί I. I. wants all, i.e. is quite wanting, Plat. Legg. 728 A; ὁ λίπων Ib. 759 E; τὸ λείπον deficiency, Polyb. 4. 38, 9, etc.: cf. ἐλλείπω.

B. Pass. to be left, left behind, ἀλοχος φυλακῇ ἐλέλειπτο II. 2. 700; οἱ δ' οἱ λείπονται Od. 22. 250, etc.; also, μετύπισθε, κατόπισθε λ. II. 3. 160, 22. 334, Od.; παῖδες τοὶ κατόπισθε λειπεμένοι left behind after death, II. 24. 687; so in Att., οἱ λ. Soph. Ant. 58, etc.; τὸ λειπόμενον above, τριτάτῃ δ' ἐπὶ μοῖρα ἐλέλειπται II. 10. 253; ἐμοὶ δὲ λελείφεται ἄλγη λυγρὰ 24. 742; ὀλίγων σφὶ ἡμερῶν σιτία λείπεται Hdt. 9. 45; δὲ πάσι λ. βορροῖς .. ἐλπίς Eur. Tro. 676; αὐτόνομοι ἐλείφθημεν Thuc. 3. 11; ἔως ἂν τι λείπηται Id. 8. 81:—impers., λείπεται it remains, reliquum est ut .., c. inf., Plat. Theat. 157 E, cf. Phaedr. 235 C.

2. to remain, remain over and above, τριτάτῃ δ' ἐπὶ μοῖρα ἐλέλειπται II. 10. 253; ἐμοὶ δὲ λελείφεται ἄλγη λυγρὰ 24. 742; ὀλίγων σφὶ ἡμερῶν σιτία λείπεται Hdt. 9. 45; δὲ πάσι λ. βορροῖς .. ἐλπίς Eur. Tro. 676; αὐτόνομοι ἐλείφθημεν Thuc. 3. 11; ἔως ἂν τι λείπηται Id. 8. 81:—impers., λείπεται it remains, reliquum est ut .., c. inf., Plat. Theat. 157 E, cf. Phaedr. 235 C.

3. to remain alive, πολλοὶ δὲ λίποντο Od. 4. 495, cf. Aesch. Pers. 480, Xen. An. 3. 1, 2. II. c. gen., 1. to be left without, to be forsaken of, κτεάνων καὶ φίλων Pind. I. 2. 18; σοὺ λειπεμένη Soph. Ant. 548:—but, στρατὸν λειπεμένον δορός which has been left by the spear, i.e. not slain, Aesch. Ag. 517.

2. to be left behind in a race, II. 23. 407, 409; λειπεμένους οἶων lingering behind the sheep, Od. 9. 448, cf. 8. 125; λείπετο .. Μενελάου δοῦρὸς ἐρωγὴν he was left a spear's throw behind Menelaus, II. 23. 529; ἐς δίσκουρα ἐλέλειπτο he had been left behind as much as a quoit's throw, Ib. 523; κίρκιοι πελειῶν οὐ μακρὰν λειπεμένοι Aesch. Pr. 857, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1244; τοῦ κίρκυος μὴ λείπεται not to lag behind, be later than the herald in returning, Thuc. 1. 131; λείπεσθαι τοῦ καιροῦ to be behind time, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 29:—but, λείπεσθαι ἀπὸ τινος to keep aloof from one, II. 9. 437, 445; λ. βασιλέος or ἀπὸ βασιλέος to desert the king, Hdt. 8. 113, 9. 66, cf. 56; τῆς ναυμαχίης Id. 7. 168, cf. 9. 19; but, λείπου μῆδὲ σὺ, πάρθεν', ἀπ' οἴκου fail not [to come] from the house, i.e. follow us, Soph. Tr. 1275:—absol. to keep aloof, be absent, Hdt. 7. 229, 8. 44.

3. to come short of, be inferior, worse, weaker or less than, tivos, like ἐλαττωσάμην, ἡττάσθαι, ὑστερεῖσθαι tivos, because the Verb has a compar. sense, Hdt. 7. 48, etc.; λείπεσθαι τινος ἐς τι or ἐν τινι Id. 1. 99, 7. 81 (v. infr. 4); περί τι Polyb. 6. 52, 8; πρὸς τι Soph. Tr. 266; λ. τινὸς ταχύτητα, εὐνείαν Hdt. 7. 86, Thuc. 6. 72; also c. gen. rei, λειφθῆναι μάχης Eur. Heracl. 732; οὐδὲν σοὺ ἔξισος λελείφεται Id. Or. 1042; but also c. dat. rei, λειφθῆναι μάχῃ Aesch. Pers. 344; and so absol. to be defeated, Polyb. 1. 62, 6; ὑπὸ τινος Anth. P. 11. 224; λείπεσθαι ἐν τῇ ἀγορανομίᾳ, Lat. repulsam ferre, Plut. Mar. 5, etc.:—c. part., οὐδὲν ἐμοὶ λείπει γυνώσκων Xen. Occ. 18, 5:—λέλειψαι τῶν ἐμῶν βουλευμάτων you come short of, understand not my plans, Eur. Or. 1085; λείπειμαι τῶν ἐν Ἑλλάδι νόμων Id. Hel. 1246, cf. Soph. Aj. 543; absol., in part., ἀνδρας λειπεμένους inferior me, Aesch. Fr. 39; also, λειπόμενοι the poor, C. I. 625. 4. 7.

4. to be wanting or lacking in a thing, fail of or in, ὑδურ-ῶντα ἐλείπει οὐδὲν Soph. Tr. 937; γυνώσκας λειπομένη σοφίας Id. El. 474; λειπεμένη τέκνων Eur. Ion 680; λελ. λόγου failing to heed my words, Soph. Aj. 543; οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅποιος λείπεται τὸδ' ἡδονῆς no pleasure that it is without, Eur. Fr. 140; μῆνας ἐξ .. λειπόμενος (sc. τὰν εἰκοσι ἑτῶν) Epigr. Gr. 519; also, λ. ἐν τινι in a thing, Soph. O. C. 495; v. supr. 3.

λεῖτω-ῶδιν, Suid. sine interpr., perhaps past bearing children.

λειρίνιος, ov, made of lilies, χρίσμα Diosc. 3. 116. II. like a lily, ἄνθος Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 11.

λειριόεις, εσσα, εν, (λείρων):—properly, like a lily, but in Hom. only metaph., χρῶς λειριόεις lily skin, II. 13. 830; of the cicadae, ὃν λειριό-εσσα their delicate voice, 3. 152; and of the Muses' voice, Hes. Th. 41; Ἑσπερίδες Q. Sm. 2. 418. 2. of the lily, κάρη Nic. Al. 406.

λειρίων, τό, a lily, esp. the white lily (only known in Hom. from λειριόεις), h. Hom. Cer. 427, Theophr. H. P. 6. 8, 1, etc.; cf. κρίνον. 2. = νάρκισσος, cf. Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 9; v. λειριος. (λείρων is identical with the Lat. lilium; cf. Δ. A. 1.)

λειριο-πολφ-ανερμών, ἡ, an omelet madewith lilies, etc., Pherecr. Πέρσ. 1. λειριος, ov, = λειριόεις, in Pind. N. 7. 116, λειρίων ἄνθεμον is used, etc.

II. of the voice, Ap. Rh. 4. 903, Orph. Arg. 251.

λειριώδης, es, like a lily, Theophr. H. P. 3. 13, 6.

λείρων, τό, poet. for λειρίων, Epigr. Gr. 546. 10.

λειρός, ὁ, ὢν, = λειριόεις, of the voice, τέττις .. λειρὰ χέων C. I. 6270 a. 6.

2. pale, Hesych.

λείς, collat. form of λῑς, Lob. Paral. 85.

λείστος, ἡ, ὢν, v. sub λῑστός.

λείτος or λείτος, (λαός, λῑός) an old Adj. = δημόσιος, but only used in the compd. λειτ-ουργός, with its derivs., and in the Ion. forms λῑτον, λῑτή (v. sub λῑτον).

λειτός, ἡ, ὢν, found in Inscr. for λῑτός.

λειτουργέω, on the supposed Att. form λητουργέω v. sub λ. v.: Dor. inf. λειτουργέν C. I. 2448. iv. 27 and 30: pf. λειλουργήκα Lys. 150. 1, Isocr. Antid. § 155; (λειτουργός): I. at Athens, to serve expensive public offices at one's own cost, Andoc. 17. 19, etc., Lys. 100. 30, Dem. 833. 26; c. acc. cogn., λ. τὰ προσταττόμενα Isac. 62. 25; δύο λειτουργίας Dem. 1209. 2; λ. ὑπὲρ τινος to serve these offices for another, Isac. 46. 11, 62. 39; τὰ λειτουργημένα the public services performed, Dem. 569. 11:—v. λειτουργία.

II. generally, to perform public duties, to serve the people or state, τῇ πόλει Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 6; ἐκ τῆς ἰδίας οὐσίας ὑμῖν λ. Isocr. 161 C; τὸ ταῖς οὐσίαις λειτουργεῖν, ὁ καλοῦμεν ἐπὶ πόλιν those who serve the state with .., Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 15; so, λ. τοῖς σώμασι Dem. 568. 3; τὸ περὶ τὰς ἀρχὰς λ. Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 16; λ. τῇ πόλει ταῖσιν τῇ λειτουργίᾳ Ib., cf. Polyb. 6. 33, 6. III. still more generally, to serve a master, c. dat., οἱ ἐνὶ λειτουργούντες τὰ τοιαῦτα

δοῦλοι Arist. Pol. 3. 5, 4; λ. τριῶν ἀνδράσιν, of a prostitute, Anth. P. 5. 49:—absol. to serve the state, πρὸς τεκνοποιῶν Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 16.
2. *To perform religious service, minister, ἐπὶ τῶν ἱερῶν* Dion. H. 2. 22; τῷ Κυρίῳ Act. Ap. 13. 2, etc.

Λειτουργήματα, τό, the performance of a λειτουργία, Plut. Ages. 36, etc.:—also λειτουργία, ἡ, prob. l. in Philostr. 2. 612.

Λειτουργία, ἡ, (Λειτουργία) at Athens, a burdensome public office or duty, which the richer citizens discharged at their own expense, properly by rotation, but also voluntarily or by appointment, Antipho 138. 26, Andoc. 34. 27, Lys. 163. 21, etc.—The ordinary liturgies (ἐγκλήκλιοι) at Athens were the γυμνασιαρχία, the χορηγία, and the ἐστίασις, with a minor one, the ἀρχιδραχμία. The extraordinary, such as the τριηραρχία, were destined for special exigencies of state. There were also λειτουργία μετοίκων, opp. to πολιτικά, Dem. 462. 14. On the λειτουργία, v. Dem. Lept. (with Wolf's preface), Böckh P. E. 2. 199 sq., Herm. Pol. Ant. § 161 sq.—Though the system is chiefly Athenian, we read of liturgies at Siphnus (Isocr. 391 D), Mytilene (Antipho 138. 26), and other places, v. Hdt. 5. 83, etc.; and the word (v. λήϊον) seems to be of Achaean origin.

II. any service or work of a public kind, hence ὁ ἐπὶ λειτουργιών, in an army, the officer who superintended the workmen, carpenters, etc., Polyb. 3. 93, 4; οἱ ἐπὶ τινὰ λ. ἀπεσταλμένοι Id. 10. 16, 5.

2. generally, any service or function, ἡ πρώτη φανερὰ τοῖς ἑσώτοις λ. διὰ τοῦ στόματος οὐσα Arist. P. A. 2. 3, 8, cf. 3. 14. 7 and 9, Incess. An. 12, 11; φιλικὴν ταύτην λ. Luc. Salt. 6.

3. service, ministrations, help, 2 Ep. Cor. 9. 12, Ep. Phil. 2. 30. III. the public service of the gods, λ. αἱ πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς Arist. Pol. 7. 10, 11; τάς [τῶν θεῶν] λ. Diod. 1. 21:—the service or ministry of priests, LXX (Num. 8. 25), Ev. Luc. 1. 23; ἡ τῆς ἐπισκοπῆς λ. its administration, Epiphanius in Eccl., liturgy, public worship, more particularly, the Eucharist.

Λειτουργικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for λειτουργία, LXX (Ex. 31. 9), al.: ministering, πνεύματα Ep. Hebr. 1. 14, Eccl.

Λειτουργός, ὁ, (*ἀλῆτος or *ἀλῆτος, *ἐργῶ) at Athens, one who performed a λειτουργία (q. v.), but not found in any Att. writer; λ. τῶν ἐν παισὶ λειτουργούντων Inscr. Branch. in C. I. 2881. 13, cf. 2882, 2886.

II. a public servant, LXX (1 Regg. 10. 5); in the army, of the workmen, carpenters, etc., Lat. faber, Polyb. 3. 93, 5; used to transl. the Roman licitor, Plut. Rom. 26: metaph., λ. τῆς χρείας ἐμῆς ministering to my need, Ep. Phil. 2. 25.

III. in religious sense, a minister, Ep. Hebr. 1. 7, in Jewish sense, Ib. 8. 2; λ. τῶν θεῶν Dion. H. 2. 22, cf. 73; θεοῦ LXX (Ps. 102. 21), Ep. Rom. 13. 6, al.:—often written with i, λειτουργός, -έω, -ία in Mss. and Inscr., e.g. C. I. 181. 21., 1226, 1435, al.

Λειφαίμω, λειφαίμος, v. sub λῑφ-; and cf. λειπανδρέω.

Λειχάω, = λείχω: sensu obscuro, = Lat. fellare, Gloss.

Λειχήν, ἡ, ὄν, a tree-moss, lichen, Lat. scabies, Theophr., who uses λειχήν of the olive, ψάρα of the fig, v. C. P. 5. 9, 10. 2. a kind of liver-worm, that grows on damp rocks, Diosc. 4. 53; but, ἵππειος λ. = ἱππολείχην, Nic. Th. 945.

3. a lichen-like eruption on the skin of animals, esp. on the chin, mentagra, as in men the ring-worm, rash, scurvy, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Aesch. Cho. 281; in horses, a tetter, scab, Diosc. 2. 45: also of the ground, a blight, canker, Aesch. Eum. 785.—In Mss. often written λειχῆν, v. Dind. Aesch. ll. c.

Λειχηνιάω, to have the λειχήν, of trees, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 10.

Λειχηνώδης, ες, like the λειχήν, Hipp. 1127 C.

Λειχ-ῖν, ὄν, opos, ὁ, Lick-meat, name of a mouse, Batr. 205: so also λειχο-μύλη [ῖ], ἡ, Lick-meal, name of a mouse, Ib. 29: λειχο-πίναξ [ῖ], αὐός, ὁ, Lick-platter, Ib. 100, 233.

Λείχω, fut. λείξω LXX: aor. ἔλειξα Aesch., Ar. ll. citand.:—Pass., aor. part. ἐλειχθέν Diosc. 3. 44. (From √ΛΙΧ also λῑχ-ανός, λῑχ-άμοι, λῑχ-μάζω, λῑχ-νός, length, in λῑχ-ω; cf. Skt. lih or rik; Lat. ling-o, lig-nr; Goth. bi-laig-on (ἐπι-λείχων); O. H. G. lech-on (lecken); Slav. liz-ati; Lith. liz-us (λῑχανός).) To lick up, Hdt. 4. 23, Aesch. Eum. 106 (cf. δῆν); λ. τὰ δημόσια Ar. Eq. 103: simply, to lick, ἅλα Arist. H. A. 6. 37, 5, Theophr. de Sign. 1. 15.

2. the irreg. part. pf. in Hes. Th. 826 is used in the sense of λῑχμάω (q. v.), γλώσσησι λελεχμένους playing with their tongues.

Λειψανδρία, ἡ, (Λεΐψις) = λειπανδρία, Hesych., v. l. in Joseph. B. J. 3. 3, 2, for λειπανδρία or λειπανδρία. The Adj. λειψανδρος in Schol. Eur. Or. 250; Verb λειψανδρέω in Tzetz.

Λειψάνη-λόγος, ὄν, gathering remnants, Anth. P. 6. 92.

Λειψάνον, τό, (λείπω) a piece left, wreck, remnant, relic, Ἀργούς Eur. Med. 1387; metaph. of a man, λείψανον φίλων, Φρυγῶν Id. El. 554, Tro. 711; τὸ νῦν αὐτῆς [τῆς γῆς] λ. Plat. Criti. 110 E, cf. 111 A; δάκρυα . . στοργῆς λείψανον Anth. P. 7. 476.

2. often in pl., remnans, remnants, Lat. reliquiae, of the dead, λείψανον ἐκβάλλειν κυσίν Eur. Fr. 472; θανόντος λείψανα Soph. El. 1113; τὰ λ. τοῦ σώματος Plat. Phaedo 86 C; βαυδὺς λ. φωτὸς ἔχει Epit. in C. I. (add.) 4079 d, al.;—but, ἀγαθὸν ἀνδρῶν λ. are their deeds, good name, etc., Eur. Andr. 774; λείψανα, remnants of youth, Ar. Vesp. 1066; λείψανα τῶν Ἰακίων παθημάτων sequels to . . , Longin. 9. 12.

Λειψί-φαῖς, ες, waning, μῆνη Maxim. π. κατ. 455: also, λειψίφωτος, ὄν, Paul. Ag. 2; λειψίφωτος Eust. 811. 63.

Λειψό-θρις, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, having lost his hair, Ael. N. A. 14. 4.

Λειψο-σίληνον, τό, the moon's first or last quarter, Lat. silente luna, when she is hidden, only in Pseudo-Diosc. p. 476 F.

Λειψο-ῦδρῶ, to fail of water, to dry up, Nicet. Ann. 43 C:—λεψιδρία, ἡ, want of water, Theophr. C. P. 5. 12, I, Polyb. 4. 9, 6, Strab. 740:—Λειψιδριον, τό, a waterless district near mount Parnes in Attica, Hdt. 5. 62, Ar. Lys. 605, Arist. Fr. 356: α. λειψιδριον.

Λεωδῆς, ες, = λείος, smooth, even, Suid.; as pf. n. in Homer.

Λείωμα, τό, (λείω) that which has been ground smooth, τὰ ἀκρατά λ., τὰ ὑδαρέστερα λ. Theophr. Lap. 55.

Λείων, ὁ, Ep. form of λέων: λείως, = λέως, q. v.

Λείωσις, ἡ, (λείω) a polishing, pounding, Plut. 2. 129 D. Λεωτέον, Verb. Adj. one must make smooth, Geop. 9. 5, 6. Λεκαλέος, f. l. for Λαικαλέος.

Λεκάνη [ᾶ], ἡ, (λέκος) a dish, πῶλ, pan, Ar. Nub. 907, Vesp. 600, al.; in Av. 840 it means a hod, cf. 1143:—Λεκάνη in the common dialect, Suid.—Hence the dimin. forms Λεκαῖνς, ἡ, Plut. 2. 828 A, Luc. Amoc. 39; Λεκάκιον, τό, Ar. Ach. 1110, Polyz. Δημ. 4. Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 4; Λεκαίνισκη, ἡ, Ar. Fr. 637, Teleclid. Ἀμφ. 1. 11; Λεκαίνιδιον, τό, Poll. 10. 84, Eust. 1402. 16.

Λεκάνο-μαντις, εως, ὁ, a dish-diviner, Strab. 762: hence Λεκάνο-μαντεία, ἡ, Pseudo-Callisth., Psellus, etc.; and Λεκάνο-σκοπία, ἡ, the inspecting of a dish, in order to divine, Manetho 4. 213.

Λεκάριον, τό, Dim. of λέκος, a little dish, Ath. 149 F, Poll. 10. 86.

Λεκιθίτης [ῖτ] ἄρτος, ὁ, a sort of bread made of pulse, Seleuc. ap. Ath. 114 B; cf. the swallow-song, Scol. 41 in Bergk's Lyr. p. 1311.

Λεκιθο-ειδής, ες, = λεκιθώδης, Hipp. 477. 16.

Λεκιθο-λαχανό-πωλις, ιδος, ἡ, a peasepudding-herb-seller, Ar. Lys. 458.

Λεκιθο-πώλης, ου, ὁ, Suid.; fem. -πωλις, ιδος, a peasepudding-seller, Ar. Pl. 427, Luc. Lexiphr. 3.

Λεκιθός, ὁ, the inner part of pulse, λ. φακῶν Hipp. 610. 3, cf. 667. 17, Galen. Lex. Hipp. II. pulse-porridge, peasepudding, Lat. lomentum, Ar. Lys. 562, Pherecr. Aut. 4, Alex. Xorrg. 1, etc.

Λεκιθός, ἡ, the yolk of an egg, Hipp. 671. 55, oft. in Arist.:—masc. in Alex. Trall.

Λεκιθώδης, ες, (λέκιθος, ἡ) yolk-coloured, Hipp. 1123 B, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 11.

Λέκος, εως, τό, a dish, plate, πῶλ, pan, Hippon. 58. (Hence the dimin. forms Λεκίς, ιδος, ἡ, Epich. 46 Ahr., Iambi; Λεκίσκος, ὁ, Hipp. ap. Poll. 10. 87; Λεκίσκιον, τό, Hipp. 407. 8 and 30; also Λεκάνη (q. v.), Λακάνη, cf. Lat. lanx.)

Λέκροι, οἱ, = λικροί, q. v.

Λεκτέος, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. of λέγω, to be said or spoken, Plat. Rep. 378 A.

II. Λεκτέον, one must say or speak, περί τινος Hipp. Art. 800, Xen. Lac. 2, 12; τι Plat. Rep. 392 A; ὅτι . . Arist. Eth. N. 7. 1, 1.

Λέκτης, ου, ὁ, (λέγω) a speaker, Gloss.

Λεκτικόν, τό, the Lat. lectica, a litter, Alex. Trall. 9. 524.

Λεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, good at speaking, able to speak, περί τι Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 1, Cyr. 5. 5, 46:—ἡ τέχνη (sc. τέχνη), the art of speaking, Plat. Polit. 304 D.

II. suited for speaking, οἱ λ. τῶν λόγων speeches in common colloquial style, opp. to ποιητικῶς συγκεκείμενοι, Dem. 1401. 20; μάλιστα λεκτικὸν τῶν μέτρων τὸ ἱαμβεῖον ἐστὶ Arist. Poët. 4. fin., cf. Rhet. 3. 8, 4:—Adv. -κῶς, in prose, Dion. H. de Comp. 25 p. 201 R.

Λέκτο, v. sub λέγω λ. B.

Λεκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (λέγω) B. gathered, chosen, picked out, Hes. Fr. 35. 3, Aesch. Pers. 795, Soph. O. T. 19, etc.

II. (λέγω) capable of being spoken, to be spoken, ἐστ' ἐκείνῳ πόντα λεκτά Id. Ph. 633; κακὸν ὄν λεκτὸν Eur. Hipp. 875; οὕτε λ. οὕτε πιστὸν Ar. Av. 422: τὰ λεκτά things having only a nominal existence, as Time and Space, abstractions, Stoic term in Plut. 2. 1116 B, Diog. L. 7. 43 and 63.

Λέκτριος, ὄν, (λέκτρον) bed-ridden, Greg. Naz. Carin. 5. 94.

Λεκτρίτης [ῖ] θρόνος, ὁ, a recumbent chair or couch, Hesych.

Λεκτρο-κλόπος, ὁ, (κλέπτω) an adulterer, Or. Sib. 1. 178.

Λέκτρον, τό, (ΛΕΧ, λέγω) A) like λέχος, a couch, bed, Lat. lectus, IIom. (esp. in Od.); Λέκτρον to bed, Od. 8. 292; also in pl., ll. 22. 503, Od., etc.

II. later, mostly in pl., the marriage-bed, Pind. N. 8. 11, Trag.; παρθένους γαμηλῶν λ. ἀνεύστοις Aesch. Fr. 238; so, Λέκτρον εὐναί Id. Pers. 543; Λέκτρον κοῖται Eur. Alc. 925; κοῖτης Λέκτρον Id. Med. 437; but, τὸ δυσπρόκεινον λ. Soph. Tr. 791:—hence, γῆμαι Λέκτρα τινὸς to wed one, Eur. Med. 594; Λέκτρα προδοῦναι, αἰσχύνειν, etc., Id. Or. 939, Hipp. 944, etc.:—ἄλλοτρια, νόθα, δοῦλα Λέκτρα, of illicit connexions, Id.; cf. λέχος. 2. the fruit of marriage, a child, Agathyll. ap. Dion. H. 1. 49.

Λεκτρο-χάρης, ες, enjoying the marriage-bed, Orph. H. 54. 9.

Λελαβέσθαι, v. sub λαμβάνω.

Λελάθη, λελάθοντο, λελαθέσθαι, v. sub λαθάνω.

Λελάκα, λελάκοντο, λελάκναι, v. sub λάσσω.

Λελαμμαι, v. sub λαμβάνω: but Λελασμαι, v. sub λαθάνω.

Λελάχητε, λελάχουσι, v. sub λαγχάνω.

Λεληχμέτος, v. λείχω 2.

Λεληθώσ, Adv. part. pf. of λαθάνω, like λάθρα, imperceptibly, Plat. Ax. 365 C, Dion. H. de Comp. 22 p. 165 R; τὸ λελ. Anacreont. 15. 16.

Λέληκα, v. sub λάσσω.

Λέλησμαι, v. sub λαμβάνω. II. Λέλησμαι, v. sub ληΐζομαι.

Λελήμαι (v. sub λάω B), old Ep. pf. to strive eagerly; II., but only in part. λελημένος, λελ. ὅρα τάχιστα ὤσαι Ἀργεῖους 5. 690; but often as a mere Adj. eager, ἔλεκε δ' ὑπ' ἐκ Βελέων λελημένος 4. 465; βάν β' ἰθὺς Δαναῶν λελημένοι 12. 106, cf. 16. 552:—in later Ep. c. gen. eager for a thing, Ar. Rh. 1. 1164; also used by him in 3 plpf. with inf., λεληγὸ ἀδύσσει 3. 1158, cf. 646., 4. 1109, Theoc. 25. 196; also 2 sing. pf. λελήσας, and 3 pl. plpf. λελήντο in Orph., Maxim., v. Lehrs Qu. Ep. p. 293. II. in phys. sense, αἰθῆρ ἐκτὸς ἔσω λελημένος rushing, Emped. 360.

Λελημῶν, v. sub λίσσω.

Λελογισμένος, Adv. according to calculation, λολογ. ὅπως ἂν . . Id. 3. 104; λελ. πράσσοντα μᾶλλον ἢ σθένει Eur. I. A. 1021.

Λελύμένος, Adv. (λύω) loosely, slowly, Hipp. Coac. 194.

Λεμβάδιον, τό, Dim. of λέμβος, Byz. word, Lob. Phryn. 74.

λέμβ-αρχος, δ, a commander of a λέμβος, Hesych.

λέμβος, δ, a boat, Lat. *lembus*, a ship's cock-boat, Dem. 883. 28; metaphor. of a parasite, ὅπως ἀκολουθεῖ κόλας τῷ; λέμβος ἐπικέκληται Anaxand. Ὀδυσσ. 2. 7. II. a fishing-boat, Theocr. 21. 12. 2.

esp. a fast-sailing galley, *felucca*, used either to precede a fleet, Polyb. I. 53. 9; or as a light transport, Id. 2. 3, 1, cf. 5. 109, 3.

λεμβώδης, ἐς, (είδος) shaped like a λέμβος, Arist. Incess. An. 10, 9.

λέμμα, τό, (λέπω) that which is peeled off, peel, husk, skin, scale, etc., Hipp. 641. 44, Ar. Av. 674, Alex. Incer. 9; τῆς . . σαρκείδος φύσεως A. Plat. Tim. 76 A. 2. metaph. a mere husk, of one who has been swindled, Anaxil. Incer. 1. 5.

λέμνα, ἡ, a water-plant, *Lemna palustris*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 10, 1.

λέμφος, δ, or τό, = κύρυν, μύα, Liban. 4. 630, cf. Piers. Moer. p. 251. II. Adj. snotty, drivelling, Menand. Τροβ. 13. (Akin to λάμψ, λάμπ.)

λεμψώδης, ἐς, (είδος) drivelling, Schol. Luc. Lexiph. 18.

λέντιον, τό, the Lat. *linteum*, a cloth, napkin, towel, Arr. Peripl. M. Rubr. 4, Ev. Jo. 13. 4, Eust. Opusc. 298. 17; in Nonn., λίντεον: λεν-πίριος, δ, prob. an attendant at the bath, C. I. 275. 71.

λεξείδιον, τό, Dim. of λέξις, Democr. ap. Clem. Al. 328, Arr. Epict. 2. 1. 30, etc.; —in MSS. sometimes λεξίδιον.

λεξείω, Desiderat. of λέγω, to wish to say, Gloss.

λέξω, Ep. imperat. aor. med. of λέγω A. Hom., cf. λέξο.

λεξι-θήρ or λεξι-θηρος, δ, a word-hunter, cf. Lob. Phryn. 628.

λεξιθηρία, δ, to hunt after words, Gell. 2. 9, Socr. H. E. 6, 22.

λεξιθηρία, ἡ, a hunting after words, Clem. Al. 125.

λεξικο-γράφος, ὁ, a lexicographer, F. M. 221. 33.

λεξικός, ἡ, ὁν, of or for words, λεξικός (sc. βιβλίον), = λέξις (v. λέξις II. 3), A. B. 1094, Phot.; λεξικός, δ, = λεξικογράφος, of Suidas, Jo. Gaz.

λεξι-λογος, ὁν, expressing speech, Critias I. 9 (Bkg.): v. ἀλεξι-.

λέξις, εως, ἡ, (λέγω) a speaking, speech, opp. to ᾠδή, Plat. Legg. 816 D; λ. ἡ πράξις saying or doing, Id. Rep. 396 C; δ τρόπος τῆς λ. lb. 400 D, etc.

2. a way of speaking, diction, style, ἡ ἐνθάδε λ. the style used here (in courts of justice), Id. Apol. 17 D; Μούσης λ. poetical diction, Id. Legg. 795 E, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 8 sqq., Poët. 6, 6, etc. II.

in late writers, a single word or phrase, Polyb. 2. 22, 1, etc.; ταῖς λ. χρῆσθαι ταῖς ἀπ' αὐτοῦ Id. 6. 46, 10; ἀπ' αὐτοῦ λέξαι or κατὰ λέξιν word for word, Dion. H., Plut., etc.; collectively, κρατῶ καὶ τῆς λέξεως the very words, Ath. 275 B.

3. κατὰ λέξιν by way of explanation, Ath. 493 D, cf. Diog. L. 2. 113; also, as the phrase goes, Anth. P. 11. 140; —παρὰ λέξιν incorrectly, Cic. Att. 16. 4.

3. in Gramm. a word peculiar in form or signification: hence λέξις is the older term for a glossary, Ροδιακαὶ λέξεις a glossary of Rhodian phrases, Ath. 485 E; cf. γλώσσα II. 2.

λεξι-φάνης [ᾶ], ὁν, δ, a Phrase-monger, title of a Dialogue by Luc.

λέξω, like λέξω, Ep. imperat. aor. syncop. med. of λέγω A.

λεοντ-άχωνος, ὁν, (ἀχῶ) lion-strangling, in Call. Epigr. 35; but the term. —ανος is strange, and Bast suggested λεοντόχλωνος.

λεοντάριον, τό, Dim. of λέων, C. I. 4558. II. as fem. pr. n., Epic. ap. Diog. L. 10, 5.

λεοντή, contr. —ῆ (sub. δορά), ἡ, a lion's skin, fem. of λεόντεος, Hdt. 7. 69, Ar. Ran. 46, al., Plat. Crat. 411 A: poet. λεοντή, Anth. Plan. 185; also λεοντεία, Anon. ap. Suid.

λεόντεος, α, ὁν, also late os, ὁν, of a lion, τῆς λ. δορᾶς Aesch. Fr. 108; δέρμα Theocr. 24. 134. 2. lion-like, δόναμις Epich. ap. Fulgent. Myth. 3. 1.

3. ἡ λεόντεος πᾶν = ὁροβάγγη, Geop. 2. 42, 3.

λεοντηδόν, Adv. like a lion, 2 Macc. 11. 11.

λεοντίασις, εως, ἡ, the early stage of ἐλεφαντίασις, Oribas. p. 61 Mai.

λεοντιάω, to be like a lion, Tzetz. Hist. 4. 937.

λεοντιδεύς, εως, δ, a young lion, Ael. N. A. 4. 47.

λεοντική, ἡ, synonym for the plant κακαλία, Diosc. 4. 123.

λεόντιον, τό, Dim. of λέων, Theognost. in A. B. 1394.

λεοντο-δάμνα [ᾶ], ὁρος, δ, (βαίνω) —resting on a lion or lion's feet, σκάφη Aesch. Fr. 224.

λεοντο-βότος, ὁν, feeding or keeping lions, Nonn. D. I. 21. II. pass. λεοντο-βοτος, fed on by lions, χώρα Strab. 747, cf. Luc. pro Imag. 19.

λεοντο-δάμνας, ἄνθρωπος, δ, lion-tamer, Pind. Fr. 53, in acc. λεοντοδάμαν.

λεοντο-δέρης, ου, δ, (δέρω) like a lion's skin, tawny, Orph. Lith. 613; Lob. Paral. 226 suspects λεοντοδόρην.

λεοντο-διφρος, ὁν, in chariot drawn by lions, Έψη Anth. P. 6. 94.

λεοντο-ειδής, ἐς, lion-like, Ael. N. A. 12. 7. Adv. —δῶς, Eccl.

λεοντο-θύμος, ὁν, lion-hearted, Byz.

λεοντο-κέφαλος, ὁν, lion-headed, Luc. Hermot. 44.

λεοντο-κόμος, ὁν, tending or rearing lions, Opp. C. 3. 53, Philostr. 712.

λεοντο-μάχος, ὁν, fighting with a lion, Poët. in An. Ox. 2. 48.

λεοντο-μίγξις, ἐς, (μίγνυμι) produced between a lion and another animal: half lion, half something else, Poll. 5. 38.

λεοντο-μορφος, ὁν, lion-shaped, Horapollo I. 21.

λεοντο-μυρμηξ, ἦκος, δ, half-lion half-ant, Arcad. 19.

λεοντο-παρδος, δ, a leopard, also λεοπαρδος, Achm. Onir. 273.

λεοντο-πέταλον, τό, a plant, *Leonitic leontopetalum*, Diosc. 3. 110.

λεοντο-πίθηκος, δ, a lion-ape, Philostorg. H. E. 3. 11.

λεοντο-πόδιον, τό, lion's-foot, a kind of cudweed, Diosc. 4. 131.

λεοντο-πούς, δ, ἡ, πουν, τό, lion-footed, Eur. Fr. 544.

λεοντο-πρόσωπος, ὁν, lion-faced, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 416.

λεοντο-τροφία, ἡ, a rearing or breeding of lions, Ael. N. A. 6. 8.

λεοντοῦχος, ὁν, (ἐχῶ) having or keeping lions, Marin. V. Procl. 19.

λεοντο-φόνος, ὁν, lion-killing, Anth. P. 6. 74, Choistod. Ecphr. 137. II. λεοντοφόνον, τό, a Syrian insect that poisons lions, Arist. Mirab. 146, cf. Ael. N. A. 4. 18.

λεοντο-φόρος, ὁν, bearing the figure of a lion, Luc. Hermot. 44.

λεοντο-φύς, ἐς, of lion nature, Eur. Bacch. 1196.

λεοντο-χλαινός, ὁν, clad in a lion's skin, Anth. Plan. 94.

λεοντο-χάρτος, ἡ, ὁν, eaten by a lion, Βούβαλις Aesch. Fr. 316, v. Lob. Paral. 466.

λεοντο-ψύχος, ὁν, (ψυχῇ) lion-hearted, Schol. II. 5. 639.

λεοντώδης, ἐς, = λεοντοειδής, lion-like, ἦθη Arist. Pol. 8. 4, 2; —τὸ λ. a lion's spirit, Plat. Rep. 590 B. Adv. —δῶς, Anth. 152 A.

λεοντο-ώνυμος, ὁν, named after a lion, Tzetz.

λεό-παρδος, δ, a leopard, Theognost. Can. p. 98. 12, Eccl.

λεουργός, ὁν, = λεαργός, blamed as φορτικόν by Poll. 3. 134, quoting Xen. (Mem. I. 3, 9), ubi nunc λεαργ-: v. Lob. Phryn. 89.

λεπαδένουμα, ἦρος, (λεπᾶς) to fish for limpets, Hesych., Phot.

λεπαδιστήρ, περ, δ, the end of the λέπαδον, Poll. 1. 147.

λέπαδον, τό, a broad leather strap fastening the yoke (ζυγόν) to the neck, and joined to the girth (μασχαλίστηρ), late Lat. *antileña*, mostly in pl., as II. 5. 730, 19. 393, Aesch. Pers. 191, Ar. (v. sub κατατέμνω); in sing., Anth. P. 4. 3, 47; and so metaph., ἀνάγκης δῶναί λέπαδον Aesch. Ag. 217; —on Eum. 562, v. sub δλαπαδνός. —A later form was λέπαμων, acc. to Apoll. Lcx. Hom. s. v. λέπαδνα.

λεπάδο-πεμάχο-σελάχο-δάλεο-κράνιο-λειψᾶνο-δριμ-ὑποτριμμάτο-σιλδίο-καρabo-μελίτο-κάτᾰκεχῆμενο-κιχλ-επίκοσσύφο-φαττο-περι-στρο-ἄλεκτρον-οπτο-κεφαλλιο-κιγκλο-πελιο-λάγω-σῆραιο-βάφη-τράγᾰνο-πτερύγων, Com. word in Ar. Eccl. 1169 (as emended by Meineke), the name of a dish compounded of all kinds of dainties, fish, flesh, fowl and sauces.

λεπάς, = πέσσω, in pf. pass., Strattis Incer. 19, Hesych.

λεπᾶσις, α, ὁν, (λέπας) of a scur or cliff, ὄφρυς Eur. Heracl. 394; rocky, rugged, χθών, νάπη Id. Hipp. 1248, I. T. 324.

λεπ-αργός, ὁν, (λέπος) with white skin or feathers, κίρκος Aesch. Fr. 305. 5; of a sheep or goat, Theocr. 4. 45; —as Subst., λ., ὁ, of an ass, Nic. Th. 349.

λέπας, τό, (λέπω) a bare rock, scaur, Simon. 117. I, Aesch. Ag. 283, 298, Eur. Phoen. 24, al.; also ap. Thuc. 7. 78. Only used in nom. and acc. sing.

λεπᾶς, ἄδος, ἡ, a limpet, Lat. *patella*, from its clinging to the rock (λέπας), Epich. 23 Alhr.; ὥσπερ λεπᾶς προσεχόμενος τῷ κιονί Ar. Vesp. 105, cf. Pl. 1096.

λεπαστή or λεπᾶστη, ἡ, (λεπᾶς) a limpet-shaped drinking-cup, Ar. Pax 916, Comici ap. Arist. 484 F sqq.; —also λεπαστίς, ἴδος, C. I. 8346, Hesych.; —on the λ. as a liquid measure, v. Böckh. cit. in C. I. l. c.

λεπαστρον, τό, an instrument for catching limpets, Hesych.

λεπίδιον, τό, (λεπίς) a small scale, Hero in Math. Vett. 255 (al. λεπίς).

II. a Syrian plant, like pepperwort, used in cases of scurvy, Diosc. 2. 205, Galen.; —in Ath. 119 B, 385 A, λέπιδι or —διν, τό.

λεπιδο-ειδής, ἐς, like scales, Galen.

λεπιδο-χαλκος, ὁ, dub. for λεπίς χαλκός, v. sub λεπίς.

λεπιδομαί, Pass. to be covered with scales, τὰ λεπιδομένα, = τὰ λεπιδοῦσα, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 50. II. τὰ ὀστέα λεπιδοῦσαι the bones scale off, Hipp. Fract. 774.

λεπιδοῦς, ἡ, ὁν, scaly, covered with scales, of the crocodile, Hdt. 2. 68; τὰ λεπιδοῦσα scaly-coated animals, Arist. H. A. 2. 13, 13, al.; —also, θωρήξ λ. a cuirass covered with scales, Hdt. 9. 22, cf. Dio C. 78. 37. II.

as Subst., λ., δ, a fish of the Nile with large scales, Hdt. 2. 72; called κυπρίνος by Doris ap. Ath. 309 B. III. a kind of gem, Orph. Lith. 284.

λεπίζω, (λέπος) to peel off the husk, skin or bark, Antiph. Φιλοθ. I. 10, Theophr. H. P. 3. 13, 1; Act. in LXX (Gen. 30. 37, al.); —metaph., Polyb. 10. 27, 11.

λεπίον, τό, Dim. of λεπίς, thin rind, scurf, Hipp. Coac. 192.

λεπίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (λέπω) a scale, rind, husk, Hipp. Aph. 1252; λ. φῶν an egg-shell, Ar. Pax 198; the cup of a silberd, Anth. P. 6. 22 and 102; the coat of an onion, Schol. Luc. Hist. Conscr. 5. 2. collectively, the scales of fish, λεπίδος σιδιρέης ὥσπερ ἰχθυοειδέος Hdt. 7. 61; δ ἐν ὀρνίθι πτερόν, τούτο ἐν ἰχθύϊ ἐστὶ λ. Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 9; opp. to φύλλος, lb. I. 6, 4, 3. 10, 1; also of serpents, Nic. Th. 154. 3. of other things,

λεπίς χαλκοῦ, the flakes that fly from copper in hammering, Lat. *squamula aeris* (Cels. 2. 12), Diosc. 5. 89 and 90; absol. λεπίς, Hipp. 614. 15; λεπίς πρίονος saw-dust, Heliod. Chirurg. p. 158; λεπίδες (sc. χύωνος), snow-flakes, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 13.

λέπισμα, τό, that which is peeled off, peel, LXX (Gen. 30. 37), Diosc. 1. 22, Galen.

λεπισμός, δ, a peeling off, Eccl.

λεπιστής, οῦ, δ, = ψευστής, Hesych., E. M.

λεπιστός, ἡ, ὁν, peeled, Aquil. V. T., Eust. 1246. 28.

λεπίπος, δ, Acol. for a hare, Lat. *lepus*, ap. Varron. R. R. 3. 12, L. L. 5. 20; cf. λεβηρίς II.

λέπος, τό, (λέπω) rind, a husk, scale, Alex. Incer. 9; κνάμον Luc. Icarom. 19; σπαφίδος Nic. Th. 943; ἰχθύων λέπη Poll. 6. 51, 94.

λέπρα, Ion. —ρη, ἡ, (λεπρός) the leprosy, which makes the skin scaly, Hdt. I. 138, Hipp. Aph. 1248; in pl., Hipp. 114 D; v. sub λεύκη.

λεπράς, ἄδος, ἡ, poet. fem. of λεπρός, rough, λεπράς πέτρα Theocr. I. 40; also as Subst., λ., ἡ, a rock, Opp. H. I. 129.

λεπράω, to have or catch the leprosy, LXX (Num. 12. 10); λ. τὴν κύστιν Hipp. 1146 G, cf. Aph. 1252, Littre 4. p. 419; κεράμιον ὑγρὸν λεπρᾷ the wine-jar is acid and mouldy, Ar. Fr. 511.

λεπρίαυ, = foreg., Diosc. I. 102, Porph. de Abst. 3. 7; λ. τὰς ὀφείας Schol. Ar. Av. 149.

λεπρικός, ἡ, ὁν, good for the leprosy, λ. φάρμακα, cited from Diosc.

λεπρός, α, ὁν, (for λεπρός, from λέπος) —scaly, scabby, rough, opp. to λείος, of places, read by Coraë in Hipp. Aër. 79, 123, etc.; so, Βουβός A. C. I. 2905 D. 12.

II. λεπρός, Theophr. C. P. 2. 6, 4, LXX,

etc.; λ. ὄνυχες, *the scabri ungues* of Cels., prob. *psoriasis unguitum*, Hipp. 426, Diosc. 2. 140; τὸ λεπρῶν = λέπρα, ἡ, LXX (4 Regg. 5. 11): — *ιμάντας* ἐκ λεπρῶν with which δερμάτω is to be supplied (for the toughest leather, says the Schol., was supposed to be made of *mangy* skins), Ar. Ach. 723; the Schol. however prefers reading ἐκ λεπρῶν, assuming that *λεπρός* (*λεπρόν?*) was a *Tannery* outside the walls.

λεπρόμαι, Pass. to become leprous, in pf. part., LXX (2 Regg. 5. 1, 27). λεπρότης, ἡ, = λέπρα, Jo. Chrys.

λεπρύνωμαι, to be rough and scaly, of snakes, Nic. Th. 156, 262. λεπρώδης, es, rough, rugged, Ael. N. A. 2. 41. II. of leprous character, of a disease, Diosc. Eupor. 1. 50, 126; of a man, labouring under a leprous disease, Galen. 12. 315.

λεπρωσις, εως, ἡ, leprosy, Tzetz.

λεπτάκιος, α, ὄν, ποῖτ. for sq., Anth. P. 11. 102.

λεπτάλιος, α, ὄν, (λεπτός) fine, delicate, φωνή II. 18. 571; ὑπέισαν .. λεπτάλιον σὺργγες Call. Dian. 243; —also, λ. ἐάνον Ap. Rh. 4. 169; πόδες Nonn. D. 9. 230; ἄρη, λυγροί, etc., Anth. P. 10. 75. 7. 204; — metaph. feeble, λεπτάλιον θυμολοί Manetho I. 165.

λεπτο-ἐπί-λεπτος, ὄν, thin-upon-thin, i. e. thin as thin can be, in Compar., Anth. P. 11. 110; cf. κυβεπικυβοί, παππεπικαππος, φανλεπικαυλος.

λεπτηγορέω, (ἀγορεύω) = λεπτολογέω, Caesario Dial. 1, Intert. 28.

λεπτηκής, ἐς, (ἀκή) fine-pointed, delicate, Hesych., Phot.

λεπτίτις κρήνη, ἡ, a kind of fine barley, Geop. 3. 3, 12.

λεπτό-βλαστος, ὄν, with feeble shoots, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 11.

λεπτο-βόης, ὄν, ὁ, with fine or delicate voice, Cyrill.

λεπτό-βυσσος, ὄν, thin-skinned, Schol. Ar. Eq. 316.

λεπτό-γαστρος, ὄν, with a small belly, Hipp. 1133 C.

λεπτόγειος, ὄν, Theophr. C. P. 3. 6, 8, etc.; λεπτόγεως, ὄν, Thuc. 1. 2: (γαῖα, γῆ) — of a thin or poor soil: — pl. λεπτόγεα, τὰ, barren countries, Phot., Suid.

λεπτο-γνώμων, ὄν, subtle in mind, Luc. Jup. Trag. 27.

λεπτό-γραμμος, ὄν, written small or neat, Luc. Symp. 17.

λεπτό-γράφος, ὄν, written small or neat, Luc. Vit. Aet. 23.

λεπτο-δάκτυλος, ὄν, with delicate fingers, Philes de Aran. 2.

λεπτοδερμία, ἡ, thinness of skin, Theophr. C. P. 3. 5, 3.

λεπτό-δερμος, ὄν, with thin or fine skin, Hipp. 487; Sup. — ὕατος, Arist. P. A. 2. 13, 3, G. A. 5. 2, 9.

λεπτό-δομος, ὄν, slightly framed, slight, πείσμα Aesch. Pers. 112.

λεπτο-επέω, (εἰπεῖν) = λεπτολογέω, Cyrill.

λεπτό-θριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, with fine hair, λεπτότριχες Arist. Probl. 38. 2, 2; also, λεπτότριχοι Id. H. A. 3. 11, 10; neut. pl. λεπτότριχα (which may come from either form), Id. G. A. 5. 3, 17: Comp. — τριχάτερος Id. H. A. 4. 11, 12.

λεπτό-θριος, ὄν, (θρίον) with thin, fine leaves, Nic. Th. 875. [Properly τ, but τ l. c., metri grat.; cf. θρίον.]

λεπτό-ἵνος [ῖ], ὄν, (ῖ II. 2) with fine fibres, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 3.

λεπτο-κάλαμος [ἀλᾶ], ὄν, with fine stalks, Theophr. H. P. 8. 9, 2.

λεπτό-καρπος, ὄν, with small, delicate fruit, Diosc. 3. 29.

λεπτο-κάρυον, τό, a nut with a thin shell, Diosc. 1. 179, Geop. 10. 3, 3.

λεπτό-καρφος, ὄν, with thin, light stem, Diosc. 3. 27.

λεπτό-κνημος, ὄν, spindle-shanked, Adamant. Phys. p. 374.

λεπτο-κοτέω, to chop fine or small, Diosc. 5. 85, Symm. V. T.

λεπτολογέω, to speak subtly, to chap logic, quibble, Ar. Nub. 320; περί τινος Sext. Emp. M. 1. 65; λ. τι to discuss in quibbling fashion, Luc. Bis Acc. 34, Dio C. 55. 28; — so also λεπτολογέομαι, Dep., Luc. Prom. 6; τι πρὸς τινα Id. Jup. Confut. 10.

λεπτολογία, ἡ, subtle discourse, quibbling, Hermipp. Δημ. 4, Philostr. 21; — also = κνιπότης, A. B. 49.

λεπτο-λόγος, ὄν, speaking subtly, subtle, quibbling, φρένες Ar. Ran. 876, cf. Philostr. 515; — τό λ. = λεπτολογία Anth. P. append. 70.

λεπτομέρεια, ἡ, a consisting of small particles, Tim. Loc. 98 E, Plut. 2. 822 A.

λεπτομερής, ἐς, (μέρος) composed of small particles, as water and fire, opp. to ἀδρός, Tim. Loc. 100 E; — Comp. — ἥστερος Diod. 2. 36; Sup. — ἥστατος, Arist. Cael. 3. 5, 2, al.

II. treated in detail or minutely, Ptolem. Geogr. 1. 22, Tzetz.: — Adv. — πῶς, Phot. Bibl. p. 4. 26.

λεπτομεριμνία, ἡ, attention to trifles, Comut. N. D. 18.

λεπτο-μέριμνος, ὄν, (μέριμνα) taken up with trifles, Gloss.

λεπτό-μητις, εως, ἡ, of subtle plans, Hesych.

λεπτό-μίτος, ὄν, of fine threads, φάρος Eur. Andr. 831, Ap. Rh. 2. 31; νεφέλη Anth. P. 6. 11.

λεπτο-μυθέω, = λεπτολογέω, Cyrill.

λεπτόν (sub. ἔντερον), τό, the small gut, Hipp. 169 B, 191 B. II. (sub. νόμισμα), a very small coin, about a fourth of a farthing, Ev. Luc. 21. 2, Phot. s. v. ὀβολός; cf. λεπτός 6.

λεπτό-νευρος, ὄν, with thin sinews, Adam. Physiogn. 2. 1, p. 375.

λεπτόπηνος, ὄν, (πηνίον) of fine fabric, ὕφος Eubul. Navn. 1. 5; v. l. λεπτόννητος, ὄν, (νέω) fine-spun.

λεπτο-ποιέω, to make fine or small, Oribas. 190 Mai; — Verbal Adj. — ποιητέον, Diosc. 5. 103.

λεπτό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, with small delicate feet, Schol. Ar. Av. 1292.

λεπτόρ-ριζος, ὄν, with thin, delicate root, Schol. Theocr. 5. 123.

λεπτόρ-ρύτος, ὄν, thinly-flowing, Hipp. 1279. 55.

λεπτός, ἡ, ὄν, (λέπω) peeled, husked, ῥίμφα τε λέπτ' ἐγένοντο, of barley being threshed out, Il. 20. 497; rare in the literal sense, cf. λεπτύνω I. 2.

2. fine, small, κοινὴ 23. 506; κόνης Soph. Ant. 256; τέφρα Ar. Nub. 177; λεπτός ἀλοι Alex. Plov. 3. 5; often in Hipp., cf. Foss. Oecon. 3. thin, fine, delicate, often in Hom., mostly of garments and the like, ὁδοί Il. 18. 595; πέπλοι, φάρος Od. 7. 97., 10. 544; ὀράχια 8. 280; μῆνιν Il. 23. 854; λεπτότατος χαλκός 20. 275;

ῥινός βοῦς Ib. 276; χαλκός καὶ δύναιες Pind. P. 12. 44; — so also in Eur. Med. 949, Thuc. 2. 49, etc.; λεπτά τὰ πρόβατα ἐχέειν, of ships, to have the bows thin and weak, Thuc. 7. 36.

4. of the human figure, mostly in bad sense, thin, lean, meagre, opp. to παχύς, Hipp. Art. 784; ἐγὼ δὲ λεπτὴ κάσθενής Ar. Eccl. 539; σοφιστῶν λεπτῶν, ἀσίστην Antiphr. Κλεοφ. 1. 4; so, λ. χεῖρ Hes. Op. 495; στήθος Ar. Nub. 1017; τράχηλος Xen. Cyr. 5. 30; λεπτός τὸν σκελοῖν Luc. Navig. 2; λ. ὑπὸ μεριμνῶν Plat. Amat. 134 B; of animals, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 11; — also slender, taper, δάκτυλος Plat. Rep. 523 D; ἀπολήγειν εἰς λ., of the fingers of a statue, Luc. Imagg. 6.

5. of space, like στενός, strait, narrow, εἰσιθῆν Od. 6. 264; ἐπὶ λεπτῶν in a thin line, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 46, Polyb. 3. 115, 6. 6. generally, small, weak, impotent, λεπτὴ μήτις Il. 10. 226., 23. 590; ἔλπις Ar. Eq. 1244, cf. ὀχέω II. 3; ἀσφάλεια Dem. 1472. 14; λ. ἔχνη faint traces, Xen. Cyn. 5. 5; λεπτόν οὖος, of a child's ear, tiny, Simon. 37. 14; τὰ λεπτά τῶν προβάτων small cattle, i. e. sheep and goats, Hdt. 8. 137; λ. πλοῖα small craft, Id. 7. 36; ἀκραί λ. small headlands, Id. 8. 107; λ. κλιμάκια Ar. Pax 69; τὸ λεπτότατον τοῦ χαλκοῦ νομισματος Plut. Cic. 29; ὀργύριον Ἐπίδω λ. C. I. 2693 e. 11, f. 1; v. λεπτόν II. — Adv., λέπτως ζῆν poorly, meanly, Me-naud. Monost. 682.

7. light, slight, λεπταῖς ὑπαὶ κίονας .. ῥυπαῖσι Aesch. Ag. 892; λ. πνοαὶ light breezes, Eur. I. A. 813; λεπταῖς ἐπὶ ῥοπαῖσι on slight turns of fortune, Soph. Fr. 499.

8. of size or quantity, λ. πυρίδια small, Ar. Lys. 1207; λ. κύλικες Pherecr. Turp. 1. 5; — neut. pl. as adv., Theocr. 3. 21.

9. of liquids, thin, Hipp. 412. 36; λεπτά ἀνεμέειν Id. 169 B; λ. οἶνος light wine, Luc. Merc. Cond. 18.

10. much like λεπτομερής, consisting of few or fine parts, ὅσα λεπτότερον ἀρῇ ὕδατος Arist. Phys. 4. 8, 9, cf. Cael. 3. 5, 3, al.

II. metaph. fine, subtle, refined, νοῦς Eur. Med. 529; λεπτότεροι μῦθοι Ib. 1081; λεπτότατοι ἄλροι Ar. Nub. 359; λ. μηχανάσθαι Id. Ach. 445; λ. λογιῶσι Id. Av. 318; λ. καὶ ἀκριβῆς Antipho 124. 13; ἐς τὰς τέχνας παχέες, οὐ λεπτοὶ Hipp. 295. 25; λόγοι λεπτοὶ .. τρέφον ἐκείνους Alex. Tap. 1. 8; cf. λεπτολόγος; — so Adv., λεπτῶς μεριμνᾷν Plat. Rep. 607 C; λ. καὶ πυκνὸς ἐξετάζειν Amphip. Philad. 1. 5; Comp. λεπτοτέρως, Anaxand. Ὀπλ. 2; — also, κατὰ λεπτόν subtly, in detail, Cic. Att. 2. 18, 2, Phryn. in A. B. 48. 16, Phot. s. v. νιφετός; cf. καταλεπτολογέω; — τὰ κατὰ λεπτόν, the title of certain poems by Aratus, perh. elegantiae, Arati Vita p. 55 Western, Strab. 486.

2. of fine feelings, sensitive, Schäff. Dion. de Comp. p. 246.

3. rarely of the voice, fine, delicate, Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 7, Lyc. 687; neut. as Adv., λεπτόν ἀμφιπυκνυβίειν Ar. Av. 235; of sound, Anth. P. 11. 352; cf. λεπτάλειος.

4. of smell, Plat. Tim. 66 E.

5. of persons, cf. λ. the poor, Polyb. 25. 8, 3.

λεπτό-σαρκος, ὄν, spare of flesh, Geop. 10. 64, 3, Schol. Theocr. 5. 94.

λεπτο-σκέλης, ἐς, thin-shanked, Arist. P. A. 4. 8, 4; — σκελετόσος Id. H. A. 2. 14, 3.

λεπτο-σπάθης [α], ὄν, fine-woven, Soph. Fr. 400.

λεπτό-στομος, ὄν, with small mouth, Arist. ap. Ath. 88 B.

λεπτοσύνη, ἡ, = λεπτότης, Anth. P. 11. 110.

λεπτο-σύνθετος, ὄν, of fine texture, καλύμματα Antiphr. Ἀφροδ. 1. 10.

λεπτο-σχιδής, ἐς, with narrow slit, of sandals, Cephisod. Τροφ. 2, cf. Diosc. 3. 29, Poll. 7. 85.

λεπτό-σωμος, ὄν, with thin or taper body, Eust. 1288. 40.

λεπτότης, ἡ, (λεπτός) thinness, Hipp. V. C. 896. 2. fineness, delicacy, leanness, opp. to πάχος, Plat. Rep. 523 E, al.; of the air, tenuity, Id. Tim. 58 B, Arist. Cael. 3. 5, 3, al.; in pl., Id. H. A. 2. 17, 13.

3. thinness, meagreness, of body, Plat. Legg. 646 B. II. metaph. sublety, τῶν φρενῶν Ar. Nub. 153, cf. Luc. Bis Acc. 2.

λεπτο-τομέω, to cut small, mince, Strab. 1737, Eust. Opusc. 63. 2.

λεπτο-τράχηλος [α], ὄν, thin or fine-necked, Arist. Physiogn. 5. 5, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 392 C.

λεπτό-τρητος, ὄν, (τρητῶν) with small holes, Diosc. 5. 138, Galen.

λεπτό-τρίχος, ὄν, v. sub λεπτότριξ.

λεπτοτρυγέω, to do fine work, of joiners and turners, Plut. Aemil. 37, 2, 997 D. 2. metaph. = λεπτολογέω, Eur. Hipp. 923, Plat. Polit. 262 B, 249 D.

λεπτοτρυγής, ἐς, finely worked, ἔσθος h. Hom. 31. 14; — thin, delicate, βίζα Nic. Fr. 3. 9.

λεπτοτρυγία, ἡ, fine workmanship, Joseph. A. J. 3. 6, 4; metaph. acuteness, Themist. 448. 19 Dind.

λεπτοτρυγέω, ὄν, (*ἐργῶν) producing fine work, esp. in wood, Diod. 17. 115.

λεπτο-ϋφής, ἐς, (ὑφαίνω) finely woven, Luc. Amor. 41, Alciphro 3. 41.

λεπτο-φαής, ἐς, feebly shining, Nonn. D. 5. 170.

λεπτό-φλοιος, ὄν, with thin bark, Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 2, etc.

λεπτό-φυλλος, ὄν, with thin leaves, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 5.

λεπτό-φωνος, ὄν, with small weak voice, Arist. H. A. 4. 11, 13.

λεπτο-χειλής, ἐς, thin-lipped, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 7; v. l. λεπτόχειλος, ὄν.

λεπτο-χρῶς, ὄν, ὁ, ἡ, with delicate skin, Eur. Fr. 898 (vulg. λεπτὴ χροῖ). λεπτό-χῦλος, with thin or little juice, Theophr. H. P. 6. 16, 5.

λεπτο-ψάμαθος, ὄν, with fine sand, Aesch. Supp. 3, as Pauw. for — βαφῶν. λεπτῶς = λεπτόναι, Gloss.

λέπτυνσις, ἡ, attenuation, Hipp. Prorrh. 107.

λεπτυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for making thin, attenuating, Diosc. 5. 89; — c. gen., χυλὸς λ. αἵματος Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 365 D.

λεπτύνω fut. ἐνῶ LXX: aor. ἐλέπτυνα Hipp. 1164 F; — Pass., aor. ἐλεπτύνθη Id. 1254 H: pf. λελεπτύσμαι Id. 454. 20, Arist. H. A. 3. 5, 3; but inf. λελεπτύνθαι Arist. 552 E: (λεπτός). To make thin or meagre, αἱ ταλαιπωρίαὶ λ. τὰ πρόβατα Arist. H. A. 8. 10, 4, cf. Probl. 5. 14, 3, al.; λ. τὸ σχῆμα τῶν ταγματῶν Polyb. 3. 113, 8 (cf. λεπτοσμός); φανὴν βαρεῖαν .. λεπτύνων Babr. 103. 5.

2. to digest food,

Plut. 2. 689 D, cf. Hipp. Vet. Med. 16. 3. *to thresh out or winnow*, λ. Δηοῦς καρπὸν Anth. P. 9. 21; cf. λεπτὸς 1. II. Pass. *to be reduced, grow lean*, Hipp. Aph. 1244, Arist. H. A. 3. 5. 3, al.; τοὺς ὤμους λεπτύνεσθαι Xen. Symp. 2. 17; of things, *to be refined*, Damox. Σύντρ. 1. 28. Λεπτύσμιος, *δ*, a *thinning*, Hipp. 1176 A; esp. of the line of battle, Aelian. Tact. 49. Λεπτύριον [ῶ], τό, Dim. of λεπύριον, a *small husk, thin peel*, etc., Hipp. 242. 27, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 2, Theocr. 5. 95. Λεπτύριος, *to strip off the husk, to peel*, Hesych. Λεπτύριωδης, *es*, (εἶδος) *like husks, consisting of coats or layers*, like the onion, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 4, Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 2; cf. λεπυριώδης. Λεπύριον, τό, (λέπος) a *rind, shell, husk*, Batr. 131, LXX (Cant. 4. 3), Diosc. Parab. 1. 95. Λεπύριος, *ά*, *όν*, in a *husk, peel, rind*, Nic. Th. 136. 803. Λεπυριώδης, *es*, = λεπυριώδης, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 7, 9. 9, 6. Λεπυριών [ῶ], τό, = λεπύριον, one of the coats of an onion, Lat. *luniae ceriae*, Theopomp. Com. Ὁδ. 2, Plut. 2. 684 B. Λέπω, fut. λέψω (ἀπο-) Eur., etc., aor. ἔλεψα II. (v. ἀπο-, ἐκ-) :—Med., Alex. Δημήτρ. 5 :—Pass., fut. λάψομαι (ἐκ-) Erotian.: aor. 2 λάψηναι (ἐκ-) Ar. Fr. 211: λέλεμμαι (ἀπο-) Epich. 109 Ahr. (From the same Root come λέπ-ος, λεπ-ίς, λεπ-ύριον, λεπ-τός, λῶπ-ος, λῶπ-ίς, λῶβ-ός, λῶπ-ος, also ὀ-λόπ-τω in Hesych.) *To strip off the rind or husks, to peel, bark*, περί γάρ βά ἐ χαλκὸς ἔλεψεν φύλλα τε καὶ φλοιὸν II. 1. 236; κρόμμον λ. Eupol. Taf. 3; κύμαρος Nic. Fr. 10. 6; cf. ἐκλέπω. II. metaph., in Com. poets, *to hide*, i. e. *thrash*, Plat. Com. αἰ ἀφ' ἑρ. 5, cf. Meineke Timocl. Πυκτ. 1, Apollod. Car. Γραμ. 1. 10; cf. δέρω II. 2. *to eat*, Antiph. Kwp. 3; Phot. also cites λέπτει (sic) = κατεσθίει from Eupol. III. Pass. = *δέφομαι*; hence *to indulge in indecent gestures*, Alex. Δημ. 5, Meineke Mnesim. Ἰπποτρ. 1. 18. Λεπυώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) *like husks*, etc.: also = λεπυρός, Gloss. Λέρνα, ἡ, *Lerna*, a marsh in Argolis, the mythol. abode of the Hydra, Eur., etc.; also Λέρνη Strab. 371, etc.:—proverb., Λέρνα κακῶν an abyss of ills, like Ἰλίας κακῶν, Hesych.; so Cratin. Incert. 73 called the theatre Λέρνα θεατῶν :—Adj. Λερναῖος, *α*, *ον*, Hes. Th. 313, etc.; also *os*, *ον*, Eur. Ion 191 (Iyr.). Λεσβιάζω, *to do like the Lesbian women*, Lat. *fellare*, Ar. Ran. 1308. Λεσβίζω, = Λεσβιάζω, Ar. Vesp. 1346. Λεσβίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a *Lesbian woman*, II. 9. 271, cf. Pherecr. Χειρ. 8 :—also Λεσβίος, *άδος*, Hermesian. 5. 54, Anth. P. 9. 26. Λέσβος, ἡ, *Lesbos*, an island on the W. coast of Asia Minor, Hom., etc.; the seventh in magnitude of islands known to the Greeks, Alex. Incert. 30 :—Adv. Λεσβέθεν, from *Lesbos*, II. 9. 664; Λεσβόθι, at *Lesbos*, E. M. 25. 13 :—Adj. Λεσβίος, *α*, *ον*, *Lesbian, cf. Lesbos*, Hdt., etc.; proverb., μετὰ Λέσβιον ᾠδόν of those who are judged second best, v. Meineke Com. 2. p. 159; —Λέσβιον κύμα or κυμάτων (v. sub κύμα 1. 2), Aesch. Fr. 72, 2, Vitruv. 4. 6, 2; Λεσβία οικοδομή Arist. Eth. N. 5. 10, 7 :—the wine of *Lesbos* was highly prized, Philyl. Incert. 6, Alex. Incert. 4 sq. II. Λέσβιον, τό, 1. part of a ship, ἡ δευτέρα τρώπις acc. to Poll. 1. 85. 2. a *drinking-cup*, Anth. P. append. 31. 4, Hedyll. ap. Ath. 486 B. Λεσπίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = ἑλεσπίς, Alex. word, Hesych. Λεσχάω, (λέσχη) *to prate, chatter*, κατὰ λ. Theogn. 613; so Λεσχαῖον, Perictionē ap. Stob. 488. 54, Call. ap. Hdn. π. μὴν λέγ. 9. Λέσχη, ἡ, (λέγω B) a *place where people assembled for conversation*, a favourite resort for idlers or beggars, coupled with the smith's shop, οὐδ' ἔθηκεν εὐδην χαλκήριον ἐς δόμον ἐλθὼν ἥ ποῦ ἐς λέσχην Od. 18. 329; πὰρ δ' ἴδι χαλκείον ὄσκον καὶ ἐπαλὰ λέσχην Hes. Op. 491, cf. 499; κατῖον ἐν ταῖς λ. τῶν γερόντων Vit. Hom. 12. 2. later, any public arcade or corridor, used as a *lounge*, like the *scholae porticu* of the Romans, a sort of *club-room*, esp. at Sparta and in other Dor. cities, Cratin. Πλοῦτ. 1. 3, cf. Paus. 3. 14, 2, Plut. Lycurg. 16. 24, Müller Dor. 4. 9, § 1; also in Attica, C. I. 93. 23 :—such places were often splendid buildings, being specially dedicated to Apollo (cf. λεσχηνόριος); one at Delphi was adorned with paintings by Polygnotus, Luc. Imag. 7, Paus. 10. 25, 1; among the Cnidians the *council-chamber* was called λέσχη, Plut. 2. 412 D, cf. 298 D; so of the Olympian *council-hall*, Ζεὺς ἀπηξιώσατο ὡς λέσχα (sc. τῶς Ἐρινύς) Aesch. Eum. 366; also, σύγκλητον τήνδε γερόντων λ., this duly summoned *council*, Soph. Ant. 160 (Iyr.). II. *talk or gossip*, such as went on in the λέσχα (cf. Λεσχηνεύω, ἑλλάσχος, περιλεσχήμενος, προλεσχηνέομαι), μακρὰ λ. Eur. Hipp. 384, cf. I. A. 1001, Poeta ap. Ath. 32 C, Anth. P. 13. 6 :—in good sense, *conversation, discussion, γενομένης λέσχης, δι' ἧς γίνονται ἄριστος* Hdt. 9. 71; ἐκ λόγων ἄλλων ἀπικέσθαι ἐς λέσχην περὶ τοῦ Νέλου Id. 2. 32; λόγον εἰ τιν' ἴσχει πρὸς ἐμὴν λέσχην if thou hast ought to communicate to me, Soph. O. C. 167 (Iyr.); σύγκλητος λ. a *council summoned for debate*, v. προτίθημι II. 3; ἥλιον ἐν λέσχῃ κατεδύσαμεν Anth. P. 7. 80; λῶν λέσχα proverb. for breaking off discussion and setting to work in earnest, Paroemiogr. Λέσχημα, τό, *idle talk*, Hipp. 1285. 27. Λεσχηνία, ἡ, *gossip*, Plat. Ax. 369 D. Λεσχηνότης, οὐ, *δ*, a *gossip, chattering*, Ath. 649 C. Λεσχηνεύω, (λέσχη) *to chat or converse with*, τινί App. Civ. 2. 91; also in Med. *to chat, converse*, Hipp. 24. 6., 88 C., 454. 9.—Hdt. has the compds. περιλεσχήμενος, προλεσχηνέομαι. Λεσχηνότης, οὐ, *δ*, = λεσχηνότης, Suid. Λεσχηνόριος, *ος*, epith. of Apollo, as *guardian of the meetings in the λέσχα*, Plut. 2. 385 C, Cleantes ap. Harp. s. v. λέσχα. Λεσχηνώτης, οὐ, *δ*, = λεσχηνότης :—a *scholar, pupil*, Thales ap. Diog. L. 2. 4. On the accent, v. Theognost. Can. p. 44. 34. Λεσχρῶ, = λεσχάζω, Hesych., prob. f. l. for λεσχηνῶ.

Λέσχος, οὐ, *δ*, a *talker*, Timo ap. Diog. L. 9. 40, v. Lob. Phryn. 184. Λευγάλιος, *α*, *ον*, (v. λυγρός) : I. of persons, in *sad or sorry plight, wretched, pitiful*, πῶπῳ λευγάλει ἐναλίγκιος Od. 16. 273, cf. 17. 202; λευγάλιος ἐσόμεθα 2. 61; so, λευγάλιος χαρεῖν to go in ill plight, II. 13. 723. II. of conditions, etc., *sore, baneful, mournful*, νὺν δέ με λευγάλεω θανάτῳ ἐμαρτο ἀλῶναι i. e. by drowning, II. 21. 281, Od. 5. 312; by the halter, 15. 359; κήδεσι .. λευγάλοιον 15. 399; ἀλγεσι λ. 20. 203; πολέμοιο μεθήσετε λ. II. 13. 97; ἐν δαί λ. 14. 387; φρεσὶ λευγάλεσι πηθήσας 9. 119; λευγάλιος ἐπέεσσι 20. 109; λ. ἡθεβα Hes. Op. 523; ποίνη 752 :—the word is rare in later Poets, as λ. κόρος Theogn. 1174; ἀνία Ap. Rh. 1. 295. 2. rarely of external objects, λ. χιτῶν a *sorry tunic*, Phillet. ap. Strab. 168. 3. in Soph. Fr. 904, μύρον λευγάλεον is explained in E. M. by ὑγρόν, in Phot. by διὰ βροχόν. Λευίτης, οὐ, *δ*, a *Levite*, Ev. Luc. 10. 32, Eccl. Λευκά, τά, neut. pl. of λευκός, used as Subst., I. the *menstrua alba* of young girls, opp. to ἐρυθρά, Hipp. 1128 H, Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 6, G. A. 2. 4. 10. II. *thin fine shoes*, Alex. Tap. 4. Λευκαία, ἡ, a kind of *strong hemp* used for cordage or tackling, perhaps the Spanish *spartum*, Moschio ap. Ath. 206 F; λευκαία in Artemid. 3. 59, Hesych. II. = λευκή II. C. I. 2525 b. 79. Λευκαῖω : pf. pass. λελευκασμαι Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 54 B; (λευκός). *To make white, whiten*, λευκαῖον ὕδωρ ξεστῆς ἐλάτρησι Od. 12. 172; λ. ἀλα ῥοβίους λ. ῥόβια Eur. Cycl. 17, 1. T. 1387; ἐς γένυν ἔρπει λευκαῖον ὁ χρόνος Theocr. 14. 70 :—Pass. *to be or become white*, Ar. Rh. 1. 545, Diphil. l. c., Arist. G. A. 1. 21, 9, al. 2. *to make bright or light*, ἥδus λευκαίνει φῶς morn brightens up her light, Eur. I. A. 156. II. intr. *to grow white*, Arist. Probl. 9. 4, 3, LXX (Lev. 13. 19); ἀφροῖο with foam, Nic. Al. 170. Λευκ-ἀκανθὰ, ἡ, *white-thorn*, a kind of thistle, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4. 3. Λευκ-ἀλφίτρος, οὐ, *rich in pearl-barley*, Sopat. ap. Ath. 160 B. Λευκ-ἀμπυξ, ὅκος, *δ*, ἡ, with *white head-band*, Opp. H. 4. 238. Λευκ-άνθημον, τό, *white-flower*, like χρυσάνθεμον, name of several plants of the chamomile tribe, Diosc. 3. 154, Plin. N. H. 21. 93; also λευκ-ανθερίς, ἴδος, ἡ, lb. 22. 26. Λευκανθής, ἑς, (ἀνθή) *white-blossoming*, Nic. Ther. 530; generally, *blanched, white*, σώματα Pind. N. 9. 55; ἀπὲρ λευκανθὲς κόρα just touched with white, Soph. O. T. 742, cf. Anth. P. 12. 165. Λευκανθίζω, *to have white blossoms*, generally, *to be white*, of men who had whitened themselves with gypsum, Hdt. 8. 27; of snow-clad hills, Alciphro 3. 30; χιών λευκανθίζουσα αἰγας Babr. 45. 3; οἰκία λ. γύψῳ Stob. 74. 27. II. so also in Pass., Sext. Emp. P. 1. 44, LXX (Cant. 8. 5). Λευκανίη, λευκανίηθεν, etc., v. sub λευκανία. Λευκανισίς, ἡ, a *whitening or growing white*, Arist. Phys. 5. 1, 5, etc. Λευκαντέον, verb. Adj. *one must bleach*, Diosc. 2. 105. Λευκαντής, οὐ, *δ*, *one that makes or paints white*, Gloss. Λευκαντικός, ὁ, *όν*, *of or for whitening*, Schol. Plat. :—Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 192, etc. Λευκ-ἀργύλλος or λευκαργίλος, οὐ, *of or with white clay*, Strab. 440. II. as Subst., λ. ἡ (?), *white clay*, ap. Plin. N. H. 17. 4. Λευκάς, *άδος*, poet. fem. of λευκός, Nonn. Jo. 3. 20, etc.; τέτρα λ. Eur. Cycl. 166; hence the promontory of Epirus was called Λευκάς, first in Od. 24. 11. II. a plant of the *laminium* kind, Diosc. 3. 113, cf. Nic. Th. 849. Λευκ-ασπίς, ἴδος, *δ*, ἡ, *white-shielded*, of a Trojan, II. 22. 294; of the Carians, Xen. Hdt. 2. 15; of a Maced. corpan, Plut. Cleom. 23 :—in Trag. the Argives are λευκάσπιδες, Aesch. Theb. 90, Soph. Ant. 106, Eur. Phoen. 1099, —not because they wore *plain* shields without any device (for this was common to all Greece, v. Stanl. Aesch. l. c.), but because *white* was the Argive colour; cf. στεγανός. Λευκ-αυγής, ἑς, *white-gleaming*, of a fish, Antiph. Φιλοθ. 1. 20. Λευκ-ἀχάτης [χᾶ], οὐ, *δ*, the *white agate*, Plin. 37. 54. Λευκά, v. sub λευκαία. Λευκ-ελεφάντινος, ὁ, *ον*, *white as ivory*, Hesych. Λευκ-ερινός, Att. —*πίνω*, ἡ, the *white fig-tree*, Ath. 76 C; also of the fruit, λευκ. ἰσχυδὲς Hermipp. ib., v. Meineke Hist. Com. p. 97. Λευκ-ερυθρός, οὐ, *whitish red*, χροία, Arist. Physiogn. 4. 4. Λευκ-ερυθρό-χρους, οὐν, *whitish-red-coloured*, Nicet. Eug. 1. 133. Λευκ-ερωδιός, *δ*, a *white heron*, i. e. perh. the spoonbill, *Platalia leucorodia*, or the egret, Arist. II. A. 8. 3, 12. Λεύκη, ἡ, a cutaneous disease, so called from its colour; a kind of *leprosy*, or (strictly speaking) of *elephantiasis*, λέπρην ἡ λεύκην ἔχειν Hdt. 1. 138; λέχρητες καὶ λέπρα καὶ λευκαί Hipp. Prorrh. 114; λ. ἀλφούς τε Plat. Tim. 85 A; ἐξάνθημα δ' καλεῖται λ. Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 6, cf. Probl. 10. 4 sq.; cf. Foës. Oecon. II. the *white poplar*, Lat. *populus alba*, used for chaplets, Ar. Nub. 1007, Dem. 313. 24; cf. ἀχεροίς, αἰγίερος. 2. a place at Athens where the taxes were let out to the farmers of the revenue, prob. so called from a *poplar* in the place, Andoc. 17. 24; cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 26. III. a plant, also ἀνδρόσκακος, Diosc. Noth. 3. 150. IV. in pl. *white spots* on the nails, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 146. Λευκηναί, αἰ, *chestnuts from Λευκαί* (or rather Αεῦκαί) on Mt. Ida, Galen. 6. 426. Λευκ-ηπάτιος or λευκ-ηπάτιος, οὐ, *δ*, *white-livered*, i. e. *eastwardly*, Paroemiogr., Suid., A. B. 51. Λευκ-ἡπειρος, οὐ, *with white soil*, Geop. 2. 6, 39. Λευκ-ἡρετμος, οὐ, *with white oars*, Ἄρπς Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 283. Λευκήρης, *es*, *white, blanched*, θρίξ Aesch. Pers. 1056. Λεύκινος, ἡ, οὐ, *of white poplar*, στέφανοι Arist. Occ. 2. 42. II. of *hemp* (v. λευκαία I), Hesych. s. v. μασχάλην.

Λευκιπίδες, αἱ, daughters of *Leucippos*, nymphs worshipped at Sparta, *κόραι* A. Eur. Hel. 1466; cf. Siebel. Paus. 3. 13, 7.

Λευκ-ιππος, *on, riding or driving white horses*, like λευκόπῳλος, epith. of the Dioscuri, Ibyc. 16, Valck. Phoen. 609; and of men of rank, Ibyc. 16, Pind. P. 4. 207, Soph. El. 706; of Persephoné, Pind. O. 6. 160. 2. *λ. ἀγυαὶ full of white horses*, Id. P. 9. 146.

Λευκίσκος, ὁ, a fish, the white mullet, Hices. ap. Ath. 306 E.

Λευκίτης [ἱ], *on, ὁ, = λευκός*, Theocr. 5. 147.

Λευκο-βαφής, ἑς, dyed white, cited from Schol. Soph.

Λευκο-βράχιων, *on, with white arms or shoulders*, Manass. Chron. 1160.

Λευκό-γειος, *on*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 4. 4; Λευκό-γεως, *on*, Strab. 439 (with v. l. Λευκό-γαίος) :—*of or with white earth*.

Λευκο-γράφω, *to paint in white on a coloured ground*, i. e. in plain outline, like σκιαγράφω, Arist. Poët. 6. 20.

Λευκο-γράφis, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of clay for painting white, Plin. N. H. 27. 78.

Λευκο-δέρματος, *on, with a white skin or fur*, Hesych.

Λευκόδικτος, vox nihili: v. λυκοδίκτος.

Λευκο-δίφθερος, *on, with a white skin*, Hesych.

Λευκο-έρυθρος, *on*, = λευκέρυθρος, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 203.

Λευκοθέα, ἡ, the white goddess (cf. μελανθήα); under this name *Ino* was worshipped as a propitious sea-goddess, Od. 5. 334, Pind. P. 11. 4.

Λευκο-θράκιος ἀμπelos, a white Bithynian vine, Geop. 5. 17, 4.

Λευκό-θριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, or λευκότριχος, *on, white-haired, white*,

Λευκότριχα κριόν Ar. Av. 971; Λευκότριχαν πλοκάμην Enr. Bacch. 112;

-τριχες ἵπποι Call. Cer. 120; τῶν Λευκότριχων Arist. G. A. 5. 6, 9;

Λευκότριχα πράβαρα Strab. 784.

Λευκο-θώραξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, with white cuirass, Xen. An. 1. 8, 9.

Λευκοΐνης [ἱ], *η, on, made of λευκοΐαν*, prob. l. Theophr. ap. Ath. 689

D, cf. Hices. and Philon. 675 E; ὁ λ. (sc. στέφανος) Anth. P. 11. 34.

Λευκοΐον, τό, for λευκόν ἱόν, literally white-violet, a name given to

several plants, I. the wall-flower, Diosc. 3. 138, Theocr. 7. 64,

etc. II. a bulbous plant, the snow-flake, Hipp. 570. 48, etc.;

flowering very early, Theophr. H. P. 6. 8, 1; joined with the narcissus

and lily in Anth. P. 5. 144, 147. Cf. *lov*.

Λευκό-καρπος, *on, yielding white fruit*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 6.

Λευκό-καυλος, *on, white-stalked*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 4, 6.

Λευκο-κέραιτες, οἱ, white-horned, only in Hesych., where the order re-

quires Λευκόκρατες, which Salm. restored.

Λευκο-κέφαλος, *on, white-headed*, Hesych.

Λευκό-κηρος, *on, made of white wax*, Hesych.

Λευκό-κομης, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of pomegranate, Plin. 13. 34.

Λευκό-κομος, *on, white-haired*, Poll. 4. 139; -κόμης, ὁ, Tzetz. Posth. 659.

Λευκο-κράμβη, ἡ, white cabbage, Geop. 12. 1, 4.

Λευκό-κρας, ἄρας, ὁ, ἡ, white-headed, Hesych.; v. λευκοκέρατες.

Λευκο-κύμα [ν], *on, white with waves or surf*, ἥνους Eur. Or. 993 (lyr.).

Λευκό-λίθος, *on, of white stone or marble*, στήλη C. I. 2059. 43, 2061,

al.; cf. Strab. 236; στοὰ Id. 567.

Λευκο-λίνης, ὁ, ἡ, a robe of white flax, C. I. 155. 17.

Λευκό-λίον, τό, white flax for ropes and rigging, used esp. by the Phoe-

nicians, Hdt. 7. 25, 34, Ael. N. A. 5. 3.

Λευκο-λόφας, ἄ, ὁ, = sq., Eur. Phoen. 119 (lyr.).

Λευκό-λοφος, *on, white-crested*, Ar. Ran. 1016, Phillet. 14 :—τοῦτ' ἀνὰ

Λευκόλοφον, prob. on this white hill, Anth. P. 7. 636.

Λευκο-μαίνis, ἰδος, ἡ, the white sprat (μαῖνis), Polioch. Kop. 1.

Λευκό-μαλλος, *on, with white wool*, Eust. 403. 44.

Λευκο-μέλας, αἶνα, *on, whitish black*, Hdn. Epimer. 163, Tzetz. II.

as Subst., λ., ὁ, = Διβέντας, Genelli in Wolf's Anal. 4. 478.

Λευκο-μέτωπος, *on, with a white forehead*, Hippiatr. 253, Hesych.

Λευκο-ομφάλιος, *on, with white navel or centre*, of fig-trees with a

white stem, Theophr. C. P. 5. 1, 8.

Λευκόν, τό, white, as a colour, τὸ λ. οἶδεν knows black from white,

Ar. Eq. 1279, cf. Plat. Prot. 331 D, al. 2. a white dress, λευκὸν

ἀμπεχί are dressed in white, Ar. Ach. 1024; ἡμερομένη λευκά Id.

Thesm. 840. 3. the white of an egg, Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 1, al. 4.

τὰ λ. the white of the eyes, Alex. Tap. 4. 9, cf. Arist. H. A. 1. 10. 5.

τὰ λευκά, v. sub λευκά.

Λευκό-νοτος, ὁ, the south wind which cleared the weather, Lat. *albus*

Notus (for the usual νότος brought rain), Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 8.

Λευκο-όπωρος, *on, with white fruit*, Anth. P. 9. 563; cf. λευκερίνεος.

Λευκο-πάριος, ἰον. -πος, *on, fair-cheeked*, Anth. P. 5. 160, C. I.

8749. 18.

Λευκο-πάρυφος, *on, with white-edged robe*, Alex. Mynd. ap. Plat. 2. 180 E.

Λευκό-πεπλος, *on, white-robed*, Corinna 20 (in Aeol. form -πεπλος);

ἡμέρα λ. Lat. dies albo notandus, Hippon. Fr. 32.

Λευκο-πέτλος, *on, white-leaved*, Poëta de Herb. 8.

Λευκό-πετρον, τό, a white rock, Polyb. 3. 53, 5, 10. 30, 5.

Λευκό-πχιγus, v. gen. eus, white-armed, Eur. Phoen. 1351, Bacch. 1206.

Λευκο-πίων [ἱ], *ονος, ὁ, ἡ, white and fat*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1124.

Λευκό-πλευρος, *on, with white sides*, Schol. Theocr. 4. 45.

Λευκο-πληθής, ἑς, full of persons in white, ἐκκλησία Ar. Eccl. 387.

Λευκο-ποικίλος, *on, motley-white*, Schol. Theocr. 4. 45 :—as Subst., λ.,

ὁ, the name of a gem, Plin. N. H. 37. 62.

Λευκο-ποιός, ὁ, that makes white, Schol. Soph. Aj. 625.

Λευκο-πόρφυρος, *on, white and purple*, Nicet. Eug. 1. 121.

Λευκό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, white-footed, bare-footed, Βάκχαι Eur. Cycl.

72, cf. Anacreont. 8. 5, Ar. Lys. 665 (et ibi Interpr.).

Λευκο-πρεπής, ἑς, white-looking, white, Aesch. Theb. 90 (e conj. Dind.).

Λευκό-πρωκτος, *on, with white proctos*, a play on the words εὐρύπρω-

κτος and λευκός II, conveying a notion of cowardice, Callias Πεδ. 1;

λευκόπυγος in Alexis ap. Eust. 863. 29; cf. μελάμπυγος.

Λευκό-πτερος, *on, white-winged*, of a ship, Eur. Hipp. 752 :—generally, white, νηὶς Aesch. Fr. 993; ἡμέρα Eur. Tro. 848.

Λευκο-πτέρυξ, ὄγος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., prob. l. Ion 10.

Λευκό-πύγος, *on*, = λευκόπρωκτος, q. v.

Λευκό-πῦρος, ὁ, fine wheat, in pl., Philo 1. 614, 669.

Λευκό-πυρρος, *on, pale-red*, τριχώματα Arist. Color. 6. 3.

Λευκό-πῳλος, *on, with white horses*, ἡμέρα Aesch. Pers. 386, Soph. Aj.

673; τέθριππον Plut. Cam. 7 :—as epith. of the Dioscuri, like λευκίππος,

Pind. P. 1. 127; at Thebes, also of Amphion and Zethos, Eur. H. F. 29,

Phoen. 606.

Λευκό-ροδον, τό, the white rose, Gloss.

Λεύκος, ὁ, name of a fish (cf. λευκίσκος), Theocr. Com. Beren. 4, cf.

Arist. H. A. 6. 13, 1.

Λεύκος, ἡ, ὄν (✓ΛΥΓΚ, *λύκη, q. v., cf. λεύσσω) :—light, bright,

brilliant, clear, opp. to μέλας in all senses, αἴγλη Od. 6. 45; λευκὸν ..

ἥλιος ὡς II. 14. 185; so, λ. φάος Soph. Aj. 709 (cf. infr. II. 3); αἰθήρ

Eur. Andr. 1228; and of metallic surfaces, λέβης II. 23. 268; also, λ.

γαλήνη a glassy calm, Od. 10. 94; but of water, generally, bright,

limpid, II. 23. 282, Od. 5. 70, Aesch. Supp. 24; λ. νῆμα Eur. H. F. 573;

λευκότητα ποταμῶν Call. Jov. 19. 2. metaph. clear, plain, distinct,

of the voice, Arist. Top. 1. 15, 13, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 41; cf. λαμπρός I.

2, σμφός II. :—also of authors, Anth. P. 11. 347, cf. Ath. 383 A; while

Lyscophron is called *ater*, the obscure, by Stat. Sylv. 5. 3, 157; proverb.,

λευκὸς Ἑρμῆς, when a rogue was detected, Paroemiogr.; so in Adv.,

λευκότητα most clearly, Eus. H. E. 1. 2.—Hence came,

II. the common sense of colour, white, very often in Hom., but, like all

Greek names of colours, very indefinite, from the pure white of snow

(ἵπποι λευκότεροι χιόνος II. 10. 437), to the gray of dust (II. 5. 503);

λ. γάλα, κρή, ἀλφίτα, ἐλέφας, ὀδόντες, δασέα, ἰστία, φάρος, etc.;—λ.

ἄρμα = λευκίππον, Eur. Phoen. 172; λευκοὶ ἵπποι, used by tyrants, v.

adnot. ad Dem. Mid. 565. 27, cf. λευκίππος; also of white or gray hair,

λ. κάρα Tyrtae. 10. 23; θρίξ Soph. Ant. 1093, cf. λευκανθήs; λ. γῆρας

Id. Aj. 625; λευκά γῆρα σώματα Eur. H. F. 909, etc. b. of the

human skin, white, fair, in Hom. as a sign of youth and beauty, II. 11.

573, Od. 23. 240; λευκοὶ δὲ θεῶν παῖδας εἶναι Plat. Rep. 474 E; so

also in Trag., λ. παρεια, παρῖς Soph. Ant. 1239, Eur. Med. 923; σάρξ,

δέρη Ib. 1189, I. A. 875; but often with the notion of bare, ποὺς Id.

Bacch. 665, 863, Ion 221, cf. λευκόπους, λευκὸν II. c. later, white

as a mark of effeminacy, like ἐσκιατραφημένος, blanched, white, pale,

not bronzed by the sun and air, hence pale, wan, weakly, womanish, Ar.

Thesm. 191, Eccl. 428, cf. Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 19; λευκὸν ἀνδρῶν οὐδὲν

ὀφέλες Paroemiogr.; cf. λευκόπρωκτος, λευκόχρως, and v. μέλας I. d.

Λευκαὶ φρένες in Pind. P. 4. 194 is expl. by Hesych. μαινόμεναι, frantic,

passionate, and so Böckh; Dissen interprets it pale with envy, ενίους,

while Herm. thinks it the same as Homer's λευγαλαὶ φρένες, (and

perhaps there was a form λευγός, ὁ, ὄν, which came to be confounded

with λευκός). 2. λ. χρυσός, pale gold, i. e. gold alloyed with silver

(prob. the same as ἡλεκτρον), opp. to χρυσὸς ἀπέφθοs, Hdt. 1. 50. 3.

as white in opp. to black was a sign of joy, λευκὸν ἡμαρ νυκτὸς ἐκ με-

λαγχίμου a bright day after a night of mourning, Aesch. Pers. 301, cf.

Ag. 668; but λευκὴ ἡμέρα, like Lat. candidus dies, creta notandus, a

lucky day, Soph. Fr. 10 α, cf. Meineke Menand. 107, Catull. 8. 3; ἡ λ.

ψῆφος the vote of acquittal, Luc. Harm. 3. III. λευκή, ἡ, and

λευκόν, τό, as Subst., v. sub vocc.

Λευκό-σαρκος, *on, with white flesh*, Xenocr. de Aquat. 38, Ath. 312 B.

Λευκο-στεφής, ἑς, white-wreathed, of suppliant boughs, Aesch. Supp.

191, 333.

Λευκοστικτος, *on*, (στίζω) grizzled, θρίξ Eur. I. A. 222.

Λευκό-στολος, *on, white-robed*, Orph. ap. Clem. Al. 676.

Λευκό-σφῦρος, *on, white-ankled*, ἥβα Theocr. 17. 32.

Λευκο-σώματος, *on, of white substance*, ἀπροι Antiph. Ὀμφ. 1.

Λευκότης, ἡτος, ἡ, whiteness, Hipp. Aër. 292, Plat. Theaet. 156 D, al.

Λευκότριχη, *to have white hair*, Strab. 263.

Λευκό-τρίχος, *on*, v. sub λευκότριξ.

Λευκό-τροφος, *on, white-growing*, μῦρτα Ar. Av. 1100.

Λευκοῦργει, (*ἐργω) *to white-wash or plaster*, τὰς πυλίδας C. I. 2749.

Λευκ-ουρος, *on, white-tailed*, Hesych.

Λευκο-ῦψής, ἑς, of a white web, Eust. 1530. 56.

Λευκο-φαής, ἑς, white-gleaming, ψάμαθος Eur. I. A. 1054.

Λευκό-φαίος, *on, whitish gray, ash-coloured*, Ath. 78 A, Poll. 7. 129.

Λευκο-φάνης, ἑς, appearing bright or white, Byz.

Λευκ-όφθαλμος, ὁ, white-eye, name of a gem, Plin. 37. 62.

Λευκοφλεγμάτω, *to have the chlorosis*, Hipp. Coac. 194.

Λευκοφλεγμάτια, ἡ, the beginning of the dropsy or chlorosis, also called

λευκὸν φλέγμα, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Λευκοφλεγμάτιας, *on*, ὁ, one of a λευκοφlegmatism temperament, Hipp.

Epid. 3. 1090. 2. = λευκοφλεγματώδης, ὕδρος Galen.

Λευκο-φλέγματος, *on, suffering from white phlegm*, Hipp. 1133 B.

Λευκοφλεγμάτωδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) affected with chlorosis, Hipp. 1121 H.

Λευκό-φλοιος, *on, with white bark*, Posidon. ap. Ath. 649 D.

Λευκοφορέω, *to wear white garments*, Eccl.

Λευκο-φορνό-χρως, *on, white-skin-coloured*, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 D.

Λευκο-φόρος, *on, white-robed*, Anth. Plan. 20. 2. bearing white

grapes, Geop. 5. 2, 2.

Λεύκ-οφρως, v. gen. vos, white-browed, Orac. ap. Hdt. 3. 57.

Λευκό-φυλλος, *on, white-leaved*, Diosc. 4. 104; βάβδος λ., name of

a plant growing in the Phasis, Arist. Mirab. 158.

Λευκο-χίτων [ἱ], ὀνος, ὁ, ἡ, white-coated, ἡπάτα Batr. 37.

Λευκό-χλωρος, *on, pale-green*, Aetiae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 15 (bis).

Λευκοχρόεω, *to be λευκόχρως*, v. l. Hipp. Epid. p. 1. 955.

λευκόχροα, ἡ, the colour white, Plut. 2. 892 E.

λευκό-χρους, ον, contr. -χρους, ον, of white complexion, Arist. G. A. 1. 20, 2, Aetiae. Caus. M. Diut. I. 13, etc.; heterocl. acc. λευκόχροα κύμα Eur. Phoen. 322 (lyr.); pl. λευκόχρους, Ptolem. Geogr. 7. 2:—also -χρους, ον, in Hipp. 1008 G.

λευκό-χρῶσος, ον, of pale gold colour, Plin. N. H. 37. 9.

λευκο-χρώματος, ον, = sq., Phintys ap. Stob. 444. 58.

λευκό-χρως, ὠτος, ὁ, ἡ, white-skinned, colourless, Eubul. Ήχ. I, Alex. Ἰσοστ. I. 18, Theoc. Epigr. 2. 1.

λευκό-ψάρος, ον, whitish-gray, Hippiatr.

λευκῶν, (λευκός) to whiten over, Aen. Tact. 31; λ. πύδα to bare the foot, Anth. P. 9. 403:—Med., λευκοῦσθαι τὰ σπλά to whiten their shields, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 25, cf. 7. 5, 20.

II. mostly in Pass. to be made or become white, λευκαθεῖς κάρα μύρτος Pind. I. 4 (3). 117; τοῖχος λελευκαμένον whitened or plastered, Plat. Legg. 785 A; γραμματεῖον λελευκαμένον = λεύκωμα I, Dem. 1132. 8; ὁ ἄνθρωπος οὐ λευκός ἐστί, ἀλλά λελευκαται Arist. Phys. I. 2, 11.

λευκ-ώλεος, ον, white-armed, epith. of Hera, II. 5. 55, 195, etc.; of Persephoné, Helen, Andromaché, Areté, Hom., cf. Hes. Th. 913, Pind. P. 3. 176, etc.; of female slaves, Od. 6. 239, 18. 198, 19. 60; λ. λίον, perh. with a play on λευκόλιον, of a useless woman, Paroemiogr.

λεύκωμα, τό, a tablet covered with gypsum to write public notices on, a notice-board, a register, Lat. album, ἔ. λεύκωμα γράφειν or ἀναγράφειν Lys. 114. 40, ap. Dem. 707. 12, C. I. 2360. 40; hence, ἐν λευκώμασιν γράφηναι 'to be sold up,' Paroemiogr.; of the proscription-list, Dio C. 47. 3, etc.

II. whiteness, v. sub βάμμα. 2. a white spot in the eye, caused by a thickening of the cornea, a cataract, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 498; hence λευκαματίζομαι, Pass. to be afflicted with cataract, Ib.; cf. γλαύκωμα.

λευκαματῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) affected with cataract, Erotian. p. 66.

λευκάν, ὄνος, ὁ, (λεύκη II) a grove of white poplars, Gloss.

λεύκωσις, ἡ, = λεύκωμα II. 2, Hippiatr.

λευρὸς, ὁ, ὄν, (v. sub λείρος) poet. Adj. smooth, level, even, λευρὸ ἐν χώρῃ Od. 7. 123, Orac. ap. Hdt. I. 67; Σικελίας λευρὸς γῆρας Aesch. Pr. 369; λ. ὁλμος ἀλτέρος Ib. 394; ἐν ψαμάθῃ λευρᾷ Eur. Hec. 699; πέδον, πέτρα Id. Phoen. 836, Bacch. 982.

III. smooth, polished, ξίφος Pind. N. 7. 39; δέρμα. λ. λευρὸν ἐθηκε βοός Anth. P. 6. 116. metaph. like λίτος, plain, simple, σωφροσύνη Hesych.

λεύς, a supposed Dor. form for λᾶς, λᾶς; v. sub καταπαντήρ.

λεύσιμος, ον, (λεύω) stoning, χεῖρ λ. Eur. Or. 863; λ. καταφθοραὶ death by stoning, Eur. Ion 1236; θανάτον λεύσιμον ἄταν Ib. 1239; θανεῖν λεύσιμον πετρώματι Id. Or. 50; λ. δοῖναι δίκην Ib. 614, cf. Heracl. 60; λ. ἀραὶ κόρσας that will end in stoning, Aesch. Ag. 1616; v. sub θύμα.

λευσμός, οὐ, ὁ, a stoning, Aesch. Eum. 189, Eur. Fr. 870.

λεύσσω, by good authors only used in pres. and impf., (in Mss. sometimes with single σ); Ep. impf. λεύσσον Od. 8. 200; Ion. λεύσσεσκον Emped. 431:—a fut. λεύσω in Anth. P. 15. 7, Manetho 6. 93: aor. ἔλευσα Or. Sib. I. 235, Manetho. (From √AETK, cf. Skt. lōk, lōk-āmi, lōk-āmi (video), lōk-anam (oculus); O. H. G. luogh-em (look); Lith. lauk-in (expecto)—ἀμφιλήκη, Lat. lux, luceo, etc., come from a diff. Root (v. λύνη), though the two Roots are prob. akin.)

Poet. Verb. to look or gaze upon, see, behold, c. acc., II. 1. 120, al., Pind. P. 4. 259, and Trag.; c. part., πυρπολόοντας ἐλεύσσομεν Od. 10. 30; of the gods, θάνατοι λεύσσουσιν, ὅσοι σκολιῇ δίκῃσιν ἀλλήλους τρίζουσιν Hes. Op. 248 (with v. l. φράζονται), cf. Soph. O. C. 705; λέουσσε. — οἶα πάσχω Id. Ant. 940; used by Com. in mock Trag. phrases, Ar. Thesm. 1052, Ran. 992.

2. absol. to look, gaze, λεύσσον ἐπὶ οἴνοπα πόντον II. 5. 771; Κυκλάδας ἐς γαῖαν ἐλεύσσομεν Od. 9. 166; ἐς αὐτὸν 8. 170, cf. Soph. O. T. 1254; στατὺν εἰς ὕδωρ Soph. Ph. 716; ἐς χέρας Eur. Phoen. 596; λ. πρίσσω καὶ ὀπίσσω II. 3. 109:—ὁ μὴ λεύσσων, like ὁ μὴ βλέπων, he that lives no more, Soph. Tr. 829; εἰ λεύσσει φάος Eur. Phoen. 1084, cf. Tro. 269.

3. c. acc. cogn., λ. φονίου δέργμα δράκοντος Aesch. Pers. 81; λεπτὰ, δεινὸν λ. κόρας Eur. Or. 224, 389; φόνον λεύσσοντε προσάψαι looking murder, Theoc. 25. 137.

λευστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (λεύω) one who stones, a stoner, Eur. Tro. 1039; τὸν Κασανδρέων λευστήρα their oppressor, as in Cic. lapidator, Ael. N. A. 5. 15:—and so Hesych. takes it in Hdt. 5. 67, where the oracle tells Cleisthenes Ἀδρησίων μὲν εἶναι Σικωνίων βασιλέα, ἐκείνων δὲ λευστήρα; (whereas Suid. makes it pass., one worthy to be stoned, ὁ καταλευσθήναι ἀξίος).

II. as Adj., λευστήρ μῦθος death by stoning, Aesch. Thieb. 199; λ. πέτρος Lyc. 1187.

λευστός, ἡ, ὄν, (λεύω) stoned, to be stoned, Hesych.

λευστός, ἡ, ὄν, (λεύω) seen, visible, Hesych.

λευκωμένω, to be clad in white, Plat. Rep. 617 C, C. I. 2715. 8.

λευχ-εἰμων, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, clad in white, Phintys ap. Stob. 444. 53.

λευχ-ηπάτίας, ον, ὁ, = λευκηπατίας, Suid.

λεύω: fut. κατα-λεύω Ar. Ach. 285; aor. κατ-έλευσα Hdt., Thuc.—Pass., fut., λευσθήσομαι Joseph. c. Ap. 2. 27; aor. ἐλεύσθη Trag.: (v. sub λᾶς):—to stone, Thuc. 5. 60; λ. πέτροις Eur. El. 328; τὸ λευσθήναι πέτροις Soph. O. C. 435, Eur. I. A. 1350.

λεχάινω, v. sub λέγος.

λεχάιος, α, ον, of or for a couch, φυλλάς Ar. Rh. I. 1182, cf. Theognost. Can. p. 9. 30.

II. in bed, τέκνων ὑπερδίδουκε λεχαίων for her nestlings, Aesch. Thieb. 292, as Lachm. (for λεχέων) to suit both metre and sense.

λεχεποιή, ἡ, (λέχος, ποῖα) grown up with grass fit to make a bed, i. e. grassy, meadowy, epith. of the town Pteleus, Teumesus, and Onchestus, II. 2. 697, h. Hom. Ap. 223, Ib. Merc. 88:—the masc. λεχεποιήs, ον, of the river Asopus, from its grassy banks, Id. 4. 383, Orac. ap. Hdt. 9. 43.—Hom. has both forms in the sing. acc. only; the dat. occurs ap. Hdt. I. c.

λεχρήρης, ἐς, bed-ridden, like κλητήρης, Eur. Phoen. 1541.

λεχρία, τά, = ἐνήλατα I, Hesych.

λέχος, εος, τό, (√AEX, λέγω λ) poet. Noun, a couch, bed, Hom., etc.; often in pl., esp. to denote a bedstead, v. sub δινωτός, τρητός: cf. ἐνή. 2. a kind of state-bed, on which a corpse was laid out and borne, II. 24. 589, 702, etc.

3. the bed of marriage or love, and generally marriage, ἐμὸν λ. ἀντιώσαν I. 31; ἐμὸν λέχος εἰσαναβαίνειν 8. 291; λέχος δ' ἦσχυε καὶ εὐνήν Ἡραίοιο ἀνάκτορ Od. 8. 269, cf. 3. 403; ἐτέρω λέγέει c. in adultery, Pind. P. 11. 39, cf. Aesch. Ag. 411; τὸ σὺν λ. ἐννήλθον Soph. Aj. 491; λέχος Ἡρακλεῖ. — ἐνστάσα Id. Tr. 27; κρύφιον ὡς ἔχει λέχος Ib. 360; λέχους γὰρ. — ἀγρὸν δέμας (sc. ἐστί) Hipp. 1003, cf. 835:—so in pl., ἐκ λεχέων Pind. P. 9. 64; λεχέων Διὸς εὐνείπειρα Aesch. Pr. 895; τὰ νυμφικά I. Soph. O. T. 1243, cf. Tr. 514; γῆμαι μείζω λέχῃ to make a great marriage, Eur. El. 936; λ. ἀλλότρια Ib. 1089; μικρὰ μεγάλων ἀμείνω. — λέχῃ Ib. 1099:—also for the concrete, σὰ λέχεα thy spouse, Ib. 481 (lyr.); used by Com. in poet. or mock Trag. passages, λ. γαμήλιον Ar. Av. 1758; κούριδιον λ. Id. Pax 844; λ. συμμύει τινι Id. Thesm. 841.

4. a bird's nest, Aesch. Ag. 51, Soph. Ant. 425.—Cf. λέκτρον.

λέχουσε, Adv. to bed, II. 3. 447, Od. 23. 294.

λέχριος, α, ον, also os, ον, Call. Del. 236: (v. λικριφίς):—slanting, slantwise, crosswise, Lat. obliquus, with a Verb, λ. ὀκλάειν Soph. O. C. 195; λ. ἐκπίπτειν, χαρὲν Eur. Hec. 1026, Med. 1168; τίθεναι τὰς κεφαλὰς ἐπὶ γῆν λεχρίας Xen. Cyo. 4, 3:—metaph., πάντα γὰρ λ. τὰν χειρῶν all the business in hand is cross, Soph. Ant. 1345.

λέχρις, Adv. crosswise, Lat. obliquē, Ap. Rh. I. 1235, 3. 238, 1160.

λεχρία, ὁς, contr. οὐς, ἡ, (λέχος) a woman in child-bed, or one who has just given birth, Lat. puerpera, Eur. El. 652, 654, 1108, Ar. Eccl. 530, etc.; of an animal, Opp. C. 3. 208:—pl. λεχοί, Orph. H. I. 10, Schol. Ar. Rh. 2. 1010.

λεχάιος, ἄδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of λεχάιος, νύμφη λ. = λεχώ, Nonn. D. 48. 848; λ. φύσις Id. J. 13.

λεχάιος, ον, (λεχώ) of or belonging to child-bed, λοετρά Ar. Rh. 2. 1014; ὅπαρ λεχ. presents made at the birth, Anth. P. 7. 166:—Πεῖθς. — λεχάιον the place where Rhea bare her child, Call. Jov. 14.

λεχάιος, ἴδος, ἡ, = λεχώ, Ap. Rh. 4. 136, Call. Dian. 127, Del. 56, etc.—as Adj. = λεχάιος, Nonn. J. 9. 3.

λεώ-βατος (sc. ὁδός), ἡ, a highway, Hesych.

λεώδης (A), ἐς, (λεώς) = λαώδης, popular, common, Gloss.

λεώδης (B), ἐς, (λᾶς) stoned, Theognost. Can. p. 9. 32; λιωδής, Hesych.

Λεωκόριον, τό, the temple of the daughters of Leos, Thuc. I. 20.

λεω-κόρητος, λεώλεθος, λεώλης: see the Adv. λέως.

λεω-λογέω, (λεώς) to collect people, Phoenix ap. Ath. 530 E.

λέων, οντος, ὁ: Ep. dat. pl. λείουσι II. 5. 782, etc., λεύοντες C. I. 2168: (v. fin.):—a lion, ὠμοφάγος II. 1. c.; αἶθων 18. 161; χάροπος Od. 11. 611; ὀρεσίτροφος 6. 130, cf. λῆς:—metaph. of Artemis, Ζεὺς σε λέωντα ἐπαγὴ θῆκε Zeus made thee a lion toward women, because she was supposed to cause their sudden death, II. 21. 483 (where λέων is used of a female):—used of savage persons, Aesch. Cho. 939; but also of brave men, Id. Ag. 1259, Eur. Or. 1401, 1555, Ar. Thesm. 514; and, by way of contrast, of cowards, λέοντ' ἀνάλκιν, of Aegisthus, Aesch. Ag. 1224; οἵκοι λέοντες, ἐν μάχῃ δ' ἀλώπεκες Ar. Pax 1189; ὠντὶ λέοντος πύθρον γενέσθαι Plat. Rep. 590 C; v. sub ξυρῶν.—Lions were evidently well known to Homer; he uses them in similes, II. 10. 297, 17. 133, etc.; describes their mode of springing on their prey, 5. 161, 20. 168; their habit of attacking folds, 10. 485, 12. 299, etc.; a lion-hunt, 20. 164, sq.; Hdt. speaks of them in Macedonia, 7. 125; Arist. also represents them as found in the mountainous parts of Macedonia and Epirus, II. A. 6. 31. 2., 8. 28, 11; and in the time of Paus. they existed in Thrace, 6. 5, 4.

2. Leo, the sign in the Zodiac, Arat. 147, C. I. 6179.

3. = λεωντή, a lion's skin, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 10; cf. ἀλώπηξ.

II. a kind of crab, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 106 C.

III. a kind of serpent, Nic. Th. 454, Artemid. 2. 13.

IV. = λεονταῖος, Aetiae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 13.

V. a kind of dance, Ath. 629 F, Poll. 4. 104; cf. ἀλώπηξ vi.

VI. λέοντες were men dedicated to the service of Mithras, v. ὕμνα III. (Another form is λῆς, cf. λέ-αυα, Lat. le-o, O. H. G. leu-on, Slav. liv-on. Some refer it to Hebr. laish; but the existence of the animal in Greece, and the independent forms of the word in other Indo-Eur. languages are against this.)

Λεωπερία, ἡ, = λεία πέτρα, Diod. 3. 16, Agatharch. p. 92, LXX (Ezek. 24. 8, al.). In Hesych. Λεωπερία, f. l. for -ία.

λεωργός, ὄν, (Adv. λέως, ἔργα) one who will do anything, like ῥαδι-σῆργος, πανουργός, audacious, villainous, a knave, Aesch. Pr. 5; of actions, λεωργὰ καὶ θεμστά violent deeds and lawful, Archil. 88; λεωργότερος Xen. Mem. I. 3, 9, Ael. N. A. 16. 5:—cf. λεουργός, λιτουργός.

Λεώς, ὁ, ὁ, Att. for λαός, q. v.

Λεώς or Λείως, Ion. Adv. = λίαν, entirely, wholly, at all, λείως γὰρ οὐδὲν ἐφρόνεον Archil. 112; elsewhere only found in the comipds.

λεωργός (q. v.); λεω-κόντος, -κόνιτος, or -κόρητος, utterly destroyed, Theognost. Can. p. 9. 32, Hesych., Phot.; λεώλεθος, λε-ώλης, ἐς, Hesych.; λεω-πάτητος, v. l. for λακπάτητος, in Soph. Ant. 1275.—The Gramm. explain it as shortd. for τελέως, Ap. Dysc. de Pron. 334, Galen. Lex. Hipp. 514 (ubi male λέως), E. M. 560. 31.

λεω-φότερος, ον, only in Hdt. 9. 33, λεωσφότερον ἐποιήσαντο Τισσαμένον made him one of their own people, their fellow-citizen.

λεω-φύρος, ον, v. sub λαοφύρος.

Λῆ, λῆς, etc., v. sub λῶν B.

Λῆβολος, ον, (λᾶς, βάλλω) pelted with stones, Hesych.

Λῆγω, Dor. Λάγω, q. v.: fut. ξω: Ep. aor. ἔλλαξα Ar. Rh. 2. 84.

(Perh. lengthd. from $\sqrt{\Delta\Delta\Gamma}$; v. λαγαρός.) To *slay, abate*, like *παύω*, Ἰδομένους δ' οὐ λήγει μένος μέγα Il. 13. 424, cf. 21. 305; λ. γόνον Anth. P. 7. 549:—c. gen., οὐδὲ κεν ὥς ἐτι χεῖρας ἐμάς λήξαιμι φόνονοι would *slay* my hands from murder, Od. 22. 63.

II. more commonly intr. to *leave off, cease, come to an end*, of speaking, of time, of a road, etc., οὐ λήξω, πρὶν . . Il. 19. 423; οὐδ' ἐτ' ἔλπευ μέγας θεὸς 21. 248; ἐν σοὶ μὲν λήξω σέο δ' ἄρξομαι 9. 97, cf. Hes. Th. 48, Op. 366; λ. [ἡ ἀτραπὸς] κατὰ Ἀλφειὸν πόλιν *comes to an end* at . . Hdt. 7. 216, cf. 4. 39; ἡ ἡμέρῃ ἔλπευ 9. 52, cf. Xen. An. 7. 6, 6; of heat, wind, rain, etc., λ. μένος ἡέλιου Hes. Op. 412; λήξαντος οὐρόν Pind. P. 4. 520; ψακάς λήγει, νότος λ. Aesch. Ag. 1534, Soph. Aj. 258; ἄμα τῷ τοῦ σώματος ἀνθεὶ λήγοντι Plat. Symp. 183 E.

2. c. gen. to *stop or cease* from a thing, ἔριδος, χόλοι, φόνου, ἀπατῶν, πόνου, χοροῦ Il. 1. 319, al.; δοιδῆς Hes. Th. 48; κλυανμάτων Aesch. Pers. 705; θρήνων, γόνων Soph. El. 104. 353; ἔρωτος Plat. Phaedr. 255 D, etc.; λ. τοῦ βίου i. e. to die, Xen. Apol. 8; φύλλα λ. πτόρθοιο Hes. Op. 419; also, λήγειν ἀπ' ἔργων Ar. Rh. 4. 928.

3. c. part., ὅποτε λήγειεν αἰείδων Il. 9. 191, cf. Od. 8. 87; οὐ πρὶν λήξω . . ἐναρίζων Il. 21. 224; so, εὐτ' ἂν φλέγων . . ἥλιος χθόνα λήξει Aesch. Pers. 365, cf. 831; λήγομεν ῥίψαντες Ar. Pax 332; λήγει κινούμενον Plat. Phaedr. 245 C, etc.

4. with Preps., λήγ. ἐς τι Hdt. 4. 39; ἐπὶ τινος App. Hesp. 73.

Λήδα, as, ἡ, *Leda*, Aesch. Ag. 914, etc.; the forms Λήδη, ἡς, only Ep., as Od. 11. 293.

Λήδανον or λάδανον, τό, *the gum of the shrub λήδον, gum-mastic*, Hdt. 3. 112, cf. 107, Galen., etc. (V. sub κιννάμωμον.)

Ληδάριον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of λήδον, Ar. Av. 715, 915.

Ληδίων or ληδίων, τό, Dim. of λήδον, Menand. Incert. 507, Clearch. ap. Ath. 256 E, Macho ib. 582 D sq.; and so Toup for λήων in Suid.

Λήδον, τό, an oriental shrub, *the mastic* (cf. σχίνος), on which the gum λήδανον or λάδανον is found, *Cistus creticus*, Diosc. 1. 128, Plin. N. H. 26. 30, 2:—for Theocr. 21. 10, v. sub δέλεαρ. (V. κιννάμωμον.)

Λήδον, Dor. Λάδον, εὖς, τό, a *cheap common dress*, esp. like *θερίστριον*, a *light summer dress*, Alcmæon 96; more common in dim. forms, λήδιον or ληδίων, τό, and ληδάριον, qq. v.—Commonly written λήδον, λήδιον without a subst., and the latter form appears in a good Att. Inscr. (C. I. 155. 45); but in Hesych. we find the forms λαϊδόν, ληδίων.

Ληίσμοι, v. ληϊσμοί.

Ληϊσμός or ληϊσμός, α, ον, (λήθη) of or *causing forgetfulness*, oblivious, ὕπνου πτέρον Call. Del. 234; σκότος Lyc. 1127; πύμα Synes.; etc.

2. of persons, oblivious, opp. to ἐμψρων, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 129. II. of or from *Leithê, Lethean*, ἄκατος Anth. P. 9. 279; v. λήθη II.

Ληθ-άνεμος, ον, v. λαθάνεμος.

Ληθάνω, v. sub ἐκλθάνω, λαθάνω B.

Ληθαργία, ἡ, (λήθαργος) *drowsiness, lethargy*, Galen.

Ληθαργίζομαι, Pass. to be forgotten, Böckh Schol. Pind. N. 6. 30;—in a Carian Inscr. (C. I. 2804) aor. I part. fem. ληθαργησαῶν.

Ληθαργικός, ἡ, ὄν, *drowsy*, Hipp. Coac. 137, Anth. P. 9. 141.

Λήθαργος, ον, (λήθη) *forgetful, lethargic*, Hesych. 2. c. gen. forgetful of, forgetting, Menand. Incert. 447, Anth. P. 5. 152., 12. 80;—later word for ἐπιλήσμων Phryn. 416.

II. as Subst. lethargy, Hipp. 484. 17, etc., Lyc. 241; in pl., Arist. de Somn. 3. 11;—in Hipp. Aph. 1248, a *lethargic fever*.—For Soph. Fr. 902, Ar. Eq. 1068, v. sub λαίθαργος.

Ληθαργώδης, ες, =ληθαργικός, Diosc. Ther. 15, Galen. 7. 153.

Ληθεδᾶνός, ἡ, ὄν, *causing forgetfulness*, Luc. Salt. 79.

Ληθεδᾶν, ὄνος, ἡ, poet. for λήθη, Anth. P. 7. 17, Plan. 244.

Λήθη, Dor. Λάθα, ἡ, (ΛΑΘΘ, λήθομαι, v. sub λανθάνω):—a *forgetting, forgetfulness*, Lat. *oblivio*, personified in Hes. Th. 227; μηδὲ σε λήθη ἀρείπτω Il. 2. 33; Περσεφόνη . . βροτοῖς παρέχει λήθην, βλάπτουσα νόοιο Theogn. 705; κακοῦ λ. Soph. Ph. 878, cf. Eur. Bacch. 282, Or. 213; λήθην τινὸς ποιεῖσθαι or ποιεῖν to make a thing forgotten, Hdt. 1. 127, Soph. Fr. 237; λήθην . . καφῆν, ἀνανδον Ib. 595; χρόνος πάντα . . ἐς λ. ἀγέι Ib. 685; τῶν ἰδίων λ. παθεῖν Timoc. Διον. 5; τῶν αὐτοῦ κακῶν λ. ἐπάγεσθαι Menand. Ὑδρ. 2; λ. παρέχειν τινας Plat. Phaedr. 275 A; ἐμποιεῖν Id. Philib. 63 E; εἰς λήθην ἐμβάλλειν τινά Aeschin. 83. 21; λήθην ἐμποιεῖν Isocr. 2 D; λήθη λαμβάνει, ἔχει τινά Thuc. 2. 49, Dem. 320. 5; λήθη τινὸς ἐγγίγνεται τινι Xen. Mem. 1. 2. 21.

II. after Hom., there is freq. mention of a *place of oblivion* in the lower world, λήθης δόμοι Simon. (?) in Anth. P. 7. 25; τὸ λήθης πεδῖον Ar. Ran. 186, cf. Dion. H. 8. 52; A. ὕδαρ Luc. D. Mort. 13, 6, Paus. 9. 39. 8; and a river in Lusitania was ὁ τῆς λήθης ποταμὸς Casaub. Strab. 153, cf. App. Hesp. 71; but no river is called λήθη by the ancients.

Ληθήμων, ον, in Hesych., ληθήμοσι (MS. ληθημόνοισι) ληθάργοις.

Λήθιος, ον, *causing forgetfulness*, πύμα Zonar. Lex. 1305. II. =λαθραῖος, secret, Hesych.

Ληθο-μέριμος, ον, *forgetting cares*, νύξ Orph. H. 2. 6.

Λήθος, Dor. Λάθος, τό, (λήθομαι) =λήθη, Theocr. 23. 24.

Ληθοσύνη, v. sub λαθσύνα.

Ληθότης, ητος, ἡ, =λήθη, Hesych.

Λήθω, λήθομαι, collat. forms of λανθάνω, λανθάνομαι, q. v.

Ληθώδης, ες, (λήθη) *forgetful*, Hesych.

Λητιάνειρα, ἡ, (λήτις, ἀνήρ) *making men her prey*, Hesych.

Λητις, poet. feni. of λητιός, *taken prisoner, captive*, λητιάδας τε γυναῖκας Il. 20. 193; Ep. dat. λητιάδσαι Ar. Rh. 1. 612.

Λητιοτήρ, ηρος, ὅ, (λήτιον) *crop-consuming, crop-destroying*, Suid., etc.; fem., σὺς λητιότειρα Od. 18. 29, Acl. N. A. 5. 45.

Λητιδός, α, ον, (λήτις) *taken as booty, captive*, Anth. P. 6. 20, Plan. 203.

Ληζίζομαι, Hes. 11d.; Att. λήζομαι, Xen., Anth. P. 9. 410; also λεί-

ζομαι, Ib. 6. 169; Att. impf. ἐληζόμεν Thuc. 1. 24, etc.: fut. ληίσσομαι Hdt. 6. 86, 3, Ep. -ίσσομαι Hes.: aor. ἐληισάμην Hdt., Ep. ληίσσατο Hom., Att. ἐλίσσατο Eur. Tro. 866; pf. in pass. sense λέλυσμαι, v. inf. 1: Dep. (Prob. from $\sqrt{\Delta\Delta\Lambda\Gamma}$, which appears in ἀπο-λαύ-ω, q. v.; whence also λεία, ληϊς, etc.) To *seize as booty, to carry off as prey* either men or things, δμοῦς ἄς Ἀχιλεὺς ληίσσατο Il. 18. 28, cf. Od. 1. 398, 23. 357, Hdt. 3. 47., 4. 110, al.; ἐκ δόμων δάμαρτα . . ἐλίσσατο Eur. 1. c.; ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς Xen. Hell. 5. 1. 1, etc.:—generally, to *get by force, to gain, get*, ὅλβον ἀπὸ γλώσσης ληίσσεται Hes. Op. 320; οὐ γὰρ τι γυναικὸς ἀνὴρ ληίζειτ' ἄμεινον τῆς ἀγαθῆς Ib. 700, cf. Simon. Iamb. 6.

2. to *plunder, despoil*, esp. by raids or forays, ἀλλήλους Thuc. 1. 5, cf. 3. 85., 5. 115, Andoc. 13. 37, etc.; χῶραν Xen. An. 4. 23; τὴν θάλατταν Diod. 11. 88; metaph., λ. τὴν τῶν ζῴων φύσιν Plat. Epin. 976 A.

3. absol. to *plunder*, Hdt. 4. 112, Lys. 160. 13, etc.

II. the Act. ληίζει occurs in most Mss. of Thuc. 3. 85., 4. 41; and is supported by the pass. usage of the Verb, to be carried off, ἐκ γῆς Βαρβάρου λεληισμένη Eur. Med. 256; γυναικὸς . . οὐ βία λεληισμένης Id. Tro. 373; οὐ τίς ποὺ λεληισμέτ' ἐξ ἀντρων λήχος; I have not surely had my wife carried off . . , Id. Hel. 475; ληιζόμενος Luc. Somn. 14; ληισθείς Ap. Rh. 4. 400.

Λήϊη, ἡ, Ion. for λεία, freq. in Hdt.

Ληι-νόμος, ον, *dwelling in the country*, Anth. Plan. 94.

Λήιον, Dor. λαῖον or λῆον, τό, a *crop, the crop standing on the land*, ὡς δ' ὅτε κινήσῃ ζέφυρος βαθὺ λήιον Il. 2. 147, al.; so Hes. Sc. 288, Hdt. 1. 19, Pherecr. Aut. 8; τοῦ σίτου τὸ λ. Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 8; λ. σίτου βαθὺ Ar. An. 1. 4, 1; λήϊα τε σταχύνων Epigr. Gr. 1046. 69.

2. in later Poets, also, a *corn-field, field*, Theocr. 10. 42 (in Dor. form λαῖον); λήιον κόμη Babr. 83. 3.

Λήιον, τό, in Suid., v. sub λήδιον.

Ληϊς, Dor. Λᾶϊς, ἰδος, ἡ, (ληϊζομαι) Ep. form of λεία, *booty, spoil*, mostly of cattle, ληϊδὰ δ' ἐκ πεδῖον συνελάσσαμεν . . πεντήκοντα βοῶν ἀγέλας, τύσα πάνα οἶων, τόσσα σὺναι συβύσια, τύσ' αἰπόλια πλατέ' αἰγῶν, ἔππου δὲ . . Il. 11. 677, cf. Xen. Lac. 13. 11; then of all kinds of booty, Il. 9. 138., 18. 327, Od. 10. 41; κατὰ ληϊδα πλαζόμενοι 3. 107;—in Aesch. Theb. 331, =αἰχμαλωσία, for αἰχμάλωτοι, v. Dind. ad l., Ap. Rh. 1. 695; cf. ληϊάς.

2. without any notion of plunder, *cattle, stock*, ληϊδ' ἄξειν, Βουκολίας τ' ἀγέλας τε καὶ αἰπόλια πλατέ' αἰγῶν Hes. Th. 444, cf. Theocr. 25. 97, Jac. Anth. P. p. 330.

Ληισμός, οὐ, ὁ, a *plundering*, Byz.

Ληιστήρ, ηρος, ὁ, v. sub ληστήρ.

Ληιστής, οὐ, ὁ, =Att. ληστής, h. Hom. 6. 7, Hdt. 6. 17, C. I. 3044 A. 20.

Ληιστός, ἡ, ὄν, to be carried off as booty, to be won by force, Il. 9. 406; also in form ληιστός, Ib. 408.

Ληιστός, ὄνος, ἡ, *plundering*, ζῆν ἀπὸ . . ληιστός Hdt. 5. 6.

Ληιστωρ, ορος, ὁ, =ληιστήρ, Od. 15. 427, Nic. Th. 347.

II. as Adj., ληιστορὶ χαλεπῶ Anth. P. 9. 649; with fem. Subst., ληιστορὶ φωνῇ Nonn. Jo. 10. 8.

Ληϊτις, ἰδος, ἡ, (ληϊς) she who makes or dispenses booty, epith. of Athena, Il. 10. 460; elsewhere ἀγελεία, cf. Paus. 5. 14, 6, Lyc. 105.

II. pass. =ληϊάς, Ap. Rh. 1. 818.

Ληιτο-ἀρχῆς, ον, ὁ, =ληιτάρχος, Hesych.

Λήτιον, τό, (λαῦς, λέως) the *town-hall or council-room*, as the Achaeans called it, Hdt. 7. 197, ubi v. Bähr; being the same as the Athen. πρυτανεῖον, cf. Plut. Rom. 26, Id. 2. 280 A.—So, Hesych. expl. λαῖον by ἀρχεῖον, and λαῖτα by δημόσιοι τόποι; λαίετον, λαίετρον in Suid. and Zonar.—Hesych. also quotes ληίτη, ληίτη, =ἰέρεια, a *public priestess*; cf. λείτος.

Ληιτουργέω, -ουργός, forms for λειτ-, only in Hesych.

Ληκάω, =λαικάω, inf. aor. ληκῆσαι Pherecr. Incert. 44:—Pass., of the woman, Ar. Thesm. 494; ληκυμέσθ' (sic) Pherecr. ubi s.

Ληκέω, Dor. Λᾶκέω, to sound, Theocr. 2. 24; cf. λάσσω.

Λήκημα, τό, *wenching*, Epicur. ap. Cleomed. 112.

Ληκητής, ον, ὁ, a *bawler*, λ. ἐβών, prob. l. for κληγῆς, Timo ap. Diog. L. 8. 67.

Ληκινδα παίζειν, to beat time, tattoo, Luc. Lexiph. 8, A. B. 562, 18.

Ληκτέον, verb. Adj. of λαγχάνω, a share is due to one, τινὶ τινος Isae. 65. 41.

Ληκτέριος, α, ον, (λήγω) with definite boundaries, Lyc. 966, 1391.

Ληκτέσιος, ἡ, ὄν, likely to end, ending, A. B. 816.

Ληκυθῆσιος, ον, high-flown, bombastic, ληκυθῆσιος Μούσα, i. e. Tragedy, Call. Fr. 319; cf. λήκυθος 1.

Ληκυθίζω, metaph. from λήκυθος 1. 2, to adorn rhetorically, θέσους λ. to amplify common-places, Strab. 609:—absol. to bawl, brag, to speak bombast, A. B. 50, Poll. 4. 114., 7. 182; cf. ληκυθῆσιος 1. 2.

Ληκυθίων [ῶ], τό, Dim. of λήκυθος, a small oil-flask, Ar. Ran. 1200-1242 (cf. λήκυθος 1. 2), Dem. 736. 7, Anon. ap. Suid., etc.

II. =λήκυθος 1. 2, Synes. 55 C.

II. a name for the Trochaic hephthemimer, originating with the form ληκυῖ θιον ἀπ' ὠλεσθ' in iu A. I. c., v. Bentl. Call. Fr. 319.

Ληκυθισμός, ὁ, loud speaking, bawling, Plut. 2. 1086 E, Anon. ap. Suid.

Ληκυθιστής, οὐ, ὁ, a bawler, braggadocio, Soph. Fr. 905.

Ληκυθο-ποιός, ὄν, a maker of oil-flasks, Strab. 717.

Ληκυθο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, a seller of oil-flasks, Poll. 7. 182.

Ληκύθος, ἡ, an oil-flask, oil-bottle, δῶκε δὲ χρυσεῖν ἐν ληκύθῳ ὑγρὸν ἐλαῖον Od. 6. 79, cf. 215, Ar. Pl. 810, etc.: a casket for unguents, cosmetics, etc., Lat. *arcula pigmentorum*, Soph. Fr. 133; al. δὲ ληκυθῶ μύρον γέμονσι Ar. Pl. 810, cf. Bgk. ad Ar. Fr. 14 (ap. Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 1043):—painted vessels of this kind were buried or burnt with the dead, Ar. Eccl. 538, 996, 1032, cf. C. I. 8337, 8346 k:—in Simon. 15, Ζακύνθῳ is restored for λακύνθῳ.

2. in pl. rhetorical figures,

tropeis, *tragic phrases*, Cic. Att. 1. 14, 3, Plin. Epist. 1. 2; cf. *ληκυθόεις*, *ληκυθίζω*, *ἐπιληκυθιάστρια*; so *ampullae*, *ampullari* in Horat. A. P. 97, Epist. 1. 3, 141.—This use of the word seems to have become proverbial from the satire on the verses of Eur. in Ar. Ran. 1200–1247, cf. *ληκυθίων* 11.

II. *the projecting cartilage on the gullet, Adam's apple*, elsewhere *βρόχθος*, Lat. *gurgulio*, Clearch. ap. Schol. Plat. Hipp. Mii. 368 C.

ληκυθουργός, *ὄν*, (*ἐργά*) *making oil-flasks*, Plat. Peric. 12.

ληκυθο-φόρος, *ὄν*, *carrying an oil-flask*, Poll. 3. 154.

ληκός, *ὄς*, *ἡ*, *membrum virile*, whence *ληκάω*, Hesych., Phot.

λήμα, *τό*, (*λάω* B) *will, desire, resolve, purpose, mind*, λ. *Κορωνίδος*, periph. for *Κορωνίς* (like *βίη*, *is*, etc.), Pind. P. 3. 43; *λήματος* *κἀκη* weakness of *will*, cowardice, Aesch. Theb. 616; *ἡκιστα* *τοῦμόν* λ. *ἐφν* *τυραννικόν* Eur. Med. 348; *ἐς* *τὸ* *κέρδος* λ. *ἐφν* *ἀναιμένον* Id. Heracl. 3, cf. 199, Alc. 981, Bacch. 1000.

II. *temper of mind, spirit*, whether, 1. *good, courage, resolution*, *εὐτολμον* *ψυχῆς* λ. Simon. 140; *γενναῖον* λ. Pind. P. 8. 65, cf. N. 1. 87; *αἰδῶν* λ. *fiery in courage*, Aesch. Theb. 448; *τοξοῦλε* *λήματι* *πιστοί* relying on their archer *spirit*, Id. Pers. 55; *Ἀρφέατον* λ. Id. Fr. 146; *πέτρας* *τὸ* λ. *κάδάμαντος* Eur. Cycl. 596; λ. *οὐκ* *ἀτολμον* Ar. Nub. 457; *καθ'* *Ἡρακλέα* .. *τὸ* λ. *ἐχῶν* Id. Ran. 463;—or, 2. *bad, insolence, arrogance, audacity*, *ὄσον* λ. *ἐχῶν* *ἀφίκον* Soph. O. C. 877; *ῥ* *λήμ'* *ἀναδῆς* Id. 960; rare in pl., Aesch. Ag. 122 (of two persons).—Poët. word, also used in Ion. Prose, *spirit, courage*, *ἔργα* *χειρῶν* *τε* *καὶ* *λήματος* Hdt. 5. 72; *λήματος* *πλέος* Id. 111, cf. 7. 99, v. 92; and in late Prose, as Diod., Luc., etc.

λημᾶλέος, *α*, *ὄν*, (*λήμη*) *bleared*, of the eyes, Lat. *lūppus*, Luc. Lexiph. 4;—in Gloss. also *ληματίας*, v. sq.

ληματιάω, (*λήμα*) *to be high-spirited, resolute*, *ληματίας* Ar. Ran. 494, with v. l. *ληματίας*, which Hesych. explains by *φρονηματίας*, *μεγαλόφρων*, and Cyrill. uses to explain *κατοιόμενος*.

ληματόομαι, Pass. (*λήμα*) *to be full of courage*, Hesych.

λημάς only in pres.: (*λήμη*):—*to be bleared*, of the eyes, Hipp. Protrh. 101: *to be bleared-eyed or purblind*, *λημῶν* *κολοκύνθραις* *to have one's eyes* *running* pumpkins (so Shaks. 'high-gravel-blind'), Ar. Nub. 327; λ. *καὶ* *ἀμβλῶνται* Luc. Timon. 2, etc.: metaph., λ. *τὰς* *φρένας* Ar. Pl. 581:—v. also *χύτρα* 1. 3.

λήμη, *ἡ*, *a humour that gathers in the corner of the eye, gum, rheum*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15, Progn. 37; *αἱ* *λήμαι*, *sore eyes*, Ar. Lys. 301, ubi v. Schol.—metaph., Pericles called Aegina *ἡ* *τοῦ* *Πειραιεύς* λ. *the eye-sore* of Peiræus, Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 7, Plat. Peric. 8; *λήμαι* *Κρονικαί* old prejudices that dim the mind's eye, Ar. Pl. 581; *ὅπως* λ. *ἡ* *δαιδαλμαίνια* Plat. 2. 1101 C.—Hipp. 943, has also *λημῖαι*, *αἱ*. (Prob. from √ΓΛΑΜ, cf. *γλάμ-ᾶω*, *γλαμ-υρός*, *γλάμ-ων*, Lat. *gram-ia*, *gram-iusus* v. Γ γ γ.)

λημία, *τό*, Dim. of *λήμη*, Hipp. 153 B.

λήμμα, *τό*, (*λαμβάνω*, *ἐλθιμαί*) *anything received, income*, Aesch. Supp. 363, Antig. ap. Plat. 2. 182 D; λ. *καὶ* *ἀνάλωμα* receipt and expense, Lys. 905, 1, Plat. Legg. 920 C: generally, *gain, profit*, Lat. *lucrum*, Soph. Ant. 313, Dem. 60. 4, etc.; λ. *τι* *κέρδους* 1105. 24; esp. of *unjust gain*, Dinarch. 96. 2; *παντὸς* *ἦτταν* *λήμματος* unable to resist any temptation of *gain*, Dem. 450. 9; *ἐν* *τῇ* *τραντῇ* *ἐπὶ* *τὸ* λ. *ῥέπει* 325. 13; *λήμμα* *λαβεῖν* 523. 25; often also in pl., 96. 11, etc.; *λήμματα* *λαβεῖν* 825. fin.; *τὰ* λ. *τοῦ* *ἀργυρίου* 1201. 9; *λημμάτων* *μετέχειν* 1335. 5; *τὰ* *πὸ* *Θράκης* λ. *ἐλκουσι* *δεῦρο* Antiph. Ζαφφ. 1. 9.

II. *anything taken for granted, an assumption*: in Logic, *one of the premises* in a Syllogism, Cicero's *sumptio* (Divin. 2. 53), *λήμμα* *τιθέναι* Arist. Top. 1. 1. 6., 8. 1, 8, Clem. Al. 916, cf. Gell. 9. 16; properly *the major premiss* (the minor being *πρόληψις*), Diog. L. 7. 76.

III. *the matter or substance of a sentence, as opp. to its style (λέξις)*, Dion. H. de Dem. 20, Longin. 15, etc.: hence, *the title or argument of an epigram*, Lat. *lemma*, Martial. 14. 2: *a theme or thesis*, Plin. Epist. 4. 27: *the epigram on a poem*, Plin. lib., Mart. 10. 59, Auson. Epist. 16. 90.

IV. in LXX, *a burden laid on one, a commission received, a prophetic task, prophecy*, e. g. Nah. 1. 1, cf. Jer. 23. 33, al.; even, *λήμμα* *ἰδεῖν* Habbak. 1. 1.

λημματίξομαι, Pass. *to be derived*, Apoll. de Constr. 101.

λημματικός, *ἡ*, *ὄν*, *quick at seizing opportunity*, Hipp. 22. 41.

λημματίον, *τό*, Dim. of *λήμμα*, Ptol., Zonar.

λημματισμός, *ὁ*, *acquisition*, Nicet. Ann. 43 A, Eccl.

Λήμνος, *α*, *ὄν*, *Lemnian*, v. sub *Λήμνος*.

λημνίσκος, *ὁ*, (*λήνος*) *a woollen fillet or riband*, Lat. *taenia*, *infula*, by which chaplets were fastened, Polyb. 18. 29, 12, Plat. Sull. 27, Anth. P. 12. 123:—*a noose for birds*, Ath. 220 C: *a surgical bandage*, Heracl. ap. Galen.

Λήμνος, *ἡ*, *Lemnos*, an island in the Aegean sea, connected by Hom. with the legend of Hephaestus, Il. 1. 593, al., Od. 8. 283; and afterwards held sacred to him, prob. on account of its volcanic nature, Nic. Th. 458, etc.:—*Λημνόνθεν*, Adv. *from Lemnos*, Pind. P. 1. 100.—From the volcanic nature of the island and the legends of Hephaestus, the *Λήμνιον* *πῦρ* became proverbial, Soph. Ph. 800, Ar. Lys. 299. On the proverb *Λήμνια* *κακά*, from the wickedness of certain Lemnian women, see Interp. ad Hdt. 6. 138, Aesch. Cho. 631. The Lemnian wine was famous, Ar. Pax 1162.—Also fem. *Λημνιάς*, *ᾄδος*, Pind. O. 4. 32; *Λημνίς*, *ἰδος*, Nic. Th. 865.

λημότης, *ητος*, *ἡ*, *soreness of eyes*, Lat. *lippitudo*, Schol. Ar. Nub. 326.

λημώδης, *ἔς*, (*λήμη*, *ἔδος*) *full of rheum*, Alex. Trall. 2. p. 151.

λήν, inf. of *λάω* B: but *λήν*=*λίαν*, q. v. sub init.

Λῆναι (or *Ληναί*, Hesych.), *αἱ*. (*ληνός*) *Bacchanals*, Strab. 468, Dion. P. 702, 1155, cf. Theocrit. 26.

Ληναίω, *to keep the feast of Bacchus*, Clem. Al. 3, v. *Ληναῖος*.

Ληναϊκός, *ἡ*, *ὄν*, *of or belonging to the Λῆναια*, Anth. P. App. 68, Plut. 2. 839 D; *ἑσάτρων* Δ. Poll. 4. 121.

Ληναῖος, *α*, *ὄν*, (*ληνός*) *belonging to the wine-press*: esp., 1. *epith. of Bacchus as god of the wine-press*, Diod. 3. 63.

2. *Λῆναια* (sc. *ἱερά*), *τά*, *the Lenaean*, an Athenian festival held in the month

Ληναῖον (i. e. Gamelion) in honour of Bacchus, at which there were dramatic contests, esp. of the Comic Poets, Ar. Ach. 1155; but this feast differed both from the Anthesteria, and the lesser or rural Dionysia; v. sub *Διονύσια*, and cf. infir.

3. *Λῆναον*, *τό*, *the Lenaenium*, or place at Athens where the Lenaean were held, in the quarter called *Λίμαια* (q. v.), which contained two temples of Dionysus; *ὁ* *ἐπὶ* *Ληναίῳ* *ἀγῶν* the Lenaean dramatic contest, opp. to *τὰ* *κατ'* *ἄστυ*, Ar. Ach. 504; cf. Plat. Prot. 327 D, Dem. 517. 26.

Ληναίτης, *ὄν*, *ὁ*, = *Ληναϊκός*, Ar. Eq. 547.

Ληναῖον, *ᾠος*, *ὁ*, old Ion. name of the seventh Att. month *Γαμηλιῶν*, in which the Athen. Lenaean were held (v. sub *Διονύσια*), the latter part of Jan. and former of Feb., Hes. Op. 502, where it is noticed as the coldest month. It was the fifth month with the Asiatic Greeks.

Ληνεύω, = *βακχεύω*, Hesych.

Ληνεῖον, *ᾠος*, *ὁ*, *the place of the ληνός*, Geop. 6. 1, 3.

Ληνίς, *ἰδος*, *ἡ*, *a Bacchantē*, Eust. 629. 30, Suid. II. = *ληνός*, E. M. 478. 29 (where the MSS. *Λινίδα*).

Ληνο-βάτης [α], *ὄν*, *ὁ*, *one who treads the wine-press*, Himer. Or. 6. 3:—hence *ληνοβάτεύω*, *to tread the wine-press*, Eust. Opusc. 150. 53:—Pass., *ληνοβατῆσι* *τῶν* *ργῶν* Id. 355. 30.

Ληνός, Dor. *Λανός*, *ὄν*, *ἡ*, like Lat. *lacus*, *alveus*, *anything shaped like a tub or trough*, Hipp. Mochl. 865; esp., 1. *a wine-vat* in which the grapes are pressed, Theocrit. 7. 25., 25. 28, Diod. 3. 63.

2. *a trough*, for watering cattle, *a watering-place* for them, h. Hom. Merc. 104, LXX (Gen. 30. 38, 41).

3. = *κνέδομος*, *a kneading-trough*, Menand. Δημ. 3.

4. *the socket into which the most fitted*, elsewhere *ιστοπέδη*, Ath. 474 F (where it is masc.), Poll. 1. 91.

5. *a coffin*, Pherecr. Ἀγρ. 11, C. I. 1979, —81, —93; cf. Bentr. Cortesp. p. 287.

6. *part of the brain*, prob. that which is still called *torcular Herophilii*, Herophil. ap. Galen. 2. 712.

7. *the hollow of a chariot*, Hesych.

8. in pl. *the lower parts of the nose*, Poll. 2. 80.

Λῆνος, *εὖς*, *τό*, Lat. *lana*, *wool*, Aesch. Eum. 44: in pl., like *ἔρια*, *anything woollen*, Ap. Rh. 4. 173, 177. (Cf. *λάχνη*.)

Ληξιαρχικός, *ἡ*, *ὄν*, *belonging to the ληξίαρχος*:—*τὸ* λ. *γραμματεῖον*, the register of each Athenian deme, in which the names of its members were inscribed on their coming of age, and of which the *δήμαρχος* had charge, C. I. So. Isae. 66. 14, Dem. 1091. 9, etc.; cf. Schömann Comit. Ath. p. 379.

Ληξίαρχος, *ὁ*, the officer at Athens who entered young citizens on the list of their deme when they came of age, Poll. 8. 104.

Ληξιο-πύρετος [ῥ], *ὄν*, (*ληξίς*) *allaying fever*; also *ληξιοπύρετος*, Galen.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 771.

Λῆξις (A), *εὖς*, *ἡ*, (√ΛΑΧ, *λαγχάνω*, *λήσσομαι*) *determination or appointment by lot*, ἀρχῆς Plat. Legg. 765 D; *αἱ* λ. *τῶν* *κλήρων* Arist. Fr. 396.

2. *a portion assigned by lot*, an allotment, Plat. Legg. 740 A, 747 E, Criti. 109 C, 113 B; cf. *λάξις*.

II. as law-term, λ. *δικῆς* or λ. alone, *a written complaint lodged with the Archon*, as the first step in private actions, nearly = *ἐγκλημα*, Id. Rep. 425 D, Isae. 84. 24, Aeschin. 9. 30; cf. *λαγχίνω* 1. 3; very rarely of *public actions*, as in Dem. 999. 14.

2. *λῆξις* *τοῦ* *κλήρου* was an application to the archon (required of all except direct descendants) to be put in legal possession of an inheritance, *τοῦ* *κλήρου* .. *λαχεῖν* *τὴν* λ. *ἤξιος* Isae. 38. 8. Cf. Att. Process, p. 462, 594 sqq.

Λῆξις (B), *εὖς*, *ἡ*, (*λήγω*) *cessation*, Aesch. Eum. 505, Ap. Rh. 1. 1086.

Λῆος, *ὁ*, Ion. form of *λαός*, cited from Hippon. (88) in An. Ox. 1. 267. It is sometimes found in MSS. of Hdt., and should perh. be restored in his text, Dind. de Dial. Hdt. xxxix.

Ληπτός, *α*, *ὄν*, verb. Adj. of *λαμβάνω*, *to be taken or accepted*, Plat. Prot. 356 B.

II. neut. *ληπτόν*, *one must take hold*, Ar. Eq. 603; *ἔργον* λ. *one must undertake*, Xen. Mem. 1. 7, 2; *one must assume* in arguing, etc., Plat. Philib. 34 D, 61 A: *one must take or choose*, *ἐκ* *τούτων* *ἐπιστάτας* λ. Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 10; λ. *δὲ* .. *τίνας* *ὑποὺς* *λέγουσιν* Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 1.

2. *one must take, receive*, *ὁμήρου* *δοτέον* καὶ λ. Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 18: *one must submit to*, *πληγὰς* *ὅπο* *τινος* Id. Lac. 9, 5.

Λῆπτης, *ὄν*, *ὁ*, *one who accepts*, Zonar. Lex. p. 1302.

Ληπτικός, *ἡ*, *ὄν*, *disposed to accept*, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 20.

II. assimilative, opp. to *ἐκκριτικός*, Id. Phys. 7. 2, 5.

Ληπτός, *ἡ*, *ὄν*, verb. Adj. of *λαμβάνω* (*λήσσομαι*), *to be taken or apprehended* by the senses, opp. to *νοητός*, Anth. P. 11. 354, 6; also, *λόγῳ* καὶ *διανοίᾳ* *ληπτά* Plat. Rep. 529 D.

2. with the Stoics, *ληπτά* were things acceptable, not to be made the end of action, but not to be refused if offered, Plat. 2. 1068 A, 1070 A; v. *προσηγμένα*.

II. = *ἐπιληπτός*, Arist. Probl. 10. 50.

Ληραῖος, = *ληρῆος*, Greg. Naz., Hesych.: but in Heraclit. (127) ap. Plut. 2. 362 A, f. l. for *ληναῖος*, cf. Clem. Al. 30.

Ληρέω, (*ληρος*) *to be foolish or silly, speak or act foolishly*, Lat. *nugari*, Soph. Tr. 435, Ar. Eq. 536, al., Plat. Theat. 152 B, etc.; *περὶ* *τινος* Isocr. 235 B, 239 D; *ληρὸν* *ληρεῖν* Ar. Pl. 517: *on* *ληρεῖς* *ἔχον*, v. *ἐχω* B. iv. 2, and cf. *συνθισσάωτης*.

2. of a sick person, *to be delirious*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 974.

Λήρημα, *τό*, *silly talk, nonsense*, Plat. Gorg. 486 C, in pl.

Λήρησις, *ἡ*, *silly talking, trifling*, Plut. 2. 504 B, Diog. L. 7. 118, etc.; λ. *τοῦ* *γῆραος* Aretae. Caus. M. Dint. 1. 6.

Ληρολογία, *to talk nonsense*; *ληρο-λόγιμα*, *τό*, and *-λογία*, *ἡ*, *nonsense*, Eccl.:—*ληρο-λόγος*, *ὄν*, *talking nonsense*, Irenae.

Λήρος, *ὁ*, *silly talk, nonsense, trumpery*, ποιητῶν λ. Cratin. Incert. 5; λ. *πραγικός* Ar. Ran. 1005; *λήρῳ* *τε* *τάλλ'* *ἡγείτο* *τοῦ* *γῆναί* *περί*

trumpetry compared with knowing . . . Ar. Ran. 809; λήρος πάντα πρὸς τὸ χρυσίον Antiph. Incert. 60, cf. Ar.:—of persons, λ. εἶναι δοκεῖ τὸ νόμισμα, φύσει δ' οὐδὲν mere words, Arist. Pol. 1. 9, 11; λήρος ἐστὶ πρὸς Κινυράν he's mere nonsense compared with Cinesias, Ar. Lys. 360, cf. Luc. D. Meretr. 10. 3, Gall. 6; οἱ ποιηταὶ λήρος εἰσιν Xenarch. Porp. 1; ἐμὲ μὲν λ. ἡγεῖσθαι Plat. Charm. 176 A, cf. Phaedo 72 C;—in pl., like Lat. *nugae*, λήρος λεπτότατος, of sophists, Ar. Nub. 359, cf. Pl. 589; so in Plat. Theat. 176 D; λήρια καὶ παιδιαί, λήρος καὶ φλυαρίαί, Lat. *tricae et apinae*, Id. Prot. 347 D, Hipp. Ma. 304 B; ὁδοὺς καὶ κρήνας καὶ λήρους Dem. 36. 18; and in sing., παραφίβει καὶ λήρος side-dishes and such-like *trumpetry*, Alex. Incert. 1. 5; as an exclamation, λήρος, nonsense! *humbug!* Ar. Pl. 23, cf. Eubul. Καμπ. 3. 8.—cf. φλυαρία. 2. *wild talk, delirium*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 974.

II. as Adj. *silly*, with Adv. -ως, Tzetz.

Ληρός, δ, a trifling gold ornament worn by women, Lat. *leria*, Anth. P. 6. 292; cf. Luc. Lexiph. 9, Hesych., Poll. 5. 101.

Ληρωδῶ, to talk frivolously, Lat. *nugari*, Phot. Bibl. 4. 1. Ληρωδῆς, ἐς, (ἐλδός) frivolous, silly, Lat. *nugatorius*, Plat. Theat. 174 D, Arist. Rhet. 3. 13, 5. Adv. -δως, Hipp. Coac. 181.

Ληρωδία, ἡ, frivolous talk, nonsense, Hdn. Epimer. 77, Eccl. Λησι-μυβροτος, ον, (λήω, βροτός) taking men unawares, a cheat, thief, h. Hom. Merc. 339.

Λήσις (Α), ἡ, (λήθω) = λήσις, Critias 2. 12, Hesych. Λήσις (Β), ἡ, (λάω B) will, choice, Hesych.

Λησιμσύνη, ἡ, = λήθη, forgetfulness, κακῶν Hes. Th. 55; τῶν νῦν θέσθε λησιμσύναν Soph. Ant. 151 (lyr.).

Λησιμων, ον, gen. ονος, (λήθω) unmindful, Themist. 268 C. Ληστ-άρχης, ον, δ, a captain of robbers, Plut. Crass. 22.

Ληστοαρχία, ἡ, chieftainship of robbers, Eccl. Ληστοαρχος, δ, = ληστοάρχης, Polyacn. 4. 9, 3, Clem. Al. 959.

Ληστεία, ἡ, (ληστέω) a robber's life, robbery, piracy, buccaneering, Lat. *latrocinium*, Thuc. 1. 5; ἀπὸ ληστείας βίον ἔχειν, ζῆν Xen. An. 7. 7, 9, Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 7; in pl., πόλιν . . . κατὰ γῆν ληστείας πορθουμένην Thuc. 8. 40.

Ληστεύω, fut. εὐσω App. Pun. 116:—Pass. (v. infr.): aor. ἐλραπεύθην Diod. 2. 55, App.: (ληστής). To be a robber or pirate: to carry on a piratical war, to practise piracy, Lat. *latrocinari*, Dem. 46. 14; ἐν τῇ γῇ καὶ ἐν τῇ θαλάσσῃ Dio C. 36. 3.

2. c. acc. to spoil, plunder, Thuc. 1. 5, etc.; and in Pass., Id. 4. 2, 5. 14, Diod. 2. 55; ληστεύεται ἡ ὁδὸς is infested by robbers, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 91.

Ληστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, in Hom. *ληστήρ*, = ληστής (q. v.), a robber, esp. a sea-robber, rover, pirate, described in Od. 3. 73, 9. 254, οἳ τε ληστήρες ὑπεῖρ ἅλα, τοῖ τ' ἀλδωνται ψυχὰς παρθέμονα κακὸν ἀλλοδαποῖσι φέροντες; λ. πολὺπλαγκτοὶ 17. 425, cf. 16. 426, Anth. P. 7. 737, Manetho 3. 258:—fem. ληστειρα ναῦς Ael. N. A. 8. 19.

Ληστήριον, τό, a band of robbers, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 42, Aeschin. 27. 8; in pl. *piratical vessels*, Clitod. 5, C. I. 3612.

2. a retreat or nest of robbers, Strab. 644. II. robbery, in pl., Luc. Contempl. 11.

Ληστής, οὗ, ὁ, Ion. ληστής, Dor. λαστής: (λησις, λησιζομαι) = the Homeric ληστήρ (v. ληστήρ), a robber, plunderer, pirate, Eur. Alc. 766, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 23, opp. to κλέπτης, Plat. Rep. 351 C; esp. by sea, a pirate, rover, buccaneer, later πειρατής. Andoc. 18. 7, etc.; ληστοῦ βίον ζῆν Plat. Gorg. 507 E; ληστής κατεστήκει τῶν Καρχηδονίων he began a course of piracies upon them, Hdt. 6. 17:—Thuc. 1. 5 notes that there was in early times no disgrace in the occupation, cf. 1. 8, 6. 4; οἱ λ. αὐτοὺς ποριστὰς καλοῦσαν ('convey the wise it call', Shaks.), Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 10.

II. metaph., λ. ἐναργής τῆς ἐμῆς τυραννίδος Soph. O. T. 535; Κυρίδης Lyc. 1143; ληστὰ λογισμοῦ, of love, Anth. Plan. 198.

Ληστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ληστής) inclined to rob, piratical, buccaneering, Thuc. 6. 104; ἐννῇ Arist. Pol. 8. 4, 3; πλοῖον Dem. 668. 26.

2. ἡ ληστική = ληστεία, Plat. Soph. 222 C. 3. so, τὸ ληστικὸν piracy, Thuc. 1. 4, 13; also a band of robbers, Id. 2. 69.

4. Adv. -κῶς, in the manner of pirates; Comp. -κώτερον, Id. 1. 10. Cf. ληστικῶς.

Ληστής, ἡ, = λήθη, Eur. Cycl. 172, Criti. 2. 12; ληστήν ἴσχειν = ἐπιλανθάνεσθαι, to forget, Soph. O. C. 584. Only found in nom. and acc. sing.

Ληστο-διώκτης, ον, δ, a pursuer of robbers, Byz.: ληστο-διώκτος, ον, chased by robbers, Xen. Ephes. 1. 6, as Hemst. for λυσσοδιώκτος.

Ληστο-δόχος, ον, receiving pirates, Byz. Ληστο-κτόνος, ον, slaying robbers, Anth. P. 11. 280.

Ληστο-σάλπιγκτής, οὗ, ὁ, a robber-trumpeter, of the Tyrrhenians, inventors of the trumpet, Com. word in Menand. Incert. 399, Phot.; in Hesych. ληστο-σάλπιγξ.

Ληστοτροφῶ, to entertain robbers, Tatian 23.

Ληστροικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ληστικός, for which it is a freq. v. 1. (Lob. Phryn. 242), of ships, τριακόντορος λ. (cf. ληστής), Thuc. 4. 9, cf. App. Pun. 25, etc.; λ. ἀσάφης Diod. 3. 43.

2. of persons, Strab. 293, Plut., etc.; βίος λ. Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 8; τὸ λ. ἥθος Strab. 575; ὁ λ. πόλεμος App. Mithr. 96:—metaph., τὰ λ. τῆς Ἀφροδίτης, opp. to ναῦς, pirate-vessels, Anth. P. 5. 44 and 161. Adv. -κῶς, Strab. 126. fin., Plut., etc.; Comp. -ώτερον, v. παρασκευάω B. 11. 3.

Ληστήρις, ἴδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of foreg., ναῦς λ. a pirate-vessel, Dem. 1237. 10, Diod. 16. 5, Plut. Pomp. 24, etc.; λ. γυνή Plut. Thes. 9.

Λησω, λήσωμαι, v. sub λαθάνω.

Ληταρχος, ὁ, (λέιτος) a public priest, Lyc. 991. (Cf. λήιτον.)

Λητεια, ἡ, a public priestess, Call. Fr. 123, Hesych.

Λητή, ἡ, v. sub λήιτον.

Λητήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (λέιτος) a public priest, Hesych.

Λητο-γενής, Dor. Λατ-, ἐς, born of Leto, epith. of Apollo and Artemis, Eur. Ion 465, Anth. P. 9. 525: pecul. fem. Λατογενεία, Aesch. Theb. 148.

Λητοῖδης [ι], Dor. Λατοῖδας, ον, ὁ, son of Leto, i. e. Apollo, h. Hom. Merc. 253, Hes. Sc. 479:—Pind. P. 1. 23 has Λατοῖδας (trisyll.).

Λητοργεῶ, -οργός, Att. forms of λειτοργεῖν, λειτοργός, mentioned by Ammon. 89, Moer. 252, A. B. 277; but not now found in MSS.

Λητώ, Dor. Λατώ, ὁς, contr. οὗς, ἡ, Leto, Lat. *Latona*, mother of Apollo and Artemis, Hom.; daughter of Coeus and Phoebe, Hes. Th. 406, cf. 918, al., who besides nom. and acc. Λητώ only uses the contr. gen. Λητοῦς, dat. Λητοῖ; voc. Λητοῖ h. Hom. Ap. 14. 62.

Λητώα, α, ον, of or born from Leto, κύρη Aesch. Fr. 169, Soph. El. 570; Dor. Λατώα, Anth. P. 6. 280: fem. also Λατωιάς, ἄδος, Call. Dian. 83, Opp., etc.; and Λητωῖς, ἴδος, Anth. P. 6. 272, Ap. Rh. 2. 938.

II. τὸ Λητώον, the temple of Leto, Arist. Eth. E. init., Strab. 665.

Λημῆς, ὁ, Aeol. for λῆσις (from λήγω), Antimach. 62.

Λήψις, ἐως, ἡ, (λαμβάνω, λήψομαι) a taking hold, seizing, catching, ῥύγχος . . . πρὸς τὰς λ. τῶν ῥοδάρων Arist. P. A. 3. 1, 15; αἱ καμπαὶ τῶν δακτύλων καλῶς ἔχουσι πρὸς τὰς λήψεις καὶ πείσεις Ib. 4. 10, 25; ἀπορροαί γὰρ λ. the seizure of them will be more difficult, Thuc. 5. 110; ἡ λ. τῆς πάλεως the seizure of it, Id. 4. 114, cf. 7. 25.

2. an accepting, receiving, getting, ἡδιστον ὅταν παρέσθι λήψις ὧν ἐρᾷ καθ' ἡμέραν Soph. Fr. 326; ἡ τοῦ μισθοῦ λ. Plat. Rep. 346 D; opp. to ἀπόδοσις Ib. 332 A; to ἀποβολή (loss), Arist. Rhet. 1. 6, 6; in pl. receipts, Plat. Rep. 343 D, Alc. 1. 123 A, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 43, al.

III. an attack of fever or sickness, seizure, ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης λ. Hipp. Epid. 944, cf. 453. 40, Arist. Probl. 1. 55, 3, al.

III. in Logic, the assumption, Lat. *sumptio* (v. λῆμμα II), Arist. An. Pr. 1. 1, 3 and 4.

IV. the choice of matter, in a poem, etc., Longin. 10; cf. λῆμμα III.

Ληψ-ολιγό-μισθος, ον, —τέχνη λ. the art of taking low pay, conj. in Ephipp. Nav. 1. 4 (Mss. ληψιγομ-: Meineke ληψι-λογό-μισθος receiving pay for words).

Λε-, insepr. Prefix with intens. force, like λα- and λαι-, appearing as an Adv. in λίαν (Strab. 364 says that Epich. used λί for λίαν); Λε- also remains in the compd. λαι-σῆνος in Hesych.

Λιάζομαι, aor. ἐλίσσθην, Ep. 3 pl. λίσσθεν Hom.: 3 sing. plqpf. λελίσαστο Mosch. 4. 118 (for Act. v. sub fin.):—Ep. Dep. of dub. origin (whence also ἀ-λίσσας), = κλίνω, to bend, incline; and so,

I. mostly of persons, to go aside, withdraw, recoil, shrink, ἐκ ποταμοῦ λισσθείς Od. 5. 462; ἀπὸ πυκνότητος ἐτέρωσε λισσθείς II. 23. 231; νόσφι λισσθείς 1. 349, II. 80; ὑπαιθα λίσσθη he shrank beneath his attack, 15. 520, cf. 21. 255; δεῖρο λίσσθης hither has thou retired, 22. 12; παρὰ κληῖδα λίσσθη ἔς ποῖδας ἀνέμων, of a vision, disappeared by the key-hole, Od. 4. 838; ἐλίσσθην πρὸς σε I have come away to thee, Eur. Hec. 100, ubi v. Hermi.

2. to sink, fall, πρηνῆς ἐλίσσθη II. 15. 543; λιαζόμενος προτὶ γαῖῃ 20. 420, cf. 418; ἐν γῇ Mosch. 4. 118.

II. of things, ἀμφοδ' ἄρα σφι λιάζετο κύμα retired, drew back, II. 24. 96; περὰ πικρὰ λίσσθεν (for ἐλίσσθηνσαν) the dying bird's thick wings dropped, 23. 879,—where Aristarch. read λίσσεν that it dropped its wings, though the Act. is not used except impf. λιάζον in Lyc. 21.

Λίαν [v. fin.], Ion. and Ep. λίην; a monosyll. form λήν restored by Bgk. in Theogn. 352 from Hesych.: Adv. (v. sub λαι and λάω B).

Very, exceedingly, Hom., who uses it like the later ἄγαν, with an Adv., λ. ἕκας Od. 14. 496; οὐδέ τι λ. οὐτῶς not so very much, 13. 238; with an Adj., λίην μέγα 3. 227, 16. 243; λίην τόσον 4. 371; λ. λυπρός 13. 243, cf. 421: alone with a Verb, very much, overmuch, κεχολώσατο λίην 14. 282; λίην ἄχθομαι ἕλκος II. 5. 361, al.; οὐ τι λ. ποθ' ἔσσεται not exceedingly, 14. 368; μή τι λ. προκαλίξω Od. 18. 20, cf. II. 6. 486;—strengthened also in Hom. καὶ λίην, which, for the sake of greater emphasis, always begins the sentence or verse, even though it apply to a part only, καὶ λίην κείνους γε εὐκῆτι κείται ὀλέθρῳ (for κείται ὀλέθρῳ, καὶ λίην γε εὐκῆτι) he lies in misery, and that too well deserved, Od. 1. 46, cf. 3. 203, II. 1. 553, al.

II. after Hom., ἀσφάλεια μὴ λίην Archil. 66, cf. Solon 6; λίην πιστεύειν, like κάρτα π., to believe implicitly, Hdt. 4. 96; μὴ κἄν λην λην Pind. P. 1. 175; μὴ λίαν στένε Soph. El. 1172, cf. Elmsl. Med. 156; ἐντὸς λ. τῶν τειχῶν Thuc. 7. 5; —rarely with Sup. βέλτιστα, Plat. Eryx. 393 E, Aeschin. Socr. 2. 5; and with other words of like sense, λ. ἄγαν, λ. κομίδῃ, πάμπου λ. Lob. Paral. 62, Meineke Menand. p. 152:—in Aesch. Pr. 1031, κόμπος λίαν εἰρημένος is opp. to πεπασμένους (compare our very and verily):—in Att. Poets it often stands between Art. and Noun, ἡ λίαν φιλότῆς his too great love, Aesch. Pr. 123; ὁ λ. κακός Soph. Fr. 583; τὸ λ. ποτόν Cratin. Puv. 8; ἡ λ. τρυφή Menand. Incert. 60; τὰ λ. μερικά Theopomp. Com. Mhd. 2:—τὸ λίαν excess, violence, Eur. Andr. 866, Plat. Crat. 415 C.

[Hom. has ῖ in arsi, but ῖ usually in thesi, except in phrase καὶ λίην, which has always ῖ, II. c. In later Ep. and Att. ῖ or ῖ as the metre requires, Pors. praef. Hec. vii, Elmsl. Med. 899:—a always.]

Λιάξ, ὁ, v. λείαξ.

Λιαρός, ὁ, ὄν, = χλιαρός (v. ΧΧ. III), warm, lukewarm, αἶμα, ὕδωρ II. 11. 477, 830, Od. 24. 45, etc.; ὄψος λ. a warm soft wind, 5. 265; ὕπνος λ. gentle, balmy, II. 14. 164:—so in Ap. Rh. 3. 300, and later Ep.

Λίβα, an acc. with no nom. in use, a libation, τρίτον Διὸς σάκηνος εὐκαταίαν λ. Aesch. Fr. 52, cf. 68; a gen., φιλοσπόνδου λιβάς, occurs in Cho. 292; for Ag. 1498, v. sub λίαν.

Λιβάνιον, τό, (λιβάς) water, πότιμα λ. Plut. 2. 913 C: a small stream, λ. ἵδατος Strab. 389.

II. in the common dialect, a wet place, Thom. M. 223. 15, Eust.

III. a name for the centaureum parvum, Plin. N. H. 25. 31.

Λιβάζω, fut. σα, (λιβάς) = λείβω, to let fall in drops, Hesych., Phot.; v. sub λιβάς:—Med. to run out in drops, trickle, Anth. P. 9. 258.

Λιβανίδιον, τό, Dim. of λιβάτος, Menand. Καρχ. 1 (Mss. ἴδιον; corr. Bentl.).

λιβανίζω, (λιβάνος) to smell like frankincense, cited from Diosc.

λιβάνωνος, ἡ, *ov*, made of frankincense, Gloss.

λιβάνο-εἰδής, ἑς, = λιβανώδης, Diosc. 3. 97.

λιβάνο-καύλα, ἡ, a burning of incense, Lat. *atturatio*, Gloss.

λιβάνο-μάννα, ἡ, = μάννα λιβανωτοῦ, Orph. H. 19 in tit.

λιβανό-μαντις, εὐς, ὁ, also ἡ, one that divines from the smoke of frankincense, Eust. 1346. 38, v. Lob. Aglaoph. 263.

λιβανόμορος, Pass. to be fumigated with frankincense, οἶνος λελιβανωμένος LXX (3 Macc. 5. 45), v. Arcad. 162. 1.

λιβάνος [Ὶ], ὁ, (v. infr.) the frankincense-tree, producing λιβανωτός, Hdt. 4. 75, Soph. Fr. 906, Theophr. H. P. 9. 4. 3, etc.; ἱεροδάκρυς λ. Melanippid. Fr. 1 (v. sub κασία). II. = λιβανωτός, in which sense it is fem., Pind. Fr. 87. 2, Eur. Bacch. 144, Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 37, Anth. P. 9. 231, etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 187. (V. sub κιννάμωμον.)

λιβάνο-φόρος, *ov*, bearing frankincense, Ath. 517 B, Diosc. 1. 81.

λιβανό-χρους, *ov*, contr. -χρους, *ov*, frankincense-coloured, Strab. 703.

λιβανώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) frankincense-like, Philostr. 807.

λιβανωτίζω, to fumigate with frankincense, Strab. 784. II. to be like frankincense, Diosc. 3. 98.

λιβανώπτιος, ἡ, *ov*, prepared with frankincense, Ath. 689 B.

λιβανώτιον, τό, Dim. of λιβανωτός, Gloss.

λιβανωτίς, ἰδος, ἡ, rosemary, Theophr. H. P. 9. 11, 10; but λιβανωτίς καρχηρόφορος or καρχηρόσσα is an umbelliferous plant, Nic. Th. 850 — both being so called from their smell. Cf. λιβανωτίς.

λιβανωτοπωλέω, to deal in frankincense, Ar. Fr. 638:—λιβανωτοπωλής, *ov*, ὁ, a dealer in frankincense, Cratin. Jun. Πίγ. 1.

λιβανωτός, οὐ, ὁ, also ἡ Menand. Σαμ. 1. ap. Phryn. 187:—frankincense, the gum of the tree λιβάνος, used to burn at sacrifices, Xenophon. 1. 7 Bgk.; Hdt. 1. 183., 2. 40, 86, Ar. Nub. 426, Vesp. 96, Ran. 871, etc.; λ. ἐπιτιθέμενος ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν Antipho 113. 24;—called, when in small pieces, χυνδρος λιβανωτοῦ, Lat. *gruma* or *grana thuris*, Luc. Sat. 16; when pounded, μάννα λιβανωτοῦ, Lat. *mica thuris*, cf. λιβανομάννα, Geop. 6. 1, 1:—the best sort was λ. ἀρρήν, Virgil's *mascula thura*, Alciphro 4. 16.

III. = λιβανωτίς, Apocal. 8. 3 and 5. (V. sub κιννάμωμον.)

λιβανωτο-φόρος, *ov*, bearing frankincense, Hdt. 2. 8., 3. 107:—ἡ λ. (sc. χώρα) Strab. 774, etc.

λιβανωτρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a censer, Lat. *thuribulum*, Carnead. ap. Plut. 2. 477 B, Polyaen. 4. 8, 2,—ubi male λιβανωτίς, v. Lob. Phryn. 255.

λιβάς, ἀδος, ἡ, (✓AIB, λείβω, cf. λίψ):—anything that drops or trickles, esp. a spring, fount, stream, Soph. Ph. 1215, Eur. Andr. 116, 534; cf. νυμφαῖος: standing water, Babr. 24. 6:—in pl. streams, λιβάσιν ὑδρηλαῖς .. πηγῆς Aesch. Pers. 613; δακρύων λιβάδες streams of tears, Eur. I. T. 1106; γάλακτος Ar. Rh. 4. 1735:—the name λιβάδες was given to pools of water that collected after rain, ὑπόνομοι λ. Strab. 379, cf. Geop. 2. 6, 14; such marshy land being called γῆ λιβάζουσα Poll. 1. 238.

λιβερίτιος, ὁ, the Lat. *libertinus*, a freedman, C. I. 6673, Act. Ap. 6. 9:—so λιβερίτος, Polyb. 30. 16, 3.

λιβηρόν, τό, a water-meadow, Eupol. Incert. 122.

λιβηρός, ὁ, *ov*, = λιβρός, Hipp. ap. Galen., E. M. 564. 49.

λιβό-νοτος, ὁ, a wind between south and south-west, Arist. Mund. 4. 14, Arr. Peripl. M. Rubr. 32:—also λιβοφοῦνξ or λευκόνοτος: cf. νοτολιβικός.

λιβός, gen. of λίψ.

λιβός [Ὶ], τό, (✓AIB, λείβω), = λιβάς: in pl., tears, Aesch. Cho. 448; v. sub λίπος. II. the Lat. *libum*, Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 647 D.

λιβο-φοῦνξ, ἰκος, ὁ, = λιβόνοτος, Arist. Mund. 4. 14.

λιβρός, ὁ, *ov*, (λείβω) dripping, wet, Anth. P. 15. 25; cf. λιβηρός. II. gloomy, dark, prob. taken from the clouds that threaten rain, νύξ E. M. 564. 49; used by Hipp. acc. to Erotian. p. 242, by Trag. acc. to Phot.: cf. λιμβρός.

λιβυνο-φάνης, ἑς, (γενέσθαι) native of Libya, Ibyc. 56 (Mss. Aεβ-). 14. 295, Hdt., etc.; in later writers also for the whole Continent: proverb., δὲ λιβυὶ φέρει τὴν καὶνὸν or κακὸν Arist. H. A. 8. 28, 11, Ptolemy, etc.—Adv. λιβυήθεν from Libya, Dion. P. 46. 222; also λιβυήθε, Dor. —ἀθε, Nic. Al. 368, Theocr. 1. 24:—Adj., λιβυικός, ἡ, *ov*, Hdt., etc.; λ. ὄρνειον, i. e. a strange, foreign bird, Ar. Av. 65; λ. λόγος, a kind of fables resembling those of Aesop, Arist. Rhet. 2. 20, 2: cf. λίβυς.

λιβυον, τό, a wild lotus, Diosc. 4. 112.

λιβύος, ὁ, an unknown kind of bird, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 16.

λιβυρνοί, *oi*, the Liburnians, a people on the Adriatic coast below Istria, Strab. 315, etc.:—Adj. λιβυρνικός, ἡ, *ov*, Liburnian, Aesch. Fr. 353; λιβυρνικόν (sc. πλοῖον), τό, a light, swift vessel like a galley or felucca, such as was used by the λιβυρνοί, Plut. Cat. Mi. 54; also λιβυρνίς (sc. ναὺς), ἰδος, ἡ, Id. Anton. 67, etc., cf. Horat. Epod. 1. 1.

λιβύς [Ὶ], ὅς, ὁ, a Libyan, Hdt. 4. 181, al., Soph. El. 702, etc.; and as Adj. = λιβυικός, Eur. Alc. 346, etc.; λ. καυλός = σίλφιον, Antiph. Phil. 1. 13; fem. λιβύσσα, Pind. P. 9. 18r, Soph. Fr. 16; also λιβυστικός, ἡ, *ov*, Aesch. Eum. 292, Fr. 129, etc.; fem. also λιβυστίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Ar. Rh. 4. 1753: cf. λιβύη. II. a harmless kind of serpent, Nic. Th. 490.

III. = λουτροφόρος 2, Hesych.

λιβυ-φοῦνξ, ὁ, a Liby-Phoenician, i. e. Carthaginian, Polyb. 3. 33, 15, etc.

λίγᾱ [Ὶ], Adv. of λίγος, (cf. σάφα, τάχα, ὦκα), in loud clear tone, ἀμφ' αὐτῷ χυμένη λίγα κώκυε Il. 19. 284, cf. Od. 8. 527; λίγ' ἀειδεν in clear sweet tone, 10. 254, cf. Alcman 59; ζεφύρου λ. κυνέμενος Ar. Rh. 4. 837.

λίγαῖον, (λιγύς) poet. Verb. to cry out with a loud clear voice, to cry aloud, of heralds, Il. 11. 685; of mourners, Aesch. Theb. 873; of shepherds, Mosch. 3. 82; also φόρυγγι, σύριγγι λ. to produce clear sounds on .., to play on .., Ar. Rh. 1. 740, Anth. P. 9. 363; also c. acc. cogn., μέλος λ. Bion 15. 1, cf. Mosch. 3. 127; in irony, τὸν ἐν δικαστηρίῳ λόγον λ. Dion. H. de Dem. 44: also in Med., Arat. Phaen. 1007.

II. trans. to sing of, Anth. P. 9. 197.

λιγυόριον, v. sub λυγκούριον.

λίγγω, only in aor. 1, λίγξε βίος the bow twanged, Il. 4. 125; cf. λίγξ.

λίγηνη, Adv. (v. λίζω) just scraping, grazing, Lat. *strictim*, βάλε χεῖρ ἐπὶ καρπῷ λίγηνη Od. 22. 278; v. ἐπιλίγηνη.

λίγδος, ὁ, = θυνεία, a mortar, Nic. Th. 589, 618, v. Soph. Fr. 33, and ἔγδης. II. a clay mould, Poll. 10. 189, Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 1926. 52.

III. lye, used as soap, Lat. *lixivium*, Eust. ibid., cf. 1229. 27; in Hesych., λίγδα, ἡ.

λίγειος, ὁ, *ov*, later form of λιγύς, as Coraëis in Heliod. 6. 5 for λίγιον, and Schneid. in Opp. C. 4. 411 (λιγῆία συρίζουσι for λίγεια); Adv. λιγέως, Suid.,—but v. Lob. Pathol. p. 475.

λιγυούσις, εσσα, *ev*, smoky, sooty, Ar. Rh. 2. 133., 3. 1291.

λιγύς, ὅς, ἡ, thick smoke mixed with flame, murky fire (such as is made by burning resinous substances, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 28, 34), ἱέντα .. διὰ στόμα λιγύν μελαιναν Aesch. Theb. 494; στέροφ λιγύς, of the fires seen by night on the two peaks of Parnassus, Soph. Ant. 1127, cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 306; λ. ὥμα καταθαλοῖ Ar. Av. 1241; λ. καὶ καπνός Id. Lys. 319;—λιγύς πρόσδερος, Soph. Tr. 794, seems rightly explained by the Schol. the smoke of the altar hanging round Hercules (though others take it metaph. the darkness of death):—in pl., αἱ φλόγες καὶ αἱ λιγύνες Polyb. 34. 11, 18, cf. Strab. 277; cf. αἰθαλός. [v. Tryph. 322; but in Soph. Ant. l. c. (lyr.) the v seems to be short.]

λιγυνώδης, *es*, smoky, sooty, dark-coloured, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1110.

λίγξ, λίγγος, ἡ, = καμπήνη, Hesych., v. sub λικριφίς:—in Soph. Fr. 421, Erfurdt restored λίγγα θηρατῆριαν (for λύγγα) in the sense of arrow (cf. λίγγω).

λιγούρα, Acol. fem. of λιγυρός, Corinna 21; and λιγουρο-κώτιλος, ἡ, *ov*, clear and plaintive, ἐνοπή Ib. 20.

λιγυ-αἰσδος, *ov*, clear-singing, Arcad. p. 86. 23.

λιγυστάδης, *ov*, ὁ, (λιγύς) a name borne by Mimnermus, Solon 20 Bgk.; cf. Suid. s. v. Μίμνερμος.

λίγυ-ηχής, ἑς, clear-sounding, καθάρη Anth. P. 9. 308.

λίγυ-θροος, *ov*, = foreg., Dion. P. 574, Coluth. 276, etc.

λίγυ-κροτος, *ov*, loud-rattling, Suid.

λίγυ-μολπος, *ov*, clear-singing, Νύμφαι h. Hom. 18. 19.

λίγυ-μῦθος, *ov*, clear-speaking, Anth. P. 7. 343.

λιγυ-πνέων, *ov*, (πνέω) shrill-blowing, whistling, λιγυπνεῖοντες ἀπτα Od. 4. 567.

λίγυ-πνοος, *ov*, (πνοή) = foreg., h. Hom. Ap. 28.

λίγυ-πνοος, *ov*, contr. -πνοος, *ov*, = λιγυπνεῖον, Coluth. 309, C. I. 6270.

λίγυ-πτερό-φωνος, *ov*, whizzing with the wings, Or. Sib. proem. 48.

λίγυ-πτερόγος, *ov*, chirping with the wings, of the cicada, Anth. P. 7. 195.

λίγυρίζω, to sing loud or clear, φῶν Luc. Lexiph. 2, cf. Hesych.

λίγυρό-θροος, *ov*, = λιγύθροος, Or. Sib. proem. 47.

λιγυρό-πνοος, *ov*, = λιγυπνοός Poll. 4. 72.

λιγυρός, ὁ, *ov*, Acol. fem. λιγούρα, q. v.:—like λιγύς, clear, whistling, shrill, sharp, ὥρτο δὲ κύμα πνοῇ ὑπο λιγυρῇ Il. 23. 215, cf. 5. 526., 13. 590; of a whip, 11. 532, cf. Soph. Aj. 242; λ. ἀκόντα (v. sub ἀκόνη); λιγυρὰ ἄνεμα griefs which vent themselves in shrill wailings, Eur. Med. 205:—also like λιγύς, of a clear sweet sound, as of the Sirens, λιγυρῇ θέλγυσαν ἀοιδῇ Od. 12. 44; λιγυρὴν ἔντονον ἀοιδῇ Il. 183; of a bird, Il. 14. 290; of locusts, Hes. Op. 581; λ. σύριγγος Id. Sc. 278:—metaphr. of poets, Id. Op. 657, Theocr. 15. 135, etc.:—neut. pl. as Adv., λιγυρὰ ἀείδων Theogn. 939; so, λιγυρῶς Theocr. 8. 71:—poet., used occasionally in Prose, λιγυρὸν ὑψηλῆ echoes clearly, Plat. Phaedr. 230 C; φωνὴ λ., opp. to λαμπρά, Arist. H. A. 9. 17. 2, cf. Audub. 65, 66; and often in Plut., Luc., etc.:—metaphr., συμβιώναι .. ἥδιστος καὶ λιγυράτατος Isocr. 414 A. II. pliant, flexible, of dogs' tails, Xen. Cyn. 4. 1.

λίγυς, λίγεια (not λιγεία, Arcad. p. 95. 2) Dor. λίγᾱ, λιγύ:—like λιγύς, clear, whistling, shrill, sharp, λιγέων ἀνέμων αἰσφῆρὰ μέλυνθα Il. 14. 17; ὥρτο δ' ἐπὶ λ. ὄρεος Od. 3. 176, cf. 4. 357; more often of a clear, sweet sound, clear-toned, φόρυγγι λιγείη, φόρυγγα λίγειαν Il. 9. 186, Od. 8. 67, etc.:—also of articulate sounds, clear-voiced, Μοῦσα λίγεια 24. 62, Alcman 1, cf. 7; λ. ἀγορητής constantly in Il., as epith. of Nestor; also of Thersites, Il. 2. 246; ἐπέαν οἶμος λιγύς Pind. O. 9. 72:—so too in Adv., λιγέως ἀγορεύειν Il. 3. 214; often also, λιγέως κλαίειν to wail shrilly, 19. 5, Od. 11. 391; ἰάχην Hes. Sc. 234; also neut. as Adv., λιγύ μέλπεσθαι Ib. 206; λιγύ or λιγεία κλάζειν Mosch. 4. 24, Ar. Rh. 4. 1299:—after Hes., mostly of sad sounds, as always in Aesch., λ. κωκυῖα Pers. 332; κἀνακακῶσις λιγύ Ib. 468; λ. πάθεα Id. Supp. 112; and of the nightingale, Ag. 1146, cf. Soph. O. C. 671; λ. λατὺς Eur. Heracl. 892, cf. Mosch. 2. 98.—Poet. word, used also by Plat. Phaedr. 237 A: cf. λιγυρός.

λίγυς [Ὶ], *vos*, ὁ, ἡ, a Ligurian, Aesch. Fr. 196. 1, Hdt. 5. 9, Thuc. 6. 2, etc.; as Adj., λ. στρατός Aesch. Fr. 196. 9; (on the accent, v. Eust. 96. 4):—Adj. λιγυρικός, ἡ, *ov*, Ligurian, Soph. Fr. 527, Strab. 106:—ἡ Λιγυστική, Liguria, Arist. Meteor. 1. 13, 28, cf. 2. 8, 42. II. τὸ λ., an umbelliferous plant, Lat. *ligusticum*, lovage, Diosc. 3. 58.

λίγυ-φθγγος, *ov*, clear-voiced, in Hom. always epith. of heralds, Il. 2. 442, al., Od. 2. 6, etc.; ἀβλῆσκει Theogn. 241; ἀβῶν Ar. Av. 1381.

λίγυφώνεω, to sound clear or loud, Schol. Theocr. 8. 30.

λίγυφονος, *on*, clear-voiced, loud-voiced, screaming, ἄρπη II. 10. 350. cf. h. Hom. Merc. 478; also of sweet sounds, 'Εσπερίδες Hes. Th. 275. 518; ἀρδήν Theocr. 12. 7; δαδὴ Orph. Arg. 5.

λίζω, *to* graze, in Eust. 1926. 37, as giving the root of λίγδην, ἐπιλίγδην. λίην, Ion. and Ep. for λίαν.

λίω, *v. sub* λίς.

λιθ-ἄγωγός, *on*, bringing stones, μηχανή Poll. 10. 48.

λιθάω, (λίθος) *to* fling stones, Arist. Probl. 5. 8, Polyb. 10. 29, 5; ἐπὶ τῇ Strab. 705: *to* throw like stones, χρυσὸν εἰς τινα App. ap. Suid. 2. *to* stone, τινά Anaxandr. Θερτ. 1, LXX, N. T.

λίθαξ [r], ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (λίθος) stony, λίθακι ποτὶ πέτρῃ Od. 5. 415. II. as fem. Subst., = λίθος, Arat. 1112, Orph. Arg. 611; of a grave-stone, Anth. P. 7. 392; of a precious stone, Manetho 6. 343; λ. τρητὴν σπόγγω ἐκιδυμένην, of the pumice-stone, Anth. P. 6. 66. 2. in pl. stony land, Nic. Th. 150: cf. ἔρμαξ.

λιθαργύρεος, *a*, *on*, = sq., Stesich. 28.

λιθαργύρινος, *η*, *on*, of or like λιθάργυρος, Arist. Soph. Elench. 1, 2.

λιθ-ἀργύρος, *η*, litharge, Lat. *stigma argenti*, the vitrified lead collected in the process of separating lead from silver, Nic. Al. 607; sometimes called λ. ἀργυρίτις, to distinguish it from λ. χρυσίτις, in which there was a mixture of gold, Diosc. 5. 102. II. as Adj. = λιθαργύρινος, Achae. ap. Ath. 451 C.

λιθαργύρο-φάνης, *ἐς*, like litharge, Diosc. 5. 100.

λιθαρίδιον, τό, = sq., Alex. Trall. 3. p. 185.

λιθάριον [α], τό, Dim. of λίθος, *a* pebble, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7. 5.

λιθάς, ἄδος, *on*, = λίθος, *a* stone, σείεν κύνας . . πνικῆσιν λιθάδεσιν Od. 14. 36; βάλαμον δέμον . . πνικῆσιν λιθ. 23. 193: collectively, *a* shower of stones, Aesch. Theb. 158.

λιθασμός, ὁ, stoning, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 676, Soph. Aj. 254.

λιθαστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who stones, Theod. Prodr., Eccl.

λιθαστικός, *η*, *on*, of or for stoning, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 182.

λιθάω, *v. sub* λιθάω.

λιθεία, *η*, *a* sort of fine stone or marble for building, Polyb. 4. 52, 7, Strab. 437 (v. l. λιθία), Diod. 1. 46 (v. l. λιθεία). II. *a* precious stone, Strab. 717, Arr. Periopl. M. Rubr. 32 (v. l. λιθία).

λιθείος, *a*, *on*, = λίθινος, *Boh* Schol. Aesch. Pr. 561, 677; -ος, *on*, Suid.

λίθεος [r], *a*, *on*, = λίθινος, of stone, Il. 23. 202, Od. 13. 107.

λιθη-λογής, *ἐς*, (λέγω) *built* of stones, Anth. P. 6. 253.

λιθιακός, *η*, *on*, *v. sub* λιθιακός.

λιθιασμός, *ως*, Ion. *ως*, *η*, the disease of the stone, Hipp. Aph. 1248. II. *a* callosity within the eyelid, Aët.

λιθιάω, only used in pres., *to* suffer from the stone, Hipp. Aph. 1252, al., Plat. Legg. 916 A, Arist. Probl. 10. 43; λιθιώντων αὐτῶν τῶν ἄρβων Philostr. 543. The better form was λιθάω, λιθῶ, and this should be restored in Plato, cf. Phot. s. v. λιθώντας: an Ep. part. λιθώσα, = πολὺ-λιθος, is cited by Hesych. Cf. Lob. Phryn. 80.

λιθίδιον, τό, Dim. of λίθος, *a* pebble, Plat. Phaedo 110 D, Arist. Probl. 23. 29. 2. *a* stone or calculus in the bladder, Hipp. Coac. 215.

λιθίζω, *to* look like *a* stone: λιθίζων, name of a kind of carbuncle, Callistr. ap. Plin. 37. 25.

λιθικός, *η*, *on*, (λίθος) of or for stones: λιθικά (sc. βιβλία), τά, *a* treatise upon precious stones, as the poem attributed to Orph. is called by Tzetz., though the MSS. entitle it περὶ λίθων; also, βιβλία λιθιακά Vit. Dion. P. p. 81. 4. 2. of or for stone in the bladder, Paul. Aeg. 6. 60.

λιθίνος [λr], *η*, *on*, also *on*, Anth. P. 9. 719, Diog. L. 2. 33: (λίθος): —made of stone, Hippon. 10, Ibyc. 22 (32), Plat., etc.; λ. θάνατος, i. e. caused by seeing the Gorgon's head, Pind. P. 10. 75; *so*, λ. εὐθὺς γίνονται Antiphr. Neār. 1. 4; but, στήναι λίθινος, of a statue, Hdt. 2. 141 (cf. ἰσότηρ α. III. 1); τὰ λίθινα marble statues, Xen. Lac. 3. 5; Ἐρμῆς λ. Eubul. Σεμ. 2: —for Hdt. 2. 69, v. sub λίθινος I. 2, ὕαλος II. Adv. —syns, like stone, λ. βλεῖναι πρὸς τινα, with allusion to the Gorgon, Xen. Symp. 4. 24.

λιθίων, τό, Dim. of λίθος, Paus. 2. 25, 8.

λιθό-βλητος, *on*, stone-throwing, pelting, εὐστοχίῃ Anth. P. 9. 3; λ. νηφετός *a* shower of stones, Nonn. Jo. 8. 59; also λιθοβλήτης, ὁ, ἡ, Tzetz. Hist. 3. 246. II. set with stones, κεκρύφαλον Anth. P. 5. 270.

λιθοβολέω, *to* pelt with stones, stone, Plut. 2. 1011 E, LXX, N. T.: —Pass., lb., E. M. 561. 52.

λιθοβόλημα, τό, = λιθοβολία, Theod. Prodr. p. 286.

λιθοβολήσιμος, and λιθοβόλητος, *on*, = λιθοβολός, Gramm.

λιθοβόλητος, *η*, *a* throwing of stones, Hipp. Fract. 751, Diod. 3. 49. II. *a* stoning, Schol. Aesch. Eum. 189.

λιθοβολισμός, ὁ, = λιθοβολία, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 546.

λιθο-βόλος, *on*, (βάλλω) throwing stones, pelting with stones: λιθο-βόλος, *oi*, stone-throwers, distinguished from σφενδονηταί, Thuc. 6. 69, ubi v. Interpp., and cf. Xen. An. 5. 2, 14; γυμνῆτες λιθ. καὶ ἀκοντισταί Plat. Criti. 119 B. 2. λιθοβόλος, ὁ, *an* engine for hurling stones, Polyb. 8. 7, 2, Moschio ap. Ath. 208 C; different from καταπέλτης, Diod. 20. 48; also λιθοβόλον, τό, LXX (I Macc. 6. 51), Joseph. B. J. 5. 6. 3. II. proparox. λιθόβολος, *on*, pass. struck with stones, stoned, Eur. Phoen. 1069.

λιθό-γληνος, *on*, stony-eyed, Nonn. D. 48. 456. II. = λιθοδερ-κός, lb. 47. 592.

λιθο-γλυπτής, *on*, ὁ, *a* stone-cutter, Jo. Chrys.

λιθο-γλυφίς, *ἐς*, graven in stone, Nonn. Jo. 20. 8.

λιθο-γλυφία, *η*, *a* cutting in stone, Manetho 4. 130, in pl. λιθογλυφίαισι; v. l. λιθογλυφέσει.

λιθο-γλύφος [r], ὁ, *a* sculptor, Luc. Somn. 18.

λιθο-γλώχιν, ὁ, ἡ, set with sharp stones, ἀγυαί Nonn. D. 40. 354, cf. 6. 138.

λιθο-γνομικός, *η*, ὁ, skilful in stones: —λ. (sc. βιβλίον), τό, *a* work on stones, by Philostr., Suid. s. v. Φιλόστρατος.

λιθο-γνώμων, *on*, gen. *onos*, = foreg., Julian. 91 B.

λιθο-γόνος, *on*, producing stone, Diosc. Parab. 2. 111.

λιθό-δένδρον, τό, *a* tree-shaped coral, Diosc. 5. 139.

λιθο-δερκής, *ἐς*, petrifying with *a* glance, Γοργῶ Anth. Plan. 147.

λιθό-δερκος, *on*, with stony hide, Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 26 (in some MSS.).

λιθο-δικτέω, (-δικέω?) *to* throw stones at, Suid.

λιθό-δημιτος, *on*, stone-built, Anth. P. 9. 570.

λιθο-δόμητος, *on*, = foreg., Joseph. A. J. 15. 11, 5.

λιθο-δόμος, ὁ, one who builds with stones, *a* mason, τέκτονες καὶ λιθο-δόμοι joiners and masons, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 11; cf. λιθολόγος.

λιθο-ειδής, *ἐς*, like stone, Plat. Tim. 74 A, Galen.

λιθο-εργής, *ἐς*, = sq., Opp. C. 3. 222.

λιθο-εργός, *on*, turning *to* stone, Γοργῶ Anth. P. 6. 126. II. as Subst. *a* stone-mason, Manetho 1. 77.

λιθο-θεσία, *η*, *a* placing or setting of stones, Eus. P. E. 432 A.

λιθο-θήρας, ὁ, *a* stone-collector, Tzetz. Hist. 11. 518.

λιθο-κάρδιος, *on*, stony-hearted, Schol. Eur. Or. 121, Eccl.

λιθο-κέφαλος, *on*, with *a* stone in its head, χρέμυς Arist. Fr. 278, cf. H. A. 8. 19, 5.

λιθό-κόλλα, *η*, cement, Diosc. 5. 164.

λιθο-κόλλητος, *on*, (κολλάω) set with precious stones, χιτῶν Callix. ap. Ath. 200 B; ποτήρια Theophr. Char. 23, Parmenio ap. Ath. 11. c. 17; κρατήρες Theopomp. Hist. 125; περὶτραχήλιον Plut. Alex. 32; cf. Menand. Παιδ. 3: —metaph., χάλυβος λ. στόμον *a* bit of steel set with stones (to make it sharper), Soph. Tr. 1261 (Welck. ingeniously suggests λυκακόλλητον, v. λύκος v. 1).

II. τὸ λ. inlaid work, mosaic, Strab. 778, cf. Theophr. Lac. 35.

λιθό-κόλλος, *on*, = foreg., C. 1. 2852. 48.

λιθοκοπία, *η*, *a* stone-cutting, or *a* striking with stones, Suid.

λιθοκοπιός, *η*, *on*, of or for stone-cutting, οὐκένος Eust. 1533. 10: ἡ —κῆ (sc. τέχνη), the art of stone-cutting, Theodoret.

λιθο-κόπος, ὁ, *a* stone-cutter, Dem. 1159. 9.

λιθο-κρήδεμνος, *on*, with crown of stone, of a cliff, Coluth. 102.

λιθο-κτονία, *η*, death by stoning, Anth. P. 9. 157.

λιθο-λάβος, ὁ, *an* instrument for extracting the stone, Galen. 2. 396.

λιθολευστέω, *to* pelt with stones, Eccl., Gramm.

λιθο-λευστός, *on*, stoned, ὑπὸ τῶν ὅχλων Diod. 3. 47; λ. ποιεῖν τινα Plut. 2. 313 B: —λ. Ἀρῆς death by stoning, Soph. Aj. 254 (lyr.). 2. deserving *to* be stoned, Call. Epigr. 42. 5, Alex. Aetol. ap. Parthen. 14. 12.

λιθολόγῳ, *to* pick out stones for building, Poll. 7. 118.

λιθολόγημα, τό, *a* stone-building, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 25.

λιθολογία, *η*, *a* building with stones, Piers. Moer. 53.

λιθο-λόγος, ὁ, (λέγω) *one* who picks out stones for building, *one* who builds with stones picked out *to* fit their places, not cut square (cf. omnino loquens 2), and so generally = λιθοδόμος, *a* mason, Plat. Legg. 858 B; λιθολόγοι καὶ τέκτονες masons and joiners, Thuc. 6. 44, cf. 7. 43, Xen. Xell. 4. 4, 18.

λιθό-ξεστός, *on*, (ξέω) cut in stone, Or. Sib. 4. 7.

λιθο-ξόανος, *on*, adorned with statues, Nonn. D. 4. 273.

λιθοξοεῖον, τό, *the* workshop of *a* lithoxoos, Gloss.

λιθοξοικός, *η*, *on*, of or for stone-cutting, Eust. 341. 28.

λιθο-ξόος, ὁ, (ξέω) *a* stone or marble-mason, Timio ap. Diog. L. 2. 19, Anth. P. 5. 15, Luc. Somn. 9, ubi v. Hemst.

λιθοποιέω, *to* turn *to* stone, Greg. Nyss., v. l. Luc. D. Mar. 14. 3.

λιθο-ποιός, *on*, turning *to* stone, Μέδουσα Luc. Imagg. 1. II. producing stone in the bladder, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 109.

λιθο-πρίστης, *on*, ὁ, sawing stone or marble, πρίων Poll. 10. 148.

λιθορ-πίων, *on*, with stony skin, χελώνη h. Hom. Merc. 48, Emped. 301.

λίθος [r], *ou*, ὁ (v. infr.), *a* stone, Hom.; esp. of the stones thrown by warriors, τρηχὺς λ., λ. ὑκρίεις Il. 5. 308, 8. 327; also *a* stone-quoit, Od. 8. 190; ἐλέσθαι . . ἐκ γαίης λίθων Aesch. Fr. 196. 4: —proverb., ἐν παντὶ γὰρ τοὶ σκορπίοι φρονεῖ λιθῶ Soph. Fr. 35; λίθων εὖλειν *to* lose one's labour, Ar. Vesp. 280; —also of stupidity, λίθοι blocks, stones, Ar. Nub. 1202, cf. Plat. Hipp. Ma. 292 D; προσγορεύειν διὰ τὸ μὴ φρονεῖν λίθος, of Niobé, Philem. Incert. 16; λίθων βίον ᾗν Plat. Gorg. 494 A sq.; λίθω λαλεῖν Pseudoemigr. 2. stone as *a* substance, opp. *to* wood, flesh, etc., ἐπεὶ οὐ σφί λίθος χρᾶς οὐδὲ σίδηρος Il. 4. 510, cf. Theogn. 568; λίθων τινα ποιῆσαι or θείναι *to* turn into stone, petrify, Il. 24. 611, Od. 13. 156, Plat. Symp. 198 C; as *a* emblem of hard-heartedness, σοὶ δ' αἰεὶ κραδίη στερεωτέρη ἐστὶ λίθοιο Od. 23. 103, cf. Theocr. 3. 18. II. λίθος, *η*, in Hom. twice, Il. 12. 287, Od. 19. 494, just like masc., as also in Theocr. 7. 26, Bion 11. 2; —but, later, the fem. was mostly used of some special stone, as the magnet is called Μαγνήτις λ. by Eur. Fr. 571 (but, λίθος simply in Arist. Phys. 8. 10, 9, cf. v. l. de An. 1. 2, 17); Ἀνδία λ., by Soph. Fr. 886; Ἥρακλεια λ. by Plat. Ion 533 D; so of *a* touchstone, Id. Gorg. 486 D; ἡ διαφανὴς λ. *a* piece of crystal used for *a* burning glass, Ar. Nub. 767; χυτὴ λίθος was perhaps *a* kind of glass, and so *a* older name for ὕαλος, Epinic. Μνῆσ. 1 (the same thing as the ἀρτήματα λίθινα χυτὰ in Hdt. 2. 69; cf. τὴν ὕαλον . . ὅσα τε λίθων χυτὰ εἶδη καλεῖται Plat. Tim. 61 B). —Acc. *to* the Gramm., *a* precious stone was always fem., as in Ilipp. 584. 41; but the rule is far from absolute, v. Hdt. 2. 44, Luc. Imag. 11, etc.; indeed the fem. is chiefly poet., Jac. Anth. P. p. 137: —in the sense of marble mostly masc., λευκός λ. Hdt. 4. 87 (simply λίθος, 1. 164), Soph. Fr. 307; Πάριος λ. Pind. N. 4. 130, Hdt. 3. 57; Ταυράριος λ. Strab. 367; Θάσιος, Αἰγύπτιος, etc., Paus. 1. 18, 6; κογχίτης Paus. 1. 44, 6; κογχυαίτης Xen. An. 3. 4, 10; but Παρία λ. Theocr. 6. 38, Luc. Amor. 13; cf. λυχνίας, -ίτης: —collectively, πέφκε λίθος . . ἄφθονος, ἐξ οὗ . . Xen.

Vect. 1, 4. **III.** a grave-stone (fem.), Call. Epigr. 7. 1. **IV.** at Athens, λίθος (masc.) was a name for various blocks of stone used for *rostra* or *tribunes*, as. 1. the Bema of the Pnyx, Ar. Ach. 683, Pax 680, Eccl. 87. 2. another in the ἀγορά used by the κτήρες, Plut. Solon 8; prob. the same as ὁ πρᾶτηρ λ., on which the auctioneer stood when selling slaves, etc., Poll. 3. 78, cf. 126; hence *tribuni empti de lapide* in Cic. Pis. 15. 3. an altar in the ἀγορά, at which the Thesmophetae took their oaths, Interpp. ad Dem. 1265. 6, Plut. Solon 25; cf. *λιθωμότης*. 4. the raised place in the Areopagus on which the accuser stood, Harp. **V.** the stone or piece on a draughtboard, Theocr. 6. 18, v. γραμμή III. 1; hence proverb., πάντα λίθον κινεῖν to make every effort to win, Paroem. p. 363, v. Elmsl. Heracl. 1002. **VI.** a stone in the bladder, calculus, Arist. H. A. 3. 15, 2, v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp. **VII.** a stone used in Rom. oaths, Δία λίθον Polyb. 3. 25, 6, cf. Cic. Fam. 7. 12.

λιθοσπαδής ἀμύος a chasm made by tearing out a piece of rock, Soph. Ant. 1216.

λιθόσπερμον, τό, a plant, gromwell, Diosc. 3. 158, Galen., Plin. λιθοσπόος, ov, driving away with stones, Nonn. Jo. 8. 59. λιθοστέγης, ἐς, covered with stones, Schol. Lyc. 350.

λιθόστρωτος, ov, paved with stones, Soph. Ant. 1204. 2. esp. of tessellated work, λ. ἔδαφος Poll. 7. 121, LXX (Cant. 3. 10); λιθ., τό, a mosaic or tessellated pavement, Ev. Jo. 19. 13, C. I. 2643, Arr. Epict. 4. 7. 37, etc.

λιθοτομείον, τό, = λιθοτομία II, Gloss.

λιθοτομείον, Pass. to be cut out of stone, Luc. J. Trag. 10. **II.** to be cut for the stone, Paul. Aeg. 6. 60.

λιθοτομία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, stone-hewing, quarrying, an art said to have been brought into Greece by Cadmus, Clem. Al. 363. 2. a place where stone is cut, a quarry; mostly in pl., quarries, Hdt. 2. 8, Thuc. 7. 86, 87, Dem. 1252. 8, cf. Theophr. Lap. 6; marble quarries, Paus. 1. 18, 9, 19, 6, 32, 1, etc.:—cf. λατομία.

II. a cutting for the stone, lithotomy, Paul. Aeg. 6. 60.

λιθοτομικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for stone-culling: ἡ λιθοτομική (sc. τέχνη), the art of stone-cutting, Eccl.

λιθοτόμος, ov, cutting stones: λ., ὁ, v. l. for λιθοδόμος in Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 11. **II.** cutting for the stone; λ., τό, a knife for this purpose, Paul. Aeg. 6. 60.

λιθοτράχηλος [ᾶ], ov, stony, i. e. stiff-necked, Cyrill.

λιθοτρίβικός, ὁ, ὄν, (τρίβω) of or for stone-polishing: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of so polishing, Lys. Fr. 40.

λιθουλκίω, to draw or quarry stones, Suid.: metaph. to drag slowly along, Hesych.

λιθουλκός, ov, (ἐλκω) quarrying stones, Poll. 7. 118. **II.** as Subst., λ., ὁ, an instrument for extracting the stone, Paul. Aeg. 6. 60.

λιθουργεῖον, τό, the shop of a λιθουργός, Isac. 55. 27.

λιθουργέω, to work in stone, hew, λίθον LXX (Ex. 35. 33). **II.** to turn into stone, petrify, like λίθω, Anth. P. 3. 11, Philostr. 781.

λιθουργγής, ἐς, (ἐργον) worked in stone, Aristaeas.

λιθουργία, ἡ, a working at or in stone, Thom. M. 571: in pl. stone-works, quarries, Brut. Epist. 37.

λιθουργικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for a λιθουργός, LXX (Ex. 28. 11):—ἡ -κή (cf. τέχνη), his art, Lys. Fr. 40.

λιθουργός, ὁ, (ἐργω) a worker in stone, stone-mason, Ar. Av. 1134, Thuc. 4. 69, 5, 82; joined with ἀνδριαντοποιός, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 7, 1.

2. σιδήρια λιθουργά a stone-mason's tools, Thuc. 4. 4.

λιθ-ουρία, ἡ, a passing gravel with the urine, Schol. Pind. P. 1. 87.

λιθοφορέω, to carry stones, Thuc. 6. 98.

λιθοφόρος, ov, carrying stones, ὀκκάδες Diod. 13. 78; κεραία Moschio ap. Ath. 208 D. 2. as Subst., λ., ὁ, = λιθοβόλος, Polyb. 4. 56, 3.

λιθό-ψακτος, ov, rubbing or polishing stones, Manetho 4. 326.

λιθώω, to turn into stone, Nicet. Eugen. 5. 205:—hardly used save in Pass. to be petrified, Arist. P. A. 1. 1, 29, G. A. 5. 3, 21: impers. λιθούται petrification takes place, Id. Probl. 24. 11.

λιθώδης, ἐς, like λιθοειδής, like stone, stony, γῆ Hdt. 4. 23; ὁδός Xen. Eq. 4. 4; τῶσι τραχείς καὶ λ. Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 20, etc.: metaph., λ. κέαρ Plat. Theaet. 194 E; τῆς Νιύβης λιθωδέστερος Jo. Lyd. de Magistr. 3. 61. Adv. -δως, Aët.

λιθωδία, ἡ, stone-like hardness, Eust. 24. 7.

λιθωμότης, ov, ὅ, one that took an oath at the tribune (λίθος IV. 3), Com. Anon. (159) ap. Hesych.

λιθωμής, ἐς, (ὥψ) looking like stone, Tryph. 68. 2. fem. λιθωμής, turning one to stone by a look, Nonn. D. 30. 265.

λιθωσις, ἡ, a turning into stone, petrifying, Plut. 2. 953 E.

λιθωσις, α, ov, presiding over winnowing, of Demeter, Anth. P. 6. 98.

λικμάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a winnowing fan, = θρίναξ, Hesych.

λικμάω, fut. ἥσω Xen. Oec. 18. 8; aor. ἐλικμῶσα Bacchyl. 46 (49). To part the grain from the chaff, to winnow, ἀνδρῶν λικμῶντων II. 5. 500; σῖτον λικμῶν Xen. Oec. 18. 6; καρπὸν ἀπ' ἀσταχῶν λικμῶν Bacchyl. I. c.:—metaph. to scatter like chaff, Ev. Matth. 21. 44, etc., cf. LXX (Job 27. 21).

λικμησις, εως, ἡ, a winnowing, Greg. Naz.

λικμητήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, a winnower of corn, II. 13. 590; cf. λικνίτης.

λικμητήριον, τό, a winnowing fan or shovel, Hesych.

λικμητήρις, ἰδος, ἡ, = foreg., Poll. 1. 245.

λικμητής, οὗ, ὁ, = λικνίτης, Poll. 1. 222.

λικμητικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for winnowing, πύον Eust. 135. 43.

λικμητός, ὁ, a winnowing, Anth. P. 6. 225.

λικμητῶρ, ορος, ὁ, = λικμητήρ, LXX (Prov. 20. 26).

λικμός, οὗ, ὁ, = λικνον, LXX (Amos 9. 9), Hesych.

λικνάριον, τό, Dim. of λικνον, Gloss.

λικνίζω, (λικνον) = λικμάω; also λικνίζω, Gloss.

λικνίτης [νί], ov, ὁ, epith. of Bacchus (v. sub λικνον), Orph. H. 45. 1, 51. 3, Plut. 2. 365 A; cf. Serv. ad Virg. G. 1. 166 and v. λικνοφόρος.

λικνοειδής, ἐς, fan-shaped, Isidor. Pel. := ῥοπαρός, acc. to Suid., Zonar.

λικνον, τό, like λικμάς, a winnowing-fan, i. e. a broad basket, in which the corn was placed after threshing, and then thrown against the wind so as to winnow the grain from the chaff (cf. Virg. G. 3. 134), Arist.

Meleor. 2. S. 42:—it was sacred to Bacchus and was carried on the head at his festival, filled with the sacrificial utensils and first-fruits, Virgil's mystica vannus Iacchi, Soph. Fr. 724, Anth. P. 6. 165; cf. λικνίτης, λικνοφόρος.

II. the infant Bacchus was sometimes represented as carried in it (v. Dict. of Antiq. v. vannus): hence the poets used it generally for a cradle, h. Hom. Merc. 21, 150, al., Call. Jov. 48, Arat., etc.

λικνοστέφω, to carry the sacred λικνον as a crown, Hesych.

λικνοφορέω, to carry the sacred λικνον, Polemo ap. Ath. 478 D.

λικνοφόρος, ov, (φέρω) carrying the sacred λικνον in procession, Dem. 313. 28, Call. Cer. 126; cf. λικνον, λικνίτης.

λικριφίς, Adv. crosswise, sideways, λικριφίς αἴζας II. 14. 463, Od. 19. 451. (From √ΛΙΚ or √ΛΕΧ come also λέχ-ρις, λέχ-ριος, λικ-ροί, λίγῃ; Lat. lic-inus (with horns turned upwards), obliqu-us, li-mus;—cf. also λοξός with Lat. luxare, luxus.)

λικροί, οί, the branches on a stag's antlers, Hesych.

λικίτης, ov, ὁ, (λείχω) one that licks, Gloss. (better λείκτης).

λιλαίωμα, (v. sub λάω B) Dep., only used in pres. and impf., to long so and so, τί με .. λιλαίεται ἡμεροσύνει II. 3. 399; λ. πολέμειν 16. 89; εὐνηθῆναι 14. 331, al.; metaph. of a lance, λιλαίωμένη χροὸς ἀσαι longing to taste flesh, 21. 168, cf. 11. 574, al.; λ. λιλαίωμένη πῶσιν εἶναι longing for him to be her husband, Od. 1. 15, 9. 30, 32, al.:—also c. gen. to long for, οὐοὶοι λιλαίωμον πολέμοιο II. 3. 133; λιλαίωμένον περ οὐοὶοιο Od. 1. 315; βύσιον, δόρπαιο 12. 328, 13. 31, al.:—also, φάσασθε λιλαίεσθαι to struggle to the light of day, 11. 223. So in Ap. Rh. and later Ep.—Cf. λελίμαι.

λιμ-αγχέω, to weaken or reduce by hunger, Hipp. Art. 785, cf. 86 A, etc.

λιμαγχία, ἡ, a weakening by hunger, Ruf. p. 65.

λιμ-αγχικός, ὁ, ὄν, famished, Hipp. 1006 C.

λιμ-αγχονός, = λιμαγchw, Hipp. Art. 839, Antisth. ap. Stob. 165. 19, LXX (Deut. 8. 3).

λιμ-αγχόνσις, -αγχόνις, ἡ, = λιμαγchw, Eccl.:—αγχονία, Galen. 15. 478.

λιμαίνω, (λιμός) to suffer from hunger, of armies, Hdt. 6. 28, 7. 25.

λιμαλέος, α, ov, starved, Hesych.

λιμβεία, ἡ, = λιχνεία, Hdn. Epim. p. 77; λιμβία Hesych. s. v. λιχνία.

λιμβέω, or as Dep. λιμβεύομαι, later for λιχνέω, Hdn. ut supr.

λιμβος or λιμβός, ov, later word for λίκνος, Hesych., etc.

λιμβρός, ὁ, ὄν, = λιβρός II, E. M., Suid.

λιμεν-άρχης, ov, ὁ, an inspector of the port, harbour-master, Gloss.

λιμενή-οχος, ov, (ἐχω) closing in the harbour, ἀκρη Ap. Rh. 2. 965.

λιμενίζω, to form a harbour, Polyacn. 4. 7, 7.

λιμένιος, α, ov, of the harbour, epith. of Aphroditē, Paus. 2. 34, 11; of Zeus, Vit. Arat. 275 C Petav.: cf. λιμενίτης.

λιμενίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of λιμῆν, Gloss.; also -ίσκιον, τό, Synes. 167 F.

λιμενίτης [νί], ov, ὁ, voc. λιμενία, god of the harbour, of Priapus, Anth. P. 10. 1, cf. 10. 17; fem. λιμενίτις, ἰδος, of Artemis, 6. 105.

λιμενοειδής, ἐς, like a harbour, An. Oxon. 1. 444.

λιμενοποία, ἡ, the making of harbours, Tzetz.:—πωικός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging thereto, Philo Belop. 49.

λιμεν-ορμήτης [νί], ov, ὁ, (ὀρμίζω) tarrying in the harbour, epith. of Priapus, Anth. P. 10. 5; cf. λιμενίτης.

λιμενοσκόπος, ov, watching the harbour, epith. of Zeus and Phoebus, Call. Fr. 114, Anth. P. 10. 25:—as fem., Call. Dian. 259.

λιμεν-ουργία, ἡ, harbour-making, Tzetz. Hist. 11. 621.

λιμενοφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a harbour-watcher, Aen. Tact. 29.

λιμήν, ἐνος, ὁ, (prob. from √ΛΙΒ, λείβω, cf. λίμνη):—a harbour, haven, creek, whereas ὕμνος is the inner part of the harbour, where vessels lie, the landing-place, Hom., v. esp. II. 1. 432, 435; but later with no such distinction; Κανθόρου λ. a dockyard in the Peiræus, with a pun upon Κανθαρος just above, Ar. Pax 145, ubi v. Schol.:—often in pl., λιμένες νηῶν ὅχοι Od. 5. 404; λιμένες δ' ἐνὶ ναύλοχοι αὐτῇ 4. 846; λιμένες τε πάνομοι 13. 195; so Soph. Ph. 936, etc.:—also c. gen. objecti, λιμένες θαλάσσης havens of refuge from the sea, Od. 5. 418, 440, cf. Hes. Sc. 207.

II. metaph. a haven, retreat, refuge, Theogn. 460; εταίρειας λ. a haven of friendship, Soph. Aj. 683; οὗτος λ. πέφανται τῶν ἐμῶν βουλευμάτων Eur. Med. 769; c. gen. objecti, λ. κακῶν from ill, Aesch. Supp. 471; ὦ ναυτίλοισι χεῖματος λ. φανεῖς, Ἀγαμέμνωνος παῖ, Eur. Andr. 891; λ. τῆς πλάνης ἥδε ἡ γῆ μὴν λείπειται Dion. H. 1. 58.

2. a gathering-place, receptacle, πολὺς πλοῦτου λ. Aesch. Pers. 250, cf. Eur. Or. 1077; παντὸς οἰανοῦ λ. Soph. Ant. 1000; ἄιδου λ. a harbour of death, Ib. 1284; in O. T. 420, the sense seems to be how well Cithæron not be filled with thy cries (λιμὴν ἔσται τῆς σῆς βοῆς)? how will it not reach them?—in Thessaly and Paphos also = ἀγορά, Galen. 4. 296.

3. the source of birth, the womb, etc., Emped. 331, Soph. O. T. 1208.

λιμηρός, ὁ, ὄν, (λιμός) hungry, causing hunger, ἔπος Theocr. 10. 57; ἐργασία Anth. P. 6. 47, cf. 285, 7. 546, Alciphro 1. 9, etc.

λιμηρός, ὁ, ὄν, (λιμῆν) furnished with a good harbour, special epith. of Epidaurus in Laconia, Thuc. 4. 56, 7. 26; εὐλίμενον δὲ ὄσαν, βραχέως .. λιμῆρᾶν εἰρησθαι, ὡς ἂν λιμενῆρᾶν Apollod. ap. Strab. 368.

λιμνάζω-γενής, ἐς, born at λιμναί (v. λιμνή II), C. I. 3684, Hesych.

λιμνάζω, fut. ἄσω, of the sea or rivers, to leave stagnant water, form stagnant pools, Lat. stagnare, Arist. Meteor. 1. 14, 4, 2. 21; ὅσοι ποταμοὶ λιμνάζουσιν εἰς ἔξῃ ἡ ὕσα ἔξῃ λιμνάζονται so many rivers as leave

their waters to form marshes or so many marshes as have water left in them, Id. Probl. 25. 2, 2:—impers. λιμνάζει, stagnant pools are left, Id. Meteor. 3. 14, 10 and 11. 2. of water, to be stagnant, stagnate, Galen.: so, of the blood, Arist. H. A. 3. 3, 11. 3. c. acc. to form into a lake, ὁ ποταμὸς λ. τὰς δρούρας Philo 2. 98:—Pass., of land, to be flooded, Joseph. A. J. 1. 3, 5. II. of a country also, intr. in Act., to become a marsh, ἐν τοῖς λιμνάζουσιν τόποις Arist. Meteor. 1. 3, 26, cf. Diod. 4. 18, Strab. 363, etc.

Λιμναῖον, τό, a plant, Diosc. 3. 9. Λιμναῖος, α, ον, (λίμνη) of or from the marsh or mere, ὄρνιθας χερσαίους τε καὶ λ. both land-fowl and water-fowl, Hdt. 7. 119, cf. Ar. Av. 272; of the crocodile, ἐν .. τετράπουν, χερσαίων καὶ λ. ἐστὶ Hdt. 2. 68; λ. κρητῶν τέκνα, of frogs, Ar. Ran. 211; of the beaver, Nic. Al. 307; of an eel, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 355 D (vulg. λιμνία); so, λ. φυτόν a water plant, Plut. 2. 399 F. 2. of water, stagnant, Hipp. Aër. 283. 3. of or for marshes, λ. σκάφος Heliod. 1. 31; λ. ἀνεμοὶ Hesych. II. (Λίμναι) of or from the Linnæae, epith. of Bacchus, from his temple there, Call. Fr. 280:—but Λιμναῖον, τό, a temple of Artemis at Linnæae, on the borders of Laconia and Messenia, Strab. 362, 364, cf. Paus. 3. 2, 6; whence she was called Λιμναῖος, Id. 4. 4. 2., 4. 31, 3, etc.; there was also an Ἀρτεμὶς Λιμναία at Sicyon, Id. 2. 7, 6; and at other places.

Λιμνάς, ἄδος, ἡ, poet. fem. of λιμναῖος, Theocr. 5. 17, Babr. 115. 1, Paus. 3. 7, 4. Λιμνάσσια, ἡ, the stagnation of water, Arist. Probl. 25. 2, 3. Λιμνεῖα and Λιμνεῖον, ἡ, = λιμνασία, Zonar. 1304. Λιμνὴ, ἡ, (ΛΙΒ, λείβω) at first prob. a salt-water lake, salt-marsh, lagoon, Lat. *aestuarium*, into which the sea comes regularly or at times, like the later λιμνοθάλασσα, στομαλίμνη, and so no doubt akin to λιμνή: then 1. a pool of standing water left by the sea or a river, Il. 21. 317; then, a marshy lake, mere, Lat. *palus* (distinguished from ἔλος, Plat. Criti. 114 E, Legg. 824 B), Βοιβήης λ. Il. 2. 711; Γυγαίη lb. 865; Κηφισίς 5. 709; so Hdt. 1. 191, al.; λ. Γοργώπις Aesch. Ag. 302; Μαίαντις Id. Pr. 419, cf. 729, Pers. 871, cf. Hdt. 4. 86 (where it is called ἡ Μαίητις λ.); ἡ Βόλβη λ., near Amphipolis, Thuc. 4. 103; cf. λιμνώδης:—also, a large pool or basin (artificial), Hdt. 1. 185, sq.; v. sub ἔλος. 2. in Hom. and other Poets, the sea, Il. 24. 79, Od. 3. 1; βένθεσι λίμνης Il. 13. 21, 32; so, λίμνα πορφυροειδὲς Aesch. Supp. 530, cf. Eum. 9; ἐπ' οἶδμα λίμνας Soph. (Fr. 423) ap. Ar. Av. 1338, Eur. Hec. 446 (lyr.); Πόσειδον, ἐς γλαυκὰς μέδεις .. λίμνας Soph. Fr. 341; Μηλῖδα πὰρ λ. by the Malian bay, Id. Tr. 636. II. Λίμνα, αἰ, a quarter of Athens (once prob. marshy), near the Acropolis, in which stood the Lenaenium, Ar. Ran. 216, Thuc. 2. 15, Isae. 72. 40, etc., cf. Λιμναῖος II; also a temple of Artemis, cf. λιμνήτης II. 2. a quarter or suburb of Sparta, Strab. 363. 3. a place in Messenia, Id. 362.

Λιμνήθεν, Adv. from the lake or sea, Ar. Rh. 4. 1579. Λιμνήθειον, τό, a name of the κενταύρειον, Damocr. ap. Galen. 18. 862. Λιμνήσιος, ὁ, Laker, name of a frog in Batr. 221. Λιμνήστις, ἡ, a marsh-plant, elsewhere ἄδερκη, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 2; in Galen. 13. 858, λιμνήστρις; in 6. 424, λιμνήτης—both wrongly. Λιμνήτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -ήτις Dor. -αῖς, ἴδος, living in marshes, βδέλλα Theocr. 2. 56; ὄρνιθες Achmes Onir. 302; cf. Λιμναῖος. II. ἐπιθ. of Artemis, as protectress of fishermen, Paus. 3. 23, 10, cf. Artemid. 2. 35; Λιμναῖτι poet. shortd. for Λιμναῖτιδι, Anth. P. 6. 280; cf. Lob. Phryn. 429.

Λιμνῖον, τό, Dim. of λίμνη, Arist. Mirab. 112. 1. Λιμνίος, α, ον, v. sub λιμναῖος. Λιμνό-βιος, ον, living in a lake, opp. to χερσύβιος, Ael. N. A. 6. 10. Λιμνο-εἰδής, ἐς, = λιμνώδης; Adv. —δῶς, Eust. ad Dion. P. 48. Λιμνο-θάλασσα, ἡ, ἡ, ἡ, a marsh formed by water from the sea, a salt-marsh, estuary, Xanth. 3, Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 5, G. A. 3. 11, 7, etc. Λιμνο-μάχης, ον, ὁ, a candidate for the prize at the Lenaea (v. λίμνη II. 1), Hesych. Λιμνόμας, Pass. to become a marsh, Theophr. C. P. 5. 12, 3, Strab. 240. Λιμνο-στρεον, τό, the edible oyster which was kept in ponds by the sea (λίμναι, Lat. *aestuarium*, *lacustris*), Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 6., 5. 15, 14, G. A. 3. 11, 31.

Λιμνο-σώματος, ον, marsh-bodied, v. λειοσώματος. Λιμνουργός, ὁ, one who works in λίμναι, a fisherman, Plut. Mar. 37. Λιμνο-φύτης, ἐς, marsh-born, δόναξ Anth. P. 6. 23. Λιμνό-χαρις, ὁ, Grace of the marsh, or -χαρής, Love-marsh, name of a frog, Batr. 12, 216. Λιμνώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a marsh, marshy, ὕδωρ Hipp. Aër. 287, cf. Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 6; ὁ Πόντος ἐστὶ λ. διὰ τὸ πολλοὺς ποταμοὺς εἰς αὐτὸν ρεῖν Id. Probl. 23. 6, 2. 2. of ground, τὸ λ. τοῦ Στρυμόνος marshy ground at the mouth of the Strymon, Thuc. 5. 7.

Λιμνο-δοξέω, to crave after fame, Philo 2. 273, 534:—δοξία, ἡ, 1. 290. Λιμνό-δορον, τό, a wild plant, prob. a kind of ὀροβάγχη, Theophr. H. P. 8. 8, 5; in C. P. 5. 15, 5, λειμώδωρον. Λιμνο-θνής, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, dying of hunger, Aesch. Ag. 1274. Λιμνο-κίμβη, ἴκος, ὁ, ἡ, one who starves himself from avarice, Com. Anon. (105) ap. Eust. 1528. 10. Λιμνο-κόλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a hungry flatterer, Com. Anon. (270) ap. A. B. 50. Λιμνο-κτονέω, to kill by hunger, starve, Hipp. 406. 8, Plat. Rep. 585 E:—Pass., Hipp. 597. 12. Λιμνοκτονία, ἰον, -ίζη, ἡ, a killing by hunger, or rather (in medic. sense) by abstinence from food, Hipp. 370. 8, 400. 37; in pl., Plat. Prot. 354 A. Λιμνό-ξηρος, ον, wasted with hunger, Philogloss 55 219-226. Λιμνο-ποιός, ον, causing hunger, Erotian. 244; Ζεὺς Eus. P. E. 260 C. Λιμνός, οὐ, ὁ, (the fem. is called Dor. by the Gramm.), and so is used by the Megarean in Ar. Ach. 743, Bion 6. 4; but it also occurs h. Hom.

Cer. 313, Call. Fr. 490, Polyb. 1. 84, 9, and Anth., cf. Lob. Phryn. 188, Jac. Anth. P. p. 19 and Index):—hunger, famine, δίψα τε καὶ λιμὸς Il. 19. 166; λιμὸν θανέειν Od. 12. 342; λιμὸν ὁμοῦ καὶ λοιμὸν Hes. Op. 241, cf. Thuc. 2. 54; so also in Pind., Hdt., and Att.; σκότω .. λ. ξυνοικος Aesch. Ag. 1642; δειπνον προφήτην λιμὸν Antiph. Φιλ. 1. 23; ἀπαθ' ὁ λ. γλυκεία πλὴν αὐτοῦ ποιεῖ Id. in Meineke Com. Fr. 5. p. 80; ὁ δὲ λ. ἐστὶν ἀθανάσιος φάρμακον Id. Διπλ. 2:—proverb., ἀπολεῖτε λίμω Μηλίω, referring to the siege of Melos (Thuc. 5. 114 sq.), Ar. Av. 186:—metaph., ἦδη γὰρ εἶδον .. λιμὸν τ' ἐν ἀνδρὶ πλουσίῳ φρονήματι, γνῶμην δὲ μεγάλην ἐν πένητι σώματι Eur. El. 371. II. a hungry wretch, starveling, Posidipp. Xop. 1. 12, cf. Eust. 1828. 6. (Perh. for λιμ-μός, eager desire, craving, from ΛΙΦ, λίτ-τομαι.)

Λιμο-φορεὺς, ὁ, (φέρω) causing hunger, Anth. P. 11. 371. Λιμο-ψωρός, ὁ, (ψάω) a cutaneous disease, scurvy, arising from hunger or bad food, Polyb. 3. 87, 2:—in Hippiatr. p. 188, λιμοψώρα, ἡ. Λιμπαῖον, collat. form of Λεῖπω, Hipp. 513, Arat. 128, Jo. Chrys.; elsewhere only used in compds. ἀπο-, κατα-λιμπάνω.

Λιμφός, λιμφεύω, collat. forms of λιμβ-, Hesych. Λιμώδης, ἐς, (λιμὸς) famished, hungry, λιμώδες τὴν ἔχει τινά Hipp. Progn. 37; λιμώδες ἐργυγάνειν Alciphro 1. 25; λ. τὴν ἀναφθίγγεσθαι Plut. 2. 751 A; λ. τράπεζα scanty, 703 F; λεπτός καὶ λ. ὕπνος 325 C. Λιμώσω, Att. -τω, to be famished, hungry, Strab. 7. 22, Babr. 45. 8, Anth. P. 6. 307, Luc. Lucr. 9, Alciphro 1. 21; aor. ἐλίμωσα cited from Paroemiogr.; fut. med. λιμώσομαι cited from Niceph. Rhet. Cf. λοιμώσω from λοιμός.

Λιν-αγρέτης, ον, ὁ, caught in the net, Lyc. 237. II. a fisherman, Philes p. 240. Λινάριον, τό, Dim. of λίνον, Achmes Onir. 222: a net, Eust. 1451. 62. Λινάω, to catch in a net, only found in compds. δια-, ἐκ-, ἐπι-λινάω. Λίνδος, ὁ, an aromatic plant, Mesim. Ἰπποτ. 1. 63, cf. Eust. 315. 18. Λίνειος, α, ον, =sq., Suid.

Λίνεος [λ], α, ον, contr. λινούς, ἡ, οὖν: (λίνον):—of flax, flaxen, linen, Lat. *lineus*, κίθων, θώρηξ Hdt. 1. 195., 3. 47, etc.; ὑμάνιον Plat. Crat. 389 B, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 13, 5; ὄπλα λ. cables of flax, Hdt. 7. 36; and, λινὰ, τά, Aesch. Fr. 189, Ar. Fr. 84:—λινάιος, α, ον, is f. l. in Hipp., etc., v. Lob. Phryn. 147, Paral. 357. Λιν-εργής, ἐς, wrought of flax, Lyc. 716, Dion. P. 1116. Λίνεως, ἐως, ὁ, a kind of mullet, Callias Κύκλ. 1, Phot., Hesych. Λινέω, to catch with nets, λ. γυργαθοῖς Ar. Peril. M. Rubr. p. 10. Λινίδιον, τό, Dim. of λίνον, Bito Mach. 106 B. Λινό-δεσμος, ον, =sq., σχέδια Aesch. Pers. 68 (lyr.).

Λινό-δετος, ον, (δέω) bound with flaxen cords, χαλινόι Eur. I. T. 1043; λ., ὥστερ' ἀπολινθῆναι, τοῦ ποδὸς tied by the foot, Ar. Nub. 763. Λινό-δρῦς, ἡ, = χαμαῖδρος, Diosc. 3. 102.

Λινό-εργής, ἐς, = λινεργής, Opp. H. 3. 444 (v. l. -ερκής). Λινό-ερκής, ἐς, pent within nets or snares, Nonn. D. 26. 55. Λινό-ζευκτος, ον, joining with flaxen cords, Opp. H. 4. 79. Λινό-ζωστις (in Mss. sometimes wrongly -ζώστις), ἐως and ἴδος (both in Galen.), ἰον, ἴος, ἡ, a plant, the common mercury, Hipp. 653. 52., 1234 D, Arist. Plant. 2. 6, 10, Diosc. 4. 191.

Λινό-θήρας, ον, ὁ, one who uses nets or snares, Anth. P. 7. 172. Λινό-θωρήξ, ἦκος, ὁ, ἡ, ἰον, for λινωθώραξ, wearing a linen cuirass, Il. 2. 529, 830; of the Persians, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 2. Λινό-καλάμη, ἡ, = ἀμυργίς, fine flax, Schol. Ar. Lys. 736: collect., flax-straw, used as thatch, Lxx (Jos. 2. 6), cf. Hipp. 580. 46, Diod. 1. 60:—λινό-καλαμῆς, ἡ, as a name for λίνον, Diosc. Noth. 2. 125. Λινό-κάρυξ, ὁ, Dor. for λινοκάρυξ, a linen-bawker, Hesych. Λινό-κλωστός, ον, spinning flax, ἡλακάτη Anth. P. 7. 12. II. pass. spun of flax, φάρος Theod. Prodr. p. 162:—Cf. λινουλκός.

Λινό-κροκος, ον, flax-woven, φάρος Eur. Hec. 1081. Λίνον [λ], τό, anything made of flax (v. fin.): 1. a cord, fishing-line, Il. 16. 408: the thread spun from a distaff, Eur. Or. 1431, etc.; and in pl., Id. Tro. 537; cf. λινωθώρηξ:—metaph. the thread of destiny spun by the Fates, Il. 20. 128, Od. 7. 198, etc. (v. sub ἐπινέω); and in pl., τὰ γὰρ μὲν λίνα πάντα λελοίπει ἐκ Μοιρῶν Theocr. 1. 139, cf. Call. Lav. Pall. 104; ὑπὲρ τὸ λίνον = ὑπὲρ μόρον Luc. Jup. Conf. 2:—proverb., with or without negative, λίνον λίνω συνάπτειν, i. e. to join like with like, to deal with matters of like kind, Plat. Euthyd. 298 C, Strat. Ποτόμ. 2, Arist. Phys. 3. 6, 9. 2. a fishing-net, ἀψίτι λίνου δόναξ Il. 5. 487, cf. κλωστήρ II:—a hunting-net, Theocr. 8. 58., 27. 16. 3. linen, linen-cloth, Il. 9. 661, Od. 13. 73, 118; in pl. linen cloths, linen garments, Aesch. Supp. 121, 132; sail-cloth, Ar. Ran. 364, Ar. Rh. 1. 565, etc. 4. flax for spinning, λίνον μεστόν ἀτρακτον Ar. Ran. 1347. II. the plant that produces flax, lino, Lat. *linum* (now called λινάρι or λινοκάλαμ), post-Hom. (unless λίνον ἄωτον, Il. 9. 661, be referred hither, cf. ἄωτος), λίνον ἐργάεσθαι Hdt. 2. 105, etc.; λίνον σπέρμα lino-seed, Thuc. 4. 26; in pl., ἡ ἐκ τῶν λ. δημιουργία Plat. Polit. 250 C. III. on λίνον αἰδεῖν, Il. 18. 570, v. sub λίνος II. (With λίνον [λ], λίνεος, cf. Lat. *linum*, *lineus*, *linteus*; Goth. *lein* (σινδών), O. H. G. *lin*:—the diff. of quantity is against the sup., that the word was borrowed from the Greeks.)

Λινό-πέπλος, ον, with linen robe, Anth. P. 6. 231. Λινό-πλεκτος, ον, twisted or plaited of flax, Nonn. D. 26. 56. Λινό-πληκτος, ον, shy of the net, of animals that have been caught and escaped, Plut. 2. 642 A; also λινοπλήξ, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, Jo. Chrys.:—in Numen. ap. Ath. 321 E, we have a Sup. λινοπληγέστατος, beating the net violently, properly of a fish struggling, metaph. of a man.—On the form, v. Lob. Paral. 288.

Λινό-πλόκος, ον, twisting flax, making nets, Nonn. Jo. 21. 3. II. λινόπλοκος, pass. woven of flax, Byz.

Λίνο-ποιός, ὄν, *making linen*, Schol. Ar. Thesm. 942.

Λίνο-πόρος, ὄν, *sail-wafling*, αὔραι Eur. I. T. 410.

Λινοπτάσαι, Dep. (λινύπτης) *to watch nets*, see *whether anything is caught*, Ar. Pax 1178 [where strangely λιν-].

Λίνο-πτερος, ὄν, *sail-winged*, λ. ναυτίλων ὀχήματα Aesch. Pr. 468.

Λίνο-πτερυξ, ὄγος, ὄ, ἡ, = *foreg.*, Opp. C. I. 121., 4. 61.

Λίνο-πτης, ὄν, ὁ, (ὄφμαι) *one who watches nets to see whether anything is caught*, Arist. ap. Schol. Ar. Pac. 1178, Poll. 5. 17, Hesych.

Λίνορ-ράφης, ἐς, (ράπτω) *sewn of flax*, τρυφίον Soph. Fr. 415 c; λ. δόμος, in Aesch. Supp. 134, awaits explanation. II. *making nets*, Nonn. D. 23. 121.

Λίνορ, ὄ, = *λινον*, ap. Walz Rhett. 3. 525, Suid., etc.

Λίνορ [ῥ], ὄν, ὁ, *Linos*, a mythical minstrel, son of Apollo and Urania (Calliope), teacher of Orpheus and Hercules, v. Hes. Fr. 132 sq., Theocr. 24. 103, Apollod. I. 3. 2. II. as appellat., *the song or lay of Linos*, whether composed by him or upon him; in Il. 18. 570, sung by a boy to the cithara while the vintagers are at work, *Λίνορ δ' ὑπὸ καλὸν ἀείδεν λεπταλέη φωνή* sang the lay of Linos in accompaniment; others take it to be *λινον*, τό, = *χορδή*, the beautiful string sounded in answer to his voice (the string being in Homer's time made of flax?), v. Payne Knight Prol. Hom. § 47, Heyne ad l. c.; and against them Spitzn. Excurs. xxix. ad ll.—This *Linos* evidently had peculiar music appropriated to it, since Hdt. (2. 79) identified it under various names in Phoenicia, Cyprus, and Egypt; and in Hdt. *Λίνορ* is manifestly the name, not of the man, but of the air; just as *Αἰνυέρης*, *Μανέρως*, *Παιάν*, *Ἀρμόδιος* (mostly with the Article), are used as names of songs, from their composers or subjects: it is said to have been a *dirge*; but this ill suits the description in Hom. l. c., *φύρμυγι λεγέειν ἱμερόεν καθάριζε*; or that of Pind., *ἀχέταν Λίνον αἰλινον ὕμνευ* Fr. 103* Donalds. (104 Bgk.); or that of Eur. II. F. 348, *αἰλινον ἐπ' εὐτυχίᾳ μολεῖται Φοῖβος λαγεί*; cf. Ath. 619 C, and v. οἰτύλιος. (The interpr. in Eust., *ἄσμα ἰστουργούντων*, is a mere etymol. speculation.)

Λινό-σαρκος, ὄν, *with soft, tender body* (as Eust. explained it), *προφαλὶς Antiph. Ayt. ἐρ. 1*; Meineke suggests *λιχύνσαρκος*.

Λινό-σπερτον, τό, a plant, used like flax, Theophr. H. P. I. 5, 2; cf. σπάρτον.

Λινό-σπερμα and Λινό-σπερμον, τό, *flax-seed*, Galen.

Λίνο-στάσια, ἡ, *a laying of nets: the nets laid*, Anth. P. 6. 179., 9. 76.

Λίνο-στάδες, (ίστημι) *to lay nets*, Opp. C. 4. 64, Longus 2. 13:—*Pass. to be surrounded and caught with nets*, Ath. 219 D.

Λίνοστολία, ἡ, *a wearing of linen, linen clothing*, Plut. 2. 352 C.

Λίνο-στολος, ὄν, *clad in linen*, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 1, cf. Or. Sib. 5. 491.

Λίνο-στροφος, ὄν, *twisted of flax*, θῶμιγξ Opp. H. 3. 76.

Λίνο-τειχίς, ἐς, *with linen walls*, Dionys. ap. Steph. B. s. v. Γαζός.

Λίνο-τόμος, ὄ, *a conjuror who pretends to cut a cord in two and sheaves it joined*, Hesych.

Λινουκόλος, ὄν, (ἐλκω) *of spun flax*, χλαῖνα Ion ap. Ath. 451 D; where Lob. (Phryn. 612) suggests *λινόκλωρ* = *λινόκλωστος*.

Λινουργεῖον, τό, *a linen factory*, Strab. 191.

Λινουργία, *to work flax, make linen*, Schol. Pind. P. 4. 376.

Λινουργία, ἡ, *linen manufacture*, Strab. 498.

Λινουργός, ὄν, (*ἐργω) *working flax, spinning or weaving*, γυνή Alex. Baw. 1. II. as Subst., *λινουργός*, ὁ, *a weaver*, Strab. 162. 2. a kind of goose, Opp. Ix. 3. 23. 3. a kind of stone, Plut. 2. 1162.

Λινοῦς, ἡ, ὄν, contr. for *λινος*.

Λινοῦφέων, λινυφέων, τό, = *λινουργεῖον*, Eus., Sozom., etc.

Λίνο-ῦφης [ῦ], ἐς, E. M. 558. 49; Λίνο-ῦφος, ὄν, A. B. 302, *weaving linen*. In Gloss. both this form and *λινύφος* occur. Cf. Ducang.

Λινοῦχος, ὄν, (ἐχω) *having or using nets*, Gloss.

Λίνο-φθόρος, ὄν, *linen-wasting*, ὑφασμάτων λακίδες Aesch. Cho. 27.

Λίνο-χίτων, ὄν, ὁ, ἡ, *with linen tunic*, Hesych.

Λίνο-χλαινός, ὄν, *with linen mantle*, Dion. P. 1096, Nonn. D. 26. 58.

Λινύειον, v. λέντιον.

Λινύη, ἡ, ὄν, the Lat. *linter*, ap. Priscian.

Λίνο-ῷδια, ἡ, *the song of Linos* (v. Λίνος II), Schol. Il. 18. 570.

Λίπα [ῥ], an old word used by Hom. in the phrases *ἀλείψαι* or *ἀλείψασθαι λίπ'* *ἐλαίῳ* to anoint or cause to be anointed with oil, Il. 10. 577., 14. 171, etc.; so, *χρίσαι* or *χρίσασθαι λίπ'* *ἐλαίῳ* 3. 466., 6. 96., 10. 304, Hes. Op. 520; only once without *ἐλαίῳ*, *λοίσσαστο καὶ λίπ'* *ἀλείψεν* Od. 6. 227. In all these places *λίπ'* appears with its final vowel cut off, but we find *χρίσασθαι λίπα* in Hipp. 603. 55; *λίπα ἀλείψασθαι*, —*εἶσαι* Thuc. 1. 6., 4. 68, Theophr., etc., so that no doubt *λίπα* is the word in Hom. also. Some think (cf. Eust. 1560. 27) that *λίπα* was apocopate from *λίπατ*, dat. of *λίπα* or *λίπας*, τό, (v. *λίπας*), so that *λίπα* would be the generic, and *ἐλαίῳ* the specific noun (cf. *βοῦς ταῖρος*, *οὐς κάπρος*, *ῖρηξ κίρκος*, etc.); and in Hipp. we have the phrases *ἐλαίῳ χρίων λίπα* 657. 23; *τῷ ῥοδίνῳ ἀλείψασθαι λίπα* 658. 3; whereas in other places Hipp. seems to use it as a neut. noni, or acc., *χρίσμα λίπα* *ἔστω* 649. 43; *μηδ' ἄλλο τι πῖον μηδ' ἔλαιον* 656. 55; so, *λίπα ἀσκεῖν* Dio C. 53. 27. But prob. in all places it must be regarded as an Adv. *unctuously*, *richly*, being to *λιπαρῶς*, as *αἰψα* to *αἰψήρως*, *κάρτα* to *καρτερῶς*, *λίγα* to *λιγέως*. (V. sub *λίπος*.)

Λίπα-ἄδελφος, ὄν, *brotherless*, C. I. 3333.

Λίπαζω, (λίπας) = *λινάινω*, Nic. Th. 90, 112.

Λίπαζω: aor. *ἐλίπωνα* Opp. H. 4. 357; *ἐλίπα* Axionic. Φιλωρ. I. 20:—Med., aor. *λελίπα* Nonn. Anth. Plan. 273:—*Pass.*, aor. *ἐκ-λεπανθῆναι* Plut.: pf. *λελίπα* Nonn. Damocr. Medic. 53: (λίπα, λίπος). To oil, anoint, χρώτα μύρον Anaxil. Αυσρο. 1; χαράς ὑπὸ σῶμα λ. ἰδρωτί Aspasia ap. Ath. 219 C; πάσμασι σῶμα λ. Axionic. l. c.; and in Med. to

anoint oneself, Anth. l. c.

2. of rivers, *to make fat, enrich*, χώρην

ὑδασι Eur. Bacch. 575, cf. Illec. 454.

Λίπα-αλγής, ἐς, *free from sorrow*, θυμός Paul. Sil. 891.

Λίπα-ανδρῶν, *to be in want of men*, Ephor. 53, Strab. 279; and Λίπα-ανδρία, ἡ, *want of men*, Id. 596:—v. sub *λεπανδρῶν*.

Λίπα-ανθρωπία, ἡ, *want of men*, Eust. 23. 29; v. sub *λεπανδρῶν*.

Λίπαντικτός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for anointing*, Schol. Od. 6. 227.

Λιπάρα [πᾶ], ἡ, the largest of the Aeolian islands, Thuc. 3. 88, etc.:—Adj. Λιπαράϊος, α, ὄν, *of Lipara*, αἱ Δ. νῆσοι *the group of these islands*, Polyb. 1. 25. 4, etc.; ἡ Λιπαράϊων πόλις Arist. Meteor. 2. 8. 15; λίθος Λιπαράϊος a stone like volcanic glass or obsidian, Theophr. Lap. 14, Orph. Lith. 686.

Λιπαρ-ἀμύνης, ὄκος, ὄ, ἡ, *with bright fillet or liara*, Pind. N. 7. 22; parodied by Ar. Ach. 671, as epith. of fish-sauce.

Λιπαρ-αυγής, ἐς, *bright-beaming*, Pratin. 3. 1, Philox. ap. Ath. 643 A.

Λιπαρῶν (Λιπαρῆς):—*to persist, persevere, hold out*, of obstinate resistance, *λιπαρῶμεν οὐτάς, ὅπως ἂν ἔχωμεν* Hdt. 8. 144; so in part., τοῖς Αὐδοῖς *τίως μὲν διάγειν λιπαρόντας* continued to hold out, under pressure of famine, 1. 94; but also, reversely, with a part. added, *ἐλιπαρεῖ μένοντες* persist in holding your ground, 9. 45; *ἐλιπαρεῖ ἱστορέοντες* persisted in inquiring, 3. 51; also, c. dat., λ. τῇ πόσει *to keep on drinking*, 5. 19; λ. τῇ ἐταίρῳ Diog. L. 666.

II. of persistent entreaty, I. absol. *to persist in intreating, to be importunate*, *λιπαρόντων δὲ αὐτῶν* Hdt. 1. 86, cf. 2. 42., 9. 111, Aesch. Pr. 520, Plat. Crat. 413 B, etc.; *γενεὸς γλίσχρος προσαιτῶν λιπαρὸν τε* Ar. Ach. 452, cf. Dem. 580. 27.

2. c. acc. et inf. *to beseech one to do a thing*, Aesch. Pr. 1004; also, τοῦ με χρεῖας ὦδε λιπαρῆς τυχεῖν; *to obtain what request dost thou so importune me?* Soph. O. T. 1435; *λιπαρόντι μὲν τυχεῖν importunate to obtain*, Id. O. C. 776; *ἐνυγενέσθαι .. μ' ἐλιπαρεῖ .. μάζας importuned me to become acquainted with cakes*, Teleclid. Incert. 7; cf. Xen. Oec. 2. 16.

3. c. acc., *ἐξαιτηθεῖσαι καὶ λιπαρῆσαι παρ' ὕμῶν αὐτῶν entreat earnestly for him at your hands*, Dem. 581. 17; but also, λ. βαροῦσι *to importune* .., Polyb. 32. 25, 7:—*Pass. to be earnestly intreated*, Xen. Hell. 3. 5. 12.

Λιπαρῆς, ἐς, *persisting or persevering in a thing, earnest, indefatigable*, περί τινας Plat. Crat. 413 A; περί τι, πρὸς τι Id. Hipp. Mi. 369 E, 372 B; also c. gen., *παιδείας Luc. Amor. 6*.

2. of things, λ. χειρουργία Ar. Lys. 672; *προθυμία Luc. Abdic. 4*; λ. πυρετός *an obstinate fever*, Id. Hist. Conscr. 1.

III. earnest in begging or praying, *importunate*, c. part., λ. εἶναι δεόμενος Plut. T. Gracch. 6; ἀκούσαι βουλόμενοι λ. ἦσαν Id. 2. 665 E;—λ. χεῖρ *a hand instant in prayer*, Soph. El. 1378 (on 451, v. sub ἀκασίης):—*τὸ λιπαρὲς importunity*, Luc. Hermot. 24; *πρὸς τὸ λ. = λιπαρός*, Soph. O. C. 1119.

III. Adv. -ρῶς, *earnestly, importunately*, Plat. Legg. 931 C; λ. ἔχων ἀκούειν *longing earnestly to hear*, Id. Prot. 315 E; λ. ἔχω γίγνεσθαι *to be importunate in desiring that ..*, lb. 335 B. (Prob. from √ΛΙ, cf. λίπτομαι, λιλίσσεται.) [always, Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 529; cf. λιπαρός fin.]

Λιπαρήσις, εως, ἡ, *supplication*, Dion. H. 1. 81.

Λιπαρήτεον, verb. Adj. *one must be importunate*, Xen. Apol. 23.

Λιπαρία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, (Λιπαρῆς) *perseverance, perseverance*, λιπαρίη τε καὶ ἀρετὴ ἀντέχομεν Hdt. 9. 21, cf. 70, Anon. ap. Suid.

Λιπαρία, ἡ, (Λιπαρός) *fatness*, Diosc. 1. 49.

Λιπαρο-βῶλαξ, ὄκος, ὄ, ἡ, *with rich soil*, Byz.

Λιπαρο-γεῖος, ὄν, *with rich soil*, Schol. Il. 18. 541.

Λιπαρο-ῖνος, ὄν, *bright-girdled*, ἄλιος Eur. Phoen. 175.

Λιπαρό-θρονος, ὄν, *bright-throned*, Aesch. Eum. 806, Poëta ap. Stob. Ecl. 2. 174.

Λιπαρο-κρήμενος, ὄν, *with bright head-band*, Il. 18. 382, cf. h. Hom. Cer. 25. 459, etc.

Λιπαρ-ὀμμάτος, ὄν, *bright-eyed*, Lycimn. 4, Arist. Physiogn. 3. 14.

Λιπαρ-πλόκαμος, ὄν, *with glossy locks*, Il. 19. 126, Pind. Fr. 58. 1.

Λιπαρός, ὁ, ὢν, (λίπος): properly, *oily, shiny with oil*, acc. to the custom of oiling the skin in the palaestra, after bathing, and in later times at banquets: Hom. has it in this sense only once, *λιπαροὶ κεφαλὰς καὶ καλὰ πρόσωπα* Od. 15. 332; so, *λιπαρὸς χαρεῖν ἐκ βαλανεῖον* Ar. Pl. 616; *θεάσθαι λιπαρὸν παρὰ τῷ Διονύσῳ* Id. Eq. 536, cf. Nub. 1002; *σοὶ δὲ μελήσει .. λιπαρῷ χαρεῖν ἐπὶ τὸ δείπνον* (so Bentl. for -ρῶς) Id. Eccl. 652; of the hair, opp. to *αὐχμηρός*, Simon. 148, Xen. Mem. 2. 1. 31, cf. Plat. Tim. 60 A, 84 A, Arist. H. A. 3. 17. 5.

2. *fatty, greasy, aptos* Ar. Fr. 163; *τὰ λιπαρά oily, unctuous dishes*, lb. 421; *τὸ λ. fatty substance*, Arist. P. A. 2. 5. 2, al.; sometimes opp. to *τὸ πῖον* (which implies resinous substance), Id. Meteor. 4. 9. 34, Color. 1. 11.

III. of the healthy look of the human body or skin, *shining, sleek*, Lat. *nitidus*, in Hom. always *λιπαροὶ πόδες bright, smooth feet*, without a wrinkle on the skin, mostly of men's feet, in the line *ποσὶ δ' ὑπὸ λιπαροῖσιν ἔδρατο καλὰ πέδιλα* Il. 2. 44, etc.; of Hera, 14. 186; of Themis, Hes. Th. 901; *λιπαρότεροι ἐγένοντο* Hdt. 3. 23; and in Att., λ. στήθος Ar. Nub. 1011; *θήρια Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 11*; *χείλεα Luc. Amor. 13*.

III. of condition or state of life, *rich, comfortable*, *easy*, Lat. *nitidus, lautus*, γῆρας Od. 11. 136., 19. 368, Pind. N. 7. 146; λ. εὐφροσύνη Anth. P. 11. 63; so, *λιπαρῶς γηράσκειν* Od. 4. 210; *πληθύναντα λ. κύκλον ἐτῶν ἐκατόν* Epigr. Gr. 451.

IV. of things, *bright, brilliant, fresh and fair*, *λιπαρὴ καλὴ πτῆρ* Il. 2. 406; λ. κρήδεμνα Od. 1. 334, etc.; *χοροὶ Hes. Th. 63*; and of castle-walls, Od. 13. 388; so also, *λιπαρὰ θέμιστας τελεῖν* to pay rich or ample taxes, Il. 9. 156, 298;—*so of the oily smoothness of a calm sea*, λ. γαλάνα Theocr. 22. 19, cf. Call. Epigr. 5. 5; also, *ὀμμάτων σέλας* Theocr. 23. 8; and of smells, λ. ὀσμὴ rich, Arist. de An. 2. 9. 5, de Sens. 5. 10.

V. of soil, *fat, rich, fruitful*, Lat. *nitidus, pinguis*, as epith. of places, *Χίος, ἡ γῆσων λιπαροτάτη εἶν ἄλλῃ κείναι* h. Hom. Ap. 38; λ. πόλις Theogn.

947; λ. Ὀρχόμενος, Θῆβαι, Νάξος, Μαραθῶν Pind. O. 14. 5, P. 2. 6, etc.; λιπαρά Ἀθήναι, a favourite epith. with the Athenians, prob. with allusion to the Attic olive, first in Pind. l. 2. 30, Fr. 46; cf. Ar. Ach. 639, 640 (where he plays on the double sense of *brilliant and greasy*), Nub. 300, Fr. 162; so, λ. τὸ χρῆμα τῆς πόλεως, of Nephelococcygia, Av. 826; λ. χεύματα, of rivers, Aesch. Supp. 1029; λ. ὄρμος Call. Del. 155; ἄντρον Orph., etc. VI. 397, well-boiled, λάχανα Hipp. 616. 21; λιπαρὸς ἔχειν, ἀνατρίβειν Id. 616. 23, 785 H. VII. Adv. λιπαρῶς, v. supr. I, III, VI.—(Often confounded with λιπαρήν, Bentl. ad Ar. Lys. 673.)

λιπαρότης, ἦτος, ὁ, fatness, ὑπάρχει ἐν γάλακτι λ. Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 11, cf. P. A. 2. 7. 1:—in pl. *fatty substances*, Hipp. Progn. 40. II. *brilliance, ornaments* Plut. 2. 670 E.

λιπαρόχρως, ὄν, with shining body, sleek of skin, λιπαρόχρως Theocr. 2. 165:—so, λιπαρόχρως, ὤτος, ὁ, ἡ, acc. χρῶν, lb. 102.

λιπαρόψ, ὤπος, ὁ, ἡ, bright-looking, τράπεζα Philoxen. 2. 1.

λίπας [ῥ], τό, = λίπας, used by Aetæa. in nom. λίπας, Cur. M. Diut. 2. 3; gen. λίπας Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1; dat. λίπαι lb.

λίπας, ἄδος, ἡ, a fatted fowl, Lob. Path. 443.

λίπασμα [ῥ], τό, fatness, Hipp. 381. 22. 2. a fattening substance, Plut. 2. 771 B, cf. LXX (Nehem. 8. 10). 3. *salve*, Manetho 4. 345. 4. ὁ φθαλμῶν tears, Epicur. ap. Cleomed. 2. 1, p. 112 Båke.

λίπασμός, ὁ, an anointing, Diosc. Alexiph. 14. 2. a fattening, Eccl.

λίπ-αυγής, ἐς, deserted by light, dark, sunless, Orph. H. 17. 2; blind, Anth. P. 9. 13; hence λιπαυγέω, Basil.:—v. sub *λειπανδρέω*.

λίπ-αυρέω, (αὔρα) to be calm, λιπαυρεῖ (impers.) Hesych.

λίπῶω (λίπας, λίπας) to be fat and sleek, only found in Ep. pres. λίπῶω, v. l. Od. 19. 72; part. λίπῶων Call. Fr. 141, Anth. P. 6. 324: and regul. part. λίπῶν, Phryn. Com. Πόσσ. 1, Call. Fr. 121, Plut. 2. 206 F.

λίπ-εργάτης, ὁ, one who has lost his labour, v. sub *λειπερνήτης*.

λίπερνέω or λειπερνήω, to be desolate, the former in Snid., the latter in Joseph. A. J. 2. 5. 5:—but Hesych. has λειπερνούντες ἐν συνδένδρῳ τάψω προσφιλῶς διαγαντες.

λίπερνης, ἐς, gen. ἐός, also ἦτος:—desolate, forlorn, homeless, outcast, ὦ λειπερνήτης πολῖται Archil. 50 (45), whence it was borrowed by Cratin. Πυτίν. 11, ubi v. Meineke:—so also λειπερνήτης, ὄν, ὁ, fem. -ήτις, ιδος, Anth. P. 9. 649, Paul. Sil. Ecphr. 1010, E. M. 566. 50, and restored by Schäfer in Longus 2. 22 for λειπεργάτης.

λίπ-σῆνωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, ἡ, forsaker of her husband, of Helen, Stesich. 35 (74).

λίπ-ήμερος, ὄν, = ἀλειήμερος, Hesych.

λίπ-όβιος, ὄν, having left life, Hesych.

λίπ-οβλήφαρος, ὄν, without eyelids; eyeless, Nonn. Jo. 9. 1.

λίπ-οβοτάνεω, to lose or be without herbage, Plut. 2. 182 E.

λίπ-ογάλακτος, ὄν, = λιπόθηλος, Eust. 1752. 10.

λίπ-ογάμος, ὄν, having abandoned her marriage ties, ἡ λ. the adulteress, of Helen, Eur. Or. 1305; cf. λεισθῆνωρ.

λίπ-όγεωσ, ὄν, lacking soil, Macar. Hom. p. 145.

λίπ-όγληνος, ὄν, without eyeballs, sightless, Nonn. D. 37. 517.

λίπ-όγλωσσος, ὄν, tongueless, Nonn. D. 26. 281.

λίπ-ογνώμων, ὄν, (γνώμων III) properly of animals, without the tooth which marks their age, Ister 53, E. M. 4. 4: generally, of unknown age, Luc. Lexiph. 6, Poll. 7. 184, Hesych.

λίπ-ογρᾶμμάτος, ὄν, wanting a letter, Suid. s. v. Νέστωρ, Eust. 1379. 55; v. sub *λειπανδρέω*.

λίπ-όγιμος, ὄν, wanting a limb, maimed, lame, Anth. P. 9. 13.

λίπ-όδεής, ἐς, (δέων) wanting the necessities of life, Pseudo-Pythag. Ep. 2; v. sub *λειπανδρέω*.

λίπ-οδερμέω, to be circumcised, Hippiatr. p. 86.

λίπ-οδερμος, ὄν, without a skin: circumcised, Galen. 19. 445, etc.

λίπ-οδράνέω, (δραίνω) to fail in strength, Galen. 7. 518:—λίπ-οδράνης, ἐς, lacking strength (cf. ἀδράνης), Aetæa. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 6.

λίπ-όζυγος, ὄν, having left the yoke, solitary, Hesych.

λίπ-όθηλος, ὄν, (θηλή) deprived of the breast, of late-born pigs (μετά-χοιρα), which the sows will not suckle, Geop. 19. 6. 8; cf. λιπογάλακτος.

λίπ-όθριξ, τριχός, ὁ, ἡ, hairless, Ael. N. A. 17. 4, Nonn. D. 11. 510.

λίπ-όθροος, ὄν, wanting voice, mute, of Echo, Nonn. D. 4. 327.

λίπ-οτρίμω, to fall into a swoon, faint, Hipp. Art. 831, cf. 652. 55, etc.: v. sub *λειπανδρέω*.

λίπ-οθυμία, τό, = sq., Tzetz.

λίπ-οθυμία, ἡ, a swoon, Hipp. Aph. 1244, etc.; v. sub *λειπανδρέω*.

λίπ-οθυμικός, ἡ, ὄν, subject to fainting, Hipp. 425. 55; v. *λειπανδρέω*.

λίπ-οκρεως, ὄν, gen. ὄν, losing flesh, i. e. wasted, thin, Suid.; an acc. pl. λιπαρέων in Tzetz. Hist. 11. 60.

λίπ-οκτέανος, ὄν, without property, poor, Paul. Sil. Ecphr. 576.

λίπ-όκωπος, ὄν, without handle, dub. l. Anth. P. 6. 307, where Lob. (Aj. p. 375, ed. 2) λιθόκωπος, with handle of stone.

λίπ-ομαρτύριον δικη, an action against a witness for non-appearance, Dem. 1190. 7; v. Lys. ap. Phot., Poll. 8. 36, Att. Process, p. 185:—cf. *λειποστράτιον*.

λίπ-ομαστος, ὄν, without breasts, Greg. Naz.

λίπ-ομήτωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, ἡ, motherless, Anth. P. 9. 240.

λίπ-ομορία, ἡ, an (olive) tree broken off at the bottom, Hesych.

λίπ-όναυς, ὁ, ἡ, deserting the fleet, Aesch. Ag. 212 (which Herm. takes as pass., deserted by the fleet of my allies). V. λιπάναυς.

λίπ-οναύτης, ὄν, leaving the sailors, Theocr. 13. 73, Anon. ap. Suid.

λίπ-οναυτίου γραφή an indictment against one who deserts his ship or duty at sea, Poll. 8. 42, Att. Process, p. 364; cf. *λειποστράτιον*.

λίπ-όνεως, ὄν, = λιπώνανς, Dem. 1226. 15, Luc. Cataph. 3; v. *λειπανδρέω*.

λίπ-όξύλος, ὄν, lacking wood; but in Emped. 121, 277 it must have a general sense, defective, feeble.

λίπ-ό-παις, παιδός, ὁ, ἡ, childless, with neut. pl. λέχη, Manetho 4. 585; cf. Lob. Paral. 264.

λίπ-ό-πατρις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, leaving one's country, Nonn. D. 1. 131. II. causing to forget one's country, λ. ἐδωδή i. e. the lotos, Anth. P. 15. 12.

λίπ-ο-πάτωρ [ᾶ], ὄρας, ὁ, ἡ, deserter of one's father, Eur. Or. 1305.

λίπ-ό-πνοος, ὄν, contr. -πνοος, ὄν, (πνοή) left by breath, breathless, dead, Anth. P. 12. 132, Anth. Plan. 110, 133. II. without wind, deadly still, Ἀιδης Orph. H. 17. 9.

λίπ-ο-πόλεμος, ὄν, leaving the war, Nonn. D. 35. 389.

λίπ-ό-πολις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, leaving the city, Nonn. D. 9. 278.

λίπ-ο-πυγνία, ἡ, want of beard, Crates Μέτοις. 1; v. sub *λειπανδρέω*.

λίπ-ό-ριγος, ὄν, without skin, of Marsyas, Nonn. D. 1. 44:—in Nic. Al. 550, epith. of the salamander, perhaps (from λίπος) with greasy skin.

λίπος [ῥ], τό, properly of animal fat, lard, tallow, Arist. de Long. Vit. 5, 11, cf. Probl. 23. 38, 1; in pl., χρῆνος λίπη Anth. P. 9. 377; βεβρωτες αἵματος λίπος gorged with fat and blood, Soph. Ant. 1022; but, λ. αἵματος in Aesch. Ag. 1428 seems to be merely a flock of blood (Casaub. λίβος):—poët. of vegetable oil, λ. ἐλαίας Soph. Fr. 464. (From √ΛΙΠ come also λίπ-α, λίπ-ας, λίπ-άω, λίπ-αρός, also ἀ-λείφω, ἀ-λείφ-αρ, ἀ-λοιφός; cf. Skt. lip, limp-āmi (ungo), lēp-as (unguentum); Slav. lep-u (gluten); Lith. limp-u, lip-ti (to stick):—Curt. doubts the relation of Lat. liq in liq-ueo, liq-uar, because of the want of all connexion of sense.)

λίπ-οσαρκέω, to lose flesh, opp. to ἀδρύνομαι, cited from Theophr.

λίπ-ο-σαρκής, ἐς, = λιπόσαρκος, Anth. P. 11. 374, Opp. C. 2. 106.

λίπ-οσαρκία, ἡ, want of flesh, Jo. Diac. ad Hes. Sc. 268.

λίπ-όσαρκος, ὄν, having lost flesh, Hipp. 1279. 54, Opp. C. 2. 106.

λίπ-ο-σθενής, ἐς, powerless, Nonn. D. 14. 101.

λίπ-ο-στῖτεω, to be in want of corn or bread, Suid.

λίπ-ό-σκιος, ὄν, shadowless, Nonn. D. 2. 93.

λίπ-ο-στέφανος, ὄν, falling from the wreath, Anth. P. 6. 71.

λίπ-ο-στράτεω, to desert, refuse to serve in arms, Schol. Ar. Eq. 226.

λίπ-οστράτια, ἡ, desertion of the army, refusal to serve, Hdt. 5. 27, Thuc. 6. 76:—so, λειποστράτιον, τό, Thuc. 1. 99; forms of the latter kind are rare in nom., cf. λειπομαρτύριον, λειποναυτίον, λειποστάσιον:—v. sub *λειπανδρέω*.

λίπ-οστράτιότης, ὄν, ὁ, a deserter, App. Pun. 195; v. *λειπανδρέω*.

λίπ-οτακτέω, to desert one's post, Plut. 2. 241 A, etc.; v. *λειπανδρέω*.

λίπ-ο-τάκτης, ὄν, ὁ, a deserter, Dion. H. 8. 79.

λίπ-οταξία, ἡ, a leaving one's post, desertion, Dem. 568. 8.

λίπ-οταξίου γραφή an indictment for desertion, Plat. Legg. 943 D, Dem. 547. 27; λειποτάξιον ἔναχος Lys. 140. 1; τὰ δ' ἐγγέλλεια γράψω-μαι λειποτάξιον, a Com. phrase, Antiph. Kouρ. 2; v. Poll. 8. 42, Att. Process p. 364; cf. *λειποστράτιαν*.

λίπ-ότης, ἦτος, ὁ, fatness, Arist. Plant. 2. 2. 13.

λίπ-ο-τόνω, to relax, give way, Ncom. Harm. 9.

λίπ-ο-τρίχέω, to grow bald, Galen. 14. 530:—λίπ-ο-τρίχης, ἐς, = λιπό-θριξ, Anth. P. 9. 52; λιπό-τριχος, ὄν, Nonn. D. 26. 159.

λίπ-ο-αυρος, ὄν, without tail, Call. Fr. 76. 2.

λίπ-ο-φειγγής, ἐς, = λιπαυγής, Musae. 238, Manetho 1. 65.

λίπ-ό-φθογγος, ὄν, = λιπεθροος, Nonn. D. 26. 288.

λίπ-ο-ψυχή, to leave life, swoon, like λειποθυμία, Thuc. 4. 12, Xen. Hell. 5. 4. 58, Xenarch. Πορφ. 1. 12, Arist. Somn. 3. 5. II. to lack spirit, fail in courage, Hdt. 7. 229, Soph. Fr. 440:—v. sub *λειπανδρέω*.

λίπ-ο-ψυχία, ἡ, = λειποθυμία, swooning, v. l. Hdt. 1. 86, Hipp. Aph. 1258, Arist. Somn. 2. 8, etc.; v. sub *λειπανδρέω*.

λίποψυχώδης, ἐς, like λειποψυχία, faint, Hipp. Acut. 391, cf. 65. 43.

λίπῶω, λιπῶων, v. sub *λειπῶω*.

λίπ-ομαι, Dep., with pf. pass. λέλιμμαι:—to be eager, οὔτε μείον οὐτ' ἴσων λειμμέναι Aesch. Theb. 355:—c. gen. to be eager for, long for, μάχης λειμμένος lb. 380.—In late Poets we have also an Act.

λίπ-ω, in same sense, Ar. Rh. 4. 813, Nic. Th. 126, Lyc. 131. (From √ΛΙΠ, cf. λίψ (ῥ), Skt. lubh, lubh-yōmi (cupido), lōbh-as (cupiditas); Lat. lib-et, lub-et, lib-ida; Goth. liubs (ἀγαπητός); O. H. G. liub-an (lieben, our lief); Slav. lyuby (ἀγάπη), lyubyti (φιλεῖν), etc.)

λίπ-υρία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, for λιπο-υρία, a malignant intermittent fever, Hipp. 53. 15 sq., 467. 10; so λιπύριον, τό, Id. 479. 20:—but in Galen, Aët., etc., λιπύριος or λειπύριος (sc. πυρετός), ὁ:—Adj. λειπυρικός (scrib. λιπυρικός), ἡ, ὄν, like λειπύρία, Hipp. 134 E; λειπυριώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) of the nature of λειπύρία, πυρετός, Id. 1288. 19.

λίπ-ώδης, ἐς, (λίπος) fatty, oily, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 1.

λίπ-άνω, (λίπος) to be bold or shameless, = ἀναίδεος, Hesych.

λίρ-ίοεις, λίρ-ινος, λίρ-ιον, faulty forms of λειρ-.

λίρ-ός, ὁ, ὄν, not λίρος, Arcad. 68. 14), bold, shameless, lewd, a word first used in later Ep., as Call. Fr. 229, Alex. Aetol. ap. Parth. 14. 30.

λίρ-όφθαλμος, ὄν, lewd-eyed, Melet. in An. Oxon. 3. 70.

λίρ, ὁ, Ep. for λέων, a lion, mostly in nom., ἐφάνη λίρ ἡγνέινος ll. 15. 275, cf. 11. 239., 18. 318, Hes. Sc. 172; in acc., ἐπὶ τε λίρ ἡγάγε δαίμων ll. 11. 480, cf. Eur. Bacch. 1173, Theocr. 13. 6; a nom. and dat. pl. λίες, λίεσσι are used in late Ep., Euphor. Fr. 27, Call. Fr. 468. [Aristarch. wrote λίς, λίν, λίες, and this accent has been adopted by most Editors. But in all the Homeric passages λ is long, as also in Theocr. and Euphor. ll. c., and prob. in Call. l. c.; other Gramm. therefore wrote λίς, λίν, λίες.]

λίς, ὁ, (v. sub fin.), old Ep. form for λισή, smooth, λίς πέτρη Od. 12. 64, 79. II. to this belong the Homeric subst. forms λίτι and λίτα, of which no nom. λίς is found in use, smooth cloth, linen cloth, opp. to rich embroidered stuffs: Hom. uses the sing. in the phrase,

ἐανῶ λιτὶ κάλυψαν they covered [the corpse] with a fine linen cloth, Il. 18. 352., 23. 254; and pl. λίτα, in the sense of plain linen seat-covers, over which were thrown the rich purple bēgēa, Od. 1. 130., 10. 353, cf. Ath. 48 C; so Thuc. 2. 97 opposes λεῖα τοῦ ὑφαντά; in Il. 8. 441, the λίτα serve as chariot-covers;—in Anth. P. 6. 332, we have λίτα [τῇ] πολυδαίδαλα, embroidered stuffs; where neither the quantity nor the epith. agrees with the Homeric word. (From the same Root come λισ-ός (i. e. λιτ-ός), λισ-σός, λισ-πος, λισ-φορ, λισ-τρον; but the orig. form of this Root must have been ΓΛΙΤ, cf. γλιτ-τον, γλις-χρος, γλοι-ός, old Lat. *glit-tus* or *glūtus*, Lith. *glit-us* (*glatt*):—perh. also δ-λισ-θάνω belongs to the same Root, which must have been akin to λείος.)

λίσαι, v. sub λίσσομαι.

λισγάριον, τό, a spade, mattock, akin to λίστρον, Lat. *ligo*, Schol. Theocr. 4. 10; cf. Ducang. (λισγάρι, in modern Gr., is a kind of rake or harrow.)

λίσση, v. sub λίσσομαι.

λίσση, ἡ, v. λίσπος.

λίσπο-πύγος, ov, smooth-buttocked, epith. of κίμαιδοι, A. B. 50, Poll. 2. 184, cf. Suid. s. v. λίσποι:—an acc. pl. λισπόπυγας (as if from λισπόπυξ) Schol. Ar. Eq. 1365, Eust. 1288. 46.

λίσπος, ἡ, ov, (λίσ, ἡ):—smooth, polished, λίσση γλῶσσα Ar. Ran. 826:—also slight, small, Schol. ad l.: cf. λίσφος. II. as Subst. λίσσαι, αἱ, dice cut in two by friends (ἐξοί), each of whom kept half as tallies (σύμβολα, tesserae hospitalitatis), so that the reality of the bond could at any time be proved by producing them, Plat. Symp. 193 A, cf. Schol. Eur. Med. 610;—so λίσποι, οἱ, Suid.

λίσσανός [αἰ], ov, Lacou, for ἀγάθος (Hesych., Phot.), ὦ λίσσανι, my good friend, Ar. Lys. 1171 (vulg. λυσάνι).

λίσσας, ἄδος, pecul. fem. of λίσσος, λίσσας αἰγίλιψ πέτρα Aesch. Supp. 794, cf. Eur. Andr. 533, H. F. 1148, Theocr. 22. 37, etc.:—λίσσας (sc. πέτρα) a bare, smooth cliff, Plut. Mar. 23, Crass. 9, Opp. H. 2. 320: of a tomb-stone, Epigr. Gr. 256.

λίσσομαι Hom., Att. Poets: Ion. impf. λισέσκετο Il. 9. 451: aor. 1 ἐλάσμη, Eur. ἔλλ-Od.; imper. λίσαι Il. 1. 394; subj. 2 sing. λίσῃ Od. 10. 526; aor. 2 inf. ἐλάσθαι Il. 16. 47; opt. λιτόιην Od. 14. 406. For the pres. λίστομαι, v. sub voce. (Prob. from √ΛΙΤ, as in λιτ-έσθαι, λιτ-ή, λιτ-ανός, etc.) Poët. Verb. v. fin.), to beg, pray, intreat, beseech, Hom., etc.:—Construct., either absol. or c. acc. pers., λισσομένη προσέειπε Δία Il. 1. 502; εὐχολῆται λιτῆσσι τε θῆονα νεκρῶν ἐλλίσσμην Od. 11. 35, etc.: the thing by which one prays is found, either with prep. ὑπέρ, as, λ. ὑπὲρ τεκνῶν, ὑπὲρ ψυχῆς καὶ γούνων Il. 15. 660., 22. 338; λ. τινα ὑπὲρ πατρὸς καὶ μητέρος 24. 467; or simply in gen., λ. Ζηνὸς ἡδὲ Θέμιστος Od. 2. 68; λ. τινα γούνων Il. 9. 451 (in λαβὼν ἐλλίσσεται γούνων, the gen. depends not on ἐλλίσσεται but on λαβὼν, as in γούνων ἀφασθαι, cf. λιτανεύω); so in Trag., πρὸ .. τέκνων σε λ. Eur. Tro. 1045, v. infr.:—an inf. is often added, as, οὐδὲ σ' ἐγαγε λίσσομαι εἰνέκ' ἐμείο μένειν I do not pray thee to remain, Il. 1. 174, cf. 283, Pind. P. 4. 368; πρὸς νυν θεῶν σε λ., ἐμοὶ πῶσθαι Soph. El. 428; καὶ μὴ προδοῦναι λ. prays her not to abandon him, Eur. Alc. 202: more rarely with an acc. and inf. added, λισσόντα Δία .. Ἄτην αἰετ' ἐπείσθαι they pray Zeus that Atē may follow, Il. 9. 511, cf. Od. 8. 30: sometimes also foll. by ὅπως, λισσεσθαι μιν, ὅπως νημερέα εἴπῃ intreat him to say the truth, 3. 19; or by ἵνα, λ. 327:—in Att. parenth., μὴ πρό-λειπε, λ., πάτερ Aesch. Supp. 748; μὴ, λίσσομαι σ', αὐτὰ τάδε Soph. Aj. 368, cf. O. T. 650, Ar. Pax 382. 2. c. acc. rei, to beg or pray for, οἱ αὐτῷ θάνατον καὶ Κῆρα λιτέσθαι Il. 16. 47: c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, ταῦτα μὲν οὐχ ὕμεις ἐτι λίσσομαι this I beg of you no more, Od. 2. 210, cf. 4. 347., 17. 138. 3. never c. dat. pers., v. Pors. Or. 663, Heyne ll. 1. 283: though Hom. often adds a dat. modi, as ἐπέσσοι, εὐχῆσαι, λιτῆσαι λισσεσθαι.—The word is rarely used in Prose, as Hdt. 1. 24; in Plat. Rep. 366 A there is a reference to Il. 9. 501.

λίσσος, ἡ, ὄν, (λίσ, ἡ) smooth, Hom. (only in Od.), λισσὴ αἰπεῖα τε εἰς ἅλα πέτρῃ a smooth rock running sheer into the sea, 3. 293; λισσὴ δ' ἀναδέσμευε πέτρῃ 5. 412, cf. 10. 4; λισσὴ νῆσος Ar. Rh. 2. 382; λισσαὶ δειράδες Anth. P. 15. 25, 11.

λίσσωμα, τό, (λίσσος) smoothness, λ. τριχῶν the crown or spot on the head from which the hair sets different ways; and λίσσωσις, εως, ἡ, the setting of the hair from the crown of the head, Arist. H. A. 1. 7, 4.

λίστος, ἡ, ὄν, (λίσσομαι) to be moved by prayer, Il. 9. 497 as quoted in Plat. Rep. 364 D; elsewhere, only in compds. ἄλλιστος, τριλλιστος.

λίστρον, τό, (v. λίσ, ἡ) a tool for levelling or smoothing, a spade, a kind of shovel, Od. 22. 455, Mosch. 4. 101, Lyc. 1348; later also λίστρος, ὁ, Schol. Nic. Th. 29, E. M. 587. 43:—Dim. λίστριον, τό, = κοχλιάριον, Ar. Fr. 639, Hesych.—Hence λιστρέω, properly, to dig level, φυτόν λ. to dig round a plant, Od. 24. 227:—in Suid. also λιστραίνω; in Eust. 1229. 26, λιστρώω; whence verb. Adj. λιστρωτός, Nic. Th. 29.

λίσφος, ἡ, ov, Att. for ἄνυγος, Moer. 245; said to be Att. for λίσπος (q. v.), Tzetz. Hes. Op. 156. II. as Subst., λίσφοι, οἱ, = ἴσχυια, E. M. 567. 20.

λίσχροι, οἱ, acc. to Hesych. τὰ σπορικὰ τῶν σπερμάτων, i. e. plants which were ploughed into the ground, to serve for manure, as lupines in Italy.

λίτα, τά, v. sub λίσ, ἡ, 11.

λιτάζομαι, Dep. = λίστομαι, λίσσομαι, Epigr. Gr. 725. 8.

λιταίνω, (λιτῆ) rare form for λιτανεύω, Eur. El. 1215;—so λιτάζομαι, Opp. C. 2. 373, Greg. Naz. in Dion. P. 8. 192 [where τῇ].

λιτάνελα, ἡ, an entreaty, Dion. H. 4. 67:—in Eccl., a litany.

λιτανευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for praying, Schol. Aesch. Supp. 809.

λιτανέυομαι, ἡ, ὄν, begged, entreated, Hesych.

λιτανεύω, fut. aw: in the augm. tenses λ. is doubled by Hom. metri grat., ἐλλιτάνευσεν, ἐλλιτάνευσα: (λίστομαι). Like λίσσομαι, to pray, en-

treat, esp. for protection, Hom., etc.:—Construct. same as λίσσομαι, either absol., Od. 7. 145; or c. acc. pers., Il. 9. 581, etc.: that by which one prays in genit., γούνων λιτανεύειν Od. 10. 481; for which in Il. 24. 357 we have ἄλλ' ἄγε, γούνων ἀφάμενοι λιτανεύομεν (Ep. for ὀμεν); also c. inf., 23. 196; c. acc. pers. et inf., Hes. Th. 469, Pind., etc.: also c. Adj. neut., πολλὰ λ. τινα Id. N. 5. 57:—rare in Att. Poets, Menand. Ἄνδρ. 7; and in Prose, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 26, Plat. Rep. 388 B; λ. τὸ θεῶν Strab. 713; τοὺς θεοὺς εὐχαῖς Dion. H. 4. 76.

λιτάνος, ἡ, ὄν, (λιτῆ) praying, suppliant, μέλη Aesch. Supp. 809:—as Subst., λιτανὰ, τά, = λιταί, ἀμφὶ λιτῶν' ἔξεσθαι to engage in prayer, Aesch. Theb. 102 (as Scidlar for λιτῶν with ἀ).—On the acc., v. Hdn. ap. Arcad. 64. 21.

λιταργίζω, fut. Att. ἰω, to slip away, Ar. Pax 562; cf. ἀπολιτ-.

λιταργισμός, ὁ, ὅ, quick running, Schol. Ar. Nub. 1253.

λιταργός [τ], ov, running quick, An. Oxon. 2. 236.

λιτασμός, ὁ, (λιτάζομαι) a praying, entreating, Nicet. Ann. 197 D.

λιτῆ, ἡ, (λίτομαι) a prayer, entreaty, mostly in pl., λιτῆσι λίσσεσθαι Od. 11. 34' ἐς λιτὰς καταβαίνειν Hdt. 1. 116; λιταῖς ἀποτρέπει αὐτὸν μὴ .. πορεύεσθαι Ib. 105; λιταῖς πείθειν τινα Pind. O. 2. 144, cf. 8. 10; μαλθάσσειν κῆαρ λιταῖς Aesch. Pr. 1009; λιταῖς εὐχεσθαι Id. Pers. 499; λιτῶν ἀκούειν Id. Ag. 396; λιτὰς κλύει Id. Theb. 172, cf. Eur. Id. 1233, etc.; λιταῖς σεβίζειν Soph. O. C. 1558; λιτὰς ἐπέχεσθαι Ib. 484; λ. δέχεσθαι Id. Ant. 1019; ἐν λιταῖς στέλλειν with prayers, Id. Ph. 60; λιταῖς θεῶν prayers to the gods, Eur. Supp. 262; but, λιταῖς ἐμαντοῦ ξουμάχων τε prayers for myself, Soph. O. C. 1309; also with genit. of that by which one prays, γενεῖον τοῦδ' .. ἐκτείνει λιτὰς Eur. Or. 290; v. sub λίτανος. II. λιταὶ Prayers of sorrow and repentance, strikingly personified as goddesses in Il. 9. 502 sq.; cf. Anth. P. 11. 361.

λιτῆρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a suppliant, Hesych.

λιτῆσσις, ov, praying, entreating, Nonn. Jo. 4. 23.

λιτῆ, v. λίσ, ἡ, 11.

λιτὸ-βίος, ov, (λιτὸς) living plainly or sparingly, Strab. 701.

λιτο-βάρος, ov, (λιτὸς, βορά) faring frugally or ill, Hesych.

λιτο-δίαιτος, ov, of a plain way of life, Dion. H. 2. 49.

λίτομαι [τ], = λίσσομαι, h. Hom. 15. 5., 18. 48; also in Ar. Thesm. 313, 1040, Anth. P. 5. 151, 165.

λιτὸς, ἡ, ὄν, (v. λίσ, ἡ) smooth, plain, opp. to things worked or embroidered, χλαμύδιον Menand. Σικ. 2; cf. λίσ:—hence, II. like Lat. simplex or tenuis, plain, simple, unadorned, of style, Arist. Rhet. 3. 16, 2, Dion. H. de Thuc. 23, al.:—often of diet and manner of life, simple, frugal, λιταὶ τράπεζαι Pseudo-Phocyl. 76; οἱ λ. χυλοὶ Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 130; λ. βίος Menand. Incert. 93; τροφὴ λιτοτάτη Ath. 191 F; λιτὴ διαίτα Plut. 2. 668 F, cf. 125 D, etc.; τὸ λιτὸν frugality, M. Anton. 1. 3:—and of persons, λ. γεγόμενος τοῖς ἐχέουσι μὴ φθίνει Dion. Com. Incert. 1. 5; λ. καὶ αὐτάρκης Polyb. 6. 48, 7; λ. κατὰ τὴν αἰσῆσιν Id. 11. 10, 3; λ. περὶ διαίταν Plut. 2. 709 B:—so in Adv., frugally, Sotad. Ἐγχει. 1. 6, Anth. P. 7. 156; λ. βιούν Diog. L. 6. 105. 2. paltry, petty, small, τάφος Anth. P. 7. 73, cf. 7. 18, Call. Lav. Pall. 25; of persons, opp. to μέγας, Call. Apoll. 10; πολιολιμπίον Polyb. 32. 23, 3:—Adv. λιτῶς, slightly, λ. ἡλῆμμένα Artemid. 1. 70.—The word is not found in good Att. [Though it is long (whence it is sometimes written λειτός, C. I. 2258. 8, Phot.), late Poets used it short, as λιτὰ δέιπνα Nonn. D. 17. 59; in Alex. Actol. ap. Ath. 296 D, Orph. Arg. 92, λιτὴ γαῖα is commonly expl. untitled land.]

λιτὸς, ἡ, ὄν, (λίτομαι) suppliant, supplicatory, θυσία Pind. O. 6. 132; ἐπασιδαί P. 4. 385.

λιτότης, ἡ, ὄν, the Subst. of λιτὸς, plainness, simplicity, περὶ τὴν διαίταν Diod. 2. 59; λ. διαίτης Cic. ad Fam. 7. 26; ἡ λ. τῶν στεφάνων Plut. Ages. 36.

λιτουργός, ὄν, acc. to Hesych. = πανούργος, Simon. Iamb. 6. 12, with v. l. λιτοργός, -ωργός:—hence λιτουργέω, = κακὰ λέγω, acc. to Didym. ap. Ammon.—In late Inscrr., λιτουργός, -έω, -ημα, -ία, are sometimes written for λιτοουργός, etc.

λιτο-φάγία, ἡ, (λιτὸς) plain, meagre fare, Thalass. Cent. 4. 31.

λίτρα, ἡ, a silver coin of Sicily, Epich. 5 Ahr., Sophron 26 Ahr., and at Athens in New Com., Diphil. Σικελ. 1, Posidipp. Γαλατ. 2, Sosicr. Παρακατ. 1.—The word λίτρα seems to have been merely a Sicelo-Greek form of the Roman libra (v. sub ἐλεύθερος); the Italian system of coinage being borrowed by the Sicilian Dorians (cf. νοῦμος). The λίτρα is stated by Arist. (Fr. 436, cf. 467) to have been = the Aeginetan obolus (the Lat. libra or as), and it was divided, like this, into 12 οὐγκίαι (unciae); other aliquot parts being the ἡμιλίτριον (semis), πεντάγκιον (quincunx), τριάς (triens), τετράς (quadrans), ἑξάς (sextans): there was also the δεκάλιτριον = decussis or denarius. V. Benti. Phalaris pp. 427-478, Böckh Metrol. Untersuch. xxi, Mommsen R. H. 1. p. 210 E. Tr.

II. also, like libra, as a weight, 12 ounces, a pound, Pseudo-Simon. in Anth. P. 6. 214, Polyb. 22. 26, 19:—metaph., λιτῶν ἐτῶν ζήσαντες having lived a pound of years, i. e. 72 (for in late times a pound of gold was coined into 72 pieces), Anth. P. 10. 97. 2. = λιτροδόκη, Phot.

III. in very late writers, = Lat. libra in the Zodiac. [i, as in Lat. libra; hence written λίτρα in a Bosph. Inscr. in C. I. 2040. 7.]

λιτραῖος, α, ov, weighing or worth a λίτρα, Lat. libralis, Anth. P. 11. 204, Galen. 13. 657; so, λιτραῖος, Dion. H. 9. 27; v. Lob. Phryn. 545.

λιτρο-δόκη, ἡ, a box for holding λίτρα, Phot.

λιτρον, τό, older form for λίτρον, Hdt. 2. 86, 87, Ar. Fr. 309, Plat. Tim. 60 D, 65 D, Alex. Ἀγκ. 1; cf. Lob. Phryn. 305.

λιτρα-σκόπος, ὁ, (λίτρα) one who examines money, a money-changer, Soph. Fr. 907.

λιτρώδης, es, (εἶδος) older form for νιτρώδης, Plat. Tim. 65 E.

Λιτυέρσης, Dor. -ίρσας, ὁ, Lityerses, a bastard son of Midas, who

used to challenge wayfarers to a reaping-match, and bound the heads of the conquered in his sheaves, Ath. 415 B, 619 A, Suid. 2. a reaper's song named after him, Theocr. 10. 41, Menand. Καρχ. 4; v. Ilgen Scol. Gr. pp. XVI sq., Sosit. ap. Herm. Opusc. 1. 54 sq.

λίττων, τό, the Roman lituus, Plut. Rom. 22.
 λίφαιμω, to lack blood, Arist. Probl. 4. 7, 2: to bleed to death, App. Gall. 10, Hesych. —v. sub λειπανδρέω.

λίφαιμος, ον, lacking blood, Emped. 343: pallid, Hipp. 643. 8., 645. 31: —v. sub λειπανδρέω.

λίφενέω, = λιβενέω, q. v.
 λιχάζω, = λιλαιόμαι, γλίχομαι, akin to λείχω, Hesych. II.

(λιχάς II) to throw down from a rock, Cretan word in Hesych.
 λιχανο-ειδής τόπος, ό, the place in the lyre where the forefinger was used, Aristoxen. p. 26.

λιχάνος, όν, (λείχω) licking: ό λ., with or without δάκτυλος, the forefinger, from its use in licking up, Hipp. Art. 803, al., Luc. Tim. 54, Ath. 15 D. II. as Subst. Λιχάνος (sc. χορδή), ή, the string struck with the forefinger, and its note, Arist. Probl. 19. 20, Diod. 3. 59, Plut. 2. 1029 A.

Λιχάς, άδος, ή, the space between the forefinger (λιχανός) and thumb, the lesser span, Poll. 2. 158. II. = άπότομος, Hesych.

λιχτήν, ήνος, ό, v. sub λειχτήν.

λιχμάω, (λείχω) = λιχμάω, Hes. Sc. 235; γλώσση λ. Nic. Th. 229. II. trans. to lick, Opp. H. 2. 250, Nonn. D. 44. 111; Ion. impf., λιχμάεσκε δέρην Mosch. 2. 94.

λιχμαίνω, = λιχμάω, Opp. C. 3. 174.

λιχμάς, άδος, ή, licked, λ. πόα a plant licked by serpents, Hesych.

Λιχμάω: αορ. λιχμήσαι Or. Sib. 11. 139 (cf. έπιλ-) : —Med. (v. infr.): fut. —ήσομαι Joseph. A. J. 8. 15, 4 (cf. άπολ-) : αορ. έλιχμύσασθαι ap.

Diog. L. 8. 91: (λείχω). To play with the tongue, of snakes, in Ep. part. λιχμάωντες Q. Sm. 5. 40 (just like λελεχμύστες in Hes., v. sub λείχω): —so in Med., εκατόν .. κεφαλαί πολέκων .. έλιχμύοντο περί την κεφαλήν played like serpents round .., Ar. Vesp. 1033, Pax 756 (where Schol. mentions a v. l. έλιχμύοντο).

2. trans. to lick, όφειο .. λιχμύωσιν γένυν Eur. Bacch. 697; ός άρκτος λιχμύωσα φίλους άνεπλάσαστο παίδας Opp. C. 3. 168: —so in Med., Diog. L. 8. 91, Plut. 2. 807 A, App., etc.

II. in Med. also to lick up, λιχμώμενος έσσην Nic. Al. 582; used by Hom. only in the compd. άπολιχμάομαι.

Λιχμήτης, es, playing with the tongue, of snakes, Nic. Th. 206, Al. 37.

Λιχμάομαι, v. sub λιχμάομαι.

Λιχνεία, ή, daintiness, greediness in meat and drink, Xen. Lac. 5. 4, Luc. Tim. 55; in pl., Xen. Oec. 1, 22, Plat. Rep. 519 B: —λ. τινός greediness after .., Theod. Metoch.; περί τι Ath. 220 C. 2. in pl. also, dainties, Plut. 2. 225 F.

Λιχνευμα, τό, a dainty, delicacy, Sophron ap. Ath. 86 E.

Λιχνεύω, (λίχνος) to lick, λ. περί τας πέτρας Luc. Pisc. 48. II.

to lick up, όφον Plut. 2. 713 C: —metaph. to desire greedily, covet, τὰ δημόσια cited from Dion. H.; δόξαν Plut. Comp. Dem. c. Cic. 2: —Med. to desire eagerly to do, c. inf., Plut. 2. 347 A: to be greedy, λ. εἰς τι Liban. 1069. 11; περί τι Synes. 90 A.

Λιχνο-βόρος, ον, nice in eating, dainty, μῦς Anth. P. 9. 86.

Λιχνο-γραύς, άος, ή, a dainty old woman, Timo ap. Diog. L. 7. 15.

Λίχνος, ή, ον, also os, ον, (ΛΙΧ, λείχω) dainty, lickish, greedy, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 2, Plat. Rep. 354 B; λ. τὰ περί την τροφήν Clitarch. ap. Ath. 148 E: —metaph., λ. την ψυχήν Plat. Rep. 579 B: —λίχνος, ό, a glutton, Polyb. 3. 57, 7: —Comp. —ότερος Sophron ap. Ath. 89 A; Sup. —ότατος, Arist. H. A. 8. 4. 1.

2. metaph. curious, Eur. Hipp. 913; λ. όμμα Call. Fr. 107, Anth. P. 12. 106: c. gen. curious after, του κεκρυμμένου Menand. Incert. 1. 10. II. of things, luxurious,

dainty, βρώματα Clem. Al. 170; ζώή Id. 169.

Λιχνο-τίνης, ον, ό, a greedy glutton, Poll. 6. 122.

Λιχνότης, ήτος, ή, = λιχνεία, Schol. Ar. Av. 1690.

Λιχνο-φιλ-άργυρος, ον, both epicure and miser, Philyll. Πολ. 8.

Λιχνώδης, es, = λίχνος, Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. σοβαρός.

Λίψ, ό, gen. λίβος, the SIV. wind, Lat. Africus, Hdt. 2. 25, Theocr. 9. 11, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 7 sq., Mund. 4. 12; in pl., Polyb. 10. 10, 3. (From √ΛΙΒ, λείβω, because it brought wet; not από της Λιβύης, as Arist. Fr. 238.)

Λίψ, ή, (√ΛΙΒ, λείβω) only used in gen. and acc. (λιβάς or λίβος being the nom. in use), a stream, έξ όμμάτων λείβουσι .. λίβα (so Burges for δια) Aesch. Eum. 54; άφθονοστέραν λίβα Id. Fr. 68; μέλιτος λίβα Ap. Rh. 4. 1454. 2. = λαιβή, a libation, φιλοσπόνδου λίβος Aesch. Cho. 292; εύκαταίαν λίβα Id. Fr. 52: —Cf. Lob. Paral. 114.

Λίψ, ή, (√ΛΙΦ, λίπταμαι) a longing, Hesych.; v. sub λίπταμαι.

Λιψ-ουρία, ή, desire of making water, only in Aesch. Cho. 756.

Λό, Od. 10. 361, v. sub λούω.

Λόβιον, τό, Dmi. of λοβός 1. 2, Hesych. II. the fruit of the σμύλαξ, Diosc. 2. 176.

Λοβόομαι, Pass. to be divided into lobes or pieces, όφει εις όλοκούς λοβούμενος, cited from Nicet. Ann.

Λοβός, ού, ό, (λέπω) the lobe or lower part of the ear, έδρητοι (for wearing earrings) λοβοί Il. 14. 182, cf. h. Hom. 5. 8, Hipp. Progn. 36, Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 1; άκροι λ. Lyc. 1401. 2. the lobe of the liver, to which particular attention was paid in divination, Aesch. Pr. 495, Eur. El. 827, Plat. Tim. 71 C: generally, the liver, Aesch. Eum. 158. II.

the capsule or pod of leguminous plants (thence called έλλοβα), Theophr. H. P. 1. 11, 2, etc.: of these, φασιόλοι or όδλιχοι, were called simply λοβοί, because they were eaten pod and all, Galen., etc. 2. in rose leaves, the white part, elsewhere όνυφ, Id.

Λογάδες, αι, the whites of the eyes, Nic. Th. 292, ubi v. Schol., cf. Sophron and Call. ap. E. M. 572. 36: —generally the eyes, Anth. P. 5. 270.

Λογάδην [α], Adv. (λογάς) picked out, of soldiers, Plut. Oth. 6. 2

mostly of stones for building, v. sub λογάς 2.

Λογάδικός, ή, όν, picked out, Eust. Opusc. 205. 41., 207. 25.

Λογαίος, α, ον, (λογάς) chosen, picked out, Ibyc. ap. Strab. 58.

Λογ-αυδικός, ή, όν, logaedic, an epith. applied by Gramm. to verses, in which the stronger dactylic rhythm passes into the weaker trochaic, so that they seem to stand between λόγος and δοιδή, between the rhythm of prose and of poetry, Diog. L. 4. 65, Gaisf. Hephæst. p. 275.

Λογαρίάζω, to calculate, Eust. Dion. P. 907: hence λογαριασμός, ό, calculation, Schol. Luc. Catapal. 4; λογαριαστής, ού, ό, a calculator, Moschop.: —v. Ducang.

Λογάριον [α], τό, Dim. of λόγος, Ar. Fr. 640; λ. δύστηνα wretched petty speeches, Dem. 421. 20; τὰ εκ στοάς λ. Theognet. Φάσμ. 1. 1.

Λογάς, άδος, ό and ή, (λέγω) gathered, picked, chosen, mostly in pl. of picked men, λ. νεργία Hdt. 1. 36, 43, Eur. Hec. 544, etc.; τρηκτοί σοι Σπαρτιητέων λ. Hdt. 8. 124; λ. Περώων τοις άρίστοις χιλίοις Id. 9. 63; Άργείων οι χίλιοι λ. Thuc. 5. 67; στρατηγών λογάδες Eur. Andr. 324; later in sing., λ. άνήρ Greg. Nyss.; and with collective Nouns, στρατιή λ. ήρώων Anth. P. 15. 51; so λογάς alone, a chosen band, Eust. Opusc. 14. 75, etc.: —also, φωναί, λέξεις λογάδες chosen phrases, Phot.

2. λ. λίθοι unheun stones, taken just as they were picked, Paus. 7. 22, 5: —the phrase arose from the method used in the early (Cyclopiian or Pelasgic) masonry, in which picked stones are fitted together according to their shape, without being cut square (έν τομή έγγώνιοι) and laid in courses; so Thuc., είργόζοντο λογάδην φέροντες λίθους και ευεπιθέοντο ως εκατόν τι ξυμβαίνοι bringing the stones as they picked them out, 4. 4, cf. 31., 6. 66; —cf. λέγω B. 1, λιθολόγος.

II. eloquent, Himer. 14. 16, etc.

Λογάς, Desid. of λέγω, to be fond of talking, Luc. Lexiph. 15.

Λογάζω, = λαγγάζω, Aesch. Fr. 106, Ar. Fr. 641; cf. A. B. 50.

Λογγάσσα, τά, stones with holes in them, through which mooring-cables were passed, Phot. s. v. Λογγάξιν, cf. Dind. ad Aesch. Fr. 99: —a sing. Λογγαστή, ή, in Hesych.; and Λογγάωνες, οι, E. M. 569. 42, Suid.

Λογειον, τό, (λόγος) properly a speaking-place: in the Att. theatre, the part of the stage occupied by the speakers or players, Lat. pulpitum, Vitruv. 5. 8, Plut. Thes. 16, etc.; but it sometimes took in the θυμέλη, and sometimes even the όρχήστρα, Lob. Phryn. 163. II. τὸ λ.

της κρίσεως the oracular breastplate worn by the Jewish High-Priest, Lxx (Ex. 28. 26), cf. Philo 2. 154, Greg. Nyss. 2. 926 C.

Λογ-έμπορος, ον, making a trade of learning, Artemid. 2. 75: —a pecul. accent λογεμπορός is mentioned by Eust. 463. 40., 1447. 47.

Λογεύς, ό, a speaker, Plut. 2. 813 A; λογεύς in Critias ap. Poll. 2. 122. II. a prose-writer, A. B. 658, 667.

Λογέω, to collect, Papyr. ap. Forshall. 1. p. 41, Peyron. Pap. Taur. 2. 45.

Λογία, ή, a collection for the poor, 1 Ep. Cor. 16. 1; Hesych. Λογεία.

Λογ-ίατρος, ό, a physician only in words, Galen.: —hence Λογοιατρεία, ή, Philo 1. 526.

Λογίδιον, τό, Dim. of λόγος, Isocr. 295 B, Plat. Eryx. 401 E. 2.

a little fable or story, Ar. Vesp. 64.

Λογίζομαι, Dep.: fut. Att. —ισύμαι Ar. Ran. 1263, Thuc. 5. 87, etc.; later —ισομαι Walz Rhett. 7. 1: —aor. έλογισάμην Eur. Or. 555, Thuc., etc.: pf. λελόγημαι Lys. 908. 2., 909. 5 (Reiske), Dem.: —as Pass., always in aor. έλογίσθη and sometimes in pf. λελόγημαι (v. infr. III.): (λόγος). Properly of numerical calculation, to count, reckon, calculate, compute, ούκ έπισταμένους λογίζεσθαι Hdt. 2. 16; έφρον λογίζόμενος Id. 7. 28, cf. 194, etc.; in full, ψήφοις λ. Id. 2. 36; λόγισμα φαύλως, μη ψήφοις άλλά από χειρός calculate roughly, not by rule, but off-hand, Ar. Vesp. 656: —c. acc. rei, λ. τοις τοκοις to calculate the interest, Id. Nub. 20; τρεῖς νάς αναλώσας λογίσσασθαι δώδεκα to spend 3 minae and set down 12, Id. Pl. 381. 2. c. acc. et inf. to reckon or calculate that .., λογ. μύρια είναι [τὰ έτεα] Hdt. 2. 145; τὰς βάδας, άς έλογίζετο αύτὸς γεγενήσθαι Dem. 572. 1; or without acc., Θρηπιπτόν μοιθόν άποδεδοκέναι λ. Id. 819. 28. 3. λ. τινι τι to set down to one's account, Lat. imputare, Lys. 908. 2., 909. 5 (in pf. λελόγημαι); τὰ αναλωμένα .. ούκ έλογίζομην I did not charge them .., Dem. 264. 16; metaph., τὰ παραπτώματα λ. τινι 2 Ep. Cor. 5. 19. 4. λογ. από .. to deduct from .., την τροπήν .. από των έβδομηκοντα μνών .. λογιστέον Dem. 824. 25. II. without reference to numbers, to take into account, calculate, consider, ταῦτα Hdt. 8. 53, and often in Att., as Soph. Aj. 816, Fr. 649, etc.: (v. sub ένθυμέομαι); λ. τὰ ξυμφέροντα Thuc. 1. 76; λ. τι προς τινα with him, Dem. 63. 12; also, λ. περί τινος to calculate, form calculations about .., Hdt. 2. 22, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 11. 2. c. acc. et inf. to count, reckon, deem, consider that .. τον έτερον [παῖδα] ούκ είναι μοι λ. Hdt. 1. 38; τον Πάνα τών ύκτω θεών λ. είναι Id. 2. 46; so, λογίζ. ύτι .. or άς .., Xen. Hell. 2. 4. 28., 6. 4, 6; λ. προς έμαντόν .., ύτι .., Andoc. 8. 4: also c. acc. et part., Ξερέδην ούκ έτι έντα λογίζεσθε Hdt. 3. 65: —so also with the inf. omitted, to reckon or account so and so, τον καθ' ήμεραν βίον λογίζου σόν [είναι], τὰ δ' άλλα της τύχης Eur. Alc. 789; πολλόν [είναι] τον κάτω χρόνον Ib. 692; πάντα λ. άμαρτίας Ar. Vesp. 745; μίαν άμφω τας ήμέρας λ. to count both days as one, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 11. 3. c. inf. also, to count or reckon upon doing, to calculate or expect that .., έλογίζοντο έπιστοιεύσθαι Hdt. 7. 176; έλογίζετο κατ' έπρόθεό ό έσεσθαι τὰ πρήγματα Id. 8. 136; λογίζόμενοι ήξει άμα ήλιόν δύνοντι Xen. An. 2. 2, 3; λελογισμένοι .. εισί .. διαζην Eur. I. A. 922, cf. Or. 555; τί λογίζομ' .. κομεισθαι; Menand. Incert. 22. 4. to count upon, εί τις δύο ή και πλέους ήμέρας λ., μάταιός έστι Soph. Tr. 944. 5. to conclude by reasoning, infer that .., c. acc. et inf., Plat. Gorg. 524 B, Xen. Ages. 7, 3; λ. εκ τώνδε ύτι .., Id. Hell. 6. 1, 5, cf. Plat. Phaedo 62 D, al. III. the aor. έλογίσθη and sometimes

pf. *λογίσσεται* are used in pass. sense, as is the pres. part. *λογίζμενον* in Hdt. 3. 95; *χρήματα* *εἰς ἀργύριον λογισθέντα* counted or calculated in silver, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 33; *ὅπλινται ἐλογίσθησαν οὐκ ἐλάττους διαμυρίων* Id. Hell. 6. 1, 19; *οὗτος λογισμὸς λογισθείς* Plat. Tim. 34 A; *ἐξ ἐνὸς λόγου λογισμένον* Id. Phaedr. 246 C; *τὸ λογισμένον* = *λογισμός*, Eur. I. A. 386, Luc. Nigr. 1.

λογικεύομαι, Dep. to conclude, Eccl., etc., v. Lob. Phryn. 198.
λογικός, ἡ, ὄν, (λόγος) of or for speaking or speech, μέρη λ. the organs of speech, Plut. Cor. 38: of persons, capable of speech, Greg. 2.

of or in eloquence, ἀγῶνες Philostr. 522. 3. suited for prose, ὁ ἡρώδης σεμνὸς καὶ οὐ λ. Dem. Phal. 42:—of persons, writing in prose, Diog. L. 5. 85; *λογικὴ* prose, opp. to *μουσική* Dion. H. de Comp. 11.

II. possessed of reason, rational, Tim. Locr. 99 E, al.; *ζῶν λ.* Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 450 D; *ἀρεταὶ λ.* = *διανοητικαί*, opp. to *θῆκαι*, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 16. 2. reasonable, rational, sensible, Polyb. 25. 9, 2.

3. fit for reasoning or discourse, of λ. διάλογοι of Plato, such as the Theaetetus and Cratylus, Diog. L. 3. 57; Arist. sometimes employs it much like *διαλεκτικός*, v. An. Post. 2. 8, 3, Top. 8. 12, 5; but sometimes in the strict sense of logical, λ. συλλογισμοί, opp. to *ρητορικοί*, Rhet. 1. 1, 11; *διὰ λογικωτέρων καὶ ἀκριβεστέρων λόγων* Metaph. 12. 5, 7; λ. *δυσχερεῖαι* Ib. 3. 3, 9; λ. *ἀπὸδείξεις* G. A. 2. 8, 9;—so also Adv. *λογικῶς*, logically, Metaph. 6. 4, 13, An. Post. 1. 21, fin., cf. 2. 8, 3; *φυσικῶς καὶ λ.* Gen. et Corr. 1. 2, 11; Comp. *λογικωτέρως*, Cael. 1. 7, 15;—*ἡ λογικὴ* (sc. τέχνη) logic, first in Cic. Fin. 1. 7, Tusc. 4. 14.

λογικότης, ητος, ἡ, rationality, Eust. 1953. 44; v. Lob. Phryn. 198.
λόγιμος, ἡ, ὄν, also os, ὄν, (λόγος) worth mention, notable, remarkable, famous, πόλις, ἔθνος, ἀνὴρ, etc., Hdt. 1. 143, 171, etc.; λ. *ἐς τὰ πρῶτα* 9. 116; *λογιμώτατος* 9. 37:—but *ἐλλόγιμος* is more commonly used.

λόγιον, τό, an announcement, oracle, Hdt. 4. 178, 203., 8. 60, 3; more often in pl. *oracles*, Id. 1. 64., 8. 62, 141, Eur. Heracl. 405, Ar. Eq. 120, al.:—*λόγια* are distinguished from *χρησμοί*, Thuc. 2. 27; the former being *prose*, the latter *verse*, acc. to the Schol.—Cf. *λογεῖον* II.

λόγιος, α, ὄν, (λόγος) of or belonging to λόγος: I. versed in tales or stories (λόγος IV), a chronicler, annalist, as opp. to an Epic Poet, applied by Hdt. to persons learned in legendary lore or history, Πέρσων οἱ λόγιοι I. 1; Αἰγυπτίων λογιώτατοι 2. 3, cf. 4. 46; *λογιώτατοι*, of persons who cultivated their memory, 2. 77; *λόγιοι καὶ δοιοί* Pind. P. 1. 183, cf. N. 6. 75:—then, 2. generally learned, erudite, λ. *περὶ τὴν ἑλλην φύσιν* Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 1; so Arist. is said to have called Theophrastus *ὁ λογιώτατος* (of his disciples), Strab. 919; λ. *ιατρός* a learned physician, Heliod. 4. 7; *Τυρρῆνων οἱ λ.*, of the Tuscan haruspices, Plut. Sull. 7; *Χαλδαίων οἱ λ.* Arr. An. 7. 16; *ἀρχων* λ. Anth. P. append. 346.

II. skilled in words, eloquent, Eur. Ion 602; λ. *ἐξ ὤφρων γενόμενος* Plut. Pomp. 51, etc.; epith. of Hermes, as the god of language and eloquence, Luc. Merc. Cond. 2, Gall. 2, al.:—Adv. —ως, eloquently, Plut. 2. 405 A; *ὥς λογιώτατα* as nearly in words as possible, of the elephant, Ib. 968 C.

λογιότης, ητος, ἡ, eloquence, Philo 2. 93, Plut. 2. 205 A. 2. fondness for λόγος or old legends, a quality given by Plut. (2. 348 D) to Soph., while to Aesch. he ascribes *στομία*, to Eurip. *σοφία*. II. intelligence, Eust. Opusc. 135. 22.

λόγισ, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of *λογεύς*, *λογίδες σεμναί* Alex. Incert. 69.
λόγις, εως, ἡ, = *λογισμός*, A. B. 36.
λόγισμα, τό, a tavern reckoning, Antiph. Incert. 23.
λογισμο-μαχέω, = *γνωσιμαχέω*, Tzet. 2.

λογισμός, ὁ, a counting, reckoning, calculation, computation, πῶν ἡμέρων Thuc. 4. 122; *τυγχάνειν τοῦ ἀληθοῦς λ.* Id. 3. 20; *ἐκ τοιοῦδε λ. ἐξεστὶ σκοπεῖν* Id. 5. 68; *ἐν λ. ἀμαρτάνειν* Plat. Rep. 340; λ. *καὶ ἀρθμούς* Id. Phaedr. 274 C; *ἐπὶ λογισμὸν ἐρχεσθαι* Id. Euthyphro 7 B; *καθέξσθαι* ἐπὶ τοῦ λ. Aeschin. 62. 8; λ. *λαμβάνειν* Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 16;—in pl. numbers, arithmetic, *λογισμοὺς μαθάνειν* Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 8; *λογισμοὺς τε .. καὶ γεωμετρίαν .. διδάσκειν* Plat. Prot. 318 E, cf. Rep. 510 C, al.:—cf. *λογιστρικός*. 2. an account, bill, Dem. 264. 16.

II. without reference to number, calculation, consideration, reasoning, τοῦ *εὐμφέροντος λογισμῷ* Thuc. 2. 40; *καθιστάναι τινα εἰς λ.* Id. 6. 34; *λογισμῷ ἐλάχιστα χρῆσθαι* Id. 2. 11; *ἐνδέχεται τι λογισμὸν* Id. 4. 92; *αὐτοκράτορι λ.* (v. *αὐτοκράτωρ* I. 4), Ib. 108; οὐ *λογισμῷ δύντες τοὺς κινδύνους* Lys. 192. 37; *λογισμὸν ἔχειν περὶ τινας* Plat. Legg. 805 A; *ὅσον ἢ ἀνθρώπων λογισμῷ δυνατὸν* Dem. 325. 28, cf. 292. 23; *τοῖς λ. τοῖς ἰδίοις πταίων ἀεί* Menand. Παράκ. 4; *μετὰ λογισμοῦ πάντα πρᾶττονται* Id. Incert. 267, cf. Philom. Incert. 5. 10, etc.

2. a reason, argument, conclusion, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 27, Plat. Tim. 34 A. III. reasoning power, reason, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 11, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 144; often in Arist., *ὁ τῶν ἀνθρώπων γένος ἔξῃ καὶ τέχνη καὶ λογισμοῖς* Metaph. 1. 1, 3, cf. de An. 2. 3, 9, al.—Only used in Prose and Com. Poets.

λογιστέον, verb. Adj. one must calculate or subtract, v. sub *λογίζομαι* I. 4. 2. one must impute, *τινὶ τι* Heliod. 1. 15. II. one must take into account, *τι* Plat. Tim. 61 E. 2. one must reason, Menand. Incert. 2. 9.

λογιστεία, ἡ, the office of *λογιστής*, C. I. 2529, 2741. 9, etc.
λογιστεύω, to administer as *λογιστής*, τὰ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν Ens. H. E. 9. 2; τοὺς *Συνπραΐους* Philostr. 512. II. to examine an account: generally, to examine, C. I. 1399, 2790.

λογιστήριον, τό, the place at Athens where the *λογισταὶ* met, Decret. ap. Andoc. 10. 38, Lys. 158. 40; *στρατιωτικὸν λ.* the war-office, Strab. 752. 2. *λογιστήρια* = *λογισταί*, Arist. Fr. 406. II. a place for philosophical discussions, Syntes. Ep. 54. III. a counter, Diod. Exc. Vat. p. 75; called *τράπεζα λογιστηρία* by Poll. 10. 158.

λογιστής, οὗ, ὁ, (*λογίζομαι*) a calculator, teacher of arithmetic, Plat. Polit. 260 A.

2. a calculator or reasoner, λεπτῶ *λογιστῇ* Ar. Av. 318, cf. Plat. Rep. 340 D; *δικαίος λ. τῶν .. ὑπηρεγμένων* Dem. 11. fin. II. in pl. auditors, 1. at Athens, a board of ten, chosen from the *βουλή* by lot, to whom magistrates going out of office submitted their accounts, Dem. 266. 9, 304. 6, Aeschin. 56. 5 sq.; they seem to be the same as the *εὐθνοὶ* in Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 16; but distinguished from them, Id. Fr. 406, Böckh P. E. 1. 254 sq. (with the Translator's note), and in Rhein. Mus. 1. pp. 58 sqq.—Any one not giving in his accounts within 30 days after his office expired, was liable to the *ἀλογία δίκη* before the *Logistae*:—Eupol. calls the audience *λογισταὶ τῶν .. χορῶν*, Πόλ. 30.

2. among the Romans, *λογισταί* was the Greek name of the *Curatores urbium*, who were entrusted with judicial and financial duties, Marquardt in Bergk's Philol. Journ. (1843) pp. 937. 938:—in a similar sense in Inscrip. of Aphrodisias, Rhodes, etc., C. I. 2529, 2782, 2912, al.

λογιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled or practised in calculating, Plat. Theaet. 145 A, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 7; οἱ φύσει λ. Plat. Rep. 526 B; of a mathematician, Anth. P. 11. 267:—*ἡ λογιστική* (sc. τέχνη), like *λογισμοί*, practical arithmetic, the art of arithmetic, opp. to *ἀριθμητική* (the science), Plat. Gorg. 450 D, 451 B, Rep. 525 A, al.; so, τὸ *λογιστικόν* Id. Charm. 174 B. II. endowed with reason, rational, *ἔφα* Arist. de An. 3. 11, 2; τὸ λ. μέρος τῆς ψυχῆς Ib. 3. 9, 5, Eth. N. 6. 1, 6, al.; λ. *ὄρεξις*, opp. to *ἀλογος*, Id. Rhet. 1. 10, 7:—τὸ λ. the reasoning faculty, Plat. Rep. 439 D, cf. Arist. Top. 5. 1, 5 sq. 2. using one's reason, reasonable, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 28.

λογιστο-νόμος, ὄν, regulating accounts, Manetho 4. 160.
λογο-γραφεῖν, εως, ὁ, = *λογισγράφος* II, Dion. H. de Din. 11.
λογογράφος, to be a *λογογράφος*:—to write speeches, *τινὶ* for a man, Plut. Dem. 6, Comp. Dem. c. Cic. 3.

λογογράφημα, τό, a prose work, Walz Rhett. 3. 571.
λογογραφία, ἡ, a writing of speeches, and, generally, of prose, Plat. Phaedr. 257 E, 258 B: esp. speech-writing for money, Demad. 179. 26.
λογογραφικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for writing speeches or prose, ἀνάγκη λόγ. compulsory rules for composition, Plat. Phaedr. 264 B; ἡ —*κή* (sc. τέχνη) Poll. 2. 121; ἡ λ. *ἰδέα* Ammon. ad Arist. de Interpr. p. 96 Brandis.

λογο-γράφος, ὁ, a prose-writer, as opp. to an Epic poet (v. *λόγος* v), Arist. Rhet. 2. 11, 7, Dion. H. de Comp. 16. 1:—the early Greek historians from Cadmus of Miletus to Hdt. are so called by Thuc. 1. 21, and the name has been since appropriated to the old chroniclers before Herodotus; cf. Müller Literat. of Greece I. 265, and *λογοποιός* I. 1:—generally, an historian, Polyb. 7. 7, 1; joined with *συγγραφεὺς*, Dion. H. 1. 73. II. like *λογοποιός* II, a speech-writer, esp. a professional speech-writer, one who lived by writing speeches for others to deliver; a practice said to have been introduced by Antipho and often used as a term of reproach, Philostr. 499, Plut. 2. 822 C; so a political opponent of Lysias, *διὰ πάσης τῆς λουδορίας ἐκάλει λογογράφον*, Plat. Phaedr. 257 C; so Demosthenes is vilified as a λ., Dinarch. 104. 20, cf. Aeschin. 78. 26; and Dem. himself speaks of a person as *λογογράφους καὶ σοφιστὰς ἀποκαλῶν*, 417. fin., ubi v. Shilleto:—but speech-writing did not necessarily imply reproach, v. Plat. Phaedr. 258 C sq., Arist. Rhet. 3. 12, 2.

λογοδαδία, ἡ, skilled in adorning a speech, Auson. Epist. 14. 26.
λογο-δαίδαλος, ὄν, skilled in tricking out a speech, Cicero's *artificiosi sermonis fabricator*, Plat. Phaedr. 266 E.
λογο-δεής, ἐς, wanting in reason or reasonableness, prob. I. Arist. de Spir. 2, 6.

λογο-δειπνον, τό, a feast of words, learned banquet, Ath. 1 B.
λογο-δῆρεια, ἡ, (δῆρ) a wordy war, Ath. 22 E; formed after Timon's phrase *ἀπειρίτα δηρώδωντες*;—where Casaubon proposes *λογο-διάρροια*, λ. a flux of words, as in 159 E.

λογο-διδάσκαλος, ὁ, a teacher of eloquence, Poll. 2. 125.
λογοειδέα, ἡ, prosaic diction, Dion. H. de Comp. 26.
λογο-εἰδής, ἐς, prose-like, prosaic, Eust. 718. 25, Hermog., etc.:—τὸ λ. prose, Diog. L. 7. 60; but, II. τὸ λογ., also, power of speaking, Philostr. 23: a power resembling reason, of animals, Themist.

λογο-θεσία, ἡ, (θέσις) a demanding or auditing of accounts, Basilic.; v. Ducang. II. arrangement of words, composition, Bitto in Math. Vett. p. 105.
λογοθέσιον, τό, = *foreg.*, Eccl.; v. Ducang.
λογοθέτω, to call to account, Epimyth. ad Aesop. 282; v. Ducang.

λογο-θέτης, ὄν, ὁ, one who audits accounts:—at the Byzant. court, the chancellor of the empire.—On both senses, v. Ducang.
λογο-θώρητος, ὄν, to be apprehended by the intellect alone, as opp. to things perceptible by the senses, only in Cael. Aurel. Chron. 3. 2, 19, nisi legend. *λόγῳ θεωρ.*

λογο-θῆρας, ὄν, ὁ, a word-catcher, Philo 1. 526.
λογο-ἱατρεία, ἡ, a healing only in words, cf. *λογιατρος*.
λογο-κλοπία, ἡ, (κλέπτω) a stealing of another's words or thoughts, plagiarism, attributed to Empedocles by Timaeus 81.
λογολεσχέω, to prate, Eust. 437. 24, etc.
λογο-λέσχης, ὄν, ὁ, a prater, Anth. P. 11. 140.
λογο-μάγειρος, ὁ, one who cooks up words, Suid. s. v. Ἀντιφῶν.
λογο-μάνειν, to have a passion for study, Chionid. Ep. 15.
λογομαχέω, to war about words, 2 Ep. Tim. 2. 14, Eust.
λογομαχία, ἡ, a war about words, disputation, 1 Ep. Tim. 6. 4, Eust., etc.
λογο-μάχος, ὄν, warring about words, Achmeis Onir. 12.
λαγό-μιμος, ὄν, imitating words or with words, Ath. 19 C.
λογο-μύθιον [ῶ], τό, a fabulous legend, Poll. 2. 123.
λογον-εχόντως, Adv., = *νουνεχόντως*, Isocr. 152 A; better division. *λογόδομαι*, Pass. to be endowed with reason, Cyrill. 2. to assume the nature of the divine ΛΟΓΟΣ, Athanas.

λογοπείθεια, ἡ, obedience to the word, Athanas.

λογοπλάθος [α], ον, making stories, of Aesop., A. B. 50.

λογοποιέω, to invent stories, to write, compose, Plat. Rep. 378 D, Legg. 636 C; περί τινος Lys. 146. 36, cf. Theophr. Char. 8.

λ. τι to fabricate tales, Lat. *serere rumores*, esp. of newsmongers, Thuc. 6. 38, Andoc. 8. 15, Dem. 54. 15, etc.

II. to write speeches (v. λογοποιῖν 11), Plat. Euthyd. 289 D.

λογοποιήμα, τό, an idle tale, piece of gossip, Antiph. Neav. 1.

λογοποιία, ἡ, tale-telling, news-mongering, Theophr. Char. 8.

II. a tale, fable, Charito 3. 2, Eust. Opusc. 24. 72. 2. a prayer, Symm. V. T.

λογοποιικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or like a λογοποιός: ἡ—πῇ τέχνη, = λογογραφική, Plat. Euthyd. 289 C.

λογοποιός, ὁ, a prose-writer, esp. an historian, chronicler, just like λογογράφος, opp. to ποιητής, Plat. Rep. 392 A, Isocr. 104 D; applied by Herodotus to Hecataeus, 2. 143. 5. 36, 125; to Herodotus himself by Arr. An. 3. 30. 2. a writer of fables, Αἰσώπος ὁ λ. Hdt. 2. 134, cf. Plut. Sol. 28.

II. at Athens, = λογογράφος II, a professional speech-maker, Plat. Phaedr. 257 C, Euthyd. 289 D. 2. with collat. sense of a tale-teller, newsmonger, Dem. 704. fin., Theophr. Char. 8.

λογοπράγῃω, to fabricate treatises, write copiously, Eust. 1759. 5. II. to demand an account, τινά of one, Id. Opusc. 22. 57, etc.

λογοπράγία, ἡ, a speech, Ann. Conn.

λογοπράτης [α], ον, δ, seller of the ΛΟΓΟΣ, of Judas, Greg. Naz.

λογοπώλης, ον, δ, a dealer in words, Philostr. 526, Philo 1. 526.

λόγος, ὁ, (λέγω C). (A) the word or outward form by which the inward thought is expressed; and, (B) the inward thought itself;—so that λόγος comprehends both ratio and oratio.

A. Lat. vox, oratio, that which is said or spoken: I. a word, and in pl. words, i.e. language, talk:—Hom. and Hes. use it only in this sense, and in these passages, τὸν ἔτερε λόγους II. 15. 393; ἀμβλύιοι λόγοι flattering talk, Od. 1. 56, cf. h. Merc. 317, Hes. Th. 890; ψευδεῖς λόγοι lying words, lh. 229; (the passage of Hes., Op. 106, where it signifies tale, fable, is prob. spurious).—The word is rare in Ep., μῦθος being used instead; but was brought into common use by Theogn., Pind., the old philos. poets, and the old historians, cf. Nāke Choeril. p. 118:—λόγος ἐστί, c. acc. et inf., 'tis said that . . , often in Hdt.; ὡς εἰπὼν λόγῳ, in a word, in short, 2. 37; οὐ πολλὰ λόγῳ εἰπὼν 1. 61; so, ὡς ἀπὸ λόγῳ or ἀπὸ λ. Aesch. Pr. 46, 975; λέγῳ οὖν ἐνὶ λ. Plat. Phaedr. 241 E, etc.—Λόγος never means a word in the grammat. sense, as the mere name of a thing or act, (there being expressed by ἔπος, ὄνομα, ῥῆμα, Lat. vocabulum), but rather a word as the thing referred to, the material, not the formal part. On the other hand, it is opp. to ἔργον, as a thing merely uttered and not made good, λόγες ἔργον σκιά Democrit. ap. Philon. 1. 615; and so, like ὄνομα, a mere name, mere words, Lat. verba, Theogn. 254; λόγον ἔνεκα, Lat. *dicis causa*, merely for talking's sake, Heind. Plat. Theat. 191 C, Crito 46 D; λόγον χάριν, opp. to ὡς ἀληθῶς, Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 8; τῷ λόγῳ in pretence, Hdt. 1. 205. 5. 20; so, ὡς λόγῳ Polyb. 10. 22, 7; often opp. to ἔργον, as word to deed, λόγῳ μὲν λέγουσιν, ἔργῳ δὲ οὐκ ἀποδεικνύσι Hdt. 4. 8, cf. Thuc. 1. 22, etc.; ἔργῳ κοῦ λ. τεκμαίρομαι Aesch. Pr. 336; μασεῖν μὲν λ., ἔργῳ δὲ . . Soph. El. 357, cf. Pors. Phoen. 512, Elms. Heracl. 5; also opp. to νόμῳ, Hdt. 2. 100; to ἀλήθειᾳ, ἵνα μὴ λόγον οἴσθῃ εἶναι, ἀλλ' εἰδῇτῃ τὴν ἀλήθειαν Lycurg. 150. 44, cf. Dem. 873. 20:—hence a pretence, Soph. O. C. 620, Dem. 10. 27, etc., esp. in pl. II. a word (in a fuller sense), a sentence, proposition, Lat. oratio, λόγῳ ῥηθῆναι to be expressed in a proposition, Plat. Theat. 202 B; λόγον ἔχειν to be capable of being so expressed, lb. 201 E; ὁ λ. ὁ ὁριστικός the definition, Arist. Metaph. 7. 3, 8; λ. ἐστὶ φωνῇ σημαντικὴ κατὰ συνθήκην Id. Interpret. 4, etc.

1. a saying, statement, Thuc. 1. 2:—a divine revelation, Plat. Phaedo 78 D; an oracular response, Pind. P. 4. 105, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 275 B:—a saying, maxim, proverb, Pind. N. 9. 6, Aesch. Theb. 218, etc.; τὸ τοῦ λ. as the saying is, Lys. 115. 29.

2. an assertion, a promise, Soph. O. C. 651. 3. a resolution, κοινῷ λ. by common consent, Hdt. 1. 141, 166, etc.; οὐκ ἤλθον ἐς τοῦτον λ., ὥστε . . Id. 7. 9. 2. 4. a condition, ἐπὶ λόγῳ ποιῶδε Id. 7. 158; ἐνδέχεται τὸν λ. Id. 1. 60. 9. 4, etc.

5. a command, Aesch. Pr. 17, 40, Pers. 363.

III. speech, discourse, eis λόγους ἐλθεῖν, συνελθεῖν, ἀφικέσθαι τινί, etc., Hdt. 1. 82, 86. 2. 32, etc., and Att.; διὰ λόγον εἶναι Eur. Tro. 916; διὰ λ. ἀφικέσθαι εἰσαγγ. Id. Med. 872; ἐς λόγους ἄγειν τινά Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 2; λόγον περί τινος λέγειν Antiph. 135. 22, etc.; θεῶν, ὧν νῦν ὁ λ. ἐστί Plat. Apol. 26 B:—also, ἔργα λόγον μέζω Hdt. 2. 35; κρείσσον λόγον τὸ πάθος Thuc. 2. 50, cf. Dem. 68. 20; οὐκ ἔει λόγον ἀξίον worth mentioning, Hdt. 4. 28; ἐν λόγους εἶναι τι Id. 3. 148; τῷ λόγῳ διελέσθαι, διέναι Plat. Prot. 329 C, Gorg. 506 A, etc.; οἱ ἐν τοῖς λόγοις the dialecticians, Plato and his school, Arist. Metaph. 8. 8, 20.

2. right of speech, power to speak, αἰτεῖσθαι Thuc. 3. 53; διδόναι Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 20, Dem. 26. 18, etc.; προτιθέναι Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 5; λόγον τυγχάνειν Dem. 229. 14; λ. διδόναι καὶ ἀποδέχεσθαι Luc. Pisc. 8:—in Soph., ἡ πὶ τῷ πλήθει λ.; is power in the hands of the people? O. C. 66.

3. the talk which one occasions, Lat. fama, mostly in good sense, *fraise, honneur*, λόγους ἔχει se, for ἔχεις λόγον, Hdt. 7. 5. 9. 78; περί σοῦ λ. ἀπίκται πολλός Id. 1. 30; but also evil report, λ. κακόθρους, λ. κακὸς ill report, Soph. Aj. 138, Eur. Heracl. 165; λόγον ἐσλόν ἀκούειν Pind. I. 5 (4). 17, cf. Valck. Hipp. 322, and v. αἴνος:—hence, also, a tale or story about a person or thing, λόγος ἐστὶ, λόγος ἔχει, κατέχει, φέρεται, c. acc. et inf., so the story goes, Lat. fama fert, often in Hdt. and Att.; ἐστί τις λ., τὴν Ἀρετὴν ναίειν κτλ. Simon. 26; rarely with the reverse construct., Κλεισθένης λόγον ἔχει τὴν Πυθίαν ἀναπέσαι Cleisthenes has the credit

of having bribed the Pythia, Hdt. 5. 66.

4. speech, language, λόγῳ παιδεῖν ἀνθρώπους Plat. Rep. 376 D: and in pl., words, talk, eloquence, Isocr. 27 B, 191 B, etc.:—often joined with πειθῶ, Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 134:—Protagoras was called λόγος.

IV. a saying, tale, story, opp. on the one hand to mere fable (μῦθος), on the other, to regular history (ἱστορία), Hdt. 2. 47, 99, Thuc. 6. 46, Xen., etc.; and so, being orig. applied to all stories, whether true or false, it came to signify,

1. fictitious story, fable, like those of Aesop, Hdt. 1. 141, Plat. Apol. 26 D, Phaedo 60 D, 61 B, Arist. Rhet. 2. 20; ὁ τοῦ κυνὸς λ. Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 13.

2. a story, tale, narrative, and in pl. histories, history, ἐν τοῖσι Ἀσσυρίοισι λόγοις Hdt. 1. 184, cf. 106. 2. 99; in sing. one section or part of such a work, like the later βίβλος or βιβλίον, 2. 38. 5. 36. Hence, in Att., λόγος was mostly opp. to μῦθος, as history to legend, Plat. Gorg. 523 A, Prot. 320 C:—but, as the oldest Greek History was a rival to Ep. Poetry, λόγος was also opp. to ἔπος; cf. λογογράφος, λογοποιός, μῦθος II. 1.

V. as Greek prose began with history, οἱ λόγοι came to have the general sense of prose-writing, prose, like Lat. oratio, as opp. to ποίησις and ποιήμα, Arist. Poet. 2. 5. 6, 26; ἐν λόγῳ καὶ ἐν ῥήματι Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 25, etc.; more fully, λόγοι φιλοί, v. ψιλός IV:—cf. λόγιος, λογογράφος I.

VI. further, since at Athens the most valued and influential prose-writings were speeches, hence again like Lat. oratio, λόγος came to be a speech, often in Oratt., cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 3, etc.:—cf. λογογράφος II, λογοποιός II.

VII. later, in pl., learning generally, οἱ ἐπὶ λόγους εὐδοκίμοι Hdn. 6. 1; Λόγοι, personified, Anth. P. 9. 171: cf. Λόγιος.

VIII. like ῥῆμα, the thing spoken of, the subject or matter of the λόγος, Hdt. 1. 21, etc., cf. Br. Soph. Aj. 1268, Wolf Lept. p. 277; μετέχει τοῦ λ. to be in the secret, Hdt. 1. 127; τὸν ἦντων λόγον κρείττω ποιεῖσθαι, cf. Ar. Nub. 657, 882, etc.; ἀμύνει τῷ τῆς ἡδονῆς λόγῳ Plat. Phileb. 38 A; περὶ λόγου τινὸς διαλέγεσθαι Id. Apol. 34 E; οὐδὲν πρὸς λόγον nothing to the point, v. Heind. Plat. Prot. 344 A; ἐὰν πρὸς λόγον ᾖ Id. Phileb. 33 C:—also, πρὸς λόγον τινὸς as the matter of . . , Aesch. Theb. 519; ἐς λόγον τινὸς Hdt. 3. 99:—also, subject-matter, ἱκανὸς αὐτῷ ὁ λόγος Plat. Gorg., cf. Isocr. 71 A.

IX. that which is laid down or stated, a proposition, position, principle, Plat. Gorg. 508 B.

X. = ὁρισμός, a definition, ψυχῆς οὐσία καὶ λόγος the soul's essence and definition, Plat. Phaedr. 245 E, cf. Phaedo 78 C, Rep. 443 A, al., cf. Arist. Metaph. 3. 4, 3, al., Diog. L. 7. 60.

XI. an example, λόγου ἔνεκα, *verbi causa*, Eucl.

B. Lat. ratio, the power of the mind which is manifested in speech, reason, ἀληθείᾳ λ. χρῆσθαι Hdt. 5. 88; οὐκ ἔχει λόγον admits not of reason, Soph. El. 466; ὁρθὸς λ. Plat. Phaedo 73 A, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 1, etc.; ὁ εὐκαὶς λόγος Plat. Legg. 647 D; ὡς ἔχει λόγον, = ὡς ἔοικεν, Dem. 1090. 12:—κατὰ λόγον agreeably to reason, Plat. Rep. 500 C, etc.; μετὰ λόγον Id. Prot. 344 A, Theat. 201 D:—opp. to παρὰ λόγον, contrary to reason, improbable, (v. sub παράλογος).

2. an opinion, expectation, τῷ ἐκείνων λ. Hdt. 8. 6; ἐπὶ τῷ λόγῳ, ὥστε . . , in the expectation, that . . , 3. 36; ἐπὶ λ. τοιῷδε, ἐπ' ᾧ . . , 7. 158, cf. 9. 26.

3. a reason, ground, plea, χά λ. καλὸς προσήν Soph. Ph. 352; κατὰ τίνα λόγον; on what ground? Plat. Rep. 366 B, cf. Prot. 343 D, Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 19; ἐκ τίνος λόγῳ; Aesch. Cho. 515; ἐξ οὐδενὸς λ. Soph. Ph. 730; ἀπὸ παντὸς λ. Id. O. C. 762; σὺν ἀφανεί λ. Id. O. T. 657.

4. Hdt. uses the phrase οἱ λόγος αἰρείει or οἱ λόγος οὕτως αἰρείει, c. acc. et inf., it stands to reason that . . , just like the Lat. ratio evincit, 3. 45, cf. 2. 33, al.; also c. acc. pers., οἱ λόγος αἰρείει με the reason of the thing convinces me, 1. 132. 4. 127, al.

II. account, consideration, esteem, regard, λ. βροτῶν οὐκ ἔσχεον οὐδένα Aesch. Pr. 231; οὐ σμικροῦ λ. Soph. O. C. 1163; esp. in Prose, Μαρδονίου λ. οὐδεὶς γίγνεται Hdt. 8. 102; τῶν ἑν ἐλάχιστος λ. ἀπολλυμένων Id. 4. 135; περὶ ἐμοῦ οὐδεὶς λ. Ar. Ran. 87:—λόγον οὐδενὸς γενέσθαι πρὸς τινος to be of no account or repute with one, Hdt. 1. 120; so, λόγον εἶναι πρὸς τινος 4. 138; λόγον ποιεῖσθαι to make one of account, 1. 33; also, πλείστον, ἐλαχίστον λόγον εἶναι 1. 143. 3. 146; but also, like Lat. rationem habere alicuius, λόγον τινὸς ποιεῖσθαι, to make account of, put a value on a person or thing, esp. with a negat., οὐδένα λ. ποιεῖσθαι τινος 1. 4. 13, etc.; so, λόγον ἔχειν (with a gen. expressed or omitted), 1. 62, 115; λόγον ἔχειν περί τινος, περί τινα Plat. Tim. 87 C, Lycurg. 162. 27;—so, ἐν οὐδενὶ λόγῳ ποιεῖσθαι τινα Hdt. 3. 50; ἐν οὐδενὶ λ. ἀπαλόντων without regard, Id. 9. 69; λόγον ἐν σμικρῷ εἶναι Plat. Rep. 550 A; ἡμεῖς δ' . . οὐτ' ἐν λ. οὐτ' ἐν ἀριθμῷ Orac. ap. Schol. Theocr. 14. 48:—ἐν ἀνδρὶ λόγῳ εἶναι to be reckoned as a man, Hdt. 3. 120; ἰδιωτὲς λόγῳ καὶ ἀτίμῳ reckoned or accounted as a private person without rank, etc., Eus. ap. Stob. 567. 9; ἐς χρημάτων λ. in regard to . . , Thuc. 3. 46, cf. Dem. 385. 11.

2. an account, λόγον διδόναι τινὸς to give an account of a thing, Hdt. 3. 143, cf. S. 100; εἰσαγγ. περί τινος 1. 97, and Att., cf. Weiss. Hdt. 2. 162, Heind. Plat. Soph. 230 A; ὡς . . , Hdt. 4. 102. 5. 75, etc.; ὅτι . . , 6. 86, 1; λόγον διδόναι τε καὶ δέξασθαι Plat. Prot. 336 C; παρέχειν Rep. 344 D; λ. λαμβάνειν παρά τινος Dem. 101. 17; λ. ἀπατεῖν Id. 868. 5; λ. ὑπέρχειν Plat. Legg. 774 B, Dem. 371. 20, etc.; λ. ἐγγράφειν Id. 762. 14, etc.; ἀποφέρειν Aeschin. 56. fin.; ἀδικήματα εἰς ἀργύρου λ. ἀνήκοντα Dinarch. 97. 41; ὑπὸ λ. ἄγειν τι Polyb. 15. 34. 2; cf. λογιστής.

3. count, reckoning, tale, ἐς τοῦτον λ. οὐ πολλοὶ τινες ἀπικνεύονται (sc. γήραος) Hdt. 3. 99, cf. Arnold Thuc. 7. 56.

4. a reckoning, account, bill, τὸ κατὰ λόγον Menand. Mēl. 1. 6.

III. due relation, proportion, analogy, κατὰ λόγον τινὸς in proportion to . . , Hdt. 1. 134. 2. 109; κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν λ. τῷ τείχει I. 186; κατὰ λ. τῆς δυνάμεως Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 11; δνὰ λόγον τινὸς or τινί Plat. Tim. 29 C, Alc. 2. 145 D; εἰς τὸν αὐτὸν λ. Id. Rep. 353 D; πρὸς λόγον τινὸς Aesch. Theb. 519; περὶ τῶν νόσων ὁ αὐτὸς λ. Plat. Theat. 158 D:—in Gramm., analogy, τῷ λ. τῶν μετο-

χικῶν according to the analogy of participles, A. B. 1393:—cf. ἀνάλογος.

C. in S. John and Eccl. writers, Ὁ ΛΟΓΟΣ, the LOGOS or WORD, comprising both the above general senses of *Word* and *Thought*, distinguished as ὁ προφορικὸς, ὁ ἐνδιὰθετος by Philo 2. 154, al.; cf. Suicer. Thes. s. v., Ewald Gesch. d. Volkes Israel 6. pp. 258 sq.

λογο-σκόπος, ὁ, *one who watches the words of others*, Eccl.
 λογο-συλλεκτάδης, οὐ, ὁ, *a phrase-collector, plagiarist*, Eust. 1309. 2.
 λογο-τέχνης, οὐ, ὁ, *an artificer in words*, Walz Rhet. 2. 90:—Λογο-τεχνία, ἡ, Nicet. Eug.

λογό-τροπος, ὁ, *a form of conditional syllogism, in which the latter part is compendiously stated, e.g. if Plato be alive, he breathes; a is so and so, therefore so is β*, Diog. L. 7. 77.

λογο-φίλης, οὐ, ὁ, *fond of words*, Philo 1. 58:—also, λογόφίλος, οὐ, opp. το φιλόλογος, Stob. Eccl. Eth. 2. 214, Zenob. ap. Stob. Flor. 218. 10.
 λογύδριον, τό, = λογίδιον, Eccl., Byz.

λογχαίος, α, οὐ, (λόγχη) *of or with a spear*, Suid.
 λογχαῖον, τό, Dim. of λόγχη, Posidon. ap. Ath. 176 B, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 25.

λογχεῶ, *to pierce with a spear*, Anth. P. 9. 300 (in titulo), Eccl.
 λόγχη, ἡ, *a spear-head, javelin-head*, Lat. *spiculum*, Hdt. 7. 69, and Att.; λ. δορός Soph. Tr. 856, Eur. Tro. 1318; but mostly in pl. of a single spear, *the point with its barbs*, τὸ ζυστὸν τῇσι λόγχησι ἐὼν ὁμοίως χρύσειον the shaft alike with the spear-head, Hdt. 1. 52, etc.; so, λόγχει δ' ἐκαυλίοντο καὶ ζυστὴ κάμαρ Ar. Fr. 357 (Nauck Fr. adesp. 59), cf. Xen. Cyn. 10. 3 (where the shaft is ῥάβδος); in sing., ὁ κνυδόντες τῇσι λόγχησι the barbs of the spear-head, Id. 16.
 II. *a lance-shaped birth-mark*, Trag. ap. Arist. Poët. 16, 2.

λόγχη, *spear, javelin, Lat. lancea, χαλκία λόγχα* δμῶς Pind. N. 10. 112, Soph. Tr. 612, etc.:—metaph., ὁμμάτων ἀπο λόγχα ἀφαιρῶν Id. Fr. 169; Λόγχα ἐσθίων, proverb. of a bragging coward, a 'fire-eater', Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 397.
 III. *a troop of spearmen, 'a plumb of spears'*, ἐὼν ἐπὶ Λόγχαις Soph. O. C. 1312, cf. Ant. 119; μῦριαν ἀγῶν λόγχην Eur. Phoen. 442; Λόγχασι ἀριθμῶ πλείονος Id. Fr. 288. 12; cf. ἀσπίς 1. 2, ἀλκή 11. 2.

λόγχη, ἡ, Ion. for λάχος, lot, from λέλογχα, Ion ap. E. M. 569. 36.
 λογχηρής, ες, *armed with a spear*, λ. ἀσπιστής with spear and shield, Eur. I. A. 1067.

λογχηφόρος, οὐ, = λογηφόρος, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 147, Nicet. Ann. 48 A.
 λογηίδιον, τό, Dim. of λόγχη, Hesych.

λόγημος, οὐ, *of a spear, κλόνει λ.* the clash of spears, Aesch. Ag. 405.
 λογηίς, ἡ, = λογχη, Lycophronid. 2.

λογχητίς [ι], οὐ, ὁ, *a spearman*, Hdn. Epim. 78.
 II. λογητίς, ἴδος, ἡ, as Subst., an orchideous plant with spear-shaped seeds, Diosc. 3. 161 sq.

λογο-δρεπῶνον, τό, *a spear with a sickle-shaped head, like our partisan*, Schol. Lyc. 840, Suid.; as Adj., λ. ἐξίφος Chiron. Pasch.
 λογο-εὐδής, ες, *like a spear, lanceolate*, Diosc. 4. 146.

λογοποιία, ἡ, *a manufactory of spears*, An. Ox. 4. 255.
 λογο-ποιός, ὄν, *making spears*, Eur. Bacch. 1208.

λογο-φόρος, οὐ, *spear-bearing*, Eur. Hec. 1059: as Subst., λ., ὁ, *a spear-man, pike-man*, Ar. Pax 1294, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 5, etc.

λογχομαί, Pass. (λόγχη) *to be furnished with a point or head*, λελογχωμένον δόρυ Arist. Eth. N. 3. 1, 17.

λογχωτός, ἡ, ὄν, *furnished with a point, lance-headed*, βέλους Eur. Bacch. 761; ἔγχυα Bacchyl. 13. 8, cf. Anth. P. 6. 172.
 II. τὸ λογχωτόν, *a black dye prepared from copper*, Diosc. 5. 114.

λογώδης, ες, = λογοειδής, Arist. de Spir. 2, 6, Aristox. p. 18.

λογωσις, ἡ, (λογώομαι) *a becoming partaker of the ΛΟΓΟΣ*, Eccl.
 λούε, λούσας, λουσάμενος, λούεσθαι, v. sub λούω.

λοετρόν, λοετροχόος, *oldest form of λουτρόν*, Hom.
 λοέω, the oldest and Hom. form of λούω.

λοιβαῖος, α, οὐ, *of or belonging to a λοιβή*, Ath. 512 F.
 λοιβάομαι, = λείβω, σπένδω, Hesych.

λοιβάσιον [ῶ], τό, = λοιβεῖον, Epich. 58 Ahrens, cf. Ath. 486 B.
 λοιβεῖον, τό, *a cup for pouring libations*, Plut. Aem. 33, Marcell. 2.

λοιβή, ἡ, (λείβω) *a pouring*, only used in religious sense, *a drink-offering*, Lat. *libatio*, λοιβῇ τε κνισῇ τε with drink-offering and burnt-offering, Il. 9. 500, cf. 4. 48, etc.; σοὶ δ' αὖ λοιβὴν φέρον says Odysseus to the Cyclops, Od. 9. 349: later also, like σπονδαί, χοαί (which are the words in common use), freq. in pl., as Pind. N. 11. 7, Soph. El. 52; λοιβαὶ Διός, offered to him, Aesch. Fr. 52.—Rare in Prose, λ. οἶνου Plat. Legg. 906 D.

2. Ap. Rh. has it of water generally, λ. Στυγὸς 2. 291.
 λοιβίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = λοιβεῖον, Ath. 486 B.

λοιγίης, εσσα, εν, = sq., Nic. Al. 256; so λοιγής, ες, Th. 921.
 λοιγός, οὐ, (λοιγός) *pestilent, deadly*, λ. ἔργα Il. 1. 518, 573; οἷω λοιγὸν ἔσεσθαι I think it will end fatally, 21. 533, 23. 310; λ. πῆμα Ap. Rh. 1. 469; ὥρη Nonn. Jo. 7. 44.

λοιγίστρια, ἡ, (λοιγός) *a destroyer*, Hesych.
 λοιγός, οὐ, ὁ, (ΛΑΤ, cf. λυγρός) *ruin, mischief, havoc, of death by plague, ἡμῖν ἀπὸ λοιγὸν ἀμύνειν* Il. 1. 67; or by war, 5. 603, etc.; also of the destruction of the ships, 16. 80; (neither λοιγός nor λοιγός occur in Od.);—λ. Ἐνναλίον Ποντ. N. 9. 86; βοᾷ λαγὼν Ἐρινύς (Schütz λοιγὸς Ἐρινύς) Aesch. Cho. 402; ἀνδροκλήτης λ. Id. Supp. 679.—Poëtic word.

λοιγός, ὄν, = λοιγίος, Nic. Th. 6. 733; cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 305.
 λοιδορέω, fut. ἴσω, Dem. 1027 20:—*aor. ἐλοιδορήσα* Eur., etc.: pf. *ἐλοιδορήκα* Plat. Phaedr. 241 E.—Med. and Pass. (v. inf.), fut. ἴσσωμαι As. Eq. 1400, etc.: *aor. ἐλοιδορήσθην* Isac. 62. 15, etc.; Att. more commonly ἐλοιδορήθην Dem. 124. 1., 1257. 24 (v. inf.). (λοιδορός). *To abuse, revile, τινα* Hdt. 3. 145; θεοὺς Pind. O. 9. 56; and often in Att.; also absol., Eur. Med. 873, etc.; sometimes, simply,

to rebuke, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 9, Hell. 5. 4, 29; λ. τινα εἰς τι As. Eq. 90, Plut. 2. 175 B; also with neut. Adj., ἑμάντων πολλὰ ἐλοιδορήσα Eur. Hel. 1171; οὐδὲν οὐδένα A. Plat. Theat. 174 C; λ. ἔνια Arist. Eth. N. 4. 8, 9; with a predicate added, τὴν τύχην λ. τυφλὴν *to reproach fortune as blind*, Plut. 2. 98 A:—Med. *to rail at one another*, Ar. Ran. 857, Antipho 115. 19, Dem. 1263. 22:—Pass., *λοιδορούμενος καὶ λοιδορούμενος reviling and reviled*, Isocr. 24 B; *ἐλοιδορούμενος ὑπὸ* . . . Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 29; οὐκ ἐν δίκῃ λοιδορηθείς Plat. Phaedr. 275 E, cf. Gorg. 457 D.

II. *λοιδορούμαι* is also used as Dep., in the same sense as the Act., except that λοιδορεῖν takes the object in the acc. (v. supr.), and λοιδορεῖσθαι in the dat., *to rail at, τινα* Ar. Eq. 1400, Pl. 456, Eccl. 248, Plat. Rep. 395 D, etc.; so, λ. τι ἐπὶ τινα Xen. Ages. 7, 3; τινὸς Ach. Tat. 1. 6:—c. cogn., πάντα τὰ αἰσχροῦ λοιδορεῖνται, ὅτι . . . they use all kind of foul reproaches, saying that . . . Hdt. 4. 184; λοιδορίαν ἤν ἐλοιδορήθη Κρατὶνῶν περὶ τούτων Dem. 558. 6.—The Act. never has a dat., except in late writers, as Epict. Enchir. 34; for in Andoc. 9. 33 (ἡναντιώθη καὶ ἀντέειπον—καὶ ἐλοιδορήσα—ἐκείνῳ ὡς ἦν ἄξιός) the dat. depends on the other verbs; as does the acc. in οὐδ' ὑβρίζεις καὶ ἐλοιδοροῦ Hyperid. in Dem. p. 45 Babington. Only the Act. is found in Trag.

λοιδορήμα, τό, *railing, abuse, an affront*, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 8, 9; λ. ποιέσθαι τινα Plut. 2. 607 A.

λοιδορημάτιον, τό, Dim. of λοιδορήμα, Ar. Fr. 64.

λοιδορησίς, εως, ἡ, = λοιδορία, Plat. Legg. 967 C.

λοιδορησμός, οὐ, ὁ, = λοιδορία, ἐκ διαβολῆς λοιδορησμός, λοιδορησμοῦ δ' ἐκ μάχα Epich. 122 Ahr., cf. Ar. Ran. 758.

λοιδορητέον, verb. Adj. *one must rail at, τινί* Max. Tyr. 3. 3.

λοιδορητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *abusive*, Arist. Eth. E. 2. 3, 12.

λοιδορία, ἡ, (λοιδορεῖν), *railing, abuse, reproach*, Ar. Fr. 126, Antipho 115. 17, Thuc. 2. 84, Plat., etc.; in pl., Lys. 162. 15.

λοιδορός, οὐ, *railing, abusive*, Eur. Cycl. 534, Menand. Perv. 4:—Adv. —ως, Strab. 661. 2. as Subst. *a railer*, Plut. 2. 177 D:—τὸ λοιδοροῦν = λοιδορία, Arist. Physiogn. 4, 6, Plut. 2. 810 D; λοιδορεῖν Anth. P. 5. 176. (Deriv. uncertain.)

λοιμεύομαι (λοιμός), Dep. *to be pestilent*, LXX (Prov. 19. 19).

λοιμή, ἡ, = λοιμός, *pestilence*, Hesych. In Hipp. 28. 22, λοιμής is f. l. for λοιμής or λύμης.

λοιμικός, ἡ, ὄν, *pestilential*, Hipp. 1271. 2, Polyb. 1. 19, 1, etc.:—Adv. —κώς, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 79. 2. *destructive*, τοξέματα Lyc. 1205.

λοιμός, οὐ, = foreg., epith. of Apollo, Macrobi. 1. 17, 15.

λοιμώδης, οὐ, ὁ, *a plague, pestilence, any deadly infectious disorder*, Hom. (only once) Il. 1. 61, Hes. Op. 241, Hdt. 7. 171, and Att., (v. sub λιμός); λοιμοῦ σκηπτὸς Aesch. Pers. 715; of the plague at Athens, Thuc. 2. 47, 54, Plat. Symp. 201 D; in pl., Ib. 188 B, al.

2. of persons, *a plague, pest*, like Lat. *pestis*, Dem. 794. 5. II. as Adj. *pestilent*, LXX (1 Regg. 1. 16). (Perhaps connected with λύμη, λύμα, λυμαίνομαι, Lat. *lues*, cf. λοιγός, λυγρός:—the relation to λιμός is prob. only one of sound, as in Hes. and Hdt. Il. c., Thuc. 2. 54, ap. Aeschin. 73. 6.)

λοιμώδης, ἡ, *pestilent condition*, LXX (Esth. (in addit.) 16. 5).

λοιμο-φόρος, οὐ, *bringing plague, pestilential*, Gloss.

λοιμώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like plague, pestilential*, λ. νόσος the plague, Hipp. Acut. 334, 840 F, Thuc. 1. 23; ἔτος λ. Arist. Probl. 1. 21.

λοιμώσσω, Att. —ττω, fut. ἔω, *to have the plague*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 15, Scyth. 2: cf. λιμώσσω from λιμός.

λοιπαδάριον, τό, Dim. of λοιπός, Eust. Opusc. 358. 5, Suid.

λοιπαζόμεαι, Pass. *to be in arrears*, Lat. *reliquari*, Schol. Ar. Pl. 227:—the Subst. λοιπασμός is restored by Vales. in Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 20 for ἐλειπασμός.

λοιπός, ὄδος, ἡ, *a remainder, arrear*, Lat. *reliqua*, Eccl., Byz.

λοιπο-ᾤδφέω, *to allow to remain in arrears*, τι C. I. 2335. 23:—the Subst. λοιπογραφία, in Gloss.

λοιπός, ἡ, ὄν, (λείπω, λέλοιπα) *remaining, the rest*, Lat. *reliquus*, post-Hom., but very freq. from Pind. and Hdt. downwards; λ. βίσιος Pind. O. 1. 157; λ. εὐχαί Ib. 4. 22; λ. γένος Id. O. 2. 29; also λοιποί descendants, Id. 1. 4 (3). 67:—but in Att. the Art. is commonly added, and it may either agree with the Noun or have the Noun in gen. dependent on it, αὶ λ. τῶν νεῶν Thuc. 7. 72; τὴν λοιπὴν (sc. δδόν) πορεύεσθαι Xen. An. 3. 4, 46; or, τὸ λοιπὸν τῆς ἡμέρας Ib. 16, etc.

2. λοιπὸν [ἐστίν], c. inf. it remains to shew, etc., ἀποδεικνύειν, διελέσθαι, etc., Xen. Symp. 4, 1, Plat.; also with Art., τὸ λ. ἥδη ἡμῖν ἐστὶ ἀκέφαλος, πότερον what remains for us is to . . . Plat. Rep. 444 E; the inf. is sometimes omitted, δὲ λοιπὸν, quod superest, Aesch. Ag. 1571; ὅ τι λ. πῶν Id. Fr. 684; τὸ εὐπειρίας πέρι (sc. λέγειν) . . . λοιπὸν Id. Phaedr. 274 B; also, διανομή τοῖνον τὸ λ. σοι Id. Rep. 535 A.

3. often of Time, ὁ λ. χρόνος the future, Pind., and Att.; πρὸς τὸν λοιπὸν τοῦ χρόνου Dem. 195. 6; τὸν λ. χρόνον for the future, Soph. Ph. 84; τοῦ λ. χρόνου Id. El. 817; εἰς τὸν λ. χρόνον Plat. Ep. 358 B; ἐκ τοῦ λ. χρόνου Dem. 1360. 23:—so without Subst. in neut., τὸ λοιπὸν henceforward, hereafter, Pind. P. 5. 159, Aesch. Eum. 1031, Soph. O. T. 795, etc.; τὸ λ. εἰς πάντα . . . χρόνον Aesch. Eum. 763; τὰ λοιπὰ Id. Theb. 66, Soph. El. 1226; ἐς τὸ λ. Aesch. Pers. 526, Eum. 708; also, τὸ λοιπὸν Hdt. 1. 189, Ar. Pax 1084; ἐκ τοῦ λ. Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 9; ἐν τῶν λ. Plat. Legg. 709 E.

4. τὸ λοιπὸν and τὰ λοιπὰ the rest, Aesch. Pr. 476, 697, 699, etc.; also λοιπὸν without the Article, as Adv. for the rest, further, Lat. *ceterum*, and so often = ἥδη, already, Plat. Prot. 321 B; λοιπὸν δὲ Id. Gorg. 458 D:—the regul. Adv. λοιπὸς is not used.

λοισθήιος, οὐ, Ep. for λοισθίος, λοισθός, λοισθήιον ἐκφέρ' ἄεθλον the prize for the last in the race, Il. 23. 785; also pl., λοισθήϊ ἐθικεν (sc. ἄεθλα), Ib. 751.

λοῖσθημα, τό, *the last, end*, Hesych.

λοῖσθιος, α, ον, Soph. Ant. 895, etc.; also os, ον Aesch. Cho. 500, Nonn. Jo. 5. 107; =sq., Pind. P. 4. 474, and Trag., as Aesch. Ag. 120, Soph. Ant. 1220, etc.; τὰ λ. βίον ἰδ. O. C. 583; λ. ἄλλων Ap. Rh. 2. 559; —neut. *λοῖσθιον*, as Adv. ἰδ., Soph. Aj. 468, Ant. 1304; τὸ λ. Eur. H. F. 23; τὰ λ. Theocr. 5. 13.

λοῖσθος, ον, *left behind, last*, Il. 23. 536; Sup. *λοῖσθότατος*, *last of all*, Hes. Th. 921; *λοῖσθότατος χάριτας* *the last honours* (to the dead), Epigr. Gr. 573; —also in Trag., δ θάνατος *λοῖσθος* *κακῶν* Soph. Fr. 626, cf. Eur. Hel. 1597. (Lengthd. *λοῖσθιος*, *λοισθῖος* — it must be from the same Root as *λοιπός*, perh. a kind of Sup., *λοιπ-ιστος*, *λοι-σθος*.)

λόκαλος, ὁ, an unknown bird, Arist. H. A. 2. 17, fin.

λόκη (wrongly *λόκη* in Arcad. 106. 23), ἡ, an antiquated word in Anth. P. 11. 20; —acc. to Hesych. = *χλαμύς* (where it is written *λόκη*).

Λοκρῆσι, Adv. in Locrian manner: ἡ Ἀ. ἁρμονία Ath. 625 E.

Λοκροί, οἱ, *the Locrians*, of which there were three tribes, *the Opuntian*, opposite Euboea, Il. 2. 527, Thuc. 1. 108, Strab. 416, 425; *the Epine-midian*, on Mount Cnemis on the Malia Gulf, Id. 416, 426; and *the Ozolian*, on the Corinthian Gulf, Thuc. 1. 5. 103, etc. — *the Epize-phyrian* or *Zephyrian* were a colony of the last on Mount Zephyrium in lower Italy, Pind. O. 10 (11). 18, Thuc. 4. 24 sq., 7. 1, etc. —Adj. Λοκρός, ὁ, ὄν, *Locrian*, Lyc. 1429; or Λοκρικός, ἡ, ὄν, Poll. 4. 65, etc.; fem. Λοκρίς, ἰδος, Pind. P. 2. 35; ἡ Λοκρίς (sc. γῆ), Ar. Av. 152, etc.

Λόξευμα, τό, *obliquity*, Manetho I. 307.

Λοξῶς, = Λοξός, Liban. 4. 1072.

Λοξίας, Ion. —ης, εω, ου, ὄ, epith. of Apollo, Hdt. 1. 91 and Trag. — In form, it is evidently derived from *λοξός*, and the application of this Adj. to the oracles of Apollo (v. *Λοξός* 3) seems to shew that this deriv. was accepted. But in the Trag. it is always an honourable name (Διὸς προφήτης ἐστὶ Λοξίας πατρός Aesch. Eum. 19, cf. Theb. 618, Cho. 269, 952, 1039, Soph. O. T. 410, etc.); and the application of a similar name, Λοξώ, to Artemis in Call. Del. 292 is against this sense of the word. Accordingly, O. Müller proposed to derive it from *λέγω*, λόγος.

II. *the zodiac* or *ecliptic*, from its obliquity to the equator, Achill. Tat. Isag. in Arat. p. 169, cf. Oenop. ap. Macrob. 1. 17. 31.

Λοξο-βάμων [ᾶ], ον, *going sideways*, like the crab, Hesych.

Λοξο-βάτης [ᾶ], ον, ὄ, = *foreg.*, Batr. 297.

Λοξο-βλεπτός, to look askance at, Thom. M. s. v. διάστροφοι.

Λοξο-δρόμος, ον, *running sideways*, Pisd.

Λοξο-ειδής, ἐς, *oblique-wise*: in Adv. —ῶς, Pisd.

Λοξο-εργός, to deal crookedly, Theod. Stud.

Λοξο-κίνητος, ον, *moving athwart*, λ. κύκλος *the ecliptic*, Schol. Hes. Op. 381.

Λοξο-νοεῖν, to have crooked thoughts, Theod. Stud.

Λοξο-πορεύω, to go *askance* or *sideways*, Plut. 2. 890 E.

Λοξο-πορός, ον, *going askant*, of the zodiac, Epigr. Gr. 573. 8.

Λοξός, ὁ, ὄν, (v. *Λοκρῆσι*): —*slanting, crosswise, askant, athwart*, Lat. *obliquus*, Hipp. Offic. 743; *λοξή* (sc. γραμμή) *a cross-line*, Eur. Fr. 385. 9; *λοξὰ βαίνειν*, of a crab, Babr. 109. 1; λ. ὄρεα Call. Ep. 25; ὁ *λοξὸς κύκλος* *the ecliptic*, Arist. Metaph. 11. 5. 3, cf. Arat. 526; τῶν ἀστερων λ. γίνεταί *φορά* Arist. Meteor. 1. 4. 13; λ. πορείας ἀχμήν *Plat. Phoc. 2*: λ. τῇ θέσει πρὸς τὴν αὐτὴν ἀκρίαν *to it*, Theophr. Sens. 73.

2. of suspicious looks, *λοξὸν βλέπειν τι* *to look askance at one*, Lat. *limis oculis*, Anacr. 79; *λοξὸν ὀφθαλμοῖς ὄραν* Solon 26; *λοξὰ βλ.* Theocr. 20. 13; *λοξῶ ὀμῶται ἰδεῖν* Ar. Rh. 4. 475; Ζεὺς αὐχένα *λοξὸν* *ἔχει* Zeus has turned his neck aside, i. e. withdrawn his favour, Tyrtae. 7. 2; but, αὐχένα *λοξὸν* *ἔχει* = Horace's *stat capite obstipio*, Theogn. 536: —hence, metaph. *mis-trustful, suspicious, λοξότερον ἔχειν πρὸς τινα* Polyb. 4. 86. 8.

3. of language, *indirect, ambiguous*, esp. of oracles, Luc. Alex. 10, Lyc. 14. 1467; *λοξὰ ἀποκρίνασθαι* Luc. D. Deor. 16. 1; ἐν τοῖς χρησμοῖς λ., of Apollo, Id. J. Trag. 28: —cf. *Λοξίας, σκολιός*. Adv. —ῶς, Hipp. Offic. 744: —Chiefly poetic.

Λοξο-σύστροφος, ον, *ambiguously involved*, of language, Tzetz.

Λοξο-τενής, ἐς, *stretched across, oblique*, Paul. S. Ecphr. 213.

Λοξότης, ἡτος, ἡ, *a slanting direction, obliquity*, Strab. 90, Plu. 2. 906 B, etc.

2. *ambiguity*, of oracles, Plut. 2. 409 C.

Λοξο-τρέχους, ἡ, *oblique-running*, of Lycophron's Cassandra, Anth. P. 9. 191; cf. *Λοξίας*.

Λοξο-ὀφθαλμος, ον, *looking askance*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. 204.

Λοξο-χρήσμων, ον, *uttering doubtful oracles*, Schol. Lyc. 1467.

Λοξῶς, to make *slanting, cast sideways*, τὰς λοξάδας Sophron 3. Ahr.: —Pass. to be so, Arist. Metaph. 11. 8. 9, Strab. 267.

Λοξῶ, οὗς, ἡ, name of Artemis, cf. *Λοξίας*.

Λοξώσις, ἡ, *obliquity*, of the ecliptic, Anth. P. append. 91, Ocell. Luc. 2. 23, Plut. 2. 890 E, Strab. 266.

2. *ambiguity*, Tzetz.

Λοπαδ-ἄγχις, ον, ὄ, =sq., Eubul. Incert. 16, ubi v. Meineke.

Λοπαδ-αρπαγίδης, ον, ὄ, *dish-snatcher*, Anth. P. append. 288.

Λοπαδεύω, to dress as a dish, Oribas. p. 65 Mai., A. B. 105.

Λοπαδίον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of *λοπάς*, Ar. Pl. 812, Eubul. Ἀνασῶς I. Ἴων 1, etc.: —so *Λοπαδίσκος*, ὁ, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 962.

II. *an oyster*, Geop. 20. 18. 1.

Λοπαδο-φύσητης, οὗ, ὄ, *dish-piper*, nickname of Dorion, a gluttonous flute-player, Mnesim. Φιλίππ. 4; —perhaps with a play on *λωτός*.

Λοπάς, ἄδος, ἡ, *a flat earthen vessel, a flat dish or plate*, in which food was served, Ar. Eq. 1034, Vesp. 511, and often in Com.

2. *a frying-pan*, Eubul. Tetr. 1, Archedic. Ὀψ. 1. 4; distinguished from *τήγανον* by Eubul. l. c., Archestr. ap. Ath. 5. C.

II. in Com. also = *σορός* (ῆ), Theopomp. Com. Incert. 15.

III. *a disease of the olive*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14. 3.

IV. *an oyster*, Luc. Asin. 47; v. l. for *λεπὸς* Theophr. ib. 4. 6. 7.

Λοπάω, (λοπός) to let the bark peel off, of trees which lose their bark on the return of the sap in spring, Lat. *corticem remittere, vertere*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 5. 1, 5. 1, 1, etc.

II. of olive and fig-trees, to rot at the root, Id. C. P. 5. 9. 9.

Λοπιτός, ὁ, *the time of bark peeling off*, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 1.

Λοπιῶ, (λοπός) to peel off the bark (with v. l. *λεπιῶ*, which Phot. condemns), Theophr. H. P. 3. 13, 1 and 4.

Λότμος, ον, *easily stripped*, of nuts which have a skin and not a shell, Nic. ap. Ath. 54 D, Galen. 6. 357.

Λοτίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = *λεπίς*, Ar. Vesp. 790, Nic. Al. 467.

Λότσμα, τό, =sq., Eust. 1863. 51, Phot.

Λόπος, οὖ, or Λόπος, ον, ὄ, (λέπω) *the shell, kusk, bark, peel*, λοπὸς *κρομύου* *the peel of an onion*, Od. 19. 233.

II. of animals, λ. δέρματος *the outer part of a split piece of leather*, Hipp. Art. 799, etc.; as neut., lb. 812.

2. *the peeling of the skin after illness*, Lat. *desquamatio*, Id. 1002 C. —It thus combines the senses of Lat. *cortex* and *corium*.

Λορδαίνω, = *λορδῶω*, Hipp. Art. 812.

Λορδός, ὁ, ὄν, *bent backward*, so that the spine is convex in front, and the chest thrown forwards, opp. to *κυφός*, Hipp. Fract. 763, cf. Art. 807, Arist. Incess. An. 7. 7.

Λορδῶω, as neut. to bend oneself supinely, so as to throw the head back, Hipp. Art. 812, Mnesim. Ἰπποτρ. 1. 55: —so in Pass., Hipp. Art. 812, 816; sens. obs., Ar. Eccl. 10, Fr. 191.

Λόρδωμα, τό, *a bending supinely*, Hipp. Mochl. 863, cf. 815 F.

Λόρδων, ἄνος, ὁ, the demon of impure *λόρδωσις*, cf. *Κύβδασις* (from *κύβδα*), Plat. Com. Φα. 2. 17.

Λόρδωσις, ἡ, (v. *λορδός*), of the spine, *a curvature which is convex in front*, Hipp. Art. 816, Galen.; sens. obs., Schol. Theocr. 5. 43.

Λούω, v. sub *λούω*.

Λούκουντος, ὁ, a kind of cake, Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 647 D.

Λούμα, τό, *water: a stream*, Epigr. Gr. 963. 6.

Λούμαι, Att. for *λούομαι*.

Λούσις, ὁ, (λούω) *a washing or bathing*, Gloss.

Λούσσαν, τό, *the pit of the fir-tree*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9. 7.

Λούστρις, ον, ὄ, one fond of bathing, of certain birds, opp. to *κονιστικοί*, Arist. H. A. 9. 49 B, 10.

Λουτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *a washing or bathing-tub*, C. I. 2820 A. 10, ap. Ath. 199 C, 207 F.

Λουτηρίδιον, τό, Dim. of *λουτήρ*, Hero in Math. Vett. 190.

Λουτήριον, τό, Dim. of *λουτήρ*, Antiph. Τρανμ. 2; *λουτήρια μέγιστα* Aesch. Fr. 332.

II. a kind of cup, Epig. Μνημ. 1.

Λουτήρiscos, ὁ, Dim. of *λουτήρ*, Gloss.

Λουτῖαι, Desiderat. to wish to bathe, Luc. Lexiph. 2.

Λουτηκός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for bathing, Hesych. ε. v. *ξυστρολήκυθον*.

Λούτριον, τό, *water that has been used in washing*, Ar. Eq. 1401, Fr. 290, Luc. Lexiph. 4.

Λουτρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, *a woman employed to wash Athena's temple*, Ar. Fr. 642.

II. ὡς λ. *bathing drawers*, Theopomp. Com. Παῖδ. 2.

Λουτρο-δάκτος, ον, *slain in the bath*, Aesch. Cho. 1071.

Λουτρόν, τό, in Hom. always *Λοετρόν*, but contr. form in h. Hom. Cer. 50, Hes. Op. 751; Dor. *Λωτρόν* Hesych.: (λούω) — *a bath, bathing-place*, Hom., always in pl., θερμὰ *λοετρά* *hot baths*, Il. 14. 6, al.; Att. θερμὰ *λουτρά* Aesch. Cho. 670, Soph. Tr. 634, Crates Ophr. 2, etc.; θερμὰ *Νυμφῶν λουτρά* Pind. P. 12. 27; also called *λουτρά* Ἡράκλεια Ar. Nub. 1051; but also of cold baths, *λοετρά* Ὀκτανόιο Il. 18. 489, Od. 5. 275; οἰτοῖσι καὶ λουτράσι in matters of eating and washing, Hdt. 6. 52; *λουτροῖς χρῆσθαι* Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 20, etc.: —the sing. first in Hes. Op. 751; *τραπέθειναι πρὸς τὸ λ.* Plat. Phaedo 115 A; but always rare, v. infr.

2. *water for bathing or washing, ὕδατος ἐνεργεῖν* *λουτρά* Soph. O. C. 1599; ἐν *λουτρῷ* while bathing, Xen. Oec. 5. 9; *λοῦσαι τινα λουτρόν* to give one a bath, wash one with water, Soph. Ant. 1201, Ar. Lys. 469; *λουτρόν παρέχειν* lb. 378; *λοῦσθαι λουτρόν* to bathe, Aesch. Fr. 332; *λουτρόν ἐστιν, οὐ ποτόν* Alex. Αἰσώπ. 1. 11.

II. in Poets, = *σπονδαί* or *χοαί libations to the dead*, Soph. El. 84, 434, Eur. Phoen. 1667, cf. Hesych. s. v. *χθύνια λ.*

III. in Eccl., baptism.

Λουτρο-ποιός, ὁ, *a bath-attendant*, name of a Com. by Anaxilas.

Λουτροφορέω, to carry water for bathing, Harp.

Λουτρο-φόρος, ον, *bringing water: (λουτρόν)* — *παῖς, παρθένος* λ. at Athens the boy or girl, who, as next of kin to the bridegroom, fetched him water from the fountain Callirrhoe on his wedding-day, cf. Vales. Harp. s. v., Paus. 2. 10. 4, Poll. 3. 43; hence, λ. *χλιδῇ* *the marriage-ceremony*, Eur. Phoen. 341. 2. as Subst., *λουτροφόρος, ἡ*, the black urn placed on the tomb of unmarried persons, Dem. 1086. 15, 1089. 23, Poll. 8. 66, cf. Anth. P. 9. 272; also called *λιβύς*, Hesych. V. Dict. Antiqu. s. v. *balneae* p. 185.

Λουτροχόω, to pour water into the bath, Anth. P. 9. 627.

Λουτρο-χόος, ον, in Hom. always *λοετρ-*, Dor. *λωτρ-*. Call. Lav. 1, 15; (χάω) — *pouring water into the bath, the slave who did this*, Od. 20. 297, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 20; λ. *τρίπους* a three-legged kettle, in which water was warmed for bathing, Il. 18. 346, Od. 8. 435.

Λουτρών, ἄνος, ὄ, (λουτρόν) *a bathing-room, bath-house*, Aesch. Eum. 461, Xen. Ath. 2. 10.

Λούω, contr. from the old *λοέω*, from which we still have several tenses in Hom., viz. impf. *λόεον* Od. 4. 252; aor. inf. *λοέσαι* 19. 320; part. *λοέσας* Il. 23. 282; —fut. med. *λοέσσομαι* Od. 6. 221; 3 sing. aor. *λοέσσατο* lb. 227; *λοεσάμενος* Il. 10. 577, etc.: —also an Ep. impf. *ἐλούεον* h. Hom. Cer. 290. Later forms: inf. *λούειν* Plat. Phaedo 115 A; fut. *λούσω* Call. Del. 95, Dor. *λουσῶ* Theocr. 5. 146; aor. *έλουσα* Trag. and Ar. (Ep. *λούσα* Il. 16. 679, etc.): —Med. and

Pass., inf. λούσθαι Il. 6. 508: fut. λούσομαι Ar., Plat.: aor. ἐλούσασθαι Idd., Ep. λέσαντο Il. 10. 576:—**Pass.**, aor. ἐλούσθην Hipp., etc., v. Lob. Aj. p. 324, later ἐλούσθην Lyc. 446: pf. λέλουμαι, 3 sing. λέλουται Ar. Pax 863: part. λελούμενος Hom., etc.; (in late Gr. λέλουμαι).—The orig. form of the pres. was **λῶω**, whence 3 sing. **λῶει** Scol. in Ath. 695 F, and in comp. **κατα-λῶει** Ar. Nub. 838; 3 sing. impf. **λῶε** Od. 10. 361, 3 pl. **λῶον** h. Hom. Ar. 120; inf. **λῶσθαι** Hes. Op. 747:—to **λῶω** also belong the foll. contr. forms, 3 sing. impf. **ἀπ-έλου** Ar. Vesp. 118, **ἐλούμεν** Id. Pl. 657; part. **ἀπολούντος** Plat. Crat. 406 A: pres. pass. **λοῦται**, Simon. Mul. 63, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 11; **λοῦνται**, **λοῦντο**, **ἐλοῦτο**, Hdt. 1. 198, 4. 75, 3. 124, 125; **ἐλούμην** Menand. 'Orry. 1. 2; 3 pl. **ἐλούντο** Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 4, etc.; (Dor. **λῶντο**, **λῶοντο** Call. Lav. Pall. 72, 73); inf. **λοῦσθαι** Od. 6. 216, Ar. Nub. 1044, Plat.: part. **λοῦμενος** Hdt. 3. 23, Ar. Pl. 658, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 22, Mem. 3. 13, 3;—the uncontr. forms **ἐλούομεν**, **λοῦομαι**, **ἐλούομην**, etc., are rejected as not truly Att. by Phryn. 188, though the Copyists have often introduced them into older authors, as Lys. 92. 29, Xen., etc.; v. Lob. ad l.—a pecul. imperat. **λοῦ** is mentioned by Hesych., who expl. it by **λούσαι**; if correct, it is contr. for **λῶε**, or may be compared to **παῦ** for **παῖε**. (From

✓**ΛΟΦ**, which appears in **λού-ω** (i.e. **λόφ-ω**), **λό-ετρον** (i.e. **λόφ-ετρον**), **λου-τρήν**, cf. Lat. **lū-o**, **lū-tus**:—from the lengthd. form **ΛΑΤ** come **λῶ-μα** (that which is washed off), **λῶ-θρον**, **λῶ-μη**, **λυ-μαίνωμαι**, Lat. **lu-o** (in **al-luo**, **di-luo**, **pol-luo**), **di-lu-vium**, **col-lu-vies**, **pol-lub-rum**, **lu-strum**). To wash, properly, to wash the body (νίζω being used of the hands and feet, πλύνω of clothes), τὸν δ' ἦβη λούσεν Il. 5. 905; **δμῶα** λούσαν καὶ χρῖσαν ἐλαίῳ Od. 4. 49, cf. 7. 296; **λούσατε** δ' ἐν ποταμῷ bathe him, i.e. let him bathe, 6. 210, cf. 216; τίς ἀν' σφε λούσεναι; Aesch. Theb. 739; **λούσαι** τὸν νεκρὸν Hdt. 2. 86, cf. Eur. Tro. 1152, Soph. Ant. 901:—also, **λῶ' ἐκ τρίποδος** **μεγάλοιο** washed me [with water] from a great caldron, Od. 10. 361, cf. the pass. usage, infr.:—c. acc. cogn., **λουτὸν** **λούσαι** τινα, v. **λουτὸν** 1. 2:—for Il. 14. 7, 18. 345, v. sub **ἀπολούω**. 2. in Babr. 72. 8 we have **πρόσωπα** δ' αὐτῶν **ἐξέλουε** καὶ **κνήμα**, where in classical Gr. **ἐξ-ένιζε** would be expected.

II. Med. and Pass. to bathe, **λούσθαι** **ποταμοῖο** **ροῦν** Od. 6. 216; but also c. gen., **λελουμένος** **Ἰκεανῶ** (of a star just risen), **fresh** from Ocean's bath, Il. 5. 6; so, **λούεσθαι** **ποταμοῖο** to bathe [in water] of the river (v. supr.), 6. 508; so, **ἀπὸ κρήνης** **λούμενος** Hdt. 3. 23 (cf. νίζω sub fin.):—absol., **λούσαντο** Od. 4. 48, cf. Hdt. 5. 20, etc.; **λελουμένοι** **fresh-bathed**, after bathing, Id. 1. 126, Ar. Lys. 1066; **ἐς βαλανεῖον** **ἦλθε** **λουόμενος** (so Horat., *ire lavatium*), Id. Nub. 837; **ἐν βαλανείῳ** **λελουμένος** Plat. Rep. 495 E; **ἐν πηλῷ** Arist. H. A. 8. 6, 4; **λούεσθαι** **ἐς λουτράνας** to go to the bath to bathe, Ath. 438 E:—metaph., **αἵματι** **λούσασθαι** Simon. 145, cf. Call. Del. 95; **λελουμένος** **τῷ φόνῳ** Luc. D. Meretr. 13. 3. 2. in strict pass. sense, **λούσθαι** **ὑπὸ τοῦ** **Διός**, i.e. to be washed by the rain from heaven, Hdt. 3. 124, 125. 3. in strict med. sense, c. acc., **λούεσθαι** **χρῶα** to wash one's body, Hes. Op. 520, Th. 5; **λούσθαι** **ὕδατι** **τὸ σῶμα** Hdt. 4. 75.

Λοφάω, fut. **ῥῶω**, to have a crest (λόφος), of larks, Babr. 88. 4. 2. in Ar. Pax 1211, to be ill of a crest (i.e. to have more crest than enough);—for h. l. it is a Comic word formed by analogy to **βραγχῶα**, **λιθῶα**, **ποταγῶα**, **ὕδρα**, etc., which, like those in -ῶα, have a notion of disease, Lob. Phryn. 80.

Λοφεῖον, τό, a crest-case, Ar. Ach. 1109: any case, Id. Nub. 751.

Λόφη, ἡ, =λόφος, **λοφία**, a crest, Diod. 17. 90, nisi legend. **λοφία**.

Λοφηφόρος, ον, crested, Lat. **cristatus**, of a lark, Babr. 20. 8.

Λοφία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, (λόφος) the mane or bristly ridge on the back of certain animals, the mane of horses, the bristly back of boars and hyenas (cf. Arist. P. A. 2. 14, 4, H. A. 2. 1, 19, 6. 32, 1), **φρίξας** **εὐ** **λοφίην**, of a wild boar, Od. 19. 446; so, **ὄρθας** **ἐν** **λοφίῃ** **φρίσσει** **τρίχας** **ἀμφὶ** **τε** **δεῖρην** Hes. Sc. 391; **ἀντὶ** **λόφου** **ἡ** **λοφίη** **κατέχρη** the mane served for a plume, Hdt. 7. 70, cf. 2. 71. 2. the back-fin of dolphins and similar fishes, Diod. 3. 41, Philostr. 793, Anth. P. 9. 222. II. =λόφος, the ridge of a hill, a hill, lb. 249, Lxx (Jos. 15. 2, al.).

Λοφίας, Ion. -ίης, ον, ὁ, one who has a **λοφία** or back-fin, **φάγρος** Numen. ap. Ath. 322 F.

Λοφίδιον [φί], τό, Dim. of **λόφος**, Ael. N. A. 16, 15.

Λοφίζω, to raise the **λόφος**, Zonar. p. 1319.

Λοφίτης, ον, ὁ, (λόφος) a dweller on the hills, epith. of Pan, formed like **ὀφίτης**, **πολύτης**, etc., Anth. P. 6. 79.

Λάφιον, τό, Dim. of **λόφος**, a small crest: also = **κάλλαια**, A. B. 794.

II. = **λοφεῖον**, Hesych., Schol. Ar. Ach. 1109

Λοφίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = **λοφεῖον**, Hesych.

Λοφνία, ἡ, v. sub **λοφνίς**.

Λοφνίδιον [νί], τό, Dim. of sq., Hesych.

Λοφνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a torch made of vine bark, Anth. P. 11. 20, Lyc. 48; also **Λοφνία**, Clitarch. ap. Ath. 701 A, cf. 699 D. (Prob. from λέπω.)

Λοφῶεις, εσσα, εν, crested, Tryph. 68:—illy, Nonn. D. 2. 37.

Λοφδομαί, Pass. to be raised up, grow into a ridge or hill, Eust. Dion. P. 638 (of Mount Taurus).

Λοφοποιός, ὁ, a crest-maker, Ar. Pax 545, 1209.

Λοφοπωλέω, to sell crests, Ar. Fr. 643.

Λόφος, ον, ὁ, properly the back of the neck of draught-cattle, because the yoke rests upon and rubs it (λέπει); of a horse, the mane, Il. 23. 508 (cf. **λοφία**); of a man, the nape of the neck, 10. 573: metaph., **ὑπὸ** **νυμφ** **λόφον** **ἔχειν** to have the neck under the yoke, i.e. to obey patiently, Soph. Ant. 292; cf. **ἐλδοσος**. II. the crest of a hill, a ridge, like Lat. **jugum**, dorsum, Od. 11. 956, 16. 471, Hdt. 2. 124; so always in Pind., as O. 8. 21, N. 5. 85, and in Thuc. 4. 124, Plat. Legg. 682 B. III. the crest of a helmet, Lat. **crista**, commonly of horse-hair, **κυνήν** . . **ἔππουριν**, **δεινὸν** δὲ **λόφος** **καθύπερθεν** **ἐνευεν** Il. 16. 138,

cf. 6. 469, 15. 537, Od. 22. 124; **λευκοὶ** **ἔππουροι** λ. Alcae. 15. 2; but Heracleus made them of gold, Il. 18. 612, 19. 383, 22. 316; **τρεῖς** **κατασκήνους** **λόφους** **σείει** Aesch. Theb. 384, cf. Ar. Ach. 575, 586; **λόφαν** **ἐπένηον** **ἔθειρα** Theocr. 22. 186; of Carian origin acc. to Hdt. 1. 171; **λόφος** **ἄνκινθοβαφής**, on a Persian helmet, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 2; and Ar. jeers at the **λόφοι** of Lamachus as if they were something unusual at that time in Athens, Ach. 575, 586, 965 sq., 1038.—In signif. 1 Hom. has it only in Il.; in 11, only in Od.; in 111, often in Il., once in Od.:—rare in any of these senses in Att. Prose.

2. after Hom. the crest or tuft on the head of birds, Lat. **crista**, whether of feathers, as the lark's crest, Simon. 68, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 25; or of flesh, as the cock's comb, Ar. Eq. 496, Av. 1366, cf. Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 7:—metaph., **ῥήματα** . . **ὀφρὺς** **καὶ** **λόφους** **ἔχοντα** Ar. Ran. 925.

3. of men, the tuft of hair upon the crown, **λόφους** **κείρεσθαι** to shave so as to leave tufts, like **περιτρίχαλα** **κείρεσθαι**, Hdt. 4. 175.

4. of large fishes, = **λοφία**, Plut. 2. 978 A.

Λόφ-ουρος, ον, (οὐρά) with bushy tail; **λόφουρα** are animals with bushy tails, as the horse, ass, mule, Arist. H. A. 1. 6, 7, G. A. 3. 5, 4, al.

2. **λόφουρον** seems to be simply a beast of burthen in Inscrip. Rhod. in Trans. of Roy. Soc. of Lit. xi. pp. 3, 9, new ser.

Λοφῶδης, ες, like a ridge, ὄγκος Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 15.

Λόφωσις, ἡ, a being crested, ἡ λ. ἡ τῶν ὀρνέων τρεσίδες, Ar. Av. 291.

Λοφατός, ὁ, ὄν, crested, Hesych.

Λοχαγέτης, ον, ὁ, Dor. and Att. for **λοχηγέτης**, = **λοχαγός**, Aesch. Theb. 42, Eur. Phoen. 974, Supp. 502; v. sub **λοχαγός**.

Λοχαγέω, Dor. for **λοχηγέω** (used also in Att., v. **λοχαγός**), to lead a λόχος or company (commonly of 100 men), Xen. An. 5. 9, 30, Mem. 3. 1, 5, Isae. 76. 9; c. gen., **λόχου** **λοχηγέην** Hdt. 9. 53, cf. 21.

Λοχαγία, ἡ, Dor. for **λοχηγία** (used also in Att., v. **λοχαγός**), the rank or office of **λοχαγός**, Xen. An. 1. 4, 14, 3. 1, 30.

Λοχαγός, οὐ, ὁ, (λόχος, ἡγήτωρ = ἄγω) Dor. for **λοχηγός**, the leader of an armed band, Soph. Ant. 141. II. esp. the commander of a company (100 men), a captain, Xen. An. 3. 1, 22, etc.; cf. **ταξίαρχος**;—but, in the Spartan army, the commander of a λόχος (4 in every **μύρα**), Id. Lac. 11, 14, etc.; in the Persian, captain of 24 men, Id. Cyr. 6. 3, 21, etc.; also for the Roman **centurio** or **curio**, v. sub **λόχος** 1. 6.—The word, like **κυναγός**, was always used by the Att. in the Dor. form, and Lob. Phryn. 430 remarks that this was common in phrases of war and the chase, in which the Doric race excelled.

Λοχαγῶνός, dub. for **λοχαγός**, and **λοχαγῶνία** for **λοχαγία**, Lob. Phryn. 430, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 719.

Λοχαδῆν [ᾶ], Adv. (λοχῶ) from ambush, treacherously, Nic. Th. 125.

Λοχαζομαι, = **λοχῶω**, Emped. 227, Anth. P. 9. 251:—Act. in Hesych.

Λοχαῖος, α, ον, = **λόχιος**, Artemid. 5. 73 (with v. l. **λοχεῖος**); **λ. ἔρωα** clandestine love, Anth. P. 15. 9.

II. bearing down, like heavy ears of corn, Hesych.; and so prob. in Theophr. C. P. 3. 21, 5, etc.:—hence metaph. richly-blooming, Arat. Dios. 325.

Λοχ-άρχης, ον, ὁ, = **λοχαγός**, Manass. Chron.

Λοχῶω, fut. **ῥῶω**: in Hom. also fut. **ῥσομαι**, etc., v. infr.: (λόχος). To lie in wait for, to watch, waylay, entrap, c. acc. pers., **Τηλέμαχον** **λοχῶν-τες** Od. 16. 369, cf. 4. 847; **ἡ** **μὲν** **μιν** **λοχῶσαι** 13. 425; **τόνδ' οὐκ** **ὀδῶν** **ἰόντα** **λοχῶσεν** 14. 181; **αὐτὸν** **ἰόντα** **λοχῆσομαι** 4. 670; **ἐλόχησαν** **τὰς** **γυναικας** Hdt. 6. 138; **σε** **λοχῶσιν** . . **Ἐρινύες** Soph. Ant. 1075; **λοχῶς** **ἐμὲ** Eur. El. 225.

2. absol. to lie in wait or ambush, ὅθι σφίον εἶκε **λοχῆσαι** Il. 18. 520; **ἀναβὰς** **ἐπὶ** **δένδρον** **λοχᾶ** Hdt. 4. 22; **πρὸς** **τοῖς** **βωμόν** **Πηρεερ**. Tryp. 2;—but mostly in aor. part. with another Verb, ὅρρα . . **ὁν** **παῖδα** **κατατεινέει** **λοχῆσας** Od. 22. 53; **λοχῆσαντες** **τὴν** **νῆα** **εἶλον** Hdt. 6. 87, cf. 37; **λοχῆσας** . . **πολλοὺς** **διέφθειρεν** Thuc. 1. 65; cf. 3. 94, Eur. Alc. 846:—so in Med., **λοχῆσάμενος** Od. 4. 388, 463; **ἐγγὺς** **ὁδοῖο** **λοχῆσάμενος** 13. 268; later also **λοχῆσάμενος**, **λελοχημένος** in ambush, Ar. Rh. 1. 991, 3. 7.

3. c. acc. loci, to occupy with an ambuscade, **ἐλόχησαν** **τὴν** **ἐν** **Πηδάσῳ** **ὁδὸν** Hdt. 5. 121.

4. metaph., **λοχᾶν** **τὴν** **πρὸς** **Ῥωμαῖον** **φίλιαν** to lay a trap of friendship for them, Polyb. 3. 40, 6.—The Verb is rare in good Att. (v. Thuc. 1. c.), but freq. in late Prose, as Polyb., Dion. H., etc.: the Med. is used only by Ep. Poets.

Λοχεία, ἡ, (λοχεύω) childbirth, childbed, Eur. I. T. 382, Call. Del. 251; **τὴν** **λ.** **εἰλήχε** she presides over childbirth, Plat. Theaet. 149 B; in pl., Id. Polit. 268 A:—of flowers, **ἐπ'** **εὐκάρποιαι** **λοχείαι** Anth. P. 10. 16:—in Eur. I. T. 206, perh. **λοχίαν** or **λόχια**, as an Adj., is the true reading, v. sub **παιδεία**.

II. = **λόχευμα** 1, Anth. Plan. 132.

Λοχεῖος, α, ον, and os, ον, = **λόχιος** (q. v.), λ. ἡμέραι days of thanks for safe delivery, Plut. 2. 377 C: **λοχεία** (sc. **χαρία**) **λιποῖσα** having left the place where she bore the child, Eur. I. T. 1241; cf. **λοχαῖος**.

2. ἡ **Λοχεία**, = ἡ **Λοχία**, of Artemis, Orph. H. 35. 3, etc.

Λοχῶεις, οὐ, ὁ, = **λόχος**, an ambush, only in Hes. Th. 178.

Λοχέυμα, τό, (λοχεύω) that which is born, a child, Eur. Ion 921, Phoen. 810, etc.

II. in pl., = **λοχεία**, childbirth, Id. El. 1124: metaph., **κάλκος** **ἐν** **λοχεύμασιν** in the bursting of the bud, Aesch. Ag. 1392.

Λοχεύτρια, ἡ, a woman in childbed, Anon. ap. Suid.

II. a midwife, Schol. Il. 16. 187.

Λοχεύω, (λόχος II) to bring forth, bear, **παῖδα** h. Hom. Merc. 230, Orph.; **γαστήρ** **ἡ** **σ'** **ἐλόχευε** Anth. P. 9. 126; of the father, to beget, Orph. Arg. 137, cf. 13; of both parents, lb. 160:—metaph. to produce, **ἔαρ** Anth. P. 7. 12; **φλόγος** **ἄσθμα** Coluth. 176, and often in late Poets, v. Herm. Orph. pp. 811 sq.

2. of the midwife, to bring to the birth, attend in childbirth, deliver, **τινά** **Εὐρ.** **Ion** 948, 1596, cf. El. 1129:—hence, in Pass., to be brought to bed, be in labour, bear children, **ἐνθ'** **ἐλοχεύθην** Id. Tro. 597; **λοχεύειν** **ἄστυρα** **φύρι**, of Semele, Id. Bacch. 3, cf. Plut. Pelop. 16: to keep one's bed, like a woman, Diod. 5.

14. II. also in Med., just like Act., of the mother, Eur. Ion 921, Call. Del. 326, Arist. H. A. 9. 14, 4; of the father, Ἰστρος τοιαύτας παρθένους λοχεύεται Aesch. Fr. 159, though the line is dub., v. Herm. Opusc. 3. 45;—also of the birthplace, Anth. Plan. 295. III. in Pass., of the child, brought forth, born, produced, Soph. O. C. 1322; Τιτάνι λοχευθεῖσαν by the obstetric art of Hephæstus, Eur. Ion 455;—metaph., generally, to lie embedded, ἐν τεύτλοις Ar. Pax 1014.

λοχηγέτης, λοχηγέω, λοχηγός, ὁ, Ion. for λοχαγ—
λόχησις, ἡ, a waylaying, entrapping, Suid.
λοχητικός, ὁ, ὄν, lying in wait, treacherous, Adam. Physiogn. 2. 1.
λόχη, τά, and Λοχία, ἡ, v. sub λόχιος.

λοχίζω, = λοχάω, to lie in wait for, τινά: hence in Pass., λοχισθέντες διεφάρσαν they were cut to pieces by falling into an ambushade, Thuc. 5. 115, cf. Dio C. 41. 51. 2. to place in ambush, λοχίζει εἰς ὁδὸν κοίλῃν ὀπλίτας Thuc. 3. 107; λ. ἐν . . Dion. H. 2. 55; c. dat. loci, Id. 3. 64; so, λοχίσαντος is the prob. l. for λοχίσαντος in Plut. Otho 7. 3. to beset with an ambushade, hence in Pass., χωρίον λελοχισμένον Dion. H. 1. 79. II. to distribute men in companies (λόχοι), and so to put them in order of battle, Hdt. 1. 103, Plut. Sull. 27;—Pass. to be so distributed, Agatharch. ap. Ath. 272 D, Dion. H. 2. 14, etc. III. = λοχεύω, Hesych.

λόχιος, α, ὄν, of or belonging to childbirth, λ. νοστήματα childbed, Eur. El. 636; ὠδίνων λοχίας ἀνάγκαις Id. Bacch. 89, cf. Ion 452; for I. T. 206, v. παιδεία; λοχίης ἐκ νηδύος Ap. Rh. 4. 706. 2. λοχήη, = Lat. foeta or puerpera, Opp. C. 3. 292. II. Λοχία, ἡ, epith. of Artemis Εἰλείθυια, Eur. I. T. 1097; Ἄρτεμις Λοχία Id. Supp. 958, cf. C. I. 3562; λοχεία Ib. 1768. III. Λόχια, τά, the discharge after childbirth, Hipp. 239, 32., 240. 1, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 21; (ἡ λοχήη καθάραις Hipp. 601, etc.). 2. childbirth itself, Anth. P. 7. 375., 9. 311.

λοχισμός, ὁ, α placing in ambush, Plut. Philop. 13.
λοχίτης [τ], ὄν, ὁ, (λόχος) one of the same λόχος or company, fellow-soldier, comrade, Aesch. Ag. 1650, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 7, etc.; ἐὼν λοχίτης εἶτε καὶ μονοστιβής; with attendants or alone? Aesch. Cho. 768; πολ-
λοὺς ἔχων λοχίτας Soph. O. T. 751;—fem. λοχίτις ἐκκλησία, v. sub λόχος 1. 3. c. II. one who lies in wait, Eust. Opusc. 272. 14.

λοχμαίος, α, ὄν, of the coppice, Μοῖσα λ. of the nightgale, Ar. Av. 737.
λόχη, ἡ, (λέγω λ. λόχος) a thicket, bush, coppice, copse, which served as the lair of wild beasts, ἐν λόχη πυνική κατέκειτο μέγας σὺς Od. 19. 439, cf. 445; λόχμας ὑπὸ κνανέας Pind. O. 6. 40, cf. P. 4. 434; in pl., λοχμαῖσι δοκεύσαις lying in wait in the coppice, Id. O. 10 (11). 36; μασχάλαι λόχης δασύτεραι Ar. Eccl. 61, cf. Lys. 800; proverb., μία δόχη δύο ἐριθάκουσι οὐ τρέφει Schol. Ar. Vesp. 928 (922);—also in late Prose, as Ael. N. A. 13. 14, Auctor ap. Ath. 361 D.

λόχμος, ὄν, = λοχμαίος, τράγος Anth. P. 6. 32; τὰ λόχμα, = λόχη, Pseudo-Luc. Philopatr. 12, e conj. pro δόχημα.

λοχμόομαι, Pass. to be bushy, lat. fruticesco; cf. ἀπολοχμ—
λοχμώδης, ἐς, overgrown with bushes, bushy, Thuc. 3. 107, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 11; ἐς τὸ λοχμώδεσταν Dion. C. 40. 2.

λόχονδε, Adv., v. λόχος 1. 2.
λόχος, οὗ, ἡ, Hellen. form for λεχώ, Diosc. 4. 4, v. Moer. 247.

λόχος, ὁ, (λέγω λ.): I. an ambush, i. c. 1. a place of ambush, place for lying in wait, εἰ γὰρ νῦν παρὰ νηοῦ λεγοίμεθα πάντες ἀριστοὶ ἐς λόχον Il. 13. 277; ἐκ λόχου ἀμψήσθη Il. 379; κοῖλος λ., of the wooden horse, Od. 4. 277., 8. 515; so, πυκνὸς λ. 11. 525; ξεστός λ. Eur. Tro. 533; so the enemy's ships are called ξύλοις λ., Otac. ap. Hdt. 3. 57. 2. the act of lying in wait, λόχων ἀνδρῶν εἰσιζεσθαι to lie in ambush, Il. 13. 285; λόχον εἶσαι to place an ambushade, 4. 392, Od. 4. 531; λόχῳ εἶσαι τινα to place in ambush, Hes. Th. 1743; λόχον ἀρτύνει Od. 14. 469; λέγεσθαι ἐς λόχον Il. 13. 277; also, λόχονδε λέναι 1. 277; λόχονδε κρίνειν ἄνδρας ἀριστήας to pick out the best men for an ambushade, Od. 14. 317;—this was in Hom. a chief part of the art of war, v. Il. 13. 277 sq.;—so later, φυνέει οἱ θάνατον ἐκ λόχου Pind. N. 4. 96; δεινοὶς κρυπτομένα λόχοις Ἑρινύς Soph. El. 490; τὸν εἰάγον τελεῖδωσι λ. Id. O. C. 1089. b. c. gen. objecti, λόχος θεῖοιο γέροντος the way to watch him, Od. 4. 395. 3. the men that form the ambush, Il. 8. 522 (where it is a body of men destined for surprising a town), Eur. Andr. 1115, etc. b. any armed band, a body of troops, but only of foot, not horse, Od. 20. 49; so in Trag., Aesch. Theb. 56, 460, Soph. O. C. 1371, etc.; and then, metaph., παρθένων λικέας λ. Aesch. Theb. 111; θαυμαστὸς λ. γυναικῶν, of the Furies, Id. Eum. 46, cf. 1206; ἑλέφαν κεραὶ λ. Anth. P. 9. 244. c. in the historical writers, mostly, a body of men, a company, reckoned at 24 men in Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 21; but at 100 in An. 3. 4, 21., 4. 8, 15; (whence in 1. 2, 25 Krüger suspects that ἕκαστος has fallen out before ἕκαστον)—among the Spartans, a λόχος was the fourth or fifth part of a μόρα (q. v.) Hdt. 9. 53, 57, etc.;—ὁ ἱερὸς λ. the sacred company at Thebes, Dinarch. 99. 25, Plut. Pelop. 18; and at Carthage, Diod. 16. 80., 20. 10;—the difference of numbers seems to be due to the different divisions of regiments in the several Greek states, v. Arnold Thuc. 5. 68, cf. 1. 20. d. any body of people, a platoon for civil purposes, Xen. Hier. 9, 5, Arist. Pol. 3. 8, 19; αἱ ἐν λόχοις συντελείαι (where λόγοι seems to represent συμπορίαι), Catal. ap. Dem. 261. 25. e. used to transl. the Rom. centuria, Dion. Cl. 4. 16 sq.; whence λοχαγός is used to express centurio, Plut. Camill. 37; and λοχίτις ἐκκλησία the comitia centuriata, Dion. Il. 4. 20, etc.; (but also for a curia, and λοχαγός a curio, Id. 2. 7).

II. a lying-in, childbirth, parturition, like λοχεία, Aesch. Ag. 137; in pl., Id. Supp. 676. III. a Macedonian month, = Att. μαμακτηρίων, Hesych.

λύα, ἡ, Dor. for λύη, q. v.

λύαζω, = σασιάζω, Hesych.; Λυάω, Choerob. in Theod. 656. 12, Hesych. Λυαῖος, ὁ, (λύω) the looser or deliverer from care, epith. of Bacchus, Lat. Lyaeus, Anacreont.

λύγαῖος, α, ὄν, (λύγη) shadowy, murky, gloomy, νέφος Soph. Fr. 471, Eur. Heracl. 855; νυκτὸς ὄμμα λυγαῖος Id. I. T. 110, cf. Ap. Rh. 2. 1121; ἐσθής Lyc. 973; etc.—Also ἡλύγαῖος.

λυγγάνω, to have the hiccup, Hesych., in Med.; Suid., λυγγαῖνω.

λυγγώδης, ἐς, attended with hiccup, περπετός Hipp. Fract. 759.

λύγδην, Adv. (λύζω) with sobs, Lat. singultim, κλάειν Soph. O. C. 1621, Anth. P. 15. 28.

λυγδίνεος [τ], α, ὄν, = λυγδίνος, Anth. P. 5. 48.

λύγδινος, ἡ, ὄν, of white marble, Babr. 30. 1, Anth. P. 6. 209. 2. marble-white, λ. κῶνια μαστῶν Ib. 5. 13; πράχλος Anacreont. 15. 27.

λύγδος, ἡ, white marble, λυγδου λειότερον Anth. P. 5. 28; οἶα τε λυγδου γλυπτῇ Ib. 194; ἡ Παρία λυγδος Diod. 2. 52. (Perhaps from

ΛΥΓΗ, λυγή, because of its bright whiteness, v. Curt. 523.)

Λύτκ, ἡ, twilight, cited by the Gramm., as the root of ἡλύτκη, ἡλυγάζω, ἐπηλυγάζω, but prob. never found in use; for in App. Illyr. 25, αὐγὴ is the true reading. (It may be akin to *λύκη, Lat. lux, as gloaming (Scott. for twilight) to gleam, as Engl. looming to O. Norse ljóma, A. S. leomane; cf. λυκόφως.)

λύγρηος, α, ὄν, (λύγος) flexible, Math. Vett. p. 46.

λύγρισμα, Pass. (λυγῆ) to be hidden, Theognost. Can. 22. 4.

λύγριζω, Dor. fut. λυγρίξω Theocr. 1. 97; (λύγος). To bend or twist as one does a withe, πλευρὰν λυγρίσαντος ὑπὸ ῥώμης, of a dancer, Ar. Vesp. 1487; λ. ἀλλήλους, of wrestlers, Luc. Anach. 1;—metaph., λ. μέλος Ael. N. A. 2. 11; cf. λυγρίσμα, λυγρίσμός. 2. to throw, master, ἔρωτα Theocr. l. c., cf. Luc. Anach. 1, etc.; v. infr. Il. 3.

II. Pass. to bend or twist oneself like a withe, to bend aside or writhe, so as to avoid a blow, λυγρίζεται καὶ συστρέφει τὸν αὐχένα Eupol. Incert. 44, cf. Plat. Rep. 405 C; ἐλυγρίσθησαν κατὰ τροχὸν Phalar. Epist. 147; also of dancers, Luc. Salt. 77, etc.; ἐπ' ὀρχισμῶν λελυγρισμένοι ἔχον Anth. P. 6. 33;—metaph., in part. pf. λελυγρισμένοι, broken, effeminate, Anon. ap. Suid.; ἐπέων κόσμος λελυγ. Anth. P. 11. 20. 2. to turn, play, as a joint in the socket, ἀρθρον ᾧ λυγρίζεται Soph. Tr. 779; νεύρα λελυγρισμένα Hipp. Mochl. 847. 3. metaph. to be thrown or

mastered, ἔρωτος ὑπ' ἀργαλέω λυγρίχθης Theocr. 1. 98; οὐδ' ἐλυγρίχθη τὸν ψυχᾶν Id. 23. 54.

λύγρινος [τ], ἡ, ὄν, of agnus castus, Lat. viētus, στέφανος λ., v. Welcker Aesch. Trilog. pp. 49 sq.; cf. λύγος.

λύγρισμα [τ], τό, a twist, Hesych.;—of complicated music, Greg. Naz.

λύγρισμός, οὗ, ὁ, a bending, twisting, like the willow, hence of wrestlers, Luc. Anach. 24, Philostr. 819; of dancers, λυγρίσμοις ὑρχεισθαι cited from Philostr.; and, metaph., of the windings and twistings of a sophist, Ar. Ran. 775.

λύγριστος, οὗ, ὁ, a basket-maker, Lat. viētor, Gloss.

λύγριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, readily twisting, supple, of dancers, Poll. 4. 97.

λύγριστός, ἡ, ὄν, bent, pliant, Gloss.

λυγκάζω = λυγγάνω, Hesych.; in Suid. λυγκαῖνω.

λυγκείος, α, ὄν, (λύγξ, ὅ) lynx-like, βλέμμα Anth. P. append. 66.

λυγκικός, ἡ, ὄν, = λυγκέος, Theod. Prodr.

λυγκίον, τό, Dim. of λύγξ, Callix. Ath. 201 C.

λυγκοῦριον, λυγκοῦριον, or λυγγοῦριον, τό, a sort of gem; acc. to some, a reddish amber, but more prob. the modern jacinth (not ὑάκινθος, q. v.), Theophr. Lap. 26, Diosc. 2. 100.

λυγμός, οὗ, ὁ, (λύζω) = λυγξ (ἡ), Hipp. Aph. 1252, Arist. Probl. 33. 1 and 17; in pl., Nic. Th. 434.

λυγμώδης, ἐς, = λυγγώδης, Hipp. Art. 840, Diocl. Ep. ad Antig. 3.

λύγξ, ἡ, gen. λυγκός (Λύγχα in Eur. Fr. 855 is f. l. for λύγχα);—a lynx, Felis lynx, h. Hom. 18. 24; Βαλταὶ λυγκές Eur. Alc. 579, cf. Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 33, etc. (O. H. G. luchs, Germ. luchs, Lith. luszis).

λύγξ, ἡ, gen. λυγγός, (λύζω) a sobbing or spasmodic affection of the throat, hiccup, Lat. singultus, Hipp. Aph. 1255, al.; λ. ἀνεῖ, a useless, ineffectual retching, nothing being thrown out the stomach, Thuc. 2. 46; for various remedies against it, v. Plat. Symp. 185 D, and cf. Foës Oecon. Hipp.;—in pl. and as masc., τοῖς λυγξί Galen. 1. 356.

II. v. λίγξ.

λυγδό-δεσμος, ἡ, ὄν, bound with willow-twigs, epith. of Artemis, Paus. 3. 16, 11.

λύγα-εἰδής, ἐς, like agnus castus, Diosc. 4. 146.

λύγαπλόκος, ὄν, plaining of willow-twigs, Gloss.

λύγος [τ], ἡ, also ὅ, Longus 3. 27; = the later ἄγνος, vilēx agnus or agnus castus, a willow-like tree, withy; in pl. its twigs or withes, Lat. viminea, ὅς [the goats] συνέεργον ἐυστρέφεισαι λυγούσι Od. 9. 427, cf. 10. 106, Eur. Cycl. 225, etc.; in διδῶ μύσχοισι λυγούσι Il. 11. 105, λυγούσι is the specific word added to the generic μύσχοισι (as in σὺς κάπρος, ἱρήξ κίρκος, etc.); λ. καὶ κλάδοι Arist. Plant. 1. 3, 3, etc.;—it was also used for wreaths, στεφανοῦνται λυγφ Anacr. 41, cf. Ath. 671 F; and v. sub λύγινος.

II. = στρεβλή, a screw-press, used by carpenters, Hesych. (Hence come λυγίζω, λυγίζω; cf. Skt. ling, ling-āmi (flecto); Lat. lig-are, lic-tor, perhaps luc-ta.)

λύγο-τευχής, ἐς, made of willow, κέρτος Anth. P. 9. 562.

λύγωτο, to lie fast, ἱμάντι κατ' αὐχένος ἄμμα Anth. P. 9. 150; ἀλυκτο-πέδησι λυγαθείσι Anth. Plan. 15. II. to bend, overpower, Δανάας ἐλύγωσεν ὕδρ φρένα Anth. P. 5. 217.

λυγο-πῆθης, ἐς, suffering mournfully, βίοςτος Epigr. Gr. 151. 12.

λυγρός, α, ὄν, (v. fin.) sore, baneful, mournful, ὀλεσθός, γήρας Il. 10. 174, Od. 24. 250, etc.; also with many other words, mostly denoting states of body or mind, as ἀλγος, ἀνδροκασιή, ἀτρη, δαῖς, ἔλκος, ἔχθος, κῆδος, etc.; so, λ. δέος Archil. 16; νεῖκος Pind. N. 8. 43; πένθος Aesch. Cho. 17; ὕργη Ib. 835; πόνος, νύσος Soph. O. T. 185, Ph. 1424, etc.:

—τὰ λυγρὰ *bane, misery*, Il. 24. 531, Od. 14. 226; *ruin*, 3. 303; ἔφοχα λυγρ' εἰδύια versed above all in *banes*, Il. 432, cf. Hes. Th. 314; λυγρὰ νοεῦντες Hes. Op. 259. 2. with an act. force, *σῆματα* λ. Il. 7. 168; φάρμακα λυγρὰ, opp. to ἐσθλά, *baneful drugs*, Od. 4. 230, 10. 236; γαστήρ λυγρὴ the stomach that cause of *bane*, 17. 473; but, 3. rarely of external objects, εἴματα λυγρὰ *sorry garments*, 16. 457.

II. of persons, *baneful, mischievous*, 9. 454; but more commonly, *sorry, i.e. weak, cowardly*, Il. 13. 119, 237, Od. 18. 107; also in Trag., Aesch. Fr. 374, Soph. Ant. 823. III. Adv. —ρῶς, *sorely*, λυγρῶς πεπληγνῖα Il. 5. 763.—λυγῆαλος, λυγρός were both used by Hom.; but λυγρός remained in use among later Poets, λευγαλέος became nearly obsol. (From √ΛΥΓ' come also λευγ-αλέος, λογι-ός; cf. Skt. *rug'*, *rug'-āmi* (frango, vexo), *rug'*, *rug'-ā* (morbus); Lat. *lug-eo*, *lug-ubris*, *luc-tus*; Lith. *lūga-ti* (frangi).)

Λυγώδης, *es*, (λύγος) like a willow-twig, Eust. 834. 32.

Λυδία, *ῆ*, *Lydia*, the kingdom of Croesus in Asia Minor, afterwards a Persian satrapy, Hdt., etc.:—τὰ Λυδιακά, *a history of Lydia* by Xanthus, Ath. 515 E.

Λυδίζω, *to play the Lydian*, λυδίζων, of Magnes, in reference to his play called Λυδοί, Ar. Eq. 523; Λυδίζων τὴν στολὴν Philostr. 214:—in Phot. and Suid. also Λυδίαζω.

Λύδιος, *a, on*, of *Lydia*, *Lydian*, Pind.; also *os, on*, Luc. V. H. 1. 8, Harm. 1:—proverb., παρὰ τὸ Λύδιον ἄρμα θέειν *to be left in the lurch*, Paroemogr., cf. Pind. Fr. 222:—Λυδία λίθος, *ῆ*, a silicious stone used to assay gold, and first discovered in India, elsewhere βάσανος, Λυδία γὰρ λίθος μανύει χρυσόν Bacchyl. 20, cf. Soph. Fr. 886; also, *ἡ πέτρα* Theocr. 12. 36; and *ῆ* Λ., Anon. in An. Oxon. 3. 216; cf. Theophr. Lap. 46, 47.

Λυδιστὴ [r], Adv. in the *Lydian tongue*, after the *Lydian fashion*, Cratin. Ὀπ. 2, Plat. Lach. 188 D: in Music, in the *Lydian mode*, ῆ Λ. ἀρμονία Plat. Rep. 398 E, cf. Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 15, Plat. 2. 1184 B.

Λυδίων, *ωνος, ὁ*, the Lat. *ludius*, Dion. H. 2. 71; cf. Λυδός.

Λυδο-πάθης, *es*, voluptuous as a *Lydian*, Anacr. 100; cf. ἡδονπαθής. Λυδός, *ού, ὁ*, a *Lydian*, Pind. O. 1. 37, Hdt., etc.:—also as Adj. for Λυδός, Λυδὴ κερκίς, Λ. πηκτίς Soph. Fr. 48, 361. II.=λυδίων, App. Pun. 66.

Λύω, fut. λῶ; the aor. is ἔλυξα in Galen. 15. 846:—*to have the hiccup*, Hipp. Coac. 160, Arist. Probl. 33. 13. II. *to sob violently*, from fear or cold, οἱ φοβούμενοι καὶ οἱ μινύοντες λύζουσιν Arist. Probl. 33. 13 (whence Dind. would restore λύζω for ἔμην in Aesch. Ag. 14); λ. καὶ δακρύειν Ar. Ach. 690, cf. Anth. P. 7. 218. (Onomatop.; hence λύγξ (lyg-gis), λυγ-μός, λυγ-γαῖνα, ἀναλύω; but prob. the orig. Root was ΣΑΤΤ, cf. O. H. G. *slucc-an* (schluck-en), Gael. *sluig-idh*; perh. Lat. *singul-tare* may be akin.)

Λύη, *ῆ*, (λύω) dissolution, separation; hence, *faction, sedition*, like στάσις, Arcad. p. 103. 23; Dor. Λύα, Pind. N. 9. 34.

Λυθεῖν, Ep. 3 pl. aor. I pass. of λύω:—but λυθεῖν, neut. part. aor. I pass. λυθρὸν, τό, or λύθρος, ὁ, (v. sub λύω):—*defilement from blood, gore*, Hom., who however only uses dat., so that the gen. is indeterminate, λυθρῶ .. παλάσσειο χεῖρας Il. 11. 169., 20. 503; αἵματι καὶ λυθρῶ πεπαλαγμένον 6. 268, Od. 22. 402;—but the masc. λύθρος occurs in Anth. P. 9. 323, Philo ap. Galen. 13. 608, Poll. 1. 46, M. Anton. 2. 2., 3. 3; the neut. λυθρὸν only in Anth. Plan. 112:—the Medic. writers use it for the *impure blood* in a woman's womb, Plut. 2. 496 B, 997 A; and in pl., ἐκ μητρώων λυθρῶν Hipp. 1284. 40:—*simply for dust*, Euphor. Fr. 54, ubi v. Meineke.

Λυθρῶδης, *es*, (εἶδος) *defiled with gore*, Anth. P. 9. 258, LXX (Sap. 11. 7). Λυκάβας [κᾶ], *αντος, ὁ*, the year, τοῦδ' αὐτοῦ λυκάβαντος ἐλευσεται δὸς Ὀδυσσεὺς within this very year, Od. 14. 161., 19. 306; εἶαρ .. ὅλω λ. παρῆι Bion 6. 15; αὐτὴ μένων λυκάβαντα for a year, Ar. Rh. 1. 198; but acc. λυκάβαν, C. I. 2169:—the word is freq. in metr. epitaphs, Ib. 1156, 2237, 3019, al.; and on later Greek and Roman coins Λ was prefixed to the number of the year, meaning λυκάβας, as is proved by a coin of Vespasian, where it is written at full length; v. Eckhel N. Doctr. 4. p. 394.—Hence, II. λυκάβαντιδες ὥραι, *ai*, the hours that make up the year, Anth. P. 5. 13. (Prob. from *λύκη, βαῖνω, the path of light, the sun's course. An absurd deriv. from λύκος, βαῖνω is given by Artemid. 2. 12, Eust. 1756. 28.)

Λυκ-άγχη, *ῆ*, (λύκος)=κυνάγχη, Coel. Aur. M. Ac. 3. 1, 1. Λύκαια, *τά, v.* Λυκαῖος.

Λύκαινα [ῆ], *ῆ*, fem. of λύκος, *a she-wolf*, Arist. H. A. 6. 35, 2, Babr. 16. 8, Plut. Rom. 2:—Dim. Λυκαίνιον, τό, Poll. 4. 150.

Λυκαῖνός, *ἰδος, ῆ*=foreg., Call. Epigr. 56, Anth. P. 5. 187. Λυκαῖνὸ-μορφος, *ον, she-wolf-shaped*, Lyc. 481.

Λυκαῖος, *a, on*, *Lycæan, Arcadian*, epith. of Zeus, Hdt. 4. 203, Pind. O. 9. 145, etc.; τὸ τῷ Λ. Διὶ τερὸν κατὰ τὸ Λ. ὄρος Strab. 388. II. Λυκαῖον, τό, *his temple*, Plut. 2. 300 A, cf. Eur. El. 1274:—also Mons *Lycæus* in Arcadia, Pind. Fr. 68, Theocr. 1. 123.

III. Λύκαια (sc. ἱερὰ), *τά*, the festival of *Lycæan Zeus*, θύειν τὰ Λ. Xen. An. 1. 2, 10, etc.; also for the Rom. *Lupercalia* (from *λύκος*, Lat. *lupus*), Dion. H. 1. 80, Plut. Anton. 12.

Λυκ-άνθρωπος, *ὁ, ἡ*, the were-wolf or man-wolf; in Medic. a kind of madness, in which the patient had the ravenous appetite and other qualities of a wolf, Marcell. Sidet. περὶ λυκανθρώπου, Paul. Aeg. (who also has λυκανθρωπία, ῆ), cf. Virg. Ec. 8. 97, Plin. 8. c. 2, etc. This disease was connected mythologically with Lycaon, Paus. 8. 2, 3 sq., Schol. Lyc. 481, Eratosth. Catast. 1. 8, Ov. Met. 1. 232 sq.: cf. κυνάνθρωπος.

Λυκανονία, *ῆ*, a district in the S. of Asia Minor, Xen., etc.: the people were Λυκανόες, οἱ, Ib.:—Adv. -ιστί, in *Lycaonian*, Act. Ap. 14. 11.

Λυκ-ανυγής, *es*, (*λύκη) of or at the gray-twilight, Heraclid. Alleg. 7; τὸ λυκανυγής early dawn, Luc. V. H. 2. 12, etc.

Λυκάφος, *ῆ*, a plant like the *alkanet* (ἀγχουσα), Nic. Th. 840; also Λύκοψος, *ῆ*, cited from Paul. Aeg.; Λυκοψίς, ἰδος, ῆ, Diosc. 4. 26. Perhaps our *lycopsis*, *bugloss*.

Λυκάων, *ωνος, ῆ*=λυκανθρώπος, Paul. Aeg. 3. 16. Λυκέη (sub. δορά), *ῆ*, a wolf's-skin, Il. 10. 459; contr. Λυκῆ, App. Hesp. 48: a helmet of it, Poll. 5. 16, Hesych.:—cf. κυνέη, κυνῆ.

Λύκελα, *ῆ*=foreg., Polyb. 6. 22, 3. Λύκειον [ῆ], τό, the *Lycæum*, a gymnasium or public palaestra with covered walks in the Eastern suburb of Athens, named after the neighbouring temple of Apollo Λύκειος, Ar. Pax 357, cf. Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 33. It was a resort of Socrates, Plat. Euthyphro 2 A, Euthyd. 271 A; and here Arist. used to discourse as he walked, whence his disciples were called Λύκειοι Περιπατητικοί, Schol. Arist. p. 24. 9 Brandis.

Λύκειος [ῆ], *ον*, Soph. El. 7, Eur. Rhes. 208; *a, on* in Polyb. 6. 22, 3:—of or belonging to a wolf, Eur. 1. c., etc. II. Λύκειος, as epith. of Apollo, either as Λυκοκτόνος (q. v.), or as the Lycian god (v. Λυκαργής, Λύκος), or (from *λύκη) as the god of light, v. O. Müller Dor. 2. 6, § 8; Λύκειος Ἀπολλων Aesch. Ag. 1257; εὐμενὴς δ' ὁ Λ. ἔστω Id. Supr. 686; in Theb. 145, there is a play upon the doubtful meanings, Λύκει ἀναξ, Λύκειος γενοῦ στρατῶ δαΐφ, *Lycæan lord*, be a very wolf to the enemy; so, τοῦ λυκοκτόνου θεοῦ ἀγορὰ Λύκειος (this ἀγορὰ being an open place in Argos near the temple of Apollo Λύκειος), Soph. El. 7; cf. Λύκειον.

Λυκῆ, *ῆ*, Att. contr. for λυκέη. *Λύκη, a Root, only found in Macrobr. Sat. 1. 17, whence come λυκάβας, λυκάος; Λυκάβας, ἀμφιλύκη, λύχρος, λύγδος; cf. Skt. *ruk*, *rūk-ē* (lucet); Lat. *luc-eo*, *lux*, *lu-na* (for *luc-na*), *lu-men*, etc.; Goth. *liuh-ath* (fōws) O. Norse *ljós*; O. H. G. *liht* (light); Slav. *luc-a* (luna), *luc-i* (lux); Lith. *laik-as* (pallidus), etc.:—cf. also λεύσσω.

Λυκη-γενής, *es*, epith. of Apollo, commonly explained *Lycian-born*, i. e. at Patara, Il. 4. 101, 119; cf. Heraclid. Alleg. 7, and v. Λύκειος. Λυκηθόν, Adv. (λύκος) *wolf-like*, Aesch. Fr. 33.

Λυκηθμός, *ὁ*, a wolf's howl, formed like μυκηθμός, Anon. ap. Suid. Λυκίλατος, *ὁ*=ἐγγχεύλος, Hesych.

Λύκια, *ῆ*, *Lycia*: Λυκίηθεν from *Lycia*, Il. 5. 105; Λυκίηθεν *to Lycia*, 6. 168, 171.

Λυκί-ἀρχης, *ον, ὁ*, *president of the Lycians*, Strab. 665, Inscr. Lyc. in C. 1. 4918, 4274.

Λυκίδεος, *ἑως, ὁ*, a wolf's whelp, Theocr. 5. 38, Solon ap. Plut. Sol. 23.

Λύκειο-εργής, contr. -ουργής, *es*, of *Lycian workmanship*, προβύλους Λυκειοεργέας (vulg. λυκειοεργέας) Hdt. 7. 76; Λυκειοεργεῖς φαῖλαι Dem. 1193. 11, cf. Ath. 486 C, Poll. 6. 97; called λυκειοεργοί, οἱ, in Epist. Alex. ap. Ath. 11. c. 27.

Λύκειον, τό, a Lycian kind of thorn, = πυξάκανθα, Diosc. 1. 132, Plin. 24. 77. II. a decoction from it, used medicinally, C. 1. 5681, 5779, al.

Λύκος, *ὁ*, a kind of daw or chough, dub. in Hesych.

Λύκος, *a, on*, *Lycian*: Λύκοι, οἱ, the Lycians, Il. 2. 876, al.:—also Λυκαῖος, *a, on*, *Lyc*. Navig. 8; Λυκαῖα, *τά*, a history of Lycia, Ath. 333 D. II. epith. of Apollo (cf. Λύκειος), Pind. P. 1. 74, Eur. ap. Ar. Eq. 1240, Diod. 5. 56.

Λυκειοεργής, *es*, contr. for Λυκειοεργής, q. v.

Λυκο-βύτας, *ον, ὁ*, *wolf-tradden*, Hesych.

Λυκο-βρωτός, *ον*, *eaten by wolves*, πρόβατα Arist. H. A. 8. 10, 5, Plut. 2. 642 B; cf. λυκῶ.

Λυκο-διωκτός, *ον*, *wolf-chased*, δάμαλις Aesch. Supp. 350 (restored by Herm. for λενκδιωκτός).

Λυκο-δόντες, *οἱ*=κυνόδοντες, Galen. de Usu Part. 11. 1.

Λυκο-εἰδής, *es*, *wolf-like*, cited from Eust. II.=λυκανυγής, Hesych.

Λυκο-εργής, *es*, *wolf-destroying*, Lat. *lupos conficiens*, v. Λυκειοεργής.

Λυκο-θερατής, *es*, *bold as a wolf*, Anth. P. 7. 703; λυκοθραστής in Hesych.

Λυκο-θήρας, *ον, ὁ*, a wolf-hunter, Gloss.

Λυκο-κτόνεια, *to slay wolves*, Schol. Ar. Av. 368.

Λυκο-κτόνος, *ον*, *wolf-slaying*, epith. of Apollo, the wolf-slayer, Sophr. El. 6; cf. Paus. 2. 19, 4, Plut. 2. 966 A; and v. Λύκειος; λ. φαρέρη Anth. P. 13. 22. II. λυκοκτόνον, τό, a plant, wolf's-bane, acornitum, Galen.

Λυκο-μορφος, *ον*, *wolf-shaped*, Tzetz. Lyc. 481.

Λυκο-πάνθηρ, *ὁ*, *wolf-panther*, synonym. of θῶς in Hdn. Epimer. 60.

Λυκοπέρσιον, τό, an Egyptian plant with a strong-smelling, yellowish juice, Galen. 13. 106.

Λυκο-πόδες, *οἱ*, the body-guard of tyrants, Arist. Fr. 356:—but in Ar. Lys. 665, λενκποδες must be read (with Herm.) metri grat., the Athenians or the Alcmæonidae.

Λυκο-ραίστης, *ὁ*, *wolf-warrior*, κύων Anth. P. 7. 44, cf. 6. 106.

Λύκος [ῆ], *ὁ*, (v. sub fin.)—a wolf, Hom., the largest wild beast in Greece (cf. λέων), the emblem of greediness and cruelty, v. Il. 16. 156 sq., 352 sq.; the Hom. epithets of wolves are πολλοὶ grisly, 10. 334; κρατερώνυχες Od. 10. 218; δρέστεροι Ib. 212; ὠμοφαγοὶ Il. 16. 156; in Aesch. κοιλώσαστορες, Theb. 1035; the small Egyptian wolves mentioned by Ildt. 2. 67, were perh. jackals:—proverb., λυκὸν ἰδεῖν *to see a wolf*, i. e. *to be struck dumb*, as was vulgarly believed of any one of whom a wolf got the first look, Plat. Rep. 336 D, Theocr. 14. 22; so, Moerim lupi videre priores Virg. Ecl. 9. 54, cf. Plin. N. H. 8. 34; λύκου πτερὰ, of things that are not, 'pigeon's milk,' Meineke Conon. Fragm. 2. 245; ὡς λύκος χανών, of vain expectation, Eubul. Δύγ. 1. 11, cf. Ar. Fr. 319, Euphro Ἀδεφ. 1. 30; so, λύκος κεχηρῶς Ar. Lys. 629; λύκος

οὐκ ἔστιν ἀδύνατον, of an impossibility, Id. Pax 1076, 1112, cf. Il. 22. 263; ὡς λύκος ἀρν' ἀγαπᾶσθαι, of treacherous or unnatural love, Poëta ap. Plat. Phaedr. 241 D; λύκος βίον ζῆν, i. e. to live by rapine, ap. Polyb. 16. 24, 4; ἐκ λύκου στόματος, of getting a thing *praeter spem*, Paroemiogr.; τῶν ὧτων ἔχειν τὸν λύκον (*lupum tenet auribus* Terent.), = 'to catch a Tartar', Apollod. Caryst. Ἐπιδ. 5.

II. a kind of *fish*, Ath. 282 D, Geop. 18. 14, 1. IV. a kind of *spider*, Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 1, Nic. Th. 734. V. *anything shaped like a hook*: 1. a jagged bit for hard-mouthed horses, Lat. *lupus, lupatum*, Plut. 2. 641 F; cf. *λυκοσπᾶς*. 2. a hook or knocker on a door, elsewhere *μόνδαλος* or *κόραξ*, Hesych. 3. the hook of a well-rope, by which the bucket hangs, Poll. 10. 31, Hesych. 4. a flesh-hook, like *κρέαγμα*, Poll. 10. 98.

VI. a nickname of *κιναιδοί*, Anth. P. 12. 250; cf. Plat. Phaedr. 241 D. VII. the flower of the iris, Philin. ap. Ath. 682 A. VIII. a kind of *noose*, Galen. 4. 468. IX. a pill used in dysentery, Aët. (With *λύκος*, cf. Lat. *lup-us* (Sab. *irp-us* or *hirp-us*); Goth. *vulfs*; O. Norse *ulfr*;—from Skt. *vṛk-as*, Slav. *vlk-ŭ*; Lith. *vilk-as*, it appears that the Root must have been *FLATK*.)

Λύκο-σπᾶς, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, *torn by wolves*, like *λυκόβρατος*, ταῦρα Nic. Th. 742;—so *λυκόσπαστος*, *ov*, Hesych. II. *drawn by the bit* (*λύκος* v. 1);—οἱ *λυκοσπᾶδες* were a breed of horses in lower Italy, elsewhere 'Ενετοί, Plut. 2. 641 F, Ael. N. A. 16. 24;—Strab. 315 explains the name as = *λυκοφόρος*. III. a name for *wasps*, Nic. Th. 742, ubi v. Schol., cf. Schneid. Custer. ad l.

Λύκο-σπῆρας, ὁ, *wolf-mouth*, a kind of *anchovy*, Ael. N. A. 8. 18.

Λυκούργεια, ἡ, the trilogy (of Aesch.) on the story of Lycurgus king of Thrace, Ar. Thesm. 135, ubi vulgo *Λυκούργια*; cf. Ὀρέστεια.

Λύκ-όφθαλμος, ὁ, *wolf-eye*, a precious stone, Plin. 37. 72.

Λύκο-φιλία, ἡ, *wolf's* (i. e. *false*) *friendship*, Ep. Plat. 318 E, M. Ant. 11. 15, Eus. H. E. 6. 43.

Λύκο-φίλος, *ov*, like *wolf's friendship*, διαλλαγαί Menand. Incert. 203. Adv. -ίως, Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 809. 42.

Λύκο-φόρος, *ov*, branded with the mark of a wolf, cf. *λυκοσπᾶς* II.

Λύκο-όφρυς, *vos*, ἡ, name for the plant *ἀρτεμισία*, Diosc. Noth. 3. 127.

Λύκο-φρων, *ονος*, ὁ, ἡ, *wolf-minded*, Hesych.; ἄνδρες *λυκόφρονες* quoted as poet. by Plut. 2. 988 D;—in Hom. only as prop. n.

Λυκόφω, *ov*, doubtful name of a plant, Plut. Lycurg. 16., 2. 237 B;—in both places in the acc. pl., written in the Mss. *λυκοφώνας*, *λυκοφάνος*;—prob. *Λυκοφάνος* should be restored; for Hesych. cites *λυκόφανος* as a name for the *ἐχινόπους*.

Λυκόφως, *ωτος*, τό, *twilight*, both of morning and evening, the gloaming, like ἀμφιλύκη νύξ, Lat. *diluculum*, v. infr. (Commonly derived from the Root *λύκη (q. v.), cf. λύγη, σκιδόφως: by others from λύκος, *wolf-light*, during which the wolf prowls, as we say *owl-light*, *bat-light*, Ael. N. A. 10. 26, Schol. II. 7. 433.)

Λύκο-χρῶς, *ov*, contr. -χρῶς, *ον*, *wolf-coloured*, βαφή Eust. 689. 20.

Λύκο-οψία, ἡ, (ὄψις) = *λυκόφως*, Lyc. 1432.

Λύκοψις, ἡ, and Λύκοψος, ἡ, = *λύκαος*, q. v.

Λύκω, (λύκος) *to tear like a wolf*:—Pass. *to be torn by wolves*, πρόβατα λελυκόμενα Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 41.

Λυκόδης, *es*, = *λυκοειδής*, Arist. H. A. 6. 32, 1.

Λύμα, τό, (v. sub Λούμα):—mostly in pl. *the water used in washing, or the dirt removed by washing, washings, off-scourings, defilement*, Lat. *purgamenta*, οἱ δ' ἀπελυμαίνοντο καὶ εἰς ἀλά λύματ' ἐβαλλον Il. 1. 314; ἀμβροσίη μὲν πρῶτον ἀπὸ χρῶδς.. λύματα πάντα κῆθρην 14. 171, cf. Hipp. 272. 30; λύματ' ἀγρίους ἐμά, of the blood on his hands, Soph. Aj. 655; λύματα τόκου, = τὰ λόγια, Call. Jov. 17; generally, *off-scourings, refuse*, γῆς Id. Ap. 109; δόμων Ap. Rh. 4. 710; of ordure, Call. Fr. 216, cf. Cer. 116.

II. *moral filth, defilement*, in sing., λύμα τῷ γήρατ' ἔρπειν Soph. O. C. 805; ἐκλύειν τὰ λ. τῆς πόλεως εἰς τὸν Τίβεριν Strab. 235.

III. = *λύμη*, *ruin*, Aesch. Pr. 692; in sing. of a person, σύ τοι, λύμη Ἀχαιῶν, i. e. Hector, Eur. Tro. 588.

Λύμα, τό, (λύω), = *ἐνέχυρον*, Suid.

Λυμαίνομαι, (λύμα) *to cleanse from dirt*, v. ἀπολυμαίνομαι.

Λυμαίνομαι, Dep.; partly in med. forms, fut. λυμᾶνῶμαι Isocr. 231 A, Dem., etc.: aor. ἐλυμῆνῶν Hdt. 8. 28, Eur. Andr. 719, Isocr., etc.:—partly in pass., aor. part. λυμανθέν Aesch. Cho. 294; pf. λελύμασμαι, 3 sing. λελύμανται Dem. 120. 20., 570. 20; part. -ασμένος Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 18, Dem. 1109. 28;—cf. ἀπο-, δια-λυμαίνομαι;—some of these forms are also used in pass. sense, v. infr. II: (λύμη). To outrage, maltreat, esp. of personal injuries, scourging, binding, etc. (cf. Dem. 630. 26), but also in moral sense:—Construction, 1. c. acc. *to treat with indignity, to outrage, to maltreat*, Lat. *pessumdare*, ὅτε τὸν ζείνων.. δῆσας λυμαίνοντο Hdt. 5. 33; τὴν ἱππὸν ἐλυμῆναντο ἀνέκστους Id. 8. 28; ὀργῇ χάριν δοῖς, ἡ σ' αὖ λυμαίνεταί Soph. O. C. 855; λ. τὰ λέχη *to dishonour*.., Eur. Bacch. 354, Ar. Av. 100; c. acc. cogn. added, λύμης, ἦν μ' ἐλυμήνω παρὸς Eur. Hel. 1099; also in Att. Prose, λ. νόμους Lys. 185. 40, cf. Dem. 329. 18, Isac. 58. 11; τὰς ῥήσεις δὲ ἐλυμαίνον the speeches you used to murder (as an actor), Dem. 315. 22;—of things, *to mar, disfigure*, νόσος λ. τὸ σῶμα Hipp. 307. 38; ὁμοποιῶ λ. τὰ ὄψα Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 5; θλίβει καὶ λ. τὸ μακρόν Arist. Eth. N. 1. 10, 12; λ. τοῦ ἀραχνίου *to spoil* part of it, Id. H. A. 9. 39, 5. 2. c. dat. *to inflict indignities or outrages upon*, λυμαίνεσθαι τῷ νεκρῷ Hdt. 1. 214., 9. 79, cf. Weiss. ad 8. 15; μειρακίους Ar. Nub. 928; ἡ ὑβρις τοῖς ὅλοις πράγμασι λ. Isocr. 397 B; ἡ κακία λ. τοῖς ὅλοις Dem. 326. fin.; λ. τῇ καταστάσει Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 26; τῇ ἐαυτοῦ δόξῃ lb. 7. 5, 18; also, λ. τι, of a physician, *to injure by wrong treatment*, Hipp. Vet. Med. II.

—The construct. with dat. is considered strictly Att., Schol. Ar. Nub. 925;

but Xen. almost always uses the acc., which is freq. also in the Oratt.; Plato does not use the word at all. 3. absol. *to cause ruin, to ruin*, ὅσα μετ' ἐλπίδων λυμαίνεται Thuc. 5. 103, cf. Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 6; πάντα τὰ λυμανόμενα γ' ἔστιν ἐνδοθεν Menand. Incert. 12. 3. 4. c. dat. modii, λύμην ἀνηκεῖσθαι λυμαίνεσθαι [τινα] *to treat with the worst ill-treatment*, Hdt. 6. 12; γὰρ τταν ἥδονας λ. *to defile* it, Ar. Eq. 1284. 5. c. neut. Adj., τάλλα πάντα λυμαίνεσθαι *to inflict* all possible indignities, Hdt. 3. 16; αὐτῷ τὰ ἄλλα Βάκχιος λ. Eur. Bacch. 632; τοιοῦτα.. λ. τὸν Τηρέα Ar. Av. 100.

II. The Act. λυμαίνειν seems not to occur before Hermas and Liban. 4. 350 (the examples in Xen. and Arist. have been corrected from MSS.); but λυμαίνομαι is used as Pass. now and then, δεδμενός καὶ λυμανόμενος Antipho 136. 43; ἃ οὔτε κατασῆπται οὔτε λυμαίνεται Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 22; ὑπὸ τοιούτων ἀνδρῶν λυμαίνεσθαι Lys. 180. 44; λυμανθέν δέμας Aesch. Cho. 290; λελυμάνητο Dem. 500. 21; λελυμασμένος Paus. 7. 5, 4., 10. 15, 4; ἐλελύμαντο Dio C. 39. 11; cf. διαλυμαίνομαι II.

Λυμαντήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a spoiler, destroyer, φίλιος Xen. Hier. 3, 3.

Λυμαντήριος, α, *on, injurious, destructive*, δεσμά Aesch. Pr. 991: c. gen. *destroying, ruining*, γυναικὸς τῆσδε Id. Eq. 1438; τῶνδε οἰκῶν Id. Cho. 764;—so, λυμαντής, οὔ, δ, γάμος λ. βίον Soph. Tr. 793;—and λυμαντικός, ἡ, *on*, Epict. Fr. 20; c. gen., Arr. Epict. 3. 7, 20.

Λυμάντωρ, ὁ, = *λυμαντήρ*, Timb. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 11. 171.

Λύμαξ, = πέτρα, Hesych.;—dub.

Λύμαρ, τό, poet. for λύμα, λύμη, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 238.

Λύμασις, ἡ, = λύμη, dub. I. Aesch. Supp. 877.

Λύμαχη, ἡ, = λύμη, Hesych.

Λυμῶν, ὠνος, ὁ, (λύμη) a destroyer, spoiler, corrupter, ὁ λ. ἐμός Soph. Aj. 573; λ. γυναικῶν Eur. Hipp. 1068; σωτήρης ἀλλὰ μὴ λυμῶν τῶν Ἑλλήνων Isocr. 187 B, cf. 56 E; ὀδοῦροι λ., of robbers, Eur. Fr. 262; φόβος τῶν ἥδεων λ. Xen. Hier. 6, 6.

Λυμωμένοι, *ov*, = *λυμαίνομαι*, v. l. Polyb. 5. 5, 8.

Λύμη [ῶ], ἡ, (v. sub fin.) *brutal outrage, maltreatment, ruin*, esp. by *maiming*, ἐπὶ λύμῃ for the sake of insult, Hdt. 2. 121, 4; δόμων ἐπὶ λύμῃ Aesch. Theb. 879; ὑπ' ἄφρονι λύμῃ Id. Eum. 377; ἄνδρα οὕτω αἰσχρῶς λύμη διακείμενον Hdt. 2. 162; ὧν διαφθειρομένων οὐκ ἂν γένοιτο μεγάλη λ. τῇ πόλει Plat. Legg. 919 C; λ. καρπῶν καὶ προβάτων Xen. Oec. 5, 6; χωρὶς τῆς ἄλλης λύμης besides the other mischief, Hipp. Fract. 752;—freq. in pl. *outrages, indignities*, λύμην λυμαίνεσθαι Hdt. 6. 12; χερσὶ καὶ λύμασι καὶ πᾶσιν κακοῖς Soph. El. 1195, cf. 1196; λύμας ἐχθίσταις φέρειν Ar. Av. 1068; ταῖσδ' ἀδαιμαντοδέτοις λύμας Aesch. Pr. 148, cf. 426.

II. = λύμα, *defilement, impurity*, Polyb. 5. 59, 11. (Λύμη and λύμα seem to have been orig. the same, though custom confined each to one branch of their common sense.)

Λύμην, v. sub Λύω.

Λύμητης, *ου*, ὁ, poet. for λυμαντήρ, Or. Sib. 3. 470.

Λύπ-αλήγης, *es*, *distressed by pain*, Paul. S. Ecphr. 474.

Λύπω, (λύπη) *to give pain to, to pain, distress, grieve, vex*, whether in body or mind, τινα Hes. Opp. 399, Hdt. 8. 144, Trag., etc.; opp. to εὐφραίνειν, Eur. Ael. 238; ἡ θώραξ λ. distresses by its weight, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 15;—c. neut. Adj., λυπεῖν μὴδὲν αὐτὸν Eur. Cycl. 338, cf. Hdt. 8. 144, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 50; ταῦτα ταῦτα λυποῖντες, ἀ ἐγὼ ὑμᾶς ἐλύπων Plat. Apol. 41 E;—c. part., ἐλύπει αὐτὸν ἡ χώρα πορθουμένη Xen. An. 7. 12; οὐ σκοπεῖς ὁ τι μὴ λυπήσῃς τοὺς ἄλλους ποιῶν Dem. 559. 5;—foll. by relat., καί μ' ἦμαρ.. λυπεῖ, τί πράσις Soph. O. T. 74, cf. El. 59; οὐδὲν ἐλύπησεν [αὐτόν], ὥστε μὴ.. = ἐβλαψεν, Plat. Crat. 393 E, etc. 2. absol. *to cause pain or grief, to grieve, to distress*, λυπεῖν αὐτὸν, etc.

Soph. Aj. 589, Ant. 573, cf. O. T. 1231; τὸ λυποῖναι Antiphr. 1στρ. 1, Menand. Πλοκ. 9.

3. in histor. writers, of cavalry and light troops, *to harass, annoy* an army by constant attacks, Hdt. 9. 40, cf. 61, Thuc. 6. 66, Xen., etc.; λῆσται.. τὴν Λακωνικὴν ἥσσαν ἐλύπων Thuc. 4. 53, cf. Ar. Av. 1427. II. Pass. with fut. med., (Eur. Med. 474, etc.):—*to be pained, grieved, distressed, sad*, *to grieve, λυπεῖσθαι φρένα* Theogn. 593; γνάμψ Thuc. 2. 64; opp. *to χαίρειν*, φ' μήτε χαίρειν μήτε λυπεῖσθαι πάρα Aesch. Fr. 257, cf. Soph. Aj. 555, etc.; μὴ λυτεῖο be not distressed, Hdt. 8. 100; ὑπὸ θεραπειῆς ἐπύτηδες λ. Lys. 92. 37;—c. acc. cogn., τὰς ἐσχάτας λ. λύπας Plat. Gorg. 494 A, cf. Phaedo 85 A; also, διπλῇ τινι λύπῃ λ. Id. Philib. 36 A;—also c. acc. rei, *to grieve about* a thing, Soph. Aj. 1086; πρὸς τι Thuc. 2. 64, Plat. Rep. 585 A; διὰ τι Plat. Philib. 52 B; ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 8; περί τινος Plat. Prot. 354 D;—c. part., λυπεῖ.. ἐστερημένη Eur. Med. 286; ἐλυπεῖτο ὄρων Dem. 301. 3;—absol. *to feel pain*, Eur. Ion 632, etc.; τὸ λυποῦμενον, = ἡ λύπη, Plat. Legg. 689 A.

Λύπη [ῶ], ἡ, *pain of body*, Lat. *dolor*, opp. *to ἡδονή*, Plat. Philib. 31 C, etc.; also *sad plight or condition*, Hdt. 7. 152. 2. *pain of mind, grief*, Hdt. 7. 16, and Att.; δῆγμα δὲ λύπης οὐδὲν ἐφ' ἧπαρ προσικνεῖται Aesch. Ag. 791; τί γὰρ καλὸν ζῆν βίον, ὡς λύπας φέρι; Id. Fr. 174, cf. Soph. O. C. 1216, etc.; ἐραυτή λ. Thuc. 6. 58; λύπας ἐμβάλλειν Antipho 116. 29; λ. φέρειν τινί Andoc. 20. 35; opp. *to χαρά*, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 32.

Λύπημα, τό, *pain*, Dio C. 55. 17; for Soph. Tr. 554, v. λυτήριος. (With ΛΥΠΗ, cf. Skt. *lup, lump-āmi* (*rumpo, perdo*), *lup-yāmi* (*confundo*); perh. also Lat. *rump-o*, O. Norse *ríff* (*rumpo*), Lith. *rūp-oti* (*vesare*).)

Λυπηρός, α, *on*, (λυπέω, cf. λυπρός): I. of things, *painful, distressing*, Lat. *molestus*, Hdt. 5. 106, Soph. El. 553, Eur., etc.; τί σοι τοῦτ' ἐστὶ λυπηρὸν κλύειν Soph. O. C. 1176; τὰν δόμοισι λυπηρά Eur. Ion 623, etc.; ἀζημίους μὲν, λυπηρὰς δὲ ἀλγυδῶνας causing pain, Thuc. 2. 37; τὰ λ. Xen. Hier. 1, 8.

II. of persons, 1. in good sense, *causing sorrow, λυπηρὸς ἦμιν τοῦσδ' ἂν ἐκλίπτοι δόμους* Eur. Hipp. 796. 2. in bad sense, *causing pain, troublesome*, λ. κλύειν Soph.

El. 557; λ. οὐκ ἦν, ἀλλ' ἐπιφθονος πόλει Eur. Supp. 893; cf. Ar. Ach. 456, Thuc. 1. 76, etc.; in Thuc. 6. 16, of those who are objects of jealousy and envy, cf. 2. 64. III. Adv. λυπηρῶς, painfully, so as to cause pain, Soph. Ph. 912; λυπηρὸς δ' ἐχει εἰ... it is painful that... Id. El. 767, cf. Eur. Bacch. 1264. 2. with pain, so as to feel or shew pain, λ. φέρειν τι Isocr. 199 D, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 3. 1, 11, al. λυπησί-λογος, *on, giving pain by talking*, Cratin. Incert. 42. λυπητήριον, verb. Adj. *one must feel pain*, Xen. Apol. 27. λυπητήριος, α, *on*, =sq., Jo. Chrys. λυπητικός, ὁ, *on, feeling pain*, ἐπὶ τινι Arist. M. Mor. 1. 28, 1. II. distressing, τὸ λυπ., = λυπή, Plut. 2. 657 A. λυπρό-βιος, *on, leading a wretched life*, Strab. 318. λυπρό-γεως, *on, with poor soil*, App. Hesp. 59 (Suid. -γαίος), Philo 2. 294; v. sq. λυπρός, ὁ, *on*, (λυπέω, cf. λυπηρός) *distressful, wretched, poor, sorry*, esp. of land, γαῖα Id. 13. 243, cf. Hdt. 9. 122, Arist. H. A. 5. 28, 4, Ruhnke. Tim. s. v., (so the Romans applied *laetus* to a rich soil); so, of plants (cf. Virg. *triste lupinum*), Theophr. C. P. 2. 4. 5; λ. τροφαί lb. 6; λ. ἀργύριον Id. Char. 4; μισθάριον Diog. L. 10. 4. II. λυπηρός, I. of persons, *causing pain, offensive*, ἐμοί γε λυπρός Aesch. Eum. 174; λ. φανεί Eur. Med. 302. 2. of states and conditions, *painful, distressing*, Aesch. Pers. 1034, Cho. 835, Eur. Alc. 370, etc.; τὸ λυπρὸν Eur. Supp. 38. III. Adv., λυπηρῶς ἔφερεν, *severely ferebat*, lb. 898; λ. πράττειν Plut. Dio 58; also, λυπρὰ πράττειν Id. Cim. 1. λυπρότης, ἡρος, ὅ, *wretchedness, poverty*, of land, Strab. 130, etc. λυπρό-χωρος, *on*, = λυπρόγαίος, Strab. 427. λύρα [ῥ], ἡ, Lat. *lyra*, a *lyre*, a Greek musical instrument like the *κithára*, said to have been invented by Hermes, h. Merc. 423, Pind., etc.; but never in Hom. (his name for similar instruments being *κitharis* and *φόρμιγξ*).—The hollow shell or body of the lyre was deeper than that of the cithara, and was too large to hold on the knee; its horns branched like those of a stag, Luc. D. Marin. 1. 4; its strings were seven (as in the cithara of Terperand), κέλαδος ἐπατάνον λύρας Eur. I. T. 1129, etc.; though at first it had but four, Diod. 3. 16. Its invention was attributed to Apollo, and that of the cithara to Hermes; but the distinction of the two was not closely observed, v. sub *κithára* and cf. *λυριστής*. Being of a full rich tone, it was held to be the most manly of all stringed instruments, cf. *κithára*: for the same reason it was not used in dirges and wild music such as the Phrygian mode, which is therefore called ὁ ἀνευ λύρας θρήνος, Aesch. Ag. 990; cf. ἀλυπος, ἀφόρμυκτος. II. lyric poetry and music, Plat. Legg. 809 C, E. III. the constellation *Lyra*, Anacr. 70, ubi v. Bgk., Arist. Fr. 191, Arat. 268. IV. a sea-fish, perh. *Trigla Lyra*, Arist. H. A. 4. 9. 3. λυρ-αἰδός (or rather λυράιδος, Arcad. p. 86. 25), ὁ, ἡ, *one who sings to the lyre*, Anth. P. 7. 612, Plan. 279;—contr. λυρῳδός, Anth. P. 6. 118; λ. γυνή Plut. Sull. 33. λυρίζω, *to play the lyre*, Chrys. ap. Plut. 2. 1037 E, Anacreont. 45. 12. λυρικός, ὁ, *on, of or for the lyre, lyric*, μῦθος Anacreont. 25. 2; τέχνη Plut. 2. 13 B. II. as Subst., α, ὁ, a *lyrist*, Anth. P. 11. 78, Plut. Num. 4; or a *lyric poet*, Cic. Orat. 55. 183. λυρίων, τό, Dim. of λύρα, Ar. Rau. 1304, C. I. 150 B. 49;—also λυρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Arcad. 29. 5. λυρισμός, ὁ, *a playing on the lyre*, Schol. Ar. Pl. 242. λυριστής, οὗ, ὁ, *a player on the lyre*, Plin. Epist. 9. 17;=the classical *κιθαριστής*, Hellad. in Phot. Bibl. 529. 37;—fem. λυρίστρια, ἡ, Augustin. 4. γ-ηθής, ἑς, *delighting in the lyre*, Anth. P. 9. 525, 12, An. Paris. 4. 350. λυρό-δμητος, *on, lyre-buill*, epith. of Thebes; Nonn. D. 25. 415, al. λυρόεις, εσσα, *en, like the lyre*, Theopomp. Coloph. ap. Ath. 183 A. II. fitted for the lyre, lyric, Anth. P. 7. 30 (prob. l. for λυρόθεν). λυρο-εργός, *on, playing on the lyre*, Orph. Arg. 7. λυρο-θαλής, ἑς, *charmed by the lyre*, Anth. P. 9. 250. λυροκτύπια, ἡ, *a striking the lyre*, Anth. P. 6. 54, Plan. 277. λυρο-κτύπος, *on, striking the lyre*, Nonn. Jo. 7. 42, Epigr. Gr. 663. 2. *twanging like a lyre*, of a bow-string, Lyc. 918. λυροποιητικός, ὁ, *on, good at making lyres*, Poll. 7. 153. λυροποιία, ἡ, *the art of making lyres*, Poll. 7. 153. λυροποιικός, ὁ, *on*, = λυροποιητικός;—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *the art or craft of lyre-making*, Plat. Euthyd. 289 C. λυρο-ποιός, ὁ, a *lyre-maker*, Andoc. 19. 8, Plat. Euthyd. 289, B, D, Crat. 390 B, cf. Bgk. Anacr. 27. II. a *lyric poet*, Tzetz. λυρο-φαινέ, ὁ, a kind of lyre, Juba ap. Arist. 175 D, 183 D;—Dim. λυροφαινίκιον, τό, Poll. 4. 59. λυρτός, τό, Epirot. word for σκύφος, Seleuc. ap. Ath. 500 B. λυρῳδέω, *to play the lyre*, Tzetz. Chil. 10. 410. λυρῳδής, ες, (ἑδος) = λυρῳδής, Anth. P. append. 176. λυρῳδία, ἡ, *a song to be sung to the lyre*, Poll. 4. 58. λυρῳδός, ὁ, contr. for λυράδοδος, q. v. λυρώνια, ἡ, (ἀνέομαι) *a buying of lyres*, Ar. Fr. 34. λυο-αλγής, ἑς, *putting an end to pain*, Nicet. Eugr. 6. 245. λυσάνδρια (better -εῖα as in Hesych. and Phot.), τά, *a festival in honour of Lysander*, Plut. Lys. 18. λυσ-άνιας, *on*, ὁ, (λύω, ἀνία) *ending sorrow*, λ. κακῶν Ar. Nub. 1162; cf. παυσάνιας. λυσ-ίρως, *on*, ὁ, *deliverer from love*, Schol. Virg. Aen. 4. 520. λυσ-ήνωρ, *opos*, ὁ, ἡ, *relaxing men*, Tryphiod. 449. λυσι-γάμος, *on*, *dissolving marriage*, Anth. P. 5. 302. λυσι-γυία, ἡ, *relaxation of the limbs*, Hipp. 415. 37. λυσ-ίδρως, *opos*, ὁ, ἡ, *freeing from perspiration*, A. B. 1197. λυσι-θεῖρα, ἡ, *with loose, dishevelled hair*, Nonn. D. 19. 329.

λυσι-ζωνος, *on*, of a soldier, *unequipped, ungirded, unarmed*, Lat. *dis-cinctus*, Polyæn. 8. 24, 3. II. *loosing the zone*, i. e. ceasing to be a maid, Hesych., Suid.;—hence as epith. of Artemis and Eileithyia, who assisted women in travail, Theocr. 17. 60, Orph. H. 1. 7, etc. λυσι-θρίξ, τρήχος, ὁ, ἡ, *with loose hair*, Geop. 12. 8, 5. λυσι-κάκος, *on*, *ending evil*, Theogn. 476; al. ληκυ-. λυσι-κομος, *on*, = λυσιθρίξ, Philostr. 925, Nonn. D. 19. 329. λυσι-κοπος, *on*, *freeing from fatigue*, Poëta de Herb. 28 (in Fabr. B. Gr. 2. p. 636). λυσιμάχιον, τό, a medicinal herb, *loose-strife*, Diosc. 4. 3; in Plin. 25. 7. *Lysimachia*; in Hesych. λυσιμάχειος βοτάνη, and λυσιμάχειος in Galen. 13. 204. λυσι-μάχος, *on*, *ending strife*, Anth. P. 5. 71, etc.; fem. λυσιμάχη, Ar. Pax 994, Lys. 554. λυσι-μελής, ἑς, *limb-relaxing*, epith. of sleep, Od. 20. 57., 23. 343, Mosch. 2. 4, etc.; of love, Hes. Th. 911, Archil. 78, Sappho 43, etc.; of thirst, Theogn. 838; of death, Eur. Supp. 46; of wine, sickness, etc., Anth. P. 11. 414; of the Furies, Orph. H. 69. 9. λυσι-μέριμνος, *on*, *driving care away*, Anth. P. 9. 524, 12; of Hermes, Artemis, Sleep, Orph. H. 27. 6, etc. λυσίμος [ῥ], *on*, *able to loose or relieve*, Aesch. Supp. 811. II. pass. *that can be redeemed, redeemable, ἐνέχυρον* Plat. Legg. 820 E. 2. *that can be solved, refutable*, συλλογισμός Arist. An. Pr. 2. 27, 5. λυσι-νομος, *on*, *doing away with the law*, Nonn. Jo. 9. 28. λυσίος [ῥ], α, *on*, (λύσις) *releasing, delivering*, λύσιοι θεοὶ the gods who deliver from curse or sin, Plat. Rep. 366 A; esp., λύσιος, as epith. of Bacchus, Pind. Fr. 124, Plut. 2. 613 C, etc., Orph. H. 49. 2, cf. Paus. 9. 16, 6; also λύσειος, Orph. H. 41. 4; voc. λυσεῦ, lb. 51. 2, where Lob. suggests *Κισσεῦ*. λυσι-παίγων, *on*, *gen. ovos, letting loose*, i. e. *giving, play or sport*, Anacreont. 51. 9;—contrary to analogy, since all other Adjs. compd. with λυσι- make the *v* long, as if from λύσαι, and not from the Subst. λύσις [ῥ]; hence Herm. suggests λυσιπαίγων; cf. λυσιτήμων. λυσι-πήμων, *on*, *ending sorrow or pain*, Orph. H. 1. 11., 58. 20, where Herm. λαθιπήμων, for the same reason that he alters λυσιπαίγων. λυσι-ποθος, *on*, *delivering from love*, Anth. P. 5. 269. λυσι-πόνιον, τό, a medicinal unguent, Galen. 12. 771, Alex. Trall. 1. p. 97. λυσι-πονος, *on*, *releasing from toil, labour-lightening*, θεράποντες Pind. P. 4. 72; λ. τελευτά death that frees from care, Id. Fr. 96. λυσίς [ῥ], εως, lon. ιος, ἡ, (λύω) *a loosing, setting free, releasing, ransoming*, νεκροί lb. 24. 655; σώματος Lys. 101. 39; ἡ λ. τῶν αἰσθήσεων ἐγρηγόρειαι Arist. Somn. 1. 14.—c. gen. objecti, λ. θανάτου deliverance from death, Od. 9. 421, Theogn. 1010; λ. ἐρίδος Hes. Th. 637; χρεῖων Id. Op. 402; πένις Theogn. 180; λυσίαν αἰτέειν κακῶν Hdt. 6. 129; πενθήων Pind. N. 10. 143; μόχθων τῶν ἐφεστώτων Soph. Tr. 1171; τῶν δειμάτων Thuc. 2. 102; τῶν δεσμών Plat. Rep. 532 B; ἀπὸ τῶν δεσμών lb. 515 C; ἐκ χαλεπῶν Theogn. 1385; βλασφημίας Dem. (Ep.) 1484. 8. 2. absol., οὐ λ. ἀλλήλ στρατῶ πόλεον no other means of letting the host loose from part for home, Soph. El. 573. 3. deliverance from guilt by expiatory rites, ὅπως λ. τιν' ἡμῖν εὐαγή πορῆς may'st grant us a deliverance such as may purify us, Soph. O. T. 921; οὐδ' ἔχει λύσαν [τὰ πῆματα] admit not of atonement, Id. Ant. 598; λύσεις καὶ καθαρμοὶ τῶν ἀδικημάτων Plat. Rep. 364 E; τῇ ἐκείνης λύσει καὶ καθαρμῷ by her offer to release them, Id. Phaedo 82 D; αἱ νομιζόμεναι λ., in case of homicide, Arist. Pol. 2. 4. 1; cf. λύσεις. 4. *on ὠμῇ λύσει*, v. ὠμήλυσις. II. a loosing, parting, λ. καὶ χωρισμός ψυχῆς ἀπὸ σώματος Plat. Phaedo 67 D; simply, ἡ τοῦ σώματος λ. Id. Ax. 371 A;—dissolution, πολιτείας Id. Legg. 945 C, Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 17; βίου λύσιν ἔσχε Epigr. Gr. 737; τῶν σφραγίδων αἱ λ. a breaking them, Luc. Alex. 20. 2. relaxation, collapse, πείνῃ μὲν πον λ. καὶ λύπη Plat. Philib. 31 E; a Stoic term for λύπη, Cic. Tusc. 3. 25; ἡ λ. τῶν κοιλῶν Arist. Probl. 27. 3. 2. 3. λ. πυρετοῦ a remission of fever, Galen. 4. as a technical term, a. solution of a difficulty, Arist. Rhet. 2. 25, 1, al.; ἡ λ. τῆς ἀπορίας its solution, Id. Eth. N. 7. 2, 12, al.; ἔχει τινα λ. πρὸς ταύτην τὴν ἀπορίαν, ὅτι... Id. de An. 2. 11, 3; οὐ συμβαίνει ἡ λ. Id. Eth. N. 7. 13, 1; ἐντρέιν λ. τοῦ προβλήματος Polyb. 30. 17, 5;—also, interpretation, σημείων τεράτων τε λύσεις Orph. Arg. 37. b. the refutation of an argument, Arist. Soph. Elench. 24, sq., Rhet. 2. 25, 2, al.; dissolutio in Auct. ad Herenn. 1. 3. c. the unravelling of the plot of a tragedy, opp. to δέσις, Arist. Poët. 15. 10, 18, 11, sq. d. the softening of a strong expression, Longin. 38. e. the dissolution of one vowel into two, as in ἥλιος, ἥλιος, like διαίρεσις, Dem. Phal. 70; or a compound into its component parts, as σίτου πομπή for σιτοπομπία, Id. 92, etc. III. = δόρπου λ. a place for banqueting, like κατάλυσις II, Pind. O. 10 (11). 57. λυσι-σπατέω, *to be relaxed in body*, Hipp. 1160. 1. λυσι-τέλεια, ἡ, *advantage, use, profit*, Theophr. ap. Diog. L. 5. 54, Diod. 1. 36; λ. περὶ τὸν χρόνον economy of time in making payments, Polyb. 32. 13, 11.—A word rejected by the Atticists, Phryn. λυσιτελέω, properly, *to indemnify for expenses incurred, or to pay what is due*, and then 'to pay', i. e. *to profit, avail* (cf. λύω III. 3. b), c. dat., λ. 509. 3 sing. and inf., οὐ φημ' ἂν λυσιτελεῖν σφῶν [τοῦτο] Ar. Pl. 509; λυσιτελεῖ ἡμῖν ἡ δικαιοσύνη Plat. Prot. 327 B; τοιοῦτος οἷος δεσπότη λυσιτελεῖν Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 15. 2. mostly impers., λυσιτελεῖ μοι it profits me, is better for me, c. part., οἷς λυσιτελεῖ πειθομένους Lys. 174. 14; πολλοῖς δὲ ἐλευστέλεον ἀδικήσασαι Plat. Alc. 1. 113 D;—c. inf., λ. προέσται Id. Theaet. 181 B; τεθνάναι λυσιτελεῖ ἡ ζῆν 'tis

oeller to be dead than alive, Andoc. 16. 28, cf. Plat. Rep. 407 A, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 12; —the pers. is added in dat., *it profits* one to do so and so, οὐ γὰρ οἱ λυσιτελέειν .. δικάζειν Hdt. 1. 97; ὅτι μοι λυσιτελοῦ ὥσπερ ἔχω ἔχειν Plat. Apol. 22 E, cf. Xen. Hier. 7, 13; but sometimes in acc., *it is good* that .., λυσιτελέει τὸν μέλλοντα κακῶς ἡγηρέεσθαι ἀμφοτέρω τὰ ἀκείλα καταγῆναι Hipp. Fract. 765, cf. Plat. Rep. 406 D; —absol., ἔλυσιτελεῖ γὰρ Ἀχιονίε. Χαλκ. 1. 6.

II. besides the 3 sing. the neut. part. is used as a Subst. τὸ λυσιτελοῦν, *profit, gain, advantage*, Plat. Rep. 336 D, Dem. 26. 16; τὰ λυσιτελοῦντα Thuc. 6. 85, Plat., etc.; τὸ τέλος λυσιτελοῦν καλέσαι Plat. Crat. 417 C.

Λυσιτελής, ἑς, (λύω V, τέλος) properly, *paying for expenses incurred*, v. Interpr. ad Plat. Crat. 417 C: hence, *useful, profitable, advantageous*, τὸ πράγμα ad Pl. A. Axionic. Χαλκ. 1. 8; οὐδέποτε .. λυσιτελέστερον ὁδία δικαιοσύνης Plat. Rep. 354 A, cf. 364 A; ἐμπορεύματα λυσιτελέστερα Xen. Hier. 9, 11; λυσιτελεστάτην ζωὴν (ἤν Plat. Rep. 344 E; λυσιτελεῖ ἀνδραγαθίας, Polyb. 4. 38, 8; τὸ λυσιτελεσάτων πρὸς ἀργύριον *what was most profitable* in point of money, Dem. 461. 2. 2. *cheer*, Xen. Vect. 4, 30, Dion. H. 7. 37. II. rarely of persons, Plat. Phaedr. 239 C. III. Adv. -λῶς, Diod. 14. 102; Supr. -έστατα, Hdn. 3. 5. 2. *cheerily*, τοῦ δέοντος πρίασθαι λυσιτελέστερον Ael. N. A. 10. 50.

Λυσιτελοῦντας, Adv. part. pres. of λυσιτελέω, *usefully, profitably*, Xen. Oec. 20, 21, Plat. Alc. 2. 146 B; τινὶ Dio C. 56. 40. Λῦσι-τόκος, *on, losing the pains of childbirth*, θέαινα Nonn. D. 41. 166. II. pass. Λυσίτοκος, *set free by birth*, θάλαμοι λ., i. e. eggs that have been laid, Opp. C. 3. 128.

Λῦσι-φλεβίης, ἑς, *opening the veins*, Anth. P. 6. 94. Λῦσι-φρων, *on, ὁ, releasing from care*, Anacront. 50. 2. Λῦσι-χαίτης, *on, ὁ, = λυσιθρίξ*, Nicet. Ann. 12. 5.

Λῦσι-χίτων [i], *on, ὁ, with loose tunic*, Nonn. D. 5. 407. Λῦσι-φδός, *on, one who played women's characters in male attire*, Aristox. ap. Ath. 620 E, Plut. Sull. 36; so called from Λῦσις, who wrote songs for such actors, Strab. 648; cf. μαγικός: —also ἡλυσιφδός, Ath. 211 C. II. as Adj., λ. αὐλοὶ flutes that accompanied such songs, Id. 182 C.

Λύσσα, Att. Λύττα, ἡ, *rage, fury*, Lat. *rabies*, in ll. always of *martial rage*, κρατερὴ δὲ ἡ λύσσα δέδουκε 9. 239; λύσσαν ἔχειν ὁλοήν lb. 305; λ. δέ οἱ κῆρ αἰὲν ἔχε κρατερὴ 21. 542. 2. after Hom. *raging madness, raving, frenzy*, such as was caused by the gods, as that of Io, λύσσης πνεύματι μίργω Aesch. Pr. 883; of Orestes, Id. Cho. 288, Eur. Or. 254, etc.; so of Bacchic frenzy, ἐλαφρὰ λ. Id. Bacch. 851; θοαὶ λύσσης κνῆδες, of the Furies, lb. 977; λύσσα παράκοπος Ar. Thesm. 681; strength, λ. μαινῶς Soph. Fr. 678; λύττα ἐρωτικὴ Plat. Legg. 839 A; λύσσα alone for *raging love*, Theocr. 3. 47. 3. personified, Λύσσα the goddess of *madness*, Eur. H. F. 823. II. *canine madness, rabies*, Xen. An. 5. 7, 6, Arist. H. A. 8. 22, 1. 2. the worm under the tongue of *dogs*, removed from the belief that it produces rabies, Plin. 29. 32. (Hence come λυσάω, λυσαίνω, etc.; Bopp compares Skt. *rush-yāni* (*irasci, furere*), *rush* (*ira, furor*)).

Λυσαίνω, *to rave*, τινὶ against one, Soph. Ant. 633. Λυσσάλλιος, *a, on, raging mad*, Ar. Rh. 4. 1393. Λυσσάσας, ἡ, *raging mad*, Timoth. 1 Bgk., Anth. Plan. 289; λ. μοῖρα Eur. H. F. 1024.

Λυσσάω, Att. Λυττάω, *to be raging in battle*, Hdt. 9. 71; cf. λύσσα init. 2. *to rave, be mad*, Soph. O. T. 1258, Ant. 492, Plat. Rep. 329 C, etc.; λ. πρὸς μέγιν Pseudo-Phocyl. 202; ἔρσας λυττῶντες Plat. Rep. 586 C; —c. inf. *to desire madly* to do, Heliod. 2. 20. II. of dogs, Ar. Lys. 298, Arist. H. A. 8. 22, 1; of wolves, Theocr. 4. 11 (in a dub. passage); of horses, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 4.

Λυσσηδόν, Adv. *furiously, madly*, Opp. H. 2. 573. Λυσσηίς, *essa, ev, = λυσσαλῆς*, Hesych. Λύσσημα, τό, *a fit of madness*: in pl. *ravings*, εἴ μ' ἐκφοβοῖεν μανίασιν λυσσημασιν Eur. Or. 270.

Λυσσηίης, *es, = λυσσαλῆς*, Orph. H. 68. 6, Manetho 6. 560. Λυσσητήρ, ἦρος, *ὁ, one that is raging or raving mad*, κύναν λ. ll. 8. 299; ἰὸς κυνός Anth. P. 5. 266; ποῦς λ. lb. 6. 94.

Λυσσητήης, *οὔ, ὁ, = foreg.*, Anth. P. app. 132; Dor. -ατάς, 7. 473. Λυσσητικός, ἡ, *on, furious*, πρὸς τὰφροδίαια Ael. N. A. 12. 10. Λυσσό-θηκτος, *on, bit by a mad dog*, Geop. 12. 17, 14. Λυσσο-δίκτος, *on, pursued by madness*, Xen. Eph. 1. 6.

Λυσσομένω, *to rage, rave*, Manetho 4. 216. Λυσσο-μάνης, *es, raging mad*, Anth. P. 11. 232; πλόκαμοι lb. 6. 219. Λυσσώω, *to enrage, madden*, Ep. part. λυσσῶων Anth. P. 5. 266, Manetho 1. 244: —Pass. *to be or grow furious*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 114.

Λυσσώδης, *es, (είδος) like one raging, frantic*, of martial rage, ll. 13. 53. 2. of *madness*, λ. νόσος Soph. Aj. 452; of Bacchus, Eur. Bacch. 980; τὸ λυσσώδες = λύσσα, Favor. ap. Stob. 514. 13.

Λυσσώτης, *idos, ἡ, with frantic glance*, Orph. Arg. 977. Λύται, *ol, law-students who were in their fourth year of study*, those who had still a year to study being προλύται, Corp. J. Civ. p. 59, cf. Heinke. Antt. Rom. praef. § 45.

Λύτεια [ῦ], fem. of λυτήρ, Orph. H. 9. 17, 31. 13. Λυτέον, verb. Adj. *one must solve*, Plat. Gorg. 480 E. Λυτήρ, ἦρος, *ὁ, (λύω) one who looses, a deliverer*, πόνων Eur. El. 136; πόνον .. γάμον λυτήρα (as Schütz for καὶ λυτήρια) Aesch. Supp. 807: the Redeemer, Nonn. Jo. 17. 21. II. *an arbitrator, decider*, νεκίων Aesch. Theb. 941.

Λυτήριος, *ados, ἡ, = λυτήρα*, Orph. 13. 8. Λυτήριος, *on, (a, on Orph. H. 35. 7), loosing, releasing, delivering*, δαίμονες Aesch. Theb. 175; λ. ἀκὴ, μηχανή Id. Supp. 268, Eum. 646; πλοῦτον δωμάτων λυτήριον Id. Cho. 820; λ. σημεῖον a symptom of

healing, Hipp. Progn. 45: —c. gen., ὅπως γένοιτο τῶνδ' ἐμοὶ λ. my deliverer from .., Aesch. Eum. 298; λυτήριος εὐχὰς δειμάτων Soph. El. 635; τὸδ' ἂν κακῶν μόνον γένοιτο .. λ. lb. 1490, cf. 447; τὸ μεθεῖναι πρηνὸς λ. Id. Fr. 697; also, ἐκ θανάτου λ. Eur. Alc. 224: —in Soph. Tr. 554 λυτήριον λυτήρια is expl. by Linwood a remedying pain, i. e. a painful remedy; but Dind. suggests that the first syll. in λυτήρια is repeated from λυτήριον, and that κήλημα or some similar word should be read.

II. = λύτρον, τὸ λ. δαπάναν the atonement or reward for all costs, Pind. P. 5. 143. Λυτικός, ἡ, *on, able to loose, laxative*, τῆς κοιλίας Mnesith. ap. Ath. 92 C, cf. 31 B; λ. φάρμακα Arist. Probl. 27. 10, Theophr. H. P. 9. 16, 5. II. *able to refute, confutatory*, of arguments, Arist. Rhet. 2. 26, 3: —able to unravel knotty points, of a Grammarian, Ath. 493 C.

Λύτος, ἡ, *on, (λύω) that may be loosed*, Plat. Tim. 41 A, al. II. *that may be dissolved, soluble*, ὑπό τινος lb. 43 D, 60 D, Arist. Meteor. 4. 6, 12: —λυτῶς solubly, Id. P. A. 2. 2, 25. III. of arguments and difficulties, *refutable*, Id. Rhet. 1. 2, 18.

Λύτρον, τό, (λύω) the price paid, 1. for ransom, a ransom, mostly in pl., τῶν λ. τὴν δεκάτην the tithe of the ransom-money, Hdt. 5. 77; Ἐκτορος λύτρα, name of a play by Aesch.; λύτρα λαβεῖν τινος to receive as ransom for .., Thuc. 6. 5; τῆς θυγατρὸς λύτρα φέρων Plat. Rep. 393 D; λύτρα ἀποδιδόναι, καταθεῖναι to pay ransom, Dem. 1250. 1, and 18; εἰσφέρειν εἰς λύτρα to contribute towards it, Id. 1248. 25; ἀρίενα ἀνὲν λύτρων to release without ransom, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 16: c. gen. a ransom for, λύτρα ἀνδρῶν .. ἀιχμαλώτων λαβὰν τὴν γῆν Thuc. 6. 5. 2. in expiation, an atonement, λύτρον συμφορὰς for .., Pind. O. 7. 141; τί γὰρ λ. πεσόντων αἵματος (so Canter for λυγρῶν); Aesch. Cho. 48; so also in pl., τῆς θυγατρὸς λ. φέρειν Plat. Rep. 393 D: —often in Christian writers, λ. ἀντὶ πολλῶν Ev. Matth. 20. 28; λ. ὑπὲρ γαμήτου Epigr. Gr. 547. 12. 3. generally, a recompense, λύτρον καμάτων Pind. I. 8 (7). 1. II. *lythrum*, a plant, like the Lysimachia, Diosc. 4. 3.

Λυτρο-χάρης, ἑς, *rejoicing in ransom*, Or. Sib. 8. 494: v. l. λυτρο-χαρής. Λυτρόω, (λύτρον) to release on receipt of ransom, to hold to ransom, λ. τινα χρημάτων ὅσον δοκεῖ for such a sum as is agreed on, Plat. Theaet. 165 E: —Med. to release by payment of ransom, to redeem, τὴν χύραν χρημάτων οὐκ ὀλίγων Polyb. 17. 16, 1: —Pass. to be ransomed, λελυτρώσθαι ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων Dem. 394. 18, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 9. 2, 4.

Λύτρωσις, ἡ, *ransoming*, Plut. Arat. 11: —in Christian writers, *Redemption*, i. e. the being redeemed. Λυτρώτεον, verb. Adj. *one must ransom*, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 2, 4. Λυτρώτηριος, *a, on, redeeming*, Chron. Pasch. Λυτρώτης, *οὔ, ὁ, a ransomer, redeemer*, Act. Ap. 7. 35, Eccl. Λυτρωτικός, ἡ, *on, of or for ransoming*, Theod. Prodr. Λύττα, Λυττάω, Λυττητικός, etc., v. sub λυσσ-. Λύττος, ἡ, *on, Cretan word for ὑψηλός*, Steph. Byz. s. v. Λύκτος: —in Hesych. (oxyt.) Λύττοι: of ὑψηλὸς τόποι.

Λύτωρ, *oros, ὁ, = λυτήρ*, f. l. for ῥύτωρ, in Anth. P. 9. 351: —for *υ* in λύτωρ must be short. Λυχνίος λίθος, *ὁ, = λυχνίτης*, Hesych. Λυχν-άπτης, *on, ὁ, a lamplighter*, Hesych.: fem. -άπτρια, an official of Demeter at Eleusis, C. I. 481: —λυχν-αψία, ἡ, acc. to Ath., less common form for λυχνοκαύτης, Cephissod. *Ts 4.

Λυχνεῖον, τό, (λύχνος) a lampstand, Pherecr. Κραπ. 5, Ar. Fr. 270; cf. λυχνίον. Λυχν-έλαιον, τό, lamp-oil, Alex. Trall. 1. p. 2. Λυχνεύς, *ἑως, ὁ, = λυχνίτης*, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 F, cf. 699 D. Λυχνεῖω, (λύχνος) to light, illumine, τινά Areth. in Apoc. p. 905. Λυχνεῖον, *ἄνω, ὁ, a place to keep lamps in*, Luc. V. H. 1. 29. Λυχνία, ἡ, a lampstand, C. I. 2852. 13., 3071. 8, Plut. Dio 9, Luc. Asin. 40, etc.; rejected by the Atticists, Lob. Phryn. 313. Λυχνιαῖος, *a, on, belonging to a lamp*, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 119, Galen.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 552.

Λυχνίας λίθος, *ὁ, = λυχνίτης*, Plat. Com. Σοφ. 8. Λυχνίδιον, τό, Dim. of λυχνίον, a small lamp-stand, Ar. Fr. 115, 274, Crates Geir. 5. [Prob. -ίδ-, cf. Hermipp. Φορμ. 4.] Λυχνικόν, τό, the time of lamp-lighting, Lat. *hora lucernaris*, Eccl. Λυχνίον, τό, = λυχνεῖον, Antiph. Ἀφρ. γον. 1, Theocr. 21. 36, Luc. Symp. 46. Λυχνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *lychnis*, a plant with a bright scarlet flower, used for garlands, Theophr. H. P. 6. 8, 3, Anth. P. 4. 1, 23, etc. 2. λ. ἀργία a kind of road-flax, Plin. 25. 80. II. a precious stone that emits light, prob. the ruby, Luc. Syr. D. 32; also Λύχνος, *ὁ*, Eust. ad Dion. P. 329. Λυχνίσκος, *ὁ, a kind of fish*, Luc. V. H. 2. 30. Λυχνίτης [i], *on, ὁ, a precious stone of a red colour*, Plat. Eryx. 400 D, Strab. 830, Achmes Onir. 247, Plin. 37. 30; —but different from that called λυχνίς. II. λ. λίθος a name for Parian marble, which was quarried by lamp-light, Varro ap. Plin. 36. 4, 2. Λυχνίτης, ἴδος, ἡ, a plant, a kind of mullein, the leaves of which served as lampwicks, Plin. 25. 74; φλοῖς λ. in Diosc. 4. 104. Λυχνό-βιος, *on, living by lamplight*, in Senec. Ep. 122. Λυχνο-εἰδής, *es, lamplike*, Iamb. Protr. p. 360 Kiessl. Λυχνο-καῖα, *Ion. -ιή, ἡ, a lighting of lamps, illumination*, Cratin. Troph. 8, Dio C. 79. 16; in Hdt. 2. 62, a festival at Sais, like the Chinese feast of Lanterns. Λυχνο-καυτεύω, to light lamps, Dio C. 63. 20: a pecul. form λυχνο-κῶσα = λυχνοκαυτοῦσα in Teleclid. Incert. 20: —Subst. λυχνοκαυτή, ἡ, = λυχνοκαῖα, λυχναῖα, Ath. 701 A. —Cf. Lob. Phryn. 523.

λύχνον, τό, = λύχνος, Hippon. ap. E. M. 572. 21, unless this be a mistake of the Gramm. arising from λύχνα, pl. of λύχνος.

λυχνοπώω, to make lamps and lanterns, Andoc. ap. Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1001:—from λυchno-poiós, óv, making lamps or lanterns, Ar. Pax 690, Philaet. 'Αχ. 1.

λυχνό-πολις, ἡ, city of lamps, Luc. V. H. 1. 29.

λυχνοπώλης, οὐ, δ, a dealer in lamps or lanterns, Ar. Eq. 739.

λύχνος, δ: pl. λύχνοι Batr. 179, Ar. Eq. 1315, Antiph. Pám. 2, Met. 1; but a common form of the pl. is λύχνα Hdt. 2. 62, 133, Eur. Cycl. 514, etc.: (v. λύκη)—a portable light, a lamp, different from the fixed λαμπτήρ,—the λύχνος being carried in the hand or set on a lamp-stand (λυχνεῖον, λυχνία, λυχνούχος), χρύσεος λ. Od. 19. 34; λύχνα καίειν, ἀνάπτειν to light lamps, Hdt. II. cc.: ἀπτε, παῖ λ., Ar. Nub. 18; also, λύχνους ἀπτεῖν to have an illumination, Arr. Epict. 2. 17, 37; λ. ἀποσβέσαι Ar. P. 668; λ. ἀποσβέσκει had gone out, Plat. Symp. 218 B; περί λυχνῶν ἀπὰς about lamp-lighting time, i.e. towards nightfall, Hdt. 7. 215; πάννυχος λ. παρακαίεται lamps are kept burning all night, Id. 2. 130; ἔλαιον ἡμῖν οὐκ ἔνεστ' ἐν τῷ λυχνῷ Ar. Nub. 56; cf. κερπίτινος.

2. in pl. οἱ λύχνοι or τὰ λύχνα, the lampmarket, Ib. 1065.

λυχνούχος, δ, (ἔχω) a lampstand, the stand upon which the λύχνος was set, καὶ τὸν λυχνούχον ἔκφερ' ἐνθεῖς τὸν λύχνον Pherecr. Δοῦλ. 5; διαστίλβονθ' ὀρώμεν ὥσπερ ἐν καυῷ λυχνούχῳ Ar. Fr. 114; ἐξελὼν ἐκ τοῦ λυχνούχου τὸν λύχνον Alex. Khryst. 1, cf. Lys. Fr. 51, Bgk. in Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 1060, Lob. Phryn. 60.

λυχνοφόρεω, to carry a lamp, λυχνοφορίους (Lacon.) Ar. Lys. 1003.

λυχνοφόρος, ον, carrying a lamp, Plat. Pomp. 51, Ath. 214 D.

λύχνωμα, τό, = ὀδόντιον, Schol. Ar. Ach. 1175; cf. λαμπάδιον.

λύω, poet. imperat. λύθι (as if from λύμι) Pind. Fr. 55; fut. λύσω [ῶ]. aor. ἔλυσα: pf. λέλυκα Thuc. 7. 18, Ar. Vesp. 992 (ἀπο-), etc.:—

Pass., aor. λέλυμαι: plqpf. ἐλελύμην [ῶ]: aor. ἐλύθην, Ep. λυθην [ῶ] Od. 8. 360, Eur. Hel. 860, Thuc., etc.: fut. λυθήσομαι Plat. Tim. 41 B, Isocr., etc.; also λελύσομαι [ῶ] Dem. 178. 21, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 37 (ἀπο-):—to these must be added an Ep. aor. pass. (of plqpf. form) ἐλύμην or λυμην [ῶ] Il. 21. 80; λύτο [ῶ] Ib. 114; but λύτο 24. 1; λύντο 7. 16: also 3 opt. pf. λελύτο, for λελύτο, a very rare form, Od. 18. 238:—Med., fut. λύσομαι: aor. ἐλυσάμην: the pf. pass. λέλυμαι is used in med. sense by Dem. 95. 14, Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 23 (cf. δια-, κατα-λύω); whereas the fut. λύσομαι is used in pass. sense in comp. with διά, Thuc. 2. 12, with ἐπὶ, Lys. 174. 38, with κατά, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 9:—Homer uses all tenses except the pf. act. [In pres. and impf., ὡ always in Att., ὤ mostly in Ep., though Hom. has it twice long in arsi, ἔλυνε Il. 23. 513, λυεῖ Od. 7. 74; in compds. long also in thesi, ἀλ-λυσεν 2. 105; ἀλλυοῦσαν Ib. 109:—in fut. and aor. 1 v long al-ways—in other denses v short always, save in the exceptional forms λελύτο, λύτο, v. supr.:—λελύμενος only occurs in very late Poets, as Theod. Prodr.] (From √ΛΥ, whence also λύ-η, λύ-σις, λυ-τήρ, λυ-τρον; cf. Skt. lū, lu-nāmi (seco, dissecō); Lat. lu-o (to pay), re-lu-o, so-lu-o (for se-lu-o), so-lu-tus; Goth. lau-sja (λύω), lau-s (κενός), us-lu-s-jeins (λύτρωσις), our loose, etc.:—but λούω, etc., come from √ΛΟΥ.)

Orig. sense, to loose: I. of things, to loosen, unbind, un-

fasten, esp. clothes and armour, λυσε δὲ οἱ ζωστήρα, θώρηκα Il. 4. 215, 16. 804; but, ζώνην παρθεῖν λ. to loose the maiden-girdle, of the husband after marriage, Od. 11. 245; so, of the wife, λύσι χαλινῶν ὑπ' ἡρώα παρθεῖας Pind. I. 8 (7). 95; ἐνθα παρθέναι' . ἔλυσ' ἐγὼ κορεύματα Eur. Alc. 177 (cf. ζώνη); so, λυσας ἄνευμα σόν Id. Tro. 501:—often of the tackling of ships, λ. πρυμνήσια, ἱστία, λαΐφος, etc., Od. 2. 418, 15. 496, 552, h. Hom. Ap. 405 sq., etc., (but never so in Il.), cf. Eur. Hec. 539, 1020, etc.; ἀσκὸν λ. to untie a skin (used as a bottle), Od. 10. 47; then freq. in Att. (cf. ὑπόλυον), λ. στολάς, πέπλον Soph. O. C. 1596, Tr. 924; λ. ἡνίαν to slack the rein, Id. El. 743; λ. κλῆθρα to open, Aesch. Theb. 396; λ. γράμματα, δέλτον to open a letter, Eur. I. A. 38, 307; λ. πέδας, δεσμά Aesch. Eum. 645, Eur. H. F. 1123; ἀρτανάς . δέρης ἔλυσαν loosed it from my neck, Aesch. Ag. 876, cf. Eur. Hipp. 781:—Med., ἐλυσάτο κεστὸν ἱμάντα undid her belt, Il. 14. 214; but, λύντο τεύχεα they undid the armour for themselves, i.e. stripped it off (others), Tr. 17. 318; later, λύσασθαι τρίχα, κύμας, πλοκαμίδας to unbind one's hair, Bion 1. 20, etc.:—then,

b. in various phrases, στόμα λ. to open the mouth, Eur. Hipp. 1060, Isocr. 252 C; λ. γλώσσας εἰς ἀσ-χρὸν μῦθον λ. Criti. 2, 10 Bgk.; λ. βλεφάρων ἔδραν to wake up, Eur. Rhes. 8; λ. ὄφρυον to unfold the brow, Id. Hipp. 290; ἄχος λ. ἀπ' ὀμμάτων Soph. Aj. 706, etc.

2. of living beings, a. of horses, etc., to undo, unyoke, unharness, opp. to ζεύγνυμι, Od. 4. 35, often in Il.; ἐξ ὀχέων, ὑπὲξ ὀχέων Il. 5. 369, 8. 504; ὑπ' ἄρμασιν 18. 244; ὑπὸ ζυγῷ Od. 4. 39; ὑπὸ ζυγῶν Il. 24. 576; ὑπ' ἀπήνῃ Od. 7. 5; and, in Med., λυεσθαι ἵππους ὑπ' ὄχεσσι to unyoke one's horses, Il. 23. 7; so, βύε λύσαι, Hes. Op. 606:—also, λυε μώνυχας ἵππους loosed them from the rack, Il. 10. 498; λ. κύνα to let him loose, Xen. Cyn. 6, 13, etc.

b. of men, to loose, release, set free, deliver, esp. from bonds or prison, and so, generally, from difficulty or danger, Il. 15. 22, Od. 8. 345, 12. 53, etc.; ὁ λύσων he that shall deliver, Aesch. Fr. 771, 785:—c. gen. rei, λυεῖν τινὰ κακότητος Od. 5. 397, cf. Pind. P. 3. 89, etc.; so in Att., λ. τινὰ δεσμών Aesch. Pr. 1006; ὄκνον, πημανθῆ, etc., Soph. Tr. 181, etc.; also, λ. τινὰ ἐκ δεσμῶν Od. 8. 360, cf. Pind. O. 4. 34, Aesch. Fr. 872, Eur. Hipp. 1244, Plat. Rep. 360 C; also, λ. δούμους ἀβρότατος to rob the house of . . . Pind. P. 11. 51; λ. τινὰ τῆς ἀρχῆς to depose him from . . . Diod. 13. 92:—Med., properly, to get one loosed or set free, λύσασθαι τινὰ δυσφροσυνῶν Ilcs. Th. 528; ὥσπερ ἔω

πμονᾶς ἐλυσάτο Aesch. Supp. 1066:—Pass., λυθῆναι τὰς πέδας to have them loosed, Diod. 17. 116; λέλυται γὰρ λαὸς ἐλευθερὰ βάειν, ὡς ἐλύθη ζυγὸν has been let loose to speak, when the yoke was loosed, Aesch. Pers. 592. c. of prisoners, to release on receipt of ransom (ἀποινα), hold to ransom, release, Il. 1. 29, 24. 137, 555, etc.; λ. τινὰ τινι 1. 20, 24. 561, Od. 10. 298; Σαρπηδόνης ἔντα καλὰ λύσαιαν would give them up, 17. 162; in full, λυεῖν τινὰ ἀποιῶν Il. 106; χρημάτων μεγάλων Hdt. 2. 135; ἀνὴρ ἀντ' ἀνδρὸς λυθεῖς Thuc. 5. 3:—Med. to release by payment of ransom, to get a person released, to ransom, redeem, Il. 1. 13, 24. 118, al., Od., and Att.; λυεσθαι τινὰ ἐκ πολέμου Lys. 122. 7; ἵππον Xen. An. 7. 8, 6; ὅσους αὐτὸς ἐλυσάμην τῶν αἰχμαλώτων Dem. 394. 6; λ. τινι τὸ χαρίον Id. 1215. 20; ἐαυτοὺς λ. to pay their own ransom, Id. 394. 11; to buy from a pimp, Ar. Vesp. 1353:—thus Act. and Med. (in this sense) are related just like λυτρώω and λυτρώομαι.

3. to give up, [θρόνον] λυσον ἄμμιν Pind. P. 4. 275.

II. to resolve a whole into its parts, to dissolve, break up, λ. ἀγορὴν to dissolve the assembly, opp. to καθίσαι, Il. 1. 305, Od. 2. 69, etc.; also to break up the market, Xen. Oec. 12, 1:—Pass., λυτο ἀγών Il. 24. 1; ἐλύθη ἡ στρατιά, ἡ συνουσία Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 2, Polyb. 5. 15, 3.

2. to loosen, slacken, relax, σπάρτα λέλυνται, i.e. have rotted, Il. 2. 135; βαφαί . λέλυντο ἱμάντων Od. 2. 186; λ. τὴν σχεδὴν Hdt. 4. 97; τὴν γέφυραν Xen. An. 2. 4, 17; τὴν ἀπόφραξιν Ib. 4. 2, 25.

3. esp. of physical strength, to loosen, i.e. weaken, relax, λυθεῖ οἱ γυῖα made his limbs slack or loose, i.e. killed him, often in Il.; so, γούνατα λυεῖν τινί Il. 2. 335; or τινὸς 5. 176, etc.; also, λ. μένος τινί 16. 332, etc.; πέλεκυς λυσε βοὸς μένος Od. 3. 450, cf. Il. 17. 29, 524; but, οἷ μοι καμάτῳ . γούνατ' ἔλυσαν made my knees weak with toil, Od. 20. 118:—so in Pass., λύντο δὲ γυῖα, as the effect of death, sleep, weariness, fear, etc., Il. 7. 16, etc.; γυῖα λέλυντο 13. 85, Od. 8. 233; αὐτοῦ αὐτὸ γούνατα καὶ φίλον ἦτορ Il. 21. 114, 425; λυθεῖ ψυχὴ τὸ μένος τε 5. 296, etc.; λυθεῖ δὲ οἱ ἀψα πάντα Od. 4. 794, etc.;—so in Trag., λέλυται γυῖαν ῥώμη Aesch. Pers. 913; λυεται δέ μοι μέλη Eur. Hec. 438; λέλυμαι μελέων σύνδεσμοι Id. Hipp. 199; λυεῖν βλέφαρα closes her eyes in sleep, Soph. Ant. 1302; so, λ. τὴν ἐν ταῖς ψυχαῖς πρὸς μάχην παρασκευὴν Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 22.

4. to undo, bring to naught, break down, destroy, πόλιον κάρηνα Il. 2. 118, 9. 25; Τροίης κρήδεμνα 16. 100, Od. 13. 388; and generally, to undo, do away with, put an end to, Lat. dissolvere, λ. νεκεία Il. 14. 205, 304, Od. 7. 114; μελεδήματα Il. 23. 62, Od. 20. 56;—so, λ. ἐπιμορφάν Pind. O. 10 (11). 11; λ. φόβον, μοχθήματα, ἀνάγκας, Aesch. Theb. 270, Soph. O. C. 1616; λ. βίον, i.e. to die, Eur. I. T. 692; λ. τὸ τέλος βίου Soph. O. C. 1720; μάχην Ar. Pax 991.

b. in Prose, λ. νόμους to repeal or annul laws, Lat. leges abrogare, Hdt. 3. 82; τὰ περὶ τὴν πολιτείαν Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 14; λ. ψήφω τὸ παρόνομον Aeschin. 82. 15, etc.; ὕβριν καὶ ὑποψίαν Xen. An. 3. 1, 21; λ. ψήφον etc., to rescind a vote, Dem. 700. 13; λ. διαθήκας to cancel a will, Isae. 59. 29, etc.:—Pass., λέλυται πάντα all ties are broken, all is in confusion, Dem. 777. 9.

c. as a technical term, to solve a difficulty, a problem, a question, λ. ἀπορίαν Plat. Prot. 324 E, al.

d. to refute an argument, Arist. Rhet. 2. 25, 10, al.; cf. λύσις II. 4. a, λυτι-κός II.

e. to unravel the plot of a tragedy, opp. to πλέκειν, Id. Poët. 18, 11.

5. to break a legal agreement or obligation, τὸν νόμον Hdt. 6. 106; τὰς σπονδὰς Thuc. 1. 23, 78, cf. 4. 23; τὰ συγκείμενα Lys. 106. 391.

6. in physical sense, to dissolve, λυεῖ τὸ θερμὸν, opp. to πηγνυσι, Arist. Meteor. 4. 7, 15:—Pass., λυεται, opp. to πηγνυται, Ib. 4. 6, 3 sq.

7. of medicines, λ. τὴν κοιλίαν Id. Probl. 1. 40; so of the effects of terror, Ib. 4. 7, al.

III. to solve, fulfil, accomplish, τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ μαντεῖα Soph. O. T. 407; λ. ὕρκους Polyb. 6. 58, 4.

IV. to atone for, make up for, like Lat. luere, rependere, τὰς πρότερον ἀμαρτίας Ar. Ran. 691; λ. ὅσ' ἐξήμαρτον Soph. Ph. 1224; λ. φόνον φόνῳ Id. O. T. 101, Eur. Or. 510:—Med., τῶν παλαιὰ πεπραγμένων λυσασθ' αἵμα Aesch. Cho. 804.

V. μισθοὺς λυεῖν, to pay wages in full, to quit oneself of them, only used in cases of obligation, Xen. Ages. 2, 31.

2. τέλη λυεῖν = λυσιστελεῖν, to pay, profit, avail, ἐνθα μὴ τέλη λυεῖ φρονούμτι (sc. τὸ φρονεῖν) where it boots not to be wise, Soph. O. T. 316; but more often λυεῖ without τέλη, constructed much like λυσιστελεῖ, either absol., λυεῖ δ' ἄλλως Eur. Med. 1362; or c. dat. pers., φημὶ τοιοῦτους γάμοις λυεῖν βορτοῖς Id. Alc. 627, cf. Hipp. 441; c. inf., πᾶς σὺν λυεῖ . ἐπιβάλλει; Eur. Med. 1112; ἐμοὶ τε λυεῖ τοῖσι μέλλουσιν τέκνοις τὰ ζώντ' ὕψισι it is good for me that the living children should benefit those to come, Ib. 566; c. acc. et inf., λυεῖ γὰρ ἡμᾶς οὐδὲν, οὐδ' ἐπωφελεῖ, . . . θανεῖν it is expedient that we should die, οὐδ' ἐπωφελεῖ being parenthetical, Soph. El. 1005; cf. λυσιστελεῖ 1. 2.

Λῶ, I will, v. λῶω (B).

λωβάω, = sq., Democ. Ep. ad Hipp.

λωβάομαι, Ion. -έομαι, Hipp. Ar. 802: fut. -ήσομαι Plat., Dor. 2 pl. λωβάσεσθε Theocr. 5. 109: aor. ἐλωβήσαμην Hdt., etc.:—for the pf. and aor. pass., v. infr.: Dep.: (λῶβη). Like λυμαίνομαι, to treat despitefully, to outrage, maltreat, c. acc. pers., also with cognate acc. added, λῶβην λωβάσθαι τινὰ to do one despite, Il. 13. 623; esp. to maim, mutilate, τινὰ Hdt. 3. 154; ἐωντὸν λωβάται λῶβην ἀνήμεστον Ib.; ἀρτάναισι λωβάται βίον brings her life to a shameful end by the halter, Soph. Ant. 54; ἀνδρῶν εὐνίδας λ. dishonouring them, Eur. Or. 929; λ. τοὺς νέους to corrupt the youth, Plat. Prot. 318 D; of the effect of over-hard work, λωβῶνται τὰ σώματα Arist. Pol. I. 11, 6:—also, λ. πόλιν Lys. 176. 5; ἀστεα κατ' ἄκρας Theocr. 16. 89; to pillage, Polyb. 4. 54, 2:—sometimes also, like λυμαίνομαι, c. dat., Ar. Eq. 1408, Plat. Crito 47 E:—absol. to do despite, act outrageously, Il. 1. 232, 2. 242.

II. the Act. λωβῶω occurs only in Pseudo-Phocyl. 33, Or.

Sib. II (9). 71; and κατ-ελώβησαν in Polyb. 15. 33, 9:—but the pf. is used as Pass., λελωβημένος mutilated, Hdt. 3. 155, Plat. Gorg. 511 A, Rep. 611 C, etc.; so also aor. pass., μεγάλας λώβας λωβηθείς Id. Gorg. 473 C; and Ion. pres. λωβέομαι in Hipp. Art. 802: cf. ἀπο-, ἐκ-λώβομαι.

Λωβέω, to mock, make a mock of, τινά Od. 23. 15, 26.

Λώβη, ἡ, like λῆμη, despiteful treatment, outrage, dishonour, αἰσχος λώβη τε Od. 18. 225; λώβην λωβάσθαι (v. sub λωβάομαι); λ. τίσαι to pay for an outrage; Il. 11. 142; so, λ. ἀποδοῦναι 9. 387; but, λ. τίσασθαι to exact retribution for an outrage, i. e. to revenge it, 19. 208, Od. 20. 169, Soph. Aj. 181; ἐπὶ λώβῃ for ruin or destruction, Soph. Ant. 792, cf. Eur. Hec. 647; ὡς ἐπὶ λώβῃ Id. H. F. 881; λ. καὶ διαφορά Plat. Meno 91 C, etc.:—esp. mutilation, maiming, Hdt. 3. 154:—also in pl., Soph. Aj. 1392; λώβας λωβηθείς Plat. Gorg. 473 C.

2. of persons, a disgrace, Lat. opprobrium, λώβην τ' εἶναι καὶ ὑπόβιον Il. 3. 42, cf. Eur. El. 165; ποιῶντα λωβῶν, of the Grammarians, Anth. P. 11. 322. II. in Byzant. writers = λέπρα, leprosy, Wemssd. Philes pp. 54, 56. (Cf. Lat. labes:—perh. akin to λῆμη, which is akin to λῆμα, from √ΛΟΦ, λούω.)

Λωβήεις, εσσα, εν, outrageous, Ap. Rh. 3. 801, Tryph. 261.

Λώβημα, τό, = λώβη, Epiphani.

Λώβησις, ἡ, (λωβάομαι) = λώβη, Or. Sib. p. 203. 71 Mai.

Λωβητεῖρα, ἰσμ. of λωβητήρ, Anth. P. 9. 251.

Λωβητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, one who treats despitefully, a foul slanderer, Il. 2. 275, 11. 385; generally, a destroyer, of the Erinyes, Soph. Ant. 1074. II. pass. a worthless wretch, like λυμῶν, Il. 24. 239, Ap. Rh. 3. 372.

Λωβητής, οὔ, ὅ, = foreg.: λ. τέχνης one who disgraces his trade, Ar. Ran. 93.

Λωβητός, ἡ, ὅν, despitefully treated, outraged, λωβητὸν ἔθηκε, for ἐλωβήσατο, Il. 24. 531, cf. Hes. Sc. 366; κείνης ὕμν λωβητὸν εἶδος Soph. Tr. 1069; λωβητὸν αὐτὸν ἐκβαλεῖν Id. Aj. 1388; μόχθω λωβῆτός Id. Ph. 1103. II. act. insulting, abusive, αἰσχροὶ καὶ λ. ἔπη lb. 607; λωβητὸν ἐμπόλημα, baneful, Id. Tr. 538, cf. Tryph. 21.

Λωβητῶρ, ὀρος, ὁ, = λωβητήρ, Opp. H. 4. 684, Anth. P. 6. 168, etc.; with neut. λωβητόρα κῆρα Nic. Al. 536.

Λωβόομαι, (λῶβη II) Pass. to be leprosy, Achmes Onir. 107.

Λωβός, ἡ, ὅν, = λωβητός, E. M. 570. 37. II. in Byzant. writers, a leper; v. λῶβη II.

Λωβο-τροφεῖον, τό, (λῶβη II) a lazaret-house for lepers, Byz.

Λωγάλιον, οἶ, dice made of the bones of oxen, Hesych., II. = πύρνοι, Id. —= σπυγῶς, ἄδος, ἡ, = πύρνη, Id.

Λωγάνιον, τό, the dewlap of oxen, Lat. palæare, Luc. Lexiph. 3, ubi v. Schol. In Suid. λογάνιον without expl., in Hesych., λωγάλιον.

Λωγασσός, ὁ, a whip of bull's hide, Hesych.

Λωγέω, = λέγω, Theognost. Can. p. 149; ἐλῶγενν' ἔλεγον, Hesych.

Λωδῆς, ἱκος, ἡ, a blanket or counterpane, Lat. lodix, Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri. p. 13:—Dim. λωδικιον, τό, Epiphani.

Λωίτερος, v. sqq.

Λωίων, ὅ, ἡ, λῶιον, τό; Att. λῶων, λῶων, acc. sing. and neut. pl. λῶω (for λῶονα) Aesch. Pers. 1079, Plat. Phileb. 11 B; acc. pl. λῶους (for λῶονας) Soph. Tr. 736, neut. λῶια Theocr. 26. 32: (prob. from λῶω B, λῶ):—more desirable, more agreeable, and (generally) better, Hom. only in neut., τόδε λῶίων ἐστι; πολλὸν λ. ἐστὶ Il. 1. 229, Od. 2. 169, etc.; δόμενα καὶ λῶίων Tr. 417; and as Adv., λῶιον γινώσκειναι 23. 109; μετρείσασαι Hes. Op. 348; but, οὐκ ἄλλη.. τῆσδε λῶϊων γυνή Simon. Iamb. 6. 30:—we also find a Comp. λωίτερος, ὅν, also used by Hom. only in neut., λωίτερον καὶ ἄμεινον Od. 1. 376, 2. 141; masc. in Ap. Rh. 3. 186, 850, etc.; in Eust. also λωότερος, Jac. A. P. p. 75:—In Att. Poets, λῶων was used generally as Comp. of ἀγαθός, Aesch. Pers. 526, etc.; φρόνησον λαβὲν λῶω lb. 1079; λῶων φρονεῖν Soph. O. T. 1038; λῶων φρένας ἀμείψασθαι Id. Tr. 736; βίον λῶωνος κυρῆσαι Id. O. T. 1513; εἰς τὸ λῶων σὺν μεθέστηκεν κίεα Eur. Med. 911; sometimes also in Prose, ἄμεινον καὶ λῶων Plat. Legg. 828 A; ἄμεινον καὶ λῶω Id. Phileb. 11 B; λ. καὶ ἄμεινον Xen. An. 5. 10, 15. II. Sup. λῶστος, ἡ, ὅν, Theogn. 96. 255, and Att.; λῶστον δὲ τὸ ζῆν ἄνοσον Soph. Fr. 326; τὰ λῶστα βουλεύειν Aesch. Pr. 204, etc.; παρανέοι τὰ λ. Id. Ag. 105. 3; ὦ λῶστε, my good friend, like ὦ βέλτιστε, Plat. Gorg. 467 B, Xen. Symp. 4. 1, etc.

Λῶμα, τό, the hem, fringe, border of a robe, LXX (Ex. 28. 29), Eccl.:—Dim. λωμάτιον, τό, Anth. P. 11. 210.

Λῶντι, v. sub *λῶω (B).

Λῶος (or rather λῶος, Arcad. p. 38. 8, Theogn. Can. p. 57. 16), ὁ, also λῶος, a Macedon. month, answering to the Att. βοηδρομιών, Philipp. ap. Dem. 280. 13; or ἑκατομβαιών, Plut. Alex. 3.

Λῶπη, ἡ, (λέπω) a covering, robe, mantle, διπτυχον ἀμφ' ὤμοισιν ἔχουσι' εὐεργία λῶπην Od. 13. 224, cf. Theocr. 25. 254, Ap. Rh. 2. 32:—Also Λῶπιος, εὐς, τό, Hippon. 44*, Anacr. 98, Theocr. 14. 66, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 22:—Only poetic, though prose writers have the derivs. λωπίον, λωποδύτης.

Λωπίζω, fut. ἴσω, (λῶπος) to cover, cloak, Hesych., Suid.; now only found in compounds, ἀπολωπίζω, περιλωπίζω, etc.:—so, Soph. Tr. 925, ἐκ δ' ἐλάσσει πλευράν, belongs to ἐκλωπίζω.—Cf. λωπίζω.

Λῶπιον, Dim. of λῶπη, Arist. Metaph. 3. 4, 14, Top. 7. 1.

Λωπιστός, ὅν, with a patched cloak, Com. Anon. 160.

Λωπο-δυσία, ἡ, highway-robbery, Gloss.:—Λωπο-δυσίον δίκη, a prosecution for λωποδυσία, Hermog.; cf. Att. Process, p. 360.

Λωποδύτης, to steal clothes, esp. from bathers or travellers, Plat. Rep. 575 B, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 62, Arist. Pol. 2. 7, 11; λ. ἐσθήτα Luc. Bis Acc. 34. II. generally, to rob, plunder, Ar. Eccl. 565, Pl. 165:—

c. acc. pers., Ar. Ran. 1075, Dem. 116. 19; of plagiarists, λ. "Ομηρον Anth. P. 11. 130.

Λωποδύτης [ῆ], ὅν, δ, (λῶπος, δύω) one who slips into another's clothes, a clothes-stealer, esp. one who steals the clothes of bathers, or strips travellers, Soph. Epigr. ap. Ath. 604 F, A. B. 176, cf. λωποδυνεῶν. II. generally, a thief, robber, footpad, Ar. Ran. 772, Av. 497, Antipho 130. 19, Lys. 117. 7, etc.; λωποδύτων θάνατον αἰρεῖσθαι Dem. 53. fin.; ἀλ-λωτρίαν λ. ἐπών a plagiarist, Anth. P. 11. 130, cf. Arr. Epict. 2. 19, 28. Λῶπος, ὁ, = λῶπη, q. v.

Λωρο-κάπιστρον, τό, a halter, Byz. word in Schol. rec. Soph. Aj. 230.

Λῶρον, τό, the Lat. lorum, a thong; v. Ducang.

Λωρο-πέδεω, to bind with thongs, τοὺς πόδας Nicet. Ann. 163 B.

Λῶρος, ὁ, = λῶρον, Schol. Ar. Eq. 765.

Λωροτομέω, to cut into thongs, Schol. Ar. Eq. 764.

Λωρο-τόμος, ὅν, cutting thongs, Hesych., Schol. Plat. Gorg. 517 D.

Λῶστος, ἡ, ὅν, v. sub λῶων.

Λῶταξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a buffoon, lewd fellow, Jo. Chrys.:—the interp. αὐλη-τής, in Zonar. Lex. 1324, Eust. 344, 35 seems to be a fiction.

Λῶτῶν, to play the flute, Zonar.

Λῶτιζομαι, Med., like καρπίζομαι, to choose for oneself, cull the best, Aesch. Supp. 963; Ἄρης γὰρ οὐδὲν τῶν κακῶν λ. Soph. Fr. 649; cf. Aetia. Supp.

Λῶτινος, ἡ, ὅν, (λωτός) of the lotus-tree, ἔϋλα Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 9, 5. 5, 6. II. made of lotus, ἀναθυμῖδες Anacr. 39; κολεῖς, μέγα λ. ἔργον Theocr. 24. 45; λ. αὐλῶν (cf. λῶτός IV), Ath. 182 D.

Λῶτιον, τό, a flower: metaph., like ἄνθος and ἄνθος, the fairest, choicest, best, γῆς ἑλλάδος λῶτισματα Eur. Hel. 1593; cf. λῶτίζομαι.

Λῶτο-ειδής, ἔς, lotus-like (signif. IV), Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 12.

Λῶτοῖς, εσσα, εν, overgrown with lotus, πεδία λωτοῦντα (or -εῦντα) lotus-plains, Il. 12. 283. Others expl. it blooming (cf. λῶτῶν, II).

Λῶτο-μήτρα, ἡ, a kind of lotus, Plin. 22. 28.

Λῶτός, οὔ, ὁ, the lotus, name of several plants, often wrongly con- founded: five may be specially remarked: I. the Greek lotus,

a plant which grew wild in the meadows round Sparta and Troy, on which horses fed, a kind of clover or trefoil, perhaps trifolium melilotus L., Il. 2. 776, 14. 348, 21. 351, Od. 4. 603.

II. the Cyrenean lotus, an African shrub, whose fruit was the food of certain tribes on the coast, hence called Lotophagi, 9. 84 sq., Hdt. 4. 177; in the Od., the fruit is called μελιτῶν 9. 93 sq.:—Hdt. compares its fruit in size to that of the σχίνος (as large as the olive), in taste to the date (φοῖνιξ), and says that wine was made of it:—ἄνθιον εἶδα, Od. 9. 84, refers not literally to the flower being eaten, but to the vegetable nature of the food, v. ἄνθιον.—It was a low thorny shrub, Hdt. 2. 96, cf. Schweigh. Polyb. 12. 2; acc. to Sprengel, Rhamnus Lotus L.; acc. to Willdenow, Zizyphus Lotus, still prized at Tunis and Tripoli under the name of the jujube, the fruit of paradise in Arab poetry.

III. the Egyptian lotus, the lily of the Nile, first mentioned in Hdt. 2. 92, of which there are three varieties: 1. with large white flowers; it was dried in the sun, and its pith pounded for bread; the root, which was of the size and shape of an apple, and sweet of taste, was also eaten, Hdt. 1. c.

2. with rose-coloured flowers and leguminous fruit, the Egyptian bean, Ath. 677 D, E; described as κρίνεα ῥόδοισιν ἑμφερέα, Hdt. 1. c.

3. with blue flowers, Ath. ibid.:—Of these the first is thought to be Nymphaea Lotus, the second Nymphaea Nelumbo, the third Nelumbium Speciosum; v. Sprengel Antiq. Bot. p. 56, Voss Virg. Ecl. 4. 20, Schweigh. Hdt. 1. cc., and cf. κολοκαῖα.—In Egypt the lotus was sacred as a symbol of the Nile (with the rising of which it grew), and so of Fertility: hence its constant use in the rites of Isis and Osiris, and its freq. appearance on ancient, esp. Egyptian, works of art, v. Creuzer Symbolik 1. 283 sq., 508 sq. (French transl. 1. 404, cf. 525). The Indian lotus, a sacred symbol of the Ganges, etc., is of like kind.

IV. a North-African tree, acc. to Sprengel Celtis Australis L., like a pear-tree, but with serrated leaves, and bearing leguminous fruit without taste or smell, Theophr. H. P. 4. 3, 1; distinguished by its hard black wood, of which statues, flutes, etc. were carved:—hence Αἰβύς λῶτός is used in Poets for a flute, Eur. I. A. 1036, Hel. 170, Tro. 544, etc., Anth. P. 7. 182; but not in Pind., Aesch., or Soph. As Plin. N. H. 13. 17 (32) says expressly that this wood was used for tibiae, we need not think of lotus-stalks forming natural pipes, like reed or hemlock. In Eur. and Anth. it always accompanies hymeneal revelry or Bacchic or Phrygian phrensy. In Sopater ap. Ath. 175 C, it seems to be a pipe forming part of the Oriental νάβλα.

V. another lotus-tree, Diospyrus lotus, which grew in Italy, had a short stem with polished bark: its luxuriant branches were trained upon houses, Columell. 7. 9: its leaves were ovate, downy underneath, its berries red and sweet-tasted, Voss Virg. G. 2. 84.

Λῶτο-τρόφος, ὅν, (λωτός I) producing lotus, λειμαξ Eur. Phoen. 1571.

Λῶτο-φάγος, οἶ, (λωτός II) the Lotus-eaters, Lotophagi, a peaceful people on the coast of Cyrenaica, Od. 9. 84, Hdt. 4. 177, cf. Xen. An. 3. 2, 25: their country was called Λωτοφαγίτις, Theophr. H. P. 4. 3, 2; whence Σῦρτις Λωτοφαγίτις, Strab. 834.

Λῶτο-φόρος, ὅν, lotus-bearing, λειμῶν Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 2.

Λῶτριν, λῶτροχός, Dor. for λουτρ-.

Λῶφαρ, τό, = λῶφημα, Hesych.

Λῶφῶν, fut. ἴσω, to rest from toil, take rest, ὅδε μὲν τάχα λωφῆσαι Il. 21. 292. 2. c. gen. (cf. καταλωφῶν), to take rest or abate from, recover from, τῆς νόσου Hipp. 559. 29; χάλαν, πόδων Aesch. Fr. 376. 654; πόνον Soph. Aj. 61; τῆς δούνης Plat. Phaedr. 251 D; φιλοτιμίας Id. Rep. 620 C: so, λ. ἀπὸ νόσου καὶ πολέμου Thuc. 6. 12.

3. c. part. to cease to do, πρήσαν Ap. Rh. 4. 819, cf. Anth. P. 5. 188.

4.

to *abate*, of a disease, Thuc. 2. 49, cf. 7. 77, Plat. Legg. 854 C; of wind, Ar. Rh. 4. 1627, Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 7; of the sea, Id. Probl. 23. 29.

II. trans. to *lighten*, *relieve*, ὁ λωφῶν γὰρ οὐ πέφυκε πῶ Aesch. Pr. 27: c. gen., ἀχέων λωφῶσθε θυμὸν relieve your mind from pains, Emped. 456. (Acc. to Hesych., akin to λῶφος, and metaph. from draught-cattle, διπὸ τοῦ τραχίλου τὸ ἀχθος ἀποθέσθαι.)

λωφέω, Ion. for foreg., Ar. Rh. 2. 648, Nonn. D. 1. 172.

λωφῆτος, a, ov, relieving, A. Ierā expiatory offerings, Ar. Rh. 2. 485.

λωφήμα, τό, rest taken, rest, Hesych.

λωφήσις, ἡ, abatement, cessation, τοῦ πολέμου ἀπὸ τοῦ Πελοποννήσου Thuc. 4. 81.

λώψ, λωπύς, ἡ, = λῶπη, Hesych.

λῶων, neut. λῶων, Att. contr. for λῶϊων, λῶϊων.

M

Μ μ, μῦ, ῑ, Ion. μῶ Democr. ap. Eust. 370. 13:—indecl., twelfth letter in the Gr. alphabet: as numerals, μ' = 40, but μ = 40,000. In Inscr. Μ stands for μῦριοι or μυριάς, as Π for πέντε; hence [Μ] for πεντακισμῦριοι or πέντε μυριάδες, 50,000.—For the letter Μ on the shields of the Messenians, v. sub Α.

I. μ is the labial liquid, corresponding to β:—in all the Indo-Europ. languages μ remains unaltered. II. Dialectic and other changes:

1. Aeol. and Lacon. into π, as ὅππα πῆδα, for ὅμπα μετά, μῶλυβ-ος, Lat. *plumb-um*, Greg. Cor. pp. 282, 580, 661, Ahrens D. Aeol. p. 45.

2. into β, as μεμβράς, βεμβράς; βροτός, Aeol. μορτός (v. ἄμβροτος fin.), and ἀβροτάζομεν for ἀμροτάζομεν (from ἀμαρτάνω); μοκείν aor. of βλώσκω; μαλ-ακός and βλά-ξ, βλη-χρός.

3. into ν, as μιν, Att. and Dor. νιν; μή μῶν, Lat. ne nim; Butt. Dem. Mid. p. 145:—but μ replaces ν in the Preps. ἐν, σύν before labials in compos., as ἐμβαίνειν, ἐμμένω; and in Inscr. we find the same rule before a word beginning with a labial, as τῶμ πρεσβευτῶν:—similarly, μ is inserted before labials in the middle of words, v. infr. 5. b.

4. μ is doubled, a. ποῖτ. after α- and ἐν- in compos., as ἄμμορος, ἐμμελῆς, φιλομμελῆς; and after the augm., as ἔλλαβον, ἔμμορα.

b. Aeol., as ἄμμες ἔμμες ἔμμα ἐμμί, for ἡμεῖς ὑμεῖς εἶμα εἶμι, the vowel or diphthong before it being shortened, Greg. Cor. p. 597:—ἄμμες and ἔμμες also in Hom. and Ep.

5. μ is freq. added or left out, acc. to dialects, a. at the beginning of a word, as ἱα μία, ὀνυλεύων μονολεύων, ὄσχος μόσχος, ὄχλευς μοχλεύς, cf. Butt. Lexilog. s. v. οὐλαί 4. Lob. Phryn. 356:—but in some cases cited under this head, μ represents F or Lat. v, μαλλός

villus vellus, and perh. μῆλη μοῖα from √FAL, ἀλέω, ἀλετρέω; v. Curt. Gr. Et. pp. 577 sqq.

b. in the middle of a word to facilitate pronunciation, as ὄμβριμος ὄβριμος, λαμβάνω λαβεῖν, κύμβη κύβη, ἀρύμβας ἀρύβας, τύμπανον τύπανον, etc., esp. after redupl., as πύμπλημι for πύπ-, etc.; after α- privat., as ἄμβροτος, ἀμφασία for ἄβροτος, ἀφασία; and in compos., as φθισίμβροτος, ἀλεξίμβροτος, etc.; and Adv. ῥίμφα, for ῥίφα (from ῥίπτω); Lob. Phryn. 95 sq., 428.

6. μ sometimes has a or o euphon. prefixed, as μέλγω ἀμέλγω, μέργω ἀμέργω, μέρω ἀμέρω, μύρρνυμι ὀμύρρνυμι, μίχω (Lat. mingo) ὀμίχω, etc.; as i seems euphonic in μάσθη ἱμάσθη, μείρομαι ἱμείρομαι.

7. ου s added before μ, v. sub Σ. II. 8. a vowel is sometimes lengthd. before μ, as Ἰππομῶδοντος, Aesch. Theb. 488.

μ' apostroph. for με. II. very rarely and mostly in Ep. for μοι, Il. 9. 673., 10. 544, Od. 4. 367, etc.; very seldom in Att., Markl. Eur. 1. A. 491, 814, Pors. Phoen. 1230, Med. 719; cf. Dind. Soph. Aj. 191. (μά and μή were never elided, though the latter is contracted by synizesis before οἶ, etc.)

μά [ā], a Particle used in strong protestations and oaths, followed by acc. of the deity or thing appealed to; in itself neither affirmative nor negative, but made so by prefixing ναί or οὐ, or, in Att., merely by the context:—thus,

I. ναί μά ..., in affirmation, ναί μά τῶδε σκῆπτρον γὰρ by this sceptre, Il. 1. 234, cf. h. Hom. Merc. 460; ναί μά γὰρ ὄρκον Pind. N. 11. 30; so in Att., ναί μά Δία, ναί μά τὸν Δία, etc., Ar. Ach. 88, Plat. Rep. 407 B, al.; cf. ναί. II. οὐ μά ..., in negation, οὐ μά γὰρ Ἀπόλλωνα, οὐ μά Ζῆνα, nay, by ..., Il. 1. 86, 23. 43; and in Att.; οὐ μά τὴν δέσποιναν Ἀρτεμιν Soph. El. 626; οὐ τοι μά τοὺς δώδεκα θεούς Ar. Eq. 235.

III. in Att. μά is often used alone, and mostly in negation, I. when the negative follows in the next sentence, μά τὴν πατρίαν ἐστίαν, ἀλλ' οὐχ ὕβρις λέγω τὰδ' Soph. El. 881; μά τοὺς παρ' Αἰδὸν νερότροπος Ἀλάστορας, οὐτοὶ ποτ' ἐσται τοῦτο Eur. Med. 1059; μά τὸν Ἀπόλλω, οὐκ Αρ. Thesm. 269, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1432, Eur. Cycl. 262 sq.; μά τὴν γῆν, μὴ σύγε δῶς Anaxil. Eὐανδρ. 1.

2. in answers, when the negation is expressed in the question, οὐκ αὖ μ' ἔτασες; Answ. μά Δί', ἐπεὶ κἀγὼ πύνηρός εἰμι Ar. Eq. 336, 338 (where οὐκ ἔτασ is to be supplied after μά Δία from the question, cf. Ar. Ran. 951, Thesm. 748, Pl. 400); so too when ἀλλά follows, δύο δραχμαὶ μισθὸν τελεῖς; Answ. μά Δί', ἀλλ' ἔλαττον Ar. Ran. 174 (where οὐ τελεῖς is understood, cf. Ran. 753, 779, 1053, Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 3).

IV. in common discourse, esp. Att., the name of the deity sworn by was often suppressed, ναί μά τὸν, οὐ μά τὸν, μά τὴν, to avoid a downright oath, as is common in all languages, cf. Ar. Ran. 1374, Plat. Gorg. 466 E, Koen Greg. Cor. 150 sq.

V. μά is sometimes omitted after ναί, v. ναί 1. 2; also after οὐ, though the acc. remains, οὐ τὸν πάντων θεῶν θεὸν πρόμον Ἰδιον Soph. O. T. 660; οὐ τὸν Ὀλυμπόν Ib. 1089; οὐ τὸνδ' Ὀλυμπόν Id. 758, cf. El. 1062, 1238.

μά, Dor. for μή, Inscr. Vet. in C. I. 11.

μά, shorter Aeol. and Dor. form for μάτηρ, in the form μά γὰρ, for μή-τερ γῆ, Aesch. Supp. 890, 899; and as an exclam., μά, πόθεν ἄνθρωπος; Theocr. 15. 89; cf. βά, δῶ, λί, πᾶ.

μαγάνης, ου, ὁ, = μάγadis, Anacr. (Fr. 5) ap. Ath. 634 C, where μάγadin is against the metre, and μαγάνη must be restored from Poll. 4. 61. But in Hesych. (s. v. μαγάνης), μαγάνης αὐλὸς and τῇ μαγάνῃ are errors of the Copyist for μαγάνος αὐλὸς and τῇ μαγάνῃ.

μαγᾶδιζω, to play in the octave (v. μάγadis), Theophil. Neopt. 2.

μαγᾶδιον, τό, Dim. of μάγας, Luc. D. Deor. 7. 4 (vulg. μαγᾶδα).

μαγᾶδης, ἡ, gen. μαγᾶδιδος Ath. 634 C; dat. μαγᾶδει or μαγᾶδι, restored by Dind. in Xen. An. 7. 3, 32, Ath. 634-636; acc. μαγᾶδιν freq. in the Poets quoted by Ath. l. c.:—Soph. (Fr. 228), in an anapaest. verse, wrote πηκταί τε λύραι καὶ μαγᾶδιδες, where the first syll. is made long contr. to all other examples; Dind. excuses this on the ground that it is a foreign word, while Meineke proposes μαγᾶδιδες, as if from μάγadis: cf. μαγάνης:—the magadis, a foreign (prob. Egyptian) instrument, shaped somewhat like a harp, with twenty strings, arranged in octaves, μαγᾶδιζουσι ἐν τῇ διὰ πᾶσων συμφωνίᾳ Arist. Probl. 19. 39, 1, cf. 9. 18, and v. Chappell Hist. of Mus. p. 55, Ath. 634 B sq.

II. a Lydian flute or flageolet, producing a high and a low note together, Ion ap. Ath. 634 C, Anaxandr. Ὀπλομ. 1, Hesych.

μαγᾶζω, f. l. for μαγᾶδιζω, ap. Hesych. s. v. μαγᾶδεις.

μαγᾶρικός, ὁ, = μαγᾶρικός κεραμος, Megarian pottery, according to the tradesmen's pronunciation, Steph. B.: cf. μέγαρον III.

μαγᾶρίσκος, ὁ, = foreg., Hesych.

μάγαρον, v. sub μέγαρον III and IV.

μάγας, ἄδος, ἡ, the bridge of the cithara, Lat. *pons* (cf. ὑπολῆριος), Philostr. 487, 516, Greg. Naz. 1. 553; cf. μαγᾶδιον.

μαγᾶνα, ἡ, Lower-Italian name for a wine-cask, Suid.

μαγᾶνεία, ἡ, (μαγᾶνεῖω) jugglery, sleight-of-hand, Plat. Legg. 908 D, 933 A;—μ. μαγειρικά, of made dishes, Ath. 9 C.

μαγᾶνεύμα, τό, a piece of jugglery; in pl. juggleries, deceptions, Plat. Gorg. 484 A, Legg. 933 C; of women's arts, Plut. Att. 25.

μαγᾶνευτήριον, τό, a juggler's show, Themist. 70 B.

μαγᾶνευτής, οὗ, ὁ, a juggler, quack, Suid., Phot.

μαγᾶνευτικός, ὁ, ὄν, fit for jugglery, etc.; ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), jugglery, sleight-of-hand, Poll. 7. 209 from Plat. (where the text gives μαγευτική).

μαγᾶνευτρία, ἡ, fem. of μαγᾶνευτής, Hesych.

μαγᾶνέω, (μαγᾶγανον) to use charms or philtres, of Circé, Ar. Pl. 310:—to play tricks, Dem. 794. 2; μ. πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς to use superstitious means to propitiate the gods, Polyb. 15. 29, 9; μ. ἐπὶ τινα Luc. D. Deor. 2. 1, Bis Acc. 21:—c. acc. cogn., μ. ἀπάντην to contrive means for cheating, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 609.

II. c. acc. to adulterate, Lat. *mangou-zare*, τὰ σῖτια καὶ τὰ ὕφα μ. καὶ φαρμάττειν Plut. 2. 126 A.

μαγᾶνικός, ὁ, ὄν, = μαγᾶνευτικός, Eccl.: τὸ -κόν, = μαγᾶγανον II, Ib.

μαγᾶννο-δαίμων, ονος, ὁ, a conjuring spirit, Byz.

μαγᾶννον, τό, any means for charming or bewitching others, a philtre, drug, Heraclid. Alleg. Hom. p. 448, Hesych.

II. a machine for defending fortifications, Maur. Strateg. 10. 3.

III. the axis of a pulley, Hero Belop. p. 128.

IV. = βάλανος II. 3, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 155, Av. 1159, Eccl. 361.

V. = γάγγαμον, a hunting-net, Hesych., ubi v. Soping. (With the first sense, cf. Lat. *mango*, one who prepares wares for sale, *mangouizare*, etc.)

μαγᾶδλιά, ἡ, later form of ἀπομαγᾶδλιά, Galen., Schol. Ar. Eq. 414.

μαγεία, ἡ, (μαγέω) the theology of the Magians, μ. ἡ Ζωροάστρου Plat. Alc. 1. 122 A.

II. magic, Theophr. H. P. 9. 15, 7, etc.; τὴν γοητικὴν μ. οὐδ' ἔγνωσαν οἱ μάγοι Arist. Fr. 31.

μαγέιον, τό, (μάσσω) = the more usu. ἐκμαγεῖον, Longin. 32. 5.

μαγείρανα, ἡ, fem. of μάγειρος, Pherecr. Ἰπν. 1, Schol. Lyc. 578.

μαγείρεα, ἡ, = μαγείρευμα, Achmes Onir. 242, Hdn. Epimer. p. 19.

μαγείρειον, τό, (μάγειρος) a cook-shop, Lat. *popina*, Arist. H. A. 9. 43, Mirab. 35, Babr. 79. 1.

2. the place where the public cooks lived, the cooks' quarter, Antiph. Στρατ. 4, Theophr. Char. 7; cf. Lob. Phryn. 276.

II. Maced. word for a pot, kettle, Sturz Dial. Mac. 178.

μαγείρευμα, τό, that which is cooked, food, Hesych., Eust. 1402. 16.

μαγείρεω, to be a cook, to cook meat, Theophr. Char. 6, Plut. 2. 704 A; c. acc., μ. τὰ ἱερῆα Ath. 173 D:—Pass., τὰ μαγειρεύμενα ὕσπρια Schol. Ar. Pl. 1207.

2. to be a butcher, Babr. 122. 16.

μαγειρικός, ὁ, ὄν, fit for a cook or cookery, ῥημάτια Ar. Eq. 216; νόμοι Plat. Minos 316 E; πῶρ Arist. Spir. 9, 2; νόμις Plut. Lycurg. 2; σκεύη, τράπεζα Ath. 169 B, 173 A; μαγειρικὸν τι ποιεῖσθαι C. I. 5594. 1. 71:—ἡ μαγειρικὴ τέχνη, cookery, Plat. Rep. 332 D; ἡ ἐμπειρία Id. Gorg. 500 B; or ἡ -κή alone, Id. Polit. 289 A.

2. of persons, skilled in cookery, Id. Theaet. 178 D:—Adv. -κῶς, in a cook-like way, like a true 'artist', Ar. Ach. 1015, Eq. 376, Pax 1017.

μαγειρίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of μάγειρος, Ath. 292 E.

μαγείρυσσα, ἡ, fem. form of sq., LXX (i Regg. 8. 13).

μάγειρος [ā], ὁ, a cook, (never in Hom.), Batr. 40. 71., 6. 60, Soph. Fr. 601, Ar. Ran. 517, etc.

II. a butcher, because in early times the cook was butcher also (προσῆκει τὸν μ. κατακόπτειν καὶ ἐκτέρειν Plat. Euthyd. 301 D), and so the Cyclops is called 'Αἰδου μ. in both capacities, Eur. Cycl. 397; cf. Macho ap. Ath. 243 F, Plut. 2. 175 D. (From √ΜΑΓ, μάσσω (q.v.), because baking was the business of the ancient cook, cf. Plin. 18. 28, and v. ὀφιοποιός.)

μαγειρώδης, es, (είδος) like a cook, Eunap. V. Max. p. 63.

μαγείας αὐλός, ὁ, bewitching, Hesych.

μαγέμα, τό, (μαγέω) a piece of magic art; in pl. charms, spells, Eur. Supp. 1110:—applied to food artificially dressed, Plut. 2. 752 B.

μαγέως, έως, ὁ, (μάσσω) one who kneads, Poll. 6. 64, Hesych.

II. one who wizes, μαγῆα σπόγγον Anth. P. 6. 306.

μάγευτής, οὐ, ὁ, = μάγος, Dio C. 5. 2. 36; cf. Lob. Phryn. 316.
μάγευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, magical: ἡ — κή (sc. τέχνη), magic, Plat. Polit. 280 D.
μάγευς, ὁ, ὄν, a Magus or skilled in Magian lore, Plut. Artor. 3 and 6, Philostr. 4: to use magic arts, κατὰ γινεῖν τὸν Δία μαγεύσαντας Plut. Num. 15; c. acc. cogn., μέλη μ. to sing incantations, Eur. I. T. 1338.
II. trans. to call forth by magic arts, ἐμψυχα Anth. P. 12. 57, cf. Luc. Asin. 11:—Pass. to be enchanted, Clearch. ap. Ath. 256 E, Luc. Asin. 54.
μαγίδιον, τό, Dim. of μαγίς II, Att. Peripl. p. 18, Schol. Ar. Nub. 1248.
μαγικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for the Magians, Magian, Plut. Them. 29. **II.** of or for magic, βιβλίοι Pseudo-Phoc. 138.
μαῖψις, ἰδος, ἡ, (μάσσω) any kneaded mass, a cake, Lat. *offa*, esp. the cake offered to Hecate and Trophonius, Soph. Fr. 651, Ar. Fr. 644, Ath. 663 C; described as a small cheese-pudding, Hipp. 652. 14, cf. 685-15.
II. a kneading-trough or dresser, like μάκτρα, Cratin. Bova. 1, cf. Poll. 10. 81:—also a round pan or plate for placing on the *trípous*, Poll. 6. 83.
μάγμα, τό, *salve*, as opp. to liquid unguent, Galen. 13. 877, Plin. 13. 2.
μάμος, οὐ, ὁ, (μάσσω), a wiping or cleansing, Hesych.
Μάγνης, ἡ, ὄν, a Magnesian, a dweller in Magnesia in Thessaly, Il. 2. 756, Soph. El. 705, etc.; or Magnesia in Lydia, Hdt. 3. 40, etc.: fem. **Μαγνησσα**, Theocr. 22. 79:—Adj. **Μαγνητικός**, ἡ, ὄν, *Magnesian*, Aesch. Pers. 492; fem. **Μαγνητίς**, ἰδος, ἵππος Pind. P. 2. 85.
II. **Μαγνήτις λίθος**, ἡ, the magnet, Eur. Fr. 571, cf. Plat. Ion 533 D, Eubul. Ὀρθαν. 2; also ἡ Μαγνησία λίθος Hipp. 543. 28, Ach. Tat. 1. 17; ἡ **Μαγνησσα** Orph. Lith. 302; ἡ **Μάγνης λίθος** Diosc. 5. 148, Porphyr. Abst. 4. 20; ὁ M. alone, Alex. Aphr.; cf. Ἡράκλειος.
II. **Μαγνήτις λίθος**, also, a mineral that looked like silver, prob. a kind of *talc*, Theophr. Lap. 41; v. Buttm. in Wolf's Mus. 2. pp. 5 sq.
Μάγος [ᾶ], οὐ, ὁ, a Magus, Magian, one of a Median tribe, Hdt. 1. 101, Strab. 727:—hence, as belonging to this tribe, 2. one of the priests and wise men in Persia who interpreted dreams, Hdt. 7. 37, al., Arist. Fr. 8. 30. 3. any enchanter or wizard, and in bad sense, a juggler, impostor, like γόης, Soph. O. T. 387; cf. Eur. Or. 1497, Plat. Rep. 572 E; also fem., Anth. P. 5. 16, Luc. Asin. 4. **II.** **μάγος**, οὐ, as Adj. *magical*, μάγῳ τέχνην ποιεῖν τι Philostr. 4; κέσπου μαγώτερον Anth. P. 5. 121. (Prob. from the same Root as μέγας q. v.)
μάγο-φόνια, τά, the slaughter of the Magians, a Persian festival, Hdt. 3. 79; ἡ ἑορτὴ τῆς μαγοφονίας Ctesias Pers. 15.
μαγυδαρίς, ἡ, the seed of the σίλφιον, Theophr. H. P. 6. 3. 4: also its root, Diosc. 3. 94. **II.** another plant, distinct from σίλφιον, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 12. [μάγυδαρίς, Plaut. Rud. 3. 2. 19.]
μαγυδία, ἡ, a rude pantomime, Ath. 621 C: **μαγυδῆ** in Hesych.; and in Ath. 621 C, D, **μαγυδός**, ὁ.
μαδᾶ-γένειος, οὐ, = *μαδρίγενειος*, ap. Phot.
μαδαίος, α, οὐ, poet. for *μαδαρός*, Poëta de Vir. Herb. 83.
μαδάλλω, = *μαδίζω* II, Hesych.
μαδάρο-κέφαλος, οὐ, bald-headed, Tzetz.
μαδαρός, ἄ, ὄν, (μαδάω) wet, ἔλκεα μ. running sores, Hipp. 50. 36. 2. not cohering, loosely attached, of particles of matter, Id. 1230 C. 3. flaccid, Arist. H. A. 4. 6, 9. 4. of the head, bald, Anth. P. 11. 434.
μαδάρωτης, ἡ, baldness, Hipp. Progn. 47.
μαδάρω, (μαδαρός) = *μαδίζω*, to make bald, LXX (Nehem. 13. 25).
μαδάρωσις, ἡ, a falling off of the hair of the eyelids, also *μυλφωσις*, Galen. 14. 413.
μαδάω, fut. ἴσω, Lat. *madere*, to be moist or flaccid, of a disease in fig-trees, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14. 5. 2. of hair, to fall off, Lat. *defluere*, Ael. N. A. 15. 18; of persons, to be bald, Ar. Pl. 266, Longus 3. 32. Cf. *μαδίζω*, *μυδάω*. (Cf. *μαδός*, *μαδαρός*; Lat. *maqueo*, *madescio*, *madidus*, and perh. *manare*.)
μάδδα, ἡ, Dor. for *μάζα*, Ar. Ach. 732, 835.
μάδσις, ἡ, (μαδάω) loss of the hair, a becoming bald, τῆς κεφαλῆς Hipp. Epid. 3. 1083; but *μάδσις* τριχῶν, Id. 1002 C, which is also v. l. in Theophr. H. P. 5. 9, 9.
μαδρίγενειος, οὐ, (μαδάω, γένειος) smooth-chinned, Lat. *imberbis*, Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 13, v. Lob. Phryn. 662.
μαδίζω, fut. ἴσω, of the hair, to fall off, like *μαδάω*, Hipp. 667. 2 (where Littré *μαδῆσθαι*). **II.** to pluck bare, τὸν πώγωνα ap. Salmas. ad Tertull. Pall. p. 338.
μάδισις, ἡ, dub. l. for *μάδσις*, q. v.
μαδιστήριον, τό, an instrument for removing hair, to expl. *εὐστρα* in Schol. Ar. Eq. 1233.
μάδον, τό, = *μαδανία*, Hesych., Plin. 25. 37: **μάδος**, ὁ, Diosc. Parab. 1. 179.
***μάδος**, ἡ, ὄν, (μαδάω) = *μαδαρίς*, Hesych.:—he also quotes a Subst. *μάδος*, τό, = *ψιλαθρον*.
μάδρνα, τά, for *μαλδῶρνα*, = *κοκκύμηλα*, Selenc. ap. Ath. 50 A, Eust. 1963. 33: cf. *ἀκρόδρνα*.
μαδωνία, ἡ, Boeot. name of the water-lily, Theophr. H. P. 9. 13, 1.
μάζα, ἡ, (μάσσω) barley-bread, a barley-cake, Hdt. 1. 200, Archil. 2, etc.; ἀμολγαία Hes. Op. 502; κυρβαίη Ep. Hom. 15. 6; φυστή Ar. Vesp. 610 (v. sub vocc.); inferior to ἀρτος (*wheaten bread*), Hipp. 11. 11., 228. 39, Ar. Eccl. 606, Comici ap. Ath. 60 B sq., Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 11; δουλίας μάζης τυχεῖν to eat the bread of slavery, Aesch. Ag. 1041 (as emended by Enger); and proverb., ἀγαθὸ καὶ μάζα μετ' ὀρτον Paroemiogr. p. 230:—μάζαν μεμαχῶς having baked him a cake, with a play on μάχην μεμαχήμενος, Ar. Eq. 55. (In the Mss. commonly written *μάζα*: but the Gramm. testify that in old Att. it was *μάζα*, Hdn. περὶ μων. λεξ. p. 31. 19, Moeris, etc.; cf. Lob. Paral. 405.)

μαζα-γῶας, ὁ, one who complains about bread, Hesych.
μαζ-αγρέτας, ὁ, (ἀγείρω) one who begs for barley-leaves, Aristias ap. Ath. 686 A, like *ἱππαγρέτας* and *καλαγρέτας*.
μαζῶνα, ὁ, to make a barley-cake; Hesych. has *μαζόντα* (μαζῶντα Musur., as is required by the order), τὸν μάττοντα τὰς μάζας; Suid. *μαζῶντες* τρυφῶντες; cf. *κριθῶνα*.
μαζήρως πινάξ, a plate of barley-cakes, Poll. 10. 84.
μαζίνης, ὁ, a kind of cod-fish (καλαρίας), Theophr. Fr. 12. 2; called *μαζός* by Epich. 47 Ahr.; *μαζέας* by Xenocr. Aquat. 12; *μαζίνος* by Dorio ap. Ath. 315 F, cf. 332 B.
μαζίνος, οὐ, (μάζα) made of barley-meal, Hesych.
μαζιον, τό, Dim. of μάζα, Phryn. Com. Incert. 7, Hipp. 625. 1, Ath. 646 C.
μαζίσκη, ἡ, Dim. of μάζα, a barley-scone, Ar. Eq. 1105, 1166.
μαζοβόλιον, τό, = *μαζονόμος*, Apollon. Lex. s. v. οὐλεχῦτας.
μαζο-νόμος (sc. κύκλος or πινάξ), ὁ, a trencher for serving barley-cakes on, Harmod. ap. Ath. 149 A, cf. Horat. Sat. 2. 8, 86; μ. χρυσῶς C. I. 2852. 51, cf. Ath. 197 F:—hence, in same sense, *μαζονομῶν*, Ar. Fr. 367; *μαζονόμιον*, τό, Callix. ap. Ath. 202 E.
μαζο-πέπτης, οὐ, ὁ, a barley-bread baker, Hesych.
μαζοποιῶ, to make barley-bread, Eust. 1766. 42.
μαζο-ποιός, ὄν, making barley-bread, Gloss.
μαζός, οὐ, ὁ, one of the breasts; v. sub *μαστός*. **II.** = *μαζίνης*, q. v.
μαζονόσιος, α, οὐ, formed like a breast, ἀκρα Lyc. 534.
μαζοφάγῳ, to eat barley-bread, Hipp. Acut. 389.
μαζο-φάγος, οὐ, (φάγω) eating barley-bread, Hipp. 478. 12.
μαζο-φορίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (φῆρα) = *μαζονόμος*, Hesych.
μαζῶνες, οἱ, a festival of Bacchus at Phigaleia, or those who kept it, Harmod. ap. Ath. 149 B.
μαθαλῆς, ἰδος, ἡ, a sort of *cup*, Blaes. ap. Ath. 487 C, Hesych.
μάθη, ἡ, = *μάθησις*, Emped. 75, Hesych.
μάθημα, τό, (μαθεῖν) that which is learnt, a lesson, τὰ παθήματα μαθήματα (v. *πάθημα*) Hdt. 1. 207; μ. μαθεῖν Soph. Ph. 918; μ. τινος or περὶ τι Plat. Symp. 211 C, Rep. 525 D. 2. learning, knowledge, science, Lat. *disciplina*, oft. in pl., Ar. Nub. 1231, Av. 380, Thuc. 2. 39. Isocr. 238 C, often in Plat.; τὸ μ. τὸ περὶ τὰς τάξεις the science of tactics, Id. Lach. 182 B, etc.; *μαθημάτων φρόνησις* μάλλον χρημάτων τὰ γὰρ μαθήματ' εὐπορεῖ τὰ χρήματα Philem. Incert. 52. 2. esp. the mathematical sciences, arithmetic and geometry and astronomy, acc. to Plat. Legg. 817 E; but Arist. recognised what we call pure mathematics, arithmetic and geometry, as distinct from mixed; τὰ φυσικώτερα τῶν μαθ., οἷον ὀπτική καὶ ἀρμονική καὶ ἀστρονομία Arist. Phys. 2. 2, 4; ἡ ἐν τοῖς μαθήμασιν ἀρμονική Id. Metaph. 2. 2, 24, cf. An. Post. 1. 13, 8, and v. *μαθηματικός* II.
μαθηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to learn, fond of learning, like *μαθητικός*, Plat. Tim. 88 B; τὰ μαθηματικώτερα [τῶν ἑσῶν] Arist. Metaph. 1. 1. 2. **II.** of or for the sciences, esp. mathematical, *μαθηματικός*, ὁ, a mathematician, Id. Phys. 2. 2, 1, Eth. N. 6. 8, 6; ἡ — κή (with or without ἐπιστήμη) mathematics, Id. Metaph. 5. 1, 8 sq., al.; also, τὰ μαθηματικά Id. Eth. N. 7. 15, 15:—*γραμματὶ μαθ.*, a mathematical line, opp. to γρ. φυσική, Id. Phys. 2. 2, 4; κύκλος μ. Id. Metaph. 6. 10, 17, cf. 5. 1, 9; so, ἀρμονική ἡ τε μαθ. καὶ ἡ κατὰ τὴν ἀκοήν Id. An. Post. 1. 13, 8; —in Metaph. 12. 1–3, he disputes Plato's doctrine that these mathematical abstractions were real entities.—Adv. —*κῶς*, Id. Metaph. 1 (min.). 3, 2., 12. 6, 10. 2. esp. astronomical, οἱ μ. κανόνες Plat. 2. 974 F; ἡ — κή astronomy, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 104. b. in later times also astrological, and ὁ μ. an astrologer, Porph. ap. Eus. P. E. 237 D, Sext. Emp. M. 4. fin., 5. 1 and 2; so *mathematici* = *Chaldaei*, cf. Juv. 10. 94 with 14. 248, Tacit. H. 1. 22.
μαθηματο-πωλικός, ἡ, ὄν, making a trade of science: μ. γένεσις the Sophists, and ἡ — κή, their trade, Plat. Soph. 224 B, E.
μάθησις, ἡ, (μαθεῖν) the act of learning, the getting of knowledge, περὶ τοῦ μαθήσεως ἀρχὰ Alcmian 47; μ. οὐ καλὴν ἐκμανθάνει Soph. Tr. 450; ὡν μάθησιν ἀννύμαι of which things I gain information, Ib. 711; μ. ἔχειν τινός Eur. Supp. 915; μ. διδόναι Ib. 419; μ. ποιεῖσθαι περὶ τινος Thuc. 1. 68; περὶ τι Plat. Rep. 525 A; often in Plat.:—in pl., *ναθροὶ* πρὸς τὰς μ. Id. Theaet. 144 B, cf. Rep. 407 C; *μνημαὶ* τε *ἱσχυοὶ* καὶ *ὀξείαι* μ. *faculties of learning*, Id. Legg. 908 C. 2. desire of learning, ἀλλὰ σοὶ μάθησις οὐ πάρα Soph. El. 1032. 3. education, instruction, Hipp. Jusi., Plat. Apol. 26 A, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 53; τὴν αὐλητικὴν ἤγαγον πρὸς τὰς μ. Arist. Pol. 8. 6, 11. **II.** custom, v. *μάθος* II.
μαθητεία, ἡ, instruction from a teacher, Dio Chrys. 1. 155, Eccl.
μαθητέος, α, οὐ, verb. Adj. of *μανθάνω*, to be learnt or perceived, Hdt. 7. 16, 3. **II.** *μαθητέον*, one must learn, Ar. Vesp. 1262, Plat. Legg. 818 D; τὰ περὶ τινος Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 28.
μαθητεύω, to be pupil, τινὶ to one, Plut. 2. 832 B, etc.; so in Med., Eccl.
II. trans. to make a disciple of, τινὰ to instruct, Ev. Matth. 28. 19, Act. Ap. 14. 21:—Pass., Ev. Matth. 13. 52.
μαθητής, οὐ, ὁ, (μαθεῖν) a learner, pupil, Lat. *discipulus*, τῆς Ἑλλάδος Hdt. 4. 77; often in Att. of the pupils of philosophers and rhetoricians, οἱ Πρωταγόρου μ. Plat. Prot. 315 A, al.; *μαθητὰς ἑμοῖς* Id. Apol. 33 A: also c. gen. rei, τούτου τοῦ μαθήματος μ. a student of it, Id. Rep. 618 C; *μαθητὰς* a student of medicine, Ib. 599 C; so, μ. περὶ τινος Id. Lach. 186 E.
μαθητιάω, Desiderat. of *μανθάνω*, to wish to become a disciple, Ar. Nub. 183, etc. **II.** later = *μαθητεύω*, Anth. P. 15. 38.
μαθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (μαθεῖν) disposed to learn, τινος Plat. Rep. 475 E. 2. easily taught, docile, of animals, Arist. Metaph. 1. 1, 2, H. A. 9. 1, 3.
μαθητός, ἡ, ὄν, (μαθεῖν) learnt, that may be learnt, τινι by one, Xen.

Cyr. 1. 6, 23; ἡ ἀσκητὴν ἡ μαθητὴν [ἡ ἀρετῇ] Plat. Meno iuit., cf. Arist. Eth. N. 1. 9, 1; καθ. τε καὶ διδασκ. Plat. Prot. 319 C.

μᾶθῆτρια, ἡ, =sq., Diod. 2. 52, Diog. L. 4. 2.
μᾶθῆτρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of μαθητής, Philo 1. 273; cf. Lob. Phryn. 256.
μάθος, τό, poet. and Ion. for μάθσις, Alcae. 102, Ar. Fr. 645; opp. to πάθος, as μαθήματα to παθήματα, Aesch. Ag. 177.
II. also in Hipp. for custom, πλέον τοῦ μάθους 592. 50 (where τοῦ συνήθεος is a gloss), 612. 49; so, πλ. τῆς μαθήσις 593. 8; πρότερον τοῦ μεμαθηκότος 646. 40; cf. μανθάνω II.

μαῖα, ἡ, good mother, a kind way of speaking to old women, esp. nurses, Hom., only in Od.; always in vocat., and addressed to Eurycleia, who had prob. been nurse to Ulysses (Od. 19. 482); but still the name seems to have been not confined to nurses, h. Hom. Cer. 147, Ar. Eccl. 915; cf. Lob. Phryn. 134.
2. later, a foster-mother, nurse, Soph. Fr. 752, Eur. Hipp. 243;—but also a true mother, μαῖα δὲ κάτω βέβακεν Id. Alc. 393; ἰδὲ μαῖα γαῖα Aesch. Cho. 45.
3. a midwife, Plat. Theat. 149 A sq.; cf. μαῖα, μαῖον, μαῖον, 4. in Dor. a grandmother, lambl. V. Pyth. 56, Inscr. Mel. in C. I. 2432.
II. a large kind of crab, Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 3, al.; cf. γράβις. (Prob. from same Root as μήτηρ.)

Μαῖα, ἡ, Maia, daughter of Atlas, mother of Hermes, h. Hom. Merc. 3, etc.; in Hes. Th. 938 Ion. Μαῖη.—The form Μαῖας, ἰδος, ἡ, is also found in Poets, Od. 14. 435, h. Merc., Eur., etc.

Μαῖανδρος, ὁ, Maeander, a river of Caria, Il. 2. 869, Hes. Th. 339; noted for its windings, Hdt. 2. 29;—Adj. Μαῖανδριος, α, ον, Dion. P. 837, etc.

II. metaph. a winding, μαῖανδρους πολλοὺς ἔλπειται, of water, Philostr. 776; any winding mazy pattern, Lat. maecandrus, Strab. 577, Joseph. A. J. 12. 2, 10.

μαῖας, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of μαῖον, τέχνη Nonn. D. 4. 403; cf. Μαῖα.

μαῖεῖα, ἡ, the business of a mid-wife, Plat. Theat. 150 D, 210 C.

μαῖον, τό, the product of a mid-wife's art, a delivery, σὺν μὲν παῖδιν, ἐρὸν δὲ μαῖον Plat. Theat. 160 E.

μαῖον, fut. σομαι: Ep. 3 pl. aor. μαῖονσαντο Call. Jov. 35: Dep.: (μαῖα 1. 3).

To serve as a midwife, act as one, Diod. 19. 34; ἡ Ἀρτεμις μ. Luc. D. Deor. 26. 2.
2. c. acc. pers. to deliver a woman, used in Plato of Socrates' obstetric art (v. sub μαῖον), Theat. 149 B sq., cf. Grote 1. p. 321; ἔρυσθαι μαῖεῖσθαι to hatch chickens, ap. Suid.; αἰετὸν κύνθαρος μαῖεῖσθαι, proverb. of taking bitter vengeance on a powerful enemy, Ar. Lys. 695, ubi v. Interp.—No act. seems to occur, but the Pass. is found in Plat. Theat. 150 E, τὰ ὑπ' ἐμοῦ μαῖεῖντα brought into the world by me.

μαῖον, ἡ, delivery of a woman in childbirth, Plat. Theat. 150 B.

μαῖον, ἡ, ὅν, of or for midwifery, skilled therein, obstetric, Plat. Theat. 151 C:—ἡ μαῖον τέχνη or ἡ -κή alone, midwifery,—the name given by Socrates to his plan of eliciting from others what was in their minds without their knowing it, lb. 161 E, v. 149 A sq., Polit. 268 B, cf. Diog. L. 3. 49 sq.; οἱ μ. διδασκοί of Plato, such as Alcib. 1, Laches, Lysis, Thrasyl. ib. 57; cf. μαῖον. Adv. -κῶς, Poll. 4. 208.
μαῖον, ἡ, (with no masc. μαῖον), a midwife, Soph. Fr. 86.
μαῖον, ον, = μαῖον, Nonn. D. 9. 167.

Μαῖον, Ion. for Μαῖον.

μαῖον, ὁ, a man-midwife; metaph., σοφὸς μαῖον Orac. ac. Porph. V. Plotin. 22.

Μαῖον, ὁ, the fifth Attic month, containing the end of November and beginning of December, answering to the Boeot. Alalcomenios; so called from the festival of Zeus Μαῖον (τὰ Μαῖον-τήρια?), held in it, Dem. 1202, 26, Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 3, 2., 8. 11, 6, Diod. 3. 47, etc.; v. Harp. s. v., Clinton. F. H. 2. 326 sq.

Μαῖον, ον, ὁ, (μαῖον) epith. of Zeus, the boisterous, stormy, in whose honour a festival was held at Athens in the first winter month (Μαῖον), Harpocr.; opp. to Μετρίχιος, acc. to Plut. 2. 458 B:—μαῖον, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, occurs in Hesych.; μαῖον, ον, in Arcad. 51 (dub.); v. Lob. Paral. 135, Pothol. 315.

μαῖον, =sq., Anth. P. 9. 272;—μαῖον in Suid.

μαῖον (rednpl. from *MA, μάω, cf. παῖον): Ep. 3 pl. μαῖον, part. μαῖον, -ώσα, Hom.: Ep. aor. μαῖον 51. 670: cf. ἀναμαῖον:—Ep. Verb. used by Hom. only in Il., to be very eager, pant or quiver with eagerness, μαῖον δὲ οἱ φίλον ἦτορ 5. 670; μαῖον πῶδες καὶ χεῖρες 13. 75; περὶ δούρατι χεῖρες ἀππτοὶ μαῖον Ib. 73; μαῖον ἐφ' ἑγγύῃ 15. 742; and metaph. of a spear, αἰχμὴ δὲ διέσσαντο μαῖον, like λιλαιόμην, 5. 661, cf. 15. 542; δεινὸν μαῖοντα Orac. ap. Hdt. 8. 77; and so Theocr. 25. 253 uses it c. inf., λῆς μαῖον χρόος ἄσα, cf. Lyc. 529, etc.—rare in Trag., μαῖον ὅς τις the snake rages, Aesch. Supp. 895; c. gen., χεῖρα μαῖον φόνον eager for murder, Soph. Aj. 50; so, μαῖον αἰετὸς ἔδνητος Ar. Rh. 2. 269:—Pass., ἐσίδον θύρῳι μαῖον, prob., rushed into, were suddenly changed into, iron, Dion. P. 1156.
μαῖον, late form for μαῖον, Nic. Th. 470.

Μαῖον, τό, Mount Maenalus in Arcadia, sacred to Pan, Theocr. 1. 124;—Adj. Μαῖον, α, ον, Pind. O. 9. 88; ἡ Μαῖον (sc. χώρα), Thuc. 5. 64.

μαῖον, ον, mad after men, γυνή Hdn. Epimer. 83.

μαῖον, ἰδος, ἡ, (μαῖον) raving, frantic, Ἰσσσα Soph. Fr. 678. 4; βάκχη Eur. Bacch. 915.

2. as Subst. a mad woman, μαῖον ἴση Il. 22. 460, h. Hom. Cer. 387; esp. a Bacchant, Bacchanal, Maenad, Aesch. Fr. 350, Soph. O. T. 212, etc.; of the Furies, Aesch. Eum. 500; of Cassandra, Eur. Tro. 172.
II. act. causing madness, esp. that of love, μαῖον ὅς τις Pind. P. 4. 384; v. ἰνυξ.

μαῖον, ἡ, maena, a small sea-fish, like our herring, was salted, Anth. P. 9. 412;—later, μαῖον, ἡ, v. Alex. Trall. 12. 8, and Ducang. —μαῖον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Ar. Fr. 242, Thercer. Ἐπιλ. 2.

μαῖον, ἡ, gen. ἴδος [?], but ἴδος Opp. H. 1. 108:—Dim. of μαῖον, a sprat, often in Com., as Ar. Ran. 955, cf. Ael. II. A. 12. 21.

μαῖον, ον, ὁ, raving, frenzied, μαῖον ὅς τις Sappho 1. 18; a name of Bacchus, Clem. Al. 11. cf. 3:—fem. μαῖον, not found in gen. (we have an irreg. nom. pl. μαῖον in late Greek, Lob. Paral. 267), διάνοιαν μαῖον Aesch. Supp. 109; ἀσέβεια μ. Eur. Or. S23.

II. act. maddening, of wine, Plut. 2. 462 A. (From μαῖον, as φανῶν from φαῖον.)

μαῖον, α, ον, =foreg., Anth. P. 9. 524, 13; v. Jac. p. 585.

μαῖον, fem. of μαῖον, q. v.

μαῖον: fut. μαῖον Hdt. 1. 109, μᾶνσον Anth. P. 11. 216, Diog. L. 7. 118, but neither occur in good Att.: pf. with pres. sense μέμνηται Alcman 62, and Att.; also in pass. form μεμνημαι [α] Theocr. 10. 31: aor. παρ. ἐμῆναι, part. μᾶνεις, inf. μᾶνῆναι Hdt. and Att.; also aor. med. ἐμῆναι, μῆναιτο Bion 1. 61, Theocr. 20. 34 (cf. ἐπιμαῖναι); μῆνόμενος Anth. P. 9. 35:—on the act. forms, v. inf. II.—Hom. only uses pres. and impf. (From *MA, *μάω.) To rage, be furious, in Il. mostly of martial rage, μαῖεσθαι ἄσσομεν οὐλον Ἀργῶ 5. 717, cf. 6. 101, Od. 9. 350, etc.; so, χεῖρες ἀππτοὶ μαῖοντα Il. 16. 245; μαῖεσθαι ἐλχέει 16. 75; δόρυ μαῖεσθαι ἐν παλάμῳ 8. 111:—also to rage with anger, πατήρ . . φρεσὶ μαῖεσθαι οὐκ ἀγαθὸν Ib. 360; ἐνὶ φρεσὶ μ. ἦτορ Ib. 413; φρεσὶ μαῖοντα 24. 114; μαῖοντα κραδίᾳ Aesch. Theb. 781, Eur. Med. 432; μαῖεσθαι πατρίδι Id. Bacch. 999; ὁ μαῖεσθαι the madman, Soph. Aj. 726; μ. καὶ παραπαῖω, Plat. Symp. 173 E, etc.: to be mad with wine, Od. 18. 406, 21. 295; μεμῆνότες ὑπὸ τοῦ ποτοῦ Luc. D. Deor. 18. 2:—also of Bacchic frenzy, μαῖοντος Διόνυσος Il. 6. 132; [Θηῖδες] μαῖοντα Soph. Ant. 1152; μαῖεσθαι Διόνυσος Paus. 2. 7. 5; ἐπὶ τῷ A. Alex. Tapan. 5; ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ μ. to be inspired by . . , driven mad by . . , Hdt. 4. 79, ubi v. Valck.; cf. μᾶντις:—τὸ μαῖεσθαι madness, Soph. O. C. 1537; πλεῖν ἡ μαῖον, more than madness, Ar. Ran. 103, 751:—often with words of manner, ὁ δὲ μαῖεσθαι οὐκ ἐν ἀνέκτῳ Il. 8. 355; τὰδε μαῖεσθαι 5. 185; c. acc. cogn., μεμῆνός τ' οὐ σκεπὴν νόσον Aesch. Pr. 977; μ. μαῖον Ar. Thesm. 793; μ. μαῖον ἐμμελῆν Luc. Indoct. 22; c. dat., μ. γόος Aesch. Theb. 966; τόλμη Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 24; πῶνος at or because of . . , Aesch. Supp. 562; τοῖς ἐμῆναι Eur. Cycl. 465; so, ἐπὶ τινι, Id. Phoen. 535; ἀμφὶ τινι Simon. Iamb. 6. 33; ἐς τι Diod. 14. 109; κατὰ τινος Luc. Abdic. 1; ὑφ' ἡδονῆς Soph. El. 1153.

2. of things, to rage, riot, esp. of fire, ὡς ὕρ' . . ἰδοὺν τὸν οὐρεσὶ μαῖεσθαι Il. 15. 606, etc.; of the sea or other elements, Wern. Tryph. 230; μαῖοντος οἶνος a hot, strong wine, Plat. Legg. 733 D; of feelings, μαῖον ἑλπίς Orac. ap. Hdt. 8. 77; ἐπὶ Aesch. Theb. 936; ἄχρα Soph. Aj. 757, cf. Ant. 135; σὺν μ. δόξα Eur. Bacch. 887.

3. ἀμελὲς μαῖον, of a vine that is never done bearing fruit, Arist. Mirab. 161, Theophr. C. P. 1. 18, 4.

II. an aor. 1 act. ἐμῆναι, in Causal sense, to madden, drive mad, occurs in Eur. Ion 520, Ar. Thesm. 561; to enrage, Xen. Hell. 3. 4. 8: in Eur. I. A. 581, Hermann restores ὅτε σε κρύσις ἐμῆναι [better ἐμῆναι] θένω, for ἐμῆναι (whereas in Bion 1. 61, Brunck restored the aor. med. ἐμῆναι) in intr. sense:—the pres. μαῖον first in Orph. H. 70. 6; a pf. ἐμῆναι (ἐμῆναι) in Cyrill.; and an Ep. part. μεμῆνός, maddened, in Or. Sib. 11 (9). 317.

μαῖον, ἡ, v. sub μαῖον.

μαῖον, Dep.: for the fut. and aor. 1, v. ἐπιμαῖον: (v. *μάω fin.):—to seek:

1. absol. to endeavor, Od. 14. 356, h. Hom. Cer. 44, Aesch. Cho. 786; πολλά μαῖον φῶτες Pind. O. 1. 73; χρόνος πολλὰ ἀνυρρίσκει . . μαῖον Soph. Fr. 658.

2. c. acc. to search, μαῖον κενθῶνα Od. 13. 307, Hes. Op. 354.

3. to seek after, seek for, τι Pind. P. 11. 76, N. 3. 9; μ. ὀλεθρόν τι to seek one's destruction, Nic. Th. 197:—so also, c. gen. to seek after, Ap. Rh. 4. 1275.

4. c. inf. to seek to do, Pind. O. 8. 8, Soph. Aj. 280:—Never used in Prose; for it appears in Plat. Crat. 421 A merely for an etymol. purpose.

μαῖον, τό, =λαγκύμιον, Alex. Trall. 8. 392, 11. 638.

μαῖον, fut. ὥσμαι, Dep. =μαῖον, 1. of a midwife, to deliver a woman, Call. Jov. 35, Plat. 2. 999 C, Luc. D. Deor. 16. 2; ὕμεις ἀφροσύνη μαῖοντα, τόλμα δ' ἔτικτε Anth. P. 9. 80; ἐμαῖοντα νέον τόκον Εἰλεθθαί C. 1. 5974 B. 4:—in pass. sense, ὕψ' ἡ μαῖοντα Apollo 1. 4. 1.

2. of the mother, to be delivered of, ἡ . . οὐ μαῖοντα μήτηρ Coluth. 180, cf. Nonn. D. 4. 437, etc.

II. of a nurse, to suckle, μαζὶ τινα Nonn. D. 8. 186.

Μαῖον, without μῆν, ὁ, the Lat. Maius, May, Dion. H. 1. 38, Plut., etc.:—as Adj., Μαῖον Καλάνδα the Calends of May, Plut. Rom. 12.

Μαῖον, ἡ, (μαῖον) name of the dog-star, the Sparkler, Anth. P. 9. 555, Nonn. D. 5. 221:—also of Hecuba when changed into a dog, Lyc. 334:—in Hom. as prop. n., Il. 18. 48.

μαῖον, Tarentine for μαῖον, =κακὸς ἔχων, acc. to Hesych. s. v. μαῖον.

μαῖον, ὄνος, ὁ, a native cook, at Athens, Ath. 659 A:—the comic mask of a cook, sailor, etc., named after an actor so called, Meinecke Com. Fr. 1. p. 22.

μαῖον, ἡ, (μαῖον) =μαῖον, Plut. Alex. 3.

Μαῖον, Ion. Μαῖον, οἱ, the Maenotians, a Scythian tribe to the North of the Black Sea, Hdt. 4. 123, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 10.

II. as Adj. Μαῖον, ον, Maenotian, ποταμὸς M. the Tanaïs, Hdt. 4. 45:—fem., Μαῖον ἡ λίμνη the Palus Maenotis, Sea of Azof, Aesch. Pr. 419, etc.; ἡ λίμνη ἡ Μαῖον (Ion.) Hdt. 1. 104, etc.:—μαῖον a fish caught there, Archipp. Ἰχθ. 10, Ael. N. A. 10. 9.

2. Μαῖον, ἡ, ὄν, αὐλὸν M., i. e. the Cimmerian Bosphorus, Aesch. Pr. 731.

μαῖον, ον, ὁ, a kind of fish, Archipp. Ἰχθ. 10.

μαῖον, ἡ, ὄν, =μαῖον, Epiphani. 1. 233.

Μαῖον, Adv. in Scythian fashion, Theocr. 13. 56.

μαῖον, τό, a midwife's wages, Luc. D. Deor. 8. 2.

μάκαρ, ἄρος, ὁ; also μάκαρ as fem., Eur. Hel. 375, Bacch. 565, Ar.

Av. 1722, cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 3. p. 251;—though there is a special fem. *μάκαιρα* H. Hom. Ap. 14, Pind. P. 5. 14, Trag.;—also joined with neut. nouns in oblique cases, *μακάρον ἐξ ἑτῶν* Anth. P. 9. 424; *μακάρων τεκῶν* Nonn. D. 21. 261; cf. Lob. Paral. 208: (v. *μακρός* fin.): [*μάκαρ* generally; but *μάκαρ* Solon 14 (where Steph. wrote *μάκαρ*), Diphil. Incert. 3.] *Blessed, happy*, properly as epith. of the gods, who are constantly called *μακάρες θεοί* in Hom. and Hes., as opp. to mortal men, *πρὸς τε θεῶν μακάρων πρὸς τε θνητῶν ἀνθρώπων* Il. 1. 339; absol., *μάκαρες the blessed ones, μακάρων μέγαν ἔρκον ὑπόσσαι* Od. 10. 299, cf. Hes. Op. 135, Pind., Trag.; *μάκαρες χθύνιοι* Aesch. Cho. 476; *μ. οὐράνιοι* Eur. H. F. 758; *μ. ὀλίγους, Dii minores*, Call. Jov. 72.—In this sense always in pl., except in addressing single gods, as h. Hom. 7. 16; freq. in Inscrip., *μ. Παῖον C. I. 5973 c*; *μάκαιρα*, of Persephone, 2388. 8, etc.

II. of men, *blest, fortunate, ὡ μακάρ Ἀτρεΐδῃ* Il. 3. 182, cf. 24. 377, Theogn. 1013, Pind., etc.; so, *μάκαιρα Θήβα, ἑστία, etc.*, Pind.;—esp. *wealthy, ἀνδρὸς μάκαρος κατ' ἄρουραν* Il. 11. 68, cf. Od. 1. 217.

III. the name *μάκαρες* was specially given to the dead, as being in possession of bliss, *μ. θνητοὶ καλεῖνται* Hes. Op. 140:—*μακάρων νῆσοι* the Islands of the Blest (placed by the later Greeks in the ocean at the extreme West) where heroes slain in fight, and demigods of the fourth age enjoyed rest for ever, first in Hes. Op. 169; next in Pind. O. 2. 128, who speaks of a single *νῆσος*, but assigns it no locality, whereas Hdt. 3. 26 calls the oasis in the African desert *μακάρων νῆσος*; prob. Plat. alludes to these Isles of the Blest in Phaedo 115 D, *ἀπὸν εἰς μακάρων δὴ τινας εὐδαιμονίας*, cf. Gorg. 523 B sq., Rep. 519 C, al.—This sense does not occur in Hom., and is the only usage found in Prose, *μακίριος* being the common form.

IV. Comp. *μακάρτερος*, Sup. *μακάρτατος* Od. 6. 158, 11. 483 (where it stands for the Comp.), Soph. Fr. 359; *μακάρων μακάρτατε*, of Zeus, Aesch. Supp. 524.—For collat. forms *μάκαρς*, *μακάριος*, *μακαρισμένος*, *μακαρτός*, v. sub voce.

μάκαρία, *ἡ, happiness, bliss, κενὴ μ.* Luc. Hermot. 71, Navig. 12;—hence, as a Comic euphem. for *ἐς κόρακας, ἀπαγ' ἐς μακαρίαν* Ar. Eq. 1151; *βάλα' εἰς μ.* Plat. Hipp. Ma. 293 A; *ἐς μ. τὸ λουτρὸν* Antiph. Incert. 9; cf. Ruhn. Tim.

μακάρῳ, fut. Att. *ῶ*, to *bless, to deem or pronounce happy*, Lat. *gratulari*, *τινὰ* Od. 15. 538, 17. 165, Hdt. 7. 45, Pind. N. 11. 13, Soph. O. T. 1195, Antipho 119. 34, etc.; *τι* Eur. Bacch. 911, etc.; *τινὰ τινοῖς* for a thing, Ar. Vesp. 429, Lysias 198. 13; but also, *μ. τὴν βάμην τινός, = μ. τινὰ τῆς βάμης*, Hdt. 1. 31; and ironically, *μακαρισάντες ἑμῶν τὸ ἀπειρόκακον blessing your happy ignorance*, Thuc. 5. 105;—also with a neut. Adj., *τοῦτ' . . σε μόνον . . μακαρίζω* Ar. Vesp. 588;—Pass., Thuc. 2. 51, Diog. L. 6. 45; c. dat. mod. *μακροῦν μακαρισθεῖς* Xen. Cyn. 1, 11.

μακάριος (*κᾶ*), a, ov, also os, on Plat. Legg. 803 C: Comp. *-ώτερος*, Sup. *-ώτατος* Eur. Tro. 365, 328;—collat. form of *μάκαρ*, mostly used in Prose, but also in Poets, as Pind., and often in Eur.:

1. mostly of men, like *μάκαρ* II, *blessed, happy*, Pind. P. 5. 61, Eur. Or. 86, etc.; *μ. τε καὶ εὐδαιμον* Plat. Rep. 354 A; but distinguished from the absolutely happy man (*εὐδαιμόνιος*) in Arist. Eth. N. 1. 10, 14 and 16; often in such phrases as *μ. ὅστις . . νοῦν ἔχει* Menand. Δημ. 2, cf. Monost. 357, 614;—in addresses, *ὦ μακάριε*, like *ὦ θαυμάσιε*, *my good sir, my dear sir*, Plat. Prot. 309 C, Rep. 432 D;—also c. gen., *ὦ μ. τῆς τύχης διὰς O happy you for . .*, Ar. Eq. 186, cf. Vesp. 1512, Plat. Euthyd. 303 C; so, *ὦ χελώνες μακαρία τοῦ δερμάτος* Ar. Vesp. 1292; also, *ὦ μ. οὐ τὰ τε ἀλλὰ καὶ . .*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 39.

2. often in Plat. of *μακάριοι*, like of *δαῖμοι, οἱ χαριέστες, the rich and better educated*, Plat. Rep. 335 E, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 8. 5, 3, Pol. 7. 1, 4, 4; *κινδυνεύω σοὶ δοκεῖν μ. τις εἶναι* Plat. Meno 71 A; *τοὺς μ. καλουμένους ὧν ποιοῦντες ἡμῖν ἐμπερὴ* Menand. Κθ. 1. 6; *μακαριώτατην . . πόλιν* Καπύνη Polyb. 3. 91, 6.

3. of the dead, like *μακαρίτης*, Plat. Legg. 947 D, cf. Ar. Fr. 445 a.

II. of states, qualities, and the like, *μ. λέχος* Eur. Or. 1205; *μακαριώτατα τύχα* Id. Tro. 327; *βίος* Cratin. Χερ. 1, Plat.; *τοῖς ἑσπεί ἀπὸς ὁ βίος μ.* Arist. Eth. N. 10. 8, 8; *μ. ἐστὶν ἡ τραγῳδία* ποίημα Antiph. Ποί. 1; *τὸ μακάριον = εὐδαιμονία*, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 16.

III. Adv. *-ίως*, Eur. Hel. 909, Ar. Pl. 629; Sup. *-ώτατα*, Plat. Legg. 733 E.

μακῆριότης, *ητος, ἡ, happiness, bliss*, Plat. Legg. 661 B, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 8, 7.

μακάρημος, οὐ, ὁ, a *pronouncing happy, blessing*, Plat. Rep. 591 D, Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 4.

μακαριστέον, verb. Adj. *one must deem happy*, Polyb. Exc. Vat. 24. 4. *μακαριστός*, *ῆ, ὡν*, like *ἡλωτός, deemed or to be deemed happy*, *πρὸς πάντων ἀνθρώπων* Hdt. 7. 18; *ὑπὸ τῶν πολλῶν* Plat. Phaedr. 256 C. *Παῖς Χαλδαίος* Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 6; absol. *enviable*, Ar. Vesp. 550, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 33 (in Sup. *-ιστάτος*); *μ. γάμος* Ar. Av. 1725; *ὡ μακαριστέ Κομᾶτα* Theocr. 7. 83. Adv. *-τός*, Joseph. A. J. 2. 6, 1.

μακῆριτης [*τ*], *ον, ὁ, like μακάρ III, one blessed, i. e. dead*, but mostly of one lately dead, Aesch. Pers. 933, Ar. Fr. 445 a, Menand. Incert. 366; freq. in late writers, as, Plat. 2. 120 C, Ath. 113 E; *ὁ μ. σου πατήρ your late father*, Luc. D. Meretr. 6, 1, etc.; but most common in Christian authors, like Lat. *felix*, Ruhn. Tim.: fem. *μακῆρις*, *ιδος*, Theocr. 2. 70; *ἡ μ. μου γυνή* Luc. Philops. 27.

II. as Adj., *μ. βίος*, with a double meaning, Ar. Pl. 555, ubi v. Hemst.

μάκαρος, a, ov, = *μακάριος*, Epigr. Gr. 454, 656.

μάκαρς, ὁ, Aeol. for *μάκαρ*, Alcm. Fr. 66.

μακαρτός, *ῆ, ὡν*, = *μάκαρ, μακαριστός*, Anth. P. 7. 740.

μακενός, *ῆ, ὡν*, = *μηκενός, μακρός, tall, taper*, *αἰγίριος* Od. 7. 106; *ἐλάται* Nic. Th. 472; *νάπη* Lyc. 1273.

Μακεδονίζω, to be on the Macedonian side, Polyb. 20. 5, 5, Plut. Alex. 30, etc.:—to speak Macedonian, Id. Ant. 27, Ath. 122 A: *Μακεδονιστής*, in Macedonian, Plut. Eum. 14.

Μακεδών, *ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, a Macedonian, οἱ Μακεδόνες, the Macedonians*, Hdt. 6. 44, etc.; also *Μακρῶν*, q. v.:—fem. *Μακεδόνισσα* (like *Βασιλισσα*) Strattis Μακεδ. 4. II. Adj. *Μακεδόνιος*, a, ov, and *-ονικός, ἡ, ὡν*, Hdt., etc.; *ἡ Μακεδονία, Macedon*, Hdt.; also, *ἡ Μακεδονίς ἡ* Hdt. 7. 127; *Μακεδονίτης*, Ael. N. A. 15. 20; also, *γῆ Μακεδών* Thuc. in Anth. P. 7. 45.

μακελεῖον, τό, v. *μάκελον*.

μακῆλη, *ῆ, = sq.*, Hes. Op. 468, Theocr. 16. 32, Ar. Rh. 4. 1533.

μάκελλα [*μᾶ*], *ῆς, ἡ, (μία, κέλλα, as δέκελλα from δῖς, κέλλα) a pickaxe with one point*, such as was used by miners (represented in a coin of Damastium in Epirus, where Strab. tells us there were mines), Il. 21. 159, Luc. contr. Hes. 7:—*Τροίαν κατασκάψαντα Διὸς μακῆλλη* Aesch. Ag. 526; *χρυσῇ μ. Ζηρὸς ἐξαναστραφῇ* Soph. Fr. 767,—bold metaphors, parodied by Ar. Av. 1240.

μάκελον or *μάκελλον*, τό, also *μάκελος, ὁ, = φραγμός, an enclosure*, cf. Lat. *maceria*, Hesych.

II. = *Lat. macellarius*, 1 Cor. 10. 25, Dio C. 61. 18:—hence *μακελλάριος, ὁ, = Lat. macellarius*, Aesop. 134 Halm.

μάκερ, τό, *macir*, an Indian spice, Diosc. 1. 111, Plin. 12. 8, Galen.

μάκεσι-κράνος, *ον, (μάκος) tall-crested, of the hoopoe*, Hesych.

μάκεστήρ, v. sub *μακιστήρ*.

Μάκετις, *ον, ὁ, = Μακεδών*, in Gell. 9. 3, Lucan., etc.:—fem. *Μάκετις*, *ιδος*, Strab. 477, Anth. P. 7. 49; or *Μακίτη*, lb. 51.

Μάκηδων, *ὄνος, ὁ, poet. for Μακεδών*, Hes. Fr. 88, Or. Sib. 3. 610, etc.; *Μακηδονίη*, *ἡ*, Hermesian. 5. 65.

μακιστήρ, *ῆρος, ὁ, long and tedious, μῦθος* Aesch. Pers. 698 (v. l. *μακιστήρ*).—In Supp. 466, for *μακιστήρα καρδίας λόγον* (explained *reaching far into, piercing*), Auratus suggested *μαστικτήρα*, Herm. *δακνιστήρα* (following the Schol., who gives the expl. *δηκτικόν*).

μάκιστος, Dor. for *μήκιστος*.

μακκοῦς, fut. *άω* [*ᾶ*]:—to be stupid, *μακκοῦ καθήμενος* Ar. Eq. 396; part. pf. *μεμακκοῦκας, sitting-mooning*, lb. 62, cf. Luc. Lexiph. 19.—Said to be from *Μακκῶ, a stupid woman*, Suid.; so Lat. *maecus = stolidus* in Apuleius, and the *Maecus* or *Glutton* in the Fabulae Aetellanae.

μάκος, τό, Dor. for *μήκος, length*: acc. *μάκος* as Adv., = *μακράν*, Pind. O. 10 (11). 89.

μακρο-αἶων, *ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, (μακρός) lasting long, βίος* Aesch. Fr. 281, Soph. O. T. 518; *μακραῖον . . σχολῆ* Id. Aj. 194, where (as Dind. observes) the metre requires a word like *μακράμερρ*. 2. of persons, *long-lived, aged*, Soph. O. C. 150; *Μαίραι μ. Id. Ant. 987; τίς τῶν μ.; who of the immortals?* Id. O. T. 1099.

μακράν, Ion. *μακρήν*, acc. fem. of *μακρός* used as Adv., a *long way, far*, *μακράν ἀντιέτρα θαλύν* Aesch. Pr. 312; *μακράν λειψυμένους* left far behind, lb. 857; *οὐδέπω μακράν πτίσθαι σθένοντες* Soph. O. T. 16; *ἀπελθεῖν* Ar. Ran. 434; *λέγει* Xen. An. 3. 4, 17; *ἔστ' οὐ μ. ἄπωθεν* Ar. Av. 1184; *τοῦργον οὐ μ. λέγεις* the business you speak of is not far to seek, Soph. Ph. 26;—c. gen. *far from*, *βαρβόρον χροῦς* Eur. I. T. 629; *τῶν πολεμίων* Polyb. 3. 50, 8; *οὐ μ. ἀπὸ τινος* Id. 3. 45, 2:—so in Comp., *ἀποκιδνασθαι μακρότερον* to a greater distance, Thuc. 6. 98; *πορεύεσθαι μ.* Xen. An. 2. 2, 11; and in Sup., *ὅτι μακροτάτην* as far as possible, c. gen. loci, lb. 7. 8, 20.

2. *μακράν λέγειν* to speak at length, *be lengthy* in speaking, Aesch. Theb. 713, Soph. El. 129; *μ. τείνειν* or *ἐκτείνειν* Aesch. Ag. 916, 1296, Soph. Aj. 1040, v. Blomf. Aesch. l. c.

II. of Time, *long, μ. ᾧν, ἀναμένειν* Soph. El. 323, 1389; *οὐ μ. Lat. brevi*, Eur. Or. 850, etc.; so, *οὐκ ἐς μακρήν* Hdt. 5. 108, cf. Aesch. Supp. 925, Ar. Vesp. 454, etc.; *εὐθύς, οὐκ ἐς μακράν* Dem. 237. 19.

μακρ-απόδοτος, *ον, = μακροαπόδοτος*, Walz. Rhett. 6. 195.

μακρ-αύχην, *ὁ, ἡ, long-necked, long, κλίμαξ* Eur. Phoen. 1173:—neut. pl., *τὰ μακρῶχενα* Hipp. 1006 B, Arist. H. A. 8. 6, 1.

μακρ-έτειος, *ον, (έτος) aged*, Suid.

μακρηγορέω, to speak at great length, *be long-winded*, Aesch. Theb. 1052, Eur. Hipp. 704, Thuc. 1. 68, 2. 36, etc.

μακρηγορία, Dor. *μακρᾶγ*, *ἡ, long-windedness, tediousness*, Pind. P. 8. 41, Poll. 2. 121:—also *-γόρημα*, τό, Tzetz.

μακρ-ήγορος, *ον, speaking at great length*, Philo 2. 268, Tzetz.:—Adv. *-ῶς*, Id.

μακρ-ἡμερία, Ion. *-ῆη, ἡ, the season of long days* (in summer), Hdt. 4. 86.

μακρο-απόδοτος, *ον, with the apodosis far off*, Eust. 1491. 49, A. B. 658.

μακρο-βᾶμων [*βᾶ*], *ον, taking long strides*, Arist. Physiogn. 6. 44.

μακρό-βιος, *ον, (βίος) long-lived*, Hipp. Aer. 282, Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 15, al.; of plants, Theophr. H. P. 4. 13, 1; *μακροβιώτατος* Hdt. 3. 114:—of M., of an Ethiopian or Abyssinian people, south of Egypt, lb. 23.

II. (*βίος*) with a long bow, cited from E. M.

μακρο-βιότης, *ητος, ἡ, longevity*, Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 15; of plants, Theophr. H. P. 4. 13, 2; so, *μακροβιοτία*, *ἡ*, Clem. Al. 180.

μακρο-βίωτος, *ον, = μακροβίος, long, αἰών* Aesch. Pers. 264.

μακρο-βίωσις, *ἡ, = μακροβιότης*, LXX (Baruch. 3. 14).

μακροβολέω, to dart or throw far, Philo in Math. Vett. p. 53.

μακροβολία, *ἡ, a throwing far, a long shot*, Strab. 168.

μακρο-βόλος, *ον, far-throwing, σφενδύλην* Strab. 357, Eust. 311. 20.

μακρο-γένειος, *ον, with a long chin*, Poll. 4. 145.

μακρό-γενυς, *υ, with long jaw-bones*, Adam. Physiogn. p. 396.

μακρό-γηρως, *ον, gen. ω, very old*, Anth. P. 11. 159:—also Adv. *-γήρως*, Artemid. 5. 74.

μακρο-γυγγύλιος, *ον, cylindrical*, Epich. ap. Ath. 85 D.

μακρο-δάκτυλος, *ον, long-fingered*, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 65., 12, 27.

μακρο-οδία, *ἡ, length of way*, Epiphani. 1. 503 D.

μακρο-δρόμος, *ον, running long or far, -δρομάτατος* Xen. Cyn. 5, 21.

μακρο-ειδής, *ἑς, of long form*, Erotian. p. 208.

μακρο-ζεῖα, *ἡ, longevity*, Caesarius Interr. 177, Eust. Opusc. 14. 20.

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μακρό-ηλος, *ov*, with long nails, Theognost. Can. 84. 23.
μακροήμερος, *η*, length of days, Lxx (Sirac. I. 12), Eccl.
μακρομερέω, *to prolong one's days*, Jo. Chrys.
μακρο-ήμερος, *ov*, long of days, long-lived, Eust. 129. 1.
μακρόθεν, Adv. from afar, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 137 F, Strab. 153, etc.;
of Time, from long since, Polyb. I. 65. 7. Cf. Lob. Phryn. 93.
μακρόθι, Adv. (μακρός) far, at a distance, Tzetz. Hist. 8. 137.
μακρό-θριξ, τρίχος, *ὅ, ἡ*, long-haired, Geop. 18. 9, 6, Schol. Pind.
μακροθύμια, *to be long suffering*, ἐπὶ τινι towards one, Ev. Matth. 18.
26, Luc. 18. 7:—*to persevere*, Plat. 2. 593 F.
μακροθυμία, *η*, long suffering, patience, Menand. Incert. 19, Strab.
249. 2. forbearance, Ep. Ephes. 4. 2, Col. 1. 11.
μακρό-θυμος, *ov*, long suffering, patient, ὄνος Anth. P. 11. 317. Adv.
—ως, Act. Ap. 26. 3.
μακρο-καμπύλ-αυχην, *ὅ, ἡ*, with long bending neck, ἑρωδιῶ Epich.
49 Ahr.
μακρο-κάρηνος, *ov*, long-headed, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 11.
μακρο-καταληκτέω, *to end with a long syllable*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 317.
Eust.; so in Med., Hdn. in An. Oxon. 3. 229; μακροκατάληκτος, *ov*,
Adj., and μακροκαταληξία, *η*, Subst., lb. 4. 381.
μακρό-κεντρος, with long sting, Arist. H. A. 4. 7, 7.
μακρό-κερκος, *ov*, long-tailed, Stratt. Incert. 1, Arist. II. A. 8. 10, 5.
μακρο-κέφαλος, *ov*, long-headed, of the Scythians, Hipp. Acr. 289,
Strab. 520.
μακρο-κομῶ, *to have long hair*, Strab. 520.
μακρο-κωλος, *ov*, long-limbed, Geop. 19. 2. 1: *η* *μ.* a kind of sling,
Strab. 168. 2. of sentences, with long clauses, Arist. Rhet. 3. 9.
6; also, of *μ.* persons who use such clauses, lb.:—so, μακροκωλία, *η*,
a long sentence, Walz Rhett. 6. 305.
μακρο-κοπος, *ov*, long-oared, E. M. s. v. δολιχαύλους.
μακρολογέω, *to speak at length, use many words*, Plat. Gorg. 465 B,
Theaet. 163 D, al.; περί τινος Hipp. Art. 808; c. acc. rei, *to speak long*
on a subject, Xen. Hell. 4. 1. 13:—verb. Adj. —τέον, Clem. Al. 203.
μακρολογία, *η*, length of speech, long-speech, opp. to βραχυλογία,
Plat. Gorg. 449 C, Prot. 335 B sq., Legg. 655 B.
μακρο-λόγος, *ov*, speaking at length, Plat. Soph. 268 B.
μακρο-μαλλος, *ov*, with shaggy or long wool, Strab. 4 and 196.
μακρόν, τό, neut. of μακρός: v. sub παράβασις III.
μακρο-νοσέω, *to have a lingering sickness*, Arr. Epict. 3. 16, 12.
μακρονοσία, *η*, lingering sickness, Diosc. I. 183.
μακρό-ξύλος, *ov*, with long wood, Eust. 1107. 62.
μακρο-παράληκτος, *ov*, with the penultima long, Favorin. 133.
μακρό-πεπλος, *ov*, long-robed, Eust. 632. 2.
μακρο-περιοδύτης, Adv. in long periods, Apoll. de Pron. 261 B.
μακρο-περίοδος, *ov*, making long periods, Schol. Ven. II. 13. 172.
μακρό-πνοια, *η*, long breath, Antyll. ap. Orib. 127 Matth.
μακρό-πνοος, *ov*, contr. —πνοος, *ov*, long-breathed, or (acc. to others),
as Subst., *μ.*, ὁ, a long-breathing, opp. to βραχυπνοος, Hipp. 1025 C,
1169 A; ἔλκει *μ.* ζῶν . . . a wearisome life, Ery. Phoen. 1535.
μακρο-ποιέω, *to make long, lengthen out*, Arist. Metaph. 13. 3, 10.
μακρο-πόνηρος, *ov*, bearing malice for a long time, Phot.
μακρο-πονία, *η*, long labour, Aesop. Fab. 173.
μακρο-πορέω, *to go or travel far*, Strab. 353.
μακροπορία, *η*, a long way or journey, Strab. 636.
μακρό-πους, *ὅ, ἡ*, πανν, τό, long-footed, Eust. 697 cd. Goar.
μακρο-πρόσωπος, *ov*, long-faced, Arr. Peripl. p. 35.
μακρό-πτερος, *ov*, long-winged, Arist. P. A. 1. 4, 2.
μακρο-πτόλεμος, *ὅ, ἡ*, ever-warring, Theocr. Fistula.
μακρο-πύσσης, *ov*, ὁ, spitting far from one, proverb. of a haughty
person, Bachm. Anecd. 2. 347.
μακρό-πύλος, *ov*, with high gates, Schol. Od. 10. 82.
μακρο-πύγων, *ov*, ὁ, ἡ, long-bearded, Strab. 492.
μακρορριζία, *η*, length of root, Theophr. II. P. 1. 7, 1.
μακρόρ-ριζος, *ov*, with long root, Theophr. II. P. 1. 7, 2.
μακρόρ-ρις, ἴνος, *ὅ, ἡ*, long-nosed, Tzetz.; μακρόρρινος, *ov*, Malal.
μακρο-ρυγχος, *ov*, long-beaked, Ath. 294 F.
μακρός, ὁ, ὄν, [ᾱ by nature, but made long metri grat., cf. μακρόδους,
ἡκος, Dor. ἰακός]: (v. sub fin.). Long, whether of Space or
Time: I. of Space, 1. in point of length, long, Hom., etc.;
μ. ναῦς, πλοῖον, v. sub vocc.; ἐπὶ τὰ μακρότερα towards the longer
sides, i. e. lengthwise, Hdt. I. 50; μακρά τέειχθι the long walls of Athens,
v. τεῖχος I. 2; *η* μακρά (sc. γρομμή), v. sub τιμάω III. 1. 2. in
point of height, tall, often in Hom., e. g. μακρός Ὀλύμπος, οὐρα,
δένδρεα, τέχιστα μακρά, etc.; of a man, μακρότερον καὶ πάσσαυ ἔθηκε
Ἰδῶσαι Od. 8. 20, cf. 18. 195:—also reversely, like Lat. *altus*, deep,
φρέιατα II. 21. 197. 3. in point of distance, long, far, far distant,
κέλευθος 15. 358, etc.; ὅμος Hes. Op. 288; ναυτιλία *μ.* Ildt. I. 1:—
also far, far distant, *μ.* ἀποικία Aesch. Pr. 814; στόλος Soph. Ph.
490; *μ.* ἐπιβοήθειαι brought from a distance, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4. 47; τὰ
μακρότατα the remotest parts, Hdt. 2. 32:—often in neut. pl. as Adv.,
μακρὰ βιβάς, βιβάσθων, βιβῶν, far-striding, II. 7. 213., 13. 809, etc.;
also, μακρὸν ἄντειν, βοᾶν to shout so as to be heard afar, i. e. aloud,
often in Hom.; so, μακρὰ μεμνῶς II. 18. 580; also, μακρὰ βίβοις, δια-
κήσας Pind. P. 1. 86, I. 2. 51, v. infir. v: μακρὸν ἔχειν Plat. Prot. 329
A; so, μακρότερον σφενδονᾶν Xen. An. 3. 4, 16; μακρότατον furthest,
most remote, Arist. Pol. 4. 13, 7:—v. μακρόν. 4. generally, large
in size or in degree, large, great, ἡγεῖρος Aesch. Eum. 75; ὄλβος Pind.
P. 2. 48; πλούτος Soph. Aj. 120; τιμήματα Arist. Pol. 3. 5, 6; οὐσία
lb. 4. 4, 5, 6, 7, 1; opp. to βραχύς, 4. 4, 24; so, μακροτέρως ἀρετὰ
Pind. I. 4 (3). 21; ἐλπίσαντες μακρότερα μὲν τῆς δυνάμεως, ἐλάσσω δὲ

τῆς βουλῆς Thuc. 3. 39. 5. dat. μακρῷ is often used like πολύ,
to strengthen the Comp. and Sup. by far, Lat. *longe*, μακρῷ πρῶτος Hdt.
1. 34; ἀριστος *μ.* Id. 9. 71; ἀσθενεστέρα *μ.* Aesch. Pr. 514, cf. Plati. Philob.
66 F; *μ.* μάλιστα Hdt. I. 171, cf. Aesch. Eum. 30, etc.; κάκιστα δὲ
μακρῷ Soph. Ant. 895; also with Verbs implying comparison, ἀριστεύει
μακρῷ Aesch. Pr. 890, cf. Dion. H. 1. 2. II. of Time, long,
long-lasting, long, ἡματα, νύξ Hom. only in Od., as 10. 470., 11. 373;
οἶον Pind. N. 3. 131; ὁ *μ.* χρόνος Hdt. I. 32, Pind., etc.; οὐ *μ.* χρόνον
for no long time, Soph. Ant. 1078, etc.; διὰ *μ.* χρόνον Aesch. Pers.
741; ἐν *μ.* χρόνῳ Soph. O. C. 88, etc.; δι' αἰῶνας *μ.* Aesch. Supp.
582; τὸν *μ.* βίον Id. Pr. 449, Soph., etc.; τοῦ *μ.* βίον Id. Aj. 473;
μακρότερος μηνί by a month, Hdt. I. 32:—so, μακρὸν ἐλλᾶδω a long-
cherished wish, Od. 23. 54; *μ.* γόοι, ὑδύματα Soph. El. 375, Eur. Hec.
297. 2. long, tedious, Pind. N. 4. 54, etc.; λόγοι Soph. El. 1335,
Thuc., etc.; μακρὰν εἰκε λέγειν (sc. ῥήσιν) Ar. Thesm. 382; οὐδὲ εἰς
Ὅμηρον εἴρηκεν μακρὸν Philem. Incert. 11; μακρὸν [ἐστὶ] c. inf., Lat.
longum est, Pind. I. 6 (5). 82; *μ.* ἂν εἴη γρόφειν Xen. Ages. 7, 1:—
Adv., μακρῶς λέγεται Antiph. Incert. 46. 3. in Gramm., μακρὰ
συνταβῇ or ἡ μακρὰ, a long syllable. III. neut. with Preps. in
adverb. sense, διὰ μακροῦ (sc. χρόνου) after a long time, long delayed,
Eur. Ilec. 320, Phoen. 1069; οὐ διὰ μακροῦ not long after, Thuc. 6. 15,
91, Plat. Alc. 2. 151 B; so, διὰ μακρῶν Eur. Fr. 424; διὰ μακρὰς Phalar.
Ep. 105:—but, διὰ μακρῶν at great length, Plat. Gorg. 449 B, etc.;
διὰ μακροτέρων Isocr. 62 D; μακρὰ διὰ *μ.* at somewhat greater length,
Arist. Pol. 3. 8, 1. 2. οὐκ ἐς μακρόν for no long time, Pind. P. 3.
189; ἐς τὰ μακρότατα Thuc. 6. 31; v. sub μακρόν II. 3. ἐπὶ
μακρὰ far, a long way, πορεύεσθαι Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 47; of Time, Call.
Del. 255; ὅσον ἐπὶ μακρότατον as far as possible, Hdt. 4. 16; ἐπ'
ὅσον *μ.* Id. 2. 34; τόσονδε ἐπὶ *μ.* lb. 29; so without ἐπὶ, ὅσον δυνατός
εἰμι *μ.* Id. I. 171; also, ἐπὶ μακρότερον yet more, Thuc. 4.
41. IV. regul. Comp. μακρότερος Od., Hdt., etc.; Sup. μακρό-
τατος II., etc.; v. supr.:—irreg. Comp. μᾶσσων, Sup. μήκιστος, v. sub
voccc. V. Adv. μακρῶς, at great length, slowly, Polyb. 3. 51, 2; of
pronunciation, Dion. H. de Comp. 15:—but the Adv. is usually expressed by
the neut. μακρόν or μακρά (v. supr. I. 3); μακρὰ κλαίειν to weep loudly,
Ar. Thesm. 213; οἰμᾶζει *μ.* Id. Av. 1207, Pl. 111; ὑποτίσσει *μ.*
Id. Lys. 520; τί μακρὰ δεῖ λέγειν; Antiph. Avt. 1. 5:—also by μακρόν
(v. sub voc.) or by neut. with a Prep. (v. supr. III):—for the Comp.
and Sup. of the Adv., v. sub μακρότερος, μακροτάτω. (From *MAK*
come also μήκος, μακρόν; cf. Zd. *maś-ita* (large), Lat. *mac-to* (=augeo),
mac-te:—so that perh. μάκαρ also belongs to this Root, but not μέγας.)
μάκρος, οὐς, τό, = μήκος, length, Ar. Av. 1131, cf. Schol. II. 23. 419;
this is the common form in modern Gr., Coraïs Heliad. 2. p. 132.
μακρο-σιδηρος, *ov*, with long iron, Eust. 1620. 36.
μακρο-σκελής, *ēs*, long-legged, Aesch. Fr. 63, Arist. H. A. 2. 12, 9, al.
μακρό-σκιος, *ov*, with long shadow, Ach. Tat. Isag. 156 D, Eust.
Opusc. 193. 40.
μακρό-στίχος, *ov*, with a long verse, Phot. Bibl. 145. 24.
μακρο-σύνταξις, *ov*, consisting of long syllables, Dion. H. de De-
mosth. 38.
μακροτάτω, Adv. Sup. of μακρός, furthest, Longus 3. 17.
μακρο-τένων, *ov*, ὁ, ἡ, far-stretching, long drawn out, Anth. P. 6. 96.
μακροτέρος, Adv. Comp. of μακρός, beyond, further, Hipp. Prorrh. 75,
Plat. Soph. 258 C (with v. l. —τέρω, cf. Arist. Probl. 11. 20), Id. Rhet.
3. 10, 3.
μακρότης, *ητος, ὅ, ἡ*, length, Arist. Plant. 2. 6, 3, Plut. 2. 947 F.
μακροτομέω, *to prune so as to leave the shoots long*, Theophr. C. P. 3.
12, 2:—from μακρό-τομος, *ov*, (τέμνω) pruned so that the shoots are
left pretty long, of vines, opp. to βραχυτόμος, lb. 3, 2.
μακροτονέω, *to persevere*, Lxx (2 Macc. 8. 26, v. l. for ἐμακροθύμηναν).
μακρό-τονος, *ov*, far-stretching, long drawn out, σχοῖνοι Anth. P. 9.
299. Adv. —νῶς, Sext. Emp. M. I. 121.
μακρο-τράχηλος, *ov*, long-necked, Anth. P. 5. 135, Diod. 2. 50.
μακρο-ὑπνία, *η*, long sleep, Eust. 1951. 19.
μακρο-φάρυγξ, *ὅ, ἡ*, long-necked, of a bottle, Anth. P. 9. 229.
μακρο-φλυαῖρητος, *ov*, ὁ, a tedious prater, Anth. P. II. 134.
μακρο-φυής, *ēs*, long-shaped, Arist. P. A. 4. 13, 9.
μακρό-φυλλος, *ov*, long-leaved, Schol. Od. 13. 102.
μακροφώνεω, *to shout, sing aloud*, Hipp. 253. 46.
μακρό-φωνος, *ov*, shouting aloud, Hesych. s. v. τανύγγλωσσοι.
μακρό-χειρ, *ὅ, ἡ*, long-armed, Lat. *longimanus*, name of Artaxerxes I,
Strab. 735, Plut. Artox. 1.
μακρό-χηλος, *ov*, with long hoofs, Strab. 835.
μακρο-χρονίζω, *to last a long time*, Lxx (Deut. 17. 20., 32. 27); but
the anal. form would be μακροχρονέω, v. Lob. Phryn. 569.
μακρο-χρόνιος, *ov*, lasting or living a long time, lingering, Hipp.
Epid. 3. 1085; τὸ *μ.* long duration, Agatharch. de M. Rubr. p. 56.
μακροχρονιότης, *ητος, ὅ, ἡ*, length of time or life, Gloss.
μακρό-χρονος, *ov*, = μακροχρόνιος, Tzetz. Posh. 744.
μάκρ-οψις, *ὅ, ἡ*, with a long face, Tzetz. Posth. 369.
μακρο-ψυχία, *η*, a love of distant places, a word (if correct) coined by
Cicero, Att. 9. 11, in reference to Pompey's eastern projects.
μακρύμα, τό, a thing put far away, as abominable, Lxx (2 Esdr. 9. 1, 11).
μακρύνω, pf. pass. —νομαι Arist. Plant. 2. 2, 17. To prolong, ἡμέρας
Lxx (Eccl. 8. 13), to lengthen a syllable, Schol. II. 16. 390. II.
to remove to a distance, put away, τὴν βοσθήειαν Lxx (Ps. 21. 20, cf. 39.
11); τοὺς ἀνθρώπους lb. (Isai. 6. 12); τόπου from a place, Hero in
Math. Vett. 145:—Pass. to be far off, ἀπὸ τινος Arist. I. c. 2. so,
intr. in Act., I. xx (Judic. 18. 22, cf. Ps. 44. 7).
μακρουσμός, ὁ, a long interval, Arist. Plant. 2. 2, 19.

μάκρων, ὄνος, ὁ, a longhead; Μάκρωνες, οἱ, a people of Pontus, Hdt. 2. 104, etc.; cf. μακροκέφαλος.

μάκρωσις, ἡ, a lengthening, prolonging: esp. a dwelling on a thing, Polyb. 15. 36, 2 (ubi Casaub. μάκρυνσις).

μακρ-ώτης, ον, ὁ, (ὄντος) long-eared, Tzetz. Hist. 1. 125.

μακτήρ, ἄρως, ὁ, mentioned by Hesych. in three senses: I. =

μάκτρα. II. = διφθέρα. III. = μακτρισμός.

μακτήριος, α, ον, of or for kneading: τὸ μ. = μάκτρα, Plut. 2. 159 D.

μακτής, ον, ὁ, one who kneads, Hesych.

μακτός, ἡ, ὄν, kneaded, Antyll. ap. Orib. 251 Matth.

μάκτρα, ἡ, (μάσσω) a kneading-trough, Ar. Ran. 1159, Pl. 545, Xen. Oec. 9, 7.

II. a large bathing-tub, Eupol. Διαιτ. 1, Polyb. 30. 20, 3; cf. πύελος, σκάφη.

μακτρισμός, ὁ, = ἀπόκνος, Ath. 629 C, Poll. 4. 104 (vulg. βακτρισμός).

μακτρον, τό, a wife, Isae. 1345, Eupath. p. 26, Alex. Trall. 12. 671.

μακῶν, old poet. part. aor. of μακῶμαι (q. v.), Hom.

μακῶν, μακῶν, μακῶν, ὡς, v. sub μακ-.

μάλα [μᾶλᾱ; but Hom. sometimes uses the ult. long in arsi, Il. 3. 214., 4. 379., 10. 172]: Adv. very, very much, exceedingly. From Homer's time one of the commonest of Greek words, prefixed or subjoined to

Adjectives, Verbs, and Adverbs: I. simply strengthening the word with which it stands, where it must be rendered as the case requires,

a. with Adjs., in Hom. most freq., μάλα πολλά very many; also μάλα πάντες, μ. πᾶσαι, μ. πάντα, etc., all together, every one, Il. 13. 741, Od. 2. 306, etc.; μάλ' ἀσκήθης all unhurt, 5. 25; ἀβλήχρως μάλα τοῖος so very, utterly weak, II. 135; Σαρδάνιον μάλα τοῖον so truly grim, 20. 302; μάλα μυρία absolutely countless, 15. 556, 16. 121, etc.; πρότερος μάλα long before, II. 10. 124;—so in Att., μάλα φιλόσοφος, μάλ' ἀμφιλαφής, etc., Plat. Parm. 126 B, etc.; strengthd.,

μάλα δὴ πρεσβύτης very old, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 1; μ. γέ τινας ὀλίγους Plat. Rep. 531 E.

b. with Adv., πάγχυ μάλα and μάλα πάγχυ quite utterly, Il. 12. 165, etc.; πάννυ μ. Plat. Phaedo 80 C; εὖ μάλα right well, Od. 22. 190, Plat. Phaedo 92 D, etc.; sometimes also μάλ' εὖ Id.

Theaet. 156 A; μάλ' αὐτίκα (v. sub αὐτίκα); μάλ' αἰεὶ for ever and aye, Il. 23. 717, etc.; ἀχρι μάλα κνήφαος until quite dark, Od. 18. 370; μάλ' ὦδε quite so, 6. 258; μάλα διαμπερές right through, Il. 20. 362;—

so in Att., μ. μόλις (v. sub μόλις); to express a repeated action, μάλ' αὖθις, μάλ' αὖ Aesch. Ag. 1345, Cho. 654, Soph. El. 1410, etc.; and so μάλα alone, εἰ, εἰ μάλα Aesch. Cho. 870, cf. Pers. 1045, Ar. Pax 460 sq.; (so, ἄλλος πύργος . . . καὶ ἕτερος μάλα ἐπὶ τούτῳ Hdt. 1. 181, cf. 7. 186); often also after καί, αὐταῖς α' ὀδηγήσονται καὶ μάλ' ἀσμένως Aesch. Pr. 728, cf. Cho. 879;—with a negat., μάλ' οὐ, μάλ' οὐτως Il. 2. 241, Od. 5. 103; ὁ μάλα Hdt., etc.

c. with Verbs, ὡς μάλ' αἶνεε Il. 10. 249; ἀλλὰ μάλ' ὠφέλλες why plainly . . . , Od. 4. 472; ἡ δὲ μάλ' ἠνέχενον drove carefully, 3. 319; οὐ μάλα εἰς ταῦματα Hdt. 1. 93; μάλα . . . προτίμει in earnest, Aesch. Theb. 915, cf. Eum. 368; μάλα δοκοῦντας φρονίμους εἶναι Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 36.

2. strengthening an assertion, νῦν δὲ μάλα χρὴ αἰχμητὴν ἐμεῖναι, i. e. now or never, Il. 16. 492; τῷ κε μάλ' ἐμεῖναι then doubtless he would have stayed, Od. 4. 733;—but mostly with some other word, as, ἡ μάλα δὴ . . . now in very truth, Il. 5. 422, etc.; ἡ δὴ πού μάλα 21. 583; and often ἡ μάλα, without δὴ, 3. 204, etc.

3. in Hom. often after εἰ, as, εἰ μάλα μιν χόλος ἴκοι if wrath come on him ever so much, Il. 17. 399, Od. 5. 485, etc.; (but in Il. 1. 178, εἰ μ. καρτέρῃς ἐσσι, μάλα belongs to the Adj.);—so also μάλα περ with a partic., μάλα περ μεμαῶς though desiring never so much, Il. 13. 317, cf. 14. 58., 17. 710, etc.; so also, καὶ μάλα περ, καὶ περ μάλα 1. 217., 17. 571, Od. 18. 385, etc.

4. in Att. often in answers, yes, certainly, exactly so, μάλα γε Plat. Rep. 555 D, 564 E, etc.; μ. τοι Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 45; μ. μ. Plat. Phaedr. 258 C; καὶ μ. γε Id. Theaet. 148 C, etc.; καὶ μ. ἔθ' Ib. 177 A; καὶ μ. ἐπαύσατο certainly he ceased, Id. Symp. 189 A, etc.

II. Comp. μάλλον, more, more strongly, rather, Lat. potius, Il. 5. 231, Od. 1. 351; mostly foll. by ἢ, but in Prose also by a gen., μ. τοῦ θυμῆραντος more than is expedient, Antipho 129. 31; μ. τοῦ δέοντος Plat. Gorg. 487 B, Xen., etc.; this is sometimes expressed by μάλλον alone, Plat. Phaedo 63 D; also, παντὸς μ. most assuredly, Id. Legg. 715 D;—in Plat. Apol. 36 D, οὐκ ἐστ' ὅ τι μ. πρέπει οὕτως, ὥς . . . , there is a mixture of two constructions, οὐκ ἐστ' ὅ τι μ. πρέπει, ἢ . . . , and οὐκ ἐστ' ὅ τι οὕτως πρέπει, ὥς . . . ;—also denoting a constant increase, more and more, still more, Od. 15. 370; and to this belongs the Homeric phrase κρηδὶ μάλλον, where μάλλον is not otiose, Il. 9. 300, etc.; so in Prose; in Att. sometimes doubled, μάλλον μάλλον, Lat. magis magisque, Eur. I. T. 1406, Ar. Ran. 1001, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 286.—

Usage: I. it is often strengthened, πολλὸ μ. Il. 9. 700, and Att.; ἐτι μ. often in Hom.; μ. ἐτι Od. 1. 322; καὶ μ. Il. 8. 470; καὶ μ. ἐτι Od. 18. 22; ἐτι καὶ μ. Pind. P. 10. 88; ἐτι καὶ πολλὸ μ. Il. 23. 386, 429, Hes.; also, ἐπὶ μ. Hdt. 3. 104; (which is not to be altered into ἐτι μ., for in 1. 94 he has ἐπὶ μ. ἐτι); or again modified, μάλλον τι somewhat more, Hdt. 1. 50, 114, etc., and Att.; also, μ. ἤδη προσδεχομένου Thuc. 8. 71.

2. μάλλον is sometimes joined to a second Comp., ἥτερον μ. Il. 24. 243; so not seldom in Hdt., as, 1. 31, 32, etc., and in the best Att., as Aesch. Theb. 673, Supp. 279, Soph. Ant. 1210, Eur. El. 222, Plat. Phaedo 79 E, Gorg. 487 B, Isae. 47. fin., Arist. Rhet. 1. 7, 18; v. infr. III. 3.

3. said to be omitted after βούλομαι in Il. 1. 112, 117, 17. 331., 23. 594, Od. 11. 489., 12. 359; but prob. βούλομαι has itself a compar. force, I had rather, I would sooner, cf. βούλομαι III, αἰρέω B. II; so in Soph. Aj. 1357, νικᾷ γὰρ ἀρετὴ με τῇς ἑθρας πολὺ, a compar. force may be given to νικᾷ: however in Aj. 966, ἐμοὶ περὶ τὸν τέονην κ' κείναις γλυκύς, we must supply μάλλον.

4. μάλλον δέ, much more . . . , or rather . . . , to correct a

statement already made, ὁ δεσπότης πέπραγεν εὐτυχέστατα, μ. δὲ Πλούτος αὐτὸς Ar. Pl. 633; πολλοί, μ. δὲ πάντες Dem. 246. 17, cf. Stallb. Plat. Symp. 173 E; οὐ μ. ἢ . . . , not so, but rather so . . . , Thuc. 2. 87.

5. μ. δὲ καὶ ἡσυχαιτέρα more or less violent, Id. 3. 82. 6. οὐδὲν μ., Lat. nihilo magis, Id. 3. 79; οὐδὲν τι μ. Plat. Phaedo 87 D; μὴδὲν τι μ. ἢ . . . , Soph. Aj. 280;—but μ. ἢ . . . is often followed by οὐ (where οὐ seems redundant), because in all comparisons, the very notion of preference also implies rejection or denial, πόλλιν δὴν διασθίειν μάλλον ἢ οὐ τοὺς αἰτίους Thuc. 3. 36; cf. the French ceux qui parlent autrement qu'ils ne pensent, etc.; note also that μ. ἢ οὐ is always preceded by another negat., Hdt. 4. 118., 5. 94., 7. 16, 3, etc.; or by an interrog. which conveys a negat. force, τί δέ . . . μάλλον, ἢ οὐ . . . ; Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 15; or by a clause which is negat. in sense, Thuc. 1. c., etc.; cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 749. 3.

7. τὸ μ. καὶ ἦντων, a form of argument, which we call a fortiori, Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 4.

III. Sup. μάλιστα, most, most of all, above all, Hom., etc.; μάλιστα δέ . . . Od. 21. 353; μ. μὲν . . . , ἔπειτα ὁ ἔπειτα δέ . . . , first and above all . . . , next . . . , Soph. O. T. 647, Ph. 1285; μ. μὲν . . . , δεύτερον δέ . . . , Isae. de Menecl. Hered. § 20; μ. μὲν . . . , εἰ δὲ μὴ . . . , Hdt. 8. 22, Thuc. 1. 40, Plat. Rep. 590 E, Dem. 464. 25, etc.; τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶ μάλιστα μὲν θάνατος, εἰ δὲ μὴ, πάντα τὰ ὄντα ἀφελῆσθαι Dem. 564. 2; μάλιστα μὲν . . . , μάλλον μὲντοι . . . Plat. Symp. 180 A; μάλιστα . . . , εἰ μὴ δ' . . . Soph. Ph. 617; δοκέων μιν μ. ταύτην ἀν. πείθεσθαι certainly, Hdt. 3. 53;—τί μάλιστα; what is the precise thing that you want [that I may do it]? Plat. Gorg. 448 D, cf. Meno 80 B, Symp. 218 C;—c. gen. partit., μ. πάντων Hdt. 2. 37, Thuc., etc.:

1. strengthd., ὅς ὅτι μ., Lat. quam maxime, Id. 1. 141, Plat. Rep. 460 A, etc.; ὅσος μ. Aesch. Pr. 524; ὅσον θάνατος μ. Hdt. 1. 185; ὥς μ. certainly, in answers, Aesch. Supp. 294, Plat.; ὥς δύναμαι μ. Id. Rep. 367 B; ὥς οἶόν τε μ. Id. Gorg. 510 B; εἰς ὅσον ἀνθρώπων θανάτων μ. Id. Phaedr. 277 A; ὅ τι μ. δύνασαι Id. Soph. 239 B; μακρῷ μ. Hdt. 1. 171; πολλῷ μ. Paus. 1. 42, 2; παντὸς μ. Dion. H. 3. 35, etc.; καὶ μ. Arist. Eth. N. 1. 9, 2, etc.

2. with the Art., ἐς τὰ μάλιστα for the most part, mostly, Hdt. 1. 20., 2. 76, etc.; so without ἐς, φίλοι τὰ μ. 2. 147, Thuc., etc.; εἰ τὰ μ. ἦσαν ἀληθεῖς if they were ever so true, Dem. 257. 27; εἰ τὰ μ. μὴ τινές, ἀλλὰ πάντες . . . (to put an extreme case) not some, but all . . . , Id. 457. 14; εἰ . . . δοκίῳ τὰ μ. Id. 232. 6; (so, si maxime vellet, Terent. Ad. 3. 2, 4; si vel maxime often in Livy); also, ἀνὴρ δοκίμος ὁμοία τῷ μ. as famous as he that is most [famous], Hdt. 7. 118, cf. 3. 8.

b. ἐν τοῖς μ., Lat. in primis, especially, as much as any, Thuc. 8. 90, Plat. Symp. 173 A, etc.; and with a Sup., ἐν τοῖς μ. ὠμύτατος Ael. V. H. 14. 40.

3. μάλιστα is sometimes added to a Sup. (v. μάλλον II. 2, πλείστον), ἔχθιστος μάλιστα; μάλιστα φίλτατος Il. 2. 220., 24. 334; ἡ κε ἐμπερέστατα Hdt. 2. 76; μ. φίλτατος Eur. Iliup. 1421, cf. Alc. 790, Med. 1323.

4. μάλιστα for μάλλον, μ. τῆς κόρης Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 1594; μάλιστα ἡ ἐμοὶ Ar. Rh. 3. 91.

5. in loose accounts of number, etc., μάλιστα is often added to shew that they are not exact, in round numbers, about, Thuc. 3. 29, 92, Xen., etc.; not at most, for πενήντηκα μάλιστα is actually 49 in Thuc. 1. 118; ἑκατοστὸς μ. is actually 99th, Id. 8. 68; so, ἐς μέσον μάλιστα about the middle, Hdt. 1. 191, cf. 7. 21; ἤμισυ μ. Thuc. 1. 93; μ. σφᾶς μεσούν διειπνοῦντας that they were about the middle of supper, Plat. Symp. 175 C;—(so in Lat., quum maxime, about the time when . . . , Liv. 25. 33; hoc maxime modo, lb. 31);—also, μάλιστα κη Hdt. 1. 76, 191, etc.; κοῦ μ. Id. 7. 22; μ. πᾶς Polyb. 2. 41, 13.

6. καὶ μάλιστα is used in answers, most certainly, Lat. vel maxime, Ar. Pl. 826, etc.; μ. γε Soph. O. T. 994, Ar. Nub. 253; μ. πόντων Ar. Av. 1531, Plat. Prot. 327 A; πάντων μ. Id. Gorg. 453 D; v. supr. I. 4.

μαλάβαθρινος, ον, prepared with μαλάβαθρον, Diosc. 1. 75.

μαλάβαθρον, τό, malobathrum (Plin. 12. 59), the aromatic leaf of an Indian plant, sold in rolls or balls, also called φύλλον Ἰνδικόν, prob. the betel or areca, used in India for chewing, Diosc. 1. 11, Galen., etc.

μαλάγη, ἡ, a kneading, mixing up, Theodor. Stud. 278 E.

μαλάγμα, τό, (μαλάσσω) any emollient, a plaster, poullice, malagma, Theophr. Odor. 61, etc.

II. soft materials, used in siges to blunt the force of engines and weapons, like Lat. cilia, fenders, buffers, Philo Poliorc. 91 and 95; μ. τῆς ἀντιτυπίας Plut. 2. 618 F;—so also Longin. 32. 5 quotes Plat. (Tim. 70 C), where our MSS. give ἄλμα μαλακόν.

μαλαγαμάτωσης, ἐς, like an emollient plaster, Galen. 2. 105.

μαλακάπους, ὁ, ἡ, πονν, τό, poet. for μαλακόπους, soft-footed, treading softly, Ὀραι Theocr. 15. 103.

μαλάκ-αύγητος, ον, (αὐγὴ) with languid eye, epith. of sleep in a Scol. of Arist., v. Bgk. Lyr. p. 461.

μαλάκεια, τά, = μαλάκια, Opp. II. 1. 638.

μαλάκ-ενέω, (εὐνῇ) to lie on a soft bed, Hipp. 379. 27, etc.

μαλάκ-εντικός, ἡ, ὄν, softening, Schol. Il. 1. 582, nisi leg. μαλακτικός.

μαλάκεια, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, (μαλακός) softness, and of men, delicacy, effeminacy, Lat. mollities, Hdt. 6. 11, Hipp. Aer. 292, Thuc. 1. 122, Lys. 117. 10, etc.; τῇ σαυτοῦ θυμομαχεί μ. Menand. Ἦν. 1. 5.

2. in Arist. Eth. N. 7. 7, 4, opp. to καρτερία, want of patience, weakness:—in pl., παρὰ γὰρ ἀνδρα θεραπείαις καὶ μαλακίαις Isae. 73. 8.

3. weakness, sickness, Vit. Hom. 36.

II. calmness of the sea, malacia in Caesar B. G. 3. 15.

μαλάκία, τά, mollusca, i. e. water-animals of soft substance, without external shells, such as the cuttle-fish (σπία), Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 2; snails and others with hard shells he calls ὀστρακόδερμα, and crustacea, such as the crab and lobster, μαλακοστρακα, Ib. 4. 4, 1, cf. P. A. 2. 8, 5 sq., al.

μαλάκιστος, f. l. in Xen. and Plut. for μαλίκιον, q. v.

μαλάκιστοι: fut. μαλακισθήσονται Dio C. 38. 18; aor. ἐμαλακίσθημι

often in Thuc., Plat. Soph. 267 A, Dem.; less often in med. form *ἐμαλακισμένη*, Xen. Apol. 33, Cyr. 4. 2, 21. To be softened or made effeminate, *sheen weakness or cowardice*, οὐτε πλούτου τις . . ἀπόλαυνεν προτιμήσας ἐμαλακισθῆναι, οὐτε πένιας ἐπιδίδυ Thuc. 2. 42; of soldiers, μὴ ὄντος χαρίων . . ὅποι ἂν μαλακισθέντες σωθίητε Id. 7. 77; κὰν αὐτὸς μαλακίζηται Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 3; μ. πρὸς τὸν θάνατον to meet death like a weakling, Id. Apol. 33;—for Dem. 120. 7, v. sub μαλῶν. 2. to be softened or appeased, Thuc. 6. 29; πρὸς τὸ παρόν Id. 3. 40; cf. Valck. Hipp. 303. 3. to be weakly, Arist. H. A. 8. 26, 1, Theophr. Char. 1, etc.; in which sense the Gramm. would confine μαλακίζεσθαι to women, and ἀσθενεῖν to men, but the rule is far from absolute, Lob. Phryn. 389. II. Act. μαλακίζω, only in late writers, as Greg. Naz. μαλάκιον, τό, a soft garment, v.l. for μαλάχιον, q. v. Cf. μαλάκια. μαλάκισκον, τό, a small basket, Theod. Stud. μαλάκιον, ὄνος, ὁ, a sort of Dim. of μαλάκος, as a term of endearment, darling, Ar. Eccl. 1058. μαλάκο-γεῖος, ὄν, (γῆ) with or of soft soil, χώρα Strab. 52. μαλάκο-γνάθος, ὄν, of a horse, soft-mouthed, cited from Poll. μαλάκο-γνώμων, ὄν, mild of mood, Aesch. Pr. 188, Schol. Ar. Ran. 82. μαλάκο-δερμῶς, ὄν, soft-skinned, Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 5. μαλάκο-εἰδής, ἔς, of a soft nature, Draco 141. μαλάκο-θριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, soft-haired, Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 19. μαλάκο-κισσος, ὁ, a kind of convolvulus, Geop. 2. 6, 31. μαλάκο-κόλαξ, ὁ, a volutinous parasite, Clearch. ap. Ath. 258 A. μαλάκο-κράνευς, ὁ, a bird like a jay, the Italian shrike, *Lanius minor* (Sundev.), Arist. H. A. 9. 22, 2. μαλάκο-ποιεῖω, to make soft, to soothe, Dio Chr. 1. 681. μαλάκο-ποιός, ὄν, making soft, Schol. Theocr. 5. 51, Eust. 155. 33. μαλάκο-πύρην, ὄν, (πύρην) with soft kernel, Theophr. C. P. 2. 11, 7. μαλάκος, ἡ, ὄν, (v. fin.)—soft, opp. to σκληρός: I. of things subject to touch, εὐνή, κῶμα, τάπη, χιτῶν, πέπλος Hom.; μ. νεῶς a fresh-ploughed fallow, Il. 18. 541; μ. λειμών a soft grassy meadow, Od. 5. 72, cf. Il. 14. 349; τάπητες . . μαλακώτεροι ἵππων Theocr. 15. 125; of the skin or flesh, μ. παρειαί Soph. Ant. 783; χρώς Eur. Med. 1403; σώματα Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 1;—πρόβατα μ. soft-fleeced, Dem. 1155. 4;—τόποι πεδῖνοι καὶ μ., as opp. to hard, rugged ground, Arist. H. A. 8. 29, 1; οἱ κρημνοὶ οἱ μ. lb. 9. 13, 3;—μ. ὕδατα of marsh water, Hipp. Aë. 280, cf. Aesch. Fr. 192, Plat. Tim. 59 D; so of soil, Aesch. Ag. 95;—so in Adv., καθίσθιν μαλακῶς sit softly, i.e. on a cushion, Ar. Eq. 785; ὑποστορέγει μ. τῶν κνίς Eubul. Προκρ. 1; cf. μαλθακός I. II. of things not subject to touch, soft, gentle, θάνατος, ὕπνος, κῶμα Hom.; so, μαλακῶς εὐδεν, ἐνεύδεν to sleep softly, Od. 3. 350., 24. 255; μαλακῶτα καθεύδεν Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 24; μ. ἔπεα, λόγοι soft, fair words, Il. 1. 582, 6. 337, Od. 1. 56, etc.; ἐπασιδαί Pind. P. 3. 92; παρηγορία Aesch. Ag. 95; αἶραι Xen. Oec. 20, 18; μ. βλέμμα tender, youthful looks, Ar. Pl. 1022; μαλακὰ φρονέων ἑολοῖσι Pind. N. 4. 155; μ. οἶνος mild, Arist. Probl. 3. 18; μ. φόνος soft, Id. Audib. 44;—so in Adv., μαλακῶς αὐλεῖν lb. 48; τὰ σκληρὰ μ. λέγειν Id. Rhet. 3. 7, 10. 2. light, mild, μαλακώτεροι ζημία Thuc. 3. 45. III. of persons, modes of life, and the life, soft, mild, gentle, μαλακώτερος ἀμφαφλάσθαι easier to manage, of a fallen hero, Il. 22. 373; ἐκ μαλακῶν χειρῶν μαλακοὺς ἀνδρας γενέσθαι Hdt. 9. 112; τὸ τῆς ψυχῆς ἥθος μαλακώτερον ἔκ σκληροτέρου Plat. Legg. 666 B; ἀνρίον μαλακώτερος Philippi. Incert. 7; μ. τὸ ἥθος τῶν θηλείων Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 3; ὀλιγαρχία μ. Id. Pol. 4. 3, 8. 2. in bad sense, soft, yielding, remiss, μ. ἐν τῇ ἐναγογῇ τοῦ πολέμου Thuc. 2. 18; μ. ἥν περὶ τοῦ μοσθοῦ Id. 8. 29; πρὸς τὸ ποιεῖν Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 2; and in Adv., μαλακῶς ἐμυμαχίην Thuc. 6. 78; μαλακώτερος ἀνθίστητο attacked him somewhat feebly, Id. 8. 50; μ. φιλεῖν Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 10. b. faint-hearted, effeminate, cowardly, Thuc. 6. 13, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 16, etc. c. incapable of bearing pain, opp. to καρτερικός, Hdt. 7. 153, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 4, 4, 5; c. inf., μαλακὸς καρτερεῖν πρὸς ἡθῶς τε καὶ λύτας Plat. Rep. 556 B; τὸ τρυφῶν καὶ μαλακὸν Ar. Vesp. 1455; μαλακὸν οὐδὲν ἐνδιδόναι not to give in from weakness or want of spirit, not to flag a whit, Hdt. 3. 51, 105, Ar. Pl. 488; (but, μαλθακὸν τὴν ἐνδ. to show signs of relenting, Eur. Hel. 508);—τὰ μαλακά indulgences, Epich. 121 Ahr., cf. Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 28. d. of music, soft, effeminate, Plat. Rep. 398 E, 411 A; tuned to a low pitch, opp. to σύντονος, Auctt. Mus. e. of reasoning, weak, loose, λόγος Isocr. 233 C, cf. 112 B;—Adv., μαλακῶς συλλογίζεσθαι to reason loosely, Arist. Rhet. 2. 22, 10; ἀποδεικνύειν μαλακώτερον Id. Metaph. 5. 1, 2, cf. 13. 3, 7. 3. weakly, sickly, μαλακῶς ἔχειν to be ill, Vit. Hom. 34, Luc. D. Deor. 9. 1; cf. μαλακίῳ fin., and v. Lob. Phryn. 389. IV. Adv. —κῶς, v. supr. 1, III. (Cf. μαλθακός, ἀ-μαλ-ός, μαλ-άσσω, etc.; also βλόξ, βληχ-ρός, ἀ-βληχ-ρός (μαλ- becoming βλα- as μορ-τός becomes βρο-τός, v. M. II. 2); cf. also μῶλως, Lat. molis, and perh. mulceo, though this last is disputed by Corssen.) μαλάκο-σαρκος, ὄν, with soft flesh, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 7, Diocles ap. Ath. 305 B. μαλάκο-δοτράκος, ὄν, soft-shelled, crustaceous, Arist. H. A. 1. 6, 2., 4. 1, 3., 4. 2, 1, etc.; v. sub μαλῶν, τά. μαλάκοτης, ἥτος, ἡ, =μαλακία, softness, opp. to σκληρότης, Plat. Rep. 523 E, Theaet. 186 B, Arist., etc.; in pl., Plat. Crat. 432 B. II. weakness, effeminacy, Plut. Otho 9. μαλάκο-όφθαλμος, ὄν, soft-eyed, Theodect. ap. Ath. 454 E; f.l. (as the metre shows) for καλόφθαλμος or the like. μαλάκο-φάιος, ὄν, with soft bark, Theophr. C. P. 1. 6, 4, Philox. 3. 21. μαλάκο-φρων, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, gentle-hearted, Orph. H. 59. 15, etc. μαλάκο-φῶνος, ὄν, with a soft voice, Dion. II. de Dem. 40. μαλάκο-χειρ, ὁ, ἡ, soft-handed, φαρμάκων μαλακώχαιρα νόμον, of a physician's art, Pind. N. 3. 96.

μαλῶκοψύχῳ, to be cowardly, Joseph. de Macc. 6. μαλῶκο-ψύχος, ὄν, faint-hearted, cowardly, Jo. Chrys. μαλκκτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, one that melts and moulds, χρυσοῦ κ. καὶ ἐλέφαντος Plut. Peric. 12. μαλκκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, emollient, χρίσμα Hipp. 365. 9; δύναμις Plut. 2. 659 C. μαλκκτός, ἡ, ὄν, that can be softened, as iron, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 1. μαλῶκύνω, =μαλάσσω, μαλακίζω, Hipp. 365. 10; to weaken, χεῖρας καὶ πόδας Muson. ap. Stob. p. 17. fin.:—Pass., like μαλακίζομαι, to be soft, to flag, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 5; τοῖς ψυχαῖς Diod. 17. 10. μαλῶκώδης, ἔς, contr. for μαλακωείδης, Steph. Byz. s. v. Μονόγυσσα. μάλαξιν, ἡ, a softening, διὰ πυρὸς Plut. 2. 436 A; σιδήρου lb. C; μ. τῆς τροφῆς digestion, lb. 700 B. μαλάσσω, Att.—ττω, fut. ὤς (μαλακός);—to make soft, opp. to σκληρύνω: I. properly of dressing leather, to make it soft and supple (cf. δέφω); μ. δέρμα Hipp. Aph. 1253, of the human skin;—hence, with reference to Cleon's trade of tanner, μαλ. τινά to give one a dressing, hide him, Ar. Eq. 388; ἐν παγκρατίῳ μαλακῶς worsted in it, Pind. N. 3. 26; χηλῇ μαλακῶς crushed by the hoof, of a toad, Babr. 28. 6. 2. to soften metal or other material for working, Plat. Rep. 411 B, cf. Legg. 633 D, Wytttenb. Plut. 2. 156 D, and v. μαλκκτήρ. II. metaph. to soften, appease, make to relent, σπλάγγων, ὀργὰς Eur. O. 1201, Alc. 771; χρόνος μαλῶξει σε will relieve thee, lb. 381, cf. 1085;—Pass. to be softened, to relent, πρὸς θεῶν, μαλάσσω Soph. Aj. 594; τί . . ποτ' ἐσθ' ὅτ' μαλῶσται; Ar. Vesp. 973; μ. νόσον to be relieved from disease, like κομφίεσθαι, Soph. Ph. 1334; of fever, to remit, Hipp. 1102 C, cf. 178 E; so, τὰ πολλὰ τῶν δεινῶν . . μαλάσσεται Soph. Fr. 63. μάλαξ [λᾶ], ἡ, mallow, Lat. malva, Hes. Op. 41, Batr. 161, Mosch. 3. 106, etc.;—a common article of food, esp. with the poor, σιτέσθαι ἀντὶ μὲν ἄρτων μαλᾶξιν πτόρθους Ar. Pl. 544;—also written μολόχῃ, Epich. and Antiph. ap. Ath. 58 D. (Perh. from μαλάσσω, because of its relaxing properties, Diosc. 2. 144, Plin. N. H. 20. 21.) μαλάχιον, ἡ, ὄν, a woman's garment of a mallow colour, Lat. molo-chinium, Ar. (Fr. 302. 10) in Phot., but μαλάκιον in Poll. 5. 98, Hesych., μολόχιον in Clem. Al. 209. μάλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, =μαλᾶχῃ, Luc. Alet. 25. μάλερός, ὁ, ὄν, (μαλᾶ) mightily, fierce, devouring, ravening, in Hom. always epith. of fire, Il. 9. 242., 20. 316., 21. 275, and so in Hes. Sc. 18; so, πυρὸς μαλερὰ γνάθος Aesch. Cho. 325. 2. metaph. fiery, glowing, vehement, δοδαί Pind. O. 9. 34; πόθος Aesch. Pers. 62; λέοντες Id. Ag. 141; Ἄρης ὁ μ. Soph. O. T. 190; πόνος Arist. Scol. 6 (Lyr. Bgk. 461); in Eur. Tro. 1298, μαλερὰ μέλαθρα πυρὶ κατάδρομα,—μαλερὰ seems to be an Adv. furiously. II. Hesych. interprets μαλεραί φρένες by ἀσθενεῖς, subdued, prostrate. μάλευρον, τό, =ἀλευρον, Hellad. in Phot. Bibl. 531. 17, E. M. μάλη [ᾶ], ἡ, (the arm)-ful, prob. a colloquial form of μασχάλη, found only in the phrase ὑπὸ μάλη, under the arm, as the place for carrying concealed weapons, ἐξιδία ὑπὸ μάλης ἔχοντας Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 23; λαβὼν ὑπὸ μάλης ἐχέμενοι Plat. Gorg. 469 D; for which Ar. Lys. 985 ludicrously says, δόρυ δὴθ' ὑπὸ μάλης ἔχεις ἔχον; also, κρύπτειν ὑπὸ μάλης Luc. Indoct. 23; and in Somn. 14, ὑπὸ μάλην ἔχειν;—hence, 2. underhand, secretly, Lat. furtim, ὑπὸ μάλης λαβεῖν Plat. Legg. 789 C; οὐδ' ὑπὸ μάλης ἡ πρόσκλησις γέγονεν, ἀλλ' ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ μέσθ Dem. 848. 12, cf. Dio C. 46. 23. μάλαθ or μάληθ (Cratin. Inv. 24), ἡ, a mixture of wax and pitch for calking ships, μάληθ τὴν τρώην παπαρχίας Hippon. 41; also for laying over writing-tablets, τὴν μάλαν ἐκ τῶν γραμματείων ἥθειον Ar. Fr. 206; ἐν μάληθ γραμμένην μαρτυρία Dem. 1132. 13. II. a cetaceous fish, Ael. N. A. 9. 49, Opp. H. 1. 371. μαλθαίνω, =μαλάσσω, Diotog. ap. Stob. 332. 1. μαλθακένια, ἡ, (εὐνή) a soft bed, Com. Anon. 241. μαλθακία, ἡ, =μαλακία, Plat. Rep. 590 B. μαλθακίζομαι, Pass. to be softened, of persons, Aesch. Fr. 79, 952, Eur. Med. 291. II. to relax, give in, Plat. Rep. 458 B, al.: to be remiss, Id. Ep. 317 C. μαλθακίνος, ἡ, ὄν, poet. for μαλθακός, Anth. P. 9. 567. μαλθακιστέον, verb. Adj. one must be remiss, Plat. Alc. 1. 124 D; so μαλθακιστία Ar. Nub. 727. μαλθακός, ἡ, ὄν, (μαλακός with θ inserted), soft, I. of things subject to touch, μ. ἄνθεα h. Hom. 30. 15; δρόσος, γυῖα Pind. P. 5. 133, N. 4. 4; σιαγόνης Soph. Fr. 114; of ground, soft, smooth, not hard and rugged, χῶρος ἐστὶ μ. Aesch. Fr. 198; τὰ μ. γαῖας Eur. Hipp. 1226; χῶρος Id. Med. 1075; μ. σῶμα, opp. to στερεόν, Plat. Phaedr. 239 C; μ. νηῶς relaxed, Hipp. Aë. 284; μ. τι ἐνδιδόναι, v. μαλακός III. 2:—Adv., μαλθακῶς κατακίεσθαι to recline on soft cushions, Ar. Ach. 70, cf. Eubul. Σφίγγ. 2, and v. μαλακός I; μ. φιλεῖν Ar. Ach. 1200. II. mostly metaph. faint-hearted, remiss, cowardly, ἀμειγρῆς Il. 17. 588; so, μηδὲ μ. γένῃ Aesch. Eum. 74; τὸ μ. βίον Eur. Supp. 883; οἱ μ. =κίραι, Lob. Aglaoph. 1008;—also weak, feeble, Ar. Vesp. 714. 2. in good sense, soft, gentle, mild, ὕπνος Hes. Fr. 43. 4; μαλθακά κατῴληται Theogn. 852; μ. οἶνος mild, weak, Hipp. 474. 47; μ. φωνά, δοῖδ, κοινωνία, φλόγμα Pind. P. 4. 243, etc.; μ. ὀμμάτων βέλοι Aesch. Ag. 742; μ. λόγοι Soph. Ph. 629; γήρως Ar. Av. 233; ἔς τὸ μ. προσάγεσθαι to be brought to a mild temper, Eur. O. 714; μεταστρέφεσθαι πρὸς τὸ μαλθακώτερον Ar. Ran. 539; of pain, μαλθακώτερος ποιεῖν [τὰς ἀδυνας] Plat. Theaet. 149 D;—Adv. gently, mildly, τὸν κρατοῦντα μαλθακῶς Aesch. Ag. 951; σκληρὰ μ. λέγειν Soph. O. C. 774; so neut. as Adv., μαλθακὴν σφ' ἐπόψεται Aesch. Ag. 1642; and neut. pl., μαλθακά κατῴληται Theogn. 852;—Comp. —ωτέρως Plat. Soph. 230 A.—The

word with its derivs. is poet., mostly in Pind. and Trag., *μαλακός* being the Prose word; but *μαλθακός* occurs also in Hipp. and Plat.

μαλθακότης, *ἦτος*, *ἦ*, = *μαλακότης*, Hipp. Aër. 292.
μαλθακό-φωνος, *ον*, *soft-voiced*, *αἰοδῆ* Pind. I. 2. 14.
μαλθακτῆριον, *τό*, = *μάλαγμα*, Hipp. 263. 30., 264. 21.
μαλθακτικός, *ἦ*, *όν*, = *foreg.*, Hipp. Acut. 392, etc.
μαλθακύνω, = *μαλακύνω*, A. B. 751.
μαλθακώδης, *ες*, (*εἶδος*) *softish*, Hipp. Fract. 880; Foës. *μαλθώδης*.
μάλθαξις, *ἦ*, = *μάλαξις*, Hipp. Acut. 387, etc.
μαλθάσσω, = *μαλάσσω*, *to soften*, *soothe*, *μ. κέαρ* Aesch. Pr. 379; *τινὰ λόγους* Eur. H. F. 208; *τί γάρ σε μαλθάσσοιμι* *άν* ..; why should I soothe thee with fair words? Soph. Ant. 1194; *μ. κοιλίην* *to relax* the bowels, Hipp. Acut. 386, Art. 805; — *Pass.*, *οὐδὲ μαλθάσσει κέαρ λιταῖς* Aesch. Pr. 1008; *μαλθαχεῖσθ' ὕπνῳ* *unnerved* by sleep, Id. Eum. 134.
μάλθη, *ἦ*, *ν. μάλα*.
μαλθῶ, = *μαλάσσω*, Hesych.

μαλθώδης, *ες*, (*μάθη*) *pliant* and *adhesive*, *v. sub* *μαλθακώδης*.
μάλθων, *ωνος*, *ὀ*, = *μαλακίων*, Socrat. ap. Stob. 369. 52.
μαλινθαάλλη, *ἦ*, an Egyptian plant, perhaps *Cyperus esculentus* (*v. μνάσιον*), Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 12, ubi Cod. Urb. *μάλιναν θάλλην*; Salmas. *ἀνθάλλον*, from *anthallum* in Plin. 21. 52.

μάλιον, *τό*, Dim. of *μᾶλός* (= *μαλλός*), *a lock of hair*, Anth. P. II. 157.
μᾶλιν, *ιος*, *ἦ*, *a distemper* in horses and asses, also *μᾶλινσμός*, Lat. *malles*, Hippiatr., Suid.; *μάλιν* in Hesych.
Μᾶλιν, *ιδος*, *ἦ*, Dor. for *Μηλιν*, cf. *Μηλιάδες* and *Ἐπιμηλίδες*.
μάλιστα, Adv., Sup. of *μάλα*, *v. μάλα* III.

μάλκη, *ἦ*, *numbness from cold*, esp. in the hands and feet, Nic. Al. 553. Th. 724; in pl., Id. Th. 533.
μαλκίω, *v. sub* *μαλκίω*.

μαλκίως, *ον*, (*μάλκη*) *freezing*, *benumbing*, *πῶν* (sc. *Mithridates*) *φάρμακον ἀσθενέος* *τὸ καὶ μάλκιν* Anon. ap. Suid.: Sup., *τότε μοι μαλκίστατον ἦμαρ* Poëta ibid. — Hesych. also cites *μαλκίστατον* and *μαλκύν*.
μαλκίω, *to become numb with cold*, an old Verb almost always corrupted by the Copyists into *μαλακίω*, *μαλακίζω*, and the like. The old and correct form is supposed by Dind. to be *μαλκίω* [*τ*, as in *μηνίω*], as given by Hesych., cf. A. B. 51, Phot.; and he makes the foll. corrections: *ἐλα*, *διωκί* *ἀκμήτη* *μαλκίω* *ποδὶ* Aesch. (Fr. 330) ap. Harpocr.; *μέλλον* *καὶ μαλκίω* Dem. 120. 7 (restored from Harpocr. and Phot. for *μαλακίζομεθα*); and a third example is cited from an unknown Poet by Schol. Nic. Th. 382, *πνεύματος ἀργαλέου πόνου τε μαλκίοντες* (Ms. *μαλκίοντες*). He concludes also that *λυγρὸν μαλκίοντες* (as Crates read for *μυλκίοντες* in Hes. Op. 528) is an error for *μαλκίοντες*; similarly in Arat. Phaen. 293, *ναυτὴ μαλκίοντι* for *μαλκίοντι*; (so in Ar. Rh. 2. 247, *μυλκίοντες* for *μηνίοντες*); and in Xen. Cyn. 5. 2, Luc. Lexiphr. 2, Plut. 2. 559 F, Ael. N. A. I. 32., 5. 12., 9. 4 and 16, the forms *μαλακίω*, *μαλακίωσαι*, *μαλακίωσι*, *μαλακίει*, *μαλακίῳ*, *μαλακίωσαν*, prob. represent *μαλκίω*, *μαλκίωσαι*, *μαλκίωσι*, *μαλκίει*, *μαλκίῳ*, *μαλκίονσαν*; in Themist. 50 C, for the vulg. *μαλακίοντα* the Milan Ms. gives *μαλκίοντα*, which should be *μαλκίοντα*.

μᾶλλά, *crasis* for *μη* *ἄλλά*, *v. μη* *ἄλλά*.
μαλλό-δετος, *ον*, *bound with wool*, *μαλλοδέτους κύστες* Soph. (Fr. 462) ap. Schol. Phoen. 1256, restored by Valck. for *-δετεῖς*.

μᾶλλον, Adv., Comp. of *μάλα*; *v. μάλα* II.
μαλλός, *ὀ*, *a lock of wool*, *the wool of sheep*, Hes. Op. 232, Aesch. Eum. 45, Soph. O. C. 475, etc.; also of men, *μαλλοὶ πλοκάμων* Eur. Bacch. 113. A form *μᾶλός* occurs in the Dim. *μᾶλιον*, *q. v.* (Prob. akin to Lat. *villus*, *vellus*, cf. M. M. II. 5. a).

μᾶλλωσις, *ἦ*, *a being clothed with wool*, Schol. Pind. P. 4. 207: — Ducange quotes also *μαλλῶν* from Eust.
μαλλωτός, *ἦ*, *όν*, *furnished with wool*, *fleecy*, *μ. χλαμὺς* *a cloak lined with wool*, Plat. Com. αὖ *ἀφ' ἑρ.* 4; *δοραὶ* Strab. 499; *χιτῶνες* Dion. H. 7. 72: cf. *μηλωτή*.

μαλδβαθρον, *τό*, *v. μαλδβαθρον*.

μᾶλον, *τό*, Dor. for *μήλον*.

μᾶλοπάρης, *ον*, Dor. for *μηλοπάρης*, Theocr. 26. I.
μᾶλός, *ἦ*, *όν*, in Theocr. Ep. I. 5, epith. of a he-goat, *white*, acc. to Hesych. (who also explains *μᾶλουργος*, *μαλουργίς*, for *λεύκουρος*, *white-tailed*); others make it *woolly*, *shaggy* (as if *μαλλός*); others again take it as = *μαλακός*, (in which sense some wrote *ἄργα μᾶλῆν*, for *ἀρν' ἄμαλῆν* in H. 22. 310.)

μᾶλοφόρος, *μᾶλοφύλαξ*, Dor. for *μηλοφ-*.

μάμελεῖν, Att. *crasis* for *μη* *ἄμελεῖν*.

Μάμερσα, *ἦ*, old epith. of Athena, Lyc. 1417.

Μάμερτος, *ὀ*, = Oscan *Mamers*, = *Mamors*, *Mars*, Lyc. 938, 1410: hence the Campanian mercenaries styled themselves *Μαμερτίνοι*, Polyb. I. 8, I, etc.

μάμμα, *μαμμία*, *v. sub* *μάμμη*.
Μαμμάκωτος [*ἄκ*], *ὀ*, Comic word for *a blockhead*, Ar. Ran. 990: — Plato, or Metagenes, wrote a comedy of this name. — Similar Comic characters are *Βλιτομάμμος*, *ονκομάμμος* (also from *μάμμα*), *Μαργίτης* from *μάργος*.

μαμνάν αἰτεῖν, *to cry for food*, of children, Ar. Nub. 1383; — said by Phot. to be an Argive word for *to eat*, cf. Call. Incert. II; but it is more natural to refer it to *μαμμία*, *to cry for the breast*, *v. μάμμη* II (cf. *κακκᾶν φράσαι*, which follows in Ar. I. c.), being words by which children tried to express their first wants; cf. *βρῖν*, *βρύλλω*.

μάμμη, *ἦ*, (also *μάμμα*, Poll. 3. 17, Moer.; *μαμμία*, Eust. 971. 36): — properly, like our *mamma*, *mammy*, and similar forms in all languages, *a child's attempt to articulate mother*, *ᾧ μάμμη* Pherecr. Κοριαν. 4; *Σισύφου ᾧ μάμμη* Anth. P. II. 67: — so *ἄππα*, *ἄττα*, *πάππας*, *τάττα*,

τέττα, *παπα*, for *father*: — cf. *μαμμία*.

II. like Lat. *mamma*, *the mother's breast*, Schweigh. Arr. Epict. 2. 16, 43.

III. later, *a grandmother*, Plut. Agis. 4., 2. 704 B, LXX (4 Macc. 16. 9); cf. Piets. Moer. 259.

μαμμία, *ἦ*, (*μάμμα*) *a mother*, Ar. Lys. 878, 890.

μαμμίδιον, *τό*, Dim. of *μαμμία*, Plut. 2. 858 C, Heliod. 7. 10: so *μαμμίον*, *τό*, Phryn. 135.

μαμμό-θρεπτος, *ον*, (*μάμμη* III) *brought up by one's granddam*, — a word blamed by Phryn. p. 299.

μάν, Dor. and old Ep. for *μήν*.

μάνάκις, Adv. seldom, Hesych.; *μ. τῆς ἡμέρας* Plat. Com. Incert. 71.

μάνατραπήναι, Att. *crasis* for *μη* *ἀνατραπήναι*.

μάνδάκις, *ον*, *ὀ*, *a band to tie trusses of hay*, Hippiatr.: Adv. — *ἦδόν*, Ib. *μάνδαλος*, *ὀ*, = *βάλλανος* II. 3, Artemid. 2. 10: — hence *μανδάλω*, Hesych. s. v. *τυλαρώσας*: and hence again *μανδάλωτός*, *ἦ*, *όν*, *with the bolt shot*, *φίλημα* *μ* *a kiss with the tongue protruded*, *a lascivious kiss*, Schol. Ar. Thesm. 132; whence, *μέλος* .. *κατεγλωτισμένον καὶ μανδ*, Ar. I. c.; cf. *ἐπιμανδάλωτός*.

μάνδρα, *ἦ*, *an inclosed space*: 1. for cattle, *a fold*, *byre*, *stable*, Soph. Fr. 587, Call. Cer. 106, Theocr. 4. 61, Plut. 2. 648 A, etc. 2. *the bed, in which the stone of a ring is set*, Lat. *pala*, *funda*, Plat. in Anth. P. 9. 747. 3. *a monastery*, whence *ἀρχιμανδρίτης*, *ον*, *ὀ*, *an abbot*, Eccl.

μανδράγορας, *ον* or *α*, *ὀ*, *mandrake*, *Atropa belladonna*, a narcotic plant, *μανδραγόρου ρίζα* Ar. 420. 19; *ὀ μ. τοὺς ἀνθρώπους κοιμίζει* Xen. Symp. 2, 24; *μανδραγόρῃ μὲθρ* *ἐμπροσθίαι* Plat. Rep. 488 C; *μανδραγόραν πεποκόσιν* *ἐόικαμεν* Dem. 133. 1; *ἐκ μανδραγόρου*, *ὕπν* *μανδραγόρῃ* *καθεύδειν* Luc. Dem. Enc. 36, Tim. 2.

μανδραγορίζομένη, *ἦ*, name of a comedy of Alexis, perhaps *the mandrake-drugged*: — the Act. is cited in Suid.

μανδράγορικός, *ἦ*, *όν*, *made of mandrake*, Alex. Trall. I. p. 18.

μανδράγορίτης, *ὀ*, *flavoured with mandrake*, *οἶνος* Diosc. 5. 81.

μάνδρευμα, *τό*, = *μάνδρα* I, Dion. H. I. 79.

μάνδρηνω, *to shut up in a stable*, or (later) *in a monastery*, Eccl.

μανδύς, *ἦ*, and *μανδύας*, *ον*, *ὀ*, *a swallow cloak*, like *φανόλης* (Hesych. P. 760), said to be a Persian word, Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 1854. 32, Hesych.; used also by the Liburnians, *Λιβυρικήν μίμημα μανδύος χιτῶν* Aesch. Fr. 353, cf. Artem. I. 3, Steph. Byz. s. v. *Λιβυρνοί*.

μανδυο-ειδής, *ἔς*, like *a mandύς*, Eust. 198. 42., 794. 21; f. l. *μανδυο-ειδῆς* 1398. 61: — *μανδυώτης*, *ον*, *ὀ*, *a monk*, Id. Opusc. 216. 70, etc.; *ἡ μανδυωτική πτέρυξ* *part of a monk's dress*, Ib. 257. 39.

Μανέρως, *ὀ*, *Maneros*, only son of the first king of Egypt; also a national dirge named after him, identified by Hdt. 2. 79 with the Greek *Λίνος*, cf. Ath. 620 A, Paus. 9. 29, 7, etc.

μάνη or *μάνη*, *ἦ*, = *μανία*, Ar. Fr. 647; cf. *σάλη* or *σάλα*.

μάνης or *μανῆς* [*ᾶ*], *ον*, *ὀ*, a kind of *cup*, Nico ap. Ath. 487 C. II.

also a small brazen figure used in the game of *κότταβος* (q. v.), Hermipp. Moir. 2. 7 (ubi v. Meineke), Antiph. Ἄφρ. γων. I. 11.

III. in Com., oft. as the name of a slave, properly a *Phrygian* slave, Strab. 304: whence it was used as an appell. *a slave*, Schol. Ar. Av. 522, al.

μανθάνω, fut. *μᾶθήσομαι* Aesch. Pr. 926, Soph. Aj. 667, O. C. 1527, Plat., etc.; Dor. *μᾶθεῖμαι* Theocr. II. 60: — aor. *ἐμάθην* Pind. N. 7. 26, and Att.; Ep. *μάθον* (v. infr.) — pf. *μεμάθηκα* Emped. 70, Ar. Nub. 1148, Plat., etc.; plarf. *ἐμεμάθηκα* Plat. Euthyphro 14 C, 3 sing. *μεμάθηκε* Id. Meno 86 A: — *Pass.*, used by good writers only in pres.: pf. part. *μεμαθημένος* = *μεμαθητός*, Aesop. 421. — Hom. uses only the Ep. aor. forms *μάθον*, *ἐμαθε*, *ἐμαθε*. (From √MAΘ, whence also

μάθος, *μάθ-ημα*, etc.; a lengthd. form of MA, v. sub. *μάω.) To learn, esp. by inquiry; and in aor. to have learnt, i. e. to understand, know (see the definition in Plat. Euthydr. 277 E sq.), *κακὰ ἔργα* Od. 17. 226, 18. 362; c. inf., *μάθον ἔμμεναι* *ἐσθλός* Il. 6. 444; nowhere else in Hom., but common in Att., *ἀεὶ γὰρ ἤβῃ τοῖς γέρονσι* *εὐ μάθειν* Aesch. Ag. 584; *ταλάντων τοῦτ' ἐμαθεν* for a talent, Ar. Nub. 876; *οἱ μαθησάντες*, *learners*, *pupils*, Xen. Mem. I. 2, 17; *μ. τὰ Ὁμήρου* *ἐπὶ* *to learn by heart*, Id. Symp. 3. 5: — *μ. τί τινας* *to learn from* .., Pind. P. 3. 143, Aesch. Pr. 701, Soph. O. T. 575, etc.; also, *τί ἐκ τινας* Id. El. 352, Plat., etc.; *παρὰ τινας* Aesch. Ag. 858, Soph., etc.; *παρὰ τινας* *ὄν* .. Isocr. 172 D; *πρὸς τινας* Soph. O. C. 12; *πρὶν μάθωμι* *εἰ* .. Id. Ph. 961: — c. inf. *to learn to* .., or *how to* .., Il. I. c., Pind. P. 4. 506, Aesch. Pr. 1068, etc.; sometimes used as *Pass.* of *διδάσκειν*, *οἱ ἀμαθεῖς σοφοὶ μαθάνουσι* (sc. *εἶναι*) Plat. Euthydr. 276 B, cf. I Ep. Tim. 5. 13: —

to learn by experience, (cf. *μάθημα*, *μάθος*), Aesch. Ag. 250.

II. *to acquire a habit of*, and in past tenses, *to be accustomed to* .., c. inf., Emped. 70, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12; *τοὺς μεμαθηκότας ἀριστᾶν* Id. Acut. 358; *τὸ μεμαθηκός*, *that which is customary or usual*, v. sub *μάθος* II.

III. in Hdt. and Att., in all tenses, *to perceive by the senses*, *remark*, *notice*, *τινὰ* Hdt. 7. 208; *ἀλλήλους μ. ὅσοι οἶσαν* Xen. Hell. 2. 1, I.

2. sometimes with a part., *μ. τὴν νῆα ἐμβαλοῦσαν* Hdt. 8. 88; *ἵνα μαθῇ σοφιστῆς ὧν* Aesch. Pr. 62; *ἢ μαθῇ μ' ἥκουτα* Soph. Ph. 13, cf. Eur. Bacch. 1113; *μάνθανε ὧν*, like *ἴσθι ὧν*, *know that you are*, Soph. El. 1342; so, *διαβεβλημένος οὐ μανθάνεις* Hdt. 3. 1, cf. I. 68, 160; *εἰ μὴ μανθάνετε κακὰ σπενδόντες* Thuc. 6. 39; cf. *καταμανθάνω*.

IV. *to understand*, *comprehend*, *ὡς μάθω* *σαφέστερον* Aesch. Cho. 767; *ὅψ' ἐμάθεθ' ἥμας* Eur. Bacch. 1345; *τὰ λεγόμενα* Lys. 117. 27, etc.; but also c. gen. pers., like *ἀκούω*, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 394 C: — often in Dialogue, *μανθάνεις*; Lat. *tenes? d'ys se?* — Answ., *πάνν μανθάνω*, *perfectly*! Ar. Ran. 195, cf. Plat. Meno 84 D, Thaeat. 174 B; so, *εἴναι μανθάνω* Id. Rep. 372 E, cf. Phaedo 117 B, etc.

V. *in Att.*, *τί μαθῶν* ..; often begins a question, as Ar. Ach. 826, where it may be loosely translated, like the similar *τί παθῶν*; *wherefore?* — but each has its distinctive meaning; — *τί μαθῶν*; referring to a *μάθος*, on

what belief or persuasion . . . ? implying voluntary action; — *τί παθών*; to a πάθος, on what compulsion . . . ? The phrases of course were easily convertible; cf. *πάσχω* II. 5. Wolf ad Dem. Lept. 495. 20, Herm. Vig. n. 194; — sometimes indirectly, *ὅ τι παθὼν* . . . *οὐχ ἡσυχίαν ἦγον wherefore I did not keep quiet*, Plat. Apol. 36 C; *παί εἰς κεφαλὴν, ὅ τι παθὼν* ἐμοῦ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων καταψεύδῃ τοιοῦτο πρᾶγμα Id. Euthyd. 283 E, cf. 299 A, and Heind. ad I.; *ὅ τι μαθόντα χαίρειν ποιεῖ [τινα]* Id. Prot. 353 D.

μανία, Ion. -*λη*, ἡ, (μαίνομαι) *madness, frenzy*, Hdt. 6. 112, Hipp. Aph. 1258, Trag., etc.; opp. to *σωφροσύνη*, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 16; also with another Subst., *μανίῃ νόσος* Hdt. 6. 75; — often in pl., Theogn. 1231, Aesch. Pr. 879, 1057, Soph. Ant. 960, etc., cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 904.

II. *enthusiasm, inspired frenzy*, Eur. Bacch. 305; *πῶς Μουσῶν κατακαχῇ τε καὶ μ. Plat. Phaedr. 245 A; θεία μ. Ib. 256 B; ἀπὸ φιλοσόφου μ. τε καὶ βακχείας* Id. Symp. 218 B; cf. *μάντις*. **III.** *mad passion*, Trag.; opp. to *σωφροσύνη*, Plat. Prot. 323 B; *ἐρωτική μ. Id. Phaedr. 265 B; — often in pl., Theogn. 1231, Pind. O. 9. 59, N. 11. fin., Eur. H. F. 835; μανία τινός mad desire for . . . , Hermesian, 5. 85.*

μῦνιάκης, *ov, ὁ, an armlet, bracelet*, worn of gold by the Persians and Gauls, Polyb. 2. 29, 8. 31, 5, Plut. Cim. 9, etc.; also *μανιάκον, τό, the border of a robe*, Phavorin., cf. Hesych. Cf. *μάνος*.

μῦνιάς, *ἄδος, (μανία) raging, frantic, mad*, *μανιάσιον νόσος* Soph. Aj. 59; *λύσας μανιάδος* Eur. Or. 327; with neut. Subst. in dat. pl., *μανιάσιον λυσήμασι* Ib. 270.

μανιάω, *to be mad, rave*, Joseph. B. J. 1. 7. 5.

μῦνικός, ἡ, *ὅν, (μανία) of or for madness, mad*, *μ. πράγματα* Ar. Vesp. 1496; *μανικὸν [νόσημα]* Hipp. Aph. 1248; *μανικὸν τι βλέπειν* to look mad, like a madman, Ar. Pl. 424; *μανικότερα ἡδονή* Plat. Rep. 403 A; *ἡ μανική madness*, Id. Phaedr. 244 C; *τὰ μ. symptoms of madness*, Hipp. Progn. 37; *οὐ μανικὸν ἐστ' ἐν οἰκίᾳ τρέφειν ταῦς*; Anaxandr. Μέλι. 1. **II.** of persons, *disposed to madness, mad, frenzied*, *φανία*, Plat. Soph. 242 A, Symp. 173 D. **2.** *frenzied, enthusiastic, inspired*, *εὐφροσύνη ἡ ποιητική ἐστὶν ἡ μανικὸς* Arist. Poët. 17, 4, cf. Probl. 30. 1, 18.

3. generally, *mad, extravagant*, Isocr. 5 A, etc.; *σωφρόνημα λίαν μ. Xen. Ages. 5, 4, cf. Eq. Mag. 1, 12; — so in Adv., μανιῶς διακείσθαι* Plat. Phaedr. 249 D; *ἔχειν* Id. Soph. 216 D. **III.** act. *causing madness, στρύχνος* cited from Diosc.; *φάρμακα* Plut. Arat. 54.

μανικώδης, *es, as if mad, raving*, Hipp. 195 C.

μῦνιό-κηπος, *ov, (κήπος III) of women, madly lustful*, Anacr. 153.

μῦνιο-ποιός, *ὄν, maddening*, Polyana. 8. 43, Schol. Il. 6. 132; — hence,

μανιοποιέω in Vol. Herc. Ox. 1. p. 67.

μῦνιουργέω, *to drive mad*, c. acc., Polyana. 8. 43.

μῦνις, Dor. for *μήνις*, Pind.

μῦνιώδης, *es, like madness*, *μ. νόσημα* Hipp. Aër. 254; *mad, κύνης* Xen. Mem. 4. 1, 3.

2. like a madman, crazy, *ὑπόσχεσις* Thuc. 4. 39; *τὸ μ. μαντικὴν πολλὰν ἔχει* Eur. Bacch. 299; *μ. πάντα τὰνθρώπων ὅλως* Alex. Tapan. 3. 9.

II. *causing madness*, Diosc. 4. 69.

μῦννῆ, ἡ, *a morsel, grain*, *μῦννα λιβαντοῦ*, Lat. *mica thuris* (Plin.), Diosc. 1. 83; — *μῦννα* was also used = *μῦννα λιβαντοῦ*, the gum of the tree *λίβανος* Hipp. Art. 802, cf. 1014 F; — the name *manna* is given in the present day to the gum of several Eastern shrubs, esp. the tamarisk, v. Dict. of Bible, and cf. μέλι II, ἐλαδιόμει. (For the Hebrew etymol., *man-hū*, *man*, v. Ex. 16. 15, Joseph. A. J. 3. 1. 6.)

μῦννῆ, *Dim. of μῦννος*, Schol. Theocr. 11. 40.

μῦννῆριον, *τό, dub. form for μαμμόριον*, Luc. D. Meretr. 6. 1.

μῦννο-δότης, *ov, giver of manna*, Or. Sib. 2. 348.

μῦννος or **μῦνός**, *ὁ, Lat. monile, a necklace*, Dor. word, Poll. 5. 99, Schol. Theocr. 11. 41.

μῦννο-φόρος, *ov, wearing a collar*, Theocr. 11. 41; v. l. *ἀμνοφόρος*.

μῦννώδης, *es, like manna*: *τὸ μ. a manna-like drug*, Hipp. 1223 B.

μῦνός, *ὁ, v. sub μῦννος*.

μῦνός [v. fin.], ἡ, *ὅν, Lat. rarus*, properly of consistency, loose in texture, porous, opp. to *πυκνός* (densus), first in Emped. 284; then in Hipp. Vet. Med. 17, Plat., and Arist.; *μ. δοτὰ, σάρκες* Plat. Tim. 75 C, 79 C; *τὰ μῦνὰ καὶ κοῦφα*, opp. to *πυκνὰ καὶ βαρέα*, Ib. 53 A; of the tongue, *σὰρξ μῦνῇ καὶ σομφῇ* Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 12; of the female breasts, Ib. 12, 2; of the lungs, *μ. καὶ πολλότητος ὁ πνευμὼν* Arctae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 10.

II. also opp. to *πυκνός*, few, scanty, as footsteps, Xen. Cyn. 5, 4, cf. Plat. Legg. 734 C; of hair, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 18; of plants *thinly planted*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 8, 2, etc.

2. of things happening at intervals, esp. in Adv. — *νῶς, τοσοῦτω μῦννι-τερον* so much the less often, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 6; *χρησθαι τῇ ἀναπνοῇ μῦννιτερον* Arist. Resp. 10, 3, cf. Theophr. Sign. 2. 7, Ruhnk. Tim. s. v. — The word is Att. for *ἀραιός*, acc. to A. B. 51. [ᾶ acc. to Hdn. in An. Oxon. 3. 292 and Zonar., and Aesch. has *μῦννότημος*; but ᾶ acc. to Phryn. in A. B. 51, as it is in Emped. l. c.; and the Comp. and Sup. are *μῦννότερος*, — *ὅτατος*, not *μῦννώτερος*, — *ᾶτατος*, mostly without v. l., Plat. Legg. 734 C, Xen. l. c., Arist. Phys. 4. 9, 3, al., G. A. 5. 3, 9.] (If a be long, *μῦν-νός* may be for *μαδ-νός*, from the same Root as *μαδ-αρός*.)

μῦννοσπορέω, *to sow thinly*, Theophr. H. P. 8. 6, 2.

μῦννο-σπορος, *ov, thinly sown*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 21, 5.

μῦννότημος, *ov, (σπῆμων) of thin warp, finely woven*, πέπλοι Aesch. Fr. 411. [v. *μῦνός*.]

μῦννότης, *ἡ, ὅν, opp. to πυκνότης, looseness of texture, porousness, σπληνός, ὁσῶν* Plat. Tim. 72 C, 86 D; *σαρκὸς* Arist. Eth. N. 5. 1, 5.

II. *feyness, scantiness*, Plat. Legg. 812 D; *τῶν φυτευομένων* Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 1.

μῦννό-φυλλος, *ov, with scanty leaves*, Theophr. H. P. 8. 6, 3.

μῦννό-χροος, *ov, with loose, flabby skin*, Theophr. Sudor. 19.

μανός, (μῦνός) *to make porous, loose, or slack*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 13, 3; *ἡ κύπρος μῦναι τὴν γῆν* Id. C. P. 3. 6, 1.

μαντεία, Ion. -*τή*, ἡ, (μαντεύομαι) *prophesying, prophetic power, power of divination*, h. Hom. Merc. 533, 547, etc.; *μαντεία χρῆσθαι καθ' ὅσον* Plat. Tim. 71 D; — also *mode of divination*, Hdt. 2. 57, 83; proverb., *ἀνίγναι μαντείας ἐπὶ σὺν need of divination*, Soph. O. T. 394; *μαντείας δεῖται ὅ τι ποτε λέγεται* Plat. Symp. 206 B; *ἐπὶ ταῦτα μαντείας προσδεῖται*; needs there divination to interpret this? Aeschin. 11. 16; — in pl. *divinations*, h. Hom. Merc. 472, Soph. El. 499, Plat., etc.

2. a *divination, conjecture*, ἡ περὶ τὸν θεὸν μ. Arist. Cael. 2. 1, 7.

II. = *μαντεῖον, an oracle, prophecy*, Tyrtae. 2. 2, Soph. O. T. 149, Lys. 106. 10, Plat. Apol. 29 A, 33 C; *ὡς ἡ ἐμὴ μ.* as I divine, Plat. Phileb. 66 B.

2. an *araculic, i. e. obscure, expression*, Id. Crat. 384 A.

μαντεῖον, Ion. and Ep. -*ήνιον*, τό, *an oracle, i. e.*, I. an *araculic response*, mostly in pl., *μαντήια Τειρεΐα* Od. 12. 272; so Hdt. 2. 111, 9. 33, and Att.

II. *the seat of an oracle*, Hdt. 1. 46, 48, etc.; so Aesch. Eum. 4, Thuc. 2. 17; *τὸ Πυθικὸν μ.* Soph. El. 33; also in pl. of a single shrine, Aesch. Pr. 831, Eur. Ion. 66.

μαντεῖος, *a, ov, also os, ov*, Eur. Ion 130; Ion. -*ήιος*, ἡ, *ov*: — *ποῖτ.* for *μαντικός*, *araculic, prophetic, βαρμός, μυχός* Pind. O. 6. 6, P. 5. 92; *στέφει* Aesch. Ag. 1265; *ἐπ' Ἰσμηνοῦ τε μαντεία σποδός*, of the altar's embers, Soph. O. T. 21; — *μ. ἀναξ*, i. e. Apollo, Eur. Tro. 454, cf. Or. 1666, Ar. Av. 722.

μαντεύομαι, τό, *an oracle*, Hes. Fr. 39. 8, Pind. P. 8. S6, and Trag., in pl.; but in sing., Pind. P. 4. 130, Soph. O. T. 992, Eur. Med. 685, etc.

μαντεύομαι, Dep.: fut. — *εύσομαι* Od. 17. 154, Hdt., Eur.: aor. *ἐμαντεύσαμην* Plat. Apol. 21 A, Aeschin. 68. 41; *ποῖτ. μαντεύσαμην* Pind. O. 7. 56; — as Pass., v. inf. III: (*μάντις*). *To divine, prophesy, presage*, *τί μοι θάνατον μαντεύεται*; Il. 19. 420; *τί νό μοι μαντεύεται αἰὲν ὀλεθρον* 16. 859; *κακὰ . . . φρεσὶ μ. 1. 107, al.* — *absol.*, *οὐ γὰρ ἀείρητος μαντεύομαι* Od. 2. 170, cf. 1. 200, 9. 510, etc.; *ἐτεδν μ. 11. 2. 300; τινι τοι one*, Od. 2. 178, etc.; — c. dat. modi, *to draw divinations from or by means of . . .*, Hdt. 4. 67; c. acc. cogn., *μαντεία μ.* Aesch. Eum. 716; cf. *προφητεύω*.

2. generally, *to divine, presage, augur, forbode, surmise*, of any dark undefined presentiment, as opp. to actual knowledge, Plat. Crat. 411 B, Rep. 349 A, al.; so, *μαντεύσομεθα τὰν-δρὸς ὡς ὀλωλός* Aesch. Ag. 1367; *ἐστὶ γὰρ ὁ μαντεύονταί τε πάντες φύσει κοινὸν δίκαιον* Arist. Rhct. 1. 13, 2; *μ. τὸ συμβιβάζον ἐκ τῶν κῦμα* Id. G. A. 4. 1, 23; cf. *καταμαντεύομαι*.

3. of animals, *to get scent of, κύναν ἀπρον μ.* Theocr. 21. 45.

II. *to consult an oracle, seek divinations*, Hdt. 1. 46, 4. 172, Pind. O. 7. 56, etc.; *ἐν Δελφοῖσι* Hdt. 6. 76; *ἐπὶ Κασταλία* Pind. P. 4. 290; *περὶ τινος* Id. O. 6. 64, Hdt. 8. 36; *ὑπὲρ τινος* Eur. Ion 431; *ὁ γὰρ θεὸς μαντεύομεν* μὲν χρῆσθαι ἐν Δελφοῖς ποτε Ar. Vesp. 159, cf. Av. 593, Plat. Apol. 21 A, Elmsl. Soph. O. C. 87; *ταῦτα καὶ μ.* this is the question I ask the oracle, Eur. Ion 346; *μαντεῖαν μ. παρὰ τῷ θεῷ* Aeschin. 1. c. — This last is the proper Att. sense (ὁ μὲν θεὸς χρῆσθ. ὁ δὲ μαντεύεται says Moschop.); later, however, the word is used in the sense of *χρᾶν* by Luc. Alex. 19, cf. Soloeec. 9.

III. the Act. *μαντεύω* not till late, Ar. Ind. 11. 5, Himer. Or. 10. 5, 14. 34, 23. 23, Xen. Ephes. 5. 4 (cf. *προμαντεύομαι*): — but Hdt. has an aor. pass. used impers., *ἐμαντεύθη an oracle was given*, 5. 114; part. pf., *τὰ μεμαντευμένα the words of the oracles*, 5. 45; whereas Pind. P. 4. 290, uses the pf. pass. in act. sense.

μαντεύεω, verb. Adj. *one must divine*, Eur. Ion 373, Plat. Phileb. 64 A.

μαντεύτης, *ov, ὁ, μάντις*, Heliod. 9. 1.

μαντεύω, ἡ, *ὅν, of or for divination*: — *ἡ -κή* (sc. *τέχνη*) = *μαντεία*, Plut. 2. 432 E.

μαντεύτος, ἡ, *ὅν, foretold by an oracle, γόνος* Eur. Ion 1209; *λόγοι μ.*, v. Dind. ad Aristid. 1. p. 12: *prescribed by an oracle, ἐθέτο τῷ Δαί, ὥστερ αὐτῷ μαντεύτος ἦν* Xen. An. 5. 9, 22.

μαντεύω, v. *μαντεύομαι* fin.

μαντήλη, *μαντήλον, μαντήλιος*, Ion. for *μαντεία*, etc.

μαντικός, ἡ, *ὅν, (v. μαντεῖος) of or for a soothsayer or his art, prophetic, araculic, κλέος* Aesch. Ag. 1098; *μ. μυχός, θρόνός* Id. Eum. 180, 616; *τέχνη* Id. Fr. 266; *μ. φῆμαι araculic sayings*, Soph. O. T. 723; *τὸ μ. γένος = μάντις*, Id. Ant. 1055; so, *τὸ σπέρμα μ.* Eur. I. A. 520; *μ. ἐπίπνοια prophetic inspiration*, Plat. Phaedr. 265 B; *μ. λόγος* Ib. 275 B.

2. *ἡ μαντική τέχνη*, = *μαντεία, the faculty of divination, prophesy*, Soph. O. T. 709, etc.; more commonly *ἡ μαντική* alone, Hdt. 2. 49, 4. 68; *ἡ . . . μ. ἡ τοῦ δαιμονίου*, of Socrates, Plat. Apol. 40 A; in Poets without the Art., Aesch. Pr. 484, Soph. O. T. 311; so also in Plat., *μαντικήν* Ἀπόλλων ἀνέειπεν Symp. 197 A; *μ. ἐνθεός* Phaedr. 244 B.

II. of persons, *like a prophet, araculic, μαντικός γὰρ ἐπὶ* Plat. Alc. 1. 114 E, cf. Phaedo 85 B; so in Adv. — *κῶς*, Ar. Pax 1026, Plat., etc.

μαντίλη [r], ἡ, the Lat. *matula*, Plat. Com. Inert. 5. 3, v. Meineke.

μαντίπολις, *to prophesy*, Aesch. Ag. 709; — from *μαντί-πόλος*, *ov, frenzied, inspired*, *Βάκχη* Eur. Hec. 123; *Ἀπόλλων* Luc. J. Trag. 31.

μάντις, *ὁ, gen. εως*, Ion. *ιος* (for gen. *μάντηος*, v. sub *Δαός*); voc. *μάντι*: pl., dat. *μάντεσι* Theogn. 545; — *one who divines, a seer, prophet*, *ἀλλ' ἄγε δή τινα μ. ἐρέομεν ἢ ἱερῆα ἢ καὶ οὐνεροπόλιν* Il. 1. 62; *μάντι* κακῶν *prophet of ill*, Ib. 106; reckoned among the *δημοεργοί*, with physicians, bards, carpenters, Od. 17. 384; distinguished from *χρησμο-λόγος*, Thuc. 8. 1; *μ. ἀνήρ* Pind. I. 6 (5). 75; of Apollo, Aesch. Ag. 1202, Cho. 559, Eum. 169, 595, 615; *ὁ μάντις μάντιν ἐκπρόσθε ἐμὲ*, of Apollo and Cassandra, Id. Ag. 1275; of the Pythian priestess, Id. Eum. 20; of Amphiaraii, Id. Theb. 382, etc.; — c. dat. pers., *ὁ Θρηξί* Eur. Hec. 1267, cf. Or. 363; c. neut. Adj., *μάντις . . . οὐ καλὸς τῶδε* Id. Heracl. 65; — also as fem., Aesch. (v. supr.), Soph. El. 472, Thuc. 3.

20, Eur. Med. 239; μ. κόρα Pind. P. 11, 49. 2. metaph. a diviner, presager, foreboder, μ. εἰμ' ἐσθλῶν ἀγώνων Soph. O. C. 1080, cf. Ant. 1160, Aesch. Theb. 402; οὐδέ τις μ. τῶν μελλόντων Soph. Aj. 1419. 3. as Adj., τοῦδε μάντεος χοροῦ of this prophetic band, Id. Fr. 116. II. a kind of locust or grasshopper, with long thin fore-feet, which are in constant motion, perhaps *Manitis religiosa* L., also καλαμαῖα, καλαμίτις, v. Theocr. 10, 18, Nic. ap. Ath. 370 A. III. the green garden-frog, *Rana arborea*, so called as predicting the weather, Hesych. (The deriv. from √MAN, μανίνομαι is found as early as Plat. Tim. 72 B, where he distinguishes μάντις from προφήται, the former being persons who uttered oracles in a state of divine frenzy, the latter the interpreters of those oracles, cf. προφήτης, μανία 2. The √MAN is a lengthd. form of MA, v. sub *μάω;—perh. therefore μάντις is identical with vates, cf. mallōs, villus.)

μαντιχώρας, ον, δ, v. μαρτιχώρας.

μαντοσύνη, ἡ, the art of divination, II. 1. 72; also in pl., 2. 832, II. 330, Pind. O. 6, 112.

μαντόσυνος, ἡ, ον, oracular, κέλευσμα Eur. Andr. 1031; θεοῦ ἀνάγκαι Id. I. A. 761.

μαντῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) prophetic, Nonn. Jo. 4, 25, Christ. Ecphr. 37. μαντῶος, α, ον, = μαντεύς, Anth. P. 9, 201.

μάνω, μανῶντις, μανῶσις, Dor. for μῆν-.

μάνωδης, ες, of loose texture, Arist. P. A. 4, 13, 7.

μάνωσις, ἡ, a making loose or porous, rarefaction, opp. to πύκνωσις, Arist. Phys. 4, 5, 1, 4, 9, 3, 8, 7, 5, Theophr. C. P. 4, 14, 2, etc.; opp. to πυκνότης, Archel. ap. Stob. Ecl. I. 298.

μάομαι, contr. μῶμαι, v. μάω III.

μαπίειν, Ep. inf. aor. 2 of μάρπτω, Hes.

μάπολακτίσης, Att. crasis for μή πολακτίσης.

μάραγδος, ὁ, = σμάραγδος, q. v.

μάραγμα [μᾶ], ἡ, = σμάραγμα, a lash, whip, scourge, διπλή ἡ (cf. μάσθλις), Aesch. Cho. 375, cf. Eur. Rhcs. 817, Plat. Com. Κλεοφ. 7: v. Poll. 10, 56.—Hdn. wrote it μαράγμα.

μαράθον [ᾶ], τό, fennel, Lat. marathrum, Dem. 313, 25, Anaxandr. Prot. 1, 58;—also μάραθος, ὁ, Epich. ap. Ath. 70 F, Python ib. 596 A;—of doubtful gender, Hermipp. Incert. 2: cf. Μαράθων.

μαράθριτης οἶνος, ὁ, wine flavoured with fennel, Geop. 8, 9.

μαράθρο-ειδής, ἐς, like fennel, Diosc. 3, 156.

μαράθρον [ᾶ], τό, less Att. form of μάραθρον, Alex. Aef. 2.

Μαράθων, ὄρος, ὁ, (μάραθρον) Marathon, a demos on the East coast of Attica, prob. so called from its being overgrown with fennel (Strab. 160), first mentioned in Od. 7, 80, then in Hdt. 1, 62, 6, 111, etc.; ἡ ἐν Μ. μάχη Hdt.; also τὰ Μαράθωνία, Dion. H. 5, 17:—Μαράθων at M., Ar. Eq. 781, etc.; Μαράθωνάδε to M., Andoc. 14, 32.

Μαράθωνο-μάχης [ᾶ], ον, ὁ, one who fought at Marathon, a Marathonian, proverb. of a brave veteran, Ar. Ach. 181, Nub. 986, Anth. Plan. 233:—Μαράθωνομάχος, ὁ, Diog. L. 1, 56.

μαράινω: fut. μαράνω Anth. P. app. 149: aor. 1 ἐμαράνα h. Hom. Merc. 140, Soph., etc.:—Med., aor. ἐμαρνήμην, v. infr.:—Pass., fut. μαρανθήσμαι Galen., N. T.: aor. ἐμαράθην II., and late Prose: pf. μεμάρασαι Luc. Anach. 25; but μεμάραμαι in Clem. Al. 43, Plut. Pomp. 31: 3 sing. plapf. μεμαράντο Q. Sm. 9, 371. (For the Root, v. sub μάρτος.) Properly, to put out or quench fire, ἀνθρακίην h. Hom. l. c.:—but mostly in Pass. to die away, go slowly out, of fire, φάδξ ἐμαράνθη II. 9, 212; πυρκαϊή ἐμαραίνετο 23, 228, cf. Anth. P. 5, 5, al.; distinguished from ἀβένυνσθαι, Arist. Cael. 3, 6, 4. II. later, in various relations, ὅψεις μ. to quench the orbs of sight, Soph. O. T. 1328; νόσος μαραίνει μ. makes me waste or wither, wears me out, Aesch. Pr. 597; κάλλος ἡ χρόνος ἀνάλωος ἡ νόσος ἐμαρανε Isocr. 2 B; μόραιν [αὐτῶν] διώγωμαι Aesch. Eum. 139; so, of neglect, πίνος πλευνάμ v. Soph. O. C. 1260; of time, πᾶνθ' ὁ μέγας χρόνος μ. Id. Aj. 714; αἰκία φθείρει O. T. ψυχὴν καὶ μ. Plat. Rep. 609 D:—Med., νέους ἐμαρήνατο δαίμων Epigr. Gr. 478, 3:—Pass. to die away, waste away, decay, wither, Lat. marcescere, καμάτοις Emped. 475; νόσφ Eur. Alc. 203; τὸ σῶμα οὐκ ἐμαραίνει Thuc. 2, 49; αἶμα . . μαραίνεται χερὸς blood dies away from my hand, Aesch. Eum. 280; of a river, to dry up, Hdt. 2, 24; μ. ἡ κίνησις Arist. Probl. 11, 20; of a musical sound, Ib. 19, 42, 1; τὸ νοεῖν μ. Id. de An. 1, 4, 14; of winds and waves, to abate, Plut. Pyrrh. 15, Mar. 37; of wine, to lose its strength, Id. 2, 692 C; so, μ. ἀκμή, ῥώμη, δύναμις, λύπη Id. Fab. 2, etc.

μαράν ἀθά, Syriac phrase, = ὁ Κύριος ἦκει, 1 Ep. Cor. 16, 22.

μαράνσις, ἡ, a causing to die away, μ. πυρὸς, opp. to σβέσαι, Arist. Respir. 8, 6, Juvent. 5, 1; of the sun's action on wind, Id. Meteor. 2, 5, 2.

II. a dying away, decay, Ib. 3, 3, 2, Probl. 3, 5, 6.

μαραντικός, ἡ, ὄν, wasting away, πόθος Schol. Aesch. Pers. 59. II. withered, γέρον A. B. 32.

μάραον, τό, ὁ μάραος, ὁ, = πίτταξις, Eust. 1657, 20.

μάρασμός, οὐ, ὁ, = μάρανσις, Galen. 7, 178 sq.

μάρασμώδης, ες, wasting, πυρετός Galen.

μαράσσω, = σμαράγξω, Erotian.; cf. μαράγμα for σμάραγμα.

μαράνγξω, to have a dazzling before the eyes, to lose the sight, Plut. 2, 376 E; of the eyes, Ib. 599 F: v. Herm. Opusc. 4, 268. (From μαράνω, αὐγῆ, cf. Lob. Phryn. 671: or from μαμαρίων, αὐγῆ.)

μαραυγία, ἡ, loss of sight, Archyt. ap. Stob. 17, 4.

μαργαῖω, (μόργος) like μαργῶω, to rage furiously, μαργαίνειν ἀνέκην ἐπ' ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσι II. 5, 882; συνὶν ἐπ' ὀφρυῶ μαργαίνουσαι madly greedy after . . , Democr. ap. Plut. 2, 129 A: absol., μαργαίνοντι χαρίζομενος βασιλῇ Coluth. 195. Only used in pres.

μαργαρίδης, ον, ὁ, Ion. for μαργαρίτης, Phot. Bibl. 22, 12.

μαργαρίτης [ῖ], ον, ὁ, a pearl, Theophr. Lap. 36, Acl. N. A. 10, 13; also μαργαρίτης λίθος, Androsth. ap. Ath. 93 B; or μαργαρίτις alone, Isid. ib. E; and μαργαρίς λίθος or μαργαρίς alone, Philostr. 137, Heliod. 2, 30:—μαργαρίτης χερασίως was a precious stone, of unknown kind, Ar. Ind. 8, Acl. N. A. 15, 8. II. a plant so called in Egypt, Arist. Plant. 1, 4, 1. (Borrowed from the Pers. murwari.)

μαργαρίτο-φόρος, ον, pearl-bearing, Orig. 3, p. 450.

μαργαρο-γονία, ἡ, the production of pearls, Tzetz.

μαργῶρον, τό, = μαργαρίτης, Anacreont. 22, 14, C. I. 8695, 4.

μαργῶρος, ὁ and ἡ, the pearl-oyster, Acl. N. A. 15, 8, Tzetz.

μαργαρώδης, ες, (εἶδος) pearl-like, Theodor. Stud. 172 C.

μαργάω, (μάργος) like μαργαῖω, only used in part. μαργῶν raging, esp. in battle, Aesch. Theb. 380; οἱ μαργῶντες Soph. Fr. 722; φόνου μαργῶντος Eur. H. F. 1005; μαργῶσαν χέρα Id. Hec. 1128; [ἵπποι] μαργῶσαι τὴν φρένα Id. Hipp. 1230; μαργῶσα γνόθος greedy teeth, Aesch. Fr. 251; c. inf., μ. ἰέναι δόρυ madly eager to . . , Eur. Phoen. 1247.

μαργέλλια, τά, a kind of palm-tree, or its fruit, perhaps the cocoa-nut (in Skt. nārikēla, Pers. nargel), Cosmas Indicopl. c. 9, with v. l. ἀργέλλια.—Plin. calls the trees μαργηλίδες.

μαργέλλιον, τό, = μαργαρίτης, Byz.

μαργήεις, εσσα, εν, = μάργος, poet. word in Hesych.

μαργηλῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, a pearl, Philostr. 700:—cf. μαργέλλια.

μαργῆς or μαργῆς (contr. from μαργήεις), = μάργος, Suid.

Μαργίτης [ῖ], ον, ὁ, (μάργος) Margites, i. e. a mad silly fellow, hero of a mock-heroic poem of the same name, ascribed to Homer:—cf. the Germ. Tyll Eulenspiegel. Arist., Poët. 4, 10, has preserved four lines of this poem,—usu. printed with the Homeric Fragments at the end of the Od. All known about it is collected by Falbe de Margite Homeric, 1798.

μαργόμοι, Pass., = μαργαῖω, μαργῶω, Pind. N. 9, 46, Aesch. Supp. 758.

μάργος, ἡ, ον, also os, on (Aesch. Eum. 67):—poët. Adj. (used once by Plat.), raging mad, Lat. furiosus, μάργε, madman! Id. 16, 421; μαῖα φίλη, μάργην σε θεοὶ θέσαν 23, 11; so in Pind. O. 2, 175, etc.; θυμὸς μ. Theogn. 1301; λύσσης πνεύματι μάργω Aesch. Pr. 884; τάδε τὰς μάργους, of the Furies, Id. Eum. 67; μάργαι ἡδοναὶ Plat. Legg. 792 E:—of horses, rampant, furious, μάργων ἐπιβήτορες ἵππων Ep. Hom. 4, 4, cf. Aesch. Theb. 745; of wine, μάργος δέ οἱ ἐπλετο οἶνος Hes. Fr. 43.

2. of appetite, greedy, gluttonous, μετὰ δ' ἐπρεπε γαστέρι μόργη Od. 18, 2; τὸ μ. τῆς γνάθου Eur. Cycl. 310:—metaph., οἰδματι μάργη Emped. 349; μάργους φάδξ ἐδαίνουτο γνάθος Phryn. Trag. ap. Schol. Lyc. 433.

3. lewd, lustful, Theogn. 581, Aesch. Supp. 741, Eur. El. 1027, etc.

μαργοσύνη, ἡ, = sq., Anacr. 87, Theogn. 1271.

μαργότης, ἥτος, ἡ, (μάργος) raging passion, madness, Soph. Fr. 726. 2. gluttony, Plat. Tim. 72 E. 3. lewdness, lust, Eur. Andr. 949.

Μαρεῖ, Att. Μάρεια, ἡ, Mareia, a town in Lower Egypt, Hdt. 2, 18, 30, Thuc. 1, 104. II. a lake near it, Strab. 793; more commonly called ἡ Μαρεώτις (λίμνη), Id.:—also ὁ Μαρεώτης (οἶνος) Id. 799, cf. Virg. G. 2, 91.

μάρη [ᾶ], ἡ, = χεῖρ, hand, Pind. Fr. 276; whence must be derived εὐμαρῆς, εὐμαρεία.

Μαριανδυνοί, οἱ, a people of Bithynia, Hdt. 1, 28, etc.:—hence Μαριανδυνὸς θρηνητήρ, of one who utters a wild, barbarian lament, Aesch. Pers. 937; cf. Κίσσιος.

μαριεύς, εὐος, ὁ, Arist. Mirab. 41 (v. l. μαριθός) a stone that takes fire when water is poured on it; in Hesych. the order requires μαριεύς for -θεύς.

μαρικᾶς, ὁ, a foreign word for κινάδος, acc. to Hesych.; under this name Eupolis attacked Hyperbolus, Ar. Nub. 553, cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 1, p. 137.

μαρίλευτής, οὐ, ὁ, a charcoal-man, Lat. carbonarius, Soph. Fr. 908: from μαρίλεύω, to burn to charcoal, Poll. 7, 110.

μαρίλη [ῖ], ἡ, (perhaps from μαίρω, μαμαρίω):—the embers of charcoal (ὁ χυρὸς τῶν ἀνθράκων Schol. Ar. Ach. 350), Cratin. *Ἦρ. 9; μ. ἀνθράκων Hippon. 62, Ar. l. c.; distinguished from ἀνθρακες (charcoal) and σποδίη (ashes) by Hipp. 648, 55; λεπτῆς μ. Arist. Probl. 38, 8:—hence, ὁ Μαρίλᾶδης O son of Coal-dust! comic name of an Achaian collier, Ar. Ach. 609.

μαρίλο-καυτής, ον, ὁ, charcoal-burner, Soph. Fr. 908.

μαρίλο-πότης, ον, ὁ, coal-dust-gulper, of a blacksmith, Anth. Plan. 15.

μαρίνος, ὁ, a kind of sea-fish, Arist. H. A. 6, 17, 2; cf. 8, 19, 5 (v. l.)

μάρις, εὐος, ὁ, a liquid measure, containing six κοτύλαι, Arist. H. A. 8, 9, 1, Poll. 10, 184; or ten, Polyae. 4, 3, 32.

μαρίω, Dor. μαριῖω, to be feverish, Hesych.

μαμαρίων, used only in pres. and impf.; Ion. impf. μαμαρίσκον Q. Sm. 1, 150. (Strengthened by redupl. from √MAP (cf. μαμάω, μομῶμαι, πομφύρω, παύρασσω), whence also μάρ-μαρος, μομαρ-ύσσω, μαμαρ-υγή, ἀμαρ-ύσσω, ἀμαρ-υγή, and prob. ἀμαρ-ύς, μαρ-ύς.)

To flash, sparkle, glisten, gleam, of any darting, quivering light, in Hom. (only in Il.); of the gleaming of metal, έντετα χαλκῶ μαμαρίοντες 11, 12, 195, 16, 664, etc.; τεύχεα μ. 18, 617; Τρῶες . . χαλκῶ μαμαρίοντες 13, 801; σὺν έντεσι μαμαρίοντες 16, 279; δώματα . . χρυσοε μαμαρίοντα 13, 22; ὅμματα μαμαρίοντα the sparkling eyes of Aphrodite, 3, 397:—so in later Poets, αὐγῇ μαμαρίουσα κεραυνῶ Hes. Th. 699; μαμαρίει δὲ δόμος χαλκῶ Alcae. 1; χρυσοῦ ἐλέφαντί τε μ. οἶκοι Bacchyl. 27, 5; νύκτα . . ἀστροῖσι μαμαρίουσαν Aesch. Theb. 401; χρυσοῦ χαίταν μαμαρίων, of Apollo, Eur. Ion 888, cf. 1427; ἀστήρ μαμαρίων Dion. P. 329, cf. Anth. P. 5, 282:—used also in late Prose, Luc. D. Meretr. 13, 3, Alciphro 3, 67.

μαμαράριος, ὁ, a marble-mason, C. I. 1107, 5922.

μαρμάρειος, α, ον, = sq., Hesych.

μαρμάρεος [μᾶ], α, ον, (μαμαρίω) flashing, sparkling, glistening, gleaming, esp. of metals, αἰγίς, ἀντὺξ Il. 17, 594, 18, 480; πύλαι Ilcs.

Th. 811; also, ἄλς μαρμαρέη the many-twinkling sea, Il. 14. 273; αὐγαί μ. Ar. Nub. 287; ἄστρα Orph. Fr. 6. 23. II. of marble, λίθος Epigr. Gr. 502. 1; στήλη lb. 625; δόμος Anth. P. 6. 123. μαρμάρ-εργατέω, to work in marble, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 127. μαρμάρίζω, = μαρμαίρω, Pind. Fr. 88; ἡ μαρμαρίζουσα πέτρα, of quartz-rock containing gold, Diod. 3. 12; μ. ἄστρα Cyrill. c. Jul. p. 356 E, ubi male μαρμαρυζόντων. μαρμάρινος [μά], η, ον, of marble, ἀγαλμα Theocr. Ep. 10. 2; τάφος Anth. P. 7. 649; πρόχοι Diod. 17. 45; εἰκὼν Inscr. Cnid. 52 (Newt.), C. I. 2377. μαρμάριτις, ἰδος, ἡ, like marble, πέτρα Philo Byz. de VII Mirac. 2 and 4. μαρμάρω-γλυφία, ἡ, sculpture in marble, Strab. 487. μαρμάρους, ἐσσα, εν, = μαρμάρους, Ὀλύμπου μ. αἶγλαν Soph. Ant. 610. μάρμαρον, τό, = μάρμαρος, Call. Apoll. 24. II. a sore on the feet of asses, Hippiatr. μαρμάρωμαι, Pass. to be turned into stone or marble, Lyc. 826. μαρμάρω-ποιός, ὄν, working in marble, Gloss. μαρμάρω, ον, ὄν, any stone or rock of crystalline structure, which sparkles (μαρμαίρει) in the light, μάρμαρος ὀκρίσεις Il. 12. 380, Od. 9. 499, cf. Eur. Phoen. 663, Ar. Ach. 1172; also with another Subst., πέτρος μάρμαρος ὀκρίσεις Il. 16. 735, cf. Eur. Phoen. 1401, etc. II. later, like Lat. marmor, marble properly so called, μάρμαρον ἢ λίθον λευκὴν Hipp. 666. 19, cf. Theophr. Lap. 9; also fem. (cf. λίθος), μαρμάρω . . . τῆς Πεντελικῆς μέταλλα Strab. 399; μ. λίθος Id. 645, hence, 2. a work in marble, i. e. a tombstone, τυκτὴ μ. Theocr. 22. 211. 3. chips made by cutting marble, in masc., Plat. 2. 954 A. μαρμαρουργίς, ὄν, (ἐργῶν) working in marble, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 131. μαρμάρυνη, ἡ, a flashing, sparkling, of light, Hipp. Progn. 46, Plat. Rep. 518 A, Criti. 116 C: of any quick motion, μαρμαρυγαὶ ποδῶν the quick twinkling of the dancers' feet, Od. 8. 265, h. Hom. Ap. 203.—cf. ἀμαρυγή. μαρμάρυγ-ώδης, ἐς, sparkling, ὅμματα Hipp. Acut. 390; μαρμαρυγῶδες τι πρὸ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν lb. 111 A. μαρμάρ-ώδης, ἐς, like marble, Et. Gud. 499. 21. μαρμάρ-ώπης, ἰδος, ἡ, like λιθοδερκῆς, turning to stone by a glance, Lyc. 843; Ἀθηνᾶ μ. Trypho in Walz Rhett. 8. 738. μαρμάρ-ωπός, ὄν, with sparkling eyes, Ἀνίσσα Eur. H. F. 883. μάρναιμα, μάρνασα Pind. N. 10. 161, μάρναται Il., μάρνεται Eur. Med. 249; imper. μάρναο Il. 15. 475; subj. μάρνώμεθα Hes. Sc. 110; opt. μαρνώμεθα (αἰμῆα Bekk.) Od. 11. 512; inf. μάρνασθαι Il., Eur.; part. μαρνώμενος Il., Eur.: impf. ἐμαρνώμην Anacreont. 12. 11, αο, ατο Od. 22. 228, Il. 12. 40 (Ep. μάρνατο Il. 498); 3 dual ἐμαρνώσθην 7. 301; pl. ἐμαρνώμεθα Eur. Phoen. 1142, I. T. 1376, Ep. μαρνώμεθα Od. 3. 108, μάρναντο Il.:—Dep., only used in pres. and impf., and decl. like ἴσταμαι. (Cf. Skt. mar, mri-nami, (contero): perh. akin to ✓MEP, v. sub μορτός.) To fight, do battle, τινὶ with or against another, Il. 15. 475, etc.; ἐπὶ τινι 9. 317; πρὸς τινα Eur. Tro. 726; ἐναντίοι ἀλλήλοισιν Hes. Th. 646; hut, σύν τινι together with another, on his side, Od. 3. 85; ἀμφὶ τινα about a fallen hero, Il. 16. 775; περὶ τινος for or about a thing, 16. 497, Hes. Th. 647; ἐνεκά τινος Id. Op. 162; c. dat. instrum., ἔγχεϊ, χαλκῷ μ. Il. 16. 195, etc.; φασγάνῳ, δορί, etc., Pind., Eur. Med. 249. 2. of boxers, Od. 18. 31. 3. to quarrel, wrangle with words, Il. 1. 257. 4. in Pind. to contend, struggle, strive to one's uttermost, P. 2. 120; ἀμφὶ τινι, περὶ τινι O. 5. 35, N. 5. 86; μ. φῶϊ to strive with all one's might, N. 1. 37.—Ep. and Lyr. Verb. used also by Eur. Μάρνας, ὁ, name of Zeus at Gaza in Syria, found on coins. μάρων [ᾶ], τό, a kind of sage, Lat. Teucrium marum, Muesim. Ἰμπιστρ. 1. 61, Theophr. Odor. 33, Diosc. 3. 49. μαρούλιον, τό, later word for θριάκινη, lettuce, Alex. Trall. 2. 156. μάρπητς, ὁ, a seizer, ravisher, Aesch. Supp. 826:—μαρπύς ὕβριστής, Hesych. μάρπτω, impf. ἐμαρπτον: fut. μάρψω; aor. 1 ἐμαρψα—besides these regul. tenses, which occur in Hom. and Att., we find these Ep. forms, 3 sing. subj. μάρπτῃσι Il. 8. 405; aor. 2 opt. μεμάποιεν Hes. Sc. 252, inf. μάρπτειν 231, 304; part. pf. μεμαρπίσας Id. Op. 202, Ar. Rh. (cf. ἀμφι-), 3 sing. plqpf. μεμαρπίει Hes. Sc. 245 (as Herm. for μέμαρπον):—Pass., μαρπτόμενος Call. Dian. 195. (From ✓MAPI, lengthd. MAPH, cf. ἐ-μᾶπ-ον, μέ-μᾶπ-ον with μάρπτω, μάρπτ-ις; cf. also Skt. vark-āni (cāpi), with ब्रह्म-ει- συλλαβῇ, —ब्राह्म-ει-ν-सुनि-न-व-दु-स-ब्राह्म-आकान- दु-स-काता-न-व-त-ण, in Hesych.) Poët., and chiefly Ep., Verb. to catch, catch hold of, τινά Hom., etc.; c. gen. partis, to catch by . . . μ. τινά ἀσχεῖνος, ποδός Pind. N. 1. 68, Soph. Tr. 779; c. dat. instrum., χείρας ἐμαρπτεν σκαυῇ Il. 21. 489; χερσὶν ἡνίας Eur. Hipp. 1188; γαμφελῆσι δράκοντα Ar. Eq. 108; χερὶ ἀνέματος Anth. P. 6. 199.—Special usages: in a hostile sense, to lay hold of, seize, ἀντίχ' ἐνα μάρψας ἐπαρων Od. 10. 116; ἀγκλὰς ἐμαρπετὴ Κρόνον παῖς ἦν παράκοιτον clasped her in his arms, Il. 14. 346; of sleep, τὸν ὕπνον ἐμαρπετὴ 23. 62; γήρας ἐμαρφε old age got hold on him, Od. 24. 390; γήρας τε μεμάρπει Hes. Sc. 245 (v. supr.). ποῦ μ. τινά to overtake, catch a fugitive, Il. 21. 564, cf. Archil. 53; but, χθόνα μαρπετὴ ποδοῖν reached ground with his feet, Il. 14. 228; also of lightning, ἃ κε μάρπτῃσι κεραυνός whatsoever the lightning reaches, 8. 405, 419; μ. σθένος to gain strength, of a fallow-field, Pind. N. 6. 20; εἰ σε μόνῃσι ψήφοις if the votes shall condemn, Aesch. Eum. 597; ἀσκαποὶ πλάκες ἐμαρψαν the unseen land engulfed him, Soph. O. C. 1682; τάφος μ. τινά Eur. Ion 158; of death, μάρψασα μοῖρα C. I. 1066, 1152, cf. 1756. μάρρον, τό, an iron spade, Lat. marra, Hesych. μάρσπος, ὁ, a bag, pouch, Lat. marsupium, Xen. An. 4. 3, 11, Diod. 20. 41.—Dim. μαρρίονον, τό, Hipp. Acut. 387, Apollod. Caryst. ap.

Poll. 10. 152, LXX (Gen. 42. 27, 28).—Both forms are sometimes written with double π; and μαρσπινον or —ειον are other varieties.

Μάρτιος (sc. μήν), ὁ, Lat. Martius, the month of March, Dio C. 71. 33, Plut. Num. 19.

μαρτιόχόρας, ὁ, the Persian mard-khōra, man-eater, a fabulous animal mentioned by Ctesias, apparently compounded of the lion, porcupine, and scorpion, with a human head, Ctes. ap. Arist. H. A. 2. 1. 53; v. H. II. Wilson on Ctesias p. 39. In Arist. l. c. there is a v. l. μαντιχόρας, and Calpurn. Ecl. 7. 59 has mantichōra.

μάρτυρ, ὅρος, ὁ and ἡ, Aeol. for the Att. μάρτυς: later, the form μάρτυρ became general, esp. in the Christian sense, a martyr, one who testifies with his blood, Eccl.

μαρτύρῳ, aor. ἐμαρτύρησα: pf. μεμαρτύρηκα:—Pass., fut. μαρτυρήσσομαι Isae. 70. 11, Dem. 353. 21; but μαρτυρήσομαι in pass. sense, Xen. (v. infr.). Dem. 1310. 16: aor. ἐμαρτύρησθην: pf. μεμαρτύρημαι Att., used in act. sense, LXX (Gen. 43. 2): (μαρτυρ, μάρτυς). To be a witness, to bear witness, give evidence, bear testimony, first in Simon. —Construct., 1. absol., Simon. 5. 7, Pind. I. 5 (4). 61; μαρτυροῦντι πιστεύειν Antipho 117. 12. 2. c. dat. pers. to bear witness to or in favour of another, confirm what he says, Hdt. 8. 94, Aesch. Eum. 594, etc.; μαρτυρεῖ μοι τῇ γνώμῃ, ὅτι . . . bears witness to my opinion, that . . . Hdt. 2. 18, cf. 4. 29; μαρτυρεῖς στανθῶ Eur. Ion 532. 3. c. acc. rei, to bear witness to a thing, testify it, Soph. Ant. 515, Plat. Phaedr. 244 D; μ. ψευδῇ Andoc. 2. 3; μ. τινὶ τι Pind. O. 6. 35, Aesch. Supp. 797. 4. μ. περὶ τινος Plat. Apol. 21 A; ὑπὲρ τινος Dem. 860. 18. 5. c. inf. to testify that a thing is, Soph. O. C. 1265, etc.; τίς σὺν μαρτυρήσει ταῦτ' ἐμοῦ κλύειν; that he heard . . .? Id. Tr. 422, cf. Eur. Hipp. 977; rarely c. part., μαρτυρεῖτέ [μοι] . . . βνήλαστον ἡ Aesch. Ag. 1184; μ. τινὶ παραγνωμένῳ Dion. H. 8. 46. 6. μ. τινὶ ὅτι . . . ὥς . . . Aesch. Ag. 494, Plat. Gorg. 523 C, Xen. Vect. 4. 25. 7. c. acc. cogn., μαρτυρίαν μ. Isae. 86. 25; μ. ἀκοήν to give hearsay evidence, Dem. 1300. 16; μ. ψεύδος or ψευδῇ to bear false witness, Amips. Μοιχ. 1, Diphil. Ἐμπ. 1. 16; so in Pass., μαρτυρία μαρτυρηθεῖσα Dem. 39. 12; μαρτυρήσθαι τι περὶ τινος Antipho 143. 16, cf. Lys. 136. 1. 8. in Pass. also often impers., παρ' ἄλλου ποιητοῦ μαρτυρεῖται testimony is borne by . . . Plat. Prot. 344 D; οἶδα . . . μαρτυρήσεσθαι μοι ὅτι . . . Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 10, cf. Apol. 26. 9. in Pass. also, μαρτυρεῖται μοι σοφία is ascribed to me, Dion. H. 2. 26; and, μαρτυροῦμαι ἐμπερίαν I have it ascribed to me, Plut. 2. 58 A, cf. Luc. Sacrif. 10; μαρτυροῦμαι ἐπὶ τινι I bear a character for . . . Ath. 25 F; ἀνδρας μαρτυρομένους men whose character is approved by testimony, Act. p. 6. 3.—impers., μεμαρτύρηται ἡμῖν testimony has been given, Lys. 157. 1, cf. Isae. 75. 6. II. in Christian writers, to be or become a martyr.

μαρτύρημα [ῶ], τό, testimony, Eur. Supp. 1204.

μαρτύρητέον, verb. Adj. one must testify, Diosc. prooem.

μαρτυρία, ἡ, witness, testimony, evidence, Διονύσιον μαρτυρήσιν Od. 11. 325, Hes. Op. 280; and freq. in Att., both in sing. and pl.; μ. τινός his evidence, Antipho 117. 9; μ. παρέχσθαι Id. 132. 9, Plat. Symp. 179 B; εἰς μ. κληθῆναι Id. Legg. 937 A; μαρτυρίαν ἀπέχεσθαι to refuse to give evidence, Ar. Eq. 1316; ψευδῇ μ. ἐμβάλλεσθαι Dem. 1266. 16; γράφειν μ. τινί, much like 'serving him with a subpoena', Aesch. Ii. 7. 12 and 24; μ. ἔχειν ἐκ τινος Arist. Pol. 8. 3, 11. Cf. μαρτυρέω fin.

μαρτυρίκος, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a martyr, Eccl. Adv. —κῶς, like one, lb.

μαρτύριον [ῶ], τό, a testimony, proof, Hdt., Pind. I. 3 (4). 16, etc.; esp. in pl., μαρτῦρια παρέχσθαι to bring forward evidence, Hdt. 2. 22; θέσθαι Id. 8. 55, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1095, Eum. 485, 797; μετ' ἀειμνήσθον μ. Thuc. 1. 33. 2. in Prose often μαρτύριον δέ . . . followed by γάρ, here is a proof, namely . . . Hdt. 8. 120, Thuc. 1. 8, etc.; cf. τεκμήριον, σημείον.

II. the place where a martyr's relics are preserved, a martyr's shrine, C. I. 8616, —54, 8841-3.

μαρτύρομαι [ῶ], fut. μαρτυροῦμαι (δια-) first in LXX; aor. ἐμαρτύρημην Plat. Philib. 47 C: cf. ἐμαρτύρομαι: Dep.: (μαρτυρ). To call to witness, attest, invoke, Lat. antestari, c. acc. pers., Soph. O. C. 813, Antipho 114. 30, etc.; esp. of the gods, Ἀρτεμιν, γαῖαν καὶ θεοὺς Eur. Hipp. 1451, etc.; τοὺς δαίμονας, ὥς . . . Id. Dem. 619.—c. acc. et inf., ὅμᾶς δ' ἀκούειν ταῦτ' ἐγὼ μαρτυροῖμαι Aesch. Eum. 653, etc.; c. part., μαρτυροῖμαι τνπτό-μενος I call you to witness that . . . Ar. Av. 1031, cf. Eur. H. F. 858. 2. c. acc. rei, to call one to witness a thing, Hdt. 1. 44, cf. Ar. Ran. 52 S, Pl. 932.—hence, 3. to protest, asseverate, opp. to mere statement (λέγειν), μ. ὅτι Ar. Nub. 1222, Plat. Philib. 47 C; and absol., μαρτύρομαι I protest, Ar. Ach. 626, Thuc. 6. 80, Lysias 97. 40. 4. c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, οἱ δὲ τῇ τῶν θεῶν . . . παραγωγῇ τὸν Ὀμήρον μ. cite Homer as a witness of . . . Plat. Rep. 364 D; ἐαυτὸν μ. τῆς φιλοτιμίας App. Civ. 2. 47; μ. τινὶ ὅτι . . . Ep. Gal. 5. 3; τοὺς ἀποστάντας μ. τῆς ἐπορκίας to remind them of . . . App. Civ. 5. 129.

μαρτύρο-ποιόμαι, Dep. to call to witness, Cornut. N. D. 16: but also, II. to testify, like μαρτύρομαι, C. I. 1732.

μάρτυρος, ὁ, old Ep. form for μάρτυρ, μάρτυς, ἐστὲ μάρτυροι Il. 2. 302, etc.; and in Delphi, Inscr. c. I. 1699, 1702-7:—the sing. only in Od. 16. 423, οἷαν ἄρα Ζεὺς μάρτυρος.—Zenodot. rejected this form.

μάρτυς, ὁ, also ἡ; gen. μάρτύρος, acc. —ἔρα (Archil. 11), etc., formed from μαρτυρ, except acc. μάρπην Simon. 84, Menand. ap. Phot.; dat. pl. μάρπῃσι, poet. μάρπυσι Hippon. 42, Meineke Euphor. 109; (v. sub μέμυνα):—a witness (not in Hom.), Hes. Op. 369, h. Hom. Merc. 372, Theogn. 1226, etc.; ἄμυν μάρτυς ἐστω Ζεὺς Pind. P. 4. 297, cf. Aesch. Eum. 664; ἀμέραι δ' ἐπίλοιποι μ. σοφάτατοι Pind. O. 1. 54; μάρτυρας καλῶ θεοὺς Soph. Tr. 1248, cf. Eur. Phoen. 491; μάρτυρα θέσθαι τινά Id. Supp. 261; μ. θεοὺς ποιῆσθαι Thuc. 4. 87, etc.; μαρτυρὴ χρῆσθαι τινὶ Arist. Rhct. 1. 15, 13;—but, μάρτυρας παρέχσθαι was the common Att. phrase for producing witnesses, Plat. Gorg. 471 E, Dem. 829. 20, etc.; so also, μ. παριστάναι,

παρήγεσθαι, ἐπάγεσθαι Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 16, Plat. Legg. 836 C, Rep. 364 C; δικάζει ταῦτα μαρτύρων ὑπο Aesch. Supp. 934; μαρτύρων ἐναντίον Ar. Ecl. 448, Antipho 114. 25; ἐν μάρτυρι Plat. Symp. 175 E: τί δείται μάρτυρος; Id. Rep. 340 A.—joined with a neut. Subst., Καλλιππος μάρτυρα ποιεῖται . . τὰ ἐπη Paus. 9. 29, 2.—Collat. foris μάρτυρος, μάρτυρ, 99. v.

μάρυκαομαι, μάρυκημα, τό, Dor. for μῆρυκ-.

μάρυκαομαι, Dor. for μῆρυκαομαι.

Μάρων, ὠνος, ὁ, a strong wine, Cratin. 'Od. 7; cf. Od. 9. 197, Clearch. Incert. 1.

μᾶσσομαι (not μασσ-), fut. ἥσσομαι: Dep.:—to chew, ἀμυγδαλᾶς μᾶσσαι Eupol. Taf. 2 D; κρίας Ar. Pl. 320; σπῆτας Id. Ecl. 554; absol., Id. Eq. 717, Vesp. 780; also in Hipp. 1213, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 4, etc.; but never in Trag., or good Att. Prose. II. to shake out the lip, as a mark of contempt, Philostr. 301.

μᾶσσαι, v. sub ἐπιμαίωμαι.

μᾶσδα, μᾶσδος, Dor. for μάδα, μαζός.

μάσσημα, τό, something to chew, a quid, Antiph. Incert. 24, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 4; and μάσησις, εως, ἡ, a chewing or eating, Id. C. P. 6. 9, 3. μᾶσητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a chewer, μῦς μ. a muscle of the lower jaw, used in chewing, Hipp. Art. 797.

μᾶσθημα, τό, = φορέγ, leather, Ctesias Ind. 23.

μᾶσθηλῆς, ἦτος, ὁ, = μᾶσθηλ, leather, Hipp. 482. 28; Aeol. μᾶσλης, Sappho. 22: the thong of a whip, φόνιον μᾶσθηλα δίγονον, like διπλὴν μάραναν, Soph. Fr. 137.

II. metaph. a supple, slippery knave, Ar. Eq. 270, Nub. 449.

μασθλήντιος, α, ὡν, like leather or red as leather, καὶς μασθλήντην Cratin. Incert. 26, Eupol. Δημ. 21.

μασθός, ὁ, v. sub μαστός.

μασι-, in Hesych., an intens. Prefix like ἐρι-: he quotes μασιγδοντος for ἐριγδοντος: it may be traced in μᾶσων, Lat. magis may belong to it, and Hesych. himself quotes μάστις for μάγας, μάτιον for μᾶσων.

μάσμα, τό, (*μάω) a feeling for, a search, Cratin. Incert. 74, ubi v. Meineke, Plat. Crat. 421 A.

μάσσωμαι, fut., I shall touch, v. sub *μάω II.

μασσουνῆς, ἄ, ὁ, a medicinal plant, Alex. Trall. 7. 322.

μάσπετον, τό, the leaf of σίλφιον, Antiph. Δυσερωτ. 1, Theophr. H. P. 6. 3, 1.

μᾶσσαι, said to be Aeol. for δῆσαι, Timaeus Fr. 39.

Μασσαλία, ἡ, Lat. Massilia, Marseilles, Thuc. 1. 13, Arist. Pol. 5. 6, 2, etc.: the Marseillais were Μασσαλιῶται or -ῆται, οἱ, Dem. 884. 15, Diod. 14. 93, etc.:—Adj. -ωτικός, ἡ, ὡν, Hipp. 626, etc.:—also Μασσαλιῆτης αἶνος Ath. 27 C.

μασσοίμαι, -σσημα, -σσησις, -σσητήρ, v. μασάομαι, etc.

μάσσω, Att. μάττω: fut. μάσω Ar. Lys. 601, Arist. Rhet. 3. 16, 4 (ἀνα- Od.): aor. ἔμαξα Pherecr. Incert. 18, Plat.: pf. μέμαχα Ar. Eq. 55:—Med., fut. μάσσομαι (ἐμ-μ-) Call. Dian. 124: aor. ἐμαζήην Hdt. 1. 200:—Pass., aor. 1 ἐμάχθην Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 12 (cf. προσ- μάσσω); aor. 2 ἐμάχην (v. ἐμ-) pf. μέμαχαι Ar. Eq. 57, Thuc. 4. 16:—often in compd. with ἀν-, ἐκ-, etc. (From √ΜΑΓ, as μάγ-μα, μάγ-εὺς, μάγ-ειρος, μάκ-τρα, Slav. mak-a (farina), Lith. mink-au (puso), so that μάσ-σω is for μάγ-σω, and μάζ-α is softened from √ΜΑΓ, as φύζα from √ΦΥΓ, φεύγω.)

Properly, to handle, touch, in Med., Anth. P. 5. 296: cf. ἐπιμαίωμαι. II. to work with the hands, to knead dough, Lat. pinso, Soph. Fr. 149, Ar. Pax 14; μάζων μεμαχῶτος Id. Eq. 55; also in Hdt. 1. 202, Ar. Nub. 788; properly applied to wheat-flour, ἐκ μὲν τῶν κριθῶν ἄλφειτα . . ἐκ δὲ τῶν πυρῶν ἄλευρα, τὰ μὲν πῦρναντες, τὰ δὲ μᾶζαντες Plat. Rep. 372 B; metaph., μάττει ἐπινοίας Ar. Eq. 539:—Pass., μάζα μεμαγμένη Archil. 2; μάζων ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ μεμ. Ar. Eq. 57, cf. 1167; σίτος μεμαγμένος dough ready kneaded, Thuc. 4. 16, cf. Ar. Pax 28.

III. to wipe; cf. ἀπομάσσω. μᾶσσων, ὁ and ἡ, neut. μᾶσσων, gen. μᾶσσωνος, irreg. poet. Comp. of μακρός, for μακρότερος, longer, Od. S. 203; μᾶσσων' ἢ ὡς ἰδέμεν greater than one else could see, Pind. O. 13. 162; μᾶσσων' ἀριθμοῦ too many for counting, Id. N. 2. 35; τὰ μᾶσσων μὲν τί δὲ λέγειν; Aesch. Ag. 598, cf. Pers. 440; ὁ μ. βίσιος Ib. 708. Adv. μᾶσσόνως ἢ μοι γλυκύ (as Elmsl. for μᾶσσων ὡς ἐμοί) Id. Pr. 629.—Cf. μειζάνως. (μάσσων seems to be a collat. form of μείζων, v. sub μέγας; v. also μᾶσι-, and cf. ἐλάσσων, βράσσων.)

μασάζω, fut. ξω, = μασάομαι, to chew, eat, Nic. Th. 916.

μάσταξ, ἄκος, ἡ (Lyc. 687), whereas the Lacon. and Dor. μύσταξ is masc.: (μασάομαι).—that with which one chews, the mouth or jaws, ἐπὶ μάστακα χερσὶ πίεζεν he stopped his mouth with his hands, Od. 4. 287; so, ἐλεῖν ἐπὶ μάστακα χερσίν 23. 76, cf. Alcman 136; ἀμυρᾶς μάστακος προσφθέγγει Lyc. 1. c.; μάστακι πομπήων Anth. P. 5. 285, cf. 294. 16. 2. v. sub μύσταξ. II. = μάσημα, a mouthful, morsel; in Il. 9. 324, of a bird feeding its young, ὡς δ' ὄρνις ἀπτήσιν νεοσσόισι προφθέρησι μάστακα, ἐπεὶ κε λάβησι,—μάστακι being taken as the accus. μάστακα, v. Enst. 753. 62, Hesych., etc., cf. Theocr. 14. 39; whereas others take it as the dat. μάστακι, in its beak, Apollon. Lex. 445, Plut. 2. 80 A, 494 D.

III. a kind of locust, Soph. Fr. 642, Nic. Th. 802.

μαστάρων, τό, Dim. of μαστός, Alciphro 1. 31.

μαστάρνυω, like ταυθάρνυω, to mumble, like one with his mouth full, of an old man, Ar. Ach. 689:—μαστάρνυναι τὸ κακῶς μαρᾶσθαι, Κυρηναῖοι, Phot.:—Hesych. gives μαστάρνυναι and expl. it by μαστιχᾶσθαι.

μάστευρα, ἡ, fem. of μαστήρ, q. v.

μάστευσις, ἡ, an inquiring, Dion. H. 1. 56, Archim. Spir. p. 81.

μαστευτής, οὔ, ὁ, = μαστήρ, Xen. Oec. 8, 13.

μαστεύω, Ion. impf. -εύεσκον Ar. Rh. 4. 1394; poet. inf. μαστευέμεν

Pind. P. 3. 107: poet. aor. μᾶστευσα Ib. 4. 62: (v. sub *μάω). Like ματεύω, to seek, search, absol., Eur. Hel. 597.

2. c. acc. pers. vel rei, to seek or search after, τὴν μαστεύων Hes. Fr. 85 Göttl.; ἄλλον δ' ἄλλῃ μ. Epich. 148 Ahr.; χάρων Xen. An. 5. 6, 25, cf. 7. 3, 11:—to crave, need, τὰ ἐοικότα πᾶρ δαίμονων μ. Pind. P. 3. 107; προφῆτας δ' οὐκίνας μαστεύομεν Aesch. Ag. 1099 (elsewh. he uses ματεύω). 3. c. inf. to seek or strive to do, Pind. P. 4. 62, N. 8. 73, Xen. An. 3. 1, 43, Cyr. 2. 2, 22; τὸν παῖδα . . μ. μαθεῖν, εἰ μήκερ' εἴη Eur. Phoen. 36.—The Med. occurs in Aresas ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 848, Philostr. 889, etc.—Poet. word (Hom. only uses ματεύω), also used by Xen.

μαστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (v. sub *μάω) a seeker, searcher, one who looks for, τινος Soph. O. C. 456, Tr. 733, Eur. Bacch. 986, and in late Prose, Alciphro 1. 11, etc.;—so fem., 'Ἰους μῆνις μᾶστευ' (Hartung μαστίκ-τειρ) Aesch. Supp. 163.

II. at Athens, the μαστίηες were officers appointed to ascertain and get possession of the assets of public debtors and exiles, Hyperid. ap. Harp. v. Böckh P. E. 1. 213; cf. ζητητής, μαστρός.

μαστήριος, α, ὡν, good at search, 'Ερμῆς Aesch. Supp. 920.

μαστιάω, = μαστίζω, only found in Ep. part. μαστιῶν, Hes. Sc. 431.

μαστιγέω, f. l. for μαστιγῶω, q. v.

μαστιγίλας, ον, ὁ, (μαστιγέω) one that always wants whipping, a worthless slave, a sorry knave, Lat. verbero, Soph. Fr. 309, Ar. Eq. 1228, Ran. 501, Plat. Gorg. 524 C.

μαστιγιάω, Com. Desiderat. of μαστίζω, to long for, i. e. deserve, a whipping, Eupol. Incert. 105;—in Hesych., μαστιγωτιάω.

μαστιγιών, ον, τό, Dim. of μᾶστιξ, a whip, M. Anton. 10. 38.

μαστιγιονομέομαι, Pass. to be governed by the scourge (i. e. as slaves), Diod. Excerpt. Vat. p. 12; from μαστιγο-νόμος, ον, = sq., Plut. 2. 553 A.

μαστιγο-φόρος, ον, scourge-bearing, epith. of Ajax, Argum. Soph. Aj. II. as Subst., a sort of policeman (cf. βαβδούχος), Thuc. 4. 47:—μαστιγοφορέω, Diod. Exc. Vat. p. 12.

μαστιγίζω, opt. μαστιγιάω (v. l. -οιμι) Aeschin. 49. 20: fut. ὦσω and aor. ἐμαστιγίσω Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 13:—Pass., fut. μαστιγωθήσομαι LXX (Exod. 5. 14), but μαστιγίσσομαι Plat. Rep. 361 E. To whip, flog, Hdt. 1. 114 (ubi male μαστιγῶν, v. Dind. Dial. Hdt. p. xxxii), 3. 16., 7. 54, Lys. 93. 25, etc. 2. πληγὰς μ. τινα to inflict stripes on one, Plat. Legg. 845 A, etc.:—Pass., πληγὰς μαστιγοῦσθαι to receive them, Ib. 914 B.

μαστιγισίμος, ον, that deserves whipping, Luc. Herod. 8.

μαστιγισίς, ἡ, a whipping, flogging, Ath. 350 C.

μαστιγιστέος, α, ὡν, verb. Adj. of μαστιγῶω, to be whipped, deserving a whipping, Ar. Ran. 633.

μαστιγίω, first in Theocr.: Ep. aor. μᾶστιξα Hom.: part. aor. pass. μαστιγισθείς Anth. P. 9. 348: (μαστιγίω). To whip, flog, μᾶστιγε δ' ἵππους Il. 5. 768, etc.; ὥμους μαστιγῶμεν (Dor. for -ῖομεν) Theocr. 7. 108; also c. inf., μᾶστιγεν δ' ἔλαδον he whipped them on or forward, Il. 5. 366, Od. 6. 82, etc.—Like μαστῶω, μαστῶω, an Ep. word, used twice in Com. (Eupol. Batt. 15, Alex. Aen. 1), and in late Prose, as Plut. Alex. 42, Luc. Imag. 24, etc.:—the Att. form being μαστιγῶω.

μαστικτῆρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = sq., Or. Sib. 2. 345: cf. μακιστήρ, μαστήρ.

μαστίκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, a scourger, Aesch. Eum. 159.

μάστιξ, ἦρος, ἡ, a whip, scourge, Hom. (esp. in Il.), Hdt., etc.; mostly for driving horses, Il. 5. 745, etc.; λιγυρὰ μ. 11. 532; ἵππων μ. a horse-whip, Hdt. 4. 3; μ. διπλὴ Soph. Aj. 242; later also, a whip or scourge to flog slaves, ὑπὸ μαστιγῶν βαίνειν to advance under the lash, of soldiers flogged on, Hdt. 7. 56, cf. 103; so, τοξεύειν ὑπὸ μ. Xen. An. 4. 3, 25; τῇ μ. κνᾶπτειν Cratin. Incert. 116; μᾶστιγα ἔχων whip in hand, Ar. Thesm. 933, Phryn. Com. Μυστ. 1: cf. ἀσπράγιστος IV. II. metaph., like Lat. flagellum, a scourge, plague, μᾶστιξ Διὸς Il. 12. 37., 13. 812; μᾶστιγι θείᾳ . . ἐλαύνομαι Aesch. Pr. 682; πληγῆς θεοῦ μᾶστιγι Id. Theb. 608; διπλὴ μ., τὴν Ἀρης φιλεῖ, i. e. fire and sword (?), Id. Ag. 642; μ. Θεοῦ of sickness, Ev. Marc. 5. 34.—but, μᾶστιξ Πιεθοῦς the lash of eloquence, Pind. P. 4. 390.—Ion. μᾶστις (q. v.):—Hom. does not use the nom. μᾶστιξ: of μᾶστιγίω we have no example. (V. sub ἱμάς.)

[ἦρος only in late Poets, Jac. Anth. P. p. 431.] μᾶστις, ἰος, ἡ, Ion. for μᾶστιξ, dat. μᾶστι Il. 23. 500; acc. μᾶστων Od. 15. 182: v. Lob. Soph. Aj. 110.

μαστίστης, οὔ, ὁ, a scourger, v. l. 4 Macc. 9. 11, for ὑπασπιστής.

μαστίχᾶτον, τό, drink prepared with mastich, Alex. Trall. 10. 566.

μαστίχῶω, (μαστέω?) to gnash the teeth, only in Hes. Sc. 389, Ep. dat. part. μαστιχῶντι for μαστιχάντι: cf. μασταρίζω.

μαστιγέ-ἔλαιον, τό, mastich-oil, Diosc. 1. 51 (in lemma; for Diosc. himself calls it μαστιγῶν ἔλαιον).

μαστίχη [ῖ], ἡ, mastich, the resin of the tree σχῖνος, Lat. lentiscus, μ. πρῶγην Com. Anon. 37, cf. Theophr. H. P. 6. 4. 9, 9. 1, 2, Diosc. 1. 51.

μαστίχηνος, ἡ, ὡν, prepared with mastich, v. μαστιχέλαιον.

μαστιῶ, poet. form of μαστίζω, to whip, scourge, μᾶστιε νῦν Il. 17. 622, cf. Hes. Sc. 466:—Med., οὐρὴ δὲ πλευρὰς τε καὶ ἰσχία ἀμφότερῳ μαστιέται Il. 20. 171.

μαστό-δεσμος, ὁ, = sq., Galen. 12. 471.

μαστό-δετον, τό, a breast-band, Anth. P. 6. 201.

μαστο-εἰδής, ἑς, like a breast, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 19; πλακοῦς Sosib. ap. Ath. 115 A; λόφος μ. a small round hill, Polyb. 5. 70, 6; πέτρα Diod. 17. 75.

μαστός, ὁ; Ion. and Ep. μαζός, as always in Hom., and in Hdt. (except in 3. 133., 5. 18, where the MSS. give μαστός); μαστός is prob. the only form in Trag., though the Copyists have written μαζός in Aesch. Cho. 531, Eur. Bacch. 701 (ubi v. Elmsl.); Dor. μασδός Theocr. 3. 16 and 48: the form μασδός seems to be late, though it has been introduced into Att. texts (Aesch. Cho. 545 and Xen.):—all usage contradicts

the statement of the Gramm., that *μαστός* is the man's breast, *μαστός* the woman's. One of the breasts, *δεξιτέρων* παρὰ *μαζῶν* II. 5. 393; *Βάλε δαυρί στέρνον ὑπὲρ μαζοῖ* struck his chest above the breast, 4. 133; *Βάλε στῆθος παρὰ μαζῶν* S. 121, cf. Od. 22. 8, and v. *μεταμάζιος*; of men's breasts, Xen. An. 1. 4. 17., 4. 3. 6. 2. more commonly of a woman's breast, *μαζὼν ἀνεσχε*, of Hecuba mourning over Hector, II. 22. 80; *εἰ ποτέ τοι λαβικηδία μαζὼν ἔπασχον* Ib. 83; *γυναικά τε θήσατο* sucked her breast, 24. 58; *παῖς δὲ οἱ ἦν ἐπὶ μαζῷ* Od. 11. 448; *οὐ δὲ μ' ἔτρεφε* . . τῷ σὺ ἐπὶ μαζῷ 19. 483; so, *φαίνουσαι τοὺς μαζοὺς* Hdt. 2. 85; *τοὺς μαζοὺς ἀποταμοῦσα* 4. 202; *ἐπὶ τοῦ μαστοῦ ἔφν φῦμα* 3. 133; and in Trag., *πρόσσεχε μαστῶν*, of the mother, Aesch. Cho. 531; *μαστῶν ἀμφέχασκε*, of the child, Ib. 545, cf. 897; *μαστῶν ἀπαστάς* Soph. El. 776, cf. Tr. 925; *πῶλον ἀφέλξων σὼν ἀπὸ μαστῶν* Eur. Hec. 144, etc.

b. rarely of animals, = *οὐθαρ*, the udder, Id. Cycl. 55, 207, Call. Jov. 48:—in Arist. it is the general word for the breasts of all mammalia, H. A. 3. 20, 5, P. A. 4. 10, 33, G. A. 3. 2, 10, al. II. metaph. like *βουβός*, any round, breast-shaped object, a round hill, knoll (French *mamelon*), Pind. P. 4. 14, Xen. An. 2. 4, 6, Call. Del. 48; cf. *οὐθαρ*. 2. a round piece of wool fastened to the edge of nets, Xen. Cyn. 2, 6, cf. Poll. 5. 29. 3. among the Paphians, a breast-shaped cup, Apollod. Caryst. ap. Ath. 487 B.

μαστο-φάγης, ὁ, an unknown bird of prey, Clem. Al. 298.

μαστρία, ἡ, scrutiny, *μαστρία* αἱ τῶν ἀρχόντων εὐθύναι Hesych.

μαστορπεία, ἡ, a pandaring, Xen. Symp. 3, 10, Plut. 2. 632 D.

μαστορπεῖον, τό, a brothel, v. Ducang.

μαστορπεύω, to play the pandar, = *προαγωγέω*, Xen. Symp. 4, 57; *μ. τινά πρὸς τὴν πόλιν* to seduce one into public life, Ib. 8, 42, cf. Luc. Tim. 16: metaph., *μ. τινί* Philo 1. 40.

μαστορπικός, ὁ, ὄν, ready to pandar: only known from the Sup. Adv. *μαστορπικώτατα*, Schol. Soph. Ag. 520.

μαστορπός, ἴδος, ἡ, = *ἡ μαστροπός*, Liban. 4. 599.

μαστορπός, ὁ, and ἡ, (v. sub *μάω) a pandar, pimp, bawd, Lat. *leno*, *lena*, = *προαγωγός*, Ar. Thesm. 558, Diphil. Ζωγράφ. 2. 22; and metaph. in Xen. Symp. 4, 57 sqq.

II. as Adj., *μάστρωπα ἔργα τελούντες* = *μαστορπικοί*, Manetho 4. 306.—The form *μαστρωπός* is false, Piers. Verisim. p. 101: Hesych. writes *μαστροπός*. See the collat. fem. forms *μαστορπίς*, *μάστρως*, *ματρίλλη*, *ματρίλη*.

μαστορπ-ώδης, es, like a pandar, Schol. Eur. Hec. 826.

μαστρός, οὐ, ὁ, = *μαστήρ*: the *μαστροί* at Pellene were officers like the Athen. *μαστήρες*, Arist. Fr. 526. II. at Rhodes, the *μαστροί* were chosen by the *κτινώται* (v. *κτινωία*), to superintend certain religious matters, Inscr. of Brit. Mus. 2. no. 151, with Newton's note; cf. Hesych. s. v.

μαστρὺλλεῖον, *μαστρὺλλον*, f. l. for *ματρυλεῖον*, q. v.

μάστρως, vos, ἡ, = *μαστορπός*, Phot.

μαστρωπός, *μαστρωπεία*, f. l. for *μαστορπ-*.

μαστῦς, vos, ἡ, Ion. for *μάστευσις*, Call. Fr. 277.

μαστῶδης, es, = *μαστοειδής*, Gloss.

μασύντης, ου, ὁ, = *μαστήρ*: nickname of a parasite, Hesych.; cf. *παρμασύντης*.

μασχάλη [ᾶ], ἡ, the armpit, Lat. *ala*, *axilla*, ὑπὸ *μασχάλη* h. Hom. Merc. 242, etc.; in pl., Ar. Ach. 852, Eccl. 60; *μασχάλην ἀφρον*, of loud, riotous laughers, Cratin. Inscr. 63 (as in Od. 18. 100, *χείρας ἀνασχόμενοι γέλω ἐκθανον*); *οἰνόμενος μ. ἀραι* Ael. Epist. 15:—of animals, *λύκοι νέβρον φέρονται ἀμφὶ μασχάλης* Aesch. Fr. 33; *μ. τῶν ἐμπροσθίων σκελῶν*, of elephants, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 37. II. in trees and plants, the hollow under a fresh shoot, like Pliny's *ala*, *axilla*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 15, 1, C. P. 1. 6, 4:—also like *θαλλάς*, of young palm-trees for making baskets or ropes, Hesych.:—also a part of the olive-leaf, Hesych.

III. a bay, like *ἀγκών*, Strab. 257, cf. C. I. 5774. 92.

IV. of a ship, that part of the *πρόρα* to which the *ἀρτέμεις* is fastened, Hesych. (Cf. *μάλη*; and for signif. II, v. *μοσχός*):—notwithstanding its resemblance to Lat. *axilla*, both in form and sense, the connexion is doubtful, v. sub *ἄκχος*.)

μασχάλια, ἡ, an ornament of a column, C. I. 160. 98 (v. p. 282).

μασχάλιζω, (*μασχάλη*) to put under the arm-pits: hence, to mutilate a corpse, since murderers had a fancy, that by cutting off the extremities and placing them under the arm-pits, they would avert vengeance, Aesch. Cho. 439, Soph. El. 445, Ar. Rh. 4. 447; and v. *ἀκρωτηρίαζω*.—In Hesych. also *μασχάλιττω* (Cod. -ήττω).

μασχάλιον, -ον, or -ινον, τό, a basket of palm-leaves, Hesych.

μασχάλις, ἴδος, ἡ, = *μασχάλη* II, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 5, Ctes. Ind. 28.

II. = *μασχάλιος*, Hesych.

μασχάλισματα, τά, the mutilated limbs of a corpse, Soph. Fr. 562 b.

2. the flesh of the shoulders, laid on the haunches at sacrifices, Hesych., Suid.

μασχάλιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (*μασχάλη*) a broad strap passing round the horse just behind his shoulders and fastened to the yoke by the *λεπάδων*, Poll. 1. 147, Hesych.

II. generally, a girth, girdle, band, Hdt. 1. 215, Aesch. Fr. 71 (ubi v. Blomf.):—a band used by Tragic actors, Müller Eum. § 32.

ματᾶζω, = *ματᾶω*, to speak or work folly, Soph. O. T. 891; *σπλάγχχνα δ' οὐ ματᾶζει* my heart is not deceived, Aesch. Ag. 995.—On the form with i. subser. (cf. *σφαδᾶω*), v. Hdn. nov. λεξ. 23, E. M. 737. 22, Piers. Moer. p. 71; the uncontr. *ματαῖζω* occurs in Joseph. B. J. 6. 2, 10 and Suid., cf. *ματᾶισμός*. Another form *ματαιαῖζω* is found in Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 67, Luc. Luct. 16, Philo, etc.

ματαιο-εργία, ἡ, labour in vain, Epiphani.

ματᾶιο-κομπος, ον, idly boasting, Schol. Ar. Ach. 589.

ματᾶιολογέω, to talk idly, foolishly, at random, Strab. 76.

ματᾶιολογία, ἡ, idle, foolish talk, Plut. 2. 6 F, Porphy. de Abst. 4. 16.

ματᾶιο-λόγος, ον, talking at random, Telest. 1. 11, N. T.

ματᾶιδόμα, Pass. to be deceived, Melet. in An. Oxon. 3. p. 5; *μεματᾶίσται* σοι thou hast done foolishly, LXX (1 Sam. 13. 13):—Subst. *ματᾶίωσις*, εως, ἡ, Athanas.

ματᾶιοποιέω, to act foolishly, Triclin. ad Soph. O. T. 874.

ματᾶιο-ποιός, ὄν, acting foolishly or at random, Ath. 179 F.

ματᾶιοπονέω, to labour in vain, Polyb. 9. 2, 2, 25: 5, 11.

ματᾶιοπονία, ἡ, labour in vain, Strab. 806, Plut. 2. 119 D, Luc. D. Mort. 10. 8:—so, *ματᾶιολόνημα*, τό, Iamb. V. Pyth. 24.

ματᾶιο-πόνος, ον, labouring in vain, Philo 2. 500.

ματᾶιο-πράγω, -πράγία, ἡ, = *ματᾶιοπονέω*, -πονία, Eust. 543. 4.

ματᾶιο-πώνω, ὄν, having a beard in vain, Schol. Theocr. 14. 28.

ματᾶιος, α, ον Aesch. Fr. 329, Theb. 442, Ag. 421, etc.; also os, ον Aesch. Ag. 1151, Cho. 82, Eum. 337, Soph. O. C. 780, Eur. I. T. 628, Plat. Soph. 231 B, Dem. 14. 10: (*μάτη*):—like Lat. *vanus*, I. vain, empty, idle: and that, 1. of words, acts, etc., Theogn. 141, 487, 492, Trag., etc.; μ. λόγια idle tales or words, Hdt. 7. 10; μ. ἔπος 3. 120; μ. ἔπη 7. 11, al.; so, *δοκᾶι φέρονται χάριν μ.* Aesch. Ag. 421; μ. ἰδιώματα Ib. 1672, cf. Theb. 280; *ματᾶια βάξεν τινά* Eur. Hipp. 199; μ. τι δρᾶν τινά Id. Cycl. 662; μ. ἂν εἴη πάρος Plat. Tim. 40 D; but also, μ. ἔπος a word of offence, Hdt. 3. 120. 2. of persons, empty, foolish, *ματᾶιότεροι νόον* Theogn. 1025; so in Hdt. 2. 173, Pind. P. 3. 37, Soph. Tr. 863, 888, etc.: worthless, Id. Ant. 1339.

II. in Aesch. thoughtless, rash, irreverent, profane, μ. γλώσσα Fr. 329, Ag. 1662; *φρονήματα* Theb. 438; *αὐτοσυργίαι* μ. of matricide and the like, Eum. 336; *χαρά μ. mad merriment*, Theb. 442; μ. ἀνοσίων τε κνωδᾶ-λων Supp. 762; τὸ μὴ ματᾶιον seriousness, gravity, Ib. 198:—so, *ματᾶιαις χερσὶ φαύειν* Soph. Tr. 655. III. Adv. -ως, idly, without ground, Ib. 940, Eur. Fr. 900.

ματᾶισπονδέω, to exert oneself in vain, Philostorg. H. E. 11. 1.

ματᾶισπονδία, ἡ, useless exertion, Anon. ap. Suicer.

ματᾶιο-στικοφαντία, ἡ, groundless calumny, Epiphani.

ματᾶιοσύνη, ἡ, = *ματᾶιότης*, Polemo Physiogn. 1. 6, Adamant. 1. 5.

ματᾶιο-τεκνος, ον, having children in vain, Hesych., E. M.

ματᾶιουτενία, ἡ, useless art, Clem. Al. 163, Quintil. 2. 20, 3.

ματᾶιότης, ητος, ἡ, vanity, *ματᾶιότης ματᾶιστήτων* LXX (Eccl. 1. 2), cf. C. I. 8743.

ματᾶιο-οὐργός, ὄν, = *ματᾶιοποιός*, Philo 2. 98.

ματᾶιο-φιλοτιμέωμαι, Dep. to make idle boast, Jo. Chrys.

ματᾶιο-φρονέω, to have a vain mind, Schol. Soph. O. T. 891.

ματᾶιοφροσύνη, ἡ, frivolity, Or. Sib. 8. 80, in pl.

ματᾶιό-φρων, ὁ, ἡ, weak-minded, LXX (3 Macc. 6. 11), Clem. Al. 18.

ματᾶιό-φωος, ον, talking idly, Hesych. s. v. *ματᾶιόφωος*:—Subst. *ματᾶιοφωνία*, ἡ, Suid. s. v. *κενοφωνία*, Phot.

ματᾶίστος, οὐ, ὁ, folly, in pl., Seleuc. ap. Ath. 76 F; cf. *ἀποματᾶίζω*.

μάταν, Adv., Dor. for *μάτην*, Pind., Trag.

μάταξ, ἡ, v. *μέταξ*.

μάτᾶς, fut. ἡσω, (*μάτην*):—poet. Verb. to be idle, to dally, loiter, linger, ἀπέκοιπε παρηγορὸν οὐδ' ἐμάρτηεν (or οὐδὲ ματᾶσεν) II. 16. 474, cf. 23. 510; ὥς τῷ μὲν (sc. ἵππῳ) δέισαντε ματᾶσεν 5. 233, cf. *ματία*; οὐ ματᾶ τούργον the work lags not, goes on apace, Aesch. Fr. 57; *ματᾶν ὁδὸν* to loiter by the way, Id. Theb. 37; *ἰδομεθ', εἰ τι τοῦδε φροίμῳ ματᾶ* is in vain, is fruitless, Id. Eum. 141: of persons, like *μαρτᾶνω*, to fail of a thing, τῶς Opp. H. 3. 103:—Cf. *ματᾶζω*.

ματερία, ἡ, the Lat. *materiam*, Id. 113 C.

ματευντής, οὐ, ὁ, = *μαστευντής*, ἐμπορίας Manetho 4. 268.

ματένω, fut. σω, Hom. aor. *μάτευσσα* Pind. O. 5. fin.: (v. sub *μάω):—like *ματένω*, absol. to seek, search, ἐγγύς ἀνῆρ, οὐ δὴδὰ ματένομεν II. 14. 110; οἴκοθεν ματένε (cf. οἴκοθεν 3) Pind. N. 3. 53, cf. Soph. O. C. 211.

2. c. acc. pers. to seek after, seek for, search after, properly of hounds casting for the scent, Aesch. Ag. 1094; then generally, Id. Cho. 219 (cf. *μαστεύω*), Soph. Ph. 1210, etc.; μ. ἐθανόν τινι Simon. 37. 3. c. acc. inf., to seek or strive to do, Pind. O. 5. fin., Soph. O. T. 1052.

4. c. acc. loci, to search, explore, πάντα Ar. Thesm. 663; τὰ χωρία Theocr. 21. 65.

ματῆς, rarer form for *ματένω*, Theocr. 29. 15. II. Aeol. form of *πατέω*, to tread on, Sappho 60.

μάτη [ᾶ], ἡ, = *ματία*, a folly, a fault, Aesch. Cho. 918; *μάταισι πολυ-θροῖσι with labour in vain*, Id. Supp. 820; οὐ τί τοι μέτρον μάτας, Soph. Fr. 788. (Hence *ματᾶς*, *ματᾶς*, *μάτην*, *μάταιος*; and perhaps *μάψ* is akin.)

μάτην, Dor. *μάταν*, Adv. in vain, idly, fruitlessly, Lat. *frustra*, h. Hom. Cer. 309, Pind. O. 1. 133, and Att. Poets and Prose; *πονεῖν μάτην* Aesch. Fr. 44; *βλέποντες ἔβλεπον* μ. Ib. 447; μ. ἐρεῖν Ib. 1007; μ. ὁ μόχθος Id. Cho. 521; with a Noun, τὸ μ. ἄχθος the fruitless burthen, Id. Ag. 165; Διὸς μ. ἀκούσις his wife to no good end, Soph. Tr. 1149.

2. at random, without reason, Lat. *temere*, like *μάψ*, Theogn. 523, Hdt. 7. 103; οὐ γὰρ δίκαιον . . τοὺς κακοὺς μ. χρηστοὺς νομίζειν Soph. O. T. 609; μ. θαρπεῖν Plat. Theat. 189 D; ὁ νοσῶν μάτην, i. e. he that is mad, Soph. Aj. 635, cf. Ar. Pax 95.

3. idly, falsely, Lat. *falso*, λέγοντες εἰτ' ἀληθές, εἰτ' ἄρ' οὐδὲν μάτην Soph. Ph. 345; λόγῳ μάτην θησκόοντες Id. El. 63, cf. 1298, cf. Markl. Supp. 127; μ. βέβακεν, of a dream, Aesch. Ag. 422.—Originally, acc. of *μάτη*, and we find εἰς *μάτην* in Luc. Trag. 28. 241, Aristid. 2. 417.

ματῆρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = *μαστήρ*, Hesych., v. Herm. Aesch. Ag. 1231.

ματήρ, ἡ, Dor. for *μήτηρ*, like Lat. *mater*.

ματῆρεω, (*ματῆρ*) = *ματένω*, Hesych., Phot.

ματῆρα, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, (*μάτη*) a vain attempt, a bootless enterprise, ἡμετέρη ματῆρ Od. 10. 79:—folly, error, Ar. Rh. 1. 805, 4. 367.

ματῆζω, = *ματένω*, Hesych. (nisi legend. *ματῆσαι*, a *ματέω*).

ματῆλοιχός, ὁ, v. sub *ματῆν*.

μάτος [α], τό, or ό, *search*, Hipp. ap. Galen. Lex. 520.

ματραδελφούς, ματροδόκος, ματράξενος, ματρώεν, Dor. for μητρ-
ματρώλειον, τό, like *μαστροπείον*, a *brothel*, Menand. *Ἐπιτρ.* 4, Dinarch.
ap. Harp.: in Plut. 2. 1093 F, Poll. 6. 188, incorrectly written *ματρώλειον*
or *μαστρούλειον*.

ματρώλη or -άλα, ἡ, a *bawd*, Lat. *lena*, Eust. 380. 5, Suid.: *ματρώλλος*,
ό, A. B. 48.

ματρώνα, ἡ, the Lat. *matrona*, Epigr. Gr. 607.

μάτρωος, ματρώσμος, Dor. for μητρ-.

ματτάβω, = *ματάω*, *ματτάβης*, ου, ό, *μάτταβος*, ου, = *μάταιος*, Hesych.

ματτώζω, to eat or dress a *ματτώη*, Alex. *Δημητρ.* 5.

ματτώη (not -άη), ἡ, Nicost. *Ἀπελ.* 1, Sophil. *Παρακ.* 1. 5, Macho

Ἀγν. 1; but *ματτώης*, ου, ό, Artemid. ap. Ath. 663 D; (in Philem. and
other Poets cited ib. 663 F sq., the gender is doubtful):—a *rich*,
highly-flavoured dish, made of hashed meat, poultry, and herbs, and
served up cold as a dessert, Lat. *mattea* or *matiya*, Meineke Menand. 361.
Macho l. c. says that it was a Macedonian (or Thessalian) dish, and that
the word did not come into vogue at Athens till the time of New
Comedy under the Maced. government, cf. Poll. 6. 70 (ubi *ματτώλη*).
If so, Bentley's conj. *ματτωλοικός* (for *ματιόλοικός*), in Ar. Nub. 451,
must be given up, v. Dind. ad l.: the Schol. indeed and Hesych. expl.
μάτιον, τό, as a *small measure*, and interpr. *ματιόλοιχος* by *κρουσιμέτρης*.
μάττω, fut. *ξω*, Att. for *μάσσω*.

μαύλις, ἴδος, or *ιός*, ἡ, a *bawd*, *pimp*, Hesych.:—*μαυλίω*, = *μαστρο-*
πέω, Hesych.; hence *μαυλίστης*, ου, ό, = *μαστροπός*, Phot., Suid.; fem.
-ίστρια, Suid., E. M.:—*μαυλίστηριον*, τό, a *bawd's hire*, Welcker Hippion.
96.

II. a *knife*, dat. *μαυλίδι* Nic. Th. 706; nom. pl. *μαυλίες*

Anth. P. 15. 25:—also *μαυλία*, ἡ, Schol. Thuc. 1. 6, Suid.

μαύρος, ου, properisp., for the oxyt. *άμαυρός*, Arcad. 69. 22, Hesych.:

—in Byz. = *μέλας*, v. Ducang.

μαυρώος, used for *άμαυρώος*, when the metre requires it, to *darken*, to
blind, Pind. P. 12. 24: to *make powerless*, τὸν ἐξθρόν Id. 1. 4. 82 (3. 66),
cf. Aesch. *Eum.* 359.

2. metaph. to *make dim or obscure*, or *for-*
gotten, Hes. Op. 327; μη *μαύρου* τέρφην *obscure* not thy pleasure, Pind.
Fr. 92:—Pass. to *become dim or obscure*, Theogn. 192, Aesch. Ag. 296,
and restored by Blomf. (metri gr.) Pers. 223.

Μαύσωλος, ό, a king of Halicarnassus, husband of Artemisia, Hdt. 5.
118; (another, of later time, Xen. Ages. 2, 26, Dem., etc.):—*Μαυσω-*
λείον, τό, his splendid tomb at Halicarnassus, Plin. 36. 4. 9, see Newton
Halic. 2. pp. 72 sq.:—hence, as appellat. a *mausoleum*, Strab. 236.

μάφελις, Att. crasis for μη *άφελις*.

μάχαιρα, ἡ, (v. *μάχομαι*) a *large knife or dirk*, worn by the heroes of
the Iliad next the sword-sheath (ἡ οἱ παρ' ἐξίφεος μέγα κούλεον αἰὲν
άφωτο), and used by them to slaughter animals for sacrifice, Il. 3. 271,
19. 52; it was gilt, and hung by a silver belt, 18. 597; used by *Machaon*
the surgeon to cut out an arrow, 11. 844: generally, a *knife for cutting*
up, *carving* meat, Hdt. 2. 61, Pind. O. 1. 79, Ar. Eq. 489; *κοτὴς* μαχ. Eur.
Cycl. 241; rarely as a *knife for cutting* meat on one's plate, Pherecr. *Παιδ.*
2; (for the ancients ate without knife and fork):—a *knife for pruning*
trees, Plat. Rep. 353 A:—ἡ *Δελφική* μ. seems to have been a common sort
of knife, of which only the edge was of iron, Arist. Pol. 1. 2, 3, cf. Hesych.
s. v. *Δελφική* μ.

2. as a weapon, a *short sword or dagger*, first in
Hdt. 6. 75, 7. 225, Pind. N. 4. 95, etc.; but rather an assassin's than a
soldier's weapon, cf. Antipho 137. 28; of the sword used by jugglers, v.
sub *κυβιστάω* fin.:—later, a *sabre or bent sword*, opp. to the straight sword
(*ξίφος*), Xen. Eq. 12. 11, cf. Hell. 3. 3, 7, Cyr. 1. 2, 13, v. *μαχαιρο-*
φόρος.

3. a kind of *rasor*, μ. *κοτυλὶς* Cratin. *Διονυσ.* 2; μη
μαχάιρα Ar. Ach. 849; opp. to *διπλή* μ. *scissors*, used to cut the hair, Poll.
2. 32; *μαχάιρα κουρικαί* Plut. Dio 9; cf. *ψαλὶς*:—this close shaving,
which was a punishment of adulterers, was called *κήπος*.

II. name of a precious stone, Arist. *Mirab.* 173, Plut. 2. 1154 D.

μαχαιρίδιον [τ], τό, Dim. of *μάχαιρα*, Luc. *Pisc.* 45.

μαχαιρίον, τό, Dim. of *μάχαιρα*, Xen. An. 4. 7. 16: a *surgeon's knife*,

Arist. G. A. 5. 8, 13, *Metaph.* 10. 3, 3, Com. Anon. 318.

μαχαιρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of *μάχαιρα*, a *rasor*, Ar. Eq. 413; μικρὰ μ.
Plut. *Artiox.* 19, cf. Luc. adv. *Indoct.* 29; pl., ό *κουρεὺς τὰς μαχαιρίδας*
λαβών Eupol. *Χρυσ.* γέν. 6.

μαχαιριωτός, ἡ, όν, = *μαχαιρωτός*, Paul. Aeg. 6. 62.

μαχαιρο-δέτης, ου, ό, a *sword-belt*, Hesych.

μαχαιρο-μάχέω, to fight with a *μάχαιρα*, Polyb. 10. 20, 3:—Subst.

μαχαιρομαχία in Hesych.

μαχαιρο-ποιεῖον, τό, a *cutler's factory*, Dem. 823. 11.

μαχαιρο-ποιός, ου, a *cutler*, Ar. Av. 441, Dem. 816. 5.

μαχαιρο-πώλης, ου, ό, a *cutler*, Poll. 7. 156:—μαχαιρο-πώλιον, τό, a

cutler's shop, Plut. *Demosth.* 15, Poll. l. c.

μαχαιρο-ουργός, όν, = *μαχαιροποιός*, Tzetz. *Hist.* 6. 133.

μαχαιροφόρος, to wear a *sabre*, Joseph. A. J. 18. 2. 4.

μαχαιρο-φόρος, ου, wearing a *sabre*, of Egyptians, Hdt. 9. 32; of

Persians, Aesch. Pers. 56; of Thracians, Thuc. 2. 96, 7. 27.

μαχαιρώνιον, τό, the *sword-lily*, *gladiolus*, Diosc. 4. 20.

μαχαιρωτός, ἡ, όν, (as if from *μαχαιρώς*) *sabre-shaped*, Galen.

μάχάταρ, Lacon., μάχάτης, Dor. for *μαχητής*.

μάχάω, (μάχη) to wish to fight, Hesych.

Μάχάων [α], *onos*, ό, *Machaon*, son of Aesculapius, the first surgeon

that we hear of, Il. 2. 732, al. (Perh. akin to *μάχ-αιρα*, cf. *μαχάριον*).

μαχεύμενος, Ep. for *μαχόμενος*, Od. 17. 471.

μαχεύοντο, Ion. opt. pres. for *μάχοιτο*, Hom.

μαχεύμενος, Ep. for *μαχόμενος*, Od. 11. 403., 24. 113.

μαχετιόν, verb. Adj. of *μάχομαι*, one must fight, Arist. *Rhet.* 2. 25, 13

(v. l. *μαχητόν*).

μάχη [α], ἡ, (μάχομαι):—*battle*, *fight*, *combat*, often in Hom., esp. in
Il.; mostly of whole armies, but twice of single combat, Il. 7. 263., 11.
255; he joins *μάχη* καὶ φύλοπις, μ. πόλεμος τε, μ. καὶ θηϊότης, μ. ἐνοπή
τε, μάχαι τ' ἀνδροκτασίαι τε:—later, μάχαι παῶν sea fights, Pind. N. 9.
82; μάχαι καὶ ναυμαχίαις Lys. 185. 39; μάχη δαρός Aesch. Ag. 439,
Soph. Ant. 674, etc.:—with Verbs, μάχην μάχεσθαι to fight a battle,
Il. 15. 414, 673., 18. 533, and so in Att.; μ. τίθεσθαι 24. 402;
εἰσελθεῖν μάχας 2. 798; μάχην ἀρτύνειν, ἐγείρειν, ὑρῖναι, ὑρῖναι
11. 216., 17. 261, etc.; συμφέρεσθαι μάχη 11. 736; πειρᾶσθαι μάχης
Pind. N. 1. 66; ἀντιάζειν τινὶ μάχη 1b. 101; μάχην ποιεῖσθαι Soph.
El. 302, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 29; μάχην συνάπτειν or συμβάλλειν τινὶ to
engage battle with one, Aesch. Pers. 336, Eur. Bacch. 837; also, διὰ
μάχης τινὶ ἀπικέσθαι, ἔρχεσθαι, ἥκειν, μολεῖν Hdt. 1. 169., 6. 9, Aesch.
Supp. 475, etc.; διὰ μάχης ἐκβάλλειν τινά Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 12; εἰς
μάχην πρὸς τινα ἐλθεῖν, μολεῖν Eur. Bacch. 636, Phoen. 694; μάχην
ἐπετίειναι τινὶ Thuc. 2. 13; μάχη ἐγένετο Plat. Legg. 869 C; μάχη
κρατεῖν to conquer in battle, Eur. H. F. 612, Dem. 292. 21 (with v. l.
μάχη); πρὸς ἀνδρας ἐστὶ σοὶ μ. Mesim. *Φίλιππ.* 1; μάχην νικᾶν to
win a battle, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 53; but in Aeschin. 79. 36, μάχην (for
μάχη) νικᾶν τινα:—μάχη τινὸς battle with an enemy, as, μ. Αἰάντος Il.
11. 542, cf. Hes. Sc. 361; μ. ὑπὲρ τινος battle for a thing, Pind. N. 7.
61; περί τι Plat. Legg. 919 B.

2. generally, in pl. *quarrels*, *strifes*,
wranglings, Il. 1. 177; μάχας ἐν λόγοις ποιεῖσθαι Plat. Tim. 88 A,
etc.

3. = *ἀγών*, a contest, as for a prize in the games, Pind. O. 8.
76; who distinguishes this from μάχαι πολέμου, O. 2. 79.

4. a struggle, Lat. *contentio*, μηχανή τε πολλή καὶ μ. ἦν περί τινος Xen. Cyr.
7. 5, 38.

II. a mode of fighting, way of battle, ἡ, ἦν ἀπ'
ἱππων Hdt. 1. 79; ἐπίστασθαι τὴν μ. αὐτῶν 7. 9, 1, cf. 85, Xen. Cyr. 2.
1, 7:—somewhat so in Il. 15. 224, μάλα γάρ τε μάχης ἐπιθύοντα καὶ
ἄλλοι have felt my prowess.

III. a field of battle, Xen. An. 2.

2. 6., 5. 5, 4.

μάχημων, ου, gen. *ωνος*, warlike, Il. 12. 247, Anth. P. 4. 3, 68.

μαχησμός, ό, (μαχέομαι) = μάχη, Theod. Prodr. Galeom. 61, 65:

μαχισμός in Nicet., etc.

μαχητέον, v. sub *μαχετόν*.

μαχητής, ου, ό, Dor. μαχάτης Pind., etc.; Lacon. μαχάταρ Hesych.:

(μάχη):—a fighter, warrior, Hom. μικρὸς μὲν ἐν δέμας ἀλλά μαχητής
Il. 5. 801; θεῖον ταχὺς ἦδὲ μαχητής Od. 3. 112; Τρῶας φασὶ μαχητὰς
ἔμμεναι ἀνδρας 18. 261; φῶς μ. Pind. N. 20; but as Adj., μαχα-

τα θυρὸν ἀλοχυνθῆμεν his warrior heart, 1b. 9. 61.

μαχητικός, ἡ, όν, fit for a warrior or battle, inclined to battle or war,

quarrelsome, Arist. *Rhet.* 2. 14, 12, etc.; μ. παιδαί 1b. 1. 11, 15; μ.

περί τινος 1b. 1. 12, 19, etc.:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), skill in fighting, Plat.

Soph. 225 A; so, τὸ -κόν Ibid.:—μ. ἱπποὶ resistive horses, Id. Rep. 467 E.

Adv. -κῶς, *prugnaciously*, Id. Theat. 168 B.

μαχητός, ἡ, όν, to be fought with, κακὸν ἀγριον οὐδὲ μ. Od. 12. 119.

μάχιμος [α], ἡ, ου, also, ου, (μάχη):—fit for battle, warlike, often

in Hdt., and Att.; ἐπειδὴ μ. εἰ σὺν you're a fighting man, Ar. Av.

1368; οἱ μ. the fighting men, soldiery, opp. to the camp-followers, Hdt.

2. 141, 164, al.; αἱ μάχιμοι μυριάδες 7. 185; τὸ μ. the effective force,

the warrior, Thuc. 6. 23, Xen., etc.; but, ἐς τὸ μ. = ἐς πόλεμον, Hdt. 2.

165:—οἱ μάχιμοι, the warrior caste in Egypt, Id. 2. 164; so, τὸ μ. γένος

Plat. Tim. 24 A, cf. Criti. 110 C, Legg. 830 C, Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 11:—

Comp. -ώτερος Polyb. 2. 22, 6: Sup. -ώτατος, Hdt. 3. 102, Ar. Ach.

153, Thuc. 1. 110, al. Adv. -μῶς, Arr. *Epict.* 2. 9. 5.

μαχίμωδης, es, (εἶδος) warlike, quarrelsome, Anth. P. 12. 200.

μαχισμός, ό, = *μαχησμός*, q. v.

μαχλάς, ἄδος, poet. fem. of μάχλος, Anth. P. 5. 105, 302; of things,

wanton, luxuriant, χαίτη Nonn. Jo. 12. v. 3; εὐνή 1b. 8. v. 41; ἐλπίς

Anth. P. 9. 443.

μαχλάω, fut. ἥσω, (μάχλος) to be lewd, Clem. Al. 12; so, μεμαχλέω-

μὸν ἥτορ (from *μαχλέω*) Manetho 4. 315.

μάχλης, ου, ό, = μάχλος, Hesych.; fem. μαχλὶς, 1b.

μαχλικός, ἡ, όν, like a μάχλος, Manetho 4. 184.

μάχλος, ου, lewd, lustful, of women (άγλως being used of men, Lob.

Phryn. 184), μαχλόταται δὲ γυναῖκες Hes. Op. 584; μ. ἐς ἀνδρας

Aeschro ap. Ath. 335 C; used of an effeminate man, Luc. Alex. 11; cf.

μαχλοσύνη.

2. metaph. wanton, luxuriant, ἀμπελος Aesch. Fr.

390, cf. Lob. Soph. Aj. 143:—generally, wanton, insolent, *ἄπρως* Aesch.

Supp. 635. (Cf. *μύκλα* II.)

μαχλοσύνη, ἡ, lewdness, lust, wantonness, of Paris, Il. 24. 30 (where it

is rejected by Aristarch. as a word peculiar to women, v. μάχλος), cf. Hes.

Fr. 5, Hdt. 4. 154;—however, Hom. is speaking of Paris as *womanish*.

μαχλότης, ητος, ἡ, = *μαχλοσύνη*, E. M. 524. 24, Schol. Lyc. 771.

μάχομαι [α], Ion. μαχέομαι, Dep.; the Ion. pres. occurs in opt. μαχέ-

οιτο Il. 1. 272; μαχέοντο 1b. 344 (but, as this is the only example in

Hom. of -οντο for -οῖατο, Pors. read μαχέωνται, Thiersch. μαχέονται);

part. μαχόμενος Hdt. 7. 104., 9. 75 (but μαχόμενος in other places);

Ep. μαχεύμενος Od. 17. 471, μαχεύόμενος 11. 403., 24. 113:—Ion.

impf. μαχέσκητο, Il. 7. 140:—fut. μαχέσομαι Hdt. 4. 125, 127., 7. 209,

etc., and in late Prose as Dion. H. 3. 58., 9. 13; Att. μαχόμεναι Soph.

O. C. 837, Ar. Pl. 1076; μαχεῖται even in Il. 20. 26, but μαχέονται 2.

366; Ep. μαχέσομαι (not -έσσομαι) Il. 1. 298; Dor. μαχεσέμεναι

Theocr. 22. 74 (as Meineke now reads):—aor. ἔμαχεσθην Hdt. 1. 18,

95, al., and Att.; so, μαχέσαιοτο Il. 6. 329; μαχέσασθαι 17. 178; Ep.

also μαχέσασθαι, late Prose:—Att. pf. μεμάχημαι Thuc. 7. 43, Lys.

112. 3, Isocr. 127 B:—late aor. ἔμαχεσθην, Paus. 5. 4. 9, Plut. 2. 970 F.

112. 3, Isocr. 127 B:—late aor. ἔμαχεσθην, Paus. 5. 4. 9, Plut. 2. 970 F.

mek-i and Slav. mec-i (μάχηρα).)

To fight, Hom., etc.; μάχην μ. Xen. Ages. 5, 5, etc.; ὑμῖν μ. Il. 2. 863; πολεμίζειν ἡδὲ μάχεσθαι 2. 452, etc.;—in Hom. mostly of armies, but sometimes of single combat, 3. 91, 435, 19. 153; also of the battle between men and beasts, 15. 633; between beasts themselves, 16. 824. Od. 20. 15.—Construct., c. dat. pers. to fight with, i. e. against, one, Hom., Hdt., etc.; μ. ἀντία and ἐναντίον τινός Il. 20. 88, 97; ἐπὶ τινί 5. 124, etc.; πρὸς τινα 17. 98, etc.; (in Att. Prose, mostly μ. τινὶ or πρὸς τινα); but, μ. σύν τινι with the sanction, under the auspices of a deity, Od. 13. 390, Xen. An. 6. 1, 13; μετὰ πρῶτοι μ., like ἐν πρῶτοι μ., among the foremost, Il. 5. 575; so, μετὰ Βοιωτῶν μ., with them, in their ranks, 13. 760; πρὸς τινος μετὰ τιναν Isocr. 216 (218) D, Xen., etc.; (but, μ. μετ' ἀλλήλων to fight one with another, Plat. Symp. 179 A); κατὰ σφέας γὰρ μαχέονται will fight by themselves, Il. 2. 366; (but, καθ' ἑνα μ. to fight one against one, in single combat, Hdt. 7. 104); μ. πρὸ τινος, like πρόσθε, before him, but often metaph. for him, in his defence, Il. 4. 156, 8. 57, Xen. Hell. 5. 4. 33, etc., cf. πρόμαχος, προμαχόμενος; so, μ. ὑπὲρ τινος Eur. Phoen. 1002, etc.;—the object for which one fights is in Att. expressed by περὶ τινος, Aesch. Supp. 740, Cratin. Πλοῦτ. 4, cf. Hdt. 1. 95; but, περὶ τινι Il. 16. 565, Od. 2. 245; ἀμφὶ τινι Il. 3. 70, 90; ἐνεκά τινος 2. 377;—often c. dat. instrum., χερσὶ, τόχοις, πελτέεσσιν μ., Hom., etc.;—μ. ἀφ' ἵππου to fight from horseback, Hdt. 9. 63;—τὸ μῆψω μεμαχμένον the force that had not yet come into action, Thuc. 7. 43.

II. generally, to quarrel, wrangle, dispute with one, τινι Il. 1. 8, etc.; μ. ἐπέεσσιν, opp. to χερσὶ, 1. 304, etc.; hence, to oppose, gainsay, τινί 5. 875; to object to one, 13. 118;—hence in Att. of philosophic disputants, Plat. Rep. 342 D, etc.; τρία ὁμολογήματα μ. αὐτὰ αὐτοῖς Id. Theaet. 155 B.

III. to contend for the mastery in games, etc., πῦξ μάχεσθαι Il. 23. 621; to measure oneself with or against, τινι 1. 272; παγκράτιον μ. Ar. Vesp. 1191, 1195.

IV. after Hom. to fight or struggle against a force, ἀνὰ γὰρ δ' οὐδὲ θεοὶ μ. Simon. 8. 20; μ. πρὸς ἡνίας Aesch. Pr. 1010; πρὸς ἐπιθυμίας Plat. Lach. 191 D; μ. τῷ λιμῷ, τῷ δίψει Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 5.

V. c. inf. to struggle or make an effort to do, Lat. nitor ut . . , Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 9.

μαχομένως, Adv. pres. part. pugnaeously, Strab. 92.

μάψ, Adv. in vain, idly, fruitlessly, μάψ οὕτω Il. 2. 120; μάψ ὀμῶσαι to swear lightly, i. e. without meaning to perform, 15. 40.

II. vainly, idly, foolishly, 5. 759, 20. 298; μάψ αὐτῶν εὐχετάσθαι 20. 348;—thoughtlessly, recklessly, σίτον ἔδοντας μάψ αὐτῶν Od. 16. 111; μάψ, ἀτὰρ οὐ κατὰ κόσμον Il. 2. 214, 5. 759; so in Od. 3. 138, of an assembly convened at evening, in reckless haste, Lat. temere.—The word with all its compds. is solely poet., and mostly Ep.

μαψ-αὔραι, ὠν, αἱ, (αὔρα) random breezes, squalls, gusts or flatus of wind, Hes. Th. 872, ubi al. divisim μάψ αὔραι ἐπιπνέουσιν θάλασσαν, but cf. Call. Fr. 67, Alberti Hesych. s. v.

II. as Adj., μαψαῦραι

στόβοι idle boastings, Lyc. 395.

μαψίδιος, ον, (μάψ) vain, false, τὸ δ' ἐμὸν ὄνομα μαψίδιον . . ἔχει φάν Eur. Hel. 251, cf. Theocr. 25. 188: useless, worthless, μαψίδιον κόνης Anth. P. 7. 602.

II. in Hom. only as Adv. μαψίδως, = μάψ, like Lat. temere, foolishly, thoughtlessly, at random, Il. 5. 374, Od. 3. 72, etc.; without reason, 7. 310; rashly, recklessly, 2. 58, 14. 365.

μαψί-λόγος, ον, idly talking, μ. οἰῶντο birds whose cries convey no sure omen, h. Hom. Merc. 546.

μαψί-τόκος, ον, bringing forth in vain, Anth. P. 14. 125.

μαψί-φῶνος, ον, = μαψίλόγος, Hesych.

μαψ-ὑλάκας, ον, ὁ, (ὑλάς, ὑλακτῶ) idly barking, i. e. repeating a thing again and again, Pind. N. 7. fin., ubi v. Böckh:—μαψυλάκαν γῆλῶσαν (as fem.) is restored by Volger in Sappho 31, for μαψυλάκταν.

μῶς, (v. sub fin.); the Act. is found only in pf. μέμας with pres. sense, which again is only used in pl., (in Theocr. 25. 64 Herm. restares μέμνην for μέμας), the sing. being supplied by μέμονα, as, ε: 3 pl. μέμασι Il. 10. 208, 236, al.; elsewhere only in syncop. forms, 2 dual μέματε 8. 413, 1 pl. μέματε 9. 641, 2 pl. μέματε 7. 160, 3 sing. imperat. μεμάτω 20. 355; 3 pl. plqpf. μεμάσαν 13. 337; but most often part. μεμάως (μεμάως only in Il. 16. 734); which (in Hom.) retains ω in the oblique cases, μεμάωτος, μεμάωτες, except in Il. 2. 818, 13. 197, where we have μεμαότες, μεμαότες [with α metri grat.]; fem. μεμαῖνα, cf. βεβαῖως, γεγαῖως. To wish eagerly, strive, yearn, desire, often in Hom.—Construct.; mostly with inf. pres. or aor., Hom., Pind. N. 1. 64; more rarely with fut., μεμαῶτες . . θύρῃας ῥήξειν Il. 2. 543; ἐπιχειρήσειν μεμαῶτες Od. 24. 395; but the inf. is also omitted, ἐπεὶ μεμαῶσι γε πολλοὶ (sc. ἔταροι σοι γενέσθαι) Il. 10. 236;—often also c. gen. eager for, μεμαῖν' ἔριδος καὶ αὐτῆς 5. 732; μεμαῶτε . . θοῦριδος ἀλκῆς 13. 197;—often also with an Adv., πῇ μέματον; whether so fast? 8. 413; πρόσσω μεμαῖνας pressing forward, 11. 615; ἀντικρὺ μεμαῖως 13. 137; ἴδως μεμαῖωτι 22. 284; so c. dat. instrum., μεμαῶτες ἐγχεῖσσι 2. 818; and absol., to express vehement, impetuous action, ἐβῃ μεμαῖως he strode on hastily, eagerly, 10. 339, cf. 11. 239; ἄλτ' ἐπὶ οἱ μεμαῖωι 21. 174, cf. 22. 326; μεμαῖως πόλιν ἐξαλαπαῖαι τὴν ἐθέλω with all my heart, 4. 40; so, ἐν πέτρῃ μεμαῖως, of a fisher, expectant, Theocr. 21. 42; cf. ἐμμεμαῖως.

2. to be bent on doing, to purpose, ἡ μεμαῖον αὐτὸ μένειν Il. 10. 208; ἡ γὰρ δὴ μέματον . . καταδύναι Ib. 433; μέμαμεν δὲ τοὶ ἔροχον ἄλλων κῆδοισι τ' ἔμεναι καὶ φίλτατοι we would fain be . . , 9. 641.—Cf. μέμονα.

II. Med.

μάομαι Sappho 115 Ahr.; but mostly in Dor. contr. forms, 3 sing. μῶται Epich. in Phot. Bibl. 531. 3; μῶνται Euphorio Ib.; imperat. μῶσο Epich. 121, cf. Ahrens D. Dor. p. 349; opt. μῶτο Diotog. ap. Stob. t. 5. 69; inf. μῶσθαι Theogn. 769, Plat. Crat. 406 A; aor. μῶσατο Hesych. (cf. μῶσσα); part. μῶμενος Aesch. Cho. 45, 441, Soph. Tr. 1136, O. C.

836:—to seek after, covet, c. acc., Sappho, Theogn., etc.; c. inf. or absol., Aesch. Il. cc.

✓MA branches off into a great diversity of senses, which may be classed under three main heads: (1) eager desire, yearning, intensity of purpose, as in μέμα-α, μῶμαι, μαι-μῶ-α, μαι-μοῖ-α; and from lengthd.

✓MAN, MEN, μέν-ος, μέ-μον-α, μεν-εἶναι, μεν-οῖναι; from ✓MAT, ΜΑΣΤ, μαστ-ήρ, μαστ-εῖω, μαστ-ποῖός, with μαστ-εῖω, μῆτ-ις (unless this belong to ✓MA, μετρέω); cf. ✓MAΘ, μαθῶναι.

(2) excitement of mind, as in μαιν-ομαι, μαιν-τις, μαιν-ία, and perh. Μῶσσα (Lacon. Μῶα, Dor. Μῶσα); perh. also μῆνις.

(3) reflex thought, persistency, as in μένω, μνάομαι, μέ-μνημαι, μνή-μη; and, with a causative sense, μι-μνήσκω, Μέν-της, Μέν-τωρ (mon-itor), μηνύω.—Of signis. (1) or (2), the cognate languages only supply Skt. man-yus (μένος), A. Sax. myn, O. H. G. minn-ia, minn-a (amor). Of signis. (3), the examples are numerous, Skt. man, man-yē (puto, cogito); man-as (mens, voluntas, opinio), man-is (opinio, propositum), mna, mon-āmi (diligenter lego); Lat. man-eo, nie-min-i, re-mini-scor, men-s, men-tor, mon-eo, etc.; Goth. mun-s (vōnna), ga-min-thi (mētia); O. Norse munr (mens); O. H. G. manēn (mon-eo, Germ. mah-n-en), mein-a (mein-ung); Lith. at-men-u (memoria); Slav. min-eti (cogitare); etc.)

μεγα-βρεμέτης, ον, ὁ, = μεγαλοβρεμέτης, ποταμός Orph. Arg. 747.

μεγά-δοξος, ον, = μεγαλόδοξος, Byz.

μεγά-θαμβής, ἑς, greatly astounded, Opp. C. 2. 488.

μεγά-θαρσής, ἑς, very bold, Hes. Sc. 385.

μεγάθως, τό, Ion. for μέγεθος, Hdt.

μεγά-θύμος, ον, high-minded, great-hearted, Ilom. and Hes., as epith. of warriors and whole nations; also of the goddess Athena, Od. 8. 520, 13. 121;—in Il. 16. 488 of a bull.

μεγαίρω, aor. ἐμέγηρα (from μέγας, as γεραίρω from γέρας):—properly, to look on a thing as great or too great; whence we get the notions of ill-will and envy, which soon became attached to it; hence,

I. to grudge one a thing as too great for him, μέγηρε γὰρ οἱ τόν' Ἀπόλλων Il. 23. 865; ἐγὼ δέ τοι οὐ τι μεγαίρω Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 66.

2. c. inf. pro acc. rei, μηδὲ μεγήρης ἡμῖν εὐχομένοισι τελευτήσαι τὰδε ἔργα grudge us not the accomplishment . . , Od. 3. 55, cf. h. Hom. Merc. 465; c. acc. ct inf., μνηστήρας . . οὔτι μεγαίρω ἔρδειν ἔργα βλαία I complain not that . . , Od. 2. 235; then simply with inf., ἀμφὶ δὲ νεκροῖσι—κατακήμεν οὔτι μεγαίρω I object not to [your] burning them, Il. 7. 408; so prob., τῶν οὐ τι ἐγὼ πρόσθ' ἴσταμαι, οὔτε μεγαίρω (sc. διαπέρσαι, cf. v. 53) 4. 53,—though this might come under 5.

3. c. dat. pers. only, to feel a grudge towards, Δαναοῖσι μεγήρας 15. 473.

4. absol., ἡ πύξ, ἡ πάλη, ἡ καὶ ποῖν—οὔτι μεγαίρω I care not (which), Od. 8. 206.

5. c. gen. rei, ἀμενήσασεν δὲ οἱ αἰχμὴν . . Ποσειδάων βῆτοιο μεγήρας Poseidon baffled his spear grudging him the life [of Antilochus], Il. 13. 563; οὐ . . μ. τοῦδε σκι δαυρήματος Aesch. Pr. 626; μοι . . ἐμέγηρε τόκοιο Ar. Rh. 1. 289; cf. φθονέω 1. 3.

6. Pass. to be envied, Anth. P. 9. 645.

II. in Ap. Rh. to treat as an enemy, and, more definitely, to bewitch, charm, Lat. fascinare, ὕμμασιν ἐμέγηρεν ὥπαπας 4. 1670.—See further Butt. Lexil. s. v.

μεγά-κῆτης, ἑς, epith. of the sea in Hom., μεγακῆτεα πόντον Od. 3. 158, where it is commonly expl. abounding in sea-monsters (κῆται); but in Il. 21. 22, it is the epith. of a dolphin, (ὑπὸ δελφίνος μεγακῆτεος ἰχθύος ἄλλοι φεύγοντες), in S. 222, 11. 5, 600, of a ship (μεγακῆτὴ νηί); and Theogn. 175 uses βαθυκῆτεα πόντον evidently in the same sense as μεγακῆτεα in Hom. These usages led Butt. (following Ilernst. ad Luc. Tim. 26) to argue that it must have had the same sense as κητώεις, καιεταίς, i. e. with huge mau, wide-gawning, cavernous: cf. κῆτος.

μεγα-κλής, ἑς, very famous, declined in obl. cases (as if from μεγακλῆς), μεγακλῆος, εἴ, εἰ, εἶς, εἰς, εἰς Opp. C. 2. 4, Greg. Naz. in Anth. P. 8. 36, 43, 93, 99, 116, 143.

II. parox. Μεγακλῆς a prop. n. in the family of the Alcmæonidae.

μεγά-κῆτης, ἑς, much renowned, Epigr. Gr. 152. 3, 272. 11, al.

μεγά-κυκλος, ον, revolving in great cycles, Tetz. Post-Hom. 763.

μεγὰλ-ἄδικος, ον, unjust in great matters, opp. to μικραδίκητης, Arist. Rhet. 2. 17, 4.

μεγάλ-αλκῆς, ἑς, of great strength, Pacan ap. Plat. Flamin. 16, etc.

μεγάλ-ἀμπτως, Adv. gloriously, C. I. 3599. 4.

μεγάλ-ἀμφοδος, ον, with spacious ways, Hesych. s. v. εὐρυδοῖα.

μεγάλ-ανόρτια, μεγαλάνορ, Dor. for μεγαλήν-.

μεγάλ-ἄρτια (sc. ἐπρά), τό, the feast of great loaves, kept by the Delians in honour of Demeter; whereas Μεγάλ-αρτος, ον, Great-loaf, is quoted as a Boeotian deity, Semus ap. Ath. 109 B.

μεγάλαυχενία, ἡ, = μεγαλαυχία, Or. Sib. 8. 76.

μεγάλαυχέω, to boast highly, talk big, Aesch. Ag. 1528, Anth. P. 5. 273;—mostly in Med. to boast oneself, Plat. Alc. 1. 104 C, Rep. 395 D; ἐπὶ τινί, ἐν τινί Polyb. 12. 13, 10, etc.; διὰ τι Diod. 15. 16;—verb. Adj. —ητιόν, Philo 2. 217.

μεγάλαυχημα, τό, a matter for high boasting, cited from Philo.

μεγάλ-αυχῆν, ὁ, ἡ, with large neck, Olympiod. in Phot. Bibl. 59. 6.

μεγάλ-αυχῆς, ἑς, = μεγαλαυχος, Orph. H. 62. 3, Epigr. Gr. (præf.) S24. 5.

μεγάλ-αυχῆσις, εως, ἡ, = μεγαλαυχία, Eccl.

μεγάλαυχῆτος, ον, = μεγαλαυχῆς, Epigr. ap. Paus. 1. 13. 3.

μεγάλαυχία, ἡ, great boasting, arrogance, Plat. Theaet. 174 D, Lys. 206 A.

2. exultation, Longin. 7. 2.

μεγάλ-αυχος, ον, greatly boasting, very glorious, Pind. P. S. 19, Aesch. Pers. 533, Plat. Lys. 206 A: τὸ μ. = foreg., Xen. Ages. 1, 1.

μεγάλ-εγκωμίαστος, ον, highly praised, Tetz. Exeg. 11. p. 17. 19.

μεγάλειον, v. sub μεγαλλίος.

μεγάλειος, α, ον, (μέγας) magnificent, splendid, ῥήματα Xen. Meni. 2.

I, 34, cf. 4. 5. 2: —τὸ μ. *magnitude*, Polyb. 8. 3. 1; τῆς φύσεως τὸ μ. Amelius ap. Eus. P. E. 540 C: —τὰ μεγαλεῖα *mighty works*, Act. Ap. 2. 11. Adv. —ως, *greatly*, ὠφελῶν τῇ πύλει Xen. Ages. 11. 16; μ. γαμῖν *splendidly*, Id. Hell. 4. 1. 7: Comp. —ότερον, —ότερος, Plat. Theat. 168 C, Xen. Hell. 4. 1. 9. 2. of persons, *stately, haughty*, Xen. Mem. 4. 1. 4. μεγαλειότης, ἦτος, *honor, majesty*, Ath. 130 F, LXX (Jerem. 33. 9), Ev. Luc. 9. 43, C. I. 4699, al. II. in Byz. Gr. used as a title of the Emperor, *Majesty*; v. Ducang. μεγαλειεω, τὸ, = *foreg.*, cited from LXX. μεγάλ-ἐμπορος, ὁ, a *general merchant*, Schol. Ar. Av. S23. μεγάλ-ἐπιβολος, *on, attempting great objects*, Polyb. 15. 37, 1. Diod. 1. 19, 120, etc.: —μεγαλεπὶβολος is a constant v. l., v. sub ἐπὶβολος. μεγαληγορέω, *to talk big, boast*, Xen. An. 6. 3. 18, Cyr. 4. 4. 2; and with neut. Adj., τοιαῦτα μεγαληγοῦν Ib. 7. 1. 16. II. trans. *to extol highly*, Hdn. 3. 9, Byz. μεγαληγορία, ἡ, *big talking*, Eur. Heracl. 356 (in pl.), Xen. Apol. 1. μεγαληγορος, *on, (ἀγορεύω) talking big, vaunting*, Aesch. Theb. 565: *boastful*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 17: —*magniloquent*, Longin. 8. 4. μεγαληγορία, ἡ, *great manliness, proud self-confidence*, Pind. N. 11. 57, in pl.: —*haughtiness*, Eur. Phoen. 185, Heracl. 356. μεγαλήνωρ, opos, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀνὴρ) *very manly, self-confident*, epith. of Ἡσυχία, Pind. Fr. 228; cf. μεγαλόφρων: —*haughty*, Id. P. 1. 99. μεγαλήτωρ, opos, ὁ, ἡ, (ἥτωρ) *great-hearted, of brave men and of whole nations*, Hom.; also of Polyphemus, Od. 10. 200: Hom. only joins it to proper names, except in phrase, μεγαλήτορα θυμὸν Il. 9. 629, Od. 9. 500, al.; so, μεγαλήτορες ὄργαι Pind. I. 5 (4). 44. μεγαλή-φωτος, *in lofty strain, hymnos* Orph. Arg. 419 Herm. μεγαλίζομαι, Pass. to be exalted, *to bear oneself proudly*, μὴδὲ μεγαλίζο θυμῷ Il. 10. 69; οὐτ' ἄρ τι μεγαλίζομαι Od. 2. 31. 174. Ep. word. μεγαλιώτωρ, opos, ὁ, ἡ, *knowing great things*, cited from Eumath. μεγα-αλκῆς, ἐς, = *μεγαλαλκῆς*, Anth. Plan. 105; —Lob. κεραλή. μεγάλλιος, α, *on, epith. of sweet-smelling oil*, written μεγάλειον in Theophr. Odor. 29, etc.; but the other form is required by the metre in Anaxand. Tηρ. 3, Eubul. Προκρ. 1, Amph. Ὀδ. 1, v. Ath. 690 E sq.; as also in the name of the inventor Μέγαλλος, Ar. Fr. 451 (ubi Μετάλλου), Stratt. Μηδ. 1. μεγαλό-βιος, *on, illustrious in life*, Paul. Alex. Apotel. p. 50. μεγαλο-βλαβής, ἐς, *greatly injuring*, Apollon. Lex. Hom. μεγαλόβουλος, *on, high-counselling*, Schol. Aesch. P. 18. μεγαλόβρεμής, *on, ὁ, loud-roaring*, Q. Sm. 2. 508. μεγαλόβρομος, *on, = foreg.*, ὦδω Orph. Arg. 461. μεγαλόβρυχος, *on, loud-bellowing*, Λέων Q. Sm. 5. 188. μεγαλόβωλος, *on, with large clods*, Schol. Il. 1. 155. μεγαλόγάστωρ, ὁ, ἡ, *big-bellied*, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 1013. μεγαλό-γενής, ἐς, *of great birth*, Byz. μεγαλό-γκία, ἡ, *hugeness*, Democ. ap. Stob. 553. 18: cf. εὐσκος. μεγαλογνωμονέω, *to entertain noble sentiments*, Dio C. 63. 25. μεγαλογνώμων, ἡ, *loftiness of sentiment*, Xen. Ages. 8. 3. μεγαλό-γνώμων, *on, of lofty sentiments, high-minded*, Xen. Ec. 21. 8: τὸ μ. = *foreg.*, Id. Ages. 9. 6. μεγαλό-γράφω, *to write with ὦ μέγα*, opp. to μικρογράφω, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 297, Hdn. Epim. 193, 200, etc. μεγαλογράφια, ἡ, *the painting of large subjects*, Vitruv. 7. 4. μεγαλοδαῖμων, *on, ὁ, = μέγας δαίμων*, Clem. Al. 42. μεγαλοδάπανος, *on, incurring great expenses*, Inscr. in Cayl. 2. tab. 56. μεγαλόδενδρος, *on, full of large trees*, Strab. 142, 156, etc. μεγαλόδηλος, *on, quite evident, manifest*, Porphyr. Qu. Hom. 28. μεγαλόδοξία, ἡ, *high opinion of oneself*, Schol. Ar. Eq. 693. μεγαλόδοξος, *on, very glorious*, Εὐνομία Pind. O. 9. 26, Plut. Thes. 1. μεγαλόδουλος, ὁ, a *great slave*, opp. to μικρόδουλος, Arr. Epict. 4. 1. 55. μεγαλό-όδους, ὁ, ἡ, *with large teeth*, E. M. 137. 6. μεγαλόδυνάμος, *on, very powerful*, Hermias ad Plat. Phaedr. 176, etc. μεγαλοδωρεῖσθαι, Dep. *to make large presents*, Joseph. A. J. 12. 4. 9. μεγαλοδωρία, ἡ, *munificence*, Luc. Saturn. 4. An erroneous form μεγαλοδωρεά occurs Id. D. Mort. 6. 4, Anach. 9, Heliod. 9. 24. μεγαλόδωρος, *on, making great presents, munificent*, μεγαλοδωρύτατος Ar. Pax 393, cf. Polyb. 10. 5, 6: τὸ μ. = *μεγαλοδωρία*, Plut. Anton. 4 and 43, al. μεγαλοεἰμων, *on, ὁ, ἡ, clad in a large robe*, Eust. 1430. 25. μεγαλοεργέω, *contr. -οουργέω, to do great things*, Philo 2. 142, etc. μεγαλοεργής, *contr. -οουργής, ἐς, (*εργω) performing great deeds*, magnificent, Luc. Alex. 4: —μεγαλοεργία, ἡ, *magnificence*, Polyb. 31. 3. 1: *contr. -οουργία*, Luc. Calumn. 17: —μεγαλοεργός, *contr. -οουργός, ὄν, = μεγαλοεργής*: τὸ μεγ. = *foreg.*, Plut. Caes. 58, Luc. Alex. 4. μεγαλόζηλος, *on, very zealous*, E. M. s. v. ἀγάζηλος. μεγαλόηχος, *on, loud-sounding*, Schol. Il. 24. 323, etc. μεγαλόηρις, τῆχος, ὁ, ἡ, *with strong or thick hair*, Gloss. μεγαλόθυμος, *on, = μέγθυμος*, Plat. Rep. 375 C. μεγαλόθυτον, τὸ, a *great sacrifice*, Schol. Lyc. 329. μεγαλό-οτος, *on, very wretched*, Theocrit. 2. 72. μεγαλοκαμπής, ἐς, *much bent*, Oribas. p. 38 Mai. μεγαλοκαρπος, *on, with large fruit*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 4. 5. μεγαλοκαυλος, *on, with large stalk*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 6. 3. μεγαλόκερως, *on, gen. α, with large horns*, Eust. 634. 56, Hesych. μεγαλοκευθής, ἐς, *concealing much: capacious*, θάλαμοι Pind. P. 2. 60. μεγαλοκέφαλος, *on, with large head*, Arist. Somn. 3. 16, Probl. 30. 3. μεγαλοκήρυξ, ὄκος, ὁ, = *μέγας κήρυξ*, Nicet. Ann. 373 B. μεγαλοκίνδυνος, *on, braving great dangers, adventurous*, opp. to μικροκίνδυνος, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 23.

μεγαλόκλονος, *on, making a loud noise*, Clem. Al. 90. μεγαλόκμης, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, Schol. Aesch. Eum. 243, to explain ἀνδροκμήσι, so that he probably read ἀδροκμήσι. μεγαλοκοίλιος, *on, with large ventricles (of the heart)*, Arist. P. A. 4. 4. 30: —in the Mss. of Galen. μεγαλόκοιλος. μεγαλόκοιλος, *on, full-bosomed, or with large deep folds*, Νύξ Bacchyl. 40 (38), ubi al. μελανοκ-, ὁ, μελαγκ-. μεγαλόκορος, *on, (κύρη III) with large pupils*, Aët. 133 B. μεγαλόκορύφος, *on, with lofty summits*, γῆ Lyc. Orator ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3. 1. μεγαλόκρακτος, *on, loud-screaming*, Schol. Pind. P. 12. 38. μεγαλοκράτης, ἐς, *far-ruling*, Anth. P. 9. 657. μεγαλοκράτωρ, opos, ὁ, = *foreg.*, LXX (3 Macc. 6. 12). μεγαλόκτύπος, *on, to explain ἐπίγδουπος*, Hesych. μεγαλοκῦμων [ῶ], *on, with great waves*, Arist. Probl. 26. 16, 2. μεγαλόλαλος, *talking big or much*, Gloss. μεγαλόμαζος, *on, = μεγαλόμαστος* (q. v.), Polemo ap. Ath. 109 B. μεγαλομαῆς, ἐς, *very frantic*, Schol. Soph. Aj. 143. μεγαλόμαρτυρ, ὅρος, ὁ, = *μέγας μάρτυρ*, C. I. S642, S753, al. μεγαλόμασθος, *on, with large breasts*, Geop. 19. 2. 4. μεγαλομέρεια, ἡ, *largeness of parts*, opp. to μικρομέρεια, Arist. Metaph. 1. 8. 4, Theophr. Ign. 45; written μεγαλομερία in Polyb. 1. 26. 9. μεγαλομερής, ἐς, (μέρος) *consisting of large parts*, Plat. Tim. 62 A, Arist. Cael. 3. 5. 4. II. magnificent, Polyb. 28. 17. 1, al.; μ. δέπναι C. I. 1625. 42: —Adv. —ῶς, Comp. —έστερον, Polyb. 25. 6. 5; Sup. —έστατα, 16. 25. 3. μεγαλομήτηρ, τῆς, ἡ, a *grandmother*, Hesych.; v. Lob. Phryn. 453. μεγαλόμητις, τι, *of high design, ambitious*, Aesch. Ag. 1426. μεγαλόμικρος, *on, great and small at once*, Philo 2. 61. μεγαλόμισθος, *on, receiving high pay*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 15, Ath. 569 A. μεγαλομοιρία, ἡ, *magnificence*, Aestias. μεγαλομόναχος, *on, = μεγαλόσχημος II*, Eust. Opusc. 226. 82. μεγαλομήκτης, οὗ, ὁ, the *loud bellow*, Hesych. μεγαλόνομος, *on, gloriously conquering*, Theod. Prodr. μερόννοια, ἡ, *greatness of intellect*, Plat. Legg. 935 B, Plut. 2. 401 D, Luc. Pisc. 22. II. magnanimity, Ael. N. A. 15. 22. μεγαλόνοος, *on, contr. -νοος, on, greatminded*, Luc. Imag. 18; *on the metapl. pl. -νοες*, v. Lob. Phryn. 453. μεγαλοπάθεια, ἡ, *great patience, fortitude*, Plut. 2. 551 C. μεγαλοπάριος, *on, with great cheeks*, Apollon. Lex. Hom. μεγαλοπενθής, ἐς, *greatly sorrowing*, E. M. 604. 34. μεγαλόπετρος, *on, on the mighty rock*, Ἀκρόπολις Ar. Lys. 482. μεγαλόπλάτος, *on, very broad*, Schol. Dion. P. 1087. μεγαλόπλοσιος, *on, = sq.*, Schol. Eur. Hec. 468. μεγαλόπλουτος, *on, exceeding rich*, Eubul. Taw. 2, Diod. 15. 58. μεγαλόπνοος, *on, contr. -πνοος, on, breathing strongly*, Apoll. Lex. Hom. μεγαλοποιέω, *to do great things*, LXX (Sir. 50. 24). II. trans. *to magnify*, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 477. 31. μεγαλόπολεμος, *on, great in war*, Joseph. A. J. 12. 11. 2. μεγαλόπολις, ποῖτ., ὁ, ἡ, *city*, epith. of great cities, αἰ μεγαλοπόλεις Ἀθῆναι Athens that mighty city, Pind. P. 7. 1; so, μεγαλοπόλεις ὦ Σπάρτωσαι Ib. 2. 1; ἄ μ. Τροία Eur. Tro. 1291. μεγαλοπολίτης, *on, ὁ, citizen of a large city*, Poll. 9. 25, Philo 1. 37. μεγαλοπόνηρος, *on, wicked in great things*, Arist. Pol. 4. 11. 5. μεγαλόπονος, *on, laborious*, Blos Manass. Amat. 6. 62. μεγαλόπους, ὁ, ἡ, *poun, τὸ, with large feet*, Arist. H. A. 9. 21. μεγαλοπράγία, ἡ, *greatness of deeds*, App. Civ. 5. 52. μεγαλοπραγμοσύνη, ἡ, *the disposition to do great things, magnificence*, Plut. Alc. 6, etc.: —μεγαλοπράγμων, *on, disposed to do great deeds, forming great designs*, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 36, Plut. Ages. 32. μεγαλοπρέπεια, ἰον., -είη, ἡ, *the character of a μεγαλοπρεπής, magnificence*, Hdt. 1. 139., 3. 125, Plat. Rep. 486 A, etc.: of languages, Dion. H. de Comp. 16. μεγαλοπρεπεύομαι, Dep. *to be magnificent*, Nicet. 329 C. μεγαλοπρεπής, ἐς, (πρῶτω) *befitting a great man, magnificent*, Lat. *magnificus*, δέπνουν μ. Hdt. 5. 18; δωρεὴν μεγαλοπρεπεστάτην Id. 6. 122; ἔργον καὶ μεγαλοπρεπεστάτον Ar. Av. 1125; ταφῇ Plat. Menex. 234 C: —τὸ μεγαλοπρεπές, = *μεγαλοπρέπεια*, Xen. Mem. 3. 10. 5, etc. 2. of persons, Plat. Rep. 487 A, al., cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2. 5; of a horse, Xen. Eq. 10. 1 (in Comp.). 3. of style, Id. Mem. 3. 10. 5, Plat. Symp. 210 D, Arist. Rhet. 3. 12. 6. II. Adv. —ῶς, Att. —ῶς, Hdt. 6. 128, Xen. An. 1. 4. 17, etc.; Comp. —έστερον, Plat. Lys. 215 E; Sup. —έστατα, Hdt. 7. 57. μεγαλοπτερυς, ὄκος, ὁ, ἡ, *with large wings*, Manass. Chron. 155, 1546, etc.: μεγαλοπτερυγος, *on*, LXX (Ezek. 17. 3 and 7), Nicet., etc. μεγαλόπτολις, v. sub μεγαλόπολις. μεγαλόπτωχος, ὁ, *very poor*, cited from Stob. μεγαλοπῶγων, *on, ὁ, with great beard*, Malal. μεγαλορρέκτης, ὁ, *one who does great things*, Adamant. Physiogn. 2. 27. μεγαλορρήμων, *on, talking big*, LXX (Ps. 11. 3): —Adv. —ῶς, Poll. 9. 147: —μεγαλορρημονέω, *to be a boaster*, Strab. 601: —μεγαλορρημονία, ἡ, *big talking*, Schol. Soph. Ant. 1350; and μεγαλορρημοσύνη, ἡ, Polyb. 39. 3. 1, LXX (1 Regg. 2. 3). μεγαλόρριος, *on, with large roots*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 3. 8 (where Schneid. μεγαλοπύρηνος, *on, with great kernels*), Diosc. 2. 186. μεγαλόρρινος, *on, (ρίς) with large nose*, Schol. Ar. Pax 924. μέγας, v. sub μέγας. μεγαλόσαρκος, *on, great of flesh*, LXX (Ezek. 16. 26). μεγαλόσθενής, ἐς, *of great strength, exceeding strong*, Ep. Hom. 6, Pind. 6. 21, Corinna 2: —σθενέτης in Apollinar.

μεγάλοσκιος, *on*, with great shadows, E. M. 248. 51.
 μεγαλοσμάργος, *on*, loud-resounding, Luc. Jup. Trag. 1.
 μεγαλοσοφιστής, *od*, *o*, = μέγας σοφιστής, Ath. 113 D.
 μεγαλόστροφος, *on*, greatly wise, Theod. Met.
 μεγαλόσπλαγχνος, *on*, with enlarged abdomen, Hipp. Acut. 392. 52., 393. 5.
 2. causing the viscera to swell, *olnos* μ. σπληνός καὶ ἡπα-
 τος lb. 392. 23.
 II. high-spirited, ψυχῇ Eur. Med. 109.
 μεγαλοστάφυλος, *on*, with large bunches, Schol. Od. 9. 358.
 μεγαλοστένακτος, *on*, to be greatly lamented, E. M. 8. 54.
 μεγαλόστερνος, *on*, with great chest, Manass. Chron. 6483.
 μεγαλοστομία, *h*, = μεγαλορρημοσύνη, Schol. Hor. Epist. 2. 1, 193.
 μεγαλόστομος, *on*, with large mouth, Arist. P. A. 3. 1, 12.
 μεγαλόστονος, *on*, very lamentable, most piteous, πῆμα Aesch. Pr. 411.
 μεγαλοσχημων, *on*, magnificent, Aesch. Pr. 409; also -σχημος, *on*,
 Theophr. C. P. 6. 1, 6.
 II. μεγαλόσχημοι or -σχημονες, *oi*,
 monks who have reached the highest grade of asceticism, Eust. Opusc.
 216. 12, etc.; and μεγαλοσχημοσύνη, *h*, this highest grade, lb. 61.
 μεγαλόσώματος, *on*, large-bodied, Eust. 962. 23, Schol. Op. H. 1. 360.
 μεγαλόσωμος, *on*, = foreg., Schol. Ar. Ran. 55, etc.
 μεγαλότηνος, *on*, great in art, a master of his art, Arist. Mund. 6, 14:
 —τὸ μ. = ὕψος, the sublime, Dion. H. de Isocr. 3.
 μεγαλότης, *ητος*, *h*, = μέγεθος, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 441 B; on the
 form, v. Lob. Phryn. 350.
 μεγαλότιμος, *on*, of great value, Hesych. Adv. -μως, Diog. L. 8. 88.
 μεγαλότολμος, *on*, greatly adventurous, Luc. Alex. 8. Adv. -μως, Eccl.
 μεγαλότοξος, *on*, with large bow, E. M. 3. 23.
 μεγαλότραχλος, *on*, large-necked, E. M. 142. 12.
 μεγαλουργῶ, -γῆς, -γία, -γός, v. sub μεγαλοεργ-
 μεγαλόφνης, *es*, = μεγαλοπρεπής, Hesych., Phot., Eust. Opusc. 107. 9.
 μεγαλόφνηγής, *es*, giving a strong light, Hesych. s. v. ζαφλεγγής.
 μεγαλόφθαλμος, *on*, large-eyed, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 26, Phot. Bibl. 596.
 μεγαλόφίλος, *on*, having great friends, Paul. Alex. Apotel. p. 50.
 μεγαλόφλεβος, *on*, large-veined, Arist. P. A. 3. 4, 30.
 μεγαλόφρονέω, *to be high-minded*, μ. ἐφ' ἑαυτῷ *to be confident in one-*
self, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 39; τινὶ Dion. H. 8. 83:—Med., in bad sense, *to be*
arrogant, Plat. Rep. 528 B.
 μεγαλόφροσύνη, *h*, greatness of mind, Plat. Symp. 194 B, Isocr. 194 A,
 etc.; ὑπὸ μεγαλόφροσύνης magnanimously, Hdt. 7. 136. 2. in bad
 sense, pride, arrogance, lb. 24, 136; μ. γένους pride of family, Antipho
 127. 21: pl. proud thoughts, Anth. P. 5. 299.
 μεγαλόφρων, *on*, *os*, *o*, *h*, (φρῆν) high-minded, noble, generous, ἡσυχία
 Ar. Lys. 1289, cf. Isocr. 20 A; v. μεγαλήνω:—τὸ μεγ. = foreg., Xen.
 Ages. 11, 11.
 2. in bad sense, arrogant, as in Adv. -όνως, Plat.
 Euthyd. 293 A, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 6.
 μεγαλόφυης, *es*, (φύη) of noble nature, noble, Polyb. 12. 23, 5. Dion. H.
 Vett. Script. Cens. 11; endowed with genius, of a painter, Diog. L. 1. 38:
 τὸ μ. lofty genius, Longin. 9. 1.
 μεγαλόφύα, *h*, nobleness of nature, Iamb. V. Pyth. 103, Hesych.
 μεγαλόφυλλος, *on*, large-leaved, Theophr. C. P. 2. 10, 2.
 μεγαλόφωνία, *h*, loudness of voice, Arist. G. A. 5. 7, 7. Diod. 16. 92,
 Philostr. 518. 2. grandiloquence, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 8, Jup. Trag. 6.
 μεγαλόφωνος, *on*, loud-voiced, Hipp. 1180 G, Arist. G. A. 5. 7, 7 sq.;
 Sup. -ύτατος Diod. 11. 34:—Adv. -νως, Schol. Aesch. Ag. 26, etc. 2.
 loud-talking, a bawler, Dem. 415. 15. 3. with lofty voice, grandilo-
 quent, Philostr. 518, ὁ μεγαλοφώνωτατος, of Pindar, Ath. 564 D.
 μεγαλόχασμων, *on*, wide-gaping, Epich. 42 Ahr.
 μεγαλόψοφος, *on*, = sq., E. M. 8. 54.
 μεγαλόψοφος, *on*, loud-sounding, Hesych. s. v. ἐπιγδουπος.
 μεγαλόψυχεω, *to be magnanimous*, Jo. Chrys.
 μεγαλόψυχία, *h*, greatness of soul, magnanimity, Isocr. 201 A, Arist.
 Eth. N. 4. 3: also much like μεγαλοπρέπεια, Polyb. 10. 40, 6, etc.; μ.
 τῶν ἔργων Dem. 689, 2, cf. Diod. 1. 58. 2. in bad sense, arro-
 gance, Dem. 247. 18:—in Plat. Alc. 2. 150 C, a milder expression for
 ἀφροσύνη, Quixotism.
 μεγαλόψυχος, *on*, (ψυχῇ) high-souled, magnanimous, Isocr. 189 B,
 Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3: τὸ μ. = μεγαλοψυχία, Polyb. 1. 20, 11., 32. 14, 9.
 Plut.:—Comp. μεγαλοψυχότερος φαίνεσθαι Dem. 414. 15, cf. Hyperid.
 Eux. 43:—Adv. -χως, Dem. 384. 18, Polyb. 1. 8, 4, etc. 2. in Plat.
 Alc. 2. 140 C, a milder expression for ἀφρων, romantic, Quixotic.
 μεγαλώνω, *used by correct writers only in pres. and impf.* (μέγας):—
to make great or powerful, to exalt, strengthen, τοὺς πολεμίους Thuc. 5.
 98; τὴν δυνάμιν τινος Diod. 1. 20:—Pass., μεγαλύνεσθαι ἐκ τινος *to gain*
great glory by... Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 24.
 II. *to make great by* word, *to exalt, magnify*, τὸ ὄνομα τινος Eur. Bacch. 320; μ. τὴν ἑαυτοῦ
 δύναμιν παρά τινι Thuc. 8. 81; ἑαυτὸν Xen. Apol. 32; μ. τινὰ πρὸς τινα
 Plut. Cim. 16:—Med. *to boast oneself, γέννα* in point of birth, Aesch. Pr.
 892; οὐδὲ μεγαλύνεται ἐπὶ τῷ ἔργῳ Xen. Hier. 2, 17, cf. Oec. 21, 4;
 ταῦτ' ἀκούων ἐμεγαλύνετο Id. Mem. 3. 6, 3: cf. μεγαλίζομαι. 2.
to aggravate a crime, Thuc. 6. 28.
 μεγαλ-υπέροχος, *on*, supremely great, Eust. Opusc. 309. 79.
 μεγαλ-ῶδυνος, *on*, very painful, Hesych. s. v. ἱριώδυνος.
 μεγαλ-ῶνυμος, *on*, with a great name, giving glory, νίκη Soph. Ant.
 148; Ζεὺς Ar. Thesm. 315, cf. Nub. 569, etc.
 μεγαλ-ωπός, *on*, (ῶψ) large-eyed, Opp. C. 2. 177.
 μέγας, Adv. of μέγας, v. μέγα, B.
 μέγαλωσι [ῖ], Adv. of μέγας, far and wide, over a vast space, κείτο
 μέγας μεγαλωστί Il. 16. 776, cf. 18. 26; κείσο μέγας μ. Od. 24.
 40. II. = μέγας, Hdt. 2. 161., 5. 67. 2. also = μεγαλο-
 πρεπῶς, Id. 6. 70, Polyb. 28. 11, 5, Luc. Zeux. 8.—Used by Ep. Poets, in
 Ion. Prose, and in late Prose.

μεγαλῶσιν, *h*, greatness, majesty, LXX (2 Regg. 7. 21, al.), N. T.
 μεγαλ-ωφέλης, *es*, (ὀφέλλω) very serviceable, Plut. 2. 553 D, Cleomed.
 μεγα-μύκος, *on*, loud-bellowing, Hesych.
 μεγ-άνωρ [ᾶ], *oros*, *o*, *h*, = μεγαλήνωρ, πλούτος Pind. O. 1. 4.
 Μεγάρα, τὰ, Megara, Hdt., etc.; Μεγαράδω *to Megara*, Ar. Ach. 524.
 Μεγάρεις, *eis*, *o*, a citizen of Megara, Theogn. 23, etc.; pl. Μεγαρείς
 or -ῆς, Hdt., etc.: proverb., Μεγαρέων δάκρυα, 'crocodile's tears,'
 (because of the quantity of onions grown near Megara), Paroeniogr.
 Μεγάρῳ, *to side with the Megarians or speak their dialect*, κλέων
 Μεγαρείς Ar. Ach. 822, ubi v. Schol. 2. *to follow the Megarian*
 philosopher Stilpo, Diog. L. 2. 113. II. *to visit the Megara* of
 Demeter at the Thesmophoria, Clem. Al. 14; cf. μέγαρον III. 2.
 Μεγάρικος, *h*, *on*, Megarian, Ar., etc.: Μεγαρικοὶ κέραμοι, and in the
 language of trade Μεγαρικά, Megarian pottery, Schol. Ar. Nub. 1203,
 etc.:—Μεγαρικοί, *oi*, philosophers of the Megarian school, Arist. Metaph.
 8. 3, 1, v. Diog. L. 2. c. 10:—fem. Μεγαρίς (sc. γῆ), the Megarian
 territory, Megarid, Thuc. 2. 31, etc.
 Μεγαστήρι [ῖ], Adv. in the Megarian dialect, Jo. Alex. τὸν παρ. p. 37.
 Μεγαρόθεν, Adv. from Megara, Susario 1, Ar. Vesp. 57.
 Μεγαροῖ, Adv. at Megara, Ar. Ach. 758.
 Μεγάρων, τὸ: gen. pl. μεγαρέων (as if from μέγαρος, τὸ) Sophron 37
 Ahr.: I. a large room, chamber, hall, esp., 1. the large
 common hall where the men dined, the chief room in the house, Od. 16.
 341; μ. πλείον δαιτυμόνων 17. 604. 2. the women's apartment,
 of the lady of the house and her maids, in the upper story, v. esp. Od. 18.
 198; in pl., 2. 94., 19. 30. 3. a bedchamber, 11. 374. II.
 a house, esp. a large one, a palace, often in Hom. (esp. in Od.), but mostly,
 like Lat. aedes and tecta, in pl., because the house consisted of many
 rooms; in sing., Pind. P. 4. 238:—ἐν μεγάρῳ quietly at home, as opp.
 to war and travelling (cf. Lat. domi, militiae), Il. 1. 396, etc.; but also
 opp. to ἐπ' ἀγροῦ, Od. 22. 47. III. μέγαρον (μάγαρον Menand.
 Lucr. 365), the sacred chamber in the temple of Delphi where the
 responses were received, Hdt. 1. 47, 65; also of other temples, the
 sanctuary, shrine, elsewhere ἄδυτον, Id. 2. 141, 143, 169, etc., cf. Valck.
 6. 134:—Hdt. uses the word only of sacred edifices, and always in sing.,
 like Lat. aedes, a temple. IV. μέγαρα, also μάγαρα, τὰ, were
 underground caves sacred to Demeter and Persephoné (whence the Verb
 μεγαρίζω II), into which young pigs were let down on a particular day
 in the Thesmophoria—the μυστηρικὰ καὶ μυστικὰ χοίρια (cf. μυστικός)
 of Ar. Ach. 747, 764, v. Paus. 9. 8, 1, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 286, Lob.
 Aglaoph. pp. 829 sq.
 μεγάρωνδε, Adv. homewards, home, Od. 16. 413, al.
 μέγαρος, *h*, (μεγαίρω) jealousy, envy, Hesych.
 μεγαρτός, *h*, *on*, verb. Adj. of μεγαίρω, envious, Hesych.
 μέγας, μεγάλη [ᾶ], μέγα, gen. μέγαλου, *ης*, *on*, dat. μέγαλῳ *η*, *φ*, acc.
 μέγαν, μεγάλην, μέγα: dual μέγαλα, α, ω, pl. μεγάλοι, αι, α, etc., like
 a regul. Adj. in *os*:—but the regul. form μεγάλος is never used in sing.
 nom. and acc. masc. and neut., and only once in voc. masc., ὦ μέγαλε Ζεῦ
 Aesch. Theb. 822. (From $\sqrt{\text{MEΓ}}$ come also μέϊων (i. e. μεγί-ων),
 cf. ὀλίγος, ὀλίγ-ων = ὀλιγί-ων, μέγ-εθος; Lat. mag-nus, maj-
 or, max-imus, mag-is, mag-ister, etc.; Goth. mik-ils (μέγας), mik-iljan
 (μεγαλύνειν), Comp. mais (μάλλον, πλείον), Sup. maisit (τὸ πλείστον).
 O. Norse mik-il (Scott. mickle, cf. much, might) = the Skt. mah-āt,
 mah-ā (μέγας) must be nearly allied, though Skt. h (i. e. gh) does not
 properly represent Gr. γ and Goth. k; but the same difficulty recurs in
 μήκος compared with Skt. māk and Goth. mag; nor can μακρός,
 μήκος be referred to a Root with γ for κ.) I. Radic. sense,
 opp. to μικρός, σμικρός, big, great, of bodily size, Hom., etc.; freq. of
 men's stature, εἶδος... μ. ἢν ὀράσθαι Od. 18. 4, v. sub μεγαλωστί; often
 joined ἥδω τε μέγας τε, καλὸς τε μέγας τε; more rarely of women, καλὴ
 τε μεγάλη τε, as 15. 418:—also, great, full-grown, of age as shewn by
 stature (cf. Lat. major, maximus), νῦν δ' ὅτε δὴ μ. εἰμι 2. 314; μήτε
 μέγαν μήτε νεαρὰν τινα Aesch. Ag. 358:—for μεγάρθω μέγας, etc., v.
 sub μέγεθος. As bodily size may be of various sorts, μέγας takes several
 subordinate senses, as, 1. vast, high, οὐρανός, ὄρος, πύργος, etc.,
 Hom. 2. vast, spacious, wide, πέλαγος, καίμα θαλάσσης, etc.,
 Hom. 3. long, ἥϊων, αἰγαλός, etc., Hom. II. of Degree,
 great, strong, mighty; and that, 1. great, mighty, Hom., mostly
 as epith. of gods, ὁ μ. Ζεὺς Aesch. Supp. 1053, etc.; θεοὶ μεγάλοι or
 οἱ μ. θεοί, of the Cabiri, C. I. 2296., 2270. 18; μεγάλα θεά, of Demeter
 and Proserpine, Soph. O. C. 683;—also of men, like μεγαίστανες, Od.
 17. 382, Hdt., etc.; μέγας ἡβήτης rose to greatness, Dem. 19. 19;
 ἥρως μ. Id. 20. 9; βασιλεὺς ὁ μέγας, i. e. the King of Persia, le grand
 Monarque, Hdt. 1. 188, etc. (Zeus is called θεῶν β. ὁ μ. Pind. O. 7.
 61); βασιλεὺς μέγας Aesch. Pers. 24; later as a title of special monarchs,
 Ἀρδιόσιος ὁ μ. Plat. Rep. 615 C; ὁ μ. Ἀλέξανδρος Ath. 3 D; ὁ μ. ἐπικλη-
 ρθεὶς Ἀντίοχος Polyb. 4. 2, 7, etc.; (whereas Σκιπίων ὁ μέγας is Scipio
 Major, the Elder, Polyb. 18. 18, 9, ubi v. Schweigh.); μέγας φίλος Eur.
 Med. 549; πλοῦτ' τε κἀνδρεία μέγας Id. Tr. 669:—also, μέγας ἔρκος
 the mighty oath, Hom. 2. great, strong, violent, of the elements,
 etc., ἀνεμος, λαίλαψ, ζέφυρος Hom.; and of properties, passions, and
 qualities of men, κράτος, θυμός, ἀρετή, κλέος, ἄχος, etc., Hom.; often in
 Trag. 3. of sounds, great, loud, ἰαχὴ, ἀλαλητός, ὀρμηγδός, πάταγος,
 Hom.; θόρυβος, κωκυτός, φωνή, etc., Pind. and Att.; μὴ φωνεῖ μέγας
 Soph. Ph. 574:—but, μέγας λόγος, μῦθος a prevailing rumour, Aesch.
 Pr. 732, Soph. Aj. 226. 4. great, mighty, weighty, important, μέγα
 ἔργον Od. 3. 261; τὸδε μέϊων 16. 291; μέγα ποιεῖσθαι *to esteem of*
great importance, Hdt. 3. 42, v. ad 9, 111; μέγα ἐστὶ εἰς or πρὸς τι Xen.
 Hell. 7. 5, 6, Mem. 2. 3, 4; μέγα διαφέρει εἰς τι Plat. Legg. 780 B; καὶ
 τὸ μέγιστον and what is most important, Thuc. 4. 70, cf. 1. 142; οἱ

μέγιστοι καιροί *the greatest*, i. e. *most pressing*, emergencies, Lat. *summa* or *maxima tempora*, Wolf Dem. 470. 12; μ. χρημάτων *for large sums*, Polyb. 4. 50. 3, etc. 5. with a bad sense attached to it, *over-great*, μέγα εἶπεν to speak *big*, and so provoke divine wrath, Od. 2. 288; λίην μέγα εἶπεν 3. 227., 16. 243; so in Att., ἔπος μ., μ. λόγος Soph. Aj. 423, Ant. 1350; μ. γλώσσα Ib. 127; μηδὲν μέγ' εἶπες Id. Aj. 384; μὴ μέγα λέγε Plat. Phaedo 95 B; μὴ μέγα λαν λέγε Ar. Ran. 835, cf. Lob. Aj. I. c.; (but, μέγα λέγειν, to say *something marvellous*, Hemst. Luc. I. p. 39); so also, μέγα, μέγαλα φρονεῖν Soph. O. T. 1078, Eur. Hipp. 6, Ar. Ach. 988; μέγαλα, μέγιστα πνεῖν Eur. Andr. 188, Aesch. Ag. 376; μέγα τι παθεῖν Xen. An. 5. 8, 17; μὴ μέγα λέγων μείζον πάθης Eur. H. F. 1244.

B. Adv. μεγάλως [ᾶ], *greatly*, *mightily*, *exceedingly*, in a *great degree*, Lat. *magnopere*, Od. 16. 432; strengthd., μέγα μέγας Il. 17. 723; (but Hom. prefers the Adv. μεγαλωστί, q. v.); διαβέντες μεγάλως Aesch. Pers. 906; μ. δαλεῖν Ib. 1015. II. more common in Hom. are the neut. sing. and pl. μέγα and μέγала as Adv., *very much*, *exceedingly*, μέγα χαῖρε αὐτὸν Od. 24. 402; esp. with Verbs expressing strong feeling, μ. κεν κεχαρομένο Il. I. 256; μ. κήδετα 2. 27, etc.; with Verbs expressing *power*, *might*, πάντων . . κρατεῖ μ. I. 78; δς μ. πάντων . . ἤνασσε 10. 32; πατὴρ μ. δυναμένοιο Od. I. 276, etc., Lob. Phryn. 197; or those expressing *sound*, μέγα αὐτεῖν, βοᾶν, λαχεῖν, εὐχέσθαι, etc., *aloud*, *loudly*, Hom.; μ. δ' ἔβραχε χάλκεος ἄζων 5. 838, etc.; with these last he also joins the pl. μέγала; so also μέγα as Adv. in Att. with all kinds of Verbs, Aesch. Ag. 711, 938, Cho. 137, etc.; also in pl., μέγала . . δυστυχεῖς Id. Eum. 791; v. supr. II. 5. 2. of Space, far, μέγα προθορῶν Il. 14. 363; μέγα ἀνευθε far away, 22. 88; so, οὐ μέγα τι τῆς ἀληθείας παρεμύνηται Plat. Philib. 66 B. 3. with Adjs. not only strengthening the Positive, as μέγα ἔξοχος, μέγα νήπιος Il. 2. 480., 16. 46; μέγα μ. νήπιε Orac. ap. Hdt. I. 85; μ. πλούσιος Ib. 32; ὦ μέγ' εὐδαίμων Aesch. Pr. 647;—but, like πολύ, with Comp. and Sup. *by far*, μέγ' ἀμείνων, ἀρίστος, φέρτατος Hom.;—strengthd., μάλα μέγα Il. 15. 321; λίην μέγα Od. 16. 243.

C. degrees of Comparison: 1. Comp. μείζων (i. e. *μεγίων*),—*ov*, gen. —*ovos*, Hom., and Att.; but in Ion. Prose μέζων, *ov*, Hdt.; Dor. μέζων; Boeot. μέζων; later also μείζωτος, 3 Epist. Jo. v. 4; μείζωνάτος is cited by Gramm. from Aesch. (Fr. 351); v. Lob. Phryn. 136;—*greater*, Hom., etc.; but often also, *too great*, *too much*, *greater*, or *more than enough*, Heind. Plat. Soph. 231 A; οὐτε μείζων οὐτε ἑλαττον, a strong form of denial, *nothing whatever*, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 42 (v. Schäf.); οὐδὰμ προύφρηεν οὐτε μείζων οὐτ' ἑλάττωνα Soph. Tr. 323;—Adv. μείζωνας, Eur. Hec. 1121, etc.; Ion. μείζωνας Hdt. 3. 128, etc.; also neut. as Adv., μείζων σθένειν Soph. Ph. 456, Eur. Supp. 216, etc.; also, ἐπὶ μ. ἔρχεται Soph. Ph. 259. 2. Sup. μέγιστος, *ov*, Hom.; also, but very late, μεγαλῶτατος, v. Lob. Phryn. 93;—*neut.* as Adv., μέγιστον λαχεῖν Soph. Aj. 502, etc.; used with another Sup. μέγιστον ἔχθιστος Eur. Med. 1323, cf. μάλα III. 3;—also in pl., χαῖρ' ὡς μέγιστα Soph. Ph. 462; θάλλει μ. Id. O. C. 700; τὰ μέγιστ' ἐτιμήσθαι Id. O. T. 1203; also, εἰς μέγιστον Ib. 523. 3. mega-*sthenēs*, *ēs*, = *μεγαλοσθενής*, of gods, Pind. O. I. 38, Aesch. Eum. 61, etc.; also, μ. χρυσός Pind. I. 5 (4). 2; χρησμός Aesch. Cho. 270.

μεγασχιδής, *ēs*, with a *great cleft*, Hesych. 1. megá-timos, *ov*, = *μεγαλότιμος*, Ael. V. H. 8. 7;—so —*τίμιος*, *ov*, Byz. 2. megá-tolmos, *ov*, = *μεγαλότολμος*, Manetho 3. 49. 3. meg-*auxēs*, *ēs*, = *μεγάλυνχος*, παγκράτιον Pind. N. II. 27; δαίμων Aesch. Pers. 641. II. *boasting*, *tu* in a thing, Anth. P. 7. 427. 4. megēthodmai, Pass. = *μεγαλύνομαι*, Xenocr. Aquat. 10, Hesych. s. v. κύματι.

μεγεθοποιέω, to make *great*, *magnify*, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 108. 2. megētho-poiōs, *ov*, making *great*, *magnifying*, Longin. 39. 4. μέγεθος, in Ion. prose μέγας, *ēs*, τό: (μέγας):—*greatness*, *magnitude*, *size*, opp. to πλήθος (πλήθος μὲν . . ἀνὰριθμητὸν ἦ, μ. δὲ ἀνὰ μετρητὸν ἦ Arist. Metaph. 4. 13. 1): I. in Hom. *always of the stature of men and women*; joined with ἔδος, Od. 5. 217., 6. 152; with κάλλος, 18. 219, cf. Plat. Charm. 154 C; then, generally, *size*, *νύμμηκες* μέγασθα ἔχοντες κυνῶν ἐλάσσονα Hdt. 3. 102; μ. λαμβάνειν to increase, Xen. Cyr. I. 4. 3;—of sound, *loudness*, Βοῆς μ. Thuc. 4. 126;—Hdt. also uses the acc. μέγας τὸ τὸ μέγας as Adv., *in size*, *τεῖχος κατὰ τὸν Ἀθηναίων κύκλον* . . τὸ μ. I. 98; [δένδρεον] μέγας κατὰ ἀνέκην μάλιστά κη 4. 23; so τὸ μέγας Plat. Rep. 423 B, Anaxand. 'El. I, etc.;—also in pl., ποταμοὶ οὐ κατὰ τὸν Νεῖλον ἔντες μέγασθα Hdt. 2. 10, cf. I. 202; μέγασθα μέγιστοι Hipp. Aër. 289; and, since *size* is relative, μικροὶ τὰ μέγασθα Hdt. 3. 107; κυναῖοι τὰ μ. Luc. Hermot. 40;—also, λαμπρόντες μέγας = *μεγάλως*, Hdt. 2. 44;—so 2. in dat., μέγθει . . ἐκπερεσπότην in *stature*, Aesch. Pers. 184; πλήθει μέγιστον κατὰ μέγθει ὑψηλότατον, of a mountain, Hdt. 1. 203; μέγθει μέγας I. 51; μέγθει μέγιστος 7. 117; μ. περιμήκας 2. 108; and, μέγθει μικρός 2. 74; ἐλάττω τῷ μ. Arist. II. A. 6. 2, 11;—in Thuc. 7. 55, the prob. I. is *ναυαὶ καὶ ἱπποὶ καὶ μέγθει ἰσχυροῦσιν*. II. of Degree, *greatness*, *magnitude*, πόνων Eur. Hel. 593; τῆς παρανομίας Thuc. 6. 15; τῆς ἡμίαις Lys. 91. 5; τῆς κολάσεως, etc., Plat., etc.; metaph. *greatness*, *importance*, μ. περιβέβηται τοῖς πράγμασιν Dion. H. de Comp. 17; μ. ἐχούσας πράξεις Id. de Isocr. 6. 3. *greatness*, *magnanimity*, Plut. Alex. 14, Anton. 24;—in Rhet. writers, *loftiness* or *sublimity*, λόγων μ. Longin. 4. 1, al.; and in pl. *sublime objects*, *sublimities*, Id. 9, 1, al. III. in Math. *magnitude*, μ. ἔχειν Plat. Tim. 57 D; in pl. *magnitudes*, Id. Prot. 356 C. IV. in Gramm. *the quantity of a syllable*.

μεγεθουργία, ἡ, (*ἔργω) *a doing or attempting great deeds*, Plat. Ax. 370 B.

μεγεθύνω, = *μεγαλύνω*, Longin. 9. 5;—in Pass. *to be lofty or sublime*, of style, Id. 13. 1; of a vowel, *to become long*, Gramm.

μεγῆρτος, *ov*, (ἐπάρτος) *passing lovely*, μ. τέκνα θεῶν Hes. Th. 240; Hesych. seems to have read *μεγῆρτα* (ἐπὶζω), *much contended for*.

μεγιστάνες, *ol*, *great men*, *grandees*, of the Persian courtiers, LXX (Dan. 3. 24), cf. Ev. Marc. 6. 21, Manetho 4. 41, etc.; v. Phryn. s. v. et ibi Lob. (p. 197), Sturz Dial. Maced.;—later also *μεγιστάνος*, ὁ, Lob. I. c. (Cf. νεάες, ξυνάες.)

μεγιστεύω, *to be or become very great*, App. Syr. 58; cf. ἀριστεύω.

μεγιστό-πολις, *i*, *making cities greatest or most blest*, Λαυχία, μ. θυγάτηρ Δίκης Pind. P. 8. 2.

μεγιστόσωμος, *ov*, of *largest frame*, Tzetz.

μεγιστό-τίμος, *ov*, *most honoured*, Δίκη Aesch. Supp. 709.

μεγιστό-φονος, *ov*, *erying most loudly*, Pisid. Opif. 1078.

μέδεια, v. sub μέζα.

μέδιονον, τό, the Lat. *medianum*, a *chamber on the first floor*, C. I. 3278.

μέδιον, *ov*, *ov*, like μέδιον (v. μέδιον), participial Subst., *a guardian*, Hom. (only in Il.), *always of Zeus*, as *guardian of special places*, "Ιδην μέδιον *guardian of Ida*, 3. 276, etc.; Δωδώνης μ. 16. 234; so, σοὶ τῷ πάντων μ. Eur. Fr. 904; in h. Hom. Merc. 2, also of *Hermes*; δελφίον μ., of *Poseidon*, Ar. Eq. 558;—*c*. dat. loci, Pind. O. 7. 160, Anth. P. 6. 30. 2. fem. μέδιονα, likewise *always of guardian goddesses*, of *Aphrodite*, Σαλαμίνος μέδιονα h. Hom. 9. 4; of *Mnemosyne*, 'Ελευθέρως μέδιονα Hes. Th. 54; of *Pallas*, τῆς ἱερωτάτης μέδιονα χώρας (Attica) Ib. 585, cf. 763, Eur. Or. 1690, Hipp. 167; absol., 'Αφροδίτη μέδιον C. I. 2109 b.—An Aeol. participial form μέδεος (as if from μέδημι) occurs in *μέγας*, 3; and other forms occur in late poets, μέδεοναι Q. Sm. 5. 525; μέδεος Epigr. Gr. 975; μέδεον Ib. 647. 10.

μέδιοναίος, *a*, *ov*, *holding a μέδιον*, Hesych. μέδιονος, ὁ, Hdt. 7. 187, Att.; ἡ only in Hdt. I. 192 (with v. l.):—*the medimnus* or usual Attic corn-measure, containing 6 ἑκτέες, 48 χοίνικες, 192 κοτύλαι, first in Hes. Fr. 14; acc. to Corn. Nep. Att. 2 = 6 Roman modii, i. e. very nearly 12 gallons;—as the medimnus was also used for other things, that of corn was expressly called μ. σιτηρός, C. I. 123. 27;—the Sicilian medimnus was $\frac{1}{2}$ less, Polyb. 2. 15, 2.—Phrases, κατὰ μέδιον συνανέσθαι Lys. 165. 18; μέδιον ἀπομετρεῖσθαι ἀργύριον Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 27; ὁ γὰρ νόμος . . καλῶς παιδὶ μὴ ἔξιναι συμβάλλειν μηδὲ γυναικὶ πέρα μέδιονον κριθῶν to make a contract for value exceeding a medimnus, Isae. 80. 30; so, οὐ κύριος ὑπὲρ μέδιονον ἔσθ' ἀνὴρ Schol. ἐπὶ, i. e. he is no better than a woman, Ar. Eccl. 1025, v. Schol. (1017); τῶν δᾶνων μ., v. sub δᾶν.

II. in Lower Italy the *pipe of a fountain*, elsewhere *κρονός*, Diod. 12. 10. μέδιον (v. sub μέδιον), to *protect*, *rule over*, used by Hom. only in the participial Subst. μέδιον, *ov*, ὁ, like μέδιον, μέδιονα, a *guardian*, *lord*, 'Αργείων, Δαναῶν, Φαιήκων ἡγήτορες ἡδὲ μέδοντες *leaders and guardians of the Argives*, etc., *always in pl.* of military princes, Hom.; except in Od. I. 72, of *Phorcyas*, μέδιον δᾶλος, *lord of the sea*; so fem. Μέδιονα, as the name of the Gorgon, Hes. Th. 276;—after Hom., we find the Verb itself, *c*. gen. loci, Κυλλάνας δὲ μέδεος, of *Hermes*, Alcæe. 3 (22); δς Αἰγαίου μέδεος πρῶτος, of *Poseidon*, Soph. Fr. 341, cf. Ar. Ran. 665; also of *Bacchus*, δς . . μέδεος . . 'Ελευσινίας Ἀποῦς ἐν κόλπῳ Soph. Ant. 1119;—also, σκήπτρῳ μέδοντας *swaying the sceptre*, Heliod. in Fabr. 8. p. 119 Harles. II. μέδομαι, Dep. with fut. μεδήσομαι Il. 9. 646, elsewhere *always in pres. and impf.*—to *provide for*, *think on*, *be mindful of*, *bethink one of*, like *μενησκαμαι*, *c*. gen., πολέμοιο μεδέσθω 2. 384; εἰ μὲν κε . . νόστον τε μέδοι Od. 11. 109; ὡς . . δειπνῶν μέδοιται 19. 321; ὅπποτε κεν . . κοῖτον τε μέδοιται 2. 358, cf. 3. 334; μεδόμεθα θουρίδος ἀλκή, like ἀλκή, μνήσασθαι, Il. 4. 418., 5. 718; ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ . . μεδόμεθα . . σίτον 24. 618; ὅφρα . . νόστοιο μεδούσῳ 9. 622; δόρποιο μεδέσθαι 18. 245; δόρποιο μέδοντο ὑπὸν τε γλυκεροῦ, *ταρπημόναι*—to *enjoy them*, 24. 2. 2. to *plan*, *contrive*, or *devis* something for one, *τινὶ τι*, *always in bad sense*, κακὰ δὲ Τρώεσσι μεδέσθην Il. 4. 21., 8. 458; cf. μεδομαι, μηχανάομαι. (From $\sqrt{\text{MED}}$ come also μέδ-ων, μῆδ-ος, μῆδ-ομαι, μέδ-υμος; cf. Lat. *med-eor*, *med-med-i-us*, *mod-i-us*, *mod-erari*, *med-itari*, and perh. Oscan *med-dix*.)

μέζα, *ov*, τά, v. sub μῆδος (B).

μεζώνας, *ov*, *ov*, *ov*, for μείζωνας, v. sub μέγας. 2. μεθαίρει: aor. μεθεῖλον, Ion. μεθέλασκον:—to *catch in turn*, of a game at ball, [σφαῖραν] ἕτερος ῥίπτασκε ποτὶ νέφεα σκῖνεντα, ἰδνωθεὶς ὁ δ' ἀπὸ χυθῶνος ὑψός' ἀερθεῖς, ῥηιδίως μεθέλασκε, πάρος ποσὶν οὐδας ἰκέσθαι Od. 8. 374 sq., cf. Poll. 9. 106.

μεθίσσλομαι, Dep., but by Hom. used only in part. aor. syncop. μετᾶλμενος:—to *leap* or *rush upon*, of warriors, οὐτασε . . μετᾶλμενος ὀξεί χαλκῇ Il. 5. 336; οὐτασε δουρὶ μ. 14. 443; Τρώεσσι μ. 13. 362; of a lion, ἥρπασε μ. (sc. τοῖς μῆλοις) 12. 305. 2. to *rush after*, in a race, οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅς κέ σ' ἔλαιοι μ. 23. 345. II. to *leap from one ship to another*, App. Civ. 5. 120.

μεθαῖριος, Dor. for μεθμήριος. μεθανδάνω, to *find favour among*, ἀθανάτοισι μετεῦαδε (Ep. aor.) Q. Sm. 5. 127, nisi legend. μέγ' εὐαδε.

μεθάπτομαι, Pass. to have *fastened to one*, ἰστία Philostr. 793.

μεθαρμότης, ἡ, an *interchange*, Ptol. Harm.

μεθαρμολόγῃ, late Att. —όττω: fut. ὄσω:—to *dispose differently*, to *correct*, εἰ μὴ τι καιροῦ τυγχάνω, μεθαρμολοῦσιν (sc. με) Soph. El. 31, cf. Luc. Nigr. 12, etc.;—Med., μεθάρμοσαι νέους τρώεσσι ἀδοτὴν new habits, Aesch. Fr. 309; μεθαρμολοῦσθα βελτίων βίον τὸν πρόσθεν Eur. Alc. 1157, cf. Corinna 5; μ. τὸν ἀπάρμοστον βίον Dion. H. 11. 22; μ. τὰς τράπεζας ἐπὶ τὴν συνθήβειαν to *restore them* to . . Plut. 2. 642 F; so, μ. τι

ἐς or πρὸς τι Anth. P. 7. 712., 9. 584:—Pass. and Med. to adapt oneself, to be changed, alter, τινος from a certain condition, Luc. Amor. 4, etc.; μεθαρμόσατο εἰς τὸ λέγειν Sext. Enip. M. 9. 53; πρὸς τι Dion. H. 10. 51.

μεθάρμοσις, ἡ, a change, δεσποτῶν Polyb. 18. 28, 6.

μεθήκε, μεθείω, v. sub μεθίμμι.

μεθεκτέον, verb. Adj. of μετέχω, one must share, τινός Thuc. 8. 66, Plat. Rep. 424 E.

μεθεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, participating in, τῶν εἰδῶν Arist. Gen. et Corr. 2. 9, 5; τὸ μεθ. the participant, Id. Phys. 4. 3, 7: v. μέθεξις II.

μεθεκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (μετέχω) admitting of participation, communicable, of the Platonic ideas, Arist. Metaph. 1. 9, 5., 6. 15, 8., 12. 4, 11; cf. μέθεξις. II. partaking in, τινος Clem. Al. 348 (nisi legend.

μεθεκτικοί).

μεθέλσκε, v. sub μεταίρῶ.

μεθέλω, to draw to the other side, ἡνίας Anth. Plan. 384, 386: Pass., Philo 1. 387.

μεθέμεν, v. sub μεθίμμι.

μεθέμεν, Dor. and poet. for ἐμέθεν.

μέθεξις, ἡ, (μετέχω) participation, ταυτοῦ of or in the same, Plat. Soph. 256 A; μ. οὐσίας Id. Parm. 151 D; χρόνου Ib. 141 D; and v. μεθεκτικός; αἱ μ. τῶν ὀρχῶν Arist. Pol. 3. 5, 6. II. in the Platonic philosophy, participation in the ideas, ἡ μ. τοῖς ἄλλοις . τῶν εἰδῶν the participation in the ideas by the earthly objects, Plat. Parm. 132 D, cf. Arist. Metaph. 1. 6, 3, and v. μεθεκτός, μεθεκτικός, μετέχω II.

III. in Logic, κατὰ μέθεξιν as being contained or comprehended, as genus or difference in species, Arist. Top. 5. 4, 7 sq.

μεθεορτάζω, to celebrate the feast afterwards, Eccl.

μεθεόρτος, ὄν, (εορτή) after the feast, ἡ μ. (sc. ἡμέρα) the morrow of it, Antipho ap. Harp., Plut. 2. 1095 A; so, τὰ μεθεόρτα A. B. 279.

μεθέπω, impf. μεθεῖπον, Ep. μεθεῖπον: fut. μεθέψω: poet. aor. μετ-έσπον, inf. μετασπῶν, part. μετασπών, med. μετασπόμενος. To follow after, follow closely, Lat. insequi, ποῶν κραυνοῖσι μετασπών Il. 17. 190, Od. 14. 33; so in Med., ἀπὸ τῶν μετασπόμενος βάλε δουρί Id. 13. 567; and c. dat., οὐ σοὶ μὴ μεθέψομαι Soph. El. 1052. 2. c. acc. to follow with the eyes, to seek or strive after, ἡνίοχον μέτεπε θρασύν Il. 8. 126; ἔλαφον μ. Pind. O. 3. 55.

3. to visit, νέον μεθέπεις; dost thou come but now to visit us? Od. 1. 175. 4. metaph. to pursue a business, γεωπονίην Pseudo-Phocyl. 149; μ. ψεύδος to carry it through, Pind. P. 2. 68; αἶσαν Id. N. 6. 24; ἀχθος νότῳ μεθέπῳν attending to, i. e. carrying, a burden on his back, Ib. 98; μοῦσαν μ. Epigr. Gr. 1054. 3: cf. ἔπω, ἐφέπω.

II. Causal, c. dupl. acc., Τυδεΐδην μέτεπε κρατερῶν καὶ ἵππους he turned the horses in pursuit of Tydeides, Il. 5. 329; like ἐφέπειν ἵππους Πατρόκλῳ, 16. 724.—Only poet., esp. Ep.

μεθερμηνεύσις, εὼς, ἡ, interpretation, Arist. Plant. in proem.

μεθερμηνευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for interpreting, Schol. Pind. O. 5. 54.

μεθερμηνεύω, to translate, interpret, Polyb. 6. 26, 6, N. T., etc.

μεθερπύζω, =sq., Orph. Lith. 421.

μεθερπῶ, fut. φῶ, to creep after, to overtake, Opp. H. 1. 543.

μέθεσις, ἡ, (μεθίμμι) relaxation, τῆς ψυχῆς Philo 1. 354.

μεθεῖτον, verb. Adj. one must let go, τινός Plat. Tim. 55 D.

μεθεκτός, ἡ, ὄν, letting go, relaxing, Hesych. Adv. -κῶς, Schol. Il. 6. 523, ubi male μεθηκτός.

μέθη, ἡ, (v. μέθυ) strong drink, καλῶς ἔχειν μέθη to be pretty well drunk, Hdt. 5. 20; ὑπερπληθεῖς μέθης Soph. O. T. 779; μέθη βρεχθεῖς Eur. El. 326; ἐσφαλμένος ὑπὸ μέθης Plat. Rep. 396 D; μανδραγόρα ἡ μέθη ὑποδοξίαν τινά Ib. 488 C.

II. drunkenness, Antipho 127. 2; πίνειν εἰς μέθην Plat. Legg. 775 B; χρῆσθαι μέθῃ Ib. 674 A; διὰ μέθης ποῖσασθαι . τὴν συνουσίαν Id. Symp. 176 E; καμᾶειν τινὶ μετὰ μέθης Id. Legg. 637 A; τρεῖς εἶχε προφάσεις, ἔρωτα, μέθην, ἀγνοίαν Dem. 526. 15:—in pl. carousals, Plat. Legg. 682 E; ἐν μέθαις Id. Phaedr. 256 C.

2. metaph., ὑπὸ μέθης τοῦ φόβου Id. Legg. 639 B; also enthusiasm, Sturz Emped. 46, cf. Philo 1. 16.

μεθήκω, to be come in quest of, τινά Eur. Tro. 1270, Ar. Eq. 937.

μεθελκίωσις, ἡ, (ἡλικία) the passage from one age to another, Basil.

μεθῆμαι, Pass. to sit among, c. dat. pl., μνηστῆραι Od. 1. 118.

μεθημερινός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἡμέρα) happening by day, Lat. diurnus, φῶς Plat. Tim. 45 C; φυλακαὶ Xen. Lac. 12, 2; μ. γάμοι wenching in open daylight, Dem. 270. 10, ubi v. Reisk., cf. Philo 1. 155:—τὸ μεθημερινόν, as Adv. by day, Plat. Soph. 220 D.

μεθημέριος, ὄν, =foreg., Eur. Ion 1050.

μεθημοσύνη, ἡ, remissness, carelessness, Il. 13. 121; in pl., Ib. 108.

μεθημων, ὄν, gen. ονος, (μεθίμμι) remiss, careless, Il. 2. 241, Od. 6. 25, of men; and in late Poets, as Anacreont. 61. 17.

μεθιδρύσις, ἡ, migration, eis . . Strab. 372, cf. Plut. 2. 927 A.

μεθιδρύω, to place differently, transpose, ἐπὶ τὰναντία Plat. Legg. 904 E:—Med. to take with one to another place, Dion. H. 6. 52:—Pass. to keep moving, ἄλλοθεν ἄλλαχόσε Plat. Ages. 11.

μεθίζανω, to transpose, transplant, Aetiae. Curt. M. Ac. 2. 4.

μεθίμμι, μεθείς (v. 1. μεθίμμι), μεθείς, as if from μεθείω, Il. 6. 523., 10. 121, etc., Ion. μετίει (not μετίει) Hdt. 2. 70; 3 pl. μεθιάσι Plat. Tim. 81 D, Ion. μετιέει Hdt. 1. 133; imperat. μεθείε Plat. Lach. 187 B; Ep. subj. 3 μεθίμμι Il. 13. 234; inf. μεθίμμαι, Ep. -ίμμαι, -ίμμαι 13. 114, 4. 351:—impf. 3 sing. μεθείε 15. 716., 16. 762., 21. 72, 3 pl. μεθίμμι (for μετίεσσαν) Od. 21. 377; Ep. μεθίμμιεν Ar. Rh. 4. 799:—fut. μεθήσῃ, Ep. inf. μεθησέμεναι, -ίμμαι Od. 16. 377, Il. 20. 361:—aor. 1 μεθήσῃ, Ep. μεθήκα 23. 434 (acc. to Phot. also ἐμέθηκα), in Coluth. 127 μεθήσῃ; and the other moods are supplied by aor. 2, imper. μέθεσ, etc.; subj. μεθῶ, Ep. μεθείω Il. 3. 414; opt. μεθίμην Soph. Ph. 1302; inf. μεθίμμαι, Ep. μεθίμμαι, Il. 1. 283; part. μεθείς Aesch. Pers. 699, etc.:

—Med. first in Hdt., and hardly to be found in Att. Prose, fut. μεθήσῃμαι Eur., etc., (μεθήσῃμαι in pass. sense, Hdt. 5. 35): aor. 2 μεθείτο Soph. Tr. 197, μέθεσθε Id. O. C. 1437; subj. dual and pl. μεθήσῃτον, μεθήσῃτε Ar. Ran. 1380, Vesp. 434; inf. μεθέσθαι Soph. El. 1277:—Pass., Ion. impf. μετίετο Hdt. 1. 12: pf. 3 pl. μεθίενται Plat. Phileb. 62 D; Ion. part. μεμετίετο Hdt. 6. 1, etc.: Ion. aor. 1 μετέβη Id. 1. 114:—Verb. Adj. μεθετέον, q. v. [Generally, ἔ in Hom. and Ep., ἔ in Att.: yet Hom. sometimes makes ἔ metri grat., μεθείμεν Il. 14. 364, μεθείτε 4. 234, al., μεθείμεναι 13. 114:—in μεθεί, 15. 716., 17. 762., 21. 72, it may be long by augment, which however is left out in μεθείω, Od. 21. 377.]

I. trans. to set loose, let go what is bound, stretched, or held back; and so, 1. c. acc. pers. to let loose, release a prisoner, Il. 10. 449, Hdt. 1. 24, etc.; μ. χερσίν Soph. O. C. 538: to let a visitor depart, Od. 15. 212, cf. Plat. Lach. 187 B: to dismiss a wife, Hdt. 9. 111:—c. inf., to let one free to do as he will, ἐμὲ μέθεσ λέναι ἐπὶ τὴν θήρην Id. 1. 37, cf. 40; also, ἐλευθερόν μ. τινά Eur. Hec. 551:—Pass. to be let go, dismissed, Hdt. 1. 12, 114, al. b. to give up, abandon, μὴ χαωσμένης σε μεθείω Il. 3. 414; εἰ τοῦτον Τρώεσσι μεθήσομεν . ἄστυ πότι . ἔρσσαι 17. 418. c. metaph., εἰ με μεθείς ῥίγος if the cold would but leave me, Od. 5. 471.

2. c. acc. rei, to let a thing go, let it fall, throw, τι ἐς ποταμὸν 5. 460, Hdt. 2. 70; μ. ἀγκύραν ἐν . . (where καθίεναι would be more usual), Aesch. Ag. 662; μ. δεξιάν Eur. Hipp. 333; μ. με χεῖρα Soph. Ph. 1301:—also, μ. χόλον to let go, give up one's cherished wrath, Il. 15. 138, Od. 1. 77; and c. dat., Ἀχιλλῆ μεθίμεν χόλον as a favour to Achilles (not against Achilles), Il. 1. 283, v. inf. II. 3; ταῦτα μὲν μέθεσ (sc. τὰ λουπρά) put away, lay down, Soph. El. 448, cf. 1205; μεθείς φόβου Eur. Hec. 555; μ. καρδίας χόλον from one's heart, Id. Med. 590; μ. ψυχὴν to give up the ghost, Ib. 1218:—of liquids, to let flow, let drop, δάκρυα Hdt. 9. 16; καρδίας σταλαγμῶν Aesch. Eum. 783:—so, γλῶσσαν Περσίδα μ. to let drop, i. e. utter, Persian words, Hdt. 6. 29; λόγον, βρόμον μ. Eur. Hipp. 499, 1202:—μ. βλαστὸν to let it shoot forth, Hdt. 6. 37; of javelins and arrows, μετὰ δ' ἰὼν ἔηκεν let it fly, Il. 1. 48:—μ. βέλος to let it fly, discharge it, Soph. Ph. 1300, cf. Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 9; ἐκ χερσὶ λίθον, ἀπὸ γλῶσσης λόγον Menand. Incert. 58, μ. ἔξίφος ἐς γυναικα to plunge it into her, Eur. Or. 1133; but, μ. τινὶ αἰχμὰς to lower them in his honour, Hdt. 3. 128:—elliptically, μεθήκε (sc. τὰς ἡνίας) Eur. Fr. 779. 7; so, ναὶ μεθείναι to give the ship her way, Soph. Aj. 250. b. to relieve, κτῆρ ἀχθος Il. 18. 539. c. c. dat. pers. et acc. to give up to, surrender, Ἐκτορι νίκην 14. 364; στέμματ' ἀνέμοις Eur. Bacch. 350. d. to give up, resign, θρῶν aside, τὸ βεβουλευμένον Hdt. 1. 123; τὰ παρεόντα ἀγαθὰ Ib. 33; τὴν ἀρχὴν 3. 143; τὴν τυραννίδα 5. 37; αἰδῶ Aesch. Pers. 699; τὸ κόσμον Soph. El. 872; τεμένην . . μέθεσ θεῶ give them up to the god, Eur. Supp. 1212:—Pass., ἡ πρῶτον γνώμην μετείσθω Hdt. 4. 95. e. to forgive one a fault, Lat. remittere, condonare, τινὶ τι Id. 8. 140: to remit a debt, Id. 6. 59; so, τόνδε κίνδυνον μεθείς excusing you this peril, Eur. Phoen. 1229.

f. to let into, introduce, τὸ δείγμα εἰς τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις Plat. Legg. 951 D. g. for Aesch. Theb. 79, v. καθίμμι 1. 3. II. intr. to relax one's energies, where ἐαυτὸν is usu. supplied. 1. absol. to be slack of hand, to be remiss, to dally, idle, Lat. remisse agere, Od. 4. 372, etc.; in ll. chiefly with reference to war, 13. 229., 20. 361, etc. 2. c. inf. to omit or neglect to do, ὅστις μεθείας μάχεσθαι Il. 13. 234, cf. 23. 434; so, μετιέγες νέμεσθαι, of horses, Hdt. 1. 78; μεθέγες σκοπέειν Soph. O. T. 131; μ. τὰ δέοντα πράττειν Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 33. b. to let, permit, μεθέσθαι μὲν λέγειν having left it for me to speak, having allowed me, Soph. El. 628; cf. ἐφίμμι II. 1. c:—also c. acc. et inf., μ. τὰς ἐμπάσεις [ἐπιστήμης] ρεῖν εἰς . . Plat. Phileb. 62 D, cf. Tim. 62 E, 78 C:—Pass., δύο πηγάι μεθείναι ρεῖν Id. Legg. 656 D. 3. c. gen. rei, to relax or cease from, μεθίεντα . . στυγερὸν πολέμοιο Il. 6. 330; ἀλκήν, μάχης Il. 3; βίης Od. 21. 126 (also c. acc., μεθείς πόλεμον Τυρταε. 3. 44); μ. τῆς χρημασίης (v. χρημασίης 2) Hdt. 9. 33:—so, μέθην . . χολοιο Τηλεμάχῳ the suitors ceased from wrath in deference to Telemachus (v. 1. 2), Od. 21. 377. b. c. gen. pers. to abandon, neglect, Il. 11. 841. 4. c. part., κλαύσας καὶ ὀδυρόμενος μεθέκε he sated himself with weeping and left off, Il. 24. 48; like πάνομα, λίγηα. III. the Med. agrees in construction with the intr. Act., but commonly means in Att. to free oneself from, let go one's hold of, παιδὶς οὐ μεθήσομαι Eur. Hec. 400, cf. Ar. Pl. 42. 75, etc.; σὼν γονάτων Eur. Hipp. 326; τοῦ θρόνου Ar. Ran. 830, etc.—Dawes, Misc. Cr. p. 236, first pointed out that μεθείω to let go, let loose, takes the acc., μεθείσθαι (as also the intr. Act.) to let go one's hold of, the gen.; cf. Pors. and Schäfer ad Eur. Med. 734, Elmsl. Ib. (719),—a rule which is not shaken by a few errors of the copyists, as ἐκέينو for ἐκέινον, Eur. Phoen. 519; τόνδε for τοῦδε, Ar. Vesp. 416; in Soph. El. 1277, the construction is μὴ μ' ἀποστερήσῃ τῶν σὼν προσώπων ἁδονάν, [ὥστε] μεθέσθαι [αὐτῆς].

μεθίππευω, to ride away to another place, App. Pan. 44.

μεθίπταμαι, Dep. to fly away to another place, App. Illip. 17.

μεθιστάνω, later form of sq., Diod. 2. 57: μεθιστάω, Id. 18. 58.

μεθίστημι: A. Causal, in pres. and impf., fut. and aor. 1, to place in another way, to change, μεταστήσω τοὶ ταῦτα I will change thee this present, i. e. give another instead, Od. 4. 612; μ. τὰ νόμιμα πάντα 11dt. 1. 65; ὄνομα, τόχνη, etc., Eur., etc.; τὸ μέγα εἰς οὐδὲν μ. χρόνος Eur. Fr. 305; μ. νόμον Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 64; ταῦτην τὴν πολιτείαν Plat. Rep. 562 C; μ. τὴν πόλιν ἐκ τοῦ παρόντος κόσμον Thuc. 8. 48; ἐς ὀλιγαρχίαν μ. [τὴν πολιτείαν] Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 24; ἐξ ὀλιγαρχίας ἐς τὸ δημοκρατεῖσθαι μ. τοὺς Βυζαντίους Ib. 4. 8, 27; τὰ ἐκεί πάντα πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους Ib. 2. 2, 5; also, ἐκ τῆς καθεστηκυίας ἀλλαγῇ μ. [πολιτείαν] to introduce a new polity, Arist. Pol. 5. 1, 8, cf. Ep. Plat. 319 D.

2. c. gen. partit., οὐ μεθίστημι τοῦ χρώματος he changes

[nothing] of his colour, Ar. Eq. 398.

set free, τινά νόσον Soph. Ph. 463; κακῶν, πόνων Eur. Hel. 1442, I. T. 991; ὑπνον Id. Or. 133. 2. to remove from one place to another, to remove, Thuc. 4. 57; ὠστρακίζον καὶ μεθίστασαν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Arist. Pol. 3. 13. 15; μ. ἐκ Βαρβάρου γῆς Eur. I. T. 775; ἐξ ἄλλης γῆς μ. πόδα Id. Bacch. 49;—so in aor. I med. μεταστήσασθαι, to remove from oneself or from one's presence, Hdt. 1. 89., 8. 101, Andoc. 39. 38, Thuc. 1. 79, etc.

B. Pass., aor. I μετεστάθην [α] Eur. El. 1201, Plat., also with aor. 2, pf., and plpf. act.: I. of persons, to stand among or in the midst of, c. dat., ἐταίροις μεθίστατο Il. 5. 514. 2. to change one's position, μ. τὴν ὁδὸν ἐκπύδων to remove out of their way, make way for them, Eur. Phoen. 40; to retire, départ, παλαῖον εἰς ἴκνος Aesch. Supp. 538; ἐκ τῆς τάξης Hdt. 9. 58; ἐκ τυραννικοῦ κύκλου Soph. Aj. 749; ἐξω τῆς οἰκουμένης Aeschin. 77. 19; c. gen., δεῦρ' ἰωλκίας Χθονός Eur. Med. 551; θρόνον Id. Phoen. 75; μ. φυγῇ Id. Med. 1295; absol., μετασταθ', ἀπύβασι Soph. O. C. 162; ὅταν μεταστή [ἀλβος] Id. Fr. 576. 6. 3. c. gen. rei, to change or cease from, κύτον Aesch. Eum. 900; ξηρῶν τροπῶν Ar. Vesp. 1451, cf. Pl. 365; λύπης, κακῶν Eur. Alc. 1122, Hel. 856; μ. βίου to die, Id. Alc. 21; μ. φρενῶν to go mad, Id. Bacch. 944. 4. to go over to another party, to revolt, Thuc. 1. 35, etc.; ἀπὸ τινος 8. 76; παρά οὐ πρὸς τινι 1. 107, 130.

II. of things, to change, alter, sometimes for the better, τῆς τύχης οὐ μετεστάσης Hdt. 1. 118, cf. Eur. Med. 911; also for the worse, ἐξ ἧς [μεταβολῆς] ὀλιγαρχία μετέστη by which an oligarchy was brought about, Plat. Rep. 553 E, cf. Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 24, Arist. Pol. 5. 1, 1; ἐκ φωτὸς εἰς ἀκότος μ. Plat. Rep. 518 A; εἰ τῇ δαίμων .. μεθέστηκε στρατῷ hath changed for them, Aesch. Pers. 158.

μεθό, for μεθ' ο, after that.

μεθοδεῖα, ἡ, craft, wiliness, Ep. Eph. 4. 14., 6. 11; cf. μεθοδεύω.

μεθοδεύω, τό, = μέθοδος, Eust. Opusc. 92. 42.

μεθοδευτός, vrb. Adj. one must go to work regularly, Arist. Top. (?)

μεθοδευτής, οὐ, δ, one who goes to work by rule, Eust. 2. 5.

μεθοδευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, regular, Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 455. 14.

μεθοδεύω: an aor. with double augm. ἐμεθώδεσσα in Diog. L. 8. 83; and a pf. pass. μεμεθώδεσμαι in Eust. 1325. 32: (μέθοδος). To treat by rule or method, Dion. H. de Thuc. 19, Diod. 1. 15, 81, etc. 2.

to use cunning devices, employ craft, LXX (2 Regg. 19. 27); and in Med., Polyb. 38. 4. 13; so in Act., II. to manage: Pass., γυνὴ μεθοδεύεται ἐπαίνους Charito 7. 6.

μεθοδικώς, to lead another way, Anth. P. 9. 351.

μεθοδικός, ἡ, ὄν, (μέθοδος) going to work by rule, methodical, systematic, Polyb. 10. 47, 12, etc. II. τὰ μ., a lost work of Arist., prob. on Logic, Rhet. 1. 2, 10, cf. Dion. H. ad Amm. 1. 6 and 8.

III. οἱ μ. regular physicians, opp. to empirics, Galen., etc., cf. C. I. 3283.

μεθόδιον, τό, = ἐφόδιον, Lat. viaticum, C. I. 3137. 31, Diog. L. 7. 198, Hesych.

II. = μέθοδος, ap. Suid.

μεθοδίτης, οὐ, δ, = μεθοδευτής (nisi hoc legend.), Hesych.

μέθοδος, ἡ, (μετά, ὁδός) a following after, pursuit, μέθοδον ποιεῖσθαι τινος Anon. ap. Suid.:—hence, II. pursuit of knowledge, scientific inquiry, investigation, Plat. Soph. 218 D, 235 D, al.; μ. ποιεῖσθαι to pursue one's inquiry, Ib. 243 D; ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ μ. Arist. Pol. 4. 2, 1.

2. the mode of prosecuting such inquiry, method, system, Plat. Phaedr. 270 C, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 1, 1, Pol. 1. 1, 3, etc.; ἡ διαλεκτικὴ μ. Plat. Rep. 533 C, Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 20; joined with ἐπιστήμη, τέχνη, Id. Eth. N. 1. 1, 1; μ. ἔχειν to be systematically versed in .., Id. Top. 1. 2, 1.

3. ἡ τοῦ κινεῖσθαι μ. the doctrine of motion, Plat. Theaet. 183 C.

4. systematic medicine, ἱγίτηρ μεθόδον .. προστάτα C. I. 3283; cf. μεθοδικός.

μεθοδικῇ, ἡ, a drawing over or away, Philo 1. 559, Plut. 2. 517 D.

μεθομῆρος, δ: in Pind. Fr. 18, Böckh interprets μ. ἐρίφων companion of kids, i. e. Pan.

μεθομιλέω, to hold converse with, c. dat., Il. 1. 269, ubi v. Spitzn.

μεθομιλῶ, to border on, Hesych.

μεθόριος, α, ον, (ὅρος) lying between as a boundary, γῇ μεθορία τῆς Ἀργείας καὶ Λακαωνικῆς the border country between .., Thuc. 2. 27., 4. 56: in pl. the borders, marches, frontier, Id. 2. 18, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 16, etc.; μεθόρια φιλοσόφου τε καὶ πολιτικοῦ Plat. Euthyd. 305 C;—also in sing., τὸ μεθόριον Plat. Legg. 878 B; ὁ ὕπνος δοκεῖ εἶναι τοῦ ζῆν καὶ τοῦ μὴ ζῆν μ. Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 9, cf. H. A. 8. 1, 5; so, ἐν μεθορίῳ εἶναι Id. Probl. 26. 31;—also, ἡ μεθορία (sub. χώρα) Plut. Crass. 22; ἡ μεθόριος Philo 2. 622.

μεθορκόω, to bind by a new oath, τὴν στρατιάν App. Civ. 4. 62.

μεθορμάσθαι, Pass. to rush in pursuit of, make a dash at, μεθορμηθῆναι Od. 5. 325; μεθορμηθεῖς Il. 20. 192.

μεθορμίζω, to remove from one anchorage to another, intr. (sub. νέας), μ. εἰς Σφαγόν Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 25: metaph., τοῦ νῦν σκυθρωποῦ .. μεθορμίζεσθαι Eur. Alc. 797; ἐξ ἑδρας μεθορμίζεσθαι Πλόκαμον Id. Bacch. 931;—Med., μεθορμίζεσθαι μόχθων πάρα to seek a refuge from .., Eur. Med. 442, cf. 258;—Pass. to sail from one place to another, put out from, μεθορμίζεσθαι ἐκ (or ἀπὸ) .. Hdt. 2. 115., 7. 182, Thuc. 6. 88.

μέθυ, τό, (v. fin.), wine, Hom., but only in nom. and acc., πολλὸν .. μέθυ πίνετο Il. 9. 469 (465); σίτον καὶ μέθυ ἦν Od. 4. 746; ἐκ κριθῶν μ. Aesch. Supp. 953, etc.:—the gen. μέθους first in Anth. P. 9. 826, Nic. Th. 582; dat. μέθῃ in An. Oxon. 3. 255. (From √MEΘ come also μέθ-η, μέθ-υρος, μέθ-ωρ, μέθ-ύσκω; cf. Skt. madh-u, Slav. med-u, Lith. med-us, O. Norse mēth-u-r, A. S. med-u (mead), O. H. G. mei-n (Germ. meth),—all meaning honey or honey-wine.)

μεθύδωτης, οὐ, δ, = μεθυδότης, E. M. s. v. Μεθυμναῖος.

μεθύδωτος, οὐ, δ, = μεθυδότης, E. M. s. v. Μεθυμναῖος.

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that there is a climax in *μειδῆσαι γελάσαι τε*, h. Hom. Cer. 204.—On the forms, v. Lob. Phryn. 82. (Hesych. has *μειδός = μείδμα*; cf. Skt. *smi*, *smā-yē* (*subrideo*), *smi-am* (*risus*); O. H. G. *smie-len* (*to smile*); Slav. *smij-ati se* (*gelān*), Lett. *smeet*;—so that the Gr. Root has lost the *s*; cf. also Lat. *mi-rus*, *mi-ror*.)

μείδμα, τό, a smile, smiling, Hes. Th. 205.

μειδιάμα, τό, a smile, Luc. Bis Acc. 28, Plut. Sulla 35; in Hesych. **μειδίσμα**.—**μειδιάσας**, εως, ἡ, and **-ασμός**, οὐ, δ, smiling, Poll. 6. 199.

μειδιόσας, Adv. of *μείδω*, so as to be greater, Nicom. Arithm. p. 131.

μειζονότης, ητος, ἡ, greater magnitude, Iambl. V. P. § 115.

μειζόνως, **μειζότερος**, **μειζων**, v. sub *μέγας*.

μείης, ὁ, old form of *μείς* or *μήν*, Plat. Crat. 409 C.

μείλας, Ep. for *μέλας*, only in Il. 24. 79, *μείλανι πόντῳ*.

μείλια, ἰων, τά, (*μειλίσσω*, *μείλιχος*) soothing things, esp. of gifts, ἐγὼ δ' ἐπὶ μείλια δῶσω I will give gladdening gifts besides, of a bridal dowry (al. *ἐπιμείλια*), Il. 9. 147, 289; so of playthings, etc., Ap. Rh. 3. 146.

μείλιον ἀπολαΐας a charm against storms, Call. Dian. 230, cf. Ap. Rh. 3. 135, Anth. P. 6. 75.

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etc.; epith. of Ἀητῶ, ἴστος Hes. Th. 406, 763; c. gen., ἄρτεμος μ. δῶδων *soother of* . . . Anth. P. 6. 242: Sup. *μειλιχάτατος* Epigr. Gr. 462.

μείον, ονος, τό, ncut. of *μείων*, q. v.

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MAP, μερ-μῆρίζω, μέρ-μνα or **MEP**, MOP, μορ-τός, mors.) To receive as one's portion, with collat. notion of its being one's due, c. acc., καὶ ἡμισυ οὐκείῳ τιμῆς take half the honour as thy due, Il. 9. 616 (612); later, to divide, Arat. 1054. **II.** in pf. to obtain one's share of, c. gen., οὗτος ὁμοίως ἔμμορε τιμῆς Il. 1. 278; πάντα δέδοσται, ἕκαστος δ' ἔμμορε τιμῆς 15. 189, cf. Od. 11. 337; (so, θεῶν ἐξέμμορε τιμῆς 5. 335); ἔμμορε τοι τιμῆς δὲ τ' ἔμμορε γέιτονος ἰοθαοῦ Hes. Op. 347; —later c. acc., Nic. Al. 488, Ar. Rh. 3. 208; —c. part. to happen to be, Nic. Al. 213.

III. pf. pass. εἰμαρται (perh. for σέ-σμαρται), impers. it is allotted, decreed by fate, c. acc. et inf., Plat. Rep. 566 A, Phaedr. 255 B; but mostly in plpf. εἰμαρτο, it was decreed, νῦν δέ με ἀργαλέω θανάτῳ εἰμαρτο ἀλῶναι Il. 21. 281, Od. 5. 312; ἐκ γὰρ τῆς εἰμαρτο... τέκνα γενέσθαι Hes. Th. 894; ἐ... οὕτως εἰμαρτο πρᾶξαι Dem. 293. 10, etc.; —often also in part., εἰμαρμένα δῶρα θεῶν Theogn. 1027; τὰ δ' ἄλλα... οὖν θεοῖς εἰμαρμένα Aesch. Ag. 913; τοιαῦτα... πρὸς θεῶν εἰμ. Soph. Tr. 169; χρόνιος εἰμαρμένος Plat. Prot. 320 D, cf. Phaedo 113 A; εἰμαρμένον ἐστὶ, =εἰμαρται, Id. Menex. 243 E; —also, ἡ εἰμαρμένη (sc. μοῖρα), that which is allotted, destiny (like πεπωμένη from πέπρωται, v. sub πορεύω), Id. Phaedo 115 A, Gorg. 512 E, Dem. 296. 19, etc.; —later we find several other forms, μέμαρται, μεμαρμένος Agath. 12 A; inf. μεμύρθαι Schol. Il. 10. 67; part. μεμορμένους Ar. Rh. 3. 1130, C. I. 4708; also μεμώρηται (as if from μορέω), Manetho 6. 13; μεμορημένος, Anth. P. 7. 286, Clem. Al. 168; πυρὸς μεμορημένος αὐγάς exposed to... , Nic. Al. 229; and in Tim. Locr. 95 A, a Dor. 3 sing. μεμώρακται (as if from μοράω) it partakes of, τιος; cf. μοράω.

IV. in Arat. 657, μείρομαι as Pass., to be divided from, τιος. μείρομαι, Dep. =ἰμείρομαι, c. gen., Nic. Th. 402. μείς, ὁ, Ion. and Aeol. nom. for μῆν (Dor. μῆς), a month, Il. 10. 117, Hes. Op. 555, Anacr. ap. Eust. 1012. 1, Hdt. 2. 82, Hipp. 256. 1, and Inscrr.; also in Pind. N. 5. 82, Plat. Crat. 409 C, Tim. 39 C. **II.** the visible part of the moon, Chrysipp. ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 556, cf. Schneid. Theophr. in Ind.—The oblique cases come from μῆν; but a gen. μείνους occurs in an Orchem. Inscr. in C. I. 1569 A. 1.

μείστος, ἡ, on, Sup. of μέω, most, Bion 5. 10. μείωμα, τό, (μειώω) curtailment: —a fine, Xen. An. 5. 8, 1. μέω, irr. Comp. of μικρός, lesser, less, Aesch. Cho. 519, Supp. 596, etc.; older, Soph. O. C. 374; —neut. μέιον, as Adv., less, μ. ἰσχυροῦ Διὸς Aesch. Pr. 510, cf. Cho. 707; —also, μειόνως εἶναι to be of less value, Soph. O. C. 104; cf. μειόνως: —a form μειώτερος occurs in Epigr. Gr. 558. 2. (V. sub μυνῶω.)

μει-ώνυμος, on, a sort of Comp. of μικρώνυμος, q. v. μειώσις, ἡ, (μειώω) diminution, opp. to αὐξήσις, Hipp. Mochl. 855, Arist. Categ. 14, 1, Gen. et Corr. 1. 5. 11.

μειωτικός, ὅς, ὄν, lowering in description, diminishing, ὕψους Longin. 42. 1. Adv. —κῶς, Sext. Emp. M. 3. 42, Diog. L. 7. 53.

μειωτός, ὅς, ὄν, capable of diminution, Hermes in Stob. Eccl. 1. 306.

μελάγ-γαῖος, on, Hdt. 2. 12. 4. 198; —γαῖος, on, Theophr. H.P. 8. 7, 2; —γαῖος, on, gen. w, Id. C. P. 2. 4, 12; —with black soil, loamy, Lat. pullus.

μελαγ-γρᾶφής, ἐς, marked with black, διφθεραί Eur. Fr. 629.

μελάγ-γυιος, on, black-limbed, Paul. Sil. Ecphr. 570.

μελάγ-καρπος, on, with black fruit; —μ. ἀόφεια Emped. ap. Plut. 2. 474 C; written μελάγκορος in Tzetz. Hist. 12. 575, whence Karsten μελάγκορος, Mullach μελάγκουρος.

μελάγ-κερως, on, black-horned, of Agamemnon, Aesch. Ag. 1127, the epith. being suggested by the preceding words, ἀπεχε τὰς βοῶς τὸν ταῦρον; but the corrected reading in the Med. Ms. is μελάγκερw agreeing with πεπλώματι, simply for μέλανι.

μελαγ-κευθής, ἐς, clad in black, Bacchyl. 36.

μελάγ-κολπος, on, black-bosomed, Nonn. D. 34. 83; cf. μεγαλόκοπος.

μελαγκορύφω, to pipe like the μελαγκορύφος, Hero Spir. p. 220.

μελαγ-κορύφος, ὁ, a bird, the blackcap, Motacilla atricapilla L.; or (as Sundevall) Parus palustris, the marsh-til, Ar. Av. 887, Arist. H. A. 8. 3. 5, 9. 15, 2; acc. to Plin. 10. 44, the μ. was the same bird as the ficedula (συνκαίς), the latter name being given it during the fig season.

μελάγ-κραρα, ἡ, the black-haired, of the Sibyl, Lyc. 1464, Arist. Mirab. 95.

μελαγκράνιος, on, (μελόγκρανις) plaited of rushes, Phillet. 6, 2, Strab. 168. The MSS. give μελαγκράνιος or —κρανιος.

μελάγ-κράνις, ιος, ἡ, a black-tufted kind of rush, Theophr. H. P. 4. 12, 1, Plin. 21. 69.

μελαγ-κρήδεμνος, on, with black headband, Paul. Sil. Ecphr. 488; generally, bleak, ὀμίχλη Nonn. Jo. 6. 17.

μελαγ-κρήπις, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, with black base, i. e. black shoes, Paul. Sil. de S. Soph. 261, cf. Eust. 174. 9., 1437. 53.

μελάγ-κροκος, on, (κρόκη) with black woof: with black sails, Aesch. Theb. 857.

μελάγ-κωπος, on, with black handle, Schol. Eur. Or. 809.

μελαγ-χαίτης, on, δ, black-haired, of Centaurs, Hes. Sc. 186, Soph. Tr. 837; of Hades, Eur. Alc. 439.

μελάγχμιος, on, poet. for μέλας, black, dark, γυῖα, στρατός Aesch. Supp. 719, 745; φάργ Id. Cho. 11; πέπλο, δὲ Eur. Phoen. 371, El. 513; —but also, μ. νύξ Aesch. Pers. 301; —τὰ μελάγχμια, dark spots in snow, Xen. Cyn. 8, 1, cf. Poll. 5. 66. On the form, cf. δύσ-χμιος.

μελαγ-χίτων [τ], ὠνος, ὁ, ἡ, with black raiment, Aesch. Cho. 9; —metaph. darkness, gloomy, φρίγη Id. Pers. 114; cf. Homer's φρένες ἀμφιμέλαιναί.

μελάγ-χλαινός, on, black-cloaked, Mosch. 3. 27. **II.** οἱ M., a Scythian nation in Hdt. 4. 20, etc.

μελάγ-χλωρος, on, darkly pale, swallow, Aretae. Cans. M. Diut. 2. 1, etc. μελαγχολᾶω, to be atrabillious, melancholy-mad, Ar. Av. 14, Pl. 12, 366, 903, Plat. Phaedr. 265 E.

μελαγ-χολία, ἡ, atrabilliousness, melancholy, a disease, Hipp. Aër. 288, etc.; cf. Foës. Oecón., and v. sub μικροχολία.

μελαγχολικός, ὁ, ὄν, of atrabillious or melancholic temperament, τὰ μ. Hipp. Aph. 1248; of μ. Ib. 1249; opp. to μικρόχολος, Id. Acut. 394: —Adv. —κῶς, Hipp. 68 C, etc. **II.** atrabillious, choleric, Plat. Rep. 573 C, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 10, 3.

μελαγχολδομαι, Pass. to be atrabillious, Poll. 2. 214.

μελάγ-χολος, on, (χολή) dipped in black bile, Id. Soph. Tr. 573.

μελαγχολῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like black bile, Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 1. 15.

μελάγχροος, on, contr. —χροῦς, onv: (χροά): —black-skinned, bronzed, swarthy, of sunburnt persons, Hipp. 1170 D, Plat. Arat. 20, etc.; Hdt. 2. 104 has a heterocl. nom. pl. μελάγχροες.—Poetic forms μελαγχροῖτης, ἐς, of a hero's complexion, Od. 16. 175; μελάγχρος, on, Alcae. 21;

μελάγχρως, ὠτος, ὁ, ἡ, Eur. Or. 321, Plat. Phaedr. 253 E, etc.; —so, in Com., μελαγχρῆς, ἐς, Cratin. Incert. 75, Eupol. Incert. 69, Antiph. Kωρ. 3, Menand. Incert. 340. Cf. μελανόχρους.

μελάγ-χίλος, on, with black juice, Theod. Prodr.

μέλαθρον, τό: Ep. gen. μελαθρόν, Od. 8. 279: —the ceiling of a room, or (rather) the main beam which bears the ceiling, 8. 279., 11. 278, h. Hom. Ven. 174; but in Od. 19. 544, where the eagle sits ἐπὶ προύχοντι μελάθρῳ, it must be the end of this beam, projecting outside the house. **2.** generally, a roof, Il. 2. 414, Od. 18. 150.

II. a house, κυπάρισσιον μ. Pind. P. 5. 52; μ. οὐράνιον, of heaven, Eur. Hec. 1100; —but in this sense mostly in pl., like Lat. tecta, Trag.; μ. ἐν βασιλείῳς in the king's halls, Aesch. Cho. 343, etc.; ἐς δῶμα μέλαθρα, Virgil's tecta domorum, Id. Ag. 957; of a cave used as a dwelling, Soph. Ph. 147, Eur. Cycl. 491. (Acc. to E. M. from μελαίνω, cf. καπνοδόκη in Hdt. 1. 137. But the form κελῶ-εθρον (Pamphil. in E. M. 521. 29) is given as =δοκος, and this points to a connexion with καμάρ-α, Curt. no. 31 a.)

μελαθρόω, to connect or fasten by beams, LXX (3 Regg. 7. 5).

μελαναῖος, ἡ, on, =μέλας, cited from Or. Sib.; v. Lob. Paral. p. 319.

μελανιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a blackish fish, Meineke Cratin. Πλουτ. 3.

μελανίς, ἴδος, ἡ, the black, a name of Aphrodite at Corinth, Ath. 588 C.

II. a kind of sea-shell, Sophron ap. Ath. 86 A.

μελανόρριν, —χροῦς, —φαῖος, v. sub κελαῖνο-.

μελαῖνω, fut. ανῶ: pf. pass. μεμέλασμαι, aor. ἐμελάνθην: (μέλας). To blacken, make black, Arat. Meteor. 3. 1, 10, Probl. 38, 1, Nic. Al. 472; metaph. μ. φράσιν to use an obscure expression, Ath. 451 C, cf. Dion. H. ad Pomp. 2: —used by Hom. in Pass., of the stain of blood on the skin, μελαινέτο δὲ χροά καλὸν he had his fair skin stained black, Il. 5. 354; also of blood itself, μελανθὲν αἷμα Soph. Aj. 919; of the earth just turned up, ἡ δὲ μελαινέτ' ὕπασθεν Il. 18. 548; of ripening grapes, Hes. Sc. 300; of a newly-bearded chin, Ib. 167; αἱ λευκαὶ τρίχες μελαινέονται Plat. Polit. 270 E; of hair, also, to be dyed black, Ar. Eccl. 376: —the Act. is not in Hom. or Hes.; cf. μελάνει.

2. in Medic. to cause melasmos (q. v.), Hipp. Aph. 1252: —Pass. to turn black, as a symptom of mortification, Id. Ar. 832.

II. intr., =Pass., to grow black, Plat. Tim. 83 A, Anth. P. 5. 124, etc.

μελαμ-βάτης, ἐς, darkly deep, Ταρτάρου κενυμῶν Aesch. Fr. 219; ἀκταὶ Ἀχέροντος Soph. Fr. 469; σῆκος δράκοντος Eur. Phoen. 1010, etc. A constant v. l. is μελαμβάφης, ἐς, dark-dyed, which occurs in Bacchyl. ap. Suid. s. v. εἰδῶλον, Poll. 7. 129, etc.

μελάμ-βιος, on, of dark and dreary life, Hesych.

μελάμ-βοος, on, having black oxen, Eust. 562. 39.

μελαμ-βόρειος, or —βόρεος, on, (Βορέας) of the black north: πνεῦμα μ. the black north wind which blows on the coast of Palestine, and in Southern Gaul (where it is called la bise or mistral), Strab. 182, ubi v. Casaub., Joseph. B. J. 3. 9, 3.

μελάμ-βροτος γῆ, land of negroes, Eur. Fr. 230. 3; γέιτονες μ. negroes, Ib. 771. 4.

μελάμ-βωλος, on, with black soil, Anth. P. 6. 231, Opp. C. 3. 508.

μελαμ-πῆγής, ἐς, Dor. for —πηγής, black-clotted, alpha Aesch. Theb. 737; generally, black, discoloured, χαλκὸς μ. πέλει Id. Ag. 392.

μελάμ-πέδος, on, with black earth, cited from Eust.

μελάμ-πέλος, ἡ, a name of the plant ἐλξίνη, Diosc. Noth. 4. 39.

μελάμ-πέπλος, on, black-robed, epith. of Death, and Night, Eur. Alc. 844, Ion 1150: dark, black, σκολή Id. Alc. 427, cf. 819.

μελαμ-πέταλος, on, dark-leaved, Anth. P. 4. 1, 14, cf. 9. 307.

μελάμ-πετρος, on, with black rocks, Phillet. ap. Schol. Theocr. 2. 6.

μελαμπόδιον, τό, a name of the black hellebore (from Melampyrus, who is said to have first used it), Theophr. H. P. 9. 10, 4; also μελαμπόδειος ἐλλέβορος, Ib.

μελαμ-πόρφυρος, on, dark purple, Poll. 4. 119.

μελάμ-πούς, ὁ, ἡ, πον, τό, black-footed, ancient epith. of the Egyptians, Apollod. 2. 1. 4. in Hom. only as prop. n., Blackfoot.

μελάμ-πρωος, on, with black prow, νῆος Epigr. Gr. 1028. 56.

μελάμ-πτερος, on, black-winged, v. l. Anth. P. 9. 331.

μελάμ-πόγος, on, black-bottomed, considered a mark of manhood (cf. λάσιος), Eubul. Λακων. 2; a name of Hercules, μ. τοῖς ἐχθροῖς, a very Hercules to them, Ar. Lys. 802; v. Müller Dor. 2. 12, § 10, Wess. Hdt. 7. 216; hence proverb., μή τέ μελαμπόγῳ τύχης take care not to 'catch a Tartar', Arschil. 99.

II. of a fierce kind of eagle (v. sub πυγαργός).

μελάμ-πύρον, τό, melampyrum, cow-wheat, Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 6; —πύρος, ὁ, Ib. 8. 3.

μελαμ-φαῖς, ἐς, whose light is blackness, μελαμφαῖς ὄχεται δ' Ἐρεβος Eur. Hel. 518 (lyr.); γαῖας ἐς μ. μυχοῖς Carcin. Trag. ap. Diod. 5. 5.

μελαμφορέω, to wear black, Eust. Opusc. 236. 75, etc.; —φορία, ἡ, black clothing, Ib. 232. 73; —φόρος, ὁ, a monk, Manass. Chron. 6677.

μελάμ-φύλλος, on, dark-leaved, δάφνα Anacr. 82; κισσός Dion. P. 573; of places, dark with leaves, Αἴτνα Pind. P. 1. 53; γῆ Soph. O. C.

482; ὅρη Ar. Thesm. 997.

II. as Subst., μελάμφυλλον, τό,

= ἀκανθος, Diosc. Noth. 3. 19.

μελάμφωνος, ὄν, with indistinct voice, Lat. *fusca voce*, Galen. 5. 384.

μελαμψήφης, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, with black pebbles, of streams, Call. Dian. 101, Del. 76.

μέλαν, ἄνος, τό, (neut. of μέλας) black pigment used as ink, Plat. Phaedr. 276 C; τὸ μ. τρίβαν Dem. 313. 11.

μελάν-ἀετος, ὁ, the black eagle, prob. a variety of the common eagle (*Falco fulvus*), Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 2.

μελάν-ἀθήρ σίτος, ὁ, a dark kind of summer-wheat, Geop. 3. 3; to be restored in Hesych. for μελαναῖσθρ.

μελανάγεις, ἴδος, ὁ and ἡ:—with dark aegis, epith. of Erinys, Aesch. Theb. 699; of Bacchus at Athens, Paus. 2. 35, 1, Schol. Ar. Ach. 146.

On the acc., v. E. M. 518. 54. II. οἶνος μ. was a dark red wine, Plut. 2. 602 E.

μελανάιον (Bggk. μελανέων), ὄνος, ὁ, the part of a ship covered with pitch, Ar. ap. Hesych.

μελάν-αυγής, ἐς, dark-gleaming, νασμός Eur. Hec. 154:—poët. fem. μελάνανγής, ἴδος, Orph. Arg. 515, as restored by Herm.

μελάν-δεῖρος, ὁ, the blackthroat, a bird, our redstart, Hesych.

μελάν-δετος, ὄν, bound or mounted with black, φάσγανα καλά, μελάν-δετα, best understood of the iron scabbard, Il. 15. 713; so, μ. ἐξίφος Eur. Phoen. 1091; σάκος μ. an iron-rimmed shield, Aesch. Theb. 43; but, μελάνδετον φόνω ἐξίφος Eur. Or. 821.

μελάν-δίνης [ῖ], ὄν, ὁ, dark-eddy, Dion. P. 577.

μελάν-δόκος, ὄν, holding ink, κίσθη, ἄγγος μ., Anth. P. 6. 65 and 68.

μελάνδρυνον, τό, heart of oak, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 2; for which in Od. 14. 12 we have τὸ μέλαν δρύνος.

μελάνδρυνος, ὄν, dark as the oak, dark-leaved, πίτυς Aesch. Fr. 249; cf. Od. 14. 12, et Schol. ad l.

μελάνδρῦς, ὄος, ὁ, a large kind of tunny, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 121 B:—hence μελάνδρῦα (sc. τεμάχῃ), τά, slices of tunny, Xenocr. p. 174 Coraë; and μελάνδρῦαι (sc. τοιοῖ), οἱ, Ath. l. c., 315 D.

μελάν-εἶδω, τό, look black, Galen. Gloss.

μελάνειμινώ, τό, to be clad in black, Arist. Mirab. 109, 1, Strab. 520.

μελάνειμονία, ἡ, a wearing of black clothes, Nicet. Ann. 324 A.

μελάν-εἰμῶν, ὄν, black-clad, μ. ἐφοδοῖ the assaults of the black-robed ones (the Furies), Aesch. Eum. 376; μ. ἐορτή a public lamentation, Dion. H. 2. 19.

μελάνέω, v. sub μελάνω.

μελάν-ζοφος, ὄν, blackly dark, E. M. 370. 19.

μελάν-ζωνος, ὄν, with black girdle, Nonn. D. 31. 116.

μελανηφόρος, ὄν, = μελανοφόρος, Orph. H. 41. 9; epith. of certain priests of Isis, C. I. 2293 (ubi v. Böckh), -οῦ:—μελανηφόρῳ, Tzetz. 7. 999.

μελαν-θεά, ἡ, = μελάνων θρῆσις, opp. to λευκοθεά, Aristo ap. Plut. 2. 440 F.

μελανθ-έλαιον, τό, oil of μελάνθιον, Diosc. 1. 46, in lemmate.

μελάν-ἄνθεον, τό, a sort of ἀνθεμίς (signif. III), Diosc. 3. 154, Plin. 22. 26.

μελάν-θησις, ἐς, (ἀνθος) black-blossoming: generally, black, swarthy, γένος Aesch. Supp. 154; cf. λευκανθής.

μελάνθινος, ἡ, ὄν, made from μελάνθιον, Diosc. 1. 46.

μελάνθιον, τό, also μελάνθος πῶα, (ἀνθος) a herb whose seeds were used as spice, *nigella Sativa*, Hipp. 619. 47., 683. 22, Diosc. 3. 93.

μελάν-θριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, = μελανόθριξ, Arist. Physiogn. 3. 10.

μελάντῖα, ἡ, (μέλας) blackness, opp. to λευκότης, Arist. Phys. 8. 8, 29, Metaph. 4. 14, 3, al.

II. a black cloud, Xen. An. 1. 8, 8: in pl. black spots, Polyb. 1. 81, 7.

μελάνιζω, τό, to be black or blackish, Hecates ap. Ath. 320 D, cf. 312 D.

μελάν-ἵππος, ὄν, with black horses, νύξ Aesch. Fr. 66.

μελάνο-γραμμος, ὄν, with black stripes, Arist. Fr. 282.

μελάνο-δέρματος, ὄν, black-skinned, Arist. H. A. 3. 9, 2.

μελάνο-δοχείον, τό, an inkstand, Poll. 10. 60 (Mss. μελανοδόχον).

μελάνο-εἰδής, ἐς, black-looking, Arist. Color. 5. 11.

μελάνο-ἐνυ, ὄγος, ὁ, ἡ, in Aesch. Supp. 530, μελανόγυ' ἄταν the black-benched pest, i. e. ship with black (Egyptian) rowers, cf. 719, 745, and v. sub μελαπύγος, μελανοσυρμαῖος.

μελάνο-θριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, black-haired, Hipp. Epid. 1. 955, Arist., etc.

μελάνο-κάρδιος, ὄν, black-hearted, Στυγὸς πέτρα Ar. Ran. 470.

μελάνο-κόμης, ὄν, ὁ, black-haired, Poll. 2. 24.

μελάνο-κωλος, ὄν, black-limbed, Zonar.

μελάνο-μαλλος, ὄν, black-fleeced, Eust. 403. 42.

μελάνο-ὄμματος, ὄν, black-eyed, Plat. Phaedr. 253 D, Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 23.

μελάνο-νεκρο-εἰμῶν, ὄν, gen. ονος, clad in black shroud, Comic word in Ar. Ran. 1336.

μελάνο-νεφής, ἐς, with black clouds, Schol. Il. 2. 412.

μελάνοομαι, Pass. to be or become black, Schol. Hes. Sc. 7, LXX (Jer. 5. 18).

μελάνο-πλοκάμμος, ὄν, black-haired, Schol. Pind. O. 6. 46, etc.

μελάνο-ποιός, ὄν, blackening, Hesych. s. v. μελανῶν.

μελάνο-πους, ποδός, ὁ, ἡ, black-footed, Schol. Il. 11. 628.

μελάνο-πτερος, ὄν, black-winged, φάσμα Eur. Hec. 705; Νύξ Ar. Av. 695.

μελάνο-πτερυξ, ὄγος, ὁ, ἡ, = φορέγ-, ὕνερος Eur. Hec. 71: with black fins, κορακίνος Ar. Fr. 452.

μελάνορ-ράβδωτος, ὄν, striped with black, Xenocr. p. 15, Coraë's.

μελάνορ-ρίον, τό, black hellebore, Diosc. Noth. 4. 151.

μελάνός, ἡ, ὄν, = μέλας, Geop., etc., v. Lob. Paral. 139, and v. μέλας fin.

μελάνο-σπερμον, τό, = μελάνθιον, Diosc. Parab. 2. 93.

μελάνο-στερφοῦς, ὄν, black-skinned, Aesch. Fr. 389; Nauck μελαν-στέρφων, metri grat.

μελάνο-στικτός, ὄν, black-spotted, Arist. Fr. 283.

μελάνο-στολος, ὄν, black-robed, Plut. 2. 372 D, Epigr. Gr. 1023. 3.

μελάν-οστος, ὄν, for μελάν-ὀστεος, black-boned, αἰετοῦ .. μελανόστον ὀρητήρης as was read in Il. 21. 252 by Aristotle (v. Eust. 1235. 42, Porph. Il. 24. 315) for the common reading μελανόσσαν (ὄσσε) black-eyed; Aristarch., μέλας, τοῦ ὀρητήρης:—perhaps the true reading is μελανόστου, black-tailed, v. μελάμπυγος II, πύργαρος II; cf. also μελανάετος.

μελάνο-συρμαῖος, ὄν, epith. of the Egyptians in Ar. Thesm. 857, with a double meaning, with black trains to their robes (σύρματα), and fond of purges (συρμαῖαι), cf. Hdt. 2. 77, and v. sub μελανόζυξ.

μελάνοτειχής, v. sub μελαντειχής.

μελάνότης, ἦτος, ἡ, blackness, opp. to λευκότης, Arist. Phys. 7. 2, 9 (paraphr.).

μελάνουρις, ἦτος, pecul. fem. of sq., Anth. P. 6. 304.

μελάν-οὔρος, ὁ, (οὔρα) a sea-fish, the black-tail, *melanurus*, Epich. 44 Ahr., Cratin. Troph. 1, Antiph. Προβλ. 1. 4. II. a kind of snake, Ael. N. A. 6. 51, etc.

μελάνο-φαῖος, ὄν, dark gray, opp. to λευκόφ-, Ath. 78 A.

μελάν-ὀφθαλμος, ὄν, black-eyed, Hipp. Epid. 1. 955, Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 17.

μελάνο-φλεψ, ἐβος, ὁ, ἡ, black-veined, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 1.

μελάνο-φορέω, τό, to wear black, Plut. 2. 557 D: μελάνο-φόρος, ὄν, wearing black, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 338: cf. μελανηφόρος.

μελάνο-οφρύς, v. gen. vos, black-browed, Hesych., Arcad. 91.

μελάνο-φυλλος, ὄν, = μελάμφυλλος, πτερά Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 C.

μελάνο-χλωρος, ὄν, darkly pale, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 204.

μελάνο-χροός, ὄν, = μελάγχροος, Od. 19. 246; heterocl. nom. pl., κύαμι μελανόχροος Il. 13. 589; and gen. sing. -χροός in Nic. Th. 941.

A form μελανοχροῖς in Suid.:—also μελάνο-χροός, ὄτος, ὁ, ἡ, = μελάγχροος, Eur. Illec. 1106 (ubi v. Dind.), Theoc. 3. 35; μελανόχρων Theophr. Sens. § 78:—cf. μελάγχροος, κελανόχρας.

μελάνσις, ἡ, a becoming black, opp. to λεύκανσις, Arist. Phys. 5. 6, 5.

μελάν-σπερμον, τό, a name for μελάνθιον, Diosc. Par. 2. 53.

μελάν-στερνος, ὄν, = μελανόστερνος, Jo. Gaz. Tab. M. 2. 126.

μελάν-τειχής, ἐς, black-walled, δόμος Πελοποννήσου Pind. O. 14. 28, where Böckh μελανοτειχής.

μελάντερος, α, ὄν, Comp. of μέλας.

μελαντήρια, ἡ, a black metallic dye or ink, Arist. Color. 4. 1, Diosc. 5. 118, Luc. Catapl. 15.

μελάν-τράγῃς, ἐς, black when eaten, σῦκον Anth. P. 6. 299.

μελάν-υδρος, ὄν, with black water, κρήνη μελανύδρος of water which looks black from its depth, Il. 9. 14, Od. 20. 158, al.

μελάνω, intr. to grow black, only in Il. 7. 64, Ζεφύριον ἔχενατο πόντον ἐπὶ φρίξ, .. μελάνει δέ τε πόντος ὑπ' αὐτῆς (sc. τῆς φρικῆς):—so Wolf and Bekk., after Arist. Probl. 23. 23; but Aristarch. read πόντον in the second clause also and took μελάνει trans. = μελάνει (sc. Ζεφύρος) makes the sea black:—later Ep. used μελάνει intr., so that they must have read μελάνει δέ τε πόντος, v. Ar. Rh. 1574, Arat. 836, Call. Ep. 55; there is also an intr. part. μελανοῦντα in Theophr. Ign. 50; μικρή καὶ μελάνεισα in Anth. P. 5. 121.

μελάνωμα, τό, blackness, Eumath. p. 13.

μελάν-ωπός, ὄν, (ὥψ) black-looking, Marcell. Sid. 64.

μελάνωνσις, ἡ, = μέλασις, Eccl.

μελάρ-ρῖνος, ὄν, (ῖνός) black-skinned, Nonn. 14. 395, etc.

μέλας [but μέλας in Rliian ap. Choerob. 1. 94, where μέλας is corrupt for μέλας, v. A. B. 1182], μέλαινα, μέλας; gen. μέλαινας, μελαινής, μέλας, etc.: (cf. τάλας, the only word exactly like it in form): Ep. dat. μέλαινι Il. 24. 79; Ael. nom. μέλαις Greg. Cor. 599; (v. fin.).

Black, swart, μελάν αιμα, κύμα, μέλας ὄνος, γαῖα μέλαινα, etc., Hom., the word being used by him to describe all dark objects, though not absolutely black; μέλαν ὕδωρ prob. drawn from a deep well (cf. μελανύδρος), Od. 4. 359; ναῦς μ. either from its being pitched over (cf. μελαναῖον), or from the dark look of all ships on the water, Il. 1. 300, al.:—of a man, dark, swarthy, to denote a dark, sun-burnt complexion (cf. λευκός II. 1), μέλας δὲ ἀνδρικοῖς ἰδεῖν Plut. Rep. 474 E; ἰσχυρὸς τις ἦν, μέλας Dem. 537. 17; τὰ μέλαινα black marks, about the ears of dogs, Xen. Cyn. 5. 23; cf. μελάγχροος, μελάμπυγος.

III. black, dark, murky, ἄστερος, νύξ, etc., Hom., Pind., etc.

dark, θάνατος Il. 2. 834, etc.; Κήρ Ib. 859, etc.; ὀδύνη 4. 117, etc.; the origin of the metaphor being more distinctly seen in the phrases μ. νέφος θανάτοις, ἄχος νεφέλη μ. 16. 550., 18. 22: later also, μ. τύχη, ἀρά Aesch. Supp. 88, Theb. 833; Ἐρινύς Ib. 988, cf. Eum. 52; ἀγή Αἰγ. 770; Ἄρης Ib. 1511; Ἀἰδώς Soph. O. T. 29; Ἄιδου μ. ἀνάγκη Eur. Hipp. 1388, etc.; ἡμέραι μελαινάι=Lat. dies atrī, Plut. Lucull. 27.—In all these senses, opp. to λευκός.

2. of the voice, indistinct, Lat. *fuscus*, opp. to *leucos* (1. 2), Arist. Top. 1. 15, 4, Philostr. 185; φώνημα βραχὺ καὶ μ., of Nero, Dio C. 61. 20.3. dark, obscure, enigmatical, Anth. P. 11. 347;—as in Lat., *Lycophron ater*, Stat. Sylv. 5. 3, 157.4. of persons, dark, malignant, (cf. Horat. *hic niger est*), Plut. 2. 12 D; μ. ἦθος M. Anton. 4. 28:—so prob., μελαινάι φέρει in Solon ap. Diog. L. 1. 61; μ. καρδία Pind. Fr. 88; though one is reminded of Homer's φρένες ἀμφιμελαινάιναι.

IV. Comp. μελάντερος, α, ὄν, blacker, very black, τοῦ δ' οὐ τι μελάντερον ἔπλετο ἔσθος Il. 24. 94; proverb. of the thickest darkness, [νέφος] μελάντερον ἦντε πῖσσα (v. sub ἦντε) 4. 277:—Sup. μελάντατος Hipp. 908 B, etc.:—Comp. also μελανάτερος (from μελάνος), also Strab. 772.

V. μέλαν, τό, v. sub v.

(Acc. to Curt., the Root is found in *molānaw* (cf. also *molōs-brōs*); Skt. *mal-am* (sordes), *mal-as* (sordidus), *mal-inas* (lululentus, niger); Lat. *mal-us*, *mal-ignus*; Goth. *mail* (brutis); O. H. G. *mail* (macula); Lith. *mal-is* (lutum), *mel-yuas* (caeruleus); Lett. *mel-s* (niger).—He denies any relation to *κελανός*.)

VI. μέλασμα, τό, a black or livid spot, Hipp. Fract. 760, Art. 840; v.

sq. II. III. a black dye, Poll. 2. 35.

a black lead pencil, Anth. P. 6. 63.

μελασμός, ὁ, a blackening, τῶν τριχῶν Diosc. 1. 155; esp. from mortification, Hipp. Aph. 1253. II. a black spot, Plut. 2. 921 F.

μέλδω (v. fin.), to melt, make liquid, Call. Fr. 309, Manetho 6. 464:—Pass. μέλδομαι, to melt, grow liquid, ὡς δὲ λέβης ζεῖ ἔνδον . . , κνίστην μελδόμενος filled with melting fat, Il. 21. 363 (as Aristarch.; vulg. κνίστη); σάρκες μελδόμεναι Nic. Th. 108. (Cf. O. Norse *smelt-a*, O. H. G. *schmilz-u*, our *smelt*; so that the Root must have lost an *s*.)

μέλε, Ep. 3 impf. from μέλω, Od. 5. 6.

μέλε, an Att. voc., used as a familiar address to both sexes, ὦ μέλε, dear! good friend! Ar. Eq. 671, Nub. 33, 1192, Vesp. 1400, Pax 137, Eccl. 120, 133; νῆ Δία, ὦ μέλε Plat. Theat. 178 E; τί κόπιες, ὦ μέλε; Menand. Σύνεργ. 2. (The Gramm. explain it by ὦ ἐπι-μελ-εἰας ἄριε καὶ ὅλον μελ-ημέει; but it is perh. from the same Root as μέλι-χθος, μελι-ίσσω, and not connected with μέλεος.)

μελεαγρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a sort of guinea-fowl, Numida meleagris, named after the hero Meleager, Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 3, Clysus ap. Ath. 655 B.

μελεάζω, (μέλος) to sing, Nicet. Ann. 326 C, Nicom. Harm. 4. 23.

μελεγγράφης, ἐς, f. l. for μελεγγραφής, q. v.

μελεδαίνω, (μέλω) to care for, be cumbered about, c. gen., πενήτης Theogn. 1125; also c. acc., Archil. 7, Theocr. 10. 52, cf. C. 1. 8 (Böckh p. 20); also c. inf., γῆραι κακῇν οὐ μελεδαίνει ἐσθλὸς ἀνὴρ a good man cares not to marry a bad woman, Theogn. 185; so Lat. *non curare*, = *detractare*.

II. to care for, attend upon, like θεραπεύω, μ. τοὺς νοσέοντας Hdt. 8. 115, cf. Hipp. 598. 26.

μελεδῆμα, τό, (μελεδαίνω), care, anxiety, Hom., who always uses pl., μελεδήματα πατρός anxieties about one's father, Od. 15. 8; of sleep, λῦαν μελεδήματα θυμοῦ Il. 23. 62; cf. λυσιμελής: μελεδήματα θεῶν the care of the gods [for men], Eur. Hipp. 1102.

II. the object of care, Ibyc. 4; ἐμοὶ μ. ἰσχύς Alex. Ὁκυνθ. 1. 15; cf. μέλημα.

μελεδήμων, ον, careful, busy, κερεῖς Ib. 6. 39, cf. 7. 425; c. gen. *earing for*, Eurip. Emped. 398.

μελεδών, v. sub μελεδώνη.

μελεδωνεύς, ὁ, poet. for μελεδωνός, Theocr. 24. 104.

μελεδώνη, ἡ, care, sorrow, Od. 19. 517, Sapph. 20, Theocr. 21. 5, etc.: in h. Hom. Ar. 532, Merc. 447, Hes. Op. 66, Theogn. 883, the vulg. readings μελεδώνων, μελεδώνας (as if from μελεδών) should be corrected μελεδωνών, -δωνας; so in Phanocl. ap. Stob. t. 64. 14. μελεδωνά (for -ώνες) is found in the best MSS; v. however μεληδών:—

in late Poets we have a gen. μεληδώνος (Anth. P. 5. 293), dat. pl. μεληδόνσι (Christod. Ecphr. 16).

II. = μελήτη, Hipp. 605. 11, where the sing is used.

μελεδωνός, ὁ and ἡ, one who takes care of, an attendant, guardian, μ. τῶν οἰκιῶν a house-steward, Hdt. 3. 61; ὁ μ. τῶν θηρίων the keeper of the crocodiles, Id. 2. 65; μ. τῆς τροφῆς one who provides their food, Ib., cf. 7. 31, 38; μελεδωνοὶ τῶν ἱερῶν Dion. H. 1. 67:—not in good Att.

μέλει, impers., v. μέλω A. II.

μελεῖς, (μέλος I) like μελίζω A., Apollod. 3. 12, 6 (but v. l. μελίσας).

μελεῖσος, ἡ, ον, = μέλιος, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 8.

μελεῖστί, Adv. (μελεῖω) limb from limb, Shaks. 'limb-meal,' μελεῖστί ταρῶν Il. 24. 409; διὰ μ. ταρῶν Od. 9. 291, cf. 18. 338.

μελεο-πάθης, ἐς, having suffered wretchedly, Aesch. Theb. 964.

μελεο-πονος, ον, having done wretchedly, Aesch. Theb. 963.

μέλεος, α, ον, also os, on Eur. 207:—like ἥλεός, idle, useless, οὐ χρὴ ἐσθάνεσθαι μέλεον σὺν τεύχεσι Il. 10. 480; μελέη δέ μοι ἔσεται ὄρησ Od. 5. 416; οὐ μέλεος εἰρήσεται αἶψος Il. 23. 795; μέλεον δέ οἱ εὖχος ἔδωκας a fruitless victory, 21. 473:—so, μέλεον as Adv., in vain, μέλεον δ' ἠκόντισαν ἄμφω 16. 366.

II. from Hes. Th. 563 (οὐκ εἶδιδον μελεοῖσι πυρὸς μένος . . θνητοῖσι) it took the latter sense of unhappy, miserable, as in addressing persons, ὦ μέλει, τί κάθησθε; Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 140, etc.; μέλεος γάμων unhappy in marriage, Aesch. Theb. 779; ὦ μοι ἐγὼ σοὺ μέλεος Soph. Tr. 972, cf. Eur. I. T. 868, Pors. Hec. 425.

2. of acts, conditions, etc., ἔργα Aesch. Cho. 1007; θάνατος, πάθος Id. Theb. 870, Soph. Ant. 977. [μέλει is a dissyll., as in μέλοι, in Aesch. Theb. 876, 947.]

μελεῖσ-φρων, ὁ, ἡ, miserable-minded, Lat. *infelix animi*, Eur. I. T. 854.

μελεσί-πτερος, ον, (μέλος II) singing with its wings, epith. of the cicada, Anth. P. 7. 194; cf. Lob. Phrya. 688.

μελετάω: fut. ἦσω Thuc. 1. 80, etc., but -ῆσομαι Luc. Pseudos. 6, Philostr. 529: (v. sub μέλω). Post-hom. Verb. to care for, take care of, c. gen., like ἐπιμελέομαι, Bion, ἔργον Hes. Op. 314, 441.

II. c. acc. rei, to attend to, study, οὐ δύναμαι ἀκοῦσαι, τοῦτο μελετῶν (sc. τὸ ἀκοῦσαι) Hdt. 3. 115; ἀποτίς ἴσα χρὴ μελετᾶν Soph. O. C. 171; νόμος Eur. Bacch. 892; μ. δόξας to study, court reputation, Thuc. 6. 11; μ. δόξας to court popular opinion, Plat. Phaedr. 260 C.

2. to profess or practise an art, Lat. *meditari*, *manuāli* h. Hom. Merc. 557; μ. τοῦτο (sc. κῆρυκα εἶναι) Hdt. 6. 105; often in Att., μ. σοφίαν Ar. Pl. 511; τέχνας, ῥητορικὴν, ὄρχησιν, etc., Plat. Gorg. 511 B, etc.:—in Att., also, to practise speaking, to con over a speech in one's mind, λογάρια δύσθησα μελετήσας Dem. 421. 20; but the acc. is often omitted, v. infr. III. 4:—Pass., τὸ ναυτικὸν οὐκ ἐνδέχεται ἐκ παρέργου μελετᾶσθαι nautical skill cannot be acquired by occasional practice, Thuc. 1. 142; εὐταγία μετὰ κινδύνων μελετωμένη discipline won by practice on the battle-field, 6. 72, cf. μελετή I. 2; so Plat., etc.

III. c. inf. to do, to practice, to study how to do, μετρίως ἀλγείν μελετᾶ σοφία practises moderation in grief, Eur. Ar. 47; λαλεῖν μεμελετηκῶσι πον Ar. Eccl. 119; also, μ. τοφένειν καὶ ἀκονίζειν Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 12, cf. Antiphr. 121. 25; μ. ποιεῖν καὶ λέγειν Lys. 117. 1; μ. ἀπυθνήσκειν Plat. &

Phaedo 67 E.

2. more rarely c. part., μ. κυβερνῶντες Xen. Ath. 1, 20; with ὥς and part., Id. Cyr. 5. 5, 47.

3. ἐμελέτησεν ὥς . . εἰεν Ib. 8. 1, 42.

4. absol. to practise, exercise oneself, the acc. rei being omitted, Ar. Eccl. 164, Thuc. 1. 80, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 16; of soldiers, ἦν τὸ ἱππικὸν μεμελετηκὸς Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 10; c. dat. modi, τόξω μ. καὶ ἀκοντίζω Id. Cyr. 2. 1, 21; ἐν τῇ μὴ μελετῶντι by want of practice, Thuc. 1. 142, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 436 Obs. 4.

b. esp. to practise oratory, to rehearse a speech (v. supr.), declaim, Plat. Phaedr. 228 B; so of actors, Arist. Probl. 11. 46; cf. Philostr. 529, Anth. P. 11. 145, etc.; μ. ἐπὶ τῶν καιρῶν to get up a speech off-hand, Dem. 1414. 12.—Cf. ἀσκέω.

IV. c. acc. pers. to exercise or train persons, ἐμελέτησεν αὐτοὺς ὡς εἶεν . . Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 14; c. inf., οὐδ' ἀναβαίνειν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἵππους μελετᾶ Φεῖδων Mnesim. Ἰπποτρ. 1. 7.

2. of a physician, to treat a case, Hipp. 548. 4, etc.; and in Pass., of the patient, Id. 547. 7, etc.

V. in Gramm. to be wont to do, c. inf.

μελέτη, ἡ, care, attention, Hes. Op. 410: c. gen. objecti, μ. πλεόνων care for many things, Ib. 378; so, μελέτην τινὸς ἔχειν = μελετᾶν, ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, like *cram* *gerere rei*, Ib. 455; ἔργων αἱ πολλοὶ μ. long-continued attention to action, Thuc. 5. 69:—later also, μ. περὶ τινος Plat. Polit. 286 A; πρὸς τι Id. Legg. 865 A:—but c. gen. subjecti, care paid by one, θεῶν τὸν μελέτη Soph. Ph. 196.2. practice, exercise, Lat. *meditatio*, Pind. O. 6. 63; μ. ἔχειν Id. N. 6. 93; ἡ δὲ ὀλίγου μ. their short practice, Thuc. 2. 85; πόνων μ. painful exercises, of the Spartan discipline, Id. 2. 39; μάθησις καὶ μ. Plat. Theat. 153 B; θανάτου μ. i. e. sleep, Id. Phaedo 81 A.

b. in a military sense, exercise, practice, drill, μετὰ κινδύνων τὰς μελετὰς ποιεῖσθαι to go through one's exercises in actual war, Thuc. 1. 18, cf. μελετᾶν 1. 2; ταῖς τῶν πολεμικῶν μ. 2. 39 init.

c. in Att., often of an orator, rehearse, declamation, Lat. *commentatio*, ταύτης τῆς μελέτης καὶ τῆς ἐπιμελείας Dem. 328. 15, al.; of actors, νῆτορες ὄντες τὰς μ. ποιούνται make their rehearsals, Arist. Probl. 11. 22:—also matter for rhetorical discussion, μ. σοφισταῖς προβάλλειν Pind. I. 5 (4). 36.

3. a pursuit, Id. O. 9. 161.

II. care, anxiety, μελέτη κατατρίχυσθαι Eur. Med. 1099.

III. a practice, usage, Thuc. 1. 85; ἐν μ. γίγνεσθαι τινος Stob. append. p. 22 Gaisf.

μελήτημα, τό, a practice, exercise, study, Plat. Phaedo 67 D, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 43, Critias 2. 1; μ. αἰσχρῶν ἔργων Eur. Incert. 101; μ. πρὸς τι practice in . . , Xen. Eq. 11, 13.

μελετηρός, ὁ, ὢν, practising diligently, Xen. An. 1. 9, 5; συνοουσία μελ. debating societies, Philostr. 527.

μελετηρῶν, verb. Adj. one must study, Hipp. Acut. 384, Plat. Gorg. 527 B.

μελετητήριον, τό, a place for practice, Plut. Demosth. 8.

II. an instrument for practising, Anaxand. Ἡρακλ. 1.

μελετητικός, ὁ, ὢν, inclined to practise, τινος Clem. Al. 204, Eust. Opusc. 68. 76.

II. ἑλῆ μ. a collection of meditations, Diog. L. 3. 47.

μελετητός, ὁ, ὢν, to be gained by practice, ἀρετὴ Plat. Clitoph. 407 B.

μελέτωρ, ὁρος, ὁ, (μέλω) one who cares for, an avenger, ἀμφὶ τινα Soph. El. 846.

μέλη, ἡ, a sort of cup, Anaxiphr. Φρέαρ. 1.

μεληδόν, Adv. (μέλος) = μελεῖστί, Posidon. ap. Ath. 153 E.

μεληδών, ἡ, = μελεδώνη, Simon. 48, Anth. P. 5. 293, Ap. Rh. 3. 812.

μέλημα, τό, (μέλω) the object of care, a beloved object, darling, of persons, τοῦμόν μέλαι, like Virgil's *mea cura*, Sappho 105; νέαις μ. παρ-θένοισι Pind. P. 10. 93; Χαρίτων μ. Id. Fr. 63; Κύπριδος Ib. 237; ὦ φίλτατον μ. δάμασιν Aesch. Cho. 235; ὦ γράυ, τῷ θανάτῳ μ. Ar. Eccl. 905, cf. 972.

II. a charge, duty, Aesch. Ag. 1549; μέλον παλαί μ. μοι Soph. Ph. 150.

2. care, anxiety, Aesch. Eum. 444, Theocr. 14. 2, etc.

μελῆς, ἦτος, ὁ, a name of the plant διψακος, Diosc. Noth. 3. 13.

μελησι-μβροτος, ον, an object of care or love to men, Pind. P. 4. 27.

μέλησις, εὖς, ἡ, (μέλω) care, diligence, Theodor. Hist. in Notit. Mss. 6. p. 3:—μελησιμός, οὐ, ὁ, E. M. 444. 54.

μελήσω, v. sub μέλω.

μελήσω, verb. Adj. one must take thought, τινός Plat. Rep. 365 D.

Μελητῆδης, ον, ὁ, proverbial at Athens for a blockhead (in form a patronymic from Μέλητος), Ar. Ran. 991, Luc. Amor. 53, etc.—In the MSS. almost always written Μελετῆδης (by the same error as Μέλitos for Μέλητος); whence Schol. Ar. l. c. and Eust. 1735. 51 derive it from μέλι, though the penult. is long.

μέλι, τό: gen. ιτος, etc.: a dat. μέλι in Philoxen., acc. to Meineke Com. Fr. 3. 641: gen. pl. μελίτων in Emped. 423 (where Sturz, 311, εὐθαντὸν σπονδὰς μελίτων, as a poet. form of μελισσῶν): on the termin., v. πέπερι: (cf. μέλι-ισσα; Lat. *mel*, *mul-sum*; Goth. *mil-ith* (μέλι); cf. μελισσῶν):—honey, used as sugar by the ancients, Od. 10. 234., 20. 68; μ. χαλῶν Il. 12. 631; παμφάεος Aesch. Pers. 612:—the Attic honey was famous, Ar. Pax 252, Thesm. 1192, Menand. Incert. 160; its various kinds distinguished by Theophr. Fr. 18; said to be made by men from the palm (φοῖνιξ) in Hdt. 1. 193, cf. 4. 194.

2. metaph. of anything sweet, esp. of eloquence, μέλιτος γλυκίων κέχρηται Id. 1. 249; cf. Pind. O. 10 (11). 118; Σοφοκλέους τοῦ μελίτι περὶ χειρισμῶν (cf. μέλισσα II. 1) Ar. Fr. 231; of sleep, Mosch. 2. 3; τῶν ἀνδρῶν [χολῆ] ἐστι πρὸς ἐκείνην μέλι Alex. Mavt. 1. 6.

II. sweet gum collected from certain trees, manna, Arist. Mirab. 17; τὸ ὕον μ. Polyæn. 4. 3. 32; cf. ἐλαομέλι.—Cf. μελι-ηδής, -κράτος, -φρων, -γῆρυς.

μελία, ἰον. -ίη, ἡ, the ash, Lat. *fraxinus*, Il. 13. 178., 16. 767, Soph. Fr. 892, etc.; Hes. Op. 145 brings the third or brassy race of men from ash-trees (ἐκ μελίαν), so hard is the wood, cf. Ap. Rh. 4. 1641: II.

an ashen spear (cf. μέλιος, ἐμμελής), Il. 19. 390., 22. 225, etc.

Μελίσαι, αἱ, a race of nymphs said to have sprung from the spot of earth on which fell the blood of Uranus, Hes. Th. 187, Call. Jov. 47, etc. (The

name implies *ash-nymphs* (μελία), as *Αρναδες*, *Ἀμαρναδες*, *oak-nymphs*; v. Grote H. of Gr. 1. 89.)

μελιαδής, *ēs*, Dor. for μελιδής.

μελ-ιαμβοί, *oi*, lyric iambs, Diog. L. 6. 76; restored by Meineke Anal. Alex. 388 sq. in Steph. Byz. s. v. Μεγάλη πόλις, Stob. 375. 13.

μελι-βόας, *ō*, sweet-singing, κύκνος Eur. Fr. 775. 32.

μελι-βρομος, *on*, sweet-toned, Anth. P. 7. 696.

μελι-γάθης, *ēs*, Dor. for -γηθής, honey-sweet, ὕδωρ Pind. Fr. 211.

μελι-γούπος, *on*, sweet-sounding, δαΐδης Pind. N. 11. 23.

μελι-γούρος, Dor. -γούρος, *vos*, *ō*, *h*, sweet-voiced, melodious, ὄψ Od. 12. 187; δαΐδης h. Hom. Ap. 519; παρθενικαί Alcman 13; ὕμνοι, κῶμοι Pind. O. 11 (10). 4. N. 3. 7;—poët. word, used by Plat. Phaedr. 269 A.

μελι-γλῆνος, *on*, soft-eyed, Hesych.

μελι-γλωσσος, *on*, honey-tongued, πειθώ Aesch. Pr. 172; δαΐδης Bacchyl. 12; ἔπη Ar. Av. 908; Πιερίδες Epigr. Gr. (addend.) 228 a. 2.

μελίγμα, *τό*, (μελίξω B) a song, Mosch. 3. 93; a pitch-pipe, Ib. 56.

μελιειδής, *ēs*, f. l. for μελιδής in Hipp.

μελι-εφθος, *on*, (ἐφω) dressed with honey, Arr. Peripl. pp. 4 and 6.

μελίξω (A), fut. ἰω Levit. 1. 6: aor. ἐμέλιξα Dion. H. 7. 72: pf. pass. μεμέλιγμα Opp. C. 3. 159; (μέλος I). To dismember, cut in pieces, Pherecyd. 73, Dion. H., etc.; in Apollod. 1. 9, 12, etc., μελέσσας in a v. l. for μελίξας. 2. Pass. to have the limbs fully formed, Opp. l. c.; cf. διαρθρώ.

μελίξω (B), Dor. for μελίσσω: Dor. fut. med. μελίξωμαι Mosch. 3. 52; otherwise only used in pres. and impf.: (μέλος II). To modulate, sing, warble, μελιέδων σύργγυ Theocr. 20. 28; but mostly in Med., Id. 1. 2, 7. 89, Plat. Com. Lak. 1. 13, Anth. Plan. 307. 2. To be like music, [λέξις] μελιέουσα μέν, οὐ μὴ μέλος Dion. H. de Dem. 50.

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μελίρ-ροος, *on*, contr. -ροος, *on*, flowing with honey, Gloss.

μελίρ-ρύτος, *on*, =foreg., κρήνη Plat. Ion 534 A, Nonn. Jo. 6. 32.

μέλις, barbarism for μέλι, Ar. Thesm. 1192.

μελίσσω, Dor. for μελίξω (B).

μελίσκιον, *τό*, Dim. of μέλος II, Alcman 72, Antiph. Τραυμ. 1.

μέλισμα, *τό*, (μελίξω B) a song, Theocr. 14. 31., 20. 28. 2. *an*

air, melody, Anth. P. 4. 1, 35; μ. λῆρας Ib. 7. 196.

μελισμάτιον, *τό*, Dim. of μέλισμα, Anth. P. 11. 168.

μελισμός, *ō*, (μελίξω A) a dismembering, dividing, opp. to πλοκή, Dion. H. de Lys. 11.

II. (μελίξω B) a singing, song, Manuel Bryenn. Harm. p. 480; cf. Strab. 704.

μελί-σπονδα (sc. ἱερά), *τά*, drink-offerings of honey, μ. θύειν Plut. 2.

464 C, 672 B: cf. ἐλαιόσπονδα, οἰνόςπονδα.

μελίσσω, Att. -ττα, *ης*, *ή*, (μέλι) a bee, Lat. *apis*, Hom., etc.; of wild bees, that live in rocks, Il. 2. 87, cf. 12. 167; of honey-bees, that live in hives, Od. 13. 103, Hes. Th. 594; σμήνους μελισσῶν Aesch. Pers. 128; cf. ζουθός, πόνος II. 2:—proverb., ὥστερ μέλιττα τὸ κέντρον ἐγκατα-

λίπων Plat. Phaedo 91 C: ὄνος ἐν μελιτταίς, 'a bull in a china-shop,' Crates Tolm. 6.

II. The term μέλισσα was applied 1. to

poets, from their culling the beauties of nature (as Horace, *more apīs*

Matinae), ἔθεν ὥστερ μ. Φρύνιχος . . μελέων ἀπεβόσκοτο κορπὸν Ar.

Av. 750, cf. Eccl. 974; μ. Ἡριναν Μουσῶν ἄνθεα δρεπτομένην Anth.

P. 7. 13; the name was specially given to Sophocles, Schol. Ar. Vesp.

460; v. infr. III. 2. to the priestesses of Delphi, Pind. P. 4. 106;

to those of Demeter and Artemis, Schol. Pind. l. c.; of Cybelé, Lactant.

1. 22;—cf. Creuzer Symbolik. 3. 354., 2. 241, 382 sq., Meineke Euphor.

95, and v. ἐσθὴν, μελισσοκόμος. 3. in the mystic Philosophy of

the Neo-platonists, *any pure, chaste being*, like νύμφη, Porphyry. Antr.

Nymph. 15. III. = μέλι, honey, ὕδατος, μελίση, μηδὲ προσφύ-

ρειν μὲν Soph. O. C. 481; μελίση καταρρηγνέαι Id. Fr. 167; metaph.

of poetry, Ἡριννα . . παθάμην γγας ἀποσταλάουσα μελίσης Christod.

Ecphr. 110, cf. Anth. P. 9. 505, 6.—On the phrase ἐσμός μελίσης in

Epim. Μησιπτ. 1. 7, v. Herm. Opusc. 2. pp. 252-7.

μελισσαῖος, *a*, *on*, of bees, σὺλαμός Nic. Th. 611.

μελίσειος, *a*, *on*, =foreg., κηρίον μ. a honeycomb, Ev. Luc. 24. 42

(where many MSS. give μελίσιον), Eust. Opusc. 59. 15, etc.

μελισσεύς, *ēs*, *ō*, a bee-keeper, Lat. *apiarius*, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 37.

μελισσηδόν, Adv. like bees, Eust. Opusc. 309. 60.

μελισσηίς, *εσσα*, *ev*, rich in bees, Nic. Th. 11, Coluth. 23.

μελισσία, *ή*, =μελισσών, Geop. 15. 6, 1.

μελισσοβότανον, *τό*, baulm, Lat. *apiastrum*, Schol. Theocr. 4. 25;

also μελισσο- or μελί-φύλλον, μελιτταίον or μελιτταίον, μέλινον.

μελισσό-βOTOS, *on*, fed on by bees, Anth. P. 9. 523, Dion. P. 327, etc.

μελισσο-κόμος, *on*, keeping bees, Ar. Rh. 2. 131, Opp. C. 4. 275.

μελισσο-κράς, *άτος*, *ō* and *h*, =μελιτόκρας, Hesych.

μελισσο-νόμος, *on*, (νέμω) keeping bees:—in Aesch. (Fr. 84) ap. Ar.

Ran. 1273, the Μελισσονόμοι are priestesses of Artemis, (v. μέλισσα II. 2).

μελισσο-πόλος, Adv. μελιττ-, *on*, keeping bees, Arist. Mirab. 64.

μελισσο-πόνος, *on*, =μελισσοκόμος, Anth. P. 6. 239.

μελισσό-ρύτος, *on*, flowing from bees, μ. νασοί Orph. Arg. 572.

μελισσο-σός, *on*, guardian of bees, of Pan, Anth. P. 9. 226.

μελισσό-τεκτος, *on*, made by bees, κηρία Pind. Fr. 266.

μελισσό-τοκος, *on*, produced by bees, honied, Anth. P. 7. 12.

μελισσο-τρόφος, Adv. μελιττ-, *on*, feeding bees, Σάλαμος Eur. Tro.

795; μ. ή χώρα Joseph. B. J. 4. 8, 3.

μελισσοτροφέων, *άτος*, =μελισσοτροφέων, Aesop. Fab. 239 de Furia.

μελισσοσυργέω, Att. μελιττ-, *to be* a μελισσοσυργός, Poll. 1. 234; cf.

μελιτοσυργέω.

μελισσοσυργία, Att. μελιττ-, *h*, bee-keeping, Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 2.

μελισσοσυργικός, *h*, *on*, of or for a μελισσοσυργός, Poll. 7. 147:—τά

—κά, a poem on bee-keeping, by Nicander, Anth. 68 C.

μελισσοσυργός, Att. μελιττ-, *ō*, (έργων) =μελισσεύς, Plat. Rep. 564 C

(Mss. μελιτοσυργός), Legg. 842 D, Arist. H. A. 5. 22, 6.

μελισσο-φάγος, *on*, eating bees, Eust. 179. 6.

μελισσο-φάτης, *h*, a bee-hive, Hesych.

μελισσό-φύλλον, *τό*, =μελισσοβότανον, Theophr. H. P. 6. 1, 4, Diosc.

3. 118.

μελίσσω, for μελίξω, An. Ox. 2. 218.

μελισσών, Att. -ττών, *ωνος*, *ō*, a bee-house, apiary, LXX (1 Regg. 14.

25), Varr. R. R. 3. 16, Gell. N. A. 2. 20.

μελι-στάγης, *ēs*, dropping honey, Ar. Rh. 2. 1272, Babr. proem. 178,

Anth. P. 5. 295, etc.:—μελί-στακτος, *on*, Anth. P. 4. 1, 33.

μελιστής, *ō*, *ō*, =μελιστής, Anacreont. 62. 31.

Μελιταῖος, *a*

τούττα, like οἰνοῦττα, etc., Ar. Nub. 507, Lys. 601, etc.; παγκαρπία μ. Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 7; also with a masc. Noun, μελιτοῦτται ναστοί Ar. Av. 567; in Hesych. μελιτοῦς (sub. πλακοῦς), ὁ.
 μελιτοπωλέω, to sell honey, Poll. 7. 198.
 μελιτο-πώλης, ου, ὁ, a dealer in honey, Ar. Eq. 853, Antiph. Κνοισθ. 2. 5: fem. μελιτοπώλης, ιδος, Poll. 7. 198.
 μελιτο-τροφέω, to feed with honey, and -τροφία, ἡ, a feeding with honey, Psellus.
 μελιτοργεῖον, τό, a place where honey is made, Psellus.
 μελιτοργεῖν, to make honey, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 11 (Bekk. μελιττ-), Eust. Opusc. 249. 48.
 μελιτοργία, ἡ, μελιτοργεῖν, ὡς, dub. l. for μελιττοργία, -γός.
 μελιτοῦττα, v. μελιτοῦσι II.
 μελιτό-χρους, ου, contr. -χρους, = μελίχρους, Schol. Nic. Th. 798.
 μελιτόομαι, Pass. to be sweetened with honey, μήκων μεμελιτωμένῃ Thuc. 4. 26. II. to be filled with honey, Plut. 2. 628 C.
 μελιττα, ἡ, Att. for μέλισσα.
 μελιττανα, ἡ, = μελισσοδότανον, Diosc. 3. 118.
 μελιττων, τό, Dim. of μέλιττα, Ar. Vesp. 367. II. the cell of a bee's comb, and in pl., a honeycomb, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 8; cf. κηφήνιον, σφηκίον.
 μελιττοπόλος, ου, v. μελισσ-.
 μελιττο-πηχέω, (πησσω) to frighten bees by striking metal pans, so as to collect the swarm, as Hemst. for -πηχέω in Phot. and Suid.
 μελιττοτροφέιον, μελιττοτρόφος, Att. for μελισσοστρ-.
 μελιττοურγός, -ουργέω, -ουργία, Att. for μελισσ-.
 μελιττώδης, ες, (είδος) like a bee, Arist. P. A. 4. 6, 14.
 μελιττών, ὄνος, ὁ, Att. for μελισσών.
 μελιτῶδης, ες, (είδος) like honey: also as a name of Persephonē, like Lat. *Mellita*, Theocr. 15. 94.
 μελιτῶμα, τό, a honey-cake, Batr. 39, Philet. ap. Ath. 646 D.
 μελιτῶσις, ἡ, a sweetening with honey, Gloss.
 μελί-φθεγκτος, ου, = sq., Or. Sib. 4. 2.
 μελί-φθογγος, ου, honey-voiced, Μοῖσαι, δοῖσαι Pind. O. 6. 36, I. 2. 12.
 μελί-φρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (φρήν) sweet to the mind, delicious, μελίφρων ὕπνος II. 2. 34: οἶνον μελίφρονα 6. 264, cf. Od. 7. 182, etc.; μ. θυμός Hes. Sc. 428; νόστος Simon. 120; σκόλιον Pind. Fr. 87, cf. N. 7. 16. II. act. minding bees, Ar. Rh. 4. 1132.
 μελί-φυλλον, τό, = μελισσόφυλλον, Nic. Th. 554, Diosc. 3. 118.
 μελί-φυρτος, ου, mixed with honey, Anth. P. 5. 270.
 μελί-φωνος, ου, honey-voiced: cf. μελιχόφωμος.
 μελί-χλωρος, ου, honey-complexioned, olive, or perh. only a softer word for χλωρός, Plat. Rep. 474 E, Theocr. 10. 27, Nic. Th. 797.
 μελί-χρους, ου, = sq., Tzet. Posth. 366.
 μελί-χρους, ου, contr. -χρους, ου, = μελίχλωρος, Anth. P. 12. 165, cf. 244. II. = μελιχρός, honied, οἶνος Hipp. 526. 39, etc.:—metapl. dat. μελιχροῖ Τρυφή 113.
 μελιχρός, ὁ, ὡν, honey-sweetened, οἶνος Hipp. 465. 5 (Galen. μελίχρουν), Teleclid. Πρωτ. 2. 2. honey-sweet, ὀρομαλίδες Theocr. 5. 95; σῦκα Anth. P. 6. 191. 3. metaph., ὑποσχέσθαι Ar. Rh. 4. 359; μ. περί τι Philostr. 522; epith. of Sophocles, Anth. P. 7. 22; ἔπος μελιχρότατον Call. Epigr. 28; ἡ μελιχρὸν ἐν ταῖς ἀκοαῖς Dion. H. de Comp. 1:—Comp. Adv. μελιχρότερον, Anth. P. append. 28. (Formed from μέλι, as πενιχρός from πενία.)
 μελιχρότης, ητος, ἡ, sweetness as of honey, Schol. Theocr. 7. 82.
 μελί-χρῶσις, ου, gold-honey-coloured, εἵραι Opp. C. 1. 315; λίθοι Plin. 37. 9.
 μελιχρώδης, ες, (είδος) ὁ, ἡ, yellow as honey, Anth. P. 12. 5.
 μελί-χρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, = μελίχρους, Q. Sm. 3. 224, Anth. P. 12. 170.
 μέλκα, ἡ, a cooling food made from sour milk:—late word, prob. formed from Germ. *Meik*, *Molke*, the true Greek word being ὑγύαλα, Morell. Codd. Mss. Dat. Bibl. Nan. p. 67.
 μέλλαξ, ακος, ὁ, a youth, a provincial form of μεῖραξ, Inscr. Alex. in C. I. 4682 (where it prob. means a page, v. Franz. ad l.), cf. Hesych. s. v. μέλακες. Hesych. also quotes a form μέλαξ from Hermipp., which he explains by τὸ δημοτικόν. (Prob. from μέλλω, like μελλείρην, μελλέφρηβος.)
 μελλ-είρην, v. sub εἴρην.
 μελλέ-παρμος, ου, just going to sneeze, Arist. Probl. 31. 7, 5:—on the form, v. Lob. Phryn. 769.
 μελλ-έφρηβος, ου, near puberty, Censorin. de Die N. 5, Eust. 1768. 56.
 μέλλημα, τό, (μέλλω) a delay, mostly in pl. delays, Eur. I. A. 818, Aeschin. 64. 4.
 μέλλησις, ἡ, (μέλλω) a being about to do, threatening to do, Thuc. I. 69., 4. 126, al. II. an unfulfilled thought, an intention not carried into effect, delay, Id. 5. 116, cf. Plat. Legg. 723 D; διὰ βραχείας μελλήσεως at short notice, Thuc. 5. 66. 2. c. gen. rei, a putting off, a delaying to execute, διὰ τὴν ἐκείνων μέλλησιν τῶν ἐς ἡμᾶς δεινῶν Id. 3. 12.—Cf. ἐπιμέλλησις.
 μελλησμός, ὁ, procrastination, Epicur. ap. Stob. 155. 20, Dion. H. 7. 17, Galen.
 μελλητέον, verb. Adj. one must delay, Eur. Phoen. 1279, Ar. Eccl. 876, Plat. Criti. 108 E.
 μελλητής, οῦ, δ, a delayer, loiterer, Thuc. I. 70, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 27.
 μελλητῶμαι, Desiderat. from μέλλω, to wish to delay, Hesych.
 μελλητικός, ἡ, ὡν, inclined to delay, Arist. Physiogn. 6. 44, Poll. 9. 138. Adv. -κῶς, in the future, opp. to ᾗδη, Epriphan. p. 337.
 μελλ-ιέρη, ἡ, a probationary priestess, a novice, Plut. 2. 795 D.
 μέλιχος, Αεολ. for μελίχρος, An. Oxon. 4. 332, E. M. 582. 42.
 μελίχρους, = μελίχρους, in Sappho 101.

μελλό-γαμβρος, ὁ, about to be a brother-in-law, Hesych.
 μελλό-γαμος, ου, betrothed, Soph. Ant. 628, Theocr. 22. 140, Euphor. ap. Schol. Ar. Rh. I. 1063:—in Arcad., μελλέγαμος.
 μελλο-δειπνικός, ἡ, ὡν, played or sung at the beginning of dinner, μέλος Ar. Eccl. 1153.
 μελλο-θάνατος, ου, at the point of death, Schol. Ar. Pl. 277.
 μελλο-νικία, to be going to conquer, with a play on the name of Νίκιας, the Athenian Cunctator, Ar. Av. 639.
 μελλό-νυμφος, ου, about to be betrothed or wedded, Lat. *nubilis*, esp. of females, Soph. Ant. 633, Dio C. 58. 7, Epigr. Gr. 364. 3; rarely of the male, Lyc. 174:—in Soph. Tr. 207, ἀνολοῦσθε δόμοις... ὁ μελλό-νυμφος, ὁ μ. (sc. χῆρος) must be taken collectively for αἱ μελλονυμφοί, the maidens of the house; Elmsl. read ἀνολοῦσθαι δόμοις... ὁ μ.; Erf. ἃ μελλονυμφοί (sc. κλαγγά), opp. to ἀρσένων κλαγγά:—in Phryn. Com. Incert. 22, μελλονυμφος should be restored for -νυμφος.
 μελλό-παις, ὁ, ἡ, a child, acc. to Hesych., in the tenth year.
 μελλό-ποις, ὁ, ἡ, about to become a husband or wife, Soph. Fr. 910: μελλέποις in Hesych.; v. Lob. Phryn. 769.
 μελλό-παρμος, ου, = μελλέπαρμος, q. v.
 μελλο-φάνης, ἐς, about to appear, Malal.
 μέλλω: impf. ἐμελλον or ἤμελλον (v. infr.), Ep. μέλλον II. 17. 278, Od. I. 232., 9. 378; Ion. μέλλεσκον Theocr. 25. 240, Mosch. 2. 109: fut. μελήσω: aor. ἐμέλλησα Thuc. 5. 98, Dem., etc., and ἤμ- (v. infr.):—Pass. and Med. v. infr. v.—The pres. and impf. only are used by Hom., Hes., Pind., and Tragg.; the aor. only in Prose:—the doubly augmd. impf. ἤμελλον is established by the metre in several poet. passages, first in Hes. Th. 478, then in Theogn. 906, Ar. Eccl. 597, Ar. Rh., etc.; so ἤμέλλησα in Theogn. 209; ἤμελλον also occurs in some prose passages without v. l., as in Aeschin. 77. 10, Dem. 292. 15; cf. βούλομαι. (μέλλω seems to be strengthened from √ΜΕΛ, μέλ-ω, which again is referable to ΜΕΡ in μέρ-ωμα, μερ-μήρα, etc.:—the common notion being that of thought, see the next paragr.)
 Radic. sense, to think of doing, intend to do (without doing); constructed mostly with inf. of fut., more rarely of pres., still more rarely of aor. (as in Il. 13. 777., 16. 46., Od. 4. 377. al., but occasionally in all Poets and Prose writers, Aesch. Pr. 625, and other examples cited below, v. Pors. Or. 929, Elmsl. Heracl. 710, Lob. Phryn. 133, 745 seq.); μέλλω with inf. fut. differs from the simple fut., just as Lat. *facturus sum* from *faciam*:—the construct. in signf. III, to delay, is somewhat modified, v. infr.:—the impf. ἐμελλον is never used with aor., Phryn. 336; a remark unduly extended by Thom. M. to all tenses of μέλλω:—Buttm. and others are mistaken in confining the sense of the aor. to that of delay, v. Aesch. l. c., Thuc. I. 134., 3. 55. 92, etc. I. to intend doing, think or mean to do, to be about to do (of one's own free will), often with τάχα, as, καὶ δὴ μὴ τάχ' ἐμελλε δώσω ἐν θεράποντι καταξέμεν and then he was just going to give... Il. 6. 52, cf. 393, 515; θῆσιν ἐτ' ἐμελλεν ἐπ' ἀλγέα τὸ σπονάχας τὴ Τρωσὶ τε καὶ Δαναοῖσι he still purposed to lay sufferings on them, 2. 39; μέλλεις ἀφαιρῆσθαι ἀέθλον thou thinkest to strip me of the prize, 23. 544; often with οὐκ ἀρα, as, οὐδ' ἄρ' ἐμελλον πείσσειν nor did I think I should persuade thee, 22. 356; οὐκ ἄρ' ἐμελλες λῆζειν; did you not think you might stop? could you not stop? Od. 13. 293; often in Att., οὐδ' ἐμέλλησαν οὐδὲ διενεσθήσαν ἐνθέσθαι Dem. 929. 9, etc. II. to be about to do (on compulsion), 1. by fate (v. Nitzsch Od. I. 232), to be fated, destined to do or to be, τὰ οὗ τελέεσθαι ἐμελλον which were not to be accomplished, Il. 2. 36; τάχα δ' ἀνστήσεται ἐμελλεν he was soon to rise up again, Ib. 694; ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἄρ' ἐμελλον ἐγῶγε, νοστήσας οἰκόνδ'.. εὐφρανέειν ἄλοχον 5. 686; ἐμελλον ἐτι γυνέσθαι ποτὶ πολλῇ II. 5 was still to live in much misery, Od. 7. 270; καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ ποτ' ἐμελλον ἐν ἀνδράσιν ὄλβιος εἶναι for I also once was destined to be happy, was to have been happy, 18. 138; μέλλεν ποτὲ δίκως ἀφνειοὺς ἐμμεναι I. 232:—so in Att., the notion of fate being dropped, εἰ μέλλει πύλις εἶναι if it is to be a city, Plat. Prot. 324 E; εἰ ἐμέλλομεν.. ἀνοίσεν if we were able to refer, Id. Phaedo 75 B, etc. 2. by the will of other men (very rarely), περὶ τρίποδος γὰρ ἐμελλον θείσασθαι they were to run for a tripod, by order of the Eleans, Il. 11. 700. 3. to denote a foregone conclusion, as, μέλλω πον ἀπέχθεσθαι Διὶ πατρὶ sure it must be that I am hated by father Zeus, Il. 21. 83; κελνεσμέναι δέ σ' ἐμυλλε δαίμων a god was sure to bid thee, Od. 4. 274; μέλλω ἀθανάτων ἀλίσσασθαι I must have sinned against the immortals, Ib. 377; εἰ δ' οὐτω τοῦτ' ἐστίν, ἐμοὶ μέλλει φίλον εἶναι Il. I. 564, cf. 2. 116, al. 4. to mark a strong probability, when it may often be rendered to be like to do or be, or expressed by an Adv., such as likely, belike, etc., τὰ δὲ μέλλετ' ἀκούμεν belike you have heard it, Il. 14. 124, Od. 4. 94: μέλλει δὲ σὺ ὕμναι θου art like to know of it, 4. 200; οὐθι πον μέλλουσιν ἀριστοὶ βουλὰς βουλευέειν where belike the best are holding counsel, Il. 10. 326; εἰ αἰεὶ δὴ μέλλομαι ἀγῆρα τ' ἀθανάτω τε ἔσσεσθαι if we were to be... 12. 323; καὶ μὲν δὴ ποῦ τίς μέλλει βροτὸς ἀνδρὶ τελέσασθαι, πᾶς δὲ ἐγῶγ'.. οὐκ ὀφείλον Τρῶες κακὰ ράβαι; so then, I ween, mortal man is to work ill for his neighbour, and shall not I [Hera] plan ill for Troy? Il. 18. 362; so in Att., ἐμέλλετ' ἀρα πάντες ἀνασείειν βοῆν aye, all of you were like to raise, I thought you would raise, a cry of submission, Ar. Ach. 347. III. to mark mere intention, to be always going to do without ever doing, and so to delay, put off, hesitate, scruple, only in Att., who also have a Med. μέλλομαι just like Act. (v. infr. 6. fin.): in this sense mostly followed by inf. pres., τί μέλλετε... στορνύναι; Aesch. Ag. 908, cf. Soph. O. T. 678, O. C. 1627, etc.; often with μή οὐ, Aesch. Pr. 627, Soph. Aj. 540, Ar. Ach. 319; with μή, τί μέλλομεν... ἡ πρόσσειν; Eur. Heracl. 1209:—in this sense, rarely foll. by inf. aor., Eur.

Phoen. 300, Rhes. 673; never by fut., Elmsl. and Herm. Med. 1209:—but the inf. is often omitted, *τί μέλλεις*; why *delayest thou*? Aesch. Pr. 36, cf. Pers. 407, Ag. 908, 1353, Thuc. 8. 78, etc.; *τί μέλλετε*; Soph. Fr. 776; *μακάρ μ. ἰδ. O. C. 219*; *μέλλον τι... ἔπος* a *hesitating* word, which one hesitates to speak, Eur. Ion 1002.

IV. μέλλω often stands without its inf., when the Verb immediately precedes or follows, *τὸν υἱὸν ἔυρακας αὐτοῦ*; Answ. *τί δ' οὐ μέλλω*; why *shouldn't I* [have seen γῆ δρᾷ αὐτό; Plat. Rep. 605 C; so, *πῶς γὰρ οὐ μέλλει*; Id. Phaedo 78 B, etc.; *ἀλλὰ τί μέλλω*; Id. Rep. 349 D, Hipp. Mi. 373 D; so also, *[τὰ μὲν] πάσχοιμι, τὰ δὲ μέλλουσι [πάσχειν]* Aesch. Pers. 814, cf. Ar. Pl. 551; οὐδὲν... οὐδὲ ἐπάθετε οὐδὲ ἐμελλήσατε Thuc. 3. 55; οὐτ' ἐμὲ ἀπέφηνεν ἢ βουλὴ οὐτ' ἐμελλήσεν Dinarch. 96. 26, cf. Plat. Theat. 148 E, Arist. Rhet. 1. 12, 23.—So μέλλω sometimes seems to govern an acc., which however really depends on an inf. omitted, *τὸ μέλλειν ἀγαθὰ (sc. πράσσειν)* the expectation of good things, Eur. Or. 1182, cf. I. A. 1118.—Hence the part. μέλλων also is often used, esp. in Att., without an inf., (where εἶναι or γίνεσθαι may be supplied), *ὁ μ. χρόνος* the future time, Pind. O. 10 (11). 9, Aesch. Pr. 838, Plat. Theat. 178 E; (in Gramm., *ὁ μέλλων is the future tense*); *ἡ μ. αὐτοῦ δύναμις* his future power, Id. Rep. 494 C: esp. in neut., *τὸ μέλλον, τὰ μέλλοντα things to come, the event, issue, the future*, Pind. O. 2. 103, Aesch. Pr. 102, Thuc. 1. 138, 4. 71, Plat., etc.; but opp. to what is simply future (*τὸ εἰσόμενον*), Arist. Divin. per Somn. 2. 4, cf. Gen. et Corr. 2. 11, 2; *εἰς τὸ μέλλον (sc. ἔτος)* Ev. Luc. 13. 9, cf. Plat. Caes. 14, Moer. and Hesych. s. v. *νέωτα*.—also in Med., *τὰ ἰσχυρότατα ἐπιζήσιμα μέλλεται* your strongest pleas are hopes in futurity, Thuc. 5. 111:—but, V. μέλλομαι seems also to be a real Pass., *ὡς μὴ μέλλοιτο τὰ δέοντα* that the necessary steps might not be delayed, Xen. An. 3. 1, 47; *ἐν ὅσῳ ταῦτα μέλλεται* while these delays are going on, Dem. 50. 23 (vulg. μέλλετε); pf. part. μεμελλημένος in Galen.

μελλῶ, οὗς, ἡ, poet. for μέλλῃσις, Aesch. Ag. 1356; cf. δοκῶ. μελογράφω, (μέλος 1) to paint or describe with limbs, Eccl. μελογράφια, ἡ, (μέλος 1) song-writing, Anth. P. append. 109. II. musical notation, C. I. 3088.

μελο-γράφος, ὄν, (μέλω 1) writing songs, Anth. P. 11. 133. μελο-θεσία, ἡ, (μέλος 1) the disposition of men's limbs in relation to the constellations, Porphyry. Isag. Ptol. p. 201.

μελοκοπέω, to mutilate, Dorothe. Doctr. 23. p. 862:—hence, -κόπησις, ἡ, mutilation, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 280; and -κοπία, ἡ, LXX (Nah. 3. 1).

μελο-κόπος, ὄν, (μέλος 1, κόπτω) mutilating, Gloss.

μέλωμαι, v. μέλω IV.

μελο-ποιέω, to make lyric poems, Ar. Ran. 1328, Thesm. 42. II. to set to music, μεμελοποιημένα ελεγεία Plut. 2. 1134 A; *μ. τὴν νύσσην* τῇ λέξει Longin. 28. 2. 2. to write melodiously, Ath. 632 C.—A part. pf. pass. with double redupl. μελοποποιήμενος, like ἀνομοποποιήται, in Ath. 453 C.

μελο-ποιητής, οὗ, ὅ, = μελοποιός, Anth. P. 11. 143.

μελο-ποιία, ἡ, a making of lyric poems or music for them, and, generally, music, Arist. Poët. 6. 5 sq. II. the theory of music, its composition, as opposed to its practice, Plat. Symp. 187 D, cf. Rep. 404 D.

μελο-ποιός, ὁ, (μέλος 1) a maker of songs, a lyric poet, Ar. Ran. 1250, Plat. Prot. 326 B, al.; ὁ θηβαῖος μ., of Pindar, Ath. 3 C; ἡ Λαοβία μ., of Sappho, Luc. Imag. 18. II. as Adj., generally, *tuneful*, ἀρδωνίς Eur. Rhes. 550.

μέλος (A), εὖς, τό, a limb, Hom., Hes., Pind., and Att., but always in pl.; *μελέων ἐντοσθε* within my bodily frame, Aesch. Pers. 991, cf. Eum. 265; *κατὰ μέλεα* limb by limb, like *μελεϊστί*, Hdt. 1. 119, Pind. O. 1. 79; *μέλη καὶ μέρη*, or inversely, *μέρη καὶ μέλη*, often in Plat., v. Stallb. Phaedr. 238 A.

μέλος (B), τό, a song, strain, first in h. Hom. 19. 18, of the nightingale (the Hom. word being *μολπή*); then in Theogn. 759, Pind., Hdt., and Att.; *μέλη βοῶν ἀνάσθα* Soph. Fr. 631.—esp. of lyric poetry, *ἐν μέλει ποιῶν* to write in lyric strain, Hdt. 5. 95, cf. 2. 135; *ἐν μέλει ἢ τινι ἄλλῳ μέτρῳ* Plat. Rep. 607 D, cf. Dion. H. de Comp. 11; Ἀρμόδιον μ. Cratin. Xeip. 10; *μέλη, τὰ, lyric poetry, the choral songs* opp. to Ep. or Dramatic verse, Plat. Rep. 379 A, 607 A, al.;—acc. to Plat., μέλος was *ἐκ τριῶν συγκείμενον*, λόγον τε καὶ ἁρμονίαν καὶ ῥυθμόν, Rep. 398 D, cf. Arist. Poët. 6. 4. 2. the music to which a song is set, the music, tune, opp. to the ῥυθμός and μέτρον, Plat. Gorg. 502 C; to ῥυθμός and ῥήμα, Id. Legg. 656 C; Κρητικόν, Καρικόν, Ἰωνικόν μ. Cratin. Troph. 10, Plat. Com. Λακων. 1. 12, 14; *ἐν μέλει in tune, harmoniously*, *ἐν μ. φθέγγεσθαι* Plat. Soph. 227 D; *παρὰ μέλος, out of tune, inopportunately*, παρ μ. ἔρχομαι Pind. N. 7. 101; παρὰ μ. φθέγγεσθαι Plat. Philob. 28 B, Legg. 696 D; cf. πλημμελής.

3. the tone or melody of an instrument, αὐλὸν πάμφωνον μ. Pind. P. 12. 34, cf. Theogn. 761, Soph. Fr. 227. (μέλ-τω is evidently from the same Root, though μέλος (B) is not found in Hom. It may be connected with μέλος (A) through the notion of *symmetry of parts*, as in German, *Glied, Lied*. The phrase μέλος βοῆς an articulate sound, Eur. El. 756, seems to connect the two notions.) [In h. Hom. Merc. 502 the 1st. syll. is long in arsi, καλὸν δ' ὑπὸ μέλος αἰδεν, cf. Epigr. ap. Paus. 10. 7. 6.]

μελο-τύπτω, (μέλος 1) to strike up a strain, chant, τι Aesch. Ag. 1153. μελουργός, ὄν, (ἐργον) = μελοποιός, Manetho 4. 185; hence in Eccl., μελουργημα, τό, and μελουργία, ἡ, music; μελουργικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for music.

μελπήθρον, τό, (μέλπω) properly, the song with the dance, in Hom. (only in Il.) always in pl., of an unburied corpse, *κωνὼν μελπήθρα γένοντο* a sport of dogs, 13. 233; *κυσὶ μελπήθρα γένεσθαι* 17. 255, 18. 179; cf. *μολπή*.

μελπήθρα, ὄρος, ὅ, (μέλπω) a singer, Manetho 4. 183.

Μελπομένη, ἡ, *Melpomene*, a Muse, properly the Songstress, Hes. Th. 77; later esp. as the Muse of Tragedy.

μέλπω Hom., etc.; fut. μέλψω Eur. Alc. 446, Ar. Thesm. 989 (in lyr. passages), Anth.: aor. ἔμελψα Aesch. Ag. 244 (lyr.), 1445, Ar. Thesm. 974 (lyr.):—v. infr. II. (For the Root, v. μέλος 11: hence *μελπήθρον, μολπή*.) Poët. Verb. to sing of, celebrate with song and dance, μέλποντες Ἐκάεργον Il. 1. 474; so Pind. Fr. 45. 10, Eur. Bacch. 155; *τινὰ κατὰ χέλυιν* Id. Alc. 446; *τινὰ κώμοις* Ar. Thesm. 989; *μ. φθαῖς* Σπάρτην Anaxandr. Prot. 1. 19; *μ. ἐμὸν γάμον* Eur. Tro. 340.

2. intr. to sing, Hes. Fr. 34, Aesch. Ag. 244, Eur. I. T. 429;—c. acc. cogn., *μ. θανάσιμον γῶνον* Aesch. Ag. 1445; *ἰαχάν, βοᾶν* Eur. Med. 149, Tro. 547; *μ. τὰς κιθάρας ἐνοσπῶν* to let it sound, Id. Ion 882:—c. dat. instrum., *μ. αὐλῷ* to play on .., Anth. P. 6. 195; so, *μ. πτεροῖς*, of the cicada, Anacreont. 62. 9.

II. also as Dep. μελπομαι, Hom. and Eur.: aor. part. μελπόμενος Anth. P. 7. 19; fut. μέλψομαι in pass. sense, lb. 9. 521:—to sing to the lyre or harp, *μετὰ δὲ σφιν ἔμελπετο θεῖος αὐδὸς, φορμικὸν* Od. 4. 17, cf. 13. 27; *μέλπεο καὶ κιάριζε* h. Hom. Merc. 476:—to dance and sing, as a chorus, *μετὰ μελπομένωνσιν ἐν χορῷ* Il. 16. 182, cf. h. Hom. 18. 21; *μέλπεσθαι Ἀρην* to dance a war-dance in honour of Ares, by a bold metaph. for *to fight on foot* (ἐν σταδίῳ), Il. 7. 241: c. acc. cogn., *στοναχὰς μέλποντο* let them sound, Eur. Andr. 1039, cf. Phoen. 788.

2. c. acc., as in Act. to sing, celebrate, Hes. Th. 66, Pind. P. 3. 139; *μ. χοροῖσι* Eur. Tro. 555, cf. Bacch. 155. 3. to sport, make merry, as interpreted in h. Hom. Pan. 21, Ap. 197.

μελπ-ωδός, ὄν, singing songs, restored in Hesych. for μελπωδῖος.

μελῦδριον, τό, Dim. of μέλος 1, a little limb, M. Anton. 7. 28. II. of μέλος 11, a ditty, Ar. Eccl. 883, Theocr. 7. 51, Bion 5. 2.

μέλω, Med. μέλωμαι, a Verb used in both voices, A. sometimes in a neut. sense to be an object of care or thought, B. sometimes in an act. sense to care for, take an interest in:—the diff. forms used in each sense will be found under each head.

A. neuter, to be an object of care or thought: I. πᾶσι δούλοισιν ἀνθρώποισι μέλω by all manner of wiles am I a source of care to men, i. e. *am well known* to them, Od. 9. 20; so, Ἀργῷ πᾶσι μέλουσα 12. 70; *μελήσεις* ἄφθιτον ἀνθρώποις αἰὲν ἔχων ὄνομα Theogn. 245; *Εὐθυμία μέλων* εἴην Pind. Fr. 127; *ἵνα θανοῦσα νεκτέρῳσι μέλω* Eur. Andr. 850 (lyr.); Ἰλίῳ κατασκαφᾷ πυρὶ μέλουσαν δαίω Id. Hel. 197, cf. Tro. 842; *χοροὶ πᾶσι μέλουσι* διὰ Βίον Plat. Legg. 835 D; πολλοὶσι μέλων Anth. P. 5. 122, etc.; rare in part. pf., ἀρεταῖσι μεμῶδτας dear to virtue, Plat. O. 1. 145.

II. most usual in 3 sing. and pl. of act. pres. δέλει, μέλουσι; impf. ἔμελε Ep. μέλε; fut. μελήσει; inf. pres. and fut. μέλειν and μελήσειν; aor. ἔμελες Sys. 140. 18, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 19; pf. μεμέληκε Plat. Crat. 428 B, Meno 81 A, Pseudo-Dem. 1360. 1; plrpf. ἐμεμέληκε Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 25; Ep. pf. μέμηνε, plrpf. μεμῆλιν:—Construct., the object in nom., the pers. in dat., *μὴ* τί ταῦτα .. μέλονται let not these things weigh on thy soul, Il. 18. 463, Od. 13. 362; *μέλε γάρ οἱ* [Ὀδυσσεύς] 5. 6; *μηδὲ τί οἱ θάνατος μελέτω* φρεσὶ Il. 24. 152; *σοὶ χρὴ τάδε πάντα μέλειν* 'tis good these things should be a care to thee, 5. 490; *τὸν ζεῖνον δὲ ἔωμιν* .. Τηλεμάχῳ μέλμεν Od. 18. 420; *πάλεμος δ' ἀνδρεσσι μελήσει* Il. 6. 492; *μελήσουσι δὲ μοι ἵπποι* 5. 228; *ὅ τῷσσι ἀμμήλα* 2. 25, cf. Il. 6. 236; *τοῖσιν* .. ἐν φρεσὶ ἄλλα μεμῆλε Od. 1. 151, cf. Il. 2. 614; *δοσά φημι μελῆσμεν* Ἀργείοισι 10. 51; *μ. σφίσι Καλλιόπῃ* Pind. O. 10 (11). 19; *ἐκέλευσε τὴν ὥρην αὐτῷ μελήσειν* Hdt. 8. 19; *μέλει γὰρ ἀνδρὶ* .. τάδεων Aesch. Theb. 200; *σοὶ χρὴ μέλειν ἐπιστολάς* Id. Tr. 3; *οὗτος* .. δμῶσιν ἂν μέλοι πῖνος Eur. Supp. 939; *ἀ τοῖσιν ἀστοῖς μέλειν* Ar. Eccl. 459; *τοῖσδε μελήσει γάμος* Eur. El. 1342. 2. an inf. often stands as nom., *οὐκ ἔμελόν μοι ταῦτα μεταλλάξαι* Od. 16. 465; so in Aesch. Ag. 1250, Thuc. 1. 141, etc.; also, *μέλει μοι ὥστε εἰδέναι* Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 19; both constructions united in Eur. Rhes. 983, *οὗτος μητρὶ κηδεύειν μέλει*.

3. more rarely a Conjunction follows, *οὐ μέλειν οἱ ὅτι ἀποθνήσκει* Hdt. 9. 72; *μελέτω σοι ὅκας* .. Id. 1. 9, cf. Xen. An. 1. 8, 13, etc.; *ὡς δὲ καλῶς ἔξει* .., *ἐμοὶ μελήσει* Id. Cyr. 2. 13; *ἐμοὶ τοῦτο μέλει, μὴ* .. Soph. Ph. 1121; *οὐ μοι μέλει εἰ* .. Lys. 162. 32.

4. in Att. the 3 sing. is very commonly used impers. with the object in gen., and pers. in dat., *ὅ μὲλει μάχας* to whom there is care for the battle, who careth for it, Aesch. Cho. 946, cf. Ag. 974; *ἐμοὶ δ' ἔλασσον Ζηνὸς ἡ μηδὲν μέλει* Id. Pr. 938; *θεοῖσιν εἰ δικῆς μέλει* Soph. Ph. 1036; *Ζηνὶ τῶν σῶν μέλει πόνων* Eur. Heracl. 717; and very often in Att. Prose, *Ἀντίφων* 114. 37, etc.; *πάννυ μοι τυγχάνει μεμηνῶς τοῦ ἡσματος* Plat. Prot. 339 B;—also, *μέλει μοι περὶ τίνος* Hdt. 8. 19, Aesch. Cho. 780, Ar. Lys. 502, Plat. Alc. 2. 150 D, etc.; more rarely with ὑπέρ, *εἴπερ ὑπὲρ τοῦ κοινῇ βελτίστου δέι μέλειν ὑμῖν* Dem. 526. 3:—Hom. has the gen. only with ἀμελέω.

5. when used absol., a case may be supplied, *μηδὲ σοι μελήσῃτω* (τοῦδε or τοῦδε), Aesch. Pr. 332.

6. often with a neg., *οὐδὲν μοι μέλει* I care not, Ar. Ran. 655; *μὴ νῦν μελέτω σοι μηδὲν* Id. Pl. 208; *τῷ οὐδὲν μ. Alex.*

Παραρ. 1; so, *τί δέ σοι μέλει*; Diphil. Συν. 1. 10.

III. in Att., μέλων ἔστι περιφρ. for μέλει, as, *ἐστὶ τί μέλων τινὶ* Soph. O. C. 653, 1433; *ἐστὶ μέλων τίνος* Plat. Gorg. 501 B; *τοῦτο ἴσασι ἐμὸι μεμηνῶς* Xen. Apol. 20.

2. the neut. part. Is also used absol., *οὐδὲν ἄρ' ἐμοῦ μέλων* for *they took no thought of me*, Ar. Vesp. 1288; *δῆλον ὅτι οἶσθα, μέλων γέ σοι* since you have thought about it, Plat. Apol. 24 D; *οὐδὲν αὐτῷ μέλων τοῦ τοιαύτου* Id. Phaedr. 235 A, cf. Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 24.

IV. the Med. is used by Poets and in Hipp. like the Act., *μελόμεθα*, —*ηρόμεθα* Hipp. Epist. 849; *to be an object of care*, Ἀρτεμιν ᾧ μελόμεσθα Eur. Hipp. 60; but mostly in 3 sing., *ἐμοὶ δέ κε ταῦτα μελήσεται* Il. 1. 523; *μήτι μοι ἡγεμῶνος γε ποθὶ μελέσθω* let it not

weigh on thy mind, Od. 10. 505; so, *τὰν τεύθειν* . . αὐτῷ μελέσθω Λοξία Aesch. Eum. 61; *τὰνθάδ' ἂν μέλειτό μοι* Soph. El. 1436; γάμοις . . σοὶ χρὴ μέλεισθαι Eur. Phoen. 759, etc.; so the part., *τὰδε δὲ μέλουν* ἐπ' ἐλπίων Soph. Tr. 951 (as Herm. for μέλλομαι, Erf. μένοναι); *λαχὼν μελομένην νεκροῖς* Eur. Phoen. 1303; —not often impers., *σοὶ* . . μελέσθω φρουρησάι Soph. El. 74; *μέλειταί μοι τινος* Theocr. 1. 53. 2. the Ep. pf. and plqpf. pass. *μέμβλεται*, *μέμβλετο*, shortd. for *μεμελήτα*, *μεμέλητο*, with pres. and impf. sense, must be specially noticed, *ἦ νύ τοι οὐκέτι πάγχυ μετὰ φρεσὶ μέμβλεται* 'Αχιλλεύς (for μέλει) Il. 19. 343; *μέμβλετο γὰρ οὐ τεῖχος* (for ἐμελε) 21. 516; so, *φόνος δέ οὐ οὐκ ἐνὶ θυμῷ μέμβλετο* Od. 22. 12, cf. Hes. Th. 61:—hence the later Ep. formed a pres. *μέμβλομαι*, Ap. Rh. 2. 217, Call. Fr. 169, Opp., etc.: —the regul. pf. and plqpf. also occur in later Poets, *μεμελήτα* Opp. C. 1. 435; *Φοῖβω μεμελήμεθα* Anth. P. 10. 17; 2 and 3 plqpf. *μεμέλησθαι*, —to lb. 5. 220, Theocr. 17. 46; part. *μεμελημένος*, a, ov, *cared for, beloved*, *τινὶ* by one, Id. 26. 36, Anth. P. 7. 199.

B. with an object, *to care for, take care of, take an interest in* a thing, only in pres., c. gen. (like *ἐπιμελέομαι*), used in Hom. only in pf. part., *μέγα πλούτοιο μεμῆλως βυσσὶν* with, attending to . . , Il. 5. 708; *πολέμοιο μεμῆλως* 13. 297, 469; *οὐκ ἔφα τις θεοὺς βροτῶν ἀΐουσθαι μέλειν* Aesch. Ag. 370; *μέλειν μὲν ἡμῶν* Soph. Aj. 659; *δεινὸν σε . . τικτοῦσιν μέλειν* Id. El. 342; *θεοὶ τῶν ἀδίκων μέλουσιν* Eur. H. F. 772; so, later, c. dat., *to care for, μέλω κύρτοισι* Anth. P. 10. 10; *θεοὶ μέλοντες* Plat. Sull. 7.—absol. *to be anxious, μέλει* οὐ κέαρ Aesch. Theb. 257, cf. Aesch. Pers. 1049, Eur. Rhes. 770. 2. rarely c. acc., *ταῦτα μέμῆλως* these things hast thou invented, h. Hom. Merc. 437.

II. Med. *μέλομαι*, *to care for, take care of*, c. gen., Aesch. Theb. 177, Soph. O. T. 1466, Eur. Hipp. 109, Heracl. 354, Ap. Rh. 1. 697; *τὰ λοιπὰ μου μελοῦ* (where τὰ λ. is adverbial) Soph. O. C. 1138; also, *μέλεσθαι ἂν τι* or *τινος* Ar. Rh. 2. 376., 4. 491; *περὶ τινος* or *τινι* Anth. P. 6. 221, Ap. Rh. 3. 1172: c. inf., *μελέσθω λαὸς ἔκπονοι* Aesch. Supp. 367, cf. Eur. Heracl. 97:—the aor. in same sense, c. gen., *τάφου μεληθῶ* Soph. Aj. 1184; but *μεληθέν*, as Pass. *cared for*, Anth. P. 5. 201; and pf. part. *μεμελημένος*, Ib. 9. 221.

μελωδῶς, *to sing chant, sing*, Ar. Av. 226, 1382, Thesm. 99:—Pass. *to be chanted, τὰ ῥηθέντα ἦ μελωδῶθέντα* Plat. Legg. 655 D, cf. Ath. 620 C; *τὰ μελωδῶδῃνα διαστήματα used in music*, Plat. 2. 1019 A.

μελωδῆμα, τό, a chant, Plat. 2. 1145 A.

μελωδῆς, ἐς, (μέλος Δ) consisting of members or limbs, Gloss.

μελωδῆτός, ἡ, ὄν, *to be sung, used in singing*, Plat. 2. 389 F, etc.

μελωδία, ἡ, *a singing, chanting*, Eur. Rhes. 923, etc. II. a chant, choral song, both words and air, *συνοπτοῖς* [Ἑυριπίδῃ] . . τῇ μ. Ar. Fr. 231 b; *μελωδίας ποιητής* Plat. Legg. 812 D, 935 E, cf. 790 E.

μελωδικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for melody, Arist. Quint. p. 88.

μελωδῖος, ὄν, (μέλος B) singing, musical, melodious, *κύκνος*, ὄρνις Eur. I. T. 1104, Hel. 1111; *ἄχρημα* Id. I. T. 1045.

III. as Subst., *μελωδός*, ὁ, = *μελοποιός*, Plat. Legg. 723 D.

μέμας, v. sub *μῶμα*.

μεμαῖκυλον, v. sub *μμαιῖκυλον*.

μεμαῖκνία, v. sub *μμαιῖκνία*.

μεμαῖονες, *μεμαῖονον*, *μεμαῖω*, v. sub *μαῖπτω*.

μεμβλεται, *μεμβλετο*, v. sub *μέλω* A. 1V. 2.

μεμβλωκα, v. sub *βλωσκα*.

μεμβράδιον or *-ίδιον*, τό, Dim. of *μεμβράς*, Alex. Trall. 12. p. 766.

μεμβράδο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, a dealer in anchovies, Nicoph. Xeip. 1.

μεμβράνα, ἡ, the Lat. *membrana*, parchment, 2 Ep. Tim. 4. 13; also *μεμβρανον*, τό, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 1. 24.

μεμβραξ, ακος, ὁ, a kind of *εικάδα*, Ael. N. A. 10. 14, 1.

μεμβράς, ἄδος, ἡ, a small kind of anchovy, not so good as the *ἀφύη*, Ar. Vesp. 493, Comici ap. Ath. 287 D sq. (where the forms *μεμβράς* and *βεμβράς* occur indifferently).

μεμβρ-ᾠφύα, ἡ, a kind of anchovy, Aristonym. Ἡλίου β. 1.

μεμελητῆκός, Adv. by practice, Poll. 1. 157, v. l. Xen. Eq. Mag. 7, 14.

μεμελημένος, Adv. (μέλω) carefully, Plat. Prot. 344 B.

μεμερισμένος, Adv. (μερίζω) in parts, A. B. 787, etc.

μεμετιμένος, Ion. for *μεθειμένος*, part. pf. pass. of *μεθίμην*, Hdt.

μεμετρημένος, Adv. according to a stated measure, Luc. Salt. 67.

μεμηκός, v. sub *μηκάομαι*.

μεμηλε, *μεμηλει*, *μεμηλός*, v. sub *μέλω* A. II.

μεμνηνόμενος, Adv. (μνήω) angrily, Ep. Plat. 319 B.

μεμνηνόμενος, Adv. (μνηνάομαι) by stratagem, Eur. Ion 809.

μεμιασμένος, Adv. (μιαίνω) disgustingly, Schol. Soph. Ant. 1092.

μεμικμένος, Adv. (μίκνυμι) mixedly, Arist. Sens. 4. 14, H. A. 9. 14, 1.

μεμένο, *μεμένο*, *μεμένο*, *μεμένο*, v. sub *μηνήσκω*.

Μέμνων, ονος, ὁ, (μένω) properly, the Steadfast or Resolute (cf. Ἀγαμέμνων), as pr. n., Memnon, son of Eos and Tithonus, leader of the Ethiopians, killed by Achilles, Od. 4. 188., 11. 522, Hes. Th. 984: his statue at Thebes was said to sound musically when struck by the light of the rising sun, Luc. Tox. 27, cf. Strab. 816:—hence *Μεμνόνειος*, a, ov, of Memnon, Id. 813; *Μεμνόνειον*, τό, the temple of M., in Egypt, Id. 816; or at Susa, 728; *τὰ βασιλῆα τὰ Μεμνόνεια* (or *Μεμνόνια*) Hdt. 5. 53; ἄστυ Μεμνόνια, i. e. Susa, lb. 54.

III. a black Eastern bird, named after Memnon, Ael. N. A. 5. 1, Q. Sm. 2. 646, Opp. lx. 1. 6; these birds were called *μεμνόνιδες* by Paus. 10. 31, 6, Plin.

III. *μémνω*, a name for the ass at Athens, from its patient nature, Poll. 9. 48:—hence *μεμνόνεια* (sc. κρέα), τά, ass's flesh, Hesych.; also the market where it was sold, Poll. 1. c.

μεμορᾶμένος, Adv. (μοιράω) by lot or fate, Schol. Ar. Rh. 1. 973.

μέμονα, poet. and Ion. pf. used as pres., but only in sing., the pl. being supplied by *μέμας*, (cf. ἐμ-, ἐπι-μέμονα):—*to wish eagerly, yearn, strive,*

be fain, often in Hom. (esp. Il.), foll. by inf. pres., Od. 20. 15, Il. 12. 304., 18. 176, al.; by inf. fut., *μέμονας πόλεμον καταπασύμεν* ἀνδρῶν 7. 36; *μέμονέν τε μάλιστα κατῆρ' ἔμην* γαμείν Od. 15. 521, etc.; also by inf. aor., *μέμονας καταδύναι ὕμῶν* Il. 13. 307, cf. 5. 482; inf. *μεμονάει* Hdt. 6. 84.

2. absol., *διχθὰ δέ μοι κραδίη μέμονε* my heart yearneth with a twofold wish, Il. 16. 435; so, *δίδυμα μέμονε φῆρην* Eur. I. T. 555; also, *ἵνα δόρατα μέμονε δαῖα* where they press onward, Id. 1. A. 1495;—*μέμονας δ' ὅγε ἴσα θεοῖσι* he puts forth strength equal with the gods, Il. 21. 315; *τί μέμονας*; what wishest thou? Aesch. Theb. 686:—in Theocr. 25. 64 Herm. restored a plqpf. form *μεμόνει*. (*μέμονα* is to *μέμας* as *γάγονα* to *γάγα*: v. sub *μῶμαι*.)

μεμονωμένος, Adv. (μονῶ) singly, Cornut. N. D. 16 (14).

μεμότηται, *μεμορῆμένος*, *μεμορῆμένος*, v. sub *μείρομαι*.

μεμότης, ὁ, (Lat. *memoria*) a memorial chapel or shrine; and *μεμότης*, ὁ, one who is in charge of such a shrine; v. Ducang.

μεμυνόμενος, Ion. part. pf. pass. of *μυνόω*.

μεμνέτος, a, ov, verb. Adj. of *μεινέομαι*, *to be blamed*, Just. M. Apol. 1. 43.

II. *μεμπτέον*, verb. Adj. *one must blame*, Plotin. 3. 2, 7.

μεμπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to blame, Schol. Ar. Ach. 1082.

μεμπτός, ἡ, ὄν, *to be blamed, blameworthy*, Hdt. 7. 48, Eur. Hel. 462; Comp. *μεμπτοτέρος*, Thuc. 2. 61: mostly with a negat., Pind. Fr. 241, Soph. O. C. 1036, Thuc. 3. 57, etc.; οὐ μ. not contemptible, Id. 6. 13, Plat. Theaet. 187 C; οὐ μεμπτῶς, Plut. Cleom. 28.

II. act. *throwing blame upon, τινι* Soph. Tr. 446, where *μεμπτῶς* is fem. for *-τῇ*, cf. Pors. Hec. 115.

μέμῦκα, pf. both of *μυκάομαι* and *μύνω*.

μέμῦειρα, ἡ, = *μέμῦσις*, Teleclid. Incert. 12; Meineke *μέμῦειρα*.

μέμῦμαι, fut. *μεμύμοι*: aor. *ἐμέμῦθην* Hdt. 1. 77., 3. 13, Find., also Eur. Hipp. 1402, Hel. 31, 463, 637, Thuc. 4. 85; but in Att. commonly *ἐμέμῡθην*, which however is also in Minnerm. 13. 5, Hdt. 2. 24., 8. 106:—the pres. is used in pass. sense by Diog. L. 6. 47; and the fut. *μεμύθσομαι* in Menand. (Com. Fr. 4. p. 337): an act. aor. *μέμῡς* only in Aesop. 132. (Hence *μέμῡσις*, *μομφή*, *μόμπος*, etc.; *μῡμ-ος* also seems to be akin.)

To blame, censure, find fault with, first in Hes. (though *ἐπιμύμφομαι* occurs in Hom.):—Construct.:

1. c. acc. pers., *μέμῡνται δ' ἄρα τοὺς* Hes. Op. 184, cf. Theogn. 795, 871, also in Find. N. 7. 94, Hdt., and Att., as Aesch. Fr. 1036, Soph. El. 384, etc.; μ. τὸν θέντα τὸν νόμον Andoc. 29. 13; μ. τινὰ πρὸς τοὺς φίλους Xen. Oec. 11. 23; μ. τινὰ εἰς τὴν Id. An. 2. 6, 30; so

b. c. acc. rei, μ. τὴν γνώμην, τὰ δῶρα Hdt. 1. 207., 3. 13, al., and Att.; also, μ. τὴν κατὰ τὴν find fault with a thing in some particular, Hdt. 1. 91, cf. Xen. An. 7. 6, 39.

2. c. dat. pers. et acc. rei, *to impute as blameworthy, cast it in his teeth*, Lat. *exprobrare* or *obicere* alicui, Hdt. 3. 4., 4. 180, Ar. Nub. 525, Av. 137, Thuc. 1. 143, and often in Att.; also c. acc. cogn., *μέμῡμην μ. τῷ Λοξίᾳ* Ar. Pl. 10, etc.:—also, μ. τινι ὅτι . . , Hdt. 6. 92., 9. 6; ὥς . . , Plat. Phaedr. 234 B; οὐνεκα . . , Eur. Hel. 31; εἰ . . , Thuc. 4. 85:—c. dat. pers. et gen. rei, τοῦδ' ἂν οὐδεὶς . . μέμῡται μοι Aesch. Fr. 63; οὐποτ' ἀνδρὶ τῷδε κρινεμενῶν μέμῡται Hdt. 652; c. gen. pers. et acc. rei, ὃ μάλιστα μέμῡνται ἡμῶν which is the chief complaint they make against us, Thuc. 1. 84.

3. c. dat. pers. only, *to be dissatisfied with, find fault with*, Aesch. Theb. 560, cf. Fr. 63, Soph. Tr. 470, Eur. Or. 285, I. A. 899, Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 20; with a part. added, μ. ἡμῖν λογισαμένους Luc. Charicl. 20.

4. c. gen. rei only, *to complain of*, οὐ μᾶλιν . . μέμῡται Aesch. Fr. 196. 3; εἰ τὴν μέμῡται τῆς ἐμῆς ἀπουσίας Eur. Hec. 962; τίμην ἐμέμῡθην for [neglected] honour (cf. εὐχολῆς ἐπιμέμῡται Il. 1. 93) Eur. Hipp. 1402; μ. τὸν γέννην-μεν Thuc. 8. 109.

5. c. inf. with μή pleonastic, μ. μὴ πολλάκις βουλεύεσθαι *to impute blame for doing*, Thuc. 3. 42.

6. absol. *to find fault, complain*, Aesch. Supp. 137.

μεμψωλή, ἡ, = *μέμῡσις*, formed like *εὐχολῆς*, Hesych., Suid.

μεμψιβόλως, *to cast reproaches*, Phot.; cf. *ἐπισβολῶς*.

μεμψιμωρία, *to complain of one's fate*, Luc. Jug. Trag. 40; μ. ὅτι . . , Id. Sacr. 1; μ. τινι ἐπὶ τινι Polyb. 18. 31, 8; περί τινος Diod. 17. 70.

II. like *μέμφομαι* 2, *to impute as blameworthy, τινὶ* τὴν Decret. ap. Dem. 249. 25.—Verb. Adj. *μεμψιμορῆντος*, Polyb. 4. 60, 9.

μεμψιμορία, ἡ, querulousness, Hipp. 1287. 9, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 7. 6.

μεμψιμορία, ov, complaining of one's fate, repining, querulous, Isocr. 234 C, Luc. Tim. 13, etc.; Comp. —ότερος, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 7.

μέμῡσις, εως, ἡ, blame, censure, reproach, μέμῡσιν δικαίαν μέμφομαι Ar. Pl. 10; μ. ἐπιφέρειν τινὶ Id. Ran. 1253; μ. λαβεῖν Menand. Incert. 50; ἔχειν μ. to incur blame, Eur. Heracl. 974:—in pl. censures, Plat. Legg. 684 D; complaints, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 13, 2.

2. act., ground of complaint, wish to censure, μ. οὐτὴν ἀνθρώπου ἔχον Aesch. Pr. 445, cf. Soph. Ph. 1309; φίλων μ. censure of them, Id. Fr. 419. Cf. *μομφή*.

μέν, Particle, used partly to express certainty on the part of the speaker or writer; partly, and more commonly, to point out that the word or clause with which it stands is correlative to another word or clause that is to follow, the latter word or clause being introduced by *δέ*.

A. I. *μέν* used absolutely or determinatively, not being followed by a correlative *δέ*, when it may be rendered *indeed, truly, of a truth, verily*. In this usage it is manifestly a weak form of *μήν*, as appears distinctly from the Ep. and Ion. form *ἦ μέν* in protestations and oaths, where the Att. used *ἦ μήν*, καὶ μοι ὅμοσον, ἦ μέν μοι πρόφρων ἔπειον καὶ χερσὶν δρῆξην Il. 1. 477, cf. 14. 275; ἦ μέν τοι τὰδε πάντα τελέεται Od. 14. 160, cf. Il. 24. 716; τοῦτον ἐξορκίζω, ἦ μέν οὐ διακονήσῃ Hdt. 4. 154, cf. 5. 93, etc.; so with a negat., οὐ μέν γάρ τι κακὸν βασιλεύσει Od. 1. 392, etc.; ὥμοσα, μὴ μέν . . ἀναφῆναι 4. 25, cf. Hdt. 2. 118, 179; ἐξερπος ἦν, μὴ μέν ἀποκτείνῃ Hdt. 3. 66, cf. 99:—so, καὶ μέν, Il. 1. 269., 9. 632, etc.; οὐδὲ μέν οὐδὲ . . , 2. 703., 12. 212; γὰρ μέν, cf. γὰρ I. 5.—This usage is not unknown in Att., Soph. Ph. 1. 159, O. C.

44, Eur. Med. 676, 1129, etc.; esp. after Pronouns, ἐγὼ μὲν ἦδη . . . στείλων ἂν ἦν Soph. Ph. 1218; ἡ σοὶ μὲν ἡμεῖς . . . φίλοι Id. An. 634, cf. 498; "Ελλήν μὲν ἐσσι καὶ Ἑλληνίζει Plat. Meno 82 B, etc.—This usage must be distinguished from μὲν used alone, but so that a correlative clause with δέ is to be supplied from the context, v. infr. II. 7.

II. μὲν followed by δέ in the correlative clause or clauses, on the one hand, on the other hand; but it must be remarked, that the Greek is much fonder of combining clauses as correlative than we are, so that μὲν . . . δέ . . . must often be left untranslated; and that, esp. in Prose, the joint effect of the two Particles may be expressed by *as well* . . ., *as* . . ., *while* or *whereas*; and in strong opposition *true that* . . ., *but* . . .

Usage: 1. μὲν . . . δέ . . . (or when the correlative clause is negat., μὲν . . . οὐδέ . . ., II. 1. 318, 536), to mark opposition,—too common to need citation.—The opposed clauses commonly stand together:—often however they are separated by clauses, parenthetic or explanatory: e.g. μὲν in II. 2. 494 is answered by δέ in 511, 527 sq.; in Xen. An. 1. 9, 2, πρῶτον μὲν is answered by ἐπεὶ δέ in § 6; in Mem. 1. 1, 2, πρῶτον μὲν is answered by θαυμαστὸν δέ in 1. 2, 1; τοιαῦτα μὲν in Thuc. 1. 36 is answered by τ. δέ, Ib. 43.

2. these Particles are often used to connect a series of clauses containing different matter, though with no opposition, II. 1. 18 sq., 33 sq., 250 sqq., etc.; in 1. 306 sq., after μὲν follow five clauses, each introduced by δέ, and in 433 sq. no less than eight: so also in Att. Prose, as Xen. An. 1. 3, 14, 7, 10 sq.; this usage is often found when the members of a sort or class are distinctly specified, παῖδες δέ, οὗ, πρεσβύτερος μὲν Ἀρταξέρξης, νεώτερος δέ Κύρος Ib. 1. 1, 1, cf. 1. 2; τάφορος . . . τὸ μὲν εὖρος ὀργυῖαι πέντε, τὸ δὲ βάθος ὀργυῖαι τρεῖς Ib. 1. 7, 13; πρῶτος μὲν . . . δεύτερος δέ . . . τρίτος δέ . . ., Ib. 5. 6, 9; τότε μὲν . . . τότε δέ . . ., at one time . . . at another . . ., Ib. 5. 9, 9, etc.; but most often with the Article used as a Pron., οὐ μὲν . . . οὐδέ . . .; τὸ μὲν . . . τὸ δέ . . .; etc.

3. the principal word is often repeated, both with μὲν and δέ, οἱ περὶ μὲν βουλή Δαναῶν, περὶ δ' ἐστὶ μάχης Ib. 1. 258, cf. 288, Od. 15. 70; ἐνὶ μὲν φιλότῃ, ἐν δ' ἱμερος, ἐν δ' ὀδυσσέϊ Ib. 14. 216; Ξέρξης μὲν ἀγαγεν . . . Ξέρξης δ' ἀπώλεσεν Aesch. Pers. 550, cf. 560, 693, 700; and in Prose, χαλεπαίνει μὲν πρᾶν, χαλεπαίνει δὲ κυβερνήτης Xen. An. 5. 8, 20, etc.; so with πολὺς and πᾶς, Schäf. Soph. Ph. 633.

4. one of the correlative clauses is sometimes independent, while the other takes the participle or some other dependent form, ἐβλασφήμει κατ' ἐμοῦ . . . μάρτυρα μὲν . . . οὐδὲνα παρασχομένους . . . παρεκέλευτο δέ . . ., Dem. 1302. 10; οἱ ἀμφὶ βασιλεία, περὶ δὲ μὴ οὐκείτῃ, τῶν δὲ ἱππέων ὁ λόφος ἐνεπλήσθη Xen. An. 1. 10, 12, cf. 2. 1, 7, 5. 6, 20; ἂν ἐπιμεμφόμενα . . . ἀδεία μὲν ἄντια δ' οἶσιν Soph. Tr. 123, cf. O. C. 522; χωρὶς μὲν τοῦ ἐσπερήσθαι . . ., ἐτι δὲ καὶ . . . δύω ἀμελήσῃ Plat. Crito 44 B.

5. μὲν and δέ sometimes oppose two clauses, whereof one is really subordinate to the other, ἅλλ' ἐκείνο θαυμάζω, εἰ Λακεδαιμονίους μὲν ποτε . . . ἀντήγαγε . . . νυνὶ δὲ οὐκείτῃ ξείναι (for εἰ . . . ἀντήγαγε νυνὶ οὐκείτῃ), Dem. 25. 2, cf. Aeschin. 69. 44, etc.;—so in an anacoluthon, Thuc. 1. 36, τρία μὲν ὄντα . . . ναυτικά . . ., τούτων δ' εἰ περιόψεσθαι τὰ δύο κτλ.).

6. μὲν is not always answered by δέ, but often by other equiv. Particles, by ἅλλὰ, II. 1. 22 sq., 2. 703 sq., so, Aesch. Pers. 176, 337, etc.; sometimes even in Att. Prose, Xen. An. 1. 7, 17, Ages. 2, 11:—by ἀτάρ, II. 6. 84, 124, Aesch. Pr. 340, Soph. O. T. 1051 sq., Plat. Theat. 172 C, etc.; (so, μὲν . . . αὐτὸρ in Ep., II. 1. 50, Od. 19. 513, etc.):—by αὖ, II. 11. 108, Od. 4. 211:—by αὖθις, Soph. Ant. 165:—by αὖτε, II. 1. 234, Od. 22. 5:—sometimes δέ is replaced by another word, as πρῶτον μὲν . . ., εἴτα . . . Soph. El. 251, Xen. An. 1. 3, 2; πρῶτον μὲν . . ., ἔπειτα . . . Soph. Tr. 616; πρῶτον μὲν . . ., μετὰ τοῦτο . . ., Xen. An. 5. 9, 5–7; μάλιστα μὲν . . ., ἔπειτα μέντοι . . ., Soph. Ph. 353, cf. O. T. 647, 777, and v. sub μάλα 111. init.; rarely μὲν answered by μήν, Plat. Phaedr. 268 E, Phileb. 12 D.

b. when the opposition is very emphatic, δέ is sometimes strengthened, as ὅμως δέ . . ., Soph. O. T. 785, Ph. 473, 1074, etc.; (so ἅλλ' ὅμως, Id. El. 450); δ' αὖ . . ., II. 4. 415, Xen. An. 1. 10, 5; δ' ἐμπερ . . ., II. 1. 560, 1.

c. μὲν is sometimes answered, in anacoluth., by a copulat. Particle, κάρτιστοι μὲν ἔσαν καὶ καρτίστοις ἐμάχοντο II. 1. 267, cf. 459, Od. 22. 475, Soph. Aj. 1 sq., Tr. 689, Eur. Med. 126; οὐ μὲν Ζεὺς ὁ τ' Ἀπόλλων ξυνοίει Soph. O. T. 498, cf. Ant. 1162, Ph. 1056, 1424 sq., Aesch. Theb. 924; but rarely in Prose, τρία μὲν ἔτη ἀντίχον . . ., καὶ οὐ πρότερον ἐνέδοσαν Thuc. 2. 65, cf. 70, 3. 46, 4. 32.

7. the answering clause with δέ is sometimes left to be supplied, τὴν μὲν ἐγὼ σπουδῇ δάμνησ' ἐπέεσσι her can I hardly subdue, [but all others easily], II. 5. 893; ὥς μὲν λέγονται as indeed they say, [but as I believe not], Eur. Or. 8; καὶ πρῶτον μὲν ἦν αὐτῷ πόλεμος, (with no ἔπειτα δέ to follow), Xen. An. 1. 9, 14, cf. 1. 2, 1, 5. 9, 20, etc. This isolated μὲν is often used to give force to assertions made by a person respecting himself, wherein opposition to other persons is implied: hence it is joined to the pers. Pron., ἐγὼ μὲν οὐκ οἶδα Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 12, cf. 4. 2, 45, Plat., etc.; so also with the demonstr. Pron., οὗτος μὲν Plat. Apol. 21 D, etc.

8. μὲν is also used alone in questions, when that to which the question refers is assumed, Eur. Ion 520, Hipp. 316, Ar. Av. 1214, Plat. Meno 82 B, al.

B. μὲν before other Particles: I. where each Particle retains its force, 1. μὲν ἄρα, in Hom. μὲν ἄρα, accordingly, and so, II. 2. 1, 6, 312, Od. 1. 127, Plat. Phaedr. 258 C, Rep. 467 D, etc.

2. μὲν γάρ, Soph. O. T. 62, Thuc. 1. 142, etc.—Hom. often omits the second clause after μὲν γάρ, as II. 5. 901, Od. 1. 173, 392, cf. Soph. O. T. 1062, etc.;—also, μὲν γάρ δὲ II. 11. 825; μὲν γάρ τε 17. 727.

3. μὲν δὴ 1. 54, Hdt. 1. 32, etc.;—often used to express positive certainty on the part of the speaker or writer, ἅλλ' οἶσθα μὲν δὴ Soph. Tr. 627, cf. O. T. 204; τὰ μὲν δὴ τίς ἔχεις Id. Ph. 1308; esp. as a conclusion, τοῦτο μὲν δὴ . . . ὁμολογείται Plat. Gorg. 470 B, cf. Xen.

Cyr. 1. 1, 6, etc.;—so also in closing a statement, τοιαῦτα μὲν δὴ ταῦτα Aesch. Pr. 500, etc.; used in answers to convey full assent, Plat. Gorg. 470 B, etc.;—so, ἡ μὲν δὴ II. 9. 348, Od. 4. 33; οὐ μὲν δὴ, to deny positively, II. 8. 238, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 9, etc.; ἅλλ' οὐ τι μὲν δὴ . . . Plat. Theat. 187 A.

4. μὲν οὖν, v. infr. II. 2. II. where the Particles combine so as to form a new sense, 1. μὲν γε, used much like γοῦν, at all events, at any rate, Κορινθίους μὲν γε ἐνσπονδοὶ ἐστε Thuc. 1. 40, cf. 3. 39, 6. 86; τοῦτο μὲν γ' ἦδη σαφές Ar. Ach. 154, cf. Nub. 1173; εἰ μὲν γε βρῶν εἶμαι if only you were to say βρῶν, Ib. 1382:—rarely, if ever, in Trag., Pors. Med. 1090:—also, μὲν γέ που Plat. Rep. 559 B, Theat. 147 A.

2. μὲν οὖν is often used with a corresponding δέ, so that each Particle retains its force, Soph. O. T. 244, 844, Ph. 359, etc.;—but often also absol., when it is sometimes written μενοῦν, and is merely a strengthd. form of οὖν, so then, Id. Ant. 65, Ph. 359:—but it has a peculiar force in replies, being used sometimes in strong affirmation, παντάπασιν μὲν οὖν Plat. Theat. 158 D; κομῆθ' μὲν οὖν Ib. 159 E; πάνιν μὲν οὖν Ib. 159 B; ἀνάγκη μὲν οὖν Ib. 189 E;—but also to concede more than was asked, so as to correct a statement, nay rather, like Lat. imo, imo vero, κακοδαίμων; Answ. Βορδαίμων μὲν οὖν! Ar. Eccl. 1102; μὴ πρὸς τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀποψῶ wipe your nose on my head, Answ. ἐμοῦ μὲν οὖν . . ., nay on mine, Id. Eq. 910; cf. Aesch. Pers. 1032, Ag. 1090, 1396, Soph. Aj. 1363, El. 1504, O. T. 705, Ar. Ran. 241, Plat. Crito 44 B, Gorg. 466 A, 470 B, Prot. 309 D, etc.;—also, μὲν οὖν δὴ Soph. Tr. 153, Xen.; καὶ δὴ μὲν οὖν Soph. O. C. 31; cf. οὐμνοῦν:—so in N. T., μενοῦνγε, to begin a sentence, yea rather, Lat. quin imo, Ev. Luc. 11. 28, Ep. Rom. 9. 20, etc.—In Ion. writers, μὲν νυν is used for μὲν οὖν, Hdt. 1. 18, 4. 144, etc.

3. by μὲν τε, if δέ τε follows, the two clauses are more closely combined than by τε . . ., II. 5. 139, etc.; μὲν τε is often answered by δέ alone, 16. 28, etc.; or by equiv. Particles, 17. 727, Od. 1. 215, etc.; rarely by ἡδέ, II. 4. 341:—Hom. also uses μὲν τε absol., when τε loses all force, as after γάρ, τις, etc., II. 2. 145, 4. 341, etc.

4. μὲν τοι in Hom. always occurs in speeches, and the τοι is prob. to be regarded as the dat. of the Pron., or at all events as not influencing the sense of μὲν, v. Spitzn. Excurs. ad II. VIII. § 3:—but in Att. μέντοι is written as a single word, and is used,

a. with a Conjunctive force, yet, but however, nevertheless, tamen, vero, Aesch. Pr. 318, 1054, Soph. Tr. 413, Xen., etc.; and sometimes stands for δέ, answering to μὲν, Hdt. 1. 36, Soph. Ph. 352, Arist. Pol. 3. 4, 9, etc.; v. supr. A. II. 6. a.

b. as an Adv., in strong protestations, ὅνυμι γὰρ σοὶ τινα μέντοι θεῶν Plat. Phaedr. 236 D; αὐ μέντοι γε μὰ Δία . . . Dem. 54. 12; hence often used in eager or positive assent, φαμέν τι εἶναι . . .; Answ. φαμέν μέντοι νῆ Δία, of course, certainly, Plat. Phaedo 65 D, cf. 68 B, 73 D, 81 D, etc.; also with a negat. to give emphasis to a question, οὐ σὺ μέντοι . . .; why you are not . . .? Id. Prot. init., cf. Phaedr. 229 B, Rep. 339 B, etc.: sometimes to express impatience, τί μέντοι πρῶτον λέγω, τί πρῶτον ἦν; nay what was the first? Ar. Nub. 787; οὗτος, σὲ λέγω μέντοι Id. Ran. 171; with an imperat., to enforce the command, τοῦτ' ἐμέντοι οὐ φυλάττω only take heed . . ., Id. Pax 1100, cf. Av. 661, Xen. An. 1. 4, 8; in answers, γελοῖον μεντὰν εἶη nay it would be absurd, Plat. Theat. 158 E.—Additional force is given by joining μέντοι γε Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 24, etc.; but in γε μέντοι, γε belongs to the foregoing word, Aesch. Ag. 938, Soph. O. T. 778, 1292, etc., v. Pors. Hec. 604; also, ὅμως γε μ. Ar. Ran. 61.—καὶ . . . μέντοι is used in narrative, etc., to add something that is to be noted, νῦν σοι καιρὸς ἐστιν ἐπιδείξασθαι τὴν παιδείαν, καὶ φυλάξασθαι μέντοι . . ., and of course to take care . . ., Xen. An. 4. 6, 15, cf. 1. 8, 20, Plat. Prot. 339 C, Theat. 143 B.—ἅλλὰ μὲντοι but as a matter of fact, but really, Xen. An. 4. 6, 16, Plat. Rep. 331 E, etc.—lu the crasis μεντάν, i.e. μέντοι ἂν, each word retains its proper sense, as in Soph. Aj. 86, Dem. 16. 24, etc.

C. for μὲν after other Particles, see each Particle.

D. Position of μὲν. Like δέ, it generally stands as the second word in a sentence. But when a sentence begins with words common to its subordinate clauses, μὲν takes its place as the second word in the first of these clauses, as ἦδε γὰρ γυνὴ δούλη μὲν, εἰρήκην δ' ἐλευθερον λόγον Soph. Tr. 63; οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐτάξαντο μὲν . . ., ἡούχαζον δέ . . ., Thuc. 4. 73, cf. 113, etc. It also attaches itself to other words which mark opposition, as πρῶτον μὲν, τότε μὲν, ἐγὼ μὲν, even when these do not stand first: sometimes however it precedes such words, ὥς μὲν ἐγὼ οἶμαι Plat. Phaedr. 228 B; ὥς μὲν τινες ἐφάσαν Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 28. It generally stands between the Art. and Noun, or the Prep. and its Case, as, οἱ μὲν στρατιῶται, τὸ μὲν πλῆθος, περὶ μὲν τούτων, etc.; but if special stress is laid on the Noun, this is sometimes neglected, as, οἱ Τεγεᾶται μὲν ἐπηλύσαντο, Μαντινῆς δὲ ἀπεχώρησαν Thuc. 4. 134; ἀνὰ τὸ σκοτεινὸν μὲν . . ., Id. 3. 22.

II. μὲν is often repeated in the same sentence,

1. when besides the opposition of two main clauses, a subordinate opposition is introduced into the first, δ μὲν ἀνὴρ τοιαῦτα μὲν πεποίηκε τοιαῦτα δὲ λέγει, ὡμῶν δέ . . ., Xen. An. 1. 6, 9, cf. 5. 8, 24, Thuc. 8. 104, Dem. 299. 19 sq., 6Sg. 19 sq.

2. μὲν may be repeated in apodosis with the demonstr. Pron., τὸν μὲν καλέουσι θέρος, τούτων μὲν προσκυνέουσι, τὸν δὲ χειμῶνα . . ., Hdt. 2. 121; ὅσοι μὲν δὴ νομοῦ τοῦ Θηβαίου εἰσὶ, οὗτοι μὲν νυν . . . αἰγὰς θύουσι· ὅσοι δὲ . . . νομοῦ τοῦ Μενδησίου εἰσὶ, οὗτοι δὲ . . . ὕψι θύουσι Ib. 42, cf. 3. 108, al.; ὅτε μὲν μὲ οἱ ἀρχόντες ἐτάττον . . ., τότε μὲν ἔμνον . . . τοῦ δὲ θεοῦ τάττοντες, ἐνταῦθα δέ . . . Plat. Apol. 28 E.—cf. Butt. Dem. Mid. pp. 154 sq.

3. μὲν used absolutely is often followed by a correlative μὲν, εἰ μὲν οὖν ἡμεῖς μὲν . . . ποιοῦμεν Plat. Rep. 421 A.

III. μὲν is sometimes omitted by Poets, but so that it is implied in the following δέ, ἐλευθεροῦτε πατρίδ', ἐλευθεροῦτε δὲ παῖδας Aesch. Pers. 403; cf. Ellendt Lex. Soph. 1. 388.

μεν-αίχμης, *cu*, Dor. -αίχμας, *a*, *ύ*, = *μενεπτόλεμος*, *μενέχαρμος*, *a* *staunch* soldier, Anacr. 74:—*χειρὶ μεναιχμῇ*, in Anth. P. 6. 84, may belong to this, or may be fem. of a form *μεναιχμος*.

μέν-ανδρος, *ov*, awaiting *a man*, παρθένος Dionys. ap. Ath. 98 D.

μὲν ἄρα, *μὲν γάρ*, *μὲν γέ*, *μὲν δή*, *v. sub μὲν β*.

μεναιών, (*μένος*) *to desire earnestly or eagerly, to be bent on doing*, Hom.; with inf. pres., *μὴδὲ θεοὶ μεναινέμεν ἴφι μάχεσθαι* Il. 5. 606, cf. Od. 13. 30, etc.; or, more commonly, with inf. aor., *μεναινέις Ἴλιον ἐξαπαῖσαι* Il. 4. 32, etc.; rarely with inf. fut., *ἐρύσσεσθαι μεναινάων* 21. 176, Od. 21. 125; when absol., an inf. may easily be supplied, *σὺ δ' ἄσπερχεις μεναινέις [διῶσαι]* Il. 22. 10, cf. 4. 32; *μᾶλα περ μεναινάων [καταφθίσαι]* Od. 5. 341, etc.:—also like all Verbs of wishing, *c. gen.*, *μ. μάχης to long for battle*, Hes. Sc. 361:—*c. acc. rei*, *διέλεθρον μ. τινὶ to purpose death against another*, Q. Sm. 12. 380.

II, *to be angry, rage*, Il. 19. 68., 24. 22, 54; also, *ἐριδι μενεῖν*, like *ἐριδι μάχεσθαι*, 19. 58; *μ. τινὶ to rage against one*, 15. 104, Od. 1. 20, etc.:—but in Il. 19. 491, where Sarpedon κτενόμενος μενέαιε, the meaning seems to be, *he gasped hard, breathed hard as he was dying*; the Gramm. explained it by *ἐκτενοφύχει*. Cf. *μενοινάω*.—The word is Ep., also used in Pseudo-Eur. (Fr. 449).

μεν-έγχης, *es*, = *μεναιχμης*, Aesch. in Anth. P. 7. 255.

μενέ-δῆσιος, *ov*, standing one's ground against the enemy, *staunch, steadfast*, Il. 12. 247., 13. 228; Dor. -δαίσιος, Anth. P. 7. 208.

μενέ-δουπος, *ov*, *steadfast in the battle-din*, Orph. Arg. 537.

μενέ-κράτης (*ᾶ*), *es*, *abiding in strength*, στυλός Dionys. ap. Ath. 98 D.

μενέ-κτύπος, *ov*, = *foreg.*, Hesych.

Μενέλαος, *δ*, *pr. n. Abiding-men*, Hom.; Att. Μενέλεως, *gen. ew*; the Trag. use either form, as the metre requires; Dor. dat. Μενέλα, Pind. N. 7. 41, acc. Μενέλαν Eur. Rhes. 257.

μενέ-μάχος (*ᾶ*), *ov*, *staunch in fight*, App. Hesp. 5. 61.

μενέ-πτόλεμος, *ov*, *staunch in battle, steadfast, brave*, epith. of heroes, Il. 19. 48, etc.; also of a nation, 2. 749:—equivalent to *μεναιχμης*, *μενεδῆσιος*, *μενέχαρμος*, etc.

Μενεσθεύς, *ἔως*, Ion. ἡος, *δ*, *pr. n.*, Abider, cf. Μένων.

μενετέον, *verb. Adj.* of μένω, *one must remain*, Plat. Rep. 328 B, Xen., etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 446. *V. μεντέον*.

μενετικός, *ή, ύν*, (*μένα*) *inclined to wait*, M. Anton. 1. 16.

μενετός, *ή, ύν*, (*μένα*) *waiting or inclined to wait, patient, long-suffering*.

μενετοὶ θεοὶ Ar. Av. 1620. *II*, of circumstances, *οἱ καιροὶ οὗ μενετοὶ* opportunities will not wait, Thuc. 1. 142.

μενε-φύλοπις (*ύ*), *ios, ύ*, *ή*, = *μενεπτόλεμος*, Anth. P. 6. 84.

μενε-χάρμης, *ov, δ*, (*χάρμη*) *staunch in battle*, of heroes, Il. 11. 122, 303, etc.; of a nation, 9. 529; never in Od.:—also *μενέχαρμος*, *ov*, Il. 14. 376. A comparison with *μεναιχμης*, *μενεπτόλεμος* determines the sense as given above.

μενῆτεον, worse form for *μενετέον*, Dion. H. 7. 27, Aesop.

μενθήραι, *ai*, = *μερμηραι*, E. M. 508. 6, (*μενθήρες* f.l. in Suid.): the sing. restored in a Fr. of Panyasis ap. Stob. 165; by Meineke Anal. Alex. p. 365, *μενθήρης* (vulg. *μὲν θήρης*) *καὶ δολοφροσύνης*.

μενθέρῳ, = *μερμηρίῳ*, Hesych., Phot.

μενο-εικής, *ἔς*, (*εικός, εἶκα*) *suited to the desires, satisfying, sufficient, plentiful, or agreeable, to one's taste*, Hom.; mostly of meat and drink, as *δαίς, δέπνον, ἑδωδὴ, αἶτος, οἶνος* etc.; *πάρα γὰρ μενοεικέα πολλὰ δαίνυσθαι* Il. 9. 227, cf. Od. 16. 429; *τῶν ἐξαιρετῶν μενοεικέα* 14. 232; *τάφος μ. a plentiful funeral feast*, Il. 23. 39; *μενοεικέα ὕλην great store of wood*, 23. 139; *δῶρα, χόρις, etc.*, Hom.; *καὶ σφιν μενοεικέα ληῖδα δάκα* Od. 13. 273; cf. Plut. Phoc. 2.

μενοινάω, Ep. *μενοινῶω* Il. 13. 79; 2 and 3 sing. *μενοίνας, -α*, Hom.; lengthd. *μενοινάα* Il. 19. 164; part. *μενοίνων* Il.: Ep. impf. *μενοίνεον* Il. 12. 59; impf. 3 sing. *μενοίνοια* Hes. Sc. 368, *μενοίνοια* Hom.: aor. *μενοίνηεν* Od. 2. 36; subj. *μενοίνῃσθ*, -ωσι Ib. 248, Il. 10. 101; opt. *μενοίνῃσει* 15. 82, where Aristarch. gave a subj. form *μενοίνῃσαι*, but v. Spitzn. ad l.: (*μένος*). Like *μεναιάω*, *to desire eagerly, to be bent on*, Hom., who often adds *φρεσὶν ἦται, φρεσὶ σῆται μ. to desire in his, thy heart*; *μετὰ φρεσὶ σῆται* Il. 14. 264; *θυμῷ, ἐνὶ θυμῷ* 19. 164, Od. 2. 248.—Construct., mostly c. acc. rei, 2. 285, al.; also not seldom with inf. pres., as Il. 19. 164, Od. 22. 217; or inf. aor., as 2. 248., 21. 157, and so Pind. P. 1. 83; also, *μενοίνεον εἰ τελέουσαν were eager to see whether* . . . Il. 12. 59:—rarely absol., *ὦδε μενοίνων so eager [for battle]*, 15. 202:—*μ. τινὶ to design or purpose something against one*, *κακὰ δὲ Τρώεσσι μενοίνοια* Od. 11. 532; but, c. dat. rei, alone, esp. *to strive for a thing*, *μ. χρήμασι* Theogn. 461.—Ep. word, used also by Pind.; twice by Trag., in pres., *τί ποτε μενοινᾷ*; Soph. Aj. 341; *νῦν σφάδαι μενοινᾷς* Eur. Cycl. 448; and once by Ar., also in pres., *ἐξελεῖν ἡμῶν μενοινῶν . . τὰνθρήνια* Vesp. 1080.

μενοίνω, *ή, eager desire*, Call. Jov. 90, Ap. Rh. 1. 894, Anth. P. 11. 350.

μένος, *eos, τό*, (*v. μῶω*) *might, force*, esp. as shown in quick movement and exertion, often in Hom. who sometimes joins *μένος τε καὶ ἀλκή* as equiv., Il. 6. 265; *μ. χειρῶν* 5. 506, for which he more often has *μ. καὶ χεῖρες*, 6. 502, etc.; also, *μένος καὶ γυῖα* Ib. 27.

2. of animals, *strength, fierceness*, as of wild beasts, Il. 17. 20; of horses, *spirit, courage*, Ib. 456, 476, etc.; of dogs, Xen. (v. sub fin.).

3. of things, *force, might*, *μ. ἔγχεος* Il. 16. 613; *ἡέλιου* Od. 10. 160; *πυρὸς* Il. 6. 182, Ar. Ach. 665; *ποταμῶν* Il. 12. 18, cf. Aesch. Fr. 721; *χειμῶνος* Eur. Il. 11. 828.—also, *χαλινῶν ἀναδύει μένει* Aesch. Ag. 238; *ἀτης* Id. Cho. 1076; *οἶνου* Hipp. 394. 51.

4. *force, strength*, as implying *life*, and so *life itself*, Il. 3. 294; *ψυχῇ τε μένος* *te* as equiv., 5. 296; *φυσάδι μέλαν μένος the black life-blood*, Soph. Aj. 1412, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1067.

II, of the soul, *spirit, rage, passion*, *μένος ἀνδρῶν the battle-rage of men*, Il. 2. 387; *μένος Ἄρπος* 18. 264; more

rarely in pl., and that mostly in phrase *μένεα πνέοντες*, Il. 2. 536, al. (where perhaps the number of *μένεα* follows that of *πνέοντες*):—Hom. often joins *μένος καὶ θυμός* Il. 5. 470, al., v. Herm. h. Hom. Cer. 362; *μένος καὶ θάρσος* Il. 5. 2, Od. 1. 321; *μένος ἔλλαβε θυμόν* Il. 23. 468; *μένεος δ' ἐμπλήσατο θυμόν* 2. 312; *μένεος δὲ μέγα φρένες ἀμφιμέλαινα* *πῖμπλαντο* 1. 103; so, *δρῆγης καὶ μένεος ἐμπλήμενος* Ar. Vesp. 427 (v. sub fin.):—*μένει* in dat. *violently, furiously*, Aesch. Theb. 393; *παντὶ μένει* Hes. Sc. 354.

2. *the bent, intent, purpose* of any one, *Τρώων μ. αἰὲν ἀτάσθαλον* their bent is aye to folly, Il. 13. 634; so in pl., *intents, ἔμῶν μενέων ἀπερωεύς* 8. 361; hence, 3. generally, *mind, temper, disposition*, like Lat. *mens*, esp. in compds., like *εὐμένης, δυσμένης*, etc.; but never used strictly of the intellect.—In most cases it answers to Lat. *impetus*.

III, *μένος* is also used in periph. like *βίη, ἰς, σθένος, ἱερὸν μένος Ἀλκινόου*, for *Alcinoüs himself*, Od.; so too, *μένος Ἀτρείδαιο, Ἐκτορος*, etc., Il.; also, *μένεα ἀνδρῶν* 4. 447, Od. 4. 363; *αἰθέριον μ. = αἰθήρ*, Emped. 32.—This Homeric word is used, of the Att. Poets, mostly by Aesch.; rare in Com. and Att. Prose, though Xen. has it of *spirit, ardour, προθυμία καὶ μ., θάρσος καὶ μ.* Cyr. 3. 61, Hell. 7. 1, 31; *ὑπὸ χαρᾶς καὶ μένεος* Id. Cyn. 6. 15.

μὲν οὖν, μὲν πού, μὲν ῥα, μεντάν, μὲν τε, μέντοι, v. sub μὲν β.

Μεντορ-ουργής, *ἔς*, wrought by Mentor, Luc. Lexiph. 7.

μένος, Ion. impf. *μενεσκον* Il. 19. 42, Hdt. 4. 42; Ion. fut. *μενέω* Il. 19. 308, Hdt. 4. 119, etc., Att. *μενώ*: aor. *έμεινα*; pf. *μεμῆνκα* (more often in comp. with *έμ-*) Dem. 331. 28:—the other regul. tenses being common:—verb. Adj. *μεμῆμενος, μενετόν*, later *μενέον*; also in Att. Poets redupl. *μῆμνω, i. e. μ. μένω, v. sub voc.* (Cf. Lat. *maneo*; v. sub *μῶμαι*). *To stay, wait*:

1. *to stay, stand fast, abide*, in battle, Hom.; who often joins it (as synonym.) with *τλήναι, opp. to φεύγειν*; and so in Att.; *ἐμπέδαι μ. Aesch. Ag. 854; ἀπαρέτας* Id. Supp. 945; *μ. κατὰ χώραν*, of soldiers, Thuc. 4. 26.

2. *to stay at home, stay where one is, not stir*, Il. 16. 838; elsewhere more fully, *ἐντοοθε μένει* Hes. Th. 598; *μ. αὐτοῦ* Hdt. 8. 62; *οἴκοι* Aesch. Fr. 300; *εἰς αὖ δόμον* Id. Theb. 232; *κατ' οἶκον* Eur. 1. A. 656; *ἐν δόμοις* Soph. Aj. 80; *ἐνδον* Amphip. Ἀθ. 1:—simply *to lodge, stay, πρὸς τινα* Hipp. 1276. 34; *ἐκεῖ* Polyb. 30. 4, 10, cf. Alciphro 3. 5:—but, *μ. ἀπὸ τίνος to stay away, be absent from* . . , Il. 2. 292., 18. 64.

3. *to stay, tarry, ἐς ἡέλιον καταδύντα* Od. 17. 570; *μενοῖναι, εἰσέκε περ Τροίην διαπέρασεν* Il. 9. 45: with a notion of delay or idleness, 9. 318., 11. 666, cf. Aesch. Pers. 796; *οἱ μένοντες* Xen. An. 4. 19, etc.

4. of things, *to be lasting, remain, last, stand, στήλη μένει ἔμπεδον* Il. 17. 424; *δάσφαλις αἰὲν . . μένει οὐρανός* Pind. N. 6. 7; *τὸ δ' αἰαντῶς μένει* Aesch. Eum. 672; *αἰῶνα δ' ἐς τρίτον μένει* Id. Theb. 744; *μ. τὰ βουλευματα* Arist. Eth. N. 9. 6, 3; *οἱ μένοντες* (sc. *δάσπετες*), opp. to *οἱ πλάνητες*, Id. Cael. 2. 8, 10; *μένουσιν ἀριστοκραταὶ* *are stable, permanent*, Id. Pol. 5. 8, 5; *τὸ νόμισμα βούλεται μένειν* Id. Eth. N. 5. 5, 14, etc.

5. of condition, *to remain as one was*, of a maiden, Il. 19. 263; generally, *to remain as before, to stand, hold good, ἦν μείνωνιν ὄρκιοι* Eur. Andr. 1000; so, *μένειν κατὰ χώραν*, of an oath, Hdt. 4. 201; of circumstances, Thuc. 4. 76; *οὐδαμᾶ ἐν ταῦτῳ μ.*, of prosperity, Hdt. 1. 5; *μένειν ἐμπέδοις φρονήμασι* Soph. Ant. 169; *μ. ἐπὶ τούτων to remain contented with* . . , Dem. 42. 29; so, *μ. ἐπὶ τούτοις* Isocr. 160 A; *μ. ἐλεύθερον* Menand. Ἐαυτ. τιμ. 6.

6. *to abide by an opinion, conviction, etc.*, *ἐπὶ τῷ δαηθῇ*, like *ἐμμένειν τῷ δαηθῇ*, Plat. Prot. 356 E; *μενέτωσαν ἐν τοῖς διαγρωθεῖσι* Lex ap. Dem. 545. 9; *ἐπὶ τούτῳ τῷ βίῳ μ. to stand by* . . , *be content with* . . , Plat. Rep. 466 C.

7. *impers. c. inf.*, *it remains for one to do*, *μένει . . τίνεν θέμιν* Aesch. Supp. 435; *τοῖς πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις καθαγεῖν μένει* Eur. Fr. 39.

II, *transitive*, of persons, *to await, expect, wait for*, *ἦν μῆμνει* Il. 8. 565, al.; esp. *to await an attack without blenching*, Lat. *manere hostem*, often in Hom., and Att.; so of a rock, *to bide the storm*, Il. 15. 620; *ἀπορίαν γὰρ οὐ μενῶ* Eur. Phoen. 740:—reversely of things, *τὸ μῆρσιμον γὰρ τὸν τ' ἐλευθερον μένει awaits him*, Aesch. Cho. 103; *ἐπῆλθον μένοι* (sc. *με*) Id. Ag. 1277; *ἀγὰν γὰρ ἄνδρας οὐ μένει λελειμμένους* Id. Fr. 39.

2. also c. acc. et inf. *to wait for, ἦ μένετε Τρώας σχεδὸν ἔλθμεν; wait ye for the Trojans to come nigh?* Il. 4. 247; *μένον δ' ἐπὶ ἔσπερον ἔλθειν they waited for evening's coming on*, Od. 1. 422, etc.; *οὐδ' ἔμειν' ἐλθεῖν Τρώεσσιν νυμφίον* Pind. P. 3. 28; *τί μένει . . ἵναί; why wait to go?* Theogn. 351; *μένω δ' ἀκούσαι* I wait, i. e. *long, to hear*, Aesch. Eum. 677, cf. Ag. 459, Eur. Andr. 255 (which brings *μένω* near to *μέμνηται*).

μερ-άρχη, *ov, δ*, (*μέρος*) *the commander of a division of 2048 men*, Att. Tact. 10. 5:—*μεραρχία*, *ή, his office*, Ib.

μέργω, = *ἀμέργω*, and **μέρδω**, = *ἀμέρδω*, Gramm.

μέρεα, *ή, = μερίς*, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 18, 85;—in Hesych., *φωλῆς μέρος ἐκ δέκα τριδῶν συνεστός*.

Μερδ-άρπας, *δ*, *Bit-stealer*, a mouse in Batr. [x 265, x 274.]

μερδ-άρχης, *ov, δ*, *the governor of a province*, LXX (1 Macc. 10. 65), Joseph. A. J. 12. 5, 5:—**μερδάρχια**, *ή, his office*, Ib. 15. 7. 3.

μερίδιον, *τό, a small part*, Att. Epict. 2. 22, 23.

μερίζω, Dor. -ίσδω Bion 15. 31; fut. Att. ὦ Plat. Parm. 131 C: aor. *ἐμέρισα* Nicom. Eil. 1. 27, Dor. part. *μερίζας* Tim. Locr. 99 D: pf. *μεμέριξα* Dion. H. ad Pomp. 4:—**Μεδ.**, fut. *ισομαι* Walz Rhett. 8. 306; *ισομαι* LXX (Jos. 13. 27), but in pass. sense Arist. P. A. 3. 3, 3: aor. *ἐμερίσαμην* Isae., etc.:—pf. *μεμέρισμαι* (in med. sense) Dem. 1149. 21:—**Pass.**, fut. *μεμερίσσομαι* Plotin.: aor. *ἐμερίσθην* Plat., etc.: pf. *μεμερίσμαι* Plat., Dem., etc.: (*μερίσι*). *To divide, distribute*, Plat. Parm. 131 C, etc.: *μ. τὸ ἀπειρον* Arist. Phys. 3. 5, 5; *μ. ἀρχὴν τινα εἰς πλείους* Id. Pol. 6. 8, 7; *καθ' ἕκαστον εἶδος παλτείας μ. to make a division*, Ib. 5. 5, 4; *ἐφ' ἕκαστον μ. τὸ φίλον* Id. M. Mor. 2. 16, 1; *μ. τοὺς τόκους πρὸς τὸν πλοῦτον to divide the interest according to the voyage*, i. e. *pay only a part* of it, if a part only of the voyage has been performed, Dem. 1297. 21;

κατὰ τόπους μ. τὰς ἀναγραφὰς *to divide, arrange* them, Dion. H. de Thuc. 9.

2. absol., of judges, *to divide their opinions*, Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 14.

II. μερίζεσθαι *to divide among themselves*, Dinarch. 91. 22, Theocr. 21. 31; *τι μερὰ τινος* Dem. 913. 1; *τὴν πόσιν τινα* Hdn. 3. 10; *—to take possession of*, τι Dem. 917. 19; so in pl. pass., ἡρόμησιν αὐτὸν πόσιν μεμερισμένον εἴη πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφόν whether he had gone shares with his brother, Id. 1149. 21.

2. c. gen. rei, *to get a portion of*, Isae. 77. 14; *to take part in*, τοῦ ἀδικήματος Arist. Eth. N. 5. 9, 13.

III. Pass. *to be divided*, κατὰ μέρος Xen. An. 5. 1, 9; ἐς πολλὰ Hipp. 375. 43; *eis ὁποσόνδον πλήθος* Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 11; *μ. πρὸς ἐκάστην διοίκησιν* (sc. αἱ πρόσδοι) *are distributed*, Ib. 6. 8, 6; ἐς πᾶσαν πείραν μ. *to make attempts in every direction*, App. Civ. 4. 78, cf. Luc. D. Deor. 24. 1; μερίζεται *τι ἀπὸ τινος* Luc. Navig. 8.

2. *to be dispersed*, Plat. Tim. 56 D; *to be split into parties*, Polyb. 8. 23, 9, App. Civ. 1. 1, Hdn. 3. 10.

3. *to be reckoned as part*, ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ τινός μ. Dem. 192. 1.

μερικεύω, *to make or represent as divisible*, Eust. 48. 31.

μερικός, ἡ, ὄν, particular, Aristipp. ap. Diog. L. 2. 87.

μέριμνα, ἡ, care, thought, esp. anxious care or thought, solicitude (post-Hom.), h. Hom. Merc. 44. 160, Hes. Op. 180, Pind., and Trag., but rare in Prose, as Plat. Rival. 134 B (though μεριμνῶν is not unfrequent); *μ. τινος* *care for* . . . Aesch. Eum. 132, 360, Soph. O. T. 1460; ἀμφὶ τινος Theb. 843; ἐλθεῖν ἐς μ. Eur. Ion 244, cf. 404; —in pl. cares, anxious thoughts, Emped. 113, Theogn. 343, Aesch. Eum. 360, etc.; γνώμαις δὲ λεπταῖς . . . ζυνοίμην καὶ μερίμναις Ar. Nub. 1404; λύπαις, μερίμναις, ἀρπαγὰς Diphil. Incert. 5; also anxious pursuits, esp. of victory at the games, Pind. O. 1. 174, cf. P. 8. 131, N. 3. 121.

II. the thought, mind, Aesch. Ag. 460. (From √MEP or MAP come also the redupl. forms μεριμνᾶ-ω, μεριμνῶ-ω (with the common notion of thoughtfulness, anxiety); also μάρ-νυς (νυος), μαρ-τύριον, etc.; cf. Lat. memor, memor-are, and mor-; Goth. mer-jan (kehr-ssein), vailla-mers (eufhoros); O.H.G. mār-i (fama), etc.; —but the orig. Root was prob. ΣMAP, cf. Skt. smar, smar-āmi (memini, desidero), smy-itis (memoria), smar-as (amor), smar-anam (desiderium). —The √MEP, μέρ-ος, is prob. diff., though the passage of Terence—curae animi divorse trahunt!—suggests a connexion of sense: v. μείρομαι.)

μεριμνῶ, fut. ἥσω, *to care for, be anxious about, think earnestly upon*, scan minutely, Lat. meditari, ἔργον μεριμνῶν ποῖον . . . ; Soph. O. T. 1124; esp. of philosophers, τὰ μὲν ἀφανῆ μ. Ar. Incert. 61 Bgk.; οἱ λεπτοὺς μεριμνῶντες ap. Plat. Rep. 607 C, cf. Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 6; also, *μ. περί τινος* Ib. 1. 14; πολλὰ μ. *to be cumbered with many cares*, Id. Cyr. 8. 7, 12; τοῖς μεριμνῶσιν τε καὶ λυπομένοισι Apollod. Galat. 1; —c. inf. *to be careful to do*, ὅ μεριμνήσας τὰ δίκαια λέγειν Dem. 576. 23; also, πολλὰ μ. ὅπως μὴ λήθῃς Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 23; —Pass. *to be treated with anxious care*, Anth. P. 10. 52, Ath. 641 C; cf. μεριμνῶ.

μερίμνημα, τό, anxiety, in pl., Pind. Fr. 245, 251, Soph. Ph. 186.

μεριμνηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, caused by anxiety, δυνεῖστα Artemid. 1. 6.

μεριμνητής, οὗ, ὁ, one who is anxious about, λόγων Eur. Med. 1226; —fem. μεριμνήτρια in Jo. Chrys.

μεριμνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of anxious temper, Schol. Soph. Tr. III.

μεριμνο-ποιέω, *to cause care*, Gloss.

μεριμνο-τόκος, ὄν, mother of cares, Biotos Anth. P. II. 382.

μεριμνο-φροντιστής, ὁ, a 'minute philosopher', Ar. Nub. 102.

μερίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (μέρος) a part, portion, share, parcel, Plat. Soph. 266 A, etc.; κρεῖων Pherecr. Doul. 1; τῆς οὐσίας Menand. Θρα. 1. 5; μερίς τινὶ ἴση ἐστὶν ἐκ τινος Antipho 121. 23; —esp. a share in mines and the like, Dem. 1039, 22; in Dinarch. 97. 20, τὴν ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου seems to mean the portion of sacrificial meat allotted to a member of the court, cf. Mätzner ad l. pp. 122, 3; so, τὴν τοῦ Προμηθέως μ. Luc. Merc. Cond. 26.

2. the share or contribution made, like ἔρανος, τὰ δεινὰ πρὸς μερίδα γίγνεται is furnished by contributions, Plat. 2. 644 B; cf. Becker Charikl. 1. p. 419.

3. a contribution, aid, μερίδα εἰς σωτηρίαν ὑπάρχειν *to contribute to* . . . , Dem. 537. 8, cf. Antipho 135. 22; μεγὰλῃ . . . μερίδι καὶ πλεονεξία Id. 574. 8.

II. a part, division, class, πολιτῶν Eur. Supp. 238; esp. a party, Lat. partes, Plat. Legg. 692 B, Dem. 246. 13.

III. —μέρος II. 3, ὥς ἐν τῇ τῶν ἐχθρῶν οὐσίᾳ μερίδι Id. 256. 3; ἐν οὐδένῳ μερίδι Paus. 10. 28, 4.

μέρισμα, τό, a part, Orph. h. Pan. 16.

μερισμός, ὁ, a dividing, division, Plat. Legg. 903 B, etc.; *μ. ἀντιφάσεως* *division into contradictories*, Arist. Metaph. 5. 4, 1.

II. division of subjects, arrangement, in writing, Dion. H. de Isae. 3.

2. in Rhet. the art of dividing a whole into its parts, Lat. partitio, Hermog.

3. in Logic, definition, Diog. L. 7. 62.

4. in Gramm. the division or analysis of a sentence into its component parts, parsing, A. B. 842, etc.; cf. ἐπιμερισμός.

μεριστέον, verb. Adj. one must divide, Eust. 83. 12.

μεριστής, οὗ, ὁ, a divider, Ev. Luc. 12. 14, Poll. 4. 176; fem. μερίστρια, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 711.

μεριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for dividing, Hesych.

μεριστός, ἡ, ὄν, divided, Plat. Parm. 144 D.

II. divisible, Ib. 131 C, Tim. 35 A; *μ. ἡ ψυχὴ ἡ ἀμερὴς* Arist. de An. I. 1, 6; *μ. ὁ χρόνος* *eis ἀπειρα* Id. Phys. 6. 8, 4; ὅσα μ. τοῖς κοινανούσι τὴν πολιτείαν divisible among them, Id. Eth. N. 5. 2, 12; —Adv. —τῶς, Iamb. Myst. p. 12.

μερίτεια, ἡ, = μεριδάρχεια, Hesych., Phot. (ubi μερίτεια).

μερίττευμαι, Med. *to divide among themselves*, Lxx (Job. 40. 25).

μερίτης [I], οὗ, ὁ, (μερίς) a partaker, τινός Dem. 889. 7; τινὶ τινος *with one in a thing*, Polyb. 8. 31, 6.

μεριμαίρω, (μέριμος) = μεριμνῶ, Orph. Arg. 766.

μερίμιος, α, ὄν, rare form of sq., but v. sub Τερμίριος.

μέριμος, ὄν, also α, ὄν, Lyc. 949; —causing anxiety, mischievous, bane-

ful, Hom. (only in Il.) always in neut. pl., μέριμα μητίσασθαι *to meditate mischief*, 10. 48; μέριμα βέζειν 11. 502; also, μέριμα μήσατο ἔργα 10. 289, cf. 524; always of warlike deeds (in full, πολέμιον μ. ἔργα 8. 453); but in Hes. Th. 603, μ. ἔργα γυναικῶν the ills that women work; so, μ. κακῶν Eur. Rhes. 509; Βλάβη Lyc. l. c.; ἀδρανὴ Nic. Th. 248.

II. like δίσκολος, of persons, anxious, peevish, morose, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 290 E, cf. Ruhnck. Tim. : baneful, ἥρας Anth. P. 7. 607; ἔθνος Dion. P. 350; *μ. χρήμα* crafty creature, of a fox, Plut. 2. 938 A; of a hound, cited from Opp. —Ep. word, used in Eur. and Plat. l. c., and in late Prose. (V. sub μέριμνα; cf. μέριμνα, μεριμνῶ.)

μέριμνᾶ, ἡ, poet. form of μέριμνα (not in Hom.), care, trouble, ἀμπαυμα μεριμνῶν rest from troubles, Hes. Th. 55, Theogn. 1325; ἔρρετε μέριμναι θυμολαγές Epigr. Gr. 551. 11.

2. a morning-nap, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 5, Hesych.

μεριμνῶ, fut. ἴρω, Od. 16. 261; Ep. aor. μεριμνήξα (v. infr.); cf. ἀπομεριμνῶ (μέριμος); I. intr. *to be full of cares, to be anxious or thoughtful, to be in doubt*, often in Hom., μερμ. φρεσὶ, κατὰ φρένα, κατὰ θυμόν, κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν; and, where the doubt is to be strongly expressed, δίχα or διάνδιχα μεριμνῶν *to halt between two opinions*, be in anxious doubt, Od. 16. 73, Il. 1. 189, al. —Construct. : foll. by ὥς . . . μεριμνῶν κατὰ φρένα, ὥς Ἀχιλλῆα τιμῆσιν was debating how he should . . . , Il. 2. 3; μεριμνῶν . . . ὅπως ἀπάφοιτο Διὸς νόστον 14. 159; μεριμνῶν, ὅπως ἀπολοῖτο πᾶσι νῆες Od. 9. 554; but most often, διάνδιχα μεριμνῶν ἡ . . . , ἡδ . . . , debated anxiously whether . . . , or . . . , Il. 1. 189, cf. 5. 671, Od. 22. 333; also, δίχα θυμὸν εἰν φρένι μεριμνῶν, ἡ . . . , ἡ . . . 16. 73; also with inf. aor., διάνδιχα μ., ἵππου τε στρέψαι καὶ ἐναντίβιον μαχεῖσθαι debated anxiously with himself, —to turn back and fight, (or not . . .), Il. 8. 167, cf. Od. 10. 438; also with inf. in first clause and ἡ in second, μεριμνῶν . . . κύσσαι καὶ περιφύναν . . . , ἡ πρῶτ' ἐξερέοιτο 24. 235 sq.; also c. acc. rei, ἡ τὴν περὶ Τρώων . . . μεριμνῶν; Il. 20. 17.

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ποιέσθαι, Lat. in *numero habere*, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 424 D; ἐν οὐδενὸς εἶναι μέρει to be as no one, Dem. 23. 14; μήτ' ἐν ἀνθρώπῳ μέρει μήτ' ἐν θεῷ (ἤν Alex. Ἰπν. 1. 2 (so, οὐδὲν μέρος εἶναι τῷ to be as nothing in comparison with .., Isocr. 90 E, cf. 243 E); ἐν προσθήκῃς μέρει as an appendix, Dem. 22. 4; ἐν ὑπέρθετον μέρει γίνεσθαι Id. 37. 4; ἐν χάριτος μέρει Id. 568. 1; ταῦτ' ἐν εὐεργεσίας ἀριθμῆσαι μέρει Ib. 5, etc.; cf. μερίς II. μέροϋ, οπος, ὁ, (μείρομαι, μερίζω, ὅψ) poet. word, used only in pl. as epithet of men, dividing the voice, i.e. articulate-speaking, endowed with speech (cf. αὐδήεις), μέροπος ἀνθρώπου Hom., Hes.; μέροπος βορροῖ Il. 2. 285; μερόπεσι λαοῖς Aesch. Supp. 89;—hence μέροπος came to be used as Subst. = ἀνθρώποι, Cho. 1018, Eur. I. T. 1263, Ap. Rh. 4. 53, 6; a usage which is satirized by Strato Φων. I. 6 sq. II. in sing., a bird, the bee-eater, *Merops apiaster*, Arist. H. A. 9. 13, 2, Plut. 2. 976 E; the Boeot. name was εἰροψ, Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 6.

μέσ, Dor. for μέν, cf. Greg. Cor. Dial. Dor. 2. μέσῳ, Dor. (μέσος, βούς) a leathern strap, by which the middle of the yoke was fastened to the pole, Lat. *subjugium*, Hes. Op. 467; cf. ὑγρόδωμον.—Ep. pl. μέσσαβα Call. Fr. 479; μέσσαβοι, Tzetz. ad Hes. l. c. A form μεσόβιον in Poll. I. 152.

μεσάβιον, poet. μεσόν, to yoke, put to, Lyc. 817. μεσ-ἀγκύλον, τό, a javelin with a strap (ἀγκύλη) for throwing it by, Eur. Phoen. 1141, Andr. 1133, Menand. Incert. 37, Polyb. 23. 1, 9. μεσ-ἀγκωνες, οἱ, engines for throwing darts, etc., Math. Vett. μεσάγριος, or μεσάργυρος, ον, half-savage, Strab. 592. μεσάζω, fut. ἀσάω, = μεσάω, ὁ μεσάζων τόπος (v. l. νησίον) Diod. I. 32; πότερον ἀρχοίτο τὸ πάθος ἢ μεσάζει, cited from Hipp.; μεσαζούσης τῆς ἡμέρας cited from Hdn.; also in Med., Apoll. de Constr. 267, Eust., etc. II. of μεσάζοντες, at the Byz. court, ministers, agents.

μεσαί-γεως, ον, gen. ω, = μεσόγεως, Scymn. 363. μεσαῖος, α, ον, = μέσος, Antiph. Παιδερ. I; neut. as Subst. the middle, Id. Γαμ. 3.—Prob. formed backwards from μεσαίτατος, on analogy of παλαιός (παλαιτάτος).

μεσαι-πόλιος, ον, poet. for μεσοπόλιος, half-gray, grizzled, i.e. middle-aged, Il. 13. 361, Anth. P. 5. 234; cf. σπαρτοπόλιος.

μεσαίτατος, -τερος, v. sub μέσος VI.

μεσ-αίχμιον, τό, (αἰχμή) = μεταίχμιον, Hesych.

μεσακλον, τό, a weaver's beam, LXX (1 Regg. 17. 7); but Hesych. writes it μέσακλον, Suid. μέσακλον.

μέσ-ακτος, ον, (ἀκτή) half-way between two shores, in mid-sea, Aesch. Pers. 889; μεσακτίος, ον, Schol. ad I. II. (ἀγνυμι) broken mid-way, Id. Fr. 208.

μεσαμβρίη, μεσαμβρινός, μεσαμβριος, v. sub μεσημ-.

μεσ-άρατον (sc. δέρμα), τό, = μεσεντέριον, Alex. Trall., v. Greenhill ad Theophil. p. 77;—μεσαραικά φλέβες Melet. in An. Ox. 3. 100.

μεσασμός, οὗ, ὁ, a being in the middle, Jo. Chrys.

μεσάπτιον, τό, = μέσσατον, Poll. I. 148, cf. 142.

μέσατος, ἡ, ον, v. μέσσατος.

μεσαύλη, ἡ, v. μέσσαλος.

μεσ-αύλιον, τό, a piece of flute-music, played in the intervals of the choral-song, Eust. 862. 19; μεσαυλικὸν κρούμα in Aristid. Quint. p. 26.

μεσαύλιος, ον, = μέσσαλος, Phot., Suid.;—the slave Mесаυλιος in Od. 14. 449, is prob. so called from his having the care of the μέσσαλος.

μέσαυλον, τό, v. sq.

μέσ-αυλος, ον, Ep. μέσος, Att. μέτ-: (αὐλή): I. in Hom.

μέσσαυλος, ὁ, or μέσσαυλον, τό, (for no passage determines the gender) is prob. the after or inner court, behind or inside the αὐλή, where the cattle were put at night for greater safety, Il. 11. 548, 17. 112, 657, etc.;—thus it is used of the cave of the Cyclops, Od. 70. 435. II. in Att., μέταυλος (with or without θύρα), ἡ, the door between the αὐλή and the inner part of the house, opposite the αὐλιος θύρα or house-door; this was often also the door or passage between the men's and women's apartments (cf. ἀνδραντίτις, γυναικωνίτις), Ar. Fr. 338, Lys. 93. 19; so, θύρα μέταυλοι Eur. Alc. 549, ubi v. Monk.; cf. Becker Charicl. pp. 257, 263 E. Tr., and v. sub αὐλή:—μεσαύλη in Vitruv. 6. 10.

μεσ-αυχην, ενος, ὁ, bound in the middle of the neck, μεσαυχενας νέκρας, comically for wine-skins (ἀσκοί), Ar. (Fr. 648) ap. Hesych.; but he mentions another reading δεσαυχενας, as does Phot.; and Poll. 2. 135 has βυσαυχενας; v. Dind. ad I.

μέσων, ον, Dor. for μέζων, μείζων.

μεσ-εγγύω, aor. inf. μεσεγγυήσαι Poll. 8. 28. To deposit a pledge in the hands of a middle-man or third party, τρία τόλαντα μεσεγγυηθέντα being so deposited, Lys. 182. 1; τὸ μεσεγγυηθέν Plat. Legg. 914 D;—Med., μεσεγγυάσθαι ἀργύριον to have one's money deposited in the hands of a third party, Dem. 995. 21, cf. Antipho 147. 17;—Isocr. 292 A has μεσεγγυοῦσθαι in this sense.

μεσ-εγγύη, ἡ, security by means of a third party, Gloss.

μεσ-εγγύημα, τό, money or a pledge deposited with a third party, Aeschin. 71. 18, Hyperid. and Xen. ap. Poll. 8. 28.

μεσ-εγγυητής, οὗ, ὁ, the third party, with whom a security (μεσεγγύημα) is deposited, Gloss.;—in Hesych. μεσέγγυος, ὁ.

μεσεγγυόμαι, v. sub μεσεγγύω.

μεσ-εγγύωμα, τό, = μεσεγγύημα, Isocr. 235 C Bekk.

μεσ-εμβολέω, to throw into the middle, Nicom. Ar. p. 97, in aor. ἐμεσεμβόληαι; cf. Lob. Phryn. 622.

μεσ-εμβόλημα, τό, a parenthesis, Scholl.; v. Ducang.

μεσ-εντέριον (sc. δέρμα), τό, the mesentery, or membrane to which the intestines are attached, Arist. H. A. I. 16, 18, P. A. 4. 4, 1 sq. (μεσέντερον in § 5 is an error), al.: cf. μεσάρατον, μεσώκαλον.

μεσ-έρκειος, ον, in the middle of the house: Ζεὺς μ. = ἐρκειος, Hesych. (ubi male μετέρκειος), Schol. Il. 15. 231.

μεσ-ευθός, ὁ, gen. εος, between the even ones: Pythag. name for the number 6, as half way between 2 and 10, the first and last of the even (εὐθεῖς) numbers in the denary scale, Clem. Al. 811.

μεσεύω, like μεσάω, to keep the middle or mean between two, c. gen., Plat. Legg. 756 E, Numen. ap. Eus. P. E. 729 A. 2. absol. to stand mid-way, μ. κατὰ τοὺς τόπους Ar. Pol. 7. 7, 3: to be neutral, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 43.

μέση (sc. χορδή) ἡ, the middle string of the three which formed the earliest Greek musical scale, the other two being ἡ νεάτη or νήτη, and ἡ ὑπάτη, cf. παραμέση: afterwards, the middle note of the heptachord, Arist. Probl. 19. 25, al.: generally, the key-note, Chappell Anc. Music pp. 85 sq.; cf. v. Müller Literat. of Greece I. p. 152;—hence the Adj. μεσοειδής, ἐς, Arist. Quint. p. 28. 29. II. in Geom. a mean proportional, v. μέσος III. 5.

μεσηγύ, Ep. μεσσηγύ, before a vowel or metri grat. μεσσηγύς,—all in Hom.; μεσηγύς only in Orph. Fr. 19: I. Adv. of Space, 1. absol. in the middle, between, οὐδὲ τίς πολλὰ χώρῃ μεσσηγύς Il. 23. 521, cf. 11. 573; so, τὸ μεσηγύ Theogn. 553. 2. more often c. gen. between, betwixt, ὥμων μ. Il. 8. 259; Κουρήτων τε μ. καὶ Αἰτωλῶν 9. 549; μ. γαίης τε καὶ οὐρανοῦ 5. 769; μ. Ἰθάκης τε Σάμου τε Od. 4. 845; so in Hes. Sc. 417. II. of Time, meanwhile, meantime, once in Hom., μηδὲ τίς μεσσηγύς γε .. πάθων Od. 7. 195. 2. μεσηγύ τούτου χρόνου Hipp. Fract. 757. III. as Subst., τὸ μεσηγύ the part between, h. Hom. Ar. 108, Hipp. 792 G; τὸ μεσηγύ ἡματος mid-day, noon, Theocr. 25. 216, cf. 237.

IV. of quality, Orph. Fr. 19. 12.—Ep. word, used also by Hipp. [ῥ except in arsi, Od. 4. 845, μεσσηγύς Ἰθάκης τε ..]

μεσῆεις, εσσα, εν, middle, middling, Il. 12. 269,—where the μεσῆεις is placed between the ἐξοχος and χειρότερος.

μεσ-ῆλιξ, ἱκος, ὁ, ἡ, middle-aged, Artemid. I. 31, Poll. 2. 12, Hesych.

μεσημβρία (for μεσημερία), Ion. μεσαμβρίη, ἡ:—mid-day, noon, ἐκ μεσημβρίας at noon-day, Archil. 69; ἐν μεσημβρίας θάλαπαι Aesch. Supp. 746; ἀποκλιναμένους τῆς μεσαμβρίας Hdt. 3. 104; μεσαμβρίας at noon, Ibid.; ἐτραγῶ .. σὺκα τῆς μεσημβρίας Ar. Fr. 76, cf. Eubul. Σφιγγ. 3; τῆς μεσημβρίας Ar. Vesp. 500; so, τῇ μεσαμβρίῃ Hdt. l. c.; ἐν μεσημβρίᾳ Thuc. 6. 100, Plat., etc.; ἅμα μεσημβρίᾳ Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 1; ἐκ μεσημβρίας just after noon, Plat. Ax. 372 B; συμκρόν τι μετὰ μεσημβρίαν Ar. Av. 1499; ἥδη ἦν μ. Plat. Symp. 220 D; μ. τῆσται 'tis high noon, Id. Phaedr. 242 A; cf. Ruhnck. Tim. II. the South, opp. to ἀρκτος, Hecataei. 78, Hdt. 1. 6, 142; τὰ πρὸς μεσαμβρίην 7. 113.

μεσημβριάω, to pass the noon, Lat. meridiari, esp. in part., μεσημβριάζοντα εὐδειν to sleep at noon, Plat. Phaedr. 259 A. 2. of the sun, to be in the meridian, Poll. 4. 157, 158, Porphy. Antr. Nymph. 27.

μεσημβρινός, ἄδος, pecul. fem. of μεσημβρινός, Nonn. D. 48. 590.

μεσημβρίως, poet. for μεσημβριάω, Ep. part. μεσημβριῶν Ap. Rh. 2. 739; —ἰών Anth. P. 9. 764.

μεσημβριῶς, = μεσημβριάω, Strab. 694, Joseph. A. J. 7. 2, 1.

μεσημβρινός, ἡ, ὅν, for μεσημερινός, Dor. μεσαμβρινός, ἄ, ὅν:—belonging to noon, about noon, noontide, εὔτε πύντος ἐν μεσημβριναῖς κοίταις .. εὐδοί πεσών Aesch. Ag. 565; μεσημβρινοῖσι θάλαπαι in the noon-day heats, Id. Theb. 431, cf. 381, Supp. 746, Ar. Av. 1006; κἂν ἔγρη μεσημβρινός Id. Vesp. 774, cf. Ach. 40.—ὁ μ. φῶς, of the cicada, Anth. P. 9. 584, cf. Ar. Av. l. c.;—τὸ μεσαμβρινὸν noon, Theocr. I. 15, 10. 48; and without the Art., Nic. Th. 401, Luc. —ὁ μ. [κύκλος] the meridian, Arist. Meteor. 2. 5. 14., 3. 5. 3, Strab. 70, etc.

II. southern, κίλευθος Aesch. Fr. 722; τὰ μεσημβρινά Thuc. 6. 2, Strab. 71, etc. [Call. Lav. Pall. 72, 73 and later Poets made ἱ metri grat., on the analogy of ὁπαρινός, Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. p. 156, Jac. Antip. P. 602,—unless in those passages μεσημερινός should be read.]

μεσ-ἡμέριος, ον, = μεσημβρινός, μεσαμέριον, at mid-day, Theocr. 7. 21.

μεσ-ἡμεριος, ον, inland, Dion. P. 211. 1068.

μεσημερία, to be neutral, Philist. 61.

μεσηρης, poet. μεσόν, es, in the middle, midmost, Eur. Ion 910; Σείριος ἔτι μ. is still in mid-heaven, Id. I. A. 8.

μέσης, ον, ὁ, a wind between ἀπαρκτίας and κακίας, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6. 9 and 20.

μεσήτιος, ον, = μέσος, Hesych.

μεσιδιδόμαι, Dep. to meditate, cf. Lob. Phryn. 121.

μεσιδῖος [σιδ], poet. μεσόν, α, ον, = μέσος, δικαστής μ. = μεσιτής, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 4, 7; ἀρχων μ. Id. Pol. 5. 6, 13; v. Lob. Phryn. 121.

μεσιτεύω, ἡ, mediation, Dion. Areop. C. I. 8785, etc. 2. negotiation, Babr. 93. 8.

μεσιτεύτριος, α, ον, mediating, δῶρον, Eust. Opusc. 324. 43.

μεσιτεύω, to act as mediator, Babr. 39. 2, Anon. ap. Suid.; τινί to one, Eust. 1166. 25; μ. ὅρκῳ Ep. Hebr. 6. 17; μ. πρὸς θεόν C. I. 8642. 5.

2. trans. to mediate, negotiate, τὴν διάλυσιν μ. Polyb. 11. 34. 3; τὰς διαθήκας Dion. H. 9. 59.

II. to hold the middle place, Arist. Plant. 1. 4. 3., 1. 5. 2.

μεσιτής [ῖ], ον, ὁ, a mediator, umpire, arbitrator, Polyb. 28. 15, 8, Ep. Gal. 3. 19, etc.; τῶν ὁμολογῶν Diod. 4. 54; θεοῦ καὶ ἀνθρώπων v. Ep. Tim. 2. 5;—fem. μεσιτρίς, ἰδος, φίλις μεσιτὶν τράπεζαν παραθέμενοι Luc. Amor. 27; φίλις μ. ἡδονή Ib. 54.

μεσοβασιλεία, ἡ, an interregnum, Plut. Num. 2.

μεσοβασιλείος, ον, belonging to an interregnum, Dion. H. 2. 57.

μεσοβασιλεύς, ἑως, ὁ, the Roman interrex, one who holds kingly power between the death of one king and the accession of another, Dion. H. 2. 58, Plut. Num. 7.

μεσόβιον, = μέσσατον, q. v.

μεσ-ό-γαιος, ον, also α, ον, inland, in the heart of a country, μ. οἰκίειν Hdt. 1. 145; τὴν μ. τῆς ὁδοῦ the inland road, Id. 7. 124;—Att. also

μεσόγειος, *ov*, Plat. Legg. 909 A; Ep. μεσσογέως, Call. Dian. 37. II. as Subst., μεσογαία, *η*, the inland parts, the interior, Lat. *loca mediterranea*, Hdt. 1. 175., 2. 7, 9, etc.; so, μεσογαία, *η*, Thuc. 1. 100, 120., 6. 88, Dem. 326. 9.

μεσογεώτης, *δ*, = μεσόγειος, Greg. Nyss. 2. 78 C.

μεσογεωτικός, *η*, *ov*, inland, Gloss.

μεσο-γονάτιον [α] or μεσογόνιον, τό, (γόνυ) the space between two knots or joints, Lat. *internodium*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11. 6.

μεσο-γράφος, *ov*, written in the middle: τό μ. a mean proportional found by the μεσολάβος, Anth. P. append. 25, cf. Plut. Marcell. 14.

μεσο-δάκτυλον, τό, the space between two fingers or toes, Diosc. 4. 188.

μεσο-δερκής, *ες*, looking towards the middle, Manetho 4. 583.

μεσόδμη, *η*, (δέμα, as if for μεσόδμη) — something built between, τοῖχοι μεγάρων καλά τε μεσούμαι Od. 19. 37, cf. 20. 350; where Aristarch. explains it by μεσούστυλα (cf. Hesych.), prob. the bays or panelled compartments of a room.

2. a box amidsthips in which the mast was stepped, ἰσθύν .. κολῆς ἐντοσε μεσόδμη στήσαν ἀείραντες Od. 2. 424., 15. 289.

3. the main beam, the tie-beam of a roof, Hipp. Art. 832; cf. Galen. Lex. s. v. et 12. 454.

μεσο-ειδής, *ες*, v. sub μέση 1.

μεσο-ζευγμα, τό, a word joining two words or clauses, Gramm.

μεσο-ζύγιος ἐρέτης, *δ*, = ζευγίτης, E. M. 441. 25.

μεσόνθεν, μεσόνθι, μέσοι, v. μεσο-.

μεσο-θριξ, τριχος, *δ*, *η*, having middling hair, Procl. par. Ptol. pp. 203 sq.

μεσο-οικέτης, *ov*, *δ*, one that duells inland, Hesych.

μεσο-κάρπιον, τό, = μετακάρπιον, cited from Diosc.

μεσο-κλαστος, *ov*, (κλάω) broken in half, of hexam. verses with a trochee for a spondee, Plut. 5. 868 ed. Oxon.

μεσο-κνήμιον, τό, the middle of the leg, Strab. 734.

μεσο-κοίλος, *ov*, hollow in the middle, Polyb. 10. 10, 7: τὰ μ. = με-σόδμη, Luc. Amor. 6.

μεσο-κοπος, *ov*, (κόπω) of middle size or age, Cratin. Incert. 2, Xenarch. Πεντ. 1. 9.

μεσο-κουρος, *ov*, shaven in the middle, Poll. 4. 139.

μεσο-κράνον, τό, the crown of the head, Orphic word in Poll. 2. 39.

μεσο-κρήνης, *ες*, parting in the middle: κίων μ. a pillar left as a support in working mines, Plut. 2. 843 D, Poll. 3. 87.

μεσο-κύνιον, τό, (κύνων VIII) the pastern of a horse, etc., Hippiatr.

μεσο-κωλον, τό, the mesocolon, the part of the mesentery next the κώλον, Hipp. 274. 15.

μεσολαβέω, to take by the middle, μ. τὰς τῶν διακόντων ὁρμάς to intercept, Diod. 12. 70, cf. 16. 1: to interrupt, Polyb. 16. 34, 5, etc.: — Pass. to be intercepted, of letters, Chrysostom. ap. Stob. 228. 12; μεσολαβεῖσθαι νόσφ, μ. ὑπὸ πεπραμένης Diod., v. Wessel. ad II. 2; μεσολαβηθεὶς τὸν βίον having one's life cut short in the midst, Id. 1. 3.

μεσολάβημα, τό, a band round a column, Eust. Opusc. 194. 58.

μεσο-λαβής, *ες*, held by the middle, κέντρον Aesch. Eum. 157; cf. μεσολαβής.

μεσολαβήσις, *ews*, *η*, a grasping by the middle, Eust. 664. 14.

μεσο-λαβος, *δ*, or μεσο-λαβον, τό, a mesolabe, a mathematical instrument used by Eratosthenes for finding mean proportional lines, Papp. Collect. Matt. pp. 7, 8, Vitruv. 9. 3.

μεσο-λευκος, *ov*, middling white, χιτῶν πορφυρά μ. a tunic of purple shot with white, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 13; — also μ. χιτῶν alone, Luc. Alex. 11; opp. to πορφύρεος, Ephipp. ap. Ath. 537 D; cf. μεσπορφύρεος.

μεσο-λοφον, τό, the central hill of Constantinople, Byz.

μεσο-μάζιον, τό, the space between the breasts, Diocl. ap. Orib. 109 Mai.

μεσο-μήνιαν, *η*, mid-month, the Rom. Idus, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 3. 7.

μεσο-μήνιον, τό, = foreg., Gloss.

μεσο-μήτρια, τό, the space between the hips or thighs, Poll. 2. 188.

μεσο-ομφάλιον, τό, = ομφαλός, Poll. 2. 169; of a shield, Id. 1. 133.

μεσο-ομφαλος, *ov*, in mid-navel, central, used esp. of Apollo's shrine at Delphi (cf. ομφαλός), μ. χρηστήρια, ἐστία, ἱδρυμα, μυχοί Aesch. Theb. 747, Ag. 1056, Cho. 1036, Eur. Or. 331; τὰ μ. γῆς παντεία Soph. O. T. 480: — τό μ. the very centre, Batt. 129; ἐν τῇ μ. τῆς Γερμανίας Just. 1. 1 Apol. 68: — Hesych. quotes the form μεσομφαλία, *η*.

II. with a navel in the middle, of the letter Θ, Agatho ap. Ath. 454 D; of a φιάλη, Ion ib. 501 F, Theopomp. Com. 'Αλλ. 2; of a cake, Poll. 2. 169.

μέσον, τό, v. sub μέσος III and v.

μεσο-νεοι, *ov*, oi, the rowers amidsthips, who had the longest oars, Arist. Mechan. 4. 1, cf. Galen. 4. 312: — hence Schneid. restores κῆπη μεσόνεως (for μέσον νέως) in Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 27.

μεσο-νήστιμος, *ov*, in the middle of the fast, Eccl.

μεσο-νυκτιος, *ov*, of or at midnight, ἐκλειψις Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 28, Probl. 26. 18; ἄραι Anacreont. 34: — with a Verb, μεσονυκτικὸν δεῖσθαι τινα Pind. 1. 7 (6). 6; μ. ἰσχυρὸν Eur. Hec. 914: — neut. as Adv., Theocr. 13. 69, 23. 11, Arist. Probl. 26. 18; v. Lob. Phryn. 53.

μεσόνυξ, νυχος, Pythag. name for one of the planets, Stesich. 85.

μεσο-παγής, *ες*, Ep. μεσο-., (παγήναι) fixed up to the middle, μεσο-παγὲς δ' ἄρ' ἔθηκε κατ' ὄχθης μέλιον ἐγχοος drove it in up to the middle, Il. 21. 172: — Aristarch. preferred μεσοπαγὲς poised by the middle; but this does not suit the sense, and μεσοπαγής is found in late Poets, as Synes. Hymn. 6. 9, Nonn. D. 1. 233.

μεσο-πεντηκοστή, *η*, the week mid between Easter and Whitsuntide, Eccl.

μεσο-περσικός, *η*, *ov*, half Persian: τὸ μ. a kind of shoe, Poll. 7. 94, Hesych.

μεσο-πετής, *ες*, flying in the middle, Dion. Arcop. p. 28.

μεσο-πλάτος, *ov*, broad or flat in the middle, Agathem. p. 3.

μεσο-πλευριος, *ov*, between the ribs: μ. μυες intercostal muscles, Galen.: — μεσόπλευρα or -ια, τὰ, the parts between the ribs, Poll. 2. 167.

μεσο-πλουτος, *ov*, moderately rich, Alciphro 3. 34 (Piercion. νεοπλ-), not less dub. than μεσόπλουτος in Hesych.

μεσο-πόλιος, *ov*, regular form for μεσαπόλιος (q. v.), Aesop.

μεσο-πολις, *η*, v. sub μητροπολις.

μεσο-πόντιος, *δ*, amid the sea, name of Poseidon at Eresos and Lesbos, Steph. Byz.

μεσοπρόω, to be half-way, Menand. Incert. 447, Theophr. Char. 25, v. Lob. Phryn. 416: — in Diosc. 1. 148, male μεσοπρω-.

μεσο-πόρος, Ep. μεσο-, *ov*, going or passing in the middle, Opp. H. 5. 46: — μ. δι' αἰθέρος through mid-air, Eur. Ion 1152.

μεσο-πορφύρεος, *ov*, mixed or shot with purple, οὐχ ὅλας λευκὸν ἀλλὰ μεσ. Plut. Arat. 53; τὰ μ. (sc. ἱμάτια) LXX (Is. 3. 20): — cf. μεσόλευκος.

μεσο-ποτάμιος, *α*, *ov*, between rivers: Μεσopotamία (sc. χώρα), *η*, a land between two rivers, esp. that between the Tigris and Euphrates, Mesopotamia, Polyb. 5. 44, 6, Strab. 521: — Μεσopotamίτης [Γ], *ov*, *δ*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 24.

II. in the middle of the river, ἐν μεσο-ποταμίᾳ νῆσος Plut. Otho 4.

μεσο-περύγια, τὰ, the middle wing-feathers, Acl. N. A. 7. 17.

μεσο-πύγιον, τό, the part between the buttocks, Schol. Ar. Pl. 122.

μεσο-πύλη, ποῖτ. μεσο-, *η*, the middle gate, Anth. P. 5. 203; — also μεσόπυλον, τό, Aen. Tact. 39.

μεσο-πύργιον, τό, the wall between two towers, the curtain, Polyb. 9. 41, 1, Diod. 17. 24.

μεσόριον, μέσορον, v. μεσούριον, μέσορος.

μεσορ-ράγης, *ες*, rent in twain, Opp. H. 2. 31, Eust. Opusc. 327. 20.

μεσορ-ριν, ιως, *δ*, *η*, with middling nose, Boiss. Anecd. 3. 39, not.

μέσος, Ep. μέσος, *ov*, used by Hom. and Hes. when the metre requires it, and so sometimes in Att., even in iamb. verse, Soph. O. C. 1247, Ant. 1223, 1236, Tr. 635, Fr. 239. (From the same Root come μέσο-ατος, -ιος, μεσ-ηος, μεσ-ηγος, etc.: — μέσος was the older form, being properly μέθ-ιος or μέθ-γος, cf. Skt. madh-yas; Zd. maid-ya; Lat. med-ius, di-mid-ius, meri-dies (for medi-dies); Goth. mid-jis: — it seems also to be akin to μετά, cf. μέσο-αυλος = μέταυλος, διά μέσου = μεταξύ, but v. sub μετά.)

Middle, in the middle, Lat. medius: I. properly, 1. of Space, Hom., etc.; μέση ὁδός, the middle road, Theogn. 220, 331; *δ* μ. (sc. δάκτυλος) Plat. Rep. 523 C; τὸ μ. στίφος the central division of the army, Xen. An. 1. 8, 13: — but with a Noun, μέσος more commonly expresses the middle point or part of an object, μέσον σάκος the middle or centre of the shield, Il. 7. 258, etc.; μ. ἰστίον 1. 481; μ. οὐρανός the zenith; μέσης ἀπῆνης from mid chariot, Soph. O. T. 612; ἐν αἰθέρι μέσφ in mid air, Id. Ant. 416, etc.; — in Prose, when μέσος precedes the Art. or follows the Noun, it generally denotes not the middle one of three or more objects, but the middle part of a single object, as, διά μέσης τῆς πόλεως Xen. An. 1. 2, 23, cf. 1. 7, 14; ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ Ib. 2. 1, 11; ἐκ μ. τῆς νῆσου, κατὰ μ. τὴν νῆσον Plat. Crit. 113 D, 119 C; μέσος seldom follows its Noun, ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ μέσφ Dem. 848. 13.

b. with a Verb, ἔχεται μέσος by the middle, by the waist, proverb. from the wrestling-ring, Ar. Eq. 387, cf. Ach. 571, Nub. 1047, Ran. 469; *δ* πέλος ἐπ' ἀράγῃ μέσος Philippid. Incert. 2. c. μ. δι-καστής = κασίτης, a judge between two, an umpire, Thuc. 4. 83.

d. c. gen. midway between, μ. χερμίωνων τε καὶ τῆς θερνῆς φύσεως Plat. Rep. 330 B; ἐνός καὶ πλῆθους τὸ ὀλίγον μ. Id. Polit. 303 A; — for this Soph. has μέσος ἀπὸ τοῦ κρατήρος καὶ τοῦ πέτρου O. C. 1595.

2. of Time, Hom. only in phrase μέσον ἡμῶν mid-day, Il. 21. 111, Od. 7. 288; in Prose also μέσαι νύκτες, Hdt. 4. 181, etc.; θέρεος ἐπὶ μέσσον ἐόντος Hes. Op. 500; χερμῶνος μέσον Ar. Fr. 476. 1: — but sometimes neut. foll. by gen., μέσον τῆς ἡμέρας Hdt. 8. 15, etc.; v. Lob. Phryn. 53, 465.

II. of middle size, moderate in size, μέσοι ὀφθαλμοί Arist. H. A. 1. 10, 2; μ. μεγέθει Ib. 1. 17, 4.

2. of middle class or quality, middling, moderate, παντὶ μέσφ τὸ κράτος θεός ἅπασαν Aesch. Eum. 529; μέσος ἀνὴρ a man of middle rank, Hdt. 1. 137; μ. πολίτης Thuc. 6. 54; οἱ μ., between ὁ εὐποριος and ὁ ἄπορος, Arist. Pol. 4. 3, 1, cf. 4. 11, 4; οἱ μ. πολιταὶ Ib. 15; τὸ μ. Ib. 10: — but also οἱ μ. μέσος the moderate or neutral party, Thuc. 8. 75, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 25; *δ* μ. βίος Luc. Luct. 9: — undetermined, uncertain, Luc. Paras. 28.

3. middling, i. e. middling good, Plat. Prot. 346 D: — so, in Gramm., μ. λέξεις are words indifferent in sense, good or bad, as τύχη, E. M. 626. 39.

4. μέσον ῥῆμα, a middle Verb, and μ. χρόνιοι its tenses, Eust. 1846. 30.

5. μ. στοιχεῖα the mutes β γ δ.

6. in Prosody μ. συλλαβή syllaba anceps. Cf. μεσῆσις.

III. μέσον, τό, as Subst. the middle, the space between, mostly with Preps.,

a. ἐν μέσφ for ἐν μεταξύ, Il. 3. 69, 90; or without ἐν, ἐμβαλε μέσφ A. 444; ἐνθροε μέσφ 21. 233; μέσφ ἀμφοτέρων 3. 416., 7. 277; οἱ ἐν μ. λόγοι the intervening ..., Soph. El. 1354, cf. Eur. Med. 819; τῶνδ' τε ἐν μ. πεσεῖν Id. Phoen. 583; ἐν μ. ἔχειν τι Id. Hel. 630; τὰ ἐν μ. what went between, Soph. O. C. 583; οἱ ἐν μ. λόγοι the intervening words, Id. El. 1364, cf. Aesch. Supp. 735, Eur. Med. 819; κλίνην ἐν μ. Id. Hec. 1150; ἐν μ. ἡμῶν καὶ βασι-λέως between us and him, Xen. An. 2. 2, 3, cf. Plat. Symp. 203 E; ἐν μ. νυκτῶν at midnight, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 52; ἀθα κείμενα ἐν μέσφ Dem. 41. 25, cf. Theogn. 994, Xen. An. 3. 1, 21; — so in pl., κείτο δ' ἄρ' ἐν μέσσοισι Il. 18. 507; ἐν μέσσοις Xenophon. ap. Ath. 462 D: — ἐν μέσφ εἶναι τυνος to stand in the way of a thing, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 26, Theocr. 21. 17; οὐδὲν ἦν ἐν μ. πολεμῆν ἡμᾶς Dem. 682. 1.

b. ἐς μέσον, ἐς μ. ἀμφοτέρων, often in Hom. for ἐς μεταξύ, ἐς μ. τιθέναι τίσι τι to set a prize before all, for all to contest, Lat. in medio ponere, Il. 23. 704; ἐς μ. δεικνύει τι Pind. Fr. 171, etc.; ἐς μ. ἵέναι, εἰλεῖν Soph. Tr. 514, Theocr. 22. 183; ἐς μέσον ἀμφοτέροισι .. δίκασεν (v. sub ἀπαγωγή) Il. 23. 574; ἐς τὸ μ. τιθέναι to propose, bring forward in public, Id. 3. 142; (cf. καταστήμι 1. 2); ἐς τὸ μ. φέρειν Id. 4. 97, Dem. 274. 14; ἐς τὸ μ. λέ-γειν to speak before all, Hdt. 6. 129; ἐς μ. Πέρσῃ καταθεῖναι τὰ πρήγ-

ματα to give up the power in common to all, Id. 3. 80. c. *ἐκ τοῦ μέσου καθέξασθαι* to keep clear of a contest, i. e. remain neutral, Hdt. 3. 83, cf. 8. 22; *ἐκ τοῦ μ. καθαιρεῖν* Dem. 323. 27. d. *διὰ μέσον = μεταξύ*, between, τὸ διὰ μ. ἔθνος Hdt. 1. 104; *διὰ μ. ποιεῖσθαι* or *γίγνεσθαι* Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 3. Thuc. 4. 20; c. gen., Xen. An. 1. 4, 4, etc.; and of Time, *meanwhile, in the meantime*, Hdt. 9. 112; *ἡ διὰ μ. ἐμβασίς* an interim agreement, Thuc. 5. 26; τὰ διὰ μ. Id. 8. 75; also, τὰ διὰ μ. in a parenthesis, Gramm.

e. *ἀνὰ μέσον, midway between*, Antiph. Ἄδων. 2, Theocr. 22, 21, Arist., etc.; *οἱ δὲ ἀνὰ μέσον* Theocr. 14. 9; *ἀνὰ μέσσα* Nic. Th. 167.

f. *κατὰ μέσον*, = *ἐν μέσῳ*, Il. 5. 8., 16. 285, etc.; c. gen., *κατὰ δὲ μ. τάφρον καὶ τεύχεος ἴζον*, between, 9. 87; *κατὰ μ.*, in Gramm., in a parenthesis.

2. τὸ μέσον, also, the difference, average, τὸ μέσον πρὸς τὰς μεγίστας καὶ ἐλαχίστας the average between . . . , Thuc. 1. 10; πολλὸν τὸ μέσον, πολλὸ τὸ μ. the difference is great, Hdt. 1. 126, cf. 9. 82, Eur. Alc. 913; τὸ μ. οὐδὲν τῆς ἔχθρης ἔστι there is no middle course for our enmity, Hdt. 7. 11.

3. the middle state or mean, Lat. *mediocritas*, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 6, 5, al.; in Poets without the Art., *παντὶ μέσῳ τὸ κράτος θεὸς ὤπασεν* Aesch. Eum. 527, cf. Eur. Supp. 244, Pind. P. 11. 79;—among the Stoics, τὰ μέσα were = *ἀδιάφορα*, Gell. 2. 7.

4. in Logic, τὸ μ., or δ. μ. ὅρος, the middle term of a syllogism, opp. to τὰ ἄκρα, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 4, 2 sq., 2. 19, 1, al.

5. in Geometry, τὰ μέσα the mean terms of a proportion, Eucl.; also ἡ μέση, Arist. de An. 2. 2, 1, Metaph. 2. 2, 9; μ. ὁρθογώνιον a rectangle whose area is a mean proportional.

6. in Geogr., ὁ διὰ μέσον (sc. κύκλος), sometimes the ecliptic, sometimes the equator, Diog. L. 7. 146, Ptol.

7. μέσα, τὰ, = *μέζα*, E. M.

8. Μέσον, τό, one of the law-courts at Athens, Phot.

IV. for μέση, ἡ, as Subst., v. sub μέση.

V. Adv. μέσον, Ep. μέσον, in the middle, Il. 12. 167, Od. 14. 300; αὐτὸ μ. in the very middle, Xenophon. ap. Ath. 462 E:—between, οὐρανὸν μ. χθονὸς τ. Eur. Or. 983; *σο μέσα*, Id. Rhcs. 531, Nic. Fr. 2. 26.

2. in Att. μέσως, πῶς τ' οὐ μέσως εὐδαίμονος Eur. Andr. 873, cf. Hec. 1113, Isocr. 193 C; καὶ μέσως even in a moderate degree, even a little, Thuc. 2. 60; μέσως ἔχειν πρὸς or περὶ τι to be in the mean . . . , Arist. Eth. N. 2. 5, 2., 3. 11, 8; μέσως βελίωνεῖν in a middle way, i. e. neither well nor ill, Plat. Phaedo 113 D; μέσως μεθύν Menand. Theop. 4.

VI. irreg. Comp. μεσαιότερος (cf. μεσαίος), Plat. Parm. 165 B; Sup. μεσαιότατος, Hdt. 4. 17, Arist., etc.; later also μεσοτάτος, Ap. Rh. 4. 649, Manetho 4. 373; cf. μεσάτος.

μεσο-σέληνον, τό, the new moon, Lat. *interlunium*, Gloss.

μεσο-στάτης, οὐ, ὁ, one who stands in the middle, Hero Belop. p. 137

μεσο-στενος, οὐ, narrow in the middle, Apollod. Poliorc. p. 18.

μεσο-στύλον, τό, a space between columns, Lat. *intercolumnium*, Schol. Od. 19. 37, Hesych.; *σο μεσοστύλον*, Agatharch. M. Rubr. p. 59:—in pl. shops between columns, Basilic.

μεσο-σπλάγξ, τό, to lay hold of by the middle, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 14.

μεσο-σφαιρος, οὐ, of middle globular size, Arr. Periopl. M. Rubri p. 38.

μεσο-σχιδής, ἐς, split in two, Theophr. H. P. 3. 11, 1, Anth. P. 6. 64.

μεσο-τάγης, ἐς, arranged in the middle, Iamb. in Nicom. p. 119 A.

μεσο-τείχιος, οὐ, between the walls and outworks, θέατρον App. Annib. 29, 37: τὸ μ. the space between the wall and siege-works, Ib. 29, Poll. 1. 170.

μεσότης, ἡ, (μέσος) a middle or central position, χώρας τε καὶ ἀστεως μεσότης Plat. Legg. 746 A, cf. Arist. Mirab. 155; also of Time, τὸ νῦν ἐστὶ μ. tis Id. Phys. 8. 1, 13.

II. in mathematics, a mean, Plat. Tim. 32 B, 43 D, etc.; μ. ἀριθμητικὴ, ἀρμονικὴ Arist. Fr. 43; γεωμετροῦμένη Plut. 2. 1138 D.

2. generally, a mean, any state between two extremes (ἐλλειψίς and ὑπερβολή), Lat. *mediocritas*, a term used in Aristotle's defin. of the virtues, v. Eth. N. 2. 6, 15, al.; αἱ μεσότητες ἀρισταὶ cited from Anth., sq.

3. a medium, communicating between two opposites, ἡ αἰσθησις μ. τις τῆς ἐν τοῖς αἰσθητοῖς ἐναντιώσεως Arist. de An. 2. 11, 11, cf. 3. 7, 2, Meteor. 4. 4, 6.

4. τῆς λέξεως μ. a style between poetry and prose, Dion. H. Vett. Cens. 2. 11, cf. 5. 2.

μεσό-τοιχον, τό, = sq., Ep. Ephes. 2. 14, Hesych.

μεσό-τοιχος, ὁ, a partition-wall, Eratosth. ap. Ath. 281 D.

μεσοτομῶ, to cut through the middle, cut in twain, Xen. Oec. 18, 2: to halve, bisect, Plat. Polit. 265 A.

μεσό-τομος, ποῖτ. μεσο-, ov, cut through the middle, Anth. P. 6. 63.

μεσο-τρίβης, ἐς, half worn out, χιτῶν Hesych. s. v. θύσιον.

μεσο-ουρανῶν, to be in mid-heaven; of heavenly bodies, to culminate, be in the meridian, Arist. Meteor. 3. 4, 4, al.

μεσοῦράνημα, τό, the meridian, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 12.

2. mid-heaven, mid-air, Apocal. 8. 13, etc.

μεσοῦράνησις, ὅ, the sun's place in meridian, Strab. 75.

μεσο-ουράνιος, οὐ, in mid-heaven, in the meridian, Arist. Meteor. 3. 6, 8.

μεσοῦραια (sc. κάλοι), οἱ, sail-ropes, halyards, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 566.

μεσοῦριον, τό, Ion. for μεσῶριον, Dion. P. 17.

μεσο-φάλακρος, οὐ, bald on the crown, Procl. par. Ptol. p. 203.

μεσο-φάνης, μεσο-, ἐς, appearing in the middle, Nonn. D. 1. 252.

μεσο-φάραγγιον, τό, a ravine between hills, Gloss.

μεσο-φέρδην, Adv. (formed like φέρδην, σύρδην), grasping by the middle, Hesych., Phot.

μεσο-φθαλμος, οὐ, with middle-sized eyes, Procl. par. Ptol. p. 202.

μεσο-φθγγα, τό, = *ἐφύμιον*, Schol. Aesch. Eum. 337.

μεσο-φλέβιον, τό, the space between two veins, intervenium, Gloss.

μεσο-φρύον, τό, the space between the eyebrows, Opp. C. 1. 179, Plut. 2. 899 A, 909 D.

μεσό-χθον, οὐ, δ, ἡ, midland, in the interior, Dion. H. 1. 49.

μεσό-χλοος, οὐ, greenish, Nic. Th. 753.

μεσό-χορος, οὐ, standing in mid-chorus, of the coryphaeus, Plin. Ep. 2. 14, Phot. Bibl. 240. 36.

μεσό-χροος, οὐ, of mixed complexion, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 205.

μεσό-χωρος, οὐ, midland, Gloss.: τὸ μ. the middle space, Apollod. Poliorc. p. 42.

μεσῶν, fut. ὥσω, (μέσος) to form the middle, be in or at the middle, τὸ δ' ἴσθι, μηδέπω μεσῶν κακῶν Aesch. Pers. 435; ἐν ἀρχῇ πῆμα κοῦδέπω μεσῶ Eur. Med. 60; ἐπειδὴ τὸ δῖμα ἦν μεσῶν Ar. Ran. 923; esp. of time, ἡμέρα μεσούσα mid-day, Hdt. 3. 104; θέρος μεσούσας in midsummer, Thuc. 5. 57; ἐν μεσούντι ἱναυτῷ Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 24; πρὸς ἥλιον μεσούντα meridiem versus, Theophr. C. P. 2. 4, 8.

2. c. gen. to be in the middle of, τῆς ἀναβάσεως Hdt. 1. 181; τὰ δὲ καὶ μεσῶν τούτων Plat. Rep. 618 B; so, c. acc., μεσῶν τὴν ἀρχὴν in the middle of his time of office, Aeschin. 57. 19; and c. part., μεσῶν δειπνούντας Plat. Symp. 175 C.

μεσπίλη [r], ἡ, the medlar-tree, Theophr. H. P. 3. 15, 6.

μεσπίλον, τό, the medlar-tree and its fruit, Archil. 169, Amphis Incert. 6, Diosc. 1. 169. [r ll. c.; but ῖ in Enbul. Ὀλβ. 1.]

μεσπλώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a medlar, καρπὸς Theophr. H. P. 3. 15, 6.

μεσάτος, ἡ, οὐ, an old irreg. Sup. of μέσος, μέσος midmost, ἐν μεσάτῳ for ἐν μέσῳ, Il. 8. 223., 11. 6; Att. μεσάτος, Ar. Vesp. 1502, Menand. Karx. 7, Epit. in C. I. 4579;—a later Ep. form is μεσάσιος, Call. Dian. 78. (For the form, cf. νέος νέατος, τρίτος τρίτατος.)

μεσσαυλος, μέσσαυλον, μεσσηγῶν, -γῶς, v. sub μεσ-

μεσσηγῶν-δωρπο-χίστης, = ὁ μεσσηγῶν δώρπον χέγων, Hippon. 85.

μεσσηγῶν, v. sub μεσσηγῶν.

μεσον-γενής, ἐς, middle-aged, Hesych.

μεσοόγεως, οὐ, gen. ω, poet. for μεσόγεως, Call. Dian. 37.

μεσοόθεν, poet. for μεσόθεν, Adv. from the middle, Parmenid. ap. Plat. Soph. 244 E, Ap. Rh. 1. 1168; c. gen., μ. ὕλης Anth. P. 9. 661:—μεσοόθεν in Tim. Locr. 95 D.

μεσοόθι, Adv. for μεσόθι, in the middle, Hes. Op. 367, etc.:—c. gen., Ap. Rh. 2. 172.—So μέσσοι, poet. for μέσοι, Alcaic. 177.

μεσοσπαγής, -παλῆς, -πορος, -πύλη, v. sub μεσοσπ-

μεσσορος, ὁ, for μέσορος, a stone to mark the boundary between two properties, a boundary-stone, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 63, al.

μίσσος, ἡ, οὐ, Ep. for μέσος, q. v.

μίστός, ἡ, ὄν, full, filled, filled full, ἄγγεα Epigr. Hom. 15. 5; ποιεῖν μίστόν Ar. Eq. 811; ἔγχεον μίστόν a full cup, Diphil. Balan. 1, cf. Alex. Dork. 3; of persons, οἰνον πίνεις μ. ὄν Id. Ὀπωρ. 1, cf. Anaxandr. Ἡρακλ. 1.

II. c. gen. full of, filled with, ἀργυρίον .. ὁράβη μίστῃ Hdt. 1. 192; τὸ στόμα .. μίστόν βδελύσσων Id. 2. 68; μ. ἔδωκεν Ar. Nub. 382; ἀλφίταν, οἶνον, ἐλαῖον Id. Pl. 806 sq.; ὄνος .. οἶνον μ. laden with . . . , Id. Vesp. 617, etc.

2. metaphr., φάβων καὶ ἐρώτων μ. Plat. Rep. 579 B; ἀπάτης, ἐρίδων, τρυφῆς, ἀπορίας μ. Id. Phaedo 83 A, etc.; ἐλευθερίας, εὐδαιμονίας, etc., Id. Rep. 563 D, etc.; μ. θεάτρον full of theatric pride, i. e. spoilt by applause, Symp. 194 B;—like πλήρης polluted, v. sub κηλῆς.

b. metaphr. also, sated with a thing, c. gen., Eur. I. T. 804; μ. εἰρήνης σαρκᾶς Ar. Pax 554;—so c. part., μεστός ἡ θυμὸς i. e. had had my fill of anger, Soph. O. C. 768; μ. ἐγένετο ἀγανακτῶν Dem. 1175. 5; μεστοὶ τοῦ συνεχῶς λέγοντος Id. 328. 6;—also, μ. τὸν θυμὸν Plut. Alex. 13.

μεστότης, ἡ, fullness, Gloss.

μεστός, (μεστός) to fill full of, c. gen. rei, ὀργῆς μ. τινα Soph. Ant. 280.—Pass. to be filled or full of, κτύπον Id. El. 713, cf. Ant. 420; of persons, μεστοῦσθαι παρηγίας καὶ ἐλευθερίας Plat. Legg. 649 B; ὕβρεως τε καὶ ἀδικίας Ib. 713 C.

μίστωμα, τό, fullness, Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. p. 145 C.

μεσό-μνιον, τό, an exclamation in the middle of a strophé, Hephaest. § 11.

μέσφῳ, Adv. poet. for μέχρι, even till, until, c. gen., μέσφῳ ἡδύς Il. 8. 508; later, before a Prep., like Lat. usque, μέσφῳ ἐπὶ τινα Anth. P. 12. 97; μ. παρά τι Arat. 599; and c. acc., μ. τὰ πρὸνταῖα Call. Cer. 129; with an Adv., μ. ἐχθρῆς Theocr. 2. 144.

2. also before ὅτε, μέσφῳ ὅτε even till . . . , Call. Dian. 195; and so without ὅτε, like Lat. usque, as a Conjunction, until, with Indic., Id. Del. 47, Dem. Cal. 92, Ap. Rh. 2. 1229; with Subj., Dion. P. 585; μέσφῳ κεν Opp. H. 1. 754.

3. meantime, Call. Lav. Pall. 55.

μέσφι, = μέσφα, c. gen., Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 7; and as Conj., Id. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 13.

μεσφωδός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to or like a μεσφωδός, Hephaest. 8. 6.

μεσφωδός, ἡ, a portion of a choral ode, coming between the strophé and antistrophé, without anything to correspond with it, Hephaest. 12. 3; v. Seidl. Dochn. pp. 184, 206, etc.

μεσ-ωρος, οὐ, between boyhood and manhood, Poll. 7. 158, Hesych.

μεσώτης, ἡ, ὄν, (μεσῶν) a mediator, Hesych.

μετᾶ, poet. μεταί, like κατά, παρὰ (not mentioned by Gramm., but restored with great probability by Herm. in Soph. Pl. 186, cf. μεταίβωλια); Accl. and Dor. πεδᾶ, v. sub πεδᾶ:—Prep. with gen., dat., and acc. (Skt. mith-u (una), Zd. mat; Goth. mith (ἀνὰ μέσον, μετά, σύν); O. H. G. miti (miti); hence also μέτασσαι, μεταζῶ:—the sense points to a connexion with μέσος (though this is not allowed by Curt., cf. μέσος).—μετᾶ with gen. gradually superseded σύν, v. σύν sub init.)

A. WITH GEN. of the object or objects in the middle of which one is: and so, I. in the midst of, among, between, with pl. Nouns, μετ' ἄλλων λέγο ἑταίρων Od. 10. 320; μετὰ δμῶν πίνε καὶ ἡδύε Od. 16. 140; τῶν μέτα παλλόμενος Il. 24. 400; πολλῶν μετὰ δούλων Aesch. Ag. 1037; μετὰ ζώντων ἐναι Soph. Ph. 1312; μετὰ τινων ναίων Id. O. T. 414; μετὰ τῶν θεῶν διάγειν Plat. Phaedo 81 A; (but, κείσθαι μετὰ τινος with one, Soph. Ant. 73); sometimes the pl. is only implied, μετ' οὐδενὸς ἀνδρῶν ναίων i. e. among no men, Id. Ph. 1104, etc.

II. in common, in connexion with, along with, by aid of, (implying a closer union than σύν), μετὰ Βοιωτῶν ἐμάχοντο Il. 13. 700,

cf. 21. 458; *μ. συμμάχων κινδυνεύειν* Thuc. 8. 24, cf. 6. 79, etc.: in this sense often with sing., *μετ' Ἀθηναίους* with, i. e. by aid of, Athena, h. Hom. 19. 2; *μετά τινας πάσχειν, δρᾶν τι, στήναι* Aesch. Pr. 1067, Soph. Ant. 70, etc.; *μετά τινας εἶναι* to be with one, on one's side, Thuc. 3. 56; *οἱ μετὰ τινας* his companions, Plat. Prot. 315 B.—as, with intr. Verbs, *μετά* c. gen. denotes community of interest, etc. (v. supr.), so, with trans. Verbs, it indicates community of action and serves to join two subjects, so that *Ἐλευσίνης μετ' Ἀθηναίων* might have been *Ἐλευσίνης καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι*, Thuc. 1. 126, cf. 3. 109, etc.; so, *ἰσχύει τὸ καὶ κάλλος μετὰ ὑγείας*, for *καὶ ὑγείαν*, Plat. Rep. 591 B.

III. to denote the union of persons with qualities or circumstances, and so to denote manner, *τὸ ἀπράγμον . . . μετὰ τοῦ δραστηρίου τεταγμένον* Thuc. 2. 63, etc.; *ἰκετεύειν μετὰ δακρύων* Plat. Apol. 34 C, cf. Soph. O. C. 1636; *μετ' ἀσφαλείας μὲν δοξάζομεν, μετὰ δέους δὲ . . . ἐλλείπομεν* Thuc. 1. 120; *μετὰ θυμοῦ βαίνειν* Id. 5. 70; *μετ' ἐλπίδων λυγαινοσθαι* Ib. 103, etc.

2. sometimes, to denote Causality, *μετ' ἀρετῆς πρωτεύειν* with, i. e. by means of, Xen. Mem. 3. 5. 8. **3.** as a periph. for Adverbs, *ὅσιος καὶ μετ' ἀληθείας* Plat. Gorg. 56 C, cf. Phaedr. 249 A, 253 D.

4. serving to join two predicates, *γενόμενος μετὰ τοῦ δυνατοῦ καὶ ζυνητός*, i. e. δυνατός τε καὶ ζυνητός, Thuc. 2. 15, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 255 B.

IV. rarely of Time, *μετὰ τοῦ γυνάξεσθαι ἡλείψαντο*, for *ἄμα*, Thuc. 1. 6; *μετ' ἀνοκωχῆς* during . . . Id. 5. 25.

B. WITH DAT., only poet., mostly Ep., cf. ἀνά β: **I.** with or among others, but without the close union which belongs to the genitive, and so nearly = ἐν, which is sometimes exchanged with it, as Il. 11. 64 sq.:

1. properly of persons, among, in company with, *μετ' ἀδανάτοις, μετὰ πρώτοις*, etc.; so, *μετὰ τριτάτοις* in or among the third generation Nestor reigned (though he could not be said to belong to it, *μετὰ τριτάτων*), Il. 1. 252; of haranguing an assembly, it thus answers to Lat. *coram*, 10. 250, etc.: in Od. 1. 71, it is omitted. **2.** of things, when represented as moving, and, as it were, animated, *μετὰ νηυσί, ἀστράσι, κύμασι* Il. 13. 668., 22. 28, Od. 3. 91; *μετὰ πνοιῆς ἀνέμοιο* in company with the winds, as swift as they, Il. 23. 367, Od. 2. 148; like *ἄμα πνοιῆς ἀνέμοιο*, v. ὅμα fin. **3.** of separate parts of persons, in, among, between, *μετὰ χερσίν* ἔχειν to hold between, i. e. in, the hands, Il. 11. 4, 184, etc.; *τὸν μετὰ χ. ἀρυσσάτο* 5. 344; *πίπτεται μετὰ ποσὶ γυναικὸς* of a child being born, 'to come out between her feet', 19. 110; so, *μετὰ γένυσσι, γαμφήλῃσι* Il. 416., 13. 200; and often *μετὰ φρεσίν* 4. 545, etc.

II. to complete a number, with, besides, *θεροῖτο, over and above, αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ πέμπτος μετὰ τοῖσιν* last to complete the number, i. e. after, Od. 9. 369; cf. Aesch. Pers. 613, Theocr. 1. 39., 17. 84;—v. infr. c. v.—Note: *μετά* is never used with dat. sing., unless of collective Nouns, *μετὰ στροφάλγῃσι κοινῇσι* Il. 21. 503; *στρατῶ* 22. 49; *μετὰ πρώτῃ ἀγορῇ* 19. 50, etc.; *μετ' ἀνδράν* . . . ἀριθμῶ Od. 11. 449;—in *μεθ' αἵματι καὶ κοινήσιν* Il. 15. 118, it unites two words, one of which is already in the plural.

C. WITH ACCUS., **I.** of motion, right into the middle of, coming into or among, esp. where a number of persons is implied, *μετὰ φύλα θεῶν* Il. 15. 54, cf. Od. 3. 366, etc.; *μετὰ μῶλον Ἄρπυι* Il. 16. 245; *μετὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν* 5. 573, etc.; *μετὰ στρατὸν, μεθ' ὕμνον* 5. 589, etc.; *ὥστ' αἰγύπτιος μετὰ χήρας* (though this may be referred to signif. II), 17. 460;—of things, *φύγειν μετὰ νῆας* 12. 123; *μετὰ . . . ἐρίδας καὶ νεῖκεα* βάλλον plunged me into them, 2. 376; of place, *μετὰ τ' ἦθα καὶ νόμον* ἵππων 6. 511.

II. in pursuit or quest of, of persons sometimes in friendly sense, *βῆναι μετὰ Νέστορα* to go to see Nestor, Il. 10. 73, cf. 15. 221; sometimes in hostile sense, *βῆναι μετὰ τινα* to go after, pursue him, 5. 152., 6. 21, etc.—also of things, *πλεῖν μετὰ χαλκόν* to sail in quest of it, Od. 1. 184; *βῆναι μετὰ πατρὸς δκονήν* to go in search of news of thy father, Ib. 303, cf. 13. 415; *οἰχεσθαι μετὰ δειπνόν* Il. 19. 346; *πόλεμον μέτα θαρησόντο* they armed for the battle, 20. 329, etc.; *ὕπλίζεσθαι μεθ' ὕλην* to prepare to seek after wood, 7. 418, cf. 420; *οἰχεσθαι μετὰ δῦν* 11. 357; more fully, *μετὰ γὰρ δῦν ἦει οἰσόμενος* 13. 247.

III. hence of mere sequence or succession, **1.** in order of Place, after, next after, behind, with Verbs implying to follow, to go, λαοὶ ἔπονθ', ὥσπερ τε μετὰ κτίλον ἔσπετο μῆλα like sheep after the bell-wether, Il. 13. 492, cf. 10. 63, 149, 516, etc.; *ἔρχασθαι μετὰ Κύνθης οἰκέουσι* Hdt. 4. 49. **2.** in order of Time, after, next to, μετὰ δαΐτας Od. 22. 352; *μεθ' Ἐκτορα πύρρος τοῖσμος* after Hector thy death is at the door, Il. 18. 96; *μετὰ Πάτροκλόν γε θανόντα* 24. 575, cf. Hdt. 1. 34, Aesch. Theb. 1034, Ag. 231, etc.;—very often in Att., *μετὰ ταῦτα* thereafter, which indeed occurs in h. Hom. Merc. 126; strengthened, *μετὰ ταῦτα ὕστερον* Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 235; *μετὰ μικρὸν* a moment after, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 628;—*μεθ' ἡμέραν* in the course of the day, Hdt. 2. 150, Plat. Phaedr. 251 E, etc.; *μετὰ νύκτας* Pind. N. 6. 10. **3.** in order of Worth, Rank, etc., next to, next after, after, following a Sup., *κάλιστος ἀνὴρ . . . τῶν ἄλλων* Δαναῶν μετ' ὀνόμα Πηλεΐδαν Il. 2. 674, cf. 7. 228., 12. 104, Od. 2. 350, Hdt. 4. 53, etc.; so where a Sup. is implied, *ὅς πᾶσι μετέπρεπε . . . μετὰ Πηλεΐδων ἑταῖρον* Il. 16. 195, cf. 17. 280, 351.

IV. as follows or results from, after, according to, μετὰ σὸν καὶ ἐμὸν κῆρ as you and I wish, Il. 15. 52; *μετ' ὄγκον* after or by the line of the furrow, 18. 552; *μετ' ἰχθυά* ἐρευνᾶν to follow upon the track, Ib. 321; *μετ' ἰχθυά βαίνει* Od. 2. 406. **V.** generally, among, in, between, as with dat. (b. I), *μετὰ πάντας ἀρίστους* best among all (different from III. 3), Il. 9. 54, etc.; *σο, μετὰ χεῖρας* ἔχειν Hdt. 7. 16, 2, Thuc. 1. 138, Xen. Ages. 2. 14, etc.,—

just like Homer's *μετὰ χεράσι*, v. supr. b. I. 3.—The sing. is more frequent with acc. than with gen. and dat.

D. *μετά* with all cases can be put after its Subst., and is then by anastrophe written *μέτα*, e. g. Il. 13. 301: this however is not admitted, when the ult. is cut off, as in 17. 258, Od. 15. 147.

E. absol. as ADV. among them, with them, Il. 2. 446, 477, etc.; v. A. II, B. II. **II.** and then, next afterwards, opp. to πρῶστε, Il. 23. 133; v. c. III.

III. thereafter, afterwards, like μετέπειτα, Il. 2. 483., 15. 677, Hdt. 1. 88, 128, 150, μετὰ γάρ τε καὶ ἀλγῆσι τέπεται ἀνὴρ one feels pleasure even in troubles, when past, Od. 15. 400; *μετὰ δέ, for* ἔπειτα δέ, Hdt. 1. 19, etc., and Luc.; v. Cobet V. LL. 302.

IV. in Hom. *μετά* is separated by tmesis from a Verb compd. with it, *μετὰ νῶτα βαλὼν*, for *νῶτα μεταβαλὼν*, Il. 8. 94, etc.;—the commonest instance being in μετέπειτα.

F. *μέτα* for μέτεστι, Od. 21. 93, Hdt. 1. 88, 171, Soph. Ant. 48, etc.

G. IN COMPOS.: **I.** of community or participation, as in μεταδίδωμι, μετέχω, usu. c. gen. rei. **2.** of action in common with another, as in μεταβαίνωμι, μεταμέλομαι etc., c. dat. pers.

II. of an interval of space or time, as in μεταίχμιον, μεταπύργιον, μεταδύρπιος: cf. μεταδήμιος.

III. of succession of time, as in μεταδύρπιος, μετακλαῖω, μεταντίκα.

IV. of pursuit, as in μεταδιώκω, μετέρχομαι.

V. of letting go, as in μεθέμι, μεθήμιον.

VI. after, behind, as in μετάφρενον, opp. to πρῶστε.

VII. reversely, as in μετατρέπω, μεταστρέφω.

VIII. most often of change of place, condition, plan, etc., as in μεταβαίνω, μεταβάλλω, μεταβουλεύω, μεταγινώσκω, etc.

μεταβαίνω, fut. —βήσομαι: aor. μετέβην, imperat. μετάβα (for —βηθι) Alex. Ἀμφ. 2: pf. —βέβηκα.

To pass over from one place to another, μετὰ δ' ἄστρα βεβήκει (for *μετεβέβηκει*) the stars had passed over the meridian, Od. 12. 312., 14. 482; (like *προβέβηκε* in Il. 10. 252); so in Prose, *μ. ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην* Hdt. 7. 73, cf. 1. 57: metaph., *ᾗ τὸ δίκαιον μεταβαίνει* according as right passes over (from one side to the other), Aesch. Cho. 308.

2. in writing or speaking, *to pass from one subject to another, μετὰβηθι change thy theme*, Od. 8. 492; *μεταβόντες changing their course, turning round*, Hdt. 8. 4; *μεταβήσομαι ἄλλον ἐς ὕμνον* h. Hom. Ven. 294, al.; *ὅθεν δεῦρο ἀπέβημεν* Plat. Crat. 438 A; *ἀπὸ τινοῦ πρὸς τι* Id. Phaedr. 265 C.

3. *to pass from one state to another, change, αἱ πολιτεῖαι οὐκ εὐθὺς* μ. Arist. Pol. 4. 5. 4, etc.:—often with Preps., *μ. ἐκ μείζονος ἐς ἑλαττον* Plat. Parm. 165 A; of changes of fortune in a drama, *μ. εἰς εὐτυχίαν* Arist. Poët. 18, 2; *μ. ἐκ τῆς τιμαρχίας ἐς τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν* Plat. Rep. 550 D; *μεταβαίνει τυραννὶς ἐκ δημοκρατίας comes on after* . . . Ib. 569 C; *ἀπὸ τοῦ παιδὸς ἐς τὸν ἄνδρα* Luc. Amor. 24; *μ. εἰς ἀλεκτρούνα* Id. Gall. 4; cf. ἀνὴρ III.

4. c. acc. *to pass to another place or state, ἀνὰ μεταβάς βίσιον* Eur. Hipp. 1292; but also *to go after, follow a pursuit eagerly*, Opp. H. 4. 418. **II.** Causal in aor. *1. μεταβῆσαι, to carry over or away, μ. τινὰ ποτὶ δῶμα* Διὸς Pind. O. 1. 68: *to change, ὁδοὺς ἀστράων* Eur. El. 728.

μεταβάλλω, fut. —βαλῶ: aor. μετέβαλον. *To throw in a different position, to turn quickly or suddenly*, in Hom. only once, in tmesis, *μετὰ νῶτα βαλὼν* Il. 8. 94 (infr. sub Med.); *χαλεπῶς μ. δέμας* Eur. Hipp. 204; *μ. θοιμάτιον ἐπὶ δεξιάν* Ar. Av. 1568; *μ. γῆν* to turn, i. e. plough, the earth, Lat. novare, Xen. Oec. 16, 13.

II. *to turn about, change, alter, μ. τὸ ὄνομα* Hdt. 1. 57; *τὴν πολιτείαν* Arist. Pol. 4. 5. 4; *οἱ Βρίγες τὸ ὄνομα μετέβαλον ἐς Φρύγας* Hdt. 7. 73; also of changing other people's names, *τὰς φυλὰς μετέβαλε* [ὁ Κλεισθόνης] ἐς ἄλλα ὀνόματα Id. 5. 68, cf. Eur. Bacch. 54; *μ. μορφὴν τινοῦ ἐς τι* Ib. 54; *τινὰ ἐπὶ κακὸν* Ar. Thesm. 723; *εἰς τὸ βέλτιον* Plat. Rep. 381 B:—*μ. διαίταν* to change diet or way of life, Thuc. 2. 16, cf. Föes. Oecon. Hipp.; so, *μ. ὕδατα* to drink different water, Hdt. 8. 117:—*μ. ὀργὰς* to change, i. e. give up anger, Eur. Med. 121; *μ. τοὺς τρόπους* Ar. Pl. 36, Eupol. Incert. 1. 7; *μ. τὸ εἶδος* Thuc. 1. 123; *μ. εὐνοίαν* to lose it, 1. 77; *μ. χώραν ἐκ χώρας*, like μεταλλάσσω 1. 2, Plat. Theaet. 181 C;—often with an Adj. implying change, *μ. ἄλλους τρόπους* to change and adopt other ways, Eur. I. A. 343; *μ. ἄλλας γραφὰς* Ib. 363; *μ. καὶ ὅντος* Plat. Rep. 424 C:—*ἐμπαυτὸν ἀνὰ κάτω μετέβαλον* Id. Phaedo 96 B; *ἀνὰ καὶ κάτω τὰς δόξας μ.* Id. Rep. 508 D:—c. acc. cogn., *μ. μεταβολὰς* Ib. 404 A.

2. intr. *to undergo a change, change, alter* one's state or condition, Hdt. 7. 170; *μ. ἐς εὐνομίην* Id. 1. 65, cf. Antipho 120. 13; *μ. ἐξ ὀλιγαρχίας ἐς δημοκρατίαν* Plat. Rep. 553 A, etc.; *μ. ἐπὶ τούναντίον* Id. Polit. 270 D; *μ. ἐς ἑτέραν πολιτείαν* Arist. Pol. 3. 3, 9, cf. 5. 1, 1, cf. μεταβολή II. 1:—c. gen. rei, *to come in exchange for or instead of, καὶ αὐτὰ καὶ ἀνὰ μεταβάλλουσαι . . . συντυχία* Eur. Tro. 1118. **3.** *to change one's course, μεταβαλλὰς πρὸς Ἀθηναίους changing his course and turning to the Athenians*, Hdt. 8. 109:—the part. *μεταβάλλον* or *μεταβαλὼν* is also used absol., almost like an Adv. instead, in turn, Lat. vicissim, Hdt. 7. 170, Eur. Ion 1614, Plat. Symp. 204 E, Theaet. 166 D, Gorg. 480 E.

B. Med. *to change what is one's own*, yet rather by chance than of set purpose (this being rather μεταλαμβάνω), Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 241 A; *μ. ὑμᾶτα* to change one's clothes, Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 6; *μ. τοὺς τρόπους* Ar. Vesp. 461, etc.

2. *to change one with another, exchange, τίς μεταβάλοι' ἂν ὡδε σιγὰν λόγων*; silence for words, Soph. El. 1261: *to barter, traffic*, Plat. Legg. 849 D, Soph. 223 D; *μ. ἐν τῇ ἀγορῇ* Xen. Mem. 3. 7, 6; cf. μεταβολεύς.

II. *to turn oneself, turn about, ἀνὰ καὶ κάτω* Plat. Gorg. 481 E, cf. Dinarch. 92. 18: esp., **2.** *to change one's purpose*, Hdt. 5. 75: *to change sides*, Thuc. 1. 71., 8. 90.

3. *to turn one's back, turn or wheel round*, cf. Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 6; also, *μ. εἰς τοῦπισθεν* Id. Eq. 8. 10; (but in An. 6. 5, 16, prob. ὅπλα must be supplied from the former clause,—*to turn their shields round, i. e. throw them over their shoulders*, cf. Ar. Ran. 8).

4. *to turn from one person to another*, Aeschin. 83. 31.

μεταβάπτω, fut. ψω, *to change by dipping*, Luc. Amor.; αὐτοῦς μ. ἡ φιλοσοφία Id. Bis Acc. 8:—in Pass., ὅξει μεταβαπτόμενον.. νόμισμα Plut. Lys. 17: *metaph. to change one's complexion*, Luc. Anach. 33.

μεταδασύνειν, *to inquire into afterwards*, Galen.
μετάδασιν, ἡ, *a moving over, shifting*, e.g. of the body in walking, from one leg to the other, Hipp. Mochl. 852. 2. *a passing over*, ἐς τὸ ἔτερον πλοῖον Antipho 132. 5: *migration*, Plut. 2. 78 D. II. *change, revolution in laws and government*, Plat. Legg. 676 C; ἡ μ. ἐν-τεῦθεν γίνεται Id. Rep. 547 C; τῶν νομίμων Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 10; ἔκ τινος ἐστὶ Id. H. A. 8. 1, 6, al.: *of the changes or reverses in Tragedy*, Id. Poët. 5. 3., 18, 2. III. *transition from one subject to another*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 55, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 194: as a figure in Rhet., Quintil., etc.

μεταβάτεον, verb. Adj. *one must pass over*, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 202.
μεταβάτης, ον, ὁ, the Lat. *desultor*, Hesych. s. v. ζευγηλάτης.
μεταβατικός, ἡ, ὄν, *able to pass from one place to another, easily moving*, Plut. 2. 900 A, Melet. in An. Oxon. 3. 31: *μ. κίνησις* motion involving change of place, Plut. 2. 899 B:—so in Adv., μεταβατικῶς κινεῖσθαι Ib. 896 A; οὐ μ., ἀλλὰ στρεπτικῶς not by transition, but rotation, Eus. P. E. 850 D. II. *exchanging, bartering*, τὸ -κόν the petty dealers, Hippodam. ap. Stob. 249. 5. III. in Gramm. transitive, of Verbs; cf. διαβατικός.

μεταβιάζομαι, Dep. *to do violence to, τὴν φύσιν* Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 4.
μεταβιβάζω, Att. fut. -βιβῶ, Causal of μεταβαίνω, *to carry over, shift, bring into another place or state, τοὺς ἐπιβάτας ἐς κολήν* ναῦν Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 19; τινὰ ἐπὶ θάτερα Plat. Legg. 795 C; ἐς ἀγαθὰ Ar. Pax 947; ἀπὸ τῶν κοινῶν ἐπὶ τὰ ἴδια Dem. 142. 24; *μ. πόλεμον* εἰς Ἀλβήν Polyb. 1. 41, 4; τὸν λόγον ἐπὶ τὴν Diod. 4. 7. 2. *to lead in a different direction, τὰς ἐπιθυμίας* Plat. Gorg. 517 B, cf. Legg. 736 D: *to change the course or form of an argument*, Arist. Top. 1. 2. 1, cf. 8. 11, 3.

μεταβίβω, fut. ὥσομαι, *to live after, survive*, Plat. 2. 908 D.
μεταβλαστάνω, *to grow differently*, Theophr. H. P. 2. 4, 4.
μεταβλέπω, *to change one's point of view*, Arat. 186. II. *to look after or at*, c. acc., Ap. Rh. 1. 726.

μεταβλήμα, τό, poet. for μεταβολή, Manetho 4. 522.
μεταβλητέον, verb. Adj. *one must change, trans., τινὰ εἰς τι* Plat. Rep. 413 D. II. intr., Hipp. 392. 12; ἐπὶ τι Plat. Theat. 167 A.

μεταβλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *for or in the way of exchange, ἡ [χρησὶς] ἡ μ.* Arist. Pol. 1. 9, 2: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *exchange, barter*, Plat. Soph. 223 D, Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 1; so, τὸ -κόν Plat. Soph. 224 D:—Dor. μεταβλητικός, Philolaus ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 422: Adv. -κῶς, Poll. 4. 51:—cf. μεταβολεύς, μεταβολή. II. *able to produce change*, Arist. Metaph. 4. 2, 2, cf. 4. 12, 12.

2. *subject to change, εἰς τὰναντία* Id. Gen. et Corr. 1. 3, 24:—of animals, migratory, opp. τὸ μόνιμα, Id. H. A. 1. 1, 17, G. A. 1. 1, 5.

μεταβλητός, ἡ, ὄν, *changeable*, Plut. 2. 718 D, etc.
μεταβοθρεῖω, *to move into another trench, transplant*, Hesych.
μεταβολεύς, ἑως, ὁ, *one who exchanges or barter, a trafficker, huckster, κάπηλος, παλιγκάπηλος, μεταβολεύς* Dem. 784. 8, cf. Schol. Ar. Pl. 1156. II. *a translator*, Eust. 1347. 40.

μεταβολή, ἡ, *a change, changing, ἱστίων* Pind. P. 4. 520; μεταβολαὶ ἱματίων Xen. Lac. 2, 1. 2. *exchange, barter, traffic, πλεῖν ἐπὶ μεταβολῇ* Thuc. 6. 31. II. (from Med.) *a transition, change, and in pl. changes, vicissitudes, τῶν ὥρων* Hdt. 2. 77; τῆς τύχης Eur. Fr. 558; αἶ μ. κάτω τε καὶ ἄνω γιγνόμεναι Plat. Phileb. 43 B, etc.:—also, c. gen. objecti, *change from a thing, μ. κακῶν* Eur. H. F. 735; rarely *change to* . . . μ. ἀπαρχοσύνης Thuc. 6. 18; but this is generally expressed by a Prep., *μ. ἐκ φιλοπόμου εἰς φιλοχρήματος* Plat. Rep. 553 D; *ἐκ προστάτου ἐπὶ τύραννον* Ib. 565 D, cf. Eur. Or. 735; *ἐκ τοῦ εἶναι ἐπὶ τὸ μὴ εἶναι* Plat. Parm. 162 C; ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον μ. Diphil. Incert. 23; so, ἡ ἐναντία μ. *change to the contrary*, Thuc. 2. 43; ἅμα τῇ μ. ἐς Ἑλλήνας their going over to the Greeks, Hdt. 1. 57; ἡ πρὸς Ῥωμαίους μ. Polyb. 9. 26, 2:—μεταβολὰς εἶχειν *to admit of change*, Eur. Fr. 553, Thuc. 1. 2; *μ. μεταβάλλειν* Plat. Rep. 404 A, Arist. Poët. 4. 15:—proverb., *μ. πάντων γλυκὺ* Id. Rhet. 1. 11, 20, cf. Antiph. Tram. 1, Com. Anon. 327.

2. *μ. τῆς ἡμέρας* ap. eclipse, Hdt. 1. 74; so, *μ. ἡλίου* Plat. Polit. 271 C. 3. *μ. πολιτείας* change of government, *a revolution*, Thuc. 6. 17; so, absol., Antipho 120. 12. 4. *migration*, Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 2. 5. as military term, *a wheeling about face*, being a double κλίσις, Polyb. 18. 13, 4; then, *metaph. of a speaker*, Aeschin. 29. 18; and generally, *reversely*, Polyb. 18. 61, 7; *ἐκ μεταβολῆς* Id. 1. 36, 8; (hence as Adv. *reversely*, Ib. 61, 7, Diod. 13. 24).

6. *a version, paraphrase, Gramm.*
μεταβολία, ἡ, =foreg., 4. LXX (Sirach. 37. 12).

μεταβολικός, ἡ, ὄν, *changeable*, Polyb. Exc. Vat. p. 456, Plut. 2. 373 D:—Adv. -κῶς, variously, Hephaest. p. 75. 2. *disposed to barter; καπηλείον* μ. a huckster's shop, Heraclid. Polit. 29. 3. φωνήεντα μ. the doubtful vowels (a v), Sext. Emp. M. 1. 100.

μεταβόλος, ον, *changeable*, Plut. 2. 428 B. II. as Subst., = μεταβολεύς, a trafficker, merchant, LXX (Isai. 23. 2, 3); cf. Lob. Phryn. 315.

μεταβούλευμα, τό, *a change of plan*, Symm. V. T.
μεταβουλεύω, *to alter one's plans, change one's mind, ἀμφί τινι* Od. 5. 286. II. mostly as Dep. μεταβουλεύομαι, Hdt. 1. 156, Eur. Or. 156; *μ. ἄνω καὶ κάτω* Plat. Epin. 982 D; *μ. ὥστε μενέειν* Hdt. 8. 57; c. μή et inf., *μετ. στράτευμα μὴ ἄγειν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα* *to change one's mind and not march*, Hdt. 7. 12, cf. μεταγινώσκω II, μεταδοκέω; also c. gen., *μ. τῆς δόξης* Alciphro 2. 4, 19.

μεταβουλλία, f. l. for μεταβουλία, q. v.
μετάβουλος, ον, *changing one's mind, changeful*, Ar. Ach. 632.

μετ-άγγελος, ον, ὁ, and ἡ, *one who carries news from one to another, a messenger*, Lat. internuncius, -cia, epith. of Iris, θεοῖσι μετάγγελλος ἀθανάτοισι (al. θεοῖσι μετ' ἄγγελος) Il. 15. 144; Ἴρις.. μετάγγελλος ἦλθ' ἀνέμοισι (al. μετ' ἄγγ. ἦλθ') 23. 199.

μετ-αγγίζω, *to pour from one vessel into another*, Diosc. 1. 62:—Pass., μεταγγιζομένη ἡ ψυχὴ, of the Pythag. metempsychosis, Eust. 1090. 32; so, ὁ ἐξ ἀλόγων ἢ εἰς ἀλογα μεταγγιζομένος Hierocl. in Phot. Bibl. 172. 23.

Μεταγενετιῶν, ὁμος, ὁ, the second month of the Athen. year, answering to the Boeot. Πάνεμος, and Lacon. Καρνεῖος, the latter half of August and first of September, Antipho 146. 26, Arist. H. A. 5. 17, 1, cf. Plut. Popl. 14. (Said to be from μετά, γένεσθαι, because then people flitted and changed their neighbours.) Hence Ἀπόλλων Μεταγενετιῶς = Καρνεῖος, Lysim. ap. Harp.; **μεταγενετία**, τά, = μετοικία, Plut. 2. 601 B.

μεταγενής, ἐς, born after, ὁ μεταγενής the youngest, Menand. Ἔμψ. 1: Comp. μεταγενέστερος, Diod. 12. 11, Luc. Salt. 80; οἱ μεταγενέστεροι posteritely, Diod. 11. 14. 2. *of later time*, μεταγενέστεροι συγγραφῆς Dion. H. de Thuc. 9.

μεταγεννάω, fut. ἦσω, *to restore to life, revive*, Joseph. A. J. 11. 3, 3. **μεταγίγνομαι**, later -γίνομαι [ῖ]:—*to happen after*, v. sub μεταπαύω II. 2. *to be transferred, carried away*, LXX (2 Macc. 2. 1).

μεταγινώσκω, Ion. and later -γινώσκω; fut. -γινώσσομαι; aor. μετέγνων. *To find out after, i.e. too late, ἄταν* v. μεταγνοῖς Aesch. Supp. 110. II. *to change one's mind, to repent, absol.*, Hdt. 1. 40, 86; μετέγνων, ἔγνω δὲ.. changed my mind and determined.., Id. 7. 15; μεταγινώσκειν ὁρθῶς ἀν βουλευσάτω Antipho 140. 17, cf. Thuc. 4. 92, Plat. Phaedr. 231 A; οὐκὼν ἐνεσσι καὶ μεταγινώσκαι πάλιν Soph. Ph. 1270.

2. c. acc. rei, *to change one's mind about a thing, to repent of, μετέγνων καὶ τὰ πρόσθ' ἐρημμένα* Eur. Med. 64; *μ. τὰ προδεδωγμένα* *to alter or repeal a previous decree*, Thuc. 3. 40, cf. Luc. Nero 4. 3. c. inf. *to change one's mind so as to do something different, τὸ παντοῖοι μὲν φρονεῖν μετέγνων* Aesch. Ag. 221; ἐν δὲ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ μετέγνωσαν Κερκυραῖοις ξυμμαχίαν μὲν μὴ ποιήσασθαι Thuc. 1. 44; μετ. ὡς.., *to change one's mind and think that*.., Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 40. Cf. μεταβουλεύω II, μεταλαμβάνω III, μετανόω.

μεταγλωττίζω, *to interpret*, Ms. ap. Pasi. Cod. Taur. i. p. 473.
μεταγλωττιστής, οὐ, ὁ, an interpreter, Byz.

μεταγνοία, ἡ, = μετάνοια, repentance, remorse, Soph. El. 581.
μεταγνώμη, ἡ, *change of mind: defection*, App. Civ. 5. 122.

μεταγνώσις, ἡ, *change of mind or purpose*, Hdt. 1. 87, Dem. 1466. 23.
μεταγωνφόω, *to change as if into nails*, Nicet. Ann. 199 D.

μεταγραμμάτιζω, *to alter the letters*, Tzetz.: -ισμός, οὐ, ὁ, Galen.
μεταγραφέυς, ἑως, ὁ, a transcriber, copyist, Tzetz.

μεταγράφῃ, ἡ, a transcribing, Julian. Ep. 9. 2. *a borrowing from one person to pay another*, Lat. versura, Plut. 2. 831 A.

μεταγραφικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for transcription, Tzetz.
μεταγράφω [ᾶ], fut. ψω, *to write differently, rewrite, to alter or correct what one has written*, αὐτὸς μ. πάλιν Eur. I. A. 108, cf. Thuc. 1. 132; esp. of a public document, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 19:—μ. νόμον *to tamper with it*, Dinarch. 95. 31, cf. Isocr. 365 A; in a trial, *to alter the record*, Dem. 542. 8; so in Pass., τὰναντία ταῖς διαθήκαις μετεγράφῃ Isae. 47. 40. 2. *to translate, ἐς τὸ ἑλληνικόν* Luc. Hist. Conscr. 21: Med., τὰς ἐπιστολάς μεταγραφάμενοι ἐκ τῶν Ἀσσυρίων γραμμάτων having got them translated, Thuc. 4. 50. 3. *to transcribe*, Luc. Indoct. 4. C. I. 2655. 1.

μετ-άγω [ᾶ], fut. αἶω, *to convey from one place to another, to transfer, εἰς τόπον* Polyb. 5. 1, 9, Diod. 20. 3, etc.; *τὸ δικαστήριον ἀπὸ τῆς βουλῆς ἐπὶ τοὺς ἰεῖρας* Dio C. Excerpt. Peiresc. 88: *metaph., τὴν ψυχὴν ἐς εὐφροσύνην* Anth. P. 10. 77. II. *seemingly intr. to go by a different route, to change one's course*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 8.

μετᾶγωγός, ἑως, ὁ, *one who leads to a new life*, Eccl.
μετ-άγωγι, ἡ, a removal, τινος εἰς τόπον Joseph. A. J. 12. 2, 3. 2. *a change, transfer, ἐκ .. εἰς ..* Dion. H. de Thuc. 48:—in Rhet. a transposed narrative, παραγμῶν Dion. H. de Isaeo 15.

μετάγωγος, ἡ, ὄν, *transposing*, τινος Schol. Od. 5. 260, 10. 32.
μεταδαινύμαι, fut. -δαισομαι; Dep. *To share the feast, σὺς γὰρ πατὴρ μεταδαινύται ἡμῖν* Il. 22. 498, cf. Od. 18. 48: *to partake of*, c. gen. rei, ἵνα δὴ.. μεταδαισομαι ἱρῶν Il. 23. 207; absol., Q. Sm. 2. 157.

μεταδενύνω, *to dine or sup after*, Hipp. Acut. 389.
μεταδετέον, verb. Adj. *one must untie*, Xen. Eq. 4. 4.

μεταδέχομαι, Dep. *to receive afterwards*, Eccl.
μεταδήμιος, ον, (δήμιος) *in the midst of or among the people* (like ἐπιδήμιος, ἐνδήμιος), μήτι κακὸν μεταδήμιον εἴη *no harm be among the people*, Od. 13. 46: *in the country, οὐ γὰρ ἐθ' Ἠφαίστος μεταδήμιος* 8. 293; οἶκος μ., = ἐπιχώριος, Dion. P. 774.

μεταδιδάσκω, *to change one's way of life, εἰς διαίταν* Μηδικὴν μ. ἐαυτὸν Luc. D. Mort. 12. 3:—Pass., μεταδιδασκίθης, Joseph. Macc. 8. 7.
μεταδιδάσκω, *to teach new things*, Anon. ap. Suid.:—in Pass. much like μεταμανθάνω, Mosan. ap. Stob. 170. 30, Paus. 4. 27, 11; but also of things, Plut. 2. 784 B.

μεταδιδωμι [δῖ], fut. -δῶσω:—*to give part of, give a share*, c. gen. rei, τοῦ μεραδοῦν (poët. inf. aor. 2) *to give part of it*, Theogn. 104; *μ. τινὶ τινος* Id. 925, Hdt. 1. 143, Ar. Ach. 961; γῆς (sc. αὐτοῦς) Hdt. 4. 145; τῆς ἀρχῆς (sc. αὐτοῦς) Id. 7. 150; cf. Plat. Meno Sg E, Isocr. 293 A, etc.; ἐξ ἴσου Lys. 171. 17. 2. the part given is sometimes expressed, *μ. τὸ τριτημῦρον* τινι Hdt. 9. 34, cf. 8. 5, Ar. Vesp. 917; ἀρχῆς μὴδ' ὅτιοῦν μ. Plat. Legg. 715 A; *μ. τὸ μέρος* Xen. An. 7. 8, 11; *μ. πυροῦ* *to distribute it*, Ib. 4. 5, 5:—cf. μεταίτεω, μεταλαμβάνω, and v. Stallb. Plat. Prot. 329 E.

3. intr., *μ. τινὶ περὶ* (or ὑπὲρ) τινος *to communicate with one about*.., Polyb. 29. 11, 4, 39. 2, 1: **μεταδίομαι**, Dep. *to pursue*; but v. δῖω II.

μεταδιωκτέον, verb. Adj. *one must pursue*, Plat. Tim. 64 B.
 μεταδιώκω, *ov*, pursued, overtaken, Hdt. 3. 63.
 μεταδιώκω, fut. ἔσται, rarely ἔω:—to follow closely after, pursue, Hdt. 3. 4, 62, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 3; μ. τὴν αὐτοῦ φύσιν Plat. Polit. 310 D; τιμωρίαν Id. Legg. 866 E; τέρεψις Diod. 2. 23:—absol., Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 12, Cyr. 7. 3, 7.
 2. to pursue, investigate, τὰς αἰτίας πρώτας Plat. Tim. 46 D; τὴν τῶν μύθων ιδεάν Ib. 59 C.
 μεταδιώξις, ἡ, a pursuing or overtaking, Nicom. Ar. p. 67; censured as σκληρὸν by Poll. 5. 165.
 μεταδοκέω, fut. -δοῶ, to change one's opinion:—mostly impers., δέσασσα μή σφί μεταδόξῃ in fear lest they should change their mind, Hdt. 5. 92, 4; ἐπεὶ τε οὕτω μετέδοξε Id. 4. 98; ἂν μεταδόξῃ ποτε Dem. 467. 21; c. acc. et inf., μετέδοξε σοι ταῦτα βελτίω εἶναι you changed your mind and thought that . . , Luc. Apol. pro Merc. Cond. 3:—absol. in part. μεταδόμεν, when they changed their mind, Dem. 1241. fin.; and in Pass., μεταδεδογμένον μοι μὴ στρατεύεσθαι since I have changed my mind and resolved not to march, Hdt. 7. 13. Cf. μεταβουλεύω.
 μεταδοξάζω, to change one's opinion, Plat. Rep. 413 C, Soph. 265 D.
 μεταδόρπιος, *ov*, (δύρπον) after supper, or rather in the middle of supper, during supper (as Eust. takes it, cf. μεταδήμιος, μεταίχιμος, μεταμάσιος, οὐ τέρεπον ὀδυνόμενος μεταδόρπιος Od. 4. 194:—but certainly after supper, i.e. at one's wine in the foll. passages, ὅχημ' αἰοῖδ' αὖν μ. Pind. Fr. 89; νυκτερινὴν ἐπὶ κῶμον ἰὼν μ. ὤρην Anth. P. 12. 250; τὰ μ. dessert, Plat. Criti. 115 C).
 μετάδοσις, ἡ, the giving a share, imparting from one to another, Hipp. Jusj.; αἰτῶν Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 2; μ. γίνεται τῷ πλήθει τοῦ πολιτεύματος Arist. Pol. 6. 7, 4, cf. Eth. N. 5. 56.
 2. exchange of commodities, ποιῆσαι τὰς μ. Id. Pol. 1. 9, 5, cf. 3. 9, 10 sq.
 3. a contribution, Plut. Cleom. 34.
 II. a thesis given, subject for discussion, Id. 2. 634 A.
 μεταδοτέον, verb. Adj. *one must give a share*, τὰν τινας Plat. Alc. 1. 134 B, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 79.
 μεταδοτικός, ἡ, *ov*, disposed to give a share, giving freely, Arist. An. Pr. 2. 27, 10:—τὸ -κόν, M. Anton. 1. 3.
 μετadounos, *ov*, falling at haphazard, indifferent, uninfuential, ἡμέραι Hes. Op. 821.
 μεταδρομάδην, Adv. *running after, following close upon*, Il. 5. 80:—in Opp. H. 4. 509 is a v. l. -τροπάδην.
 μεταδρομή, ἡ, a running after, pursuit, chase, esp. of hounds, Xen. Cyn. 3. 7, etc.; μ. Ἐρινύων Eur. I. T. 941.
 μετadromos, *ov*, running after, pursuing, taking vengeance for, πανουργημάτων μ. κυνέας Soph. El. 1387.
 μετάειπε, Adv. (μετά) afterwards, in the rear, of Time, Hes. Op. 392; cf. Hdn. p. μου. λέξ. 42, 2, Schol. Il. 3. 29, A. B. 945.
 μεταξένυνμι, to unyoke and put to another carriage, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 21.
 μετάθεσις, ἡ, (μετατίθημι) change of position, transposition, Arist. Metaph. 4. 26, 4; ἡ μ. τῶν ῥημάτων Dem. 727. 10, cf. Diod. 1. 23.
 2. change of sides or opinions, ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον Polyb. 1. 35, 7 (hence amendment, τῶν ἡμαρτημένων Id. 5. 11, 5); ἕκ μεταθέσεως Id. 3. 18, 2; a going over, πρὸς τινα Id. 5. 86, 8.
 3. exchange, barter, Id. 10. 1, 8.
 4. in Gramm. metathesis or transposition of letters, as κραδίη for καρδία.
 II. the power or right of changing sides, Thuc. 5. 29.
 μεταθετέον, verb. Adj. *one must transpose*, Plat. Legg. 894 D.
 μεταθετικός, ἡ, *ov*, able to adopt, τινας Epiph. 1.
 μεταθέτος, *ov*, changed: changeable, τύχη Polyb. 15. 6, 8.
 μεταθεῖω, fut. -θεύσωμαι, to run after, chase, esp. of hounds, Xen. Cyn. 3. 10, etc.; μ. τὰ ἵχνη Plat. Parm. 128 C; so, metaph., τὰ τῆς ἀληθεστάτης πολιτείας ἵχνη Id. Polit. 301 E, cf. Soph. 226 A; rarely c. dat., ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις Clearch. ap. Ath. 619 C.
 II. to hunt or range over, τὰ ὄρη Xen. Cyn. 4. 9:—absol. to hunt about, range, Ib. 6, 25.
 μεταί, poet. for μετά, q. v.
 μεταίβω, ἡ, a change of mind, restored by Bgk. in Simon. 7. 18, where the MSS. μεταβουλία, μεταβουλία.
 μεταίγδην, Adv. (αἰσῶ) rushing after, Ap. Rh. 2. 95.
 μεταίξω, poet. for μεθίξω, to seat oneself with or beside, Od. 16. 362.
 μεταίρω, Aeol. πεδ-, to lift up and remove, to shift, ἀγαλμα ἐκ βάθρου Eur. I. T. 1157; πέβαιρε κῶλον, πόδα Id. H. F. 819, 872; νέους πεδαίρῃσιν Phoen. 1027; μ. ἐκ . . εἰς . . , Plut. 2. 1089 D; ψήφισμα μ., to repeal a decree, Dem. 395. fin.
 II. seemingly intr. to migrate, of birds, Eumath. p. 129: to depart, ἐκείθεν Ev. Matth. 13. 53, cf. 19. 1.
 μεταίρσω, fut. ἔω, to rush after, rush upon, Hom., always in part. pres. or aor. absol. with another Verb., κτείνε μεταίρσων Il. 16. 398; ἡ μεταίρσας . . ἔλοιτο Od. 17. 236; ἡ μεταίρσας θάνατον τεύξει ἐκάστη 20. 11, etc.
 II. μ. τινὰ to follow closely in another's steps, Pind. N. 5. 78. [ā in Hom.]
 μεταίρειω, to demand one's share of, c. gen. rei, τῆς βασιλείης μ. Hdt. 4. 146, cf. 7. 150.
 2. the part asked for is sometimes expressed, μέρος τινὸς μ. Ar. Vesp. 972: cf. μεταδίδωμι.
 3. absol., μ. παρά τινος Dem. 410. 12.
 II. to beg of, ask alms of, c. acc. pers., Ar. Eq. 775.
 III. to beg, solicit, τὴν ἐφήμερον τροφήν Luc. Cyn. 2.
 μεταίτης, *ov*, ὁ, a beggar, Luc. Nekom. 15, Artem. 3. 53.
 μεταίτησις, *ews*, ἡ, intercession, Schol. Od. 21. 306.
 μεταίτιος, *ov*, also α, *ov* (v. inf.):
 1. c. gen. rei, being in part the cause, being the joint cause of, accessory to, τοῦ φόνου Hdt. 2. 100, cf. 4. 200; τοῦ πολέμου, τοῦ μηδισμού Id. 7. 156, 9. 88, Aesch. Cho. 134; τῆςδε βουλῆς Ib. 100; τοῦδε πάθους Soph. Tr. 260, cf. 447; τοῦτων οὐ μ. πέλει, ἀλλ' . . παναίτιος Aesch. Eum. 199; κακουχίας μ. Plat. Legg. 615 B:—also c. dat. pers. added, θεοῦς . . τοὺς ἐμοὶ μεταίτιους νέστου who were accessory to my return, Aesch. Ag. 811; c. dat. et inf.

ἡ μοι μητρὶ μὲν θανεῖν μόνῃ μεταίτιος (for τοῦ θανεῖν) Soph. Tr. 1234; πλείστοις αὐτὸ μεταίτιος . . ἀπολωλέναι Xen. Hell. 2. 3. 32.—In Att. Prose, συναίτιος is preferred.
 μεταίφιος, *ov*, = αἰφνης, Hesych.
 μεταίχιμος, *ov*, Aeol. πεδ-, (αἰχμή) between two armies, φόνου Lyc. 1435, as Subst. μεταίχιμον, τό, the space between two armies, Hdt. 6. 77, 112; ἐς μέσον μ. Eur. Phoen. 1361; so in pl. Ib. 1279; ἐν μεταίχιμῳ δόρις Id. Heracl. 803:—also a disputed frontier, Border-land, Debatable Land, Hdt. 8. 140, 2:—metaph., ἐν μεταίχιμῳ σκότῳ in the border-land between light and darkness, Aesch. Cho. 63: generally an interspace, Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 26; οὐδὲν ἔχειν μ. ἀνδρῶν no interval of manhood, Luc. Amor. 21.
 2. what is midway between, c. gen., ἀνὴρ γυνὴ τε χῶτι τῶν μεταίχιμων Aesch. Theb. 197; πεδαίχιμοι λαμπάδες hanging in mid air, Id. Cho. 589; neut. as Adv., ζωῆς καὶ θανάτου μεταίχιμον Anth. P. 9. 597.
 μετακαθέσθαι, Med. to change one's seat, μετεκαθέξοτο ἐπὶ τὸν ἐξῆς θρόνον Luc. Icarom. 26.
 μετακαθίξω, to shift to another place, c. acc., Schol. Il. 13. 281.
 II. intr. to change one's opinion, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 215.
 μετακαθοπλίω, to arm differently, Polyb. 3. 87, 3.
 μετακαινίζω, to model anew, Anth. P. 7. 411.
 μετακαλέω, fut. ἔσω, to call away or to another place, ἀπὸ τῆς ὁργῆς ἐπὶ . . , Aeschin. 49. 30, cf. Polyb. 30. 2, 4: so in Med., Diod. 16. 10: to call back, recall, Thuc. 8. 11.
 II. in Med. to call for, τινα Eur. Epist. 4: Pass., ὁ ἱατρὸς μετακληθεῖς being called in, Luc. Peregr. 44.
 III. to call or name differently, Tzetz.
 μετακάρπιον, τό, (καρπὸς B) the twist, Poll. 2. 143, Oribas.; cf. προκάρπιον.
 μετακαταχέω, to pour water over afterwards, Hipp. Acut. 395.
 μετακαταψύχομαι [ῥ], Pass. to become cool afterwards, Hipp. 205 G.
 μετακείμαι, fut. -κείσομαι, used as Pass. of μετατίθημι, to be transposed, Plat. Crat. 394 B, Arist. P. A. 2. 17, 11, Dion. H. 2. 14.
 2. ἡ μεταφορά μετακείναι the metaphor is introduced, Dem. Phal. 188.
 μετακλητίζω, to change to another horse (κλέτης), Nicet. Ann. 24 B.
 μετακενῶ, to empty, Epiph. 2. 45 C: verb. Adj. -κενωτέον, Geop. 7. 15, 1.
 μετακεράννυμι [α], to mix by pouring from one vessel into another, ἐκ τοῦ κυρτιδίου εἰς τὸν λεντήρα Diosc. 1. 63:—in Plut. 2. 801 C, v. l. for μετεράσαντες.
 II. in Paus. 9. 28, 4, intr. to change its composition or nature.
 μετακέρως, ὁ, ἡ, τό, intermixed, esp. of water, lukewarm, ἡ μὲν τὸ θερμὸν, ἡ δ' ἐτέρα τὸ μ. Alex. Aorop. 1, cf. Amphis Baal. 1; v. ap. Ath. 123 E, Lob. Paral. 223.
 μετακράσμα, τό, the mixture of cold and hot water, the water thus tempered, Hipp. Acut. 395; μ. ψυχρὸν καὶ θερμὸν Plut. 2. 951 E.
 μετακρηπεύω, to transplant, Arist. Plant. prolog. 6.
 μετακρίθω, Ep. Verb., only found in impf. or aor. μετεκρίθω, to follow after, ἱππῆς δ' ὀλίγον μ. Il. 11. 52, 18. 532: c. acc. to chase, Τρῶας καὶ Αἰνείους μετεκρίθε 16. 685; τοὺς δὲ κύνας μ. 18. 581:—simply, to come next, Ap. Rh. 1. 139: to come to, c. acc. loci, Ib. 1221.
 II. to go to visit, ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν Αἰθίοπας μ. Od. 1. 22: to go to seek, Ap. Rh. 3. 802.
 III. ἀλλ' ὅτε πᾶν πεδὶον μετεκρίθω had passed through it, Il. 11. 713.
 μετακτίνω, to transpose, shift, remove, Hdt. 1. 51, 9. 74:—Med. to go from one place to another, Id. 9. 51:—Pass. to be transposed, Plat. Legg. 894 A, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 2, 5.
 2. to change, alter, μ. τὴν πολιτείαν Dem. 688. 26, cf. Xen. Lac. 15, 1, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 10, 4.
 μετακλίνω, τό, a movement, τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν Hipp. Protrh. 102.
 μετακλίνωσις, ἡ, a transposing, transposition, Hipp. 379. 9, Theophr. H. P. 2. 12: metaph., Arist. Probl. 10. 13, 1; ἡ ἐς τὸ βαρβαρικώτερον μ. Att. An. 4. 8.
 μετακλίνωσις, α, *ov*, verb. Adj. to be removed, Luc. Contempl. 5.
 μετακλιντός, ἡ, *ov*, to be disturbed, ὁμολογία Thuc. 5. 21.
 μετακρινῶς, = μετακράννυμι, LXX (Sap. 16. 21).
 μετακλώω, fut. -κλώσομαι:—to weep afterwards or too late, ἡ τέ μιν οἶω πολλὰ μετακλώσεσθαι Il. 11. 763:—in pres. med., also, to lament after or next, Eur. Hec. 214; cf. μεταστένω II.
 μετακλέω, to call by a new name, Ap. Rh. 2. 296: a poet. aor. μετακλήσσαν in E. M. 665. 45.
 μετακλήσις, ἡ, (μετακαλέω) a summoning, Hesych.
 2. a recalling, Joseph. B. J. 1. 31, 1.
 3. a calling by a new name, Tzetz. Exeg. Il. 38. 21.
 μετακλήστος, *ov*, called to one, summoned, Heliod. 9. 26.
 μετακλινέμεναι [ῥ], Pass. to shift to the other side, πόλεμόν μετακλινθέντος Il. 11. 509: to change about, Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 1.
 II. the Act. in same sense, Philo 1. 299.
 μετακλίωσις, ἡ, a change of position, Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 1:—in Gramm., = μετάληψις.
 μετακλύω, to cleanse afterwards by a clyster, Hipp. 565. 38, etc.
 μετακλώω, to spin anew, Greg. Nyss.
 μετακοιμίζομαι, Pass. to change to a state of sleep, to be lulled to sleep, μετακομισθὲν μένος ἄτης Aesch. Cho. 1076:—Meineke μετακοιμισθὲν.
 μετακόινος, *ov*, sharing in common, partaking, Aesch. Eum. 351; τινι with another, Ib. 964, Supp. 1039.
 μετακοίνωσις, *ov*, having a share in a thing, Hesych.
 μετακομιδή, ἡ, a transporting, conveying over, Eccl.
 μετακομίζω, to transport, εἰς ἄμεινον τινα τόπον Plat. Legg. 904 C:—Med. to cause to be carried over, Lycurg. 155. 5:—verb. Adj. μετακομιστέος, Plut. 2. 710 F:—Subst. μετακόμιστος, *ews*, ἡ, Schol.
 μετακονόβουλοι, *oi*, the parts between the knuckles, Rufus p. 30, Poll. 2. 145, Hesych.: μετακονόβουλα, τὰ, Melet. in An. Oxon. 3. 130.
 μετακόπτω, fut. ψω, to stamp or coin anew, Polyaen. 6. 9, 1.
 μετακοσμέω, to arrange anew, alter an arrangement or position, Hipp. Fract. 751:—Pass., Arist. de Xenophane 1. 4.

μετακόσμησις, εως, *h. a new arrangement, change of condition*, Plat. Legg. 892 A.

2. generally, *a conversion, change*, Plat. 2. 75 E. μετακόσμος, *ov*, (κόσμος IV) *between worlds*: τὰ μετακόσμια *the spaces between the bodies of the universe*, Lat. *intermundia*, Epicur. ap. Cic. Fin. 2. 23, Plat. 2. 751 D, 734 C; sing., Diog. L. 10. 89.

μετακρούω, *to push into another position* (sc. τὴν ναῦν): metaph. *to change one's opinion*, Plat. 2. 1069 C.

μετακτείνω, verb. Adj. of μεταγω, *one must bring over*, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 35. μετακτίζω, *to remove a settlement*, eis ἕτερον τύπον Strab. 631.

μετακυβέεσθαι, Pass. *to fall by chance*, eis τινα Nicet. Ann. 363 A. μετακυβέεσθαι, Pass. *to have their orbits changed*, of stars, Plat. Epin. 982 D.

μετακυλινδένω, *to roll to another place, to roll over*, μετακυλινδένειν αὐτὸν αἰετὸς πρὸς τὸν εὐ πρᾶττοντα τοῖχον Ar. Ran. 536.

μετακύματα, *ov*, (κύμα) *between the waves*, ἄρας μ. *between two waves* of misery, i. e. *bringing a short lull or pause from misery*, Eur. Alc. 91: —τὸ μ. *the space between the waves*, Hesych.; ἡ μετακύμα in Numen. ap. Eus. P. E. 543 C.

μετακύνιον, τό, = μεσοκύνιον, Hippiatr.

μεταλαγχάνω, fut. —λήσεται, *to have a share allotted one*, c. gen. rei, Plat. Gorg. init., Rep. 429 A, Legg. 873 C.

2. the part allotted is sometimes added in acc., μετέλαχες τύχας Οἰδιπόδα μέρος Eur. Supp. 1078; cf. μεταλαμβάνω, μετέχω.

II. *to give a share in*, τινὶ τινας Ael. V. H. 12. 45, Plat. Arist. 6.

μεταλαμβάνω, fut. —λήσεται, *to have or get a share of, to partake of*, c. gen. rei, τῆς λήξης, Hdt. 4. 64, Pind. N. 10. 148, Antipho 124. 2, etc. —Med., μεταλαμβάνεσθαι τινας *to get possession of, assume*, e. g. τοῦ οὐνόματος Hdt. 4. 45.

2. the part received is sometimes added in acc., μ. μοῖραν or μέρος τινός Eur. Bacch. 302, Dem. 702. 7, etc.; ἢν μὴ μεταλάβῃ τοῦτέμπετον Ar. Fr. 17; τὸ πέμπτον μέρος τῶν ψήφων Plat. Apol. 36 B; μ. τῶν τῆς ἀρετῆς μορίων αἰ μὲν ἄλλο οἱ δὲ ἄλλο Id. Prot. 329 E; εἰδὼν μὴ μεταλάβῃ τὸ μέρος τῶν ψήφων if he do not get his share of the votes (i. e. one third), Lex ar. Dem. 529. 25, cf. 315. 17, Dinarch. 97. 4, etc.: cf. μεταδίδωμι, μεταίτω, μετίσχω: hence also,

3. c. acc. rei, δικαστῶν τοσούτων οὐδὲ διακοσίας ψήφους μ. Andoc. 3. 29; μ. θάτερον Eupol. Κόλ. 1. 6; πλοῦτον Philem. Incert. 113: —but even words expressing the part sometimes remain in gen., ἦτοι ὅλων .. ἡ μέρους μ. Plat. Parm. 131 A, cf. Phaedr. 248 E.

4. c. gen. pers. *to have part in, share his society*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5. 51: in bad sense, *to lay hold of, accuse*, εἰς ἐμοῦ τι κεκαλοφύτος ζηρεῖς μεταλαβεῖν Ar. Pl. 370.

II. *to take after or afterwards*, Xen. Eq. 10. 6: *to occupy a position left by the enemy*, Polyb. 10. 40, 11, etc.; μ. τὴν ἀρχὴν *to succeed to the government*, Id. 5. 40, 6, etc.; μετ. τὸν λόγον *to take up the discourse*, i. e. *answear*, Id. 17. 2, 2; so, μετ. alone, Id. 10. 38, 1, etc.

2. absol. *to come after, come on*, of night, Id. 15. 30, 2 (where καταλαβὼν is the prob. reading).

III. *to take in a new way*, i. e. *to take instead, take in exchange, substitute*, πόλεμον ἀντ' εἰρήνης Thuc. 1. 120, cf. Plat. Prot. 355 C, E, Polit. 257 C: μ. τὰ ἐπιτηδεύματα εἰς τὸ ὅμοιον *to adopt new customs so as to resemble others*, Thuc. 6. 18, cf. Plat. Prot. 356 D; ἱμάτια μ. Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 4, cf. Polyb. 3. 78, 3; μ. παλτὸν *to take another javelin*, Xen. Eq. 12. 13; c. inf., ἀντὶ τοῦ αἰετὸς φυλάσσεσθαι .. [τὸ] ἀντιβουλεύσθαι μ. Thuc. 6. 87: —cf. μεταβάλλω B. 1.

2. *to interchange*, τὰ ἀλλήλων ὄργανα Plat. Rep. 434 A, B.

IV. *to take words in another sense*, Lob. Aglaoph. 155: *to parody*, Ath. 336 F.

V. in the Logic of Arist., τὸ μεταλαμβάνον *is a proposition changed from a conditional to a categorical form*, An. Pr. 1. 23, 11; hence, συλλογισμοὶ κατὰ μετάληψιν syllogisms constructed by means of such change, Ib. 29, 6.

μεταλαμβάνειν, *to hand on as a torch to another*, Clem. A. 503.

μετ-αλγέω, *to feel pain afterwards*, hence *to repent*, c. inf., Aesch. Supp. 405.

μετ-αλδύσκω, *to change in growing*, ἀνδράσι τευχιστῆσι μ. *to grow into armed men*, Ap. Rh. 3. 414.

μεταλείπω, *to leave behind*, τι τινα Philemon. Incert. 7, in aor. I part. μεταλείπων: v. Lob. Phryn. 713 sq.

μεταλήγω, Ep. μεταλήγω, fut. ξω: —*to leave off, cease from*, c. gen., μεταλήξαντι (Ep. form) χόλοιο Il. 9. 157, 261, 209; Ep. impf. μεταλήγεσθαι Ar. Rh. 3. 951.

μεταληπτέον, verb. Adj. of μεταλαμβάνω, *one must have a share of*, τινός Plat. Parm. 163 D.

II. *one must take instead*, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 34, fin.

μεταληπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *capable of partaking*: τὸ μεταληπτικὸν *capability of receiving form*, a Platonic name for ὕλη, Arist. Phys. 4. 2, 3, Plat. 2. 884 A.

II. *alternating, κίνησις, τάσις, ἔντασις* Galen. 3. 573. 10. 443. 18, 2. 506.

III. *of or for μετάληψις* (II. 4), Eust. 26. 31: —Adv. —κῶς, Schol. Ar. Pl. 18.

μετάληψις, ἡ, *participation, communion*, Plat. Parm. 131 A; *τινος in a thing*, Id. Rep. 539 D; γίνεσθαι κατὰ τὴν μ. [τοῦ εἶδους] Arist. Gen. et Corr. 2. 9, 5, cf. Metaph. 11. 7, 8, and v. μεταληπτικός.

II. *a taking up, alternation*, τῶν λόγων Plat. Theaet. 173 B; τοῦ σχήματος Polyb. 9. 20, 2; ἐκ μεταλήψεως Id. 2. 33, 4; cf. μεταβολή II. 5.

2. *succession*, μ. τῆς ἀρχῆς Id. 31. 21, 3.

3. *a taking one thing instead of another*, ἡ ἀντὶ τοῦ μείζονος ἐλάττωτος μ. Arist. Rhet. 1. 10, 18.

4. in Rhet. *the use of one word for another*, as of Ἡρακλῆος for πῶρ, Quintil. 8. 6, 37.

5. for its sense in the Logic of Arist., v. μεταλαμβάνω v.

6. in Gramma. *a change of construction*: —also *a change in dialect*, Apoll. de Constr. p. 328: —also *interpretation*, Eust. 79. 12 sqq.

μεταλλάγῃ, ἡ, *change*, like μεταβολή, Epich. 94. 14 Ahr., Hipp. Aph. 1246; ἡ μ. τῶν σκελῶν *the change of the legs in walking*, Id. Art.

824; μ. τῆς ἡμέρας *an eclipse*, Hdt. 1. 74; ἐν μεταλλαγῇ πολυμηχανῶν ἀνδρῶς *by receiving a crafty man for thy master instead* [of me], Soph. Ph. 1134; μεταλλαγαῖς εἰς ἀλλήλα Plat. Tim. 61 C.

2. c. gen. objecti, μ. πολέμου *a change from war*, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 10, cf. Eur. H. F. 705, 706; μ. τοῦ βίου, i. e. *death*, Plat. 2. 101 F.

II. *exchange, interchange*, Plat. Theaet. 199 C.

μεταλλακτῆρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *one that changes*, χρῶς Ion ap. Ath. 318 E.

μεταλλακτός, ὄν, verb. Adj. *changed, altered*, Aesch. Theb. 706. II. *to be changed or altered*, Pind. Fr. 241.

μετάλλαξις, ἡ, = μεταλλαγή, Xen. Cyn. 4. 4, Poll. 5. 61.

μεταλλ-άρχης, ὄν, ὁ, *an overseer of mines*, C. I. (add.) 4716 d. 2, Paul. Alex. Apot.

μετ-αλλάσσω, Att. —ττω: fut. ξω. *To change, alter*, τὰ θέσμαι Hdt. 1. 59; τὰν ἀνθρώπων ζῶαν ἀτα .. μεταλλάσσοι Soph. Fr. 519; πόρμος .. μ. φύσιν Ib. 713; μεταβολὴν βίου μ. Plat. Legg. 775 C: —Pass., πόνου μεταλλαχθέντος Soph. Fr. 672; τὰς τύχας ἐκτέλεον μετῆλλαξαν *interchanged them*, Isocr. 52 D.

II. *to exchange*, 1. *by taking something instead, take in exchange*, ἀδοῦν, assume, ὀφείναι μεταλλάξας φύσιν Ar. Av. 117: —so, μ. τύπον, χώραν *to go into a new country*, Plat. Legg. 760 C; μ. χώραν ἑτέραν ἐξ ἑτέρας Id. Parm. 138 C; ἑτέραν μ. τὴν χώραν Lycurg. 158. 34; μ. διάφορα βρώματα *to have varieties of food*, Antiph. Incert. 14: —Med., μεταλλάσσεσθαι χιτῶνα Lys. ap. Poll. 7. 44; τὴν τύχην Dinarch. 101. 43.

2. *to exchange by leaving, to quit*, μ. τὸν βίον Isocr. 119 B, 192 A; so, μεταλλάσσειν alone, Plat. Ax. 367 C, 369 B; μ. ἐξ ἀνθρώπων Diod. 18. 56: —cf. ἀλλάσσω III. 2.

III. *intr. to undergo a change, change*, Epich. 94. 15 Ahr., Hdt. 2. 77, Eur. Fr. 264, Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 1.

IV. *to carry to another place, transfer*, τινὰ εἰς .. Plat. Tim. 19 A.

μετάλλατος, Dor. for μετάλλητος, *to be searched out*, Pind. P. 4. 291.

μεταλλάω, fut. ἥσω: —properly, *to search after other things* (μετὰ ἄλλα, cf. μεταλλῶν), *to search carefully, to inquire diligently*, ἐμοὶ οὐ φίλον ἐστὶ μεταλλῆσαι καὶ ἐρεῖσθαι Od. 14. 378; οὐκέτι μὲνηται .. οὐτε μεταλλάξ 15. 23. Construct: 1. c. acc. pers. *to inquire of, question*, σε .. οὐτ' εἰρομαι οὐτε μεταλλά II. 1. 553, cf. Od. 3. 69, 16. 287: —in Pind. O. 6. 206, ἀντεφθέγγατο .. μεταλάσεν τέ μιν, it seems to mean simply *accosted, addressed him*.

2. c. acc. objecti, *to ask about, ask after*, μή τι σὺ ταῦτα διέριεο μήτε μετὰλλα II. 1. 550, cf. 5. 516; ἔταροι δὲ κατέκταθεν, οὐδ' οὐ μετὰλλας 13. 780, cf. 10. 125, Od. 19. 190; ἔκαστα μ. 14. 128, cf. 15. 23, 17. 465; also, μεταλλάσσει .. ἀμφὶ πόσει Od. 17. 554; ἀμφ' ἑτάροισι μ. τὰ ἔκαστα Ap. Rh. 4. 1471; περί τινας Anth. Plan. 183.

3. c. dupl. acc. *to ask one about a thing*, *to ask him a thing*, τοῦτο δὲ τοι ἐρέω, σ' ἂν αἰνέται ἡδὲ μεταλλάς II. 3. 177, Od. 7. 243; ἔπος ἄλλο μ. καὶ ἐρέσθαι Νέστορα 3. 243.

μεταλλεία, ἡ, (μεταλλεύω) *a searching for metals and the like*, mining, Plat. Criti. 114 E, Legg. 842 D.

2. *mining operations in a siege*, Diod. 16. 74.

3. *an underground channel*, Plat. Legg. 761 C.

μεταλλεῖον, τό, = μέταλλον, Plat. Legg. 678 D.

μεταλλεύς, ὁ, = μεταλλεύτης, Plat. Legg. 678 D, Lys. ap. Harp.: —in Hesych., a kind of ant.

μετάλλευσις, ἡ, = μεταλλεία, Palaeph. 10.

μεταλλεντής, οὐ, ὁ, *one who searches for metals or water*, a miner, Strab. 407, 700; —poët. μεταλλεντήρ, Paul. Sil. Ecphr. 621.

μεταλλεντικός, ἡ, ὄν, *skilled in searching for metals*: ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη) *the art of mining*, Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 4: —Adv. —κῶς, Eust. Opusc. 251. 19.

II. *of or consisting of mines*, μ. κτήμα Plat. Legg. 847 D; κτήσις Arist. Oec. 1. 2, 2.

μεταλλεντός, ἡ, ὄν, *to be got by mining*, τὰ μεταλλεντά, opp. to τὰ ὀρυκτά, Arist. Meteor. 3. 6, 10.

μεταλλεύω, fut. σω: pf. μετῆλλευκα (cf. περισσέσσα for ἐπερίσσευσα), Vol. Herc. Ox. 1. p. 92: (μέταλλον). *To get by mining*, χρυσία γενέσθαι Dion. P. 1114: —Pass. *to be got by mining*, of metals (cf. μεταλλεντός), Plat. Polit. 288 D, Arist. Meteor. 3. 6, 12, Pol. 1. 11, 5.

2. *to dig mines*, c. acc. cogn., μέταλλα μ. Diod. 5. 37; of besiegers, μ. ὀπνονόμους καὶ στρατάρχας Dion. H. 4. 44, Polyaeen.; absol., Diod. 18. 70.

3. generally, *to explore*, like μετὰλλα, Anth. P. 6. 302, Nic. Th. 672, LXX (Deut. 8. 9).

II. *to condemn to labour in the mines*, Polyaeen. 2. 1, 26.

μεταλλήγω, Ep. for μεταλήγω.

μεταλλίζομαι, Pass. *to be condemned to labour in the mines*, Basilic.

μεταλλικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for mines*, νόμος Dem. 976. 24; δίκαι Id. 977. 17.

II. *of metal, metallic*, Aët. 2. 40, etc.

μεταλλίτης, οὐ, ὁ, fem. —τις, ἰδος, *metallite*, Hesych.

μετ-αλλοῖω, *to change*, Stob. Eccl. 1. 1102, Steph. B. s. v. Ἀζανό.

μετ-αλλοῖωσις, ἡ, *a change*, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 705.

μετάλλον, τό, *a mine or quarry*, ἀλὸς μέταλλον *a salt-pit, salt-mine*, Hdt. 4. 185; μ. τέμνειν Hyperid. Euxen. 44; mostly in pl., χρύσεια καὶ ἀργύρεα μέταλλα *gold and silver mines*, Hdt. 3. 57; τὰ ἀργύρεα μ., at Laurium, Thuc. 2. 18; μέταλλα (alone) *silver mines*, Xen. Vect. 4. 4; μ. μαρμάρου μ. *marble quarries*, Strab. 399.

2. *a mine in siege-operations*, πολιορκεῖν διὰ τῶν μ. Polyb. 16. 11, 2.

3. metaph. *work*, οὐδ' ἐν τοῖς ἀργυρείοις [ἐστὶ] μοι μ. Alciphro 1. 36.

II. *the sense of mineral or metal*, which prevails in Lat. metallum, occurs only in the deriv. μεταλλικός, and that only in late writers. (μέταλλον never occurs in Hom.; but he uses the Verb μεταλλάω, always in the sense of *searching after, inquiring*, —so that the orig. notion of μέταλλον is prob. the place of searching; cf. Plin. 33. 1.)

μεταλλουργεῖον, τό, *a mine*, Diod. 5. 38.

μεταλλουργέω, *to dig from a mine*, Diosc. 5. 84.

μεταλλό-χρῦσος, ὄν, *containing gold ore*, Paul. Sil. Therm. Pyth. 44.

μετάλμενος, part. aor. syncop. of μετῆλλαμαι.

μεταλογίζομαι, Dep. to change one's mind, Schol. Eur. Hec. 857.

μεταλώφω, to cease doing, c. part., Ap. Rh. 1. 1161.

μεταλώφιος, ον, (μαλός) between the breasts, έβαλε στήθος μεταλώφιον

Il. 5. 19:—τό μ. the space between the breasts, Anacreont. 16. 30.

μεταλοαίωμα, Dep. to search after, chase, άγραν Pind. N. 3. 141.

μεταμανθάνω, fut. -μαθήσομαι, to learn differently, μετ. γλώσσαν to unlearn one language and learn another instead, Hdt. 1. 57; μ. ύμνον to learn a new strain, Aesch. Ag. 709.

2. to learn to forget, unlearn, Lat. dediscere, την έλευθερίαν Aeschin. 76. 4; so, τοῦ μεταμανθίνοντος (sc. ψευδή δόξαν) Plat. Rep. 413 A.

3. absol. to learn better, Ar. Pl. 924; opp. to μ. έξ άρχης, Arist. Pol. 4. 1, 7.

μετ-άμειβω, Dor. πεδ-: fut. ψω:—to exchange, change, έσλδν πήματος good for ill, Pind. O. 12. 18; [οι έχινοι] μ. τας ύπας Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 10.

2. to change to another form, εκ βοῦς .. μεταμειβε γυναικά Mosch. 2. 52; μ. φρένα τινί Nonn. D. 4. 182.

3. to remove, τινά Αημανθέν Pind. P. 1. 100 (as Böckh reads, 53); γάν τέκνων τέκνους to hand down land to children's children, Eur. H. F. 796.

II. Med. to change one's condition, εκ προτέρων μεταμειβόμενοι καμάτων having escaped from .., Pind. P. 3. 169; absol., μεταμειβόμενοι in turns, Id. N. 10. 103.

2. c. acc., μεταμειβεσθαι τινί τι to change one thing for another, Eur. Phoen. 831.

μετάμειψς, ή, exchange: alteration, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 670.

μεταμέλει, I. impers. it repents me, rues me, Lat. poenitet me:—Construction: 1. c. dat. pers. et gen. rei, ύμιν μεταμελείσθαι τών πεπραγμένων Lys. 186. 12, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 231 A, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 32.

2. oftener, the thing one repents of is in part. agreeing with the dat., μετεμέλῃσθαι οί τόν Έλλησποντον μαστιγώσαντι it repented him of having scourged it, Hdt. 7. 54, cf. 1. 130., 3. 36, 140, Antipho 140. 18; μεταμέλει μοι οὔτως άπολογησάμενψ I repent of having so defended myself, Plat. Apol. 38 E.—so, μ. μοι ότι .., Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 6.

3. often absol., μ. μοι it repents me, Ar. Pl. 358, Antipho 140. 33:—sometimes it is so used as to be undistinguishable from μεταμέλομαι 3, ζυνέβη ύμίν πεισθῆναι μὲν άκραίοις μεταμέλειν δέ κακονόμοις to adopt a measure when your forces are unbroke, and to repent when in distress, Thuc. 2. 61; μεταλαμβάνειν ταῦτα καί μεταμέλειν Plat. Prot. 356 D.

4. part. neut. μεταμέλον absol., since it repented him, τών άνηλωμένων αύτοίς μ. Isocr. 382 C, cf. Plat. Phaedo 113 E.

II. seldom with a nom., to cause repentance or sorrow, τῷ Άρίστωνι μετέμελε τὸ εἰρημένον (for τὸ εἰρημένον) Hdt. 6. 63; τοῖσι .. ήγεομένησι τὰ πεπραγμένα μετέμελε οὐδέν Id. 9. 1; ώς αύτοῖσι μεταμέλει πόνος Aesch. Eum. 771 (nowhere else in Trag., and this line is suspected); οἱμοι δέ σοι ταῦτα μεταμέλῃσιν Ar. Nub. 1114.—Cf. μεταμέλομαι.

μεταμέλεια, ή, change of purpose, regret, repentance, μεταμέλειαν λαμβάνειν Eur. Fr. 1065; and in pl., μεταμελείας L. Thuc. 1. 34; μ. περί τινος Id. 3. 37; μόνη σιώπη μ. οὐ φέρεi Menand. Incert. 153; έμπιπλάναι τινα μεταμελείας Plat. Legg. 727 C; μ. γίνεται τοῦ πεπραγμένου Ib. 866 E; δ έν μ.=δ μεταμέλόμενος, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 1, 13; μ. έχει με=μεταμέλει μοι, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 7.—Ion.—ή, Vit. Hom. 19.

μεταμελητικός, ή, όν, full of regrets, always repenting, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 7, 2; μεταμελείας μεστός, acc. to Plat. Rep. 577 E.

μεταμελητός, ή, όν, repented of, Hesych. s. v. παθαρρετόν.

μεταμέλομαι, seldom used except in pres. and impf.: fut. -μελήσομαι (v. infr.); also -μεληθήσομαι Schol. Phoen. 899, LXX: aor. -εμελήθην Polyb.; pf. -μεμέλημαι LXX (1 Macc. 11. 10): Dep.: (μεταμέλει). To feel repentance, to rue, regret. Construct.: 1. c. part., μετεμέλοντο οὐ δεόδμενοι they repented that they had not .., Thuc. 4. 27, cf. 7. 50; so, μετ. ότι .., Id. 5. 141; δ μεταμέλόμενος Arist. Eth. N. 3. 1, 13.

2. μεταμέλεσθαι τινι to repent at a thing, Plat. Demod. 382 D, Diod. 15. 9; επί τινι Id. 19. 75; περί τινος Phalar. 76.

3. absol. to change one's purpose or line of conduct, Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 5.

II. Causal in part. fut. τὸ μεταμελησόμενον, that which will cause regret, matter for future repentance, Id. Mem. 2. 6, 23.—The form μεταμελέομαι, censured by Thom. M., occurs in Hipp. 1295. 31, and as v. l. in Hdt. 3. 36, etc.

μετάμελος, ό, repentance, regret, Thuc. 7. 55.

μετάμελος, ον, repenting, Diod. Exc. Vat. p. 56 (l. 25).

μεταμέλομαι, Dep. to sing or dance among, τισι h. Hom. Ap. 197.

μεταμέλω, v. μεταμέλει, μεταμέλομαι.

μεταμύβλεται, v. μέλω.

μεταμύθεια, ή, after-wisdom, like έπιμύθεια, Hesych.

μεταμύχνημι, to mix among, confound with, [τὰ σά κτήματα] τοῖσιν Όδυσσος μεταμύχνημι Od. 22. 221.

μεταμύξ, Adv. mixedly, Hesych.

μεταμύσχω,=μεταμύχνημι, Od. 18. 310, Hipp. 475. 7, etc.

μεταμορφώω, to transform, έαυτόν εις τι Ael. V. H. 1. 1:—mostly in Pass. to be transformed, Plut. 2. 52 D, Luc. Asin. 11; εις έχθύν Ath. 334 C:—to be transfigured, Ev. Matt. 17. 2, etc.

μεταμόρφωσις, ή, a transformation, Luc. Salt. 57, Halc. 1.

μεταμοσχεύω, to transplant, Eccl.: μεταμόσχευσις, ή, Gloss.

μετ-αμύχομαι or -ίσχομαι: aor. -ηπισχόμην: Med. !—to put on a different dress, μ. δουλεύειν to put on the new dress of slavery, Plat. Rep. 569 C: absol., έάν μεταμύσχηται Aristid. 2. 207:—cf. sq.

μετ-αμύνω[σ], to pursue with vengeance, v. l. Lys. 97. 43.

μετ-αμύζω, (later -αμφίζω, Plut. 2. 340 D, Luc. Necom. 16), fut. άσω, to change the dress of another, strip off his dress, τινά Plut. and Luc. 11. c.; c. dupl. acc., τὸ λαμπρόν σχῆμα μ. τινά Heliod. 2. 21:—metaph. to change, τι εις τι Anth. P. 6. 165:—Med., fut. άσσομαι, pf. -ημφάσμαι, to take off one's own dress, την βασιλικήν έσθητά μετ-αμφισάσμενη Ath. 593 E; πορφυρίδα μεταμφισάσμαι Luc. Hermot. 86;

μετ-αμφισάσμενη άντι της δουλείας την έλευθερίαν Diod. 16. 11; άποδυσάμενος τὸν Πυθαγόραν τίνα μετ-αμφισάω μετ' αύτόν; what body didst thou assume after him? Luc. Somn. 19.

μεταμύφισις, εως, ή, change of dress, Theod. Metoch.

μετ-αμφινύμι, fut. έσω,=μεταμφίζω, Diog. L. 7. 25:—Med. to take off one's own dress, Phylarch. 30; and so, to put on another, Plut. Nic. 3; μ. πολλά σώματα Diog. L. 3. 67:—μ. τινι to change clothes with .., Theopomp. ap. Ath. 533 C.

μετάρωλιος, ον, dub. l. for sq.

II. in Hesych.=εμπόλεμος.

μετάρωνιος, ον, poet. Adj., used just like μάταιος, vain, idle, bootless, μεταρώνια νήματα a vainly-woven web, Od. 2. 98., 19. 143; μεταρώνια βάζειν to talk idly, 18. 332, 392; τὰ δέ παντά θεοί μετ. θείειν may the gods give all that to the winds, 11. 4. 363; so, μ. ψεύδεα Pind. O. 12. 8; μ. θηρέειν Id. P. 3. 40; τὰ δ' οὐκ άρ' έμελλε θεός μ. θῆσειν Theocr. 22. 181.—Used by Hom. only in pl. neut., v. infr. Prob. for μετ-ανεμάνιος, from μετά and άνεμος, cf. άνεμώων,—though the literal sense seems only to be found in post-Hom. writers, κονία μεταμώνιος ήβη borne by the wind, on high, Simon. 11; ές κόρακας βαδιεί μεταμώνιος Ar. Pax 117, ubi v. Schol. In the older Poets, μεταμώνιος is the reading of the best MSS., not μετάρωλιος, though this may be supported by the Homeric synonym άνεμώλιος, cf. πλεύμων, πνεύμων, etc.

μεταναγνώσκομαι, Pass. to repent of, c. gen., Άϊας μετεγνώσθη θυμού (so Herm. for θυμόν) .. μεγάλων τε νείκων Soph. Aj. 717.

μεταναίετώ, to dwell with, τινί h. Hom. Cer. 87, acc. to Voss.

μεταναίετης, ον, ό, one who dwells with, Hes. Th. 401.

μεταναίειθω, to change by persuasion, Hesych.

μετανάσταις, ή, migration, Hipp. Aër. 292, Thuc. 1. 2., 2. 16, etc.

μετανάστατος, ον, transported; γῆ μ. a country which has undergone revolutions, Ocell. de Univ. 3. p. 350.

μεταναστεύω, to remove, flee, Philo 1. 299, Synes. Ep. 124: Med., LXX (Ps. 10. 1):—μετανάστευσις,=μετανάστασις, Eust. Opusc. 214. 86.

μετανάστης, ον, ό, (ναία, ένασσα) one who has changed his home, a wanderer, immigrant, opp. to a native: commonly as a term of reproach, like the Scottish land-louper, άτίμητος μ. 11. 9. 648., 16. 59, cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 5, 9:—in Hdt. 7. 161, the Athenians boast of their being μόνιοι τών Έλλήνων οὐ μετανάσται, v. Interpp. ad Thuc. 2. 36:—c. gen., πάτρης μ. Manetho 2. 420: c. αλάζων.

II. of the planets, in opp. to the fixed stars, Arat. 457.—Hence pecul. fem. -νάστρια, σκοπέλων Anth. P. 7. 204.

μετανάστιος, ον, wandering, Nonn. D. 1. 110; Νύμφαι Anth. P. 9. 814.

μετανέμομαι, Med. to distribute among, Theod. Prodr. in Notice des Mss. 8. p. 207.

μετανοέω, Dep. to migrate, Musae. 205.

μετ-ανθέω, to change its colour, Philostr. 779.

μετ-ανθρωπίζομαι, to be transformed, εις Τιμόνα Eust. Opusc. 120. 44.

μετανιπρίσις, ίδος, ή, the cup drunk after washing the hands at the end of meals, δέξει τηνδὲ μ. της Έγχείας Callias Κυκλ. 3, cf. Antiph. Μελαν. 1, μ. της Έγχείας έχχων Nicost. Άντερ. 1; μ. μεστήν Διός Σατήρος Diphil. Σαφρ. 1:—so μετανιπρῶν, τὰ δαιμονος άγαθού μ. Antiph. Λαμπ. 1.

μετανίσσομαι, Dep. to pass over to the other side, Ηέλιος μετενίσσετο βουλήνόνδε the sun was passing over the meridian (i. e. began to decline) towards the evening quarter, 11. 16. 779, Od. 9. 58:—of a river, to flow into another, Ap. Rh. 4. 658.

II. c. acc. to go after, pursue, Eur. Tro. 131: also to win, get possession of, Pind. 5. 8: to go in quest of, Ar. Rh. 1. 1245, Anth. P. 9. 384 (ubi μετανέσεται).

μετ-ανίστημι, fut. -αναστήσω, to remove from his or their country, as a captive, settler, etc., Polyb. 3. 5, 5, etc.

II. Pass. c. aor. 2 et pf. act. to move off and go elsewhere, to remove, migrate, Thuc. 1. 12., 3. 114, Soph. O. C. 175; ές τόπον Hdt. 9. 51, Diod., etc.; πρὸς τινα Philo 2. 612; μ. Πελοποννήσου to emigrate from .., Conon in Phot. Bibl. 141. 2.

μετανοέω, to perceive afterwards or too late, opp. to προνοέω, Epich. 131 Ahr.

2. to change one's mind or purpose, Plat. Euthyd. 279 C; μ. μή οὐ .. τών χαλεπών έργων ή τὸ .. άρχειν to change one's opinion and think that it is not .., Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 3.

3. to repent, Antipho 120. 28; έν τοῖς άνηκίστοις Id. 140. 17; τινι at a thing, Plut. Agis. 19; επί τινι Luc. Salt. 84, etc.; περί τινος Plut. Galb. 6: c. part., μ. γενόμενος Έλλην Luc. Amor. 36.

μετανοητικός, ή, όν, given to repentance, Max. Tyr. 11. 3.

μετάνοια, ή, after-thought, repentance, Thuc. 3. 36, Polyb. 4. 66, 7, N. T., etc.; άνίκατος γάρ τών τοιούτων μ. Antipho 120. 29; γαμείν ο μέλλων εις μ. έρχεται Menand. Monost. 91.

μετ-αντλέω, to draw from one vessel into another, Anth. P. 9. 180.

μέταξα, ή, Lat. melaxa, raw silk, Procop., etc.; also μάταξα, Schol. Ar. Ran. 46:—Dim. μετέξιον, τό, Schol. 11. 23. 760:—μεταξάριος, ό, a silk-manufacturer, Basilic.—Foreign words, v. Ducang.

μεταξύ, Adv. (μετά, έν) properly in the midst: hence, I. as Adv., 1. of Place, betwixt, between, 11. 1. 156, h. Hom. Merc. 159, and Att.; also with the Art., τὸ μεταξύ Hdt. 2. 8, Ar. Av. 551; έν τῷ μ. Thuc. 4. 25; τὰ μ. the intervening parts, Isocr. 275 A.

b. metaph., φίλος ή έχθρός ή μ. Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 19.

c. used as a predicate, ή άλλα άττα μ. τυγχάνει όντα Plat. Rep. 443 E; αύχένα μ. τιθέβαι Id. Tim. 69 E.

2. of Time, between-whiles, meanwhile, Hdt. 4. 129, 155, Soph. Fr. 218, Plat. Rep. 443 E, etc.; often with part. pres., μεταξὺ όρδσαν in the midst of his digging, Lat. inter fodendum, Hdt. 2. 158; μ. θύαν Ar. Ran. 1242; μ. πίνων Eupol. Incert. 2. 5; μ. πορεύομενος Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 11, cf. Plat. Lys. 207 A, etc.; έξαναστάντες μεταξύ δειπνούντες having arisen in the middle of supper, Dem. 284. 24; άπαγοχόμενη μ. κατεκλιθή, i. e. in the interval between this and reviving, Andoc. 16. 28; often with Verbs of speaking, λέγοντα μ. in the middle of his discourse, Plat. Apol. 40 B, cf. Euthyd. 275 E, Rep. 336 B; and

without any such partic., *μ. ὑπολαβεῖν* to interrupt, Xen. An. 3. 1, 27, cf. Plat. Gorg. 505 C, Prot. 336 E:—ἐν τῷ μ. (sc. χρόνῳ) Xen. Symp. 1, 14, Dem. 868, 16.

b. in late writers, like *μετά* (Adv.), after, afterwards, Act. Ap. 13. 42, Joseph. B. J. 5. 4, 2, Clem. Rom. ad Cor. 1. 44, etc.

3. of Qualities, τὰ μ. *intermediate*, i. e. neither good nor bad, Plat. Gorg. 468 A.

4. of Degree, ὅσον τὸ μ. how great is the difference, Timocl. Marab. 1.

5. in Gramm. the neuter gender, Arist. Soph. Elench. 4, 14, Poët. 21, 26.

II. as Prep. with gen. between, Hdt. 1. 6, 7. 85, Ar. Ach. 433, Thuc. 1. 118, 4. 42, etc.; *μ. σοφίας καὶ ἀμαθίας* Plat. Symp. 202 A; *μ. τούτων ἀμφὸν ἐν μέσῳ ὄν* Id. Rep. 583 C; *αἱ μ. τῶν λόγων διηγήσεις* the phrases inserted in the argument, Id. Theat. 143 C; but, *μ. τῶν λόγων* if I may interrupt the argument, Id. Phaedr. 230 A; *μ. βασιλέων among kings*, Plut. 2. 177 C:—sometimes one of the extremes is omitted, ἀνάθεν τῶν Θουεστῶν βακῶν, *μ. τῶν Ἰνδῶν* Ar. Ach. 434; *ἡ ἐναντίος οὖσαν ἡ μ.* Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 4, 2; *ἡν σύμφερον ὡς πλείστον τὴν μ. χρόνον γενέσθαι τῶν ὄρκων* Dem. 233, 27.

2. of Time, *ὁ μ. τῆς δικῆς τε καὶ τοῦ θανάτου* [χρόνος] Plat. Phaedo 58 C; *ἐν τῷ μ. χρόνῳ* Id. Rep. 450 C; τὰ μ. τούτων *meanwhile*, Soph. O. C. 291, cf. Eur. Hec. 437; *so μ. alone*, Plat. Lys. 207 D:—as a Prep., it may either precede or follow its case, but more commonly precedes, cf. Plat. Phaedo 71 A and B.

μεταξύλογέω, to make digressions in speaking, Eccl.

μεταξύλογία, *ἡ*, a making digressions, Menand. Hecist.

μεταξύτης [ῥ], ἡρος, *ἡ*, an interval, Scxt. Emp. M. 5. 78.

μεταξύτων, τὸ, cloth of silk (μέταξα), Hdn. Epim. 125.

μεταπαδῶγέω, f. l. for *παρπαδῶ*, in Luc. Nigr. 12.

μεταπαιδεύω, to educate differently, Luc. Anach. 17, etc.

μεταπαφάσσομαι, Dep. to rush or dart to and fro, Ap. Rh. 3. 1266.

μεταπαράδωμι, to transfer, Iamb. V. Pyth. 226, C. I. 5785. 22.

μεταπαραλαμβάνω, to receive a thing from another, Pseudo-Origen.

μεταπαρόδος, *ἡ*, the entrance of the chorus afterwards, Tzetz.

μεταπαύομαι, Med. to rest between-whiles, μεταπαύμενοι δὲ μάχοντο II. 17. 373; also c. gen. to rest between, cited from Opp.

μεταπαύω, *ἡ*, rest between-whiles, πολέμοιο from war, II. 19. 201 (ubi olim μετὰ πανσάλῃ πολέμοιο γένηται).

μεταπειθῶ, to change a man's persuasion, Ar. Ach. 626, Lysias 115. 1, Dem. 304. 1:—Pass. to be persuaded to change, Plat. Rep. 413 B, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 14.

μεταπειράομαι, Dep. to try in a different way, Ar. Eccl. 217.

μεταπειρώω, to bore through again, Oribas. 50 Mai.

μεταπειστός, *ον*, or *μεταπειστός*, *όν*, open to persuasion, Plat. Tim. 51 E, Def. 414 C.

μεταπειπτός, *α*, *ον*, verb. Adj. to be sent for, Thuc. 6. 25.

μεταπέμπος, *ον*, sent for, Hdt. 8. 67, Thuc. 6. 29, Xen. An. 1. 4, 3, etc.

μεταπέμψω, to send after or for, Ἀγαμέμνονος πέμψαντος . . μέτα having sent for thee, Eur. Hec. 504; *παρ' Εὐχαρίδου τρεῖς ἄγλιδας μετέπεμψα* Ar. Vesp. 679; v. infr.

II. mostly in Med., *μεταπέμψω* αἷμα *to send for*, summon, Lat. *accersere*, Hdt. 1. 41, 77, 108, al., Ar. Ach. 1087, al., Antipho 113. 7, etc.:—Thuc. seems to use the Act. and Med. indifferently, cf. 1. 112, 4. 30, 6. 52, with 2. 29, 5. 82:—Pass., *μεταπεμφθῆναι* to be sent for, Dem. 839, 29, cf. Plat. Prot. 319 B.

μεταπέμψις, *ἡ*, a sending for, summons, Ep. Plat. 338 B, al.

μεταπερισπάω, to draw away from, τῶν θείων Clem. Al. 541.

μεταπεσέω, Att. —πεττεύω, to move as in the game of draughts, τινά Plat. Com. Πρεσβ. 2: Pass., Plat. Minos 316 C:—Subst. —πίττεύσις, *ως*, *ἡ*, Nicet. Ann. 292 A.

μεταπέταμαι or —πέτομαι, Dep. to fly to another place, fly away, ἀπὸ . . εἰς . . Luc. Hist. Conscr. 50.

μεταπήγνυμι, to transfer to another place:—Med., *μεταπήγνυσθαι τὴν καλίαν* to build one's nest upon another tree, Dio Chr. 2. 387.

μεταπήδαω, to leap from one place to another, jump about, Luc. Gall. 1, Syr. Dea 36.

II. to leap among, τισι App. Annib. 23.

μεταπήδησις, *ἡ*, a leaping from one place to another, Plut. 2. 739 C.

μεταπίνω, fut. —πίομαι, to drink after, Hipp. Acut. 393.

μεταπίπσκο, Causal of μεταπίνω, to give to drink, Hipp. 484. 20.

μεταπίπασκω, to sell after or again, A. B. 51.

μεταπίπτω, fut. —πessώμαι:—to fall differently, undergo a change, whether, a. outwardly in form, *μ. τὸ εἶδος* Hdt. 6. 61; *μ. εἰς ἄλλο εἶδος* Plat. Crat. 440 B; *ἐκ γυναικὸς εἰς ὄρνεν* Luc. Philops. 2; *absol.*, Plat. Crat. 440 A, etc.;—or, b. inwardly in mind, to change one's opinion suddenly, τὸν ὁμόθεν πεφυκότα στέρξαν μετέπεισον Eur. I. A. 502; *μ. ἐξ ἐχθίστου* Ar. Av. 626; *absol.*, Polyb. 5. 49, 7.

2. of change of place, to migrate, be transferred, Arist. Meteor. 2. 4, II, al.: *so of votes*, εἰ τρεῖς νόμοι μετέπεισον τῶν ψήφων Plat. Apol. 36 A, ubi v. Stallb.; but, ὁστράκον μεταπειδόντος as the shell fell with the other side uppermost, proverb. of a sudden change (said to be borrowed from the game ὁστράκινδα), Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 241 B.

3. of conditions, circumstances, μεταπίπτοντος δαίμονος Eur. Alc. 913; *μ. ἀνα κῆρα* Plat. Gorg. 493 A; *τούναντιόν μ. (i. e. εἰς τ.)* Id. Theat. 162 D; τὸ τῆς τύχης γὰρ βεῦμα μ. ταχὺ Menand. Georrg. 1:—often of political changes, to undergo change or revolution, Thuc. 8. 68; *μεταπειπῶνται τὰ πράγματα* a revolution had taken place, Lys. 159. 16:—generally to change for the worse, εἰς δουλείαν Lycurg. 154. 14, cf. Plat. Crat. 440 B; *ἐξ εὐτυχίας εἰς δυστυχίαν* Arist. Poët. 13, 3;—but also for the better, *μ. ἐκ τοῦ κακῶς πρᾶντων* Lycurg. 155. 32, cf. Dem. 805. 26; *μεταπεισὶ βελτίονα* Eur. Ion 412.

II. c. gen. rei, to fall from, fail of . . like Lat. *spe excidere*, εἰ ἡ γῆνῳσι τοῦ γῆνῳσι εἶναι μὴ μεταπίπτει Plat. Crat. 440 A; cf. ἐκπίπτω I.

μετάπλῃσις, *ἡ*, transformation, Anon. ante Philen v. 187, ed. Wernsd. 2. =sq., Eust. 58. 35.

μεταπλάσμος, *ὁ*, =foreg., Eccl.

2. in Gramm. *metaplasma*, the formation of cases of Nouns or tenses of Verbs from a non-existent nom. or pres., as ἀλάκ from *ἀλαξ, μετέπεισον from *μεταπέσω.

μεταπλάσσω, Att. —πῶω, to mould differently, remodel, Plat. Tim. 50 A; *τι εἰς τι* Ib. 92 B; (so in Med., Anth. P. 9. 708); *βίον μ. ἄλλοι ἄλλως* Meliuro in Stob. t. 7. 13.

μεταπλέω, to wear differently, Græg. Naz.

μεταπλέω, to change one's sailing, sail on another tack, Anon. in Anecd. Oxon. 3. 219: Ion. —πλώω, Opp. H. 3. 427.

μεταπλόμενοι, *οἱ*, the transformed, the deified, ap. Hesych.

μεταπνέω, to recover breath, καμάτω from . . , Opp. H. 5. 314.

μεταπνοή, *ἡ*, a recovering of breath, Hesych.:—v. μεταφύξις.

μεταποιέω, to alter the make of a thing, remodel, alter, Solon 1. 5, Dem. 268. 5; *μ. τι εἰς τινα τρόπον* Hipp. Fract. 768; *τι ἀπὸ τίνος* Heliod. 5. 29.

II. Med. to make a pretence of, lay claim to, pretend to, c. gen. rei, e. g. *ἐννέσεως*, ἀρετῆς Thuc. 1. 140, 2. 51; *τέχνης* Plat. Polit. 289 E:—in Hdt. 2. 178, οὐδὲν σφί μετεὶν μεταποιεῖνται, it is best to take οὐδὲν σφί μετεὶν *absol.*, supplying the gen. τοῦ ἐμπορίου.

μεταποιήσις, *ἡ*, a remodelling, C. I. 5906, Eccl., etc.

μεταποιητικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, fit, disposed for altering, cited from Enst.

μεταποινίος, *ον*, punishing afterwards, Anth. P. 5. 248.

μεταποινῶ, to wait upon, δέσποιναν ἔην μεταποινῶνσαι Ap. Rh. 4. 1113.

μεταπομπή, *ἡ*, =μεταπέμψις, Ep. Plat. 348 D, Acl. V. H. 13. 33.

μεταπόντιος, *ον*, in the midst of the sea, Hesych.

μεταπορεύω, Adv. pursuing, Hesych.

μεταπορεύομαι, fut. —εὐδομαι, aor. —επορεύην: Dep.:—to go after, follow up, like μετρέχομαι, ἐχθραν Lys. 187. 1: to pursue, punish, ἀσέβειαν Polyb. 1. 88, 9, etc.

2. to seek after, canvass for, Lat. *ambire*, ἀρχήν Polyb. 10. 4, 2.

II. to go from one place to another, migrate, Plat. Legg. 904 C.

μεταπορθμέω, to ferry across, Arist. Plant. in prooem.

μεταποροποιέω, —πολήσις, v. μετασυνγκρίνω, —κρισις.

μεταποτέον, verb. Adj. of μεταπίνω, one must drink [ὑδωρ] afterwards, Hipp. Acut. 394: *so*, ὑδατι χρηστέον, Ib.

μετάπρσις, *ἡ*, a selling by retail, retail-trade, Strab. 235.

μεταπράτης [α], *ον*, *ὁ*, a retail-dealer, Suid.; also παλιμπράτης.

μεταπρέπης, *ἑς*, distinguished among, c. dat. pl., δόμον . . μεταπρέπ' ἀδανάτοιον II. 18. 370.

μεταπρέπω, to distinguish oneself or be distinguished among, c. dat. pl., of stately animals, ταῖσιν μεταπρέπει βόεσσι II. 2. 481, etc.; or of heroes, *μ. ἥρωεσι*, Μυρμιδόνεσι, Τρῶεσσι, etc., often in Hom. (esp. in II.), and Hes.: also c. dat. modi, ἔρχετ' Ἰσάριω μεταπρέπω I am distinguished among the Trojans by the spear, II. 16. 835, cf. 596, Hes. Th. 377; *so* c. inf., μετέπρεπε Μυρμιδόνεσσιν ἐρχετ' μάρνασθαι II. 16. 194; c. acc., *μ. ἡβέοισιν* εἶδος Ap. Rh. 2. 784.

μεταπτοίεω, to flee cowering to another place, to seek refuge, Aesch. Supp. 331.

μετάπτωσις, *ἡ*, change, Plat. Legg. 895 B, etc.; *ὁ βίος ἀδήλους τὰς μ. ἔχει* Menand. Monost. 581; *εἰ . . εἰς μ. ἔσται ὁ ἄργος* if it shall be transferred, C. I. 3702; *ἡ ἐκ τύχης ἄνω καὶ κάτω μ.* Acl. V. H. 2. 29.

II. change of party, *ἡ τις* Polyb. 3. 99, 3.

μεταπτωτικός, *ἡ*, *ὅς*, liable to change, of the quantity of vowels, *comm.*, Dion. H. de Comp. 14:—*so* μεταπτωτός, *ον*, Plut. 2. 447 A, M. Ant. 5. 10. Adv. —τως, Ar. Epict. 2. 22, 8.

μεταπύργιον, τό, =μεσσύργιον, Thuc. 3. 22, Lys. ap. Harp.

μεταπυλέω, =μεταπύρασκω, τῶν μεταπωληθέντων C. I. 1690. 15.

μεταρδένω, to water, Heraclid. Alleg.

μεταρῆθμος, *ον*, counted among, ἀδανάτοιον h. Hom. 25. 6, cf. Ap. Rh. 1. 205.

μεταρρέω, fut. —ρεύσομαι, to flow differently, to change to and fro, ebb and flow, ὥσπερ Εὐρώπη Arist. Eth. N. 9. 6, 3, cf. Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 1.

2. to change from one side to the other, as from right to left, Plat. Theat. 193 C; *μ. πᾶν τὸ ἔθνος εἰς αὐτὸν* Joseph. B. J. 1. 4, 5; τὰ πράγματα μ. εἰς Μιθριδάτην Ath. 212 A.

μεταρρίζω, to move the roots, uproot, Nonn. D. 21. 104.

μεταρρίπτω, to fan into flame, Nonn. D. 2. 408.

II. to blow about; in Pass., *μ. ἅμα τισί* Ar. Epict. 1. 4, 19.

μεταρρίπτω, fut. ψω, to turn upside down, Simon. 43, Dem. 797. 11: to bring over from one party to another, Polyb. 17. 13, 8, etc.

μεταρροία, *ἡ*, a change of stream, reflux, τὸ πνεύματος Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 20, cf. Diod. 3. 51:—also μεταρροή, Greg. Naz.

μεταρρυθμίζω, to change the form or fashion of a thing, to remodel, τὰ γράμματα Hdt. 5. 58; πόρον Aesch. Pers. 747; τὴν λέξιν Arist. Phys. 2. 1, 11:—Pass. to have one's form changed, Id. Cael. 3. 8, 2.

2. esp. to reform, amend, Xen. Oec. 11, 2 and 3, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 5.

II. to make in a different form, Plat. Tim. 46 A, 91 D, in Pass.

μεταρρυθμίζω, *ἡ*, alteration, Tzetz. Hes. Op. 32.

μεταρρυθμίσκος, =μεταρρυθμίσκος, Hesych.

μεταρρυθμίσκομαι, Pass., =μεταρρέω, Enst. Opusc. 128. 91.

μεταρρύσις, *ἡ*, (μεταρρέω) =μεταρροία, Niceph. Blennm.

μεταρσιο-λέσχης, *ον*, *ὁ*, =μεταρρολέσχης, Plat. Sisyph. 389 A.

μεταρσιο-λεσχία, *ἡ*, =μεταρρολογία, Plut. Pericl. 5.

μεταρσιο-λογικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, =μεταρρολογικός, Theophr. ap. Diog. L. 5. 44.

μετάρσιος, Dor. πεδάρσιος, *ον*, also α, *ον* Hdt. 7. 188, Eur. I. T. 27: (μεταίρα):—used by Poets (never in good Att. Prose) just like μετέωρος, raised from the ground, high in air, Lat. *sublimis*, Trag. (though Aesch. has it only in Dor. form); ἐσπᾶτο γὰρ πέδονδε καὶ μετάρσιος Soph. Tr. 786; μετάρσιος χολὰ διεσπάρσεντο melted into air, Id. Ant. 1009; *so*, λόγοι πεδῖραισι θρᾶσκονσι are scattered to the winds, Aesch. Cho.

846; ὑπὲρ πυρᾶς μεταρσία ληφθεὶς Eur. I. T. 27; μεταρσίον πλεῦραν ἔπαυε Id. Hec. 499; περὶ τοῦ βούλου μ. ἀναπτέσθαι Ar. Av. 1382; ναὺς ἄρμεν' ἔχουσα μετόρσια having her sails hoisted, Theocr. 13. 68 — τὰ μ. = μετώρσια, the sky, heavens, Theophr. Ign. 3; πῦρ μ., opp. to ἀδέρῳ, Dion. H. 16. 1. 2. like μετώρσιον 1. 3, on the high seas, out at sea, ὅσας δὲ τῶν νεῶν μετόρσια λαβεῖ δ' ἀνέμος Hdt. 7. 188.

II. metaph. in air, high above this world (cf. μετώρσιον 1. 2), διὰ μούσας καὶ μετόρσιον ἦξα Eur. Alc. 963; μ. ὕμνος Epigr. Gr. 882; ἡ πάρος ἀγαλῆται μ. elated, Anth. P. 5. 273. 2. of things, airy, empty, κόμπος Eur. Andr. 1220.

III. in Medic., of the breath, high, quick (cf. Horat. sublimi anhelitu), Hipp. 647. 26; πνοὰς θερμὰ πνέω μετόρσι, οὐ βέβαια (neut. pl. as Adv.), Eur. H. F. 1093; of the face, flushed, Hipp. 638. 31.

μεταρσιώ, to raise aloft:—Pass., νέφος μεταρσιωθέν Hdt. 8. 65.

μετ-αρσις, eos, ἡ, translocation, Theophr. C. P. 1. 4, 2.

μετασεύομαι, Ep. aor. μετέσσυτο: (Hom. doubles the σ metri grat.):

Pass. To go with or after, πολλὰ δὲ μετεσσεύοντο γεραιὰ Il. 6. 296:—to rush towards or after, Ἀθηναίη δὲ μετέσσυτο 21. 423: c. acc. to rush upon, μετέσσυτο ποιμένα λαῶν 23. 389.

II. to rush back, Ap. Rh. 4. 1270.

μετασκαίρω, to skip among or after, Arat. 280.

μετασκάπτω, to transplant, Hesych.

μετασκενάζω, fut. ἀσώ, to put into another dress (σκεῦη), to change the fashion of, transform, ἐαυτὸν Ar. Eccl. 499; τὰ ἄρματα Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 8; μ. νόμον to alter a law, insert something in it, Dinarch. 95. 31.

II. Med. to pack up so as to shift one's quarters, μετασκενα- αίμενος τὸν δαῖον οἶκον Dion. H. 4. 6; τὰ αὐτοῦ παρὰ τινα Xen. Eph. 5. 13; absol. to shift oneself, ἐκ .. εἰς .., Luc. Tox. 57. 2. to clothe oneself differently, οἰκετικαὶ ἐσθήσεις μ. to disguise oneself in...

Polyaen. 6. 49; so in pf. pass., πῶθεν μετεσκενασθε; Philostr. 660.

μετασκεύασαι, eos, ἡ, = μετασκευῇ, Eust. Opusc. 50. 69.

μετασκευαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for altering, Diog. L. 3. 100.

μετασκευῇ, ἡ, alteration, amendment, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 39.

μετασκευωρέομαι, Dep. to alter, Plat. Polit. 276 C.

μετάσκειψις, eos, ἡ, a change of view or purpose, Cyrill.

μετασκηνώ, to go from one dwelling to another, Diod. 14. 32.

μετασκυρτάω, to leap to another place, Jo. Chrys.

μετασσοβέω, to drive by scaring, Cyrill.

μετασπάω, fut. ἀσώ, to draw over from one side to another, πειρᾶ

μετασπᾶν σκληρὰ μαλθακῶς λέγων Soph. O. C. 774.

μετασπόμενος, μετασπᾶν, v. sub μετέπα.

μετασσαι, αἱ, in Od. 9. 221 of lambs, = μεταγενεῖς, χωρὶς μὲν πρόγονοι, χωρὶς δὲ μέτασαι, χωρὶς δ' αὐτῷ ἔρσαι, i. e. the early-born, those born later, and the freshlings or late-born. (From μετά, after; cf. ἐπισσαι (from ἐπί), περισσός (from περί).)

μετασσεύομαι, Ep. for μετασεύομαι, II.

μετάστας, ἡ, (μεθίστημι) a removing, removal, κακοῦ Andoc. 20. 37.

2. in Rhet. a removal of the scene to some hypothetical condition, Quintil. 3. 6, 53 and 68.

II. (μεθίσταμαι) a being put into a different place, removal, migration, of Place, μ. ἐξ οἰκίας εἰς ἀλλοτρίαν Plat. Tim. 82 A; εἰς τὴν γείτονα πόλιν Id. Legg. 877 A; being something short of banishment, Id. Epist. 356 E; then, generally, μετασταςιν ἔχιν to admit of removal, of diseases, Hipp. 1253 A; μ. ἡλίου an eclipse, Eur. I. T. 816; τοῦ βίου μ. departure from life, Id. Fr. 558; and without βίον, Simon. 39; μ. κακοῦ release from evil, Andoc. 20. 36:—on the Att. stage, the exit of the chorus, cf. πάροδος II.

2. a changing, change, μορφῆς, γνώμης Eur. Hec. 1266, Andr. 1003; θυμῷ μετᾶσταςιν δίδουσι to allow a change to one's wrath, i. e. suffer it to cease, Soph. Ant. 718; τῶν φρενῶν μ. Alex. Incert. 41.

3. a change of political constitution, revolution, ἐκ στάσεως μετᾶστας Thuc. 4. 74, cf. Plat. Legg. 856 C: at Athens, esp., the Revolution of 411 B.C., Lys. 184. 6, etc.

μεταστᾶτεον, verb. Adj. one must alter, Isocr. 109 B.

μεταστᾶτικός, ἡ, ὄν, denoting change, of particles, Schol. Thuc.

μεταστᾶτός, ἡ, ὄν, removed, Hipp. 302. 31.

μεταστᾶτεω, to go in quest of, τινά Eur. Hec. 509, Supp. 90.

II. absol. to depart, Ap. Rh. 3. 451.

μεταστᾶτεω, to lament afterwards, ἀπὸν δὲ μετέστανον Od. 4. 261; μὴ μεταστᾶτεον πόνον (Mss. πόνον) Aesch. Eum. 59.

II. to lament after this or next, σὺν ἄλλοις Eur. Med. 996; cf. μετακαίαια.

μεταστεφάνω, to put on a different wreath, Eumath. p. 73.

μεταστήβιος, ὄν, between the breasts, Suid.

μεταστοιχεῖ or -ι, Adv. all in a row, στάν δὲ μ., of chariots ready to start in a race, Id. 23. 358; of runners, Ib. 754.

μεταστοιχεῖω, to change the elementary nature of a thing, μ. γῆν to transform earth into water, of Xerxes, Philo 1. 674.

μεταστοιχείωσις, ἡ, a remodeling, transformation, Eccl.

μεταστοιχίζομαι, Pass. to be renewed, Cyrill.

μεταστονδᾶζω, to sigh or lament afterwards, Hes. Sc. 92.

μεταστράτευσαι, Med. of troops, to go over to another general, ἐς τὸν Σέλλαν App. Mithr. 51.

μεταστράτοπεδεύω, to shift one's ground or camp, Polyb. 3. 112, 2:—so in Med., Xen. Cyr. 3. 23; πρὸς τὸ δαῦν Id. Ages. 2, 18, etc.

μεταστρεπτός, verb. Adj. one must retort, Arist. Soph. Elench. 27.

μεταστρεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for turning another way, fit for directing, ἐπὶ τι Plat. Rep. 525 A.

μεταστρέφω, fut. ψῶ; aor. pass. -εστρέφην II., -εστράφην [α]

Att. To turn about, turn round, turn, τῷ κε Ποσειδάων .. αἶψα

μεταστρέφει νόν II. 15. 52; εἴ κεν Ἀχιλλεὺς ἐκ χόλου .. μεταστρέψῃ φίλον ἦτορ 10. 107; μετ. ἐαυτὸν πρὸς τὸ μαλθακώτερον Ar. Ran. 538; τὸ πρόσωπον πρὸς τι Plat. Symp. 190 E:—Pass. to turn oneself about, turn about, whether to face the enemy, στή δὲ μεταστρεφθεὶς Il. 11. 595, 15. 591, cf. Hdt. 7. 211; or to flee, τῷ δὲ μεταστρεφθέντι μεταστρέφω ἐν δόρῳ πῆξεν Il. 8. 258, 11. 447; then, simply, to turn round, Hdt. 3. 121, Plat. Phaedo 116 D, etc.; to turn about (to see if any one follows), Dem. 585. 11, cf. Ar. Lys. 125. 2. to turn round, retort, αἰτίας Dem. 1032. 1.

3. to twist or turn all ways, μεταστρέφοντα τὸν λόγον βασανίζειν Plat. Theat. 191 C; also, μ. ἀνὸν καὶ κάτω Id. Phaedr. 272 B: to turn upside down, μ. τύχην πάντα Philom. Incert. 14:—Pass., τάνω κάτω ὁ βίος μεταστραφείς Menand. Ἀδελφ. 4.

4. to pervert, make a bad use of, δύναμιν Plat. Rep. 367 A.

5. to change, alter, τὸ δίκαιον οὐκ ἐστὶ μεταστρέφαι Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 24, cf. 3. 11, 6:—Pass., ὅρας γὰρ τὰμ' ὅσων μετεστράφη how my fortunes are changed, Eur. Bacch. 1330; τὸ ψήφισμ' ὅπως μεταστραφείη Ar. Ach. 537.

6. μ. τι ἀντί τινος to use one for another, Plat. Crat. 418 C.

II. intr. to turn another way, change one's ways, ἡ, τι μεταστρέφεις; II. 15. 203; aor. part. μεταστρέφας, contrariwise, Plat. Gorg. 456 E, Rep. 587 D.

2. to turn so as to punish or avenge, of the gods, μὴ τι μεταστρέψωσιν ἀγασσάμενοι κακὰ ἔργα Od. 2. 67; cf. μετάρσος 2.

3. c. gen. to care for, regard, Eur. Hipp. 1226; cf. μετάρσος.

μεταστροφάδην, Adv. backwards, Byz.

μεταστροφή, ἡ, a turning from one thing to another, ἀπὸ τινος ἐπὶ τι Plat. Rep. 525 C, 532 B.

μεταστροφάδην, = μεταστρέφω, Procl. h. Sol. 16:—Med., Orph. Lith. 733.

μεταστυλίων, τό, a colonnade, Dio C. 68. 25.

μεταστυφέλιξω, to strike rudely, Nonn. D. 17. 164.

μετασυνκρίνω [ι], to discharge peccant humours through the pores, to employ diaphoretics, a term of the Methodic school of medicine, v. Foës.

Oec. Hipp.: also μεταπορροποιῶ, Diosc. 4. 157.

μετασυνκρίσις, ἡ, the discharge of peccant humours by the pores, Diosc. 3. 43; also μεταπορροποιήσις, Galen. 10. 91.

μετασυνκρίτικός, ἡ, ὄν, diaphoretic, δύναμις Diosc. 4. 157.

μετασυλλογίζομαι, Med. to argue again, Theod. Metoch.

μετασινεθίζομαι, Pass. to have the custom changed, Galen. 5. 146.

μετασινετιθῆμι, to arrange differently, Dem. Phal. 59 and 249.

μετασινύω [υ], to drag to another place, Eust. 32. 42.

μετασφαιρισμός, ὁ, the throwing of a ball away, Antyll. ap. Oribas. p. 123.

μετάσχεσις, eos, ἡ, participation, τινος in the nature of a thing, like μέθεξις, Plat. Phaedo 101 C.

μετασχηματίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to change the form of a person or thing, Plat. Legg. 903 E, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 2. 9, 8 A:—Pass. to be changed in form, Plat. Legg. 906 C, Arist. Cael. 3. 1, 8, G. A. 2. 7, 19.

II. μ. τι εἰς τινα to transfer as in a figure, I Ep. Cor. 4. 6.

μετασχηματίζει, ἡ, change of form, Arist. Phys. 1. 7, 7, Cael. 3. 7, 6, de Sens. 6, 15; and μετασχηματισμός, ὁ, Plut. 2. 687 B.

μετασχηστής, ὁ, ὁ, a divider (?), C. I. 4862 b.

μετάταξις, eos, ἡ, change in the order of battle, Polyb. Exc. Vat. p. 392.

μετατάσσω, Att. -ττω, to transpose, Arist. Metaph. 6. 12, 12. II.

Med. to change one's order of battle, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 43; μετατάσσεσθαι παρ' Ἀθηναίους to go over and join them, Thuc. 1. 95; μ. ἐκ πίστεως εἰς πίστιν Clem. Al. 940.

μετατίθω, fut. -θήσω: I. to place among, τῷ κ' οὐτὶ τύσον κέλευσιν μετέθηκεν (v. l. μεθέκεν) then he would not have caused so much noise among us, Od. 18. 402.

II. to place differently, 1. in local sense, to transpose, εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν Plat. Symp. 191 B, C; εἰς βελτίω τόπον Id. Legg. 903 C:—Pass., Arist. Interpr. 10, 16, al.; in Logic, of a proposition, to be transposed or converted (like ἀντιστρέφω), Id. An. Pr. 1. 45, 10.

2. to change, alter, of a treaty, Thuc. 5. 18; τὸν ῥῆθιν Plat. Polit. 297 E, cf. Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 6; μ. τινα εἰς πτηνὴν φύσιν Anth. P. 11. 367; μ. τὰς ἐπωνυμίας ἐπὶ οὓς to change their names and call them after swine, Hdt. 5. 68; μ. τι ἀντί τινος to put one thing in place of another, substitute, Dem. 303. 9, cf. Plat. Legg. 683 B: to correct, amend, Polyb. 1. 67, 4.

3. Med. to change what is one's own or for oneself, μ. τὰ εἰρημένα Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 18; τοὺς νόμους Ib. 4. 4, 14; τὴν δόξαν Dem. 304. 3; τὸν τρόπον Id. 450. 21:—absol. to change one's opinion, retract, Plat. Rep. 345 B, etc.; whence Dionysius of Heraclea, who went over from the Stoics to the Cyrenaics, was called μεταθέμενος, turn-coat, Diog. L. 7. 37, 166.

b. μετατίθεσθαι τὴν γνώμην to change to or adopt a new opinion, Hdt. 7. 18; (but, μ. τῆς γνώμης to change from ... , App. Civ. 3. 29, cf. Diod. 16. 31); μετέθου λίσσαν thou hast changed to madness, Pors. Eur. Or. 248; μ. τὸ ὄνομα τὸν ὀνόματι their present name, Paus. 7. 26, 3:—but, c. μ. [τὸν φόβον] to get rid of, transfer one's fear, Dem. 287. 7; τῇ μισθαρνίᾳ ταῦτα μετατίθεμενος τὰ ὀνόματα transferring ... , Id. 320. 12.

d. c. inf., μ. ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀπλήστως .. ἔχοντος βίον τὸν κοσμίως .. ἔχοντα βίον ἐλεῖσθαι to change one's mind and determine to choose ... , Plat. Gorg. 493 C.

e. c. dupl. acc., τὸ κείνων κακὸν τῷδε κέρδος μ. to alter their evil designs into gain for him, Soph. Ph. 515.

4. Pass. to be changed, to alter, μετέτρεθην εὐθουλίᾳ Eur. I. A. 388; μ. ἐς Ῥωμαίους to pass over, App. Hisp. 17; πρὸς τὴν Ῥωμαίων αἵρεσιν Polyb. 26. 2, 6, etc.

μετατίκτω, to bring forth afterwards, Aesch. Ag. 760, in tmesis.

μετατρέπω, fut. ψῶ, to turn back or away, μοῖραν Pind. Fr. 164; μετὰ δ' ὕμας ἔτραπεν αἶσα Ap. Rh. 3. 261.

II. mostly in Med. to turn oneself round, turn round, θάμβησεν δ' Ἀχιλλεὺς, μετὰ δ' ἐτρέπετ' Il. 1. 199, etc.

2. to look back to, care for, shew regard for, c. gen., Τρώων, τῶν οὗτι μετατρέπει οὐδ' ἀλγίζεις 1. 160, cf. 12. 238; σχέτλιος οὐδὲ μετατρέπεται φιλότῆτος 9. 630 (626): cf. ἐντρέπω II.

3. c. gen. to care for, regard, Eur. Hipp. 1226; cf. μετάρσος.

μετατρέφω, fut. ψῶ; aor. pass. -εστρέφην II., -εστράφην [α]

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2, ἐπιστρέφω II. 3, μεταστρέφω II. 2.—This compd. seems not to have been used in Att.

μετατρέφω, to bring up among, τιῶν Ap. Rh. I. 198., 2. 1234.

μετατρέχω, fut. —θρέξομαι; aor. —θρέξω:—to run after, τινά Phryn. Com. Kρον. 1; οὐκὼν παρ' Ἀθηναίων σὺ μεταθρέεις; you run and get it from the A., Ar. Pax 261.

μετατροπαλίζομαι, Pass. to turn about, οὐτι μετατροπαλίζω φεύγων II. 20. 190.

μετατροπή, ἡ, (μετατρέπω II. 2) retribution, ἔτι σε μετατροπὴ τῶνδ' ἐπειὶς ἔργων Eur. Andr. 492; μ. λαμβάνειν ἐπὶ τὰ βελτίονα Hippodam. ap. Stob. 534. 37.

μετατροπία, ἡ, a turn of fortune, a reverse, Pind. P. 10. 31.

μετατροπος, ον, turning about, returning, Anth. P. 7. 506, Call. Del. 99.

2. turning round upon, δαίμων μ. ἐπὶ τινι Aesch. Pers. 942; ἔργα μετάρωπα, = ἔργα ἄντιπα, παλίντιπα, deeds that turn upon their author or are visited with vengeance, Hes. Th. 89;—and there is prob. the same collat. notion of vengeance in μ. αὔραι, Eur. El. 1147, and πολέμου μετάρωπος αὔρα, Ar. Pax 945. Cf. μετατροπή.

μετατροπώω, poet. for μετατρέπομαι, Ap. Rh. 3. 297.

μετατροχάω, poet. for μετατρέχω, Rhian. I. 17.

μετατυπώω, to transform, τι ἀντί τινος Philo 2. 360:—Pass., χρόνῳ μετατυπώθηαι Clem. Al. 631, cf. Eust. 75. 5.

μετατύπωσις [8], ἡ, the conversion of a compound word into two simple ones, as ἀκρόπολις into ἀκρα πόλις, Eust. 626. 48, cf. 75. 4.

μετ-αυγάζω, to look keenly after, look about for, τινά Pind. N. 10. 114.

II. to shine, glitter, Philostr. 793.

μετ-αυδάω, fut. ἡσώ, to speak among, and so to address, in Hom. always c. dat. pl., ἀθανάτοισι, Ἀργείοισι, etc., and always in 3 sing. impf. μετρήδα, except in Od. 12. 153, 270, where we have 1 sing. μετρήδων: cf. μετάρημι, μεταφρονέω.

II. later also c. acc. pers. to accost, address, Ap. Rh. 2. 54, Mosch. 4. 61.

μετ-αυδῖς, Ion. μετ-αυτῖς, Adv. afterwards, thereupon, Hdt. 1. 62, Aesch. Eum. 478, 498.

μέτ-αυλος, ον, Att. for μέσανυλος.

μετ-αυρίον, Adv.: ἡ μ. (sc. ἡμέρα), the day after to-morrow, Gloss.

μετ-αυτίκα [7], Adv. just after, presently after, Hdt. 2. 161., 5. 112.

μετ-αυτῖς, Ion. for μεταυθῖς.

μετ-αυχνίον, ον, belonging to or behind the neck: τὰ μ. the back of the shoulders, Poll. 2. 117.

μεταφέρειω, fut. μεταίσω:—to carry over, transfer, τι εἰς τι Plat. Tim. 73 E; τὰς τριηραρχίας ἐκ τῶν ἀπόρων εἰς τοὺς εὐπόρους Dem. 262. 25; ἀπὸ τούτων εἰς ἕτερον δικαστήριον Lex ar. Eund. 545. 10; τινὰς εἰς ἐπὶ τι Id. 724. fin., 491. 16; μ. κέντρα πάλοισι to apply the goad to the horses in turn, Eur. Phoen. 179; so, μ. ἐν' ἀνθρώπωντας μηχανάς Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 39; μ. τὰ σκευή Theophr. Char. 10; μ. τι ἐπὶ τὰλθῆς to reduce it to . . . , Plat. Tim. 26 D; μ. τὰ ὄνματα εἰς τὴν αὐτῶν φωνὴν to translate them into their own language, Id. Criti. 113 A, cf. Dem. 495. 14:—Med. to bring over with one, ἐξ Αἰγίνης Ἀθήνας Theopomp. Hist. ap. Ath. 595 B:—Pass. to be transferred, εἰς ποίησιν Plat. Prot. 339 A.

2. to change, alter, εἰ καὶ πάλιν γνώμην μεταίσεις Soph. Ph. 962; μ. τοὺς χρόνους Dem. 303. 8; τὰ δίκαια, τὴν ἀδίκων to change, confound, Aeschin. 1. 33., 85. 17; of poets, μ. ταὐτ' ἄνω τε καὶ κάτω Xenarch. Πορφ. 1. 2:—Pass., κνύς πυκνὰ μεταφερόμεναι doubling and casting about, Xen. Cyn. 4. 5.

3. in Rhetoric, to transfer a word to a new sense, use it in a changed sense, and absol. to employ a metaphor, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 5, 3. Rhet. 3. 2, 12, al.; cf. μεταφορά.

4. μ. τοῖνομα ἐπὶ τὸν λόγον to refer the word to its original meaning, explain it etymologically, Id. Top. 2. 6, 2.

μετάρημι, like μεταυδάω, to speak among, and so to address, Hom. (who only uses 3 sing. impf. μετρήν), c. dat. pl., e.g. τῇσι (sc. δμασί) Od. 18. 312; elsewhere, Hom. always joins it with ταῖς or τοῖσι, which in Od. may be taken as dat. pers. (like τῇσι supr.), he addressed them; but in Il. 2. 411., 4. 153., 19. 55, a single person is spoken to, so that here τοῖς must be dat. rei (sub. μύθοις, ἐπει), in these words he spoke, and so we might explain the places of the Od., except 18. 312 (supr. cit.).

2. c. acc. pers., like προσέφη, Il. 2. 795.—Cf. μετέπον.

μεταφρμίζω, to change the name, Manetho 2. 136:—Med. to call by a new name, Rhian. ap. Schol. Ap. Rh. 3. 1090.

μεταφουιτάω, to pass from one to another, παρ' ἀλλήλων μ. τι Strab. 783.

μεταφορά, ἡ, a transference, Niconiach. Eil. 1. 35. 2. in Rhetoric, transference of a word to a new sense, a metaphor, trope, Lat. translatio, Isocr. 190 D, cf. Arist. Poët. 21, 7, Rhet. 3. 10, 7, al.

μεταφορέω, = μεταφέρω 1, Hdt. 1. 64., 2. 125.

μεταφορητός, ον, to be carried from one place to another, portable, Arist. Phys. 4. 4, 18.

μεταφορικός, ἡ, ον, apt at metaphors, Arist. Poët. 22, 16, Fr. 59. II. metaphorical: Adv. —κώς, Plut. 22. 884 A.

μεταφράζω, to paraphrase, to translate, Dion. H. de Thuc. 45, Plut. Cato M. 19, Cic. 40.

II. Med. to consider after, ταῦτα μεταφρασάμεθα καὶ αὐτῖς Il. 1. 140.

μεταφράσις, ἡ, a paraphrasing, Plut. Demosth. 8, Phot., etc.

μεταφράστης (not μεταφραστῆς, Lob. Paral. 448), ον, ὁ:—one who changes from one style into another: a translator.

μεταφραστικός, ἡ, ον, apt for μεταφρασις, cited from Eust.

μετάφρενον, τό, properly, the part behind the midriff (μετὰ τὰς φρένας), the broad of the back, and then, generally, the back, μεταφρένῳ ἐν δούρῳ πῆξεν ὤμων μεσογύλις Il. 5. 40, 56; μεταφρένον ἡδὲ καὶ ὤμων πῆξεν 2. 205, etc.; μετ. ἡδὲ καὶ ὤμων (of a woman), Od. 8. 528, etc., cf. Hipp. Acut. 305:—in pl., of a single person, like νῶτα, Il. 12. 428, Archil. 25:—Ep. word, used by Plat. Prot. 353 A, Arist. Physiogn. 6,

12 sq., Luc. D. Meretr. 4. 2.

II. in Medic. writers, the parts about the kidneys, and the back of the head, Rufus, etc.

μεταφρίσσω, fut. ξω, to shiver after, to get a chill, Hipp. Coac. 133.

μεταφύομαι, Med., c. aor. 2 ἐφύν, inf. φύοιαι: pf. πέφύκα:—to become by a change, ἀλλοιοῖσι μετέφυν Emped. 376; ἀνδρῶν δόσι δειλοῖ [ἦσαν] γυναῖκες μετεφύοντο grew into women, Plat. Tim. 90 E.

2. to grow after, ὁ μεταφύοντες (sc. ὀδόντες) Hipp. 251. 54.

μεταφύτεω, to transplant, shift, Theophr. H. P. 2. 6, 3, Philem. Incert. 54; f. l. μεταφύττειν, in Hipp. Aer. 288. Hence μεταφύτεια, ἡ, a transplanting, Theophr. H. P. 2. 6, 3; and μεταφύτευσις, εως, ἡ, Geop. 3. 2, 1.

μεταφώνω, like μεταυδάω, to speak among, c. dat. pl., Μυρμιδόνες Il. 18. 323, etc.

2. c. acc. pers. to accost, Ap. Rh. 1. 702.

μεταχάζομαι, Dep. to shrink from, c. gen., Ap. Rh. 3. 436.

μεταχάλκευσις, ἡ, the working of metals into a new form, Cyrill.

μεταχάλκευω, to work metals into a new form, Cyrill.

μεταχαρακτηρίζω, to change the character, Julian. Ep. 42: to change the orthography, Schol. Il. 14. 241:—μεταχαρακτηρισμός, ὁ, Annon. 11.

μεταχάραξις, εως, ἡ, a remodelling, Cyrill.

μεταχάρασσω, to grave anew, remodel, Menand. Incert. 21.

μεταχειμάσις, ἡ, an after-storm, Veget. 4. 40.

μεταχειρίζω: aor. —εχείρισα:—but more commonly as Dep. μεταχειρίζομαι: fut. Att. —ισύμαι Lys. 169. 10, Plat.: aor. —εχειρισάμην Ar. Eq. 345, Plat., etc., rarely —εχειρίσθην Plat. Phaedr. 277 C: pf. —εχειρίρισμαι (infr. 5).

To have or take in hand, handle, σκῆπτρον μεταχειρίζων Eur. Fr. 904. 7: so, in Med., Hdt. 2. 121, 1, Plat. Phaedr. 240 E; always c. acc. (for the gen. in Rep. 417 A belongs only to ἀντεσθαι, and in Parmen. 130 D ὧν is attracted into the case of its antec.).

2. to have in hand, administer, manage, like French manier, χρήματα Hdt. 3. 142: so in Med., Πνεύματος ἰσθὺν μεταχειρίζεσθαι Plat. Phaedo 84 A, cf. Luc. Indoct. 29.

3. to manage, arrange, conduct, Lat. administrare, τὰ περὶ τὰς ναῦς, τὸν πόλεμον, τὰ δημόσια Thuc. 1. 13., 4. 18., 6. 16; πρᾶγμα ὀφέως μ. Id. 6. 12: so as Dep., μεταχειρίζεσθαι πρᾶγμα Ar. Eq. 345; ὁ πῶς τὸ σῶμα μ. governs it, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 17.

4. to practise, pursue an art, study, etc., Lat. tractare, exercere, μεταχειρίζεσθαι μουσικὴν, φιλοσοφίαν, etc., Plat. Polit. 268 B, Rep. 497 D, al.; also c. inf. to study to do, Id. Meno 81 A.

5. c. acc. pers., an Adv. being commonly added, to handle, treat, or deal with in a certain way, χαλεπῶς τινά μεταχειρίζων Thuc. 7. 87; ὡμῶς τινά μεταχειρίζεσθαι Dem. 753. 13, cf. Antipho 113. 29; (so, ὡς ἀνυπόστατα μ. πάθος Lys. 169. 9); absol. to treat, of physicians, Plat. Rep. 408 C.

6. pf. μεταχειρίσθαι, to have put into one's hands, τὰς μεγίστας ἀρχὰς μ. Plat. Tim. 20 A; μ. παιδείαν to have received an education, Id. Legg. 670 E.

μεταχειρίος, ον, in the hands, μ. ἐκδοτός Nonn. Jo. 18. v. 36; of slaves, C. 1. 3344.

II. over the hands, χεῶν μ. ὑδαρ Nonn. Jo. 13. v. 8.

μεταχειρίσις, εως, ἡ, a handling, treatment, ποιήσεως τε καὶ πεζοῦ λόγον Dion. H. de Rhet. 4. 1 for —ησις:—medical treatment, Galen.

μεταχειρισμός, ὁ, = foreg., Cornut. N. D. 209, and late writers.

μεταχειριστόν, one must take in hand, treat, ἀμέλους Geop. 7. 18; metaph., Arist. Rhet. Al. 39, 3, Clem. Al. 151.

μεταχένομαι, Med. to pour back into oneself, suck back, Opp. H. 1. 572.

μεταχθόνιος, ον, or a, on, to land, μιν πλημυρῖς . . . μεταχθονίην ἐκομίσεν Ap. Rh. 4. 1269.

II. on earth, Nonn. Jo. 20. 18; cf. μεταχθόνιος.

μετάχοιρον, τό, an after-pig, i. e. the smallest, weakest of the litter, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 27, G. A. 2. 8, 24:—μετάχοιρα should be restored for μετάχοιροι in Poll. 1. 251, cf. 6. 55, 7. 187.

μεταχρηματίζω, to call by a different title, Diod. Excerpt. 629. 41.

μεταχρόνιος, ον, poet. a, on, (χρόνος) properly, = μετάχρονος, happening afterwards, and so in Tryphiod. 1, Luc. Alex. 28; but,

II. in Hes. Th. 269, Ap. Rh., Nonn., etc., it is used like μετέωρος, μετρώσιος, above the earth, high up: the places are collected by Ruhnk. ap. Gaisf. Hes. l. c., and in all of them Bruck would substitute μεταχθόνιος for it, as suggested in Schol. Ar. Rh. 2. 587: but the Gramm. distinctly recognised this use of μετάχρονος, E. M. 581. 42, Suid.

μετάχρονος, ον, after the time, done later, Luc. Salt. 80.

μεταχρωματίζομαι, Pass. to be painted in a different colour, Eumath. p. 133.

μεταχρώννυμι, to change the colour of a thing, Eumath. p. 121, Suid.

μεταχρωστέον, verb. Adj. one must dye, Clem. Al. 291.

μεταχυμίζομαι, Pass. to have the taste changed, Walz Rhett. 3. 532.

μεταχυνέω, to melt anew, Byz.

μεταχωρέω, to go to another place, change one's place, migrate, retire, τόπων μετὰ πον χαρεῖ' ἐκ τῶνδε Aesch. Pr. 1060; μ. εἰς τόπων Xen. An. 3. 4, 26; τὸ γῶν μ. κάτω Arist. G. A. 3. 3, 9; of birds of passage, to migrate, εἰς τὴν Λιβύην Ar. Av. 710; of men, to emigrate, Thuc. 2. 72: also to withdraw from a meeting, retire, Id. 5. 112; to go over to another party, Plut. Demetr. 29; μ. εἰς τὰναντία Dion. H. de Comp. 11: to change, εἰς φύσιν τινὸς Ael. N. A. 9. 43.

μεταχώρησις, εως, ἡ, a change of place, change, Eust. 1259. 61.

μεταψάλλω, to brush against, ποδὶ πέτρων Eur. Phoen. 1390.

μεταψάλλασσω, to remove, put elsewhere, Hesych.

μεταψηφίζω, to transfer by a decree, App. Civ. 4. 57, in Pass.

μετάψνυσις, ἡ, recovery of breath, Hesych. (as Voss for μετάμυσις).

μετ-εγγράφω, to put upon a new register, Ar. Eq. 1370, in fut. 2 pass. μετεγγράφεται.

μετ-εγκεντρίζω, to bud on another tree, Geop.

μετ-εγχεῖω, to pour from one vessel into another, E. M. 149. 41.

μετέθῃ, Ion. for μεθείθῃ, 3 sing. aor. 1 pass. of μεθίμμι.

μέτεμι, (εἰμί sum) to be among, c. dat. pl. ἀθανάτοισι, ζωοῖσι, φθιμένοις μετέναι, Hom.; absol., οὐ γὰρ πανσὼλῃ γε μετέσται no interval of rest will be mine, Il. 2. 386.

II. impers., μέτεσσι μοί τινοι I

have a share in or claim to a thing, Hdt. I. 171 (where the gen. must be supplied), and often in Att., both Verse and Prose, τί τοῦδε σοί μ. παρά-ματος; Aesch. Eum. 575; κόμοι πόλεως μ. Soph. O. T. 630, cf. Ant. 1072, Ar. Av. 1666-7:—so part. neut. used absol., οὐδὲν .. Αἰολεῖσαι μετέον τῆς χώρας since they had no share in the land, Hdt. 9. 54, cf. Thuc. I. 28, Plat. Legg. 900 D, etc. 2. sometimes the share is added in nom., σκοῦον δέ μοι μέρος [τῆς γῆς τῆδε] μετέην Hdt. 6. 107, cf. Eur. I. T. 1299, Plat. Parm. 163 C; μέτεστι πᾶσι τὸ ἴσον (v. ἴσος II. 2), Thuc. 2. 37, cf. 5. 47; ἐμοὶ τούτων οὐδὲν μ. Plat. Apol. 19 C. 3. c. inf., τούτῳ τι μέτεσται ψεύδος ἀγαπᾶν ..; will it be part of his nature to love falsehood? Id. Rep. 490 B.

μέτεμι, Att. fut. of μετέρχομαι (q. v.): impf. μετήναι: Ep. aor. part. μετεισάμενος: (v. sub εἰμι ibo). To go between or among, (Ep. aor. part.) μετεισάμενος κρατερὸς ᾤτρυνε φάλαγγας II. 13. 90; μετεισάμενος Τρώων ἐκείδασα φάλαγγας I. 285. II. to go after or behind, follow, absol., ἴθ', ἐγὼ δὲ μέτεμι μ. 341; Ἄρης πύκνυνδὲ μέτεμι I. 298; so in Att., Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 8, etc. 2. c. acc. to follow, ταῖτον ἔχως Plat. Phaedr. 276 D. b. to go after, go to seek or fetch, go in quest of, μετήσαν ἄξοντες Hdt. 3. 28; τὸν παῖδα εὖρον οἱ μετιόντες Ib. 15; ἐν ᾧ δὲ τούτων μετήσαν Ib. 19; εἰ γὰρ μ' ἀπώσῃ, .. μέτει πάλιν Soph. El. 430; εὐνὰς καὶ μετήσαν σπράματα Ar. Eq. 605, cf. Ach. 728; μετ. τινα .. ἐκ .. Id. Pax 274; τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἐκ Σηοτοῦ μετιόντας Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 25; metaph. to search after, pursue, τέχνην an art, Arist. de Sens. I. 4; τὰς ἀρχὰς Id. Eth. N. I. 7, 21; also, μ. περί τινος Id. Rhet. Al. 18, 3, al.; περί τι Id. Metaph. 7. 4, 6; and absol., to pursue a question, Id. An. Post. 2. 5, 2, al.; cf. μετιόν. c. in Trag., to pursue with vengeance, εἰ μὴ μέτεμι τοῦ πατρὸς [φόνου] τοὺς αἰτίους Aesch. Cho. 273, cf. Ag. 1666, Soph. El. 478, Thuc. 4. 62; μ. δίκας τινα (where δίκας must be taken as acc. cogn.), to execute judgment upon one, Aesch. Eum. 231, cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 346, Med. 256; so, ἀποινα μ. τινα Eur. Bacch. 517. d. to pursue, go about, δόλαφ μέτεμι .. φόνον Id. Med. 390; to pursue an art, Plat. Phaedr. 263 B, etc.; to pursue a subject (in arguing), Id. Symp. 210 A:—μ. ὑπατερίαν, Lat. ambire consulatum, Plut. Popl. 11; ἀρχήν Id. Cic. I. e. μ. τινα θυσίαις to approach one with sacrifices, Hdt. 7. 178: c. acc. et inf., ἐνα ἑκάστον μετήσαν μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν besought each one not .., Thuc. 8. 73. III. to pass over, go over to the other side, Ar. Rh. 2. 688; πρὸς τινα Hdn. 5. 4. 2. to pass over to another question, ἐκέισε .. τοῦ λόγου μέτεμι Ar. Nub. 1408.

μετέπον, Ep. μετέπειν, aor. 2 of μετάφην, to speak among, address, c. dat. pl.; often in Hom., mostly in phrases, ὁ σφιν εὐφροενῶν ἀγορή-σαστο καὶ μετέπειν, τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέπειν, cf. Hes. Th. 643. 2. absol. to speak thereafter, afterwards, mostly with ὕψι, II. 7. 94, Od. 7. 155, etc.—Hom. always uses 3 sing. Ep. μετέπειν; except once 1 sing. μετέπειν, Od. 19. 140.

μετείς, Ion. part. aor. 2 of μετήναι. μετεισάμενος, Ep. part. aor. 1 med. of μέτεμι (εἰμι ibo). μετεισβαίνω, to go into another ship, Heliod. 5. 27. μετεισδύνω eis .. to change and slip into another .., Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 22. μετέω, Ep. subj. pres. of μέτεμι (εἰμι sum). μετεκβαίνω, to go from one into another, ἐκ .. eis .., Hdt. 7. 41, 100; eis .., Antipho 131. ult. 2. in speaking, to pass on, μ. eis ἑτέρων τινα λόγων Plat. Legg. 642 A, cf. 935 A. 3. c. acc., μ. φθόγγον to pass from one note to another, Anth. P. 12. 187.

μετεκβιβάζω, f. l. for μετεμβιβάζω, q. v. μετεκβολή, = μεταβολή, Cratin. Incert. 76. μετεκδέχομαι, Dep. to take up, Dion. P. 74, Paul. Sil. descr. S. Soph. 236. μετεκδίδωμι, to lend out, Plut. Comp. Lyc. c. Num., in Med. μετεκδύμα, τό, in pl. clothes pulled off, Socrat. ap. Stob. 56. 9. μετεκδύομαι, Med. to pull off one's own clothes and put on others, μ. τὴν βασιλικὴν ἐσθῆτα Joseph. A. J. 6. 14, 2; μ. τὴν αὐτῶν φύσιν Plut. Num. 15; τὸ σῆμα τοῦ φιλοσόφου, cited from Max. Tyr. μετ-εκέχειριον, τό, an interval between two Olympic truces, Inscr. in Archäol. Zeitung (Berlin), 1878 p. 98, 1879 p. 56.

μετεκπένω, to breathe forth between, δοῖοιαι Opp. H. 2. 164. μετεκφέρω, formerly read in II. 23. 377 for τὰς δὲ μέτ' ἐξέφερον. μετελέγχω, fut. γέω, to convince, Iamb. V. Pyth. 111. μετέλευσις, εὖς, ἡ, pursuit, Just. M. p. 64 ed. Thirlb. μετελευστών, verb. Adj. of μετέρχομαι, one must punish, Luc. Fugit. 22. μετεμβάλλω, to go on board another ship, Plut. Anton. 67; eis ληστρι-κὸν Id. Lucull. 13.

μετεμβιβάζω, to put on board another ship, ἐς ἄλλην ναὸν μ. Thuc. 8. 74, Dio C. 48. 47; ἐρέτας μ. to change the crew, Polyæn. 5. 41. μετέμηναι, Ep. inf. of μέτεμι (εἰμι sum).

μετέμφυτος, on, engrafted afresh, Anth. P. 9. 4. μετεμφύχωνσις, ἡ, transmigration of souls; seems to be of no authority. μετενέδομαι, Pass., of the soul, to be confined in another body, Clem. Al. 516; and μετενέδεις τῆς ψυχῆς Ib. 849.

μετενδεσμέω, to transfer to another prison, Basil. μετενδύω, I. Causal in aor. I, to put other clothes on a person, θοιμάτιον τῷ Ἑλληνικῷν περισπᾶς αὐτὸς βαρβαρικὸν μετενέδωσα Luc. Bis Acc. 34: metaph., τὸν Μαϊνδύριον τὴν τυραννίδα μετενέδωσε in-vested him with .., Id. Nycom. 16. II. Pass. μετενδύομαι, c. aor. act. μετενέδυν, to put on other clothes, τὴν ἐσθῆτα Strab. 814; τὰς στολὰς Dio C. 46. 39: metaph. of souls assuming new bodies, μ. ἐς γυναικεία σκάνα Tim. Locr. 104 D.

μετενεκτόν, verb. Adj. of μεταφέρω, Strab. 613. μετενέπω, to speak among, τινί Mosch. 2. 101, Ar. Rh. 3. 1168.

μετενωματόδομαι, Pass. to be put into another body, μ. ἡ ψυχὴ Clem. Al. 601; and μετενωματώσις τῆς ψυχῆς, Ib. 757, cf. Nemes. N. H. 2. 50, Greg. Naz. de Hom. p. 62.

μετενιθῆμι, to put into another place: Med., μ. τὸν γόμον to shift a ship's cargo, Dem. 1290. 9.

μετεξαίρομαι, Med. to take out of and put elsewhere, τὸν γόμον μ., like μετατίθεσθαι, Dem. 1290. 10.

μετεξανίσταμαι, Pass. to move from one place to another, Luc. Symp. 13. μετεξανίσταται, to draw water for pouring out, Callix. ap. Ath. 204 D.

μετεξάρτους, ἡ, placing differently, e. g. changing the direction of an astronomical instrument, Philo Belop. p. 58.

μετέτεροι, ai, a, Ion. Pron., = ἐνίοι, some among many, certain, Hdt. 1. 63, 95, 199, al., and Hipp.:—Nic. has it in sing., Ther. 588.

μετέπεινα, Adv. afterwards, thereafter, II. 14. 310 (ubi v. Spitzn.), Od. 10. 519, al.:—in Hdt. (1. 25., 3. 36., 7. 7, 197) the Ion. form μετέπειν ought prob. to be restored.—Not in Att., save in Ep. Plat. 353 C, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 4, 9.

μετεπιγράφω [ᾶ], to put a new inscription on, Plut. 2. 839 D.

μετεπίδεσις, ἡ, the changing of a bandage, Hipp. Fract. 759.

μετεπίδεω, to readjust a bandage, Hipp. Fract. 756, 757, etc.

μετερᾶω, to pour from one vessel into another, Diosc. 5. 26.

μετέρπος, Aeol. for μέτριος, E. M. 587. 12.

μετέρχομαι, Aeol. and Dor. πεδέρχομαι Pind. N. 7. 109, Theocr. 29. 25: fut. μετελεύσομαι II. 6. 280; (in Att., the impf. and fut. are borrowed from μέτεμι, q. v.): Dep., with aor. 2 and pf. act. To come or go among, c. dat. pl., Od. I. 134., 6. 222, cf. II. 16. 487:—often absol. in part., μετελθὼν if he came among them, if he came in by chance, 4. 539, etc.; of a leader, Ἄρης ᾤτρυνε μετελθὼν having gone between the ranks, 5. 461, cf. 13. 351. 2. to go among with hostile purposes, and so to attack, λέων ἀγέληφι μετελθὼν 16. 487; also with a double construction, βοῦσι μετελθὼν ἢ ὕεσις ἢ μετ' ἀργότερας ἐλάφους Od. 6. 132.

III. to follow, come after, εἰ πόνος ἦν, τὸν τεργινὸν πλέον πεδέρχεται Pind. I. c.

IV. c. acc. like μέτεμι II, to go after, to go to seek or fetch, go in quest of, c. acc. pers., Πάριον μετελεύσομαι II. 6. 280; so Archil. 41, and often in Att.:—but also c. acc. rei, πατρὸς κλέος εὖρον μετέρχομαι I go to seek tidings of my father, Od. 3. 83; and generally, to seek for, seek, Eur. El. 582, etc.; τὴν ἐλευθερίαν Thuc. 1. 124; ἀσκήσει τὸ ἀνδρεῖον μ. Id. 2. 39; μ. τι τινὶ to go to seek a thing for another, Eur. Med. 6; ἱατρὸν τιμὴ μ. Ar. Eccl. 263.

2. in hostile sense, to pursue, II. 5. 456, 21. 422: metaph., τίσις μετῆλθον Ὀροῖτα Hdt. 3. 126; ἡ Πυθὴ μ. αὐτὸν τοῖσδε τοῖσι ἐπει 6. 86, 3; δίκη μ. Προμηθεά Plat. Prot. 322 A: esp. in legal sense, to prosecute, μ. φονέα Autipho 112. 32, cf. Lycurg. 164. 21:—also c. acc. rei, to seek to avenge, μ. μόνον Aesch. Cho. 988; γάμον ὕβρισθέντας Eur. I. T. 13:—then c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, μ. τι τινὶ to visit a crime upon a person, Id. Cycl. 820, cf. Or. 423:—later c. gen., Joseph. A. J. I. 4, 2, Longus I. 12, 5. 3. of things, to go after, attend to, ἔργα μετέρχόμενος Od. 16. 314; μετέρχω ἔργα γάμοιο II. 5. 429: to prosecute or pursue a business, πράγμα Ar. Lys. 268; τὰ ἐκκλη-ματα Thuc. 1. 34; τὸν λόγον Plat. Phaedo 88 D, etc.; μ. ἄλλων πημάτων κακὰς δοῦς to narrate them, Eur. Ion 930; μ. ἔχως Plat. Theaet. 187 E.

4. to approach with prayers, Lat. adire, prosequi, τινα Hdt. 6. 68; also, μ. τινα λιτῆσι, εὐχαῖς Ib. 69, Eur. Bacch. 713; μ. τινα θυσίῃσι Hdt. 4. 7; cf. ἱκενοίαι, ἱκετῆς, προσίκατο. 5. to court or woo a woman, Pind. I. 7 (6). 10. V. to go over to another side, Polyb. 27. 14, 5.

μετέσσυτο, v. sub μετασυνόμαι.

μετεύδαε, v. sub μετανδᾶω.

μετεύχομαι, Dep. to change one's wish, to wish something else, οἷσθ' ὅς μετεύξει Eur. Med. 600.

μετέω, Aeol. πεδέω Alcae. 58, Sappho 73: fut. μετέωχηκα Hdt. 3. 80. To partake of, enjoy a share of, share in, take part in:—Construct., 1. mostly c. gen. rei only, Thesgn. S2, 354. Aesch. Pr. 331, etc.; and in Prose, as Hdt. I. c., etc.; μ. τοῦ λόγου to be in the secret, Id. 1. 127; c. gen. pers. to partake of, enjoy a person's friendship, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 54; μ. τῶν πεντακισχιλίων to be members of the 5000 in turn, Thuc. 8. 86:—and with dat. pers. added, μετ. τινὶ to partake of something in common with another, οὗ οἱ μ. ὁράσεις Pind. P. 2. 153; πόνον μ. Ἡρακλείῃ Eur. Heracl. 8; ἔργον Audoc. 9. 8; μ. ἱερῶν καὶ θυσιῶν τινα Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 20; μ. ἴσων τινὶ Id. Cyr. 2. 1, 15, cf. Plat. Legg. 805 D:—also, ἐν σοὶ μετέωχον τῶν ἴσων Soph. El. 1168. 2. often the part or share is added, τοῦ πεδίου οὐκ ἐλαχίστην μοῖρην μ. Hdt. 1. 204; μ. τάφου μέρος Aesch. Ag. 507, cf. Ar. Pl. 226, Lysias 187. 15: then, 3. c. acc. rei, the thing being still regarded as part of a whole, μ. ἴσων (sc. μέρος) ἀγαθῶν τινα Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 28, cf. Eur. Fr. 786; μ. τὰς ἴσας πληγὰς ἐμοὶ Ar. Pl. 1144. 4. rarely with the acc. only, ἀκρόθι χάριν μ. Soph. O. C. 1484; μωστήρια πάντα π. Or. Sib. 8. 56. 5. in Thuc. 2. 16, τῇ .. κατὰ τὴν χώραν .. οἰκήσει μετέωχον, the Schol. supposes τῇ οἰκήσει to be = τῆς οἰκήσεως; but prob. Matth. is right in supplying τῶν ἀγρῶν and taking τῇ οἰκήσει as a dat. modi. 6. μ. περί τινος to have some knowledge respecting .., Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 12. 7. absol., οἱ μετέωχτες the partners, accomplices, Hdt. 8. 132. II. in the Platonic philosophy, μετέωχον τῶν εἰδῶν was a phrase expressing participation in the constituents of the ideas, Arist. Metaph. I. 9, 6 sq.; μετέωχονται (sc. αἱ ἰδέαι) are partaken of, Ibid. 3: v. μέθεσις II.

III. in Logic, to contain, comprehend, τὰ μὲν εἶδη μετέωχον τῶν γενῶν, τὰ δὲ γένη τῶν εἰδῶν οὐ Arist. Top. 4. 1, 5, cf. 6. 6, 3, Metaph. 6. 12, 3 (v. Bonitz p. 343).

μετωρίζω, ἡ, forgetfulness, Sueton. Claud. 39, Aurel. ap. Fronton. ad M. Cacs. 4. 1.

μετωρίζω, to raise to a height, τὸ ἔρυμα Thuc. 4. 90; μ. ἄνω Plat. Phaedr. 246 D; τὰ σκέλη to lift the legs, Xen. Eq. 10. 4, cf. II. 7, Cyn. 10, 13; of a dolphin, δεκφινίσκον μ. τῷ νάτω lifts or buoys it up ou

his back, Arist. II. A. 9. 4S, 3, cf. S. 20, 2; τοὺς πόδας μ., of quadrupeds, Id. Incess. An. 12, 9; τὸ πνεῦμα μ. to cause one to pant, (v. μεταρσιος II), Id. Probl. 5. 40, 5; ναῦν μ. εἰς τὸ πέλαιος to put it out to sea, Philostr. 250:—Med., δελφίνας μεταερίζον heave up your dolphins (v. δελφίσι II), Ar. Eq. 762:—Pass. to be raised up, to float in mid-air, Lat. suspendi, Hipp. Aër. 285, Plat. Tim. 63 C; of smoke or dust, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 5; of wind, Ar. Nub. 404; of heated air, Arist. Meteor. I. 9, 3, al.—esp. of ships, μεταερισθεὶς ἐν τῷ πέλαιῳ keeping out on the high sea, Thuc. 8. 16:—also, to rise up, as from bed, Hipp. Fract. 762:—of wind rising from the stomach, Hipp. 220 A; μεταερίζμενος suffering from flatulency, Id. 1136 C. II. metaph. to lift up, buoy up, elevate, esp. with false hopes, μ. καὶ ψαῦν Dem. 169, 23, cf. Hegem. ap. Ath. 698 D, Polyb. 26. 5, 4:—to unsettle a man's mind, Id. 5. 70, 10:—Pass. to be elevated, μεταερισθεὶς ὑπὸ λόγων Ar. Av. 1447; ἐπὶ τινι Polyb. 3. 70, 1, etc.; τινι Diod. 11. 32:—cf. ἀναπέτομαι 2.

μεταώρισις, εὐς, ἡ, a lifting up, Plut. 2. 951 C.
μεταωρισμός, οὐ, ὁ, a lifting up, τῶν ποδῶν Arist. Incess. An. 12, 10, cf. 15, 9.
II. a being raised up, rising, ἐλαφρὸν ἐν τοῖς μ. Hipp. Progn. 39; a swelling, Id. Art. 818. 2. elation or inflation of mind, μ. γνώμης Id. 398. 47:—also μεταώρισμα, τό, Hesych.

μεταωριστής, οὐ, ὁ, a prancer, of a horse, Hesych. (explaining the Aeol. form πεδαοριστής); πεδαοριστὰ πόλιν a luxurious city, Theocr. Ep. 17. 5.
μεταωρό-θηρος, ὁ, one that hunts high in air, epith. of a hawk, Arist. H. A. 9. 36, 3; metaph. of philosophers, Philo 1. 674.

μεταωρο-κοτώ, (κοτώ) to prate about high things, Ar. Pax 92.
μεταωρολεσχέω, satirically for μεταωρολογέω, Philo 1. 581, Plut. 2. 400 E; and μεταωρο-λέσχης, οὐ, ὁ, one who prates on things above, a star-gazer, a visionary, Plat. Rep. 489 C, Plut. Nic. 23, Luc. Icar. 5.
μεταωρολογέω, to talk of high things, esp. the heavenly bodies or natural phenomena, Plat. Crat. 404 C, Luc. Nectom. 21.

μεταωρολογία, ἡ, discussion of τὰ μετέωρα, the higher kind of natural philosophy, Plat. Phaedr. 270 A.
μεταωρολογικός, ἡ, ὁ, skilled in meteorology, Plat. Tim. 91 D:—τὰ μεταωρολογικά a treatise on meteorology by Aristotle.

μεταωρο-λόγος, ὁ, one who talks of the heavenly bodies or natural phenomena, an astronomer, a meteorologist, Eur. Fr. 905, Plat. Crat. 396 B, 401 B, Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 13. II. of or belonging to astronomers, etc., Hipp. Aër. 281.

μεταωρο-ποιέω, to lift up, raise, Hipp. Art. 832 (Littre divisim μετέωρον π.).

μεταωροπολέω, to busy oneself with high things, Philo 1. 101, etc.
μεταωρο-πόλος, οὐ, busy oneself with high things, Philo 1. 588.

μεταωροπορέω, to walk in air, Plat. Phaedr. 246 C (v. l. μεταωροπολεῖ), Ael. N. A. 3. 45, etc.

μεταωροπορία, ἡ, a walking in air, Eust. 636. 38.
μεταωρο-πόρος, οὐ, wandering on high, transcendental, Basil.

μεταωρόρ-ριζος, οὐ, with roots on the surface, Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 4.
μετώρος, οὐ, Ep. μετήροπος, q. v.: (v. sub δέωρα):—raised from off the ground, τάφον ἐνὶ τῷ κατεκαύσατο μετέωρον Hdt. 1. 187; ἀκλεα δὲ . . . κατακρίνεται μετέωρα Id. 4. 72; μ. ἐξέκομσαν τὰ ἀμάσας Xen. An. 1. 5, 8; πῆχυς μ. an arm hanging (without proper support from a bandage), Hipp. Fract. 757; τὰ μ. οἰκήματα, opp. to τὰ ὑπόγαια, Hdt. 2. 148, cf. Hipp. Vet. Med. 8; μεταωρότερος . . . τῶν σαύρων raised higher than . . . above . . . of the chamaeleon, Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 3;—of high ground, τὰ χωρίων τὰ μετεωρότατα Thuc. 4. 32; ἐκ τοῦ μ. lb. 128; μεταωρότερα χωρία, opp. to ἐλῶδη, Arist. H. A. 8. 10, 5; κατὰ τὸ μ. τοῦ ποταμοῦ, prob. as one looks up the river, Paus. 8. 30, 2:—of eyes, prominent, Xen. Cyn. 4. 1:—of roots, running along the ground, opp. to βαθύρριζος, Theophr. C. P. 1. 3, 4, 5, 9, 8; and so, of the body, ἀλγήματα μ. superficial pains, Hipp. Aph. 1256; short and interrupted, not deep, Id. Epid. 3. 1075, v. Littre (vol. 3, p. 54).

II. like μετάρσιος, in mid-air, high in air, Lat. sublimis, μ. ῥίπτειν τινά Hdt. 4. 94; μ. τινα αἶρειν, αἶρεσθαι Ar. Eq. 1367, Pax 80; 'Αἴρη, ὅς ἐχει τὴν γῆν μ. poised on high, Id. Nub. 204; ἀφικνεῖ μ. ὑπ' αἰγῶν Cratin. Σερῖφ. 1; τὰ μ. χωρία the regions of air, Ar. Av. 818, cf. 690; κρεμασθεὶς καὶ βλέπων μετέωρος looking into mid-air, Plat. Theat. 175 D; of birds, οὐ δύνανται ἀεὶ μένειν μ. Arist. Incess. An. 18, 1; μ. πέτεσθαι Id. H. A. 4. 9, 8; of fish, μ. νεῖν to swim near the surface, lb. 8. 20, 1:—τὰ μ. things in the heaven above, astronomical phenomena, transcendental matters, Cicero's *supera atque coelestia*, οὐ γὰρ ἂν ποτε ἐξέρουν ὀρθῶς τὰ μετέωρα πράγματα, says Socrates, Ar. Nub. 228, cf. 1284; τὰ μ. φροντιστής, of Socrates, Plat. Apol. 18 B; ἀλαζονεύεται περὶ τῶν μ. Eur. Pol. 10; τὰ μ. καὶ τὰ ὑπὸ γῆς Plat. Apol. 23 D; cf. μεταωρο-κοπέω, -λέσχης, -σκόπος, -σοφιστής, -φέναιξ. 2. on the high sea, out at sea, of ships, καθορῶσι τὰς . . . ναῦς μ. Thuc. 1. 48; αἰ δὲ μ. ἄρμονα 4. 26; μίαν ναῦν ἀπολλύσαι μ. 8. 10; of persons, ὅσοι μ. ἔλωσαν 7. 71; μ. πλεῖν Strab. 99. 3. of a horse, prancing, Xen. Eq. 11, 1.

4. generally, unsettled, fermenting, undigested, μ. καὶ ἀπτητα καὶ ἀκρητα Hipp. Vet. Med. 16:—inflated, ὑποχονδρία Id. Aph. 1252, etc.
•III. metaph. of the mind, lifted up, buoyed up, on the tip-toe of expectation, in suspense, Lat. *spe erectus*, 'Ελλάς πάσα μετέωρος ἦν Thuc. 2. 8; μετέωρον τὴν πόλιν κινδυνεύειν 6. 10; μετ. ταῖς διανοαῖς Polyb. 3. 107, 6, etc.; μ. ταῖς ἐπιβολαῖς ἐπὶ τὴν εἶγος for . . . Id. 5. 101, 2; εἰς τὴν 30. 15, 2; πρὸς τὴν 5. 62, 1; ἐπὶ τῶν for τινι Luc. Dem. Enc. 28, Merc. Cond. 15:—also haughty, puffed up, Polyb. 3. 82, 2, etc.:—of style, inflated, opp. to ὑψηλός (sublime), Longin. 3. 2; but also in good sense, to μ. elevation of style, Dion. II. de Isac. 19.
2. wavering, uncertain, τὰ μ. τῆς τύχης κινήματα Isocr. Epist. 10; τῶν πραγμάτων ὄντων μ. Dem. 378. 23, cf. Hdn. 2. 12:—Adv., μετέωρος ἔχειν Plut. Cim. 13; Comp. -ότερον Cic. Att. 16. 5.

μεταωροσκοπικός, ἡ, ὁ, of or for a μεταωροσκόπος: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), his art, Procl. in Eucl. p. 12; ὄργανον μ. = sq., Ptol.

μεταωροσκόπιον, τό, an instrument of Ptolemy's for taking observations of the stars.

μεταωρο-σκόπος, ὁ, a star-gazer, Plat. Rep. 488 E.
μεταωρο-σοφιστής, ὁ, an astrological sophist, Ar. Nub. 360.

μεταωροσίνη, ἡ, poet. for μεταωρία, Manetho 4. 435.
μεταωρο-φάνης, ἐς, appearing in the air, Philo Byz. de VII Mir. 6.

μεταωρο-φέναιξ, ἄκος, ὁ, an astrological quack, Ar. Nub. 333.
μεταωρο-φρονέω, to think of high things, Schol. Ar. Eq. 821.

μέτηλός, ὅδος, ὁ and ἡ, (μετέρχομαι, μετήλυθον) one who passes from one place to another, Tryph. 133. 352; a foreign settler, an emigrant, Dion. P. 689; cf. μέτοικος. II. as Adj. changing, μετήλυδα ταρσὺν ἀμείβων, of a dancer, Nonn. D. 12. 365, cf. 10. 241.

μετηνέμιος, οὐ, (ἀνεμος) swift as wind, πῶλος Anth. Plan. 62.
μετήροπος, οὐ, (αἰωρέω) Ep. form of μετέωρος, lifted off the ground, hanging, τὰ δὲ κ' αὐτὴ μεταωροποιῶντα γίνομαι II. 8. 26; [ἀρματα] ἔδρασκε μετήροπα leapt high into air, 23. 369, cf. h. Hom. Merc. 135; ἵππους . . . ἀυχένα χαιτάς with high raised mane, Ap. Rh. 4. 1366:—Dor. πεδάρορ (so Stanl. for παιδάμορ) Aesch. Cho. 590.

II. metaph. wavering, inconstant, thoughtless, μετήροπα θρυλλίζειν h. Hom. Merc. 488.

μετήρσεσθαι, Ion. inf. fut. med. of μεθήμην.
μετίει, v. sub μεθήμην.

μετίσχω, = μετέχω, c. gen. rei, Hdt. 5. 92, 3.
μετίτιον, verb. Adj. one must pass over, ἐπὶ τι Diog. L. 6. 105. II. one must go in search of a thing, inquire, Arist. Metaph. 6. 17, 1, al.; περὶ τινος Id. Top. 4. 6, 14.

μετοιδέξομαι, Pass. to be steered round, ὁ δὲ ἦδονῆς ὥδε κάκει μετοιδέξομαι Plut. 2. 34 A.

μετοικεσία, ἡ, = μετοικία 1, Anth. P. 7. 731:—the Captivity of the Jews, Lxx (2 Regg. 24. 16), N. T.:—μετοικέσιον, τό, Hesych.

μετοικέτης, οὐ, ὁ, one who dwells in the middle, Hesych.
μετοικέω, fut. ἦω, to change one's abode, remove to a place, c. acc. loci, Eur. Hipp. 837:—c. dat. loci, to settle in, Pind. P. 9. 147. II. absol. to be a μέτοικος or settler, reside in a foreign city, τοὺς μετοικόντας ξένους Eur. Supp. 592; opp. to πολιτεύεσθαι, Lys. 122. 7; so, μετοικεῖν γῆς Aesch. Supp. 609; μ. ἐν τῇ πόλει Lys. 102. 41, etc.; ταύτην Ar. Av. 1319; 'Αθήνησι Dem. 1191. fin.; παρ' ἐτέρους Isocr. 425 B.

μετοικησις, ἡ, = sq. 1, μ. τοῦ τόπου τοῦ ἐνθρόνου εἰς ἄλλον τόπον Plat. Apol. 40 C; τὴν μ. τὴν ἐνθρόνον ἐκείου Id. Phaedo 117 C.

μετοικία, ἡ, change of abode, removal, migration, Thuc. 1. 2. II. a settling as μέτοικος, settlement or residence in a foreign city, Aesch. Eum. 1017, Plat. Legg. 850 C:—for Soph. Ant. 890, cf. μέτοικος II. 1.

2. the state and rights of a μέτοικος, Lys. 107. 31.
μετοικίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to lead settlers to another abode, Arist. Oec. 2, 33; σφᾶς αὐτοὺς εἰς Ῥώμην Plat. Rom. 17, etc.; and so in Med., C. I. 221. 10:—metaph., μ. τὰς φένας Melanth. ap. Plut. 2. 551 A:—Pass. to go to another country, to emigrate, Ar. Eccl. 754.

μετοικικός, ἡ, ὁ, like or in the condition of a μέτοικος, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 8. 144, Plut. Alc. 5:—τὸ μ. the list of μέτοικοι, Luc. Bis Acc. 9.

II. metaph. having a part in, τινος Luc. Lexiph. 25.
μετοίκιον, τό, the tax of 12 drachmae paid by the μέτοικοι at Athens, μ. κατατίθεναι to pay it, Lys. 187. 29; μ. τίθεναι Dem. 845. 20; τελεῖν Plat. Legg. 850 B, etc.; προσφέρειν Xen. Vect. 2, 1; καταβάλλειν Luc. Deor. Conc. 3; cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 44 sqq.:—a similar tax paid by freedmen, Aristomen. Incert. 3.

II. μετοικία, τὰ, the feast of migration, = συνοικία, τὰ, Plut. Thes. 24.

μετοίκιος Ζεύς, Zeus as Protector of the μέτοικοι, A. B. 51.
μετοικισμός, οὐ, ὁ, emigration, Plut. Poplic. 22, Agis 11.

μετοικιστέον, verb. Adj. one must transfer, Plut. 2. 746 C.
μετοικιστής, οὐ, ὁ, an emigrant, Plut. Comp. Thes. c. Rom. 4.

μετοικοδομέω, to build differently, Plut. Caes. 51, Arr. Epict. 3. 24, 6.
μέτοικος, οὐ, changing one's abode, emigrating and settling elsewhere, Hdt. 4. 151:—Aesch. Ag. 57 gives the name of μέτοικοι, emigrants, to young birds kidnapped from the nest. II. as Subst. μέτοικος, ὁ, ἡ, an alien who has suffered to settle in a foreign city, a settler, emigrant, Aesch. Theb. 548, Supp. 994, Soph., etc.; ξένος λόγῳ μ., opp. to ἑγγενής, Id. O. T. 452, cf. Ar. Ach. 508, Eq. 347; μ. γῆς one who has settled in a country, Aesch. Pers. 319, Cho. 971, cf. Soph. O. C. 934; ἐν γῇ Andoc. 18. fin.;—in Soph. Ant. 852, of one whose home is neither among the living nor the dead, and who is therefore an alien among both; cf. 867, μετοικία II.

2. at Athens, a resident alien, who paid a certain tax (μετοίκιον), hut enjoyed no civic rights, Lat. *inquilinus*, opp. to *δᾶσος* on the one hand, ξένος on the other, Thuc. 2. 13, Andoc. 3. 10; cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 115, with the places there cited.
μεταικο-φύλαξ, ὁ, ἡ, overseer and guardian of the μέτοικοι, Xen. Vect. 2, 7.

μετοίχομαι, fut. -οιχθήσομαι: Dep.:—to have gone after, to have gone in quest of, τοῦδε μετοίχομενος II. 10. 111; κηρύξαι δὲ μετόχῃ τοῦ θεοῦ δαδόν Od. 8. 47: c. acc. rei, to seek for, Eur. I. T. 1332.

2. with hostile intent, to rush upon, to pursue, ὁ δ' 'Αβαντα μετόχῃτο II. 5. 148.

3. to have gone among or through, ἀνὰ ἄστῳ Od. 8. 7.

4. to have gone with, τῖς τοῖς . . . μετοίχομένη φᾶος αἶει: 19. 24.

μετοικωνίζομαι, Dep. to effect an auspicious change in, procure happier omens for, τὰς τῆς πόλεως πράξεις Dinarch. 94. 5, cf. 101. 45.

μετοικλάζω, fut. σω, to keep changing from one knee to another, said of a coward crouching in ambush, II. 13. 281, Anth. P. 9. 209.

μετοικωχῇ, ἡ, = μετοχή, Hesych.

μετολισθαίνω, to slip away, Tzetz.

μετονομάζω, to call by a new name, ἐκ τῶν αἰγῶν .. αἰγίδας .. μετονόμασαν called them by a new name—αἰγίδες, Hdt. 4. 189; τὰς φυλάς μετονόμασε (sc. Cleisthenes), Id. 5. 69;—Pass. to take or receive a new name, ἀντὶ Λυδῶν μετονομασθῆναι .. Τυρρηνοῦς Id. 1. 94; Βάττος μετονομάσθη took the name of B., Id. 4. 155; ἡ .. ὄνομα ἀφροσύνη μετανόμασται Thuc. 1. 122; καὶ νῦν μετονομασμένοι νηυσφάγες, Plat. Theaet. 180 A.

μετονομάσις, ἡ, a change of name, ap. Ath. 296 E.

μετόπη, ἡ, in Doric Architecture, Lat. intertignium, a metope, i.e. the interspace between two beam-ends (ὀπαί), which latter had the triglyphs carved upon them, the panel between two ὀπαί, Vitruv. 4. 2, Hesych.

μετόπιν, Adv., = μετόπισθε, Soph. Ph. 1189, Ap. Rh. 4. 1764: cf. κατόπιν, ὅπισ.

μετόπισθε, before a vowel or metri grat. —θεν, seldom elided μετόπισθ', Od. 22. 345: Adv., 1. of Place, from behind, backwards, back, often in Hom. (esp. Il.), and Hes. 2. of Time, after, afterwards, often in Hom.; παῖδες μετόπισθε λελειμένοι the children left behind, Il. 24. 687; ἡ πρόσθ' ἡ μετόπισθεν Eur. Fr. 449.

μετοπώρῳ, ἡ, 9. 504, Od. 9. 539.

μετοπαρίζω, to be like autumn, Philo 1. 13; mentioned as rare by Poll. 1. 62.

μετοπαρινός, ἡ, ὄν, autumnal, νύκτες Thuc. 7. 87; ὁ μ. χρόνος Xen. Oec. 17, 12; ἀμεινον τὸ μ. μέλι Arist. H. A. 5. 22, 4:—neut. as Adv., μετοπαρινὸν ὄμβρεϊν Hes. Op. 413. [Cf. ὁπαρινός.]

μετόπαρον, τό, = φθινόπαρον, late autumn, Hipp. Aër. 283, Thuc. 7. 79; mentioned with ἐαρ, θέρος, χειμῶν, Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 35.

μετορμίζω, Ion. for μεθορμίζω, Hdt.

μετόρχιον, τό, (ὄρχος) the space between rows of vines or fruit-trees, Lat. interordinium, Ar. Pax 568, Fr. 168.

μετουσία, ἡ, participation, partnership, communion, ἡ ἔχειν τινός Ar. Ran. 443, cf. Thesm. 152; οὐδὲ δὲ ἀρετῆς .. τίς μετουσία; Dem. 269. 26; μ. τοῦ πεδίου enjoyment, means of using, Lat. copia, τοῦ πεδίου Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 23; τὴν δικαίαν Dem. 199. 15; τὰς τῆς ἰσχυρίας καὶ τὰς τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἡμῶν μετουσίας ἀφαιρεῖσθαι, Dem. 555. 17; οἷς [ἔστι] ἡ μ. τοῦ σημείου C. I. (add.) 2891 b.

μετουσιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, denoting participation: τὸ μ. in Gramm., a derivative adjective, παίδεις from παῖς.

μετοχέτευσις, ἡ, conveyance in a duct or channel, Aetiae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 5, Galen.

μετοχετεύω, to convey water in ὀχετοί, Tzetz., etc.: metaph. in Pass. to be led away, ἀπὸ τῶν καλῶν Hdn. 1. 3.

μετοχή, ἡ, (μετέχω) a sharing, participation, communion, Hdt. 1. 144, Ep. Plat. 345 A; κατὰ μετοχὴν in virtue of union with something else, Arist. Metaph. 6. 4, 11; c. gen. participation in, καὶ θέλων καὶ ἀνθρωπίνων πάντων C. I. 2556. 13, cf. 2554. 26. 2. in mod. Gr., land held in common.

μετοχικός, ἡ, ὄν, participial, Eust. 32. 33., 138. 15, Phot.

μετόχιον, τό, (μετοχή) a community, monastery, Eccl.: μετοχιτῆς [ἴ], ὄν, ὁ, a monk, surname of several late authors.

μετοχολῶ, fut. ἴσω, to remove by a lever, hoist a heavy body out of the way, οὐ κέν τίς .. οὐδὲ μάλ' ἦβῶν, βεῖα μετοχολῶσαιεν Od. 23. 188; οὐδέ κ' ὀχθαῖ βεῖα μετοχολῶσαιεν θύραν would he easily push back the bolts of the doors, Il. 24. 567.

μετοχμάζω, to carry elsewhere, Nonn. D. 1. 48.

μέτοχος, ὄν, (μετέχω, μετοχή), sharing in, partaking of, c. gen., τῆς συμφορῆς τὸ πλεῖν μέτοχος Hdt. 3. 52; μ. ἐλπίδων, τέχνης, etc., Eur. Ion 697, Plat. Phaedr. 262 D, al.

III. as Subst. a partner, accomplice in, τοῦ φόνου Eur. H. F. 721, Antipho 123. 38; absol., Thuc. 8. 92.

III. θεῶν μέτοχοι, of the demigods, Arist. in Bgk. Lyr. p. 458.

μέτρεω, (μέτρον) to measure in any way: I. of Space, to measure, i.e. pass over, traverse, πέλαιος μέγα μετρήσασαν, like Lat. mare or iter cursu metiri, emetiri, Od. 3. 179; προτέρω μετρεῖν (sc. βάλλασσαν), to sail further, Ap. Rh. 2. 915, cf. 4. 1779; and in Med., ἄλλα μετρήσασθαι Mosch. 2. 153:—Med., μετρούμενον ἔχνη τὰ κείνου measuring them with the eyes, Soph. Aj. 5:—Pass. to be measured, Aesch. Cho. 209; μακροὶ .. ἂν μετρηθεῖεν χρόνοι Soph. O. T. 561; to be measured round, surrounded, Dion. P. 197.

II. of Number, Size, Worth, etc.; and so, 1. to count, Alcae. 137, Theocr. 16. 60, Anth. P. 4. 3, 56.

2. to measure, Lat. metiri, mensurare, τὴν γῆν ὀρμήσει, σταδίοις, etc., Hdt. 2. 6, cf. 6. 42; τῇ γαστρὶ μ. τὴν εὐδαιμονίαν to measure happiness by sensual enjoyments, Dem. 324. 25; μ. πορφύρα τὸ εὐδαιμον Luc. Nigr. 15, etc.; ὁπρὶν' ἂν εἰκοσι ποδῶν μετροῦντ' τὸ στοιχεῖον ἡ when you measure it, Eubul. Incert. 1. 7, cf. 9; ἀριθμῶν καὶ μετρεῖν Plat. Rep. 348 A; λογίσασθαι καὶ μετρήσαι Ib. 602 D:—Pass., Πόντος .. καὶ Ἑλλάσποντος οὕτω μοι μεμετράται Hdt. 4. 86; μετρεῖσθαι πρὸς ἄλληλα Plat. Polit. 284 D, etc.

3. to measure out, τάλφρ' ἐν ἀγορᾷ Ar. Eq. 1009, cf. Ach. 548; μ. πόλιν αὐχρὸν Eur. Rhes. 772; τὸν σῖτόν τινι Dem. 1135. 5, cf. Ar. Ach. 1021; μετρεῖν τὴν ἰσὴν to give measure for measure, Paus. 2. 18, 2; ἡ μετράδος ἡ μετρήσον ἡ τιμὴν λαβεῖν lend by measure, Theopomp. Com. Καμπλ. 3:—Med. to have measured out to oneself, in buying or lending, εὐ μετρεῖσθαι παρὰ γείτονος to get good measure, from one's neighbour, Hec. Op. 347; τὰ ἀφῆτα παρ' ἡμῶν μετρούμενοι Dem. 918. 11.

μετρηδόν, Adv. by measure, Nic. Al. 45. 2. in metre, Nonn. D. 7. 115.

II. gradually, Id. 48. 340, as Gräfe for μετρηδόν.

μέτρημα, τό, a measured distance, Eur. Ion 1138. 2. a measure, allowance, dole, Eur. I. T. 954; a soldier's rations, Polyb. 6. 38, 3; his pay, Id. 9. 27, 11.

μέτρησις, ἡ, measuring, measurement, Hdt. 4. 99, Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 2, Plat., etc.; pl., Id. Legg. 819 C.

μετρητέον, verb. Adj. one must measure, Plat. Rep. 531 A.

μετρητής, ὁ, (μετρέω) a measurer, Plat. de Justo 373 A. **II.** = ἀμφορεύς, at Athens the common liquid measure, holding 12 χύες or 144 κοτύλαι, about 9 gallons Engl., Philyll. Δοδ. 1, Dem. 1045. 7, Sosit. ap. Ath. 415 B:—the Aeginetan μ. was larger than the Att., prob. by $\frac{3}{2}$, v. Dict. of Antt.; the Maced. must have been smaller, v. Arist. H. A. 8. 9, 2:—the Roman amphora held $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Att. μετρητής.

μετρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for measuring, Plat. de Justo 373 D; μ. βάθους Id. Legg. 817 E; ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη) the art of measuring, mensuration, Id. Prot. 357 D, al. Adv. —κῶς, Poll. 4. 166.

μετρητός, ἡ, ὄν, measurable, opp. to ἀμετρος, Plat. Polit. 284 B, Legg. 820 C; μ. πρὸς ἄλληλα Ib. 819 E; πένθος οὐ μ. Eur. Bacch. 1244.

μετριάω, to be moderate, keep measure, Soph. Ph. 1183, Thuc. 1. 76, Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 8; τινὶ in a thing, Ib. 5. 11, 2 and 24; so, with a Prep., μ. ἐν ταῖς εὐπραφίαις Dem. 506. fin.; περὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα Plat. Legg. 784 E; πρὸς λύπην Id. Rep. 603 E; ἐπὶ τινι Luc. Imag. 21; μ. ἐν τῷ προθύμῳ to shew but moderate zeal, Hdn. 8. 3. 2. to be in middling health, to be pretty well, Galen.: but also to be 'only middling,' to be unwell, Menand. Incert. 448, LXX (Neh. 2. 2).

II. trans. to moderate, regulate, control, Lat. moderari, Plat. Legg. 692 B, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 2; μ. τὸ δίκαιον to temper strict justice, Dion. H. 13. 13.

μετριάω, v. sub μετρίω.

μετρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for metre, metrical, βυθοί Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 5; ὁ μετρικός one learned in metres, Id. P. A. 2. 16, 15; τὰ —κά and ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη), prosody, Id. Poët. 20, 4 sq.

μετριο-λόγος, ὄν, speaking moderately, Antipho ap. Poll. 2. 123.

μετριοπάθεια, ἡ, restraint over the passions, Plut. 2. 102 D.

μετριοπαθῶ, to be moderate, to bear reasonably with, τινι Ep. Hebr. 5. 2, cf. Philo 1. 113., 2. 37 and 45, Joseph. A. J. 12. 3, 2.

μετριο-παθής, ἐς, moderating one's passions, a Peripatetic word, opp. to the Stoic ἀπαθής, Diog. L. 5. 31; τὸ μετριοπαθὲς = μετριοπάθεια, Dion. H. 8. 61. Adv. —θῶς, App. Pun. 51.

μετριοποσία, ἡ, moderation in drinking, Suid.

μετριο-πότης, ὄν, ὁ, moderate in drinking, Xen. Apol. 19:—Sup. μετριοποτιστάτος Poll. 6. 20.

μέτριος, α, ὄν, also sometimes os, ὄν, Plat. Tim. 59 D: (μέτρον):—within measure, moderate, and so, I. of Size, μ. ἄνδρες men of common height, Hdt. 2. 32; μ. πῆχυς the common cubit, Id. 1. 178; so of Time, μ. μήκος λόγων a moderately long speech, Plat. Prot. 338 B; μ. χρόνον Id. Rep. 460 E, etc.

II. of Number, few, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 12. **III.** mostly of Degree, holding to the mean, moderate, Lat. modestus, ἔργα Hes. Op. 304; μέτριον ἔπος εὐχών Aesch. Supp. 1060; μ. Ἀφροδίτα, χάρις Eur. I. A. 543, 555; σίτος μετρίωτος Xen. Lac. 1, 3:—often of a mean or middle course or state, opp. to a high or low estate, Trag., etc.; τὸ μέτριον the mean, Lat. aurea mediocritas, Soph. O. C. 1212, cf. Plat. Legg. 716 C, etc.; so, τὰ μέτρια Eur. Med. 125; εἴη δ' ἔμοιγε μέτρια Id. Ion 632; μετρίων δέσποια Hdt. 4. 84; τὰ μ. κεκτῆσθαι Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 22; μ. καὶ δίκαια Ar. Nub. 1137; μέτρια πράττειν Menand. Ἀδελφ. 9;—so, μ. φιλία a friendship not too great, Eur. Hipp. 253; μετρίων λέκτρων μετρίαν δὲ γάμον .. κύρασι θνητοῖσιν ἄριστον Id. Fr. 505; μ. ἐσθρῆν χρῆσθαι common dress, Thuc. 1. 6; μετρία φυλακὴ not in strict custody, Id. 4. 30; βίος μ. καὶ βέβαιος Plat. Rep. 466 B; μ. σῆμα modest apparel, Id. Gorg. 511 E; μετρίαν οὐσίαν κεκτῆσθαι, of the middle classes, Arist. Pol. 4. 6, 2; οἱ μέτριοι common men, the common sort, Dem. 228. 20; so, τὸ μ. Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 4:—also, ὅσον οἰόμεθα μέτρον εἶναι πειν just sufficient, Plat. Phaedo 117 B.

2. moderate, tolerable, οἷς μὲν μέτριος αἰὼν Soph. Ph. 179; ἀπὸ τῶν μ. ἐν ἀμύχανον ἄλγος Id. El. 140; μ. ἄχθος Eur. Alc. 884; κακὰ Id. Tro. 717; also, μ. ἦν χειμῶν φέρειν Ib. 683; μετρίων δέσποια to make a moderate request, Hdt. 4. 84; τυγχάνει τῶν μετρίων Lys. 114. 34; τὰ μ. tolerable terms, ap. Dem. 283. 6; ἐπὶ μετρίοις Thuc. 4. 22; μηδὲν μ. λέγειν nothing fair and temperate, Plat. Theaet. 181 B; μετριοπάτη ἡ δημοκρατία least intolerable, Arist. Pol. 4. 2, 2.

3. of Persons, moderate in desires and the like, modest, temperate, Eur. Hel. 1105, Ar. Pl. 245; μετρίωτερος ἐς τὰ πολιτικά Thuc. 6. 89; μέτρ. πρὸς τὰς θῆρας Plat. Legg. 816 B; πρὸς δαίαντα Aeschin. 78. 4; ἐν τῷ σίτῳ Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 17: later esp. of moderation in love, Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 132 A:—also, moderate, fair, virtuous, Theogn. 615, and often in Plat.; a favourite word in democratic states, μ. καὶ φιλόανθρωπος Dem. 574. 15; μ. εἶναι παρέχειν Id. 559. 2:—μ. πρὸς τοὺς ὑπηκόους mild towards .., Thuc. 1. 77.

4. proportionate, fitting, μισθὸς μ. τοῖς σφόδρα Plat. Tim. 18 B; μ. λόγοι Xen. Symp. 8, 3.

B. Adv. μετρίως, moderately, within due limits, λέγειν Hdt. 2. 161: in due measure, neither exaggerating nor depreciating, fairly, εἰπὲν Thuc. 2. 35; μ. διαλέγεσθαι περὶ τιος Isocr. 209 A, cf. Plat. Rep. 518 B; μ. εἶναι to be in due proportion, neither too much nor little, Id. Theaet. 191 D; μ. εἶναι τοῦ βίου to be moderately well off, Hdt. 1. 32:—Comp. μετρίωτερον (infr. 3), but also —ωτέρως, Arist. H. A. 7. 9, 3; Sup. —ώτατα, Thuc. 6. 88, etc.

2. enough, μέτριας κεχρύεται Ar. Nub. fin.; μ. εἰρημένια πρὸς τὴν ἐμὴν ἀνάγκην Id. Eccl. 969: moderately, pretty well, Plat. Legg. 936 B, Dem. 70. 21; τινός for a thing, Hdt. 1. 32, Plat. Euthyd. 305 D.

3. modestly, temperately, χαίρειν Eur. I. A. 921, cf. H. F. 709; ἀποκρίνεσθαι Xen. An. 2. 3, 30; μ. βεβιωμένοι Lys. 145. 40; (but) μ. διάγειν to be moderately, i.e. poorly, off, Xen. Hier. 1, 8; πενθεῖν μ. Antiph. Ἀφροδ. 2; φέρειν Polyb. 3. 85, 9:—on fair terms, μ. ἐναλλαγῇνα Thuc. 4. 19, cf. 20; in a fair spirit, Plat. Theaet. 161 B, 179 A; v. sub ὀργάζω:—Comp., μετρίωτερον πρὸς τινα φρονεῖν Xen. Adv. 4, 3, 7.

II. the neut. μέτρον and μέτρια are also used as Adv., μέτριον εἶχειν Plat. Legg. 846 C; μέτρια βασινασθῆναι Id. Soph. 237 B:—also with Art., τὸ μέτρον ἀποκοιμηθῆναι Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 26; τὰ μέτρια διαφέρεσθαι Thuc. 4. 19, cf. 8. 84.

μετρίο-σιτος, *ov*, moderate in eating, Poll. 6. 28, 34.
μετρίότης, *ητος*, *ov*, moderation, Lat. *modestia*, Thuc. 1. 38, Plat. Rep. 560 D, Philyl. Δωδ. 1; ἡ τοῦ βίου μ. Aeschin. 85. 6; μ. τῶν σίτων moderation in ..., Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 17; so, μ. περὶ τι, ἐν τινι Def. Plat. 411 E, 412 B: in pl. the middle course, Isocr. 21 C. 43 B. 2. a modification in the way of doing a thing, Hipp. Offic. 740. II. a middle condition, Lat. *mediocritas*, Arist. Pol. 5. 9, 7; in pl., αἱ μ. τοῦ βίου Ib. 5. 11, 33. III. proportion, size, Aesop. 204 B. Halm.

μετριο-τροφία, *η*, a moderate way of living, Theod. Stud.
μετριο-φρονέω, to think modestly, to be moderate, Jo. Chryst., etc.
μετριοφροσύνη, *η*, modesty, Simplic. in Epict. 249, and Eccl., who also use the Adj. **μετρίοφρων**.

μετρίω, = **μετρέω**, in the contr. Dor. form **μετρίω**, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5775. 45; **μετρίωμεναι** Ib. 5774. 22, 35; cf. Theognost. Can. 146. 23; —but these forms may belong to **μετρίω**.

μετρο-εἰδής, *εἰς*, like metre, metrical, cited from Dem. Phal.

μέτρον, τό, (v. fin.) that by which anything is measured: 1. a measure or rule, **μέτρ'** ἐν χερσὶν ἔχοντες Il. 12. 422; ἐν μέτροισι ταμῶν δόνακας h. Hom. Merc. 47; πάντ' ἀνδρα πάντων χρημάτων μ. εἶναι is a measure of all things, Plat. Theat. 183 B, cf. Arist. Metaph. 9. 1, 20; μ. αὐτῷ οὐχ ἡ ψυχὴ, ἀλλ' ὁ νόμος Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 18. 2. a measure of content, whether solid or liquid, δῶκεν μέθυ, χίλια μέτρα Il. 7. 471; εἰκόσι δ' ἔστω μέτρα .. ἀλφίτου Od. 2. 35; ὕδατος ἀνὰ εἰκόσι μέτρα χεῖρε 9. 209, cf. Il. 23. 268, 741; —so that Homer's μέτρον seems to have been of definite size: —so also in Hes. Op. 348, 598, Hdt., and Att.; μέτροις καὶ σταθοῖς by measure and weight, Decret. ap. Andoc. 11. 25; in the widest sense, either weight or measure, Φεῖδωνος τοῦ τὰ μέτρα ποισσάντος Πελοποννησίου Hdt. 6. 127; μ. οἰνηρὰ, σιτηρὰ Arist. Eth. N. 5. 7, 2; cf. μετρονόμος.

3. any space measured or measurable, measure, length, size, in pl. dimensions, μέτρα κελύδους the length of the way, Od. 4. 389; μέτρον ὄρου, periphr. for ὄρυος, 13. 101; so, μέτρα θαλάσσης Hes. Op. 646, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 47; ἄστρον μέτρα Soph. Fr. 379; διέχει .. μέτρον ἐξήκοντα σταδίου Thuc. 8. 95; εἰδέναι τι μέτρον καὶ τόπον Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 3; ἐν τοῖς μέτρον τετραμένονι μέταλλον Hyperid. Eux. 44; —hence also, μέτρον ἦβης full measure, i. e. the prime, of youth, like τέλος, Il. 11. 225, Hes. Op. 131, Theogn. 1119; σοφῆς μέτρον full measure of wisdom, Solon 12. 52; μέτρα μορφῆς one's size and shape, Eur. Alc. 1063; —such phrases as μέτρα δώμης, βίου, ἐτέων are later, Jac. Ep. Ad. 651. 2, cf. Arat. 464, 730. —In Hdt. 2. 33, τῷ Ἰστροῦ ἐκ τῶν αὐτῶν μέτρον ὕδατος, the sense seems to be, [the Nile] starts from a point measuring the same distance [to its mouth] with the Ister, v. Schweigh. Lex. Hdt.

4. a fit or proper measure, due measure or limit, proportion, μέτρα φυλάσσεσθαι Hes. Op. 692; χρὴ κατ' αὐτὸν παντὸς ὄραν μέτρον Pind. P. 2. 64; μέτρα μὲν γνῶμα δῶκεν, μέτρα δὲ καὶ κατέχων Id. I. 6. 103; κατὰ μέτρον Hes. Op. 718; πίνειν ὑπὲρ μέτρον Theogn. 498; προστιθεῖς μέτρον Aesch. Cho. 797; τί μ. κακότητος ἐφύ; Soph. El. 236; μέτρον ἔχει have a moderating power, Plat. Legg. 836 A; πλέον μέτρον Id. Rep. 631 A; μ. ἔχειν Id. Legg. 957 A; but, μέτρα ἐπιτιθέναι to add means (of guiding or driving), Pind. O. 13. 27, ubi v. Donalds. (20); —μέτρῳ = μετρίως, Pind. P. 8. 111; μέτρῳ πίνειν (v. ἀμετρί) Alciphro 3. 32.

II. *metre*, Ar. Nub. 638, 641, etc.; opp. to μέλος (music) and ῥυθμός (time), Plat. Gorg. 502 C; εἰς μέτρα τίθεναι to put into verse, Id. Legg. 669 D; τὰ ἐν μέτρῳ πεποιημένα ἔπη Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 21. 2. a verse, metrical line, Plat. Lys. 205 A. (Hence **μετρέω**, μέτριος, etc.; cf. Skt. mā, mā-mī, mī-mē (metior), mā-t-ram (mensura); Lat. *met-are*, *met-iri*, *mens-a*, *mens-ura*; Lith. *mat-iti* (metiri), *eid-as* (tempus, annus); —v. sub μήν, mensis.)

μετρο-νόμος, οἱ, fifteen officers who inspected the weights and measures, (acc. to Böckh. P. E. 1. 67) ten in Athens itself and five in Piræus, Dinarch. ap. Suid., Arist. Fr. 412; —their attendants were called **προ-μετρηταί**.

μετρο-ποιέω, to make by measure, Hermes. ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 1098. II. to make verses, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 229 B.

μετροπολία, *η*, = **μέτρον** II, Longin. Fr. 3. 9.

μετωνυμία, *η*, (μετά, ὄνομα) change of name: in Rhetoric, the use of one word for another, *metonymy*, Vit. Hom. 25, Quintil. 8. 6, 23.

μετωνυμικός, *η*, ὅν, of or like metonymy, τρόπος E. M. 460. 43. Adv. —*κῶς*, Suid.

μετωπαδόν, Adv., = sq., Opp. C. 2. 65.

μετωπαδόν, Adv. with front-foremost; of ships, forming a close front, in line, Virgil's *junctis frontibus*, Hdt. 7. 100; opp. to ἐπὶ κέρας (in column), Thuc. 2. 90; μ. ποιεῖσθαι τὴν ἐφοδὸν Polyb. 11. 22, 10.

μετωπιαῖος, *a*, *ov*, on or of the forehead, Galen.

μετωπίας, *ov*, ὁ, having a broad or high forehead, Poll. 2. 43.

μετωπιδιος, *ov*, = **μετωπιαῖος**, Anth. P. 9. 543; v. Lob. Phryn. 557.

μετώπων, τό, = **μέτωπον**, the forehead, Il. 11. 95, 1. 67. 39. 2. a bandage for the forehead, Galen. 18. 803, etc.

III. an aromatic Egyptian ointment, Diosc. 1. 71, cf. 39, Ath. 688 F; cf. **νέτωπον**.

μετωπίς, ἰδος, *η*, a headband, Hesych.

μέτωπον, τό, (μετά, ὤψ) properly the space between the eyes (Arist. H. A. 1. 8), the brow, forehead, front, often in Hom., etc.; ὁ δὲ προσιόντα [ἦλασεν] μέτωπον, ῥινὸς ὑπὲρ πυμῆτης Il. 13. 615; v. sub ἀνασπᾶν 6, χαλάω 1. 2; mostly of men, but of a horse in 23. 454, cf. Soph. El. 727; of a boar, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 8; of a dog, Id. Cyn. 4. 1; —also in pl. of a single person, Od. 6. 107, Eur. Hel. 1568, etc.; cf. ἀνασπᾶν 11, χαλάω 1. 2: —Etna is called the μέτωπον of Sicily by Pind. P. 1. 57.

II. the front or face of anything, of a wall or building, Hdt. 1. 178, 2. 124; ἐπὶ δέκα σταδίου .. μ. ἑκαστον measuring 10 stades on each face, Id. 9. 15; the front or front-line of an army, fleet, etc.,

Aesch. Pers. 720, etc.; εἰς μ. στήναι to stand in line, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 2; ἐπὶ μετώπων διέναι opp. to ἐπὶ κέρας or κέρας (in column), Ib. 3; ἐν μετώπῳ καθιστάναι, παρατάσθαι Ib. 4, Hell. 2. 1, 23. 2. the margin of a book, Galen.

μετωπο-σκόπος, *ov*, observing the forehead, judging of men by their foreheads, Clem. Al. 261, cf. Plin. 33. 11, Sueton. Tit. 2.

μετωπο-σάφρων, *ov*, with modest countenance, Aesch. Supp. 198, e conj. Pors.

μεῦ, Ep. and Ion. gen. of ἐγώ.

μέχρι, and **μέχρις** (v. ἀχρι sub fin.): —properly an Adv., to a given point, but so used only in Prose and before a Prep. like Lat. *usque*, **μέχρι** πρὸς .., Plat. Tim. 25 B, Criti. 118 A: —so also before Adv. of Place or Time, μ. ἐνταῦθα Id. Soph. 222 A, al.; μ. δεῦρο τοῦ λόγου Id. Symp. 217 E; μ. ὅποι .., Id. Gorg. 487 C; οὕτω μέχρι πύρρου Dem. 282. 4; μ. τότε Thuc. 8. 24; μ. τὰ νῦν Plat. Legg. 686 B. II. Prep. c. gen. even to, as far as, 1. of Place, **μέχρι** θαλάσσης Il. 13. 143; μ. τοῦ γούνατος Hdt. 2. 80; μ. τῆς πόλεως Thuc. 6. 96, cf. Xen. An. 1. 7, 6, al. 2. of Time, **τέο** μέχρις; i. e. τινὸς μέχρι χρόνου; Lat. *quousque*? how long? Il. 2. 128; and so in Prose, **μέχρι** τούτου Hdt. 1. 4; **μέχρι** οὗ; **μέχρι** ὅσου; Id. 8. 3, al.; μ. τοσούτου, ἕως ἂν .., Thuc. 1. 90; μ. τούτου, .. **μέχρις** ἂν βῇ ὥσιν Dinarch. 101. fin., cf. Plat. Phaedo 81 D; with the Art., τὸ μ. ἐμεῦ ἡρ to my time, Hdt. 3. 10., 5. 114; μ. τῆς ἐκείνου ζωῆς till the end of his life, 3. 160; μ. ἡμερέων ἐπτά 6. 12; **μέχρι** Πυθίου Thuc. 5. 1. 3. of Measure or Degree, μ. τοῦ δικαίου so far as consists with right, Id. 3. 82; μ. τοῦ δυνατοῦ Plat. Rep. 498 E; μ. ὑγείας, μ. ἡδονῆς Ib. 559 A, etc. 4. in Numbers it expresses a round sum, ἡρ to, about, nearly, Lat. *ad*, sometimes without altering the case of the Subst., τὸν μέχρι λ' ἔτη γεγονότα Aeschin. 45. 35; τὸν μέχρι ἐτῶν λ' ἐξίεῖναι Apollod. Car. Γραμμ. 1. 19; —hence, like Lat. *citra*, just short of, **μέχρι** κύρου μετρίεσθαι Joseph. B. J. 2. 8, 5. 5. in Ion., **μέχρι** οὐ is sometimes used like the simple **μέχρι**, **μέχρι** οὐ δὲ πύργων Hdt. 1. 181; **μέχρι** οὐ τροπῶν τῶν θερυνῶν 2. 19; μ. ὅτε πληθύνῃς ἀγορῆς 2. 173; cf. Herm. Vig. n. 251.

III. as a Conjunction, so long as, until, until that, with Indic., **μέχρι** μὲν ὥρον, with **δέ** in apodosis, Hdt. 4. 3; **μέχρι** ἕως ἐγένετο Plat. Symp. 220 D; μ. σκότος ἐγένετο Xen. An. 4. 2, 4; μ. δυνατὸν ἦν Id. Hell. 1. 1, 6: —**μέχρι** ποτέ, with indicat. pres., Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 689.

2. **μέχρι** ἂν is of course foll. by the subj., Id. An. 1. 4, 13., 2. 3, 24; **μέχρις** ἂν ὥσιν Menand. Incert. 93; rarely without ἂν, μ. τοῦτο ἴδωμεν Hdt. 4. 119; μ. πλοῦς γένηται Thuc. 1. 137; μ. οὐ τι δόξη Id. 3. 28; —**μέχρις** (not -i) ἂν occurs in prose Inscr., C. I. 2360. 17, al.

μέχρι περ or **μέχρι** περ, Conj. so long as, μ. περ ἡ τοῦ θεοῦ φύσις .. ἐξήκει Plat. Criti. 120 D; μ. πέρ ἂν, with subj., Id. Soph. 259 A, al.

μή (Skt. *mā*), not, is the negative of the will and thought, as *oū* of fact and statement; **μή** rejects, *oū* denies; **μή** is relative, *oū* absolute; **μή** subjective, *oū* objective. The same differences hold for all compds. of **μή** and *oū*. Notice, however, that the negative of the Inf. or Partic. may be **μή**, not only when the Inf. or Partic. can be resolved into a construction that requires **μή**, but even where we should expect *oū*, v. infir. A. 5, B. 4 and 5; and in later Greek the use of **μή** was carried further than in classic times, v. Cobet V. LL. pp. 315, 316. —The uses of **μή** will be considered under three heads, in Independent sentences, in Dependent clauses, in Questions.

A. IN INDEPENDENT sentences, used in expressions of will or wish, command, entreaty, warning, 1. with Imperat. Pres., implying a continued prohibition, with 2 pers., **μή** μ' ἐρέθιζε Il. 1. 32, al.; 3 pers., **μή** μιν πειράτω 9. 345, etc.: —more rarely with Imper. Aor., **μή** ἐνθεο .. τιμῇ 4. 410, cf. Od. 24. 248; but very rare in Att., as Ar. Thesm. 870; 3 pers., **μή** τις ἀκούσάτω Od. 16. 301, Pind. O. 8. 55, P. 5. 23, Aesch. Pr. 712, Th. 1036, Soph. Aj. 1181; Imper. Pf. 3 pers., **μή** τις ὁπίσω τετράφθω Il. 12. 172; 2 or 2 pers. when pf. = pres., **μή** κεκράγατε Ar. Vesp. 415.

2. with Subj., in which case the 2 pers. of the aor. is most common in Hom., implying a specific prohibition and warning, **μή** δὴ μ' .. ἔασης Il. 5. 684, cf. 6. 265, Aesch. Pr. 583, al.; 3 pers., **μή** ματεύσθαι θεὸν γενέσθαι Pind. O. 5. 24: —the Subj. Pres. with **μή** is more than doubtful, 2 pers., **μή** κάμνης Eur. I. A. 1143 (I. κάμνης); 3 pers., **μή** τις οἴηται = **μή** οἴωμεθα Plat. Legg. 861 E, cf. Epin. 989 B: —under this head may be ranged also the hortative Subj. used to supply the 1 pers. of the Imper., —pres., **μή** ἴωμεν (= ἴωμεν) Il. 12. 216, etc.; **μή** δῶκωμεν Hdt. 8. 109, etc.; aor., **μή** πάδωμεν Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 11, etc.: —so the rare poet. I sing., **μή** σε .. κηξέω Il. 1. 26, cf. 2. 475., 22. 123, Soph. O. C. 174: —all cases in which **μή** is used with the Subj. may be compared with those in which it follows such words as ὅρα, v. infir. B. 7.

3. with Fut. Indic., a dub. usage; in Il. 15. 115, **μή** νῦν μοι νευμήσῃ, this is Ep. for νευμήσῃ; in Lys. 182. 33, Dem. 659. 16, δώσετε, βουλήσθε stand for the Imperat., cf. Ar. Pl. 488; in Soph. Aj. 572, **μή** is due to the construction carried on with ὅπως.

4. **μή** is used with the Opt. to express a wish that a thing may not happen, sometimes with pres., ἀ μὴ κραινοί τύχη Aesch. Theb. 426, cf. Ag. 341, Eum. 938; more freq. with aor., **μή** σέ γ' ἐν ἀμφάλῳ ἴθῳ βασιλῆα Κρονίου ποιήσῃ Od. 1. 386, cf. 403; to this may be referred Il. 613, which is well explained by Merry ad l.: —in Od. 4. 684–5, the negat. belongs solely to the Partic., here also see Merry ad l.

b. in wishes that refer to past events and therefore cannot be fulfilled, the Indic. is used, **μή** ὄφελος λίσσεσθαι Il. 9. 698, cf. Od. 11. 548; **μή** ποτ' ὄφελον λιπεῖν τὴν Σκύρον Soph. Ph. 969; εἴθε **μή** ποτ' εἰδύμαν O. T. 1217, cf. Eur. I. A. 69, 70, Cycl. 186, 187, Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 3.

5. in vows and oaths **μή** is sometimes used in an independent clause, where *oū* would be more regular, ἴστω Ζεὺς .. **μή** μὲν τοῖς ἵπποις ἀνὴρ ἐποχῆσται ἄλλος Il. 10. 330; ἴστω νῦν τούδε γαῖα .. **μή**

.. Ποσειδάων .. πηραίνει Τρώας 15. 41; —so in Att., μὴ τὴν Ἀφροδίτην .., μὴ ἐγὼ σ' ἀφῆσω Ar. Ecc. 1000, cf. Av. 195, Lys. 917. 6. with the Infinitive, a. when this is used as an Imperat., μὴ δὴ μοι ἀποπρόθεν ἰσχυμένον ἵππους Il. 17. 501; μὴ πρὶν ἐπ' ἡέλιον δῶναι 2. 413. 7. μὴ is often found without a Verb, as in hasty answers, εἰ χρὴ, θανούμαι. Answ. μὴ σύ γε (sc. θάνῃς), Soph. O. C. 1441; ἀπέλθε νῦν. Answ. μὴ ἀλλά (sc. γενέσθω) nay but! Ar. Ach. 458; —so μὴ γε, μὴ μοί γε, μὴ μέ γε, μὴ ποῦ γε often in Trag. and Com.; —so also in curt expressions, μὴ τριβάς ἐτι (sc. ποιέσθῃ) Soph. Ant. 577; μὴ μοι σύ none of that to me! Eur. Med. 964; μὴ μοι πρόφασιν no excuses! Ar. Ach. 345; μὴ μοί γε μύθους Id. Vesp. 1179; —so also μὴ γάρ, etc.

B. In DEPENDENT clauses: 1. with the Final Conjunctions ἵνα, ὅπως, ὥς, ὅρα (poët.) (v. ἵνα B. I. 1. b, ὅπως B), ἵνα μὴ Il. 19. 349, al.; ὅπως μὴ Dem. 814. 20, al.; ὥς μὴ Il. 8. 37, Aesch. Pr. 53, al.; ὅρα μὴ Il. 1. 118, al.; —so also with ὅπως ἂν and ὥς ἂν, that so, ὅπως ἂν .. μὴ Ar. Vesp. 178, Plat. Gorg. 481 A; ὥς ἂν .. μὴ Od. 4. 749, Ildt. 1. 5; —but, b. μὴ often stands alone = ἵνα μὴ, ἀπόστιχε μὴ τὴ νύσῃ Ἥρη Il. 1. 522, cf. 587; λίσσασθαι .., μὴ οἱ .. χολώσαιο φρένα κοῦρη Od. 6. 147; fut. Ind. and aor. Subj. in consecutive clauses, Ar. Ecc. 494; —so after ὅπως with fut. Indic., and v. ὅπως A. I. 1. b.

2. in the protasis of conditional sentences (for the exceptions v. οὐ B. 5. 2), after εἰ (Ep. αἰ), εἰ κε (αἰ κε), εἰ ἂν, ἥν, ἔάν, ἄν and temporal conjunctions used conditionally, as ἐπειδάν, ὅταν, etc.; v. εἰ VI. 4. a, b: —ὅτε μὴ often equivalent to εἰ μὴ, v. sub ὅτε; so, ὅτι μὴ Hdt. 1. 18, Thuc. 4. 26, etc.; ὅσον μὴ Plat. Phaedo 67 A.

3. causal Conjunctions, ὅτι, διότι, which regularly take οὐ in classic Greek, often take μὴ in the later language, Luc. D. Mort. 21. 2, D. D. 2. 1; ἐπεὶ μὴ Id. Hist. Conscr. 3, etc.; —so also after ὅτι and ὥς = quod, that, Hdt. 29, D. D. 20. 10. 4. in relat. clauses, when they imply a condition or generality, ὅς δὲ μὴ εἶδε καὶ τὴν καννάβιδα whomsoever .., Hdt. 4. 74; ὁ μὴ κελεύσει Ζεὺς such a thing as .., Aesch. Eum. 618, cf. 661, 899; with Indic., λέγονθ' ἂ μὴ δέιξαι such things as one ought not, Soph. Ph. 583; λόγοις ταῦτοισι οἷς οὐ μὴ τέρπει κλύων Id. Ant. 691; ὅπου μὴ ἠδελξαν Antipho 112, cf. Isocr. 68 B; —more commonly with Subj., ὅ μὴ ἄλλοι ἀσσητῆρες ἔωσιν Od. 4. 165, al.; esp. with ἂν, Soph. O. T. 281; with Opt., ἂ μὴ σαφῶς εἰδείη Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 19, etc.; not often with Opt. and ἂν, Plat. Phileb. 20 A, Legg. 839 A, 872 D.

5. with the Infinitive, a. everywhere from Homer on, except after Verbs of saying and thinking (oratio obliqua), and even then sometimes, v. inf. c.: —so after ὥστε or ὡς, ὥστε μὴ φρονεῖν Aesch. Pers. 725, etc.; except when the Inf. represents Indic. or Opt., as in oratio obliqua, Hdt. 3. 105, Lys. 149, 44, Dem. 320. 6, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 6; —always when the Inf. takes the Article, τὸ μὴ προσαβείν Pind. O. S. 60; τὸ μὴ μέλειν μάθε Aesch. Eum. 85, cf. 749, Pr. 624; λείποιμι ἐν τῷ μὴ δύνασθαι (though here ἐν τῷ μὴ δ. = ὅτι οὐ δύναμαι) Soph. O. C. 496. b. by an apparent pleonasm after Verbs of negative result signifying to refuse, forbid, deny, oppose, disbelieve, hinder, deprive, and the like, ὁ δ' ἀναίετο μὴδὲν ἐλέσθαι Il. 18. 500 (without μὴ Ib. 450); so after ἀντιδικεῖν Lys. 104. 17; ἀντιλέγειν Isac. 48. 3; ἀπαγορεύειν and ἀπειπεῖν Antipho 133. 27, Andoc. 30. 13, Dem., etc.; ἀπαυδᾶν Ar. Eq. 1072; ἀπειργάνειν Eur. Hel. 1559, al. (without μὴ Soph. Aj. 70); ἀπιστεῖν Thuc. 4. 40; ἀπογινώσκειν Lys. 95. 4; ἀποστερεῖσθαι Antipho 119. 22; ἀποτρέπεσθαι Id. 133; ἀρνεῖσθαι and ἔξαρνον γενέσθαι Ar. Eq. 572, Hdt. 3. 67; ἐναντιοῦσθαι Plat. Apol. 32 B; ἔχειν Hdt. 1. 158, etc.; παύειν (where the Part. is more freq.), Ar. Ach. 634; καλύπειν Eur. Phoen. 1269, etc.; —but the Inf. often follows such Verbs without μὴ, Soph. O. T. 129, Eur. Alc. 11, I. T. 507, etc.; cf. μὴ οὐ II: —in these cases the Art. often precedes μὴ, τὸ δὲ μὴ λεηλατῆσαι .. ἔσχε τῷδε Hdt. 5. 101; ἐξομνύει τὸ μὴ εἰδέναι Soph. Ant. 535; ἐργάνει τὸ μὴ .., Thuc. 3. 1, etc.; —the Art. may also be in gen., ἔχειν τοῦ μὴ .. Xen. An. 3. 5, 71; ἐμποδᾶν γίγνεσθαι τοῦ μὴ .. Id. Cyr. 2. 4, 23.

c. after Verbs of saying and thinking (oratio obliqua) the regular negat. is οὐ; but when these Verbs involve an action of will, as in Verbs signifying to swear, over, pledge, believe, and the like, the neg. is as regularly μὴ; —so, after ὁμνύειν, Il. 9. 133, Od. 5. 179, Hdt. 1. 165, 2. 179, Ar. Vesp. 1047, 1281, etc.; μαρτυρῶ Lys. 109. 16, Dem. 1106. 4, etc.; ὁμολογῶ Plat. Prot. 336 B, Conv. 202 B, Phaedo 93 D, etc.; ἐγγνώμαι Pind. O. 11. 18, Plat. Prot. 336 D; πέπεισμαι Id. Apol. 37 A, etc.; πιστεύω Andoc. 1. 2, Xen. An. 1. 9, 8, etc.; and occasionally with other Verbs, φημί Id. Mem. 1. 2, 39, Plat. Theat. 155 A; ἔρω = ὁμνῶμαι Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 18; ρομίζω Ib. 7. 5, 59. —This use of μὴ (with Verbs of saying and thinking) becomes very common in later Greek, e.g. Luc. Mort. Peregr. 44, Alex. 48, etc.

6. with the Participle, when it can be resolved into a conditional clause, μὴ ἀπενέκας = εἰ μὴ ἀπνηνικε Hdt. 4. 64; μὴ θέλων = εἰ μὴ θέλεις Aesch. Pr. 504; μὴ δολώσαντος θεοῦ = εἰ μὴ ἐδόλωσε Id. Ag. 273; μὴ δρῶν = εἰ μὴ δρῶν Soph. O. T. 77, etc.; —so in a general or characteristic sense, διδασκέ μ' ὥς μὴ εἰδῶτα = ut quī nihil sciam, Soph. O. C. 1154, cf. O. T. 1110, Ant. 1063. 4; τίς πρὸς ἀνδρῶν μὴ βλέποντος ἄρκεσι; one who sees not, Id. O. C. 73; in this sense often with the Art., ὁ μὴ λείψανος Id. Tr. 829; ὁ μὴ δουλεύσας Plat. Legg. 762 E; τῷ μὴ εἰργασμένῳ Antipho 137. 9; τὸν .. μὴ φροντισάνα Lycour. 151. 24, cf. 153. 30, etc.; —with the Partic. after θανμάζω, where εἰ would be used for ὅτι (cf. εἰ A. V), μὴ παρὼν θαυμάζεται = εἰ μὴ πέρσειτο Soph. O. T. 289, etc.; ἀθλία πάσχω μὴ μόνον .. βιαζόμενος Antipho 116. 40; —in later Greek the causal use is very common, Luc. Dial. Mer. 12. 4, 15. 3. —After Verbs of knowing and showing, the neg. of the Partic. is properly οὐ, but μὴ appears in Soph. Ph. 79, O. C. 656, 797, 1122, Eur. Tro. 970, Thuc. 1. 76, 2. 17.

7. the use of μὴ with abstract Nouns is the same as with the Partic., δίκαια καὶ μὴ δίκαια Aesch. Cho. 78; τὰ μὴ δίκαια = ἂν μὴ ἡ δίκαια Id. Eum. 432, etc.; τὸ μὴνδικον Soph. O. T. 682; τὸ μὴ καλόν Id. Ant. 370; ἡ μὴ μετρία = τὸ μὴ ἔχειν ἐμπειρίαν want of experience, Ar. Ecc. 115; ἡ μὴ ἐπιτροπὴ Plat. Legg. 905 C; cf. οὐ A. I. b. so with Adjs. and Adv., νίκης μὴ κακῆς Aesch. Eum. 903, cf. Theb. 411; τῷ φρονούντῃ μὴ καλῶς Id. Pr. 1012, cf. Ag. 349, 927. 8. after Verbs expressing fear, anxiety, apprehension (cf. μὴ οὐ): a. when the thing feared is fut., mostly with Subj.; with pres. Subj., shall be or shall prove to be, δεινῶς ἀθυρῶ μὴ βλέπων ὁ μάντις ἡ Soph. O. T. 747, cf. Ant. 1114, Plat. Prot. 314 A; more often with aor., δέδοικα .. μὴ σε παρέλπει Il. 1. 555, cf. 9. 244, 13. 745; with pf., shall have been or shall prove to have been, δέδοικα μὴ περαιτέρω πεπραγμέν' ἡ μοι Soph. Tr. 663, cf. Ph. 494, Hdt. 3. 119, 4. 140, etc. b. with Opt., for Subj., according to the sequence of moods and tenses; pres. Opt., Soph. Tr. 482, Xen. An. 1. 10, 9; aor., Od. 11. 635, etc.; pf., Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 10; —the fut. Indic. is also found Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 6, Plat. Phileb. 13 A, Crat. 393 C; and fut. Opt. in oratio obliqua, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 27, Mem. 1. 2, 7, Plat. Enthyphro 15 E; so also Opt. with ἂν, Soph. Tr. 631, Xen. Vect. 4. 41. c. when the action is present or past, the Indic. is used, ὅρα μὴ πῆμα σαντὴ τιθῆς (v. I. τιθῆς) Soph. El. 581, cf. Eur. Ion 1525, Ar. Nub. 493, Plat. Lach. 196 C; ὅρα μὴ παῖζων ἔλεγεν Id. Theat. 145 B, cf. Eur. Hel. 119; φοβούμεθα μὴ ἀμφοτέρων ἡμαρτήκαμεν Thuc. 3. 53, cf. Eur. Or. 209, Plat. Lys. 218 D; δέιδω μὴ δὴ πάντα θεὰ νημερτέα εἶπεν Od. 5. 300. d. the Indic. and Subj. appear in consecutive clauses, Eur. Phoen. 93. e. without a Verb expressed to make a polite suggestion of fear, apprehension, hesitation, perhaps, μὴ ἀγροῦκτερον ἢ τὸ ἀλθές εἰπεῖν Plat. Gorg. 462 E, cf. Theat. 188 D, Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 11, al.

C. In QUESTIONS: I. Direct questions, a. which expect or anticipate a negat. answer, surely not, you don't mean to say that ... Lat. num? whereas with οὐ an affirm. answer is expected, Lat. nonne? ἀρ' οὐ τέθνηκε; surely he is dead, is he not? ἀρα μὴ τέθνηκε; surely he is not dead, is he? μὴ σοι δοκοῦμεν ..; Aesch. Pers. 344, cf. Pr. 247, 959, etc.; in Homer only ἡ μή ..; Od. 6. 200, 9. 405; and in Att. often ἀρα μὴ; Aesch. Theb. 208, Soph. El. 446, Plat. Rep. 405 A: —when οὐ and μὴ appear in consecutive clauses, each negat. retains its proper force, οὐ σίγ' ἀνέξει μὴδὲ δειλίαν ἀρείς; will you not be silent, and will you be cowardly? i. e. be silent and be not cowardly, Soph. Aj. 75, cf. O. T. 637, Tr. 1183, Eur. Hipp. 498, Hel. 437. b. with the Subj., when the answer expected is not so clearly negat., μὴ οὐτὰν φῶμεν; Plat. Rep. 335 C, cf. 337 B, 417 B; ὁ τοιούτος μὴ δῶ δίκην; Dem. 21. 35; —so, πᾶς μὴ φῶμεν; Plat. Theat. 161 E: —so also with Opt. and ἂν, πᾶς ἂν τις μὴ θυμῷ λέγοι; how can a man help being excited when he speaks? Plat. Legg. 867 C, cf. Gorg. 510 D, Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 10, Isocr. 84 A, 311 C. II. indirect questions with μὴ belong ultimately to μὴ with Verbs of fear and apprehension, ὅρα ἴδωμεν μὴ τοι κοιμήσωνται Il. 10. 98, cf. 101, Od. 21. 395; περισκόπῃ μὴ ποῦ τις .. ἐχρημύτῃ Soph. El. 898, cf. 581, 584, Thuc. 2. 13, etc.

2. in the second part of a disjunctive question, εἰ .. ἢ (or εἴτε) ..; εἴτε .., εἴτε ..; μὴ can be used as well as οὐ, Aesch. Eum. 468, 612, Andoc. 2. 6, Plat. Apol. 18 A, Rep. 457 D, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 7; μὴ and οὐ in consecutive clauses, Antipho 131. 9 sq., cf. Isac. 69. 35.

D. POSITION OF μὴ. When the negative extends its power over the whole clause, μὴ properly precedes the Verb. When its force is limited to single words, it precedes those words. But the Poets sometimes put μὴ after the Verb; ὄλοιο μὴ πω Soph. Ph. 961; φράζῃς .. μὴ πέρα Ib. 332, cf. O. C. 1522.

2. μὴ is sometimes repeated, μὴ μὴ καλῆσθαι Ar. Vesp. 1418, cf. Soph. Aj. 191; μὴ μὴ, μὴ μὴ ἂν ἐνέρη Id. O. C. 210; so, according to one interpretation, μὴ .. μὴδὲ in Od. 11. 613.

E. PROSODY: in Attic Poets μὴ may be joined by synizesis with a following εἰ or οὐ, μὴ εἰδέναι, μὴ οὐ, Soph. O. T. 13. 221, Tr. 321, etc.: —an initial εἰ after μὴ is cut off by aphaeresis, μὴ πύθου Id. Aj. 962; μὴ μβαίνεις Id. O. C. 400; μὴ γῶ Id. Ph. 910: —μὴ followed by a sometimes forms a crasis with it, μῦδικεῖν Aesch. Eum. 85 Dind.; others write separately, μὴ ἀδικεῖν, so as to be united only in pronunciation.

F. μὴ in COMPOSITION, or joined with other Particles, as μὴ ἀλλά, μὴ γάρ, μὴ οὐ, μὴ ὅπως or ὅτι, μὴ ποτε, etc., will be found in alphabetical order; these should be compared with corresponding forms of οὐ.

μὴ ἀλλά, an elliptic phrase for μὴ γένοιτο, ἀλλά .., or μὴ λέγε τοῦτο, ἀλλά ..: only used in answers, nay but .., not so, but .., σὲ δὲ ταῦτ' ἀρέσκε; Answ. μὰλλὰ πλεῖν ἡ μαινομαι, Ar. Ran. 103, cf. 611, 745, 751, Plat. Alc. I. 114 E, Meno 75 B; so, μὴδαμῶς .., ἀλλά .. Id. Gorg. 497 B, Phaedr. 234 E: —Ahrens however (de Crasi, etc., p. 13) regards μὰλλὰ as a crasis of μὰ ἀλλά, nay but.

μὴ γάρ, an elliptic phrase, used in emphatic denial, certainly not, Lat. nullo modo, longe abest, where an imperat. or optat. Verb must be supplied from the foregoing passage to which the denial refers, μὴ λεγέτω τὸ ὄνομα .. Answ. μὴ γάρ [λεγέτω] Plat. Theat. 177 E, Soph. 255 B: —so also, where is no dialogue, μὴ γάρ δὴ δὴν γ' Εὐράτα (sc. ἔλθοιμι) Eur. Tro. 210, cf. Thuc. 1. 81; and in parenthesis, where it may be translated much less, like μὴ ὅτι, Aeschin. 49. 23, cf. Dem. 295. 9.

μὴδαμῶς or μὴδαμὰ (v. sub οὐδαμῶς), Adv. of μὴδαμός, used chiefly of Manner, in no wise, not at all, often in Hdt. with another μὴ, or compd. of μὴ, μὴδ' ἄλλων μὴδαμὰ μὴδαμῶν ἀνθρώπων 1. 68; μὴδαμὰ μὴδὲν 7. 50; μὴδαμὴ χάλα Aesch. Pr. 58, cf. 426; τὸ δ' ἴσθι μὴδαμ' ἡμέρα μὰ πλῆθος τοσαυτὰριθμόν .. θανεῖν Id. Pers. 431; μὴ φύγῃτε μὴδαμὴ Soph. Ph. 789; ἀκοῦσαι μὴδὲν ἐπ' ἐμοῦ μὴδαμὰ Ar. Thesm. 1162.

μὴδαμῶς, ἡ, ὅν, good for nothing, Theod. Prodr. in Notices des Mss. 6. 529, Hecych. s. v. οὐδένεια; cf. οὐδαμῶς.

μὴδαμόθεν, Adv. of μὴδαμός, from no place, Xen. Cyr. S. 7, 14; μ. ἀλ-

λοθεν from no other place, Plat. Phaedo 70 E, etc.; μηδεὶς μηδαμόθεν Lat. nullius filius, Dem. 562. 24.

μηδαμόθεν, Adv. nowhere, τῆς γῆς Plut. 2. 360 A, Luc. Hermot. 31. μηδαμοί, Adv. nowhere, restored for μηδαμοῦ or -μή in Soph. Ph. 256, Xen. Lac. 3, 4, etc.: cf. οὐδαμοί.

μηδαμός, ἡ, ὅν, for μηδὲ ἄμους, not even one, i. e. not any one, no one, none, like μηδεὶς, used only in pl. μηδαμός, none, and only by Ion. writers, as Hdt. 1. 143, 144, etc.; cf. οὐδαμός.

μηδαμόσσε, Adv. nowhere, μ. ἄλλοσε Plat. Rep. 499 A.

μηδαμόθεν, Adv. nowhere, Aesch. Eum. 423; μ. ἄλλοθεν Plat. Phaedo 68 A; e. gen., μ. τῶν ὄντων, Lat. nusquam gentium, Id. Parm. 162 C, cf. Legg. 958 D:—metaph., ὅπου τὸ χαίρειν μ. νομίζεται nullo in numero habetur, Aesch. Eum. 423, cf. 624, Soph. Aj. 1007; μηδαμοῦ εἶναι (v. οὐδαμοῦ) Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 52.

μηδαμῶς, Adv. of μηδαμός, =μηδαμή, Hdt. 4. 83, Aesch. Pr. 337, Soph. O. C. 278; cf. μὴ ἄλλά.

μηδέ, (μὴ, δέ), Negat. Particle, used just like οὐδέ (to which it is related as μὴ to οὐ), partly as a Conjunction, partly as an Adv.: A. as Conjunction, but not or and not, nor, connecting two whole clauses, used with the same constructions as μὴ, (v. sub οὐδέ II. 1), μὴ τι οὐ ταῦτα .. διείροτο μηδὲ μετὰλλα II. 1. 550, cf. 4. 302, etc.:—more rarely without a negative preceding, τεκνοῦσθαι, μὴδ' ἀπαῖδα θνήσκειν Aesch. Ag. 754, cf. Eum. 714, Supp. 409; ὕδατος, μελίσσης, μηδὲ (or μὴ δέ) προσφέρειν μέθυ Soph. O. C. 481.

2. doubled, μηδέ .. μηδέ .., opposing the two clauses of a sentence, II. 4. 303 sq., etc.:—μηδὲ also follows μήτε, Pind. I. 2. 65, Soph. Ph. 771, Plat. Prot. 327 C (v. sub οὐτε II. 3); but μήτε cannot properly follow μηδὲ (cf. οὐδέ, οὐτε), for Soph. Ph. 255, οὐ μηδὲ κληδῶν .. οὐκαδε, μήθ' Ἑλλάδος γῆς μηδαμῶς διηλθὲ ποῦ must be rendered thus: of whom not even a report hath come [either] homeward or to any part of Greece, v. Elmsl. Med. 4.—For μηδὲ after οὐδέ, v. sub οὐ A. II. 3.

B. as Adv., joined with a single word or phrase, not even, Lat. ne .. quidem, II. 21. 375, Od. 4. 710, etc.; repeated emphatically, μὴδ' ὄντινα γαστέρι μήτηρ κοῦρον ἔνιτα φέροι μὴδ' ὅς φόνον let not the babe unborn—no let not even it escape, II. 6. 58; (for Od. 4. 684, II. 613, v. sub μὴ A. IV); τὸ μήποτ' αὐθις μὴδ' ἀναστήναι Aesch. Ag. 569, etc.:—Hom. often uses μηδέ τι, v. sub μήτις.

μηδεὶς, μηδεμιά, μηδέν, (i. e. μηδὲ εἰς, μηδὲ μία, μηδὲ ἓν): a fem. μηδε-ia in a Mityl. Inscr. in C. I. 2166. 7. And not one, related to οὐδεὶς as μὴ to οὐ, once in Hom., μηδὲν ἐλέσθαι II. 18. 500; so, μὴδὲν ἀνάσσει Hes. Op. 393; μὴδὲν ἄγαν Xen. Fr. 235, etc.;—rare in pl. μηδαμοί being used instead, μηδένες Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 20; μηδένας Plat. Euthyd. 303 B; cf. οὐδεὶς II. 2. 2. μηδὲ εἰς, which (so written) is never elided even in Att., retained the first emphatic sense not even one, and often had a Particle between, as, μὴδ' ἂν εἰς Plat. Crat. 414 D, v. Pors. Hec. praef. p. xxxiv; or a Prep., μὴδ' ἐν εἰς Plat. Parm. 156 C; μὴδ' ἐν ἑνός Phaedr. 245 D; μὴδ' ἐφ' ἐνί Rep. 553 D; μὴδὲ περὶ ἑνός Theaet. 171 C; μὴδ' ὑφ' ἑνός, μὴδ' ὑπὸ μιάς Symp. 222 D, etc.

II. nobody, naught, good for naught, ὁ μηδεὶς Soph. O. C. 918; pl., οὐ γὰρ ἡζίου τοῦς μηδένας Id. Aj. 1114:—so, μὴδὲν or τὸ μὴδὲν often as Subst., naught, nothing, κεί τὸ μὴδὲν ἔξερω Id. Ant. 234; μὴδὲν λέγειν to say what is naught, Xen. Cyr. 8. 30, 20, etc.; ἡ ἡμετέρη εὐδαιμονία .. ἀπερίπτατα ἐς τὸ μὴδὲν Hdt. 1. 32; τοῦ μὴδένος ἄξιός 6. 137; ἐπὶ μὴδὲν ἐρχεσθαι Soph. El. 1000; ἐς τὸ μὴδὲν ἦκειν Eur. Hec. 622; and of persons, τὸ μὴδὲν a naught, a good for naught, τὸ μὴδὲν εἶναι of an eunuch, Hdt. 8. 106; τοίγαρ οὐ δέξαι μ' ἐς τὸ σὸν στέγος, τὴν μὴδὲν ἐς τὸ μὴδὲν Soph. El. 1166; κἀν τὸ μὴδὲν ἰδ. Tr. 1107; τὸ μ. ὄντας Id. Aj. 1275; ὁ μ. ὦν Ib. 767; ὅτ' οὐδὲν ὦν τοῦ μὴδὲν ἀντίστης ὕπερ Ib. 1231, cf. 1094, Eur. Hec. 843, etc.; ἥττον αὐτοῖς ἐνὶ τὸ μ., i. e. it is a mere impossibility, Plat. Theaet. 180 A, Valck. Phoen. 601; also μ. εἶναι without the Art., Luc. Rhet. Praec. 2.

III. neut. μὴδὲν as Adv. not at all, by no means, Aesch. Fr. 7, 342, 949, Plat. Polit. 280 A, etc.; often with Comp. μάλλον, ἥττον, etc., Soph. Aj. 280, 1329, etc.—When other negatives, also derived from μὴ, are used with it, they do not destroy, but strengthen the negation, μὴδέποτε μὴδὲν αἰσχροῦν ποίησας ἔλπιζε λῆσιν never hope to escape, when you have done anything base, Isocr. 5 B; cf. μηδαμῶς.—For μηδεὶς, v. sub voce.

μὴδέποτε, Adv. never, with pres. and past tenses, as well as fut., Ar. Pax 1225, Plat. Prot. 315 B, etc.; v. οὐδέποτε, II. μὴδέ ποτε and never, Hes. Op. 715, 742.

μὴδέπω, Adv. nor as yet, not as yet, Aesch. Pr. 741, Pers. 435, etc.

μὴδεπώποτε, Adv. never yet, Dem. 316. 22, etc.; properly with past tenses; v. οὐδέποτε.

Μηδεστικαστή, ἡ, fem. prop. n., properly, adorned with prudence, from μηδεσι (dat. pl. of μήδος) and κέκασμαι, II. 13. 173.

μηδέτερος or μὴδ' ἕτερος, α, ὅν, neither of the two, Thuc. 2. 72, 4. 118, Plat. Rep. 470 B, etc.—also division, of μὴδὲ μὲθ' ἑτέρων Thuc. 2. 67, cf. 5. 48, 6. 44, etc.; μὴδὲ καθ' ἕτερα 7. 59. Adv. μηδετέρως, in neither of two ways, Arist. Poët. 14. 8.

μηδετέρωθεν, Adv. from neither side, Cornut. N. D. 17, Liban. 3. 4.

μηδετέρωσα, Adv. to neither side, Thuc. 4. 118.

μηδευμα, τό, (μῆδομαι) a stratagem, Schol. Hes. Th. 510.

μὴ δῆ, pay do not .., II. 16. 81, etc.; so, μὴ δῆτα Aesch. Pr. 1076, Soph. O. T. 830, 1153, etc.

Μηδίζω, to be a Mede in manners, language or dress: esp. to side with the Medes, to Medize, opp. to Ἑλληνίζω, Hdt. 4. 144, Thuc. 3. 62, etc.

Μηδικός, ἡ, ὅν, Median: τὰ Μηδικὰ (sc. πράγματα) the Median affairs, esp. the war with the Medes, the name given by the Historians to the great Persian war, Thuc. 1. 14, 95, Arist. Pol. 5. 4, 4, etc.; so, ὁ Μ. Πύλεμος Thuc. 1. 90; cf. Περσικός. II. Μηδική πᾶσα, Medicago sativa, a kind of clover, Ar. Eq. 606: this was by some written

μηδική, Aread. 107. 10, Eust. 1967. 27; and so the Mss. of Diod. 3. 43.

III. μῆλον Μηδικόν, v. μῆλον (B).

μῆδιον, τό, a plant, perhaps a Campanula, Diosc. 4. 18.

Μηδῖς (sub. γυνή), ἡ, a Median woman, Hdt. 1. 91.

Μηδιουργός, ὁ, a leaning towards the Medes, being in their interest, Medism, Hdt. 4. 165, 8. 92, Thuc. 1. 95, 135, etc.

Μηδιστί, Adv. in Median fashion, Strab. 500.

Μηδοκτόνος, ὁ, Mede-slaying, Anth. Plan. 62.

μηδὸλως, Adv., for μὴδ' ὅλως, not at all, Galen. 1. 1, etc.

μῆδομαι, Hom. and Att.: impf. ἐμῆδετο h. Hom. Apoll. 4. 6, Ep. μῆδετο: fut. μῆσομαι Soph. Tr. 974, etc., Ep. 2 sing. μῆσει Od. 11. 474: aor. ἔμῆσατο Hom. and Att.: Ep. μῆσατο: Dep.: (μῆδω, μῆδος). To be minded, to intend, resolve, οὐδ' ἂν, τὰς τ' ἐμῆδετο resolve well thyself, II. 2. 360; ἄσ' ἂν ἐμοὶ περ αὐτῇ μῆδοίμην what counsels I should take for myself, Od. 5. 189.

2. c. acc. rei, to plan and do cunningly or skillfully, to plot, contrive, work, bring about, often in Hom., mostly in bad sense, σφιν κακὰ μῆδετο μητιέτα Ζεὺς, like Lat. male consilium in aliqum, II. 7. 478; μοι Ζεὺς μῆσατο λυγρὸν ὄλεθρον Od. 24. 96; Ἀγχιόμβος ἐμῆσατο λ. ὁ. 3. 194; ἀνθρώπουσι δ' ἐμῆσατο θέσκελα ἔργα Hes. Sc. 34:—also c. acc. pers. et rei, like κακὰ or κακῶς δρᾶν τινα, κακὰ μῆσατ' Ἀχαιοὺς he wrought them mischief, II. 10. 52, cf. 2. 395, 23. 24, Od. 24. 426:—so in Trag., πρὸς κακοῖς κακὰ μῆσατο Eur. H. F. 1076, cf. Phoen. 799, cf. Aesch. Cho. 605; ἐπ' ἀνδρὶ τοῦτ' ἐμῆσατο σύντομος Ib. 991, cf. Soph. Ph. 1114:—after Hom. also simply to contrive, invent, ἄρτια Pind. N. 10. 120; τέχνας καὶ πόρους Aesch. Pr. 477; ἀφύτα Ar. Av. 689; δῶτα καὶ νόμιμα Id. Thesm. 676; ὕμιν κῆδος .. ἐμῆσατο Χίος αἰδοῖς Theocrit. 22. 218; τί δὲ μῆσομαι; what shall I attempt? Aesch. Theb. 1058, cf. Soph. Tr. 973; τί σοι μῆσομαι; Eur. Hipp. 592:—simply to make, μέλι Simon. 57:—also c. inf. to contrive that a thing should be, Pind. O. 1. 51.

II. to take care of, like κηδομαι, Ib. 171;—the later form has been substituted in late Edd. in Plut. 2. 407 D.—Poetic word, used twice by Ar. (Il. c.), late Prose, Luc. Astrol. 6 and 21.

μηδοπότερος, α, ὅν, =μηδέτερος, Anth. P. 3. 12, in the title.

μηδοπιστοιόν, Adv. by no manner of means, Aristid. 2. p. 654 Dind. μῆδος (A), eos, τό: (μῆδω);—Ep. Noun, hardly to be found save in pl. μῆδεα, counsels, plans, arts, mostly with collat. notion of prudence or cunning, δόλους καὶ μῆδεα II. 3. 202; βουλαὶ .. μῆδεα τ' ἄνδρῶν 2. 340; πενήντοια μ. εἰδὼς 7. 278, etc.; πικρὰ φρεσὶ μ. ἔχοντες 24. 674; θεοὶς ἐναλγῆμα μ. ἔχοντα Od. 13. 89; μάχης μ. plans of fight, II. 15. 467, 16. 120; so, μῆδεα πατρός Hes. Th. 398; μῆδεν ἄμοις Pind. P. 4. 46, 10. 16; ἐπικροτοῖ μῆδεις Aesch. Pr. 602 (lyr.). 2. cares, α, τε, μῆδεα care for thee, once in Hom., Od. 11. 202.

μῆδος (B), eos, τό, Ep. Noun, only used in pl. μῆδεα, the genitals, Lat. virilia, Od. 18. 67, 87, 22. 476; μῆδεα φωτός 6. 129:—Hes. Op. 510 has μέδεα in same sense, but of animals, οὐρὰς δ' ὑπὸ μέξε' ἔθεντο; in Archil. 127 we have μέδεα, ἴνας δὲ μεδέων ἀπέθρυσεν. 2. in sing. the bladder, Opp. C. 4. 437. (E. M. gives μέσα as a Sicil. and Tarent. form; but a deriv. from μέσος, Skt. madhas, medius, is inadmissible, v. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 606.)

Μῆδος, ὁ, a Mede, Median, Hdt., etc.; cf. Μηδικός.

μηδοπιστοῦν, better written μὴδ' ὅστις οὐν, no one whatever; μῆδο-τιοῦν, better prob. μὴδ' ὅτιοῦν, nothing whatever, Theogn. 64.

μηδοσύνη, ἡ, counsel, prudence, Anth. P. 15. 22, Phot.

Μηδο-φόνος, ὅν, =Μηδοκτόνος, Anth. P. 7. 243, Epigr. Gr. 30. 6., 931. 4. μῆδος, neut. μῆδεν, a later form for μηδεὶς, μῆδεν, in a late Att. Inscr., C. I. 123. 17, and often in late writers, v. sub οὐδεὶς; but the fem. μηδεμία never became μητεμία.

μηκάζω, =κηκάομαι, Nic. Al. 214, Synes. 285 D.

μηκάομαι, Dep.: the pres. is cited in A. B. 33, but the only parts found in use are the old poet. part. aor. μακῶν; part. pf. μεμηκῶς, shortd. fem. μεμῆκνῆ; and an impf., formed from pf., ἐμῆμην. To bleat, of sheep, μῆρια ἐστήκασιν .. ἀγχιχὲς μεμῆκνῆς II. 4. 435; θῆλειαι δ' ἐμῆμην ἀνῆμλεκτοι περὶ σκῆκος Od. 9. 439; used by Hom. of goats only in the Noun μηκῆς (so βληκῆς also) is used both of sheep and goats) of a hunted fawn or hare, to scream, shriek, ὁ δὲ τε προβέησι μεμηκῶς II. 10. 362:—the part. μακῶν is only found in the phrase, καδ' δ' ἔπει' ἐν κορίτῳ μακῶν fell shrieking to earth, of a wounded horse, etc., 16. 469, Od. 10. 163, 19. 454; of a man, 18. 98. (Formed from the sound, v. μυκαῖος sub fin.)

μηκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, the bleating one, in Hom. always of she-goats, in pl., μηκάδες αἶγες II. 11. 383, Od. 9. 124, 244, Antipho Ἀγροικ. 1, Ἀφροδισ. 1. 8; αἱ μηκάδες the bleaters, Theocrit. 1. 87, 5. 100; and in sing., Anth. P. 9. 123, Luc.:—later, μ. ἀρves, =βληκάδες, Eur. Cycl. 189.

μηκασμός, ὁ, a bleating, Lat. balatus, Plut. Sull. 27, Poll. 5. 87.

μηκεδάνος, ἡ, ὅν, (μήκος) long, Anth. P. 11. 345, Synes. H. 3. 497.

μηκέτι, Adv. (formed from μὴ, ἔτι, with κ inserted on a false analogy with οὐκέτι) no more, no longer, no further, Hom., etc.; μὴδ' ἔτι nor any more, Hom.

μηκή, ἡ, =μηκασμός, like μῆκη =μυκασμός, Schol. II. 4. 435, and (with false accent μῆκη) Schol. Od. 9. 124.

μηκημβός, ὁ, =μηκασμός, Opp. C. 2. 339. (Cf. μυκημβός.)

μηκητικός, ἡ, ὅν, bleating, Schol. II. 11. 353, 23. 31.

μηκίστος, ἡ, ὅν, Dor. μάκιστος [ᾶ], the only form used by Trag., but Xen. uses the form in γ;—irr. Sup. of μακρός (formed from μήκος, as ἀσχεστός from αἰσχος), tallest, τὸν δὴ μῆκιστον καὶ κάρτιστον κτάνον ἄνδρα II. 7. 155, cf. Od. 11. 309.

2. greatest, μάκιστον σῆλας Aesch. Fr. 280; μέζονα [πῶν] μακίστων Soph. O. T. 1301; τὰ μακίστ' ἐμῶν κακῶν Eur. Hipp. 826; μῆκιστον τερῶν Ar. Rh. 4. 1364.

3. longest, in point of Time, ἐπὶ τὸ μῆκιστον ἀνθρώπινον

αἰῶνος Xen. Ages. 10, 4:—neut. *μήκιστον* as Adv., for a very long time or in the highest degree, h. Hom. Cer. 259; τί νύ μοι μήκιστα γένηται; what is to become of me in the long run, at last? Virgil's *quid misero mihi denique restat?* Od. 5, 299, 465; τὸ μ. at longest, Luc. Hermot. 50; ἐπὶ μ. for the longest time, Id. Demon. 1. 4. farthest, Ap. Rh. 1. 82; ὅτι δυνά μάλιστα .. ἐξιδού look out as far as possible, Soph. Ph. 849; μήκιστον ἀπελαύνειν to drive as far off as possible, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 28. *μηκόθεν*, Adv. (*μήκος*) from afar, στήναι Aesop. 356; μ. βλέπειν Paul. Aeg. 5, 42.

μηκο-ποιέω, to lengthen, Eust. 32, 5. *μήκος*, Dor. *μάκος*, εὐς, τό, length, of a club, τόσσον ἔην μήκος, τόσσον πᾶχος so large was it in length, so large in thickness, Od. 9, 324, v. inf. II; ἐν μήκει καὶ πλάτει καὶ βάθει Plat. Soph. 235 D, cf. Arist. Phys. 4, 1, 8; μ. ὁδοῦ Hdt. 1. 72, Aesch. Fr. 334, etc.; πλοῦ Thuc. 6, 34; *μάκος* ἔδике threw a long distance, Pind. O. 10 (11). 86; ἐπὶ μήκος *lengthwise*, longitudinally, ἑκτασίς ἐπὶ μ. Arist. H. A. 2, 12, 5, al.; κατὰ μ. Ib. 4, 9, 20:—in pl., *μήκη* καὶ *βάθος* καὶ *πλάτος* Plat. Polit. 284 E; τὰ μέγιστα μ. great distances, Id. Prot. 356 D. b. of persons, height, tallness, stature, Od. 20, 71, Xen. Lac. 2, 5, etc. c. generally, ἐν μήκει in linear measurement, Plat. Theat. 147 D, cf. 148 A.

2. of Time, μ. χρόνου Aesch. Pr. 1020 (cf. *μήχος*); ἐν μ. χρόνου Soph. Tr. 69; ἐν χρόνου τινὸς μήκεισιν ἀπλείεας Plat. Legg. 683 A:—μ. λόγου, μ. τῶν λόγων a long speech, Aesch. Eum. 201, Soph. O. C. 1139; ἐν μήκει λόγον διεθεῖν Thuc. 4, 62. 3. of Size or Degree, greatness, magnitude, ὄλβου Emped. 15, cf. Soph. Ant. 393. II. τὸ μήκος or *μήκος* absol. as Adv. in length, opp. to εὖρος or ὕψος, Hdt. 1. 181, etc.; ἐς μήκος 2. 155:—at length, in full, εἶπε .. οὐ μήκος ἀλλὰ σύντομα Soph. Ant. 446. b. *μήκος* in height, Od. 11, 312. c. in greatness, Soph. Ant. 393. (From same Root as *μακρός*. Hence is formed *μήκιστος*, Sup. of *μακρός*; cf. *μέγας* fin.)

μήκοτε, Adv., Ion. for *μήποτε*, Hdt. *μηκότης*, ητος, ἡ, = *μήκος*, Galen. *μηκύνειν*, εως, ἡ, a lengthening, in prosody, A. B. 822. *μηκνύνειν*, verb. Adj. one must prolong, Epist. Socr. 30, Iamb. in Nicom. p. 33 C.

μηκνύντικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for lengthening, A. B. 577. *μηκύνω*, fut. ἔνω, in Hdt. ἔνέω: Dor. *μᾶκ-*:—to lengthen, prolong, extend, Hipp. Aph. 1243; τὸ μέγαπον τῆς τάξεως Xen. Eq. Mag. 4, 9; τὰς ὁδοὺς Id. Mem. 3. 13, 5; *μηκνύνειν τε καὶ σχῶν* πλάτος Plat. Polit. 282 E:—of Time, μ. χρόνου, βίον Eur. H. F. 87, 143; *μηκνύνειν* νόσημα Hipp. Aër. 283; *μηκνύνεται* ὁ πόλεμος Thuc. 1. 102. 2. to delay, *ποι off*, τέλος Pind. P. 4, 508. 3. μ. λόγον, λόγους to spin out a speech, speak at length, Hdt. 2, 35, Soph. O. C. 1120, E. 1484; τὴν ἀπολογίαν Isocr. 229 E; λόγους μακροτέρους Thuc. 4, 17; also without λόγον, to be lengthy or tedious, Hdt. 3, 60, Ar. Lys. 1132, Plat. Rep. 437 A:—Thuc. adds an acc. objecti, μ. τὰ περὶ τῆς πόλεως, τὴν ὠφέλιαν to talk at length about, dwell upon .., 2. 42 sq. 4. μ. βοήν to raise a loud cry, Soph. O. C. 489; cf. *μακρός* I. 4. 5. Med., ἐμακύναντο κολοσσὸν reared a tall statue, Anth. P. 6, 171.

μηκυσιός, ὁ, a lengthening, esp. of vowels, Eust. 81, 6. *μηκων*, Dor. *μάκων*, ανος, ἡ, the porphy, *μήκων* δ' ἐτέρωσε κάρη βάλεν Il. 8, 306 (where it is said to be a garden plant), cf. Hdt. 2, 92, Ar. Av. 160, Theocr. 7, 157. 2. the head of a porphy, like κώδεια, Hipp. 645, 13, Theophr. H. P. 4, 8, 10:—used as an architectural ornament, Paus. 5, 20, 5:—the head was used as food, μ. μεμελιτωμένη Thuc. 4, 26:—μήκωνας ὀπὸς ὀνίμου, Hipp. 670, 24, etc.; cf. *μηκάνιον*. II. the liver of testaceous animals (ὄστρακον), Arist. H. A. 4, 4, 22 sq., 5, 15, 10: the ink-bag of the cuttle-fish, Id. Fr. 315 (where it is masc.), Ael. ap. Suid. III. a metallic sand, Pl. 7, 100. IV. the inner part of the ear, Ib. 2, 86 Bekk., ubi vulg. *μύκων*. V. = *πεπλῖς*, Diosc. 4, 168. (Cf. O. H. G. *niag-o*, Low G. *mān* (*mohn*); Bohem. *mák*.)

μηκυσιόεις, ἡ, ὄν, of or like a porphy, Theophr. H. P. 9, 20, 1; so *μηκυσιόεις*, α, ον, Damocr. ap. Galen.; *μηκωνίος*, α, ον, Philostr.

μηκύνειν, τό, the juice of the porphy, *ορίμν*, Hipp. 407, 39, Theophr. H. P. 9, 8, 2; so *μηκυνέειν*, Sext. Emp. P. 1, 81. II. the discharge from the bowels of new-born children, Arist. H. A. 7, 10, 5, v. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

μηκωνίς, Dor. *μάκωνίς*, ιδος, ἡ, a kind of lettuce with porphy-like juice, Nic. Th. 630. II. as Adj. prepared with porphy, *μακωνίδες* ἄρτοι Alcman 61.

μηκωνίτης [ῖ], ου, ὁ, like a porphy, name of a precious stone, Plin. 37, 63. *μηκωνο-εἰδής*, ἐς, like a porphy, Suid.

μηλάτης, ὁ, a shepherd, Zonar. 1357, Eust. 877, 50; *μηλάταν* τὸν ποιμένα Βωιωταί, and *μηλόται* ποιμένες, Hesych.

μηλάτων [ᾶ], metaplast. gen. pl. for *μήλων*, sheep, Lyc. 106. *μηλάφει* or -ᾶω, (μήλην, ἀφή) to probe, like ψηλαφάω, Hesych., etc.

μηλέα, ἡ, (μήλον) an apple-tree, Lat. *malus*, *μηλέαι* ἀγλαόκαρποι Od. 7, 115, 11, 589; *μηλείη* in Nic. Al. 230;—ἡ Περσική μ., *malus Persica*, the peach, Theophr. C. P. 1, 11, 5; or ἡ Μηδική μ., 1, 18, 5, cf. Id. H. P. 1, 13, 4, 4, 2:—μ. *Κυδανία*, m. *Punica*, the quince, Diosc. [Disyll. in Od. 24, 340.]

μηλείος, ον, also α, ον, (μήλον Α) of or belonging to a sheep, κρέα, Hdt. 1, 119; μ. φόνου slaughter of sheep, Eur. El. 92; γάλα Id. Cycl. 218. II. (μήλον Β) of the apple kind, Nic. Al. 238, Ar. Rh. 4, 1401.

μήλην, ἡ, a surgical instrument, a probe, etc., Lat. *specillum*, Hipp. V. C. 901, etc.

Μηλιάδες, αἱ, (μήλων) nymphs of the fruit-trees or of the flocks, Poll. 9, 122, 127 (in Dor. form):—but in Soph. Ph. 725, nymphs of Melis or Malia in Trachis; cf. *Μηλιεύς*.

μηλιαυτός, ὁ, = *μήλων* λαυτός, a sheepfold, Lyc. 96.

Μηλιεύς, an inhabitant of Malis (Μήλις), a Malian, pl. *Μηλιέες*, Hdt. 8, 132, etc.; in old Att. *Μηλιεῖς* Soph. Ph. 4, Tr. 193, Thuc. 3, 92, etc.; but in later Att. the Dor. form *Μηλιεύς* was used, Arist. Pol. 4, 13, 9, Diod., etc.:—also as Adj., *Μηλιεύς κόλπος* the Sinus Maliacus, Hdt. 4, 33:—*Μηλιακός*, ἡ, ὄν, Thuc. 3, 92, etc.; fem. *Μηλῖς λίμνη* = *Μηλιεύς κόλπος*, Soph. Tr. 636, cf. *Μηλιάδες*.

μηλιάζω, (μήλον Β) to be of a quince-yellow, Diosc. 1, 173.

μηλίνο-εἰδής, ἐς, of a quince-yellow, Theophr. H. P. 6, 2, 8.

μηλίνους, εσσα, εν, = *foreg*, Nic. Th. 173.

μηλίνος, η, ον, Dor. *μάλινος*, (μήλον Β) of an apple-tree, ὕζος μ. Sappho 4. II. made of apples or quinces, *μύρον* μ. Theophr. Odor.

26. 2. of a quince-yellow, Lat. *luteus*, Hippias ap. Ath. 539 E, Diod. 2, 53.

Μήλιος, α, ον, from the island of Melos, *Melian*, Theogn. 672, Thuc., etc.; *Λιμός Μ.*, proverb. of famine, because of the extremities to which the island was reduced at its siege, Ar. Av. 186, cf. Thuc. 5, 116. II. ἡ *Μηλία*, with or without γῆ, a grayish aluminous earth, which painters mixed up with mineral colours, to give them greater consistence, Lat. *melinum*, Diosc. 5, 180; also *Μηλιάς* Theophr. Lap. 62; *Μηλῖς* Plut. 2, 58 D; used also as a stypic, *στυπτηρίη Μηλίη* Hipp. 681, 26, etc.

μηλῖς, ιδος, ἡ, (μήλον Β) = *μηλέα*, Ibyc. 1; *μάλῖς*, Theocr. 8, 79.

μηλῖς, ιδος, ἡ, a distemper of asses, Arist. H. A. 8, 25.

Μηλῖς, ιδος, ἡ, v. *Μήλιος*.

II. Ion. for *Μαλῖς*, with or without γῆ, *Malia* in Trachis, Hdt. 7, 198, 8, 31, etc.; cf. *Μηλιεύς*.

μηλίτης, ον, ὁ, (μήλον Β) οἶνος μ. apple or quince wine, Plut. 2, 648 E. II. (μήλον Α) μ. ἀριθμός an arithmetical question about a number of sheep, Schol. Plat. p. 91; cf. *φιαλίτης*.

μηλο-βάτω, to sup sheep, Opp. C. 1, 387.

μηλο-βάφης, ἐς, dyed a quince-yellow, Philo Byz. de VII Mir. 2.

μηλο-βολέω, to pelt with apples, Schol. Ar. Nub. 996.

μηλό-βοσος, ἡ, fem. prop. n., *Sheep-feeder*, h. Hom. Cer. 420.

μηλοβοτόω, to graze sheep, Hesych.

μηλο-βοτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a shepherd, Il. 18, 529, h. Hom. Merc. 286:—so

μηλο-βότης, ου, ὁ, Dor. -*τας*, Pind. I. 1, 67, Eur. Cycl. 53.

μηλο-βοτος, ον, grazed by sheep, epith. of pastoral districts, Pind. P. 12, 4, Aesch. Supp. 548; *χώρον μ. ἀνιέναι* to turn a district into a sheep-walk, i. e. lay it waste, Isocr. 302 C, cf. Diog. L. 6, 87; *ἐπηράσατο εἰς δαί* *μηλόβοτον* εἶναι (sc. τὴν Καρχηδόνα) App. Civ. 1, 24, cf. Anth. P. 9, 103:—metaph., μ. γυναικῶν τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀφῆκεν Philostr. 210, cf. 517.

μηλο-γενής, ἐς, sheep-born, πᾶν μ. a flock of sheep, Philox. 3, 7.

μηλο-δόκος, ον, sheep-receiving, e. g. in sacrifice, of the Delphic Apollo, Pind. P. 3, 48, cf. Eur. Ion. 228.

μηλο-δροσῆς, Dor. *μᾶλ-*, οἱ, the apple-gatherers, Sappho 94.

μηλο-θύτης, ον, ὁ, one who sacrifices sheep, a priest, Eur. Alc. 121; *βαυρὸς μ.* a sacrificial altar, Id. I. T. 1116.

μηλο-κίτριον, τό, the orange or lemon, Galen.

μηλο-κόμος, ον, sheep-protecting, βόσκαυα Epigr. Gr. 1028, 74.

μηλο-κτόνος, ον, sheep-killing, Hesych.

μηλο-κυδάνιον, τό, the quince, Diosc. Parab. 2, 12.

μηλολάνθη, ἡ, the cockchafer, *Melolonthus aurata*, Ar. Nub. 763; ἔχει ἐν ἐλύτρῳ τὰ πτερά Arist. H. A. 1, 5, 12; τὸ πτερόν ἔχει ἐν κολεῷ Ib. 4, 7, 1; *μηλολάνθη* in Poll. 9, 122, 124, 125:—Dim. *μηλολάνθιον*, τό, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1, 332.

μηλο-μάχια, ἡ, a pelling match with apples, Ath. 277 A.

μηλό-μελι, ιτος, τό, honey flavoured with quince, Diosc. 5, 39.

μήλον (Α), ου, τό, a sheep or goat, ἡ βούν ἡ ἔτι μήλον Od. 12, 301 (cf. 299); ἕκαστος .. μῆλον ἀνιένει ζατρεφῶν αἰγῶν 14, 105; elsewhere Hom. uses the pl. (to distinguish the gender, an Adj. is added, *ἀρσενά μ.* rams, wethers, Od. 9, 438; *ἐνόρχα μ.* Il. 23, 147) to denote flocks of sheep or goats, *ἐνθα δὲ πολλὰ μῆλ', ὅες τε καὶ αἰγες*, ταύεσκον Od. 9, 184; *ὡς δὲ λέων μῆλοισιν .. ἐπεσθῶν*, αἰγῶν ἡ ὕεσσιν Il. 10, 485; hence, generally, like *πρόβατα*, small cattle, opp. to *βόες*, as Lat. *pecudes* to *armenta*, *βόες* καὶ ἱρία μῆλα Il. 9, 406, etc.; *μῆλα καὶ βοῶν ἀγέλας* Pind. P. 4, 263; *μῆλα καὶ ποίμνας* Soph. Aj. 1061:—but absol. of sheep, *ἀργυρά μῆλα* Od. 10, 85; *μῆλων* εὐτόκοι νομεύμασιν Aesch. 1416; of a bullock, Simon. 249; so, *μνηθμοῖσι καὶ βρυχῆμασιν .. μῆλων* of herds, Aesch. Fr. 155; generally beasts, as opp. to men, Pind. O. 7, 116; esp. of sacrificial beasts, Ib. 145, Aesch. Ag. 1057, etc.:—even of beasts of chase, Soph. Fr. 911.—Lyc. 106 has a metaplast. gen. pl. *μηλάτων*.—(The word is not used in this sense in Prose. It does not become *μᾶλον* in Pind., the true Dor. and Boeot. form being *μείλον*, Ahrens D. Dor. 145, 153.)

μήλον (Β), ου, τό, Dor. *μᾶλον*, Lat. *malum*, an apple or (generally) any tree-fruit, Il. 9, 542, Od. 7, 120, and Hes. Th. (whereas in Hes. Op. it always means sheep), Hdt., and Att.; *χνοὺς ὥσπερ μῆλοισιν ἐπῆνθει* Ar. Nub. 975:—μ. *Κυδάνιον* the quince, μ. *Περσικόν* the peach, μ. *Μηδικόν* or *κίτριον* the orange or lemon, μ. *Ἀρμενικόν* *Malum praecox*, our apricot or apricot, all in Diosc. 1, 160 sqq.; cf. *μηλέα*. II. pl., metaph., of a girl's breasts, Ar. Lys. 155, Eccl. 903, Theocr. 27, 49; cf. *κυνδανία*, *μηλοῦχος*.

2. the cheeks, Lat. *malae*, Anth. P. 9, 556, Luc. Imag. 6; cf. *μηλοπάρῃος*:—but in Theocr. 14, 38, τὰ σὰ δάκρυα *μᾶλα* *ρέοντι* thy tears run like apples, i. e. big round tears and sweet withal.

3. the swellings under the eye, Hesych. s. v. *κύλα*.

μηλο-νόμης, ου, ὁ, Dor. -*μας*, a shepherd or goatherd, herdsman, Eur. Alc. 573;—so *μηλο-ναυέης*, εως, ὁ, Anth. P. 9, 452.

μηλο-νόμος, ον, tending goats or sheep, Σάκαι μ. the nomad Sacae, Choeril. 3, (p. 121) as Subst., = *μηλονόμης*, Eur. Cycl. 660. II.

μηλονόμος, ον = *μηλοστροφος*, v. I. Anth. P. 9, 103.

μηλο-πάρῃος, Dor. *μᾶλο-*, ον, apple-cheeked, Theocr. 26, 1.

μηλο-πέπων, ονος, ὁ, an apple-shaped melon, not eaten till over-ripe (*melones* in Pallad.), Galen.

μηλο-πλάκοῦς, οὖντος, ὁ, a quince-cake, Galen.

μηλο-σκόπος κορυφή, the top of a hill from which sheep or goats (μήλα) may be watched, h. Hom. 18. 11.

μηλο-σπορος, ον, set with fruit-trees, Eur. Hipp. 742.

μηλο-σός, ον, sheep-protecting, Anth. P. 6. 334:—but *μηλοσόη*, ἡ, Rhodian name for a sheep-track, Hesych.

μηλο-σφαγίω, to slay sheep, ἱερὰ μ. to offer sheep in sacrifice, Soph. El. 280; absol., μ. δαιμόνων ἐπ' ἐσχάρας Eur. Fr. 630, cf. Ar. Av. 1232; μ. ἐς ἀσπίδα Ar. Lys. 191.

2. generally to offer, οἶνον στάμνιον Ib. 196.

μηλο-σφαγία, ἡ, slaughter of sheep, Hesych.

μηλο-τρόφος, ον, sheep-feeding, Ἀσίνη Archil. 22; Αἰβύη Orac. ap. Hdt. 4. 155; Ἀοῖς Aesch. Pers. 763; ποιμήν Nonn. Jo. 10. 2.

μηλοῦχος, ὁ, (μῆλον B. II) a girdle that confines the breasts, Anth. P. 6. 211: elsewhere στροφήιον.

μηλο-φάγος, ον, eating sheep: μ. ἐορτή the Passover, cited from Nonn.

μηλο-φόνος, ον, sheep-slaying, Aesch. Ag. 738, Opp. C. 3. 263.

μηλοφορέα, to carry apples, Theocr. Ep. 2.

μηλοφορία, ἡ, the office of the *μηλοφορέα*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 514 D.

μηλο-φόρος, ον, bearing apples, Eur. H. F. 396; epith. of Demeter, Paus. 1. 44. 3:—ὁ μ. the king of Persia's body-guard, because they had gold or silver apples at the butt-end of their spears, Wess. Hdt. 7. 41.

μηλο-φύλαξ [ὅ], ἄκος, ὁ and ἡ, one who watches sheep, Anth. Plan. 233; or apples, Schol. Eur. Hipp. 742.

μηλόω, (μήλη) to probe a wound, Hipp. 448. 39, Ar. Fr. 515; v. καταμυλόω.

μυλῶρον, τό, = ἀμπελος λευκή, white bryony, the wild wine, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, i. e., etc.

II. dyed wool, Eust. 1394. 32.

μυλῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, an orchard, Lat. *pomietum*, E. M. 130. 29, Arcad. 13. 3.

Μήλων, ὁ, Hercules, because μῆλα were offered him, Poll. 1. 31, Hesych.

μῆλωος Ζεύς, ὁ, as guardian of sheep, C. I. 1870, 2418.

μῆλωσις, ἡ, a probing, Hipp. Fract. 772; the use of the probe, Id. V. C. 902.

μυλωτή, ἡ, (μῆλον) a sheepskin, any rough woolly skin, Philom. Eup. 1, cf. Schol. Ar. Vesp. 672;—of the dress of monks, Eccl.; and so *μυλω-τάριον*, τό: v. Ducang.

μυλωτής, ἴδος, ἡ, = sq., Galen.

μυλωτρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, an instrument for probing, esp. for cleaning the ears, Galen. (From *μυλῶ*; not, though even Galen supposed this, a compd. of *μυλῶ* and *οὖς*, Lob. Phryn. 255.)

μῆλ-ωψ, ὀπος, ὁ, ἡ, (μῆλον B. ὦψ) looking like an apple, yellow, *μῆλοπα καρπῶν* i. e. the ripe corn, Od. 7. 104: v. cf. αἰῶψ, ὀπος.

μῆν, in Dor. and old Ep. μάν, a Particle used to strengthen asseverations, protestations, and the like, Lat. *vero, verily, truly, in sooth, truth*, etc. It is a stronger form of *μέν*, which in Ep. writers was used much in the same way (v. *μέν* init.), and like it always followed the word which began the clause, *ὦδε γὰρ ἐξερέω, καὶ μῆν τετελεσμένον ἔσται* and so *verily* . . . Il. 23. 410, Od. 16. 440; *ἴστε μάν* . . . ye know doubtless, Pind. I. 4 (3). 58, etc.; often with the Imper., *ἀγε μῆν*, Lat. *age vero, on then*, Il. 1. 302; *ἀγρεῖ μάν* 5. 765; *ἀνα γε μάν* Aesch. Cho. 963; *ἔπει μάν* Soph. O. C. 182; *ῥα γε μῆν* lb. 587, etc.

II. after other Particles, 1. *ἢ μῆν, now verily, full surely, ἢ μῆν καὶ πόνος ἔστιν* Il. 2. 291, cf. 9. 57, Hes. Sc. 11. 101; so, *ἢ μάν* Il. 2. 370, 13. 354, Pind.; strengthd., *ἢ δὴ μάν* Il. 17. 538:—so in Att., esp. in strong protestations or oaths, c. inf., *ἔμνυσι δ' ἢ μῆν λαπάξειν* Aesch. Theb. 531, cf. Soph. Tr. 1186, Xen. An. 2. 3. 26; and in negation, *ἢ μῆν μή* . . . Thuc. 8. 81, etc.; in Prose also to begin an independent clause, *δύνω* . . . *ἢ μῆν ἐγὼ ἐθύνω* Xen. An. 5. 9, 31; *καὶ νῆ τὸν κύνα, . . ἢ μῆν ἐγὼ ἐπαθὼν τὶ τοιοῦτον* Plat. Apol. 22 A.—so, *μῆ μάν* . . . ἀπολοῦμαι Il. 22. 304, etc.:—v. *μέν* A. I.

2. *καὶ μῆν*, sometimes simply to add an asseveration, v. sub init., cf. Pind. N. 2. 18, etc.; *καὶ δὴ μάν* Theocr. 7. 120:—often to introduce something new or deserving special attention, *καὶ μῆν Τάνταλον εἰσεῖδεν* Od. 11. 582, Aesch. Pr. 459, Pers. 406, etc.; esp. in dramatic Poets to mark the entrance of a person on the stage, and see . . . here comes . . . Aesch. Theb. 372, Eur. El. 339, cf. Soph. Ant. 626, etc.; so of new facts, and further, and besides, *nay more*, Aesch. Pr. 982, Ar. Pax 369, etc.; and in Orators to introduce new arguments, Plat. Theat. 153 B, Dem. 532. 17, 823. 1, etc.; also in answers, to denote approbation or give assent, like *καὶ δὴ*, *ἀλλ' ἢν ἀφῆς μοι . . λέξαίμ' ἂν ὀρθῶς*.—*Ἄνω. καὶ μῆν ἀφίμῃ well*, I allow it, Soph. El. 556; *μῆ νῦν διὰ τριβ' ἀλλ' ἄνευ πρῆττων* . . . *Ἄνω. καὶ μῆν βαδίζω* Ar. Pl. 413, cf. Ran. 895, Eur. Ilec. 317, Xen. An. 5. 5, 14, Symp. 4. 15; so, *καὶ μῆν* . . γε Aesch. Pr. 982, 985, etc.

3. *ἀλλὰ μῆν*, yet *truly*, Lat. *verum enimvero*, Id. Pers. 226, 233, etc.; *ἀλλὰ μάν* Ar. Ach. 766; *ἀλλὰ μῆν* . . γε Id. Ran. 258; to allege something not disputed, Plat. Theat. 187 A; rarely separated, *ἀλλ' ἔστι μῆν οἰκητός* Soph. O. C. 28; *ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἐγὼ μῆν* . . Eur. Hec. 401, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1068—so, more strongly, *ὅμως μῆν* Plat. Polit. 297 D.

4. *οὐ μῆν*, of a truth not, Il. 24. 52, and Att.; elsewhere in Hom. *οὐ μάν*, 12. 318, etc.; so, *μῆ μάν* (Att. *μῆ μῆν*) *οὐ* do not, 8. 512, 15. 476, etc.; also, *ἀλλ' οὐ μάν* 17. 41; *ἀλλ' οὐ μάν* . . γε Soph. O. C. 151; *οὐδὲ μάν* Pind. P. 4. 155.

III. after interrogatives, it mostly takes somewhat of an objective force, *τί μῆν*; *quid vero?* what then? i. e. of course, naturally so, Aesch. Eum. 203, Plat. Theat. 145 E, etc.; *τί μῆν οὐ*; *well*, why not? Eur. Rhes. 706; *πῶς μῆν*; *well*, but how . . ? Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 28; *ποῦ μῆν*; to express surprise, Plat. Theat. 142 A; with *ἀλλά*, *ἀλλὰ τίνας μῆν ἔνεκα*; Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 28; *ἀλλὰ πότε μῆν*; Id. Symp. 4. 23.

IV. *μῆν* often assumes an adversative force, esp. after a negat., so that it stands for *μέντοι*, Lat. *tamen*, *νῦν ἐμὲ μὲν στῆναι* . . , *ἔσται μάν ὅταν πῇ*. Il. 8. 370–373; *οὐ μῆν ἄτιμοι* . . *τεθνήσκουσιν* Aesch. Ag. 1279, cf. 1068; *ἀνάγκη μὲν καὶ ταῦτ' ἐπίστασθαι* . . , *οὐδὲν μῆν κωλύει κτλ.* Plat. Phaedr. 362.

268 E, cf. Gorg. 493 C, Rep. 529 E, etc.; *χαλεπῶς ἔχει ἐπὶ τραυμάτων, μάλλον μῆν αὐτὸν αἰρεῖ ἢ νόσος* Id. Theat. 142 B:—this is expressed more strongly by *γε μῆν*, Pind. P. 7. 20, Aesch. Theb. 1062, Soph. O. C. 587, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 7, etc.; also, *οὐ μῆν* . . γε Aesch. Pr. 268, Theb. 538; *οὐδὲ μῆν* Ib. 809, Cho. 189; and, *οὐ μῆν οὐδὲ νῶρ yet indeed*, Thuc. 1. 3, S2, etc.; *οὐ μάν οὐδὲ* Il. 4. 512; *ἀλλ' οὐ μάν οὐδὲ* 23. 441:—*on οὐ μῆν ἀλλά*, v. *ἀλλά* II. 3.

μῆν, ὁ, gen. *μηνός*, Aeol. *μῆννος* C. I. 2166. 34, Abr. D. Aeol. § 8: dat. pl. *μῆσι* (in two places of Hdt., 4. 43, 8. 51, erroneously *μήνεσι*, Dind. de Dial. Hdt. p. xiv): the Ion. or Aeol. nom. *μήεις* is used by Hom., v. sub voce: a Dor. form *μήεις* is cited by Gramm., v. Ahrens D. Dor. 242. (Cf. *μῆν-η*; with *μῆν* and its dialectic forms *μήεις*, *μήεις*, cf. Skt. *mās*, *mās-as* (mensis); Zd. *māonh* (μῆν, μῆνη); Lat. *mens-is*; Goth. *men-a* (σελήνη), *men-oths* (μῆν); O. Norse *mān-u*, *mān-aðr*; A. S. *mon-a*, *mon-að*; O. H. G. *mān-ōt* (monath); Lith. *mēn-u* (μῆνη), *mēnēs-is* (μῆν): the Skt. Root is *mā* (metiri), v. μέτρον; the moon being in early times the measure of the month.) A month, Hom., Hes., etc. In earlier times the month was divided into two parts, the beginning and the waning, *τοῦ μὲν φθίνοντος μηνός*, *τοῦ δ' ἰσταμένου* Od. 14. 162, 19. 307; cf. Hes. Op. 778, Th. 59, Hdt. 6. 106. The Attic division was into three decads, *μῆν ἰστάμενος* (or ἀρχόμενος, εἰσάμενος), *μεσῶν* and *φθίνων* (or ἀπιών); *ἰσταμένου τοῦ μηνός* εἰνάτη Hdt. 6. 106, cf. Thuc. 4. 52, etc.; the last division was reckoned backwards, *μηνός τετάρτη φθίνοντος* on the fourth day from the end of the month, like Lat. *quarto ante kalendas*, Thuc. 5. 19; *Μαιμακτηριῶνος δεκάτη ἀπὸ νύκτος*, i. e. on the 21st, Decret. ap. Dem. 238. 2; *μηνῶν φθινὰς ἡμέρα* the last of the month, Eur. Heracl. 779, ubi v. Elmsl.; but this last decad was also reckoned forwards, as *τῇ τρίτῃ ἐν' εἰκάδι* the three-and-twentieth, etc.; *ἔκτη μετ' εἰκάδι* Decret. ap. Dem. 265. 5;—*τελευτῶντος τοῦ μηνός* at the end of the lunar month (when there was no moonlight), Thuc. 2. 4; v. sub ἐνῆ;—*ἐκείνου τοῦ μηνός in the course of* . . , Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 2:—*κατὰ μῆνα* monthly, Ar. Nub. 1287, etc.; *μισθὸν δίδουσι κατὰ μ. Dem. 1209. 11*; so, *κατὰ μῆνα ἔκαστον* or *κατὰ μῆνας* Plat. Legg. 830 D, 762 B; also, *ἐκάστον μηνός* lb. 760 C; *τοῦ μηνός ἐκάστον* Ar. Ach. 859; or *τοῦ μηνός* alone, by the month, Id. Nub. 612, etc.; *ἐνυδούσι ποιῶσθαι δύο τοῦ μ. Plat. Legg. 771 D*; *τόκον δραχμῆν τοῦ μ. τῆς μνάς* interest a drachma per mina per month, Aeschin. 68. 26. The Att. months originally had some 29, some 30 days (cf. *ἔνος* 1. 2), being called respectively *κοῖλοι* and *πλήρεις*; cf. *ἐξουαρίσιμος*, and v. Clinton F. H. vol. 2, Append. 19; on the Macedonian, Id. vol. 3, Append. 4; and on the early Greek month, Lewis Astr. of Ancients, pt. 16 sq. 2.

μηνίσκος, Ar. Av. 1114, restored by Dobree for *μήνην* or *μηνιν*, coll. Cleomed. περὶ μετεωρ. p. 514 ed. Basil.

II. as prop. n., the God *Lunus*, masc. of *Μήνην*, Luc. Sup. Trag. 8.

μην-ἀγυρτής, οὐ, ὁ, a priest of *Menē*, i. e. *Cybelē*, who made rounds of begging visits (cf. *μητραγυρτής*), Meineke Menand. 111:—Eus. P. E. 79 B cites *μηναγυρτέω* from Dion. Il. 2. 19, where *μητραγυρτέω*.

μηνιαῖος, α, ον, monthly, v. Lob. Aglaoph. 954:—*τὰ μ.*, in Eccl. volumes containing the offices for a month.

μηνιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = *μήνην*, the moon, Eur. Rhes. 534.

μήνην, ἡ, the moon, Il. 19. 374, Aesch. Pr. 797, Eur. Fr. 997; also as a goddess, h. Hom. 32, Pind. O. 3. 36.

II. = *μηνίσκος* II. 1, Ar. Av. 1115. (For the Root, v. sub *μῆν*.)

μηνιαῖος, α, ον, monthly, *περίοδος* Strab. 173;—*τὰ μηνιαῖα* the menses of women, Plut. 2. 907 F; *μηνιαῖα καθάρα* Alex. Aphr., etc.;—Dind. suggests *μηνιαῖ' ἄχη* (for the Ms. reading *μηνιαῖα ἀχη*) in Aesch. Supp. 266, cf. Cho. 585.

II. a month old, LXX (Num. 3. 15, al.).

μηνίαμα, τό, = *μήνιμα*, LXX (Sirach. 40. 5), Basil. 1. 601.

μηνιάω, = *μηνίω*, Dion. H. de Rhet. 9. 16, Ael. N. A. 6. 17, cf. Eust. 95. 11. The Ep. *μηνιόωσιν* in Ar. Rh. 2. 247 is prob. an error, v. *μαλκίω*.

μηνίγγιον, τό, Dim. of *μηνίγγη*, Gloss.

μηνίγγω-φύλαξ, ὁ, an instrument to prevent injury to the *μηνίγγη* in operations on the skull, Oribas. p. 6 Mai.; *membranae custos* in Celsus.

μηνίγγη, ἡ, any membrane, Hipp. 249. 26 sq., cf. Foës. Oecon.; of the membrane of the eye, Emped. 226, Arist. G. A. 5. 2, 2; of the drum of the ear, Id. Probl. 32. 13. 1; but, mostly, the membrane enclosing the brain, the *pia mater*, Hipp. V. C. 896, Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 5, 3. 3, 21:—the scum on milk, Hesych.

μηνίζω, = *μηνίω*, An. Oxon. 2. 440:—*ἐμηνιάζω* in Etym. MS. ap. Bast. Greg. p. 349.

μηνιθρός, οὐ, ὁ, (μηνίω) wrath, Il. 16. 62, 202, 282.

μηνίμα, τό, (μηνίω) a cause of wrath, *μῆν τοῖ τὶ θεῶν μηνίμα γένομαι* lest I be the cause of bringing wrath upon thee, Il. 22. 358, Od. 11. 73; so in pl., Eur. Phoen. 934.

2. *guilt*, esp. blood-guiltiness, Lat. *scelus piacularē*, παλαιὰ *μηνίματα* guilt that cleaves to a family from the sins of their forefathers, Plat. Phaedr. 244 D; μ. τῶν ἀνιτηρῶν προσ-τρίβεσθαι τι Antipho 127. 1; cf. Valck. Phoen. 941, Lob. Aglaoph. 637.

III. a burst of anger, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 826.

Μήνιον, τό, the temple of the goddess *Menē*, Paus. 6. 26, 1.

μῆνις, Dor. *μάνις*, ἡ: gen. *μῆνιος*, later *μῆνιδος*, v. l. Plat. Rep. 390 E. Ael. ap. Suid. s. v. Ἀρχιλοχός, Themist., etc.; (v. sub *μῆνις*)—*wrath*; from Hom. downwards mostly of the wrath of the gods, Il.; also of the implacable wrath of Achilles, 1. 1, al., cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 24, 6; of the revengeful temper of a people, Hec. Sc. 21.—Ep. word, used by Pind. P. 4. 284, and Trag.; also by Hdt. 7. 134, 137, in the proper sense of divine wrath, as in Aesch. Ag. 701, Plat. l. c., Legg. 880 E, Hipp. Ma. 282 A.

of injured parents, Aesch. Ag. 155, Cho. 294; of suppliants, Id. Eum. 234, cf. Eur. Heracl. 762;—c. gen. objecti, *δυναί . . μ. τόνδε πράγματος στήσας ἔχεις* Soph. O. T. 699;—in late Com., Menand. Incert. 55, 499.

μηνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = *μηνίσκος*, Auson. Prof. 25; *μηνίσκη*, Hesych.

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μηνίσκος, δ', Dim. of *μήνη*, a crescent, Lat. *lunula*, Cornut. N. D. 34.
II. any crescent-shaped body, esp. 1. a covering to protect the head of statues (like the nimbus or glory of Christian Saints.) Ar. Av. 1114, ubi v. Interpp., cf. Hemst. Luc. Tim. 51. 2. a crescent-shaped figure, used in finding areas, Arist. An. Pr. 2. 25, 2. Soph. Elench. 11, 3 and 7. 3. a crescent-shaped line of battle, Polyb. 3. 115, 5. 4. a neck-ornament, LXX (Isai. 3. 19, cf. Judic. 8. 21).
μηνίτης [Ἔ], ov, δ, a wrathful man, Arr. Epict. 4. 5, 18, where Schweigh. restores *μηνιτής*.

μηνίω [v. fin.], Dor. *μάνιω*: fut. *ἰὼ* not till LXX: aor. *ἐμήνισα*: (*μήνις*). To cherish wrath, be wroth against, vent one's wrath on, c. dat. pers., *μήνι* Ἀχαιοῖσιν Il. 1. 422; Ἀγαμέμνονι *μήνι* δῖω 18. 257; Ἀθηναίοι *ὑμῖν μηνίσαν* Hdt. 9. 7, cf. 5. 84, 7. 229; c. gen. rei, *ἰδὼν μηνίσας* because of . . . Il. 5. 178; *πατρὶ μηνίσας φόνον* Soph. Ant. 1177; *ἐργον ἕκαστι τοῦδε μ.* Id. Tr. 274; *θεοῖς . . . μηνίσαντες ἐς γένος* Id. O. C. 695; c. acc. cogn., *οὐδ' ἄ μηνίει φράσις* Ib. 1274:—but in Hom. mostly absol., and of heroes, *μήνι* Ἀχιλλεύς Il. 12. 10, etc.; rarely of common men, *ὁ ξείνος δ' εἶπερ μάλα μηνίει* Od. 17. 14:—the Med. in act. sense, *οὐδέεις . . . μηνίεται* Aesch. Eum. 101:—Poetic Verb, used by Hdt. and in later Prose, as Diod., Plut., etc.; for Arist. (Rhet. 2. 24, 6, An. Post. 2. 13, 18) uses it in reference to Homer. A later form is *μηνίω*, q. v. [In aor. ἔ always: as for pres. and impf., Hom. uses ἔ in aor. in *μηνίει* Il. 2. 769, and Aesch. l. c. in *μηνίεται*; but elsewhere Hom. has *μηνίει*, *ἐμήνιον*, *μήνι* in thesi; for Aesch. has *μάνιω* in a dochmius, Hipp. 1146; *μηνίαν* in a senarian, Id. Rhes. 494.]

μηνιο-εὐδής, ἐς, (*μήνη*) crescent-shaped, Lat. *lunatus*, Hdt. 1. 75, Thuc. 2. 76, etc.; *τάξις, φάλαγγ* Xen. An. 5. 2, 13, Plut. Fab. 16; *μηνιοεὶδὲς ποιήσαντες τῶν νεῶν* having formed them in a crescent, Hdt. 8. 16:—of the sun and moon when partially eclipsed, Thuc. 2. 28, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 10; of the crescent moon, Plut. 2. 157 B: cf. *διχότομος, ἀμφικυρτός*. Adv. —*δῶς*, Philostr. 102, etc.

μηνύμα, τό, an information, Thuc. 6. 29, 61, Clearch. ap. Ath. 457 F. **μηνύσας**, ἦ, a laying information, Andoc. 3. 5, Plat. Legg. 932 D. **μηνυτέον**, verb. Adj. one must disclose, declare, Philo 2. 170.

μηνυτήρ, ἦρος, δ, an informer, guide, Aesch. Eum. 245.

μηνυτήρ, οὐ, Dor. *μάνυτάς*, ἄ, δ, bringing to light, μ. χρόνος Eur. Hipp. 1051.

II. as Subst. an informer, τοῖς μέλλουσιν ἀποβαίνεισθαι Lys. 123. 5; but mostly in legal sense, like Lat. *delator*, *ἀδικησάντων* Antipho 117. 6, Thuc. 1. 132, etc., Andoc. 3. 49; μ. κατὰ τινος Antipho 132. 17, Lys. 130. 3; κατὰ σαυτοῦ μηνυτῆς ἐπὶ τοῖς συμβάσει γεγωνός Dem. 320. 20; τῶν ἀποκτεινάντων Antipho 119. 31:—of a woman, Cratin. Incert. 77, cf. Lob. Paral. 271.

μηνυτικός, ἦ, ὢν, given to informing, traitorous, Dio C. 78. 21; τινος with respect to a thing, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 187, M. 1. 106.

μηνύτρον, τό, (*μηνύω*) the price of information, reward, h. Hom. Merc. 264, 364:—in Att. only pl. *μηνύτρα*, Thuc. 6. 27, Phryn. Com. Incert. 2, etc.; *μηνύτρα κηρύσσεν* to offer such reward, Andoc. 6. 23; cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 332.

μηνύτωρ [ἔ], ὀρος, δ, = *μηνυτήρ*, Auth. P. 11. 177.

μηνύω (v. fin.), Dor. *μάνω*: fut. *ύσω* Hdt., Att.: aor. *ἐμήνυσσα* often in Att.: pf. *μεμήνυκα* Andoc. 4. 16, Plat.:—Pass., pf. *μεμήνυται*, v. inftr.: aor. *ἐμήνυθην* Eur., Plat.: fut. *μηνυθήσομαι* Galen.:—an aor. med. *μηνύσαιο* in Theod. Prodr. p. 362: (v. sub **μνω*). To disclose what is secret, reveal, betray; generally, to make known, report, declare, indicate, shew. Construct., μ. τινί τι h. Hom. Merc. 254, Pind. N. 9. 10, Hdt. 1. 23; τι Soph. O. T. 102, 1384, etc.; τοὺς ἑτερογενέας μ. ἡ πέδη indicates, detects them, Xen. Eq. 3. 2. With acc. and part., μ. τινά ἔχοντα to shew that he has, Hdt. 2. 121, 3; so, μ. τινά ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς ἀποθανόντα Antipho 115. 21; πόλεμος γεγωνός ἐμηνύθη Plat. Criti. 108 E; the part. is sometimes omitted, τοῦ ἔργου . . . σε μηνύει κακόν (sc. ὄντα) Eur. Hipp. 1077:—c. acc. et inf., Plat. Rep. 366 B:—there is a singular constr. in Plat. Crat. 412 A, μ. ὧς . . . ἐπομένης τῆς ψυχῆς gives indication of the soul as following, indicates that it follows. 3. foll. by a relat. or Conj., μ. αὐτοῖς τίς ἐστιν Id. Apol. 24 D; μ. τινί εἰ . . . to inform one whether . . . Ar. Ach. 206; μ. ὅτι . . . Arist. Eth. N. 1. 12, 5.

4. absol., ὧς μεμήνυκεν ὁ λόγος Plat. Phaedr. 277 C, cf. Phileb. 19 B.

II. at Athens to inform, lay public information against another, κατὰ τινος Andoc. 3. fin., Lys. 105. 18; τινά Andoc. 3. 3; τι Ib. 7; περί τινος Ib. 39; also, μ. τι κατὰ τινος Thuc. 6. 60:—μ. τινί τι to give information of a thing to a magistrate, Plat. Legg. 730 D; τι πρὸς τινα Dem. 703. 13; εἰς τινα Plat. Menex. 239 B:—impers. in Pass., μηνύεται information is laid, Thuc. 6. 28; ὑποσημαίνοντες . . . ἱππία μεμνύσθαι Id. 1. 20, cf. 6. 57, Andoc. 2. 28; ὦν περί ἐμεμνήσθον Ib. 61:—but in Pass. also of persons, to be informed against, to be denounced, τῶν μετ' αὐτοῦ μεμνημένων Ib. 53, cf. Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 10; so, πράγμα μηνυθῆν Eur. Ion 1563; μηνυθέντος τοῦ ἐπιβουλεύματος Thuc. 2. 89. [ὑ always in fut., aor. and pf.; and in Att. so in pres. and impf.; but v is made short in pres. and impf., h. Hom. Merc. 254, and Pind., except when before a long syll., as in h. Hom. Merc. 373.]

μῆον, ov, τό, a plant, spiguel, *Meum Athamanticum*, Diosc. 1. 3.

μή ὅπως and **μή ὅτι**, elliptic phrases, μὴ [λέγε] or μὴ [ὑπολάβητε] ὅπως or ὅτι . . . (as οὐχ ὅπως for οὐ λέγω ὅπως), stronger than οὐχ ὅπως, not only not so, but . . . , let alone that . . . , χρηστοὶ γυναῖκιν, μὴ ὅτι ἀνδράσι Plat. Rep. 398 E, al.; more strongly μὴ ὅτι γε δὴ . . . Dem. 1202. 11.

II. opposed to other Conjunctions, 1. μὴ ὅπως or μὴ ὅτι, followed by ἄλλ' οὐδέ, as μὴ ὅπως ὀρχεῖσθαι . . . ἄλλ' οὐδ' ὀρθοῦσθαι ἐδύνασθε Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 10; οὐκ ἀν . . . ἐργαζόμεθα μὴ ὅτι τὴν ταύταν, ἄλλ' οὐδ' ἀν τὴν ἡμέραν Ib. 3. 2, 21. 2. μὴ ὅτι followed by ἄλλὰ, as, μὴ ὅτι ἰδῶται τινά, ἀλλὰ τὸν μέγαν βασιλέα Plat. Apol. 40 D, cf. Prot. 319 D, Dem. 869. 17 and 20, etc.; μὴ ὅτι θεός, ἀλλὰ καὶ

ἄνθρωποι οὐ φιλοῦσιν Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 17.

3. οὐδέ or καὶ οὐ followed by μὴ ὅτι, as οὐδέ ἀναπνεῖν, μὴ ὅτι λέγειν τι δυνήσομεθα Xen. Symp. 2, 26, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 240 D, Crat. 427 E, Theaet. 161 D.

μὴ οὐ is used of an apprehended negative: I. with finite forms of the Verb, after Verbs expressing fear or apprehension (cf. μὴ B. 8): a. mostly with Subj., δῖδω μὴ ὅτι τις τοῖς ὑπὸσχεται τοῦδε ἔργον Il. 10. 39, cf. Hdt. 6. 9, Thuc. 3. 53, 3. 57 fin., Plat. Meno 89 D, etc.;—so, after hist. tenses, with Opt., ἡβόμεσαν τινες ἐννοοῦμενοι μὴ οὐκ ἔχοντες ὀπθεῖν λαμβάνοντες Xen. An. 3. 5, 3, etc.:—the fut. Opt. represents fut. Indic. in oratio obl., μὴ οὐκ ὀρθῶς ἀντὶ ποιήσῃς Plat. Euthyphro 15 D.

b. with Indic., ὁρᾶτε μὴ οὐκ ἐμοὶ μάλαστα τῶν πολιτῶν προσήκει Andoc. 14. 3, Plat. Lach. 187 B, Alc. 139 D.

2. without a Verb expressed, with Subj., μὴ νύ τοι οὐ χραίσμη Il. 1. 28, cf. 566, Hdt. 5. 79, Eur. Tro. 982, Plat. Phaedo 67 B, Conv. 194 C, 214 C, etc.;—also with Indic., μὴ τοῦτο οὐ καλῶς ὠμολογήσαμεν Id. Meno 89 C.

3. μὴ is sometimes doubled, irregularly, for μὴ οὐ, ἐθαύμαζε δ' εἴ τις . . . φοβοῖτο, μὴ ὁ γένόμενος καλὸς κἀγαθὸς . . . μὴ τὴν μεγίστην χάριν ἔχει Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 7, cf. Thuc. 2. 13.

II. peculiar to Hdt. and Att. writers, and their imitators, is the use of μὴ οὐ with Infin., in a manner that can hardly be distinguished from the similar usage of μὴ (v. μὴ B. 4 and 5), the earliest example being in Simon. 8. 5, ἀνδρα δ' οὐκ ἔστι μὴ οὐ κακὸν ἐμμεναι:—μὴ οὐ however is only used after a negat. expressed or implied, like Lat. *quin* or *quominus* with Subj.: 1. with Infin., a. after Verbs of hindering, denying, avoiding, needing, when these Verbs are themselves negated or questioned, and μὴ οὐ cannot be rendered into English, οὐκέτι ἀνεβάλλοντο μὴ οὐ τὸ πᾶν μηχανήσασθαι nihil jam dubitabant quin omnia experirentur, Hdt. 6. 88, cf. 8. 100, 119; τί δῆτα μέλλεις μὴ οὐ γυναικίαν περ; Aesch. Prom. 627, cf. Soph. Aj. 540, Ar. Ach. 320, etc., Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 2, 4, 3, 8, Plat. Euthyph. 304 C, Phaedo 87 A, Dem. 707. 21; after ὥστε, Hdt. 8. 57, 1:—with the Article, οὐκ ἐναντιώσομαι τὸ μὴ οὐ γεγωνεῖν πᾶν Aesch. Prom. 787, cf. 918, Soph. O. T. 283, Eur. Phocn. 1176 G, Ar. Av. 36, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 42, Plat. Phileb. 13 C, etc.:—the same sense is often expressed by μὴ alone, v. μὴ B. 4. b.

b. Verbs and phrases signifying impossibility, improbability, reluctance, when not negated, take μὴ οὐ with the Infin., the μὴ οὐ having a negative translation, such as οὐ δύναμαι, οὐκ αἶός τ' εἰμί, αἰσχρόν, δεινόν, οὐ πείθομαι, and the like; c. g. δεινὸν ἐδόκεε εἶναι μὴ οὐ λαβεῖν Hdt. 1. 187, cf. 2. 181, 3. 51, 7. 5, Antipho 139. 39, Thuc. 8. 60; αἰσχρὴν ἦν μὴ οὐ συσπουδάσειν Xen. An. 2. 3, 11; αἰσχρόν ἐστι μὴ οὐκ ἄλλας πληγὰς ἐμβάλλειν τῷ υἱέ Id. Lac. 6, 2; οὐδέεις οἷός τ' ἐστὶν ἄλλως λέγων μὴ οὐ (nemo potest non) καταγέλαστος εἶναι Plat. Gorg. 509 A; after ὥστε, Eur. Fr. 1054, Xen. Ath. 3, 8; μὴ and μὴ οὐκ in consecutive clauses, Id. Apol. 34;—with the Article, τὸ μὴ οὐ . . . Aesch. Eum. 614, Ar. Ran. 68, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 36.

2. μὴ οὐ with the Partic., like μὴ οὐ with the Inf., only after a negat. expressed or implied, but less freq. used, οὐκ ἂν δίκαιον [ἀνδριάντα] ἱστάναι μὴ οὐκ ὑπερβαλλόμενον τοῖσι ἔργοισι Hdt. 2. 110, cf. 6. 9, 106; δυσάλγητος γὰρ ἂν εἴην τοιάνδε μὴ οὐ κατοικεῖται ἔδραν Soph. O. T. 12, cf. 221, O. C. 359, Isocr. 217 C, Plat. Lys. 212 D, Philem. Incert. 1.

3. = εἰ μὴ, except, πόλεις . . . χαλεπαὶ λαβεῖν, μὴ οὐ χρόνῳ καὶ πολιτορῳ Dem. 379. S.

μὴ πολλάκις, lest perchance, Lat. *ne forte*, Heind. Plat. Phaedo 60 D, Stallb. Rep. 424 B.

μῆποτε or **μῆ ποτε**, I. as Adv. *never, on no account*, after ὥς, εἰ, etc., Aesch. Pr. 203, Eum. 882, Cho. 182, etc.;—also with inf., Id. Eum. 977, Supp. 617; esp. in oaths, *never, οὐ ποτε, μῆποτε τῆς ἐνῆς ἐπιβήμεναι* Il. 9. 133, 275; ἐπεκέλευετ' Ἐρῆν, μῆποτε . . . ἐφέσσεσθαι Ib. 455; also in orat. obliqua, when another's words are quoted, Hes. Op. 86; cf. οὐδέποτε. 2. in prohibition or strong denial, with aor. Subj., μῆποτε καὶ σὺ . . . ὀλέσσης Od. 19. 81, etc.; with Infin. for Imper., 11. 441.

3. in later Greek, *perhaps*, like *nescio an*, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 1, 3, and often in Gramm.; v. Butt. Exc. vii ad Dem. Mid., p. 135.

II. as Conj. *that at no time, lest ever*, Lat. *ne quando*, αἰσχυρόμενοι φάτιν ἀνδρῶν . . . μὴ ποτέ τις εἴησι Od. 21. 324, al.

μῆ που, lest anywhere, that nowhere, Lat. *neubi*, Od. 2. 71, etc.: *lest perchance*, Hom., etc.

μῆπω or **μῆ πω**, I. as Adv. *not yet*, Lat. *nondum*, Od. 22. 431, etc.; ἄλλὰ μῆπω ταῦτα (sc. σκοπεῖτε) Dem. 543. 14:—in expositulation, μῆπω τι μεβιετ' Il. 4. 234, 17. 422, etc.: μῆπω γε, nay, not yet, Aesch. Pr. 631; followed by πρὶν, Il. 18. 134, Soph. Ph. 961, 1409:—c. opt. precativis, μῆπω μανείη Eur. Hec. 1278; sometimes merely to deny positively, Soph. El. 403; cf. πω 2.

II. as Conj. *that not yet, lest yet*, ἀστέροχομος . . . μῆ πώ τις . . . λάθῃαι Od. 9. 102, etc.

μῆ πάποτε, of past time, *never yet*, Soph. Ant. 1094; v. οὐδέποτε.

μῆπως or **μῆ πως**, like μῆ που, *lest in any way*, and after Verbs of fearing, *lest any how, lest perchance*, often in Hom., following of course the constr. of μῆ:—also divisiu, μῆ πως, Od. 4. 396, etc.

II. in case of doubt, or in indirect questions, *whether or no*, Il. 10. 101.

μῆρα, τᾶ, rarer Homeric pl. for *μηρία*, not irreg. pl. of *μηρός*, as appears both from the sense and accent (v. *μηρίον*), Il. 1. 464, 2. 427, etc., so Ar. Pax 1088, 1092.

μηριά, τᾶ, the sing. *μηρίαν* only in Posidon. ap. Ath. 154 B; in Hom. and Ar. also *μῆρα* (q. v.):—*that which was cut out of the thighs (μηροὶ) of victims*, i. e. (v. inftr.) *the thigh-bones*, which it was the old usage to cut out (ἐκ *μηρία* τέμνοντες), and wrap in two folds of fat (*κνήση* ἐκάλυψαν, διππύχα ποιήσαντες), and also to lay slices of meat upon them (*ὠμαθήσαν* Od. 3. 458, Il. 1. 461): they were then laid on the altar (ἐπὶ *μηρία* τέμνοντες Ἀπόλλωνι Od. 21. 267, cf. 3. 179); and burnt (εἰ ποτέ τοι κατὰ πύονα μῆρ' ἔκαρα Il. 1. 40, cf. Od. 4. 704, al.): hence *πύονα* *μηρία* are the thigh-bones in their fat (in Theocr. 17. 126, *πυανθέντα*; in Aesch. Pr. 496, *κνήση κῶλα συγκαλυπτά*), for which, in Il. 8. 240,

we have *δημὸς καὶ μηρία*: so in Hes. Op. 335, Theogn. 1145, ἀγλαὰ *μηρία* may be the *fat thigh-bones*, unless ἀγλαός is merely a general epith.: hence also *κνήμις μηρίων* Soph. Ant. 1008; τῶν *μηρίων ἡ κνίσσα* Ar. Av. 193, cf. 1517. The origin of the custom is said to be found in Hes. Th. 535 sq., 556.—The distinction between *μηρία* *thigh-bones*, and *μηροὶ* *thighs*, given by the old Gramm. (e. g. Apollon. Lex. s. v. *μηρία*, Schol. II. 1. 40), was revived by Voss Mythol. Briefe, 2. 303–322. But Herm. Soph. Ant. 997 (cf. ad Aesch. Pr. 496) denies this, taking *μηρία* to be *slices from the thighs or hams*; and Nitzsch Od. 3. 456, supports him, remarking that, though Hom. always says *μηρία* (or *μήρα*) *καίεναι*, yet the phrase *μηροὺς ἐξέταμον* is used, as well as *ἐκ μηρία τάμνον*, II. 1. 460., 2. 423, Od. 12. 360: Eubul. says τοῖς θεοῖσι . . . *μηρία* . . . *θυέτε*, Incert. 18.

II. = *μηροί*, the *thighs*, only in Bion 1. 84.

μηριαῖος, α, ov, (*μηρός*) of or belonging to the thigh, Lat. *femorialis*, τὰ μ. *οὐτά* Schol. II. 1. 40; αἱ μ. *the thighs*, of the horse, Xen. Eq. II, 4; of the dog, Id. Cyn. 4, 1.

μηρίγξ, γγος, ἡ, a *bristle*, Hesych.: *σμήριγξ* in Lyc. 37.

μηρίζω, (*μηρός*) to strike on the thigh, a Comic word coined on analogy of *γαστήριον*, Diog. L. 7. 172.

μηρίνθος, ἡ, gen. ov: *metapl.* acc. sing. *μηρίνθα*, as if from *μήρις* (cf. *ἐλμυς*, *πείρις*) Orph. Arg. 595:—a *cord*, *line*, *string*, ἐκ δὲ τρήνῃα πέλειαν λεπτῇ *μηρίνθω* δῆσε ποδὺς II. 23. 854, cf. 869: a *fishing-line*, Theocr. 21. 12; hence, proverb., αὐτὴ μὲν ἡ *μηρίνθος* οὐδὲν ἔσπασε *the line* caught nothing, i. e. it was of no avail, Ar. Thesm. 928, cf. Vesp. 176, Luc. Hermot. 28. Cf. *σμήρινθος*. (From *μηρύω*; akin to *μέριμναι*, *μήριγξ*:—for the form, cf. *λαβύριον*.)

Μηρίωνης, ov, ὅ, prop. n. in Hom. II. with a play on *μηροί*, the *puenda muliebria*, Anth. P. 5. 36.

μηρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a plant, *tripolium*, Diosc. Noth. 4. 135.

μηρο-καντέω, to burn *thigh-bones* as a sacrifice, like *ἱεροκαντέω*, A. B. 51.

μηρο-ῥαφής, ἐς, sewed in the thigh, of Bacchus, cited from Nonn.

μηρός, οὐ, ὁ, the thigh, Lat. *femur*, in Hom. mostly of men: accurately described in II. 5. 305, κατ' *ισχίον*, ἔνθα τε *μηρός* *ισχίον* ἐνστέφεται in the hip-joint, and in the part where the thigh turns in the hip-joint: often in the phrases, *φάσγανον* or *ἄορ* ἐρυσσάμενος, *σπασσάμενος* παρὰ *μηροῦ* drawing his sword from his thigh, where it hung, Hom.; *μηρὸν* *πληγόμενος*, in sign of vehement agitation, II. 16. 125; so, *ἐπαίσατα τὸν μηρόν* Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 6; *τύπτειν*, *παράσσειν* Polyb. 15. 27, 11, etc.

2. Hom. uses the word of animals only in phrase *μηροὺς ἐξέταμον* (v. sub *μήρα*) in Hdt. 3. 103, of the *leg-bones* generally, *κάμηλος* ἐν τοῖσι *ὀπισθίοις* σκέλεσι *ἔχει τέσσαρας* *μηροὺς* καὶ *ζυγύατα* τέσσαρα:—pl. *μηροί* used for *μηρία* by Soph. Ant. 1011; dual *μηρῶ* Ar. Pax 1039.

μηρο-ῥαφής, ἐς, *thigh-bred*, of Bacchus, Anth. P. 11. 329, Strab. 687.

μηρο-τύπης, ἐς, striking the thigh, *κέντρον* Anth. P. 9. 274.

μήρυγμα, v. sub *μήρυμα*.

μηρυκάω, to chew the cud, *ruminate*, Arist. H. A. 2. 17. 8., 9. 50, 12, al.; τὰ *μηρυκάοντα* *ruminants*, Ib. 3. 21, 7;—so *μηρυκίζω*, Ael. N. A. 5. 42, Galen.; and *μηρυκάομαι*, Dep., Plut. Rom. 4, cf. Luc. Gall. 8.

μηρυκισμός, ὁ, a chewing the cud, LXX (Levit. 11. 3 sq.).

μήρυμα, τό, that which may be spun into thread, Poll. 7. 29; of a fibrous stone, Plut. 2. 434 A.

II. like Lat. *tractus*, *volumen*, a serpent's coil or trail, *δόλιχον* μ. *γαστήρος* Nic. Th. 163, 265,—as Lob. Paral. 433 writes for *μήρυγμα*.

μηρυόματιον, τό, Dim. of *μήρυγμα*, Hero Autom. p. 148.

μηρύς, υκος, ὁ, a *ruminating fish*, like the *scarus*, Arist. H. A. 9. 50, 12.

μηρύσμαι, f. l. for *μήρυμαι*, Hesych.

μηρύσμαι, Dor. μάρ—Theocr.: aor. *ἐμηρύσασθην*: Dep. To draw up, *furl*, *istia* *μηρύσαντο* Od. 12. 170, cf. Ar. Rh. 4. 889; ναῦται δ' *ἐμηρύσαντο* *ἡνὲς* *ισχάδα* *δρεν* up the anchor, Soph. Fr. 699; *μηρύσασθαι* ἀπὸ *βυθῶν* Opp. C. 1. 50; μ. *πέριμα*, *σχόινον* Anth. P. 10. 2 and 5.

2. in weaving, *κρόκα* ἐν *στήμονι* *μηρύσασθαι* to weave the wool into the warp, Hes. Op. 536:—then, to wind off thread, Luc. Hermot. 47.

3. *μηρύσμαι* appears as a Pass. in Theocr. 1. 29, *κισσὸς* *μαρύεται* *περὶ* *χείλη* *ivy* draws itself, winds round the edge.—Ep. word, used by Soph. and in late Prose, but *ἐκμηρύσμαι* is found in Xen. [v in all tenses, *μηρύοντο* Ar. Rh. 4. 889; *μηρύσαντο* Od., etc.]

μῆς, ὁ, Dor. for *μείς*, *μήν*, Arcad. 126. 9, Theognost. Can. 134. 31.

μῆστωρ, 2 sing. Ep. aor. of *μῆδομαι*; also *μῆστωρ*, *μῆσάμενος*.

μῆστωρ, ωρος, ὁ, (*μῆδομαι*) an adviser, *counsellor*, Hom., who calls Zeus ὕπατος *μῆστωρ* II. 8. 22., 17. 339; and any one distinguished for wise counsel, as Priam, θεῶν *μῆστωρ* ἀτάλαντος 7. 366; Patroclus, 17. 477, Od. 3. 110; Neleus, 3. 409; Ἀθηναῖοι *μῆστωρες* αὐτῆς *authors* of the battle-din, II. 4. 328; κρατερὸν *μῆστωρα* φόβοιο, of Diomedes, 6. 278; of Patroclus, 23. 16; *μῆστωρ* φ., of the horses of Aeneas, 5. 272, 8. 108.

II. as prop. n., *Μῆστωρ*, gen. *ωρος*, II. 24. 257.

μῆτε, and *not*, mostly doubled, *μῆτε* . . . *μήτε* . . ., neither . . . nor, often in Hom., etc.; *μῆτε* . . . *μήτ' οὐν* . . . Aesch. Ag. 358, 472:—but sometimes *μηδὲ* . . . *μῆτε*, Od. 13. 308, etc.; *μῆτε* . . . *μηδέ*, v. sub *μηδέ*; *μῆτε* . . . *τε* . . ., both *not* . . . and . . ., II. 13. 230, Ildt. 1. 63, Eur. Heracl. 454; (also, by an anacoluthon, *μῆτε* . . . *δέ* . . ., Soph. O. C. 423, Plat. Legg. 627 E); *μή* . . . *μῆτε* . . ., Soph. O. C. 496, Eur. I. A. 978.

2. *μῆτε* is sometimes omitted in the former of two clauses, *ἔκοντα* *μήτ' ἀκοντα* Soph. Ph. 771, cf. Eur. Hec. 373 (where Pors. *μῆτε*); cf. οὐτε II. 5. d.

μῆτειρα, ἡ, = *μήτηρ*, v. l. for *δμήτειρα*, II. 14. 259; otherwise only in Synes. Hymn. 326 D,—except in compd. *παμήτειρα*.

Μήτηρ, Dor. *μάτηρ*, ἡ, though paroxyt. in nom., it follows *πατήρ* in the accent of the obl. cases,—sc. gen. *μητέρος* contr. *μητρός*, dat. *μητέρι* *μητρὶ*,—both forms being found in Hom., but the uncontr. forms not in Att., unless in lyr. passages of Trag., as *ματέρος* Aesch. Supp. 539; *ματέρι*

Soph. O. C. 1481; *μητέρος* once in iambics, Eur. Rhos. 393; acc. *μητέρα*, *μητέρας* were never contr.: voc. *μήτηρ*. (Cf. *μαῖα*; Skt. *māt-a*; Lat. *mat-er*; O. Norse *mod-ir*; A. S. *mod-er*; O. H. G. *muot-er* (*mutter*, *mother*); Old Slav. *mat-i*; Lith. *mat-i*; Gael. *math-air*:—the Root seems to be Skt. *mā* (*to make*), M. Müller Sc. of Lang. 2. 212.) A *mother*, Hom., etc.; also of animals, a *dam*, II. 17. 4, Od. 10. 414; of a *mother-bird*, II. 2. 313; of bees, Arist. H. A. 5. 21, 2, etc.:—ἀπὸ or ἐκ *μητρός* from one's *mother's womb*, Pind. P. 5. 153, Aesch. Cho. 422; in pl. *the mother and grandmother*, Plut. Agis 9:—as an address to elderly women, ὦ *μήτηρ* Diod. 17. 37, etc.

2. also of lands, *μήτηρ* *μήλων*, *θηρῶν* *mother* of flocks, of game, II. 2. 696., 8. 47, etc.:—often of Earth, *τῇ πάντων* μ. Hes. Op. 561; παρ' *μέσον* *ὀμφαλόν* *εὐδένδροιο* . . . *ματέρος* *γῆς* Pind. P. 4. 133; γῆ *μήτηρ* Aesch. Theb. 16, etc.; ὦ *γαῖα* *μήτηρ* Eur. Hipp. 601:—also ἡ *Μήτηρ* alone for *Δημήτηρ*, τῇ *Μητρὶ* καὶ τῇ *Κούρῃ* ὀρτὴν ἄγονσι Hdt. 8. 65; but also of Rhea, Pind. P. 3. 138; ὦ *Πάν* . . . *Ματρὸς* *μεγάλης* ὁπαδὲ Id. Fr. 63, cf. Eur. Hel. 1355; so, μ. *ὄρετα* Ar. Av. 746.

3. often of one's native land, *μάτηρ* *ἐμά*, Θῆβα Pind. I. 1. 1, cf. P. 140, Aesch. Theb. 416, Isocr. 45 C; and so, just like *μητρόπολις*, Pind. O. 9. 32, cf. 6. 169; ἡ *Σκύριος* *δακρυῖον* *ἀνδρῶν* μ. Soph. Ph. 326.

II. poet. as the origin or source of events, μ. *ἀέθλων*, of Olympia, Pind. O. 8. 2; *πειθαρχία* γὰρ τῆς *εὐπραξίας* μ. Aesch. Theb. 225; ἡ *γνώμη* μ. *κακῶν* Soph. Ph. 1361; so, *light is the mother* of day, Aesch. Ag. 265; the grape of wine, Id. Pers. 614; summer of the vine-shoot, Pind. N. 5. 11, Aphroditῆ of the Loves, Id. Fr. 87; ὦ *μάτηρ* *αἰσχύνας* *ἐμάς*, of a rumour, Soph. Aj. 174; cf. *μητριὰ*.

μητῖ, neut. of *μήτις*, q. v.

μητῖ, contr. dat. of *μήτις* for *μητίῃ*, Hom.

μητιάω, Ep. 3 pl. *μητιώοι* and part. *μητιῶν*, ὥσα, Hom.: impf. *μητιάσκον* Ar. Rh. 4. 7:—also as Dep., 2 pl. *μητιάσθε*, II. 22. 174; 3 pl. impf. *μητιώοντο* 12. 17; inf. *μητιάσθαι*, Hom., etc.: (*μήτις*). Like *μῆδομαι*, to meditate, deliberate, debate, καθέλειτο *μητιώωντες* *βουλάς* II. 20. 153; ὅσσα τε *μητιώοι* μετὰ *φύσιν* II. 20. 208; βουλήν, ἡ *βα* *θεοῖσιν* ἐφήνδανε *μητιώων* 7. 45:—Med., *μητιάσθε*, ἡ . . . *ἡέ* . . . consider among you whether . . . or . . ., 22. 174; c. inf., δὴ *τύτε* *μητιώοντο* . . . *τείχος* *ἀμαλδύναι* 12. 17.

2. c. acc. objecti, to plan, devise, bring about, νόστον Ὀδυσσῆος . . . *μητιώσα* Od. 6. 9; but in bad sense, Ἔκτορι . . . *κακὰ* *μητιώωντι* II. 18. 312; *θεοὶ* *κακὰ* *μητιώωντες* Od. 1. 234, etc. Cf. *μητιομαι*.

μητιέτα, ὁ, Ep. for *μητιέτης*, a counsellor, often in Hom., as epith. of Zeus, *all-wise*! (Formed from *μήτις*: cf. *ὀφίτης*, *πολιήτης*). *μητιετὰ*, though in Hom. α always by position.]

μητιζομαι, v. *μητιομαι*.

μητίμα, τό, = *μήτις*, ap. Hesych. s. v. *μήτεα*; formed after *μήνιμα*.

μητιεύς, εσσα, εν, (*μήτις*) *wise in counsel*, *all-wise*, epith. of Zeus, = *μητιέτα*, h. Hom. Ap. 344, Hes. Op. 51. 767, etc.; φάρμακα *μητιεύοντα* *wise*, i. e. *well-chosen*, *helpful* remedies, Od. 4. 227.

μητιόμαι, fut. *ίσομαι*: aor. *ἐμητιάσθην*: Dep., like *μητιάω*, esp. to devise, contrive, plan, *μητιόμαι* ἔχθεα *λυγρὰ* *μέμμερα* II. 3. 416; *τοσάδε* *μέμμερ'* ἐπ' ἡμάτι *μητιόσθαι* 10. 48, etc.; *μέγα* ἔργον *ἐμητιάσαντο* Od. 12. 373; οἱ *θανάτοι* *μητιόσμαι* II. 15. 349; but also c. dupl. acc., ὃν ἂν *κακὰ* *μητιόσαιν* Od. 18. 27; cf. *μῆδομαι* 2.—Hom. has only the fut. and aor.; so, *πρώτιστον* Ἐρωτα *θεῶν* *μητιόσατο* *Parmen.* 132; but the pres. *μητιόμαι* occurs in Pind. P. 2. 170. [v in fut. and aor., and *μητιών* Orph. Arg. 1341; v in *μητιόμαι* Pind. I. c.]

μήτις, ἡ, gen. ios, Att. *ἰδος* Aesch. Cho. 626, Supp. 61; dat. *μήτιδι* Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 141, Ep. *μήτῃ* for *μήτι*, Hom., pl. *μητιέσσι* Pind. O. 1. 15; acc. *μήτιν* Hom., Soph. Ant. 158: (v. sub *μάω*).

The faculty of advising, wisdom, skill, cunning, craft, Διὶ *μήτιν* ἀτάλαντος (cf. *μητιέτα*), II. 2. 407, etc.; so, Διὸς γὰρ οὐχ ὕρ' ὀρ' *μήτιν*, ὅπα *φύγοι* μ' ἂν Aesch. Fr. 905; *μήτι* . . . καὶ *κέρδαν* Od. 13. 299; *μήτι* . . . *μέγ'* ἀμείων γέ *βίη* *πιν* II. 23. 315; *μήτιν* ἀλώπηξ a fox for *craft*, Pind. I. 4. 79 (3. 65):—of a poet's skill or craft, Id. N. 3. 15.

II. advice, counsel, a plan, undertaking, Hom., etc.; *μήτιν* ὑφαίνομεν II. 7. 324, Od. 4. 678, etc.; in pl., σοφῶν *μητιέσσι* Pind. P. 1. 15; *γυναῖκες* *βουλόων* *μητιδας* Aesch. Cho. 626: cf. *μῆδος*.

III. as fem. prop. n., the first wife of Zeus, mother of Athena, Hes. Th. 886.—Ep. word, used by Pind., Aesch. and Soph. II. c.

μήτις or *μή τις*, ὁ, ἡ, neut. *μήτῃ*, gen. *μήτινος*: (*τίς*):—lest any one, lest anything: that no one, that nothing, Lat. *ne quis*, *ne quid*, constructed just like the Adv. *μή*, Hom., etc.

II. *μήτι* or *μή τι*, Adv., with the Imper. or Subj., and Inf. used imperatively, II. 1. 550., 5. 130, etc.;—with Opt. to express a wish, ὤκοντο *μή τι* πάντες Soph. Tr. 383.

2. after Verbs of fear or doubt, II. 11. 470, Od. 2. 77, etc.

3. in indirect questions, *μή τί σοι* δοκῶ *ταρβῆναι*, *δοῖ* I . . .? (i. e. I do not) Aesch. Pr. 959, cf. 247.

4. *μή τί γε* *let alone*, much less, Lat. *nedum*, *ne dicam*, οὐδὲ *στρατιώτης* οὗτος *γε* οὐδένος ἐστὶν ἄξιος, *μή τί γε* τῶν ἄλλων ἡγεμῶν Dem. 562. 26, cf. 383. 21; with a word between, ὡς δῶστον *δίκην*, *μή τι* ποιήσαντι *γε* Id. 96. 21;—so, *μή τι* δὴ, Polyb. 12. 9, 6; *μή τί γε* δὴ, οὐκ ἐνὶ οὐδὲ τοῖς φίλοις . . . *μή τι* *γε* δὴ τοῖς θεοῖς Dem. 24. 23; also, *μητιγούν* Ael. V. II. 12. 9.

μητίω, v. *μητιομαι*, sub fin.

μητοί or *μή τοι*, stronger form of *μή*, with Imper. and Subj., *μή τοι* δοκεῖται Aesch. Pr. 436, cf. Soph. O. C. 1407, 1438, Ant. 544, etc.; in an oath, with Inf., Aesch. Eum. 765; in Plat. foll. by *γε*, Rep. 352 C, 388 B.

2. after Verbs implying negation, Soph. El. 518.

μήτος, τό, = *μήτις*, ap. Hesych. s. v. *μήτεα*.

μήτρα, Ion. —τρῆ, ἡ, (*μήτηρ*) Lat. *matrux*, the womb, Hipp. Protrh. 106, Ildt. 3. 108, Plat., etc.; also in pl., Hdt. I. c.:—or more properly the entrance to the womb, Arist. H. A. 3. 1. 21.

2. a swine's *faucal*, Lat. *uvula*, reckoned a great dainty, *μήτρας* *τύμος* Teleclid. Ἀμφ. 1. 14;

μήτραν .. παλοῦσιν, ἥδιστον κρέας Antipho Φιλom. 1; ὑπὲρ μήτρας .. ἀποθανεῖν Alex. Ποντ. 1, etc.; cf. Plut. 2. 733 C, Ath. 96 F. 3. metaph. the source, origin of a thing, Diog. L. 7. 46. II. the pith or heart of trees and wood, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6. 1. III. a queen-wasp, opp. to the ἐργάται, Arist. H. A. 9. 41, 2; also of bees, Id. μητρ-ἄγυρτης, ου, ὁ, a begging priest of Cybelē, the Mother of the gods, a sort of begging friar, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 645;—Iphicrates gave this name to Callias, who was really her Δαδούχος (v. sub voce), Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 10;—Antiphanes wrote a Comedy with this title, and he also uses the Verb μητραγυρνέω, Mισom. 1. 8, cf. Dion. H. 2. 19. μητρ-ἀδελφος, ὁ and ἡ, a mother's brother or sister, an uncle or aunt, Poll. 3. 22;—in Pind. P. 8. 49, ματραδελφεός. μητρίαι, to take after one's mother, Lat. matrescere, Gloss. μητρ-ἀλοίας, ου, ὁ, (ἀλοιάω) striking one's mother, a matricide, Aesch. Eum. 153, 210, Lys. 116. 44, Plat. Phaedo 114 A, etc.; in Mss. etc. sometimes written μητραλάας; cf. πατραλοίας. μητράριον, τό, Dim. of μήτηρ, Lat. matercula, Gloss. μητρ-εγχύτης [ῥ], ου, ὁ, a syringe for injections into the womb, Galen. 10. 328. μήτηρ, ἡ, Ion. for μήτρα. μητρίαι, = μητρίαι, Poll. 3. 11. μητριάς, ἀδός, ἡ, pecul. fem. of μητρίος, Anth. P. 9. 398. μητρίδιος [ῖ], α, ον, having a μήτρα, hence fruitful, filled with seed, μ. ἀκαλήφαι Ar. Lys. 549, ubi v. Schol. μητρίζω, to worship Cybelē, the Mother of the gods, Iambl. Myst. p. 69, etc.; v. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 832. μητρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of a mother, Lat. maternus, τιμή Arist. Eth. N. 9. 2, 8; κτήσις Poll. 3. 11. Adv. -κώς, Dion. H. de Rhet. 9. 4. μητρίς, (sc. γῆ) one's mother country (cf. πατρίς), Cretan word in Plat. Rep. 575 D, Plut. 2. 792 E; μητρίς δέ τοι, οὐ πατρίς ἔστιν Epigr. ap. Paus. 10. 24, 2. μητρο-γάμία, ἡ, marriage with one's mother, Jo. Chrys. μητρο-διδάκτος, ον, taught by one's mother, Diog. L. 2. 83. μητρό-δοκος, Dor. ματρ-, ον, received by the mother, γοῦναι Pind. N. 7. 124. μητρο-θήτης, ες, with a mother's mind, Anth. P. 1. 124. μητροθέην, Dor. ματρ-, Adv. (μήτηρ) from the mother, by the mother's side, Pind. O. 7. 41; καταλέγει ἐαυτὸν μ. Hdt. 1. 173; so, τὰ μ. Id. 7. 99. 2. from one's mother, from one's mother's hand, μητρ. δεδεγμένη Aesch. Cho. 750, cf. Ar. Ach. 478. 3. from one's mother's womb, μητρ. φυγῶν σκίτον Aesch. Theb. 664, cf. Cho. 607. 4. in Soph. O. C. 527, ἡ μάτροθεν .. λέκτρῃ ἐλήσῃ; it is little more than a gen.—Poetic word, used by Hdt., and in late Prose, as Luc. Tim. 51. μητρό-θεός, ἡ, mother of God, = θεοτόκος, Eccl. μητρο-κάσινυτή, ἡ, = κασινυτή ὁμομητρία, soror uterina, Aesch. Eum. 602;—for the Μοῖραι and Ἐρινύες were from the same mother, Night, Hes. Th. 217. μητρο-κολώνεια, ἡ, a mother-colony, i. e. a colonial metropolis, of Palmyra, C. I. 4485. μητρο-κομέω, to take care of one's mother, Nicet. 142 D. μητροκτονέω, to kill one's mother, Aesch. Eum. 202, 427, 595, Eur. Or. 887, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 1, 8. μητροκτονία, ἡ, matricide, Plut. 2. 18 A, 810 F. μητρο-κτόνος, ον, killing one's mother, matricidal, μ. φέτυμα, of Orestes, Aesch. Ag. 1281; μ. χεῖρες Id. Eum. 102; μ. μίσμα the stain of a mother's murder, Ib. 281; so, μ. κηλὶς, αἵμα Eur. I. T. 1200, Or. 1649. 2. as Subst. a matricide, Aesch. Eum. 492, Eur. El. 975, Plat. Legg. 869 B. μητρο-κωμία, ἡ, a mother-village, the chief village of a district, C. I. 4551, 4562, Jo. Damasc.; cf. μητροπόλις. μητρο-ολέθρος, ὁ, a matricide, Nicet. 413 B; μητρολέτης, Or. Sib. μητρο-μάμμη, ἡ, = μητρομήτωρ, C. I. 8735. μητρο-μήτωρ, Dor. ματρομάτωρ, οπος, ὁ, one's mother's mother, grand-mother, Pind. O. 6. 143; in Hom., μητρός μήτηρ Od. 19. 416. μητρο-μυξία, ἡ, incest with one's mother, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 191. μητρο-μύξιον, τό, = fornic., Schol. Aesch. Theb. 778. μητρ-ὁμοιος, ον, like one's mother, Eccl. μητρί-ξενος, ὁ, a bastard, Poll. 3. 21;—Rhodian word, acc. to Schol. Eur. Alc. 1001, cf. Hesych. μητρο-πάρθενος, ου, ἡ, the virgin-mother, Eccl. μητρο-πάτωρ [ᾱ], οπος, ὁ, one's mother's father, grandfather, Il. 11. 224, Hdt. 1. 75; 3. 51, al. μητρό-πολις, Dor. ματρ-, εως, ἡ;—the mother-state, as related to her colonies, of Athens in relation to the Ionians, Hdt. 7. 51, Thuc. 6. 82; of Doris in relation to the Peloponn. Dorians, Hdt. 8. 31, Thuc. 1. 107, 3. 92; of Merope in relation to the Ethiopians, Hdt. 2. 29; of Thera, μ. μεγάλων πολιῶν Pind. P. 4. 34, cf. Simon. 100; of the Attic Salamis, which was the μ. of the Cyprian, Aesch. Pers. 895; of Corinth, as the μ. of Coreycra, Thuc. 1. 24. 2. metaph. ἐστὶ μ. τοῦ ψυχροῦ [ὁ ἐγκέφαλος] Hipp. 249. 49; ἡ Ἰστωρία μ. τῆς φιλοσοφίας Diod. 1. 2, cf. Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 104 A. II. one's mother-city, mother-country, home, Pind. N. 5. 16, Soph. O. C. 707, Ant. 1122. III. a metropolis in our sense, capital city, Xen. An. 5. 2, 3, 5. 4, 15; ἡ μ. τῆς Ἀσίας, prob. Ephesus, C. I. 335; ἡ μ. τῆς Ἰωνίας, i. e. Miletus, Ib. 339; etc. μητροπολίτης [ῖ], ου, ὁ, a citizen of the metropolis or mother-city, C. I. 4472. 4. II. a metropolitian bishop, C. I. 8693, al. μητρο-πόλος, ον, tending mothers, epith. of Eleithyia, Pind. P. 3. 15. II. αἱ μ. = μέλισσαι (1. 2), Hesych. μητρο-πρεπής, ες, befitting a mother; in Adv. -πῶς, Jo. Damasc. μητρο-ραίστης, ου, ὁ, a matricide, Suid. μητρο-ρύπιος, ον, rejected by one's mother, Anth. P. 15. 26. μητρο-τύπτης, ου, ὁ, = μητραλοίας, Hesych. s. v. ἀλοιά.

μητρο-φθόρος, ον, murdering one's mother, Anth. P. 9. 498.

μητρο-φόνος, ον, murdering one's mother, ἀντίποιν' ὡς τίνης ματρο-φόνου δῶας (so Casaub. for μητροφόνος), Aesch. Eum. 268. 2. as Subst. a matricide, Ib. 257.

μητρο-φόντης, ου, ὁ, = μητροφόνος, Eur. Or. 497, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 14. μητρυῖα, Dor. -ματρ-, ἄς, Ion. μητρυῖ, ἡς, ἡ;—a step-mother, Il. etc.: the unkindness of step-mothers was proverbial (cf. Lat. injusta noverca), ἐδικαίειν εἶναι καὶ τῷ ἔργῳ μ., i. e. not only in name, but in reality, Hdt. 4. 154; also, ἀλλοτρεῖ μητρυῖ πᾶσι ἡμέρη, ἀλλοτρεῖ μήτηρ, of unlucky and lucky days, Hes. Op. 823; metaph., μ. νεῶν, of a dangerous coast, Aesch. Pr. 727; so, the children of Attic soil are said to be τρεφόμενοι οὐχ ὑπὸ μητρυῖας ἀλλ' ὑπὸ μητρὸς τῆς χώρας Plat. Menex. 237 B, cf. Plut. 2. 201 E, Vell. Pat. 2. 4, 4.

μητρυῖαίω, to be a step-mother, act as one, Gloss.

μητρυῖος, οὔ, ὁ, a step-father, Theopomp. Com. Elp. 6.

μητρυῖωδης, ες (εἶδος) step-motherly, τὸ μ. a step-mother's treatment, unkindness, Plut. 2. 143 A.

μητρυακός, ἡ, ὄν, = μητρώος II, Marin. Vit. Procl. 33

μητρώιος, α, ον, Ep. for μητρώος, Od. 19. 410.

μήτρων, Dor. μάτρων, ανος, ὁ, = μήτρωρ, Epigr. Gr. 322. 5, 371. 3. μητρωνυμικός, ἡ, ὄν, (δῶμα) named after one's mother, cf. πατρωνυμικός, E. M. 166. 11. Adv. -κῶς, Schol. Pind.

μητρώος, Dor. ματρ-, α, ον, contr. for μητρώιος (q. v.): of a mother, a mother's, αἵμα Aesch. Eum. 230; τὰ πατρώα καὶ μ. πῆματα Soph. O. C. 1196; μ. θέματα, periph. for τὴν μητέρα, Aesch. Eum. 84;—τὰ μ. a mother's right, Hdt. 3. 53; οἱ πατρώοι καὶ μ. θεοὶ Xen. Cyn. I, 15, cf. C. I. 493. 2. τὸ μ. μῶριον = μήτρα, Hipp. 185 A. II. Μητρώον (sc. ἱερὸν), τό, the temple of Demeter, Clitodem, 1, v. sub μήτηρ;—but, more commonly, the temple of Cybelē, esp. at Athens, where it was near the Βουλευτήριον, and served as a depository of the state-archives, Dem. 381. 2, Aeschin. 80. 33, etc.; v. Böckh P. E. 2. 143, n. 421. 2. Μητρώα (sc. ἱερὰ), τὰ, the wor. hip of Cybelē, Dion. H. de Dem. 22, Plut., etc.;—also, τὰ μ. μέλη music in her honour, Dion. H. 2. 19, Ath., etc.; τὸ μ. ἀλῆμα Paus. 10. 30, 9.

μήτρως, Dor. ματρ-, ὁ: gen. ωος and ω, acc. ωα and ὠν; pl. always of the third decl., like πάτρως;—a maternal uncle, Il. 2. 662, 16. 717, Hdt. 4. 80, etc. 2. generally, a relation by the mother's side, μάτρως ἄνδρες Pind. O. 6. 130, cf. N. 10. 70, Eur. H. F. 43. 3. = μητροπάτωρ, Pind. O. 9. 96.

μητρώσιμος, Dor. ματρ-, ὁ, a keeping the feast of Cybelē, Phintys ap. Stob. 444. 23. 445. 22: the Verb μητρώω in Theogn. Can. 142. 23. μηχανάομαι, Ion. -έομαι (v. sub fin.): Dep.: fut. ἡσσομαι Aesch., Plat.: aor. ἐμηχανήσομαι Att.: pf. μεμηχανήμαι (v. inf. B);—used by Hom. only in Ep. forms, μηχανάσθε Od. 20. 370; μηχανάονται, -ωντο, often; (subj. -άσται Hes. Op. 239); opt. -έωτο Od. 16. 196; inf. -άσσαι 3. 213, 16. 93;—the Ion. forms are prob. ἐμηχανέοντο, μηχανέμενος, as Hdt. 5. 63, 6. 133, 7. 172, 8. 7; though the Mss. vary between -έοντο, -έωντο, -ώντο, -έωμενος; in 6. 46, μηχανάτο should be restored for -αίτο: Dind. de Dial. Hdt. xxxi: (μηχανή, μηχανή).

Like Lat. machinari, to make by art, put together, construct, build, τέλεια μηχανάωντο Il. 8. 177; πλοία Hdt. 1. 94, cf. Thuc. 4. 47; and so of any work requiring skill or art, μ. λαγόν to prepare a hare, Hdt. 1. 123; μ. σκιάς Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 17; generally to prepare, make ready, τάφον καὶ κατασκευάσαι τι Aesch. Theb. 1038; κόμιστορ Id. Ag. 965; ἐμβαόεισ Eur. I. T. 101. 2. more commonly, to contrive, devise, by art or cunning, Ilom., etc.; often in bad sense, ἀράσθαλα, κακά, αἰεκέα μηχανάωνται Od. 3. 207, 17. 499, 22. 432;—also simply to cause, effect, Hdt. 2. 21; θανάτων τινος Antipho 111. fin.; ἐλευθερίαν Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 15, etc.;—Construction: μ. τί τινα to contrive something against a person, Hom. Il. cc., Antipho 112. 25; τί ἐπὶ τίνι Hdt. 4. 154, 6. 88, etc.; also, τί εἰς τινα Id. 6. 121, Eur. Phoen. 1612; ἐπὶ τινα Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 10; πρὸς τινα Hdt. 2. 95;—absol. to form designs or plots, πολλοὶ ἐν αὐτῷ μηχανάωντο Od. 4. 822;—c. acc. rei, v. supr.; μ. τι ἐπὶ τινα, for a purpose, Hdt. 1. 60; so, εἰς τι Plat. Prot. 320 E; πρὸς τι Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 26; ἐκ τῶν ἐσθλῶν αἰσχρὰ μ. Eur. Hipp. 331;—in Prose often foll. by ὅπως, how or in order that, μ. ὅπως τί ἔσται Hdt. 2. 121, 3, Plat. Apol. 39 A, etc.; ὅπως ἂν τί γένηται Id. Gorg. 451 A; also, πᾶσαν μηχανήν μ. ὅπως. Id. Rep. 460 C;—c. acc. et inf. to contrive to do or that a thing may be, Ib. 519 E, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6. 22.

II. as Med. to procure for oneself, Soph. Ph. 295, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 15. B. the Act. μηχανάω is used by Hom. only in Ep. part., ἀράσθαλα μηχανάωντας contriving dire effects, Od. 18. 143, cf. Ar. Rh. 3. 583; and by Soph. Aj. 1037 in inf. μηχανάων; but pf. μεμηχανήμαι is used in pass. sense by Hdt. 1. 98, Soph. Tr. 586, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 1, Isocr. 27 E, Dem. 604. 7, etc.; though also used in act. sense, Plat. Gorg. 459 D, Legg. 904 B, Xen., etc.;—plqpf. in pass. sense impers., οὕτως ἐμεμηχανήτο αὐτοῖς Antipho 135. 43;—aor. ἐμηχανήσθην in pass. sense, Dion. H. 12. 14, Joseph. A. J. 18. 2, 4. μηχανεύομαι, = μηχανάομαι, v. I. Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 49;—it is used as Pass. by Dion. H. de Isae. 16, and in LXX (2 Par. 26. 15).

μηχανέουσιν, εως, ἡ, a contriving, preparing, cited from Hipp. μηχανή, Dor. μάχανά, ἡ, (μηχός) the Lat. machina: I. an instrument, machine for lifting weights and the like, Hdt. 2. 135, 3. 152, al.; ἰχθυόβλαφ μ. Ποσειδῶνος, of the trident, Aesch. Theb. 132; Λαοπόρις μ., of Xerxes' bridge of boats, Id. Pers. 113, cf. 722. 2. an engine of war, Thuc., mostly in phrase μηχανὰς προσάγειν, 2. 76, etc.; μηχαναὶς ἐλεῖν 4. 13. 3. a theatrical machine, by which gods, etc., were made to appear in the air, Plat. Crat. 425 D, Clitarch. 407 A; αἰρεῖν μ. Antipho Ποιστ. 1. 15, ubi v. Meineke, Alex. Aesb. 4. 19; hence proverb. of anything sudden and unexpected, ἀπὸ μηχανῆς θεός ἐπεφάνης, Lat. deus ex machina, Menand. Θεοφ. 5; ὥσπερ ἀπὸ μηχανῆς, Dem.

1025. fin., cf. Arist. Poët. 15, 10.

II. any artificial means or contrivance for doing a thing, ἥτοι κλήρω .. ἡ ἄλλη τι μ. Hdt. 3. 83; εἰ τίς ἐστι μ., ἴδι καὶ περὶ Id. 8. 57, etc.: esp. in pl. μηχαναί, shifts, devices, arts, wiles, Hes. Th. 146, and often in Att., esp. in bad sense; μηχαναῖς Διὸς by the arts of Zeus, Aesch. Ag. 677; χερὸς .. ἐκτινόντα μηχανὰς acts of violence, Ib. 1582; Ὀρέστην μηχαναῖσι μὲν θανόντα, νῦν δὲ μηχαναῖς σσωμένον Soph. El. 1225; κρατεῖ μηχαναῖς .. θηρὸς Id. Ant. 349; μ. σοφιστῶν Plat. Legg. 908 D; proverb., μηχαναὶ Σισύφου Ar. Ach. 391; —Phrases, μηχανάν or μηχανὰς προσφέρειν Eur. I. T. 112, Ar. Thesm. 1132; προσφέρειναι Polyb. 1. 18, 11; εὐρίσκειν, εὐερίσκειν Aesch. Eum. 82, Eur. Alc. 221; πλέκειν Id. Andr. 66; πορίζεσθαι Plat. Symp. 191 B; ἐκπορίζειν Ar. Vesp. 365; ζητεῖν Ib. 149; ἀντλεῖν μηχανάν to exhaust one's resources, Pind. P. 3. 110; κατ' ἐμὴν μηχανάν Ib. 194; —c. gen. objecti, μ. κοκῶν a contrivance against ills, Eur. Alc. 221; but, μ. σωτηρίας a way, means of procuring or providing safety, Aesch. Theb. 209; μ. μυρίων οὐσῶν μηχανῶν ἀπαλλαγῆς Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 12 (for which Aesch. says μηχανὰς εὐρήσσομεν, ὥστε ἀπαλλάξαι, Eum. 82).

2. οὐδέμια μηχανή [ἐστὶ] ὅπως οὐ, c. fut. indic., Hdt. 2. 160; also, μὴ οὐ c. inf., Id. 2. 181., 3. 51; τὸ μὴ c. inf., Id. 1. 209; τίς μ. μὴ οὐχί ..; Plat. Phaedo 72 D; cf. Hipp. Art. 788. **3.** often used by lldt. in adverb. phrases, ἐκ μηχανῆς τινος in some way or other, 6. 115; μηδεμὴ μηχανῇ by no means whatsoever, by no contrivance, 7. 51, etc.; so, μήτε τέχνην μήτε μηχανῇ μηδεμίᾳ Foed. ap. Thuc. 5. 18; opp. to πᾶσιν τέχνῃ καὶ μηχανῇ, Lys. 156. 38; πᾶσιν μηχανῇ Ar. Lys. 300; τρόπῳ ἣ μηχανῇ ἡτιοῦν Lex ap. Dem. 551. 25.

μηχανήμα, τό, = μηχανή, an engine, Hipp. Art. 808; esp. an engine of war, used in sieges, Dem. 254. 28, Polyb. 1. 48, 2. **II.** a subtle contrivance, cunning work, Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 469, 989; of the robe in which Agamemnon was entangled (cf. μελάγκραυς), Id. Cho. 981; λόγου μ. ποικίλον Soph. O. C. 762; οὐδενὶ μηχανήματι οὐδ' ἀπάρτῃ Antipho 132. 6; τὰ πρὸς τινα μ. Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 38, cf. 8. 6, 17; μ. εἰς τὸ πείθεσθαι Id. Lac. 8. 5; μ., ὅπως τὰ .. χρῆματ' ἔξω Ar. Eccl. 872.

μηχανήσις, ἡ, the use of a μηχανή, Lat. machinatio: also = μηχανή, Hipp. Art. 834, acc. to Littre; μ. οἰστοποιικῇ Polyb. 1. 12, 7; —Dor. μηχανάσις, Theages p. 862 ed. Gal.

μηχανήτεον, verb. Adj. one must contrive, Plat. Gorg. 481 A, etc. **μηχανήτης**, οὗ, ὁ, a contriver, Schol. Ar. Ach. 850. **μηχανήτικός**, ὁ, ὄν, = μηχανικός, c. gen. rei, Xen. Eq. Mag. 5, 2. **μηχανήτός**, ὁ, ὄν, contrived by art, Tzetz. **μηχανήν**, ἡ, = μηχανή, Or. Sib., Epiphan. **μηχανικός**, ὁ, ὄν, full of resources, inventive, ingenious, clever, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 1, Hell. 3. 1, 8; —Adv. —κῶς, Diod. 18. 27. **2.** c. gen. rei, like μηχανήτικός, Xen. Lac. 2, 7, in Comp. —ώτερος. **II.** of or for machines, mechanical, ὄργανα μ. Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 2; αἰ .. κινήσεις αἰ μ. Id. Mechan. prolog. 9; μηχανικά, τὰ, the science of mechanics, on which Arist. wrote a treatise; so, ἡ —κῇ (sc. τέχνη), Id. An. Post. 1. 9, 4. Antipho 9. 807; —ὁ μηχανικός an engineer, Plut. Pericl. 27.

μηχανίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, the inventive, of Athena, Paus. 8. 36, 5.

μηχανιώτης, οὗ, ὁ, ποῖτ, for μηχανήτης, h. Hom. Merc. 436.

μηχανό-διφθῶς, οὗ, ὁ, (διφθῶ) inventing artifices or machines, Ar. Pax 790.

μηχανόεις, εἶσα, ἐν, ingenious, σοφὸν τι τὸ μ. τέχνης Soph. Ant. 365.

μηχανοποιέω, to make or use machines, Hipp. Fract. 763; in Med., Ib. 765.

μηχανοποίημα, τό, a machine when made, Salust. de Diis 8.

μηχανοποιός, ὁ, an engineer, maker of war-engines, Plat. Gorg. 512 B, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 22, etc.; —the mechanist of the theatre, Ar. Pax 174, cf. Fr. 234.

μηχανορράφειν, to form crafty plans, Aesch. Cho. 221.

μηχανορράφειν, ἡ, crafty dealing, Manass. Chron. 1298.

μηχανορράφος, οὐ, making up crafty plans, craftily-dealing, Soph. O. T. 387; c. gen., μ. κακῶν crafty workers of ill, Eur. Andr. 447, cf. 1116.

μηχανουργός, ὄν, (*ἐργα) = μηχανοποιός, Anth. Plan. 382.

μηχανοφόρος, οὐ, for conveying military machines, Plut. Ant. 38.

μηχανώμα, τό, = μηχανήμα, Theophr. Ign. 59.

μηχαρ, τό, = μῆχος, a form used by Aesch. Fr. 606, Ag. 201, Supp. 394, 594, and borrowed by Lyc. 568; cf. μῆχος.

μηχι, related to μῆ as οὐχί to οὐ, ναίχι to ναί, Eubul. Δαιδ. 2.

μῆχος, τό, old poet. Root of μηχανή, a means, expedient, remedy, Il. 2. 342; μῆχος κακοῦ a remedy for ill, like ἄκος, Od. 12. 392, Hdt. 2. 181., 4. 151; κακῶν Eur. Andr. 536; νόσω Theocr. 2. 95; —so also φρουρὰς ἐτίεας μῆχος Aesch. Ag. 2 (as Valck. for μῆκος, though elsewhere Aesch. always uses the form μῆχος); c. inf., Lyc. 1459. (From the same Root come μῆχ-ορ, μῆχ-ανή, μῆχ-ανόμαι; cf. Goth. mag-an (δύνασθαι, ισχύειν), mach-ts (δύναμις); Germ. mög-en, vermög-en, mach-t, our might.)

μία, ἡ, gen. μῆας, Ep. and Ion. μῆς, fem. of εἷς, one.

μιαί-γάμια, ἡ, unlawful wedlock, Georg. ante Jo. Malal. p. 7. 18.

μιαῖων, fut. μιαῖω Antipho 117. 26; aor. ἐμῆρα Il. 4. 141, Hipp., and in late Prose; Dor. ἐμῆρα Pind. N. 3. 26, and so in correct Att., Soph. Fr. 91, Eur. Hel. 1000, I. A. 1595; part. μῆανας Solon 30. 3; pf. μεμῆσκα Plut. T. Gracch. 21; —Med. (cf. ἐμ-), aor. ἐμῆρατο Nonn. D. 45. 288; —Pass., fut. μανθῆσθαι Plat. Rep. 621 C; aor. ἐμάνθη (Ep. μάνθη) Hom., Att.; pf. μεμῆσμαι (v. fin.), μεμῆμαι Dio C. 51. 22, 3 sing. μεμῆνται Porphyry. Abst. 4. 16; inf. μεμῆσθαι Diod. Excerpt. 537. 57, but μεμῆσθαι Horapoll. 1. 44. Properly, to stain, dye, ὥς δ' ὅτε τίς τ' ἐλθέσθαι γυνὴ φοίνικι μίγνῃ, Virgil's violaverit ostro si quis ebur, Il. 4. 141.

2. commonly, to stain, defile, sully, μανθῆσαν κοινή 16. 795, etc.; esp. with blood, μανθῆν (Ep. either for μανθῆσαν or for μανθῆτην) αἵματι μηροῖ 4. 146; αἵματι περὶ μανθείς Soph. O. C. 1374, cf. Aesch. Ag. 209; μ. τοὺς θεῶν βωμοὺς αἵματι Plat. Legg. 782 C; Βορβύρῳ .. ὥδεω μῆανον λαμπρὸν Aesch. Eum. 695,

3. often of moral stains, to taint, defile, pollute, Plut. N. 3. 25, and Trag.; esp. by great crimes, as murder, Valck. Hipp. 1437.

Ports. Or. 909, and cf. μῆσμα; εὐφρόνῃ ἡμαρ κακαγγέλω γλώσσῃ μ. Aesch. Ag. 637; μῆανον εὐδοξίαν Ἀρης Id. Theb. 244; τὴν δίκην Id. Ag. 1669; τὰ ἱερά, τὸ θεῖον Plat. Legg. 868 A, Tim. 69 D; hence Soph. says, θεοὺς μῆανειν οὐ τίς ἀνθρώπων σθένει Ant. 1044, cf. Antipho 116. 12, Plat. Tim. 69 D, al. —Pass. to incur such defilement, Aesch. Supp. 366, Eur. Or. 75, etc.; τὴν ψυχὴν Plat. Rep. 621 C; τῆς δόξης [ῆς] αὐτῷ μεμῆσμένης Thuc. 2. 102; μεμῆσμένη καὶ ἀκάθαρτος Plat. Phaedo 81 B.

μιαίνοντι, to be or become μῆαίνων, Eur. I. A. 1364. **2.** c. acc. to murder, Isocr. 271 C, Plat. Rep. 565 E, 571 D.

μιαίνοντι, ἡ, bloodguiltiness, Dem. 795. 7, Diod. 17. 5; also pollution from eating blood, Plut. 2. 994 A.

μῆαίνωνος, οὐ, blood-stained, bloody, in Il. always epith. of Ares, 5. 31, 355, 844, etc.; hence defiled with blood, blood-guilty, Trag., cf. μῆσμα; c. gen., μ. τέκνων stained with thy children's blood, Eur. Med. 1346; —Comp. —ώτερος Hdt. 5. 92, 1, Eur. Med. 266; Sup. —ώτατος, Id. Tro. 881.

Adv. —ως, Memn. in Phot. Bibl. 222; Sup. —ώτατα, Dio C. 79. 3.

μῆανισ, ἡ, pollution, LXX (Levit. 13. 44), Porphyry. Abst. 4. p. 367.

μῆαντός, ὁ, ὄν, dyed, stained, defiled, Gloss.

μῆαρία, ἡ, the character or conduct of a μῆαρός, brutality, Xen. Hell. 7. 3, 6, Isae. 51. 32, Dem. 845. 23. **II.** = μῆσμα, defilement, esp. bloodguiltiness, Antipho 118. 2., 124. 2, etc.; μ. ὑπὲρ τινος Id. 119. 3; —Phryn. condemns the word, p. 343 Lob.

μῆαρό-γλωσσος, οὐ, foul-tongued, Anth. P. 7. 377.

μῆαρός, ὁ, ὄν, (μῆαν) stained with blood, περὶ δ' αἵμα νέεσται, οὐδέ ποθι μῆαρός Il. 24. 420. **2.** defiled with blood, καθαῖραν Eur. Bacch. 1384; μῆαρά ἡμέραι certain days in the month Antisterion, on which expiatory libations (χοαί) were offered to the dead, Hesych.; cf. μῆσμα.

3. generally, defiled, polluted, impure, μ. καὶ ἀναγνος Antipho 116. 11, v. esp. Plat. Legg. 716 E; of animals, unclean, ὃν δὲ Αἰγύπτῳ μαρὸν ἡγήναται θῆρον εἶναι Hdt. 2. 47. **4.** in moral sense, abominable, foul, Lat. impurus, ὦ μ. θῆος Soph. Ant. 746, etc.; —then, often in Ar. as a term of foul reproach, brutal, coarse, blackguard, μ. κεφαλῇ Ach. 285, cf. 282; μῆαρώτατος Ib. 182; μ. φωνῇ a coarse, brutal voice, Eq. 218, cf. Soph. Tr. 987; μῆαρώτατος περὶ τὸν δῆμον Ar. Eq. 831; μ. τε καὶ ἀγαρχικούς Plat. Rep. 562 D; —Adv. μῆαρός, Ar. Eq. 800; οὕτω φανερός καὶ μ. Dem. 537. 1. **5.** ὦ μῆαρέ you rogue, in a coaxing sense, Plat. Phaedr. 236 E, etc.

μῆαρο-στία, ἡ, foul feeding, read by Bentl. ap. Meineke Menand. 538 in Alex. Puth. 3.

μῆαρο-τροφίης, ὁ, a foul feeder, Anon. de S. Theod. p. 46 Wernsd.

μῆαροφάγος, to feed foully, μῆαροφῶγία, ἡ, foul feeding, LXX (4 Macc. 5. 27).

μῆσμα, τό, (μῆαν) stain, defilement, esp. by murder or any foul crime, the taint of guilt, Lat. fiaculum, often in Trag., esp. in Aesch. Eum. 169, 281, etc., cf. Müller Eum. § 50 sq.; οὐκ ἐστὶ γῆρας τοῦδε τοῦ μ. Aesch. Theb. 682; μ. φεύγων αἵματος Eur. Hipp. 35; μ. τῶν φυτεύσαντων λαβεῖν Soph. O. T. 1012; οὐ προσήκον μῆσμα εἰς οἶκον εἰσαγγέσθαι Antipho 125. 30; μ. τινος ἐπεξέρχεσθαι Id. 127. fin.; —in pl., Aesch. Ag. 1420, Cho. 1017; αἱμάτων μῆσμασι χρανθείσα γαῖα Id. Supp. 265; so Plat., etc. **II.** of persons, a defilement, pollution, also like Lat. fiaculum, χάρας μ. καὶ θεῶν ἔγχωρων Aesch. Ag. 1645; πατροκτόνον μ. καὶ θεῶν στόγος, of Clytaemnestra, Id. Cho. 1028; μ. χάρας ἐλαύνειν (cf. ἀηληταέω) Soph. O. T. 97; ὥς μ. τοῦδ' ὄντος ἡμῖν Ib. 241.

μῆαρός, οὗ, ὁ, = μῆανισ, Plat. 2. 393 C.

μῆαστερ, opus, ὁ, (μῆαν) a wreath stained with crime and who pollutes others, a guilty wretch, Lat. homo fiacularis, Aesch. Cho. 944, Soph. O. T. 353, El. 275, Eur.; μ. Ἑλλάδος Eur. Id. 1584.

II. = ἀλδοστωρ, an avenger of such guilt, who himself becomes polluted by spilling blood, Aesch. Eum. 177, Soph. El. 603, Eur. Med. 1371.

μῆατος, μῆαρός, ὁ, ὄν, dub. forms in Hesych.

μῆα [ῆ], Adv. mixed, blent with, κοινῶς Plut. P. 4. 202; μῆα τῶδε σὺν ἀνδρὶ together with .., Epitaph in C. I. 3962.

μῆγᾶδην [ᾶ], Adv., = foreg., Nic. Al. 277, 349.

μῆγᾶδης, Adv., = foreg., Theognost. Can. 103. 22.

μῆγᾶζομαι, Ep. for μῆγνυμι, μῆγᾶζομένους φιλότιμῳ Od. 8. 271.

μῆγᾶς, ἄδος, ὁ and ἡ, mixed fell-mell, Lat. promiscuus, μῆγᾶσιν Ἑλλησιν βαρβάρους θ' ὁμοῦ Eur. Bacch. 18, cf. 1355, Isocr. 45 C, etc.; πολλὰ δ' ἔστιπον μῆγᾶδες Eur. Andr. 1143; c. dat., Θρήξί μῆγᾶδες Σκίβα Ar. Rh. 4. 320; —as fem., Id. 3. 1210; —Opp. to λογᾶς.

μῆγᾶ, Adv., promiscuously, confusedly, Od. 24. 77, h. Hom. Cer. 426; c. dat., μῆγᾶ θεοῖς among the gods, Il. 8. 437. Cf. μῆγα.

μῆγδην, Adv., = μῆγᾶ, h. Hom. Merc. 494, Ap. Rh. 3. 1381.

μῆγῆς, ἔς, = μῆκός, Nic. Fr. 1. 4.

μῆγμα, τό, (μῆγνυμι) a mixture, compound, Emped. and Anaxag. ap. Arist. Phys. 1. 4, 2, cf. Metaph. 3. 7. 8. **2.** μῆγματα of medicines, Plut. 2. 80 A, 997 A, N. T.; of colours, Dion. H. de Isae. 4.

μῆγματο-πώλης, οὐ, ὁ, a medicine-seller, apothecary, Galen.

μῆγμός, οὗ, ὁ, = μῆγμα, cited from Diog. L.

μῆγνυμι, μῆγνυσι Plat. Legg. 691, imper. μῆγνυ Id. Philib. 63; also μῆγνυμι Damoxen. Σύντρ. 1. 60, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 50, etc.; imperf. ἐμῆγνυ, pl. συμεμῆγνυσαν Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 46; ποῖτ. μῆγνυον Pind. N. 4. 35 (cf. προσ-, συμ-μῆγνυμι); —fut. μῆγω Soph., Plat.; —aor. ἐμῆγα Pind., Att., inf. μῆγα Il. 15. 510; —pf. μέμχα (συμ-) Polyb. 38. 5. 5; plqpf. ἐμῆμχεν (συν-) Dio C. 47. 45; —Med. and Pass., μῆγνυμι Plat.; imperf. ἐμῆγνυτο (ἐπ-) Thuc. 2. 1; —fut. μῆγομαι Od. 6. 136, 24. 314; μῆγομαι Hes. Op. 177, Aesch. Pers. 1052, etc.; later μῆχῆσθαι (ἀνα-) Aeschin. 24. 1; also μῆγῆσθαι Il. 10. 365; —aor. 1 ἐμῆχθη Ib. 457, Hdt., Att.; but in Hom. and Att. more commonly aor. 2 ἐμῆγνυ [1].

Ep. *μίγην*; with plpms in Trag., cf. Aesch. Supp. 295, Pr. 738:—Ep. aor. pass. with plpfr. form *μίκτο* or *μίκτο* often in Hom. (*μίγμαι* in trans. sense, Nic. Al. 587): an aor. med. *ἐμμίγην* later, as Theophr. C. P. 3, 22, 3:—pf. *μείγμα*: Ep. plpfr. *μέμικτο* Il. 4. 438.—For the pres., Hom. and Hdt. always use *μίσγω*, *μίσγομαι*, which also occurs once in Trag. (Soph. Fr. 265), never in Com., but occasionally in Att. Prose: Ep. impf. *ἐμμίσκεοντο* (note the augm.) Od. 20. 7. [Herm. Soph. Ph. 106 writes *μίζαι*, as if 7 by nature; so Bekk. in Arist. *μίγμα*: cf. Lob. Paral. pp. 410, 414.] (From *√MIK*, softened *MI*, as in in *μύγηναι*, *μύγ-α*, *μύγ-ας*, lengthd. *μύγ-νυμι*, *μύζις*, *μίσγω*, etc.; cf. Skt. *mis-ras* (mixtus), *mis-rayāmi* (misceo); Lat. *misc-eo*, *mis-tus*, *mix-tus*; A. S. *misc-an*; O. H. G. *misk-iu*; Slav. *mes-iti*; etc.) To mix, mix up, mingle, strictly of liquids, e.g. *ὄνον καὶ ὕδωρ* Hom.; v. sub *κράσις*; but also of a solid and liquid, *θρόμβῳ δ' ἔμφεν αἶματος φίλον γάλα* Aesch. Cho. 546, cf. *ἐμμίγνυμι*; of two solids, *ἀλεσι μειγμένον εἶδωρ* Od. 11. 123.—Construction: mostly, *μ. τι τινι* to mix one thing with another, freq. in all writers; but also, *ἐν ταῖς κακαῖαι ἀγαθὰ μειγμένα* Eur. Ion 399; *μειγμένον μέλι σὺν γάλακτι* Pind. N. 3. 134; also with gen. of the component parts, *σύλλογος νέων καὶ πρεσβυτέρων μειγμένους* Plat. Legg. 951 D, cf. Eur. Fr. 384; so, *μ. ἐκ γῆς καὶ πυρός* Plat. Prot. 320 D, cf. Rep. 548 C, Tim. 35 B, etc.—Med. for Act., Nic. Th. 603, Anth. P. 7. 44.

II. generally, to join, bring together, in various ways: 1. in hostile sense, *μῖζαι χεῖρας τε μένος τε* to join battle hand to hand, Lat. *conserere manus*, Il. 15. 510, cf. 20. 374; so, *Κόλχοισι μ. βίαν* Pind. P. 4. 379; *χεροὶ χεῖρας μ.* Ap. Rh. 2. 78; *Ἀρη μίξουσιν* Soph. O. C. 1048. 2. to bring into connexion with, make acquainted with, *ἀνδρᾶς . . μωγιμένοι κακότητι καὶ ἀλγασί* to bring men to misery, Od. 20. 203; *μ. ξυνώμην* Archil. 80; *μ. τινὰ ἀνθεσί* to cover one with flowers, Pind. N. 4. 34; also reversely, *πότμον μῖζαι τινι* to bring death upon him, Id. l. 7 (6). 35: cf. *πελάγῳ B*, and v. inf. B. 1.

B. Pass., with fut. med. *μίσωμαι* (v. sub *inf.*):—to be mixed up with, mingled among, *προμάχοισιν ἐμίχθη* Il. 5. 134, etc.; *ἐνὶ προμάχοισι* Od. 18. 379; *οὗτοι μειγμένοι ἐστὶν ὁμίλῳ* 8. 196; *ἔωλεται μίξεσθαι* Xenoph. hoped to be bound by hospitable ties, 24. 314; so, *τρώεσσαν ἐν ἀγορῆμοισιν ἐμίχθεν* Il. 3. 209, cf. 10. 180:—also, to mingle with, hold intercourse with, live with, Od. 7. 247, etc.; *αἶς οὐ μίγνυται θεῶν* Aesch. Eum. 69; and absol. in pl. to hold intercourse, *θαμ' ἐνθάδ' ἔδοντες ἐμωγόμεθ'* Od. 4. 178; *μίξεσθαι ξενίῳ* 24. 314. 2. to be brought into contact with, *κόρη κονίονσιν ἐμίχθη* his head was rolled in the dust, Il. 10. 459, Od. 22. 329; *ἐν κονίσι μίγνυται* Il. 3. 55; *οὐδὲ ἔασε [ἐγγος] . . μίχθησθαι ἔγκασι φασί* she let not the spear touch, reach them, 11. 438; *κλισίῃσι μίγνυται* to reach, get at them, 15. 409, etc.; so also, *μίσγεσθαι ἐς Ἀχαιοὺς* to go to join them, 18. 216; *ἔσω μίγνυται* to come into the house, Od. 18. 49; *μίσγεσθαι ὑπὲρ ποταμοῦ* to cross the river, Il. 23. 73:—so also Pind. uses the word very variously, to come to a place, c. dat., P. 4. 447, cf. 458; *ἐν αἰσκαυρίαις μέμικται* is present at that feast, O. 1. 147; *μίσγεσθαι φύλλοις*, στεφάνοις to come to, i.e. win, the crown of victory, N. 1. 27., 2. 34; *μ. εὐλογίας* l. 3. 5; but also, *μ. ἐν τιμαῖς* lb. 2. 43; *μ. δάμνει* to be affected by fear, N. 1. 86; so, *βροτοὶ ξὺν κακοῖς μειγμένοι* Soph. El. 1485: v. supr. II.

3. in hostile sense, to mix in fight, Il. 4. 456; mostly *ἐν δαί*, *ἐν παλάμῃσι μίγνυται* 13. 286., 21. 499. 4. in Hom. and Hes. most often of the sexes, to have intercourse with, to be united to, both of the man and the woman, in various phrases, sometimes absol., as in Il. 9. 275, etc.; but more commonly *μίγνυται τινι*, of the man, 21. 143, etc.; of the woman, Od. 1. 73, etc.; so in Pind., but in Trag. only of the man:—in Prose *μίσγεσθαι* is the pres. used in this sense, of the man, Hdt. 2. 64, etc.; of the woman, Id. 1. 199; so Ar. Ran. 1081, etc.; of the two, Od. 22. 445:—more fully, *φιλότῃ* and *ἐν φιλότῃ μίγνυται* (with or without *τίνι*), of the man, Il. 6. 165; of the woman, lb. 161, Hes. Th. 927, 970, etc.; of the two, Il. 14. 295; so, *ἐν φιλότῃ μίγνεσθαι* (with or without *τίνι*), of the man, 2. 232., 24. 131: of the woman, h. Hom. 3. 5; but *φιλότῃ* or *ἐν φιλότῃ* *τίνος μ.* of the woman, Hes. Th. 920. h. Hom. Merc. 4; *σῆ φ. μ.*, of the man, h. Hom. Ven. 151; *εὐνῇ μ.* of the man, Od. 1. 433; *φιλότῃ καὶ εὐνῇ*, of the man, Il. 7. 25; of the woman, Od. 5. 126; of both, 15. 420; but *ἐν ἀγκούρῃσι τίνος*, of the woman, 11. 268; c. acc. cogn., *φιλότῃ . . ἣν ἐμίγης* Il. 15. 33.—Hom. generally has the aor. 2 in this sense, except in the Hymns; the aor. 1 is more freq. in Hes.

Μίδας [i. Epigr. Hom. 3], gen. *ov* or *a*, Ion. Μίδης, *εω*, δ, *Midas*, a well-known king of Phrygia proverbial for his wealth, *εἰ . . πλουτοῖν* . . Μίδω καὶ Κινύρῳ πλέον Tyrtae. 9. 6; *ἐὰν . . πλουτῇ Κινύρα τε καὶ Μίδα* μάλλον Plat. Legg. 660 E, cf. Rep. 408 B; *ὑπὲρ . . τὸν Μίδα πλοῦτον* Luc. Merc. Cond. 20; his ass's ears alluded to in Ar. Pl. 287, etc.

II. the luckiest throw on the dice, which (with the Greeks) was when the numbers were all different, also Ἡρακλῆς, Lat. *jactus Veneris*, Eubul. Kuβ. 4. III. a destructive insect in pulse, Theophr. C. P. 4. 15. 4.

μερός, *ά*, *όν*, late form of *μαρός*, v. Phryn. 309, et Lob. ad l. *μυφόνος*, *ον*, = *μυφόνος*, Archil. 115.

Μίθρας, *ον*, δ, *Mithras*, the Persian Sun-god, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5. 53, Strab. 732: oft. in Inscr. of Roman times, C. I. 6008 sqq.:—Μιθράκινα (sc. *Ιερά*), *τά*, Strab. 530.

μικίζμενος, *ά*, a Laced. name for a male child in his third year, Bachm. Anecd. 2. 355; cf. *προμικίζμενος*.

μικρός, *ά*, *όν*, Dor. for *μικρός*, Ar. Ach. 909, Theocr. 5. 66., 8. 64, Call. Cer. 111:—sometimes written *μίκρος*, Choerob. in An. Oxon. 2. 240. *μικρό-πρωγος*, *ον*, eating little, name of a parasite in Plaut. *μικκύλος* [v], Dim. of *μικρός*, Mosch. 1. 13.

μικρ-ἀδικητής, *ού*, δ, doing petty wrongs, Arist. Rhet. 2. 17. 4.

μικρ-αἷτιος, *ον*, complaining of trifles, Luc. Fugit. 19. *μικρ-ασπς* or *σμικρ-*, *ιδος*, *ά*, *ή*, with small shield, Plat. Criti. 119 B. *μικρ-αὐλαξ*, *άκος*, *ά*, *ή*, with small furrows: *χῶπος μ.* a little field, Anth. P. 6. 36.

μικρ-ἐμπορος, *ά*, a pedlar, huckster, Babr. 111. 1, restored for *μικρὸς ἐμπορος* from Fab. Aes. 122 ed. Fur.

μικροβασίλειά, *ή*, a small kingdom, Eust. 76. 40., 1952. 42.

μικροβασίλειος, *έως*, *ή*, = *μικρὸς βασιλεὺς*, Eust. 81. 35, etc.

μικρογένειος, *ον*, with small chin or beard, Polemo Phys. 1. 13.

μικρόγενος, v. gen. *vos*, with small jaws, Adamant. Phys. 2. 17.

μικρογάφρος, *ον*, small and round, Arist. Physiogn. 3. 13.

μικρογνώμων, *ή*, narrow-mindedness, Poll. 4. 13, Theod. Metoch.

μικρογνώμων, *ον*, gen. *ovos*, narrow-minded, Manass. Chron. 5649.

μικρογράφω, to write with a short vowel, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 297.

μικροδοσία, *ή*, = *μικρὰ δόσις*, a giving small presents, stinginess, Polyb. 5. 90, 5; cf. *μικροληψία*.

μικρόδουλος, *ά*, a little slave, Arr. Epict. 4. 1. 55.

μικροθαύματος, *ον*, admiring trifles, Schol. Ar. Eq. 677.

μικροθύμια, *ή*, narrowness of mind, Plut. 2. 906 F.

μικρόθυμος, *ον*, mean-spirited, narrow-minded, Dion. H. 11. 12.

μικροκάλυβη [v], *ή*, a small hut, Eust. Opusc. 294. 36.

μικροκαμπής, *ές*, a little bent, Oribas. 50 Mai, Paul. Aeg. 6. 18.

μικροκαρπία, *ή*, a bearing of small fruit, Theophr. C. P. 6. 18, 8, Strab. 73:—μικρόκαρπος, *ον*, bearing small fruit, Theophr. C. P. 2. 10, 2.

μικροκέφαλος, *ον*, small-headed, Arist. Probl. 30. 3.

μικροκίνδυνος, *ον*, exposing oneself to danger for trifles, opp. to *μεγαλοκίνδυνος*, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 23.

μικροκλέπτης, *ον*, *ά*, a petty thief, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 962.

μικροκοιλίος, *ον*, with small belly, Arist. P. A. 3. 4. 30.

μικροκομψος, *ον*, tricked out with small ornaments, Dion. H. de Comp. 4.

μικροκοσμος, a false compd. for *μικρὸς κόσμος*; v. *κόσμος* fin.

μικρολεγής, *ές*, extending a short time, Eust. 1436. 12.

μικροληψία, *ή*, acceptance of small presents, Polyb. 5. 90, 5.

μικρολογεῖσθαι, fut. *ήσονται*: Dep.:—to be a *μικρολόγος*, esp. to examine minutely, treat or tell with painful minuteness, Cratin. Inscr. 99, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 26; *περί τίνος* Lys. 912. 5:—also in Act., Dion. H. de Dem. 21.

2. to deal meanly or shabbily, *πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς* (in sacrifice), Luc. Nav. 28, Plut. 2. 179 F:—so verb. Adj., *μικρολογητέον ἐν τινι* Plut. 2. 822 A.

μικρολογία or *σμικρ-* (v. *μικρός*), *ή*, the character of a *μικρολόγος*, frivolous talking: *pettiness*, littleness of mind, Plat. Rep. 456 A, etc., v. sub *ἀποσιος*: *meanness*, Theophr. Char. 10:—in pl. littlenesses, trifles, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 304 B.

II. disparagement, depreciating language, Isocr. 310 B.

μικρολόγος or *σμικρ-*, *ον* (v. *μικρός*):—gathering trifles, careful about trifles; and so, 1. caring about petty expenses, penurious, Dem. 1357. 9, etc.; *οὐ δὲ μ. ἀρ' οὐ θέλων καὶνὰς πρίσθαι* (sc. *ἐμβάδας*) Menand. Δεισ. 2. 2. Careful about minute details, cavilling about trifles, captious, Isocr. 234 C; *μ. καὶ μικρολύπους* Plut. 2. 171 B: *petty*, Plat. Symp. 210 D:—Adv. *-γως*, Plut. 2. 730 B.

μικρόλυπος, *ον*, vexed at trifles, Plut. 2. 129 C, etc.

μικρό-μαστος, *ον*, with small breasts, Tzetz. Ante-Hom. 354 [where i].

μικρομεγέθης, *ές*, small in size, Xenocr. Aquat. 53.

μικρομελής, *ές*, small-limbed, Arist. Physiogn. 3. 13.

μικρομέρεια, *ή*, a consisting of small parts, Arist. de An. 1. 2. 15, Meteor. 1. 12, 3, Probl. 38. 8, 2.

μικρομερής or *σμικρ-*, *ές*, (μέρος) consisting of small parts, Plat. Tim. 60 E, 78 B, Arist. Metaph. 1. 8, 3, Cael. 3. 5. 4.

μικρόμυσθος, *ον*, receiving small pay, Procop. Hist. 638 A.

μικρ-ὀμμάτος, *ον*, small-eyed, Arist. Physiogn. 3. 13.

μικρόμυρτος, *ον*, with small berries, of myrtle, Theophr. C. P. 6. 18, 5.

μικρόνησος, *ή*, a small island, Eust. 1619. 8.

μικρόπνοος, *ον*, (πνοή) short or scant of breath, Hipp. 1025 C.

μικροποιέω, to make small, Longin. 41.

μικροποιός, *ον*, (ποιέω) making small, diminishing, Longin. 43.

μικροπολιτεία, *ή*, citizenship in a petty state, Stob. 228. 1.

μικροπολίτης, *ον*, *ά*, a citizen of a petty town, the German *Kleinstädter*, Ar. Eq. 817, Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 10, Aeschin. 44. 5:—fem. *-πολίτις*, *ιδος*, Synes. 203 B.

μικροπολιτικός, *ή*, *όν*, belonging to a petty state, Ar. Fr. 649.

μικροπόνηρος, *ον*, wicked in small things, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 5.

μικρόπους, *ον*, small-footed, Jo. Malal. Enst. 1502. 26, etc., *ποῦτ*.

μικρόσπος, Tzetz. Posth. 372.

μικροπρέπεια, *ή*, the character of a *μικροπρεπής*, meanness, shabbiness, Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 12, Eth. N. 2. 7, 6, 4. 2. 4.

μικροπρεπέωμαι, Dep. to be *μικροπρεπής*, Synes. 275 A.

μικροπρεπής, *ές*, (πρέπω) like *μικρολόγος*, petty in one's notions, mean, shabby, nearly equiv. to Lat. *illiberalis*, opp. to *μεγαλοπρεπής*, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2, 21, al.; of things, lb. 4. 2, 8. Adv. *-πῶς*, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 111.

μικροπρόσωπος, *ον*, small faced, Arist. Physiogn. 3. 13.

μικροπτερυξ, *ύγος*, *ά*, *ή*, with small wings, Schol. Pind. 4. 29; also *μικρόπτερος*, *ον*, Manass. Chron. 163.

μικροπύρηνος [v], *ον*, with small kernels, Theophr. C. P. 1. 16, 2.

μικρόρ-ραξ, *άγος*, *ά*, *ή*, with small berries, Diosc. 5. 2.

μικρόρ-ρην or *-ρῖς*, *ύδος*, *ά*, *ή*, small-nosed, Suid. s. v. *κολοβόρριν*.

μικρ-ορροπίγιος [v], *ον*, with small rump, Arist. H. A. 2. 12, 9.

μικρόρ-ρωξ, *άγος*, *ά*, *ή*, = *μικρόρραξ*, Hesych.; v. Lob. Phryn. 76.

μικρός and *σμικρός*, *ά*, *όν*, Dor. *μικρός* (q. v.):—the form *σμικρός* is required by the metre in Il. 17. 757, Hes. Op. 359, h. Hom. Ven. 115, and might stand in Il. 5. 801, Od. 3. 296 (where our texts give *μικρός*);

it is prob. the only form in Hdt. (the Mss. give μικρός in 2. 74); freq. in Pind.; and prob. always in Trag. (except where the metre requires μικρός); always in Thuc., and most freq. in Plat.; but in Ar. and other Com. Poets, μικρός is the prevailing form, μικρός however being found in Ar. Ach. 523, Vesp. 5, cf. Meineke Ind. Comice. [It only in very late Poets, Jac. Anth. 178, 978]. (Perh. from $\sqrt{\text{MIN}}$, or μικρός, v. sub μινύθω.) Small, little,

1. in point of Size, μικρός ἐν δέμας Il. 5. 801; μικρός δὲ λίθος Od. 3. 296; κίρκον, ὅ τε μικρῆσι φόνον φέρεϊ ὀρνίθεσσι Il. 17. 757; σμ. ἀστεα Hdt. 1. 5; μεγάλῃ μὲν μικρόν 2. 74; μικρός γὰρ μαῖκος (Boeot.) Ar. Ach. 909:—with Dims., μ. πολίχινον, γῆδιον, παιδάριον Isocr. 111 D, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 38, Ages. 1, 21; and as a Comic exaggeration, δικαστηρίδιον μικρόν πάνν Ar. Vesp. 803, cf. Nub. 630, etc.:—c. inf., μικροὶ δ' ὄραν Ar. Pax 821:—a term of reproach at Athens, Κλειγενής ὁ μικρός Ar. Ran. 709, cf. Meineke Alex. Φαίδρ. 2; Ἀμύντας ὁ μ. Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 16.

2. in Quantity, μικρόν ἐπὶ στικτῶς καταθεῖναι Hes. Op. 359; μέλιτος μικρόν Ar. Vesp. 878; μ. ὕψον, ἀργύριον, ἔλαιον, etc., Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 1, etc. 3. in Amount or Importance, little, petty, trivial, slight, σμ. πρόσφαις Theogn. 323; ἔπος, ἔγκλημα, ῥοπή, etc., Soph. O. C. 443, Tr. 361; ἐκ μικροῦ λόγου on some slight pretexts, Id. O. C. 620; ἐν μικρῷ λόγῳ παρήκεν as of small account, Ib. 569; αἰτίας μικράς πέρι Eur. Andr. 387, etc.; οὐδὲ μικρόν, = οὐδὲ γὰρ, Dem. 352. 22:—of persons, little, mean, opp. to μέγας, μικρὸς ἐν μικροῖς, μέγας ἐν μεγάλοις Pind. P. 3. 191, cf. Soph. Aj. 161, etc.; σμ. τίθησι μὲ makes me of small account, Id. O. C. 958; βίος ὁ μ. = μέτριος, Eur. Fr. 506; μικροτάτος τὴν δυνάμιν Plat. Rep. 473 B: also of the mind, ὁ μικρόν φρονεῖ Soph. Aj. 1120: of style, mean, Dion. H. de Vett. Script. 3. 2.

III. of Time, little, short, Pind. O. 12. 18, Ar. Pl. 126, etc.; εἰς σμ. χρόνον Plat. Rep. 498 D; also, ἐν μικρῷ (sc. χρόνῳ) shortly, Xen. Cyn. 5. 32, Eq. 8, 7; πρὸ μικροῦ Poll. 1. 72.

III. Adverbial usages, 1. regul. Adv., μικρὰς, but little, Plat. Criti. 107 D: Sup. μικροτάτα, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 12. 2. μικροῦ or μικρὸν within a little, almost, Id. Cyr. 1. 4, 8, Dem. 277. 20, etc.; in full, μικροῦ δεῖ or δεῖν, v. sub δεῖ II, δέω (B). 1; μικροῦ ἀπολείπεσθαι Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 914:—but μικροῦ πριασθαι for a little, cheap, Xen. Mem. 2. 10, 4. 3. μικρῷ by a little, with the Comp., Plat. Polit. 262 C, etc.; σμικρῷ πρόσθεν a little before, Id. Legg. 719 B, etc. 4. μικρόν a little, σμικρόν ὑπολείπεσθαι, σμ. τι παρακλίνειν, σμ. ἐκβαίνειν Xen. An. 5. 4, 22, etc.; of Time, Ib. 3. 1, 11, etc.; of degree, σμικρὰ ἔμπειρος Plat. Rep. 527 A, etc.: also, σμικρὰ ἅτα Id. Prot. 316 A.

5. with Preps., a. ἐπὶ μικρόν but a little, Soph. El. 414, Antipho 143. 31. b. κατὰ μικρόν into small pieces, Xen. An. 7. 3, 22; so, κατὰ μικρὰ γενόμενοι Ib. 5. 6, 32:—also little by little, κατὰ μικρόν αἰεί Ar. Vesp. 702, cf. Nub. 741; opp. to ἐπὶ ἀλλήλοισιν, Plat. Rep. 344 A; καὶ κατὰ σμ. or μ. ever so little, Id. Soph. 241 C, Isocr. 28 C, Dem. 24. 18. c. παρὰ μικρόν within a little, παρὰ μ. ἐλθεῖν, c. inf., to be within an ace. of doing, Eur. Heracl. 295, cf. Isocr. 141 B, etc.; παρὰ μ. ἦλθον ἀποθανεῖν Id. 367 B:—but παρὰ μικρόν ποιεῖν, ἡγεῖσθαι to think little of . . . Id. 52 D, 98 A; so, ἐν μικρῷ ποιεῖσθαι Soph. Ph. 498; τὸ παρὰ μ. a matter of little moment, Arist. Phys. 2. 5, 9, Pol. 3. 5, 10; cf. ὀλίγος, IV. S.

d. μετὰ μικρόν a little after, Ev. Matth. 26. 73. IV. besides the regul. Comp. and Sup. μικρότερος, -ότατος (Ar. Eq. 789, Vesp. 1511, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 12, Dem. 1455. 19), there are the irreg. ἐλάσσων, ἐλάχιστος, from ἐλαχύς, and μέϊστος, also μεῖστος, μεῖωστος; v. sub μέϊων.

μικρόσαρκος, *ov*, with little flesh, Xenocr. Aquat. 48.

μικροστίγναι, *ἡ*, an eating little, spare diet, Alex. Πυθαγ. 3.

μικροστίγναι, *ov*, eating little, Hesych., Suid. s. v. σικχός.

μικροσκελής, *ἑς*, small-legged, Arist. P. 4. 8, 4.

μικροσόφος, *ov*, wise in small matters, Diod. 26. 1, Excerpt. 513. 60.

μικροσπέρμος, *ov*, with small seeds, Theophr. H. P. 8. 3, 5.

μικροσπλάγχχνος, *ov*, with small intestines, Galen.

μικροστόμος, *ov*, with a small mouth or orifice, ἄγγος Hipp. 515. 21; ζῷα Arist. H. A. 2. 7, 1.

μικρόσφαιρον, *ov*, name of the smallest kind of Indian μαλάβαθρον, Arr. Periopl. p. 38; cf. μεσόσφαιρον.

μικρόσφυκτος, *ov*, with small, weak pulse, Diosc. 5. 17.

μικροσφυξία, *ἡ*, weakness of pulse, Paul. Aeg. 3. 34.

μικροσχημος, *ov*, small of stature, Eccl.; -σχῆμων, *ov*, Eust. Opusc. 257. 54.

μικροτέχνης, *ov*, ὁ, a petty or paltry artist, Clem. Al. 78.

μικροτεχνία, *ἡ*, pettiness in art, A. B. 651.

μικρότης or μικρ- (v. μικρός), ἡτος, *ἡ*, smallness, first in Anaxag. ap. Arist. Metaph. 9. 6, 6; διὰ σμικρότητα ἀράτα Plat. Tim. 43 A, cf. Isocr. 46 A; of voice, Arist. de An. 2. 11, 3;—in pl., Plat. 2. 687 E.

2. littleness, meanness, pettiness, of rank, Isocr. 59 E, Arist. Pol. 5. 2, 6; of matters, Id. Rhet. 2. 19, 26; of language, Longin. 43.

μικροτρόπεζος, *ov*, keeping a mean, shabby table, Antiph. Oionom. 1.

μικροτρίχος, *ov*, (τριξ) short-haired, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 17.

μικροφάγος [α], *ov*, eating little, Suid. s. v. ματιοκοιχός.

μικροφάνης, *ἑς*, small in appearance, Diod. in Phot. Bibl. 211. 29.

μικρ-ὀφθαλμος or μικρ-, *ov*, small-eyed, Hipp. 1194 A.

μικροφιλοτιμία, *ἡ*, petty ambition, Theophr. Char. 23.

μικροφιλότιμος, *ov*, seeking petty distinctions, Theophr. Char. 23.

μικροφροσύνη, *ἡ*, littleness of mind, Plat. 2. 351 A, Poll. 4. 13.

μικροφρων, *ov*, ὁ, *ἡ*, (φρήν) little-minded, Dio C. 61. 5:—Adv. -φρόνως, Poll. 4. 15.

μικροφυής, *ἑς*, of low growth, short, small, Schol. Ar. Av. 439, Porphyry. Antr. Nymph. 28. Adv. -φυνός, Eust. 1106. 11.

μικροφύα, *ἡ*, low stature, low growth, Strab. 821.

μικροφωνία, *ἡ*, weakness of voice, Arist. G. A. 5. 7, 7.

μικρόφωνος, *ov*, weak-voiced, Alex. Ἀταλ. 1, Arist. G. A. 5. 7, 9.

μικροχάρης, *ἑς*, (χαίρω) easily pleased, Longin. 4.

μικροχρονος, *ov*, short in time, Manass. Chron. 4107.

μικροχώρος, *ov*, with little land or soil, Strab. 166.

μικροψυχέω, *to swoon, faint*, = λισσιψυχεῖω, Arist. Probl. 9. 9. II.

to be faint-hearted, Cyrill.

μικροψυχία, *ἡ*, littleness of soul, meanness of spirit, Isocr. 98 A, Dem. 319. 5, 401. 18, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 37. 2. captiousness, Eccl.

μικρο-ψυχος, *ov* (ψυχή) little of soul, mean-spirited, Isocr. 76 B, Dem. 316. 9, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 7.

μικρύνω or σμικρ-, *to make small, lessen*, Dem. Phal. 236. 2.

to write with o (not ω), Eust. 68. 1, Zonar. Lex. 861.

μικρώνυμος, *ov*, (ὄνομα) having a little name, Iambl. in Nicom. p. 100.

μικτός, verb. Adj. of μίγνυμι, one must mix, Plat. Tim. 48 A.

μικτός, *ἡ*, ὄν, (μίγνυμι) mixed, blended, compound, Ar. Thesm. 1114, Plat., etc.: opp. to ἁμικτός, Id. Rep. 547 E; μ. ἐκ τούτων compounded of these, Id. Legg. 837 B, cf. Dion. H. de Dem. 41.

μικτόχροος, *ov*, partly-coloured, Archimed. Probl. Bovin. 13. 21.

μικτύθινον (μικτύθιον?), *τό*, Dim. of sq., Hesych.

μικτός, *ἡ*, *ov*, Dim. of μικτός, as pr. n. [I, Anth. P. 6. 355.]

μίλαξ, *ἄκος*, *ἡ*, Att. for σμίλαξ; v. σμίλαξ IV.

μίλαξ [I], = μέλλαξ, q. v.

Μιλήσιος, *α*, *ov*, Milesian, Hdt., etc.; Μιλήσιοι, *οἱ*, the Milesians, Id. 5. 28, etc.; proverb., παλαιὰ ποτ' ἦσαν ἄλκιμοι M. Anacr. 85; Μιλησίη (sc. χώρα), *ἡ*, Hdt. 5. 29:—possess., Μιλησιακός, *ἡ*, ὄν, Plut. Crass. 32, etc.

Μιλησιουργής, *ἑς*, (ἔργω) of Milesian work, κλίνη Critias 28.

Μίλητος [I], *ἡ*, Miletus, the name of several Greek cities; the best known is that in Caria, first mentioned in Il. 2. 868, and afterwards the chief Greek city in Asia Minor, Hdt. 5. 28.

μιλιάζω, *to measure by miles and mark by milestones*, Polyb. 34. 11, 8; in Strab. 285, μεμυλιάσθαι should be μεμυλιάσθαι.

μυλιάριον, *τό*, = Lat. milliarium, Ath. 98 D, etc. II. a high copper vessel, pointed at the top and furnished with winding tubes, to boil water in, Anth. P. 11. 244 [where μυλιάριον], Ath. 98 C.

μυλιασμός, *ὁ*, a measuring by miles and marking by milestones, Strab. 266.

μίλιον, *τό*, a Roman mile, milliarium, = 1000 paces, = 8 stades, = 1680 yards, i. e. 80 yards less than our mile, Polyb. 34. 11, 8, etc.

μιλλός, *ἡ*, ὄν, = βραδύς, Hesych.:—μιλλότης, *ἡ*, is restored by Toup in Hesych. s. v. ναυχέλεια for μυλότης.

μίλος, *ἡ*, = σμίλαξ, the yew, Taxus baccata, Theophr. H. P. 3. 4, 2. II. the flower of the yew, Poll. 6. 106.

μυλτέιον, *τό*, a vessel for keeping μίλος in, Anth. P. 6. 205.

μίλτειος, *α*, *ov*, of μίλτος, μ. στάγμα, the red mark made by the carpenter's line, Anth. P. 6. 103.

μυλτ-ηλιφής, *ἑς*, (ἀλείφω) painted with μίλος, painted red, of ships, like Homer's μυλτοπαρῆς, Hdt. 3. 58.

μυλτινός, *ἡ*, *ov*, of μίλτος: τὸ μ. = μίλος II, Plut. 2. 1081 B.

μυλτήτης, *ov*, ὁ, fem. τίς, of the nature of μίλος, Plin. 36. 21.

μυλτο-κάρηνος [α], *ov*, red-headed, Opp. H. 5. 273.

μυλτο-πάρης, *ov*, (παῖδω) red-cheeked, epith. of the ships of Ulysses, which had their bows painted red, Il. 2. 637, Od. 9. 125.

μυλτο-πρεπτός, *ov*, bright-red, Aesch. Fr. 114.

μίλτος, *ἡ*, red earth, red chalk or ochre, ruddle, Lat. rubrica, Hdt. 4. 191, 7. 69; known to Hom. as appears from μυλτοπαρῆς. 2. red lead, Lat. minium, Plin. 33. 38; μ. Ἀλμυῖς Nic. Th. 864. II. =

σχονίον μεμυλωμένον, Ar. Eccl. 378; cf. μυλτώω.

III. = ἐρυσσίνη, Lat. robigo, Paus. ap. Eust. 310. 34.

μυλτο-φύρης, *ἑς*, daubed with red, Anth. P. 6. 103.

μυλτο-χρίστος, *ov*, smeared with μίλος, Or. Sib. 3. 589.

μυλτόχροος, *ov*, red-coloured, Tzetz. Posth. 269.

μυλτώω, (μύλτος) to paint red, Poll. 8. 104, Hesych.:—Pass. to paint oneself red or be painted red, Hdt. 4. 194; σχονίον μεμυλωμένον the rope covered with red chalk with which they drove loiterers out of the Agora to the Pnyx, Ar. Ach. 22, cf. Eccl. 378, and Poll. 1. c.

μυλτώδης, *ἑς*, red as μίλος, red, Eubul. Στεφ. 1, Luc. Syr. D. 8.

μυλτωρύχια, *ἡ*, a μίλος-mine, Ameips. Μοιχ. 3.

μυλτωρύχος, *ov*, (ὀρύσσω) digging for μίλος, Poll. 7. 100.

μυλτώτος, *ἡ*, ὄν, painted red, Eust. 1885. 25.

μίλφα, *αἱ*, the falling off of the hair of the eyelids, like μαδάρωσις, Diosc. 1. 149:—so μιλφώσις, *ἑως*, *ἡ*, Galen. 14. 413.

μυμαῖκλον, *τό*, the fruit of the κόμωρος, Crates Incert. 4, Amphis Incert. 6, Theopomp. Com. Incert. 3, Theophr. C. P. 2. 8, 2; but μεμαῖκλον, Id. H. P. 3. 16, 4, Poll. 7. 144; also μεμαῖκλος, Paul. Aeg. 247. 12 (as is required by the series); μυμαῖκλος, Hesych.

Μυμαλλῶν, *ὄνος*, *ἡ*, mostly in pl., Macedon name of the Bacchantes, Strab. 468, Plut. Alex. 2.

μυμαρκύς [I], *ἡ*, hare-soup or juggled hare, with the blood of the animal in it, Ar. Ach. 1112, Pherecr. Incert. 35, Diphil. Ἀγν. 1, Calliad. ap. Ath. 401 A. (A foreign word in Mss. also μυμαρκίς).

Μίμας [I], *αντρός*, *ὁ*, a rocky headland of Ionia, opposite Chios, Od. 3. 172. II. name of a Centaur, Hes.

μίμας, *ἄδος*, *ἡ*, an actress of μίμοι, Ael. ap. Suid., Epigr. Gr. 609. 6.

μῖμ-αυλός [I], *ὁ*, a mimic actor, accompanied on the flute, Ath. 452 F:—μῖμαυλεῖν, *to be a mimulus*, Hesych.

μῖμέομαι, fut. ἡσομαι: aor. ἐμῖμαμην (cf. 1. fin.): pf. μεμῖμαι (ibid.); Dep.: (v. fin.). To mimic, imitate, represent, portray, τῷ h. Hom. Ar. 163, Pind. P. 12. 36, Aesch. Cho. 564; τινα Theogn. 370, Hdt. 4. 166, Eur. El. 1037, etc.: μ. τινά τι one in a thing, Hdt. 5. 67, cf. μιμητέον; τινα κατὰ τι Id. 2. 104, Plat. Rep. 393 C; μ. τινα ἐπὶ τὰ

αἰσχρόν, ἐπὶ τὰ γελοιότερα so as to make him appear worse, more ridiculous, Id. Polit. 293 E, Philib. 40 C: also c. acc. cogn., μιμήσεις πονηρὰς μ. τινα to imitate him in what is bad, Id. Legg. 705 C, cf. Ar. Nub. 1430, Pl. 306:—part. pf. μιμημένος, in act. sense, στυλοῖσι φοίνικας μιμημένοιαι pillars made to represent palms, Hdt. 2. 169, cf. Plat. Crat. 414 B, Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 1; but also in pass., made exactly like, portrayed, γραφῇ Hdt. 2. 78, 86, Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 23;—Plat. also uses the part. pres. in pass. sense, Rep. 604 E; so, part. fut. μιμησόμενον Ib. 599 A; aor. μιμηθῆναι Legg. 668 B.

II. of the fine arts, to represent, express by means of imitation, of an actor, Id. Rep. 605 D, cf. Ar. Pl. 291; of painting and music, Plat. Polit. 306 D; of dancing, Id. Legg. 812 C; of sculpture and poetry, Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 3, Poët. 2 sq.;—οἱ μῖμοι, to represent, act, xi Xen. Symp. 2, 21.—Neither μῖμος, μιμήσας, nor any derivs. occur in Il., or Od. The Trag. use only pres. and fut. (Curt. compares μῖμος with Skt. mā-yā (phantom, jugglery): the Lat. imitari, imago prob. come from $\sqrt{\text{IM}} = \text{SIM}$, sim-ilis.) [till Greg. Naz., v. Pors. Phoen. 1398.]

μιμηλάζω, = μιμέομαι, c. dat., Philo 1. 557: absol. to play the mimic, Ib. 610, where μιμηλάζοντες: but Hesych. μιμηλάω only.

μιμηλός, ἡ, ὄν, imitative, τέχνη Luc. Jup. Trag. 33; γραφίς Manetho 6. 525: c. gen., μ. ἀπάντων τεχνιτῶν Luc. Imagg. 17; βιότου Anth. P. 9. 280; γελοῖων Clem. A. 195.

II. pass. imitated, copied, εἰκάν, a portrait, Plat. Ages. 2, cf. 2. 215 A. Adv. -λως, Eust. 6. 7, etc.

μιμηλότης, ητος, ἡ, = μίμησις, Suid.

μίμημα [ἤ], τό, anything imitated, a counterfeit, copy, Aesch. Fr. 353; μίμημ' ἔχεις Ἑλένης Eur. Hel. 74; μ. χειρὸς Ἀττικῆς, of certain leaves, Antiph. Ὀμφ. 1; often in Plat.

μίμησις [ἤ], ἡ, imitation, Ar. Thesm. 156, Thuc. 1. 95, Plat., etc.; κατὰ σὺν μ. to imitate you, Ar. Ran. 109. II. representation by means of art, Plat. Soph. 265 A, Rep. 394 B, al.; on dramatic poetry as a mimetic art, v. Arist. Poët. 1, 2, 3, 3, 6, 7. 2. a representation, portrait, πυγμαῖον ἀνδρὸς μ. Hdt. 3. 37.

μιμητέος, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be imitated, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 8. II. μιμητέον, one must imitate, Eur. Hipp. 114, Plat. Rep. 396 B; τινά τι Xen. Mem. 1, 7, 2.

μιμητής, οὔ, ὁ, an imitator, copyist, Plat. Rep. 602 A, etc. II. one who represents characters, as an Actor or Poet, Arist. Poët. 3, 4, 25, 2.

2. joined with γῆς, a mere actor, an impostor (cf. ὑποκριτής), Plat. Rep. 598 D, Polit. 303 C, Soph. 235 A.

μιμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, good at imitating, imitative, esp. of the fine arts, Plat., etc.; μ. ποιητής Id. Rep. 605 A sq.; μιμητικώτατος Arist. Rhet. 3. 1, 4; of Poetry, Id. Poët. 6, 1, cf. 8, 4:—ἡ -κή (with or without τέχνη) the power of imitating, Plat. Rep. 595 A; cf. μίμησις. Adv. -κώς, Plut. 2. 18 B.

μιμητός, ἡ, ὄν, to be imitated or copied, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 4, etc. II. imitated, Pop. 1, 7.

μιμήτωρ, οὔ, ὁ, poet. for μιμητής, Manetho 4. 75.

μίμεια, ἡ, = μίμησις, Philo 2. 598: prob. μίμεια should be restored, as also for μίμεια in Hesych.

μίμ-ιαμβοί, οἱ, μῖμοι written in iambics, A. Gell. 20. 9.

μίμικός, ἡ, ὄν, of the nature of μῖμοι, Dem. Phal. 151, Cic. de Or. 2. 59.

μιμικρός, ὁ, the neighing of horses, Lat. hinnitus, Hesych., who also has μμάζασα (from μιμάζω).

μινάβω, Ep. form of μῖνω, to wait, stay, Il. 2. 392, 10. 549. II. trans. to await, expect, c. acc., h. Hom. 8, 6.

μινῆσκω, fut. μνήσω: aor. ξνήσα:—Causal of μνάομαι, formed by redupl. (for the Root v. sub *μῶ) :—to remind, put in mind, μνήσει δέ γε καὶ θεὸς αὐτὸς Od. 12. 38; τινὸς of a thing, ἐπεὶ μ' ξνήσαντος διζύος 3. 103; τῶν σ' αὐτὸς μνήσω Il. 15. 31, cf. 1. 407; μηδὲ με τούτων μινῆσκει Od. 14. 169, cf. Theogn. 1123, Theocr. 15. 36.

II. in Pind. P. 11. 21, ξνήσαντες ἐστὶναι παρὰ πάντας νικῶν recalled it to memory, made it famous, v. Dissen. The Act. is mostly Ep., being used only once in Trag. and that in a lyr. passage, Eur. Alc. 878: the compds. with ἀνα- or ὄνο- were preferred in Prose.

B. Med. and Pass. μινῆσκομαι, imper. -ήσκειο, impf. μινῆσκοντο Hom. (the pres. is only used late in Prose, as Pseudo-Plat. Ax. 368 A, Dion. H.; μινῆνμαι serving as the pres. in all good writers): the tenses are formed from μνάομαι (which is itself used only in special senses): fut. μνήσομαι Od. 7. 192, Eur. I. A. 667; μνησθήσομαι Hdt. 6. 19, Eur. Med. 933, etc.; also μεκνήσομαι Il. 22. 390, Od. 19. 581, Hdt., Eur., and Prose:—aor. ξνήσαμην, inf. μνήσασθαι, Hom., Tyrtae. 9, 1, Hdt. 7. 39, but rare in Att., as Soph. O. T. 564; Att. also ξνήσασθην (used by Hom. only in Od. 4. 118), Soph. El. 373, 1252, etc.:—pf. μῖνῆνμαι, in Att. always in pres. sense like Lat. meminī, as also often in Ilom.; 2 sing. μῖνῆνμαι Il. 21. 442, or μῖνῆν 15. 18, Ion. 3 pl. ἐμῖνέατο Hdt. 2. 104; imper. μῖνῆσθω oft. in Att., Ion. μῖνέω Hdt. 5. 105; subj. μῖνῆνμαι -ώμεθα Od. 14. 168, Soph. O. T. 49; Ion. -ώμεθα Hdt. 7. 47; opt. μῖνῆμην Il. 24. 745, -ῆτω Ar. Pl. 991 (perhaps μῖνῆω, -ῆτω should be restored for -ῆω or -οῖω, -ῆτω in Xen. An. 1. 7, 5, Cyr. 1. 6, 3; Ep. 3 sing. μῖνῆτω Il. 23. 361, Dor. 3 pl. μῖνῆατο (or rather -ῆατο) in Pind. Fr. 277; inf. μῖνῆνθαι: part. μῖνῆμενός: plqpf. ἐμῖνῆμην Isocr. 240 A, Ion. 3 pl. ἐμῖνέατο Hdt. 2. 104.—Cf. ἀνα-, ἀπο-, ἐπι-, ὑπο-μινῆσκειο. [μῖνῆνμαι, Gaisf. Hephaest. p. 218.] To remind oneself of a thing, call to mind, remember:—Construct., sometimes c. acc. to remember, Τυδείδῃ δ' οὐ μῖνῆνμαι Il. 6. 222, cf. Od. 14. 168, Hdt. 7. 18, Aesch. Cho. 492, Soph. O. T. 1057:—more commonly c. gen., ἀλκήν μῖνῆσθαι to bethink one of one's strength, Hom.; also, μῖνῆν μένος δμῶ' Ὀδυσσῆϊ Od. 4. 151; ἀμφὶ Διάνυσσον μνήσομαι h. Hom. 6. 1; περὶ πομπῆς μνησόμεθα Od. 7. 192, cf. Hdt. 1. 36, 9. 45, and Plat. Philib. 31 A.

2. c. inf., μῖνῆναι γὰρ αἰεὶ ἀλλήλοισιν ἀλέξεμαι

Il. 17. 364; μῖνῆσο δ' εἴκειν Aesch. Supp. 202; μῖνῆσο δάκνειν, διαβάλλειν Ar. Eq. 496; μῖνῆσθω ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ εἶναι Xen. An. 3. 2, 39; μῖνῆσθαι μοι μὴ θορυβεῖν Plat. Apol. 27 B.

3. after Hom., c. part., μῖνῆσθαι περιστέλλων let him remember that he hears, Pind. N. 11, 20; μῖνῆσθαι αὐτὸν Ar. Nub. 1107; μν. ὅτι δέει Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 25. 4. μῖνῆνμαι κλῶν I remember hearing, Aesch. Ag. 830; μ. ἐλθὼν I remember having come, i. e. to have come, Eur. Hec. 244; μ. ἀκούσας Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 3, etc.:—so also, foll. by a Relat., μῖνῆνσ', ὅπως εὖ μοι στομάσει αὐτὸν Ar. Nub. 1107; μν. ὅτι δέει Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 25.

absol., μῖνῆσομαι I will bear in mind, not forget, Il. 22. 390, Od. 19. 581; ἀφ' οὗ Ἑλληνες μῖνῆνται Thuc. 2. 8, cf. 5. 66; so also the part. pf. μῖνῆμενός in commands, ὡδὲ τις μῖνῆμενός ἀνδρὶ μαχέσθω let him fight with good heed, let him remember to fight, Il. 19. 153, cf. 5. 263, Hes. Op. 420, etc.

II. to remember a thing aloud, i. e. to mention, make mention of, c. gen., τῶν νῦν μοι μνήσαι Od. 4. 331; Μοῦσαι, μνησαίαθ' ὅσοι ὑπὸ Ἰλίου ἦλθον (i. e. τῶν, ὅσοι) Il. 2. 492; in aor. pass. μνησθήναι, Od. 4. 118, Soph. Ph. 310; μνησθήναι περὶ τινος Hdt. 1. 36, cf. 9. 45; περὶ τινος εἰς τινα Thuc. 8. 47, cf. 1. 10, 37, etc.; μνησθεὶς ὑπὲρ τῆς εἰρήνης Dem. 232. 9; μν. τινος πρὸς τινα Lys. 93. 28:—rarely c. acc., Pind. I. 8 (7). 59.

III. to give heed to, μν. πατρός καὶ μητρός Od. 18. 267; μ. βρώμεν to give heed to food, 10. 177; ὡς μῖνῆσθαι δρόμου (or δρόμους) that he might judge of the race, Il. 22. 361; χάρις, δαίτης, σίτου μν., Hom.

μῖνω, formed by redupl. from μῖνω (i. e. μι-μῖνω, cf. γι-γίνομαι, πί-πτω), and used for μῖνω when the first syll. was to be long; only found therefore in Poets and only in pres. and impf.; μινύοντες, Ep. dat. pl. part. for μινύοντι, Il. 2. 296. To stay, stand fast, in battle, 13. 713, 15. 727, etc.

2. to stay, tarry, μετόπισθεν μινέτω, ὡς κεν κτλ. 6. 69, etc.

3. of things, to remain, σῶμα μ. Od. 13. 364; so in Med., κλέος μ. μῖνεται ἀθάνατον Epigr. Gr. 265.

4. of things also to remain, be left for one, ἐμοὶ δὲ μ. σχισμός Aesch. Ag. 1149, cf. 154.

II. c. acc. to await, wait for his attack, οὐδ' ἄρα μν μῖνων Il. 5. 94, etc.:—also impers., μῖναι παθεῖν τὸν ἔργατα it awaits the doer to suffer, Aesch. Ag. 1149.

2. of time, ἥν ἔτι μν ἐμῖνεν Il. 9. 662, etc.; πλῶν ὀραίων Hes. Op. 628.

μιμῶ-βλος, ὄν, living by imitation, Manetho 4. 280.

μῖμο-γράφος, ὄν, writing μῖμοι, Philodem. p. 13 Dübner, Galen.

μῖμο-λογέομαι, Pass. to be recited like mimes, Strab. 233.

μῖμολόγημα, τό, and -λογία, ἡ, the composition or delivery of μῖμοι, Epiphani.

μῖμο-λόγος, ὄν, composing or reciting μῖμοι, Anth. P. 7. 556; as Subst., = μῖμος I, an actor, mime, Galen. 17. 2, 150:—metaph., ἡχῶ μ. mocking, Echo, Anth. Plan. 155.

μῖμος, ὄν, ὁ, (v. μιμέομαι fin.) an imitator, mimic, Aesch. Fr. 55. 2. esp. an actor, mime, μ. γελοῖων Dem. 23. 21; μῖμοις γοναίξῃ Plut. Sull. 36; τετραπόουν μῖμον ἔχων ἐπὶ γὰν θηρῶν, i. e. imitating or acting a four-footed beast, Eur. Rhes. 256, cf. 211.

II. a mime, a kind of prose drama, intended as a familiar representation of life and character, without any distinct plot, which seems to have originated among the Dorians of Sicily. The fragments of Sophron's Mimes have been collected by Ahrens in his Dial. Dor. Mimes were divided into ἀνδρεῖοι and γυναικεῖοι, also into σπουδαῖοι and γελοῖοι, Arist. Poët. 1, 1, Plut. 2. 712 E. (Cf. μιμέομαι fin.)

μῖμῶ, gen. ὅος, οὗς, ἡ, an ape, Eumath. 322, Suid., Tzetz.; cf. κερδῶ.

μῖμ-ωδός, ὁ, a singer of μῖμοι, Plut. Sull. 2.

μῖν [ἤ], Ion. acc. sing. of the pron. of the 3rd pers. (v. ἴ), through all genders, for αὐτόν, αὐτήν, αὐτό: always enclitic, Hom., Hdt.; also in Pind., as well as the Dor. νῦν, which is the only form used by Att. Poets; but neither form occurs in Att. Prose:—Hom. joins μν αὐτόν himself, as a stronger form, Il. 21. 245, 318, etc.; but αὐτόν μν is reflexive, oneself, for ἑαυτόν, Od. 4. 244; though αὐτήν μν is used for μῖν αὐτήν in Il. 11. 117; whereas μν alone takes a reflex. sense in Hdt. 1. 11, 24, 45, etc.

II. much more rare as 3 pers. pl. for αὐτούς, αὐτάς, αὐτά, as it may be taken Il. 12. 285, Od. 17. 268; but in Alexandr. Poets it is certainly pl., as Ap. Rh. 2. 8.

μῖνδαξ, ἄκος, ἡ, a kind of Persian incense, Amphip. Ὀδυσσ. 1.

μῖνθα or μῖνθη, ἡ, Lat. mentha, mint, Hippon. 55, Theophr. H. P. 2. 4, 1, C. P. 2. 16, 4 sq., etc.; but μῖνθος, ἡ, lb. 2. 16, 2, Plut. 2. 732 B. Cf. Lob. Phryn. 438.

μῖνθος, ὁ, human ordure, Mnesim. Ἰπποτρ. 1. 63.

μῖνθω, to besmear with dung, Ar. Ran. 1075, Pl. 313. II. to renounce utterly, abominate, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 285 B, Damox. Σύντρ. 1. 15.

Μῖνυαί, οἱ, the Minyans, a race of nobles in Orchomenos, Hdt. 1. 146, Pind.; in sing. as a hero or god, Ἐρμῇ καὶ Μινυῖ Ἰνscr. Orchom. in Keil p. 77:—Adj. Μῖνυέος, α, ὄν, Minyan, Ὀρχομενός M. Il. 2. 511; Ep. also Μῖνυνθίος 11. 721, Od. 11. 283, Illes.; pecul. fem. Μῖνυνθίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Ap. Rh. 1. 233:—v. Müller's Orchomenos und die Minyer.

μῖνυ-ανθής, ἑ, blooming a short time, Maxim. π. Καταρχ. 76:—τὸ μ. Nic. Th. 522.

μῖνυθῶ, = μνύθω, to reduce, fut. μνυθήσω Hipp. 866 B; μνυθήσαι Id. Offic. 746; pf. μνυθῆκασι Id. 850 A:—the aor. pass. form ἐμνύθη, in Mss. of Hipp. 821 B, 748 G, is corrupt for ἐμνύθηε or -ύθει.

μῖνυθῆμα, τό, that which is lessened, Hipp. Offic. 748.

μῖνυθίσκος, ἡ, a wasting, σαρκῶν Ilipp. Art. 795; in pl., τῶν σαρκῶν αἰ μ. Ib. 824.

μῖνυθικός, ἡ, ὄν, diminishing, Coel. Aur. de Morb. Diut. 1. 1, p. 282.

μῖνυθῶ [ῶ], only used in pres. and Ion. impf. μνυθέσκω: (v. sub fin.). To make smaller or less, lessen, curtail, Ζεὺς δ' ἀπέρην ἀνδρῶσιν ὀφέλλει τε μνύθει τε Il. 20. 242, cf. 15. 492, 493, Hes. Op. 6. 2.

2. to diminish in number, τοὺς [σῶας] μνυθέσκον ἔδοντες Od. 14. 17. II. intr. to become smaller or less, decrease, decay, come to naught, perish,

μινυθουσι δὲ οἶκοι ἐν σέλαϊ μεγάλῃ Il. 17. 738, cf. 16. 392, Od. 4. 374, etc.; μινυθουσι δὲ οἶκοι, from want of heirs, Hes. Op. 242; μ. ἔργον Ib. 407; μ. κραδίη Theogn. 361; μ. αἱ σάρκες shrink, waste, Hipp. Art. 796, 821, etc.:—so in Trag., Aesch. Theb. 920, Eum. 374, Soph. O. C. 686,—but only in lyric passages, the word not being Attic. (Prob. from $\sqrt{\text{MIN}}$, whence μιν-ύς, μιν-ύθω, μιν-ύθα, μιν-υθάδιος, also μιν-υρός, μιν-υρίζω, μιν-ύρομαι, and perh. μικρός (i. e. μιν-κός), μικρός, μείων; cf. Skt. min-āmi, min-ōmi, mi-ye (minuo, minuo); Lat. min-uo, minutus, min-or, min-imus, min-ister (cf. magis-ter), Osc. min-streis (minoris); Goth. min-s (hittan, haittan), min-niza (mikrōteros), min-nists (ēlāχistos); Slav. min-ij (minor); etc.)

μινυθώδης, es, (ēidos) small, weak, πνεῦμα Hipp. Epid. 3. 1098. μινυθᾶ [ῖ], Adv., a little, very little; often in Hom., who also uses it of Time, a short time, and then mostly in phrase μινυθᾶ περ οὔτι μάλα ὄρν, as in Il. 1. 416, Od. 22. 473; μινυθα δὲ οἱ γένεθ' ὄρνυθ but short-lived was his effort, Il. 4. 466; οὐ πολλὸν ἐπὶ χρόνον, ἀλλὰ μ. Od. 15. 494.—Only Ep.: said to be acc. of an old Subst. μινύς. (V. sub μινύθω.)

μινυθαδῖος, α, on, shortlived, μινυθαδῖος γὰρ ἐμελλεν ἐσσεσθαι Il. 15. 612, cf. Od. 19. 328.—Comp. —ιώτερος, Il. 22. 54.

μινυρίγμα, τό, in Philox. 2. 28, some kind of eatable.

μινυρίζω, mostly used in pres. and impf.: aor. I in Plut. 2. 56 F: (μινύρις). To complain in a low tone, to whimper, whine, μή μοι... παρεξάμενος μινύριζε Il. 5. 889; περὶ δὲ δμαλὶ μινυρίζω Od. 4. 719; generally, to sing in a low soft tone, to warble, hum, Lat. minurire, Ar. Av. 1414, Plat. Rep. 411 A; μ. μέλη Ar. Vesp. 219; of the voice of the ὑπέρτος, opp. to λεληκέναι, Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 3 and 4. Cf. μινύρομαι, κυνυρίζω, Lat. minurio.

μινύρισμα [ῖ], τό, a warbling, a whine, Theocr. Epigr. 4. 11, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 32, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 D (with v. l. μινυρίγμα).

μινυρίσμος, ὁ, a moaning, warbling, Schol. Ar. Thesm. 106.

μινυρίστρια, ἡ, a warbler, ὁψών Epigr. Gr. 546. 9.

μινύρομαι, Dep., = μινυρίζω, of the nightingale, to warble, Soph. O. C. 671: to hum a tune, Aesch. Ag. 16; μινυρομένη τι πρὸς ἑμαυτὴν μέλος Ar. Eccl. 880. Cf. κυνύρομαι.

μινυρός, ὁ, ὄν, complaining in a low tone, whining, whimpering, μ. ὑπερσοφιστής Phryn. Com. Incert. 1; of young birds, Theocr. 13. 12; μινυρὰ θρέσθαι = μινυρίζειν, Aesch. Ag. 1165; cf. κυνύρις. (V. sub μινύθω.)

μινύς, ὁ, = μικρός; in Gramm. as Root of μινύθω, etc.; μινυός in Eust. 273. 2; μινυρός in Hesych.

μινύ-ωρος, ὄν, (ῥωρα) shortlived, Anth. P. 9. 362, Nonn. Jo. 4. 13; also μινύ-ωρος, ὄν, Anth. P. 7. 481.

Μίνως [ῖ], ὁ, Minos, son of Zeus and Europa, king of Crete, Hom., Hes., etc.:—decl., gen. Μίνωος Od. 11. 322, 17. 523; acc. Μίνωα Il. 13. 450, Od. 11. 568;—also gen. Μίνω Id. 1. 173; acc. Μίνωαν Il. 14. 322, or Μίνω Hdt. 7. 170, 171 (but with v. l. Μίνωα, Μίνωαν), Aesch. Cho. 618, Plat.; dat. Μίνω Plat. Gorg. 524 A:—Adj. Μίνώιος, α, ὄν, Att. —ῖος, h. Hom. Ar. 393, etc.; fem. Μίνώις, ἰδος, Ap. Rh. 2. 299. μίξ, Adv. (μίνγνυμι) = μίγα, μίγδα, Nic. Th. 615.

μξ-αιθρία, ἡ, (μίξ) an alternation of fair and foul weather, Hipp. Epid. 7. 942; v. l. μξαιθρία (τό).

μξ-άνθρωπος, ὄν, half man half brute, Themist. 284 A, cf. Liban. 3. 282.

μξ-αρχαγέτας, ὄν, ὁ, Argive name of Castor, as being a tribe-hero (ἀρχαγέτας) only in union with his brother, Plut. 2. 296 F.

μξ-ἔλληνες, ὄν, half Greeks half barbarians, mongrel Greeks, Hellenic. 112, Polyb. 1. 67, 7; the sing. μξέλλην in Heliod. 9. 24.

μξ-ερίφ-αρνο-γενής, ἔς, of kid and lamb mixed together, Philox. 2. 34.

μξ-ἱαμβος, ὄν, mixed with satires, satiric, Hesych.

μξίας, ὄν, ὁ, one who mixes or mingles, Hesych., Suid.

μξίς, ἔως, ἡ, a mixing, mingling, Emped. 100, and often in Plat.; τιμὴ πρὸς τι Id. Soph. 260 B: on its difference from κράσις, v. sub κράσις.

II. intercourse with others, esp. sexual intercourse or commerce, Hdt. 1. 203, al.; [γυναικῶν] ἐπικούον τὴν μίξιν ποιέσθαι Id. 4. 172; μ. πρὸς τινα Plut. 2. 990 D; ἡ τὴν παίδων μ. union for the sake of... Plat. Legg. 773 D.

μξ-ο-βάρβρος, half barbarian half Greek, Eur. Phoen. 138, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 15, Plat. Menex. 245 D.

μξ-ο-βόας, ὄν, ὁ, mingled with shouts, of mingled sound, διθύραμβος Aesch. Fr. 392.

μξ-οδία, Ion. —ῖη, ἡ, a place where several ways meet, ἀλδς μξοδίαί, of the straits of Messenē, Ap. Rh. 4. 921; so μξοδος, and μξογοδία, Hesych.

μξ-ο-θάλασσος [θᾶ], ὄν, having intercourse with the sea, like fishermen and sailors, Orac. ap. Xen. Ephes. 1, 6.

μξ-ο-θηλὺς, v, partly female, Philochor. 23, Philostr. 623.

μξ-ο-θηρ, ὁ, half-beast, φῶς μ. Eur. Ion 1161, cf. Lyc. 650, etc.

μξ-ο-θηρος, ὄν, = foreg., Themist. 284 A.

μξ-ο-θριξ, τρίχης, ὁ, ἡ, having mixed hair, Eust. 937. 37.

μξ-ο-θροος, ὄν, with mingled cries, Aesch. Theb. 331.

μξοιφία, ἡ, sexual intercourse, Hesych.

μξο-λεκος, ὄν, mixed with white, Luc. Bis Acc. 1.

μξο-λύδιος [ῖ], ὄν, half-Lyidian, of the Mysian dialect, μξολύδιον... τος καὶ μξοφόννυον Strab. 572, cf. Xanth. Fr. 8:—μξο-λύδιστι, Adv. in the mixed-Lyidian measure, Plat. Rep. 398 E, Arist. Pol. S. 5, 22; v. Chappell Hist. of Music, p. 112.

μξο-μυροτος, ὄν, for μξομυροτος, half-human, Aesch. Supp. 569.

μξο-νόμος, ὄν, feeding promiscuously, Simon. 173.

μξο-παρθένης, ὄν, half-woman, of Echidna, Hdt. 4. 9; of the Sphinx, Eur. Phoen. 1023.

μξο-πέλιος, ὄν, half-grey, grizzled, Malal.

μξο-πῶος, ὄν, (πῶον) mixed with foul matter, Hipp. Epid. 1. 948.

μξο-φρύγιος [ῖ], ὄν, half-Phrygian, v. sub μξολύδιος.

μξ-οφρύς, v, having eyebrows that meet, Cratin. Incert. 97.

μξο-φυής, ἔς, of mixed nature, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 813.

μξο-χλωρος, ὄν, mixed with green, Hipp. Protrh. 9. 5.

μξο-γῦθία, ἡ, a hatred of good or goodness, Plut. Phoc. 27.

μξο-ἀγαθος, ὄν, hating good or goodness, Jo. Chrys.

μξο-ἀγιος, ὄν, hating what is holy, Eccl.

μξο-δελφία, ἡ, hatred of one's brother, Plut. 2. 478 C.

μξο-ἀδελφος, ὄν, hating one's brother, Plut. 2. 482 C.

μξο-ἀθηναίος, ὄν, hating the Athenians, Lycurg. 152. 41; μξοαθηναί-οτος, Dem. 687. 29.

μξο-ἀλάζων, ὄν, gen. ονος, hating boasters, Luc. Pisc. 20.

μξο-ἀλέξανδρος, ὄν, hating Alexander, Aeschin. 64. 13, Plut. 2. 344 B.

μξο-ἀλληλία, ἡ, mutual hatred, Tzetz.

μξο-ἀλληλος, ὄν, hating one another, Dion. H. 5. 66, Eccl.

μξο-ἀμπελος, ὄν, hating the vine, Anth. P. append. 100.

μξο-ἀνδρία, ἡ, hatred of men, Schol. Eur. Andr. 228; μξοανδρος, ὄν, Poll. 3. 48.

μξοανθρωπέω, to be a μξοάνθρωπος Diog. L. I. 107., 9. 3.

μξοανθρωπία, ἡ, hatred of mankind, Plat. Phaedo 89 D, Dem. 264. 3.

μξο-άνθρωπος, ὄν, hating mankind, misanthropic, Lat. inhumanus, Phryn. Com. Ἐφιαλτ. 1, Plat. Phaedo 89 D, Legg. 791 D; τὸ μ. = μξοαν-θρωπία, Eriphan. I. p. 564 A.

μξο-ἀποδημος, ὄν, hating travel, Poll. 6. 172.

μξο-αργυρία, ἡ, hatred or contempt of money, Diod. 15. 88.

μξο-ἀρετος, ὄν, hating virtue, Joseph. Macc. 11. 4.

μξο-ἀγκεια, ἡ, (μξογ, ἀγκος) a place where two or more mountain glens meet and into which their waters dash, a meeting of glens, meeting of the waters, ὡς δ' ὅτε χεῖμαρροι... ἐς μξογάκειαν συμβάλ-λετον... ὕδαρ Il. 4. 453; in Prose, συνάγκεια:—metaph., μ. κακῶν Damasc. ap. Suid.

μξογ-ἄας θύρβος, (λαός) the confused noise of a crowd, Hesych.

μξογ-νομος γῆ, public pasture-land, Hesych.

μξογ, v. sub μίνγνυμι, and cf. προσμξογ.

μξοεία, ἡ, = μξοῖον, prob. l. Alex. Trall. 3. p. 206.

μξο-ἔλλην, ἦρος, ὁ, a hater of the Greeks, Xen. Ages. 2, 31, Plut.

μξο-ἔργος, ὄν, (*ἔργω) hating work, lazy, Poll. 6. 172.

μξο-εταρεία or -ία, ἡ, hatred of one's comrades, Poll. 3. 64.

μξο-ἑταίρος, ὄν, hating one's comrades, Poll. 6. 172.

μξοέω, fut. ἥσω: aor. ἑμίσησα: pf. μεμίσηκα Plat. Phileb. 44 C:—Pass., fut. med. in pass. sense, μξοήσομαι Eur. Tro. 659, Ion 597, 611; later μξοηθήσομαι Dio C. 52. 39, LXX: aor. ἐμισήθη Hdt. and Att.: pf. με-μίσηκα Hdn. 8. 5, Dio C., etc.: (μξοος). To hate, once in Hom., c. acc. et inf., μξοήσεν δ' ἄρα μιν δῖον κύμα κύμα γενέσθαι Zeus hated (would not suffer) that he should become a prey... Il. 17. 272, cf. Eur. Rhes. 333; οὐ μξοῦντ' ἐκείνην τὴν πόλιν, τὸ μὴ οὐ μέγαλιν εἶναι not grudging that... Ar. Av. 36; μξοῖω λακωνίζω I hate Laconizing, Eupol. Incert. 2;—but mostly, c. acc., ὑβρίζοντα μξοεῖν Pind. P. 4. 506; μξοῦντα μξοεῖν Soph. Aj. 1113; and often in Att.; μ. τινα μξοος ἐξάισιον Aristaen. I. 22:—Pass. to be hated, μξοηθεῖς Hdt. 2. 119; ὃ πολλὰ μξοηθεῖσα χειρωναξία Aesch. Pr. 45, cf. Soph. Aj. 818; μξοεῖσθαι ὑπ' αὐτῶν Thuc. 8. 83.

μξο-ηδονία, Dor. μξοῦδ-, ἡ, hatred of pleasure, Theages ap. Stob. p. 9. 15.

μξοήθρον [ῖ], τό, a charm for producing hatred against one, opp. to φίλτρον, which caused love, Luc. D. Meretr. 4. 5; cf. Lob. Phryn. 131:—v. μξοήτρον.

μξο-ήλιος, ὄν, hating the sun or light, Gloss.

μξοήμα [ῖ], τό, an object of hate, of persons, ὃ εὖσθεν μ. Soph. El. 289; c. gen. pers., σωφρόνων μξοήματα Aesch. Theb. 186; μξοήματ' ἀνδρῶν καὶ θεῶν Ὀλυμπίων Id. Eum. 73; c. dat., μ. πᾶσιν Eur. Hipp. 407.

μξοήνερως, ὄν, = ἐραστομανής, Poll. 6. 189.

μξοήτης, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be hated, Xen. Symp. 8, 20.

μξοητέον, one must hate, Luc. Fugit. 30.

μξοητής, ὄν, ὁ, (μξοέω) a hater, Gloss.

μξοητία, ἡ, lust, lewdness, Ar. Pl. 989.

2. generally, greediness, greed, Id. Av. 1620; v. Schol. ad Il.

μξοητίζω, = μξοέω, Hesych.

μξοητικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to hate, Origen.

μξοητός, ἡ, ὄν, hateful, Aesch. Ag. 1228, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 21., 3. 10, 5:—Adv., μξοητῶς ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Zonar.

II. lustful, lewd: hence μξοήτη (not μξοητή), a prostitute, Archil. 173, cf. Meineke Cratin. Incert. 88, et v. μξοητία, μξοαχνη.

2. generally insatiate, Hesych., Phot.

μξοήτρον [ῖ], τό, = μξοήθρον, Paul. Sil. 74, 63, Galen.

μξοθάποδοσία, ἡ, payment of wages, recompense, Ep. Hebr. 2. 2., 10. 35.

μξοθάποδοτέω, to recompense, reward, C. I. 9214.

μξο-ἀποδοτής, ὄν, ὁ, one who pays wages, a rewarder, Ep. Hebr. 11. 6.

μξοθάριον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of μξοθός, a little fee, Ar. Vesp. 300, Eupol. Incert. 123.

μξοθαρνέω, to work or serve for hire, Hipp. 1274. 47, Plat. Rep. 346 B, Dem. 242. 6; τῶν βαναύσων καὶ μξοθαρνέων Arist. Pol. 4. 12, 3; μ. παρὰ τινος to receive pay from... Dem. 306. 9; μξοθαρνῶν ἀνείναι τι to do a thing for pay, Soph. Ant. 302:—of prostitution, Dem. 352. 14.

μξο-θάρνης, ὁ, (θάρνυμι) a hired workman, Plat. Cat. Mi. 44, Phot., etc.

μξοθαρνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for hired work, mercenary:—ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη) the trade of one who takes wages or pay, Plat. Rep. 346 B, D; in Soph. 222 D, the MSS. give μξοθαρνητικός.

μξοθαρνία, ἡ, an earning of wages, Dem. 242. 17., 320. 13; a branch of μεταβλητική, Arist. Pol. I. 11, 3.

μισθαρνικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for hired work, mercenary, ἐργαβία, τέχνη Arist. Pol. 8. 2, 5, Eth. E. 1. 4, 2.

μισθάρνισσα, ἡ, fem. of μισθάρνης, Hdn. Epim. p. 57.

μισθάρνος, ὁ, =μισθάρνης, Poll. 4. 48, Hesych.

μισθ-αρχ(ιδης), οὐ, ὁ, (ἀρχή) an hereditary candidate for paid offices, Son of a Placeman, Comic patronym. in Ar. Ach. 597; cf. σπουδαρχίδης.

μισθός, α, ον, salaried, hired, Plut. Lyc. 16, Anth. P. 6. 283, N. T.

μισθοδοσία, ἡ, payment of wages, Thuc. 8. 83, Xen. An. 2. 5, 22, al.; τῶν ἐξάνων Diod. 16. 73.

μισθοδοτέω, to pay wages, absol., Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 21; τινι Id. An. 7. 1, 13, Dem. 667. 3:—c. acc. to furnish with pay, Decret. ap. Dem. 265. 14, Polyb. 5. 2, 11, etc.; and in Pass. to receive pay, to be paid, τὰ προσφερόμενα Id. 1. 66, 3, etc.

μισθοδότης, οὐ, ὁ, one who pays wages, a paymaster, Plat. Rep. 463 B, Xen. An. 1. 3, 9, Aeschin. 85. 10, etc.

μισθοδουλία, ἡ, hired service, Hesych.

μισθό-δουλος, ὁ, a hired slave, Anon. in An. Oxon. 2. 362.

μισθό-δωρος, ον, giving wages or pay, Eubulid. Κωμ. 1.

μισθός, οὐ, ὁ, (v. fin.) wages, pay, hire, Hom., etc.; μισθῷ ἐπὶ ῥητῷ for fixed wages, Il. 2. 445; μισθοῖο τέλος the end of our hired service, Ib. 450; μισθός .. εἰρημένος ἄρκιος ἔστω Hes. Op. 368; ῥητεύει ἐπὶ μισθῷ Hdt. 8. 137, cf. 5. 65; πείθει ἐπὶ μ. Id. 8. 4; μισθοῦ ἔνεκα for pay or wages, Xen. An. 2. 5, 14; so in gen., μισθοῦ Soph. Tr. 560, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 2, Dem. 371. 6:—μισθὸν δίδοναι, τελεῖν, πορίζειν, Eur. Andr. 609, H. F. 19, Ar. Eq. 1019; δίδοναι ἐξήκοντα τάλαντα μηνὸς μισθὸν as a month's pay, Thuc. 6. 8;—opp. to these are μισθὸν φέρειν Theogn. 434, Ar. Ach. 66; λαμβάνειν Hdt. 8. 116, Eur. I. T. 593; ἀρ-νυσθαι Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 7; δέχεσθαι Xen. An. 16; φέρεσθαι Id. Oec. 1. 4; μ. πράττειν to exact it, Pind. O. 10 (11). 35, Plat., μ. αἰτεῖν Plat. Rep. 345 E.

2. at Athens, the pay of the soldiers and sailors, Thuc. 6. 8, etc.; varying in amount, Böckh, P. E. 1. 363 sq., Herm. Pol. Ant. § 152. 16:—also, μ. Βουλευτικὸς the pay of the council of 500, a drachma to each man for every day of sitting; μ. δικαστικὸς or ἡλιαστικὸς the wages of a dicast (at first one obol, but from the time of Cleon three) for every day he sat on a jury; μ. συνηγορικὸς the fee of a public advocate, one drachma for every court-day; μ. ἐκκλησιαστικὸς the fee for attending the popular assembly; for all which v. Böckh P. E. 1. 228, 232, Engl. Tr., Herm. praef. Ar. Nub.; also, ὁ τῆς πρυτανείας μ. the pay received during the time of the prytany, i. e. five weeks' pay, Aeschin. 14. 45. 3. a physician's fee, Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 17. II. generally, recompense, reward, Hom., etc.; ἀρετῆς μ. Plat. Rep. 363 D.

2. in bad sense, payment, requital, Aesch. Ag. 1261, Soph. Ant. 221; μ. ἀνδρὶ δυνασθεῖ Eur. Hipp. 1050. (Cf. Zd. mizhd-a (pay); Goth. mizd-ō; Slav. mizd-a (μισθός):—Fest. also interprets the Lat. metelli by mercenarii.)

μισθοῦργος, ὁ, a hired workman, Hesych.

μισθο-φορά, ἡ, = ἡ τοῦ μισθοῦ φορά, receipt of wages or wages received, hire, pay, esp. of the soldiery, Ar. Eq. 807, Thuc. 6. 24, 8. 45, Lys. 177. fin., Dem. 38. 1, etc.:—on the form, v. Lob. Phryn. 491; cf. μισθοφορία.

μισθοφορέω, to be a μισθοφόρος, to receive wages or pay in the public service, to serve for hire, Ar. Av. 584, Xen. Oec. 1. 4, etc.; δημοτικὸν τὸ μισθοφορεῖν πάντας Arist. Pol. 6. 2, 7; τινος from one, Ar. Vesp. 683; παρά τινος Luc. Apol. 11:—also c. acc. rei, to receive as pay, τρεῖς δραχμας Ar. Ach. 602; τὰ δημόσια χρήματα Id. Eccl. 206; μ. ἀλφειά Id. Pax 477; μ. τὰ τούτων to receive pay from their purse, Lysias 178. 40. b. often of mercenary soldiers, Ar. Av. 1367, etc., cf. Thuc. 8. 65; μισθ. τινι Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 20; παρά τινι Ib. 3. 2, 25, Dem. 669. 5; μ. ἐν τοῖς ἀδυνάτοις, as if he were a pauper, Aeschin. 14. 40; μ. ἐν τῷ ξενικῷ κενὰς χῶρας, i. e. to draw pay without filling up the vacancies, Id. 74. 21. 2. to bring in rent or profit, μισθοφοροῦσα οἰκία Isac. 72. 39; εἴ τῃ ξενιᾷ ἐστὶν ἡ ἀνδράποδον μισθοφοροῦν Xen. Ath. 1. 17:—Pass. to be let for hire, Id. Vect. 3, 5.

II. Causal, to engage for pay, take into service, στρατίαν Phalar. Epist. 50.

μισθοφορητέον, verb. Adj. one must receive pay, Thuc. 8. 65, where ἄλλους is used instead of ἄλλοις, as if it had been μισθοφορεῖν δεῖ.

μισθο-φορία, ἡ, service for wages, service as a mercenary, Dem. 1199. 4, Diod. 16. 61.

II. often confounded by the scribes with μισθο-φορά, as in Plat. Gorg. 515 E, Xen. An. 7. 1, 3 Schneid.

μισθο-φορικὸς, ἡ, ον, mercenary, ἐνδύμενος Polyb. 1. 67, 4; τὸ μ. = οἱ μισθοφόροι, Plut. Artox. 4: also the pay of mercenaries, Joseph. A. J. 12. 2. 3. Adv. —κῶς, Poll. 4. 51.

μισθο-φόρος, ον, receiving wages or pay, serving for hire, mercenary, μ. ἄνθρωποι Dem. 661. 6; δικαστήρια Arist. Pol. 2. 12. 4; μ. ἐν λόγους a logical mercenary, Plat. Theaet. 165 D.

II. as Subst., μισθο-φόροι, οἱ, hiring soldiers, mercenaries, Thuc. 1. 35, al., Xen., etc.;—also, μ. τριήρεις galleys manned with mercenaries, Ar. Eq. 555.

μισθῶω, fut. ὥσω: aor. ἐμισθῶσα: pf. μεμισθῶκα: (μισθός). To let out for hire, farm out, let, in pres. and impf. to offer to let, Lat. locare, τι or τινί τι Ar. Lys. 958, Lysias 109. 13, Dem. 818. 7, 1222. 16; μισθοῖ αὐτὸν Ὀλυνθίους offers his services for pay to them, Id. 669. 23, cf. 15; ἐπὶ τι for a purpose, Id. 232. 10; μ. οἶκον (cf. μισθώσις) Lys. 906 R., Dem. 837. 8, etc.:—c. inf., μ. τὸν νηὸν τριηκοσίαν τάλαντων ἐξεργᾶσθαι to let out the building of it for 300 talents, Lat. locare aedem exstruendam, Hdt. 2. 180; ὅσων τὴν τριπαρχίαν ἦσαν μεμισθώ-κότες Dem. 540. 20.

II. Med., fut. μεμισθώσομαι: aor. ἐμισθῶμαι: αὐτῇ: pf. μεμισθώμαι (v. inf. II.).—to have let to one, to hire, Lat. conducere, c. acc. pers. vel rei, Hdt. 1. 24, Ar. Av. 1152, Thuc. 4. 52, etc.; οἰκίαν ἢν ὀκει μεμισθώμενος Isac. 60. 17, cf. Dem. 1125. 11; τῆς οἰκίας ἥς ἐμεμισθῶτο Lys. 97. 23; μ. τι παρά τινος Id. 1. 68; τοῖς

μεμισθώμενος παρ' ἐμοῦ τὸ χωρίον Lys. 148. fin.; μ. τινα τάλαντον to engage his services at a talent a year, Hdt. 3. 131; ὀλίγου at a low price, Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 9; c. inf., μ. νηὸν ἐξοικοδομῆσαι to contract for the building of the temple, Lat. conducere aedem aedificandam, Hdt. 5. 62, v. supr.; μισθοῦσθαι τινα, c. inf., to hire him to do a thing, Id. 9. 34, Ar. Fr. 285, Dem. 236. 22; also, μ. ὑπὲρ τινος to make a contract for a thing, Id. 1253. 17; ὁ μισθώσμενος the contractor, Isac. 87. 25.

III. Pass., aor. ἐμισθῶθη: pf. μεμισθῶμαι (v. supr. II.):—to be hired for pay, Μαρονίω μεμισθώμενος οὐκ ὀλίγου hired by him at no small price, Hdt. 9. 38; ἐπὶ τινι for a thing, Xen. An. 1. 3, 1; ἐκ τοῦ μισθῶθηναι from the hire, Dem. 832. 1: of a house, to be let on contract, Id. 836. 1, al.

μισθῶμα, τό, the price agreed on in hiring, the contract-price, Hdt. 2. 180, Dem. 379. 20; esp. a courtesan's price, like ἐμπολή, Lat. captura, Macho ap. Ath. 581 A, cf. Casaub. Sueton. Calig. 40. 2. rent, Isocr. 145 C, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 128. II. that which is let for hire, a hired house, Act. ap. 28. 30.

μισθωμάτιον, τό, Dim. of μισθῶμα, Alciphro 1. 36.

μισθωσίμαιος, α, ον, hired, mercenary, Gloss.

μισθώσιμος, ον, that can be hired or had for pay, Alex. Fug. 1; μισθῶσθαι τὰ μισθώσιμα to take the tolls that might be taken, Lex ap. Dem. 713. 4 (v. l. μισθώματα).

μισθώσις, ἡ, (μισθῶ) a letting for hire, δίκη μισθώσεως or δ. μισθῶ-σεως οἶκον an action against a guardian who neglected to let his ward's house to advantage, a lease, εἰς τὴν μ. ἐγγράφῃ ὀφείλων Dem. 946. 11.

II. (from Med.) μισθῶν, Lys. 155. 37, Plat. Soph. 219 D, Legg. 759 E.

III. = μισθῶμα 1. 2, rent, μ. φέρειν, ἀποδίδοναι to pay rent, Isac. 54. 27, Dem. 839. 7, 1069. 26; εἰσπράττειν to collect it, Id. 1318. 20; μισθῶν φέρειν τάλαντον τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ to produce a rent of one talent a year, Isac. 54. 34, etc.

μισθωτέω, = μισθοφορέω, cited from Greg. Naz.

μισθωτήριον, τό, a hiring place, Hesych.

μισθωτής, οὐ, ὁ, one who pays rent, a tenant, Isac. 60. 1, Dem. 955. 17, C. I. 93. 32.

μισθωτικὴ, ἡ, ὄν, of or for letting out:—ἡ μισθωτικὴ, = μισθαρνική, a mercenary trade, Plat. Rep. 346 A sq. Adv. —κῶς, Eust. 1695. 36.

μισθωτός, ἡ, ὄν, hired, Hdt. 3. 45, ἐπικούρου Plat. Rep. 419.

II. as Subst. an hiring, hired servant, Ar. Av. 1152, Plat. Legg. 918 B, etc.; often of soldiers, mercenaries, Hdt. 1. 61, Thuc. 5. 6; of a spy or agent, Dem. 238. 21; μ. Φιλίππου Id. 242. 25; καλὸς γὰγαθὸς καὶ δίκαιος μ. ἐκείνῳ Id. 374. 25.

μισθῶτρια, ἡ, fem. of μισθωτής, Phryn. Com. Incert. 24.

μισ-ἵππος, ον, horse-hating, opp. to φίλιππος, Poll. 1. 198.

μισκελλος οἶνος, ὁ, a common red wine, Hesych., cf. Varr. R. R. 1. 54. μισοβάρβαρος, ον, hating foreigners, Plat. Menex. 245 C, Luc. Dem. Enc. 6.

μισοβασίλεις, ὁ, a king-hater, Plut. 2. 147 A.

μισογέλως, ὁ, ἡ, laughier-hating, Alex. Aetol. ap. Gell. 15. 20.

μισογόνης, ον, ὁ, hating fraud or jugglery, Luc. Pisc. 20.

μισογύνης [ῶ], ον, ὁ, woman-hater, name of a play of Menand., cf. Strab. 297, Plut. 2. 403 F, etc.:—also, μισογύναιος, ον, Alciphro 1. 34, Procl., μισόγυνος, ον, Theognost. Can. p. 88. 23.

μισογυνία, ἡ, hatred of women, Antipat. ap. Strab. 417. 51; μισογυνεία, Cic. Tusc. 4. 11.

μισοδανειστής, οὐ, ὁ, a hater of usurers, E. M. 435. 28.

μισοδημία, ἡ, hatred of democracy, Andoc. 30. 3, Lys. 177. 20.

μισοδημιος, ον, hating the commons or democracy, Ar. Vesp. 474, Fr. 164, Andoc. 31. 10, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 47 (in Sup.).

μισοδημότης, ον, ὁ, a hater of the commons, Dion. H. 7. 42.

μισοδιδασκαλία, ἡ, hatred of teaching, Eccl.

μισοδίκος, ον, (δίκη) hating lawsuits, Schol. Ar. Av. 109.

μισοδόξος, ον, hating glory, Eccl.

μισοδούλος, ον, hating slaves:—ἡ μ. βοτάνη, = ὤκιμον, Geop. 11. 28.

μισοθέος, ον, hating the gods, godless, Aesch. Ag. 1090, Luc. Tim. 35.

μισοθήρος, ον, hating the hunt; τὸ μισ. Xen. Cyn. 3, 9.

μισοθρίξ, τριχός, ὁ, ἡ, hating hair, Clem. Al. 261.

μισοῖδιος, ον, hating his own, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 226.

μισοῖνία, ἡ, hatred of wine, Stob. Eccl. 2. 182.

μισο-οἶνος, ον, hating wine, abstemious, Hipp. 677. 15.

μισοκαίσαρ, ἄπος, ὁ, hating Caesar, Plut. Cato Mi. 65, Brut. S.

μισοκακῶ, to hate wickedness or the wicked, Gloss.

μισοκάλος, ον, hating the beautiful, Eccl.

μισοκερδής, ἐς, hating gain or profit, Gloss.

μισοκόσμος, ον, hating the world, Theod. Stud.:—Subst. —κοσμήν, ἡ, Id.

μισοκύκλωψ, ἄπος, ὁ, hater of the Cyclops, Eust. 1643. 22.

μισο-λάκων [ᾶ], ὄνος, ὁ, a Laconian-hater, Ar. Vesp. 1165.

μισολάμαχος [ᾶ], ον, hating Lamachus, Ar. Pax 304.

μισολεκτρος, ον, hating marriage, Heliod. 3. 9.

μισολογῶ, to hate argument, letters, etc., Poll. 4. 15.

μισολογία, ἡ, hatred of argument, Plat. Phaedo 89 D, Plut. 2. 864 D.

II. hatred of speaking, Hierocl. p. 106.

μισόλογος, ον, hating argument or dialectical discussion, Plat. Phaedo 89 C, Lach. 188 C, Rep. 411 D; cf. φιλόλογος.

μισόνοθος, ον, hating bastards, Anth. Plan. 94.

μισόνυμφος, ον, hating marriage, Lyc. 356.

μισοξένω, to hate strangers, Theod. Stud.

μισοξενία, ἡ, hatred of strangers or guests, LXX (Sap. 19. 13).

μισοξένος, ον, hating strangers, godless, Diod. Excerpt. 525. 61., 543. 33.

μισοπάις, ὁ, ἡ, hating boys or children, Luc. Abdic. 18.

μισοπάρθενος, ον, hating maidens, Pseudo-Plut. 2. 1164 F.

μισόπατρις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, *a hater of one's country*, Arr. Epict. 3. 20, 6.
μισόπατρις, ὁρος, ὁ, ἡ, (πάτρις) *hating his father*, Dion. H. 4. 28.
μισοπέρσης, ὁν, ὁ, *an enemy to the Persians*, Xen. Ages. 7, 7.
μισοπόλεμος, ὁν, *hating war*, Schol. Ar. Pax 661.
μισόπολις, ἰος, ὁ, ἡ, *hating the commonwealth*, Ar. Vesp. 411, Arist. Rhet. Al. 37, 3.
μισοπολίτης, ὁν, ὁ, *a citizen-hater*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 223.
μισοπονέω, *to hate work*, Plat. Rep. 535 D.
μισοπονηρέω, *to hate the wicked or wickedness*, Polyb. 9. 39, 6, etc.
μισοπονηρία, ἡ, *hatred of evil*, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 5. 3. **2. hatred because of wickedness**, μισοπονηρίας ἀξιόσθαι Diod. 16. 23.
μισοπόνηρος, ὁν, *hating knaves and knavery*, Dem. 584. 12, Aeschin. 10. 21. Adv. -ως, Polyb. 31. 8, 5, Plut. 2. 313 F.
μισοπονία, ἡ, *hatred of work*, Luc. Astrol. 2.
μισοπόνος, ὁν, *hating work or trouble*, Dio C. 72. 2.
μισοπόρπαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, *hating the shield-handle (πόρπαξ)*, i. e. *hating war*, Ar. Pax 662, in Com. Sup. μισοπορπακίστατος.
μισοποσειδῶν, ἄνος, ὁ, *hating Poseidon*, A. B. 74.
μισοπράγμων, ὁν, *hating business*, Damsic. in Phot. Bibl. 352. 19.
μισοπροβάτος, ὁν, *hating cattle*, Archyt. ap. Stob. 314. 14.
μισοπροσήγορος, ὁν, = ἀπροσήγορος, Poll. 5. 138. Adv. -ως, Ib. 139.
μισόπτωχος, ὁν, *hating the poor*, of the gout, Anth. P. 11. 403.
μισοπύργων, ἄνος, ὁ, ἡ, *beard-hater*, i. e. *hater of bearded philosophers*, name of a Satire by the emperor Julian.
μισορῳμῖος, ὁν, *a Roman-hater*, Plut. Ant. 54.
μισος, τό, *hate, hatred*: and so, I. pass. *hate borne one, a being hated*, Trag.; *μισος ἐμποικεῖν* Plat. Rep. 351 D; *μ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα* to incur a man's hatred, Id. Legg. 691 D; *μ. φέρεσθαι* Andoc. 21. 2. **2. act. hate felt against another, hatred, a grudge**, *μ. τινα* *felt by one against another*, Eur. Or. 432, cf. Thuc. 4. 128; *μισος ἐντέτρεκε μοι* Soph. El. 1311, cf. Plat. Menex. 245 D; *μ. ἀλλήλων* Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 17. **II.** of persons, *a hateful object*, = *μισήμα*, Aesch. Ag. 1411, Soph. Ant. 760; esp. in addresses, *ὦ μισος* Id. Ph. 991, Eur. Med. 1323; cf. ἔχθος II.
μισόσοφος, ὁν, *hating wisdom*, opp. to φιλόσοφος, Plat. Rep. 456 A.
μισοστρατιώτης, ὁν, ὁ, *the soldier's enemy*, Poll. 1. 179.
μισοσύλλας, ὁν, ὁ, *an enemy of Sulla*, Plut. Sert. 4.
μισοσωμάτων, ὁν, *hating the body*, Procl.
μισοτεκνία, ἡ, *hatred of children*, Plut. 2. 4 E, Philo 2. 451.
μισοτεκνος, ὁν, *hating children*, Aeschin. 64. 41.
μισοτύραννος, ὁν, *a tyrant-hater*, Hdt. 6. 121, 123, Aeschin. 66. 41.
μισότης, ὁν, *hating arrogance*, Luc. Pisc. 20.
μισοφαῖς, ἑς, *hating the light*, Psellus.
μισοφιλιππος, ὁν, *hating Philip*, Aeschin. 30. 6.
μισοφιλόλογος, ὁν, *hating literature*, Ath. 610 D.
μισόφιλος, ὁν, *hating friends*, Arist. Rhet. Al. 37, 3, An. Oxon. 2. 290.
μισοφιλόσοφος, ὁν, *hating philosophers*, cited from Eunap.
μισόφροντις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, *hating care*, Synes. 250 A.
μισόχρηστος, ὁν, *hating the better sort*, opp. to *μισόδημος*, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 47, cf. Dion. H. 8. 6.
μισόχριστιανός, ὁν, *hating Christians*, Chron. Pasch. 619. 21.
μισόχριστος, ὁν, *hating Christ or the Christians*, Eccl.
μισοψευδής, ἑς, (ψεῦδος) *hating lies*, Luc. Pisc. 20.
μισοψηφιστής, οὗ, ὁ, *hater of calculators*, name of a mime by Philistion, Suid. s. v. Φιλιστιῶν.
μιστύλλομαι, *μιστύλλω*, *μυστίλ-*, *μιστύλλω*, τό, *a piece of meat*, only in Strato Φων. 1. 42.
μιστύλλω, *to cut up*, in Hom. always of cutting up meat before roasting, *μιστύλλων τ' ἄρα τάλλα καὶ ἀμ'φ' ὕβελαιον* ἔπειραν Il. 1. 465, cf. 9. 210, etc.; *εὐστὲ τὸ μιστύλλεν* Id. Od. 14. 75; 3 pl. pres. in Anth. P. 9. 782; part. pres., Ar. Fr. 359, Clidem. ap. Ath. 660 A; aor. I. *ἐμιστύλλα* Simon. Amorg. 22; part. fem. *μιστύλασα* Luc. 154; med. *ἐμιστύλαντο* [v] Nonn. D. 21. 15.—Cf. *δια-μιστύλλα*, *μιστυλλάομαι*. (Akin perhaps to *μύτλος*, *μύτιλος*, *Μυτιλήνη*, Lat. *mutillus*).
μίσυν, vos and εως τό, *a vitriolic ore*, perh. *copperas*, Emped. ap. Galen. 3. 101, Hipp. 635. 33, Diosc. 5. 117. **II.** *a truffle growing near Cyrené*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 13.
μίσυν-υβρίς, ἰος, ὁ, ἡ, *hating insolence*, Lxx (3 Macc. 6. 7).
μίσχος, ὁ, *the stalk (pediculus) of leaves or fruit*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 1, 7, etc.; v. Schneid. in Indice: cf. *μίσχος*. **2.** *the husk or shell*, Poll. 6. 94 (in form *μίσκος*), cf. Hesych. **III.** in Thessaly a kind of *spade* or *hoe*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 8; v. Schneid. ad H. P. 3. 4.
μίσω-εργός, ὁν, *working the thread*, of the spindle, Anth. P. 6. 289.
μυτόλινον, τό, *linen thread*, Hieracosph. 1. 162.
μυτόομαι, Med. *to ply the woof* in weaving, Anth. P. 6. 285;—metaph., *φθόγγον μυτώσασθαι* to let one's voice sound like a string, Ib. 7. 195.
μυτορ-ράφης, ἑς, *composed of threads*, of a net, Anth. P. 6. 185.
μίτος [τ], ὁν, ὁ, *a thread of the warp*, Lat. *tela*, Il. 23. 762, cf. Anth. P. 6. 174, and v. sub *πρίον*; of a spider, Ib. 39, a web, Eur. Fr. 370:—*κατὰ μίτον* *thread by thread*, i. e. *in a string*, in an unbroken series, continuously, or in detail, and so = *κατὰ λεπτόν*, Polyb. 3. 32, 2, cf. Ernesti Clav. C. s. voce. **2.** *the thread of destiny*, Luc. 584; proverb., *ἀπὸ λεπτοῦ μ. τὸν ζῆν ἤρτηται* Synes. 162 A, Suid.; often in Epitaphs, οὐδὲ .. *μοῖραν μίτον* ἔκδωρον Epigr. Gr. 324. 5; *μοῖρης ἐκτελέσσατο μίτον* 470, 2; *μοῖρα .. ζωῆς κλῶσε μίτοις* χρόνον 287. 6, cf. 153. 3, al. **III.** *the string of a lyre*, Anth. P. 5. 223, Philostr., etc.
III. in the Orphic language, *seed*, Clem. Al. 676; cf. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 837.

μίτρα [v. fin.], Ep. and Ion. **μῖτρη**, ἡ, *a belt or girdle*, worn round the waist below the cuirass (whereas the *ζωστήρ* went over the cuirass), Il. 4. 137., 5. 857; plated with metal, 4. 187, 216; (hence *χαλκομίτρας* Κόστωρ Pind. N. 10. fin.). **2.** in later Poets, = *ζώνη*, the maiden-zone, Theocr. 27. 54 [ubi *μῖτράν*], Mosch., etc.; *μ. λυέν* Ap. Rh. 1. 288; *λύσασθαι, ἀναλύσασθαι* Call. Jov. 21, Del. 222; *πάρθενον ἦς ἀπέλυσε μῖτρη* Epigr. Gr. 319:—also = *στροφίον*, Call. Ep. 39, Ar. Rh. 3. 867, etc. **3.** *a girdle worn by wrestlers*, Anth. P. 15. 44. **4.** *a surgical bandage*, Q. Sm. 4. 213. **II.** *a head-band* worn by Greek women to tie up their hair, *a snood*, Eur. Bacch. 833; worn also at night, Id. Hec. 924, cf. Ar. Thesm. 257. **2.** *the victor's chaplet* at the games, Pind. O. 9. 125, I. 5 (4). 79; whence he calls one of his odes, *Ἀυδία μῖτρα καναχῆδ' ἀπεποικιλμένα* a Lydian garland (i. e. an ode in Lydian measure) embellished by the flute, N. 8. 25. **3.** *a Persian head-dress*, perh. a kind of turban, Hdt. 1. 195, cf. 7. 62, 90, Duris ap. Ath. 536 A, etc.; as a mark of effeminacy, Ar. Thesm. 941, cf. Virg. Aen. 4. 216., 9. 616:—*a diadem*, Call. Del. 166:—cf. *κυρβάσια*. **4.** *the head-dress of the priest of Hercules at Cos*, Plut. 2. 304 C. **III.** = *ἐπιδιδυμίς*, Galen. Lex. Hipp. [τ by nature, Eur. Il. c.; τ by position in Hom.].
Μίτρα, ἡς, ἡ, the Persian Aphrodité, Hdt. 1. 131.
μῖτρηδόν, Adv. *like a band*, v. sub *μετρηδόν*.
μῖτρη-φόρος, v. sub *μετροφόρος*.
μῖτρίον, τό, Dim. of *μίτρα*, Gloss.
μῖτρό-δετος, ὁν, *bound with a μῖτρα*, Anth. P. 6. 165.
μῖτροφόρον, *to wear a μῖτρα*, Ar. Thesm. 163.
μῖτρο-φόρος, ὁν, *wearing a μῖτρα or turban*, Plut. 2. 672 A; in earlier Greek **μῖτρηφόρος**, ὁν, Hdt. 7. 62, Diog. Trag. ap. Ath. 636 A, cf. 531 A, Diod. 4. 4, etc.
μῖτρο-χίτων [τ], ὁν, ὁ, ἡ, *with girded tunic*, Ath. 523 D.
μῖτρώω, *to surround as with a girdle*, Nonn. D. 16. 275; aor. med., Ib. 14. 28.
μῖτρώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) *like a head-band*, An. Oxon. 3. 351.
Μιτυλήνη, ἡ, v. *Μυτιλήνη*.
μῖτιλος [τ] or *μυτίλος*, ἡ, ὁν, Lat. *mutillus*, *curtailed*, esp. *hornless*, αἶξ Theocr. 8. 86. (Perhaps akin to *μιστύλλα*.)
μίτυς, vos, ἡ, *the wax* used by bees to cover the crevices of their hives, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 10.
μῖτάδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) *like threads, of threads*. *βρόχος μ. συνδόνος* *a halter of threads or linen*, Soph. Ant. 1222
μῖχέω, v. sub *ὀμῖχέω*.
μῖχθαλόεις, ἑσσα, εν, v. l. for *ἀμῖχθαλόεις*, Il. 24. 753 (ubi v. Schol.), cf. Coluth. 208.
μνᾶ, ἡ, gen. *mnās*: nom. pl. *μναί*: Ion. nom. sing. *μνέα* Hdt. 2. 180, Inscr. Par. in C. I. (add.) 2384 g: nom. pl. *μνέες* f. l. for *μναί* in Luc. Syr. Dea 48: the Lat. *mina*. **1.** *as a weight*, = 100 drachmae, = about 15.2 oz. troy (60 *μναί* being equiv. to a talent), Poll. 9. 59, 86, etc. **II.** *as a sum of money*, also = 100 drachmae, i. e. 41. 1s. 3d. (here also 60 *μναί* make a talent), Antipho 136. 39. (The word is the same as the name of the Hebr. weight *maneh*, being prob. introduced into Greece from Babylon through Phoenicia; cf. *τάλαντον*, and v. Böckh Metrol. Unters. 32 sq., Dict. of Antiqu. 931.)
μναῖος, α, ὁν, *of the weight of a μνᾶ*, λίθοι Xen. Eq. 4. 4, Eq. Mag. 1, 16, Diod. 19. 109, etc.: *on which a mina is staked*, τῇρα Amicips. Σφενδ. 5:—also *μναῖος*, α, ὁν, Arist. Cael. 4. 4, 4:—formed like *τάλαντιαῖος*, etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 552:—and *μναῖος* or *μνάιος*, α, ὁν, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 6.
μνᾶδῖον, τό, Dim. of *μνᾶ*, Diphil. Balan. 2.
μνάμα, *μνάμεον*, *μναμοσύνα*, *μνάμων*, Dor. for *μνημ-*.
μνάομαι, contr. *μνάμαι*: Dep., used by Hom. only in Od., sometimes in the contr. forms, *μνάται, μνάμεθα, μνώνται, μνάσθω, μνάσθαι, μνάμενος*: sometimes in these contr. forms lengthd. again, as 2 sing. pres. *μνάα*, inf. *μνάσθαι* [μνᾶ-], part. *μνώμενος*, Ion. *μνώμενος* Hdt. 1. 96, but *μνώμενος* Id. 1. 205; 3 pl. impf. *μνώοντο*, Hom.; imper. *μνώεο* Ap. Rh. 1. 896, al.; opt. *μνώοιο* Max. π. καταρχ. 74; also an Ion. impf. *μνάσκετο* Od. 20. 290:—only used in pres. and impf. (v. sub fin.). **1.** in Il., like *μνησκόμαι*, *to be mindful of*, c. gen., οὐ πολέμοιο .. *μνώοντο* 2. 686; *μνώοντ' ὀλοίοι φόβοιο* 11. 71., 16. 771; absol., *μνωμένω when I remember him*, 4. 106., 15. 399:—also *to turn one's mind to a thing*, *φύγαδε μνώοντο* ἕκαστος 16. 697. **II.** in Od., *to woo for one's bride, to court*, c. acc., *μήτ' αὐτὸν κτείνειν μήτε μνάσθαι* ἄκοιτος, of Aegisthus, Od. 1. 39; *τὴν πάντες μνώοντο* 11. 287; sometimes with no acc. expressed, as 16. 77., 19. 529. **2.** after Hom. *to court, sue for, solicit*, a favour, an office, etc., like Lat. *ambire*, *μνώμενος* ἀρχὴν Hdt. 1. 96; *μνώμενος βασιλείην* Id. 1. 205; *φιλοτιμίαν μνώμενοι* ἡ στάσην Pind. Fr. 229; *εὐνοίαν παρὰ τινα* μν. Hdn. 7. 9; *πᾶσαν ἐαυτῷ πόλιν πατρίδα μν.* Heliad. 3. 14.—Er. and Ion. Verb. used also in late Prose (but cf. *προμνώομαι*); Eupol. is said to have used the aor. *ἐμνήσατο*, Phot. 273. 4. (V. sub **μνώ*). Hence *μνηστήρ*, *μνηστεύω*, etc., and *μνησκόμαι*; but gradually the two Verbs *μνησκόμαι* and *μνάομαι* were confined to special senses.)
μνᾶσιδωρέω, Dor. for *μνησιδωρέω*.
μνασίον, τό, Hesych.; also *μνασίς*, ἑως, ἡ, Epiphani.; a Cyprian corn-measure, = 2 medimni.
μνάσιον, also *μναύσιον*, τό, an esculent *water-plant* of Egypt, there called *μαλινθαῖα*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 2 and 6.
μναστήρ, ὁ, fem. *μναστέρη* and *μναστῆς*, ἡ, Dor. for *μνηστ-*.
μνεία, ἡ, Ion. for *μνᾶ*.
μνεία, ἡ, = *μνήμη*, *remembrance, memory*, *βίον δὲ τοῦ παρόντος οὐ μνείαν ἔχεις* Soph. El. 392; so in Eur. Phoen. 464, Plat. Legg. 798 B;

κατά γε τὴν ἐμὴν μνείαν Ael. V. H. 6. 1; μνείας χάριν, often in late epitaphs.

II. mention, μνείαν ποιῆσαι περί τινος Andoc. 13. 27, Aeschin. 23. 5; τινος Plat. Phaedr. 254 A; περί τινος πρὸς τινα Id. Prot. 317 E; τὴν μνείαν περί τινος ἀποδίδουαι Arist. P. A. 2. 14, 7; ὅ τι καὶ μνείας ἄξιον Id. Pol. 2. 12, 13.

μνήμα, Dor. μνάμα, τό, (μνάομαι, μν-μνήσκω) the Lat. *monimentum*:

I. a memorial, remembrance, record of a person or thing, c. gen., μνήμη 'Ελένης χειρῶν Od. 15. 126; μνήμα ξείνοιο φίλοιο 21. 40; μν. κάλλιστον ἄλλων Pind. O. 3. 27; μν. τῆς σῆς πορείας Aesch. Pr. 841, etc.; λυγρὰς μνήματα Τροίας, of the sufferings of the Greeks, Soph. Aj. 1210; μνήμα . . διὰ χειρὸς ἔχων, i. e. the dead body of his son, Id. Ant. 1258.

2. a mound or building in honour of the dead, a monument, μν. τάφου Il. 23. 619, Hdt. 7. 167, 228, and Att.; ἐν τοῖς δημοσίοις μνήμασι κειμένους Dem. 297. 15; —also a coffin, Eur. Or. 1053; cf. μνημεῖον, μνημόσυνον.

3. a memorial dedicated to a god, Simon. ap. Thuc. 1. 132, cf. Epigr. in Diod. 11. 14, Anth. P. 6. 215.

II. μνήμη, memory, μνήμα ἔχειν τινός Theogn. 112.

μνημάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., name of a play by Epigenes.

μνηματίτης λόγος [ῖ], ὁ, a funeral oration, Eust. 1673. 45, Choerob. in An. Oxon. 2. 169.

μνημάφιον, τό, = μνημάτιον, C. I. 6707. 4.

μνημεῖον, Dor. μνάμεῖον, Ion. μνημήτιον, τό, like μνήμα, μνημόσυνον, Lat. *monimentum*, any memorial, remembrance, record of a person or thing, μνημήα λιπέσθαι Hdt. 2. 126, 135, cf. Pind. P. 5. 64, Aesch. Theb. 49, etc.; μνημεῖα ὕρκων a record of the oaths, Eur. Supp. 1204; μνημεῖα κακῶν τε καὶ καλῶν ἀδία Thuc. 2. 41; μνημεῖα τῆς δαπάνης memoranda, Arist. Pol. 6. 7, 7; —Lysias speaks of συμφοραὶ as μνημεῖα ὥστε μὴ . . , reminders to prevent them from . . , 213. 2; τὰ παίδων μαθήματα θαυμαστὸν ἔχει τι μνημεῖον the lessons of childhood cling strangely to the memory, Plat. Tim. 26 B; μνημεῖα καταλειφθῆναι τῶν μελλόντων ἔσσεσθαι to be left behind as remembrances of things to come, Id. Phaedr. 233 A.

2. of one dead, Simon. 111; μνημεῖ 'Ορέστον . . προσθεῖναι Soph. El. 933; of an urn containing the ashes of the dead, Id. 1126; a monument, Eur. I. T. 702, Thuc. 1. 138, Plat. Criti. 120 C, Xen., etc.; a grave, Ev. Jo. 5. 28.

μνήμενος, remembering, a form occurring in Hom. (Od. 15. 401) as cited by Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 8.

μνήμη, ἡ, (✓MNA, μνάομαι) a remembrance, memory, record, of a person or thing, absol. or c. gen., first in Theogn. 796, 1110; λείπεσθαι ἀθανάτων μν. (sc. ἑαυτοῦ) Hdt. 4. 144; μν. ἔχειν τινος Soph. O. T. 1246, O. C. 509, etc. (v. infr. It); μν. τιθεσθαι τινος to remember, Eur. Phoen. 1585; οἱ ἄνθρωποι πρὸς ἃ ἔπασχον μν. ἐποιούντο made their recollections suit their sufferings, Thuc. 2. 54; μνήμην πεποιήκειν has made [him] remembered, Arist. Rhet. 3. 12, 4; —pl., μνήμαι ἀγῆρατοι Lys. 108. 8; etc.

2. memory as a power of the mind (v. sub μνημοσύνη), Simon. 149, and often in Att.; distinguished from ἀνάμνησις, Plat. Philib. 34 C, etc.; the former being instinctive and possessed by man in common with other animals, the latter being an act of mind and will and proper to man, Arist. de Mem. 2. 25, cf. Trendelenb. de An. p. 168; —ἐπεὶν τι μνήμης ὑπο (or ἀπο) from memory, Soph. O. T. 1131; ἐν μνήμῃ λαμβάνειν Plat. Tim. 26 B; φυλάττειν τῇ μν. Id. Legg. 783 C; εἰς μν. ἀναλαμβάνειν Ib. 864 B; ἐφ' ὅσον μν. ἄνθρωποι ἐφικνεῖται Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 3; ἐν μν. φέρειν Menand. Monost. 435; —pl., αἱ πολλὰ μνήμαι τοῦ αὐτοῦ πράγματος μᾶς ἡμετέρας δύναμις ἀποτελοῦσιν all the memories, acts of memory, Arist. Metaph. I. 1, 4, cf. An. Post. 2. 19, 4; powers of memory, Id. Rhet. 1. 6, 15.

3. = μνήμα, μνημεῖον, μνήμαι εἰς τὸν δέπτα χρόνον ἐγγεγραμμέναι Plat. Legg. 741 C; μνήμαι ἐν μέτροις inscriptions, Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 9.

II. mention, notice of a thing, μνήμην ποιῆσθαι τινος, Lat. *mentionem facere*, Hdt. 1. 15, etc.; also, μνήμην ἔχειν τινός Ib. 14, etc., (but also to remember it, v. supr. 1); μνήμην ἐπάσκειν, Lat. *rerum gestarum memoriam excolere*, Id. 2. 77; μέρη τιμῆς μνήμαι ἐν μέτροις Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 9.

III. μν. βασιλέως the imperial eabinet or archives, Hdn. 4. 8; —Cf. μνημοσύνη.

μνημήτιον, τό, Ion. for μνημεῖον.

μνημο-δότης, ὁ, a recorder, C. I. (add.) 4316 f.

μνημόνεος or -δότης, ον, of the memory, ζητήματα μν. questions for exercising the memory, Theodect. Sophist. ap. Poll. 6. 108.

μνημόνευμα, τό, an act of memory, a remembrance, Arist. Memor. I. 16, Plut. 2. 786 E.

2. a remembrance or record of the past, Arist. Rhet. 1. 3, 13, Luc. Salt. 44.

μνημονεύειν, verb. Adj. one must remember, Plat. Rep. 441 D.

μνημονευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for reminding, Plotin. 4. 3, 29.

μνημονευτός, ἡ, ὄν, that can be or ought to be remembered, Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 25 and II. 8, de Memor. I. 2, 9.

μνημονεύω, fut. sw: pf. ἐμνημόνευκα Joseph. c. Ap. I. 1, (ἀπ-Plat.): —Pass., fut. μνημονευθήσομαι, but also μνημονεύομαι in pass. sense (v. infr. B); aor. ἐμνημονεύθη Isocr. 273 B; pf. ἐμνημόνευμαι (δι-) Plat. Criti. 117 E; —Med., aor. ἐμνημονεύαμην, Galen. 15. 50 Kühn: (μνήμην).

μνημῆσκαομαι, to call to mind, remember, think of, c. acc., Hdt. 1. 36, Aesch. Pers. 783, Soph. Ph. 121, Fr. 779, etc.; c. gen., Lys. 187. 23, Plat. Theaet. 191 D, etc.; c. inf. to remember to do, Ar. Eccl. 264; μν. ὅτι . . Plat. Rep. 480 A; εἰ . . Dem. 12. 15.

2. absol., μν. γὰρ καλῶς Cratin. Nóm. 1, cf. Plat. Gorg. 499 E, al.; μν. distinguished from ἀναμνησθεσθαι, Arist. de Mem. 2. 25; v. μνήμη I. 2.

II. to call to another's mind, mention, say, Lat. *memorare*, c. acc., Plat. Legg. 646 B, etc.; also, μν. τινί τινος to make mention of a thing to another, Lennep Phalar. p. 153 (Ed. 1787).

III. to serve as Μνήμων (II. 3), Newton Inscr. Halic. no. 1.

B. Pass. to be remembered, had in memory, μνημονεύεται χόρις

Eur. Heracl. 334; τὰ ἐκ τοῦ πρὶν χρόνου μνημονευόμενα Thuc. 1. 23; τὴν δόξαν τὴν εἰς ἅπαντα τὸν χρόνον μνημονευθεσομένην Isocr. 259 B; τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον μνημονευθήσεται Dem. 304. 20; οἱ μνημονευόμενοι ἄνθρωποι Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 2; c. inf., μνημονεύεται γενέσθαι Thuc. 2. 47; c. part., πόλεμος . . εὐ πολεμήθεις μν. Plat. Rep. 600 A.

μνημονικός, ἡ, ὄν, (μνήμη) of or for remembrance or memory, τὸ μν. = μνήμη, memory, Xen. Oec. 9, 11, cf. Arist. Top. 8. 14, 5; —but, also, τὸ μν. (with or without τέχνημα) artificial memory, memoria technica, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 285 E, Hipp. Mi. 368 D; said to have been invented by Simonides, Chron. Par. in C. I. 2374. 70; so, τὰ μνημονικά, Arist. de An. 3. 3, 6, cf. Schneid. Xen. Symp. 4. 62; τὸ μν. παράγγελμα the rule for such a memory, Arist. Insomn. 1, 5.

II. of persons, having a good memory, opp. to ἐπιλήθμων, μν. εἶναι Ar. Nub. 483, Plat. Phaedr. 274 E; μνημονικώτατος Dem. 329. 25; opp. to ἀναμνηστικός, Arist. de Mem. 1. 1; v. sub μνήμη.

III. Adv. —ὡς, from or by memory, μν. εἰπεῖν Aeschin. 33. 32, cf. Dem. 1353. 7.

2. μν. ἐπιπλήττειν to reprove so that one will not forget, Plat. Polit. 257 B.

μνημοσύνη, Dor. μνάμοσύνᾱ, ἡ, remembrance, memory, μν. τις ἔπειτα πυρός . . γενέσθω (for μεμνήμεθα πυρός) let us be mindful of the fire, Il. 8. 181; μν. τινὸς ἀνεγείρειν Pind. O. 8. 97; —in Att. only as prop. n., μνήμη being the common form.

II. as prop. n. *Mnemosyné*, mother of the Muses, H. Hom. Merc. 429, Hes. Th. 54, Eur. H. F. 679, Plat. Theaet. 191 D; Μν. Διὸς εὐνέτις, ἡ τέκε Μοῦσας C. I. 2037; because before the invention of writing, memory was the Poet's excellence (μνήμην ἀπάντων μονομήτορ) ἔργαται Aesch. Pr. 461; hence, acc. to a legend in Paus. 9. 29, the first three Muses were in Boeotia called Μνήμη, 'Αοιδή, and Μελίτη; —a Dor. form Μνάμωνα in Ar. Lys. 1248; —also Μνήμῳ, οὗς, Orph. ap. Olympiod. ad Philib. p. 268, c. conj. Gesner.

μνημόσυνον, τό, = μνήμη, μνημεῖον, a remembrance, memorial, record of a thing, μνημόσυνον ἑωυτοῦ λιπέσθαι Hdt. 1. 185, 4. 166; and without ἑωυτοῦ, μνημόσυνον λιπέσθαι, ἀποδέξασθαι Id. 1. 185, 2. 101, 148, al.; rarely in Att., as Thuc. 5. 11.

2. a memorandum, reminder, μνημόσυνον γράφεται Ar. Vesp. 538; τοῦτ' . . ἔστω τὸ μν. μοι Ib. 559.

μνήμων, Dor. μνάμων, ὁ, ἡ, μνήμων, τό, gen. ονος: (μνάομαι, μν-μνήσκω) —mindful, καὶ γὰρ μνήμην εἰμί I remember it well, Od. 21. 95; μνήμωνον δέλτοις φρονῶν Aesch. Pr. 789; c. gen. mindful of, giving heed to, φρόντο τε μνήμων Od. 8. 163 (Wolf Proleg. lxxxix ought not to have inferred from this phrase that the Homeric Greeks trusted to the memory alone, and could not write; for the phrase merely resembles δακτύλῳ μνήσασθαι, etc., cf. μμνήσκω B), cf. Il. 23. 361; κακῶν μνήμονες Aesch. Eum. 382; μνήμοισιν δέλτοις φρονῶν Id. Pr. 789.

2. ever-mindful, unforgetting, Ἐρινύες Aesch. Pr. 516, cf. Soph. Aj. 1360; μῆνις Aesch. Ag. 155.

3. having a good memory, Ar. Nub. 414, 485, Plat. Meno 71 C, Theaet. 144 A.

II. act. reminding: hence, **1.** a reminder, counsellor, Eust. 1697. 55.

2. among the Dorians of Sicily, ὁ μνάμων, = ἐπίστατος συμποσίου, Lat. *magister convivii*, Plut. 2. 612 C; in Luc. Symp. 3, Anth. P. 11. 31, the proverb μῶσα μνάμωνα συμποσίων admits of a simpler interpr.

3. μνήμονες, municipal officers, Recorders, like γραμματεῖς, because they preserved the memory of events, Arist. Pol. 8. 6, 7; at Halicarnassus, Newton Inscr. Halic. no. 1; cf. ἱερομνήμων.

III. Adv. μνημόνως, Ael. N. A. 13. 22.

μνησ-ἄρετος, ον, (ἀρετή) mindful of virtue: Μνησαρέτη was the real name of the courtesan Phryné, Plut. 2. 401 A.

μνηστ-δωρεῖω, Dor. μνάσ-, to offer public thanksgiving, Orac. ap. Dem. 531. 12, 1072. 25.

μνηστ-θεός, ον, remembering God, cf. Plat. Crat. 394 E.

μνηστικῶς, to remember wrongs done one, remember past injuries, Hdt. 8. 29, Ar. Lys. 590, Dem. 258. 12; esp. in party politics, Lys. 151. 5, etc.; οὐ μν. to bear no malice, pass an act of amnesty, Ar. Pl. 1146, Thuc. 4. 74, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 43, and Oratt., cf. esp. Dem. 685. 7; —Construct., c. gen. rei, Antipho 115. 26; c. dat. pers., Thuc. 8. 73, Andoc. 12. 40, Lys. 184. 2; c. dat. pers. et gen. rei, μν. τινί τινος to bear one a grudge for a thing, ap. Andoc. 11. 5, Xen. An. 2. 4, 1; also, μν. περί τινος Isocr. 299 B, etc.

II. c. acc. rei, τὴν ἡλικίαν μν. to remind one of the ills of age, Ar. Nub. 999.

μνηστικῶδες, τό, = μνηστικαῖα, Eust. Opusc. 117. 48.

μνηστικῆς, ἡ, ὄν, = μνηστικός, Arr. Epict. 4. 5, 12.

μνηστικαῖα, ἡ, the remembrance of wrongs, Plut. 2. 860 A.

μνησι-κάκος, ον, remembering wrongs, bearing malice, revengeful, Cratin. Pav. 3, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 30, Rhet. 2. 4, 17.

μνήσους, ον, of memory (formed like κητός), Theognost. Can. 58. 4.

μνηστ-πήμων, ον, gen. ονος, reminding of misery; μν. πόνος the painful memory of woe, Aesch. Ag. 180.

μνησιστέφανος, ον, mindful of crowns, ἀγών Pind. ap. Eust. Opusc. 56. 22.

μνηστ-τοκος, ον, mindful of birth, fruitful, dub. in Hipp. 593. 3; Coraë's (Plut. 3. p. 8) reads κνηστοτοκος, making abortive.

μνηστ-χάρη, ἡ, (χαίρω) gaiety, Hesych.

μνήσκομαι, for μμνήσκομαι, Anacr. 69. 4; cf. ὑπομνήσκω.

μνηστέα, ἡ, a wooing, courting, Plut. Cato Mi. 30, Luc. D. Deor. 20. 14; metaph. of great events, ἐπὶ ἐν μν. εἶναι to be still suitors for the poet's favour, Plat. Menex. 239 C.

μνήστερα, Dor. μνάστ-, ἡ, fem. of μνηστήρ, a bride, Anth. P. 5. 276.

II. as Adj. mindful of, Ἀφροδίτας μνάσταιραν ὤψαν Pind. I. 2. 8; cf. μνηστήρ II.

μνηστέον, verb. Adj. of μνάομαι, one must mention, τινός Dion. II. de Rhet. 2. 5, Eust.

μνήστωμα, τό, courtship, wooing, in pl., ἄλλης γυναῖκος ἐκπώνει

μνηστεύματα set about wooing another wife, Eur. Hel. 1514; ᾧ κακὰ μν. oh baneful spouses, Id. Phoen. 580.

μνήστευσις, ἡ, espousal, A. B. 107.

μνηστευτικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or for courtship or espousal, Gloss.

μνηστεύω, Dor. μναστεύω: aor. ἐμνήστευσα: pf. μνήστευκα Diod. 18. 23, Luc., but pass., ἐμνήστευμαι Ev. Luc. 1. 27, 2. 5:—like μνάομαι, to woo, court, seek in marriage, c. acc., ἀγαθὴν τε γυναῖκα καὶ ἀφνεοῖο θυγάτρα μνηστεύειν Od. 18. 276; τὴν πλείστοι .. μνήστευον Hes. Fr. 73 (41); ἐμνήστευσε τὴν γυναῖκα λαβεῖν Xen. Hell. 6. 4. 37; γάμον Eur. I. A. 847, Plat. Legg. 773 B: to woo and win, espouse, Theogn. 1108, Theocr. 18. 6:—Pass., of the woman, μναστευθεῖσ' ἐξ Ἑλλάνων Eur. I. T. 208, cf. Isocr. 215 E.

II. to promise in marriage, betroth, τὴν θυγατέρα τινὶ Eur. El. 313; so, γάμον μνηστεύειν τινὶ to bring about a marriage for another, help him to a wife, Call. Dian. 265, Ap. Rh. 2. 511:—Med. to court for oneself, Apollod. 2. 5, 12; a usage censured by Luc. Soloec. 9, though he uses it himself, Merc. Cond. 23, Tovar. 37; and in pf. pass., ὁ τὴν κόρην μεμνηστευμένος Asin. 26:—Pass., τῇ μεμνηστευμένῃ αὐτῷ γυναῖκα to his betrothed wife, Ev. Luc. 2. 5.

III. generally, to sue or canvass for a thing, c. acc., χειροτονίαν Isocr. 162 A; c. inf., μνηστευόμενος ἀρχεῖν ἐκόντων Plut. Caes. 58.

μνηστή, ἡ, v. μνηστής.

μνηστήρ, Dor. μναστήρ, ἄρως, ὁ, Ep. dat. pl. μνηστήρεσι: (μνάομαι):—a wooer, suitor, often in Od. of the suitors of Penelope, cf. Soph. Tr. 9 and 15; c. gen., παῖδός ἐμῆς μν. Hdt. 6. 130; also, γάμων μν. Aesch. Pr. 739.

II. calling to mind, mindful of, ἀγώνων, πολέμων Pind. P. 12. 42, N. I. 24.

μνηστήριος, ὄν, fit for wooing, δῶρα Christod. Ecphr. 68.

μνηστηριώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) like or befitting the suitors, γέλως Clem. Al. 196.

μνηστηροκτονία, ἡ, slaughter of the suitors, Eust. 1393. 54 sq.

μνηστηρο-κτόνιος, ὄν, slaying the suitors, Schol. Il. 1. 38.

μνηστηρο-φονία, ἡ, = μνηστηροκτονία, the name of the twenty-second Book of the Odyssey, Ath. 192 D, Plut. 2. 294 C.

μνηστής, οὗ, ὁ, = μνηστήρ, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 B.

μνήστις, Dor. μνάστις, ιος, ἡ, (μνάομαι) remembrance or recollection, heed, οὐδὲ τις ἡμῖν δόρπου μνήστις ἔην Od. 13. 280; ἐντι παρίεταν μνάστιν ἐπιθέσθαι Alcman 48; ἀλλ' ἵσχε καμῶ μν. Soph. Aj. 520, cf. 1269; ὅπου .. ἀπορρεῖ μν. Ib. 523; μνάστιν τινας παρέχειν τινὶ Theocr. 28. 23:—οὗτ' ἀγ' Ἑλλάνων μνήστις γέγονεν then you bethought yourselves of Gelon, Hdt. 7. 158.

μνηστός, ἡ, ὄν, (μνάομαι) wooed and wont, wedded, ἀλοχος μνηστῇ a wedded wife, opp. to a concubine (cf. κοῦριδος), Il. 6. 264, Od. 1. 36, etc.; so μνηστῇ, absol., Ap. Rh. 1. 780.

μνηστρία, ἡ, fem. of μνηστήρ, = προμνηστρία, Poll. 3. 31.

μνηστρον, τό, betrothal, marriage, Justin. Digest. p. 2. ed. Spang., Pasin. Codd. Taur. 1. p. 104.

μνηστής, ὄσος, ἡ, Ion. for μνηστεία, a wooing, courting, asking in marriage, παύσασθαι .. μνηστής ἀργαλέως Od. 2. 199; μὴ πῶς .. καταίσχυντ' ἐ τε δαῖτα καὶ μνηστῆν [v. in arsi], 16. 294, 19. 13.

μνήστωρ, ὀρος, ὁ, mindful of, τινός Aesch. Theb. 181.

μνηστορῆς = Homer's μνηστήρες, Clem. Al. 212; so Nicet., etc.

μυῖδρος, ἄ, ὄν, mossy, Opp. H. 2. 167. 2. soft as moss, τάπης Anth. P. 6. 250.

μυῖνεις, ἐσσα, ἐν, = force, Ap. Rh. 4. 1237.

μνίον, τό, moss, sea-weed, Lyc. 398; like βρύον; akin to μνύος: cf. sq. [r. Numen. ap. Ath. 295 C; but ? in Nic. Al. 396, cf. 497, and v. θρίον.]

μνύος, = ἀπαλός, Euphor. Fr. 137; cf. Hesych. s. v. μνύον.

μνιώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = μυιαρός, like moss, Nic. Al. 497.

μνιοία or μνιοία, contr. μνύα, ἡ, a class of serfs or vassals, in Crete, Scol. Hybr. (27 Bergk) ap. Ath. 267 C, Sosicr. ib. 263 F, Strab. 542.

Hesych.:—hence μνιοίτης, also μνιώτης, contr. μνύτης, ὄν, ὁ, a Cretan serf, Hermon ap. Ath. 267 C, Poll. 3. 83. Cf. Müller Dor. 3. 4. § 1.

μνύος, contr. μνύος (like χνύος, χνύος), ὁ, fine, soft down, as on young birds, Lat. pluma, Ar. Fr. 254, Anth. P. 5. 121.

μνύον, 2, it seems to be a sweetmeat. (Akin to μνύον, μνύος.)

μνυδοῖον, τό, Dim. of μνύος, Gloss.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 87.

μνωία, μνωίτης, v. sub μνωία.

μνώμενος, μνώοντο, v. sub μνώομαι.

μώγας, name of a wild kind of dance, ap. Ath. 629 D.

μωγγός, ὄν, with a hoarse, hollow voice, cited from Paul. Aeg., Hippiatr.

μωγείω, = μωγέω, Hesych. (nisi legend. μωγέοντι from μωγέω).

μωγερός, ἄ, ὄν, also ὅς, ὄν, Nic. Al. 419: poet. Adj. (cf. σμυγερός).

I. of persons, toiling, distressed, wretched, Aesch. Pr. 565, Theb. 827, Eur. Tro. 778, 785, Ar. Ach. 1207; so, μ. οἴκοι Soph. El. 93:—Adv. -ρῶς, Manetho I. 146.

II. of things, toilsome, grievous, ἀχεα Eur. Med. 205.

μωγέω, Hom. (in part.): Ion. impf. μωγέσκον Nonn.: Ep. aor. μωγήσα Hom.: Ep. part. pf. μεμωγήσας Nic. Th. 830, Al. 529: (μώγος). Poët. Verb. to toil or suffer, in Hom. commonly with a cognate acc., ὅσα γε .. θεῶν ἰώτῃ μωγήσα Od. 7. 214; μάλα πολλὰ πάθον καὶ πολλὰ μωγήσα Il. 9. 492 (488); πολλὰ μωγήσας 2. 690, etc.: τῷ ἐπ' ἀλγεα πολλὰ μωγήσα for whom I suffered .., Od. 16. 19, cf. Il. 1. 162; ὅσα .. ἀμψ' ἐμοὶ Od. 4. 152; εἵνεκ' ἐμεῖο πολλὰς ἀέθλους Ib. 170; so also in Hes. and Theogn. —absol. in part., ἐξ ἔργων μωγέοντες tired after work, Od. 24. 388; and so very nearly = μώγος, with pain or trouble, hardly, μωγέων ἀποκινήσασκε Il. 11. 636; θέσαν μωγέοντες 12. 29.

2. in Trag. to suffer pain, be distressed, συμπονήσατε τῷ νῦν μωγούντι Aesch. Pr. 275; μὴ πταίσας μωγῆς Id. Ag. 1624; μωγούντα πλευρά in the side, Eur. Alc. 849: τινι by a thing, Call. Del. 242.

III. trans. to labour at, τι Anth. P. append. 66. Cf. πονέω.

μώγημα, τό, toil, exertion, Nicet. Ann. 225 C.

μωγι-ἄλως, ὄν, hardly-speaking, A. B. 100; dumb, LXX (Ies. 35. 6), N. T. μογιῶτες, Lacon. for μωγέομεν, Ar. Lys. 1000; cf. Lob. Phryn. 82.

μώγης, Adv., (μώγος) with toil and pain, i. e. hardly, scarcely, Il. 9. 355, Od. 3. 119, etc., Hdt. 1. 116, Lys. 166. 10; μώγος παρεμποῖς Aesch. Pr. 131, cf. Pers. 509; τὸν μ. Ἀττικὸν Plat. Com. Ἔορτ. 6; μῆ-Οενὸς δεῖσθαι ἡ μ. or scarcely [anything], Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 26; πάνν μ. Plat. Prot. 360 D; μ. πῶς Id. Charm. 155 E:—often joined with a similar Adv., μώγος καὶ βραδέως, μώγος καὶ κατ' ὀλίγον, etc., with toil and trouble, Duker Thuc. 7. 40, Dorv. Charit. p. 345; βία καὶ μ. Plat. Phaedo 108 B.—Cf. the post-Hom. μόλις. [v. in arsi, Il. 22. 412.]

μωγι-αψ-εδάφα, ἡ, (ἄπτομαι, ἐδάφος) hardly touching the ground, epith. of the gout, Luc. Trag. 199.

μώγος, ὄν, ὁ, toil, ἰδρῶθ', ὃν ἴδρῶσα μώγος Il. 4. 27; ἀέθλους ἐξανύσαντα μώγος C. I. 434.

2. trouble, distress, Lat. labor, Soph. O. C. 1744: cf. μώχθος. (With μώγος, μωγέω, μωγερός, cf. μώγος; with μόλις, cf. Lat. molles, mollestus:—μώγος also = μώχθος, with θ inserted, cf. ἄχος, ἀχθος.)

μωγοστοκία, ἡ, hard or painful childbirth, Manetho I. 337.

μωγοσ-τόκος, ὄν, helping women in hard childbirth, epith. of Eileithyia, Il. 11. 270, 16. 187, etc.; of Artemis, Theocr. 27. 29.

2. suffering the pangs of travail, Tryph. 386; μ. ὠδίνες, hard travail, Lyc. 829. (Not μωγόστοκος, v. Buttmi. Lexil. s. v. θέσκελος.)

μώδιος, ὁ, a dry measure, Lat. modius:—the sixth of a medimnus, of about 2 gallons, Dinarch. 95. 37, Plut. Demetr. 33:—a vessel of this capacity, Ev. Matth. 5. 15.

II. a measure of length, 200 ὀργυαί, cited from Hero.

μωδισμός, ὁ, a measuring by modii, cited from Hero, Tzetz.

μώδος, ὁ, a plant, prob. = μάδον, μάδος, μαδωνία, Hipp. 403. 17.

μώδας, ἄκος, ὁ, = μώδων, Phylarch. ap. Ath. 271 E, Ael. V. H. 12. 43.

μώθος, ὁ, battle, the battle-din, καὶ εἰ μώθων ἔστ' ἀκόρητος Il. 7. 117, etc.; οἶδα δ' ἐπαΐεσθαι μώθων ἵππων 7. 240; δυσμενέων μώθων τρέσσει C. I. 401:—in pl., Call. Ep. 71. (Cf. Skt. math, math-āni (agito), math-anam (agitatio); O. Norse mönd-ull (the handle of a handmill); Slav. met-a (turbo), etc.)

μώθουρα, ἡ, the handle of an oar, Hesych.

μώθων, ἄνως, (also μώδας, q. v.), ὁ: at Lacedaemon, μώθωνες and μώδακες seem to have been children of Helots, brought up as foster-brothers of the young Spartans, and eventually emancipated, but without acquiring full civic rights, (whereas the τρώφιοι were the sons of poor freemen brought up in the same way), Müller Dor. 3. 3. § 5. Others identify μώθωνες and τρώφιοι, v. Phylarch. (44) ap. Ath. 271 E, compared with Xen. Hell. 5. 3. 9.—As such pet Helots were likely to presume, and be self-willed, hence, 2. μώθων in Att. is an impudent fellow, Ar. Pl. 279: invoked as the god of impudence, Id. Eq. 635.

II. also a rude, licentious dance, Eur. Bacch. 1060, Ar. Eq. 697, cf. Schol. Ar. Pl. 279, Müller Dor. 3. 3. § 3.

2. a tune for the flute, Trypho ap. Ath. 618 C.

μωθωνία, ἡ, the character of a μώθων, impudence, Hesych., Suid.

μωθωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, like a μώθων, Lat. vernilis, Ion ap. Plut. Pericl. 5.

μοιμνάω, μοιμύλλω, v. sub μνάω.

μοῖος, ἡ, ὄν, = σμοῖος, Hesych.

μοῖρα, as, Ion. also μοῖρα (not -ῃ), ἡς: (μείρομαι). A part, as opp. to the whole, τριτάτῃ μ. νυκτός Il. 10. 253; τριτάτῃ .. ἐν δώμασι μ. Od. 4. 97; μετέω τριτάτῃ ἐνὶ μ. Il. 15. 195. 2. a part or portion of land, of a country, etc., χωρὶς 16. 68; μ. πατρίδας γῆς διαιερεῖν Soph. Tr. 163; ἡ Πελοπόννησος μ. Hdt. 1. 75, etc.; Πελοποννήσου τὰς δύο μοῖρας Thuc. 1. 10. 3. a division of a people, Hdt. 1. 146: a division of an army, Hdn. 6. 6; in Byz. writers a regiment, v. Ducang; in Mss. of Xen., etc., often confounded with μόρα.

4. a political party, Lat. partes, πάντα πρὸς τὴν ἐξωτοῦ μ. προσεθήκατο Hdt. 5. 69; τριῶν δὲ μοιρῶν ἡ ν' μέσφ' ὥσκει πόλιν Eur. Supp. 244.

5. a degree, in the geogr. sense, Ptolem.

II. the part, portion or share, which falls to one, esp. in the distribution of booty, ἴση μοῖρα Il. 9. 318; μοῖραν καὶ γέρας ἐσθλὸν ἔχων Od. 11. 534; or of a meal, μοῖρας ἐνεμον 8. 470, cf. 14. 448, etc.; μ. ἔχειν γαίης Hes. Th. 413; σπλάγχχνων μ. Ar. Pax 1105; ἡ τοῦ πατρὸς μοῖρα one's inheritance, patrimony, ap. Dem. 1067. 5, cf. Anth. P. 11. 382, 22: hence, 2. in various phrases, οὐδ' αἰδοῦς μοῖραν ἔχουσιν has no part in shame, Od. 20. 171; παντὶ μ. ἔχειν Anaxag. Fr. 8; μ. ἔχειν ἀχθέω Aesch. Theb. 947; ἔχουσι μοῖραν οὐκ εὐπέμελον an office, Id. Eum. 476; τέσσαρας μοῖρας ἔχον ἐμοὶ filling the place of four relations to me, Id. Cho. 238; μ. ἡδονῆς πορεῖν Id. Pr. 631; κατὰ τὴν ἰδίαν ἐκάστου μ. pro virili parte, Lycurg. 156. 7; οὐκ ἐλαχίστην συμβάλλεσθαι μ. πρὸς τι Plut. 2. 9 F.

III. one's portion in life, lot, fate, destiny, Hom., etc.; mostly of ill-fortune, but also of good, e.g. opp. to ἀμνηστία, Od. 20. 76; ἐπὶ γὰρ τοὶ ἐκάστου μοῖραν ἔθκαν ἀθάνατοι to each they gave his lot, 19. 592; ἡ πεπωμένη μ. Hdt. 1. 91; ἐξισορροῦσαι μ. Aesch. Theb. 506, cf. Ag. 1314, etc.: μοῖρ' ἐστὶ, c. inf. 'tis one's fate, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ οἱ μοῖρ' ἐστὶ φίλους ἰδέειν 4. 475; οὐ γὰρ πῶς μοῖρα θανέειν Il. 7. 52, cf. 15. 117; also c. acc. et inf., εἰ μοῖρα .. δαμνῆν πάντας ὄμω 17. 421, cf. 16. 343; ἔσχε μοῖρ' Ἀχιλλεῖα θανέειν Soph. Ph. 331; αὐτὸν ἦξει μ. πρὸς παῖδας θανέειν Id. O. T. 715; εἰ μοῖ ἐννεῖη φέροντι μοῖραν (i. e. φέρειν) Ib. 864: μ. βόστος one's portion or measure of life, Il. 4. 170; ἐκπλήσσει μ. τὴν ἐξωτοῦ Hdt. 3. 142, cf. 1. 121; in pl., παράγειν μοῖρας Id. 1. 91:—ὑπὲρ μοῖραν (v. sub μόρος), Il. 20. 336:—in Att., ἐγαθὴ μοῖρα by good luck, Eur. Ion 153; θεία μοῖρα by divine providence, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 18; κατὰ τινα θεῖαν μ. Arist. Eth. N. 1. 9, 1.

2. like μόρος, man's appointed doom, i. e. death, Il. 6. 488, Od. 11. 560: in full, θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα Il. 17. 672, etc.; μοῖρα θανάτου Aesch. Pers. 917, Ag. 1462; πρὸ μοῖρας Soph. Fr. 603:—also the cause of death, Od. 21. 24.

IV. that

which is one's due, that which is meet and right, Lat. *quod fas est*, in Hom. mostly in phrase *κατὰ μοῖραν*, as it should be, as is meet, in order, rightly, ll. 16. 367; *κατὰ μοῖραν εἴσεις*, *εἴσει* 1. 286, etc.; so, *ἐν μοίρῃ* 19. 186, Od. 22. 54, cf. Plat. Legg. 775 C; opp. to *παρὰ μοῖραν*, Od. 14. 509; *μοῖραν νέμειν τινί* to give one his due, Soph. Tr. 1239, cf. Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 299 (292); *ἔχει μ.* it is meet and right, Eur. Hipp. 988.

2. *respect, esteem*, *ἐν οὐδεμίᾳ μοίρῃ μεγάλην ἄγειν τινά* to hold one in no great respect, Hdt. 2. 172; *ἐν μείζονι μ. εἶναι* Plat. Crito. 51 B; *ἀτιμοτάτῃ ἐνὶ μ.* Theocr. 14. 49; *μεγάλην μ. καὶ τιμὴν ἔχειν* Plat. Crat. 398 B; *κατατιθέναι τι ἐν μοῖραις ἐλάττωσι* Id. Legg. 923 B; *—τοὺς θεοὺς μοῖραις ποιεῖσθαι*, Soph. O. C. 278, must have a sense of this kind; but there are early corrections *μοῖραν, μοῖρας*, and the passage still remains doubtful.

V. with a gen. almost periph., *μ. φρενῶν*, for *φρενέας*, Aesch. Eum. 105; *μ. Ἀφροδίτας* Id. Supp. 1041; *ἐν τῇ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ μοῖρᾳ εἶναι* to be considered in the light of goods, Lat. in numero . . esse, Plat. Philib. 54 C; *ἀγειν καὶ φέρειν ἐν πολεμίῳ μ.* as if an enemy, Dem. 639. 25; *μ. νόστον* for *νόστος*, Pind. P. 4. 349; *ὡς ἐν παιδιᾷ μοῖρᾳ*, Lat. *tanquam per lusum*, Plat. Legg. 656 B; *ὡς ἐν φαρμάκῳ μ.* Plut. 2. 6 E; *ὥσπερ ἐν προσθήκῃ μ.* Luc. Zeux. 2; *μέτοχος εἶναι τῆς τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ μοῖρας*, i. e. *τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ*, Plat. Philib. 60 B; *θείας μ. μετέχειν* to have partnership in divinity, Id. Prot. 322 A; *ἀνδρὰς μοῖρα προσετέθη* it was accounted manly, Thuc. 3. 82.

B. *μοῖρα*, as prop. n., *Moirā, the goddess of fate*, answering to the Roman *Parca*, who gives to all their portion of good or of evil:—on her connexion with *Αἴσα*, v. *Gladstone* Hom. Studies 2. 291 sqq.—Hom. in this sense always has it in sing., except Il. 24. 49. We find the number three, with the names *Clotho, Lachesis, Atropos*, first in Hes. Th. 218, where they are daughters of Night (v. *μητροκαταγνήτη*), but lb. 904, they are daughters of Zeus and Themis:—*Trag.* use sometimes sing., Ag. 130, Cho. 910, etc.; sometimes pl., Pr. 516, 895, Cho. 306, etc.—In Hom., sometimes *Μοῖρα θεοῦ* Od. 11. 292; *Μοῖρα θεῶν* 3. 269; though in these cases it would prob. be better to write *μοῖρα* as appellat. *destiny*, (so even Wolf in Od. 22. 413), as in the similar phrase *Διὸς αἴσα, δαίμωνος αἴσα*.—The *Μοῖρα* is often in Hom. the goddess of death, as Il. 4. 517., 18. 119; or, generally, of ill, as 5. 613., 19. 87; though then she is commonly defined by some epith., as *Μ. κραταῖή, ὀλοή, κακῇ, δυσώνυμος*, *Μ. ὀλοή θανάτοιο*: Hom. also joins *θάνατος καὶ Μ. κραταῖή, θεὸς καὶ Μ. κρ.*, Il. 19. 410.—*Μοῖραι*, of the Furies, Aesch. Eum. 172.

μοῖρο-ἀγέτης, *ov*, Ion. *-ηγέτης*, *ew*, Dor. *-αγέτας*, *a, ū*, a guide of fate, of Zeus, as presiding over the *Μοῖραι*, Paus. 5. 15, 5., 8. 37. 1; of Apollo, Id. 10. 24, 4. cf. Alciphro 1. 20; *πολέων μ.* Ap. Rh. 1. 1127.

μοῖραδῖος, = *μοῖριδῖος*, q. v.

μοῖραιος, *a, ov*, destined, Lat. *fatalis*, Alciphro 1. 20.

μοῖρα 1. 5) of a degree, Mathem.

μοῖράρχης, *ov, ū*, leader of a division (v. *μοῖρα* 1. 3), Byz.

μοῖράς, *ἄδος, ἡ*, v. l. for *μοῖρας*, q. v.

μοῖράστια, ἡ, division, distribution, Cotel. Mou. Eccl. 1. p. 152.

μοῖράω, fut. *ἄσω* [ᾶ], Ion. *ἡσω*: (*μοῖρα*). To share, divide, distribute, *κρέα* Luc. Prom. 6; and in Med. to divide among themselves, *ἐμοῖράσαντο* . . *κτῆματα* Aesch. Tbeeb. 907.—Med., c. pf. pass. to assign, to have assigned one, to receive for one's lot, Lat. *sortiri*, c. acc., Nautmach. ap. Stob. 437. 54; c. gen., *ὅσα ψυχῆς μεμοῖραται* Philo de Mund. 18, cf. Phalar. 40:—Pass. to be assigned, *τεθῶνάναι μεμοῖραται ἡμῖν* (like *εἰμαρται*, v. sub *μεῖρομαι*), Alciphro 1. 25; *τὰ μεμοῖραμένα* Luc. D. Concl. 13.

II. Med., *χαίτας ἐμοῖρήσαντο* they tore their hair, Ap. Rh. 4. 1533.

μοῖρη-γενής, *ἑς*, (*γενέσθαι*) favoured by *Μοῖρα* at one's birth, child of Destiny, Il. 3. 182.

μοῖρηγέτης, *ov, ū*, Ion. for *μοιραγέτης*.

μοῖραιστας, *a, ov*, (*μοῖρα* 1. 5) amounting to a degree, Ptolem.

μοῖριδῖος, *a, ov*: also *os, on*, (*μοῖρα*):—like Homer's *μῶρσιμος*, allotted by destiny, destined, doomed, Lat. *fatalis*, *μ. ἄμαρ* etc., the day of doom, Pind. P. 4. 454; *σὺν τινι μ. παλάμῃ* O. 9. 38; *μοῖριδιον ἦν* Id. P. 1. 108; of the Trag., Soph. uses it twice (in lyric passages), *μοῖριδία τίσις* Soph. O. C. 228 (where the Laur. Mss. *μοῖραδία*); *ἡ μοῖριδία τις δύνασις* deivā Id. Ant. 951; so, *μ. θάνατος* Epigr. ap. Plut. 2. 109 D; *ἐν ταῖσι φέγγει μ.* Epigr. ap. Ath. 61 B; *μ. μελέτη* Anth. P. 11. 25.

II. determining one's destiny, *ἄστρα* Orph. H. 6. 6.

μοῖρικὸς, ἡ, ὅν, (*μοῖρα* 1. 5) by degrees, Paphr. Ptol. Tetrab. 110 A.

μοῖριος, *a, ov*, (*μοῖρα*) allotted, meet, due, *τιμαί* Pind. Fr. 24.

μοῖρίς, *ἴδος, ἡ*, divided, *μ. λίτρα* a half *λίτρα*, or one divided equally, Nic. Al. 329 (al. *μοῖράς*).

μοῖρο-γνωμόνιον ὄργανον, τό, (*μοῖρα* 1. 5, *γνώμων*) an astron. instrument used by Ptolemy to measure degrees.

μοῖρο-γράφία, ἡ, a description of parts, cited from Paul. Alex.

μοῖρο-δοκέω, to partake, v. *μοιρολογεῖω*.

μοῖρο-θεσία, ἡ, (*μοῖρα* 1. 5) determination of the degrees, Procl.

μοῖρο-κραντος, ὁ, (*κραῖνω*) ordained by destiny, fated, like *μοῖριδῖος*, Aesch. Cho. 612, Eum. 392.

μοιρολογεῖω, to tell a man his fate, *μοιρολογῆσαι ἑαυτὸν* Vita Alex. in Notit. Mss. 13. p. 244:—*μοῖρο-λόγος*, *ov*, prophetic, Gloss.

μοιρολογεῖω, to receive a portion, Antipho ap. Harp., Poll., etc.; corrupted in the MSS. into *μοιρολογεῖν*, *-λαχεῖν*, *-δοκεῖν*, v. Dind. in Thes. 5. p. 1138.

μοῖρο-λόγῃς, *ov, ū*, (*λέλογχα*) a partaker, Poll. 8. 136 (Mss. *μοῖρο-λόγας*).

μοῖρο-νόμος, *ov*, (*νέμω*) dispensing fate, Aristid. 1. 298.

μοῖρο-φόρητος, *ov*, borne by fate, Schol. Il. 8. 527, E. M. 511. 31.

Μοῖσα, ἡ, Acol. for *Μαῖσα*, Pind.:—*Μοισαῖος*, v. sub *Μοῖσαιος*.

μοῖτος, *ŭ*, Sicilian for *χάρις*, thanks, favour, *μοῖτον ἀντὶ μοῖτου* like for like, Lat. *par pari*, Sophron ap. Varr. L. L. 5. 36 § 179, cf. Interpr. ad Hesych. s. v. (Cf. Lat. *mutuus*.)

μοῖχ-ἀγρία, *τά*, (*ἀγρία*) a fine imposed on one taken in adultery, *μοῖχ-ἀγρί* ὀφέλλει Od. 8. 332.

μοῖχάζω, = *μοῖχάω*, Anon. ap. Suid.

μοῖχαινα, *ἡ*, = *μοῖχάς*, Tzetz. ad Lyc. 1109.

μοῖχᾶλῖς, *ἴδας, ἡ*, = sq., Ep. Rom. 7. 3, etc.: as Adj. *adulterous*, Ev. Matth. 12. 39, etc.

II. as Subst. = *μοῖχεία*, 2 Ep. Petr. 2. 14.

μοῖχάς, *ἄδος, ἡ*, fem. of *μοῖχός*, Lat: *moecha*, Aeschin. Socr. ap. Ath. 220 B; *μ. γυνή* Tzetz.

μοῖχάω, trans., = *μοῖχεύω*: metaph., *μοῖχᾶν τὴν θάλατταν* to have dalliance with the sea, a phrase applied by Callicratidas to Conon the Athenian, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 15, cf. Plut. 2. 1100 B:—Pass., like *μοῖχεύομαι*, to commit adultery, Ev. Matth. 5. 32, etc.

2. to falsify, Lat. *adulterare*, Ael. N. A. 7. 39; so *μοῖχεύω*, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 711.

μοῖχεία, ἡ, adultery, Andoc. 30. 17, Lys. 95. 13, Plat. Rep. 443 A;

μοῖχείας γραφαί Menand. Χαλκ. 1.

μοῖχευτής, *οὔ, ū*, = *μοῖχός*, an adulterer, Manetho 4. 305.

μοῖχευτός, ἡ, ὅν, adulterous, Manetho 4. 350.

μοῖχευτρία, ἡ, fem. of *μοῖχευτήρ*, an adulteress, Plat. Symp. 191 E, Plat.

μοῖχεύω, to commit adultery with a woman, or, generally, to debauch

her, c. acc., Ar. Av. 558, Lysias 93. 8, Plat. Rep. 360 B:—Pass., of the woman, Ar. Pax 986; *μοῖχευέσθαι τινι* or *ὑπὸ τίνος* Arist. H. A. 7. 6, 7., 9. 32, 6.

II. inferior to commit adultery, Lat. *moechari*, Ar. Nub. 1076, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 5.

μοῖχή, ἡ, = *μοῖχάς*: mentioned as rare (with *μοῖχίς*) by Aristoph. Byz. ap. Eust. 1761. 24.

μοῖχιδῖος [I], *a, ov*, = *μοῖχίος*, Ael. N. A. 12. 16.

II. born in

adultery, Hecatae. 370, Hdt. 1. 137, Hyperid. ap. Suid. Luc. D. Deor. 22. 1.

μοῖχιχός, ἡ, ὅν, adulterous, *λέκτρα* Pseudo-Phocyl. 166; *ψῆδαι* Ath. 697

B; of persons, Plut. 2. 18 F; *μ. διαβολαί* accusations of adultery, Luc.

Calumn. 14.

μοῖχίος, *a, ov*, adulterous, Anth. P. 5. 302.

μοῖχίς, *ἴδος, ἡ*, v. sub *μοῖχή*.

μοῖχο-γέννητος, *ov*, begotten in adultery, Malal.

μοῖχο-ληψία, ἡ, Att. for *-ληψία*, a taking in adultery, A. B. 21.

μοῖχός, ὁ, an adulterer, paramour, debaucher, Lat. *moechus*, Soph. Fr.

708, Ar. Pl. 168, al., Plat. Symp. 191 D; proverb., *θύραν, εἰς τῆς γαλῆ*

καὶ μ. αὐκ εἰσέρχεται Apoll. Car. Διάβ. 1; *ἔρκοι μοῖχῶν* Philonid. Incert.

1:—*κεκάρφαι μοῖχῶν μὴ μαχαίρᾳ* to have the head close shaven with a

razor (cf. *μάχαιρα*), as was done by way of punishment to persons taken

in adultery, Ar. Ach. S49; cf. *κῆπος* II. (V. sub *ὀμνιχέω*.)

μοῖχοσύνη, ἡ, poet. for *μοῖχεία*, Manetho 4. 394.

μοῖχο-τροπος, *ov*, of the disposition or manners of an adulterer, Ar.

Thesm. 392.

μοῖχο-τύπη [ῶ], *ἡ*, an adulteress, formed like *χαμαιτύπη*, Hesych.

μοκλός, *οὔ, ū*, for *μοχλός*, Anacr. 88.

μολάχη, ἡ, = *μολάχη*, Epigr. Gr. 1135.

μολγίνας, ἡ, ov, made of ox-hide, *φυστήρ* Poll. 10. 187.

μολγός, *οὔ, ū*, a hide, skin, hence *αἶνευ μολγῶν*, v. sub *αἶνω*; also, *μ.*

γενέσθαι to become a mere hide, nothing but skin, Ar. Eq. 963, v. Lob.

Aglaoph. 966, Bgk. in Meineke Com. Fr. 2. pp. 988, 1066 sq.

II. a thief, Suid.; Hesych. *μολγης*. (Prob. from *ΜΕΛΑΓ*, *ἀμέλγω*, q. v.)

μολεῖν, v. sub *βλώσκει*.

μολεύω, (*μολεῖν*) to cut off and transplant the suckers or shoots of trees

(*αὐτόμολοι, stolones*), ap. Poll. 7. 176; also *μολᾶνω*, *μωλᾶνω*, Hesych.

μολιβ-αχθής, *ἑς*, heavy with lead, leaded, Anth. P. 6. 103.

μολιβδαῖνα, *-βδεος*, *-βδικός*, *-βδος*, etc., v. sub *μολυβδος*.

μολιβιον, τό, Dim. of *μολίβος*, Medic. Vet. 310 Matth.; *μολιβίδιον*,

Math. Vett. 273.

μολιβόμοι, = *μολυβδόμοι*, Aristae de LXX. 112 C.

μολίβος, *οὔ, ū*, older and Ep. form of *μολυβδος* (q. v.), lead, only once

in Hom. (except that he uses the deriv. *μολυβδαῖνα*), as a soft, pliant

metal, *μολίβος ὡς, ἐτραπέτ' αἰχμῇ* Il. 11. 237; also fem., Anth. P. 9.

723:—a form in β, *περι-βολιβῶσαι* (aor. 1 inf.) occurs in a Rhod. Inscr.

in Trans. of Roy. Soc. of Lit. xi. 3 (new ser.), p. 7.—Later it was some-

times written *μολυβος*, on the analogy of *μολυβδος*, Piers. Moer. 257.

μολιβ-σφιγγής, *ἑς*, fastened or bound with lead, Opp. C. 1. 155.

μολιβουργός, *ov*, = *μολυβουργός*, Procl.

μολιβούς, *ἡ, ὅν*, leaden, Diod. 2. 10 (ubi v. Wessel), Ath. 621 A,

Sext. Emp. M. 10. 160.

μολίς, Adv., post-Hom. form for *μόγης*, prevailing in Trag. and Thuc.,

though, from Ar. and Plat. downwards, *μόγης* was preferred (in Aesch.

the Med. Mss. gives each form twice, the Laur. Ms. of Soph. *μολίς*

always); *ζῶντι καὶ μάλα μ.* nay, only just alive, Plat. Theat. 142 B;

μ. καὶ ἥμερα πάσχειν scarcely at all . . , Arist. Metaph. 4. 12. 4; *ἡ ὕλως*

οὐκ ἔστιν ἡ μ. Id. Phys. 4. 10. 1; *μολίς πάνυ* Eubul. Δόλ. 1; *πάνυ μ.*

Philem. Incert. 4. 8:—often with a negat., *οὐ μολίς ποτ' scarcely*, i. e.

quite, utterly, *οὐ μ. ἀπολλύναι* Aesch. Ag. 1082; *θυραῖος ἔστω πόλεμος*,

οὐ μ. παρὰν Id. Eum. 864 (where the Schol. explains *οὐ μολίς* by *οὐ μά-*

κράν, but the sense is dub.; Herm. 'non parum'); *θέλονσαν οὐ μολίς*

καλεῖν Eur. Hell. 334.

μολίσκω, = *βλώσκω*, pres. of aor. *ἐμολον*, *μολεῖν*, only in Gramm.

Μολίων [I], *ανος, ὁ*, *Molion*, masc. prop. n. in Il. 11. 709, Pind. O. 10

(11). 44:—prob. a Patronymic, like 'Τερίων:—Hesych. expl. *μολίονες*

by *μαχηταί*.

μολόβριον, τό, the young of the wild swine, Ael. N. A. 7. 47;—also

κολύβριον, Aristoph. Graum. ap. Eust. 1817. 19. (V. sub *μολοβρίος*.)

μολοβρίτης *ὅς*, = *μολόβριον*, Hippon. 76.

μολοβρός, ὁ, α *greedy fellow*, applied to a beggar, Od. 17. 219., 18. 26;—also as Adj., **μολοβρὴ κεφαλὴ** the head of a plant that rests upon the ground, Nic. Th. 662. (Acc. to Gramm., ὁ μολὼν ἐπὶ βορᾷν: but the words **μολοβρίον**, **μολοβρίτης** evidently connect **μολοβρός** with the sense of *swine*; and if the Root be (as Curt. assumes) the same as that of μέλας, μολύνω, the literal sense would be *black or filthy swine*.)

μολόβουρος, ἡ, an *evergreen plant*, explained by ἀσφόδελος and ἐλόσχανος, Euphor. 64, Nic. Al. 147.

Μολοσσός, Att. -ττός, ὁν, *Molossian*, Simon. 38, Aesch. Pr. 829, Hdt. I. 146, al.:—fem. **Μολοσσίς**, Att. -ττις, ἰδος, Poll. 5. 39; ἡ **Μολοσσίς** (sc. γῆ) *Molossia*, Plut. 2. 297 B; so **Μολοσσία**, Pind. N. 7. 56, etc.:—also **Μολοσσικός**, Att. -τικός, ἡ, ὄν, Soph. Fr. 894; κύων M. a kind of wolf-dog used by shepherds, Ar. Thesm. 416. II. **μολοσσός**, ὁ, in Prosody, the *Molossus* (---), e.g. ἡλᾶμην, Hephaest. II. 3.

μολούμαι, fut. of βλάσσω.

μολουρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of *locust*, Nic. Th. 416: written **μολυρίς** in Suid., **μελουρίς** in E. M.

μόλουρος, ὁ, a kind of *serpent*, Nic. Th. 491.

μολούω, v. **μολεῖω**.

μολόχη, ἡ, = **μαλάχη**, the *mallow*, Epich. 104 Ahr., Antiph. Mn. I. **μολόχινος**, ἡ, ὄν, *mallow-coloured*: **μολύχινα** (sc. ἱμάτια), τά, Att. Peripl. M. Rubr. 5.

μολόχινον, τό, = **μαλάχιον**, q. v.

μολοχίτης λίθος, ὁ, a kind of *precious stone*, Plin. 37. 36. [i]

μολπαῖω, to sing of, Lat. *canere*, τι Ar. Ran. 379, Hermesian. 5. 77.

μολπαῖος, ἡ, ὄν, or os, ὄν, *tuneful, ἀοιδῆς*, Erinna 5.

μολπαστής, οὗ, ὁ, a *minstrel or dancer*, Anth. P. 6. 155.

μολπαστρία, ἡ, fem. of *foreg.*, Hesych. ex emend. Valck.

μολπή, ἡ, (μέλπω) Hom. word for the *song and dance*, a *chant or song accompanied by measured movements* (like that of the Nāch girls in India); in honour of a god, Il. I. 472; or as an amusement, 18. 606, Od. 4. 19: hence, generally, *play, sport* (esp. when singing and dancing formed part of it), as in Od. 6. 101, of the game at ball, played by Nausicla and her friends;—but more commonly, 2. *singing, song*, as opp. to dancing, **μολπῆς τε γλυκερῆς καὶ ἀμύμονος ὀρχημοῖο** Il. 13. 637, Od. 23. 145; **μολπῆ τ' ὀρχηστὸς τε** I. 152; and so Hes. Th. 69, Pind., and Trag.: metaph., οὐ μ. κύριγγος ἔχων the *note*, Soph. Ph. 212:—also in late Prose, as Luc. Salt. 23.

μολπηδόν, Adv. like a *song*, Aesch. Pers. 389.

μολπητής, Dor. -ατής, ἰδος, ἡ, she who sings and dances, metaph., **κερκίδα τὰν ἱστῶν μολπατίδα** Anth. P. 6. 288; v. Lob. Phryn. 256.

μολύβδαινα, Ep. -αυνη, ἡ, like **μολυβδῖς**, a *piece of lead*, used as the sink of a fishing-line, Il. 24. 80; cf. **μόλιβος**. 2. a *bullet*, μ. **χερμαδία** Luc. Lexiph. 5, cf. Alex. 25. 3. the *plumb* in a mason's line, Poll. 7. 125., 10. 147.

II. a metallic substance, prob. *sulphuret of lead*, *galena*, Arist. G. A. 1. 2. 5, cf. Diosc. 5. 100, Plin. 34. 53: the modern *polybdenum* is a distinct metal. III. a plant, *plumbago Europaea*, Id. 25. 97.

μολύβδεος, α, ὄν, contr. -οῦς, ἡ, ὄν, *lead*, Thcophr. Odor. 41, C. I. 123. 43.

μολυβδίαω, to look *lead-coloured or pale*, A. B. 52.

μολυβδικός, ἡ, ὄν, *lead*, Gloss.

μολύβδινος, ἡ, ὄν, *lead*, of *lead*, Cratin. Incert. 78; μ. ἔχνος a *lead* sole, Hipp. Art. 827; ὑποδμήτιον Ib. 828; the μ. *κανών*, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 10, 7, was prob. a *flexible* rule that could be moulded to the curves of the cyma (v. κύμα I. 2).

μολύβδινον, τό, a *lead* weight, Hipp. Art. 791.

μολυβδῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, like **μολύβδαινα**, the *lead* weight or sink of a net, μ. ὥστε δίκτυον κατέσπασεν Soph. Fr. 783, cf. Plat. Rep. 519 A: a *piece of lead*, Arist. Cael. 2. 7. 2.

2. a *lead* ball or *bullet*, Xen. An. 3. 3, 17, Polyb. 27. 9, 6. 3. a *plummet*, Call. Fr. 159:—also a weight of seven minae, Hesych.

μολυβδῖτις, ἰδος, ἡ, like *lead*, Diosc. 5. 102, Plin. 33. 35.

μολυβδο-εἰδής, ἑς, like *lead*, Diosc. 5. 98.

μολυβδο-κόπος, ὁ, one who beats out *lead* plates, C. I. 539:—on the use of such plates for votive inscriptions and dirae, v. Newton Halic. pp. 720 sq.

μόλυβδος, ὄν, ὁ, *lead*, Hdt. 3. 55, Simon. 64; **τηκτός** μ. Eur. Andr. 267, etc.: cf. **μολυβδοκόπος**.

II. *plumbago*, vulgarly called *black lead*, used as a test of gold, Theogn. 417, 1101, Arist. Meteor. I. 12, 16:—a *black-lead pencil*, Anth. P. 6. 67.

III. = **μολυβδῖς**, Ael. N. A. 14. 25, Ammon. 124:—Acc. to the Gramm., **μόλυβδος** and **μολύβδος**, with their respective derivs., are the only correct forms, E. M. s. v., Eust. I. 340. 30, Zonar. Lex. 1366; some Editors however, as Bekker in Arist., retain **μολύβδ-**, where the Ms. authority is in its favour. (The oldest form is **μολύβδος** (q. v.), whence **μόλυβδος**, **μολύβδαινα**, **μολυβδίαω**, **μολυβ-ρός**, etc.; **μολύβος** becomes in Lat. *plumbum*, cf. **μολ-εῖν**, **βλῶ-σκω**; O. H. G. *pliu* (*blei*);—so that the Root was prob. *mlub* or *mluv*:—*liv-eo*, *liv-or*, are perhaps akin.)

μολυβδό-τήξ, ἡγος, ὁ, a *melter of lead*, Theognost. Can. 40. 23; **μολύβδ-**, Choerob.

μολυβδοουργός, ὄν, (***εργω**) *working in lead*, Gloss.

μολυβδό-φάνης, ἑς, *lead-coloured*, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 391 B.

μολυβδό-χαλκος, ὄν, a *metal mixed of lead and copper*, Synes. ap. Fabric. 8. 245 (ed. 1717):—later **μολύβοχαλκος**.

μολυβδό-χοεύω, to melt *lead, work as a plumber*, Poll. 7. 108. 2. c. acc., to fix with *molten lead*, e.g. a statue on its pedestal, τῷ πύδε μ. περὶ τὰ σφύρα Ar. Eccl. 1110, cf. Eur. Andr. 267.

μολυβδό-χρος, ὄν, contr. -χρους, *lead-coloured*, Diosc. 5. 100.

μολυβδό-χρος, ὄν, ὁ, ἡ, = *foreg.*, Galen. 2. 209.

μολυβδόμαι, Pass. to become *lead*, melt like *lead*, Diosc. 5. 99. 2.

to be loaded with *lead*, of dice, Arist. Probl. 16. 3, 1; of a net, Hesych.

μολυβδῶδης, ἑς, = **μολυβδοειδής**, Hipp. Progn. 37, Diosc. 5. 97.

μολύβδωμα, τό, *lead-work*, Callix. ap. Ath. 208 A.

μολύβδωσις, ἡ, a *leading or soldering with lead*, Gloss.

μολυβδωτός, ἡ, ὄν, *lead* or *soldered with lead*, Gloss.

μολύβῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, = **μολυβδῖς**, Hesych., Basil. 2. p. 145.

μολύβος, ὁ, v. **μολύβος**.

μολύβοϋς, ἡ, ὄν, contr. for **μολύβεος**, which is not in use, *lead*, Ath. 621 A: it should rather be written **μολύβους**.

μολυβρός, ὁ, ὄν, *lead-coloured*, Hesych.

μόλυμμα, τό, = **μόλυσμα**, Gloss.

μολύνῃ, ἡ, the *breech*, Hesych.

μολύνω-πραγμονέμαι, Pass. to get into *dirty quarrels*, Ar. Ach. 382. (A Com. word, imitated from *πολυπραγμονέω*.)

μόλυνσις, ἡ, *defilement, pollution*, Schol. Il. 11. 749. II. a

cooking of meat on the outside only, *half-cooking, half-dressing*, opp. to *ἔψησις*, Arist. Meteor. 4. 3, 22, G. A. 4. 7, 5, Theophr. C. P. 4. 9, 6 (sine v. ll.); but in Meteor. 4. 1, 5., 4. 2, 1., 4. 3, 16 Bekk. gives *μάλυνσις* (with v. l. *μόλυνσις*); cf. **μόλυνω** II.

μόλυνω, fut. ἔνῳ: pf. pass. **μεμόλυνμαι**, later also **μεμόλυνμαι** Schol. Ar. Rh. 3. 276: (v. μέλας). To stain, sully, defile, καὶ μ. τὴν ὑπὸν Ar. Eq. 1286; ἐαυτοὺς τῷ πηλῷ Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 3:—simply to sprinkle, ἀλευρῶ Sotad. Έγχει. I. 24:—to make a beast of, τινά Ar. Pl. 310: also to defile, debauch a woman, Theocr. 5. 87:—Pass. to become vile, disgrace oneself, Isocr. 98 C; ὥστερ ἠθρίων ὕειν ἐν ἀμαθία μολύνεσθαι to wallow in ignorance, Plat. Rep. 535 E; ὁ μολυνόμενος ὑπὸ τοῦ ὄφου Muson. ap. Stob. 167. 47; κέρδει Synes. 168 D: cf. *μόλυνω*.

II. of meat, to cook it on the outside only, *half-dress* it, πάσχει .. ὕπερ ἐν τοῖς ἐφομένοις τὰ μολυνόμενα Arist. G. A. 4. 7, 4 (sine v. l.); but in Meteor. 4. 3, 18 Bekk. reads σκληρύτερα μὲν τὰ μεμολυσμένα: τῶν ἐφθῶν, v. sub **μόλυνσις** II.

μόλυσμα, τό, a spot or stain, filth, Porphy. de Abst. 4. 20.

μολυσμός, ὁ, *defilement, stain*, Plut. 2. 779 C, 2 Ep. Cor. 7. 1.

μομφή, ἡ, poet. form of **μέμφις** (also in Ep. Plat. 323 B), *blame, reproach, complaint, attack*, Pind. N. 8. 66; **μομφῆς ἀτερ τέθνηκεν** Aesch. Theb. 1060:—a cause or ground of complaint, **μομφὴν ἔχειν τινί** Pind. I. 4. 61 (3. 54); so, ἔν σοι **μομφὴν ἔχω** in one thing I blame thee, Eur. Or. 1069; **μομφὰς ὑπὸ σπλάγχχνων ἔχειν** Id. Alc. 1009:—also c. gen., μ. ἔχων ξυνοῦ δορός Soph. Aj. 180; ὦν ἐνεκά μ. ἔχει Ar. Pax 664. **μόμφος**, ὁ, = **μομφή**, Eur. Fr. 634; so **μόμφις** Teleclid. Incert. 12; Hesych. also has **μόμφεις** (**μόμφις**?) *δόσκεια*; and the corrupt gloss of Phot. (**μέμφειραν** τὴν **μέμφιν**, *Τηλεκλειδῆς*) prob. refers to the same passage.

μον-άγκων, ὄν, ὁ, a *war-engine with one movable arm*, to throw missiles, like a catapult, Lat. *onager*, Philo Belop. p. 91.

μον-αγρία, ἡ, a *solitary field, a farm*, Alciphro 2. 2: so **μονάγριον**, τῷ, Philo 2. 474, Eus.

μονάδην, Adv. *solitary-wise, only*, A. B. 611.

μοναδικός, ἡ, ὄν, consisting of *units*, based upon the unit, μ. τοὺς ἀριθμοὺς πάντες τίθεσσι, πλὴν τῶν Πυθαγορείων, Arist. Metaph. 12. 6, 11; μ. ἀριθμὸς abstract number, as opp. to a number of persons or things, Id. Eth. N. 5. 3, 8; cf. Encl. 7. def. 2 (ἀριθμὸς τὸ ἐκ μονάδων συγκείμενον πλῆθος):—Adv. -κῶς, Plut. 2. 744 E. II. *solitary*, opp. to *ἀγελαιὸς* (gregarious), ζῷα Arist. H. A. I. 1, 23., 9. 40, 2. 2. = **μοναστικός**, Eccl.

μοναδιστί, Adv., = **μονάδην**, Nicom. Arithm. 2. 8, 119.

μοναδόν, Ion. **μουναδόν**, Adv., = **μονάδην**, Opp. H. I. 144.

μονάω, (μόνος) to be alone, Anth. P. 5. 66: to live in solitude, Iambl. V. Pyth. 3; οἱ **μονάζοντες** *solitaries, anchorites*, C. I. 8607. 2. of words, to occur in a single passage, Hdn. π. *μον. λεξ.* p. 8. 20.

3. trans. to individualise, Eust. 349. 35:—Pass. to be made one, Id. 1321. 28.

II. ἡ **μονὰς** ἐαυτὴν **μονάσσα** unity multiplied into itself, Iambl. in Nicom. p. 85.

μον-αθλία, ἡ, = **μονομαχία**, Nicet. Ann. 16 A.

μον-άκανθος, ὄν, with one *prickle*, Arist. Fr. 290.

μον-άλυστις, ἡ, a *single chain*, Poll. 10. 167.

μον-αμπύκια, ἡ, = **μονάμπυξ**, abstract for concrete, Pind. O. 5. 15.

μον-άμπυκος, ὄν, and **μον-άμπυξ**, ἑκος, ὁ, ἡ:—properly of horses, *having one frontlet*, **μονόμπυκας** *horses that run single, race-horses*, opp. to *chariots*, Eur. Alc. 428; so, **μονάμπυκες** alone, Id. Supp. 586, 680: also of a bull, *having no yoke-fellow*, **μονάμπυκον ψῆχον** Id. Hel. 1567: cf. **μονάμπυκος**, *μονοκέλης*.

μονανδρέω, to have but one husband, Suid.:—**μόν-ανδρος**, ἡ, *having but one husband, univira*, C. I. 2471, 2986, al.

μονάξ, v. **μουνάξ**.

μόναπος, ὁ, Paeonian name for the *βόνασος* or *wild-ox*, Arist. H. A. 9. 45, 1; **μόναπος** in Mirab. I:—cf. **μόναψ**, *μύνωτος*.

μοναρχία, ἡ, poet. for **μοναρχία**, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 6.

μοναρχέω, Ion. **μον-**, to be *monarch or sovereign*, Pind. P. 4. 293, Plat. Rep. 576 B; ἐπὶ τούτου **μοναρχέοντος** in this king's time, Hdt. 5. 61, cf. 46; κατὰ νόμους μ. Plat. Polit. 301 B; c. gen., ἐκόντων μ. Arist. Pol. 4. 10, 3; πολλῶν Id. Eth. E. I. 5, 5:—Pass., **μοναρχεῖται** *pās oikos* Id. Pol. I. 7, 1.

μον-όρχης, ὄν, ὁ, = **μόναρχος**, Polyb. 40. 3, 8.

μοναρχία, Ion. **μοναρχίη**, ἡ, the *rule of one, monarchy, sovereignty*, Hdt. 3. 82, Aesch. Theb. 881; λαβὰν *χώρας παντελῆ* μ. Soph. Ant. 1163, etc.; καὶ γὰρ *κατέστη* αὐτὸν (sc. τὸν δῆμον) εἰς *μοναρχίαν*, Eur. Supp. 352; ὡ *μισθίδην* καὶ *μοναρχίας ἐραστὰ* Ar. Vesp. 474; including *βασιλική* and *τυραννική*, Plat. Polit. 302 D, cf. Arist. Pol. 5. 10.

37; used as a general word for *sovereignty* or *government*, Ib. 3. 7, 3 and 5, cf. *μόναρχος*—of a general in chief, Xen. An. 6. 1, 31; of the Roman Dictator, Plut. Caes. 37.

μοναρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, *monarchical*, *πολιτεία* μ. Plat. Legg. 756 E; τὸ *μον.* = *μοναρχία*, Ib. 693 E, Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 18. 2. of persons, *inclined to monarchy*, App. Civ. 5. 54:—Adv. —*κῶς*, Plut. Num. 2.

μόν-αρχος, Ion. *μουν-*, ὁ, *one who rules alone*, a *monarch*, *sovereign*, first in Theogn. 52 (who, as well as Hdt., uses the Ion. form, as also Eur. Rhés. 31). Solon 9. 3; *πραχὺς* μ. Aesch. Pr. 324; *μονάρχους καταλέγειν* Thuc. 1. 122; *δῆμος*, ἄτε μ. ὦν as *having sovereign power*, Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 27; *γῆς τῆσδε* μ. Ar. Eq. 1330; cf. *μοναρχία*. 2. as Adj., *σκᾶπτον* μ. the *sovereign sceptre*, Pind. P. 4. 270. II. as Greek for the Roman Dictator, Plut. Cam. 18:—generally, a *captain*, Eur. Rhés. 31.

μόνας, Ion. *μουνάς* (Anth. P. 9. 482), ἄδος, ἡ, a special fem. of *μόνος*, *alone*, *solitary*, *single*, *ἐρημία* Eur. Bacch. 609; *αἰὼν* Id. Phoen. 1520:—of a woman, *alone*, *by oneself*, Id. Andr. 854; also as masc. of a man, Aesch. Pers. 734; cf. *λογός*. II. as Subst., *μόνας*, ἡ, a *unit*, Plat. Phaedo 101 C, 105 C, etc., cf. *μόναζω* II:—in the Pythag. philosophy, to denote *fire*, Plat. Num. 11:—ἡ μ. ἐν τριάδι, of the Trinity, C. I. 8921. 2. the *ace* point on a die, Poll. 7. 204. 3. as a measure of length, = *δάκτυλος*, Hero.

μονασμός, ὁ, (*μονάζω*) a *solitary life*, *solitude*, Eust. 636. 36. **μοναστήριον**, τό, a *solitary dwelling*, Philo 2. 475:—a *monastery*, C. I. 8729, al.

μοναστής, οὗ, ὁ, a *solitary*, a *monk*, C. I. 9544. II:—fem. *μονάστρια*, a *nun*, Eccl.

μονάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = *μονάμπνκος*, Schol. Ar. Pac. 900, Hesych. **μοναυλέω**, (αὐλός) to *play a solo on the flute*, Plut. Caes. 52.

μοναυλία, ἡ, (αὐλός) a *solo on the flute*, Poll. 4. 82. **μοναυλία**, ἡ, (αὐλή) a *living alone*, *celibacy*, Plat. Legg. 721 D.

μοναυλίον, τό, a *solo instrument*, Posidon. ap. Ath. 176 C. **μόναυλος**, ὁ, (αὐλός) a *player on the single flute*, a *flutist*, Hedyt. ap. Ath. 176 C. 2. *μόναυλος* (sc. *κάλαμος*), ὁ, a *flute*, *μόναυλον* ἦν *Ἀναξάνδρ. Θησ.* 2, cf. *Φιαλ.* I, Araros Παν. 1: flutes were mostly *double*, v. *αὐλός*. II. as Adj. pass. *played on a single flute*, *μόναυλον μέλος* Sopat. ap. Ath. 176 A.

μοναχῆ or **-χῆ**, Adv., properly dat. fem. of *μοναχός*, in *one way only*, opp. to *διχῆ*, Plat. Legg. 720 E, etc.; *ἥπερ μοναχῇ* in which way *only*, Xen. An. 4. 4, 18.

μοναχῆ, ἡ, an *Indian staff*, Arr. Peripl., cf. Salmas. Solin. p. 824 C. **μοναχικός**, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a *μοναχός*, Eccl. Adv. —*κῶς*, Ib.

μοναχθεύειν, Adv. from *one side only*, Suid. s. v. *παραγωγή*. **μοναχός**, ὁ, ὄν, (*μόνος*) *single*, *solitary*, Arist. Metaph. 6. 15, 9., 12. 2, Diod. 2. 58:—in earlier authors only used in the Adv. forms *μοναχῆ*, *-χοῖ*. II. as Subst., a *monk*, Anth. P. 11. 384, and Eccl.

μοναχοῦ, Adv. *alone*, *only*, μ. *ἐνταῦθα* Plat. Symp. 184 E, cf. 212 A, Theophr. H. P. 9. 10, 2.

μοναχῶς, Adv. in *one way only*, opp. to *πολλαχῶς*, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 6, 14, Pol. 5. 8, 17.

μον-έντερον, τό, = *κόλον* II, Hippiatr. **μον-ερέτης**, Ion. *μουν-*, οὗ, ὁ, *one who rows singly*, Anth. P. 7. 637

μονή, ἡ, (*μένω*) a *staying*, *abiding*, *tarrying*, *stay*, Eur. Tro. 1129, H. F. 957, Ar. Av. 417, Xen. An. 5. 1, 5, etc.; opp. to *ἐξοδος*, Hdt. 1. 94; to *φορὰ*, Plat. Crat. 437 B; to *κίνησις*, Arist. Phys. 5. 6, 9, al.; *μονὴν ποιεῖσθαι* to make *delay*, *tarry*, Thuc. 1. 131. 2. *continuance*, τοῦ *αἰσθήματος* Arist. An. Post. 2. 19, 3, cf. de An. I. 4, 12. II. a *stopping place*, *station*, Paus. 10. 31, 7: a *mansion*, Ev. Jo. 14. 2.

μονηῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, ἄρχη = *μοναρχία*, Manetho 4. 98. **μον-ῆλτος**, ον, (*ἐκαύνω*) *worked out of one piece*, Heliod. 9. 15.

μονημέριον, τό, a *hunt lasting for one day*, Anth. P. 9. 581, in lemma. **μον-ῆμερος**, ον, *lasting one day only*, ῥῶον Ael. N. A. 5. 43; cf. *μονο-ῆμερος*.

μονήρης, es, *single*, Hipp. Ep. 1275. 37. 2. *solitary*, Heraclid. ap. Diog. L. 1. 25, Arist. Fr. 296, 300, al., Lyc. 75; μ. *διατα* Luc. Tim. 42.

3. of words, *singular*, *peculiar*, often in Gramm., as Hdn. περί *μονήρους* λέξεως. II. of a ship, *with one bank of oars*, Poll. 1. 82, Suid.

μονθλεύω, —*εὔσις*, —*εὐτός*, v. sub *ὀνθυλ-*. **μονία**, Ion. —*ῆ*, ἡ, (*μένω*) *permanence*, Emped. 168; v. *περιγηγής* 3.

μονία, ἡ, (*μόνος*) *solitude*, *celibacy*, Maxim. π. *καταρχ.* 71, Eccl. **μονίας**, ον, ὁ, *solitary*, Ael. N. A. 1. 46., 7. 47; Blos Eust. 1409. 61.

μόνιμος, ον, also ἡ, ον Anth. P. 12. 224: (*μονή*, *μένω*)—*staying in one's place*, *stable*, Hipp. Art. 828, cf. 791; *ζῶα* μ. *that do not change their quarters*, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 17, al.; of plants, Id. P. A. 2. 10, 3; *ἀστρο* μ. *fixed stars*, Poll. 4. 156:—Adv. —*μῶς*, Arist. H. A. 8. 10, 1.

2. of persons, *steady*, *steadfast*, Soph. O. T. 1322; ἐν *πολέμῳ* Plat. Rep. 537 D; of soldiers, Lat. *statarius*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 11, Plat. Legg. 706 C. 3. more commonly of things, conditions, and the like, *abiding*, *lasting*, *stable*, Lat. *stabilis*, ὁ *μέγας ὄλβος οὗ* μ. Eur. Or. 340; of political institutions, Thuc. 8. 89, Arist. Pol. 2. 11, 15., 4. 12, 4, al.; joined with *ἀμετάπτωτος*, Plat. Tim. 29 B; with *βέβαιος*, Id. Symp. 184 B.

μονιμότης, ἡ, *steadfastness*, Procl. **μονιός**, ὄν, but Ep. *μόνιος* (Arcad. 40. 2, etc.):—*solitary*, applied to male beasts, which have been driven from the herd; hence *savage*, *ferocious*, μ. *δάκος*, Call. Dian. 84; *μόνιος* ἐκ *θάμνοιο λύκος* 7. 289, cf. Luc. Ep. Sat. 34. 2. as Subst. a *solitary wild boar* (ὅς *ἄγριος* ὁ *μὴ* τοῖς ἄλλοις *συναγελαζόμενος* Hesych.), Aesop. 54 Planud. (where the other recensions have *ὅς*), μ. *ἄγριος* LXX (Ps. 79. 13), where μ. *ἄγριος*

balances *ὅς* ἐκ *δρυμοῦ*, v. Theodoret. ad l.: cf. *μονήρης* I. 1. (Cf. the low Lat. *singularis*, a *wild boar*, whence Fr. *sanglier*.)

μόν-ιππος, ον, *one who uses a single horse*, a *horseman*, *rider*, opp. to a *charioteer*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 1, Plat. Legg. 834 B, cf. Paus. ap. Eust. 1539. 29, Poll. 1. 141; cf. *μονάμπν.*

μόνος, ὁ, Lat. *monile*, v. *μόνος*. **μονοβάλανος** κλεῖς, a *key with one tooth* (v. *βάλανος* II. 3), Schol. Ar. Thesm. 423.

μονοβάμιαν [ᾱ], ον, gen. *onos*, *walking alone*: *μέτρον* μ. *metre of but one foot*, Anth. P. 15. 27:—also *μονο-βαίας* and *μονόβας*, ὁ, a *thief*, Hesych.

μονόβιβλος, ὁ, and **μονόβιβλον**, τό, a *single book* or *volume*, Schol. Ar. Pl. 321, Suid. s. v. *Φιλάργιος*, Reitz. Theoph. 2. 1237.

μονογάμειω, (*μονόγαμος*) to *marry but one wife*, Eccl. **μονογάμια**, ἡ, *monogamy*, Eccl.

μονογάμιου ἐπιτίμιον, a *penalty for marrying but once*, Clem. Al. 505. **μονό-γάμος**, ὁ, *one who marries but once*, Philodem. in *Herk. Stud.* 1. p. 25, Eccl.

μονογένεια, ἡ, Ion. *μουν-*, fem. of sq., Ap. Rh. 3. 847, Orph. H. 28. 2, Philodem. ap. Gompertz *Herk. Stud.* 1. p. 25.

μονογενής, ἐς, Ep. and Ion. *μουνογ-*:—*only-begotten*, *single*, *παῖς* Hes. Op. 374, Th. 426, Hdt. 7. 221, etc.; μ. *αἷμα* *one and the same blood*, Eur. Hel. 1685. Adv. —*ῶς*, *growing alone*, Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri p. 11.

μονογέρων, οντος, ὁ, a *misanthropic old man*, A. B. 51. **μονόγληνος**, ον, *one-eyed*, Call. Dian. 53, Anth. P. 7. 748.

μονόγλωσσος, Att. —*ττος*, ον, (*γλῶσσα*) of *single tongue*: *speaking but one language*, Irenaeus.

μονογνωμένω, to be *self-willed*, *wayward*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 222, ubi male *μονογνωμῆω*.

μονογνωμονικός, ἡ, ὄν, *self-willed*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 235. **μονογνώμων**, ον, *self-willed*, *wayward*, Dion. H. 2. 12., 5. 71.

μονόγονος, Ep. *μουν-*, ον, *only-born*, *κοῦρη* *μονογόνῃ*, of Persephoné, Opp. H. 3. 489; *Δημητρὶ καὶ Μουνογόνῃ* Inscr. in Ussing p. 1.

μονογράμματος, ον, *consisting of one letter*, *συλλαβή* Dion. H. de Comp. 15, A. B. 531, etc.

μονογραμμος, ον, *drawn with single lines*, *outlined*, Lat. *adumbratus*, Epicur. ap. Cic. N. D. 2. 23: τὸ μ. *an outline*, a *sketch*, Eccl.

μονοδάκτυλος, ον, *one-fingered*, Lat. V. H. 1. 23. **μονοδέρκτης**, ον, ὁ, *one-eyed*, Eur. Cycl. 78.

μονοδιαίτησις, ἡ, a *solitary life*, Clem. Al. 505. **μονοδοξέω**, to *possess fame alone*, Simplic. Epict. p. 326 Schweigh.

μονόδοξος, ον, *uniform in sound*, Anth. P. 15. 27. **μονόδοτος**, —*όδοντος*, ὁ, ἡ, *one-toothed*, Aesch. Pr. 796.

μονόδροπος, ον, *plucked from one stem*, and so *cut from one block*, of a statue, Pind. P. 5. 56; cf. *μονόβυλος*.

μονοειδία, ἡ, *uniformity*, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 117. II. *singularity*, lb. 226.

μονοειδής, ἐς, (*εἶδος*), of *one form* or *kind*, *uniform*, *simple*, Plat. Rep. 612 A, Phaedo 78 D, Symp. 211 A, al.:—τὸ μ. *uniformity*, Polyb. 9. 1, 2.

μονοειμῶν, ον, (*εἶμα*) *with but one garment*, Phot. **μονόζυξ**, ὄγος, ὁ, ἡ, *yoked alone*, i. e. *single*, *solitary*, Aesch. Pers. 139:—so *μονόζυγης*, ἐς, Anth. Plan. 308.

μονόζυγος, ον, *girl up alone*, i. e. *journeying alone*, Hesych., Suid., etc.; v. Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. p. 286; like *μονόζωστος*, *οὐζῶνος*. II. in LXX, *μονόζωνοι* are men with a *ζώνη* only, *light-armed*.

μονόζωστος, ον, = *μονόζωνος* 1, Hermesian. 5. 7. **μονοήμερος**, ον, = *μονήμερος*, Batr. 305.

μονοθελήται, οἱ, the *sect of the Monotheists*, Eccl. **μονόθεν**, Adv. *alone*, *singly*, *μόνος* *μονοθέν* Hdt. 1. 116.

μονοθρήνέω, to *mourn in solitude*, Hesych. s. v. *μονοφθεῖ*. **μονόθυρος**, ον, of shell-fish, *univalve*, opp. to *διθυρος* (*bivalve*), Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 3, al.

μον-οίκητος, ον, *dwelling alone*, *solitary*, Lyc. 960. **μονοκάλαμος**, ον, *with a single reed* or *pipe*, Ath. 184 A.

μονόκαμπτος, ον, *with one bend*, *δάκτυλος* Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 7. **μονόκαυλος**, ον, *with but one stem* or *stalk*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 8, 2.

μονοκέλης, Ion. *μουνοκ-*, ὁ, a *single horse*, Anth. P. append. 325. **μονοκέφαλος**, ον, *one-headed*, Hesych.

μονόκερως, ον, *with but one horn*, gen. —*ων*, Plut. Pericl. 6; poet. **μονοκέρεος**, ον, Archil. 170: in the pl. *μονοκέρατα* is used, cf. Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 32, P. A. 3. 2, 8.

II. as Subst. **μονόκερεως**, ὄνος, ὁ, the *unicorn*, LXX (Ps. 21. 21., 28. 6).

μονόκλαυτος ῥήνος, ὁ, a *lament made by one only*, Aesch. Theb. 1064. **μονοκληρονόμος**, ον, a *sole heir*, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 581, Av. 1652.

μονόκλινον, τό, a *bed for one only*, i. e. a *coffin*, Anth. P. 9. 570. **μονόκλιτος**, ον, *indeclinable*, Hdn. Epim. 191, E. M. 314. 23.

μονόκλωνος, ον, *with a single stem*, Diosc. 3. 127, prob. l. Theophr. II. P. 9. 18, 18.

μονοκόλιος, ον, *with a single stomach*, Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 18, P. A. 3. 15, 1 sq., 4. 1, 4.

μονοκοιτέω, to *sleep alone*, Ar. Lys. 592. **μονόκοιτος**, ον, *sleeping alone*, Schol. Lyc. 960, Hesych.

μονόκοκκος, ον, *with but one kernel* or *grain*, Gloss. **μονοκόδυλλος**, ον, *with but one joint*, *δάκτυλος* Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 5.

μονοκότυλος, ον, *with but one row of arms* or *feelers*, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 17, P. A. 4. 9, 14; cf. *κοτυληδών* 1.

μονοκράτης, ἐς, *ruling alone*, Prodr. in Boiss. Anecd. 4. 440. **μονοκρατορία**, ἡ, Manass. Chron. 4443; and **μονοκρατία**, ἡ, Greg. Naz.; *sole dominion*:—Verb **μονοκρατορέω**, Byz.

μονοκράτωρ, ορος, ὁ and ἡ, a *sole ruler*, Manass. Chron. 2327, etc.

μονοκρήπις, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, with but one sandal, Pind. P. 4. 133, Anth. Plan. 127, Lyc. 1310.
 μονόκροτος ναῦς, a vessel with one bank of oars, opp. to δίκροτος, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 28, cf. Strab. 325.
 μονόκυκλος, ὄν, with one circle, τράπεζα Poll. 10. 81.
 μονόκυκλος, ἰον. μουν-, ὄν, with but one leg: of dancers, standing on one leg, Gell. 9. 4, 9, Plin. 7. 2, 23.
 2. with one member, ἄπιος Theophr. C. P. 2. 15, 5.
 3. of buildings, of one story, Hdt. 1. 179; cf. κῶλον II. 1.
 4. of sentences, consisting of one clause, Arist. Rhct. 3. 9, 5, Plut. 7. 7 C.
 5. generally, of one kind, one-sided, ἔχει τὴν φύσιν μ., of nations, Arist. Pol. 7. 7, 4.
 μονόοικτος, ὄν, with one oar: poet. with one ship, Eur. Hel. 1128.
 μονολέκτιος, ὄν, with one yolk, Schol. Eur. Or. 465.
 μονολεχτής, ἰον. μουν-, ἔς, = μονόκοιτος, Plut. 2. 57 D, Anth. P. 5. 9. 12. 226.
 μονολέων, ἰον. μουν-, ὄντος, ὁ, a solitary, i. e. singularly huge, lion, Anth. P. 6. 221; cf. μονόλυκος.
 μονολήκυθος, ὄν, = αὐτολήκυθος, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 414 E.
 μονολήμματος, ὄν, consisting of one lemma, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 443.
 μονόλιθος, ἰον. μουν-, ὄν, made out of one stone, Hdt. 2. 175, cf. 155.
 μονολογία, ἡ, brevity of speech, Georg. Lap. Poem. Mor. 432.
 μονόλογος, ὄν, speaking alone or to oneself, Eccl.
 μονόλοπος, ὄν, with but one coat or layer, φλοῦς Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 2.
 μονόλοφος, ὁ, a solitary, i. e. singularly huge, wolf, Ael. N. A. 7. 47, Plut. Alex. 23, Arat. 1124 [with 2nd syll. long in arsi]; cf. μονολέων.
 μονόλωπος, ὄν, with but one garment, Zonar. 1367.
 μονόμαζος, ὄν, with one breast, Eust. 402. 37.
 μονομάτωρ [α], ὄρος, Dor. for μονομήτωρ.
 μονομαχέειν, v. sub μονομάχιον.
 μονομάχημα, ἰον. μουν-, (μονομάχος) to fight in single combat, Eur. Phoen. 1220; τιμὴ with one, Hdt. 9. 26, Plat. Crat. 391 E, etc.; πρὸς τινα Polyb. 35. 5, 1.
 II. in Hdt. 9. 27, of the Athenians at Marathon, ποῖνοι μονομαχῆσαντες τῷ Πέρσῃ having fought single-handed with the Persians; so, δυοῖσι οὐκ ἂν μονομαχέοιμι 7. 104.
 III. to fight as a gladiator, Dio C. 75. 19.
 μονομάχημα, τό, a single combat, Eust. 387. 5.
 μονομάχης, ὄν, δ, = μονομάχος, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 156, Clem. Al. 167.
 μονομάχια, ἰον. μονομαχίη, ἡ, single combat, Hdt. 5. 1 and 8, 6. 92, Polyb., etc.
 μονομαχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or in single combat, μ. φιλοτιμία Polyb. 1. 45. 9.
 II. gladiatorial, χρήματα Dio C. 75. 19.
 μονομάχιον [α], τό, = μονομαχία, v. 1. Hdt. 6. 92; then in Luc. D. Meretr. 13. 5, App. Hesp. 53, etc.; in the MSS. sometimes written μονομαχεῖν, as in Ath. 191 A.
 μονομάχος [α], ὄν, (μάχομαι) fighting in single combat, μ. προστάται Aesch. Theb. 798; μονομαχῶν ἐπὶ φρέν' ἡλθέτην Eur. Phoen. 1300; μονομαχῶν δι' ἀσπίδος, i. e. in single combat, Id. Heracl. 819; μονομαχῶν δορί Id. Phoen. 1325; μονομάχου πάλης ἀγῶνα Ar. Fr. 471.
 II. μονομάχος, ὁ, a gladiator, Luc. Demon. 57, C. I. 1058, al.
 μονομάχο-τροφεῖον, τό, a place for training gladiators, Suid.
 μονομάχο-τρόφος, ὄν, training gladiators, Lat. lanista, Gloss.
 μονο-μελής, ἰον. μουν-, ἔς, of or with a single limb, Simplic. in Philol. Mus. 2. p. 623.
 μονομερεία, ἡ, a one-sided judgment, Athanas.
 μονομερής, ἔς, (μέρος) consisting of one part, single, opp. to πολυμερής, Luc. Calumn. 6, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 2, etc.
 II. one-sided, partial, Phot.
 μονόμητρος, ὄν, consisting of one metre, i. e. (in Iambic, Troch., and Anapaest. verses), of two feet, Dion. H. de Comp. 26.
 μονομήτωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, ἡ, left of mother, Eur. Phoen. 1517.
 μονόμυτος, ὄν, with single woof, Nicol. Myrepsus; cf. δίμυτος, τρίμυτος.
 μονόμματος, ὄν, one-eyed, Aesch. Fr. 202, Cratin. Ὀδυσσ. 14; cf. μόνωψ.
 μονομοῖρα, ἡ, a single portion, astrol. word, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 15.
 μονομοσχος, ὄν, with but one stem, Diosc. 4. 187.
 μονονοχί, v. sub μόνος B. II. 5.
 μονονυχί, ἰον. μουν-, Adv. in a single night, Anth. Plan. 92.
 μονόφοος, ὄν, with single vein, opp. to δίφοος, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 10.
 μονόφυλλος, ὄν, made from a solid trunk, πλοῖα μον. canoes, Xen. An. 6. 4, 11; also, μονόφυλα (sc. πλοῖα) Hipp. Aër. 290, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 11; μ. τράπεζαι Strab. 826.
 II. made of wood only, Plat. Legg. 956 A (ubi v. Ast.); cf. μονόλιθος, μονοσίδηρος, μονοστέφυγξ.
 μονοούσιος, ὄν, of single essence, Eccl.
 μονοπαθία [πα], ἡ, the suffering of one part of the body only, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 143.
 μονόπαις, παῖδος, ὁ, ἡ, an only child, Eur. Alc. 906.
 μονοπάλης, ἰον. μουν-, ὄν, ὁ, one who conquers in wrestling only, Epigr. ap. Paus. 6. 4, 4.
 μονοπάτιον, τό, a footpath, Jo. Malal., etc.; v. Ducang.
 μονοπέδιλος, ὄν, having but one shoe, Schol. Lyc. 1310.
 μονοπείρας, ὄν, ὁ, hunting singly, λύκοι μ. solitary wolves, opp. to those which hunt in packs, Arist. H. A. 8. 5, 2, Menand. Incert. 370.
 μονόπελμος, ὄν, with but one sole, Anth. P. 6. 294.
 μονόπεπλος, ὄν, with but one robe, i. e. wearing the tunic only (v. sub ἀπέπλος), like a Dorian maiden, Eur. Hec. 933; cf. Müller Dor. 4. 2. § 3.
 μονόπριος, ὄν, with one scrip, or with a scrip only, Theognost. Can. 93. 21, E. M.
 μονόπλευρος, ὄν, with but one side, Arr. Tact. 28.
 μονόπλοια, ἡ, a single or solitary voyage, Eust. 1535. 61.
 μονοποδία, ἡ, measurement by single feet, not by syzygies (διποδία), Gramm.

μονόποιος, ὄν, of single nature or quality, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 94.
 μονόπους, ἰον. μουν-, ὁ, ἡ, — πουν, τό, one-footed, Anth. P. 9. 233, etc.; μ. τράπεζα the monopodium of Plin., Poll. 10. 69.
 μονοπραγματεύω, to be engaged in one thing, opp. to πολυπραγματεύω, Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 6.
 μονοπροσώπῳ, to have but one person, Apoll. de Pron. p. 266.
 μονοπροσώπος, ὄν, of one person only, μ. θεότης Eccl.; μ. ποιήσις α monologue, Diog. L. 2. 112; in Gramm., μ. ἀντανυμία a Pronoun of one person, Apoll. de Pron. p. 280, etc.; so Adv. — πως, Gramm.
 μονόπτερος, ὄν, of a temple, with a row of pillars only, and no cella (cf. πτερόν III. 9), Vitruv. 4. 7; different therefore from περίπτερος.
 μονόπτωτος, ὄν, with but one case, Choerobosc. 1. 370.
 μονοτύβμενος, ὄν, with one bottom, Eust. 869. 31.
 μονοτύργιον, τό, a fortress with one tower only, Procop.
 μονοτυλῶ, to enjoy a monopoly, Polyb. 34. 10, 14.
 μονοτυλλία, ἡ, exclusive sale, monopoly, Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 10, Strab. 798.
 μονοτυλλίον, τό, a right of monopoly, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 7. 11. II. a trading mart which enjoys a monopoly, Diod. 5. 10.
 μονόωλος, ὄν, with one horse, ἥως Eur. Or. 1004.
 μονόρ-ρηξ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, torn off, Hesych.; vulg. μονόρηξ.
 μονόρ-ριζος, ὄν, with a single root, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 6, etc.
 μονόρ-ρυθμος, ὄν, of solitary kind, δῶμος μ. a house dwelt in by one only, Aesch. Supp. 961.
 μονορύχης [ῥ], ὄν, ὁ, digging with one point, Anth. P. 6. 297.
 μόν-ορχις, ἔως, ὁ, ἡ, with but one testicle, Plut. 2. 917 D.
 μόνος, ἡ, ὄν, cf. μόνος: Ep. and ἰον. μόνος, the only form used by Hom. (as in all derivs. except μόνω), Hes., and Hdt., used also by Pind. (P. 9. 46, I. 5 (4). 15), by Soph. both in iambs and lyrics, by Aesch. only in compd. μόνωψ, by Eur. only in μόνωπαχος, cf. Pors. praef. Hec. p. xii: Dor. μῶνος Theoc. 2. 65., 20. 45. Alone, left alone, forsaken, solitary, Lat. solus, Hom., etc.; oft. with part of εἰμί (sum), μόνους ἔων πολλοὶ μετὰ Καδμείοισι II. 4. 388; ἡ ὄγε μόνους ἔων Od. 3. 217; μόνω ἀνευθ' ἄλλων 16. 239; joined with ἔρημος, Soph. Ant. 887, Ph. 469; μόνω γὰρ ἐσμέν (where Ar. αὐτοί) Luc. J. Trag. 21.
 2. c. gen., μόνος σου rest of thee, without thee, like μεμονωμένος and μονωθεῖς, Soph. Aj. 511; also, μόνους ἀπὸ τινος h. Hom. Merc. 193, Soph. Ph. 183, Ar. Rh. 3. 908; hence also in many compds. with a sense of destitution, as in μονομήτωρ, but cf. Monk Alc. 418.
 II. alone, only, μόνον Αεστέριον Ἀρκείσιος υἱὸν ἔτικτεν, μόνον δ' αὖτ' Ὀδυσῆα πατὴρ τέκεν Od. 16. 118, cf. II. 9. 478; μόνους γὰρ σου κλύων ἀνέεται Aesch. Pers. 838, cf. 632, Pr. 425, etc.:—often much like εἰς, οὐκ ἔρα μόνον ἔην Ἐπίδαν γένεος, ἀλλὰ . . δύω, Hes. Op. 11, cf. Soph. O. T. 1280; hence strengthened, εἰς μόνους, μόνος εἰς Hdt. 1. 38, Soph. O. T. 63; so once in Hom., μία μόνη Od. 23. 227:—joined with αὐτός, αὐτὰ μόνω Plat. Lys. 211 C; αὐτοὶ καθ' αὐτούς μόνω Id. Polit. 307 E.
 2. c. gen., μόνους πάντων ἀνθρώπων alone of all men, Hdt. 1. 25, cf. 2. 29; μόνους ἀνδρῶν, Ἑλλήνων Soph. O. C. 1250, El. 531; ὃ μόνω ὦ φίλα γυναικῶν Eur. Alc. 460; μόνος θεῶν γὰρ θάνατος ὅς δ' ἄρ' ἄν Ar. Ran. 1392; μόνος τῶν ἄλλων Lycurg. 184. fin.
 3. in Trag., often repeated in the same clause, συμπεσὼν μόνος μόνους Soph. Aj. 467; Ἐκτορος μόνος μόνου . . ἐναντίας Ib. 1283; σὺν τέκνοις μόνω μόνους Eur. Med. 513; so, μόνωι μόνωι Hdt. 9. 48; μόνος μόνω Dem. 273. 1.
 III. like οἷος II, single in its kind, unique, as Lat. unus for unicuique, as in some compds. μονολέων, μονόλυκος.
 IV. Sup. μονάτατος, the one only person, one above all others, Ar. Eq. 352, Pl. 182, Lycurg. 159. 3, Theocr. 15. 137.
 B. Adv. μόνως, only, Thuc. 8. 81 (v. l. μόνον), Xen. Mem. 1. 5, 5, Cyr. 3. 2, 23.
 II. the common Adv. is μόνον, alone, only, Lat. solum, Hdt., and Att.; οὐχ ἅπασι μ. Aesch. Pr. 209, cf. 621, 849.
 2. only, Lat. modo, often with an imperative, μ. φυλάξαι Aesch. Supp. 1012; ἀποκρίνου μ. Plat. Gorg. 494 D; so, μ. Κράτος συγγενεῖτό μοι Aesch. Cho. 244; μὴ με καταπίς μ. Eur. Cycl. 219, etc.; ἐάν μ. if only, Lat. dummodo, Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 25; οὐσίαν . . οὐ χαρίστην μ. only not separable, Id. Metaph. 5. 1, 5.
 3. often also, we can only translate the Adj. μόνος as an Adv., χοίνικος μόνος ἄλων for a gallon of salt only, Ar. Ach. 814:—the difference between μόνος ποιεῖ and μόνον ποιεῖ is clear, μόνος ποιεῖ he alone does it, i. e. he and no one else; μόνον ποιεῖ he does it only, i. e. it and nothing else, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 714 Obs. 3.
 4. often in Att., οὐ μόνον . . , ἀλλὰ καὶ . . , Ar. Eq. 1282, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 17, etc.; οὐ μ., ἀλλὰ . . , Soph. Ph. 555:—μόνον, like Lat. solum, is sometimes omitted in these phrases, μὴ τοὺς ἐγγύς, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἀπόμεν Thuc. 4. 92, cf. Valck. et Monk Hipp. 359, Valck. Phoen. 1489.
 5. μόνον οὐ, like Lat. tantum non, all but, well nigh, Ar. Vesp. 517, Dem. 409. 18, etc.; μόνον οὐκ ἐπὶ ταῖς κεφαλαῖς περιφέρουσι Plat. Rep. 600 D; later, written μονονοῦ, Polyb. 3. 109, 2, etc.; so, μονονοχί Dem. 9. 11, Polyb. 3. 102, 4.
 III. κατὰ μόνως, as Adv. alone, Thuc. 1. 32, 37, Isae. 67. 19, Plat., etc.
 IV. μόνῃ, = μόνον, Plut. 2. 583 D.
 μονοσάνδαλος, ὄν, with but one sandal Apollod. 1. 9., 16. 3.
 μονόσεπτος, ὄν, only to be worshipped, Greg. Naz.
 μονοσήμαντος, ὄν, having but one signification, Eus. in Phot. 105. 31:—so μονόσημος, ὄν, Eust. Opusc. 47. 61.
 μονοσίδηρος [ε], ὄν, made of nothing but iron, ought perhaps to be read in Ar. Eq. 1046; cf. μονόλυκος.
 μονοσιτέω, to eat but once in the day, Hipp. Vet. Med. 11, Acut. 385, Plat. Com. Incert. 44, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 9.
 II. to eat alone, Alex. Incert. 11.
 μονοσιτία, ἰον. —ζῃ, ἡ, an eating but once a day, Hipp. 1010 E, Galen.
 μονόσκηπτρος, ὄν, wielding the sceptre alone, μονοσκήπτρῳ ἐν θρόνῳ on throne monarchic, Aesch. Supp. 374.

μονόστεγος, *ov*, (στέγη) of one story, Dion. H. 3. 68.
μονοστέλης, *es*, with one stalk or stem, Theophr. H. P. 1. 9, 1, etc.: also **μονοστέλεχος**, *ov*, Phot.
μονοστέπος, *ov*, consisting of one bone, κρίνιον Arist. H. A. 3. 7, 3; αὐχὴν Id. P. A. 4. 10, 6.
μονοστιβής, *es*, (στείβω) walking alone, unattended, Aesch. Cho. 768.
μονοστιχός, *ov*, consisting of one verse, ἐπιγράμμα Anth. P. 11. 312; τὰ μ. single verses, Plut. Pomp. 27: cf. διστιχός.
μονόστολος, *ov*, going alone, Lyc. 690: generally, alone, single, δορυ Eur. Phoen. 749; λείπομαι φίλας μονόστολος ματρὸς Id. Alc. 406; cf. μονόζωνος.
μονόστομος, *ov*, with one mouth, Oribas. p. 25 Mai. II. onēdged, Schol. II. 23. 851, Hesych., Suid.
μονοστρόβυλος, *ó*, *h*, carved out of a single block, Anth. P. 6. 22; cf. μονότρολος.
μονοστροφικός, *h*, *ón*, =sq., Schol. Ar. Ach. 836, Eq. 624, etc.
μονόστροφος, *ov*, consisting of a single strophē;—Adv. -ως, cited from Schol. Eur. II. ἀμαξα μ. a car with one wheel, a wheelbarrow, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 6 (Schneid. μονότροχος).
μονοσυλλαβία, *h*, to be a monosyllable, Apoll. de Pron. p. 294, etc.
μονοσυλλαβία, *h*, a being monosyllabic, Theognost. Can. 134. 12.
μονοσυλλαβός, *ov*, of one syllable, of words, Dion. H. de Comp. 17:—Adv. -βως, Schol. Ar. Pl. 143, al. II. dealing in monosyllables, of grammarians, Anth. P. append. 35; πᾶς δεσπότης δούλη μ. Dem. Phal. 7.
μονοσχημάτιστος, *ov*, of but one form, Apoll. de Adv. 541. 3: so **μονόσχημος**, *ov*, Phoebammon.
μονοσχιδής, *es*, with one cleft, Oribas. p. 25 Mai.
μονότεκνος, *ov*, with but one child, Eur. H. F. 1021, Eccl.
μονότης, *ητος*, *h*, oneness, unity, Epiphani. II. celibacy, Id.
μονοτοκίω, *ov*, to bear but one at a time, Arist. G. A. 4. 4, 36.
μονοτοκία, *h*, a bearing but one at a time, Arist. G. A. 4. 4, 18.
**μονοτόκος, *ov*, bearing but one at a time, Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 3, G. A. 4. 4, 19, al.:—Ion. μουν-, Call. Apoll. 54.
μονοτονέω, *ov*, to be obstinate, Eust. 1393. 4.
μονοτονία, *h*, sameness of tone, monolony, Quintil. II. 3.
μονότονος, *ov*, (τόνος II. 2) of one tone in music, uniform, monotonous: Adv. -ως, Longin. 34. 2. II. metaph. obstinate, Gloss.; hence **μονοτονέω**, *ov*, to be obstinate, Eust. 1393. 4.
μονοτράπεζος, *ov*, at a solitary or separate table, ξένια Eur. I. T. 949.
μονότροπος, *ov*, living alone, solitary, Eur. Andr. 281; ἀφίλοι καὶ ἄμικτοι καὶ μ. Plut. 2. 479 C; μ. bios Id. Pelop. 3:—μονότροποι monks, C. I. 8727. II. of one kind, ἀπλᾶ καὶ μ. ἡδοναί Id. 2. 662 A; μ. λέξις, opp. to ποικίλη, Dion. H. de Rhet. 1. 8. Adv. -πως, Joseph. B. J. 5. 10, 4.
μονοτροφέω, *ov*, to eat but one kind of food, Strab. 154.
μονοτροφία, *h*, a rearing singly, opp. to κοινή ἐπιμέλεια, Plat. Polit. 261 D.
μονότροχος, *ó*, a one-wheeled car, Gloss.; v. μονόστροφος II.
μονοὐτός, *ov*, one-eared, with one handle, Anth. P. 5. 135.
μονουχία, *h*, a solitary life, Phot.
μονοφάγος, = μονοσιτέω, Antiph. Incert. 100 (v. Com. Frr. 5. p. 80).
μονοφάγος, *h*, an eating alone, Joseph. Macc. 2. II. an eating but once a day, Eccl.
μονοφάγος, *ov*, (φάγειν) = μονόσιτος, Ameips. Incert. 2:—Ar. Vesp. 923 has an irreg. Sup. μονοφαγίστατος.
μονοφάνης, *es*, visible alone, Paul. Sil. Ecphr. 423:—so **μονόφαντος**, *ov*, Hesych.
μονόφθαλμος, Ion. μουν-, *ov*, one-eyed, Hdt. 3. 116., 4. 27, Strab. 78.
μονόφθογγος, *ov*, with one sound, opp. to δίφθογγος, Gramin.
μονόφορβος, *ov*, grazing alone, Hesych.
μονόφρουρος, *ov*, watching alone, sole guardian, Aesch. Ag. 257.
μονόφρων, *ov*, (φρήν) single in one's opinion, Aesch. Ag. 757.
μονοφυής, Ion. μουν-, *es*, of single nature, single, ὁδόντες Hdt. 9. 83; so of bodily organs, τὰ μὲν μ. καθάπερ καρδία καὶ πνευμάν, τὰ δὲ διφυή καθάπερ νεφροί Arist. P. A. 3. 7, 1; ἥτρον H. A. 1. 13, 1; of trees, with a single stem, Theophr. H. P. 2. 6, 9.
μονόφυλλος, *ov*, one-leaved, Theophr. H. P. 1. 13, 2.
μονόφυλος, *ov*, of one tribe, race, or kind, Opp. C. 1. 399.
μονοφύσιται, *oi*, monophysites, heretics who believed but one nature in CHRIST, Eccl.: cf. μονοθεῖται.
μονόφωνος, *ov*, with but one voice or tone, Hipp. 253. 39, 41.
μονοχάλινος, *ov*, with but one bridle, Schol. Pind. O. 5. 15.
μονόχειρ, *ó*, *h*, with but one hand, Nicom. Introd. Ar. 1. 15.
μονόχηνλος, Dor. -χᾶλος, *ov*, solid-hoofed, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 225.
μονοχίτων [τ], *ωνος*, *ó*, *h*, wearing only the tunic. Polyb. 14. 11, 2, Ath. 589 F, Luc. Cronos. 11: cf. μονόπεπλος.
μονοχίτωνος, *ov*, to wear the tunic only, Eccl.: **μονοχιτώνια**, *h*, Ephr. Syr.
μονόχορδος, *ov*, (χορδή) with or of but one string:—**μονόχορδον**, τό, a monochord, Poll. 4. 60; called by the Pythagoreans κανών (μουσικός) a tuning string by which they measured the scale physically and arithmetically: this process was called μονοχορδίζειν, Aristid. Quintil. de Mus. p. 116, Nicom. p. 8; v. Chappell Hist. of Mus. pp. 73 sq.
μονόχορος, *ov*, opp. to δίχορος, consisting of one time in prosody, A. B. 1171; so in Verb μονοχρονία, Choerob. p. 20. 16. II. temporary, for the moment only, Aristipp. ap. Ath. 544 A.
μονόχρους, *ov*, contr. -χρους, *ov*, also -χρους, *ov*, of one colour, often in Arist., who in the sing. has nēt. μονόχρουν H. A. 5. 34, 1, -χρων G. A. 3. 1, 3, 5. 6, 9; in pl., he always uses μονόχροα, -ων H. A. 1. 5. 4, 3. 12, 1, G. A. 5. 6, 1, al.: there is a v. l. -χρωμος, 3. 3, 11, al.;**

and in Xenocr. Aquat. 28, **μονόχρους**, si vera l.; also **μονοχρώματος**, *ov*, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 90 D; of paintings, Flin. 35. 3. Cf. Lob. Paral. 468.

μονόφηφος, Dor. -ψᾶφος, *ov*, voting alone, **μονόψαφον κατασχόισα** *εἶψος* keeping her sword solitary of purpose, of Hypermetra, Pind. N. 10. 10; so, **μονοψήφοις** νεύμασι, of Zeus, Aesch. Supp. 373.

μονώω, fut. ὥσω: Ep. and Ion. **μονώνω**, Hdt., and in Od.; but in II. μων-, v. infir.: (μόνος). To make single or solitary, **ἡμετέρην γενεὴν μόνωσε** Κρονίαν isolated our house, i.e. allowed but one son in each generation, Od. 16. 117; μ. τὸν Φίλιππον to leave him isolated, Polyb. 5. 16, 10: to leave in solitude, **τινα ἐν σπήλῳ γυγι** Anth. P. 9. 451. II. mostly in Pass. to be left alone or forsaken, ἐν Τρώεσσι **μονωθείς** II. 11. 470; **μονωθέντα** παρ' οἴσιν ἢ παρὰ βουσίν Od. 15. 386; **ἡμονούντο** *they were left each man by himself*, Hdt. 8. 123; **μονωθέντα** taken apart, without witnesses, Id. 1. 116; **γυνὴ μονωθείσ'** οὐδὲν Aesch. Supp. 748; so, of animals, **left solitary**, Arist. H. A. 6. 29, 6; and of things, to be taken alone, Plat. Legg. 710 B, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 6, 10, al. 2. c. gen. pers., **μεμονωμένοι** συμμάχων deserted by allies, Id. 1. 102, cf. 6. 15., 7. 139; **σοὺ μονούμενος**, **μονωθείς** δάμαρτος Eur. Alc. 296, 380; **σο, μονωθείσα** ἀπὸ πατρὸς Id. 1. A. 669, cf. **μόνος** I; **μονωθείς** μετ' ὀλίγων Thuc. 6. 101; and absol., **μεμονωμένον** ἐκ κρατήσεων Id. 2. 81, cf. 5. 40, 58. b. c. gen. rei, **μεμονωμένος** βοηθείας bereft of . . , Diod. 19. 43; **μονούμενος** τῶν ἀγαθῶν separated from . . , Plat. Legg. 710 B; **μονωθείσαι** φρονήσεις without . . , Id. Tim. 46 E; **μονωθείς** ἐκ τῆς εἰρκτῆς, i.e. set free from . . , Id. Ax. 370 D.

μονώδης, *es*, solitary, Arist. Fr. 163.

μονωδία, *h*, a monody or solo, opp. to the song of the chorus, Ar. Ran. 849, 944, 1330; opp. to χορῳδία, Plat. Legg. 765 A. II. a monody, lament, Himer. Or. 23, and other late writers.

μονωδικός, *h*, *ón*, of or for a monodia, Schol. Ar. Ran. 974.

μονωδός, *ón*, singing alone, not in chorus:—ὁ μ., the writer of a drama to be spoken by a single person, like Lycophron's Cassandra, v. Tzetz. pp. 249, 261. Adv. -δως, lb.

μον-ώνυς, *ó*, *h*, = μώνυς, Galen.; **μονώνυχος**, *ov*, Geop. 16. 1, 12.

μόν-ωπος, *ov*, = μωνώψ, Call. Fr. 76.

μόνος, Adv., v. **μόνος** B.

μόνωσις, *h*, solitariness, singleness, Plat. Tim. 31 B; **ἡ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ μ. separation** from . . , Plut. Them. 10.

μόνωσης, *ov*, *ó*, solitary, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 16., 9. 9, 3; **βίος μ. a solitary life**, lb. 1. 7, 6:—fem., **μονώτις** φωνή Id. H. A. 9. 40, 30.

μονωτικός, *h*, *ón*, left alone, solitary, Bios Philo 1. 549.

μόν-ωτος, *ov*, = μονώματος, Polemo ap. Ath. 484 C. II. = μόν-ωτος, Antig. Caryst. 58.

μον-ώψ, ὥπος (not μωνώψ, Arcad. 94. 26, cf. τυφλώψ), Ion. **μουνώψ**, *ó*, *h*, one-eyed, of the Cyclopes, Eur. Cycl. 21, 648; of the Arimaspi, Aesch. Pr. 804, in Ion. form; cf. **μονόμματος**.

μόναψ, ὥπος, *ó*, = μόνωπος, Ael. N. A. 7. 3.

μόρα, *h*, (μείρομαι, ἔμμορα) a mora, one of the divisions in which all Spartans of military age were enrolled, at first six in number, Xen. Lac. 11, 4, Arist. Fr. 497: the number in each varied (acc. to the number of men called out) from 400 (as Xen. l. c.), 500 (as Ephorus Fr. 140), 700 (as Callisthenes), to 900 (as Polyb.); cf. Müll. Dor. 3. 12, Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. i. Append. 2; and v. sub λόχος.

μοράζω, v. sub μείρομαι III.

μοργεύω, to carry straw in a wicker cart, Poll. 7. 116.

μόργιον, τό, a land measure, Hesych.: a kind of vine, Id.

μόργνημι, = ὀμύρνημι, only in aor. I med. **μόρξαντο**, **μορξάμενοι** Q. Sm. 4. 270, 374.

μόργος, *ó*, the body of a wicker cart, Lat. crates, used for carrying straw and chaff, Poll. 7. 116; cf. **μοργεύω**. II. a leathern vessel, Hesych.

μορέα, *h*, (μόρον) the mulberry-tree, Nic. Al. 69, cf. Ath. 51 E.

μορέω, (μός) to make with pain and toil, ὁν ἀπάτωρ .. **μόρησε** Anth. P. 15. 26, 8:—for μεμύρημαι, v. μείρομαι III.

μορία, *h*, mostly in pl. **μορίαί** (with or without ἐλαίαι), the sacred olives in the Academy, Ar. Nub. 1005, cf. Anaxandr. Θσρ. 1; then of all olives that grew in the σηκοί or precincts of temples, opp. to ἰδία, Lys. 109. 11, cf. 108. 26., 110. 44; prob. so called, because they were supposed to have been parried or propagated (μειρόμεναι, μεμορμέναι, partituae) from the original olive-stock in the Acropolis (Wordsworth's Athens and Att., p. 137, n.): the Schol. Ar. l. c. gives many fanciful derivations:—Zeὺς Μόριος was the guardian of these sacred olives, Soph. O. C. 705. II. = **μορία**, Anth. P. 11. 305 [where ἱ].

μόριμος, *ov*, poet. for μόρσιμος, Il. 20. 302, Pind. O. 2. 70, Aesch. Cho. 360.

μόριον, τό, properly Dim. of μόρος, a piece, portion, section, Hdt. 7. 23, Plat., etc.; of quarters of the globe, Hdt. 2. 16; of parts of a country, Thuc. 7. 58; of an army, Id. 2. 39; **ψυχῆς μ.** Eur. Andr. 541; **βραχεῖ μορίῳ τῆς δαπάνης** Thuc. 8. 46; **βραχεῖ μ. ἡμέρας** Id. 1. 85, cf. 141.

II. a constituent part or member, and so distinguished from a mere part (μέρος), **εἰς ἃ τὸ εἶδος διαιρεθεῖται ἂν .. λέγεται μόρια** τούτου Arist. Metaph. 4. 25, 2; **κατὰ μόριον γινόμεναι τέχνηαι**, opp. to περὶ γένους ἐν τι τέλειαι, Id. Pol. 4. 1, 1. 2. hence the members or parts of the body, Id. H. A. 1. 2; cf. his treatise περὶ ζώων μορίων, de Partibus Animalium:—in pl., esp. the parts or genitals, male and female, ἀνδρὲς μόρια Luc. Vit. Auct. 6; **τὰ γεννητικὰ μόρια** Diod. 1. 85; **τὰ μόρια** Plut. 2. 797 F; also in sing., **μ. ἀνδρὸς γόνιμον** lb. 323 B; **μ. γυναικεῖον** Luc. D. Mort. 28, 2.

3. of persons, a member of a council, etc.,

Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 17, cf. 4. **III.** in Gramm. *an affix*, distinguished from μέριος (a part of a word), E. M. 141. 47., 809. 9. **IV.** in Arithm. *the divisor of a number: also a fraction.*

μόριος, α, ον, = μέριμος, μόρισμος, Anth. P. 7. 477.—For Ζεύς Μόριος, v. sub μορία.

μορμῖλλον, v. μερμῖλλον.

μορμολύκειον, τό, like μορῶν, a bugbear, hobgoblin, Ar. Thesm. 417, Fr. 97, 187, Plat. Phaedo 77 E; cf. Kuhn. Tim.: in MSS., sometimes, μορμολύκειον:—μορμολύκη, ἡ, Strab. 19; μορμολυκεία, ἡ, Arr. Epict. 2. 1, 15.

μορμολύττωμαι, Dep. used only in pres. and impf., except that aor. 1 μορμολυγμένος occurs in Galen.: (μορμῶν). To frighten, scare, Ar. Av. 1245, Plat. Crito 46 C; μ. τινα ἀπό τινος Xen. Symp. 4, 27. **II.** to fear, be afraid of, τι Plat. Ax. 364 B.—The Act. form μορμολύττω is not found; for Meineke has corrected Crates 'Hr. 1, v. Com. Fr. 4. 658; but Phot. has μορμολύζω.

μορμоро-ωτός, ὄν, hideous to behold, Ar. Ran. 925:—Hesych. cites μόρμороς, ὄ, = φόβος.

μορμυρίζω, = μορμύρω, Hesych., Suid., Phot.

μορμύρος [ῥ], ὄ, a sea-fish, mormyrus, Arist. H. A. 6. 17, 7, Anth. P. 6. 304; μορμύριος is f. l. in the old Edd. of Ath. 313 E, Opp. H. 1. 100.

μορμύρῳ [ῥ], of water, to roar and boil, ποταμὸν ἀφρῶ μορμύροντα ἰδὼν Il. 5. 599, cf. 21. 325; ῥόος Ἰλκεανὸς ἀφρῶ μορμύρων 18. 403; so in late Ep., and Ael. N. A. 14. 26, fin.:—Med., = Act., Dion. P. 82. (Cf. Skt. marmaras, Lat. murmur, O. H. G. murmulon = mormeln.)

μορμύσσομαι, = μορμολύττωμαι 1, Call. Dian. 70, Del. 297:—so μορμύνα, Hesych.

Μορμῶ, ὄος contr. οὖς, also Μορμών, ὄνος, ἡ, a hideous she-monster, used by nurses to frighten children with, like the mania of the Romans, Luc. Philops. 2, v. Ruhnk. Tim.: generally, a bugbear, ἀπένεγκ' ἐμοὶ τὴν μορμύνα Ar. Ach. 582; οὐδὲν δέομεθ' . . τῆς σῆς μορμόνος Pax 474 (both times of Lamachus' helmet and crest); φοβεῖσθαι τοὺς πελταστας, ὥσπερ μορμόνας (vulg. -άνας) παιδάκια Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 17. **II.** as an exclamation to frighten children with, βοῦ! μορμῶ, δάκνει ἵππος Theocr. 15. 40; μορμῶ τοῦ θράους α ἵψ for his courage! Ar. Eq. 693. (Hesych. gives μόρμοι φόβοι κενόι, and μορμή καταπληκτική; hence μορμύνω, μορμύσσομαι, μόρμороς, μορματός, μορμολύζω, μορμολύττωμαι, μορμολύκειν, -λυκεῖν.)

μορμωτός, ὄ, ὄν, (as if from μορμῶν) frightful, Lyc. 342.

μορῶεις, εσσα, εν, in Il. 14. 183, Od. 18. 298, epith. of earrings, ἔρματα . . τρίγλῃνα, μορῶντα, wrought with much pains, skilfully wrought, as expl. by Hesych., and Eust. 976. 40 (so that the Root would be MEP, μέριμα); acc. to Apoll. Lex., ἀθάνατα, μόρον μὴ μετέχοντα. **II.** from μόρος, like μόριος, destined, fated, Lat. fatalis, esp. deadly, as it is explained in Nic. Al. 130, 136, 582, Q. Sm. 1. 152.

μόρον, τό, the black mulberry, Epich. 161 b Ahr.; πεπαίετρος μόρων Aesch. Fr. 259; white, black, and red, Il. 114, cf. Soph. Fr. 462 b, Ath. 51 B sq. (Pott compares Germ. Maul-beere, our mul-berry.)

μόροξος, ὄ, = μόροχος, Galen.

μορο-πνέω, = κακοπαθῶ, Hesych.

μόρος, ὄ, (μείρομαι) = μοῖρα 11, man's appointed doom, fate, destiny, but only in Poets and Ion. Prose; c. inf., μόρος [ἐστιν] ὀλέσθαι 'tis one's doom to die, Il. 19. 421; ὑπὲρ μόρον (vulg. ὑπέρμороν) beyond destiny, said of those who by their own fault add to their destined share of misery, Il. 20. 30., 21. 517, Od. 1. 34, 35, etc.: the analogy of ὑπὲρ Διὸς αἰῶν (Il. 17. 321), ὑπὲρ θεῶν (Ib. 327), ὑπὲρ μοῖραν (20. 334) shews that the word is best written divisim; though the form ὑπέρμоро, Il. 2. 155, indicates an adverbial form, and ὑπερμώρος is found in Eust.; cf. La Roche Text-Krit. 370. **II.** doom, death, Lat. fatum, Il. 18. 465, etc., Pind. P. 3. 105, and Trag., cf. Pors. Hec. 1252; νῦν δ' . . ἤλθε πῶθεν σωτήρ, ἡ μύρον εἶπω; Aesch. Cho. 1073; also in Hdt., who always uses it of a violent death, μόρω τουούτῳ ἐχρήσατο came to his end thus, 1. 117; in Hom. κακὸς μόρος, θανάτος τε μόρος τε are often joined, Il. 21. 133, Od. 9. 61, etc.; μόρω ἀνοσίφ, αἰσχίστην Hdt. 3. 65., 9. 17, etc.; also in pl., Aesch. Theb. 420, Soph. Ant. 1313, 1329. **2.** later, = νεκρός, a corpse, Anth. P. 7. 404; like Lat. mors in Propert. 2. 10, 22, Cic. Mil. 32. **III.** Μόρος as a mythical person, the son of Night, Hes. Th. 211, but never personified in Trag., so that Aesch. could say τόνδε Μοῖρ' ἐπαραύνει μόρον, Cho. 911.

μόροχθος, ὄ, a sort of life-clay, Diosc. 5. 152; also μόροχος.

μορρία or **μόρρῖα**, ἡ, Paus. 8. 18, 5, and μορρίνη, ἡ, Arr. Periopl. M. Rubri 6 (who supplies the Subst. λέβια with it), Lat. murrha Mart. 10. 80:—a costly material from which were made vases, cups, etc., (vasa murrha or murrhina, Propert. 4. 5, 26, Plin., Juven., etc.), first brought to Rome from Asia by Pompey the Great (B. C. 61), Plin. 37. 7 sq. What the murrha was seems to have been unknown to the ancients themselves; the opinions of modern scholars fall into two classes; **1.** that it was a natural substance, such as agate or jade; and this well agrees with Pliny's description (37. 8), and the maculosae pocula murrhae of Mart. l. c.; King (Antique Gems pp. 83 sqq.) decides for agate; **2.** that it was Chinese porcelain, china; first started by J. C. Scaliger and Salmas., and supported at length by Roloff in Wolf's Museum 2. 3, pp. 507 sq.:—the line of Propert. (l. c.) murrhaeque in Parthis pocula cocta focis, is in favour of this opinion;—but this is the only evidence to the point, unless Gell's statement be well founded, that porcelain was called Murrha di Smyrna to the middle of the 16th Cent., cf. Becker Gallus 1. p. 144.—Prob. it was originally agate or some natural material, which was afterwards imitated in porcelain or glass, as described by Propert. l. c.; that these were sham murrhina made in glass appears from Arr. l. c., Plin. 36. 67.

μόροσμος, ον, (μός) poet. Adj., used also by Hdt., appointed by fate, destined, Lat. fatalis, ἡ δὲ κ' ἐπειτα γήμαιθ', ὅς κε πλείστα πόροι καὶ μόροσμος ἔλθοι Od. 16. 392., 21. 162; οὐτ' ἀρ' Ὀδυσῆι . . μόροσμος ἦεν . . Διὸς νῦν ἀποκτάμεν Il. 5. 674; μ. ἐστί θεῶν . . δαμῆναι 19. 417, cf. Hdt. 3. 154; φ' θανεῖν οὐ μ. Aesch. Pr. 933; σοὶ μὲν γαμεῖσθαι μ. γαμεῖν δ' ἐμοὶ Id. Fr. 11; τὸ μόροσμον destiny, doom, Pind. P. 12. 55, Aesch. Theb. 263, 281, Soph. Ant. 236;—so, τὸ μόροσμι Solon 5. 55. **II.** fore-doomed to die, οὐτοὶ μόροσμοι εἰμι Il. 22. 13; μόροσμον ἡμαρ the day of doom, 15. 613, Od. 10. 175; so, μ. αἰῶν one's appointed time, Pind. O. 2. 18, Aesch. Supp. 47. Cf. μορίδιος.

μορτή, ἡ, (μείρομαι) a part, portion, esp. the portion of a colonus partiaris or metayer in the proceeds of an estate, which he farmed for a fixed part of the produce, commonly a sixth, Poll. 7. 151, Eust. 1854. 31:—hence ἐπιμортος γῆ land farmed by metayers, Solon. ap. Poll. l. c.; and ἐπιμортος γεωργός, a colonus partiaris, metayer, Hesych.; also, in late Greek, γεωργός μορτίτης. V. Ducang.

μορτο-βάτης, ἡ, trodden by the dead, μ. ναῦς, of Charon's boat, Hesych.

μορτός, ον, mortal, like the kindred βροτός, Call. Fr. 271; cf. Lat. mortuus and (in Liv. Andron. ap. Gell. 3. 16, 11) mortu. (From ✓MEP come also βρο-τός (i. e. μορ-τός), ἀ-μβρο-τός, ἀ-μβρό-σιος; cf. Skt. mar, mri-yē (moriōr), mri-tas, mri-tyas (mortuus, mortalis), a-mri-tas (immortalis), mar-as, mri-tas (mors); Lat. mor-iōr, mor-bus, etc.; Goth. maur-thr (murther), etc.:—akin also to μαρ-αῖνω, μαρ-ασμός, Lat. mar-ceo, mar-cidus, cf. Skt. mla, mlā-yē (marceo);—so that it cannot be connected with μέρομαι, μόρος.)

μορύσσω, Ep. Verb. = μόλυνω, to soil, stain, defile, sully, πάντα μορύσαις (aor. opt.) Nic. Al. 144:—elsewhere only in part. pf. pass. μορυνγμένα [εἴματα] καπνῷ Od. 14. 435; Ὀδυσῆα μεμ. αἵματα Q. Sm. 5. 450; μέλαν κνάνιον . . μεμ. ἄνθος black mixed with blue, Opp. C. 3. 39; μ. ἀφρῶ, ὅει Nic. Al. 318, 330.

Μορῦχος, ὄ, epith. of Dionysus in Sicily, from μορύσσω, because at the vintage they smeared his face with wine lees.

μορφάω, ὄ, to use gesticulations, Xen. Symp. 6, 4: to make faces or grimaces, Ael. N. A. 1. 29.

μόρφασμα, τό, that which is formed, Eust. Opusc. 73. 37.

μορφασμός, ὄ, gesticulation: a ridiculous dance, Ath. 626 F, Poll. 4. 103.

μορφάω, to shape, fashion, mould, Anth. P. 6. 354.

Μορφεύς, ἔως, ἡ, Morpheus, son of Sleep, god of dreams, so called because of the forms he calls up before the sleeper, first in Ovid, Metam. 11. 635.

μορφή, ἡ, form, shape, Lat. forma, σοὶ δ' ἐπὶ μὲν μορφή ἐπέων thou hast power to give shape to words, i. e. to give a colour of truth to lies (so Eust.), Od. 11. 367; so prob., ἄλλος μὲν . . εἶδος ἀκιδνόντος πέλει ἀνὴρ, ἀλλὰ θεὸς μορφήν ἐπέσι στρέφει one man is mean in outward form, but God adds a crown of shapeliness to his words, i. e. compensates for his mean appearance by eloquence, 8. 169: (Hom. has the word only in these two places, Hes. not at all; nor do they use it in any deriv. or compd.):—very common in all later writers, form, shape, figure, μορῶν βραχῦν Id. 1. 4 (3). 89; μορῶν μέτρα shape and size, Eur. Alc. 1063; periphr., μορῶν φύσις Aesch. Supp. 496; μ. σχῆμα, τύπωμα Eur. Ion 992, Phoen. 162; καὶ Γαῖα, πολλὰν ὑνομάταν μορφήν μία Aesch. Pr. 210; ὑνεύραν ἀλίγκιοι μορφαῖσιν Ib. 449; νυκτέραν φαντασμάτων ἔχουσι μορφάς Id. Fr. 298; προῖπεμψεν ἀντὶ φιλάτης μ. σποδόν Soph. El. 1159. **2.** often, like Lat. forma, species, a fine or beautiful form, Pind. O. 6. 128., 9. 99, etc. **3.** generally, form, fashion, appearance, Soph. Tr. 699, El. 199:—the outward form or semblance as opp. to the ἔδος or true form, Plat. Rep. 380 D; μ. θεῶν Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 13; ἥρῶαν εἶδεα καὶ μορφάς Ar. Rh. 4. 1193. **4.** a form, kind, sort, Eur. Ion 382, 1067, Plat. Rep. 397 C, etc. **II.** gesture, Dion. H. Epit. 10. 15. (Formerly considered as = forma, by metath.; but v. Pott 2. 119.)

μορφῆεις, εσσα, εν, formed, λίθον of stone, Anth. P. append. 111; esp. well-formed, shapely, goodly, Lat. formosus, Pind. l. 7 (6). 30, Melanippid. 1.

μόρφονος, ὄ, epith. of an eagle, Il. 24. 316, Hes. Sc. 134:—prob. expressing colour, dusky, dark, (from ὄρφν with μ prefixed), Lat. furvus; cf. περκνός, but Arist. took it to be a Subst., v. νηητοκτόνος.—In Hes. wrongly written μορφόνος, cf. Arcad. 62. 9 (where however μέλας must be read for μέγας), cf. also Lob. Paral. 341; 344.

μορφο-εἶδής, ἐς, in form or shape, Plut. 2. 335 D, 735 A.

μορφο-ποιέω, = μορφῶω, Just. M. Apol. 1. 9.

μορφοσκοπία, ἡ, observance of the form, Joseph. Hypomn. 327.

μορφο-σκόπος, ον, observing forms or figures, Artemid. 2. 69.

μορφο-φάνης, ἐς, appearing in form, Anth. P. 1. 88.

μορφῶω, to form, give shape or form to, Arat. 374, Anth. P. 1. 50, Clem. Al. 700: to sketch, figure, Anth. P. 1. 33:—Pass. to be put into shape, have shape or form, Theophr. C. P. 5. 6, 7, Plut. 2. 1013 C, etc. **II.** c. dupl. acc., σποδῖν . . ἄνδρα μ. to form it into a man, Or. Sib. 4. 177.

μορφῶναι, to adorn, Hesych.

Μορφά, ὄος, contr. οὖς, ἡ, name of Aphrodité at Laedaemon, perhaps the Shapely, Paus. 3. 15, 8. **II.** = μορφή, Archyt. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 714.

μόρφωμα, τό, form, shape, figure, sing., Epicur. ap. Sext. Emp. P. 2. 25, M. 7. 267; ἀπαξ ἐκάστῳ καθανόν μ. Aesch. Ag. 873; ὀνείρων ἐμπερεῖς μορφώμασιν Ib. 1218; βροτείους ἐμπερεῖς μ. Id. Eum. 412; pl. for sing., κύκνον μορφώματ' ὀνείδος λαβών Eur. Hel. 19.

μόρφωσις, ἡ, a shaping, bringing into shape, τῶν δένδρων Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 4. **II.** form, semblance, Ep. Rom. 2. 20., 2 Tim. 3. 5.

μορφωτικός, ἡ, *fit for shaping*, Eust. Opusc. 217. 43.
μορφώτρια, ἡ, fem. as if from **μορφώτης**, *σὺν μ. changing men into swine*, Eur. Tro. 437.
μόσσαν, ἴνος, δ, a wooden house or tower, δ βασιλεὺς [τῶν Μοσσυνόικων], δ ἐν τῇ μόνῳ Xen. An. 5. 4. 26; *ὁν τοῖς μοσσύνουσι* (as if from **μόσσαν**, unless with Schneid we read *τοῖν μοσσύνουσι*), Ib.; [αἱ Μοσσύνουκοι] οἰκοῦσιν ἐπὶ ἐνλίνοισι . . . πύργοις . . . μόνσσαν αὐτὰ καλοῦντες Dion. H. 1. 26, cf. Strab. 549. These **Μοσσύνουκοι** are first mentioned as an Asiatic race near the Black Sea, neighbours of the Colchi and Tibareni, by Hdt. 3. 94. 7. 78. Natural bronze was said to be produced in their country, Arist. Mirab. 62. [v. Ap. Rh. 2. 1016, 1018, whence also it appears that **μόσσαν**, not **μόσυν**, is the true form.]
μόσυλον, τό, a kind of cinnamon, diff. from **μουσλίτις**, ἡ, which is a kind of cassia, Diosc. 1. 13.
Μόσυχλος, δ, *Mosychlos*, a volcano in Lemnos, Nic. Th. 472: Adj. **Μοσυχλαίος**, α, ον, Buttm. in Wolf's Mus. 1. 2. pp. 295 sq.
μοσχάριον, τό, Dim. of **μόσχος** II, a little calf, LXX (2 Regg. 17. 29).
μοσχάς, δδος, ἡ, a heifer, Gloss.
μοσχία, ἡ, the planting of a sucker or layer, Schol. Theocr. 1. 48, Philo Byz. de vii Mir. 1.
μόσχειος, ον, of a calf, κρέα **μόσχεια** veal, Xen. An. 4. 5. 31; **μόσχεια** alone, Anth. P. 9. 377; μ. αἶμα Ib. 6. 263; μ. κυνοῦχος a calfskin leash, Xen. Cyn. 2. 9; **μόσχειον** (sc. δέρμα), τό, a calf-skin, Id. Eq. 12. 7.
μόσχευμα, τό, a sucker taken off and planted, an offset, Lat. *stolo*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 11. 5, LXX (Sap. 4. 3), Philo.
μοσχευαῖτος, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to throw out suckers, Gloss.
μόσχευσις, ἡ, propagation of plants by suckers, Geop. 11. 3.
μοσχεύω, to plant a sucker, Theophr. C. P. 1. 2. 1., 3. 5. 1, etc.; τὸ με-
μοσχευμένον 3. 5. 3:—metaph., μ. τοὺς τοιούτους ἐν τοῖς δικαστηρίοις
 Dem. 785. 4, cf. Dion. H. 7. 46, Philostr. 269.
μοσχῆ (sc. δὲ), ἡ, a calfskin, Anaxandr. Incert. 14.
μοσχῆδον, Adv. (**μόσχος** II) like a calf, Nic. Al. 357.
μοσχίλας, ον, δ, like a calf; used of any young animal, a leveret, etc.,
 Poll 5. 74: a three-year old ram, Eust. 1627. 15.
μοσχίδιον [τ], τό, Dim. of **μόσχος** (A), a young shoot, sucker or layer,
σκιῶν from fig-trees, Ar. Ach. 996.
μοσχίον, τό, Dim. of **μόσχος** (B), a young calf, Ephipp. 'Ομοι. 1,
 Theocr. 4. 4 and 44.
μόσχιος, α, ον, (**μόσχος** II) like **μόσχειος**, of a calf, θρίξ Eur. El. 811.
μοσχίτης, ον, δ, a fish, Schol. Opp. H. 1. 307.
μοσχοθύτης [v], ον, δ, a slaughterer of calves, Gloss.
μοσχοποιέω, to make a calf, Act. Apost. 7. 41.
μοσχοποιία, ἡ, the making of a calf, Eccl.
μόσχος (A), δ, a young shoot or twig, διδὴ **μόσχοισι** λύγοισι (v. λύγος)
 II. 11. 105, cf. Theophr. H. P. 9. 18. 8, C. P. 5. 9. 1. (It is obvious to
 connect **μόσχος** with **σχός**, ζῶς, but Curt. doubts this, p. 542.)
μόσχος (B), δ, ἡ, a calf, often in Eur.: a young bull, which form the
 god Apis was believed to assume, Hdt. 2. 41., 3. 28: and as fem. a heifer,
 young cow, **μόσχους** ἀμέλγειν Eur. Cycl. 389, cf. Bacch. 736; a calf was
 the prize of Lyric Poets at Athens, *ἔδειν ἐπὶ μόσχῳ* Ar. Ach. 13, cf. Benth.
 Phal. p. 302. 2. metaph. a boy, Eur. I. A. 1623; or as fem., a
 girl, maid, Lat. *juvenca*, Id. Hec. 526, Andr. 711, etc.; cf. ἔρνος,
 ὄσος.
 3. any young animal, Id. I. T. 163, Bacch. 1184; even of
 birds, μ. χελιδόνος Achae. ap. Eust. 753. 55. (This **μόσχ-ος** has been
 compared with Skt. *uksh-an* (bos), Lat. *vacc-a*: but this is dub., v. Curt.
 Gr. Et. p. 543.)
μόσχος (C), δ, the animal perfume musk, Aëtius.
μοσχοσφραγιστής, ὁδ, ὁ, one who picks out and seals calves for sacri-
 fice, Chaeerem. ap. Porph. de Abst. 4. 7, cf. Hdt. 2. 38.
μοσχοσφραγιστικά βιβλία, τά, books describing the duties of the *μο-*
σχοσφραγιστής, Clem. Al. 758.
μοσχοτομέα, ἡ, (**μόσχος** I) an osier-bed, C. I. 1732. 28.
μοσχοτόμος, ον, cutting up or slaughtering calves, Gloss.
μοσχοτρόφος, ον, feeding calves, Hesych. s. v. *τιθῆνός*.
μοσχοφάγος, ον, eating calves or veal, Schol. Ar. Ran. 357.
μοτός, δ, shredded linen, lint for dressing wounds, Hipp. V. C. 907, etc.:
 Ep. gen. pl. **μοτάν** (as if from **μοτή**) Q. Sm. 4. 212: also **μοτόν**, τό,
 Hesych.: Dim. **μοτάριον**, τό, Eust. Opusc. 163. 83: cf. *ἐμμοτος*.
μοτοφύλαξ, ακος, δ, a bandage for keeping the lint in its place, Oríbas.
 7 Mai:—also, **μοτοφυλάκιον** φάρμακον Paul. Aeg. 6. 62.
μοτώω, to dress a wound with lint, Hipp. V. C. 904, Hesych.
μοτώ, ἡ, a kind of cassia, Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri 12.
μότωμα, τό, a lint dressing for a wound, Hipp. 1194 F.
μότωσις, ἡ, a dressing with lint, Hipp. Art. 806, Aquila V. T.
μουία, ἡ, Lacon. for *μύια*, a fly, Hesych.
μούκηρος, **μουκηρόβατος**, v. *μύκηρος*.
μουκίω, prob. Lacon. for *μύω* (A), Hesych. explains it *μέμφεσθαι*
τοῖς χεῖλεσι.
μουναῖδον, Adv. (*μουνός*) = *μόνον*, Opp. C. 4. 40.
μουναῖξ, Adv. (*μουνός*) singly, *ὀρχήσασθαι* Od. 8. 371; μ. *πτενομένων*
in single combat, II. 417.
μουναρχέω, -ία, etc., v. sub **μοναρχέω**, -ία, etc.
μουνικίπιον, τό, the Rom. *municipium*, C. I. (add.) 5491 b.
μουνογενής, -γονος, **μουνόλιθος**, -μήτωρ, -τόκος, **μουνόω**, etc., v.
 sub **μουνό-**.
μουνό-έτις, ἡ, one year old, Epigr. Gr. 431: poet. word.
Μουνυχία, ἡ, *Munychia*, a harbour at Athens between Phalerum and
 Peiræus, Hdt. 8. 76, Thuc. 2. 13: also the peninsula between this har-
 bour and Peiræus, Strab. 395:—also **Μουνύχιον**, τό, Schol. Call. Dian.
 259; **Μουνύχιος** λιμήν, Schol. Eur. Hipp. 762:—**Μουνύχιος**, δ, an in-

habitant of the place, Steph. Byz.
 II. epith. of Artemis, who
 was worshipped there, Call. Dian. 259, cf. Dem. 262. 18.
Μουνυχίαζε, Adv. to *Munychia*, Lys. 132. 25.
Μουνυχίαθεν, Adv. from *Munychia*, Steph. Byz.
Μουνυχιάσι, Adv. at *Munychia*, Thuc. 8. 92, Lys. 132. 4: properly, a
 form of the dat. pl., like 'Ολυμπίαισι.
Μουνύχιον, ἄνωσ, δ, *Munychion*, the tenth Attic month, in which was
 held the festival of *Munychian Artemis*, = the latter part of April and be-
 ginning of May, Ar. Av. 1047; next after Elaphbolion, Aeschin. 40. 20.
 V. Clinton F. H. 2. append. xix.
μουνώψ, Ion. for *μονάψ*, Aesch. Pr. 804.
μουρρίνη, ἡ, v. sub **μορρία**.
Μούσα, ἡ, ἡ, Aeol. *Μοῖσα* Pind., Theocr., etc.; Dor. *Μῶσα* Aleman
 1, etc.; Lacon. *Μῶδ* (for *Μῶσα*) Ar. Lys. 1297; v. An. Ox. 1. 277: (v.
 sub *μῶα*):—the Muse, goddess of song, music, poetry, dancing, the
 drama, and all fine arts; Hom. often has the pl. *Μοῦσαι*, but the number
 nine only in Od. 24. 60 (prob. an interpolation). Their several names,
 Clio, Euterpe, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpsichore, Erato, Polyhymnia or
 Polyhymnia, Urania, and Calliope—*ἡ δὲ προφερεστάτη ἐστὶν ἀπασῶν*—
 first in Hes. Th. 77. Still later, each had assigned to her a separate pro-
 vince of Music, Poetry, etc. Hom. makes them daughters of Zeus,
 Ὀδυσσεύς *Μοῦσαι*, Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο θυγατέρες II. 2. 491, cf. Od. 1.
 10; so Hes. Th. 25. 30, 104, etc., and names Mnemosyné as their mother,
 Ib. 915; whereas Mimnermos considers the ancient Muses as sprung from
 Uranos, Paus. 9. 29. 2. Paus. also says that they were orig. three,
Μελέτη, Μνήμη, Ἀοιδή; but Cic. N. D. 3. 21 says that the first Muses
 were four, *Thelxioné, Aoidé, Arché, Meleté*, daughters of the second
 Zeus, that the nine daughters of the third Zeus and Mnemosyné were
 the second Muses, and the *Pierides*, daughters of Pierus and Antiopé,
 the third Muses: v. *Πιερία*. For the views of modern writers on this sub-
 ject, v. Buttmann Mythol. 1. 273 sq., cf. Seebode and Friedem. Misc.
 Crit. 2. pp. 437 sq. The worship of these Nymphs belonged orig. to the
 Pierian Thracians, who introduced it into Southern Greece, Müller Hist.
 Gr. Literat. 3. § 9. On their treatment as subjects of art, v. Müller Archæol.
 d. Künst. § 393.
 II. *μούσα*, as appellat., music, song, μ. *στυγερὰ*
 Aesch. Eum. 308; *εὐφῆμος* Id. Supp. 695; *καναχὸν* . . . *θείας ἀντίλκρον*
μούσας Soph. Tr. 643; *μοῖσαν φέρειν* to sing, Pind. N. 3. 49; *τίς ἦδε*
μούσα; what strain is this? Eur. Ion 757; *ἄλκρος* μ. Id. Phoen. 1028;
 also in Prose, *ἔδειν δόδοιμον* μ. Plat. Legg. 829 D. 2. *eloquence*,
argument, Eur. Alc. 962, cf. Valck. Phoen. 50:—in pl. arts, accomplish-
 ments, Ar. Nub. 972, Plat. Rep. 548 B, etc.
 III. generally, fit-
 ness, propriety, Plat. Legg. 775 B, cf. Stallb. Rep. 411 D.
Μουσάγετης, ον, δ, Dor. for *Μουσηγέτης*, leader of the Muses, Lat.
Musagetes, of Apollo, Pind. Fr. 82, Plat. Legg. 653 C, Diod., etc.; also
Μουσηγέτα, C. I. 2342:—Hercules also is called *Μουσάγετης*, C. I.
 5987.—Cf. Lob. Phryn. 430. [α properly, as in Pind.: but α in Orph.
 H. 34. 6.]
μουσάριον, τό, an ointment for the eyes, Alex. Trall. 2. 129.
Μουσείον, τό, a temple of the Muses, seat or haunt of the Muses,
 Aeschin. 2. 21; of the Nymphs, Plat. Phaedr. 278 B:—hence, 2.
 generally, a school of art, poetry, etc., Aeschin. 2. 22, Plut. 2. 736 C; and
 so Athens was called τὸ τῆς Ἑλλάδος μ., Ath. 187 D:—metaph., *μου-*
σεῖα θρηνημαὶ *ἐνναδὸς χοῖροι* chiming in with dirges, Eur. Hel. 174;
ἀηδόνων μ. a choir of nightingales, Id. Fr. 89; parodied *χελιδόνων* *μου-*
σεῖα, Ar. Ran. 93; *μουσεῖα λόγων* schools for teaching newfangled
 words, such as *διπλασιολογία*, etc., Plat. Phaedr. 267 C; and so perh.
 τὸ τῆς φύσεως μ., a phrase of Alcidas censured by Arist. Rhet. 3.
 3. 3. 3. *Μουσεία* (sc. *ἐπεὰ*), τό, a festival of the Muses, Paus. 9. 31,
 3; so in sing., Ath. 629 A. 4. a Museum, i. e. a philosophical school
 and library, such as that of Plato at Athens, Diog. L. 4. 1, etc.; that
 at Alexandria, Strab. 793, etc.; cf. Grote Plat. 1. 146 sq., and v. *Βιβλιο-*
θήκη.
 II. the Museum, a hill in Athens, S.W. of the Acropolis,
 said to be the place where Musaeus sang and was buried, Paus. 1. 25, 8,
 cf. Dict. of Geogr. p. 283. III. as the title of a book, ap. Stob.
 120. 3. IV. *μουσεῖον* = Lat. *opus musivum*, mosaic: v. Ducaug.:
 hence *μουσιώω*, *μουσιώωσις*, *μουσιώμα*.
Μούσιος, ον, Acol. *Μουσαῖος*, α, ον, (*Μούσα*) of or belonging to the
 Muses, ἔδρα Eur. Bacch. 408; ἄρμα *Μουσαῖον* the car of Poesy, Pind. 1.
 8 (7). 133; λίθος M. a monument of song, Id. N. 8. 80. II.
μουσική, κέλαδος Auth. P. 9. 372.—The common form was *μουσικός*.
μουσ-ηγέτω, to lead the Muses, Theod. Prodr.
μουσιάτωρ, ὀρος, δ, a worker in mosaic, C. I. 8736.
μουσιζέω, to sing or play, Dor. *μουσισδω*, Theocr. 8. 38., II. 81;
 Lacon. *μουσιδδω*, Hesych.:—Med. in act. sense, *ἀχαριν κέλαδον* *μου-*
σιζόμενος Eur. Cycl. 489.
μουσικεύομαι, Dep. = foreg., Sext. Emp. M. 6. 29.
μουσική (sc. *τέχνη*), ἡ, any art over which the Muses presided, esp.
 music, or rather lyric poetry sung to music, Hdt. 6. 129, Pind. O. 1. 22,
 cf. Thuc. 3. 104, Plat. Symp. 196 E, 205 C; *τίς ἡ τέχνη*, ἥς τὸ καθαρίειν
 καὶ τὸ ἄδειν καὶ τὸ ἐμβαίνειν ὀρθῶς; Answ. *μουσικὴν μοι δοκεῖ λέγειν*,
 Id. Alc. 1. 108 D. II. generally, art, letters, accomplishment,
 Hdt. 3. 131, Plat., etc.; *μουσικὴ καὶ πάση φιλοσοφία προσχρῆμενος*
 Plat. Tim. 88 C, cf. Phaedo 61 A, Stallb. Prot. 340 A: the three branches
 of Athenian education were *μουσική, γράμμαται, γυμναστική*, Plat.
 Enthyd. 276 A, Rep. 403 C, Theag. 122 E, Xen. Lac. 2. 1, cf. Arist.
 Pol. 8. 3. 7 (where *γραφική*, drawing, is added), v. Becker Charikles
 1. pp. 48 sq.; *ἐν μουσικῇ καὶ γυμναστικῇ παιδεύειν* to educate in mind
 and body, Plat. Crito 50 D.—The passage, Eur. Supp. 904-8 is prob. an
 interpolation, v. Dind.
μουσικο-πρεπῶς, Adv. *musician-like*, Theod. Stud.

μουσικός, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. **μωσικός**, ἄ, ὄν Theages ap. Stob. p. 11. 42:—*of or for music, musical, ἄγῳνος* μ. καὶ γυνμικός Ar. Pl. 1163, cf. Thuc. 3. 104; χοροὶ τε καὶ ἄγῳνοι Plat. Legg. 825 C; τὰ μουσικά music, Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 38:—Adv. —*ως*, Plat. Alc. I. 108 D:—*v. sub μουσική*. II. of persons skilled in music, musical, opp. to ἄμωσος, Xen. I. c., etc.; ποιητικὸς καὶ μ. ἄνδρες Plat. Legg. 802 B; κύκνος καὶ ἄλλα ζῷα μ. Id. Rep. 620 A; περὶ αὐλοῦς μουσικώτατοι Ath. 176 E:—*a lyric poet*, opp. to an Epic, Plat. Phaedr. 243 A. 2. generally, versed in all or any of the arts, a votary of the Muses, a man of letters and accomplishment, a scholar, opp. to ἀμαθής, Ar. Eq. 191; ἀνὴρ σοφὸς καὶ μ. Id. Vesp. 1244; ἀνδρὸς φιλοσόφου ἢ φιλοκάλου ἢ μ. Plat. Phaedr. 248 D; and often in Plat.; μουσικωτάτη πόλις most full of liberal arts, Isocr. 425 A:—*c. inf.*, παρ' ὅλῃς μουσικώτεροι λέγειν more accomplished in speaking before a mob, Eur. Hipp. 989, cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 22, 3.—The proper and derived senses often run one into the other, *v. Plat. II. cc.*—From the last sense, III. applied to things, elegant, delicate, βρώματα Dioxipor. I. ἥδιον οὐδὲν, οὐδὲ μουσικώτερον Philem. Ἐπιδ. 1:—*harmonious, fitting, suitable*, Plat. Legg. 729 C:—Adv. —*ως*, harmoniously, suitably, οὐ πάνν μ. λέγεσθαι Id. Prot. 333 A; μ. ἐρᾶν Id. Rep. 403 A; ὁρθῶς καὶ μ. Id. Legg. 816 C; εὐρύθμως καὶ μ. εἰπεῖν Isocr. 294 D: Sup. μουσικώτατα, Ar. Ran. 873.

μουσικός, ὄν, ὁ, a musician, Dor. word in Hesych.

μουσικός, (Μουσείον III) to work in mosaic, Byz.

μουσίσσω, Dor. for μουσίζω.

μουσίσμα, τό, μουσίσματος, ὡς, ἡ, (μουσίσμα) work in mosaic, Byz.

μούσιμα, ὄν, ὁ, a Sardinian animal, Strab. 225; prob. the *musimon*, often supposed to be the original of the sheep, Schneid. Varro R. R. 2. 2, 12.

μουσέ-δομος, ὄν, built by song, of the walls of Thebes, Anth. P. 9. 250.

μουσοδόνημα, τό, (δονέω) a poetic frenzy, Eupol. Προσπ. 4.

μουσο-εργός, *v. sub μουσουργός*.

μουσο-κόλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a courtier of the Muses, Dion. H. 7. 9.

μουσο-λήπτος, ὄν, Muse-inspired, Plut. Marcell. 17., 2. 452 B.

μουσομαῖνέω, to be Muse-mad, Luc. Nero 6, Ath. 183 E.

μουσο-μαῖνής, ἐς, smitten by, or devoted to, the Muses, Soph. Fr. 747; τέττις Anth. P. 10. 16.

μουσομανία, ἡ, devotion to the Muses, Plut. 2. 706 B.

μουσο-μαντις ὄρνις, bird of prophetic song, Aesch. ap. Ar. Av. 276.

μουσο-μήτηρ, ὄρος, ἡ, the mother of Muses and all arts, epith. of Memory, Aesch. Pr. 461.

μουσομαί, Pass. to be trained in the ways of the Muses, to be educated or accomplished, ὁ μεμουςσάμην καὶς Ar. Lys. 1127; πολυγυμναστος ὢν καὶ μεμουςσάμενος Plut. 2. 1121 F; hence Plut. speaks of Cimon's ὑγρὸν καὶ μεμουςσάμενον, his easy and polished manners, Vit. Pericl. 5; μουςσάμενός φωνήν taught to utter it, Ael. N. A. 16. 3. II. to be set to music, τὰ δὲ ὁδοὶ .. μουσομένητα κρούματα Dion. H. de Dem. 40:—to sound musically, Philostr. 713.

μουσο-πάτακτος, ὄν, smitten by the Muses, Cic. ad Q. 2. 10.

μουσο-πνευστος, ὄν, inspired by the Muses, Greg. Naz.

μουσοποιέω, to write poetry, *c. acc. cogn.*, νόμους μ. Soph. Fr. 747.

II. to sing of, τινα Ar. Nub. 334.

μουσο-ποιός, ὄν, making poetry, a poet, of Hipponax, Theocr. Ep. 21, cf. Eur. Tro. 1189: a poetess, of Sappho, Hdt. 2. 135. II. singing or playing, μ. μέριμνα Eur. Hipp. 1428.

μουσο-πόλος, ὄν, serving the Muses, poetic, οἰκία Sappho 61; μ. στοναχά a tuneful lament, Eur. Phoen. 1500; χεῖρες, στέφανος Anth. P. 9. 270., 12. 257.

II. as Subst. a bard, minstrel, poet, Eur. Alc. 447.

μουσο-πρόσωπος, ὄν, musical-looking, Anth. P. 9. 570.

μουσο-στικός, ὄν, worked in mosaic (cf. Μουσείον III), Byz.

μουσο-τέχνης, Dor. —*vas*, ὁ, a musician, Epigr. Gr. 193.

μουσο-τράφης, ἐς, reared by the Muses, Eust. 124. 25.

μουσοσυργία, = μουσοποιέω, Poll. 4. 57, Philostr.

μουσοσυργία, ἡ, a singing, making poetry, Luc. Vit. Auct. 3.

μουσοσυργός, ὄν, contr. for μουσοεργός (which occurs in Hipp. 236. 29), cultivating music: as Subst. a singing girl, Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 11, Theopomp. Hist. 126; ὁρχηστρίδες καὶ μ. Luc. Amor. 10, cf. Hippoloch. Ath. 129 A.

μουσο-φθάρτος, ὄν, slain by the Muses, Lyc. 832.

μουσο-φίλης, ἐς, loving the Muses, Anth. P. 11. 44.

μουσο-φίλητος, ὄν, dear to the Muses, Corinna 23.

μουσο-χάρης, ἐς, delighting in the Muses or in poetry, Anth. P. 9. 411.

μουστοάκιον, τό, Dim. of μουστάξ (= μύσταξ), Cramer An. Oxon. 3. 76.

II. in pl., Lat. *mustacea*, a sort of cake, Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 647 D; *mustacei* in Cato R. R. 121.

μουστοπίπτα, ἡ, = οἰνοῦττα, Byzant., Schol. Ar. Pl. 1122.

μούστος, ὁ, Lat. *mustum*, wine-juice, Byz.

μουσφός, ὄν, (ᾠδῇ) singing, making poetry, Manetho 5. 143.

μοχλός, (μόχος) like μογέω, to be weary or worn out with toil, to be sore distressed, ἀλλὰ μιν οἶα κήδεαι μοχλῶσιν Il. 10. 106; ὄμωρος ἥλιον τε καίμασι Soph. O. C. 351; πόνοις Eur. Ion 134:—*absol.* to work hard, labour, often in Eur., as in Ar. Pl. 556, Thuc. 2. 39, etc.; μοχλεῖν περὶ τινα for one, Xen. An. 6. 6, 31; χρημάτων ὑπερ Eur. Fr. 584. 5; ἐπὶ χρηστοῖς (sc. τέκνοις) Id. Med. 1104: often in Eur. *c. acc. cogn.*, μ. μόχθους, πόνοις to undergo hardships, Id. Andr. 134, Hel. 1446, etc.; or to execute painful tasks, Id. Hipp. 207, Ion 103; πολλά δὲ καὶ θερμά μ. Soph. Tr. 1047; πολλά μ. Ar. Pl. 282, etc.; τάδε, ταῦτα μ. Eur. El. 64, Ar. Pl. 517, etc.; μ. μαθήματα to toil at learning, Eur. Hec. 815; μ. ἅπαντ' ἐν οἰκίᾳ Pherecr. Ἄγρ. 1. 2. *c. acc. objecti*, τέκνα .. ἀμύχθησα the children I toiled for, Eur. Il. F. 281; μ. τινα θεραπεύειν = θεραπεύειν, Id. Phoen. 1549.—On its difference from πονέω, *v. sub μόχος*.

μοχθής, εσσα, ἐν, = μοχθρός, Schol. Nic. Al. 616.

μόχθημα, τό, always in pl. *toils, hardships*, Aesch. Pr. 464, Soph. O. C. 1616, Eur. Ion 1129.

μοχθηρία, ἡ, bad condition, badness, σῶματος Plat. Rep. 609 E. 2. of a person, badness, want of skill, τοῦ λατροῦ Antipho 126. 17; τῶν κυβερνητῶν Plat. Polit. 302 A. II. mostly in moral sense, badness, wickedness, depravity, rascality, Lat. *pravitas*, Ar. Pl. 109, 159, Plat. Legg. 734 C, etc.; τὰς μ. τῆς ἡλιωτότητος τῆς ἐμῆς Cratin. Πυρ. 9; ἀπερὰ καὶ μοχθηρία Arist. Eth. N. 5. 1, 14:—in a half-concrete sense, τὰ πρῶτα τῆς ἐκεῖ μ. chief of the rascaldom down there (in Hades), Ar. Ran. 421.

μοχθηρόομαι, Pass. to be troublesome, Aquila V. T.

μοχθηρός, ἄ, ὄν, (μοχθέω) suffering hardship, in sore distress, miserable, wretched, of persons, Aesch. Theb. 257; ὃ μόχθηρος σὺ! Ar. Ach. 165, Ran. 1175; ὃ μόχθηρε Plat. Phaedr. 268 E:—*so*, of conditions, μοχθηρῆς εὐσυχῆς τῆς ζῆσης Hdt. 7. 46; ζῆν βίον μ. Soph. Ph. 254; μοχθηρὰ τλήναι to suffer hardships, Aesch. Cho. 752. 2. in a bad state, sorry, worthless, βούς Ar. Eq. 316; ἱμάτιον Cratin. Σερφί. 1; μοχθηρότερα ἀποδιδόναι τὰ [ἱμάτια] ἢ παρ' ἑαυτῶν Plat. Meno 91 E; μοχθηρὰ τὰ πράγματα καταλαμβάνειν to find trade in a bad state, Dem. 909. 21; μ. ἐλπίδας ἔχειν Dinarch. 103. fin.; μ. τραγῳδία Arist. Metaph. 13. 3, 8; ὕδατα Id. Probl. 3. 8; χρῶς Id. H. A. 9. 15, 3:—of appearance, μοχθηρὸς τὴν ἰδέαν ugly, Andoc. 13. 20:—Adv., σῶματι μοχθηρῶς διακείσθαι to be in a sorry plight, Plat. Gorg. 504 E; ζῆν μ. Ib. 505 A:—Comp., μοχθηρότερος ἔχειν Id. Rep. 343 E; —ότερον, Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 13:—Sup., —ότατα, Plat. Eryx. fin. II. most common of persons, in moral sense, much like πονηρός, bad, knavish, rascally, Lat. *pravius*, Thuc. 8. 73, often in Ar., Plat., etc.; ἐκ χρηστοῦ καὶ γενναίου μοχθηρότατος ἀπέδειξε Ar. Ran. 1011, cf. Plat. Meno 91 E; μ. τοὺς τρόπους Ar. Pl. 1003; of acts, μ. τι πράσσειν Eur. Fr. 509, etc.—Many Gramm. write μόχθηρος, πόνηρος in signif. I, μόχθηρος, πονηρός in signif. II, Ammon. s. v., Arcad. 71; but Hdm. ap. Eust. 341. 14 argues that like other Adjs. in —*pos*, as καματηρός, κρατερός, etc., these words ought to be oxyt. in both senses. In the vocat., however, the best MSS. always give μόχθηρε, Ar. Ach. 165, Ran. 1175, Pl. 391; and so, πόνηρε Nub. 687, Pl. 127, 442, etc.; so in fem., ὃ πονήρα Eupol. Incert. 26; cf. ἀδελφός, and *v. M. Müller Chips*, 4. p. 230.

μοχθηρό-τροπία, ἡ, depravity, Byz.

μοχθητέον, verb. Adj. one must labour, Soph. Fr. 779, Eur. H. F. 1251.

μοχθίζω, = μοχθέω, μ. περὶ χρήμασι to toil for money, Pind. Fr. 88; ἔλκει μοχθίζοντα .. ὕδρον suffering by its sting, Il. 2. 723; μ. δαίμονι φαύλῃ Theogn. 164; φθεῖρ μ. Archil. 125; ἐτώσια μ. Theocr. i. 38., 7. 48; μόχθους μ. Mosch. 4. 44.

μόχος, ὁ, = Homeric μόγος, toil, hard work, hardship, distress, trouble, first in Hes. Sc. 306; then often in Trag., who also use it in pl. *toils, troubles, hardships*, Aesch. Pr. 541, etc.; of the labours of Hercules, Soph. Tr. 1101, 1170; μ. τέκνων for them, Eur. Med. 1261; μόχθον ἔχειν ἀμφὶ τινι Epigr. ap. Aeschin. 80. 17; μ. γραφίδος, of a picture, Anth. Plan. 178.—Μοχθέω, μόχος are not common in Prose, and this is one point of difference with πονέω, πόνος. Further, though both are used in the sense of *hardship, distress*, yet this notion belongs properly to μόχος (from μογέω, μόγος, cf. ἄχος), while πόνος is merely *work*, Lat. *labor* (from the same Root as πένωμαι, πένυς, the poor man's lot).

μοχλεία, ἡ, = μόχλευσις, Arist. Phys. 8. 6, 12, Oribas. 120 Mai.

μόχλευσις, ἡ, a moving by a lever, setting joints by leverage, Hipp. Fract. 761, cf. 773; *v. sub μοχλέω*.

μοχλευτής, οὗ, ὁ, one who heaves by a lever; hence the Comic phrases, γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης μ. he who makes earth and sea to heave, Ar. Nub. 567; καὶνῶν ἐπῶν .. μοχλευτής one who heaves up new words, Ib. 1397; cf. Pors. Med. 1314.

μοχλέω, (μοχλός) to prise up, heave, or wrench by a lever, τὴν στέγην Hdt. 2. 175; θύρετρα, πέτρους Eur. H. F. 999, Cycl. 240; θύραν Antiph. Πρύγ. 1. 6; μοχλεύειν μόχλευσιν μοχλῶ Hipp. Ar. 836:—Med. to undertake, τι Joseph. A. J. 5. 1, 16. II. = μοχλῶ, Jo. Chrys.

μοχλέω, Ion. for foreg., στήλας τε προβλήτας ἐμόχλευον they strove to heave them up with levers, Il. 12. 259.

μοχλικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for raising with a lever: τὸ μ. a treatise (by Hippocrates) on setting joints by leverage: also τὰ μ. cases to be treated by levers, Id. Mochl. 868.

μοχλίον, τό, Dim. of μοχλός, Com. Anon. 325, Luc. Somn. 13.

μοχλίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of sq., Hipp. Ar. 830, Ar. Fr. 408.

μοχλός, ὁ, a bar used as a lever, a crowbar, *handspike*, Lat. *vectis*, used for moving ships, μοχλοῖσιν δ' ἅρα τήνδε κατέρωσαν Od. 5. 261; or any heavy weights, Ar. Pax 307; for forcing doors and gates, Eur. Or. 1474, cf. Bacch. 348, 1104, etc.; ὑποβάλλειν τοῖς μ. ὑπὸ τὰς πύλας Ar. Lys. 428: on the lever, *v. Arist. Mechan. 3*. II. any bar or stake, as in Od. 9. 332 sqq., the stake which Ulysses runs into the Cyclops' eye, cf. Eur. Cycl. 633. III. a wooden bar, placed across gates on the inside and secured by the βάλανας, Lat. *obex*, τοῦ μοχλοῦ διακοπέντος Thuc. 4. 111, cf. 2. 4; μοχλοὺς ἐπιβάλλειν Ar. Thesm. 415; τὸν μ. ἐμβάλλειν Xen. An. 7. 1, 12, cf. Ar. Lys. 246; μοχλοῖς .. τὰ προπύλαια πακτούσιν Ib. 264; τὴν πύλιν .. ἀπεκλείσαστε τοῖσι μ. Ib. 487; πύλας μοχλοῖς χαλάει [drawing back] the bars, Aesch. Cho. 879; so, κληῖθρα λύσαντες μοχλοῖς Eur. I. T. 99 (which would more naturally be κληῖθρα μοχλοῖς λύσαντες, as in Ar. Lys. 310, κἂν μὴ .. τοὺς μοχλοὺς χαλῶσιν): metaph., μέγας σοι τοῦδ' ἐγὼ φόβου a bar or defence against fear, Soph. Fr. 699.—The heterog. pl. τὰ μοχλά only in Gramm. (Hesych. cites ὄχλεις, ὄχλεύω = μόχος, μοχλεύω.)

μοχλῶ, (μοχλός) to bolt, bar, μόχλωσον τὴν θύραν Ar. Fr. 331.

Μοφωπία, ἡ, old name of *Allica*, Call. Fr. 351, Strab. 397:—**Μοφώπιοι**, οἱ, the Athenians, Anth. Plan. 118:—Adj. **Μοφώπειος**, α, ον, *Allic*, Lyc. 1340.

Μόψος, ὁ, *Mopsus*, an Hellenic hero, Hes. Sc. 181, Pind., etc. 2. a famous seer, who had an oracle at Mallos in Cilicia, Strab. 443, etc. **μύ** or **μῦ**, the vocalisation of the letter **μ**, to represent a *muttering* sound made with the lips, **μῦ λαλεῖν** to *mutter*, Hippon. Fr. 35; Lat. *mi facere*, Enn. et Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 6. 5; cf. **μύω**. II. also to imitate the sound of sobbing, **μῦ μῦ**, **μῦ μῦ**, or rather **μυμῦ**, **μυμῦ**, Ar. Eq. 10. (Cf. **μύω**.)

μύα, ἡ, Att. for **μυῖα**, Phot. II. a plant, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7. 7, **μυ-άγρα**, ἡ, (**μῦς**) a *mouse-trap*, Anth. P. 9. 410, Poll. 7. 41. **μύ-αγρος**, ὁ, the *mouser*, a kind of snake, Nic. Th. 490. II. a plant, said to be the *Alyrum sativum*, Diosc. 4. 117, Plin. 27. 81. **μυ-άκανθος**, ὁ, a plant, perhaps *wild asparagus*, Theophr. II. P. 6. 5. 1: also **μυάκανθα**, ἡ, Nonn. Theophran. 184. **μυάκιον**, τό, Dim. of **μύα**, like *χῆμη* and Lat. *concha*, a measure, a *muscle-shell-full*; v. Ducang. **μυάλλος**, **μυάλλω**, for **μυελ-**, blamed by Phryn. 309, but common in late writers, v. Ducang.

μύαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, = **μῦς** II, the *sea-muscle*, Xenocr. p. 12, Plin. 32. 31. II. = **μύστρον** II, Galen.; v. Lob. Phryn. 321. **μυάω**, (**μῦω**) to compress the lips in sign of displeasure, **τί μοι μυάει**; Ar. Lys. 126, where L. Dind. **μοιμνάει**,—a form cited by Hesych., Phot., and v. l. in Poll. 2. 90 (for **μοιμυλλάν**); so **μοιμύλλω** and **-άω** Poll. l. c. and 97, Hesych., Phot., whence Meineke restores **μοιμύλλειν** for **μοι μῦ λαλεῖν** in Hippon. 35.

μῦγάλη, ἡ, (**μῦς**, **γαλήνη**) the *shrew-mouse*, *field-mouse*, Lat. *mus araneus*, Hdt. 2. 67, Cephalod. 771, I. Anaxandr. Πολ. I. 14, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 6. In Nic. Th. 816 occurs the uncontr. form **μῦγάλη**; and in Diosc. 2. 73, **μυγάλη**.—On the accent, v. Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. p. 6. 23. **μυμηή**, ἡ, worse form for sq., Tzetz. Exeg. II. 122. 15.

μυγμός, οὔ, ὁ, a *moaning*, *muttering* (v. sub **μῦω**), such as is ascribed to the sleeping Furies in Aesch. Eum. 117, 120; of dogs, Diod. 17. 92; of the noise of the fish *γαλνεις*, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 12. **μυδάξομαι**, = **μυσάττομαι**, **ἐμυδάξω** v. l. for **ἐμυσάξω**, Nic. Al. 482. **μυδαίνω**, (**μῦδος**) to *wet*, *soak*, Ap. Rh. 3. 1042, Lyc. 1008; also = **σῆπω**, Hesych.

μυδάλλος, α, ον, *wet*, *dripping*, αἵματι II. 11. 54; δάκρυσι Hes. Sc. 270, Soph. El. 166; absol., Hes. Op. 58. II. **δαμπ**, *mouldy*, *odorous*, Ap. Rh. 2. 191. [ῥ, but ῥ metri grat. in dactylic verses.] **μυδάλλοις**, εσσα, εν, = **μυδαλέος**, Anth. P. 12. 226.

μυδάω, fut. ἥσω, (**μῦδος**) to be *damp*, *wet*, or *dripping*, φόνον **μυδάσας** σταγόνας Soph. O. T. 1278; for Ant. 1008, v. sub **κηκίς**; φόνον **μυδώντες** ὀδόντες Nic. Th. 308; **μύροις** μ. Anth. P. 5. 199. II. to be *damp* or *clammy* from decay, of a corpse, Hipp. V. C. 909, Soph. Ant. 410, Ap. Rh. 4. 1531, etc.

μυδήσις, ἡ, (**μυδάω**) a *being damp* or *wet*, Diosc. I. 6. **μυδιον**, τό, a *boat*, prob. l. Diod. Exc. Vat. p. 86, cf. Fest. s. v. *μυράριον*. II. a *surgical instrument*, Paul. Aeg. 6. 8.

μυδός, εσσα, εν, = **μυδαλός**, Nic. Th. 362. **μῦδος** [ῥ], ὁ, *damp*: *clamminess*, *decay*, Nic. Al. 248. (Hence **μυδ-άω**, **μυδ-αίνω**, **μυδ-αλέος**; cf. Skt. *mīd*, *mīd-yāmi* (*viscidus fio*), *mīd-as* (*adeps*); Goth. *bi-smelt-an* (*ētiþriþen*); O. H. G. *smīz-an* (*ill-nere*), Germ. *schmīzt-en*;—so that the word has lost an init. s.)

μῦδος, ον, (**μῦω**) = **μυνδός**, Hesych. **μυδρίαισις**, Ion. — **ήσις**, εως, ἡ, ἴαν *undue enlargement of the pupil*, Cael. Aurel., Celsus, Galen.; but in Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. I. 7, a *shrinking of the pupil*.

μυδροκτύπεω, to *forge red-hot iron*, Aesch. Pr. 366:—**μυδρο-κτύπος**, ον, *forging red-hot iron*, μ. **μήμημα** in the manner of a smith *smiling iron*, Eur. H. F. 992.

μῦδρος, ὁ, any *red-hot mass*, esp. of iron, Aesch. Fr. 297; generally, any *lump of metal*, even though not red-hot, *σιδήρεος* Hdt. I. 165; Πακτώλιος μ. a *lump* [of gold] from Pactolus, Lyc. 272; **μῦδρους αἶψιν** χερσίν to hold *red-hot iron* in the hands,—an ordeal, like the judgments of God, in the middle ages, Soph. Ant. 264; μ. **διάπυρος** a *red-hot mass of metal*, of the sun, Anaxag. ap. Diog. L. 2. 8 and 15, cf. Pors. Or. 971; so, μ. **δαστέρος** Critias q. 35; μ. **διάπυροι** the stones thrown out by Aetna, Arist. Mund. 4. 26, cf. Strab. 274; but also *hot stones* or *pieces of metal*, used to heat water, Hipp. 652. 54, cf. 298. 22:—generally, a *stone*, Call. Fr. 209, Orph.—The word occurs in one of two spurious verses read by Eust. after Il. 15. 30, v. Heyne t. 7. p. 12, Spitzn. ad v. 22.

μῦδών, ἄνος, ὁ, *fungous flesh in an ulcer*, Poll. 4. 191. **μῦειος**, ον, (**μῦς**) of, belonging to mice, An. Oxon. 2. 286. **μυελ-αυξής**, ἐς, *increasing the marrow*, Hesych. **μυελίως**, η, ον, of *marrow*; = sq., Anth. P. 12. 37.

μυελόεις, εσσα, εν, *full of marrow*, σάρκας τε καὶ ὀστέα **μυελόνετα** Od. 9. 293; *fat*, *rich*, or *soft*, *tender*, ὄστρεα μ. Matro ap. Ath. 135 A, cf. Meineke Com. Fragm. 3. 638.

μυελόθεν, Adv. for **ἐκ μυελού**, from the marrow, Gloss. **μυελόν**, τό, later form for **μυελός**, Greg. Naz. **μυελόμοιαι**, Pass. to be full of marrow, δλοκαύτωμα LXX (Ps. 65. 15).

μυελο-ποιός, ον, *making marrow*, i. e. *strengthening*, Schol. Od. 2. 290. **μυελός**, ὁ, *marrow*, Lat. *medulla*, **μυελός αὐτε σφονδυλίων ἔκπαλθ'** Il. 20. 482, cf. Plat. Tim. 73 B sq., 91 A; pl., Tim. Loc. 100 B:—*the brain*, Soph. Tr. 781. 2. the *pith* of plants, Arist. Plant. I. 3. 1, al., Theophr. H. P. I. 2. 6.

3. metaph. of *strengthening food*, οἶνον . . καὶ ἄλφιστα, **μυελόν** ἀνδρῶν Od. 2. 290., 20. 108; hence of Asytanax it is said that **ἐπὶ γυνάσι πατρός μυελόν** οἶον ἔδεσκε, Il. 22. 501; νεαρὸς μ. Aesch.

Ag. 76; **πρὸς ἄκρον μ. ψυχῆς** the *marrow* or *inmost part*, Eur. Hipp. 255; **Τρινακρίας μ.**, of Syracuse, Theocr. 28. 18. 4. generally, *soft*, *marrow-like meat*, Alex. Πονηρ. 1. 7, v. Meineke Com. Fr. 3. p. 638; cf. **μυελόεις**. [ῥ always in Hom.: ῥ always in Att.; so also in the deriv. words.]

μυελο-τρεφής, ἐς, *breeding marrow*, Timoth. 11.

μυελώδης, ἐς, (**είδος**) like *marrow*, ὑπόρτης Arist. H. A. 3. 8, 2.

μῦω, fut. ἥσω, etc., v. infr.: (**μῦω**):—to *initiate* into the *mysteries*, μῶν . . ἄλλους ξένους Andoc. 17. 17; **ἐκ τοῦ μῦν καὶ ἐποπτεύειν** Ep. Plat. 333 E; **μῦθαι** Dem. 1351. 26, Plut. 2. 607 B:—mostly in Pass.

to be initiated, ὁ βουλόμενος **μύεται** Ildt. 8. 65; **δοσι μεμύημεθα** Ar. Ran. 456; οἱ μεμυημένοι Ib. 158, Andoc. 4. 40; **δεῖ γὰρ μῦθῶναι με**, πρὶν τεθηγκέναι Ar. Pax 375; **μῦθῶναι ἀφ' ἐστίας** seems to imply a more solemn rite of initiation allowed only Athenian citizens of the purest blood, v. Böckh, C. I. I. pp. 445 sq.:—also c. acc. cogn., like *διδάσκεισθαι* τι, to be initiated in a thing, **δοσις τὰ Καβείρων ὄργια μεμύηται** in the mysteries of the Cabiri, Hdt. 2. 51; **τὰ μέγαλα** (sc. *μυστήρια*) **μεμύηται**, πρὶν τὰ σμικρά Plat. Gorg. 497 C; **τὰ ἐρωτικά μῦθῶναι** Id. Symp. 209 E, cf. Phaedr. 250 C, and v. ἐμμένω.

II. generally, to *teach*, *instruct*, c. inf., **ἐμύησάς τινα ἰδεῖν** Anth. P. 7. 385; **ἀνὴρ ἐμύησ'** Εὐκωνίδα (sc. *εἶναι*) Ib. 9. 162:—Pass., **κυβερνᾶν μῦθησομαι** Alciphro 2. 4. 21.

μῦδω, to *suck*, Paul. Aeg. 6. 41: in Eust. 1821. 53, **μῦζω**.

μῦζουρίς, ἡ, (*οὐρά*) *vox obscoena*, Lat. *fellatrix*, Com. Anon. 106.

μῦζω (A), fut. **μῦζω** Diog. L. 10. 118: aor. **ἐμύζα** Menand. Incert. 7, (v. infr., and cf. ἐπιμῦζω). To *make the sound* **μῦ μῦ** or **μῦμῦ**, to *murmur* with closed lips, to *mutter*, *moan*, Aesch. Eum. 118; **οκτισθῶν μ. to make a piteous moaning**, Ib. 189: hence to denote displeasure, to *mutter*, like **μῦ λαλεῖν** (v. **μῦ**), Ar. Thesm. 231:—of the noise made by the dolphin, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 8, cf. **μυγμός**:—generally, to *grumble* or *rumble*, τὰ σπλάγχνα **μῦζει** Hipp. 480. 49, etc.; impers., **ἐμυσεν** (ἐμύν?) ἐν τῇ γαστρὶ Id. 1142 H:—a pf., **μεμῦζετε μυδαλῶν τε**, is cited from Antiph. by Eust. 1746. 19. (For the Root, v. sub **μῦω**.)

μῦζω (B) to *drink with closed lips*, to *suck in*, τοὺς καλὰ μῶν λαβόντα εἰς τὸ στόμα **μῦζεν** Xen. An. 4. 5, 27:—a pres. **μῦζέω** is cited by Suid.; and an aor. part. **μῦζήσας** Anon. ap. Suid., Opp. H. 2. 407. (For the Root, v. sub **μῦω**.)

μῦημα, τό, = sq., Eccl.

μῦησις, ἡ, *initiation*, Androt. 34, Schol. Ar. Ran. 158.

μυθάρεομαι, Dep. = **μυθόμαι**, Dius ap. Stob. 409. 20.

μυθάριον, τό, Dim. of **μῦθος**, Strab. 616, Plut. 2. 14 E.

μῦθεομαι, Ep. 2 sing. **μυθεῖαι** (for **μυθέαι**) Od. 8. 180, **μυθεῖαι** 2. 202: 3 pl. Ion. impf. **μυθεῖσκοντο** Il. 18. 289: fut. **μυθήσομαι** Hom., Soph.: Ep. aor. **μυθήσατο**, etc., Hom.: Acc. (p. **μῦθος**): I. to say, *speake*, absol. Il. 7. 76., 8. 40, etc.:—c. dep. et inf., to say that . . , 21. 462: c. inf. only, to order, Aesch. Pr. 664:—c. acc. to tell, *recount*, πλῆθυν δ' οὐκ ἂν ἐγὼ μυθήσομαι οὐδ' ὑπομήνων Il. 2. 488, cf. Od. 11. 517; οὐς κεν ἐγὼ νῆοιεν καὶ τ' οὐνομα μυθήσαιμην Il. 3. 235: also, to tell of, Σκυλλην 12. 237; κῆδεα 11. 375:—c. acc. cogn. to say, *speake*, utter, μῦθον **μυθεῖσθαι** to make a speech, Od. 3. 140; κερτομαί, **λυσιδέα μυθήσασθαι** Il. 20. 202, 246; ἀληθία 6. 382, etc.; ἐτήτυμα Hes. Op. 10; νημερτέα Il. 6. 376; and νημερτέος Od. 19. 269; also, μ. **τινὶ τι** Soph. Aj. 865: c. dupl. acc. to call so and so, πόλιν μ. **πολύχρυσον** Il. 18. 289:—foll. by a relative clause, **τὸν τοι μυθήσομαι**, οἷος ἔην Od. 19. 245, cf. Pind. P. 4. 532.

II. to say over to oneself, *con over*, consider (cf. φράζομαι), Od. 13. 191; in full, **πρὸτὶ δὲ μυθήσατο θυμὸν** Il. 17. 200; cf. **μῦθος** v. —Used in Ep. and Trag. Poets; never in Com. or good Prose; cf. παραμῦθεομαι.—The Act. **μυθεῖν** in Denioer. (cf. *μυθοπλαστῶν*); **μυθεῖσθαι** (i. e. *μυθούσθαι*), Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 790; **μυθήσας** εἰπών, Phot.

μυθεῖν, τό, a *story told*, *tale*, Arist. Poët. 25. 20, Plut. Mar. 11.

μυθεῖω, later form of **μυθόμαι**, Eur. H. F. 77:—Pass. to be spoken of, Id. Ion 196; **ὡς μεμύηται βαρτοῖς** as is related by mortals, as the story goes, B. 265.

II. to relate *fabulously*, c. acc. et inf., Arist. Mirab. 81; so in Pass., τὰ **μυθεύμενα** λιθεύσθαι Id. P. A. I. 1, 29; **μυθεύοντα καταρχειν** τὴν νῆσον Strab. 654.

μυθεῖω, v. **μυθόμαι** sub fin.

μῦθ-ηγόρεω, to tell stories, Procl.

μῦθημα, τό, = **μῦθευμα**, Theod. Prodr. in Notitt. Mss. 7. 257. [ῥ; in very late writers not, Jac. Anth. P. p. lxiv.]

μῦθηρία, τὰ, traditions, a word coined to explain *μυστήρια*, Clem. Al. 12. E. M. 595. 48.

μῦθητήρ, **μῦθητής**, ὁ, = **μυθίτης**, Hesych., Eust.

μυθάζομαι, Dep. to *recount fables*, Babr. proem. ante Fab. 108. 14.

μυθ-ἰαμβοί, οἱ, the name given to a collection of Fables, such as those of Babr. proem. ante Fab. 108. 8.

μυθίδιον, τό, Dim. of **μῦθος**, Luc. Philops. 2.

μυθίζω, later form for **μυθόμαι**, Dor. **μυθίζω**, Theocr. 10. 58., 20. 11, Lacon. **μυθίδω** Ar. Lys. 94. 1076; aor. **μυθίζα** Ib. 981:—also as Dep.

μυθίζομαι, Perictyoné ap. Stob. 487. 35, Orph. Arg. 189.

μυθίτης, Aeol. for **μυθίτης**, q. v.

μυθικός, ὁ, ὄν, *mythic*, *legendary*, μ. **τις ὕμνος** Plat. Phaedr. 265 C; of μ. χρόνιοι Dion. H. I. 2; τὰ **μυθικά** books of legends, Ath. 572 E. Adv. —**κως**, Arist. Metaph. 2. 4. 14., 11. 8, 20, Cael. 2. 1, 4; Comp. —**ωτέρως** or —**ώτερον**, Schol. Lyc., Tzetz.; Sup. —**ωτάτως**, Theod. Stud.

μυθισδω, Dor. for **μυθίζω**.

μῦθ-ιστορία, ἡ, *fabulous history*, Ael. Spart. Macrin. 1.

μυθίτης [ῖ] or **μυθίτης**, (cf. **πολίτης**, —**ίτης**), ον, ὁ, in Anacr. 15, prob. Aeol. for **μυθίτης** (from **μῦθος**), Buttm. Schol. Od. 21. 71:—Hesych. has **μυθαρχοί**: οἱ προσφάτες τῶν στίσεων. **μυθίτηρες** —**στασιασταί**.

μῦθ-γράφος [ᾱ], ὁ, a *writer of legends*, Polyb. 4. 40, 2, Dion. H. I. 13, Plut. Thes. 1, etc.:—**μῦθογράφος**, to write *fables* or *fabulous accounts*, Strab. 157:—**μῦθογράφία**, ἡ, a *writing of fables*, Id. 43 and 341.

μυθο-λογεῖν, to tell word for word, *τινὶ τι* Od. 12. 450, 453; generally to relate, Pseudo-Phocyl. 64.

μυθολογέω, fut. ἥσω, to tell mythic tales, to tell legends, such as those of Homer, Isocr. 120 C, Plat. Rep. 392 B; πολλὰ τοιαῦτα μ. Id. Gorg. 493 D:—foll. by a Relat., μ. ὧς .., Xen. Symp. 8, 28; μ. ὅτι .., Hipp. Art. 820.

2. c. acc. to tell as a legend or mythic tale, μ. τοὺς πολέμους τῶν ἡμῶν Isocr. 24 C; so, μυθολογητῶν Γίγαντομαχίας Plat. Rep. 378 C; c. inf., of an animal, ὃν .. μυθολογοῦσι γενέσθαι ἐκ πυρκαϊῶν which they fable, fabulously report to derive its birth, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 20; so, ὡς τὸν Μίδαν .. μυθολογοῦσι (sc. ἀπολέσθαι) Id. Pol. 1. 9, 11, cf. 2. 12, 9:—Pass., οἱ μυθολογοῦνται παλαιὰ γενέσθαι φύσει such as they are fabled to have been, Plat. Rep. 588 C, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 18, 2: impers., μυθολογεῖται .. τοὺς Ἀργοναύτας τὸν Ἡρακλέα καταλειπὲν the legend goes that .., Id. Pol. 3. 13, 16; μ. περὶ τίνος ὧς .. Id. H. A. 6. 29, 4:—absol., to become mythical, Dem. 1391. 21, etc.; τὰ μυθολογούμενα mythic narratives, Arist. H. A. 6. 29, 4, cf. Plat. Rep. 378 E.

III. to invent like a mythical tale, μ. πολιτείαν to frame an imaginary constitution, Plat. Rep. 501 E. III. to tell stories, converse, Lat. *confabulari*, περὶ τίνος Id. Phaedo 61 E, Phaedr. 276 E; cf. μυθολογία II:—commonly on some obscure subject, where truth is hard to come at, Heind. and Stallb. II. cc.

IV. μυθεομαι, to relate, generally with a notion of the fabulous, Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 36, Nymphodor. ap. Ath. 265 D, Philostr. 593.

μυθολόγημα, τό, a mythical narrative or description, Plat. Phaedr. 229 C, Legg. 663 E, Plat. Thes. 14.

μυθολογητέον, verb. Adj., v. sub μυθολογέω I.

μυθολογία, ἡ, a telling of mythic legends, legendary lore, mythology, Plat. Rep. 394 B, al.

2. a legend, story, tale, οἱ λόγοι καὶ αἱ μ. Id. Hipp. Ma. 298 A, cf. Plat. 2. 133 F.

III. story-telling, conversing, Plat. Legg. 752 A; cf. μυθολογέω III.

μυθολογικός, ὁ, ὢν, versed in legendary lore, Plat. Phaedo 61 B.

μυθο-λόγος, ὁ, a teller of legends, romancer, joined with ποιητής, Plat. Rep. 392 D, 398 B; used of Hdt. by Arist., G. A. 3. 5, 16:—as Adj., πόδα μ. Plat. Legg. 664 D.

II. prating, Manetho 4. 445.

μυθοποιός, = μυθεομαι I, Aesch. Ag. 1368; but μυθοποιεῖν is properly restored by Ahrens.

μυθο-πλάστης, ου, ὁ, a coiner of legends, Lyc. 764, Philo 1. 405:—**μυθοπλαστέω**, to coin mythic legends, ψευδέα Democ. ap. Stob. 603. 3, cf. 533. 54 (where μυθεῖντες φόβου):—**μυθοπλαστία**, ἡ, a coining of legends: fabulous narrative, Eccl.

μυθο-πλόκος, ου, weaving fables or legends, Sappho 124.

μυθοποιέω, to relate a fable, to invent, τι Diod. 1. 92., 4. 35.

μυθοποίημα, τό, a fabulous narrative, Plut. 2. 17 A.

μυθοποιία, ἡ, a making of fables, invention, Diod. 1. 96, Plut. 2. 348 A:—so, **μυθοποιήσις**, εως, ἡ, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 192.

μυθοποιός, ὢν, making mythic legends, Plat. Rep. 377 B, Luc. Hermot. 73.

μῦθος, ὁ, (v. fin.) anything delivered by word of mouth, and so, in its widest sense, word, speech, often in Hom. and other Poets, both in sing. and pl., ἔπος καὶ μῦθος Od. 11. 561; opp. to ἔργον, μῦθων τε ῥήτῃρ' ἔμεναι πρὴκητῆρ' τε ἔργων Il. 9. 443;—a mere word, without the deed, μῦθον τελεῖν to fulfil a word, make it deed, Od. 4. 777, etc.; so μῦθοισι opposed to ἔγχεϊ, Il. 18. 252; so in Att., ἔργῳ κοινέτι μῦθῳ Aesch. Pr. 1080, etc.—In special relations: 2. a speech in the public assembly, Od. 1. 358, Hes. Op. 192; πρὶν ἂν ἀμφοῖν μ. ἀκούσῃς, οὐκ ἂν δικασαίς Ar. Vesp. 725; μῦθοισι κεκάσθαι to be skilled in speech, Od. 7. 157.

3. talk, conversation, mostly in pl., 4. 214, 239, etc. 4. counsel, advice, a command, order, also a promise, all these being delivered by word of mouth, Il. 5. 493., 7. 358, etc. 5. the subject of speech or talk, the thing or matter itself, Od. 22. 289, etc.; τὸν ὄντα μ. Eur. El. 346: v. sub ῥήμα.

6. a resolve, purpose, design, plan, Il. 1. 545, Od. 3. 140., 4. 676; because these imply a talking over, debating, cf. μυθεομαι II.

7. a saying, saw, proverb, τριγέρον μ. τάδε φωνεῖ Aesch. Cho. 314.

8. the talk of men, rumour, ἀγγελίαν, τὰν ὁ μέγας μ. ἀέξει Soph. Aj. 226, 189, cf. Eur. I. A. 72: a report or message, Soph. Ant. 11, Tr. 67, Eur. Ion 1340. II. a tale, story, narrative, Od. 3. 94., 4. 324, etc.: in Hom. just like the later λόγος, without distinction of true or false, μ. παῖδος ὅφ' ὀνομάζω him .., Od. 11. 492; so in Att. Poets, ἀκούει μῦθον ἐν βραχεὶ λόγῳ Aesch. Pers. 713; μῦθον τῶν Αἰβυστικῶν Id. Fr. 129; also in Prose, τὸν εἰκότα μῦθον the likely story, likelihood, Plat. Tim. 29 D; μ. ὁπώλετο (without Art.) the story never came to an end, Id. Theaet. 164 D (proverb. acc. to Schol.), cf. Rep. 621 B, Philib. 14 A.—From the time of Pind. (see O. 1. 47, N. 7. 34) μῦθος assumes the same sense as the Lat. *fabula*, and always connotes fiction, whereas λόγος is the historic tale (cf. λόγος A. IV), Plat. Phaedo 61 B, Prot. 320 C, 324 D, etc. 2. a tale, legend, myth, mostly of a religious kind, Hdt. 2. 45, etc.; in Att. Prose, commonly a legend of the early Greek times before the dawn of history, Plat. Rep. 330 D, Legg. 636 C, etc.; cf. Grote Hist. Gr. 1. 480.

3. a professed work of fiction, a fable, such as those of Aescop, Plat. Rep. 377 A, Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 2; cf. λόγος IV. 1. 4. the plot of a tragedy, Id. Poët. 6, 8. III. the Schol. on Od. 21. 71, says that μῦθος is Acol. for μῦθος, but cf. μυθήτης; it is there used in signif. 1. 6. [Very late we find it μῦθος, Jac. Anth. P. pp. lxi, 416.] (It can hardly come from μῦω, which always has the sense of closing the lips.)

μυθο-τόκος, ου, fruitful in words, κραδίη, Nonn. Jo. 16. 15.

μυθουργέω, -ημα, -ία, = μυθοποιέω, -ημα, -ία, Gramm.

μυθώδης, ες, (εἶδος) legendary, fabulous, λόγου μ., opp. to ἀληθινός, Plat. Rep. 522 A, etc.: τὸ μ. the domain of fable, Thuc. 1. 21; τὸ μὴ μ. αὐτῶν such part as is not fabulous, Ib. 22; τὰ μ. καὶ παιδαριώδη

Arist. Metaph. I (min.) 3, 1;—Sup. —έστατος, Isocr. 24 B. Adv. —δῶς, Diod. 4. 6.

μύια, Att. **μύα** (Phot.), ἡ, a fly, *musca domestica*, Il. 4. 131, etc.; swarms of them noticed in 2. 469., 16. 641:—the carrion-fly or blue-bottle, 19. 25, 31, cf. εὐλή:—proverb., μύις θάρσος, of excessive boldness, 17. 750; ἐάν τις .. ὥσπερ μ. προσπτήται Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 5; δειπνεῖν ἀκλητος μ. a fly for coming to dinner uninvited, Antiph. Προγ. 1. 7; ἐλέφαντα ἐκ μύιας ποιεῖν, to make much of a truth, Luc. Musc. Enc. fin.; μύια στρατιῶν, μ. κύων, Ib. 12.

II. χαλκή μύια, a game like blindman's-buff, Ital. *mosca ceca*, Poll. 9. 122; so, μύνδα παίζειν Ib. 110, 113, Hesych. III. in Leo Tact. 19, of light arrows, from their stinging attack; cf. *musket* from *muschella*. (The orig. Gr. form seems to have been *μυσ-ία* or *μωσκ-ία*; cf. Skt. *maksh-as*, *maksh-ikas*, Zd. *makhsh-i*, Lat. *musc-a*, *mucc-a*, (*mücke*, *midge*); Slav. *much-a*; etc.)

μυί-αγρος, ὁ, fly-catcher, name of an Elean god, Plin. 10. 40; ἦρος μ. in Arcadia, Paus. 8. 26, 7:—cf. ἀτόμνος.

μυιά-κυνά, ἡ, = κυνάμια, Hesych.; Lob. Phryn. 689.

μυίδιον, τό, Dim. of μῦς, a little mouse, M. Anton. 7. 5: μύδιον, Arcad. 120. 23, Theognost. Can. 121. 24.

μυϊκός, ὁ, ὢν, of or belonging to a fly, Gloss.

μύνδα, v. sub μύια II.

μύντος, η, ου, of or like mice, mousy, E. M. 790. 4, etc.

μυιο-εἰδής, ἐς, like a fly, Cass. Probl. 10.

μυιο-θήρας, ου, ὁ, a fly-hunter, Hesych.; Suid. s. v. *μυίαγρος*.

μυιο-κέφαλον, τό, a complaint in the eyes, in which the uvea protrudes like a fly's head, Paul. Aeg. 3. 22; μυοκέφαλον in Alex. Trall.

μυιο-σόβη, ἡ, a fly-flap, Menand. Φιλ. 1, Ael. N. A. 15. 14, cf. Poll. 10. 94:—of a long beard, Anth. P. 11. 156.

μυιο-σόβιον, τό, Dim. of μυιοσόβη, Gloss.

μυιο-σόβος, ου, flapping away flies, Anth. P. 9. 764.

μυῖσκη, ἡ, Dim. of μῦς II, the small sea-muscle, Lat. *mitulus*, Xenocr. Aquat. 86, Ath. 90 D; also **μυῖσκος**, ὁ, Marcell. Sidet. 38, Plin. 32. 53.

μυϊώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like flies: also = *μυίαγρος*, Plin. 29. 34.

μυῖων, v. sub μῦς.

μυκάμων, ουος, ὁ, Dor. for *μυκήμων*, bellowing, "Αἰδης Epigr. Gr. 1028. 42.

μυκάομαι, fut. ἥσομαι Anth. P. 9. 730, Luc.: aor. *ἐμυκησάμην* Ar., Theocr.—used by Hom. once in part. pres., elsewhere always in Ep. aor. *ἐμύκον*, Ep. pf. *μέμυκα* (also in Aesch. Supp. 351): plqpf. *ἐμεμύκειν* or *μεμύκειν*. Properly of oxen, like Lat. *mutigare*, to low, bellow, ὁ δὲ μακρὰ μεμύκας [ὁ ταῦρος] Il. 18. 580; μεμύκας ἦντε ταῦρος 21. 237; πόρτιες .. μυκάμεναι Od. 10. 413; of Io, Aesch. I. c.; of a calf, Eur. Bacch. 738; of Hercules in agony, δεινὰ μυκάται Id. H. F. 870; (so, comically, ἐβλεψε δριμύ κάμυκάτο Ar. Ran. 562); οἷον μυκήτη μυκάται Ar. Vesp. 1488; of a lion, Theocr. 26. 20:—then of things, as of heavy gates, πύλαι μύκον οὐρανοῦ (as Milton *grated harsh thunder*), Il. 5. 749; μέγα δ' ἀμφὶ πύλαι μύκον 12. 460; of a shield, μέγα δ' ἀμφὶ σάκος μύκε δουρὸς ἀκωχὴ rang, 20. 260; of meat roasting, ἀμφ' ὀβελοῖς ἐμεμύκει hissed upon the spits, Od. 12. 395; of the effects of a storm, μέμυκε δὲ γαῖα καὶ ὕλη Hes. Op. 506; of thunder, βροντῆς μυκησάμενης (cf. *μύκημα*, παραμυκάομαι) Ar. Nub. 292; of one blowing a conch, κόχλον ἐλὼν μυκάσαστο κοῖλον Theocr. 22. 75;—rare in Prose, as Plat. Rep. 396 B, 615 E, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 34.—A fut. act. in Or. Sib. 8. 349; aor. act. in Anth. P. 6. 220 [τυμπάνου] βαρὺ μυκάσαντος. (V. sub μῦς:—μυκάομαι, μύκον, μέμυκα properly express the voice of oxen and kine, as *βληχάομαι*, *μυκάομαι*, *μῦκῶν*, μέμυκα that of sheep and goats, *βρυχάομαι*, *βέβρυχα*, that of wild beasts, *μωκάομαι* of camels.)

μύκη (on the accent v. Arcad. 106), ἡ, = *μύκησις*, Ap. Rh. 4. 1285.

μύκη, ἡ, = *μύκης*, Epich. 106 Ahr., Aristias ap. Ath. 60 B, Nic. ib. 372 F.

μυκηθμός, ὁ, a lowing, bellowing, of oxen, Il. 18. 578, Od. 12. 265, Ap. Rh. 3. 1297, etc.; also, *μυκηθμοῖσι* .. μῆλων with bleatings of sheep, Aesch. Fr. 155: ὁ μ. τῆς γῆς Luc. Peregr. 39.

μύκημα [v], τό, a lowing, bellowing, βοῶν *μυκήματα* Eur. Bacch. 691, cf. Call. Del. 310, etc.; μ. *λαῖνης* Theocr. 26. 21; the roar of thunder, Aesch. Pr. 1062; rare in Prose, Arist. Probl. 25. 2, 3, Mund. 4. 32; of the earth, Dio C. 68. 24.

μυκήμων, ουος, ὁ, ἡ, roaring, Ross. Inscr. fasc. 2. p. 5. 42.

Μύκηνη, ἡ, and **Μυκήναι**, αἱ, *Mycenē*, *Mycenae*, an ancient Pelasgic or Achaean city, superseded by the Dorian Argos;—Hom. uses both sing. and pl., but mostly the latter, and this also prevails in Att.:—Adj. **Μυκηναῖος**, α, ου, *Mycenaeae*, Hom.: fem. *Μυκηνίς*, ἴδος, Eur.:—Adv. **Μυκηνηθεν**, from *Mycenē*, Il. 9. 44.

μύκηρος, ὁ, an almond, Lacon. and Tenian word, Seleuc. ap. Ath. 52 D; Lacon. also *μυκήρος*, Pamphil. ib. 53 B:—he also cites *μυκηρόβατος*, Lacon. for *καρυκατιάτης*, and in the same sense Hesych. *μυκηρόβας*; in both places Dobree corrected *μυκηρο-βάκτας* (i. e. —*βάκτας*, from *φάγνυμι*), Ahr. D. p. 45 *μυκηρο-βαγός* (i. e. —*βαγός*).

μύκης [v], ὁ, a mushroom, Lat. *fungus*, from its slimy moist nature, Antiph. Παροιμ. 1, Incert. 1 and 3; cf. *μύκη*—.

II. any knobbed round body, shaped like a mushroom, 1. the chape or cap at the end of a sword's scabbard, Hdt. 3. 64, cf. Hecatae. 360.

2. *membrum virile*, Archil. 126, Hesych. 3. a fleshy excrescence, such as forms on wounds, Hipp. 478. 31; cf. *μυλδομαι*, and v. Foës. Oecon.:—also an excrescence on trees, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14. 3.

4. the stump of an olive cut down, C. I. 93. 43 (v. Böckh. p. 134).

5. the snuff of a lamp-cut, supposed to forbode rain, Ar. Vesp. 262, Theophr. I. c., Arat. 976, Anth. P. 5. 263, cf. Virg. G. 1. 392.

μύκησις [ῥ], *ews*, ἦ, = μύκηθμός, Arist. Probl. 25. 2, 3, Schol. Ar. Rh. 4. 1285.

μύκητις, οὔ, Dor. μύκατάς, ἄ, δ, a *belloiver*, of oxen, Theocr. 8. 6; of Poseidon, Cornut. 22.

μύκητίας σεισμός, ὁ, an earthquake accompanied with roaring underground, Arist. Mund. 4. 32.

μύκητικός, ἦ, ὄν, *bellowing*, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 38, Cornut. 22.

μύκητινος, ἦ, *ov*, made of mushroom, Luc. V. H. 1. 16.

μύκητόν, τό, perh. land set with olive-stumps, (v. μύκης II. 4), C. I. 2338. 53.

μύκητωρ, ορος, ὁ, ποῖτ. for μύκητις, Nonn. D. 3. 237.

μύκλα, ἦ, and μύκλος, ὁ, acc. to Hesych. the black stripe on the neck and feet of the ass, acc. to Hesych.; or a fold on its neck, acc. to E. M. 594. 18.

II. μύκλος or μύχλος seems to have been an Acol. form for μάχλος, and so = λάγνος, *lewd*, *lustful*, etc.: hence the Phocaeans called a stallion-ass μύχλος, Hesych.; and Lyc. 816 calls the ass μύκλος *κάνθων*: but, in 771, Lyc. uses it of a *lewd* man; cf. Archil. 172.

μύκομαι [ῥ], = μύκάσμαι, Or. Sib. 2. 9.

μύκον, Ep. aor. 2 of μύκάσμαι, Hom.

Μύκονος [ῥ], ἦ, one of the Cyclopes, Hdt. 6. 118, etc.; the people were said to be all bald, whence the proverb μία Μύκονος, 'all alike,' Paroemiogr.; cf. Hemst. Luc. D. Mort. 1. 3:—also Μύκονος γείτωρ, proverb. of a bad neighbour, because of the poverty and greed of the Myconians, Phot., Suid., etc.

μύκομαι, v. sub μυλόσμαι.

μύκος or μυκός, ὁ, known from Hesych., who interprets the former by *μαρός*; the latter by *δφανος*, etc.

μυκτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (μύσσομαι) the nose, nostril, Hipp. Epidem. 1. 983; φλέγει δ' ὁ μ., of the fire-breathing bull of Acaetes, Soph. Fr. 320, cf. Ar. Vesp. 1488, etc.: often, like μυζαίτης, in pl. the nostrils, Hdt. 3. 87, Ar. Ran. 891, Antiph. Philoth. 1. 6:—metaph., μ. λαμπάδος a lamp-nozzle, Ar. Eccl. 5.

2. from the use of the nose to express ridicule (cf. μυκτηρίζω), a sneerer, of Socrates, Timon ap. Diog. L. 2. 19, cf. Anth. P. 9. 188:—also sarcasm, railery, Longin. 34. 2.

II. an elephant's trunk, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 6, P. A. 2. 16, 2, al.; also of the arm of the cuttle-fish, Id. H. A. 5. 6, 4; cf. προβοσκίς.

μυκτηρίζω, to turn up the nose or sneer at, Lat. *naso adunco suspendere*, Lys. ap. Poll. 2. 78, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 217:—Pass. to be mocked, Ep. Galat. 6. 7.

II. to bleed at the nose, Hipp. 1240 D.

μυκτηρισμός, ὁ, a turning up the nose, sneering; cheating, Menand. Incert. 402:—Hesych. has also μυκτηρίσμα, τό.

μυκτηριστής, οὗ, ὁ, a sneerer, mocker, Ath. 182 A, 187 C.

μυκτηρθεῖν, Adv. out of the nose, Anth. P. 10. 75.

μυκτηρό-κομπος, *ov*, sounding from the nostril, πνεύματα μ. Aesch. Theb. 464; also in Manass. Chron. 3683, 5887.

μύκων, *ωνος*, ὁ, the part below the lobe of the ear, Poll. 2. 86.

μύλαϊος, *ov*, of or working in a mill, Anth. P. 9. 418.

μύλακρῖς ἄλας, ἦ, a millstone, Anth. P. 5. 31.

II. a kind of cockroach in mills and bakehouses, Lat. *blatta pistrinorum*, Ar. Fr. 503.

Plat. Com. Δακ. 5; written *μυλαβρίς* in Phot.; also *μυλαγρίς*, v. Poll. 7. 180.

μύλαξ [ῥ], ἄκος, ὁ, (μύλη) a millstone, any large round stone, II. 12.

161, Anth. P. 9. 418, 546:—hence μύλακροι, οἱ, the grinders, Lat. *dentes molares*, Hesych.; Lat. *molarum*, in Fest., a mill-stone.

μύλ-εργατής, *ov*, ὁ, a miller, Anth. P. 7. 394.

μύλεϋς, ὁ, epith. of Zeus, the guardian of mills, Lyc. 435.

μύλη [ῥ], ἦ, a mill, Lat. *mola*; in Hom. a handmill turned by women, αἱ μὲν ἀλετρινοῦσι μύλην ἐπὶ μύλοισι καρπῶν Od. 7. 104; γυνή .. ἀλετρις πλησίον, ἐνθ' ἄρα οἱ μύλαι εἶατο 20. 106; μύλην στρέφειν, περιάγειν, περιφέρειν, περιελαύνειν Poll. 7. 180.

II. the nether millstone, Ar. Vesp. 648; the upper being ὄνος:—pl. αἱ μύλαι, Arist. Meteor. 4. 6, 11, cf. Pherecr. Ἀγρ. 1.

III. the knee-pan, Hipp. Offic. 743, Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 5.

IV. a hard formation in a woman's womb, Pliny's *mola uteri*, Hipp. 618. 42., 665, 18, Arist. II. A. 10. 7, 2.

V. in pl. the grinders, Lat. *dentes molares*, Galen.

VI. a plant, Galen. (Cf. μύλος, μυλ-ικός, μυλ-ών, μυλ-ωρός, etc.; Lat. *mol-o*, *mol-a*, *mol-ar*, *mol-itor*; Goth. *mal-an* (ἀλῆθιν), *mal-jan* (συντριβεῖν); O. H. G. *mul-i* (mill), *mel-o* (meal).

mul-jan (to grind); Slav. *mel-ja*, Lith. *mal-u*: so that the word appears in all the Europ. branches, but not in Skt.—It is a question whether it comes from the same Root as ἀλέω, v. ἀλέω.)

μύληκρον, τό, (κύρος) a broom for cleaning a mill, Archipp. Ixth. 18.

μύληφάτος, *ov*, (φένω, πέφαμαι) bruised in a mill, εἰκοσι .. μέτρα μυληφάτου ἀλφίτου ἀκήτης Od. 2. 355, cf. Ar. Rh. 1. 1073, Lyc. 578.

μύλας, *ov*, masc. Adj. of or for a mill, λίθος μ. a millstone, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 292 D, cf. Arist. Meteor. 4. 6, 12; but, λίθος μ. rock for millstones, Strab. 269, cf. 488.

μύλαω, (μύλη) to gnash or grind the teeth, only in Hes. Op. 528, part. λυγρὸν μυλῶντες, where Crates Gramm. read *μαλκιδῶντες*, i.e. *μαλκιδόντες* (v. sub *μαλκιδῶ*).

μύλικός, ἦ, ὄν, (μύλη) of or for a mill, λίθος, Ev. Marc. 9. 42; κάνθαν, ἐργαστήριον Eccl.

II. of or for the grinders, ἦ μ. a specific for toothache, Alex. Trall. 3. 214.

μύλινος, ἦ, *ov*, made of millstone, σόρος C. I. 3371.

μύλιτης, *ov*, ὁ, = μύλιας, Galen.:—μ. ὀδούς a grinder, An. Oxon. 3. 82.

μύλλαϊος, (μύλλος) to distort the mouth, to make mouths or mock at, like σιλλαῖος, Phot. s. v. σιλλαῖος; cf. μύλλω.

μύλλας, ἄδος, ἦ, (μύλλω) a prostitute, Phot., Suid. (ubi *μυλάς*).

μύλλιζω, = μυλλαῖω, Phot., Suid.

μύλλων, τό, a lip, Poll. 2. 90. (Akin to μύω, μύλλω.)

μύλλος, ὄν, *awry*, *crooked*, Hesych.

μύλλος, ὁ, *rudenda muliebr*, ap. Ath. 647 A: cf. μύλλω.

μύλλος, ὁ, an eatable sea-fish, different from the Lat. *millus*, Ar. Fr. 305, Ehipp. Κύδ. 1. 4; brought salted from the Black Sea, Galen. Alim. 3; but also found in the Danube, Ael. N. A. 14. 23; μύλλος [ῥ] in Opp. H. 1. 130: when of large size said to have been called *πλατίστακος*, cf. Dorio ap. Ath. 118 C, D.

μύλλω, (μύλη) like Lat. *molere*, to have sexual intercourse with a woman, c. acc., Theocr. 4. 58; cf. Eust. 1885. 22, μύλλος, μύλλας.

μύλ-όδδος, *δοντος*, ὁ, a grinder, Lat. *dens molaris*, Eust. 1885. 27.

μύλο-ειδής, *es*, like a millstone, Lat. *molaris*, βαλὼν μυλοειδέϊ πέτρῃ II. 7. 270, cf. Batr. 217. Adv. -ὄως, Theodoret.

μύλοις, *εσσα*, *εν*, = *foreg.*: made of a millstone, Nic. Th. 91.

μύλο-εργής, *es*, worked in a mill, ground, Nic. Al. 563 (550).

μύλο-κλαστός, *ov*, ground in a mill, Hesych. s. v. μυλήφατος.

μύλο-κόπος, *ov*, chiselling a millstone, Gloss.

μύλοσμαι, Pass. (μύλη) to be hardened or cicatrised, of wounds, Hipp. 607. 6, where ἐμυλώθη is expl. by ἐτυλώθη in Erot. Lex.; another reading is ἐμυκώθη, from μύκης II. 3.

μύλος, ὁ, = μύλη, a mill, Plut. 2. 549 E, 830 D, etc.

2. a millstone, Lat. *lapis molaris*, Anth. P. 11. 253; μ. ὀνικός Ev. Matth. 18. 6, Luc. 17. 2; μύλους σφυρηλάτους ἀργυρούς Strab. 188:—proverb., ὑπὲ θεῶν ἀλέουσι μύλοι, ἀλέουσι δὲ λεπτὰ Paroemiogr. p. 154 Gaisf., cf. Plut. 549 E.

3. a grinder, Lat. *dens molaris*, Artemid. 1. 31.

II. ποῖτ. for μύλλος, q. v. III. = μύλη v. Moschio. [ῥ, except in Or. Sib. 8. 14.]

μύλουργός, ὄν, making millstones, Lat. *silicarius*, Gloss.

μύλωδης, *es*, = μυλοειδής, Hesych., Suid., s. v. μύλακες.

μύλωθρῶ, (μυλωθρός) to grind, Suid.

μύλωθρικός, ἦ, ὄν, fit for a miller or a mill, Plut. 2. 159 D.

μύλωθρίς, ἴδος, fem. of sq., maid of the mill, name of a play by Eubulus.

μύλωθρος, ὁ, (μύλη) a miller who keeps slaves to work his mill, Dinarich. 93. 9, Dem. 1251. 5, Poll. 7. 180:—fem., = μυλωθρίς, Schol. Ar. Pax 258.

II. as Adj. of the mill, Aphthon. Fab. 13.

μύλων, ὄνος, ὁ, a mill-house, Lat. *pistrinum*, Thuc. 6. 22; *εἰς μ. καταβαλεῖν*, Lat. *detrudere in pistrinum*, to condemn [a slave] to work the mill, Eur. Cycl. 240; *σο, εἰς τὸν μ. ἐμψεσὲν* Lys. 93. 25; *ἐν τῷ μ. εἶναι* Dem. 1111. 27: metaph. of anything that grinds or crushes, ap. Arist. 3. 10, 7.

μύλων-άρχης, *ov*, ὁ, master of a mill, Schol. Ar. Eq. 253.

μύλωνικός, ἦ, ὄν, of or for a mill, Ev. sec. Marcion.

μύλωνιον, τό, Dim. of μύλων, Eccl.

μύλωνισσα, ἦ, = μυλωθρίς, Gloss.; v. Ducang.

μύλωρος, ὄν, (ὄσπος) watching the mill, Poll. 7. 19, Walz Rhett. 1. 266.

μύμα, τό, meat chopped up with blood, cheese, honey, vinegar, and savoury herbs, Epaeuet. ap. Ath. 662 D.

μύμαρ, τό, Acol. for μῶμαρ, μῶμος, Hesych.

μύμαρίζω, Acol. for μῶμαρμαι, Hesych.

μύνδος, ὄν, (μύω), dumb, Soph. Fr. 914, Call. Fr. 260, Lyc. 1375.

μύνη, ἦ, an excuse, pretence, μὴ μύνησι παρέλκετε do not put it off by excuses, Od. 21. 111. (V. sub ἀμύνω.)

μυννάκῖα, τά, a sort of shoe, from Μύννακος their maker, Poll. 7. 89, Ath. 351 A:—μυννακόμαῖ, Dep. to wear μυννάκῖα, Hesych.

μύνομαι [ῥ], Dep., = ἀμύνομαι (cf. μύνη), to put off, Alcae. 86.

μύξα, ἦ, (μύσσομαι) the discharge from the nose, Lat. *pituia*, like the Att. *κόρυζα*, Hes. Sc. 267 (in pl.), Hippon. 57, Hipp., etc.; pl. Id. 369. 25:—generally, *mucus*, a mucous discharge, Id. Aph. 1254, etc.: the slime of snails, Hipp. 411. 26; of certain fish, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 26.

II. = μυκτήρ, Ar. Fr. 650; in pl., Soph. Fr. 110.

2. a lamp-nozzle, Call. Ep. 59, Arat. 976.

μύξα, τά, a kind of plum, acc. to Sprengel *Cordia myxa*, Aët.

μυζήω or -άω, to be mucous, Schol. Plat.; v. Bast Ep. Crit. p. 23.

μυζάριον, τό, Dim. of μύξα, ἦ, M. Anton. 4. 48.

2. Dim. of μύξα, τά, Hesych. (Cod. *μυζάριον*).

μυζίνος, ὁ, slime-fish, a sort of *κεστρεύς*, Lat. *mugil*, Hices. ap. Ath. 306 E: also written *μζείνιος*.

μυζο-ποιός, ὄν, producing mucus, Hipp. Art. 806.

μυζός, ὁ, v. sub μζών.

μυζός, ὁ, = μυζήω, Suid.

μυζώδης, *es*, (είδος) like mucus, abounding in it, Hipp. Art. 785; *δεσμός μ. a pulpy* band of connexion, Id. Art. 809; μ. ὑγρότης, γλισχροῦτης Arist. H. A. 3. 5, 6., 3. 11, 2.

μυζών, *ωνος*, ὁ, a kind of fish, = *χελών*, Arist. H. A. 6. 17, 3: but distinguished from it, Ib. 5. 11, 3 (where some Mss. give *σμύζων*, and Ath. 306 F *μύζος*).

μυζωίτης, οἱ, the nostrils, Lat. *nares*, Hdt. 2. 86, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 127; rare in sing., Hipp. 468. 8:—μυζήτηρ, in Galen.

μυο-βατραχό-μάχῖα, ἦ, = *βατραχομομαχία*, Choerob. in A. B. 1185, Suid. s. v. *Ομπρος*.

μυο-βρωτός, *ov*, eaten by mice, Byz.

μυο-γάλη, contr. *μυογάλη*, = *μυγαλή*, q. v.

μυο-δόχος, Ion. -δόκος, *ov*, harbouring mice, Nic. Th. 795 [ῥ in arsi].

μυο-ειδής, *es*, mouse-like, An. Oxon. 3. 59.

μυο-θήρας, *ov*, ὁ, a mouse-catcher, Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 9.

μυοθήρῶ, to catch mice, Strab. 165.

μυο-κτόνος, *ov*, (κτείνω) mouse-killing, Batr. 159: ὁ μ. a plant, a kind of aconite, Nic. Al. 36, 305.

μυομάχῖα, ἦ, (μάχη) a battle of mice, Plut. Ages. 15.

μυοπάρων, *ωνος*, ὁ, a light pirate boat, Plut. Anton. 35, App. Mithr. 92; *μυοπαρο* in Cic. Ver. 2. 1, 34.

μουσωτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = sq., the plant *mouse-ear*, *forget-me-not*, Lat. *myosotis*, Diosc. 2. 214 (al. *divisum mūsos ἄνθος*):—*μυδός-ωνον*, τό, is a different species, lb. (al. *divisum mūsos ὄντος*).

μυδός-τροπος, ov, (μυδός IV) *hurt in the muscles*, Diosc. 1. 68.

μυουρία, *μυουρίζω*, v. *μειουρία*, *μειουρίζω*.

μύουρος, ov, *compressed, narrow*, of a fish's mouth, opp. to the *ἀνεργαγός στόμα* of carnivorous fishes, Arist. P. A. 3. 1, 13., 4. 13, 22; *πύργον* .. ἐς *μύουρον ἀνίσταται* running up to a narrow top, like a truncated cone or pyramid, Paus. 10. 16, 1, cf. Apollod. Poliorc. 37 A, Philo Belop. 83 B.

2. *curtailed, brief*, of plays, Arist. Poët. 26, 13; of periods, Id. Rhet. 3. 9; *σφυγμός* Galen. (Though from the form it ought to mean *mouse-tailed*, in sense it is simply = *μείουρος*, which appears as v. l. in Rhet. 1. c.; in Nic. Th. 287 the metre requires *μείουρος*, but in Dion. Perieg. 405 *μυουρίζοντι*.)

μύ-ουρος, ἡ, a plant, *mouse-tail*, Lat. *mysurus*, Alex. Trall. 10. 573.

μυο-φόνος, ov, *mouse-killing*:—μ., δ, *mouse-bane*, an umbelliferous plant, Theophr. H. P. 6. 2, 9, etc.

μυόχοδον, τό, (χέω) *mouse-dung*, Theophr. H. P. 5. 4, 5, in pl.

μυόχοδος γέραν, old *mouse-dung*, an abusive name in Menand. Παπ. 8.

μυόσμαι, Pass. (μύς IV) to be or become muscular, στήθος *μεμωμένος* Hippiatr.:—in Hipp. Aër. 283, σπλῆν *μεμωμένη* is explained *gorged, hard*.

μύρανα, ἡ, (μύρος) Lat. *muraena*, a sea-eel, lamprey, held to be a great delicacy, Aesch. Cho. 994, Ar. Ran. 745; coupled with *ἐχίνα* as a *sea-serpent*, Aesch. Cho. 994, Ar. Ran. 475; also *μύρανα*, Plat. Com. Συμμ. 6, Arist. H. A. 2. 13, 5., 5. 10, 3; and still called *σμήνα* or *σφύνα*.

[μύ, Epich. 1. c.]

μύράκανθος, in Diosc. 3. 24 (Noth.) = *ἡρύγγιον*.

μύρ-ἀκοπον, τό, a sweet cordial or unguent mixed with myrrh, cited from Paul. Aeg.

μύρ-ἀλειπτρον or *-ἀλιπτρον*, τό, a box of unguents, E. M. 354. 10, Suid.

μύρ-ἀλοιφέω, to rub with sweet oils, Clem. Al. 210, Synes. 83 C, etc.: wrongly written *μυραλειφέω*, Lob. Phryn. 571.

μύρ-ἀλοιφία, ἡ, a rubbing with sweet oils, Plut. 2. 662 A, Ach. Tat. 2. 38;—also *μυραλοιφή*, ἡ, Poll. 7. 77, Nicet. Chon.

μυραππίδια, τό, a perfumed kind of pear, Geop. 10. 76, 11; *myrapia*, in Plin. 15. 16.

μύρ-ἀφον [α], τό, Dim. of *μύρον*, Att. Epict. 4. 9, 7.

μύρ-ῶφω, to boil or prepare unguents, Aescop. Fab. 122.

II. to prepare like an unguent, εὐδὴν βίον, ἀρετῶν εὐδὴν, Greg. Nyss

μύρ-ῶφμα, τό, = *μυρῶφία*, Eust. Opusc. 270. 88.

μύρ-ῶφια, ἡ, preparation of unguents, Arist. Insomn. 2, 13.

μύρ-ῶφικός, ὁ, ὢν, of or for unguents, aromatic, κάλαμος Polyb. 5. 45, 10; μ. *βάλανος* the *ben-nut*, Diosc. 4. 160:—ἡ *-κή* (sc. *τέχνη*), Lys.

Fr. 2, 2, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 12, 6.

μύρ-ῶφον, τό, prepared unguent, Symm. V. T.

II. an unguent-factory, Hippiatr.

μύρ-ῶφός, ὁ, (μύρον, ἔψω) one who bails and prepares unguents, a perfumer, Critias 5, Arist. M. Mor. 2. 7, 30; fem. in LXX (1 Regg. 8. 13):—also *μυρῶφης*, ov, δ, Byz.

μύρ-ῶφός, ὁ, ὢν, of sweet oil, τεύχος Aesch. Fr. 179; *λήκυθος* Ar. Fr. 8.

μύρ-ῶφωγέω, to carry 10,000 measures, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 4. 165:—from

μύρ-ῶφωγός, ὢν, v. sub *μυρῶφός*.

μύριαδικός, ὁ, ὢν, ten thousandth, ἀριθμός Eccl.

μύριαδισμός, ὢν, δ, a reckoning by tens of thousands, Byz.

μύρ-ῶφλος, ποῖτ, -ἀέθλος, ov, hero of myriad contests, Orac. ap. Dion. Chr. 1. 618; τὸ μ. a *myriad of contests*, Eccl.

μύριακός [α], Adv. (μύριος) ten thousand times, numberless times, Ar. Nub. 738, Ran. 63, Plat. Legg. 677 D, Arist., etc.

μύριακισ-μύριοστός, ὁ, ὢν, the 100,000,000th, Archimed.

μύρ-ῶφρος, ov, holding 10,000 measures (ἀμφορείς); Com. metaph., ῥῆμα μ. Ar. Pax 521; cf. *μυρῶφρος*, *τριχίνους*.

μύριανδρέομαι, Dep. to be inhabited by myriads, Manass. Chron. 2068.

μύριανδρία, ἡ, a *myriad of men*, Manass. Chron. 1058.

μύρ-ῶφρος, ov, containing 10,000 men or inhabitants, πόλις Isocr. 286 E, Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 2; θέατρον Luc. Nigr. 18, etc.

μύρ-ῶφρος, ov, = *μυριανδρος*, Eccl.

μύρ-ῶφρος, ov, infinite in number, Eccl.; so *μυριαριθμητος*, ov.

μύρ-ῶφρος, ov, δ, commander of 10,000 men, Hdt. 7. 81: so *μύρ-ῶφρος*, ov, δ, Xen. Cyr. 3. 11, etc.

μύριας, ἄδος, ἡ, Att. gen. pl. *μυριαδῶν* (v. Choerob. 2. 458):—a number of 10,000, a *myriad*, Hdt. 2. 30, Simon. 150, etc.; often indefinitely of countless numbers, Eur. Phoen. 830, etc.:—when *μυριας*, *μυριάδες* are used absol. of money, δραχμῶν must be supplied, as in Ar. Eq. 829, Plat. Cat. Mi. 44; when of corn, μεδύμνων, as in Hdt. 3. 91, Dem. 467. 2.

II. as Adj. *φύσitis* *μυριάς ἀνδρῶν* Aesch. Pers. 927; *μυριάδες πόλεις* Eur. Rhes. 913.

μύρι-ῶφρος, Adv. from ten thousand places, Eust. Opusc. 213. 9.

μύρι-ῶφρος, Adv. in ten thousand places, Eust. 47. 29, 76. 19, etc.

μύρι-ῶφρος, Adv. in ten thousand ways, Nicet. Ann. 256 B.

μύρι-ῶφρος [ρι], τό, Dim. of *μύρον*, Ar. 441.

μύρ-ῶφρος, ov, with countless coils, ὄφας Eunap. ap. Suid.

μύρ-ῶφρος, ἐς, of 10,000 years: of countless years, χρόνος Aesch. Pr. 94, Plat. Epin. 987 A; βίος Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 52; of a man, Anth. P. 9. 242.

μύρ-ῶφρος, to rub with ointment or unguent, anoint, Ar. Lys. 938, Alcac. Com. Παλ. 2 (ubi v. Meineke); *μύριος μ.* Ar. Pl. 529:—Med. to anoint oneself, Antiph. Malθ. 1, Menand. Ψευδ. 1. 15; ἐξ ἀλαβάστου Alex. Εἰσοικ. 1:—Pass., *μεμυρῶμενοι* τὸ αἶμα Hdt. 1. 195, cf. Antiph. Παιουσ. 1.

II. as Pass. also, μ. *τὴν* to be fragrant with .., Heliod. 10. 26. Cf. *μυρί-ῶφρος*.

μύρ-ῶφρος, ἡ, Lat. *myrica*, a shrub esp. thriving in marshy ground and

near the sea, the *tamarisk*, *θήκεν ἀνὰ μύρικην* [r] Il. 10. 466; *μυρίκην ἐπιθήλει* ὄζων lb. 467; *δὲν . . κεκλιμένον μύρικησι* 21. 18, cf. h. Hom. Merc. 81; but, *πτελέει τε καὶ ἱτέει ἡδὲ μύρικαι* Il. 21. 350; and this quantity prevails in later Poets, and in Lat.; *ἐκ μυρίκην πεποιημένη θύρη* Hdt. 2. 96.—Hence, *μύρικαῖος* Ἀπολλάν Schol. Nic. Th. 613.

μύρικίνεος θάμνος, δ, a *tamarisk* bush, in Anth. P. 6. 298.

μύρικίνος ὄζος [ρ], δ, a *tamarisk* bough, Il. 6. 39.

μύρικώδης, ἐς, like the *tamarisk*, Gaza.

μύρικην, common f. l. for *μυρίνη*.

μύρινος (sc. *οἶνος*) [r], δ, also written *μυρίνης*, a sweet wine much used by the Roman women, Lat. *potio murrhina* or *murrata*, Diphil.

Ἀπολ. 1. 10, Ael. V. H. 12. 31: prob. wine flavoured with *μύρρα*, or rather with *μύρον*, Meineke Stratt. Φαιν. 1, Philippid. Incert. 17.

μύρινος, δ, a sea-fish, Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 5; v. l. *μάρινος*.

μύρι-ῶφρος, ov, with ten thousand oaks, Anth. P. 9. 237.

μύρι-ῶφρος, ov, of numberless tongues, Eccl.

μύρι-ῶφρος, ov, of numberless opinions, Theod. Stud.

μύρι-ῶφρος, ov, written ten thousand times, Io. Geom. hymn. 4. 29.

μύρ-ῶφρος, -ῶφρος, δ, ἡ, having infinite teeth, πρίων Eccl.: with

immense teeth, ἐλέφας Anth. P. 9. 285.

μύρι-ῶφρος, ἐσσα, εν, ποῖτ, for *μύριος*, Or. Sib. 1. 224.

μύρι-ῶφρος, ov, with countless fruit, Soph. O. C. 676.

μύρι-ῶφρος, ov, with countless stings, Byz.

μύρι-ῶφρος, ov, = sq., Eccl.

μύρι-ῶφρος, ov, many-headed, κύων Eur. H. F. 419.

μύρι-ῶφρος, ov, with countless circles, Gaza.

μύρι-ῶφρος [v], ov, δ, ἡ, with countless waves, Byz.

μύρ-ῶφρος, ov, infinitely rich, Eust. Opusc. 135. 64.

μύρι-ῶφρος, ov, said ten thousand times, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 17, cf. Poll. 6. 206, Aristaen. 2. 20.

μύρι-ῶφρος, ἐς, infinitely learned, Byz.

μύρι-ῶφρος, ἡ, infinite felicity, Eccl.

μύρι-ῶφρος, ov, infinitely blessed, Eccl.

μύρι-ῶφρος, ov, ten-thousand-eyed, Anecd. Paris. 4. 307.

μύρι-ῶφρος, ov, of countless shapes, of Dionysus, etc., Anth. P. 9. 524, 525:—τὸ μ. name of the plant *Achillea*, Diosc. Noth. 4. 36.

μύρι-ῶφρος, ov, of countless labours, Anth. Plan. 91.

μύρι-ῶφρος, aov, δ, ἡ, with countless ships, ἀπρς Anth. P. 7. 237.

μύρι-ῶφρος, ov, where tens of thousands die, μάχη Plut. Alex. 1.

μύρι-ῶφρος, ov, of countless victories, Byz.

μύρι-ῶφρος, ov, of or for the number 10,000, Theon. Math.

μύρι-ῶφρος, Adv., = *μυριάκις*, formed after *ἐκατοντόκις*, Hesych.

μύρι-ῶφρος, δ, = *μυρίαρχος*, Aesch. Pers. 314: [lb. 994, *μυριόταρχον* is against the metre, which requires *μυριόταρον*, *μυρίαρχον*, or some such form, v. Blomf.]

μύρι-ῶφρος, ἐς, having suffered countless ills, Eccl.

μύρι-ῶφρος [α], Adv. time out of mind, Eust. 725. 40, from a Comic Poet, prob. Aristophan., who has *τρισμυριαστάαι*.

μύρι-ῶφρος [α], ov, = sq. II, c. gen., Xen. Oec. 8, 22, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 6, 7. Adv. -ίως, Eccl.

μύρι-ῶφρος, ov, gen. *ovos*, ten thousand fold, Archimed. (?)

μύρι-ῶφρος, more than, used like a Comp. c. gen., Cleomed. p. 98.

μύρι-ῶφρος, ov, of immense extent, Diod. Excerpt. 523. 80.

μύρι-ῶφρος, ἡ, infinite number, Eust. Opusc. 346. 85.

μύρι-ῶφρος, ἐς, infinite in number, countless, Eur. I. A. 572, Anaxandr.

Πρωτ. 1. 9.

μύρι-ῶφρος, δ, ἡ, πονν, τό, ten-thousand-footed, many-footed, σκώληξ Nic. Th. 812, Tzetz.

II. ten thousand feet long or broad, Theophr. C. P. 6. 2, 4.

μύριος, a, ov, numberless, countless, infinite, properly of Number, and

continually in pl., as mostly in Hom.; yet not rare in sing. with collective

Nouns, *μύριον χέραδος* Il. 21. 320; *αἶμα* Valck. Phoen. 1480; *χαλκός*

Pind. N. 10. 84; *χρυσός* Theocrit. 16. 22:—strengthened, *μᾶλα μύριος* Od.

17. 422., 19. 78; *πολλὰκις μύριος* Plat. Theat. 175 A; *μύρια ἐπὶ*

μύριας Id. Legg. 676 B, cf. Theat. 155 C.

2. in Poets also, like

πολύς, of Size, measureless, immense, infinite, *μύριος ἄνος* Od. 15. 452;

πένθος, *ἄχος* *μύριον* Il. 18. 88., 20. 282; *μύρια ἄλγεια*, *κῆδεα* Il., etc.;

μ. κέλευθος an endless journey, Pind. l. 4. 2; *μ. μύχθος*, *ἄχος*, etc.,

Aesch. Fr. 541, Soph. Ph. 1168, etc.:—so in Ion. Prose, *μύρη ὅφας* all

kinds of sights, Hdt. 2. 136; *μ. κακότης* 6. 67; *θαῦμα* 2. 148; and

sometimes in Plat., *μ. περία*, *διαφορότης*, *ἐρημία* Apol. 23 B, Phileb. 13 A,

Legg. 677 E.

3. of Time, *μύριος χρόνος* Plat. I. 5. 36, Soph. O. C.

397, 617; cf. *μυριετής*.

4. neut. pl. *μύρια* as Adv., much, im-

mensely, incessantly, *μ. κλαίειν* Anth. P. 7. 374, cf. 12. 169.

b. also dat. as Adv., *μύρια* ὁσώτερος infinitely wiser, Eur. Andr. 701;

μύρια βέλτιον, *μ. κάλλιον* Plat. Rep. 520 C, Tim. 33 B; *μύρια* διαφέρειν

to differ infinitely, Id. Polit. 272 C; so, *μύριον διαφέρειν* Id. Theat.

166 D.

II. as a definite numeral, in pl. *μύρια*, ai, a, ten thousand,

the greatest number in Greek expressed by one word: in this sense first

in Hes. Op. 250, then often in Hdt., and Att. Prose. In a few military

phrases we find the sing., *ἵππος μύρη* 10,000 horse, Hdt. 1. 27., 7. 41;

ἀσπίς *μύρια* Xen. An. 1. 7, 10; cf. *ἵππος*, *ἀσπίς*:—οἱ *Μύριοι* the *Ten*

Thousand, an assembly of the Arcadians, Schneid. Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 38;

οἱ *μύριοι ἐν Μεγάλῃ πόλει* Dem. 344. 13.

III. Adv. *μύριας*, *ἐπίμην*, etc.—Acc. to the Gramm., *μύριος* (parox.) is the indefinite,

ἐπίμην (proparox.) the definite number, *μύρια*, πολλά, ἀναριθμητά: *μύρια*

δὲ δὲ ἀριθμῶς, Suid., cf. Eust. 907. 8, Draco 65, etc.: but this distinction

is little observed in the Mss. (As the orig. notion is indefinite, not

numerical, it seems to be akin to Lat. *mul-tus*, and to Celt. *mohr*, *masur*,

great, v. Pott Et. Forsch. 2. p. 221.)

μυρίο-στάχυς, vos, δ, ἡ, with ten thousand ears, Eccl.
 μυρίο-στῆ-μόριον, τό, the 10,000th part, Arist. de Sens. 6, 6.
 μυρίο-στός, ἡ, ὅν, the 10,000th, μέπος, μοῖρα Ar. Lys. 355, Thesm. 555; μ. ἔτος 10,000 years hence, Plat. Legg. 656 E, Arist. Rhet. 2. 10, 5; εἰς ἔτος μ. Id. Phys. 4. 10, 6; μυριάκις μ. Archimed.
 μυρίο-στός, vos, ἡ, a body of ten thousand, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 20.
 μυρίο-σχιδής, ἐς, cleft ten thousand times, Eust. Opusc. 225. 96.
 μυρίο-τευχής, ἐς, with ten thousand armed men, κόπη Eur. I. T. 139.
 μυρίο-της, ητος, ἡ, = μυριάς, LXX (Sap. 12. 22); cf. Lob. Phryn. 662.
 μυρίο-τρητος, ov, with numberless holes, ἀγγεα μ. honeycombs, Phocyl. ap. Schol. Nic. Al. 446.
 μυρίο-τροπος, ov, infinitely manifold, Greg. Nyss.
 μυρίο-τρόφος, ov, maintaining ten thousand, Georg. Pisid.
 μυρίο-όφθαλμος, ov, with countless eyes, Eust. 1504. 54.
 μυρίο-φίλος, ov, with numberless friends, Themist. 270 A.
 μυρίο-φόρος, ov, carrying 10,000 measures, to designate a merchant-ship of large tonnage, Thuc. 7. 25, Ctes. ap. Phot. Bibl. 45. 26, Philo 2. 514, Poll. I. 82, 4. 165, and others cited by Lob. Phryn. 662;—Lob. suggests μυριάφορος (q. v.); but the MSS. are consistent in giving the form μυρίοφόρος, and there are also the equiv. forms μυρίοφορτος (q. v.), and μυριαγωγός (which admit of no alteration) in Strab. 151, Philo I. 333, Poll. I. 82 (who says this form is εὐτελής).
 μυρίο-φορτος, ov, =foreg., Anth. P. 10. 23, Manass. Chron. 4887.
 μυρίο-φυλλον, τό, a water-plant, prob. *Myriophyllum spicatum*, spiked water-milfoil, Diosc. 4. 115.
 μυρίο-φύλος, ov, of ten thousand kinds, Opp. H. I. 626.
 μυρίο-φανος, ov, with ten thousand voices, Anth. Plan. 362.
 μυρίο-χαύνη, ἡ, an infinitely affected woman, Hipp. 1009 G: Erotian.
 μυρίο-χάνη; Galen. μυοχάνη; cf. Lob. Paral. 463.
 μυρίο-χειρ, χειρος, δ, ἡ, with ten thousand hands, Eust. Opusc. 211. 73.
 μυρίο-χρους, -ov, contr. -χρους, ov, with ten thousand colours, Byz.
 μυρίο-πνοος, ov, contr. -πνοος, ov, = μύρπνοος, Anth. P. 9. 6, etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 665.
 μύρις, ἰδος, ἡ, (μύρον) a box for unguents, Poll. 7. 177: cf. μύρρις.
 μύρισμα, τό, an ointment, like μύρωμα, Poll. 7. 177.
 μύρισμός, δ, an anointing, Ath. 547 F, LXX (Judith. 16. 6).
 μύρι-ώνυμος, ov, of countless names, 'Istis Plat. 2. 372 E, C. I. 4713 b, al.
 μύρι-ωπός, ὅν, (ὥψ) with countless eyes, of Argus, Aesch. Tr. 569.
 μύρκος, ov, Syrac. word for ἄφρων, dumb, Hesych.: also μυρικᾶς, Id.
 μύρμας, ἄκος, δ, Dor. for μύρμηξ.
 μυρμηκῶν, δ, an ant's nest, Hesych.: also Dor. for an ant, Id.
 μυρμηκ-άνθρωποι, οἱ, ant-men, a play of Pherecrates.
 μυρμηκίος, ov, like an ant: v. sub μυρμήκινον.
 μυρμηκία or -ία, ἡ, an ant's nest, ant-hill, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 27, Theophr. Sign. Pluv. I. 22:—metaph. a throng of people, a crowded lecture-room, Hesych.: μ. λόγαν Eust. Opusc. 326. 18; μ. ἀγαθὸν Ib. 194. 46.
 II. metaph., ἄδων (sic Fritzsche pro ἄγων) ἐκτραπέλους μυρμηκίας Pherecr. Χειρ. 1. 23, of the perverse conceits of a harp-player or singer, who runs up and down the notes, in and out and all ways, like a nest of ants; cf. Meineke al. I.; Ar. calls similar embellishments of poetry μύρμηκος ἀτραποί, Thesm. 100. III. a wart on the palm of the hand or sole of the foot, differing from ἀκροχορδῶν, which has a neck, whereas μυρμηκία spreads under the skin, also the irritation caused thereby, which was compared to the creeping of ants, Lat. *formicatio*, Poll. 4. 195, cf. Paul. Aeg. 4. 15:—in Celsus 5, μυρμηκία, τό.
 μυρμηκίας λίδος, δ, a precious stone with wart-like lumps (μυρμηκία) upon it, Plin. 37. 63.
 μυρμηκίασις, ἡ, =sq., Hesych. s. v. νάρκη.
 μυρμηκίασμός, δ, a breaking out of warts, Galen.
 μυρμηκιάω, to be afflicted with μυρμηκία or warts, LXX (Levit. 22. 22).
 μυρμηκίζω, to feel as if ants were creeping about one, to itch, Galen.
 II. to creep like ants, Eust. Opusc. 176. 42.
 μυρμήκινον, τό, Dim. of μύρμηξ, Plin. 29. 29; μυρμήκειον in Nic. Th. 747.
 II. v. sub μυρμηκία.
 μυρμηκίτης [ῖ], ov, δ, a precious stone with things like ants inside it, such as amber, Plin. 37. 72.
 μυρμηκό-βιος, ov, living an ant's life, Eust. 77. 3.
 μυρμηκο-εἰδής, ἐς, like ants, Hesych.
 μυρμηκο-λέων, οντος, ὅ, the ant-lion, in LXX (Job 4. 11), a name variously interpreted, v. Bochart Hierozoic. 2. p. 813.
 μυρμηκώδης, ἐς, = μυρμηκοειδής, Plut. 2. 458 C, 525 E: also, full of warts, Marc. Sid. 97.
 μύρμηξ, ηκος, δ, the ant, first in Hes. Fr. 22. 5, 37. 4 (cf. μύρμος): the winged male was called νύμφη:—on μύρμηκος ἀτραποί, v. sub μυρμηκία.
 II. a beast of prey in India, prob. of the lion kind (cf. μυρμηκολεών), Hdt. 3. 102; ὁ χρυσάρευχι μ. Strab. 70; λέοντι τοῖς καλουμένοις μύρμηξιν Id. 774, cf. Ael. N. A. 3. 4. III. a hidden rock in the sea (cf. χοῦρας), Lyc. 878: esp. on the Thessalian coast between Sciatous and Magnesia, Hdt. 7. 183. IV. a sort of gauntlet or cestus with metal studs or nails like warts (μυρμηκία) on it, Christod. Ecphr. 224, cf. Poll. 3. 150. (A Root like *mur* occurs in Zd. *maoir-i*, O. Norse *maurr*, Low Germ. *mier-e* (pis-mire), Slav. *murav-j*: it is difficult not to believe in the identity of Lat. *formic-a* with μύρμηκ-ος, though the interchange of *f* and *m* presents difficulties.)
 Μυρμιδόνες, οἱ, the *Myrmidons*, a warlike people of Thessaly, formerly of Aegina, subjects of Peleus and Achilles, Hom.
 μύρμος, δ, = μύρμηξ I, Lyc. 176.
 μύρο-βάλανος, ἡ, Lat. *glans unguentaria*, perhaps the *ben-nut*, *guilandina moringa*, whence was extracted a scentless oil (*βαλάνινον ἔλαιον*), used in mixing unguents, Arist. Plant. 2. 10, 7, Diosc. 2. 148; cf. *myrsine*

κός. II. *myrobálanoi* are the fruit of the *Phyllanthus emblica* in mod. Greek.
 μύρο-βάφης, ἐς, dipped in perfumed oil, Clem. Al. 235.
 μύρο-βλύτης, ov, δ, exhaling a sweet odour, Eust. Opusc. 290. 92., 350. 23; also -βλύτος, ov, Ib. 166. 13, and often:—hence -βλυτέω, Ib. 167. 61:—and -βλυσία, ἡ, Phils p. 236 Wernsd.: v. Ducang. Gloss. Lat. s. v. *Manna*.
 μύρο-βόστρυχος, ov, with perfumed locks, Anth. P. 5. 147.
 μύρο-βρεχής, ἐς, (βρέχω) wet with unguent, κύμη LXX (3 Macc. 4. 6).
 μύρδεις, εσσα, εν, anointed, βόστρυχος Anth. P. 6. 234.
 μύρο-θήκη, ἡ, a box of unguent, E. M. 55. 33, Eccl.:—Dim. μύρο-θήκιον, τό, Cic. Att. 2. 1, 1.
 μύρο-κομίστρια, ἡ, a woman who brings unguents, Eccl.
 μύρο-λωτος, δ, the scented lotus, Phot.
 μύρομαι, v. sub μύρω.
 μύρον [ῖ], τό, any sweet juice distilling from plants and used for unguents or perfumes (derived from μύρω by the Ancients or, acc. to Ath., from μύρρα, *myrrh-oil*, but the word is prob. of foreign origin, cf. Hebr. *môr*); then, commonly, any prepared unguent or sweet oil, balsam, Lat. *unguentum*, Archil. 27, Hdt. 3. 22; μύρον ἐψέν (cf. *myrēsōs*) Ar. Lys. 946; μύρον εἶναι Id. Eccl. 524; in pl., Aesch. Fr. 12; (Hom. uses *ἐλαιον εὐάδες, ῥόδον, τεθωμένον*); μ. κατὰ τῆς κεφαλῆς καταχέαι Plat. Rep. 398 A:—used to mix with wine, Ael. V. H. 12. 31:—proverb., τὸ ἐν τῇ φακῇ μύρον sweet oil on lentils, i. e. pains thrown away, Cic. Att. 1. 19, 2, cf. Strattis Φων. I, et ibi Meineke.—A great variety enumerated in Diosc. 1. 52 sq., Ath. xv. cc. 37-46. 2. place where unguents were sold, the *perfume-market*, τὰ μερικά .. τὰν τῷ μύρῳ Ar. Eq. 1375; οἱ δ' ἐν τῷ μ. λαλεῖτε Pherecr. Ἰαθ. 2; ἴσταται πρὸς τῷ μ. Eupol. Πολ. 11; cf. *myroline* II. 3, *lythōs* II. 3. metaph. anything graceful, charming, lovely, Anth. P. 5. 90, cf. Jac. Anth. 2. 2, p. 285, A. P. p. 597.
 μύρο-πιστός-κηρος, δ, an ointment of scented oil, pitch and wax, Galen.
 μύρο-πνοος, ov, contr. -πνοος, ov, breathing sweet unguents, Πειθώ Anth. P. 12. 95, cf. 5. 16, etc.: also μύρπνοος.
 μύρο-ποιός, ὅν, preparing scented oils, Anacr. 28.
 μύρο-πόλος, ov, busy about scented oils, E. M. 595. 31.
 μύρο-πώλῳ, to deal in scented oils, Pherecr. Ἰων. 1, Ar. Fr. 651.
 μύρο-πώλης, ov, δ, a dealer in unguents or scented oils, a perfumer, Lys. Fr. 2, Xen. Symp. 2, 4, Antiph. Ἀντι. 2.
 μύροπώλιον (in MSS. sometimes -εῖον), τό, a shop for unguents, a perfumer's shop, Lys. 170. 8, Dem. 786. 8., 911. 13.
 μύροπώλις, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of *myroπώλης*, Ar. Eccl. 841, Anth. P. 5. 181.
 μύρο-πώλος, ov, oil-selling, fiction of a Gramm. in E. M. 595. 31.
 μύρορ-ραντος, ov, wet with unguent, Anth. P. 5. 198.
 μύρος, ὅ, Lat. *myrra*, a kind of sea-eel, Ath. 312 E; acc. to Plin. 9. 23, the male of the *muraena*: cf. *μύρπος*.
 μύρο-στάγης, ἐς, dripping with unguent, Suid. s. v. ἀναδοῦμενος.
 μύρο-στάφύλιον, τό, a vine with sweet-smelling grapes, Geop. 4. 94.
 μύρο-φηγής, ἐς, shining with unguent, Anth. P. 12. 83.
 μύρο-φόρος, ov, bringing unguents, Poll. 10. 119, Eccl.
 μύρο-χέμων, ov, pouring unguents, Eust. Opusc. 181. 24.
 μύρο-χριστός, ov, anointed with unguent, Eur. Cycl. 501.
 μύρο-χροος, ov, with anointed skin, Anth. P. 9. 570.
 μύρο-χυσία, ἡ, a pouring of unguents, Eust. Opusc. 171. 67.
 μύρῳ, rarer form for μύριζω, Ar. Eccl. 1117, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 9 E.
 μύρρα, ἡ, the balsamic juice of the Arabian myrtle, Lat. *myrrha*, *murrha*, Ael. for *σάμψρα* (q. v.), Sappho 18 ed. Neue, Ath. 688 C.
 μυρρίν-ἀκανθός, the prickly myrtle, *ruscus aculeatus*, Gloss.:—also *κεντρομυρρίνη* and *δενδρομυρρίνη*, Lacon. *μυρτάλις*.
 μυρρίναω, to long for myrtle-wreaths, which were the badges of certain offices, hence comically for *ἀρχοντιάω*, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 857, Hesych.
 μυρρίνη, ἡ, v. *μυρσίνη*.
 μυρρίνης οἶνος, v. *μυρσίνης*.
 μυρρίντης, ὅ, = *μυρσίντης*, Ael. V. H. 12. 31.
 μύρρινος, η, ov, later Att. for *μύρσινος*.
 Μυρρινούσις, οντος, ὅ, name of a dæmus of Attica, Strab. 399:—*Μυρρινούσιος*, ὅ, an inhabitant of it, Plat.; fem. *Μυρρινούττα*, ἡ, C. I. 297: cf. *Ραμνούσις*.
 μυρρίνῳ, ἄνω, δ, v. sub *μυρσινῶν*.
 μυρρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a plant, *myrrhis odorata*, Diosc. 4. 116; μύρις in Theophr. C. P. 6. 9, 3.
 μυρρίτης, ov, δ, (μύρρα) like myrtle-juice, Plin. 37. 63.
 Μυρσίσιος, ov, δ, Greek name for Candaeles, King of Lydia, Hdt.:—*Μυρσίσιον*, Ael. for -εῖον, τό, his shrine, Alcae. 91 (e conj. Seidler).
 μυρσίν-ἔλαιον, τό, myrtle oil, Diosc. 1. 48.
 μυρσίνη [ῖ], later Att. μυρρίνη, ἡ, the myrtle, Archil. 25, Arist. II. A. 9. 40, 58; *μυρσίνης στέφανος* Pind. I. 8 (7), Eur. Alc. 172. II. a myrtle-branch, Hdt. 1. 132., 8. 99, al.; or a myrtle-wreath, Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 25, Ar. Vesp. 861, Nub. 1364, etc.; cf. σκόλιον. 2. a fly-flap made of a myrtle-branch, v. Interpp. ad Ar. Eq. 59. 3. in pl. the myrtle-wreath market, ἐν ταῖς μ. Ar. Thesm. 448; cf. μύρον 2.
 μυρσινῶν, τό, a myrtle-grove, v. sub *μυρσινῶν*.
 μυρσίνος, α, ov, = *μύρρινος*, of myrtle, Diosc. 1. 49.
 μυρσινίτης οἶνος, δ, wine flavoured with myrtle, Diosc. 5. 37. II. μ., δ, a precious stone, Plin. 37. 63.
 μυρσινό-εἰδής, ἐς, myrtle-like, h. Hom. Merc. 81. Adv. -δῶς, Galen.
 μύρσινος, later Att. μύρρινος, η, ov, = *μύρρινος*, of myrtle, Lat. *myrteus*, Call. Dian. 202:—as Subst., = *μύρτος*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 3, 3. II. τὸ μύρρινον the lower part of the membrum virile, Ar. Eq. 964.
 μυρσινῶν, ἄνω, δ, a myrtle-grove, Lat. *myrtetum*, Alcae. 91, e conj. Ahrens (vulg. *μυρσινῆς*); Att. *μυρρινῶν*, Ar. Ran. 156.

μύστος, ὁ, a basket, Hesych.; μ. ὠτέντα Poëta in E. M. 595. 34. (Akin to ὕρπις, ὑρίσκος, cf. Μ. II. 5.)

μυρτάκανθα, ἡ, = μυρρινάκανθος, Lob. Phryn. III.

μυρτάλις, ἰδος, ἡ, Lacon. for μυρρινάκανθος, Hesych.

μυρτάς, ἰδος, ἡ, like μυρτινῆ, a kind of pear-tree, Nic. Th. 513.

μυρτενῆ, ἄνος, ὁ, (μύρτος) = μυρρινῶν, Gloss.

μυρτία, ἡ, ὄν, = μύρτος, Hesych.

μυρτιδάνον, τό, a myrtle-like plant, Hipp. 603. 38.

excrecence on the root and branches of the myrtle, like the Kermes berries on the holm-oak, Diosc. 1. 156, Galen.

III. the seed of the Persian pepper-tree, Hipp. 672. 15; also another Indian or Persian fruit used as pepper, Xenocr.

μυρτινῆ [ἡ], ἡ, a sort of pear-tree or olive, Nic. Al. 88, v. Schol.

μύρτινος, ἡ, ὄν, of myrtle, στέφανος Eubul. Στεφ. 4; cf. μύρσανος.

μυρτίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = μύρτον, Diphil. Τελεσ. 1, Polyb. ap. Ath. 651 D.

μυρτίτης [ἡ], ὁ, name of a species of spurge, Theophr. H. P. 9. 11, 9.

2. μ. ὄντος, = μυρρινότης, Diosc. 5. 36.

μυρτο-μύτης, ἑς, mixed with myrtle-berries, Geop. 4. 4.

μύρτον, ὄν, τό, the fruit of the myrtle (μύρτος), the myrtle-berry, Lat. myrtum, Ar. Av. 160, 1100, Plat. Rep. 372 C, Theopomp. Com. Incert. 3.

2. = μύρτινῆ, Archil. 155.

III. the pudenda muliebris, Ar. Lys. 1034; the same as the νύμφη or κλειτορίς, Rufus p. 32, Poll. 2. 174, Hesych.; μυρτο-χεῖλα, τά, and μυρτοχειλίδες, αἱ, its edges, Ibid.

μυρτο-πέταλον, τό, the polygonum, Diosc. Noth. 4. 4, Plin. 27. 91.

μύρτος, ἡ, the myrtle, Lat. myrtus, Simon. 22, Scol. ap. Ath. 695 B, etc.

II. a twig or spray of myrtle, Pind. I. 4 (3). 117; στέφανος μύρτον Ar. Ran. 330.

μύρτων, ἄνος, ὁ, nickname of a debauchee, Luc. Lexiph. 12.

μύρω [ῶ], Ep. Verb. only used in pres. and impf., to flow, run, trickle, δακρυαὶ μύρον ἑλπίς melted into tears, Hes. Sc. 132.

II. elsewhere always in Med. μύρομαι, to melt into tears, to shed tears, weep, πολλές δ' ἀμφ' αὐτὸν ἑταίροι μύρονθ' Il. 19. 6; κλαίοντέ τε μυρομένω τε 2. 427; γούσασ' τε μυρομένη τε 6. 373, Od. 19. 119; ἔλεον μύροτο Hes. Op. 204;—also of a river, to flow, βέβροισι .. μύρεται Σίνις Lyc. 982, cf. Ap. Rh. 2. 371; αἵματι μ. to run with blood, Id. 4. 666.

2. c. acc. to weep for, bewail, Bion 1. 68, Mosch. 3. 74 and 91 (where aor. μύρωτο occurs).—Later writers use instead μύρολογέω (mod. Greek μυρολογέω), and μύρωδός (like θρηνηδός), Coraë Heliod. 2. p. 169.

μύρωδης, ἑς, like unguent, Schol. Luc. Lexiph. 8.

μύρωμα [ῶ], τό, an ointment spread for use, Alcae. ap. Eust. 1295. 20, Ar. Eccl. 1117.

μῦς, ὁ (even of the female, Philem. Incert. 32), gen. μύος, acc. μῦν, vocat. μῦ, Anth. P. 11. 391;—a mouse, Mus musculus L., first in Batr. 172; μ. ἀρουραῖος literally the field-mouse, but prob. the hamster, Cricetus vulgaris, Hdt. 2. 141, cf. μυγᾶλη: proverb., μῦς πίττης γεύεται, of one who tempted by some apparent good finds himself in inextricable difficulties, Dem. 1215. 10; ὡς μῦς .. γεύμεθα πίσσας Theoc. 14. 51; μῦς λευκός a lewd, lecherous person, Philem. l. c.

II. a shell-fish, the muscle, Aesch. Fr. 25, Philyl. Πολ. 1, H. A. 5. 15, 13, al.; cf. μύαξ, μύσκη.

III. a large kind of whale, Lat. musculus, Arist. H. A. 3. 12, 5.

IV. a muscle of the body, Lat. musculus, Hipp. Aph. 1259, Theocr. 22. 48, and Medic. (Cf. Skt. mūsh-as, mūsh-akas, mū-h-ikas; Lat. mus, musculus, mus-cipula; mūs (maus, mouse):—the Root seems to be found in Skt. mush, mush-nāmi (furor, steal); but there seems to be another Root beginning with s, cf. σμῦς (Hesych.), σμίνθος, Σμυνθεύς.)

μύσαγμα, τό, (μυσάσσομαι) = μύσος, Aesch. Supp. 995.

μυσάξω, (μύσος) = μυσάσσομαι, Aquil. V. T.

μυσάκτεον, verb. Adj. one must abominate, Oribas. p. 183 Mai.

μυσάρια, ἡ, loathsomeness, Aretas.

μυσάρο-ποιία, ἡ, abominable conduct, Eus. II. E. p. 120.

μυσάρως, ἡ, ὄν, (μύσος) foul, dirty: hence, like Lat. impurus, loathsome, abominable, much like μαρῶς, Eur. Or. 1624, etc.; τό μ. an abomination, Hdt. 2. 37.

2. of persons, defiled, polluted, abominable, Eur. Med. 1393, El. 1350, Ar. Lys. 340. Adv. -ρῶς, Eus., etc.

μυσάρωτης, ἡ, ὄν, = μυσάρια, Eccl.

μυσ-άρχης, ὄν, ὁ, (μύσος) the originator of a foul deed, LXX (2 Macc. 5. 24).

μυσάρ-ώνυμος, ὄν, of loathsome name, Manass. Chron. 4382.

μυσάρ-ωπός, ὄν, foul-looking, Manetho 4. 316.

μυσάσσομαι, fut. μυσαχθήσομαι Luc. D. Meretr. 11. 3: aor. ἐμυσάχθη Eur., Luc.: Dep.: (μύσος). To feel disgust at anything loathsome, to loathe, abominate, c. acc., Hipp. 477. 25, Eur. Med. 1149, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 5; ἐπὶ τινι Luc. Prom. 4.—The Act. only in Hesych., cf. μυσάξω.

μυσάχθης, ἑς, poet. for μυσάρως, Nic. Th. 361, Anth. P. 9. 253.

μυσάχνη, ἡ, (μύσος) a prostitute, like μασήτη, Archil. 173.

μυσέρως, ἡ, ὄν, late form of μυσάρως, Manetho 4. 269, E. M. 535. 32.

μυσήτος, ἡ, ὄν, (μύσος) = μυσάρως, Gloss.

μυσῶν, (μύζω) to sniff, short, esp. in eating greedily, Cornut. N. D. 28; to breathe hard, Hesych.

μυσῶδω, Lacon. for μυθῶ, Ar. Lys. 94, 1076; aor. μυθῶι Ib. 981.

μυσκαρφέι, (μύω) Adv. with the eyes shut, Cratin. Ὀρ. 12, but v. Meineke.

Μύσιος [ῶ], α, ὄν, Mysian: τὸ Μύσιον (sc. θρήνημα) Aesch. Pers. 1054; cf. Κίσιος.

μύσις [ῶ], ὤς, ἡ, (μύω) a closing the lips, eyes, etc., Eccl.: of the womb, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 1.

II. (from Pass.) a being closed, of the pores, bowels, etc., Medic.

μυσκιδένδρον, τό, mouse-dung, Poll. 5. 31, Hesych.

μύσκος, ὁ, Dim. of μῦς, for μύσσκος, Arcad. 50. 15.

μύσος, τό, uncleanness of body or mind: metaph. an abomination, defilement, Lat. piaculum, like μίσμα, Trag., as Aesch. Cho. 650, Eum. 839, Soph. O. T. 138, Eur. H. F. 1155; also in Hipp. 303. 39, and in late Prose, as Schol. Luc. J. Trag. 8. [Sometimes written properisp. μῦσος, but wrongly, for v is always short, Draco 65. 15, E. M. 588. 52: perhaps μῖσος caused the error.]

μύσος, ἡ, ὄν, = μυσάρως, Hesych.

Μύσος, ὁ, a Mysian, Aesch. Pers. 52, etc.; proverbs were founded on their feeble and effeminate character, as, Μυσῶν λεία, i. e. a prey to all, of anything that can be plundered with impunity, Dem. 248. 23, Arist. Rhet. 1. 12, 20; ὁ Μυσῶν ἑσχάτος the most worthless of men, Magnes Ποαστρ. 1, cf. Philem. Σικελ. 3, Menand. Ἀνδρογ. 7; τῶν λεγομένων Μ. ὁ ἑσχάτος Plat. Theat. 209 B; Mysorum ultimus in Cic. Flacc. 27.

μυσ-πολεῖν, (μῦς) to run about like a mouse, Ar. Vesp. 140, with a play on μυστιπολεῖν.

μύσσομαι, Med. to blow the nose, μύσσονται δὲ οὐδέν Hipp. 369. 13:—the Act. is cited by Hesych., but is only found in compds. ἀπο-μύσσω, προ-μύστω. (From √MYK, cf. μυκ-τήρ, μύξ-α, ἀπο-μύξ-ασθαι; Skt. muk, mukh-āmi (objicio), Lat. mung-o, e-mung-o, muc-us, muc-edo.)

μυστάγωγός, c. acc. pers., like μῦς, to initiate, τινά τι Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 22; opp. to μνείσθαι, Plut. 2. 795 E: to act as a guide to one, like ξεναγωγός, Strab. 812:—in Eccl. to baptize.

μυστάγωγήμα, τό, initiation into the mysteries, Theod. Stud.: generally, teaching, training, Esmath. 134.

μυστάγωγία, ἡ, initiation into the mysteries, Plut. Alcib. 34.

μυσταγωγικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for initiation, Cyrill.

μυστάγωγός, ὄν, (μύστις, ἄγω) introducing or initiating into mysteries, a mystagogue, Plut. Alcib. 34, etc., v. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 29.

2. generally, a teacher, guide, βίωv Menand. Incert. 18, cf. Himer. 15. 3.

4. in Sicily = περιηγητής, a Cicerone, esp. at the temples, Cic. Verr. 4. 59.

μυστάκιον, τό, Dim. of μύσταξ, Moschop.

μύσταξ, ἄκος, ὁ, Dor. and Lacon. for μάσταξ III, and always masc., whereas μάσταξ is fem.:—the upper lip, the beard upon it, our moustache, Strattis Incert. 6 (et ibi Meineke), Theocr. 14. 4: the Spartan Ephors on coming into office issued an edict, κείρεσθαι τὸν μύστακα καὶ πρόσ-εχειν (or πείθεσθαι) τοῖς νόμοις, Arist. Fr. 496, Plut. 2. 550 B; v. Müller Dor. 3. 7. § 7.—Cf. Βύσταξ.

μυστ-άρχης, ὄν, ὁ, a chief of μύσται, C. I. 3662. 3., 3803. 10.

μυσταρχικός, like a μυστάρχης, mystically, Heliod. de Chrysof. 55. Adv.

μυστηριάξω, to initiate into mysteries, Phot., Eust. Opusc. 91. 29, etc.

μυστηριακός, ἡ, ὄν, = μυστηριακός, Schol. Ar. Pl. 27.

μυστηρί-άρχης, ὄν, ὁ, = μυστάρχης, C. I. 3666. 5.

μυστηριασμός, ὁ, initiation, Eust. 1854. 46, etc.

μυστηριακός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for mysteries, mystic, Ar. Ach. 747.

μυστήριον, τό, (μύστις, μύω) a mystery or secret doctrine; mostly in pl. τὰ μ. the mysteries, certain religious celebrations, first in Hdt. 2. 51 of the mysteries of the Cabiri in Samothrace. The most famous were those of Demeter at Eleusis, first in Aesch. Fr. 393; the greater (τὰ μεγάλα, v. sub μύω) in Boëdromion; the lesser (τὰ μικρά) in Anthesterion; but mysteries were celebrated in every considerable city of Greece, Lob. Aglaoph. 43. In this work Lobeck opposes the common notion that the mysteries were revelations of a profound religious secret. They certainly were always secret; but all Greeks without distinction of rank or education, nay, perhaps even slaves (p. 19), might be initiated, and in later times foreigners (p. 20). Prob. they were shows or scenic representations of mythical legends, similar in character to the religious 'mysteries' of the Middle Ages.—Phrases: μ. ποιεῖν Andoc. 2. 34, Lys. 143. 34; μ. ἐρεῖν Andoc. l. c.—Cf. μνέω, μύστις, μυσταγωγός.

2. any mystery or secret, Plat. Theat. 156 A; μυστήριόν σου μὴ κατέπης τῷ φίλῳ Menand. Incert. 168; σεμνὰ τῆς σῆς παρθένου μ. Soph. Fr. 493.

3. mystic implements and ornaments, σεμνὰ στεμμάτων μυστήρια Eur. Supp. 470: esp. dresses, properties, such as were carried to Eleusis at the celebration of the mysteries, ὄντος ἄγων μυστήρια, proverb. of an over-loaded beast, Ar. Ran. 159.

4. later all matters of science which required teaching, Lob. Aglaoph. 127 sq.

5. in N. T. a mystery, a divine secret, something above human intelligence, τὰ μ. τῆς βασιλείας τῶν οὐρανῶν Ev. Matth. 13. 11; λαλεῖν μυστήρια I. P. Cor. 14. 2; τὸ μ. τῆς ἀνομίας the mystery of iniquity, mysterious, incomprehensible iniquity, 2 Thess. 2. 7, cf. kakias μ. Joseph. B. J. 1. 24. 1:—esp. of the Gospel itself, or parts of it, τὸ μ. τοῦ εὐαγγελίου Ephes. 6. 19, cf. 3. 9, Col. 1. 26, al.

II. a cough-medicine, Alex. Trall. 5. 248.

III. Dionysius the tyrant called mouse-holes μυστήρια (μῦς, τηρεῖν), Ath. 98 D.

μυστηρίς, ἰδος, pecul. fem. of μυστηριακός, Anth. P. 7. 9.

μυστηριώδης, ἑς, like mysteries, mysterious, Plut. 2. 996 B.

μυστηριωδία, ἡ, mysticism, Schol. Luc. Lexiph. 7.

μυστηριώπης, ἰδος, ἡ, of or for the mysteries: μ. σπονδή an armistice during the Eleusinian mysteries, Aeschin. 45. 38, 46. 25; μ. τελεταὶ Alciphro 2. 3, 16; ἄραι Philostr. 191, etc.

μύστις, ὄν, ὁ, (μνέω) one initiated, Simon. (?) 180; τὰ μυστῶν ὄργια Eur. H. F. 613; c. gen., Διὸς Ἰδαίου μύστις Id. Fr. 475. 10, cf. C. I. 390; μύστιν ὅαν θέτο παννυχίδων Anth. P. 6. 162; μύστι Πενίης Ib. 9. 229:—also as Adj., μ. χοροὶ Ar. Ran. 370; μ. λύχνος Anth. P. 7. 219.—The division of the initiated into three or more grades, up to the ἐπόπται, is somewhat doubtful, cf. Interpp. ad Ar. Ran. 745, Lob. Aglaoph. 31 sq., 128; μύσται and ἐπύπται are mentioned together in C. I. 71 b. 5.

2. a name of Bacchus, Paus. 8. 54. 5; of Apollo, Artemid. 2. 70, fin.

μυστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *secret, mystic*, esp. connected with the mysteries, τέλος Aesch. Fr. 384; μ. Ἰαχχος *the mystic chant Iacchus*, Hdt. 8. 65; ἀβρα εἰσέπνευσε *μυστικωτάτη* Ar. Ran. 314; τὰ μ. *the mysteries*, Thuc. 6. 28, 60; οἱ *μυστικοί*, = *μύσται*, Strab. 806; —later, generally, of all arts, etc., that required teaching, Lob. Aglaoph. 128 sq. The χοῖρα μ. in Ar. Ach. 747, are prob. *wretched lean pigs*, such as the *μύσται* were wont to offer, Lob. ut supr. p. 85; cf. μέγαρον III. Adv. —κώς, Poll. 8. 123; Comp. —ώτερον, Cic. Att. 6. 4.

μυστιλάομαι, Dep. *to sop bread in soup or gravy and eat it*, ὦ πλείστα .. μυστιλημένοι .. ἐπ' ὀλιγίστοις ἀλφίτοις Ar. Pl. 627; ἐμυστιλάτο τοῦ ζωμοῦ Luc. Lexiphr. 5; metaph., ἀμφοῖν χειροῖν μυστιλάται τῶν δημοσίων *he ladles out public money*, Ar. Eq. 827; —also as Pass., μυστίλας μυστιλημένας *scooped out*, Ib. 1168. —V. sub μυστίλῃ.

μυστίλη [I], ἡ, like *μύστρον*, a piece of bread hollowed out as a spoon, to sop soup or gravy with, Ar. Eq. 1168, Pherecr. Μετὰλλ. 1. 5, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 4, Ath. 126 A, Poll. 6. 87; —Dim. **μυστιλάριον**, τό, Poll. 1. c. —The forms *μυστίλη* or *μυστίλλη* and *μυστιλλάομαι* generally occur in the MSS., no doubt by confusion with *μυστίλλω*; but the other forms are recognised by the best Gramm., v. Brunck. Ar. Pl. 627.

μυστιπόλεντος, ὄν, *solemnised mystically*, Orph. H. 76. 7.
μυστί-πολεῖω, *to solemnise mysteries*, Musae. 124; μ. ὄργια Orph. II. 41. 6, cf. Nonn. Jo. 2. 23.

μυστιπόλος, ὄν, (*μύστις*, πολέω) *solemnising mysteries, performing a mystic rite*, Anth. P. append. 239; μ. ἡματα Ib. 164; δᾶδες Epigr. Gr. 822. 8; φόρμυξ Christod. Ecphr. 115; cf. Lob. Phryn. 666.

μύστις, ἴδος, fem. of *μύστης*, as Adj. *mystic*, μολπή Christod. Ecphr. 113.
II. *a mystagogue*, μ. νόματος ἡ Κύπρις Anacreont. 4. 12, Epigr. Gr. 862. —Cf. *μύστις*.

μυστο-δόκος, ὄν, (*μύστης*, δέχομαι) *receiving the mysteries or the initiated*, δόμος μ. i. e. Eleusis, Ar. Nub. 303.

μυστο-δότης, ὄν, ὁ = *μυσταγωγός*, Dionys. h. Mus.

μυστοδέκτης, ὄν, *one chosen to be initiated into*, τῶν ἄνω C. I. 8784.

μυστρο-πώλης, ὄν, *a dealer in small spoons*, Nicoph. Χειρογ. 1.

μύστρον, τό, = *μυστίλη*, Nic. ap. Ath. 126 A sq.; a spoon, Ath. 129 A; Dim. **μυστρίον**, Eust. 1368. 51; also **μύστρος**, ὁ, Poll. 6. 87.

II. *a measure*, = *two κοχλιάρια*, Hippiatr.; also **μυστρίον**, Didym. Alex.

III. **μυστρίον** is also an instrument used by architects, Jo. Diac. ad Hes. Sc. 336.

μυσ-φόνος, ὄν, *mouse-murdering*, Hesych.

μυσώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *abominable*, Plat. Timol. 5.

μυσωτός, ὁ, = *μυτωτός*, Call. Fr. 282.

μυτάκιμος, ὁ, *fondness for the letter μυ*, Diomedes.

μύτης, ὄν, ὁ, = *μυττός*, Hesych.

Μυτιλήνη, ἡ, *Mytilenē*, the chief city of Lesbos, Hecatae. Fr. 101, etc.; often written corruptly, *Μιτυλήνη*.

μυτίλος, ὁ, (μῦς) *the sea-mussel*, borrowed from the Lat. *mytilus*, v. Ath. 85 E.

μύτιλος, ἡ, ὄν, v. *μίτυλος*.

μύτις, ἴδος, ἡ, *that part of molluscous animals which answers to the liver*, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 19, P. A. 4. 5, 12, al.; restored for *μύστις* in Plat. 2. 978 A.

μυττός, ὄν, Lat. *mutus*, *dumb*, ap. Hesych.; cf. *μύδος*.

μύττω, Att. for *μύσσω*.

μυττωεύω, *to hash up, make mince-meat of*, τινά Ar. Vesp. 63.

μυττωτός (no Att. form *μυσωτός*), ὁ, *a savoury dish of cheese, honey, garlic, etc., mashed up into a sort of paste*, Lat. *alliatum, intritum, mortetum*, Hipp. 423. 44, Hipponax 26, Anan. 1. 8, Ar. Ach. 174, Eq. 771, al.; cf. *μυσωτός*.

μυχαίματος, ἡ, ὄν, irreg. Sup. of *μύχιος*, Arist. Mund. 3, 10, Clem. Al. 840, Steph. B. s. v. Ἀλῶρος: Comp. **μυχαίτερος**, Hdn. Epimer. 166; —formed like *μεσάματος*, *παλαιάματος*.

μύχαςτος, ἡ, ὄν, irreg. Sup. of *μύχιος*, Ap. Rh. 1. 170, Call. Dian. 68, Pseudo-Phocyl. 152, etc.; cf. *μέσαςτος*.

μυχέστατος, ἡ, ὄν, irreg. Sup. of *μύχιος*, Phot.

μυχή, ἡ, = *μυχός*, Suid.

μυχίζω, (μύζω) *to make a noise by closing the mouth and forcing the breath through the nostrils, to snort, moan*, esp. from passion, Aesch. Fr. 348; cf. ἀναμυχίζομαι.

2. *to make mouths, sneer, χεῖλεσι μυχθόδοισι* Theocr. 20. 13; σιμὰ σσηπῶς *μυχθίεις* Anth. P. 5. 179; joined with *διαψυρίω*, cf. Polyb. 15. 26. 8.

μυχθισμός, ὁ, *a snorting, moaning*, Hipp. 203 A, Eur. Rhes. 789.

II. *mocking, jeering*, Aquil. Ps. 122. 4.

μυχθώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like one moaning, πνεύματα μ. hard-drawn breath*, Hipp. Coac. 203, cf. 206; as if from *μύχθος* = *μυχθισμός*.

μύχιος, α, ὄν, (μύζω) *inward, inmost*, Lat. *intimus*, v. l. Hes. Op. 521, Th. 991; **μυχία** *Πρόποντις* embayed (cf. *μυχός* 3), Aesch. Pers. 876; **μυχίοι** Ar. Rh. 2. 742; Ἀΐδης Anth. P. append. 355; **μυχίων** *τι υποκρῶν* Luc. D. Mort. 6. 4.

II. ὁ μ. θεοῖ = *the Rom. Penates*, Dion. H. 1. 67. —To this Adj. belong various irreg. Superlatives (formed from the Subst. *μυχός*), **μυχοίτατος**, **-αίτατος**, **-έστατος**, **-ώτατος**, and **μύχαςτος**.

μυχλός, v. *μύκλα* II.

μυχμός, ὁ, (μύζω) = *μυγμός*, *moaning, groaning*, Od. 24. 416.

μυχόθεν, Adv. *from the inmost part of the house, from the women's chambers*, Aesch. Ag. 96, Cho. 35.

μυχοί, Adv. *inside*, Paphian word in Hesych.: (Cod. *μοχοί* ἐντός.)

μυχοίτατος, ἡ, ὄν, irreg. Sup. of *μύχιος*, **μυχοίτατος** ἴξε *the farthest corner* he was sitting, Od. 21. 146.

μυχόνδε, Adv. *to the far corner*, Od. 22. 270, Emped. 465.

μυχό-voos, ὄν, contr. —ovs, ουν, *deep-souled, reserved*, Phot.

μυχό-πεδον, τό, *the depth of the earth, the abyss*, Phot.

μυχο-ρήμων, ὄν, *speaking from the depths of the soul*, Phot.

μυχός, ὁ, (μύω) heterog. pl. **μυχά** Call. Del. 142, Dion. P. 117, 128, etc.; —*the innermost part, inmost nook or corner*, Lat. *sinus, recessus*, μ. **μυχός** δόμον ὑψηλοῦ Il. 22. 440; μ. **σπείους** γλαφυροῦ Od. 5. 226; μ. **ἀντρον** θεοσπείσιο 13. 363; **σο**, **μυχά** Ἀργεῖος in a recess or in the furthest nook of Peloponness, of Mycenae, Od. 3. 263; of Corinth, Il. 6. 152; Τάρταρά τ' ἠρόντα **μυχά** χθονός Hes. Th. 119; **τῆλε** **μυχά** νήσων *in πρώαν* Ib. 1014; **ἐν** **μυχά** τῆς θήκης Hdt. 3. 16; μ. **μαντεῖος** Pind. P. 5. 91; **κελανός** Ἀἶδος μ. Aesch. Pr. 433; **σο** in pl., **Κορίνθου** **ἐν** **μυχοῖσι** Pind. N. 10. 78; **μυχοῖ** **χθονός** or **γῆς** the infernal realms, Eur. Supp. 936, Tro. 945, etc.; **μυχοῖ** **μαντικοῖ** Aesch. Eum. 179; cf. Markl. Supp. 545; **διὰ** **μυχῶν** **βλέπουσ'** αἰὲ **ψυχῇ** a soul that sees in darkness, i. e. is full of deceit, Soph. Ph. 1013.

2. *the inmost part of a house, the women's apartments*, Lat. *penetralia*, **ἐς** **μυχόν** **ἐξ** οὐδοῦ, i. e. from the entrance to the door of the women's apartments, Od. 7. 96 (87 is prob. spurious); **μυχοῦ** **ἀφερπτος** Aesch. Cho. 446; **τὸ** **φάρμακον** **ἐν** **μυχοῖς** ὥσων *in closets*, Soph. Tr. 686; οὐ γὰρ **ἐν** μ. **ἐτι** no longer hidden within the house (for the doors were thrown open, as the Schol. remarks), Id. Ant. 1293, cf. Eur. Tro. 299; cf. **μυχόθεν**.

3. *a bay or creek running far inland*, Hdt. 2. 11, 4. 21; **ἐς** **μυχούς** **ἀλός** Pind. P. 6. 12; **πόντιος** μ., i. e. the Adriatic, Aesch. Pr. 839; in Prose, **ἐν** **τῷ** **κόλῳ** **καὶ** μ. **τοῦ** **λιμένος** Thuc. 7. 52; **ἐν** **τοῖς** **ἀγκυραῖς** **καὶ** μ. **τῶν** **ὁρέων** Xen. An. 4. 1, 7; **ἐν** **τῷ** μ. **τοῦ** **Ἀδρίου** Arist. Mirab. 81. —For the irreg. Sup. **μυχοίτατος**, **μύχαςτος**, etc., v. sub vocc.

μύχοιρος [ῥ], ὁ, (οὐρος) *watch of the interior*, Lyc. 373.

μύχωδης, ἐς, *full of recesses, cavernous*, Eur. Ion 494.

μύχωτατος, irreg. Sup. of *μύχιος* Schol. Ap. Rh. 2. 397.

μύω: fut. **ύσω** Lyc. 988: aor. **έμυσα**, Ep. 3 pl. **μύσαν**: pf. **μέμυκα**: [v seems to be always long in pres., Call. Dian. 95, Nic. Fr. 2. 56; —but ῥ certainly in aor., Il. 24. 637, Soph. Ant. 421, Eur. Med. 1183, except in late writers, as Anth. P. 7. 630, 9. 558; in pf. ῥ always, as Il. 24. 420, Anth. P. app. 48].

I. intr. *to close, be shut*, of the eyes, οὐ γὰρ **παύ** **μύσαν** ὅσπερ ὑπὸ **βλεφάρῳ** Il. 24. 637; **ἐκ** **μύσαντος** ὁμματος from closed eye, Eur. Med. 1183; **σο**, of the mouth or any opening, Plat. Phaedr. 251 D, Anth. P. 7. 630; **χεῖλεα** **μεμυκώς** Ib. 15. 10; **τρηχὺς** **—** **μέμικε** **πόρος** Ib. 10. 5; of bivalve fish, opp. to **κεκρημέναι**, Ath. 93 F: —cf. *συμμύω*.

2. of persons, *to shut the eyes, μὴ τε καὶ δίδωρα* Soph. Fr. 754; **φαίνεται** **καὶ** **μύσαν** **ὁράματα** Arist. de An. 3. 3. 12: esp. in fear of danger, **μύσαν** **with one's eyes shut**, Id. Ant. 421, Ar. Vesp. 988, Plat. Theat. 163 E, al.; ὅλην **μύσαν** **έκρινε** Antiph. Ἀγρ. 4; **μύσας** **τῷ** **λογισμῷ** Plut. Pomp. 60.

3. metaph. *to be lulled to rest, to abate*, of pain, **ἀνατέτροφος** **ὅ** **τι** **καὶ** **μύσῃ** Soph. Tr. 1008; of storms, Anth. P. 7. 293.

II. trans. *to close, shut*, Ib. 7. 221; ὕπνος **έμυσε** **κόρας** Ib. 9. 558.

(From **μύω** (v. μύ, μῦ), a sound made with closed lips: hence **μύ-σις**, **μύ-ἴνδα**, **μύ-ωψ**; —**μύ-ἄω**, **μυ-μύ-ἄω**, **μυ-μύλῳ**, **μύ-ῶ** (A) *to muller, μν-γμός*, **μν-χίζω**, **μν-κόμοι**; —**μν-κτῆρ**; —**μν-έω**, **μν-στής**, **μν-στήριον**; —also **μύ-ῶ** (B) *to suck in*, **μν-ζάω**; —perh. also **μύ-μος**, **ἀτ-μύ-μω**; —cf. Skt. *mūḥas* (*mutius*, cf. *μυκός* *άφονος* Hesych.); Lat. *mutus*, *mut-ssu*, *mut-tio* (*to muller*).)

μυώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *mouse-like*, Diod. 5. 139, Plut. 2. 458 C.

II. (μῦς IV) *muscular*, Ib. 733 C, Att. Cyn. 6. 2.

μύων, ἄνωσ, ὁ, (μῦς IV) *a cluster of muscles, a muscle*, **πρυμνόν** **σκέλος**, **έθθα** **πάχιστος** **μύων** **ἀνθρώπου** **πέλεται** Il. 16. 315, cf. 324. [Heyne proposes **μυῖων**, *metri grat.*, but by poet. usage v in this word is always long, cf. Ap. Rh. 4. 1520, Theocr. 25. 149.]

μυωνία, ἡ, (μῦς) *a mouse-hole*: —hence a term of reproach for a *lewd woman*, Epicrat. Xap. 1, Ael. N. A. 12. 10.

μυωξία, ἡ, = *foreg.*, Hesych., Suid., etc.; —**μυξία** in Greg. Naz.

μυωξός, ὁ, *the dormouse*, Opp. C. 2. 574.

μυωπάζω, *to be shortsighted, see dimly*, 2 Ep. Petr. 1. 9.

μυωπία, ἡ, = *μυωπία*, Arist. H. A. 6. 37, 3, Ael. V. H. 1. 11.

μυωπιάω, for **μυωπίζω**, Suid.

μυωπίας, ὁ, = *μυωψ*, Paul. Aeg. 3. 22; as Adj., **έφθαλας** μ. Poll. 2. 61.

μυωπιάσας, ἡ, = *μυωπία*, Defin. Med.

μυωπίζω, (μυωψ II. 2) *to spur, prick with a spur*, ἵππον Xen. Eq. 10, 1 and 2; metaph., μ. **τοὺς** **γνωρίμους** Clem. Al. 105.

II. Pass. (μυωψ II. 1) *to be teased by flies*, of a horse, Xen. Eq. 4, 5, Eq. Mag. 1, 16; **βοὺς** **μυωπισθεῖς** Aristaen. 2. 18.

μυωπός, ὄν, = *μυωψ* I, Xen. Cyn. 3. 2 and 3.

μυωτός, among the Armenians, either made of mouse-skin, or embroidered with mice, **χρῶν** Poll. 7. 60.

μύωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (μῦς IV) *furnished with muscles*, **σάρκες** Clearch. ap. Ath. 399 B.

μύωψ, ὁ, ἡ, (μύω, ὥψ) *closing or contracting the eyes*, as short-sighted people do, and so, *shortsighted*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 12, Probl. 31. 16 and 25; cf. *μυωπός*.

II. as Subst., **μύωψ**, ὁ, *the horse-fly or gadfly*, Lat. *tabanus*, akin to the *οἰστρος*, **έξυσσόμεν** **μύωψι** Aesch. Fr. 675; **βοηλάτῃν** μ. Supp. 307, cf. Plat. Apol. 30 E, Arist. H. A. 4. 4. 15, 5. 19, 21, al.

2. *a goad, spur*, Xen. Eq. 8, 5; **ἐν** **τοῖς** **μύωψι** **περιπατεῖν** **to walk in spurs**, Theophr. Char. 21: an ox-goad, Anth. P. 5. 203.

3. metaph. *a stimulant, incentive*, Luc. Calumn. 14, Amor. 2; **τινός** **to a thing**, Anth. P. 6. 165, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 884.

4. *the little finger*, ap. Schueid. Ecl. Phys. 2. 447.

5. *a plant*, Pseudo-Plut. de Fluv. 22. 5. [In signf. II, Nic. has ὤ, Th. 417, 736.]

Μωά, Lacon. for *Μούσα*.

μωδιξ, ἡ, = *σμωδιξ*.

μωκάομαι, Dep. (*μώκος*) *to mock, i. e. mimic, and so ridicule*, Ael. N. A. 1. 29, Alciphro I. 33. 3. 27, Diog. L. 10. 127. —The Act. **μωκάω** in Gramm.: —hence in Pass., **προσφορά** **μεμωκημένην**, with v. l. **μεμωμ-**

LXX (Sirac. 31. 18). Formed from the sound make by a camel, *κάμηλος* *μωκάται* Valck. Ammon. p. 231: v. *μωκάομαι* sub fin.
μωκεύω, = *foreg.*, Tittm. Zonar. Lex. 1383.
μώκημα, τό, *mockery*, LXX (Sirac. 31. 18).
μωκία, ἡ, *a mocking*, Ael. V. H. 3. 19, Nicet. Ann. 78 D.
μωκίζω, *to mock*, Suid., Eccl.
μώκος, ὁ, *a mock, mockery*, Poëta ap. Ath. 187 A, Simplic.
μωκός, ὁ, *a mocker*, Arist. H. A. 1. 9, 1; v. E. M. 593. 7.
μῶλαξ, ακος, Lyd. name for *wine*, Hesych.
μῶλεια, τά, an Arcadian festival, Hesych.
μῶλος, ὁ, *the toil and moil of war*, μῶλος Ἄρῃος Il. 2. 401, etc.; also without Ἄρῃος, 17. 397., 18. 188, Hes. Sc. 257; —but, *ξείνου καὶ Ἰρῶν* μῶλος *the struggle between Irus and the stranger*, Od. 18. 233 (the only place where the word occurs in Od.); Ἄρῃος μῶλον *συνάγει* Archil. 3. — Hesych. also cites a Verb *μῶλεω* = *μάχομαι*.
μῶλυ, τό, *moly*, a fabulous herb of magic power, having a black root and white blossom, and known by this name among the gods, Od. 10. 305, where Hermes gives it to Ulysses, as a counter-charm to the charms of Circe, cf. Lyc. 679: —acc. to Dierbach, the same as *μανδραγόρας*, *mandrake*.
II. in later writers certainly for *allium*, *garlic*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 15, 7, Diosc. 3. 54 (where the gen. *μῶλεως* occurs): cf. sq. [ῶ; but in Lyc. 1. c. ῶ].
μῶλυφα, ἡ, (μῶλυ II) a kind of *garlic*, with a single head, not several small ones, Hipp. 583. 8., 625. 3, etc.
μῶλύνουμαι, aor. I ἐμῶλυνθην Hipp.: pf. μεμῶλυσμαι Soph. 1. citand.: Pass.: (μῶλυν). *To be enfeebled, μεμῶλυσμένη παρειμένη* Soph. ap. Hesych.
II. *to disappear gradually, to be absorbed, of an abscess*, Hipp. 675. 41., 1208 A, etc.; so, ἀπεμῶλυνθη 1236 B; κατεμῶλυνθη 1012 C: —cf. μῶλυν.
μῶλυξ, ὅκος, ὁ, Dor., and μῶλυρός, ὁ, ὄν, = sq., Hesych.
μῶλυν, υ, gen. vos, *soft, weak, feeble*, μ. ὦ νεάνισκε Hippocr. 60; μ. ἐπιστείχαν, of a serpent, Nic. Th. 32; μῶλυν δ' ἀμαθής; μῶλυντερον ἀμβλύτερον, Hesych. (Prob. akin to *μαλ-ακός*, Lat. *mollis*, etc., uot to μῶλ-ος.)
μῶλυσσις, εως, ἡ, (μῶλυν) a *softening*, v. μῶλυνσις.
μῶλυνσις [ῶ], ον, ὁ, = μῶλυν, Timon ap. Diog. L. 7. 170.
μῶλυν, of meat, *to fall away gradually*, A. B. 52. 7: cf. μῶλυννομαι.
μῶλωπιζέω, *to beat and bruise severely*, τινά Aquila V. T.: —Pass., μεμῶλωπιζέως *marked with stripes*, Plut. 2. 126 C.
μῶλωπτικός, ὁ, ὄν, *covered with weals*, Galen.
μῶλωψ, ὀπος, ὁ, *the mark of a stripe, a weal, bruise*, generally, *a skin-wound*, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 3. 79, Arist. Probl. 9. 1, 1, Plut. 2. 565 B, etc.: —πορφύρεα μῶλωπες, satirically of kings, Daphn. ap. Strab. 647. (Perh. formed from *μῶλως* (cf. our *maul*), on the analogy of αἰμάλωψ, θυμάλωψ, etc.)
μῶμαι, v. sub *μῶω II.
μωμάομαι, Ion. —έομαι, 3 pl. —ένται Theogn. 369, cf. 169: fut. ἡσομαι II., Theogn.: aor. ἐμωμάσῃ Aesch., Dor. poet. μωμάσατο Theocr. 9. 24: Dep.: (μῶμος). *To find fault with, blame*, c. acc., II. 3. 412, Theogn. 169, 369, Simon. 8. 12, Aesch. Ag. 277, Ar. Av. 171: —Poët. word, used in late Prose; verb. Adj. μωμητέον, Hipp. ap. Erot., Eust. 1435. 31: —an aor. μωμηθήναι in pass. sense, 2 Cor. 6. 3; v. μωκάομαι.
μῶμαρ, τό, poet. for μῶμος, Lyc. 1134.
μῶμευ, = μωμάομαι, Od. 6. 274, Hes. Op. 754.
μῶμημα, τό, *blame, mockery*, LXX (Sirac. 31. 18).
μῶμησις, εως, ἡ, *blame, censure*, Schol. Ven. II. 2. 199.
μωμητικός, ὁ, ὄν, *ensorious*, Philodem. de Ira 1. p. 60.
μωμητός, ὁ, ὄν, *to be blamed*, Aesch. Theb. 508.
μῶμος, ὁ, *blame, ridicule, disgrace*, μῶμον ἀνάψαι *to set a brand upon one*, Od. 2. 86; so in Simon. 165, Pind. O. 6. 125, P. 1. 159, Soph. Fr. 235; and in late Prose, as Plut. 2. 820 A.
II. personified *Moimus*, the critic God, first in Hes. Th. 214, where he is son of Night, cf. Plat. Rep. 487 A, Babr. 59. (V. μῶω sub fin.)
μωμοσκοπέω, *to look for blemishes in animals for sacrifice*; generally, *to criticise, censure*, Eust. Opusc. 194. 44, Eccl.
μωμο-σκόπος, ον, *looking for blemishes in sacrificial victims*; generally, *criticising, examining critically*, Philo 1. 320, Clem. Al. 617.
μῶν, Adv., Dor. contr. for μὴ οὐν, but much used in Att., esp. (like μὴ) in questions to which a negative answer is expected, *but surely not? is it so?* Lat. *num?* —μῶν .. θέσθαι; Answ. οὐ ὅτῃ, Eur. Hec. 754: sometimes however it only asks doubtfully like Lat. *num forte?* and may be answered in the affirm., as Eur. Hec. 676, Plat. Prot. 310 D. —Its origin from μὴ οὐν was so lost sight of, that we find μῶν οὐν ..; in Aesch. Cho. 177, Eur. Andr. 82; μῶν ὅτῃ ..; Ar. Pl. 845; sometimes also μῶν μὴ ..; Plat. Phaedo 84 C, Rep. 505 C: —μῶν οὐ ..; had exactly the contrary sense, requiring an affirm. answer, Lat. *nonne?* Aesch. Supp. 417, Soph. O. C. 1729, Plat. Soph. 234 A, etc. (μῶν is the Lat. *num*, cf. μὴ ne, μὴ nūc.)
μῶνος, α, ον, Dor. for μῶνους, μῶνος.
μῶνυξ, ὄχος, ὁ, ἡ, *with a single*, i. e. *uncloven hoof*, Lat. *solipes*, epith. of the horse, often in II.; once in Od., viz. 15. 46; so Solon 13, Eur. Phoen. 793; also, μ. ὅς Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 31: —in dat. with a neut. Subst., γένει τῷ μῶνυγι Plat. Polit. 265 D. (The deriv. from μῶνος, ὄνις can hardly be doubted, even though Hom. always uses the form μῶνους, and μῶνυξ must represent μουνόνυξ. The objection that μῶνος does not mean *single*, is answered by the compd. words μονόχηλος, μονόλεων, μονόλυκος.)
μῶομαι, Ep. lengthd. form for μάομαι.
μωραίνω, fut. ἄνω, aor. ἐμῶρανα: (μῶρος): —*to be silly, foolish*, Eur. Med. 614, Xen., etc.: *to play the fool*, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 4. 5: —c. acc.

rei, πείραν μωραίνειν *to make a mad attempt*, Aesch. Pers. 719; οὐδείς .. ταῦτα μωραίνει *indulges in these follies*, Eur. Fr. 284. 22, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 7. 4. 5: —euphem. of illicit love, Eur. Andr. 674.
II. Causal, *to make foolish, convict of folly*, 1 Ep. Cor. 1. 20: —Pass. *to become foolish, be stupefied*, αἰγες μεμωραμμένα Arist. H. A. 9. 3. 3; (but μεμωρημένοι, Clem. Al. 234): *to become insipid*, of salt, Ev. Matth. 5. 13.
μῶρανσις, εως, ἡ, = sq., Schol. Aesch. Theb. 762.
μωρεύω, v. l. for μωραίνω, Isai. 44. 25 in the Cod. Alex.
μωρία, Ion. —ίη, ἡ, (μῶρος) *stillness, folly*, Hdt. 1. 146; μωρίας πλέως Soph. Aj. 1150, cf. 745; μωρίην ἐπιφέρειν τινι *to impute folly to him*, Hdt. 1. 131; μωρίαν ὀφλισκάνειν *to be charged with it*, Soph. Ant. 470, Eur. Med. 1227; ἔδοκει μωρία εἶναι ταῦτα Thuc. 5. 41; μωρία φιλονεικεῖν *foolishly*, Id. 4. 64; τῆς μωρίας! *what folly!* Ar. Nub. 818, Eccl. 787; εἰς τοῦτο ἀφίχετο μωρίας Dem. 124. 24.
μῶριον, τό, *a sort of mandrake*, which *maddened the eater*, Hesych.
μωρό-θεοι, οἱ, *foolish in their gods*, v. l. Or. Sib. 14. 321.
μωροκκο-ήτης, es, *both knave and fool*, Procop.; μωρο-κακος, on, Procl.
μωρο-κλέπτης, ον, ὁ, *a stupid thief*, Pareomigr., Hesych. s. v. Λυδός.
μωρολογέω, *to talk in a silly way*, Plut. 2. 175 C; μ. τι Archestr. ap. Ath. 163 D, etc.
μωρολόγημα, τό, *a silly tale*, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 1087 A.
μωρολογία, ἡ, *silly talking*, Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 5, Plut. 2. 504 B, N. T.
μωρο-λόγος, ον, *speaking foolishly*, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 9, Manetho 4. 446.
μῶρον, τό, = μῶρον, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 7.
μωρο-νήπιος, ον, *childishly silly*, Manass. Chron. 3984.
μωροποιέομαι, Med. *to deal foolishly*, Polyb. Exc. Vat. p. 430.
μωροποιός, ὄν, *dealing foolishly*, Hesych.
μωρο-πόνηρος, ον, *stupidly wicked*, Philo Physiogn.
μωρός, ὁ, ὄν, Att. μῶρος (Arcad. 96. 13): μῶρος as fem., Eur. Med. 60: —properly *dull, sluggish*, of the nerves, Hipp. 232. 25; χειμῶνος ἀρχομένου μ. γίνονται οἱ ἐργάται τῶν σφηκῶν Arist. H. A. 9. 41, 4.
2. of the mind, *dull, stupid, silly, foolish*, Simon. 6. 7, Aesch. Fr. 303; of persons, Soph. Ant. 220, 470, etc.: —τὸ μ. *folly*, Eur. Hipp. 966.
II. of things, Soph. O. T. 540, etc.; μῶρα φρονεῖν, φανεῖν, δρᾶν, λέγειν Id. Aj. 594, O. T. 433, Ant. 469, Eur. Bacch. 369; βουλεύεσθαι Ar. Eccl. 474.
2. of taste, *insipid, flat*, Lat. *fatuus*, Com. Anon. 220, Diosc. 4. 19.
III. Adv. —ως, Xen. An. 7. 6, 21. (Hence μωρία, μωραῖα, μωρόομαι; cf. Lat. *morus, morio, morosus*: Pictet compares the Vedantic *māras (stultus)*.)
μωρό-σοφος, ον, *foolishly wise, a sapient fool*, Luc. Alex. 40.
μωρό-στικον, τό, = στυκόμαρον, Celsus.
μωρό-φρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (φρήν) *dull-witted*, Manetho 4. 283.
μωρόομαι, Pass. (μῶρος) *to become dull or sluggish, ἐμωρόθη ἡ καρδίη was stupefied*, Hipp. 562. 43; ἐστᾶσιν ὥσπερ μεμωραμένοι as if *stupefied*, Arist. H. A. 9. 3. 3; μεμωραμένα, *symptoms of fatuity*, Hipp. 74 E, 147 H.
μῶρως, εως, ἡ, *dulness, sluggishness*, Hipp. 562. 43: *fatuity*, Id. Protr. 69.
Μῶσα, Dor. for Μοῦσα.
μῶσθαι, inf. of μῶμαι, Theogn. 769; v. *μῶω II.

N

N, v, νῦ, τό, indecl., thirteenth letter of Greek alphabet; as numeral, ν' = 50, but ν = 50,000.
I. ν is the dental or palatal liquid, corresponding with the mute δ (Plat. Crat. 417 B): —in all the Indo-Europ. languages ν remains unaltered.
II. Dialectic changes, 1. Aeol., the diphth. ει becomes εν before ν, as κτένω κέννος for κτείνω κενός (κενός), v. sub I. 1; so, the part. τίθενθς θένος become τιθένθς θένος; and similarly the 3 pl. of barytone verbs τύπτοντι becomes τύπτονσι; v. Ahr. D. Aeol. § 10.
2. Dor., ν represents λ, v. AΛ. II. 1.
3. Att. and Dor. for μ, v. M μ. II. 3.
III. Euphonic changes: 1. into γ before the palatals γ κ χ, and before ξ, as ἔγγονος ἔγκακος ἔγγακος ἔγγεω etc.
2. into μ before the labials β π φ, and before ψ, as σύμβιος συμπτώτης συμψύτης ἔμψυτος; likewise before μ, as ἑμμανής etc.; also in separate words, as τὸν πάντα βίον, τὸν πρότερον Inscr. Delph. 4, etc.
3. into λ, before λ, as ἑλλείτω συλλαμβάνω etc.
4. into ρ before ρ, as συρράπτω etc.; though in compds. of ἐν ν sometimes remains before ρ, as ἐνρύθμος.
5. into σ before σ, as σύσσιτος πάσσοφος etc.; except again in compds. of ἐν (cf. also πάνσοφος), when it remains, esp. before σβ σμ σπ στ σφ σθ.
6. ν is left out before ζ σβ ακ σπ σφ σχ, except in the Prep. ἐν; and is also dropped in dat. pl. of 3d declens., as δαίμοσι for δαίμονσι: —it seldom appears in termin., as in Τίρυνς, ἔλμυς, so that for the Roman *Clemens*, the Greeks wrote Κλήμης, τρίς; and in the middle of words it sometimes disappeared, as Ὀρήσιος Πιάσας for *Hortensius Pansa*.
7. ν is inserted in aor. I pass. of some pure Verbs, ἀμυννῆθαι from ἀναπνέω, and is commonly retained in the aor. I pass. of Verbs with a liquid before ω, if it belongs to the Root, as in ἐκλίνθη from κλίνω (cf. πλύνω); but again it is dropped in some tenses, as in pf. att. and pass., and aor. I pass. of κρίνω κλίνω κτείνω πλύνω τείνω, cf. Lob. Phryn. 37.
IV. the so-called νῦ ἐφελευστοκτικόν is found with dat. pl. in σι; 3 pl. of verbs in σι; 3 sing. in —αι; the local termin. —σι, as Ἀθήνῃσι, Ὀλυμπίῃσι; the Epic. termin. φι; the numeral εἴκοσι; the Adv. νόσφι, πέρσι; the enclit. Particles κέ and νύ; and sometimes (acc. to Gramini.) with the demonstr. —ί after σ, as οὐτσίν, οὐτσάιν. (This ν was mostly used to avoid a hiatus where a vowel follows, in Prose as well as Poetry, and is added by Poets at the end of verses; but in Ion. Prose it is commonly neglected. Some critics consider that the forms in —ν were older; but

prob. this was not so, except in Particles such as *νὸν νυ, κέν κε*.

a short vowel is lengthd. before *ν* in Παρθενοναῖος, Aesch. Theb. 547.

νάας, Dor. acc. pl. of ναῦς, Theocr.

νάβλα, ἡ, a musical instrument of ten or (acc. to Joseph.) of twelve strings, Soph. Fr. 728; also νάβλας, ὁ, Phileni. Μοιχ. 1 (in gen. νάβλα), Strab. 471; called *naulia* in Ovid, Ars Am. 3. 327.—The player is called νάβλισθος, οὗ, ὁ, Euphor. 31, and in Manetho 4. 185, νάβλιστοκυπνύς.—Later collat. forms are ναῦλα, ἡ, and ναῦλον, τό, Byz. (No doubt it was Phoenician, as Ath. 175 D remarks; cf. the Hebr. *nebel*, often mentioned in the Psalms along with the *kinnor*, and the Egypt. *nefer*: cf. also βάρβιτος.)

νάγμα, τό, anything piled up, as a stone wall, Joseph. B. J. 1. 21. 7.

ναετήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, =sq., Christod. Ecphr. 116, Anth. P. 7. 409, etc.

ναέτης, οὐ, ὁ, an inhabitant, Simon. 6, Ephipp. Γηρον. 1, Anth. P. 9. 535; also as fem., Anth. P. 6. 207, 10.

ναέτωρ, ν. sub νάτωρ.

ναθμός, ὁ, (νάω) = νασμός, Hesych.

ναί, Adv., used to express strong affirmation, *yea, verily*, Lat. *nae*, Hom. and Att.; in Hom. mostly followed by *δή, ναί δὴ ταῦτα γε πάντα .. κατά μοῖραν εἴπεις* *yea thou hast spoken sooth*, Il. 1. 286, etc.; so, *ναί μὴν Theocr. 27. 25; ναί μὴν Ap. Rh. 2. 151; ναί μέντοι Luc. Astrol. 14*;—used alone, *σέ κρίνω, ναί σέ γε thee*, Soph. El. 1445; ἀποκρίνεσθαι *ναί ἡ οὐ Arist. Top. 8. 3, 12, etc.*

2. *ναί* μά in oaths, *yea by .., ναί μά τῷδε σκήπτρον Il. 1. 254, cf. h. Merc. 460, Pind. N. 11. 30; ναί μά Δία Theogn. 1045, etc.; ναί μά τόν (sc. θεόν) Ael. N. A. 3. 19, 4. 29; μά is sometimes omitted, *ναί τὰν κόραν Ar. Vesp. 1438, cf. Eur. Bacch. 535; ναί πρὸς θεῶν ἀρήσας Id. Med. 1277.**

II. In answers also the Att. use *ναί* by itself, *aye, yea, yes, τοῦτ' ἐτήτημον*; Answ. *ναί* Aesch. Pers. 738, cf. Soph. El. 845, Plat. Theat. 193 A, Gorg. 448 B, etc.; *ναί, ναί Ar. Nub. 1468.*

2. *ναί* followed by *ἀλλά* marks a qualified assent, *yes, but ..*, Plat. Rep. 415 E, cf. Soph. 226 E, Aeschin. 65. 33. *ναί, Dor. poet. dat. of ναῦς, used also by Trag.*

Ναϊάκος, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the Naiads, Anth. P. 10. 21.

Ναϊάς, Ion. Νηιάς, ἄδος, ἡ: (νάω):—*a Naiad, a river-nymph, spring-nymph*, (as Νηρίς is a *sea-nymph*), mostly in pl. Ναϊάδες, Ion. Νηιάδες, Od. 13. 104, 348, 356, Eur., etc.; in sing., Ap. Rh. 1. 626:—so also Ναῖς, Ion. Νηῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, in sing., Νηῖς Ἀβαραβάρη Il. 6. 22; Νύμφη τέκε Νηῖς 14. 444, cf. Pind. P. 9. 20, Eur. Hel. 187; pl. Ναῖδες, Strab. 468, Paus., etc. *ναϊδαῖος*, stronger form of *ναί*, *yea certainly*, directly opp. to *οὐδαμῶς* or *μηδαμῶς*, Comicus ap. Hesych., ex emend. Soping. pro *ναειδαμῶς*.

ναῖδιον [δ], τό, Dim. of ναός, Polyb. 6. 53. 4, Strab. 379.

ναιεῖω, used in pres. forms, —*άω* Od. 9. 23.—*άει*, Hes. Th. 775.—*άουσι* Il. 4. 45; and often in part. *ναιετάωσα* or *άουσα*; also in Ion. impf. *ναιεάσσκον* Il. 2. 841, etc.: (*ναίω*): 1. of persons, to dwell, often in Hom. and Hes.; *τοῖ ἐπὶ χθονὶ ναιεάουσιν* Od. 6. 153, Hes. Th. 564; *ᾗ ἐνὶ ναιεάσσκε* Od. 15. 385; also c. dat. loci, *Ααεδαίμονι v. Il. 3. 387; Κρήτη Od. 17. 523*; also, *ὑπὸ χθονὶ* Hes. Th. 621; *ὑπὸ ὕραι, ἀμφὶ .. θεμέλειον ναιεάοντες* Pind. O. 6. 130, P. 4. 321.

2. c. acc. loci, to dwell in, inhabit, *Αάρισαν, Ἰθάκην* etc., Il. 2. 841, Od. 9. 21, etc.; *δῶματα* Hes. Th. 816.

II. of places, to be situated, lie, Il. 4. 45, Od. 9. 23; hence to exist, *Ἰθάκης ἐνὶ ναιεάουσῃς* 1. 404; cf. *ἐναιεάων*.—Only in Ep. and Iyr. Poets; never in Trag.; but Soph. uses *παραναιεάω*, and Dind. suggests *ναιεῖω* for *ναίω*, metri grat., in Ant. 1123.

ναίκι, barbarism for ναίχι in Ar. Thesm. 1183, 1218.

ναικιστήρης, ἐς, an obscure word cited by Phot. from Pherecr. and Hermipp. as meaning the contrary of ἀληθής: Hesych. has a still more obscure gloss on the Verb *ναικισσορεύω*.

ναίος, α, ον, Dor. for νήιος, and also in Trag.

ναῖρον, τό, an Indian spice, Theophr. H. P. 9. 7. 3.

Ναῖς, v. sub Ναῖας.

ναῖσκος, ὁ, Dim. of ναός, a shrine, Strab. 637, Joseph. H. J. 8. 8. 4.—Dim. ναῖσκάριον, τό, Schol. Aeschin. p. 9. 30 Dind.

ναῖστρα, ἡ, the mistress of a family, οἰκοδέσποινα Hesych., who also has *ναέρρα δέσποινα*.

ναίχι, Adv. for ναί, like οὐχί for οὐ, Soph. O. T. 682, Plat. Hipparch. 232 B, Call. Epigr. 1.—Not ναίχι, E. M. p. 638. 50, Enst. 107. 25.

ναίω (A), poet. Verb, the Act. being used only in pres. and impf., the aor. being supplied by the Med. and Pass. of signif. II: 1. of persons, to dwell, abide, mostly followed by a Prep. of Place, *ἐν Ἰλίδι, etc.*, Il. 5. 708, etc.; *ῥοῆς ἐπὶ Σαγαράσιον* 16. 719; *ἐπ' ἄκρων ὕρων* Soph. O. T. 1105; *κατὰ πτόλιον* Il. 2. 130; *ἀν' οὐρεα* Hes.; *πὰρ ποταμόν* Il. 2. 522; *ὑπὸ Πλάκῳ* 6. 396; also c. dat. loci, *αἰθέρη ναίων* 2. 412, Hes. Op. 18, etc.; also, *ν. μετὰ τινος* Soph. Ph. 1106; metaphr., *τὴν σοὶ δ' ὁμοῦ ναίουσαν [ἑργῇ]* Id. O. T. 338:—with an Adv., *ἵνα αἱ Φορκίδες ναίουσι* Aesch. Pr. 794.

b. c. acc. loci, to dwell in, inhabit, *οἶκον, δῶμα, ἡπειρον, ἄλα, ὀρέων κάρηνα*, etc., and often with prop. names of places, Hom., Pind., and Trag.; metaphr., *Πεθῶ ναίει καὶ Χάρης ἰδὼν Ἀγγσίδα* Pind. Fr. 88. 12; of the statues of gods, *πρόπιλα ναίουσιν* τῶδε Soph. El. 1375:—also in Ep. fut. *νάσσομαι*, Ar. Rh. 2. 747:—Pass. to be inhabited, *πολίτας* Theocr. 16. 88; *ὑπ' ἀνδράσι* Ar. Rh. 1. 794.

2. of places, to lie, be situated, only once in Hom., *νῆων αἱ ναίουσι πέρην* ἁλὸς Il. 2. 626; *ὡ κλεινὰ Σάλαμον, σὺ μὲν πον ναίεις ἀλιπλάκτος* Soph. Aj. 598; also, *ὅδδ' ἐγγυθὶ ναίει* Hes. Op. 286; cf. *ναιεάω* II, et v. infr. II. 1.

II. Causal, in Ep. aor. *ἐνάσσα* or *νάσσα*, 1. c. acc. loci, to give one to dwell in, *καὶ κέ οἱ Ἀργεῖ νάσσα πόλιν* I would have given him a town in Argos for his home, Od. 4. 174; also to make habitable, to build, *νγὼν ἐνάσσαον* h. Hom. Ap. 298:—hence in Pass. of places, like Act. 1. 2, to lie, be situated, as in the Homeric compd. *ἐναυαίμενος*: cf. also *ναίος*.

2. c. acc. pers. to let one dwell, settle him, *ἐν Ἀργεῖ ἐνάσσειν ἐκγόνοῦς Ἡρακλέος* Pind. P.

5. 94:—hence the aor. pass. in same sense as Act. 1. 1, *πατήρ ἐμὸς Ἀργεῖ νάσθη* my father settled at or dwelt in Argos, Il. 14. 119, cf. Ap. Rh. 3. 1180; (but *ἐνάσθη*, of a place, Soph. Fr. 795); so, after Hom., the aor. med., *νάσσατο ἄγχ' Ἑλικῶνος διζυρῇ ἐνὶ κώμῃ* Hes. Op. 637; and later, *αὐτὸθι ναίησαντο* Dion. P. 349; pf. *ἐνάσται* Anth. P. append. 51. 8: but the aor. med. and pass. are more freq. in comp. with *ἀπό, κατά*.—Signif. I is common in all Poets; but the causal sense seems wholly Ep., *οἰκεῖν, οἰκίζειν* being used instead in Att. (Like *ναί-εἶναι*, and *να-εἶναι*, from *√ΝΑΣ*, cf. *ἐ-νάσ-θην, νέ-νασ-μαι*, Skt. *nas, nay-é* (*facio ut uno cum aliquo sim*), which seems to connect this Root with *νέομαι*, *νάστος*:—*νάσσω* also appears to be akin.)

ναῖω (B), to be full, *ναῖον δ' ὄρῳ ἄγγεα πάντα* Od. 9. 222, as Aristarch., cf. Ap. Rh. 1. 1146, Call. Dian. 224; al. *ναῖον* (from *νάω*) *rau* with whey; but in *νάω* Hom. uses the a short.—Perh. this *ναῖω* is only an Ep. form of *νάω*, metri grat.

νάκη [ᾗ], ἡ, a woolly or hairy skin, a goatskin, *ἀν δὲ νάκην ἔλετ' αἰγὸς* Od. 14. 530; also of sheep, Lyc. 1310; *αἰγῶν νάκαι καὶ προβάτων* Paus. 4. 11. 3. Cf. *νάκος*.

νάκο-δαίμων, ὁ, =sq., with a play on *κακοδαίμων*, Ath. 352 B.

νάκο-δέψων, οὐ, ὁ, (δέψω) a carrier, v. l. Hipp. 346. 22, Ath. 352 B.

νάκο-κλέψ, ὁ, ἡ, a fleece-stealer, Theognost. p. 97. 30.

νάκος [ᾗ], τό, a fleece, Lat. *vellus*, κριῶν v. Hdt. 2. 42, Pind. P. 4. 121, Simon. 29, Theocr. 5. 2, etc. (Cf. *νάκη*, Lat. *nacae*, woollen-work, *nacca* = *fullo*, Fest.)

νάκοπλῆτω, to pluck or shear off wool, Archipp. Ἰχθ. 17.

νάκο-τίλτης, οὐ, ὁ, a wool-plucker, shearer, Philen. Ἀρπ. 3.

νάκο-τίλτος, οὐ, with the wool plucked off, Cratin. Διονυσ. 8.

νακτός, ἡ, ὄν, close-pressed, solid, *χάμμασι νακτοῖς* (as Schäf. for *χάμμασι ἀκτοῖς*) Plut. C. Gracch. 7: *τὰ νακτὰ felt*, Hesych.

νακῦριον, τό, Dim. of *νάκος*, Hesych.

νάμα, τό, (νάω) anything flowing, running water, a river, stream, spring, Aesch. Pr. 805, Soph. Ant. 1130; v. *δακρύων* Id. Tr. 919; *νάματ' ὅσων* Eur. H. F. 625; v. *πυρὸς* Id. Med. 1187; v. *Βάκχιον* Ar. Eccl. 14; often in Plat. and metaphr., *λόγων v. Tim. 75 E*.

νάματταῖος, α, ὄν, flowing, ὕδατα Aeschin. 43. 15, Theophr. H. P. 4. 2. 9.

νάματιον, τό, Dim. of *νάμα*, Theophr. Ign. 29, Phylarch. 50.

νάματῶδης, ἐς, full of springs, Theophr. C. P. 3. 6. 3.

νάμερτής, νάμερτεα, Dor. for νημ-.

νάν, Dor. acc. of ναῦς.

νάνας, νάνικος, v. *νεανίας* sub fin.: *νάνης*, v. sub *νεανίς*.

ναννάριον, τό, acc. to Hesych. a prodigal, Lat. *nepos*; *Ναννάριον* and *Νάνιον* occur as the pr. n. of courtisans in Com., Theophr. Φίλαν. 2, Amphip. Κουρ. 1, al.

νανναριστής, ὁ, a prodigal, Phot.:—fem. *νανναρίς, ἡ*, Hesych.

ναννας, νάννα, ἡ, v. sub *νέννος*.

νάνιον, τό, Dim. of *νάνος*, a puppet: mostly as n. pr. fem.

νάνος, ὁ, a dwarf, Ar. Fr. 134, Arist. H. A. 6. 24. 2; one whose limbs are too small for his body, Id. P. A. 4. 10, 10 sq.

II. a cheese-cake, Ath. 646 C. (Usu. written *νάνος*, as even Bekker in Arist.: but a is long, cf. Ar. Pax 790, and Lat. *nanus*; and this 's implied in the form *νάnnos*, which prevails in MSS.)

νανουῖδιον, τό, = *νανίον*, Schol. Clem. Al. 271.

νάνο-φυῖς, ἐς, of dwarfish stature, Ar. Pax 790.

νάνώδης, ἐς, dwarf-like, dwarfish, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 10, etc.

Ναξιοργής, ἐς, (**εργω*) of *Naxian work*, *κάνθαρος* Ar. Pax 143; cf. *Λοκιοργής*.

Νάξος, ἡ, *Naxos*, one of the Cyclades, once called *Dia*, h. Hom. Ap. 44:—Adj. *Νάξιος, α, ον, Naxian*; ol N. the *Naxians*, Hdt., etc.; *Ναξία ἄκονα*, Lat. *cos Naxia*, a *Naxian* whetstone, Pind. I. 6. 5. 107, Diosc. 5. 168; N. πέτρα Anth. P. 15. 25. 4; N. λίθος Phot.:—*Ναξιακά, τά, a work on Naxos*, Parthen.

ναοδομία, ἡ, a building of temples, Nicet. Ann. 134 C.

ναο-δόμος, ον, (δέμω) temple-building, τέχνη Epigr. Gr. 409. 4.

ναοποιέω, to build temples, Greg. Naz.

ναο-ποιός, ὁ, a temple-builder, a magistrate who superintended this work, only found in Arist. Rhet. 1. 14. 1.

ναο-πόλος, Ion. νησπ-, ον, dwelling or busied in a temple, μάντις Pind. Fr. 70. 5.

II. as Subst. the overseer of a temple, Hes. Th. 991.

ναός, ὁ, Ion. νηός, Att. νεός, but this form is rare in Trag., Aesch. Pers. 810, Eur.: (*ναῖω*):—the dwelling of a god, a temple, Hom. (who, like Hdt., only uses the Ion. form), Il. 1. 39, al., Pind., etc.

II. the inmost part of a temple, the cell, Hdt. 1. 183; the space in which the image of the god was placed, like *σηκός, ἄδyton*, Valck. Hdt. 6. 19, Xen. Apol. 15,—the sense of *τερόν* being more general, v. Hdt. I. c.—(The Aeol. form *ναῶς* (i. e. *vāfos*), found in a Lesb. Inscr. in C. I. 2166.

38, and in a Cumaeian inv. 3524. 6 and 16, seems to account for the *α*.)

ναός, Dor. and Att. poet. gen. from *ναῖς*.

ναουργέω, (**εργω*) to build a temple, Eccl.

ναο-φόρος, ον, bearing about a temple, i. e. being oneself a temple, Ignat. ad Ephes. 9; v. Cotelier. ad I.

ναο-φύλας [ῶ], ἄκος, ὁ, (ναός) the keeper of a temple, Lat. *acdituus*, Eur. I. T. 1284, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 19.

II. (ναῦς) the master or pilot of a ship, Soph. Fr. 151.

ναπαῖος, α, ον, of a wooded vale or dell, v. *ἐν Κιθαῖρῶνος πρυχαῖς* Soph. O. T. 1026; *πλάκες* Eur. H. F. 958; v. *θεός* a *sylvan* god, Ael. N. A. 6. 42. 8. 2.

νάπειον [ᾗ], τό, = *νάπιν*, Nic. Al. 430.

νάπη [ᾗ], ἡ, much like *βήσσα*, a woodland vale, dell or glen, Lat. *saltus*, Il. 8. 558, 16. 300, Pind. P. 5. 51, Soph. Aj. 892; *νάπαι κάλιστα* pleasant valleys about a town, Hdt. 4. 157; *χείμαρρος νάπη* a

torrent *glen*, Eur. Bacch. 1093.—After Hom., as in Pind. I. 7. 63, Soph. O. C. 157, Tr. 436, Eur. Andr. 283, Xen., etc., we often have *νάπος*, τό, as well as *νάπη*, differing only in gender; and from Xen. it is plain that *νάπος* was a *glen* or *ravine*, *ἐγένοντο ἐπὶ νάπει μεγάλη καὶ δυσπρόσβατον* An. 6. 5, 12; so deep as to have a bridge across it, Ib. 22, cf. Cyr. 6. 1, 43; so also *νάπη*, ἥν ἀπόροισ νάπαις ἐντυγχάνωσι Ag. Mag. 4. 4, cf. Cyn. 9, 11; and this is implied in Ar. Thesm. 997, ὅρη δάσκια καὶ νάπαι πετρώδεις βρέμονται, cf. Av. 740, Plat. Legg. 761 B.

νάπολος, ὅ, late form of *ναποός*, νεωπόιος, Inscr. Par. in C. I. 2396. 2. *ναπάλιος*, ἥ, = *νάφθα*, Philo Belop. 90 B.

νάπυ, τό, = *σίνανι* (being the true Att. form, Lob. Phryn. 288), mustard, v. Κύπριον Eubul. Γλαυκ. 1; v. *βλέπειν* Ar. Eq. 631, cf. *κάρδαμον*: gen. *νάπυος*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 12, 1; dat. *νάπυι* Luc. Asin. 47. (The accent *νάπυ* is wrong, Dind. Ar. l. c., for *ἀ* only occurs in late and bad writers.)

νάρωδης, es, woody, Eust. 77. 32, Steph. B. s. v. *βήσσα*.

ναρδο-εργάτης, ου, ὁ, a maker of nard-oil, Psell.

νάρδινας, ἡ, ov, of nard, v. *μύρον* nard-oil, oil of *spikenard*, Menand. Kεκρ. 3, Polyb. 31. 4, 2; so, τὰ νάρδινα Antiph. 'Avr. 2.

ναρδο-λίπης, es, (λίπος) anointed with nard-oil, Anth. P. 6. 254.

νάρδος, ἡ, nard, Lat. *nardus*, a plant, called also *νάρδου στάχυς* or *ναρδόσταχυς* (Galen), Lat. *nardostachyon*, *spica nardi*, *spikenard*, used for making the perfumed balsam or oil called from it, belonging to the order *Valerianaceae*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 7, 2, Diosc. 1. 6-8, cf. Sibth. Fl. Gr. 1. 24.

II. the oil itself, Anth. P. 6. 250, Aretac. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 2, etc.; v. *Βαβυλωνιακή* Alex. Incert. 55. (Semitic acc. to Pusey, Daniel append. G.)

ναρδο-φόρος, ου, bearing nard, Diosc. 2. 10.

ναρθηκία, ἡ, a dwarf kind of *νάρθηξ*, *ferulago*, Theophr. H. P. 6. 2, 7.

ναρθηκιάω, to beat with a *νάρθηξ*, or rod, Hesych.

ναρθηκίζω, to splint a broken leg with pieces of *νάρθηξ*, Lat. *ferulis obligare*, τὸ σφυρὸν Schol. Ar. Ach. 1176, cf. Orib. p. 83 Mai.

ναρθηκινος, ἡ, ov, made of *νάρθηξ*, Arist. Audib. 52.

ναρθηκίον, τό, v. sub *νάρθηξ* II. 2.

ναρθηκισμός, οὔ, ὁ, the splinting a broken limb with *νάρθηξ*, Galen.

ναρθηκο-ειδής, es, like, of the nature of the *νάρθηξ*, Diosc. 3. 95.

ναρθηκο-πλήρωτος, ου, filling the hollow of the *νάρθηξ* (v. sub *νάρθηξ*).

ναρθηκο-φάνης, es, looking like *νάρθηξ*, Archig. ap. Oribas. 158 Matth.

ναρθηκο-φόρος, ου, carrying a wand of *νάρθηξ*, like the Bacchantes (cf. *θυρσοφόρος*), Plut. 2. 1107 E; of Bacchus, Orph. H. 41. 1; proverb., πολλοὶ τοὶ ναρθηκοφόροι, Βάκχοι δὲ τε παῦροι, i. e. there are many officials, but few inspired, Plat. Phaedo 69 C.

2. a rod-bearer, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 18.

ναρθηκώδης, es, like a *νάρθηξ*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 10, Geop. 5. 8, 2.

νάρθηξ, ηκος, ὁ, a tall umbelliferous plant, Lat. *ferula*, with a hollow,

pithy stalk, by means of which Prometheus conveyed the spark of fire from heaven to earth, *κλέψας . . πυρὸς τῆς Ἀεσχος ἀσπίδος ἐν κοίλῳ νάρθηκι* Hes. Th. 567, cf. Op. 52; and so Aesch. speaks of *ναρθηκοπλήρωτος πυρὸς πηγῇ* Pr. 109. The Greeks still call it *νάρθηκα*, and use its pith as tinder. The stalks furnished the Bacchanalian wands (*θύρσοι*), Eur. Bacch. 147, al. (cf. *ναρθηκοφόρος*); they were also used for canes by schoolmasters, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 20, Arist. Probl. 27. 3, 5; likewise to make *splints* for supporting broken limbs, Hipp. Art. 841; cf. *ναρθηκίζω*.

II. a small case or casket for unguents, etc., Luc. adv. Indoct. 29; in a costly *νάρθηξ* of this sort Alexander carried with him Aristotle's recension (*διόρθωσις*) of the Homeric poems, thence called ἡ ἐκ τοῦ νάρθηκος, Strab. 594, Plut. Alex. 8, cf. Wolf. Proleg. p. clxxxiii.

2. physicians called their therapeutic works *νάρθηκες*, *ναρθηκία*, Galen., Aët.

ναρκαφθον or *νάσκαφθον*, τό, an Indian bark, used as a spice, etc., perhaps the same as *λάκαφθον*, Diosc. 1. 22, Paul. Aeg. 7. p. 248.

ναρκάω, to grow stiff or numb, Lat. *torpere*, *χειρ νάρκασι* Il. S. 328; *τὴν ψυχὴν καὶ τὸ σπύμα ναρκῶ* Plat. Meno 80 B, cf. 84 B; of the numbness caused by the fish *νάρκη*, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 3; *ναρκῶ*, *ναὶ τὸν Πάνα* Theocr. 27. 50; cf. *μαρκία*.

νάρκη, ἡ, numbness, deadness, Lat. *torpor*, caused by palsy, frost, fright, etc., Hipp. Vet. Med. 18, Aph. 1254; *νάρκη καταχέεται κατὰ τῆς χειρὸς* Ar. Vesp. 713; as a disease, Arist. H. A. 3. 5, 7, Probl. 2. 15, 6, 6;—Menand. Φαν. 1 also said *νάρκα*, on which v. Lob. Phryn. 331.

II. a flat fish, the torpedo or electric ray, which benumbs any one who touches it, Comici ap. Ath. 314 B; ἡ πλατεία ν. ἡ θαλαττία Plat. Meno 80 A, cf. Arist. II. A. 9. 37, 3, in metapl. acc. *νάρκῃ*, Opp. C. 3. 55.

νάρκημα, τό, *νάρκησις*, ἡ, numbness, Galen.

ναρκισσίνος, ου, ov, made of narcissus, Cratin. Incert. 19, Diosc. 1. 63.

ναρκισσότης, ου, ὅ, like the narcissus, λίθος Dion. P. 1031, Plin.

νάρκισσος, ἡ, rarely ἡ, Theocr. 1. 133;—the narcissus, h. Hom. Cer. 8. 428, Soph. O. C. 683, etc.—There were several kinds, and amongst them prob. the common narcissus or white daffodil. (From *νάρκη*, because of its narcotic properties, Plut. 2. 647 B.)

ναρκάω, to benumb, deaden, *ὀδύνη ναρκοῖ τι* Hipp. 427. 11; *νεναρκωμένοι* Id. 425. 9.

ναρκώδης, es, (είδος) numb, torpid, Hipp. Art. S15; τὸ ν. νεῦρον, in the elbow, Id. Mochl. 842, cf. Protrh. 79, Ar. 794. Ion. Adv. —*ωδέως*, Id. 77 G, 656. 50.

ναρκώσις, ἡ, a benumbing, γνώμης Hipp. Aph. 1253.

ναρκατωκός, ἡ, ὄν, benumbing, narcotic, Galen., Eust. 1493. 5.

νάρος, ὁ, ὄν, (νάω) flowing, liquid, Aesch. Fr. 399; *ναρὰ κρηναῖα ποτὰ* Soph. Fr. 560. An old word, cited by Phryn., v. Lob. 42. (Cf. *Νηρέως*, and modern Greek *νέρον*.)

νάρπη, ἡ, an Indian spice, Theophr. H. P. 9. 7, 3, ubi v. Schneid.

νάς, ἡ, Dor. for *ναῦς*.

νάσθη, v. sub *ναῖω* A. II. 2.

νασιώτας, α, ὁ, Aeol. and Dor. for *νησιώτης*.

νάσκαφθον, τό, v. *νάρκαφθον*.

νασμός, ὁ, (νάω) a flowing: a stream, spring, Eur. Hipp. 225, 653; *φοινισσομένην αἵματι . . νασμῷ μελαναναγί* Id. Hec. 154.

νασμώδης, es, (είδος) = *ναματώδης*, Hesych.

νάσσα, *νάσσατο*, v. sub *ναῖω*.

νάσσα, Dor. for *νήσσα*, *νήττα*.

νάσσω, Att. *νάττω*: aor. *ένασα*: pf. pass. *νένασμαι* and *νέναγμα*: cf. *κατα-*, *συν-νάσσω*. To press or squeeze close, stamp down, *γαῖαν έναζε* Od. 21. 122; *έν σαργανίσι νάζω ταρίχους* will rack them close, Cratin. Διον. 7 (v. Meineke 5. p. 16):—Pass. to be piled up with, *κλίνειν ασινῶν νενασμέναι* Ar. Eccl. 840; *ἡ κύπρος ἡ νενασμένη* Hipp. 243, 31 (5. 520 Littre); *έν δέ [τῇ σπιβάδι] νένασται . . δέρματα* Theocr. 9. 6.

II. to stuff quite full, *νάττω τὸν θύλακον* Epict. ap. Stob. 610. 6;—in Hippoloch. ap. Ath. 130 B, *έναντον οἱ παῖδες [ές] τὰς σπινῖδας*, the *es* seems to be repeated from *παῖδες*:—Pass. *πάσα οικία ύπληκτον νένεκτο* was stuffed full of . . Joseph. B. J. 1. 17, 6. (Perh. akin to *√NΑΣ*, *ναῖω*.)

νάστης, ου, ὁ, (ναῖω) an inhabitant, Hesych.: *ναστήρ*, ἦρος, ὁ, Zonar.

ναστήσκος, ὁ, Dim. of *ναστός*, Pherecr. Περσ. 1. 7.

ναστοκόπος, ου, cutting up cakes, Plat. Com. Incert. 51.

ναστός, ἡ, ὄν, (νάσσω) close-pressed, solid, firm, Hipp. 273. 34; *κάλαμος* Diosc. 1. 114.

2. *ναστός* (sc. *πλακούς*), ὁ, a well-kneaded cake, esp. used in sacrifice, a cheese-cake, Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 5, Ar. Av. 567, Pl. 1142, Metag. Θουρ. 1. 2, etc.

II. c. gen. filled full of, *πολύς ναστή ἀνδρῶν* Joseph. B. J. 6. 9, 4.

2. τὸ ναστόν, Democritean word, opp. to τὸ κενόν, Arist. Fr. 202.

ναστότης, ητος, ἡ, firmness, solidity, cited from Simplic. ad Arist. Phys.

ναστοφάγῳ, to eat cakes, Poll. 6. 75, Hesych.:—*ναστο-φάγος*, ου, eating cakes, Orac. ap. Paus. 8. 42, 6, Poll. 6. 75.

νάτωρ [ᾱ], ορος, ὁ, (νάω) flowing, *Ἰναχε, νάτωρ παῖ* . . Ὀκεανῷ Soph. Fr. 256; cf. *ναέτωρ* = *ρέων*, πολυῤῥπος Hesych.

ναυάγῳ, Ion. *ναυηγ-* (ἀννυμι) to suffer shipwreck, be shipwrecked, Hdt. 7. 236, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 24, Dem. 910. 7:—metaph. of chariots, to be wrecked, Dem. 1410. 10; of an earthen vessel, Aesch. Fr. 179; of persons, v. *έν τοῖς ἰδίοις* Theophr. ap. Diog. L. 5. 55, cf. Plut. 2. 622 B.

ναυάγησμός, οὔ, ὁ, = sq., Hdn. Epimer. 180.

ναυάγια, Ion. *ναυηγία*, ἡ, shipwreck, wreck, Hdt. 7. 190, 192, al., Eur. Hel. 1070, etc.; *ναυαγία χρῆσθαι*, περιπίπτειν Luc. V. H. 2. 35, Tox. 2;—in pl., Pind. I. 1. 52; *έν χειμῶνι καὶ ναυαγίαις* Ar. Thesm. 873.

ναυαγίον [ᾱ], Ion. *ναυηγίον*, τό, a piece of wreck, Menand. Incert. 7. 9, Arist. Probl. 23. 5; mostly in pl., Hdt. 7. 191, 8. 12, al., Aesch. Pers. 420, Lys. 194. 18, Thuc. 1. 50; πολλοὺς ἀρθμοὺς ἀγνυται ναυαγίων, i. e. is shivered into a thousand pieces, Eur. Hel. 470; metaph., *ναυάγια ἱππικά* the wreck of an overturned chariot, Soph. El. 730, 1444; *ἀνδρῶν δαιτυμόνων ναυάγια* the wreck of a feast, Choeril. p. 165, ubi v. Nake; τὰ ναυάγια τῆς πόλεως Demad. ap. Plut. 2. 803 A, cf. 517 F.

II. in later writers, used for *ναυαγία*, ἡ, Strab. 183; cf. Lob. Phryn. 519.

ναυαγός, ου, Ion. *ναυηγός*,—a form also used in late Prose, Alciphro 1. 18; (ἀννυμι, ἔαγα):—shipwrecked, stranded, Lat. *naufragus*, Simon. (?) 182, Hdt. 4. 103, Eur. Hel. 408; *ναυαγὸς ἀναίρεῖσθαι* to pick up the shipwrecked men, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 4; v. *πάφος* the grave of the shipwrecked, i. e. the sea, Anth. P. 7. 76; so, v. *μύρος* Ib. 9. 84.

2. act. causing shipwreck, ἀνεμοῖ Ib. 9. 105.

II. (ἄγω) = *ναυαρχος*, pedantic usage in Euphor. Fr. 111.

ναυαρχέω, to be ναυαρχος, to command a fleet, Hdt. 7. 161, Xen. An. 5. 1. 4, C. I. 2160, al.; c. gen., v. *πλοῖαν* Philipp. ap. Dem. 251. 3.

ναυάρχης, ου, ὁ, = *ναυαρχος*, Jo. Lyd. de Magistr. 1. 27.

ναυαρχία, ἡ, the command of a fleet, office of ναυαρχος, Thuc. 8. 20 and 33; the period of his command, Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 1.

II. naval supremacy, Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 5.

III. a fleet, Lyc. 733.

ναυαρχίς, ἴδος, ἡ, the ship of the ναυαρχος, Polyb. 1. 51, 1.

II. mistress of a fleet, as a name of Tyre, C. I. 5853. 2.

ναύ-αρχος, ὁ, the commander of a fleet, an admiral, Hdt. 7. 59., 8. 42, Aesch. Pers. 363; οὔτε στρατηγὸς οὔτε v. Soph. Aj. 1232:—esp. the Spartan admiral-in-chief, whereas the Athen. admirals retained the name of *στρατηγός*, Thuc. 4. 11., 8. 6, 20, 23, Xen. An. 1. 4, 2, etc.; used of an inferior naval officer, Decret. ap. Dem. 249. 15.

II. as Adj., *ἐπὶ ναυάρχῳ σώματι* . . τῷ βασιλείῳ Aesch. Cho. 723.

ναυάτης [ᾱ], αυ, ὁ, incorrect form for *ναύτης* or *ναυβάτης*, Dind. Soph. Ag. 348, Argum. Philoct.

ναυβάτῳ, to serve as ναυβάτης, C. I. 2955.

ναυβάτης [ᾱ], αυ, ὁ, (βαῖνω), a 'ship-goer', a seaman, Hdt. 1. 143, Aesch. Pers. 1001, Soph. Ph. 301, 540, Thuc. 1. 121, al.

II. as Adj., v. *στρατός* Aesch. Ag. 987; *ὕπλισμοι* Ib. 405; v. *στόλος* Soph. Ph. 270; v. *λέως* Eur. I. A. 294; v. *ἀνὴρ*, collective for *ναυβάται*, Aesch. Pers. 375.

ναύ-δεταν, τό, (δέω) a ship's cable, Eur. Tro. 810.

ναυ-ηγέτης, ου, ὁ, = *ναυαρχος*, Lyc. 873.

ναυηγός, *ναυηγέω*, *ναυηγία*, etc., Ion. for *ναυαγ-*.

ναυκληρέω, to be a shipowner, Ar. Av. 598, Xen. Lac. 7. 1, Lys. 107. 29; *Ἐρασικλῆς μαρτυρεῖ κυβερνᾶν τὴν ναῦν ἢν Ὑβλῆσιος ἐναυκληρεῖ* ap. Dem. 929. 14.

2. metaph., v. *πόλιν* to manage, govern, *πόλιν* Aesch. Theb. 652, Soph. Ant. 994.

II. to underlet or sublet a house (v. *ναυκληρος* II), v. *συνοικίαν* v. *ἐν Πειραιεῖ* Isae. 58. 13, Alex. Aokr. 2; cf. A. B. 109, Phot.

ναυκληρῆμα, τό, a voyage, Tzetz.

ναυκληρία, ἡ, the life and calling of a ναυκληρος, a seafaring life, ship-

owning, Lys. 105. 4, Plat. Legg. 643 E, Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 3:—in pl., Andoc. 17. ult. 2. ποῖτ. a voyage, Soph. Fr. 151, Eur. Alc. 112 (v. sub στέλλω):—an adventure, enterprise, Id. Med. 527. II. a ship, Id. Hel. 1519, Plut. 2. 87 A.

ναυκληρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a ναυκληρος, Luc. D. Meretr. 2. 2, Ath. 207 C; τὰ—κά,=ναυκληρία, Plat. Legg. 842 D. ναυκληρίον, τό, the ship of a ναυκληρος, only in pl., Dem. 690. fin., Plut. 2. 234 F. II.=ναύσταθμος, Eur. Rhes. 233.

ναύ-κληρος, ὁ, the owner of a ship, shipowner, shipmaster, who made money by carrying goods or passengers, himself commonly acting as skipper, Hdt. 1. 5., 4. 152, Soph. Ph. 128, 547, etc.; cf. omnino Eur. Fr. 421, Thuc. 1. 136, Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 11:—generally, a captain, commander, Aesch. Supp. 183, Eur. Supp. 174. 2. as Adj., v. πλάτῃ Soph. Fr. 387; v. χεῖρ the master's hand, of a charioteer (cf. ἡνίοχος 1. 3), Eur. Hipp. 1224. II. at Athens, one who rented houses and sublet them in portions, Sannyr. (Γελ. 5), Hyperid., alii ap. Harp., cf. Hesych., Poll. 1. 75; Böckh. P. E. 2. 15, and v. ναυκληρέω II:—(in this sense it is suggested that the word comes from ναῖω, not ναῦς; cf. ναύκαρος.)

ναυκληρώσιμος, ὄν, to be sublet to lodgers, Hesych. ναυκράρια, τά, the registry of the ναύκαροι, Ammon.; ναυκαρεῖα in Thom. M. 623. ναυκράρια, ἡ, a paucary (v. ναύκαρος), Arist. Fr. 349, Clitodem. 8, Poll. 8. 108. ναυκράριος, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a ναύκαρος or ναυκαρία, v. 1. in Dem. 703, 15 for ναυκαριτικός; v. Harp. s. v. ναυκαρικά.

ναύκαρος, ὁ, at Athens, one of a division (ναυκαρία) of the citizens, made for financial purposes before Solon's time. There were 4 in each φρατρία, consequently 12 in each of the 4 old φυλαί, in all 48, Hesych. (who writes ναυκαροι). We do not find that they had anything to do with the navy, until Solon charged each with the furnishing of 1 ship and 2 horsemen, so that the deriv. from ναῦς is less probable than that from ναῖω, the ναύκαροι being prob. the chief householders (cf. ναυκληρος II), Grote H. of Gr. 3. pp. 71 sq. The πρυτάνεις τῶν ναυκράρων corresponded with the later δημαρχοί; for the ναυκαρίαί were superseded by the δήμοι under the legislation of Cleisthenes, v. Hdt. 5. 71, compared with Thuc. 1. 126, Arist. Fr. 349, 359, Schol. Ar. Nub. 37; cf. also Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 2. pp. 22, 52, Grote l. c. But the division into ναυκαρίαί was retained in most financial matters; their number being increased to 50 (5 in each of the 10 new φυλαί), Böckh. P. E. 1. 341.

ναυκρατέω, to have the mastery at sea, to be lord of the sea, Thuc. 7. 60:—Pass. to be mastered at sea, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 8. ναυκρατής [α], ἑως, ὁ, ἡ, master or mistress of the seas, v. τῆς θαλάσσης Hdt. 3. 56. II. holding a ship fast; ναυκρατής, ὁ, a fish, like ἔχενης, Eust. 1490. 19, Georg. Pisid. ναυκράτῃς, ἡ, ὄν, of or for victory at sea, Dio C. 51. 21. ναυκράτια, ἡ, a naval victory, Andoc. ap. Phot., Dio C. 49. 7, etc. Ναύκρατις, ἰος or εως, ἡ, Nauratis in Egypt, Hdt. 2. 97:—Ναυκρατίτης [τ], ὄν, ὁ, a Nauratite, Call. Epigr. 40, Strab. 808:—Adj. Ναυκρατιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, Dem. 703. 15.

ναυκράτωρ [α], ὀρος, ὁ, ἡ,=ναυκράτης, Hdt. 6. 9, Thuc. 5. 97, 109. II. the master of a ship, Soph. Ph. 1072. ναῦλα, ἡ, ναῦλον, τό, v. sub νάβλα, ναυλο-λογέω, to demand the fare or passage-money (ναῦλος). ναῦλος, ὁ, (ἡ in Com. Anon. 332), and ναῦλον, τό, passage-money, the fare or freight, ἔκβαίν', ἀπόδος τὸν ν. says Charon, Ar. Ran. 270; ναῦλον συνθέσθαι to agree upon one's fare, Xen. An. 5. 1, 12; τὸ ν. τῶν ἔλλων παρασχῆν Dem. 1192. 3; τὸ ν. ἀποστερεῖν Dinarch. 97. 17; παραπύλινον ν. Ar. Aristipp. ap. Plut. 2. 439 E; λαλῶν τὰ ν. Dioph. 2. 21. II. the freight or cargo of ships, Dem. 933. 22, etc.; τὸ ν. σφετερίζεσθαι Id. 882. 12.

ναυλοχέω, to lie in a harbour or creek, esp. to lie in wait there in order to sally out on passing ships, absol. in Hdt. 7. 189, 192., 8. 6, cf. Eur. 1. A. 249:—Med., ναυλοχῆσθαι τινι Dion. H. 1. 44. 2. c. acc. to lie in wait for, like λαχᾶν, Thuc. 7. 4.

ναυλοχία, ἡ, a lying at anchor, esp. a lying in wait for the enemy in a creek; a pirate's anchorage, App. Mithr. 92. ναυλόχιον, τό,=ναύλοχος II, Ar. Fr. 69. ναύ-λοχος, ὄν, affording a safe anchorage, as it were the bed or resting-place of ships, epith. of a harbour, λιμένες δ' ἐνὶ ναύλοχῳ αὐτῇ Od. 4. 846; ναύλοχος ἐς λιμένα 10. 141; v. λιπὼν ἔδρας Soph. Aj. 460; ὦ ναυλοχα καὶ πετραῖα θερμὰ λουτρά ye hot springs by the haven and from the rock (where some take ναύλοχος as Subst.) Id. Tr. 633; Ἀχαιοὶν ναύλοχῳ περιπύχαι Eur. Hec. 1015. II. as Subst. a station for ships, haven, Suid., —also as neut. ναύλοχα Plut. 2. 984 B, v. supr.

ναῦλος, (ναῦλον) to let one's ship for hire, Plut. 2. 707 C, C. 1. (add.) 4302 a. B. 18.—Med. to hire a ship, Polyb. 31. 20, 11, Ath. 521 A. ναυμάχῃ, to fight in a ship or by sea, engage in a naval battle, Hdt. 7. 143, al.; τινι with one, 2. 161; ἐναντία τῇ πόλει Andoc. 13. 27; πρὸς τινα Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 9; πρὸ or περὶ τινος Hdt. 8. 57; v. τὴν περὶ τῶν κρεῖων to be in the battle for the carcasses (i. e. Arginusae), Ar. Ran. 191; μὰ τοὺς ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ναυμαχῆσαντας Dem. 297. 14, cf. Plat. Menex. 241 B, D. 2. metaph. to do battle with, κακοῖς τοσοῦτοις Ar. Vesp. 479.

ναυμάχημα, τό, a sea-fight, Eumath. 254. ναυμάχης, ὄν, ὁ,=ναυμάχος, cited from Jo. Chrys. ναυμάχῃς, Desid. of ναυμαχέω, to wish to fight by sea, Thuc. 8. 79. ναυμαχῆτον, verb. Adj. one must fight by sea, Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 14. ναυ-μάχη, Ion. -ῆ, ἡ, a sea-fight, Hdt. 6. 14, al., Thuc., etc.; v. ποι-εῖσθαι Hdt. 8. 49; ναυμαχίῃ κρατεῖν, ἐσσοῦσθαι Hdt. 3. 39, 6. 92; ναυμαχία νικᾶν Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 2; but also, ναυμαχίαν νικᾶν lb. 1. 1, 28;

ναυμαχίαν ἀπόσασθαι τινα in a sea-fight, Thuc. 1. 32; πολλὰς ν. ναυμαχεῖν Lys. 112. 2; τὴν περὶ Σαλαμίνα ν. τῶν Ἑλλήνων πρὸς τοὺς Βαρβάρους Plat. Legg. 707 B.

ναύ-μάχος, ὄν, of or for a sea-fight, ἐνσὺν ν. boarding pikes, Il. 15. 389, cf. 677; δόρατα ν. Hdt. 7. 89. II. parox. ναυμάχος, act. fighting at sea, Anth. P. 7. 741, v. Ath. 154 F.

ναῦος, ὁ, Acol. for ναός, a temple. Ναυπακτος, ἡ, (ναῖς, πῆγνυμι) a city on the north of the gulf of Corinth, Thuc. 2. 91:—Adj. Ναυπάκτιος, α, ὄν, Aesch. Supp. 262, etc.

ναυπηγέω, to build ships, Ar. Pl. 513, Plat. Alc. 1. 107 C (in both places in inf.): commonly in Med., ναὺς ναυπηγέσθαι to build oneself ships, get them built, but often just like the Act., Hdt. 2. 96, 6. 46; ἐπὶ τινι against others, Id. 1. 27; ἐναυπηγοῦντο νεῶν στόλον Thuc. 1. 31; τριῆρεις ἐναυπηγασμένα Andoc. 24. 7, cf. Thuc. 6. 90, Dem. 219. 19; πρὶ ν. ναυπηγῆται in med. sense, Diod. 20. 16:—Pass., of ships, to be built, Thuc. 1. 13 (al. ἐνναυπηγηθῆναι); ἂν οἰκοδομηθῇ ἡ ναυπηγηθῇ Xen. Vect. 4. 35, cf. Hell. 1. 3, 17; and v. ἐναυπηγεῖν.

ναυπηγῆς, ἑς,=ναυπηγός, Manetho 4. 323. ναυπηγησίμος, ὄν, also ἡ, ὄν Plat. Legg. 705 C:—useful in shipbuilding, of wood, ἰδὴ Hdt. 5. 23; ξύλα Thuc. 4. 108 sq., 7. 25; ὕλη Plat. 1. c.

ναυπηγία, Ion. -ῆ, ἡ, shipbuilding, Hdt. 1. 27; v. ἀρμύζειν to practise shipbuilding, Eur. Cycl. 459; ναυπηγίαν τριηρῶν παρασκευάζεσθαι Thuc. 4. 108:—ναυπηγίης, εως, ἡ, Hesych.

ναυπηγικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in shipbuilding, Luc. D. Mort. 10. 9:—ἡ ναυπηγική (sc. τέχνη) the art of shipbuilding, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 1, 3:—so, τὸ—κόν, Plut. 2. 571 F.

ναυπήγιον, τό, a shipbuilder's-yard, dockyard, Ar. Av. 1157. ναυπηγός, ὁ, (πῆγνυμι) a shipbuilder, shipwright, Thuc. 1. 13, Plat. Rep. 333 C, al.

Ναυπλία, ἡ, Nauplia in Argolis, Hdt., etc.: Ναυπλιεύς, ἑως, ὁ, a Nauplian, Strab. 374:—Adj. Ναυπλιος, α, ὄν, Eur. Or. 369; or -ῆιος, lb. 54. ναυ-πορος, ὄν,=ναυσίπορος, of a country, ship-frequented, Aesch. Eum. 10. II. parox., ναυπόρος,=ναυσίπορος II. 2. πλάτῃ Eur. Tro. 877.

ναύ-πρηστις, ἰδος, ἡ, (πῆμπτῃ) burning ships, E. M. 508. 43. ναυ-υρός, ὁ, prob. for ναυ-υρός,=νεωκόρος, a temple-guard (cf. θυρ-υρός, πυλ-υρός), C. 1. 5615 (et add.).

ναῦς, ἡ, (v. infr.) a ship, Hom., etc.; ἐν νῆεσσι or ἐν νηυσὶ at the ships, i. e. in the camp formed by the ships drawn up on shore, Il. 2. 688., 11. 659; ναὺς μακραι Lat. naues longae, ships of war, which were built long and taper for speed, while the merchant-vessels (ναὺς στρόγγυλαι, γαῖλοι, ὀλικάδες) were round-built, Hdt., etc.; ναὺς κεναί, i. e. without fighting men in them, Dem. 30. 4:—ναὺς μακραι collective for ναὺς μακραι, like ἡ ἵππος, Aesch. Pers. 380:—Att. declens., ναῦς, νέας, νῆι, ναῦν, dual gen. and dat. νεῶν, pl. νῆες, νεῶν, ναυσί, ναῦς; later also, as Diod. and Plut., nom. and acc. pl. ναὺς, νῆας, Lob. Phryn. 170; gen. νηῶν Lys. 131. 10, cf. Xen. An. 7. 5, 12:—Ep. declens., νηὺς, νηὺς, νῆι, νῆα, pl. νῆες, νηῶν, νηυσί or νῆεσσι, νῆας (but also gen. and acc. sing. νέας, νέα [the latter as monosyll. in Od. 9. 283], pl. νέες, νεῶν, νέεσσι, νέας; with a special Ep. gen. and dat. pl. ναυήν, -φιν Od. 14. 498, and often in Il.; in late Ep., nom. νηὺς Mosch. 2. 104, cf. E. M. 440. 17; acc. sing. and pl. νηῖν, νηῦς, Ap. Rh. 1. 1358, Dem. Bith. ap. Steph. B. s. v. Ἡραία:—Ion. declens., νηὺς, νεὺς, νῆι, νέα, pl. νέες, νεῶν, νηυσί, νέας, Dind. de Dial. Hdt. xl.:—Dor. declens., ναῦς, νᾶς, νᾶι, ναῦν, pl. νᾶες, νᾶων, ναυσί (νέεσσι Pind. P. 4. 95), νᾶας Theocr.:—Trag. declens., ναὺς, ναὺς or νέας, ναί, ναῦν, pl. νᾶες, νᾶων or νεῶν, ναυσί, ναῦς,—though the copyists have introduced νηὺς (Soph. Fr. 699), νῆι (Ph. 343, 891); νῆες (Aesch. Pers. 417, Supp. 734), νηῶν (Eur. 1. T. 1485). (From a √NAT or √AF, peth. akin to νέφ-ω), νεύ-σομαι, to swim; whence also ναύ-της, ναυ-τίλος, ναυ-λος, ναυ-θλον, ναυ-τία; cf. Skt. nāus, nāu-ka; Lat. nav-is, nav-ita, nau-ita, nau-igio; O. Norse nau-st (statio navalis); also O. H. G. nach-o (nach-en), A. S. nac-a.)

ναυσθλον, τό,=ναῦλον, only in Hesych.

ναυσθλόω, contr. for ναυστολέω, to carry by sea, ἀπὸ γᾶς Eur. Tro. 164; ἐς τὴν πατρίδα ναυσθλόωσαν νεκρόν Supp. 1037:—Med. to take with one by sea, ναυσθλόωθε παῖδα Eur. 1. T. 1487:—Pass. to go by sea, ναυσθλόμαι Id. Tro. 672; πελάγεσιν ναυσθλούμενος Id. Hel. 1210; ναυσθλόωμαι Ar. Pax 126. II. Pass. to be visited by ships, γῇ ναυσθλόησεται Lyc. 1415.

ναυσία, ναυσιάω, v. sub ναντία, -ιάω.

ναυσίασις, ἡ, qualmishness, Hesych.:—ναυσιασμός, ὁ, Byz. ναυσιβάτης [α], ὄν, ὁ,=ναυβάτης, Hesych., Manetho 1. 323.

ναυσί-βιος, ὄν, living by the sea, Alciphro 1. 12 (as prop. n.). ναυσί-δρομος, ὄν, shipspeeding, Orph. H. 73. 10.

ναυσί-κλειτός, ἡ, ὄν, famed for ships, famous by sea, κούρη ναυσικλειτοῖο Δύμαντος Od. 6. 22: the fem. is in Hom. Ap. 31, still written ναυσικλειτή, but ib. 219 better ναουσικλειτή, cf. Spitzn. Exc. xi ad ll. ναυσί-κλυτός, ὄν,=foreg., epith. of the Phaeacians, Od. 7. 39; of the Phoenicians, 15. 415; fem. ναυσικλυτάν, Pind. N. 5. 16.

ναυσί-οίεσις, εσσα, ἐν, feeling nausea or disgust, Nic. Al. 83, 482. ναυσί-πέδη, ἡ, a ship-cable, Luc. Lexiph. 15.

ναυσί-πέρατος, Ion. νηυσίπέρητος, ὄν,=ναυσίπορος, navigable or (perhaps) to be crossed by a ferry, Hdt. 1. 189, 193., 5. 52, Arist. Meteor. 1. 13, 28, Dion. H. 3. 44:—Some late Edd. write it divisim, ναυσί περατός, νηυσί περητός.

ναυσί-πλοος [ι], ὄν, sailing in ships, Manass. Chron. 3907. ναυσί-ποδες [ι], ὄν, of the shipfooted, of islanders, Hesych., Eust. 1515. 27; also ναύποδες, Phot.

ναυσί-πομπος [ι], ὄν, act, shipwafting, αὔρα Eur. Phoen. 1712.

ναυσί-πορος [ῖ], *on, traversed by ships, navigable*, of a river, like *ναυσί-πέρητος*, Xen. An. 2. 2, 3, Arist. Mirab. 168.

ναυσί-πορος, *on, act. passing in a ship, seafaring*, Eur. Rhes. 48. 2. *causing a ship to pass, πλάται* *v. ship-speeding* oars, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 172.

ναυσί-στονος ὕβρις, *the lamentable loss of the ships*, Pind. P. 1. 140.

ναυσί-φόρητος, *on, carried by ship, seafaring*, Pind. P. 1. 64.

ναυσίωσις, ἦ, = *ναυσίασις*, vomiting: *φλεβῶν* *v. a gushing of blood* from the veins, Hipp. Fract. 759.

ναύ-σταθμον, τό, (*σταθμός*) *a harbour, anchorage, roadstead*, Lat. *statio navium*, Thuc. 3. 6; also **ναύ-σταθμος**, ὁ, Polyb. 5. 19, 6, Plut. Nic. 16, etc. (hence of *ships assembled in a roadstead*, Id. Arist. 22):—the word often occurs in Eur. Rhes., mostly in pl., but except in 244, 602, where we have *ναύσταθμα*, the gender is uncertain.

ναυστολέω, fut. ἦσω Eur. Supp. 474: pf. *νεναυστόληκα* (*συν-*) Soph. Ph. 550. *To be a ναυστολος, act as one*: I. trans. *to carry or convey by sea, δάμαρτα* Eur. Or. 741; ἴδια *v. ἐπικώμια* *to carry their own praises with them*, Pind. N. 6. 55; *v. τὰς ξυμφορὰς* Eur. I. T. 599, cf. Luc. Lexiph. 2:—Pass., with fut. med. —*ῥομαί* (Eur. Hec. 1260, Tr. 1048), *to go by sea*, Eur. Il. c.; *τὰ ναυστολούμενα* Id. Fr. 495;

ναυστοληθεῖς Diod. 4. 13. 2. *to guide, steer, τύχη δὲ .. ναυστολοῦσ' ἐφέρετο* (so Casaub. for *ναῦν θέλουσ'*) Aesch. Ag. 664; *κυμάτων ἄτερ πόλιν σὺν ναυστολήσει* Eur. Supp. 474: metaph., *τὸ πτέρυγε ποί ναυστολεῖς*; *whither pliest thou thy wings?* Ar. Av. 1229, cf. 279, 349.

II. intr. like Pass., *to go by ship, sailing*, ἐξ Ἰαλίου Soph. Ph. 245; *πρὸς οἴκον ἀπ' Ἰαλίου* Eur. Tro. 77. 2. generally, *c. acc. loci, to travel over*, ἵπποισιν ἡ κύμβαλοι *v. χθόνα* Soph. Fr. 129, cf. Eur. Med. 682, Hipp. 36, Cycl. 106; metaph., *ἀδὲ πόνων ἐναυστόλουν* Id. Fr. 818. 3.—Poët. Verb. used also in late Prose.

ναυστόλημα, τό, *anything conveyed by ship*: in pl. also = *ναυστολία*, *πόντον ναυστολήμαθ' Eur. Supp. 209.*

ναυστόλησις, εὼς, ἦ, = *sq.*, Byz.

ναυστολία, ἡ, *a going by sea, naval expedition*, Eur. Andr. 795, Strab. 757.

ναυ-στολος, *on, dispatched or equipt as a ship, crossing the water* (cf. *θεωρίης*), Aesch. Theb. 858.

ναυτεία, ἡ, *naval affairs*, τὰ εἰς τὴν *v. Lap. Rosett.* in C. I. 4697. 17.

ναύτης, *on, ὁ* (ναῦς) Lat. *navita, a seaman, sailor*, Hom., Hes., etc.; as Adj., *v. ὕμιλος Eur. Hec. 921: by sea, opp. to πεζός* (by land), Aesch. Pers. 719.

II. *a male or companion by sea, ναυτήν ἄγειν τινά* Soph. Ph. 901: metaph., *συμποσίον ναῦται* *mates* in the drinking bout, Dionys. Eleg. ap. Ath. 443 D.

ναυτία, ἡ, (ναῦς) *seasickness, qualmishness, nausea*, Galen. Lex. Hipp., Arist. P. A. 3. 3, 8, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. I. 5., 2. 2. 2. generally, *disgust, Lat. nausea*, Simon. Iamb. 6. 54.

ναυτιάω, only used in pres. and impf., *to be qualmish, suffer from seasickness or nausea*, Ar. Thesm. 882, Plat. Theaet. 191 A, Legg. 639 B; *ἐναυτιῶν* Luc. Nec. 4. 2. generally, *to be disgusted*, Dem. Phal. 15.

For the form, cf. *τομάω*.

ναυτικός, ὁ, ὅν, (ναῦς, ναύτης) *of or for a ship, seafaring, naval*, ὁ *v. στρατός* Hdt. 7. 99, 203, etc.; opp. to ὁ *πεζός* Id. 8. 1; *v. λέως* Aesch. Pers. 383; *στόλος* Soph. Ph. 561; *v. ἐρείπια* wrecks of ships, Aesch. Ag. 661; *ἐδωλία* Soph. Aj. 1277; *σκάφη* Ib. 1278; *v. πόλεμος* Andoc. 30. 32; *v. ἀναρχία among the seamen*, Eur. Hec. 607:—also, *τὸ ναυτικὸν a navy, fleet*, Hdt. 7. 97, 160, Ar. Eq. 1063, Thuc. I. 36, etc.; so, ἡ *ναυτική* Hdt. 7. 161.

2. of persons, *skilled in seamanship, nautical*, *ναυτικοὶ ἐγένοντο* became a *naval power*, Thuc. I. 18, cf. 7. 21. 3. ἡ *ναυτική* (sc. *τέχνη*) *navigation, seamanship*, Hdt. 8. 1, etc.; so, *τὰ ναυτικά* Plat. Alc. I. 124 E;—but, *τὰ ναυτικά*, also, *naval affairs, naval power*, Thuc. 4. 75, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 4.

II. at Athens, *ναυτικὰν* technically meant *money borrowed or lent on bottomry*, Lat. *pecunia fœnore nautica collocata*, Lys. 897 Reisk.; *ναυτικά ἐκιδόναι* *to lend money on bottomry*, Id. 895; so, *δανείειν ναυτικῶς* Diog. L. 7. 13; *v. τόκος* Id. 6. 99; *ναυτικά λαμβάνειν, ἀνελέσθαι* *to take it up, borrow it*, Xen. Vect. 3, 9, Dem. 1212. 3; *ναυτικοῖς ἐργάζεσθαι* Id. 893. 24:—*ναυτικὸν ἀμφοτέρωθεν*, when the creditor runs the risk of the voyage home as well as out, *ἐτερόωπου* when he runs the risk of the voyage out only, *v. sub vocc.*, and cf. *συγγραφή*.

ναυτιλία, Ion. —ἡ, ἡ, *sailing, seamanship*, Od. 8. 253, Hes. Op. 616, Plat. Rep. 527 D, al. 2. *a voyage*, Pind. N. 3. 38, Hdt. 4. 145, Hipp. Arh. 1249; and in pl., *ναυτιλίῃσι μακρῇσι ἐπιθέσθαι* Hdt. I. 1, 163; *ναυτιλίῃσι χρέσθαι* Id. 2. 43, cf. Pind. I. 4 (3). 98. 3. *πολύ-σκαλμος* *v.*, of a ship, Anth. P. 7. 295.

ναυτιλικός, ὁ, ὅν, *of or for naval affairs, νόμοι* Eccl.

ναυτίλλομαι, Dep., only used in pres. and impf. (except aor. *ναυτίλασθαι* [ῖ] in Dio C. 56. 3). *To sail, go by sea, ναυτίλλεται εἴνεκα πατρός* Od. 4. 672 (ubi *v. Nitzsch*), cf. 14. 246, Hdt. I. 163., 2. 5, al.; *v. [τὴν θάλασσαν] to sail on, navigate*, Id. 1. 202; rare in the best Att., as Soph. Ant. 717, Eur. Fr. 791:—*ναυτιλίαν ναυτίλλεσθαι* Plat. Rep. 551 C, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 29.

ναυτίλος [ῖ], ὁ, poët. for *ναύτης, a seaman, sailor*, Hdt. 2. 43, and Trag., as Aesch. P. 468, Soph. Aj. 1146; rare in Com., Nausicr. *Ναυκίλ.* I. 2., 2. 5.

2. as Adj., *ναυτίλος, on, of a ship, v. σέλμα* Aesch. Ag. 1442; *v. πλάτη* Eur. Fr. 229.

II. the *nautilus*, a shell-fish, furnished with a membrane which serves it for a sail, also *ποντίλος*, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 28., 9. 37, 29, cf. Call. Ep. 5. 3.

ναυτίλο-φθόρος, *on, bane of sailors*, Lyc. 650.

ναῦτις or **ναυτίς**, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of *ναύτης*, Theopomp. Com. Incert. 38; cf. Lob. Phryn. 256.

ναυτιώδης, ἐς, (ναυτία) *nauseous, sickening*, Plut. 2. 127 A, 128 D, etc.

ναυτο-δίκαι [ῖ], αἱ, at Athens, *judges of the admiralty-court*, who were

elected in the month Gamelion, and sate prob. during the six winter months, when navigation was suspended, Lys. 148. 35 sq., C. I. (add.) 73 c. B; cf. Böckh P. E. I. 69:—they also took cognisance of actions against pretended citizens, *γραφὰς ξεινίας*, Cratin. Xep. 8, cf. Ar. Fr. 16; and *v. Att. Process* p. 83.

ναυτολογέω, *to take on board*; metaph., Anth. P. 9. 415.

ναυτο-λόγος, *on, collecting seamen*, Strab. 375.

ναυτο-παῖδιον, τό, *a sailor boy*, Hipp. 1009 H.

ναῦτρια, ἡ, fem. of *ναύτης*, as if from *ναυτήρ*, Ar. Fr. 652.

ναυ-φάγος [ᾶ], *on, ship-devouring, wrecking*, Lyc. 1095.

ναυφαρκτος, *v. sub ναυφρακτος*.

ναυφθορία, ἡ, *shipwreck, loss of ships*, Anth. P. 7. 73, Manetho I. 324.

ναυ-φθόρος, *on, shipwrecked, v. στολή, πέπλοι* the garb of *shipwrecked men*, Eur. Hel. 1382, 1539.

ναυφρακτος, *on*, (φράσσαω) *ship-fenced*, Ἰαλῶν *v. Ἄρης*, of the Greeks at Salamis, Aesch. Pers. 950; so, *v. ὕμιλος* Ib. 1037; *στράτευμα* Eur. I. A. 1259; *στρατός* Ar. Eq. 567:—*ναυφρακτον βλέπειν* (*v. sub ὑφθαλμός*) *to look like a ship of war*, Id. Ach. 95:—in all these places Dind. follows Phot. in restoring the Att. form *ναυφρακτος*.

ναυφύλακέω, *to guard a ship*, Eust. 1562. 36.

ναυ-φύλαξ [ῖ], ὁ, *one who keeps watch on board ship*, Ar. Fr. 339.

ναῦω, Aeol. for *νώω* (*to flow*), Hesych.

ναῦω, = *ικετέω*, Hesych., Phot.

ναῦων, ὧνος, ὁ, (ναῦς) = *νέων*, νεώριον, Hesych.

ναφθα, ἡ, *naphtha* (Persian *nafth*), *a clear combustible rock-oil*, procured from the Babylonian asphalt, Diosc. I. 101:—a masc. nom. *νάφθα* occurs in Strab. 743; and a neut. *νάφθα* is cited by Eust. 700.

56, Suid.; *geu. τοῦ νάφθα* Strab. I. c., Plut. Alex. 35.

νάω, prob. only in pres. and impf. *to flow*, ἐν δὲ κρήνῃ νάει Od. 6. 292; *καὶ φρέατα μακρὰ νάουσιν* Il. 21. 197; *ὑφ' ἂν ὕδωρ τε νάη* Epigr. in Plat. Phaedr. 264 D; *ὑδαὶ νάει* was running with . . , Ap. Rh. I. 1146; *νάει φόνω* Call. Dian. 224:—Pass. *to be watered*, *ναόμενοι* τύποις Nic. Fr. 2. 58. [ᾶ in Hom.; but ᾶ in arsi in late Ep., *v. supr.*; for Od. 9. 222, *v. ναῖω* B.] (From the same Root come *ἀέ-να-ος*, *νᾶ-μα*, *Να-ῖας*, *Νη-ῖας*, *να-ρός*, *νη-ρός*, *Νη-ρεῦς*:—this Root prob. had a *v*, as in the Aeol. form *ναῦω* cited by Hesych., and also had *s* prefixed, cf. Skt. *snāi*, *snāu-ni* (*fluō, mano*), *snau-as* (*stillatio*), *snu-tas* (*stillans*).)

νάω, *v. sub νέω* B, *to spin*.

νάω, Ion. acc. of *ναῦς*.

νε-άγγελτος, *on, newly or lately told*, φάτις Aesch. Cho. 736.

νεᾶ-γενής, f. l. for *νεογενής* in Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 1623.

νεάζω, only used in pres.: (νέος):—intr. *to be young or new*, *τὸ νεάζων youth*, Soph. Tr. 143; *νεάζων thinking or acting like a youth*, Eur. Phoen. 713; *v. τῶ τρόπῳ* Menand. Incert. 190: metaph. *to be full of youthful spirit*, φιλεῖ δὲ τικτεῖν ὕβρις παλαιὰ νεάζουσιν ὕβριν Aesch. Ag. 764, cf. Supp. 104. 2. *to be the younger of two*, ὁ μὲν νεάζων Soph. O. C. 374. 3. *to grow or be young again*, Anth. P. 11. 256; ὕπας γηρόσκαν νεάζῃ Diog. L. 10. 122, cf. Alciphro I. 28.

νε-αίρετος, *on, newly taken*, θήρ Aesch. Ag. 1063; πόλις Ib. 1065; *βοῦβαλις* Id. Fr. 316.

νεᾶκόντηος, *on*, (ἀκονάω) *newly-whelled*, the Ms. reading in Soph. El. 1395, *νεακόντηον αἶμα χειρὸν ἔχω*, where the Schol. (with Hesych., Suid., E. M. and A. B. 356. 20) interprets *αἶμα* by *ξίφος*:—but *νεᾶκόντηον* can hardly be right, since the metre requires the 2nd syll. to be short; hence the *v. l.* in the Schol. *νεοκόντηον* (from *καῖνω*, *κέ-κονα*) *newly-shed*, like *νεόφορος*; but this is hardly satisfactory, since the sense is not *blood shed*, but *presently to be shed*.

νεαλδής, ἐς, (ἀλδεῖν) *newly grown or produced*, Opp. H. I. 692.

νε-άλεστος, *on, newly-ground*, Schol. Nic. Al. 412.

νεᾶλής, ἐς, *young, fresh*, of persons and animals, *ἔως νεαλής ἔστιν αὐτὴν τὴν ἀκμήν* Ar. Fr. 330; ἵπποι νεαλείς, opp. to *ἀπειρηκότες* Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 17; *νεαλέστεροι ὄντες* Plat. Polit. 265 B; often of soldiers, *ἀκμαῖοι καὶ νεαλείς* Polyb. 3. 73, 5, cf. 10. 14, 3; *ἀήτητοι καὶ* *v. Plut. Anton. 39*, cf. App. B. C. I. 58; *v. καὶ πρόθυμος* Plut. 2. 669 A; *νεαλέστερος ἐπανελεθῆν* Luc. Merc. Cond. 26, cf. Alex. 16. 2. of fish, *fresh*, opp. to *τεταριχευμένος*, Dem. 788. 23; so, *v. γάλα*, τυρός Nic. Al. 364, Galen.; of a dead body, Luc. Nec. 15. II. *young*, = *νεαρός*, Nic. Al. 358:—and in this sense W. Dind. introduces the word into two passages of Trag., *metri grat.*, οἶδς νεαλοῦς . . *μαλλῶ* (Mss. *νεῶρᾶς*) Soph. O. C. 475; οὐδὲ νεαλὴς δουπεῖ χεῖρ γυναικῶν (Mss. *νεολαία*) Eur. Alc. 103. [ᾶ only in Nic.]

νε-άλωτος [ᾶ], *on, newly caught*, Hdt. 9. 120, with *v. l.* *νεοάλωτος*.

νεᾶμελκτος [ᾶ], Ion. *νεήμελκτος*, q. v.

νεάν, ἄνος, ὁ, = *νέος*, like *ἐνάν* = *ἐνός*, *μεγίσταν* = *μέγιστος*, Apoll. in A. B. 570, Suid., Eust. 335. 15: *v. Lob. Phryn.* 196. Hence *νεανίας*, etc.

νε-άνδρος, *on*: *ἀλκή* *v.* the strength of a youth, Lyc. 1345.

νεανεία, ἡ, *spirited, audacious conduct*, mentioned by Suid., Hdn. Epimer. 265, and found in Philo I. 258., 2. 128; while in 2. 306, *νεανείαν* is restored from the Mss. for *νεανίαν*: cf. Lob. Paral. 28.

νε-ανθής, ἐς, *new-blown*, Nic. Al. 622; *ἄνθος* Anth. P. append. 111.

νεανίας, *on*, Ep. and Ion. *νενηγής*, εἰς, ὁ: (νεάν, νέος):—*a young man, youth*, in Hom. (only in Od.) always with *ἀνήρ*, *νενηγὴ ἀνδρὶ εὐκίως* Od. 10. 278; *ἄνδρες κοιμήσαντο νενηγία* 14. 524; so, *παῖς νενηγής* Hdt. 1. 61., 7. 99; *γαμβρός* *v.* Pind. O. 7. 4; *τέκτονος* Id. N. 3. 8; but alone in Att., like *νεανίας*, Soph. O. C. 335, El. 750, Eur., etc.; cf. *νεανίσκος*.

2. often with the sense of a youth in character, i. e. either in good sense, *impetuous, brave, active*, Eur. Ion 1041, cf. Ar. Vesp. 1333, Xen. Cyr. I. 3. 6, Dem. 329. 23; or in bad sense, *hot-headed, wilful, headstrong*, Eur. Supp. 580; *ἐν μὲν τοίνυν τούτῳ . . πολιτεύμα* τοῦ *νεανίου* τούτου Dem. 271. 19, cf. Plat. Soph. 239 D: cf. *νεανίσκος* I. II.

as masc. Adj. *youthful*, *νεανία* τὰς ὤφεις Lys. 118. 33. 2. of things, etc., *new*, *young*, *fresh*, *v. πόνος* Eur. Hel. 209; *νεανίας* ὄμοιοι lb. 1562; *v. θάρακα καὶ βραχίονα* Id. H. F. 1095; ἄρτος Ar. Lys. 1208; *v. λόγια* *bars*, *wilful words*, Eur. Alc. 679.—With a fem. Subst.; cf. Lob. Paral. 268. [In Ar. Vesp. 1069, to avoid the synizesis of *νεα*—in *νεανιών*, Dind. reads *νανιών*, and lb. 1067 *νανικὴν* for *νεανικὴν*,—forms justified by *νήνυς*, *νή* for *νεάνης*, *νέα*.]

νεανιεία, *v. sub νεανεία*.

νεανιεύμα, τό, *a youthful*, i. e. *a spirited* or (in bad sense) *a wanton act or word*, Plat. Rep. 390 A, Lys. ap. Poll. 2. 2, Luc., etc.

νεανιεύσθαι, fut. *-εύσθαι* Dem. 416. 23: aor. *ἐνεανιεύσαμην* Id.:—Pass., *v. infr.*: Dep. *To be a νεανίας or youth*, Poll. 2. 20; cf. *νεανισεύσθαι*. II. in usage, always, to act like a hot-headed youth, to act wilfully or wantonly, to brawl, swagger, Ar. Fr. 653; *v. εἰς τινα* to behave so towards another, Isocr. 398 C, Hyperid. Eux. 37; *ἐν τοῖς λόγοις* Plat. Gorg. 482 C: c. Adj. neut., *τοιούτων v. to make such youthful promises*, Dem. 401. 24; *οὐδ' ἐνεανιεύσαστο τοιοῦτον οὐδέν* Id. 536. 26; *νεανιεύσόμενος εἰπεῖν with youthful insolence*, Plut. Cic. 1:—c. inf. to undertake with youthful spirit, Id. Demosth. 3.—Pass., *ἐφ' ἅπασιν τοῖς αὐτῷ νεανιευμένοις* to all his wanton acts, Dem. 520. 28; τὰ *νεανιευθέντα* Plut. Mar. 29.—The Act. only in Hesych.

νεανίζω, =foreg., Plut. Flamin. 20, Poll. 4. 136.

νεανικέω, to be youthful, Eupol. Δημ. 26.

νεανικός, ἡ, ὅν, (*νεάν*, *νεανίας*) *youthful*, ὥμην Ar. Vesp. 1067: mostly of youthful qualities; and so, 1. *fresh*, *active*, *vigorous*, *stout*, *νεανικώτατε* Ar. Eq. 611; *v. κρέας* a fine large piece, Id. Pl. 1137; *λοπὴς* Alex. Πονηρ. 2; of trees, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 11. 2. *high-spirited*, *impetuous*, *generous*, *gay*, like Lat. *superbus*, τὸ *νεανικώτατον* the gayest, most dashing feat, Ar. Vesp. 1205; so, *καλὴ καὶ v. Plat. Rep. 563 E*; *γενναῖον καὶ v. Id. Lys. 204 E*; *v. καὶ μεγαλοπρεπεῖς τὰς διανοίας* Id. Rep. 503 C; *νεανικώτερα more suited to the young*, gayer, lb. 503 C; *μέγα καὶ νεανικὸν φρόνημα* Dem. 37. 10; οὐ γὰρ ἡγεῖτο λαμπρὸν οὐδὲ νεανικόν Id. 557. 25, cf. 579. 9.

3. in bad sense, *heady*, *wanton*, *insolent*, Lat. *protensus*, τὸ *v. τοῦ λόγου* Plat. Gorg. 508 D; ἡ σοὶ τὴν νεανικώτερος lb. 509 A; *δημοκρατία ἡ νεανικωτάτη* Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 11. 4. of things, *vehement*, *mighty*, like Lat. *validus*, *ρίγος v. Hipp. Vet. Med. 15*; *αἰμορραγία* Id. 79 B; *φόβος* Eur. Hipp. 1204; *βούλευμα* Id. Fr. 185; cf. Meineke Alex. Πονηρ. 2; freq. in later Prose, *ἐπιθυμία v. Arist. Eth. N. 7. 4. 4*; *βροντή* Id. H. A. 8. 20, 1; *νόσημα* lb. 2; *χειμών*, *άνεμος* Theophr. Ign. 17, etc.

II. Adv. *νεανικῶς*, *vigorously*, Ar. Pax 898; *v. βοηθεῖν τι* Plat. Theaet. 168 C. 2. *violently*, *wantonly*, *τῶπην*, *τῶσθεν*, Ar. Vesp. 1307, 1362. 3. of things, *excessively*, *v. τρομάδεα* Hipp. Prorrh. 68; *v. προσπεφυκέναι* to be firmly attached to . . . , Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 32. [On the trisyll. form *νανικός*, *v. νεανίας* sub fin.]

νεανικότης, ἡ, *youthfulness*, Eccl.

νεανιδόμαι, i. f. for *νεανιεύομαι*, Dion. H. 18. 3.

νεάνης, Ep. and Ion. *νήνυς*, ἴδος, ἡ, acc. *-ίδα* Aesch. Pr. 706, *-ιν* Eur. Cycl. 179:—*a young woman*, *girl*, *maiden*, Il. 18. 418, Aesch. l. c., Eum. 957, Soph. Ant. 784, and often in Eur.; of a young married woman, Eur. Andr. 192; so, *παρθενική v. Od. 7. 20*. II. as Adj. *youthful*, *χείρες*, ἦβη Eur. Bacch. 745, Ion 477. 2. *new*, *βίβλος* Anth. P. 4. 3, 121.—Mostly poet. [The Ion. contr. form *νήνυς*, cited by E. M. 448. 29, Draco 46, is found in Anacr. 15, C. I. 7629.]

νεανισκάριον, τό, Dim. of *νεανίσκος*, Arr. Epict. 2. 16, 29.

νεανισκόμεναι, Dep. only used in pres., and only in the primary sense of *νεανιεύομαι*, to be in one's youth, Eupol. Σφρηγ. 20, al., Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 15. *νεανίσκος*, Ion. *νην-*, ὁ, (*νέος*) *a youth*, *young man*, Hdt. 4. 72, 112, Plat., etc.; in Hdt. 3. 53, the same youth is called both *νηνίης* and *νηνίσκος*, cf. also Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 1 with Plat. Apol. 34 D:—it seems however generally to mean *a youth just emerged from boyhood*, as in Antipho 124. 35 the same person is called *μενάρκιον* and *v. ἐν τε παῖσι καὶ νεανίσκοις καὶ ἐν ἀνδράσι* Plat. Rep. 413 E, cf. Symp. 211 D; Pythagoras is said to have divided life thus, *παῖς* *εἰκοσι* *ἔτα*, *νηνίσκος* *εἰκοσι*, *νηνίης* *εἰκοσι*, *γέρον* *εἰκοσι*, cf. Poll. 2. 4:—*ὁ ἐμὸς v. my young man*, i. e. *servant*, Luc. Alex. 53; *νεανίσκος τὸ εἶδος* (al. *νεανικός*) Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 5.

νεανισκύδιον, τό, = *νεανισκάριον*, Theognost. Can. 126.

νεᾶς, ἄκος, ὁ, = *νεανίας*, Nicoph. Πανθ. 3, cf. Poll. 2. 11. [ᾶ, *v. E. M.* 534. 32; hence Ion. *νέης*, ἡκος, Call. Fr. 78.]

νε-δοῖδος, ὅν, *singing youthfully*, Anth. P. 7. 13.

νεά-πολις [ᾶ], *eos*, ἡ, *a new city*, prop. n. of several cities (like our *Newtown* or *Newton*), *Neapolis*: often written in two words, *Νέα πόλις*, gen. *νέας πόλεως*, Hdt. 2. 91, Thuc. 7. 50, *v. Lob. Phryn. 605*, 665:—*Νεαπολίτης* [ῖ], *ou*, ὁ, Lyc. 736, Polyb., etc.; cf. *νεοπολίτης*.

νεᾶρο-ηχής, ἑς, *sounding new*, λέξις Philostr. 579.

νεᾶρο-ποιέω, to make new, refresh, Plut. 2. 702 C.

νεᾶρο-πρεπής, ἑς, *appearing new*, Aristid. 2. 527, Procl., etc.

νεᾶρός, ὁ, ὅν, poet. for *νέος* (used also in later Prose), *young*, *youthful*, *παῖδες* Il. 2. 289; so too Pind. and Trag. (*v. νεαλῆς*); *νεαρός τὸ ἦθος*, opp. to *νέος τὴν ἡλικίαν*, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 3, 7; *νεαροὶ youths*, Aesch. Ag. 359, 1504; *v. σοφὸν ἀρετὰ* Plat. l. 8 (7). 105; ἦβη Ar. Fr. 74;—τὸ *v. youthful spirit*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 3; *v. λόγος* Plut. 2. 802 E.

2. of things, *new*, *fresh*, ὅμοιος Hes. Fr. 34; *νεαρὰ ἐξευρεῖν* Pind. N. 8. 34; *μυελός* Aesch. Ag. 76; *v. δέλεαρ*, opp. to *σαπρὶν*, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 23, cf. P. A. 3. 14, 24. 3. of events, *new*, *recent*, *ἐκτυχήαι* Soph. Ant. 156; of a letter, Diog. L. 1. 112. 4. *al νεαρά*, the *novellae* in the Code of Justinian. II. Adv. *-ῶς*, *youthfully*, *rawly*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 50; *νεαρωτέρως with more spirit*, Isocr. 280 C. [*νεα*—by synizesis, as one long syll., Pind. P. 10. 39.]

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νεᾶρο-φαής, ἑς, *coming fresh to light*, *new-appearing*, Aesch. Ag. 767, c conj. Herm.

νεᾶρο-φόρος, *ou*, *newly-bearing*, Gloss.

νεᾶ-αρχος, ὁ, *a new commander*, Byz.:—often as a prop. n.

νεᾶρ-ωδός, ὅν, = *νεαιοδός*, C. I. 1586.

νέας, Ion. acc. pl. from *ναῦς*.

νεᾶσίμος, *ou*, to be ploughed afresh, of fallow land, Gloss.

νεᾶσις, ἡ, (*νεᾶω*) *the ploughing of fallow land*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 7. *νεασιμός*, ὁ, =foreg., Geop. 2. 23, 6.

νεαο-πάτωτος, *ou*, Boeot. for *νεοκᾶπτωτος*, *newly-soled*, Stratt. Φων. 3. *νεᾶτη* [ᾶ]. (*sc. χορδή*) ἡ, *the lowest of the three strings* which formed the oldest musical scale (the other two being ἡ μέση and ἡ ὑπάτη), but the highest (in pitch) according to our way of speaking, Cratin. Νομ. 14, Plat. Rep. 443 D; contr. *νήτη*, Arist. Phys. 5. 1, 7, Metaph. 4. 11, 4, 9. 7, 2, al.; cf. *παρὰνήτη*. (Properly fem. of *νεάτος*.)

νέατος, Ion. *νέατος*, ἡ, *ou*, a kind of poet. Sup. of *νέος*, as *μέστος* of *μέσος*:—the last, uttermost, lowest or undermost, in Hom. (who has the form *νέατος* only in Il. 11. 712), always of Space, the lowest part of . . . , *νέατος ὄρχος*, ἀνδραῖων, κενῶν, ὄμος, etc., *νέατα πείρατα γαίης* etc.; *ὑπὲρ πόδα νέατον Ἰδης* at the lowest slope of Ida, where it sinks into the plain, Il. 8. 824; *ἐκ v. πυθμένος εἰς κορυφὴν* Solon 12. 10; *v. ποδὲς* the feet, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 140; *νεᾶτῃ πλευρᾷ* Eur. Rhes. 794; so in late Ep.:—c. gen., *νέατος ἄλλων* Il. 6. 295, Od. 15. 108; *πόλις νεᾶτῃ Πύλου* on the border of Pylos, Il. 11. 712; so, *πάσοι δ' ἐγγὺς ἄλως νέαται* Πύλου ἡμαθύνοντες 9. 153, 295 (where some of the old litterpt. take *νέαται* for *νενέαται*, 3 pl. pf. pass. of *ναίω*, to be situate, but *v. Spitzn. ad l.*, Lob. Paral. 357).

II. later of Time, = *ἥτατος*, Lat. *novissimus*, *latest*, *last*, *v. γέννημα* Soph. Ant. 627; *τὰν v. ὁδὸν στείχουσιν*, *v. δὲ φέγγος* λεῖσσοσαν lb. 807, cf. 877; *τίς ἄρα νέατος . . . λήξει*; i. e. *ὥστε νάτος* *γενέσθαι*, Aj. 1185; *νέατος* as Adv. for the last time, Eur. Tro. 201.—Rare in Att., except in the form *νεᾶτῃ*, *νήτῃ*, *v. sub νεᾶτῃ*.

νεᾶτός, ἡ, ὅν, (*νεᾶω*) *fallow*, γῆ Pandect.: in Gloss. also *νεατίς*. *νεᾶτός*, ὁ, *a ploughing up of fallow land*, Xen. Oec. 7, 20.

νε-αύξητος, *ou*, *newly-increased*, Schol. Opp. H. 1. 692. *νεᾶω*, (*νέω*) to plough up anew, of fallow land, ἡν νεᾶν βούλησθε . . . τοὺς ἀγρούς, Lat. *agros novare*, Ar. Nub. 1117; *νεᾶν ἀρουραν* Pratin. 5; absol., Eupol. Αἴγ. 9, Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 7; aor. 1 subj. *νέσσωσι* lb. 8:—Pass., *νεωμύνῃ* (sc. γῇ) *land ploughed anew*, after lying fallow, Lat. *novale*, Hes. Op. 460. Cf. *νέω*.

νεβλάραι (*νεβλάραι*?) *περαίνεν*, Hesych.; *v. Ar. Fr. 35*. *νεβραῖς*, ἄκος, ὁ, = *νεβρίος*; generally, *a young animal*, Hesych.

νεβρίος, *ou*, of a *faun*, Call. Dian. 244, Anth. Plan. 305. *νεβρή* (sc. *δορά*), ἡ, = *νεβρίς*, a *faunskin*, contr. for *νεβρέη*, like *κυ ἡ*, *παρδαλή*, etc., Orph. Fr. 7. 17; also *v. παρδαλή* Id. Arg. 447.

νεβρίας, *ou*, ὁ, *dappled like a faun*, γαλέος Arist. H. A. 6. 10, 10. *νεβρίδιον* [ῖ], τό, Dim. of *νεβρίς*, Artemid. 4. 72. *νεβριδία-πεπλος*, *ou*, *clad in faunskin*, of Bacchus and the Bacchantes, Anth. P. 9. 524, 14.

νεβριδίο-στολος, *ou*, =foreg., Orph. H. 51. 10. *νεβρίζω*, to wear a *faunskin* at the feast of Bacchus, or, as trans., to robe in *faunskins* (Phot. gives both explanations), Dem. 313, 16; cf. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 653.

νεβρίς, ἡ; gen. *ῖδος*, Dion. P. 703, 946, and the only form given by Draco; but *ῖ* in *νεβρίδος* Eur. Bacch. 137; *νεβριδα* lb. 24; *νεβρίαι* lb. 249; *νεβρίας* lb. 696, Aesch. Fr. 90:—*a faunskin*, esp. as the dress of Bacchus and the Bacchantes.

νεβρισμός, ὁ, (*νεβρίζω*) *the wearing a νεβρίς*, Harpocr. *νεβρίτης* [ῖ], *ou*, ὁ, like a *faunskin*, *v. λίθος*, a precious stone, Orph. Lith. 742, Pliu. 37. 64.

νεβρο-γονος *κνήμη*, the bone of a *faun's leg*, i. e. a flute, Cleobul. ap. Plut. 2. 150 E, ubi *v. Wytténb.*

νεβροδομαι, Pass. to be changed into a *faun*, Nonn. D. 10. 60. *νεβρός*, ὁ, *the young of the deer*, a *faun*, Il. 8. 248, Od. 4. 336, etc.; *πέδιλα νεβρῶν faunskin brogues*, Hdt. 7. 75:—as an emblem of cowardice, Il. 4. 243, 21. 29; proverb., ὁ *v. τὸν λέοντα* (sc. αἰετῆ), of anything strange, Luc. D. Mort. 8. 1.—Also fem., Il. 4. 243, Eur. Bacch. 867, Polyid. 6. (From *NEF*, *νέφ-ος*, *new*; *v. νέος*.)

νεβρο-τόκος, *ou*, *bringing forth fauns*, Nic. Th. 142. *νεβρο-φάνης*, ἑς, *faun-like*, Nonn. D. 5. 363.

νεβρο-φόνος, *ou*, *preying on fauns*, *v. ἀετός* = *πύγαργος*, Arist. Il. A. 9. 32, 1. *νεβρο-χίτων* [ῖ], ὁ, ἡ, *clad in a νεβρίς*, Simnias ap. Hephaest. p. 43.

νεβρώδης, *es*, (*εἶδος*) *faun-like*, of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9. 524, 14. *νέας*, *νέεσσι*, *v. sub ναῦς*.

νέη (sc. *ἡμέρα*), ἡ, *v. νέος*. *νέηαι*, *v. sub νέομαι*.

νεη-γενής, ἑς, Ion. for *νεᾶγενής*, *new-born*, *just born*, Od. 4. 336, 17. 127; *v. sub νεαγενής*.

νεη-θαλής, ἑς, = *νεοθαλής*, *fresh-blown*, *young*, Eur. Ion 112. *νεηκής*, ἑς, (*ἀκή*) *newly whetted or sharpened*, Il. 13. 391, 16. 484; Dor. *νεακής*, Hesych.

On the accent, *v. Spitzn. Il. 7. 77*. *νεηκονής*, ἑς, (*ἀκόνη*) = *νεηκής*, Soph. Aj. 820.

νεηλαΐη, ἡ, Ion. for *νεολαΐα*, Hesych. *νεηλάτης*, [λαῖ], *ou*, ὁ, *speeding or guiding a ship*, Hesych.

νεηλάτος, *ou*, (*νέος*, *ἐλαύνω* III) *newly kneaded*: *νεηλάτα*, *τά*, *new cakes*, Dem. 314. 1.

νεηλαΐφης, ἑς, (*ἀκείφω*) *fresh-plastered*, οἰκία Arist. Probl. 11. 7. *νεηλῆς*, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, (*ἐρχομαι*, *ἥλθοον*) *newly come*, *a new-comer*, Il. 10. 434, Hdt. 1. 118, Plat. Legg. 979 D.

νεήμελκτος, ἡ, *ou*, *newly milked*, Nic. Al. 311.

νεμής, νεμής, νεμίσκος, Ion. for νεμ-: so νής, for νέας.
 νή-τομος, *ov*, cut or castrated when young, Anth. P. 6. 234.
 νή-φάτος, *ov*, poet. for νεόφάτος, new-sounding, of a sound never heard before, H. Hom. Merc. 443. Opp. to παλαιοφάτος.
 νεί, Boeot. for νή, v. l. Ar. Ach. 867, 905.
 νείαι, v. sub νέομαι.
 νείαιρα, Ion. -ρη, irreg. fem. Comp. (cf. πρέσβειρα) of νέος, as νέατος, νέατος is Sup., lower, νείαιρα δ' ἐν γαστρὶ in the lower part of the belly, Il. 5. 539, 616, etc.; νείαιραν σάρκα Nic. Al. 270:—as Subst., ἡ νείαιρα the abdomen, Hipp. Coac. 215:—Hesych. cites a contr. form νειρή (sic): κοιλία ἐσχάτη, whence Casaub. restores νείρα in Aesch. Ag. 1479; cf. νειρός II.
 II. as fem., n. pr. Νείαιρα, the Younger.
 νείατος [ᾶ], *ov*, later form for νέατος, νέατος, Manetho 6. 738.
 νείατος, *η, ov*, Ion. for νέατος.
 νείκω, Ion. for νεικώ, q. v.
 νεικεστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, a wrangler, c. gen., one who wrangles with, ἐσθλῶν v. Hes. Op. 714:—in Hesych., νεικίσσος: πολέμιος.
 νεικός, fut. ἔσω Il. 10. 115: aor. ἐνείκεσα, Ep. νεικέσα 3. 39., 10. 158:—Hom. and Hes. also use the Ion. forms, pres. νεικῶ Il. 2. 277, etc., subj. νεικέησι 1. 579, imperf. νεικῶν, Ion. νεικέσκον Od. 22. 26, 11. 4. 241, aor. νεικέσσα: (νείκος). To quarrel or wrangle with one, μή μοι ὑπίσσω νεικέη Od. 17. 189; ἔριδος περί θυμοβόριο νεικεύσ' ἀλλήλῃσι quarrel with another, Il. 20. 254; ἐνείκεον εἰνεκα ποιήσιν 18. 498; also c. acc. cogn., νεικέα. νεικῶν ἀλλήλοισιν ἐναντίον 20. 253; (in Od. 11. 511) νεικέσκον οἶω we two alone strove with him, Wolf and Nitzsch, after Aristarch., give νικίσκον:—part. νεικῶν, obstinately, Hdt. 9. 55.
 II. trans. to vex, annoy, esp. by word, to rail at, abuse, upbraid, revile, c. acc. pers., often in Hom.; also with μήφο added, Il. 2. 224; αἰσχροῖς νειδεῖσιν, χολοταῖσιν ἐπέσσειν Il. 3. 38., 21. 480, Od. 22. 225, etc.:—in Il. 24. 29, of Paris, ὅς νεικέσσε θεάς... τὴν δ' ἦντο' he insulted the goddesses (Hera and Athena), but praised the other (Aphrodite); Aristarch. however rejects the whole passage:—Ep. Verb. used twice by Hdt. 8. 125., 9. 55; but not in Att., though the Subst. νείκος is used by Trag., and now and then in Att. Prose, as Plat. Soph. 243 A, Xen. Cyn. 1, 17.
 νεική, ἡ, = νείκος, v. ἀμφὶ Μολιωνιδᾶν Epigr. ap. Paus. 5. 2, 5; and so personified, = Ἔρις, Timo 2; cited also in E. M. 276. 3:—hence it was restored for νίκης by Heath in Aesch. Ag. 1378; and by Herm. in Eum. 903.
 νεικεστήρ, ὁ, v. l. for νεικεστήρ, ap. Hes.
 νείκος, τό, a quarrel, wrangle, strife, Hom., Pind., Hdt., etc., (cf. νεικῶ fin.); νείκος... ὕραρεν Ἐκτορος ἀμφὶ νέκυι Il. 24. 107; οὐδὲν ἐς ν. φέρον Hdt. 6. 42; τό ν. εὐ θέσθαι Soph. O. T. 633.
 2. Strife of words, railing, abuse, a taunt, reproach, νεικεῖ ἀρίστε Il. 13. 483; νεικεῖ νειδεῖσιν 7. 95; ἐς νεικέα ἀπικέσθαι Hdt. 9. 55.
 3. a strife at law, dispute before a judge, κρίνων νεικέα πολλὰ δικασμένων αἰσῶν Od. 12. 440, cf. Il. 18. 497.
 4. also in Hom. not seldom for battle, fight, νείκος ὁμοῖον Il. 4. 444, etc.; νείκος πολέμοιο 13. 271; ν. ὁμοῖον πολέμοιο Od. 18. 264; ἔριδος μέγα ν. Il. 17. 384; ν. φυλῶσιδος 20. 140; πόλεμος καὶ ν. 12. 361; ἐρίδος καὶ νεικέα 2. 376; πόνος καὶ ν. 12. 348, etc.; νεικέα νεικῶν 20. 252:—in Hdt. of dissensions between whole nations, νείκος πρὸς Καρχηδονίους 4. 158, cf. 6. 42., 8. 87; ν. κρείσσωνων with the stronger, Pind. O. 10 (11). 47.
 5. in the philosophy of Emped. νείκος and φιλία were the constructive forces of the κόσμος, Arist. Phys. 8. 1, 15, de An. 1. 2, 10, al., v. Grote Plat. 1. p. 40.
 II. cause of strife, matter of quarrel, Soph. O. T. 702; whereas Hom. distinguishes between νείκος quarrel, and its subject ἔρισμα, Il. 4. 37.
 Νειλαγάθια, τά, a fruit from the banks of the Nile, Cosmas.
 Νειλαῖος, ὁ, = sq., Anth. P. 9. 353.
 Νειλαῖος, α, *ov*, from the Nile, Anth. P. 6. 321, cf. Ath. 312 A (v. l. -ῶς): cf. Νειλῶς.
 Νειλο-γενής, ἐς, Nile-born, Anth. P. 9. 355.
 Νειλο-θερής, ἐς, burnt by the Nile, i. e. by the sun and air of Egypt, παρεία Aesch. Supp. 70 (Herm. εἰλοθερής).
 Νειλο-μέτριον, τό, a Nilometer, a rod graduated to shew the rise and fall of the Nile, Strab. 562, Heliod. 9. 22.
 Νειλόρυτος, *ov*, (πέω) watered by the Nile, Anth. P. 9. 350.
 Νείλος, ὁ, the Nile, first in Hes. Th. 338;—in Hom. the river is called Αἰγύπτος, q. v.
 Νειλο-σκοπεῖον, τό, = Νειλομέτριον, Diod. 1. 36.
 Νειλωῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, situate on the Nile, πυραμίδες Anth. P. 9. 710.
 Νειλῶς, α, *ov*, = Νειλαῖος, Luc. Navig. 15: τὰ Νειλῶα a festival on the overflowing of the Nile, Heliod. 9. 9, cf. Diod. 1. 36.
 Νειλῶτης, *ov*, ὁ, in or on the Nile, Ath. 309 A:—fem., Νειλῶτις ὁλὼν the land of Nile, Aesch. Pr. 814.
 νείμων, νείμων, νείμων, Ion. aor. of νέμοι.
 νειοθεν, Ion. for νειθεν, Adv., (νέος) from the bottom, νειοθεν ἐκ κραδῆς ἀνεσπενάχιζε he heaved a sigh from the bottom of his heart, Il. 10. 10; c. gen., Ap. Rh. 1. 1197, Arat. 233:—only in late Prose, v. δρᾶν heartily, Luc. Peregr. 7.
 νειόθι, Ion. for νειθι, Adv., (νέος) at the bottom, δάκε νειόθι θυμὸν it stung him to his heart's core, Hes. Th. 567: c. gen., νειόθι λίμνης Il. 21. 317.
 2. under, beneath, opp. to ὑπόθι, Ap. Rh. 2. 355; in stooping posture, 3. 707: c. gen., like ὑπό, Arat. 89. [i is rarely elided as in Nic. Al. 520.]
 νειο-κόρος, ὁ, ἡ, Ion. for νεικόρος, Anth. P. 6. 356.
 νειο-ποιέω, to turn into fallow; also to take a green crop off a field, by which it is freshened and prepared for corn, Xen. Oec. 11, 16.

νεός, ἡ, Lat. novale, new land, i. e. land ploughed up anew after being left fallow, follow-land, νεοῖο βαθεῖν Il. 10. 353; νεὸς τρίπολος a thrice-ploughed fallow, 18. 541, Od. 5. 127, Hes. Th. 971, cf. Theophr. H. P. 8. 7, 2; also, νεὸν ἀρουραν Hes. Op. 461:—of a mare, ἐνα ἐνιαυτὸν... ἀνάγη διαλείπει καὶ ποιεῖν ὥστερ νεὸν Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 16:—in Att. also νεός, ἡ, Xen. Oec. 16, 10, Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 7 (vulg. νέας), 4. 8, 3 (vulg. τοὺς νέους).
 νεός, ἡ, *ov*, Ion. for νέος, Ap. Rh. 1. 125, Hesych.
 νεὸς, α, *ov*, (ναῦς) = νῆος, Theognost. Can. 121, Moeris p. 270.
 νεο-τομεύς, ὁ, one who breaks up a fallow, Anth. P. 6. 41.
 νεῖρα or νεῖρα, ἡ, v. sub νείαιρα.
 νεῖρός, ἡ, *ov*, contr. for νεαρός, vehement, Hesych.: hence νείαιρα. II. last, lowest, ἐν χθονὶς νεῖροῖς μυχοῖς Lyc. 896, ubi v. Bachmann.
 νεῖσσομαι or νεῖσσομαι, v. sub νείσσομαι.
 νεῖφω, less correct form for νείφω, q. v.
 νεκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (νέκυς) a heap of slain, ἐν αἰθήρην νεκάδεσσιν Il. 5. 886, cf. Anth. P. 15. 40, 43, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 10. II. in Call. Fr. 231, simply a heap or row, without any notion of corpses. III. the cyclic Poets are said to have used it for ψυχή E. M. 600. 9.
 νεκρ-ἄγγελος, *ov*, messenger of the dead, Luc. Peregr. 41.
 νεκρ-ἄγωγιώ, to conduct the dead, of Hermes, Luc. Contempl. 2.
 νεκρ-ἄγωγός, *ov*, conducting the dead, Epigr. Gr. 258.
 νεκρ-ἄκυθμια (vulg. -ία), ἡ, a school of the dead, Luc. V. H. 2. 23.
 νεκρ-εγερσία, ἡ, for νεκρῶν ἐγέρσις; and νεκρ-εγέρτης, Eccl.
 νεκρικός, ἡ, *ov*, of or for the dead, Luc. D. Deor. 24. 1: deathlike, Id. D. Metetr. 1. 2. Adv. -κῶς, Id. Peregr. 33, etc.
 νεκρίματος, α, *ov*, dead, said of animals, like θνηταίμας, LXX (Deut. 14. 8), Schol. Ar. Av. 538, Hesych. s. v. νεκρίβεια.
 νεκρο-βάρης, ἐς, laden with the dead, ἄκατος Anth. Plan. 273.
 νεκρο-βάσταξ, ὁ, ἡ, bearing the dead, E. M. 270. 30, Choerob.
 νεκρο-βόρος, *ov*, (βορά) devouring corpses, Greg. Naz.
 νεκρο-δέγμων, *ov*, receiving the dead, Ἀδης Aesch. Pr. 152.
 νεκρο-δερκής, ἐς, looking like the dead, Manetho 4. 555.
 νεκρο-δόκος, *ov*, = νεκροδέγμων, Anth. P. 7. 634.
 νεκρο-δοχεῖον, τό, a cemetery, mausoleum, Luc. Contempl. 22.
 νεκρο-δόχος, *ov*, = νεκροδέγμων, Eust. 1903. 63.
 νεκρο-δρομία, ἡ, escape of the dead, Eccl.
 νεκρο-εἰδής, ἐς, like one dead, Jo. Chrys.
 νεκρό-ζωος, *ov*, dead-alive, i. e. half-dead, Nicet. Eug. 3. 355.
 νεκρο-θάπτης, *ov*, ὁ, a grave-digger, undertaker, Schol. Ar. Nub. 844, Byz.
 νεκρο-θήκη, ἡ, a coffin or urn, Eur. Fr. 475. 17.
 νεκρο-καύστης, *ov*, ὁ, one who burns corpses, Gloss.
 νεκροκομέω, to take care of the dead, Eust. 1080. 51, v. Lob. Phryn. 625.
 νεκρο-κόμος, *ov*, taking care of corpses, Greg. Naz.
 νεκρο-κορίνθια, τά, at Rome, the fine cinerary urns dug out of the tombs of Corinth, Strab. 381.
 νεκρο-κόσμος, *ov*, laying corpses out for burial, Plut. 2. 994 E.
 νεκρο-λατρεία, ἡ, worship of the dead, Eccl.
 νεκρο-μαντεῖον, ἡ, = νεκρομαντεία, necromancy, Hesych.
 νεκρο-μαντεῖον, τό, = νεκρομαντεῖον, Cic. Tusc. 1. 16, Hesych.
 νεκρό-μαντις, *ews*, ὁ, ἡ, a necromancer, one who calls up ghosts to reveal the future, Lyc. 682.
 νεκρο-νώμης, *ov*, ὁ, a corpse-bearer, Manetho 4. 192.
 νεκρο-πέρνας, *ov*, ὁ, one who sells corpses, Lyc. 276.
 νεκροποιέω, to make dead, Eccl.
 νεκρο-ποιός, *ov*, killing, Schol. Ar. Pl. 263, etc.
 νεκρό-πολις, *ews*, ἡ, city of the dead, a name given to a suburb of Alexandria, v. Strab. 795, 799.
 νεκρο-πομπός, *ov*, conducting the dead, of Charon, Eur. Alc. 442, Luc. D. Deor. 24. 1, etc.
 νεκρο-πορθεύς, *ews*, ὁ, ferryman of the dead, cited from Philles.
 νεκρο-πράτης, *ov*, ὁ, seller of dead bodies, Eccl.
 νεκρο-πρετής, ἐς, becoming the dead, μνήμα Greg. Naz.
 νεκρ-ορύκτης, *ov*, ὁ, a body-snatcher, Phlegon Mirab. 1.
 νεκρός, ὁ, (v. νέκυσ) a dead body, corpse (poët. corse), Hom., etc., always of mankind (v. infr. II), νεκροὺς συλῆσατε τεθνηῶτας Il. 6. 71; νεκροὺς τ'... ἔρπον κατατεθνηῶτας 18. 540; so, νεκρῷ εὐσση Μελίσση Hdt. 5. 92; κεῖται νεκρὸς περὶ νεκρῷ Soph. Ant. 1240, etc.; νεκροὶ ἀσπαιρόντες corpses still gasping, Antipho 119. 13; Πατρόκλη νεκρῷ ὄντι Plat. Rep. 391 B:—the Art. is oft. omitted even of a particular corpse, esp. when a gen. is added, νεκρὸς γυναικίος, ἀνθρώπου Hdt. 2. 89, 90., 3. 16, cf. Aesch. Ag. 659, Theb. 1013:—later, νεκρά, τά, Plat. 2. 773 D; cf. Lob. Phryn. 376.
 2. in pl. also the dead, as dwellers in the nether world, κλυτὰ θῆνα νεκρῶν Od. 10. 526, cf. 11. 34, etc.; τοὺς ἐαυτῶν v. their own dead, of those killed in battle, Thuc. 4. 44, cf. 97 sq.
 II. as Adj. agreeing with its Subst., νεκρός, ἡ, *ov*, dead, first in Pind., (unless we so take Od. 12. 10, νεκρὸν Ἑλπήνορα τεθνηῶτα); v. Ἰππος Pind. Fr. 217; τὰ σπῆματα τὰ v. Plut. 2. 685 B:—Comp. -ότερος Anth. P. 11. 135.
 2. epith. of Hades, Ib. 1. 111.
 3. of land, Arist. Plant. 2. 3, 13; so, ἡ v. θάλασσα Ib. 2. 2, 23, cf. Paus. 5. 7, 4, Orph. Arg. 1056.
 νεκροστολέω, to ferry the dead, of Charon, Luc. Contempl. 24.
 νεκρο-στόλος, *ov*, Lat. vespillo, a corpse-bearer, Artemid. 4. 58, Eccl.
 νεκρο-σῦλλα, ἡ, robbery of the dead, Plat. Rep. 469 E.
 νεκρό-τάγος, ὁ, judge of the dead, of Minos, Lyc. 1398.
 νεκροταφίω, to bury the dead, Tzetz. Hist. 154.
 νεκροτάφιον, τό, a burial-place, C. I. 8846.
 νεκρο-τάφος [ᾶ], ὁ, = νεκροθάπτης, Manetho 4. 192.
 νεκρότης, ἥτος, ἡ, a state of death, Eccl.; v. Lob. Phryn. 351.
 νεκρο-τοκέω, to bear a dead child, Eccl.

νεκροφάγῳ, *to eat corpses or carrion*, Strab. 827.
 νεκρο-φάγος [α], *ov, eating corpses or carrion*, ὀρνίθες Dio C. 47. 40.
 νεκρο-φόνος, *ὁ, murderer of the dead*, Anth. P. 8. 184.
 νεκρο-φορεῖον, *τό, a bier*, Gloss.
 νεκροφορέω, *to bear as a dead body to the burial*, Philo 2. 540, cf. 1. 100.
 νεκρο-φόρος, *ov, burying corpses, burying the dead*, Lat. *vespillo*, Polyb. 35. 6, 2, Plut. Cato Ma. 9.
 νεκρο-φύλαξ [ῥ], *ἄκος, ὁ, a guardian of the dead*, Philo 1. 417.
 νεκρῶ, *to make dead*, C. I. 8792, 9539:—*Pass. to be dead*, νεκρωθεῖς Anth. P. append. 313. 5; νεκρωμένος Ep. Rom. 4. 19. II. *to mortify*, νεκρώσατε τὰ μέλη ὑμῶν Ep. Col. 3. 5; v. εὐτὸν τῶν πραγμάτων Ephr. Syr. 3. 255 F; νεκρωθῆναι τῷ κύματι Ib. 549 C.
 νεκρώδης, *es, corpse-like*, Luc. Ep. Sat. 28, Aretae. Caus. Ac. 2. 11.
 νεκρῶν, *ῶνος, ὁ, a burial-place*, Anth. P. 7. 610.
 νεκρώσιμος, *ov, deadly: belonging to a corpse*, Eccl.
 νεκρῶσις, *ἡ, a state of death, deadness*, Aretae. Sign. M. Ac. 2. 10, Ep. Rom. 4. 19; v. πραγμάτων Poeta ap. Suid.; cf. ἀπενέκρωσις. II. *death or deathlike condition*, 2 Ep. Cor. 4. 10.
 νεκτάρ, ἄρος, *τά, nectar, the drink of the gods, as ambrosia* was their food, Hom., Hes., Pind.; whereas Alcman makes nectar their food, τὸ νεκτάρ ἐδεμαι; so, τὸ ν. ἐσθίω Anaxandr. Incert. 7, et ibi Meineke; v. sub ἀμβροσία. Homer's nectar is ἐρυθρόν, Il. 19. 38, al.; poured like wine by Hebe, νεκτάρ ἐρροχέει 4. 3; mixed, like wine, with water, κέρασε δὲ νεκτάρ ἐρυθρόν Od. 5. 93; and choice wine is called νεκταρος ἀπορράξ, 9. 359; hence, a person is said μεθύσθηναι τοῦ νεκταρος Plat. Symp. 203 B; and in later Poets, νεκτάρ is used simply for wine, Nic. Al. 44. Call in Anth. P. 13. 9. It was forbidden to men, as being an elixir of immortality: Thetis bathes the corpse of Patroclus in nectar, to preserve it from decay, Il. 19. 38.—As to the notion of fragrance attached to it, v. νεκτάρεις. II. metaphr., νεκτάρ μελισσῶν, i.e. honey, Eur. Bacch. 144; πτηναὶ νεκταρος ἐργατίδες Anth. P. 9. 404, cf. 6. 239: also of perfumed unguent, Ib. 6. 275.—Pind. calls his Ode v. χυτῶν, Μοισῶν δόσαν, O. 7. 12, cf. Anth. P. 4. 1, 36.
 νεκτάρεις, *έα, Ion. ἐν, εον, nectarous*, in Hom. of garments, i.e., prob., scented, fragrant, or generally, divine, beautiful (cf. ἀμβρόσιος), v. ἐάνων, χιτῶν Il. 3. 385, 18. 25:—literally, v. σπονδαὶ libations of nectar, Pind. I. 6 (5). 54; κύλιξ Anth. P. 6. 248; τὸ ν. πύμα Luc. Hermot. 60:—*neut*, as Adv., νεκτάρειον μείδισον Ar. Rh. 3. 1009.
 νεκτάριον [α], *τό, a plant, elsewhere ἐλένιον*, Diosc. 1. 27.
 νεκτάριτης οἶνος [ι], *ὁ, wine prepared with νεκτάριον*, Diosc. 5. 66.
 νεκτάρου-στύγης, *ἐς, (στάζω) dropping nectar*, Ar. Fr. 563, Eubul. Incert. 4.
 νεκτάρωδης, *es, (εἶδος) like nectar*, Geop. 5. 2, 10.
 νεκυ-ἀμβάτος, *ov, (ἀναβαίνω) of Charon's boat, embarked in by the dead*, Polyg. ap. Paus. 10. 28, 2.
 νεκυδῦλος or -ἄλλος, *ὁ, (νέκυς) appears to be the nymph of the silk-worm*, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 10, Ath. 352 F.
 νεκυηγός, *ὁν, (ἀγω) = νεκαγωγός*, Anth. P. 7. 68.
 νεκυηδόν, Adv. *corpse-like*, Euphor. ap. Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 46. 14, Schol. Dion. Thr. in Anecd. Oxon. 4. 330. (νεκυδὸν male in A. B. 941.)
 νεκυία, *ἡ, (νέκυς) a magical rite by which ghosts were called up and questioned about the future*, Plut. 2. 17 B; νεκυία χρῆσασθαι Hdn. 4. 12:—this was the common name for the eleventh Book of the Od., Diod. 4. 39, Plut. 2. 740 E; called νεκυμαντεία by Eust. 1670. 23.
 νεκυῖσιμος, *ὁ, = foreg.*, Manetho 4. 213.
 νεκυο-λόγος, *ov, collecting the dead*, Theod. Prodr.
 νεκυο-μαντεῖον, *Ion. -ῖον, τό, an oracle of the dead, a place where ghosts were called up and questioned*, Hdt. 5. 92, 7, Diod. 4. 22, Plut. Cim. 6; corruptly νεκυμάντιον in Paus. 9. 30, 6.
 νεκυομαντικός, *ῥ, ὁν, of or for evocation of the dead*, Eust. 1615. 4.
 νεκυό-μαντις, *εως, ὁ, ἡ = νεκρόμαντις*, Strab. 762.
 νεκυοσ-σός, *ov, rousing the dead to life*, Nonn. Jo. 5. 25, 11. 44.
 νεκυο-στέλος, *ov, ferrying the dead over the Styx, of Charon*, Anth. P. 7. 63, 530. 2. *bearing the dead, of a bier*, Ib. 634.
 νεκυο-φάγος, *ov, = νεκροφάγος*, Eriphan.
 νέκυς, *vos, ὁ, poet. dat. νέκυϊ Il. 16. 526, etc.; Ep. dat. pl. νεκῦεσι* Hom., νέκυσι in Od. 11. 569, 22. 401, 23. 45: acc. pl. νέκυσ, contr. νέκῦς 24. 417, Eur. Fr. 176:—like the common form νεκρός, a dead body, esp. of men, a corpse, corse, often in Il., more rare in Od.; in Il. 4. 492, 3, νέκυς and νεκρός are used of the same dead person; v. ἀνδρός Hdt. 1. 140, cf. 3. 16, 24, Soph. Ant. 26, Eur. Or. 1585; also, v. τεθνῶς or κατατεθνήκως, νέκυες κατατεθνήκως, κτάμενοι, καταφθίμενοι Hom.; ἀνδρὸς Πέρσεω ὁ v. Hdt. 1. 140, cf. 3. 16; ὁ κατθανών v. Soph. Ant. 515. 2. in pl. the spirits of the dead, Lat. *Manes, inferi, νεκῶν ἀμείνηνα κάρηνα*, often in Od. 11; more rare in Il. II. as Adj. *dead*, post-Hom., ἐχθρὸν ὧδ' αἰδεῖ νέκυν; Soph. Aj. 1356; κίχλαι αἱ νέκυες Anth. P. 11. 96: cf. however Il. 24. 35, 423.—Poët. word, used also by Hdt. and in late Prose. [ῥ of nom. and acc. sing. in Hom., Il. 18. 180, 4. 492, etc.; but ῥ in Eur. Phoen. 1745, Supp. 70, Or. 1585, and in late Ep.] (From *NEKE* come also νέκ-νια, νεκ-ρός; cf. Skt. *naś, naś-anī* (interro), *naś-as* (nec, mors); Zd. *naś-u* (cadaver); Lat. *uec-are*, *nec*, and prob. *noc-ere*, *nox-a* (cf. *νόσος*); Goth. *naus*, *navis*, Slav. *navi* (νεκρός).)
 νεκύσια (sc. ἱερά), *τά, offerings to the dead*, Artem. 4. 83, Eust.
 Νεκύσιος, *ὁ, the 11th month among the Cretans (24 July—22 Aug.)*, Ideler Chronol. 1. 426.
 νεκυσοσός, *ov, = νεκυσοσός*, Nonn. D. 44. 202.
 νεκυῶριον or νεκυῶρον, *τό, (ῶρα) = νεκρομαντεῖον*, Hesych.
 Νεμέα, *Ion. -έη, Ep. -είη* (Hes. Th. 330), *ἡ, (νέμος, nemus) a wooded*

district between Argos and Corinth, Pind., etc.; Νεμεῖης ἄνθος, i. e. parsley, Or. Sib. 5. 45:—Adj. Νέμειος, *a, ov, Nemean*, τὸν Ν. θῆρα Eur. H. F. 153; ὁ Ζεὺς ὁ Ν. Thuc. 3. 96; Νέμεος, Theocr. 25. 169; τοῦ Ν. λέοντος Luc. Philops. 8; Νεμείαιος, Hes. Th. 327; Νεμείας, Pind., etc.; Νεμείακος, Schol. Pind.:—Νεμείης Ζεὺς Steph. B.; Νεμείης Maxim. p. καταρχ. 102, 346:—poët. fem. Adj. Νεμείας, ἄδος, Pind. N. 3. 4:—Adv. Νεμείασι, *at N.*, Clem. Al. 29; Νεμείαν, poët. -ῆθε, *from N.*, Call. Fr. 103. II. Νέμεα, poët. Νέμεια (sc. ἱερά), *τά, the Nemean games, celebrated in the second and fourth years of each Olympiad*, Dissen Pind. N. 7. 1, cf. 5. 9, Thuc. 3. 96, etc.:—the victors were Νεμεινικάι, Schol. Pind. N. 7. 118; or Νεμείαται, Paus. 6. 13, 8.
 III. Νέμειον (sc. ἱερόν), *τό, the temple of Nemean Zeus*, in Locris, Plut. 2. 162 C.
 νεμῆω, Ep. for νέμω, νεμῶν Nic. Th. 430:—used by Hom. only once, in Med., νεμῆοντο, *grazed, fed*, Il. 11. 635.
 νεμεσῶ, used by Hom. and Hes. in contr. forms νεμεσῶ, -ῶσι: Ep. 3 sing. νεμεσῶ Hes. Op. 754, imper. νεμεσῶ Od. 23. 213:—impf. ἐνεμῶν Plut., Ep. ἐνεμῶσα Il. 13. 16, Ep. 3 sing. νεμεσῶσκε 11. 543 (as cited by Arist. Rhet. 2. 9, 11):—fut. -ήσω Rhet. 2. 9, 8: aor. ἐνεμῆσα Dem., etc.; poët. νεμῆσα Od. 21. 285, Dor. -ᾶσα Pind. I. 1. 3:—Med. and Pass., Ep. νεμεσῶμαι Hom.: fut. νεμεσῶμαι Ib.: Ep. aor. opt. νεμεσῆσαιο Od. 1. 228; but more commonly aor. pass. νεμεσῆσθαι 1. 119, 3 pl. -θεν Il. 2. 223, etc.: (v. sub fin.). *To feel just resentment, to be wrath at undeserved good or bad fortune* (cf. νέμεσις), properly of the gods, νεμῆσθε δὲ πύτνια Ἥρη Il. 8. 198; τῷ δὲ θεῷ νεμῶσαι Hes. Op. 739, etc.; v. sub νέμεσις:—Construct. sometimes absol., μὴ νεμῆσα Il. 10. 145; more commonly, v. τινι to be wrath with a person or at a thing, Hom., and so (rarely) in Prose, Plat. Legg. 927 C, Dem. 506. 13; with part. added, οὐ νεμῶσ' Ἀγαμέμνονι ὀτρύνοντι, if he incites, Il. 4. 413; (so, νεμῶσ' ὁ θεός, ἔταν ..., Plat. Min. 319 A):—c. dat. pers. et acc. rei, μὴ νῦν μοι τῷδε χῶεο μὴδὲ νεμῆσσα Od. 23. 213, cf. Hes. Op. 754, Arist. Rhet. 2. 6, 19; also, v. ἐπὶ τινι Ibid. 9. 7; and c. gen. rei, Luc. Amor. 25. II. Med. and Pass., properly, *to be displeased with oneself*, νεμεσῶται δ' ἐνὶ θυμῷ . . ἐπεαβόλῃς ἀναφαίνειν is indignant, ashamed at the thought of . . , rejects it as unseemly, Od. 4. 158: *to take shame to oneself, feel shame*, like Lat. *vereri*, νεμεσῆσθε καὶ αὐτοί, ἄλλους τ' αἰδέσθετε 2. 64; νεμεσῆσθε δὲ θυμῷ Il. 16. 544; πᾶσιν δὲ νεμεσσηθεῖσα μετῆδα 15. 103:—but, 2. Hom. mostly uses the Med. very much like the Act., c. dat. pers., εἰ πέρ μοι νεμῆσθαι Il. 10. 115, cf. 129; also c. part., νεμεσῆσθαι κε v. ὄρῳν Od. 1. 228; c. inf., νεμεσῶμαι γε μὴ οὐδὲν κλαίειν 4. 195; c. acc. et inf., οὐ σε νεμεσῶμαι κεχολῶσθαι 18. 227; but c. acc. rei, νεμεσῶται κακὰ ἔργα visits evil deeds upon the doers, 14. 284.—Poët. Verb. never found in Trag., and rarely in good Prose, v. supr.; cf. νεμῆσζομαι. (Acc. to Curt., a Desiderative of νέμω, cf. μενοινῶν, ναυτιῶν, τομάων.)
 Νεμεία (sc. ἱερά), *τά, the feast of Nemesis*, also held in honour of the dead, Dem. 1031. 13; v. I. Νεμεία.
 Νεμεσίον, *τό, the temple of Nemesis*, Theognost. Can. 129.
 νεμεσίονος, *ov, gen. ovos, indignant, wrathful*, Nonn. Jo. 4. 48, etc.
 νεμεστήμος, *ov, such as to call forth indignation; and -τέων, one must be indignant*, Eccl.
 νεμεστητικός, *ῥ, ὁν, disposed to indignation at any one's undeserved good or ill fortune*, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 15, Rhet. 2. 9, 12.
 νεμεστήτος, *ῥ, ὁν, in Hom. always νεμεστήτος*, except once (v. infr. 11):—*causing indignation or wrath, worthy of it*, νεμεσθὼν δὲ κεν εἴη 'twere enough to make one wrath, Il. 3. 410, etc.; c. inf. (cf. νέμεσις 11), οὐτι νεμεσθὼν κεχολῶσθαι 9. 523, Od. 22. 59; so, οὐτοι νεμεσθὼν Soph. Ph. 1193, cf. Plat. Euthyd. 282 B; v. ἰδεῖν Tyrtae. 6. 26; ψεύδους δὲ . . v. κατὰ φύσιν Plat. Legg. 943 E; νεμεσθὼν εὖν . . it is matter for indignation that . . , Arist. Rhet. 2. 9, 11:—Adv. -τάς, Theod. Metoch. II. *to be regarded with awe, awful, alidōis νεμεστήτος* Il. 11. 649; Κύπρι νεμεσῶσατά Theocr. 1. 101.
 νεμεσῆσζομαι, Ep. Dep., only used in pres. and impf., *to be wrath with* c. dat. pers., Ἥρῃ δ' οὐ τῶσαν νεμεσῆσζομαι Il. 8. 407, cf. Od. 2. 239; c. acc. rei, *to be wrath with one for a thing*, οὐ νεμεσῆζ' Ἀρεὶ τᾶδε καρτερὰ ἔργα; Il. 5. 757; c. acc. et inf. *to be angry or amazed that . .*, οὐ νεμεσῆζοι' Ἀχαιοὺς ἀρχαλᾶν 2. 296. II. like νεμεσῶμαι, *to feel shame*, εἰ μὲν θυμὸς νεμεσῆζεται Od. 2. 138; c. acc. et inf., νεμεσῆσθω δ' ἐνὶ θυμῷ Πάτροκλον . . μέλησθρα γενέσθαι Il. 17. 254. III. like αἰδέσθαι, *to dread, fear*, c. acc., θεοὺς νεμεσῆζετε he stood in awe of the gods, Od. 1. 263.
 νέμεσις, *εως, ἡ, Ep. dat. νεμῆσει Il. 6. 335; (νέμω, v. Curt. no. 431):—properly, like νέμω, distribution of what is due; but in usage always a righteous assignment of anger, wrath at anything unjust or unfitting, high displeasure, just resentment*, Il. l. c., Od. 2. 136, etc.:—being properly, acc. to Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 15, indignation at undeserved good fortune, the virtue that lies between envy (φθόνος) and malignity (ἐπιχαιρεκακία), cf. Cic. Att. 5. 19; attributed to the gods, Arist. Rhet. 2. 9, 1; μετῆλθεν αὐτὸν ἡ ἐκ τοῦ νόμου v. Ael. V. H. 6. 10:—but also, 2. like φθόνος, *jealousy, vengeance*, cf. the gods, ἐκ θεοῦ v. Hdt. 1. 34; τὰν θεῶν v. ἐκφονῶν Soph. Ph. 518, cf. 602, and v. νεμῶσθαι: of men, *grudging, envy*, Aesch. Theb. 235.—Cf. infr. B. II. *that which calls for indignation, the object of just resentment*, Hom. always in phrase οὐ νέμεσις [ἐστὶ], 'tis no cause for anger that . . , c. inf., οὐ γὰρ τις νέμεσις φυγῆεν κακὸν Il. 14. 80, cf. Od. 1. 350; c. acc. et inf., Il. 3. 156; so, πενθεῖν οὐ χρὴ νέμεσις γὰρ Soph. O. C. 1753; cf. νεμεστήτος 1. III. subjectively, *righteous indignation at one's own misdeed*, αἰδῶς καὶ νέμεσις a sense of shame and sin, Il. 13. 122, cf. Hes. Op. 198.

B. Νέμεσις, ἡ, as prop. n., voc. Νέμεσι Pors. Phoen. 187; —Nemesis, the impersonation of *divine wrath*, hence in Hes. Op. 198, joined with Αἰδώς: acc. to Hes. Th. 223, she is daughter of Night: in Att. writers, esp. Trag., she appears as the goddess of Retribution, who brings down all immoderate good fortune, checks the presumption that attends it, (being thus directly opposed to *εὐβρίης*), and is the punisher of extraordinary crimes, Pind. P. 10. 69, Aesch. Fr. 257; ἄκουε, Νέμεσι τοῦ θανόντος (like Ἐρινός) Soph. El. 792, cf. 1467; cf. Mesomedes' Hymn to Nemesis, in Anal. Br. 2. 292, and v. Ἀδραστία.

νεμεσσοῦν, **νεμεσσοτός**, **νέμεσσις**, Ep. for *νεμεσ-* (with single σ). **νεμέτωρ**, opus, ὁ, dispenser of rights, avenger, Ζεύς Aesch. Theb. 489. **νέμυσις**, ἡ, (νέμω) a distribution, τοῦ χωρίου Isac. 76. 26 (olim νεμέσει); οὐσίας Poll. 8. 135. **II.** (νέμω B. I. 2) a spreading, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 9.

νεμητής, οὗ, ὁ, =νεμέτωρ, Poll. 8. 136, Synes. 30 C; not νεμέτης, Lob. Paral. 447.

νεμητός, ἡ, ὡν, to be distributed, C. I. 1584. 36 (sensu dubio). **νέμος**, εὖς, τό, (νέμω) a wooded pasture, a glade, Lat. *nemus*, ἐν νέμει σκυερῶ Il. 11. 480, cf. Soph. Aj. 413, Anth. P. 7. 55.

νέμω; fut. *νεμῶ* Soph. Aj. 513, (ἄπο-) Plat. Philib. 65 B; later, *νεμῶσω* Longus 2. 23; aor. *ἐνεῖμα*, Ep. νείμα Il. 3. 274; pf. *νενέμηκα* (δια-) Xen. Cyr. 4. 55; —Med. *νέμομαι*; fut. *νεμοίμαι* Thuc. 4. 64, Dem., Ion. *νεμείμαι* (ἀνα-) Hdt. 1. 173; later *νεμῶμαι*, Dion. H. 8. 71, Plut., etc.; aor. *ἐνεῖμα* Thuc., etc.; later *ἐνεμῶμαι*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 541 E, Hipp. (ὑπο-) C. —Pass., fut. *νεμηθήσομαι* Plat. Agis 14; aor. *ἐνεμήθη*, Plat. Legg. 849 C, Dem. 956. 12 (vulg. *νεμεθείης*): pf. *νενέμημαι* Plat., etc.; but this pf. is used in Med. sense, Dem. 1149. 23; cf. *προσνέμω*: so also aor. *ἐνεμήθη*, Ath. 677 E, Plut., etc.; —Hom. uses of the Act., only pres., impf. and aor.; of the Med. pres. and impf. —Cf. ἀμύω, ἀνα-, ἄπο-, δια-, ἐπι-, κατα-, προ-, προσ-, συν-, ὑπο-νέμω. (From *√NEM* comes also *νέμ-ησις*, *νεμ-έτωρ*, *νομ-ή*, *νομ-εύς*, *νομ-άω*; also *νόμος* (law), *νομ-ίζω*, *νόμ-ισμα*; and *νέμος*, *νομ-ός* (pasture); prob. also *νέμ-εις*; —cf. Lat. *Num-*, *Numitor*, (laugiver), *num-erus* (cf. ἀνανέω II), *nummi-us*, and *nen-us*; Goth. *nim-an* (λαμβάνειν, αἰρεῖν); A.S. *nim-an* (O.Engl. *nym*, *nim*); etc.)

A. to deal out, distribute, dispense, often in Hom., mostly of meat and drink, e.g. μοίρας, κύνελλα, κρέα, μέθυ νέμειν; then common of all distribution, esp. by the gods, νέμει δαβόν Ὀλύμπιος ἀνθρώποις Od. 6. 188; Ζεύς τὰ τε καὶ τὰ νέμει Pind. I. 5 (4). 66, cf. P. 5. 74; θεῶν τὰ ἴσα νεμόντων Hdt. 6. 11, 109; Ζεύς νέμον ἐκίστος δίκαια μὲν κακοῖς, δίκαια δ' ἐννέμοις Aesch. Supp. 403; [Διὶ] τὸν ὑπεραγῆ χόλον ν. leave vengeance to Zeus, Soph. El. 176; —also of men, ν. δευτερεῖά τινα Hdt. 1. 32, cf. Thuc. 3. 114; μοίραν ν. τινὶ to pay one due honour, respect, Aesch. Fr. 292; μητρὸς τιμὰς ν. to respect her privileges, Id. Eum. 624 (but πρόσω ν. τιμὰς Ib. 747, to extend one's privileges); Ἰδῶκ. . κήπος Εὐβοίας ν. Soph. Fr. 19; τὸ σὺν γέρας τιμὴν ἔμοι ν. Id. Ph. 1062; ἐκείνῳ . αἰτίαν νέμει Id. Aj. 28; ν. αἰρεῖν to give one a choice, Ib. 265; τὸ παστὸν τῆς ἀλθῆαις ν. to observe it, Id. Tr. 238; τῷ ὅχλῳ . πλεόν ν. Eur. Hec. 868, cf. Thuc. 3. 48; τὸ ἥσσαν Eur. Supp. 380; πλεόν μέρος Ib. 241; τὸ πλείστον ἡμέρας . μέρος Id. Fr. 183; ἔλασσόν τινα Antipho 130. 27; χάριν τινα Ar. Av. 384; πένια καὶ πλοῦτόν ν. τιμὴν Plat. Legg. 696 A; also, of judges, κολαστὴν . θάνατον ν. Ib. 863 A; —c. inf., νέμειν ἔμοι . τέρψιν ἰαύειν Soph. Aj. 1204; —Pass., ἐπὶ τοὺς ἑλκῆρας νέμεται is freely bestowed upon them, Hdt. 9. 7; κρέα νεμεμήμενα portions of meat, Xen. An. 7. 3, 21; πλείστα μέρη ἡ οὐσία νεμεμήμενη distributed into . . Plat. Parm. 144 D. **III.** Med. to distribute among themselves, and so, to have and hold as one's portion, possess (hence κληρονόμος), πατρώια πάντα νέμεσθαι Od. 20. 336; mostly of landed property, τεμένη ν. Il. 185, Il. 12. 313; ἔργα ν. 2. 751, Hes. Opp. 119, Lys. 146. 30, 156. 4; τάλαντα νεμονέντων administering . . Id. 4. 165; τὰ μέταλλα, τὰ ἐμπόρια Id. 7. 112, Thuc. 1. 100; τὰ λήμματα ἀ νέμεσθαι which you enjoy, Dem. 37. 27; absol., ἐμὲ οἰσάθ' ὑμῖν ἐοφέντων ὑμὰς δὲ νεμείσθαι . . that you shall reap the fruit, Id. 578. 28.

2. to dwell in, inhabit, δίκαια νέμεσθαι Il. 20. 8; mostly with names of places, to spread over, occupy a country, Ἰθάκην, Ἱρίην νέμεσθαι Od. 2. 167, Il. 2. 496; then in Pind., Hdt., etc.; νεμόμενοι τὰ αὐτῶν . ὅσον ἀποῖν Thuc. 1. 2: absol. to dwell, Hdt. 4. 19, etc.; —of cities, like ναεῖσθαι, to lie upon, τὸν Ἄδων Id. 7. 22, cf. 123. **3.** in Pind. of Time, to spend, pass, αἰῶνα, ἡμέραν O. 2. 120, N. 10. 105; —absol. to live, ἀσυχὰ νεμόμενος P. 11. 85.

III. from Pind. downwards the Act. also is found in sense of Med. to hold, possess, ἔδος Ὀλύμπου ν. O. 2. 23; γῆν, χώραν νέμειν Hdt. 4. 191, Thuc. 5. 42; πόλιν Soph. O. C. 879; ὅτι πλείστον ν. ἀνδρας to have as many husbands as possible, Strab. 526; —also absol. to hold land, to occupy, dwell, ν. περὶ τὴν λίμνην Hdt. 4. 188; —Pass., of places, to be inhabited, νέμεσθαι ὑπὸ τινι 7. 158; and, absol., of a country, to maintain itself, be constituted, Thuc. 1. 5 and 6. **2.** to hold sway, manage, πόλιν Hdt. 1. 59., 5. 29, 71, etc.; λαόν Pind. O. 13. 37; πάντα Aesch. Fr. 526; ἀδραπαὶν κράτην ν. Soph. O. T. 201; κράτη καὶ θρόνους Id. 237, cf. Aj. 1016; —also, ν. οἶκα to wield, manage it (cf. ναύω), Aesch. Ag. 802; ἀσπίδ' εὐκυκλον ν. Id. Theb. 590; ν. ἱαχὴν ἐπὶ σκηπτροῖσι to support oneself on staves, Id. Ag. 76; ν. γλῶσσαν to use the tongue, Ib. 687; ν. πόδα Pind. N. 6. 28; —absol. to hold sway, δὲ Συρακούσας ν. Id. P. 2. 124.

3. like νεοίω, to hold, consider as so and so, σὲ νέμω θεόν Soph. El. 150, cf. 598, Tr. 483, O. C. 879, Aj. 1331; (so in Pass., οὐδὲ μοι ἐμμελῶς τὸ Πιττακίον νέμεται seems not to me fitly said, Simon. 8. 3); —also to make so and so, τὸν . Πιάτωνα εὐχρυσον νέμειν Soph. Ph. 393; —in Prose, προστάτην νέμειν τινὰ to take or choose as one's patron, Isocr. 170 B, Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 4; ἡγεμόνα ν. τινὰ Agatharch. ap. Ath. 272 D; οἱ νεμεμήμενοι athletes paired off for contest, Polyb. 6. 47. 8. **IV.** = ἀναγιγνώσκω, to recite, read, Soph. Fr. 150; cf. Hesych.

B. of herdsmen, to pasture or graze their flocks, to draw them offield, drive to pasture, tend, Lat. *pascere*, absol., ἐπῆλθε νέμων Od. 9. 233; χώραν . ἱκανῇ νέμειν τε καὶ ἀροῖν both for pasture and tillage, Plat. Rep. 373 D; c. acc., ὁ μὲν ἵππους νέμων, ὁ δὲ βοῦς Hdt. 8. 137, cf. Eur. Cycl. 28, etc.; κτήνη πλεῖν ν. to drive them offield with blows, Plat. Criti. 109 B, etc.; —metaph., ν. χόλον Soph. El. 176.

2. oftener in Med., of cattle, to feed, i.e. go to pasture, graze, Lat. *pasci*, Il. 5. 777., 15. 639, Od. 13. 407, Hdt. 8. 115, etc. (v. sub ἀφειτος); c. acc. loci, to range over, ὡς λέαινα . δρύοχα νεμονήν Eur. El. 1163; κολοιοὶ ταπεινὰ ν. Pind. N. 3. 143; —hence c. acc. cogn., to feed on, ἀνθεα ποίης νέμεσθαι Od. 9. 449; νομάς Hdt. 1. 78; χλόην Eur. Bacch. 735; τὰ λευκὰ σήσαμα Ar. Av. 159; and of men, to eat, Soph. Ph. 709; —metaph., of fire, to consume, devour (as in Virg. *depascitur arvis*), Il. 23. 177, Hdt. 5. 101; so, τὸ ψεῦδος . νέμεται τὴν ψυχὴν Plut. 2. 165 A; —absol., of cancerous sores, to spread, ἐνέμετο πρὸς αὐτὸν Hdt. 3. 133, cf. Aretae. Sign. M. Ac. 1. 16, etc.; —simply, ν. ἐπὶ τὴν κνήμην ἐπιδέων to proceed towards the leg in bandaging, Hipp. Fract. 763.

II. c. acc. loci, ὅρη νέμειν to graze the hills [with cattle], Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 20, cf. *luxuriam segetum depascit*, Virg. G. 1. 112; and in Pass., [τὸ ὑπο] νέμεται αἰεὶ καὶ βοῦοι Xen. An. 4. 6, 17.

2. metaph., πυρὶ νέμειν πόλιν to waste a city by fire, give it to the flames, Hdt. 6. 33; and in Pass., πυρὶ χθῶν νέμεται the land is devoured, wasted by fire, Il. 2. 780; πυρὶ νέμεται . ἡ φάλαγξ is exposed to the rage of fire, Plut. Alex. 18. Cf. ἐπίνεμα. —The sense to feed is closely connected with that of dwelling in a place; as with the early pastoral tribes (νομάδες) pasturage established possession.

νέμασαι, pf. pass. of ναίω (only poet.); also (in Prose) of νάσσω. But it is never Dor. for *νένεμα*, from νέω.

νεναῖται, Ion. 3 pl. pf. pass. of νέω, to heap.

νένικα, pf. of νέω, to spin.

νενηφότως, Adv. soberly, Thom. M. 625.

νενήλος, on, foolish, silly; or weak-eyed, purblind, Call. Jov. 63. —In same sense Hesych., cites νενός, νηνητός, νινιαστής.

νένιπται, v. sub νίζω.

νέννος, ὁ, a mother's or father's brother, uncle, acc. to Eust. 971. 26; but Poll. 3. 16, 22, restricts it to the mother's brother or (in poetry) father: also νάννας, Hesych. —Fem. νάννα, aunt, Id.; but νίννη is either grand-mother, or mother-in-law (Ital. *nonna*), C. I. (add.) 1994 g. (Naná = mother, is cited from the Rig-Veda by Aufrecht.)

νενομισμένως, Adv., in the established manner, Callistr. Ecphr. 897.

νενός, v. νενήλος.

νένοφα, v. sub συν-νέφω.

νένωμαι, *νενωμένος*, v. sub νοέω.

νεοαλδής, ἐς, = νεαλδής, v. l. for νεοαρδής, and cited by Hesych.

νεοάλωτος [ᾶ], on, = νεάλωτος, Hdt. 9. 120.

νεοαρδής, ἐς, newly, freshly watered, ἀλωή Il. 21. 346.

νεοαζήγτος, on, = νεαζήγτος, Apoll. Lex. Hom.: νεοαζήγης, ἐς, Hesych.

νεοβαπτιστος, on, newly baptized, Eccl.

νεοββαλτος, on, newly milked, γάλα Nic. Th. 606, Paul. Aeg. 1. 72.

νεοβλαστής, ἐς, = sq., Opp. H. 1. 735.

νεοβλαστος, on, sprouting afresh, Theophr. H. P. 1. 8, 5, Nic. Al. 484.

νεοβλάτος, on, just gushing forth, Philas de Anim. 57 (66). 51.

νεόβροτος, on, lately, newly devoured, Hesych.

νεόβουλος, ὁ, a new counsellor, Synes. 180 A.

νεόβροχος, on, fresh-watered, Hesych.

νεοβρώς, ὅτος, ὁ, ἡ, having just eaten, Hipp. Acut. 386.

νεογάλαξ [ᾶ], ακτος, ὁ, ἡ, just beginning to suck, Choerob.

νεογάμης, ἐς, = sq., Phot.

νεόγαμβρος, ὁ, a new son-in-law, Byz.

νεόγαμος, on, newly married, a young husband or wife, Hdt. 1. 36, 37; ν. νέμφω, κόρη Aesch. Ag. 1179, Eur. Med. 324; ν. λέκτρα Ib. 1348.

νεογενής, ἐς, new-born, Aesch. Cho. 530, Plat. Theaet. 160 E, al.

νεογίνητος, on, = foreg., Phot.

νεογιλός, ὁ, ἡ, new-born, young, σκύλας Od. 12. 86; βρέφος Isac. ap. Poll. 2. 8, Theocr. 17. 58; ὕδους ν. one of the first set of teeth, Opp. C. 1. 199; βίου χρόνος ν. life short as childhood, Luc. Halcyon 3, ubi v. Hemst. (The Gramm. interprets it by νεογλαγής).

νεογλαγής, ἐς, = νεογάλαξ, πᾶλοι Maxim. π. καταρχ. 517. **II.**

νεογλάγης, ὁ, newly yielding milk, μαζοῖ Nonn. D. 48. 764.

νεογλύφης, ἐς, newly carved, Tryphiod. 332.

νεογνός, ὡν, contr. for νεόγονος, παῖς h. Hom. Ccr. 141, cf. h. Merc. 406, Hdt. 2. 2, Hipp. Aph. 1248; —also in Att. Poets, as Aesch. Ag. 1163, Eur. Ion 31; and in Prose, Xen. Oec. 7. 21; often of young beasts, v. νεβροί Id. Cyn. 10, 23, cf. Eur. El. 495; τὰ νεογνά Xen. Cyn. 5, 14, Arist. P. A. 3. 4. 4.

νεο-γόμεντος, on, newly built, ναῦς Nicet. Ann. 253 B.

νεόγονος, on, = νεογενής, Eur. Ion 1001, Cycl. 206.

νεόγραπτος, on, = sq., Theocr. 18. 3.

νεόγραφος, on, newly painted or written, Anth. P. 4. 1. 55.

νεόγυις, on, with young limbs, φῶτες Pind. N. 9. 56; ἦβα Id. Fr. 88. 10.

νεογύνης [ῆ], on, ὁ, just-wived, Amips. Incert. 9.

νεοδάκρυτος, on, weeping afresh, Hesych.

νεοδάμαστος, on, = νεόδημος, Schol. Lyc. 65.

νεοδαμώδης, ἐς, a Spartan word, lately made one of the people (δᾶμος, δήμος), newly enfranchised, (opp. to the hereditary citizens), δυνάται δὲ τὸ νεοδαμῶδες ἐλευθερον ᾔφησεν Id. Thuc. 7. 58; hence those Ilcets were called *Νεοδαμῶδεις*, who were freed by the state in reward for service in war, prob. receiving some civil rights, in which respect they were above the *περιόικοι*; Εἰλασι καὶ νεοδαμῶδαι . . καὶ τοῖς *περιόικοις*.

Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 6, cf. 5. 2, 24:—v. Valck. Hdt. 9. 11, Arnold Thuc. 5. 34, Müller Dor. 3. 3, § 5.

νεόδαρτος, *ov*, newly stripped off, δέρμα Od. 4. 437., 22. 363. 2. newly flayed, βοῦς Xen. An. 4. 5, 14.

νεοδιδάκτος, *ov*, of dramas, poems, etc., newly brought out, Luc. Tim. 46.

νεοδμής, ἦτος, δ, ἡ, =sq., newly tamed, πῶλος h. Hom. Ap. 231: v. γάμοι a newly formed marriage, Eur. Med. 1366.

νεοδμητός, *ov*, (δαμάω) newly tamed, of horses: metaph. of young wives, new-wedded, κύρη Eur. Med. 623, Q. Sm. 3. 405. 2. newly-killed, Lyc. 65; cf. νεόκμητος.

νεόδμητος, Dor. —δμῆτος, *ov*, (δέμω) new-bull, Pind. I. 4 (3). 106, Anth. P. append. 120.

νεοδμήτος, *ov*, =foreg., App. Mithr. 40.

νεόδοξος, *ov*, lately famous, Tzet. z.

νεόδορος, *ov*, =νεόδαρτος, Theophr. H. P. 9. 5, 3.

νεοδουπής, *ēs*, newly fallen or dead, Nic. ap. Ath. 684 C.

νεοδρεπής, *ēs*, =sq., Ael. N. A. 4. 10, Arctae. Cur. M. Ac. I. 1.

νεοδρεπτος, *ov*, fresh-plucked or broken, κλάδοι Aesch. Supp. 333, cf. Nic. Th. 863; βωμοὶ v. wreathed with fresh-plucked leaves, Theocr. 26. 8.

νεόδρομος, *ov*, just having run, νεοδρόμω λαβὼν θήρη, i. e. νεοθῆρευτον λαβὼν, Babr. 106. 15.

νεόδροπος, *ov*, =νεοδρεπτος, κλάδοι Aesch. Supp. 354.

νεοεία, ἡ, =νεοίη, Schol. Il. 23. 604.

νεοειδής, *ēs*, fresh or youthful in form, Poll. 2. 110.

νεοεργής, *ēs*, just made or newly wrought, Hesych.

νεόευστος, *ov*, =νεόδυτος, Anth. P. 9. 514.

νεοζυγής, *ēs*, =νεόζυγος, πῶλος Aesch. Pr. 1009; νεοζυγεῖσαι φάλαροιαν Tryph. 155:—metaph., νεοζυγῶν ὑμεναίων Nonn. D. 48. 237.

νεόζυγος, *ov*, newly yoked: metaph. new-married, νύμφη Eur. Med. 804.

νεόζυμος, *ov*, (ζύμη) newly leavened, Tzet. z. ad Lyc. 997.

νεόζυς, ὄγος, δ, ἡ, =νεοζυγής, πῶλος Eur. Fr. 818:—new-married, Ap. Rh. 4. 1191.

νεοηλής, *ēs*, (ἀλέω) fresh ground, Nic. Al. 411.

νεοηλις, ἱκος, δ, ἡ, young in years, Orph. H. 86. 7.

νεοθαλής, v. sub νεοθηλής.

νεοθνήτης, *ēs*, (θανεῖν) just dead, cited from Agathias, Suid.

νεοθαπτος, *ov*, newly buried, Schol. Lyc. 1097.

νεόθεν, Adv., like νεωστί, newly, lately, Soph. O. C. 144S. II. =νεοθεν, Nic. Al. 211. 410.

νεοθηγής, *ēs*, =sq., Ap. Rh. 3. 1388, Anth. Plan. 124.

νεοθηκτος, *ov*, newly whelled, Suid.

νεοθηλής, Dor. —θαλής, *ēs*: (ϗΘΑΑ, τέθηλα):—fresh budding or sprouting, νεοθηλέα ποίην Il. 14. 347; στεφάνους νεοθηλέας Hes. Th. 576; νεοθηλέος ὕλην h. Hom. Merc. 82. 2. of animals, new-born, Anacr. 51, Anth. P. 9. 274, cf. Opp. C. 1. 436. 3. metaph. fresh, εὐφροσύνη h. Hom. 30. 13; v. αὐτεῖται νικαφορία grows with youthful vigour, Pind. N. 9. 115; αἰσχύνει Eur. I. A. 188. II. (θηλή) just giving milk, μαζὶς Opp. C. 1. 436. [νεοθαλής is also cited by Theognost. Can. 136; cf. νεηθαλής.]

νεόθηλος, *ov*, =νεοθηλής II, Aesch. Eum. 450.

νεοθήξ, ἦτος Aeol. ἄγος, δ, ἡ, =νεοθηγής, Sappho 119, Anth. P. 7. 181.

νεοθήρευτος, *ov*, lately caught, ἰχθύς Pseudoemigr.

νεοθλιβής, *ēs*, =sq., Anth. P. 7. 457, Heracl. All. Hom. 35.

νεόθλιπτος, *ov*, newly pressed or squeezed, Diosc. 5. 41.

νεοθνής, ἦτος, δ, ἡ, =νεοθανής, Plat. Legg. 865 D.

νεόθρεπτος, *ov*, newly grown, Ap. Rh. 3. 1400.

νεόθριξ, δ, ἡ, with young hair, παρεια Nonn. D. 3. 414.

νεοίη, ἡ, Ep. for νεότης, youthful passion, νόον νίκησε νεοίη Il. 23. 604.

νεό-οικος, *ov*, newly housed, a new denizen, Epich. ap. Poll. 9. 26. II. newly built on, ἔδρα Pind. O. 5. 19.

νεό-οικτος, *ov*, fresh-wailing, read by Herm. in Aesch. Supp. 60.

νεοκάθατος, *ov*, newly cleaned, Suid. s. v. νεόσμητος.

νεοκαθιδρύτος, *ov*, newly founded, Hesych.

νεοκατάγραφος, *ov*, newly enlisted, App. Hisp. 78.

νεοκατασκευαστος, *ov*, =sq., Schol. Ar. Vesp. 646, etc.

νεοκατάστατος, *ov*, newly settled, ἄνθρωποι Thuc. 3. 93.

νεοκατάχριστος, *ov*, just smeared, Diosc. 4. 43.

νεοκατήχητος, *ov*, lately instructed, Eccl.

νεοκάτοικος, *ov*, =νέοικος, Eupol. Χρυσ. γον. 21.

νεοκάττυτος, *ov*, fresh-sandalled, Stratt. Φων. 3. 8.

νεόκαυστος or —καυτος, *ov*, newly burnt, Arist. Probl. 12. 3, 5, Theophr. C. P. 6. 17, 7.

νεοκηδής, *ēs*, whose grief is fresh, fresh-grieving, Hes. Th. 98: like νεοπενθής, νεοπαθής.

νεοκίνησις, *ēs*, ἡ, to expl. νέχμωσις, Hesych. E. M. 600. 48.

νεοκλαδής, *ēs*, with new branches, Choerob. I. 55.

νεοκληρόνομος, *ov*, having lately inherited, Anth. P. 8. 188.

νεόκλωστος, *ov*, fresh spun, Theocr. 24. 44.

νεοκμής, ἦτος, δ, ἡ, =sq., Nic. Th. 707.

νεόκμητος, *ov*, (κάμνω) newly wrought, Nic. Th. 498. II. just slain, Eur. Rhes. 887.

νεοκόνητος, *ov*; v. νεακόνητος.

νεόκοπος, *ov*, newly cut out, new, Eupol. Aἴγ. 22.

νεόκοπτος, *ov*, (κόπτω) fresh-chiselled, μύλη Ar. Vesp. 648.

νέο-κοσμος, *ov*, of, belonging to a new world, Or. Sib. 11. 241.

νεόκοτος, *ov*, new and strange, unheard of, Aesch. Pers. 256, Theb. 804: (—κοτος seems to be a mere termin.; v. sub ἀλλόκοτος).

νεοκράς, ἄτος, δ, ἡ, (κεράννυμι) newly mixed, σπονδαί Aesch. Fr. 336: —ὁ νεοκράς (sc. κρητήρ) a drink mixed in a peculiar manner to be

drunk on concluding alliances, and at funeral feasts, Eratosth. ap. Ath. 482 B; τὸν v. ποιεῖται Plat. Com. Aak. 1. 8, cf. Plut. 2. 677 C. II. metaph. newly made, νεοκράτα φίλον κομίσειεν Aesch. Cho. 344; v. Pors. Med. 138.

νεοκράτος, *ov*, =foreg., Poll. 6. 24, Hesych.

Νεόκρητες (not Νεκρήτες), οἱ, Cretan recruits, Polyb. 5. 3, 1, etc.

νεόκτητος, *ov*, newly gained, App. Mithr. 16, Dio C. 49. 44.

νεόκτιστος, *ov*, also ἡ, *ov*, Pind. N. 9. 3:—newly founded or built, Hdt. 5. 24, Pind. I. c., Thuc. 3. 100: so, νεοκτίστος Nonn. D. 18. 294.

νεόκτονος, *ov*, (κτείνω) lately or just killed, Pind. N. 8. 51.

νεόκτυπος, *ov*, fresh-sounding, Greg. Naz.

νεολαία, ἡ, (λαός, λαός) a band of youths, the youth of a nation, Lat. juvenus, Aesch. Pers. 670, Supp. 686, Theocr. 18. 24.—The word is Dor., and therefore used only in lyric passages of Trag.; it is cited however from a Comic senarian (Ar. Fr. 57) by Phot., cf. Luc. Anach. 38: for Eur. Alc. 103, v. sub νεαλής.

νεολαμπής, *ēs*, shining anew, Manetho 4. 510.

νεόλεκτος, *ov*, (λέγω II) lately collected, newly enlisted, Hesych.

νεολεξία, ἡ, the state of one newly enlisted, Gloss.

νεόληπτος, *ov*, newly taken or snatched, App. Civ. 2. 48.

νεολκίω, νεολκία, νεολκίον, worse forms for νεωλκίω, etc.

νεόλουτος, *ov*, just bathed, Hipp. 264. 16: Ep. νεόλλουτος, h. Hom. Merc. 241.

νεολόφρητος, *ov*, having just left off, Hesych., Phot.

νέομαι, contr. νεύμαι Il. 18. 136; 2 and 3 sing. contr. νείαι, νείται Od. 11. 114., 14. 152, etc.; 1 pl. νέεσθε Theocr. 18. 56; 2 pl. νέεσθε Ap. Rh., νείσθε Eur. Alc. 737; imperat. νείο Anth. P. 7. 472 (in marg.); subj. 2 sing. νείηαι Il. 1. 32; 1 pl. νέεσθε 2. 236; opt. νεοίμην 14. 335; inf. νέεσθαι Hom., contr. νείσθαι Od. 15. 88, Soph. Ant. 33; part. νέμενος Eur. El. 723 (lyr.), νέμενος Anth. P. 9. 96: Ep. impf. νείμην Theocr. 25. 207, νέοντο Il. 5. 907: Dep.: (v. sub fin.). To go or come, (mostly like εἶμι, with fut. sense, to which the inf. is the most freq. exception), πάλιν v. to go away or back, Il. 6. 189, Od. 6. 110; and often by itself to return, οἰκόνδε νέεσθαι, cf. νύστος:—in Hom. always of persons, except in Il. 12. 32, of streams, to flow back, ποταμούς δ' ἔτρεψε νέεσθαι κατὰ ῥόον, for the winds (23. 229) are taken as gods. Construct.: mostly followed by εἰς, πρὸς, ἐπὶ c. acc.; also by ὑπὸ c. acc., Il. 23. 51; by ἐπὶ c. dat., 22. 392; c. acc. only, 7. 335.—Ep. Verb. almost exclus. used in pres. and impf.; rare in Trag., v. supr. An Act. νῆο occurs in Hdt. 5. 59 (as emended by Benti); a Dor. 3 pl. fut. νησούντι in Sophron 19 Ahr.; and a lengthd. fut. νηήσομαι in Orph. H. 2. 216; the mutilated line, h. Hom. Cer. 395, proves nothing; v. Wolf Proleg. p. lv. (The Root seems to be ΝΕΞ, cf. νόσ-τος, νίσσ-ομαι, akin perh. to ΝΑΣ, νάω, v. sub νάω.)

νεομάλακτος [ᾶ], *ov*, fresh kneaded, Schol. Theocr. 4. 34.

νεομηνία σελήνη, τῇ, to the new moon, Arat. 471 (but Bekk. διχόμενι).

νεομηνία, ἡ, v. sub νουμηνία.

νεομορφο-τύπως, *ov*, in a newfangled shape, Manetho 4. 305.

νεόμωτος, *ov*, newly dedicated or initiated, Orph. H. 42. 10.

νεόνυμφος, *ov*, newly married, Sostrat. ap. Stob. 403. 50, Plut. 2. 310E.

νεόξαντος, *ov*, (ξαίνω) newly carded, Hipp. 261. 17.

νεόξεστος, *ov*, newly polished or carved, Tryph. 255.

νεόζυγής, *ēs*, (πῆγνυμι) newly fixed: lately become solid, σάρξ Galen.; ἰλὺς Plut. 2. 602 D. 2. newly built, πόλις Byz.

νεοπαθής, *ēs*, =νεοπενθής, Aesch. Eum. 514: cf. νεοπευθής.

νεοπειθής, *ēs*, lately brought to obedience, Nonn. Jo. 6. 37.

νεοπενθής, ἦτος, δ, ἡ, lately become poor, Com. in A. B. 52.

νεοπενθής, *ēs*, in new sorrow, fresh-mourning, νεοπενθέα θυμὸν ἔχουσαι Od. 11. 39; cf. νεοπαθής, —κηδής. II. pass. lately mourned; νεοπενθής φῆχε' ἐς Ἀδ' Epigr. Gr. 222, cf. 655.

νεοπέπιρος, *ov*, just ripe, Phot.

νεόπειπτος, *ov*, (πέσσω) newly baked, Arctae. Cur. M. Acut. 2. 3.

νεοπευθής, *ēs*, late-learned, as Alberti for νεοπαθῇ in Hesych., for νεοπερβῇ in Phot.

νεοπηγής, *ēs*, lately built or made, Ῥώμη Anth. P. 9. 808; γυῖα Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 146 D:—so, νεόπηκτος, *ov*, fresh-curdled, τυρὸς Batr. 38: newly burnt, κέραμος Hipp. 673. 23.

νεόπιστος, *ov*, lately believing, Eus. H. E. 5. 16.

νεόπλαστος, *ov*, newly formed, Eccl.

νεοπλεκτής, *ēs*, new-plaited, Nic. Al. 69; so —πλεκτος, Id. Fr. 2. 21.

νεο-πλουτο-πώνηρος, *ov*, wicked from new-gotten wealth, Cratin. Σεμψ. 2.

νεόπλουτος, *ov*, like ἀπρίπλουτος, newly become rich, opp. to ἀρχαῖο-πλουτος (q. v.), and so, vainglorious, like an upstart (cf. Fr. ποικίλου ρίχης), Dem. 218. 18, Arist. Rhet. 2. 9, 9; οἰκίτης v. Luc. Hist. Conscr. 20; ἀπελευθερος v. Plut. 2. 634 C; v. δειπνα Id. Lucull. 40:—hence, by a comic metaph., v. πρύξ, of a low upstart, Ar. Vesp. 1309.

νεοπλύνής, *ēs*, =sq., Soph. Fr. 391.

νεόπλυτος, *ov*, newly washed, νεόπλυτα εἶματ' ἔχοντες Od. 6. 64, cf. Hdt. 2. 37: v. sub νηπλυντος.

νεόπνευστος, *ov*, (πνέω) newly revived, Nonn. D. 25. 249.

νεόποδες, οἱ, the young off-shoots of vines, Geop. 4. 3, 6.

νεοποιέω, to make young, Argum. Eur. Med.: =νέω, Poll. 1. 221.

νεοποίητος, *ov*, newly made, renewed, Poll. 9. 18.

νεοποίκιλος and —ποίκιλος, *ov*, newly embroidered, Schol. Pind. O. 3. 8.

νεόποκος, *ov*, newly shorn, μαλλός Soph. O. C. 475.

νεοπολίτης [ι], *ov*, δ, a new citizen, a slave just enfranchised, Diod. 14. 7, Ath. 138 A; also, νεοπολίτης, Plat. ap. Poll. 9. 26:—Fem. νεοπολίτις, ἰδος, App. Civ. 1. 76.

νεοπότιστος, *ov*, newly watered, Hesych. s. v. νεοαρδέα.

νεόποτος, *ov*, (πίνω) having lately drunk, Hipp. Acut. 395.

νεοπράγῃ, = καινοτομέω, Hdn. Epimer. 63.

νεοπρεπής, ἐς, (πρέπω) *befitting young people, youthful*, Lat. *juvenilis*, Plat. Legg. 892 D. 2. *like a youth, extravagant*, v. καὶ περιεργος, opp. to εὐτελής καὶ ἀφελής, Plut. T. Gracch. 2, cf. Wytenb. 2. 334 C.

νεόπριςτος, ὄν, (πρίω) *fresh-sawn*, ἐλέφας Od. S. 404.

Νεοπτόλεμος, ὁ, surname of Pyrrhus, son of Achilles, *New-warrior*, because he came late to Troy, prob. not Homeric, v. Spitzn. II. 19. 327. Nitzsch Od. II. 505: [with a synizesis of the two first syllables, as if Νουπτ-], Soph. Ph. 4. 241, Eur. Andr. 14, Tro. 1126:—Adj., Νεοπτολέμειος τίσις, Paus. 4. 17, 4.

νεόπολις, ἡ, ποῖτ. for νεόπολις, = νεάπολις, πόλις v. a *new-founded city*, Aesch. Eum. 687.

νεόπαρθος, ὄν, or -παρθής, ἐς, *with new branches*, Choerob.

νεοπύρριγτος, ὄν, *just come out of a vapour-bath*, Hipp. 264. 17., 565. 15.

νεορράγῃς, ἐς, (✓ΡΑΓ, ῥήγνυμι) *newly rent or burst*, Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 9.

νεόρρανος, ὄν, (ῥαίνω) *newly sprinkled*, v. ξίφος a *fresh-reeking sword*, Soph. Aj. 30, 828; δάκρυα v. *newly shed*, Aristid. 2. 395 D.

νεορράφῃς, ἐς, (ῥάπτω) *newly sewn or made*, Longus 4. 14.

νεορρόφῃτος, ὄν, *having lately taken a potion*, Hipp. Acut. 395.

νεόρρυτος, ὄν, (ῥέω) *fresh-flowing*, πηγὰς γάλακτος Soph. El. 894; κάλλιπα κηροῦ Anth. P. 9. 363, 15.

νεόρρυτος, ὄν, (ῥύω) *newly drawn*, ξίφος Aesch. Ag. 1351 (v. Herm. 1311); Blomf. νεορύντω.

νέ-ορτος, ὄν, (ὀρνυμι) *newly arisen, new*, of things, Soph. O. C. 1507; of persons, δ. v. ἀδὲ νέμφα Id. Tr. 894; τὰν v. Ἐρμιόνα Id. Fr. 791.

νέος, νέα Ion. νέον, νέον, Att. also νέος, ὄν: Ion. νέος, q. v.: [sem. νέας as monosyll., Aesch. Theb. 327; and a contr. fem. νῆ, for νέα, is cited by Hdn. π. μου. λεξ. 7. 9 from Ar. (Fr. 123).] (For Root, v. fin.)

1. *young, youthful*, (of children, youths, and of men at least as old as νεο v. Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 35, cf. νεανίσκος), νέος παῖς Od. 4. 665; νέος κοῦροι Il. 13. 95; νέοι ἄνδρες often in Hom.; or alone, νέοι youths, Il. 1. 403, Hes. Sc. 251, etc.; in Att. mostly with Art., δ νέος, οἱ νέοι, Ar. Nub. 1059, etc.:—opp. to γέρον, ἡμῖν νέοι ἡδὲ γέροντες Il. 2. 789, etc.; so, ἡ νέος ἡδὲ παλαιός 14. 108, cf. Od. 1. 395, etc.: opp. to γεραίτερος, 3. 24; to προγενέστερος, 2. 29; to γεραίος, Xen. Lac. 1. 7; ἐκ νέου from a youth, from youth upwards, Plat. Gorg. 510 D, etc.; ἐκ νέων παίδων Id. Legg. 887 D; ἐκ νέων ἐβίζεσθαι Arist. Eth. N. 2. 1, 8; ἐκ νέας (sc. ψυχῆς), Plat. Rep. 409 A.—τὸ νέον, = νέότης, Soph. O. C. 1229; τὸ νέον ἅπαν ἅλ the youth, Plat. Legg. 653 D.—also of minors, νέον ὄντος ἐπὶ Thuc. 1. 107; ὄντος νεωτέρου ἐπὶ Id. 3. 26: cf. νεώτερος.

b. rarely of animals and plants, ὄρπηκες, ἔρνος Il. 21. 38, Od. 6. 163; οἱ νέοι τῶν νεβρῶν Xen. Cyn. 9, S. 2. suited to a youth, youthful, Lat. *juvenilis*, δέθλοι Pind. O. 2. 78; v. θράσος Aesch. Pers. 744; v. φροντίς youthful spirits, Eur. Med. 48; νέας διανοίας Lys. 169. 39; ἄρρων νέος τε Eur. I. A. 489, cf. Plat. Rep. 378 A; v. τε καὶ ὅς Id. Gorg. 463 E; but in Arist. Eth. N. 1. 3, 6, νέος τὴν ἡλικίαν is opp. to τὸ ἥθος νεαρός.

II. *new, fresh*, v. θάλαμος Il. 17. 36; v. ἄλγος 6. 462; (this sense elsewhere in Hom. only in Adv. νέον, v. infr.). so in Att., πῶνοι νέοι. α. παλαιοὶ συμμυγεῖς κακοὶς Aesch. Theb. 7; ο, etc.; v. αἶνος Ar. Pax 916; ἐν τοῖς μουσικοῖς τὰ νέα [μέλῃ] εὐδοκίμει Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 38.—ἡ νέα (sc. σελήνη), the new moon, Lat. *novilunium*, esp. in phrase ἐν ἡν καὶ νέα, v. ἔνος I. 2;—but, μηνὸς τῇ νέᾳ (sc. ἡμέρᾳ) on the first day of the month, Plat. Legg. 849 B;—νέον ἡμῶν Ar. Rh. 4. 1479:—in this sense rarely of persons, δ v. τάγος μακάρον Aesch. Pr. 96, cf. Ar. Pl. 960; οἱ v. θεοί, opp. to the older race, Aesch. Eum. 721, etc.

2. of events, etc., *new*, with collat. notion of unexpected, strange, τί νέον; Aesch. Ag. 85; προσδοκῶ γὰρ τὴν νέον Eur. Supp. 99; μῶν τι βουλεύει νέον; Soph. Ph. 1229, cf. 554, Thuc. 5. 50, etc.; ἀπροδοκῆτους καὶ νέους λόγους Aesch. Supp. 712; καὶνὰ νέα τ' ἀχῇ Id. Pers. 665:—this sense is more common in Comp., v. sub νεώτερος.

III. *neut. νέον* as Adv. of Time, *newly, lately, just, just now*, opp. to the long past, as well as to the present, Hom., etc.; παῖδα νέον γεγαῶτα Od. 19. 400, cf. Il. 3. 394; νέον κρατεῖν Aesch. Fr. 35, 955, etc.; also with the Art., καὶ τὸ παλαιὸν καὶ τὸ νέον Hdt. 9. 26: in Prose νεωστί (q. v.); but νέως is rare; Comp. Adv. νεωτέρος, Plat. Legg. 907 C; Sup. νεώτατα, most recently, Thuc. 1. 7:—so also, ἐκ νέας, Ion. ἐκ νέης, anew, afresh, Lat. *denovo*, Hdt. 1. 60., 5. 116.

IV. the degrees of Comp. are νεώτερος, νεώτατος, v. sub νεώτερος; but the orig. Comp. and Sup. must be looked for in the poet. forms νεαρός, νεάτος:—the form νεαίτερος is corrupt for νεαίρετος in Aesch. Fr. 316: an Ion. form νεώτατος is cited by Hesych. (From the same Root come νέος, νεαρός, νέον, νεανίας, νέαξ, νεοσός, νεοχμός, νεάτος (νῆτη), νεωστί (latest), νεάμια (lower). This Root must have been NEF-, cf. Skt. *nav-as*, *nav-yas*; Zd. *nav-a*; Lat. *nov-us*, *nov-icius*, *nov-are*, *nov-erca*, *de-nu-o*, *nup-er*, *nuntius* (*novi-ventus*?) ; Goth. *nīu-jīs* (néos); *nīu-jītha* (καὶνότης); Lith. *nau-jes*; Slav. *nov-u*:—νεβρός also is prob. for νεβρός, a young animal.)

νεός (sub. γῆ), v. sub νεός.

νεός, Ion. gen. of ναός, Hom.

νεοσίγαλλος [ῖ], ὄν, (σιγαλέω) *new and sparkling, with all the gloss on*, Pind. O. 3. 8.

νεοσκάφῃς, ἐς, *newly dug*, Lyc. 1097.

νεοσκύλευτας [ῖ], ὄν, *newly taken as booty*, Anth. P. 7. 430.

νεόσμηκτος, ὄν, (σμήχω) *newly cleaned*, θώρηκες Il. 15. 342; χαλκός Plat. Aemil. 32; κάλαμος Anth. P. 6. 227.

νεοσίλευτας [ῖ], ὄν, *new-carved*, γράμματα Anth. P. 7. 411; v. Benth. Phalar. p. 232, and cf. ἀμύλεμα.

νεοσπῆδῃς, ἐς, (σπάω) = νεοσπῆς, v. ξίφος (perhaps) *newly drawn from a wound, bloody*, Aesch. Eum. 42.

νεοσπάρaktos [ᾱ], ὄν, *newly torn*, Schol. Ar. Eq. 345.

νεοσπῆς, ἀδός, ὁ, ἡ, *newly torn away, fresh-plucked*, θαλλός Soph. Ant. 1201, Fr. 445; cf. ἀποσπῆς.

νεοσπείστος, ὄν, *newly poured as an offering*, Nonn. D. 19. 175.

νεόσπορος, ὄν, *newly sown, fresh-sown*, Aesch. Eum. 659.

νεόσσευσις, Att. νεόττ-, εὐς, ἡ, = νεοσσία, Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 6.

νεοσσένω, Att. νεοττένω, to hatch, ἐνεόττευσεν γένος Ar. Av. 699.

2. to build a nest, Lat. *nidificare*, Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 6, etc.:—Pass., ὅσα ἦν νεοσσευμένα ὀρνίθων γένηα as many as had their nests, Hdt. 1. 159.—In LXX we find a form νεοσσένω, and in Hdt. 1. c. the common reading is νεοσσευμένα, but this is erroneous, as appears from his usage of the form νεοσσή.

νεοσσία, Ion. -ίη, Att. νεοττία, ἡ, —a nest of young birds, a nest, Hdt. 3. 111, Ar. Av. 641, Plat. Rep. 548 A, Theophr. C. P. 4. 5, 7 (where the Mss. νεοσσίων); νεοττίαν ποιεῖσθαι, Lat. *nidificare*, Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 6, etc.

2. the brood of young birds, Lycurg. 166. 33.

3. a bee-hive, Joseph. Macc. 14. fin.

νεόσσιον, Att. νεόττιον, τό, Dim. of νεοσσός, νεοττός, a young bird,

nestling, chick, Ar. Av. 767, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 15.

2. the yolk (cf. λέκιθος), Menand. Ἀνδρ. 2, Diphil. Incert. 40, Hesych.—For the form νόττιον, v. νεοσσός sub fin.

νεοσσίς, Att. νεοττίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = foreg., Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 19; Παφίης νοσσίς (v. νεοσσός), of a girl, Anth. P. 9. 567:—often as n. pr. in Comedy.

νεοσσοκομέω, Att. νεοττ-, to rear chickens, Cyrill.

νεοσσο-κόμος, Att. νεοττ-, ὄν, rearing chickens, Anth. P. 7. 210.

νεοσσο-ποιέομαι, Att. νεοττ-, Med., = νεοσσένω, Longi. 44.

νεοσσοποιία, Att. νεοττ-, ἡ, hatching, hatching-time, Diosc. 2. 60.

νεοσσός, Att. νεοττός, ὁ, (νέος) a young bird, nestling, chick, Il. 2. 311.,

9. 323, Soph. Ant. 425, Ar. Av. 835, Plat., etc.

2. later also any young animal, as a young crocodile, Hdt. 2. 68; of young children (as

Macduff speaks of his 'pretty chickens'), Aesch. Cho. 256, 501, and often

in Eur., cf. Monk Alcest. 414, Plat. Legg. 776 A:—and in fem., ἡν

νεοττός καὶ νέα (sc. Laïs) Epicr. Ἀντλ. 1. 15; in pl. young bees, Xen.

Oec. 7, 34, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 11.—Ἄρεος v. a chick of Mars, a bold

boy, Plat. Com. Πείρ. 6; as a collective, ἵππων v. the horse's brood,

Aesch. Ag. 825.—The dissyll. form νόσος is cited in A. B. 109, from

Aesch. (Fr. 110), and Dind. restores νόττιον for νεόττιον in Ar. Av. 547,

767, cf. Menand. Ἀνδρ. 2;—which must be regarded as exceptions to

the rule of Phryn. p. 206, that these forms are δδοκίμα, cf. νεοσσένω fin.

νεοσσοτροφέον, Att. νεοττ-, τό, a place for rearing young birds,

chicken-hutch, Columella 8. 15.

νεοσσο-τροφέω, Att. νεοττ-, to rear young birds:—Pass. to be reared

in the nest, of a child, Ar. Nub. 999, cf. Philo 2. 200.

νεόσσυτος, ὄν, *just having hastened to or from*, Hesych.

νεοσσύτης, ἐς, (ἵστημι) *newly settled*, δῆμος Plut. 2. 321 D.

νεοστάλως, ὄντος, ὁ, ἡ, = νεοδάκρυτος, Hesych.

νεόστεπτος, ὄν, *fresh-crowned*, Opp. H. 1. 198:—so, νεοστεφής, ἐς,

Epigr. Gr. 665, Hesych.

νεοστράτευτος, ὄν, a recruit, Lat. *tiro*, App. Civ. 2. 74.

νεόστροφος, ὄν, *newly twisted*, νευρή Il. 15. 469.

νεοσύλλεκτος, ὄν, = sq., Dion. H. 8. 13., 11. 23, Joseph. B. J. 1. 17, 1.

νεοσύλλογος, ὄν, *newly levied*, Polyb. 3. 70, 10, etc.

νεοσύστατος, ὄν, *just put together*, Galen.:—having newly joined a sect,

a proselyte, Joseph. B. J. 2. 8, 9.

νεοσφαγής, ἐς, *fresh-slaughtered*, Soph. Tr. 1130, Aj. 898, Eur. Ilec.

894; νεοσφαγή που τόνδε προσελύσαν φόνον Soph. Aj. 546.

νεοσφακτος, ὄν, = νεοσφαγής, v. αἶμα Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 6:—also νεό-

σφαξ, ἄγος, ὁ, ἡ, Nic. ap. Ath. 126 B.

νεοσπῆδῃς, ἐς, *just split or cloven*, ὄρος Nonn. D. 25. 307.

νεοτελής, ἐς, *just-ended*, Hesych.

II. *newly initiated*, Plat.

Phaedr. 250 E, Luc. D. Meretr. 11. 2.

νεοτερπής, ἐς, *with new delight*, Opp. H. 3. 352, etc.:—neut., as Adv.,

Id. C. 2. 584.

νεότευκτος, ὄν, *newly wrought*, κασιτέρος Il. 21. 592; εἰκάν Epigr.

Gr. 311.

νεοτευχής, ἐς, = foreg., δίφροι Il. 5. 194, cf. Theocr. 1. 28.

νέότης, πτος, ἡ, (νέος) youth, juvenia, ἐκ νεότητος .. ἐς γῆρας Il. 14.

86; ἀτέμνοντα νεότητος 23. 445; ἐρατήν γὰρ ἀπωλέσαμεν νεότητα,

i. e. we died young, Simon. 92; and in Att., as Eur. H. F. 637, Fr. 138, Ar.

Ach. 214; ἐπὶ νεότητος in one's youth, Id. Vesp. 1190.

2. youthful

spirit, impetuosity, Hdt. 7. 13: in bad sense, rashness, hastiness, petu-

lance, ἀκολασία καὶ v. Plat. Apol. 26 E; v. καὶ ἀνοία Andoc. 20. 28;

in pl., αἱ v. ἀρρενες Crates Theb. 4 Bgk.; αἱ v. ἀρρενες Anth. P. 9.

359. 7.

II. collective, like νεολαία, a body of youth, the youth,

esp. all of military age, Lat. *juventus*, Hdt. 4. 3., 9. 12, Pind. 1. 8 (7).

150, Thuc. 2. 8, 20, etc.

νεοτήσιος, ὄν, youthful, Pseudo-Phoc. 201, Antipho ap. Stob. 422. 31.

νεότμητος, Dor. -τμήτος, ὄν, *newly cut, cut off, cut up, divided*, Plat.

Tim. 80 D, Theocr. 7. 134, etc.

νεότοκος, ὄν, *new-born*, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 5, Plut. 2. 320 C.

II. parox. νεοτόκος, ὄν, act. *having just brought forth*, Eur. Bacch. 701,

Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 3; νεοτόκος σπαργῶσα μαστός Dion. H. 1. 79.

νεότομος, ὄν, *fresh cut or ploughed*, ὄνυχος ἀλοκὶ νεοτόμῃ Aesch. Cho.

25; v. πλήγματα *newly inflicted*, Soph. Ant. 1283.

II. *fresh*

cut off, fresh cut, εἶλε Eur. Bacch. 1171.

νεοτρεφής, ἐς, *newly reared*, Eur. Heracl. 91, Christod. Ecphr. 276.

νεοτρίβῃς, ἐς, = sq., Pseudo-Phocyl. 155.

νεότριπτος, ὄν, *fresh pressed*, γλεῦκος Nic. Al. 299.

νεότροφος, ὄν, = νεοτερπής, Aesch. Ag. 724, Cratin. Incert. 158.

νεότρωτος, *ov*, (τιπρώσκω) lately wounded or hurt, Hipp. Fract. 769; *v. ἔλκη* fresh sores, Diosc. 4. 115.
 νεόττεισις, νεοττιά, νεόττιον, νεοττίς, νεοττοκομῶ, νεοττοποιέω, νεοττός, νεοττοτροφέω, *v. sub νεοσσ-*.
 νεοττοτροφία, *ἡ*, a rearing of young birds, M. Anton. 9. 9.
 νεοτύρος, *δ*, new cheese, Alex. Trall. 12. 726.
 νεοურγέω, to make new, renew, Anth. P. append. 357, Alciphro 3. 52.
 νεοურγής, *ἑς*, =sq., Plut. Aemil. 5, Alciphro 3. 57.
 νεοურγός, *ον*, (*ἐργω) new-made, new, ἱμάτιον Plat. Legg. 445 E. 2.
 newly wrought or tilled, γῆ Theophr. C. P. 3. 13, 3.
 νεοურγός, *ον*, (ναύς, ἐργον) a shipbuilder, Poll. 1. 84.
 νεο-ούτατος, *ον*, (οὐτάω) lately wounded, ἄλλον .. νεούτατον, ἄλλον δούτον Il. 18. 536, cf. 13. 539, Hes. Sc. 157, 253.
 νεοφάνης, *ἑς*, just come into sight, Eccl., cited from Eust. Od.
 νεοφάντης, *οὐ*, *δ*, one newly initiated (cf. ἱεροφάντης), Orph. H. 3. 9.
 νεοφάτος, *ον*, lately slain, Hesych.
 νεοφειγής, *ἑς*, shining anew, Manetho 2. 489.
 νεοφθαρτος, *ον*, newly ruined or killed, Hesych. *s. v.* νεόφθιτος, Cyrill.: —so, νεοφθίτος, *ον*, =foreg., Hesych.; and νεοφθίμενος, *η*, *ον*, Nonn. D. 25. 274, etc.
 νεοφθοῖτος, *ον*, having just begun to roam about, Coluth. 383. II. pass. newly trodden, Anth. P. 7. 699.
 νεοφθονος, *ον*, lately killed; *v. αἶμα* fresh-shed, Eur. El. 1172.
 νεοφθρων, *δ*, *ἡ*, childish in spirit, *v. l.* Panyas. I. 11:—often as prop. n.
 νεοφυής, *ἑς*, new-grown, shooting up anew, Poll. 1. 231.
 νεοφυία, *ἡ*, new growth, τῶν πτερῶν Clem. A. 221.
 νεοφύρατος [ῶ], *ον*, newly kneaded, Schol. Theocr. 4. 34.
 νεοφύτεία, *ἡ*, the planting of young trees, Gloss.
 νεοφύτειον, *τό*, a young plantation, nursery-ground, Gloss.
 νεοφύτος, *ον*, newly planted, Ar. ap. Poll. I. 231, LXX (Ps. 143. 12). II. metaph. a new convert, neophyte, 1 Ep. Tim. 3. 6; so, *v. πίστις* Eccl.
 νεοφύτιστος, *ον*, lately baptized, C. I. 9810, etc.
 νεοχάλκευτος, *ον*, newly forged, Βέλη Nicet. Ann. 259 A.
 νεοχάρακτος, *ον*, newly imprinted, ἔχουσ Soph. Aj. 6.
 νεοχέρσος γῆ, fallow land newly broken up, Hesych., ubi νεωχ-
 νεοχμῶ, =νεοχμῶ, Procop., Suid., *v. Schäf.* Greg. 545:—so also νεοχμίζω, Hesych.; and νεοχμία, *ἡ*, =νεοχμῶσις, Id.
 νεοχμός, *ον*, =νέος, new, always of things, μέλος *v.* ἄρχε Alcman I; νεοχμῶσις δὲ δὴ νόμος Ζεὺς .. κρατύνει Aesch. Pr. 150; κακὸν Id. Pers. 693, Eur. Hipp. 866; *τὴ φρουρία* *v.*; Id. I. T. 1162, cf. Tro. 260; μῦθος Ib. 231; rare in Com. and only in lyr. passages, *v. ἄθρυμα* Cratin. Od. 16; τέρας Ar. Ran. 1372, Thesm. 701. II. of political innovations, νεοχμὸν τί ποιεῖν, Lat. *novas res tentare*, Hdt. 9. 99, 104: οὐδενὶ νεοχμῷ ἀρεσκόμενος Dio C. 38. 3:—Adv. -ῶς, Hipp. 598. 12:—Never in good Att. Prose. [νεοχμ-, Aesch. Pers. I. c., Eur. Tro. 231, Bacch. 216, etc.]
 νεοχμῶ, =νεωτερίζω, esp. to make political innovations, Lat. *res novas tentare*, mostly with a neut. Adj., μῦθον ἄλλο νεοχμοῦν κατὰ τινα Hdt. 4. 201; μῦθον νεοχμῶσαι κατὰ τινα Id. 5. 19; πολλὰ νεοχμῶσε caused many innovations, Thuc. 1. 12, cf. Dion. H. I. 89., 5. 74. II. to renovate, renew, ἀπερ αὐτὸς νεοχμοῖ Arist. Mund. 7. 1.
 νεόχμωσις, *ἡ*, innovation, Hesych.; in pl. strange phenomena, Arist. Mund. 5. 10. 2. renovation, ἐνδύμιος Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 3.
 νεόχνοσος, *ον*, with the first down or beard, Anth. P. 8. 165.
 νεόχρηστος, *ον*, dub. word in Diodot. ap. Stob. 251. 28, where the sense requires some word meaning youthful, tender.
 νεόχρυστος, *ον*, newly plastered, Diod. Excerpt. 542. 92, App. Civ. I. 74.
 νεόχυτος, *ον*, (χέω) newly poured forth, *v. μέλεα* Poeta ap. Dion. H. de Comp. 17; vulgo νεύλυστα.
 νεῶν, only used in aor. I. (νέος) to renovate, change, νέωσιν Aesch. Supp. 534:—Med., τὰφους ἐνέωσαντο had been restored, Hipp. P. append. 147; cf. ἀνανεόμαι. II. =νεῶν, ἐνέωσμεν νεώματα Greg. Naz. νέποδες, οἱ:—in Od. 4. 404, the seals are called νέποδες καλῆς Ἀλο-σόδνης, i. e. prob. the young ones or children of Halosydne; for Eust. says that νέπος was, κατὰ γλῶσσάν τινα, =ἀπύργος (1502. 36); and thus the Alexandr. Poets took it, ἀθάνατοι δὲ καλεῖσθαι εἰσι νέποδες Theocr. 17. 25; Γοργόπολιος νέποδες Cleon. Sic. ap. E. M. 389. 28; ὁ Κεῖος Ἰαλίκου νέπος Call. Fr. 77, cf. Ap. Rh. 4. 1745. Hence Curt. takes the Root to be the same as that of ἀνεψίος, Lat. *nepos*, *neptes*.—Other Gramm. invented strange derivs., I. acc. to Apion from νε- (for νη- privat.), πούς, the footless ones: but no such privat. syll. as νε- is heard of elsewhere, unless it be allowed in νέκαρ. 2. acc. to Apoll. Lex. 472, Et. Gud. 405. 49, from νέω, νῆχω, to swim, and so =νεητόδες, web-footed;—and it certainly was taken to mean water-animals, fish, even by Call., θαλασσεῶν μυηδότεροι νεψύδων Fr. 160, cf. Nic. Al. 468, 485, Anth. P. 6. 11., 11. 63, Nonn. Jo. 6. 40;—so acc. to the Paris Ms., in h. Hom. Ar. 78, ἐκαστὰ τε φύλα νεποῦδων.—The sing. νέπος occurs in Call. Fr. 77, Nic. Al. 485; and acc. νέποδα = ἰχθύν in a bad Epigr. ap. Schäf. Greg. 682.
 νέρθε, and before a vowel or metri grat. νέρθεν, *v. sub ἐνέρθε*.
 νέρτατος, *η*, *ον*, =ἐνέρτατος, the lowest, Hesych.
 νερέριος, *α*, *ον*, underground, Lat. *inferus*, Orph. Arg. 1369, Anth. P. 9. 459, etc.; οἱ νερέριοι Ib. 7. 601.
 νερέριος-δρόμος, *ον*, *δ*, the courier of the dead, Luc. Peregr. 41.
 νερέριοναντις, *εως*, *δ*, prophet of the nether-world, Theod. Prodr.
 νερέριος-μορφος, *ον*, shaped like the dead, Manetho 4. 555.
 νέρερος, *α*, *ον*, in Eur. Phoen. 1020 also *ος*, *ον*, =ἐνέρτερος, lower, nether, Lat. *inferior*, a Comp. without any Posit. in use (cf. νέρθε, ἐνέρθε), νερέρια προσήμενος κώμη Aesch. Ag. 1618, (but, *v. κώμη*, in Eur. Alc. 459, of Charon's boat); τὰ δ' ὑπέρτερα νέρτερα θῆσαι Ar. Lys.

772. 2. mostly as a Posit., ἡ νερέρια θεός Soph. O. C. 1548; νέρτεροι θεοί (v. l. for ἐνέρτεροι Il. 15. 225), Aesch. Pers. 622, Soph. Ant. 602, etc.; νέρτεροι alone, Lat. *inferi*, the dead, Aesch. Pers. 619, etc.; also, *v. πλάκες*, χθάν, δώματα the world below, Soph. O. C. 1577, Eur. Alc. 47, 1073.
 νέρτος, *δ*, an unknown bird of prey, Ar. Av. 303.
 Νερώνια (ἱερά), τὰ, the festival of Nero, Dio C. 61. 21, al.:—Adj. Νερωνιανός, *ἡ*, *ον*, Plut. Galb. 17.
 νεστορίς, ἰδος, *ἡ*, a kind of cup, Ath. 488 F.
 Νέστωρ, *οπος*, *δ*, Nestor, Il., etc.:—Adj. Νεστόρεος, *η*, *ον*, Il.; Νεστέ-ριος, *α*, *ον*, Pind.
 νέτωπον, τό, oil of bitter almonds, Hipp. 265. 44, 49, etc.: also νετώ-πιον, Hesych.
 νεύμα, τό, (νέω) a nod or sign, Thuc. 1. 134; νεύματος ἔνεκα for a mere nod, i. e. without cause, Xen. An. 5. 8, 20: generally, an expression of will, command, μονοψήφιος νεύμασι Aesch. Supp. 373; ἀπὸ νεύματος προστάττειν τινί Polyb. 22. 21, 9. 2. approval, sanction, *v. φέρειν* τινί Philostr. 719, cf. C. I. 373. II. a sloping of land, Dion. P. 517.
 νεύμαι, *v. sub νείμαι*.
 νεύρα, Ion. -ρή, *ἡ*, (cf. νεύρον) a string or cord of sinew, a bowstring, in Hom. and Hes. the prevailing sense; called, from its being twisted, ἐϋστρεφής, νεόστρεφος Il. 15. 463, 469; βαρύφθογγος Pind. 1. 6 (5). 50; so in Soph. Ph. 1005, Eur. Bacch. 784, Xen. An. 4. 2, 28, etc.: in Il. 8. 328, ῥῆξε δὲ οἱ νευρήν, some take it =νεύρον, the sinew of the hand, but just above (324) we have ἦκε δ' ἐπὶ νευρῇ [ὀίστην], and there is no reason against taking it in the usual sense; distinguished from νείρον by Arist. II. A. 5. 2, 9; μύες ἐβοήθησαν διατραγύντες τὸς *v.* Id. Rhet. 2. 24, 6. 2. the string of a harp, Poll. 4. 62. 3. a with, LXX (Judic. 16. 7).
 νευράς, ἄδος, *ἡ*, a plant, also called ποτήριον, Diosc. 3. 17, Plin. 27. 97. II. another plant, called μανικόν, Plin. 21. 105.
 νευρελή, *ἡ*, poet. for νευρά, Theocr. 25. 213.
 νευρ-ένδετος, *ον*, bound with a string, strung, Manetho 5. 163.
 νευρή, *ἡ*, Ion. for νευρά, νευρήφι, νευρήφιν, Ep. gen. and dat.
 νευρικός, *ἡ*, *ον*, diseased in the sinews, Antyll. p. 229. Matth.
 νευρίνος, *η*, *ον*, made of sinews, Arist. G. A. 5. 7. 17. II. made or consisting of fibres, Plat. Polit. 279 E, Strab. 154.
 νευρίον, τό, Dim. of νεύρον, Hipp. Mochl. 842.
 νευρίς, ἰδος, *ἡ*, Dim. of νευρά, Arcad. 69. 26.
 νευρίτης λίθος, *δ*, a sinew-like stone, Orph. Lith. 742.
 νευρο-βάτης, *οὐ*, *δ*, a rope-dancer; *v.* Ducang. append.
 νευρο-εἰδής, *ἑς*, like sinews; τὸ *v.* =λεϊμάνιον, Diosc. 4. 16, Plin. 20. 28.
 νευρο-θλαστος, *ον*, bruised in the sinews, Galen. 13. 712.
 νευρόκαυλος, f. l. for ἐννευρόκαυλος.
 νευρο-κοπή, to hamstring, hough, Polyb. 31. 12, 11, Strab. 772, etc.
 νευρο-ῥάλος [ῶ], *ον*, with sounding strings, χορδῇ Anth. P. 9. 410.
 νευρομήτρα, *v. sub νευρομήτρα*.
 νεύρον, τό, (*v. sub* fin.): I. a sinew, tendon, i. e. the gristly end of a muscle by which it is attached to the bone, of beasts as well as men, (in later writers τένων, τόνος, and in late Medic. authors ἀπνεύρωσις); this sense in Hom. only once, in pl., of the tendons at the feet, περὶ δ' ἔγχεος αἰχμῇ νεύρα διεσχίσθη Il. 16. 316; often in Hipp. and Att.; τὰ νεύρα οἷα ἐπτείνεσθαι καὶ ἐφίεσθαι [τὰ ὀστά] Plat. Phaedo 98 D; *v. ἐξ ἰων* [γίγνεται] Id. Tim. 82 C; σάρκες καὶ *v.* Ib.; εὔκειται μοι τὸ σῶμα ἐξ ὀστέων καὶ *v.* Id. Phaedo 98 C; often in Arist.; (in H. A. 5. 2, 9 it is used like an Adj., but perh. νεύρινον, like a sinew, is the true reading);—also, νεύρον ἐναιμον a vein, Hipp. 425. 48. 2. metaph., in pl., nerves, vigour, τὰ νεύρα τῆς τραγωδίας, of the lyric odes, Ar. Ran. 862; ὑποτέμνεται τὰ νεύρα τῶν πραγμάτων Aeschin. 77. 27; so, ἐκτείνεω ὥσπερ τὰ νεύρα ἐκ τῆς ψυχῆς Plat. Rep. 411 B; ἐκτ. τὰ νεύρα [οἶνον] Plut. 2. 602 C; cf. ἐκνευρίζω; also, νεύρα ἔχειν Dem. 432. 10: cf. *is*. II. a cord made of sinew, for fastening the head of the arrow to the shaft, γλοφίδας τε λαβὼν καὶ νεύρα βύεα (where some take it =νευρήν), Il. 4. 122; but it cannot be so just below (151), νεύρον τε καὶ ὄγκους; so, δέρματα συρράπτειν νεύρῳ βοῦς Hes. Op. 542: the cord of a sling, Xen. An. 3. 4, 17, cf. Q. Sm. 11. 112:—also, a bowstring, like νευρά, Polyb. 4. 56, 3, App. Mithr. 107, Nonn., etc.:—the string of a lyre, Anth. P. 9. 584, Luc. D. Marin. I. 4. III. of the fibres of plants, Plat. Polit. 280 C. IV. of the nerves, as the organs of sensation proceeding from the brain, not till Galen's time. V. like Lat. *nervus* =*genis*, Plat. Com. Φα. I. 19. (With νευρά, νευ-*ον*, cf. Lat. *nervus*, *nervus*, *nervus* (guts), *nervus* =*osus* :—but the Root must have been *snar*, cf. O. I. G. *snar-a*, *snar-akha*, *snar-or* (snare), and prob. Skt. *snā-yus*, *snā-sā* (tendo, nervus), Zd. *snā* (tendo).)
 νευρο-νοσος, *ον*, diseased in the sinews, Manetho 4. 501.
 νευρο-πᾶχης, *ἑς*, having thick sinews, restored in Hipp. 278. 49, for νευροπάχης by Lob. Phryn. 535.
 νευρο-πλεκής, *ἑς*, plaited with sinews, Anth. P. 6. 107.
 νευρο-ποιητικός, *ἡ*, *ον*, making sinews, Galen. 5. 12.
 νευροράβειν, to stitch or mend shoes, Plat. Euthyd. 294 B, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 5.
 νευροράβικός, *ἡ*, *ον*, of or for shoe-mending, cobbling, Poll. 7. 154.
 νευροράβος, *δ*, (νέυρον II, ῥάπτω) one who stitches with sinews, a mender of shoes, cobbler, Ar. Eq. 739, Plat. Rep. 421 A; cf. ῥομφαίς. II. one who makes strings for the lyre, Lycurg. ap. Schol. Plat. I. c.
 νευρο-σίδηρος, *α*, *ον*, with iron sinews, Jo. Chrys.
 νευρο-σπᾶδής, *ἑς*, (νέυρον II, σπᾶω) drawn by the string, *v. ἀτρακτος* the arrow drawn and just ready to fly, Soph. Ph. 290.
 νευρόσπασμα, τό, =νευροσπαστον, E. M. 454. 17, Phot.

νευροσπαστέω, *to put in motion by strings, draw as by a string*, Porphyr. ap. Stob. Ecl. 2. 380; esp. of puppets, Diod. Excerpt. 606. 67; **μὴ νευροσπαστούμενος ἀψύχων δίκην ὀργάνων** Clem. Al. 598, cf. Philo 1. 28, M. Anton. 7. 3. II. Pass. *to be caught by drawing a string*, of birds, Ath. 391 A.

νευρο-σπάτης, *ov, ὁ, a puppet-show man*, Arist. Mund. 6. 15. **νευροσπαστία**, *ἡ, motion by means of strings*, M. Anton. 6. 28, 7. 29: —so, **ἡ νευροσπαστική**, *the art of the νευροσπάτης*, Eust. 457. 38.

νευρὸ-σπαστος, *ov, (σπάω) drawn by strings, ἀγάλματα v. puppets moved by strings*, Hdt. 2. 48; τὰ νευρὸσπαστα *puppets*, Xen. Symp. 4. 55, Luc. de Syr. D. 16, etc.

νευρο-τενής, *és, stretched by sinews, παγίς v. a snare of gut*, Anth. P. 6. 109.

νευροτομέω, *to cut the sinews*, Oribas. 286 Matth.

νευρο-τόμος, *ov, cutting sinews*, Manetho 5. 221.

νευρὸ-τρωτος, *ov, wounded in the sinews or tendons*, Galen. 13. 344.

νευρο-χάρης, *és, delighting in the bowstring or in the lyre*, epith. of Apollo, Anth. P. 9. 525, 14.

νευρο-χονδρώδης, *és, (ἔδος) neuro-cartilaginous*, Galen. 4. 157.

νευρώω, (**νεύρον**) *to strain the sinews, to nerve, τινα* Philo 2. 48: —mostly in Pass., **σῶμα νευρωμένον** Alciophro 3. 49. II. **νευέ-ρωται**, *sensu obsc.*, Ar. Lys. 1078; cf. **νεύρον v.**

νευρώδης, *és, =νευροειδής, sinewy*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 18; **τένων** Id. Art. 797; **κεφαλή** Plat. Tim. 75 B; **φλέψ** Arist. H. A. 3. 5, 13, etc. II. τὸ νευράδες *the nervous system*, Galen.

νεύσις, *ἡ, (νέω) inclination of lines towards a point*, Tim. Locr. 100 D, Arist. P. A. 1. 3, 11, Plat. 2. 1122 C. II. **νεύσις** *τινός by his sanction*, C. I. 8633.

νεύσις, *ἡ, (νέω, νεύσομαι) swimming*, Arist. P. A. 1. 1, 7, 4. 12, 8, al. **νευστάζω**, (**νέω**) *to nod, νευστάζω κύρῳθι βριαρῷ*, of a warrior threatening his foe, Il. 20. 162; ὄφρυσι νευστάζων, of one making signs, Od. 12. 194; ἦσται νευστάζων κεφαλῇ, μεθύοντι ἑοικώς of one fainting, 18. 240, cf. 154, Theocr. 25. 260: later also *to be nodding, dropping asleep*, like νυστάζω, Bion 3. 3.

νευστέον, *verb. Adj. of νέω, one must swim*, Plat. Rep. 453 D.

νευστήρ, *ἦρος, ὁ, (νέω, νεύσομαι) a swimmer, sailor*, Hesych.

νευστικός, *ἡ, ὅν, able to swim*, ῥα Plat. Soph. 220 A, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 19, al.; τὰ νευστικά Ib. 1. 5, 7, al.; *v. μέρος animals that can swim*, Plat. Polit. 221 E.

νευστικός, *ἡ, ὅν, (νέω) inclining*, cited from Philo.

νευστός, *ἡ, ὅν, (νέω, νεύσομαι) =κολυμβάς*, Luc. Lexiph. 13.

νέω Hom., etc.: fut. **νέωσ** Od., etc.: aor. **ἔνευσα** Ep. **νέωσα**: pf. **νένευκα** Eur., etc.: cf. **ἀνα-, ἀπο-, ἐπι-, κατα-, συν-νέω**. (From ✓NET or NT, cf. **νεν-στάζω** and **νυστάζω**, **νύ-σταλος**, Lat. **nu-o** (in-**nu-o**), **nu-to**, **nu-tus**, **nu-men**; but the connexion of **co-niv-ere**, **niv-tare** is dub.) *To incline in any direction*: 1. *to nod or beckon*, as a sign, **νέωσ** μέν τοι ἐγὼ κεφαλῇ Od. 16. 283; **νέωσ** Ἀίας Φοίνικι Il. 9. 223, cf. Od. 17. 330; **νέωσαν** ἐς ἀλλήλους h. Hom. 6. 9: c. inf. *to beckon* to one to do a thing, in token of command, Hom. (v. ὄφρυσ); **νεανίας δ' ἔνευσε** παρβένον λαβεῖν Eur. Hec. 545; **v. μόνον πρὸς τοὺς ἐπερωτῶντάς τι** Alex. Παράσ. 1. 3.

2. *to nod or bow in token of assent*, ἐπ' ὄφρυσιν **νέωσ** (v. sub ἔπινεύω, ὄφρυσ); so, *v. ἐπὶ γλεφάρῳ Pind. I. 8 (7). 100; **νέωσον**, Κρονίων, Id. P. 1. 137; **νέωσον**, τέκνον, πείσῃτη Soph. Ph. 484:—c. acc. et inf. *to grant, assure, promise that...*, **νέωσ** δέ οἱ λαὸν σοὶ ἐμμεναί Il. 8. 246, v. Pind. O. 7. 121, Anth. P. 6. 244:—also c. acc. rei, *to grant, promise*, **νέωσ** δέ οἱ κούρη h. Hom. Cer. 445, 463; **νέωσται** τῶν ἀδύκων χάριν Soph. O. C. 248, cf. Eur. Alc. 978.*

3. *generally, to nod, bend forward*, of warriors charging, Il. 13. 133, 16. 217, cf. Hdt. 2. 48; so of a crest, **λόφος καθύπερθε ἔνευεν** Il. 3. 337, etc.; of ears of corn, **στάχυες νέωειν** ἔραζε Il. 5, etc.; *v. κάτω to stoop*, Eur. El. 839; *v. ἐς τὴν γῆν* Ar. Vesp. 1110, cf. Theocr. 22. 90:—also c. acc. cogn., **οὕτω νῶν μνηστήρες. νέωειν κεφαλὰς, δεδμημένοι** Od. 18. 237; **ἐς πέδον κέρα νέωσι φόβῳ** Soph. Ant. 270, cf. 441.

4. *to incline in any way*, *v. ἀπὸ τινος εἰς τι to incline towards*, Thuc. 4. 100; *v. ταῦτόν v. to tend to the same point*, Plat. Legg. 945 E; ἄλλως v. Theocr. 7. 109:—of countries, etc., like Lat. *vergere*, *to slope*, *v. εἰς εἶδιν*, πρὸς μεσημβρίαν, ἐπὶ τὴν θάλατταν, Polyb. 1. 42, 6., 73, 5, etc.; **μηδαμῶν v. to be in equilibrium**, Id. 6. 10, 7; **ταῖς πρῆραις ἔξω νένοντα** τὰ ἀκάφρ. I. 26, 12:—of lines, *to incline and meet* so as to form an angle, Arist. An. Post. 1. 10, 3:—metaph. *to be inclined*, *v. εἰς ὄργον* Anth. Plat. 136; *ἐπὶ χάρτι* Phalar. Ep. 78; *πρὸς γαστήρα* Ath. 659 A; *πρὸς ὄθλο* Poeta Ar. 2. 34 A.

II. *metaph. to decline, fall away*, ἐκ. τῶν ποτε λαμπρῶν **νέει** βίος, **νέει** δὲ τύχα Eur. Fr. 152. **νεφέλη**, *ἡ, (νέφος) a cloud, mass of clouds* (distinguished from ὀμίχλη, a mist or fog, Arist. Meteor. 1. 9, 4), Hom., Hes., etc.:—the Homeric epithets being **κτανέην**, **μέλαινα**, **ποφυρέν**; **ἐπιβρόμιον νεφέλας στρατός** Pind. P. 6. 11; see the description in Ar. Nub. 323 sq.—The more common form is **νέφος**, esp. in Prose, though Xen. has **νεφέλη**, An. 1. 8, 8; and Theophr. uses **νεφέλαι** in the special sense of *fleecy clouds*, Lat. *vellera*, Sign. Pluv. 1. 13; cf. **νεφέλιον**. 2. *metaph. νεφέλη* δέ *μιν ἀμφεκάλυψεν* *κτανέην*, of death, Il. 20. 417; *τὸν δ' ἄχεος νεφέλη* *ἐκάλυψε* *a cloud of sorrow*, 17. 591, Od. 24. 315, cf. Soph. Ant. 528; so, **πολλέμον v. Simon**. 92; **φόνον v. Pind.** N. 9. 90; **Κενταύρου φονία νεφέλα**, i. e. with his blood, Soph. Tr. 831; so, **νεφέλα** alone, Pind. I. 7 (6). 39; **κελαιναῖσι v.**, of sleep, Id. P. 1. 13.

II. *of clouds* in urine, Hipp. 40. 41 sq. 2. =νεφέλιον II. 2, Id. 102 G. 3. *a cloud on a mirror*, Arist. Insomn. 2. 8.

III. *a fine bird-net*, in pl., Ar. Av. 193, 528, Ath. 25 C; in sing., Anth. P. 6. 11, 109, 185; cf. **πηρολήτης**.

νεφέληγερέτα, Ep. for -της, ὁ, (ἀγείρω) used by Hom. only in nom. and in gen. **νεφέληγερέταο**, *cloud-gatherer*, of Zeus; acc., **ἀέρα νεφέληγερέτην** Emped. ap. Plut. 2. 683 E. [ᾧ, as in **εὐρύσπῳ**, **ἱππυτῷ**, etc., except by position, as **νεφέληγερέτα Ζεὺς**.]

νεφέληγερέτης, *εὖος, ὁ, =νεφέληγερέτα*, Q. Sm. 4. 80.

νεφέληδόν, Adv. *in the manner of clouds*, Nonn. D. 15. 1.

νεφέλιζω, *to wrap in clouds*, Schol. Il. 14. 153.

νεφέλιον, τό, Dim. of **νεφέλη**, Lat. *nubecula*, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 24, Theophr. Sign. Pluv. 1. 11., 3. 6. II. also like Lat. *nubecula*, of clouds in urine, Hipp. 213 G, etc.

2. *a cloud-like spot on the eye*, Paul. Aeg. 3. 22 (p. 25).

3. *a white speck on the nails*, Poll. 2. 146.

νεφέλο-ειδής, *és, cloud-like*, Plut. 2. 892 E.

Νεφέλο-κένταυρος, ὁ, *a cloud-centaur*, Lat. *nubigena*, Luc. V. H. 1. 16:—partly as *sprung from Ixion and the cloud*, partly as a fantastic shape such as the clouds assume, v. Ar. Nub. 346.

Νεφέλο-κοκκυγία, ἡ, (κόκκυξ) *Cloud-cuckoo-town*, built by the birds in Ar. Av. 819, al.—a satire on Athens:—**Νεφέλοκοκκυγιεύς**, ὁ, *a Cloud-cuckoo-man*, Ib. 878, 1035.

νεφέλοστάσια, τά, (**νεφέλη** III, **ἵστημι**) *a place where nets are set to catch birds*, Eust. 1928. 27.

νεφέλοφόρος, *ov, bringing clouds*, Jo. Lyd. de Magistr. 3. 32.

νεφέλομαι, Pass. *to be clouded over*, Eust. 127. 21.

νεφέλωδης, *és, cloudy, bringing clouds*, ὁ νότος Arist. Probl. 26. 20.

νεφέλωτος, ἡ, ὅν, *clouded: made of clouds*, Luc. V. H. 1. 19.

***νεφέω**, *to be clouded*, only found in compd. *συννεφέω*.

νεφίον, τό, Dim. of **νέφος**, *a small cloud*, Gloss.

νεφο-ειδής, *és, =νεφελοειδής*, Anth. P. 9. 396.

νεφόθεν, Adv. *out of the cloud*, Manass. Chron. 5436.

νεφόμενοι, Pass. *to be clouded over*, Clem. Al. 753, etc.; *νενεφόμενα βουλευόντες* Manetho 4. 518.

νεφο-ποίητος, *ov, made of clouds*, Phot.

νέφος, εὖος, τό, (v. fin.) :—*a cloud, mass or pile of clouds*, often in Hom.; **σμικροῦ νέφους ἐκπνέουσας μέγας χειμῶν** Soph. Aj. 1148;—in Prose the common form (v. **νεφέλη** I. 1); *v. ὄμβριον* Ar. Nub. 288; *v. καὶ ὀμίχλη* Plat. Tim. 49 C; *τὸν κίνδυνον παρελθεῖν ὥστερ v. Dem.* 291. 13.

2. *metaph.*, like **νεφέλη** I. 2, **θανάτου δὲ μέλον νέφος ἀμφεκάλυψεν** Il. 16. 350, Od. 4. 180; so, **λάθας νέφος** Pind. O. 7. 84; **σκότον v.**, of blindness, Soph. O. T. 1313; *v. οἰμαγῆς, στεναγμῶν* Eur. Med. 107, H. F. 1140; *v. ὄφρυν* *a cloud upon the brow*, Id. Hipp. 173; *v. μετώπῳ* Arist. Physiogn. 5. 7; *διασκεδάτε τὸ πρὸσθον νῆν v. ἐπὶ τοῦ προσώπου* Anaxandr. Incert. 6.

II. *metaph. also a cloud of men*, etc., v. **τρώων**, **περῶν**, **κολοίων** Il. 4. 274, 16. 66., 17. 755; *v. τοσοῦτο ἀνθρώπων* Hdt. 8. 109; *πολλέων v. the cloud of battle, thick of the fight*, Il. 17. 243, cf. Ar. Pax 1091; but applied by Pind. N. 10. 16, to a single hero, v. Dissen ad l. (From ✓NEF come also **νεφέ-λη**, **συννέ-νοφα** + cf. Skt. *nabh-as* (*nubes, aër*), *nabh-asayas* (*nubilus*); Lat. *nub-es*, *nub-ula*; O. Norse *nifl*; O. H. G. *nib-ul* (*nebel*):—Curt. denies the connexion of **κνέφ-ας**, **γνόφ-ος**, etc., Gr. Et. p. 694.)

νεφρίδιος, α, *ov, (νεφρός) of the kidneys, τὸν v. the fat of the kidneys*, Hipp. 661. 38; but Lob. Phryn. 557 would alter it into **νεφριαῖον**, as in Diosc. 2. 87.

νεφρίτις (sc. *νόσος*), ἡ, *a disease in the kidneys, gravel in the kidneys*, Hipp. Aph. 1248, etc., cf. 1256; acc. **νεφρίτιν** Thuc. 7. 15; but, **φθίσιν νεφρίτιδα** (where it is used as Adj.), Hipp. 540. 20.

νεφρίτικός, ἡ, ὅν, *affected with νεφρίτις*, Alex. Trall. 9. 545.

νεφρο-ειδής, *és, like a kidney*, Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 22, al.

νεφρο-μήτρα, αἱ, *mostly the muscles of the loins, within which the kidneys lie*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 399 B, Poll. 2. 185; cf. **ψάα**.—The vulg. is **νευρομήτρα**, *the matrices of the muscles*, as in Rufus p. 40; but v. Casaub. Ath. l. c.

νεφρός, ὁ, in pl. *the kidneys*, Hipp. Aph. 1252, Plat. Tim. 91 A, etc.; so in dual, Ar. Ran. 475; rarely in sing. *a kidney*, Ar. Lys. 962, Euphro Ἀδ. 1. 25:—also in cookery, euphem. for ὄρχεις, Philippid. Ἀναγ. 11. (Hence **νεφρίδιος**, **νεφρίτις**, etc.; cf. O. H. G. *niero* (*niere*).)

νεφρώδης, *és, =νεφροειδής*, Arist. P. A. 3. 7, 16.

νεφώδης, *és, =νεφροειδής*, like a cloud, Strab. 145.

II. *cloudy, bringing clouds*, ὁ νότος Arist. Probl. 26. 20. 2. of the voice, Id. Audib. 3.

νεφώσις, ἡ, (**νεφύομαι**) *an overclouding*, Philo 1. 27, Heliod. 9. 9.

νέω (A), *to go*, v. **νέομαι** sub fin.

νέω (B), *vei* Plat. Rep. 453 D, **νέομεν** Pind. Fr. 239, inf. (v. infr.), part. **νέων** Od. 5. 344, Plat.: impf. **ένεον** Ar., Ep. **έννεον** Il. 21. 11:—fut. **νέσομαι** Hesych., **νευσούμαι** Xen. An. 4. 3, 12: aor. **έννεσα** (δ-) Plat. Parm. 137 A, (έξ-) Eur. Hipp. 470, Thuc. 2. 90: pf. **νένευκα** (δια-) Plat. Rep. 441 C: with the forms, cf. **πλέω**, **πλείσομαι**, etc.: (for Root, v. fin.):—*to swim*, **χείρεσσι νέων** Od. 5. 344; **ἴξε νέων** 442; **νέειν οὐκ έπιστάμενοι** Hdt. 8. 89, cf. 6. 44; **οὕτε έπαιτ. νέων** Thuc. 7. 30.

2. *metaph. of shoes that are too large, έννεον έν ταῖς έμβάσιον was floating in my shoes, as if they were boats*, Ar. Eq. 321; like Lat. *natare*, Casaub. Theophr. Char. 4. Heind. Hor. Sat. 1. 3, 32; **νέιν έξ ύπτιας**, v. ύπτιος 11. fin. (The Root was prob. NET or NT, whence fut. **νέυσομαι**, etc., **νέυσις**, **νευστέον**, **νευστήρ**, prob. also akin to **νήχω**, **νήχομαι**:—Lat. *no, nato*.)

νέω (C), fut. **νήσω**: aor. 1 **έννησα**:—Pass., aor. **ένήσθην**: pf. **νέννημαι**: cf. **ένπνεω** (for Root, v. fin.). *To spin*, Hom. only aor. med., **άσσα οὐ νήσαντο** *Kataklysmes* the thread which they spin out to him, Od. 7. 198; in Hes. of a spider, **νεί νήματα** Op. 775; **στήμονα λεπτόν έννησα** Batr. 183; **πέπλους τε νήσαι** Soph. Fr. 391; **στήμονα νήσαι** Ar. Lys. 519; **νήσαι μαλθακαίντην κρήνην** Eupol. Incert. 19; *τὰ νένοντα* Plat.

Polit. 282 E:—a 3 pl. νῶσι occurs in Ael. N. A. 7. 12 (as if from νόω), cf. Poll. 7. 32., 10. 125, E. M. 344. 1; and Hesych. cites νῶντα νῆ-θοντα; in Eupol. Incert. 19, Meineke restores νῆσαι for νῶσαι. (From $\sqrt{\text{NE}}$ - come also νῆ-μα, νῆ-σις, νῆ-θω, νῆ-τρον; cf. Skt. *nah*, *nadh* (*nectere*); Lat. *ne-o*, *ne-tus*, *ne-cto*; Goth. *ne-thla* (*baftis*); O. H. G. *na-an* (*nāhen*), *nā-dul*, etc.)

νέω (D), fut. νήσω Suid.: aor. ἐνήσα:—Med., aor. ἐνήσαμην Polyae. 8. 65:—Pass., aor. ἐνήσθην or -ήθη Ar. An. 7. 3: pl. νένησμαι or -ημαι (v. inf.); Ion. 3 pl. νενέσται (σν-) Hdt.; 3 sing. plqpf. ἐνένηστο Ael. V. H. 5. 6:—the pres. is used in the compds. ἐπι-, περι-νέω (qq. v.), and cf. συν-νέω. To heap, pile, heap up, πυρὰν νήσαι to pile a funeral pyre, Hdt. 1. 50, Ar. Lys. 269, cf. Thuc. 2. 52; νήσαντες εὐλα Eur. H. F. 243; ἀμφορῆς νενησμένοι Ar. Nub. 1203; ἀρτοι νενημένοι Xen. An. 5. 4, 27. (From the same Root come the longer Ep. forms νηέω, νηωρέν νῆαυ B to be full, and νάσσω seem to be akin.)

νεώ, Att. acc. of νεός (ναός).
νεωκόρεω, to be a νεωκόρος, serve, Κοτυττοῖ Synes. 178 A:—Pass., 'Εστία... νεωκεῖται ὑπὸ παρθένων Comut. N. D. 28. 2. ironically, to sweep clean, clean out, plunder a temple, Plat. Rep. 574 D, cf. Valck. Phoen. 534.
II. metaph. to keep clean and pure, νεωκεῖν ἔρωτα to cherish love in a pure heart (as in a temple), Luc. Amor. 48.

νεωκόρια, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, the office of a νεωκόρος, Anth. P. append. 256.
νεω-κόρος, ὁ, the custodian of a temple, Lat. *aedituus*, represented as a sacred officer of some distinction, v. γίγνεσθαι τοῖς θεοῖς Plat. Legg. 759 A; ἱερέας τε καὶ v. Ib. 953 A; παρὰ Μεγαβύξω τῷ τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος v. Xen. An. 5. 3, 6; βωμοῖο v. Anth. P. 11. 324:—poet. νηοκόρος, Ib. 9. 22; ναοκόρος in Hesych.
II. a title found in the Insct. and on the coins of Asiatic cities in the time of the Empire, assumed when they had built a temple in honour of their patron-god or the Emperor, as Ephesus, v. Ἀρτέμιδος, Act. Ar. 19. 35, cf. Tacit. Ann. 4. 55, Eckhel Doctr. Numm. 4. pp. 288 sq.; also, Ἐφεσίων πόλεως δις νεωκόρου τῶν Σεβαστῶν C. I. 2968, cf. 2977; τρις v. τῶν Σεβαστῶν Ib. 2972; so of Smyrna, etc.; νεωκόρος also occurs alone without any gen., 2022-23, 2189, al. (Commonly derived from κορέω, *verro*, as if the orig. sense were that of temple-sweeper: but there is no trace of this meaning till Philo 2. 236, Hesych.; whereas Suid. expl. it ὁ τὸν νεῶν κοσμών... ἀλλ' οὐχ ὁ σῶζων, and Curt. regards the Root of -κόρος to be KOP=KOA, cf. Lat. *curo*, *colo*, and v. sub αἰγιοκορεῖς, βουκόλος, αἰπόλος, AL. 1.)

νεωκίω, to haul a ship up on land, Lat. *subducere navem*, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 2, Polyb. 1. 29, 3; τὰ σκάφη Diod. 20. 47; νεωκλημένα πλοῖα Ath. 350 B:—this was done by rollers (φάλαγγες) placed under the cradle on which the ship rested.

νεωκία, ἡ, the hauling up a ship into or out of dock, ship-hauling, Arist. Phys. 8. 3, 5, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 2.

νεωκλιον, τό, a dry dock, Hesych.

νεωκός, ὁ, (ναῦς, ἔκω) one who hauls up a ship into or out of dock, a ship-hauler, Arist. Phys. 7. 5, 4, Poll. 7. 190., 10. 148; cf. ὀλκός.

νεύμα, τό, fallow land just broken up, v. sub νέω II.

νεών, ἄνος, ὁ, (ναῦς)=νεώριον, Hesych.: Ion., acc. to Phot.

νε-ώνητος, ον, newly bought, of slaves, Ar. Eq. 2, Pl. 769.

νεω-πόλις, ον, ὁ, an officer, in Asiatic cities, who often had charge of the sacred buildings, Lat. *aedilis* (cf. νεωκόρος), C. I. 2656. 1., 2671. 25., 2749, etc.; also νεωποῖός, 2824. 17, 2848; and νεοποῖός, 2785, etc.:—hence νεωποῖω to serve as νεωποῖός, 2930, 2956, 2985, etc., cf. Poll. 1. 11.

νεω-ποῖός, ὄν, (νεός) building temples: v. νεωποῖος. II. (ναῦς) building ships, Poll. 1. 84.

νε-ωπός, ὄν, (ῶψ) young-looking, Hesych.

νεωρίον, τό, to be a νεωρός or overseer of a νεώριον, Eust. 1562. 37, Phot.

νε-ώρης, ἐς, Att. for νεωρής, ἐς, Arcad. 117. 18, Theognost. Can. 45. 32: (ῶρα):—new, fresh, late, νεώρη βόστρυχον τετρημένον a lock of hair but just cut off, Soph. El. 901; εἰληφώς φόβον νεώρη Id. O. C. 730; ἄλλο νεώρες πῆμα Philet. ap. Stob. 558. 36.

νεώριον, τό, (νεωρός) a place where ships and all belonging to them are taken care of, a dockyard with its slips and storehouses, Ar. Ach. 918, Thuc. 2. 93., 3. 74, etc.; also in pl., like Lat. *navalia*, Eur. Hel. 1530, Ar. Av. 1540, Thuc. 3. 92, Lys. 129. 28., 134. 5, Plat., etc. Cf. νεώσοικοι.

νεωριο-φύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, the keeper of a νεώριον, Hesych.

νεωρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, νεωρός, Strab. 61 (but perh. νεωρίων should be read).

νεωρός, ὁ, (ναῦς, ῶρα) superintendent of the dockyard, Hesych.

νεώρος, ον, =νεωρής, Arcad. 72. 14, Hesych., Phot.

νεωρύχης, ἐς, (νεός, ὀρύσσω) newly dug, Nic. Th. 940.

νεώς, ὅ, Att. for ναός, (as λέως for λαός), a temple, gen. νεώ Ar. Pl. 733; dat. νεφῖ Antipho 146. 4; acc. νεῶν Eur. H. F. 340, Ar. Pl. 741, Xen., etc., (rarely νεῶς Bast. Ep. Crit. 176, Schaff. Greg. 164):—pl. nom. νεφῖ Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 7, etc.; acc. νεῶς Aesch. Pers. 810 (the only place in Trag. where this form occurs), Isocr. 106 B.

νέωσις, ἡ, the breaking up of a fallow; Lat. *novatio*, Gaza.

νεώσοικος, ὁ, (ναῦς, οἶκος) a dock, Ar. Ach. 96:—mostly in pl. ship-sheds, slips, docks, in which ships might be built, repaired, or laid up in winter, being parts of the νεώριον or dockyard, Hdt. 3. 45, Cratin. Pnt. 12, Andoc. 24. 21, Thuc. 7. 25, 64, Lys. 185. 20; divisim, ἐν Πειραιεὶ νεῶς εἰσιν οἶκοι Paus. 1. 29, 16.

νεώσσω, Att. -τω, from νέος, (like λιμῶντω from λιμός, λαμῶσσω from λαμός), =νεός, νεωτέρως, Theognost. Can. 43. 26, Hesych.

νεωστή, Adv. of νέος, for νέως, as μεγαλοστή for μέγας, lately, just now, Hdt. 1. 196., 2. 15, 49, al., Soph. El. 1049, Thuc. 4. 108.

νέωτα, Adv. next year, for next year, εἰς or ἐς νέωτα Simon. Iamb. 1. 9, Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 13., 8. 6, 15, Theocr. 15. 143, ubi v. Valck.; ἀεὶ γεωργός εἰς v. πλοῦστος Philem. Ἐποβ. 1; τὰ μὲν νῦν, τὰ δ' εἰς v. Theophr. H. P. 9. 11, 9; ὁ εἰς v. καρπός Id. C. P. 3. 16, 2. [νέωτ' as a monosyll., Theocr. l. c.] (Prob. for νέω-φετα, cf. πέρσι, Dor. πέρσι.)

νεώτατος, ἡ, ον, Sup. of νέος, Hom., etc.

νεωτερίζω, fut. Att. ἰω, Thuc. 4. 51: (νεώτερος II):—to make changes, esp. by violence, to make innovations, attempt anything new, use violent measures, often with an indef. Pron., μὴ σφάν περί v. μηδέν Thuc. 1. 58; ἐς τινα v. τι Id. 4. 51; ἐς οὐδένα οὐδὲν ἐνεωτερίζον Id. 2. 3, cf. Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 5, Dem. 664. 9; v. περί τινα Isocr. 423 A; περί γυμναστικῆν καὶ μουσικῆν Plat. Rep. 424 B; ἐν ταῖς παιδείαις Id. Legg. 798 C. 2. trans., v. ἐς τὴν ἀσθένειαν to change [health] into sickness, Thuc. 7. 87.

II. esp. to attempt political changes, make innovations or revolutionary movements, Lat. *res novae tentare*, νεωτερίζειν συμφέρει τοῖς ἀτυχοῦσιν Antipho 120. 12; πρὸς τοὺς συμμάχους νεωτερίζοντας Thuc. 1. 97, cf. 102; v. ἐργῶ Id. 3. 66; νεωτερίζειν ἐβούλετο ἐς τὸ πλῆθος Lys. 159. 26, cf. Thuc. 4. 51; v. περί τι Plat. Rep. 424 B; ἐν τινι Id. Legg. 798 C; τὸ νεωτερίζον the revolutionary party, Joseph. B. J. prooem. 2; v. τὴν πολιτείαν to revolutionise the state, Thuc. 1. 115:—Pass., ἐνεωτερίζετο τὰ περί τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν Id. 8. 73, cf. 4. 76.

νεωτερικός, ἡ, ὄν, like νεανικός, natural to a youth, youthful, Polyb. 10. 24, 7. Adv. -κῶς, Plut. Dio 4.

νεωτέρημα, τό, =sq., ἀέρος Philo ap. Eus. P. E. 379 D.

νεωτερισμός, ὁ, an attempt to change; esp. in bad sense, innovation, revolutionary movement, *rerum novarum studium*, Plat. Rep. 422 A, 555 D, Dem. 215. 26, etc.; in pl., Plat. Legg. 758 C; cf. νεωτερίζω.

νεωτεριστής, οὗ, ὁ, an innovator, Dion. H. 5. 75, Plut. Cim. 17, etc.

νεωτεροποιέω, to make innovations, Dion. H. 6. 75:—c. acc., Hipp. Aph. 1244:—Pass., Id. 997 A.

νεωτεροποιία, ἡ, innovation, revolution, Thuc. 1. 102.

νεωτερο-ποιός, ὄν, innovating, revolutionary, Thuc. 1. 70, Arist. Pol. 2. 7, 5.

II. in Rhet., τὸ v. an innovation in language.

νεώτερος, α, ον, Comp. of νέος, of persons, younger, γενεῇφι v. II. 21. 439; ὥν φύσει v. Soph. O. C. 1295: too young, Od. 21. 132:—οἱ νεώτεροι the younger sort, men of military age, Thuc. 5. 50; τὸ πρεσβύτερον τε καὶ τὸ v. Ib. 64:—c. gen., οἱ νεώτεροι τῶν πραγμάτων those who are too young to remember the events, Dem. 242. 15. 2. so in Sup., γενεῇ δὲ νεώτατος ἔσκεν ἀπάντων II. 7. 153, etc.; ἡ νεωτῆ δημοκρατία Arist. Pol. 5. 5, 10.

II. of events, newer, νεώτερα κακά Pind. P. 4. 275; hence metaph. later, worse, v. βούλευμα Soph. Ph. 560; also νεώτερα alone, Lat. *gravius quid*, Valck. Hdt. 3. 62, Stallb. Plat. Prot. 310 B; often with τι, ἦν τι καταλαμβάνη νεώτερον τὸν στρατὸν Hdt. 8. 21; ἦν τι δρᾶ v. Ar. Eccl. 338, cf. Pind. Fr. 74. 5, Theocr. 24. 40; μῶν τι v. ἀγγέλλεις; Plat. Prot. 310 B; νεώτερον τι ποιεῖν ἐς τινα Thuc. 1. 132; κατὰ τινα Hdt. 8. 142; περί τινα Id. 5. 93; νεώτερα βουλευέναι or ποιεῖν περί τινος Id. 1. 210, Thuc. 2. 6.

2. often of political changes, νεώτερον τι, an innovation, revolutionary movement, Lat. *res novae*, v. τι ποιεῖν Hdt. 5. 35, etc.; v. πράγματα πρῆσσειν Id. 5. 19; νεωτέρων πραγμάτων ἐπιθυμεῖν, *res novae moliri*, Isocr. 151 E, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 9, etc.; cf. νεωτερίζω II, νεοχμῶ.

III. for the Adv., v. νέος II. 2.

νεωφύλαξ [ῶ], ἄκος, ὁ, Att. for ναοφύλαξ, Gloss.

νεώχερος, v. νεώχερος.

νη-, negat. Prefix, combining with short vowels, as in νηλῆς, νήριθμος, νήκεστος, νήνεμος, νήστις, or before consonants, as in νηκερδής, νήκερος, νηκηδής, νηπαθής, νηπελέω, νηπενθής, νήπινοος: cf. Lob. Phryn. 710. This prefix however remained poetic. Cf. Skt. *na*, *nā* (non); *nēd* (ne); Lat. *nē*, (*in nefas* etc.), *nē-* (*in nequam*, etc.), *nī-* (*in-nitrum*, *nisi*), *nē*, *non*; Goth. *nī* (οὐ, μή); O. H. G. *ne*, *nein*, etc.: v. ἀν-, ἀνα-.

νῆ, Att. Particle of strong affirmation, like Ep. *νᾶί* (cf. also *μά*); with acc. of the Divinity invoked, Soph. Fr. 339 (nowhere else in Trag.), but freq. in Com. and Prose; common in the phrase *ἡ Δία* (in familiar Att., *ἡ Δί* or *ἡδὶ*, Dind. Ar. Eq. 319), Ar. Thesm. 240, etc.; also with the Art., *νῆ τὸν Δία* Id. Pl. 202, Antiph. Ὀμων. 1. 3, etc.; a protestation mostly used by women, Lob. Phryn. 193:—with the names of other gods the Art. is mostly inserted, *ἡ τὴν Δήμητρα* Pherecr. Adv. 2; *ἡ τὴν Ἀθηνᾶν* Ar. Pax 218; *ἡ τὸν Ἀπόλλων* Id. Eccl. 160; *νῆ τὴν Ἀρτεμιν* Ib. 90; *νῆ τὸν Ποσειδῶν* Id. Nub. 83, Eupol. Φιλ. 9; *νῆ τῶ θεῷ* (Demeter and Cora) Ar. Lys. 51; *νῆ τὴν Ἥραν* Plat. Phaedr. 230 B; *νῆ τὴν Ἑστίαν* Antiph. Παρὰ. 2; *νῆ τὴν Ἀφροδίτην* Nicostr. Incert. 9; *νῆ τὸν κύνα* (v. sub κύων); *νῆ τοὺς θεούς* Ar. Pl. 74, Plat., etc.; but, *ἡ θεούς* Hipp. 1279. 34.—The phrase *ἡ Δία* or *ἡ τὸν Δία*, besides its common usage in asseverations, is also used, 2. in answering questions, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 6, Plat. Prot. 312, etc.; often foll. by γάρ, Dem. 93. 23., 423. 23.

3. in answering objections, *at, at enim, νῆ Δί*, ἄλλα... or introducing objections supposed to be made by an opponent, Ar. Pl. 202, Dem. 266. 8, 482. 12, al.; also preceded by ἀλλά, ἄλλ' οὐκ οἶόν τε, *νῆ Δί* Ar. Nub. 217, cf. Xen. Hell. 7. 3, 10, Mem. 1. 2, 9, Dem. 739. 25, al.

4. to add force by way of climax, ἄλλως τε πάντως, *νῆ Δία*, μάλιστα μέντοι... Plat. Apol. 35 D, cf. Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 21.

5. in adjurations, Ar. Av. 661, Ran. 164.

6. ironically, *forsooth, si Diis placet*, Dem. 259. 28.

νῆ, contr. for νέα, v. sub νέος.

νῆα, νῆας, v. sub ναῦς:—μετὰ νῆαδε to the ship, Ar. Rh. 4. 1768.

νῆας, ὄδος, ἡ, a gigantic animal, whose fossil remains were found in Samos, Ael. N. A. 17. 28; proverb., *μεῖζον βοᾷ τῶν νηῶν* Euphor. 26.

νηγάτεος [ἄ] η, *ov*, *new-made*, *χιτών, κρήδεμον* Il. 2. 43., 14. 185; *φάρος* h. Hom. Ap. 122; *καλύβαι* Ap. Rh. 1. 775. (The first part *νη-* is evidently from *νέος* (q. v.); the term *-γα-τος* prob. from *ΓΑ, ΓΕΝ γί-γνομαι, γέ-γα-α*, as *τα-τός, τὰ-σος* from *ΤΑ, τείνω (τέ-τα-ται)*.)

νηγρετος, *ov*, (*νη-*, *ἐγείρω*) *unwaking, νηγρετος ὕπνος* a sleep *that knows no waking*, i. e. *a sound deep sleep*, Od. 13. 80, h. Vcn. 178; neut. as Adv., *νηγρετον without waking*, v. *εὐδειν* Od. 13. 74; v. *ὑπνούν*, of death, Anth. P. 7. 305.

νήδυα (not *νηδυία*, Lob. Phryn. 494.), *ov*, *τά*, like *νηδύς*, *the bowels, entrails*, Il. 17. 524, Ap. Rh. 2. 113, Nic. Al. 381.—*Ep. gen. νηδυόφιν* (unless it be for *νηδυόφιν*), Mosch. 4. 78.

νηδυμνος [ῥ], η, *ov*, = *νήδυμος*, Opp. II. 3. 412.

νηδῆμος, *ov*, in Hom. fourteen times, always of epith. of *ὑπνος*; but the deriv. and even the sense is uncertain: 1. taken by later Poets as

= *ἡδύς*, *sweet, delightful, δονάκαν ὕπο μούσαν* . . *νήδυμον* h. Hom. 17. 16; *νήδυμος* Ὀρφεύς Anth. Plan. 217; v. *ὑδωρ* Noun., etc.; and this sense apparently recommended itself to the Poets who adopted the form *ἡδυμος* for *ἡδύς*, v. *ἡδυμος*. (This interpr. is somewhat supported by the comparison of *νήδυ-μος* with the Skt. *√ nand (gaudere)*, v. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 715.) 2. acc. to Aristarch. from *νη-, δύνω* (for *ἀνέκδυτος*) sleep from which one rises not, sound sleep, much the same as *νήγρετος*, with which it is joined in Od. 13. 79.

νήδύς, *ύος*, ἡ, used, like *κοιλία*, of any of the large cavities in the body (Hipp. 6. 17 sq.); and so, 1. *the stomach*, Od. 9. 296, Hes. Th. 487, Aesch., etc. 2. *the belly, paunch* Lat. *abdomen*, Il. 13. 290, Hdt. 2. 47; *the bowels*, Hipp. Aër. 292, etc.; *ἐξελείν την νήδυν* Hdt. 2. 87. 3. *the womb*, Il. 24. 496, Hes. Th. 460, Aesch. Eum. 665, etc.; also of Zeus when in travail of Athena, Hes. Th. 890, 899; or Bacchus, Eur. Bacch. 526.

4. *metaph., ἄρδῃ τε νήδυν*, i. e. *gremium telluris*, Eur. Supp. 207; v. *νάρηκος* Nic. Al. 272; *λέβητος* Orph. Lith. 274.—An acc. *νήδυα* for *νήδυν* in Q. Sm. 1. 616; dat. pl. *νήδυαι* Nic. Th. 467; cf. *νήδυα*. (Cf. Skt. *naḍī*, any tubular organ of the body.) [ῥ always in the trisyll. cases; ῥ mostly in the disyll., Jac. A. P. p. 584, 672, 692, Spitzn. Vers. Her. p. 68, but sometimes short even here, as *νήδυν*, Eur. Andr. 356, Cycl. 574.]

νήες, *νήεσσι*, v. sub *ναῦς*.

νήω, *Ep. longer form of νέω* (p), *to hear, hear or pile up*, ἐπ' αὐτὸν νήσαν ξύλα πολλά Od. 19. 64; of a funeral pile, *μενοεικέα νήεον ὕλην* Il. 23. 139; *περὶ δὲ δρατὰ σώματα νήει* 23. 169; *πῦρ τ' εὐ νήῃσαι* Od. 15. 322; also, ἐπ' ἀπῆνης νήεον . . ἀπερείσι' ἀποινα *heaped huge ransoms*, Il. 24. 276, cf. 23. 139 (where *νήεον* is a v. l.); *νήεον αὐτόθι βαμὸν* *to pile it up*, Ap. Rh. 1. 403; —so in Med., *νήσαντο* Ib. 364; —*fut. νήσεται* in pass. sense, Opp. II. 2. 216. II. *to pile, load, [ῥαῖς] νήσας* εὐ Il. 9. 358; also in Med., *νήα ἄλς χρυσού* . . *νησάσθω* *to pile one's ship with gold enough*, Ib. 137, 279.

νήσις, ἡ, *a heaping, piling up*, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 403.

νήσις, *ιδος*, ἡ, *a spinster*, Schol. Il. 6. 491.

νήθω, *to spin*, Cratin. Malθ. 4, Plat. Polit. 289 C; (but said to be not Att., Meineke Com. Fragm. 2. p. 556); Ion. impf. *νήθεσκες*, Anth. P. 14. 134. (Formed from *νέω* (c), as *πλήθω* from *√ ΠΛΕ*, *πύμπλημι*.)

Νηιάς, *ἄδος*, ἡ, Ion. for *Ναΐας*.

νήσιος, *η, ov*, Dor. *νάσιος*, *a, ov*, as always in the Trag. (cf. *δαΐσιος, γαΐσιος*) Dind. Aesch. Supp. 719; also *os* as Aesch. Pers. 279, 336: (*ναῦς*) —*of or for a ship, δόρυ νήιον ship-timber*, Il. 3. 62, Od. 9. 384, etc.; also without *δόρυ*, Il. 13. 391; so, *νήια ξύλα* Hes. Op. 806; v. *δοῦρα* Ap. Rh. 2. 79; also *ἀνδρες ναῖαι* Aesch. Supp. 719; *στόλος ναῖος* *the ship's course*, Ib. 2; *ναῖσιον ἐμβολαῖς* Id. Pers. II. c.; *γένος ναῖας ἀραγὸν τέχνης*, i. e. *the seamen*, Soph. Aj. 356; *ναῖα ἀπῆνη, ναῖον ὄχημα*, i. e. *a ship*, Eur. Med. 1122, I. T. 410.

Νηΐς, *ιδος*, ἡ, Ion. for *Ναΐς*.

νήσις, *ιδος*, ὁ, ἡ, acc. *νήσις* Il. 7. 198, Ap. Rh. 3. 32, but *νήην* Call. Fr. 111, Ap. Rh. 3. 130: (*νή-*, *ιδείν, εἰδέναι*) —*unknowing of, unpractised in* a thing, οὐ νήσις ἀέθλων Od. 8. 179; and in the same sense, absol., Il. I. c.; *ναυτιλίας . . νήην ἔχει βίον* Call. I. c., etc.; —*Comp. νηδέστερος*, Hesych.

II. (*νη, ῖς*) *powerless, feeble*, Suid., Hesych.

νηστότας, ἡ, *ov*, apparently as Sup. of *νέος* in Hesych., *νηστότ' ἔσχατα*, *κατώτατα*; hence perh. the name of the *πύλας Νηίστοι* at Thebes, Aesch. Theb. 460.

νητίης [ι], *ov*, *δ, of or belonging to a ship, consisting of ships, στρατός* v. a fleet, Thuc. 2. 24., 4. 85; *στόλος* Ap. Rh. 4. 239, etc.

νηκερδής, *ές*, (*νη-*) *without gain, unprofitable, νηκερδέα βουλὴν* Il. 17. 469; *ἔπος νηκερδές* ἐπειν Od. 14. 509.

νηκερως, *ov*, (*νη-*) *not horned*, *Ep. nom. pl. νηκεροι*, Hes. Op. 527.

νηκεστος, *ov*, (*νη-*, *ἀκίεμαι*) *incurable*, neut. as Adv. *incurably, ὅς κε* . . *νήκεστον* ἀασθῆ Hes. Op. 281.

νηκουσάτω, (*νη-*, *ἀκούω*) *not to hear, to give no heed to, disobey*, c. gen., οὐδ' Ἐνσιόχθων νηκουσάτῃς θεῶς Il. 20. 14.

νήκουστος, *ov*, (*νη-*, *ἀκουστός*) *unheard, unknown*, Arat. 173.

νηκτης, *ov*, *δ*, (*νήχω*) *a swimmer*, Poll. 6. 45.

νηκτικός, ἡ, *ov*, *able to swim*, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 171.

νηκτός, ἡ, *ov*, *swimming*, opp. to *χεραστός*, Arist. Mund. 6, 16, Plut. 2. 636 E; of a fish, Anth. P. 4. 196; of a shield, Ib. 9. 115; in air as well as water, Philo I. 14: —*τὸ νηκτόν power of swimming, swimming*, Anacreont. 24. 5.

νηκτρῖς, *ιδος*, ἡ, fem. of *νήκτης*, v. *ἐλαία* Poll. 6. 45; v. *κολυμβάς*.

νηκτωρ, *oros*, *δ*, = *νήκτης*, Manetho 4. 397.

νηλεγής, *ές*, = *ἀνηλεγής, reckless, ἥτορ* Alcman. 13. Adv. —*ἔως*, Hesych.

νηλεής, *ές*, v. sub *νῆλῆς*, and cf. *ἀνηλεής*.

νηλεό-θυμος, *ov*, of *ruthless spirit*, Epigr. Gr. 566, 618. h. 13.

νηλεό-ποινος, *ov*, *punishing without pity, ruthlessly punishing*, epith. of

the Κῆρες, Hes. Th. 217; cited by Stob. Eccl. 2. 9, *ῥηλεόποινοι, punishing folly*, and a like v. l. occurs in Orph. Arg. 1362; Ruhnk. would read *νηλεόποινοι, punishing the guilty*.

νηλέως, *ἔως*, ἡ, father of Nestor, Hom. I.—Adj. *Νηληϊός υἱός*, Il. 2. 20, etc.:—*Patr., Νηλεΐδης*, *ov*, *δ*, Il. 23. 652; *Ep. Νηληϊάδης*, *ἔως*, or *ἄο*, Hom.; in fem. *Νηληΐς, ἰδος*, Ap. Rh. 1. 120.

νήλευστος, *ov* (*νη-*, *λέυσσω*) *invisible*, Theocr. Syrinx.

νῆλῆς, *ές*, *Ep. neut. νηλέες*: *Ep. also νηλεΐς, ές*, Hes. Th. 770, h. Hom. Ven. 246: (*νή-*, *ἔλεος*) —*poët. Adj. (in Prose sometimes ἀνηλεής, —ἔως), pitiless, ruthless*, *νῆλῆς* Il. 9. 632 (628); *νῆλεϊ χαλκῷ* with *ruthless steel*, often in Hom.; *νῆλεϊ δεσμῷ* Il. 9. 443; *νῆλεα θυμὸν ἔχοντες* a *resolute or dogged spirit*, 129; *νῆλεϊ ὕπνῳ*, *relentless sleep*, which exposes men without defence to ill, Od. 12. 372; *νῆλεές ἥμαρ*, i. e. *the day of death*, Il. 11. 484., Od. 9. 17, etc.; *νῆλεές ἥτορ* Il. 9. 497; so in later Poets, *νῆλεϊ νόμῳ* Pind. Fr. 168; *νῆλῆς σὺ καὶ θράσους πλέως* Aesch. Pr. 42; *νῆλῆς . . ὅστις ἱκθῆρας ἐκθύει* Eur. Cycl. 369.—Adv. *νῆλεῶς* Aesch. Pr. 240; *Ep. —εἰῶς* Ap. Rh. 2. 626, Epigr. Gr. 476. 7. II. *pass. unpitied, ἔκειτο νηλεές . . σῶμα* Soph. Ant. 1197; *νῆλεά δὲ γένεθλα* . . *κεῖται* Id. O. T. 180.

νηλίπεος, *ov*, = *νηλίπους*, *barefooted*, Hesych.

νηλιπο-και-βλεπ-ἐλαιοι, *οἱ*, nickname of philosophers, *barefoot and looking after oil*, Anth. P. append. 288.

νηλίπους, *δ, ἡ*, *unshod, barefooted, ἄσιτος* v. τ' *ἀλωμένη* Soph. O. C. 349; v. *βίος* Lyc. 635; also *νήλιπος*, *ov*, Ap. Rh. 3. 646, Jo. Lyd. de Magistr. 1. 42; cf. *ἀνήλιπος*. (Commonly deriv. from *νη-*, *ἡλιψ without shoe*; but it is doubtful whether *-πους, -πος* are not mere terminations, cf. *Οἰδίπους, Οἰδίπος*.)

νηλίτης, *ές*, (*νη-*, *ἀλείτης, ἀλειταίνω*) *guiltless, harmless, γυναικας* . . *αἶ τε σ' ἀτμάζουσι καὶ αἱ νηλίτες* εἰσὶν Od. 16. 317., 19. 498., 22. 418. (Aristarch. read *νηλίτης*, which he interpr. *ἀμαρτωλός, πολυαμώρτητος*, from *νη-* intens., and *ἀλήτης*.)

νήμα, *τό*, (*νέω* *to spin*) *that which is spun, a thread, a yarn*, Od. 4. 134, Plat. Polit. 282 E; in pl., Od. 2. 98., 19. 143, Eur. Or. 1433: —*the thread of a spider's web*, Hes. Op. 775; of the Fates, *Μοιρῶν νῆμ' ἄλυτον* Phacoli. 2, cf. Anth. P. append. 154; *οὕτω πεπλήρωται τὸ νῆμα αὐτοῦ* *his destiny*, Luc. Philops. 25.

νηματώδης, *ες*, *fibrous, in filaments*, like *asbestos*, Plut. 2. 434 A.

νημέρεια, *ἡ*, *certainly, truth*; Dor. *νᾶμέρεια*, used also by Soph. Tr. 173 in a senarian, cf. *νημερτής*.

νημερτής, *ές*, Dor. *νᾶμερτής*—and this is the only form used by Trag., Pers. Aesch. Pers. 246, Dind. Soph. Tr. 173: (*νη-*, *ἀμαρτάνω*) —*unerring, infallible, γέρων* ἄλιος *νημερτής*, of Proteus, Od. 4. 349, etc.; v. *τε καὶ ἥπιος*, of Nereus, Hes. Th. 235; *εἰπεῖν νημερτέα βουλὴν* *a sure decree*, i. e. *one that will infallibly be put in force*, Od. 1. 86., 5. 30; so *τῶν γε νόον* v. *ἔγνων* 21. 205; *ἡ μάλα τοῦτο ἔπος* v. *ἔειπας* Il. 3. 204; so, *πάντα νημερτῇ λόγον* Aesch. I. c.; *μῦθος, βᾶξις* Ap. Rh. 4. 810, 1184: Sup. —*ἔσχατος*, Lyc. 223:—more often as Adv., *νημερτές* *ἐνίσπειν*, *νημερτέα* *εἰπεῖν* or *μυθήσασθαι* *to speak a truth, sure truths*, Hom.; v. *ὑπόχρηο* Il. 1. 514; Ion. Adv. *νημερτέως* as trisyll., Od. 5. 98; cf. *νημερτής*.

νηνεμέω, *to be still*, of the bowels, Hipp. 639. 18 (where *For's* suspects *ἀνεμνεύω*); of the weather, Strab. 307.

νηνεμία, Ion. —*ἡ, ἡ, stillness in the air, a calm* (cf. *γαλήνη*), *νηνεμῆς in a calm*, Il. 5. 523; *γαλήνη* *ἔπλετο νηνεμῇ* there was a calm, *a ceasing of all winds* (the generic and specific words being in appos., as in *βοῦς ταῦρος*, *ἵρξ κίρκος*, *οὐς κῆρος*), Od. 5. 392., 12. 169; *ἦν νῆν δὴ* v. Hdt. 7. 218; *ἐξ αἰθρίας τε καὶ νηνεμῆς* Ib. 188; *νηνεμῖαι καὶ γαλήνη* *at Plat. Theaet. 153 C*; opp. *το μέγα πνεῦμα*, Id. Phaedo 77 E:—c. gen., v. *ἀνέμεον* Poeta ap. Plat. Symp. 197 C.

νηνεμος, *ov*, (*νη-*, *ἀνεμος*) *without wind, breezeless, calm, hushed*, αἰθήρ Il. 8. 556, Ar. Thesm. 43; *γαλάνα* Aesch. Ag. 740; *πέλαγος* Eur. Hel. 1456; αἰθήρ Ar. Av. 778. 2. *metaph., v. ἔσσηρ* ὄχλον Eur. Hec. 533; v. *ἔχειν τὴν ψυχὴν* Plut. 2. 589 D:—used with *εἶναι* in an impers. ense, *διὰ τὸ νηνεμώτερον εἶναι* Arist. Meteor. 3. 3. 9.

νηνεμῶ, *to make calm*, Hesych. s. v. *νηνεμούμενον*.

νηνῶ, like *νήεω*, longer *Ep. form of νέω* (D), *to hear*, in Hom. only as v. l., except in compds. *ἑπ-, παρα-νηνῶ*.

νηνία, ἡ, *a public eulogy on great men*, sometimes accompanied by the flute; hence a *lament, dirge*, only found in Lat. *nenia*, although acc. to Cic. Legg. 2. 24, the word is Greek; but Poll. 4. 79, quotes *νηνιάτον* as Phrygian from Hipponax.

νήνις, v. *νεάνις* sub *fin*.

νήξ-πους, *δ, ἡ*, *πονν, τό, web-footed*, Eust., etc.; v. *νέποδες*.

νήξις, *ἔως*, ἡ, (*νήχω*) *a swimming*, Batr. 68, 148; in pl., Plut. 2. 1091 C.

νηο-βάτης [ἄ], *ov*, *δ*, *poët. for ναυβάτης*, Anth. P. 7. 668.

νηο-κόρος, *ov*, (*νήος*) *poët. for νεοκόρος*, Anth. P. 9. 22.

νηο-πέδη, ἡ, = *ναυσιπέδη*, Greg. Naz.

νηο-πόλος, Att. *νῶορ*—*ov*, (*νήος*, *πολέω*) *busyng oneself in a temple: a priest, temple-keeper*, Hes. Th. 991, Manetho 4. 427; fem., Anth. P. 1. 16.

νηοπορέω, *poët. for ναυπορέω, to go by sea*, Anth. P. 7. 675.

νήος, *δ*, Ion. for *ναός*, *a temple*.

II. **νήός**, Ion. gen. of *ναῦς*.

νηοστός, *poët. νηοστόος*, *ov*, *protecing ships*, Ap. Rh. 1. 570, etc.

νηοῦχος, *ov*, (*ἔχω*) *holding, protecting, guiding ships* Hesych.

νηο-φθόρος, *ov*, *destroying ships*, Nonn. D. 39. 122.

νηο-φόρος, *ov*, *bearing ships*, Anth. P. 10. 16.

νηόχος, *ov*, = *νηοῦχος*, *πρόβλῃα* Anth. P. 7. 636. (Cf. *πολιόχος*.)

νηπάθης, *ές*, = *νηπενθής*, Opp. C. 2. 417.

νήπαυστος, *ov*, (*νη-*, *παύω*) = *ἀπαυστος*, Lyc. 972.

νηπεδανός, ἡ, *ov*, = *ἡπεδανός*, Opp. C. 3. 409. Cf. *νήδυμος, ἡδυμος*.

νῆ-πεκτος, *ov*, *unkempt*, with hair dishevelled, restored by some in Bion 1. 21, for νῆπεκτος: in Hesych., νῆπεκτής.

νῆπελέω, *ov*, = *powerless*, Hipp. ap. Galen.: cf. κακηπελέω, εὐηπελής. νῆπενθής, *ēs*, (πένθος) *banishing pain and sorrow*; in Od. 4. 221 sq., φάρμακον νῆπενθές, of a drug given to Helen by an Egyptian, perh. opium, cf. Theophr. H. P. 9. 15, 1, Plut. 2. 614 C:—νῆπενθής as epith. of Apollo, Anth. P. 9. 525, 13. II. *free from sorrow*; Adv. -έως, Protag. ap. Plut. 2. 118 E.

νῆπενυθής, *ēs*, *unsearchable*, Orac. ap. Macrob. Sat. 1. 18.

νῆπιά, νῆπιή, *ῆ*, Ep. forms of νῆπία (which only occurs in Anastas. in Mai's Coll. Nov. 7. 241): used by Hom. only in Ep. lengthd. forms: (νῆπιος):—*childhood*, ὄνον ἀποβλύζων ἐν νηπιῇ ἀλεγείῃ Il. 9. 491 (487):—in pl. *childish tricks or follies*, οὐδὲ τί σε χρὴ νηπιάας ὀχέειν Od. 1. 297; dat. pl. as an Adv., ἐπεὶ.. ποιήσῃ ἀθύρματα νηπιέσῃ in *childish fashion*, Il. 15. 363; ἡγήσατο νηπιέσῃ led them in *his folly*, Od. 24. 469; acc. νηπιέῃ, Opp. H. 3. 585.

νῆπιᾶζω, =sq., Hipp. Epist. 1281. 52:—ἀδσομαι, Hesych.

νῆπιᾶχός, *ov*, *to be childish, play like a child*, Il. 22. 502.

νῆπιᾶχος, *ov*, an Ep. Dim. of νῆπιος (cf. νηπιύτιος), *infantile, childish*, Il. 2. 338, 6. 408, 16. 622, Bion 3. 2, etc.:—for the term, cf. ὀρτάλιχος, Βόστρυχος, etc., Curt. Gr. Et. p. 655.

νῆπιᾶχός, = νῆπιᾶχέω, Ap. Rh. 4. 868, Mosch. 4. 22.

νῆπιᾶχώδης, *ēs*, = νῆπιᾶδης, Gloss.

νῆπιή, *v. sub* νηπιά.

νῆπιεύομαι, Dep., = νῆπιαχέω, Schol. Il. 22. 503.

νῆπιόβουλος, *ov*, *counselling folly*, Manass. Chron. 6176.

νῆπιόεις, *εσσα*, *en*, poet. for νῆπιος, A. B. 1089.

νῆπιο-κτόνος, *ov*, *slaying children*, LXX (Sap. 11. 8).

νῆπιο-πρεπής, *ēs*, *beseming children*, Eccl.

νῆπιος, *α*, Ion. *ov*, also *os*, *on* Lyc. 638:—*infant*, often in Hom., esp. in sense of one still unfit to bear arms, νῆπιον, οὐτὰς εἰδὼς ὁμοῖον πολέμοιο Il. 9. 440; νῆπια τέκνα 2. 136, etc.; so, οὐτε πρὶν νῆπιον, νῦν τ'.. μέγαν *no child before and now full-grown* (with a metaph. sense), Soph. O. T. 652; Βρέφος ἔτ' ὄντα *v. Eur. Ion 1399*, cf. Andr. 755, etc.; νῆπιος ἔτι Id. Heracl. 956; τὸ νῆπιον Plat. Ax. 366 D; ἡ τοῖς *v. ἀρμύττωσσι* [παιταγῇ] Arist. Pol. 8. 6, 2; ἐκ νηπιῶ from a *child*, from *infancy*, τὸ ἥδ' ἐκ *v. ἡμῖν συντέραται* Eth. N. 2. 3, 8; so, ἐκ νηπιῶν Polyb. 4. 20, 8. II. *more rarely of animals*, Il. 2. 311, 11. 113; also *νῆπια alone, the young of an animal*, 17. 134:—Theophr. first used it of vegetables, H. P. 8. 1, 7. II. *metaph.*, 1. of the understanding, *childish, untaught, silly, fond*, often in Hom. and Hes.; μέγα νῆπιος Il. 16. 46, Od. 9. 44; also, simply, *without forethought, blind to the future*, Il. 22. 445, Od. 13. 237; so in Pind. P. 3. 146, Aesch. Pr. 443, etc.; *v. ὅς.. γονέων ἐπιλόθεται* Soph. El. 145:—of words, νῆπια βάζειν Pind. Fr. 128; νῆπ' ἀντὶ νηπιῶν Eur. Med. 891; μῦθεν εἴπης *v. Ar. Nub. 105*.

νῆπιός, *βίη δέ τε νηπιή αὐτῶν* Il. 11. 561. 2. of bodily strength, *like that of a child*, βίη δέ τε νηπιή αὐτῶν Il. 11. 561.

νῆπιότης, *ῆτος*, *ῆ*, *childhood, infancy*, Arist. Probl. 10. 50.

νῆπιότης, *ῆτος*, *ῆ*, *childishness*, Plat. Legg. 808 E; *v. φρενῶν* Luc. Halc. 3.

νῆπιό-φάνης, *ēs*, *childlike in appearance*, Eccl.

νῆπιό-φροσύνη, *ῆ*, *childishness, thoughtlessness*, Eust. 1418. 60, in pl.

νῆπιό-φρων, *ονος*, *ὅ*, *ῆ*, of *childish mind, silly*, Strab. 20.

νῆπιώδης, *ēs*, (είδος) *like a child, childish*, Eccl.

νῆ-πλεκτος, *ov*, *with unbraided hair*, Bion 1. 21; cf. νῆπεκτος.

νῆ-πλύτος, *ov*, *unwashed*, Anacr. 20. 6, as Schömann. for νεύπλυτος.

νῆπιονεῖ or -ί, Adv. of sq., Lat. *impune*, Plat. Legg. 874 C, Andoc. 12. 43, Lex ap. Dem. 639. 6, C. I. 2008.

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that Eust. 1954 errs in calling this an Ion. form); Νηρείδος Q. Sm. 2. 436:—Porson (Tracts, 295) restores Νηρή for Νηρείς, in Alcac. 140.

νῆριθμος, *ov*, = ἀνάρθμος, *countless*, Theoc. 25. 57, Lyc. 415.

νῆριον, *τό*, *the oleander*, also βοδοδάφνη, Diosc. 4. 82, C. I. (add.) 3641 b. 20.

νῆρις, *ιος*, *ῆ*, = *foreg.*, Nic. Th. 531. II. acc. to Diosc. = νάρδος ορεινή, *v. Sprengel* ad 1. 8; or = βράθυ, *savin*.

νῆριτης [ῆ], *v. sub* νηρείτης.

νῆριτος, *ov*, = νῆριθμος, *countless, immense*, *v. ὕλη* Hes. Op. 509 (hence the name of the Ithacan mountain, Νῆριτον εἰνοσίφυλλον, Il. 2. 632, Od. 9. 22); *v. ἔχνη* Ap. Rh. 3. 1288; cf. Jac. A. P. p. 375.—Hence, in Gramm., νῆριτόμυθος, νῆριτόφυλλος, for πολύμυθος, πολύφυλλος.

νῆριτο-τρόφος, *ov*, (νῆριτης) *breeding periwinkles*, νῆσοι Aesch. Fr. 438.

νῆρος, *ά*, *όν*, (νάω) = *ναρός*, Suid.

νῆς, Dor. for ἐνς (*v. sub* ἐνός), Hesych.

νῆσαίος, *α*, Ion. *η*, *ov*, of an island, insular, χώρα, πόλις Eur. Tro. 188, Ion 1583; in Hom. and Hes. only as name of a Nereid, Νησαίη.

νῆσιάδης, = νῆσιζω, Strab. 58 (but νῆσιζω, 59), 232:—νῆστεύομαι, E. M. 25. 48.

νῆσι-ἀρχης, *ov*, *δ*, *ruler of an island*, Antiph. Πλουσ. 1. 14, Plut. 2. 823 D;—νῆσιάρχος, Dio C. 58. 5:—Verb νῆσιαρχέω, C. I. 3655. 7.

νῆσιδον [οῖ], *τό*, Dim. of νῆσος, an islet, Thuc. 6. 2, Arist. Mirab. 26. νῆσιζω, *to be, form an island*, Polyb. 3. 42, 7. 5. 46, 9; cf. νῆσιάδης.

νῆσιον, *τό*, Dim. of νῆσος, an islet, Strab. 125, 152, etc.

νῆσις, *εως*, *ῆ*, (νέω) *spinning*, Plat. Rep. 620 E.

νῆσις, *εως*, *ῆ*, (νέω) *an accumulation*, Hipp. 416. 34.

νῆσις, *ιδος*, *ῆ*, Dim. of νῆσος, an islet, Hdt. 8. 76, 95, Thuc. 8. 14, etc. [gen. νῆσιδος Lyc. 599, Anth. P. 6. 89, Dion. P. 479, etc.; and so says Draco 23. 14, though in 47. 20 he quotes it with ῆ.]

νῆσιτης [ῆ], *ov*, *δ*, (νῆσος) *of, from, or belonging to an island*, Steph. B.; Dor. fem. νῆσιτις, *ιδος*, Anth. P. 7. 2.

νῆσιτώδης, *ov*, *δ*, fem. -ῶτις, *ιδος*: Dor. νῆσι-; *an islander*. Pind. P. 10. 75, Hdt. 1. 27, 143, Ar. Pax 298, Thuc. 5. 97, etc. II. as Adj.

of or in an island, insular, νῆσιώτης λαός Pind. P. 9. 93; *v. βίος* Eur. Heracl. 84; νῆσιώτιδες πόλεις *insular cities*, Hdt. 7. 22; νῆσιώτις πέτρα *an island rock*, Aesch. Pers. 390; ἐστία Soph. Tr. 658.—The dat. also with a Subst. neut., νῆσιώτῃ μερικῶι Luc. de Domino 3.

νῆσιωτικός, *ῆ*, *όν*, of or from an island, ἔθνη Hdt. 7. 80; δόμοι Eur. Andr. 1261; ὄνομα νῆσιωτικόν Σαλαμίνα *having given it the island name of Salamis*, Id. Hel. 149; *v. ξενύδρια* Menand. Troph. 1. 3:—τὸ *v. insular situation*, Thuc. 7. 57.

νῆσι-εἰδής, *ēs*, *like an island*, Strab. 139.

νῆσι-μάχια, *ῆ*, an island-fight, Luc. V. H. 1. 42.

νῆσιόμοι, *Pass.*, (νῆσος) *to become an island*, App. ap. Suid. s. *v. ἵμεν*.

νῆσι-παίω, *to insulate*, Onom. ap. Eus. P. E. 220 B, Ptol.

νῆσος, Dor. νῆσος, *ῆ*, an island, Lat. *insula*, Hom., Hes., etc.; *ἐν τῇ*

μεγάλῃ Δαυρίδι νῆσῳ Πέλοπος, i. e. the Peloponnese, Soph. O. C. 695; μακρόν νῆσον, *v. sub* μακρά; *αἱ νῆσοι the islands of the Archipelago* or perh. the Cyclades, Ar. Eq. 1319, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 1; καὶ πᾶς γυνή.. νῆσον ἀμφιέννυσται; in allusion to the garment called κοκλᾶς (cf. also περίπλοισ) Anaxil. Incert. 4;—heterocl. gen. pl. νῆσων

302, etc.—hence many jokes on 'herring-gutted' fellows, Comici ap. Ath. 307 sq.

νῆστο-ποτέω, to drink soberly, and —ποσία, Oribas. 69, 70, Matth.

νῆσδιδρον, τό, Dim. of νῆσος, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 12, Isocr. 111 D, etc.

νῆτη, ἡ, v. sub νετή.

νῆτιτος, ον, (νη-, τίνω) unavenged, Anth. P. append. 50. 33.

νῆτος, ἡ, ὄν, (νέω ο) heaped, piled up, ὅθι νῆτος χροσὺς καὶ χαλκὸς ἐκεία Od. 2. 338.

νῆτος, ἡ, ὄν, (νέω D) spun, Eccl.

νῆτρειός, ἐς, = ἀτρειός:—Adv. —κῶς, = ἀτρεικῶς, Lyc. 1.

νῆτρον, τό, (νέω D) a spindle, Suid.

νῆττα, Ep. and Ion. νῆσσα Hdt. 2. 77, Arat. 918, Boeot. νᾶσσα Ar. Ach. 875, ἡ:—a duck, Hdt. l. c., Ar. Av. 566, etc. (The Root seems to be ANAT; cf. Lat. *anas*, *anat-is*; O. H. G. *anut* (ente); Lith. *ant-is*.) νῆττάριον [ᾶ], Dim. of νῆττα, a duckling, used as a term of endearment, Ar. Pl. 1011, Menand. Incert. 422.

νῆττον, τό, Dim. of νῆττα, a duckling, Nicostr. Ἀντυλλ. 3.

νῆττο-κτόνος, ὁ, the duck-killer, a kind of eagle, *Aquila naevia*, Philus de Anim. 14. 6:—so νῆττο-φόνος, ὁ, Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 2.

νῆττο-φύλαξ [ῶ], ἄκος, ὁ, a duck-watcher, Gloss.

νῆυς, ἡ, v. sub ναῦς.

νῆυσιπέρητος, ον, v. ναυσιπέρητος.

νῆϋτος, ον, (νη-, ἀντμή) breathless, Hes. Th. 795.

νῆφαίνω, = νήφω, Eust. 1306. 51.

νῆφάλιος, α, ον, = νηφάλιος, Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 3. 10., 4. 3, etc., and found in late writers, as Agathias. Adv. —ως, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 6.

νῆφᾶλιότης, ἡ, and νῆφᾶλιότης, ἡ, = νηφᾶλιότης, the former in Ephr. Syr. 1. 94 F, the latter in Et. Gud. 409. 58

νῆφᾶλιεύς, ὁ, = νηφάλιος, Anth. P. 9. 525, 14.

νῆφᾶλιεύω, to make a libation without wine, Poll. 6. 26.

νῆφᾶλίζω, to purify by a libation without wine, Hesych.

νῆφᾶλιος, α, ον, also ος, ον Plut. 2. 657 C: (νῆφω):—of drink, mixed with wine, wineless, νῆφ. μελίγματα the offerings to the Euménides, Aesch. Eum. 107; composed of water, milk, and honey, cf. Soph. O. C. 100, 481; also offered to the Muses and Nymphs, κρατὴρ νηφάλιος, νηφάλια θυσίαι, cf. Wytténb. Plut. 2. 132 E; νηφάλια καὶ μελισπονδα θύειν Ib. 464 C, cf. 672 B; v. σπένδειν Κύπριδι Anth. P. 5. 226; v. ξύλα the wood employed in these offerings, as the twigs of the herb θύμος, Schol. Soph. O. C. 99; cf. δευθυμία:—νηφάλια θύειν τῷ Διονύσῳ, proverb, of a frugal meal, Plut. 2. 132 E; v. πύπανον with no wine in it, C. I. 523. 18.

II. of persons, sober, Plut. 2. 504 A, 1 Ep. Tim. 3. 2 and 11, Tit. 2. 2. Adv. —ίως, v. εἵχην Poll. 6. 26.

νῆφᾶλιότης, ἡ, sobriety, Greg. Naz.

νῆφᾶλισμός, ὁ, = foreg.:—metaph. sobriety, Suid.

νῆφαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, sobering, Plat. Philib. 61 C.

Suid. II. = νηφάλιος,

νῆφόντως, Adv. part. from νῆφω, soberly, discreetly, Eccl.

νῆφω, used by good writers only in pres., and mostly in part.: later, aor. ἐνῆφα Or. Sib. 1. 154, cf. Joseph. A. J. 11. 3, 3. To be sober, drink no wine, οὐτε τι γάρ v. οὐτε λίαν μεθύω Theogn. 478; νῆφειν Archil. 4. Plat. Symp. 213 E, al.; νῆφει Id. Legg. 918 D; part. νῆφων as Adj. = νηφάλιος, Hdt. 1. 133, Ar. Lys. 1228; τὸ τοὺς μεθύοντας . . πλείω ζημίαν ἀποτίνειν τῶν νῆφόντων Lex Pittaci ap. Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 13; μεθύοντα . . παρὰ νῆφόντων λόγους παραβάλλειν Plat. Symp. 214 C; ὁ νῆφω θεός, i. e. water, Id. Legg. 773 D:—proverb., τὸ ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ τοῦ νῆφόντος ἐπὶ τῆς γλῶττις τοῦ μεθύοντος Plut. 2. 503 F; [Ἀναξάγορας] οἷον νῆφω ἐφάνη παρ' εἰκῇ λέγοντας Arist. Metaph. 1. 3, 16:—cf. νῆφω.

II. metaph. to be sober and wary, νᾶφε καὶ μέμνω ἀπιστεῖν Epich. 119 Ahr.; νῆφω καὶ πεφροντικός Plut. 2. 800 B; προμηθεῖς τε καὶ v. Hdn. 2. 15:—of writers, to be cool or unimpassioned, Xen. Symp. 8, 21, Longin. 34.

2. v. ἐκ κακοῦ to recover oneself from . . , Ach. Tat. 1. 13.

νῆφω, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, sober; nom. pl. νῆφονες (expl. by νῆφοντες) Hesych.; dat. νῆφῳσι Theogn. 482, 627. These forms belong to an Adj. νῆφω, and so prob. νῆφω should be taken in Soph. O. C. 100, ὑμῖν ἀντέκυσσα . . νῆφω ἀνίους, cf. νηφάλιος. Cf. αἰθω.

νῆχᾶλέος, α, ον, swimming, Xenocr. Aquat. 1.

νῆχέιον, τό, a swimming-place, Gloss.

νῆχι, Adv., (νή) = ναίχι, Hesych.

νῆχυτος, ον, (νη-, χέω) full-flowing, ὕδωρ Philet. 24, Ap. Rh. 3. 530; ἄμρη Id. 4. 1307; εὐράς Call. Fr. 313; ἰδρώς Nic. Al. 600; v. ὀρηγῇ a juicy sapling, Id. Th. 33. (Prob. formed on the supposition that νη- had an intens. force.)

νῆχω, Dor. νᾶχω (cf. προσ-): fut. νῆξω Ael. N. A. 9. 25:—to swim, νηχέμεναι μεμαῶς Od. 5. 375; νῆχε Ib. 399; νῆχον πάλιν 7. 280; νῆχον ἐπ' ἄκρον ὕδωρ Hes. Sc. 317:—mostly as Dep. νήχομαι, part. νήχων Od. 7. 276, 14. 352, Hes. Sc. 211; inf. νήχεσθαι Alcae. 104; poet. impf. νήχοντο Soph. ap. Eust. 1389. 8; fut νήξομαι Od. 5. 364; aor. ἐνήξα Lyc. 76, Dion. P. 141; νηξάμενος Anth. P. 9. 36; fut. pass. νηχέσομαι Or. Sib. 2. 209:—cf. ἀνα-, ἀπο-, ἐκ-, ἐπι-, προσ-, συν-, νήχομαι, etc.—The Dep. is also used in late Prose, as δια-νήχομαι, Ael. N. A. 3. 11, Plut. 2. 161 F, 1063 B, Luc., etc.; the Act. never, for in Paus. 10. 20, 7, νεῖν is restored from MSS.

νῆψις, ἡ, (νῆφω) soberness, Polyb. 16. 21, 4, Strab. 304.

νῆων, Ion. gen. pl. of ναῦς.

νιβατισμός, οὐ, ὁ, a Phrygian dance, Ath. 629 D, Hesych.

νιγλαρεῖν, to pipe or whistle, Eupol. Δμ. 27.

νιγλάρος, ὁ, a small pipe or whistle, used by the κελευστῆς to give the time in rowing, Ar. Ach. 554, Poll. 4. 82 sq.

νίδες: τὰ αἰδοῖα παιδίων Phot., Suid.; in Hesych., νίδες.

νίζω, Epich. 118 Ahr.; imper. νίζε Il. 11. 829; νίζειν Od. 19. 374; νίζω Il. 7. 425, Eur.; Ep. impf. νίζον Od. 1. 112, Il. 11. 845: the pres. νίπτω, from which the tenses are formed, only in later writers, as Menand. Monost. 543, Anth. P. 11. 428, Plat. Thes. 10, though Hipp. uses the Med. νίπτομαι, 610. 51 (but ἀνείσεθω 631. 15):—fut. νίψω Od. 19. 376, Eur.: aor. ἐνίψα, Ep. νίψα, Hom., etc.:—Med., νίσομαι Hipp. (v. supr.); impf. νίջετο Od. 6. 224:—fut. νίσομαι (v. ἀπο-, ἐκ-νίջω); late, νιψήσομαι LXX (Lev. 15. 12):—aor. ἐνίψαμην, Ep. 3 sing. νίψατο, Hom. etc.:—pf. νένιμμαι (v. infr.): aor. ἐνίψην (κατ-) Hipp. 106. 2. (The Gr. Root is NIB or NIP, whence also νιπ-τήρ, νιπ-τρον, χέρ-νιβ-α (acc. of χέρνιψ); cf. Skt. *nig*, *nē-nég-mi* (ablative), *ana-nég-yam* (ἀπό-νιπτρον); perh. also Lat. *Nep-tunus*.) To wash the hands or feet (v. sub fin.).

νίջε δ' ἄρ' ἄσσον ἰούσα ἀναχθ' ἑὸν Od. 19. 392; αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ νίψεν Ib. 505, cf. 358; τῷ σε πόδας νίψω Ib. 376, cf. Orac. ap. Hdt. 6. 19; δ δὲ χεῖρ τὰν χεῖρα νίξει Epich. l. c.:—Med., χεῖρας νίψασθαι to wash one's hands, Il. 16. 230, etc., Hes. Op. 737; so, νίψασθαι, absol., to wash one's hands, Od. 1. 138, etc.; νίψασθαι ἄλλος [with water] from the sea, 2. 261 (v. infr. II); νίψασθαι πόδα λίμνης Hes. Fr. 19; οὐρὰ νιψάμενος τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς Hdt. 2. 111; v. sub λούω. 2. generally to purge, cleanse, νίψαι καθαρμῷ Soph. O. T. 1228, cf. Eur. I. T. 1191.

II. to wash off, ἐπεὶ σφιν κύμα θαλάσσης ἰδρᾶ . . νίψεν ἀπὸ χρωστός Il. 10. 575; ἀπ' αὐτοῦ δ' αἶμα κελαινὸν νίξ' ὕδατι λιαρῷ Il. 11. 829, 845:—Pass., αἶμα νένιπται 24. 419:—Med., ἐκ ποταμοῦ χροᾶ νίջετο ἀμην he washed the brine off his skin [with water] from the river (cf. supr., λούω II), Od. 6. 224.—The word is commonly said of persons washing part of the person, while λούομαι is used of bathing, πλύνω of washing clothes, etc.; but νίջω is sometimes said of things, σπύγγῳσι . . τραπέζας νίζον Od. 1. 112; [δέπας] νίξ' ὕδατος καλῆσι ῥοῇσι Il. 16. 229; ὕδατι νίζειν . . πλύνθον Theocr. 16. 62.—Good Prose writers only use the word in compds., v. ἀπο-, ἐναπο-, ἐκ-νίջω.

νικᾶδιον, τό, Dim. of νίκη, a little figure of Victory, C. I. 4558.

νικαῖος, α, ον, (νίκη) of or belonging to victory, ἐκπῖς Nonn. D. 18. 169; Πάλλας ν., as the giver of victory, Ib. 37. 623:—νικαῖην expl. as Ion. for νίκην, Phot., Hesych.; v. Lob. Paral. p. 313.

νικαξῶ, Dor. fut. of νικᾶω, Theocr. 21. 32.

νικᾶριον, τό, an eye-salve, Alex. Trall. 2. 132.

νικάτωρ, αρος, ὁ, Dor. for νικήτωρ, a conqueror, Plut. Aristid. 6; surname of Seleucus I, king of Syria, Dexipp. ap. Clinton. F. H. 2. p. 235: soldiers of the royal Macedonian bodyguard were called νικατόρες, Liv. 43. 19.—Hesych. has νικατήρες: οἱ ἀκαμάτοισι ἐν ταῖς τόξεσιν.

νικαφορία, -φόρος, Dor. for νικηφόρ-, Pind.

νικάω, fut. ἦσω: pf. νενίκηκα:—cf. νίκημι: (νίκη): I. absol. to conquer, prevail, vanquish in battle, in the games, or in any contest, Hom., etc.; ὁ νικῶσας the conqueror, Il. 3. 138, 255., 23. 702, etc.; ὁ νικηθεὶς the conquered, 23. 656, 663; ἐνίκησα καὶ δεύτερος καὶ τρίτος ἐγενόμην I won the first prize [at Olympia], etc., Thuc. 6. 16, cf. Isocr. 353 D:—the pres. is often used as a pf. to have conquered, be proclaimed conqueror, Pind. O. 9. 167., 13. 41, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 27, An. 2. 1, 1, Symp. 5. 9:—νικᾶν ἐπὶ πᾶσι κριταῖς or ἐνὶ κριτῇ in their opinion, Ar. Av. 445, 447:—πολλὸν ν. to win a decisive victory, Thuc. 7. 34, etc.; τὰ πάντα ν. Xen. An. l. c.:—often c. dat. modi, v. πυγμῇ in boxing, Il. 23. 669; ναυμαχίῃ Hdt. 7. 10, 2; ἔπρω Id. 6. 122; μάχῃ Eur. Phoen. 1143, etc.; ἔπρω ἡ ἐνυαρὶδι ἡ ζεύγῃ Plat. Apol. 36 D; λαμπάδι Andoc. 34. 31, etc.:—but also c. acc. cogn. in same sense, πάντα ἐνίκα he won all the bouts, Il. 4. 389., 5. 807; so, τὰ κοῦφα, τὰ μείζονα v. Eur. Alc. 1029, 1031; τῶν παλαισμάτων ἐν v. Plat. Phaedr. 256 B; ἔρμα v. Pind. I. 4. 43 (3. 43); παγκράτιον Thuc. 5. 49; ναυμαχίαν, μάχην Id. 7. 66, Isocr. 287 A, etc.; often, v. Ὀλύμπια to be conqueror in the Ol. games, Thuc. 1. 126; τῶλύμπια Timocl. Δρακ. 1. 16; τὰ Παναθηναία Plat. Ion 530 B; so, v. Ὀλυμπιάδα Hdt. 9. 33; (also, v. Ὀλυμπίασιν Plat. Apol. 36 D; ἐν Πύθιοις Pind. N. 2. 15):—with both dat. and acc., τὰ Πύθια τῷ τεβρίπῳ v. Dem. 1356. 6; πολλοὺς ἀνῶνας οὐ παγκρατῖ μόνον, κτλ., Plut. 2. 811 D; also, Ὀλυμπίασι παῖδας στάδιον ν. to conquer in the boys' race in the stadium at O., Dem. 1342. fin.; and with double acc., Πύθια v. ἀνδρας Diog. Cyn. ap. Diog. L. 6. 33:—so, generally, with cognate acc., νίκην ν. to win a victory, Eur. Supp. 1060, Plat. Rep. 465 D, etc. (cf. infr. II); so, v. τρίποδα to win it, Simon. 148.

2. to prevail, be superior, μῖθοισιν, ἐγχεῖ, δόλοισι, κάλλει Hom.; πᾶσαν ἀρετὴν νενικηκέναι Plat. Legg. 964 C; c. part., εὐεργετῶν v. Xen. Ages. 9, 7. 3. of opinions, etc., καὶ βουλὴ νίκησε the evil counsel prevailed, Od. 10. 46; τὰ χερίονα νικᾷ Il. 1. 576, Od. 18. 404; ἡ γνώμη νικᾷ Hdt. 5. 36, Thuc. 2. 12, etc.; ἡ νικῶσα βουλὴ Eur. Med. 912; ἐκ τῆς νικώσης [γνώμης] according to the prevailing opinion, vote of the majority, Xen. An. 9. 18, 6. 2, 12; ταῦτ' ἐνίκα Soph. Ant. 274, cf. 797; νικᾷ πᾶσαι ταῖς ψήφοις ὁ νόμος is carried, Plat. Legg. 801 A:—often of orators, νικᾷ . . ὁ κακὸς ἐν πλήθει λέγων Eur. Or. 944; v. γνώμῃ Hdt. 3. 82; or γνώμῃν Id. 1. 61, Ar. Vesp. 594; v. πᾶσι τοῖς κριταῖς or ἐνὶ κριτῇ Ar. Av. 445, 447:—often also impers., ἐνίκα (sc. ἡ γνώμη) it was resolved, Lat. *vissum est*, c. inf., ἐνίκα μὴ ἐκλαίπειν τὴν πόλιν it was carried not . . , Hdt. 6. 101; τέλος γε μέντοι δεῦρ' ἐνίκησεν μολεῖν Soph. Ant. 233, etc.; ἐνίκησε . . λοιμοὶν εἰρῆσθαι it was the general opinion that . . , Thuc. 2. 54; ἐν δημοκρατία νικᾷ ζῆν Plat. Polit. 303 B.

4. as law-term, v. τὴν δίκην to win one's cause, Eur. El. 955, cf. Ar. Vesp. 581; and simply νικᾶν, Valck. Diatr. p. 261; v. infr. II.

II. c. acc. pers. to conquer, vanquish, Hom., etc.; often also, as in the absol. usage, c. dat. modi, v. τινα μάχῃ, ἀγορῇ, ἐγχεῖ, ποσὶ, δόλοισι, etc., Hom., etc.; πάντα v. ἀνδρα . . κακοῖσι to surpass him in miseries, Eur. Hec. 659; also, v. τινα ἐν τινι Plat. Symp. 213 E, etc.:—μὴ φῦναι τὸν ἅπαντα νικᾷ λόγον prevails over everything else, Soph. O. C. 1225:—c. acc. cogn., νίκης τὴν μιν νίκησα in which I

vanquished him (of a lawsuit), Od. 11. 545; also, μάχην ν. τινα Isocr. 171 A, Aeschin. 79. 36, etc.; (so with Pass., ἔστιν ἃ τῶν ἀλλων δις ἑκάστος ἐνίκηθη Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 2):—c. partic., ν. ἀλεξιμένους τινα Id. An. 1. 9, 11, etc.

2. generally, like Lat. *vincere*, to overpower, esp. of passions, etc., which force men to act and think so and so, νόον νίκησει νεοίη Il. 23. 604; μη φόβος σε νικάτω φρένας Aesch. Eum. 88, cf. 133; βράβειαν ἡδονὴν νικᾷτέ με ye force me to grant your pleasure against my will, Soph. O. C. 1199; c. inf., μηδ' ἡ βία σε .. νικησάτω τοσόνδε μούσιν let not force prevail on thee to .., Id. Aj. 1334:—also, νικᾷ γὰρ ἀρετὴ με τῆς ἐχθρας πολὺ conquers me more than enmity, from the compar. force in νικᾷ, Soph. Aj. 1357.

3. Pass. to be vanquished, used by Hom. only in part. νικηθεὶς (v. supr. 1. 1); νικᾶσθαι ὕπνῳ, κέρδισιν Aesch. Ag. 291, 342; ἡδονῇ Soph. El. 1272; ξυμπορᾷ Eur. Med. 1195; also, ὑπὸ τοῦ κακοῦ Thuc. 2. 51; πρὸς ἱμέρου Soph. Fr. 670, etc.:—sometimes also c. gen., ἱμέρου νικώμενος Aesch. Supp. 1005; δίκης νικᾶσθαι Antipho 139. 40; and often of persons, νικᾶσθαι τιος, like ἡττᾶσθαι, because here is a notion of comparison, to be inferior to, give way, yield to, Soph. Aj. 1353, Eur. Med. 315, Cycl. 454; θύραι νενικάσθαι φείνων the doors give way to the guests, Pind. N. 9. 5; ἦν τοῦτο νικηθεὶς ἐμοῦ Ar. Nub. 1087.

νίκεις, ον, (νίκος) victorious, v. sub ἐπινίκιος.

νίκη, v. sub νίκημη.

νίκη [ῖ], ἡ, of victory in battle, Il. 3. 457, etc.; νίκη μάχης 7. 26., 8. 171; ν. πολέμου Plat. Legg. 641 A, cf. C; ἡ ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ v. Ib. 647 B; often of victory in the games, Ἰσθμία v. Pind. 1. 20; ν. παγκρατίου or ἀπὸ π. Ib. 7 (6), 28., 6 (5), 88; and in Att., of victory in the games:—c. gen. subjecti, νίκη .. φαίνεται .. Μενελάου plainly belongs to Menelaus, Il. 3. 457; but c. gen. objecti, νίκη ἀντιπάλων victory over .., Ar. Eq. 521; ἡ τῶν ἡδονῶν v. Plat. Legg. 840 C; also c. gen. rei, victory in a thing, Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 5; ν. διδῶναι τινὶ Hom., etc.; ν. φέρειν ἐπὶ τινὶ Soph. El. 85; ν. καὶ κράτος joined Ib., v. sub κράτος 111; νίκη νικᾶν τινα, v. sub νικῶ.

2. later, generally, the upper hand, ascendancy, etc., in all relations, νίκην διασώζεσθαι to keep the fruits of victory, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 26, cf. 4. 1, 15.

II. as prop. n. Niké, the goddess of victory, daughter of Styx and Pallas, Hes. Th. 384, cf. Pind. 1. 2. 38, etc.; Νίκη Ἀθανᾶ Πολιάς Soph. Ph. 134, cf. Eur. Ion 454, 457, 1529, Ar. Lys. 317.

νίκημα, Dor. νικάεις, εσσα, εν, conquering, Anth. P. 7. 428.

νίκημα [ῖ], τό, (νικάω) the prize of victory, victory, Polyb. 1. 87, 10., 16, 14, 5, Diod., etc.

νίκημη, = νικάω, but only in Dor. Poets; pres. in Theocr. 7. 40, Auth. P. 7. 743; 3 impf. νίκη, Pind. N. 5. 8, Theocr. 6. 46.

νικητέον, verb. Adj. one must conquer, Eur. Bacch. 953.

νικητήριος, α, ον, belonging to a conqueror or to victory, δόξα v. the glory of victory, Antiph. Incert. 58; ν. φίλμα a kiss as the conqueror's reward, Xen. Symp. 6, 1; τὰ v. ἀθλα Plat. Legg. 832 E.

II. as Subst., νικητήριον (sc. ἀθλον), τό, the prize of victory, Zeῦ, σὺν τὸ v. Ar. Eq. 1253; τὸν βοῦν ἔλαβε τὸ v. Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 33, cf. Hell. 6. 2, 28; but mostly in pl., νικητήρια τιθέναι Soph. Fr. 482; νικητήρια λαβεῖν Eur. Alc. 1028; τὰ v. φέρειν, φέρεσθαι, κομίζεσθαι to win the prize, Plat. Euthyd. 305 D, Phaedr. 245 A, Rep. 612 D; oft. in Inscrr., νὰ v. τοῦ κισθαρθοῦ C. I. 150. 36, al.

2. νικητήρια (sc. ἱερὰ), τὰ, the festival of victory, v. ἑορταίν to celebrate this festival by a banquet, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 1, Plut. Phoc. 20.

νικητής, οὔ, δ, (νικάω) a conqueror, Eur. 118. 42; written νεικτητής in an Att. Inscr. in C. I. 269. 10.

νικητικός, ἡ, ον, likely to conquer, conducing to victory, Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 11, Polyb. 26. 2, 4; ὅπλον v. Lap. Rosett. in C. I. 4697. 39; τὸ νικητικώτατον the most likely way to conquer, Plut. Comp. Philop. c. Flam. 2. Adv. -κώς, Eust. 1006. 28.

νικητρία, ἡ, fem. of νικητήρ, a conqueress, Gloss.

νικη-φόρεω, to carry off as a prize, δάκρυα v. to win naught but tears, Eur. Bacch. 1147.

νικη-φορία, Dor. νικᾶφ-, ἡ, a conquering, victory, often in Pind., both in sing. and pl., as P. 1. 115, O. 10 (11). 72.

νικη-φόρος, Dor. νικᾶφ-, ον, (φέρω) bringing victory, δίκη Aesch. Cho. 148.

II. (φέρωμαι) bearing off the prize, conquering, victorious, Pind. O. 1. 185; v. ἀγλαία the glory of victory, Ib. 13. 19; also in Soph. Tr. 186 and Eur.; c. gen., Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 5.

νικό-βουλος, ον, prevailing in the council, Ar. Eq. 615.

νικόλεον, τό, a kind of fig, Cretan word, Hermon ap. Ath. 76 F.

νικο-μάχας, ον, δ, conqueror in the fight, Soph. Fr. 765.

νικο-ποιός, ον, causing victory, σταυρὸς Eus. V. Const. 1. 41.

νίκος, τό, later form for νίκη, Orph. Arg. 585; Anth. Plan. 381, etc.

νίμμα, τό, washcup for washing, νίμματα ἐπέχειν Dromo Ψαλτρ. 2: νίμμος, δ, Moschopol. p. σκεδ. 172, Zonar. 1401.—Cf. Lob. Phryn. 193.

νίν, Dor. enclit. acc. of 3rd pers. Pron., like Ep. and Ion, μιν, for αὐτόν, αὐτήν, αὐτό, him, her, it, but never used reflexively, Epich. 9 Ahr., Sophr. 63, Pind., used also by Trag.;—often in sing. of all genders, but not often for αὐτό, as in Pind. P. 4. 430, Aesch. Cho. 542, Soph. Tr. 145; not so often in pl., for αὐτούς, Pind. N. 4. 5, Soph. O. T. 868, Eur. Supp. 1140; for αὐτάς Soph. O. C. 43, 1123, Ant. 577; νιν αὐτάς Eur. Bacch. 32; for αὐτά Soph. El. 436, 624.

2. for dat. αὐτῷ, in Pind. P. 4. 63, N. 1. 99 (where Herm. ἦν).

νίννη, ἡ, v. sub νέινος.

νιπτήρ, ἦρος, δ, (νίφω) a washing vessel, basin, Ev. Jo. 13. 5.

νιπτρία, ἡ, a washerwoman: only found in compd. μετανιπτρίς.

νίπτρον, τό, (νίφω) water for washing, Poll. 10. 78; mostly in pl. Aesch. Fr. 210, Eur. Ion 1174, Hel. 1384, Anth. P. 12. 68; ν. ἔδωσαν κατὰ χειρῶν Philox. ap. Ath. 408 F; cf. χεῖρ 6.—The part of the Od.

where Ulysses is discovered by his nurse while washing him, was called Νίπτρα; and Soph. wrote a play about Ulysses under this name.

νίπτω, v. sub νίφω.

νίσσομαι, νίσσει Eur. Cycl. 43; νίσσεται Pind. O. 3. 62; νισσόμεθα Od. 10. 42; νίσσεσθε Eur. Phoen. 1234; νίσσονται Hes. Op. 235, Eur. Hel. 1482; part. νισσόμενος Il. 13. 186., 15. 577, Od. 4. 701., 5. 19; impf. νίσσοντο 12. 119., 18. 566.—fut. νίσσομαι [ῖ] Il. 23. 76; aor. subj. νίσσεται Manetho 3. 412, κατ-ἐνίστατο Hermesian. 2. 65. (For the Root, v. νέομαι.)

To go, go away, Hom., Pind., and late Ep.; with Preps. of motion, ἐκ .., ἐπὶ .., πρὸς .., etc.; πόλεμόνδε, οἴκαδε Il. 15. 577, Od. 4. 701; ν. ἐπὶ νῆων to go by sea, Hes. Op. 235; c. acc. loci, χθονά v. Eur. Phoen. 1234; ν. σκοπέλους Id. Cycl. 43; of birds, Id. Hel. 1482:—cf. ἀπο-, περι-νίσσομαι.—Ep. Verb. used by Eur., once in an iamb. (Phoen. 1 c.).—The form νέισσομαι, fut. νέισσομαι, which constantly occurs in Mss., has been banished by recent Edd., following Choerob. in An. Oxon. 2. 255, who condemns εἰ before σ; and other Gramm. agree in writing the pres. νίσσομαι, fut. νίσσομαι, Eust. 1288. 56, cf. E. M. 606. 12, Spitzn. 11. 13. 186: νέισσομαι however is found in Inscrr. of good character, Büchh. Pind. O. 3. 10.

νιτρία, ἡ, a soda-pit, Strab. 803: the district near Momemphis was hence called νόμος νιτριώτης, Ibid.

νίτρον, τό, in Hdt. and Att. Λίτρον:—a mineral alkali, a carbonate of soda (our nitre is nitrate of potassa, salt-petre, and the Germ. natron is soda itself), Hdt. 2. 86, cf. Hipp. Aër. 284; found near Momemphis in Egypt (cf. νιτρία), and other places (cf. Κιμωλία):—combined with oil, it was used as soap, cf. Meineke Com. Fragm. 2. 638. (Perh. Semitic; cf. Hebr. nether.)

νιτρο-πηγικός, ἡ, ον, made of congealed νίτρον, Alex. Trall. 11. 630.

νιτρο-ποιός, ον, making νίτρον, Schol. Ar. Ran. 725.

νιτρώω, (νίτρον) to cleanse with νίτρον, Synes. 182 D.

νιτρώδης, es, like νίτρον, Arist. Probl. 23. 40, 2, Theophr. C. P. 2. 5, 1.

νίφα [ῖ], τήν, snow, acc. formed from a nom. νίφ, which is not found (cf. λίβα, λίπα), Hes. Op. 533.

νίφ-αργής, es, snow-white, Orph. Arg. 667:—νίφαργος, Hesych.

νιφάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (νίφω) a snowflake, Hom. (only in Il.), mostly in pl. snowflakes, ὥστε νιφάδες χιόνος πίπτουσι θαμεῖαι ἡματι χειμερίῳ Il. 12. 278; οὐρεα .. νιφάσι συνηρεφέα covered with snow, Hdt. 7. 111;

βρέχε .. χρυσῶς νιφάδεσσι, prob. a legendary statement of the wealth of Rhodes, Pind. O. 7. 64, cf. 1. 7 (6). 5; as a simile for persuasive eloquence, ἔπεα νιφάδεσσι ἐοικυῖα χειμερίῃσιν Il. 3. 222, cf. Luc. Dem. Encom. 5:—the sing. in collective sense, a snowshower, snowstorm, νιφάς ἦε χάλαξα Il. 15. 170; νάνυμος βρέχετο πολλὰ νιφάδι was wrapt as in deep snow, Pind. O. 10 (11). 62.

2. generally, a shower, πετρῶν Aesch. Fr. 197, cf. Theb. 213, Eur. Andr. 1129; ν. πολέμου the storm or sleet of war, Pind. 1. 4. 26 (3. 35); ὄμβρια v., of rain, Lyc. 876:—cf. ὄμβρος, χάλαξα, χειμῶν.

II. as fem. Adj., = νιφέσσα, πέτρα Soph. O. C. 1093.

νιφετός, οὔ, δ, (νίφω) falling snow, a snowstorm, ὄμβρον .., ἦε χάλαδης, ἡ νιφετόν Il. 10. 7; οὔ νιφετός, οὐτ' ἄρ' χειμῶν πολὺς, οὔτε ποτ' ὄμβρος Od. 4. 566; so Pind. Fr. 74. 8, Hdt. 4. 50., 8. 98, etc.

2. rain, Nonn. 6. 267., 8. 260.

νιφετώδης, es, (νίφω) like snow, snowy, ἀνεμος Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 20, cf. Polyb. 3. 72, 3, Plut. Crass. 10.

νιφο-βλής, ἦτος, δ, ἡ, = νιφόβολος, Ἀλπει Anth. P. 9. 561; so, νιφό-βλητος, ον, ἦτος Opp. C. 1. 428; ἄκρα Ib. 3. 314.

νιφοβλία, ἡ, a snowstorm, Eust. 905. 3.

νιφό-βολος, ον, snowclad, v. δεῖρσαι Παρνασοῦ Eur. Phoen. 206; ν. πεδία Ar. Av. 952; v. ἀναβολαὶ a burlesque on the frigid bombast of dithyrambic poets, Id. Av. 1385.

νιφέας, εσσα, εν, (νίφα) snowy, snowclad, snowcapped, Κρήτης ὕεα νιφόντα Od. 19. 338; κατ' Οὐλύμπου v. Il. 18. 616; ν. Οὐλύμπου Hes. Th. 117; (hence οὐρανὸς νιφ. Alcae. 17); νιφ. Αἴτνα Pind. P. 1. 36; Παρνασὸς Soph. O. T. 473; σκόπελος Ar. Nub. 273.

νιφό-κτύπος, ον, rattling with snow or sleet, Castor ap. Ath. 455 A.

νιφο-στιβής, es, piled with snow, νιφοστιβείς χειμῶνες Soph. Aj. 670; cf. ἡλιοστιβής.

νιφο-ψυχής, es, snowcold, Gloss.

νίφω [ῖ, v. fin.], fut. νίφω Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 949 B: aor. ἐνίφα (κατ-) Ar. Ach. 138:—Pass., v. infir.: aor. ἐνίφθην Diou. H. 12. 8; cf. κατα-, ὑπο-νίφω.

(From √ΝΙΦ come also νίφ-α, νιφ-άς, νιφ-ετός, νιφ-εύεις; cf. Lat. nīng-o, nīx (niv-is); but the forms in most of the cognate languages show that the Root had an init. s, Zd. snizh (ningere); Goth. snaius (χιών); O. H. G. sneo; Lith. snigti, sningti (to snow); Slav. snegu, etc.:—in Skt. the Root is lost, unless it appears in snu, v. sub ννάω.)

To snow, sometimes pers., ὅτε ἄρετο Ζεὺς νιφέμεν (inf. for νίφειν), Il. 12. 280; ὅταν νίφῃ ὁ θεός Xen. Cyn. 8, 1; ἐνίφεν ὁ Ζεὺς Babr. 45; imperat. νίφε (sc. Zeῦ) Auth. P. 5. 64; ὅσπταν σχολόζην νίφον Pherecr. Αὐτομ. 8:—metaph., χρυσῷ νίφων falling in a shower of gold, Pind. 1. 7 (6). 5.

2. impers., νίφει it snows (cf. ἔει, συσκοτίζει), Ar. Ach. 1141, Vesp. 773; νιφέτω ἀλφίτοις let it snow with barley-meal, Nicophr. Σιρ. 2.

3. in Aesch. Theb. 213, we have the Med. = Act., νιφάδος νιφόμενας when the snow is snowing; so also Ar. Fr. 476. 5.

4. Pass. to be snowed on, Hdt. 4. 31, Ar. Ach. 1075, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 3; χιόνι πολλῇ νιφέσθαι Diod. 5. 25: metaph., πολὺ νιφᾷ νιφόμενος Anth. P. 6. 198; cf. ἔω.

II. to rain, Nonn. D. 22. 283:—Pass. to be rained on, τῶν ὑπὲρ Μέμφιν μὲδ' ἐφορέων παράπαν Philo. 2. 99; νιφήσεται ὑδαὶ LXX (Lev. 15. 12): cf. νιφάς 2, νιφετός 2.

[ῖ] by nature, as appears from the remark of Phot.,—νίφα (l. νίφα), μακρὰ ἡ πρῆτη συλλαβή. The forms νείφα, νείφω, etc., therefore, are erroneous, v. Cobet Var. LL. pp. 86, 361, Nov. LL. 593:—ῖ in all derivatives.]

νίψω, νίψαι, νίψασθαι, v. sub νίξω.
νύα, v. sub νους.

νόαρ, τό, (νοέω) a phantasm, spectre, Theogn. Can. 80. 3; whence Herm. reads it, for κέαρ, of the Egyptian herald, Aesch. Supp. 754, and for ὄναρ, Ib. 888.

νοεήρ-τόκος, *ov*, that is the source of intellect, Synes. 323 A.

νοερός, ὁ, *ov*, intellectual, Lat. mentalis, Plat. Alc. I. 133 C, Tim. Locr. 99 E; αἰσθητικώτερον καὶ νοερώτερον τὸ λεπτότερον αἷμα Arist. P. A. 2. 2. 5; φρένες νοεραί Nic. Al. 566; opp. to ἀσύνετος, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 325; epith. of Apollo, Anth. P. 9. 525. 14. Adv. -ρως, Eccl.

νοέω, fut. ἥσω: aor. ἐνόησα, Ep. νόησα Il. 8. 91; Ion. ἐνώσα (ἐν-) Hdt. 1. 86; pf. νενόηκα, Ion. νένωκα (ἐν-) Id. 3. 6:—Med., Ep. aor. νοήσατο Il. 10. 501 (cf. προνώω), Ion. part. νωσάμενος Theogn. 1298, Theocr. 25. 263, Call., etc.:—Pass. (mostly as Dep.), fut. νοηθήσομαι Sext. Emp. P. 2. 175, etc.: aor. ἐνοήθη Plat. Legg. 692 C; Ion. ἐνώθη (ἐν-) Hdt. 3. 122., 6. 115; pf. νενόημαι, Ion. νένωμαι Anacr. 10, Hdt. 9. 53: 3 pl. plarf. ἐνένωτο (in med. sense) Id. 1. 77. The compds. with ἀπό, διά, ἐν, ἐπί, μετά, πρό are also used chiefly as Deponents.—The Ion. forms above cited are contr., like βάσω, ἔβωσα (from bodā), v. Dind. Dial. Hdt. viii: the Ion. pf. νένωται is cited also from Soph. (Fr. 191); and imperat. νῶ = νύει, is suggested for νῶν in Id. El. 882 (like κάπιβῶ for κάπιβόα in Aesch. Pers. 1054): a singular form νονῶται is cited from Democr. in E. M. 601. 27: (v. sub νους).

To perceive by the eyes, observe, (οἱ ἀρχαῖοι τὸ νοεῖν σωματικόν . . ὑπολαμβάνουσιν Arist. de An. 3. 2, 1). Il. 3. 396., 10. 550; more fully, ὁρᾷ νοεῖν 3. 374, etc., Hes. Th. 838; and expressly ὁρᾷ νοεῖν καὶ ἐν ὁφθαλμοῖς νοεῖν Il. 15. 422., 24. 294; yet,

2. even Hom. distinguishes simple seeing (ἰδεῖν) from νοεῖν, which implies perception by the mind as consequent upon sight, e. g. τὸν δὲ ἰδὼν ἐνόησε Il. 11. 599; οὐκ ἰδὼν οὐδ' ἐνόησε Od. 13. 318, Il. 10. 550., 24. 337, etc.; also, ἡ δ' οὐκ ἀόρησαι δύνατ' ἀντίη οὐτε νοήσαι Od. 19. 478; so, ἡ λάθετ' ἢ οὐκ ἐνόησεν or did not take notice, Il. 9. 537 (533), cf. 5. 665;—hence also, θυμῷ νοέω καὶ οἶδα ἕκαστα Od. 18. 228; πρὸ τοῦ ἐνόησεν one perceives before the other, Il. 10. 224; often with a partic. added, ὡς ἐνόησεν ἔμ' ἤμενον Od. 10. 375; of a future event, νοέω καὶ οὐκ ἐνὶ ἔρχομενον 20. 367: c. inf., οὐκ ἐνόησα ἀφορρὸν καταβῆναι Il. 62; foll. by ὥς . . , 22. 32; cf. Plat. Prot. 328 B:—so in Med., νωσάμενος Theogn. 1298; νουόμενος Soph. O. T. 1457; τὰς ἰδέας νοεῖσθαι μὲν δρᾶσθαι δ' οὐ Plat. Rep. 507 B:—Pass., τὰ νουόμενα objects of perception, as opp. to τὰ αἰσθητὰ (of sensation), Ib. 508 C, cf. 507 B; v. sub νους.

III. absol. to think, suppose, νοεῖς δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς Od. 21. 257, cf. 4. 148, etc.; in Hom. often with φρεσί, Il. 15. 81; ἐν φρεσὶ Od. 3. 26; μετὰ φρεσὶ Il. 20. 310; κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμὸν 20. 264, etc.; ἐν' ἀμφοτέρω v. to look to both sides, Hdt. 8. 22; εἰπέ δ' ἦ νοεῖς Soph. Tr. 349, cf. El. 1435:—often c. acc. cogn., οὐ γὰρ τις νύον ἄλλος ἀμείνονα τοῦδε νοήσει Il. 9. 104; so, πεπνυμένα ν., ἐσθλά ν., etc., Hom.; ὁρᾷ ν. Hdt. S. 3; ἄλλα ν. to be of another mind, Id. 7. 168; καλῶς ν. Xen. Cyn. 1, 18:—part. νοέων, εἶσα thoughtfully, wary, discreet, Il. 1. 577, Od. 15. 170; νόησας Hes. Op. 12; τὰ νοέων λέγει what he says advisedly, what he promises, Hdt. 8. 102; cf. φρονέω IV.

III. to think out, devise, contrive, τοῦτό γ' ἐναῖσμον οὐκ ἐνόησεν Od. 2. 122; ἐνθ' αὖτ' ἄλλ' ἐνόησε θεά Ib. 382, etc.:—also to think about, purpose, intend, ἐσθλά τι νη Hes. Op. 284; καὶ οὐκ ἐνόησεν ἐξέρχουσα δύναι Il. 5. 665; νοέω φρεσὶ τιμήσασθαι 22. 235; νοέω δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς Ἑκτορά τὸ λῦσαι 24. 560; ἢ καὶ νοεῖς θάπτεν αφε; Soph. Ant. 44, cf. 770, El. 389, etc.:—so in Med., once in Hom., μάστιγα . . νοήσατο χερσὶν ἐλέσθαι he thought with himself to take the scourge, Il. 10. 501; ἐνένωτο στρατεῖαν he was minded to march, Hdt. 1. 77, cf. 7. 206., 9. 53; ἐνθύμημα νευονήμενον οὐκ ἄντως conceived, Dion. H. de Thuc. 37.

IV. to conceive of or deem to be so and so, ὡς μνηκ' ὄντα μένον . . νοεῖ Soph. Ph. 415; τότε γὰρ νῶν κράτιστον Il. 1176; so, θεὸν δὲ ποῖον εἰπέ μοι νοητέον Poeta ar. Clem. Al. 59, v. Meineke Com. Fr. 4. 67.

V. of words, to bear a certain sense, to mean so and so, πυθόμην ἂν τὸν χρησμὸν οὕτω νοεῖ Ar. Pl. 55, cf. Nub. 1186, Plat. Crat. 407 E; [εἰ] τοῦτο . . νοεῖ αὐτῷ if he means this by it, Id. Rep. 335 E.

νόημα, τό, Ion. νόμα Emped. 208 (but νόημα, 373): (νοέω):—that which is perceived, a perception, thought, Hom., Hes., Ar., and Att. Prose: as an emblem of swiftness, τῶν νέες ὠκείαι, ὡσεὶ πτερόν ἡν νόημα Od. 7. 36; v. φρονέω Ar. Nub. 704. 2. a thought, purpose, mind, design, τοιοῦτον ἐνὶ στήθεσσι νόημα Od. 13. 330; Zeus . . ἐνὶ φρεσὶ τοῦτο νόημα ποίησ' 14. 273; νοήματα . . ἐκτελέειν Il. 10. 104; ἐκ τῶν ἐσθλῶν ν. στήσαι τινα Hdt. 3. 80; τὸ μὲν ν. τῆς θεοῦ, τὸ δὲ κλέμν' ἐμὸν Ar. Eq. 1203, cf. Nub. 743.

II. like νόσις, understanding, mind, παρέπλεγγαν δὲ νόημα Od. 20. 346, cf. Il. 19. 218, Theogn. 435, Emped. 329 Stein, etc.: disposition, Pind. P. 6. 29.

νοημάτων, τό, Dim. of νόημα, Arr. Epict. 3. 23, 31.

νόμη, Acol. for νοέω, Gramm.

νοήμων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, thoughtful, intelligent, ἐπεὶ οὗτι νοήμονες οὐδὲ δίκαιοι Od. 2. 282., 3. 133; of philosophers, Luc. Philops. 34; τέκτων C. I. 4158.

II. in one's right mind, opp. to παραφρονέων, Hdt. 3. 34.

νοήσις, Ion. νωσις (Timeo ap. Diog. L. 9. 23), *ews*, ἡ, mental perception, intelligence, thought, opp. to αἰσθησις, Diog. Apollon. Fr. 4-6, Plat. Tim. 28 A, etc.; νοήσις καὶ οὐκ ὁμασίαι Id. Rep. 529 B; superior to διανοία, Ib. 511 D: in pl., Arist. Probl. 18. 7, 4.

νοητέον, verb. Adj. one must conceive, v. sub νοέω IV.

νοητικός, ἡ, *ov*, quick of perception, intelligent, opp. to αἰσθητικός, Arist. de An. I. 1, 8, G. A. 2. 3, 7, cf. Eth. N. 6. 2, 6; ἡ ν. ψυχῆ, opp. to ἡ αἰσθητικῆ, Id. G. A. 2. 3, 7: τὸ νοητικὸν the perceptive faculty, Id. de An. 2. 4, 1, etc.

νοητός, ὁ, *ov*, (νοέω) falling within the province of the reason, per-

ceptible to the mind, thinkable, intellectual, mental, opp. to what is simply visible (ὁρατός), Plat. Rep. 509 D, al.; to ἀσώματος, Id. Soph. 246 B; to φατός, Parmen. Fr. 63; to αἰσθητός, Diog. L. 3. 10. 2.

real, opp. to δοξαστός, Karsten Parmen. pp. 146 sq. II. = νοητικός, Orac. ap. Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 81. 8.

νοθὰ-γενής, *ēs*, Dor. and poet. for νοθηγενής, base-born, opp. to ἰθαγενής, Eur. Ion 592, Andr. 912, 942: cf. Lob. Phryn. 661.

νοθεία, ἡ, (νοθεύω) birth out of wedlock, or by a marriage of disparagement, Plat. Them. 1, Aemil. 8, Comp. Ages. c. Pomp. 1.

νόθειος, α, *ov*, of or belonging to a νόθος: τὰ νόθεια (sc. χρήματα), the inheritance of a νόθος, Lys. ap. Harpocr., cf. Ar. Av. 1656.

νόθευσις, ἡ, a making spurious, adultery, Suid., Psell.

νοθεντής, οὐ, ὁ, one who adulterates, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 224.

νοθεύω, to adulterate, Synes., etc.: Pass., νευοθενμένος Plut. 2. 373 B;

νοθευθῆναι Luc. Deor. Conc. 7. II. to consider spurious, Schol.

Arist. p. 576 a. 38 Brandis:—Pass., Diog. L. 2. 124, Marcellin. V. Thuc. 65, etc.

νοθο-γέννητος, *ov*, of spurious origin, Hesych.

νοθο-καλλοσύνη, ἡ, counterfeit charms, Auth. P. 11. 370.

νόθος, ἡ, *ov*, Att. also *os*, *ov*, a bastard, baseborn son, i. e. one born of a slave or concubine, often in Il. (never in Od.), Pind., Hdt., and Att.;

νόθος νύς Il. 2. 727, etc.; such as Teucer, cf. Soph. Aj. 1013; opp. to γνήσιος, Lat. legitimus, Il. 11. 102, Hdt. 8. 103; ὁ δὲ ν. τοῖς γρησίοις ἴσον σθένει Soph. Fr. 108; also, νόθη κόρη Il. 13. 173. 2. at Athens also any child born of a foreign woman, or where one parent is not a citizen, Valck. Hipp. 962, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 118; νόθος πρὸς μητρὸς Plut. Them. 1.

II. generally, spurious, counterfeit, supposititious, of persons and things, λογισμῷ τινι v. Plat. Tim. 52 B; v. παιδεία Id. Legg. 741 A; v. ἡδοναί Id. Rep. 587 B; αἰδοῖαι Call. Fr. 279; νόθον ἥπαρ ὁ σπλήν Arist. P. A. 3. 7. 4; αἱ ν. πλευραὶ the false ribs, Paus. 1. 35, 6, Medic.; v. ἀσπίγξ, of a serpent's hiss, Nonn. D. 35. 214; v. φέγγος, of the moon, opp. to γνήσιον, of the sun, Philo 1. 628.

Adv. -θως, Hesych.

νοῖδιον, τό, Dim. of νόος, νοῦς, Ar. Eq. 100, Philostr. 586; v. Pors. praef. Hec. li.

νοϊκός, ἡ, *ov*, = νοερός, Eccl.

νομαδεῖος [ᾶ], *ov*, = νομαδικός, Pandect.

νομαδία, ἡ, (νομὰς) a Nomad horde, Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri 20: and νομαδῖαις, α, *ov*, living like Nomads, Ibid.

νομαδικός, ἡ, *ov*, (νομὰς) of or for the feeding of cattle, of or for a herdsman's life, nomadic, pastoral, βίος Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 8; v. διασκενή Polyb. 8. 31, 7; of certain birds, ὁ βίος νομαδικός is gregarious, Arist. P. A. 4. 6, 3:—Adv. -κῶς, like Nomads, Strab. 75 and 513, etc. 2.

Numidian, Polyb. 1. 19, 2, al.; cf. νομάς 1. 2.

νομαδῖτης [ι], *ov*, ὁ, fem. -δίτης, = νομαδικός, Synes. 301 B.

νομαδό-στοιχος, *ov*, going from pasture, Hesych., Phot.

νομάδω, to graze, Nic. Th. 950:—Med. νομαδίζομαι, Id. Al. 345.

νομαῖος, α, *ov*, = νομαδικός, χίμαρος Anth. P. 6. 157; ἀλάλαγμα v. a shepherd's cry, Call. Fr. 310:—τὰ νομαῖα payment for pasturage, Gloss.

νομαῖος, α, *ov*, (νόμος) customary: νόμαια, τά, like νόμιμα, customs, usages, Lat. instituta, ξενικά v. Hdt. 1. 135; Ἑλληνικά v. 2. 91, al.; the sing. occurs in 2. 49.

νομ-άρχης, *ov*, ὁ, the chief of an Egyptian province (νομός), Hdt. 2. 177; applied also to the Scythians, 4. 66.

νομ-αρχία, ἡ, the province of a νομαρχης, v. I. Diod. 19. 85.

νομ-αρχος, ὁ, = νομαρχης, Arist. Occ. 2, 36.

νομάς, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, (νομός) roaming about for pasture: οἱ Νομάδες pastoral tribes that roved about with their flocks, Nomads, Hdt. 1. 15, 125., 4. 187., 7. 85, Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 6; v. Ζαῖθαί Pind. Fr. 72, Aesch. Fr. 709; Ἰνδοί Id. Supp. 284; of the Cyclopes, Eur. Cycl. 120. 2. as prop. n., Numidae, Polyb. 1. 19, 5, al.:—hence νομάδες ὄρνεις, aves Numidicae, Ath. 654 C; and νομάς alone, Artem. ib. 663 E; v. λίθος Numidian marble, Luc. Hipp. 6.

II. fem. Adj. grazing, feeding, ἵπποι Soph. Tr. 271; ἔαφος Id. Fr. 110; ἐν' ἀκταῖς νομάδα . . ἀλίσκον Eur. Fr. 637:—in Soph. O. T. 1350, to satisfy the metre, Elmsley for νομάδος read νομάδ', to be understood of Oedipus exposed in the pastures of Cithaeron; Campbell suggests νομαδὸς ἐπὶ πῶας.

2. metaph., κρῆναι νομάδες wandering streams, Id. O. C. 687.

Νόμας, *ov*, ὁ, Numa (prob. from νόμος), Dion. H. 2. 58.

νομέας, *ov*, ὁ, later form for νομῆς, Anth. P. 8. 17.

νόμευμα, τό, that which is put to graze, i. e. a flock or herd, εὐπόκοις νομεύμασιν Aesch. Ag. 1416; not found elsewhere.

νομεύς, *ews*, Ep. ἦος, ὁ, (ρέμα) a shepherd or herdsman, Hom., etc.; κύνες τ' ἄνδρες τε νομήες Il. 17. 65; διῶ δ' ἅμ' ἔποντο νομήες, opp. to the chief herdsman, Od. 17. 214, cf. 16. 3., 17. 246:—νομεύς is the generic term for the special terms αἰπόλος, βοσκύλος, ποιμήν, αυβάτης, cf. Plat. Theaet. 174 D, Rep. 370 D; βῶων ἀγέλης v. Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 32; v. προβάτης Arist. Eth. N. 8. 11, 2.

II. a dealer out, distributor, ἀγαθῶν Plat. Legg. 931 C, cf. Min. 317 D, 321 B.

III. in Hdt. 1. 194., 2. 96, νομέες, = ἐγκοιλία, the ribs of a ship, cf. Hesych.

νομευτικός, ἡ, *ov*, of or for a herdsman, v. ἐπιστήμη, v. τέχνην the business of pastoral life, grazing, Plat. Polit. 267 B, D.

II. skilled in grazing, Ael. N. A. 14. 16.

νομεύω, (νομεύς) to put to graze, drive afield, in Act. of the shepherd, καλλιτέριχα μῆλα νομεύων Od. 9. 336; νομὸν κατὰ πτόνα μῆλα νομεύων 9. 217; so, ἀγέλην v. Plat. Polit. 265 D:—Pass. of the flocks, Ib. 295 E.

2. βοῦναι νομεύς v. to eat down the pastures with oxen, Lat. depascere, h. Hom. Merc. 492.

3. absol. to be a shepherd, tend flocks, Theocr. 20. 35.

II. in late Poets, = νομῶν, to direct, manage, Christod. Ephr. 350, Nonn. D. 7. 110.

νομή, ἡ, (νέμω) like νομός, a pasture, pasturage, ἀμφίβιον .. ἔδωκε νομὴν βατράχοισι Κρονίων Batr. 59; νομάς νέμειν Hdt. 1. 110; νομάς νέμεσθαι Ib. 78, cf. Arist. H. A. 6. 21, 4; ποιμνίαν νομάι Soph. O. T. 761; νομαὶ βοσκμάτων herds out grazing, Xen. An. 3. 5, 2. 2. fodder, food, Plat. Legg. 679 A, Criti. 111 C, etc.; αἶμα, ν. σαρκῶν Id. Tim. 80 E; ἡ προσήκουσα ψυχή ν. Id. Phaedr. 248 B; ν. τῶν μελιττῶν τὸ θύμον Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 46. 3. a feeding, grazing, of herds, νομὴν ποιέσθαι, = νέμεσθαι, Ib. 8. 10, 1. b. metaph. νομὴ πυρός a spreading of fire, Polyb. 1. 48, 5; also of a sore, νομὴν ποιέσθαι to spread, Id. 1. 81, 6; ὡς γάγγραινα, νομὴν ἔξει 2 Ep. Tim. 2. 17; so, νομαὶ eating sores, Lat. nomae, cf. Hipp. Protrrh. 98; ν. σαρκὸς θηριώδεις Plut. 2. 165 E.

II. division, distribution, Hdt. 2. 52, Plat. Prot. 321 C, al.; of an inheritance, Dem. 948. 10; ἡ τῶν πατρῶν ν. Arist. Pol. 5. 4, 4; διεφορᾶν νομὴν χρημάτων τὸν δῆμον by largess of money, Aeschin. 38. 11; νομὴς of the largess, C. I. 1395; and in pl. for Lat. donativa, Hdn. 3. 8., 5. 5., 6. 8, al. 2. proper distribution in bandaging, Hipp. ap. Galen. 2. 743 C, etc.

νομήματα· δικαίωματα, Hesych.; leg. νόμιμα· τὰ δικαίωματα.

νομίζω, fut. Att. νομῶ Ar. Av. 571, Thuc., etc.; Ion. 1 pl. νομοίμεν Hdt. 2. 17; νομίσω only late, as App.; aor. ἐνόμισα, poet. νόμισα Pind. I. 5 (4). 2: pf. νενομίκα:—Pass., fut. νομοθήσομαι Plat., etc.; fut. med. in pass. sense, Hipp. 301. 20: aor. ἐνομήσθην: pf. νενομίσμαι, 3 pl. νενομίσθαι Dio C. 51. 23; Dor. inf. -ίχθαι Sthenidas ap. Stob. t. 48. 63: plqpf. 3 sing. νενομίστο Ar. Nub. 962: (νόμος). To hold or own as a custom or usage, to use customarily, practise, use, of all customs and usages, esp. when they have got the force of law by prescription, ἐν τῷδε ἰδὼν νενομίκασι Hdt. 1. 173; ν. γλῶσσαν to have a language in common use, Ib. 142; φωνήν 2. 42; οὔτε ἀσπίδα οὔτε δόρυ 5. 97; ὄρητιν, πανήγυριν 2. 64; ἱπποτροφίαν ἐν Πανελληνίων νόμῳ Pind. I. 2. 55; ἀργυροστέρι βίον Aesch. Cho. 1003; ν. ἐκκλησίαν to make use of a popular assembly, Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 10; ἀγορὰς κατασκευὴν ν. (vulg. ὀνομάζουσιν) Ib. 12, 3:—Pass. to be the custom, be customary, ὅπου τὸ χρεῖν οὐδαμῷ νομίζεται Aesch. Eum. 423; σωφροσύνη νενομίστο was the fashion, Ar. Nub. 962;—impers., ὡς νομίζεται as is the custom, Aesch. Eum. 32, Eur. Alc. 99, etc.; οἵππερ ν. Aesch. Ag. 1040; οἶα τοῖς κάτω νομίζεται Soph. El. 327, cf. 691; ἡ νομίζεται Id. O. C. 1603:—part. νομιζόμενος, customary, usual, γέρα τὰ ν. Thuc. 1. 25; εὐχαί αἱ ν. Id. 6. 32; τὰ νομιζόμενα, like τὰ νομαία or νόμιμα, customs, usages, Lat. instituta, Hdt. 1. 35., 5. 42, Ar. Pl. 1185; τὰ ν. ἐπὶ Ἀντιφῶ 139. 11; τὰ τοῖς θεοῖς ν. Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 14; often of funeral rites, τὰ νομιζόμενα ποιεῖν, Lat. justa facere, Dem. 308. 2, Aeschin. 3, cf. Isocr. 391 A; also in aor. part., τὸ τοι νομισθὲν τῆς ἀληθείας κρατεῖ Soph. Fr. 107; τὰ νομισθέντα Eur. Bacch. 71:—cf. νόμισμα.

2. to adopt a custom or usage, mostly in pf., Ἕλληνας ἀπ' Αἰγυπτίων ταῦτα νενομίκασι Hdt. 2. 51; so, νομίζειν τι παρὰ τίνος, like παραλαμβάνειν 4. 27; ἐκκλησίαν ν. to hold assemblies as a usage, Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 10. b. also c. dat., to be used to a thing, νομίζουσιν Αἰγύπτῳ οὐδὲ ἤρωσιν οὐδὲν, i. e. practise no such worship, Hdt. 2. 50: hence to make common use of, use, φωνή 4. 117; οὐί Ib. 63; ἀγῶσι καὶ θυσίαι Thuc. 2. 38; εὐσεβεῖα Id. 3. 82; οὔτε τούτους χρήται οὐθ' οἷς ἡ ἄλλη Ἑλλάς ν. Id. 1. 77; and in Att., often, to use as current coin, ἐν Βυζαντίοις, ὅπου σιδαίρους [νομίσμασι] νομίζουσιν Plat. Com. Πισσαρδ. 3, ubi v. Meineke.

3. c. inf. to have a custom of doing, to be accustomed to do, νομίζουσι Διὶ θυσίας ἔρδειν Hdt. 1. 131, cf. 133, 202., 3. 15, etc.:—Pass., νενομίστα τὰ σχέτλια ἔργα Δήμῳ καλέσθαι Ib. 6. 138; γυμνοὺς εἰσέναι νομίζεται it is customary for them ..., Ar. Nub. 498, cf. 1420, Thuc. 2. 15, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 14.

4. in Pass., to be ordered and governed after old laws and customs, Hdt. 1. 170. II. to own, acknowledge, consider as, τὸν προέχοντα ἔχει ν. ὡς πατέρα Plat. Legg. 879 C; but the ὡς is commonly omitted, ὅμα γὰρ δόμων νομίζω δεσπότην παρουσίαν Aesch. Pers. 169; τοὺς κακοὺς χρησάσθαι ν. Soph. O. T. 610, cf. Ant. 183, El. 1317; νομίσαι χρὴ ταῦτα μυστήρια Ar. Nub. 143; and often, θεὸν ν. τινὰ to hold or believe in one as a god, αὐτὸν Ἐρωτα οὐ θεὸν νομίζεις Plat. Symp. 202 D; θεὸν οὐ τὴν Ἀναΐειν, ἀλλὰ τὴν Αἰδῶ ν. Xen. Symp. 8, 35:—hence, νομίζειν τούτους [θεοῖς] to believe in these [as gods], Hdt. 4. 59; οὐδ' ἡ πόλις νομίζει θεοὺς οὐ νομίζαν not believing in the gods in which the State believes, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 1, Apol. 10, Plat. Apol. 24 B; τοὺς ἀρχαίους οὐ ν. Id. Euthyphro 3 B;—but, νομίζειν θεοὺς εἶναι to believe that there are gods, Ib. 26 C, Legg. 886 A; and without εἶναι, δ [ῥῶν] δίκην καὶ θεοὺς μόνον, of man, Id. Menex. 237 D; τὸ παράπαν θεοὺς οὐδαμῶς ν. to be an absolute atheist, Id. Legg. 885 C, cf. 908 C, Apol. 18 C, Prot. 322 A, Lysias 121. 3; θεοὺς ν. οὐδαμῶς Aesch. Pers. 497;—so that ν. τοὺς θεοὺς and ν. θεοὺς differ, the one being to believe in certain gods, the other to believe in gods generally, cf. ἡγήομαι III:—Pass., Ἕλληνας ἤραγαν νομισθῆναι to be reputed or considered as ..., Hdt. 2. 51; οἱ νομιζόμενα μὲν νιοί, μὴ ὄντες δέ ..., reputed, Dem. 1022. 16; ἡ νομιζομένη πολιτεία Arist. Pol. 4. 8, 1.

2. to esteem or hold in honour, χρυσὸν .. περιώσιον ἄλλων Pind. I. 5 (4). 3:—Pass. to be in esteem, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 466 B;—under this head might be placed ν. τοὺς θεοὺς. 3. c. acc. rei, to deem, hold, believe, ταῦτα περὶ τίνος Id. Phaedr. 258 C, etc.; ἐποίει ἄλλα παρ' ἂν ἐνόμισεν Id. Min. 320 B; ταύτην ν. Id. Soph. 265 D; ἀκοῇ ν., opp. to πείρα αἰσθάνεσθαι, Thuc. 4. 81. 4. c. acc. et inf. to deem, hold, believe that ..., πότερα νομίζει δυστυχεῖν ἐμέ; Soph. O. C. 800, cf. O. T. 549, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 11;—also, like δοκέω, c. inf. fut. to expect that ..., Soph. O. T. 551, Aj. 1082 (v. Herma., 1061); but also c. inf. aor., τοὺς Θηβαίους .. ἐνόμισαν κρατῆσαι Thuc. 2. 3, cf. 2, 4, Lys. 130. 20. 5. c. partic., νομίζε .. ἀνδρα ἀγαθὸν ἀποκρίναι Xen. An. 6. 6, 24.

6. Pass., with gen., of the person in possession, τοῦ θεῶν νομίζεται; whose sanctuary is it held to be? Soph. O. C. 38; οὐ τοῦ κρατούντος ἡ πόλις ν. Id. Ant.

738. 7. absol., νομίζοντα λέγειν to speak with full belief, Plat. Phaedr. 257 D.

8. to frequent, μυχὼν ν. (si sana l.) Aesch. Cho. 801; cf. ἐνίζω.

νομικός, ἡ, ὄν, (νόμος) of or for the laws, Plat. Legg. 625 A: resting on law, conventional, ν. δικαίον, opp. to φυσικόν, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 7, 1; ν. φιλία, opp. to ἡθική, Ib. 8. 13, 5:—Adv. —κώς, Id. Pol. 8. 7, 2. 2. relating to the law, μάχη Ep. Tit. 3, 9; τὰ νομικά law matters, Plut. Cic. 26:—Adv. —κώς, by legal process, Id. 2. 533 B.

II. learned in the law and legal practice, Alex. Gal. 4, Plat. Minos 317 E: a lawyer, ν. ἀρίστος C. I. 2757-8, al., cf. Ev. Matth. 22. 35, al.

νόμιμος, ἡ, ὄν, also os, on Arist. Mund. 6, 35: (νόμος):—conformable to custom, usage, or law, ν. ὅρκος Lex ap. Andoc. 13. 20: hence, customary, prescriptive, established, Eur. Phoen. 347, etc.; οἱ ν. θεοὶ Plat. Legg. 954 A; ἡ ἐπίδειξις ν. Hipp. 792 D:—lawful, rightful, Emped. ap. Arist. Rhet. I. 13, 2, Pind. Fr. 152, Eur. Phoen. 815:—νόμιμόν [ἐστὶ] τινι ποιεῖν τι Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 8; ν. τινι δεδίσθαι Mem. 1. 2, 49. 2. of persons, observant of law, Choeril. 3, Antipho 117. 34, Plat. Gorg. 504 D.

II. νόμιμα, τὰ, usages, customs, like νομαία, Hdt. 2. 79, Aesch. Theb. 334, Soph. Ant. 455; ν. Δωρικά, ν. τὰ Γελῶν Thuc. 6. 4; τὰ εἰσθότα ν. Plat. Phaedr. 265 A; τὰ περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς ν., τὰ πρὸς τοὺς πολέμιους ν. Xen. Mem. 4. 6, 4, Cyr. 1. 6, 34; ν. βαρβαρικά, name of a treatise by Arist., Fr. 562; like τὰ δῶα, places to which all may resort, Antipho 145. 23 sq. 3. funeral rites, Lat. justa, Dinarch. 106. 9; τιμὰν τινος ἐσθίμασι τε καὶ ἄλλοις νομίμοις Thuc. 3. 58.

III. Adv. —μως, Antipho 131. 10, Plat. Symp. 152 A; ν. ἀποθανεῖν in a natural way, Lys. Fr. 31. 4: Comp. —ώτερον Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 20.

νομίμωτης, ητος, ἡ, observance of law, Iamb. V. Pyth. 69, 229.

νόμος, α, ὄν, also os, on, (νομῆς) of shepherds, ν. θεὸς the pastoral god, i. e. Pan, h. Hom. 18. 5, Anth. P. 9. 96; of Apollo, as shepherd of Admetus, Call. Ap. 47, cf. Theocr. 25. 21, Ap. Rh. 4. 1218; of Aristaeus, Pind. P. 9. 115; of Hermes, Ar. Thesm. 977; of Dionysus, Anth. P. 9. 524, 14; of Zeus, Archyt. ap. Stob. 270. 3; of the Nymphs, Orph. II. 50. 11; ν. μέλος Ap. Rh. 1. 577; τὸ ν. Clearch. ap. Ath. 619 C.

νομῖ-νοῦρος, ὁ, watcher of pastures, Arcad. 73. 1.

νόμισις, ὁ, (νομίζω) usage, prescription, custom, ἡ ἀνθρωπεία ἐς τὸ θεῶν νόμοις the established belief about the Deity, Thuc. 5. 105.

νόμισμα, τό, (νομίζω) anything sanctioned by established usage, a custom, Aesch. Theb. 269, Pers. 859 (as restored by Herm.), Eur. I. T. 1471: any institution, οὐδὲν γὰρ ἀνθρώποις ὁλον ἀργυρος κακόν ν. ἔβλασεν Soph. Ant. 296; θεοὶ ἡμῖν ν. οὐκ ἔστι Ar. Nub. 248, with a play on signifi. II (do not pass current with us).

II. the current coin of a state, Lat. numisma, numus, Hdt. 1. 94., 3. 56; ν. κόπτεσθαι to strike or coin money, Id. 4. 166; τὰρχαζν ν. Ar. Ran. 720; ν. ξύμβολον τῆς ἀλλαγῆς ἐνεκα Plat. Rep. 371 B, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 5. 5, 14, Pol. 1. 9, 9 sq., Diog. L. 6. 20; τάλαντα .. νομίσματος Andoc. 24. 28; ν. ἡμεδαπῶ C. I. 76. 4, etc.

III. the full legal measure, τοῦ χροῦς ἡ τῶν κοτυλίων τὸ ν. διαλυμαίνεταί Ar. Thesm. 348.

νομισματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or in money, δόσεις Eust. Opusc. 153. 1.

νομισματίον, τό, Dim. of νόμισμα, Poll. 9. 72, 92, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 213.

νομισμάτο-πώλης, ὄν, ὁ, a money-changer, Poll. 7. 170.

νομισμάτο-πωλικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a money-changer's trade, Poll. 9. 51:—κῆ (sc. τέχνη), the trade itself, Plat. Soph. 223 B.

νομιστήος, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. of νομίζω, to be accounted, etc., Plat. Rep. 608 B.

II. νομιστέον, one must account, etc., Id. Soph. 230 D, etc.

νομιστεύομαι, Pass. to be current, Polyb. I. 17, 7, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 178.

νομιστί, Adv. by law, M. Anton. 7. 31: conventionally, Galen. 3. 3.

νομο-αἰολος, ὄν, (νόμος II) of varied melody, Telest. ap. Eud. 617 B.

νομογράφω, to give written laws, Diod. 16. 70, C. I. 1543. 19.

νομογραφία, ἡ, written legislation, Strab. 260, C. I. 3046. 17.

νομο-γράφος, ὄν, ὁ, one who draws up laws, C. I. 1193. 23, 1331, 1543. 24, al.

II. (νόμος II) a composer of music, Plat. Phaedr. 278 E.

νομο-δείκτης, ὄν, ὁ, one who explains laws, Plut. T. Gracch. 9.

νομο-διδάκτης, ὄν, ὁ, =sq., Plut. Cato Ma. 20.

νομο-διδάσκαλος, ὄν, ὁ, a teacher of the law, Ev. Luc. 5. 17, etc.

νομο-δίφας [ῖ], ὄν, ὁ, a searcher into law, Galen.

νομοθεσία, ἡ, lawgiving, legislation, Plat. Rep. 427 B, Legg. 684 E; in pl., Arist. Rhet. I. 1, 7.

II. a code of laws, Lys. 186. 35, Com. Anon. 50, Lxx (2 Macc. 6. 23).

νομοθετέω, to make laws, Lysias 145. 9, Plat. Rep. 534 D, and often in Legg.; τοὺς Ἀπεκταμονίου Xen. Apol. 15, etc.; ταῖς μοναρχίαις Isocr. 16 C; περὶ τίνος Id. 229 B; ὑπὲρ τίνος Dem. 1197. 7:—Med. to make laws for oneself, frame laws, Plat. Rep. 398 B, Theaet. 177 E, etc.; περὶ τίνων Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 11:—Pass., of a state, to be furnished with laws, to have a code of laws, Plat. Legg. 962 E, 701 D.

II. trans. to ordain by law, τι Ib. 628 D, Rep. 417 B, cf. Andoc. 29. 14, and ν. νομοθετήριον—so also in Med., Plat. Legg. 736 C:—Pass. to be ordained by law, Luc. pro Imag. 18: impers., περὶ ταῦτα οὕτω σφιν νομοθετῆται it hath been so ordained by law, Hdt. 2. 41; ν. καλὸν [εἶναι] τὸ χαρίζεσθαι Plat. Symp. 182 B; ν. νομοθετημένον ἐστὶ Arist. Pol. 6. 4, 9.

νομοθέτημα, τό, a law, ordinance, Hipp. I. 22, Plat. Polit. 295 E, Rep. 427 B, etc.

νομοθέτης, ὄν, ὁ, (τίθημι) a lawgiver, Antipho 131. 13, Thuc. 8. 97, Plat. Rep. 429 C, etc.

II. at Athens, the Nomothetae were a numerous committee of the dicasts charged with the revision of the laws, Andoc. 11. 27, Dem. 31. 11, 706. 22 sq.; cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 131. 4.

νομοθέτης, εως, ἡ, legislation, νόμιμα, Plat. Legg. 701 B.

νομοθετητός, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. of νομοθετέω, to be settled by law, Plat. Rep. 459 E.

II. νομοθετητέον, one must make laws, Id. Legg.

747 D; νομ. τῇ νομοθέτῃ Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 11.

2. trans. one must

ordain by law, Ib. 7. 17, 11.

νομοθετικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for a lawgiver or legislation, Plat. Legg. 657 A: ἡ — κῆ (sc. τέχνη) legislation, Id. Gorg. 464 C, 520 B, al.

II.

of persons, fitted for legislation, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 17.

νομο-θήκη, ἡ, poet. for νομοθεσία, Tim. Fr. 35; cf. ἀγανοθήκη.

νομο-ῖστωρ, ὁρος, ὁ, ἡ, learned in the laws, Hesych.

νομομάθεια, ἡ, (μανθάνω, μαθεῖν) knowledge of law, Eccl.

νομο-μάθος, ἑς, learned in the law, Eccl.

νομόνδε, Adv. (νομός) to pasture, Il. 18. 575, Od. 9. 438.

νομο-ποιέω, to make or give laws, Hesych. s. v. νομοθετεῖ.

νομοποιός, ὄν, (νόμος II, ποιέω) composing music, Diog. L. 2. 104.

νομός, ὁ, (νέμω) a feeding-place for cattle, pasture, Il. 2. 475, Od. 9. 217, etc. (v. νύμονδε); v. ὕλης a woodland pasture, 10. 159.

2. the herbage of the pasture, h. Hom. Merc. 198:—generally, food, Hes. Op. 524; ἐπέοντοῖ . . ἐπὶ νομόν Ar. Av. 1287, cf. 239.

3. metaph.,

ἐπέων πολλὸς νομός ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα a wide range for words (as if, ample pasture to range and feed in), Il. 20. 249; so, ἐπέων νομός Hes. Op. 401; but in h. Hom. Ap. 20, νόμοι φθῆς is the right reading.

II. an

adobe allotted or assigned to one, a district, province, Pind. O. 7. 60, Soph. O. C. 1061, etc.; νομόν ἐν θαλάσσῃ ἔχειν to have their dwelling-place, Hdt. 5. 92, cf. 102; ἐπὶ κισσοῦ κλάδει v. ἔχει, of birds, Ar. Av. 239, cf. 1287.

2. one of the districts into which Egypt was divided, Hdt. 2. 4, 42, 46, 166, Diod. 1. 54, cf. Strab. 803, etc.; applied also to the provinces or satrapies of the Babylonian and Persian kingdoms, Hdt. 1. 192, 3. 90 sq.; and to divisions of Scythia, 4. 62, 66.

νόμος, ὁ, (νέμω) properly anything assigned or apportioned, that which one has in use or possession, first in Hes. (that it was not in Hom. was known to Joseph. c. Ap. 2. 15, 3):—hence,

I. a usage, custom,

and all that becomes law thereby, a law, ordinance, Lat. institutum, Μοῦσα . . μέλονται πάντων τε νόμους καὶ ἥθεα κεδνά Hes. Th. 66; νόμος πάντων βασιλεὺς custom is lord of all, Pind. ap. Hdt. 3. 38, cf. Plat. Prot. 337 D: τόνδε . . νόμον διέταξε Κρονίων, . . θησαῖ . . ἔσθαι ἀλλήλους Hes. Op. 274; ἀφροσύνη ἐναὶ τὸν παλαμοῖον νόμος [ἔστι] Aesch. Eum. 448; νόμον κάλλιστον ἐξευρόντα, πειθαρχεῖν παρτὶ Soph. Tr. 1177:—

with Preps., κατὰ νόμον according to custom or law, Hes. Th. 417, Hdt. 1. 61, and Att.; poet., κὰν νόμον Pind. O. 8. 103; οἱ κατὰ ν. ὄντες θεοὶ the established deities, Plat. Legg. 904 A; so, κατὰ νόμους Aesch. Supp. 241:—παρὰ νόμον, νόμους contrary to . . , Id. Eum. 164, Plat. Tim. 83 E, etc.:—ἐν Πανελλάνων νόμῳ by the custom of . . , Pind. I. 2. 56; ἐν Ἀδριαστρίῳ νόμῳ by the law of Adria, i. e. at the Nemean games, Id. N. 10. 52, cf. 8. fin.:—so in dat. νόμῳ, by custom, conventionally, opp. to φύσει, Hdt. 4. 39, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 3, 2, cf. Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 231 E:—νόμον χάριν, Lat. dicis causā, for farm's sake, Diphil. Zogr. 2. 14.

b. at Athens νόμος was the name given esp. to Solon's laws, those of Draco being called θεσμοὶ (Homer's word being θέμις), and then generally laws, ordinances (v. sub ψήφισμα); νόμον τίθεναι and τίθεσθαι, v. sub τίθημι A. III. 2.

2. also c. gen. rei, οὗτος τὸ

πεδῖον πέλεται v. Hes. Op. 386, cf. Pind. P. 1. 120, N. 3. 96; ἔργων . . ὧν νόμοι πρόκεινται Soph. O. T. 565;—ἐν χειρῶν νόμῳ by the law of force, club-law, opp. to ἐν δικῆς νόμῳ, ἐν χειρῶν νόμῳ διαφθεῖσθαι, ἀπολλυθῆναι or πίνειν to die in the mêlée, in the fight or scuffle, Hdt. 8. 89, and often in Polyb.; ἐν χειρὸς νόμῳ in actual warfare, under martial law, Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 4; also, ἐς χειρῶν νόμον ἀπικέσθαι to come to blows, Hdt. 9. 48.

II. a musical mode or strain, Aesch. Fr. 575, Theb. 954, Cho. 823, Plat., etc.; νόμοι φθῆς h. Hom. Ap. 20; νόμοι καθαρχοῦναι Ar. Ran. 1282; ἀρδόνιος v. Ib. 684.

2. esp. a very ancient kind of song or ode, akin to the dithyramb, and without any antistrophe, Arist. Probl. 19. 15, cf. Plut. 2. 1133 D sq.; but opp. to διθυραμβικά, Arist. Poët. 1. 13; it was sung in a peculiar manner to the lyre or flute in honour of some god, commonly Apollo, Hdt. 1. 24 (v. sub ὄριος II. 2); so, νόμος ἵππιος Pind. O. 1. 163; ὁ Βοιωτίας v. Soph. Fr. 858; νόμοι πολεμικοὶ war-tunes, Thuc. 5. 69; metaph., θροεῖς τοὺς Ἀἰδον v. Soph. Fr. 407.

III. = νόυμος, q. v.

νομο-τρίβις, ἑς, practised in laws, Nicet. Ann. 133 B.

νομοφύλακῶ, to be or serve as νομοφύλαξ, Liban. 4. 801:—an irreg. form νομοφύλαγαντα (as if from νομοφύλασσω), C. I. 3419. 9.

νομοφύλακία, ἡ, the office of νομοφύλαξ, Plat. Legg. 961 A.

νομοφύλακικός, ὁ, ὄν, observant of law, cited from Hierocl.

νομοφύλακιον, τό, the meeting-place of the νομοφύλακες, Poll. 8. 102, Hesych. s. v. Χαράνιον:—in Suid., νομοφυλακείον.

νομοφύλακῆς, ἴδος, fem. of sq., κισσῶτος Philo I. 584.

νομο-φύλαξ [ῥ], ἄκος, ὁ, a guardian of the laws: in the old republics an officer appointed to watch over the laws and their observance, Plat. Legg. 755 A, 770 C, etc.; proper to aristocracies, acc. to Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 24; lists of them occur in Spartan Inscrip., C. I. 1237-58; on those at Athens, v. Philochor. 141 B, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 129. 15.

νομώδης, ἑς, (νομῇ II) like an eating sore, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 92.

νομ-οδός, ὁ, one who chants or proclaims the law, Strab. 539.

νομ-ώνης, Dor. -ῶνας, ὁ, one who rents a pasture, C. I. 1569. 44.

νόνοος, ὁ, a monk, νόνα, ἡ, a nun, Eccl.; v. Ducang.

νοο-βλαβής, ἑς, hurt in mind, deranged, Nonn. Jo. 12. 40.

νοό-πλαγκτος, ὄν, = sq. I, Nonn. D. 9. 255.

νοο-πλάνης, ἑς, wandering in mind, deranged, Nonn. D. 4. 197.

act. distracting the mind, crazing, lb. 29. 60.

νοό-πληκτος, ὄν, palsying the mind, μέθη Anth. P. 6. 71.

νοο-πλήξ, ἦγρος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Tryph. 275.

νοο-ποιός, ὄν, making intellect, δύναμις Plotin. 753 C.

νόος, νόον, ὁ, Att. contr. νοῦς, gen. νοῦ: IIom. uses the contr. form only once, in nom., Od. 10. 240; so Hes. Fr. 48. 2, Pind. P. 3. 9, in acc.;

Hdt. never: the uncontr. form is equally rare in Att., once in Aesch. (Cho. 742, iamb.), once in Soph. (Ph. 1209, lyr.):—in N. T. and late Prose, as Plotin., Porphy., are found some cases in the third decl., gen. νοῦς, dat. νοῖ, acc. νόα, νόες, νόας, Lob. Phryn. 453:—the Att. pl. νοῖ, acc. νοῦς, is rare in good writers, as Ar. Fr. 397, but common in late philosophers. (The √NO appears to be akin to √TNO, γι-γνώσκω.)

1. mind, as employed in perceiving and thinking, perception, sense, οὐ λῆθε Διὸς πικνὸν νόον Il. 15. 461; πολυκερὲς v. Od. 13. 255; νοῦς ὄρεῖ καὶ νοῦς ἀκούει, τάλλα κωφὰ καὶ τυφλά Epich. ap. Plat. 2. 961 A, cf. Soph. O. T. 371; νόῳ mindfully, with prudence, Od. 6. 320; παρὲκ νόον senselessly, Il. 20. 133; σὺν νόῳ wisely, Hdt. 8. 86, 138; οὐδενὶ ἐν νῷ Plat. Crito 48 C; τοῦ νοῦ χαρὶς Soph. O. T. 550; τοῦ ν. κενός Id. O. C. 931; νόῳ λαβεῖν τι to apprehend it, Hdt. 3. 51; νόῳ ἔχειν to keep in mind, Id. 5. 92, 7, Plat. Rep. 490 A (v. infr. 3).

2. νοῦν ἔχειν is used in several senses, a. to have sense, be sensible, Soph. Tr. 553, Ar. Ran. 535, etc.; ὁ νοῦς οὐδ' αὐτὸς νοῦν ἔχων οὐ τυγ-χαίνει Eur. I. A. 1139; so, νοῦν ὀλίγον κεκτημένος Ar. Eccl. 747; σμικρὸν τοῦ κεκτησθαι Plat. Legg. 887 E.

b. νοῦν οἱ τὸν νοῦν ἔχειν to have one's mind directed to something, ἄλλοσ' ὅμω, θάτερά δέ νοῦν ἔχειν Soph. Tr. 272; τὸν νοῦν πρὸς αὐτὸν οὐκ ἔχων, ἐκείσε δὲ Eur. Phoen. 1418; δεῦρὸν νοῦν ἔχε Id. Or. 1181; τὸν νοῦν ἔχειν οἶκος Id. Ion 251; ποῦ τὸν ν. ἔχεις; Ar. Eccl. 156; τὸν νοῦν ἔχειν πρὸς τινα or τι (like προσέχειν τὸν νοῦν) Thuc. 7. 19, Plat. Gorg. 504 D; πρὸς τινα Id. Prot. 324 A, etc.; περὶ τίνος Id. Rep. 534 B; ἐν τινι Anth. P. 7. 206; cf. προσέχω I. 3.

c. impers., περισσὰ πράσιναι οὐκ ἔχει νοῦν οὐδένα Soph. Ant. 68.

3. mind, as employed in feeling, and the like, the heart, χαίρει νόῳ Od. 8. 78; κεύθε νόῳ Il. 1. 363; χόλος νόον οἰδαίνει 9. 554; ἐν στήθεσιν ἀτάρβητος νόος ἐστὶ 3. 63; so, νόος ἔμπεδος, ἀκήλτος, ἀπηγῆς Hom.; (so, v. εὐμενής, ἀνταρμής, etc., Pind. P. 8. 25, Aesch. Pr. 163, etc.); ἀνθρώπων νόος man's mood or temper, Od. 1. 3; ἐκ παντὸς νόον with all his heart and soul, Hdt. 8. 97; τῷ νῷ κἀπὸ γλώσσης in heart as well as tongue, Soph. O. C. 936;—

often, κατὰ νόον according to one's mind, Lat. ex sententia, Hdt. 1. 117, 7. 104; εἰ τὰδ' ἔχει κατὰ νοῦν κείνῳ Soph. O. C. 1768; πράξεις κατὰ ν. τὸν ἐμὸν Id. (Fr. 415 b) ap. Ar. Eq. 498; κατὰ ν. πρῶτος Ib. 549; χαρεῖ κατὰ ν. Id. Pax 940, cf. Plat. Euthyphro 3 E.

4. the mind, as employed in resolving and purposing, ἀγαθῷ νόῳ, i. e. kindly, Hdt. 1. 60; τί σοι ἐν νόῳ ἐστὶ ποιεῖν; what do you intend to do? Id. 1. 109; ἡμῖν ἐν νόῳ ἐγένετο εἶπαι Id. 9. 46; ἐν νόῳ ἔχειν, c. inf., to intend . . , Id. 1. 10, 27, Plat., etc.; so, νοῦν ἔχειν, c. inf., Soph. El. 1013, cf. 1465;—ποιεῖν τι ἐπὶ νόον τίνι to put into his mind to do . . , Hdt. 1. 27; so, ἐπὶ νόον τρέπειν τίνι . . , 3. 21.

II. an act of mind, a thought, ἡμῖν δ' οὗτις τοῦδε νόος καὶ μῆτις ἀμείνων Il. 15. 509; οὐ γὰρ τις νόον ἄλλων ἀμείνονα τοῦδε νοσεί 9. 104; οὐ γὰρ δὴ τούτων μὲν ἔβουλεύσας νόον αὐτῇ Od. 5. 23.

2. a mind, purpose, design, νόον τελεῖν τι Il. 23. 149; σάφ' οἷσθ' οἷος v. Ἀρκεῖδο 2. 192.

III. the sense or meaning of a word, sentence, speech, οὗτος ὁ νόος τοῦ βήματος Hdt. 7. 162, cf. Ar. Ran. 1439, Polyb., etc.; often in Grammar.

IV. in Att. Philosophy, νοῦς was the perceptive and intelligent faculty, intelligence, intellect, reason.

V. Anaxagoras gave this name to the Principle which acted on the elementary particles of matter (τὰ στοιχεῖα), Anaxag. Fr. 8, cf. Plat. Phaedo 97 B, C, Arist. de An. 1. 2, 5, Metaph. I. 7. 3; v. Grote Plato 1. 56 sq.

νοο-σφάλης, ἑς, (σφάλω) = νοσηλάνης, Nonn. D. 7. 277.

νοστής, ἦτος, ἡ, intellectuality, Damasc. in A. B. 1403.

νοσην, ἡ, a kind of ὄσπριον, Theophr. ap. Phot., cf. Arcad. 103. 28.

νοσάζομαι, (νόσος) to fall sick, be ill, opp. to ὑγιαίνειν, Arist. Phys. 5. 5; v. I. νοσίζεσθαι.

νοσάκερός, ὁ, ὄν, liable to sickness, sickly, Arist. Pol. 3. 6, 10, P. A. 3. 7, 15;—Comic word, acc. to Poll. 3. 105.

νόσανσις, ἡ, (as if from νοσάινω) a falling sick, opp. to ὑγιάνσις, Arist. Phys. 5. 6, 5; and as v. I. for νόσωσις, Ib. 5. 5, 3.

νοσηρός, ὁ, ὄν, = νοσηρὸς, of symptoms, Hipp. Aph. 1261; v. κῶλον Eur. Or. 1016; v. κούνη a bed of sickness, Id. Hipp. 131, cf. 180; of seasons, Arist. Probl. 1. 20, al. Adv., νοσηρῶς ἔχειν τὸ σῶμα Id. Pol. 6. 6, 4.

νόσενμα, τό, a sickness, Hipp. Aër. 283.

νοσέομαι, Pass. to be sickly, ἐμβρνα νενοσενμένα Hipp. 255. 24.

νοσέω; no Ion. form νοσούω appears to have been in use, v. Dind. de Dial. Hdt. p. xl: (νόσος). To be sick, ill, to ail, whether in body or mind, Hdt. 1. 19, 105, al.; τῆς πόλεως . . οὕτω νενοσηκυῖας not yet having suffered from the plague, Thuc. 2. 31; νενοσηκὸς αἷμα diseased, Arist. H. A. 3. 19, 11; νόσῳ v. Aesch. Fr. 384; ἀπασις Eur. Ion 620, etc.; so c. acc. cogn., νοσῶν νοσείν Hdt. 3. 33, Trag., Antipho 114. 32, etc., cf. Lob. Paral. 510; (so, νόσον παίνεισθαι Aesch. Fr. 977; νόσον ἀλαγεῖν Soph. Ph. 1326); also c. acc. partis, νοσείν κῶλον Ib. 41; v. ὀφθαλμοῦς to be affected in . . , Plat. Gorg. 495 E; τοὺς νεφρούς v. Arist. P. A. 3. 9, 4, etc.: v. νοσούν, = νόσος Soph. Ph. 675, Plat. Symp. 186 B:—also of things, γῇ νοσεῖ Xen. Ath. 2. 6; v. ὕδωρ is foul, Paus., etc.:—Pass., ἡμέραι αἰ νοσούμεναι days on which one is ill, Hipp. 256. 54.

2. of passion, v. μάτην to be mad, Soph. Aj. 635; θολερῶ χειμῶν νοσῆσας Ib. 207; ἐξ ἀδαστρῶν v. Id. Tr. 1235; and simply νοσέω, Ib. 435; also, φρένες νοσούσι Cratin. Incert. 1; ψυχῆς νοσούσας ἐστὶ φάρμακον λόγος Menand. Monost. 550; cf. νόσημα 2, νόσος II. 2.

3. generally, to be in an unsoond state, to suffer, νοσεῖ τὰ τῶν θῶν Eur. Tro. 27; τοῖσιν οἰκείois κακοῖς Soph. O. C. 766; πονηρία Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 18; τὸδ' ἄλγος Soph. Ph. 1326; τι τῶν ἀπορρήτων κακῶν Eur. Phryg. 293:—of states, to suffer from faction and the like, ἡ Μίλητος νοσήσασα στάσις Hdt. 5. 28; νοσέει πόλις Soph. Ant. 1015; ἐκεῖ νοσού-μεν Eur. Hel. 581; νοσούσι καὶ στασιάζουσι Dem. 22. 7, cf. 123. fin.;

ἀπόλων καὶ νενόσηκεν ἡ Ἑλλάς Id. 121. 7; αἱ δὲ πόλεις ἐνόσουν Id. 240. 27; cf. νόσημα 3.

νοσηλεία, ἡ, (νοσηλεύω) *care of the sick, nursing*, Plut. Lyc. 10. II. (from Pass.) *sickness which needs tending*, Id. 2. 110 D, 788 F. 2. *matter discharged from a sore*, Soph. Ph. 39.

νοσηλεύω, *to tend a sick person, τινά* Isocr. 389 D, Babr. 13. 8; ὁ νοσηλεύων *a physician*, C. I. 4767. 2. *to make one sick*, Anaxil. May. 1:—Pass. *to need medical attendance, to be sick*, App. Civ. 2. 28, Julian 181 C.

νοσηλία, ἡ, *sickness*, ap. Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 34.

νοσήλιος, α, ὄν, *of or for sickness, φάρμακον* Eust. Opusc. 122. 27; ν. ψήγμα pills, Ib. 304. 35 (ubi male νοσήλιον, as in Walz Rhet. 3. 522):—**νοσήλια** (sc. σιτία), *τά, food for sick persons*, Opp. II. 1. 301; the Ion. form **νουσήλια** is restored by Welcker in the Fragm. of Arctin. ap. Schol. II. 11. 515.

νοσηλός, ἡ, ὄν, *diseased, νοσηλότερον ὁστέον* Hipp. 817 G.

νόσημα, τό, (νοσέω) *a sickness, disease, plague*, like νόσος, Hipp. 295. 54, Soph. Ph. 755, Eur., Thuc. 2. 49, 53, etc.; τὰ περὶ τὸ σῶμα ν. Isocr. 167 B; **νοσηματι** περιπίπτειν Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 27. 2. metaph., ἐνεστι γὰρ πᾶσι τοῦτο τῇ τυραννίδι ν. Aesch. Pr. 225; ν. γὰρ αἰσχιστον εἶναι . . συνθετοῦς λόγους Ib. 685; νοσοῖμι ἄν, ἐλ ν. τοὺς ἐχθροὺς στνυγνέει Ib. 978; ν. ἐρωτος Soph. Fr. 162; τὸ ν. τῆς ἀδικίας Plat. Gorg. 480 B; cf. νόσος 2.

3. *of any grievous affliction*, Soph. O. T. 1293; esp. *of disorder in a state*, Plat. Rep. 544 C, Dem. 424. 3, etc.; cf. νοσέω 3.

νοσηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, *sickly*, Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 44; ν. τὰ περὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν Id. Probl. 5. 9; τὰ ν. Id. H. A. 3. 19, 11. Adv.—*κῶς*, Theophr. C. P. 6. 10, 5.

νοσηματίον, τό, Dim. of νόσημα, Ar. Fr. 64.

νοσηματώδης, ἐς, =νοσώδης, Arist. G. A. 1. 19, 23, Eth. N. 7. 5, 3. Adv., **νοσηματώδης** ἔχειν Ib. 4.

νοσηρός, α, ὄν, like νοσερός, *diseased, unhealthy, unwholesome*, of symptoms, Hipp. Aph. 1256; of places, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 16.

νοσητήριος, α, ὄν, *unhealthy*, Hesych.

νοσηφόρος, ὄν, poet. for νοσοφόρος, Marcell. Sid. 58.

νοσίω, *to make sick*, Arist. Probl. 1. 3, 2; ν. sub νοσάζω.

νοσο-γνωμονικός, ἡ, ὄν, *skilled in judging of diseases by their symptoms*, ἡ —*κή* (sc. τέχνη), the physician's art, *diagnostic*, Plat. ap. Diog. L. 3. 85.

νοσο-εργός, ὄν, (ἐργῶ) *causing sickness*, Poëta de herb. 39.

νοσό-θυμος, ὄν, *sick at heart*, Manetho 4. 540.

νοσοκομέω, *to take care of the sick*, Diog. L. 4. 54, Iambl. V. Pyth. 30 (184):—Pass. *to be under medical treatment*, Diod. Excerpt. 613. 62, Synes. 208 A:—hence **νοσοκομία**, ἡ, *care of the sick*, Schol. Soph. Ph. 39, Greg. Naz.; **νοσοκομήσις**, ἡ, Nicet. Ann. 364 C; **νοσοκομεῖον**, τό, *an infirmary, hospital*, C. I. 9256, Jerom. 4. p. 660, Suid., Pandect., etc.

νοσο-κόμος, ὄν, (κομέω) *taking care of the sick*, Poll. 3. 12, etc.

νοσοποιέω, *to cause sickness*, Hipp. Acut. 389, Arist. Probl. 1. 52, 2, Plut. 2. ν. *τινα* *to infect one with a disease, to make sick*, Cebeas 19; ν. τὰς ψυχὰς τῶν ἀρίστων Diod. 12. 12.

νοσο-ποιός, ὄν, *making sick*, Mnesith. ap. Ath. 80 E, Galen. 2.

metaph. *causing disturbances*, Dion. H. 8. 99.

νόσος, Ion. νοῦσος, ἡ, *sickness, disease*, Hom. (who, like Hes. and Hdt., always uses the Ion. form), etc.:—Hom. always represents νόσος as the visitation of an angry deity, opp. to the sudden and easy death sent by Apollo and Artemis, as well as to a violent death; acc. to Hes. Op. 92, 102, disease was one of Pandora's gifts to men:—ἐς ν. πίπτειν Aesch. Pr. 474; ἐς ν. ἐμπίπτειν Antipho 113. 31; νόσος ἐμπίπτει τινί Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 41; ἐπέρχεται τινί Od. 11. 199; λαμβάνεσθαι, νόσφ, ὑπὸ νόσον Soph. Tr. 446, etc.; *κάνειν νόσφ*, ν. sub κόμων; *ἀσθενεῖν αὐτὴν τὴν νόσον* Isocr. 389 C; cf. νοσέω:—ἐκ τῆς νόσου ἀνέστη Hdt. 1. 22:—*ἱερὰ νόσος*, ν. *ἱερός* III. 4. II. generally, *distress, misery, suffering, sorrow, evil*, Hcs. Th. 527, 799, Trag. 2. *disease of mind*, esp. caused by madness, passion, vice, etc., Trag.; ν. φρενῶν Aesch. Pers. 750; *θεία ν.*, i. e. *madness*, Soph. Aj. 186; *μανία* ν. Ib. 59; ν. *λυσιώδη* Ib. 452; of love, Id. Tr. 445, 491, Eur. Hipp. 766; ἀκόλαστον εἶχε γλώσσαν, αἰσχίστην ν. Id. Or. 10; τῆς μεγίστης ν., *άνοια* Plat. Legg. 691 C; cf. νοσέω 2. 3. of states, *disorder, sedition*, cf. Plat. Soph. 228 A, ν. *νοσέω* 3. 4. *a plague, bane, mischief*, e. g. a whirlwind is *θεία νόσος*, Soph. Ant. 421 (called οὐράνιον ἀχος just above); ἐπὶ τῷ νόσον Id. O. C. 544; or the cause of *any great commotion*, as the trident of Poseidon in Aesch. Pr. 924; cf. πεντοδύργος. (Perh. νόσος, νοῦσος is akin to Lat. noc-*eo*, noc-*a*, ν. sub νέκυσ.)

νοσο-τροφία, ἡ, *care of the sick, diet in sickness*, Plat. Rep. 407 B. II. *care of one's ailments*, ἡ τοῦ σώματος ν. ill health, Ib. 496 C, cf. Ael. V. H. 4. 15.

νοσοτύφω, (τύφω) *to be ostentatious in sickness*, Julian. 181 C.

νόσσαξ, ακος, ὁ, (νοσός) *a chick, cockrel*, Diosc. 2. 53.

νοσσάς ὄρνις, ἡ, *a fowl*, Panyas. ap. Ath. 172 D.

νοσσέω, **νοσσιᾶ**, **νοσσίνον**, **νοσσιῶς**, **νοσσός**, ν. sub νεοσσ-.

νοσσο-ποιέω, contr. for νεοσσοποιέω, LXX (Isai. 13. 22).

νοσσο-τροφέω, contr. for νεοσσοτροφέω, Anth. P. 9. 346.

νοστέω, fut. ἥσω, *to go or come home, return, come or go back*, esp. to one's home or country, in Hom. mostly ν. ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν; also, ν. οἶκαδε, οἰκόνδε, ἔνδε δόμονδε etc.; also c. acc., ν. Ἀργος, οἶκον Soph. O. C. 1386, Eur. I. T. 554; pleon., ὡπίσω νοστέειν Hdt. 3. 26; πάλιν ν. Ar. Av. 1270; c. dat. modii, ν. κεινῆσι χερσίν Hdt. 1. 73:—the Med. is found only in Q. Sm. 1. 269. 2. *to return safe, to escape*, Il. 10. 247, cf. 2. 253, Pind. N. 11. 32, etc. 3. *to go or come to one's old*

haunts, δεῦρο ν. Eur. Hel. 474; γῆν τήνδε Ib. 891; εἰς ἐκκλησίαν Ar. Ach. 29; ν. Herm. Soph. Ph. 43. II. *ἐνόσθησε τὸ ὕδωρ* the water became fresh and drinkable, Paus. 7. 2, 11; cf. νόστιμος 11.

νόστιμος, ὄν, (νόστος) *belonging to a return, ν. ἡμαρ* the day of return, often in Od. (in Il. the Adj. is not found), i. e. the return itself, Od. 1. 9, 168., 3. 233, etc.; cf. ἐλεύθερον, δούλιον ἡμαρ; so, ν. φάος Aesch. Pers. 261; ν. σωτηρία Ib. 797; ἡ ἡμερ Anth. P. 5. 232. 2. *able or likely to return*; and so, *alive, safe*, Lat. saluus, ἐπεὶ β' ἐτι νόστιμός ἐστι Od. 4. 806; ἀπὸλαλε καὶ οὐκέτι νόστιμός ἐστι 19. 85, cf. Aesch. Ag. 618; ν. κινεῖν πόδα, ν. sub ποῦς 1. 2.

II. (νόστος II) of plants and fruit, *yielding a return, productive, thriving, ripe*, Theophr. C. P. 4. 13, 2; φέρε δ' ἀγρόθι νόστιμα πάντα Call. Cer. 136, cf. Joseph. B. J. 4. 8, 3; τὸ ἐν σοι νοστιμώτατον what was most fresh and flourishing in you, Luc. Merc. Cond. 39, cf. Luct. 19, Plut. 2. 684 D; the ore as opp. to the refuse, Diosc. 3. 97, etc.

III. *pleasant to the taste, palatable, νοστιμώτερα ἢ ἀνοστώτερα, καὶ πρὸς τὴν σίτησιν βελτίω ἢ χεῖρω* Theophr. C. P. 4. 13, 2, cf. Eust. Opusc. 22. 45., 86. 26:—the Gramm. expl. this sense of νόστιμος (cf. νοστέω II) from the associations of the phrase νόστιμον ἡμαρ, Eust. 1383. 40, Hesych., Suid.

νόστος, ὄν, ὁ, (ν. sub νέομαι) *a return home or homeward*, Hom. (esp. in Od.), mostly c. gen. pers., ν. Ἀχαιῶν Od. 1. 326, etc.; also c. gen. objecti, ὥλεσε . . νόστον Ἀχαιῶδες lost his chance of returning to Greece, Od. 23. 68; (so, ἐμπαίεω νόστον γαίης Φαίηκων still to make good thy way to the land of the Phaeacians, 5. 344), cf. ὁδός II; elsewhere ν. ἐπὶ τόπον, as Il. 10. 509, Od. 3. 141; ν. εἰς . . Soph. O. C. 1408; νόστοι ἐκ πολέμων Aesch. Pers. 861;—νόστοιο τέλος γλυκεροῦ Od. 22. 323; ν. μεληδέα 11. 99, etc. 2. generally, *travel, journey*, as in Od. 5. 344 sup. cit., cf. Dissen Pind. N. 3. 24; ἐπὶ φορβῆς ν. a journey after (i. e. in search of) food, Soph. Ph. 43; ν. πρὸς Ἴλιον, Ἰλίου πύργους ἐπὶ Eur. I. A. 966, 1261. 3. Νόστοι was the title of several old Ep. poems on the homeward journeys of the Greek heroes after the taking of Troy, as the Odyssey was the νόστος of Ulysses, Ath. 466 C, cf. Lennepe Phalar. p. 49, Müller Lit. of Greece 1. p. 69; cf. οἰκτρὰ μὲν νόστοις αὐδὰ, i. e. to the king returning home, Soph. El. 193, cf. Aj. 900. II. the yield or produce, of grain when ground, Trypho ap. Ath. 618 C, and ν. εὐνόστος, ἀνόστιμος.

νοστώω, *to make pleasant to the taste*, Pseudo-Chrys.

νόσφι, before a vowel or metri grat. —*φῖν*, though it may also be elided, as Il. 20. 7: I. as Adv. of Place, *turned away, aloof, apart, afar, away*, Hom.:—hence also *aside, secretly, clandestinely*, νόσφιν ἀκούον Il. 17. 408; νόσφιν αἶπας 24. 583; ν. ἰδὼν having looked aside, Od. 17. 304; νόσφιν ἀπό . . aloof from, Il. 5. 322., 15. 244, Hes. Th. 57; (also ἀνόσφω, q. v.); νόσφιν ἀπὲρ . . Id. Sc. 15; νόσφιν ἡ . . like πλὴν ἡ . . besides, except, Theocr. 25. 197. II. as Prep. *aloof or away from, far from*, often in Hom., and Hes. 2. *without, forsaken or unaided by*, Hom., mostly of persons; so, ν. ἡγήνηται Aesch. Supp. 239; also, νόσφιν ἀπὲρ τε κακῶν καὶ ἀπὲρ . . πόνου Hes. Op. 91; νόσφιν ἀπὲρ τε πόνων καὶ ἐξ ὕβους (Brunck proposed ἀπὲρθε) Ib. 113. 3. of mind or disposition, νόσφιν Ἀχαιῶν βουλευέιν apart from the Achaeans, i. e. of a different way of thinking from them, Il. 2. 347; so, ν. Δῆμητρος, Lat. clam Cerere, without her knowledge and consent, h. Hom. Cer. 4; νόσφιν ἐμείο Ib. 72. 4. beside, except, νόσφιν Ποσειδάωνος Od. 1. 20; νόσφ' Ἰλκεατοῖο Il. 20. 7; so too Hes. Th. S70.—Ep. word, used once by Aesch., never by Soph. or Eur. Cf. χωρίς. (The term. points to the old gen. or dat. term. —*φι*; and Curt. considers νοσ as =*vor* or *vot*, so that νόσ-*φι* would orig. mean *at the back, behind*, and νοσφίζομαι *to turn one's back*.)

νοσφίδιος, α, ὄν, *clandestine*, Hes. ap. Schol. Plat. p. 45.

νοσφιδόν, Adv. by stealth, Lat. furtim, Eust. 894. 50.

νοσφίζομαι, Dep., as always used in Hom. (see the forms cited below):—*to turn one's back upon a person* (ν. νόσφι sub fin.), *to turn away, shrink back*, νοσφισθεῖς Od. 11. 73; νοσφίσας Ib. 425; so, νοσφισθεῖς ἄλλῃ Theogn. 94; and metaph., ψεύδεις κεν φαίμεν καὶ νοσφίζομεθα μάλλον Il. 2. 81., 24. 222. 2. c. gen. *to turn away from, τήφθ' οὕτως πατρός νοσφίζειαι*; Od. 23. 98. 3. c. acc. *to forsake, abandon, παῖδά τ' ἐμὴν νοσφισαμένην θάλαμον τε πόσιν τε* 4. 263; elsewh. in Hom. of places, Κρήτης ὄρεα νιφέντα νοσφισαμένη 19. 399; νοσφισαμένη τῷδε δῶμα Ib. 579., 21. 77. 104; so, νοσφισθεῖς ἀγορῇ h. Hom. Cer. 92; ὕρκον ἐνοσφίστης Archil. 81; and so prob. in Soph., ἢ σε νοσφίσσῃμι if I were to forsake thee, O. T. 693.

II. after Hom., in Act., Att. fut. νοσφίσω Id. Ph. 1427, Eur.: aor. ἐνόσφισα Trag., Ep. opt. ἀπο-νοσφίσσειεν h. Hom. Cer. 158:—*to set apart or aloof, to separate, remove, τινὰ ἐκ δόμων* Eur. Irel. 641; βρόφος μητρὸς ἀποπρὸ Id. I. A. 1286; τινὰ ἀπὸ τῶος Lyc. 1331; τινὰ τῶος Ar. Rh. 2. 793:—metaph., ν. τινὰ βίον *to separate him from life*, i. e. *kill him*, Soph. Ph. 1427; so, ν. τινὰ alone, Aesch. Cho. 436, 438, Eum. 211; so τινὰ may be supplied in Soph. Ph. 684; ν. τινὰ ἐρωμάτων Anth. P. 5. 293.

2. *to deprive, rob, τινὰ τι* one of a thing, Pind. N. 6. 106; also, ν. τινὰ τῶος Aesch. Cho. 630, Eur. Alc. 44; τοὺς θανάτους νοσφίσας ὦν χρή λαχεῖν Id. Supp. 539; γέροντ' ἀπαῖδα νοσφίσας, i. e. ὥστε ἀπαῖδα εἶναι, Id. Andr. 1206. 3. Med. *to put aside for oneself, to appropriate, purloin, νοσφίσασθαι ὑπόσα ἀν βουλόμεθα* Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 42, cf. Polyb. 10. 16, 6; so in pf. pass., νενοσφισμένους πολλά Strab. 99, cf. Plat. Lucull. 137:—ν. ἀπὸ τῆς τιμῆς *to appropriate part of . .*, Act. Apost. 5. 2; ἐκ τοῦ χρημάτων Ath. 234 A:—absol., Ep. Tit. 2. 10. b. but the Med. is also just like the Act., *to deprive, rob, σφ' ἀδελφὸς χρημάτων νοσφίζεται* Eur. Supp. 153, cf. Ar. Rh. 4. 1108, Q. Sm. 13. 281.—Rare in Att. Prose.

νοσφισμός, ὁ, *a separating*, Moschop. π. σχεδ. p. 92. 2. *an appropriating, stealing*, Polyb. 32. 21, 8; *peculation*, Plat. 2. 843 F.

νοσφιστής, οὐ, ὁ, a *peculator*, τῶν δημοσίων Schol. Luc. J. Trag. 48.

νοσώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *sickly, ailing*, opp. to ὑγιενός, Hipp. Aph. 1261, Plat., etc.; ν. σῶμα, *biās* Plat. Rep. 556 E, Legg. 734 D; τὸ ν. *sickly condition*, Plut. 2. 662 F:—generally, *diseased, corrupt*, Plat. Rep. 408 B, etc.

II. act. *unwholesome, pestilential, baneful*, like νοσπρός, ἀπρ Hipp. Aët. 283, cf. Plat. Rep. 406 A, Arist. Probl. 1. 8, 1:—metaph., νοσώδεις τοῦτο τοῖς ἀμείνουσιν Eur. Supp. 423; δράκων στίλβει νοσώδεις ἀστραπὶς Id. Or. 480. Adv. —δῶς, *blamed by* Poll. 3. 105.

νόσῳσις, εὐς, ἡ, ν. sub νόσῳσις.

νό-ἀπρηλιώτης, οὐ, ὁ, the *south-east wind*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 87, etc.: νοτᾶπρηλιωτικός, ἡ, ὁ, *south-easterly*, Ib. p. 85.

νοτερός, ἂ, ὁ, (νότος) *wet, damp, moist*, δρόμος Simon. (?) 179; βλέφαρα, ὕδωρ Eur. Alc. 598, Ion 149; χεμῶν ν. a *storm of rain*, Thuc. 3. 21; τὸ ν. *moisture*, Plat. Tim. 60 C.

νοτέω, to be *wet or damp, to drip*, Call. Ep. 54, Nic. Al. 24. 494.

νοτία, ἡ, *wet, damp, moisture*, νοτία ἐλαυπά spring rains, Il. 8. 307: absol. *wet weather*, Arist. H. A. 5. 9. 3., 5. 19, 3, Theophr. H. P. 7. 14, 1.

νοτιάω, = νοτέω, Arist. Probl. 21. 12, 1.

νοτίζω, fut. ἴσω, (νότος) to *moisten, wet, water*, Aesch. Fr. 41, Ar. Thesm. 857:—Pass. to be *wetted or wet*, Plat. Tim. 74 C, Anth. P. 7. 26; νενοτισμένα οὐν εἶρια Hipp. Fract. 770; νενοτισμένα χεῖτε δάκρυα *wet tears*, Arist. P. 12. 92, cf. Arist. Mund. 4, 11.

II. (νότος) intr. to be *wet, νοτιζούσης τῆς γῆς* Id. Meteor. 2. 4, 21; [ὁ Νότος] νοτίζειν ποιεῖ τὸ θέρος Id. Probl. 26. 16, 2.

νότιος, ἂ, ὁ, Att. also ος, ον Aesch. Pr. 401, etc.: (νότος):—*wet, moist, damp, rainy*, ν. ἰδρῶς ἀπρ sweat, Il. 11. 811., 23. 715; ν. θέρος Pind. Fr. 74. 11; ἐὰρ Hipp. Aph. 1247; παγαῖ Aesch. l. c.; ὕψου δ' ἐν νοτίῳ τήνγ' ὥρμωσαν [αὐτῶν], i. e. ἐν ὑγρῷ in the open sea, opp. to the beach, Od. 4. 785., 8. 55; so, ν. ἄλμυρ Eur. Hipp. 149; ὀδὸς Ar. Av. 1398; of seasons, Arist. Probl. 1. 10, al.

II. *southern*, ν. θάλασσα the Indian ocean in Hdt. 3. 17, cf. 2. 11, 158., 6. 31; but the Euxine in 4. 13; τὸ τεῖχος τὸ ν. at Athens (ν. τεῖχος 1. 2), Andoc. 24. 23; ν. ἀήτης a *south wind*, Ar. Rh. 4. 1538; νότια (with or without πνεύματα) *southerly winds*, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 12, Pol. 4. 3, 6., H. A. 8. 12, 10; νοτίος during *southerly winds*, Ib. 6. 19, 4; νότια πνεῖ Theophr. C. P. 1. 13, 5; ἐὰν ἡ νότια Id. H. P. 4. 14, 9; also, ὁ ν. ἀπρ Arist. Meteor. 3. 6, 5; τὰ ν. ὕδατα *southerly rains*, Ib. 2. 3, 24.

νοτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (νότος) *moisture, damp, wet*, Aesch. Fr. 403, Eur. Hec. 1259, Phoen. 646, Plat. Tim. 60 D, etc.; ν. ὕδωρ, Arist. Probl. 1. 55, 3.

νοτισμός, ὁ, a *wetting*, Phot. Bibl. 342. 11.

νωτώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *wet, moist*, Hipp. 308. 23, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 13. νοτῶδεν, Adv. *from the south*, Theophr. Sign. Pluv. 1. 11 and 21, etc.

νοτο-λιβικός, ἡ, ὁ, *south-westerly*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. pp. 58, 86; cf. λιβνῶτας.

νότονδε, Adv. *southward*, Aquila V. T.

νότος, ὁ, the *south wind*, Lat. *Auster*, (opp. to βορέας, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 7, cf. Od. 5. 331), perhaps extending from SSE. to W., cf. Gladstone Hom. Stud. 3. 272 sq.: it brought fog, Il. 3. 10; rain, ν. καὶ δ' αἰψ', ἀνεμοὶ δεκάτοισι, Hdt. 2. 25; ἐτέγχθη κρατ' — πληγαῖσι νότου Soph. Ph. 1457; χειμερίῳ νότῳ Id. Ant. 335; it is called ὑγρὸς καὶ βαρὺς, Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 10; ὕδατ' ὄνεις Id. Probl. 26. 27, 1; (in Aesch. Ag. 1391, for dios (sic) νότῳ γὰν εἰ, Pors. restored διοδῶτα γάνει)—in pl., Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 10. That there was an orig. notion of moisture in the word is clear from the passages cited and from the derivs. νότιος, νοτία, νοτίς, νοτίζω: but it sometimes cleared the weather, ν. ἀργεῖσις, λευκόντορος, cf. Arist. Probl. 26. 19.

2. *Notus* is personified as god of the S. wind, son of Astraeus and Eös, Hes. Th. 380, 870.

II. *the south or south-west quarter*, πρὸς μεσσηβρίας τε καὶ νότον Hdt. 2. 8; πρὸς νότον κίερα τῆς Δήμου Id. 6. 139; τῆς δὲ γῆς τὸ πρὸς νότον Soph. Fr. 19; τὸ πρὸς ν. τῆς πόλεως Thuc. 3. 6; βλέπειν πρὸς νότον C. I. 108. 18; ὁ τοῖχος ὁ πρὸς ν. lb. 160. 56.

(Perh. akin to the Roots of νέω, νύσσομαι to swim, or νῶν to flow.)

νοττᾶριον, νοττεύω, νοττίον, νοττός, contr. for νεοττ—.

νου-βυστικός, ἡ, ὁ, (νοῦς, βύω, ν. πυκνός) *choke-full of sense, shrewd*, χράμα ν. a *clever thing*, Ar. Eccl. 441. Adv. —κῶς, Ar. Vesp. 1294, Cratin. Jun. Tapavt. 1.

νουθεσία, ἡ, = νουθετήσις, Ar. Ran. 1009, Plut. Solon 25, etc.;—*νουθετία* in A. B. 21 and Phot., and cited from Plato by Poll. 9. 139.

νουθετέω, (τιθῆμι) to *put in mind*, hence to *admonish, warn, advise*, c. acc. pers., Hdt. 2. 173; παραινέειν νουθετεῖν τε τοὺς κακῶς πράσσοντας Aesch. Pr. 264; οὐδὲ νουθετεῖν ἐξέσται σε Soph. El. 595; κατὰ νουθετείς ἐμέ; Id. Ph. 1283;—c. acc. rei. ν. τῶδε lb. 1025, cf. Ar. Vesp. 732;—c. dupl. acc., τοιαυτ' ἀναλῶν ἀνδρ' ἐνουθετεῖ Soph. Aj. 1156; ἀπερμενουθετεῖς Eur. Supp. 338, cf. Or. 299; ν. τινα ὥς —, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 15:—Pass., νουθετοῦμενος Soph. O. C. 1193, Eur. Med. 29, etc.; πρὶν ὑπὸ σοῦ ταῦτα νουθετηθῆναι Plat. Hipp. Ma. 301 C.

2. metaph., ν. τινα κονδύλοις, πληγαῖς Ar. Vesp. 254, Plat. Legg. 879 D; hence joined with κολάζειν, Id. Gorg. 479 A.

νουθετήμα, τό, *admonition, warning*, Aesch. Pers. 830, Eur., Plat., etc.; τὰμὰ νουθετήματα given [by you] *to me*, Soph. El. 343.

νουθετήριος, ἂ, ὁ, = νουθετήριος, cited from Phot. Ep.

νουθετήσις, ἡ, *admonition, warning*, Eur. H. F. 1256, Enpol. Incert. 27, Plat. Rep. 399 B; μάβον ν. Id. Legg. 700 C, etc.;—the form νουθετησμός, ὁ, in Menand. Incert. 398, is censured by Phot. and Poll. 9. 139. In both Gramm. it is written νουθετισμός, but corrected by Pors., cf. Lob. Phryn. 511.

νουθετητής, ἂ, ὁ, verb. Adj. to be *admonished*, Eur. Bacch. 1256, Ion 430.

2. νουθετητέον, one must *warn*, Arist. Pol. 1. 13, 14.

νουθετητής, οὐ, ὁ, a *monitor*, Philo 2. 519.

νουθετητικός, ἡ, ὁ, *monitory*, λόγοι Plat. Legg. 740 E; τὸ ν. εἶδος τῆς παιδείας Id. Soph. 230 A;—ν. l. νουθετικός, cf. Lob. Phryn. 520.

νουθετία, ν. sub νουθεσία.

νουθετικός, ἡ, ὁ, = νουθετητικός (q. v.), λόγοι Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 21, Dem. Phal. 298. Adv. —κῶς, Theod. Stud.

νουθετισμός, f. l. for νουθετησμός, q. v.

νομνημία, ἡ, Att. contr. for νομηνία (which occurs in Hdt.), the *new moon*, which was the *beginning of the old lunar month*:—hence, in later times, when the lunar month was *disrupted*, (ν. ἔνος 2) it was still used for the *first of the month*, Pind. N. 4. 557, Antipho ap. Ath. 397 D, Ar. Eq. 43, etc.; ν. κατὰ σελήνην, to denote the *true or natural new moon*, as opp. to the νομνημία of the calendars, Thuc. 2. 28; pl., Hdt. 6. 57, 1, Ar. Ach. 999.

νομνημιστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who *celebrates the new moon*, Lys. Fr. 31.

νομνήμιος, ὁ, Att. contr. for νεο-μήμιος, used at the *new moon*, ἄρτοι Luc. Lexiph. 6.

II. as Subst., a kind of *curlew*: proverb., ξυνήλθεν ἀττάγας τε καὶ ν. 'birds of a feather flock together,' Diog. L. 9. 114.

νομμήμιον, τό, Dim. of sq., ν. Ducang.

νοῦμος, ὁ, a coin used by the Dorians of lower Italy and Sicily, Arist. Fr. 547-8; written νόμος by Epich. 92 Ahr., cf. A. B. 109. It is said to have been originally the same as λίτρα, i. e. an Aeginetan obolus, but afterwards to have been diminished by 1/2, so as to be = 1/2 Att. oboli, Böckh Metrol. Unters. § xxi. It might be thought that the word was borrowed from the Lat. nummus, as λίτρα from libra; but the reverse is stated to have been the case, Poll. 9. 79, Varro L. L. 5. 36, Festus, etc.

2. in Plut. Sull. 1, = *sestertius*.

νουνέχεια, ἡ, *good sense, discretion*, Polyb. 4. 82, 3.

νουν-εχής, ἐς, (ἐχω) *with understanding, sensible, discreet*, Psendo-Eur. Fr. 1117-8, Polyb. 27. 12, 1; τὸ νουνεχές, = νουνέχεια, Anon. ap. Suid. s. ν. ἀνείτοι. Adv. —χῶς, Arist. Rhet. Al. 30, 7, Polyb. 1. 83, 3.

νουνεχόντως, Adv. of νουνεχής, as if from a Verb νουνέχω, *sensibly*, Isocr. 83 D, Menand. Incert. 426; ν. Lob. Phryn. 604, cf. 599; Plat. separates the words, ἐχόντως νοῦν, Legg. 686 E.

νοῦς, ὁ, ν. sub νόος.

νουσᾶλός, ἂ, ὁ, (νοῦσος) *sickly, sick*, Nonn. Jo. 5. 9.

νουσ-αχθής, ἐς, *affected with disease*, Opp. H. 1. 298.

νοῦσσημα, Ion. for νόσημα.

νουσο-λύτης [ῶ], οὐ, ὁ, *freeing from illness*, Παῖαν Epigr. Gr. 1026.

νουσο-αχθής, ἐς, *with diseased limbs*, Manetho 4. 476.

νοῦσος, ἡ, Ion. for νόσος.

νουσο-φόρος, ὁ, Ion. for νοσοφόρος, Anth. P. 6. 27.

νοῦσφορ, τό, name of a plant, used in medicine, Arist. Plant. 2. 4, 7.

νοχελές, ν. sub νωχελής.

νύ, ν. sub νῦν II.

νύδην, Adv. *by pricking*, Apoll. Dysc. in A. B. 611.

νύγεις, ν. sub νύσσω.

νύγμα or νύχμα (Lob. Paral. 395), τό, a *prick*, Aretac. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 7, Nic. Th. 446, Tryphiod. 365:—νύγματα *solicitations of the senses*, Epicur. ap. Ath. 546 E; cf. νυγμός.

νυγματώδης, ἐς, *pricking*, Arist. Probl. 27. 3, 2. Adv. —δῶς, Galen.

νυγμή, ἡ, = sq., Plut. Anton. 86.

νυγμός, ὁ, (νύσσω) a *pricking, puncture*, Diod. 1. 58: metaph., ὑπὸ νυγμῶν καὶ γαργαλισμῶν τῆς αἰσθήσεως Plat. Philop. 9; cf. νύγμα.

νυθός, ἡ, ὁ, *dumb*, Hesych.: νυθώδης, ἐς, *dark*, Id.

νυκτ-αίετος, ὁ, a *bird*, = ἐραδός, Hesych.

νυκτάλός, ἡ, ὁ, cited from Diog. L. (6. 77) by Suid., for νυσταλός.

νυκτάλωπα or —ιάω, = νυστάζω, Eust. 1392. 35.

νυκτάλωψ, ὁ, ὁ, (νύξ, ὥψ) = ὁ τῆς νυκτὸς ὄραν, Hipp. 110 E; but Ermerins introduces οὐχ from a good MS., which is confirmed by the gloss in Galen. Lex. Hipp., ὁ τῆς νυκτὸς ἀλαός, cf. 10. 84; and it is taken in this sense of *night-blind* by Palladius, Aët., etc.; though others explain it as *seeing by night only*.

II. of the disease itself, being a defect of sight incident to children with black eyes, caused by excess of moisture, Hipp. Epid. 1193, Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 28;—so, νυκταλωπικά, τά, Hipp. Epid. 1194; νυκταλωπιάσις, ἡ, Oribas., νυκταλωπιάω, Galen.

νυκτ-εγερσία, ἡ, *night-work*, Vit. Hom. 209, Philo 1. 155.

νυκτ-εγερτέω, to *watch by night*, Plut. Caes. 40.

νυκτέλιος, ὁ, (νύξ) *nightly*, name of Bacchus, from his *nightly festivals*, Anth. P. 9. 524, 14, Plut. 2. 389 A, Paus. 1. 40, 6:—νυκτέλια (sc. ἱερά), τά, the *feast of Bacchus Νυκτέλιος*, Plut. 2. 291 A.

νυκτ-ἐπαρχος, ὁ, the *officer in command by night*, Pandect.

νυκτ-εργασία, ἡ, *night-work*, Nicet. Ann. 218 B.

νυκτερεία, ἡ, a *hunting by night, taking game asleep*, Plat. Legg. 824 A.

νυκτερεία, τά, = foreg., Eunap. 74; ν. Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 273.

νυκτερείσιος, f. l. for νυκτερήσιος, q. v.

νυκτ-ερέτιος, ὁ, ὁ, one who *roues or fishes by night*, Anth. P. 6. 11.

νυκτερεῖμα, τό, *night-quarters*, Polyb. 12. 4, 9.

νυκτερευτής, οὐ, ὁ, one who *hunts or fishes by night*, Plat. Legg. 824 B.

νυκτερευτικός, ἡ, ὁ, *fit for hunting by night*, κῶν Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 8.

νυκτερεῖω, (νυκτερος), to *pass the night*, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 22; ν. ἀθλῶς Timocl. Ἰαπρ. 4: of soldiers, to *keep watch by night*, βινοναί, Xen. An. 4. 4, 11; ν. ἐν ὕπλοις lb. 6. 4, 27 γ—so in Med., Ath. 699 D.

νυκτερήσιος, ὁ, *nightly* (cf. ἡμερήσιος), Ar. Thesm. 204, as Dobr. for νυκτερείσιος. The same error occurs in a MS. of Luc. Alex. 53, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 10. 188.

νυκτερινός, ἡ, ὁ, (νύξ) *by night, nightly*, Lat. *nocturnus*, φυλακή Ar. Vesp. 2; ξύνοδοι Id. Eq. 477; αἰετακά Euclid. El. 3; πυρετός Hipp. Epid. 1. 943; ἀναχώρησις Thuc. 4. 128; ξύλλογος Plat. Legg. 909 A; of certain birds (cf. νυκτερίς), Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 2;—ν. γενέσθαι to happen *by night*, Ar. Ach. 1162; νυκτερινώτατον τι τολμᾶν at *dead of night*,

Luc. Icar. 21; τὸ ν. *by night*, Or. Sib. 3. 250. Adv. -νῶς, Epiph. Cf. νυκτερός.

νυκτέριος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Luc. Peregr. 28: = foreg., Orph. II. 48, Arat. 999, Anth. P. 9. 403.

νυκτέρις, ἰδος, ἡ, (νυκτερός) a bat, Lat. *vespertilio*, Od. 12. 433, 24. 6, Hdt. 2. 76, Ar. Av. 1564. II. a fish, elsewhere ἡμεροκοίτης, Opp. H. 2. 200, 205.

νυκτερό-βιος, ον, *feeding by night*, γλαῦξ Arist. II. A. 1. 1, 28.

νυκτερο-ειδής, ἐς, = νυκτοειδής, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 184.

νυκτέρος, ον, = νυκτερινός, ν. μήνη Aesch. Pr. 797; ὑνείρατα Pers. 176; δάτρων .. νυκτέρων δμήγγυρι Id. Ag. 4; ναυκληρία Soph. Fr. 151; δείμα Id. El. 410; ν. ἀπελωβήθη *by night*, Id. Aj. 217.

νυκτερο-φειγής, ἐς, *shining by night*, Manetho 3. 393.

νυκτερό-φοιτος, ον, = νυκτιφοίτος, Orph. H. 35. 6.

νυκτερο-ωπός, ὄν, (ὥψ) *appearing by night*, δίκημα νυκτερωπὸν ὑνείρων Eur. H. F. 111.

νυκτιγορεύω, to announce or summon by night, Eur. Rhes. 59; so in Med., Aesch. Theb. 29.

νυκτιγορία, ἡ, a nightly summons, Eur. Rhes. 20, Arist. Fr. 154.

νυκτι-γρεσία, -γρετέω, = νυκτεγροσία, -γρετέω, Lob. Phryn. 701.

νυκτιγγετον, τό, a fabulous herb in Plin. 21. 57.

νυκτι-ήμερον, τό, = νυχθήμερον, Gloss.

νυκτι-πρεφής, ἐς, *covered by night*, murky, gloomy, Aesch. Ag. 460.

νυκτί-βιος, ον, = νυκτόβιος, Hesych., Phot.

νυκτί-βρομος, ον, *roaring by night*, Eur. Rhes. 552.

νυκτί-γῆμος, ον, *wedding by night*, secretly, Musac. 7.

νυκτι-διέξοδος, ον, *rising and setting by night*, Gemin.: as fem. Subst.

the nightly course of a star, Ptolem.; cf. κολοβοδιέξοδος.

νυκτι-δρόμος, ον, *running by night*, Orph. H. 8. 2.

νυκτι-κλέπτης, ον, ὁ, thief of the night, Anth. P. 11. 176; Planud.

νυκτοκλ-, as in Theod. Prodr.

νυκτι-κόραξ, ἄκος, ὁ, prob. the night-heron or night-raven, *Ardea nycticorax*, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 2; its harsh, dissonant cry is mentioned in Anth. P. 11. 186.

II. a name also given to the ὤπτος or long-eared owl, Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 12, cf. 9. 34, 1.

νυκτι-κρύφης, ἐς, *hidden by night*, Arist. Metaph. 6. 15, 9.

νυκτι-λαθραίο-φάγος, ον, *eating secretly by night*, Anth. P. append. 288.

νυκτι-λάλος, ον, *nightly-sounding*, κιθόρα Anth. P. 7. 29.

νυκτι-λαμπής, ἐς, (λόμω) in Simon. 44, commonly taken as epith. of the ark of Danaë, δώματι νυκτιλαμπεῖ a dwelling which night alone illumines, i. e. murky, dark; Schneidewin however (Fr. 50) joins νυκτιλαμπεῖ .. δρόφω, the darkness visible of night: in each way by an antiphrasis not uncommon in Lyr. and Trag., Herm. Aesch. Eum. 379, Erf. Soph. O. T. 420, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 566, I. T. 110.

νυκτι-λόχος, ον, *lying-in-wait-by-night*, Nonn. Jo. 19. 18; — νυκτιλόχῳ, Byz., Hesych.

νυκτιλώψ, ὁ, f. l. for νυκτάλωψ.

νυκτι-μαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, = νυκτομαντις, Hesych.

νυκτι-μορφος, ον, *like night*, cited from Eust.

νυκτι-νόμος, ον, *feeding by night*, Arist. H. A. 9. 17, 2, Plut. 2. 286 B, etc.: — also νυκτο-νόμος, ον, Schol. Od. 5. 65.

νύκτιος, α, ον, (νύξ) *nightly*, Anth. P. 6. 221.

νυκτι-πάταπλάγιος, ον, *nightly-roaming-to-and-fro*, Anth. P. append. 288.

νυκτι-πῆδηκες, οἱ, (πῆδω) a sort of slippers, Poll. 7. 91.

νυκτι-πλαγκτος, ον, *making to wonder by night*, rousing from bed, πάνος Aesch. Ag. 330; δέματα Cho. 524; κελύσματα Ib. 751: — but, ν. εὐνή a restless, uneasy bed, Id. Ag. 12.

νυκτι-πλάνης, ἐς, = sq., νυκτιπλανή τελέθουσιν Opp. C. 3. 268, ubi al.

νυκτιπλανήτιν ἔδουσιν: — also νυκτο-πλανής, Manetho 1. 311.

νυκτι-πλάνος, ον, *roaming by night*, Luc. Alex. 54.

νυκτι-πλοέω, to sail by night, Chrysipp. ap. Zenob. 5. 32.

νυκτίπλοια, ἡ, a voyage by night, Strab. 757.

νυκτι-πόλος, ον, (πολέω) *roaming by night*, of the Bacchanalians, Eur. Ion 718, 1049, etc.: — so, νυκτι-πόλεutos, ον, Orph. H. 77. 7.

νυκτι-πόρος, — πορεύω, — πορία, = νυκτοπόρος, etc.

νυκτι-σέμνος, solemnised by night, δέιπνα Aesch. Eum. 108.

νυκτι-φαής, ἐς, *shining by night*, Parmen. ap. Plut. 2. 1116 A, Orph. Hymn. 53. 10; so, νυκτοφαής, Nonn. D. 44. 218.

νυκτι-φάνης, ἐς, = foreg., Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 176, Anth. P. append. 40. II. = sq., Nonn. Jo. 20. 1; so, κῆτος νυκτοφανής with shades dark as night, Anth. P. 9. 806.

νυκτι-φαντος, ον, *appearing by night*, ν. sub νυκτιφοίτος: generally, *nightly*, νυκτιφαντων πρόπολον Ἐνδοῖας Eur. Hel. 570.

νυκτι-φοιτος, ον, *night-roaming*, in some MSS. of Aesch. Pr. 657, where Cod. Med. νυκτιφαντ' ὑνείρατα; but, since ὑνείρασι occurs just above, Nauck suggests that Aesch. wrote νυκτιφοῖτα δέματα, — a phrase which is found in Lyc. 225; cf. also νυκτιπλάγκτος.

νυκτι-φόρος, ον, (φέρω) *bringing darkness*, Philo 1. 335.

νυκτι-φρούρητος, ον, *watching by night*, θράσος Aesch. Pr. 862.

νυκτι-χρευτος, ον, *belonging to nightly dangers*, Nonn. D. 12. 391.

νυκτο-βάτια, ἡ, a walking by night, night-walk, in pl., Hipp. 366. 55; but v. Littré 6. p. 666.

νυκτό-βιος, ον, *living*, i. e. seeking one's food by night, Procl.

νυκτο-γράφω, to write by night, Gloss.

νυκτο-γράφια, ἡ, a writing by night, Plut. 2. 634 A, 803 C.

νυκτο-δρομία, ἡ, a running by night, Hipp. 367. 55 (as Littré for κυνοδρομία, cf. νυκτοβατία).

νυκτο-ειδής, ἐς, *like night*, of a fog, Hipp. Aür. 285, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 10. 181.

νυκτο-θήρας, ον, ὁ, one who hunts by night, Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 4.

νυκτο-κλέπτης, ν. νυκτικλέπτης.

νυκτο-κλοπία, ἡ, a theft by night, in pl., Or. Sib. 3. 238.

νυκτο-λαμπής, ἰδος, ἡ, (λαμπω) a night-lamp, Gloss.

νυκτό-μαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, one who prophesies by night, Poll. 7. 188.

νυκτο-μάχew, to fight by night, Plut. Camill. 36, App. Civ. 5. 35, etc.

νυκτομαχία, Ion. -ῆ, ἡ, a night-battle, Hdt. 1. 74, Thuc. 7. 44.

νυκτο-περι-πλάνητος, ον, *roaming about by night*, Ar. Ach. 264.

νυκτο-πλάνης, ἐς, = νυκτιπλανής, Manetho 1. 311.

νυκτοπλόος, = νυκτιπλοέω, Anna Comm.

νυκτο-πορεύω, to go or travel by night, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 19: — νυκτοπερία, ἡ, a night-journey, night-march, Polyb. 5. 7, 3, etc.: — νυκτοπόρος, ον, travelling by night, Opp. C. 3. 268; νυκτιπόρος, Ib. 1. 440.

νυκτο-πότιον, τό, a night-cup, Symmach. V. T.

νυκτουργός, ὄν, (*ἐργω) *working by night*, Plut. 2. 376 E.

νυκτι-οὔρος, ὁ, = νυκτοφύλαξ, name of a constellation, Plut. 2. 941 C.

νυκτο-φαής, -φάνης, ν. sub νυκτιφαής, -φανής.

νυκτοφύλακew, to keep guard by night, ν. τὰ ἔξω to watch the outer parts by night, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 3; ὁ -κῶν Dio C. 52. 33.

νυκτοφύλακῆ, ἡ, a night-watch, Gloss.

νυκτο-φύλαξ [ῶ], ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, a night-watcher, warder, Lat. *excubitor*, Xen. An. 7. 2, 18, 3. 34.

νυκτόδης, ἐς, contr. for νυκτοειδής, Eust. 195. 57.

νυκτιών, τό, (Νύξ) the temple of Night, Luc. V. Hist. 2. 33.

νυκτι-ωπός, ὄν, (ὥψ) = νυκτερωπός, λαθούσα, Eur. I. T. 1279.

νυκτωρ, Adv., (νύξ) = by night, Lat. *noctu*, Hes. Op. 175, Archil. 43, Soph. Aj. 47, etc.; also in Com. and Prose, Ar. Nub. 173, Thesm. 258, Antipho 5. 26, 44, Lys. 93. 1, 96. 46, Plut., etc.: — the only Adv. of this form, Hdn. π. μον. λεξ. 46.

νυκχαζέω, = νύσσω, Hesych.

νύμφα, poet. voc. for νύμφη; but νύμφα, Dor. for νύμφη.

νύμφα-γενής, ἐς, νυμφη-born, Telest. 1. 6.

νύμφα-ἀγέτης, ον, ὁ, leader of the nymphs, Cornut. N. D. 22.

νύμφαγωγέω, to lead the bride to the bridegroom's house, Polyb. 26. 7, 10; γάμος ν. to court a marriage, Plut. Solon 20.

νύμφαγωγία, ἡ, a bridal procession, Polyb. 26. 7, 8, Plut. 2. 329 E.

νύμφαγωγός, ὄν, the leader of the bride, Eur. I. A. 610: esp. one who leads her from her home to the bridegroom's house, Luc. D. Deor. 20. 16; esp. in case of a 2nd marriage, Eust. 652. 45, Poll. 3. 41.

II. one who negotiates a marriage for another, Plut. 2. 329 E. Cf. νυμφευτής.

νύμφαῖα, ἡ, water-lily, *nymphaea*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 13, 1.

II. as pr. n., a name of Ariadne, C. I. 7449.

νύμφαιον, τό, a temple of the nymphs, Plut. Alex. 7, C. I. 4616.

νύμφαῖος, α, ον, (νύμφη) of or sacred to the nymphs, σκοπιαί Eur. El. 447; γάμα Anth. P. 14. 71; νύμφαῖα λιβάς pure spring water, prob. I. Antiph. Ἀφροδ. 1. 13, ubi v. Meineke.

νύμφας, ἄδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of foreg., πύλαι Paus. 1. 44. 3.

νυμφείος, α, ον, also ος, ον Eur. I. A. 131, Anth. P. 7. 188: (νύμφη): — of a bride, bridal, nuptial, Simon. 125, Pind. N. 5. 55, Eur. I. c.: — hence as Subst., 1. νυμφεῖον (sc. δῶμα), τό, the bridechamber, Soph. Ant. 891, 1205; in pl., Id. Tr. 920.

2. νυμφεῖα (sc. ἱερὰ), τὰ, nuptial rites, marriage, Ib. 7; but, 3. νυμφεῖα τοῦ σαυτοῦ τέκνου thine own son's bride, Id. Ant. 563, cf. Pors. Or. 1051.

νύμφευμα, τό, (νυμφεῖω) marriage, espousal, in pl., τὰ γερτρὸς ν. Soph. O. T. 980; and often in Eur.

II. in sing. the person married, καλὸν ν. τινι, as we say, 'a good match for him,' Eur. Tro. 420.

νύμφευσis, ἡ, bridal, marriage, LXX (Cant. 3. 11).

νυμφευτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = νυμφευτής, Opp. C. 1. 265, 3. 356.

νυμφευτήριος, α, ον, nuptial, τὰ ν. = νύμφευμα, Eur. Tro. 252.

νυμφευτής, οὗ, ὁ, (νυμφεῖω) one who escorts the bride to the bridegroom's house, also νυμφεργός, παρανύμφιος; and so, generally, the negotiator of a marriage, Plat. Polit. 268 A, cf. Poll. 3. 401.

II. a bridegroom, husband, Eur. Ion 913.

νυμφευτριά, ἡ, she who escorts the bride, a bridesmaid, Ar. Ach. 1057, Plut. Lyc. 15; cf. παρανύμφος.

II. a bride, Synes. 158 B, Phot.

νυμφεύω, (νύμφη) to lead the bride to the bridegroom's house (cf. νυμφευτής), to give in marriage to one, to betroth, ν. τινι παῖδα (Pind. N. 3. 96), Eur. Alc. 317, I. A. 885, 461: — so, in Med., of Hera νυμφευομένη, Juno pronuba, Paus. 9. 2, 7.

2. to marry, of the woman, Lat. nubere, Soph. Ant. 654, 816; but also of the man, Lat. *ducere*, Eur. Med. 625, Ion 819, Isocr. 217 E; and so, ν. λέχη Eubul. Navn. 1; of both parties, νυμφεύειν, εὐ πράσσοιτε Eur. Med. 313.

II. Pass. c. fut. med. νυμφεύσομαι Eur. Tro. 1139, Supp. 455 Herm.; aor. med. et pass. ἐνυμφεύσθην Id. Hipp. 561; ἐνυμφεύθη Id. Med. 1336, Ion 1371: — to be given in marriage, marry, of the woman, Eur. Il. cc.; also, νυμφεύεσθαι νυμφεύματα Id. I. T. 364; νυμφεύεσθαι τινι to be wedded to a man, Id. Andr. 403; also, παρὰ τινι Id. Med. 1336; ν. ἕκ τινος to be wedded by him, Id. Bacch. 28.

III. in Med. of the man, to take to wife, νυμφεῖον δέμας Ἥλέκτρας Id. El. 1340.

νύμφη, ἡ, Hom. in voc. also νύμφῃ Il. 3. 130, Od. 4. 743; later also in acc. νύμφαν, Jac. Anth. P. lxiii, Lob. Phryn. 332; but Dor. νύμφα: — a bride, Lat. *nupta*, Il. 18. 492, Hdt. 4. 172; ν. ἀγεσθαι Ar. Pl. 529; opp. to νύμφος (the bridegroom), Plat. Legg. 783 E. — (The orig. Root is perhaps found in Lat. *nubo*, to veil, because the bride was led veiled from her home to the bridegroom's: the word is written νύφη in C. 1. 2423 c (p. 1080); so, νυφώδωρος, 3155. 8.)

2. a young wife, bride, Il. 3. 130, Pind., Trag.; opp. to παρθένος, Praxilla 5 Bgk.

3. any married woman, Eur. Andr. 140; yet still with some notion of comparative youth, as old Euryclaea calls Penelope, νύμφα φίλη Od. 4. 743, cf. Eur. Med. 149.

4. a marriageable maiden, Il. 9. 560, Hes. Th.

298. 5. = Lat. *nurus*, daughter-in-law, LXX (1 Regg. 4. 19), Ev. Matth. 10. 35. 6. a young girl, πενταέτης v. Epigr. Gr. 570. 2. II. as prop. name, a *Nymph* or goddess of lower rank, Hom., who also calls them θεαὶ Νύμφαι, Il. 24. 615, cf. Hes. Th. 130, Fr. 13; κοῦραι Νύμφαι Od. 6. 122: they were attached to various places, having special names according to the nature of the place (cf. Il. 20. 8, 9), hence spring-nymphs were Ναιάδες, sea-nymphs Νηρηίδες (v. Ναιάς, Νηρηίς, also called Ν. αἰαί Soph. Ph. 1470); mountain-nymphs, Νύμφαι ὕεσσι-άδες Il. 6. 420 (later ὕεσσι, q. v.); country-nymphs Ν. ἀγρονόμοι Od. 6. 105; tree-nymphs (from the oak, their favourite tree) Δρυάδες, Ἀμαδρυάδες, Ἀδρυάδες, (v. sub vocc.; also, N. Μέλαια Hes. Th. 187); rain-nymphs Ν. ὕαδες Id. Fr. 60; meadow-nymphs Ν. λειμωνιάδες Soph. Ph. 1454; rock-nymphs Ν. πετρίαι Eur. El. 805; star-nymphs ὤκυθαί Ν. Id. Supp. 993, ubi v. Markl.; mountain-nymphs, Ν. οὐρεαί, ὄρεσσι-γόνοι Ar. Av. 1098. They are often called daughters of Zeus in Hom., cf. Hes. Fr. 50, 5; but are said to be born from the springs, groves, etc., Od. 10. 350, where they are handmaids of the Nymph Calypso. They are called with the rivers to an assembly of gods, Il. 20. 8; have sacred grottoes where offerings are made to them, Od. 13. 104; along with Hermes, 14. 435; and are playmates of Artemis, 6. 105. Acc. to Hes. ap. Strab. 471, h. Hom. Ven. 258, the Nymphs were not immortal, — e.g. the life of the Hamadryad ended with her tree, Voss Virg. Ecl. 10. 63. 2. generally, all goddesses of fertilising moisture and other powers of nature were called Nymphs, esp. of those springs, the waters of which were impregnated with exciting or entrancing fumes, lb. 7. 21. — The Muses were orig. of like nature, and are often called Nymphs by the Poets, lb. 3. 84., 6. 1: hence all persons in a state of rapture, as seers, poets, madmen, etc., were said to be caught by the Nymphs, νυμφόληπτοι, Lat. *lymphati*, *lymphatiæ*; and hence prob., 3. in later Poets, water is called νύμφη, Lat. *lymphæ*, cf. Liban. 1. 283, Wytenb. Plut. 2. 147 F; cf. νυμφαίος. III. the *chrysalis*, or *pupa* of moths, etc., like κόρη, Anth. P. 6. 274, Julian. 332 D: — so also, a young bee or wasp, with yet imperfect wings, elsewhere σχαδών, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 8., 23. 3: — also the winged male of the ant, those without wings being ἐργάται, Artemid. 2. 3, 6, Hesych. IV. the point of the ploughshare, Poll. 1. 152, Procl. ad Hes. Op. 425. V. the hollow between the under-lip and chin, Poll. 2. 90, Hesych.; also called φίλτρον. VI. the opening rosebud, Phot. VII. = μύρτον II, Galen., etc. VIII. a niche, Callix ap. Ath. 197 A. νυμφίω, (Νύμφη) to be frenzy-stricken, Lat. *lymphari*, also of mares, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 4. νυμφίδες, αἶ, wedding-shoes, Hesych. νυμφίδιος [ῖ], α. ον, also ος, ον, Eur. Alc. 885: — of a bride, bridal, λέχη, εἶναι Eur. Hipp. 1140, Alc. 885; ψάει Ar. Av. 1730. νυμφικός, ἡ, ὄν, = foreg., Aesch. Cho. 69, Soph. O. T. 1243, Eur. Med. 378, Plat., etc. Adv. — κῶς, Ach. Tat. 3. 7. νυμφίος, ὁ, a bridegroom, one lately married, παῖδός ὑδύρεται ὕστερα καίαν νυμφίον Il. 23. 222; τὸν μὲν ἄκουρον ἔοντα βάλλ' ἄνδρ' ὀνυμφίον ἐν μετὰρ μίαν οἶαν παῖδα λιπόντα Od. 7. 65; ἀρμόζων κόρα ν. ἀνδρα Pind. P. 9. 208; so in Att.; ἔην νυμφίον βίον Ar. Av. 161; opp. to νύμφη (the bride), Plat. Legg. 783 E; in pl., τοῖς νεωστὶ νυμφίοις to the bridal pair, Eur. Med. 366, cf. Aesch. Theb. 757: — Eur. 1. A. 741, in which νυμφίος παρθένος occurs, is prob. a spur. line. II. as Adj. νύμφιος, α. ον, ὀδιδal, νυμφία τράπεζα Pind. P. 3. 29; λέκτρα Epigr. Gr. 373. νυμφό-βας, ὄν, nymphas intens, Achae. ap. Hesych. et Phot. νυμφο-γενής, ἑς, = νυμφαγενής, Poeta in Arist. Mir. 133, Anth. Plan. 8. νυμφο-κλαυτος, ον, to be deplored by brides or wives, Ἐρινός Aesch. Ag. 749. νυμφοκομέω, to dress a bride, to lead home as bride, Anth. Plan. 147. II. intr. to dress oneself as a bride, Eur. Med. 985. νυμφο-κόμος, ον, (κομέω) dressing a bride, ἡ ν. a bridesmaid, Hesych.: — generally, ὀδιδal, γάμος Eur. 1. A. 1087; μάχη Nonn. D. 48. 183. νυμφο-λῆπτος, ον, caught by nymphs (cf. νύμφη II. 2), Plat. Phaedr. 238 D, Arist. Eth. E. 1. 1, 4, Plut. Aristid. 11, C. I. 456. νυμφο-πόνος, ον, busied with the bride, title of a poem by Sophron, v. Ath. 362 C. νυμφο-πρεπής, ἑς, becoming a bride, Psell. νυμφοστολέω, to escort the bride, Anth. P. 9. 203, etc.: — Pass., Strab. 259, Philo 1. 323. νυμφοστολικώς, Adv. like one escorting a bride, Schol. Eur. Hec. 388. νυμφο-στόλος, ον, escorting the bride, Joseph. A. J. 5. 8, 6, etc.; ἡ ν. a bridesmaid, Theod. Prodr.: — generally, ὀδιδal, δότρον Musae. 10. νυμφό-τιμος, ον, honouring the bride: μέλος v. the bridal song, Aesch. Ag. 705. νυμφο-τόκος, ον, mother of the bridegroom (i. e. Christ), Eccl. νυμφών, ὄνος, ὁ, (νύμφη) the bridechamber, Ev. Matth. 9. 15, etc., cf. Heliod. 7. 8. II. a temple of Bacchus, Demeter, and Persephoné, Paus. 2. 11, 3. νύν, (also νυν, v. infr. II), Adv. now, at this very time, Lat. *nunc*, not only of the present moment, but of the present time generally, οἱ νύν θροτοί εἰσι mortals who now live, such as they are now, Il. 1. 272; so in Att., οἱ νύν ἄνθρωποι men of the present day; οἱ νύν Ἕλληνες, ὁ νύν χρόνος, ἡ νύν ἡμέρα, etc.; τὸ νύν the present time, ἀπὸ τὸν νύν Plat. Parm. 152 C, etc.; ἀπὸ νύν Anth. P. 5. 41; opp. to μέχρι νύν, Schäf. Long. p. 216; — but τὰ νύν (often written τανὺν) is also used simply like νύν, Hdt. 7. 104, Eur. Heracl. 641, etc.; also divided, τὸ περ νύν Pind. N. 7. 149; τὰ δὲ νύν Soph. O. C. 133; so, τὸ νύν εἶναι Plat. Rep. 506 E, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 42. 2. νύν is used not only of the immediate present, but also of the past, just now, but now, νύν Μενέλαος ἐνίκησεν Il. 3. 439, cf. 13. 772, Od. 1. 43, 166, Soph. O. C.

84, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5. 48; ἡλίκα νύν ἐτραγώδει Dem. 229. 19; — and of the future, now, presently, νύν αὖτ' ἐχέειρ περὶ ἡσσαι Il. 5. 279, cf. 20. 307, Od. 1. 200; νύν φεύσμεναι, τὸ ἄγνός ἄν Eur. El. 975, cf. Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 23; — but in strict Att. these usages are rare, Wolf. Dem. Lept. p. 242, cf. νύν δὲ, νυνί. 3. sometimes opp. to what might have been under other circumstances, as it is, as the case now stands, εἰ μὲν ὑπάπτειον, οὐκ ἂν ἔποιούμην νύν δὲ κτλ. Thuc. 4. 126, cf. 1. 122, etc.; so, καὶ νύν even in this case, Xen. An. 7. 4, 24., 7. 17. — The same usages of νύν are found in combination with other Particles, νύν γε, τὰ νύν γε, etc., Soph. Ph. 245, Plat., etc.; — esp., νύν δὲ, v. sub νύν δὲ: — with other expressions of Time, νύν σήμερον, νύν ἡμέρῃ ἦδε Il. 8. 541; 12. 828; νύν ἦδη henceforth, Soph. Ant. 801, etc.; νύν ἄρτι, ὅτι νῶν, Plat. Crat. 396 C; νύν ἔτε even now, Aesch. Theb. 705, Supp. 630. II. besides the pure sense of Time, νύν, or (in this sense commonly enclit.) νυν, νυ, also denotes 1. the immediate sequence of one thing upon another, then, thereupon, thereafter, ἦκε δ' ἐπ' Ἀργείοις κακὸν βέλος: οἱ δὲ νύ καὶ ὄνγκον he sent the deadly dart upon the Argives, and then the people died, Il. 1. 352; often so in Hom. 2. the immediate sequence of one thing from another, by way of Inference, then, therefore, μὴ νύν μοι νεμεσήσετε do not then be wroth with me, Il. 15. 115; often so in Hom. 3. used to strengthen or hasten a command, call, etc., — in Hom. mostly with other Adverbs. ἐξέρῳ νυν quick then! Il. 23. 485; εἰά νυν, etc. in Att. Poets mostly with imperatives, φέρε νυν, ἄγε νυν, σπεῖδὲ νυν, σίγα νυν, περίδω νυν, cf. Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 21, etc. In all these cases it may be rendered by then, and in sense comes very near the Particles ὅ, οὐν, as in φέρε δὲ, ἄγε δὲ, etc.; so ἐπεὶ νυν, for the common ἐπειδὴ, Il. 1. 416. 4. also to strengthen a question, τίς νυν; τί νυν; who, what, then? 1. 414., 4. 31: also, ἦ ῥά νυ 3. 183. Some of the old Gramm. distinguished νύν from νυν, νυ, confining the former to the strict sense of Time, the latter to that of Sequence or Inference, = δὲ or οὐν. And this rule has been followed by later Editors of the Trag. and Ar., with and without the authority of Mss. Nor is there any reason why it should not be observed in Prose-writers, as in Hdt. (v. Schw. ad 1. 183., 9. 10), Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 32 (where ἔτε νυν was proposed by Dorv. Char. p. 701), and others mentioned by Abresch Xen. Eph. p. 187. As to the quantity, the enclit. νυν is long or short (as the metre requires) in Trag.; in Com. always long, except in Cratin. Ὀδ. 15, for in Ar. Thesm. 103 the words are those of Agatho. Some Editors, however, recognise no difference but that of Quantity, consequently they write νύν always in Prose, and admit νυν only when the metre requires it in Verse, Herm. Ar. Nub. 141. Cf. τοῖνυν. (Cf. Skt. *nū*, *nūnom*; Lat. *nunc* and perh. *nuni* (cf. *tune*, *tum*); O. H. G. *nu* (*nun*, *ncun*.) νύν δὲ, stronger form of νύν, with pres. now, even now, Plat. Gorg. 462 B, al. 2. with past tenses, just now, ἂ νύν δὲ ἐγὼ ἔλεγον Id. Prot. 329 C, cf. Phaedo 61 E, Gorg. 445 A; — with fut. presently, Id. Soph. 221 C, v. Lob. Phryn. 19. II. also νύν δὲ μὲν . . , νύν δὲ . . , Eur. Hipp. 233, Plat. Legg. 683 E. νύνι, an Att. form of νύν, strengthened by -i demonstr. now, at this moment, used almost exclus. of the present; rarely with the impf. or fut. (v. νύν I. 2), ὦν ν. διέβαλλε Dem. 229. 26; ν. δὲ περὶ ἡσσαι Aeschin. 31. 29. — νυνί, like other demonstr. forms in -i, was never used by the Trag., though introduced by a Copyist into Eur. Supp. 306, v. Fors. Med. 157. So also, in familiar Att., νυνγάρ, for νυνὶ γάρ, Eust. 45. 3; νυνμενί, for νυνὶ μὲν, Ar. Av. 445; νυνδέ, for νυνὶ δέ, Id. Eq. 1357, Pl. 1033, cf. Antiph. Πλουσ. 1. 16. νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ, (v. sub fin.), night, i. e. night generally, the night-season (as opp. to day), or a night, often in Hom. and Hes., etc.; νυκτός by night, Lat. *noctū*, as Adv., Od. 13. 278, and Att.; οὐτέ ν. οὐτ' ἐξ ἡμέρας Soph. El. 780; νυκτός ἐτι while it was still night, Hdt. 9. 10; (cf. νύκτωρ); also, τῆς νυκτός Alex. Ἐπικλ. 1, Μιδ. 1; ν. τῆσδε Soph. Aj. 21; ἄκρας ν. at dead of night, lb. 285; and in pl., τῶν νυκτῶν at nights, Ar. Eccl. 668; — rarely, νυκτὶ Hdt. 7. 12; v. τῆδε Soph. El. 644; — νύκτα the night long, νύκτα φυλάσσειν to watch the livelong night, Il. 10. 312., Od. 5. 466; so in pl., νύκτας ταῖαν Il. 9. 325, Od. 5. 154, etc.; δύο νύκτας, τρεῖς ν. 5. 388., 17. 515; in Att., ὅλην τὴν ν. Pherecr. Incert. 44; Amphip. 1al. 1. 4; τὴν νύκτ' ὅλην Eubul. Ἀγχ. 3, al.; τὰς νύκτας Diphil. Ἐμπ. 1. 14; ὅλας γε καὶ πάσας τὰς ν. Xen. Symp. 4, 54; — also, νύκτας τε καὶ ἡμῶν Il. 5. 490; νύκτας τε καὶ ἡμέρας Plat. Theat. 151 A; ὅτε νύκτ' οὐδ' ἡμέραν Eur. Baech. 187; τὴν νύκτ' ὅλην τὴν θ' ἡμέραν Eubul. Κέρκ. 2; — μέσαι νύκτες midnight, Plat. Rep. 621 B; περὶ μέσας νύκτας Xen. An. 7. 8, 12 (never αἱ μέσαι νύκτες); ἐν μέσῳ νυκτῶν Heind. Prot. 310 D. 2. often also with Preps., ἀνὰ νύκτα by night, Il. 14. 80; ἀνὰ πᾶσαν ν. all night through, Paus. 1. 32, 4; so διὰ νύκτα Od. 19. 66; etc.: — εἰς νύκτα, εἰς τὴν ν. towards night, Xen. Cyn. 11, 4, Hell. 4. 6, 7; — κατὰ νύκτα Ar. Fr. 470; — ὑπὸ νύκτα, Lat. *sub noctem*, Thuc. 4. 67, Xen. — μετὰ νύκτας by night, Pind. N. 6. 10; — διὰ νυκτός in the course of the night, Plat. Criti. 117 E: — ἐκ νυκτός just after night-fall, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 2, etc.; ἐκ νυκτῶν Theogn. 460, Aesch. Cho. 288, Eur. Rhos. 13 and 17; ἐκ νυκτός εἰς νύκτα Plat. Ax. 368 B; — πύρρον τῶν νυκτῶν far into the night, Id. Symp. 217 D, Prot. 310 C; — ἐπὶ νυκτὶ by night, Il. 8. 529; ἐφ' ἡμέρῃ ἢ ἐπὶ νυκτὶ Hes. Op. 102; — ἐν νυκτὶ, ἐν τῇ ν. Aesch. Ag. 653, Xen. Symp. 1, 9, etc.; ὕψις ἐν ν. Pind. 1. 4 (3). 60; ὅτε ν. τῇ νύν Soph. Ant. 16; νυκτέσσαν ἐν θ' αἰμαίρας Pind. P. 4. 232. 3. in pl., also, the hours or watches of the night, lb. 4. 455, Heind. Plat. Prot. 310 D. 4. from Hom. downwards the Greeks divided the night into three watches, παρὰ ἡμέραν δὲ πλεόν νύξ τῶν δύο μοιράων, τριτάτῃ δ' ἐτι μοῖρα λείπεται Il. 10. 253; τρεῖα νυκτός ἐσιν, for τρίτον μέρος τῆς νυκτός ἦν, 'twas the third watch, i. e. next before morning, Od. 12. 312. II. the dark of night, Hom.; νυκτὶ καλύπτειν to shroud in night or gloom, Il. 5. 23,

13. 425. 2. *the night of death*, often in Hom.; ν. ἄδης τε Soph. Aj. 660:—so also νύξ, like σκότος, was used of anything dark and direful, hence Apollo in his wrath is νυκτὶ ἔοικώς, Il. i. 47, cf. 12. 465, Od. 11. 606; τὰδε νυκτὶ ἔοικε these he likens to night, i. e. looks on them as dark and dreadful, 20. 362:—night, as if unfriendly to man, is called simply ὀλοή, 11. 19; and mentioned as an evil principle, Hes. Op. 17, Th. 224, 757; (for the contrary, v. φάος II); so, ὀλεθρία ν., of a great calamity, Soph. O. C. 1684;—but the epith. ἀμβροσίη, and many places of Hom., shew that she also recognised its reviving power.

III. Νύξ as prop. n., the goddess of Night, daughter of Chaos, Il. 14. 78, 259, Hes. Th. 123, 211, 758, Op. 17.

IV. *the night- or evening-quarter of heaven*, i. e. not the North or midnight, but the West, as opp. to the dayspring in the East, Hes. Th. 275, cf. 744, 748:—this is ζόφος in Hom.

(From νύξ, νυκτ-ς come νύκτωρ, νύκτερος, νυκτέρινος, νυκτερίς, νύχιος, etc.; cf. Lat. nox, noct-is, noct-urni, noct-urnus, noct-ua; Skt. nish-a; Goth. nakt-s; O. Norse nött; Lith. nakt-is; Slav. nost-i:—prob. from the same Root as nex, necis, νεκρός, etc., to be found in Skt. naś, naś-āmi (interire), cf. ὀλοή νύξ, supr. II.)

νύξις, εως, ἡ, a pricking, Aetiae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 9: impact, Plut. 2. 930 F. νύος [v], οὔ, ἡ, a daughter-in-law, Il. 22. 65, Od. 3. 451; in wider sense, any female connected by marriage, Il. 3. 49, h. Hom. Ven. 136; cf. γαμβρός.

II. generally, a bride, wife, Theocr. 18. 15; καλὴ νυέ Anth. P. 12. 53; cf. Valck. Adon. p. 371 C, and v. sub γαμβρός.—The form ἐννύος (not ἐννύος) rests on a v. l. in Poll. 3. 32, where Bekk. νύος.

(Initial s has been lost in νύος and Lat. nurus; cf. Skt. snushā; O. H. G. snur; A. S. snor; Slav. snucha.)

νύρω and νυρίζω, said to be = νύσσω, Hesych., Suid.

Νύσα, ἡς, ἡ, name of several hills sacred to Bacchus, h. Hom. Bacch. 8, etc.;—Adj. Νύσιος, α, ον, Id. Cer. 17, Soph. Aj. 700; Νυσίης, Ar. Ran. 215; fem. Νύσαις, ἰδος, Strab. 579, etc.:—the people were called of Νύσαιοι, Strab. 687, q. v.

νύσος or νύσος, = χαλός, Syracuse, word, Nonn. D. g. 22.

νύσσα, ἡς, ἡ, (νύσσω) like Lat. meta, the name of two posts or pillars in the ἱππόδρομος (v. Dict. of Antt. p. 610, col. 2).

1. *the turning-post*, so placed that the chariots driving up the right side of the course, turned round it, and returned by the left side (cf. καμπτήρ), Il. 23. 332, 344: the near horse being turned sharp round the νύσσα, whence ἐν νύσσῃ ἐγχεριμύθηναι (23. 338), whilst the off horse made a larger sweep, cf. Xen. Symp. 4. 6.

2. *the post at the other end*, from which they started and which also served as the winning post (cf. ἀφesis, βαλβίς), τοῖσι δ' ἀπὸ νύσσης τέτατο δρόμος Il. 23. 758, Od. 8. 121; metaph., v. δοιδῆς ἰδύνει Opp. H. 3. 11.

III. generally, a partition-wall, Bion 7. 31.

νύσσω, Att. νύττω, fut. ξω:—to touch with a sharp point, to prick, spur, pierce, ἐγγεῖ νύξει Il. 5. 579; χεῖρσσι .. ἀσπίδα νύσσαν 16. 704; χθόνα νύσσειν χηλῇσι to dint the earth with their hoofs, Hes. Sc. 62; ἀγκῶνι νύξας having nudged him with the elbow, Od. 14. 485, cf. Theocr. 21. 50, Plut. 2. 79 E; v. γνάμην γναμίδιω to prick it (and see what is in it), Ar. Nub. 321:—λέοντα ν., proverb. of a dangerous attempt, paroemiogr.

νύσταγμα, τό, a nap or short sleep, LXX (Job. 33. 15).

νύσταγμός, ὁ, drowsiness, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12, Arist. Plant. I. 2. 4.

νύσάζω, fut. ἄξω, LXX (Isai. 5. 27): aor. ἐνύσταξα Theophr. Char. (cf. ἐπιν-), but ἐνύστασα Dion. Com. Θεσμ. 1. 43, Anth. P. 12. 135:—most used in press., to nod in sleep, to nap, slumber, νυστάζοντα οὐδὲνα ἀνδρῶς Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 43; ὥσπερ οἱ νυστάζοντες ἐγειρόμενοι Plat. Apol. 31 A.

2. to be sleepy, napping, Lat. dormito, οὐχὶ νυστάζειν γ' εἴτι ὥρα ὅστιν Ar. Av. 639; νυστάζοντος δακτύλου Plat. Rep. 405 C:—metaph., v. τε καὶ ἀπορεῖ Id. Ion 533 A; τὸν νυστάζοντα καὶ ἀμαθῆ φῶσι Id. Legg. 747 B; ἐν τινι in a thing, Plut. 2. 675 B.

3. to hang the head, ἐδάκρυεν καὶ ἐνύστασε Anth. P. 12. 135. (V. sub νεύω, and cf. νυστάζω.)

νυστακτής, οὔ, ὁ, one that nods, nodding, ὕπνος Ar. Vesp. 12.

νυστακτικῶς, Adv. in a drowsy way, Galen. Lex.

νυστάλει, α, ον, drowsy, Hesych.

νυστάλο-γερόντιον, τό, a sleepy old fellow, E. M. 609. 38; but νυστάλον γερόντιον is written in An. Oxon. 1. 299.

νυστάλος, ον, drowsy, γερόντιον Com. Anon. 43, cf. Diog. L. 6. 77, and v. νύκταλος.

νύσταξις, εως, ἡ, (νυστάζω) drowsiness, Hesych.

νύττω, Att. for νύσσω.

νύφη, νυφόδωρος, v. νύμφη I. 1.

νύχ, Adv., = νύκτωρ, Hesych.

νύχ-αυγής, ἑς, shining by night, Orph. II. 2. 7. 70. 8.

νύχ-εγρεσία, ἡ, = νυκτηγρεσία, Anth. P. 5. 264.

νύχεια, ἡ, = νύχενμα, Hesych.

νύχειος [v], α, ον, = νύχιος, Orph. H. 8. 6.

νύχενμα [v], τό, a nightly watch, Lat. pervigilium, ποῦ νυχευμάτων χάρις; Eur. Supp. 1136.

νύχενω, to watch the night through, to pass the night, Eur. Rhes. 520; Νύμφας with them, Nic. ap. Ath. 683 B.

νύχη-βόρος, ον, devouring by night, v. l. for νυχ-, Nic. Th. 446.

νυχθημερίνος, η, ον, = νυχθημερος, Cleomed. p. 39; νυχθημερίσιος, α, ον, Tzetz.

νυχθημερίος, α, ον, lasting a day and night, δρόμοι Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri § 15:—as Subst., νυχθ-ήμερον, τό, a night and a day, the space of 24 hours, 2 Ep. Cor. 11. 25, Geop. 5. 8, 8, Procl., etc.; pl. νυχθήμερα, Or. Sib. 8. 203.

νύχιος [v], α, ον, also ος, ον, Eur. I. T. 1272, Macho ap. Ath. 341 D:—nightly, i. e., 1. of persons, doing a thing by night, v. καταλέγεται

Hes. Op. 521, cf. Th. 991, Aesch. Ag. 588, etc.; νύχιος ἡ καθ' ἡμέραν Eur. El. 141; ἀνὴρ δ' ἐκτέταται v. as in nightly sleep, Soph. Ph. 857.

2. so of things, v. φθέγματα, Id. Ant. 1147; ἐνοπαί, δεινοί, γόοι Eur. I. T. 1273, 1277, etc.

3. of places, dark as night, gloomy, νυχίαν πλάκα Aesch. Pers. 952 (Herm. νυχίαν); δι' ἅλα v. Eur. Med. 211, cf. Andr. 1224; ὑπὸ μέλαρος νύχια, i. e. into the nether world, Id. Hel. 11; χῶος Ar. Av. 698; cf. ῥιπή.

νύχμα, τό, v. l. for νύγμα, Lob. Paral. 395.

νύχος, τό, = νύξ, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 243, Hesych., Phot., etc.

νῶ, v. sub ἐγώ III.

νώγυλα, τά, dainties, sweetmeats, eaten after dinner, dessert, like τρα-γάλια, Antiph. Bous. 1, Ephipp. Incert. 3.

νώγαλεμα [ā], τό, = νώγαλα, Araros Καμπ. 1.

νωγάλεω, to munch dainties or sweetmeats, Suid.

νωγάλιζω, = foreg, Alex. Incert. 5:—Eubul. Aty. 1. 7, uses an irreg. pf. pass. ἐνωγάλισται, on which see Meineke.

νωγάλισμα, τό, = sq., Poll. 6. 62.

νωδο-γέρων, οντος, ὁ, a toothless old man, Com. Anon. 311 b.

νωδός, ἡ, ὡν, (v. ὕδος) toothless, Lat. edentulus, Ar. Ach. 715, Pl. 266, Phryn. Com. Incert. 21, Theocr. 9. 21

νωδύνια, ἡ, ease from pain, Theocr. 17. 63. 2. an anodyne, Pind.

P. 3. 11, if the pl. be read.

νωδύνος, ον, (v. ὕδων) = ἀνώδυνος, q. v., without pain, νώδυνον κά-ματον τίθεναι Pind. N. 8. 84.

II. act. soothing pain, anodyne, φύλλον τι v. Soph. Ph. 44.

νώε, poet. for νῶν.

νωθεία, ἡ, slowness, sluggishness, dulness, Plat. Phaedr. 235 D, Theat.

195 C, Luc. Indoct. 22, Babr. 95. 70.

νωθής, ἑς, gen. έος, like καθρός, sluggish, slothful, torpid, epith. of the ass, Il. 11. 559; νωθὲς κῶλον Eur. H. F. 819; ἵππος νωθέστερος Plat.

Apol. 30 E; v. κίνησις Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 7; τὰ γόνυα νωθὲς Luc. Luct. 16.

2. of the understanding, dull, stupid, κατεφαίνετο εἶναι νωθέ-στερος (sc. ὁ παῖς) Hdt. 3. 53; νωθὴς τὸν νόον Hipp. 1283. 6, cf. Aesch.

Pr. 62, Plat. Polit. 310 E.

II. neut. νωθὲς as Adv., Poll. 4. 81:

Comp. -εστέρας, Theod. Prodr.; Sup. -έστατα, Dio C. 59. 4.

νωθῆτι, Ion. contr. for νωθήτη, aor. 1 imper. pass. = νωέω.

νωθ-ουρος, ον, (οὐρά 1. 2) frigidus in venerem, Com. Anon. 107.

νωθρεία, ἡ, sluggishness, torpor, Poll. 3. 122, 9. 137, Clem. Al. 850, etc.

In MSS. often written νωρία, Ion. -ίη, Hipp. 79 H, 151 G.

νωθρ-επιθέτης, ου, ὁ, slow to attack, Arist. Physiogr. 6, 44.

νωθρ-εσμάς, Dep. to be sluggish or torpid, of persons, Hyperid. ap. Poll.

9. 137; νενωθρ-εσμένοι Hipp. Coac. 218; of tumours, νενωθρ-εσμία lb.

125:—the Act. in Poll. 1. 159.

νωθρίω, = νωθρ-εσμάς, Diosc. Alex. praef. (400 E).

νωθρο-κάρδιος, ον, slow of heart, LXX (Prov. 12. 8).

νωθρο-ποιός, ὄν, making sluggish, Eus. 1395. 31.

νωθρός, ὁ, ὄν, = νωθής, sluggish, slothful, torpid, Hipp. 75 H, 77 D, etc.; v. σφυγμῶς 137 D; v. καταφύει a falling into a heavy sleep, 1085 G;

νωθρότερος τὴν ἀκοήν Heliod. 5. 1:—Adv. -θρῶς, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12, Polyb. 3. 90, 6: leisurely, Hipp. Aph. 1244; also neut. as Adv., ὅμασι νωθρὰ βλάπτειν to look dull, Anth. P. 5. 55.

2. of the mind, v. πρὸς τὰς μαθήσεις Plat. Theat. 144 B, Amcips. Σαφ. 1; νωθραῖς ἐλπίσιν Babr. 16. 7.

II. act. making sluggish, νύτοι Hipp. Aph. 1247, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 6. 48.

νωθρότης, ητος, ἡ, torpor, Hipp. 68 C, 72 F, Arist. Rhet. 2. 15. 3.

νωθρόδωξ, ες, (εἶδος) accompanied by torpor, Hipp. Coac. 110

νῶν, v. sub ἐγώ III.

νωίτερος [I], α, ον, of or from us two, Il. 15. 39, Od. 12. 185: only Ep.

νωθακ, ἄρος, τό, sleep, sloth, Nic. Th. 189, Hesych.

II. as Adj. slothful, sleepy, Suid.; so also, νωκάρωδης, ες, Diphil. Ἀπολ. 2.

νωλεμές, Adv. without pause, incessantly, continually, νωλεμές αἰεὶ Il. 9. 317, 17. 385, Od. 16. 191, etc.; οἱ δ' αἰεὶ, .. v. ἐγχεριμύθοντο Il.

17. 413; and without αἰεὶ, μάχην ἀλλαστον ἐχούσι νωλεμές 14. 58.—So also Adv. νωλεμέως, πόνον τ' ἐχέμεν καὶ διζὼν νωλεμέως 13. 3;

νωλεμές ἐχέμεν to persevere, go on with tenacity of purpose, 5. 492; but, νωλεμές κτείνοντο they were murdered without pause, i. e. one after the other, Od. 11. 413.—Ep. word, used by Tyrtae. 3. 5, 9. 17.

(There is no trace of an Adj. νωλεμής; nor has anything satisfactory been suggested as to the origin of the word.)

νώμα, τό, Ion. for νόμα, Emped. 361.

νωμάω, fut. ἴσω, (νέμα I) to deal out, distribute, esp. food and drink at festivals, Il. 1. 471, Od. 3. 340, etc.; v. φιάλαισιν ἀμπελίου παῖδα to pour wine into the several cups, Pind. N. 9. 121.

II. (νέμα III. 2) to direct and move at will, guide with perfect command over the thing moved,

1. of weapons, to handle, wield, sway the lance or shield, ἐν παλάμῃσι πελώριον ἐγχοις ἐνώμα Il. 5. 594; οἱ δ' ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ, οἱ δ' ἐπ' ἀριστερᾷ νομήσαι βῶν γ. 238; σκῆπτρον δ' οὐτ' ὀπίσω οὐτε προπρηνὲς ἐνώμα 3. 218; ἀλεισον .. μετὰ χερσὶν ἐνώμα Od. 22. 10; αἰ γὰρ πόδα νομῆς ἐνώμας managed the rudder, held the tiller, 10. 32; νηὶς .. οἴηα νωμάς 12. 218; so

b. metaph., ἐν πρύμνῃ πώλεως οἴαμα νωμῶν Aesch. Theb. 3; νόμα δικαίῳ πηδάλῳ πόλιν, steered it, Lat. gubernabat, Pind. P. 1. 164; v. δίφρους to guide it, lb. 4. 32; v. ἀνία χερσὶ Id. I. 1.

2. πάν v. ἐπὶ τέρατα Aesch. Ag. 781; v. ὠκεανόν, ἄλα, etc., Orph. H. 37. 8, etc.: absol. to hold sway, Soph. Fr. 678. 11.

2. of the limbs of the human body, to ply them nimbly, γούνατα νωμῶν Il. 10. 358;

φυγὰ πόδα v. Soph. O. T. 468; v. ὕπρυν to move the brow, Aesch. Cho. 255; ἐν αἰθέρι v. πτερόν Anth. P. 9. 339.

3. metaph., ἐνὶ φρεσὶ κέρδε' ἐνώμας thou didst use to turn wiles over in the mind, Lat. animo versare, Od. 18. 216; κέρδεα νωμῶν 20. 257; also, ἐν στηθεσὶ νόον πολυκερδέα νωμῶν 13. 255; νωμέοντες .. σῖτα ἀνααιρεομένους observing

ξανθό-λοφος, *ov*, with yellow plume, E. M. 797. 39, Suid., Hesych.
ξανθό-ουλος, *ov*, with curly, yellow hair, Liban. 4. 1071, as Jacobs for *κανθούλος*.

ξανθός, *ή, όν*, yellow, of various shades, often with a tinge of red, *chestnut*, *auburn* (cf. *πυρρός*), Lat. *flavus*, *fulvus*; of the colour of ripe corn, *ξανθή Δημήτηρ* Il. 5. 500, etc.; Plat. defines it as *λαμπρόν έρυθρόν λευκόν τε μεμιγμένον*, Tim. 68 B; Arist. as the colour in the rainbow between red and green, Meteor. 3. 4, 5; as the colour of fire and the sun, de Color. 1. 1, cf. Metaph. 9. 3, 5. In Hom., it seems always to be used of fair, golden hair, which was rare in those regions and belonged to the ideal of youthful beauty; thus Achilles always has *ξανθή κόμη*, Il. 1. 197, 23. 141; Ulysses also has *ξανθά τρίχες*, Od. 13. 399, 431; and it appears as a distinctive epithet of some heroes, *ξανθός Μενέλαος*, *ξ. Μελέαγρος*, *ξ. Παδάμανθος*, where it prob. also means yellow-haired, fair-haired, rather than *sunburnt*; for it is also applied to women, as to Agamedé in Il. 11. 740, and to Ariadne in Hes. Th. 947; even *ξανθή Δημήτηρ* prob. refers to her hair, which was of the colour of golden corn; so also to Athena and the Graces in Pind. N. 10. 11., 5. fin.; to Harmonia in Eur. Med. 834:—Apollo also is *ξανθός*, and on the Att. stage princely youths, cf. *ξανθο-κάρνης*, -*θριξ*, -*κόμης*: this is also made prob. by the Homeric phrase *ξανθὰς ίππους*, *bay* or *chestnut* mares, Il. 11. 680, cf. 9. 407. The later usage remained the same, being commonly applied to hair, *βοών xanthas agélas* Pind. P. 4. 264; *ξ. λέων* Id. Fr. 261; *ξανθαίσι πάλους* Soph. El. 705; *πάλου δίκην, ή τις... θέρος θερισθή ξανθόν αυχένων* από Id. Fr. 587. 4, etc.; but, 2. after Hom. its usage was also extended to all kinds of objects, *ξ. ίων άκτίνες* Pind. O. 6. 91; *ξ. νεφέλη*, of gold, Ib. 7. 90; *μέλι Simon*. 57; *φλόξ*, Bacchyl. 13. 4; *έλαία* Aesch. Pers. 617; of wine, Soph. Fr. 257; of a roast pigeon, Ar. Ach. 1107; 3. *ξανθαίαν αυραις άγάλλεται* exults in its yellow fragrance, of a fried fish, Antiph. Philoth. 1. 22; cf. *ξανθίζω*, *ξανθόχρους*:—later, reddish, red, *ξανθόν έρευνέσθαι* Anth. P. 12. 97; *συγγενές χρώμα τῷ αἵματι* Clem. Al. 267. Cf. *ξανθή*.

II. *Ξάνθος*, paroxyt., as prop. n. 1. a stream of the Troad, so called by gods, by men Scamander, Il. 20. 74, etc. 2. a horse of Achilles, *Bayard*, the other being *Balios*, *Pyeball*, Il. 16. 149 3. the name of a man. (Apparently akin to *ξουθός*, q. v.)

ξανθότης, *ητος*, *ή*, yellowness, esp. of hair, Strab. 290.
ξανθοτρίχέω, to be *ξανθότριξ*, have yellow hair, Strab. 263.
ξανθο-φαής, *ές*, golden-gleaming, Jo. Gaz.
ξανθο-φυής, *ές*, yellow by nature, *έλικες* Anth. P. 12. 10; *Δηώ, ίππος* Nonn. D. 37. 122., 43. 58.

ξανθο-χίτων, *ωνος*, *ό, ή*, with yellow coat, *ροή* Anth. P. 6. 102.
ξανθοχολικός, *ή, όν*, of or like a *ξανθόχολος*, Alex. Trall. 1. 95.
ξανθό-χολος, *ον*, with yellow bile, Schol. Il. 1. 107.
ξανθό-χροος, *ον*, (*χροά, χρώς*) with yellow skin, Mosch. 2. 84; heterocl. acc. *ξανθόχροα*, Nonn. D. 11. 180:—so, *ξανθόχρους, ωτος*, *ό, ή*, of fried fish, Nausicr. Nauc. 2.

ξανθινόμαι, Pass. to be or become *ξανθός*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 15, 6.
ξανθό-ωπός, *όν*, (*ώψ*) golden-looking, *χαίτη* Opp. C. 2. 382.
ξανθον, τό, a card for combing wool, a comb, Poll. 5. 96, A. B. 284, Hesych. II. = *έπίτηνον*, Poll. 6. 90., 10. 101.

ξανσις, *ή*, wool-carding, Gloss.
ξαντής, *ον*, *ό*, a wool-carder, Plat. Polit. 281 A.
ξαντικός, *ή, όν*, of or for wool-carding: *ή -κή* (sc. *τέχνη*), wool-carding, Plat. Polit. 281 A, al.; τό -*κόν*, Ib. 282 B.
ξαντρια, *ή*, fem. of *ξαντρίης*; *Ξάντριά*, name of a play by Aeschylus.
ξάσμα, τό, carded wool, Soph. Fr. 915.

ξανπάτης, *ξείνη*, *ξενιδοκός*, *ξείνηθεν*, Ion. for *ξεν-*.
ξείνηλον, τό, (*ξένος*) only found in this Ion. and Ep. form (the regular form *ξενέιον* not being used), a host's gift, such as was given to a departing guest, Hom.; in full *δώρα ξεινία* Od. 24. 273; *άντι ποδός ξεινίων*, ironically, 22. 290, cf. 20. 299; also the provision made for a guest, *ξεινήια πολλά φαγόντε* 4. 33; and so, generally, friendly gifts, *άλληλοισι πόρον ξεινήια πολλά* Il. 6. 218. Cf. *ξένιος*.

ξενίζω, *ξενίη*, *ξενικός*, *ξένιον*, *ξένιος*, Ion. for *ξεν-*.
ξено-βάκχη, *ή*, mad for love of the stranger, of Medea, Lyc. 175.
ξενοδοκέω, *ξενοδοκός*, *ξενιοκτονέω*, Ion. for *ξεν-*.
ξένιος, *ξενιοσύνη*, *ξένιον*, Ion. for *ξεν-*.
ξείρις, *ίδος*, *ή*, v. sub *ξυρίς*.

ξεν-αγέτης, *ον*, *ό*, one who takes charge of guests, *ξ. Δελφοί* the hospitable Delphians, Pind. N. 7. 63.

ξενάγέω, to be a *ξεναγός* or leader of mercenaries, *ξ. του ξενικού* Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 15 and 17, Dem. 665. 25. II. to guide strangers, *show them the sights*, *άριστά σοι ξενάγηται* your work as a guide has been done excellently, Plat. Phaedr. 230 C; *ξεναγούμενος* one seeing the sights, Ib.; *ξενάγησέν με νέηλον όντα* Luc. D. Mort. 18. 1, cf. Contempl. 1: metaph., *ξεν. τινα* πρόσ τας Μούσας, *προς την άλήθειαν* Themist. 123 B, Eccl.

ξενάγησις [*α*], *ή*, to transl. the Lat. *conscriptio*, App. Civ. 5. 74.
ξενάγία, *ή*, the office of a *ξεναγός*, command of a body of mercenaries, App. Hisp. 44. 2. the command of a *ξεναγός*, a body of mercenaries, A. B. 284. II. a guiding of strangers, Heliod. 7. 13.

ξεναγός, *ό*, (*ήγέμαι*) a commander of auxiliary or rather mercenary troops (*ξένιοι*) Thuc. 2. 75 (ubi v. Schol.), Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 19, etc. (The form is Dor. (Cretan, acc. to A. B. 284); but like many others, esp. military terms, it was adopted in Att., Pors. Or. 26, Lob. Phryn. 430.) II. a stranger's guide, Plut. 2. 567 A, Heliod. 7. 14.

ξεν-αγωγός, *όν*, later form for *ξεναγός* II, Lob. Phryn. 430, Schäf. Plut. Ages. 36:—*ξεναγωγή*, Hesych.

ξεν-απάτης, *ον*, *ό*, poet. *ξεν-*, (*άπατάω*) one who cheats strangers, Pind.

O. 10 (11). 43; or, *who cheats his host*, Eur. Med. 1392. II. a treacherous breeze within a harbour, while another is blowing at sea, A. B. 107.

ξενάπαιτα, *ή*, cheating of strangers, Ep. Plat. 350 C; cf. *δουλαπαιτα*.
ξεν-αρκής, *ής*, (*άρκείω*) aiding strangers, Pind. N. 4. 20.

ξωνή, *ή*, fem. of *ξένος*: 1. (*sub. γυνή*) a female guest: a foreign woman, Aesch. Ag. 950, etc. 2. (*sub. γή*), a foreign country, *έν ξένη* Soph. Ph. 135; *έπί ξένης* Xen. Lac. 14. 4, cf. Plut. 2. 576 C.

ξενιδοκός, *ον*, = *ξενοδοκός*, Menand. Monost. 402.

ξείνηθεν, Ion. *ξέν-*, Adv. from abroad, Opp. H. 4. 153.

ξενηλασία, *ή*, at Sparta a measure for ridding the country of foreigners, a sort of alien act, Thuc. 1. 144., 2. 39, Xen. Lac. 14. 4, Plat. Prot. 342 C, Legg. 950 B, Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 15; cf. Müller Dor. 3. 1. § 2, Arnold Thuc. II. c.

ξεν-ηλδέτω, to banish foreigners, Ar. Av. 1013, Polyb. 9. 29, 4.

ξενία, *ή*, Ep. *ξενίη* Od., Ion. *ξενίη*, not (as in some Mss.) *ξενιήη*, Hdt.: (*ξένος*):—the state and rights of a guest, hospitality, friendly entertainment or reception, Lat. *hospitium*, *δωροισιν δειψόμενος... καί ξενίη αγαθή* Od. 24. 286; *μίξσθαι ξενίη καί άγλαά δώρα διδόνειν* Ib. 314; *κατά ξενίην hospitii causa*, Hdt. 2. 182; *έπί ξένιον έλθείν* to come as a guest, Pind. N. 10. 92; *έπί ξένια καλείν, παρακαλείν* Dem. 81. 20, Diod. Excerpt. 618. 12; (so *έπί ξένια καλείν*, v. sub *ξένιος* 1. 2; *έπί ξενισμόν* C. I. 2349); the phrase *έπί ξενία καλείν*, though freq. in Mss., as in Xen. Vect. 3. 4, v. l. Dem. I. c., Dion. II. 1. 40, is perhaps an error for *έπί ξένιον* or *έπί ξένια*, Cobet V. LL. pp. 51, 248;—in pl. Pind. O. 4. 25, Andoc. 19. 2. 2. a friendly relation between two foreigners, or between a person and a foreign state (cf. *πρόξενος*), *ξενίην τιμή συντίθεσθαι*, Lat. *hospitium facere cum aliquo*, Hdt. 1. 27., 3. 39; *ξ. τοίσι* 'Ακαθβίοισι προέειπε 7. 116; *έποίησαντο όρικα ξεινίας πέρι καί συμμάχους* 1. 69; *διαλυσέσθαι την ξ. 4. 154*; *τάς παλαιάς ξενίας άνανέυσσθαι* Isocr. 49 C; *κατά την ξ.* because of their friendly relations, Thuc. 8. 6; *διά την ξ.* Plut. 2. 816 A; *προς ξ. τās σās by thy friendship with us*, Soph. O. C. 515; *ξ. τινός* with him, Dem. 242. 20; *φιλιαν καί ξ.* Id. 320. 11. 3. the state or disabilities of an alien, as opp.

to those of a citizen, *γραφή ξενίας* indictment of an alien for usurping civic rights, Dem. 1481. 18; so, *ξενίας φύγειν* (sc. *γραφήν*) to be so indicted, Ar. Vesp. 718; *άγωνίζεσθαι* Lys. 135. 20; *άλίσσεσθαι* Dem. 741. 19; *ξενίας γράψασθαι τινα* Id. 1020. 23.
ξενίζω, Ion. and Ep. *ξενίζω*, fut. *ίσω*, Ep. *ίσω*, Att. *ίω*: Ep. aor. *ξένισσα* or *ξένισσα*: (*ξένος*). To receive or entertain strangers, to receive as a guest, Lat. *hospitio excipere*, Hom., Hdt., etc.; *τόν μὲν έγώ... εὖ ξένισσα* Od. 19. 194; *έννημαρ ξένισσε* Il. 6. 174; *ξένισ'* *έντ' μεγάροισι* Ib. 217; *ξένιους ξενίζειν* Od. 3. 355; *ξ. τινα* *έν πόλει*, Eur. Alc. 1013, etc.; *ξ. τινα* *στοίσι* Soph. Fr. 579; *ξ. τινα* *δόμοις* *άγαθοίς* to present with hospitable gifts, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 2; *όμās έν πόλει ξένισσων* *ών... έχομεν* with or on what we had, Ar. Lys. 1184; metaph., *όν... 'Αρης οὐκ ξένισεν*, i. e. who fell not in battle, Soph. El. 96:—Pass. to be entertained as a guest, Lat. *hospitari*, Ar. Ach. 73; *όπό τινος* Hdt. 1. 30, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 24, etc.; *παρά τινα* Diod. 14. 30, N. T.; *προς τινα* Philom. Incert. 17; metaph., *λαχάνουσιν, ώσπερ χήνες, ξένισμένοι* Theopomp. Com. 'Hdύχ. 1.

II. to surprise, astonish by some strange sight, *ξενίζουσιν καί καταπληκτικῶν πρόσον* Polyb. 3. 114, 4; *ξ. την άκρόν*, of strange words, Heliod. 6. 14; *μή ξενίση σε ή φαντασία σου* Basil., etc.:—Pass. to be astonished, Polyb. 1. 23, 5., 3. 68, 9, etc. 2. to make strange, of plants and animals, to stunt their growth and distort them, Geop. 9. 5, 3 (iu Pass.), Hipp. 1.

III. intr. to be a stranger, speak with a foreign accent, Dem. 1304. 6, 11; τό *ξενίον της λέξεως* Diod. 12. 53, cf. Luc. Hist. Conscr. 45 and sq. fin. 2. to be strange or unusual, *ξ. τῷ σχήματι* Luc. Anach. 6; *τῷ τριβωνί* Id. Merc. Cond. 24; *θάνατος... τῇ τολμῇ ξενίζων* Id. Hist. Conscr. 25.

ξενικός, *ή, όν*, also *ός, όν*, Ep. Ion 722; Ion. *ξενικός* Hdt.:—of or for a stranger, of foreign kind, opp. to *δοτικός*, Aesch. Supp. 618; *ξ. έκτῆρες* Eur. Cycl. 370; *ξενικά τάς taxes paid by aliens* at Athens, *ξ. τελέειν* Dem. 1309. 5; *σύσσεισι* *ξ.*, opp. to *πολιτικοί*, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 14; *ξενικώτερας... γνωμόνης της βοηθείας* more connected with, or dependent upon, foreigners, Ib. 1. 9, 7;—τό *ξ.* the class of aliens, Ib. 3. 5, 3; but, τό *ξ.* (sc. *δικαστήριον*) the court in which aliens sued or were sued, Ib. 4. 16, 4.

2. of foreign soldiers, hired for service, mercenary, Xen. An. 1. 2, 1, etc.; *νῆες ξ.* Thuc. 7. 42; but, *ξ. στρατός* in Hdt. 1. 77 is prob. only the foreign auxiliaries, not mercenaries: τό *ξενικόν* = *οί ξένοι*, a body or army of mercenaries, Ar. Pl. 173, Thuc. 8. 25, Xen., etc.; *ξενικόν πρέφειν* Dem. 46. 19. 3. rarely like *ξένιος*, hospitable, friendly, *ό ξ. θεός* Plat. Legg. 879 E; *ή ξ. πράττει* Aeschin. 85. fin., Ath. 143 C:—*ή ξενική* friendly relation, as between host and guest, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 3, 4.

II. foreign, alien, strange, *νομαία*, *ίπα* Hdt. 1. 135, 172; *ξ. λόγος* Ar. Ach. 634; *ξ. ύπόματα* foreign names, Plat. Crat. 401 B; *όλως ξ.* Alex. Incert. 23; *δικαίον τοὺς ξένους πίνειν ξενικόν* Id. Tok. 1; *άγνωστότερα καί ξενικώτερα* Arist. Metaph. I (min.), 3, 1; of style, foreign, i. e. abounding in unusual words and phrases, Id. Rhet. 3. 3, 3, Poët. 22, 3; τό *ξ.*, of laws, their foreign origin or character, Plat. Legg. 702 C. Adv. *-κώς*, in foreign fashion, Id. Crat. 407 B.

ξένιος, *α, ον*, Att. also *ός, όν*, Ion. *ξένιος* (as always in Hdt., and mostly in Hom., but *ξένιος* when the ult. is long, as in Od. 14. 158, 389., 15. 514, etc.):—belonging to a friend and guest, or to friendship and hospitality, hospitable, *Ζεὺς ξ.* as protector of the rights of hospitality, *Ζεὺς έντιμότητ' έκτάων τέ ξεινων* τε, *Ξένιος, ός ξένιονας άμ' αἰδοίσιον ύπηδεί* (cf. *ξένος* II) 9. 270; *Ζηρύς... έδδίοσσε μῆνιν Ξενίον* Il. 13. 625, cf. Aesch. Ag. 61, 362, al.; *ω Ζεὺ ξείνιε* Cratin. Νέμ. 10; also, *Απόλλων ξ.* C. I. (add.) 2214 e:—*τράπεζα ξ.* the guests' table, Od. 14.

158, 17. 155, Pind., etc.; *ξ. κοίτη* Pind. P. 3. 56; *ξ. τινι bound to one by ties of hospitality*, Hdt. 5. 63. 2. *ξένια*, Att. *ξένια* (cf. *ξενίον*), τά, friendly gifts, given to the guest by his host, Lat. *lautium*, Hom., who intends thereby chiefly meat and drink, *ξένια τ' εὖ παρέθηκεν*, ἄτε ξένους δέμει κοτὶ ἱλ. 11. 778, cf. 18. 387, Od. 5. 91, etc.; εἰ μοι ξ. δοίῃ 9. 221, cf. 19. 185; (rarely in sing., *ἵνα τοι δῶ ξένιον* 9. 356, 20. 295, cf. Pind. P. 4. 62); so, *ξένια . . παρέσχε δαῖτα* as a friendly gift, Aesch. Ag. 1590; *βοὺν ξένια ἐπέμψεν* Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 3; *ξ. δοῦναι* Eur. Cycl. 301; *λαμβάνειν* Ib. 342; *δέχεσθαι* Lys. 150. 22; *ἐπὶ ξένια καλεῖν* to invite any one to eat with you (cf. *ξένια, ἦ*), Hdt. 2. 107., 5. 18, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 20, C. 1. 84. 17., 87. 26; also, *ἐπὶ ξένια παραλαβεῖν τινα* Hdt. 4. 154; *ξ. προθεῖναι* or *προθέσθαι* 7. 29, 135; *ἐπαγγέλλεσθαι* 6. 35; *ξένιος δέχεσθαι τινα* Xen. An. 5. 5, 24; often of presents sent by peaceful inhabitants to an army, Ib. 5. 5, 2, 14, 25, al.; metaph., *θάνατος ξένιά σοι γενήσεται* Eur. Hel. 480. II. *foreign*, Pind. P. 3. 56; *ἐπὶ ξενίας* (sc. γῆς), Antipho 117. 22, Plat. Crat. 429 E; *ἐν ξενίῃ* Epigr. Gr. 1041. 8.

ξένισις, ἦ, (*ξενίω*) the entertainment of a guest or stranger, *ξ. ποιῆσθαι τινα* Thuc. 6. 46. *ξένισμα, τό*, (*ξενίω* II. 1) amazement, Theod. Prodr. *ξενισμός, ὁ*, = *ξένισις*, Plat. Lys. 205 C, Luc. Salt. 45, etc.; in pl., Plut. Demetr. 12, etc. II. the strangeness or novelty of a thing, Polyb. 15. 17, 1, Diod. 3. 33. 2. the injurious effect of any new or strange thing, c. g. *δύσταν* Diosc. 2. 182; in v. *ξενίζω* II.

ξενιότης, οὗ, ὁ, = *ξένος* 1, Schol. Pind. P. 4. 52, Theod. Prodr. *ξενιτέα, ἦ*, a living abroad, Lxx (Sap. 18. 3), Luc. Patr. Enc. 8: the life of a soldier on foreign service, Democr. ap. Stob. t. 40. 6. *ξενιτεύω, to live abroad*, Timae. Fr. 139, Strab. 673, Luc. Patr. Enc. 8. II. as Dep., *ξενιτεύομαι*, esp. to be a mercenary in foreign service, Isocr. 107 A, 410 C; *ἐγὼ ξενιτευόμενος ἐπατρατεύσασην* Antiph. EOb. 2.

ξeno-δαίκτης, ου, ὁ, one who murders guests or strangers, Eur. H. F. 301, where it is quadrisyll. *ξenoδαίκτην*, nisi leg. *ξenoδαίταν*. *ξenoδαίτης, ου, ἦ*, (δύσι) one that devours guests or strangers, of the Cyclops, Eur. Cycl. 658; v. foreg. *ξenoδοκέω*, Ion. *ξeno-*, to entertain guests or strangers, Hdt. 6. 127, Eur. Alc. 552, Anth., etc.:—in late Gr. *ξenoδοχέω*, I Ep. Tim. 5. 10; v. sub *ξenoδόκος*. II. to testify, Pind. Fr. 278.

ξeno-δόκος, Ion. and *Ep.* *ξenoδόκος, ὁ*, one who receives strangers, a host, ἵν' ὁμῶς τερωμένα πάντες ξenoδόκοι καὶ ξένους Od. 8. 543; ξένους μιν ἡμῶς κεταί ἡμᾶτα πάντα ἀνδρὸς ξenoδόκου 15. 55, cf. Il. 3. 354, Od. 8. 210. II. a witness, Simon. 84, v. Hesych., s. v.—The forms *ξenoδόχος*, -δοχέω, -δοχία, are condemned by Thom. M. 640, cf. Moer. 271, Lob. Phryn. 307, and v. *ξenoδόκος*. *ξenoδοχεῖον, τό*, a place for strangers to lodge in, an inn, lodging-house, Julian. Ep. 49, Suid., etc.: *ξενών* is the classical word.

ξenoδοχέω, v. sub ξenoδοκέω. *ξeno-δόχημα, τό*, = *ξenoδόκειον*, Nicet. Ann. 381 A. *ξenoδοχία, ἦ*, the entertainment of a stranger, Xen. Oec. 9, 10, Theophr. Char. 23;—but *ξenoδοχία* should be restored, v. *ξenoδόκος*. *ξeno-δῶτης, ου, ὁ*, epith. of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9. 524, 15. *ξeno-οἶς, εσσα, εν*, full of strangers, Eur. I. T. 1282. *ξeno-θύτέω, to sacrifice strangers*, Strab. 298. *ξeno-κοπέω*, = *πληγὰς λαβεῖν*, Metag. Θουρ. 4; Meinecke reads *ξυνε-κπην*.

ξeno-κράτειρα, Pass. to be ruled by mercenary troops, Aen. Tact. 12. *ξenoκτονέω, Ion.* *ξenoκτ-*, to slay guests or strangers, Hdt. 2. 115, Eur. Hec. 1247, Diod. 4. 18. II. to slay one's host, Eur. I. T. 1021. *ξenoκτονία, ἦ*, murder of strangers, Diod. 1. 88, Dion. H. 1. 41. *ξeno-κτόνος, on*, slaying guests or strangers, Eur. I. T. 53, 776, Aeschin. 85. 42, Plut. Mar. 8. *ξeno-κυστ-ἀπάτη, ἦ*, intrigue with strange women, Anth. P. 11. 7. *ξenoλογέω, to enlist strangers, to levy mercenaries*, Isocr. 101 D, Dem. 1019, 12, Polyb., etc.:—*Pass.*, C. I. 2623. 2. metaph., *ξ. ἔλεον* παρά τινι to raise a contribution of pity, Diod. Excerpt. 600. 71. *ξenoλογία, ἦ*, a levying of mercenaries, Arist. Oec. 2, 41, Diod. 19. 61; so *ξenoλόγησις, εως, ἦ*, Nicet. Ann. 246 C. *ξenoλόγιον, τό*, an army of mercenaries, Polyb. 29. 8, 6, etc. *ξeno-λόγος, on*, levying mercenaries, Polyb. 1. 32, 1., 5. 63, 9, Plut. 23;—name of a Comedy by Menander.

ξenoμάνω, to have a rage for foreign fashions, Plut. 2. 527 E. *ξenoπαθεῖν, to have a strange feeling, feel strange or shy*, Plut. Philop. 12; *δυνασασχετεῖν καὶ ξ. ἰδ.* 2. 607 C; *ἀθμονεῖν καὶ ξ. ἰβ.* 601 C, cf. Wyttben. 132 C. *ξeno-πρεπής, ἐς*, like a stranger: strange, out of the way, Hipp. Fract. 750, Dion. H. de Dem. 34, Aretae Sign. M. Diut. 2. 13. *ξένος, Ion.* *ξένους, ὁ*, Hom. (who like Hes. and Hdt. always uses the Ion. form, which is also common in Pind. and is used by Trag. metri grat. even in senarians, but mostly in voc., Soph. O. C. 33, 49, 856, 1096, Eur. I. T. 798, El. 247):—Aeol. *ξένους*, Ahrens D. Aeol. § 8. 4 sq. (Acc. to Pott, from *ἐκ, ξέ*, cf. *stranger* (stranger) from *extraneus, extra*.) I. a guest-friend, i. e. any citizen of a foreign state, with whom one has a treaty of hospitality for self and heirs, confirmed by mutual presents and an appeal to Zeus *ξένος*. In this sense both parties are *ξένου*, v. esp. Od. 1. 313; and this relation was hereditary, *ξένου δὲ . . εὐχόμεθ' εἶναι ἐκ πατέρων φιλόπτης* 15. 196; hence the phrases, *ξένους πατρώους ἔσσι παλαιός* Il. 6. 215; *ξένου δ' ἀλλήλων πατρώου εὐχόμεθ' εἶναι* Od. 1. 187; *ἦρσι δ' Ὀδυσσεὺς ξένους πατρώους εἶναι* 17. 522:—later often joined with φίλος, Πλούταρχος ὁ τούτου ξένος καὶ φίλος (for he was an Euboean), Dem. 550. 27, cf. 241. 11; φίλου ὄντες

καὶ ξ., of a Sicilian, Lys. 153. 31. But, 2. the word is mostly used to denote one of the parties bound by ties of hospitality, viz. the person who receives hospitality, the guest, as opp. to the host, *ξenoδόκοι καὶ ξένους* (v. sub *ξenoδόκος*); but also = *ξenoδόκος, the host*, Il. 15. 532; thus Ulysses and the Phaeacians address each the other as *ξένου*, Od. 8. 145, 159, 166, cf. 208., 14. 53; so also in Hdt., Pind., and Att. It is used absol.; and also c. dat., *ξένους τινι*, shewing that it retained an Adj. force, Hdt. 1. 20, 22, Thuc. 2. 13, Xen. An. 1. 1, 10, etc.; though the gen. is also found, Ib. 2. 1, 5., 2. 4, 15. II. because in the olden time it was a sacred duty to receive and protect the helpless stranger, Hom. uses *ξένους* for any stranger (who did not give himself out for a robber or enemy), and so for a wanderer or refugee, who was under the protection of Zeus *ξένιος*, and was to be treated just like a guest, so that *ξένους* is joined sometimes with *ἱκέτης*, Zeus ἐπιμήτωρ ἱκετῶν τε ξένων τε ξένους Od. 9. 270, cf. 8. 546; sometimes with *πρωχός*, πρὸς γὰρ Διὸς εἰσὶν ἅπαντες ξένου τε πρωχοῖ τε (cf. *ξένιος*) 6. 208., 14. 58:—hence it came to mean III. any stranger, foreigner, opp. to *ἐνδήμιος*, Hes. Op. 223; to *δάστος*, Pind. O. 7. 165, Soph. O. C. 13, Andoc. 30. 20, etc.; to *πολίτης*, Pind. I. 1. 75, Aesch. Theb. 924, Plat., etc.; to *ἐπιχθῆνος*, Plat. Meno 94 D; joined with *μέτοικος*, Thuc. 4. 90; with *ἐπιπλῆς*, Luc. Hermot. 24:—so *ξένῃ*, of women, v. sub vocc.—But the term was politely used of any one whose name was unknown, and the address *ὦ ξένε* came to mean little more than friend, sir, Br. Soph. O. T. 813.—Among the Romans on the other hand the orig. name for a stranger (*hostis*) came to mean enemy, cf. Cic. Off. 1. 12, 1. 2. simply for *βάρβαρος*, a foreigner, not Greek, prob. only at Lacedaemon, Hdt. 9. 11, 55; cf. *ξενηλασία*. IV. because the *ξένος* became such by leaving his own home, the name was early given to one who left the house he was born in, and attached himself to another for pay or wages, a hireling, Od. 14. 102; but in Att., *ξένος* meant regularly a soldier who entered foreign service for pay, a mercenary, Thuc. 1. 121, Xen. An. 1. 1, 10, etc.; esp. of the Greeks in Persian pay,—a euphemism for the more invidious *μισθωτός* or *μισθοφόρος*: much more rarely without any reproach, an ally, as perhaps in Lac. 12. 3; cf. *ξενάγος ξεναγία ξενικός*.

B. as Adj. *ξένος, η, on* (also *os, on*, Eur. Supp. 94, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 245), Ion. *ξένους, η, on*:—foreign, never in Hom. (for in the phrases *ξένου πάτερ* and *ἀνθρώπου ξένου*, Il. 24. 202, etc., both words are Subst., as in *βοῦς ταῦρος*, ἱρξὲ κίρκος, etc.), but often in all later writers, *ξένια γαῖα* Pind. P. 4. 210; *ξένους ἐπὶ χθονός* Soph. O. C. 1256; *γὰς ἐπὶ ξένῃς* Ib. 1705 (v. sub *ξένῃ*); *ἐν ξέναισι χερσὶ* for foreign hands, Id. El. 1141; *ξ. δμοιοι, πόλις*, etc., Eur. Phoen. 339, etc. II. c. gen. rei, strange to a thing, unacquainted with, ignorant of it, Soph. O. T. 219, cf. Anth. P. 4. 3, 37:—so in Adv., *ξένως ἔχω τῆς ἐνθάδε λέξεως* I am a stranger to the language, Plat. Apol. 17 D. III. alien, strange, unusual, λόγος Aesch. Pr. 689; *τιμωρία* Tim. Locr. 104 D; *ποιεῖν ξένῃν τὴν διὰλέκτον* Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 3, cf. 14. 4; *τοῖς νέοις ποιεῖν ξένα τὰ φαῖλα* Id. Pol. 7. 17, 14; *ξένα ταῖς ὕψει* Diod. 3. 15; *ξ. αὐτῷ δοκεῖ τὸ πρᾶγμα* Luc. Contempl. 13, etc.

ξeno-σπορος, on, of foreign race, Pind. *ξeno-σος, Ion.* *ξεν-, on*, saving strangers, Nonn. D. 3. 178. *ξeno-στᾶσις, ἦ*, like *ξenoδοκεῖον*, a lodging for guests or strangers, Soph. O. C. 90; *πάνδοκος ξ. Fr.* 298. *ξenoσύνῃ, Ion.* *ξεν-, ἦ*, hospitality, Od. 21. 35. *ξeno-τίμος, on*, honouring strangers, Aesch. Eum. 546. *ξeno-τροπος, on*, of foreign fashion, Pind. *ξeno-τροφέω, to entertain strangers*; esp. to maintain mercenary troops, Thuc. 7. 48, Isocr. 168 D, Dem. 157. 11, Plut. 2. 214 D; c. acc. cogn., *ξ. μεγάλας δυνάμεις* Diod. 1. 67.

ξenoτροφία, ἦ, the maintenance of mercenaries, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 3. 59. *ξenoφονέω, to murder strangers*, Eur. I. T. 1021. *ξenoφονία, as, ἦ*, murder of strangers, Isocr. 228 C (v. 1. -κτονία). *ξeno-φόνος, on*, murdering strangers, Eur. I. T. 776, Ep. Plat. 336 D. *ξeno-φύης, ἐς*, strange of shape or nature, Tzetz. *ξenoφώνω, to speak or sound strange*, Schol. Il. 23. 403. *ξenoφωνία, ἦ*, strange language or discourse, Poll. 2. 113. *ξeno-φωνος, on*, speaking or sounding strange, Poll. 2. 113. *ξενώω, Ion.* *ξενῶ*:—to make one's friend and guest, to entertain, in Med., *ξenoῦμαι* Aesch. Supp. 927; fut. *ξενώσεται* Lyc. 92.

II. mostly in Pass., with fut. med. *ξενώσομαι* (Soph. Ph. 303); pf. *ξένωμαι*: aor. *ξενῶσθην* (ξενῶσθην Ἀττικῶς ξενῶσθην Ἑλληνικῶς Moer.): 1. to enter into a treaty of hospitality with one, Lat. *hospitio jungi*, πόλις ἀλλήλῃσιν ξενῶσθην Hdt. 6. 21, cf. Plat. Legg. 642 E, Xen. Ages. 8, 5; *βασιλεύσαν ξενωμένους* Lys. 107. 26; absol., Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 34. 2. to take up his abode with one as a guest, to be entertained, ὅθρβα ξενοθεῖς Pind. P. 4. fin., cf. Aesch. Cho. 702, Soph. I. c., etc.; *ξενοθεῖς τοῖσδ' . . ἐν δμοῖς* Eur. Alc. 68; *ξενοῦται τῷ ξενοφῶντι* or *παρ' Ἑλλάδι* Xen. An. 7. 8, 6 and 8. 3. to be in foreign parts, to be abroad, δαρὸν ξενωμένον Soph. Tr. 65, cf. Eur. Ion 820; to go into banishment, Id. Hipp. 1085. III. later, in Act., to deprive one of a thing, *τινὰ τινας* Heliod. 6. 7. *ξενόδιον, τό*, = sq., Menand. Troph. 1. *ξενύλλιον, τό*, Dim. of *ξένος*, Plut. 2. 229 E, 240 D. *ξενών, ὄνος, ὁ*, a room for strangers, guest-chamber, Eur. Alc. 543, 547, Plat. Tim. 20 C; *ξενώνας οἶκος* Com. Anon. 17; cf. *ξenoδοχεῖον*. *ξένωσις, ἦ*, (*ξενῶ*) a strange proceeding, innovation, Eur. H. F. 965. *ξερός, ὁ, ὄν*, Ion. for *ξηρός, dry*, Hom. only once, ποτὶ ξερὸν ἡπείρου for πρὸς ξερὰν ἡπείρου (like εἰ δὲ δὲ ξερὸν for ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ χεῖρῃ), Od. 5. 402; so, ποτὶ ξερὸν ἔλθε Anth. P. 6. 304, cf. Ap. Rh. 3. 322; ἐπὶ ξερὸν Nic. Th. 704. (Akin to *σχερός, χέρσος*, Spitzn. Vers. Her. p. 47.)

ξίσις, ἡ, a *scraping, polishing, carving*, Theophr. H. P. 5. 6, 4.
 ξίσμα, τό, (ξέω) that which is scraped or smoothed: hence = ξάνον, Anth. P. 9. 328. II. pl. *scrapings, filings*, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 129, M. Anton. 8. 50.
 ξισμή, ἡ, = ξίσις, Tzetz. Exeg. Il. 122. 15; so ξισμός, ὁ, Eus. H. E. 8. 8, Hesych.
 ξίσσε, v. sub ξέω.
 ξίστηρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a *polisher*, Theod. Prodr.
 ξίστης, ου, ὁ, = Lat. *sextarius*, being a corrupt form used by the Sicilian Greeks (cf. λίτρα), very nearly = our *pint*, Anth. P. 11. 298, Damocr. ap. Galen., N. T.:—hence Dim. ξιστίον, τό, Synes.:—Adj. ξιστιαῖος, α, on, containing a ξίστης, Galen.
 ξιστός, ἡ, ὄν (ξέω) smoothed or polished by scraping, planing, filing, etc., often in Hom.: 1. of wood, ξ. δίφρος, σὺδος, τράπεζα, ἐλάτη, ἐφάλακας; so in Hes. Sc. 133, Wind. P. 2. 20, Att. 2. 2. of stone, ἐπὶ ξιστοῖσι λίθοις Il. 18. 504, Od. 3. 406, etc.; so Hdt. 2. 124, and Att.:—here too must be placed ξ. αἰθούσαι, halls of polished stone, Il. 6. 243, cf. Hdt. 1. c.; ξ. ἀγνία Eur. H. F. 783; ξ. τύμβος, τάφος Id. Alc. 836, Hel. 986. 3. of horn, Od. 19. 566. II. later also, smooth, bald, Opp. C. 2. 520.
 ξιστουρία, ἡ, (*ἔργω) the process of polishing, λίθων Diod. 1. 63.
 ξίστριξ, ἡ, = ξίστης, Hesych.: v. Lob. Paral. 18.
 ξέω, inimp. ξέον Od. 23. 199; aor. ξέσα Sophron 73 Ahr., Ep. ξέσσα Od.: pf. ξέκα (ξέκα?) Anecd. Oxon. 4. 196, 31:—Pass., aor. ξεσθῆναι Geop.: pf. ξέσμαι Ar. Fr. 684:—cf. ἀπο-, ἐπι-, κατα-ξέω. To smooth or polish by scraping, planing, filing, etc., Ilom., only in Od., always of smoothing or planing timber, ξέσσε δ' ἐπισταμένους καὶ ἐπὶ σταθμῇν ἴθυνεν 5. 245, cf. 17. 341., 21. 44; λέχος ξέον, ὅφρ' ἐτέλεσσα 23. 199; later, of a sculptor, Simon. (?) 186; οἱ ξέοντες Plat. Theag. 124 B; στήμων ξεσμένος finely drawn, Ar. 1. c. II. to scrape, and so to inflame, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 9. (Akin to ξύω, which is identical in sense. From ξέω come ξό-ανον, ξο-ῖς, ξό-ος (in κερασ-ξόος, etc.); from ξύω come ξυ-ρόν, ξυ-στός, ξύ-στρα, ξύ-σις, ξύ-σμα, etc.; cf. Skt. kshu-ras (ξυ-ρόν, *rasor*), O. H. G. sche-ran (to shear), etc.:—perh. Lat. *scabo*, *on shave*, may be akin, as also *scalpo*, *sculpo*, and Gr. ξάινω, ξίφος (q. v.):—Aufrecht also compares the Vedic kshnu (to whet).)
 ξηνός, ὁ, = κορμός, for which ἐπίτηνον is more usual, Suid.
 ξηράνεν, Adv. from dry land, Eust. Opusc. 285. 42.
 ξηραίνω, fut. ἀνῶ; aor. ξηράνα:—Pass., fut. ξηρανθήσομαι Galen., etc., but med. ξηρανοῦμαι in same sense, Hipp. 523. 7, Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 5: aor. ξηράνθη Il., Plat.: pf. ξηρασμαι Hipp. 418. 46., 365. 37, Antiph. Philo. 1. 13; ξηραμαι Theophr. C. P. 5. 14, 6, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1082, etc. (cf. ἀποξηραίνω); not ξηράμαι, Lob. Phryn. 502: (ξηρός). To parch up, dry up, ξηρανεῖ σ' ὁ Βάκχιος Eur. Cycl. 575; of the sun, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 8, etc.: to make costive, τὴν κοιλίην Hipp. Aph. 1247, cf. Ib. 1245:—Pass. to become or be dry, parched, ξηράνθη πιδίον Il. 21. 345, cf. Plat. Tim. 88 D, etc. 2. to lay dry, Lat. *siccare*, ξηράνας τὴν διώρυχα Thuc. 1. 109. 3. metaph., κακονχεῖ αὐτὸν καὶ ξ. Teles ap. Stob. 522. 18, cf. Ev. Marc. 9. 18.
 ξηρ-άλουφία, (ἀλείφω) properly to rub dry with oil, a technical term among wrestlers, who were rubbed with oil without the use of the bath, in order to make the limbs supple, Lex Solonis ap. Plut. Sol. 1, Soph. Fr. 437, Aeschin. 19. 25; hence, τὸ ξηραλοφείν meant to engage in gymnastic exercises, Plut. 2. 152 D, ubi v. Wytenb.:—acc. to Galen. 13. 55, ξ. was done with oil alone, as opp. to χυτλοῦσθαι, when the oil was mixed with water.
 ξηρᾶλουφία, ἡ, a rubbing dry with oil, practised by wrestlers, Eust. 764. 13, Suid.; v. ξηραλοφείω.
 ξηρ-απέλινος, ἡ, ov, of the colour of withered vine-leaves, bright red, scarlet, vestes xerampelinae Juven. 6. 519, where the Schol. defines the colour to be medius inter coccum et muricem; so, δίπλακες ξ. Jo. Lyd. 1. 10; χλαμύδες ξ. Suid. s. v. ἀτραβατικῶς.
 ξήρανσις, ἡ, a drying up, parching, Plut. 2. 627 D.
 ξηραντικός, verb. Adj. one must dry, Geop. 3. 8.
 ξηραντός, ἡ, ὄν, of a drying nature or quality, τινος Hipp. 386. 2., 387. 25; absol., Arist. Probl. 20. 22, 2, Diosc. 1. 12, etc.
 ξηράσια, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, dryness, drought, Hipp. 453. 49, Antiph. Incert. 10. II. a drying, Arist. H. A. 10. 3, 2, Meteor. 4. 7, 6.
 ξηρασμός, = ξήρανσις, Erotian. p. 44.
 ξηράφιον, τό, = ξήριον, Aët. 6. 92, Paul. Aeg. 7. 13. (A dimin. form.)
 ξηρή, ἡ, v. sub ξηρός III.
 ξηρίγγιος or ξηρίγγος, ὁ, = ξηροπόταμος, ap. Hesych.
 ξήριον, τό, (ξηρός) a desiccative powder for putting on wounds, Aët.
 ξηρο-βάτικος, ἡ, ὄν, walking on dry ground, of land-animals, opp. to ἐνυδρος, Plat. Polit. 264 D, Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 2.
 ξηρο-κάκοζηλία, ἡ, κακοζηλία combined with a dry style, Dem. Phal. 239.
 ξηρο-καρπος, ov, bearing dry fruit, Theophr. C. P. 2. 8, 1.
 ξηρο-κέφαλος, ov, dry-headed, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 2.
 ξηρά-κόλλα, ἡ, dry glue, i. e. solder, Hesych., Aët.
 ξηρο-κολλούριον, τό, dry, i. e. thick, eye-salve, Aët.
 ξηρό-κοπτον, τό, a mortar, Hesych. s. v. ἰδη (Salm. ἰγδη).
 ξηρό-λιθοι, οἱ, dry stones, used for building without mortar, v. Ducang.
 ξηρο-λουτρεῖω, to take a dry bath, i. e. roll in hot sand, Hesych.: v. Lob. Phryn. 594.
 ξηρό-μυρον, τό, dry perfume, i. e. in cake or powder, Aët.
 ξηρο-νομικός, ἡ, ὄν, feeding on dry land, Ath. 99 B.
 ξηρο-ποιέω, to make dry, dry up, Diosc. 5. 120.
 ξηρο-ποιός, ὄν, drying up, parching, Eust. S71. 3.
 ξηρο-πόταμος, ὁ, late word for χείμαρρος, v. l. Nicet. Ann. 120 D.
 ξηρο-πύρρα, ἡ, a vapour-bath, Lat. *sudatorium*, Schol. Nic. Al. 600.

ξηρο-πύρρης ἄρτος, ὁ, (πύρρς) = αὐτόπυρρος, Ath. 114 C.
 ξηρός, ὁ, ὄν, dry, Lat. *siccus*, opp. to ὑγρός, of a dried-up river, Hdt. 5. 45; of the air, Id. 2. 26; ξ. ἀνεμος Ar. Rub. 404; ξηροῖς ὕμασι, Horace's *siccis oculis*, Aesch. Theb. 696; μέτρα ξηρά τε καὶ ὑγρά dry and liquid measures, Plat. Legg. 746 D; ξ. γάλα, i. e. cheese, Meineke Com. Fr. 3. 640; ξ. καρποί Arr. Epict. 2. 23, 5. 2. of bodily condition, withered, lean, haggard, δέμας Eur. El. 239, cf. Or. 389; ξηρός ὑπὸ δέους Theocrit. 24. 60, Anth. P. 11. 322; ξ. κοιλίη costive, Hipp. Aph. 1245. 3. of the voice, cf. ξηροφάνος. II. like Lat. *siccus*, fasting, not eating or drinking, generally, austere, τρόποι Ar. Vesp. 1452: harsh, hard, opp. to ἡδύς, Eur. Andr. 784; ἐν ξηροῖσι ἐκτρέφει Id. Bacch. 278:—of style, τὸ ξηρόν Dem. Phil. 238. III. as Subst., ἡ ξηρά (sc. γῆ), dry land, ἡ ξηρά, opp. to ὑγρά, Xen. Oec. 19. 7; so, τὸ ξηρόν Hdt. 2. 68; ναὺς ἐπὶ τοῦ ξηροῦ ποιεῖν to leave the ships aground, Thuc. 1. 109; ναὺς ἐς τὸ ξ. ἐλθεῖν Id. 8. 105; τὸ ξ. τοῦ ποταμοῦ the part of its bed left dry, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 18:—for Theocr. 1. 51, v. sub ἀκράτιστος. (Hom. uses the shorter form ξηρός; akin prob. are σχηρός, Σχηρή, and perh. χηρός, χερρός:—Aufrecht compares Skt. *kshā* (to decay, parch).)
 ξηρό-σαρκος, ov, dry of flesh, Diocl. ap. Ath. 320 D.
 ξηρο-σμήνη, ἡ, dry myrrh, cited from Alex. Trall.
 ξηρο-τήγανον, τό, Syrac. for τήγανον, Hegesand. ap. Ath. 229 A.
 ξηρότης, ἦρος, ἡ, (ξηρός) dryness, Plat. Rep. 335 D, Xen. Oec. 19. 11: ἡ ξ. τῶν νεῶν the dryness, i. e. soundness, of their timbers, Thuc. 7. 12:—metaph. of style, Longin. 3. 3. 2. drought, Plut. 2. 687 F. II. a drying or becoming dry, Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 2.
 ξηρο-τρίβέω, to rub dry, Oribas. 289, 313, Matth.
 ξηροτριβία, ἡ, dry rubbing, Arist. Probl. 37. 5.
 ξηροτροφικός, ἡ, ὄν, living on dry land, Plat. Polit. 264 D, E.
 ξηρο-φάγέω, to eat dry food, Anth. P. 11. 205, etc.
 ξηροφάγία, ἡ, eating of dry food, Ath. 113 B: fasting, Eccl.
 ξηρ-οφθαλμία, ἡ, dryness of the eyes, esp. inflammation of them with redness and smarting, Cels. 6. 6, Aët. 7. 2.
 ξηρό-φλοιος, ov, with dry bark, Geop. 9. 16.
 ξηρό-φωνος, ov, with a dry, husky voice, Scholl. II. 13. 41, Eust. 1914. 42.
 ξηρό-χειρ, χείρος, ὁ, ἡ, with dry hands, Theod. Prodr.
 ξηρώδης, es, (είδος) dryish, looking dry, E. M. 557. 27.
 ξήρωσις, ἡ, (as if from ξηρός) = ξήρανσις, f. l. Hipp. Coac. 189.
 ξίμβρα, ἡ, Acol. for ποία, Hesych.
 ξινομάκαιρα, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1127, for ξιφομάχαιρα.
 ξίρις, v. sub ξυρίς.
 ξιρήννης, es, armed with a sword, sword in hand, often in Eur., as Or. 1272, 1346.
 ξιφφορέω, to wear a sword, Hdn. 7. 11; also ξιφορ-, Theophr. Inst. 2. 10:—Subst. ξιφφορία, ἡ, Suid.
 ξιφ-φόρος, ov, bearing a sword, sword in hand, often in Eur.; ξ. ὤγανος Aesch. Cho. 584, Eur. H. F. 812; βρόχοι 730. II. = ξιφίας II. Theon ad Arat.—Also ξιφορ-, Gloss.
 ξιφίας, ov, ὁ, (ξίφος) the sword-fish, Arist. II. A. 2. 13, 9, al., Archestr. ap. Ath. 314 E; in Dor. form σκιφίας, Epich. 29 Ahr.; cf. Ξ, ξ. II. 1. II. a sort of comet, (from the shape), Plin. 2. 22.
 ξιφίδιον, τό, Dim. of ξίφος, a dagger, Ar. Lys. 53, Thuc. 3. 22, etc.
 ξιφίζω, fut. ἴσω, (ξίφος) to dance the sword-dance, or dance with the arms extended, as if holding a sword, Cratin. Troph. 4, v. Hesych.
 ξιφίδα, Adv. a sword-game, like ξιφισμός, Theognost. Can. 164. 31.
 ξιφίον, τό, Dim. of ξίφος, a water-plant, the sword-flag, *Gladiolus communis*, Theophr. H. P. 6. 8, 1.
 ξιφίος, or rather ξίφιος, ὁ, = ξιφίας, Hesych.
 ξιφισμα, τό, = sq., Choerob. in Anecd. Oxon. 2. 242.
 ξιφισμός, ὁ, (ξιφίζω) the sword-dance, Ath. 629 F.
 ξιφιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a sword-belt, Plut. Pomp. 42, Heliod. 9. 23; in Hesych., ξιφιστής.
 ξιφιστός, ὄος, ἡ, Ion. for ξιφισμα, Hesych.
 ξιφο-δήλητος, ov, slain by the sword, ξ. θάνατος, ὁ, ὡς death by the sword, Aesch. Ag. 1528, Cho. 729.
 ξιφο-δρέπανον, τό, a sickle-shaped sword, a cimeter, Hesych., Philo Belop. p. 99; cf. ἄρη.
 ξιφο-ειδής, es, sword-shaped, ensiform, Theophr. H. P. 7. 13, 1.
 ξιφο-θήκη, ἡ, a scabbard, Hesych.
 ξιφοκτόνέω, to slay with the sword, Suid.
 ξιφο-κτόνος, ov, slaying with the sword, Soph. Aj. 10; cf. δίωγμα.
 ξιφο-μάχαιρα, ἡ, a sword something between a straight sword and sabre, Theopomp. Com. Καμπλ. 2, cf. ξινομάκαιρα, ξιφοδρέπανον.
 ξιφο-ποιός, ὁ, a sword-maker, Gloss.
 ξίφος [ξ], Acol. σκίφος (cf. ξιφίας), es, τό:—a sword, Hom., who represents it as large, and sharp or pointed, μέγα, ὀξύ Il. 1. 194., 4. 530, etc.; as two-edged, ἀμφηκὲς 21. 118, Od. 16. 80; it is of χαλκός, and hung from the shoulder by a baldric (τελαμών), Il. 2. 45., 3. 18, etc.; used by Hom. indiscriminately with ἀορ and φάσγανον, Od. 11. 24, 48, 82, cf. 10. 294, 321:—but distinguished from μάχαιρα (v. sub v.). II. the sword-shaped bone in the cuttle-fish (τεuthis), Arist. II. A. 4. 1, 21, P. A. 2. 8, 8. 2. = ξιφίας, Id. Fr. 306. III. a plant (cf. ξιφίον), Theophr. H. P. 7. 13, 1. (Prob. the Acol. form σκίφος was the oldest, cf. O. Norse skaf-a (to shave, scrape, plane), O. H. G. scab-a (plane), and v. Ξ, ξ. II. 1; Hesych. cites ξίφαι for the iron of a plane).
 ξιφουλκία, ἡ, the drawing of a sword, Plut. Aristid. 18, Pomp. 69.
 ξιφουλκός, ὄν, (ἐλκω) drawing a sword, χεῖρ Aesch. Eum. 592.
 ξιφουργός, ὁ, (*ἔργω) a sword-cutter, Ar. Pax 547.
 ξιφοφορέω, ξιφοφόρος, v. sub ξιφωφ-.

ξιδύριον, τό, Dim. of ξίφος, but only used as = *τελλήνη*, Xenocr. Aquat. 30. 59, Hesych.; — Dor. *σκεφύριον*, Epich. Fr. 23 Ahr.; cf. *ξίφας*.
 ξοάνη-φόρος, ὁ, an image-bearer: *Ξοανηφόρος* name of a play by Soph.
 ξοάνη-γλύψος, ὁ, an image-carver, sculptor, cited from Eust.
 ξοάνων, τό, (ξῶν) an image carved of wood, Xen. An. 5. 3, 12; then, generally, an image, statue, esp. of a god, Eur. I. T. 1359, Tro. 525, 1074.
 II. a musical instrument, Soph. Fr. 228.
 ξοάνη-πούα, ἡ, a carving of images, Strab. 761.
 ξοάνουργία, ἡ, (*έργω) = foreg., Luc. Syr. D. 34.
 ξοῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, a sculptor's chisel, Anth. Plan. 86.
 ξῶος, ὁ, = *ξυσμός*, Hesych.
 ξουθό-πτερος, ὄν, with tawny wings, μέλισσα Eur. H. F. 487, Fr. 470.
 ξουθός, ἡ, ὄν, of a colour, seemingly, between *ξανθός* and *πυρρός* (v. Hesych.), yellowish, brown-yellow, tawny, epith. of the bee (cf. *ξουθό-πτερος*), ξουθῆς μέλισσας κερύπλοστον ὄργανον Soph. Fr. 464, cf. Eur. I. T. 165, 633; of the nightingale, Aesch. Ag. 1142, Ar. Av. 676, Theocr. Epigr. 4. 11; in other places, of the nightingale's throat, εἰς ξουθῶν γενυῶν ἐλεεινόμενα Eur. Hel. 1111; ἐλεεινόμενῃ μέλειν γένους ξουθῆς At. An. 224; δι' ἐμῆς γένους ξουθῆς μελέων .. νόμους ἱεροῦς ἀναφαίνω Ib. 744.
 II. these last passages seem to have been understood of sound, not of colour, whence the phrases ξουθῇ χελιδόνι, Babr. 118. 10; ξ. μέλος, Opp. H. 4. 123; τέτις ξουθὰ λαλῶν, Anth. P. 9. 373; ξ. πτέρυγες, of the locust, Ib. 7. 192; ξουθὸ ἀνεμοί Chaerem. ap. Ath. 60SD. Hesych. and the Gramm. (among many other senses) interpret it by λεπτός, ἀπαλός, ὑγρός, ὀψύς, thin, delicate, fine, (prob. with ref. to a supposed deriv. from ξύω, ξῶν), v. Blomf. Aesch. Ag. 1111.—The word does not occur till after Pind., and then prob. only in Poets:—but,
 III. ξουθός as prop. n. is found in Hes. Fr. 28.
 ξυγγ-, for all words so beginning, v. sub *συγγ-*.
 ξυλητή, ἡ, (ξύω) = *κνήστις*, a tool for scraping wood, a plane or rasp, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 32. II. a sickle-shaped Lacedaemon. dagger, Id. An. 4. 7, 16., 4. 8, 25. (The word seems to have been Lacon.; and Hesych. and Suid. write it ξυλῆ.)
 ξυλάβιον, τό, for ξυλό-λάβιον, fire-tongs, Schol. Opp. H. 2. 342, Niceph.
 ξυλ-ἄλλος, ἡ, = ἀγῆλλοχος, Hdn. in Anecd. Oxon. 3. 277; v. Ducang.
 ξυλάριον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of ξύλον, a piece of wood, Diosc. 1. 90, Draco 57. 2:—ξυλάριον, τό, = in Philom. Lex. § 116.
 ξυλεία, ἡ, a felling and carrying of wood, Lat. *lignatio*, Polyb. 10. 27, 10., 22. 22, 12. II. the wood-work of ships, Id. 3. 42, 3, Callix. ap. Ath. 204 C: cf. ξυλῶσις.
 ξυλεύς, ἴως, ὁ, a woodcutter, Paus. 5. 13, 2, Hesych.
 ξυλεύω, to cut wood, C. I. (add.) 2561 b. 81; so in Med., δρυὺς πεσούσης πᾶς ἀνὴρ ξυλεύεται Menand. Monost. 123, cf. Hesych.
 ξυλή, ἡ, = ξύλον, timber, Jo. Damasc., etc.
 ξυλη-βόρος, ὄν, eating wood, Hesych.
 ξυληγέω, (ἀγω) to carry wood or timber, Dem. 376. 2.
 ξυληγός, ὄν, (ἀγω) carrying wood, Poll. 7. 130.
 ξυληφίων, τό, Dim. of ξύλον, a piece of wood, a stick, Hipp. 6S2. 44, Alex. Iσοστ. 1. 24, Polyb. 6. 35, 7, Diod. 4. 76;—a word often mentioned in Gramm., with various errors,—ξυλῖφιον, ξυλῖφιον, ξυλῖριον.
 ξυλίζομαι, Med. to gather wood, Lat. *lignari*, ξυλίζόμενος Xen. An. 2. 4, 11, Plut. Artax. 25: metaph., ξυλισάμενος ὀλίγα κομμάτια Alciphro 1. 1.
 ξυλικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ξύλον) of wood, wooden, like wood, Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 4: ὁ ξ. καρπός tree-fruit, Artemid. 2. 37; ξ. ὤλη timber, C. I. 2454.
 ξυλίτιος [ῶ], ἡ, ὄν, also os, ὄν, Dion. H. 2. 23:—of wood, wooden, Pind. P. 3. 68, Hdt. 4. 108, etc., and Att.: ὁ ξ. καρπός tree-fruit, wild fruit, as opp. to *ήμερος*, Plat. Criti. 115 B, cf. Strab. 693; to ὁ Δημήτριος, C. I. 93. 19. 2. metaph. wooden, γούς Anth. P. 11. 275, cf. 255.
 II. of cotton, Lxx (Sirc. 22. 16), Plin. 19. 2. § 3.
 ξυλισμός, ὁ, = ξυλεία, Strab. 538, Dion. H. 5. 41.
 ξυλιστής, οὗ, ὁ, = ξυλεύς, Schol. Plat. Symp. p. 206.
 ξυλίτης, οὗ, ὁ, like wood:—name of a fish, ap. Hesych.
 ξυλλ-, for all words so beginning, v. sub *αυλλ-*.
 ξυλό-βάλσαμον, τό, balsam-wood, Diosc. 1. 18, Strab. 763, Plin.
 ξυλό-βάμων, ὁ, ἡ, wearing wooden shoes, Eust. Opusc. 107. 4.
 ξυλό-βολον, τό, = ξυλοθήκη, like σιστόβολον, etc., Gloss.
 ξυλό-γλύψος, ὄν, carving wood, Hesych. s. v. *στυπογλύψος*.
 ξυλό-γραφέομαι, Pass. to be written upon wood, C. I. 2448 VIII. 24, 31.
 ξυλό-ειδής, ἴς, like wood, Theophr. H. P. 7. 9, 3, Ath. 655 D.
 ξυλό-θήκη, ἡ, a wood-house, Moschion ap. Ath. 208 A.
 ξυλό-κανθήλια, τά, a wooden pack-saddle, Hesych. s. v. *σώρακον*.
 ξυλό-κάρπασον, τό, the wood of flax, Galen. 13. 971.
 ξυλό-κασία, ἡ, an inferior kind of cassia, Philostorg.
 ξυλό-κατασκευαστος, ὄν, made of wood, Schol. Lyc. 361: also ξυλό-κατάσκευος, v. I. Nicet. Ann. 404 D.
 ξυλό-κερκος, ὁ, a gate at Constantinople, Anth. P. 9. 690.
 ξυλό-κιννάμωμον, τό, the wood of cinnamon, Diosc. 1. 13, Plin. 12. 42.
 ξυλό-κόλλα, ἡ, glue for wood, Aët.
 ξυλόκοπῶ, to beat with a stick, cudgel, Polyb. 6. 37, 1., 6. 38, 1
 ξυλόκοπία, ἡ, a cudgelling, Lat. *justuarium*, Polyb. 6. 37, 2.
 ξυλό-κόπος, ὄν, (κόπτω) hewing, felling wood, πέλεκυς Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 36, ubi al. *ξυλοτόμος*. 2. pecking wood, of the bird κέλεος, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 8.
 ξυλό-κυμβητή, ἡ, nickname of an ill-favoured woman, Com. Anon. 87.
 ξυλό-λατραι, οἱ, worshippers of wood, name given to those who used images in their churches, Eccl.
 ξυλό-λεπής, ἴς, with woody shell, Schol. Nic. Al. 108.
 ξυλό-λυχνούχος, ὁ, a wooden lampstand, Alex. Incert. 29.
 ξυλό-λωτος, ὁ, a plant, = *πεντάφυλλον*, Eust. 4. 42.

ξύλο-μακερ, τό, a spice, Alex. Trall. 8. 401.
 ξύλο-μύγης, ἴς, mixed with wood, Strab. 571.
 ξύλον [δ], τό, (perh. from ξύω) wood cut and ready for use, firewood, timber, etc., Hom., who uses it mostly for firewood, and in pl., Il. 8. 507, 547, al. (cf. ξύλος); ξύλα νῆα ship-timber, Hes. Op. 806; ξ. ναυπηγήσιμα Thuc. 7. 25, Xen., etc.; ξ. τετράγωνα logs cut square, Hdt. 1. 186. 2. in pl., also, the wood-market, ἐπὶ ξύλα ἰέναι Ar. Fr. 356. II. in sing. a piece of wood, a post, once in Hom., ξ. αὖον .. ἡ δρυὺς ἡ πέκυς Il. 23. 327:—a perch, ἐπὶ ξύλον καθεῦδεν Ar. Nub. 1431:—by poet. periph., Ἀργεὺς ξύλον Aesch. Fr. 19; ἵπποιο κακὸν ξ., of the Trojan horse, Anth. P. 9. 152:—hence anything made of wood, as, 2. a stick, cudgel, club, Hdt. 2. 63., 4. 180, Ar.; of the club of Hercules, Plut. Lyc. 30. 3. an instrument of punishment, a. like our pillory, a heavy collar of wood, put on the neck of the prisoner, ξύλω φμῶν τὸν αὐχένα Ar. Nub. 592; ἐς τετηρμένον ξ. ἐγκαθαρμόσαι .. τὸν αὐχένα Id. Lys. 680; or, b. stocks, in which the feet were confined, Hdt. 9. 37, and so prob. 6. 75, Ar. Eq. 367; ξ. ἐφέλκεν Polyzel. Δῆμ. 1:—Lysias says that this (ποδοκάκη) is the meaning of the legal phrase ἐν τῷ ξύλῳ δεδεσθαι, cf. Act. Ap. 16. 24. c. the πεντεσῆργον ξύλον (v. sub *voc.*) was a combination of both, with holes for the neck, arms and legs, Ar. Eq. 1049; cf. χοινὴ π. κλοιὸς, κύφον. 4. a plank or beam to which malefactors were bound, Alex. Tit. 1. 10, cf. Cratin. Incert. 148; and in N. T. for the Cross, Act. Ap. 5. 30., 10. 39, al.; cf. LXX (Deut. 21. 22 sq.):—proverb., ἐξ ἁγίου τοῦ ξύλου κἂν ἀπάγασθαι, i. e. if one must be hanged, at least let it be on a noble tree, Paroemiogr. p. 138; whence is to be explained the phrase in Ar. Ran. 736; so, *Aeneas magni dextra cadis*, Virg. Aen. 10. 830, cf. 11. 689. 5. a bench, table, esp. a money-changer's table, Dem. 1111. 22. 6. πρῶτον ξύλον, the front bench of the Athenian theatre, on which sat the *πρωταῖς* (hence called *πρωτάβητοι*); the phrase arose while the theatres were of wood, and was retained when they were made of stone, v. Interpp. ad Ar. Ach. 25, Vesp. 90; hence, *οὐπὶ τῶν ξύλων* the official who had to take care of the seats, Hermipp. Ἀρτοπ. 5, ubi v. Meineke. III. of live wood, a tree, [ῥος] δασὺ πολλοῖς καὶ παντοδαποῖς ξύλοις Xen. An. 6. 4, 5; but this is rare except in Alexandr. Greek, as Call. Cer. 41:—though Eur. speaks of τὸ ξ. τῆς ἀμπέλου, Cycl. 572; and Hdt. 3. 47, calls cotton *εἶρα ἀπὸ ξύλου*, cf. Poll. 7. 75:—but the εἶματα ἀπὸ ξύλων, Hdt. 7. 65, are taken by Winckelm. to mean clothes of bark or of bivalves. IV. a blockhead, block, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 815. V. a measure of length, = 3 cubits, Hero in Cotel. Monum. 4. p. 313.
 ξύλο-πᾶγης, ἴς, joined or built of wood, Strab. 213.
 ξύλο-πέδη, ἡ, a log of wood tied to the feet, Aquila Job. 13. 27.
 ξύλο-πέταλον, τό, a plant, = *ξυλόκατος*, Diosc. 4. 42.
 ξύλο-πόδης, ὁ, with wooden feet, Hdn. Epimer. 212.
 ξύλο-πυργος, ὁ, a wooden tower, Anna Comm.
 ξύλο-πώλης, οὗ, ὁ, a timber-merchant, Hesych. s. v. *συρμιστήρ*.
 ξύλο-σπγγος, ὁ, and —σπγγιον, τό, a sponge on a stick, Hipp. Ipiatr.
 ξύλο-στεγής, ἴς, covered with wood, Manass. Chron. 397:—ξύλό-στεγος, ὄν, Codin.
 ξύλό-σφύρον, τό, a wooden mallet, Byz.
 ξύλο-σχίστης, οὗ, ὁ, one who splits wood, Procl.
 ξύλο-τρόφος, ὄν, nourishing or bearing wood, cited from Strab.
 ξύλο-τράκτης, οὗ, ὁ, one who eats wood, Suid. s. v. *τερηδών*.
 ξυλουργέω, (*έργω) to work wood, Hdt. 3. 113.
 ξυλουργής, ἴς, made of wood, διάφραγμα Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 3. 37.
 ξυλουργία, ἡ, a working of wood, carpentry, Aesch. Pr. 451.
 ξυλουργικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for working in wood, Eur. Fr. 978: ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη), = *ξυλουργία*, Plat. Phileb. 56 B.
 ξυλουργός, ὁ, (*έργω) a carpenter or woodcarver, Poll. 7. 101.
 ξύλο-φάγος [ᾶ], ὄν, eating wood, Strab. 570, Ant. Liber. 22.
 ξύλο-φάνης, ἴς, looking like or shewing wood, Diod. 20. 96.
 ξύλο-φθόρος, ὁ, an insect that destroys wood, Arist. H. A. 5. 32, 3.
 ξυλοφορέω, to carry a stick, as the Cynics did, Luc. Pisc. 24.
 ξυλοφορία, ἡ, wood-carrying, Lat. *lignatio*, Lys. ap. Poll. 7. 131.
 ξυλοφόριος, ὄν, belonging to wood-carrying, ξ. ἐορτή, the Jewish feast of Tabernacles, cited from Joseph.
 ξύλο-φόρος, ὄν, carrying wood, θεράπων ξ. Dosiad. ap. Ath. 143 B, cf. 354 C: as Subst. a staff-bearer, Lxx (Neh. 13. 31).
 ξυλό-φρακτος, ὄν, fenced with wood, ξ. γέφυρα the *pons subliicus* at Rome, Dion. H. 3. 55., 5. 24., 9. 68.
 ξύλο-χάρτια, τά, wooden tablets for writing, Eust. 1913. 41.
 ξυλοχιζομαι, Dor. —ισδομαι, = ξυλίζομαι, Theocr. 5. 65.
 ξυλοχος [δ], ἡ, a thicket, copse, ξυλοχον κατά βοσκομέναν Il. 5. 162; βαθείης ἐκ ξυλόχοιο Il. 415., 21. 573; ἐν ξυλόχῳ .. λέοντος in his lair, Od. 4. 335, cf. 19. 445. (Not from *λόχος*.)
 ξύλω, to turn into wood;—Pass. to become wood, Theophr. H. P. 1. 2, 6. II. to make of wood, Lxx (2 Paral. 3. 5):—Pass., Ib. (Ezek. 41. 16).
 ξυλώδης, ἴς, (εἶδος) woody, hard as wood, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 26, Theophr. H. P. 7. 9, 3.
 ξύλων, ὧνος, ὁ, a place for wood, woodhouse, Gloss.
 ξυλωσις, ἡ, the woodwork of a house, frame-work, ξ. ἡ τῶν οἰκῶν Thuc. 2. 14, cf. Joseph. A. J. 3. 6, 5.
 ξυμμ-, for all words so beginning, v. sub *συμμ-*.
 ξύν, harsher pronunciation of *σύν*, v. *σύν* init.:—for compds. of *ξύν-*, v. sub *σύν-*.
 ξυνάν, ξυνάων, v. sub *ξυνήων*.
 ξυνέεικοσι, Ep. for *συνέεικοσι*, twenty together, Od. 14. 98.
 ξυνών, v. sub *ξυνήων*.

Ξυήιος, η, ον, Ep. and Ion. for Ξυέιος, which prob. nowhere occurs: in Il. I. 124., 23. 809, Ξυήια are common property, common stock.

Ξυήων, ονος, δ: Dor. Ξυάων [α], Ξυάν: Ion. Ξυέων, Att. Ξυών, in Hesych. Ξυώνος (ξυώνος): one who possesses something in common with others, a joint-owner, partner, like κοινών for κοινανός, c. gen., κακῶν ἔργων Hes. Th. 595, 601; Ξυάονες ἐλκείων, i. e. afflicted by sores, Pind. P. 3. 84:—absol., ξυάν a friend (cf. μετισταίνες, νεάνες), Id. N. 5. 50; ξυών Soph. Fr. 916.

II. as Adj., ἅλα ξυνέονα the salt on the common table, the symbol of hospitality, Alex. Aetol. ap. Parthen. 14. 15 [where ξυνέονα is a trisyll., or must be written ξυνάνα], v. Valck. Adon. 227 A.

Ξύντε, ξυντίε, ξυντίον, v. sub συνήμι.

Ξυόνο-δοτήρ, ἥρος, δ, the free, bounteous giver, epith. of Apollo, Anth. P. 9. 525, 15: of Bacchus, Ib. 524. 15.

Ξυόνος, ἥ, ον, = κοινός, common, public, general, concerning or belonging to all in common, ξυόν κακόν Il. 16. 262; γαῖα δ' ἐτι ξυνὴ πάντων is still the common property of all, 15. 193; ξ. Ξυνόλιος, i. e. war hath an even hand, is uncertain, 18. 309; so, ξ. ἀνθρώποις Ἀρης Archil. 56; ξυναὶ γὰρ τῷτε δαίτες ἔσαν Hes. Fr. 119 Götli.; ξ. δ' ἐοθλὸν τοῦτο πόλῃ τε παντί τε δήμῳ Tyrtae. 9. 15; ξ. Ἑλλήνων τε καὶ βαρβάρων λόγος Hdt. 4. 12; ξ. πᾶσι ἀγαθόν Id. 7. 53; ξ. δόρυ Soph. Aj. 180; τὸ ξυόν Herac. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 133; ξυνά δ' ἐλπίσω λέγειν for the common good, Aesch. Theb. 76; ἐν ξυνῷ in common, Pind. P. 9. 165:—dat. ξυνῷ as Adv. = κοινῷ, Aesch. Supp. 367, Ap. Rh. 2. 802; and neut. pl., ξύν ἀλέγειν Pind. I. 8 (7). 102; ξύν ἀπόκειται Soph. O. C. 1752:—regul. Adv. ξυνῶς, Epigr. in N. Rhein. Mus. 1. 1, 167. (ξυόν differs from κοινός only in dialect:—the Root being ξύν, = Lat. cum. It is the older form, κοινός being first used by Hes.; of the Trag., Aesch. uses it twice in senariis, Pors. twice in lyrics, Eur. never: it occurs in Hdt., but never in Att. Prose.)

Ξυνό-φρων, ονος, δ, ἡ, friendly-minded, Anth. P. 9. 525, 15.

Ξυνο-χάρης, ἐς, rejoicing with all alike, of Apollo, Anth. P. 9. 525, 15.

Ξυνώω, like κοινώω, to make common, communicate, Nonn. Jo. 20. 80:—so in Med., Clearch. ap. Arr. Ind. 20. 4, Manetho 2. 493.

Ξυνωνία, ἡ, = κοινωνία, partnership, fellowship, Archil. 80.

Ξυνωνός, δ, = κοινανός, Synes. Hymn. 4. 265, Theognost. Can. 68.

Ξυνωρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, v. sub συνωρίς.

Ξυράϊος, α, ον, skorn, Synes. 71 A.

Ξυράφιον, τό, Dim. of ξυρίον, Schol. Ar. Ach. 849, Hesych. s. v. ξυρίς.

Ξυρέω, Hdt. and Att.; later ξυράω Plut. 2. 180 B, Diod., etc.; ξύρα being a third form, v. sub voc., cf. Lob. Aj. 786, Phryn. 205:—fut. ἥσω LXX: aor. ἐξύρησα Hdt., etc.:—Med., fut. ξυρήσομαι LXX: aor. ἐξυρήσαμην Luc. D. Meretr. 12. 5:—Pass., fut. -ηθήσομαι LXX: pf. ἐξύρημαι, v. infir. (ξυρίον). To shave, ξυρέντες τῶν παιδίων τὴν κεφαλὴν Hdt. 2. 65; c. dupl. acc., ξυρήσας μιν τὰς τρίχας Id. 5. 35:—

proverb. of great danger or sharp pain, ξυρεὶ γὰρ ἐν χρῆτι ἡ σκῆψις close, touches the quick, Soph. Aj. 786; ξυρεὶν ἐπιχειρεῖν λέοντα, of a dangerous undertaking, 'to bell the cat,' Plat. Rep. 341 C:—Med. and Pass. to shave oneself or have oneself shaved, ξυρέντα Hdt. 2. 36; ξυρέμενος Ib., Ar. Thesm. 191; ξυρέμενος Alex. Incert. 10; also c. acc., ξυρένται πᾶν τὸ σῶμα they shave their whole body or have it shaved, Hdt. 2. 37; τὰς ὀφρῦς, τὴν κεφαλὴν Ib. 66; ξυρέμενος τὴν κεφαλὴν with one's head shaved, Luc. Merc. Cond. 1.

Ξυρήκης, ἐς, (ἀκή) keen as a razor, Xen. Cyn. 10. 3. II. pass. close-shaven, κατὰ Eur. Phoen. 372, El. 335; κορυὰ ξυρήκει with close tonsure, Id. Alc. 427. 2. in Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 939. 12, ξυρήκης δ' ξυρήσιμος καὶ κουριῶν, cf. Phot., Suid.

Ξυρήσιος, ἡ, a shaving, Plut. 2. 359 C, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 36.

Ξυρήσιος, ὅ, = foreg., Hdn. Epimer. 180.

Ξυρίας, ου, ὁ, a shavelling, Poll. 4. 133, Hesych. s. v. πριμαωθήσομαι.

Ξυρίαια, Desid. of ξυράω, to wish to be shaved, Nicet. Ann. 369 D.

Ξυρίζω, ξυρίσσομαι, later forms for ξυράω, Alciphro 3. 66.

Ξυρίον, τό, Dim. of ξυρίον, Theod. Prodr.

Ξυρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a plant, of the iris kind (like ξιφίς), so called from its razor-like leaves, prob. Iris foetidissima, Diosc. 4. 22, Plin. 21. 83:—written ξίρις in Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, cf. Aneud. Oxon. 2. 242; ξειρίς in Hesych.; ξείρης Phot. II. pl. a kind of shoe (cf. ἀναξυρίδες), Phot.

Ξυρο-δύκη, ἡ, a razor-case, Ar. Thesm. 220; written ξυροδύχη in Poll. 2. 32., 10. 140, where is also ξυροθήκη.

Ξυρόν, τό, (ξύω, v. sub ξέω):—a razor, Hom., etc.:—proverb., ἐπὶ ξυρὸ ἰσταται ἀκμῆς ..., ὁλεθρὸς ἢ βιώναι death or life stands on a razor's edge (i. e. is balanced on so fine an edge that a hair would turn the scale,—ὄρεϊ ἀνὰ μέσσον, as Theocr. says), Il. 10. 173; often also in later authors, to express 'hairbreadth scapes' and the like, ἀκμῆς ἰστηκεῖν ἐπὶ ξυρὸ Ἑλλάδα Simon. 103; ἐπὶ ξυρὸ τῆς ἀκμῆς ἔχεται ἡμῖν τὰ πράγματα Hdt. 6. 11; κίνδυνος ἐπὶ ξ. ἰσταται ἀκμῆς Theogn. 557; εἰκεν νῦν ἐπὶ ξ. πέλας αἰχρὴν πεσείσθαι Aesch. Cho. 883; βεβῶς... ἐπὶ ξ. τύχης Soph. Ant. 996; ἐβη' ἐπὶ ξυρὸ Eur. H. F. 630; ἐπὶ ξ. εἶναι Theocr. 22. 6; ἐπὶ ξ. ἰστηκεῖν Luc. J. Trag. 3.

Ξυρός, δ, rare and late form for foreg., Archipp. Πιν. 3; ξυρός εἰς ἀκόνην, proverb. of lucky meetings, Suid.

Ξυρο-φορέω, to carry a razor, Ar. Thesm. 218.

Ξυρρ-, for words so beginning, v. sub συρρ-, cf. ξύν.

Ξύρω, collat. form for ξυρέω, aor. part. ξύρας Hipp. 488. 5, Tzetz.:—Med. to have oneself shaved, ξύρεσθαι τὰς κεφαλὰς Plut. 2. 352 C; aor., τὴν κ. ξυρέμενος Ib. 336 E.

Ξύσιλος, ον, shaven, smooth, Sophron ap. E. M. 737. 3.

Ξύσις, ἡ, (ξύω) = ξυσμός, Hipp. Acut. 394, V. C. 907:—a polishing, E. M. 611. 20. (Commonly written ξύσις, but the υ is long.)

Ξύσμα, τό, (ξύω) that which is scraped or shaven off, filings, shavings, Lat. strigmentum, ramentum, Hipp. Aph. 1261: in pl. discharges like scrapings [of flesh], Id. Acut. 394 (cf. ξυσματώδης); ξύσματα τῶν ὀθνῶν shredded linen, i. e. lint for wounds, Erotian.; elsewhere κοτόν.

2. in pl. particles of anything, moles in the sunbeam, ψυχρὴν εἶναι τὰ ἐν τῷ ἀέρι ξ. Arist. de An. 1. 2, 4, cf. Probl. 15. 13, 1. II. that which is graven on a thing; hence ξύσματα = γράμματα, Hesych.

Ξυσμάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Hipp. 1231 C.

Ξυσματώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like ξύσματα, full thereof, Hipp. Progn. 40; ξ. διαχώρημα Acut. 392, cf. 220 G.

Ξυσμή, ἡ, = ξύσμα, Anth. P. 9. 206.

Ξυσμός, ὁ, a scratching, esp. to cure itching: hence also the itching itself, like κνησμός, Hipp. Aph. 1248.

Ξυσσ-, for words so beginning, v. sub συσσ-, cf. ξύν.

Ξυστ-άρχης, ου, δ, (ξυστός) the president of a xystus, a place for wrestling and gymnastic exercises, nearly = γυμνασιάρχης, C. I. 765. 1., 1428, 2583, al.:—ξυσταρχέω, to be a ξυστάρχης, 2999; ξυσταρχία, 3206 B.

Ξυστήρ, ἥρος, δ, a scraper, a rasp or file, Hipp. V. C. 907: a graving tool, Lat. scalprium, like κολαστήρ, Anth. P. 6. 205, cf. Plut. 2. 350 D; cf. ξεναστήρ.—Dim. ξυστηρίδιον, A. B. 51.

Ξυστήριος, ου, of or for polishing, scraping, engraving: τὸ ξ. = foreg., cited from Paul. Aeg.

Ξυστιδωτός, δ, = ξυστίς, C. I. 155. 13.

Ξυστικός, ἡ, ὡν, of or for scraping; ἡ -κή, the art of polishing, A. B. 651.

2. astrigens, Philotim. ap. Ath. 81 B. II. (ξυστός) taking exercise in a xystus, Sueton. Octav. 45, Galen.; ξυστικὴ σύνοδος a meeting of athletes in the xystus, C. I. 5906-10.

Ξυστίς, Att. ξύστις, ἴδος, ἡ: (ξύω) a robe of fine material, worn by women of quality, Ar. Lys. 1189, Antiph. Eubul. 2, Eubul. Προκρ. 1, Theocr. 2. 74; τρύφημα παρυφίς, ξυστίδα Ar. Fr. 309. 7; ταῖς ξ. ταῖς χρυσοστόμας Eubul. Incert. 19:—a robe of state, worn by great men, Ar. Nub. 70, Ath. 535 E, cf. Plat. Rep. 420 E; and therefore used by Trag. heroes, Cratin. Ὀπ. 15, Plut. Alcib. 32, cf. Harp. s. v., A. B. 284. 14:—Hesych. and Tim., who say it was also used by Comedians, prob. refer to the use of the women's ξυστίς on the Com. stage, v. supr.

Ξυστο-βόλος, ου, spear-darting, Anth. P. 9. 524, 15.

Ξυστόν, τό, (ξύω) the polished shaft of a spear, Il. 11. 260; μακροῖσι ξυστοῖσι 13. 497; twenty-two cubits long, 15. 677; opp. to λόγχαι (the head), Hdt. 1. 52.

2. generally, like δόρυ, a spear, χαλκήρες Il. 4. 469, cf. Eur. Hec. 920; a horseman's lance (v. ξυστοφόρος), Xen. Cyr. 4. 5. 58, cf. 7. 1, 33.

Ξυστός, ὡν, (ξύω) scraped, polished, smoothed with a knife or plane, Lat. rasus, ξυστὰ ἀκόντια Hdt. 2. 71; κάμαξ Ar. Fr. 357; βέλος Antiph. Καν. 1; ξ. τυρὸς grated cheese, Id. Κυκλ. 2; μαχαίρα ξυστ' ἔχων τριχάματα trimmed, Ephipp. Nau. 1. 6.

Ξυστός, ὁ, (ξύω) a covered colonnade on the S. side of the gymnasium, where athletes exercised in winter, serving also for a walking-place, Xen. Oec. 11, 15, Plut. 2. 133 C, C. I. 1428, al.; cf. Paus. 6. 23, 1, Vitruv. 5. 11, Dict. of Antt. p. 580 b.—Properly masc. from foreg. (sub. δρόμος, which is supplied in Aristias ap. Poll. 9. 43, ubi v. Hemst.), = κατὰσσεγος δρόμος in Plat. Euthyd. 273 A: so called no doubt from its smooth and polished floor (τυκτόν δαπέδον in Od. 4. 627, where the suitors' games take place); cf. ξυστικός II.

Ξυστο-φόρος, ου, carrying a spear, of horsemen, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 41., 8. 3, 16, Polyb. 5. 53, 2.

Ξυστρα, ἡ, the scraper used after bathing, Diphil. Κιβ. 2; a more modern word for σκαργίς, Luc. Lexiph. 5, Hellad. in Phot. Bibl. 533. 7, Poll. 3. 154, Phryn. 299, etc.:—in Hesych., ξυστρίς, ἴδος, ἡ.

II. = ἀτεργχύντης, Archigen., Galen., etc.

III. in pl. the flutes of a pillar, Lat. striae, v. s. ξυστρατός.

Ξυστρο-εἰδής, ἐς, like a ξυστρα, Erotian.

Ξυστρο-λήκυθος, ὁ, the slave who carried his master's ξυστρίς and λήκυθος to and from the bath, Hesych.; cf. σκαργιδολήκυθος.

Ξυστρον, τό, = ξυστήρ, blamed by Thom. M. 643:—Diod. 17. 53 uses it of scythes fixed to chariots.

Ξυστρο-ποιός, ὡν, making ξυστρα, Gloss.

Ξυστρο-φύλαξ, ὁ, a place for keeping ξυστρα in, Artemid. 1. 66.

Ξυστρατός, ου, (as if from ξυστραώ) scraped: esp. of pillars, fluted, Lat. striatus, Aquila V. T.; v. ξυστρα III.

Ξύστωρ, ορος, δ, = ξυστήρ, Schol. Od. 22. 455.

Ξύφος, τό, said to be used in some dialects for ξίφος, E. M.

Ξύω, Ep. impf. ξυὼν Od.: aor. ἐξύσα Il., (ἐγ-ξύση [ῥ]), Eur. Fr. 300; but in Nonn. D. 39. 321 ἐξεσα is the prob. I.:—Med., aor. ἐξοσάμην Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 32:—Pass., aor. ἐξύσθην Arist. H. A. 6. 16, 2, Theophr.: pf. ἐξυσμαι (περι-) Hipp. 667. 39; cf. ἀποξέω: (v. sub ξέω). To scrape, plane, smooth or polish, λίσσοισιν δαπέδον ξυὼν they scraped and smoothed the floor with shovels, Od. 22. 456; ξ. τὴν σάρκα Hipp. 552. 46; ἐν οἴνῳ ξ. Theophr. H. P. 9. 11, 2; ἥونا ξυὼν, of a fisherman, Babr. 6. 1: metaphr., ξύσαι ἀπὸ γῆρας δλοῖον to scrape off, get rid of sad old age, h. Hom. Ven. 225, cf. Il. 9. 446, and v. ἀποξέω:—Med., παλτὸν ξύσασθαι to shape oneself a javelin-shaft, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 32; ξυόμενοι πρὸς τὰ δένδρα ἐκθλίβουσι τοὺς ὄρχεις scraping themselves, Arist. H. A. 6. 28, 3, cf. Probl. 30. 1, 12; τὴν κεφαλὴν ξύσπρα ξ. Luc. Lexiph. 5:—Pass., τὸν πλοῦ ξυόσθοντες being scraped up, Arist. H. A. 6. 16, 2.

II. to make smooth or fine, work finely or delicately, ἐανὼν ἐσαθ', ὅν αὖ Ἰδὴν ἐξοσ' ἀσκήσασα Il. 14. 179; cf. ξυστίς.

III. to engrave, γράφαι τὸ ξύσαι παρὰ τοῖς παλαιῶις Dion. Thrax. in A. B. 630.

O

O, *o*, *ὀ* *μικρὸν*, little or short *o*, as opp. to *ὀ* *μέγα* great or long *o*, i.e. double *o* (for *ω* was orig. written *oo*; i.e. *oo*, v. sub *ω*): fifteenth letter in the Greek alphabet: as numeral *ο* = 70, but *ρ* = 70,000.

In early times the vowel was not called *ὀ* *μικρὸν*, but *οὔ*, Callias ap. Ath. 453 D, Argum. Metr. II. 15, Anth. P. append. 359, cf. Heind. Plat. Crat. 416 B, Dawes Misc. Cr. p. 12; just as short *ε* was called *εἴ*, after the analogy of all monosyll. names of letters, which are long. Hence Böckh remarks that in Att. Inscriptions before Euclides, Ol. 94. 2, the diphthong *ou* is found only in *οὔ*, *οὔκ*, *οὔτος*, with their derivs., and in some prop. names, while *o* represents both *o* and *ω*. That *o* in many words must have sounded very like *ou*, appears from divers Aeol. forms, such as *βολά* for *βουλή*, *βόλομαι* for *βούλομαι*, *ὕρανός* for *οὐρανός*, in Dor. *βολά* *βώλομαι* *ὕρανός*, Schöff. Greg. Cor. pp. 191 sq.:—so also, the Dor. gen. sing. of 2d decl. ended in *ω*, acc. pl. in *ως* (poët. sometimes in *ος*), Theocr. I. 90., 4. 11, etc.; whereas we have in Ion. and Ep., *μῶνος* *νοῦσος* *κοῦρος* *οὔνομα* for *μόνος* *νόσος* *κόρος* *ὄνομα*; and the spiritus asper instead of *sp. lenis*, e.g. *οὐδὲς* *εὐρος* for *ὄδός* *ἔρος*.

I. *o* is often represented by *α* in Skt., as *δ*, *τό*, = *S. sa*, *tat*; *πόσις*, = *S. pátis*; *πούς*, *ποδός*, = *S. pad*, *pád-as*. **II.** Dialect. changes: Aeol., for *α*, as *στροτός* *ἑνία ὄνω* *θροσέως ὄνω* for *στρατός* *ἄνια ἄνω* *θρασέως ἄνω*, Ahr. D. Aeol. p. 76: so *Ὀλπια*, old form for *Ἀλπια*, ἀρρωδία for ὁρρωδία, ὁκάπτω, ὁσπᾶσιν for ἀνασκέπας, ἀνέστησιν: for *ε*, as *ἔδοντες* *ἔδυναι* for *ἔδοντες* *ἔδυναι*, Koen. Greg. p. 597; so *Τρεφώνιος* *Ἐρχόμενος*, Boeot. for *Τροφάνιος* *Ὀρχόμενος* C. I. 1588, 1564. 1569 *α*, III, etc., Ahrens u. s., p. 178: for *υ*, as *ὄνομα* *σύμμα ὄνυς* *ὄμοιος* *μόγης* for *ὄνομα* *στόμα ὄνυς* *ὄμοιος* *μόγης*, Koen. Greg. pp. 584 sq.; whereas in Boeot. we have *ο* for *υ*, as *Ἀμύντας* for *Ἀμύντας*, Keil. Inscr. Boeot. 168; *πρύτανις* for *πρύτανις*, C. I. 2166. 31; *φεύγειν* for *φεύγειν*, lb. 2008, etc.: for *ω*, as *ῥα* *ἔτειλῃ* for *ῥα* *ἔτειλῃ*, Koen. Greg. p. 615.

2. Dor. often into *ο*, ἀγνοίει *ἀλαίω* *πτοίει* *πνοίει* *ποία* *ροία* for ἀγνόει *ἀλοά* *πτοά* *πνοά* *πόα* *ροά* etc., many of which forms were adopted by Ep. writers and Hdt., Koen. Greg. p. 294.

3. like *α*, *o* is often rejected or prefixed for euphony, e.g. *βρι- ὄβριμος*, *δάξ ὀδάξ*, *κέλλω ὀκέλλω*, *δύρομαι ὀδύρομαι*, *νύσσω ὀνύξ*, *δενς ὀδούς*, *νομην ὄνομα*, *rego* (in *erigo*, *porrigo*) *ὀρέγω*, etc.

4. in some words, *o* represents the digamma, as *Ὀϊτύλος* for *Βεΐτύλος* (i.e. *Feitulos*), C. I. 1323; *Ὀαφος* for *Ῥαφος*, Böckh. ib. 2. p. 401; *Ὀαδμὸν* for *Vadimo*, Polyb., etc.; cf. Curt. Gr. Et. pp. 518 sq.

5. in compds., esp. Adjectives, *o*, if it comes before the second member, is changed by Poets, metri grat., into *η*, *θεογενής* *θεοδόκος* *θεοκόλος* *θεομάχος* *εὐφοβός* into *θηγενής* *θηδόκος* *θηκόλος* *θημάχος* *εὐφηβός* (Dor. *θεάγ-*, etc.); much more rarely into *αι* or *ω*. Some of these words passed out of poetry into common use; but how far this extended is very dub. from the uncertainty of Mss., v. Lob. Phryn. 633 sq.

δ-, insepr. Prefix, v. sub *α*—II.

ὀ, *ή*, *τό*, is, when thus written, **A.** demonstr. Pronoun. **B.** in Att., definite or prepositive Article. **C.** in Ep., the so-called postpositive Article, = relative Pronoun, *ὅς*, *ἥ*, *ὅ*.—The nom. masc. and fem. sing. and pl., *ὁ*, *ή*, *οἱ*, *αἱ* have no accent, except when used as the relative. Some old Gramm. also wrote *ῥ*, *ῥή*, *οἶ*, *αἶ* for the demonstr. Pron., Eust. 23. 4; and some modern Critics follow this rule; Wolf only in the remarkable passage *καί τε πρὸ δ τοῦ ἐνόησεν*, Il. 10. 224, but Spitzn. generally, v. ad Il. I. 9.

Besides the common forms, Hom. has the following (partly Ion., partly retained from the old Greek), gen. sing. *τοῖο* for *τοῦ*, nom. pl. *τοῖ* *ταί*, which point to an orig. form *τός*, *τή*, *τό*, though the init. letter was retained only in neut. and oblique cases, just as in *ὄτος*. (Further, Hom. uses *τοῖ*, *ταί* and *τοῖο* as strong demonstr. Pronouns: gen. and dat. *τοῖν*, Od. 18. 34; gen. pl. fem. *τῶων* [ᾱ], dat. *τοῖσι*, *τῆς* and *τῆσι* (*ταῖσι* or *ταῖς* being never found in Hom.—In Dor., the *η* of fem. always passed into *ι*; also their gen. sing. masc. and neut. was *τῶ*, gen. pl. fem. *τῶν*, contr. from *τῶων*: their nom. pl. masc. and fem. was *τοῖ*, *ταί*, acc. masc. *τῶς*, which was also Aeol.—The Att. Poets also used the Ion. and Ep. forms *τοῖσι*, *ταῖσι*; and in Trag. we find *τοῖ* *μὲν* . . . *τοῖ* *δέ* . . ., for *οἱ* *μὲν* . . . *οἱ* *δέ* . . ., not only in lyrics, as Aesch. Pers. 584, Theb. 295, 298, Soph. Aj. 1404, but even in a senarian, Aesch. Pers. 424. In Att. the Dual has commonly but one gender, *τῶ* *θεῶ* (for *τὰ* *θεά*) Andoc. 15. 16 sq.; *τῶ* *πύλει* Feod. ap. Thuc. 5. 23; *τῶ* *ἡμέρα* Xen. Cyr. I. 2. 11; *τῶ* *χεῖρε* Id. Mem. 2. 3, 18; *τοῖν* *χεροῖν* Plat. Theaet. 155 E; *τοῖν* *γενεσίων* Id. Phaedo 71 E; *τοῖν* *πολεῖων* Isocr. 56 A:—so also *ὄτος*, *αὐτός*, etc. (With *ὁ*, *δ* (*ή*), *ὄτος*, *αὐτή*, cf. Skt. *sa*, *sā*; Zd. *hā*, *hā*; old Lat. acc. *sum*, *sum* (Enn.); Goth. *sa*, *sū*; O. Norse *sá*, *sú*; A. S. *se*, *seo*;—so that in the cogn. dialects the Gr. aspir. is represented by *s*, which remains in the Gr. *σήμερον*, *σήμερον* (Att. *τῆ-)*:—the neut. and obl. cases begin with *τ* or *th*, Gr. *τό*, *τοῦτο*, Skt. and Zd. *tat*, Goth. *thata*, O. N. *hat*, A. S. *hat*; and this *t* appears in all forms of the Lat., *is-ite*, *-ia*, *-tud*; cf. O. H. G. *ther* (*der*), etc.—Cf. *ὅς*, *ή*, *ὅ* relat.)

A. *ὁ*, *ή*, *τό*, DEMONSTR. PRONOUN, *ille*, *-a*, *-ud*, *that man*, etc., the oldest and in Hom. commonest sense: often also in Hdt., and sometimes in Trag. (mostly in lyrics, Aesch. Supp. 1047, etc.; in senarians, Id. Theb. 197, Ag. 7, Eum. 174; *τῶν* *γάρ* . . . *τῆς* *γάρ* . . ., Id. Supp. 358, Soph. O. T. 1082; but seldom in Att. Prose, except in special phrases, v. infr. VI, VII).

I. joined with a Subst., to call attention to it, *ὁ* *Τυδείδης* *he—Tydeus' famous son*, Il. 11. 660; *τὸν* *Χρῆσιν* *ἡτίμησε* *that venerable*

man Chryses, I. 11; and so with appellat., *Νέστωρ ὁ γέρον* *Nestor—that aged man*, II. 637; *αἰετοῦ* . . . *τοῦ* *θηρητήρος* *the eagle, that which is called hunter*, 21. 252, etc.; so also to define and give emphasis thereto, *τιμῆς* *τῆς* *Πριάμου* for honour, *namely that of Priam*, 20. 181; *οἵχεται* *ἄνθρωπος* *a man is gone, and he best*, 11. 288, cf. 13. 433, etc.:—sometimes with words between the Pron. and Noun, *αὐτὰρ ὁ αὐτὴ* *Πέλοψ* 2. 105; *τὸν* *Ἐκτορι* *μῦθον* *ἐνίπατε* 11. 186, cf. 703, etc. Different from this are cases like Il. 1. 409, *αἱ* *κέν* *πως* *ἐθέλῃσιν* *ἐπὶ* *Τρώεσσι* *ἀρῆσαι*, *τοὺς* *δὲ* *κατὰ* *πρῶμνας* *τε* *καὶ* *ἀμφ'* *ἄλα* *ἔλσαι* *Ἀχαιοὺς* if he would help the Trojans, but drive those over the sea—I mean the *Achaïans*, where *Ἀχ.* is only added to explain *τοὺς*, cf. 1. 472., 4. 20, 329, etc.—Sometimes however the Homeric usage is very near the regul. Article, v. infr. B. init.

II. without a Subst., *he*, *she*, *it*, *ὁ* *γὰρ* *ἦλθε* Il. 1. 12; and so passim. **III.** there is a peculiar usage in which it is repeated after its Noun, before the Relat. Pronouns *ὅς*, *ὅσος*, *ὅσος*, seemingly pleonast., but serving to recall the attention strongly to the foregoing noun, as, *ἐξάμην* *σε* *περὶ* *φρένας* *ἐμμεναι* *ἄλλων*, *τῶν*, *ὅσοι* *Λυκίην* *ναυεπάουσιν* *far above the rest, above those to wit who*, etc., Il. 17. 172; *οἱ* *ὕπῳ* *τὸν* *ἀκούομεν* *οὐδὲ* *παλαιῶν*, *τῶν* *αἱ* *πόρος* *ῥῶαν* . . . *Ἀχαιοὶ* such as we have not heard any yet even from the women of old, *from those women to wit who* . . ., Od. 2. 119, cf. Il. 5. 332; *θάλαμον* *τὸν* *ἀφίκετο*, *τὸν* *ποτε* *τέκτων* *ἔξισεν* Od. 21. 43, cf. I. 116., 10. 74:—for the Att. usage v. infr.

IV. before a Possessive Pron. its demonstr. force is very manifest, *φθίσει* *σε* *τὸν* *ὄν* *μένος* *that spirit of thine*, Il. 6. 407, cf. 11. 608., 15. 58., 16. 40, etc.

V. for cases in which the Homeric usage approaches most nearly to the Attic, v. infr. B. sub init.

VI. *ὁ* *μὲν* . . . *ὁ* *δέ* . . . without a Subst., in all cases, genders, and numbers, were used not only in Hom., but continued in common use with all writers, sometimes in Opposition, where *ὁ* *μὲν* properly refers to the former, *ὁ* *δέ* to the latter, sometimes in Partition, *the one* . . . *the other* . . ., Lat. *hic* . . . *ille* . . ., etc. The noun with it is regularly in gen. pl., being divided by the *ὁ* *μὲν* . . ., *ὁ* *δέ* . . ., into parts, *ἡθίοι* *καὶ* *παρθένιοι* . . ., *τῶν* *δ'* *αἱ* *μὲν* *λεπτά* *θύνων* *ἔχον*, *οἱ* *δὲ* *χιτῶνας* *εἶστο* Il. 18. 595; *τῶν* *πλέων* *αἱ* *μὲν* *τυραννοῦνται*, *αἱ* *δὲ* *δημοκρατοῦνται*, *αἱ* *δὲ* *ἀριστοκρατοῦνται* Plat. Legg. 338 D, etc.: but often the Noun is in the same case, by a kind of apposition, *ἴδον* *νῆε* *Δάρητος*, *τὸν* *μὲν* *ἀλευμένον* *τὸν* *δὲ* *κτάμενον* Il. 5. 27, cf. 16. 317, Od. 12. 73, 101, etc.; and so in Att., Soph. Ant. 21, etc.; *πῆγῃ* *ἡ* *μὲν* *εἰς* *αὐτὸν* *ἔδω*, *ἡ* *δὲ* *ἔξω* *ἀπορρεῖ* Plat. Phaedr. 255 C; if the Noun be collective, it is in the gen. sing., *ὁ* *μὲν* *πεπραμένος* *ἦν* *τοῦ* *σῖτου*, *ὁ* *δὲ* *ἔνδον* *ἀποκείμενος* Dem. 1040. 25:—sometimes a Noun is added in appos. with *ὁ* *μὲν* or *ὁ* *δέ*, *ὁ* *μὲν* *οὐταῖ* *Ἀτύνμιον* *ἔξῃ* *δορυ* *Ἀντίλοχος* . . ., *Μάρψ* *δὲ* . . ., Il. 16. 317–319; *τοὺς* *μὲν* *τὰ* *δικαία* *ποιεῖν* *ἠγάκασα*, *τοὺς* *πλουσίους*, *τοὺς* *δὲ* *πένητας* *κτλ.*, Dem., etc.

2. when a negative follows *ὁ* *δέ*, the form of the sentence is commonly of this kind, *τὰς* *γούν* *Ἀθήνας* *οἶδα*, *τὸν* *δὲ* *χῶρον* *οὐ* *Σοφ.* O. C. 24; *τὴν* *φιλόσοφον* *σοφίας* *ἐπιθυμῶν* *ἦν* *ἐναι*, *οὐ* *τῆς* *μὲν* *τῆς* *δ'* *οὐ*, *ἀλλὰ* *πάσας* *Plat.* Rep. 475 B; *οὐ* *πάσας* *χρῆ* *τὰς* *δόξας* *τιμᾶν*, *ἀλλὰ* *τὰς* *μὲν* *τὰς* *δ'* *οὐ* *οὐδὲ* *παύσαν*, *ἀλλὰ* *τῶν* *μὲν* *τῶν* *δ'* *οὐ* *Id.*, etc. **3.** the Att. use also *ὁ* *μὲν* *τις* . . ., when the Noun to which it refers is left indefinite, *ἔλεγον* *ὁ* *μὲν* *τις* *τῆν* *σοφίαν*, *ὁ* *δὲ* *τῆν* *καρτερίαν* . . ., *ὁ* *δὲ* *τις* *καὶ* *τὸ* *κάλως* *Xen.* Cyr. 3. 1, 41; *νόμους* . . . *τοὺς* *μὲν* *ὀρθῶς* *τιθέασιν* *τοὺς* *δὲ* *τινας* *οὐκ* *ὀρθῶς* *Plat.* Rep. 339 C, cf. Phileb. 13 B; but the Noun is sometimes added, Il. 16. 117 sq., cf. Heind. Plat. Gorg. 500 E.

4. on *τὸ* *μὲν* . . ., *τὸ* *δέ* . . ., or *τὰ* *μὲν* . . ., *τὰ* *δέ* . . ., v. infr. VIII. 5. **5.** *ὁ* *μὲν* often occurs without a corresponding *ὁ* *δέ*, *οἱ* *μὲν* *ἀρ'* *ἐσκέιδναντο* . . ., *Μυρμιδόνες* *δ'* *οὐκ* *εἰς* *ἀποσκήδιναν* *Il.* 23. 4, cf. 24. 722; often so in Att.;—also foll. by *ἀλλά*, *ἡ* *μὲν* *γάρ* *μ'* *ἐκέλευε* . . ., *ἀλλ'* *ἐγὼ* *οὐκ* *ἔθελον* *Od.* 7. 305; by *ἄλλος* *δέ*, *Il.* 6. 147, etc.; and so in Att., by *ἕτερος* (or *ἑτεροῖ*) *δέ* . . ., *ἔνιοι* *δέ* . . ., etc., Matth. Gr. 288. Obs. 6: *ὁ* *μὲν* . . ., *ὁ* *δὲ* . . ., occurs, Theogn. 205 (where however Bekk. from Mss. reads *οὐδὲ*): also *ὁ* . . ., *ὁ* . . ., without *μὲν* and *δέ*, Il. 15. 417, etc.:—less common is *ὁ* *δέ* in the latter clause without *ὁ* *μὲν* preceding, *τῇ* *βα* *παράδραμῃ* *φείγων*, *ὁ* *δ'* *ὕπισθε* *διώκων* (for *ὁ* *μὲν* *φείγων*), 22. 157; and *γεωργῶς* *μὲν* *εἰς*, *ὁ* *δὲ* *οἰκαδόμος*, *ἄλλος* *δέ* *τις* *ὕφαντης* *Plat.* Rep. 360 D, cf. Theaet. 181 D, Pors. Eur. Or. 891. **6.** *ὁ* *δὲ* however is used simply in continuing a narrative, without any adversative or partitive force, very often in Hom. and all writers:—*ὁ* *δέ* is also used by Hom. in apodosis after a relat., v. *ἔδε* III. 4.

7. both *μὲν* and *δέ* are sometimes omitted, *ἡ* *τοῖσιν* *ἡ* *τοῖς* *Aesch.* Supp. 439; *οὕτε* *τοῖς* *οὕτε* *τοῖς* *Plat.* Legg. 701 E.

VII. some peculiar usages prevailed in Att. Prose, **1.** in dialogue, after *καί*, it was usual to say *καὶ* *ὅς*; but in other cases prob. the Art. was the correct form (v. *ὅς* A. II. 1); so, in acc. *καὶ* *τόν*, *καὶ* *τήν*, *Plat.* Symp. 174 A, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 9, etc.

2. *ὁ* *καὶ* *ὁ*, *such and such*, *τῇ* *καὶ* *τῇ* *ἀτιμία* *Plat.* Legg. 721 B; but mostly only in acc., *τὰ* *καὶ* *τὰ* *πεπονθῶς* *Dem.* 560. 18, cf. 128. 17., 308. 4, *Plat.* Legg. 784 C, 874 A, etc.; *ἀνάγκη* *ἄρα* *τὸ* *καὶ* *τὸ* it must then be *so and so*, Arist. Rhet. 2. 24, 2, cf. 3. 11, 15.

3. before a relat., *ἐπὶ* *τῶν* *ὅσα* . . . in all such cases as . . ., Arist. An. Post. 1. 24, 7, etc.

VIII. absolute usages of single cases, **1.** fem. dat. *τῇ*, of Place, *there*, *on that spot*, *here*, *this way*, often in Hom., e.g. Il. 5. 752, 858; followed by *ἦ*, 13. 52, etc.; also in Att. Prose, *τὸ* *μὲν* *τῇ*, *τὸ* *δὲ* *τῇ* *Xen.* Ath. 2, 12. **2.** with a notion of motion towards, *thither*, *Il.* 10. 531., 11. 149., 12. 124., 15. 46; *τῇ* *καὶ* *τῇ* *this way and that*, Hes. Op. 206; prob. only poet.

c. of Manner, *ἵππερ* *τελευτήσονται* *ἐμμελῶν* *in this way*, *thus*, Od. 8. 510. **d.** repeated *τῇ* *μὲν* . . ., *τῇ* *δέ* . . ., *in one way* . . ., *in another* . . ., or *partly* . . ., *partly*, Eur. Or. 356, *Plat.* Symp. 211 A, etc.; so, without *μὲν*, *τῇ* *μᾶλλον*, *τῇ* *δ'* *ἥσσον* *Parmen.* 107 Karst.

e. relative, *where*, for *ἦ*, only Ep., as Il. 12. 118, Od. 4. 229. **2.** *τοῦ*, gen. neut. *therefore*, 24. 425; *ἔνεκα* or *χάριν* may be supplied, cf. Il. 21. 458. **3.** neut. dat. *τῷ*,

therefore, on this account, often in Hom.; also in Att., Soph. O. T. 511; even in Prose, τῷ τοι . . . μάλλον so much the more . . . Plat. Theat. 179 D, cf. Valck. Phoen. 157: also used as relative by a kind of attraction, because, Heind. Plat. Phaedo 60 B. b. thus, so, in this wise, Il. 2. 373., 4. 290, etc.: it may also, esp. when εἰ goes before, be translated, then, if this be so, on this condition, Od. 1. 239., 3. 224, 258, al.: prob. only Epic. c. τῷ νυ for τοίνυν, Hom.; also divisim, τῷ οὐ νύ τι Il. 7. 352.

4. neut. acc. τό, wherefore, 3. 176., 7. 239, Od. 8. 332, etc.; so in Pind. P. 5. 50, Soph. Ph. 142; τὸ κεν Il. 23. 547:—also τὸ δέ, absol., but as to this . . . Plat. Apol. 23 A, Theat. 157 B, Rep. 340 D.

5. τὸ μὲν . . . τὸ δέ . . . partly . . . partly . . ., or on the one hand . . . on the other . . ., Od. 2. 46, Thuc. 7. 36, Xen., etc.; more often τὰ μὲν . . . τὰ δέ . . ., Hdt. 1. 173, Soph. Tr. 534, Thuc., etc.; also, τὰ μὲν τι . . . τὰ δέ τι . . ., Xen. An. 4. 1, 14; τὸ μὲν τι . . . τὸ δέ τι . . ., Luc. Macr. 14; τὰ μὲν . . . τὸ δέ πλεόν . . ., Thuc. I. 90; sometimes without τὸ μὲν . . . or τὰ μὲν . . . in the first clause, Id. I. 107., 7. 48:—rarely of Time, Lat. modo . . . modo . . ., Hdt. 3. 85, cf. Dion. H. de Comp. 16.

6. with Prepositions, of Time, ἐκ τοῦ, ἐφ' τοῦ, ever since, Il. 1. 494., 15. 601. b. πρὸ τοῦ, sometimes written προτοῦ, before this, aforetime, Hdt. 1. 103, 122., 5. 55, Aesch. Ag. 1204, Ar. Nub. 5, etc.; in Prose also with the Art. preceding, ἐν τῷ προτοῦ χρόνῳ Thuc. 1. 32; τὸ προτοῦ Diod. 20. 59.

7. ἐν τοῖς is often used in Prose with Superlatives, ἐν τοῖς θεύτατοις one of the most marvellous things, Hdt. 7. 137; ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις among the first, Thuc. 1. 6, etc.; when used with fem. Nouns, ἐν τοῖς remained without change of gender, ἐν τοῖς πλείεσται δὴ νῆες about the greatest number of ships, Id. 3. 17; ἐν τοῖς πρώτῃ ἐγένετο (sc. ἡ στάσις) Ib. 81:—also with Adv., ἐν τοῖς μάλιστα, Lat. ut quæ maxime, Id. 8. 90, Plat., etc.; ἐν τοῖς χαλεπώτατα Thuc. 7. 71:—in late Prose, also, with positives, ἐν τοῖς μάλα, πάνν, σφόδρα, cf. Matth. Gr. Gr. § 289.

B. δ, ὅ, τό, THE DEFINITE OR PREPOSITIVE ARTICLE, the, to specify individuals, the indefin. being τις, τι, α or αν. In this sense we can easily trace the word as it gradually loses the demonstr. force. For instance, δ, ὅ, τό, as the true Article, does not, strictly speaking, occur in Hom.: for in the places commonly cited, Il. 1. 340., 4. 399., 5. 715., 6. 407., 15. 74., 17. 122, 127, 695, 698., 21. 315, Od. 5. 106, the demonstr. force may still be traced, v. supr. A. 1. Still even in Hom. it begins to lose this force,—as may be seen in places like Il. 1. 167., 7. 412., 9. 309., 12. 289, Od. 19. 372; yet more when it is joined to an Adj. to make it a Subst., αἰὲν ἀποκτείνων τὸν ὀπίστανον him that was kindest, the kindest man, Il. 11. 178; τὸν ἄριστον him that was bravest, 17. 80; τὸν δούστηνον 22. 59; τὸν προύχοντα 23. 325; τῷ πρώτῳ . . . τῷ δευτέρῳ . . ., etc., Ib. 265 sq.:—or, more clearly still, in τῶν ἄλλων, τῶν πάντων, etc., of them the others, all of them, etc., Nitzsch Od. 9. 185:—also with Adv., τὸ πρῶν Il. 24. 543, etc.; τὸ πάρος περ 17. 720; τὸ πρόσθεν 23. 583; also, τὸ τρίτον, τὰ πρῶτα 23. 733, etc.; τὸ μὲν ἄλλο for the rest, 23. 454; ἀνδρῶν τῶν τότε 9. 559. The true Article however is first fully established in Att., whilst the demonstr. usage disappears, except in a few cases, v. sub A. VI–VIII.—The manifold usages of the Article can only be fully treated in grammars: here we can only give the chief peculiarities, mostly of Att. usage.

I. not only with common Appellatives, Adjectives, and Participles, to specify them, but also in some cases where we use the possessive Pron., referring to the subject, τοὺς φίλους ποιούμεθα we make our friends, Soph. Ant. 190; τὰς πόλεις ἐκτίζον they began founding their cities, Thuc. 1. 12; οὐχ ὑπὲρ τὴν οὐσίαν ποιούμενοι τοὺς παῖδας Plat. Rep. 372 C. b. it is omitted with prop. names and often with appellatives which require no specification, as θεός, βασιλεὺς (v. θεός 1. 1, βασιλεὺς III):—but it is added to Prop. Names, when attention is to be called to the previous mention of the person, as Thuc. (3. 70) speaks first of Πειθίας, and then refers to him repeatedly as ὁ Π.; cf. Θράσυλλος, Θρασύβουλος in 8. 104, with ὁ Θ. in 105; or when the person spoken of is to be specially distinguished, Ζεὺς, ὅστις ὁ Ζεὺς whoever this Zeus is, Eur. Fr. 483; and therefore properly omitted when a special designation follows, as, Σωκράτης ὁ φιλόσοφος:—the Trag. seldom use it with prop. names, save to give pecul. emphasis, like Lat. ille, ὁ Αἰῶς, ὁ Φοῖβος Soph. O. T. 729, O. C. 35, etc.; cf. Pers. Phoen. 145:—later however the usage became very common: (the Homeric usage of ὁ with a pr. n. is different, v. sub A. 1.)

2. with Infinitives, which thereby become Substantives, τὸ εἶναι the being; τὸ φρονεῖν good sense, etc.; so in all cases, διὰ τὸ φιλεῖν, ἐκ τοῦ φιλεῖν, ἐν τῷ φιλεῖν, etc.:—when the subject is expressed, it is put between the Art. and the Infin., τὸ θεοὺς εἶναι the existence of gods; τὸ μηδένα εἶναι ὀλιβιον the fact or statement that no one is happy, Hdt. 1. 86.

3. in neuter gender, before any word or expression which itself is made the object of thought, τὸ ἀνθρώπος the word or notion man; τὸ λέγω the word λέγω; τὸ μηδὲν ἄγαν the sentiment 'ne quid nimis,' Eur. Hipp. 265; τὸ τῇ αὐτῇ τῇ φράσει τῇ αὐτῇ, Plat. Meno 72 E:—and so before whole clauses, ἡ δόξα . . . περὶ τοὺς οὐστίας δειᾶς ἀρχεν the opinion about the question 'who ought to rule,' Id. Rep. 431 D; τὸ δὲ μὲν ἔμνητε παρ' ἐμοί, ἀποδώσω the phrase 'I will give back, if . . .,' Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 21, etc.; τοὺς τὸν τι πράκτεον λογισμούς Dem. 668. fin.; τὸ τὴν τὴν ἰδιώτικαν, Arist. Pol. 3. 12, 6; τὸ ὀλίγοι the term few, Ib. 13, 6.

4. similarly, before relative clauses, when the Article serves to combine the whole relative clause into one notion, τῇ ᾗ φῆς σὺ σκληρότητι with the harshness you speak of, Plat. Crat. 435 A; τὸν ἥμερον καρπὸν . . . καὶ τὸν ὅσον εὐλόγον (i.e. καὶ τὸν εὐλόγον, ὅσον ἂν ᾖ), Id. Criti. 115 B; τῶν ὅσοι ἂν . . . ἀγαθοὶ κριθῶσι Id. Rep. 469 B; καὶ ᾗ καὶ πυρὸς μέγαντες καὶ τῶν ὅσα πυρὶ καὶ γῇ κεράννυνται Id. Prot. 320 D; ταύτην τε τὴν αἰτίαν καὶ τὴν ὅθεν ἡ κίνησις Arist. Metaph. I. 5, 14:—hence the relative, by attrac-

tion, often follows the case of the Art., τοῖς οἷσις ἡμῖν τε καὶ ὑμῖν, i. e. τοῖς οὖσιν οἷοι ἡμεῖς καὶ ὑμεῖς Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 25, etc.

5. before Pronouns, a. before the pers. Pron., to give them greater emphasis, but only in acc., τὸν ἐμέ Plat. Theat. 166 A, Philcb. 20 B; τὸν . . . σὲ καὶ ἐμέ Ib. 59 B; τὸν αὐτόν Id. Phaedr. 258 A: on ὁ αὐτός, v. αὐτός III. b. before the interrog. Pron., as well τίς as ποῖος, always referring to something before, which needs to be more distinctly specified, Aesch. Pr. 249, Ar. Pax 696; also τὰ τί; because οἶα went before, Ib. 693. In the case of τίς, only the neut. is used, as just cited: but with ποῖος greater liberties are allowed, so that it is used not only in pl., τὰ ποῖα; Eur. Phoen. 707; but also in the other genders, as ὁ ποῖος; Ib. 1704; τῆς ποῖας; Dem. 246. 10; τοῖς ποῖοις . . .; Arist. Phys. 5. 3, 11.

6. with τοιοῦτος, τοῖσδε, τηλοῦτος, etc., the Art. either makes the Pron. into a Subst., ὁ τοιοῦτος one who is so endowed, etc.; or subjoins it to a Subst. which already has an Art., τὴν ἀπολογίαν τὴν τοιαύτην. 6. very rarely before ἅπας, and prob. only Ion., v. Schulz Hdt. 3. 64., 7. 153; but, τὸν ἕνα, τοῦτον ἕνα, τὸν ἕνα τοῦτον Arist. Pol. 3. 10, 9., 13. 7., 17. 5:—on its usage with ἕκαστος, v. sub v.: and on οἱ ἄλλοι, οἱ πολλοί, etc., v. sub ἄλλος II. 6, πολλὸς II. 3, etc.

II. Elliptic expressions: 1. before the gen. of a prop. n., to express descent, ὁ Λιδός (sc. παῖς), ἡ Λητοῦς (sc. θυγάτηρ) often in Att. But this form also denotes other relations, so that we must supply from the context, husband, brother, friend, wife, etc.; so, Κλέαρχος καὶ οἱ ἐκείνου Cl. and his men, etc.

2. generally, before a gen. it indicates any relation, as, τὸ τῆς πόλεως that which belongs to the state, its being and nature; but, τὰ τῆς πόλεως all that concerns the state, its home and foreign relations, etc.; so, τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων, τὰ τῶν Περσῶν, etc.; τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων φρονεῖν to hold with the Athenians, be on their side, Hdt.; τὰ τῶν φητιῶν that which befits the dead; τὰ τῶν θεῶν that which is destined by the gods, etc., Schäf. Mel. pp. 31, 32:—hence with neut. of possess. Pron., τὸ ἐμόν, τὸ σὸν what regards me or thee, my or thy business; and with gen. of 3rd pers. τὸ τοῦτο, τὸ τῆδε, etc., Valck. Hipp. 48. But τὸ τίνος is often also, a man's word or saying, as, τὸ τοῦ Σόλωνος Hdt. 1. 86; τὸ τοῦ Ὀμήρου as Homer says, Plat. Theat. 153 E.

3. rarely with dat., τὰ φύσει (sc. ἔντα) Arist. 4. very often with cases governed by Preps., οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει, οἱ ἀπὸ (or ἐκ) τῆς πόλεως the men of the city; in Att. most often, οἱ ἀμφὶ τινα, οἱ περὶ τινα such an one and his followers, but also periph. for the person himself, v. sub ἀμφὶ C. 1. 3, περὶ C. 1. 2: also, τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης districts of Thrace, Thuc., etc.; τὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ καταστρώματος matters on deck, Id. 7. 70; τὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀλκιβιάδου the proposals of Alc., Id. 8. 48; τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς τύχης the incidents of fortune, Id. 2. 87, etc.

5. on μὰ τόν, μὰ τήν, etc., v. μὰ IV. 6. Att. in many phrases, πορεύεσθαι τὴν ἐξω τεύχος (sc. ὁδόν), Plat. Lys. 203 A; κρίνασθαι τὴν ἐπὶ θάνατον, v. sub θάνατος; κατὰ τὴν ἐμῖν (sc. γυνάμην), etc.: so ἡ αὔριον (sc. ἡμέρα) the morrow; ἡ Ἀνδιστί (sc. Ἀρμενία), etc.: often with Adv., which thus take an Adjct: sense, as, ὅ, ἡ, τὸ νῦν the present; οἱ τότε ἄνθρωποι the men of that time, also οἱ τότε, οἱ νῦν without Subst., etc., very often in Att.: but τὸ stands absol. with Adverbs of time and place, when one cannot (as in the preceding instances) supply a Subst., cf. Lob. Phryn. 50: many distinguish these two cases by writing τὸ νῦν, τὰ νῦν the present time, when the Adv. becomes a Subst.; τὸν, ταῦν, now, at present, when the word remains as an Adv.; so, τὸ πρὶν old time, τοπρὶν formerly, etc.: this usage is very old, for, acc. to Wolf, Hom. always says τοπρῶριθε, τοπρῶρος, τοπρὶν, τοπρῶσθεν, τοπρῶτον; but in Hdt. and Att. the Art. is mostly written separate, and always so in such words as ἄρχαιον, τὸ ἐννεῖον, τὸ αἰντικα, τὸ αἰριν, τὸ ἔπειτα, τὸ λοιπόν, τὰ κράτιστα, τὰ μάλιστα etc.; and still more so in τὸ ἀπὸ τούτου, τὸ ἀπὸ τούδε from the present time, τὸ πρὸ τοῦ formerly:—rarely absol. in gen., εἶναι τοῦ πρὸς to go forward; τὸ πρὸς πάντα δραπεῖν Soph. Ag. 731.

III. pleonastic, esp. in Ion., in sentences of two clauses with one and the same subject: this being omitted in the first clause, is expressed by the Article in the second, as, τὴν μὲν αἰτίαν οὐ μάλα ἐξέφαινε, ὁ δὲ ἐλέγε σφι, for ἐλέγε δὲ σφι, Hdt. 6. 3, cf. 6. 9, 133:—this is different from ὁ δὲ in apodosis, v. supr. A. VI. 6; also from passages in which both clauses have a common Verb, v. sub ὅγε II. 2. the Art. with the Comp. is rare, if ἡ follows, Herm. Soph. Ant. 313, O. C. 795.

AB. GENERAL REMARKS:—I. in Hom. the Art. used as a demonstr. Pron. is often used in a different gender from its noun, as in Il. 21. 164, 167, δουρὶ σάκος βάλεν, ἡ δέ . . ., as if he had said ἐγχείη; so 22. 80, 82, μαζὸν ἀνέσχεον . . . τὰδε τ' αἶδο, as if στήθεα: and Od. 12. 74, νεφέλη . . . τὸ μὲν οὐπὲρ ἔρωει, as if νέφος:—the gender being taken from a synonym. word which was in the poet's mind. II. the POSITION of the Article in a clause is too complicated to be treated here, v. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 458 sq.

C. δ, ὅ, τό, accentuated through all cases, as RELATIVE PRONOUN, for ὅς, ὅ, often called also the postpositive Article, somewhat like our that = which: often in Hom. Also in Ion. and Dor. writers, who however use only the forms beginning with τ, and in nom. pl. masc. and fem. τοί, ταί, (so that it seems to be used merely to avoid hiatus), Hdt. passim, Theocr., etc. But Hom. has also masc. with accent, κλιθί μιν, ὁ χιθίς θεός ἦλυθε Od. 2. 262: gen. in form τεό, Il. 18. 192.—This usage was long denied to the Trag.; it is however clear that they used it to avoid hiatus in the forms beginning with τ, sometimes even in senarians, as the following citations from Soph. shew.—τῆς for ἡς O. C. 125, Tr. 381, 728; τῷ for ᾧ Ph. 14; τὸν for ὅν O. T. 1055; τὴν for ἣν O. C. 747, Tr. 47, El. 1144; τό for ὅ O. T. 1427; τῶν for ὧν Ib. 1379, Ant. 1086; even ὅ for ὅς (in lyrics) Eur. Hipp. 525, Rhes. 694:—in Com. and Att. Prose this form of the Relative is never found.

D. CRASIS OF ART.—in Trag. ὁ, ἡ, τό, with α make α, as ἀνὴρ, ἄνθρωπος, ἀλήθεια, ἀρετή, τὰγαθόν, τὰδικεῖν, τᾷτιον; so, οἱ, αἱ, τά, as ἄνδρες, ἄνθρωποι, τὰγαθὰ, τὰκίνητα; also τοῦ, τῷ, as τὰγαθοῦ, τὰγαθῷ:—ὁ, τό, αἱ, with ε become ου, οὗς, οὐμὸς, τοῦργον, οὐπικύριον, etc.; also τοῦ, as τοῦμου, τοῦπύοντος; but in one case α, ἄτερος, θάτερον, for οὔτερος (which is Ion.); τῷ remains unchanged, τῷμῷ, τῷπύοντι:—ἡ with ε becomes αἱ, ἀτέρα:—ὁ, τό, before ο becomes ου, as Οὐδυσσεύς, Οὐλύμπιος, τοῦνομα:—ὁ, τό, etc., before αυ do not change the diphthong, αὐτός, ταῦτό, ταῦτ᾽, so, τὰ αὐτά=ταῦτά, αἱ αὐταί=αὐταί:—ἡ before εὔ becomes ηῦ, as ἡλέβεια:—τῇ before ἡ becomes θῇ, as θῆμέρα:—τό before ὁ—becomes θου—, as θουδωρ for τὸ ὕδωρ.

E. From the Article are formed the Pronouns ὅγε, ὅδε, ὅδι, ὅπερ, ὅτε, ὅτις, which are treated under their respective heads.

ὁ, Ion. and Dor. relat. pron. masc. for ὅς, v. ὁ, ἡ, τό α. **II.** ὅ, neut. of relat. pron. ὅς.

III. ὅ, ὅ, ὅ, exclamation, Ar. Thesm. 1191.

ὁά [ā], woe, woe! Lat. *vae!* c. gen., Aesch. Pers. 116, 122.

ὁά (A), ἡ, the service-tree, Lat. *sorbus*, Theophr., etc.:—ὁά seems to have been the Att. form, v. Hesych., Ruhnk. Tim. s. v. ὅα: but the Mss. of Theophr. vary greatly, ὅη occurs in H. P. 2, 10., 3, 12, 9; ὅα in 2, 7; ὅη in 3, 15, 4; C. P. 3, 1, 4; ὅα in H. P. 3, 6, 5.

II. its fruit was ὄν, τό, the sorb-apple, or service-berry, Lat. *sorbum*, which was split and pickled for use, Plat. Symp. 190 D, Diosc. 1. 173:—in Plat. l. c. the Mss. give ὁά, and in Diosc. ὁά, which latter form also occurs in Hipp. 360. 22, Theophr. H. P. 3, 2, 1, C. P. 2, 8, 2.

ὁα (B), ἡ,=ῶα, a hem or border, Ar. Fr. 27; σινδῶνας.. αἱ ὁὰς ἔχουσιν C. I. 2860. II. 7, cf. Poll. 7. 62, Acl. Dion. ap. Eust. 1828. 48, etc.

II. a sheep-skin, v. sub ῶα I.

ὄαρ, ὄαρος, ἡ, a wife, in gen. pl., ὄαρων ἔνεκα σφετερέων II. 9. 327; contr. dat. pl., ἀμύνεμαι ἄρεσιν 5. 486. The two words ὄαρ and ὄαρος (with the derivs. ὄαριζω, ὄαριστής, ὄαριστός) bear so close a resemblance, that it is difficult to separate them. As ὄαριστής means a *familiar friend*, why should not ὄαρ (*wife*) have had a similar sense originally?—Etymologists refer ὄαρ to √ΣΕΡ, εἶρω, zero (*to join*), cf. συνήρος, Lat. *conjux*; ὄαρος to √FEP, εἶρω, ἐρέω, *to say, speak*.

ὄαρίζω (ὄαρος), Ep. Verb. used only in pres. and impf., *to converse or chat with* (Luc. Paras. 43), c. dat. pers., ὅθι ᾗ ὄαρίζε γυναικί II. 6. 516; ᾗ ὄαρίζεμαι (v. sub ὄρος) 22. 127; also, μετ' ἀθανάτους ὄαρίζεαι H. Hom. Merc. 170; acc. also c. cogn., ὄαρος ὄαρίζειν h. Hom. 22. 3; contr. impf., ὄαρίζσκον φιλόσῃτι h. Hom. Merc. 58.

ὄαρισμα, τό, *familiar converse*, Opp. C. 4. 23.

ὄαρισμός, οὐδ, ὁ, *familiar converse, fond discourse*, in pl., Hes. Op. 787, Call. Fr. 118; in sing., Q. Sm. 7. 316.

ὄαριστής, οὐδ, ὁ, (ὄαρίζω) a *familiar friend*, Μίνως.. Διὸς μεγάλου ὄαριστής Od. 19. 179, cf. Plat. Μίνος 319 D; Πυθαγόρην.. σσημηγορίας ὄαρ. Timo ap. Diog. L. 8. 36.

ὄαριστός, οὐς, ἡ, Homer's form of ὄαρισμός, *familiar converse, fond discourse*, II. 14. 216; the title of Theocr. 27th Idyll:—generally, ἡ γὰρ πολέμου ὄαριστός such is war's intercourse, II. 17. 228.

II. as concrete, προμάχων ὄαριστός the company of out-fighters, 13. 291.

ὄαρος, ὁ, (v. sub ὄαρ) *familiar converse, fond discourse, chat, talk*, mostly in pl., ὁέμιστι.. ὄαρος ὄαρίζεαι h. Hom. 22. 3; ἑμῶς ὄαρος καὶ μήτιας h. Hom. Ven. 250, cf. II. 4. 216; so, παρθένω ὄαροι Hes. Th. 205; Νυμφῶν ὄαροι Call. Lav. Pall. 66; generally, *converse, discourse, words*, Emped. 120; cf. γὰρ ὄαροι λόγοι εἰσὶ Plat. Μίνος 319 E.

2. a *song, lay, ditty*, Pind. P. 4. 244; ψόγους ὄαρος a *scut* of reproach, Id. N. 7. 102; in pl., Id. P. I. 190, N. 3. 19;—in later Poets mostly of lovers, ὄαροι εὐναῖοι, Κυπρίδιοι, νυμφίδιοι Anth. P. 9. 362, 16, Musae. 132, etc.

ὄαρος, ἡ,=ὄαρ, Hesych., who perhaps formed this nom. from gen. ὄαρων II. 9. 327.

*Ὄασις, εὐς, ἡ, a name of the fertile islets in the Libyan desert, II. 2. 26, ubi v. Bähr. (The name is prob. Arabic (*vaḥ*): the form Ὄασις, in Strab. 130, being merely an attempt at Greek etymology, as if from αὖω, ἀναίνω.)

ὄββη, ἡ,=ὄβσις, only in a Fragg. of Callim. (ap. Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 28. 5, E. M. 612. 54), μούσῃσι γὰρ ἦλθον ἐς ὄββη:—the Gramm. cite ἐσὺβ-δην as an Adv., v. Apoll. in A. B. 611, cf. 942; and this Adv. occurs in C. I. (add.) 3641 b. 42, ποιείσθαι τὴν ἀπογραφὴν εἰσὺβδην, *palam, in propriatulo*.

ὄβελιας ἄρτος, ὁ, a roll or loaf *baked or toasted on a spit*, Hipp. 356. 13, Ar. Fr. 158; also without ἄρτος, Pherecr. Ἐπιλ. 1, Nicoph. Χερ. 1; cf. Böckh. P. E. 1. 132; also ὄβελιος, C. I. 3597 b; and ὄβελίτης q. v. But in A. B. 111 we have ὄβελιας ἄρτους· τοὺς ὄβελου πωλουμένους, Ἀριστοφάνης Πελοργόις (Fr. 384).—Ath. 111 B writes it ὄβελίας, and gives both interpretations.

ὄβελια-φῆρος, ov, carrying ὄβελιαί, name of a play by Ephippus, cf. Lob. Phryn. 647.

ὄβελίζω, to mark with a critical obelus (ὄβελός II), Cic. Fam. 9. 10.

ὄβελισκο-λύχμον, τό, a spit used as a lampholder (by soldiers), Theopomp. Com. Εἰρην. 1, Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 8, P. A. 4. 6, 13.

ὄβελισκος, ὁ, Dim. of ὄβελός, a small spit, Ar. Ach. 1007, Vesp. 354, Av. 388, 672, Xen., etc. 2. on iron or copper coin stamped with a spit, Plut. Lys. 17, Bab. 27; cf. ὄβελός fin.

II. any pointed instrument, the leg of a compass, Ar. Nub. 178: a sword-blade, Polyb. 6. 23. 7: the iron head of the Roman pilum, Dion. II. 5. 46.

III.=ὄβελός 1, 2, an obelisk, C. I. 1838 b. 14, Plin. 36. 14-16; cf. Zoëga de Obeliscis (Romae 1797).

ὄβελισμός, ὁ, a marking with the obelus (ὄβελός II), Schol. Ar. Pl. 797.

ὄβελίτης [τ], ὁ,=ὄβελίας, Poll. 1. 248, cf. Hesych. s. v. ἀκροβολίδες.

ὄβελός, Dor. ὄδελός, ὁ, a spit, ἀμφ' ὄβελουσαν ἐπειραν II. 1. 465, etc.; so Hdt. 2. 41, 135, Soph. Fr. 949, Eur. Cycl. 303; ὄβελοί Epich. 58 Ahr.; κρέας.. τὸν ὄβελον ἀμπεπαρμένον Megar. Dor. in Ar. Ach. 796; and this form occurs frequently in a Delph. Inscr. (C. I. 1690):—τὸ θερμὸν τοῦ ὄβελου, proverb. of taking a thing by the wrong end, Soph. Fr. 949.

2. ὄβ. λίθινος a pointed square pillar, obelisk, Hdt. 2. 111, 170; cf. ὄβελίσκος III.

II. an horizontal line, —, used as a critical mark to point out that a passage was spurious, Luc. pro Imag. 24; but with one point below and one above, +, ὄβελός περιεσσιγμένον, it denoted superfluous passages, esp. in philosophical writings, Diog. L. 3. 66, cf. Pressels Beytr. pp. 67 sq., and v. sub ΧΧ. (Perh. ὄβελός is βέλος with o prefixed, v. sub O. o. II. 3:—on its supposed identity with ὄβολος, v. ὄβολος.)

ὄβολιαῖος, α, ov, of the size or value of an obol, Arist. H. A. 3. 20, Clem. Al. 190; v. Lob. Phryn. 551.

ὄβολίας, v. ὄβελίας.

ὄβολιμαῖος, α, ov, worth an obol, i. e. petty, Theano p. 747 ed. Gal;

ὄβ. τόκος Eust. Opusc. 153. 45.

ὄβολο-λογέω, to collect obols, A. B. 56.

ὄβολός, ὁ, an obol, used at Athens both as a weight and coin, = $\frac{1}{2}$ th part of a δραχμή, rather more than three halfpence, often in Ar., etc.; πολύ or μικρόν τοῦ ὄβολου a thing of which you get much or little for an obol, i. e. *valuable or worthless*, Meineke Com. Fr. 3. 76; ἐν δυοῖν ὄβολοῖν θεωρεῖν, as we might say 'to sit in the shilling gallery,' Dem. 234. 23, cf. Böckh. P. E. 1. 240.—An obol was expressed by O, C. I. 1599; a half-obol by C or J, or by H (i. e. ἡμιόβολιον), Ib., v. Böckh p. 744. 2. also a Corcyean coin, Böckh C. I. 2. p. 15.—Plut., Lys. 17, tells us that in early times, nails (ὄβελοί) were used as money, six of which made a handful (δραχμή), and that the name was changed into ὄβολος; a statement that is somewhat confirmed by the form πεμνάβολον (which certainly comes from ὄβελός). But v. Hussey Anc. W. and M. p. 182.

ὄβολοστατέω, to weigh obols: hence, *to practise petty usury*, Lys. Fr. 37, Luc. Necyom. 2.

ὄβολο-στάτης [α], ov, ὁ, (ιστημι) a weigher of obols, i. e. a petty usurer, Ar. Nub. 1155, Antiph. Neotr. 1. 4; fem. -στάτις, Plat. Ax. 367 B:—ὄβολοστατήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, Acad. 20. 10:—hence ὄβολοστατικὴ (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, the trade of a petty usurer, and, generally, *usury*, Arist. Pol. 1. 10, 4.

*Ὄβριαρος, ὁ, Hes. Op. 617; v. Βριάρεως.

ὄβρικαλα [τ], τά,=foreg., Aesch. Ag. 143: another form ὄβρια, τά, is cited from Aesch. (Fr. 43) and Eur. (Fr. 619) by Ael. N. A. 7. 47.

ὄβριμό-γνιος, ov, strong-limbed, Opp. H. 5. 316.

ὄβριμδεῖς, εσσα, εν,=ὄβριμος Tzetiz. IIom. 247, Posthom. 564.

ὄβριμο-εργός, ov, doing strong deeds, but always in bad sense, doing deeds of violence or wrong, esp. against the gods, σχέλιος, ὄβρ. II. 5. 403; ἀτάσθαλον, ὄβρ. 2. 418, cf. Hes. Th. 996.

ὄβριμό-θυμος, ov, strong-minded, Hes. Th. 140, h. Hom. 7. 2.

ὄβριμό-παις, ὁ, ἡ, having mighty children, Nonn. D. 10. 277.

ὄβριμό-πάτηρ, ἡ, (πατήρ) daughter of a mighty sire, in Hom. and Hes. always epith. of Athena, II. 5. 747, etc.; so Solon 3. 3, Ar. Eq. 1178. No masc. ὄβριμοπάτρως seems to occur:—ὄβριμοπάτηρ, in Hesych.

ὄβριμος, ov, also η, ov Eur. Or. 1454:—strong, mighty, Homeric epith. of Ares, II. 5. 843, etc.; of Achilles, 19. 408; of Hector, 8. 473:—then of the things, ὄβριμον ἔγχος 3. 357, etc.; ἄχθος Od. 9. 233; θυρεὺς, λίθος Ib. 241, 305; ὕδωρ II. 4. 453; ὄβριμον ἐβρόντησε he thundered mightily, IIes. Th. 839; ὄ. ἔργα deeds of might, Tyrtae. 8 (7). 27.—Ep. word, rare in Trag., ὄβρ. ἄνδρες Aesch. Theb. 794; μῖσος ὄβρ. Id. Ag. 1411; Ἰδαία μάτηρ ὄβρ. Eur. l. c.—The form ὄβριμους is a freq. error of the Copyists, as in Hes. Op. 145, Pind. O. 4. 12, P. 11 (10). 31, Aesch. Theb. l. c. (From Βρι—, βριαρός, with o prefixed, cf. O. o. III: Ὄβριμος (i. e. Proserpine) for Βριμά, Lyc. 698; Ὄβριαρεὺς for Βριαρεὺς, E. M. 346. 41; whence L. Dind. restores Ὄβριαρεὺς in Hes. Th. 617, 734.)

ὄβρυζον χρυσίον, τό, pure gold, Schol. Thuc. 2. 13, etc., v. Ducang. (Akin to Lat. *obrusso*, the testing of gold by fire.)

ὄγαστριος, ov,=ὄμογάστριος, v. I. Lyc. 452; ὄγάστωρ, ὁ, ἡ, Hesych.: v. Heyne II. 21. 95.

ὄγδουδίκος, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the number eight, Clem. Al. 668.

ὄγδοαῖος, α, ov, on the eighth day, Polyb. 5. 52, 3, etc.

ὄγδοάς, ἀός, ἡ, (ὀκτώ) the number eight, C. I. 710, Plat. 2. 744 B.

ὄγδοάτος, η, ov, poet. for ὄγδοος, as τρίτατος for τρίτος, the eighth, II. 19. 246, Od. 3. 306: ἡ ὄγδοάτη (sc. ἡμέρα), the eighth day, octave, Hes. Op. 770, 788.

ὄγδοήκοντα, οἱ, αἱ, τά, indecl. eighty, Lat. *octoginta*, Thuc. 5. 47, etc.:—Ion. and Dor. ὄγδῶκοντα, II. 2. 568, Hdt. 1. 163, Theocr. 4. 34.

ὄγδοηκοντά-πηγυς, v, eighty cubits long, Callix. ap. Ath. 202 D.

ὄγδοηκοντα-τάλαντος, ov, possessed of eighty talents, Lys. 177. 26.

ὄγδοηκοντα-τέσσαρες, α, eighty-four, Ev. Luc. 2. 37.

ὄγδοηκοντούτης, es, (ἔτος) eighty years old, App. Civ. 4. 25, Luc. Hermot. 77: fem. -ούτις, Dio C. 61. 19:—Ion. and Dor. ὄγδωκονταίτης, es, Solon 22. 4, Simon. 148, 149; ὄγδωκοντούτης, C. I. 2025.

ὄγδοηκοστάιος, α, ov, on the eightieth day, Hipp. Art. 832.

ὄγδοηκοστός, ἡ, ὄν, the eightieth, Hipp. Epid. I. 941, Thuc. 1. 22, etc.

ὄγδοος, η, ov, (v. sub ὀκτώ) the eighth, Lat. *octavus*, Hom., etc.: ὀγδύη (sc. ἡμέρα), ὀγδύη Πυανειῶνος Plut. Thes. 36. [ὀγδοον as dissyll., Od. 7. 261.]

ὄγδωκοντα, ὄγδωκοντά-ετής, ὄγδωκοντούτης, v. sub ὀγδοηκ—.

ὄγε, ἡγε, τύγε, or ὀ γε, ἡ γε, τό γε, the demonstr. Pron. ὁ, ἡ, τό, made more emphatic by the addition of γε, like Lat. *hicce, haecce, hocce, he, she, it*, Hom., Hes., etc.:—γε can seldom be rendered in

English, though sometimes by *indeed* or *at least*, when it answers to Lat. *hic quidem*: properly this Pron. is used to designate a person as distinct from others, rather than to point him out, and in this respect differs from ὅδε: I. with a Subst., ὅς ἦ ῥῳς he the hero, Il. 5. 327; τὸνδε ἀνακτα Ib. 794; Τεῦκρον .. καὶ Λήϊτον .., τοὺς δ' ἑποτρύνουν 13. 94; so, πάντες ἀρ' οἳ ἔβηλον 7. 169; also, κείνος ὄγε .. ἦσται there he sitteth, 16. 344. II. in one clause of a disjunctive sentence, either the former, πατήρ δ' ἐμός .., ζῶει δ' ἡ τέθνηκεν Od. 2. 131, cf. 3. 90., 4. 821; or the latter, ἡ τις ἐκ Πύλου ἀξεί .., ἡ ὄγε καὶ Σπάρτην Od. 2. 326; so, λάθοι ἀν' ἡτοί μανείς ἡ ὄγε ἀπόπληκτος γενόμενος Hdt. 2. 173; cf. Virgil's *nunc dextra ingeminans ictus, nunc ille sinistra*; so also in an adverbial clause, Θέτις δ' οὐ λήθεται ἐφετμέων .., ἀλλ' ἡγ' ἀνεδύσατο Il. 1. 496, cf. II. 1. 226.

III. after ὡς, sic, 11. 136, etc. IV. Adverbial usages: 1. dat. τῇγε, of place, here, on this spot, 6. 435. 2. acc. neut. τόγε, on this account, for this very reason, 5. 827, Od. 17. 401. Ὀγκᾶ, ἡ, a name of Athena at Thebes, Aesch. Theb. 164:—a gate at Thebes was sacred to Παλλὰς Ὀγκᾶ, Ib. 486, 501; called πύλαι Ὀγκᾶ by Eur. Phoen. 1113, ubi v. Pors. (1150). ὀγκόμοι, Dep. to Bray, of the ass, Theopomp. Com. Ἀφρ. 1, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 18, Luc. D. Mar. 1. 4. ὀγκῆ, ἡ, = ὄγκος, Hesych. ὀγκηθμός, ὁ, = sq., Luc. Asin. 15. ὀγκημα, τό, a braying, esp. of the ass, Gloss. ὀγκηρός, ὁ, ἄν, (ὄγκος B) bulky, swollen, ὁστέα Hipp. Fract. 767; ὄγκ. εἰς τὸ ἀνω Id. Art. 790. II. metaph. stately, pompous, ὄνομα Dem. Phal. 176; τῆς βασιλείας ὀγκηρότερον διάγειν Xen. Hell. 3. 4. 8; ἐν τραγῳδίᾳ, πράγματι ὀγκηρῶ φύσει Longin. 3:—τὸ ὄγκ. trouble, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 7. 14.—In Arist. Probl. 37. 3, 2, we have a Comp. ὀγκότερος (formed from ὄγκος); Sup. ὀγκότατος, Anth. P. 12. 187. ὀγκησις, ἡ, = ὀγκημα, Ael. N. A. 5. 50. ὀγκητής, οὗ, ὁ, a brayer, i.e. an ass, Anth. P. 9. 301. ὀγκητικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to braying, Schol. Nic. Th. 357 ὀγκία, v. sub ὀγκία.

ὀγκινος, ὁ, a hook, Lat. *uncinus*, Schol. Ar. Pl. 431, Poll. 1. 137. ὀγκιον or ὀγκίον, τό, (ὄγκος A. 1) a case or casket for arrows and other implements, ὀγκιον, ἐνθα αἰδῆρος κείτο πολλὰ καὶ χαλκὰ Od. 21. 61, cf. Poll. 10. 165 (where Hermipp. is cited):—later αἰδοροθήκη. ὀγκολόγω, to speak in a hollow voice, like γογγύζω, Hesych. ὀγκοποιέω, = ὀγκῶ, Schol. Hermog. in Walz Rhett. 7. 953. ὀγκος (A), ὁ, the barb of an arrow, in pl. the barbed points, νεῦρον τε καὶ ὀγκος Il. 4. 151, cf. 214; ὄγκοι τοῦ βέλους Philostr. 848. 2. any angle, Arist. Top. 1. 15. 2. 3. οἱ τῆς νεῶς ὄγκοι, Ath. 208 B, seem to be brackets on the ship's side. (For the Root, v. sub ὄγκος.)

ὄγκος (B), ὁ, (v. sub fin.) the bulk, size, mass of a body, Lat. *moles*, μέλεων ἀριδείκτεον ὄγκον Emped. 182; ἀέρος ὄγκον Id. 355; σφαίρης ἐναλίγκιον ὄγκῳ Parmen. 102; often in Plat., μήτε ὄγκῳ μήτε ἀριθμῷ Theatet. 155 A; τὸν .. ὁ. τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ their total number, Legg. 737 C; τὸν τῶν σαρῶν ὁ. Ib. 959 C; πόλεως τὸν ὁ. its size, dimensions, Polit. 259 B; ἔχθρας μέγαν ὁ. Legg. 843 B; θαυμαστὸν ὁ. ἀράμενοι τοῦ μύθου having raised it to extraordinary dimensions, Polit. 277 B, etc.; often also in Arist., the space filled by a body, opp. to τὸ κενόν, Phys. 3. 4. 12, 21.; ἴσος τὸν ὁ. in bulk, Id. Gen. et Cor. 1. 8, 23; ὄγκῳ μικρὸν Eth. N. 10. 7, 8, etc. 2. a bulk, mass, body, ὁ. φρυγῶν a heap of fagots, Hdt. 4. 62; ὁ. μαλθακὸς a mass or roll of something soft, Hipp. Art. 796; σμικρὸς ὁ. ἐν σμικρῷ κύτει, of a dead man's ashes, Soph. El. 1142; ὁ. γαστροῦ, of a child in the womb, Eur. Ion 15; ὁ. πλήρης φλεβίων Arist. H. A. 3. 53; pl. ὄγκοι bodies, material substances, Id. Metaph. 12. 9, 2., 13. 2, 14.—also, ὁ ὁ. τῆς φωνῆς the volume of the voice, Id. Audib. 63. 3. a particular way of dressing the hair; it was plaited along the forehead, and done up in a bushy top-knot, as may be seen in the marbles of tragic masks, Poll. 4. 133, cf. Winckelm. Werke T. 2. pp. 49, 89. II. metaph. bulk, weight, trouble, βραχεῖ σὺν ὄγκῳ Soph. O. C. 1341. 2. weight, importance, dignity, pride, and in bad sense self-importance, pretension, ὄγκος μῆτρως ὀνόματος pride in the name of mother, Id. Tr. 817; ὄγκον ἀρεῖν to exalt one's dignity, Id. Aj. 129; βραχὺν .. μῦθον οὐκ ὄγκου πλεῶν of pretension, Id. O. C. 1162; μέλινον ὄγκον δορὸς ἡ φρενὸς Eur. Tro. 108; ἔχει τι ὄγκον Ἀργος Ἑλλήνων πάρα Id. Phoen. 717; ἐς ὄγκον .. βλέπειν τύχης Id. Fr. 82; τοῖς ζῶσι δ' ὄγκος Id. Rhos. 760; ὁ τῶν ὑπεροπτικῶν ὄγκος Isocr. 8 D; τῷ .. γένεσιν ὄγκῳ Plat. Al. 1. 121 B; τῆς ἀρχῆς τὸ μέγεθος καὶ ὁ ὄγκος Plut. Fab. 4; ὄγκον περιεῖναι τινα Id. Pericl. 4, etc. 3. of style, loftiness, majesty, ὁ. τῆς λέξεως Arist. Rhet. 3. 6, 1; ὁ τοῦ ποιηματος ὁ. Id. Poët. 24, 6; but ὄγκοι, in bad sense, bombastic passages, Wytténb. Plut. in Indices et ad p. 79 B. III. in later philosophy, *an atom*, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 363. (ὄγκος B must be distinct from ὄγκος A, the Root of the former being ΑΓΚ (v. ἄγκος), of the latter, prob., ΕΓΚ, ἐν-εγκ-εῖν, v. Butt. Lexil.)

ὄγκος (C), ὄν, as Adj.; v. ὀγκηρός fin. ὀγκό-φανος, ὄν, = βαρύφθογγος, Schol. Vict. Il. 18. 219. ὀγκῶ, Eur.: fut. ὠσα Alex. Aetol.: aor ὠγκῶσα Eur., Ar.:—Med., fut. -ώσομαι Ar.: aor. ὠγκῶσάμην Ath.:—mostly in Pass., aor. ὠγκῶσθην, pf. ὠγκῶμαι, v. infir.: (ὄγκος B). To raise up, rear, ἥριον Alex. Aetol. ap. Parthen. 14. 33; ὠγκῶσεν τάδε σήματα Epigr. Gr. 233. 9:—Pass., τάφῳ ὠγκῶσθην Eur. Ion 388; and of the caim itself, ὠγκῶσθην Anth. P. 7. 651; ὅσπερ δ' ὠγκῶσθαι .. ἔδεκτο τάφος Epigr. Gr. 233. 4. 2. to distend, τὸ πνεῦμα γὰς φλεβὰς ὠγκῶ Arist. Somn. 3. 13, cf. Probl. 24. 7:—Pass., γαστήρ ὠγκῶθη was swollen by eating, Babr. 86, cf. 111. II. metaph. to bring to honour and dignity, βροτοῖς

.. βίοντον ὠγκῶσας μέγαν Eur. Andr. 320: also to exalt, exalt, Ἀργος ὠγκῶν Id. Heracl. 195; ὠγκῶσαι τὸ φρόνημα to puff up one's conceit, Ar. Vesp. 1024; so in Med., ὅς τοῦτ' ὠγκῶσάμεθα .. τὴν πόλιν Id. Ran. 703; of style, ὠγκῶσας τὴν νόσην Longin. 28:—Pass. to be puffed up, swollen, elated, ὠγκῶσθαι χλιδῇ Soph. Fr. 679; δοκίη δαυμάτων ὠγκῶμενος Eur. El. 381; πλοῦτον εὐσεβῆς ὠγκῶμενος Id. Fr. 822; ὠγκῶμενος ἐπὶ τῷ γένει Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 25; with a part., ὠγκῶμεθα ὁ μὲν τις .., ὁ δὲ .. τίμιος κεκλημένος Eur. Hec. 623.

ὀγκύλλομαι, Pass., = ὠγκόμοι, to be swollen with conceit, be puffed up, Ar. Pax 465; ἐπὶ τῇ τέχνῃ Ath. 382 B.

ὀγκύλος, ὄν, = ὀγκηρός, Hesych.:—ὀγκυλόμοι, = ὠγκόλλομαι, Suid.

ὀγκῶδης, ἐς, (ὄγκος B, εἶδος) swelling, rounded, πλευρὰ ἡ .. πρὸς τὴν γαστήρ ὠγκῶδέστερα, of a horse, Xen. Eq. 1, 12; μέρος τι ὄγκ. (sc. τοῦ οἰσφάγου) Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 9. 2. bulky, ὅσων τὰ σώματα ὄγκ., of birds, Ib. 4. 12, H. A. 9. 45, 1. II. metaph. swollen, Plat. Meno 90 A; τὸ ἥραιον .. ὠγκῶδέστατον τῶν μέτρων fullest, Arist. Poët. 24, 9:—τὸ ὠγκῶδες bombast, turgidity, Dion. H. de Dinarch. 7, Ath. 624 D.

ὀγκῶδης, ἐς, (ὠγκόμοι) given to braying, ὕνος ὠγκῶδέστερος Ael. N. A. 12. 34.

ὀγκῶμα, τό, a swelling, Schol. Ar. Pax 540. II. the elbow, (perhaps a corruption of ὀγκῶν), Oribas. 44 Mai, Eust. 1397. 5.

ὀγκῶσις, ἐως, ἡ, intumescence, Arist. Respir. 20, 5. ὀγκῶτός, ἡ, ὄν, heaped up, τάφος Anth. P. 9. 117; κόνις Epigr. Gr. 234. ὀγκεύω, to move in a straight line, properly of ploughers or mowers (cf. ὄγκος); metaph., c. acc. cogn., ὄγκ. στίβον to plough or trail one's weary way, of a lame man, Soph. Ph. 163; ὠγκέμενον αὐτῷ τῆς were marching in file before him, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 20.

ὄγκος, ὁ, any straight line, a furrow in ploughing, τὸ δὲ στρέψασκον ἀν' ὄγκου Il. 18. 546; πῖνες ὄγκοι h. Hom. Cer. 455. 2. a swathe in reaping, ὥστ' ἀμμήτρης ὄγκον ἐλαύνωσιν Il. 11. 68; δράγματα δ' ἄλλα μετ' ὄγκον .. πίπτον Il. 18. 552, cf. 557; ὄγκον ἀγειν Theocr. 10. 2. 3. metaph., ὅτε πλῆθρ' ὀγκῶς ὄγκος when [the moon's] vast orbit is accomplished, h. Hom. 32. 11; so of the Sun, Arat. 748, cf. Nic. Th. 571; also, ὄγκος κακοῦ .. γήραος, i.e. wrinkled old age, Archil. 91; ὄγκος ὀδόντων a row of teeth, Anth. Plan. 265, etc. (For the Root v. ὄγω; cf. Skt. *ag-m-an*, *ag-m-as*, Lat. *ag-m-en*.)

ὄγχέω, prob. f. l. for ὀδέω in Lyc. 64. 1049.

ὄχνη, ἡ, a pear-tree, Od. 7. 115., 11. 558., 24. 233. II. a fear, 7. 120.—It came to be written ὄχνη, as in Theocr. 1. 134 [where ὄχνῶς, in acc. pl.,—but the line is susp.], 7. 144.

ὀδαγμός, ὁ, (ὀδαζομαι) an itching, irritation, in the old Edd. of Soph. Tr. 770, ubi *non* ὀδαγμός.

ὀδαγός, ὁ, Dor. for ὀδηγός, used also in Att., Pors. Or. 26, Lob. Phryn. 429; cf. *κυναγός*, *λοχαγός*.

ὀδατος, ὁ, ὄν, (ὀδός) = ἐνὸδιος, of Hermes, Phot. II. ὀδαία, τά, that for which a merchant travels, merchandise (obtained in exchange for his φόρτος or first freight), Od. 8. 163., 15. 445; though a Schol. explains it as = ἐφῶδια, Lat. *viaticum*: cf. ὀδάα.

ὀδακτάω, to bite, gnaw, Call. Del. 322, Ap. Rh. 4. 1608:—ὀδακτίω, Dion. H. Excerpt. p. 493 Mai: cf. ὀδαῶ.

ὀδαῖ, Adv. by biting with the teeth, Lat. *mordicus*, Hom.; ὀδαῖ ἔλον ὀδᾶς, of men in the agonies of death, Il. 11. 749, etc.; so, ὀδαῖ λαλοῦντο γαῖαν 2. 418; γαῖαν ὀδαῖ ἐλόντες Eur. Phoen. 1423; also, ὀδαῖ ἐν χεῖλεσι φύντες biting the lips in smothered rage, Od. 1. 381; so in Com., ἀποδάκνειν ὀδαῖ Cratin. Πλοῦτ. 1; διατρώομαι ὀδαῖ τὸ δίκτυον Ar. Vesp. 164; ὀδαῖ ἔχεισθαι Ib. 943; λαβέσθαι Id. Pl. 690:—if *κυνὸς ἄγριον ὀδαῖ* be correct in Diog. Cyn. ap. Diog. L. 6. 79, ὀδαῖ must be taken as = ὀδοῦς. (From *√ΔΑΚ*, *δακνέω* with *o* prefixed, v. O. o. II. 3: hence ὀδαῖω, ὀδακτάω, v. ὀδαῖω: the *o*- euphon. was sometimes written *α*-, v. sup.)

ὀδαγῆσμός, ὁ, = ὀδαγμός, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Plut. 2. 769 E, Hesych., Suid.

ὀδαγῆστικός, ἡ, ὄν, causing to itch, Poll. 2. 110.

ὀδαῖω, impf. ὠδαῖον, (ὀδαῖ) to feel a biting, stinging pain, feel irritation, Xen. Symp. 4, 28; more commonly in Med. ὀδαζομαι, Hipp. 272. 41 and 51., 663. 21 (ubi ὀδαῖται), Diosc. Alex. 2, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 5; so in pf. pass., καρδία ὠδαγμένος in a line attributed to Soph. (Fr. 708); plqpf. ὠδαγμην Hesych.; so also ὀδαζομαι, Hipp. 633. 26, Diod. 3. 29, Ael. N. A. 7. 35; -έομαι Diosc. 2. 150.

II. = δάκνω, to bite, Hesych.; to cause irritation, A. B. 340, Suid., Phot. (where the form given is ὀδαῖσθαι); so in Med., Hipp. 598. 49 (where Littré (8. 58) reads ὀδαῖσθαι), 660. 28; c. acc., ὠδαῖσθαι σάρκα nibbled at it, Anth. P. 9. 86.

ὀδαῖσθαι, ἐς, = ὀδαγῆστικός, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 9, etc. ὀδαῖω, (ὀδός) to export and sell; generally, to sell, βορὰν ὀδῆσαι ναυτίλοις Eur. Cycl. 98; ὀδῆσαν ἡμῖν αἶνον Ib. 133:—Pass. to be carried away and sold, ὡς ὀδῆσθαι μακρὸν Ib. 12.—Only found in aor., though Hesych. cites ὀδῆειν .. πωλεῖν, as well as ὀδῆσαν .. πώλησον; cf. ἐξοδάω. (From ὀδός, as *ἐμπορος*, *ἐμπορεύω* from *πόρος*.)

ὄδε, ἦδε, τῶδε, demonstrat. Pron., this, formed by adding the enclit. -δε to the old Demonstr. Pron. ὅ, ἡ, τό, and declined like it through all cases: Ep. dat. pl. τοῖσδεσσι, τοῖσδεσιν, as well as τοῖσδε, Il. 10. 462, Od. 2. 47, al.; and τοῖσδε 10. 268., 21. 93; τοῖσδε in Hdt., cf. Elmsl. Med. 1262; a gen. pl. τῶνδεων in Alcae. 123. ὄδε, like *οὗτος*, is opp. to ἐκεῖνος, to designate what is nearer as opp. to what is more remote; but ὄδε is more deictic, i.e. refers more distinctly to what is present, to what can be seen or pointed out; as, αὕτη ἡ πόλις or ἡ πόλις αὕτη is this city of which I spoke, ἦδε ἡ πόλις or ἡ πόλις ἦδε this city in which I am, which I see. ὄδε indeed may be used in reference to something

already named, as *ἐμπας* 'Ἀχαιῶν λαός, ἐν δὲ τοῖσδ' ἐγώ Soph. Ph. 1243, cf. Ant. 442, 447; and the proper *deictic* force of ὅδε is not unknown to οὗτος, as in Soph. O. T. 1120, ἢ τόνδε φράξεις;—ταῦτον, ὅνπερ εἰσοράς. This *deictic* force is made more emphatic in the forms ὅδε, ἡδε, etc., [ῖ], which however belong to the language of common life, and are frequent in Comed. and Oratt., but are never used in Trag., Pors. Med. 157: ὅδεδὶ, τῆνδεδὶ are also found, but very seldom, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 152, Dind. Av. 18:

I. of Place, like French *voici*, to point out *what is present or before one*, "Ἐκτορος ἥδε γυνὴ *this is*, or *here is*, the wife of Hector, Il. 6. 460; very often in Trag., ἀκτὴ μὲν ἥδε Ἀθήνων Soph. Ph. 1; esp. in the prologues of Eur., Tro. 4, Ion 5, Hcl. 1, H. F. 4, Bacch. 1; so in Plat., etc.

2. also with Verbs of action, much in the sense of ὦδε, *here*, ἀνδρὶ, ὅστις ὅδε κρατεῖ who holds sway *here*, Il. 5. 175; ἔρχος μὲν τῶδε κεῖται ἐπὶ χθονός *here it lies*, 20. 345, cf. 21. 533, Od. 1. 185, etc.—very often in Trag., esp. to indicate the entrance of a person on the stage, and so, with Verbs of motion, much like *δεῦρο*, καὶ μὴν 'Ετεοκλῆς.. ὅδε χαρεῖ *here comes*.., Eur. Phoen. 443, cf. Soph. O. T. 297, 531, 632, O. C. 32. 549; less often with the 2nd pers., ὅδ' ἐκ τίνος γῆς, ὡ γέρον.., ἤλθες; Eur. Heracl. 81, ubi v. Elmsl.

3. a pers. Pron. is sometimes added, ὅδ' ἐγώ.. ἤλυθον *here am I come*, Od. 16. 205; ἡμεῖς οἶδε περιφραζόμεθα *let us here*.., I. 76; δῶρα δὲ ἐγὼν ὅδε.. παρασχέιν *here am I* [ready] to provide.., Il. 19. 140; also with a Subst., ὅδ' εἰμ' 'Ορέστης Eur. Or. 380; with αὐτός left, ὅδ' αὐτός ἐγώ Od. 21. 207., 24. 321.

4. so also with τίς interrog., τίς ὅδε Ναυαϊκά ἐπεται; who is *this* following her? Od. 6. 276, cf. 1. 225; τί κακὸν τῶδε πάσχετε; what is *this* evil ye are suffering? 20. 351; so with other interrog. words, πῶς ποῖον ἀν τόνδ'.. ἐπλει; what sort of man is *this* for whom? Soph. Ph. 572, cf. 1204:—the question properly refers to something *seen or manifested*.

5. to Adv. of Place and Time this Pron. adds precision, *just, very*, αὐτοῦ τῶδ' ἐνὶ δῆμῳ *here amid this very people*, Od. 2. 317; μὲν' αὐτοῦ τῶδ' ἐνὶ χάρῳ Il. 10. 271; ταῦν τάδε *at this present*, Hdt. 7. 104.

6. in Att. dialogue, the masc. and fem. Pron. often refer to the speaker, ὅδε and ὅδ' ἀνὴρ, emphatic for ἐγώ, Soph. O. T. 534, 818, etc.; γυναικὶς τῆσδε, for ἐμοῦ, Aesch. Ag. 1438; τῆσδε γε ὥσπερ ἐτί Soph. Tr. 305; so, τῆδε χερὶ with *this* hand of mine, Id. Ant. 43, cf. O. T. 811, Pors. Med. 389.

7. in Arist. τοδὶ designates *some particular thing*, τοδὶ δὲ ταδὶ αἰρεῖσθαι Eth. N. 7. 9, 1; τοδὶ συνήνεγκε καὶ Σωκράτει Id. Metaph. 1. 1, 6.

II. of Time, to indicate the *immediate present*, ἡδ' ἡμέρα Soph. O. T. 438, etc.; more strongly, κατ' ἡμᾶρ.. τὸ νῦν τῶδε Id. Aj. 753; τοῦδ' αὐτοῦ λυκάβαντος *on this very day*, Od. 14. 161:—but, νυκτὸς τῆσδε in the night *just past*, Soph. Aj. 21; νυκτὶ τῆδε Id. El. 644.

2. so, τῆσδε τῆς οὐδοῦ *on this present journey*, Id. O. T. 1478, cf. Ant. 878.

3. ἀπόλλυμαι τάλας ἔτος τῶδ' ἦδη δέκατον *now for these ten years*, Id. Ph. 312.

4. ἐς τῶδε, elliptic c. gen., ἐς τῶδ' ἡμέρας Eur. Phoen. 425; ἐς τῶδε ἡλικίης Hdt. 7. 38; πῶς ἐς τῶδ' ἀν τῶλμας ἔβην; Soph. O. T. 125.

III. in a more general sense, to indicate something *before one*, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἔρανος τῶδε γ' ἐστὶν *these preparations which I see* are not an ἔρανος, Od. 1. 226; ἀρ' οὐκ ἔβριμ τῶδ'; are not *these words* mere insolence? Soph. O. C. 883; so of persons, Ἀπόλλων τῶδ' ἦν *this* was Ap., Id. O. T. 1329; οὐ γάρ ἐσθ' Ἐκτωρ τῶδε Eur. Andr. 168; οὐκ ἐτί Τροία τῶδε Id. Tro. 99; οὐ τῶδε Βρώμιος Id. Cycl. 63; οὐκ Ἴωνες τῶδε εἰσὶν Thuc. 6. 77; so, τῶδ' οὐχὶ Πελοπόννησος, ἀλλ' Ἰωνία Inscr. ap. Strab.

2. to indicate something *immediately to come*, τῶδε μοι κρήνην ἐέλδωρ (which then follows), Il. 1. 41, cf. 504., 7. 375, Od. 1. 376., 2. 141, etc., and in Att.; hence, in historical writers, opp. to what goes before (cf. οὗτος c. 1. 2), ταῦτα μὲν Λακεδαιμόνιοι λέγουσι.., τῶδε δὲ ἐγὼ γράφω Hdt. 6. 53; ταῦτα μὲν δὴ σὺ λέγεις' ἡμῶν δὲ ἀπάγγελλε τῶδε Xen. An. 2. 1, 20, etc.; v. οὗτος B. 1. 2:—opp. to ἐκεῖνος, Soph. El. 784:—ὤδε is very rarely applied to different persons in the same sentence, νῦν ὅδε [Laius] πρὸς τῆς τύχης ὁκλῶν, οὐδὲ τοῦδ' ὑπὸ [by Oedipus], Id. O. T. 948.

3. not seldom followed by a Relat., νῆσου τῆσδ' ἐφ' ἣς ναίει Id. Ph. 613, cf. Il. 2. 346, Xen. An. 7. 3, 47, etc.

4. in Hom., when the Relat. precedes, Bekk. writes ὅ δέ, etc., in apodosis, as in Il. 23. 858, Od. 11. 148, 149, etc.: Butt. wished to extend this to Att. writers, as to Soph. Ant. 666, Tr. 23, Ph. 48, etc.; but this is needless, if not wrong, as appears from the usage of οὗτος after a relative.

IV. Adverbial usage of some cases: 1. τῆδε, a. of Place, *here*, on the spot, Lat. *hac*, Il. 12. 345, Od. 6. 173, etc.; so, τῶν τε ὑπὸ γῆς θεῶν καὶ τῶν τῆδε Plat. Legg. 958 D. b. of the Way or Manner, *thus*, Il. 7. 512, Aesch. Eum. 45; also in Plat., ὅρα δὲ καὶ τῆδε, ὅτι.., Phaedo 79 E, cf. Rep. 433 E, etc.

2. acc. neut. τῶδε, *hither, to this spot*, Il. 14. 298, Od. 1. 409, etc.; also, *δεῦρο τῶδε* Il. 14. 309, Od. 17. 444, 524. b. *therefore, on this account*, 20. 217., 23. 213:—so also, acc. neut. pl., τάδε, *on this account*, Il. 9. 77:—*thus*, so, Efr. Soph. O. T. 265.

3. dat. neut. pl. τοῖσδε and τοισίδε *in or with these words*, Hdt. 1. 32, 120.

ὁδεῖα, ἡ, a journey: travelling, Aristeas p. 113 F. ὁδελός, ὁ, Dor. for ὁβελός.

ὁδευμα, τό, a passage, journey, Strab. 815. ὁδευσμός, ον, passable, practicable, Strab. 510.

ὁδευτιών, verb. Adj. one must travel, Origen. ὁδευτής, οὗ, ὁ, a wayfarer, traveller, Gloss.

ὁδεύω, to go, travel, ἐπὶ νῆας Il. 11. 569; ὁδ. δι' Ἀτραμντίου Xen. An. 7. 8, 8; κοινὰς ὁδ. τινὶ Babr. 15. 2; ἐξ ὑγείας εἰς νόσον Arist. Fr. 35; c. acc. cogn., ὁδ. τὴν ἐπὶ Σομῆς ἡμίονον Hippon. 91; ὁδ. τριβόν Anacreont. 41. 2.

2. c. acc. loci, to travel over, χθόνα περὶς ὁδ. as in Ap. Rh. 4. 1441, cf. Plut. Fum. 15; ὁδ. τὸν οὐρανόν Epigr. 618. 36; εἰκοσι.. λυκάβαντας ὁδεύσας Il. 226. 3. 3. Pass., of Ravenna,

γεφεύρας καὶ πορθμείους ὁδεομένην provided with thoroughfares by means of.., Strab. 213.

ὁδηγέω, fut. ἡσω, (ὁδηγός) to lead one upon his way, to shew one the way, guide, c. acc. pers., Pseudo-Phocyl. 24, Aesch. Pr. 730; absol., Eur. II. F. 1402; ὁδ. εἰς τι Hipp. Lex.—so in Med., Xen. Eph. 5, 1, etc.

2. metaph. to guide, teach, Plut. 2. 954 B; so also, ὁδηγετέω in Themist. 151 C: cf. κυνγητέω, ποδηγετέω.

ὁδηγητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = ὁδηγός, Anth. P. app. 283, Orph. H. 40. 6. ὁδηγητικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for guiding, Suid., Eust. 1441. 12.

ὁδηγήτρια, fem. of ὁδηγητήρ, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1492, Eccl. ὁδηγία, ἡ, a guiding: teaching, Eust. 637. 4, Eccl.:—ἐδήγησις, Zonar.; ὁδηγησία, Hesych.

ὁδηγός, ὁ, a guide, Polyb. 5. 5, 15, Plut. Alc. 27; of a goddess, Paus. 2. 11, 2.

II. a teacher, Dion. H. ad Amm. 12. Cf. ὁδᾶγός. ὁδὶ, ἡδὶ, τοδὶ [ῖ], Att. for ὅδε, ἥδε, τάδε, q. v.

ὁδῖος, ον, (ὁδός) belonging to a way or journey, ἔρως ὁδ. a bird of omen for the journey (or seen by the way), Aesch. Ag. 157; so, ὁδ. κρᾶτος αἰσίων Ib. 104; just so in Pind. N. 9. 19, αἰσίων ὀρνίθων ὁδός:—Ἐρμῆς ὁδ. Hermes the guardian of roads and travellers, whose statues stood on the road-side, Hesych.; cf. ἐνόδιος.

ὁδισμα, τό, (as if from ὁδίζω), πολύγμοφον ὁδ. a way compact with bolts, i. e. Xerxes' bridge over the Hellespont, Aesch. Pers. 71.

ὁδίτης [ῖ], ον, ὁ, a wayfarer, traveller, Od. 7. 204., 17. 311, Soph. Ph. 147; ἀνθρώπος ὁδίτης Od. 16. 263; Dor. ὁδίτας, Theocr. 16. 93.

ὁδμᾶλέος, α, ον, strong-smelling, stinking, Hipp. 514. 17, etc. ὁδμάσμαι, older form of ὁρμάσμαι, q. v.

ὁδμή, ἡ, older Ep. and Ion. form of ὁσμή, q. v. ὁδμήεις, εσσα, εν, giving out a smell, smelling, Nic. Al. 437.

ὁδμηρός, ὁ, ὄν, = ὁδμήεις, restored in Hesych. for ὁδμηρος. ὁδδ, barbarism for ὁδός, Ar. Thesm. 1222.

ὁδοδοκέω, to lie in wait on the roads, Diod. Excerpt. 601. ὁδοι-δόκος, ον, lying in wait on the roads or highways, like highwaymen, Polyb. 13. 8, 2, Ath. 214 B; cf. Lob. Phryn. 647.

ὁδοιπλάνεω, to stray from the road, wander or roam about, ὁδοιπλανούντες Ar. Ach. 69; ὁδ. οἶμον Nic. Th. 267; v. Elmsl. Ar. l. c., Lob. Phryn. 630.

ὁδοι-πλάνης, ἐς, straying from one road into another, wandering about, roaming, Anth. P. 9. 427; ὁδοιπλάνια, ἡ, a straying from one road into another, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 55. Cf. ὁδοπόρος.

ὁδοπορέω, impf. ὠδοπόρεον, -ουν, Hdt., Soph.: fut. ἡσω: pf. ὠδοπόρηκα Philippiid. Δακ. 2, but with augm. -ω-, Hdt. 8. 129; and so pf. pass. ὠδοπόρηται Luc. Herm. 2 (ὠδοπόρητος). To travel, walk, Hdt. 4. 110, Soph. O. T. 801, etc.; ὁ ἔλεος.. ὠδ' ὠδοπορεῖ Id. O. C. 1251; ἐπ' ἄκρην ὠδ. to walk a tiptoe, Id. Aj. 1230:—c. acc. cogn., ὠδοπορεῖν ὠδόν Hdt. 4. 116; ὠδ. τοὺς τόπους to walk over this ground, Soph. O. T. 1027.

ὠδοπορία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, a journey, way, h. Hom. Merc. 85, Hipp. Fract. 762; ὠδ. ποιέσθαι Hdt. 2. 29, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 10, etc.; σημαίνειν μέτρον ὠδοπορίας C. I. 525:—esp. a journey by land, opp. to a sea-voyage, Hdt. 8. 118, in pl.

ὠδοπορικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a traveller, ἐσθῆς Polyb. 31. 22, 6; ἵπποι Poll. 1. 181:—τὸ ὠδ. (sub. βιβλίον) a guide-book, Sueton. Adv. -κώς, like a traveller, Plut. Arat. 21.

ὠδοπόριον, τό, the fare or passage-money paid to a ship-master, or the provisions for the voyage, Lat. *viaticum*, Od. 15. 506; cf. ἐφόδιον.

ὠδοι-πόρος, ὁ, a wayfarer, traveller, Aesch. Ag. 901, Soph. O. T. 292, Ar. Ach. 205;—but in Il. 24. 375, a fellow-traveller or guide.—The 2nd syll. is lengthd., as in ὠδοι-πλανέω, ὠλοοι-τροχος or ὠλοῖ-τροχος.

ὠδδ-μετρον, τό, or ὠδδόμετρος, ὁ, an instrument for measuring distances by land or sea, Hero, Tetzet.

II. Ὀδόμετρος was a name given to Phayllus, the runner, Schol. Ar. Ach. 213.

ὠδοντ-άγρα, ἡ, an instrument for drawing teeth, Arist. Mech. 21. 1. ὠδοντ-ᾠγων, τό, = foreg., Cael. Aur. Chron. 2. 4.

ὠδοντ-αλγῶ, to have the toothache, Ctesias Ind. 15. ὠδονταλγία, ἡ, the toothache, Poll. 2. 96, Diosc. 3. 22.

ὠδοντᾶν, to cut teeth, suffer therefrom, Gloss. ὠδοντικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for the teeth, Oribas. 336 Matth.

II. furnished with teeth, Suid. s. v. ῥιπιδᾶς.

ὠδοντισμός, ὁ, (as if from ὠδοντίζω) a mode of playing the flute, in which the gnashing of the teeth of the serpent Python was imitated, Poll. 4. 80, 84; cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 36.

ὠδοντο-ειδής, ἐς, tooth-shaped, Galen. 17. 1, 374. ὠδοντο-κερας, τό, a horn-tooth, i. e. a tusk, of an elephant, Amynt. ap. An. Oxon. 3. 357.

ὠδοντο-μάχης [ᾶ], ον, ὁ, fighting with the teeth, v. Eust. 854. 11. ὠδοντο-ἔξοις, ὁ, an instrument for cleaning the teeth, Poll. 2. 96.

ὠδοντόμα, Pass. to be furnished with teeth, Poll. 2. 96. ὠδοντο-ποιέω, to cut teeth, like ὠδοντοφύω, Poll. 2. 96.

ὠδοντο-σηγμα, τό, tooth-powder, Gloss: ὠδοντό-τριμμα, τό, Cramer. An. Par. 1. 394.

ὠδοντο-τυράννος, ὁ, a worm in the Indus or Ganges, v. Ael. N. A. 5. 3. ὠδοντο-φόρος, ον, bearing teeth, κόσμος ὠδ. an ornament for horses, consisting of strings of teeth, Anth. P. 6. 246.

ὠδοντοφύω, to cut teeth, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Plat. Phaedr. 251 C, Arist. II. A. 7. 10, 10, al.

ὠδοντο-φύης, ἐς, sprung from the dragon's teeth, of the Sparti, Eur. Phoen. 821.

ὠδοντοφύα, ἡ, teething, the pain thereof, Poll. 2. 96, Paul. Aeg. 1. 9.

II. in concrete sense, the teeth, Manass. Chron. 5149. ὠδοντό-φύτος, ον, = ὠδοντοφύης, Nonn. D. 5. 2. ὠδοντωτός, ἡ, ὄν, furnished with teeth, ζῦστρα ὁ. a comb, Luc. Lexiph. 5.

ὁδοποιέω, impf. ὠδοποιοῦν Xen. An. 4. 8, 8: fut. ἦσω; plqpf. with double augm. ὠδοποιοῦν Xen. An. 1. 26: part. pf. pass. ὠδοποιημένος Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 39; and so Dind. in An. 5. 3, 1, for ὠδοποιημένος: cf. προσδοποιέω. To make or level a road, ὁδόν Xen. An. 4. 8, 8, etc.: absol. to make a path or course for oneself, Dem. 1274. 26:—Pass., of roads, to be made fit for use, Xen. An. 5. 3, 1, Hell. 5. 4, 39.

2. to make practicable or passable, τὰ ἄβρατα Luc. Demon. 1. 3. metaph. to make regular or systematic, reduce to a system, pioneer, τι Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 2; αὐτὸ τὸ πρᾶγμα ὁδ. αὐτοῖς Id. Metaph. 1. 3, 10.

II. c. dat. pers. to act as pioneer, serve as guide to another, like ἡγήσομαι, ὁδ. αὐτοῖς (Mss. αὐτοῦς) Xen. An. 3. 2, 24:—Pass. to make one's way, advance, Lat. *progredi*, Plat. Phaedo 112 C, Diod. 20. 23.

ὁδοποιήσις, ἡ, a making of roads:—hence, a pioneering, introduction, *preparatio*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 1.

ὁδοποιητικός, ὁ, ὅν, fit for making a road or way, Dion. Ar.

ὁδοποιία, ἡ, the work of a pioneer, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 36.

ὁδο-ποιός, ὁ, one who opens the way, a pioneer, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 36:—a road-surveyor, Aeschin. 57. 27.

ὁδός, ὁ, Att. for οὐδός.

ὁδός, ὁ, (οὐδός in Od. 17. 196 was considered by the Gramm. an Aeolism for οὐδός, and is an error of some Mss. of Hdt. 2. 7., 3. 126, for οὐδός; v. sub fin.):

I. of Place, a way, path, road, highway, Hom., Hes., etc.; generally, a track, pathway, Il. 12. 168., 16. 374; ὁδὸς ἱππηλασίῃ 7. 340; λαοφόρος 15. 682; ὁδὸς ἀμαξίτιος Pind. N. 6. 92: often as acc. cogn. after Verb of motion, τὴν ὁδὸν ἦν Ἑλένην περ ἄνταγεν by or over which . . , Il. 6. 292; ὁδὸν ἐρχεσθαι to go along a path, Theogn. 220; ὁδὸν τένειναι, metaph. from a ship, Eur. Phoen. 1; (but in Prose ὁδὸν τένειναι is to cut or make a road, Thuc. 2. 100, cf. Plat. Legg. 810 E); ὁδὸν χωρεῖν Thuc. 3. 24; ἰόντες τὴν ἱπρὴν ὁδὸν the sacred way to Delphi, Hdt. 6. 34; ὁδὸς ἱερὰ, to Eleusis, Paus. 1. 36, 3; ποταμοῦ ὁδὸς the course, channel of a river, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 16: the path of the heavenly bodies, elsewhere δίοδος, Eur. El. 728; ὁδὸς ἀκοντίου Antipho 124. 28.

2. With Preps., πρὸ ὁδοῦ further on the way, forwards, Il. 4. 382 (cf. φροῦδος); later—προὔργου, profitable, useful, πρὸ ὁδοῦ εἶναι πρὸς τι to be helpful towards . . , Arist. Cael. 2. 12, 10, cf. Metaph. 7. 4, 2; πρὸ ὁδοῦ γέγονεν Id. Pol. 8. 3, 11:—κατ' ὁδὸν by the way, Hdt. 1. 41, 111; κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν along the road, Plat. Symp. 174 D; v. infr. III. 3;—ἐκ τῆς ὁδοῦ on his road, Hdt. 1. 157;—ἐν ὁδῷ on a road, Ib. 114; ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ μέση 3. 56:—ὁδοῦ πάρεργον by the way, cursorily, v. Cic. Att. 5. 21, 13, 7. 1, 5.

3. ὁδός is often omitted, πορεύεσθαι τὴν ἑξω τείχους Plat. Lys. 203 A; ἡ ἐπὶ θανάτου, v. sub θάνατος; cf. τὴν ἁλλαν. II. as an Action, a travelling, journeying, whether by land or water, often in Hom. (esp. in Od.), etc.:—a journey or voyage, Od. 2. 285., 8. 150, etc.; ὁδὸν στείχων, βεβηκέναι, ξιέναι, etc., Trag.:—also an expedition, foray, ὁδὸν ἐλθεῖν Il. 1. 151 (where others explain it a lying-in-wait, ambuscade, cf. Lex ap. Dem. 637. 1), cf. Aesch. Theb. 714:—τρήκοντα ἡμέρας ὁδ. a 30 days' journey, Hdt. 1. 104; τριῶν ἡμέρας ὁδ. 1. 206; also, ἐπὶ τρεῖς ἡμέρας ὁδὸν 3. 5: the direction in which one journeys is expressed in Hom. by ὁδὸς ἐς . . , Od. 22. 128; ἡ ὁδ. εἰς τὸ ἄστυ Plat. Symp. 173 B; ἰνί . . , Id. Phaedr. 272 C; so, τὴν εὐθὺς Ἀργεῖος . . ὁδὸν leading straight to Argos (v. εὐθὺς B. II. 2), Eur. Hipp. 1197; τῆς ἀληθείας ὁδὸς the way to truth (cf. Virg. *via prima salutis*), Id. Fr. 291: cf. νόστος I. 1;—opp. to ὁδὸς ἐκ Τροίας, Id. El. 161.

III. metaph. a way or manner, πολλάκι δ' ὁδοῖ . . εὐπραγίας Pind. O. 8. 17; γλώσσης ἀγαθῆς ὁδὸς Aesch. Eum. 989; θεσπεσία ὁδὸς the way or course of divination, Id. Ag. 1154; ὁδ. μαντικῆς Soph. O. T. 311; so, ἐλαυνὼν ὁδοῖς Id. O. C. 1314; σὼν δ. βουλευμάτων Eur. Hec. 744; γνώμης Id. Hipp. 190; λογίων δ. their way, intent, Ar. Eq. 1015.

2. a way of doing, speaking, etc., πάντα τρόποις ὁδῶν every sort of way, Hdt. 1. 199; τριπασίας ἄλλας ὁδοὺς λόγων ways of telling the story, Id. 1. 95, cf. 2. 20, 22; but, τριπασίας ὁδοὺς τράπειαι turns into three forms, Id. 6. 119; ἄδικον ὁδὸν ἰέναι Thuc. 3. 64; ὁδὸν ἦντι' ἴων by what course of action, Ar. Pl. 506, cf. Nub. 76; ἦν ἔχομεν ὁδὸν λόγων Id. Pax 733; μία δὲ λείπεται . . ὁδὸς Plat. Symp. 184 B.

3. a way, method, system, = μέθοδος II. 2, Lat. via, Plat. Soph. 218 D, Arist. An. Pr. 2. 1, 1, al.; ὁδοῦ methodically, systematically, Plat. Rep. 533 B; so, καθ' ὁδὸν Ib. 435 A; so, τὴν . . ὁδὸν ἔχων γράφειν Id. Theaet. 208 B.

4. specially used of the Christian Faith and its followers, Act. Ap. 9. 2., 22. 4., 24. 14. (Curt. regards ὁδὸς-ways, οὐδός (Att. ὁδός) threshold, and οὐδός, ἐδ-apos, ground, floor, as all coming from a Root 'ED (to go), cf. Skt. *sad*, *āsad* (adire, accedere); Goth. *ga-sinth-a*, *ga-sinth-a* (synēkōmos); Slav. *choditi* (ire), *sidū* (profectus); so πείδων, πείδων from √ΠΕΔ:—the Lat. *solum* solea also seems to be modified from this Root, as *solum* from √SED, *sedeo*; *olere*, *olfacere* from √OD, *odor*.)

ὁδο-σκοπέω, to watch the roads, of footpads, Eust. 1445. 19.

ὁδοστᾶτέω, to stand by the roadside, like foreg., Philes de Anim. 101. 9. Anon. in Boiss. Anecd. 3. 86.

ὁδο-στάτης [ᾱ], οὐ, δ, one who guards the roads, Philes de Plant. 4. 32.

2. a waylayer or robber, Id. de Anim. 4. 30.

ὁδο-στρωσία, ἡ, a paving of roads, C. I. 4438, Justinian.

ὁδουρέω, to keep, watch the road, Phot.

ὁδο-ουρός, ὁ ἢ ἡ, a conductor, conductress, Eur. Ion 1617.

a waylayer, highwayman (cf. ὁδοσκάπτεω), Soph. Fr. 23: a pirate, Eur. Fr. 262. Cf. κηπουρός, οἰκουρός.

ὁδούς, ὁδόντος, ὁ; in Ion. Prose ὁδὸν Hdt. 6. 107 (bis):—a tooth, Plom., Hes., etc.; ἐπὶ οὐδὲντων, v. sub ἐπὶ οὐδὲντων, v. sub πρῶ:—Arist. calls the front teeth ὀφεί (incisors), the back teeth πλεῖς (dentes molares, maxillares), with the κυνόδοντες, from P. A. 3. 1, 3, al.; the teeth of carnivorous animals and fish are καρχαρόδοντες, v. sub voc.

2. metaph., ὁ τῆς λύπης ὁδὸς the tooth of grief, Jac. Ach.

Tat. p. 888.

II. anything pointed or sharp, a tooth, prong, spike, pestle, etc., Nic. Th. 85; ὁδόντες the teeth of a saw, Arist. Phys. 2. 9, 6; ὁδοὺς πέτρας a peak, pike, LXX (Ps. 77. 30).

III. the second vertebra of the neck, so called from its shape, Hipp. ap. Poll. 2. 131. (With ὁδόντος, cf. Skt. *dant-as*, Lat. *dens*, *dent-is*, Lith. *dant-is*, Celt. *dant*, *danz*; Goth. *tinth-us*, O. Norse *tinn*, A. S. *toð*; O. H. G. *zand* (*zahn*):—generally referred to √ED, ἔδω, and an Aeol. form ἔδωντες is cited by Gramm., v. Ahr. D. Aeol. § 12. 5:—but the facts, that ὁ- is a freq. prefix in Greek, and that it is wanting in all the cogn. languages, incline M. Müller and others to refer it to √ΔΑ, δαῖω, δαίνυμαι.)

ὁδοφύλακέω, to watch or guard the roads, Phot.

ὁδο-φύλαξ [ῥ], ἄκος, ὁ, a watcher of the roads, Hdt. 7. 239. II. = ὁδούρις II, Eust. 1445. 20.

ὁδῶν, (ὁδός) :—to lead by the right way, οὐτός σ' ὁδῶσει τὴν τρίγωνον ἐς χθόνα Aesch. Pr. 813; δυστέκμαρτον ἐς τέχνην ὥδωσα θνητοῖς Ib. 498; cf. Herm. Pers. 658: also c. inf., τὸν φρονεῖν βροτοῖς ὁδῶσαντα who put mortals on the way to wisdom, Id. Ag. 176: of things, to direct, ordain, Eur. Ion 1050:—Pass. to be on the right way, τὰ ἀφ' ὑμῶν χρηστὰς ὁδοῦται Hdt. 4. 139; just like εὐδοῦσθαι in 6. 73.

ὁδυνάρος, Dor. for ὁδυνήρος.

ὁδυνᾶω: aor. ὁδύνῃσσι Galen.:—Pass., late 2 sing, ὁδυνᾶσαι Ev. Luc. 16. 25: fut. ὁδυνήσονται Galen., but ὁδυνήσονται Menand. Misog. 1. 16, Teles ap. Stob. 1. p. 158 Gaisf.: aor. ὁδύνῃσσι. To cause one

pain or suffering, to distress, τὸ γὰρ ὑποῦσθαι γνάμιν ὁδύνῃ Eur. Hipp. 247, cf. Ar. Lys. 164; οὐ τοῦμόν ὁδυνῇαι σε γήρας Ar. Eccl. 928; μηδὲν ὁδύνᾳ τὸν πατέρα Menand. Incert. 113:—Pass. to feel pain, suffer pain, Soph. El. 804, Ar. Vesp. 253, Ran. 650, Plat. Rep. 553 D, etc.; ἃ ὁδυνῇθην the pains I suffered, Ar. Ach. 3, cf. 9; Ion. pres. ὁδύνεσθαι, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 4.

ὁδύνῃ [ῥ], ἡ, pain of body, Lat. *dolor*, once in Od., ὁδύνῃ κακῆσι τεύρομενος 9. 440; often in Il. and Att. Poets; ἀλεγινῇ, ἑζήχῃς Il. 11. 398., 15. 25; ὁδύναι δόνον μένος Ἀτρείδαο 11. 268; ὁδύνῃαι πεπαρμένους 5. 399; v. ἔρμα 1. 1, b;—στρόφος μ' ἔχει τὴν γαστήρ . . κῶδύνῃ Ar. Thesm. 484, cf. Pl. 1131.

2. pain of mind, grief, distress, Hom.; twice in Il., in sing., ὁδύνῃ διὰ χροῦς ἦλθ' ἀλεγινῇ 11. 398; ὁδ. Ἑρακλῆος grief for him, 15. 25; often in Od., but always in pl., ὁδύνas τε γούος τε κάλλιπεν 1. 242; ὁδύνas ἐμβάλλετε θυμῷ 2. 79, etc.:—after Hom. the pl. remained most common in both senses, ὁδύναι δυσπάλλακτοι, ἀλληλοῖσι Soph. Tr. 959, 986; ὁδύνas πεφαιγγμένους Ar. Ach. 526; σφαδασμῶν τε καὶ ὁδύνων Plat. Rep. 579 E, cf. 574 A, al.; but the sing. also occurs, ἐξ ὀλγῆς ὁδύνῃς μέγα γίνεται ἄλγος Solon 12. 59; γλώσσας ὁδύνas pain caused by the tongue, Soph. Ph. 1142, cf. 827, Tr. 975; ὁδύνῃ σε εἰλήφῃ Xen. Symp. 1. 15; μετ' ὁδύνῃς Menand. Incert. 158; τοῖς νεκρικέμοις ὁδύνῃ, Lat. *vae victis*! Plut. Camill. 28. (The Root is perh. ED to eat, cf. *curae edaces* in Horat.)

ὁδύνῃα [ῥ], τό, a pain, Hipp. ad. 49, in pl.

ὁδύνῃρος, Dor. —ᾱρός, ὁ, ὅν, painful, ἔλκος Pind. P. 2. 169, cf. Ar. Ach. 231; ὁδυνήματα πάθη Plat. Gorg. 525 C:—Adv. —ῶς, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 2, 3.

2. painful, distressing, γήρας Minneme. 1. 5; πᾶς . . ὁδυνήρος βίος ἀνθρώπων Eur. Hipp. 190; ὁδυνήτερος βίος Ar. Pl. 526; πᾶντοσ Eur. Phoen. 556;—ὁδυνήρον ἐστιν, c. inf., Menand. Incert. 111.

ὁδύνῃ-φάτος, ον, (φένω) killing, i. e. stilling, pain, ὁδυνήφατα φόρμακα πάσων Il. 5. 401, 900, cf. 11. 847.

ὁδύνῃ-φόρος, ον, causing pain, Cornut. N. D. 30.

ὁδύνω-σπᾶς, ὁδος, ὁ, ἡ, racked by pain, γέραν Aesch. Fr. 363.

ὁδύνωδης, es, (εἶδος) painful, Hipp. Fract. 764, in Compar.

ὁδυρμα, τό, a complaint, wailing, Trag., mostly in pl., Aesch. Cho. 508, Soph. Tr. 50, etc.; in sing., Eur. Tro. 1227.

ὁδυρμός, ὁ, a complaining, lamentation, ὁδ. καὶ γόοι Aesch. Pr. 33; λήθαρ ὁδυρμῶν πενθίμων τε δακρύων Eur. Phoen. 1071; θρήνων ὁδυρμοί Id. Tr. 605; ὁδυρμός καὶ οἶκτος Plat. Rep. 398 D; θρήνων τε καὶ ὁδυρμῶν Ib. 398 D, al.; c. gen., τῆς τύχης ὁδ. lamentation for . . , Plut. Demetr. 47.

ὁδυρόμαι [ῥ], Dep., mostly used in pres. and impf., Ep. impf. ὁδύρετο, ὁδύροντο (without augm.), Ion. ὁδυρέσκετο Hdt. 3. 119: fut. ὁδυρῶμαι Dem. 574. 24, and prob. I. Isocr. 377 E: aor. ὁδύραμην Id. 234 C, Theocr. 1. 75 (cf. ἀνοδύρομαι), part. ὁδυράμενος Il. 24. 48: aor. pass. κατ' ὁδυρήην Plut. 2. 117 E.—In Trag., the form ὁδυρόμαι is required by the metre in Aesch. Pr. 271, Pers. 552, Soph. O. T. 1218, Eur. Hec. 740, Med. 157, and prob. in Andr. 397, v. infr. 4; in Eur. Phoen. 1762, ὁδυρόμαι is necessary, as in Apollod. Aak. 2; elsewhere either form is possible. (The Root is doubtful.) To lament, bewail, to mourn for a person or thing, Hom., and Trag.—Construct.:

1. c. acc. pers., often in Hom., ὁδυρομένη φίλα τέκνα Il. 2. 315; Ἑκτορα δακρυχέοντες ὁδύροντο 24. 714, 80 Soph. O. C. 1439, Ant. 693; less often c. acc. rei, ὁ δ' ὁδύρετο πατρίδα γαῖαν mourned for it, i. e. for the want of it, Od. 13. 219; so, νύστων ὁδυρομένη 5. 153., 13. 379; so in Att., Plat. Rep. 329 B, Isocr. 76 B, Dem. 239. 24.

2. c. gen. pers. to mourn for, for the sake of, . . ὥς δὲ πατὴρ υἱοῦ παιδὸς ὁδ. Il. 23. 222, cf. 22. 424, Od. 4. 104, etc.;—so also, ἀμφ' ἐμ' ὁδυρομένην Od. 10. 486; ὑπὲρ τινας Plat. Rep. 387 D; ἐπὶ τινι Arist. Virt. et Vit. 7. 5.

3. ὁδ. τινι to wail or lament to or before, ἐξελεθὼν λαοῖσιν ὁδ. Od. 4. 740; ἀλλήλοισιν ὁδυρόνται wail aloud one to another, Il. 2. 290.

4. absol. to wail, mourn, often in Hom., in part., ὁδυρόμενος στεναχίζω Od. 9. 13; στοναχῇ τε γῶφ τε ἥσται ὁδ. 16. 145; ὁδ. κατὰ θυμῶν 18. 203:—so also in Att., τί ταῦτ' ὁδυρόμαι; why mournest thou? Eur. Andr. 397 (where Pors. restores ταῦτα ὁδυρόμαι for the caesura, v. ad Hec. 734, praef. xxvi); θρηνοῦντός τε μου καὶ ὁδυρομένην Plat. Apol. 38 D, etc.

ὁδύρτης, ον, ὁ, a complainer, Arist. Physigon. 6, 30 and 50.

ὁδυρτικός, ὁ, ὅν, disposed to complain, querulous, of persons, Arist.

Rhet. 2. 13, 15, Poll. 6. 202; also, *ὀδυρτικὴν τι ἀναφθέγγεσθαι* Plut. 2. 751 A. Adv. — *κῶς*: Comp. — *κατέρως*, Arist. Pol. 8. 5, 22.
ὀδυρτός, ἡ, ὄν, (*ὀδυρμαί*) *mourned for, lamentable*, Plut. 2. 499 F; *φανή* Epigr. Gr. 1003, 4. — *ὀδυρά*, as Adv., *painfully*, Ar. Ach. 1226.
Ὀδύσεια, ἡ, *the Odyssey*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 4. Poët. 4. 12, al., Anth. P. 7. 377: — *Ὀδυσσεύς*, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the *Odyssey*, Schol. Ar. Av. 862.
Ὀδυσσεύς, ἑσ, Ion. ἥος, ὅ, Lat. *Ulysses, Ulixes*, king of Ithaca, whose adventures after the fall of Troy are told in the *Odyssey*: Hom. also often has the Ep. form *Ὀδυσσεύς*: Aeol. gen. *Ὀδυσσεύς* Od. 24. 398; acc. *Ὀδυσσεά* (the last syll. short before a vowel) 17. 301; *Ὀδυσσεά* (the two last syll. forming one by synizesis) Soph. Aj. 104, *Ὀδυσσῇ* Pind. N. 8. 44, *Ὀδυσσῆα* 5. 149, *Ὀδυσῆα* 1. 74, 83, al.; — *Ὀδυσσεύς*, crasis for *Ὀδῶς*, Soph. Ph. 572: — pl., *Ὀδυσσεάς* Eur. Rhos. 866. On the mythic etymol. of the name in Hom., v. sub *Ὀδυσσομαι*. Adj. *Ὀδυσσεύς*, a, on, of *Ulysses*, Tzetz., etc.; Ep. *Ὀδυσητός*, Od. 18. 353.
ὀδύσσομαι, Ep. Verb. used only in aor. I med. *ὀδύσσασθαι* (Hesych. also cites aor. pass. *ὀδύσθη*), and once in pf. pass. *ὀδύσασθαι* (v. fin.). *To be wroth against, to hate*, c. dat. pers., *τῷ μὲν ἔπειτ' ὀδύσαντο θεοὶ* Il. 6. 138; esp. as the mythic origin of the name *Ὀδυσσεύς*, as *hated by gods and men* (cf. *Ἀχιλλεύς*, ἄχος), *τί νύ οἱ τόσον ὠδύσαο, Ζεῦ*; Od. 1. 62; *τίπτε μοι ὦδε Ποσειδάων... ὠδύσατ' ἐκπάγλως*; 5. 340; *πολλοὶν γὰρ ἔγωγε ὠδύσσαμένον... ἰκάνω...* τῷ δ' *Ὀδυσσεὺς ἄνθρωπ' ἔσταν ἐπώνυμον* (where it takes a quasi-pass. sense, *having given cause of offence*), 19. 407-9, cf. Soph. Fr. 408; so also, *Βριδρεῖ... πατήρ ὠδύσσατο θυμῷ* Il. 11. 617: — absol., *ὀδύσσαμένον* τέσιο Il. 8. 37, 468: — after Hom., c. acc., *ὠδύσσατο Ζῆνα* Epigr. Hom. 6. 8; *τί... ἐμὴν ὠδύσσαο νηδύν*; Anth. P. 9. 117.—Ep. Verb. borrowed once by Soph. (The o appears to be an euphon. prefix, as in *ὀ-δύρομαι*, etc.; so that the Root is ΔΥΣΣ, cf. Skt. *dvish*, *dvēsh-mi* (odi), *dvish*, *dvēsh-as* (odium); — v. sub *ὀδω-*).
ὀδωδῆ, ὀδωδῆ, v. sub *ὀδω*.
ὀδωδῆ, ἡ, *smell, scent*, Anth. P. 9. 610, Plut. 2. 642 A.
ὀδῶν, ὄντος, ὅ, Ion. for *ὀδῶν*, Hdt. 6. 107, Hipp.
ὀδωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (*ὀδῶν*) *passable, γῆν ὀδωτήν* (v. l. *ὀδωτήν*) *ἐποίησε*, cited from Dio Chrys.; *ὀδ. θάλασσα* Suid.
II. *practicable, feasible*, ἔμοι οὐχ ὀδωτὰ Soph. O. C. 495.
ὀδοσι, Ep. dat. pl. of *ὀδῶς*, *ὀδῶ* Hom.
ὀζαίνα, ἡ, (*ὀζω*) *a fetid polypus in the nose*, Poll. 4. 204.
II. *a strong-smelling sea-polypus*, also ὀζμύλη and βολβίταινα, Call. Fr. 28.
ὀζανικός, ἡ, ὄν, *having or belonging to an ὀζαίνα* (I), Diosc. 4. 140.
ὀζανίτης, οὐ, ὅ, fem. — *ῖτις*, *ῖτιδος*, *smelling like an ὀζαίνα*, name of a plant, Plin. 12. 26.
ὀζαλέος, α, ὄν, (*ὀζός*) *branching*, Anth. P. 9. 249.
ὀζεία, ἡ, = *θεραπεία*, Hesych. (Prob. akin to *ἀόζος*, *ἀόζω*).
ὀζή, ἡ, (*ὀζω*) *a bad smell*, of bad breath, Celsus 3. 11.
II. *the skin of the wild ass*, Suid.
ὀζο-θήκη, ἡ, *a stink-pot, a privy*, Cyrill.
Ὄζολαι, οἱ, *the Ozolae*, a tribe of the Locrians, perhaps from the strong-smelling sulphur-springs in their country, Strab. 427, cf. Antig. Car. 129; or from their wearing goat-skins, Plut. 2. 294 F; v. Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 1. 16.
II. *Ὄζολας* (sc. γῆ), ἴδος, their country, Steph. B.
ὀζολις, ἴδος, ἡ, = *ὀζαίνα* II, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 27.
ὀζόμα, Pass. (*ὀζος*) *to put forth branches or knots*, *ὠζωμένον τυφλοῖς* (v. sub *ὀζος*), Theophr. C. P. 3. 5, 1.
ὀζος, Aeol. *ὀσδος* (Sappho 94), ὅ, *a bough, branch, twig, shoot*, Il. 1. 234, 2. 312, etc., Hes., Pind., etc.: — properly *the knot or eye from which a branch or leaf springs*, Lat. *nodus*, Arist. de Juvent. 3. 3, Theophr. H. P. 1. 1, 9; *τυφλὸς ὀζος* an unproductive eye, *a mere knot*, Ib. 1. 8, 4; *σκόταλον κεχαραγμένον ὀζος* Theophr. 17. 31: — *σάρκινος ὀζος*, of the ear, Emped. ar. Theophr. de Sens. 9.
II. *metaph. an offshoot, scion*, *ὀζος Ἀρῆος*, as epith. of famous warriors, Il. 2. 540, 12. 188, al.; so, *τὴν ὀθησίδα ὀζω Ἀθηναίων* Eur. Hec. 125; *χρυσὸν ὀζος ἀδάμας ἐκλήθη* Plat. Tim. 59 B; cf. *ἔρος* II, *θάλας*. (Since *ὀζος* must be connected with Goth. *ast* (אלאδוס), Curt. doubts its relation to *δοχ-ος*.)
ὀζό-στομος, οὐ, *with bad breath*, Anth. P. 11. 427, M. Anton. 5. 28.
ὀζό-χρωτος, οὐ, *whose skin or body smells*, Gloss.
ὀζυξ, ὄγος, ὅ, ἡ, poet. for *ὀμῶξ*, Hesych.
ὀζω, Dor. *ὀσδω* Theocr.: impf. *ὠζε* Crates Geir. 2: fut. *ὀζήσω* Ar. Vesp. 1059, Ion. *ὀζέσω* Hipp. 252. 52 sq., Eust. 1523. 39, An. Oxon. 3. 396: aor. *ὠζισα* Ar. Fr. 538, Ion. *ὠζισα* Hipp. 252. 50: pf. *ὠζήκα* only in Phot.; but pf. with pres. sense *ὠζωδα*, Anth., Plut.; and plqpf. as impf. *ὠζώδην* Ib., Ep. *ὠζώδην* Od. (The *ω* appears as in *ὠδ-ωδ-α*, *ὠδ-μῆ*, *ὠδ-ωδ-ῆ*: cf. Lat. *od-or*, *od-orari*, also *olere*, *olfacere*: Lith. *ridziu* (oleo).) *To smell, i. e. to have a smell*, whether to *smell sweet* or to *stink*, used by Hom. only in 3 sing. plqpf., with sense of impf., *ὠδμῇ κέδρον... ἀνὰ νῆσον ὠδῶδει* Od. 5. 60; *ὠδμῇ δ' ἡδεῖα ἀπὸ κρητῆρος ὠδῶδει*, of wine, 9. 210: — later, c. gen. rei, often also with a neut. Adj. or Adv., added, *to smell of a thing*, *τὸδ' ὠζει θυμάτων* Aesch. Ag. 1310; *ὠζων τρυγῶς* Ar. Nub. 50; *βύρρητος κἀκίστων ὠζων* Id. Eq. 892, cf. Vesp. 38; so, *ὠδῶδει ὑπὸ μύρον αἰὸς* Plat. Alex. 20; also, metaph., *to smell or savour of a thing*, Lat. *sapere aliquid*, *Κρονίων ὠζων smelling of musty antiquity*, Ar. Nub. 398, cf. 1007, Ach. 192, Lys. 616; *καλοκάγαθια* Xen. Symp. 2. 4: — that from which the smell comes is also in gen., *ὠζων κακὸν τῶν μαχαλῶν* Ar. Ach. 852; *τοῦ στόματος* Pherecr. Koran. 1; and so c. dupl. gen. *τῆς κεφαλῆς ὠζω μύρον* Ar. Eccl. 524; v. infr. II.
II. *often intrans.*, *ὠζει ἀπ' αὐτῆς ὡσεὶ ἰὼν* there is a smell from it as of violets, Il. 2. 23; *ὠζει ἡδὺ τῆς χρίας* there is a sweet smell from the skin, Ar. Pl. 1020, ubi v. Pors. (1021); *τῆς γῆς ὡς γλυκὺν ὠζει* Cratin. Jun. Tyr. 1; *ὠζεν ἐδοκεῖ τοῦ ἀρτου καὶ τῆς μᾶζης κἀκίστων* there seemed to be a most foul smell from..., Lysias 103. 20; *οὐκ ὠζει αὐτῶν* (sc. τῶν λαγῶν) *no scent of the hares remains*, Xen. Cyn. 5. 1, cf. 7; — so c. dupl. gen.,

ἰματίων ὀζήσει δεξιότητος there will be an odour of cleverness from your clothes, Ar. Vesp. 1059, cf. Pax 529, and Interpp. ad Ar. Pl. l. c.; so also, *ἀπὸ στόματος... ὠζει ἰων*, *ὠζει δὲ ῥόδων*, *ὠζει δ' ὑακίνθων* Hermipp. Phor. 2. 7; *ὠζει ἐκ τοῦ στόματος μελικήρας* Pherecr. Aut. 7: cf. *ἀπ-ὠζω*.
III. Hipp. uses Med. *ὀζόμενος* for *ὠζων*, 413. 14; so, *ὀζόμενος*, Xenophon. 1. 6 Bgk.
ὠζάδης, ἐς, (*ὠζός*, *ἐίδος*) *having branches*, opp. to *δοζός*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 4, al.
II. *having knots in it*, of timber, Ib. 3. 10, 4, v. Plin. 16. 25.
ὠζωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (*ὠζόμεναι*) *branched, branching*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 3. 1. 57, ἡ, v. sub *ὠα*.
ὠθεν, relat. Adv., answering to the demonstr. *τῶθεν* and the interr. *πόθεν*; (v. *τῶθεν*), Lat. *unde, whence*, from whence, Hom., etc.; *ὕπὸ πλατανίστῳ, ὠθεν ῥέον ἀγλαδὸν ὕδωρ* Il. 2. 307; *ἐξ Ἑνετῶν, ὠθεν ἡμίονον γένος* Ib. 852; *γένος δ' ἐμοὶ ἔνθεν, ὠθεν σοι* 4. 58, etc.: — also from whom or which, like *unde* in Horat. Od. 1. 12, 17, etc., *ὠθενεφρ*, sc. a *fove*, Pind. N. 2. 1; *τῇν τεκούσαν... ὠθενεφρ* ἀπὸς ἐσπάρῃ Soph. O. T. 1498; *Φοίνιξ, ὠθενεφρ* τοῦνομι ἡ χώρα φέρει Eur. Fr. 816. 8; *πόλεως ὠθεν* ἐλ = *ἦς*, Epigr. Gr. 218. 2: — followed by Particles, *ὠθεν δὲ* Aesch. Supp. 15; *ὠθεν* τε Od. 4. 358.
b. in Att. Prose, *ὠθεν* δὲ, Lat. *undeque, from whatever source, in what manner soever*, Plat. Phaedr. 267 D; so, *ἀλλοθεν ὠθενούν* from any other place *whatsoever*, Id. Legg. 738 C.
2. when the anteced. clause contains a notion of origin, *ὠθεν* is subjoined by attraction in the sense of *ὅθεν, οὐ, ὅπου*, — *ἐξ Ἀλυβῆς, ὠθεν ἀργύρον ἐστὶ γενέθλη* from Alybé, where there is a vein of silver, Il. 2. 857; *ἐκ δὲ γῆς, ὠθεν* προέκτειν from the ground where it lay, Soph. Tr. 701; *ὠθεν κατέειπον*, for *ἐνθεν ἔνω*, Id. Pr. 782; *ὠθεν... ἀπέλιπες, ἀποκρίνον* answer [from the point] where you left off, Plat. Gorg. 497 C; for the reverse case, v. sub *κείθεν*: — *ὠθεν* often stands alone for *ἐκείσε ὠθεν*, Xen. An. 1. 3, 17, 7. 6, 12.
II. in Att. also, *whence, for, on which reason, wherefore*, *σφυρῶν... κέντρα διατείρας μέσον, ὠθεν νιν Ἑλλας ἀνόμαζεν* Ὀδίσκων Eur. Phoen. 27; *ὠθεν... ἰδρίσας* ἱερὸν Alex. Incert. 35: — for what reason, Plat. Prot. 319 B.
ὠδένω, *ὠδέω*, *ὠθῇ*, v. *ὠθμαι* sub fin.
ὠθῖ, relat. Adv., answering to the demonstr. *τόθι* and the interr. *πόθι*; (v. *τόθι*), poet. for *οὗ*, Lat. *ubi, where*, often in Hom., Il. 2. 722, Od. 14. 73, 397, etc.; also *ὠθι* per Il. 2. 861, etc.; so Pind. Fr. 196; but used by Trag. only in lyric passages, except in Soph. El. 709; rare in Prose, as *ὠθι* per Plat. Phaedr. 108 B. [In Hom. it is often elided; and so Soph. El. 709: *ὠθι*, Theocr. 25. 211.]
ὠμμα, τό, = *ὀμμα*, Nic. Th. 178, 443, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 67.
ὠδνεός, α, ὄν, also os, ὄν, Eur. Alc. 532: — *strange, foreign*, Lat. *alienus*, a word not used before Democ. (p. 180 Mullach.), then in Eur. Alc. l. c., 646, 810, Plat., etc.; joined with *ἀλλότριος*, Rep. 470 B, C; opp. to *οἰκεῖος*, Id. Prot. 316 C; to *συγγενής*, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 12, 6, cf. 7. 9, 3, al. (Deriv. uncertain).
ὠδνὸν-τυμβός, οὐ, *buried in a foreign land*, Manetho 4. 281.
ὠδομαί, Dep. only used in pres. and impf. *to have a care or concern for, take heed, regard, reckon*, Hom., but only in Il., and always with a negat.; absol., *οὐκ ἀλεγίξει οὐδ' ὕβεται* Il. 15. 107; c. inf., *οὐκ ὕβεται φίλον ἦτορ, ἴσον ἐμοὶ φάσαι* 15. 166, 182; with part. for inf., *ὅς οὐκ ὕβει* αἰσὺλα βέζων 5. 403; also c. gen. pers., *οὐκ ἀλεγίξω, οὐδ' ὠδομαί κοτέοντος* I rec't not, nor do I heed thy anger, 1. 181; so Ar. Rh., *ἐμεῖον οὐκ ὕβεται* 3. 94, cf. 1. 1267. (Hesych. cites also *ἀλεῖν* and *ὠθεῖν*, and *ὠθῇ* care: cf. also *ὠμμα*.)
ὠδώνη, ἡ, *fine linen*, used by Hom. always in pl., *fine linen cloths*, Od. 7. 107: of a woman's dress, *ἀργεννήσι καλυψάμενι ὠδώνη* Il. 3. 141, cf. 18. 595; *ὠδῶναι ἐσταλμένους* Luc. D. Mort. 3. 2. 2. later, *sails, πνεύσεται αἵς ὠδῶνας* Anth. P. 12. 53, cf. 10. 5; and in sing. *sail-cloth, a sail*, Luc. Jup. Trag. 46, cf. V. H. 2. 37. 3. in pl. of the membranes that enclose the pupil of the eye, Emped. 227.
ὠδονίως, ἡ, ὄν, of *fine linen*, cf. *πρώσωπον* III.
ὠδόνιον, τό, Dim. of *ὠδώνη*, *a piece of fine linen, a linen cloth*, Hipp. Acut. 384, Ar. Fr. 159: — in pl. *linen cloths*, Luc. Philops. 34; also *linen bandages or lint*, for wounds, Hipp. Offic. 742, al., Ar. Ach. 1176.
2. *sail-cloth*, Polyb. 5. 89, 2. — Also *ὠδονέιον*, Galen.
ὠδονιό-πάλης, οὐ, ὅ, *a linen-drafter*, Gloss.
ὠδοννα, ἡ, a Syrian plant, perhaps of the *marigold* kind, Plin. 27. 85, cf. Diosc. 2. 213.
ὠδονο-ποιός, ὄν, *making fine linen*, Diosc. 5. 152.
ὠδονο-σκεπής, ἐς, *linen-covering, linen*, Nicet. Ann. 54 A, 382 C.
ὠθαύνεκα, for *ἐπου ἔνεκα* (as *ὠνεκα* for *οὗ ἔνεκα*), *because*, with indicat., Soph. Aj. 123, 553, etc.; with optat. in orat. obl., Id. O. T. 1271.
II. like *ὠνεκα* also, used by Trag. simply for *ὡς* or *ὅτι*, *that*, Lat. *quod*, with indicat., Aesch. Pr. 330, Soph. El. 47, 617, 1308, Ph. 634, etc.; rarely with optat., Soph. O. C. 944: — On the form, v. Lob. Aj. p. 339, Butt. Ausf. Gr. 5. 29. Anm. 14.
ὠθρεξ, gen. *ὠθρήχος*, poet. for *ὠμῶθρεξ*, ὅ, ἡ, *with like hair*, Il. 2. 765.
ὠθροπος, οὐ, poet. for *ὠμῶθροπος*, Hesych.
ὠθύρως, vos, ὅ, Mount *Othrys* in Thessaly, Hdt. 7. 129, Strab., etc.: — prob. a dialectic form of *ὠθύρως*, Hesych. *ὠθύρην* Κρήτες τὸ ἔρος, and *ὠθύρῳεν* τ' *τραχύ*, .. *κρημνῶδες*; cf. *Θ. θ. II. 2*.
ὠ, exclam. of pain, grief, pity, astonishment, *ah! woe!* Lat. *heu! vae!* sometimes with nom., *ὠ! γῶ*, Soph. Aj. 803, El. 674, 1115; *ὠ!... μῆτηρ* Epigr. Gr. 565. 5; but mostly c. dat., v. sub *οἶμοι*; c. acc., *ὠ! ἐμὲ δειλὴν* Anth. P. 9. 408. — It is very often doubled and even tripled, when it should be written *οἶοι, οἶοιοι*, acc. to the old Gramm.; but in MSS. of Trag. and Com. it is constantly written, *ὠ ὠ ὠ*, of *ὠ ὠ ὠ*, v. Dind. ad Ar. Pac. 258. (From *ὠ* come *οἶζω*, *ὠζύς*, *ὠζυρός*, *οἶτος*, *οἶκος*, *οἶκρός*.)
ὠ, nom. pl. masc. of Art. ὁ; but,
II. *ὠ*, of relat. Pron. *ὅς*, cf. encl. *ὠ*, dat. sing. of pron. of 3rd pers. masc. and fem.; v. sub *ὠ*.
3 U 2

οἶ, relat. Adv. *whilher*, Lat. *quo*, Trag.; οἶ μολὼν ἔδωσεις δίκην Soph. Ant. 228; οἴκοις οἶ πορεύομαι Ib. 892, cf. El. 8; οὐκ ἤκουσας οἶ προβαίνει τὸ πρᾶγμα Ar. Ach. 836; οἶ χρὴ βλέπειν Plat. Legg. 714; οἶ (i. e. εἰς ἄ) μὲν ἔδει δαπαναμένον . . . οἶ δ' οὐκ ἔδει ἐναλλάξαντα Id. de Virt. 378 B.—so, οἶ δὴ Id. Parm. 127 C; οἶσπερ Soph. El. 404, Ar. Ran. 199, Fr. 356.—often c. gen., οἶ μ' ἀτιμίας ἄγεις *to what a height* of dishonour, Soph. El. 1035; οἶ προσέλθων ἀελλέγας Dem. 42. 25. Cf. the interrog. ποῖ.

2. with Verbs of rest, οἶ φθίνει τύχη *where*, i. e. *how*, in *what*, it ends, Eur. Hipp. 371; so, οἶ κακίας τελευτῇ *in what state* of vice he ends, Plat. Symp. 181 C. (οἶ seems to have been originally an old dat. from ὅς.)
οἶα, ἡ, a *sheepskin*; v. sub ὅα.
οἶα, ἡ, the *service-tree*; v. sub ὅα.
οἶᾶδον, Adv. *alone*, Nic. Th. 148. (From οἶος: cf. μοναδόν.)
οἶακιδόν, Adv. *in the manner of an οἶα*, Ap. Dysc. in A. B. 619.
οἶακίς, Ion. οἶακ-, *to steer*, and so *to govern, guide, manage*, τελαμῶσι σκυτίνους οἶακίζουσι τὰς ἀσπίδας Hdt. i. 171; [ἵππους] οἶ. *to guide them* (when swimming), Polyb. 3. 43, 4, etc.—Pass., of horses, ἀπὸ βαββίου οἶακίζεσθαι Strab. 828.

2. metaph., τοὺς νέους οἶακίζοντες ἡδονῇ καὶ λύπῃ Arist. Eth. N. 10. i. 1;—Pass., οἶ κοινὸς βίος ὥσπερ ὑπὸ θεῶν τινὸς οἶακίζεσθαι Diod. 18. 59.
οἶακίον [α], τό, Dim. of οἶα, Eust. 1533. 48.
οἶακισμός [α], τό, *steering or governing*, Diodot. ap. Diog. L. 9. 12.
οἶακιστής, οὗ, ὁ, a *steersman, pilot*, Lat. *gubernator*, Suid.
οἶακονομέω, *to steer, guide, govern*, cited from Philo.
οἶακο-νόμος, ὁ, a *helmsman*: metaph. a *pilot, ruler*, Aesch. Pr. 149.
οἶακοστροφέω, *to steer, direct*, θυμὸν φακοστροφῶν Aesch. Pers. 767.
οἶακο-στρόφος, ὁ, = οἶακονομός, Pind. I. 4. 121, Aesch. Theb. 62, Eur. Med. 524; οἶακ. ἀνάγκης Aesch. Pr. 515, etc.

οἶαξ, ἄκος, Ion. οἶηξ, ἡκος, ὁ, properly the *handle of the rudder*, the *tiller* (Poll. i. 89), πηδάλιον οἶακος ἀφέντος (cf. πηδάλιον) Plat. Polit. 272 E: generally, the *helm*, οἶακος εὐθυντήρος βυστάτου νεὺς Aesch. Supp. 717; στρέφειν οἶακα Eur. Hel. 1591; and in pl., οἶακων φύλαξ Ib. 1578; οἶακες ἐμπύρμον νεὺς I. T. 1357; τὸν οἶακα εἰσὼς ἀγειν ἡ ἔξω Plat. Alc. 1. 117 C.

2. metaph., the *helm of government*, ἐν πρύμνῃ πόλεως οἶακα νομῶν Aesch. Theb. 3; πρᾶσιδων οἶακα νέμων Ag. 802; χαλινῶν ἔργον οἶακον θ' ἅμα Soph. Fr. 712, cf. Eur. Or. 795; τὸν οἶακα στρέφει δαίμων ἐκάστην Anaxandr. Ἀγχ. 1; τύχης οἶακι Epigr. Gr. 491. 5. II. in ll. 24. 269, οἶηκες are prob. the *rings of the yoke*, like *καίροι*, through which pass the outside reins for guiding the mules, cf. ἔστωρ.

οἶατης [α], ου, ὅ, = οἴητης, q. v.: but, II. Oἶατος νομός, Soph. O. C. 1061, is a pasture in the *Attic deme Oἶα*; Oἶαται, οἶ, an Arcadian tribe, Paus. 8. 45, 1.

οἶαω, = μονάω, from οἶος = μόνος, Hesych.
οἶβος, ὁ, a *piece of meat from the back of an ox's neck*, Luc. Lexiph. 3.
οἶγω, Hes., etc.; later οἶγνυμι Anth. P. 9. 356 (cf. ἀνοἶγνυμι): fut. οἶξω Eur. Cycl. 502: aor. ὤξα Il. 24. 457; but the Ep. commonly divide the diphthong in the augm. forms, ὤξεν, ὤξαν; part. ὤξας Il.:—Pass., v. infr.:—the compd. ἀνοἶγνυμι or ἀνοἶγω is much more common, v. sub voce; cf. also διοἶγνυμι. To open, οἶξασα κληιδί θυράς Il. 6. 89; τῆσι θυράς ὤξε Ib. 298; οἶγεν κληῖρα προσπόλοις λέγω Eur. H. F. 332; ξενῶνας ὤξας Id. Alc. 547: absol., ὤξε γέροντι *he opened the door to the old man*, Il. 24. 457; also, [οἶνον] . . . ὤξεν ταμίη *she opened the wine*, Od. 3. 392; οἶγε πῖθον *open the wine-jar*, Hes. Op. 817; πρὸς φίλους οἶγεν στόμα Aesch. Pr. 611; ξενῶνας οἶγε Com. Anon. 17:—Pass., πάσαι δ' ὤγινοντο πύλαι Il. 2. 809., 5. 8; οἰχθέντος θαλάμου Pind. Fr. 45. 13; ὅταν ἀπαξ οἰχθῇ [ἡ θύρα] Arist. H. A. 10. 7. 5.

οἶδα, Aeol. οἶδα Alcae. 141, v. sub *εἶδω B.
οἶδάνω, = οἶδανω, Hesych., in Pass.; ἀν-οἶδαν Q. Sm. 14. 470. II. intr. = οἶδέω, φρένες οἶδαινέσκον Ap. Rh. 3. 383; οἶδαινουσα θάλασσα Arat. 999.

οἶδᾶλέος, α, on, (οἶδέω) *swollen*, οἶδαλέους ἀμφ' ὕδνῃ πλεῖμονας Archil. 8; οἶδ. χεῖλη Nic. Al. 210.

οἶδάνω [α], *to make to swell, swell*, χόλος νέον οἶδάνει Il. 9. 554; so, μέθυ κῆρ οἶδάνει Ap. Rh. 1. 478:—Pass., *to be swollen, swell up, swell*, Lat. *tumere*, χόλω οἶδάνεται κραδίη Il. 9. 646. II. = οἶδέω, intr., δ φήληξ οἶδάνων Ar. Pax 1166.—Cf. οἶδᾶνω.

οἶδαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (οἶδέω) = φήληξ, Poll. 6. 81, Choerob. in Anecd. Oxon. 2. 248.

οἶδας, οἶδασθα, v. sub *εἶδω.
οἶδέω, γαγγρ οἶδᾶω, Plat. infr. cit., cf. οἶδάνω: imperf. ὤδεον Od.: aor. ὤδησα Hipp. 999 F, 1010 F, Plat.: pf. ὤδηκα, Dor. 3 pl. —anti Theocr. 1. 43; cf. ἀνοἶδεος (οἶδος). To swell, become swollen, Lat. *tumere*, *turgere*, ὤδεε δὲ χροῖα πάντα *he had all his body swollen*, Od. 5. 455; οἶδεν τὸ πύδε Ar. Ran. 1192; τοὺς πύδας καὶ γαστέρα Menand. Δεικ. 4; οἶδόντα ἔμβρνα Hipp. Aër. 284; ὤδηκанти κατ' ἀρχάνη ἴνες Theocr. 1. 43; of growing fruits, etc., ὤδῶραν ἐντεταμένῃν καὶ οἶδῶσαν Plat. 2. 734 E; so, ὤδησε . . . ὁ τοῦ πτεροῦ κανύς Plat. Phaedr. 251 B. II. metaph. of inflated style, οἶδεν ὑπὸ κομπασμάτων Ar. Ran. 940, cf. Plat. Cic. 26; also, οἶδεύονταν πρηγμαῶν when times were *troublesome*, of political ferment (like *tument negotia* in Cic. ad Att. 14. 4, i. *tumor rerum*, Ib. 14. 5, 2), Hdt. 3. 76, 127; οἶδε καὶ ὑποπύς ἐστιν ἡ πόλις, metaph. from a boil or abscess, Plat. Gorg. 518 E; τὸν δῆμον οἶδόντα καὶ θρασυμένον Plat. Sol. 19;—κύνειν καὶ φλεγμαίνειν were similarly used. (Later writers do not augment οἶδεῖν, Lob. Phryn. 153.)

οἶδημα, τό, a *swelling, tumour*, Hipp. Aph. 1250, Epid. 1. 946, Dem. 1260, 18:—Dim. οἶδημάτιον, τό, Hipp. Fract. 754.

οἶδηματώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *swelling*, Galen.

οἶδησις, ἡ, a *swelling, fermenting*, τῶν θυμουμένων Plat. Tim. 70 C; κυμάτων Eccl.

Οἰδίπους [r], ὁ, (οἶδέω, πούς) *Oedipus*, i. e. *the swollen-footed*, cf. Soph. O. T. 718, Eur. Phoen. 25:—gen. Οἰδίποδος, (but in Trag. always Οἰδί-
που, as if from Οἰδίπος, which occurs in Anth. P. 7. 429), acc. Οἰδίπουν Trag., later Οἰδίποδα Pans. 9. 2, 4, Plut., etc.: v. Oedipus (Οἰδίπουν also is cited by Choerob. and given by MSS. in some Trag. passages, as Soph. O. T. 405, O. C. 557, but is nowhere required by the metre):—a collat. form Οἰδίπόδης, on, ὁ, is used by Hom. and Hes., but only in gen. Οἰδίπόδα; Dor. Οἰδίποδα Pind. and in lyr. passages of Trag., Aesch. Theb. 725, Soph. O. T. 495, Ant. 380; Ion. Οἰδίπόδεω Hdt.; acc. Οἰδίπόδαν in dactylics, Aesch. Theb. 752, Soph. O. C. 222; voc. Οἰδί-
ποδα Id. O. T. 1195 (lyr.):—Adj. Οἰδίπέδειος, α, on, or os, on, cf. Oedi-
pus, Plat. Sull. 19, Pans. 9. 18, 5 (ubi vulg. —πόδιος); Οἰδίπείδεια (vulg. —ια), τὰ, the *tale of Oedipus*, Id. 9. 5, 11; or Οἰδίπείδεια, ἡ, Arist. Fr. 585, C. I. 6129 B. 11, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1760.

οἰδίσκω, = οἰδαίνω, trans. *to swell, enlarge*, Alex. Aplur. Probl. 1. 9: Pass., Hipp. 1146, etc.

οἶδμα, τό, a *swelling, swell*, used by Hom. only of water, ὁ δ' ἐπέσσυτο οἶδματι θύων, of a river, *with swollen waves*, Il. 21. 234; of the sea, ὁ δ' ἔστυεν, οἶδματι θύων Il. 23. 230, cf. Hes. Th. 109; ἐπ' οἶδματι μάργῃ Emped. 349, cf. 367; περιβρυχίοισι περὶν ὑπ' οἶδμασιν Soph. Ant. 337 (lyr.); οἶδμα θαλάσσης h. Hom. Cer. 14; οἶδμ' ἄλιον h. Hom. Ap. 417, cf. Pind. Fr. 242. 3; γλανκᾶς ἐπ' οἶδμα λίμνας Soph. Fr. 423; ἐς οἶδμα πόντου Eur. Or. 992; πόντιον I. A. 704;—then, generally, the sea, Soph. Ant. 588; Τύριον, Φρύγιον, Εὐξέρον οἶδμα Eur. Phoen. 202, Hel. 369, etc.; all the places cited from Trag. are lyr., but Eur. also used it in senarials, ἐς οἶδμ' ἁλὸς Hec. 26; τῶν κατ' οἶδμα παρθένων the Nereids, Id. Hel. 6; Αἰγαῖον οἶδμα Id. I. A. 1601, I. T. 1412, al.; διὰ πόντιον οἶδμα (in a mock heroic line), Antiph. Σαμφ. 1. 4.

II. οἶδμα νότον the *swelling of the south-west wind*, Anth. P. 9. 36.

οἰδματόεις, ἐσσα, ἐν, billow, Aesch. Fr. 66, Opp. H. 5. 273.

οἰδών, τό, = ὕδνον, v. l. Theophr. H. P. i. 1, 11.

οἶδο-ποιῶ, = οἰδαίνω, οἰδίσκω, Gloss.

οἶδος, τό, a *swelling, tumour*, produced by internal action, Nic. Th. 188, 237, 426, and so Littre Hipp. V. C. 910, Fract. 767. (Hence οἰδέω, οἶδάνω, οἶδανω, οἰδίσκω, οἶδμα.)

οἶ-ἱανος, on, (οἶος, ἑάνος) = οἰοχίαν, Ap. Rh. 3. 646.

οἶος, α, on, (οἶς) of or from a *sheep*, διφθέρα Hdt. 5. 58:—also δέα (sc. δορά), a *sheepskin*, Hesych., who has also οἶας (sc. οἶεας): τῶν προβάτων τὰ σκεπαστήρια δέρματα.

οἶητες, ἐς, (ἔτος) poet. for ὁμοῖητες, *equal in years, of the same age*, Il. 2. 765, Matro ap. Ath. 656 F. (On the anal. of ὅθρις, ὅζυς, it should be ὀήτης: but the first syll. was lengthened metri grat.)

οἶζυος, on, = sq., *sorry, wretched*, οἶζυον οὐδὲν ἀρέσκει Theocr. 27. 13.

οἶζυρός, Att. οἶζυρός (as trisyll., v. sub fin.), ὁ, ὄν, —woful, pitiable, miserable, in Hom. mostly of persons; and also a general epith. of mortals, Ἀρῆς ἀλεγνὺς οἶζυροῖσι βροτοῖσιν Il. 13. 569, cf. Od. 4. 197; more rarely of actions, conditions, etc., τοῖσμοι, dreary, παύσεσθαι οἶζυρόν πολέμοιο Il. 3. 112; παύσαι' οἶζυρότο γόοιο Od. 8. 540; νύκτες οἶζυραί 11. 182, etc.; also, *sorry, wretched, poor*, κόμη Hes. Op. 637; οἶζυρὴν ἔχειν διαίτην Hdt. 9. 82; cf. οἶζυος. Adv. —ῶς, Q. Sm. 3. 363. Not used by Trag., nor in good Prose. [Though ὄ always in Hom., he forms the Comp. and Sup., metri grat., οἶζυρότερος, —άτατος, for —ότερος, —άτατος, like κακοφένωτερος, λάρωατος, Il. 17. 446, Od. 5. 105:—Ar. always makes it οἶζυρός, Nub. 655, Av. 1641, Vesp. 1504, 1514, Lys. 948,—which quantity was prob. pecul. to the trisyll. form.]

οἶζύς, Att. οἶζύς, as dissyll., ὅς, (οἶ):—woe, misery, distress, hardship, suffering, freq. in Hom., who joins it with other words, πόνος καὶ οἶζύς Il. 13. 2; κάματος καὶ οἶζύς 15. 365, cf. Hes. Op. 175: contr. dat. οἶζυι for οἶζύϊ, Od. 7. 270: acc. οἶζυα for οἶζύν first in Q. Sm. 2. 88:—on the Att. form οἶζύς in Aesch. Ag. 756, Eum. 893, etc., v. Pors. Hes. 936 (949), praef. p. ix, Piers. Moer. p. 276. II. as pr. n., a mythic being, the daughter of Night, Hes. Th. 214. [ῥ in nom. and acc., v. Hes. I. c.; ῥ in trisyll. cases.]

οἶζύω, aor. οἶζύσα:—to wail, mourn, lament, ἀλλ' αἰεὶ περὶ κείνον οἶζυε (imperat.) Il. 3. 408.

II. c. acc. rei, to suffer, ἥς εἶνεκ' οἶζύομεν κακὰ πολλά 14. 89: absol. to be miserable or to suffer, οἶζύσας ἐμύγησεν Od. 4. 152., 23. 307. [v of pres. short in Hom., long in Ap. Rh. 4. 1324, 1374; in aor. always long.]

*οἶζω, Att. οἶζω, cf. δυσοἶζω.

οἶη, ἡ, = κόμη, Ap. Rh. 2. 139, Hesych.; cf. οἴητης. (Perh. connected with Lacon. ὠβά, Müll. Dor. 3. 5. § 3.)

οἶη, ἡ, the *service-tree*, v. sub ὅα.

οἶηιον, τό, Ep. for οἶηξ, οἶαξ, a *rudder, helm*, Od. 9. 483; in pl., 12.

218, Il. 19. 43.

οἶηκίζω, Ion. for οἶακίζω.

οἶημα, τό, *opinion*: esp. *self-opinion*, οἶ. καὶ τῶπος Plut. 2. 39 D, ubi v. Wyttenb.; οἶ. καὶ ἀλαζονεία Ib. 43 B.

οἶημάτιος, on, ὁ, a *self-conceited person*, Hesych.

οἶηξ, ἡκος, ὁ, Ion. for οἶαξ.

οἶησις, ἐως, ἡ, (οἶομαι) = δόξα, *opinion, an opinion*, Plat. Phaedr. 92 A, Phaedr. 244 C; esp. a *false impression*, prob. l. Hyperid. Lyc. 8: opp. to σαφὴς εἶδέναι, Arist. Rhet. Al. 15. 4.

II. = οἶημα, *self-conceit*, Eur. Fr. 644, Heraclit. ap. Diog. L. 9. 7, Bion ib. 4. 50; v. Wyt. Plut. 2. 39 D.

οἶησι-σοφος, on, *wise in his own conceit*, Clem. Al. 454, 456: οἶησι-σοφία, ἡ, *self-conceit*, Chrys.

οἶησι-φρων, onos, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Philo 1. 125, Cyrill.

οἶητην, verb. Adj. *one must suppose*, Arist. Phys. 3. 6, 12, Eth. N. 10. 3, 8., 10. 6, 4, al.

οἶητης, ου, ὁ, = καμῆτης, Soph. Fr. 138; οἶατης Hesych.: cf. οἶη.

οἰητός, ἡ, ὄν, existing only in thought, possible, opp. to actual, Gloss. οἰς, ἡ, ποῖτ. for οἰς, a sheep, Theocr. 1. 9; cf. ὁμοῖος for ὅμοιος.

οἰκα, as, ε, Ion. for οἰκα.

οἰκάδης, Adv. = οἰκόνδε, to one's house, home or country, home, home-wards, often in Hom., οἰκάδ' ἰκέσθαι, οἰκάδε νεύσθαι, νοστέιν, ἀποστείχειν;—then freq. in Pind., and in Att. Verse and Prose.

II. = οἰκοί, at home, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 4, An. 7. 7, 57, and in late writers, Lob. Phryn. 44.

οἰκάδης, Doric for οἰκάδε (cf. χαμάδης, χαμάδε), Ar. Ach. 742, 779, cf. Epich. 19 Ahr. The form οἰκάδες, noticed by Greg. C. 231, is prob. an error, Ahrens D. Dor. 373.

οἰκάριον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of οἶκος, Lys. ap. Poll. 9. 39.

οἰκαί, Adv. = οἰκοί, Menand. Incert. 456.

οἰκαϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, = οἰκείος III, one's own, Plut. Cic. 20 (vulg. οἰκαῖος, q. v.), Eust. 124. 34, Suid., Zonar.; Dor. οἰκακός, Callicrat. ap. Stob. 485. 57; τὰ οἰκακὰ the private property, of the Emperor, C. I. 8685; v. Ducang.

οἰκεῖο-παίειν, to appropriate, attach, τινά τινι Schol. Philostr.:—Med. to make one's own, attach to oneself, Candid. ap. Phot. Bibl. p. 55.

οἰκεῖο-πράγεια, to mind one's own affairs, Synes. 243 C.

οἰκεοπραγία, ἡ, a minding one's own affairs, Plat. Rep. 434 C.

οἰκέος, α, ὄν, also ος, ὄν; Ion. οἰκήος, ἡ, ὄν:—in or of the house, once in Hes., δοῦραδ' ἀμάξης οἰκία θέσθαι Op. 455; οἰκ. λέβης Aesch. Fr. 1; κήρυξ Soph. Tr. 757; of or for household affairs, domestic, (οἰκήν) v. sub οἰκία II, τὰ οἰκία a household, household affairs, property, Lat. res familiaris, Hdt. 2. 37, Soph. Ant. 661, Xen., etc.; τὰ οἰκία τὰ ἐαυτοῦ his household goods, Lys. 133. 26; opp. to τὰ πολιτικά, Thuc. 2. 40; to τὰ τῆς πόλεως, Plat. Apol. 23 B.

III. of persons, of the same family or kin, related, Lat. cognatus, ὡς οἱ ζῶντες οἰκήοι as being akin to him, Hdt. 4. 65; οἰκέον οὕτως οὐδὲν .. ὡς ἀνὴρ τῆ καὶ γυνὴ so closely akin, Menand. Incert. 101:—ἀνὴρ οἰκ. a kinsman, relative, near friend, Hdt. 1. 108; οἱ οἰκ. kinsmen, opp. to οἱ ἀλλότριοι, Andoc. 31. 7, cf. Thuc. 7. 44; to ὀνείοι, Plat. Prot. 316 C; οἱ ἐαυτοῦ οἰκιστὰς his own nearest kinsmen, Hdt. 3. 65, cf. 5. 5:—then of the tie itself, κατὰ τὸ οἰκεῖον Ἀρεῖ because of his relationship to Atreus, Thuc. 1. 9.

2. friendly, εἰχομέν ποτε .. τὸν τύπον τούτων οἰκέον Dem. 41. 15; ὡς παρ οἰκεῖσιν Id. 321. 26; v. infr. B.

III. of things, belonging to one's house or family, one's own (defined as ὅταν ἐφ' αὐτῷ ἢ ἀπαλλοτριώσῃ Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 7), οἰκ. ἀρουργαί Pind. O. 12. 28; σταθμά Aesch. Pr. 306; γῆ, χθών Soph. Aj. 859, Ant. 1203; οἰκέον, ἡ, ἔξ ἄλλου τινος; born in the house, or ..? Id. O. T. 1162; αἱ οἰκαῖαι πόλεις their own cities, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 2; ἡ οἰκία (sc. γῆ), Ion. ἡ οἰκήν, Hdt. 1. 64; τὰ οἰκία one's own property, Id. 2. 37, cf. 1. 92; οἰκέοι πόλεις wars in one's own country, of the Helot war in Laconia, Thuc. 1. 118, cf. 4. 64; σῖτος οἰκ. καὶ οἱ ἐπακτοὶ home-growen, Id. 6. 20.

2. = ἴδιος, one's own, personal, private, opp. to δημόσιος, κοινός, ἀλλότριος, οἰκέον κέρδων εἵνεκα Theogn. 46; ἔαν ἐν κακῷ οἰκήῃ Hdt. 1. 45, cf. 153, Antipho 127. 28; οἰκήν τῆ τριπρεῖ καὶ οἰκήν .. διαπάνη Hdt. 5. 47, cf. 8. 17; οἰκ. ἀγάη Aesch. Cho. 675; οἰκ. κακὰ Soph. O. C. 765, cf. Antipho 113. 44; μῦθεν οἰκειοτέρα τῇ ἀπολαύσει with enjoyment not more our own, Thuc. 2. 38, cf. 7. 70; οἰκ. κίνδυνον ἔχειν Id. 3. 13; οἰκ. ζύνεισι mother wit, Id. 1. 138; πρὸς οἰκίας χερὺς by his own hand, Soph. Ant. 1176, etc.:—for Aesch. Ag. 1220, v. sub Βορά.

IV. opp. to ξένος, proper to a thing, fitting, suitable, becoming, οὔτε .. καλὸν οὐδὲν οὐδ' οἰκίον Hdt. 3. 81, cf. Dem. 245. 3.

2. c. dat. rei, belonging to, conformable to the nature of a thing, like Lat. domesticus, προῖον οἰκ. τῷ νόμῳ Plat. Legg. 772 E, cf. Rep. 468 D, al., and often in Arist.; also c. gen., τὰ αὐτῶν οἰκία Plat. Phaen. 96 D; οἰκ. τῆς διαλεκτικῆς Arist. Top. 1. 2, 2, cf. Eth. N. 1. 6, 13, Rhet. 1. 4, 12; οἰκ. πρὸς τι Polyb. 5. 105. 1.

3. proper, fit, οἰκ. κατάγελος fit subject for ridicule, Menand. Ἐπαγγ. 1:—οἰκ. ὄνομα a word in its proper, literal sense, opp. to metaphor, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 6; cf. οἰκειότης II.

B. the Adv. οἰκέως has the same senses as the Adj., οἰκέως φέρε hear it like your own affair, Ar. Thesm. 197; οἰκ. διαλέγεσθαι τινι to converse familiarly with him, Thuc. 6. 57; οἰκ. συνείναι τινι, Lat. familiariter uti aliquo, Xen. Hell. 7. 3, 5; so, οἰκ. διακείσθαι τινι Id. An. 7. 5, 16; πρὸς τι Polyb. 13. 1, 2; οἰκ. δέχεσθαι τινα Dem. 299. 28; οἰκ. ἔχειν τινί Dem. 41. 17, etc.:—Comp. —ύτερον, Isocr. de Cleon. Hered. 49; —οτέρως, Arist. Categ. 7; Sup. —ύστατα, Polyb. 5. 106. 4.

II. properly, Ar. Lys. 1118, Xen. Oec. 2. 17; ἔθαψε, περιστέλειν οἰκ. Menand. Μισογ. 1. 12, etc. — 2. affectionately, dutifully, Thuc. 2. 60.

οἰκειότης, Ion. οἰκήντης, ἡ, a being οἰκέος (signif. II), kindred, relationship, Hdt. 6. 54, Thuc. 3. 86, Plat. Rep. 537 C: intimacy, friendship, friendliness, kindness, φιλία καὶ οἰκ. Thuc. 4. 19, cf. Plat. Symp. 197 D:—in pl. friendly relations, Andoc. 15. 40, Dem. 237. 12.

2. the living together as man and wife, marriage, Isocr. 216 C, Lys. 92. 21.

II. of words and phrases, the proper sense, opp. to μεταφορά, Plut. Cic. 40, in pl.

οἰκαῖα-φῶνος, ὄν, by word of mouth: in Adv. —ως, Ctes. Pers. 9.

οἰκαῖα-χεῖρας, ὄν, with one's own hands: Adv. —ως, Byz.

οἰκαῖα, Ion. οἰκίω, to make one's own (οἰκέος III).

I. to make a person one's friend, opp. to ἀλλοτριῶν, Thuc. 3. 65.

II. mostly in Med., 1. c. acc. pers. to make a person one's friend,

win his favour or affection, conciliate, Hdt. 4. 148, Plat. Legg. 738 D;

οἰκ. τινα πρὸς τινα Plut. Otho 2; οἰκ. τὸν δῆμον λόγῳ Dion. H. 9. 44:

—Pass. to be made friendly, opp. to πολεμοῦσθαι, Thuc. 1. 36, cf. Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 13.

2. c. acc. rei, to make one's own, claim as one's own, appropriate, τὴν Ἀσίαν οἰκεινύνται οἱ Πέρσαι Hdt. 1. 4; τούτων τὴν ἐξέβρυν ἐκ οἰκεινύνται Λυδοὶ Ib. 94; so, Αἰγύπτου οἰκ. Καμ-

βυσία claim him as their own, Id. 3. 2; ἀπαντα τὰ ἐν πόλει οἰκ. to appropriate to oneself, μουσολίσε, Plat. Rep. 466 C; much like σφετερίζω, Id. Legg. 843 E.

3. generally, to adapt, make fit or suitable, τινι τι Sotad. Εἰγκλει. 1. 16; τι πρὸς τι Polyb. 9. 1, 2:—Pass. to become familiar or closely united, τὰς ψυχὰς Plat. Prot. 326 B, cf. Parm. 128 A; οἱ φκειωμένοι φυσιολογία Diag. L. 10. 37.

οἰκέω, Ep. for οἰκέω, Hes. Th. 330.

οἰκέωμαι, τό, kindred, relationship, πρὸς τι Strab. 269.

2. appropriateness, Dion. H. de Rhet. 7. 5.

οἰκείωσις, ἡ, a making one's friend, Clem. Al. 777. 2. a taking as one's own, appropriation, οἰκείωσιν ποιέσθαι τινος Thuc. 4. 128.

3. adaptation, Plut. 2. 1038 C.

οἰκειωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (οἰκεῖω 2) appropriative, τέχνη οἰκ. Plat. Soph. 223 B.

2. adapting, οἰκ. δύναμις πρὸς τι Plut. 2. 759 E.

οἰκετία, ἡ, the household, Lat. familia, Strab. 668, Luc. Merc. Cond.

15, Joseph. A. J. 8. 6, 3, 12. 2, 3, C. I. 2058 B. 15:—οἰκετία is a false, or at least a late, form, as in Epict. Enchir. 33. 7, v. Lob. Phryn. 505.

οἰκετεύω, = οἰκέω, to inhabit, Eur. Alc. 437.

II. Dep. οἰκετεύομαι, to be an οἰκέτης, Hesych.

οἰκέτης, ὄν, δ, (οἰκέω) a house-slave, menial, Hdt. 6. 137. 7. 170,

Aesch. Cho. 737, Antipho 114. 33, Thuc. 2. 4; οἰκ. δημῖος τῆς πόλεως Aeschin. 8. 27;—but in Hdt., οἰκέται also = οἰκετία, Lat. familia,

one's household, the women and children, 8. 4, 106, 142; so also in Soph. Tr. 908, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 2; hence opp. to δοῦλοι, Plat. Legg. 763 A,

777 A, 853 E; δοῦλος μείζων οἰκέτου φρονῶν Menand. Incert. 255;

διαφέρειν φησὶ .. δοῦλον οἰκέτου, διὰ τὸ τοὺς ἀπελευθέρους μὲν δοῦλους

εἶναι, οἰκέτας δὲ τοὺς μὴ τῆς κτήσεως ἀφειμένους Ath. 267 B, cf.

Thom. M. 644; but often against, with δοῦλος, Arist. Pol. 1. 2, 5, al.

οἰκετία, ἡ, v. οἰκετία.

οἰκετικός, ἡ, ὄν, (οἰκέτης) of or for the menials or household, Plat.

Soph. 226 B, Arist. Pol. 2. 3, 4; τὸ οἰκετικὸν the servants or slaves collectively, Plut. Sull. 9; so, οἰκ. σώματα C. I. 2347 c. 25.

2. οἰκ. δέλφαξ home-bred, Philox. 2. 27.

οἰκέτις, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of οἰκέτης. Hipp. Aër. 292; περιστερὰν ἐφέστιον

οἰκέτην τε Soph. Fr. 745; οἰκ. γυνή Eur. El. 104.

II. in Theocr. 18. 38, the mistress of the house, housewife, Lat. matrona.

οἰκέως, ἔως, Ion. ἦος, δ, = οἰκέτης, an inmate of one's house, μὴ .. φίλους

οἰκῆας ἐγείρη II. 5. 413, cf. 6. 366, Od. 17. 533; but elsewhere, as in 4.

245., 14. 4, etc., in the sense of a menial, servant, cf. Solon ap. Lys.

117. 41, Soph. O. T. 756.

οἰκέω, Ep. οἰκέω Hes. Th. 330: impf. φέκων II., Att. φέκων, Ion.

οἰκέον Hdt. 1. 57; fut. οἰκήσω: aor. φέκῃς: pf. φέκηκα Soph. El. 1101:

—Pass. and Med., fut. οἰκήσομαι in med. sense, Menand. in Walz.

Rhet. 9. 202; but in pass., v. A. 1. 3: aor. φέκησθην II., cf. φέκησθην

Aristid. 1. 103: pf. φέκημαι as med. and pass., Ion. 3 pl. οἰκέσται, v. A.

1. 2, 3: cf. διοικέω: (οἶκος): A. trans. to inhabit, hold as one's

abode, c. acc., ὑπηρεσίας φέκων πολυπιδάκος Ἰδῆς II. 20. 218; (elsewhere

in Hom. always intr., v. infr. B.) but in Hdt. and Att. often trans., οἰκ.

τούτων τὸν χώρον Hdt. 1. 1, cf. 175, etc.; οἰκ. δόμους, χθόνα, ἐστίαν,

etc., Aesch. Supp. 961, etc.; metaph., οἰκεῖν αἰῶνα καὶ μοῖραν to have,

enjoy, Eur. I. A. 1507:—Pass. to be inhabited, οἰκέτο πόλις Πριάμοιο

let it be inhabited, Il. 4. 18, Hdt. 4. 110, Dem. 1341. 20; ἐς γῆν ..

οἰκουμένην Soph. Ph. 221; διὰ τῆς οἰκουμένης through the inhabited

country, Hdt. 2. 32, cf. 4. 110; τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις οἰκουμένας .. νομί-

ζασθαι should be regarded as inhabited, Id. 1. 170;—for ἡ οἰκουμένη, v.

sub voce.

2. to colonise, settle in, τὰς πλείστας τὰς νήσων Thuc.

1. 8, cf. 2. 27, etc.: so also in pf. pass., to be settled in, occur, τοῖσι τὰς

νήσους οἰκημένοισι Ἰωσι Hdt. 1. 27; αἱ δύο (πόλεις) νήσους οἰκέσται

Id. 1. 142.

3. in Pass., like οἰκίζω, to be settled, of men or tribes

to whom new abodes are assigned, τριχθὰ φέκηθην καταφυλαδὸν II. 2.

668;—Hdt. uses the pf. pass. φέκημαι, Ion. οἰκίμαι, as pres., οἱ ἐν τῇ

ἡπείρῳ οἰκημένοι those who have been settled, i. e. those who dwell ..

1. 27; οἱ ἐν τῷ Ἀλφειῷ ποταμῷ οἰκ. 1. 28, cf. 8. 115:—also of cities, to

be situated, to lie, παρ' ὅν [ποταμῷ] Νῆρος πόλις οἰκίθη Ib. 193;—fut.

οἰκίσσεται in pass. sense, Thuc. 8. 67, Dem. 1341. 20, cf. Aeschin. 4. 9,

Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 1.

II. to manage, direct, whether of a house-

hold or a state, like διοικέω, Soph. O. C. 1535, Eur. El. 386, Plat., etc.;

πόλεις καὶ οἶκους εὖ οἰκοῦσι Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 64, Plat., etc.; μετρίως,

ὀρθῶς, ἀρίστα οἰκ. Plat. Legg. 936 B, Rep. 371 C, 520 D, etc.:—metaph.,

μὴ τὰν ἐμὸν οἶκον νοῦν don't manage .., Eur. (Fr. 145) ap. Ar. Ran.

105:—Pass., ἡ πόλις Eur. Hipp. 486, Plat. Rep.; πατρίδος τετευχὼς ἡ

νόμοις .. μάλιστα οἰκέσθαι δοκεῖ Dem. 563. 10, cf. II. 2.

B. intr. to dwell, live, of persons or families, or, of whole tribes, to

have their abodes, settlements, Hom., who, like Hdt., commonly joins it

with ἐν .., φέκων δ' ἐν Πλευρώνι II. 14. 116, cf. Od. 9. 200, 400; so,

οἰκεῖ ἐν Πίνδῳ Hdt. 1. 56, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1234, Ar. Av. 968, Antipho

138. 24; κατὰ στέγας Eur. Ion 314; ὑπὸ χθονὸς Id. Fr. 454; after

Hom. with dat. only, οἰκεῖν οὐρανῷ Pind. N. 10. 109; γαοῖσι Eur. Ion

314; οἰκεῖν εἰς τόπον to go and dwell in a place, Eubul. Ἀντιόπ. 2. 1,

cf. Valck. Schol. Phoen. 1116 (1109); also, οἰκ. παρὰ κρημνοῖσι Pind.

P. 3. 61; παρὰ ὕχθον Eur. I. T. 1098; οἰκεῖν μετὰ τινος = συνοικεῖν

τίνι, Soph. O. T. 414, 990; κέρδη μὴ οἰκίσσαντα .., having fixed my

dwellings [there] with gain to my hosts, Id. O. C. 92; τὸ τὴν φροντίδ'

ἐξω τῶν κακῶν οἰκεῖν γλυκὺ sweet is it for the mind to keep free from

cares, Id. O. T. 1390; οἰκ. ἐπὶ προστάτον (v. sub προστάτης), Lys. 187.

30.

II. of cities, in a pass. sense, like νοαίω, to be settled, be

situated, Hdt. 2. 166, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 3, 5. 5; but, τὴν πόλιν σποράνθην

καὶ κατὰ κώμας οἰκίσαντες formed of detached villages, Isocr. 214 E, cf.

48 C; (so, in Pass., Xen. An. 1. 4, 1).

2. to be in a certain condition, conduct oneself or be conducted so and so, τίς τῶν πόλεων διὰ σέ

βέλτιον φησεν; Plat. Rep. 599 D, cf. 462 D, 472 E, 473 A, 543 A, al.; σωφρόνως γε οἰκοῦσα [πόλις] εἴδ' ἂν οἰκοῖτο a state with habits of self-control would be well governed, Id. Charm. 162 A; but often hardly distinguishable from the Pass. (supr. A. 11); εἰς ὀλίγους, εἰς πλείους οἰκεῖν to be governed in the interest of the few or the many, Thuc. 2. 37.

οἰκηικός, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. for οἰκειακός, q. v.

οἰκίος, **οἰκηότης**, **οἰκηώδης**, Ion. for οἰκίος, οἰκείωδης, οἰκείω.

οἰκήμα, τό, (οἰκέω) any inhabited place, a dwelling-place, ἱερὸν ἔσχον οἰκ. ποταμῷ Pind. O. 2. 16; —then, generally, in pl. a building, house (afterwards called οἰκία), Hdt. 1. 17., 9. 13, and Att. 2. a chamber, Hdt. 1. 164, 179., 2. 121, 1, 148, etc.: esp. a bed-chamber, Id. 1. 9 and 10, Plat. Symp. 217 D; also a dining-room, Ath. 145 B.

οἰκήσιμος, 1. a brothel, τὴν θυγατέρα κατίσαι ἐπ' οἰκήματος Hdt. 2. 121, 5., 126; στήσαι τινα ἐπ' οἰκ. Dinarch. 93. 12; ἐπ' οἰκ. καθῆσθαι Plat. Charm. 163 B, cf. Aeschin. 11. 3; a tavern, Isae. 58. 16; cf. πέγος. 2. a cage, place where animals are reared and fattened, Valck. Hdt. 7. 119; elsewhere οἰκίσκος. 3. a temple, fane, chapel, Id. 8. 144. 4. a prison, Dem. 890. 13, cf. Lys. Fr. 45. 4, Thuc. 4. 47 sq. 5. a storeroom, Plat. Prot. 315 D, Dem. 1040. 20., 1044. 25. 6. a workshop, Plat. Prot. 321 E. 7. a story, Lat. tabulatum, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 52.

οἰκηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of a dwelling-house or room, Diog. L. 5. 55.

οἰκηματιον, τό, Dim. of οἰκήμα, Plut. 2. 145 A.

οἰκήσιμος, ὄν, habitable, Polyb. 3. 55, 9, Arr. An. 6. 18.

οἰκήσις, ἡ, (οἰκέω) the act of dwelling or inhabiting, ἡ ἀνάγκη τῆς οἰκ. Thuc. 2. 16; οἰκήσιν ποιεῖσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν Hdt. 3. 102; κοινωμένοι τῆς οἰκ. to have part in habitation, Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 3. 2. management, administration, πόλεως Plat. Min. 321 B.

οἰκήσιν, τό, Dim. of οἰκήμα, Plut. 2. 145 A. **οἰκήσιμος**, ὄν, habitable, Polyb. 3. 55, 9, Arr. An. 6. 18. **οἰκήσις**, ἡ, (οἰκέω) the act of dwelling or inhabiting, ἡ ἀνάγκη τῆς οἰκ. Thuc. 2. 16; οἰκήσιν ποιεῖσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν Hdt. 3. 102; κοινωμένοι τῆς οἰκ. to have part in habitation, Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 3. 2. management, administration, πόλεως Plat. Min. 321 B. Hdt. 9. 94, Aesch. Supp. 1009, Soph. Ph. 31, Plat., etc.; of the residence of a satrap, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 1; κατασκαφῆς οἰκ. ἀείφρουπος, of the grave, Soph. Ant. 892; εἰς τὴν ἀδῖδ' οἰκ. Xen. Ag. 11, 16; of the lair of beasts, Id. Cyn. 13, 14; of a bird's nest, Arist. H. A. 9. 11, 1; —in pl. of the scattered dwellings of people not yet collected in cities, Thuc. 6. 88, cf. οἰκίω B. II; αἱ τῶν πόλεων τε καὶ οἰκήσεων διακοσμήσεις Plat. Symp. 209 A, cf. Legg. 681 A; but the distinction is not always observed, Ib. 685 A, etc. **III.** an inhabited district, διὰ τὸ τὴν οἰκήσιν κείσθαι ταύτην πρὸς ἄρκτον Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 19, cf. Diog. L. 4. 58.

οἰκήτηρ, ἦρος, ὄ, poet. for οἰκήτης, Soph. O. C. 627, and restored by Herm. for οἰκιστῆρας (from some copies) in Aesch. Theb. 19; feni. οἰκήτειρα, Or. Sib. 3. 442.

οἰκήτηριον, τό, a dwelling-place, habitation, Eur. Or. 1114, Arist. Fr. 441, Plut., etc.

οἰκήτήριος, α, ὄν, domestic, σκευότρια Alcae. Com. Παρ. 2.

οἰκήτης, ὄν, ὄ, = οἰκήτωρ, Soph. O. T. 1450, Plat. Phaedo 111 C, and perhaps Simon. 5. 6.

οἰκητικός, ἡ, ὄν, accustomed to a fixed dwelling, τῶν ζῶντων τὰ μὲν οἰκ. τὰ δὲ δοῦκα Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 27.

οἰκητός, ἡ, ὄν, inhabited, Soph. O. C. 28, 39; habitable, οἰκητός (as fem.) αὐτῇ ἀράχνης μόνον Philostr. 853.

οἰκήτωρ, ὄρος, ὄ, an inhabitant, Hdt. 2. 103., 4. 9, 34., 7. 153, Aesch. Pr. 351, Thuc. 1. 2, etc.; οἰκ. θεοῦ i. e. dwelling in the temple, Eur. Andr. 1089; Ἄιδου οἰκ., of one dead, Soph. Tr. 282, cf. Aj. 396, 517. 2. a colonist, Thuc. 2. 27., 3. 92.

οἰκία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, a building, house, dwelling, Hdt. 1. 17, 114, etc.; κατ' οἰκίαν at home, Plat. Lach. 180 D; ἰδίᾳ κατ' οἰκίαν Id. Legg. 788 A; in Com. and familiar Prose much more used than οἶκος.

2. in Att. law, οἶκος was distinguished from οἰκία, —the former being all the property left at a person's death, the latter the dwelling-house only, Valck. Hdt. 7. 224, Böckh. P. E. 2. not. 199, cf. Plat. Rep. 569 A, etc.

3. οἰκία was also distinguished from συνοικία, as one's own apartments from those let out to lodgers, Aeschin. 15. 4., 17. 28. **III.** a household, domestic establishment, Plat. Gorg. 520 E; οἰκίας δύο φκει, i. e. he kept two establishments, Dem. 1002. 13; prior in existence to a πόλις, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 12, 7, Pol. 1. 2, 12, al.

III. the household, i. e. inmates of the house, Lat. familia, Antipho 140. 34, Plat. Gorg. 472 B, etc. **IV.** a house or family from which one is descended, οἰκίης ἀγαθῆς Hdt. 1. 107; οἰκίης οὐ φλαυροτέρης Ib. 99; οἰκίης οὐκ ἐπιφανέος 2. 172; τῇ Κύρον οἰκίη συγγενέος 3. 2; ἐκ τῶν μεγίστων οἰκίῶν Eupol. Δῆμ. 15. 5, cf. Andoc. 16. 35, Thuc. 8. 6, etc.; περὶ ὀλίγας οἰκίας οἱ . . . τραγῳδίας συντίθενται Arist. Poët. 13, 7.

οἰκιάκος, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to a house, οἱ οἰκ. one's domestics, Ev. Matth. 10. 36; cf. οἰκειακός.

οἰκίδιον, τό, Dim. of οἶκος, a small house, a chamber, Ar. Nub. 92, Lysias 92. 28, C. I. 2664. 8.

2. of the tower on the back of an elephant, Polyb. ap. Suid. s. v. θωράκιον.

οἰκίδιος, α, ὄν, = οἰκείος, domestic, Opp. C. 1. 473.

οἰκίζω, fut. Att. οἰκίω Thuc. 1. 100., 6. 23; —aor. φέκισα, Ion. οἰκισα Hdt. 5. 42, poet. φέκισσα Pind. 1. 8, 20; —pf. φέκικα (συν-) Strab. 544; plqpf. φέκικεν App. Hisp. 100, Cív. 2. 26; —Med., fut. οἰκισομαι Eur., (in Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 32, οἰκισεται seems necessary); —aor. φέκισαμην (κατ-) Isocr. —Pass., fut. οἰκισθήσομαι Dem. 59. 14, App.: aor. φέκισθη Thuc., Plat.: pf. φέκισμαι Eur. Hec. 2, Ion. οἰκ- Hdt. 4. 12; —cf. ἀν-, εἰσ-, ἐν-, κατ-, συν-οἰκίζω: 1. c. acc. rei, to found as a colony or new settlement, πόλιν Hdt. 1. 57., 6. 33 (vulg. οἰκισαν, cf. 7. 170), Ar. Av. 172, Thuc. 6. 4, etc.; also, οἰκ. ἀπ' ἄλλης πόλεως οἰκ. πόλιν Eur. Fr. 362. 11; —Pass., πόλιν οἰκίσται ἐν . . . Hdt. 4. 12, cf. 44. 2. to people with new settlers, colonise, ἡρώων, χῶρον, χῶρον Id. 5. 42, 7. 143; νήσους Thuc. 1. 8 (vulg. φέκισαν); c. gen. pers., τὴν πόλιν . . . ἐνυμμάκων ἀνθρώπων οἰκίστας having colonised it with . . . Id. 6. 4; —Med., ὅση γῆς πύργον οἰκισομεθα we shall make ourselves a fenced

home, Eur. Heracl. 46, cf. Tro. 435; —Pass., Plat. Rep. 403 B, Xen. An. 5. 3, 7.

II. c. acc. pers. to settle, plant as a colonist or inhabitant, Pind. I. 8 (7). 43, cf. Herm. Soph. O. C. 92; to remove, transplant, εἰς ἄλλα δώματα, εἰς τήνδε χθόνα Eur. I. A. 670, I. T. 30; metaph., τὸν μὲν ἀπ' ὑψηλῶν βραχὺν φέκισεν brought him from high to low estate, Eur. Heracl. 613; —Pass. to settle as a colonist, fix one's habitation in a place, Τυδεὺς ἐν Ἀργεῖ φέκισεν ὡς οἰκίζεται Soph. Fr. 153, cf. Eur. Hec. 2, Plat. Phaedo 114 C, etc.

οἰκήτης, ὄν, ὄ, Ion. for οἰκίτης, Pherecyd. ap. Diog. L. 1. 122; οἰκίατης in Steph. B. s. v. οἶκος, E. M. 698. 11; cf. πολίτης.

οἰκίον, τό, properly a Dim. of οἶκος, but in usage not differing from it; in Hom., Hes., etc., always in pl. like Lat. aedes, buildings, a house, palace, dwelling, abode, often in Hom., mostly in the phrase οἰκία ναίων, Il. 6. 15, al.; of the abode of a deity, Od. 12. 4; of the nether world, Il. 20. 64; so in Hdt., esp. of palaces containing several ranges of buildings, 1. 35. 41, 44. 98., 3. 53, 140; but also of private houses, 1. 59., 7. 118; also of dens, nests, lairs, of animals, as in Hom. of the nests of wasps and bees, Il. 12. 167., 16. 261; of an eagle's nest, 12. 221; —late Poets use it in sing., Call. Fr. 198, Anth. P. 6. 203.

οἰκίσαις, ἡ, a peopling, colonisation, Thuc. 5. 11., 6. 4.

οἰκίσκη, ἡ, cited by Poll. 9. 39 from Dem. 1170. 26, or 1171. 7 (ubi Codd. οἰκίαν).

οἰκίσκος, ὄ, Dim. of οἶκος, a small room or chamber, Dem. 258. 21, Hdt. 7. 9. 2. a cage, coop, Ar. Fr. 358, 385, Metagen. Adv. 5.

οἰκισμός, ὄ, = οἰκίσαις, Solon 11. 5; πόλεων οἰκισμοὶ foundations of cities, Plat. Legg. 708 D.

οἰκιστήρ, ἦρος, poet. for οἰκιστής, Pind. O. 7. 54, al., Orac. ap. Hdt. 4. 155; cf. οἰκιστήρ.

οἰκιστής, ὄν, ὄ, like οἰκιστήρ, one who peoples a place with settlers, a coloniser, founder of a city, Hdt. 4. 159, Thuc. 1. 24., 3. 92., 6. 3, Plat., etc.; in App. Civ. 1. 24, οἱ οἰκισταὶ are the triumphal coloniae deducendae.

οἰκιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for or like a coloniser; in Adv. —κῶς, Poll. 9. 7. οἰκίτις, ὄ, rare Comic word for οἰκίτης, with a play on Κίτις, Bion ap. Ath. 162 D.

οἰκό-βιος, ὄν, living at home, domestic, Schol. Pind. N. 8. 58.

οἰκο-γενής, ἑς, born in the house, homeborn, of slaves, Lat. verna, as opp. to ἐμπύς, Plat. Meno 82 B, Polyb. 40. 2, 3, cf. Lob. Phryn. 202; σῶμα γυναικείον οἰκογενές Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1705; τὸ γένος οἰκ. Ib. 1702, 1707, al.; cf. οἰκοθεν 1, and v. ἐνδογενής; —also, οἰκ. ὄνυχες Ar. Pax 789; ἀλεκτροπιδές Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 3; metaph., οἰκ. μανία, opp. to ἐπηλυσ, Plut. 2. 758 E.

οἰκο-δέγμων, ὄν, ὄ, one who receives people into his house, Trag. ap. Poll. 6. 11.

οἰκο-δέσποινα, ἡ, the mistress of a family, Phintys ap. Stob. 445. 27, Babr. 10. 5, Plut. 2. 612 F.

οἰκοδεσποσύνη, ἡ, household rule, C. I. 2987.

οἰκοδεσποτεία, ἡ, in astrol. sense, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. pp. 57, 58, etc. **οἰκοδεσποτέω**, to be master of a house or head of a family, to rule the household, Eur. Tim. 5. 14.

II. in astrol. sense, Luc. Astrol. 20, Plut. 2. 908 B, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 57, etc.; cf. sq. II.

οἰκο-δεσποτής, ὄν, ὄ, the master of a house or family, Alex. Ταραν. 6, often in N. T., etc.; but οἰκίας δ. was preferred by the Atticists, as in Plat. Legg. 954 B; so, οἶκον δ. Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 32; v. Lob. Phryn. 373.

II. in Astrology every sign of the Zodiac had a house (οἶκος) for a planet, which had influence over the particular months and days; this was called οἰκοδεσποτεῖν, and the ruling planet οἰκοδεσπότης.

οἰκοδεσποτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the οἰκοδεσποτής, Cic. Att. 12. 44, 2. **οἰκο-δίατος**, ὄν, living in the house, Galen.

οἰκοδομέω, fut. ἡσω: aor. φέκοδμησα (not οἰκ- in Att.), Phryn. 153.

To build a house: generally, to build, νηόν, οἰκίαν, γέφυραν, λαβύρινθον, πυραμίδα, τεῖχος Hdt. 1. 21, 114, 186., 2. 101, al.; αἱ μέλινται οἰκ. τὰ κηρία Arist. II. A. 9. 40, 6; absol., Plat. Charm. 161 E, 165 D; —also in Med., οἰκοδομεῖσθαι οἰκίαν to build oneself a house, have it built, Hdt. 2. 121, 1, cf. 148; νεωσσομένους Andoc. 24. 21; τεῖχην Thuc. 7. 11; οἰκίας Plat., etc. —Pass. to be built, Hdt. 2. 126, 127; τὰ οἰκοδομουμένα Arist. G. A. 1. 22, 2. 2. metaph. to build or found upon, ἔργα ἐπὶ τι Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 15; οἰκ. τέχνην ἔπειαν Ar. Pax 749.

3. metaph., also, to build up, edify, 1 Cor. 8. 1., 10. 23, etc.; οἰκ. εἰς τὸν ἕνα 1 Thess. 5. 11; —but also in bad sense, οἰκοδομηθήσεται εἰς τὸ ἐσθίην will be emboldened, 1 Cor. 8. 10; cf. ἀνικοδομέω.

οἰκοδομή, ἡ, a late form for οἰκοδόμησις, —δομία, proverb. Lacon. ap. Suid. s. v. ἱπποῦς, Diod. 1. 46, Strab., al., cited by Lob. Phryn. 488; earlier examples, as Arist. Eth. N. 5. 10, 7, Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 5, are dub.

II. = οἰκοδόμημα, Plut. Lucull. 39, C. I. 4449, al., N. T., etc.

οἰκοδόμημα, τό, a building, structure, Hdt. 2. 121, 1., 136, Thuc. 4. 8, 90, Plat. Gorg. 514 B, etc.

οἰκοδομήσις, ἡ, the act or manner of building, Thuc. 3. 2, 20, Plat. Gorg. 455 B, etc.; in pl., οἰκ. ναῶν Id. Rep. 394 A.

II. = οἰκοδόμημα, Id. Criti. 117 A, Legg. 778 E.

οἰκοδομητέον, verb. Adj. one must build, Plat. Rep. 424 D.

οἰκοδομητικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for building: ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη) architecture, Luc. Contempl. 5 (al. —δομική).

οἰκο-δομητός, ἡ, ὄν, built, Strab. 155, 369.

οἰκοδομία, ἡ, = οἰκοδόμησις, Thuc. 1. 93., 2. 65, Plat. Legg. 504 C, Democr. ap. Plut. 2. 974 A, cf. Poppo Thuc. 1. p. 243.

II. a building, edifice, Plat. Legg. 758 E, 759 A, al.

οἰκοδομικός, ἡ, ὄν, practised or skilful in building, Plat. Charm. 170 C; ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of building, architecture, Plat. ibid., Gorg. 514 B, Rep. 346 D, al.; so, τὰ οἰκοδομικά Id. Gorg. 514 A; —Adv. —κῶς, Poll. 7. 117.

II. fit for building, ὕλη Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 1.

οἰκοδομιστήριος, α, ον, = οἰκοδομικός II, Inscr. Maced. p. 16 Sauppe. οἰκο-δόμος, ὁ, a builder, an architect, Hdt. 2. 121, I, Ar. Fr. 223, Plat. Prot. 319 B, al.

οἰκοθεν, Adv. from one's house, from home, ὁ οἰκοθεν ἦν ὁ γεραίος II. 11. 632; οἰκ. ὁρμῶν Thuc. 4. 90; οἰκοθεν οἰκαδε from house to house, proverb. of one who has two homes, Büchh and Dissen Plat. O. 7. 4; οἰκ. ἐκ Κλαζομενῶν Plat. Parm. 126 A; δεῖρο οἰκ. Id. Hipp. Ma. 282 B; εὐθὺς οἰκ., i. e. from childhood, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 6:—often without any sense of motion, οἱ νόμοι οἱ οἰκ. = οἱ πατρίοι, Aesch. Supp. 390, cf. Eur. Phoen. 295; οἱ οἰκ. φίλοι Id. Med. 506; τὰ οἰκ. domestic affairs, Id. I. A. 100, cf. Pind. P. 8. 72; στρατηγὸς εἰλόντο ἐκ τῶν οἰκ. Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 10; οἰκ. τὸν πολέμον ἔχειν at home, within, Plat. Soph. 252 C; τὸ γένος οἰκ. = οἰκογενής, of a slave, C. I. 1704. 2. from one's household stores, πάντ' ἔβλεω δόμεναι, καὶ ἐτ' οἰκοθεν ἀλλ' ἐπιβέβαιαι II. 7. 364, cf. 391; οἰκ. ἄλλο Εὐμήλορ ἐπιδοῦναι 23. 558; ἐὶ καὶ νῦν κεν οἰκ. ἄλλο μείζον ἐπαστήσιας Ib. 592. 3. from one's own resources, by one's own virtues, by nature, Pind. O. 3. 79, N. 3. 53; 7. 7; τὸν νοῦν διδάσκοντα οἰκοθεν ἔχουσα Eur. Tro. 648; δέξαι μάντιν εἶναι, μὴ μαθοῦσαν οἰκ. Id. Med. 239; πόθεν ἂν λάβοιμι . . ; οὐ γὰρ εἶχον οἰκ. I have it not of my own, Ar. Pax 522, cf. Pind. N. 7. 76, Lys. 101. 16, Isae. 81. 27; τὰς πολιτείας οἰκ. ἐνδύθως ἐκτελεῖν C. I. 1164, 1223:—hence 4. wholly, absolutely, like ἀρχήν, ψευδεῖς οἰκ. δόξας ἔχοντες Aeschin. 62. 8.

οἰκοθί, Ep. for οἰκοί, as ὄθι, πόθι for οἶ, ποί, Adv. at home, ὡς τις . . βέλος καὶ οἰκοθί πέσσει II. 8. 513; ἐὶ τὰδε ἔστο περὶ χροὶ οἰκοθ' Ὀδυσσεύς Od. 19. 237; τοιαῦτα . . οἰκ. κείται 21. 398. [i may be elided, v. supr.]

οἰκόθ-ουρος, ὁ, = οἰκουρός, Hesych.

οἰκόθ-ορεπτος, ον, homebred, Phot. s. v. οἰκογενής.

οἰκοί, Adv. at home, in the house, Lat. domi (cf. οἰκοθί), οὐ νῦν καὶ οἰκοί οἰκοί ἐνεσσι γῶος . . ; II. 24. 240, cf. Hes. Op. 363, etc.; τὰ οἰκοί one's domestic affairs, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 42, Plat. Rep. 371 A; so, ἡ οἰκοί διαίτα Soph. O. C. 352; ἡ δ' οἰκοί (sc. πόλις) one's own country, Ib. 759; αἱ οἰκοί τιμαί Isocr. 414 E. Cf. οἰκοί.

οἰκο-κερδής, ἐς, profitable to a house or family, A. B. 55.

οἰκο-κράτέωμαι, Pass. to live under family rule, i. e. without civil bonds or laws, Eust. 1618. 20.

οἰκόνδε, Ep. Adv., = οἰκαδε, Hom., and Hes. Op. 552; οἰκόνδε ἄγειν to bring home, of a bride, Od. 6. 159, cf. 11. 410.

οἰκονομέω, to manage as a house-steward, to manage, order, regulate, θαλόνομος πατρός Soph. El. 190; τὴν οἰκίαν Plat. Lys. 209 D; τὰ ἴδια Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 12; τὸν ἴδιον βίον Euphro Διδ. 1; ταῦτα (i. e. meats) Alex. Kpat. I. 20:—Med., Arist. Occ. 1. 2, 2. 2. to dispense, Plat. Phaedr. 256 B. 3. metaph., of a poet, εἰ τὰ ἄλλα μὴ εὖ οἰκ. treat, handle, Arist. Poët. 13, 10; so (in Med.) of an artist, οἰκ. τὴν ὕλην Luc. Hist. Conscr. 51.

4. also of public officers, Polyb. 4. 26, 6 and 67, 9:—Pass., πολιτεία ἀρίστη ἡ ὑπὸ τῶν ἀρίστων οἰκονομουμένη Arist. Pol. 3. 18, 1. II. intr. to be a house-steward, Ev. Luc. 16. 2.

οἰκονομία, τό, an act of administration, C. I. 2737 a. 20.

οἰκονομία, ἡ, the management of a household or family, husbandry, thrift, Plat. Apol. 36 B, Rep. 498 A, Xen. Occ. 1. 1, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 8, 3, Pol. 1. 3-13; in pl., Plat. Rep. 407 B, Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 42. 2. of a state, administration, management, οἰκ. αἰ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν Dinarch. 102. 29, often in Polyb. 3. of a poem, arrangement, Schol. Od. 1. 328; in pl., Plut. 2. 142 A. II. the public revenue of a state, Newton Inscr. Halic. 3. 13 sq.

οἰκονομικός, ἡ, ὄν, practised in the management of a household or family, opp. to πολιτικός, Plat. Alc. 1. 133 E, Phaedr. 248 D, Xen. Occ. 1. 3, Arist. Pol. 1. 1, 2, al.: hence, thrifty, frugal, economical, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 39, Phylarch. 50:—ὁ οἰκ. title of a treatise on the duties of domestic life, by Xen.; and τὰ οἰκονομικά, a similar treatise by Arist., cf. Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 14: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), domestic economy, husbandry, Plat. Polit. 259 C, Xen., etc.; defined as ἡ τέκνον ἀρχή καὶ γυναικὸς καὶ τῆς οἰκίας πάσης, Arist. Pol. 3. 6, 7; applied to patriarchal rule, Ib. 3. 14, 15. Adv. -κῶς, Plut. 2. 1126 A.

οἰκο-νόμος, ὁ, ἡ, one who manages a household, = οἰκοδεσπότης, Xen. Occ. 1. 2, Plat. Rep. 417 A, al.: a house-steward, being a slave, C. I. 1276, 1498:—metaph., οἰκ. ἡδονῆς Alcidi ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 3. 2. generally, a manager, administrator, Id. Pol. 5. 11, 19, etc.; often in late Inscr., v. Büchh C. I. 2512; of Καίσαρος οἰκ. the Roman procurators, Luc. Alex. 39. II. as fem. a housekeeper, housewife, like οἰκουρός, Phocyl. 3, Aesch. Ag. 155, Lys. 92. 22.

οἰκό-πεδον, τό, the site of a house, a place on which a house is or has been built, Lat. area domus, Xen. Vect. 2. 6, Aeschin. 26. 9, Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 15; also the site of a city, Polyb. 15. 23, 10. 2. the house itself, a building, Thuc. 4. 90, Plat. Legg. 741 C.

οἰκο-ποιέω, to build a house, Caesarian Dial. 1. 20.

οἰκο-ποιός, ὄν, constituting a house, οὐδ' ἐνδον οἰκ. ἐστὶ τις τροφή the comforts of a house, Soph. Ph. 32 (Bgg. ἐστ' ἐπιστροφή).

οἰκούριος, α, ον, poet. for οἰκουρός.

οἰκος, ὁ, (v. sub fin.) a house, abode, dwelling, freq. from Ilom. downwards, esp. in Hes. Op.; not only of built houses, but also of any dwelling, any place to live in, as that of Achilles at Troy (though this was not a tent, v. κλισία), II. 24. 471, 575, cf. Soph. Aj. 63; of the Cyclops' cave, Od. 9. 478:—acc. οἶκον, = οἰκόνδε, οἰκαδε, homeward, home, 23. 7; so, ἐς οἶκον Aesch. Eum. 459, Soph. Ph. 240; πρὸς οἶκον Aesch. Ag. 867, Soph., etc.; κατ' οἶκον at home, within, Hdt. 3. 79, Soph. Aj. 65; κατ' οἶκον Id. El. 929, etc.; κατ' οἶκον ἐν δόμοις Id. Tr. 689; οἱ κατ' οἶκον Ib. 934; αἱ κατ' οἶκον κακοπραγίαι Thuc. 2. 60:—τὰν οἰκῶν Aesch. Cho. 579:—ἐτ' οἶκον ἀποχωρεῖν to go home-

wards, Thuc. 1. 87, cf. 1. 30, 108., 2. 31, etc.:—ἀπ' οἶκον from home, Id. 1. 99; ἀπ' οἶκον Soph. Aj. 762, etc.:—cf. οἰκία. b. often omitted after εἰς or ἐν, v. εἰς I. A. c, ἐν 1. 2.

2. part of a house, room, chamber, Od. 1. 356, cf. 362, 19. 514, 598: the dining-hall, ἐπτάκλινος οἶκος Phryn. Com. Incert. 5; (so, οἶκος τρικλινος, Poll. 1. 79); ἐγκρητήριοι οἶκοι training-rooms for the athletes, C. I. 1104, etc.:—the pl. οἶκοι often stands for a single house, Lat. aedes, like οἰκήματα, Lat. aedes, lecta, Od. 24. 417, and often in Att., Aesch. Pers. 230, 524, al.; κλαυθμῶν τῶν ἐξ οἶκων domestic griefs, Id. Ag. 1554; ἐς or πρὸς οἶκον Soph. Ph. 311, 383; κατ' οἶκον at home, Mnesim. 1ππ. 1. 52; cf. δόμος, δῶμα.

3. the house of a god, a temple, first in Hdt. 8. 143, Eur. Phoen. 1373.

4. later of animals wild or tame, a stall, nest, lair, burrow, etc., Geop. 15. 2, 22.

5. in astrology, the house of a star (cf. οἰκοδεσπότης), East. 162. 2, cf. Ael. N. A. 12. 7. II. one's house, one's household goods, substance (cf. οἰκοθεν 2), οἶκος ἐμὸς εὐλόλωε Od. 1. 64; ἐσθιέται μοι οἶκος 4. 318, al.; καὶ οἶκος καὶ κληῖρος ἀκήρατος II. 15. 498; οἶκον δέ τ' ἐγὼ καὶ κτήματα δόην Od. 7. 314; so also Hdt. 3. 53., 7. 224, Antipho 120. 28, etc.:—in Att. law, the whole property, the whole inheritance; οἶκον κατασχέιν Andoc. 31. 2, cf. Isae. 52. 11, often in Dem. c. Aphob.; v. sub οἰκία.

III. a house, household, family, ἄνδρα τε καὶ οἶκον Od. 6. 181; more often in Att., Ἀγαμεμνονίαν οἶκον ὄλεθρον Aesch. Cho. 862, etc.: cf. οἰκέτης.

IV. a house, family, Hdt. 5. 31, cf. 6. 9, Pind. O. 13. 2, Soph. Ant. 594, Thuc. 1. 137, etc. (The orig. form was Φοῖκος, and Φοικία occurs in an ancient Inscr. in C. I. 4, and a Boeot. Inscr., ib. 1565, cf. 1562-4; cf. Skt. vēśas, viś (domus), vic-patis (οἰκο-δεσπότης); Lat. vicus, vicinus; Goth. veihs (κῶμη, ἄγρος); cf. wick, wick, as in Painswick, Norwich.)

οἶκος, Ion. for οἰκοίς, part. neut. of οἶκος.

οἰκοσε, Adv. for οἰκαδε, Ar. Dyc. in A. B. 607.

οἰκοστία, ἡ, living at one's own expense, Poll. 6. 36.

οἰκό-στρος, ον, taking one's meals at home, living at one's own expense, unpaid, first in the writers of Middle Com.; οἰκ. ἐκκλησιαστής Antiph. Σκοῦθ. 2; οἰκ. υἱὸς Anaxandr. Κυνηγ. 1, cf. Luc. Somm. 1; οἰκ. οἰκοῖστρος τοὺς ἀκροατὰς λαμβάνει Menand. Κθ. 5; οἰκ. νυμφίος a bridegroom who takes his bride without (or not on account of) a portion, Menand. Δακτ. 2, cf. Ath. 247 E; οἰκοῖστρος τοὺς γάμους πεποιμέναι Menand. Συναρ. 1; οἰκ. πεζοί, of militiamen, Plut. Crass. 19.

II. living in a house, of a mouse, opp. to ἀρουραῖος, Babr. 108. 4; cf. οἰκότριψ.

οἰκο-σκευή, ἡ, household utensils, Arcad. 103. 13, Basilic.

οἰκο-σκοπικόν, τό, observation of an omen at home, An. Oxon. 4. 240.

οἰκο-σός, ον, maintaining the house, of an economical wife, opp. to οἰκοφθόρος, Maxim. π. κατ. 98; poet. οἰκοσός, cf. Nonn. D. 21. 270. οἰκο-τράφης, ἐς, homebred, like οἰκογενής, οἰκότριψ, Moer. 283.

οἰκοτρίβαιος [i], α, ον, belonging to an οἰκότριψ, Poll. 3. 76.

οἰκο-τρίβης, ἐς, ruining a house or family, δαπάνη Critias 2. 14.

οἰκοτρίβικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for an οἰκότριψ, Gloss.

οἰκό-τριψ, ἴβος, ὁ, a slave born and bred in the house, Att. for οἰκογενής (E. M. 590. 15), οἰκότριψ κλάψ, of a mouse (cf. οἰκοῖστρος II), Babr. 107. 2; as a term of abuse, οἰκότριψ Εὐριπίδης the Euripides, Ar. Thesm. 426; οἰκοτρίβων οἰκότριβας Dem. 173. 16; μετὰ τῶν οἰκ. παίδων Ael. 12. 15.

οἰκό-τροφος, ον, living at home, Dio Chrys. 1. 202.

οἰκο-τύραννος [v], ὁ, a domestic tyrant, Anth. P. 10. 60.

οἰκότως, Ion. for οἰκοῖτως, Adv. part. pf. of οἰκῶς (for οἰκῶς), reasonably, probably, Hdt. 2. 25., 7. 50.

οἰκουμένη (sc. γῆ), ἡ, the inhabited world, a term used by the Greeks to designate their portion of the earth, as opp. to barbarian lands, Hdt. 4. 110; ἐν τῇ οἰκ. Dem. 85. 17; πᾶσα ἡ οἰκ. Id. 242. 1; in Hyperid. Eux. 42, prob. the whole world. II. so in Roman times, the Roman world, ὁ κύριος τῆς οἰκουμένης, i. e. the Emperor, Inscr. Hierapytn. in C. I. 2581-2, cf. 4416, Ev. Luc. 2. 1, Act. Ap. 17. 6., 24. 5, etc.

III. ἡ οἰκ. ἡ μέλλουσα the world to come, i. e. the kingdom of Christ, Ep. Hebr. 2. 5.

οἰκουμηνικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or from the whole world (ἡ οἰκουμένη); hence, of Eccl. Councils, oecumenical, i. e. general, universal.

οἰκουργέω, to manage, τὰ κατ' οἶκον Clem. Rom.

οἰκουργός, ὁ, (οἶκος, ἔργον) a house-steward, Ep. Tit. 2. 5.

οἰκουρῶ, seldom used but in pres., to watch or keep the house, σηκὸν φυλάσσει . . οἰκουρῶν ὕψις watching, Soph. Ph. 1328; πόλιν οἰκ. guarding it, Aesch. Ag. 809; generally to keep safe, guard, Ar. Ach. 1060.

II. to keep at home, as women, Soph. O. C. 343; οἰκ. ἐνδον Plat. Rep. 451 D, cf. Dem. 1374. 13, Plut. Camill. 11, Luc. Nigr. 18; and v. οἰκούρημα:—then of persons who stay at home instead of going out to serve in war, Hermipp. Μοῖρ. 3, Plut. Peric. 11, 12, etc.; cf. οἰκουρός.

2. ἔβρομον οἰκ. μήνα πολιορκούντες to idle away seven months in the siege, Id. Camill. 28.

οἰκούρημα, τό, the watch or keeping of a house, Eur. Hipp. 787; οἰκ. τῶνδε τῶν ξένων watch kept by these strangers, or rather for οἱ οἰκουρῶντες ξένοι, Soph. Ph. 868.

II. a keeping-the house, staying at home, Eur. Heracl. 700.

2. in concrete sense, of persons, οἰκουρήματα φθείρειν to corrupt the stay-at-homes, i. e. the women, Eur. Or. 928.

οἰκουρία, ἡ, (οἰκουρέω) housekeeping, the cares of housekeeping, in pl., μακρὰς διαντλοῦσ' ἐν δόμοις οἰκ. Eur. H. F. 1373; ἀργαὶ πρὸς οἰκουρίας Clem. Al. 254.

II. a keeping-at-home, esp. of women, Plut. 2. 271 E, cf. Id. Coriol. 35.

οἰκουρικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to keep at home:—τὸ -κύν, = οἰκουρία, Luc. Fugit. 16.

οἰκούριος, ον, also α, ον, of or for housekeeping: hence οἰκούρια (sc.

δῶρα), *τά, wages, reward for keeping like house*, Soph. Tr. 542.

keeping within doors: οἰκουρία *toys to keep children within doors*, to amuse them in their mother's absence, Eust. 1423. 3, Hesych.; *ἐταῖραι οἰκούραι* (Dor. for οἰκούριαι) *female house-mates*, Pind. P. 9. 35.

οἰκουρός, ὄν, (ὄψος) *watching or keeping the house*, of a watch-dog, Ar. Vesp. 970, cf. Lys. 759; of a cock, Plut. 2. 998 B; οἰκ. ὄψος of the sacred serpent in the Acropolis, Ar. Lys. 759, cf. Phylarch. 74, Hesych. II. *keeping at home*; as Subst., οἰκουρός, ἡ, *the mistress of the house, house-keeper*, Soph. Fr. 434, Eur. H. F. 45; used in praise of a good wife, Philo 2. 431, Dio C. 56. 3;—contemptuously of a man, *a stay-at-home*, opp. to one who goes forth to war, λέοντ' ἀναλκιν .. οἰκουρόν Aesch. Ag. 1225, cf. 1626, Dinarch. 100. 37; τὸν ὑγρόν τοῦτον καὶ οἰκ. Plut. 2. 751 A; so, δαίτια οἰκ. καὶ ἀργή Id. Peric. 34; v. sub οἰκουρέω.

οἰκουρότης, ἡ, = οἰκουρία, Nicet. Ann. 377 B.

οἰκοφθόρεω, *to ruin a house or family, squander one's substance*, Plat. Legg. 929 D, 959 C:—Pass. *to lose one's fortune, to be ruined, undone*, οἰκοφθορμένος (not φκ-) Hdt. 5. 29, cf. 8. 142, 144; ἐκακώθησαν καὶ οἰκοφθορήσαν Id. 1. 196.

οἰκοφθορία, ἡ, *a squandering one's substance*, οἰκ. καὶ πενία Plat. Phaedo 82 C; οἰκ. ἡναϊκῶν *seduction, adultery*, Plut. 2. 12 B.

οἰκοφθόρος, ὁ, *one who ruins a house, a prodigal*, Eur. Fr. 1041, Plat. Legg. 689 D, Dion. H. 1. 14;—*a seducer, adulterer*, Suid. s. v. Ἰλάριος.

οἰκοφόρος, ὄν, *bearing one's house*, ἔθνη Scymn. Fr. 115, of the Scythians, —*quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt domos*.

οἰκοφύλακω, *to watch a house*, of a dog, cited from Aesop.

οἰκοφύλακion, τό, = οἰκουρίον (v. οἰκουρίας 2), Eust. 1423. 3.

οἰκοφύλαξ [ῶ], ὁ, ἡ, *a house-guard*, Aesch. Supp. 27, Anth. P. 9. 604.

οἰκοφύλαξ, later form of οἰκτεῖραι, but only found in fut. οἰκτεῖρησθαι Schol. Od. 4. 740, LXX (Ps. 101. 13, 14), N. T.; aor. ὠκτεῖρησα Schol. Aesch. Pr. 353; aor. pass. οἰκτηρήθηαι Ib. 637.—Hence οἰκτῆρημα, τό, = οἰκτιρμός, LXX (Jer. 31. 3), N. T.; οἰκτῆρησις, εὐς, ἡ, Clem. Al. Cf. Lob. Phryn. 741.

οἰκτεῖραι (cf. οἰκτεῖραι): impf. ὠκτεῖρον Stesic. 19; fut. οἰκτεῖραι Aesch. Fr. 196. 6; aor. ὠκτεῖραι Id., Aesch. Pr. 352, al., Ion. οἰκτεῖρα Hdt. 3. 52:—Pass., only in pres. and impf., Xen. Oec. 7, 40, Soph. El. 1412:—cf. οἰκτεῖω.

To pity, feel pity for, have pity upon, c. acc. pers., Il. 1. 814, 16. 5, Hdt. 1. c., 7. 38, and Att.; ἐλεεῖν καὶ οἰκτ. Plat. Euthyd. 288 D:—οἰκτ. τινά τινος *to pity one for or because of a thing*, οἰκτεῖραι *σε θεσφάτον μύρον* Aesch. Ag. 1321, cf. Supp. 209, Elmsl. Med. 1202; also οἰκτ. τινά τινος ἐνεκα Xen. Oec. 2, 7; ἐπὶ τινι Ib. 2, 4:—also c. acc. rei, Ar. Vesp. 328, Antipho 121. 4. 2. c. inf., οἰκτ. νιν λαιπεῖν *I am sorry to leave her*, Soph. Aj. 652; οἰκτ. εἰ .., *to be sorry that it should be*, Xen. An. 1. 4, 7.

οἰκτιζω (pres. only in compd. κατ-): fut. Att. οἰκτιῶ Aesch. Pr. 68 (κατ-Soph., etc.): aor. ὠκτίσα Trag.:—cf. κατ-, συν-οικτιζω. Like οἰκτεῖραι, but mostly poet., *to pity, have pity upon*, c. acc. pers., Aesch. 1. c., Soph. O. T. 1508, etc.; τινά τινος Arist. Mund. 1. 4; c. acc. rei, πᾶσις οἰκτίσαι Soph. Tr. 855;—the Med. in same sense, ἐπίδοι .. στάλον οἰκτιζομένα *with pitying eye*, Aesch. Supp. 1032 (lyr.), cf. Eur. Hec. 721, Thuc. 2. 51; but, 2. in Med. also, *to bewail, lament*, τι Eur. I. T. 486; absol. *to express one's pity, θρήνοιαι* Id. Hel. 1053, cf. Dinarch. 104. 15; c. acc. cogn., οἰκτον οἰκτιζεσθαι *to utter a wail*, Aesch. Eum. 515, Eur. Tro. 155.

οἰκτικός, ὁ, ὄν, *of or for pity*, Bachm. Anecd. 2. 290.

οἰκτιρμός, οὗ, ὁ, *pity, compassion*, Pind. P. 1. 164:—used in N. T. only in pl. in the sense of *compassionate feelings, mercies*, Ep. Rom. 12. 1, Phil. 2. 1, al.

οἰκτιρμούνη, ἡ, = foreg., Tzetz. Hist. 8. 173.

οἰκτιρμων, ὄν, gen. ovos, *merciful*, Theocr. 15. 75, Anth. P. 7. 359, N. T. οἰκτιρῶ [ῖ], a late form of οἰκτεῖραι, Νικήτην οὕτως οἰκτεῖρετε Plat. P. 7. 267, cf. An. Oxon. 2. 243; Aeol. οἰκτίρρω, A. B. 1404.

οἰκτισμα, τό, *lamentation*, Eur. Heracl. 158.

οἰκτισμός, οὗ, ὁ, *lamentation*, Aesch. Eum. 189, Xen. Symp. 1. 16, etc.

οἰκτιστος, ὁ, ὄν, an irreg. Sup. of οἰκτεῖραι, formed like αἰσχιστος, ἐχθιστος, *most pitiable, lamentable*, οἰκτιστον .. δειλοῖσι βροτοῖσιν Il. 22. 76; θάνον οἰκτιστῶ θανάτῳ Od. 11. 412; οἰκτιστον δὴ κείνο ἴδον 12. 258; οἰκτ. ἔλεγος Ap. Rh. 2. 782:—neut. pl. οἰκτίστας as Adv., Od. 22. 472:—also in late Prose, Luc. Anach. 11; Adv. οἰκτίστως Phalar.

οἰκτος, ὁ, (ὄϊ oh!) *pity, compassion*, οἰκτος δ' ἔλε λανδ' ἀπαντα Od. 2. 81, cf. 24. 438; οἰκτός τινος ἵσχυι κατακτείνειν *a feeling of pity* prevents him from .. Hdt. 5. 92, 3; οἰκτον πλέως Soph. Ph. 1074; οἰκτον ἔχειν φρενί Id. Aj. 525; ἐμοὶ γὰρ οἰκτος δεινὸς εἰσέβη Id. Tr. 298; ἐμοὶ μὲν οἰκτος δεινὸς ἐμπέπνευς τίς Id. Ph. 965; θνητοῦς .. ἐν οἰκτῳ πρόβημος Aesch. Pr. 239; δὲ οἰκτον ἔχειν τινά Eur. Hec. 851; εἰσῆλθέ μ' οἰκτος εἰ .., Id. Med. 931:—c. gen. objecti, *compassion for .., πόθος καὶ οἰκτος τῆς πόλιος* Hdt. 1. 165, cf. Eur. Hec. 519:—in Aesch. Supp. 486, Linwood's correction, οἰκτίσας ἴδων τάδε, is almost necessary.

2. the expression of pity, lamentation, piteous wailing, Simon. 5; οἰκτος οὗτος ἦν διὰ στόματος Aesch. Theb. 51; τόνδε κλύουσιν οἰκτον Id. Cho. 411; οἰκτρὸν οἰκτον ἄων Id. Supp. 59; κλύω τινος οἰκτον Soph. Tr. 864; οὐκ οἰκτου μέτα Id. O. C. 1636:—and in pl., παθόντος οἰκτοῖς *by the wailings of the sufferer*, Aesch. Supp. 386 (lyr.); αἶον οἰκτους οὐς οἰκτίει Eur. Tro. 155; τοὺς οἰκτιρμούς ἐξαρῆσομεν καὶ ταὺς οἰκτους Plat. Rep. 387 D; οἰκτων λήγετε Eur. Phoen. 1584, cf. Andoc. 7. 28, Plat. Apol. 37 A, Legg. 949 B. II. an object of pity, Plut. Mar. 1, cf. Schäf. 5. p. 106.

οἰκτοσύνη, ἡ, = foreg., Hdn. Epimer. 232.

οἰκτριζω, f. l. οἰκτιζω, Hesych.

οἰκτρόβιος, ὄν, *leading a pitiable life*, Paul. Alex. 4.

οἰκτρο-γοέω, *to wail piteously*, Hesych.

οἰκτρο-γέως, ὄν, *wailing piteously, piteous*, λόγοι Plat. Phaedr. 267 C.

οἰκτρο-κέλευθος, ὄν, *going a wretched journey*, Manetho 4. 222.

οἰκτρο-λογία, ἡ, *piteous discourse*, Poll. 2. 124., 4. 22, 33.

οἰκτρο-μέλαθρος, ὄν, *pitifully housed*, Manetho 4. 33.

οἰκτρός, ὁ, ὄν, *pitiable*, in *piteous plight*, κοιμησάτο χάλκεον ὕπνον οἰκτρός, of persons, Il. 11. 242; so, Aesch. Supp. 61, Soph. O. T. 58, etc.; c. gen., οἰκτροὶ τῆς μεταβολῆς *to be pitted for ..*, Plut. Flam. 13. 2.

2. of things, *pitiable, piteous, lamentable*, ἕτερα πεπνυμένα οἰκτρώτερα Hdt. 7. 46; οἰκτρά συμφορά Pind. O. 7. 142; πημοναί, ἀλγος Aesch. Pr. 238, 435, etc.; οἰκτρά γὰρ βόσκειν [ἡ κῆρ] Soph. Ph. 1167:—οἰκτρὸν [ἔστι], c. inf., Aesch. Theb. 321 (lyr.). 3. in contemptuous sense, οἰκτρά τέκνα *sorry fellows*, Auson. Ep. 40; οἰκτρά τραγῳδία *miserable*, Eust. 1603. 34. II. in act. sense, *wailing piteously, piteous*, οἰκτροτάτην δ' ἦκουσα ὕπα Od. 11. 421, cf. Soph. El. 1066; οἰκτράς γὰν ὄρνιθας, of the nightingale, Id. Aj. 629:—so Hom. uses neut. pl. as Adv., οἰκτῖρ ὀλοφυρομένη Od. 4. 719, cf. 10. 409, etc.—Regul. Adv. οἰκτρώς, Aesch. Pers. 688, Soph., etc., Andoc. 34. 15; Comp. —ότερα, Anth. P. 10. 65; Sup. —ότατα, Eur. Hel. 1209.—Besides the regul. Comp. and Sup. οἰκτρώτερος, οἰκτρώτατος, Hom. has an irreg. Sup. οἰκτίστος (q. v.), but οἰκτίων never occurs.—Schweigh. has altered οἰκτίτερος, in Hdt. 7. 46, into οἰκτρώτερος, from several Mss., cf. Jac. Anth. 3. p. 648.

οἰκτρώτης, ἡ, *piteous condition*, Poll. 3. 116.

οἰκτρώ-φωνος, ὄν, *with piteous voice*, Schol. Il. 17. 5.

οἰκτρο-χοεὺς φωνῆν, *to pour forth a piteous strain*, Ar. Vesp. 555.

οἰκνώξ, ακτος, ὁ, (ἀνάξ) *master of a house*, Hesych. s. v. ἐστιούχος.

οἰκῶς, νία, ὅς, Ion. for οἰκῶς, part. of οἰκα. Adv. —ότως.

οἰκ-ωφελής, ὅς, (ὀφέλλω) *profitable to a house, γυνή οἰκ. a wife whose prudence makes the house thrive*, Theocr. 28. 2. Adv. —άως, Dio C. 56. 7.

οἰκ-ωφελία, Ion. —ίη, ἡ, *profit to a house, housewifery*, of a home-life as opp. to that of a warrior, τοῖος ἔ' ἐν πολέμῳ ἔργον δέ μοι οὐ φίλον ἔσκεν οὐδ' οἰκωφελίη Od. 14. 223; cf. Naumach. ap. Stob. 438. 6, and Gladstone Hom. Stud. 3. 78 sq.

Οἰλεύς, εὐς, ὁ, Oileus, a Locrian chief, father of Ajax the Less, Il. 2. 527. (The orig. form was Φίλεύς, father of Φίλη (Ἰλη), a troop.)

οἶμα, τό, = οἶμμημα, ὄρμημα, Lat. impetus, οἶμα λέοντος ἔχων *with the spring or rush of a lion*, Il. 16. 752; αἰετοῦ οἶματ' ἔχων *with the swoop of an eagle*, 21. 252; of a serpent, Q. Sm. 6. 201, etc. (Prob., like οἶμη, οἶμος, from οἶμι ibo.)

οἶμα, contr. from οἶσμα, q. v.

οἶμάω, (οἶμη), only used in fut. and aor., *to swoop or pounce upon*, οἶμασεν δὲ δαίς ὥστ' αἰετὸς Id. 22. 308, 311, Od. 24. 538; κίρκος .. αἶμψε μετὰ τρήμονα πέλειαν *swooped after a dove*, 22. 140.

2. absol. *to dart along, θύνοντι δ' οἶμήσουσι* Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 62.

οἶμη, ἡ, = οἶμος: metaph. *the way of song, a song or lay*, οἶμας Μοῦσ' ἐξίδαξε Od. 8. 481; θεὸς δέ μοι ἐν φρεσὶν οἶμας παντοίας ἐνέειπεν 22. 347; οἶμης τῆς .. κλέος οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν ἵκανε 8. 74; οἶμην δῶκε Φοῖβος τέττιγι *power of song*, Anacreont. 35. 14; οἶμη θελγυμένους Ap. Rh. 4. 150; αἰνιγμάτων οἶμαι Lyc. 11. (V. sub οἶμα.)

οἶμοι, exclam. of pain, fright, pity, anger, grief, also of surprise, properly οἶ μοι *ah me! woe's me!* first in Theogn. (for in Homer it is always ὦ μοι), then often in Trag.; οἶμ' ὥς τεθηῆθης Ar. Ach. 590; and comically, οἶμ' ὥς ἦδομαι Nub. 773:—οἶμοι is mostly absol., or is used with a nom. οἶμοι ἐγὼ γλῶσσας, οἶμοι τάλας, οἶμοι δαίλαιος etc., Soph. Tr. 971, Aj. 340, etc.; ironical, οἶμοι, καταυδα ὀκ! denounce it, Id. Ant. 86;—not rarely c. gen. causae, οἶμοι ἀναλκείης Theogn. 887; οἶμοι τὸν κακὸν, οἶμοι γέλωτος, etc., often in Trag., cf. Moik Hipp. 1452, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 459:—οἶμοι moi also occurs, like ὦ μοι μοι, but should be written οἶμοι μοι, acc. to Ap. Dysc. in A. B. 588; v. Dind. Ar. Pax 258.—The Mss. often give ὦμοι or ὠμοι, as in Soph. Aj. 227, 980, O. C. 202, etc., a form acknowledged by Apoll. in A. B. 536. [The last syll. in οἶμοι may be elided in Trag. and Com. before ὥς, οἶμ' ὥς ἔοικας ὀρθὰ μαρτυρεῖν Soph. Aj. 354, cf. Ant. 320, 1270, Ar. Il. c., Cratin. Punt. 3.]

οἶμος, ὁ, in Att. also and late Ep. ἡ (like ὀδός):—*a way, road, path*, Hes. Op. 288, Pind. P. 2. 175., 4. 441; λευρὸν οἶμον αἰθέρος Aesch. Tr. 394; ἀπλὴν οἶμον .. εἰς Ἄιδον φέρει Id. Fr. 222; ὀρήν παρ' οἶμον, ἡ πὶ Ἀδρίαν φέρει Eur. Alc. 835; τὸν αὐτὸν οἶμον πορεύεσθαι Plat. Rep. 420 B; ἄλλον οἶμον ἐκπορεύεται Menand. Incert. 467; λυγρὴν θ' οἶμον ἔβην Epigr. Gr. 227.

2. a stripe, οἶμοι κνώωνοι *stripes or layers of cyanos*, Il. 11. 24.

3. a strip of land, tract, country, Σκυθὴν ἐς οἶμον Aesch. Pr. 2.

4. metaph., οἶμος αὐτοῦς *the course or strain of song*, h. Hom. Merc. 451, Pind. O. 9. 72; cf. οἶμα, οἶμη.

οἶμωγῇ, ἡ, *loud wailing, lamentation, κωνωγῇ καὶ οἶμωγῇ* Il. 22. 409; οἶμωγῇ τε στοναχῇ τε 24. 696; ἄμ' οἶμ. τε καὶ εὐχολῇ πέλεν ὑνδρῶν 4. 450, cf. Ar. Pax 1276 sq.; οἶμωγῇ διαχρέεσθαι Hdt. 3. 66, cf. 8. 99; so in Trag., οἶμωγῇ .. ὁμοῦ κωνύματα Aesch. Pers. 426; πικρὰς οἶμωγῆς Soph. Ph. 100; ἐξέφωξεν οἶμωγὰς λυγρὰς Id. Aj. 317; στεναγμὸν οἶμωγῇν θ' ὁμοῦ Eur. Heracl. 833; οἶμωγῇ τε καὶ στοναγῇ Thuc. 7. 71; ἡ οἶμ. ἐκ τοῦ Πειραιῶς διὰ τῶν μακρῶν τειχῶν εἰς ἄστυ διήκειν Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 3; cf. τήκω.

οἶμωγμα, τό, *a cry of lamentation, wail*, Aesch. Theb. 1023, al., Eur. Bacch. 1112, al.;—mostly in pl.

οἶμωγμός, ὁ, = οἶμωγῇ, Soph. Fr. 678.

οἰμῶζω, Tyrtae. 5, Ar., Luc.: fut. οἰμῶξομαι Eupol. Incert. 8, Ar., Xen., etc. (the only part of the Verb used in good Att. Prose); later οἰμῶζε, Plut. 2. 182 D, Anth. P. 5. 302, Or. Sib.: aor. ὠμῶξα, the only tense used by Hom.:—Pass., v. infr. II. (From οἶμοι, as οἶζω from οἶ, αἰάζω from αἶ, φεύζω from φεύ; cf. Germ. ächzen from ach!)

To wail aloud, lament, often in Hom. (esp. in Il.), and Trag.; ὠμῶξεν τε καὶ ὠ πεπλήγετο μῆρῳ Il. 12. 162, etc.; ὠμ. σμερδαλέον, ἐλεεινά 18.

35., 22. 408; ἡ κε μέγ' οἰμώζει γέρον ἱππηλάτα Πηλεὺς 7. 125; cf. Hdt. 7. 159; of a wounded man, οἰμώζας πέσεν Od. 18. 398; γνῆς δ' ἔριπ' οἰμώζας Il. 5. 68; στυγνὸν οἰμώζας Soph. Ant. 1226; — c. acc. cogn., Τελέμαχος οἰμ. μέλη Theopomp. Com. Incert. 2. 2. in familiar Att., οἰμώζει, as a curse, *plague take you, go howl!* Lat. *abeas in malam rem*, Ar. Ach. 1035, cf. Pl. 876; οἰμώζετε Id. Ran. 257; οἰμώζεσθ' ἄρα Id. Nub. 217; οἰμώζων λέγῃ σοι Id. Pl. 58; so, οὐκ οἰμώζεται; Id. Ran. 178, cf. Xen. Hell. 2. 3. 56; οἰμώζων καθεδεῖται Ar. Ach. 840; οἰμώζει μεγάλη Id. Av. 1503; οἰμώζει μακρὰ Id. Pl. 111; κολλᾶσαν οἰμωζόμενον Id. Vesp. 1033; πενιχροῦ... σοφιστοῦ καὶ οἰμωζόμενον Dem. 938. 1; cf. ἀποφθεῖρων fin.

II. trans. to pity, bewail, c. acc., Tyrtae. 5, Aesch. Cho. 8 (ed. Dind. 1868), Soph. El. 788, Eur. Hipp. 1405, El. 248; hence in Pass., οἰμωχθεῖς bewailed, Theogn. 1204; ὀμωγμένον κάρα Eur. Bacch. 1286.

οἰμωκτεῖ and -τε, Adv. *piteously*, Zonar. 1438.

οἰμωκτία, ἡ, v. οἰμωξία.

οἰμωκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *inclined to wailing*, Schol. Soph. Ph. 203.

οἰμωκτός, ἡ, ὄν, *pitiable*, Ar. Ach. 1195 (prob. a gloss, v. Pors.).

οἰμώζα, v. sub κλασάρα.

οἰμωξία, ἡ, = οἰμωγή, Hesych.; οἰμωκτίαν (sic.) f. l. in Phot.

οἰμώσω, and -τω, = οἰμώξω, LXX (4 Macc. 12. 15), Liban. 1. 30.

οἰνώα, ἡ, v. sub οἰνοθήρας.

οἰν-ἄγωγός, ὄν, *carrying wine*, Cratin. Incert. 110, Pherecr. Tur. 1.

οἰνᾶδο-θήρας, ὄν, δ, (οἰνὰς II) a *dove-catcher*, Ael. N. A. 4. 58.

οἰνανθάριον, τό, Dim. of sq., Alex. Trall. 7. 329.

οἰν-άνθη, ἡ, (οἶνον) *the first shoot of the vine, the bud which incloses both leaf and blossom*, Lat. *rampinus*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 14, 8, etc.; explained by Suid., ἡ πρώτη ἐκφυσις τῆς σταφυλῆς. 2. *the vine-blossom*, Geop. 5. 51.

3. in Poets, generally, *the vine*, γλαυρὸν οἰνανθὺς δέμας Soph. Fr. 239, cf. Eur. Phoen. 231, Ar. Av. 588, Ran. 1320; Ἀεβίτης νεκτάρ οἰνανθὺς Call. Fr. 115. 4. *the soft down of the young vine-leaves, φαίνων γένυσσι τέρειναν ματέρ' οἰνάνθας ὅπῳ* to shew on his cheeks the summer-hue, the tender mother of the *vine-down*, i. e. the bloom of youth, Pind. N. 5. 11.

II. *the flower of the wild vine*, from which a sweet oil (ἐλαῖον οἰνάνθινον) and also a wine was made, Diosc. 1. 56. III. *a plant like the vine*, Cratin. Μαλθ. 1. 5, Arist. H. A. 5. 18, 1, Theophr. H. P. 6. 8, 1. IV. a bird, *perch the wheat-ear*, *Motacilla* or *Saxicola oenanthe*, Arist. H. A. 9. 49 B, 8.

οἰνάνθινος, ἡ, ὄν, *made of the leaves of the οἰνάνθη (III)*, μύρον Theophr. Odor. 27; but also of the *wild-vine flower (οἰνάνθη II)*, Diosc. 1. 56.

οἰνανθῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, = οἰνάνθη, Ibyc. 1.

οἰνάρειον, τό, poet. for οἰνάρων, a *vine-leaf*, Theocr. 7. 134.

οἰνάρειος [ᾱ], a, ὄν, *made of vine-leaves*, Ibyc. 1, Hipp. 668. 54.

οἰνάρζω, to strip off *vine-leaves*, as is done when the grapes are ripening, Ar. Pax 1147, Phanias ap. Schol. Theocr. 7. 134.

οἰνάρειον [ᾱ], τό, Dim. of οἶνος, *weak or bad wine*, Dem. 933. 24, Alex. Incert. 5, Diphil. Παπασ. 1. 8, Polioch. Lucr. 1. 7, etc. II. *a little wine*, Epict. Enchir. 12.

οἰνάρπις, ἴδος, ἡ, a *vine-tendrill* or *branch*, = κλήμα, Hipp. 673. 47.

οἰνάρων, τό, a *vine-leaf* or *tendrill*, Xen. Oec. 19, 18, Theophr. H. P. 9. 13, 5, etc.

II. *the vine*, Alciphro 3. 22.

οἰνάρως, prob. f. l. for κμαρὸς in Theophr. H. P. 1. 9, 3.

οἰνὰς, ἴδος, ἡ, = οἶνον, *the vine*, Ion 1. 4, Babr. 34. 1. 2. *wine*, Nic. Al. 355.

II. *a wild pigeon* of the colour of ripening grapes, *the wild pigeon*, *Columba oenas*, or the *rock-dove*, C. livia, Arist. H. A. 5. 13, 4, 6. 1, 4, 8. 3, 10, Ael. 4. 58; — also οἰνὰς (Poll. 6. 22), and οἰνιάς, which last, however, acc. to Hesych., was a sort of raven. III.

οἰνᾶδες, αἰ, = Μανᾶδες, Opp. C. 4. 235. IV. as Adj. of wine, vinous, μεμευσμένος οἰνῶδι πηγῇ Anth. Plan. 15; οἰνὰς ὑπῶρη Id. P. 9. 645.

2. *drunken*, with a masc. Subst. οἰνᾶσι κώμοις (Gräfe εἰάσι) Ib. 7. 26.

οἰν-αχθῆς, ἔς, = οἰνοβαρῆς, Hesych.

οἰν-ἐλαῖον, τό, *wine mingled with oil*, Galen.

οἰν-ἐμπορός, ὅ, a *wine-merchant*, Aristenid. 3. 8.

οἰν-εραστής, οὗ, ὅ, a *lover of wine*, Ael. V. II. 2. 41.

οἰνεῖσθαι, Dep. to drink wine, Hipp. ap. Erotian.

οἰνῶν, Ion. for οἰνῶν.

οἶνη (A), (v. οἶνος), ἡ, old poet. name for the *vine*, Hes. Op. 570, Sc. 292; found now and then in later Poets, Διονύσιον οἶνα Eur. Bacch. 535, Phoen. 228 (both lyr.), cf. Moschio ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 242; βωτρωδῶδες οἶνης Epigr. Gr. 88. 5; οἶνας γάρος 853. 6. 2. = οἶνος, wine, Anth. P. 6. 334, Nic. Th. 622.

οἶνη (B), ἡ, the ace on dice, Poll. 7. 204; in Ion. the die itself was called οἶνη for κύβος, Ruhnk. Schol. Plat. 245; — also οἶνος, ὅ, Poll. ibid.; and οἰνίω, = μονάζω, Hesych. (Cf. Old Lat. oīnos = unus, unicus, unio, uncia; Goth. ains (eis, mōnos), aino-ha (monogenēs); O. Norse einn; A. S. ān, Scott. ane = one.)

οἶνηγία, ἡ, (ᾄω) a *conveying of wine*, Clem. Al. 185.

οἶνηρός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to wine, Lat. vinosus, οἶν. θεράπων a butler, Anacr. 188; οἶν. λοιβαί Eur. I. T. 164; — steeped in wine, of bandages, Hipp. Fract. 766; οἶν. ἱατρικὴ treatment by vinous applications, Ib. 774.

II. containing wine, κεράμιον Hdt. 3. 6; οἶν. φιάλαι wine-cups, Pind. N. 10. 81; κρασσοί Aesch. Fr. 96; ὑβισαφον Cratin. Pnt. 8; μέτρα οἶν. wine-measures, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 7. 5. III.

of countries, *rich in wine*, Xios Call. Fr. 115, cf. Anth. P. 7. 457.

οἶν-ήρῳσις, ἡ, (ἄρῳ) a *vessel for drawing wine*, Ar. Ach. 1067.

οἰνὰς, ἴδος, ἡ, v. οἰνὰς II.

οἰνίδιον, τό, Dim. of οἶνος, *small wine, poor wine*, Diog. L. 10. 11.

οἰνίζω, to smell of wine, τὸ οἰνίζον Apollon. Mir. 43, cf. Schneid.

Theophr. H. P. 2. 2, 7.

II. Med. to procure wine by barter, buy wine, οἰνίζοντο... Ἀχαιοί, ἄλλοι μὲν χαλκῷ ἄλλοι δ' αἶθωνι αἰδήρω Il. 7. 472; οἶνον μελίφρονα οἰνίζεσθε αὐτὸν τ' ἐκ μεγάρων 8. 506, cf. 546; ἐκ τοῦ ποταμοῦ οἶν. Luc. V. H. 1. 9.

οἰνικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for wine, Hesych., Suid.

οἰνίνος, ἡ, ὄν, of wine, ὄνος οἶν. wine-vinegar, Archestr. ap. Ath. 310 D.

οἰνίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of οἶνος, 'small wine', Cratin. Pnt. 3, Eubul. Incert. 8.

οἰνόστηρια (sc. ἱερά), τὰ, the festival at which the Athenian citizens cut off the μαλλός, κύνος or σκόλλος of their sons previous to their being enrolled among the ἐφηβοί, at the same time offering a measure of wine (οἶνον μέτρον) to Hercules, and drinking part of it to the health of their φράτερες, Eupol. Δημ. 28 A, cf. Eust. 907. 18, Hesych., Phot.

The cup they used was called οἰνοστηρία, ἡ, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 494 F; or οἰνόστηρια, Poll. 6. 22.

οἰνο-βῦρεϊων, ὅ, = οἰνοβαρῆς, Od. 9. 374, 10. 555; — hence was formed the Verb οἰνοβαρέω, to be heavy or drunken with wine, Theogn. 503.

οἰνο-βαρῆς, ἔς, heavy with wine, Lat. vino gravis, Il. 1. 225, Simon. in Anth. P. 7. 24, etc.

οἰνο-βαφής, ἔς, diffused in wine, vinous, λοιβή Nonn. D. 7. 15.

οἰνο-βρεχής, ἔς, wine-soaked, drunken, Anth. P. 7. 428, 18.

οἰνο-βρώς, ὅτος, ὁ, ἡ, eaten with wine, Nic. Al. 493.

οἰνό-γάλα, ακτός, τό, milk mixed with wine, Hipp. 629. 51, 1230 B; Cornarius ἐνον γάλα.

οἰνό-γάρων, τό, γάρων mixed with wine, Aët. 3. 85.

οἰνογευστέω, to taste wine, Antiph. Διδυμ. 4.

οἰνογευστία, ἡ, a *tasting of wine*, cited from Philo.

οἰνογευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for wine-tasting: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) the wine-taster's art or skill, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 33.

οἰνο-δόκος, ὄν, receiving or holding wine, φιάλη Pind. I. 6 (5). 58; as Subst. c. gen., οἶν. νέκταρος Anth. P. 6. 257.

οἰνοδόσια, ἡ, a *giving of wine*, Lat. congiarium, C. I. 4411 a. 20.

οἰνοδοτέω τινα to prescribe wine to one, ap. Oribas. 69 Matth.

οἰνο-δότης, ὄν, δ, giver of wine, of Bacchus, Eur. H. F. 682.

οἰνο-δοχέον, τό, a *vessel for wine*, Hero Spir. p. 211; where we also find οἰνο-δόχος, cf. E. M. 247. 27.

οἰνο-εἰδής, ἔς, like wine, Hesych. s. v. οἰνωπῶν.

οἰνόεις, εσσα, ἐν, of or with wine; v. οἰνοῦττα.

Οἰνὴ, ἡ, (οἶνος, v. Büchch C. I. 2. p. 933), Oenoë, name of two Attic demes.

1. of the φυλὴ Ἰπποβοωντίς, on the Boeot. frontier near Eleutherae, Hdt. 5. 74, Thuc. 2. 18, Strab. 375.

2. of the φυλὴ Αἰαντίς near Marathon; Οἰνὴ or Οἰναῖοι τὴν χαράδραν, proverb, of self-inflicted ruin; see the story in Strab. l. c., Zenob. 5. 29 and Hesych.

II. Οἰναῖοι, οἱ, the people of these demes, C. I. 158 A. 12.

οἰνο-θητήης, οὗ, ὅ, one who strains wine, Parmenio ap. Ath. 608 A.

οἰνο-θήκη, ἡ, a *wine-cellar*, Geop. 6. 2.

οἰνο-θήρας, ὄν, δ, a plant the root of which smells of wine or was used to flavour wine: but in the best Mss. of Theophr. H. P. 9. 19, 1, it is οἰνοθήρας, as in Diosc. 4. 118 and Galen., who also call it οἰνάρα, ὀνοῦρος (or ὀνύουρος); Pliny also calls it *onothera* and *onotheris*.

οἰνο-κάπηλος, ὁ, the *keeper of a wine-shop*, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 141.

οἰνοκάχλη, f. l. for οἰνωμάχλη.

οἰνό-ληπτος, ὄν, possessed by wine, drunken, Plut. 2. 4 B.

οἰνο-λογέω, to speak of wine, Ath. 40 F.

οἰνο-μάνης, ἔς, mad for or after wine, Ath. 464 E.

οἰνο-μάχλη, ἡ, *lustful with wine*, Theopomp. Com. Incert. 30 (ap. Poll. 2. 18, 6. 21, where some Mss. οἰνοκάχλη), Clem. Al. 187.

οἰνό-μελι, ἴτος, τό, honey mixed with wine, a kind of mead, Anth. P. 12. 164, Polyb. 12. 2, 7, etc.

οἰνο-μετρέω, to measure out wine, πᾶσι C. I. 2416 b. 6 (addend.).

οἰνο-μήτωρ, ὀρος, ἡ, mother of wine, ἄμπελος Astyd. ap. Ath. 40 B.

οἶνον, τό, = οἶναρον, ap. Hesych.

οἰνό-πεδος, ὄν, with soil fit to produce wine, abounding in wine, ἀνὰ γονὸν ἄλωης οἰνοπέδιο Od. 1. 193, cf. 11. 192, Mosch. 4. 100. II.

οἰνόπεδος, as Subst. wine-land, a vineyard, τέμενος... τὸ μὲν ἥμισυ οἰνοπέδιο Il. 9. 579, cf. Theogn. 892, Theocr. 24. 128; — also οἰνο-πέδι, ἡ, Anth. P. 11. 409, Opp. C. 4. 331.

οἰνο-πέπαντος, ripe for wine-making, βότρυς Anth. P. 6. 232.

οἰν-οπίτης [ῖ], ὄν, ὅ, (οἰνιτεύω) *gaping after wine*, Comic word formed after γυναικ-, παιδ-, παρθεν-οπίτης: it is cited by Suid. from Ar. Thesm. 393 (ubi v. Schol.); but the Mss. give οἰνοπίτιδας.

οἰνο-πλάνητος, ὄν, wine-bewildered, κυλίκων ἄμυλλαι Eur. Rhes. 363.

οἰνο-πληθής, ἔς, full of or abounding in wine, Σοφία Od. 15. 406.

οἰνο-πλήξ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, wine-stricken, drunken, Anth. P. 9. 323, Hesych.

οἰνοποιέω, to make wine, Plut. 2. 653 A: — verb. Adj. οἰνοποιεῖσθαι, Ath. 33 A: — οἰνοποιία, ἡ, wine-making, Theophr. Odor. 67, Ath. 26 B, Diog. 3. 63; — οἰνοποιός, ὄν, making wine, Ath. 27 D.

οἰνο-πόρος, ὄν, flowing with wine, ποταμός Nonn. D. 40. 238.

οἰνοποσία, ἡ, a *drinking of wine*, Hipp. Acut. 389, Arist. Probl. 3. 1 (in tit.); οἰνοποσίας ἀγωνία Ael. V. H. 2. 41, cf. C. I. 3028.

οἰνοποτάζω, to drink wine, Il. 20. 84, Od. 6. 309, 20. 262, Anacr. 94, Phocyl. 11: — so, οἰνοποτέω, Ath. 460 C, LXX (Prov. 31. 4).

οἰνο-ποτήρ, ἡγος, ὁ, a *wine-drinker*, ἄνδρας μέγα οἰνοποτήρας Od. 8. 456, cf. Anth. P. 5. 206.

οἰνο-πότης, ὄν, δ, a *wine-bibber*, Anacr. 98, Call. Ep. 37, Polyb. 20. 8, 2: — fem. οἰνοπότις, ἴδος, ἡ, Anacr. 159, Ar. Thesm. 393 (v. οἰνοπίτης).

οἰνο-πράτης [ᾱ], ὄν, δ, = οἰνοπώλης, Tzetz. ad Hes. p. 13 ed. Gaisf.

οἰνό-πτης, ὄν, δ, a *wine-inspector*, i. e. the person who saw that the due quantity of water was mixed with the wine, Eupol. Πολ. 7, Ath. 425 A, Poll. 6. 21, Phot.

οἶνοπωλέω, to sell wine, Arist. Mirab. 32.
 οἶνο-πώλης, *ov*, *δ*, a wine-merchant, Diphil. 'Αδελφ. 1, Arist. Mirab. 32.—fem. οἶνοπώλις, *ιδος*, Schol. Ar. Pl. 436, Liban. 4 139.
 οἶνοπώλιον, *τό*, a wine-shop, Anecd. Oxon. 2. 356.
 οἶνος, *δ*, (v. fin.), wine, the fermented juice of the grape (cf. ἀμπέλος); in Hom. it is black, μέλας (cf. οἶνοψ), Od. 5. 205., 9. 196; or red, ἐρυθρός, 5. 165., 9. 163; is praised as sparkling, αἰθούψ, Il. 1. 462., 4. 259; as sweet, ἡδύς, Od. 2. 350., 9. 205; ἡδύποτος 15. 507; μελιγδής Il. 4. 346, etc.; as old, παλαιός, Od. 2. 340, cf. Pind. O. 9. 74, Simon. 75; (so, οἶνους παλαιούς εὐδαίει Xen. An. 4. 4, 9); as cheering, ἐθάρων, Il. 3. 246; as invigorating, εὐήνωρ, Od. 4. 622. Homer's heroes drank it mixed with water, οἶνον ἔμιχγον ἐνὶ κρητῆρσι καὶ ὕδαρ Od. 1. 110; ὅτε περ... οἶνον... ἐνὶ κρητῆρι κέρανται Il. 4. 259; (hence κρητήρ, a mixing bowl): and this custom remained, cf. Hdt. 6. 84 (v. sub ἴσος 1 fin., ἀκρατος, Πράμνιος):—with Preps., ἐν οἶνῳ over one's wine, Lat. *inter pocula*, Ar. Lys. 1227, Callim. Epigr. 36, Plut.; παρ' οἶνῳ Soph. O. 1. 780; παρ' οἶνον Plut. 2. 143 C; μετὰ παιδίας καὶ οἶνου Thuc. 6. 28:—also in pl., ἡ ἐν οἶνῳ διατριβή Plut. Legg. 641 C, 645 C:—pl. also, οἶνοι, Lat. *vina*, *wines*, Xen. 1. c., Plat. Rep. 573 A, al.:—οἶνος δωδεκάδραχμος wine at 12 drachmae the cask, Dem. 1045. 5:—proverb., οἶνος τῷ φρονεῖν ἐπισκοτεῖ Eubul. Incert. 11; οἶνος καὶ ἀλήθεια, in *vino veritas*, Paroemiogr.:—οἶνος is often omitted, πίνειν πολὺν (sc. οἶνον) Eur. Cycl. 569, cf. Theocr. 18. 11; esp. with names of places, ὁ Πράμνιος, ὁ Βύβλιος, etc., as we say, 'Port, Sherry, Rhenish'.—As in modern Greece, it was flavoured with resin, in order (as was thought) to make it keep better, Plut. 2. 676 C, cf. Plin. H. N. 16. 22., 14. 25.
 2. fermented juice of other kinds, οἶνος ἔκ κριθῶν barley-wine, a kind of beer, Hdt. 2. 77; palm-wine (οἶνος φαινικίος) also occurs in 1. 193., 2. 86; lotus-wine, 4. 177, etc.;—from which drinks grape-wine (οἶνος ἀμπέλιος) is expressly distinguished, 2. 60.
 II. the wine-market (cf. μύρον 2, ἱχθύς II), τρέχ' ἐς τὸν οἶνον Ar. ap. Poll. 10. 75. (Properly φοῖνος, as the metre shews in Hom., and as it is written in Alcae. 39, and retained in Lat. *vinum*, *vitis*; so οἶνη, οἶνάς, οἶνάθηρ, οἶναρον; cf. οἶσος ἱτέα.)
 οἶνος, *δ*, = οἶνη (B), Poll. 7. 204.
 οἶνό-σπονδος, *ov*, offered with wine, θυσία Poll. 6. 26; τὰ οἶν. (sc. ἱερὰ) A. B. 287.
 οἶνοσ-σός, *ov*, keeping wine, Nonn. Jo. 2. 7.
 οἶνο-τόκος, *ov*, producing wine, βότρυν Nonn. D. 7. 89., 12. 24.
 οἶνο-τρόποι, *al*, turning water into wine, epith. of the daughters of Anios king of Delos, Lyc. 580.
 οἶνο-τρόφος, *ov*, rearing or bearing wine, Anth. P. 9. 375.
 οἶνουργέω, *ov*, to make or prepare wine, Schol. Pind. P. 3. 177.
 οἶνουργία, *ἡ*, (ἐργα) a making of wine, Poll. 7. 193.
 οἶνοῦττα, *ἡ*, (οἶνός) a cake or porridge of wine mixed with barley, water and oil, eaten by rowers, Ar. Pl. 1121.
 II. a plant with intoxicating properties, Arist. Fr. 102.
 οἶνο-φαγία, *ἡ*, an eating of wine, Luc. V. H. 1. 7.
 οἶνοφερής, *ἑς*, inclined to wine, Hesych.
 οἶνοφλύγῳ, *to be drunken or drunk*, LXX (Deut. 21. 20), Poll. 6. 21.
 οἶνοφλύγία, *ἡ*, drunkenness, Antiph. Alol. 2, Xen. Oec. 1, 22, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 5, 15.
 οἶνοφλυκτος, *ov*, = sq., cited by Budae. from Basil.
 οἶνό-φλυξ, ὅγος, *δ*, ἡ, (φλύω) given to drinking, drunken, Hipp. 83 G, Xen. Apol. 19, Plat. Eryx. 405 E, Arist. Poët. 25, 16.
 οἶνο-φόρος, *ov*, holding wine, κνέλει Critias 2. 2; οἶνοφόρον (sc. σκεῦος or ἀγγεῖον) a wine-jar, Hdn. 8. 4, 9, Poll. 6. 14; οἶνοφορεῖον or -φόρον in Gloss., *oenophorus* in Horace.
 II. wine-producing, βότρυν Arachtr. ap. Ath. 321 C; κάμη C. I. 9612.
 οἶνο-φύλαξ [ῥ], *ακος*, *δ*, an officer who had charge of the municipal wines, C. I. 3663 A. 14.
 οἶνό-φύτος, *ov*, planted or grown with vines, Strab. 559, Dion. H. 1. 37:—hence Οἰνόφυτα, *τά*, in Boeotia, Thuc. 1. 108, etc.
 II. act. planting vines, Αναῖος Nonn. D. 21. 172.
 οἶνο-χαρής, *ἑς*, rejoicing in wine, Anth. P. append. 225.
 οἶνο-χάρων [ᾶ], *ovτος*, *δ*, Wine-Charon, Comic epith. of Philip of Macedon, because he put poison in his enemies' wine, and so sent them over the Styx; including an allusion to his being fond of wine (οἶνο-χαρής), Alcae. Messen. in Anth. P. 11. 12.
 οἶνοχίτων, *δ*, ἡ, vine-clad, ἐλάται, δρύες, ap. Hesych.
 οἶνοχοεῖα, *ἡ*, a pouring out of wine, Suid.
 οἶνοχοεύω, Od. 21. 142; part. —έων 1. 143; inf. —εύει Il. 2. 127., 20. 234; but Hom. forms the obl. tenses from οἶνοχέω, Ep. 3 sing. impf. οἶνοχέει and ἐφνοχέει:—inf. aor. οἶνοχέσθαι Od. 15. 323, Sapph. 57; the pres. in —έω occurs in Pherecr. Κοριανν. 4, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3. 8; part. —έουσα C. I. 155. 34, Aeol. —εούσα or —ύεισα Sapph. 5; fut. ἥσω Xen. Cyr. 1. c. To act as οἶνοχός, pour out wine for drinking, absol. Od. 15. 141, 323, etc.; θεοὶ ἐνδέξια πᾶσιν οἶνοχέει Il. 1. 598, cf. Od. 21. 142; Διὶ οἶνοχέειν Il. 20. 234. 2. c. acc., νέκταρ ἐφνοχέει she was pouring out nectar for wine, Il. 4. 3; metaph., οἶν. ἀκρατον τοῖς πολίταις ἐλευθερίαν Plut. Pericl. 7; ὕμνους Dionys. Chalc. ap. Ath. 669 A:—Pass., οἶνοχοεῖται ἐπινικία Plut. 2. 349 F.
 οἶνο-χόη, *ἡ*, a can for lading wine from the mixing bowl (κρητήρ) into the cups, Hes. Op. 742; φιάλας τε καὶ οἶν. Thuc. 6. 46; οἶν. χρύσεια Eur. Tro. 820; ἀργυρεῖα C. I. 150 A. 30., 151. 22; οἶν. θεῶν σωτήρην 2852. 45.
 II. a kind of sideboard to range the wine-cups on, A. B. 55.
 III. a female cupbearer, LXX (Eccl. 2. 8).
 οἶνοχόημα, *τό*, a festival, at which wine is offered, Plut. Phoc. 6.
 οἶνοχότα, *ἡ*, = οἶνοχοεῖα, Heliod. 8. 1; Dio Chr. 2. 378.
 οἶνοχοικός, *ἡ*, *δ*, *ov*, of or for an οἶνοχός, Heliod. 7. 27.

οἶνο-χός, *δ*, a wine-pourer, cupbearer, Il. 2. 128, Od. 18. 417, Hdt. 3. 34, Eur. Cycl. 560, Plat., etc.; οἶν. θέραπες Ion Chius ap. Ath. 463 B.
 οἶνό-χρως, *ατος*, *δ*, ἡ, wine-coloured, Theophr. H. P. 9. 13, 4; οἶνό-χρους, *ov*, Eust. Opusc. 240. 35; contr. —χρους, *ov*, Schol. Eur. Or. 115.
 οἶνό-χυτος, *ov*, of poured wine, πᾶμα οἶν. a draught of wine, Soph. Ph. 715.
 II. act. = οἶνοχός, Nonn. D. 13. 256, etc.
 οἶν-οψ, *ατος*, *δ*, (ὠψ) wine-coloured, Hom. (never in nom.) epith. of the sea, wine-dark (v. οἶνος), ἐπὶ οἶνοπι πόντῳ Il. 23. 316, Od. 5. 132, 2. 421; cf. πορφύρεος; also in Hom. of oxen, wine-red, deep-red, βύε οἶνοπε Il. 13. 703, Od. 13. 32, cf. Wern. Tryph. 521, Gladstone Hom. Stud. 3. 472; cf. οἶνωπός.
 οἶνώω, *to intoxicate*, οἶνώσαι σῶμα ποτοῖς Critias 2. 28:—elsewh. always Pass. οἶνόμεαι, to get drunk, be drunken, οἶνωθέντες Od. 16. 292., 19. 11; οἶνωθεῖς Soph. Fr. 668; οἶνωσθαι Plut. 2. 672 A; οἶνωθήσονται Diog. L. 7. 118; but mostly used in pf. part., φῶνωμένος, Ion. οἶνωμένος, Hdt. 5. 18; ἀγὰρ φῶνωμένος Aesch. Supp. 409; δέπνοις ἡνίε' ἦν φῶνωμένος Soph. Tr. 268; φῶνωμένος κρητήρι Eur. Bacch. 687, ubi v. Elmsl.; but in Arist. the MSS. always give οἶνωμένος, Eth. N. 7. 3., 7. 10. 3., 7. 14. 6, Rhet. 2. 12. 8. Cf. also δι-, κατ-οἶνώομαι. The word used in good Att. Prose is μεθύω, Cobet V. LL. p. 31; but, in Diog. L. 1. c., opp. to μεθύσθηναι, to be the worse for wine.
 II. to be made wine, of water, Nonn. Jo. 2. 9.
 οἶνώδης, *es*, of the nature or flavour of wine, χυμός Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 29; ῥοαί Id. Probl. 19. 43, 2; in Hipp. Acut. 389, of wines containing more or less vinous strength, cf. 610. 6; so, οἶν. καρποί Theophr. C. P. 6. 14, 4.
 οἶνώων, *ωνος*, *δ*, a wine-cellar, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 6, C. I. 123. 9: a wine-shop, Ath. 519 D; οἶνώων, Geop. 7. 7, 6; cf. Lob. Phryn. 166.
 οἶν-ώνης, *ov*, *δ*, a wine-merchant, Phot.
 οἶν-ωπός, *ἡ*, *δ*, *ov*, also *ὄς*, *δ*, *ov*, = οἶνωψ, βότρυν Simon. 190; οἶν. ἀχνη, i. e. wine, Eur. Or. 115; οἶν. δράκων Id. I. T. 1245; also of a fresh, ruddy complexion, of Bacchus, Id. Bacch. 236, cf. 438, Theocr. 22. 34; also, οἶν. ὀφθαλμοί Arist. Physiogn. 6. 38.
 οἶνωστος, *ἡ*, drunkenness, not so bad as μέθη, Plut. 2. 503 F, 645 A.
 οἶνωτρος, *δ*, a wine-prop, Hesych.
 οἶν-ώψ, *ατος*, *δ*, ἡ, used by Soph. for οἶνωψ, οἶνωπός, of Bacchus, O. T. 211; generally, dark, κισσός O. C. 674.
 οἷασα, v. sub οἶγῳ, οἶγνυμι.
 οἶο, Ep. for οὔ, gen. of Pron. possess. ὅς, ἡ, ὅν, his, her, Hom.: but never as gen. of pers. Pron., which in Ion. is always εἶο:—οἶόπερ, Ion. for οὔπερ.
 οἶό-βυτος, *ov*, lonesome, ὕλη Anth. Plan. 231.
 οἶό-βιος, *ov*, living alone, Hesych., Greg., Naz., etc.
 οἶο-βουκόλος, *ov*, herdsman of one heifer, i. c. of Io, Aesch. Supp. 304.
 οἶο-βύτας, *δ*, feeding alone, like οἰονόμος, properly of cattle, metaph. of Ajax, φρενός οἶοβ. = οἶόφρων, Soph. Aj. 614 (unless φρενός is to be joined with πένθος).
 οἶό-γάμος, *ov*, = μονόγαμος, Anth. P. 5. 232.
 οἶο-γένεια, as if fem. of οἰογενής, an only daughter, Epigr. Gr. 566. 6.: cf. μονογένεια.
 οἶό-ζανος, *ov*, = μονόζανος, Soph. O. T. 846; cf. οἶος.
 οἶόθεν, Adv. (οἶος) from one only, i. e. by oneself, alone, Hom. only in Il. and always in phrase οἶόθεν οἶος, all alone, 7. 39, 226, (like αἰνόθεν αἰνός, Heyne Il., T. 5. p. 315); but without οἶος, Arat. 55, Ap. Rh. 1. 270, etc.
 οἶόθι, Adv. (οἶος) alone, Arat. 376, Ap. Rh. 2. 709, etc.
 οἶό-κερας, *ατος*, *δ*, ἡ, (κέρας) one-horned, Opp. C. 2. 96:—an irreg. gen. οἰοκέρως, Apollin. Psalm. 29. 13.
 οἶομαι, in Hom. always resolved ὅδομαι (except οἶεται Od. 10. 193, οἶοιτο 17. 580., 22. 12), v. infir.;—the Att. contr. οἶμαι is the form chiefly used by Trag.; οἶομαι occurring only in Aesch. Cho. 758, Soph. O. C. 28; but ὅδομαι is found even in Com., v. Meineke Ind. Comice.; Hdt. does not use either form; in Att. Prose the MSS. vary, but οἶμαι prevails, and in parenthetic usage (v. infir. vi) was exclusively used:—impf. ὀδοῖμην Trag., Ar., Att. contr. in 1st pers. ὀδοῖμην Ar. Fr. 539, etc.:—fut. οἰήσομαι Lys. 184. 1, Plat., etc.; later οἰθήσομαι, Galen.:—Ep. aor. ὠδόαμην (v. infir., Prosody); also aor. ὠδόσθην Od. 4. 453, 16. 475, part. ὠδοῖς Il. 9. 453; Att. aor. ὠθήσθην Thuc., Plat., etc., but rare in Poets, οἰθήσθην Ar. Eq. 860, οἰθήεις, —είσα Antiph. Προβα. 1. 2, Eur. I. A. 986; also an inf. aor. οἰθήσασθαι, Arat. 896.—An act. pres. οἶω, Ep. ὀῶ, is also used but only in 1 pers. sing., v. infir.; Lacon. οἶῶ, Ar. Lys. 81, 156, 998, Epilys. Κωραλ. 2:—Dep. [Prosody]—in the resolved diphthong, Hom. uses ἱ in all tenses, ὀδοῖμαι Il. 5. 644, ὀδοῖαι 1. 561, Od. 10. 380, ὀδοῖται 17. 586, ὀδοῖμθ' 21. 322., 22. 165; ὀδοῖμενος Il. 15. 728, Od., (οἰοῖμενος Call. Ep. 7), ὠδοῖτο Od. 10. 248; ὠδοῖται 1. 323., 9. 213, etc.; ὠδοῖσθαι 15. 442 (ὠδοῖτο Mosch. 2. 8, Ar. Rh. etc.); so that ὠδοῖσθαι, ὠδοῖσθαι are faulty forms; so also in the act. pres. ὀῶ, at the end of the line; but the *i* is short if ὀῶ stands in the 1st foot, Il. 13. 153, etc.; in the 2nd, I. 558, etc.; in the 3rd, 23. 467, etc.; or the 4th, Od. 19. 215: the only place where ὀῶ has the *i*, not being at the end of the line, is 18. 259, ὠ γύναι, οὐ γὰρ οὔτ' ἐν ἱκννήμιδες Ἀχαιοὺς: ὀῶ as dissyll. is also always at the end, except in Il. 15. 298., 21. 533., 23. 310.]
 Radic. sense: To suppose, always of something as yet doubtful, referring to the future,
 1. to look for a contingency, i. e. to hope for good, or to fear evil.
 2. when the event rests with oneself, to purpose or will so and so.
 3. to express full persuasion, either modestly or ironically, I should think, must think, ὥσπερ οὐκ οἶομαι as I think is not so, Thuc. 6. 40.
 4. of an opinion or judgment, to deem,

conceive, imagine, with collat. notion (esp. in Att.) of wrong judgment or conceit.—The examples follow.

Construction: I. most commonly, esp. in Hom., c. acc. et inf., and that mostly c. inf. fut.; but also c. inf. pres., either in fut. sense, as in Il. 1. 204., 5. 894, etc.; or as a real pres., as in Od. 1. 323., 10. 232; and c. inf. aor., Il. 1. 558, Od. 3. 27, etc.—in Att., Thom. M. requires the inf. fut. always; but a number of examples show that the *supposition* expressed by οἶμαι relates to the pres. and past, as well as the fut., e.g. λατρεύειν, πρέπειν occur in Aesch. Pr. 958, Ag. 321; aor. λατρεύσαι in Eur. 1. A. 462; κησασθαι, διαπράσσειν, in Lys. 121. 41., 134. 36; pf. δεδειπῶναι in Ar. Fr. 78, etc.; v. infr. II. 2., v. 2.

II. c. inf. alone, when both Verbs have the same subject, as, κίχῃσθαι σε ὡς I think to catch, i.e. I think I shall . . . Il. 6. 341; οὐ γὰρ ὡς . . . πολεμήσειν I do not think, i.e. mean, to fight, 13. 262; ἐν πρώτοιςιν ὡς ἔμμεναι I expect to be, Od. 8. 180, cf. Il. 1. 296, etc.; so, οἶμαι λέγειν I would say, Plat. Alc. 1. 126 E.—rarely foll. by ὅτι . . . , Plut. 2. 90 B. 2. sometimes the subject of the inf. is to be supplied from the context (as in I), τρώσσειν ὡς I fear [that many] will be wounded, the speaker being included among them, Il. 12. 66, cf. Od. 12. 212; νῆος ἔφεσσαι με . . . μὴ με κατακτείνωσι, διακόμεναι γὰρ ὡς I fear [they] are pursuing me, Od. 15. 278, cf. 1. 201.

III. absol., αἰεὶ οἶμαι thou art ever suspecting, Il. 1. 561; so in the sense, to deem, believe, expect, Od. 24. 401.—Hom. often uses aor. med. in this sense, θυμὸς οἶσατό μοι my heart foreboded it, 9. 213; οἶσατο κατὰ θυμὸν he had a presage of it in his soul, 19. 390, cf. 9. 339., 14. 298; so οἶσθαι, Lat. spe elatus, Meineke Com. Fr. 3. 109;—in Arist., οἶσθαι is oft. opposed to εἰδέναι, as οἰονταί, ἴσασι δ' οὐδέν Rhet. 2. 13, 1, cf. An. Post. 1. 9. 5. IV. impersonal, only in Od. 19. 312, οἶται μοι ἀνὰ θυμὸν there comes a boding into my heart.

V. trans. to wait for, look for, Khrsas Il. 13. 283; κεύθων ὑμῶν τὸν κάμμορον waiting for him, expecting his return, Od. 2. 351; γόνον δ' αἰετο θυμὸς his soul was intent on grief, 10. 248; also, ἄλλος [τρόπος], ὃν ἐγὼ οἶμαι which I prefer, Plat. Gorg. 472 C.

2. in many cases, however, an inf. must be supplied from the context (as in I), ἄλλα τάγ' αὐ κατὰ κόσμον οἶμαι (sc. γεγονέναι) Od. 14. 363; ὃν οἶμεν αὐτοί (sc. ἐρχεσθαι) 22. 165; so, τί οἶσθε τάλλα (sc. εἶναι); what think ye of . . . ? Dem. 467. 18; τί οἶσθε, ὅπότε . . . ; Id. 609. 12.

VI. used parenthetically, mostly in first person, ἐν πρώτοιςιν, ὡς, κείσεται among the first (I ween) will he be lying, Il. 8. 536; ἐπειτὰ γ', ὡς, γνῶσαί Od. 16. 309; so Il. 13. 153, Od. 2. 255, etc.; in Hom. only in Act. form ὡς, except Od. 22. 140; cf. Aesch. Cho. 758. In Att. this parenthetic use is prob. confined to the contr. form οἶμαι, impf. ἔμην, like our I think, I suppose, I believe, without any grammat. connexion in the sentence.—rarely in other persons than the 1st, as οἶει, Plat. Rep. 486 C; οἶσεθε Id. Symp. 216 D.

2. in Att., a twofold use may be distinguished: a. expressive of modesty or courtesy, to avoid over-great bluntness of assertion, Plat. Gorg. 483 C, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 11, etc.; even between a Prep. and its case, ἐξ οἶμαι τῆς ἀκροτάτης ἐλευθερίας Plat. Rep. 564 A; ἐν οἶμαι πολλοῖς Dem. 458. 7; or between Art. and Subst., οἱ γὰρ οἶμαι βέλτιστοι Id. 1268. 27; also ironically, Aesch. Pr. 968, Plat. Rep. 336 E, etc.

b. answering a question, expressive of positive certainty, I believe you, of course, no doubt, Ar. Ach. 919, etc.; νῆ τὸν Ἰρακλῆ, οἶμαι γ' Id. Them. 27; so in Plat., οἶμαι ἔγωγε yes I think so, yes certainly, Crito 47 D, al.: so, οἶσθαί γε χρὴ one must think so, it must needs be so, Prot. 325 C; but this is mostly used where the questioner assumes the assent of the other, Crito 53 D, 54 B, Phaedo 68 B, also modified, ἴσως οἶσθαί γε χρὴ Gorg. 522 A.—The rule of Thom. M. 645, that οἶμαι is used by exact Att. authors only in case of certainty, οἶμαι in case of uncertainty, is false,—οἶμαι being used in the latter sense by Aesch. Ag. 321, Soph. O. C. 498, etc., and in Prose, as Antipho 136. 8, Thuc. 1. 10, Plat. Rep. 400 B, etc.

VII. pecul. Att. phrases: 1. as a parenthetic question, πῶς οἶει; πῶς οἶσθε; how think you? to add force, like πῶς δοκεῖ; also οἶει; alone, don't you think so? what think you? Heind. Plat. Theat. 147 B.

2. οἶμαι δεῖν I hold it necessary, think it my duty, think fit, like Fr. je crois devoir, λέγειν οἶεται δεῖν ποιεῖν δεινός Plat. Meno 95 C; οἶεται δεῖν εἰδέναι Id. Alc. 2. 144 D; βελυρὸς καὶ ὑβριστὴς φέτο δεῖν εἶναι Dem. 561. 7; absol., οἶμαι δὲ δεῖν οὐδέν Soph. O. C. 28; rarely in reversed order, τεχνάναί με δὲ φέτο Dem. 1399. 6; δεῖν φέτο κολάζεσθαι Plut. Rom. 23, etc.—also οἶα οἶεται, for οὐκ οἶεται δέιν, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 2, 2, etc.

οἶον, neut. of οἶος, v. οἶος VI.

Οἶον, τό, Oeum, name of two Attic demes, (1) Δεκελεικόν, in the φυλὴ Ἰπποβοτόν, (2) Κεραμεικόν, in the φυλὴ Λεοντίς, Harp. s. v.

οἶονέ, for οἶον εἰ, as if, Lat. quasi, tanquam si, Antiph. Incert. 10. 6, Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 17, Probl. 20. 10; Dor. οἶον αἰ, Nāke Choeril. p. 146; so, οἶονπερί Plat. Theat. 201 E;—cf. ὥσπερανεῖ.

οἶονοῦστικῇ, ἡ, a word made up of οἶονος, νοῦς, ἱστορία, from which Plato, Phaedr. 244 C, pretends to derive οἰονιστικῇ.

οἶο-νόμος, ον, (οἶος) feeding alone: hence, lone, lonely, of places, Simon. 130; ἐπ' οἰονόμοιο (neut.) in solitude, Anth. Plan. 230.

II. (οἶς, οἶος) as Subst., a shepherd, Anth. P. 7. 213, Plan. 291.

οἶονπερί, Adj. = οἶον περ εἰ, as it were, Plat. Theat. 201 E.

οἶόντε, possible; οὐχ οἶόντε impossible: v. οἶος III. 2.

οἶομα, Pass. to be left alone, abandoned, forsaken, Ep. Verb, only used in aor., οἶώθη Il. 6. 1., 11. 401; οἶώθησαν Q. Sm. 6. 527.

οἶο-πέδη, ἡ, in Anth. P. 7. 401, an obscure word, perhaps (from οἶος) a sort of woollen bandage for sore feet.

οἶο-πέδιλος, ον, with but one sandal, Ap. Rh. 1. 7.

οἶοπολέω, (οἶοπόλος), to tend sheep, and so to roam the mountains, Eur. Cycl. 74:—c. acc. loci, to roam over, οἶ. ὅρεος βίχην Anth. P. 7. 657.

οἶοπόλος, ον, (οἶς, πολέω) traversed by sheep, ὄρεα Od. 11. 573; χῶρος, σταθμός Il. 13. 473., 19. 377: hence, prob., comes the notion of lonely, solitary, which is mentioned (with the other) by Schol. Ven. Il. 13. 473, and appears in the phrase οἶοπόλος δαίμων solitary, single, Pind. P. 4. 49.

II. act. tending sheep, Ἐρμῆς h. Hom. Merc. 314; Ἀπόλλων Coluth. 302.

οἶόρ-πατα, Scyth. for ἀνδροκτόνιο, οἶόρ being = ἀνὴρ (vir), Hdt. 4. 110. οἶος, γ, ον, like μόνος II. alone, and so lone, lonely, though it can often only be rendered by an Adv. alone, only freq. in Hom. and Hes.; thrice in Pind., once in Aesch., and twice in Soph. (v. infr.), cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 743; also found in a few post-Homeric compds., οἶοβότης, οἶοζωνος, οἶονόμος, οἶοφραν.—Special usages: 1. defined by the association of other words, οἶος ἀνευθ' ἄλλων Il. 22. 39; οἶος . . . νόσφιν δεσποίνης Od. 14. 450;—with negat., οὐκ οἶος, ἄμα τῷγε . . . not alone, but . . . , freq. in Hom.; οἶος ἐν ὄρφνῃ Pind. O. 1. 115; οἶος ἐξέβης λαθὼν Soph. Fr. 23;—neut., οἶον, as Adv., μηδὲ τις ἄλλος ἄμα . . . ἴτω Il. 24. 148; γαστρεὶς οἶον naught but . . . , Hes. Th. 260; οἶον μὴ . . . Lat. modo ne . . . , only let not . . . , Aesch. Ag. 131.

2. strengththd., εἰς οἶος, μία οἷη one alone, one only, often in Hom., like εἰς μόνος; also in dual, δύο οἶω Il. 24. 473, Od. 14. 94; and in pl., δύο οἶους, δύο οἶα 3. 424.

3. sometimes c. gen., οἷη γὰρ βα θεῶν alone, the only one, of the gods, Il. 11. 74; τῶν οἶος Ib. 693; οἶος θεῶν Pind. Fr. 93.

4. with a Prep., οἷη ἐν ἀθανάτοισιν alone among the goddesses, Il. 1. 398; οἶος μετὰ τοῖσι Od. 3. 362; but, οἶος ἀπ' ἄλλων alone from, apart from, Od. 9. 192; οἶος ἀπ' ἀνθρώπων 21. 364; πῶς ἀν . . . ἀπὸ σείο . . . λοιπῶν οἶος; Il. 9. 438; so, οἶος Ἀτρεΐδων δίχα, clam Atridis, Soph. Aj. 750.

II. like μόνος III, single in its kind, unique, excellent, ὅς δέ μοι οἶος ἦν . . . Ἐκτορα Il. 24. 499. (Akta to ἴος, ἴα, = εἰς, μία: also to Lat. unus, cf. οἷνη.)

οἶος, οἶα Ion. οἷη, οἶον, (ὅ, ὅς) such as, what sort or manner of nature, kind, or temper, Lat. qualis, relat. Pronoun, correlative to the interrog. ποῖος, the indef. ποῖος, and the demonstr. τοῖος, Hom., Hes., etc.; strengththd., ὅσος ἐν οἶος τε, Lat. qualis quantisque, Il. 24. 630; ὅσατις τε καὶ οἶος 5. 758; c. acc., ὅδ' ἀρετὴν οἶος ἔσσι what a man for virtue, 13. 275;—in English often only to be rendered by an Adv., οἶος μέτεσις πολέμονδε how he rushes into war, 13. 298, etc. [of is found in Il. 13. 275, Od. 7. 312; but used so by Trag. only in the form οἶος τε, Soph. O. T. 24, 1415, O. C. 262, 803, etc.;—the fem. οἶα or οἶα is very late Jac. A. P. p. lxx.]

Usage: I. οἶος in an independent sentence serves as an Exclamation, and expresses astonishment at something vast, unusual, monstrous: strengththd. by δή, οἶον δὴ τὸν μῦθον ἐπεφράσθης ἀγορεύσαι why, what a word it has come into thy mind to speak! Od. 5. 183; so in neut., as Adv., v. infr. v. 1; so in Att., οἶον τὸ πῦρ what a fire is this! Aesch. Ag. 1256, cf. Pers. 733, al.; οἶον εἰργάσασθε Plat. Rep. 450 A; οἶον ἀνδρα λέγειν Id. Theat. 142 B; οἶα ποιεῖς Id. Enthyphro 15 E, etc.

Strictly speaking, there is an ellipse here; e.g., the first quoted passage would be, in full, θαυμάζω, ὅτι τοῖον μῦθον ἡγόρευσας, οἶον ἡγόρευσας.

2. so also in indirect sentences, where no antec. can be supplied, v. Soph. O. T. 624, 1402, 1488, etc.; ὕρατε δὴ ἐν ἰσὶ ἐστέ Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 12; ὥρῃ ἐν οἶος ἐμένει Id. An. 3. 1, 15.

II. more often containing a Comparison, and so (sometimes) an Inference, relat. to τοῖος, τοῖοις, τοῖοις, or to ὅ, ὅς, as τῷ ἱκέλον, οἶον ποτε Δαίδαλες ἥσκηεν Il. 18. 591; θέαμα τοιοῦτον οἶον καὶ στυγούνη ἐποικίται Soph. O. T. 1296; yet the demonstr. Pron. is commonly omitted, οἶος ἀστὴρ εἰσὶ like as a star wanders, Il. 22. 317, etc.; οἶος καὶ Πάρις . . . ἥσχυε like as Paris also . . . , Aesch. Ag. 399, cf. Pers. 21, al.:—in this sense, οἶος is often attached to the case of its antec., ἀνθρώπων τοιοῦτων οἶα ἐγὼ (for οἶος ἐγὼ εἰμι) Plat. Symp. 219 D; οἶον αὐτοῦ ἐπιθυμῶ ἀκούσαι (for οἶον ἐστὶ τοῦτο, οὐ . . .) Id. Euthyd. 278 D; οἶος περ σὺ χρώμενοι συμβούλοις Dem. 758. 7; and even the subject of the relat. clause is generally put in the same case, οὐ γὰρ πω τοῖους ἴδον ἀνέρας . . . οἶον Πειριθόον (for οἶος Πειριθόος), Il. 1. 263; πρὸς ἀνδρας τοιμηρῶν, οἶους καὶ Ἀθηναίους Thuc. 7. 21, cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 3; περὶ τοῦ τοιοῦτον . . . οἶον τοῦ ἐνός Plat. Parm. 161 B.

2. in many Homeric expressions, the omission of the antec. clause is to be noticed, as οἶ' ἀγορεύεις, οἶα μ' ἔοργας, where the relat. refers to a clause to be supplied from the context, to conclude from what you say, from what you have done, Il. 18. 95., 22. 347, Od. 4. 611.

3. οἶος, οἶα, οἶον, esp. in Att., often stand for ὅτι τοῖος, τοῖα, τοῖον, so that the relat. introduces the reason for the preceding statement, ἀνακτα χόλος λαβέν, οἶον ἀκούσεν because of such words as he heard, Il. 6. 166, cf. Od. 16. 93., 17. 479; ἐμακάριστον τὴν μητέρα οἶον τέκνων ἐκέρσησεν Hdt. 1. 31; ἀγανάκτων ἔχει ὄψ' οἶον κακοπαθεῖ Thuc. 2. 41; τὴν ἑμαντοῦ τέχνην [ἀπέκλειον], οἶον ἀνδρὸς . . . ἐστερημένος εἶην Plat. Phaedo 117 C, cf. Soph. O. T. 701.

4. if it is to be intimated that the reason is self-evident, and the assertion beyond doubt, then δή is added, τοῖοις, οἶος δὲ σὺ, such as all know you to be, Il. 24. 376; v. infr. v. 2, and cf. οἶοσθ' ὅτι . . . A yet more definite force is given to the Comparison in οἶος περ, just as . . . οἷη περ φύλλων γενεή, τοῖη δὲ καὶ ἀνδρῶν Il. 6. 146; cf. Aesch. Ag. 607, 1046, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 19.

5. but if the Comparison or Inference only denotes a general or doubtful resemblance, then Homer uses οἶος τε (which must be distinguished from οἶος τε c. inf., v. infr. III. 2), οἶος τε πελώριος ἔρχεται Ἄρης some such one as Ares, Il. 7. 208, cf. 17. 157, Od. 7. 106, etc.;—so, οἶος πον 20. 35;—so, also, οἶος τις, οἶον τι generalises a Comparison, the sort of person who . . . , etc., Il. 5. 638, Od. 9. 348; οἶσα εἰς οἶον τινα κίνδυνον ἔρχει . . . Plat. Prot. 313 A.

6. when a Comparison involves a definition of Time, οἶος ὅτε is used, like as when, Od. 10. 462, 22. 227.

7. οἶος οὖν, οἶος δήποτε answer to Lat. qualiscunque, C. 1. 3467. 21.

8.

οἰστρημα, τό, the smart of a gadfly's sting: metaph., κέντρον οἰστρ. Soph. O. T. 1318; οἰστρηματὰ λύσσης ravings of madness, Anth. P. 6. 51.

οἰστρησις, ὁ, mad passion, αἱ ὑπὲρ τῶν γυναικῶν οἰστρ. Suid.
οἰστρο-βολέα, to strike with the sting, τινα, esp. of the dart of love, Anth. P. 9. 16, 2.

οἰστρο-δίντων [τ], ov, driven round and round by the gadfly, Aesch. Pr. 589:—so, οἰστρο-δόντος, ov, Aesch. Supp. 572, Ar. Thesm. 324; and οἰστρο-δόνος, ov, Aesch. Supp. 17. Cf. οἰστρολάτος.

οἰστρο-μάνης, ἑς, mad from the gadfly's sting: raging, Orph. H. 51. 14, Nonn. D. 1. 282.

οἰστρομαῖνία, Ion. -λη, fury, frenzy, Hipp. 1284. 19.
οἰστρο-πλήξ, ἦγος, ὁ, ἡ, stung by a gadfly, driven wild, of Io, Aesch. Pr. 681, Soph. El. 5; of Bacchantes, Eur. Bacch. 1229.

οἰστρος, ὁ, the gadfly, breeze, Lat. *astilus*, prob. *Tabanus bovinus*, an insect which infests cattle, τὰς μὲν τ' αἰδὼς οἰστρος ἐφορηθεὶς ἐδύνησεν, ὥρην ἐν εἰαρινῇ Od. 22. 300; of the fly that tormented Io, Aesch. Supp. 541, Pr. 567 sq., also called μύσφ, Ib. 675, Supp. 308;—but the two are distinguished by Arist. H. A. 1. 5. 13., 8. 11. 1; cf. also ἐμπίς. 2. an insect that infests tunny-fish, Ib. 5. 31, 8. 8. 19, 11. 3. a small insectivorous bird, perhaps *Sylvia trochilus*, Ib. 3. 8. 5.

II. metaph. a sting, anything that drives mad, οἰστρος κεραυνοῦ Eur. H. F. 862; οἰστροῖς Ἑρινῶν Id. I. T. 1456, cf. Or. 791: absol. the smart of pain, agony, Soph. Tr. 1254. 2. any vehement desire, mad desire, insane passion, Hdt. 2. 93, Eur. Hipp. 1300, Plat. Rep. 577 E, etc.; c. gen. objecti, κτεάνων for wealth, Anth. P. 11. 389:—generally, madness, frenzy, Soph. Ant. 1002, Eur. Or. 791, Bacch. 665, etc.; in pl., μαίνόμενοι οἰστροῖ I. A. 548 (v. οἰστράω).

οἰστρο-φόρος, ov, maddening, Anth. P. 5. 234.
οἰστρώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) as if stung: raging, frantic, ἐπιθυμία Plat. Tim. 91 B, Legg. 734 A.

οἰσῶν, ἡ, like οἶσος, a tree of the osier kind, Poll. 7. 176, Suid., Geop. 2. 6, 24; known to Hom., as appears from οἰσίνυος. (V. sub ἰτέα.)

οἰσίνυος [τ], ἡ, ov, of osier, of wicker-work, ῥίπες Od. 5. 256; ἀσπίδες Thuc. 4. 9; ὅπλα Xen. Hell. 2. 4. 25.

οἰσυνον, τό, οἰσῶν, q. v., Phryn. in A. B. 57. 2. ἐν τοῖς οἰσύνους (Mss. οἰανίους), in the osier-beds, Lycurg. 164. 1.

οἰσυνο-πλόκος, ov, plaiting osier-twigs, Poll. 7. 175.

οἰσυνογρός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) working in osier-twigs, Eupol. Incert. 112.

οἰσύνειρος [ῥ], ov, =οἰσυνήρος, Hesych.

οἰσύνη, ἡ, or οἰσῆ, ἡ, also οἰσύνος, ὁ, the grease extracted from sheep's wool, (οἰσύνος: τὸ ἐκ τῶν οἰσυνήρων ἐρίαν λίπος Diosc. 2. 84, cf. Plin. 29. 10), οἰσῆ προβάτων (v. l. οἰσύνη) Hdt. 4. 187; also of goats, οἰσύνη αἰγῶν Hipp. 668. 43:—it was used for medicinal purposes, Diosc. and Plin. II. c.—It is often confounded with οἰσάπτη, v. sub hac v.

οἰσύνηρος, ὁ, ὄν, with the grease in it, ἐρία οἰσ., Lat. *lana succida* or *sordida*, Ar. Ach. 1177, Diosc. 2. 84; v. sub οἰσύνη.

οἰσύνις, ἰδος, ἡ, a tuft of greasy wool, Hipp. 877 E.

οἰσύνος, ὁ, =οἰσύνη, q. v.

οἰσύνωδης, ἐς, =οἰσυνήρος, Hipp. 876 D, 879 E; in 881 H, ἐρία οἰσυνώδης seems to be corrupt.

οἰσῶν, v. sub φέρω.

Οἰτῆ, ἡ, Mount Oeta in Thessaly, Strab. 428:—Adj. Οἰταῖος, α, ov, of Oeta, Soph. Tr. 436, etc.; of Οἰταῖα Thuc. 3. 92, etc.:—also Οἰταῖκός, ἡ, ὄν, Diog. L. 1. 106.

Οἰτρό-λινος, ὁ, a song on the death of Linos, Paus. 9. 29, 3; v. Αἶνος II.

οἶτος, ὁ, fate, doom, always in a bad sense, κακὸς οἶτος Il. 8. 34, Od. 1. 350, al.; κακὸν οἶτον ἀπύλυσθαι to die a bad death, Il. 3. 417; and without an Adj., ἀλκυόνος πολυπενθέος οἶτον ἔχουσα 9. 563 (559); καλὰ τὸν οἶτον ἀπτόμον παιδὸς ἐνίσταται 24. 358; κατὰ κόσμον Ἀχαιῶν οἶτον αἰδέσθαι Od. 8. 489; Δαναοὶ ἥδ' Ἴλιον οἶτον ἀκούων Ib. 578.—Old Ep. word, used by Soph. Ant. 858, El. 167, Eur. I. T. 1091 (in lyric passages), C. I. 4708. (Prob. from εἶμι ἰδο, v. sub εἶμι.)

Οἰτρόσυρος, ὁ, Scythian name of Apollo, acc. to Hdt. 4. 59.

οἶφει or οἶφι, τό, an Egypt. measure, = 4 χούινες, Hesych.:—in LXX it expresses the Hebr. *ephah*; v. Sturz D. Maced. 92 sq.: also οἶφέι.

οἶφω, a Lacon. word, = ὀχεύω, inco, τὰν Χελιδονίδα Plut. Pyrrh. 28:—in Ath. 568 E, οἶφέις or οἶφᾶς, as if from οἶφῶν, -ᾶω, cf. Paroemiogr. pp. 125, 165.—Hence οἶφός, fem. οἶφός, *lewd*, Hesych., Eust. 1597. 29; like ὀπυιᾶλης from ὀπυῖω (to which it is akin), and by compos. φιλοφῶν and φιλοφῶς, μοιφία.

Οἰχάλη, Ion. -λη, ἡ, name of several old Greek cities, one in Thessaly, Il. 2. 730; another in Euboea, Soph. Fr. 354, cf. 74, Strab. 438:—Οἰχαλιεύς, ἑως, Ep. ἦος, ὁ, an Oechalian, Il. 2. 596, 730; also Οἰχαλιῶτης, Steph. B.:—Ep. Adv. -ἰήθεν, from Oechalia, 2. 596.

οἰχόμεναι, =οἰχομαι, q. v.

οἰχρέον, verb. Adj. of οἰχομαι, one must go, Alciphro 3. 42.

οἰχνέω, to go, come, Il. 5. 790., 15. 640 (in Ion. impf. οἰχνακε, -σκον); of birds, Od. 3. 332: to walk, i. e. to live, ἀνυμνεῖντος αἰὲν οἰχνα Soph. El. 165.

II. like οἰχομαι, to be gone, τηλοπὸς οἰχνέι Id. Aj. 564; θυραῖος οἰ. Id. El. 313. III. c. acc. pers., like προσέρχομαι, to approach, Pind. P. 5. 115, cf. Fr. 45. 5; and so Herm. (for ἰχναῖον) in P. 8. 49.—The form οἰχνεύω, Id. Fr. 222. (οἰχνέω is to οἰχομαι, as ἰκνέομαι to ἰκω.)

οἰχομαι, impf. φέχμην (in Hdt. οἰχόμεν), the only tenses used by Hom.; fut. οἰχθήσμαι Ar. Vesp. 51, Fr. 198. 13, Plat., etc.:—pf. οἰχῶκα Hdt., etc., (in Trag. the MSS. vary between οἰχῶκα and φέχῶκα, Aesch. Pers. 13, Soph. Aj. 596, Fr. 227); also φέχῶκα (παρ-) Il. 10. 252, Polyb. 8. 29, 9, Dion. II., etc.: plqpf. οἰχέσκες Hdt. 1. 189, etc.:—also pf. pass.

φέχῶμαι, Ion. οἰχῶμαι (δ- Id. 4. 136); παρ-φέχῶμαι Plut. Cam. 14 (in Hipp. 6. p. 16 Littré, Xen. An. 2. 4. 1, παροῖχόμενος is now restored):—the pres. οἰχέομαι, contr. οἰχέομαι, only in Anth. P. 7. 273:—Dep.: (v. sub fin.).

I. to be gone, to have gone, Lat. *abesse* (not *abire*), in a pf. sense, and impf. φέχμην in plqpf. sense, directly opp. to ἤκω, to have come, while ἐρχομαι, to go or come, serves as the pres. to both, (though φέχμην is sometimes used as an impf. was going, Il. 1. 366, 5. 495),—freq. from Hom. downwards; ἦδη . . οἰχεται Il. 15. 223, cf. 14. 311; ἐπεὶ φέχω νηὶ Πύλλωνος Od. 16. 24, etc.:—often c. part., εἴπερ κεν Ἄργς . . οἰχῆται φεύγων is fled and gone, 8. 356; φέχετ' ἀποπτάμενος he hath taken flight and gone, Il. 2. 71; ὥς μ' ὄφελ' . . οἰχεσθαι προφύροισα . . θέελλα 6. 345, cf. Od. 20. 64; so, οἰχεται πλέον Hdt. 4. 145; οἰχεται ἀπολλίαν he has gone and left . . , Ib. 155; and sn in Att., οἰχεται θανάων (v. infr.); οἰχ. φέραν Ar. Lys. 976, etc.; πρεσβεύων φέχον Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 3; φέχετ' εὐδὴς ἀπῶν Dem. 246. 19, cf. Plat. Symp. 223 B, etc.; also with an Adj., οἰχεται φροῦδος he's clean gone, Ar. Ach. 210:—rarely in the reverse usage, οἰχόμενοι κόμισαν δέπας Il. 23. 699, cf. 22. 223:—also c. acc. cogn., ὁδὸν οἰχεσθαι Od. 4. 393:—even c. acc. pers., to have escaped from, Ar. Av. 86, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 548 Obs. 1.—The partic. οἰχόμενος in Hom. sometimes means the absent, one that is away, Ὀδυσῆος πόθος αἰνυται οἰχόμενοι Od. 14. 144; δὴν οἰχέμενος Ib. 376; so, τῶν οἰχομένων Ἑλλάδ. ἐς αἶαν Aesch. Pers. 1; τὸν κήρυκα τὸν παρὰ τοὺς βροτοὺς οἰχ. Ar. Av. 1270; cf. infr.

II. Special usages:

1. of persons, euphem. for θνήσκει, to have departed, to be gone hence, οἰχεται εἰς Ἀἶδα Il. 22. 213; φέχον ψυχὴ κατὰ χθονός 23. 101; and Att., οἰχεται θανάων Soph. Ph. 414, Eur. Hel. 134, etc.; τὸ Περσῶν ἀνδρὸς οἰχεται πεινῶν Aesch. Pers. 252; [τὸν γινώσκει] πρίορρῖον οἰχ. Andoc. 19. 7; οἰχῆσθαι ἀπῶν εἰς μακάρων τινὰς εὐδαιμονίας Plat. Phaedo 115 D:—part. οἰχόμενοι for θανάων, departed, dead, Aesch. Pers. 546, Soph. El. 146, Eur., etc. b. to be undone, ruined, opp. to σώζωμαι, ἡ σεσώμεθα . . ἡ οἰχόμεσθ' ἅμα Soph. Tr. 85, Aj. 1129, cf. Eur. Heracl. 14; τὸ μὲν ἐπ' ἐμοὶ οἰχομαι, τὸ δ' ἐπὶ σοὶ σώσωμαι Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 11: so φέχω or οἰχῶκα, like ὁδῶκα, to be gone, undone, ruined, Lat. *perii*, Aesch. Pers. 13, Soph. Aj. 896, etc.; so, οἰχομένης πόλεως Eur. Tro. 591, cf. Heracl. 14; τοῦ . . διαλυθείσαν οἰχεσθαι τὴν πολιτείαν Plat. Legg. 945 C.

2. of things, to denote any quick, violent motion, in Hom. of darts, storms, etc., to rush, sweep along, ἀνὰ στρατὸν φέχον κῆλα θεοῖο Il. 1. 53; v. supr. I. b. to be gone, lost, vanished, sunken, used by Hom. in questions, as, πῇ σοι μένος οἰχεται; whither is thy spirit gone? Il. 5. 472, cf. 13. 220., 24. 201. (Curt. supposes that the Root may be *FIK*, *εἶκω*; but there is little or no trace of the digamma in Hom.; indeed there are many passages against it, Il. 5. 472., 6. 104., 11. 357., 13. 38, Od. 14. 144., 16. 24.)

οἶω, Ep. ὄω, Lacon. οἶω, v. sub οἶομαι.

ὄω, for ὄω, to hear, Inscr. Aeg. in C. I. 4720 (add.).

οἰανίζομαι: impf. (without augm.), Xen. Hell. 1. 4. 12., 5. 4. 17: fut.

-οἰμαι, LXX (Lev. 19. 26): aor. opt. οἰανίσαιτο Dem. 794. 5, part. -άμενος Arist. Pol. 5. 4. 5; cf. μετ-οἰανίζομαι: Dep. To take omens from the flight and cries of birds, Lat. *augurium capere*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 1, Plut. Rom. 9.

II. generally, to divine from omens, augur, c. acc. et inf., Xen. Hell. II. c.; οἰ. τι σύμπτωμα Arist. I. c., cf. Epinic. Ὑποβ. 1. 3, Plut. 2. 825 A.

III. metaph. of a person, ὃν οἰανίσαιτ' ἂν τις μᾶλλον ἰδὼν ἡ προσεῖπει βούλοιο whom one would rather shun as an ill omen (omen obscenum) if one saw him, than speak to, Dem. I. c., cf. Theophr. H. P. 8. 6, 2.

οἰανίσμα, τό, divination by the flight or cries of birds, Lat. *augurium*, οἰανίσματ' οἰανῶν μαθὼν Eur. Phoen. 839, cf. Hdn. 1. 14, Dio C. 37. 24.

οἰανισμός, ὁ, =foreg., Plut. Num. 14.

οἰανιστήριον, τό, a place for watching the flight of birds, Lat. *templum augurale*, Dion. H. 1. 86.

II. an omen or token, Xen. Anol. 12.

οἰανιστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who foretells from the flight and cries of birds, an augur, Il. 2. 858., 17. 218, Hes. Sc. 185; θεοπρόπος οἰανιστής Il. 13. 70.

οἰανιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for an omen, ὁ παρμῶς σημείον φαν. Arist. H. A. 1. 11. 6; ἡ-κή (sc. τέχνη), augury, Plat. Phaedr. 244 D, Plut. 2. 975 A.

οἰανό-βρωτος, ov, eaten of birds, Strab. 735 (v. l. -βρωτος), LXX (2 Macc. 9. 15., 3. 6, 34), Hesych., Suid.

οἰανο-θέτης, ov, ὁ, an interpreter of auguries, Soph. O. T. 483.

οἰανό-θορος, ov, of the cry of birds, οἰ. γῶος the wailing cry of birds, Aesch. Ag. 56.

οἰανο-κτόνος, ov, killing birds, χειμῶν Aesch. Ag. 563.

οἰανομαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for an augur, ἐπιστήμη Dion. H. 3. 70.

οἰανό-μαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, one who takes omens from the flight and cries of birds, an augur, Eur. Phoen. 767, Dion. H. 3. 69, 72.

οἰανό-μικτος, ov, half-bird-shaped, μοῖρα Lyc. 595.

οἰανο-πόλησις, ἡ, and οἰανοπολία, ἡ, =οἰανομαντεία, Gloss.;—the latter also in Suid. s. v. Πόλῳ.

οἰανο-πόλος, ὁ, (πέλω, πολέω) one busied with the flight and cries of birds, an augur, like οἰανιστής, οἰανόμαντις, Il. 1. 69., 6. 76, Aesch. Supp. 57, Dion. H. 3. 69, etc.

οἰανός, ὁ, (v. sub fin.)—a large bird, bird of prey, such as a vulture or eagle, οἰανοί, φῆναι ἡ αἰγυπιοὶ γαμψώνυχες Od. 16. 216; of the eagle of Zeus, φίλτατος οἰανῶν Il. 24. 293; called οἰανῶν βασιλεύς by Aesch. Ag. 115, cf. Pind. O. 13. 29, Ar. Av. 115; ἀρχὸς οἰ. Pind. P. 1. 14:—Hom. joins κύνες and οἰανοί as devouring carcasses, Il. 1. 5., 22. 335, cf. Soph. Ant. 205, 698; οἰανὸν ὤμωται Il. 11. 453; θῆρ᾽ ὅν τ' οἰανὸν τε Emped. 130, cf. 216; ὑπ' οἰανῶν φαγένη, of corpses devoured by carrion birds, Aesch. Theb. 1020, cf. Soph. El. 1488, Aj. 830, Ant. 29; as an image of swiftness, οἰανοῖς ἀμ' ἐπονται Hes. Th. 268.

2. generally, birds, as opp. to beasts, Soph. Fr. 678; cf. οἰανοκτόνος.

III. a bird of omen or augury, because it was from the flight or screams of

the greater birds of prey that omens and revelations were sought, Il. 12. 237, Od. 15. 532, Hes. Op. 779; in Od. l. c., the *kírkos* is expressly distinguished as *οἰωνός*, a bird of omen, from the common birds, *ὄρνιθες*; so, τοὺς ἀνθρώπων φρονιμωτάτους οἰωνούς Soph. El. 1059; οὐτ' ἀπ' οἰωνῶν . . οὐτ' ἐκ θεῶν τοῦ γινώσθαι Id. O. T. 395, cf. 398; οἰωνοὶ αἰσίοι Xen. Cyr. 3. 3. 22:—the flight to (not from) the right, i. e. towards the East, was fortunate, and vice versa, cf. Il. 12. 239, Nitzsch Od. 2. 155, Plut. 2. 282 D:—of augurs, καθέζεσθαι ἐπ' οἰωνῶν, ἐπ' οἰωνοῖς καθέζεσθαι Plut. Romul. 22, Caes. 47; οἱ ἐπ' οἰωνοῖς ἱερεῖς the augurs, Id. Anton. 9. III. an omen, token, presage, drawn from these birds, Lat. *auspiciū* or *augurium*, according as taken from seeing their flight or hearing their cry, Il. 2. 859, al., cf. Valck. Hipp. 871; εἰς οἰωνὸς ἀριστος, ἀμύνεσθαι περὶ πάτρης the one best omen is, to fight for fatherland, Il. 12. 243; οἰωνοὶ ἀγαθοὶ good omens, Hes. Fr. 39. 10; δέκομαι τὸν οἰωνόν I accept the omen, hail it as auspicious, Hdt. g. 91; so also in Att., οὗτος οἱ μέγας Eur. Or. 788; δέδοικα . . τὸν οἱ. Ar. Eq. 28; τοῦ ἐκπλου οἱ δέδοικε εἶναι Thuc. 6. 27; οἰωνοῖς χρησάμενος αἰσίοις Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 22; οἰωνὸν τίθεσθαι to take as an omen, Id. Phoen. 858, Plat. Alc. 2. 151 C; so, εἰς οἰωνὸν τίθεσθαι χρηστὸν Plut. Lucull. 36; πρὸς οἰωνοῦ τ. Ath. 13 E; οἰωνὸν τινα ποιέσθαι Plat. Legg. 702 C; δὲ οἰωνοῦ, πρὸς οἰωνοῦ λαμβάνειν Dion. H. 2. 67., 3. 13; οἰωνοῦ χάριν Plat. Menex. 249 B. IV. as Adj., winged, like Lat. *ales*, οἰωνὸς θεά Lyc. 721. [The first syll. is shortened by Soph. El. 1059 in Ionic metre.] (Commonly deriv. from *oîos*,—most birds of prey being *solitary*,—cf. *οἰωνός* from *οἰός*, *κοινωνός* from *κοινός*:—Curt. however connects it with Skt. *vis*, *vayas*, Lat. *avis*, quasi *ὄφι-ωνός*, and considers the Root to be *āf* (Skt. *vā*), to breathe, *blow*, cf. *ἄω* A.)

οἰωνοσκοπεῖον, τό, like *οἰωνιστήριον*, a place where auguries are taken, Lat. *templum augurium*, Paus. g. 16, 1.

οἰωνοσκοπέω, to be an οἰωνοσκόπος, to watch the flight of birds, to take auguries, Eur. Bacch. 347; *τινι* for one, Id. Phoen. 956; also Dep., οἰωνοσκοπέομαι, Joseph. A. J. 18. 5. 3.

οἰωνοσκοπητικός, ὁ, ὄν, = οἰωνοσκοπικός, Eust. 961. 43.

οἰωνοσκοπία, ἡ, the business of an οἰωνοσκόπος, Dion. H. 3. 47, 70.

οἰωνοσκοπικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for augury, Lat. *auguralis*, Manetho 4. 212; ἡ οἰων. τέχνη Dion. H. 3. 70.

οἰωνο-σκόπος, ὁ, = οἰωνιστής, Eur. Supp. 500, Epigr. Gr. 391.

οἰῶς, Adv., v. sub *οἰός* v. 1.

οἰωτός, ὁ, ὄν, (οἰός) made of sheepskin, Hesych.

ὀκᾶ, Dor. for ὄτε, as πόκα, τόκα for πότε, τότε, Ar. Lys. 1251, etc.; ὀκᾶ, Megar. in Ar. Ach. 762, cf. Theoc. 1. 66, 87., 4. 21:—in Theoc. 8. 68., 11. 22, where ὀκᾶ, Meineke proposes ὀκᾶν, as in Theag. ap. Stob. p. 8. 40.

ὀκέλλω, like κέλλω, Ar. Ach. 1159, Xen.: impf. ὤκελλον Hdt.: aor. ὤκειλα:—a nautical word, used, I. trans. of the seamen, to run [a ship] aground or on shore, τὰς νῆας Hdt. 8. 84, Thuc. 4. 11; of a wave, Eur. I. T. 1379. II. πλόνον ὀκ. to steer one's course, Nic. Th. 295; even στίβον ὀκ. Ib. 321.

ὀκᾶ, intr. of the ship, to run aground, Thuc. 2. 91, Xen. An. 7. 5, 12; so, metaph., Ar. Ach. 1159, cf. Ath. 274 F.—Prose word, used once by Eur.; the older and poet. form being κέλλω, q. v.

ὀκη, Ion. for ὀπη.

ὀκιμβάζω, fut. ἄσω, = κιμβάζω, σκιμβάζω, Hesych., Phot. ὀκκα, v. sub ὀκα.

ὀκκαβος, ὁ, = κρίκος, E. M. 383. 22, Hesych.

ὀκκος, ὁ, the eye, Hesych.: hence ὀκταλλός or ὀκκαλλός (Boeot.), Arcad. 54. 4; Lat. *oculus*, *ocellus*; akin to ὄσσε, ὄσσομαι, ὄψομαι, ὀφθαλμός (cf. *equus*, ἵππος).

ὀκλαδία, ἡ, (ὀκλάζω) = ὀκλασις, Suid.

ὀκλαδίας, ὁ, (ὀκλάζω) a folding-chair, camp-stool, like σκίμπος, Ar. Eq. 1384, 1386, Luc. Lexiph. 6; δίφρος ὀκ. Paus. 1. 27, 1, Ath. 512 C, Poll. 10.

ὀκλαδιάω, to be sinking on one's knees, like ὀκλάζω, E. M. 620. 39.

ὀκλαδιστί, Adv., = σκ., ὀκλ. πηδᾶν of a frog hopping, Babr. 25. 7 (written ὀκλαστι in Suid.):—a shorter form ὀκλαδῖς is cited by Theognost. Can. 163. 22, Ioann. Al. τον. παραγγ. 38. 27.

ὀκλαδόν, Adv. with bent hams, in crouching, cowering posture, Ap. Rh. 3. 122; also ὀκλέξ, q. v.

ὀκλάζω, fut. σω; aor. ὤκλασα Soph. O. C. 196, Plut., etc.:—Med., Ep. aor. opt. ὀκλάσαντο Euphor. 11. To crouch down with bent hams, to squat (used by Hom. only in the compd. μετοκλάζω) of a Persian dance, ὤκλαζε καὶ ἐξανίστατο Xen. An. 6. 1, 10 (cf. ὤκλασμα); ἐς γόνου ὤκλασας δέχεται τῇ σαρίσση τὴν ἐπέλασιν, of a soldier waiting an attack, Luc. D. Mort. 27. 4, cf. Philops. 18: to sink down, of a weary traveller, Soph. l. c.; of oxen, Mosch. 2. 99, cf. Valck. Phoen. 642; of horses that crouch down to let their rider mount, Plut. 2. 139 B; of the wolf crouching down to let the Twins suck, Ib. 320 D:—c. acc., ὀκλ. τὰ ὀπίσθια, τοὺς προσθίους to bend their hind or fore legs, Xen. Eq. 11, 3, Ael. N. A. 7. 4; and in Med., Euphor. l. c.

2. metaph., like Lat. *desidere*, to sink, fall, slacken, abate, Musae. 325, Anth. P. 5. 251; of the wind, τῆς φέρας Heliod. 5. 23; ὤκλαξε αὐτοῖς ὁ θυμὸς Id. 5. 7.

ὀκλάσας, τὸν πόνον Id. 1. 26.

ὀκλαῖ, Adv., = ὀκλαδόν, Hipp. 893 B; ὀκλαῖ καθῆσθαι to squat down, Pherecr. Κοριαν. 10, cf. Ap. Rh. 3. 1308, Arat. 517, Luc. Lexiph. 11.

ὀκλαῖσις, ἡ, (ὀκλάζω) a crouching with bent hams, squatting, Hipp. Artic. 839, Luc. Salt. 41:—so ὀκλασμα, τό, was a Persian dance in which the dancer sank down from time to time, Dind. Ar. Fr. 321.

ὀκναῖλος, a, on, poet. for ὀκνηρός, Nonn. D. 18. 207:—Adv. —έως, Musae. 119.

ὀκνέω, Ep. ὀκνέω Il. 5. 255; impf. ὤκνεον 20. 155; fut. —ήσω Isocr. 131 A; aor. ὤκνησα Dem., etc.: (ὀκνός). To shrink from doing, to

scruple, hesitate to do a thing, c. inf., ὀκνέω ἵππων ἐπιβαίνεμεν Il. 5. 255; ἀρχεμένοι πολέμοιο ὤκνεον 20. 155.—In Att., mostly, with collat. sense of the feeling which causes the hesitation, and so, 1. of shame or fear (in a moral sense), ὀκνῶ προδότης καλεῖσθαι I shrink from being called, fear to be called, Soph. Ph. 93, cf. Eur. Heracl. 246, Thuc. 5. 61, Lys. Fr. 11; οἶα ἐγὼ ὀκνῶ πρὸς ὑμᾶς ὑπομαίαι shrink from naming, hesitate to name, Dem. 23. 17; τοσαυτὸ ὅσα ὀκνησάμην ἂν . . εἰπείν Id. 260. 25, cf. 702. 4.

2. of pity, σὰς ὀκνῶ θράξαι φρένας Aesch. Fr. 628, cf. Soph. El. 1271. 3. most commonly of cowardice or indolence, μεμνηνὸν ἄνδρα . . ὀκνεῖς ἰδεῖν Id. Aj. 81, cf. Thuc. 1. 120, Plat. Gorg. 462 E, etc.—The Homeric construct. c. inf. continued most common, v. supr.; rarely c. acc., πῶς . . τὸ μητρὸς οὐκ ὀκνεῖν με δεῖ; Soph. O. T. 976; ὃν μήτ' ὀκνεῖτε Id. O. C. 731, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 21; also, ὀκνεῖν περὶ τινος Ib. 4. 5, 20; ὀκν. μή . . , Plat. Phaedr. 257 C, Xen., etc.

II. often also absol. to shrink, hesitate, hang back, Hdt. 7. 50, 1, Soph. El. 22, 320, etc.; of soldiers, Arist. Pol. 4. 13, 9.

ὀκνηρία, ἡ, = ὀκνός, Gloss.; of old in Ephr. Syr.

ὀκνηρός, ὁ, ὄν, (ὀκνός) shrinking, hesitating, backward, unready, timid, Pind. N. 11. 28; ἀσθενὴς καὶ ὀκν. Hipp. Acut. 388; ὀκνηρότερος ἐστὶν πρᾶξιν Antipho 118. 24; ἐς τὰ πολεμικά Thuc. 4. 55, cf. 1. 142; esp. from fear, opp. to *τολμηρός*, *θρασύς*, Dem. 777. 5; τὸ θῆλυ ὀκνηρότερον Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 7:—Adv. —ῶς, Xen. An. 7. 1, 7; ὀκν. διακείσθαι Dem. 138. 24: Comp. —ότερον, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 6.

II. of things, causing fear, vexatious, troublesome, ἡμῖν μὲν . . ταυτ' ὀκνηρά Soph. O. T. 834. [ὀκν-, Soph. l. c., Theoc. 24. 35.]

ὀκνητέω, verb. Adj. of ὀκνέω, Plat. Legg. 891 D, Arist. Soph. Elench. 17, 8.

ὀκνός, ὁ, shrinking, hesitation, whether from fatigue, or, as is more common, from indolence, fear, and the like, backwardness, unreadiness, sluggishness, οὕτε τί με δέος ἵσχει ἀκρίων οὕτε τις ὀκνός Il. 5. 817 (answering to κάματος in 811); οὐτ' ὀκνῶ εἶκον οὐτ' ἀφραδίῃσι νύοιο 10. 122, cf. 13. 224, Aesch. Theb. 54, Soph. Ant. 243; ὀκνός καὶ μέλαρ Thuc. 7. 49; ἀμαθία μὲν θράσος, λογισμὸς δὲ ὀκνόν φέρει Id. 2. 40, cf. 1. 142:—hence

2. simply *alarm*, *fear*, Aesch. Ag. 1009, Soph. Ph. 225; in pl., ἀναβολαὶ καὶ ὀκνοὶ Plat. Legg. 768 E, cf. Dem. 308. fin.

3. c. gen., τὸ πόνον γὰρ οὐκ ὀκνός [ἐστί] I grudge not labour, Soph. Ph. 887; τοῦ μάλιστ' ὀκνός ὅ' ἔχει Id. O. C. 652, cf. Isocr. 2 C.

4. c. inf., πάρεσχεν ὀκνον μὴ ἔλθειν made them hesitate to . . , Thuc. 3. 39; so, ὀκνός ἦν ἀνίστασθαι Xen. An. 4. 4, 11:—so, ὀκνός πρὸς τι Plat. Legg. 665 D. (Curt. suggests a connexion with the Root of Lat. *cunc-tari*, Skt. *śank*, *śank-ti* (dubitare, metueri), *śank-a* (dubitatio), *śank-us* (timor).)

II. 'Oknos, an allegorical picture by Polygnotus, of a man twisting a rope which a she-ass gnaws to pieces again, Paus. 10. 29, 2, Plin. H. N. 35. 31 (11), an emblem of labour in vain, Lat. *Ocnus spartum torquens*, Burn. Propert. 4. 3, 21; συνάγειν τοῦ Ὀκνου τὴν θάμνιν Paus. l. c., who says that Polygnotus meant it for the symbol of a bad housewife, who wastes her husband's gains, cf. Diod. 1. 97; cf. πόκος 11.

III. ὀκνός χαλκοῦς, a seat used by women in Bithynia, Suid.

IV. a name for the heron, ἐρωδῖος ἀστερίας, Arist. H. A. 9. 18, 2, Ael. N. A. 5. 36.

ὀκνὸ-φίλος, on, fond of delay, Cyrill.

ὀκοπατός, ὀκέθεν, ὀκοίος, ὀκόσος, ὀκότε, ὀκότερος, ὀκον, in Ion. Prose for ὀποδαπός, ὀπόθεν, ὀποῖος, ὀπόσος, ὀπότε, ὀπότερος, ὀπου.

ὀκορνός, ὁ, = ἀττέλεβος or πάροψ, Hesych., Phot., cf. Aesch. Fr. 250.

ὀκρίαια, to be rough or angry, Soph. Fr. 918.

ὀκρίαιος, Pass. (ὀκρίς) to be made rough or jagged: metaph., like *τραχύνομαι*, Lat. *exasperari*, πανθυμαδὸν ὀκρίωντο they grew furiously angry with each other, Od. 18. 33; ἀκριωμένους enraged, Lyc. 545.

ὀκρίβας [ῥ], avτος, ὁ, (ὀκρίς, βαῖνος) a kind of tribune on the Tragic stage, from which the actors declaimed, like ἱκρίον or λογεῖον, Lat. *pulpitum*, Plat. Symp. 194 B; supposed by some to have been in the early wooden theatre what the θυμέλη was afterwards, its invention being referred to Aeschylus, Philostr. 245, 492, Themist. 316 D; cf. Ruhnk. Tim. Schol. Plat. l. c., Horat. A. P. 279:—in pl., Philostr. 195, Luc. Ner. 9.

II. generally, like *καλλίβας*, 1. a painter's easel, Poll. 7. 129.

2. the raised seat of the chariot-driver, Phot., Suid. (where for σχῆμα ἡνιόχου should be read ὄχημα, v. Bachm. Anecd. p. 315).

III. acc. to Hesych., = κίλλος, an ass or goat: he also has ὀκρίβατον, τό.

ὀκρίο-εἰδής, ἐς, of a pointed shape: jagged, projecting, Hipp. Art. 802.

ὀκρίοεις, ἐσσα, ἐν, (ὀκρίς) having many points or roughnesses, rugged, jagged, in Hom. always epith. of unheaven stone, χερμαῖον, λίθος, πέτρος, μαρμαρόν Il. 4. 515, 8. 327, 12. 380, 16. 735; so, ὀκρ. χερμάς Aesch. Theb. 300; χθών Id. Fr. 282; οὐρεα Nic. Th. 470:—also, ὀκρ. βέλος Theoc. 25. 231:—metaph. of a bald head, Nonn. D. 14. 137. (V. ὀκρούεις sub fin.)

ὀκρίς, ιος, ἡ, like ἄκρις, ἄκρα, a jagged point or prominence, any roughness on an edge or surface, whether large or small, even of a fractured bone, Hipp. Art. 790: so, οκρίς, in Umbrian and old Lat., = *mons confragosus*, Festus, v. Rhein. Museum 1. 386.

II. as Adj. ὀκρίς, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, = ὀκρίεις, rugged, φάραξ Aesch. Pr. 1016.

ὀκρούεις, ἐσσα, ἐν, for κρούεις with ο euphon., = κρυερός, chilling, horrible, πολέμου . . ἐπιθυμῶν ὀκρούεντος Il. g. 64; κυνὸς κακομηχάνου ὀκρούεσης, of Helen, 6. 344; so, ὀκρ. φόβος Ap. Rh. 2. 607; ὀκρ. βάρις, of Charon's boat, Anth. P. 7. 67. (ὀκρούεις and ὀκρίεις are often confounded, v. Heyne Il. T. 4. 649.)

ὀκτά = in compos. is a late form, v. πεντα-.

ὀκτά-βλῆμος, on, consisting of eight pieces, ἄρτον τετράπυρρον ὀκτά-βλῆμον, an obscure conjunction of epithets, Hes. Op. 440.

ὀκτά-γωνος, on, eight-cornered, Nicom. Arithm. 2; ἡ Ὀκτ. th. Octagon, a building at Constantinople, Chron. Paschl.

ὀκτῶ-δάκτυλος, *ov*, eight fingers long or broad, Clearch. ap. Ath. 332 D. The older Att. form is ὀκτωδάκτυλος, Ar. Lys. 109, Inscr. in Büchh's *Seeuesen* p. 502; cf. Lob. Phryn. 415, Elmsl. Med. 1150.

ὀκτᾶ-δραχμας, *ov*, weighing or worth eight drachmae, Anth. P. app. 19.

ὀκτᾶ-εδρος, *ov*, eight-sided, Tim. Loc. 98 D, Plut. 2. 719 D.

ὀκτάεδρον, τό, an octahedron, Arist. Cacl. 3. 8, 9, Euclid.

ὀκτα-ετηρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a cycle of eight years, used at Athens before Meton's time for bringing the lunar and solar years together, 3 months being intercalated to complete the sum of 2922 days, Plut. 2. 892 B.

ὀκτα-ετής, *es*, eight years old, Hipp. Epid. 1. 947: of eight years, χρῶνος Diod. 17. 94:—fem. ὀκταετής, ἡ, C. I. 1152, Ep. Plat. 361 D.

ὀκτα-ετία, ἡ, = ὀκταετηρίς, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 285.

ὀκτα-ήμερος, *ov*, on the eighth day, Ep. Philipp. 3. 5:—ὀκταήμερον, τό, in Eccl. the octave of a festival.

ὀκτακάσιοι, *oi*, Dor. for ὀκτακόσιοι, C. I. 1511. 15.

ὀκτάκερκις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, with eight spokes, Eust. 621. 16.

ὀκτάκις [ᾶ], Adv. eight times, Luc. Indoct. 4, etc.:—ὀκτάκι Epigr. Gr. 356. 4.

ὀκτάκις-μύριοι, *ai*, a, eighty thousand, Diod. 14. 47.

ὀκτάκις-χιλιοί [ι], *ai*, a, eight thousand, Hdt. 9. 28, Xen. An. 5. 5, 4, etc.; also in sing., ἵππος ὀκτακισχίλις for ὀκτακισχίλιοι ἵπποις, '8000 horse,' Hdt. 7. 85; so, ὀκτ. ἀσπίς 5. 30.

ὀκτᾶ-κλινος, *ov*, holding eight couches, τόπος Arist. Mirab. 1.

ὀκτᾶ-κνημος, *ov*, (κνήμη 11) eight-spoked, κύκλα 11. 5. 723.

ὀκτᾶκόσιοι, *ai*, a, eight hundred, Hdt. 2. 9, etc.

ὀκτᾶκοσιοστός, ἡ, ὅν, the eight-hundredth, Dio C. 60. 29.

ὀκτᾶ-κότυλος, *ov*, holding eight colyae, Arist. 180 A.

ὀκτᾶ-κωλος, *ov*, of eight lines, στροφῇ Schol. Ar. Ach. 565, Hephaest. P. 8. 13.

ὀκταλλος, ὁ, v. ὄκος.

ὀκτᾶ-μερής, *es*, of or in eight parts, Diog. L. 7. 110.

ὀκτᾶ-μηνιαίος, *a*, *ov*, of eight months, ἀνοχᾷ Diod. 14. 38: born in the eighth month, Βρέφος Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 47.

ὀκτᾶ-μηνος, *ov*, eighth months old, in the eighth month, Xen. Cyn. 7. 6, Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 11, etc.; ὀκτᾶμηνος as fem., Hipp. 1031 C, etc.; but ὀκτᾶμηναι, Arist. H. A. 7. 4, 2.

ὀκτᾶ-πεδος, *ov*, Dor. for ὀκτάπους, Tab. Heracl.

ὀκτᾶ-πηχυσ, ὁ, eight cubits long, Polyb. 5. 89, 6, Strab. 170.

ὀκτα-πλάσιος, *a*, *ov*, eightfold, Lat. octuplus, Ar. Eq. 70, Plat. Tim. 35 C.

ὀκτᾶ-πλεθρος, *ov*, eight plethra long or large, Dion. H. 4. 61

ὀκτᾶ-πλευρος, *ov*, eight-sided, Paul. Sil. Descr. S. Soph. 728.

ὀκτα-πλόος, *ov*, contr. -πλοῦς, *ov*, eightfold, Gloss.

ὀκτᾶ-πόδης, *ov*, ὁ, eight feet long, Hes. Op. 437.

II. eight-footed, Nic. Th. 605.

ὀκτᾶ-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, eight-footed, Batr. 310, Anth. P. 6. 196:—Scythian name for one who possessed two oxen and a cart, Luc. Scyth. 1.

ὀκτᾶ-ραβδος, *ov*, with eight spokes, E. M. 621. 16.

ὀκτᾶρ-ριζος, *ov*, (ρίζα) with eight roots, ὀκτᾶρριζα μετώπων φράγματα, of a stag's horns, with eight points, Anth. P. 6. 110.

ὀκτᾶρ-ρύμος, *ov*, of chariots, with eight poles, or, rather, so constructed as to be drawn by eight pairs of horses or oxen, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 52.

ὀκτάς, *as*, ἡ, the number eight, Arist. Metaph. 12. 7, 22.

ὀκτᾶ-σμος, *ov*, in prosody, of eight times, Schol. Hephaest. 164, etc.

Adv. -ως, of the dochmius (— — —), Schol. Aesch. Theb. 120.

ὀκτα-σκελής, *es*, eight-legged, Chirurg. Cocch. p. 24.

ὀκτα-στάδιον, τό, a length of eight stades, Polyb. 34. 12, 4, Strab. 322.

ὀκτᾶ-στίχος, *ov*, of eight verses: τὸ ὀκτ. Synes. 313 A.

ὀκτᾶ-στυλος, *ov*, with eight columns in front, of temples, Vitruv.

ὀκτᾶ-τευχος (sub. βίβλος), ἡ, the volume containing the eight first books of the Old Testament, Eus. P. E. 42 B; cf. πεντάτευχος.

ὀκτᾶ-τομος, *ov*, divided into eight tomes, βίβλος Alex. Trall. 7. 368.

ὀκτᾶ-τονος [ᾶ], *ov*, eight-stretched, ἔλικες ὀκτ. the eight arms of the cuttlefish, Anth. P. 9. 14.

ὀκτᾶ-χορδος, *ov*, with eight strings or chords, Plut. 2. 1029 C.

ὀκτᾶχῶς, Adv. in eight ways, E. M. 461. 15.

ὀκτῆρης, *es*, with eight banks of oars, ναὺς Polyb. 16. 3, 2.

ὀκτῶ, *oi*, *ai*, τό, indecl. eight, Hom., etc. (Cf. Skt. *ashṭan*, *ashṭau*; Lat. *octo*; Goth. *ahtau*, etc.: in Gr. the ord. numeral is ὀγδ-οος (for ὀκτ-οος), cf. Skt. *asht-amas*, *asht-avus*; cf. ἑβδ-ομος for ἑπτ-ομος.)

ὀκτῶ-δάκτυλος, *ov*, v. sub ὀκτᾶ-.

ὀκτῶ-καὶ-δεκα, *oi*, *ai* τό, indecl. eighteen, Hdt. 2. 111, etc.

ὀκτωκαίδεκά-δραχμος, *ov*, weighing or worth 18 drachmae, Dem. 1045. 3.

ὀκτωκαίδεκα-ετηρίς, *es*, later form of ὀκτωκαίδεκέτης, Luc. D. Mort. 27. 7, etc.; v. Lob. Phryn. 408:—fem. -έτις, ἰδος, Luc. Tox. 24. D. Meretr. 8. 2.

ὀκτωκαίδεκά-πηχυσ, *u*, eighteen cubits long, cited from Diod.

ὀκτωκαίδεκα-πλάσιον, *ov*, eighteen-fold, Plut. 2. 892 B, 925 C.

ὀκτωκαίδεκα-σμος, *ov*, of eighteen times, in prosody, Aristid. Quint. 35.

ὀκτωκαίδεκάτομος, *a*, *ov*, on the eighteenth day, Hipp. 469. 30, etc.

ὀκτωκαίδεκάτος, ἡ, *ov*, the eighteenth: ὀκτωκαίδεκάτη (sc. ἡμέρα), on the eighteenth day, Od. 5. 279., 24. 65, etc.

ὀκτωκαίδεκα-ετής, *ov*, ὁ, eighteen years old, Dem. 1009. 13, Theocr. 15. 129:—fem. -έτις, ἰδος, Luc. Tox. 24, Anth. P. 7. 167.

ὀκτῶ-και-εικοσι-πλάσιον, *ov*, twenty-eight-fold, Plut. 2. 889 F.

ὀκτῶ-μηνος, *ov*, = ὀκτᾶμηνος, E. M. 767. 34:—ὀκτωμηνιαίος, *a*, *ov*, Lob. Phryn. 549.

ὀκτῶ-πηχυσ, *u*, = ὀκτᾶπηχυσ, Philem. Incert. 126.

ὀκτῶ-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, = ὀκτάπους, Crat. Θράττ. 10: as Subst. for σκορπίος, cf. Herm. Opusc. 5. 26.

II. eight feet long, broad or high, Plat. Meno 82 E, 83 A, C. I. 160. 33, etc.

ὀκτῶ-στάδιος [ᾶ], *ov*, = ὀκταστάδιος, Strab. 652.

ὀκτῶ-φορος, *ov*, borne by eight, octophorus lectica or octophorus alone, a litter carried by eight, Cic. Verr. 5. 11, ad Q. Fr. 2. 10; octūphorus, Mart. 6. 84.

ὀκχῶ, v. sub ὀκχῶ:—ὀκκη, ὀκχος, v. sub ὀκχ, ὀχος.

ὀκως, in Ion. Prose for ὄκως.

ὀκωχα, old pf. of ἔχω, whence συν-οκωκότε, 11. 2. 218: hence ὀκωχή, ἡ, a hold, stay, E. M. 596. 51; ὀκωχεῖω, to hold, Soph. Fr. 303.

ὀλαί, *ai*, v. sub οὔλαι.

ὀλ-ἀργύρος, *ov*, of solid silver, Callix. ap. Ath. 199 C.

ὀλάω, a lispng way of pronouncing ὀράω, Ar. Vesp. 45.

ὀλβάχιον, τό, Hesyeh. s. v. εὐπλοῦτον; also ὀλβάχιον, ὀλεχον, E. M. 257. 53., 621. 20:—said to be Syracus, for ὀλᾶχιον, and explained as τὸ κανὼν ἐν ᾧ ἀπετίθεντο τὰς οὔλας.

ὀλβήεις, *es*, *ov*, late poet. form of ὀλβιος, Manetho 4. 100.

ὀλβία, ἡ, bliss, eis ὀλβίαν = eis μακαρίαν, Phot.

Ὀλβια, τᾶ, older form for Ἀλβια, the Alps, Posidon. ap. Ath. 233 D; Ὀλβια in E. M. 623. 1.

II. Ὀλβία, ἡ, name of several cities, of which the best known was the Milesian colony in Scythia, Strab. 306, C. I. 2058, sq.: its citizens being Ὀλβιο-πολιταί, Hdt. 4. 18.

ὀλβίζω, fut. ἴσω, Att. ἰω: aor. ὀλβισα Tragg.—Pass., v. infr. To make happy, Eur. Phoen. 1689, Hel. 228:—to deem or pronounce happy, like μακαρίζω, Aesch. Ag. 928, Soph. O. T. 1529, etc.:—Pass. to be or be deemed happy, τίς δ' αἴκος .. ὀλβισθῇ ποτέ; Id. Fr. 679; οἱ τὰ πρῶτ' ὀλβισμένοι Eur. I. A. 51; μέγα ὀλβισθεῖς Id. Tro. 1253.

ὀλβιο-γάστωρ, *oros*, ὁ, ἡ, whose happiness is in his belly, a belly-god, Amphip. Γυναικομ. 2.

ὀλβιο-δαίμων, *onos*, ὁ and ἡ, of blessed lot, 11. 3. 182.

ὀλβιό-δωρος, *ov*, bestowing bliss, χῶρον ὀλβ. Eur. Hipp. 750:—so, ὀλβιο-δότης, *ov*, ὁ, bestower of bliss, Orph. H. 33. 2; fem. -δῶτις, ἰδος, Id. 39. 2, etc.

ὀλβιο-εργός, *ov*, making happy, Anth. P. 9. 525.

ὀλβιό-θύμος, *ov*, heart-gladdening, ζωῇ Orph. 18. 21.

ὀλβιό-μοιρος, *ov*, = ὀλβιοδαίμων, Orph. H. 25. 6.

ὀλβιό-πλοῦτος, *ov*, blest in wealth, Philox. 3. 23.

ὀλβιος, *ov*, but more commonly *a*, *ov*, as Eur. Alc. 452, Or. 1338: (ὀλβος): I. of persons (as always in 11.), happy, blest, in Hom., always in reference to worldly goods, just like Lat. *beatus*, *ocon* .. ἐναίον ὀλβιος ἀφνειόν Od. 17. 420, cf. 11. 24. 543, etc.; εὐδαίμων τε καὶ ὀλβιος Hes. Op. 824; ὀλβιος χρημασιν Id. 8. 75; μέγα ὀλβιος 6. 24; Πριάμοι τοῦ μέγ' ὀλβιον Eur. Hec. 493; τοῖς ὀλβίοις Aesch. Ag. 941:—so, ὀλβ. δῶμα Pind. N. 9. 6; τὰν ὀλβίαν Κόρινθον O. 13. 4:—yet the word implies more than mere outward prosperity, as appears from the question who was ἀνθρώπων ὀλβιωτάτος in Hdt. 1. 30-32. 2. generally, happy, blessed, ὀλβιε Ζεῦ Aesch. Supp. 526 (lyr.); Διὶ ὀλβίῳ εὐχαριστήριον C. I. 2017; ὀλβιος ὅστις ἰδὼν κτλ. Pind. Fr. 102. 1, cf. Soph. El. 160, etc.; c. gen., ὀλβιαὶ ὀρχηθμοὶ Anth. P. 9. 189; ὀλβιε καὶ ζωῆς, ὀλβιε καὶ θανάτου Epigr. Gr. 243. 15:—v. ὀλβία, ἡ.

II. of things, used by Hom. (only in Od.) always in neut. pl., θεοὶ δέ τοι ὀλβια δοίην may they give thee rich gifts, Od. 8. 413; φίλα δῶρα, τὰ μοι θεοὶ .. ὀλβια ποιήσανται may they make them prosperous, 13. 42; so neut. pl. as Adv., τοῖσιν ἀνὰ θεοὶ ὀλβια δοίην ζαίμεναι happily, 7. 148; so in Hdt., πάντα μέγαρα .. καὶ ὀλβια 1. 30; πολλὰ καὶ ὀλβια εἰπεῖν Ib. 31; ταῦτα τὰ ὀλβιώτατα σφι νενόμισται Ib. 216:—Adv. -ίως, Soph. O. C. 1720.—Irreg. Sup. ὀλβιστος, ἡ, *ov*, like αἰσχιστος, ἐχθιστος, αἰκιστος, ἀλγιστος, κέρβιστος, freq. in later Poets from Call. and Mel. downwards, Schäf. Greg. pp. 896 sq., Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. p. 167:—the regul. Sup. ὀλβιωτάτος in Hdt. 1. 30, 216.—Poët. word, used by Plat. Prot. 337 D.

ὀλβιό-τύφος, *ov*, happy in his own conceit, said of Archytas, Bion ap. Diog. L. 4. 52:—formed after the Homeric ὀλβιοδαίμων.

ὀλβιό-φρονος, *ov*, keeping happiness, Jo. Georg. Hymn. 3. 53.

ὀλβιό-φρων, *onos*, ὁ, ἡ, leaning towards the rich, ποδάρτα Luc. Trag. 193.

ὀλβο-δότειρα, ἡ, fem. of sq., Eur. Bacch. 419, Opp. C. 1. 45.

ὀλβο-δότης, *ov*, Dor. -δότης, *a*, ὁ, giver of bliss, of good or wealth, like ὀλβιοδότης, Eur. Bacch. 572, C. I. 4923, Orph.:—fem. ὀλβο-δῶτις, ἰδος, Orph. H. 26. 9.

ὀλβο-θρέμμων, *ov*, nursed amid wealth, Κῆρες Pind. Fr. 245.

ὀλβο-μέλαθρος, *ov*, of a wealthy house, Manetho 4. 504.

ὀλβο-νομέω βίον, to live a prosperous life, Manetho 4. 581.

ὀλβος, ὁ, happiness, bliss, all that belongs to a happy life, esp. of worldly happiness, wealth, ἀλλ' οὐ μοι τοῦτον ἐπέκλωσαν θεοὶ ὀλβον Od. 3. 208, cf. 4. 208; Ζεὺς δ' αὐτὸς νέμει ὀλβον .. ἀνθρώποισιν 6. 188; ὀλβω τε πλούτῳ τε 11. 16. 596, Od. 14. 206; often in Pind. and Trag., as Aesch. Pers. 164, 252, 709, al.; ὁ πρὶν παλαῖος δ. Soph. O. T. 1282; rarely in pl., ἐν Διὸς κήποις ἀρῶσθαι .. εὐδαίμονας ὀλβους Id. Fr. 298.—Poët. word, used by Hdt. 1. 86, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5. 9., 4. 2, 44 and 46. (V. sub οὔλαι.)

ὀλβοφόρος, *ov*, bringing bliss or wealth, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 597.

ὀλέσθαι, ὀλέσκε, v. sub ὀλλυμι.

ὀλέθριος, *ov* Eur. Hec. 1084, Med. 993; but *a*, *ov* Hdt. 6. 112, and often in Trag.:—destructive, deadly, ὀλ. ἡμῶν the day of destruction, 11. 19. 294, 409, cf. ἐλεῖσθαι *hmp*, etc., so, μανὴν πάγχυ ὀλ. Hdt. 6. 112; ὀλ. μόρος Aesch. Theb. 704; ἔξω κομίζον ὀλεθρίου πηλοῦ πύδα Id. Cho. 697; ὀλ. κότος Ib. 952; ὀλεθρία νύξ Soph. O. C. 1683, etc.; ψῆφος ὀλεθρία a vote of death, Aesch. Theb. 198;—in Soph. Aj. 799, ἔξοδον .. ὀλεθρίαν ἐλπίειν φέρεται seems to be = φέρεται eis ὀλεθρον:—for ὀλεθρίον (1b. 402) as Adv. fatally, Wunder metri grat. reads οὔλιον; reg. Adv. -ίως, Eust. 132. 16:—rare in Prose, as Plat. Rep. 389 D. 2. c.

gen., γάμοι Πάριδος δλεθροί φίλων bringing ruin on his friends, Aesch. Ag. 1156.

II. of persons, in danger of death, Hipp. Acut. 393:—lost, undone, Soph. Tr. 878.

2. rascally, worthless (cf. ὀλεθρος II), Luc. D. Mort. 2. 1, Hist. Conscr. 38.

ὀλεθροποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) causing destruction, Cyrill.

δλεθρος, ὁ, (δλῶ, δλλυμι) ruin, destruction, death, both act. and pass., Hom., Trag., etc.; Hom. always in last sense,—mostly αἰπὸς or λυγρὸς δλεθρος II. 10. 174, al.; also, ἀδευκής and οἰκτιστος δ. Od. 4. 489., 23. 79; ἵνα ψυχῆς ὥριστος δλεθρος loss of life, II. 22. 325; δλεθρον πέρι-
ρατα, like θανάτον τέλος, the consummation of death, 6. 143, etc.:—
οὐκ εἰς δλεθρον; as an imprecation, plague take thee! Soph. O. T. 430:—
χρημάτων δλεθρῶ by loss of money, Thuc. 7. 27; εἶναι ἐν δλεθρῶ
Αἰνιχῶ II. 4. 29; ἐπ' δλεθρῶ τῶν χρημάτων Eur. Phoen. 534; ἐπ'
δλεθρῶ ἐκκλησιάξην Ar. Thesm. 84; οὐκ ἐπὶ δουλείᾳ κολάζειν οὐδ'
ἐπ' δλεθρῶ Plat. Rep. 471 A:—pl., πολλοὶ δλ. καὶ μεγάλοι Id. Rep.
491 B.

II. like Lat. *perniciis* and *pestis*, that which causes destruction, a pest, plague, Hes. Th. 326; often of persons, used contemptuously, γεγονὸς κακῶς καὶ ἐὼν δλ. Hdt. 3. 142; ὑπὸ γερόντων δλεθρόν Ar. Lys. 325; so Oedipus calls himself τὸν δλεθρόν μέγαν Soph. O. T. 1344; ὁλ. ἄνθρωπος Eupol. Incert. 78, cf. Menand. Incert. 4. 13; often in Dem., as δλ. Μακεδών, of Philip, 119. 8; ὁλ. γραμματεὺς a pestilent scribe, of Aeschines, 269. 19; τὸν δὲ βάσκανον, τὸν δ' δλεθρόν, the cheat, the pest! 582. 1; ἀνθρώπους οὐδ' ἐλευθέρους ἀλλ' ὀλεθρούς 688. 6; so, πολλοὶ ὁλ. καὶ μεγάλοι Plat. Rep. 491 B; v. sub φθόρος.

ὀλεθρο-φόρος, ὄν, destruction-bringing, Joseph. Macc. 8.

ὀλεῖ, ὀλεῖται, v. sub ὀλλυμι.

ὀλεκράνον, ὀλεκρανίζω, v. sub ὀλλω.

ὀλέκω, impf. without augm. ὀλεσκον II. 11. 150; Ion. ὀλέεσκον (vulg. δλέεσκον) 19. 135:—a pres. ὀλέσκω (Phot., Suid.), is a fiction of the Gramm., Lob. Paral. 435; but an impf. ὀλεσκον occurs Or. Sib. 1. 108. Like ὀλλυμι, to ruin, destroy, kill, Hom. always in last sense, and mostly of men, οἱ δ' ἀλλήλους ὀλέουσιν II. 18. 172, cf. 15. 249, etc.; but in Od. 22. 305, of birds which prey on smaller birds, οἱ δέ τε τὰς δλεουσιν ἐπάλοισι:—Pass. to perish, die, esp. a violent death, ὀλέοντο δὲ λαοὶ II. 1. 10, cf. 16. 17.—The word is chiefly Ep.; used by Trag. only in lyr. passages, once in Act., τί μ' ὀλέεις; Soph. Ant. 1285; twice in Pass., ὀλέκει Aesch. Fr. 563; ὀλεκόμαν Soph. Tr. 1012.

δλενον, τό, late form for ὀλένη, Schol. Ar. Pax 442.

δλερός, ὁ, ὄν, Att. for θαλερός, impure, turbid, Galen.

ὀλέσαι, ὀλέσας, ὀλέσθαι, v. sub ὀλλυμι.

δλεσ-ἥνωρ, ὀρος, ὁ, ἡ, man-destroying, epith. of perjury, Theogn. 399, Nonn. D. 28. 267.

δλεσί-θηρ, ἥρος, ὁ, ἡ, beast-slaying, ὀλένας δλεσίθηρος, of Cadmus, Eur. Phoen. 664.

δλεσίμβροτος, ὄν, man-destroying, Orph. Lith. 444.

δλεσί-οικος, v. ὀλέοικος.

δλεσί-πολις, ὁ, ἡ, city-destroying, Tryph. 453, 683.

δλεσι-σιαλο-κάλαμος, ὄν, made of spittle-wasting reed, epith. of the flute in Pratinas ap. Ath. 617 E,—as Bgk. (Fr. I. 14) reads for ὀλοσί-αλον κάλαμον, which H. Steph. had altered into ὀλεσιανλοκάλαμον, reed pipe-destroying.

δλεσι-τύραννος, ὄν, destroying tyrants, Anth. P. 15. 50.

ὀλέσσαι, ὀλέσας, δλεσε, ὀλέσει, ὀλέσω, v. sub ὀλλυμι.

δλετήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (ῥΟΛ, ὀλλυμι), a destroyer, murderer, II. 18. 114, Alcman 27, Nic. Th. 735, etc.:—fem. ὀλέτειρα, Babr. 117, Anth. P. 11. 424.

ὀλέτης, ὄν, ὁ, = δλετήρ, Epigr. Gr. 334. 15:—fem. ὀλέτις, Anth. P. 3. 7: v. Lob. Phryn. 256.

ὀλή, ἡ, v. οὐλαί.

ὀληαί, ὀληται, v. sub ὀλλυμι.

ὀλιβάς, ὀλιβράς, = ὀλισθαίνω, Hesych. s. vv. ὀλιβάσαι, ὀλιβράσαι: cf. ὀλισθάω, ὀλισθράω.

ὀλιβρός, ὁ, ὄν, = ὀλισθηρός, Hesych.

ὀλιγαμία, ἡ, want of blood, Arist. P. A. 2. 5, 6.

ὀλιγ-αἷμος, ὄν, scant of blood, Hipp. 278. 1, Arist. P. A. 2. 5, 6, al.; ὀλιγαίμοτος ὁ χαμαίλων Ib. 4. 11, 21.

ὀλιγαίμωτος, ἥρος, ἡ, = ὀλιγαμία, Arist. P. A. 4. 11, 22.

ὀλιγάκις [α], Adv. (ὀλίγος) but few times, seldom, opp. to πολλάκις, Hipp. Vet. Med. 11, Eur. Or. 393, Thuc. 6. 38, Plat., etc.; ὁλ. καὶ ὀλιγαχὸς Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 5.

2. rarely in posit. sense, now and then, Hipp. Epid. 1. 976:—a form ὀλιγάκι is cited in E. M. 172. 5.

ὀλιγ-ἀμπελος, ὄν, scant of vines, Anth. P. 9. 413.

ὀλιγ-ἀνδρῶ, to be scant of men, Diod. 15. 63, Plut. Poplic. 11, etc.

ὀλιγανδρία, ἡ, scantiness of men, Strab. 636, Plut. 2. 413 F.

ὀλιγανθρωπείω, = ὀλιγανδρέω, Theagen. ap. Schol. Pind. N. 3. 21: also in Med., Joseph. A. J. 11. 5, 8.

ὀλιγανθρωπία, ἡ, scantiness of men, Thuc. 1. 11, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 2, etc.; pl., Plat. Legg. 780 B.

ὀλιγ-ἀνθρωπος, ὄν, scant of men, Xen. Lac. 1, I (in Sup.), Occ. 4, 8.

ὀλιγ-ἀριστία, ἡ, a scanty meal, Plut. Alex. 22., 2. 127 B, ubi v. Wytténb.

ὀλιγαρκῶ, to be contented with little, Geop. 14. 7, 25.

ὀλιγ-αρκής, ἔς, (ἀρκέομαι) contented with little, Luc. Tim. 57: τὸ ὁλ. = ὀλιγαρκία, Ib. 54.

ὀλιγαρκία, ἡ, contentment with little, Greg. Naz., Suid.

ὀλιγ-αρτία, ἡ, scarcity of bread, E. M. 621. 47, Suid.

ὀλιγαρχέω, to be member of an oligarchy, ὀλιγαρχοῦντες Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 13:—Pass. to be governed by a few, to be under an oligarchy, Thuc. 5. 31., 8. 63, 76, Plat. Rep. 552 B, al.

ὀλιγ-άρχης, ὄν, ὁ, an oligarch, of the Decemviri, Dion. H. 11. 43.

ὀλιγαρχία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, an oligarchy, government in the hands of a few families or persons, Hdt. 3. 81, 82., 5. 92, 2, and often in Att. Prose; esp. of the time of the Thirty at Athens, Andoc. 13. 26., Thuc. 8. 73, Plat. Apol. 32 C; v. sub ἀκρατος.—On its technical sense in Att. political writers, v. Plat. Rep. 550 C sq., Polit. 291 E, Arist. Pol. 3. 8, 3., 4. 4, 3 sq.

ὀλιγαρχικός, ὁ, ὄν, oligarchical, of, for or like oligarchy, ὁλ. κόσμος Thuc. 8. 72; ξυνωμοσία Id. 6. 60; δίκαιον, νόμος Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 1., 3. 10, 5; πολιτεία Ib. 3. 17, 6, al.; ἡ ὀλιγαρχική = ὀλιγαρχία, Ib. 8. 12, 15; τοῦτο ὀλιγαρχικώτερον Ib. 3. 10, 5:—Adv. -ῶς, Plat. Rep. 555 A, Dem. 200. 15.

2. of persons, inclined or devoted to oligarchy, Andoc. 31. 10, Lys. 171. 36, Plat. Rep. 545 A, al.; οἱ ὁλ., opp. οἱ δημοτικοί, Arist. Pol. 7. 3, 2.

ὀλιγ-αυλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, having but little arable land, Anth. P. 6. 226; Cod. Pal. ὀλιγόλαξ; Bruckn adopts the Dor. form ὀλιγῶλαξ.

ὀλιγ-ἀχόθεν, Adv. from some few parts, τῆς Ἀσίης Hdt. 3. 96, cf. Arist. Eth. E. 2. 3, 6.

ὀλιγ-ἀχού, Adv. in few places, πάνυ που ὁλ. Plat. Charm. 160 C, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 5, 2; cf. ὀλιγάκις.

ὀλιγ-γος, ὁ, a kind of locust, Phot., Suid.

ὀλιγ-εκτός, to have little, Theol. Arithm. p. 27: Subst. ὀλιγοξία, Ibid. p. 87:—formed like πλεονεκτέω, -ξία, cf. Lob. Phryn. 676.

ὀλιγ-ήμερος, ὄν, of or lasting a few days, ζωή Hipp. Art. 828; ὁλ. πυρετοὶ that run their course in a few days, Id. Fract. 759.—Comp. and Sup., Id. Acut. 386, Art. 829.

ὀλιγηπελῶν, ὄν, (πέλομαι) Ep. part. having little power, in feeble case, powerless, κείτ' ὀλιγηπελῶν Od. 5. 457; ὀλιγηπελῶσα περ ἔμψυ 19. 356, cf. II. 15. 245; cf. κακηπελῶ.

ὀλιγ-ηπελής, ἔς, weak, powerless, Anth. P. 7. 380; cf. εὐηπελής.

ὀλιγηπελία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, weakness, faintness, Od. 5. 468; cf. εὐηπελία, κακηπελία.

ὀλιγ-ήρης, ἔς, for ὀλίγος, Nic. Th. 284.

ὀλιγ-ήριος, ὄν, = ὀλίγος, ὁλ. σῆμα a small tomb-stone, Anth. P. 7. 656; —where others take ὀλιγήριον as a Subst., compd. of ὀλίγος, ἥριον: v. Lob. Pathol. p. 281.

ὀλιγ-ηροστή, ἡ, (ἀρσος) want of arable land, Anth. P. 6. 98.

ὀλιγ-ησιπύος, ὄν, (σιτύα) with little corn, or with a small bread-basket, opp. to εὐσιπύος, Anth. P. 6. 288, 300.

ὀλιγ-ινθα, Adv., = μίνυνθα, Hesych.

ὀλιγιστος, ἡ, ὄν, irreg. Sup. of ὀλίγος, (v. ὀλίγος γι).

ὀλιγ-ό-αιμος, ὄν, = ὀλιγαίμος, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 103.

ὀλιγ-όβιος, ὄν, short-lived, Arist. H. A. 8. 28, 1, in Comp.

ὀλιγ-όβουλος, ὄν, with little discretion, Polemo Physiogn. 182, etc.

ὀλιγ-ογώνμων, ὄν, = ὀλιγαίμος, Synes. 15 A, Hesych., Phot.

ὀλιγ-ογόναντος, ἡ, ὄν, with few joints or knots, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 11.

ὀλιγ-όγονος, ὄν, (γενέσθαι) producing few at a birth, ῥῆα ὁλ., opp. to πολυγόνα, Hdt. 3. 108, Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 5; Comp. —ἄντρος 6. 17, 9:—ὀλιγ-ογονία, ἡ, production of few at a birth, opp. to πολυγονία, Plat. Prot. 321 B.

ὀλιγ-οδόβανος, ὄν, consuming or spending little, E. M. v. εὐτελής.

ὀλιγ-οδείης, ἔς, wanting little, Posidon. ap. Ath. 275 A, Polyb. 16. 20, 4.

ὀλιγ-οδεία, ἡ, contentment with little, Philo ap. Eus. P. E. 380 B, 381 D.

ὀλιγ-οδίαυτος, ὄν, living on little, Ath. 545 F.

ὀλιγ-οδουλος, ὄν, having but few slaves, Strab. 783.

ὀλιγ-οδρανῶν, ἔουσα, (δράω, δρᾶν) Ep. part. able to do little, feeble, powerless, II. 15. 246, 16. 843., 22. 337; never in Od.; cf. ὀλιγηπελῶν.

ὀλιγ-οδρανής, ἔς, of little might, feeble, Ar. Av. 686, Luc. Trag. 663.

ὀλιγ-οδρανία, ἡ, weakness, feebleness, Aesch. P. 548.

ὀλιγ-οδυνάμω, to have little power, Schol. II. 22. 337.

ὀλιγ-οδύναιμος, ὄν, ineffectual, Schol. Op. II. 1. 623.

ὀλιγ-οέλαιος, ὄν, producing but little oil, Theophr. C. P. 6. 8, 5.

ὀλιγ-οξία, v. ὀλιγεκτέω.

ὀλιγ-οερής, ἔς, of little strength, σώμα Hipp. 422. 4.

ὀλιγ-οέτης, ἔς, of few years, Poll. 1. 58.

ὀλιγ-οετία, ἡ, fewness of years, youth, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 3.

ὀλιγ-οος, ὄν, with few branches, Theophr. H. P. 1. 8, 2.

ὀλιγ-οζωία, ἡ, shortness of life, and ὀλιγ-όζωος, ὄν, short-lived, Achmes.

ὀλιγ-οήμερος, ὄν, = ὀλιγήμερος.

ὀλιγ-οήμερος, ὄν, having little heat, of cold-blooded animals, Arist. P. A. 2. 7, 8., G. A. 1. 11, 1, al.; of the spleen, Id. P. A. 3. 7, 15, etc.

ὀλιγ-οήρις, τριχός, ὁ, ἡ, with little hair, Chron. Pasch. p. 688 ed. Bonn.

ὀλιγ-οήμιω, to be of little courage, Eust. 159. 17.

ὀλιγ-οίνους, ὄν, (ῖς) with few sinews or fibres, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 5.

ὀλιγ-οκαίρος, ὄν, with few opportunities, Iητρικὴ Hipp. 422. 8.

ὀλιγ-οκάλαμος, ὄν, with few reeds or stalks, Theophr. C. P. 4. 11, 4.

ὀλιγ-οκαρπος, ὄν, with little fruit, Theophr. C. P. 2. 11, 10, Dion. H. 1. 37.

ὀλιγ-οκαυλος, ὄν, with few stalks, Theophr. H. P. 7. 8,*2.

ὀλιγ-οκέρως, ὄν, ὁ, ἡ, with small horns, Geop. 18. 1, 3.

ὀλιγ-οκλάδος, ὄν, with few branches, Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 1.

ὀλιγ-οκλήρος, ὄν, to expl. ἀκλήρος, Eust. 1695. 37.

ὀλιγ-οκλέω, to prate little, cited from Eust., Lob. Phryn. 627.

ὀλιγ-ολόγος, ὄν, of few words, Joann. Maurop. in Boiss. ad Marin. 133.

ὀλιγ-ομαθής, ἔς, having learnt little, Eccl. Adv. —ὄν, Eccl.

ὀλιγ-ομετρία, ἡ, smallness of measure, smallness, Stob. Eccl. 1. 1098.

II. in Prosody, the having few feet, Eust. 353. 39.

ὀλιγ-ομισθος, ὄν, receiving small wages, Ep. Plat. 348 A.

ὀλιγ-ομυθία, ἡ, a speaking little, Democ. ap. Stob. 441. 30.

ὀλιγ-ομυθος, ὄν, containing few legends, Eust. Opusc. 60. 22.

ὀλίγ-όνοιρος, *ov*, *not given to dreaming*, Iambl. V. Pyth. 114.
 ὀλιγόξυλος, *ov*, *with little wood, shrubby*, Anth. P. 6. 226.
 ὀλιγοπαῖδια, *h*, *fewness of children*, Cyrill.
 ὀλιγόπαις, *παῖδος*, ὅ, *h*, *with few children*, Plat. Legg. 930 A.
 ὀλιγοπέλιω, -πέλης, -πέλια, *prose forms for ὀλιγη-*, in Gramm.
 ὀλιγοπιστία, *h*, *little faith, want of faith*, Eccl.
 ὀλιγόποτος, *ov*, *of little faith*, Ev. Matth. 8. 26, etc.
 ὀλιγόπνοους, *ovv*, *scant of breath*, Hesych.
 ὀλιγοποιέω, *to make few, diminish*, LXX (Sirac. 48. 2).
 ὀλιγοπόλιος, *ov*, *with thin gray hair*, Hesych. s. v. σπανιόπολιος.
 ὀλιγοπονία, *h*, *sparingness in labour, idleness*, Polyb. 16. 28, 3.
 ὀλιγόπανος, *ov*, *working little*, Dion. H. de Dem. 51.
 ὀλιγοπότης, *ov*, ὅ, *one who drinks little*, Ath. 419 A; —ὀλιγοποτέω, *to drink little*, Arist. P. A. 3. 7, 16, Plut. 2. 224 D; —ὀλιγοποσία, *h*, *moderation in drinking*, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 2, Luc. Paras. 16.
 ὀλιγόποτος, *ov*, *drinking little*, Arist. H. 8. 3, 17, al.; ἀδύα καὶ ὀλ. Id. P. A. 3. 6, 8.
 ὀλιγοπράγμων, *ov*, *averse to business, living in retirement*, opp. to πολυπράγμων, Plut. 2. 1043 B; —ὀλιγοπραγμοσύνη, *h*, *a retired life*, *ibid.*
 ὀλιγοπτερος, *ov*, *with few feathers*, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 7.
 ὀλιγόσπρος, *ov*, *with few grains of wheat*, Theophr. C. P. 4. 11, 4.
 ὀλιγόρριζος, *ov*, *with few roots*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 3, Geop. 4. 1, 12.
 ὀλίγος [ῖ], *η*, *ov*, Tarent. ὀλίος, q. v.: (v. sub fin.) —of Number or Quantity, *few, little, scanty, small*, opp. to πολύς, often in Hom. and Att., but rare in Trag.; ὀλίγα κακὰ Aesch. Pers. 330; —also of Space, Il. 10. 161, etc.; and of Time, 19. 157., 23. 418, Pind., etc.; ἐν βραχεὶ τε καὶ ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ Soph. Fr. 572.—The governing body in Oligarchies was called ὀλίγοι, Thuc. 6. 38., 8. 9, etc.; ἡ ὑπὸ τῶν ὀλ. δυναστεία, αἱ δὲ αὐτῶν ὀλ. δυναστεῖαι Plat. Polit. 291 D, Dem. 1396. 21; so, ἐνὸς καὶ πληθύος τὸ ὀλ. μέσον Plat. Polit. 303 A.
 2. c. inf., ὀλίγους . . στρατιῇ τῇ Μήδων συμβαλέειν *too few* to engage . . , Hdt. 6. 109, cf. 7. 207; μὴ . . αἰσφτέρει δὲ καὶ νῆες ὀλίγαι ἀμύνειν ὥσιν Thuc. 1. 50. II. of Size, *little, small, opp. to μέγας*, Il. 14. 376, Od. 10. 94, etc.; ὀλίγῃ ὀπί with *small, weak voice*, 14. 492; ὀλ. κύρος Theocr. 1. 47; this sense is much less common than the first, and is rare in Prose, Valck. Hipp. 530.
 2. sometimes in a sense between that of Quantity and Size, ὀλ. ἀχθος Il. 12. 452; δόσις Od. 6. 208; ὀλ. ἡ οὐδὲν *little or nothing*, Plat. Apol. 23 A; οὐδὲν ἡ ὀλ. Arist. P. A. 2. 5, 7. 3. of Degree, ὀλ. καὶ μέγας of *low and high degree*, Callin. 1. 17. III. Hom. often has the neut. ὀλίγον, as Adv. *little, a little, slightly*, with Verbs, ὀλ. παρακλίνας Il. 23. 424, cf. 11. 52; φροντίσας Eur. Cycl. 163; προελθὼν Plat. Prot. 339 D; so neut. pl., ἡεροβολοῦσαντο ὀλίγα Thuc. 3. 73.
 2. with comp. Adjs., ὀλίγον προγενέστερος Il. 23. 789; ὀλ. ἥσσον Od. 15. 364; στιβαρότερος οὐκ ὀλ. περ 8. 187; φέρτερος οὐκ ὀλ. περ Il. 19. 217; so, ὀλ. τι πρύτερον Hdt. 4. 81, cf. Plat. Polit. 262 B, etc.; ὀλ. ὑσπερον Id. Gorg. 454 B, etc.; but ὀλίγῃ is more common with the Comp. in Prose, Hdt. 4. 79., 7. 113, Plat. Gorg. 460 C, Rep. 327 B, etc.
 IV. special phrases: 1. ὀλίγον δεῖν *almost* (v. sub δέι II.); ὀλίγου ἐθέησε καταλαβεῖν *wanted but little of overtaking*, Hdt. 7. 10, 3; —hence ὀλίγον *alone, within a little, all but, almost*, ὀλίγου σε κύνας διεδηλῆσαντο Od. 14. 37, cf. Ar. Ach. 348, 381, Nub. 722, Lysias 141. 15, Plat. Prot. 361 C, Dem. 448. 24, etc.; ὀλίγον (or ὀλίγῃ) ἐς χυλίσον *hard upon 1000*, Thuc. 4. 124; ὀλίγον ἦλθον ἐλεῖν (v. infr. 8) Paus. 1. 13, 6.
 2. δι' ὀλίγον (sc. χρόνον) *at a short distance*, Aesch. Theb. 762, Eur. Phoen. 1098, Thuc. 2. 89., 3. 21; —also, δι' ὀλίγον (sc. χρόνον), *at short notice, suddenly*, Id. 2. 85., 6. 11, etc.: —but, b. δι' ὀλίγον *in few words*, Lat. *paucis*, Plat. Phileb. 31 D, etc.; v. infr. vi. 2.
 3. ἐν ὀλίγῳ (sc. χώρῳ, cf. Hdt. 9. 70), *in a small space, within small compass*, ἐν ὀλ. στρατοπεδουμένοις Thuc. 4. 26, cf. 96; εἰς ταῦτ' ὅλην . . ἀθροίσαντα ἐν ὀλ. Dem. 33. 18; —also, ἐν ὀλίγῳ (sc. χρόνῳ) *for a brief time*, Pind. P. 8. 131; but also, *in a short time, quickly, ἔργων καὶ περὶ ποιητῶν ἐν ὀλ. τοῦτο* Plat. Apol. 22 B; the sense of ἐν ὀλίγῳ in Ar. Act. 26. 28 is similar to this.
 b. ἐν ὀλίγῳ *one among few, i. e. exceedingly, remarkably, ποταμὸς μέγας ἐν ὀλ.* Hdt. 4. 52; ἐν ὀλίγοις Περσέων . . ἀνὴρ δούκιμος Id. 9. 41; often in later writers, Heliod. 3. 1, Plut. Pomp. 10, v. Hemst. Luc. Somn. 2; so, σὺν ὀλίγοις, v. infr. 9.
 4. ἐξ ὀλίγου = δι' ὀλίγον, of Time; ἐξ ὀλίγου καὶ δι' ὀργῆς Thuc. 2. 11, cf. 61., 4. 108, etc.
 5. ἐς ὀλίγον, *like παρ' ὀλίγον, within a little, ἐς ὀλ. ἀφίκετο τοῦ νικηθῆναι* Id. 4. 129.
 6. ἐπ' ὀλίγον *for a short time*, Theophr. H. P. 8. 5, 1, Hdn., etc.
 7. κατ' ὀλίγον *by little and little*, Thuc. 1. 69, Plat. Tim. 85 D, Luc. Tim. 4, etc.; but the Adj. often takes the gender and number of its Subst. in this sense, κατ' ὀλίγους Hdt. 2. 93., 8. 113; οὗτοι κατ' ὀλίγους γιγνόμενοι ἐμάχοντο *fought few at a time, in small parties*, Id. 9. 102, cf. Thuc. 4. 10, Plat. Theat. 197 D.
 8. μετ' ὀλίγον *τοῦτων shortly after . .*, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 2.
 9. παρ' ὀλίγον, *like ὀλίγον, within a little, almost*, Eur. I. T. 872; παρ' ὀλ. ἦλθε τοῖς ἡέπεσιν Polyb. 2. 55, 4, cf. 18. 29, 12 i; —but, b. παρ' ὀλ. ποιῆσαι *to hold of small account*, v. παρά c. 1. 5, b.
 10. σὺν ὀλίγοις, = ἐν ὀλίγοις, Plut. Galb. 3; v. supr. iv. 3, b.
 V. the Adv. ὀλίγως is rare, ὀλίγον or ὀλίγῃ being used for it, οὐκ ὀλίγως Anth. P. 12. 205.
 VI. Comparison: 1. the Comp. is commonly supplied by μείων, ἥσσον or ἐλάσσων: the form ὀλίγων, *ov*, *gen. os*, formed like μείων (μέγας), always used of *smallness*, occurs chiefly in Alexandr. Poets, Call. Jon. 71, Nic. Th. 372, Anth. P. 9. 521; but τοῖσι . . ὀλείζοι (sic) μυστηρίαι has now been read in an old Att. Inscr. (Inscr. Brit. Mus. 2. B. 34); and the compd. ὀπαλίζωνες occurs as early as Il. 18. 519; for ὀλίζωνες, in Nic. Th. 123, Bentl. reads ὀλίζτερος, as in Al. 479, Opp. C. 3. 65, 394; —the reg. form ὀλιγώτερος first in Ael. N. A. 2. 42., 6. 51.
 2. Sup. ὀλιγίστος, *η*, *ov* (formed on analogy of κάκιστος, φίλιστος, etc.), always

of number or quantity, Il. 19. 223, Hes. Op. 721; also in Att., as Ar. Ran. 115, Pl. 628, Plat. Rep. 473 B, al.; —ὀλιγίστου, Sup. of ὀλίγου (cf. iv. 1), *very, very nearly*, Phot., Hesych. (ubi ὀλιγίστου): —ὀλιγίστον or τὸ ὀλ., as Adv., Lat. *minime*, Plat. Rep. 587 B, Parm. 149 A; ὥς ὀλιγίστα Gorg. 510 A, Legg. 953 A; so, δι' ὀλιγίστων Id. Epist. 351 D. (With ὀλιγ-ος, ὀλιγ-ων (i. e. ὀλιγ-ων), ὀλιγ-οστος, ὀλιγ-όσις, cf. Skt. *līṣ, līṣ-ye*, (*parvus fio*), *les-as* (Adj. *parvus, paucus*); O. Pruss. *lik-rets* (*little*); the ὀ- therefore is euphon., and Hesych. cites λιζόν (scr. λίζον) = ἐλαττον, λιζώνες (λίζονες?) = ἐλάττονες.)
 ὀλιγοσάρκας, *h*, *the having but little flesh*, cited from Eust.
 ὀλιγοσάρκος, *ov*, *with little flesh*, Luc. Abdic. 29.
 ὀλιγοσθενής, *és*, *with little strength*, Schol. Opp. H. 1. 623.
 ὀλιγόσιτος, *ov*, *eating little or moderately*, Pherecr. Ἀγασθ. 1, Phryn. Com. Μονοτρ. 5; —ὀλιγοσιτέω, *to eat little*, Hipp. Fract. 769; —ὀλιγοσιτία, *h*, *small eating, moderation in food*, Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 9, Probl. 1. 39.
 ὀλιγόσπερμος, *ov*, *having little seed*, Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 57.
 ὀλιγοστάδιος, *a*, *ov*, *of few stadia*, Eust. Dion. P. 64.
 ὀλιγόστιχος, *ov*, *consisting of few lines*, Schol. Ar. Eq. 534, Diog. L. 7. 165; —ὀλιγοστιχία, *h*, *the consisting of few lines*, Anth. P. 4. 2.
 ὀλιγοστός, *h*, *ov*, *one out of a few*, opp. to πολλοστός, Plut. Caes. 49, Anton. 51, etc. II. like ὀλιγίστος, *least, ὀλ. χρόνον for the smallest space of Time*, Soph. Ant. 625, v. 1. Arist. Metaph. 9. 1, 14.
 ὀλιγοσυλλαβία, *h*, *fewness of syllables*, Eust. 25. 35.
 ὀλιγοσυλλαβός, *ov*, *of few syllables*, Eust. 836. 17, Manass. Chron. 4908.
 ὀλιγοσύνδεσμος, *ov*, *with few conjunctions*, Dion. H. de Comp. 22.
 ὀλιγοσμάματος, *ov*, *with a small body*; Comp. —έστερος, Schol. Plat. ap. Creuzer Plot. de Pulcr. 536.
 ὀλιγοτεκνία, *h*, = ὀλιγοπαῖδια, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 264.
 ὀλιγοτεκνος, *ov*, = ὀλιγόπαις, cited from Max. Tyr.
 ὀλιγότης, *ητος*, *h*, *ov*, *opp. to πλήθος in all senses*: 1. *fewness*, Plat. Legg. 678 C, Arist. Metaph. 1. 3, 8, al.; *fewness of rulers*, Id. Pol. 3. 8, 4. 2. *smallness, scantiness*, Plat. Rep. 591 E, Legg. 745 D. 3. of Time, *shortness*, Id. Theat. 158 D. 4. *inconsiderableness, feebleness*, Poll. 6. 145.
 ὀλιγοτιμία, *h*, *little hincur: an esteeming lightly*, Cyrill.
 ὀλιγοτοκίω, *to bring forth few*, Arist. G. A. 4. 4, 14; —ὀλιγοτόκος, *ov*, *bringing forth few*, opp. to πολλοτόκος, Id. P. A. 4. 10, 36, 37, G. A. 3. 2, 18, al.; cf. ὀλιγόγονος.
 ὀλιγότριχος, *ov*, = ὀλιγότριξ, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 17.
 ὀλιγοτροφέω, *to give little nourishment*, Aesop. 358 Cor.
 ὀλιγοτροφία, *h*, *little nourishment*, Alex. Trall. 12. 698.
 ὀλιγοτροφός, *ov*, *giving little nourishment*, Hipp. Protrh. 85 A, Diph. Siphn. ap. Athl. 120 E. II. act. *taking little nourishment, eating little*, Arist. P. A. 4. 5, 60, Probl. 10. 67.
 ὀλιγούδους, *ov*, *scant of water*, Theophr. H. P. 6. 7, 6, in Sup.
 ὀλιγούλος, *ov*, *containing little matter*, Eust. 1379. 43; τὸ ὀλ. *want of matter*, Id. Opusc. 224. 59, etc.
 ὀλιγουπνέω, *to sleep little*, Eust. 1649. 32.
 ὀλιγουπνία, *h*, *little or short sleep*, Iambl. V. P. 69 and 188.
 ὀλιγοϋπνος, *ov*, *taking little or short sleep*, App. Hisp. 74, in Sup.
 ὀλιγοφάγια, *h*, = ὀλιγοσμία, Schol. Ar. Pax 28.
 ὀλιγοφάγος, *ov*, = ὀλιγόσιτος, Hipp. 358. 19.
 ὀλιγοφιλία, *h*, *fewness of friends, want of friends*, Antipho ap. Poll. 3. 63, Arist. Rhet. 2. 8, 10.
 ὀλιγοφόρος, *ov*, *that can bear but little, of weak wine that will bear but little water*, Hipp. Acut. 393; cf. Schol. Ar. Pl. 853.
 ὀλιγοφράδης, *és*, *little eloquent*, Schol. Pind. O. 3. 81.
 ὀλιγοφρένεια, *h*, *small understanding*, Greg. Naz.
 ὀλιγοφρών, ὅ, *h*, *φρον, τό, of small understanding*, Plut. 2. 504 A, Poll. 4. 14. Adv. —όνως, Id. 4. 15.
 ὀλιγοφύλλος, *ov*, *having few leaves*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 8.
 ὀλιγοφύλλος, *ov*, *with little tone*, Aristid. Quintil. p. 43.
 ὀλιγοχλωρον, *τό*, = κάππαρις, Diosc. Noth. 2. 204.
 ὀλιγόχοος, *ov*, *contr. -χους, ov*: —*yielding but little*, opp. to πολέ-χους, Arist. G. A. 3. 7, 2, Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 4.
 ὀλιγοχορδία, *h*, *fewness of strings*, Plut. 2. 1135 D, 1137 D.
 ὀλιγοχορδος, *ov*, *with few strings*, Plut. 2. 1137 B (v. l. for τριχορδα).
 ὀλιγοχρημτία, *h*, *slenderness of means*, cited from Clem. Al.
 ὀλιγοχρήματος, *ov*, *of or with little money*, Philo 1. 287, etc.
 ὀλιγοχρονίος, *ov*, also *a*, *ov* Anth. P. 7. 648, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 1; —*lasting or living but little time, of short duration*, Theogn. 1014, Minnrm. 5, Hdt. 1. 38, Plat. Phaedo 87 C, D, Arist., etc. II. *within a short time, θάνατος* Hipp. Progn. 38.
 ὀλιγοχρονότης, *ητος*, *h*, *shortness of time*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 14, etc.
 ὀλιγόχρονος, *ov*, = ὀλιγοχρόνιος, M. Anton. 5. 10; cf. Wern. Tryph. 40.
 ὀλιγόχρυσος, *ov*, *having little gold, poor in gold*, Poll. 3. 109.
 ὀλιγόχυλος, *ov*, *with little juice*, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 120 E.
 ὀλιγόχυμος, *ov*, = *foreg.*, Xenocr. 12. 50; Coraēs —χυλος.
 ὀλιγοψύχω, *to be faint-hearted*, Isocr. 392 B, LXX (Sirac. 4. 9, al.). II. = *λεποψύχω*, E. M. 395. 31.
 ὀλιγοψύχια, *Ion. -ιη, h*, *h*, *faint-heartedness*, LXX (Ex. 6. 9, Ps. 54. 8). II. = *λεποψύχια*, Hipp. 594. 7, 1223 B.
 ὀλιγοψύχος, *ov*, *faint-hearted, feeble-minded*, Artemid. 3. 5, LXX (Is. 35. 4, 54. 6), 1 Ep. Thess. 5. 14.
 ὀλιγῶ, *to lessen, diminish*, cf. ὀλιγοποιέω, Eust. 143. 22, E. M. i; —in Pass., LXX (Jud. 10. 16). II. = *λεποψύχω*, Eumath. 341.
 ὀλιγ-ῶλαξ, *ἄκος*, ὅ, *h*, *Dor. for ὀλιγαῶλαξ, q. v.*
 ὀλιγώρεω, *to esteem little or lightly, make small account of*, c. gen., Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 3, Plat. Apol. 25 C, Phaedo 68 C, etc. 2. *absol. to take no heed*, Thuc. 5. 9, 6. 91, etc.; ὀλ. ἐς τι Arist. Rhet. 2. 2, 3; —Pass., ὀλιγωρέσθαι Plat. Lach. 180 B; τοῖς οὗτω ὀλιγωρημένοις Dem. 217. 23.

ὀλιγώρημα, τό, an act of contempt, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 7, 6.
 ὀλιγώρησις, ἡ, = ὀλιγωρία, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 6, 2, Themist. 136 A.
 ὀλιγώρητον, verb. Adj. one must esteem lightly, Isocr. Epist. 10, 2.
 ὀλιγωρία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, an esteeming lightly, slighatings, contempt, ὑπό
 τε ὕβριος καὶ ὀλιγωρίας Hdt. 1. 106, cf. 6. 137; ἐν ὀλιγωρίᾳ ποιεῖσθαι
 = ὀλιγαρεῖν, Thuc. 4. 5; so, ἐν ὀλιγωρίᾳ τραπέσθαι τινός Id. 2. 52;
 ὀλ. πρὸς τι Dem. 1269. 3; περί τινος Polyb. 11. 9, 2, cf. Arist. Rhet. 2.
 2, 3, Pol. 5. 2, 6; — in pl., Isocr. 150 A. 2. neglect of duty, negli-
 gence, Decret. ap. Dem. 249. fin.
 ὀλιγ-ωρος, ov, (ῥα) little-caring, lightly-esteeming, scornful, con-
 temptuous, of persons, χαλεπὸς τε καὶ ὀλ. Hdt. 3. 89; οὐδεὶς οὐτε γέρον
 οὐτε ἄλ. οὕτως Dem. 764. 24, etc.; σοβαρὸς καὶ ὀλ. τρόπος Id. 1357.
 25; — c. gen., τὴν εἰρήνην, ἣς οὐδεὶς ἀν ἐπιδείξειεν. . . ὀλιγαροτέρων τῶν
 Ἑλλήνων a peace more negligent of Hellenic rights, Isocr. 254 D: — Adv.
 -τως, negligently, carelessly, ὀλ. καὶ ῥαθύμως Dem. 1383. 5; ὀλ. ἔχειν
 to be careless, negligent, Plat. Phaedo 68 C, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 14; τινός
 with regard to . . . Lys. 176. 5, Isae. 41. 33, al.; περί τινος Arist. Rhet.
 Al. 19, 5; so, ὀλ. διακείσθαι Lys. 92. 7; πρὸς τινα or τι Plat. Alc. 2.
 149 A, Isocr. 311 B, Aeschin. 10. 14. II. of things, scornful,
 ὀλιγῶρον . . . πεποιθὲς τι Nicom. Ecl. 1. 2.
 ὀλιγώσις, εως, ἡ, depreciation, Eust. Opusc. 44. 63.
 ὀλιγ-ωφελής, ἐς, (ὀφέλλω) helping little, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 296.
 ὀλιγότερος, α, ov, v. ὀλίγος sub fin.
 ὀλιζώω, to make little or less, diminish, Orac. ap. Ens. P. E. 214 B:
 — Pass., Hesych.
 ὀλιζων, ov, v. ὀλίγος sub fin.
 ὀλτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄλος) universal, general, absolute, opp. to γενικός, Eust.
 Opusc. 226. 16.
 ὀλός, Tarent. for ὀλίγος, Plat. Com. Ὑπερβ. 1. et ibi Meineke.
 ὀλισβο-κόλλιξ, ὁ, a loaf in the shape of an ὀλισβος, Com. Anon. 163.
 ὀλισβος, ὁ, penis coriaceous, Cratin. Incert. 78, Ar. Lys. 109, Fr. 309. 13.
 ὀλισθάνος, ov, = ὀλισθηρός: Comp. ὀλισθανότερα, Galen. 12. 264. A
 A shorter form ὀλισθός is mentioned by Arcad. 50. 1, and perhaps should
 be restored in Galen.
 ὀλισθάνω (also -αῖνω Arist. Probl. 24. 1., 25. 11, Polyb., etc., but never
 in good Att., Pors. Phoen. 1398, Dind. Ar. Eq. 491, though introduced
 here and there by copyists, as in Plat. Lys. 216 C): — fut. ὀλισθήσω LXX,
 Nonn.: — pf. ὠλισθηκα Hipp. Art. 823. fin., 829. fin.: — aor. 1 ὠλισθησα
 Anth. P. 9. 125, Strab., etc.; part. fem. ὀλισθησασα, Nic. Fr. 2. 55 (as
 must be restored for ὀλισθησασα, Id. 89), cf. Lob. Phryn. 742; but
 in correct writers always aor. 2 ὠλισθον, part. ὀλισθάν, inf. ὀλισθεῖν: —
 Hom. uses the word only in Pl., in 3 sing. aor. 2 ὀλισθε, without augm.:
 (v. sub fin.). To slip, slide, fall upon a slippery path, ἐνθ' Αἴας μὲν
 ὀλισθε θέων Il. 23. 774; ἐκ δέ οἱ ἦπαρ ὀλισθε his liver fell from him,
 20. 470; ἐξ ἀντύγων ὠλισθε he slipped from . . . Soph. El. 746; so, ὀλ.
 τῆς χειρὸς ὁ σῖδηρος Arist. Mechan. 21. 1; νηὸς ὀλισθάν Anth. P. 9. 267;
 ὀλ. εἶω, ἔξω, of a bone, to slip out of the socket on one side or the other,
 Hipp. Fract. 762, 776: — θαυμασά τ' ἄρ' τοῦτόν ὡς ὀλισθάνει slips, loses
 its force, Soph. Fr. 963: — metaph., ὀλ. εἰς νοῦσον Anth. P. 7. 233; ἐς
 Αἴδου Epigr. Gr. 587; ἐκ ζωῆς Ib. 155; and, in moral sense, to make a
 slip, Ar. Ran. 690. 2. to slip or glide along, ἡ γλῶττα ὀλ. ἐν
 τῷ λάβδᾳ Plat. Crat. 427 B; βέλους διὰ σαρκὸς ὀλισθεν Theocrit. 25.
 230. II. Causal in pres. to sprain by slipping, τὸν γλουτὸν
 Philostr. 129. 2. to make to slip, τινά Nilus Sent. 50. (Perh.
 from ὤλεις, λισσός, λείος, so that the ὄ is euphon.)
 ὀλισθῆεις, εσσα, ev, poet. for ὀλισθηρός, Anth. P. 9. 443.
 ὀλισθημα, τό, a slip, fall, Plat. Tim. 43 C: in moral sense, Plut. 2.
 49 C. 2. a luxation, Hipp. Art. 827, etc.
 ὀλισθηρός, α, ὄν, slippery, Lat. lubricus, οἶμος Pind. P. 2. 175; ἄν . .
 ὀλ. ἦ τοῦ χαρίον Xen. Eq. 7. 15; λίθοι Id. An. 4. 3, 6, etc.; of mucilage,
 Hipp. Acut. 385, in Posit. and Sup. II. of persons, slippery,
 hard to catch and keep hold of, Plat. Soph. 231 A; τύχη Anth. P. 10.
 66; τὸ ὀλ. τῆς διανοίας αὐτῶν Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 22; ὀλ. ἰκεσίη
 Anth. P. 5. 2, 6; ὀλ. πρὸς ὀργήν Plut. Cat. Mi. 1. 2. liable to
 slip, πῶδες Ib. 7. 542; ὀλισθηροὶ εἰς πόδας Ib. 398: — Adv. -ρῶς, Schol.
 Ar. Pax 193; ὀλ. ἔχειν πρὸς τι Plut. 2. 31 C.
 ὀλισθησις, ἡ, a slipping and falling, Plut. 2. 611 A, 731 E: hence, a
 dislocation, Hipp. Fract. 777; ὀλισθησις τρόπος Art. 836.
 ὀλισθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, making slippery, Hipp. 261. 3.
 ὀλισθο-γνομένω, to make a slip in judgment, Luc. Lexiph. 19.
 ὀλισθο-ποιέω, to make slippery, Gloss.
 ὀλισθος, ὁ, (ὀλισθάνω) slipperiness, Hipp. Acut. 393, Polyb. 15. 14, 2,
 etc.; ὀλισθον ἔχειν, of ground, to be slippery, Luc. Merc. Cond. 42, cf.
 Anach. 2. 2. = ὀλισθημα, Luc. Trag. 228: metaph. a snare, μεθύ-
 σινον ὀλ. οἶνος Poeta ap. Clem. Al. 183, cf. 184. II. an unknown
 fish with a slippery skin, Opp. H. 1. 113.
 ὀλισθράω, = ὀλισθάνω, Epich. 19. 9 Ahr., Hipp. ap. Galen. Lex. 534.
 ὀλισθάν, v. sub ὀλισθάνω.
 ὀλκαδικός, ἡ, ὄν, like a ship of burthen, πλοῖον ὀλ. = ὀλκάς, Arist. Incess.
 An. 10. 6.
 ὀλκάδο-πιττωτής, οὗ, ὁ, a pitcher of ships, Anon. in A. B. 1089; cf.
 Lob. Paral. 448.
 ὀλκάδο-χρίστης, ov, ὁ, a ship-caulker, Manetho 4. 342.
 ὀλκάω, = ἔλκω, to draw, Hesych.
 ὀλκαία, ἡ, v. sq. 2: — ὀλκαῖον, τό, v. sub ὀλκεῖον.
 ὀλκαῖος, α, ov, (ἔλκω, ὀλκή) drawn along, towed, of a ship (cf. ὀλκάς),
 Ar. Rh. 1. 1314, Thuc. 2. 268: — hence, trailing, dragging, of serpents,
 Ib. 118, 163; κακά Lyc. 216. II. as Subst. ὀλκαία, Ion. ὀλκαίη,
 ἡ, a tail, because it is trailed along, Nic. Th. 123, 225, Ar. Rh. 4. 1614
 (ubi olim ὀλκαία). 2. ὀλκαῖον, τό, v. sub ὀλκεῖον.

ὀλκάς, ὄδος, ἡ, (ἔλκω, ὀλκή) a ship which is towed, hence a ship of
 burthen, a trading vessel, merchantman, Hdt. 3. 135. 7. 25, 137, Pind.
 N. 5. 2, Simon. (?) 182, and Att.; ὀλκάσιν ἡ πλοῖοις Thuc. 7. 7, cf. Xen.
 Ath. 1. 20; ὀλκ. σταγαροί Thuc. 6. 44; οἰναγαροί Pherecr. Turp. 1. 5;
 metaph. of Europa's bull, Nonn. 1. 66: — In later Poets sometimes written
 ὀλκάς, Jac. Anth. P. pp. 19, 637.
 ὀλκεῖον, τό, (ἔλκω) the rudder, Soph. Fr. 388 (ap. Poll. 10. 134, ubi
 male ὀλκία); so in Ion. form ὀλκῆιον, Ar. Rh. 4. 1609. II. a
 large bowl or basin for washing cups, etc. in, Epigen. Μνημ. 1, Menand.
 Ἀρρηφ. 9, Polyb. ap. Ath. 195 C, 199 E, Plut. Alex. 20 (in the MSS.
 wrongly written ὀλκῖον): — another form ὀλκαῖον, is cited by Poll. 6. 99
 from Antiochus (prob. Antidotus, Meineke), cf. 10. 78.
 ὀλκεῖς, ἔως, ὁ, (ὀλκή) one who drags nets, Plesych.
 ὀλκή, ἡ, (ἔλκω) a drawing, trailing, dragging, tugging, e. g. of the
 hair, Aesch. Supp. 884; ἡ τῆς γνάψεως ὀλκή the drawing of the carding
 instrument in fulling cloth, Plat. Polit. 282 E; ἀπὸ μάς ὀλκῆς by one
 haul or pull, Arist. Mechan. 18, 2; ἡ ὀλκή τοῦ δρόμου Sext. Emp. P.
 3. 15: — metaph., τοῖς δεινοῖς περὶ λόγων ὀλκήν skilled in drawing
 words to a false meaning, Plat. Phileb. 57 D. 2. ὀλκή πνεύματος a
 drawing in of the breath, Arist. de Spir. 2, 10. II. a drawing on
 or towards a thing, παιδεία ἐστὶ ἡ παίδων ὀλκή καὶ ἀγωγή πρὸς τὸν
 λόγον Plat. Legg. 659 D. 2. attraction, force of attraction, Hipp.
 610. 29, Plat. Tim. 50 C; ἡ ὀλκή τῆς ὁμοιότητος the attractive force of
 similarity, Id. Crat. 435 C. III. a drawing down of the scale,
 weight, ὀλκήν ταλάντου χρυσίου Menand. Παρακ. 5, cf. Arist. Mirab. 45,
 Babr. 51. 6, C. I. 159. 21., 1570, al. 2. the drachma, as a weight,
 Sext. Emp. P. 1. 81, Galen.
 ὀλκήεις, εσσα, ev, drawing the scale, weighty, Nic. Th. 651, 908.
 ὀλκήιον, τό, v. sub ὀλκεῖον.
 ὀλκήρης, ἐς, (ὀλκή) = ὀλκαῖος, Nic. Th. 351, 356.
 ὀλκίμος, ov, (ὀλκή) earable of being drawn out, ductile, sticky, Hipp.
 Art. 802; μέλι Diosc. 2. 101; ἔλαιον Plut. 2. 696 C. II. act.
 drawing well, of a cupping-instrument, Paul. Aeg. 6. 41.
 ὀλκῖον, v. sub ὀλκεῖον.
 ὀλκός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἔλκω) drawing to oneself, attractive, θερμόν τε καὶ ὀ.
 Arist. Probl. 22. 13; μάθημα ψυχῆς ὀλκόν ἀπὸ τοῦ γιγνομένου ἐπὶ τὸ
 ὄν Plat. Rep. 521 D; ὀλκόν. . . ψυχῆς πρὸς ἀλήθειαν Ib. 527 B; ὀλκοτέρας
 τὰς βίβας ποιεῖν Theophr. C. P. 3. 17. 3. 2. greedy, γνάθοι Anthiphi.
 Incert. 15. II. trailing, ὀλκά βαίνων Heliod. 10. 30: Comp.
 Adv. -ότερον, slowly, Id. 3. 5.
 ὀλκός, ὁ, (ἔλκω): I. as an Instrument, a machine for hauling
 ships on land, a hauling-engine, spoken of by Hdt. 2. 154, 159 as some-
 thing permanent and stationary, so that he prob. meant by ὀλκοί the
 fixed capstans or windlasses by which ships were hauled up into the dry
 docks or sheds (νεώλκια); and so Eur. Rhes. 146, 673; but in Thuc. 3.
 15, the ὀλκοί must have been moveable engines of like kind; for they
 were used to haul the ships across the Isthmus of Corinth. 2. a
 strap, rein (cf. μνήρη), τηροῦντο ὀλκοί Soph. El. 863; like τηροῦντο
 ἵμῳ, Ib. 747. II. as an Effect, a furrow, track, trace, Lat.
 sulcus, αἵματα δ' ὀλκοί . . . πλήθοντο Ar. Rh. 3. 1392; ὀλκός σμίλης the
 trace of a chisel in the wood, Ar. Thesm. 779; ὀλκός τοῦ ξύλου the
 furrow made by the wood, Xen. Cyn. 9, 18; the path or orbit of a star
 or meteor, Ar. Rh. 3. 141., 4. 296; a ditch or channel, Id. 1. 375; the
 trail of a serpent, Nic. Th. 160, etc.; οἰδματός ὀλκοί the waves, Ar.
 Rh. 1. 1167. 2. periphr., ὀλκοὶ δάφνης drawings, i. e. laurel-boughs
 (or brooms made of them) drawn along, Eur. Ion 145; ὀλκός ἀμάξης
 a chariot drawn, Dion. P. 191; ὀλκός γλώσσης the outstretched tongue,
 Nic. Al. 79, cf. Th. 316: a long trailing robe, C. I. 155. 61. III.
 a kind of spider, Diosc. 2. 68. IV. a kind of grass, mouse-
 barley, Plin. 27. 63.
 ὀλλῆξ, υκος, ἡ, a wooden drinking-bowl, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 494 F.
 ὀλλῆμι, Soph. Ant. 673, Eur. Or. 1302, part. ὀλλῆς Il. 8. 472, fem. pl.
 ὀλλῆσαι Ib. 449; also ὀλλῶν, Archil. 23 (προσπα-ολλῶν Hdt. 1. 207);
 and poet. ὀλλέω, v. sub voc. — impf. ὀλλῶν Aesch., 3 pl. ὀλλῶσιν Soph.
 O. C. 394; Ep. ὀλλέσκον Q. Sm. 2. 414 (cf. ἔλκω); ὀλλέσκον Or. Sib.
 1. 108: — fut. ὀλλέσω Od. 13. 399, Hes. Op. 178; Ep. also ὀλλέσων Il. 12.
 250, Od. 2. 49; Ion. ὀλλέω (ἀπ-) Hdt. 1. 34, etc.; Att. ὀλλῶ, εἰς, εἰ, Soph.
 O. T. 448, Eur.: — aor. ὀλλεσα Il. 22. 107, Aesch., etc.; Ep. ὀλλεσα,
 ὀλλεσσα Od. 23. 319., 21. 284, etc. — Med. ὀλλῆμαι, Il. 20. 21, Soph.:
 impf. ὀλλῶμην Soph., Eur.: — fut. ὀλλέομαι, -οῦμαι, 2 pl. ὀλλέσεθε Il.
 21. 133; but 3 sing. ὀλλεῖται 2. 325, as in Att.: — aor. 2 ὀλλῶμην, 3 sing.
 ὀλλετο Il. 13. 722, Trag.; Ion. ὀλλέκετο (ἀπ-) Od. 11. 585; part. ὀλλ-
 μένος, as Adj., v. sub οὐλόμενος: — pf. ὀλλωλα, v. b. III; plqr. ὀλλῶλεν Il.
 10. 187: — Pass., aor. ὀλλεσθῆναι, fut. ὀλλεσθήσονται (ἀπ-), LXX, Galen.,
 Lob. Phryn. 732. — The simple Verb is confined to Poetry, except in late
 writers, as LXX; ἀπόλλυμι being the form used in Comedy and correct
 Prose; cf. κτείνω ἀποκτείνω, θνήσκω ἀποθνήσκω. (The √ΟΛ,
 which appears in ὀλλέω, ὀλλέσθαι, ὀλλ-ωλα, ὀλλ-ός, has not been
 traced.) A. Act., like Lat. perdo, I. to destroy, make an
 end of, and of living beings, to kill, Hom., Pind., Trag.; of persons and
 things at once, νῆας τ' ὀλλέας καὶ πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς Il. 8. 498, Od. 23.
 319; so, γένος ὀλλέσαι . . . θανάτῳ Pind. P. 3. 71; γένος ὀλλέσατε πρίμ-
 νοθεν Aesch. Theb. 1056; θανέειν καὶ θανοῦν δέει τινά Soph. Ant.
 751; ὀλλέ μ', ὀλλέ με Eur. Andr. 856; ἀνίλοχρηματῖα σπάρταν ὀλλέι,
 ἄλλο γὰρ οὐδέν Orac. ap. Schömb. ad Plut. Ages. 3; — also of doing away
 with evil, νῆστον ὀλλεον νῆστον Aesch. Ag. 1017. II. to lose,
 often in Hom., θυμὸν, ψυχὴν, μένος, ἦτορ ὀλλέαι to lose life, die; so,
 πόνον ὀρταλῆχον ὀλλέαντες Aesch. Ag. 54; ἄρταν ὀλλεσα Id. Eum. 148;
 τὰς ἀνδρόν κοίτας ὀλλέσσα λέκτρον Eur. Med. 347.
 B. Med., like Lat. perco, I. to perish, come to an end, and

of living beings, *to die*, esp. a violent death, freq. in Hom.; ἀπ' αἰῶνος νέος ὤλεο Il. 24. 725; ὤλεθ' ὑπ' Αἰγίσθοιο δόλῳ Od. 3. 235; δόλους δαούμεθ' Aesch. Cho. 888; ἥγε τις ὤλετ' ἑλθέτω Od. 4. 489; also c. acc. cogn., κακὸν οἶτον, κακὸν μόρον δέλασθαι Il. 3. 417, 21. 133; θάνατον Anth. P. 7. 745:—ὤλοιο, ὤλοισθε, *may'st thou, may ye, perish!* a form of cursing very common in Trag., e. g. Soph. Ph. 961, 1019, 1035, 1285; so, ὤλοιμην Id. O. T. 645; ὤλοιο Ib. 1349, etc.; ὤλοιο Id. Tr. 383:—Hom. has Act. and Med. in emphatic contrast, as ὀλλύντων καὶ ὀλυνμένων Il. 4. 451, 8. 65, 11. 83.

2. *to be ruined, undone*, Hom. and Att. Poets; v. sub οὐλόμενος. II. of things, *to be lost, μη τι μοι ἐκ μεγάρων κειμήλιον ὤληται* Od. 15. 91; ὤλετό μοι νόστος Il. 9. 413, cf. Od. 1. 168; κλέος Il. 9. 415. III. pf. ὤλωα, in Hom. *to have perished, to be dead, undone, ruined*, ὤλωε μάχῃ ἐν Il. 15. 111, al., Aesch. Pers. 255, 1015, etc.; τῶν ὀλωλότων of the dead, Id. Ag. 346, cf. 672, 1367:—but also in pres. sense, *to be perishing, be in a state of ruin*, καθίσταται δὲ μοι οἶκος, ὤλωε δὲ πόνοια ἔργα Od. 4. 318, cf. Aesch. Supp. 918.

ὀλμειός, ὁ, = ὀλμος Il. Schol. Ar. Vesp. 238. ὀλμίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of ὀλμος Il., a little mortar, Poll. 2. 93. 2. *the socket of the hinge of a door*, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 54.

ὀλμο-κοπέω, *to Bray in a mortar*, Oribas. 70 Mai, Alex. Trall. 11. 632. ὀλμο-ποιός, ὁ, a maker of mortars, Arist. Pol. 3. 2, 2.

ὀλμος, ὁ, properly, a round smooth stone, like ὀλοπρόχος, χείρας ἀπὸ ξίφει τμήσας ἀπὸ τ' αὐχένα κόψας, ὀλμος ὧς, ἔσσευε κυλινδεσθαι δ' ὁμίλον, Il. 11. 147 (from which passage it was taken to signify the human trunk, headless, armless, legless, Poll. 2. 162, E. M. 460. 17. II. later, any cylindrical or bowl-shaped body: 1. a mortar, Hes. Op. 425, Hdt. 1. 200, C. 1. 1688, etc. 2. a kneading-rough, Ar. Vesp. 201, 238. 3. the hollow seat on which the Pythia prophesied, whence the proverb, ἐν ὀλμῳ κοιμᾶσθαι or εὐνάειν, i. e. to prophesy, Paroemiogr.; cf. Schol. Ar. 1. c. 4. a drinking-vessel, Menesth. ap. Ath. 494 A. 5. the mouthpiece of a flute, Eupol. Φιλ. 6, cf. Poll. 4. 70, and v. ὑπόλμινον Il. (From √FEL, v. sub εἰλω.)

ὀλό-βρυζος, ὄν, all of pure gold, ap. Fabric. Bibl. Gr. 12. 660. ὀλο-γράμματος, ὄν, with all its letters, written at full length, Galen. ὀλογράφω, *to write at full length*, Plut. 2. 288 E. ὀλό-γράφος, ὄν, written wholly by the hand of the author, Eus. H. E. 6. 24. Adv. -φως, Schol. Eur. Andr. 575.

ὀλο-δάκτυλος, ὄν, (δάκτυλος IV) all dactylic, Eust. 836. 17. ὀλο-δρομία, ἡ, the whole course, Clem. Al. 1019.

ὀλόεις, ἑσσα, ἐν, = ὀλοός, only in Soph. Tr. 521, cf. Dind. ib. 840.

ὀλο-εργής, ἐς, Manetho 6. 72; and -εργός, ὄν, Nic. Th. 825, very destructive.

ὀλο-ήμερος, ὄν, lasting the whole day: Adv. -πως, Tzetz. Hes. Op. 556. ὀλοθάνης, ἐς, quite dead, opp. to ἡμθανής, Jo. Chrys.

ὀλοθούριον, τό, the holothurium, a kind of zoöphyte, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 19, P. A. 4. 5, 43, Plin. 9. 71.

ὀλοθρεύω, *to destroy*, LXX (Ex. 12. 23, al.), Philo 1. 73, Ep. Hebr. 11. 28; also in Anth. P. 1. 57; cf. ἐξολοθρεύνω:—hence ὀλόθρευσις, ἡ, a destroying, Byz.:—ὀλοθρευτής, οὗ, ὁ, a destroyer, I Ep. Cor. 10. 10:—ὀλοθρευτικός, ὄν, destructive, Schol. Od. 11. 127.

ὀλοίος, ὄν, poet. for sq., like ὁμοίος for ὁμοιος, Greg. Naz.

ὀλοίος, ὄν, poet. for ὀλοός, q. v., sub fin.

ὀλοίτροχος or ὀλοίτροχος, ὁ, a rolling stone, a round stone, such as besieged people rolled down upon their assailants, Hdt. 8. 52, Xen. An. 4. 2, 3; ὀλοίτροχος in Hom., ὤλ. ὡς ἀπὸ πέτρης Il. 13. 137; so also in Orac. ap. Hdt. 5. 92, 2:—also as Adj., πέτροι ὀλοίτροχοι round stones, to which the muscles of an athlete's arm are compared, Theocr. 22. 49; and here they are clearly enough described, οὗς τε κυλινδῶν χειμάρρους ποταμῶς μεγάλας περιέξεε δινάας, —stones rolled and rounded in water. (From this it is prob. that the first part of the word comes, like ὤλμος, from √FEL, εἰλω, vol-vo. Hesych. wrote it ὀλοίτροχος, which is accepted by some Scholars, who derive it from ὀλος, τρέχω, quite round, Nitzsch Od. 1. 52. On the form, v. Lob. Phryn. 648.)

ὀλοκαίω, = ὀλοκατέω, Clem. Al. 37.

ὀλο-καρπώω, *to offer a whole burnt-offering*, Or. Sib. 3. 565 (nbi leg. -καρπώσας), 579 (nbi -ώοντες):—the thing offered being ὀλοκαρπώμα, τό, a whole burnt-offering, and the act ὀλοκαρπώσις, ἡ, all in LXX.

ὀλό-καυστος, ὄν, = ὀλόκαυτος, Gloss.

ὀλοκατέω, *to bring a burnt-offering, to offer whole*, ὀλοκατεῖν Xen. An. 7. 8, 4; ὀλοκατέω Ib. 5:—but the prevailing forms belong to ὀλο-καυτός, ὀλοκαύτωσαν Id. Cyr. 8. 3, 24; ὀλοκαυτῶσαι Joseph. A. J. 1. 13, 1, etc.: ὀλοκαυτοῦσαν Plut. 2. 694 B, ὀλοκαυτῶν and Pass. ὀλοκαυτούσαι Joseph. A. J. 3. 9, 1, may belong to either form; but the Nouns used in LXX and Joseph., ὀλοκαύτωμα, τό, a burnt-offering, ὀλοκαύτωσις, ἡ, the sacrifice of a burnt-offering, favour the form in -ῶω, v. Lob. Phryn. 524.

ὀλοκαυτίζω, fut. ὤω, = ὀλοκαυτέω, Phryn. in A. B. p. 56.

ὀλό-καυτος, ὄν, burnt whole: τό ὀλόκαυτον LXX (Lev. 6. 23).

ὀλοκαυτός, ὀλοκαύτωμα, ὀλοκαύτωσις, v. sub ὀλοκατέω.

ὀλοκλήρια, ἡ, completeness or soundness in all its parts, τῶν αἰσθητηρίων, τοῦ σώματος Plut. 2. 1041 F, 1047 E; absol., Ib. 1063 F, N. T.

ὀλό-κληρος, ὄν, complete, entire, perfect, opp. to κολαβός, Arist. H. A. 7. 6, 6; I. at. integer, κίχλαι ἐκκαίδε' ὀλόκληροι Plat. Com. Pa. 2. 9; τοὺς ἱερεῖς ὀλόκληρους νόμους εἶναι Anaxand. Poal. 1. 10; ὤλ. ὤληται τε Plat. Tim. 44 C; ὀλόκληροι μὲν ὄντες καὶ ἀπαθείς κακῶν ὄν, ὀλόκληρα δὲ ὄναι εὐδαίμονα φάσματα μνοῦμενοι perfect, complete, Id. Rhadr. 250 C; ὤλ. καὶ γνήσιον Id. Legg. 759 C; ὤλ. ἐν δόλῳ παραγίνεται Philops. 8;—also of evils, ἡ ἀνελευθερία οὐ πᾶσιν ὤλ. παραγίνεται

Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 38, cf. 4. 5, 7. Adv. -πως, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 226; ἔτεσιν δύναν οὐκ ὤλ. not completely, Epigr. Gr. 577.

ὀλό-κνημος, ὄν, with the whole shin, σκελὶς ὤλ. a ham containing the whole leg, Pherecr. Metall. 1. 13.

ὀλό-κοπος, ὄν, coarsely pounded, Diosc. 5. 65.

ὀλό-κυκλος, ὄν, with full disk, σελήνη Theophyl. in Matth. 25.

ὀλο-κυκλώω, *to turn into a full moon*, Eumath. 425.

ὀλόκυνος, ἡ, Ponticfor χαμαίπυτος, Diosc. 3. 175, Apollod. ap. Ath. 681 D.

ὀλοκωνίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, a plant with a knotted root, Hipp. 626. 4.

ὀλο-λαμπής, ἐς, shining all over, ὁ Ὀλυμπος Arist. Mund. 6. 30.

ὀλό-λευκος, ὄν, all white, τάρπηχος Antiph. Παρὰ. 3; χλαμύς Philetaer. Incert. 2.

ὀλό-λίθος, ὄν, of massive stone, Strab. 813.

ὀλλοι, ὄλ., = δεισιδαίμονες, Theopomp. and Menand. ap. Phot.

ὀλλογυαῖος, α, ὄν, howling, νυκτερὴς Epigr. Gr. 546. 6.

ὀλλογυγή, ἡ, (ὀλλογύω) any loud cry, esp. of women invoking a god, αἰ δ' ὀλλογυγὴ πᾶσαι Ἀθῆνῃ χείρας ἄνεσθον Il. 6. 301, cf. h. Hom. Ven. 19, Ar. Lys. 240; δοκεῖ ἐμοίγε καὶ ἡ ὤλ. ἐπ' ἱραῖσι ἐνταῦθα πρῶτον γενέσθαι Hdt. 4. 189; θεία μακρῶν ὤλ. Ar. Av. 222; κραυγὴ τε καὶ ὤλ. χρωμένων, of the alarm given by the women and servants in the night attack on Plataea, Thuc. 2. 4.—It was mostly used in a good sense, unlike the Lat. ululatus, sometimes expressly opp. to a wailing cry, ἀντίπολιν ἦκεν ὀλλογυγῆς μέγαν κωκυτον Eur. Med. 1176; οὐν τ' εὐαγορία σὺν τ' εὐχημασιν σὺν τ' ὀλλογυγαῖς χαίρε, θεά Call. Lav. Pall. 139; v. ὀλλογύω, -υγμῶς.

ὀλόλυγμα, τό, a loud cry, mostly of joy, Enr. Heracl. 782; Κυβέλης in honour of C., Anth. P. 6. 173; cf. ὀλλογυγή.

ὀλλογυγμός, ὁ, a loud crying, mostly a joyous cry, in honour of the gods (cf. ὀλλογύω), ὤλ. ἰδὼν ὡς παῖδανον Aesch. Theb. 268; ὤλ. εὐφημοῦντα τῇδε λαμπάδι ἐπορβιάζειν Id. Ag. 28, cf. 595, Eur. Or. 1137;—of grief only in Aesch. Cho. 386, εὐφημοῦσαι ὤλ. ἄνδρες θεονομένοι.

ὀλλογυγῶν, ὄντος, ἡ, (ὀλλογύω) the croaking of the male frog, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 11, Ael. N. A. 9. 13. II. in Theocr. 7. 139, Arat. 948, an unknown animal, evidently named from its note: some take it for a small owl, others for the thrush, others again for the tree-frog; cf. Eubul. Στεφ. 2. 6, Ael. N. A. 6. 19.

ὀλολύζω, Ar. Pax 97, Dem.: fut. -ύξομαι Eur. El. 691, -ύξω, LXX: aor. ὤλολυξα, Ep. ὤλ., v. infir.—cf. ἄν-, ἐπ-ολογύω. To cry to the gods with a loud voice, cry aloud, in Hom. always of women crying aloud to the gods in prayer or thanksgiving, ὡς εἰποῦσ' ὀλόλυξε· θεὰ δὲ οἱ ἔκλυε ἄρτης Od. 4. 767; αἰ δ' ὤλολυξαν, at a sacrifice, 3. 450; ἰδούσιν ὀλόλυνται 22. 408, where it denotes a cry of exultation, cf. 411, h. Ap. 445; also of the cries of goddesses, Id. 119:—so also after Hom., mostly of women crying to the gods, ὀλόλυξε νῦν ἐπὶ μοιραῖς Aesch. Eum. 1043; ὤλόλυξεν ἐν μέσας σταθεῖς Βάκχας Eur. Bacch. 689; and mostly in sign of joy (cf. ὀλλογυγή), ἦν μὲν ἔλθῃ πύστις εὐτυχῆς σέθεν, ὀλόλυξετ' ἅν δῶμα Id. El. 691, cf. Ar. Eq. 1327, Theocr. 17. 64; μὴ φλαυρόν τι γράξεν, ἀλλ' ὤλ. Ar. Pax 97; ἐπὶ τῷ μηδὲνα παύσασθαι τηλικούτ' ὀλόλυξαι σεμνυνόμενος Dem. 313. 20; ὤλόλυξαν μὲν αἱ γυναῖκες, ἡλάλασαν δὲ οἱ ἄνδρες Heliod. 3. 5:—seldom of grief, like Lat. ululare, Ap. Rh. 3. 1218. (Cf. ὀλοβύγ-ῃ, ὀλοβυγῶς, -μα, ὀλοβυγῶν; Skt. ulul-is (ululatus), ulul-aks (owl); Lat. ulul-o, ulul-atus, ulul-a (howl).)

ὀλολυσ, ὁ, an effeminate, dissolute person (ὁ γυναικῶδης καὶ κατὰθεός καὶ βάκχος Phot.), Anaxand. Ὀδυσσ. 2. 4, Menand. Incert. 373. On the accent, v. Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. p. 32. 35.

ὀλολύττω, = ὀλολύζω, Phot.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 192.

ὀλο-μελής, ἐς, whole of limb, not dismembered, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 316 F, cf. 540 C; Adv. -ῶς, Eust. Opusc. 52. 91.—Hence ὀλομέλεια, ἡ, often in Eust., etc. Cf. οὐλομελής, -μέλεια.

ὀλόμενος, v. sub οὐλόμενος.

ὀλο-μερής, ἐς, in entire parts, in large or whole pieces, Diod. 5. 28:—Adv. -ῶς, Arist. ap. Diog. L. 5. 28. Hence ὀλομέρεια, ἡ, Tzetz.

ὀλόμην, ὀλοντο, v. sub ὀλλυμι.

ὀλ-ονθος, ὄν, all over dung, Com. ap. Eust. 1329. 30.

ὀλο-νυκτός, ὄν, the whole night through, Eust. Opusc. 266. 73. Adv. -ῶς, Tzetz. Lyc. 812. More commonly ὀλόνυκτος, -ῶς, Byz.

ὀλοοίτροχος, ὁ, lengthd, Ep. form of ὀλοίτροχος.

ὀλοός, ἡ, ὄν, (√ΟΛ, ὀλλυμι) destroying, destructive, fatal, deadly, murderous, often in Hom. and Hes., whether of persons, Κῆρ ὀλόῃ, Μοῖρα ὀλόῃ; ὀλοφ' Ἀχιλλῆι Il. 24. 39; or of things, feelings, conditions, etc., πύρρος ὀλοοῖτο Od. 12. 68; ὀλοφ' ἐπὶ δεσφῷ 22. 200; πόλεμος, μάχης πόνος Il. 3. 133, 16. 568; λύσσα, γῶς, μῆνις 9. 305, 23. 10, Od. 3. 135; γῆρας οὐδὺς Il. 24. 487; νύξ 16. 567, etc.; φρένες 1. 342; so in Aesch., ὤλ. τύχαι P. 554; νύφας Theb. 213; Eur., and late Ep.:—ὀλόα φρονεῖν to be bent on ill, design ill, τινὶ Il. 16. 701; Hom. has also Comp. ὀλωότερος Il. 3. 365, 23. 439; Sup. ὀλωάτορας, (in fem.), ὀλωάτορας ὀδμή Od. 4. 442: neut. pl. as Adv., ὀλόα στένει Soph. Fr. 826, cf. El. 843. (The moral sense, malignantly, etc., is foreign to the word, which always relates to the infliction of some special ill; for θεῶν ὀλωάτορας is not the most malignant, but the most mischievous, of the gods, Il. 3. 365, 22. 15; so, οὐτίς σείδ βροτῶν ὀλωότερος 23. 439).—Rarer collat. forms are ὀλοῖος, as, ὀλοῖα Μοῖρα πένησεν Il. 22. 5, ubi v. Spitzn.; ὀλοῖσι φρεσὶ θῶαν 1. 342; γῆρας ὀλοῖον h. Hom. Ven. 225; ὀλοῖος, ὀλώιος Hes. Th. 501; ὀλοός, Ap. Rh. 2. 85, 3. 1402; ὀλός, v. sub voce: cf. also ὀλοφῶσις.

II. rare in pass. sense, destroyed, lost, Lat. perditus, ὀλοοὺς ἀπέλιπον Aesch. Pers. 962.

ὀλοός, ὀλοόφρων, v. sub ὀλῶω.

ὀλοό-φρων, ὄντος, ὁ καὶ ὁ, (ὀλοός, φρῆν) meaning mischief, baleful, in Il. epith. of ὕδρος, 2. 723; of λέων, 15. 630; of σὺς κῆρος, 17. 21:—but,

II. in Od. always epith. of crafty, sagacious men of

δόλοχος, *ον*, contr. *-χρος*, *ων*, *all of one colour*, ζῶα Arist. G. A. 5. 6, 1.

δόλοχρῦσος, *ον*, of solid gold, Antiph. Χρυσ. 1. 5, Plut. 2. 852 B, Ath. 202 B.

δόλοψυχος, *ον*, with his whole soul, Eust. 1901. 43. Adv. *-χως*, Cyrill. δόλομαι, Pass. to be completed, E. M. 821. 37.

ἐλεψη, *ῆ*, a leathern oil-flask, like λήκυθος, esp. used in the palaestra, Theoc. 2. 156, Nic. Th. 97; a Corinth. word, Clitarch. ap. Ath. 495 C; λιθάργυρος ὀληη Achae. ib. 451 C; of a Cynic's flask, Anth. P. 6. 293. 7. 68.

2. = *πρόχρος*, Ion ap. Ath. 495 B.—Cf. ὀλπις.

Ὀλπια, *τά*, v. sub Ὀλβια.

ὀλπις, *ιος* and *ιδος*, *ῆ*, = ὀληψ, Sappho 57, Theoc. 18. 45, Call. Fr. 181.

ὀλπις, *ος*, = γριπείης, from a fisherman's name in Theoc.

Ὀλυμπία (sc. χώρα), *ῆ*, *Olympia*, a district of Elis round the city of Pisa, where the Olympic games were held, Hdt. 2. 160., 5. 22, Pind., etc.; or the city Pisa itself, Pind. O. 1. 7, etc.; also Ὀλύμπια, Ib. 3. 26.—Adv., Ὀλυμπίασιν at Olympia, Ar. Vesp. 1382, Lys. 1131, Thuc. 1. 143, Andoc. 32. 25, Plat. Apol. 36 D, Dem. 562. 27, etc., cf. θύρῳσι, Πλαταιάσιν; also Ὀλυμπιάθῃ Theophr. Lar. 16:—Ὀλυμπιάζετο to Olympia, Andoc. 17. 20, Thuc. 3. 8; Dor. Ὀλυμπιάνδης, Theognost. Can. 163. 33:—Ὀλυμπιάθεν from Olympia, Steph. B.

Ὀλυμπια (sc. ἱερὰ), *τά*, the Olympic games, or games in honour of Olympian Zeus, established by Hercules in 776 B.C., and renewed by Iphitus (cf. Ὀλυμπιάς II. 3), and held at intervals of four years by the Greeks assembled at Olympia, first in Hdt.; mostly without the Art., Ὀλύμπια ἄγειν 8. 26; Ὀλ. ἀναίρειν to win at the Olympic games, 6. 36; Ὀλ. νικᾶν (v. νικῶν I. 1); also with the Art., ποιεῖν τὰ Ὀλ. Xen. Hell. 7. 4. 28; στέφεσθαι τὰ Ὀλ. Luc. Merc. Cond. 13.—The Olympic games began on the 11th of Hecateobaeon.

Ὀλυμπιακός, *ῆ*, *ον*, *Olympian*, ἄγων Thuc. 1. 6; ἔρος Xen. Hell. 7. 4. 14; ἐκχειρία Arist. Fr. 490.

Ὀλυμπία ἀνεμος, *ος*, the WNW. wind, elsewhere Ἀργέστης or Ἰάπυξ, Lat. Corus, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 8, Fr. 238, Mund. 4. 12.

Ὀλυμπιάς, *αδός*, *ῆ*, *pecul. fem.* of Ὀλύμπιος, *Olympian*: first occurring as epith. of the Muses, Il. 2. 491, h. Merc. 450, Hes. Th. 25. 52; then, generally, as a dweller on Olympus, a goddess, Id. Fr. 21. 2; of the Graces, Ar. Av. 752; ῆ τις Ὀλυμπιάδων θεῶν, of the nymphs of Ol., Soph. Aj. 884, ubi v. Lob.

2. Ὀλ. ἐλαία the olive-crown of the Ol. games, Pind. N. 1. 25.

II. as Subst., 1. the Olympic games, Hdt. 7. 206; τῇ Ὀλ. νικᾶν 6. 103; and often in Pind. 2. (sub. νίκη), a victory at Olympia, τοῖσι Λακεδαιμονίοισι Ὀλυμπιάδα προσεβάλετο the glory of an Olympic victory, Hdt. 6. 70; Ὀλυμπιάδα ἀναίρεισθαι to win a victory in the Olympic games, Hdt. 6. 103, 125; Ὀλ. νικᾶν Id. 9. 33; cf. νικῶν I. 1; later any victory or triumph, Philostr.

3. in Att., most commonly, an Olympiad, i. e. the space of four years between the celebrations of the Olympic games (cf. Ὀλύμπια), the common era of the Greeks, and used as an historical date from the time of Timaeus, about 300 B.C. The 1st Olympiad began 776 B.C.; the 293rd and last in 393 A.D., v. Clint. F. H. 3. pp. 463 sq.

Ὀλυμπιάσιν, Adv., v. sub Ὀλυμπία, ῆ; but Ὀλυμπιάσιν [α], dat. pl. of Ὀλυμπιάς.

Ὀλυμπιεῖον or Ὀλυμπιεῖον, *τό*, the temple of Olympian Zeus, at Syracuse, Thuc. 6. 64, 65, 70, al.; at Athens, Plat. Phaedr. init. In Mss. often corruptly written Ὀλύμπιον, as in Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 9; so in Phot., by an evident error, τὸ ἱερὸν Ὀλύμπιον πεντεσθλαβῶς, ὡς Ἀσκληπιδεῖον: cf. Lob. Phryn. 371.

II. Ὀλυμπία, *τά*, his festival, C. 1. 157, 19.

Ὀλυμπικός, *ος*, *ον*, of Olympus, ἐσβολή, Hdt. 7. 172.

2. of Olympia, Ὀλυμπία, ὅ, Ὀλ. ἄγων the Olympic games, Ar. Pl. 583.

Ὀλυμπιο-νίκης [ι], *ον*, Dor. -νικάς, *ος*, a conqueror in the Olympic games, often in Pind.; also in Andoc. 23. 27, Plat. Rep. 465 D, Arist. Rhet. 1. 7. 32.

II. as Adj., Ὀλ. ὕμνος, θεμῶς Pind. O. 3. 4, 7. 162.

Ὀλυμπιο-νίκος, *ον*, conquering in the Olympic games, Pind. O. 5. 49, etc.

Ὀλύμπιος, *ον*, *Olympian*, of Olympus, dwelling on Olympus, in Hom., Hes. and Att. Poets as epith. of the gods above; esp. of Zeus, who is called simply Ὀλύμπιος in Il. 19. 108, Od. 1. 60, Hes. Op. 476, etc.; so, Zeus πατήρ Ὀλ. Soph. Tr. 275; in Prose, ὁ Zeus ὁ Ὀλ. Thuc. 2. 15, C. 1. 99; καὶ τὸν Δία τὸν Ὀλ. Ar. Nub. 817; Zeus ὁ Ὀλ. Thuc. 3. 14; ὁ Ὀλ. Zeus C. 1. 11: the Comic Poets called Pericles so, Ar. Ach. 530, cf. Cratin. Θράγγ. 1, Teleclid. Ἰσ. 4:—Ὀλ. δώματα the mansions of Olympus, Ilom., Hes.:—Ὀλ. ἀσθήρ Opp. H. 4. 315; ἔρη Epigr. Gr. 261. 1.

Ὀλύμπτος, *ιον*, Ὀλύμπιος (both forms in Hom.), ὁ, Olympus, a mountain on the Macedonian frontier of Thessaly.—In the Iliad it was conceived to be the seat of the gods, but expressly distinguished from heaven (οὐρανός), Il. 5. 867 sq., 15. 192 sq.: on its highest peak sate Zeus, 1. 394 sq., 5. 753; here was his house, 1. 533, etc.; while the houses of the other gods were in the dells below (κατὰ πτόχας Ὀλύμπου), 11. 77, cf. 18. 186; and hither the gods were summoned to feast or council, 8. 2., 20. 5, etc.: neither rain nor snow ever fell on its summit, which enjoyed a perpetual calm, Od. 6. 41 sq.—In the Od., the distinction between Ὀλύμπτος and οὐρανός is less marked, indeed in 20. 103, 113 the two seem to be made identical:—in later times, when philosophers placed the palace of Zeus in the zenith, the name of Olympus was continued for the sky, v. esp. Voss Virg. G. 3. 261, pp. 586 sq.:—in Att., a form of oath, οὐ τὸν Ὀλ., καὶ τὸν Ὀλ., Soph. O. T. 1088, cf. Ant. 758.

II. the name was common to several other mountains, each apparently the highest in its own district, in Mysia, Hdt. 1. 36, Soph. Fr. 468, Xen. Cyn. 11. 1; in Laconia, Polyb. 2. 65, 8; in Elis, Strab. 356; in Lycia, Id. 666. 671; in Cyprus, Id. 682.

III. as Adv. Ὀλυμπόνδε, in Hom. always Ἰον. Ὀλύμπονδε, to, towards

Olympus, Pind., etc.:—Ὀλύμπονθεν, from Ol., Pind. P. 4. 382. (Curt. is inclined to refer it to √ΛΑΜΠΙ, λάμπω, ὅ, being euphon., and v. Aeol.)

Ὀλυμβάω, to impregnate the female palm-tree with the pollen of the male (cf. ἐρνάω), Theophr. H. P. 2. 8, 4, C. P. 2. 9, 15.

Ὀλυμβηφόρος, *ον*, = Ὀλυμβηφόρος, Paroemiogr.

Ὀλυμβιακός, *ῆ*, *ον*, of or relating to Olymhius (in Chalcidice), Dem. Oratt. 1-3.

Ὀλυνθος, *ος*, a fig, which grows during the winter under the leaves, but, like the untimely fig of spring, seldom ripens, Lat. grossus, Hes. Fr. 14, Hdt. 1. 193, Theophr. C. P. 5. 1, 8; ὀλ. οἱ χειμερινοὶ Hipp. 574. 23, etc. (Constantly written ὀλονθος in the Cod. Ven. of Ath.)

Ὀλυνθο-φόρος, *ον*, bearing untimely figs, Arist. ap. Ath. 77 F, Theophr. C. P. 5. 1, 8:—Ὀλυνθοφόρεω, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7. 3.

ὀλυνος, *ος*, = ἀποκάθαρμα, Hesych.

ὀλῦρα, *ῆ*, mostly in pl. ὀλῦραι, a kind of grain, much like ζεαί, perh. rye, Pliny's arinca (18. 20); mentioned as food for horses along with barley (κρέι), Il. 5. 196., 8. 564; used in Egypt, acc. to Hdt. 2. 36, 77, for making bread. On its identity with ζεαί, v. sub ζεαί. Oats (αἰγίλος, βρόμος) were unknown to Hom.—The accent ὀλῦρα is wrong, Arcad. 194. 14.

ὀλῦριτης, *ον*, *ος*, made of ὀλῦρα, LXX (3 Regg. 19. 6), cf. Hdt. 2. 77.

ὀλῶδης, *ες*, Att. for θολῶδης, Hipp. ap. Galen.

ὀλῶιος, rare poet. form of ὀλῶος, ὀλῶιος, Hes. Th. 591.

ὀλωλα, v. sub ὀλλυμι B. III.

ὀλος, v. ὀλος III.

ὀλυσσις, *ῆ*, as if from ὀλῶω, a completing, Theol. Arithm. p. 59.

ὀμα, Adv., Dor. for ὀμή, Böckh v. l. Pind. O. 3. 22, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 48.

ὀμ-ἀγαθος, *ον*, equally good, Eccl.

ὀμαγυρις, Dor. for ὀμήγυρις, Pind.

ὀμαδένω (ὀμαδος) to collect, Hesych., Suid.

ὀμαδέω, to make a noise or din, of a number of people all speaking at once, in Od. always of the suitors, 1. 365., 4. 768, etc.; (never in Il.); then in Ap. Rh. 2. 638, etc.

ὀμαδόν, Adv. (ὀμός) on the whole, together, in Byzant. writers; v. Lob. Aeglaoph. 643; so ὀμαδῖς, E. M. 806. 9; cf. ὀμαδῶν.

ὀμαδος, *ος*, (ὀμός, ὀμάς) a noise, din, made by many together, esp. of the confused voices of a number of men, expressly distinguished from εὐδότης, the tramp of men, Il. 9. 573., 23. 234, Od. 10. 556 (it occurs nowhere else in Od.); also as opp. to flutes and pipes, συνίγγων τ' ἐνόπῳν ὀμαδόν τ' ἀνθρώπων Il. 10. 13, cf. Pind. N. 6. 66; ὀμαδὸν ἐκλυσεν, ἄλκρον ἔλεγον Eur. Hel. 185; rarely of a tempest, as in Il. 13. 797.

II. like ὄμιλος, a noisy throng or mob of warriors, 7. 307., 15. 689, etc.; metaph., βίβλας ὀμ. Plat. Rep. 364 E.

III. in Hes. Sc. 155, 257, the din of battle; χόλκεος ὀμ. the din of brassy war, Pind. 1. 8 (7). 55:—cf. ὄμιλος, ὄχλος, and Lat. turba.—Ep. and Lyr. word: never in Trag., except in Eur. 1. c. (lyr.), once in Plat. 1. c.: v. Lob. Aeglaoph. 643.

ὀμάω, to growl, of bears and panthers, Zenod. ap. Valck. Ammon. p. 228.

ὀμ-αἰμός, *ον*, related by blood, Pind. N. 6. 29; cf. sq.

ὀμ-αἰμος, *ον*, of the same blood, related by blood, Lat. consanguineus, Hdt. 1. 151., 8. 144, Aesch. Eum. 653, etc.; φόνος ὀμ. murder by one near of kin, Ib. 212.

2. mostly as Subst., ὀμῆιμος, ὅς or ῆ, a brother or sister, Id. Theb. 681, Eum. 605, etc.; ὅς ὀμῆιμος καὶ κασιγνήτης Soph. El. 12; τὴν σὴν ὀμ. Ib. 325. Cf. ὀμῆιμος.

ὀμαμοσύνη, *ῆ*, = sq., Anth. Plan. 128.

ὀμαμότης, *ῆ*, blood-relationship, Gloss.

ὀμ-αἰμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, = ὀμαμῶς, Hdt. 5. 49, Aesch. Theb. 415; metaph., ἀρπαγαὶ διὰδρόμῳ ὀμαμῶνες near akin to . . , Ib. 351:—Comp. ὀμαμοστέρες more near akin, Soph. Ant. 486.

2. as Subst. a brother or sister, Id. Aj. 1312, O. C. 1275.

3. Zeus ὀμ. = ὀμῶγιος (II), Aesch. Supp. 402; Δίκη ὀμ. Id. Theb. 415. Cf. σύναἰμος.

ὀμ-αἶον, *τό*, (αἶω) v. sub ὀμακοοί.

ὀμ-αἰχμῶ, to fight on the same side with one, Opp. H. 5. 160.

ὀμ-αἰχμία, *ιον*, -ία, *ῆ*, union for battle, a defensive alliance, league, Thuc. 1. 18; ὀμ. συντίθεσθαι τινα to form a league with one, Hdt. 8. 140, 1; πρὸς τινα against one, Id. 7. 145; in pl., Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. δύομῶν.

ὀμ-αἰχμος, *ον*, fighting together: as Subst. an ally, Thuc. 3. 58.

ὀμ-ἀκοοί, *οι*, (ὀμός, ἀκούω) fellow-hearers, fellow-students in the Pythagorean school, Iamb. V. P. 73:—hence ὀμακοῖον or ὀμακῶν, τό, the school of Pythagoreans, Clem. Al. 355, Iamb. V. P. 30, Porphyry. V. P. 20; written ὀμαῖον in Hierocl. Pyth. 318, Eust. 856. 63.

ἐμαλῆ, Adv., = ὀμοῦ, Hesych.

ὀμαλῆς, *ές*, level, even, of the ground, Plat. Criti. 118 A, Arist., etc.; τὰ ὀμαλῆ level ground, Xen. Cyn. 2. 7, etc.; πεσὶν ἐς ὀμαλῆς to fall on flat ground, Arist. Probl. 16. 4, 2:—of surfaces, smooth, νεφροὶ Id. P. A. 3. 9, 4; of certain plants, Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 3.

2. of motion, equable, even, Arist. Phys. 5. 4. 16, cf. 4. 14. 8, al.; of music, Id. Probl. 19. 6.

3. of condition, δίατα Ath. 546 B.—The Mss. of Arist. Probl. 26. 58, etc. constantly vary between ὀμαλῆς and ὀμαλός, cf. Lob. Phryn. 185.

ὀμαλία, *ῆ*, = ὀμαλότης, Gloss.

ὀμαλίω, Xen., Arist.: fut. ἴσω or ἴω and aor. ὠμάλισα LXX (Sirc. 21. 11):—Pass., pf. ὠμάλισθαι, v. inf. r.: aor. ὠμαλίσθην Arist. Pol. 2. 7, 3; fut. ὀμαλισθήσομαι Ib. 2. 6, 10; but fut. med. ὀμαλίζεται in pass. sense, Xen. Oec. 18, 5; (ὀμαλῶς). To make even or level, to level, τὴν γῆν Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 8, cf. Damoc. Σπυρ. 1. 50:—Pass., of the threshing-floor, Xen. 1. c.:—hence verb, ἀλλ' ὀμαλίστην, one must level, Geop. 18. 2.

2. to level, equalize, μάλλον δεῖ τὰς ἐπιθυμίας ὀμ. ῆ τὰς οὐσίας Arist. Pol. 2. 7, 8, cf. 20:—Pass., διὰ τὴν κτήσιν ὀμαλίσμεν Ib. 2. 9, 17; ὀμαλίσθηναι εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ πᾶθος Ib. 2. 6, 10; πόλεις ὀμαλίσμεναι

ἰπὸ τῶν συμφορῶν Isocr. 90 B.

II. intr. to be or remain equal or equable, Theophr. C. P. 5. 1, 12, Ath. 357 E.

ὁμαλισμός, ὁ, a levelling, equalisation, Plut. 2. 688 E.

II. καὶ ὁμαλισμὸν ἀναγνώσκειν one must read without accentuation, of enclitics, Schol. Aesch. Ag. 937, Ar. Pl. 414.

ὁμαλιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, ὁμαλίστρα, ἡ, ὁμαλίστρον, τό, an instrument for levelling, a strickle, Lat. *ruta*, Gloss.

ὁμαλὸς-δερμός, on, smooth-skinned, Suid. s. v. λειόφλοιος.

ὁμαλός, ἡ, ὁν, (ὁμός, ἄμα) — of a surface, even, level, οἱ δ' ὁμαλὸν ποίησαν Od. 9. 327; often in Att. Prose opp. to τραχύς, Xen. An. 4. 6, 12; ἐν τῷ ὁμαλῷ on level ground, Thuc. 5. 65; ὁμαλώτατον Id. 4. 31, cf. Hipp. Aër. 289, Xen. An. 4. 2, 16; λείων καὶ ὄμ. . . σῶμα ἐποίησε smooth and even, Plat. Tim. 34 B. 2. of sound, φωνὴ ὁμαλὴ καὶ λεία Ib. 67 B, cf. Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 3. 3. even, equable, κατὰ τὰς δικαίαι καὶ ὄμ. Hipp. 772 A; of motion, Arist. Phys. 4. 14, 1, etc.; τὸ ὄμ. καὶ ὁμαλέρων, opp. to τὸ ἀκρατον, Plat. Legg. 773 A: τὸ ὄμ. consistency, of ἦθος, Arist. Poët. 15, 5; ὁμαλῶς ἀνάμαλος, regularly irregular, Ib. 15, 6. 4. of circumstances, on a level, equal, ὁμαλότερα ἂν αἱ οὐσάαι εἴεν Id. Pol. 5. 8, 20; ὄμ. ὁ γάμος marriage with an equal, Aesch. Pr. 901; ὁμαλοὶ ἔρωτες Theocrit. 12. 10; ἀλλήλοισι ὁμαλοὶ on a level with one another, equal, Id. 15. 50, cf. Erinna 3. 2; ὄμ. βίος Epigr. Gr. 735. 5. not remarkable, middling, of the average sort, ὄμ. στρατιώτης an ordinary sort of soldier, Theocrit. 14. 56. II. Adv. ὁμαλῶς, evenly, ὄμ. ἀλείφειν Hipp. 399. 19; ὄμ. βαίνειν to march in an even line, Thuc. 5. 70; ὄμ. προΐεσθαι Xen. An. 1. 8, 14; ὄμ. ῥίπτειν, σπείρειν Id. Oec. 17, 7, 20, 3; κινεῖσθαι Arist. Phys. 6. 7, 6. 2. on terms of equality, ὄμ. βιώναι Isocr. 72 B; πραγματών ὄμ. ἀπάντων of all alike, Plut. Peric. 6; πάντες ὄμ. Ib. 10, etc.; ὄμ. πανταχοῦ Damoc. Σύντρ. 1. 30.—V. sub ὁμαλός.

ὁμαλότης, ἡρος, ἡ, evenness of surface, τοῦ ἐνόστρου Arist. Meteor. 3. 6, 4, cf. Metaph. 7. 2, 10: level ground, a level, opp. to ἀκρόπολις, Id. Pol. 7. 11, 5. 2. equability, equilibrium, Plat. Tim. 57 E; ὄμ. ἀπολλύειν to lose equilibrium, Ib. 58 E. 3. evenness of temperature, Arist. Metaph. 6. 7, 5. 4. equality, Plat. Legg. 773 D; ἐξευπορεῖν ὄμ. ταῖς οὐσάαι Ib. 918 C, cf. Arist. Pol. 5. 9, 9.

ὁμαλῶς, = ὁμαλίζω, Gloss.

ὁμαλύνω, = ὁμαλίζω, Hipp. 893 F, Tim. Locr. 45 E. II. to bring the body to an even temperature, Arist. Metaph. 6. 7, 7, in Pass., cf. Meteor. 4. 3, 17.

ὁμαρής, ἐς, (ὁμοῦ, ἄρα) agreeing well together, Hesych.; cf. ὁμορος.

ὁμαρτέω, II. 24. 438, Eur. Bacch. 923; Dor. imperat. ὁμαρτή, Theocr. 28. 3 ex ed. Ald.: impf. ὁμαρτουν Soph. O. C. 1647, Ion. —εν Ἀρ. Rh., Ep. 3 dual ὁμαρτήτην (v. inf.): fut. ἡσω Hes. Op. 196, Eur. Phoen. 1616: aor. ὁμαρτήσα Hom., etc.: aor. 2 ὁμαρτεν Orph. Arg. 513. (From ὁμός, ὁμοῦ and ἈΡ, v. ἀρτ-ύω, ἄρα: hence also ὁμαρτή.) To meet, 1. in hostile sense, to meet in fight, of two warriors, τῶ δ' ἄρ' ὁμαρτήτην Il. 13. 584; but Aristarch. read ὁμαρτήτην Adv., = ὁμαρτή, both together. 2. to walk together, accompany, ἐν νηὶ θοῇ ἡ πεζὺς ὁμαρτέον Il. 24. 438; βῆσαν ὁμαρτήσαντες they walked together, Od. 21. 188; οὐδὲ κεν ἱρῆς κίρκος ὁμαρτήσειε could not keep pace, keep up with the ship, 13. 87. 3. c. dat. to walk beside, accompany, attend, τινη Hes. Op. 194, 674, Th. 201, and Trag.; also, ὄμ. σύν τινη Soph. O. C. 1647; πρὸς τινα Call. Cer. 129; —also, to pursue, chase, Aesch. Pr. 678, cf. Eum. 339. 4. of things, to attend, διθύραμβος ὄμ. Διονύσῳ Id. Fr. 392; τῷ γῆρα φιλεῖ χῶ νοῦς ὁμαρτεῖν Soph. Fr. 238; —absol., Hipp. 483, 8, Aesch. Theb. 1022. II. in Il. 12. 400, in Med. c. acc. to go after or attack jointly, τὸν δ' Αἴας καὶ Τεύκρος ὁμαρτήσαντο.—Poët. Verb. used once by Hipp. 1. c.

ὁμαρτή, Adv. v. l. for ὁμαρτή in Hom.; but ὁμαρτή in Eur. Hec. 839, Hipp. 1195, Heracl. 138.

ὁμαρτήδην, v. sub ὁμαρτέω I. 1.

ὁμάς, ἄδος, ἡ, the whole, πάντες καὶ ὁμάδα all together, Geop. 10. 2, 3.

ὁμ-ασπῖς, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, a fellow-soldier, Anth. Plan. 233.

ὁμ-αύλας, Dor. —ῶλας, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, with adjoining lands, Ap. Rh. 396, Anth. P. 7. 402.

ὁμαυλία, ἡ, a dwelling together, σύζυγοι ὄμ. wedded unions, Aesch. Cho. 599.

ὁμ-αυλος, on, (αὐλή), living together, Hesych., Phot.: —neighbouring, τὴν ὄμ. χθόνα Soph. (Fr. 19) ap. Strab., as corrected by Dind. for ὁμαυδον.

II. (αὐλός) playing together on the flute, sounding together in concert, Id. O. T. 187.

ὁμβρέω, to rain, Ζεὺς ὁμβρεῖ (like Ζεὺς ὕει); μεταπωρινὸν ὁμβρήσαντος Ζηνὸς when the latter rain of autumn comes, Hes. Op. 413, cf. Ap. Rh. 3. 1399, Lyc. 79. II. trans. to rain or shower down upon, ἀγαθὸν ὁμβρ. τι Philo 1. 402; πηγὰς γάλακτος ὁμβρ. ἐν παστοῖς Id. 2. 397. 2. to bedew, wet, τι δακρύοις Anth. P. 7. 340.

ὁμβρηγένης, ἐς, rain-born, Orph. H. 79. 4.

ὁμβρηγείας, ἐσσα, εν, = ὁμβριος, Or. Sib. 1. 217.

ὁμβρηγία, τό, rain-water, LXX (Ps. 77. 49), Tzetz.

ὁμβρηγρός, ὁ, ὄν, = ὁμβριος, Hes. Op. 449; ὁμβρηγρός, ἐς, Nic. Th. 406. Adv. —ῶς, Philo 1. 129.

ὁμβρηγσις, εως, ἡ, a raining, Schol. Hes. Th. 138.

ὁμβρία, ἡ, rain, rainy weather, Schol. Ar. Nub. 298.

ὁμβρίζω, = ὁμβρέω, Eust. 114. 5.

ὁμβριμαῖος, α, ὄν, = ὁμβριος, Hdn. Epimer. 100.

ὁμβρίμος, f. l. for ὁβριμος.

ὁμβριος, on, rainy, of rain, Lat. *pluvialis*, ὕδωρ ὁμβρ. rain-water, Hut. 2. 25, Hipp. Aër. 283, etc.; ὕδατα ὁμ. II (10). 3; χάλαξα Soph. O. C. 1502; νέφος Ar. Nub. 288; —Ζεὺς ὁμβρ., as scender of rain, Lyc. 160; ὁ ὁμβρ. Ζεὺς Strab. 718, Plut. 2. 158 D.

ὁμβρο-βλύττω, to swell from rain, Suid.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 623.

ὁμβρο-δέκτης, ου, ὁ, a rain-water tank, Hero in Math. Vett. 318.

ὁμβρο-δόκος, on, holding or receiving rain, Anth. P. 9. 272.

ὁμβρο-δοσία, ἡ, a giving of rain, Jo. Chrys.

ὁμβρο-κτύπος [ῶ], on, sounding with rain, ὅλην Aesch. Ag. 656.

ὁμβρο-ποιός, ὄν, rain-producing, Schol. Il. 1. 397.

ὁμβρος, ὁ, a storm of rain, a thunder-storm, sent by Zeus, ἔτ' ἐπεβρίσθη Διὸς II. 5. 91; χειμάρρους . . ὁπαζόμενος Διὸς ὁμβρῷ II. 493; ὥς δ' ἔταν ἀστραπὴν πῶς Ἥρης . . τεύχων ἡ πολλὸν ὁμβρον κτλ. 10. 6; ὁ λαβρὸς Hdt. 8. 12; distinguished from ὑετός or common rain, Lat. *pluvia*, cf. Arist. Mund. 4. 6; though it seems sometimes to mean only heavy rain, as Hdt. 8. 98, Soph. Tr. 146, Eur. Tro. 78; in pl. rain-storms, rains, ὁμβροί πολλοὶ καὶ λαβροὶ Hdt. 4. 50, cf. 2. 25, Pind. P. 4. 144, Arist. O. C. 350.

2. generally, water, as an element, μήτε γῆ, μήτ' ὁμβρος ἱερὸς, μήτε φῶς Id. O. T. 1428, cf. Emped. 354, 360; —in Soph. Ant. 952, Erfurd's conj. of ὁλβος is generally received, cf. Bacchyl. 34 (οὐτ' ὁλβος οὐτ' ἀνταμπος Ἀρης).

II. metaph. a storm or shower, ἐν Διὶ πολυφύρου ὁμβρῷ, of a battle, Pind. I. 5 (4). 61; δέδοικα δ' ὁμβρον κτύπον . . τὸν αἵματτόν Aesch. Ag. 1533 (lyr.). μέλας ὁ, χάλαζα θ' αἵματόπος (as Pors.), or μ. ὁ. χάλαζης αἵματος (which is nearer the MSS.) Soph. O. T. 1279; ὁμβρῷ δακρυόεντι Nonn. D. 16. 345; πυρὸς ὁμβροί Orp. II. 3. 22; ὁμβροί ἀναγκάζουι urine, Id. C. 4. 439; ἦδὺς ὁμβρος αἰδοῖς Anth. P. 9. 364. (Cf. Skt. *abhr-ant* (nubes), *amb-u*, *amb-has* (agua); Lat. *imbr-er* —ἀφρός may be akin.)

ὁμβροτοκία, ἡ, a producing of rain, Dionys. Aereop.

ὁμβρο-τόκος, on, rain-producing, Orph. H. 20. 2., 81. 5.

ὁμβρο-φόρος, on, rain-bringing, Lat. *imbrifer*, ἀνέμοι Aesch. Supp. 36; νεφέλαι, βρονταὶ Ar. Nub. 299, Av. 1751.

ὁμβρο-χάρης, ἐς, delighting in rain, Orph. H. 25. 8.

ὁμ-ἔθνιος, on, = ὁμοέθνιος, Phot., Suid.

ὁμείρομαι, = ἱμείρομαι, for which it is read in all the best MSS. of I Ep. Thess. 2. S, and in Alex. Ms. of LXX, Job 3. 21.

ὁμείται, v. sub ὁμννμι.

ὁμ-ἔμπορος, ὁ, a fellow-traveller, traveller, Nonn. D. 27. 337.

ὁμ-ἔστιος, on, sharing the same hearth or dwelling together with, ἀθανάτοις ἄλλοισιν ὄμ. Emped. 460; σὺ δ' ὄμ. θεοῖς Ar. Fr. 723; also c. gen., Ζεὺς ὄμ. βορῶν Soph. Fr. 401; absol. ὄμ. καὶ πολῖται Polyb. 4. 33, 5; ὁμοτράπεζοι καὶ ὄμ. Plut. 2. 703 F (where it is written ὁμοέστιος, which is v. l. in Polyb. 2. 57, 7).

ὁμ-εναῖος, α, ὄν, = ὁμεναιος, Opp. H. 1. 509.

ὁμεννετέω, to sleep together or with, Favorin.

ὁμ-εννέτης, ου, ὁ, = ὁμεναιος, Ar. Med. 953, Ion 894; —fem. ὁμεννέτις, ἰδος, Soph. Aj. 501, Epigr. Gr. 781. 8; and ὁμ-εννῖς, ἰδος, Lyc. 372.

ὁμ-εννος, on, sleeping together, partner of the bed, both of the man and woman, Nic. Th. 131, Anth. P. 7. 735, Manetho 3. 148.

ὁμ-ἐπιος, on, (ἐφία) playing together, a playmate, Anth. P. 9. 826.

ὁμῆ or ὁμή, Adv. (ὁμός), poet. for ὁμοῦ, Jac. A. P. pp. 31, 575.

ὁμηγενής, ἐς, born together, twin, κοῖπος Epigr. Gr. (add.) 228 b. 4.

ὁμηγέρης, ἐς, (ὁμός, ἀγείρω) assembled, ὁμηγέρεσσι . . θεοῖσι Il. 15. 84; Ilom. joins ὁμηγέρεις τ' ἐγένοντο and they were all assembled.

ὁμηγύρης, Dor. δαμγύρης, ἐς, (ἀγυρίς) = foreg., Pind. P. 11. 14.

ὁμηγυρίσσομαι, Dep. to assemble, call together, πρὶν κείνον ὁμηγυρίσασθαι Ἀχαιοὺς εἰς ἀγορὴν Od. 16. 376. —Hesych. cites ὁμηγύρω.

ὁμηγύριος, Dor. ὁμαγ-, ὁ, assembling, Ζεὺς Paus. 7. 24. 3.

ὁμ-ἡγύριος, Dor. ὁμαγ-, ἰος, ἡ, (ἀγυρίς) —an assembly, meeting, θεῶν μεθ' ὁμηγύριον ἄλλων Il. 20. 142, cf. h. Hom. Ap. 187, Merc. 332; so, ὄμ. Ζηνὸς Pind. I. 7 (6). 66; then any assembly, company, γυναικῶν Aesch. Cho. 10; ἡλίκων Eur. Hipp. 1180; ἀστρων . . νυκτεῶν ὄμ. Aesch. Ag. 4.

ὁμηγύρω, = ὁμηγυρίζω, Hesych., dub.

ὁμηθῆαι, ἡ, a living together, Opp. C. 4. 2, Manetho 6. 18S, in pl.

ὁμ-ἡθης, ἐς, (ἡθος) = ὁμοῖθης, Ar. Rh. 2. 917., 3. 118; —of places, accustomed, Nic. Th. 415.

ὁμ-ἡλικία, Ion. —ῆ, ἡ, sameness of age, esp. of young persons; and as a collective, those of the same age, one's friends, ὁμηλικίην ἐρατεινήν Il. 3. 175; ὅν περὶ πάσης τιῆς ὁμηλικίης 5. 326, cf. Theogn. 1018; for Od. 2. 158, v. sub κοῖνυμαι.

II. addressed to a female, = ὁμήλιξ, ὁμηλικίῃ δέ μοι αὐτῷ but thou art of the same age with myself, Od. 3. 49; ὄμ. δέ μοι ἔσσι 22. 209.

ὁμ-ἡλῆς, ἱκος, ὁ, ἡ, of the same age, mostly of young persons, Od. 15. 197, 16. 419, Hes. Op. 442, 445, Hdt. 1. 99, Eur. Hipp. 1098, etc.; of things, ὄμ. χαίτη Nonn. Jo. S. 21; —neut., ὁμήλικα (ῥα Apollon. Mirab. 17).

2. as Subst. an equal in age, comrade, Lat. *aequalis*, νῖφον σοφοῦ ἀνακτος ὁμήλικα, where it is said of an elderly man, Od. 19. 358; δάματρος τῆς ἡμῆς ὄμ. Eur. Alc. 953. II. of like stature, Luc. pro Imag. 13.

ὁμ-ἡλός, ὕδος, ὁ, ἡ, a companion, Nonn. Jo. 19. 21.

ὁμ-ἡλῶστια, ἡ, companionship, Arat. Phaen. 178.

Ὀμηρ-απάτη, Ὀμηρραπάτης, v. sub Ὀμηροπάτης.

ὁμνηεία, ἡ, (ὁμνηρεύω) a giving of hostages or securities: a security, Lat. *vadimonium*, ὁμνηρεῖν ἐκδοῦσαι εἰς ἀλλήλους Plat. Polit. 310 E; ὑπολιπεῖν τὸν προσαφειδόμενον μαθὼν εἰς ὁμνηρεῖαν Thuc. 8. 45.

2. the state, condition of a hostage, ἐκκλέπειν ἐξ ὁμνηείας Diod. 19. 75; εἰς ὄμ. δοῖναι Polyb. 9. 11, 4. —In the MSS. sometimes ὁμνηία.

Ὀμῆρειον, τό, the temple of Homer in Smyrna, Strab. 646.

Ὀμῆρεος, on, Homeric, Hdt. 5. 67, Ar. Fr. 1; also with fem. term., Ὀμηρεῖν ἀγαλῆν ἐπέων Alex. Act. ap. Ath. 699 C; τὸ Ὀμ. the Homeric phrase, Hipp. 848 B, Plat. Theaet. 179 E. Adv. —ως, Ael. N. A. 15. 16.

ὁμ-ῆρῆτης, ου, ὁ, = συνῆρῆτης, Hesych., Phot.

ὁμῆρευμα, τό, a hostage, pledge, Plut. Rom. 16.

δομηρέω, properly, *to meet, agree, fit*, Opp. H. 1. 421. 2. *to be or serve as a hostage*, Aeschin. 72. 35, Antiph. Kith. 1, ubi v. Meineke; παρά τινι Aeschin. 38. fin.; ὑπὲρ τινος Isae. 64. 14.—Cf. Ὀμηρος. II. trans. *to give as a hostage, pledge or security*, Eur. Rhos. 434; the same must be the sense in Bacch. 297.—but prob. the passage is spurious, v. Dind.:—Med. *to give hostages*, Aen. Tab. 10.

δομηρέω, (ὁμηρος) *to meet*, ὁμήρησε δέ μοι . . ἄγγελος ὤκως Od. 16. 468; expl. as = ἀκολουθεῖν in Theopomp. Hist. 318. 2. metaph. *to accord, agree, φωνῇ δομηρέουσαι* (lon. for δομοῦσαι) Hes. Th. 39, ubi v. Götting. II. = δομηρέω I. 2, Arist. Fr. 66.

δομήρης, ες, lon. for δομάρης, δομηρος, c. dat., Nic. Al. 70, 261. Ὀμηρίδδω, Dor. for Ὀμηρίδω; acc. to Hesych. also = ψευδομαί.

Ὀμηρίδης, ου, δ, mostly in pl. Ὀμηρίδαι, οἱ, *the Homerids*, a family or guild of poets in Chios, who pretended to trace their descent from Homer, Strab. 645 sq.;—they claimed a right to his poems, and published them by oral recitation; whence, as early as Pind. N. 2. 1, the βαφθοῖ who recited the Homeric poems were called Homerids:—also the imitators or the admirers of Homer, Plat. Rep. 599 E, Phaedr. 252 B, Isocr. 218 E, cf. Stallb. Plat. Ion 530 D.

Ὀμηρίζω, *to imitate Homer*, to use Homeric phrases, Liban. 4. 1070. II. (δομῶ, μηρός) *to indulge unnatural lust*, like διαμυρίζω, with an intentional equivocation, Jac. Anth. 2. 1. p. 8; cf. Ὀμηρίκος II.

III. *to euf.* Artemid. 4. 3.

Ὀμηρίκος, ἡ, ὄν, *Homeric, in the manner of Homer*, Plat. Rep. 600 B, Strato Φων. 1. 30; Comp. —ώτερος, Strab. 3:—Adv. —κώς, Cic. Att. 1. 16; Comp. —ώτερον, Apoll. de Constr. 165. II. used equivocally, as δομηρίζω II, Anth. P. 11. 218.

Ὀμηρίστῃς, οὐ, δ, *an imitator of Homer*, Att. 620 B. II. a cupper, Artemid. 4. 3; v. δομηρίζω III.

Ὀμηρό-κέντρα, τά, and Ὀμηροκέντρωτες, οἱ; v. κέντρων II.

Ὀμηρο-μάστιξ, ἴγος, ὄ, *scourge of Homer*, i.e. the Grammarian Zoilus, from his spiteful criticisms on the Homeric poems, Suid.: in pl., generally, of Homeric critics, Eust. 1702. 44.

δομηρον, τό, v. sub ὁμηρος II.

Ὀμηρο-πάτης [α], ου, ὄ, (πατέω) *one who tramples on Homer*, epith. of Xenophanes in Timon ap. Sext. Emp. P. 1. 224, acc. to Kühn's emend.: but all the MSS. have Ὀμηραπάτης, which may either be nom. masc. in appos. to ἐπικόπτης, *perverter of Homer*, or gen. of Ὀμηραπάτης, *the Homeric fiction*; cf. Diog. L. 9. 18.

Ὀμηρος, ὄ, Homer; the name first occurs in a dub. Fragm. (34) of Hes. Acc. to the old Ion. Life of Hom. (attributed to Hdt.) 13, ὁμηρος in the Cumæan dialect was = τυφλός, (whence some explain the tradition of Homer's blindness), and ὁμηρέω is cited as lon. for ποδηγέω from Ephor. (Fr. 164). Cf. Nitzsch Od. 8. 62.

δομηρος, ὄ, *a pledge for the maintenance of unity, a surety, security*, and (when used of persons), *a hostage*, Hdt., etc.; δομήρους λαμβάνειν Id. 6. 99; ὁμ. λαμβάνειν τοὺς παῖδας I. 64; ὁμ. δίδοναι 7. 165, Thuc. 7. 83; ἐν δομήρῳ λόγῳ ποιεῖσθαι Hdt. 7. 222; ὁμηροὶ ἀγασθαι to be carried off as hostages, Id. 8. 94., 9. 90; τοῖον ὁμηρόν μ' ἀποσυνήλασας having robbed me of such an hostage, Eur. Alc. 870; ἔχω γ' ὁμῶν δομήρους have some of you as hostages, Ar. Ach. 327, cf. Lys. 244:—of things, τὴν γῆν ὁμηρον ἔχειν Thuc. 1. 82: heterog. neut. pl., ὁμηρα δοὺς Lys. 126. 21; ὥστερ . . ὁμήρους ἔχομεν τοῦ λόγου τὰ παραδείγματα Plat. Theat. 202 E.

δομῆλαδον, Adv. (δομῆλος) like ἱλαδόν, *in groups or bands, in crowds*, Lat. turmatim, Il. 12. 3., 15. 277. II. Ap. Rh., like ὁμοῦ, c. dat., together with, 3. 596:—also δομῆλδόν, Hes. Sc. 170.

δομῆλας, (δομῆλος) *to be in company with, consort with*, δ μὲν μνηστῆρῳ δομῆλαι Od. 2. 21, al., and often in Att.; with Preps., ἡ μετὰ Τρώεσσιν δομῆλοι ἡ μετ' Ἀχαιοῖς II. 8. 6, cf. 834; ἐν πρώτοιςιν δομῆλαι II. 18. 194, cf. 535; παρά πάντοισιν ὁμ. to consort with few, Od. 18. 383. 2. absol., μηδ' ἄλλοθ' δομῆλοισιν and without otherwise joining in company, Od. 4. 684; περὶ νεκρὸν ὁμ. to throng about the corpse, Il. 16. 641, Od. 24. 19.

III. in hostile sense, *to join battle with*, ὁμῆμεν Δαναοῖσιν II. 11. 523, cf. Od. 1. 265, etc.; σὺν λαπθισαῖσι σε Κενταύρων δομῆλοισι δορί Eur. Andr. 792:—absol. *to join battle*, εὖτ' ἂν πρώτων δομῆλοισι φάλαγγες II. 19. 158.

IV. of social intercourse, *to hold converse with, be acquainted with, consort with, associate with*, τινι Hdt. 3. 130; κακοῖς ἀνδράσιν Aesch. Pers. 753; ἀλλήλοισι μετ' ἀλλήλων, πρὸς ἀλλήλους Plat. Symp. 188 D, Polit. 272 C, Legg. 886; τούτῳ τῷ τρώῳ πρὸς τοὺς ἱεραμένους ὁμ. Id. Phaedr. 252 D:—so of political intercourse, εἰσισμένους πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου ὁμ. Thuc. 1. 77; ἡμῖν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου ὁμ. Id. 7. 11; οὕτως ὁμῆλαι τῶν πόλεων πρὸς τὰς ἡττονας, ὥστερ ἂν . . Isocr. 19 D:—of scholars, ὁμ. τινι to frequent a teacher's lectures, be his pupil, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 15, 39; ὁμ. τῇ Ὀμήρῳ ποιήσει *to be familiar with it*, Luc. pro Imagg. 26: cf. δομλητής.

2. absol. *to be friends, οἱ μάλιστα δομῆλοῖντες* Hdt. 3. 99. V. of marriage or sexual intercourse, γυναιξὶ καὶ παρθένοις ὁμ. Xen. An. 3. 2, 25, cf. Mem. 2. 1, 24, etc.; σὺν τοῖς φίλτάτοις Soph. O. T. 367, cf. 1185; v. Piers. Moer. p. 276; cf. συνουσίαζω.

V. of things or business which one has to do with, *to attend to, busy oneself with*, ὁμῆλει ἀρχῇ, πολέμῳ Thuc. 6. 55, 70; πράγμασι καίνοις Ar. Nub. 1399; cf. δομῆλαι I. 4; φιλοσοφία, γυμναστική Plat. Rep. 496 B, 410 C; ὁμ. πονηροτάτοις σώμασιν, of a physician, lb. 405 D:—also much like χρῆσθαι, νομίζειν, Id. uti, ὁμ. τύχαις, *to be in good fortune*, Pind. N. 1. 94; so in Eur., εὐτυχία ὁμῆλει Or. 354; but also, 2. of the things themselves, πλαγίαις φρένεσσιν ὁλβος οὐ πάντα χρίνον ὁμ. does not consort with a crooked mind, Plat. 1. 3, 10, cf. P. 7. 8; κολικῶν νείμεν ἐμὸι τέφρῳ ὁμῆλει gave me their delight *to keep me company*, Soph. Aj. 1201; πλοῦτος καὶ δειλοῖσιν

ἀνθρώπων ὁμῆλει Bacchyl. 4, cf. Eur. El. 940:—even in physical sense, ὁ βραχίων ὁμ. πλάγιος τῷ ὤμοπλάτῳ fits obliquely into . . Hipp. Art. 780.

VI. *to deal with a man, bear oneself towards him*, εὖ, κακῶς ὁμ. τινι Isocr. 415 C; also, πρὸς τινι Isocr. 19 D:—and so prob. Thuc. 6. 17, ταῦτα ἡ ἐμὴ νεότης ἐς τὴν Πελοποννησιακὴν δύναμιν . . ὁμῆλεται thus hath my youth wrought by intercourse with their power.

VII. of place, *to come into, be in*, c. dat., διαβάντες τὸν Ἄλυν . . ὁμῆλεσαν τῇ Φρυγίῃ Hdt. 7. 26, cf. 214, Pind. P. 7. 8; βαρεῖα τῇδ' ὁμ. χώρα heavily will I visit this land, Aesch. Enn. 720; also, ὁμ. παρ' οἰκείαις ἀρούραις Pind. O. 12. 27; ὁμ. τοῖδε πόλει Euripol. Xryst. γέν. 3; ποῖτ. also, ὁμ. ἄνθεσιν Simon. 57:—Pass., τὰ ὁμολοιμένα τῶν χωρίων most frequented, Philostr. 20.

VIII. in Soph. Aj. 640, ἐκτὸς ὁμῆλει (sc. τῶν ἐντροφῶν ὀργάν) he wanders from his senses.

δομῆλδόν, Adv., = δομῆλαδόν, Hes. Sc. 170.

δομῆλαια [I], τό, intercourse, ξενικά τε καὶ ἐπιχώρια ὁμ. Plat. Legg. 730 B. II. of a person, κακὸν ὁμ. bad company, Eur. Fr. 218.

δομῆλτέον, verb. Adj. of δομῆλαι, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 14, 3, Clem. Al. 203.

δομῆλτής, οὐ, ὄ, a disciple, scholar, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 12 and 48, Luc. Tim. 10.

δομῆλτικός, ἡ, ὄν, affable, conversable, Isocr. 8 D. II. ξῆτις ὁμ.

a habit of conversation, Def. Plat. 415 E; τί δομῆλτικόν . . ; what social advantage . . ? Alciphro 3. 44: ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of conversation, Plut. 2. 620 F.

δομῆλτός, ἡ, ὄν, with whom one may converse or consort, οὐχ ὁμ. θράσος Aesch. Theb. 189.

δομῆλτρια, fem. of δομῆλτής, Philostr. 39.

δομῆλαια, lon. —ιη, ἡ, a being together, communion, intercourse, converse, company, Lat. commercium, ἐσθ' ὁμῆλαια κακῆς κἀκίων οὐδέν Aesch. Theb. 599; τὸ ἐγγενές τοι δεινὸν ἡ θ' ὁμ. Id. Pr. 39, etc.:—ὁμ. τινὸς communion or intercourse with one, Hdt. 4. 174; τινὶ Id. 5. 92, 6; πρὸς τινι Soph. Ph. 70, Plat. Symp. 203 A, al.; τοὺς δέξιους δὲ τῆς ἐμῆς ὁμ. of keeping company with me, of my society, Ar. Pl. 776; ἡ σὴ ὁμ. Plat. Hipp. Ma. 283 D; ὁμ. χθονὺς intercourse with a country, Eur. Phoen. 1408; ἔχειν ὁμ. ἐν τισὶ to live among them, Id. I. A. 1622; ἐλθεῖν εἰς ὁμῆλαιαν τινὶ Soph. O. T. 1489; πολιτεία καὶ ὁμ. public and private life, Thuc. 1. 68; ἐξ ὁμῆλαις by talking, by persuasion, opp. to βίη, Dem. 1466. 2:—also in pl., Hdt. 7. 16, 1, Plat., etc.; Ἑλληνικαὶ ὁμ. association with Greeks, Hdt. 4. 77; ἐνδίκους ὁμ. Aesch. Eum. 966; αἱ . . συγγενεῖς ὁμῆλαια intercourse with kinsfolk, Eur. Tro. 5; χρῆσθαι ὁμῆλαις κακῆς Plat. Rep. 550 B; αἱ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ὁμ. καὶ αἱ τῶν πραγμάτων Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 13, etc.

2. sexual intercourse, Hdt. 1. 182, Xen. Symp. 8, 22, Mem. 3. 11, 14, etc.; νομοκῆται ὁμ. Eur. Hel. 1400; ὁμ. τῶν ἀφορδισίων Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 2; ἡ πρὸς τοὺς ἄρρενας or τῶν ἀρρένων ὁμ. Id. Pol. 2. 8, 7.

3. instruction, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 6 and 15: a lecture, Ael. V. H. 3. 19; and in Eccl. a homily, a sermon. 4. ὁμῆλειν ὁμῆλειν to be versed in it by practice, Hipp. Art. 787.

5. ἡ ὁμ. τοῦ ὀνόματος its common usage, Diog. L. 10. 67. II. an association, company, ἀνδρῶν τῶν ἀρίστων ἐπιλέξαντες ὁμῆλιν Hdt. 8. 81, cf. Aesch. Eum. 57.

2. in collect. sense, τῆσδ' ὁμ. χθονὸς fellow-sojourners in this land, lb. 406; ναὺς ὁμ. ship-mates, Soph. Aj. 872; ἀδελφῶν ἡ παροῦς ὁμ. Eur. Heracl. 581; cf. Hipp. 19, and v. ὄνομα IV.

δομῆλος, ὄ, (ὁμός, ὁμοῦ, ἴλη) any assembled crowd, a throng of people, for a feast, Od. 1. 225; for a spectacle, Il. 18. 603., 23. 651; often also in Pind., Aesch., and Eur., as also in the lon. Prose of Hdt.; but rare in Att. Com. and Prose, as Cratin. Incert. 51, Thuc. 2. 65., 4. 112:—esp. the mass of the people, the crowd, opp. to the chiefs, προπρόροιεν ὁμίλου Il. 3. 22; ὁμ. Δαναῶν, Τρώων etc.; also, ὁμ. ἱππων 10. 338; τὸν ψῆλόν ὁμ. the crowd of irregulars, as opp. to the δσπλίται, Thuc. 4. 125:—the mob, Hdt. 1. 88., 3. 81; but also, ὁ πολλὸς μὲν Ἑλλαν περιουκίει a large Hellenic population, Id. 5. 23.

2. the throng of battle, τὴν ἔξαγ' ὁμίλου Il. 5. 353, cf. 4. 86, etc.; πρώτῳ ἐν ὁμ., Lat. in prima acie, 17. 471; generally tumult, confusion, βοῆ καὶ δομῆλα 9. 59; σοφίη καὶ μὴ βίη καὶ ὁμ. 3. 127; cf. ὁμαδός.—The word seems not to be used in pl. ὁμῆχῳ, to make water, μηδ' ἀντ' ἡελίοιο τετραμμένους ὁρβὸς δομῆχῳ Hes. Op. 725 (cited by Diog. L. 8. 17, where μῆχῳ):—aor. ὁμῆα (from ὁμῆα), ὁμῆεν αἶμα Hippon. 46. (From MIX, with ὁ—euphon.; whence also δ-μῆχ-μα, δ-μῆχ-λη, and μοῖχ-ος; cf. Skt. mīh, meh-āmi (mīngo, semen effundit), meh-as (urina), mēgh-as (aqua turbida, nubes); Lat. ming-o, mei-o (i. e. mig-to), mic-tus; O. Norse mig-a; A. S. mig-an; Lith. myz-u (mīngo): Curt. also refers to the same Root Goth. mait-stus (kopria); A. S. meox (cf. North, Engl. mizen, midden, muck, O. Norse moka); Lith. migla, etc.)

δομῆχλη, ἡ, lon. δομῆχλη, Dor. δομῆχλα, but not so in Att., v. Hdn. 445 Piers.: (v. δομῆχῳ):—a mist, fog, (not so thick as νέφος or νεφέλη, Arist. Meteor. 1. 9, 4, cf. Mund. 4. 4), Hom., but only in Il.; εὖτ' ὅρος κορυφῇ Νότος κατέχευεν δομῆχλην 3. 10; so Thetis rises from the sea ἡστ' δομῆχλη I. 359, cf. Ar. Nub. 330; κοινῆς . . δομῆχλην Ib. 13. 336; δομῆχλη ἐγένετο Xen. An. 4. 2, 7, etc.:—metaph., ὅσσοις δομῆχλα προσῆξε πλήρης δακρύων Aesch. Pr. 144 (lyr.). 2. cloud-like darkness, gloom, κατὰ νυκτὸς ὁμ. Anth. P. 5. 229, cf. Orph. Arg. 519, etc.

3. the steam of cookery, Mnesim. Ἰππ. 1. 64.

δομῆχλῆεις, lon. δομῆχλ-α, εσσα, en, misty, Paul. S. Ecphr. 57.

δομῆχλο-εἰδής, ες, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 115; and δομῆχλῶδης, ες, Tim. Locr. 99 C, Theophr. C. P. 5. 10, 3, etc.:—like mist, misty.

δομῆχλομαί, Pass. *to become cloud*, Stob. append. 4. p. 6 Gaisf.

δομῆχλῶδης, ες, = δομῆχλῶδης, q. v.

δομῆχμα, τό, (δομῆχῳ), urine, Aesch. Fr. 400.

δομῆχῳ, v. sub δομῆχῳ.

δομῆμεθα, Lacon. I. pl. fut. of ὁμννμ, Ar. Lys. 183.

δομμα, τό: (for Root, v. ὤψ B):—the eye, often in Hom., etc., but not

common in Prose (Thuc. 2. 11, Plat. Tim. 45 C, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 26); Hom., as Hes., only uses pl., *κατὰ χθονὸς ὁμματα πῆγας* Il. 3. 217; ὕπνον ἐπ' ὁμμασι χεῖρε Od. 5. 492, etc.;—but sing. in Pind. N. 10. 118 and Trag.;—Phrases, *ὀρθοὶς ὁμμασιν ὁρᾶν τινα*, Lat. *rectis oculis aspicere*, to look straight at, Soph. O. T. 1385, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 30; so, *ἐξ ὁμμάτων ὁρᾶν* Soph. O. T. 528, cf. Benth. Horat. Od. 1. 3, 18; opp. to *λοφῶ ὁμματα ἰδεῖν*—also, *οὐκ οἶδ' ὁμμασιν ποίοις βλέπων πατέρα ποτ' ἂν προσείδον* how I could have looked him in the face, Soph. O. T. 1371, cf. Aeschin. 70. 32; so, *ὁρᾶν τινα ἐν ὁμμασι* Soph. Tr. 241; *ποῖον ὅμμα δηλώσω πατρί;* Id. Aj. 462, cf. 977, 1004; *τέοισί με χρὴ ὁμμασι...* *φαίνεσθαι*; Hdt. 1. 37:—*λαμπρὸς ὥσπερ ὁμματα* to judge by his eyes or expression, Soph. O. T. 81:—*ἄλλοσ' ὅμμα, θάτερα δὲ νοῦν ἔχειν* Id. Tr. 272; *ὅμμα προσέχειν* to give heed, Eur. H. F. 931:—*ἐς ὅμμα τινὸς ἔλθειν* to come within sight of him, Id. Heracl. 887;—*κατ' ὅμματα* before one's eyes, Soph. Ant. 760; *ἐλθεῖν κατ' ὅμμα* face to face, Eur. Andr. 1064; *κατ' ὅμμα στήναι* in full sight, openly, Ib. 1117; opp. to *νύκτωρ*, Id. Bacch. 469;—*κρατιστάων κατ' ὅμμα* in eye-sight, Soph. Tr. 102, cf. 379;—*ἀπ' ὁμματος ἰδεῖν* to see by the eye, Aesch. Supp. 210; *πυθόμεναι δ' ἀπ' ὁμμάτων νόστον* Id. Ag. 988; *ὡς ἀπ' ὁμμάτων* to judge by the eye, Lat. *ex obtutu*, Soph. O. C. 15, cf. Eur. Med. 216;—*ἐν ὁμμασι*, Lat. *in oculis*, before one's eyes, Aesch. Pers. 604, Thuc. 2. 11;—so, *παρ' ὅμμα, εἰ δ' ἦν παρ' ὅμμα θάνατος* Eur. Supp. 484;—*ἐξ ὁμμάτων* out of sight, Id. I. A. 743;—*πρὸ ὁμμάτων τιθέσθαι, ποιεῖν* Arist. Poet. 17, 1, Rhet. 2, 8, 14. 2. metaph., *τὸ τῆς ψυχῆς ὅμμα*, Plat. Rep. 533 D, cf. 519 B. II. *that which one sees, a sight, vision*, *ὦ δυσθέατον ὅμμα* Soph. Aj. 1004; *ἐμπαῖε τί μοι ψυχῇ ξηνηθὲς ὅμμα* El. 903; *τὸ ἐρωτικὸν ὅμμα* Plat. Phaedr. 253 E. III. *the eye of heaven, i. e. the sun, ὅμμα αἰθέρος* Ar. Nub. 286, cf. Soph. Tr. 101, Eur. I. A. 194;—so, *ὅμμα νυκτός* might well mean the moon, but in Aesch. Pers. 428, *ἔως .. νυκτός ὅμμ' ἀφείλετο* (sc. τὴν μάχην, cf. Thuc. 4. 134) it seems to be a periph. for *night* (v. infr. v), so also in Eur. I. T. 110, *ὅταν δὲ δ. λυγρίας μὲν* must mean the dark night; cf. Alex. Θεσπρ. 1, *νυκτός ὅμμα τῆς μελαμπέπλου*; cf. *ὀφθαλμός* III, *βλέφαρον* II. IV. generally, *light*: hence, metaph. *that which brings light*, esp. in Trag.; *ὅμμα ξεινοῖσι* a light to strangers, Pind. P. 5. 76; *ὅμμα δῶμαν νομῶς* δεσπότης παρυσίαν Aesch. Pers. 169; *ἄελπτον ὅμμ' ἐμοὶ φήμης ἀνασχὼν τῆσδε* Soph. Tr. 204. 2. by a natural metaphor, *anything dear or precious, as the apple of an eye, ὅμμα γὰρ πάσης χθονὸς .. ἐξίκοιτ' ἂν* Aesch. Enn. 1025, cf. Pers. 169; v. *ὀφθαλμός* II, *φῶς* II. V. as periph. of the person, like *κᾶρα, ὅμμα πελείας* for *πελέα*, Soph. Aj. 140; *ὅμμα νύμφας* for *νύμφα*, Id. Tr. 527; *ἐναιμιον ὅμμα* for *ἐνναίμιον*, Id. Aj. 977; *ὦ ταυρόμορφον ὅμμα* Κηφισοῦ for *ὦ ταυρόμορφε Κηφισέ*, Eur. Ion 1261; v. *supr.* III and cf. *ὄνομα* IV. *ὁμμάδην* and *ὁμμάδων*, = *ὁμαδόν*, Theod. Prodr. p. 194, etc. *ὁμμάτειος* [α], *ov, revealed by the eyes, πόθος* Soph. Fr. 169. *ὁμμάτιον*, τό, Dim. of *ὄμμα*, Arist. Physiogn. 3. 46, Anth. P. 5. 130. *ὁμμάτω-γράφος*, *ov, painting or staining the eyes*, Ion ap. Eust. 1761. 33, Poll. 5. 101; v. *στίμμη*. *ὁμμάτω-λαμπής*, *ēs, with sparkling eyes*, Synes. H. 3. 272, etc. *ὁμμάτω-ποῖος*, *ov, causing to see*, Iamb. V. P. p. 70 Kiessl. *ὁμμάτω-στερής*, *ēs, bereft of eyes*, Soph. O. C. 1260, Eur. Phoen. 328. II. act. *depriving of eyes, φλογμός* ὅμμ. *φυτῶν* heat that robs plants of their eyes or buds, Aesch. Eum. 940. *ὁμμάτω-στροφός*, *ὄν, (*ἐργω) = ὁμαστροφός*, Iamb. Protr. p. 328 Kiessl. *ὁμμάτω-φύλλα*, *τά, the eyelids*, e. g. a statue, Diod. 4. 76:—*Pass.*, *τὸ σῶμα πρόσω ὁμμάτωται* Plut. ap. Stob. p. 40. 3. II. metaph., *ὁμμάτωσα* γὰρ σαφέστερον [τὸν λόγον] *made it more clear to the mind's eye*, Aesch. Supp. 467:—*Pass.*, *φρὴν ὁμμάτωμένην* a mind quick of sight, Id. Cho. 854. *ὁμνύμι*, Pind. and Trag.; imper. *ὁμνύθι* Il. 23. 585, *ὁμνύ* Soph. Tr. 1185, Eur., cf. Orac. ap. Hdt. 6. 86; 3 pl. *ὁμνύντων* Foed. ap. Thuc. 5. 47; imperf. *ὁμνυν* Ar. Av. 520, Eccl. 823, Dem., etc.; also (from pres. *ὁμνύω*), 3 sing. imper. *ὁμνύντω* Il. 19. 175:—imperf. *ὁμνυν* 14. 278, Foed. ap. Thuc. 5. 19, 24:—(for pres. indic., the Trag. and Ar. use only *ὁμνυμι*, Hdt. and Att. Prose writers also *ὁμνύω*, which also occurs in Pherecr. Turp. 1. 9, and in New Com., v. Elmsl. Med. 729; in Hdt. 1. 153 *ὁμνύντες* is restored by Bekk. and Dind. for the dub. form *ὁμοῖντες*):—fut. *ὁμνύμαι*, *εἶ, εἴται*, Il. 1. 233, Ar. Nub. 246, Lys. 103, Xen., etc.; Dor. 1 pl. *ὁμνύμεθα* Ar. Lys. 183; later fut. *ὁμώσω* Anth. P. 12. 201, Plut. Cic. 23, etc.;—aor. *ὁμώσα* Od. 4. 253, Att.; Ep. *ὁμώσσα* Il. 20. 313; Ep. also without augm. *ὁμωσα*,—*οωσα*, 19. 113., 10. 328:—pf. *ὁμώμοκα* Eur. Hipp. 612, Ar., etc.; plqpf. *ὁμωμόκεν* (mostly with v. l. *ὁμω-)* Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 35, Dem. 114. 21., 443. 17:—Med., Paus. 10. 26, 3; elsewhere in compds. *ἀντ-, ἀπ-, ὑπ-*:—*Pass.*, fut. *ὁμωθήσομαι* Andoc. 27. 43; aor. *ὁμώσθην* Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 10, (ὑπ-), Hyperid. Fr. 63. 7; but *ὁμώσθην* Isac. de Menecel. Herod. 40, (ὑπ-) Dem. 1174. 8:—pf. 3 sing. *ὁμώμοται* Aesch. Ag. 1290, *ὁμώμοσται* Eur. Rhos. 816, Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 3, 3 pl. *ὁμώμονται* Lex ap. Andoc. 13. 19; part. *ὁμωμοσμένος* Dem. 79. 9., 594. 17; but *ὁμωσμένος* Dion. H. 10. 22, App., etc. To swear, Hom., c. acc. cogn., *ὁμνύντω δέ τοι ὄρκον* Il. 19. 175, etc.; *ὅ τις κ' ἐπὶ ὄρκον ὁμώσῃ* 3. 279; *ἐκὼν ἐπὶ ὄρκον ὁμώσας* Hes. Op. 280; c. dat. pers., *νῦν μοι ὁμώσσον .. ὄρκον* Il. 19. 108, 175, etc.; also *πρὸς τινα*, Od. 14. 331., 19. 288:—*Pass.*, *ὁμώμοται γὰρ ὄρκος ἐκ θεῶν* Aesch. Ag. 1290; *ὄρκων ὁμωμοσμένων* Dem. 79. 9. II. to swear to a thing, affirm or confirm by oath, 1. foll. by acc., *ταῦτα δ' ἐγὼν ἐθέλω ὁμῶσαι* Il. 19. 187, cf. 15. 40, Soph. O. C. 1145, Xen. Ages. 1, 11; *ὁμν. τὰς σπονδὰς* Foed. ap. Thuc. 5. 47; *τὴν εἰρήνην* Dem. 236. 8; *θεῶν πίστιν* τὴν Thuc. 5. 20, etc.:—*Pass.*, *εἰ ὁμώμοσται οὗτος* (sc. *ὁ ὄρκος*) Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 27, cf. 32. 2. foll. by inf. fut. to swear (sc. *ὁ ὄρκος*) will .., Il. 21. 373, etc., cf. Soph. Ph. 623, 941;—often with *ἢ μὲν σι* (in Att.) *ἢ μὲν* preceding the inf., *καὶ μοι ὁμώσσον ἢ μὲν μοι*

.. *ἀρῇσειν* Il. 1. 76, cf. 10. 321, etc.; so in Att., Lys. 186. 42, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 26, etc.;—but also by inf. aor. and *ἀν*, Id. An. 7. 7, 40;—foll. by inf. pres. to swear that one does .., Soph. Ph. 357;—by inf. pf. to swear that one has .., Dem. 553. 17; *ὥμνυν μὴ γεγονέαι* Magnes Plur. 1; by inf. aor. to swear that one did .., *ὁμνύνουσι μὴ 'κπείν ἄλλ'* ἢ *μίαν* Pherecr. Turp. 1. 9, cf. Hdt. 2. 179; but the inf. aor. is also used, without *ἀν*, in a fut. sense, Hdt. 5. 106, Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 3, Dem. 677. 16; v. Lob. Phryn. 750:—rarely a relat. clause is added, *ὁμῶσαι χρὴ τοῦτ', ὅτι ..*, Theogn. 659:—sometimes the clause follows in the Indic., *ὁμνύω .. ἢ μὲν ἐγὼ ἐθούμην* Xen. An. 5. 10, 31; *ὁμνυμί σοι .., οὐκ ἤθελον ..*, Theocr. 30. 22. 3. absol. *εἰτεῖν ὁμώσας* to say with an oath, Plat. Symp. 215 D. III. with acc. of the person or thing sworn by, to swear by, *νῦν μοι ὁμώσσον ἀάτορον Στυγὸς ὕδωρ* Il. 14. 271; *γαλήροχον Ἐντροσίγαυον ὁμνυθὶ* 23. 585; so in Hdt. 5. 7, Aesch. Theb. 529, Soph. Tr. 1185, etc.; *ὁμωμοκὸς τοῦς θεοῦς* Dem. 301. 1; *ὁμνυμι θεοὺς καὶ θεῶς*, foll. by an inf., Xen. An. 6. 6, 17;—rarely c. dat., *τῷ δ' ἄρ' ὁμνυτ'*; *ἡ σιδαρκοῖσι*; Ar. Nub. 248:—in Prose also with Preps., *ὁμν. κατὰ τινας* Lex ap. Andoc. 13. 20, Thuc. 5. 47, Dem. 553. 17; *κατὰ τινα* Luc. Symp. 32; *εἰς τινα* Plut. Otho 18; *ἐπὶ τινας* Polyb. Exc. Vat. p. 458:—*Pass.*, *ὁμώμοσται* *Zeus* Zeus has been sworn by, *ad-jured*, Eur. Rhos. 816, cf. Ar. Nub. 1241. *ὁμο-αῦλαξ*, *ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ = ὁμαῦλαξ, ὁμῶλαξ*. *ὁμο-βίος*, *ov, living together*, Alciphro 1. 12. *ὁμοβλαστῆς*, to shoot or bud at the same time, read by Schn. and others in Theophr. C. P. 1. 11, 1, for *ὁμοβλαστάνω*. *ὁμοβλαστῆς*, *ēs, sprouting at the same time*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 5. 4. *ὁμοβουλή*, to deliberate together, Plut. 2. 96 E. *ὁμοβούλος*, *ov, having the same wish, unanimous*, Theophr. *ὁμοβώμιος*, *ov, having a common altar*, like Demeter and Persephoné, Thuc. 3. 59. *ὁμογάλακτες*, *ol, persons suckled with the same milk, foster-brothers or sisters*, or so, like *γεννῆται*, clansmen, tribesmen, Arist. Pol. 1. 2, 6, Philochor. 91, cf. Arnold Thuc. vol. i. append. 3:—Longus 4. 9 has the unusual nom. *ὁμογάλακτος*. *ὁμόγαμβροι*, *ol, sons-in-law of the same person*, Poll. 3. 32. *ὁμόγαμος*, *ov, married to the same wife*, as Amphitryon calls Jupiter *ὁμόγαμος* with himself, Eur. H. F. 339;—also, two persons are called *ὁμόγαμοι* as having married sisters, Id. Phoen. 137. *ὁμογάστριος*, *ov, from the same womb, born of the same mother, κασιγνήτων ὅμ.* Il. 24. 47; *ὅμ. Ἐκτορος* 21. 95; cf. *ὁγάστριος*. *ὁμογαστήρ*, *opos, ὁ, ἡ = foreg.*, Poll. 3. 23. *ὁμογένεια*, *ἡ, community of origin*, Strab. 784. *ὁμογενέτωρ*, *opos, ἡ, an own brother*, Eur. Phoen. 165. *ὁμογενής*, *ēs, of the same race or family*, Eur. Or. 244, Plat. Tim. 18 D; *ὅμ. ψυχῇ* Eur. Phoen. 1291; *ὅμ. μίσματα*, of bloodshed in a family, Id. Med. 1268:—also as Subst., *ὁμογενῆς τῶος* one's congener, Trag. ap. Plut. 2. 35 F; *ὅμ. ἐμός* Eur. I. T. 918. 2. of things, of the same kind, *ἰδίωτα* Tim. Loc. 99 D. 3. in Arist., *τὰ ὁμογενῆ of the same genus*, partly in regard to animals, congeners, G. A. 1. 1, 4, al.; partly in regard to logical division, of the same genus, Arist. Categ. 6, 13, al.:—c. gen., *ὁμογενῆ τῶν ἐναντίων of the same kind with ..*, Id. Metaph. 9. 7, 11. II. act. *engendering with*, Soph. O. T. 1361 (where Meineke suggests *ὁμολεχῆς*). *ὁμογέρων*, *ovtos, ὁ, one equally aged*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 20. *ὁμογλωσσέω*, Att. — *πτέω*, to speak the same tongue, Dio C. 41. 58. *ὁμόγλωσσος*, *ov, Att. — πτος*, speaking the same tongue, Hdt. 8. 144; *τινι with one*, Id. 1. 57, 171, Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 5, etc. *ὁμόγοντος*, *ov, = ὁμογενῆς, a brother, sister*, Manetho 6. 117, Nonn. D. 37. 192; also *ὁμογονήτη*, Orph. Arg. 1213. *ὁμόγονος*, *ov, contr. for ὁμογενῆς (which is not found), of the same race, a brother or sister, ἢ πατὴρ ὅμ. ἐστὶν ἐμός* Ap. Rh. 3. 1076, cf. 4. 743, etc.;—*ὅμ. πῆματα* in the family, Anth. Plan. 44. II. of the gods of a family or race, *ὁμόγν. θεοὶ* gods who protect a race or family, Lat. *Dii gentilitii*, Soph. O. C. 1333, Plat. Legg. 729 C; *Zeus ὅμ.* Eur. Andr. 921, Ar. Ran. 750, Plat. Legg. 881 D, etc.; cf. Ruhnk. Tim. *ὁμογνιότης*, *ητος, ἡ, relationship*, Nicet. Anec. 390 D. *ὁμογνωμονέω*, to be of one mind, to league together, Thuc. 2. 97, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 5; *ὅμ. τινι* to consent to, Id. Cyr. 2. 2, 24; *ὅμ. τινί τι* to agree with one in a thing, Id. Mem. 4. 3, 10; *περὶ ἄλλων ἀντιλεγόμεντας* ἐαυτοῖς τοῦθ' *ὁμογνωμονεῖν* Dem. 281. 21. *ὁμογνωμοσύνη*, *ἡ, agreement in opinion*, Joseph. c. Apion. 2. 37. *ὁμογνώμων*, *ov, gen. ovos, of one's mind, like-minded, τινι with one*, Thuc. 8. 92, Lys. 181. 12, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 15, etc.; *ὅμ. τινα* *καρβάνειν*, *ποιεῖν*, to please to bring to one's own opinion, Id. Cyr. 2. 2, 24., 5. 5, 46, Lac. 8, 1. Adv. *— ὁμῶς*, Lycurg. 160. 4. *ὁμόγονος*, *ov, = ὁμογενῆς*, Pind. P. 4. 260; *ὅμ. τινι* Plat. Theat. 156 B; *ὅς οἱ κτῆρος αὐτῷ ὅμ.* Xen. Ages. 4. 5:—as Subst. a kinsman, Plat. Legg. 878 D; *τὰ ὁμόγονα* animals of the same kind, congeners, Arist. H. A. 9. 2, 3. *ὁμόγραμμα*, *ov, of or with the same letters*, Luc. Hermot. 40. *ὁμόγρως*, *ἄος, ἡ, equally old*, Atcad. 93. 2. *ὁμογράφω*, to write in the same manner, Eust. 1960. 56. *ὁμόγράφος*, *ov, = ὁμόγραμμα*, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 234. *ὁμόδαις*, *ὁ, ἡ, a companion at table*, Choerob. 176, 206 Gaisf. *ὁμόδειπνος*, *ov, = ὁμόδαις*, Poll. 6. 12. *ὁμόδελφος*, *ov, = ὁμογάστριος*, *ov*, Call. Fr. 168. *ὁμοδέμενος*, *ov, sharing one's bed*, Aesch. Ag. 1108, Musae. 70. *ὁμοδημέω*, to be ὁμόδημος, *τινι* with one, Plut. 2. 823 B. *ὁμοδημία*, *ἡ, a living with others, agreement*, Iamb. V. Pyth. 32. *ἐμόδημος*, Dor. — *δαμος*, *ov, of the same people or race, γόνος* Pind. O. 9. 69; *τινι* with one, Id. I. 1. 140.

ὁμοδίαυτος, *on, living or eating with others*, Luc. Demon. 5, etc.; ὁμ. τῇ νόσῳ Id. Abdic. 5; ὁμοδίαυτα τοῖς πολλοῖς common to the generality, Id. Hist. Conscr. 16.

ὁμοδίφρος, *on, driving in the same chariot*, Nonn. D. 21. 193.

ὁδοδογμαῖες, *to hold the same opinions*, M. Anton. 9. 3.

ὁδοδογματία, *η, agreement in opinion*, Stob. Ecl. 1. 130.

ὁδοδοξέω, *to be of the same opinion, agree perfectly*, τινι with one, Plat. Phaedo 83 D: absol. *to agree together*, Id. Rep. 442 D, Polyb., etc.; περί τινος Theophr. Sens. 70.

ὁδοδοξία, *η, agreement in opinion, unanimity*, Plat. Rep. 433 C, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 6, 1; in pl., Plat. Polit. 310 E.

ὁμόδοξος, *on, of the same opinion*, Luc. Emmuch. 2.

fame, Greg. Naz.

ὁμόδρομος, *on, = σύνδριπνος*, Nonn. Jo. 6. 10.

ὁμόδουλος, *ὁ, η, a fellow-slave*, Eur. Hec. 60, Plat., etc.; ὁμ. τινος Plat. Phaedo 85 B, Phaedr. 273 E; τινι Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 36, etc.

metaph. of persons in love with the same woman, Anton. P. 12. 81.

ὁμόδουπος, *on, sounding together*, Nonn. D. 39. 129.

ὁμοδρομέω, *to run the same course with*, τινι Tim. Locr. 97 A, Maxim.

π. καταρχ. 232: absol. *to keep pace*, Plut. 2. 1143 F.

ὁμοδρομία, *η, a running together, meeting*, Luc. Astrol. 22.

ὁμοδρομος, *on, running the same course with*, τῷ ἡλίῳ Plat. Epin. 987 B, cf. Plut. 2. 1029 A. Adv. -μως, Tzetz.

ὁμοδυνάμειω, *to be of the same power*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 39.

ὁμόδυνάμος, *on, of like power*, Eccl.

ὁμόεδρος, *on, having a like seat*, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 1102.

ὁμοειδνέω, *to be of the same people or race*, Diod. 15. 39.

ὁμοειδής, *ἐς, of the same people or race*, Hdt. 1. 91, Arist. Rhet. 2. 6, 12; less widely than ὁμόφυλος, Polyb. 11. 19, 3.

2. generally, *of the same kind*, πρὸς ἄλλα Arist. Eth. N. 8. 1, 3; τροφή ὁμ. Ael. N. A. 13. 3.

ὁμοειδία, *η, literally, descent from the same people or race*:—in Hipp. connexion and sympathy of parts,—as he also uses ἔθνος for μέρος, 408. 30., 603. 52.

ὁμοειδής, *on, = ὁμοειδής*, Polyb. 1. 10, 2, Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 22.

ὁμοειδία (in MSS. sometimes -εἰδία), *η, sameness of nature or form*, Strab. 518, Dion. H. ad Cn. Pomp. 6, etc.

ὁμοειδής, *ἐς, of the same species or kind*, whether in regard to natural distinctions, Arist. Metaph. 6. 7, 3, G. A. 2. 8, 10, al.; or logical, Id. Rhet. 3. 2, 12.

2. *of like form, homogeneous*, Id. Phys. 1. 4, 13. Metaph. 4. 3, 1, al. —Adv. -δως, M. Anton. 9. 35.

3. of an author who abstains from digression, Dion. H. ad Cn. Pomp. 5. Cf. ὁμοειδής.

ὁμοεργία, *η, coöperation*, Eccl.

ὁμοεργός, *ἐς, within the same house or prison*, Solon ap. Poll. 6. 156, Dinarch. ap. 11arp.; ὁμ. κίονες, of pillars in ruins, like μεσοκρινεῖς, A. B. 286;—also ὁμοειρκτής, οὗ, ὁ, Phot.

ὁμοεστίας, *on, v. sub ὁμαστίας*.

ὁμοέτης, *ovs, ὁ, η, of the same age*, E. M. 386. 46.

ὁμόευντος, *on, yoked together*, Nonn. D. 22. 333; cf. ὁμόζυγος.

ὁμοζήλια, *η, sameness of zeal*, Joseph. Macc. 13.

ὁμόζηλος, *on, of like zeal*, Nonn. D. 37. 261; τινι with one, Philo 1. 146.

ὁμοζύνω, *to be ὁμόζυγος*: generally, *to pull or work together*, of a pair of animals, opp. *to ἑτεροζύνω*, Philostr. 841:—c. acc., τὴν ἑρεσίαν οὐχ ὁμ. not to keep the oars together, Heliod. 2. 2.

ὁμοζύνῃς, *ἐς, = ὁμόζυγος*, Nonn. D. 39. 134, Jo. 8. 22.

ὁμοζύγια, *η, a being yoked together*: in Rhet., union or correspondence of parts, Dion. H. de Comp. 25.

II. wedded union, Eccl.

ὁμόζυγος, *on, yoked together*, ἵππος Plut. 2. 1008 D: generally, bound together, paired, Hipp. Offic. 746.

II. metaph. agreeing, unanimous, Eccl.; ὁμόζυγα καὶ ὁμ. homogeneous, Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 1. 7:—neut. pl. as Adv., Manetho 4. 602.

ὁμόζυξ, *ὄγος, ὁ, η, = foreg.*, ἵππος Plat. Phaedr. 256 A:—wedded, Eccl.; ἡ ὁμ. the female, Cramer An. Par. 1. 83:—οἱ ὁμόζυγες their fellows, Proarch. ap. Arist. Phys. 2. 6, 2.

ὁμοζώω, *to live together*, Eccl.:—ὁμοζώτα, *η, Olympiod.*

ὁμοζώνων, *on, in the same zone*, whence ὁμοζωνέω, ὁμοζωνία, Paul. Alex.

ὁμοήθεια, *η, agreement of habits*, Philostr. 61, Poll. 3. 62.

ὁμοήτης, *ἐς, of the same habits or character*, Plat. Gorg. 510 C, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 11, 5; ὁμοηδέστερος lb. 12, 6: also ὁμήτης.

ὁμοήλιξ, *ἱκος, ὁ, η, = ὁμήλιξ*, Anth. P. append. 303.

ὁμόηχος, *on, sounding together*, Jo. Damasc., Hesych.

ὁμοθάλαμος, *on, living in the same room or house*, c. gen., Pind. P. 11. 4.

ὁμοθαμνέω, *to grow up with the plant*, M. Anton. 11. 8.

ὁμοθελής, *ἐς, of the same will*, Eccl.

ὁμόθεν, (ὁμός) *from the same place*, properly a gen. (like ἐμέθεν, σέθεν, εἰς ἀνταρσέν), θάμνοι εἰς ὁμόθεν πεφυῶτες Od. 5. 477.

II. as Adv. *from the same source*, ὁμόθεν γεγάσιν h. Hom. Ven. 135. Hes. Op. 108, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 14; τὸν ὁμόθεν a brother, Eur. Or. 486; so, τὸν ὁμ. πεφυκότα Id. I. A. 501; οἱ ὁμόθεν εἰ, καὶ γονὰ ἑναίματος Soph. El. 156, cf. Poit. ap. Stob. 621. 7.

III. *from near, hand to hand*, ὁμ. μάχην ποιεῖσθαι, like Lat. *cominus* *fight*, opp. *to ἀκροβόλῳ*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 22; ὁμόθεν δάκνειν *to follow close upon*, lb. 1. 4, 23.

ὁμόθεος, *ὁ, η, equally a god or goddess*, Eccl.

ὁμόθεσμος, *on, concordant*, voids Or. Sib. 5. 264.

ὁμόθηλος, *on, = ὁμογάλαξ*, Hesych. v. s. ἁγίαλακτος.

ὁμόθηρος, *on, hunting with*, Call. Dian. 210.

ὁμόθηρσκος, *on, worshipping alike or in the same manner*, Eccl.

ὁμότριξ, *ὁ, η, with the same sort of hair*, Sophron ap. Dem. Phal. 151: cf. ὁτρίξ.

ὁμόθρονος, *on, sharing the same throne*, Ἥρα Pind. N. 11. 2.

ὁμόθροος, *on, speaking or sounding together*, Nonn. Jo. 7. 3.

ὁμοθυμᾶδόν, *Adv. with one accord*, Plat. Legg. 805 A, etc.; ὁμ. ἐκ μᾶς γνάμης Dem. 147. 1; mostly joined with πάντες, ὁμ. ἅπανιν ἡμῖν..

ὀντιληπτέον Ar. Pax 484, cf. Av. 1015, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 17.

ὁμοθυμῶ, v. l. for ὁμονόω, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 47.

ὁμό-θυμος, *of one mind, unanimous*, Hesych.

ὁμοιάω, (ὁμοιος) *to be like*, Ev. Marc. 14. 70.

ὁμοίος, *on, Ep. for ὁμοιος*, on. [i metri grat. before a long syll., ὁμοίου πτολέμοιο Il. 9. 440., 13. 358, 635; but ἔ before final on, 4. 314, 444.]

ὁμοιο-αρκτος, *on, beginning alike*, Hermog. in Walz Rhett. 5. 511.

ὁμοιο-βαρής, *ἐς, equally heavy*, Arist. Cael. 1. 6, 6.

ὁμοιο-βιος, *leading a like life*, Arist. P. A. 3. 1, 17.

ὁμοιο-βίσιος, *on, = foreg.*, Arist. H. A. 9. 18, 2.

ὁμοιοβλαστάνω, v. s. ὁμοβλαστέω.

ὁμοιο-γένεια, *η, likeness of race or kind*, Dion. H. 3. 15.

ὁμοιο-γενής, *ἐς, of like kind, homogeneous*, Arist. G. A. 1. 1, 7, Plut. 2. 902 C, etc. Adv. -νώς, Gramm.

ὁμοιο-γνώμων, *ovos, ὁ, η, agreeing in opinion*, Epiphan.

ὁμοιο-γονία, *η, likeness of generation*, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 942.

ὁμοιο-γραφῶ, *to write alike*, Eust. 1428. 19.

ὁμοιο-γράφος, *on, written alike*, A. B. 526, Eust. 1340. 30.

ὁμοιο-εἰδής, *ἐς, = of like form, species or kind*, Arist. Phys. 1. 4, 13, Cael. 1. 8, 4., 4. 2, 2, al., but often with v. l. ὁμοειδής.

ὁμοιο-θρίξ, *τρίχος, ὁ, η, with like hair*, E. M. 637. 22.

ὁμοιο-κατάληκτος, *on, ending alike, rhyming*, of verses, Apoll. de Pron. 96 C: Verb ὁμοιο-καταληκτέω, lb. 115 A; Subst. ὁμοιο-καταληξία, Eust. 1399. 55; and -ληξίς, *ως, η, Schol. Od. 7. 115*:—also ὁμοιο-καταληκτώδης, *ες, Vit. Isocr. in Mustoxydis Anecd. p. 13.*

ὁμοιο-κρίθων, *on, like barley*, Theophr. H. P. 8. 1, 1.

ὁμοιο-λεπτο-μερής, *ἐς, consisting of equally fine parts*, Schol. Ar. Nub. 230.

ὁμοιο-ληκτος, *on, = ὁμοιοκατάληκτος*, Greg. Nyss.

ὁμοιο-λογία, *η, uniformity of style*, Quintil. 8. 3, 52.

ὁμοιο-μερής, *ἐς, consisting of like parts*, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 11; in the Philosophy of Arist., τὰ ὁμοιομερῆ were simple substances, i. e. substances made up of homogeneous particles, opp. *to τὰ ἀνομοιομερῆ*, Metaph. 1. 7, 3, Cael. 3. 3, 4:—the Subst. ὁμοιομερεια, *αι*, is used in the same sense by Plut. 2. 876 C, Diog. L. 2. 8; and the sing. *homoeomeria*, to express the doctrine or theory of ὁμοιομερῆ, by Lucret. 1. 830; v. Grote Plato 1. p. 50.

ὁμοιο-μορφος, *on, of like form*, Diog. L. 10. 49.

ὁμοιο-νομος, *on, of like laws*, Phintys ap. Stob. 445. 6.

ὁμοιο-ουσιος, *on, (ὁσία) of like essence or substance*, Eccl.

ὁμοιοπάθεια, *η, liability to like affections, sympathy*, Arist. M. Mor. 2. 11, 35. 38; τινος with another, Ath. 675 A.

II. *likeness in condition, homogeneousness*, ἡ κοινὴ τῆς φύσεως ὁμ. Diod. 3. 24, cf. Strab. 6.

ὁμοιοπαθεῖω, *to have similar feelings or affections, to sympathise*, τινι with another, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 5, 3.

II. *of things, to be subject to the same laws, to be homogeneous*, Strab. 6.

ὁμοιο-πάθης, *ἐς, having like feelings or affections, sympathetic*, τινι with another, Plat. Rep. 409 B, etc., v. Wytenh. Plut. 2. 72 B:—Adv. -θώς, Eccl.

II. generally, *of like nature*, Plat. Tim. 45 C.

ὁμοιο-πίστος, *on, of like faith*, Eccl.

ὁμοιο-πλάτης, *ἐς, of like breadth*, Oribas. 112 Mai.

ὁμοιο-πους, *ὁ, η, πουν, τό, of a like number of feet*, cited from Draco.

ὁμοιο-πρεπής, *ἐς, of like appearance*, with τινι Aesch. Ag. 793.

ὁμοιο-πρόσωπος, *on, in the same person*, cited from E. M.

ὁμοιο-πτερος, *on, with like plumage*, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 21.

ὁμοιο-πτωτος, *on, with a similar inflexion, in a like case*, Plut. Demetr. 14., 2. 853 B, Apoll. de Constr. p. 124.

ὁμοιο-πύρος, *on, like wheat*, Theophr. H. P. 8. 1, 1, etc.

ὁμοιόρ-ρυσμος, *on, Ion. for ὁμοιόρρυθμος, of like form*, Hipp. 916 B, Pempel. ap. Stob. 460. 55. Cf. ὁμοίρρυσμος.

ὁμοιος or (as in Hom., Ion., and old Att.) ὁμοῖος, *α, on, (cf. ἐρήμος, εἰτόμος)*; in Att. often *os, on*: in Ep. there is also a form ὁμοῖος, q. v.: no fem. is used by Hom. and Hes.: Accl. ὁμοῖος Theocr. 29. 20: (ὁμός):—like, resembling, Lat. *similis*, Hom., etc.; proverb., ὡς αἰεὶ τὸν ὁμοῖον ἀγεί θεὸς ὡς τὸν ὁμοῖον 'birds of a feather flock together,' Od. 17. 218; so, ὁ ὁμοῖος τῷ ὁμοίῳ Plat. Gorg. 510 B; ὁ ὁμ. ὡς τὸν ὁμ. Arist. Eth. N. 8. 1, 6; τὸ ὁμ. τῷ ὁμ. φίλον lb. 9. 3, 3; v. infir. 7:—Comp. ὁμοῖοτερος more like, Plat. Phaedr. 79 B; Sup. -ότατος most like, Hdt. 2. 92, Soph. Ant. 833, Plat., etc.

2. also expressing perfect agreement, = ὁ αὐτός, the same, Il. 18. 329, Od. 16. 182; ὁμοῖος τὴν γνάμην the same as ever, Antipho 138. 19; ἐν καὶ ὁμ. one and the same, Plat. Phaedr. 271 A.

3. shared alike by both, i. e. common, νεῖκος ὁμ. mutual strife, Il. 4. 444; ὁμ. πόλεμος war in which each takes part, often in Hom.; γῆρας ὁμ. shared alike by all, common to all, Il. 4. 315; θάνατος Od. 3. 236; μοῖρα Il. 18. 120; πότμος Pind. N. 10. 107; cf. κοινός, Lat. *communis*.

4. equal in force, a match for one, Lat. *par*, Il. 23. 632, Hdt. 9. 96.

5. like in mind or wish, at one with, agreeing with, τινι Hes. Op. 180:—hence (sc. εἰναῖ) always the same, unchanging, αἰεὶ πόδας καὶ χεῖρας ὁμοῖοι lb. 114; ὁμοῖος εἰμι πρὸς τοὺς αὐτοὺς κινύουσιν Thuc. 2. 89; αἰεὶ ὁμοῖος εἰ, ὡς Ἀπολλόδωρε Plat. Symp. 173 D:—also of things, *suifling*, according with, ἡ πόνθ' ὁμοῖα πᾶς ἀνὴρ αὐτῷ Soph. Aj. 1366, cf. Plat. Rep. 549 E; ὁμοῖα τῇ φύσει Ar. Thesm. 167.

6. ὁμοῖον ἡμῖν ἔσται it will be all the same, all one to us, Lat. *perinde erit*, Hdt. 8. 80; αὐτὸ δ' αἰνεῖν εἶτε με ψέγειν θέλεις, ὁμοῖον Aesch. Ag. 1403, cf. 1239, Eur. Supp. 1069; so, ἐν τῷ ὁμ. καθιστήκει Thuc. 2. 49.

7. τὸ ὁμοῖον

ὁμόλεκτρος, *on*, sharing the same bed, *γυνή* Eur. Or. 508 : but, *Ζηρὸς ὁμόλεκτρον κάρα*, of Tyndarēus, as husband of Leda, Ib. 476.

ὁμολεχίς, *ēs*, = ὁμόλεκτρος, *v. ὁμογενής* II.—The forms ὁμόλεχος in Apollon. Lex. Hom. s. v. ἀλόχου, Schol. Theocr. 7. 78, and ὁμόλοχος in Schol. Pind. P. 8. 9, are against analogy.

ὁμολογέω, *Soph. Ph. 950* (but very rare in Poets), *Hdt.*, and *Att.* : fut. *-ήσω*, aor. *ὠμολόγησα*, pf. *ὠμολόγηκα*, all in *Att. Prose* :—**Med.**, pres. and aor., *Plat.* :—**Pass.**, fut. *ὁμολογήσεται* Hipp. 3. 33 (but *-γήσεται* *Plat. Theaet.* 171 B) : aor. *ὠμολογήθη* Thuc., etc. : pf. *ὠμολόγημαι* *Plat.*, etc. Cf. *καθ-ὁμολογέω*. To speak or say together; hence, I. to speak one language, *τινι* with one, *Hdt.* 2. 18; more fully, *ὁμ. κατὰ γλῶτταν* I. 142 :—generally *οὐδὲν ὁμ. τινι* to have naught to do with, be wholly unconnected with, 6. 54.

II. to hold the same language with, i. e. to agree with, *τινι* Id. 1. 23, 171, etc.; *κατὰ τι in or in respect to* a thing, Id. 6. 54; *περί τινος about* a thing, Id. 1. 5, etc. b. of things, *τοῖς λόγοις τοῖς μάρτυρας ὁμολογούντας* Antipho 145. 5; *οὐκ ἔφη τοὺς λόγους τοῖς ἔργοις ὁμολογεῖν* Thuc. 5. 55; *τὸ πρῶτον ἀλλήλων μηδὲν ὁμολογοῦσι* are utterly unlike, Lys. 159. 4.

2. to agree to a thing, *αἰτῶν, ἀδμῖν, confess, concede, grant*, c. acc. rei, *Hdt.* 4. 154., 8. 94, *Soph. l. c.*, *Plat. Gorg.* 476 D, etc.; *ὁμ. τινι τι* Id. *Symp.* 195 B; *αὐτοῖς ὁμ. ταύτην τὴν ὁμολογίαν* Id. *Crito* 52 A; so, *ὁμ. τὴν εἰρήνην to agree to the terms of peace*, *Dem.* 236. 8; *ὁμ. χάριν θεοῖς to acknowledge gratitude*, *Luc. Laps.* 15; (*ὁμ. ἐν τινι* *Ev. Matth.* 10. 32, appears to be a Hebraism) :—without the acc. rei, *ὁμολογῶ σοι I grant you*, i. e. I admit it, *Ar. Pl.* 94; parenthetically, *ἀπειλοῦν, ὁμολογῶ I allow it*, *Xen. An.* 6. 4, 17 :—c. inf., *ὁμ. Νικίαν ἔορακεναι allows, confesses that he has seen* . . , *Eupol. Marik.* 5; *ὁμ. ἀδικεῖν* that he is doing wrong, *Eur. Fr.* 267; *ὁμ. κλέπτειν* *Ar. Eq.* 296, cf. *Antipho* 120. 10; *ὁμ. οὐκ εἰδέναι to confess ignorance*, *Arist. Soph. Elench.* 33; *ὁμ. τι εἶναι to allow, grant that* . . , often in *Plat.*, e. g. *Phaedr.* 231 D; with a predicate added, *ὁμ. Μειδῖαν ἀπάντων . . λαμπρότατον γεγενῆσθαι* *Dem.* 564. 11, cf. 578. 7;—also, *ὁμ. ὥς . . Plat. Charm.* 163 A, *Legg.* 896 C :—*v. inf. c.*

3. to agree or promise to do, c. inf. fut., *Antipho* 144. 11, *Andoc.* 9. 8, *Plat. Symp.* 174 A, *Phaedr.* 254 B, etc.; c. inf. aor., *Dem.* 1042. 15; but b. the inf. is often omitted, esp. where agreements in war are spoken of, *μισθῷ ὁμολογήσαντες* (sc. ἀπαλλάξεσθαι) *Hdt.* 2. 86 :—hence simply to make an agreement, come to terms, *τινι* with another, Id. 6. 33., 7. 172, al.; *ἐπὶ τούτοις* on these terms, Id. 1. 60, cf. 8. 140, 2, *Thuc.* 4. 60.

B. *Med.*, just like the *Act.*, *αὐτοῖς ἑαυτοῖς ὁμολογοῦμεν* *Plat. Tim.* 29 C; *νόμοι σφίον αὐτοῖς ὁμ.* *Isocr.* 18 B, cf. 118 E; *τὸ ταῦτον καὶ ὁμ.* *Plat. Legg.* 741 A; *ὁμ. καὶ σύμφωνος κατὰ τι* *Polyb.* 32. 11, 8; *τούτο ὁμ. ὅτι . . Plat. Crat.* 439 B, etc.; *Σωκράτης ὠμολογήσατο . . ἐργάτην εἶναι* *Agathon* *Xen. Mem.* 1. 2, 57.

C. *Pass.* to be agreed upon, allowed or granted by common consent, *Xen. An.* 6. 3, 9, etc.; *πλέον ἀνδρῶν ἑκάστω ἢ τρεῖς ὁβολοὶ ὠμολογήθησαν* *Thuc.* 8. 29 :—c. inf., with predicate added, to be allowed or confessed to be, to be confessedly so and so, *ἢ ἐπὶ πάντων ὁμολογομένην ἀρίστην εἶναι εἰρήνην* Id. 4. 62; *ὁμολογεῖται γε παρὰ πάντων μέγας θεὸς εἶναι* *Plat. Symp.* 202 B, cf. *Xen. An.* 1. 9, 20, etc.

2. with the inf. omitted, *αὕτη ἡ ἔξις δικαιοσύνην ἂν ὁμολογοῖτο* this habit should be allowed [to be] justice, *Plat. Rep.* 434 A; *ὁμολογοῦμενος δοῦλος* *Andoc.* 31. 33; *τοὺς ὁμολογοῦμενους θεοῦς* those which are admitted [to be] gods, *Timocl. Aty.* 1. 3. *absol.* *ὁμολογεῖται it is granted, allowed*, *Plat. Phaedo* 72 A, al.; *τὰ ὁμολογούμενα, τὰ ὠμολογημένα, things granted*, *Lat. concessa*, often in *Plat.*; *ἔξ ὁμολογοῦμένου = ὁμολογομένου*, *Polyb.* 3. 111, 7.

ὁμολόγημα, *τὸ*, that which is agreed upon, taken for granted, a postulate, *Plat. Phaedo* 93 D, *Gorg.* 480 B, al. 2. a convention, compact, νόμος . . ἔστιν ὁμ. πόλεως κοινόν *Arist. Rhet.* Al. 2. 7, cf. 3. 12.

ὁμολόγησις, *ἡ*, a confession, *Diod.* 17. 68 : also ὁμολογήσις, *Cyrril.* **ὁμολογήτεον**, verb. Adj. one must allow, *Plat. Tim.* 51 E, al. **ὁμολογητής**, οὐ, ὁ, one who confesses, *Eccl.*; fem. *-τρια*, Ib. **ὁμολογητικός**, *ἡ*, ὄν, of or for confessing :—*Adv.* *-κώς*, *Eust.* 233. 41. **ὁμολογία**, *Ion.* *-λή*, *ἡ*, agreement, *Plat. Symp.* 187 B, al.; *αἱ τῶν ὀνομάτων ὁμ.* verbal agreements, *Theaet.* 164 C :—among the Stoics, conformity with nature, *Cicero's conventientia*, *de Fin.* 3. 6, 21; *πρὸς ὁμολογίαν παντὸς τοῦ βίου* *Diog.* L. 7. 89.

2. an assent, admission, concession, τῶν ἐπικαλουμένων *Isocr.* 230 A, cf. *Plat. Gorg.* 461 C, al.; *κατὰ τὴν ἐμὴν ὁμ.* by my admission, Id. *Prot.* 350 E; *ἢ ὑπὲρ τίνος ὁμ.* Id. *Theaet.* 169 E; *ἔξ ὁμ. διαλεγέσθαι* to argue from premises agreed upon or granted, *Arist. Top.* 2. 3, 2 :—in *Eccl.* a confession of faith. 3. an agreement made, compact, ἐνθήκη καὶ ὁμ. *Plat. Crat.* 384 D; *τῇ ὁμολογίᾳ ἐμμένειν* Id. *Theaet.* 145 C, *Legg.* 840 E; *τὴν ὁμ. παραβαίνειν*, *διαλέων* Id. *Theaet.* 183 D, *Isocr.* 77 C :—in *pl.*, τὰς ὁμ. διαφάττειν Id. 197 E; *κατὰ τὰς ὁμ.* *Plat. Rep.* 443 A; *παρὰ τὰς ὁμ.* Id. *Crito* 52 D. b. esp. in war, terms of surrender, *Hdt.* 7. 156., 8. 52, *Thuc.* 1. 107, etc.; *ὁμολογίᾳ χρεῖσθαι, ὁμολογίᾳ ποιέσθαι, ἔς ὁμολογίην προσχωρεῖν*, of the conquered, *Hdt.* 1. 150., 4. 201., 7. 156; so, *τὴν ὁμ. δέχεσθαι* *Thuc.* 6. 10; *ἔς ὁμολογίην προκαλέσθαι*, of the conquerors, *Hdt.* 3. 13; *ἢ ὁμ. ἡ πρὸς τὰ γενόμενῃ* Id. 1. 61, cf. *Andoc.* 16. 2; *ὁμολογίᾳ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν παραδόναι* *Thuc.* 3. 90.

ὁμόλογος, *on*, agreeing, of one mind, *ὁμ. γενέσθαι τινὲ περὶ τίνος* to agree with one on a point, *Xen. Symp.* 8, 36, cf. *Lob. Phryn.* 3 :—also of things, agreeing, corresponding, *ὁμ. δὲ τούτοις εἰσι καὶ αἱ τιμαὶ* *Arist. Eth.* N. 3. 6, 9; *ὁμ. πλεοῦρά, μεγέθη correspondent, homologous*, *Euclid.* 2. agreed to, admitted, ὁμόλογον [ἔστι] *Sext. Emp.* M. 7. 75 : τὸ ὁμ. the contract or compact, *Inscr.* *Boeot.* *Keil* p. 14, cf. C. I. 1569 a. 27 and 35. II. *Adv.* *-γως*, agreeably to, in unison with, *ὁμ. ἔχειν τινί* *Arist. Eth.* N. 6. 2, 3, cf. *P. A.* 3. 4, 7, al. :—so, *ἔξ ὁμολόγου, ex compacto, by agreement*, *Polyb.*

1. 67, 1, al. 2. confessedly, openly, *LXX* (Hos. 14. 5) :—so, *ἔξ ὁμολόγου, ex confesso*, *Polyb.* 3. 91, 10, etc.; *ἔξ ὁμολόγαν* *Ussing. Inscr.* p. 3.

ὁμολογουμένος, *Adv. part. pres. pass.* of ὁμολογέω, as agreed upon, conformably with, τοῖς ἐξημένους *Xen. Apol.* 27; *τῇ μαντείᾳ* *Arist. Cael.* 2. 1, 7, etc.; *absol.*, *Xen. Oec.* 1. 11; :—in *Stoic phrase*, τῇ φύσει ὁμ. *ζῆν*, *Cicero's naturae convenienter vivere*, *Diog.* L. 7. 87. 2. by common consent, confessedly, avowedly, *ὁμ. μαχματάτους* *Thuc.* 6. 90, cf. *Andoc.* 18. 23, *Plat. Symp.* 186 B; *ὁμ. ἀγαθοί, ὁμ. ἀριστοί* Id. *Lach.* 186 B, *Menex.* 243 C; *ἢ ὁμ. ἱατρικῇ* *Hipp. Vet. Med.* 10.

ὁμολογούντως, *Adv.*, = *foreg.*, *Clem. Al.* 230. **ὁμόλογος**, *v. sub ὁμόλεχος.*

Ὀμολώιος, ὁ, a name of Zeus in Boeotia and Thessaly, *Phot.*, *Suid.*, etc. :—hence as name of a month, *Böckh C. I.* 1. p. 733, *Ussing Inscr.* p. 21 : hence also one of the Gates of Thebes were the Ὀμολώιδες πύλαι, *Aesch. Theb.* 570, *Eur. Phoen.* 1119, cf. *Paus.* 9. 8, 5.—*Acc.* to *Ister* 10, from ὁμολος, *Aeol.* for *μαλός*.

ὁμοαστιγίης, *on*, ὁ, a fellow-knave (cf. *μαστιγίας*), *Ar. Ran.* 756. **ὁμομηλῆς**, *idos*, ἡ, = ἀμαμηλῆς, *Theocr. Aethl. ap. Ath.* 650 D, 653 F.

ὁμομήτριος, *a*, *on*, (μήτηρ) born of the same mother, *ὁμ. ἀδελφεός* (*Att.* —φός) *Lat. frater uterinus*, *Hdt.* 1. 92., 6. 38, *Plat. Prot.* 314 E, etc.; *ὁμοματρία ἀδελφῇ* *Ar. Ach.* 790, cf. *Nub.* 1372; *ὁμοπάτριος καὶ ὁμομήτριος* *Lys.* 894. 11 R.

ὁμομήτωρ, *opos*, ὁ, ἡ, = *foreg.*, *Orph. ap. Plat. Crat.* 402 C, *Poll.* 3. 23. **ὁμόναος**, *on*, having a common temple, *Hesych.*; cf. *ὁμόβωμος*.

ὁμόνεκρος, *on*, companion in death, *Luc. D.* Mort. 2. 1.

ὁμονηδύιος, *on*, (νηδύς) = ὁμογαστριος, *E. M.* 625. 30, *Phot.*, *Suid.*

ὁμονοεῖον, *τό*, the temple of Concord (Ὁμόνοια), *Dio C.* 49. 18, etc.

ὁμονοεῖν, to be of one mind, agree together, live in harmony, opp. to *στασιάω*, *Thuc.* 8. 75, *Lys.* 196. 29, etc.; *οὐθ' οἱ τρόποι γὰρ ὁμονοοῦν' οὐθ' οἱ νόμοι* *Anaxandr. Pol.* 1. 2; *ὁμονοοῦσα ὀλιγαρχία a united oligarchy*, opp. to *στασιάουσα*, *Arist. Pol.* 5. 6, 10; *πῶλες ὁμονοοῦσαι* Id. *Rhet.* Al. 2, 21; *ὁμ. ὅτι . . to be agreed that . .*, *Plat. Meno* 86 C; also with neut. Adj., *ἐπειδὴ ὁμονοοῦμεν ταῦτα* *Xen. Cyr.* 4. 2, 47. 2. c. dat. to live in harmony with, ἀλλήλοις *Andoc.* 14. 37; *τινι* *Plat. Rep.* 352 A; *ὁμ. τινι περὶ τίνος to be of one mind with him about* . . , Id. *Alc.* 1. 126 C, cf. *Isocr.* 58 A; *περὶ τι* *Arist. Eth.* N. 9. 6, 2 :—*metaph.*, *αὐτὸς ὁμονοεῖ χοροῖς* *Diogen. Trag.* ap. *Ath.* 636 B; *εὐτυχία ὁμ.* τοῖς κινδύνους *Lys.* 194. 36.

ὁμονοητέον, verb. Adj. one must be in harmony with, *τινί* *Aeschin.* Ep. 11.

ὁμονοητικός, ἡ, ὄν, conducting to agreement, in harmony, *Plat. Rep.* 554 E, *Phaedr.* 256 B; *Comp.*, *Arist. Pol.* 7. 10, 11 :—*Adv.*, *ὁμ. λέγειν* *Arist. Gen.* et *Corr.* 1. 7, 1; *ὁμονοητικῶς* *χεῖν* to be of one mind, *Plat. Phaedr.* 263 A; *ὁμ. διακείσθαι* Id. *Rep.* 603 C.

ὁμόνοια, ἡ, oneness of mind or thought, unity, concord, *Thuc.* 8. 93, *Andoc.* 14. 19, *Lys.* 150. 43, *Plat.*, etc.; *τὴν πρὸς ὑμᾶς ὁμ.* *Decret. ap. Dem.* 282. 19; *τὴν πρὸς ἀλλήλους* *Menand. Inscr.* 58.

II. as n. pr., v. ὁμονοεῖον.

ὁμόνομος, *on*, (νόμος) under the same laws, *Plat. Legg.* 708 C. II. (νομός) feeding together, like *σύννομος*, *Ael. N. A.* 7. 17.

ὁμόνοος, *on*, contr. *-vovs*, *onv*, of one mind, united, *Lat. concors*, *Poll.* 6. 155. *Adv.* *-νώως*, *Xen. Cyr.* 6. 4, 15, *Ages.* 1, 37 : on this form, *v. Lob. Phryn.* 142.

ὁμόνυμος, *on*, allied by marriage, *Or. Sib.* 1. 290, *Schol. Od.* 19. 518. **Ὀμονῶος**, ὁ, name of Zeus, the same as Ὀμολώιος, *C. I.* 3569.

ὁμόοσιος, *on*, dwelling together, *Hesych.* *v. ὁμέστιος*.

ὁμοούσιος, *on*, (οὐσία) consubstantial, *Plotin.*, *Eccl.* :—τὸ ὁμοούσιον, sameness of essence or substance, opp. to τὸ ὁμοιούσιον, *Eccl.*; and so ὁμοουσιότης, *ητος*, ἡ, Id. :—ὁμοουσιαστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who maintains the doctrine of τὸ ὁμοούσιον, Id.

ὁμόπαγος, *on*, (παγὺς) from the same canton, *Dion. H.* 4. 15. **ὁμόπαθεῖα**, ἡ, sameness of feelings, sympathy, *τινος* with one, *Arist. Fr.* 108, often in *Plotin.*

ὁμοπάθειν, to have the same feelings with one, *τινι* *Plut.* 2. 72 B. **ὁμοπάθεις**, *ēs*, of like feelings or affections, sympathetic, ἑκάστος ἐν ταῖς ἀτυχίαις ἥδιστα πρὸς τοὺς ὁμοπαθεῖς οὐδέρεται *Apollod. Aak.* 2 (Meineke), cf. *Arist. Eth.* N. 8. 11, 5; *ὁμ. λύπης καὶ ἡδονῆς affected alike by pain and pleasure*, *Plat. Rep.* 464 D.

ὁμοπαῖκτωρ, *opos*, ὁ, a playfellow, *Schol. Theocr.* 6. 18.

ὁμόπαις, *παῖδος*, ὁ, ἡ, a twin-brother or sister, *Poll.* 3. 23, *Hesych.*

ὁμόπατριος, *a*, *on*, by the same father, ἀδελφεός (*Att.* —φός) *Hdt.* 5. 25, cf. *Antipho* 111. 39, *Lys.* 153. 43, *Plat. Legg.* 774 E; *τὰν ὁμ. Ἡσιῶν* *Aesch. Pr.* 559; *ὁμ. ἀδελφῇ* *Isae.* 83. 7.—So **ὁμοπάτωρ**, *opos*, ὁ, ἡ, *Plat. Legg.* 924 E, *Isae.* 65. 19, etc.

ὁμόπεδος, *on*, with a plane surface, *Schol. Thuc.* 7. 78.

ὁμόπιστος, *on*, of the same faith, and ὁμοπιστία, ἡ, *Eccl.*

ὁμοπλεκής, *ēs*, interlaced, χεῖρες *Christ. Ecphr.* 255, cf. *Nonn. Jo.* 21. 66 :—so **ὁμόπλεκτος**, *on*, *Nonn. Jo.* 11. 44.

ὁμοπληθής, *ēs*, of the same magnitude, cited from *Euclid.* **ὁμοπλοῦς**, to sail together or in company, *Polyb.* 1. 25, 1.

ὁμόπλοια, ἡ, a sailing in company, *Cic. Att.* 16. 1, 3., 4. 4.

ὁμόπλοκος, *on*, = ὁμοπλεκής, *Nonn. D.* 21. 330; *τινι* Id. *Jo.* 14. 78.

ὁμόπλους, *on*, contr. *-πλους*, *onv*, sailing together or in company with, *τινί* *Tryph.* 265; *vaῖς ὁμ. a consort*, *Anth.* P. 7. 635.

ὁμοπλητῆρ, *ηρος*, ὁ, one who sails in company, *Opp. H.* 1. 208.

ὁμόπνοος, *on*, contr. *-πνοος*, *onv*, agreeing with, *τινι* *Nicet. Ann.* 6 D.

ὁμοπολῆς, *on*, having the same effect, *Iambl.* in *Nicom. Arithm.* 137 A.

ὁμοπολεύω, to move together, πάντα, *Plat. Crat.* 405 D, 84.

ὁμοπόλησις, *ews*, ἡ, joint motion, *Procl.*, cf. *Plat. Crat.* 405 C.

ὁμόπολις, *ews, ὁ, ἡ*, from or of the same city or state, Plut. 2. 276 B, etc.; poet. ὁμόπολις, Soph. Ant. 733.
 ὁμοπολίτης, *ov, ὁ, ἡ*, a fellow-citizen, Lat. *concivis*, Eustrat. in Eth.
 ὁμοπόρευτος, *ov*, travelling in company, Dionys. Ar. p. 139, etc.
 ὁμοπράγῳ, *to take part in an affair*, cited from Joseph.
 ὁμοπράγμων, *ov*, a coadjutor, Joseph. A. J. 17. 12, 1.
 ὁμοπροσκύνητος, *ov*, worshipped together, Theod. Stud.
 ὁμόπτερος, *ov*, of or with the same plumage, *κίρκος ὁμ.* Aesch. Supp. 224, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 256 E; ὁμόπτεροι ἐμοὶ my fellow-birds, birds of my feather, Ar. Av. 229; and then, generally, comrades, fellows, Lat. *aequales*, Strattis Incert. 17. 2. metaph. of like feather, closely resembling, *βύστρυχος ὁμ.* Aesch. Cho. 174, cf. Eur. El. 530; *vāes ὁμ.* consort-ships (or, as others, *equally swiftness*), Aesch. Pers. 559; ἀπὴν ὁμ. i. e. the two brothers, Eteocles and Polyneices, Eur. Phoen. 329.
 ὁμόπολις, *ews, ὁ, ἡ*, poet. for ὁμόπολις.
 ὁμοργάζω, = ὁμόργνυμι, *to wipe off*, ὁμοργάζε h. Hom. Merc. 361, as *lügen pro voce nihili ἀμάρταζε*.
 ὁμοργμα, *τό, that which is wiped off, a spot*, Synes. 182 D.
 ὁμόργνυμι, *to wipe* (for the Act., v. ἀπομόργνυμι):—Med., δάκρυα ὁμόργνυτο were drying their tears, Od. 11. 526, cf. 529; *χεροὶ παριέων δάκρυ' ὁμορραμένη* Il. 18. 124; *θακόν ὁμόργνυσθαι* Pythag. ap. Diog. L. 8. 17.—Cf. ὁμοργάζω. The simple Verb is Ep., but ἀπ-, ἐξ-ὁμόργνυμι are used by Att. Poets. (The Root is prob. ΜΕΡΓ, ἀμέργω.)
 ὁμορῶ, *Ion. ὁμορῶ, to be upon, to border upon, march with*, [οἱ Κελτοὶ] ὁμορῶνται Κυνησίῳσι Hdt. 2. 33, cf. 7. 123, Hecataei. 135, etc.; *χαίριος ὁμορεῖν* Plut. 2. 292 D, etc. II. the Ion. form is cited from Stob. as = πλῆσιάζω, of lewd women.
 ὁμόρησις, *Ion. ὁμόρησις, ἡ, neighbourhood*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 64.
 ὁμόριος, *Ion. ὁμοῦριος, ov*, = sq., Call. Fr. 185, Ap. Rh. 2. 379, etc.; epith. of Zeus, Polyb. 2. 39. 6.
 ὁμο-ρος, *Ion. ὁμο-ρος, ov*, having the same borders with, marching with, bordering on, τοῖσι Δωριεῦσι Hdt. 1. 57; τῇ Αἰθιῶν 2. 65, etc.: absol., ὁμόρους ὄντας Thuc. 6. 78; *χώρα ὁμ.* Dem. 18. 5; ὁμ. πόλεμος a war with neighbours, Id. 24. 10, cf. 307. 17. 2. metaph., bordering on, closely resembling, ὁμοροὶ δ' ἀνδρείος καὶ ὁ θρασὺς Arist. Eth. N. 3. 5, 2. 3. also as Subst., ὁμ. τινος one's neighbour, Isocr. 300 A, cf. Thuc. 6. 78; οἱ ὁμ. neighbouring people, Hdt. 1. 57, 134, Thuc. 1. 15, etc.; κατὰ τὸ ὁμορον because of their neighbourhood, Id. 6. 88.
 ὁμοροφίος, ὁμορόφιος, ὁμόροφος, v. sub ὁμορ-
 ὁμόρρειθρος, *ov*, drawing water from the same stream, Pandect.
 ὁμόρροτος, *ov*, spoken together or at the same time, Nonn. Jo. 1. 46.
 ὁμοροβόε, *to row together*, Orph. Arg. 254, Plut. 2. 94 B. 2. metaph. to agree, consent, Soph. Ant. 536, Fr. 435 (ap. Ar. Av. 851); ὁμ. τινι to agree with ..., Eur. Or. 530; πρὸς τῷ Ael. N. A. 6. 32.
 ὁμόρροθος, *ov*, properly, rowing together: hence side by side, στείχοντες ὁμόρροθοι Theoc. Ep. 3. 5.—so, ὁμορρόθιος, *ov*, Anth. P. 7. 374.
 ὁμόρροτος, *ov*, contr. -ρους, *ov*, flowing together, Plut. 2. 909 C.
 ὁμορρυθμία, *Ion. ὁμορρυθμία, ἡ, resemblance*, Hipp. 916 A.
 ὁμορρυθμός, *Ion. -ρυσμος, ov*, of the same form, like, Hipp. 915 H.
 ὁμός, ὁ, *ὅν, (v. ἅμα) one and the same, common, joint*, Lat. *communis*, οὗ γὰρ πάντων ἦεν ὁμός θρόνος Il. 4. 437; ὁμόν γένος 13. 354; ὁμή σορός 23. 91, lb. 57; ὁμή αἷσα 15. 209; ὁμόν νεῖκος 13. 333; ὁμή ὕξις Od. 17. 563; ὁμόν λέχος Il. 8. 291, Hes. Th. 508; ὁμή σορός Epigr. Gr. 590. 10; ὁμά χρών lb. 573:—ὁμά φρονεῖν to be of one mind, Hes. Sc. 50. As Adj. only in Ep., but v. ὁμόσε, ὁμοῦ.
 ὁμόσαι, ὁμόσας, v. sub ὁμνυμι.
 ὁμόσαρκος, *ov*, of the same flesh, Cyrill.
 ὁμόσε, Adv. (ὁμός) to one and the same place, Il. 2. 24; ὁμός ἦλθε μάχη the battle came to the same spot, i. e. the two armies met, the fight thickened, 13. 337: so in Att., ὁμόσε ἔλναι, like Lat. *communis pugnare*, to come to close quarters, to close with the enemy, Ar. Eccl. 803; ὁμ. ἔλναι τοὺς ἐχθροὺς Thuc. 2. 62; βαδιστέον ὁμ. Ar. Eccl. 876; ὁμ. χαρεῖν τινι Id. Lys. 451; ὁμ. θεῖν, φέρεσθαι to run to meet, Xen. An. 3. 4, 4, Cyr. 10, 21; ὁμ. ταῖς λόγχαις ἔλναι Id. Symp. 2. 13. 2. metaph., ὁμ. ἔλναι τοὺς ἐρωτήμασι to come to issue with the questions, Plat. Euthyd. 294 D; χαρεῖν ὁμ. τοῖς λόγοις Eur. Or. 921, cf. Plat. Rep. 610 C, Euthyd. 294 D; ὁμ. βαδίζειν τῷ Παρμενίδον λόγῳ Arist. Metaph. 13. 2, 5; ὁμ. ἔχειν τοῖς ποταῖσι to be at issue with ..., Ael. ap. Suid.; ὁμ. χαρεῖν τοῖς δεινοῖς Dion. H. 6. 74. 3. ὁμόσε πορεύεσθαι, Lat. *concedere*, to be inclined to a compromise, Dem. 1287. 18. II. like ἅμα or σύν, c. dat., Polyb. 3. 51, 4, etc. III. τὸ ὁμόσε, level ground, Plut. 1. 559 C.
 ὁμόσημος, *ov*, equivalent, A. B. 1372.
 ὁμόσηνής, *ēs*, of equal might, Anth. P. 8. 4, Nonn. Jo. 21. 62.
 ὁμοσιπίδος, *ov*, (σῖσις) sharing the same meal-tub, a mess-mate, Charond. ap. Arist. Pol. 1. 2, 5.
 ὁμοσιτίω, *to eat with, take one's meals with*, μήποτε ὁμοσιτίησιν τοῖσι ἀνδράσι, of women, Hdt. 1. 146.
 ὁμόσττος, *ov*, eating together, μετὰ τινος Hdt. 7. 119, Plut. 2. 643 D.
 ὁμόσκενος, *ov*, equipped in the same way, Thuc. 2. 96, 3. 95.
 ὁμοσκημία, *ἡ*, a living in the same tent, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 26.
 ὁμόσκηνος, *ov*, living in the same tent, a mess-mate, Lat. *contubernalis*, Dion. H. 6. 74. 2. living with, τινι Id. 1. 55.
 ὁμοσκηνώ, *to live in the same tent or house with*, τινι Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 25; al. divisim ὁμοῦ σκ-.
 ὁμόσκοτος, *ov*, in the same darkness, Greg. Naz.
 ὁμόσπλαγχνος, *ov*, = ὁμογάστριος, Aesch. Theb. 872, Soph. Ant. 511.
 ὁμοσπονδός, *to join one in a treaty*, Poll. 1. 34, A. B. 55.
 ὁμόσπονδος, *ov*, sharing in the drink-offering, sharing the same cup,

ὁμοσπρέζος τέ μοι καὶ ὁμ. ἐγένεο Hdt. 9. 16; μήθ' ὁμοσπρέζον μήθ' ὁμόσπονδον .. εἶναι τινι Dem. 321. 14; ὁμ. καὶ ὁμοσπρέζος τινι Dinarch. 93. 18. 2. bound by treaty to, τινι LXX (3 Macc. 3. 7).
 ὁμόσπορος, *ov*, sown together: sprung from the same parents or ancestors, kindred, h. Hom. Cer. 85, Pind. N. 5. 80, and Trag.: as Subst. a brother, Aesch. Theb. 576 (ubi v. Dind.) Eur. I. T. 611; a sister, Aesch. Cho. 242, Soph. Tr. 212, Eur. I. T. 695, Antiph. Aiol. 1. II. ὁμ. γυνή a wife common to two (Laius and Oedipus), Soph. O. T. 260; and of Oedipus, τοῦ πατρὸς ὁμόσπορος having the same wife with his father, lb. 460.
 ὁμόσσαι, ὁμόσσας, v. sub ὁμνυμι.
 ὁμόσσυτος, *ov*, rushing together, Nonn. D. 45. 217.
 ὁμόστεγος, *ov*, = ὁμόροφος, Greg. Naz.; ὁμοστεγῶ, Inscr. in Newton Halic. 85. 6.
 ὁμοστεφής, *ēs*, crowned together or alike, Eccl.
 ὁμοστιβής, *ēs*, walking together: agreeing, Cyrill.
 ὁμοστιχά, *to walk together with*, τινι Il. 15. 635.
 ὁμοστιχής, *ēs*, walking together, accompanying, Nonn. Jo. 11. 41.
 ὁμόστοιχος, *ov*, in the same line or rank with, τινι Theophr. C. P. 6. 3, Eccl.; —in the MSS. sometimes -στιχος.
 ὁμόστολος, *ov*, in company with, attendant, Βάκχων .. Μαῖνῶν ὁμόστολον Soph. O. T. 212; ὁμ. ὕμν ἐπιοθαί Ap. Rh. 2. 802. II. generally, similar, μορφή δ' οὐχ ὁμόστολον φύσιν Aesch. Supp. 496.
 ὁμόστοργος, *ov*, feeling the same affection, Nonn. D. 3. 386.
 ὁμοσύζυξ, ὁ, ἡ, bound together, neut. pl. ὁμοσύζυγα Philoch. ap. Ath. 147 E.
 ὁμοσύμφωνος, *ov*, accordant, Eccl.
 ὁμόσφυρος, *ov*, walking in company, ap. Hesych., Suid.
 ὁμοσχήμων, *ov*, of the same shape, Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 4 (v. l. ὁμο-σσχ-), Schol. Il. 23. 65.
 ὁμόσχολος, ὁ, a schoolfellow, Hesych., Suid.
 ὁμόσωμος, *ov*, of one body, Theod. Stud.
 ὁμοταγής, *ēs*, ranged in the same row or line, Euclid., etc.:—co-ordinate with, τινι Julian. 144 D. 2. in the same construction, Gramm.
 ὁμοτάλαντος, to explain the Homeric ἀτάλαντος, cited from Eust.
 ὁμόταφος, *ov*, buried together, Aeschin. 20. fin.; τινος Plut. 2. 359 B.
 ὁμοταχής, *ēs*, equally swift, Arist. Cael. 2. 8, 2, Phys. 7. 4, 1, and 9, etc. Adv. -χῶς, lb. 6. 6, 3.
 ὁμόταχος, *ov*, = foreg., Heliod. 10. 29.
 ὁμοτελής, *ēs*, paying the same taxes, Poll. 3. 56, Hesych.
 ὁμοτέρμων, *ov*, having the same borders, marching with another, contemporary, μήτε γείτονος μήτε ὁμ. Plat. Legg. 842 E, cf. Dion. 11. 1. 9, 26, etc.; ὁμ. τινός Poeta ap. Schol. ap. Rh. 1. 419; τινὶ Ath. 625 F.
 ὁμοτεχνέω, to practise the same art, Hipp. 1285. 26.
 ὁμοτεχνος, *ov*, practising the same craft, τινι with one, Plat. Lach. 186 E:—as Subst., a fellow-workman, Hdt. 2. 89, Plat. Prot. 328 A, Xenarch. Porphy. 1. 15; ὁ μ. τινος Plat. Charm. 171 C, cf. Dem. 611. 4; οὐδεὶς τῶν ὁμ. μου Alex. Pavn. 2. 7.
 ὁμότιμος, *ov*, = ὁμόθλιος, ὁμογάλαξ, Hesych. s. v. ἀγάλαξ, Phot.
 ὁμότης, *ov*, ὁ, one who swears, Theognost. Can. 45. 3, E. M. 258. 3.
 ὁμοτικός, ὁ, *ὅν, of or for swearing*, Longin. 16. 1.
 ὁμοτίκλια, ὁ, sameness of value or honour, Luc. D. Mort. 15. 2.
 ὁμότιμος, (τιμῇ) equally valued or honoured, held in equal honour, Il. 15. 186; μακάρεσσι with them, Theoc. 17. 16; μακάρον Nonn. D. 7. 103; c. gen. rei, τῆς στρατηγίας ὁμ. having an equal share in the command, Plut. Fab. 9:—οἱ ὁμότιμοι, among the Persians, like οἱ ὁμοιοὶ at Sparta (cf. ὁμοιοὶ II), the chief nobles who were equal among themselves, the peers of the realm, often in Xen. Cyr., as 2. 1, 3, 7. 5, 85. Adv. -μως, Galen.
 ὁμοτίθος, *ov*, bred by the same nurse, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 6. 156, Phot.
 ὁμότοιχος, *ov*, having one common wall, separated by a party-wall, contiguous, ὁμ. οἰκία Isac. 60. 17; ὁμότοιχος οἰκεῖν Plat. Legg. 844 C; ὁμ. τῇ βιβλιοθήκῃ οἶκος Diog. 1. 49.
 2. metaph., ὁσος γείτων ὁμ. ἐρεῖδει Aesch. Ag. 1004; λύπη μανίας ὁμ. Antiph. Incert. 64.
 ὁμοτονέω, to have the same tension, Philo Bel. 61 B. 2. to have the same tone with, τινι Nicomach. Harm. p. 26, Gramm.
 ὁμότονος, *ov*, having the same tension, with equal force, Galen. 2. having the same tone, in Music, Mus. Vett.: τὸ ὁμ. an equable tone, between βαρὺ and ὀξύ, Plat. Philib. 17 C:—Adv. -μως, uniformly, Arist. Probl. 15. 5, 1. II. having the same accent, Gramm.:—Adv. -μως, τινὶ Steph. B.
 ὁμοτός, ὁ, *ὅν, sworn*, Theognost. Can. 75. 29.
 ὁμοτράπεζος, *ov*, eating at the same table with (cf. ὁμόσπονδος), Hdt. 3. 132; συνέστιος καὶ ὁμ. Plat. Euthyphro 4 B:—οἱ ὁμ., messmates, a Persian name for certain of the chief courtiers, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 30; cf. ὁμότιμος.
 ὁμότρητος, *ov*, bored at the same time, Nonn. Jo. 19. 18.
 ὁμότρητος, *ov*, = ὁμότρηξ, Poll. 6. 156, Hesych. s. v. ὁμόπτερος.
 ὁμοτροπία, to have the same character or habits, Eccl.
 ὁμοτροπία, ἡ, sameness of character or habits, Dion. H. 4. 28.
 ὁμότροπος, *ov*, of the same habits or life, ὁμ. τε καὶ ὁμότροφος γίγνεσθαι of the mind in relation to the body, Plat. Phaedo 83 D:—as Subst., οἱ ὁμότροποι τινας Aeschin. 22. 32; Δίκα καὶ ὁμ. Εἰράνα Pind. O. 13. 8. 2. of like fashion, ὁμ. ἦθεα Hdt. 8. 144; τὰ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ .. ὁμ. ἦν τοῖσι Ἑλλήσι 2. 49:—Adv. -μως, in the same manner, Arist. Soph. Elench. 33, 11: from sameness of manner, Diog. L. 9. 70.
 ὁμοτροφία, ἡ, a being reared together, Joseph. A. J. 18. 6, 1.
 ὁμότροφος, *ov*, reared or bred together with, τινι h. Hom. Ap. 199; but also τινός h. Hom. 8. 2 (in both places of twins); ὁμότροφα τοῖσι ἀνθρώποισι θηρία, of domestic animals, Hdt. 2. 66. II. absol.

feeding together, having the same diet, Plat., cf. ὁμότροπος. 2.

ὁμότρ. πεδία plains where we fed in common, Ar. Av. 329.

ὁμοτροχάω, (τρέχω) to run in company or together, v. l. Od. 15. 451 (for ὁματρ-), Manetho 6. 527.

ὁμοτύπια, ἡ, sameness of form, Philox. ap. E. M. 234. 55.

ὁμοῦ, Adv., properly gen. neut. of ὁμός, I. properly of Place, at the same place, together, Lat. una, ὁμοῦ δ' ἔχον ἀκείας ἵππους II. 11. 127; μὴ ἐμὰ σὺν ἀπάνευθε τιθῆναι ὅστε', Ἀχιλλεῦ, ἀλλ' ὁμοῦ II. 23. 84; ὁμοῦ εἶναι, opp. to χωρὶς εἶναι, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 7, etc.; ὁμοῦ πάντες ἀναμειγμένον Soph. El. 715, etc.:—in late writers, with Verbs of motion, for ὁμοσε or ὁμόθεν, v. Cobet V. LL. p. 85. 2. without any distinct notion of Place, like Lat. simul, together, at once, ἄμφω ὁμοῦ Od. 12. 424; παρὴν ὁμοῦ κλίνει πολλὰν βοῆν Aesch. Pers. 401; χρόνος καθαρῶς πάντα . . ὁμοῦ Id. Eum. 286; δυοῖν ὁμοῦ Soph. O. C. 330; εἰ γὰρ Ἀλγίσθω θ' ὁμοῦ likewise, Id. El. 1416:—in Hom., it often serves to join two Subst. already connected by καὶ or τε, to shew that they stand in the same relation to the Verb, εἰ δὲ ὁμοῦ πόλεμος τε δαμῶ καὶ λοιμὸς Ἀχαιοῦς II. 1. 61; ὁμοῦ γλυφίδας τε λαβάνω καὶ νεῦρα 4. 122; χίλι' ὑπέστη, αἶγας ὁμοῦ καὶ οὐς a thousand smaller cattle, both sheep and goats, II. 245; θυμὸς τείρεθ' ὁμοῦ καμῶν τε καὶ ἰδρῶ II. 745, etc.; ἐπὶ γαίᾳ λιμὸν ὁμοῦ καὶ λοιμὸν Hes. Op. 241; so too in Att., οἵκετρε θῆλιν ἀρσένος θ' ὁμοῦ γόνον Aesch. Cho. 502; πόλιν τε καμὲ καὶ σ' ὁμοῦ στένει Soph. O. T. 64, cf. Aj. 667, 1079; ἱππίας τε καὶ ὀπίπτας ὁμοῦ Thuc. 7. 30, etc.:—repeated, ὁμοῦ μὲν . . ὁμοῦ δὲ . ., Soph. O. T. 4: cf. ὁμῶς.

3. c. dat. together with, along with, Lat. una cum, ὁμοῦ νεφέεσσιν ἰάν II. 5. 867; κείθαυ ὁμοῦ νεκνέσαι, 15. 118; ὁμοῦ τῇ λίμνῃ Hdt. 2. 101; οἰμωγῇ . . ὁμοῦ κοκκύσαντι Aesch. Pers. 426:—also with ὁμοῦ following the dat., ὅσαι μοι ὁμοῦ τράφεν Od. 4. 723; θεοὶ ὁμοῦ = ξὺν θεοῖς, Soph. Aj. 767, cf. προστάται; οὐ ποτ' εἴμι τοῖς ποτευσάσιν γ' ὁμοῦ will never meet them, Id. O. T. 1007; τοῖσιν ἐχθιστοῖσι συνναίειν ὁμοῦ Id. Tr. 1237, cf. O. T. 337, O. C. 949, Eur. Hel. 104.

II. in Att., also, like ἔγγυς, close at hand, ὅρῳ τάλαυναν Εὐδάρκην ὁμοῦ Soph. Ant. 1180, cf. Ar. Eq. 245, Pax 513, Thesm. 572, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 2:—also c. dat. close to, τοῖς ἐμοῖς πλεούροις ὁμοῦ κλιθεῖσαν Soph. Tr. 1225, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 5, Plat. Theag. 129 D; ὁμοῦ τι τῷ τίκτειν παρεγένεθ' ἡ κόρη Menand. Incert. 204, cf. Dion. H. 1. 78.

very rarely c. gen., πᾶς ὁμοῦ στείχειν Soph. Ph. 1218; εἶναι ὁμοῦ ἀλλήλων (v. l. -οῖς) Xen. An. 4. 6, 24. 3. of amount, in all, in round numbers, ἀπὸ Σόλωνος ὁμοῦ διακόσιοι ἐστὶν ἔτη Dem. 420. 14; εἰσὶν ὁμοῦ δισμύριοι Dem. 785. 24, cf. 956. 1, Menand. 'Eavv. τιμ. 1.

III. ὁμοῦ καὶ, just like, Lat. aequae ac, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 64; cf. ἱμοῖος B. 6.

ὁμόυλος, ον, (ῥή) of the same material, Iambl. V. P. 116.

ὁμοῦμαι, v. sub ὁμνυμι.

ὁμοῦπρόστατος, ον, of the same hypostasis, Eccl.

ὁμοῦρη, ὁμοῦρησις, ὁμοῦριος, ὁμοῦρος, Ion. for ὁμοῦρε, etc.

ὁμο-ούσιος, and ὁμο-ουσιότης, dub. forms of ὁμο-ούσιος, -ότης.

ὁμοφειγής, ἐς, shining together, Nonn. D. 5. 113.

ὁμοφίττω, οπος, ὁ, to expl. the Homeric ἀφίττω, Eust. 759. 64.

ὁμοφθγγος, ον, sounding together, Nonn. D. 1. 157, etc.

ὁμοφλεγής, ἐς, burning together or at once, Nonn. D. 6. 220.

ὁμόφλοιος, v. sub ὁμοιόφλοιος.

ὁμόφοιτος, ον, going by the side of, τινος Pind. N. 8. 56, Nonn. D. 5. 122, etc.

ὁμοφράδης, ἐς, talking together, E. M. 221. 39:—agreeing, Nonn. Jo. 4. 40.

ὁμοφράδμων, ον, = ὁμοφράδης, Poëta ap. Ep. Plat. 310 A.

ὁμοφρονέω, to be of the same mind, have the same thoughts, εἰ δὲ ὁμοφρονέω, says Polyphemus to his ram, Od. 9. 456; ὁμοφρονέοντε νοήμασιν . . ἀνὴρ ἦδ' ἡνὴρ in unity of purposes, 6. 183; so, 'Ελληνες ὁμοφρονέοντες being all of one mind, Hdt. 9. 2; opp. to γνώμη διαφέρεσθαι, Id. 7. 229; of conspirators, Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 7:—also, πόλεμος ὁμοφρονέων a war of common consent, Hdt. 8. 3:—c. dat., οὐ γὰρ ἀλλήλοισι ὁμοφρονέουσι are not agreed together, Ib. 75.

ὁμοφροσύνη, ἡ, = ὁμόνοια, unity of mind and feelings, ὁμοφροσύνην ὑπάσαιαν ἐσθλὴν [θεοῖ] Od. 6. 181; in pl., 15. 198:—also in late Prose, Dion. H. 9. 45, etc.

ὁμόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, = ὁμόνοος, agreeing, united, ὁμόφρονα θυμὸν ἔχοντες II. 22. 263, Hes. Th. 60, Theogn. 81; ὁμόφρονος εἰνᾶς Pind. O. 7. 10; ὁμ. λόγοι Ar. Av. 632. Adv. -όνως, Achmes Onir. 44 in titulo; poet. -όνως, Epigr. Gr. 493. 6.

ὁμοφυῖς, ἐς, of the same growth, age or nature, Plat. Phaedo 86 A, Rep. 458 C; τινι with one, Ib. 439 E.

ὁμοφυῖα, ἡ, sameness of growth, age or nature, Greg. Naz.

ὁμοφύλλα, ἡ, sameness of race or tribe, Strab. 41, Plut. 2. 975 E.

ὁμόφυλος, ον, of the same race or stock (wider in sense than ὁμοεθνής, q. v.), Hipp. Aër. 289, Thuc. 1. 141, etc.; οἱ ὁμ. those of the same race, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 27; φιλία ὁμόφ. friendship with those of the same stock, Eur. H. F. 1200; ὁμ. Ζεὺς Plat. Legg. 843 A:—τὸ ὁμόφυλον, = ὁμοφυλία, Eur. I. T. 346, Dem. 290. 20; τὸ μὴ ὁμ. a city peopled by different races, Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 11.

2. generally, of the same breed or kind, ὁρῖναι Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 39; πρὸς τὸ ὁμ. ἐπέναι Ib. 8. 7, 20, cf. Arist. Mund. 5. 3; τὸ πῦρ συγκρίνει τὰ ὁμ. homogeneous matter, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 2. 2, 4, cf. Cael. 3. 8, 12.

ὁμόφυστος, ον, originating together, Theol. Arithm. p. 50.

ὁμό-φωκτος, ον, (φῶζω) roasted or parched together, Philox. 3. 15.

ὁμοφρονέω, to speak the same language with, τινι Hdt. 1. 142; cf. ὁμολογέω I.

II. to sound together or in unison, Dio C. 41. 58:—c. dat. to sound like, Apoll. Pron. 140 B; σ. τῷ λόγῳ chimes in with . ., Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, 17; πρὸς τι Themist. 258 B.

ὁμοφωνία, ἡ, in Music, unison (v. ὁμόφωνος II), Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 14.

ὁμόφωνος, ον, speaking the same language with, ἔθνεα οὐχ ὁμ. σφισι (= ἀλλήλοισι) Hdt. 3. 98, cf. Thuc. 4. 3, Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 19.

II. of the same sound or tone, in unison with, τινι Aesch. Ag. 158:—Adv. -ως having the same name with, τινι Strab. 411.

2. in Music, in the same note, in unison, opp. to σύμφωνος (in harmony), v. Arist. Probl. 19. 39, 1:—Adv. -ως, with one voice, Plut. Galb. 5.

ὁμόφωτος, ον, of equal light, Eccl.

ὁμοχοῖνξ, ἴκος, ὁ, ἡ, one who receives his χοῖνξ with others, a fellow-slave, Plut. 2. 643 D.

ὁμόχορος, ον, belonging to the same chorus, Plut. 2. 768 B.

ὁμοχριστιᾶνολ, ol, fellow-Christians, Eust. Opusc. 12. 83.

ὁμοχροῖος, to be ὁμόχρους, Geop. 19. 6, 2.

ὁμόχροια, ἡ, sameness of colour, Xen. Cyn. 5. 18, Geop. 18. 1, 1.

II. the even surface of the body, the skin, Hdt. 1. 74 (where the acc. is written ὁμοχροῖν; so, ὁμοχροῖν, ὁμοχροῖν in Hipp. V. C. 896), Plat. Ax. 369 D:—cf. ὁμόχρους II, χροῖα, χρώς.

ὁμοχρονέω, to keep time with, τῇ γλώττῃ τὸ πλῆκτρον ὁμοχρονεῖ Luc. Imag. 14: absol. to keep time, Id. Hist. Conscr. 50.

ὁμόχρονος, ον, contemporaneous, Themist. 128 A. Adv. -ως, Byz.

ὁμόχρους, ον, contr. -χρους, ον, of one colour, opp. to ποικίλος, Arist. H. A. 5. 10, 3, cf. 4. 1, 24: of the same complexion or colour, Anth. P. 5. 301; theocrit. pl. ὁμόχρους, cited from Paul. Aeg.:—so, ἑμοχρέματος, ον, Diod. 1. 88; ὁμόχρωμος, ον, A. B. 220; ὁμόχρους, ὁ, ἡ, -χρην, τό, Arist. G. A. 3. 1, 2, Theophr. Sens. 37, etc.: cf. Lob. Paral. 256.

II. with even surface (cf. ὁμόχροια II), Hipp. 607. 8.

ὁμόχωρος, ον, a fellow-countryman, Dio C. Fr. Peiresc. 79, etc.

II. bordering on, a neighbour.—The form ὁμοχώριος in Gloss.

ὁμοψήφω, to vote together, Joseph. A. J. 17. 11, 1.

ὁμόψηφος, ον, voting with, μὴ τοῖς ἐχθιστοῖς ὁμόψηφον γένεσθαι Andoc. 23. 17; ὁμ. τινι κατὰ τινος Lys. 139. 6.

II. having an equal right to vote with, τοῖσι στρατηγόισι Hdt. 6. 109; μετὰ τῶν σφετέρων Id. 7. 149.

ὁμοψύχω, = ὁμονοῶ, ὁμοψύχια, = ὁμόνοια, ὁμόψυχος, = ὁμόνοος, Eccl.

ἔμω, fut. ὦσω, (ὁμός) to unite: Pass. ὁμωθῆναι φιλότῃ, like φιλότῃ μιγῆναι, II. 14. 209.

II. = ἐμοῖω, in fut. med., Nic. Th. 334.

ὁμόω, to swear, v. sub ὁμνυμι.

ὁμπνεῖος, f. l. for ὁμπνιος.

ὁμπνη, ἡ, food, bread-corn, Lyc. 621, Sosith. ap. Herm. Opusc. 1. 55: in pl. ὁμπναι, cakes of meal and honey, sacrificial cakes, Call. Fr. 123. 268; πολυνώπες ὁμπνας honeycombs, Nic. Al. 450.

II. Hesych. also interpr. it by εὐδαιμονία.—The form ὁμπνη (A. B. 287, Hesych., Phot., E. M.) seems to be erroneous. Hence the Adjs. ὁμπνιος (q. v.), also ὁμπνηρὸς Hesych.; ὁμπνιακός Anth. P. 9. 707; ὁμπνικός Suid. (Prob. from the same Root as ὁμ-ενος, Lat. ops, opes, opulentus, opimus, opifarius, all which words have the common notion of abundance, increase.)

ὁμπνιος, in Mss. often ὁμπνιος, a, ον, (ὁμπνη) of or relating to corn, ὁμπν. καρπὸς Moschio ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 242; στάχυς Ap. Rh. 4. 989; σπορὸς Nonn. Jo. 4. v. 37; ὁμπ. ἔργον husbandry, Call. Fr. 183; nourishment, Philet. 49: hence, 2. as epith. of Demeter, Ὀμπνια, Lat. alma Ceres, bountiful, Hesych.: then in late Poets, ὁμπνια Ῥώμη wealthy, Paul. Sil. Descr. S. Soph. 145; Καίσαρος ὁμπνια μήτηρ Anth. P. append. 51. 56:—Hesych. also cites ὁμπνώχειρ, giving with free hand.

II. well-fed, flourishing, large, ὁμπνιον νέφος a huge cloud, Soph. Fr. 233; ὁμπνια τευθαῖος Philox. 2. 13 Bgk.; κῆποις Lyc. 1264.

Ὀμπνια is one of the very few trisyll. feminines in id., of the same form as σπῆνια, and the accent therefore is on the ante-penult., Spitzn. Vers. Her. 30. Draco 20. 21.]

ὁμπαῖος, a, ον, (ὁμπή) prophetic, presaging, Nonn. D. 9. 284, al.:—

Ὀμπαῖη, ἡ, as a goddess, Emped. 28.

ὁμπακίρος, a, ον, = ὁμπακίνος, Philagr. ap. Oribas. 57 Matth.

ὁμπακίος (sc. οἶνος), ὁ, wine from unripe grapes, Ath. 26 D.

II. as masc. Adj., harsh, austere, θυμὸς Ar. Ach. 352; cf. ὁμπαξ II. 3.

2. ὁμπακία νεκροὶ unripe dead, i. e. young persons, Luc. Catapl. 5.

ὁμπακίω (ὁμπαξ), to be unripe, properly of grapes, Geop. 5. 43, 3, etc.; of olives and other fruits, Ib. 3. 13, 5; also of young girls, Nicet. Ann. 178 B; v. ὁμπαξ II.

2. of a vine, to bear sour grapes, LXX (Isa. 18. 5); metaph. to be unripe, harsh, Eccl.

II. in Med., Σικελὸς ὁμπακίζεται the Sicilian steals sour grapes, proverb. of one who will steal anything however worthless, Epich. 163 Ahr., cf. Aristaeon. 2. 7, Erasm. Adag. p. 240.

ὁμπακίτις [α], ἡ, ον, made from unripe grapes, ὁμφ. οἶνος, = ὁμπακίας, ὁμπακίτης, Hipp. 667. 2; ὁμφ. ἔλαιον oil made from unripe olives, also ὁμωτριβές, Diosc. 1. 29:—ὁμπακίον (sc. ἱμάτιον), τό, prob. from its colour, Poll. 7. 56.

ὁμπακίον [α], τό, the juice of unripe grapes, Diosc. 5. 6; also oil made from unripe olives, Hipp. 407 15, cf. Plin. 12. 60.

II. = ὁμπαξ II. 2, Aristaeon. 2. 7 (τοῦ στέρνου μῆλα being prob. a gloss.).

ὁμπακίς, ἡ, the cup of the acorn, used for tanning, and as an astrigent medicine, Paul. Aeg. 3. 42.

ὁμπακίτης (sc. οἶνος), ὁ, = ὁμπακίας, Diosc. 5. 12:—fem. ὁμπακίτις, ἴδος, as Adj. unripe, ἐλαίη Hipp. 668. 33; ὁμφ. κηκίς astrigent juice, of a kind of gall-apple, Diosc. 1. 146.

ὁμπακό-μελί, τό, a drink of sour grapes and honey, Diosc. 5. 31.

ὁμπακό-ράξ, ἄγος, ὁ, ἡ, with sour grapes, Auth. P. 9. 561.

ὁμπακός, οὔ, ὁ, = ὁμπαξ I, Hipp. 878 H.

ὁμπακώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like unripe grapes, Hipp. Frorrh. 95, Arist. Mirab. 161, Theophr. H. P. 3. 13, 6.

ὁμπαλητομία, ἡ, the cutting of the navel-string, midwifery, Plat. Theaet. 149 E; so, ὁμφαλοτομία, Arist. H. A. 7. 10, 1, Poll. 4. 208.

ὀμφαλή-τόμος, *ov*, cutting the navel-string: as Subst., ὀμφ., ἡ, a mid-wife, Ion. word for the Att. μαῖα, Hipp. 608. 55; so, ὀμφαλοτόμος, Sophron ap. Ath. 324 E. On the form, v. Lob. Phryn. 651.

ὀμφαλικός, ἡ, ὄν. = ὀμφάλιος, Phanias ap. Ath. 58 E.
ὀμφάλιον, τό, Dim. of ὀμφάλος, Anth. P. 8. 506, Nic. Al. 609, Arat. 206.
II. = ὀμφαλός II. 1, Epigr. in Diog. L. 8. 45.

ὀμφάλιος, *ov*, having a boss, bossy, ὀμφ. σάκεος τρύφος Anth. P. 6. 84.
ὀμφαλιστήρ, ὁ, a knife to cut the navel-string, Poll. 2. 169, Hesych.
ὀμφαλο-ειδής, ἐς, like a navel or boss, Eust. 1350. 5.

ὀμφαλοῖς, ἐσσα, *en*, having a navel or boss, Hom. (esp. in Il.); ἀσπίδος ὀμφαλοῦσης of the shield with a central boss, Il. 6. 118, etc.; ζυγὸν ὀμφαλόν a yoke with a knob on the top, 24. 269; v. ὀμφαλός II.: οἰωνγὸς ὀμφαλοῦσας (a joke παρὰ προσδοκίαν) Ar. Pax 1278:—σύκων πόνιν ὀμφαλοῦσαν, in Nic. Al. 7, prob. referring to a peculiar kind of figs, called ὀμφάλεα by Phot.

ὀμφαλό-καρπος, *ov*, bearing fruit like an ὀμφαλός, Diosc. 3. 104.
ὀμφαλός, ὁ, (v. sub fin.) the navel, Lat. umbilicus, Il. 4. 525., 13. 568, Hdt. 7. 60, etc.

II. anything like a navel, 1. the knob or boss in the middle of the shield, Lat. umbo, Il. 11. 34., 13. 192; cf. ὀμφαλοῖς. 2. a button or knob on the horse's yoke to fasten the reins to, Il. 24. 273, (not a hole for the reins to pass through). 3. the plug or valve that closed the outlet of a bath, Timarch. ap. Ath. 501 E; cf. βαλανειόμφολος. 4. in pl. the knobs at each end of the stick round which books were rolled, Lat. umbilici or cornua, Luc. Merc. Cond. 41, adv. Indoct. 7 and 16, Epigr. in Diog. L. 9. 16; so, novī umbilici Catull. 22. 7; cf. Dict. of Ant. s. v. Liber.

III. the centre or middle point: so in Od. 1. 50 (the only place in Od. where the word occurs), Calypso is said to live νῆσος ἐν ἀμφιρῶντι ὅθι τ' ὀμφαλὸς ἐστίν: and by a later legend, Delphi (or rather a round stone in the Delphic temple) was called ὀμφαλός as marking the middle point of Earth, first in Pind. P. 4. 131., 6. 3, Aesch. Eum. 40, 167, etc.; cf. Plat. Rep. 427 C, Strab. 419, Paus. 10. 16, 2:—so, ὀμφ. πύλῃος, of an altar at Megara, Simon. 112; ἀπτεος ὀμφ., at Athens, Pind. Fr. 45; ὀμφ. νῆσον, of Enna in Sicily, Call. Cer. 15, cf. Cic. Verr. 4. 48.

2. the central part of a vase, where the seed-vessel is, Arist. Probl. 12. 8, cf. Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 5:—the stalk of the fig, Geop. 10. 56, 2. 3. the centre of an army, Poll. 1. 126.

4. the key-stone of an arched vault (ψαλῖς), Arist. Mund. 6, 28. (The Gr. and Lat. Root seems to be amb or amh, cf. ὀμφ-αλος, umbil-icus, ἄμβων, umbo:—in the cogn. languages the Root seems to be nab or nabh, Skt. nabh, nabh-ê (turge), nābh-îs (navel); O. Norse naf-li; A. S. naf-el; N. H. G. nab-a, nab-ula.)

ὀμφαλο-τομία, ὀμφαλοτόμος, v. sub ὀμφαλή-.

ὀμφαλώδης, ἐς, contr. for ὀμφαλοειδής, Arist. H. A. 5. 18, 6, G. A. 3. 2, 6.

ὀμφαλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, as if from ὀμφαλός, made with a boss, like ὀμφαλοῖς, Pherecr. Περσ. 5, cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 49, Polyb. 6. 25, 7. Poll. 1. 134.

ὀμφαξ, ἄκος, ἡ, an unripe grape, παροιθε δέ τ' ὀμφακὲς εἰσιν Od. 7. 125; δτ' ὀμφακὲς αἰδολάντων Hes. Sc. 399; ὅταν δέ τεύχη Ζεὺς ἀπ' ὀμφακος πικρὰς οἶνον, i. e. autumn, when the unripe grapes become fit to make wine, Aesch. Ag. 970; εἴτ' ἤμαρ αὖτε μέσσαν ὀμφακος τύπον Soph. Fr. 239:—also of other fruits, as olives, Poll. 5. 67; of ivy-berries, Plut. 2. 648 F:—later as masc., lb. 138 F, cf. Lob. Phryn. 54.

II. metaph. a young girl not yet ripe for marriage, Anth. P. 5. 20, cf. 12. 205.

2. of the unripe hard breasts of a young girl, Aristot's due romie acerbe, ὀμφακὶ μαζοῦ Tryph. 34, ubi v. Wern.; but ὀμφακὶ μαζῶ, as Adj., Nonn. D. 1. 71., 48. 957; cf. ὀμφακίον II.

3. ὀμφακος βλέπειν to look sour grapes, look sour (cf. βλέπω II), Com. ap. Phryn., Paroemiogr.; hence, τὰς ὀφρὺς χάλασσε καὶ τὰς ὀμφακας your scornful brows and sour-grape looks, Plat. Com. 'Εορτ. 5; cf. ὀμφακίας II.

4. a gem, used for seals, Theophr. Lap. 30. [ā in all examples, whence Gaisf. restored στομφάκα in Ar. Fr. 522:—perh. this error led Draco 18. 15 to state that a was long.]

ὀμφή, ἡ, a poet. noun, the voice of a god, (opp. to αὐδή, the human voice), ταῦτα θεῶν ἐς πένσεται ὀμφῇ Il. 20. 129; ἐπισπομένη θεοῦ ὀμφῇ Od. 3. 215, etc.; θεῖη δέ μιν ἀμφέχυντ' ὀμφή, of the voice of the dream sent by Zeus to Agamemnon, Il. 2. 41, cf. 6; of an oracle delivered from an inner shrine, πόνος ἐξ ἀδύτου Theogn. 808; τρίποδος Philostr. 842; κληροῦν ὀμφάν (v. κληρὸν II. 2); τὰς ὀμφὰς τὰς Ἀπόλλωνος Soph. O. C. 102; so, κατ' ὀμφὴν σὴν on hearing the sound of thy name (for the name of Oedipus had something awful in it), lb. 550, cf. 1351.

2. a sweet tuneful voice, Pind. Fr. 266; ὀμφῇ μελῶν lb. 45. 17; γλυκεῖαι . . ὀμφαί Id. N. 10. 63:—generally a voice, sound, ἰζῆεν ὀμφάν Aesch. Supp. 808; μύθων αὐδαῖντων ὁ. Eur. Med. 175.

III. Lacon. for ὀμμή, Hesych.: hence the rose was called in Arcadia εὐόμφαλον, Timarch. ap. Ath. 682 C. (From √ΕΠ, εἰπ-εῖν, ὄψ, with μ inserted, cf. κόρυμβος from κορυφή, στρόμβος from στρέφω.)

ὀμφήεις, ἐσσα, *en*, oracular, prophetic, Nonn. D. 2. 689, Jo. 1. 21.

ὀμφητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a soothsayer, Tryph. 133.

ὀμφύνω, (ὀμφή) to make famous, Hesych., Phot.

ὀμῶλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, Dor. for ὀμῶλαξ, q. v.

ὀμωμι, τό, a Persian plant, Plut. 2. 369 E.

ὀμωνύμω, to have the same name with, τινι Ath. 491 C.

ὀμωνύμια, ἡ, a having the same name, identity, Plut. 2. 427 E, etc.

II. of words, equivocal sense, equivocalness, ambiguity, παραλογισμοὶ παρὰ τὴν ὅμ. Arist. Soph. Elench. 4. 5; κατ' ὀμωνυμίαν equivocally, Id. An. Post. 1. 24, 4. 2. an equivocal word, τῶν ὀνομάτων τῶ μὲν σοφιστῇ ὀμωνυμία χρήσιμοι . . τῶ δὲ ποιητῇ συνωνυμία Id. Rhet. 3. 2, 7.

ὀμωνυμίας, Adv. synonymously Epiphan.

ὀμωνύμιος, α, *ov*, = sq., Anth. P. append. 9.
ὀμωνύμιος, *ov*, (ὄμιος, ὄνομα) having the same name, Il. 17. 720, Pind. I. 7 (6n). 34, etc.; τινι with one, Thuc. 2. 68, Plat. Rep. 330 B, etc.; τὸν ὅμ. ἑμῶντ' my own namesake, Dem. 34. 21:—as Subst., ὅμ. τινος Pind. Fr. 71, Plat. Soph. 218 B, 234 B, Isocr. 223 C; ὁ σαντοῦ ὁ δὲ σὸς ὅμ. your namesake, Plat. Prot. 311 B, Theaet. 147 D; ἡ ὅμ. αὐτῆς Luc. Imagg. 20.

II. of like kind, πάντα τὰ ἐκείνους ὅμ. Plat. Phaedo 78 E.

III. in the Logic of Arist., τὰ ὅμ. are words having the same sound but a different sense, equivocal nouns, ambiguous words, Categ. 1. 1, cf. Eth. N. 1. 6, 12, al.:—so Adv. -μῶς, equivocally, lb. 5. 1, 7, de An. I. 2, 8, al.: cf. συνώνυμος II.

ὀμωροφέω, to be under the same roof, Aesop. 149 Coraēs (for ὀμωροφείν).

ὀμωροφίος, *ov*, (ὄροφος) being or lodging under the same roof with, τινι Antipho 130. 32, Dem. 32. 14., 553. 6 (cf. ὀμωροφίος):—ὀμωροφίος is a faulty form found in Mss., v. Lob. Phryn. 709.

ὀμωροφος, *ov*, = foreg., Babr. 12. 13, Ath. 437 F (ubi ὀμωρ-), etc.

ὄμῶς, Adv. of ὄμῶς, as ὄμοιός of ὄμοιος, equally, likewise, alike, Lat. pariter, Il. 1. 196., 9. 605, Od. 11. 565, and sometimes in Trag., as Aesch. Eum. 388, Soph. Aj. 1372, Eur. El. 407: in equal parts, Hes. Th. 74; like ὄμοι, joined with two Subst. connected by καὶ to show that they stand in the same relation to the Verb, πλῆθεν ὄμῶς ἵππων τε καὶ ἀνδρῶν both of men and horses alike, Il. S. 214; κάπθην ὄμῶς ὅ τ' ἀεργὸς ἀνὴρ ὅ τε πολλὰ ἐργάγος q. 320, cf. 11. 708, Od. 10. 28, etc.; ἐν τε θεοῖς κἀνθρώποις ὄμῶς Pind. P. 9. 71; τό τ' ἤμαρ καὶ κατ' εὐφρόνην ὄμῶς Aesch. Eum. 692; κακεῖ κἀνθάδ' ὦν . . ὄμῶς Soph. Aj. 1372.

2. often, πάντες ὄμῶς all together, all alike, Od. 4. 775, Il. 17. 422, etc.; πάντα ὄμῶς Hes. Th. 366; ἐς τὰ πάνθ' ὄμῶς Aesch. Fr. 736.

II. c. dat. like as, just as, equally with, ἔχθρος ὄμῶς Ἀἰδῶ πολὺναι hated like death, Il. 9. 312; ὄμῶς . . Πριάμοιο τέκεσιν τῖόν 5. 535, cf. 14. 72.

2. together with, Theogn. 252. Cf. ὄμοι.

ὄμως, Conj. from ὄμῶς (but with changed accent), all the same, nevertheless, notwithstanding, still, Lat. tamen, used to limit whole clauses, Ζορὴθοντι δ' ἄχος γένητο . . ὄμως δ' οὐ λήθετο χάρμης Il. 12. 393; ὄμως πθοῦ σοι Soph. O. T. 1064, cf. Ant. 519; κοῦκ ἐπιδήλος ὄμως and yet not so as to be observed, Theogn. 442; νῦν δὲ ὄμως θαρρῶ Plat. Symp. 193 E, etc.:—often strengthened by other words, ἀλλ' ὄμως, Lat. atamen, but still, but for all that, Pind. P. 1. 163, Ar. Vesp. 1085, etc.; ὄμως μὴν (Dor. μάν) Pind. P. 2. 150, Plat.; ὄμως μέντοι Plat. Crito 54 D; ὄμως γε μὴν Ar. Nub. 631, 822; ὄμως γε μέντοι Vesp. 1344, Ran. 61:—used elliptically, πάντως μὲν οἴσεις οὐδὲν γνέεις, ἀλλ' ὄμως (sc. οἰστέον) Ach. 956, cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 1026.

II. often placed in the apodosis after καὶ εἰ (καί) or καὶ ἐάν (κάν), as tamen after etsi or quoniam, καὶ τὸ μὴδὲν ἔξερα, φράσω δ' ὄμως Soph. Ant. 234, cf. Aesch. Cho. 933; but ὄμως, though it belongs in sense to the apodosis, is often closely attached to the protasis, μέμνησ' Ὀρέσταν, καὶ θαυράεις ἐσθ' ὄμως, i. e. καὶ θ. ἐστὶ, ὄμως μέμνησ' lb. 115; λέξον . . καὶ στένεις ὄμως, i. e. καὶ στένεις, ὄμως λέξον, Id. Pers. 295; κἀν ἀποπτος ἦς ὄμως, φώνημ' ἀκούω Soph. Aj. 15; and sometimes it even stands in the protasis, ἔρημία με, καὶ δίκαι' ὄμως λέγω, σμικρὸν τίθησι Id. O. C. 957; ἐγὼ μὲν εἶην, καὶ πέφυχ' ὄμως λάτρις, ἐν τοῖσι γενναίοισιν ἡρωμῆμενος Eur. Hel. 725.

2. the protasis is often replaced by a participle, ὑσπερον ἀπικόμενοι ἱμερόντο ὄμως Hdt. 6. 120, cf. 5. 63; κλῶθι μὲν νοσῶν ὄμως (i. c. εἰ νοσεῖς ὄμως κλῶθι), Soph. Tr. 1105; and strengthd., πθοῦ, καίπερ οὐ στέργων ὄμως Aesch. Theb. 712; ἰκνούμαι, καὶ γυνή περ οὐδ' ὄμως Eur. Or. 680; τὰδ' ἔρωα, καὶ τῶναννος ἄν ὄμως Soph. O. C. 851; ἐρήσομαι δέ, καὶ κακὸς πάσχωσ' ὄμως Eur. Med. 280:—sometimes it precedes, τόλμα . . ὄμως ἀτλήτα πεπονθώς, for καίπερ πεπονθώς, ὄμως τόλμα, Theogn. 1029; and in Prose, οἱ δὲ . . ὄμως ταῦτα πυνθανόμενοι ἀρρώδεον Hdt. 8. 74; οἱ τετρακσίαι . . ὄμως καὶ τεθοροβημένοι ἐνελέγοντο Thuc. 8. 93, cf. Hdt. 5. 63. Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 21:—Thuc. 7. 75 is remarkable, ἡ ἰσομορία τῶν κακῶν, ἐχουσά τινα ὄμως . . κοῦφισιν, οὐδ' ὡς ῥαδία ἐδοξάζετο.

III. it often serves to limit single words, like Lat. quoniam, ἀπάλαμιν περ ὄμως ἐπὶ ἔργον ἐγείρει Hes. Op. 20; βαρέα δ' οὐν ὄμως φράσω Aesch. Theb. 810; κόλακι, δεινὸν θηρίον, ὄμως ἐπέμειν ἡδονήν Plat. Phaedr. 240 B.

IV. ὄμως used to break off a speech, however, Aesch. Eum. 74.

ὀμωχέτης, *ov*, δ, Aeol. and Dor. for ὀμωχέτης, holding or dwelling together, τοὺς ὀμωχέτας δαίμονας worshipped in the same temple (cf. ὀμωνας, ὀμωβόμιος), Thuc. 4. 97, where it seems to be a Boeot. word.

ὀνάγος, ὁ, Dor. and Att. for ὀνήγος, an ass-driver, Plaut. Asin. Prolog. 10.

ὀνάγρια, v. sub οἰνοθήρας.

ὀνάγρινος, ἡ, *ov*, of or belonging to a wild ass, Poll. 7. 56.

ὀναγρό-βοτος, *ov*, grazed by wild asses, Strab. 568.

ὀναγρος, ὁ, = ὄνος ἄγριος, the wild ass, Strab. 312, Babr. 67. 1.

II. a kind of catapult, Procop., Snid., Anm. Marc. 23. 4, 7.

ὄναρ, τό, only used in nom. and acc. sing., the other cases being supplied by ὄνειρος (q. v.):—a dream, vision in sleep, opp. to a waking vision (ὕπαρ, q. v.), Od. 19. 547., 20. 90; ἥλιψ δέκναισι τὸναρ Soph. El. 425; εἶδον ὄναρ Ar. Eq. 1090; ἄκουε δὲ ὄναρ ἀντ' ὄνειρατος dream for dream, Plat. Theaet. 201 D; ὥστε μὴδ' ὄναρ ἰδεῖν, of profound sleep, Id. Apol. 40 D.

2. proverb. of anything fleeting or unreal, ὀλγιοχρόνιον . . ὥσπερ ὄναρ Theogn. 1014; παρέρχεται ὡς ὄναρ ἦβη Theocr. 27. 8; πόθος δὲ μοι ὡς ὄναρ ἐπὶ Bion 1. 58; so in Prose, ἡ ἐμὴ [σοφία] . . ὥσπερ ὄναρ οὐσα Plat. Symp. 175 E, cf. Meno 85 C; ὡς ὄναρ ἐλευθερίας ὀράντας Plut. Thes. 32:—and without ὡς, σκιάς ὄναρ ἄνθρωποι Pind. P. 8. 136; ὄναρ ἡμερόφαντον ἀλάνειν, of an old man, Aesch. Ag. 82.

II. in Att., ὄναρ was mostly used as Adv., in a dream, in sleep, ὄναρ γὰρ ὕμᾶς νῦν Κλυταίμηστρα καλῶ Aesch. Eum. 116; ὄναρ δίκωεις θῆρα lb. 131; ὄναρ πνέσαντα νυκτός Soph. Fr. 63; freq. in Plat., ὄναρ ἐπλουτῆσαν Theaet. 208 B; ὄναρ ὄνειρατα διηγέσθαι lb. 158 C, etc.; also,

ὀδὲ ὄναρ not even in a dream, Eur. Fr. 108; μηδ' ἰδὼν ὄναρ not even in my dreams, Id. I. T. 518, cf. Plat. Theat. 173 D, Mosch. 4. 18; ἂ μηδ' ὄναρ ἤλπισαν Dem. 429. 19;—hence often opp. to ὕπαρ, v. sub ὕπαρ II.

III. for ὄνειαρ, h. Hom. Cer. 270, ἀθανάτοις ὀνητοῖαι τ' ὄναρ καὶ χάρμα τέτυκται, as Herm. reads for ὄνειαρ, while Voss and Ilgen propose ὄνειαρ.

ὀνάριον, τό, Dim. of ὄνος, Diphil. Incert. 4, Macho ap. Ath. 582 C, al. ὄνασθαι, v. sub ὀνίνημι.

ὄνασις, ὀνάτωρ, Dor. for ὄνησις, ὀνήτωρ.

ὄνεια (sc. δαρά), ἡ, ass's skin, fem. of ὄνειος, Babr. 7. 13.

ὄνειαρ, ἄτος, τό, (ὀνίνημι) Ep. word, anything that profits or helps, profit, advantage, aid, succour, Il. 22. 433, 486, Hes. Op. 820, etc. 2. a means of strengthening, refreshment, Od. 4. 444, 15. 78, Hes. Op. 41; σπιβάδεσσι ὄνειαρ good for beds, Theocr. 13. 34;—hence 3. in pl. ὀνείατα, food, victuals, often in Hom. (esp. Od.) in the line, οἱ δ' ἐπ' ὀνείαθ' ἐτοίμα προκείμενα χεῖρας ἱαλλών;—rich presents were also so called, τοσαυτὰ ὀνείατ' ἄγων Il. 24. 367. 4. of persons, πᾶσιν ὄνειαρ, of Hector, Il. 22. 433; πῆμα κακὸς γείτων, ὕσσον τ' ἀγαθὸς μέγ' ὄνειαρ Hes. Op. 344;—for h. Hom. Cer. 270, v. ὄναρ III.

for ὄναρ, a dream, Call. in Anth. P. 6. 310, cf. 7. 42.

ὀνειδείη, ἡ, poet. for ὀνειδος, Ep. Hom. 4. 12.

ὀνειδεῖος, on, reproachful, ὀνειδεῖας ἐπέσει with words of reproach, Il. 1. 519, etc.; in Od. only once, Il. 8. 326; so, μῦθος ὄν. Il. 21. 393. 2. dishonourable, ψαμὸς ὄν., of the fruits of begging, Anth. P. 9. 573.

ὀνειδεῖω, poet. for sq., in a Fr. of the Cycl. Theb. ap. Schol. Soph. O. C. 1375, where Buttmi. ὀνειδεῖων τὸδ' ἐπεμψαν, for ὀνειδεῖοντες ἐπ-. ὀνειδίζω: fut. Att. -ῶ Soph. O. T. 1423, Eur. Tro. 430, Plat., later -ῶ Aristid.: aor. ὀνειδία Hom., etc.: pf. ὀνειδία Lys. 147. 14;—Pass., Eur., etc.: fut. med. ὀνειδίσθε (in pass. sense) Soph. O. T. 1500; aor. ὀνειδίσθην Polyb. 11. 5, 10: I. c. acc. rei et dat. pers. to throw a reproach upon one, cast in one's teeth, object or impute to one, Lat. objicere, exprobrare, ἀλεκὴν μὲν μοι πῶτων ὀνειδίσας Il. 9. 34, cf. Od. 18. 380, Hes. Op. 716, Hdt. 1. 41; ἀσχετὸν μοι τοῦτ' ὀνειδίσαι Aesch. Cho. 917; ἂ δ' εἰ γάρ μοι καὶ βασιλικὸς ὀνειδίσας Eur. Med. 547; ὄν. φόνον τινί Dem. 553. 26; also, ὄν. τι εἰς τινα Soph. O. C. 754, Ph. 523;—with a relat. clause instead of the acc., Ἀγαμέμνων... ὀνειδίζων, ὅτι... Il. 2. 255, cf. Plat. Apol. 29 E, al.; ὄν. τινί, ὥς..., Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 8; τινί, διότι..., Polyb. 28. 4, 11;—or c. inf., εἰ τίς τῶ ὄν. φιλοκερδέει εἶναι Plat. Hipparch. 232 C; ὄν. αὐτῷ τετρησθαι τὰ ὄνα Diog. L. 2. 50;—lastly, without the dat. pers., ὀνειδῶν τι τῶν πάρος μακίῶν to impute, Soph. O. T. 1423, cf. 441;—in Pass. to be objected or imputed, καὶ σχεδὸν δὴ πάντα... οὐκ ὀρθῶς ὀνειδίζεται Plat. Tim. 86 D.

II. omitting the acc. rei, to reproach, rebraid, 1. c. dat. pers., Il. 2. 255, etc., Lys. 179. 17; τινί περὶ τινος Hdt. 4. 79; τινί τινος I. 90 (but with v. l. ταῦτο); τινί ἐς I. 92. 2. c. acc. pers., ἐπεσὶν μιν ὀνειδίσαν Il. 1. 211; νεῖκει ὀνειδίζων 7. 95; τοιαυτ' ὀνειδίζεις με thus dost thou reproach me, Soph. O. C. 1002, cf. Plat. Apol. 30 E; also, ἐπειδὴ... τυφλὸν μ' ὀνειδίσας (sc. ὄνατ) didst reproach me with being blind, Soph. O. T. 412;—Pass. to be reproached, ἐκ τινος Eur. Tro. 936; εἰς τι Diod. 20. 62; τινί or τι with a thing, Stob. 228. 1.

ὀνειδίσαις, ἡ = ὀνειδισμός, Hesych. s. v. ἐλεγεῖς.

ὀνειδισμα, τό, insult, reproach, blame, Hdt. 2. 133.

ὀνειδισμός, ὁ, reproach, shame, Plut. Artox. 22.

ὀνειδιστῶν, verb. Adj. one must reproach, τινί Plat. Legg. 689 C.

ὀνειδιστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ = sq., full of reproach, ὄν. λόγος Eur. H. F. 218.

ὀνειδιστήρ, οὗ, ὁ, one who reproaches with a thing, c. gen. rei, ἀμαρτημάτων, εὐεργετημάτων Arist. Rhet. 2. 4, 16.

ὀνειδιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, reproachful, abusive, εἰς τι Luc. Contempl. 7.

ὀνειδιστος, on, disgraceful;—Adv. -τως, Zosim.

ὀνειδος, τό, (said to mean originally any report of one, one's reputation, character, like κλέος, κληδών, Lat. fama, Eust. 88. 15, 647. 36; but the passages he cites—τοῦτ' ὄν. οὐ καλὸν Soph. Ph. 477; Ὁμήβαι κάλλιπτον ὄν. Eur. Phoen. 821; καλὸν ὄν. Id. Med. 514, I. A. 305,—are plainly ironical; indeed the sense of reproach lies in the Root, v. infr.): I. from Hom. downwards, reproach, rebuke, censure, blame, esp. by word, ὀνείδεα μυθήσασθαι, λέγειν, βάσειν Il. 1. 291., 2. 222, Od. 17. 461, etc.; αἱ δὲ ἐμῇ κεφαλῇ κατ' ὀνείδεα χεῖραν 22. 463; ὀνείδος ἔχειν to be in disgrace, Il. 9. 71; ὀνείδη κλύειν Aesch. Pers. 757; ὄν. ὀνειδίζειν Soph. Ph. 523; ὄν. λιπεῖν τινι Eur. Heracl. 301; ὄν. φέρεi it brings reproach, Plat. Rep. 590 C; ὀνείδος [ἔστι], c. inf., Eur. Andr. 410; ὀνείδος τινι περιβέβηαι Antipho 131. 31; περιπέσειν Lys. 164. 1; ὀνείδων καὶ κακῶν μιστοῦς Dem. 603. 6; ὥς ἐν ὀνείδει by way of reproach, Plat. Gorg. 512 C, cf. Rep. 431 A, Symp. 189 E; ὀνείδει ἐνέχεσθαι, συνέχεσθαι Legg. 808 E, 944 E;—pl., καλὰς ὀνείδας with censures, Il. 847 A; ὀνείδη ἔχειν τὰ μέγιστα Rep. 344 B; ὄν. ἐπιφέρειν Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2, 22. 2. matter of reproach, a reproach, disgrace, σοὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ... κατηφείη καὶ ὀνείδος Il. 16. 498; σοὶ μὲν δὲ... κατηφείη καὶ ὄν., εἰ... 17. 556, cf. Hdt. 2. 36; c. gen., τὸ... πῶλεως ὄν. the reproach of the city, Aesch. Theb. 539; αὐτῆς ὄν. Soph. O. C. 984; ὄν. Ἐλλάδων Id. Aj. 1191; τὸ λύσιον ὄν. Plat. Phaedr. 277 A; so, Oedipus calls his daughters τοιαυτ' ὀνείδη, Soph. O. T. 1494, cf. Ar. Ach. 855; Dem. 558. 5. (The Skt. Root seems to be mid (vituperare, sternere); cf. Goth. ga-nail-jain (ἀκτιμᾶν), nail-eins (βλασφημία); so that ὄν must be euphon.)

ὄνειον, τό, an ass-stable, Suid.

ὄνειος, a, on, of an ass, Ar. Eq. 1399; ὄν. γάλα ass's milk, Dem. ap. Phylarch. 65, Arist. II. A. 3. 20, 13; ὄν. ἄσκος an ass's skin, Polyb. 8. 23, 3; τὰς ὀνείας ματτάς a hash of ass's flesh, Sophil. Παρακατ. 1. 5.

ὄνειος, Ion. ὀνήϊος, on, (ὀνίνημι) useful, Nic. Al. 548, Hesych.; ὄνιος

in Tzetz. Lyc. 621, Suid.;—Ion. Sup. ὀνήιστος, ἡ, on, the most useful, serviceable, Anaxag. 4, Pythag. ap. Diog. L. 8. 49, Heraclit. ib. 9. 2, Phoenic. Coloph. ap. Ath. 495 D, Arctaea. Cur. M. Ac. I. 4, etc.; ὀνήιστον πονέεσθε exert yourselves to the utmost, Ap. Rh. 2. 335; ὕδρωπος ὀνήιστα the most effectual remedy for the dropsy, Arctaea. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 2.

ὀνειράζομαι, Dep. to be given to dreaming, Eccl.

ὄνειραρ, v. sub ὄνειρος.

ὀνειράτιον, τό, Dim. of ὄνειρος, Schol. Ap. Rh. 2. 197.

ὀνειρεῖος, a, on, dreamy, of dreams, ἐν ὀνειρεῖσι πύλῃσι at the gates of dreams, Od. 4. 809; ἐν πύλαις, ὀνειρεῖας, Babr. 30. 8.

ὀνειρήεις, εσσα, εν, = foreg., Orph. H. 85. 14.

ὄνειρο-γενής, ἐς, born of a dream, Heliod. 9. 25.

ὄνειρο-δότης, ἡ, giver of dreams, Poëta de Vir. Herb. 42.

ὄνειροκρισία, ἡ, the interpretation of dreams, Artemid. 2. 25, 70.

ὄνειρο-κρίτης [ῖ], on, ὁ, an interpreter of dreams, Theocr. 21. 33, Theophr. Char. 16;—ὄνειροκρίτης, ἡ, C. I. 481. 8.

ὄνειροκριτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for interpreting dreams, πινάκιον Plut. Aristid. 27;—τὰ -κά (sc. βιβλία), a book on the interpretation of dreams, such as we have from Artemidorus and Achmes;—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) this art, Theod. Prodr. in Notices des Mss. 6. 553.

ὄνειρό-μαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, an interpreter of dreams, Aesch. Cho. 33, Magnes Aug. 2.

ὄνειρον, v. sub ὄνειρος.

ὄνειρό-πληκτος, on, scared by a dream, Hesych., Suid.

ὄνειρο-πλήξ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Philo 2. 43.

ὄνειρο-ποιός, ὄν, producing dreams, Tzetz.

ὄνειροπολέω, to deal with dreams, i. e. to dream, Plat. Rep. 534 C, Tim. 52 B; ὄν. τι to dream of a thing, ἔππου Ar. Nub. 16, 27; πολλὰ τοιαῦτα ὄνειροπολεῖ ἐν τῇ γνῶμῃ builds many such 'castles in the air', Dem. 54. 10; ὄν. τὰ λαντα Luc. Merc. Cond. 20; and in Pass., ὄνειροποληεῖς πλούτος Id. D. Mort. 5. 2. II. to cheat by dreams, Ar. Eq. 809. III. Pass. to be haunted in dreams, τινί by..., Diod. 17. 30, cf. Excerpt. 576. 3.

ὄνειροπλήγμα, τό, a dream, cited from Clem. Al.

ὄνειροπόλησις, ἡ, a dreaming, Cael. Aurel. Chron. 5. 7.

ὄνειροπολία, ἡ, a dreaming, a dream, Plat. Epin. 985 C.

ὄνειροπολικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for dreaming: τὸ ὄν. the art of interpreting dreams, Plut. 2. 904 D.

ὄνειρο-πόλος, ὁ, (πόλεω) one occupied with dreams, a dreamer, or an interpreter of dreams, Il. 1. 63., 5. 149, Hdt. 1. 128., 5. 56. II. as Adj. of or belonging to dreams, Orph. Arg. 35, 599.

ὄνειρο-πομπός, ὄν, sending dreams, Galen. 13. 275.

ὄνειρος, ὁ, or ὄνειρον, τό, the masc. form often in Hom., also in Hdt. I. 34., 7. 16, 2, Pind. P. 4. 289, Eur. I. T. 569, 1277; the neut. in Od. 4. 841, Hdt. 7. 14, 15, Aesch. Cho. 541, 550, Soph. El. 1390, Eur. H. F. 517; elsewhere, the forms ὄνειρον, -ω, -ων, -οις leave the gender doubtful;—pl. ὄνειρα Eur. H. F. 518, Anth. P. 9. 234; but the metaph. form ὄνείρατα (as if from ὄνειραρ, E. M. 47. 53) was more common in nom. and acc., Od. 20. 87, and often in Att.; so, gen. ὄνειράτων Hdt. 1. 120, Aesch. Pr. 485, al., Soph. El. 481; dat. -ασι Aesch. Pr. 655, Pers. 176, Soph. Eur.; so, sometimes in sing., a gen. ὄνειρατος Plat. Theat. 201 D, Polit. 278 E, Legg. 960 D; dat. τῶνείρατι Aesch. Cho. 531; (ὄναρ). A dream, sent by Zeus, Il. 1. 63; hence, called his messenger, 2. 26; ὄνειρον ὑπακρίνεσθαι, v. ὑπακρίνω B. 1. 2;—after a dream they purified themselves, θέρεμε δ' ὕδωρ, ὥς ἂν θέτον ὄνειρον ἀποκλύσω Ar. Ran. 1340, cf. Theat. 158 C. 2. as prop. n. Ὀνειρος, god of dreams, Il. 2. 6 sq.; also in pl., Od. 24. 12; so also Hes. Th. 212, where dreams are the children of Night without a father. 3. proverb. of anything unreal or fleeting, σκιῇ εἴκελον ἡ καὶ ὄνερω Od. 11. 207, cf. 222; τοῦ ποτε μεμνησέσθαι ὄνομα ἐν περ ὄνερω if only in a dream, 19. 581; ὡς... σμικρὰ ὀνείρατα λείπεσθαι faint and shadowy traces, Plat. Legg. 695 C; ὄνειρα ἀφάνεια dreams of wealth, Anth. l. c.; cf. ὕπαρ I. On the different sense of ἐνύπνιον, v. sub voc.

ὄνειροσκοπικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the interpretation of dreams, Eccl.

ὄνειρο-σκόπος, on, an interpreter of dreams, Poll. 7. 188.

ὄνειρό-σοφος, on, wise or versed in dreams, Tzetz.

ὄνειρο-τόκος, on, dream-producing, Nonn. D. 10. 264.

ὄνειρο-φαντάσια, ἡ, a vision, Artemid. 4. 63.

ὄνειρό-φαντος, on, appearing in dreams, ὄν. δόξαι Aesch. Ag. 420.

ὄνειρό-φοβος, on, terrified by dreams, Tzetz.

ὄνειρό-φρων, onos, ὁ, ἡ, (φρήν) versed in dreams and their interpretations, Eur. Hec. 708.

ὄνειρωγμός, ὁ, an effusion during sleep, Pseudo-Arist. H. A. 10. 6, 4, Diosc. 3. 148;—ὄνειρωγμα, τό, Choricus ap. Maii Spicil. Rom. 5. 460.

ὄνειρώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) dream-like, Philostr. 295.

ὄνειρωκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or in dreams, Schol. Theocr. 7. 25.

ὄνειρωξις, ἡ, a dreaming, a dream, Plat. Tim. 52 B.

ὄνειρωξω, Att. -ττω, fut. ξω, to dream, Plat. Theat. 158 B, Rep. 476 C, al.; περὶ τι Ib. 533 C; c. acc. rei, to dream of, τὴν τρίτην [οὐσίαν], ἣν ἅπαντες ὄν., λέγει δ' οὐδείς Arist. Gen. et Corr. 2. 9, 5. II. to have an effusion during sleep, Hipp. 352. 36., 479. 15, Arist. Somn. 1. 1. ὄν-ἐλαφος, ὁ, (ὄνος) a kind of antelope (cf. τραγέλαφος), Callistr. ap. Ath. 200 F.

ὄνευος, ὁ = ὄνος VII. 1, Schol. Thuc. 7. 25.

ὄνεύω, to draw up with a windlass (ὄνος VII. 1), impf. ὄνευον Thuc. 7. 25; generally, to haul up, τὸν πέπλον... ἔλακου' ὄνευοντες Strattis Μαικ. I, ubi v. Meineke.

ὄνέω, v. sub ὀνίνημι.

ὄνηγός, ὁ, v. s. ὄναγός.

ὄνηδόν, Adv. (ὄνος) like an ass, Nicet. Ann. 380 B.

ὄνῃλος, ὄνηστος, v. sub ὄνειος.

ὄνηλασία, ἡ, a driving of donkeys, Dio Chr. 1. 302.

ὄνηλατῆς, to drive donkeys, Ar. Fr. 598.

ὄνηλάτης [ᾶ], οὐ, ὁ, (ἐλαίνω) a donkey-driver, Archipp. Incert. 2, Dem. 1040. fin., Crates ap. Diog. L. 6. 92.

ὄνημενος, ὄνησα, ὄνησει, v. sub ὄνηνμι.

ὄνησιδῶραν, f. l. for ἀνησιδ-, Plut. 2. 317 A.

ὄνησιμος, ον, useful, profitable, beneficial, Aesch. Eum. 924; πεπονθῶς ὄνησιμα Soph. Ant. 995, cf. Aj. 665, etc.: aiding, succouring, ἔγχος Id. Tr. 1013. Adv. -μως, Plat. Legg. 747 C.

ὄνησι-πολις [ῆ], εως, ὁ, ἡ, useful to the state, Simon. 8. 11.

ὄνησις, Dor. ὄνασις, εως, ἡ, (ὄνηνμι) use, profit, advantage, good luck, Od. 21. 402; ὄν. ἐστί τι Soph. Ant. 616; ἐπ' ὄνασις ἐμοί for a delight to me, Poëta ap. Hephaest. p. 41; εἰς ὄν. ἀνθρώπων Soph. Aj. 400;—c. gen., ὄνησιν ἔχουν, = ὀνίναται, to bring advantage, Eur. Med. 618, etc.;—enjoyment of a thing, profit or delight from it, Aesch. Ag. 350, Eur. Hec. 1231; ὄνησιν ἔχουν οὐ πολλαβάνεν τινός Plat. Soph. 230 C, Crat. 411 D; ὄν. εὐρέειν ἀπὸ τινας Soph. El. 1061; οὐδέ σφιν ἀρχῆς τῆσδ' . . ὄνησις ἦξει Id. O. C. 452; γένειτόι σοι τέκνον ὄν. Philem. Incert. 64; φέρειν ὄν. τινι Soph. O. C. 288; τί γὰρ ἡ σὴ δεινότης εἰς ὄνησιν ἦκει τῇ πατρίδι; Dem. 307. 27.

ὄνησι-φόρος, ον, bringing advantage, Hipp. 28. 50, Alex. Prot. 1. 4, etc. Adv. -πως, Plut. 2. 71 D.

ὄνητός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄνηνμι) profitable, Suid.

II. for ὄνοτός (si vera l.), Hesych.

ὄνητωρ, Dor. ὄνάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = ὄνησιμος, beneficial, τόκος ὄνάτωρ Pind. O. 10 (11). 12 (as Herm. for θατάων), Hesych.

ὄνθος, ὁ, the dung of animals, Il. 23. 775, 777, Aesch. Fr. 270:—later also fem., like κόπρος, Apollod. 2. 5. 5.

ὄνθλευσις, ἡ, the use of forced meat, Menand. Troph. 1; cf. sq.

ὄνθλεύω, to dress with forced meat or stuffing, in cookery, τὰς τευθίδας . . ὀνθλεύσας Alex. Ἐπερτ. 1. 5:—mostly in Pass., ὀνθλευμένοις στέασι Σικελικῶς stuffed, Diphil. Incert. 38, ubi v. Meineke; ἀρνα . . ὀνθουλευμένοι Ib. 7, cf. Alex. Gal. 2, Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1. 15:—the collat. form μονθλεύω is cited by Phryn.; μεμονθλευμένοις occurs in Alex. Incert. 3; μονθλευσις in Poll. 6. 60; and μονθλευτὴ κοιλία Schol. Ar. Eq. 342.

II. to doctor wine, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1063.

ὄντα, ὄνταρος, Ael. for ἀν-, Alcae. 85. 95; v. Bast Greg. Cor. 600.

ὄντας, ον, ὁ, a sea-fish, the scarus, from its gray colour, Ath. 320 C.

ὄντιδον [ντ], τό, Dim. of ὄνος, a little ass, Ar. Vesp. 1306; cf. ὄνις.

ὄντικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for an ass: ὄνικος μύλος, v. sub ὄνος VII. 2.

ὄνιγμα, ὄνιγος Plat. Hipp. Ma. 301 C, ὄνιγος Il. 24. 45, Hes., Att.; inf. ὀνίναται Plat. Rep. 600 D, part. ὀνίνας, ὅσα Id. Phileb. 58 C:—impf. supplied by ὠφέλων:—fut. ὀνήσῃ Il. 8. 36, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 141, Eur. Andr. 1004, Plat.; Dor. 3 sing. ὀνασεί Theocr. 7. 36:—aor. ὤνησα Il. 9. 509, Hdt. 9. 76, Eur. Tro. 933, Plat., Ep. ὤνησα Il. 1. 503:—Med., ὀνίναται, Plat. Gorg. 525 C: impf. ὀνώναμην Id. Rep. 380 F: fut. ὀνήσομαι Il. 7. 173, Soph., Eur., Plat.:—aor. ὤνησάμην only in Galen., (unless in Anth. P. 7. 484, we accept ὠνάσαστο [with ᾶ] for the senseless ὠνάσαστο); aor. 2 ὤνημην Theogn. 1380, Eur. Alc. 335, Plat. Meno 84 C; imper. ὤνησο Od. 19. 68; part. ὀνήμενος 2. 33 (cf. ἀπ-): also ὀνάμην, ὠνάσθε Eur. H. F. 1368, and often later, Luc. D. Mort. 12. 2, etc.; ὠνάτο Epigr. Gr. 1046. 96; ὠνάτω Dion. H. 1. 23, inf. ὠνασθαι Eur. Hipp. 517, Plat. Rep. 528 A;—the opt. ὀναίμην, which is common (v. inf. II. 3) may belong to either form: in Hom. ὀνώνμην is the aor. I of ὄνομαι:—a Pass. ὀνέομαι is cited from two late writers, ὀνείτα Stob. 241. 50; ὀνούμενοι Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 26; and the aor. ὤνησθην occurs in Xen. An. 5. 5, 2, Dor. ὠνήσθην Theocr. 15. 55. (The origin of the word is uncertain: the a is prob. euphonic; and the Root seems to be NA, with the redupl. νι, ὀν-νι-νι; Fick compares Skt. nand (gaudeo), Causal nanda-yāmi.)

I. Act. to profit, benefit, help, aid, assist, support, and sometimes, like Lat. juvo, to gratify, delight; absol., Il. 8. 36, 467, Hes. Th. 429, Eur. Med. 533, etc.; with neut. Adj. or Adv., ὄν. παύρα, σμικρὰ h. Hom. Merc. 577, Eur. Heracl. 705, Plat. Phileb. 58 C; μάλλον Simon. 24, Arctae. Cur. Acut. 1. 4:—more commonly, c. acc. pers., Il. 5. 205, 7. 172, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 141, Eur. Hipp. 314, Ar. Lys. 1033, etc.; often with neut. Adj., ἀνδρας μέγα σίνετα ἡ ὄνισις Il. 24. 45, cf. 9. 509, Xen. An. 3. 1, 38, etc.; πολλά ὄν. τινα Od. 14. 67; τούσδε Eur. Tro. 933; τι Il. 1. 395, etc.; c. dat. modi, εἰ ποτε δέ σὺ ὤνησα ἡ ἔπει ἡ ἔργω 1. 503, cf. 395; c. part., Ξενοφάντα ὤνησας οὐχ ἐλόμενοι but not electing him, Xen. An. 5. 9, 32, cf. Plat. Symp. 193 D, Hipp. Ma. 301 C, so, ὡς ὠνήσας ὅτι ἀπεκρίνω Plat. Apol. 27 C: dupl. acc., οὐ δὲ τοῦτό γε γήρας ὤνησε at its least will profit thine old age, Od. 23. 24; also, οὐδεμίαν ὤνησε κάλλος εἰς πόσιν ξυνάορον helped her towards getting . . , Eur. Fr. 901. 1.

II. Med. to have profit or advantage, derive benefit, to enjoy help or support, have enjoyment or delight, Il. 6. 260., 7. 173, Od. 14. 415, Eur. Hipp. 517, etc.; c. partic. to have the advantage or delight of being or doing so and so, Theogn. 1380, Plat. Apol. 30 C, Rep. 380 B, etc.; but most commonly c. gen., like ἀπολαύω, to have advantage from . . , have delight or enjoyment of . . , δαιτὶς ὄνησο Od. 19. 68, cf. Eur. Med. 1348; πρὶν σφῶν ὠνασθαι Ib. 1025, cf. Alc. 335; often with a neut. Adj. added, τί σεν ἄλλος ὠνήσεται; what good will others have of thee, i. e. what good will you have done them? Il. 16. 31; τούσδ' ὤνησε τῶν ξυῶν . . πορθώων Soph. Tr. 570, etc.; so, ὠνασθαι τι ἀπὸ τινος Plat. Rep. 528 A, Charm. 164 B; πρὸς τινα Galen.; also, ὄν. τοῦτο ὅτι . . , Luc. D. Mort. 12. 1. 2. part. aor. ὤνημενος, = felix (v. inf. 3), ἐσθλός μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι, ὤνημέος, he seems to me noble, favoured by the gods, Od. 2. 33.

3. opt. aor.

ὀναίμην, αἰο, αἰτο, in protestations, wishes, etc., ὄναιο, Lat. sis felix! Eur. Or. 1677, etc.; and c. gen., ὄναιο τῶν φρενῶν bless thee for . . , Id. I. A. 1359; ὀνασθε μύθων Id. I. T. 1078, cf. Hel. 1418; οὕτως ὀναίμην τῶν τέκνων so may I have profit of them, in a parenthesis, Ar. Thesm. 469; οὕτως ὄναιο τούτων Dem. 842. 10; ὄναιο Simon. in Anth. P. 7. 516; μὴ νῦν ὀναίμην, ἀλλ' . . ὀλοίμην may I not thrive, but die, Soph. O. T. 644 (where βίου or some word must be supplied, v. supr.); ὄναιο τοῦ γενναίου χάριν bless thee for thy noble spirit, Id. O. C. 1042:—also with an ironical sense, ὄναιο μέντ' αν, εἰ τις ἐκπύνει σε you'd be the better of it, if one were to wash you clean, Ar. Pl. 1063; ὁλόν διασμηχθεῖς ὄνατ' ἂν οὕτοσι he'd be very nice if he were rubbed down with salt, Ar. Nub. 1237; so, ὠνάθην μεγάλως ὅτι . . , how lucky am I that . . , Theocr. 15. 55; ὠνήσο, διότι μὴ ὁ Ζεὺς ἐπήκουσέ σου Luc. Prom. 20; cf. εὐνυχέω.

ὀνήσις, εως, ἡ, = ὀνησις, Arist. Probl. 20. 18. 2.

ὄνις, ἴδος, ἡ, ass's dung, Hipp. 583. 2. 667. 48; also in pl., Ar. Pax 4, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 18.—But ὄναία, ἡ, is strangely interpr. horse's dung by Hesych., Phot., and Suid. (ὀνίδια in the Mss.).

ὄνισκος, ὁ, Dim. of ὄνος; in Gloss. also ὄνισκη, ἡ. II. a sea-fish of the gadus or cod kind, Lat. asellus, Doria ap. Ath. 118 C, Euthyd. ib. 315 F.

III. an insect, v. ἰουλος IV, Galen. IV. like ὄνος VII. 1, a windlass or crane, Lat. sacula, Hipp. Fract. 761: the winch or handle of the windlass, Id. Art. 834.

V. a saw, Hesych.

ὄνισκω, = ὀνίμην, Ath. 35 C.

ὄνιτης (sc. λίθος), ον, ὁ, a kind of Scythian stone, Alex. Trall. 11. 640.

ὄνιτις, ἴδος, ἡ, an ὄριανον, Nic. Al. 56; in Diosc. 3. 33, ὄνιτις.

ὄνοβῆτω, to have a mare covered by an ass, τὰς ἵππους Xen. Eq. 5, 8.

II. of the ass, to cover, Poll. 5. 92.

ὄνο-βάτις, ἴδος, ἡ, riding on an ass, of an adulteress who was thus punished at Cumae, Plut. 2. 291 E, F, Hesych.

ὄνοβρῦχις, ἴδος, ἡ, a leguminous plant, prob. saint-fuin, Hedysarum onobrychis L., Diosc. 3. 170, Galen. 13. 215.

ὄνο-γαστρῖς, ιος, ἡ, a fat paunch, Com. Anon. 272 (ap. A. B. 54).

ὄνόγυρος, ὁ, a prickly plant, Nic. Th. 71; apparently different from ἀνάγυρος, cf. Schol. Nic. Al. 56.

ὄνο-ειδής, ες, of the ass kind, Origen. Adv. -δῶς, E. M.

ὄνοθήλεια, ἡ, a she-ass, Demetr. Hierac. 2. 9.

ὄνοθρας, ὄνοθουρις, v. ὀνοθῆρας.

ὄνο-κάρδιον, τό, name of the plant δίψακος, Diosc. Noth. 3. 11; or of the χαμαίλεον (II), Apul. Herb. 25.

II. a precious stone, Psell.

ὄνο-κένταυρα, ἡ, or ὄνοκένταυρος, ὁ, a kind of tailless ape, Ael. N. A. 17. 9, Philes de An. Propr. 44.

2. in LXX (Isai. 13. 24, 34. 11, 14), a kind of demon haunting wild places, transl. 'satyr' in E. V.

ὄνο-κέφαλος, ον, with the head of an ass, Horapollo, Origen.

ὄνο-κύνδιος, ὁ, donkey-driver, epithet of Peisander in Eupol. Μαρικ. 6; in Hesych. also ὄνοκύνδης.

ὄνοκλεια, v. ὄνοχειλές.

ὄνο-κοίτης, ον, ὁ, lying in the ass's stall, applied by the heathen in mockery to our LORD, Tertull. Apol. 16. But the readings vary, and Oehler gives ὄνοκαίτης, ass-worshipper, citing the glosses in Hesych.,—

κοίτης ἱερέως . . ; κοῦται ἱεράται.

ὄνο-κόπος, ον, chipping a millstone, Alex. Ἀμφ. 1.

ὄνο-κρότύλος, ὁ, the pelican, Plin. 10. 66, Mart. 11. 21.

ὄνο-κωλος, ον, = ὄνοσκελῆς, the hobgoblin Empusa, Schol. Ar. Ran. 295; also ὄνοκώλη, ὄνοκάλως, ἡ, Eust. 1704. 4. E. M.

ὄνομα, τό, Ion. and poët. οὐνομα, Aeol. ὄνυμα: (v. sub fin.):—

the name by which a person or thing is called, Hom., etc.; he uses the word often in Od., only twice in Il. (3. 235, 17. 260), and oftener in the common than in the Ion. form; but always for the name of a person (except in two places quoted inf. II); ἐρέω δέ τοι οὐνομα λαῶν Od. 6. 194; Οὐτὶς ἐμοί γ' ὄνομα 9. 366, cf. 18. 5, 19, 183, 247; Ἀρήτῃ δ' ὄνομ' ἐστὶν ἐπώνυμον 7. 54, cf. 19. 409, Hes. Th. 144:—in Prose, ὄνομα is used absol., by name, πόλις ὄνομα Καίνα Xen. An. 2. 4, 28, etc.; but also in dat., πόλις Θάλακος ὀνόματι Ib. 1. 4, 11; λέγειν τινα ὀνόματι by name, Plat. Apol. 21 C; ἐξ ὀνόματος Polyb. 18. 28, 4, etc.:—κατ' ὄνομα name by name, Strato Φων. 1. 14, Epigr. Gr. 983. 4.

2. ὄν. θεῖναι τινα to give one a name, Od. 19. 403; but commonly in Med., ὄν. θέσθαι Ib. 406, cf. 8. 552, Aesch. Fr. 5, Ar. Av. 810 sq., cf. Eur. Phoen. 12, Ar. Nub. 63 sq.; and for Pass., ὄν. κείται τινα Id. An. 1291; ὄν. ἐστί or κείται ἐπὶ τινα a name is given after . . , Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 2, Cyr. 2. 2, 12; so, ὄν. ἔχουν ἀπὸ τινος Hdt. 1. 71, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 282 A; also, ὄν. φέρειν or ἐπιφέρειν ἐπὶ τι Arist. Eth. N. 3. 12, 5, H. A. 6. 18, 8; cf. ἐπώνυμος.

3. ὄνομα καλεῖν τινα to call one by name, old ὄνομα, ὅττι σε κείτῃ καλεῖν Od. 8. 550; καλεῖσθαι με τοῦτο τὸ ὄν. Xen. Oec. 7. 3, cf. Eur. Ion 259, 800, Plat. Crat. 393 E, etc.; so in Pass., ὄν. ὁ ἀνομάζωτο Ἐλενος Soph. Ph. 605, cf. El. 694; ὄν. κέκληται δημοκρατία Thuc. 2. 37; τὸ ἐναντίον ὀν. μετωνόμασται Id. 1. 122; ὄν. ἐν κεκλημένους Σικελιάσας Id. 4. 64; λεγόμενοι τοῦνομα γεωργικοί Plat. Legg. 842 E:—but also, ὀνόματι τινα καλεῖν, προσαγορεύειν Antipho 146. 8; and reversely, ὄνομα καλεῖν τινα to give him a name, Plat. Polit. 279 E, Crat. 385 D; ὄν. καλεῖν ἐπὶ τινι Id. Parm. 147 D; τύμβω δ' ὄνομα σὺ κεκλησεται . . Κυνὸς σῆμα Eur. Hec. 1271; τοῦνομα προσηγορεύθη Anaxil. Neott. 2.

4. ὄνομα is sometimes omitted, ὦ δὴ . . ἄνθρωπον . . τίθενται to which they give (the name of) man, Plat. Theat. 157 B, cf. Crat. 392 D, 402 B; ταῦτον τοῦτο κεκλημένους Id. Phaedr. 238 B, al.

II. name, fame, ἰδέσθαι γὰρ καὶ εἶ τρώϊον ὄνομα ἵκει Od. 13. 248, cf. 24. 93; τὸ μέγα ὄν. τῶν Ἀθηνῶν Thuc. 7. 64; καταλείπειν ὄν. δὲ . . , Id. 5. 16; τοῦνομά τινα ἀφικνεῖται πρὸς τινα Xen. An. 5. 9, 20; also, ὄνομα or τὸ ὄν. ἔχουν to have the credit of a thing (good or bad), Plat. Hipp. Ma. 281 C; μέγιστον ὄν. ἔχουν Thuc. 2. 64; ἐν ὀνόματι

εἶναι to have a name, to be notable, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 346; παρῶσται δ' ἐπ' ὀνόματος ἐγένοντο notably, Ath. 240 D; τῶν δὲ ὀνόματος παρασώτων Ib. 241 A.

III. a name and nothing else, opp. to the real person or thing, ἴνα μὴδ' ὄνομ' αὐτοῦ ἐν ἀνθρώποισι λίπῃτο Od. 4. 710; βοᾷς δ' ἐπὶ μὴδ' ὄνομ' εἴη Theophr. 16. 97; πρὸς ἐργον, Pors. Phoen. 512, cf. Or. 454, Hipp. 502; περὶ ὄν. μάχεσθαι Lys. 912 Reisk.; ἐκ τῶν ὄν. μάλλον ἢ τῶν πραγμάτων σκέπτεσθαι Dem. 114. 12.

2. a false name, pretence, pretext, ὀνόματι (or ἐπ' ὀνόματι) under the pretence, Thuc. 4. 60; μετ' ὀνομάτων καλῶν, like Sallust's *honestis nominibus*, Id. 5. 89; καλῶν ὀνομάτων καὶ προσχημάτων μεστός Plat. Rep. 495 C, cf. Polyb. 11. 6, 4.

IV. ὄνομα is also used in periph. phrases, ὄνομα τῆς σωτηρίας, τῆς εὐγενείας, for σωτηρία, εὐγένεια, Pors. Or. 1080, Seidl. I. T. 875 (905); so Lat. *nomen*, Markl. Stat. Sylv. 1. 1, 8; —so, with the names of persons, periph. for the person, *ὡς φίλτατον ὄν. Πολυνείκευ* Eur. Phoen. 1702.

V. like λέξις, a phrase, expression, esp. of technical terms, ὄν. τὰ ἐν τῇ ναυτικῇ Xen. Ath. 1. 19; generally, a saying, speech, Dem. 400. 1.

VI. in Grammar, a noun, Lat. *nomen*, opp. to ῥῆμα, *verbum*, Ar. Nub. 681 sq., Plat. Theaet. 168 B, cf. Charm. 163 D, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 2, al.; also a proper name, Lat. *nomen proprium*, opp. to προσχημα, Lat. *nomen appellativum*, Gramm. (Hence ὀνομάζω, ὀνομαίνω, etc., and from the Aeol. ὄνυμα) ὠ-ἄνυμος, ἄνυμνος —the Root is *ἴNO* (cf. γι-γνώσκω), as appears from Lat. *co-gnom-en*, *i-gnom-inia*: but the *g* is generally dropped; cf. Skt. *nām-an* (*nomen*), *nām-yas* (*nobilis*); Zd. *nām-an*; Lat. *nomen-en*; Goth. *nama-o*, gen. *nam-bis* (*ἄνομα*), *ga-nam-jan* (*ὀνομάζω*), etc.)

ὀνομάζω II. and Att., Ion. οὐνομάζω Hdt. 1. 7, 72: impf. ὠνομάζον Aesch., etc., Ep. ὠν—Hom.: fut. ὀνομάσω Plat.: aor. ὠνόμασα Od. 24. 339, Att., Ion. ὠν—Hdt. 1. 23:—pf. ὠνόμακα Plat. Soph. 219 B:—Pass., fut. —ασθήσομαι Galen.; aor. ὠνόμασθην and pf. ὠνόμασμαι Soph., Plat., etc.; 3 pl. ὠνόμαδται Dio C. 37. 16:—Med., impf. ὠνομάζετο Soph. O. T. 1021.—An Aeol. fut. med. ὠνομάζομαι, Pind. P. 7. 6; aor. ὠνόμαζε Ib. 2. 84: (ὄνομα). To name or speak of by name, call or address by name, of persons, πατρίδην ἐκ γενεῆς ὠνομάζον ἄνδρα ἔκαστον Il. 10. 68, cf. 22. 415, and v. ὠνομακλήδην; Πυθοδώρου . . ὠν Ἀθηναῖοι οὐκ ὠνομάζουσιν Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 1; so, ἐς τρις ὠνομάσαι Σόλωνά Hdt. 1. S6 (who elsewhere uses the Ion. form).

2. of things, to name, specify, περικλυτὰ δῶρ' ὠνόμαζον Il. 18. 449; but also to name or promise, opp. to giving, εἰ μὲν . . μὴ δῶρα φέροι, τὰ δ' ὅπως ὠνομάζοι 9. 511 (507), cf. Seidl. Eur. El. 33; εἰναί τι ὠνομάζειν to use the term 'being', Plat. Theaet. 160 B, cf. 166 C, 201 D:—also, to dedicate, τράπεζαν τῷ δαίμονι Theopomp. Hist. ap. Ath. 252 B:—Pass., λόγισι . . ὠνομασται βραχεῖσι have been stated, Soph. O. C. 294.

II. ὠν. τινά τι to call one something, Pind. P. 2. 82, Hdt. 4. 6, 59, Eur. Hel. 1193, cf. Aesch. Ag. 681, Thuc. 1. 3; ὄνομα τί σε . . ὠνόμαζεν λέως; Eur. Heracl. 86; ἐπανομίαν ὠν. τινά . . Plat. Phaedr. 238 A: rarely in Med., παῖδά μ' ὠνομάζετο called me his son, Soph. O. T. 1021:—Pass., ὄνομα δ' ὠνομάζετο Ἐλεως Soph. Ph. 605; ἀντὶ γὰρ φίλων καὶ ξένων, ὁ τότε ὠνομάζοντο Dem. 241. 11; παρανομίαν ἐπὶ τοῖς μὴ ἀνάγκη κακοῖς ὠνομασθῆναι the name of transgression is applied . . Thuc. 4. 98.

2. εἶναι is often added pleon., τὰς ὀνομαζέουσαι εἶναι Ἰπποχρήνη καὶ . . whose names they say are Hyperchoe and . . Hdt. 4. 33; σοφιστήν ὠνομάζουσιν τὸν ἄνδρα εἶναι Plat. Prot. 311 E, cf. Rep. 428 E, Xen. Apol. 13, etc.; cf. καλῶ II. 3. b.

III. to name or call after . . τινά or ἐπὶ τινι Hdt. 4. 98, Plat. Rep. 493 C; ἐπὶ τινος Isocr. 271 C; ἐκ τινος Soph. O. T. 1036, Xen. Mem. 4. 5, 12:—Pass., ὁ τῆς ἀρίστης μητρὸς ὠνομασμένος Soph. Tr. 1105; ἀπὸ τούτου τούτου ὠνομάζεται, 'οὐ φροντίζετο', hence this saying has arisen, etc., Hdt. 6. 129.

IV. to use names or words, μάλα σεμνῶς ὠνομάζων Dem. 237. 11, cf. 268. 13, 565. fin.:—Pass., φῶσις ὠνομάζεται ἐπὶ τινι the name φῶσις is used, Emped. 101.

V. to make famous, in Pass., προγόνους ὠνομαζομένους ἀπομνημονεύεται Xen. Ages. 1, 2; οἱ ὠνομασμένοι = ὠνομαστοί, v. l. Isocr. 398 D.—Cf. ὠνομαίνω.

ὄνομα, 2 sing. ὄνομασι Od. 17. 378; 2 pl. οὐνεσθε (Aristarch. ὀνόσαθε) Il. 24. 241; 3 pl. ὄνονται Od. 21. 427, Hdt. 2. 167; ὄνοιτο Il. 13. 287:—impf. 3 pl. ὠνόοντο (κατ-) Hdt. 2. 172:—Ep. fut. ὠνόοσσαι Il. 9. 55, Od. 5. 379:—aor. ὠνόασαμην Hom.; Ep. part. ὠνόασμενος Il. 24. 439; also an Ep. aor. 3 sing. ὠνόαστο 17. 25; and pass. ὠνόσθην (κατ-) Hdt. 2. 136; cf. ὠνοστός, ὠνοτός. Ep. Dep., to blame, find fault with, throw a slur upon, treat scornfully, c. acc., νῦν δέ σευ ὠνοσάμην πᾶγχυ φένας Il. 14. 95; οὐ τίς τὸν μῦθον ὠνόσσειται 9. 55; οὐδέ κεν . . μένος καὶ χεῖρας ὠνοῖτο 13. 287; ὡς ἂν σὴν ἀρετῇ . . οὐ τίς ὠνοῖτο Od. 8. 239, etc.; foll. by a relat., ἢ οὐνεσθ', ὅτι μοι . . Ζεὺς ἄλγε' ἔδεικεν; do ye complain that . .? (others refer it to ὀνίνημι, is it to your profit that . .?) Il. 24. 241; ἢ ὠνοσai, ὅτι τοὶ βίοντες κατέδουσιν ἀνακτορὰ Od. 17. 378:—c. gen., οὐδ' ὡς σε ἔολπα ὠνόσσεσθαι κακότητος as it is, I hope thou wilt not quarrel with thy ill-luck (i. e. deem it too light), Od. 5. 379:—once in Hdt., ὠν. τινά to throw a slur upon, 1. 167:—For Anth. P. 7. 484, v. sub ὀνίνημι. (Hence ὠνοστός, ὠνοτάζω; cf. also ὀνειδος.)

ὀνομαίνω, h. Hom. Ven. 291, Aeol. and Dor. ὠνομαίνω, Tim. Locr. 100 C: Ion. fut. οὐνομανέω Hdt. 4. 47: aor. ὠνόμηνα Isae. 41. 20, Ep. ὠνόμηνα Hom., Hes., Boeot. ὠνομήνη Coriun. 2. Ep. and Ion. Verb. = ὠνομάζω, to name or call by name, φίλον τ' ὠνόμηνεν ἑταῖρον Il. 10. 522, etc.; θεοὺς ὠν. ἅπαντας 14. 278:—of things, to name, repeat, περικλυτὰ δῶρ' ὠνομήνω 9. 121; πληθύνον οὐκ ἂν ἐγὼ μυθήσομαι οὐδ' ὠνομήνω 2. 488; often with πάντα, πάντα added, Od. 4. 240, etc.:—rare in Prose, Hdt. and Isae. II. c.

2. simply, to utter, speak, ἵσχεο μὴδ' ὠνομήνης Od. 11. 251, cf. h. Ven. 291:—then (cf. ὠνομάζω) to promise to do, ὅχρευσ δέ μοι δῶδ' ὠνόμηνας δώσειν Od. 24. 341.

II. to name, call by a name, Hes. Op. 80; καὶ οἱ τοῦτ' ὀνόμην' ὀνομ' ἔμμεναι

Id. Fr. 3. 2; so in Dor. Prose, Tim. Locr. I. c., etc.

III. to nominate, appoint, καὶ σὺν θεράποντ' ὠνόμηνεν Il. 23. 90. ὀνομακλήδην, Adv. (καλέω) calling by name, by name, ὀνομακλήδην ὀνομάζων ἄνδρα ἕκαστον Od. 4. 278; cf. ἐξονομακλήδην.

ὀνομα-κλήτης, opus, ὁ, (καλέω) one who announces guests by name, Lat. *nomenclator*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 12, Ath. 47 D.

ὀνομα-κλύτος, ὄν, of famous name, Il. 22. 51 (ubi Heyne divisim ὄνομα κλυτός), Ilyc. 9, Pind. Fr. 279.

II. act. celebrating, Simm. in Bruncck's Anal. 2. p. 525.

ὀνομασία, ἡ, a naming: a name, Lat. *appellatio*, Plat. Polit. 275 D, Arist. Top. 6. 10, 5, al.; λέξις διὰ τῆς ὠν. by means of names or nouns, Id. Poët. 6, 26.

II. expression, language, Dion. H. de Comp. 25, de Demosth. 56.

ὀνομαστέον, verb. Adj. one must name, Plat. Crat. 387 D.

ὀνομαστήρια (sc. ἱερά), τά, the festival at anniversary of one's receiving one's name, Eccl.

ὀνομαστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who gives a name, Gloss.

ὀνομαστῖ, Adv. by name, Lat. *nominatim*, ὠν. τινά βοᾷν Hdt. 5. 1; λέγειν Id. 6. 79, Antipho 144. 7; ἀνακαλεῖν Thuc. 7. 70; μνησθῆναι τινος Dem. 533. 5:—rare in Poets, as Critias 2. 3 [where ῖ].

ὀνομαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilful at naming, Plat. Crat. 424 A: of or belonging to naming, hence ἡ τέχνη ὀνομαστικῇ Ib. 423 D; ἡ -κῇ (alone) 425 A.

II. also ἡ -κῇ (sc. πῶσις), the nominative case, Strab. 648.

III. τὸ -κόν (sc. βιβλίον), a vocabulary, arranged acc. to the subjects, and not alphabetically as in a λεξικόν, such as the work of Jul. Pollux.

IV. Adv. -κῶς, Ath. 646 A.

ὀνομαστός, Ion. οὐνομ-, ἡ, ὄν, Hdt. 2. 178., 4. 58 (elsewhere the Mss. give the common form) —named, to be named, and οὐκ ὀνομαστός not to be named or mentioned, i. e. abominable, Lat. *infandus*, κακοῦλον οὐκ ὀνομαστήν Od. 19. 260, 597., 23. 19, Hes. Th. 148.

II. of name or note, notable, famous, Theogn. 23, Pind. P. 1. 73, Hdt. 4. 47, etc.: Comp. and Sup., Hdt. 2. 178., 6. 126, Plat.

2. so, of things, notable, ὀνομαστὰ πρόσειν Eur. H. F. 509.

ὀνοματικός, ἡ, ὄν, consisting of nouns, opp. to ῥηματικός, Dion. H. ad Ammae. 2. 4, de Thuc. 22: τὰ ὀνοματικά nouns substantive, Id. de Comp. 2, 5, 12, al.:—Adv. -κῶς, in noun-form, Id. ad Ammae. 2. 2 and 5.

ὀνοματίον, τό, Dim. of ὄνομα, Longin. 43, 2, Arr. Epict. 2. 23, 14.

ὀνοματογράφία, ἡ, a writing of names, LXX (3 Esdr. 6. 12), Sext. Emp. M. 11. 67:—ὀνομάτο-γράφος, ὄν, writing or inscribing names, Tzetz.

ὀνοματο-θέτης (not ὀνομαθέτης, Lob. Phryn. 668), ὁ, one who gives a name, a namer, Plat. Charm. 175 B, cf. Stallb. Crat. 389 D:—the Verb ὀνοματοθετέω, Eust. 32. 6, etc., is suggested as a corr. for νομοθετέω in Arist. An. Post. 1. 22, 3:—ὀνοματοθεσία, ἡ, the giving a name, nomenclature, Eust. 39. 23:—ὀνοματοθῆσια (sc. ἱερά), τά, = ὀνομαστήρια, Gloss.:—ὀνοματοθετικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for name-giving, Schol. Il. 5. 60.

ὀνομάτο-θήρας, οὗ, ὁ, a word-hunter, Ath. 98 A, 649 B.

ὀνομάτο-κλήτωρ, opus, ὁ, = ὀνομακλήτωρ, Gloss.

ὀνομάτο-λόγος, ὄν, collecting words, Ath. 397 A.

II. telling people's names, Lat. *nomenclator*, like foreg., Plut. Cato Mi. 8.

ὀνομάτο-μάχος [α], ὄν, fighting about a word, expression or name, Critol. ap. Clem. Al. 446.

ὀνομάτοποιεῖν, to coin names, Arist. Categ. 7, 11, Eth. N. 2. 7, 11: to form words expressive of natural sounds, Id. Top. 1. 9, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 314.

ὀνομάτοποίησις, ἡ, the making of a name or word, esp. to express a natural sound, Suid. s. v. Ναύσαν.

ὀνομάτοποια, ἡ, = ὀνοματοποίησις, Quintil. Inst. 1. 5, Gramm.

ὀνομάτο-ποιός, ὄν, coining names or words, esp. to express a natural sound, Ath. 99 C.

ὀνομάτοουργέω, = ὀνοματοποιεῖω, Dem. Phal. 98.

ὀνομάτοουργός, ὄν, (*ἐργω) = ὀνοματοποιός, Plat. Crat. 388 E.

ὀνοματώδης, es, (εἶδος) like a name: λόγος ὄν. a nominal definition, Arist. Anal. Post. 2, 10, 2.

ὄνδ-πορδον, τό, a sort of cotton-thistle, Plin. 27. 87, Hesych.

ὄνδ-πυξος, ὁ, a plant, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 3.

ὄνδ-ρυγχος, ἡ, a plant, Gloss.

ὄνος, ὁ and ἡ: (v. sub fin.):—an ass, only once in Hom., Il. 11. 558, where the stubborn resistance of Ajax is compared to that of the ass; then in Hdt., etc., cf. Arist. H. A. 6. 36 (where he seems to place their habitat in Syria); Hdt. also mentions ὄνοι εἰ τὰ κέρεια ἔχοντες, together with a number of fabulous animals, I. 191, 192; but Arist. speaks of the Indian ass as μονόκερος, H. A. 2. 1, 32, P. A. 3. 2, 6:—freq. in proverbs:

1. ὄνος λύρας, of a dunce who can make nothing of music, expl. in Parmeniogr., ὄνος λύρας ἦκουσε καὶ ἀλπιγγὸς ὄν:—ὄνος κᾶθηται of one who sits down when conquered, Phot., cf. Poll. 9. 106, Varro ap. Gell. 3. 13:—the two proverbs are combined by Cratin. Xer. 6, ὡς ὄνοι ἀπώτερον κᾶθηται τῆς λύρας, v. Meineke, and cf. κισσάρια.

2. περὶ ὄνου σκιάς for an ass's shadow, i. e. for nothing at all, Lat. de lana caprina, Ar. Vesp. 191 (ubi v. Schol.), Plat. Phaedr. 260 C; τὰ πάντ' ὄνον σκιά Soph. Fr. 308.

3. ὄνος πόκαι or πόκες, v. sub πόκος II; so, ὄνον κείπεις Parmeniogr.

4. ἀπ' ὄνου πσεῖν, of one who gets into a scrape by his own clumsiness, with a pun on ἀπὸ νοῦ πσεῖν, Ar. Nub. 1273, cf. Plat. Legg. 701 D.

5. ὄνος ὑέται an ass in the rain, said of stupid or obstinate people who feel nothing, Cratiphid. Ἀμαξ. 1; ὤνῳ τίς ἐλεγε μῦθον, ὅ δὲ τὰ ὤτα ἐκίνει Parmeniogr.; ὄνος εἰς Ἀθήνας Ib.

6. ὄνος ἄγαν μυστήρια, of one heavily laden, Ar. Ran. 159.

7. ὄνον θύραστον, of brutality, Xen. An. 5. 8, 3, ubi v. Schneid.; so, κριθῶσις ὄνου Soph. Fr. 901 b.

8. ὄνον ἄτα λαβεῖν, like Midas, Ar. Pl. 287.

9. ὄνος εἰς ἄχυρα, of a glutton, Parmeniogr.; so, ὄνον γνάθος Ib.

10. ὄνος ἐν μελίσσαις, of one who

has got into a scrape, Paroemiogr. — but, *ὄνος ἐν πιθήκοις*, of extreme ugliness, Menand. Πλοκ. 1. 8: — *ὄνος ἐν μύροις* 'a clown at a feast,' Paroemiogr. II. a kind of *fish*, Lat. *asellus*, Epich. 42 Ahr., Henioch. Πολυπρ. 1, Philox. 2. 16, etc.; v. Arist. H. A. 8. 15, 8, Ath. 315 F; cf. *ὀνίσκος*. III. a wood-louse, *κυλισθεὶς ὡς τις ὄνος* Soph. Fr. 334, cf. Arist. H. A. 5. 31, 7, Theophr. H. P. 4. 3, 6; cf. *ὀνίσκος*, *ἴονος* IV. a kind of wingless locust, also *ἀσάρακος*, Diosc. 2. 57. V. *ὄνον φάνη* a luminous appearance between the *ὄνοι* (two stars in the breast of the Crab), Lat. *praesepe*, Theocrit. 22. 21, cf. Arat. 898, Theophr. Sign. Pluv. 4. 2, Plin. 18. 80. VI. *ὄνον πετάλειον*, = *ὀνόφυλλον*, Nic. Th. 628. VII. from the ass as a beast of burden the name passed to 1. a windlass, pulley, Lat. *secula*, Hdt. 7. 36, Hipp. Fract. 773, Arist. Mechan. 18. 4. 2. the upper millstone which turned round, *ὄνος ἀλέτης* Xen. An. 1. 5, 5; also, *ὄνος ἀλετών* Alex. Ἀμφ. 1, Πυρρυν. 4, v. ad Hesych. s. v. *μύλη*: — so, *μύλος ὀνικός* Ev. Matth. 18. 6, Ev. Luc. 17. 2. — Phot. also calls the fixed nether-millstone *ὄνος*, — wrongly; for Arist. Probl. 35. 3 says, *ὄνον λίθον ἀλόντων* when the millstone is grinding stone (as it does when no grain is in the mill). 3. a beaker, wine-cup, Ar. Vesp. 616, Arist. Top. 1. 13, 12. 4. a spindle or distaff, Poll. 7. 32, 10. 125, Hesych. (Prob. for *ὄνον-ος*, as in Lat. *asin-us*; cf. Goth. *asil-us*; O. H. G. *esil*; Lith. *asil-as*; Slav. *asil-u*; O. Norse *asn-i*; A. S. *ass-u*, etc.) *ὄνοσις*, *εως*, *ή*, blame, Eust. 733. 61. *ὄνο-σκελῖς*, *ἰδος*, *ή*, she with the ass's legs, like *ὀνόκαλος*, epith. of the Ἐμπουσα Schol. Ar. Eccl. 1048: acc. *ὀνόσκελιν* (proparox.), Arist. ap. Plut. 2. 312 E. *ὄνοσμα*, *τό*, a plant, prob. of the borage kind, Diosc. 3. 147, Plin. 27. 86. *ὄνοσάμενος*, *ὀνόσσεσθαι*, v. sub *ὄνομαι*. *ὄνοστάσιον*, *τό*, (*ὄνος*, *στάσις*) an ass-stall, Gloss. *ὀνοστός*, *ή*, *όν*, to be blamed or scorned, *ὧμα μὲν οὐκ ἔτ' ὀνοστά* διδοῖς Il. 9. 164; *οὐδ' ὀνοστός ἐν μάχαις* Lyc. 1235: — Adv. — *ὀνώσως*, Eust. 1101. 2. — Also *ὀνοτός* (as *θαυματός* for *θαυμαστός*), Pind. I. 4. 85, Call. Del. 20, etc. *ὄνο-στύπαξ*, *ὁ*, a donkey-ropeseller (cf. *στύπαξ*), Com. Anon. 165; v. Meineke. *ὄνο-σφάγια*, *ή*, a sacrifice of asses, Call. Fr. 188. *ὀνοτάζω*, like *ὄνομαι*, to blame, h. Hom. Merc. 30; *σκολιῶς ὄν*. Hes. Op. 256: — Med., *γάμον ὀνοταζόμεναι* abominating it, Aesch. Supp. 11. *ὀνοτός*, *ή*, *όν*, v. sub *ὀνοστός*. *ὄνουρις*, v. sub *οἰνοθήρας*. *ὄνο-φορβός*, *όν*, (*φέρβω*) an ass-keeper, Hdt. 6. 68, 69. *ὀνόφυλλον*, *τό*, a kind of *anchusa*, Schol. Nic. Th. 628. *ὄνο-χελῖς*, *έος*, *τό*, a kind of *anchusa*, Diosc. 4. 24 (whence it is restored in Theophr. H. P. 7. 10, 3, for *ὀνοκίχλης*), Plin. 22. 25; also *ὀνό-χελος*, *ή*, cited from Paul. Aeg.; *ὀνόχηλον*, *τό*, as if from *χηλή*, ass's hoof, Schol. Nic. Th. 838. Another name of the same plant was *ὀνοκλεία*, Diosc. 4. 23, Galen. 13. p. 149. *ὄντα*, *τά*, pl. part. neut. of *εἶμι* (*sum*), the things which actually exist, the present, opp. to the past and future; but also, 2. reality, truth, opp. to that which is not, *σκιάς τῶν ὄντων* Plat. Rep. 532 C, etc.; v. sub *εἶμι*. II. that which one has, property, fortune, like *ή οὐσία*, Dem. 260. 12. *ὄντως*, Adv. part. of *εἶμι* (*sum*), really, actually, verily, with Verbs, Eur. Ion 222, I. A. 1622, Ar. Pl. 286, 289, Plat., etc.; *ὄντως τε καὶ ἀληθῶς* really and truly, Plat. Soph. 263 D; opp. to *ὡς ἔπος εἰπείν*, Id. Legg. 656 E; to *εἰκότως*, Antipho 120. 16; — in Plat. with the part. *ὄν*, *οὐσα*, *όν*, to imply real existence, Phaedr. 247 C, E, Rep. 597 D; not used by Arist.: — also with Nouns, *τὰ ὄντως ἀγαθὰ* Id. Phaedr. 260 A; *ὅ γε ὄντως φιλομαθής* Rep. 490 A; *ὄντως ἑταίρας* Antiph. Ἰδρ. 1. 6, cf. Menand. Ὀργ. 3, etc. *ὄνυμα*, *ὀνύμαζω*, *ὀνυμαίνω*, Aeol. and Dor. for *ὄνομα*. *ὀνύξ*, *ὄχος*, *ὁ*, Ep. dat. pl. *ὀνύχεςσι*: (v. sub *fin.*) — Hom. always in pl., and of the eagle, talons, claws; so of the falcon, Hes. Op. 202, 203, Ar. Av. 1180; so of beasts of prey, Pind. N. 4. 103, Hdt. 3. 108; of the crocodile, Id. 2. 68; of the Sphinx, Eur. El. 471: — of human beings, a nail, Hes. Sc. 266, Hdt. 4. 64, and Att.; τοὺς ὀνύχας τῶν δακτύλων Ar. Av. 8: — of horses and oxen, a hoof, Xen. Eq. 1. 3, Anth. P. 9. 64: — Arist. speaks of the hoof as homologous to the nail or claw, P. A. 1. 1, 10, 4. 10, 59: — metaphr., *πρὸς ὅδ' ὄνυχα πετραῖον λίθου* Eur. Cycl. 491. — Special phrases: 1. *εἰς ἄκρους τοὺς ὀνύχας ἀφίκετο* (sc. ὁ οἶνος) warmed me to my fingers' ends, Eur. Cycl. 159; so, *ἐκ κορυφῆς εἰς ἄκρους ὀνύχας* Anth. P. 9. 709, cf. 12. 93; *ὁ πόνος δύνει εἰς ὀνύχα* lb.; so also, *ἐξ ὀνύχων τῶν fingers' ends*, lb. 5. 14; but, *ἐξ ἀπαλῶν ὄν*, from childhood, Horace's *de tenero ungui*, lb. 5. 129, cf. Plut. 2. 3 C. 2. *ὀνύχας ἐπ' ἄκρους στάς ἐν τίπτε*, Lat. *summi digitus*, Eur. El. 840; *ἐπ' ἄκρων ἐβάδιζε τῶν ὀνύχων* Macho ap. Ath. 349 B. 3. *ἐν ὀνύχῃ ὁ πηλὸς γίνεταί*, i. e. the model stands the test of the nail, like Horace's *factus ad unguem*, because the sculptor tries the niceness of the finish by drawing his nail over the surface, Plut. 2. 636 C, cf. Casaub. Pers. 1. 64, Wyttendb. ad Plut. 2. 86 A, cf. Horat. Sat. 1. 5. 32, A. P. 294; so, *ή δι' ὀνύχων διαίτα* a most careful, close life, Plut. 2. 128 E; *ἐκμέμακται εἰς ὀνύχα* ad unguem expressit, Dion. H. de Dem. 13; *συμψηξῖς εἰς ὀνύχα* a nice fit, like Lat. *committere in unguem*, Galen. 4. p. 11; *ἐπ' ὀνύχα συμβεβλημένοι γωνίαί* Philo Bel. 66 E; — in such phrases we use a hair for a nail; cf. *ὀνύχιω* III, *ἐξονυχίζω*. 4. *ὀδοῦσι καὶ ὀνυεὶ καὶ πάσῃ μηχανῇ*, i. e. in every possible way, Luc. D. Mort. 11. 4. 5. *ἐξ ὀνύχων λέοντα* (sc. *τεκμαίρεσθαι*) to judge by the claws, i. e. by a slight, but characteristic mark, Lat. *ex ungue*

leoneum, Paroemiogr.

II. anything like a claw, I. Lat. *uncus*, the hook of an anchor, Plut. 2. 247 E. 2. a surgical instrument, = *ἐμβρυουλκός*, Hipp. 261. 6. 3. an instrument of torture, cited from Synes., cf. *Notices des Mss.* 9. p. 188. III. anything like the nail: 1. the white part at the end of rose-leaves or cloves of garlic, by which they are attached to the stalk, (as it were) their nail-mark, Lat. *ungues rosarum*, Diosc. 1. 131. 2. a thickening like a nail on the cornea of the eye, Paul. Aeg. 3. 22. 3. a part of the liver, Ruf. p. 39, Schol. Nic. Th. 559. 4. a veined gem, *onyx*, *σαρδῶνος ὄνυξ* a sardonyx, Luc. Syr. D. 32; *ὄνυξ σφραγῖς* C. I. 150 11. 36; v. *σαρδόνυξ*. (The form *ὄνυξ* appears in Lat. *unguis*: the init. vowel is not found in Skt. *nakh-as*, *nakh-am* (*unguis*); nor in Goth. *ga-nagl-jan* (*prosaglouñ*); O. Norse *næg-li*; A. S. *næg-el*; O. H. G. *nag-al*, etc. — The connexion with *√NTX*, *νόσσω* is doubtful, v. Curt. Gr. Et. pp. 322, 536.) *ὀνυχιατός*, *α*, *ον*, of a nail's breadth, Eust. Dion. P. p. 73. 31 Bernh. *ὀνυχίζω*, to pare the nails: Pass., *ὀνυχισμένος* with one's nails pared, Cratin. Incert. 127; v. Lob. Phryn. 289. II. *ὄν*, *ὀνυχας* to have the hoof cloven, LXX (Levit. 11. 7, al.) III. to examine with the nail, examine closely, Artemid. 4. proem., Clem. Al. 190: — Pass., *ὀνυχίζεται*, expl. by Phot. *ἀκριβολογεῖται*, Ar. Fr. 660; cf. *ὄνυξ* 1. 3. *ὀνυχίματος*, *α*, *ον*, like nail-parings, diminutive, Com. Anon. 271. *ὀνύχιον*, *η*, *ον*, (*ὄνυξ* III. 4) made of *onyx*, Plut. Anton. 58, etc. 2. like *onyx*, Suid., Plin., etc. *ὀνύχιον* [ῶ], *τό*, Dim. of *ὄνυξ* I, a small claw, Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 4. II. (*ὄνυξ* III. 4) a kind of *onyx*, Theophr. Lap. 2, LXX (Exod. 28. 20). *ὀνύχισμός*, *ὁ*, a paring of the nails, Strab. 828. *ὀνύχιστήρ*, *ήρος*, *ὁ*, the hoof, LXX (Levit. 11. 3, al.). *ὀνύχιστήριον*, *τό*, a nail-knife or scissors, Posidipp. Incert. 18. *ὀνύχτης*, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*ὄνυξ* III. 4) of the *onyx* kind, *ὄν*, λίθος Diosc. 5. 84: also fem., *ὀνυχίτις* λίθος App. Mithr. 115, Plin. *ὀνύχο-γράφημα*, Pass. to be scored with the nail, Hipp. 1190 D. *ὀνύχο-ειδής*, *ές*, like a nail, Diosc. 1. 77. *ὀνύχῳ*, to make like a nail, claw or hook, Oribas. p. 94 Cocch. *ὀνώδης*, *ες*, = *ὀνοειδής*, Arist. Physiogn. 6. 31, Plut. 2. 362 F, etc. *ὄνοσις* (*ὄνωσις* Diosc. 3. 147), *ἰδος*, *ή*, a leguminous plant, *rest-harrow*, Theophr. H. P. 6. 1, 3; *τρηχίαν ὄνωσιν* Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 44 E: metaphr., *ές [τῇ] πόλιν ἄξεις τήνδε τὴν ὀνώσιν* this troublesome weed (perhaps with a play on *ὄνος*), Ar. Fr. 537: — v. *ὄνοσμα*. *ὀξάλειος*, *ον*, *saurish*, *σκαί* Apollod. Car. Προκ. 1. *ὀξάλῖς*, *ἰδος*, *ή*, a sour wine, Hesych. II. *sorrel*, Nic. Th. 840, Diosc. 2. 140. *ὀξ-άλμη*, *ή*, (*ὄξος*) a sauce made of vinegar and brine, Cratin. Ὀδυσσ. 5. 3, Ar. Vesp. 331; mentioned as a natural product of Sicily, Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 40. *ὀξία*, *ὀξίνος*, v. *ὀξία*, *ὀξίνος*. *ὀξ-ελαῖον*, *τό*, a sauce of vinegar and oil, Xenocr. p. 21. *ὀξερίας*, *ὁ*, made of sour milk, name of a Sicil. cheese, Com. Anon. 320; *ὀξήριας*, Lob. Pathol. 492. *ὀξήριος*, *ἁ*, *όν*, (*ὄξος*) of or for vinegar, ἄγνος Soph. Fr. 293 b; *κεράμιον*, *κεράμιος* Ar. Fr. 511, Anth. P. 12. 108. *ὀξιδιον*, *τό*, Dim. of *ὄξος*, Suid. (*ubi ὀξείδιον*), Matth. Med. p. 43. *ὀξίζω*, (*ὄξος*) to taste like vinegar, of wine, Diosc. 5. 12, etc.: in Mss. sometimes *ὀξύζω*, v. Lob. Phryn. 210. *ὀξίνα*, *ή*, (*ὄξος*) a harrow (Lat. *acea*), so called from its spikes, Hesych. *ὀξίνης* [r], *ου*, *ὁ*, sharp, sour, *χυμός* Plut. 2. 913 B: — *ὀξίνης* (sc. *οἶνος*), *ὁ*, sour wine, Hermipp. Incert. 19, Theophr. H. P. 9. 11, 1; *ὄξ. οἶνος* lb. 9. 20, 4, Diphil. Phil. 2; — distinguished from *ὄξος*, Plut. 2. 732 B, 1047 E. 2. metaphr. *sour-tempered*, *tart*, *πολίτης* Ar. Eq. 1304; *θυμός* Id. Vesp. 1082. — In Gen. 6. 4, 5, we find *ὄξινος*. *ὄξῖς*, *ἰδος*, *ή*, (*ὄξος*) a vinegar-cruet, Lat. *acetabulum*, properly of earthenware, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1440; hence, *ὄξῖς χαλκῇ γέγονε*, instead of being *κεραμεῖα*, Id. Pl. 812; also, *ὄξῖδ' ἀργυρῶν ἔχει* Sopat. ap. Ath. 230 E: — applied to a diminutive person, Ar. Vesp. 1509. 2. a measure, at Athens the same as *ὀξύβαφον*, Id. Fr. 550; at Cleonae = *κοτύλη*, Diphil. Incert. 8. II. = *ὀξάλῖς* II, Galen. *ὄξο-πώλης*, *ον*, *ὁ*, a vinegar-merchant, Poil. 7. 198. *ὄξος*, *εος*, *τό*, (*ὄξος*) poor wine, *vin-de-pays*, Ar. Ach. 35; *κοτύλας τέταρτας ὄξους* Δεκελικῶν Alex. Incert. 20, cf. Xen. An. 2. 3, 14, Eubul. Μυλων. 1; cf. *ὀξίνης* 1. 2. *vinegar* made therefrom, Hipp. Acut. 394, Aesch. Ag. 322, etc.; *ὑπώμυνο* ὁ μὲν οἶνος ὄξος αὐτὸν εἶναι γνήσιον, τὸ δ' ὄξος αἶνον. — Eubul. Μυλ. 1; *σφόδρ' ἔστιν* . . ὁ βίος οἶνος προσφερής ὅταν ἡ τὸ λοιπὸν μερὲν, ὄξος γίνεταί Antiph. Incert. 68; *ές τὰς ρίνας ὄξος ἐγχέων*, as a mode of torture, Ar. Ran. 620. 3. metaphr. of a sour fellow, *χώνηρ ὄξος ἄπαν* Theocrit. 15. 148. *ὄξια* or *ὄξην*, *ή*, a kind of beech, *Fagus sylvatica*, Xanth. 8, Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 1, Strab. 572; later, as in modern Greek, called *ὄξέα*, Lob. Phryn. 301. II. a spear-shaft made from its wood, a spear, Archil. 112, Eur. Heracl. 727. *ὄξυ-άκανθα*, *ή*, sharp-thorn, *Mespilus pyraecantha*, Diosc. 1. 122: in Theophr. II. P. 1. 9. 3, etc., *ὄξυάκανθος*. *ὄξυάγεια*, *ή*, dazzling light, Philo 2. 654. *ὄξυβάφον*, *τό*, Dim. of sq., Antiph. Μυστ. 1. 5. *ὄξυ-βάφον*, *τό*, (*βάπτω*) a small vinegar-saucer, and then, generally, a shallow earthen vessel, saucer, Cratin. Πυτν. 8, Ar. Av. 361, cf. Antiph. Μυστ. 1. 5, Eubul. Μυλ. 1. 2, etc. 2. a small kind of cymbal, Chappell Ant. Music p. 293. II. as a measure, the fourth part of a *κοτύλη*, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pint, *ὄξ. οἰνῆρόν* Cratin. Πυτν. 8; *μέλιτος* Alex. Πανν. 1. 11, cf. Nic. Th. 598.

ὄξυ-βελής, *es*, sharp-pointed, ἄλτο δ' αἰσὶν ὄξυβελής Il. 4. 126; χαῖται δξ. of the porcupine's spines, Emped. 234; νῶτα καρῖβου Opp. H. 2. 346: metaph., ὄξ. πύθος lb. 4. 41. II. act. shooting swift bolts: ὄξυβελής, ὁ, with and without καταπέτης, an engine for throwing missiles, of which three kinds are noted by Diod. 20. 85, 86; so, ὄξυ-βελικόν (sc. ὄργανον), τό, lb. 75, etc.

ὄξυβλεπτός, to be sharp-sighted, Arr. Epict. 2. 11, 22.

ὄξυ-βλέπτης, *ov*, ὁ, one who is sharp-sighted, Gloss.

ὄξυβλεψία, ἡ, sharpness of sight, Hesych.

ὄξυ-βόας and -βόης, *ov*, ὁ, shrill-screaming, of birds, Aesch. Ag. 57: sharp-buzzing, of mosquitos, Anth. P. 5. 151, Luc. Jup. Trag. 31.

ὄξυ-βουλία, ἡ, guide, counsel, Schol. Ven. Il. 10. 204.

ὄξυ-γάλα, *aktos*, τό, sour milk, whey, πίνουσι . . ὄξ. τῶν προβάτων Ctes. Ind. 22, cf. Strab. 311, Plut. Artox. 3; cf. Columell. 12. 8.

ὄξυγᾶλκτινος, ἡ, *ov*, made of sour milk, τυρός Galen.

ὄξυ-γάρων, τό, a sauce of vinegar and γάρων, Ath. 67 E, 366 C, A. B. 56.

ὄξυ-γένειος, *ov*, with pointed chin, Poll. 4. 145.

ὄξυγλυκυσ (sc. ποτὶν), τό, a drink of acidulated honey, Hipp. Art. 840, etc.; so, ὄξυγλυκῆς, τό, Galen.; ὄξυγλυκον, τό, Gloss.

ὄξυ-γλύκυσ, *eia*, *v*, sour-sweet, ῥόα Aesch. Fr. 328.

ὄξυ-γῶος, *ov*, shrill-wailing, λῖραι Aesch. Theb. 320.

ὄξυ-γράφος, *ov*, writing fast, LXX (Ps. 44. 2), Philo 2. 363, etc.: —ὄξυγράφως, to write fast, Euthym. Zigab.: —ὄξυγράφία, ἡ, a writing fast, Simeon Metaphr.

ὄξυ-γωνίος, *ov*, acute-angled, Arist. Top. 1. 15, 13, Cael. 3. 8, 6, Eucl. ὄξυγωνιότης, *ητος*, ἡ, a being acute-angled, Apollod. Poliorc. p. 24.

ὄξυδερκέω, *f. l.* for ὄξυδερκέω.

ὄξυ-δερκής, *es*, sharp-sighted, quick-sighted, —έστερος Luc. Vit. Auc. 26, Ath. 250 E; —έστατος Hdt. 2. 68, Arist. Mirab. 58. II. act. promoting quickness of sight, ὕδωρ, Diocl. ap. Ath. 46 D, Diosc. 5. 6.

ὄξυδερκία, ἡ, sharp-sightedness, Galen., etc.; Lob. Phryn. 576.

ὄξυδερκικῶς, ἡ, *ov*, making the sight sharp, as L. Dind. for ὄξυδερκῶν in Matth. Med. p. 320.

ὄξυδερκέω, to be quick of sight, Arist. Rhet. Al. 1, 14, Com. Anon. 291, Strab. 267, etc.: —on the form, *v*. Lob. Phryn. 576.

ὄξυδερκία, ἡ, = ὄξυδερκία, Hippodam. ap. Stob. 555. 8, etc.

ὄξυδερκικός, ἡ, *ov*, = ὄξυδερκικός, Plut. 2. 69 A.

ὄξυ-δουπος, *ov*, sharp-sounding, κύμβαλα Anth. P. 6. 94.

ὄξυ-δρομέω, to run swiftly, Cyrill.

ὄξυ-δρόμος, *ov*, swift-running, Schol. Pind. O. 13. 51.

ὄξυ-έριμος, *ov*, with sharp or pointed hair, Nonn. Jo. 19. 5: metaplast. pl. ὄξυέριπες, Id. D. 14. 368., 22. 25, Marcell. Sid. 35.

ὄξυνω, *v. sub* ὄξινω.

ὄξυνήκω, Dor. —ἀκοῖα, ἡ, a sharp, quick ear, Hippodam. ap. Stob. 555. 6, Poll. 2. 82: —from ὄξυν-ήκωος, *ov*, quick of hearing: of quick perception, keen, αἰσθησις, Plat. Tim. 75 B, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 17.—In the MSS. sometimes wrongly ὄξυνος, ὄξυνόα: Sup. ὄξυνόατος prob. l. in Sext. Emp. M. 9. 65 for ὄξυνόατος, cf. —ώτερος Luc. pro Imagg. 20.

ὄξυν-ηχίς, *es*, sharp-sounding, of high notes, Philostr. 489; ὄξυνος, *ov*, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 97.

ὄξυν-θάντος, *ov*, dying quickly, shortlived, Eunap. Exc. p. 293 ed. Mai.

II. act. killing quickly, Strab. 823.

ὄξυν-θηκτος, *ov*, sharp-edged, sharp-pointed, φάγγανον, βέλος Eur. Andr. 1150, El. 1159. II. of a person, goaded to passion, infuriated, Soph. Ant. 1301.

ὄξυν-θρήνητος, *ov*, bitterly lamented, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 326.

ὄξυνθιμῶ, to be quick to anger, Eur. Andr. 689. II. as Pass. to be provoked, ὄξυνθιμῆσθαι μοι Ar. Vesp. 501, cf. Thesm. 466.

ὄξυνθιμότης, ἡ, passionateness, Artemid. 4. 69.

ὄξυν-θυμία, ἡ, sudden anger, Hipp. 1037 F, Eur. Andr. 728, Poll. 2. 231.

ὄξυνθμία, τό, places at cross-roads near the statues of *Heccatē*, where the remains of the purifying and expiatory sacrifices were burnt; so called because the fire was made of the twigs of wild thyme (θύμος) which had been used to flog animals, Eupol. Δημ. 20, Com. Anon. 174, Hyperid. ap. Harpocr.; cf. Poll. 2. 231., 5. 163.

ὄξυνθμίας, *ov*, ὁ, one who is quick to anger, Poll. 2. 231., 6. 124.

ὄξυν-θύμιος, *ov*, quick to anger, choleric, Eur. Med. 319, Ar. Vesp. 407, 455, 1105, Arist. Rhet. 1. 10, 4, al.: —sharp to punish, of the Areopagus, Aesch. Eum. 705: τὸ ὄξυνθμιον, by crasis τοῦξυνθμιον, = ὄξυνθμία, Eur. Bacch. 671, Menand. Geopyr. 3.

ὄξυνος, *η*, *ov*, (ὄξυν) of beech-wood, Theopomp. (Ep.) ap. Ath. 183 B, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 2: —a later form ὄξυνος in Apollodor. Pol. p. 33, Geop. 15. 2, 7.

ὄξυν-κάρδιος, *ov*, = ὄξυνθμιος, Aesch. Theb. 907, Ar. Vesp. 430.

ὄξυν-κάρηνος, *ov*, ὄξυνκέφαλος, Dion. P. 642, Nic. Th. 223, 397.

ὄξυν-κεδρος, ἡ, the red juniper with pointed leaves, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 3.

ὄξυν-κέλευθος, *ov*, quick-travelling, Nonn. D. 5. 233; Gräfe διοικέ-λευθον.

ὄξυν-κέρατος, *ov*, = sq., Schol. Aesch. Pr. 424, Phot.

ὄξυν-κερας, ὠτος, ὁ, ἡ, with pointed horns, Opp. C. 2. 445.

ὄξυν-κέφαλος, *ov*, with pointed head, Schol. Ar. Av. 1295, Poll. 2. 43.

ὄξυνκινήσια, ἡ, quickness of motion, Eunap. p. 46, etc.

ὄξυν-κίνητος [τ], *ov*, quickly-moving, Luc. Abdic. 28, Dips. 5.

ὄξυνκοῖα, ὄξυνκοος, *ov*, sub ὄξυνκ-.

ὄξυν-κομος, *ov*, with pointed hair, of the porcupine, Opp. H. 2. 599; of a stag, lb. 194; of a pine, Anth. P. append. 129.

ὄξυν-κόρακος, *ov*, (κύραξ ιτ) with a sharp hook, Paul. Aeg. 6. 87.

ὄξυν-κράτων, Ion. —κρητον, τό, (κεράννυμι) sour wine mixed with water, Lat. posca, Aretac. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1, Oribas. 55 Mai.

ὄξυν-κόκτυς, *ov*, woiled with shrill cries, πάθος Soph. Ant. 1316.

ὄξυνλάβεια, ἡ, quickness in seizing an opportunity, Eust. 123. fin.; written ὄξυνλαβία, in Schol. Aesch. Theb. 97.

ὄξυνλάβειω, to seize quickly: to seize an opportunity, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 27.

ὄξυνλάβη, ἡ, a kind of tongs, Suid. s. v. Ἡρακλῆος; ὄξυνλάβον, τό, Schol. Il. 18. 477: —Dim. ὄξυνλαβίδιον, τό, Sever. p. 47 Dietz.

ὄξυν-λαβής, *es*, quick at seizing, of the eagle, Arist. H. A. 9. 34, 3: —ὄξυνλαβος, *ov*, Eust. 1753. 50.

ὄξυν-λάλος [α], *ov*, glib of tongue, Ar. Ran. 815.

ὄξυν-λάπαθον, τό, a kind of sorrel, Rumex acetos, Diosc. 2. 140, Aretac. Cur. Ac. 2, 2, etc.; also ὄξυνλάπαθος, ὁ, Geop. 2. 5, 4.

ὄξυν-λίπαρον (sc. τρίμμα), τό, a sauce composed of vinegar and oil, Sotad. Έγκλ. 1. 19, Timocl. Δακτυλ. 1.

ὄξυν-λίπης ἄρτος, ὁ, bread dressed with vinegar and fat, Galen.

ὄξυν-λοβῆς, to have sharp ears, to hear sharply, Suid.

ὄξυνμάθεια, ἡ, quickness at learning, Strab. 101, with *v. l.* ὄξυνμαθία.

ὄξυν-μάθης, *es*, (μαθεῖν) learning quickly, A. B. 56, Suid. s. v. Θυμώσοφος.

ὄξυνμάδον, τό, Dor. for ὄξυνμαλον, sour-apple, a Lacon. name for the κοκκύμηλον, Aristoph. Gramm. ap. Ath. 83 A.

ὄξυν-μελής, *es*, clear-singing, *v. l.* Ar. Av. 1095.

ὄξυν-μελί-κράτων, Ion. —κρητον, τό, a mixture of vinegar and honey, oxytel, Hipp. 416. 3: —also ὄξυν-μελί, ἴσος, τό, Id. Acut. 386, Lys. ap. Ath. 67 F, Arist. Probl. 19. 43, cf. Diosc. 5. 22.

ὄξυν-μέριμος, *ov*, keenly laboured or studied, παλαίσματα Ar. Ran. 877.

ὄξυν-μήνιτος, *ov*, bringing down the quick anger (of the Erinyes), φόνος Aesch. Eum. 472; but the readings of the line are uncertain.

ὄξυν-μολπος, *ov*, clear-singing, Aesch. Theb. 1023.

ὄξυν-μορφος, *ov*, in a pointed form, Joann. Damasc. 1. p. 679.

ὄξυν-μυρσίνη, ἡ, like μυρσινωμένη, or butcher's broom, Diosc. 4. 146; also called χαμαιμυρσίνη, Plin. 15. 7., 23. 83.

ὄξυν-μορφος, *ov*, pointedly foolish: —τὸ ὄξυνμορφον a witty saying, the more pointed from being absurd or paradoxical, such as insaniens sapientia, strenua inertia, splendide mendax, Gramm.

ὄξυννῶ, verb. Adj. one must write with the acute accent, Schol. Ven. Il. 15. 445: —ὄξυννῶν, Schol. Ar. Rh. 1. 131.

ὄξυννῆρ, ὁ, a sharpener, ὄξ. δορυκλῆων, i. e. a penknife, Anth. P. 6. 64.

ὄξυνω [ῶ], Anth. P. append. 304. fut. ὄξυνω (παρ-) Dem. 21. 14., 1264. 26: aor. ὄξυνω Soph.: pf. ὄξυνω (παρ-) Polyb.: —Pass., fut. ὄξυνθη-σμαι (παρ-) Hipp.: aor. ὄξυνθη Hdt., etc.: pass. ὄξυνμαι (παρ-) Lys. 101. 20, Dem., etc.; later ὄξυνμαι (ἀπ-, συν-) Polyb. To sharpen, point, ἔγχος ὄξ. σιδήρῳ Epigr. Gr. 790. 5; ἀκρὴ ἐς μυχὸν ὄξυνθεία Dion. P. 177. II. metaph. to goad to anger, provoke, τοῦμὸν ὄξυναι στόμα Soph. Tr. 1176: —Pass., ὄξυνθείς Hdt. 8. 138. 2. to sharpen, τὴν αἰσθησιν Anth. P. append. 304: —so, intr., to become acute, Aretac. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 11. III. in Gramm., = ὄξυννῶν, just like Lat. acuerē.

IV. to make acid, Galen.: —Pass. to be or become so, of wine, Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 17, Luc. Saturn. 26; —so, intr. in Act., Theophr. H. P. 4. 3, 3.

ὄξυν-όδους, ὄδοντος, ὁ, ἡ, with sharp teeth; in Nonn. D. 40. 484, with a neut. Subst., cf. Lob. Paral. 248.

ὄξυνός, *es*, *en*, (ὄξυν) sharp-pointed (cf. μελιτόεις, λωτόεις), ἔγχος ὄξυνέντα 5. 568, etc.; δοῦναι μετάλαμνος ὄξυνέντι 14. 443; —expl. by others as = ὄξυνος (from ὄξυν) with beechen shaft, Eust. 1951. 2, Hesych.

ὄξυν-όστρακος, *ov*, with a sharp shell, Luc. Lexiphr. 13.

ὄξυν-πάγης, *es*, sharp-pointed, στάλικες, Anth. P. 6. 109; ὄξυν Nonn. D. 14. 385: prickly, κάραβος Opp. H. 1. 261.

ὄξυν-πάθης, *es*, keenly sensitive: Adv. —θῶς, Theophr. Sim.

ὄξυν-πενιος, *ov*, ravenously hungry, ravenous, greedy, of the eagle, Arist. H. A. 9. 34, 3; of persons, Antiph. Incert. 20, Eubul. Αντιφ. 2: —metaph., πρὸς τοὺς λόγους ὄξ. Plut. 2. 512 F, cf. Cic. Att. 2. 12, 2: —later ὄξυν-πείνης, *ov*, ὁ, Philes de An. Propr. 3. 8, Procl. etc.

ὄξυν-πέπερι, τό, a mixture of vinegar and pepper, Xenocr. 23.

ὄξυν-πετής, *es*, flying speedily, Evagr. H. E. 3. 26, Schol. Od. 3. 372.

ὄξυν-πευκής, *es*, sharp-pointed, ἔξφος, Aesch. Cho. 640.

ὄξυν-πικρος, *ov*, keen, smarting, Hesych. s. v. ὄξυνπικῆς.

ὄξυν-πληγῆς, ἡτος, ὁ, ἡ, shrill-dashing, Ἀχέρων Soph. Fr. 469.

ὄξυν-ποδῶ, to be swift of foot, Jo. Chrys.: —ὄξυνποδία, ἡ, Gloss.

ὄξυν-πόριον (sc. φάρμακον), τό, a digestive medicine, Galen.; also ὄξυν-πορον, Galen., Aët., etc.

ὄξυν-πόρος, *ov*, with pointed mouth, ἄγγος Opp. H. 2. 406. II. quick-passing, active, of medicines, Diosc. 3. 58.

ὄξυν-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, swift-footed, Eur. Or. 1550.

ὄξυν-προρος, *ov*, sharp-proved: sharp-pointed, αἰχμαῖ Aesch. Pr. 424; ῥάγεις Opp. H. 3. 333.

ὄξυν-πτερος, *ov*, swift-winged: —as Subst. a hawk, Incert. V. T.: —τὸ ὄξυνπτερα swift wings, Aescop. 3.

ὄξυν-πύθμενος, *ov*, with pointed bottom, Xenocr. Aquat. 23.

ὄξυν-πυκνός, *ov*, of one tone higher than the πικνὸν (in Music).

ὄξυν-πύνδαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, = ὄξυνπύθμενος, of a cup, Eubul. Κυβ. 1.

ὄξυν-ρεγμία, ἡ, (ἐρεγμός) the sour fumes caused by indigestion, heartburn, Hipp. Aph. 1256. 2. the peevishness or fretfulness caused thereby, Ar. Fr. 398: cf. κρομμυροεγμία.

ὄξυν-ρεγμιάω, to be troubled with heartburn, Diosc. 3. 35., 4. 1.

ὄξυν-ρεγμιάδης, *es*, troubled with heartburn, Hipp. Aph. 1257, Acut. 388.

ὄξυν-ρεπής, *es*, = ὄξυνρροπος, ὄξ. δύλω with quick-turning art, Pind. O. 9. 138; ὄξυνρεπής in Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 1015, Hesych.

ὄξυν-ριν or ὄξυνρίν, ἴσος, ὁ, ἡ, (ρίν) with sharp or fine nose, Hipp. 1040 B: also ὄξυνρινος, *ov*, Zonar. Lex. s. v. Γρυπίν.

ὄξυν-ρόδιον ἔλαιον, τό, rose-oil mixed with vinegar, Ath. 67 F.

ὄξυνροπία, ἡ, suddenness, quickness, Amphilocho. p. 98 Combef.

word, used by Plat. Phaedr. 252 C, Phileb. 63 E, and in late Prose. (On the deriv., v. ὀπάζω.)

ὀπάζω, impf. ὀπάζον: Ep. fut. ὀπάσω Od. 8. 430., 21. 214: aor. ὤπασα Hom., Pind., and Att. (v. infr.) Ep. also ὤπασσα:—Med., Ep. 2 sing. fut. ὀπάσσει Il. 10. 238: v. aor. ὤπασάνην, Ep. 3 sing. ὀπάσατο, etc.:—Pass., only in pres. (v. fin.). Poët. Verb. Causal of ἔπομαι, to make to follow, send with one, give as a companion or follower, ἐπεὶ βῶ εἰ ὥπασα πομπὴν Il. 13. 416, cf. μετοπάζω; σοὶ γὰρ με πατήρ ἅμα πομπὴν ὤπασεν 24. 461, cf. Od. 9. 89; ἀμ' ἡγεμὸν ἑσθλὸν ὤπασον 15. 310; ἀρχὸν δὲ μετ' ἀμφοτέροισιν ὤπασσα 10. 204; πολλὸν δὲ μοι ὤπασε λαόν, i. e. made me leader over many, Il. 9. 483 (479), cf. Pind. N. 1. 23; ὦ Ζεῦ, γυναικῶν οἶον ὤπατας γένος Aesch. Theb. 256:—Med. to bid another follow one, take with one, take as a companion, σὺ δὲ χεῖρον ὤπάσσει Il. 10. 238; Νέστορος υἱὰς ὤπάσσοτο 19. 238; κήρυκά τ' ὤπασσάμενος καὶ ἑταῖρον Od. 10. 59:—Nic. uses the Med. in act. sense, Th. 60, 520, 813:—Hes. never has it in this sense. II. also of things, τούτῳ . . Ζεὺς κῦδος ὀπάει gives him glory to be with him, Il. 8. 141, etc.: and then, simply, to give, grant, ὅπ. κτήματα, ἀρετήν, κάλλος, αἰδοῖην, φῆμιν, ὀξύν, etc., often in Hom.; πολλὰ γὰρ ὤπασε παιδί gave her as a portion, Il. 22. 51; τέλος ἑσθλὸν ὅπ. to grant a happy end, Hes. Op. 472; ὄλβον, νίκην Id. Th. 420, 442; often also in Pind., εὐδαν εἰ χειμῶνος ὅπ. I. 7 (6). 52, al.; so Aesch. (in aor.) πῦρ ἐγὼ σφιν ὤπασα Pr. 252, cf. 8, 30, Pers. 762, Eum. 529; a few times in Eur., and twice in Ar. (in mock heroic passages) Eq. 200, Thesm. 973:—with pleon. inf., Πατρόκλῳ . . κόμην ὀπάσσειν φέρεσθαι, like δίδωμι ἔχειν, Il. 23. 151, cf. Pind. O. 9. 100.

2. to give besides something else, add, ἔργῳ δ' ἔργον ὤπαζε h. Hom. Merc. 120; χόριν αἰ' ὤπασσον αἰδοῖη Il. Hom. 23. 5; μελέταν ἔργους ὅπ. to devote, Pind. I. 6 (5). 98; ἔργον πρὸς ἀσπίδι ὤπασεν put a work of art on the shield, Aesch. Theb. 492. III. like δάω, to press hard, chase, ἔκτορ ὤπαζε κερηκομόωντας Ἀχαιοὺς Il. 8. 341; χαλεπὸν δὲ σε γῆρας ὀπάσει Ib. 103; πολλὸν καθ' ὁμιλον ὀπάων (sc. αὐτὸν) 5. 334, 1. 7. 462, cf. κατοπάζω; φόνια δ' ὤπασας λέχε' ἀπὸ γᾶς didst chase them away, Eur. El. 1192:—Pass., χειμάρρους ὀπαζόμενος Διὸς ὄμβρῳ a torrent forced on, i. e. swollen and turbid, with rain, Il. 11. 493. (Hence ὀπαδός, etc. The forms ὀπ-ᾶω, ὀπ-ᾶων seem to show that δ or ζ is no part of the Root, which is prob. another form of √ΕΠ, ἔπ-ομαι, seq-uor, the aspir. being lost as in ὀπός, succus.)

ὀπαῖος, α, ov, with a hole or opening, διὰ τῆς ὀπαίας κεραμίδος=διὰ τῆς καννίας through the tile with a hole in it (for the smoke to escape), Diphil. Xrus. 1, cf. ὀπή and v. Moer. p. 292, Poll. 2. 54; so, ὀπ. θυρίς, Hesych.; also ὀπαιον, τό, Plut. Pericl. 13; cf. ὀπή.—On the reading ἀν' ὀπαία Od. I. 320, v. sub ἀνοπαία.

ὀπάλλιος, ὁ, an oral, Orph. Lith. 279; ὀπαλις, Plin. 37. 21 sq.

ὀπατρος, ov, =ὀπάτορος, by the same father, κασιγνήτος καὶ ὀπατρος Il. I. 257., 12. 371:—so, ὀπάτριος, ov, Lyc. 452; ὀπάτωρ, oros, ὁ, ἡ, Anth. P. 15. 26. (Not ὀπατρος any more than ὑγάστριος or ἀδελφός.)

ὀπάων [ᾶ], onos, ὁ, as in Hom.; in later Ion. ὀπέων, onos, Hdt. 9. 50, 51, restored by Dind. in 5. 111: (v. ὀπάω fin.). A comrade in war, an esquire, denoting the slight subordination in which one hero stood to another, as Meriones to Idomeneus, Il. 8. 263., 10. 58, etc.; Phoenix to Peleus, 23. 360; so =ὀπασιπότης, Hdt. 5. 111. 2. generally, a follower, attendant, Lat. famulus, Hdt. 9. 50, 51, Aesch. Cho. 769, Supp. 492, 954, Soph. Ant. 1108; ὀπ. μῆλιν a shepherd, Pind. P. 9. 114; of a female, h. Hom. Cer. 440.—Cf. ὀπαδός.

II. as Adj. following, ὀπαῖον ῥῆπ' Opp. H. 5. 489; ὀπ. Νύμφην Anth. P. append. 51, 52.

ὀπεᾶς, ἄτος, ὁ, an owl, Lat. subula, Poll. 10. 141; ὀπέασι restored in Hdt. 4. 70, for ὑπέασι:—Dim. ὀπήτιον, τό, Nicobar. Kphr. 1; ὀπήτιδιον, Poll. 7. 83, cf. 10. 141. (Prob. from same root as ὀπή.)

ὀπερ, Ep. for ὤπερ, Il. 7. 114.

ὀπεύω, =ὀπιπτεύω, Hesych.; but the gloss is prob. corrupt.

ὀπών, v. ὀπών.

ὀπή, ἡ, (√ΟΠ, ὀπ-ω-α): an opening, hole, ὅπας γὰρ εἶχεν οὐκ ὀλίγας [τὸ τριβώνιον] Ar. Pl. 715; a mouse's hole, Sannyr. Δαν. 1; of holes in the earth, Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 6, al.

2. a hole in the roof, serving as a chimney, =κάπην, καπνοδόχην, Ar. Vesp. 317. 350; καὶ δι' ὀπῆς κατὰ τέγους Id. Fr. 117, cf. Xenarch. Πεντ. 1. 11; εἰς ὀπὴν ἐνδύσομαι Sannyr. Δαν. 1; cf. ὀπαῖος—its covering was called τῆλια.

II. in Architecture, ὀπαί were the holes in the frieze left to receive the beam-ends; v. sub μετ-ὀπή, which is the space between two ὀπαί. 2. later, of windows, lights in doors, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 551.

ὀπη, Ep. ὀπηη, both in Hom.; Dor. ὀπᾶ Pind., etc.; Ion. ὀκη Hdt.; Aeol. ὀπει C. I. 1841:—Adv. (properly dat. from an old Pron. *ὀπός, v. πῆ: hence often written ὀπη, Eust. 174. 1, A. B. 625): correlative to πῆ: I. of Place, by which way, Lat. qua: hence =ὀπον, where, Lat. ubi, Il. 22. 321, Od. 9. 457:—also for ὀπον, εἰρωτᾶν ὀκη εἰη Hdt. 5. 87;—and often much like ὀποι, whither, Lat. quo, mostly however with a pregnant notion of motion to a place, followed by rest in it, often in Hom.; ὀκηθύσεις στρατεύεσθαι Hdt. 1. 204, cf. 2. 146; ἀμυχανῶν . . ὀπα τράμοις Aesch. Ag. 1532; ἐμβαλοῦ μ' ὀπη θέλεις ἄγων Soph. Ph. 481; cf. Herm. Vig. n. 252 c, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 646 Obs.; ὀπηη γε . . τῆτε, thither, whither . . , Il. 12. 48.

2. later c. gen., ὀπη γᾶς, Lat. ubi terrarum, where in the world, Eur. Heracl. 19. 46; cf. ὀποι 1. c.

II. of Manner, in what way, how, Il. 20. 25, Od. 1. 347; more freq. in Att., as Aesch. Pr. 886, 907, Ar. 67, al., Thuc. 1. 129, Lys. 139. 45, etc.; joined with ὀπως, ὀπη εἶχε καὶ ὀπως Plat. Rep. 612 A, cf. Legg. 899 A, B, etc.; ὀπη ἔτυχεν Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 21;—ὀπη ἄν, with subjunct., like other Conjunctions, ὀπη ἄν δοκᾷ ἀμφοτέροις Focd. ap. Thuc. 5. 18; ὀπα κα δικαιώτατα Id. 6. 8, cf. 8. 56:—ἐσθ' ὀπη or ἐστιν ὀπη in any manner, in some way, Plat. Rep. 486 B, Prot. 331 D; οὐκ ἐστιν ὀπη

Aeschin. 83. fin.:—later, of Time, Eus. II. E. 8. 7, etc.; v. Lob. Phryn. 271.

III. with other Particles, ὀπη δῆ, Il. 22. 185, Plat., etc., v. Büchh Expl. Pind. O. 11. 62; ὀπη ποτέ in what possible direction or manner, Plat. Soph. 231 C, Rep. 372 E; ὀπη δὲ ποτε Id. Epist. 338 A; c. gen., τοὺς ὀπη ποτὲ κατοικοῦντας Εὐρώπης Plut. Pericl. 17:—ὀπη οὖν, or ὀπηοῦν, in what possible direction or way, Plat. Prot. 353 D, Legg. 950 A; ὀπηοῦν Id. Theat. 187 D:—ὀπηπερ, ὀπηπερ ἄν Soph. O. T. 1458, Plat. Soph. P. 251 A, Tim. 45 C, etc.:—cf. ὀπωσιοῦν.

ὀπηδευῶ and —έω, ὀπηδητήρ, ὀπηδός, Ion. for ὀπάδ-, qq. v.

ὀπήεις, εσσα, εν, (ὀπή) with a hole, διφρος ὀπ-, i. e. a night-stool, Hipp. 640. 15.

ὀπηλίκος, ἡ, ov, how big or old soever, correlat. to πηλ(ικος), Plat. Legg. 737 C; ὀπηλικοσύνον Arist. Cael. 1. 6, 12, al.

ὀπημός, v. sub ὀπημός.

ὀπηνικά, Dor. ὀπᾶνικά, Adv., correl. to πηνικά, at what point of time, at what hour, on what day, being more precise than ὀπότε, Soph. O. C. 434, Thuc. 4. 125, Theocr. 23. 33; though sometimes it cannot be distinguished from ὀπότε (Lob. Phryn. 50), Plat. Alc. 1. 105 D; ὀπότε καὶ ὅτ. Id. Legg. 772 D; ὀπ. ἄν at whatever hour or time, Soph. Ph. 464.

2. in indirect questions, ἦν ὥραν προσήκει ἵέναι . . , καὶ ὅπ. ἀπέναι Aeschin. 2. 15; so, in answer to a direct question, πηνικ' ἐστίν ἄρα τῆς ἡμέρας;—ὀπηνικά; what time of day is it?—what time, do you say? Ar. Av. 1499.

3. c. gen., οὐδέις οὐδ' ὅπ. ἐστὶ τοῦνιαυτοῦ what time of year, Id. Fr. 476. 7; ὀπ. τῆς ὥρας Xen. An. 3. 5, 18. II. in a causal sense, in case that, supposing or granting that, ὀπ. ἐφαίνετο ταῦτα πεποιθήεις Dem. 230. 1, cf. 527. 23.

ὀπηοῦν, ὀπηπερ, ὀπη ποτέ, v. sub ὀπη III.

ὀπητιδίων, τό, ὀπήτιον, v. sub ὀπείας.

ὀπητιοῦν, Adv. v. sub ὀπη III.

ὀπητρία, ἡ, a mender of ragged clothes, Hesych. s. v. κωβηλήνη.

ὀπίας (sc. τυρός), ὁ, cheese made from milk, curdled with fig-juice (ὀπός), Ar. Vesp. 353 (with a pun on ὀπή); in full τυρός ὀπίας Eur. Cycl. 136; cf. Ath. 658 C; v. sub ὀπίζω.

ὀπιγᾶς, ἴδος, ἡ, a plant, Arist. Plant. 1. 3, 14.

ὀπιδνός, ἡ, ov, dreaded, awful, Ar. Rh. 2. 292.

ὀπιζομαι, Dep., used by Hom. only in pres. and in impf. 3 sing.: later also in part. (v. infr.), and in aor. ὀπίαστο, Q. Sm. 2. 618: (ὀπις). To regard with awe and dread, Lat. vereri, revereri, Διὸς δ' ὀπίετο μῆνιν Od. 14. 283; τῶν ὕψ' ὀπίετο μῆνιν Hes. Sc. 21; σὸν θυμὸν Od. 13. 148; μητρὸς ἐφετμήν Il. 18. 216; ἐμὲ δ' οὐδὲν ὀπίεο νύσφιν ἐύτα 22. 332, cf. h. Merc. 382:—absol., ὀπιζόμενος a pious, religious man, Pind. P. 4. 152, I. 3. 7; χάρις ὀπιζομένα pious gratitude, Id. P. 2. 34.

2. after Hom., to care for, c. gen. pers., like the similar Verbs ἀλέγω, ἀλεγίζω, ἐπιστρέφομαι, Theocr. 732, 1144, Ar. Rh. 2. 181; cf. ὀπις II. 1:—the Act. occurs in a later Epigr. in this sense, ὀπιζω Anth. P. append. 223.—Ep. and Lyr. Verb. never used by Trag.

ὀπιζω, (ὀπός) to extract juice from, ὀπ. θριδακίνην Theophr. H. P. 7. 6, 2; τὸν καυλὸν καὶ τὸς βίβας Ib. 9. 1, 3:—Pass. to ooze out, Diod. 5. 41.

II. ὀπ. γάλα to curdle milk with fig-juice (ὀπός), Arist. Meteor. 4. 7. 9; cf. ὀπίας.

ὀπίθε and ὀπίθεν, poet. for ὀπισθε, ὀπισθεν.

ὀπιθό-μβροτος, ov, poet. for ὀπισθόμβροτος, following a mortal, ὀπιθ. αὐχμηά the glory that lives after men, Pind. P. 1. 179.

Ὀπίκοι, oi, the Ofici, an ancient people of Southern Italy, Arist. Pol. 7. 10, 5, Strab. 242; also Ὀπικες, Thuc. 6. 2:—Ὀπικία, ἡ, the country, Ib. 4:—hence

II. Ὀπικός, ἡ, ov, Gothic, barbarous, Anth. P. 5. 132, cf. Juven. 3. 207; hence ὀπικίζω, =βαρβαρίζω, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 1. 13.

ὀπιον, τό, Dim. of ὀπός, poppy-juice, opium, Alex. Trall. 2. 159, Plin.

ὀπίουρος, ov, ὁ, in Arist. Probl. 16. 8, 9, seems to be a nail or peg.

ὀπιευτήρ, ὀπιεύω, v. sub ὀπιπ-.

ὀπιευτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a starrer, gaffer, Nonn. D. 37. 270, etc.: also =παρθενοπίης, Ib. 7. 193, Manetho 6. 584.

ὀπίτης [ι], ov, ὁ, one who spies at people, Hesych.;—found only in the compts. γυναικοπίης, παρθενοπίης, παιδοπίης, πυρροπίης.

ὀπιπτεύω, to look around after, with collat. notion of curiosity, to stare at, ὀπιπτεύσεις δὲ γυναῖκας Od. 19. 67; or of fear, τί δ' ἐπιπτεύεις πολέμοιο γεφύρας; Il. 4. 371, cf. Hes. Op. 29.

II. to lie in wait for, watch, οὐ γὰρ σ' ἐθέλω βαλέειν . . , λάθρη ὀπιπτεύσας, δαλ' ἡμφοδόν Il. 7. 243; εὐ μάλ' ὀπιπτεύσας . . βάλλειν Hes. Op. 804. A later form is ὀπιπτεύω, Musae. 101.

(Redupl. from √ΟΠ, cf. ὀπ-ω-α.)

ὀπίς, ἴδος, ἡ; acc. ὀπιν Hom. and Hes., but in Od. and other Poets also ὀπιδα: poet. dat. ὀπὶ (v. II. 1).

I. of the gods, 1. in bad sense, as always in Hom., ὀπις θεῶν the vengeance or visitation of the gods for transgressing divine laws, θεῶν ὀπιν οὐκ ἀλέγοντες Il. 16. 388, Iles. Op. 249; οὐδ' ὀπιδα τρομέουσιν θεῶν Od. 20. 215; οὐδὲ θεῶν ὀπιν ᾗδεσται οὐδὲ τράπεζαν 21. 28; θ. ὀπιν εἰδότες Hes. Op. 185; ὀπιν ἀνάντων πεφυλαγμένους εἶναι Ib. 704:—also without θεῶν, divine vengeance, οὐκ ὀπιδα φρονέουσιν ἐνὶ φρεσὶ Od. 14. 12; τοῖς ὀπιδοσ . . δέος ἐν φρεσὶ πίπτει 14. 88; and of the avenging goddesses, κακὴν ὀπιν ἀποδοῦναι Hes. Th. 222, cf. Theocr. 25. 4; cf. ὀπίς III.

2. in good sense, the care or favour of the gods, θεῶν ὀπιν αἰτεῖν Pind. P. 8. 101.

II. of men, 1. the awful regard which men pay to the gods, religious awe, veneration, obedience, Lat. reverentia, οὐδὲ δαίμων οὐδὲ θεῶν ὀπιν ἔχοντας paying no regard to . . (cf. ὀπίκοι), Hdt. 9. 76, cf. 8. 143; so, also, ὀπι δαίμων ἔξων strict in his reverence towards strangers, i. e. in the duties of hospitality (al. ξένων), Pind. O. 2. 10; αἰδέσθαι ὀπιδα πολίοιο γενεῖον to maintain due reverence for the hoary beard (ὀπιδα αἰδέσθαι being =ὀπιν ὀπίεσθαι), Mosch. 4. 117.

2. attention to a thing, zeal, Pind. I. 5 (4). 74. (Hence

comes ὑπίσχομαι, ὑπιδρύς, with the Adv. ἄποιν, εἰσποιν, ἐξοιν, κάποιν, μέποιν.)

ὀπίσ-αμβύ, ἡ, (ἀμβαίνω, ἀναβαίνω) a going backwards, Soph. Fr. 921.

ὀπισθᾶ, Aeol. and Dor. for ὀπισθε.

ὀπισθ-ἀγκωνα, Adv. with the arms behind the back, Tzetz. Lyc. 704, ubi v. Müller, and cf. ἐξἀγκωνα.

ὀπισθ-ἀμβωνος, ov, with the chancel behind, Eccl.

ὀπισθεν, in Ion. and late Att. ὀπισθε before a consonant, as also in Poets, Pind. O. 6. 108, Eur. Cycl. 545, I. T. 1333, cf. Lob. Phryn. 8, 284: ποῖθ, also ὀπίθεν, Hom., Pind., Aesch. Pers. 1001; ὀπίθε, Il. 16. 791:—Adv.: I. of Place, behind, at the back, often in Hom.; opp. to πρόσθεν, Il. 5. 595; πρόσθε λέων ὀπίθεν δὲ δράκων μέσση δὲ χίμαιρα 6. 181; ὀπισθεν καταλείπειν Od. 10. 209; μένειν Il. 9. 332, etc.; ὅπ. πέμπειν (sc. ὄρου) Od. 15. 34; ὅπ. ἔπασθαι, ἀκολουθεῖν Aesch. I. c., etc.: οἱ ὀπίθεν those who are left behind, e. g. in dying, Od. 11. 66; but also those who are in the rear, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 8; εἰ τοὺς ὅπ. ἐς τὸ πρόσθεν ἄφορον shall bring the rear ranks to the front (metaph.), Soph. Aj. 1249; αἱ ὀπ. ἀφίδες the hinder apses, Hdt. 4. 72; τὰ ὀπίθεν the hinder parts, rear, back, Il. 11. 613; τὰ ὀπ. τῶν πολέμιων Xen. An. 3. 4, 40, etc.—εἰς τοὺς ὀπίθεν back, backwards, Eur. Phoen. 1410, Plat., etc.; εἰς τ. τοξέειν, i. e. 'versis sagittis,' like the Parthians, Xen. An. 3. 3, 10; opp. to ἐκ τοὺς ὀπίθεν, Ar. Eccl. 482, cf. Xen. An. 1. 6; ἐν τῷ ὀπ. Plat. Rep. 614 C, Xen., etc.—ὀπ. ποιήσασθαι τὸν ποταμὸν to place the river in his rear, Id. An. 1. 10, 9.

2. as Prep. with gen. behind, στῆ δ' ὀπίθεν δίφροιο Il. 17. 468; ὀπισθε μάχης 13. 536; τυτθὸν ὀπ. ὁμῶς Hes. Op. 467; ὀπισθε τῆς θύρης Hdt. 1. 9; ἐμπροσθὲ τε ἑρμοπολεῖαν καὶ ὀπ. Id. 7. 176; ὀπ. ἐμοῦ . . εἰσῆι Plat. Symp. 174 E, etc.—sometimes after its case δίφρον ὀπισθεν Il. 24. 15; ἵμεν φόμας ὀπισθε to follow the voice, Pind. O. 6. 108; γυνῆμας παρὰ πάντ' ὀπ. ἐστάναι Soph. Ant. 640;—also, τοῦτοισι δ' ὀπ. ἴτω Cratin. Δγλ. 1.

II. of Time, after, in future, hereafter, Il. 4. 362, Od. 2. 270., 18. 165, Hes., etc.; either of a thing absolutely future, or of one which follows something else, opp. to ἀντίκα, Il. 9. 519; ὀπίθεν οὐ πολλόν Pind. O. 10 (11). 43; πολλοῖς μασὶν ὀπ. Theocr. Epigr. 20. 8:—cf. ὀπίσω Il. 1. 2. ἐν τοῖσι ὀπίθε λόγῳ in the books yet to come, in the following books, Hdt. 5. 22., 7. 213; cf. ὀπίσω Il. 2. 30, often, in Gramm., sometimes of what follows, but sometimes of what has gone before, Butt. Schol. Od. 1. 127, Lob. Phryn. 11.—For Comp. ὀπίστερος, Sup. ὀπίστατος, v. sub voc. (Prob. from ὀπισ, akin to ἀνόπισ, κατόπισ, μετόπισ, ὀπίσω.)

ὀπισθεν, ἄρος, τό, the back of the hand, Poll. 2. 143, 144, Galen. ὀπισθιδιος, α, ov, =sq., Call. Dian. 151, Ar. 482. ὀπισθιος, α, ov, (cf. πρόσθιος) hinder, belonging to the hinder part, Lat. posticus, τὰ ὀπ. σκέλεα the hind-legs, Hdt. 3. 103, Xen. Eq. 11, 2; πόδες Simon. Iamb. 26, Philem. Incert. 51; ὁ ὀπ. τένων the back sinew, Hipp. Fract. 759:—so, τὰ ὀπ. (sc. σκέλη) Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 12; τὸ ὀπ. the hinder part, opp. to τὸ πρόσθιον, Id. Incess. An. 5, 2; also, ὀπ. σιαγὼν the under jaw of prone animals, Id. H. A. 1. 11, 10. Adv.—ως, Lxx (1 Regg. 4. 18).

ὀπισθο-βάμων [ᾶ], ov, walking backwards, Anth. P. 6. 196. ὀπισθο-βάρης, ἐς, loaded behind, Plotin. 6. 9, 4. ὀπισθο-βάτης [ᾶ], ov, δ, mounting, sens. obsc., Anth. P. 6. 196; and, in same sense, the Adj. -βατικός, ἡ, ov, Clem. Al. 223. ὀπισθό-βολος, ov, thrown backwards, Nonn. D. 2. 65., 41. 25. ὀπισθο-βρίθης, ἐς, loaded behind, γῆχος Aesch. Fr. 360. ὀπισθο-γράφος, ov, written on the back or cover, βιβλίον Luc. Vit. Auct. 9.—Juvenal's scriptus et in tergo.

ὀπισθο-δάκτυλος, ov, with fingers bent backwards, Strab. 70. ὀπισθό-βητος, ov, bound behind or backwards, Simon. (?) ap. Plut. 2. 456 C. Tzetz. Hist. 1. 374.

ὀπισθο-βίωσις, ἡ, =παλίστις, Jo. Diac. ad Hes. Sc. 154. ὀπισθό-δομος, ὁ, a back chamber, the inner cell of the old temple of Athena in the Acropolis at Athens, used as the Treasury, Ar. Pl. 1193, Dem. 170. 6, 743. 1, C. I. 150 B. 23; cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 189.

II. as Adj. at the back of a building, al. ὀπ. στήλαι Polyb. 12. 12, 2. ὀπισθό-καρπος, ov, bearing its fruit behind (instead of above) the leaves, like some fig-trees, Theophr. C. P. 5. 2, 3.

ὀπισθο-κέλευθος, ov, following behind, Nonn. D. 18. 159. ὀπισθό-κεντρος, ov, with a sting in the tail, Epich. 41 Ahr., Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 12, al.

ὀπισθο-κέφαλον, τό, the back of the head, occiput, Gloss. ὀπισθο-κόμης, ov, ὁ, =sq., Poll. 2. 28.

ὀπισθό-κομος, ov, wearing the hair long behind, Nonn. D. 13. 420. ὀπισθο-κράνιον, τό, the back part of the skull, occiput, Gloss.; so, ὀπισθό-κράνιον, Niceph. Blomm. Exc. p. 667 ed. Mai.

ὀπισθο-κρηπίδες, αἱ, a kind of woman's shoe, Pl. 7. 91, Hesych. ὀπισθο-κύφωσις, ἡ, a backward curvature of the spine, Galen.

ὀπισθό-λακκος, ov, with a hollow behind, late Medic. ὀπισθο-μήριον, τό, =sq., Melamp. de Palpit. p. 493.

ὀπισθό-μηρον, τό, the back of the thigh, Ptolem. ὀπισθο-νόμος, ov, (νέμω) grazing backwards, of certain cattle with large horns slanting forwards, Hdt. 4. 183, cf. Arist. P. A. 2. 16, 6, Ael. N. A. 16. 33.

ὀπισθο-νύγης, ἐς, pricking from behind, κέντρον Anth. P. 6. 104. ὀπισθο-ποδῶ, to follow behind, Byz.

ὀπισθο-πόρος, ov, following, Nonn. D. 37. 255, etc. ὀπισθό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό:—walking behind, following, attendant, προσπόλιν ὀπισθόπους κώμος Eur. Hipp. 54, ubi v. Mouk, et Valck. ib. 1177; so Aesch. Cho. 713 in form ὀπισθόπους (cf. ἀέλλοπος, Οἰδίπος,

πούλων), unless with Herm. we read ὀπισθόπουον δὲ τοῦδε καὶ ξυνέμ. πορον.

II. =ὑπατρέφας, one who has returned, Hesych.

ὀπισθ-ορμέω, to hasten back, Hesych.: ὀπισθόρμητος, ov, hastening back, Id. s. v. παλινόροτος, etc.

ὀπισθο-σφενδόνη, ἡ, the back part of a ring (v. σφενδόνη Il. 3), Ar. Fr. 309. 4.

ὀπισθότερος, α, ov, =πίστερος, Arat. 148. ὀπισθο-τίλη [ῖ], Boeot. ὀπινοτίλη, ἡ, name for the σπηία or cuttlefish, which squirts its liquor from behind, Strattis Φων. 3. 3, Hesych.

ὀπισθοτονία, ἡ, a disease in which the body is drawn back and stiffens, tetanic recurvation, Pliny's dolor inflexibilis, Cael. Aurel.

ὀπισθοτονικός, ἡ, ὡν, subject to ὀπισθοτονία, Diosc. 3. 18. ὀπισθό-τονος, ov, drawn backwards, τόξον Nonn. D. 7. 195; ὀπ. δεσμός for tying the hands behind, Id. Jo. 18. 24.

II. ὀπισθότονος, ὁ, = ὀπισθοτονία, Hipp. 1159 C, D, Plat. Tim. 14 E; opp. to ἐμπροσθότονος. ὀπισθοτονώδης, ἐς, suffering from ὀπισθοτονία, Hipp. Coac. 120.

ὀπισθο-ουρητικός, ἡ, ὡν, retreating, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 45, P. A. 4. 10, 51, al.

ὀπισθο-φάλακρος, ov, bald behind, Tzetz. ὀπισθο-φάνης, ἐς, shewing behind, Galen. Adv., -ὥς πορεύεσθαι backwards, Lxx (Gen. 9. 23).

ὀπισθο-φόρος, ov, in a backward direction, Opp. H. 3. 318. ὀπισθοφυλάκω, to guard the rear, form the rear-guard, Xen. An. 3. 3, 8.

II. to command it, lb. 2. 3, 10, etc. ὀπισθοφυλάκία, ἡ, the command of the rear, Xen. An. 4. 6, 19.

ὀπισθο-φύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, one who guards the rear: οἱ ὀπ. the rear-guard, Xen. An. 4. 1, 6, etc.

ὀπισθο-χειμών, ἄνος, ὁ, an after-winter, a late winter, Hipp. Epid. 1. 942.

ὀπισθό-χειρ, χειρὸς, ὁ, ἡ, with the hands tied behind, cited from Dio C. ὀπισμα, τό, (ὀπίσω) the milky juice of plants, Diosc. 3. 25.

ὀπισμός, ὁ, (ὀπίσω) a drawing out the milky juice of plants, Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 2, Diosc. 3. 25.

ὀπίσω, Adv., Ep. for ὀπίω, Hom., q. v. ὀπίστατος, ἡ, ov, (ὀπίθε) hindmost or last, Lat. postremus, αἰὲν ἀποκρίναν τὸν ὀπ. Il. 8. 342., 11. 178.—Comp. ὀπίστερος, α, ov, Lat. posterior, in Arat. 284, Nonn. D. 7. 187, etc.—No posit. occurs.

ὀπίσω [ῖ], Ep. ὀπίσω: the former rare in Hom. and only in signif. 1: Adv.: (ὀπίς): I. of Place, backwards, opp. to πρόσω, Il. 12. 272; to προπρήνεις, 3. 218; ἀνεχάξω τυτθὸν ὀπίσω 5. 443; ἄν. πολλὸν ὀπ. 16. 710; πάλιν εἶναι ὀπίσω Od. 11. 149:—in Prose also τὸ ὀπίσω, contr. τοῦπίσω, τὸ ὀπίσω φεύγειν Hdt. 1. 207, cf. 8. 108; εἰς τοῦπίσω ἐλύναι τὰς ἡνίας Plat. Rep. 528 A, etc.: τὰ ὀπ. the hinder parts, Lxx (Joel 2. 20).

2. back, back again, i. e. by the same way as one came, ἀπηνυσαν οἴκαδ' ὀπίσω Od. 7. 326; ὀπίσω πάλιν οἴκαδ' Pind. N. 3. 109; ἀφ' ὀπ. Theocr. 25. 74; ἀπικνύο τοι. Hdt. 1. 72; ὀπ. πορευόμενοι lb. 75; ὀπ. ἀναπλάσωαι lb. 78; ἐν τῇ ὀπ. κομῶδῃ on his way back. 8. 120, cf. 1. 111, etc.: hence, simply, 3. again, ἀνακτᾶσθαι ὀπ. Hdt. 1. 61, cf. 68., 2. 14; ἀποδοῦναι ὀπ. 5. 92, 3; σφραγίζεσθαι λυεῖν τ' ὀπίσω Eur. I. A. 38.

4. c. gen., δεῦτε ὀπ. μου come after me, follow me, Ev. Matth. 4. 19.

II. of Time, hereafter, since the future is unseen and was therefore regarded as behind us, whereas the past is known and therefore before our eyes, ἡμῖν τεκείσσι τ' ὀπίσω πῆμα λίκτοιο Il. 3. 160; Τρωαὶ δέ μ' ὀπίσω πᾶσαι μωμήσονται lb. 411, cf. Hes. Op. 739, Th. 488; ἐς περ ὀπίσω Od. 20. 199, (εἰσπίσας Soph. Ph. 1105); opp. to νῦν, τοῦτ' ὀπ' ἄρ' νῦν φρένες ἐμπεδοί [εἰσιν], οὗτ' ἄρ' ὀπίσω [ἔσσονται] Il. 6. 352; to προπᾶρτες, αἰεὶ δ', Ἀχιλλεῦ, οὗτις ἀνὴρ προπᾶρτες [ἦν] μακρότατος, οὗτ' ἄρ' ὀπίσω [ἔσσεταί] Od. 11. 483; so also, where ὀπίσω and πρόσω are opposed, πρόσω must be the past, that which one can see before one, and ὀπίσω the future, οἶδε νοῆσαι ἅμα πρόσω καὶ ὀπίσω Il. 1. 343; ἅμα πρόσω καὶ ὀπ. λεύσει 3. 109; ὅρα πρόσω καὶ ὀπ. 18. 250, Od. 24. 452; so, ὅσα τ' ἦν ὅσα τ' ἐσθ' ὅσα τ' ἐσται ὀπίσω Emped. 128; οὗτ' ἐνθάδ' ὄραν οὗτ' ὀπίσω neither present nor future, Soph. O. T. 488; τοῦπίσω σκοπεῖν Eur. Fr. 50; θνητὸς περικύβητος τοῦπίσω πειρῶ βλέπειν Trag. ap. Stob. p. 188. 52:—Hecue and others, therefore, are wrong in interpreting ὀπίσω of the past, and πρόσω of the future, in Il. 1. 343, etc.: cf. ὤπισθεν Il. 1.

2. ἐν τοῖσι ὀπίσω λόγοις in the books yet to come, in the following books, Hdt. 1. 75; cf. ὤπισθεν Il. 2.

ὀπλάριον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of ὄπλον, Plut. Flamin. 17.

ὀπλ-ενδύττω, (ἐνδύω) to put on armour, Nicet. Ann. 57 D.

ὀπλίζω, ποῖτ. for ὀπλίω, to make ready, ἄμαζαν ὤπλεον Od. 6. 73.

ὀπλή, ἡ, (ὄπλον) a hoof, in Hom. always the solid hoof of the horse and ass, Il. 11. 536., 20. 501, cf. Ar. Eq. 605, Plat. Rep. 586 B:—after Hom., like χρῆλη, the cloven hoof of horned cattle, h. Hom. Merc. 77, Hes. Op. 487, Pind. P. 4. 401, Hdt. 2. 71, Arist. H. A. 6. 21, 5; of swine, Simon. Iamb. 26, Ar. Ach. 740; of sheep, Arist. Fr. 241. 14. Cf. ὄνυξ, μώνυξ.

ὀπλήεις, ἐσσα, ἐν, (ὄπλον) armed, Poeta ap. Dio Chr. 1. 694.

ὀπλήγες, οἱ, =ὀπλίται, name of one of the four old tribes at Athens, Hdt. 5. 66, Eur. Ion 1580: cf. Αἰχμορεῖς.

ὀπλίω: aor. ὤπλισα, Ep. ὤπλισσα Hom.: pf. ὤπλικα (παρ-) Diod. 4. 10, plarf. ὤπλικα Dio C. 78. 6:—Med., fut. -ίσομαι (ἐφ-) Anth. P. 9. 39, -τοῦμαι Schol. Il. 13. 20: aor. ὤπλισάμην, Ep. ὤπλισσατο Od. 2. 20, etc.:—Pass., aor. ὤπλισθην Hdt., Att., Ep. 3 pl. ὤπλισθεν Od. 23. 143; pl. ὤπλισμαι Eur., etc.—Hom. always uses the aorist, except in the forms ὤπλισόμεθα, ὤπλισθεν: (ὄπλον, cf. ὀπλέω, ὀπλομαι).

Τὸ make or get ready, in Hom. of meats and drink, to dress, ἐπεὶ β' ὤπλισσε κυκεῖα Il. 11. 641; ὤπλισαν τ' ἦα Od. 2. 289; δαῖτ' ὄπλ. Eur. Ion 852:—so in Med., δόρπον or δείπνον ὤπλιζεσθαι to make oneself a

meal ready, often in Hom.; ὀπλίσσατο λύχρον Emped. 220; ὀπ. θυσίαν θεοῖς to cause it to be prepared, Eur. Ion 1124.

2. of chariot-horses, to get ready, harness, equip, αὐτὰρ ὄγ' υἷας ἄμαξαν.. ὀπλίσαι ἡνῶγει Il. 24. 190; and in Med. to prepare or get ready for oneself, ἐστρίχας ὀπλίσας ἵππους 23. 301; ὀπλίζον ἵππους προμετωπίδοις Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 1;—Pass., of ships, νῆες.. ὀπλίζονται Od. 17. 288; of any implements, λαμπὰς διὰ χερῶν ὀπλισμένη ready for use, Aesch. Theb. 433; θώρακα.. περιβόλοις ὀπλισμένον furnished with, Eur. Ion 993.

3. of persons, esp. of soldiers, to equip, arm, Hdt. 1. 127, Eur. Ion 980, etc.:—also, to train, exercise soldiers, Hdt. 6. 12;—in Att. Prose, to arm or equip as ὀπλίζεται, ὀπλίζειν τὸν δῆμον πρότερον ψιδὸν ὄντα Thuc. 3. 27, cf. 6. 100, Lys. 188. 14, etc.:—Med. and Pass. to make oneself ready, prepare or equip oneself, get ready, ἀλλ' ὄγ' ὄρ' ἔξω ἰὼν ὀπλίσξο Od. 14. 526; ὀπλίσθεν (for ὀπλίσθησαν) δὲ γυναῖκες the women got ready [for dancing], 23. 143; Τρῶες.. ἀνὰ πτόλιν ὀπλίζοντο were arming, Il. 8. 55; ἀλλ' ὀπλίσμεθα θάσσον Od. 24. 495; so Hdt., ὀπλίσθοντας χαλκῶ 2. 152; ὀπλισμένοι 7. 79; χρωμένους τῷ πλήθει ὀπλισμένον Plat. Rep. 551 D; ὀπλίζον, καρδία Eur. Med. 1242; c. inf., τοὶ δ' ὀπλίζοντο.. νέκυας τ' ἀγέμεν, ἔτεροι δὲ μεθ' ὅλην Il. 7. 417; βοοσφαγεῖν ὀπλίζετο Eur. El. 627;—in Med., also, c. acc., ὀπλίζεσθαι χερά to arm one's hand, Id. Or. 926; (so in Act., Id. Alc. 35); ὀπλίζεσθαι θράσος to arm oneself with boldness, Soph. El. 905; often c. dat. instrum., ὀπλίζωμεθα φασγάνῳ χέρας Eur. Or. 1223; cf. Phoen. 267; so, also, θύρσους διὰ χερῶν ὀπλισμέναι Id. Bacch. 733.

ὀπλίσσις, ἡ, a preparing for war, equipment, accoutrement, arming, ὀπλίσσει ἀνδρῶν Ar. Ran. 1036; εὐσταλεῖς τῇ ὀπλίσει Thuc. 3. 22; περὶ ὀπλισιν [τοῦ δήμου] Arist. Pol. 4. 13, 1. 2. armour, τῆς ὀπλ. σχέσις Plat. Tim. 24 B.—The form ὀπλίσια in Anth. P. 6. 210, c conj. Lobeck.

ὀπλισμα, τό, an army, armament, Eur. I. A. 253. II. a weapon, ὀπλ.. δεινῆς κορύνης Id. Supp. 714; in pl., Plat. Polit. 279 D.

III. the tackle in ships, Hesyeh. ὀπλισμός, ὁ, = ὀπλίσσις, Aesch. Ag. 405; on the form, v. Lob. Phryn. 511. ὀπλιστόν, verb. Adj. one must arm, Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 6. ὀπλιστῆς κοσμός, ὁ, a warrior-dress, Anth. P. 7. 230. ὀπλίτ-ἀγωγός, ὄν, carrying the heavy-armed, ναὺς ὀπλ. troop-ships, transports, Thuc. 6. 25, 31, 8. 30.

ὀπλίτεια, ἡ, the service of the heavy-armed, warfare, Plat. Legg. 706 C. ὀπλίτης, to serve as a man-at-arms, Thuc. 6. 91, 8. 73, Lys. 160. 18, Xen. An. 5. 8, 5; οἱ ὀπλιτεύοντες men now serving, opp. to οἱ ὠπλιτευκότες, Arist. Pol. 4. 13, 9, cf. 2. 6, 16.

ὀπλίτης [ἴ], ὄν, ὁ, (ὀπλον) heavy-armed, armed, δρόμος ὀπλ. a race of men in armour, opp. to the naked race (v. sub στάδιον II), Pind. I. 1. 32; called ὁ ὀπλίτης in C. I. 1587, (= τοῦ ὀπλοῦ δρόμος Paus. 6. 13, 1); cf. ὠπλιτοδρομῶ; ὀπλ. ἀνὴρ Aesch. Theb. 717, Eur. Supp. 885, etc.; ὀπλ. στρατὸς an armed host, Id. Heracl. 800; ὀπλ. κόσμος warrior-dress, armature, Ib. 699.

II. mostly as Subst., ὀπλίτης, ὁ, a heavy-armed foot-soldier, man-at-arms, who carried a pike (δόνυ), and a large shield (ὀπλον), whence the name, as the light-armed foot-soldier (πελιδάστης) had his from the light πέλτη, Hdt. and Att.; ὀπλίται are opp. to ψιλοί, Hdt. 9. 30, Thuc. 1. 106; to γυνήτες, Hdt. 9. 63; to ἱππεῖς, Plat. Rep. 552 A; to τοῦτάτα, Id. Criti. 119 B; to be an ὀπλίτης implied the possession of full civic rights, hence ὁ ὀπλ. opp. to οἱ βανάνσιοι, Arist. Pol. 7. 4, 6; and, in oligarchical states, to ὁ δῆμος, Ib. 5. 6, 6.

ὀπλιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, ὁ for or a man-at-arms, μάχη Plat. Rep. 374 D; αἱ ὀπλ. τάξεις Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 16; ὀπλ. Ib. 4. 2, 7. 2. ἡ-κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of using heavy arms, the soldier's art, Plat. Rep. 333 D; so, τὸ-κύν, Id. Lach. 182 D; also, τὰ ὀπλικά ἐπιτηδεύειν to serve as a man-at-arms, Ib. 183 C.

II. of persons, fit for service, opp. to ἀνόπλος, Arist. Pol. 4. 3, 1;—τὸ ὀπλιτικόν the soldiery, = οἱ ὀπλίται, Thuc. 5. 6, Xen. An. 7. 6, 26; ἡ ὀπλ. δύναμις Arist. Pol. 6. 7, 2.

ὀπλίτης, ἴδος, fem. of ὀπλίτης, χεῖρ Plat. 3. 150.

ὀπλίτοδρομῶ, to run a race in armour, C. I. 2758, Paus. 1. 23, 11.

ὀπλίτο-δρόμος, ὄν, running a race in armour, Poll. 3. 151, Schol. Pind. I. 10. 22, Schol. Ar. Ach. 213.

ὀπλίτο-πάλης, Dor. -ας, ὁ, a heavy-armed warrior, Aesch. Fr. 447.

ὀπλο-διδάσκαλος, οὗ, ὁ, one who teaches the use of arms, Gloss.

ὀπλο-διδάσκᾱλος, ὁ, = foreg., Gloss.

ὀπλο-δοῦναι, to give arms, I Macc. 14. 32.

ὀπλο-δουπάς, ὄν, rattling with armour, Orph. H. 64. 3, as Piers. for δολιδοῦτος.

ὀπλο-θήκη, ἡ, an armoury, Plut. 2. 159 E, Sull. 14, Ael. V. II. 6. 12.

ὀπλο-κάθαρμοις, ὁ, the consecration of arms, Lat. armlustrum, Gloss.

ὀπλο-καθαρός, ἡ, and -θάρσιον (sc. ἱερὸν), τό, = foreg., Gloss.

ὀπλό-κτυπος, ὄν, hoof-resounding; v. πεδιολόκτυπος.

ὀπλο-λογέω, to collect arms, 2 Macc. 8. 27.

ὀπλομαι, poet. for ὀπλίζομαι, to prepare, δειπνον ἀνωχθὶ ὀπλεσθαι Il. 19. 172, 23. 159; cf. ὀπλίω I, ὀπλέω.

ὀπλομάνω, to be madly fond of war, Anth. P. 9. 320, Synes. 250 A.

II. to rage furiously, περὶ τίνος Ath. 234 C.

ὀπλο-μάνης, ἔς, madly fond of war, Eutechn. Metaphr. Opp. p. 8.

ὀπλομάνια, ἡ, mad fondness for war, Eust. Opusc. 199. 93.

ὀπλομᾶχέω, to serve as a man-at-arms: to practise or learn the use of arms, Isocr. Antid. § 269, Plut. 2. 793 E, etc.; cf. ὀπλομάχος.

ὀπλο-μάχος [ἄ], ὄν, ὁ, = ὀπλομάχος, Plat. Euthyd. 299 C.

ὀπλομᾶχητικός, ἡ, ὄν, ὁ for or for the use of arms: ἡ-κή (sc. τέχνη) the art of using arms, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 197.

ὀπλομάχια, ἡ, a fighting with heavy arms, the art of using them, Plat. Legg. 813 E, 833 E, Ephor. Fr. 97;—generally, the art of war, tactics, Xen. An. 2. 1, 7. Cf. ὀπλομάχος.

ὀπλομᾶχικός, ἡ, ὄν, ὁ for or for ὀπλομαχία Dio C. 59. 14.

ὀπλο-μάχος [ἄ], ὄν, fighting in heavy arms, Xen. Lac. 11, 8, Polyb. 2. 65, 11.

II. ὀπλ., ὁ, one who teaches the use of arms, a drill-sergeant, as opp. to a mere fencing-master, Theophr. Char. 5, Teles ap. Stob. 535. 21.

ὀπλον, τό, a tool, implement, mostly in pl., like ἔντεα, τέχνηα: (prob. from ἔπω, q. v.): I. a ship's tackle, tackling, Hom. (but only in Od.), 2. 390, al., Hes. Op. 625; esp. the ropes, halyards, etc., ὁσάμενοι δ' ὅρα ὀπλα Od. 2. 430, etc.; in which sense Hom. twice uses the sing. a rope, 14. 346, 21. 390;—generally, any ropes, Hdt. 9. 115, cf. 7. 25.

II. tools, strictly so called, in Hom. esp. of smiths' tools, Il. 18. 409, 412; in full ὀπλα χαλκήια, Od. 3. 433;—in sing., ὀπλον ἀρούρης a sickle, Anth. P. 6. 95; ὀπλον γεροντικὸν a staff, Call. Ep. 1. 7; δειπνον ὀπλον ἐτοιμώτατον, of the wine-flask, Anth. P. 6. 248.

III. in pl., also, implements of war, arms and armour, Hom. (only in Il.), αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πάνθ' ὀπλα κάμε, of the arms of Achilles, Il. 8. 612, cf. 19. 21; ὀπλοισιν ἐνὶ δεινοῖσιν ἐδύτην 10. 254, 272; so in Pind. N. 8. 47, Trag., etc.:—rarely in sing., a weapon, οὐτε τι ἀρῆιον ὀπλον ἐκτέταται Hdt. 4. 23, cf. 174, Eur. H. F. 161, 570, 942, Plat. Rep. 474 A, Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 15; ποτὶ πονηρὸν οὐκ ἀχρηστον ὀπλον ἡ πονηρία Poeta ap. Plut. 2. 21 E: a piece of armour, Diod. 3. 49.

2. in the historical writers ὀπλον was generally the large shield, from which the men-at-arms took their name of ὀπλίται (τῆς γραπτῆς εἰκόνης ἐν ὀπλᾷ C. I. 124. 27, cf. Thuc. 7. 75, Diod. 15. 41, 17. 18): metaphr., τῆς πένις ὀπλον παρρησία Nicostir. Incert. 5; 6. μέγιστον.. ἀρετῇ βροτοῖς Menand. Incert. 433, cf. 619;—then, 3. in pl., also, heavy arms, Hdt. and Att.; ὀπλον ἐπιστάτης=ὀπλίτης, opp. to κώτης ἀναξ, Aesch. Pers. 379; ὁ πόλεμος οὐχ ὀπλον τὸ πλεόν ἀλλὰ δαπάνης Thuc. 1. 83; ὀπλα παραδούναί Id. 4. 69; ὀπλα ἀποβάλλειν Ar. Vesp. 27, etc.;—whence, 4. ὀπλα, = ὀπλίται, men-at-arms, πολλὰν μεθ' ὀπλων Soph. Ant. 115, and often in Prose, as ἐξέτασιν ὀπλων ποιέσθαι to have a muster of the men-at-arms, Thuc. 4. 74, etc.; ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν ὀπλων στρατιώτης, opp. to ὁ ἐπὶ τῆς διοικήσεως, ap. Dem. 238. 13, cf. 265. 8; so, ὁ στρ. ὁ ἐπὶ ὀπλα Inscr. Att. in C. I. 123. 46, cf. 186.

5. τὰ ὀπλα, also, the place of arms, camp, Hdt. 1. 62, 1. 5, 74, Lys. 130. 40, Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 5, etc.; ἐκ τῶν ὀπλων προίειν Thuc. 1. 111, cf. 3. 1.

6. phrases, ἐδυντο τὰ ὀπλα Hdt. 7. 218, etc.; ἐν ὀπλοισι εἶναι to be in arms, under arms, Id. 1. 13, cf. Eur. Bacch. 303, Thuc., etc.; ἐν ὀπλοισι μάχεσθαι Plat. Gorg. 456 D; ἡ ἐν ὀπλοισι μ. Id. Legg. 833 D; εἰς τὰ ὀπλα παραγγέλλειν Xen. An. 1. 5, 13; ἐφ' ὀπλοῖς ὁ παρ' ὀπλοῖς ἦσθαι Eur. Supp. 674, 257; μένειν ἐπὶ τοῖς ὀπλοῖς Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 8;—for ὀπλα ἀποβάλλειν, ρίπτειν, ἀφίειναι, κατατίθεσθαι, v. sub vocc.; for ὀπλα τίθεσθαι, v. τίθημι A. 11. 10.

IV. of the arms possessed by animals for self-defence, [τὸν ἀνθρωπον].. οὐκ ἔχοντα ὀπλον πρὸς τὴν ἀλκήν Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 22, cf. 24, al.

V. membrum virile, Hesyeh., Anth. Plan. 242, and (acc. to Hemst.) Nic. ap. Ath. 683 E.

VI. a gymnastic exercise, the last which came on in the games, Artemid. 1. 63.

ὀπλοποιέω, to make or use as a weapon, LXX (Sap. 5. 17).

ὀπλοποιία, ἡ, a making of arms, Diod. 14. 43, Poll. 7. 154;—as the name of the 18th book of the Iliad, Strab. 4.

ὀπλοποιικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to make arms: ἡ-κή (sc. τέχνη) the art of forging arms, Plat. Polit. 280 D, Poll. 7. 209;—in both places there is a v. l. -ποιητική.

ὀπλο-ποιός, ὄν, making arms, an armourer, Diod. 14. 43, Poll. 7. 154.

ὀπλο-σκοπία, ἡ, an inspection of arms: a review, Philo 2. 130.

Ὀπλοσμός, ὁ, epith. of Zeus in Caria, Arist. P. A. 3. 10, 10;—Ὀπλοσμία, ὁ, of Hera in Peloponnesus, Lyc. 614;—prob. armed, in armour.

ὀπλότερος, α, ὄν, Comp. without any Posit. in use, Ep. for νεώτερος, the younger, always of persons, Il. 4. 325, Od. 21. 370; ὀπλότερος γενεῇ younger by birth, Lat. minor natu, Il. 2. 707, Od. 19. 184; fem. gen. pl. ὀπλοτέρων Il. 14. 267, 275;—Sup. younger, ὀπλοτάτος γενεῇ-ῆριν 9. 58; ὀπλ. θυγατήρ Od. 7. 58, cf. 11. 283, Il. Th. 946, and Pind.;—Ar. Pax 1270, 1 uses the Comp. in mock heroic lines.—The orig. sense implied capacity for bearing arms; and so ὀπλότερος is properly those capable of bearing arms, the serviceable men, the young men, opp. to the old men and children, Il. 3. 108, Ep. Hom. 4. 5;—but it soon came to mean simply younger or youngest, hence of women, Νέστορος ὀπλοτάτη θυγάτηρ Od. 3. 463, etc.; then, as the youngest are the last born, ἀνδρες ὀπλότεροι also means the latter generations, men of later days, Theocr. 16. 46. (Curt. rejects the deriv. from √ΕΠ, ἐπ-ομαι, those who follow, on the ground that ἐπομαι does not mean to follow in point of time: he inclines to connect it with ὀπός, euus: v. Gr. Et. nos. 621, 628.)

ὀπλο-τοξότης, ὄν, ὁ, a heavy-armed archer, Nicet. Eug. 3. 140.

ὀπλοურγία, ἡ, (*έργω), = ὀπλοποιία, Tzetz. Lyc. 227.

ὀπλο-φάγος, ὄν, nibbling at arms or shields, μῦς Eust. 34. 44.

ὀπλοφορέω, to bear arms, be armed, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 18, Anth. P. 9. 320.

II. Pass. to have a body-guard, Plut. Aemil. 27.

ὀπλο-φόρος, ὄν, bearing arms: an armed man, a warrior, soldier, Eur. Phoen. 789, I. A. 190, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 7.

II. = δоруφός, Id. Hier. 2, 8.

ὀπλο-φύλακιον, τό, an armoury, arsenal, Strab. 709.

ὀπλο-φύλαξ [ῥ], ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, one who has the charge of arms, Ath. 538 B; a name of Hercules at Smyrna, C. I. 3162, ubi v. Böckh.

ὀπλο-χάρης, ἔς, delighting in arms, Orph. H. 31. 6.

ὀπλο-χελώνη, ἡ, the hard-shelled tortoise, Tzetz. Hist. 11. 609.

ὀπλο-βάλσαμον, τό, the juice of the balsam-tree, Theophr. H. P. 4. 4, 14, C. P. 6. 18, 2, cf. Diosc. 1. 18.

ὀποδαπός, ἡ, ὄν, correlative to ποδαπός in indirect questions, of what

country, *what countryman*, Lat. *cujas*, Hdt. 5. 13., 9. 16 (where the Ion. form *δαδασάν* is restored by Bekk.); τίς . . καὶ ὅπ. Plat. Phaedr. 275 C, etc.; of things, δέξ' ἐβολῶν, οὐχὶ προσθεὶς ὁδοπατῶν Diphil. Πόλ. 1. 10. ὁπο-εἰδής, *es, like fig-juice* (ὅπως), *fit for curdling milk*, Hipp. 1216 F; ὁπόδης, Arist. P. A. 3. 15, 2, Theophr. H. P. 1. 12, 2. ὁπόεις, *essas, ev, juicy*, Nic. A. 319. ὁπόθεν, Ep. ὁπόθεν, Ion. ὁκόθεν, (never —θε, for ὁπόθ', Od. 3. 89 is for ὁπόθι) —Adv. correlative to πόθεν: 1. chiefly used in indirect questions, opp. to ὅποι (q. v.), *whence, from what place*, Lat. *unde, eireae* ὁπόθεν εἰμέν Od. 3. 80; ἐρεσθαι, ὁπόθεν οὗτος ἀνὴρ 1. 406, cf. Pind. P. 9. 78, Hdt. 2. 54; σήμαν' ὅτου τ' εἰ χῶπόθεν Soph. Fr. 109. 2. relat., ἀποιρόντες . . ὁπόθεν τυχόντες Thuc. 4. 26; ὁπόθεν . . ῥάδιον ἢ λαβεῖν, οὐκ ἦγον to the place from which, Xen. An. 5. 2, 2; ὅπ. αὐτὸς τι κεράναε Id. Mem. 2. 6, 4; so, ὁπόθεν ἂν τυχῇ from whence soever . . Plat. Theaet. 180 C; γαμέιν ὁπόθεν ἂν βούληται Id. Rep. 362 B; ἡδέος ζῆν . . ἂν ἐχῇ τις ὁπόθεν Philoet. Κυν. 2. 6; ὅπ. ἔσονται μάλα Plat. Com. 'Eort. 4; ὅπ. ἔτυχεν ἀρχεσθαι at hap-hazard, Arist. Poët. 7, 7; —also with other Particles, ὅπ. ποτὶ Plat. Symp. 173 A; ὅπ. δῆποτε Dio Chrys.; ὁποθενούν Plat. Gorg. 512 A, Arist. Cael. 1. 6, 1. ὁπόθι, Ep. ὁπόθι, as always in Hom., poet. Adv., correlative to πόθι, ὁπόθι πύρατον πεδίον . . , ἐνθα . . τέμενος ἐλέσθαι Il. 9. 577; ὁπόθι θάνατος ἀπῇ (or ἐπῇ) Aesch. Supp. 124, as corrected. 2. used in indirect questions, like the prose ὅπου, σάφα εἰπέμεν ὁπόθ' ἔλαλεν Od. 3. 89; —v. sub ὅθι. ὅποι, Ion. ὅκοι, Adv. correlative to ποῖ: 1. relat. to *which place, whither, ἐκεῖ* ὅποι πορευτέον Soph. Aj. 690; ὅ' ὅποι χρῆξαι Ar. Nub. 891; ὅποι ἂν, with subjunct., *whithersoever, ἀπέναντι ὅποι ἂν βούλωνται* Foed. ap. Thuc. 5. 18, cf. Plat. Apol. 37 D, etc.; ὅποι ἂν ἀλλοσε βούλῃ *whithersoever* else, Id. Phaedr. 230 E; —so, ὅποιερ Soph. Aj. 810, O. T. 1458; ὅποι ποτὲ Id. Ph. 780, etc.; μέχρη ὅποι how far, Plat. Gorg. 487 C. b. in pregnant sense with Verbs of rest, διδάσκει . . μ' ὅποι καθίσταμεν (i. e. ὅποι ἐλθόντες) Soph. O. C. 23, Eur. Heracl. 19; ἐκεῖ' ὅποι thither *where*, Pors. Hec. 1062, cf. Lob. Phryn. 43; —on its difference from ὅπη, v. sub voce: —in Soph. O. C. 383, τοὺς δὲ σοὺς ὅποι θεοὶ πόνους κατοικτιοῦσιν, οὐκ ἔχω μαθεῖν, Herm. well explains it, in *quasi locum te delaturi sint, laborum tuorum miseri*. c. c. gen., ὅποι γῆς *whither* in the world, Lat. *quo terrarum*, ὅποι γῆς . . πεπλόνηται Aesch. Pr. 565; ὅποι τέτραπται γῆς Ar. Ach. 209; οὐκ οἶσθ' ὅποι γῆς οὐδ' ὅποι γνώμης φέρι Soph. El. 922; χώρας τῆσδ' ὅποι προσωτάτω to the furthest possible part of this country, Eur. Andr. 922, cf. Xen. An. 6. 6, 1, etc. 2. in indirect questions, to *what place, whither, ἀρχανέιν* ὅποι τράπονται Aesch. Pers. 459; ἂν σκοπῇ . . ὅποι φέρονται Antiph. 'Ark. 1. 7; ἴστε ὁπόθεν ὁ ἥλιος ἀνίσχεται καὶ ὅποι ὑέται Xen. An. 5. 7, 6; —in repeating a question, ποῖ; Answ. ὅποι μ' ἐρωτᾷς; Crobyl. Veuδ. 1. ὁποίος, α, ον, Ep. ὁποῖτος, η, ον, Hom., though in Od. he sometimes uses the common form: Ion. ὁκοῖτος, η, ον, Hdt. 2. 82, al. —correlat. to ποῖος, used, 1. as relat., *of what sort or quality*, Lat. *qualis*, ὁποῖον κ' εἰρησθα ἔπος, τοῖόν κ' ἐπακούσας, as [is] the word thou hast spoken, such shalt thou hear again, Il. 20. 250; τοῖον ὁποίος εἶσι such as he might be, Od. 17. 421, cf. 19. 77; ἐρεῖν ὁποίος φαρμάκος ἰσμός Aesch. Pr. 475; οὐθ' ο' ἔπαρχεν οὐθ' ὁποῖ' ἔδρα κακὰ Soph. O. C. 1272. 2. in indirect questions, Od. 1. 171, etc.; but never, like ποῖος, in direct questions, for in 14. 188, ὁποῖος ἐπὶ νῆος depends on ἀφ' ὧν, v. Pors. Phoen. 892, Herm. Bacch. 655 (663); sometimes followed by ποῖος in the same clause, οὐ γὰρ αἰσθάνομαι σου ὁποῖον νόμιμον ἢ ποῖον δίκαιον λέγεις Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 13; οὐκ οἶδα ὁποῖα τόλμη ἢ ποῖος λόγος χρώμενος ἐρῶ Plat. Rep. 414 D. II. with indefinite words added, which however make no real difference in the sense, ὁποῖός τις Hdt. 1. 158, Thuc. 7. 38, Xen. An. 2. 2, 2, Plat., etc.; γυγνομένων ὁποῖοι τινες ἔντυχον Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 13; so in Hom., ὁποῖ' ἄσα of *what sort* was it, for ὁποῖα τινα, Od. 19. 218; ὁποῖ' ἄττα Plat. Gorg. 465 A; —ὁποῖοσιν of *what kind soever*, Lat. *qualiscunque*, Id. Theaet. 152 D, al.; so, ὁποῖος δῆ, δῆποτε, δῆποτον, and οὐδ' ἄν, as, τοὺς ὁποῖοσιν δῆποτε . . ἐξεπέμπετε στρατηγούς Dem. 276. 11; gen., ὁποῖοσιν τοσούτων Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 10; acc. fem., ὁποῖαντων Lys. 130. 37; ὁποῖοσπερ Aesch. Cho. 669; ὁποῖοσποτον Arist. Phys. 8. 3, 6; —οὐδ' ὁποῖος no one at all, Polyb. 4. 65, 3. III. neut. pl. used as Adv. *like as*, Lat. *qualiter*, Soph. O. T. 915, 1076, Eur. Hec. 398. ὁποιότης, ητος, *the quality of a thing*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 350. ὁπο-κάρπασον, τό, v. sub κάρπασσος. ὁπο-κιννάμωμον, τό, *the juice of the κιννάμωμον*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 4, 14, unless it be merely an error, as Schneid. supposes. ὁπο-πανάξ, ακος, ὁ, *the juice of the plant πανάξ*, Diosc. 3. 55. ὁπός, ὁ, *juice*, distinguished from χολός, χυμός, in that ὅπως is properly *vegetable juice*, the *milky juice* which is drawn from a plant by tapping it, ὁπὼν . . στάζοντα τομῇ . . κάδος δέχεται Soph. Fr. 479, cf. Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, etc.; —esp. *the acid juice of the fig-tree*, used as rennet (γάμος) for curdling milk, Il. 5. 902, Emped. 215, Arist. Meteor. 4. 7, 9, 4. 11, 4, G. A. 2. 3, 15; βλέπειν ὁπὼν Ar. Pax 1154; in pl., Antiph. Δυσέρ. 1, Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 58; —cf. ὕπαιος, ὁποιεὶς. 2. rarely of animal juices, as in Plat. Tim. 60. 3. metaph., ὁπὸς ἦβης *the juicy freshness of youth*, opp. to βρωτῆς, Anth. P. 8. 258. II. the plant σίλφιον, Hipp. ap. Galen. (but ὕπαιος οἰλίου, its *juice*, Id. Acnt. 387); and so prob. in Ar. Eccl. 404, Pl. 719. (With ὁμ-ός, cf. Lat. *sap-a, sap-er, sap-or, suc-us*; cf. Π. π. II. 2; O. Norse *safi*; A. S. *sap* (*saf*); O. H. G. *saf* (*saff*), etc.: *σαφής, σοφός* seem to come from the same Root: —hence ὁπιον, ὁπιον, the likeness of which to *sopor* is merely accidental, cf. ὕπνος fin.) ὁπός, gen. of ὅψ, Il. ὁποσάκις [ἂν], Adv. (ὁποσας) *as many times as . .*, Lat. *quoties*, Xen.

Cyr. 2. 3, 23; ὁποσάκις ἂν so often . . as ever, Plat. Theaet. 197 D: —ὁποσάκισιν *however many times*, Arist. Cael. 1. 6, 4. ὁποσά-μηνος, ον, *as many months old as . .*, ὅπ. οὐκ οἶδα I know not how many months old, Hipp. 1120 F. ὁποσά-πλάσιος [ἂν], α, ον, and —πλάσιον, ον, *as many-fold*: ὁποσά-πλάσιον *how many-fold soever*, cited from Arist. ὁποσά-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, of or with *as many feet as*: —in indirect questions, *how many feet long . .*, Luc. Gall. 9. ὁποσάχῃ, Adv. *at as many places as . .*, Xen. Cyn. 6, 23. ὁπόσε, Ep. ὁπόποτε, poet. for ὅποι, Od. 14. 139, cf. h. Apoll. 209. ὁπόσος, Ep. ὁπόσος, ὁπόσος, Hom., who also uses the simple form: later also ὁπόσος: Ion. ὁκόσος: —correlat. to πόσος, used, 1. as relat., much like ὅσος, of Number, as *many, as many as . .*, Lat. *quot, quoties*, ὁπόσα πολύνευσεν σὺν αὐτῷ Il. 24. 7; ὁπόσα κῆδ' ἀνέτλησεν Od. 14. 47; ὁπόσα φάμαροι κλονέονται, καθορᾶς Pind. P. 9. 83; πᾶσι θεοῖς . . ὅποσι τὴν Διὸς αὐλὴν εἰσὶν ἐχρεῖσιν Aesch. Pr. 121, cf. 410, Theb. 929; τοσαῦτα, ὁπόσα σοι φίλον Plat. Legg. 642 D; ὁπόσους πλείστοις ἐδυνάμην Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 29, etc.: —in Prose often ὅπ. ἂν with subj., ὁπόσας ἂν δοκῇ Thuc. 4. 118, cf. Plat. Soph. 245 D, etc. 2. of Quantity, as *much as*, of Size, or Space, as *great as*, Lat. *quantus*, ὁπόσους ἔπεσχε *as far as it spread*, Il. 23. 238; χθόνα . . ὁπόσαν καὶ φθιμένοι κατέχουν *as much as* is allowed the dead to occupy, Aesch. Theb. 732, cf. Xen. Oec. 4. 8: —Adverbial in dat., ὁπόσῳ πλεόν . . , τοσούτῳ πλεόνων κτλ. Plat. Legg. 649 B: —also neut. pl. as Adv., ὅποσα . . πέφανται *in how many forms*, Id. Soph. 231 C. 3. with indefin. Particles added, ὁποσούτων, *how great or much soever*, Lat. *quantiscunque*, Thuc. 4. 37., 6. 56, Plat. Soph. 245 C; Ion. dat. pl. ὁκοσούτων, Hdt. 5. 20; —so, ὁποσούσποτε Dem. 526. 26; ὁπόσοσπερ Plat. Legg. 753 B, Xen. Oec. 4. 5; ὁποσούτοσιν *for however large a price*, Lys. 165. 32. II. in indirect questions, ἐπὶ . . , τούτων ὅκοσοι [εἰσὶ] Hdt. 7. 234; ἡρώτων τὸ στράτευμα, ὁπόσον εἴη Xen. An. 4. 4, 17, cf. Plat. Sisyph. 388 E; ἥτερο ὁπόσον asked for *how much, at what price*, Timocl. 'Eπιχ. 1. 9. ὁποσταῖος, α, ον, *on what day*, e. g. μῆνός Arat. 739. ὁπόστος, η, ον, *in what relation of number*, Lat. *quotus*, ὅπ. εἰλήχει *what number* he had drawn, Plat. Rep. 618 A; ὅπ. ἐγένετο ἀφ' Ἡρα κλέους *how many generations from . .*, Xen. Ages. 1, 2; ὅποστος τὸν ἀβρύβον Arist. Pol. 2. 3, 5; οὐ πρῶτος, οὐ δεύτερος . . , οὐχ ὁποστούσιν, Lat. *quotiscunque*, Dem. 328. 26. ὁπόταν, i. e. ὁπότερ' ἂν, as in Hom.; so some Edd. write it in Att. when the emphasis falls on the Particle (ὁπότερ' ἂν βούληται καὶ ἂν δύνανται τρῶπον Dem. 569. 20): —Adv., related to ὅταν, as ὁπότε το ὅτε (v. sub ὁπότε), *whenever*, used only with Subj., Hom. (who uses ὁπότε κεν just in the same way, Il. 4. 40, 229, etc.), etc.; rarely after past tenses, πολλὰς . . ῥῆσθον πλαγὰς, ὁπόταν . . νύξ ὑπολείφθη (for ὁπότε νύξ ὑπολείφθη) Soph. El. 91: —never with indic. in good writers, for φθέγγομαι (Il. 21. 340), ἰμείρεται (Od. 1. 41) are shortened Ep. forms for φθέγγομαι, ἰμείρεται; and Od. 16. 282 is rendered suspicious by comparison with 19. 4–13: —never with optat. save in late writers, for in Il. 7. 415, ὁπότερ' ἄρ' is the reading of the best MSS.; in Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 11 ἦκη is a v. l.; and no authority can be allowed to Plat. Alc. 2. 146 A. II. special usage, ὁπότερ' ἂν τὸ πρῶτον, Lat. *quum primum*, h. Hom. Ap. 71. ὁπότε, Ep. ὁπότε, both in Hom.: Ion. ὁκότε: in Dor. Poets ὁπόκῃ, Theoc. 5. 98, 24. 128: —Adv. of Time, correlative to πότε, used much like ὅτε, except that properly the sense is less definite (cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 3), though generally the two were used without distinction: I. relat., with the indic., mostly with reference to the past, *when*, Il. 1. 399, Od. 4. 633, etc.; the indic. ἦμεν is omitted, Il. 8. 230; with the pres. in a simile, ὡς δ' ὁπότε . . ποταμοὶ πεδιόνα κἀτειναι Il. 492: —εἰς ὁπότε, with fut., like Ep. εἰσέκε, *when, by what time*, τολμὰ λέγειν εἰς ὁπότε ἔσται Aeschin. 67. 39: —with the subj., like ὅταν, with reference to the future, ὁπότερ' Ἀχαιοὶ Τρώων ἐκέρσασθ' ἐνναίμενον πολέθρον Il. 1. 163, cf. 13. 817, 21. 112, Od. 14. 170, Hcs. Th. 782; sometimes in similes, ὡς ὁπότε νέφεα Ζέφυρος στρυφάλεζεν Il. 11. 305, cf. Od. 4. 335, 17. 126: —also, ὁπότε περ Il. 16. 245: —but ὁπότερ' ἂν, Ep. ὁπότε or ὁπότε κεν, is more common with the subj., and in Att. Prose the ἂν must be expressed, v. sub ὁπότεν. 2. with the optat. in reference to the past, *whenever*: a. to express an event that has often occurred, ὁπότε Κρήνην ἵκοιτο Il. 3. 233, cf. 10. 189, 15. 284, Od. 11. 591, etc.; so also in Att., Thuc. 1. 99., 2. 15, Plat. Symp. 220 A, Xen. An. 3. 4, 28; so, μέχρι τοσούτων ὁπότε till such time as . . , Id. Cyr. 1. 4, 23: —sometimes of contingent events not in past time, Od. 24. 344, Il. 4. 344 (where however Bekker ἐφοπλίζωμεν), Plat. Rep. 332 A (v. l. leg. ἀπατεῖ); so after an optat. in the principal clause, Od. 18. 148, Plat. Rep. 396 C, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 3. b. in oratio obliqua, Soph. Tr. 124, Xen. An. 4. 6, 20. II. in indirect questions or phrases, 1. with the indic., ἦ ῥά τι ἴδμεν, ὁπότε Τηλέμαχος νείκεται *when he is to return*, Od. 4. 633; rarely after a past tense, προσε-δέρκετο δέγμενος αἰεὶ, ὁπότε δὴ . . ἐφήσει (for ἐφείη, v. inf. 2) 20. 386. 2. with optat., ἴξε . . δέγμενος ὁπότε ναυαῖν ἐφορμηθῆεν Il. 2. 794, cf. 4. 334, 9. 191, etc. III. ὁποτέον at any time *whenever*, Arist. Metaph. 8. 7, 1. B. in causal sense, for *that, because, since*, like Lat. *quando* for *quoniam*, with indic., Theogn. 747, Hdt. 2. 125, Plat. Legg. 895 B, etc.: —also ὁπότε γέ, Lat. *quandoquidem*, Soph. O. C. 1699, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 7. ὁπότερος, α, ον, Ep. ὁπότερος, as always in Hom.: Ion. ὁκότερος Hdt.: —correlat. to πότερος: 1. as relat. *which of two*, ἡμῶν δ' ὁποτέρῳ θάνατος . . τέτυκται, τεθοναίη Il. 3. 101; ὁποτέρων.

αὐτὸν ἐστὶν [ἡ ἀμαρτία] Antipho 121. 37:—properly only used in sing., but in pl. when there are several on either side, e.g. of two armies, like Lat. *utrique*, Il. 3. 299., 5. 33:—with ἄν, Ep. κε, *whosoever, whichever-soever*, ὀπότερος δὲ κε νικῆσθαι 3. 71, 92; ὀπότερ' ἂν κτῆρας Aesch. Supp. 434; ὀπότεροι ἀν κρατῶσιν Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 37; κὰν ἀδικῶσαν ἡμῶν ὀπ. Ib. 3. 2, 22;—also with part. οὖν added, ὀπότεροσούν Plat. Meno 98 D, Phileb. 14 C, al.; ὀπότεροσούν Foed. ap. Thuc. 5. 18 and 41.

2. in indirect questions, Ζεὺς οἶδε . . ὀπότερῳ θανάτω τέλεος πεπωμένον ἐστὶν Il. 3. 309, cf. 22. 130., 23. 487; περὶ τοῦ οὐκίτερος ἡμῶν πλέω ἀγαθὰ . . ἐργάσεται about the question, *which of us two* . . Hdt. 8. 79; ὥστε μὴ γνῶναι ὀπότερος . . Lys. Fr. 46. 3; ἀσαφῶς ὀπότερων ἀρξάντων, for ἀσαφῆς ὅν ὀπότεροι ἀν ἀρξῶσιν Thuc. 4. 20:—rarely in direct questions, for πότερος, Plat. Enthyd. 271 A, Lys. 212 C.

3. *either of two*, Lat. *alteruter*, ἐάν . . ὀπότερας αὐτοῖν . . πράξῃ Id. Legg. 868 D, cf. Rep. 509 A, Andoc. 26. 25, Dem. 209. 14; so, ἐξείναι δ' ὀπότεροσούν Thuc. 5. 41, cf. Arist. Pol. 6. 4, 16, al. II. Adv. ὀπότερος, in *which of two ways*, as relat., ὅπ. ἐσται, ἐν ἀδήλῳ κινδυνεύεται Thuc. 1. 78, cf. Lys. 175. 29, Isocr. 248 C, Plat., etc.; so, ὀπότεροσούν Arist. An. Pr. 2. 9, 1, al.

2. also neut. ὀπότερον or -ερα as Adv., mostly in indirect questions, like Lat. *utrum*, followed by ἡ . . ἢ, as ἐβουλεύοντο οὐκότερα ἡ παραδόντες . . ἡ ἐκλιπόντες . . ἀμεινον πρήξονται Hdt. 5. 119; by one ἡ, like Lat. *utrum* . . , an . . , Arist. Nub. 157, cf. Plat. Eryx. 405 C, etc.; also, ὀπότερον εἴτε . . , εἴτε . . , Isocr. 248 B, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 19.

ὀπότερωθε, -θεν, Ep. ὀπότερ-, Adv. *from which of the two, from whether of the twain*, Il. 14. 59; ὅπ. ἂν ἡ ἢ πληγῇ Arist. P. A. 4. 11, 13:—ὀπότερωθεν, *from which of the two soever*, Id. An. Pr. 2. 11, 3.

ὀπότερωθι, Adv. *on whether or whichever of the two sides*, Lat. *utrobi*, Hipp. 261. 43, Xen. Eq. Mag. 4. 15.

ὀπότερῳσε, Adv. *to which or whichever of two sides*, Thuc. 1. 63., 5. 65.

2. *in which of two ways*, ὅπ. βουλευθείη Plat. Symp. 190 A.

ὀπου, Ion. ὅκου, relat. Adv. of Place (cf. ὅθι, ὀπόθι), properly gen. of an obsol. Pron., from which come also ὀπη, ὀποι, etc.; correlat. to ποῦ, and used much like οὗ:

I. as a relat., Hdt. and Att.;—sometimes with a gen. loci, ὀπου γῆς, Lat. *ubi terrarum*, Plat. Rep. 403 E; τῆς πόλεως ὀπου κάλλιστον στρατοπεδεύεσθαι Ib. 415 D, cf. Hdt. 2. 172; ὀπου Βουλόιτο τοῦ δρόμου Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 27:—ἐσθ' ὀπου *in some places*, Lat. *est ubi*, i. e. *alicubi*, Aesch. Eum. 517, Fr. 287; οὐκ ἐστιν ὀπου = οὐδαμοῦ, Dem. 38. 19; so, ἐστιν ὀπου . . ; as a question, Id. 232. 21, v. infir. II. 2:—standing for the relat. Adj., μέλη, ὀπου (i. e. ἐν οἷς) χελιδῶν ἦν τις ἐκπεποιημένη Ar. Av. 1301:—with other Particles, οὐκὸς δὴ somewhere or other, Lat. *nescio ubi*, Hdt. 3. 129:—ὀπου ἂν or ὀπουπερ, *wherever*, with the subjunct., Trag.; who also omit the ἐν, Pors. Or. 141, but never so in Prose; c. gen., ὀπου ἂν τύχη τῶν λεγομένων Plat. Prot. 342 E:—ὀπουδύν, Lat. *ubicunque*, Id. Crat. 403 C; so, ὀπουπερ Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 5; ὀπου ποτὲ Soph. O. C. 12.

2. in indirect questions, ὅρα πύθῃαι πατρός, ὀπου κῦβε γαῖα Od. 3. 16, cf. 16. 306, Soph. O. T. 924, etc.:—with Verbs of motion in pregnant sense, just as, reversely, ὀποι is used with Verbs of rest, οὐκὸς ἐπάπετο, οὐκέτι εἶχον εἶπαι Hdt. 2. 119; κείνος δ' ὀπου βέβηκεν, οὐδεὶς οἶδε Soph. Tr. 40, cf. Aj. 1237; but in Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 37, Mem. 1. 6, 6, etc., Editors have in this sense restored ὀποι, mostly from Mss.:—in repeating a question, ἡ Λακεδαιμον ποῦ ὅστιν; Answ. ὀπου ὅστιν; (do you ask) *where* it is? Ar. Nub. 214:—c. gen., εἰδότες ὅκου γῆς εἴη Hdt. 4. 150.

II. the strict local sense occasionally passes into

1. a sense involving Time or Occasion, like Lat. *ubi*, ὀπου τιν' ἴδῃ Theogn. 922, cf. 909; αἰγὰν θ' ὀπου δεῖ καὶ λέγειν Aesch. Cho. 582, cf. Eum. 777, Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 6.

2. of Manner, οὐκ' ἐσθ' ὀπου there are no means by which, it is impossible that, Soph. O. T. 448, Aj. 1069, Eur. H. F. 186.

3. of Cause, *whereas*, Lat. *quando, quoniam*, Hdt. 1. 68., 4. 195, Antipho 112. 17; ὀπου γὰρ ἐγὼ . . ὁμολογῶ Dem. 580. 17; so, ὅκου γε, Lat. *quandoquidem* or *quippe*, Hdt. 7. 118; ὀπουγε Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 11, etc.; ὀπου γε μὴ . . Arist. Pol. 4. 7, 3.

B. later as a demonstr. Adv., but only in the phrase ὀπου μὲν . . , ὀπου δὲ . . , here . . , there . . , Plut. 2. 427 C, etc.

ὀπό-φυλλον, τό, the seed of the αἰλκφον, Diosc. Parab. 1. 69.

ὀππᾶ, poet. for ὄπα, ὄπη.

ὀππάτεσσι, Aeol. for ὄμμασι, Sappho 2. 111.

ὀππη, Ep. for ὄπη.

ὀππῆμος, Adv., Ep. for ὀππῆμος (= ὀπίε), *when*, Arat. 568.

ὀππῶθεν, ὀππῶθι, Ep. for ὀπίθεν, ὀπίθι.

ὀπποῖος, ὀππόσε, ὀππόσος, Ep. for ὀποῖος, ὀπόσε, ὀπόσος.

ὀππόκα, Dor. for ὀπότε, q. v.

ὀππόταν, ὀππότε, Ep. for ὀπότ' ἂν, ὀπίτε.

ὀππότερος, ὀππότερωθεν, Ep. for ὀπότερ-.

ὀππω, Ep. for ὄπω.

ὀππάζομαι, Pass. *to be seen*, LXX (Num. 14. 14); so, ὀππᾶναι, v. l. ib., Act. Ap. 1. 3, argum. Ar. Pl. 4: an Act. ὀππᾶναι, in Eust. 969. 33.

ὀππάλας, α, αν, (ὀππάω) roasted, broiled, κρέων πίνακας παρέθηκε . . ὀππάλας Od. 16. 50; ὀππάλας κρέα ἐδμεναν Id. 4. 345; κρέα . . ὀππάλας τε καὶ ὠμά Od. 12. 396; opp. to ἐφθός (boiled), Ath. 380 C, cf. Ma'ro ib. 135 A.

ὀππᾶναιον, τό, v. sub ὀππᾶναιον.

ὀππᾶνιά, ἡ, = ὀππᾶσία, Suid.: cf. ὀππᾶναιον I.

ὀππᾶνέως, ὅ, (ὀππάω) one who roasts, Gloss.

ὀππᾶνιον, τό, a place for roasting, a kitchen, Ar. Eq. 1033, Pax 891, Alex. Πανν. 2. 13, Philem. Παρ. 2, etc.: these and other passages from Com. Poets shew that ὀππᾶνιον is the true form, not ὀππᾶνέων, which is left by Editors in Luc. Asin. 27, Plut. Crass. 8, etc.:—an irreg. gen. pl. ὀππᾶνιῶν for ὀππᾶνίων, metri grat., (like νησᾶν, ψηφᾶν for νήσων, ψηφᾶν, Matro ap. Ath. 134 F.

Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 26.

ὀππᾶνός, ἡ, ὅν, (ὀππάω) roasted, opp. to ἐψᾶνός, ἐπ' ὀβελίσκων ὀππᾶνά Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1. 10; τὰ ὀππ. meat for roasting, Arist. Probl. 20. 5.

ὀππᾶνω, v. ὀππᾶζω.

ὀππᾶσία, ἡ, later form of ὄψις, a vision, Anth. P. 6. 210, LXX, N. T.

ὀππάω, Ion. -έω, Hdt. 9. 120:—an irr. part. pass. ὀππᾶνέμενος occurs in Theocr.; and a fut. med. ὀππᾶσμαι (in pass. sense) in Luc. Asin. 31: (ὀππός, q. v.) To roast, broil, κρέα ὀππᾶν Od. 3. 33, etc.; σπλάγχνα δ' ἄρ' ὀππᾶσαντες ἐνῶμων 20. 252; ὀππᾶσάν τε περιφραδέας Il. 1. 466., 2. 429; also c. gen. partit., ὀππᾶσαι τε κρεῶν to roast some meat, Od. 15. 98;—then in Hdt. 1. c., Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 6, etc.; in Com. often to broil or fry fish, Ar. Fr. 524, Crates Θηρ. 3, al.; to toast cheese, Eubul. Incert. 15 a.—Hence it appears that ὀππᾶν was used of all kinds of cooking by means of fire or dry heat, opp. to ἐψᾶν to boil in water, which never appears in Hom.; and Eubul. (Incert. 2) remarks that Homer's heroes ate only roast meat,—κρέα δὲ μόνον ὀππᾶν, ἐπεὶ ἐψοντά γ' οὐ πεποίηκε αὐτῶν οὐδένα:—Pass., ὀππᾶσθαι Od. 20. 27.

2. to bake bread, Hdt. 2. 47; ὅκως ὀππᾶτο δ' ἄρτος Id. 8. 137, cf. Xen. An. 5. 4, 29; ὀππᾶν πλάκουντας Ar. Ran. 507:—also of bricks or pottery, to bake, burn, Hdt. 1. 179; καλῶς ὀππᾶνῃ [χῦτρα] Plat. Hipp. Ma. 288 D; ὁ ὀππᾶμενος κέραμος Arist. Meteor. 4. 6, 6.

3. to bake, harden, of the sun, ἐπεὶ τόκα μ' ἥλιος ὀππᾶν Bion 6. 12; ἡ γῆ ὀππᾶται ὑπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου so Virgil, *terram excoquere*, Xen. Oec. 16, 14.

4. metaph. (as we say) 'to roast' a man, τοῦτον ὀππᾶν καὶ στρέφειν Ar. Lys. 839:—Pass., like Lat. *uror*, of the fire of love, Theocr. 7. 55., 23. 34, cf. Anth. P. 12. 92, 7.

ὀππᾶν, verb. Adj. (ὄψομαι) one must see, Helioid. 7. 17.

ὀππᾶν, = ὄραω, to see, Ar. Av. 1061.

ὀππᾶρ, ἦρος, ὅ, (v. ὄψ) one who looks or spies, a spy, scout, Lat. *speculator*, Od. 14. 261., 17. 430, Aesch. Supp. 185, Soph. Aj. 29.

II. in Prose, an eyewitness, Antipho 132. 33, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 17.

ὀππᾶρία (sc. δῶρα), τά, presents made by the bridegroom on seeing the bride without the veil, = ἀνακαλυπτήρια, θεώρητρα, Poll. 2. 59., 3. 36, Hesych.

2. generally, presents upon seeing or for the sight of a person, παιδὶς ὀππ. Eur. Ion 1127, cf. Call. Dian. 74; προσβάλλων ἀκοαῖς ὀππ. θυμοῦ Aspasia ap. Ath. 219 D.

ὀππᾶσιμος, ov, for roasting, Eubul. Ἀγκ. 4.

ὀππᾶσις, ἡ, a roasting, boiling, frying, Arist. Meteor. 4. 3, 18.

2. a baking, of bread, Ath. 109 C; of pottery, Luc. Prom. 2.

ὀππᾶτερα, ἡ, one who roasts, κάμνος Call. ap. Choerob. 1. p. 384 (Gaisf.).

ὀππᾶτός, ἡ, ὅν, (ὀππάω) roasted, Eust. 135. 17.

ὀππᾶζομαι, Pass. = ὀππᾶσμαι, Archyt. ap. Iambl. Protr. 3.

ὀππᾶκος, ἡ, ὅν, of or for sight, αἱ ὀππ. ἀκτίες Arist. Opusc. 95. 6; τὰ ὀππᾶκά the theory of the laws of sight, optics, Arist. Metaph. 12. 2, 9, etc.; so, ἡ ὀππᾶκή (sc. θεωρία), Ib. 2. 2, 2, cf. Anal. Post. 1. 9, 4. Adv. -ῶς, Galen.

Ὀππᾶτίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, a name of Athena, Plut. Lycurg. 11.

ὀππᾶτικός [τ], ὅ, Dor. for ὀππᾶλακός, Metop. in Stob. 50. 15, Plut. Lycurg. 11: ὀππᾶτίτις in Arcad. 54. 15.

ὀππᾶν, onos, ὅ, Lat. *optio*, an assistant: esp. in military sense, an adjutant or aide-de-camp, Plut. Galba 24, where ὀπᾶν is f. l., cf. C. I. 3932. (Plut. wrongly derives it from the Greek ὄψομαι, fut. of ὄραω.)

ὀππᾶς, ἡ, ὅν, roasted, broiled, αἰνῆς τε κρέα τ' ὀππᾶ Od. 22. 21, cf. 16. 443; νῶτα βοῶς . . ὀππ' ἐν χειρὶν ἐλάν 4. 66; ἀσάρκας Aesch. Ag. 1097; ἐφθὰ καὶ ὀππᾶ boiled meats and roast, Eur. Cycl. 358, cf. Hdt. 2. 77, Plat. Rep. 404 C.

2. baked, βούν καὶ ἵππον . . ὀππᾶς ἐν καμίνῳ Hdt. 1. 133; of bread, Id. 2. 92; also of bricks and pottery, baked, burned, Id. 1. 180, 186, Xen. An. 2. 4, 12, cf. Oec. 16, 13, and v. ὀππᾶν:

—Sup. ὀππᾶτατος, best dressed or done, Cratin. Ὀδυσσ. 5.

3. generally, prepared by fire, of iron, forged, tempered, Soph. Ant. 475. (The Root seems to be the same as that of ἐφθός (boiled), i. e. ΠΕΙΩ, though the two forms were limited to distinct senses: cf. ὀππᾶν, and πέσῶ which is used like ὀππᾶν.)

ὀππᾶς, ἡ, ὅν, (ὄραω, ὄψομαι) seen: visible, Luc. Lexiph. 9.

ὀππᾶν or ὀππᾶν (which Piers. Moer. p. 278, Pors. Od. 4. 798 hold to be the genuine form, and Hesych. gives ὀππᾶναι γαργαλῆς), used by Hom. only in pres., and in impf. with or without augm.: fut. ὀππᾶω Ar. Ach. 255.

Ep. Verb. used also in later Prose: I. Act. of the man, to marry, wed, take to wife (συγγενέσθαι κατὰ νόμον Hesych. s. v. βεινῶν), τὴν Εὐμῆλος ὀππᾶναι Od. 4. 798, cf. 2. 207, Il. 16. 178; πρεσβυτέρῳ δ' ὀππᾶναι 13. 429, cf. 18. 383; τοῦ γὰρ ὀππᾶναι παῖδα Hes. Sc. 356; δῶκεν ὀππᾶναι θυγατέρα ἦν Id. Th. 819; also in Pind. 1. 4. 102 (3. 77), Ar. l. c.:—absol., πέντε δὲ τοι φίλοι νῆες . . οἱ δὲ ὀππᾶντες, τρεῖς δ' ἡβέοι θαλῆθοντες two wedded, etc., Od. 6. 63.

2. Pass. of the woman, to be married, τὸν β' ἐξ Αἰολύμην ὀππᾶνῃ τέκε μῆτρη Il. 8. 304, cf. Solon, ap. Plut. Sol. 20, Anth. P. 10. 56, 7; οὐκ ὀππᾶναισιν ἀλλ' ὀππᾶνται [γυναικί] Arist. Eth. N. 7. 5, 4; ἐνθ' ἂν εὐρὴ τὸν ἄρρενα ὑπὸ τῆς θῆλειας ὀππᾶνόμενον Dion. H. 17. 3.

II. in later writers, in Act. merely to have connexion with a woman, Luc. Eunuch. 12, Merc. Cond. 41, etc.; in Pass. of a woman, to prostitute herself, Anth. P. 10. 56.

ὀππᾶς, es, v. sub ὀππᾶν.

ὀππᾶω, pf. 2 of ὄραω:—hence was formed a late pres. ὀππᾶναι, Orph. Arg. 181, 1020; ὀππᾶσθαι Euphor. 48. (V. sub ὄψ.)

ὀππᾶν, ἡ, (ὀππᾶ) poet. for ὄψις, a sight or view, ὅπως ἦντῃσας ὀππᾶς Od. 3. 97., 4. 327.

II. sight, power of seeing, ἀμαρτῆσθαι ὀππᾶς 9. 512.

2. the eye, Ap. Rh. 2. 109; pl. the eyes, Ib. 445, Opp. C. 3. 75.

ὀππᾶν, Dor. 3 sing. of ὀππᾶν.

ὀπωπότηρ, ἦρος, ὤ, = ὀπτήρ, h. Hom. Merc. 15, Epigr. Gr. 1032.
 ὀπώρα, Ion. -ρη, ἦ: Lacon. ὀπάρα, Alcman 63: (v. sub ὠρα):—the part of the year between the rising of Sirius and of Arcturus (i.e. the last days of July, all Aug., and part of Sept.), the latter part of summer; so, Arist. calls the autumnal equinox ὀπωρινὴ ἰσημερία, Meteor. 3. 2, 3. Hom. names ἥρος and ὀπώρα together, ἥρος τελευτῶν τ' ὀπώρα Od. 11. 191; Σείριος being the star of this season, Il. 22. 27, cf. ὀπωρινός. In later times it became the name of a definite season, autumn (v. ὠρα I. 1. c), but it was still used to denote summer (φθινόπωρον or μετόπωρον being the proper term for autumn), ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ τοῦ ἡρινού χρόνου πρὸ ὀπώρας Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 10, cf. Ar. Av. 709, Arist. Meteor. 1. 12, 1, and v. ὀπωρινός. It was the proper time for both the field and tree fruits to ripen; νέας δ' ὀπώρας ἡνίκ' ἂν ξανθὴ στάχυς Aesch. Fr. 305, cf. Ideler Kalender d. Griech. u. Röm. p. 15; the season of violent storms, ἡματ' ὀπωρινῶ, ὅτε λαβρότατον χέει ὕδωρ Ζεὺς Il. 16. 385, cf. Hes. Op. 672 sq. In Hes. 1. c. these rains are attributed to the South wind (Nótos), which is said to blow towards the end of this season, ὀπωρινὸν ὕμβρον καὶ χειμῶν' ἐπὶ τὸν Νότον τε διενάσ ἀήτας. When therefore Boreas is spoken of as its prevailing wind, this must be understood of the earlier part, ὥς δ' ὅτ' ὀπωρινός Βορέης νεοαρδέ' ἀλῶν αἰψ' ἂν ξηραίνῃ Il. 21. 346, cf. Od. 5. 328. Hdt. uses it generally for summer, ἐπ' ὀκτῶ ἡμέρας Κυρηναίους ὀπρῇ ἐπέχε 4. 199. Cf. Dict. of Antt. pp. 163 sq. II. since it was the fruit-time (τεθαυρία ὄμ. Od. 11. 191), it came to mean the fruit itself, γλανκῆς ὀπώρας.. χυθόντος εἰς γῆν Βακχίας ἀπ' ἀμπέλου Soph. Tr. 703; τέμνεται βλαστομένη καλῶς ὄμ. Id. Fr. 239; σικυούς, βύρπυς, ὀπώραν Ar. Fr. 476. 1; so in Prose, Plat. Legg. 844 D, 845 C, Arist. H. A. 8. 28, 8., 9. 42, 1: in this sense also in pl., Isae. 88. 27:—Alcman (l. c.) even calls honey κηρίνα ὀπάρα. III. metaph. summer-bloom, i.e. the bloom of youth, like ὠρα, Pind. I. 2. 8 (cf. μνάσσειρα, N. 5. 11: ripe virginity, Aesch. Supp. 998, 1015; ὄμ. Κύπριδος Chaelem. ap. Ath. 608 F.

ὀπωρίατος, α, ov, autumnal, τὰ ὄμ. = ὀπώρα II, fruit, Theophr. Ign. 41. ὀπωρίκιον, (ὀπώρα II) to gather fruits, ὄμ. ὀπώραν Plat. Legg. 845 A; σὺκα Ib. 844 A; ἀπὸ σικυῆς ὀπωρίκιον Diog. L. 6. 61: to eat fruits, Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 8: to gather in the fruits, Plut. Peric. 9; so in Med., to gather in one's fruits, Theopomp. Hist. Fr. 94; metaph., τοὺς τὰν ὠραν αὐτὸν βουλομένους ὀπωρίσασθαι Dios ap. Stob. 408. 51. II. to gather fruit off, ὀπωριεύντες (Ion. fut. for -ιούντες) τοὺς φοίνικας Hdt. 4. 172, 182.

ὀπωρικός, ἦ, ὢν, of fruit, Galen.; also ὀπωρικός, Suid. 2. = ὀπωρινός, Geop. 4. 1, 14.

ὀπωρινός, ἦ, ὢν, at the time of ὀπώρα or late summer, ἀστέρ' ὀπωρινῶ ἐναλίγκιον, i.e. Sirius, the star whose rising marked the beginning of that season (v. ὀπώρα), Il. 5. 5; ἡμαρ 16. 385; Βορέης 21. 346, Od. 5. 328; ὁμβρός Hes. Op. 672, 676; ὄρχατος Eur. Fr. 888; δέλεφας Ar. Fr. 421. [In Hom., who only uses the obl. cases, with the last syll. long, the penult. must of course be long also;—but when the ult. is short, the penult. also is short, as in Hes.; in Att. Y always; cf. μετοπώρινος.]

ὀπωρισμός, ὄ, the vintage, Aquila V. T. (Deut. 7. 12).

ὀπωρο-βασιλίς, ἰδος, ἦ, the queen of fruits, a fine kind of fig, Incert. ap. Ath. 75 D.

ὀπωρο-θήκη, ἦ, a fruit-room, Varro R. R. 1. 59.

ὀπωρο-κάπηλος, ὄ or ἦ, a fruiterer, Alciphro 3. 60.

ὀπωρο-λόγος, ov, plucking fruit, Opp. C. 1. 125.

ὀπωρο-πώλης, ov, ὄ, a fruiterer, Hesych. s. v. ὠραισιπώλης; but ὀπωρ-ῶνης was the Att. word, Phryn. 206.

ὀπωροφορέω, to bear fruit, Anth. P. 6. 252.

ὀπωρο-φόρος, ov, bearing fruit, Anth. P. 7. 321.

ὀπωροφύλακιν [α], τό, the hut of a garden-watcher, LXX (Isai. 1. 9).

II. = ὀπωροθήκη, Theognost. Can. 136. S.

ὀπωρο-φύλαξ, ἄκος, ὄ, ἦ, a watcher of fruits, garden-watcher, Arist. Probl. 25. 2, 4. Diod. 4. 6.

ὀπωρ-ῶνης, ov, ὤ, = ὀπωροπώλης (q. v.), Dem. 314. 14, Aristact. 2. 1.

ὄπως, Ep. also and Aeol. ὄππως, Ion. ὄκως: (compd. of the relat. ὄ or ὤs, and the Adv. πῶς (v. πῶς), cf. ἴνα): A. ADV. OF MANNER, relat. to the antec. as, in such manner as, with interrog. force how, in what manner, Lat. ut, quomodo. B. FINAL CONJUNCTION, like ἴνα, in which usage it has merged modality, as ἴνα has merged locality, in design or purpose.

A. ADV. OF MANNER, how, as: I. Relative to ὤs or οὕτως (like ὤs), in such manner as, as, Lat. ut, sicut: 1. with the ordinary regimen of the Relat. a. with Indic., ἥ τὸ νύστον ὄπως φρεσὶ σπῶνι μενοινᾷς ὥς τοι Ζεὺς τελέσειεν Od. 15. 111; οὕτως... ὄπως.. Soph. El. 1296, Tr. 330; ὡδ' ὄπως Id. El. 1301; οὕτως ὄπως δύνανται Thuc. 7. 67:—sometimes an analogous word replaces the antec. Adv., με τοῖον ἔθηκεν, ὄπως (for οἶον) ἐθέλει Od. 16. 203;—often without any antec. expressed, ἐλθοι ὄπως.. ἐθέλω (sc. αὐτὸν ἐλθεῖν) Od. 14. 172; ἔρπον ὄπως ἐθέλει Id. 4. 37, Od. 13. 145; χρῶ ὄπως βούλει Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 46; ποιεῖ ὄπως ἀριστον οἱ δοκεῖ εἶναι Ib. 4. 5, 50:—to be noted is the phrase ὄπως ἔχω as I am, on the spot, Soph. Ph. 819, cf. Ant. 1235, Thuc. 3. 30. b. with fut. Indic., esp. after Verbs of seeing, providing, taking care that... such as ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, ποιεῖν, etc., in what manner, how, οἱ Περσικοὶ νόμοι ἐπιμελόνται ὄπως μὴ τοιοῦτοι ἔσονται οἱ πολῖται Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 3; ποιεῖν ὄπως μηκέτι ἔκεινός ἐσ' Ἑλλὰς ἀπίεταί Hdt. 5. 23; ἐφρόντιζεν ὄπως μὴ λείψομαι τῶν πρότερον γενομένων Id. 7. 8, 1, cf. Plat. Apol. 29 E; ἔπρασσον ὄπως τις βοηθεία ἦξει Thuc. 3. 4; οὐδένα δεῖ τοῦτο μηχανᾶσθαι ὄπως ἀποφύεσθαι θάνατον Plat. Apol. 39 A:—this fut. indic. may become opt. after an historical tense, ἐπεμελεῖτο ὄπως μήτε ἀποτοί μήτε ἀποτοί ποτε ἔσονται Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 43, cf. Hell. 7. 5, 3, Cyr. 8. 1, 10, Oec. 7, 5, Ages. 2, 8; τοῦτον στοχαζέμενοι, ὄπως.. ἔσονται Plat. Gorg. 502 E; and

ὄπως is often used interchangeably with such forms as δι' ἂν, ὅταν τρόπῳ, etc., εἰσηγόνται μὴ δι' ἂν.. ἀσκήσουσι, ἀλλ' ὄπως.. δύνουσι Isocr. 2. 5, cf. Thuc. 6. 11:—this sense easily passes into a final sense, so that, τοῦτο ἀποβαλεῖ οὕτως ὄπως μηκέτι ἦξει Hdt. 3. 40; οὕτως ὄπως μήτηρ σε μὴ π' ἐγνώσεται Soph. El. 1296; cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 21, Hell. 2. 4, 17; v. infir. B.

2. with ἂν (Ep. κε) and Subj. in indefinite sentences, in whatever way, just as, however, ὄπως κε ἐθέλων Il. 20. 243 (but ὄπως ἐθέλων (without κε) Od. 1. 349, cf. 6. 189); οὕτως ὄπως ἂν καὶ δυνάμεθα Hdt. 8. 143; οὕτως ὄπως ἂν αὐτοὶ βούλωνται Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 2, cf. Plat. Phaedo 115 E, Conv. 174 B, etc.

b. so with opt. after historical tenses, οὕτως ὄπως τύχοιεν Thuc. 8. 95; ὄπως βούλωντο Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 13:—when ἂν appears with the Opt., it belongs to the Verb rather than to ὄπως, ὄπως ἂν τις ὑπομάσσει τοῦτο however one might think fit to call it, Dem. 167. 18.

3. a very common phrase is οὐκ ἐστιν ὄπως (οὐκ ἐστ' ὄπως) there is no way in which... it cannot be that, οὐκ ἐστὶ ὄπως κατὰ οὐδὲν δέχονται λόγους Hdt. 7. 102, cf. Ar. Pl. 18, Dem. 297. 9, al.; so, οὐκ ἐστὶν ὄπως οὐ, fieri non potest quin, οὐκ ἐστ' ὄπως οὐ πιστὸν ἐξ ὑμῶν πτερόν ἐξήγαγεν Soph. O. C. 97, cf. Ar. Ach. 116, Eq. 426, Thesm. 882, Plat. Apol. 27 E; οὐδ' αὖτως ὄπως οὐ, in answer, it must positively be so, Id. Theat. 160 D; so also, οὐκ ἂν γένοιτο τοῦτ' ὄπως.. οὐ φανῶ Soph. O. T. 1058; οὐ γὰρ γένοιτ' ἂν, ταῦτ' ὄπως οὐχ ὡδ' ἔχειν (anacoluth. for ἔχει or ἔξει) Id. Aj. 37S:—so in questions, ἐστ' ὄπως.. ἔλθωμεν; Ar. Vesp. 471; ἐστὶν οὖν ὄπως ὅ τοιοῦτος φιλοσοφῆσεν; Plat. Rep. 495 A, cf. Phaedr. 262 B, Theat. 154 C; τὸ οὐδὲ ὄπως, the expression, 'not at all,' Ib. 183 B:—so, besides Indic. of all tenses, οὐκ ἐστ' ὄπως, may be foll. by Optat. with ἂν, οὐκ ἐστ' ὄπως μὴ ἡμέρα γένοιτ' ἂν ἡμέραι δύο Ar. Nub. 1182, cf. Vesp. 212, Isocr. 265 D, Plat. Lach. 184 C; or Indic. with ἂν, οὐκ ἐστὶν ὄπως οὐκ ἂν ἐμίσησαν Isocr. 286 A, cf. Dem. 901. 15:—peculiar is the omission of ἂν in οὐκ ἐστ' ὄπως λέξιμυ Aesch. Ag. 620, cf. Eur. Alc. 52, Ar. Vesp. 471.

4. in Att. Poets like ὥs in comparisons, κύμ' ὄπως Aesch. Pr. 1001; γήτης ὄπως Soph. Tr. 32, cf. 442, 683; ὄπως δρῶν ὑλοτόμοι σιχίζουσι κάρα Id. El. 98; ὄπως ἀπάνυκτος ἀνδρῶν Ib. 1076, cf. Ph. 777, Eur. Andr. 1140, Hec. 398.

5. also like ὥs or ὅτι, Lat. quam, with Sup. of Adv., ὄπως ἀρίστα Aesch. Ag. 600, etc.; ὄπως ἀναπάτω as high up as possible, Ar. Pax 207; in full, οὕτως ὄπως ἥδιστα (sc. ἔχει) Soph. Tr. 330; or still more fully, εἰκὴ κράτιστον ἦν ὄπως δύναντο τις Id. O. T. 979; v. infir. 6.

6. with a gen. added, οὕτως ὄπως ποδῶν (sc. ἔχετε) run as you are off for feet, i.e. as quick as you can, Aesch. Supp. 837, cf. Eur. El. 238, and v. infir. III. 10, ἐχῶ B. II. 2. b.

7. sometimes like Lat. ut, of Time, when, Τρῶες.. ὄπως ἰδὼν αἰψ' Ὀδυσῆος.., ἐπ' αὐτῷ πάντες ἔβρισαν Il. 11. 459, 460, cf. 12. 208, Od. 3. 373;—so, often, in Hdt. with opt., whenever, ὄπως μὲν εἴη ἐν τῇ γῇ καρπὸς ἀδρός 1. 17, cf. 68, 100, 162, 186., 2. 13, 174, al.; so in Att. Poets, Aesch. Pers. 198, Soph. El. 749, Tr. 765, Ar. Nub. 60; and with Sup. of Adv., ὄπως πρῶτα as soon as, Lat. cum primum, Hes. Th. 156; ὄπως ἄκιστα Theogn. 427; ὄπως τάχιστα Aesch. Pr. 228.

II. ὄπως is sometimes used to introduce the statement of a fact, after Verbs of saying, thinking, or perception, so that it may be rendered by that, like ὥs or ὅτι, Lat. quod, though the proper sense how may usually be discerned, λόγῳ ἀνάπεισον ὄπως.. Hdt. 1. 37; οὐδὲ φῆσσι ὄπως.. Id. 2. 49, cf. 3. 115, 116; τοῦτ' αὐτὸ μὴ μοι φράξ', ὄπως οὐκ εἰ κακός Soph. O. T. 548 (where φράξ' ὄπως is explain how), cf. Ant. 223; after ἐπιτίειν, Id. El. 963, Eur. Heracl. 1051; so after Verbs of emotion, ἔμοι δ' ἄχος.. ὄπως δὴ θρόνῳ ἀποίχεται grief is mine, when I think how... think that... Od. 4. 109, cf. Soph. Ph. 169; and after θαυμάζω often in Att., θαυμάζω ὄπως ποτὲ ἐπέεσθον Ἀθηναῖοι Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 20, cf. Plat. Crito 43 A.

2. οὐχ ὄπως.. ἀλλὰ or ἀλλὰ καὶ.. is not only not... but... and is explained by an ellipsis of λέγω or ἐρῶ (cf. ὅτι IV), οὐχ ὄπως καλυνταὶ.. γυνήεσθε, ἀλλὰ καὶ.. δύναμις προσλαβεῖν περίφροσθε, not only will you not become... but you will also... Thuc. 1. 35, cf. Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 34, Dem. 67. 28; οὐχ ὄπως.. τῶν αὐτοῦ τί ἐπέδωκεν, ἀλλὰ τῶν ὑμετέρων πολλὰ ὑπὸφρηται Lys. 185. 42; οὐχ ὄπως τῶν ἑσθίων χάρην ἀπέδωκεν, ἀλλὰ ἀπολαύσεις ὑμᾶς εἰς τὴν Λακεδαιμονίαν συμμαχίαν εἰσέλασθαι Isocr. 301 A, cf. Dem. 271. 1., 1250. 22; also, οὐχ ὄπως ἀλλ' οὐδὲ... οὐχ ὄπως ἀδικούντες, ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἐπιθυμούντες φυγαδεύομεθα Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 14; οὐχ ὄπως τῆς κοινῆς ἐλευθερίας μετέχομεν, ἀλλ' οὐδὲ δουλείας μετρίως τυχεῖν ἠξιώθημεν Isocr. 297 D; οὐχ ὄπως, ἀλλ' οὐ.. Xen. Ages. 5, 1; οὐχ ὄπως, ἀλλὰ μηδὲ.. Thuc. 3. 42; οὐ γὰρ ὄπως... ἀλλὰ καὶ.. Dem. 518. 11; οὐκ οὖν ὄπως... ἀλλὰ.. Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 12:—so sometimes μὴ ὄπως (where an imperat. must be supplied), μὴ ὄπως ὀρχεῖσθαι ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ὀρθοῦσθαι ἐδύνασθε do not think that you can dance = so far from being able to dance, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 10.

b. οὐχ ὄπως rarely follows another clause, Lat. neque (Liv., Tac.), πεπαυμένθ' ἡμεῖς, οὐχ ὄπως σε παύσομεν Soph. El. 796, cf. Luc. Char. 9, Prom. 8, pro Imag. 7, Pisc. 31.

III. in indirect questions, how, in what way or manner: 1. with Indic., a. of past tenses, ἔσπετε νῦν μοι ὄπως δὴ.. πῦρ ἔμπεσε νηυσὶν Il. 16. 113; εἰπ' ἄγε μ'.. ὄπως τοῦσδ' ἵππους λαβέτον Io. 544; εὐ μοι κατάλεξε οὐκ ἦντος Od. 3. 97; ὄπως ἠφάνισθη οὐδὲ Λόγῳ εἰκότι δύνανται ἀποφαίνειν Antipho 5. 26; Ἀλκιβιάδης ἀνῆλθ'.. ἐπὶ κατασκοπῇ τοῦ οἴκαδε κατάπλου ὄπως ἡ πόλις πρὸς αὐτὸν ἔχει (hist. pres.) Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 11.

b. fut., οὐδὲ τί ποτ' ἀφ' ὧν ὄπως ἔσται τὰδε ἔργα Il. 2. 252, etc.; often after Verbs of deliberation (like the Subj., v. infir. 2), φραζέμεθ' ὄπως ἔσται τὰδε ἔργα Il. 4. 14; φράξεν ὄπως Δαναοῖσιν ἀλεξήσεις κακὸν ἡμαρ (v. I. ἀλεξήσεις) 9. 25, cf. Od. 1. 269., 13. 376, 386., 19. 557., 20. 29, 39.

2. with Subj. after Verbs of deliberation, providing, and the like, εὐσεύει ὄπως ὅχ' ἀρίστα.. γένηται Il. 3. 110; ἐνύπνου (gnomic aorist) ὄπως κέρδους ἐπὶ Io. 225; ἀλλ' ἄγετ' ἡμεῖς οἶδε περιφραζέμεθα πάντες νύστον ὄπως ἔλθουσι Od. 1.

76, cf. 13. 365; οὐκ οὐδ' ὅπως σε φῶ Soph. O. T. 1367, cf. Aj. 428, Lys. 112. 34, Plat. Meno 91 D; ἐπιμελητέον ὅπως τρέφονται οἱ ἴπποι Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 3, cf. Oec. 7, 36, 37, 9, 14, 15, 1, Plat. Gorg. 515 C. That no hard and fast line can be drawn between the *delib.* usage of the future and subj., as appears from such passages as Aeschin. 62. 41 sq., where both forms are conjoined (ἐπάρτετο γὰρ . . . πρῶτον μὲν ὅπως μὴ περιμένετε . . . δεύτερον δὲ ὅπως ψηφισέσθε . . . τρίτον δὲ ὅπως μὴ ἐσται), cf. Xen. Ages. 7, 7, Mem. 2. 2, 10.—On ὅπως ἂν (κεν), v. infir. 5.

3. with Opt., a. after tenses of past time, τὼν ἀδελφῶν ὅπως ἀπαβήσοιτο Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 2, etc.; after Verbs of deliberation, being in fact *oratio obliqua*, μεμύριξε . . . Ἥρη ὅπως ἐξαπάφοιτο (*orat. rect.* πῶς ἐξαπάφωμαι) Il. 14. 559; μεμύριζεν ὅπως ἀπολοῖτο πᾶσαι νῆες Od. 9. 554, cf. 420; οὐ γὰρ εἴχομεν . . . ὅπως δρῶντες καλῶς πράξαμεν Soph. Ant. 271; ἐπιμελήθημεν ὅπως ἐξαλειφθῶμεν αὐτῶ τὰ ἀμαρτήματα Lys. 106. 35, cf. 132. 30, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 11.

4. with Opt. and ἂν often expressing a wish, which in *orat. recta* would be expressed by πῶς ἂν, σκέπτε ὅπως ἂν ἀποθάνοιεν ἀνδρικύατα Ar. Eq. 81 (v. l. ἀποθάνωμεν), cf. Nub. 759; βουλευόμενοι ὅπως ἂν τὴν ἡγεμονίαν λάβοιεν τῆς Ἑλλάδος Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 33, cf. Cyr. 2. 1, 4; τῶν ἄλλων ἐπιμελεῖται ὅπως ἂν θηρῶν Ib. 1. 2, 10; the Opt. with ἂν and Subj. sometimes appear in consecutive clauses, Id. Hell. 3. 2, 1.

5. ὅπως ἂν (κεν) with the Subj. makes the manner or purpose indefinite, πέρα ὅπως κεν δὴ σὴν πατρίδα γαῖαν ἵκηαι τῇ *how or that in some way or other*, esp. after Imperat. or Inf. used like Imperat., Od. 4. 545; φράζεσθαι . . . ὅπως κε μνηστοτήσας . . . κτείνεις 1. 236; σκοπεῖτε . . . ὅπως ἂν ὑμῖν πρᾶγος εὐ νικᾷ τῶδε Aesch. Supp. 233, etc.; φύλασσε . . . ἐπειθ', ὅπως ἂν . . . ἡ χάρις . . . ἐξ ἀπλῆς διπλῇ φανῇ Soph. Tr. 618, Eur. I. A. 538; so in Prose, ἐπιμελεῖσθαι ὅπως ἂν . . . Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 6, Plat. Prot. 326 A; μηχανάσθαι Id. Phaedr. 239 B, Gorg. 481 A, cf. Ar. Eq. 917.

6. Xen. occasionally uses ὅπως, somewhat like *ὥστε*, with Infin., ἐπιμελήθηθι προθύμως, ὅπως διπλάσια . . . σῖτα καὶ ποτὰ παρασκευασθήσῃ Ar. 4. 2, 37, cf. Oec. 7, 29, Hell. 6. 2, 32.

7. after Verbs of fear and caution, ὅπως and ὅπως μὴ are used with Fut. Indic. or Aor. Subj.—the readings are often uncertain: the following are made certain either by the metre or the form, a. with fut. Indic., δέδοιχ' ὅπως μὴ τεύξομαι Ar. Eq. 111; εὐλαβούμενοι ὅπως μὴ οἰχθῶμαι Plat. Phaedr. 91 C; φόβος . . . ἐστίν . . . ὅπως μὴ αὖτις διασχισθῶμεθα Id. Conv. 193 A.

b. with Aor. Subj., τὴν θεὸν δ' ὅπως λάθω δέδοικα Eur. I. T. 995; φυλάττω, ὅπως μὴ εἰς τοῦναντίον ἐλθῃς Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 16; rarely with Pres., οὐ φοβέομαι ὅπως μὴ ἀνίσταν πράγμα τυγχάνῃς πράττων Plat. Euthyphro 4 E.—sometimes the preceding Verb is omitted, [δέδοιχα] ὅπως ἂν οὐκ . . . ἔσομαι Id. Meno 77 A.

c. with Opt. representing Subj. after an historical tense, Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 3. 8. this construction is most freq. in an imperative and prohibitive sense: in the orig. construction some Verb implying caution or circumspection precedes, ἔρα ὅπως μὴ σε ἀποστησάμεθα Hdt. 3. 36; ἀθρεῖ . . . ὅπως μὴ ἐκδύσεται Ar. Vesp. 140; τηρώμεσθ' ὅπως μὴ . . . αἰσθήσεται Ib. 372:—but this came to be omitted, and ὅπως or ὅπως μὴ with Fut. Ind. or Aor. Subj. are exactly—the imperat., as appears from such passages as ἔμβα χῶπως ἀρεῖς Ar. Ran. 377:—the most common construction is, a. with Fut. Indic., ὅπως λόγον δώσεις τῶν μετεχειρίσας χρημάτων, = δίδω λόγον, Hdt. 3. 142; ὅπως παρέσει μοι = πάρσθαι, Ar. Av. 131; ὅπως πετῇσι Id. Pax 77, cf. Xen. An. 1. 7, 3, Lys. 93. 36, 124. 39, Plat. Gorg. 487 D, 489 A, etc.;—a similar usage with 1st pers. is rare:—less common is

b. Aor. Subj., ὅπως μὴ τι ὑμῖν πυνάλλεσθον καὶ ἐν τῇ χάριτι ἐσβάλλωσι Hdt. 6. 85; ὅπως μὴ . . . ἡ τοῦτο Plat. Crat. 430 D.—The Mss. frequently vary, as between διδάξει and -ῇ Ar. Nub. 824; τιμωρήσονται and -ωνται Thuc. 1. 56; πράξομεν and -μεν Ib. 82; θορυβήσεται and -σῇ Dem. 170. 3; ἐξαπατήσεται and -σῇ Plat. Prot. 313 C, etc. Dawes, in his Misc. Crit. pp. 228 sq., lays it down that ὅπως and ὅπως μὴ were never used by correct writers with the Subj. of aor. 1, but only of aor. 2; and Editors seldom allow the former, except when the metre or the form make it inevitable. The fact that the aor. 1 was generally avoided in this construction is certain, though no adequate solution has been given of the avoidance.

9. ὅπως is used as the echo to a preceding πῶς; so in dialogue: A. καὶ πῶς; B. ὅπως; [d'ye ask] *how?* Ar. Eq. 128; A. πῶς με χρὴ καλεῖν; B. ὅπως; Id. Nub. 677, cf. Pl. 139.

10. with a gen. of manner (v. supr. 1. 5), cf. οὐκ οἶδα παιδείας ὅπως ἔχει καὶ δικαιοσύνης in the matter of . . . Plat. Gorg. 470 E, cf. Rep. 380 C.

B. from the usage of ὅπως in indirect questions, it easily assumed the sense and construction of a FINAL CONJUNCTION, *that, in order that*, the original notion of modality being merged in that of purpose or design, cf. *ὅνα*, with which it is sometimes interchanged, Antipho 114. 1–8, Andoc. 25. 15–18, Lycurg. 164. 39 sq., 1. with Subj., a. after principal tenses, or after Subj. or Imper., τὸν δὲ μνηστοτήσας . . . λοχῶναι, ὅπως ἀπὸ φύλου δλῆται Od. 14. 181, cf. Aesch. Cho. 873, Soph. Ph. 238, El. 457, Xen. Mem. 2. 10, 2, Plat. Gorg. 515 C, etc.

b. after historical tenses, cf. ἐνελεγχόμεν ἐνθάδε, ὅπως προμελετήσωμεν *we were convened, i. e. we have met in assembly*, Ar. Eccl. 117; παρήλθομεν . . . ὅπως μὴ χεῖρον βουλευσάμεθα Thuc. 1. 73; also when the consequence is regarded from the point of view of the principal subject, ἦλθον πρεβευσόμενοι, ὅπως μὴ σφίσι . . . τὸ Ἀττικὸν ἐμπόδιον γένηται Id. 1. 31, cf. 57, 65, etc.;—sometimes the Opt. and Subj. appear in consecutive clauses, Id. 3. 22, 6. 96, 7. 17, cf. Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 1. 2. with Opt. after historical tenses, πᾶρ δὲ αἱ αὐτὸς ἐστὶν ὅπως . . . κῆρας ἀλάλκοι Il. 21. 547; oftener in Od., as 13. 318, 14. 312, 18. 160, 22. 472; so in Soph. O. T. 1005, O. C. 1305, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 25, Plat. Tim. 77 E, etc.;—so after historical pres., πέμπει τοῦσδ' ὅπως κτείναται Xen. Pers. 450; ἡγεμόνα πέμπει ὅπως ἄγοι Xen. An. 4. 7, 19; after Opt.: ἔλθοι

. . . ὅπως γένοιτο Aesch. Eum. 297, cf. Soph. Aj. 1221.

3. with Indic., a. of historical tenses, to express a consequence which has not followed, or cannot follow, εἴθ' εἴχε φανῇ ἐμφρον' ἀγγέλον δίκην, ὅπως δέφροντις οὐδα μὴ κινυσσόμεν Aesch. Cho. 196, cf. Soph. El. 1134;—rare in Prose, ἐδεξάμεν ἂν . . . φράσαι πρὸς ὑμᾶς . . . ὅπως . . . προήειτε Andoc. 22. 23; τίς οὐκ ἂν . . . ταῦτα ἐβήλωσεν, ὅπως . . . ταῦτα ἤλχθη Dem. 950. 17:—so, after such Verbs as εἶδει, ἐχρην, when an unfulfilled obligation or expectation is implied, οὐκοῦν ἐχρην σε Πηγάσον ζεῖσαι πτερόν, ὅπως ἐφαίνον τοῖς θεοῖς τραγικώτερος Ar. Pax 135; τί . . . οὐκ ἐρρίψ' ἐμάντην . . . ὅπως ἀπηλάλην; Aesch. Pr. 749.

b. of fut., ὁλέγει ὅπως Ἰδούκης ἐπιλήσεται (= φραζομένης τοῖς ἐπ.) Od. 1. 57, cf. Il. 1. 136; χρὴ ἀναβιβάζειν ἐπὶ τὸν τροχὸν τὸς ἀναγραφέντας, ὅπως μὴ πρότερον νῦξ ἐσται Andoc. 6. 48; ἐμυθώσατο τούτων . . . ὅπως συνερεῖ Dem. 443. 1;—sometimes the fut. Indic. and aor. Subj. occur in consecutive clauses, σιγᾷθ', ὅπως μὴ πύσεσθαι τις, ὦ τέκνα, γλώσσης χάριν δὲ πάντ' ἀπαγγέλλει τᾶδε Aesch. Cho. 263.

II. ὅπως is sometimes used, like Lat. *ut*, after Verbs of will and endeavour, instead of the Infin., λίσσεσθαι . . . ὅπως νημερτέα εἶπη Od. 3. 19; αἰτεῖσθαι ὅπως μὴ καταψηφισθῇσιν Antipho 112. 41; δεήσειαι . . . ὅπως δίκημ μὴ δῶ Id. 114. 1; ὅπως μὴ ἀποθανῇ ἡντιβόλει Lys. 94. 25; παρακελεύεσθε ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς ὅπως . . . ἐξίητε Lycurg. 165. 40; so with ἂν, δείτ' αἱ μου σφόδρα ὅπως ἂν οἰκουρῇ Ar. Ach. 1060, cf. Hdt. 2. 126, 3. 44; διεκелеύετο ὅπως ἂν . . . ἐγγράφωσι με Isae. 66. 14; so, δεῖ σ' ὅπως εἰδέις (for δείξαι), Soph. Aj. 556, is often explained as an ellipsis for δεῖ σ' ὁρᾶν (σκοπεῖν) ὅπως, cf. Philoct. 55.

ὅπως δὴ, *how possibly*, Il. 16. 113. II. = ὅπως οὖν, Plat. Hipparch. 232 B:—so, ὅπως δῆποτε Dem. 30. 22, 314. 5; φύσει ἡ ὅπ. Arist. Eth. N. 3, 5, 14.

ὅπως οὖν or ὅπως οὖν, in any way whatever, in some way or other, Lat. *utcumque*, Thuc. 1. 77, 7. 60, Isocr. 15 E, etc.; οὐδ' ὅπως οὖν in no way whatever, Thuc. 7. 49, Isocr. 233 B, etc.;—so, ὅπως οὖν Plat. Phaedr. 258 C; οὐδ' ὅπως οὖν Phaedo 61 C, al.;—μὴ ὅπ. Theat. 179 B.

ὅπως περ, = ὥσπερ, Hdt. 9. 120, Soph. Aj. 1179, O. T. 1336, etc.

ὅπως ποτέ, *how ever*, Dem. 316. 12.

δρᾶμα, τό, *that which is seen, a visible object, a sight*, Arist. de An. 3. 3, 12, Eth. N. 10. 3, 7, al.: a sight, spectacle, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 66; an appearance, of the gods in bodily form, Aristid. 1. 38.

II. an object of speculation, a speculation, τὸ ὅρ. Θάλεω (Camer. ὥρημα or εἴρημα) Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 12.—Hence δρᾶμάτιζομαι, -τισμός, -τιστής, Aquila and Symm. V. T.

δραμνος, ὁ, *later form of ὁρόδαμνος*, Nic. Al. 154, Anth. P. 5. 292.

δρανός, v. sub ὁρανός.

δράσας, εἰς, ἡ, *seeing, the act of sight*, Lat. *visus*, Menand. Δις Ἐφ. 1, Demad. 278. 41, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 4, 1, etc.; distinguished as the ἐνεργεία or act from ὄψις (the sense or faculty), Id. de An. 3. 2, 8, cf. 3. 3, 21.

2. pl. the eyes, τὰς ὄρ. ἐκκόπτεται Diod. 2. 6, cf. Plat. 2. 58 D.

II. a vision, LXX (Joel 2. 28), cf. Act. Ap. 2. 17, and v. Ducang.

δρατέον, verb. Adj. *one must see*, Theol. Arithm. p. 38.

δρατῆς, οὐ, ὁ, a beholder, Plut. Nic. 19: ὁρατῆρ, ἦρος, Hesych.

δρατικός, ἡ, ὄν, *able to see*, τὰ δρᾶματα ὅρ. τῶν πορρώθεν Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 38:—absol., δρατικὸν τὸ ὄραν, καὶ δρατὸν τὸ δυνατόν ὁρᾶσθαι Ib.:—τὸ δρατικὸν the power of sight, Ib. 1. 2, 6, Metaph. 8. 8, 2 and 18; ἡ ὄρ. δύναμις Plut. 2. 433 D:—Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 355.

II. of or for the sight, θεραπεύματα Diog. L. 8. 89.

δρατός, ἡ, ὄν, *to be seen, visible*, often in Plat., etc.; joined with ἀπτός, Tim. 28 B, Rep. 524 D, etc.: τὰ ὄρ. *visible objects*, opp. to νοητά, Ib. 509 D; cf. δρατικός. Adv. -τῶς, Plut. 2. 1029 E.

δραυόμενος, Dep. (δράω, αὐγῇ) *to inspect closely*, Aretas ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 854: formed like μαραινέω.

δράω, contr. ὄρω even in Il. 3. 234, Ep. δρώ 5. 244, etc.; Ion. δρέω Hdt. 1. 80, etc., (but 3 sing. κατορά, 2. 38); 1 pl. δρόμεν 5. 40; 3 pl. ὀρέουσι (ἐν-) 1. 124;—but with v. ll. δρέομεν -όμεν, ὀρέωσι -ώσι:—Att. impf. ἔωρων Thuc., etc., Ion. ὤρων Hdt. 2. 131, 4. 3, etc. (in the Mss. sometimes written ὤρων, Dind. de dial. Hdt. p. xxx), but 3 sing. ὠρα 1. 11, 3. 72, 2 pl. ὠράτε 7. 8; Ep. 3 sing. ὠρα Il. 16. 646, cf. ὄρημι:—pf. ἔωρακα, a form required by the metre in many passages, as Ar. Thesm. 32. 33, Av. 1573, Pl. 98, 1045, Eupol. Μαρκ. 5, Alex. Incert. 2, Bato Συνεφ. 1. 11, etc., whereas the metre never requires ἔωρακα;—whence Dind. infers that ὠρακα, -άκειν ought always to be restored in correct writers, though ἔωρακα (v. Theognost. Can. 150. 24) was no doubt used in later Gr.: an aor. 1 ἐωρήσας only in Orph. Fr. 2. 16:—Med.

ὠράραμαι, contr. ὠράμαι even in Il. 13. 99; Ep. 2 sing. ὠρηαι Od. 14. 343; impf. ἔωράμην, also ὠράμην (προ-) Act. Ap. 2. 25, Ep. 3 sing. ὠράτω Il. 1. 56:—Pass., pf. ἔωραμαι or ἔωραμαι Isocr. Act. 517, Dem. 1262. 3; aor. ἔωράθην only in late Prose, Diod. 20. 6, inf. ὠράσθαι Arist. Mot.

An. 4. 2, Deff. Plat. 411 A, Luc., etc.: fut. ὠραθήσομαι Galen.:—verb. Adj. δρατός, δρατέος, qq. v.—Hom. uses contr. forms, as ὄρω, ὄρᾶς, ὄρᾶ, ὠρα, ὄραν, ὠρᾶν, ὠράμαι, ὠράται, ὄράσθαι, ὠράσθαι, ὠράμενος, no less than lengthd. Ep. ὄρω, ὄράας, ὄρᾶν, 2 pl. opt. ὄράωτε Il. 4. 347; ὠράσασθαι etc.

Besides these forms from ὠΡΩ we have

II. from ὠΟΠ (v. sub ὠΠ) the only fut. in use, ὠόμαι, always in act. sense, Il. 24. 704, and Att., Ep. 2 sing. ὠόμαι 8. 471, Od. 24. 511: a rare aor. 1 ἐπ-όπαστο in Pind. Fr. 58. 11, ἐπ-όπωνται (vulg. -ονται) Plat. Rep. 947 C, cf. Lob. Phryn. 734; subj. ὠόμεθα (ἐπ-) Plat. Legg. 947 C, ἀγῆσθε Ev. Luc. 13. 28:—pf. ὠόπαται, Il. 6. 124, Od. 21. 94, Emped. 378, and Hdt., also in Aesch. Enn. 57, Soph. An. 6, al., Ar. Lys. 1157, 1225, never in Att. Prose: plqpf. 3 sing. ὠόπαι Od. 21. 123, ὠόπαιε Hdt. 5. 92, 6; ὠόπασαν 7. 125:—Pass., aor. 1 ὠόθην Soph. Ant. 709, Eur. Hec. 970, Thuc., etc., subj. ὠόθωσι Hdt. 8. 7; inf. ὠόθηναι, part. ὠόθεις Id. 1. 9, 10; fut. ὠόθησονται Soph. Tr. 452, Eur. H. F. 1155, Andoc.

21. 7, Isocr., etc.:—pf. ὤμαα, ὤμαα, ὤμαα. Aesch. Pr. 998, Dem. 314, 28., 722. 3:—verb. Adj. ὀπτεύς. III. again from ὤφια, are formed aor. act. εἶδον, inf. ἰδεῖν: aor. med. εἰδόμεν, inf. ἰδῆσθαι: pf. with pres. sense οἶδα, Ἰ know, inf. ἰδέναι: verb. Adj. ἰστέος: (for these tenses, v. sub *εἶδω). (The ὤOP is prob. the same which appears in οὔρος (a guard), ὥρα (care), etc., v. sub οὔρος B.)

Orig. sense, to see: I. absol. to see or look, often in Hom.; εἰς τι or εἰς τινά, to or at a thing or person, Il. 10. 239, Od. 5. 439, etc., cf. Eur. Fr. 610; so in Med., Hes. Op. 532, Fr. 47; κατ' αὐτοὺς αἰὲν ὅρα he kept looking down at them, Il. 16. 646; Τροίην κατὰ πᾶσαν ὀρᾶται 24. 291:—ὀρῶν ἐπὶ οἴνοπα πόντον looking over the sea, I. 1. 350:—ὀρᾶν πρὸς τι, like Lat. spectare ad..., to look towards, ἀκρατήριον τὸ πρὸς Μέγαρο ὀρῶν Thuc. 2. 93, cf. Anth. P. 7. 496; στρατὸς πρὸς πλοῦν ὀρᾶ looks for it, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 1624; ὄρ. τινα to look to him (for aid), Dem. 1120. 29; ὄρ. ἐπὶ or πρὸς τι Diod. Eccl. p. 524. 20., 532. 90:—foll. by a relat. clause, ὄρ. ὅρας οἶος..., Il. 21. 108, cf. Aesch. Pr. 92; ὄρας ἡμάς, ὅσαι εὐμένεσθαι Rep. 327 C; οὐχ ὄρας ὅτι ἡμαρτς Aesch. Pr. 259, cf. 323, 951; Διὸς... οὐχ ὄρῳ μῆτιν ὅπα φύγοιμ' ἄν Ib. 906; so, ἰδεσθὲ μὲν οἷα... πάσχω Ib. 92.

2. to have sight, opp. to μὴ ὄρᾶν, to be blind, Soph. Aj. 84: hence says Oedipus, ὄσ' ἄν λέγωμιεν, πάνθ' ὀρῶντα λέγομεν [though I am blind], my words shall have eyes, i.e. shall be to the purpose, Soph. O. C. 74; ἐν σκότῳ... οὐδὲ μὲν οὐκ εἶδει ὀφθαλμῶν, i.e. may they be blind, O. T. 1274; ἀμβλύτερον ὄρ., opp. to ὀδὲ βλέπειν, Plat. Rep. 596 A; ἐπὶ σμικρὸν ὄρ. to be short-sighted, Id. Theat. 174 E; βραχύ τι ὄρ. Id. Rep. 488 B;—doubled, ὀρῶντα μὴ ὄρᾶν Dem. 797. 5.

3. to see to, look to, i.e. take heed, beware, εἰς γλώσσῃν... ἀνδρὸς ὄρ. to look to, pay heed to, Solon 10. 5, cf. Aesch. Supp. 102:—often in imperat., like βλέπε, foll. by a dependent clause, ὄρα ὅπως..., Ar. Eccl. 300, cf. Thuc. 5. 27; ὄρα εἰ..., see whether..., Aesch. Pr. 997, Plat., etc.; also ὄρα μὴ..., Soph. Ph. 30, 519, etc.; so, ὄρα τί ποιεῖς Ib. 589; πῶς... ὑπερβυκεῖς, ὄρα Aesch. Eum. 652.

4. ὄρας; ὄρατε; see'st thou? d'ye see? parenthetically, esp. in explanations, like Lat. viden? Ar. Nub. 355, Thesm. 490, etc.; so, ὡς ὄρας Soph. El. 1114, Tr. 365;—also, ὄρας; at the beginning of a sentence, Id. El. 628, Eur. Andr. 87; ἀλλ' ὄρας but, you see..., Plat. Prot. 336 B; ὄρας οὖν Id. Gorg. 475 E; οὐχ ὄρας; ironically, Dem. 305. 2.

5. c. acc. cogn., like βλέπω II., to look so and so, δεινὸν ὄρῶν ὁσσοῖσι Hes. Sc. 426; ὄρᾶν ἀλκάν Pind. O. 9. 165; ἔαρ ὄρωσα Νυχτιά Theocr. 13. 45; also, ἡδέως ὄρᾶν to look pleasant, Eur. I. A. 1127 Herm.

II. trans. to see an object, look at, behold, perceive, observe, c. acc., often in Hom., etc.; the pf. ὥπατα exclusively in this sense, Il. 6. 124, Od. 21. 94, etc.; ὀφθαλμοῖσιν or ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ὄρᾶν to see with or before the eyes, Il. 13. 99, Od. 8. 459, etc.; αἰεὶ τέρμ' ὄρῶν always keeping it in sight, keeping his eye on it, Il. 23. 323; φίλος κ' ὄρωσθε καὶ εἰ δέκα πύργοι Ἀχαιῶν... μαχολίαν, i.e. δέκα πύργους, εἰ μαχολίαν, 4. 347;—so in Att., passim; in Aesch. Ag. 1623, signifi. I and II are combined, οὐχ ὄρας ὄρᾶν τάδε:—Pass., τὰ ὀρώμενα visible objects, Plat. Rep. 508 C, Parm. 130 A.

b. ζῶει καὶ ὀρᾷ φάος Ἠελίοιο, poet. for ζῆν, like βλέπειν, Il. 18. 61, 442, Od. 4. 833, etc.; so, φῶς ὄρᾶν Soph. O. T. 375, Eur. Or. 1523, Alc. 691; and in Med., φέγγος ὀρᾶσθαι Id. Andr. 113; so, ὄρᾶν alone, τὰ γὰρ φθιτῶν τοῖς ὤρῳσι κῆμος Id. Supp. 78.

c. c. part., κατὸν... ὀρώμεν ἀπὸ χθονὸς αἰάσσοντα we see it rising, Od. 10. 99; ὄρῶν ἐμαυτὸν ὥδε προνοεῖσθ' ὁρῶν seeing myself thus insulted, Aesch. Pr. 438, cf. 70, 382, al.; ὥρᾳσε κρύπτοντα see you hiding, Eur. Hec. 342; so, ὥρᾳ μ' ἐξεργασμένην I see that I have done, Soph. Tr. 706; cf. infr. 4; rarely in reference to the subject, ὥρᾳ μὲν ἐξαμάρτανον (=ὑτὶ ἀμαρτάνω), Eur. Med. 350:—so in Med., ἀνδρα διωκόμενον... ὥρῳμαι Il. 22. 169, cf. Aesch. Pr. 895.

d. rarely c. gen., οὐδεὶς Σωκράτους οὐδὲν δασεῖς... οὕτε πρᾶττοντος εἶδεν οὕτε λέγοντος ἥκουσεν (where this construct. is suggested by the use of ἥκουσεν), Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 11; μέχρη βοήθης ἀπαstrάμματος ἰδῆαι Arat. 430.

2. to look out for, provide, τινί τι Soph. Aj. 1165, Theocr. 15. 2. 3. the inf. is used after an Adj., δεινὸς ἰδεῖν Solon 12. 6; εὐφραγῆς ἰδεῖν Aesch. Pers. 387, cf. 398, Cho. 174, 176, al.; ἐχθίστος... ὄρᾶν most hateful to behold, Soph. Aj. 818; ὡ πάτερ δύσμοιρ' ὄρᾶν Id. O. C. 327; ὄρᾶν στυγνὸς ἦν Xen. An. 2. 6, 9; so in Med. or Pass., αἰσχροὺς ὄρᾶσθαι Id. Cyn. 3, 3;—so with an Adv., μὴ διχορροπῶν ἰδεῖν Aesch. Ag. 349; with a Subst., ἀνδρα τευχιστῆν ἰδεῖν Id. Thecb. 644, cf. Cho. 425; with a Verb, πρέπουσαι... ἰδεῖν Id. Supp. 720, cf. Soph. O. T. 792.

4. the Med. is used by Poets just like the Act., Il. 13. 99, Aesch. Pers. 179, Cho. 407, al., Soph. Ant. 594, Tr. 306, Cratin. 'Od. 2, etc., v. supr. II. 1. b, c.; but in Prose the Med. only occurs in compds., as προσορᾶμαι:—for the imper. ἰδοὺ, ἰδοὺ, v. sub ἰδοὺ.

b. no Pass. is used by Hom.; but in Att. the Pass. has not only the sense to be seen (Aesch. Pr. 998, Eum. 411, etc.), but also like φαίνονται to let oneself be seen, appear, esp. in aor. ὀφθῆναι, freq. in Plat.; c. part. ὥφθημεν ὅντες ἄθλιωι we were seen to be..., Eur. I. T. 933; ὀφθῆσεται δίκων he will prove to be..., Plat. Phaedr. 239 C, cf. Symp. 178 E, and supr.: τὰ ὀρώμενα all that is seen, things visible, like τὰ ὀρατά, Plat. Parm. 130 A.

III. metaph., ὄρᾶν is used of mental sight, to discern, perceive, Soph. El. 945, etc.; so blind Oedipus says, φωνῇ γὰρ ὄρῳ, τὸ φατιζόμενον I see by sound, as the saying is, Id. O. C. 138, ubi v. Bruck.

IV. to look on or regard as such and such, Dem. 533. fin.

ὀρβικλατον, τό, Lat. malum orbiculatum, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 80 F, Jul. Afric. The more Lat. form ὀρβικουλᾶτος, Diosc. 1. 162.

ὀργάζω, to soften, knead, temper, Lat. subigere, like μαλάσσω, πλῆν ὀργάζειν χειρὶν Soph. Fr. 432; πλῆν ὀργασσών... Ar. Av. 839, cf. Eur. Prot. 5; ὀράμους ὄργ. λιπεῖ Nic. Al. 155; of the action of fire, τὰ ἐντὸς καθάπερ ὄργ. Arist. Probl. 2. 32, 2:—so in Med., φέλλα

ἐρᾶ... ἐλαίω ὀργάσασθαι Hipp. 673. 44, cf. 17 (restored by Littre for ἐργᾶ), cf. Nic. Th. 652, Alciphro 3. 7:—Pass., ὕταν ὁ κηρὸς μετρίως ὀργασμένος ἢ has been well kneaded, Plat. Theat. 194 C (restored from Tim. Lex. and Suid. for ἐργᾶ). Cf. ὀργάω.

ὀργαίνω, a form of ὀργίζω used only by Trag., to make angry, enrage, καὶ γὰρ ἂν πέτρον φύαν σὺ γ' ὀργάνειας Soph. O. T. 335. II. intr. like ὀργίζομαι, to grow or be angry, Id. Tr. 552; τινὶ with one, Eur. Alc. 1106; cf. ὀρμαινῶ II. 2.

ὀργανίζω, = ὀργανῶν, cited from Hipp.

ὀργανικός, ἡ, ὄν, serving as organs or instruments, instrumental, esp. of the several parts of the body, Arist. P. A. 2. 1, 12; τὰ ὄργ. μέρη Id. Eth. N. 3. 1, 6, cf. H. A. 1. 6, 12, al.; αἱ ὄργ. ὀρεταί, of a slave, Id. Pol. 1. 13, 2; ὄργ. καὶ μηχανικά κατασκευαί Plat. Tim. 2. 718 E:—esp. of war-engines, ὄργ. βία Diod. 17. 43, cf. Plut. Cato Mi. 4:—of music, Plut. 2. 657 D. Adv. —κῶς, by way of instruments, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 9, 7; τὸ κινῶν ὄργ. Id. de An. 3. 10, 9.

ὀργάνων, τό, Dim. of ὀργάνων, Anth. P. 5. 191.

ὀργάνων, τό, (ἐργῶ) an instrument, implement, tool, for making or doing a thing, Soph. Tr. 905, cf. ἀθρομβρωτος; λογοποιῶν ὀργαῖνα Eur. Bacch. 1208, cf. Ion 1030; πολεμικά ὄπλα τε καὶ ὀργαῖνα Plat. Legg. 374 D, cf. 956 A; τὰ ἱατρικά, τὰ ναυτικά ὄργ. Id. Polit. 298 C; ὄργ. οἱα περὶ γεωργίαν Id. Rep. 370 D; ὄνομα ὅρα διδασκαλικὸν τί ἐστίν ὄργ. Id. Crat. 388 B; the stars are called the ὀργαῖνα χρόνων or χρόνου Id. Tim. 41 E, 42 D; ὄργ. κυβευτικά Aesch. g. 9:—of a person, ἀπάντων ἀεὶ κακῶν ὄργ. Soph. Aj. 380.

2. an organ of sense or apprehension, τὰ περὶ τὰς αἰσθήσεις ὄργ. Plat. Rep. 508 B; τὸ ὄργ. ὡ καταμνησθῆναι ἔκαστος Ib. 518 C, cf. Theat. 185 C, al.; δι' ἀμυδρῶν ὄργ. θεᾶσθαι Id. Phaedr. 250 B, cf. Tim. 45 B:—then of the body and its different parts, Arist. P. A. 1. 1, 41., 1. 5, 12, G. A. 1. 2, 5; τὰ πορευτικά ὄργ. the organs of locomotion, Ib. 2. 1, 15; ὄργ. πρὸς ἐργασίαν τῆς τροφῆς the digestive organs, Ib. 5. 8, 4; τὸ ὄργ. τὸ περὶ τὴν ἀναπνοὴν the respiratory organs, Id. P. A. 3. 3, 4; τὰ ὄργ. τὰ πρὸς ὀχείαν, etc., Id. H. A. 2. 1, 38; the hand is called ὀργάνων ὀργάνων or ὄργ. πρὸ ὀργάνων Id. de An. 3. 8, 3, P. A. 4. 10, 21:—also of plants, Id. de An. 2. 1, 6, P. A. 2. 10, 3.

3. a musical instrument, Simon. 38, Aesch. Fr. 55; ὁ μὲν δὲ ὀργάνων ἐκλήλει ἀνθρώπων, of Marsyas, Plat. Symp. 215 C; ἀνευ ὀργάνων φίλοις λύοις Ib., cf. Polit. 268 B; ὄργ. πολυχρῶσα Id. Rep. 399 C, al.; of the pipe, Melanippid. 2, Telest. 1. 2.

4. a surgical instrument, Hipp. Offic. 740, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 46.

II. the material of a work, ὀργάνων ἐν ὅσῳ timber, Plat. Legg. 678 D.

III. the work or product itself, like ἐργον, μελίσσων κηρύπασσαν ὄργ. Soph. Fr. 464; λαϊνέοισιν Ἀμφίονος ὄργ., of the walls of Thebes, Eur. Phoen. 115.

IV. Aristotle's Logical writings were collected under the name of τὸ ὄργανον, the Instrument of all reasoning, Ammon. Herm. ad Categ. fol. 1. a, cf. Trendelenb. Elem. Log. p. 48 (Ed. 2), Plat. Soph. 235 B.

ὀργάνο-πῆκτωρ, opus, ὁ, ἡ, = ὀργανοποιός, Manetho 4. 438.

ὀργάνοποιία, ἡ, instrument-making, Tim. Locr. 101 E.

ὀργάνοποιός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for instrument-making, Philo Belop. 49.

ὀργάνο-πούς, ὄν, making instruments or engines, Diod. 17. 43, C. I. 6595.

ὀργανος, ἡ, ὄν, working, forming, ὀργάνῳ χεῖρ Eur. Andr. 1015:—'Οργάνῳ as epith. of Athena, Hesych., Phot.; cf. ἐργάνῳ.

ὀργάνω, to fabricate, C. I. 8719:—Pass. to be organised, πρὸς τὴν τῆς ἀληθείας γνῶσιν Sext. Emp. M. 7. 126.

ὀργάνωσις, ἡ, organisation, arrangement, Eust. Opusc. 210. 39.

ὀργάς (sc. γῆ), ἄδος, ἡ, any well-watered, fertile spot of land, meadow-land, partially wooded, with or without cultivated fields, just like the Germ. Aue, Eur. Bacch. 340, 445, El. 1162, Xen. Cyn. 9. 2, Anth. P. 6. 41, etc.

2. like τέμενος, a rich tract of land sacred to the gods, comprehending meadows, fields, and groves: such a tract between Athens and Megara, sacred to Demeter and Persephone, was specially called ἡ ὀργάς, or ἱερὰ ὀργάς, Plut. Pericl. 30, Paus. 3. 4, 2, cf. C. I. 6798, Ruhn. Tim.

II. as fem. Adj., ἐπὶ λέχος ὀργάδες, of women, marriageable, cited from Nicet.

ὀργασμός, ὁ, (ὀργάω) a kneading, softening, Schol. Hipp.

ὀργαστήριον, τό, for ὀργαστήριον, a place of orgies, Nic. Al. 8.

ὀργάω, mostly in pres.; ὀργάμενος is cited in Phot.: and in plqpf. pass. ὠργητο in Hesych., v. II. fin. Properly to swell and teem with moisture (cf. ὀργ-άς, ὀργ-ή; Skt. úrg, úrg-ā (sucus, vigor), úrg-ayāmi (nutrio)):—hence, I. of soil, to be well-watered and ready to bear a crop, Theophr. C. P. 3. 2, 6; of trees, συμβαίνει... τοὺς ὕδρην ὄρᾳ Ib. 1. 6, 2; ὀργά [ἡ σμίλας] πρὸς τὴν ἀνθῆσιν Plut. 2. 647 F: and of fruit, to swell as it ripens, ὁ καρπὸς πεπαινεταὶ καὶ ὀργά Hdt. 4. 199; so c. inf., ὀργά ἀμᾶσθαι is ripe for cutting, Ib., cf. Xen. Oec. 19, 19.

II. of men, like σφρηγῶ, to swell with lust, to wax wanton, be rampant, Ar. Lys. 1113, Av. 462 (where the Schol. explains it ἐπιθυμητικῶς ἐχω); ὁ ἐπ' ἀφροδισίαις μαυόμενος... ὀργῶν Poll. 6. 188:—of animals, to be at heat, be at the age for sexual intercourse, ὀργῶν πρὸς τὴν ὀχείαν, ὄργ. ἀφροδιασθῆναι Arist. II. A. 6. 18, 13., 10. 5, 11; πρὸς τὸ γεννᾶν Plut. 2. 651 B.

2. then, generally, to be eager or ready, to be excited, Hipp. Aph. 1244, etc.; λακεδαίμονιων ὀργῶντων ἡμελλόν περᾶσθαι Thuc. 4. 108; ὀργῶν κρῖνειν to judge under the influence of passion, Id. 8. 2:—c. inf., ὄργα μαθεῖν Aesch. Cho. 454; ὀργῶν τεκεῖν Arist. II. A. 9. 8, 5:—ὄργ. πρὸς τι Plut. Alex. 6, Marcellin. Vit. Thuc.; so in Pind. P. 6. 50, Bgk. restores ὀργάς δὲ ἱππίας ἐς ὀδόν:—so also plqpf. pass. in act. sense, ὡν ἀκροᾶσθαι... ὠργητο (restored from Hesych. and some Mss. for ὠρητο) Thuc. 2. 21.

III. trans., like ὀργάζω, to soften, tan, ὀργήσας αὐτὸ (sc. τὸ δέρμα) Id. 4. 64, Ruhn. Tim. p. 193.

*ὀργεῶν, ὄνος, ὄ, at Athens, a citizen chosen from every δῆμος, who at stated times had to perform certain sacrifices, being in fact a sort of priest, like the Rom. *curio*: they were also called γεννήται τῶν θῶν, Isae. 19. 19., 20. 20., 28. 54, Philochor. 94:—poët., generally, for ἱερεὺς a priest, Aesch. Fr. 142. A poet. form ὀργεῶν (in MSS. sometimes ὀργάνων), ὄνος, ὄ, is used by Antimach. Fr. 36, Hermesianax ap. Ath. 597 D; in accus. with ο or ω (metri grat.) ὀργεῶνας, h. Hom. Ap. 389 (vulg. ὀργίννας). A gen. ὀργεῶν for ὀργεῶνων (as if from ὀργεύς) is cited from Harp. from a lost speech of Lysias; but this prob. is only an error. A fem. ὀργεῶνη = ἑτέρα in Hesych. (Prob. from ὀργία.)

ὀργεωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the ὀργεῶνες, δειπνον ὄργ. a feast of the ὀργεῶνες, Ath. 185 C; θύμα ὄργ. A. B. 240, Phot.: cf. ὀργία.

ὀργή, ἡ, natural impulse or propensity (v. sub ὀργία): one's temper, temperament, disposition, nature, heart, κηρήνεσαι κοβούροις ἐκλεος ὀργῇ Hes. Op. 302, cf. Theogn. 98. 214, 958, etc.; so, μελιχρός, γλυκεῖα ὀργῇ Pind. P. 9. 76; εὐαθεῖ ἐν ὀργᾷ παρμέναν Ib. 1. 173; ὀργῆς τραχύτης Aesch. Pr. 80; ὠμή, ἀέραμνος ὀργῇ Id. Supp. 187, Pr. 190, etc.; ὀργῆς νοσοῦντες εἶσαν λατροὶ λόγοι of 'a mind diseased', Ib. 378 (Stob. p. 171 read ὀργῆς παταίαν, Plut. and Eust. ψυχῆς νοσοῦντες); so in pl., h. Hom. Cer. 205, Pind. l. 5. 44 (4. 38); ἀλοπέκων ὀργαῖς ἱκελοῖ Pind. P. 2. 141; κνωδάλων ἐχόντες ὀργὰς Aesch. Supp. 763; ὀργαὶ ἀστυνόμοι social dispositions, Soph. Ant. 354 (cf. αὐντροφος 3); ὀργαὶ νήπιοι Eur. Tro. 53:—also in Prose, διεπειράτο αὐτῶν τῆς τε ἀνδραγαθίας καὶ τῆς ὀργῆς Hdt. 6. 128; οὐ τῇ αὐτῇ ὀργῇ ἀναπειθόμενος τε πολεμὶν καὶ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ πρᾶσσοντας Thuc. 1. 140; τῇ ὀργῇ .. χαλεπῇ ἐχρήτο Ib. 130; ὀργὰς ἐπιφέρειν τι to suit one's temper to another, Lat. *morigerari alicui*, Id. 8. 83; πρὸς τὰ παρόντα τὰς ὀργὰς ὁμοῖον Id. 3. 82; τὴν τὼν πολλῶν .. ἐξυμνῶντων ὀργὴν .. σοφίαν ἡγούμενος Plat. Rep. 493 D.

II. passion, anger, wrath, ὀργὴ χρεῖσθαι (Att. κρησθαι) to indulge one's anger, Hdt. 6. 85, Soph. O. T. 1241; ὀργὴν ποιεῖσθαι Hdt. 3. 25; εἰ .., Thuc. 4. 122; ὀργῇ χόρον δοῦναι Soph. O. C. 855; ὀργῇ εἰκέναι, χαρίζεσθαι Eur. Hel. 80, Fr. 31; ὀργὴν ἔχειν τινί or πρὸς τινα Ar. Pax 659, Isocr. 6 C; δι' ὀργῆς ἔχειν τινά Thuc. 5. 46; ἐν ὀργῇ ἔχειν or ποιεῖσθαι τινα Id. 2. 65, Dem. 14. 2; τίθεσθαι τι εἰς ὀργὴν Id. 273. 18; εἰς ὀργὴν πεσεῖν Eur. Or. 696, etc.; ὀργῇ περιπίπτειν Dem. 1470. 25; but, ἀνίεμαι τῆς ὀργῆς, ὀργὴν χαλᾶν to remit one's anger, be pacified, Ar. Pax 700, Vesp. 727; ὀργὴν στορεῖν to quell anger, Aesch. Pr. 190; ὀργὴν κατεχεῖν Philen. Incert. 59; ὀργῆς κρατεῖν Menand. Incert. 25; ὀργὴν ἐμποιεῖν τινι to make one angry, Plat. Legg. 793 E; ὀργῆς τυγχάνειν to be angrily received, Dem. 571. 11, etc.; ὀργὴν ἀκρος prone to anger, like ἀκράχολος, Hdt. 1. 73:—in pl., ὀργὰς ἀφιέναι Aesch. Pr. 315; φαίνειν Id. Cho. 326, 21.

2. Adverbial usages, ὀργῇ, in anger, in a passion, Hdt. 1. 61, 114, Soph. O. T. 405, etc.; ὀργᾷ περιύργως Aesch. Ag. 216 (lyr.); so, δι' ὀργῆς Soph. O. T. 807, Thuc. 2. 11; δι' ὀργὴν Aesch. Eum. 981; ἐξ ὀργῆς Soph. Ant. 766; κατ' ὀργὴν Id. Tr. 933, etc.; μετ' ὀργῆς Isocr. 19 C, Plat. Apol. 34 C; μετὰ τῆς ὀργῆς Dem. 559. 11; πρὸς ὀργὴν Soph. El. 369, Ar. Ran. 844; ὀργῆς χόρον, ὀργῆς ὑπο Eur. Andr. 658, I. A. 353.

3. c. gen., Πανὸς ὀργαῖ panic fears (i. e. terrors sent by Pan's wrath), Elmsl. Eur. Med. 1140:—but, b. c. gen. objecti, ὀργὴ τινος anger against a person or at a thing, Soph. Ph. 1308, Lys. 107. 1., 122. 3; ἀπύων ἱερῶν ὀργὰς wrath at or because of .., Aesch. Ag. 70.—Neither ὀργὴ nor ὀργάω occur in Hom., who uses θυμός instead; in Hes. only once; but freq. in old Eleg. and Lyric poetry, and in Ion. and Att. Prose.

ὀργημα, τό, = ὀργή, restored in Schol. Soph. Aj. 913, for ὄρυγμα.

ὀργητής, οὐ, ὄ, (ὀργῇ II) a passionate man, Adamant. Phys. 2. 28.

ὀργία, ἰων, τὰ, orgies, i. e. secret rites, secret worship, practised by the initiated alone, just like μυστήρια, a post-Hom. word; used of the secret worship of Demeter at Eleusis, h. Hom. Cer. 274, 476, Ar. Ran. 384, Thesm. 948; of the rites of the Cabeiri and Demeter Achaia, Hdt. 2. 51., 5. 61; of Orpheus, 2. 81; of Eumolpus, C. I. 401;—but, most commonly, of the rites of Bacchus, with their dedications and purifications, which were indeed partly shewn to the uninitiated, but left unexplained, Hdt. ib., Eur. Bacch. 34. 79, al., Theocr. 26. 13.

II. any worship, rites, sacrifices, Aesch. Theb. 180, Soph. Tr. 765, Ant. 1013; ὀργία Μουσῶν Ar. Ran. 356.

2. any mysteries, without reference to religion, e. g. ἐπιστήμης Hipp. Lex; τοῖς τῆς Ἀφροδίτης ὀργίοις ἐλκήμενον Ar. Lys. 832, cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. 689.—The sing. ὄργιον is rare, Luc. Syr. D. 16, Orph. H. 52. 5. (Prob. from *ἔργω = ἔρω, βέω in the sense of performing sacred rites, *sacra facere*: hence also ὀργεῶν.)

ὀργιάζω, fut. ὄσω, to celebrate orgies, Eur. Bacch. 415, etc.: c. acc., ὄργ. τελετῇ Plat. Phaedr. 250 C; ὀργία Id. Legg. 910 C; θυσίας, πομπάς, etc., Plut. Num. 8, etc.:—Med., ὀργιάζεσθαι δαίμονι to pay ritual service to a god, and in Pass., of the sacred places, to have service done in them, both in Plat. Legg. 717 B.

III. c. acc. to honour or worship with orgies, Strab. 469; τὴν θεὸν ὀργιασμοῖς ὄργ. Dion. H. 1. 69, cf. Plat. Cric. 19.

2. ὄργ. τινά to initiate into orgies or mysteries, Philo 2. 158, Luc. Trag. 112.

ὀργιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ὀργιαστικός, Manetho 4. 63.

ὀργιασμός, ὁ, a celebrating of orgies, Strab. 469, Plut. 2. 169 D; οἱ περὶ τὸν Διόνυσον ὄργ. Id. Alex. 2; cf. ὀργιάζω II.

ὀργιαστής, οὐ, ὄ, one who celebrates orgies, μυστηρίων ὀργιασταί Plut. 2. 417 A; τῆς Ἰαίδας App. Civ. 4. 47; ὄργ. τῆς Ἀκαδημίας an enthusiastic adherent of the Academy, Ib. 717 D:—a fem. ὀργιαστὶς, ἴδος, in C. I. 388.

ὀργιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for orgies, exciting, οὐκ ἔστιν ὁ αὐλὸς ἡδύς, ἀλλὰ .. ὀργιαστικὸν Arist. Pol. 8. 6, 9; ὄργ. καὶ παθητικά Ib. 8. 7, 9.

ὀργίαι, poet. for ὀργιάζω, Manetho 4. 229, for ὄργάω, Ib. 1. 260,—in the Ep. form ὀργιῶντες.

ὀργίζω, Xen. Eq. 9. 2: aor. ὄργισα Ar. and Plat., v. infr.: (ὀργῇ II). To make angry, provoke to anger, irritate, τινά Ar. Vesp. 223. 404, Plat. Phaedr. 267 C; opp. to κλέω, Ib. D; to παύω, Arist. Rhet. 2. 3. 1.

II. more common in Pass., Soph., etc.: fut. med. (in pass. sense) ὀργισομαι Xen. An. 6. 1, 30, Lys. 145. 11, Isocr., etc.; but ὀργισθήσομαι Lys. 163. 31, Dem. 1383. 10: aor. ὀργίσθην Lys. 164. 17, Plat., etc.: pf. ὄργισμαι Eur. Hipp. 1413, Ar. Vesp. 431, Plat.:—to grow angry, be wroth, Soph. O. T. 364, etc.; c. part., τίς γὰρ .. οὐκ ἂν ὀργίζουτ' .. κλύων; Ib. 339, etc.; τινι with a person or thing, Eur. Hel. 1646, Thuc. 4. 128, Plat. Apol. 23 C, al.; ὑπὲρ τινος Thuc. 1. 143, Isocr. 201 B; ἐπὶ τινι Andoc. 5. 10, cf. Lys. 179. 31, etc.; ἐπὶ τινος Dem. 574. 3; διὰ τι Xen. An. 1. 2, 26:—absol. in part., ἄνθρωπος ὀργιζόμενος in a passion, Antipho 137. 42; τὸ ὀργιζόμενον τῆς γνώμης their angry feelings, Thuc. 2. 59. Cf. ὀργαίνω.

ὀργίλος [r], ἡ, ὄν, (ὀργῇ II) inclined to anger, passionate, irritable, Hipp. Epid. 1. 955, Xen. Eq. 9. 7, Dem. 73. 27, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 5, 8; v. sub ὀργιος. Adv., ὀργίλος ἔχειν to be angry, Dem. 583. 12; τινί with one, Id. 1121. fin.; ἐπὶ τινι Paus. 8. 25, 6.

ὀργιλότης, ἡ, ὄν, irascibility, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 10, Plut. 2. 443 D. ὄργιον, τό, v. ὀργία, τὰ.

ὀργιο-φάντης, οὐ, ὄ, one who shews or teaches orgies: a priest, one who initiates others into orgies, formed like ἱεροφάντης, Anth. P. 9. 688, Orph. H. 5. 11.

ὀργιστέον, verb. Adj. one must be angry, Dem. 555. 7, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 9, 7.

ὀργισν, v. sub ὀργεῶν.

ὀργυῖα or ὀργυῖά, ἰων. -ῆ, ἡς, ἡ, (ὀρέγω, cf. ἀγυῖά):—properly the length of the outstretched arms (as represented in one of the Pomfri marbles at Oxford), about 6 feet or 1 fathom, ἔστηκε ξύλον .. ὅσον τ' ὀργυῖν Il. 23. 327; ὅσον τ' ὀργυῖαν .. ἀπέκοψα Od. 9. 325, cf. 10. 167, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 19. 2. The exact length, as a measure is given by Hdt. 2. 149, ἐξαπέδον τῆς ὀργυῖης μετρεομένης καὶ τετραπῆχους, and he adds that 100 ὀργυῖαι make one stadium, cf. 4. 41 and 86;—but Pliny translates it by *ulna* = 10 feet.

3. a rod for measuring land, = ὀργυῖα σπιθαμὰ βασιλικὰ, Hero Math.—Poët. also ὀργυῖα, q. v. (Acc. to Arcad. 98. 3, always ὀργυῖα, but in nom. pl. ὀργυῖαι. It is ὀργυῖα in Hom.; but in Prose the sing. is also written ὀργυῖά; and so Ion. ὀργυῖή in Arat. 196, Nic. Th. 169. In comp. it becomes ὠργυ-, v. δεκ-ὠργος.)

ὀργυῖαι, α, ὄν, an ὀργυῖα long or large, κέρας Anth. P. 6. 114.

ὀργυῖοις, εσσα, εν, poet. for foreg., Nic. Th. 216.

ὀργυῖομαι, Pass. to have the arms extended, πέδας .. ὀργυῖαμένη bound with outstretched arms, Lyc. 1077; φώσσωτες ὠργ. outspread sails, Id. 26.

ὀρδισμα, τό, = τολύπη, Hesych.

ὀρδικον, τό, Parian for χιτανάκιος, Hesych.

ὀρδύλευα, = μοχθέω, Hesych. s. v. ὠρδύλευσάμην.

ὀρεάινος or ὀρειάινος, οἱ, men, in the mystic language of the Pythia, Plut. 2. 406 E, (Hesych. ὀρεῖνες = ἄνδρες); v. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 845.

ὀρέγδην, Adv. eagerly, Schol. Il. 2. 543.

ὀρέγμα, τό, (ὀρέγω) a stretching out, τὰ χερὸς ὀρέγματα Aesch. Cho. 426; προτείνει δὲ χεῖρ ἐκ χερὸς ὀρέγματα (as Herm. from the Schol. for ὀρεγομένη [sic] of the Cod. Med.), Aesch. Ag. 1111; so, Βημάτων ὀρέγμα Id. Cho. 799 (but the passage is corrupt); ὄρ. ποδὸς Anth. Plan. 189: absol., διὰ τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ ὄρ. of their reach or stride, of camels, Arist. H. A. 9. 50, 9; v. sub ἀμυλλάομαι II.

2. a holding out, offering, παρηίδω Eur. Phoen. 307. II. as a measure of length, a subdivision of the σχοῖνος, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5775. 49, 55, 59. ὀρέγνυμι, = ὀρέγω, only used in part., χεῖρας ὀρέγνυμι Il. 1. 351., 22. 37; χεῖρας ὀρεγνύμενος Anth. P. 7. 506, cf. Mosch. 2. 112. ὀρέγω, Hom., Eur.: impf. ὠρεγον Pind. P. 4. 426, App.: fut. ὀρέξω Il. 13. 327, Eur.: aor. ὠρέξα Il., Trag., and sometimes in Prose, Plat. Phaedo 117 B, Xen. An. 7. 3, 29:—Med. and Pass., Il. 24. 506, Thuc., etc.: fut. ὀρέξομαι Eur., Plat.: aor. ὠρέξαμην Hom., Hes., Eur., etc., but rare in Prose, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 15; whereas the form ὠρέχων occurs Ib. 16, Ages. 1, 4, Symp. 8, 35, as well as in Eur., but never in Hom.: pf. ὠρεγμαί Hipp. 279, redupl. 3 pl. ὠρῶρέχασται, plqpf. -έχαστο Il. 16. 834., 11. 26. Cf. ὀρέγνυμι, ὀρεγνάομαι, ὀρεχθέω. (Cf. ὀργία: Skt. *rig*, *arj*-*anti* to reach), *rig*-us (*rectus*), *rāj*-is (*row*), Lat. *reg*-o, *e*-*rigo*, *por*-*rigo*, *rec*-tus: Goth. *raht*-s (*edhūs*, *dikaos*), *raht*-aba (*drōas*), etc.) To reach, stretch, stretch out, Lat. *porrigo*, *gr*-is ὀρέγων Od. 17. 366, etc.; εἰς ὀρανόν Il. 15. 371, Od. 9. 527; χεῖρας ἐμὸι ὄρ., in entreaty, 12. 257; μοι .. λεχέων ἐκ χεῖρας ὀρέξας Il. 24. 743; πρὸς τινα Pind. P. 4. 426, cf. Soph. O. C. 846, etc.: "Ὀμρον .. ἐφ' ὃ πᾶσαι χεῖρ' ὀρέγουσι πόλεις, to claim him, Anth. Plan. 4. 294. 2. To reach out, hold out, hand, κοτύλην καὶ πύρρον Od. 15. 312; πέπας Il. 24. 102; ἀποπτόμεται πατὴρ Ζεὺς κῦδος ὀρέξῃ 5. 33, cf. 17. 453, Hes. Th. 433, ἡ ἐ τῷ εὖχος ὀρέξομεν, ἡ ἐ τῷ ἡμῖν Il. 12. 328, cf. Soph. Ph. 1202; ὄρ. πλοῦτόν τινι Pind. P. 3. 195; τέλος ἐμπεδον Id. N. 7. 85; ὠρέξῃ τὴν κῦλκα τῷ Σακράτει Plat. Phaedo 117 B.

II. Med. and Pass., 1. absol., to stretch oneself out, stretch forth one's hand, Od. 21. 53, (so, ποτὶ στόμα χεῖρ' ὀρέξασθαι, where some write χεῖρ', i. e. χεῖρ. Il. 24. 506); ὀρέξασθαι ἀπὸ διφύρου to reach or lean over the chariot, Hes. Sc. 456; ὠρέξατο χερσὶ φίλῃσι Il. 23. 99, cf. Hes. Th. 178 (v. infr. 4); ἔγχευ ὀρέξασθω let him lunge with the spear (from the chariot, instead of dismounting), Il. 4. 307; so, πρῶσθεν "Ἀρης ὠρέξασθ' ὑπὲρ ζυγόν .. ἐγχεῖ χαλκίῳ 5. 851; ποσσὶν ὠρῶρέχασται πολέμειζεν, of horses, they galloped to the fight, 16. 834; so, ὀρέξαςτ' ἰὼν he stretched

himself as he went, i. e. went at full stride, Il. 13. 20; ὁρῶν ἔχοντο προτὶ δειρὴν stretched themselves with the neck (like Virgil's *irasci in cornua*, in *clipeum assurgere*), Il. 26:—of fish, to rise at the bait, καὶ τὴν τῶν τραφεῶν ὥρεσσαν Theocr. 21. 44:—for Aesch. Ag. 1111, v. sub ὄρεγμα.

2. c. gen. to reach at or to a thing, grasp at, οὐ παίδος ὄρεσσαν he reached out to his child, Il. 6. 466, cf. Od. 11. 392; also in a hostile sense, to aim at, assail, hit, τοῦ δ' ἀντίθεος Θρασύμηδης ἔφθη ὄρεσάμενος. ὤμον hit him first on the shoulder, Il. 16. 322; so, ib. 314, a gen. pers. must be supplied, ἔφθη ὄρεσάμενος πρὸνδὸν σκέλος; and 23. 805, ὑπὸ πτερὸς κε φθῆναι ὄρεσάμενος χροῖα καλόν; and, ὅτι δὴν ὄρεγοῖτο ἔγγρθεν λατάμενος Tyrtas. g. 12:—also of a suppliant, τί χρήμα θηρῶα ἰκέτις ὠρέχθης ἐμοῦ; Eur. Hel. 1328. b. metaph. to reach after, grasp at, yearn for, desire, γάμων Id. Ion 942; τῶν μεγίστων Id. Fr. 242; often in Att. Prose, Antipho 117. 31, Thuc. 3. 42, Plat. Rep. 439 B, 485 D, etc.; ὄρ. τοῦ πρώτου ἑκάστος γίγνεσθαι Thuc. 2. 65; so, c. inf., πόλιν ὠρέσας οἰκεῖν Eur. H. F. 16; ὄρ. τοιοῦτος γενέσθαι Plat. Prot. 326 A:—also, absol. to yearn, desire, πάσῃν ὄρεσασθαι πρᾶξι δέσιν Emped. ap. Porphy. V. Pyth. 70; θυμὸς ὄρεσσαν γηθοσύνην ap. Rh. 2. 878; ὄρεγόμεθα κατὰ βούλευσιν Arist. Eth. N. 3. 3, 19; cf. ὀρεκτός, ὄρεξις, ὀρεχθῶ. 3. c. acc. to reach, help oneself to, e. g. εἴτων Eur. Or. 303; so, αἰώρημα διὰ δέρης ὄρεσσαι I will put the noose on my neck, Id. Hel. 353.

ὄρει-άλωτος, ὄν, wandering on the mountains, condemned by Thom. M. 655.

ὄρεῖαντες, οἱ, v. ὄρεῖαντες.

ὄρει-ἀρχῆς, ὄν, δ, mountain-king, i. e. Pan, Anth. P. 6. 34.

ὄρεῖας, ἄδος, ἡ, (ὄρος) pecul. fem. of ὄρεος, of or belonging to mountains, πέτρα ὄρ. a mountain crag, Anth. P. 6. 219; ἔρημος ὄρ. Nonn. Jo. 11. 54.

II. as Subst., an Oread, mountain-nymph, Bion. 1. 19, C. I. 997.

ὄρει-αυλός, ὄν, (αὐλή) inhabiting the mountains, Opp. C. 3. 18; generally, on the mountains, Id. H. 4. 309.

ὄρεῖ-βασίς, ἡ, a mountaineer's wife, Strab. 474, Ael. N. A. 2. 2.

ὄρεῖ-βάσια (sc. ἑρᾶ), τά, a festival in which persons traversed the mountains in procession, Strab. 564.

ὄρεῖ-βάσις, to traverse mountains, c. acc., Diod. 5. 39. II. intr. to roam the mountains, Anth. P. 10. 11, Plut. Fab. 7, etc.

ὄρει-βάτης [ᾶ], ὄν, δ, mountain-ranging, θῆρ Soph. Ph. 955; Κύκλωψ Eur. Tro. 436:—fem. ὄρεῖ-βατισ, ἰδος, Theod. Prodr.:—v. οὐριβάτας, ὄρειοβάτης.

ὄρει-βυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for crossing mountains, Clem. A. 240.

ὄρει-βρεμέτης, ὄν, δ, roaring in the mountains, Suid.: ὀριβρεμέτης, Eust. 460. 27, cf. Anecd. Oxon. 2. 398.

ὄρει-γανῖον, ὄ, name of a frog, Batr. 259.

ὄρει-γᾶνον, τό, ὄρει-γᾶνος, ἡ, v. sub ὄριγανον.

ὄρει-γενής, ἑς, mountain-born, Nic. Th. 875.

σπηλαῖα Moschio ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 242.

ὄρει-δρομία, ἡ, a running on the hills, Anth. P. 7. 413.

ὄρει-δρόμος, ὄν, running on the hills, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 1593.

ὄρει-θάλλῃς, ὄν, blooming on the hills, Lyc. 1423.

ὄρεῖ-κόμος, ἡ, ὄν, v. sub ὄρεῖ-κόμος.

ὄρει-λεχῆς, ἑς, couching on the hills, ἔλεων Emped. 227.

ὄρει-μάνης, ἑς, raging among the hills, Tryph. 370.

II. passionately loving the hills, Orph. H. 30. 5.

ὄρει-νομῶ, to graze or live on the hills, Suid.

ὄρει-νόμος, ὄν, (νέμω B) feeding on the hills, δέλφας Anaxil. Kίρκ. 1 (Meineke ὀρεινόμους): mountain-ranging, Κενταύρων γέννα Eur. H. F. 364; πλάνη ὄρ. a roaming o'er the hills, Anth. P. 6. 107.

ὄρενός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄρος) mountainous, hilly, χῶρη Hdt. 1. 110., 2. 34; opp. to πεδινός, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6. 43; ὄρενήν οὖσαν [τὴν] Ἀρκαδίαν Arist. Meteor. 1. 13. 25; ἡ ὄρενή hill-country, Arist. H. A. 5. 28. 4, al.

II. of or from the mountains, dwelling on the mountains, ὁ ὄρ. Θράκες Thuc. 2. 96, cf. Xen. An. 7. 4, 11:—wild, opp. to ἡμερος, of animals and plants, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 4, Theophr. H. P. 6. 8, 3; τὸ ἄγριον καὶ τὸ ὄρ. his wild and mountain nature, Plat. Crat. 394 E.

ὄρειο-βάτης, ὄν, δ, = ὄρει-βάτης, Or. Sib. 5. 43, cf. Schol. Soph. O. C. 1054.

ὄρειο-οἶκος, ὄν, mountain-dwelling, Schol. Eur. Or. 1621, Phoen. 683.

ὄρειο-μάνης, ἑς, = ὄρει-μάνης, Orph. H. 31. 5.

ὄρειο-νόμος, ὄν, = ὄρεινόμος, Anth. P. 6. 14 and 40.

ὄρεῖος, α, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν, Ion. and Ep. ὄρεῖος, like ὀρεῖνός, of or from the mountains, mountain-haunting, Νύμφην οὐρεῖν h. Hom. Merc. 244, cf. Hes. Fr. 94 Güttl.; this Ion. form is also used by Trag. in lyrics, Soph. Ant. 352, Eur. I. T. 127, 1126, Phoen. 806, etc.; but ὄρεος in senariis, as in Aesch. Ag. 497, Soph. Ph. 937; Μητῆρ ὄρεῖα, of Rhea, Ar. Av. 746:—in Prose, ὄρεῖοι τινες .. νομῆς Plat. Legg. 677 B, cf. Criti. 109 D; opp. to ἀγρικός, of animals, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 30.

ὄρειο-χάρης, ἑς, delighting in the hills, Anth. Plan. 256.

ὄρει-πελαργός, δ, mountain-stork, a kind of eagle, the same as περικύπερος, Arist. H. A. g. 32, 3.

ὄρειπλάκτος, ὄρειπλάνης, ὄρειπλάνος, v. sub ὄριπλ-.

ὄρει-πολέα, = ὄρεσπολέα, Suid.

ὄρει-πελέα, ἡ, ulmus montanus, the wych-elm, Theophr. H. P. 3. 14, 1.

ὄρεῖς, Aeol. for ὄρων, part. of ὄρᾶν, Pittac. ap. Diog. L. 1. 81.

ὄρεῖτης, ὄν, δ, (ὄρος) a mountaineer, Polyb. 3. 33, 9, Orph. Lith. 356:—fem. ὄρεῖτις, ἰδος, cited from Inscr., but v. Böckh C. I. 3477.

ὄρει-τρεφής, ὄρει-τροφός, v. sub ὄριτρ-.

ὄρει-τύπαι, ἡ, mountain-labour (v. ὀρειτύπος), Hipp. 1175 D.

ὄρει-τύπος [ῦ], ὄν, (τύπτω) working in the mountains: ὀρειτύποι, acc. to Galen. 9. 449 C, were wood-cutters and quarry-men, who brought down materials from the mountains: so ὄρεοτύποι, Theophr. H. P. 3. 3,

7., 3. 12, 4, al.; ὀρειτύποι, Nic. Th. 5. 377, Anth. P. 7. 445:—cf. also ὀροτύπος.

ὄρεῖτωρ, ὄρος, ὄ, = ὄρεῖτης, Hesych.

ὄρει-φοιτέω, to roam the mountains, Sostr. ap. Eust. 1665. 49.

ὄρει-φοῖτης, ὄν, δ, mountain-roaming, Phanocl. 3:—so, ὀρεῖφοῖτοι ποιμένες, ὀρεῖφοῖτα θηρία Babr. 91. 2., 95. 25; in E. M. also ὀροφοῖτης.

ὄρει-χάλκινος, ἡ, ὄν, of orichalc, στήλη Plat. Criti. 119 C.

ὄρει-χαλκος, (written ὀρι-χαλκος in an old Att. Inscr., C. I. 161), δ, Lat. *orichalcum*, (which by a false etymol. was often written *aurichalcum*), mountain-copper, i. e. yellow copper ore, copper or brass made from it (cf. Fr. *archal* = brass wire), h. Hom. 5. 9, Hes. Sc. 122, Stesich. 86, Bacchyl. 62, Plat. Criti. 114 E; a mirror of it, Call. Lav. Pall. 19; called by Strab. *ψευδάργυρον*, a mixture of silver and copper, p. 610, cf. Steph. Byz. s. v. Ἀνδεῖρα.

II. as Adj., = ὀρειχάλκινος, Suid.

ὄρειώδης, ἑς, (ὄρος, εἶδος) mountainous, Eust. 1246. 28.

ὄρειώτης, ὄν, δ, (ὄρος) = ὄρεῖτης, Anth. P. g. 824.

ὄρεκτέω, = ὄρεγομαι, Hesych., Suid.

ὄρεκτιάω, = ὄρεγομαι, Hesych., Manass. Chron. 1876.

ὄρεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄρεξις) of or for the desires, appetitive, Arist. de An.

3. 10, 7, Eth. N. 6. 2, 5, al.; τὸ ὀρεκτικόν, in collective sense, the appetites, desires, lb. 1. 13, 18, 2, al.:—ὄρ. τινοῖς Id. Eth. E.

3. 6, 2:—Adv. -κώς, Hesych. 2. exciting desire, οἶνος Diosc. 5. 11.

ὄρεκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄρεγω) stretched out, μελῖαι ὄρ. pikes to be presented (not thrown), as when the phalanx was drawn up, Il. 2. 543; so, ὀρεκτὸν δόρυ, a pike, opp. to παλτὸν (a javelin), Strab. 448.

II. longed for, desired, τὸ ὄρ. the object of desire, Arist. de An. 3. 10, 3, Eth. N. 3.

3. 19, al.

ὄρεμπόται, οἱ, (ὄρος, ἐμπνῶν) drinkers of the mountains, epith. of rivers, Orac. ap. Plut. 2. 406 F.

ὄρεξις, ἑως, ἡ, (ὄρεγω) the most general word for all kinds of desire, appetite, propension, including ἐπιθυμία, θυμὸς, βούλησις, Arist. de An.

2. 3, 2, cf. 3. 10, 2, al.: 1. c. gen. objecti, a longing or yearning

after a thing, desire for it, Def. Plat. 414 B, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 3, 19, de

An. 2. 3, 1, al.; more rarely ὄρ. ἐπὶ τι, Plut. 2. 48 C; πρὸς τι, Schäf.

Schol. Par. Ap. Rh. 2. 878. 2. absol. propension, desire, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 2, 1, al.; ὄρ. λόγος, opp. to λογιστικός, Id. Rhct. 1. 10, 7.

ὄρεοκόμος, -έω, v. sub ὄρεωκ-.

ὄρεόντο, v. sub ὄρνυμι.

ὄρεσπολέω, to haunt mountains, Luc. D. Deor. 20. 7.

ὄρεο-πόλος, ὄν, haunting mountains, Gloss.

ὄρεο-σέλινον, τό, mountain-parsley, Theophr. H. P. 7. 6, 3, Diosc. 3. 76.

ὄρεο-τύπος, ὄν, v. sub ὄρειτύπος.

ὄρεο-φύλαξ, ἄκος, ὄ, one who watches mountains, Gloss.

ὄρεσ-βιος, ὄν, living on mountains, Opp. C. 3. 345; ὄρεσίβιος, Eust.

ad Dion. P. 322.

ὄρεστί-δρόμος, ὄν, = ὄρειδρόμος, Nonn. D. 2. 442., 32. 134.

ὄρεστί-κοῖτης, ὄν, = ὄρειλεχῆς, Schol. Soph. O. T. 1091; ὄρεσίκουτος,

ὄν, Hesych.

ὄρεσιννομία, ἡ, a dwelling on the hills, Schol. Ven. Il. 8. 93.

ὄρεστί-νόμος, ὄν, = ὄρεινόμος, Manass. Chron. 173.

ὄρεστί-οἶκος, ὄν, = ὄρειοἶκος, Hesych.

ὄρεστί-τροφός, ὄν, = ὄρειτροφός, in Hom. always epith. of the lion, Il.

12. 299, Od. 6. 130, etc.; βούτης Nonn. D. 15. 204.

ὄρεστί-φοῖτος, ὄν, = ὄρεῖφοῖτος Cornut. N. D. 34.

ὄρεσκέω, (ὄρος) to live on mountains, Nic. Th. 413.

ὄρε-σκίος, ὄν, overshadowed by mountains, Anth. P. 9. 524, 16.

ὄρεσκόφος, ὄν, (ὄρος, κέῖμαι) lying on mountains, mountain-bred, wild,

of the Centaurs, Φῆρες Il. 1. 268, ubi v. Heyne; Κένταυροι Hes. Fr. 31.

5; αἶγες Od. 9. 155:—the Trag. form is ὄρεσκόος, ὄν, Aesch. Theb.

532, Eur. Hipp. 1277, Cycl. 247.

ὄρεσσο-αυλός, ὄν, = ὄρειαυλός, Anth. Plan. 233, Coluth. 107.

ὄρεσσι-βάτης, δ, poet. for ὄρεσσιβάτης, mountain-roaming, Πανὸς ὄρεσ-

σιβάτα (Dor. gen.) Soph. O. T. 1100, cf. Ant. 350.

ὄρεσσι-γόανος, ὄν, poet. for ὄρεσιγενής, = ὄρειγενής, Ar. Ran. 1344.

ὄρεσσιδρόμος, ὄν, = ὄρειδρόμος, Orph. Ag. 21.

ὄρεσσινόμος, ὄν, = ὄρεισιννόμος, ὄρεινόμος, Hes. Sc. 407, Noun. D.

28. 25.

ὄρεσσί-πάτος [ᾶ], ὄν, walking the mountains, Nonn. D. 14. 250.

ὄρεσσί-πόλος, ὄν, = ὄρεσπόλος, Nonn. D. 13. 137.

ὄρεσσί-χῦτος, ὄν, pouring from the mountains, Nonn. D. 20. 337.

Ὀρέστεια, ἡ, the tale of Orestes, a poem by Stesichorus, Bgk. Lyr. p.

642; the collective name of Aeschylus' Agamemnon, Choëphoroe and

Eumenides, being the only certain Trilogy extant, Ar. Ran. 1124; cf.

Λυκούργεια.

II. Ὀρέστειον, τό, a temple or shrine of Orestes,

Hdt. g. 11.

Ὀρέστεις, α, ὄν, of Orestes, κακά Soph. El. 1117.

ὄρεστέρος, α, ὄν, poet. for ὄρεινός, epith. of the dragon, Il. 22. 93; of

wolves and lions, Od. 10. 212, etc.; ὄρεστέρα παμβῶντι γὰ Soph. Ph.

391; παρθένας Eur. Tro. 551; ἀγρευτῆρες Opp. H. 4. 586. (Posit.

Adj. formed from ὄρος (τό) as ἀγρότερος from ἄγρος, not a Comp., as

supposed by the Gramm. in E. M. 807. 12.

ὄρεστής, ὄ, = ὄρεῖτης, Phot.; elsewhere only as prop. n. Ὀρέστης,

voc. Ὀρέστα, Soph. El. 6, 15, etc.

ὄρεστιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ὄρος) of the mountains, Νύμφαι ὄρεστιάδες = Ὀρε-

άδες, Il. 6. 420, h. Hom. 18. 19.

II. ὄρεστιάς, ὄν, δ, a mountain-

wind, Call. Fr. 35, ubi v. Blomf.

ὄρεσσιον or -ειον, τό, an herb, = νεκτάριον, Diosc. 5. 66.

ὄρεσφι, -φιν, Ep. gen. and dat. sing. and pl. of ὄρος, τό.

ὄρεσχάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = ὄσχη, Harp. s. v. ὄσχοφόροι.

ὄρεῦς, Ion. οὐρεῦς, ἑως, δ; pl. gen. οὐρῶν Inscr. Ten. in C. I. 2338.

82:—a mule, often in Il., as a beast of draught and burden, but always in Ion. form synon. with ἥμιονος, cf. Il. 23. 115 with 121, and 24. 702 with 716; also in Ar. Ran. 290, etc.; even when the female is spoken of, the gender remains unchanged, ὁ θήλων ὀρέως Arist. H. A. 6. 24, 1 and 4, though in 6. 18, 22, immediately after τοῖς θήλεσιν he subjoins τῆς θηλείας:—νικᾶν ὀρεοῖσι, cf. ἥμιονος.—In Att. ἥμιονος is the usual word, though the Adj. ὀρεῖος is preferred to ἥμιονικός by Moer. (From ὄρος, as mules are chiefly used in mountainous countries, v. Il. 17. 742 sq., 23. 111–123.)

II. poet. Adj. for ὀρεινός, Lyc. 1111.
 ὀρεῖω, to watch, Hesych. (Cf. ὄρος B.)
 ὀρεχθέω, a Verb of dub. meaning in Il. 23. 30, βῶες .. ὀρέχθεον ἀμφὶ σιδήρῳ σφάζόμενοι. Most of the ancient Interpr. took it to mean the rasping sound emitted in the throes of death (κατὰ μῦθον ἔχον τραχέος .. ἀντὶ τοῦ ἔστενον ἀναιρούμενοι Schol. Vict. ad l. c. Eust. 1285. 60 sq., Apollon. Lex. Hom., Hesych., etc.):—several of these add another explan., viz. ἀναιρούμενοι ὠρέγοντο ἥτοι ἐξετείνοντο Eust. l. c. (cf. Zonar., etc.), i. e. they were stretching themselves, struggling, in the throes of death. In the former sense, ὀρεχθέω must be akin to ῥοχθέω, in the latter to ὀρέγομαι. The latter sense was adopted by later Poets, πῶς οἰσάθῃ μοι τὴν καρδίαν ὀρεχθεῖν; beats, palpitates ..? Ar. Nub. 1368; σφακέλῃ δέ οἱ ἔνδον ὀρεχθεῖ .. καρδίῃ Opp. H. 2. 583; θάλασσαν ἔα ποτὶ χέρσον ὀρεχθῆν let the sea stretch itself, i. e. roll up, to the beach, Theocrit. 11. 43; and metaph., like ὀρέγομαι, to yearn, desire, c. inf., οὐδ' ἔχει ἐκπλῆξαι τόνον γόνον, ὅσον ὀρεχθεῖ Ap. Rh. 1. 275; καὶ οἱ ὀρέχθῃ θυμὸς .. ἐξ αἵμα κεδάσσαι Id. 2. 49:—in Aristias ap. Ath. 60 B, μῦσαις δ' ὠρέχθῃ τὸ .. πέδον, it must have the sense of ῥοχθέω:—in Aesch. Fr. 155 Meineke has restored Ἐρέχθειον.—See a discussion of the word in Spitzu. ad Il. Excurs. 34.
 ὀρέω, Ion. for ὄρω, Hdt.

ὀρεω-κόμος, ὁ (ὀρεῖς) a muleteer, Ar. Thesm. 491, Fr. 531, Plat. Lys. 208 B, Xen. Hell. 5. 4. 42; v. Schneidewin Hyperid. Lyc. 4. In the Mss. often wrongly written ὀρεοκός, ὀρεοκόμος, as in Plat. l. c., Poll. 7. 183, Hesych.; the latter also cites a form ὀρεοκόμος.

ὀρεω-πώλειω, to tend mules, and ὀρεωπώλης, ὁ, a mule-dealer, in Suid., are prob. f. Il. for ὠραιω-πώλειω, -πώλης, v. Lob. Phryn. 696.

ὄρηαι, v. sub ὄρω.
 ὄρηαι, Aeol. for ὄρω, Sappho 2. 11, cf. ποθόρηαι; Lacon. inf. ὄρην Ar. Lys. 1077; part. ὄρεῖς Pittac. ap. Diog. L. 1. 81.
 ὄρητός, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. for ὀρατός, Manetho 2. 31, 130.
 ὀρθ-αγγελέω, to announce rightly and truly, A. B. 53.
 ὀρθάγχι [α], οὐ, ὁ, said to be = ξένος, Lyc. 538.
 ὀρθ-αγῆρας, οὐ, ὁ, mock prop. n., with an obsc. allusion, Ar. Eccl. 916.
 ὀρθαγορίσκος, ὁ, a sucking-pig, Lacon. word, Ath. 139 B, 140 B, Hesych.

ὀρθάδιος, οὐ, poet. for ὀρθιος, Paul. Sil. Amb. 24.
 ὀρθαι, v. sub ὄρνυμι.

Ὀρθάνης, οὐ, ὁ (ὀρθός) a sort of demon with the attributes of Priapus, Plat. Com. Fa. 2. 12, Strab. 587, cf. Phot. s. v.

ὀρθαπτον, τό, a woollen cloth for wiping the shrines of temples, Lat. gausape, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 7. 69.

ὀρθεῖω, (ὀρθός) = ὀρθώω, impf. ὠρθευεν Eur. Or. 405.

Ὀρθία, ἡ, epith. of Artemis in Laconia and Arcadia; at her altar the Spartan boys were whipped, Xen. Lac. 2. 9, Plut. 2. 239 C; v. Valck. Adon. 277 A, Müller Dor. 2. 9, 6; written Ὀρθεία in C. I. 1416, 1444: also Ὀρθωσία, q. v.

ὀρθιάδε, Adv. (ὀρθός), uphill, Xen. Lac. 2. 3.

ὀρθιάζω, fut. ἄσσω, to speak in a high tone, speak loud, ὀρθ. γόους to shriek with loud wailings, Aesch. Pers. 687, cf. 1042.

II. trans., = ὀρθώω, to set upright, Anth. Plan. 261. 2.

ὀρθιάξ, ἄκος (Draco 19), ὁ, the lower part of a mast, Epich. ap. Poll. 10. 134. Also, ὀρθίας, οὐ, ὁ, Hesych.

ὀρθίασμα, τό, a high pitch of voice: in pl. loud commanding tones, Ar. Ach. 1042.

ὀρθιάω, = ὀρθώω, Tzetz.: hence ὀρθιάσις, Ion. -λήσις, εὐς, ἡ, a setting upright, Aetac. Sign. M. Ac. 2. 12, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1284.

ὀρθιό-κωπος, οὐ, rowing upright, Hesych.

ὀρθιος, α, οὐ, Att. also os, οὐ Thuc. l. citand.: (ὀρθός):—straight up, going upwards, steep, uphill, οἶμος Hes. Op. 288; πάγου Soph. Fr. 110; πρόσβασις Eur. El. 489; ὁδός Xen. An. 1. 2, 21, etc.; ὀρθιον ἐτέραν (sc. ὁδόν) ἐπορεύοντο Thuc. 5. 58; so, ὀρθιον or πρὸς ὀρθιον ἵναυ to march up-hill, Xen. An. 4. 6, 12, Hell. 2. 4. 15; πρὸς ὀρθιον ἄγειν to lead by a steep path, Id. Cyr. 2. 2, 14; πρὸς ὀρθίον on rising ground, opp. to ἐν ἐπιπέδῳ, Id. Hell. 6. 4. 24; κατὰ τὸν ὀρθίον by a steep descent, Arr. An. 1. 1, 8:—τὰ ὀρθία the country from the coast upwards, τὰ ἐς μεσόγαιαν φέροντα, Hdt. 4. 101.

2. upright, standing, ὀρθία ἦν τὰ γέγρα II. 9. 102; πύργῳ Eur. Andr. 10:—esp. of hair, ὀρθίας στήθας τριχῶς Soph. O. C. 1625; τριχὸς ὀρθίας (or ὀρθίος) πλόκαμος ἴσταται Aesch. Theb. 564, cf. Eur. Hel. 632; so, ὀρθ. ἐφιστάς τὸ οὖν Luc. Tim. 23:—of animals, rampant, Pind. P. 10. 56.

II. of the voice, high-pitched, loud, shrill, κελεύματα Aesch. Cho. 751; κοκῦματα, κηρύγματα Soph. Ant. 1206, El. 638; ὀρθία σάλπιγγος ἡχώ Eur. Tro. 1266:—more often the neut. as Adv., ὀρθία ἦτοσε she cried aloud, Il. 11. 11; ἰάχυσθε δ' ὀρ' ὀρθία φωνῇ h. Hom. Cer. 20, cf. 432 (not found elsewhere in Hom.); so, ὀρθιον ἄρυσαι, φωνεῖν Pind. O. 9. 163, N. 10. 142; ὀρθιον ἀντηλάξε .. ἡχώ Aesch. Pers. 389; ἐσθ' μὲν ὀρθιον σάλπιγγι Eur. Heracl. 830. 2. the νόμος ὀρθιος or orthian strain was in so high a pitch that few voices could reach it, Arist. Probl. 19. 37; the tune however seems to have been as familiar as is 'God save the Queen' to us, Ar. Eq. 1279: it first occurs in Hdt. 1. 24; ὀρθίος ἐν νόμοις as if in orthian strains, Aesch. Ag. 1153; so, ὁ

ὀρθιος alone, Ar. Ach. 16, etc.; also, μελῳδία ὀρθ. Plut. 2. 1140 F; v. Chappell Hist. of Mus. 11. p. 107.

III. in military language, formed in column, opp. to in line or extended front, ὀρθίους ποιεῖσθαι τοὺς λόχους (cf. Livy's recti ordines) Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 6, cf. An. 4. 8, 10; προσβάλλειν ὀρθίους τοῖς λόχοις Ib. 4. 2, 11; ὀρθίους τοὺς λόχους ἄγειν to bring them up in column, Ib. 4. 3, 17; προῆγεν [αὐτοὺς] ὀρθίους ἐπὶ τοῖς πολεμίοις Polyb. 11. 23, 2, cf. Polyæn. 5. 16, 1.

IV. generally, like ὀρθός, straight, opp. to crooked, aslant, Hipp. Aph. 1256; ἔχνος Xen. Cyn. 6, 14 and 15; τάφρος Theophr. H. P. 3. 6, 3:—metaph., ἦθη ὀρθία straightforwardness, Plut. Sull. 1.

V. ὀρθία (sub. γωνία) a right angle, Id. 2. 373 F.

ὀρθο-άκανθος, οὐ, with straight thorns, Theophr. C. P. 3. 18, 11 (al. ὀρθάκανθος).

ὀρθο-βατέω, to go straight on or upright, Anth. P. 9. 11.

ὀρθό-βολος, οὐ, θρῶαν straight, Hesych. s. v. ἰθυστίαν.

ὀρθοβουλία, ἡ, right counsel, Polemo Physiogn. p. 219.

ὀρθό-βουλος, right-counselling, wise, μήτις, μηχαναί Pind. P. 4. 466., 8. 106; of persons, Aesch. Pr. 18.

ὀρθογνωμονέω, to think or judge rightly, Philo 1. 547.

ὀρθο-γνώμων, thinking or judging rightly, Hipp. 1282. 53.

ὀρθογραφία, ἡ, orthography, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 92; name of works by Herodian, Horus, and other Gramm.

II. the elevation of a building, opp. to the ground-plan, Vitruv. 1. 2.

ὀρθό-γράφος, οὐ, writing correctly, Suid. s. v. ἀνώγειον.

ὀρθο-γώνιος, οὐ, right-angled, rectangular, Tim. 1.ocr. 98 A, Arist. de An. 2. 2, 2:—in Archyt. in Stob. Eccl. 1. 784, ὀρθὰ γωνία is the prob. l.

ὀρθο-δαής, ἐς, knowing rightly how to do a thing, c. inf., Aesch. Ag. 1022.

ὀρθο-δίκας [ῖ], Dor. for ὀρθοδίκης, οὐ, ὁ, judging righteously, Plat. P. 11. 15;—so ὀρθο-δίκαιος, Aesch. Eum. 994.

ὀρθο-δοξαστής, οὐ, ὁ, = ὀρθόδοξος, Clem. Al. 343.

ὀρθοδοξαστικός, ὁ, ὄν, according to right opinion, orthodox, Procl. ad Plat. Alc. 1. p. 76 Creuz. Adv. -κῶς, Simplic.

ὀρθοδοξέω, to have a right opinion, περὶ τι Arist. Eth. N. 7. 8, 4, Phot.

ὀρθοδοξία, ἡ, a right opinion, Poll. 4. 7.

ὀρθό-δοξος, οὐ, right in opinion, sound in faith, Eccl.

ὀρθό-δοξεῖα, ἡ, right opinion, giver of a right judgment, Orph. H. 75. 5.

ὀρθο-δρομέω, to run straight forward, Xen. Eq. 7. 14, Poll. 1. 205.

ὀρθό-δωρον, τό, (δῶρον 1) the length from the wrist to the finger-ends, = σπιθαμή, Hesych., cf. Poll. 2. 157.

ὀρθό-εἰσιρος, οὐ, = ὀρθότριξ, Orph. H. 18. 8.

ὀρθοέπεια, ἡ, correctness of diction, Plat. Phaedr. 267 C, cf. Quintil. 1. 6.

ὀρθο-επέω, to speak or pronounce correctly, Dion. H. 1. 90.

ὀρθό-θριξ, τριχὸς, ὁ, ἡ, with hair up-standing, or making the hair stand on end, φόβος Aesch. Cho. 32; cf. ὀρθόκερας.

ὀρθόθρηψ, ἡ, in Gramm. for ὀρθοθῆψ, q. v.

ὀρθο-κάθεδρος, οὐ, sitting upright, prob. l. Paul. Aeg. 6. 99, for -ευδός.

ὀρθο-κάρηνος, οὐ, = ὀρθοκέφαλος, v. l. Orph. H. 18. 8.

ὀρθό-καυλός, οὐ, straight-stalked, Theophr. H. P. 7. 8, 2.

ὀρθό-κερως, ατος, ὁ, ἡ, straight-horned, Hesych. s. v. κορώνος; ὀρθ. φρίκη horror which makes the hair stand up like horns, Soph. Fr. 922: Poll. 2. 31 and Phot. explain it by ὀρθότριξ.

ὀρθο-κεφάλος, οὐ, with head erect, Apoll. Lex. s. v. ὀρθόκραπος.

ὀρθο-κόρυδος, ὁ, a very lark, of one with a thin bad voice, Alciphro 3. 48, as Bergler for ὀρθοκόρυφος; cf. Pseudoemigr. p. 48, Juven. 3. 91.

ὀρθό-κορος, υθος, ὁ, ἡ, having an upright crest, Hesych.

ὀρθό-κραπος, α, οὐ, with straight or upright horns, epith. of horned cattle, Il. 8. 231, Od. 12. 348; also of the two ends of a galley which turned up so as to resemble horns, Il. 18. 3., 19. 344:—Hom. has it only in poet. gen. pl. fem. ὀρθοκραράων.

ὀρθό-κράνος, οὐ, having a high head, τύμβος ὀρθ. a high funeral-mound, Soph. Ant. 1203.

ὀρθο-κρίστια, ἡ, righteous judgment, Cyrill.

ὀρθό-κυλλός, οὐ, straight-crooked, nickname given by some heretics to the orthodox: cf. ὀρθόκαλος.

ὀρθό-κωλος, οὐ, with straight, stiffened limbs, Galen.

ὀρθο-λεκτέω, = sq., Eust. Opusc. 228. 75.

ὀρθο-λογέω, to speak correctly, Plut. 2. 570 E.

ὀρθολογία, ἡ, correctness of language, Plat. Soph. 239 B.

ὀρθομαντεία, ἡ, true prophecy, Aesch. Ag. 1215.

ὀρθό-μαντις, εὐς, Ion. 108, ὁ, ἡ, a true prophet, opp. to ψευδόμεντις, Pind. N. 1. 92.

ὀρθομαρμαρώω, to stucco walls: and Subst., ὀρθο-μαρμαρώσις, ἡ, Byz.

ὀρθο-μίλιον, τό, = τρύβλιον, in Suid.

ὀρθ-ὀμφαλός, οὐ, with an outstanding boss, πόπανον C. I. 523. 13.

ὀρθο-νόμος, οὐ, making right award, δαίμονες Aesch. Eum. 963.

ὀρθό-νοος, οὐ, contr. -νους, οὐν, of upright mind or sound understand-

ing, Clem. Al. 297.

ὀρθό-νοτος, ὁ, v. ὀρθόνοτος.

ὀρθο-παγής, ἐς, fixed erect, κίδαρις Plut. 2. 340 C; cf. ἀπαγής.

Ὀρθό-πάγον, τό, Steep-hill, name of a hill near Thuri, Plut. Sull. 17.

ὀρθο-πάλη [α], ἡ, wrestling in an upright posture, opp. to κλισιπάλη, Luc. Lexiphr. 5; cf. Lob. Paral. 370.

ὀρθο-περιπτήτικός, ἡ, ὄν, walking about erect, Jo. Damasc.

ὀρθο-πλήξ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, of a horse, rearing, Ar. Fr. 136.

ὀρθοπλοέω, to sail straight forward, have a fair voyage: metaph. to be successful, Eurypham. in Stob. 557. 11, Clinias ib. 8. 26.

ὀρθό-πλος, οὐ, contr. -πλους, οὐν, sailing straight forward: metaph. successful, Hippodam. in Stob. 554. 52, cf. Soph. Ant. 190.

ὀρθόπνοια, ἡ, upright breathing, orthopnoea, i. e. a kind of asthma,

which only admits of breathing in an upright posture, Hipp. Progn. 45, Acut. 386, cf. Foes. Oecon.

ὀρθοπονοϊκός, ἡ, ὅν, affected with ὀρθόποια, Hipp. Coac. 185.

ὀρθό-πνοος, ὄν, contr. —πνοος, ὄν, =foreg., Hipp. 645. 38.

ὀρθο-ποδεῶ, to walk straight or uprightly, Ep. Galat. 2. 14.

ὀρθό-πολις, εὼς, ὅ, ἡ, upholding the city, Pind. O. 2. 14.

ὀρθό-πους, ὅ, ἡ, πουν, τό, with straight feet: going straight, ὀρθ. βαίνοντες ἀνὺς .. τιθήνης Nic. Al. 419.

III. steep, ὀρθόποδος ὑπὲρ πάγον Soph. Ant. 985; cf. ὀρθίος I, ὀρθόπαγον.

ὀρθο-πράγναι, to act uprightly, Arist. Pol. 1. 13, 10, Democr. in Stob. Append. p. 40. 4 Gaissf.

ὀρθο-πρίων [ῖ], ὄνος, ἡ, an instrument for trepanning, elsewhere χοινίκης (signf. II), Galen. Lex. Hipp.

ὀρθο-πρόσωπος, ὄν, of erect countenance, Eccl.

ὀρθό-πρυμνος, ὄν, with upright stern, Hesych. s. v. ὀρθόκραπος.

ὀρθό-πτερος, ὄν, with high hills, or with high columns, Soph. (Fr. 31), v. Phot. et Hesych., and cf. περὶ πτερος.

ὀρθο-πτωγόν, τό, = ὀρθή πτώσις, the nominative case, Schol. Pers. 135.

ὀρθο-πυγίω, to straighten the back, Com. Anon. 166.

ὀρθο-πύγιον, τό, = ὀρσπύγιον, Eratosth. Catast. 25 and 41.

ὀρθορρημονέω, to speak correctly, Byz.

ὀρθο-ρρημοσύνη, ἡ, correctness of speech or pronunciation: the right use of a word, Themist. 289 D.

ὀρθός, ἡ, ὄν, straight, Lat. rectus: I. in height, upright, standing, Hom., who commonly joins it with στήναι, στή δ' ὀρθός II. 23. 271, etc., cf. Hdt. 5. 111., 9. 22 (where it is used of a horse rearing); ὀρθαί τρίγες ἔσταν II. 24. 359, cf. Hes. Op. 538; ὀρθῶν ἑστασάν ἀγορή II. 18. 246; οἱ δ' ἐν νηὶ μ' ἔδραον .. ὀρθὸν ἐν ἰστοπέδῳ Od. 12. 178, cf. Soph. Aj. 239; κυρβασίαις .. ὀρθὰς εἶχον Hdt. 7. 64; ὀρθὸν αἶρεται κἀρα Aesch. Cho. 496, etc.; ὀρθὸν ὄν ἰσταναι, i. e. to give attentive ear, Soph. El. 27, etc.; applied to the erect posture of man, Arist. P. A. 2. 7, 17, al. —of buildings, standing with their walls entire, [τὸ Πάνακτον] ὀρθὸν παραδοῖναι Thuc. 5. 42; so, ὀρθαὶ κίονες Pind. P. 4. 475:—Adv., ὀρθῶς ἑστάναι Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 55; cf. ὀρθῶν I.

II. in line, straight, straight-forward, in a straight or right line, opp. to σκολίως crooked and πλαγίως aslant, ὀρθὸς ἀντ' ἡλείοιο τετραμένους straight, right opposite the sun, Hes. Op. 725; ὀρθὸν ἰθύνειν βέλους Aesch. Fr. 205; ὀρθὸς εἰς ὁδὸν πορεύεται Soph. Aj. 1254; εἰμι .. ὀρθὴν ὁδὸν Theogn. 939; ὀρθὰν κελύουσιν ἰών Pind. P. 11. 60; ὀρθὴν κελύεις, i. e. ὀρθὴν ὁδὸν μεῖναι κ., Ar. Av. 1; so, ὀρθὴν ἀνὰ δίκαιε (sc. ὁδὸν) Id. Thesm. 1223; δι' ὀρθῆς τήνδε ναυκληρεῖς πόλιν (sc. ὁδοῦ) Soph. Ant. 994; εἰς ὀρθὸν τρέχειν Diphil. Paros. 2. 5; κατ' ὀρθὸν εὐδρομεῖν Menand. Incert. 467; —also, ὀρθὰ χερί straightway, Pind. O. 10. 7; and ὀρθῶ ποδὶ Ib. 13. 102, Fr. 148; but ὀρθὸν πόδα τίθεναι is prob. to put the foot out, as in walking, Aesch. Eum. 294, cf. Eur. Med. 1166 (v. sub κατηρεφής).

2. βλέπειν ὀρθά, opp. to being blind, Soph. O. T. 419; so, εἰς ὁμμάτων ὀρθὸν rectis oculis, Ib. 528; ὀρθοὶς ὁμμασιν Ib. 1385; v. ὁμμα I.

III. metaph., 1. right, safe, happy, well, prosperous: a. partly from signf. I, ὀρθὸν στήσαι τινα = ὀρθώσαι, to set up, restore, Pind. P. 3. 95; ἔς ὀρθὸν ἰσταναι τινα Eur. Supp. 1230; ὀρθὰν φυλάσσειν Τένεδον Pind. N. 11. 5; so, στόντες τ' ἐς ὀρθὸν καὶ πεσόντες ὑστερον Soph. O. T. 50, cf. Plat. Lach. 181 B; πλεῖν ἐπ' ὀρθῆς (sc. νεώς, the state being represented as a ship), Soph. Ant. 190; ἐν ὀρθῶ κείσθαι Polyb. 31. 15, 1.

b. partly from signf. II, κατ' ὀρθὸν ἐξελεῖν, of prophecies, Soph. O. T. 88, cf. O. C. 1424; κατ' ὀρθὸν οὐρίαι to wait in straight course, Id. O. T. 695. 2. right, true, correct, ὀρθ. ἀγγελος, ἀγγελία, νόος Pind. O. 6. 153, P. 4. 496, 10. 106; μόρτυρες Aesch. Eum. 318, etc.; γλῶσσα Soph. Fr. 322; ὀρθὰ φρενὶ Pind. O. 8. 32; ἔξ ὀρθὰς φρενός Soph. O. T. 528; ὀρθ' ἀκούειν to be rightly, truly called, Ib. 903, cf. Fr. 408; κατὰ τὸ ὀρθὸν δικάζειν Hdt. 1. 96; ὀρθῶ λόγῳ strictly speaking, in very truth, Id. 2. 17, 6. 68, etc.:—so in Adv., ὀρθῶς λέγειν Hdt. 1. 51; ὁ, ἐλέξας Soph. Ph. 341; ὁ, φράσαι Aesch. Cho. 526; εἰρηκας ὁ Soph. El. 1040; so, τὸ ὀρθὸν ἐξεργασίαν Id. Tr. 374; δίκης ἐς ὀρθὸν φανεῖν Ib. 347; ὀρθῶς φρονεῖν Aesch. Pr. 1000 (so, ἐς ὀρθὸν φρ. Id. Fr. 543); ὀρθῶς γινῶναι Antipho 117. 16; κατ' ὀρθὸν = ὀρθῶς, Plat. Tim. 44 B:—ὀρθῶς ἔχει 'tis right, c. inf., Id. Euthyphro 9 A; ὀρθῶς ἐνδίκως τ' ἐπώνυμον Aesch. Theb. 405, cf. 829:—in answers, rightly, exactly, Plat. Prot. 359 E; ὀρθῶς γε Diphil. Έμπ. 1. 18:—Sup., ὀρθότατα καλοῦμεν Hdt. 1. 59.

3. true, real, genuine, ὀρθαί πολιτεῖαι, opp. to παρεκβάσεις, Arist. Pol. 3. 7, 2, etc.; ὀρθή navia real madness, Acl. N. A. 11. 32, cf. Meineke Theocr. 11. 11:—ὀρθῶς, really, truly, τοῦς ὁ. φιλομαθεῖς Plat. Phaedo 67 B; ὁ ὁ κυβερνήτης Id. Rep. 341 C; τὸν ὁ. αὐγνήν Diphil. Incert. 21.

4. upright, righteous, just, like Lat. rectus, opp. to pravus, ἐμμένειν ὀρθῶ νόμῳ Soph. Aj. 350; ὀρθή μὲν ἡ γλῶσσα Id. Fr. 322; κατὰ τὸ ὀρθὸν δικάζειν Hdt. 1. 96, etc.; τὸ ὀρθὸν uprightness, Plat. Rep. 540 D:—so, Adv. ὀρθῶς, rightly, justly, Thuc. 3. 56; ὁ. καὶ δικαίως Antipho 112. 33, C. I. 115; ὁ. καὶ νομίμως Isocr. 145 B.

5. of persons, highminded, steadfast, firm, Lat. erecto animo, Plat. Theaet. 173 A, cf. Plut. Philop. 12:—but also, on tiptoe, full of expectation, excited, like Lat. spe or metu erectus, διά τ' Isocr. 348 A; ἐπὶ τινι Id. 96 B; ὀρθή ἡν ἡ πόλις ἐπὶ τοῖς συμβεβηκόσιν Lycurg. 152. 44; ὀρθοὶ καὶ μετῴροι ταῖς διανοαῖς Polyb. 28. 15, 11; ὀρθή καὶ περίφοβος ἡν ἡ πόλις Id. 3. 112, 6; ὀρθή διὰ τὸν φόβον Diod. 16. 84.

IV. ἡ ὀρθή, 1. (sub. ὁδός), v. supr. 11.

2. (sub. γωνία) a right angle, Plat. Tim. 55 B, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 5, 6, al.; cf. ὀρθίος V.

3. (sub. γραμμή) a right line, straight line, Id. An. Post. 1. 5, 2:—though εὐθύς, εὐθεία is more common of lines.

4. (sub. πᾶσις) the nominative, Lat. casus rectus, as opp. to the oblique cases, Gramm.

V. ὀρθά, active verbs, opp. to ὑπτα (passive) and οὐδέτερα (neuter), Diog. L. 7. 43, 64. VI.

Adv. ὀρθῶς, v. supr. III. 2-4. (The glosses of Hesych., βορθ-αγορίσκοι = ὀρθ., and Βωρθρία = Ὀρβία, suggest that the word ὀρθ. had the f.)

ὀρθο-στάδιον [ᾶ], Adv. (ἰστημι) standing upright, Aesch. Pr. 32, Luc. Gymnas. 3, etc.: of invalids not obliged to keep their bed, Hipp. Epid. 1. 938, 943.

ὀρθοστάδιον [ᾶ], τό, a loose, ungirded tunic, which hung down in straight folds from the neck to the ground, Lat. tunica recta or talaris (v. sub στάδιος, στατός), Ar. Lys. 45, Dio C. 63. 17, v. Interpr. ad Poll. 7. 49: also ὀρθοστάδιος χιτῶν, Poll. 7. 48, Eust. 466. 55.—Cf. Müller Eum. § 34.

ὀρθοστάδων, Adv. = ὀρθοστάδην, Ap. Rh. 4. 1246.

ὀρθοστάτῳ, to stand upright, Hipp. 1017 D.

ὀρθο-στάτης [ᾶ], ὄν, ὁ, (ἰστημι) one who stands upright: an upright shaft, pillar, Ar. Ion 1134, cf. H. F. 980, C. I. 160 a. 60, 3510, and v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst. § 278.

II. a sort of cake used in funeral oblations, ἐμπύρους τ' ὀρθοστάτας Eur. Hel. 547, Poll. 6. 73:—Hesych., ὀρθοστάδῃ· εἶδος πέμματος.

ὀρθό-στάτος, ὄν, upstanding, upright, κλίμακες Eur. Supp. 497.

ὀρθο-στομέω, to speak straight or freely, Procop.

ὀρθο-στρωτός, τοῖχος an upright wall cased with marble, Hierocl. in Stob. 415. 54; cf. ὀρθομαρμάριον.

ὀρθοσύνη, ἡ, = ὀρθότης, Democr. in Galen. Opusc. 626.

ὀρθο-τενής, ἡ, stretched out, straight, Opp. C. 1. 189, 407.

ὀρθότης, ἡ, ὄν, upright posture, erectness, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 11; of man, Arist. P. A. 2. 14, 3, al.

2. straightness, opp. to κάμψις, Ib. 2. 9, 2. II. metaph. rightness, correctness, τῶν ἐπῶν Ar. Ran. 1181; λογιζομένων Plat. Tim. 47 C; μουσικῆς Id. Legg. 655 C; ἡ τῶν ὀνομάτων ὀρθ. their correct sense, Id. Crat. 422 Bsq., etc.

ὀρθό-τυτος, ὄν, with outstanding breasts, stantibus papillis (Stat. Sylv. 1. 2, 270), Suid.; ὀρθ. νεῦς Nicet. Anon. 178 B.

ὀρθοτομέω, to cut in a straight line, τὰς ὁδοὺς LXX (Prov. 3. 6):—metaph., ὀρθ. τὸν λόγον to teach it aright, 2 Ep. Tim. 2. 15.

ὀρθοτομία, ἡ, a cutting in a straight line, ὀρ. τοῦ λόγου Theod. Stud.:—orthodoxy, Eus. H. E. 4. 3.

ὀρθό-τομος, ὄν, divided evenly, Vita Jo. Damasc. 1. p. iii.

ὀρθοτομεῖν, to write with the right accent, and Pass. to be so written, Apollon. de Pron. 301 C, etc.:—verb. Adj. -τονητέον, Ib. 322 B:—ὀρτονησῖς, ἡ, the use of the full accent, Ib. 304 B.

ὀρθό-τονος, ὄν, with the right accent: correct, Epigr. Gr. 1062.

ὀρθο-τρίχης, to have one's hair up-standing, Symm. V. T., Gloss.

ὀρθοτρίχια, ἡ, hair which stands on end, Diosc. Ther. 6.

ὀρθοτρίχια, = ὀρθοτρίχες, Gloss.

ὀρθό-φρων, ὁ, ἡ, of excited mind, Lat. erectus animo, Soph. Fr. 923.

ὀρθοφύνει, to grow straight, dub. in Theophr. H. P. 2. 6, 4.

ὀρθο-φύης, ἡ, of straight growth, Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 4, etc.

ὀρθοφύια, ἡ, straight growth, Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 5.

ὀρθο-χαίτης, ὄν, ὁ, to expl. φρενολόφος, Hesych.

ὀρθῶ, fut. ὥσω, to set straight, cf. ἀν-, κατ-ορθῶ: 1. in height, to set upright, set up one fallen or lying down, raise up, τὸν δ' αἰψ' ἄρῳσεν Ἀπόλλων Id. 7. 272; χερσὶ λαβὼν ἄρῳσε 23. 695; v. infir. II. 1:—ὀρθοῦν κἀρα, πρόσσωπον Eur. Hipp. 198, Alc. 388; and in Med., οὐατα ὀρθοσασθαι Q. Sm. 4. 511:—of buildings, to raise up, rebuild, Eur. Tro. 1161, etc.; or, generally, to build, raise, Ζηνὸς βρέτας τροπαῖον Id. Phoen. 1250; ἔρμα λίθοις καὶ ξύλοις Thuc. 6. 66; πολλὸν τοῦ τείχους Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 10:—Pass. to be set upright, ἔξετο δ' ὀρθάσθαι he sate upright, II. 2. 42, etc.; ὀρθάσθαι δ' ἄρ' ἐπ' ἀγκῶνας 10. 80; ἄρῳσθ' ὁ τλήμων ὀρθὸς ἐξ ὀρθῶν δίφρων Soph. El. 742; ὀρθοῦμενοι ἐξίεναι Xen. Cyr. 8. 10, cf. 1. 3, 10: simply to rise from one's seat, stand up, Aesch. Eum. 708, Soph. Ph. 820, El. 742.

2. in a line, to make straight, τὰ διεστραμμένα τῶν ξύλων Arist. Eth. N. 2. 9, 5, cf. Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 15:—Pass., ἡν τὸδ' ὀρθάσθ' βέλους if this dart go straight, Soph. Ph. 1299; ὀρθοῦναι κανὼν the rule is straight, Id. Fr. 421.

II. metaph. (from signf. 1) to raise up, restore to health, safety, happiness, ἐκ κακῶν ὀρθοῦσιν .. ἀνδρας κειμένους Archil. 51; ὥδε ποιήσας ὀρθώσεις σεαυτὸν Hdt. 3. 122, cf. Aesch. Theb. 229, Soph. O. C. 394, Ant. 167, etc.; ὀρθ. βίον Id. O. T. 39; ὀρθ. ἔμνον to raise it as a monument of glory, Pind. O. 3. 5, cf. I. 1. 63:—also to exalt, honour, Σικελίαν, οἶκον Id. N. 1. 21, I. 6 (5). 95: to make famous, Id. P. 4. 106; cf. Plat. Lach. 181 A.

2. (from signf. 2) to guide aright, γινώμην Aesch. Ag. 1475; πόλλ' ἀμαρτῶν οὐδὲν ἄρῳσας φρενὶ Id. Supp. 915; ὀρθ. ἀγῶνας, ευφροσύνας to bring them to a happy end, Id. Cho. 584, Eum. 897; ὁ βίον Soph. O. T. 39; τὰ .. πόλεος θεοὶ .. σείσαντες ἄρῳσαν πάλιν Id. Ant. 163; τύχη τέχνην ἄρῳσεν Menand. Monost. 495, cf. 625:—Pass., of actions or persons acting, to succeed, prosper, ἡν ἡ διάβασις μὴ ὀρθάσθ' Hdt. 1. 208; ὁ στρατηγὸς πλεῖστ' ἂν ὀρθοῖτο Thuc. 3. 30, cf. 42; ὀρθοῦνται τὰ πλεῖω Ib. 37; τὸ ὀρθοῦμενον success, Id. 4. 18:—of persons and places, to be safe and happy, flourish, Soph. Ant. 675, Antipho 130. 7, Thuc. 2. 60:—of words and opinions, to be right, be true, οὐτως ὀρθοῖτ' ἂν ὁ λόγος Hdt. 7. 103; ὀρθοῦσθαι γνώμην Eur. Hipp. 247; ἐν ἀγγέλῳ γὰρ κρυπτός ὀρθοῦται λόγος a secret message is rightly sent only by a messenger, not by a letter, Aesch. Cho. 773.

3. in Pass. also, to be upright, deal justly, Id. Eum. 708, 772.

ὀρθρεύω, (ὀρθρος) to rise early, to be awake early, κατ' εὐνάν Theocr. 10. 58; so, ὀρθρεύουσιν ψυχὰς ἐκπληγθεῖσας Eur. Tro. 182:—also in Med., γόισιν ὀρθρεύουσαν rising up early with groans, Id. Supp. 978; ὀρθρεύεσθαι καλοῦσιν οἱ Ἀττικοὶ τῷ λύχνῳ προσκείσθαι, πρὶν ἡμέραν γενέσθαι A. B. 54.

ὀρθρία (sc. ἄρα), ἡ, morning: properly fem. of ὀρθρίος, Suid.

ὀρθρίδιος [ῖ], a, ὄν, poet. for ὀρθρίος, Anth. P. 5. 3.

ὀρθρίζω, = ὀρθρεύω, LXX (Gen. 19. 27, Job 7. 21), Ev. Luc. 21. 38.

ὄρθρινός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄρθρος) later form (Phryn. in A. B. 54) for ἔρθρος, Anth. P. 6. 160, etc.; ὄρθρινός δῖσθαι Ib. 5. 177, 12. 47; as Adv., ὄρθρινά παίζει Id. 7. 195.—τὸ ὄρθρινόν as Adv., Luc. Gall. 1. [Anth. P. 5. 177, 12. 47, as in ἡνρινός, θερμινός, χειμερινός: Arat. 948, Anth. P. 6. 160, etc. make ε prob., in imitation of ὁπαρινῶ which is a metr. necessity in Hom., v. sub voc.]

ὄρθριο-κόκκυξ, ὄγος, ὄ, early-crow, of the cock, Diphil. Incert. 12. ὄρθριος, α, ον, also ος, ον, (ὄρθρος) at day-break, in the morning, early, mostly with Verbs of motion, so as to agree with the person, ἀφίκετο . . ὄρθριος h. Hom. Merc. 143; ὄρθρίη αἰδὺς ἐσεῖμι Theogn. 861; ὄρθριος παρῆναι, ἦκειν Ar. Eccl. 283, Plat. Prot. 313 B; ἦλουν ὄρθρια τὰ σιτία Pherecr. Ἀγρ. 1. 3.

2. generally, of the morning, διὰ τὸν ὄρθ. νόμον the morning song, Ar. Eccl. 741; ὄρθριον ἔδειν (sc. δῆμα), of the cock, Ar. Av. 489; δεῖ ὄρθριον εἶναι τὸν σὺλλογον Plat. Legg. 961 B:—τὸ ὄρθριον as Adv., in the morning, early, Hdt. 2. 173, Luc. Gall. 1; or ὄρθριον Ar. Eccl. 377, 526.—Irreg. Comp. and Sup. ὄρθριαίτερος, αἰ-πατος, Hdn. Epimer. 166.

ὄρθριο-φοῖτης, ου, ὄ, an early comer or goer, Phot., Suid. ὄρθρισμός, ου, ὄ, a rising early, Aquila V. T. ὄρθρο-βάας, ου, ὄ, the early caller, chanticler, like ὄρθριοκόκκυξ, Anth. P. 12. 137, cf. Alexarch. ap. Ath. 98 E.

ὄρθρο-γέη, ὄ, the early-wailing, ὄρθρογέη Πανδίωνις ᾠρτο χελιδῶν Hes. Op. 566; v. l. ὄρθρογέη.

ὄρθρόθεν, Adv. from early morn, Nicet. Eng. 7. 13.

ὄρθρο-λάλος [α], ον, early-tittering, epith. of the swallow, Anth. P. 6. 247.

ὄρθρο-νότος, ὄ, a name for the S. E. wind (Εὐρος), Arist. Fr. 238: the Ms. mostly give ὄρθό-νοτος.

ὄρθρος, ὄ, the time just before or about day-break, dawn, cock-crow (ἀπ' ὄρθρου μέχρι περ ἂν ἦλος ἀνίσχῃ Plat. Legg. 951 D), τάχα δ' ὄρθρος ἐγίγνετο δημιάργος h. Hom. Merc. 98, Aristoph. Πυθαγ. 1. 8; ἐπειδὴν δ. ἢ Ar. Ach. 256, cf. Av. 496, etc.; ὄρθρον ἀτ dawn, Hes. Op. 575; ὄρθρου γηγόμενον Hdt. 1. 196; ἄμα ὄρθρω Id. 7. 188, Thuc. 3. 112, etc.; ἐς ὄρθρον Theocr. 18. 56, cf. Xen. Cyn. 6, 6; κατ' ὄρθρον Ar. Vesp. 772; περὶ ὄρθρον Thuc. 6. 101 (cf. περίορθρος); πρὸς ὄρθρον towards dawn, Ar. Lys. 1089; πρὸς ὄρθρον γ' ἐστίν Id. Eccl. 20; so, ὑπ' ὄρθρον Batr. 103; ὑπὸ τὸν ὄ. Dio C. 76. 17; τὸν ὄρθρον, absol., in the morning, Hdt. 4. 181; δι' ὄρθρον each morning early, Eur. El. 909:—ὄρθρος βαθύς early dawn, just before daybreak, ἀλλὰ νῦν δ. β. Ar. Vesp. 216, cf. Plat. Crito 43 A; τῆς παρελθούσης νυκτὸς . . ἐτι βαθύς ὄρθρου Id. Prot. 310 A.

II. Ὀρθρος, ὄ, a mythical dog, son of Typhaon and Echidna, that kept the herds of Geryon on the island Erytheia, and was there killed by Hercules, Hes. Th. 309, cf. 293.

ὄρθρο-φοῖτο-σάκοφαντο-δικο-τῶλαίπρωο τρόποι, early-frowning base-informing sad-litigious plaguay ways, Ar. Vesp. 505.

ὄρθ-ἄνθρωπος, ον, (ὄνομα) rightly named, named aright, Aesch. Ag. 700. ὄρθωσία, ἡ, ὄρθωσις, Suid.

Ὀρθωσία, ἰον. —(ἡ, = Ὀρθία, a name of Artemis, Hdt. 4. 87, Pind. O. 3. 54, Inscrip. Megar. in C. I. 1064, Lyc. 1331. II. Ὀρθώσιος Ζεύς, Lat. Jupiter Stator, Dion. H. 2. 50.

ὄρθωσις, εως, ἡ, a making straight, direction, guiding, ὄρθ. ἐπῶν καὶ ἔργων Plat. 2. 166 D.

ὄρθωτήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, (ὄρθω) one who sets or keeps upright, a restorer or preserver, Pind. P. 1. 109.

ὄρθωτής, ου, ὄ, = foreg., Epiph. 2. 82 A.

ὄρθωτος, α, ον, marking the boundary, λίθος Gloss.

ὄρθας ἄνεμος, ὄ, = ὄρεσθια, Arist. ap. Ach. Tat. Isag. 158 A.

Ὀρίβακχος, ὄ, Mountain-Bacchus, because his orgies were held there, Opp. C. 1. 24.

ὄριβάτης, v. sub οὐριβάτης.

ὄριγάνις, ἰδος, ἡ, another name of μάρον, Diosc. 3. 49.

ὄριγάνιτης οἶνος, ὄ, wine flavoured with ὄριγανον, Diosc. 5. 61.

ὄριγάνο-ειδής, εως, like ὄριγανον, Zonar.

ὄριγάνοις, εσσα, εν, made of or with ὄριγανον, Nic. Th. 65.

ὄριγάνων [Ὶ], τὸ, an acrid herb like marjoram, of which there were several kinds, Epich. ap. E. M. 630. 50, Ar. Fr. 180, Antiph. Φιλ. 1. 5, Ameips. Incert. 4:—also, ὄριγανος, ἡ, Ar. Eccl. 1030, Arist. Probl. 20. 22, 3, al.; ὄριγανος, ὄ, Ion 5, Anaxandr. Φαρμ. 2, cf. E. M. 630. 49:—ὄριγανον βλέπειν to look origanum, i. e. to look sour or cabbaged, like νᾶπυ Βλ., Ar. Ran. 603. [The Copyists often wrote it ὄριγανον.]

ὄριγνάομαι: fut. ἡσσομαι Dio C. 41. 53: aor. ὠριγνήθην Antiphio ap. Harp., Isocr. 419 E: Dep. To stretch oneself, like ὀρέγομαι, ἐγχεσθαι ἡδ' ἐλάττης αὐτοσχεδὸν ὠριγνᾶντο they fought with outstretched spears, Hes. Sc. 190.

2. c. gen. to stretch oneself after a thing, aim at, reach at, grasp at, ὅτε . . θῆρῶν ὀριγνᾶτο Eur. Bacch. 1255; ποίας δόξης Isocr. 1. c.; τελαμῶνος Theocr. 24. 44; χορείας Plat. Ax. 366 A; τοῦ πλείονος Epist. Socr. 29.

3. c. acc. to reach, win, Δῆμητρος εὐνὴν Dion. H. 1. 61.

ὄριζω, ἰον. ὠρ- Hdt.: fut. ὠρίω Arist. Categ. 6, 11, (δι-) Isocr. 77 B, Att.: aor. ὠρίσα Eur., Plat.; ἰον. οὔρισα Hdt. 3. 142; pf. ὠρίκα Dem. 807. 28, Arist.:—Med., fut. —οὔριμαι Plat. Theat. 190 E, Legg. 737 D: aor. ὠρίσθην Plat., etc.:—Pass., fut. ὠρισθήσομαι Id. Theat. 158 D: aor. ὠρίσθην Id. Charm. 171 A:—pf. ὠρίμαι Eur., Thuc., etc.; but in med. sense, Eur. Hec. 801, Dem. 877. 10; cf. ἀρ-, δι-ορίζω (ὄρος). Ta divide or separate from, as a border or boundary, c. acc. et gen., ὁ Νεῖλος τὴν Ἀσίην οὐρίζει τῆς Λιβύης Hdt. 2. 16, cf. Soph. Ph. 636:—Pass., ὠρισμένη ἀπὸ τῆς ἀνδράων Xen. Oec. 9, 5; or b. with two cases, joined by καί, to separate, Τύρρις ποταμὸς οὐρίζει τὴν τε Σκυθικὴν καὶ τὴν Νευρίδα γῆν Hdt. 4. 51, cf. 56., 7. 123, Plat. Legg. 944 A, etc.

2. to bound, τὴν ἀρχὴν ὠριζεν αὐτῶ ἡ Ἐρυθρὰ θάλαττα Xen.

Cyr. 8. 6, 21; τὰ δὲ πρὸς Τριβαλλοῦς . . Τῆρες ὠρίζον Thuc. 2. 96:—Pass., Εὐβοία . . ὄροις ὑγροῖσιν ὠρισμένην Eur. Ion 295; metaph., ὠρίσθω μέχρι τοῦδε so far let it go and no further, Thuc. 1. 71.

3. to skirt in passing, pass between or through, γαῖαν Aesch. Supp. 545; δι-δύμους πέτρας Eur. Med. 433; λίμνην μεσσην βείροισι ὄρ. Lyc. 1289. 4. to part and drive away, χερσὶν ἄλλωδ' ἄλλον ὠριεν Eur. Hel. 128; ὄρ. τινὰ ἀπὸ . . to banish one from . ., Id. Hec. 941:—Pass., μαρτὸς ἐκ χερσὶν ὄρ. to depart from . ., Id. Ion 1459, cf. Ar. Eccl. 202; cf. ἐξερίσω II.

II. to mark out by boundaries, mark out, βωμὸν ἰδρύσασθαι καὶ τέμενος περὶ αὐτὸν οὐρίσει Hdt. 3. 142, cf. 6. 108, Soph. Tr. 754, etc.; so, ὄρ. θεὸν to mark out his sanctuary, Eur. Hel. 1670; v. infr. IV. 1:—metaph., ὄρ. τι ἐς τι to limit one thing according to another, Thuc. 3. 82.

III. to limit, determine, appoint, lay down, αἶσα σοῦρίσει (i. e. σοὶ οὐρίσει) μόρον Aesch. Cho. 927; ἡμῖν ὠριεν σωτηρίαν Eur. I. T. 979; ψῆφον ὄρ. φόνον εἰς τινα Id. Hec. 259; ἡ Δίκη . . ἐν ἀνθρώποισιν ὠριεν νόμους Soph. Ant. 452; [τὸν χρόνον] ὁ νόμος ὄρ. Plat. Legg. 864 E; ὁ ἀριθμὸς ἐστίν ὁ ὀρίζων τὸ πολλὸν καὶ τὸ ὀλίγον Xen. An. 7. 7, 36; τὸ δοῦλον γένος πρὸς τὴν ἐλάσσω μοῖραν ὠριεν θεὸς Eur. Fr. 217; ὠρίσασθαι μοι μέχρι πόσαν ἐτῶν δεῖ νομίσαι νέους Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 35:—so, c. inf., ἀπελθεῖν ὠρίω' εἰς ἀκτὴν ἐμοὶ ἀρριπτομένη, ordered me to depart, Soph. Fr. 29; ὠριεν θανεῖν Eur. Ion 1222:—so, ὄρ. τινὰ θεὸν to determine one to be a god, deify, Anth. P. 12. 158; ὄρ. θάνατον εἶναι τὴν ζημίαν Lycurg. 156. 13, cf. Dinarch. 98. 6; θάνατον ὠριεν τὴν ζημίαν Dem. 807. fin.:—Pass., ὠραὶ ἐκάστος εἰσὶν ὠρισμένα Arist. H. A. 5. 8, 5, etc.; ἐπὶ τισι ὠρισμένοις on certain definite terms (cf. ῥητὴς), Id. Pol. 3. 14, 14; ἀρχαὶ ἀριθμῶ ὠρισμένα limited, definite, opp. to ἀπειροι, Id. Metaph. 2. 6, 2; τόποι ὠρ. Id. Cael. 1. 6, 1; τὸ ὠρισμένον Ibid., etc.

2. to define a word, Plat. Charm. 171 A, Xen. Mem. 4. 6, 4, al.; more commonly in Med. than Act., v. infr. IV. 3.

IV. Med. to mark out for oneself, ὠρον ὀρίζεσθαι to fix a boundary, Plat. Gorg. 470 B; ὄρ. χθονὰ to take possession of, take to oneself, Aesch. Supp. 256; γαῖα . . ἡν Πέλοψ ὀρίζειται Eur. Fr. 697; μέρος τῆς οὐσίας εὐανθῶ ὄρ. Lys. 148. 37; c. inf., ἰρὸν ὠρίσαντ' ἔχεν Eur. I. T. 969:—ὀρίζεσθαι στήλας to set them up, Xen. An. 7. 5, 13; so, ὀρίζεσθαι βωμούς Soph. Tr. 237 (just like ὀρίζειν, Ib. 754):—v. sub ὑπαστρος.

2. to determine for oneself, to get or have a thing determined, νόμον ὄρ. τὸ δίκαιον Lys. 192. 21, cf. Dem. 416. 18; c. acc. et inf., αὐτὸν πολεμεῖν ὀρίζομαι I lay it down that . ., Id. 115. 20; τί ποτ' ἀρ' ὠρίσαντο καὶ τίνος γένουσι εἶναι τὸ φυτόν; Epicr. Incert. 1. 18.

3. to define a word, τὴν ἡδονὴν ὄρ. ἀγαθὸν Plat. Rep. 505 C, cf. Soph. 246 A; ὄρ. τὰς ἀρετὰς ἀπαθείας τινας Arist. Eth. N. 2. 3. 5, al.; ἡδονὴν τε καὶ ἀγαθὸν ὄρ. τὸ καλόν Plat. Gorg. 475 A; τὸ ζῆν ὄρ. δυνάμει αἰσθησέως Arist. Eth. N. 9. 9, 7, al.;—c. acc. et inf., ὄρ. εὐκαίως εἶναι τοὺς εἰδόμενους κτλ. Xen. Mem. 4. 6, 6, cf. Plat. Theat. 190 E, etc.:—Pass. to be defined, [ἡ αἰδώς] ὀρίζεται φόβος τις ἀδοξίας Arist. Eth. N. 4. 9, 1; οἷς αἱ φυλαὶ ὀρίζονται Ib. 9. 4, 1; τὸ ὀρίζεσθαι Id. Top. 6. 4, 7, al.

V. intr. to border upon, πληρὸν ὅσον αὐτῆς πρὸς τὴν Ἀσίην οὐρίζει Hdt. 4. 42.

VI. as Att. law-term, διαχιλίαν ὠρισμένους τὴν οἰκίαν having the house marked with ὄροι (cf. ὄρος II), i. e. mortgaged to the amount of 2000 drachms, Dem. 877. 11; so, ὠρισμένον χωρίον Poll. 9. 9.

ὀρίζων, (sc. κύκλος), ὄ, the bounding circle, horizon, Cicero's orbis finiens, Tim. Locr. 97 A; ὁ τοῦ ὀρίζοντος κύκλος Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 2, cf. 3. 5, 2; οἱ ὀρίζοντες Tim. Locr. 97 D.

ὀρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄρεός) of or for a mule, ὄρ. ζεύγος a pair of mules, Plat. Lys. 208 B, Isac. 55. 24, Aeschin. 42. 36, Diod. 2. 11:—the form ὀρεικός occurs in Thom. M. and Suid., and as v. l. in Plat. 1. c. Cf. ὄρεός.

ὀρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄρος) of or for definition, Arist. Top. 1. 5, 1. Adv. —ὄως, Diog. L. 9. 71, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 426.

ὄρ-κρίτης [Ὶ], ου, ὄ, (κρίτω) dwelling on, haunting the hills, ὕδς ὀρ-κρίτου (v. l. ὀρεκτίτου), Pind. Fr. 267.

ὄρλ-κῦτος, ον, sounding in or on the hills, Nonn. D. 14. 29, etc.

ὄρλαλίδες, αἰ, v. sub ὀρλαλίδες.

ὄρινδης ἄρτος, ὄ, bread made of ὄρυζα, Soph. Fr. 532 (ap. Ath. 110 E): the same form in Poll. 6. 73 (who also has ὄρινδινον σπέρμα), and Hesych.; the form ὄρινδα in A. B. 54 is perhaps an error.

ὄριντης, ου, ὄ, an exciter, Theognost. Can. 43. 26.

ὄρινω [Ὶ]: aor. ὠρίνα, Ep. ὄρ-, Hom.:—Pass., impf. ὠρίνετο Od. 18. 75; aor. ὠρίνην, Ep. ὄρ-, Hom.:—(✓)OP, ὠρινυμι. Ep. Verb (used by Epicr. Incert. 1. 36), to stir, raise, Lat. agitare, ὥς δ' ἀνεμοὶ δέο πόντον ὠρίνετον Il. 9. 4; ἀέλλα . . πόντον ὠρίνει 11. 298, cf. Od. 7. 273; πάντα δ' ὄρινε βέεθρα 11. 21. 235:—mostly metaph. to stir, move, excite, θυμὸν ὠρίνει Od. 4. 366, Il. 4. 208, etc.; θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι ὄρ. 2. 142; μνηστῆρας ὠρίνων driving them wild with fear, Od. 24. 448; ἦτορ ἐνὶ στήθεσσι ὄρινεν 17. 47; ὄρινε δὲ κῆρ Ὀδυσσεὺς Ib. 216; also, ὄρ. γόνον Il. 24. 760; ὀρμαγδὸν 21. 313; Κύπριν Pseudo-Phocyl. 1; φρένας ὄρινει Anth. P. 15. 9:—Pass. to be stirred, roused, ἴσθω δ' . . ὠρίνετο θυμὸς his heart was stirred within him, Od. 18. 75; θυμὸς ὠρίνην 11. 521, 525., 18. 223; ὠρινθέντες the affrighted, 22. 23; ὠρινόμενοι Pind. Fr. 224; οὐδὲν ὠρινέβει Epicr. Incert. 1. 36.

II. to incite one to do, c. acc. et inf., Orph. Lith. 59.

ὄριο-δέκτης, ου, ὄ, = ὀριστής 1, A. B. 287.

ὄριο-θετός, ου, ὄ, = ὀριστής 1, A. B. 287.

ὄριο-κράτωρ [α], ορος, ὄ, ruler of the limit, astron. word in Ptolem.

ὄριον, τό, = ὄρος, a boundary, limit, Hipp. Offic. 740, Epigr. Gr. 978. 12: mostly in pl. boundaries, bounds, frontier, Eur. Tro. 375, Thuc. 2. 12, Plat., etc.; ἐπὶ τοῖς ὄριοις on the frontier, Andoc. 7. 11; ὄρια κελεύθου the limits of a road, i. e. the road itself, Soph. Fr. 647; μὴ κινεῖται γῆς ὄρια μηδείας Plat. Legg. 842 E.—Dim. only in form.

ὄριον, τό, Dim. of ὄρος, a little hill, Gloss.

ὄριος, ον, (ὄρος) of boundaries, Ζεὺς ὄριος guardian of boundaries and

land-marks, Lat. *Terminus*, Plat. Legg. 842 E, Dem. 86. 16, Dion. H. 2. 74.

ὀριπέδιον, v. sub ὀριπέδιον.

ὀρί-πλαγκτος, *on*, mountain-roaming, Opp. C. 3. 224, Nonn. D. 21. 187; ὀρίπλαγκτοι Νύμφαι in Ar. Thesm. 326 should also prob. be ὀρίπλαγκτοι, the second syll. being lengthd. by the licence of lyric Poetry.

ὀρι-πλανής [ᾶ], *es*, Nonn. D. 9. 291, and ὀρίπλανος, *on*, lb. 16. 184 = foreg. Commonly written ὀρεπλ-.

ὀρισίς, *ews*, ἡ = ὀρισμός, Hesych.

ὀρισμα, Ion. οὐρ-, τό, (ὀρίζω) a boundary, limit, Hdt. 2. 17; and in pl., like ὅρια, Id. 4. 45, Eur. Hec. 16:—ὀρισμα βαρβάρων against them, Id. I. A. 952:—proverb., Μυσῶν καὶ Φρυγῶν ὀρίσματα, of disputed points, Plut. 2. 122 C.

ὀρίσμιος, *on*, finite, opp. to ἀλογος, of numbers, cited from Math. Vett. ὀρίσιος, οὐ, ὁ, a marking out by boundaries, limitation, οἱ ὅ. τῶν κτήσεων Dion. H. 2. 74; ἀκριβῆς .. οὐκ ἐστὶν ὅρ., ἕως τίνος .., Arist. Eth. N. 8. 7. 5.

II. the definition of a word, freq. in Arist., An. Post. 2. 3. 3, Top. 6. 1, Metaph. 6. 5. 7, al.

ὀριστέον, verb. Adj. one must determine, Plat. Legg. 632 A, Arist., etc.

ὀριστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who marks the boundaries; in pl. officers appointed to settle boundaries, public or private, Hyperid. Euxenipp. p. 9 Schneide- win, Plut. Ti. Gracch. 21, Tab. Heracl. 5774. 2, 7, al.; the chief being called γαμέτρας (γεωμέτρης) lb. 187; cf. Poll. 9. 9, A. B. 287, Franz C. I. 3. p. 705.

II. one who determines, τοῦ δικαίου Dem. 199. 17.

ὀριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for defining, λόγος Arist. de An. 2. 2. 1, al.;

δύναμις Plut. 2. 1026 C. II. ὁριστική (sc. ἔγκλις) *modus indicativus*, Gramm.:—Adv. —κῶς, Schol. Hec. 88.

ὀριστός, ἡ, ὄν, definable, Arist. Metaph. 2. 3, Plut. 2. 720 B.

ὀρι-τρεφής, *es*, mountain-bred, Ar. Rh. 2. 34, Tryphiod. 193; so ὀρι-τροφος, *on*, Babr. 106. 3, Opp. H. 1. 12.

ὀρίχαλκος, v. ὀρείχαλκος.

ὀρκάνη, ἡ, = ἔρκανη, ἔρκος (from ἔργω, εἶργω), an enclosure, fence, ὀρκ. πυρῶντις Aesch. Theb. 346: a net, trap, or pitfall, Eur. Bacch. 611, in pl. Cf. Schol. Theocr. 4. 61, E. M. 632. 25.

ὀρκ-ἀπάτης, *on*, ὁ, an oath-breaker, Anth. P. 5. 250, Suid., Phot.

ὀρκῆσις, barbarism for ὀρχῆται, Ar. Thesm. 1179.

ὀρκιστομέω, ὀρκιστόμεος, v. sub ὀρκισ-.

ὀρκίζω, Dor. fut. ὀρκίζω Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1688. 13. Like ὀρκῶ,

(used with it in Dem. 430. 21, 23) to make one swear, tender an oath to a person, τινά; rejected indeed by the Atticists, but found in Xen. Symp. 4. 10, Dem. 235. fin., l.c., 678. 5; cf. Lob. Phryn. 361; ὀρκ. τινά ἐφ' ὅ. C. I. 1543. 25; ὀρκίζω σε τὸν Θεόν I adjure one by .., Ev. Marc. 5. 7:—Pass. to be sworn, ὀρκισμένα νόμῳ ἱερτικῷ Hipp. Juss., cf. Polyb. 38. 5. 5.

ὀρκιστόμεος, ἔρκισφόρος, v. sub ὀρκισ-.

ὀρκιστός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἔρκιστος, Diog. L. 7. 66, Schol. Ven. II. 1. 77.

ὀρκιον, τό, = ἔρκος, an oath, Il. 4. 158, Hdt. 1. 29, Aesch. Ag. 1431, etc.; ὀρκια δοῖναι to take oaths, Od. 19. 302, Eur. Supp. 1232; ὀρκ. πορνεῖν Ap. Rh. 2. 433.—Zeus was the witness of such oaths, Il. 7. 69, 411.

II. mostly in pl., ἔρκια, τὰ, the offerings and other rites used at a solemn oath or treaty, κτήρυκες .. ὀρκια πιστὰ θεῶν σύναγον Il. 3. 269;—then, that which is sworn to, a treaty, solemn agreement, often in Hom. (esp. Il.), οὐκ ἐστὶ λείοναι καὶ ἀνδρῶν ἔρκια πιστὰ Il. 22. 262; most common in phrase, ἔρκια πιστὰ ταμεῖν (v. sub τέμνω Il. 2), 2. 124. 3. 105; ἔρκια τελεῖν 7. 69; φυλάσσειν 3. 280:—on the other hand, ὀρκια δηλήσασθαι or ὑπὲρ ἔρκια δηλ. to violate a solemn treaty, 3. 107., 4. 67; ὑπὲρ ἔρκια πημῆναι 3. 299; κατὰ δ' ἔρκια πιστὰ πάτησαν they trampled on the treaties, 4. 157; ἔρκια συγχέαι 4. 269; ψεύσασθαι 7. 351;—also in Att., ἀκούεις ὀρκίων ἐμῶν θέμνω Aesch. Ag. 1431; τὰ ἔρκια ἐστὶν τινα, c. inf., one is bound by treaty to do, Thuc. 6. 52:—Hdt. has sing. also in this sense, κατὰ τὸ ἔρκιον 1. 77; ἔρκιον ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς τινα or τινί 1. 141, 143, etc.; ἔρκιον μένει κατὰ χῶρην remains as it was, 4. 201; so, ὁρῶσαι τὸ ἔρκιον Thuc. 6. 72.

2. sometimes the victims sacrificed on taking these solemn oaths, Il. 3. 245, 269, just like τὰ ἱερά (v. ἱερός III. 1.)

3. a pledge or surety resting on oath, in sing., Pind. O. 11 (10). 6, N. 9. 38; ὀρκ. ἔχειν Lys. 160. 21; generally a pledge, in pl., Ar. Nub. 533. (ὀρκιον, though in form a Dim. of ἔρκος, may be regarded as neut. of ὀρκιος, with which ἱερόν or ἱερά may be supplied.)

ὀρκιος, *on*, rarely *a*, *on*:—belonging to an oath, i. e. 1. sworn, bound by oath, δικαστὰς ὀρκίους αἰρουμένη (so Casaub.) Aesch. Eum. 483; ὀρκιος λέγω I speak as if on oath, Soph. Ant. 305, cf. O. C. 1637.

2. that which is sworn by, ἔρκιοι θεοὶ the gods invoked at an oath, who watch over its fulfilment and punish its violation, Eur. Phoen. 481, cf. I. T. 747; in Prose, θεοὶ ὀρκ. Thuc. 1. 71, 78; οἱ ὀρκ. θ. Aeschin. 16. 16; esp., Zeὺς ὀρκιος Soph. Ph. 1324, Eur. Hipp. 1027, Arist. Mirab. 152, Paus. 5. 24. 9 sq., etc.; ὀρκία ἔθιμος Eur. Med. 209; φθιμένον σέβας ὀρκιον Anth. P. 7. 351; εἰφος ὀρκιον a sword sworn by, Eur. Phoen. 1677.

ὀρκιστομέω = ὀρκια τέμνω, Schol. Il. 19. 197: ὀρμιστομεῖ (Dor. for ὀρκισ-), Timocreon 3 Bgk.

ὀρκιο-τόμος, *on*, swearing solemnly at a sacrifice, Ion. ὀρκιστόμεος, ap. Poll. 1. 39, Ap. Dysc. in A. B. 602; cf. Lob. Phryn. 657.

ὀρκιο-φόρος, *on*, Ion. ἔρκη-, Apoll. Dysc. in A. B. 602. 24.

ὀρκισμός, ὁ, administration of an oath, Polyb. 6. 33, 1, Plut. Cato Ma. 17.

ὀρκιστής, οὐ, ὁ, v. sub ὀρκωτής.

ὀρκμος, ὁ, = εἰργμός, φράγμα, Hesych.

ὀρκο-ποιεῖσθαι, Med. to adjure, Eust. Opusc. 352. 84.

ὀρκος, ὁ, (v. fin.) the object by which one swears, the witness of an oath,

as the Styx among the gods, Στυγὸς ὕδωρ, ὅς τε μέγιστος ὀρκος δεινὸς ταῦς τε πέλει μακάρεσσιν θεοῖσι Il. 15. 38, Od. 5. 185, cf. Il. 2. 755., 14. 271, Hes. Th. 400, 784, 805, h. Hom. Cer. 260, (Στυγὸς ὀρκος τῶν θεῶν Arist. Metaph. 1. 3. 6); or as Zeus among mortals, Pind. P. 4. 297; so of things, ὀρκον δ' ἐνοσφίσθης μέγαν, ἄλως καὶ τράπεζαν Archil. 81; εἰς τὴν μέγιστον ὀρκος .. κανὴν, ἔπειτα χῆρ Cratin. Her. 11, ubi v. Meineke; cf. also τετρακτύς:—(Buttm., Lexil. s. v., has proved this to be the orig. sense of the word):—hence,

2. an oath, mostly with epith. μέγας, καρτερός, Hom., etc.; ἔρκος θεῶν an oath by the gods, Od. 2. 377; ὀρκος μακάρων 10. 299, cf. Soph. O. T. 647, Eur. Hipp. 647; ὀρκος ἐκ θεῶν μέγας Aesch. Ag. 1290; ὀρκ. κατὰ τῶν .. ὀφθαλμῶν Aeschin. 48. 34; ὀρκ. πλατὺς a firm-based oath, Emped. 179:—ὀρκον ὁρῶσαι to swear an oath, Hom., etc.; ὁμοῦσεν τε τελευτήσεν τε τὸν ὀρκον Od. 2. 378, etc.; ὀρκον ἀπῶμιον lb. 377, cf. 10. 381; ὀρκον ἐπῶμιον 18. 58 (v. l. ἀπ-), cf. Hes. Op. 193; κατορῶναι Eur. I. T. 790; ὀρκον ἐπιορκεῖν to take a false oath, Aeschin. 16. 20, etc.; ὀρκου προσθεῖντος by adding an oath, Soph. Fr. 419, cf. El. 47; ὀρκους θέσαι τῷ δαίμονι by a deity, Aesch. Ag. 1570; ὀρκ. ποιέσθαι τινι ὑπὲρ τίνος Xen. Lac. 15. 7; ὀρκος ἐστὶν τινι, c. inf., the oath tendered to him is, that .., lb.; ὀρκους συνάπτειν Eur. Phoen. 1241, etc.:—of the person demanding the oath, ὀρκον ἐλέσθαι τινὸς or τινί to take it of him, i. e. make him swear, Od. 4. 746, 11. 22. 119; ὀρκους ἐπελαύνειν and προσάγειν τινί to lay oath upon a man, put him on his oath, Hdt. 1. 146., 6. 62; ὀρκον δίδοναι καὶ δεῖξασθαι to tender an oath to another and accept the tender from him, Id. 6. 23, Aesch. Eum. 429, cf. Ar. Ran. 589, Dem. 995. 26; so, ὀρκον δίδοναι καὶ λαμβάνειν Arist. Rhet. 1. 15. 27; ἀποδιδόναι to take it oneself, Dem. 443. 15, Aeschin. 64. 16; ἀπολαμβάνειν to administer or tender it, Id. 59. 11., 233. 24; but also, ὀρκον δίδοναι to propose an oath—of either party, hence generally to offer to swear, Eur. Supp. 1232, cf. I. T. 747; ὀρκους καὶ πιστὴν ἀλλήλους δοῦναι Ar. Lys. 1185, cf. Andoc. 14. 30; ὀρκους τινὰ καταλαμβάνειν to bind one by oaths, Thuc. 4. 86; ὀρκους κατελιγμένους Id. 1. 9;—ὀρκῶ ἐμμένειν to abide by it, Eur. Med. 754; ὀρκον τηρεῖν Democ. in Stob. 196. 34; παραβαίνειν Eur. Fr. 288. 7, Ar., etc.; ἐκ-βαίνειν Plat. Symp. 183 B; ἐκλείπειν Eur. Supp. 1194; συγχέειν Id. Hipp. 1063; λυέειν Xen. An. 3. 2, 10:—ὀρκος, in various constructions, may be followed by inf. aor. or fut., ὥμοσα καρτερῶν ὀρκον, μὴ .. ἀνα-φῆναι Od. 4. 253; ἔμευ δ' ἔλετο μέγαν ὀρκον, μὴ πρὶν σοὶ ἔρεειν lb. 746; ὀρκους ἔδωσαν καὶ ἔλαβον, ὑποτελεῖν .. Xen. Hell. 2. 3. 9;—with Prep., οὐκ αὐτῶς .., ἀλλὰ σὺν ὀρκῷ Od. 14. 151; σὺν ὀρκῷ θεῶν Xen. Cyr. 2. 3. 12; (so ὀρκῶ Theogn. 200; ὀρκους Aesch. Eum. 432); εἶπαι ἐπ' ὀρκου to say on oath, Hdt. 9. 11; κατὰ τοὺς ὀρκ. Xen. Hell. 5. 4. 54; ὀρκ. το παρ' ὀρκον Pind. O. 13. 116; παρὰ τοὺς ὀρκους Xen. An. 2. 5, 41.—For early usages observed in taking oaths, v. Il. 14. 271., 23. 582; for the Att. legal use, Arist. Rhet. 1. 15:—Proverb., ὀρκους ἐγὼ γυναικὸς εἰς ὕδωρ γράφω Soph. Fr. 694; parodied by Philonid. Incert. 1, ὀρκους δὲ μοιχῶν εἰς τέφραν .. γράφω, cf. Xenarch. Πέντ. 3, Menand. Monost. 25.

II. Ὀρκος, personified, son of Eris, Hes. Op. 802 (which Virg. G. 1. 277 translates by *pallidus Orcus*); a divinity, who punishes the false and perjured, lb. 217, Th. 231, Orac. ap. Hdt. 6. 86, 3; Διὸς Ὀρκος, as servant of Zeus, Soph. O. C. 1767. (Ὀρκος was orig. equiv. to ἔρκος, as ὀρκάνη to ἔρκανη, ὀρκουπὸς to ἔκρουπος, from ἔργω, εἶργω, cf. Jacobs Anth. P. p. 785; and so, properly, that which restrains from doing a thing: perh. akin to Lat. *Orcus*, as Virg. took it, 'the bourne from which no traveller returns'.)

ὀρκο-σφάλτης, *on*, ὁ, an oath-breaker, Tzetz. Hom. 69.

ὀρκο-ούρος, ὁ, = ἔρκουρος, Anth. P. 12. 257; v. ὀρκος fin.

ὀρκῶ, to make one swear, bind by oath, Ar. Thesm. 276, Lysias 160. 20; foll. by inf. fut., ὀρκοῦν τινα πιστεῖν μεγάλας μηδὲν μνησκαχέειν Thuc. 4. 74; ὀρκ. τινα ἡ μὴ ἐμμένειν Isae. 54. 17; ὀρκ. τινος εἰς τινα Plut. Galba 10:—c. acc. cogn., τοὺς μέγιστους ὀρκους ὀρκ. τινος Thuc. 8. 75, Ar. Lys. 187:—Pass. to be bound by oath, Ptolem. ap. Macrobi. 5. 19; cf. ὀρκίζω.

ὀρκύνειον, τό, a tunny-fishery or a place for curing tunnies, Inscr. Car. in Newton's Essays p. 428.

ὀρκύνος, ὁ, = ἔρκυνος, Ael. N. A. 1. 40, Dorio ap. Ath. 315 C, etc.

ὀρκύντω, (ὀρθός, κύπτω) to stand on tiptoe and lean forward, so as to examine a thing, Hesych., Suid.; v. Lob. Phryn. 669.

ὀρκῦς, ὄνος, ὁ, acc. ὀρκύν, a large kind of tunny, Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 61, Arist. H. A. 5. 10, 5, etc.; cf. ὀρκυνος.

ὀρκωμα, τό, (ὀρκῶ) an oath, only in Aesch. Eum. 486, 768.

ὀρκωμοσία, ἡ, a swearing, an oath, Ep. Hebr. 7. 20, Poll. 1. 38.

ὀρκωμοσία, τὰ, asseverations on oath, Plat. Phaedr. 241 A. II. like ὀρκια, the sacrifice on taking a solemn oath or swearing to a treaty, τὰ τῶν ὀρκ. καύματα Id. Criti. 120 B, cf. C. I. 3137. 82.

III. ὀρκωμοσίον, τό, the place where a treaty or alliance has been sworn to, Plut. Thes. 27.

ὀρκωμοτέω, (ὀρνυμι) to take an oath, Ar. Fr. 70; τινί to one, Aesch. Eum. 764; πάσης ὑπὲρ γῆς Δαναῶδων ὀρκωμοτῶν Eur. Supp. 1190; ἐπὶ τινι Luc. Tox. 50; κατὰ σφαγίαν Plut. Pyrrh. 6:—foll. by inf. aor., ὀρκ. θεοὺς τὸ μὴ θράσαι to swear by the gods that they did it not, Soph. Ant. 265; by inf. fut., Ἀρῆ .. ὀρκωμοτήσαν .. λαπάξειν ἄστν made oath by Ares that they would .., Aesch. Theb. 46.

ὀρκωμοτήριον, τό, an oath, Byz.

ὀρκ-μότης, *on*, ὁ, = ὀρκωτής, Poll. 1. 38, Inscr. in Philolog. Transcript. 6. 182.

ὀρκωμοτικός, ἡ, ὄν, used in oaths, ἐπιπρήματα Eust. 92. 16. Adv. —κῶς, Id. 53. 15.

ὀρκ-ώματος, *on*, = ὀρκος 2, that which is sworn by, Lyc. 707.

ὀρκωτής, οὐ, ὁ, (ὀρκῶ) in a court of justice, the officer who administers the oath, Autipho 143. 8, Cratin. Incert. 137 a, Xen. Hell. 6. 5. 3. On the

form, Phot. remarks: ὀρκώτας (l. -τός), οὐχ ὀρκιστάς, οὐδὲ ὀρκωμάτας λέγονται.

ὀρκωτός, ἡ, ὄν, bound by oath, Gloss.; but in Poll. I. 38, ὀρκωτός is to be restored from a Ms. for ὀρκωτός.

ὀρμάζω, a word used in Christ. writers, prob. a corruption from ὀρμῶμαι (cf. E. M. 631. 49), to betroth, παρθένον εἰς τινα; ὄρμ. γάμον to promote a marriage:—Med., of the man, to contract espousals with, τινα:—Pass., of the woman, to be betrothed. Hence ὀρμαστής, ὁ, the bridegroom, ὀρμαστή, ἡ, the bride.—On these words, v. Ducang.

ὀρμαθίζω, to string together, Hesych. s. v. πινακοπῶλης, Suid.

ὀρμαθιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Galen. 13. 258, A. B. 794.

ὀρμαθός, ὁ, (ὄρμος) a string, chain, or cluster of things hanging one from the other as of beads or the links of a chain, Plat. Ion 533 E, as of bats, Od. 24. 8, cf. Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 6; so, ὄρμ. κριβαντιῶν, ἰσχάδων Ar. Pl. 765, Lys. 647; μελῶν Id. Ran. 914; ἀμαθῶν Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 2; ἐνθουσιαζόντων Plat. Ion 536 A; γραμματιδίων Theophr. Char. 6; κακῶν Anon. ap. Suid.

ὀρμαθός, ἡς, ᾗ, Dor. aor. 1 pass. subj. of ὀρμάω, Eur. Med. 189, Andr. 859.

ὀρμαίνω, used by Hom. only in pres., impf. and aor. ὠρμηνα, always with augm.: (ὀρμάω) poet. Verb. I. in Hom. always, to turn over or revolve anxiously in the mind, to debate, ponder, like Lat. animo volvere or agitare, mostly c. acc., ὀρμαίνειν τι κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν Il. 1. 193, Od. 4. 120, etc.; also more shortly, ὀρμαίνειν τι κατὰ φρένα Il. 10. 507; ἐνὶ φρεσὶ Od. 4. 843, h. Merc. 66; φρεσὶ Il. 10. 4, Od. 3. 151; ἀνὰ θυμόν 2. 156; θυμῷ Ar. Rh. 3. 451; μετὰ φρεσὶ Ib. 18:—so also ὀρμαίνειν τι alone, to debate, ponder over, muse on, like Lat. meditari, πόλεμον, πλόν, ὕδον, etc., Il. 10. 28; Od. 3. 169, etc.; πολλά or ἄλλα δέ οἱ κτῆ ὠρμαίνεο Eur. 83., 18. 345; ὀρμαίνων τέρας Pind. O. 8. 54. 2. absol. to think, muse, ὥς ὠρμαίνε thus he debated with himself, Il. 14. 20., 21. 64. 3. foll. by a relat. clause, ἡ . . , ἡ . . , to debate whether . . or . . , Il. 16. 435, Od. 15. 300; also, εἰ . . , 4. 789; ὄρμ. ὅπως, to debate, ponder how a thing is to be done, Il. 21. 137., 24. 680. 4. c. inf. to long, desire, wish, Ep. Hom. 4. 16, Ar. Rh. 3. 620, Theocr. 24. 26. II. after Hom., 1. to set in motion, drive forth, θυμόν ὄρμ. to gasp out one's life, Aesch. Ag. 1388; to excite, urge, τινα ποιεῖν Pind. O. 3. 45. 2. intr. to be eager or impatient, chafe, fret, [ἵππος] βοῇ σάλπιγγος ὠρμαίνει κλύων Aesch. Theb. 394; κέαρ ὄρμ. Bacchyl. 27. 11; ἀπρηκτον ὄρμ. Simon. Iamb. 1. 7; part. ὠρμαίνων eagerly, quickly, Pind. O. 13. 119.

ὀρμαστειρα, ἡ, one who urges on, Orph. H. 31. 9.

ὀρμαστής, ὀρμαστή, v. sub ὀρμάζω.

ὀρμάω, fut. ἡσώ, Att.: aor. ὠρμησα Il. Att., Lacon. imper. ὠρμαῶν (?) Ar. Lys. 1247: pf. ὠρμηκα Plat. Polit. 264 E.—Med. and Pass., often in Att., Ep. impf. ὠρμάτα Il. 3. 142: fut. ὠρμήσομαι Hdt., Xen., ὠρμηθήσομαι Galen.:—aor. ὠρμησάμεν Il. 21. 595, Hes. Sc. 127 (ἐφ-), never in Prose, excepting ἐφ- Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 20; more commonly in pass. form ὠρμήθην Ilom. and Att.:—pf. ὠρμημαι Soph. El. 70, Eur., Thuc., etc., Ion. 3 pl. pf. and plqpf. ὠρμάται and -έστω Hdt. (with v. ll. ὠρμ-); in Hom. the Edd. retain the augm.: (ὠρμή) A. Act., I. Causal, to set in motion, to urge on, prick, spur, cheer on, τινα εἰς πόλεμον Il. 6. 338, Thuc. 1. 127; τινα ποτὶ κλέος Pind. O. 10. 24; τὸ στράτευμα ὄρμ. ἐπὶ τὰς Ἀθήνας Hdt. 8. 106; cf. Soph. Aj. 175, Eur. Or. 352; ἡ φύσις ὀρμά τινα ἐπὶ πλεονεξίᾳ Plat. Legg. 875 B, cf. Ion 534 C; ὄρμ. μέριμνα εἰς ἔργον Eur. Phoen. 1063; ὄρμ. τινα ἐκ χερσὶν to tear from one's hand, Id. Hec. 145:—Pass., ὠρμηθεὶς θεοῦ ἤρχετο inspired by the god he began (not θεοῦ ἤρχετο), Od. 8. 499; so, πρὸς θεῶν ὠρμημένος Soph. El. 70; ὑπὸ θεοῦ ἤρχετο Plat. Symp. 181 D; ἵπποι . . ὠρμηθέντες ὑπὸ πλεγήσῃν ἱμάσθῃς urged on by . . , Od. 13. 82. 2. with a thing as the object, to stir up, πόλεμον Od. 18. 376; c. acc. et inf., τὰς διδύκους τῶν πτερῶν . . ὠρμησε περοφειν Plat. Phaedr. 255 D.—Pass., ὠρμάθη παλάγῃ was inflicted, Soph. El. 108. II. more commonly intr. to make a start, hasten on, 1. c. inf., ἵρῃς δὲ ὠρμήσῃ διώκων ὕρνεον ἄλλο starts in chase of . . , Il. 13. 64, (for which 62, he had ὥρτο πέτεσθαι); ὁσάκις δ' ὠρμήσειε . . ἀντίον ἀΐεσθαι whenever he started to rush at the gates, made an effort at them, 22. 194; ὁσάκις δ' ὠρμήσειε . . ἀτήναι ἐναντίον 31. 265; ἐξελαύνειν ὠρμήσει τὸν στρατὸν began to lead out . . , Hdt. 1. 76, cf. 7. 150; νίκην ὀρμῶν ἀλαλάζει eager to . . , Soph. Ant. 133; ὠρμα ἀντιλαμπάνεσθαι Plat. Rep. 336 B. 2. c. gen. to rush headlong at one, Τρώων Il. 4. 335; so, more commonly with Preps., ὁ ἐπὶ τινα Hes. Sc. 403, Hdt. 1. 1, etc.; ἐπὶ πύργῳ Eur. Supp. 1220; εἰς τινα Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 17; κατὰ τινα Id. An. 5. 14. 25:—also, ὄρμ. ἐς μάχην to hasten to battle, Aesch. Pers. 394; εἰς ἀγῶνα Eur. Phoen. 259; εἰς τὸ διώκειν Xen. An. 1. 8, 25; ἐπὶ ἀπαγῇ Plat. Rep. 391 D; ἐπὶ τραγῳδίᾳ Alex. Aeb. 1. 14; πρὸς τι Arist. H. A. 5. 14. 21, al.:—also without any sense of hostility, to hasten on, ὀρμῶν ἀπὸ τόπων, just like ὀρμάσθαι ἐκ . . (v. infr.), Eur. Supp. 1015, Thuc. 2. 19; ἐς φυγὴν Hdt. 7. 179, etc.; εἰς τὸ ἐκείνα τῆς γῆς Plat. Phaedo 112 B; ἐπ' ἄλλον λόγον Antipho 124. 24; ἐπὶ τὸ σκοπεῖν Xen. Mem. 3. 7, 9; πρὸς τὸν πόον Eur. Med. 1177 sq.:—c. acc. cngn., ὄρμ. ὕδον Xen. An. 3. 1, 8; στρατίαν Id. Cyr. 8. 6, 20. 3. absol. to start, begin, ὥσπερ ὠρμήσαμεν, ἴωμεν Plat. Prot. 314 B, cf. Rep. 425 B; αἱ μάλιστα ὠρμήσασαι [νῆες] the ships that had got the greatest start, Thuc. 8. 34. B. Med. and Pass., like the intr. Act., A. 11: 1. c. inf., μὴ φεύγειν ὠρμήσανται that they put not into motion in motion to flee, think of fleeing, Il. 8. 511; so, δώκεν ὠρμήθησαν 10. 359; ὠρμήθη κύρῃ κρητὸς ἀπαρτάζει he hastened to snatch . . , 13. 188; ἦτορ ὠρμάτω πολεμίζειν ἡδὲ μάχεσθαι was eager to . . , 21. 572; so, after Ilom., μάλλον ὠρμητο στρατεύεσθαι was eager to march, Hdt. 7. 1, cf. 4. 19, al., Pind. N. 1. 5, Thuc. 3. 45; ὁ λόγος οὗτος ὠρμήθη λέγεσθαι this account began to be

given, was taken in hand, Hdt. 4. 16, cf. 6. 86, 4; (so, ὁ λόγος ὠρμηθη, without λέγεσθαι, Id. 3. 56); but, λόγον, τὸν ὠρμητο λέγειν which he purposed to make, Id. 5. 50; and with the inf. omitted, μενεήραμεν ὠρμηθέντες we eagerly desired, Od. 4. 282, cf. Soph. O. C. 1068. 2. the object for or after which one goes is in gen., Il. 14. 488., 21. 595; also expressed by a Prep., ὀρμάσθαι ἐπὶ τινι Od. 10. 214; ἐπὶ τινα Soph. Aj. 47, etc.; εἰς τινα Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 9; μετὰ τινα after one, Il. 17. 605; so, ὄρμ. ἐπὶ τὸ ἱερὸν Hdt. 8. 35; ἐς πύλας Aesch. Theb. 31; πρὸς δόμου Eur. Hipp. 1152; and, ὄρμ. ἐπ' ἀλήθειαν Plat. Soph. 228 C; ἐς φυγὴν Thuc. 4. 14; πρὸς τίσιν Soph. O. C. 1329; πρὸς τὸ κρατεῖν Plat. Rep. 581 A:—rarely c. acc. loci, νεπτέρας πλάκας Soph. O. C. 1576. b. the starting-point is expressed by ἐκ, ὠρμάτ' ἐκ θαλάμοιο Il. 3. 142, cf. 9. 178, Hdt. 3. 98, Plat., etc.; or ἀπὸ, Soph. Tr. 156, Plat. Phaedo 101 D, etc.:—in historical Prose, ὠρμάσθαι ἐκ . . , to start from, begin from, esp. of the place where one carries on any regular operations, ἐνθεῖτον ὠρμώμενοι living there and going out from thence to do one's daily work, Hdt. 1. 17; so of a general, making that place his head-quarters or base of operations (cf. ὠρμητήριον), Id. 8. 133, cf. 3. 98., 5. 125, al., Thuc. 1. 64., 2. 69, al.; so, ὄρμ. ἀπὸ Σάρδεων Xen. An. 1. 2, 5; ἀπ' ἐλασσόνων ὠρμώμενοι setting out, beginning with smaller means, Thuc. 2. 65, cf. 1. 144:—of rivers, ἐκ τῆς Ἰδῆς ὄρμ. rising . . , Plat. Legg. 682 B. 3. absol. to rush on, Il. 5. 12., 13. 182, 496, etc., Od. 12. 126, and often in Hom.; also with ἔρχεῖ, εἴφεισι, etc., added, Il. 5. 855., 17. 530. b. generally, to hasten, be eager, ὠρμώμενον δὲ μηδαιῶς ἀντιπάσας Aesch. Pr. 337, cf. 393; ἀλλ' ἡδὲ . . ὠρμάται comes forth, Id. Pers. 151; so of things, ὁ λόγος ὠρμηται the report flies abroad, the story goes, Hdt. 3. 56, cf. 7. 189; ὁ λ. ὠρμηται λέγεσθαι Id. 4. 16., 6. 86, 4; τὸ φέγγος ὠρμάσθω πυρός Aesch. Emu. 1029; ὕβρις ἀτράπητος ὠρμάται insult goes fearless forth, Soph. Aj. 107. 4. rarely in a really pass. sense, πρὸς θεῶν ὠρμημένους incited by . . , Id. El. 70.

ὀρμεῖά, ἡ, v. sub ὀρμάω.

ὀρμενέαις, εσσα, εν, having a long stalk, Nic. Th. 840.

ὀρμενος or ὀρμενος, ὁ, a shoot, sprout, or a stem, stalk, Ath. 62 F, Hesych.: pl. ὀρμενοι, Poll. 6. 61; but also ὀρμενα, Posidipp. Syntr. 2, cf. A. B. 38, E. M. 161. 3. (Cf. ὀρμενος, part. aor. med. of ὀρρμμι.)

ὀρμέω, fut. ἡσώ, (ὄρμος II) to be moored, lie at anchor, of a ship, ἐν τόπῳ Hdt. 7. 21; πρὸς γῆν Ib. 188; ἀκταῖον Eur. Or. 55; ἐν λιμένι Thuc. 1. 52; opp. to μετῴρος ὄρμ., Id. 4. 26; οὗ ναὺς ὀρμεῖ Eur. I. T. 1043; ἐνταῦθα Dem. 932. 19; κατὰ τὴν Κύρον σκηνήν Xen. An. 1. 4, 3:—so in Med., ὀρμέοντο ἑς πόντον moored themselves, came to anchor, Hdt. 7. 188.

II. proverb. phrases, ἐπὶ δύοιν ἀγκυρῶν ὀρμεῖν, 'to have two strings to your bow,' etc., v. sub ἀγκυρα; hence, metaph., μέγας ἐπὶ συμφορῇς ὀρμεῖν to be dependent on small matters, Soph. O. C. 148; ἐπὶ τῆς ἐκείνων ἀρετῆς ὁ Aristid. 1. 134; ἐπὶ τῆς πολιτικῆς δυνάμεως Luc. Dem. Enc. 18. Cf. sub σαλένω.

ὀρμή, ἡ, (v. fin.) a violent movement onwards, an assault, attack, onset, Lat. impetus, μόγος δὲ μεν ἐκφυγεν ὀρμῇ Il. 9. 355; ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ χωρίου ἡ ὁ. ἔσται the attack, invasion, Hdt. 1. 11; ἡ ἐπὶ βασιλείᾳ ὁ. Xen. An. 3. 1, 10:—also an impulse received from another, ἐμὲ τ' εισπράων καὶ ἐμῇν ποτιδόμενος ὀρμῇ Il. 10. 123, cf. Od. 2. 403. 2. more often of things, πυρὸς ὀρμῇ the rage of fire, Il. 11. 157; ὑπὸ κύματος ὀρμῇ by the shock of a wave, Od. 5. 320; ἔγχεος ὀρμῇ Hes. Sc. 365; but, ἐς ὀρμῇν ἔγχεος ἐλθεῖν within my spear's east, within reach of my spear, Il. 5. 118; ὁ γονάτων spring of knee, i. e. power to spring or leap, Pind. N. 5. 39; ποδὸς ὁ. speed of foot, Eur. El. 112; ἡ δὲ τὸ ἀνέμου, etc., Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 17, etc.

III. the first stir or start in a thing, an effort or attempt to reach a thing, impulse to do it, μίνυνθα δὲ οἱ γένεθ' ὀρμῇ Il. 4. 466; μελέν δὲ μοι ἔσσεται ὁ. Od. 5. 416; φιλόητος . . ἀμβροτος ὁ. Emped. 201; ἐπεὶ δὲ δαιμονίη τις γίγεται ὁ. Hdt. 7. 18; μαινομένη σὺν ὀρμῇ Soph. Ant. 135, cf. Tr. 720; τίς προσήγαγε χρεῖα; τίς ὀρμῇ; Id. Ph. 237; οὕτω καθ' ὀρμῇν δρῶναι, i. e. with so much zeal, Ib. 566; εἰ . . ἀγοι αὐτὸν ὁ. θεοστέρᾳ Plat. Phaedr. 279 A; joined with ἐπιθυμία, Id. Philib. 35 D, cf. Thuc. 3. 36; in pl., Plat. Rep. 511 B:—μᾶ ὀρμῇ with one impulse, Lat. uno impetu, Xen. An. 3. 2, 9; so, ἀπὸ μιᾶς ὀρμῆς Thuc. 7. 71; ὑπὸ μᾶ τῇ ὀρμῇ Luc. Hist. Conscr. 2:—c. gen. objecti, eager desire of or for a thing, Thuc. 7. 43, etc.; ἐν ὀρμῇ εἶναι τοῦ ποιεῖν Arist. Rhet. 2. 19, 23; so with a Prep., ἡ ὀρμῇ. ἡν ὀρμας ἐπὶ τοῖς λόγοις Plat. Parm. 135 D, cf. 130 B; ἔχειν ὀρμῇν πρὸς τι Arist. M. Mor. 1. 4, 10, al.:—ὀρμῇ ἐπιπίπτει τι, c. inf., Thuc. 4. 4; ὀρμῇν παραστήσαι τι, c. inf., Polyb. 2. 48, 5, Plut. Cor. 33; ὀρμῇν ἔχειν, c. inf., Id. Poplic. 19. 2. in Stoic philosophy, ὀρμαί are blind animal instincts, as opp. to rational free-will, Cic. N. D. 2. 22, de Fin. 3. 7., 4. 14, de Off. 2. 5.

III. simply, a start on a march, etc., ἐν ὀρμῇ εἶναι to be on the point of starting, Xen. An. 2. 1, 3; an expedition, Ib. 3. 1, 10, etc. (Hence ὀρμάω, ὀρμαῖνω, ἀφορμῇ, etc.; Curt. compares Skt. sar, sar-āmi (fluo), sar-am, sar-as (aqua), sar-it (fluvius).)

ὀρμηδόν, Adv. impetuously, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 1070.

ὀρμημα, τό, hasty movement, ὀρμημασι νῆος=νῆι ὀρμωμένη, Ael. N. A. 13. 21. 2. =ὀρμή, an impulse, incitement, Plut. 2. 452 C:—an passionate feeling, Byz.; τὸ ὄρμ. μου my indignation, LXX (Hosea 5. 10).—The word first occurs in a disputed phrase, Il. 2. 356, 590, 'Ἐλένης ὀρμηματὰ τε στοναχὰς τε, where 'Ἐλένης is taken by some of the Ancients (notably by Scholl. Ven. A and B) as the objective gen., the longings and sighs [of the Greeks] for Helen, or their struggles and sighs for her recovery; by others as the subjective gen., the longings and sighs of Helen; v. plura ar. Buttm. Lexil. s. v., Gladstone, Hom. Stud. 3. 572.

ὀρμησις, εως, ἡ, (ὀρμάω) rapid motion, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 847.

ὀρμητήριον, τό, (ὀρμάω) any means of stirring up or rousing, a stimu-

lout, incentive, Xen. Eq. 10, 15.

II. (from Med. ὀρμάσαι), *a starting place, a military position, base of operations, point d'appui*, Isocr. 74 D, Dem. 409. 5, 445. fin.; ὀρμητηρίῳ χρῆσθαι ταύτῃ τῇ πόλει πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον Polyb. 1. 17. 5, cf. 5. 3, 9; of a naval station, Strab. 222; of a wild beast's lair, Plat. 2. 961 B:—metaph., ὄρμ. ἐφ' ἡμᾶς εὐφρὸς ἔχον τι τὴν φιλαυτίαν Ib. 48 F, ubi v. Wytténb.; πόλις ὄρμ. ἀκολασίας its head-quarters, Liban. 4. 435:—cf. ὀρμάω B. 2. b.

ὀρμητιαῖος, *a*, *ov*, = ὀρμητικός, Macar.

ὀρμητίας, *ov*, *δ*, = sq., Eust. 1819. 24, Jo. Chrys.

ὀρμητικός, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, (ὀρμάω) *impetuous, impulsive, ἡ ὄρμ. δόναμις appetitive*, Tim. Loc. 102 E; ὄρμ. πρὸς τι *eager for a thing*, Arist. Probl. 2. 31, 2, cf. H. A. 6. 18, 25; τὸ —κὼν *impetuosity*, Plat. 2. 1122 B:—Adv., ὀρμητικῶς ἔχειν Ath. 401 C; ὄρμ. ἔχειν πρὸς τι *to be eager for a thing*, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 8; Comp. —κώτερον, 8. 12, 7.

II. *exciting, stimulating*, Ath. 74 B.

ὀρμητός, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, *set in motion*, τὸ [τῆς διανοίας] ὀρμητόν *that which is set in motion by* . . . M. Anton. 9. 28.

ὀρμιά, *ῆ*, (ὄρμος) *a fishing-line of horsehair*, Lat. *linea*, Eur. Hel. 1615, Plat. Com. at ἀφ' ἑαῖρας 3, Antiph. AA. 3, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 9, al. [The penult. is short in Eur. and Babr. 6. 3; long in dactylic verses, as Theocr. 21. 11 (where it is written ὀρμιαί, cf. Anth. P. 6. 4), and v. ὀρμηβόλος.]

ὀρμητής, *οὐ*, *δ*, *an angler*, Moeris 42, Hesych. s. v. ἀλιεύς.

ὀρμίζω: fut. ἰσώ, Eur. ἰσώσω Il. 14. 77; aor. ὤρμισα Od. 4. 785, Att.:—

Med. and Pass., fut. ἰσώμαι Thuc. 6. 42; aor. ὤρμισάμην lidd., Att., less often ὤρμισθην (v. infr.): pf. ὤρμισμαι Eur. I. T. 1358; cf. ἑφ., καθ., προσ-ορμίζω (ὄρμος II). *To bring to a safe anchorage, bring into harbour, to moor, anchor, ναῦν Od. 3. 11, 12. 317, Hdt. 6. 107; ἐπ' ἀγκυρῶν [τρίηρης] Thuc. 7. 59; ὕψου δ' ἐν νοτίῳ τήν γ' ὤρμισαν moored the ship in the open sea, let her ride at anchor, Od. 4. 785, 8. 55 (though the anchors in Hom. were but large stones, v. ἐνή II); ὀρμίσας ἑκαστον ἀσκόν, λίθους ἀρτήσας καὶ ἀφείδ' ὥσπερ ἀγκύρας Xen. An. 3. 5, 10; so to moor to the shore, bring to land, Od. 12. 317:—οἰκάει ὄρμω. πλάτῃν *to bring the ship safe home, to land*, Eur. Tro. 1155; ὄρμ. τινὰ εἰς λιμένας, of Zeus, Anth. P. 9. 9:—*to bring to land, θάλασσα ἀσπίδα . . . παρὰ τύμβον . . . ὤρμισεν Ib. 115:—metaph., ἐν σπαργάνοισιν παιδὸς ὄρμισαι δίκην that she wrap it safely, put it to sleep, in swathing bands*, Aesch. Cho. 529.*

II. *Med. and Pass. to come to anchor, lie at anchor, anchor*, Hdt. 9. 96, Antiph. 132. 5; ὀρμυσθεῖσα . . . ἐν λιμέν-εσσιν Emped. 208, cf. Eur. Or. 242; ἐπ' τῷ Πίῳ, ἔξω τοῦ Πίου ὀρμύσαντο Thuc. 2. 86; παρὰ τῷ Χερρονήσῳ ὤρμισαντο Xen. An. 6. 2, 2; πρὸς ταύτῳ ὀρμισθεὶς πέδον *having come to a place and anchored there*, Soph. Ph. 546; πρὸς τὴν γῆν ὀρμασθεὶς Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 18; so, ὀρμύσαντο εἰς Ἀρμύνην Id. An. 6. 1, 15, cf. Dem. 80. 10, etc.; ταῖς λοιπαῖς [ναυσίν] εἰς τὸ νηϊδίων ὀρμίζονται Thuc. 8. 11.

2. *metaph. to be in haven, i.e. rest in safety, εἰς λιμένα τὸν τῆς τέχνης Πηλεά. Incert. 1; ὀρμύσασθαι τὴν τελευταίαν ὄρμωσιν, i.e. to die*, Ael. ap. Suid. s. v. ὄρμω; ὀρμύσασθαι ἐκ τύχης *to be dependent on* . . . Eur. H. F. 203.

ὀρμητή-βόλος, *ov*, *throwing a line*, Anth. P. 6. 196, 7. 693.

ὀρμῖνον, *τό*, a kind of *sage, clary*, Theophr. H. P. 8. 1, 4, Diosc. 3. 145; so ὀρμίνος (or ὀρμίνος Poll. 6. 61), δ, Polemo ap. Ath. 478 D; ὀρμίνος in Hesych.:—*hornimodes* is the name of a green-coloured gem in Plin. 37. 60.

ὀρμίστος, *ῆ*, (ὀρμίζω) *a bringing a ship to anchor*, v. ὀρμίζω fin.

ὀρμισκος, *ὀ*, Dim. of ὄρμος, *a small necklace*, Chares ap. Ath. 93 D, Philo 1. 665.

2. *a collar*, Hesych.

ὀρμισμα, *τό*, = ὄρμος II, Heraclid. Alleg. 61.

ὀρμιστέον, verb. Adj. *one must moor, ναῦν ἔξω τινος* Socr. ap. Stob. 21. 14.

ὀρμωστήρια, *ῆ*, *a cord or chain for holding fast or hanging up a thing*, Diod. 17. 44, Philo Belop. 91 B.

ὀρμω-δοτήρ, ῆος, *δ*, *harbour-giver, of a god*, Anth. P. 10. 16.

ὄρμος, *ὀ*, (v. fin.) *a cord, chain, esp. a necklace, collar*; the ladies of the heroic age wore them of gold and electrum, Il. 18. 401, Od. 15. 460, 18. 295, h. Hom. Ven. 88, 164, Hes. Op. 74; so, χρυσεύδμητοι ὄρμοι Aesch. Cho. 616; χρύσειοι Eur. El. 177, cf. Ar. Vesp. 677, Plat. Rep. 490 A.

2. *generally, anything strung like a necklace, a wreath, chaplet*, Pind. O. 2. 135; στεφάνων ὄρμος *a string of crowns, i.e. of praises*, Id. N. 4. 28, cf. Ar. Ran. 914.

3. *a kind of dance, performed in a ring by youths and maidens alternately*, Luc. Salt. 11.

4. Hesych. cites ὄρμοι (on the accent v. infr.) *as shoe-strings*.

II. *a roadstead, anchorage*, Lat. *statio navalis*: *esp. the inner part of a harbour or basin, where ships lie* (cf. λιμήν, μέτρον 1. 3), Il. 1. 435, Hdt. 7. 194, Aesch. Supp. 765, 772, Ag. 665, etc.; ὄρμον ποιεῖσθαι or θέσθαι = ὀρμύσασθαι Hdt. 7. 193, Theocr. 13. 30; τοῖσιν οὕτω εἶχε ὄρμον those whom the anchorage permitted to do so, Hdt. 7. 188:—in Xen. Cyn. 10, 7, ὄρμοι seems to be used of the favourite haunts of the game.

2. *metaph. a haven, place of shelter or refuge*, Eur. Hec. 450; ὄρ. ἐλευθερίας Anth. P. 7. 388; τὸ γῆρας . . . ὄρ. κακῶν Bion. ap. Diog. L. 4. 48; βίου πλεῦσαντα πρὸς ὄρμον *having come to the end of life*, Epigr. Gr. 67.

3. *prudenda mulieria*, Jac. Anth. 1. p. 64. 3, p. 210.

III. = ἔρμα 1, Anth. P. 9. 296; ὄρ. ὀδοπορίης, of an ass, lb. 11. 317. (In signif. 1, manifestly from εἶρω: prob. also in signif. 11. But some Gramm. distinguished signif. I from II, writing it oxyt. ὄρμω, v. Eust. 1788. 46., 1967. 29.)

ὀρμω-φυλάκεια, *ῆ*, *a jeweller's store*, C. I. 4866.

ὀρνώ-πέτιον, *τό*, Boeot. for ἔρνεον, Ar. Ach. 913.

ὀρνεάζομαι, Dep. *to carry the head high, like a fowler looking out for birds*, Hesych.

ὀρνεάκος, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, *of or belonging to birds*, Tzetz. Lyc. 598.

ὀρνεό-βρωτος, *ov*, *eaten by birds*, Jo. Chrys., Suid. s. v. οἰωνόβρωτος.

ὀρνεο-θηρευτικός, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, *skilled in bird-catching: ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη)*, Ath. 25 D.

ὀρνεο-θύσια, *ῆ*, *sacrifice of birds*, Jo. Malal.

ὀρνεο-κράτης [α], *ov*, *δ*, *ruling the birds, of the eagle*, Byz.: so —κράτωρ, opus, *δ*, lb.

ὀρνεό-μαντις, *ὀ*, the Lat. *augur* or *auspex*, Schol. Ar. Av. 718.

ὀρνεο-μίγης, *ἑς*, *half-bird, half-human*, Tzetz. Lyc. 721: so, ὀρνεό-μικτος, *ov*, lbid. 692.

ὀρνεό-μορφος, *ov*, *bird-shaped*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 281.

ὀρνεον, *τό*, = ὄρνις, *a bird*, Il. 13. 64, Cratin. Nεμ. 2, Ar. Av. 291, 305, Thuc. 2. 50, Plat., and freq. in Arist. **II.** τὰ ἔρνεα, *the bird-market*, Ar. Av. 13; cf. ἰχθύς II.

ὀρνεο-πώλης, *ov*, *δ*, *a dealer in birds*, Schol. Ar. Av. 14:—ὀρνεο-πώλιον, *τό*, *a place where birds are sold*, lb., Hesych. s. v. ὄρνεα.

ὀρνεοσκοπέω, = ὀρνηθσκοπέω, Hdn. 465 Pierson, Clem. Rom.

ὀρνεοσκοπητικός, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, *of or for augury*, Byz.:—the commoner form is —σκοπικός, etc., Anecd. Oxon. 4. 240, Galen.

ὀρνεοσκοπία, *ῆ*, = ὀρνηθσκοπία, Cyrill. Hieros. p. 38.

ὀρνεο-σκόπος, *ov*, = ὀρνηθσκόπος, Schol. Il. 1. 69.

ὀρνεο-σόφιον, *τό*, *a work on the management of birds*, publ. by Rigalt in 1612; v. Fabric. 1. p. 211 Harles.

ὀρνεο-τρόφος, *ov*, = ὀρνηθτρόφος, Jo. Chrys.

ὀρνεό-φοιτος, *ov*, *frequented by birds*, Anth. P. 10. 11.

ὀρνεώδης, *ἑς*, = ὀρνηώδης, *of a fickle man*, Plat. 2. 44 C.

ὀρνεώτης, *ov*, *δ*, = ὀρνηθεύτης, Poll. 7. 198.

ὀρνηθ-αγρευτής, *οὐ*, *δ*, *a bird-catcher*, Schol. Ar. Nub. 731.

ὀρνηθάριον, *τό*, Dim. of ὄρνις, *a small bird*, Anaxandr. Πρωτεσ. 1. 62, Nicost. Ἀβρα 2, Arist. Mirab. 118.

ὀρνηθ-αρχος [ι], *δ*, *king of birds*, Ar. Av. 1215.

ὀρνηθεία, *ῆ*, (ὀρνηθεύομαι) *observation on the flight or cries of birds, for divination*, Polyb. 6. 26, 4.

ὀρνηθεός, *a*, *ov*, also *os*, *ov*, Ar. Av. 865:—*of or belonging to a bird, ὄρν. οἰκίσκος a bird-cage*, Id. Fr. 538; κρέα ὀρνηθεία *fowl's flesh, chicken*, Id. Ran. 510, Nub. 338, Xen. An. 4. 5, 31; absol., ὀρνηθεία, *τά*, Ar. Av. 1590, Pherecr. Δουλ. 1.

II. **ὀρνηθείον**, *τό*, *a haunt of birds*, A. B. 54.—Falsely written ὀρνηθός, Ath. 341 A, Poll. 10. 160. [In Aiat. 274 ὀρνηθεί κεφαλῇ, where it must be pronounced as a trisyll.]

ὀρνηθευτής, *οὐ*, *δ*, *a fowler, bird-catcher*, Ar. Av. 526, Plat. Legg. 824 B, Plat. Com. Συμμ. 8.

ὀρνηθευτικός, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, *of or for bird-catching: ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of bird-catching, fowling*, Plat. Soph. 220 B (vulg. ὀρνηθθηρευτική), Porphy. de Abst. 1. 53, Poll. 7. 139.

ὀρνηθεύω, (ὄρνις) *to catch, net, trap, snare birds*, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 16.

II. **ὀρνηθεύομαι**, Dep. = οἰωνύομαι, *to observe the flight or cries of birds for divination*, Dion. H. 4. 13, Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 22.

ὀρνηθιάκος, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, *of or for birds: τὰ ὀρνηθιακά a history of birds, a work attributed to a Dionysius*.

ὀρνηθίας, *ov*, *δ*:—ὀρνηθίαί άνεμοί *the north winds in winter and spring, which brought the birds of passage*, Hipp. 1236 B, Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 10, Mund. 4. 15:—hence in Ar. Ach. 877, χειμῶν ὀρνηθίας *a tempest of birds, a fowl-wind*.

II. *a dealer in birds*, Liban. Argum. Dem. 334. 6, Tzetz. Hist. 6. 56.

ὀρνηθικός, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, *of or for birds, τροφή* Luc. Somn. 5.

ὀρνηθιον [ν], *τό*, Dim. of ὄρνις, *a small bird*, Hdt. 2. 77, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 15, al.; esp. *a chicken*, Cratin. Nεμ. 3; τὰ χοιρίδια τέθηγκε καὶ τὰ μικρὰ ὄρν. Strattis Ψυχ. 2.

ὀρνηθιο-βοσκείον, *τό*, *a place where birds are fed, an aviary, poultry-house*, Varro R. R. 3. 9, 2, etc.

ὀρνηθό-γάλον, *τό*, *a bulbous plant, star of Bethlehem*, Diosc. 2. 174; ornithogale in Plin. 21. 62.

ὀρνηθό-γενής, *ἑς*, = ὀρνηθόγονος: τὰ ὄρν. *the bird kind*, Artemid. 1. 39.

ὀρνηθό-γνώμων, *ov*, *knowing in birds*, Ael. N. A. 16. 2.

ὀρνηθογονία, *ῆ*, *the generation of birds, a work mentioned by Ath. 393 E*, Anton. Lib. 3, etc.

ὀρνηθό-γονος, *ov*, *sprung from a bird*, Ἑλένη Eur. Or. 1387.

ὀρνηθό-ειδής, *ἑς*, *like a bird*, Adamant. Physiogn. 1. 1.

ὀρνηθό-θηρας, *ov*, *δ*, *a bird-catcher, fowler*, Ar. Av. 62, Arist. II. A. 9. 1, 15.

ὀρνηθωθρέω, *to catch birds*, Teleclid. (Πρωτ. 8) ap. Poll. 7. 135, where the MSS. wrongly ὀρνηθωθρέω; cf. λαγωθρέω.

ὀρνηθωθρευτής, *οὐ*, *δ*, = ὀρνηθευτής, Schol. Ar. Av. 526.

ὀρνηθωθρευτικός, v. sub ὀρνηθευτικός.

ὀρνηθωθρία, *ῆ*, *bird-catching, fowling*, Eutych. paraphr. Opp. p. 2.

ὀρνηθό-κάπηλος [α], *ὀ*, *a dealer in birds*, Critias 61.

ὀρνηθοκομείον, *τό*, *a place where birds are kept*, Suid.

ὀρνηθο-κίος, *ov*, *keeping poultry: Ὀρνηθοκίμοι a Comedy of Anaxilas*.

ὀρνηθο-κίος, *ov*, *understanding birds*, Hesych.

ὀρνηθό-κρίτης, *ov*, *δ*, *an interpreter of the flight or cries of birds*, Gloss.

ὀρνηθό-λόγος, *ov*, *speaking or treating of birds*, Plat. 2. 406 C.

ὀρνηθό-λόχος, Dor. ὀρνηχ-, *ὀ*, (λοχάω) *a bird-catcher, fowler*, Pind. I. 1. 67, Plat. 2. 473 A.

ὀρνηθωμάνεω, *to be bird-mad*, Ar. Av. 1273, 1344.

ὀρνηθό-μάνης, *ἑς*, *mad after birds, bird-mad*, Ath. 464 D, Galen.

ὀρνηθωμαντεία, *ῆ*, *divination from birds*, Procl. ad Hes. Op. 824:—but ὀρνηθωμαντεῖον, *τό*, is f. l. in Eus. P. E. 219 C for κριθωμαντεῖον, which is preserved in some MSS.

ὀρνηθό-μαντις, *ἑως*, *δ*, = ὀρνεόμαντις, Hesych.

ὀρνηθό-μορφος, *ov*, *bird-shaped*, cited from Dem. Phal.

ὀρνηθόομαι, Pass. *to be changed into, to become, a bird*, Ath. 393 E.

ὀρνηθό-παις, *παῖδος*, *ὀ*, *ῆ*, *born of a bird; like a bird*, epithet of a Siren, Lyc. 731; they are called περοφόροι by Eur. Hel. 1601.

ὀρνηθό-πέδη, *ῆ*, *a snare for birds*, Anth. P. 9. 396.

ὀρνιθο-πρόσωπος, *ov*, bird-faced, Porphyr. de Abst. 3. 16.
ὀρνιθο-πῶλης, *ov*, *δ*, a dealer in birds, Poll. 7. 198.
ὀρνιθοσκοπέωμαι, Dep., = ὀρνεοσκοπέω, to observe birds, to interpret their flight and cries, Lat. *augurium capere*, LXX (Lev. 19. 26).
ὀρνιθοσκοπία, *ῆ*, = ὀρνιθομαντεία, Const. Apost., Basil., etc.
ὀρνιθο-σκόπος, *ov*, observing and predicting by the flight and cries of birds, Lat. *augur*, *auspex*, Poll. 7. 188, etc.; — θάκος ὄρν. an augur's seat, Lat. *templum augurale*, Soph. Ant. 999.
ὀρνιθοτροφίον, τό, a poultry-house, Varro R. R. 3. 5.
ὀρνιθοτροφίω, to keep poultry, Geop. 14. 7, 8.
ὀρνιθοτροφία, *ῆ*, a keeping of birds, Plut. Peric. 13.
ὀρνιθο-τρόφος, *ov*, keeping birds, Diod. 1. 74.
ὀρνιθο-τυφλότης, *ῆ*, *ῆ*, and **ὀρνιθο-τυφλωμα**, τό, later word for *νυκταλωπία*, v. Ducang.
ὀρνιθο-φάγος [αῖ], *ov*, eating birds, Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 11.
ὀρνιθο-φυής, *es*, (φυή) of a bird's nature or shape, Ath. 491 D.
ὀρνιθώδης, *es*, contr. for ὀρνιθοειδής, Arist. H. A. 6. 10, 2, al.
ὀρνιθών, ὄνος, *δ*, a poultry-house, C. I. 2694 b. 11, Varro R. R. 3. 3.
ὀρνις, poet. for ὀρνίθιος, Anth. P. 9. 377.
ὀρνις, *δ*, but also *ῆ* II. 9. 323., 14. 290, al., and often in Att.: gen. ὀρνίθος; acc. sing. ὀρνίθα and ὀρνις, neither in Hom.; plur., nom. and acc. ὀρνίθες, — *bas*, but in acc. also ὀρνεις or ὀρνίς (Soph. O. T. 966, Eur. Hipp. 1059, Ar. Av. 717, 1250, 1610, Dem. 417. 21, etc.); — we find also a Dor. acc. ὀρνίχα Pind. O. 2. 159; gen. pl. ὀρνίχων Alcman 54; dat. ὀρνίχι, ὀρνίχῃσι Pind. P. 5. 150., 4. 338; as if from ὀρνιξ (which is cited by Phot.); cf. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 450: — on the gender and declens., v. Ath. 373 sq. (Cf. ὀρνι-ων; also Goth. *ara*, gen. *arins* (derōs); A. S. and Scott. *earn*; O. H. G. *aro*, etc.) [In the trisyll. cases ῖ al-ways: — Hom. has ὀρνίς in II. 9. 323., 12. 218, but ὀρνίς in 24. 219; and later Ep. use both ὀρνίς and ὀρνίς: — in Trag. both quantities are found, ὀρνίς in Aesch. Theb. 838, Soph. Ant. 1021, El. 149, Fr. 578, Eur. H. F. 72, and so Philem. Στρατ. 1. 10; but ὀρνίς, Eur. Bacch. 1364, and al-ways in Ar. (as Pors. Hec. 204 observed) for in Av. 168, the words *τίς ὀρνίς οὗτος*; are borrowed from Sophocles; yet the Gramm. call ὀρνίς Attic, Draco 71. 7, E. M. 632. 3.]
I. a bird, both the wild bird of prey and the domestic fowl, Hom., etc.; often added to the specific names, ὀρνιν ἐοικότες αἰγυποῖσιν II. 7. 59; λόρρῳ ὀρνιθὶ ἐοικώς Od. 5. 51; ὁ ἀρδών, πέρδιξ Soph. Aj. 629, Fr. 300; ὁ δακύν, ὁ κύκνος Eur. I. T. 1090, Hcl. 19.
II. like *οἰωνός*, a bird of omen, from the flight or cries of which the augur divined, Hes. Op. 826; δεξιός, ἀριστερός ὀρνις Hom.; χρηστηρίος ὀρνίθας Aesch. Theb. 26, cf. Ag. 112, 157; ὁ αἰσῖος Soph. O. T. 52, etc.
2. metaph., like Lat. *avis* for *augurium*, the omen or prophecy taken from the flight or cries of birds (cf. *οἰωνός*), Hom. (who in this sense always uses the sing.); in full, ὀρνίθων *οἰωνίσματα* Eur. Phoen. 839: — then, generally, an omen, *fateful presage*, without direct reference to birds, II. 24. 219, Pind. P. 4. 33; ὀρνίθα δ' οὐ πῶς ἐκ τῆς ἐμῆς ὁδοῦ Aesch. Fr. 93, cf. Eur. I. A. 988, Ar. Pl. 63., v. sub *ἔθιος*: — Ar. Av. 719 sq. is witty on this usage.
III. in Att., ὀρνις, *δ*, is mostly a cock, Soph. El. 18, Fr. 900, Ar. Vesp. 815; ὀρνις, *ῆ*, a hen, Menand. Ἐπιτρ. 5: — being the commonest and most useful of domestic fowls; more fully, ὀρνις *ἐνοίκιος* Aesch. Eum. 866; θήλεια ὀρνις Soph. Fr. 424, cf. Br. Ar. Av. 102; so in Bucolic writers, ὀρνίχων *φονικολόφῳ* Theocr. 22. 72, cf. 24. 63, Mosch. 3. 50; ὀρνίς *οἰκίης* Babr. 17. 1.
IV. in pl. sometimes the *bird-market*, Bruck Ar. Av. 13, Dem. 417. 21; cf. ὀρνειον II.
V. Μουσῶν ὀρνίχες, *song-birds*, i. e. poets, Theocr. 7. 47.
VI. proverbs: δῶκε παῖς ποταπὸν ὀρνις Aesch. Ag. 394; ἀφαντος, ὡς τις ὀρνις ἐκ χερῶν Eur. Hipp. 828; ὀρνίθων γάλα 'pigeon's milk', i. e. any marvellous dainty or good fortune, Ar. Vesp. 508, 1671, Mnesim. Φιλ. 3, Menand. Incert. 313; v. *δνος*.
ὀρνίτο, barbarism for ὀρνίσι, Ar. Av. 1677.
ὀρνιτολόχος, ὀρνίχος, — *χα*, Dor. for ὀρνιθ-.
ὀρνύμι or — *ων*, poet. Verb. of which Hom. uses 1st sing. ὀρνυμι, imperat. ὀρνύθι, ὀρνύτε, and of the form ὀρνύω, 3 sing. and pl. impf. ὀρνυνται, — *von*, Od. 21. 100, II. 12. 142: — fut. ὄρνω α. 16, Pind., Soph.; — aor. ὄρνω, Hcs., Trag., Ion. 3 sing. ὄρσασκε II. 17. 423: — redupl. aor. 2 ὄρρω, II. 2. 146, Od. 4. 712, etc., (but ὄρρω stands for ὄρρω, II. 13. 78, Od. 8. 539): — Med. ὀρνύμαι, used by Hom. in 3 sing. ὀρνυται, imperat. ὀρνυσθε, part. ὀρνύμενος: impf. ὀρνύμην, used by Hom. in 3 sing. and pl. ὄρνωτο, ὄρνυτο: — fut. ὄρνωμαι, 3 sing. ὄρείται II. 20. 140: — aor. 2 ὄρρημι, 3 sing. ὄρρω II. 20. 140, 14. 397, and very often in contr. form ὄρτω; 3 pl. without augm. ὄροντο Od. 3. 471; ὄρεοντο II. 2. 308, 23. 212 (from which a pres. or fut. ὄρείται was formed by a late Poet in Paus. g. 38, 4); imperat. ὄρρω or ὄρρω Hom., Ion. contr. ὄρρε II.; subj. ὄρρηται Od.; inf. ὄρραι (not ὄρραι) contr. for ὄρεσθαι, II. 8. 474; part. ὄρρόμενος Aesch. Theb. 88, 115; ὄρμενος, II. and in lyr. passages of Trag., Aesch. Ag. 1408 (cf. 429), Supp. 422, Soph. O. T. 177: — to the Med. also belongs the pf. ὄρρω, used by Hom. only in 3 sing. ὄρρω (v. supr.), subj. ὄρρω, and plqpf. ὄρρωι, also ὄρρωι II. 18. 498, Aesch. Ag. 653, Soph. O. C. 1622 (cf. ὄρρωι): — we also find a pass. form ὄρρωται = ὄρρω, Od. 19. 377, subj. ὄρρωται II. 13. 271: — the tenses are formed very like those of *ἄρω, v. sub ἀραρίσκω. (From *✓*OP come also ὄρ-ων, ὄρ-ινω, ὄρ-οῖνω, and prob. also ὄρ-ων, ὄρ-οῖνω, Skt. ar, *ri-nomi* (aor. med. *arita* = ὄρτω); Lat. *or-ior*, *or-tus*, *or-igo*.)
Radical sense, to stir, stir up: esp., 1. of bodily movement, to set on, urge on, incite, τινα ἐπὶ τινα II. 5. 629., 12. 293; οἱ ἐπ' αἰετὸν ὄρρω let loose his eagle upon him, Hes. Th. 523; τινα ἀντία τινός II. 20. 79; τινα τινι 17. 72; rarely, τινα ἐς τινα Pind. P. 2. 54, cf. Eur. I. T. 1150: — c. inf., Ζεὺς ὄρρω μάχεσθαι urged him on to fight, II. 13. 794, etc.; τῇν .. ἔβριθε ὄρρω ἐργον Od. 23. 222; so, τόλμα μοι γλῶσσ-

σαν ὀρνειν λέγειν Pind. O. 13. 15, cf. P. 4. 302, Soph. Ant. 1060: — Med., with pf. ἔρρω, to move, stir oneself, εἰδοκε μοι φίλα γούνατ' ὄρρω while my limbs have power to move, II. 9. 610, Od. 18. 133, etc.; used by Hom. in imperat. ὄρρω, raise thee! up! arise! just like ἀγε and ἴθι in exhorting, II. 3. 250, etc.; ὄρρω 5. 109., 24. 88; ἀλλ' ὄρρω πόλεμονδε 4. 264., 19. 139: — in hostile sense, to rush on, rush furiously, ὄρρω δ' ἐπ' αὐτοὺς [Ἐκτωρ] II. 5. 590, cf. 11. 343., 21. 248; ὄρρωτο χαλὰξ Τυδείδης 5. 17, etc.; ὄρρωται λαός Aesch. Theb. 90, cf. 419, Soph. O. C. 1320. 2. to make to arise, call forth, ἀπ' Ἄλκεον .. Ἡριγένειαν ὄρρω Od. 23. 348, cf. 7. 169; to awaken, arouse from sleep, ὄρρω .. Ἰπποκῶντα II. 10. 518: of animals, to rouse, start, chase, ὄρρωται δὲ Νύμφαι .. αἶγας ὄρρεσκούς Od. 9. 154; ὡς δ' ὅτε νεβρὸν ὄρρεφι κύων .. ὄρρας ἐξ ἐνῆς II. 22. 190: — Med., to arise, start up, esp. from bed, Ἡὺς ἐκ λεχέων .. ὄρρωτο II. 11. 2; ὄρρωτ' ἀπ' ἐξ ἐνῆφιν Od. 2. 2, etc.; ἀπὸ θρόνου ὄρρω φαεινοῦ II. 11. 645; ἀπὸ χθονὸς ὄρρωτο started up from .., 5. 13: — absol., ὄρρωμένοιο ἀνακτος Hcs. Th. 843; so also, in pf. med., ὄρρω θεῖος δοῖτος Od. 8. 539, etc.; v. sub ὄρομαι: — also c. inf. to rise to do a thing, set about it, οἱ δ' εὐθὺς ὄρρωτο, as we say, to go to sleep, Od. 2. 397 (so c. part., ὄρρω κῶν γενεθί to bed, 7. 342); ὄρρω .. ἴμεν 7. 14, cf. Hcs. Sc. 40; ὄρρω πέτεσθαι II. 13. 62, etc.; ὄρρωτο .. Ζεὺς νιγήμεν started or began to .., 12. 279. 3. often used of things as well as persons, to call forth, excite, Lat. *ciere*, of storms and the like, which the gods call forth, ἀνεμον, ἀνέμων ἀντήν, ἀήτας, θύελλαν, κύματα, νοῦσον Hom.; θεὸς χειμῶν' ἄωρον ὄρρω Aesch. Pers. 496: — and in Med. to arise, Lat. *orior*, *orior* τὸ Νότος τε, καῖμα, νύξ, φλόξ, χεῖμα, κύμα Hom.; πῦρ ὄρρωται a fire that has arisen, II. 17. 738, cf. Soph. O. T. 177. b. of human actions, passions, and the like, ὄρρωται πόλεμον, ἔριν, μῶλον, κυδοῖμιν, and ἴμερον, γόνον, φόβον, μένος, σθένος, etc., Hom.; and in Med., ὄρρωται κλέος, μένος, νόος, νεῖκος, πένθος, σπῆνος, etc., Id.; δοῦρα ὄρρωται πρόσσω the darts flying onwards, II. 11. 572; ὄρρωμένοιαν πολέμων Pind. O. 8. 45; also, ἀρρὸς ἀπὸ χροῦς ὄρρωτο started from the skin, Hes. Th. 191: — cf. παλινὸρμενος, παλινὸρρος. 4. Ar. Rh. often uses ὄρρω nearly as = ἐστί, ὄρρωι = ἦν. — The Verb is mainly used in Ep. and Lyr. poetry; seldom found in Trag. senariis ὄρρω Soph. Ant. 1060; ὄρρω Aesch. Pers. 496; ὄρρωται Soph. O. C. 1320; ὄρρωι Ib. 1622, Aesch. Ag. 653; prob. never in Com. or correct Prose.
ὀρνύπιον (not -ίπιον), τό, Dim. of ὀρνις, Acl. N. A. 4. 41., 7. 47., 9. 37; v. Bast. Ep. Cr. 195.
ὀροβάχχῃ or **ὀροβάκχῃ** (as Hesych. writes it), *ῆ*, a parasitic plant, which seems, from Theophr. H. P. 8. 8, 4, to be *cuscuta*, dodder; but from Diosc. 2. 172, it should be the same as our *orobanché*, broom-rape. — But **ὀροβάκχος**, *δ*, in Nic. Th. 869, seems to be the fruit of the *παλίνουρος*, v. Schneid. ad l.
ὀροβάκχος, *δ*, v. ὀροβάκχος.
ὀροβᾶξ, *ῆ*, a peony, Diosc. Noth. 3. 147.
ὀροβιαῖος, *α*, *ov*, of the size of the ὀροβος, Theophr. H. P. 8. 5, 1.
ὀροβίος, *ov*, *δ*, like the ὀροβος, Galen.
ὀροβίζω, to feed on ὀροβος, Hesych. s. v. ὀροβισμένοι.
ὀροβίνος, *ῆ*, *ov*, made of ὀροβος, Diosc. 2. 131, etc.
ὀροβίον, τό, Dim. of ὀροβος, Hipp. 58. 20. **II.** meal made from ὀροβος, E. 576. 5, etc.
ὀροβίτης [ι], *ov*, *δ*, like or of the size of the ὀροβος, Diod. 3. 13: fem. ὀροβίτις, v. sub χρυσόκολλα.
ὀροβιο-ειδής, *es*, like *vetch-seed*, of certain urinal deposits, Jo. Actuar. de Ren. 1. 15, Galen.
ὀροβος, *δ*, (v. ἐρέβ-ινθος, Lat. *ervum*) the bitter vetch, a kind of pulse, mostly in pl., Hipp. Vet. Med. 11, Acut. 357, Dem. 598. 4, Arist., etc. 2. the plant which bears it, Theophr. H. P. 2. 4, 2. **II.** = χάλαζα II, Eust. 853. 55.
ὀροβο-φάγω, to eat vetch, Hipp. 1037 F, 1180 D.
ὀροβώδης, *es*, of the vetch kind, Theophr. H. P. 8. 2, 3 and 5.
ὀρο-γενής, *es*, (ὄρος) produced from a term, μονὰς ὄρ. οὖσα, Iambl. ad Nicom. Arithm. 81 D.
ὄρογκαί, οἱ, mountains, Dion. P. 286, Nic. Al. 42: — expl. by Hesych., Phot., Eust., as = οἱ τῶν ὄρων ὄγκαί.
ὄρόγνυ, *ῆ*, poet. for ὄρρω, Pind. P. 4. 406, Ar. Fr. 661.
ὀροδαμνίς, ἴδος, *ῆ*, Dim. of ὀροδαμνα, a sprig, spray, Theocr. 7. 135.
ὀροδαμνός, *δ*, a bough, branch, Plat. in Anth. P. 9. 3, Theophr. H. P. 9. 16, 3, Call. Fr. 139, Nic. Al. 603, etc.: — a shortd. form ὄραμνος, occurs in Poets, Nic. Al. 154, Anth. P. 5. 292: — also **ῥάδαμνος**, LXX (Job 8. 16), Suid., Hesych. (who also gives **ῥάδαμνος**), etc.; and **ῥάδαμος**, Nic. Al. 92. (For the Root, v. **ῥαδίνος**.)
ὄρο-δεμνιάδες, *αἱ*, couching on mountains, mountain-nymphs, Hesych.
ὄροθεσία, *ῆ*, a fixing of boundaries, in pl., limitations, boundaries, Act. Ar. 17. 26: — so also ὄροθεσία, τά, Galen. 19. 348, Hesych., etc.; the sing. ὄροθέσιον occurs in Petri Patr. Exc. p. 135, 11 Nieb.
ὄροθετίω, to fix boundaries, Eccl.
ὄρο-θίτης, *ov*, *δ*, one who fixes boundaries, Eccl.
ὄροθύνα, used by Hom. chiefly in Ep. impf. ὀρόθουν: aor. ὀρόθυνα Lyc. 693; imper. ὀρόθουν II. 21. 312: — like ὀρνωμι, ὀρνω, to stir up, rouse, urge on, mostly of persons, II. l. c., etc., also of things, πόντας δ' ὀρόθουν ἐναύλους 21. 312; πάσας δ' ὀρόθουν ἀέλλας Od. 5. 292; c. inf. to urge one to do, Ar. Rh. 1. 522, 1275: — Ep. word used in Pass by Aesch., στάσις δ' ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ὀρόθυνετο Pr. 200; and Herm. restores ὀροθύνει (for ὀρθεῖς or ὀρθεῖς) in Eur. Bacch. 1169.
ὄροι-τύπος, *ov*, v. sub ὀρετύπος.
ὄρο-κάρνον, τό, the mountain-nut, a tree which grows near the Black Sea, Strab. 546: others read **ὄροκάρνον**, Lat. *cornus montana*.
ὄρομαι, Dep. to watch, keep watch and ward, only used in comp. with ἐπὶ which however is always separated from the Verb by tmesis, αἰπόλια

πλατὴ αἰγῶν .. ἐσχατιῇ βύσκοντ', ἐπὶ δ' ἀνέρες ἐσθλοὶ ὄρονται Od. 14. 104; so, ἐπὶ δ' ἀνέρες ἐσθλοὶ ὄρονται, οἶνον οἰνοχοεύοντες 3. 471; ἐπὶ δ' ἀνὴρ ἐσθλὸς ὄρωρει Μηριώνης II. 23. 112.—This interpr. is given by Schol. Od. 14. 104 (cf. Hesych.), and maintained by Curt. and others, so that it should come from $\sqrt{\text{OP}}$, οὔρος, v. sub οὔρος B; while Buttm. refers all the passages to $\sqrt{\text{OP}}$, ὄρνυμι.

ὄρο-μαλίδες, αἰ, (μῆλον B) Dor. for ὄρομηλίδες, a kind of wild apples, Theocr. 5. 94; vulg. ὄρομαλίδες.

ὄρον, τό, a wooden implement for pressing grapes, Aesch. (Fr. 105), ap. Harp., Suid.; ὄρος in Poll. 7. 150., 10. 130.

ὄρο-νύχιον, τό, a night-watch, Phot.

ὄρο-πέδιον, τό, a mountain-plain, table-land, δι' ὄροπέδιον Strab. 292, 522, 568, 706; another form ὄροπέδιον is given, lb. 272.

ὄρος, Ion. οὔρος, eos, τό: gen. pl. ὄρέων is required by the metre in Eur. Bacch. 718 and oft. occurs in Mss. of prose writers; but ὄρων is required in Aesch. Pr. 719, 811, Fr. 379, and occurs in Mss. of Plat. Crit. 111 C, al.: the Gramm. differ as to the true Att. form:—a mountain, hill, Hom., etc.: he has both sing. and pl., in the common as well as in the Ion. form, οὔρεα μακρά, νιφέντα etc.; so also Hes., who (Theogn. 129) calls mountain children of Γαῖα, γαῖνато δ' Οὔρεα μακρά, θεῶν χαρίεντας ἐναύλους:—Hdt. prefers the Ion. form, but in all Mss. the common one is sometimes found, as 1. 43., 2. 8. (Hence ὄρ-ειος, ὄρ-εινός, ὄρ-ειτής, ὄρενς, ὄρ-εῖτης; cf. Skt. gir-is, Zd. gair-is, Slav. gor-a, all of the same signif., cf. αἶα, γαῖα: perh. also Βορέας meant the mountain-wind, and Ὑπερβόρειοι those who dwell beyond the Rhipaean mountains, which would imply a root $\sqrt{\text{OP}}$ or $\sqrt{\text{FOP}}$; v. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 474.)

ὄρος, later ὄρρος (v. infr.): οὔρος Nic. Th. 708; ὄ:—the watery or serous part of milk, whey, γαῖον δ' ὄρρ' ἀγγεα πάντα Od. 9. 222; ὄρον πῖνον 17. 225, cf. Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 6, Eust. Od. II. c. 2. the watery part of the blood, Plat. Tim. 83 D. 3. the watery part of tar, ὄρος πύσσας Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 2; elsewhere ὄροπίσσα, ὄροπίσσα, v. Ducange. 4. ὄρρος σπερματικός, Plut. 2. 909 E.—The form ὄρρος first occurs in Arist., unless it be read in Hipp. Acut. 383. (Cf. Skt. sras (also saram, water), Lat. serum; cf. τυρός.)

ὄρος, Ion. οὔρος (v. sub fin.), ὄ, a boundary, landmark, ἀμφ' οὔροις δὲ ἀνέρε δριμάσσαν II. 12. 421; λίθον.., τὸν δ' ἀνδρες πρότεροι θέσαν ἔμμεναι οὔρον ἀούρους 21. 405:—the boundary between two objects is commonly expressed by putting both in gen., οὔρος τῆς Μηδικῆς καὶ τῆς Λυδικῆς Hdt. 1. 72, etc.; also in dat., οὐδεὶς ὄρος ἐκ θεῶν χρηστοῖς οὐδὲ κακοῖς Eur. H. F. 669;—with a single gen., ῥείθρον ἡπειροῖν ὄρον Aesch. Pr. 790; γάμον ὄρος the time within which one can marry, Plat. Legg. 788 B; ἐβδόμηκοντα ἔτη οὔρον τῆς ζῆς ἀνθρώπων προτήρημι, I set 70 years as the limit of human life, Hdt. 1. 32, cf. 74;—absol., ὄρον τίθεσθαι to lay it down for oneself, Plat. Phaedr. 237 D, Legg. 849 E; so, ὄρον προγράφει Dem. 633. 3; πῆλξ Lycurg. 157. 6; εἰς ὄρος παγήσεται Thuc. 3. 92; ὄρος ἡλικίης προκρίεται τιμὴ II. 1. 216; τὸν ὄρον ὑπερβαίνειν Plat. Rep. 373 D, etc.:—also in pl. bounds, boundaries, ἐν οὔροις χάρψης Id. 4. 52, cf. 125; τοὺς Αἰγυπτίους οὔρους Id. 2. 17; ὑπὸ Κυλλάνας ὄρους Pind. O. 6. 130; γῆς ὄρ' ἐσχατοῖς ὄρους Aesch. Pr. 666; ὄροι πορείας the limits between which one can go, Antipho 121. 39. 2. metaph., ὄροι θεσπέσιος ὁδοῦ Aesch. Ag. 1154; ὅθλως ὄρος the boundary of a woman's mind (v. sub ἐπινέω II. 3), lb. 485.

II. in Hdt. 1. 93, οὔροι are marking-stones (σθῆλαι, cippi), bearing inscriptions:—so, in Att. Law, this was the name for stone slabs or tablets set up on mortgaged property, to serve as a bond or register of the debt, ὅπως οὔροι τεύειν Isae. 59. 46; with gen. of the amount, τίθησιν ὄρους ἐπὶ μὲν τῇ οἰκίᾳ διαχιλίαν (sc. δραχμῶν), ἐπὶ δὲ τὸ χωρίον ταλάντων Dem. 876. 9, cf. 1029. 27. 2. the broad piece of wood forming the upper part of the oil and wine press, Aesch. Fr. 105, Menand. Ἐπίκλ. 8.

III. a limit, rule, standard, measure, τῶν ἀναγκαίων Plat. Rep. 373 E; ὄροι τῶν ἀγαθῶν καὶ κακῶν Dem. 324. 27; ὄρον πολιτείας ταράμενοι πᾶθος χρημάτων Plat. Rep. 551 A; οἱ ὄροι τῶν διαστημάτων the limits or proportions of the intervals (in the musical scale), Id. Philib. 17 D; so, ὄροι τρεῖς ἀρμονίας.., νεότες τε καὶ πᾶντες καὶ μέσας Id. Rep. 443 D. 2. an end, aim, ἔνα ὄρον θέμενος παντὶ τρόπῳ με ἀνέλκιν Dem. 248. 25, cf. Bacchyl. 19, Eur. I. T. 1219; ἀριστοκρατίας ὄρος ἀρετῇ, ὀλιγαρχίας πλοῦτος Arist. Pol. 4. 8, 7, al.; (in Rhet. 1. 8, 5, he uses τέκος instead.)

IV. in Aristotle's Logic, the term of a proposition, subject or predicate, An. Pr. 1. 1, 5, al.; ὄρος μέσος the middle term, Eth. N. 6. 9, 5, cf. An. Pr. 1. 4, 2 sq.;—hence, b. the definition of a term, its species, Top. 1. 5, 1., 6. 1, 1 sq., al.—and ὄροι are sometimes spoken of as if they were propositions, α. κατηγοριοί, στερητικοί An. Pr. 1. 7, 1, cf. 1. 11, 7, al. 2. in Mathematics, ὄροι are the terms of a ratio or proportion, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 3, 11 sq., Cael. 1. 12, 7, Eucl. 5 def. 9. (The Ion. οὔρος is the older form, being a modification of ὄρφος (or ὄρβος, as written in Corcyr. Inscr., C. 1. 1909), v. Revue Archéol. Apr. 1868, 90; cf. νεῦρ-ον, nerv-us.)

Ὀροσάγγα, οἱ, Persian word for the Benefactors of the King, Hdt. 8. 85, Soph. Fr. 193; cf. Esther 6. 1 sq.

ὄρσ-σπιζος, οὐ, ὄ, the mountain-finch, fringilla montifrigilla L., Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 5.

ὄρσ-τύπος [ῶ], οὐ, = ὀρειτύπος, ὅδωρ Aesch. Theb. 85.

δρουμα, τό, (δρούω) = ὄρμμα, Hesych.

δρουσις, ἡ, (δρούω) = ὄρμσις, ὄρμη, defined as φορὰ διανοίας ἐπὶ τι μέλλον, Stob. Ecl. 2. 162.

δρούω, Pind.: impf. ὄρωνον Eur. II. F. 972: fut. ὀρούσω, h. Hom. Ap. 417: aor. ὄρωνα Trag., Ep. ὄρωνα Hom., Hes., part. ὀρούσας Hom., Trag.: ($\sqrt{\text{OP}}$, ὄρνυμι). To rise and rush violently on or forward, Lat. ruo, irruo, to move quickly, hasten; dart forward, Hom., both of men and things; Hom. always joins it with a word expressing motion to

a place, ἐς δῖφρον ὀρούσας II. 11. 359; ἐς βυσσὸν ὄρ. 24. 80; πρὸς ῥα πλατάνιστον ὄρουνεν 2. 310; ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ὄρουνεν 14. 401, Hes. Sc. 412, 436; or motion from a place, αἰχμὴ ἀπὸ χειρὸς ὄρουνεν II. 13. 505, etc., cf. Hes. Sc. 437; ἐκ μέσων ἀρναστάτων ὄρουνεν Aesch. Eum. 113; ἐκ τάξεων ὄρουνεν Eur. Phoen. 1236; μύσχος ὀρούσας ἐς μέσας Id. I. T. 207; ὄρωνον ἄλλος ἀλλόσε Id. H. F. 972; c. acc. cogn., πῆδημ' ὀρούσας Aesch. Ag. 826; simply to move, ὄρ. Βραδέως Archestr. ap. Ath. 105 A: metaph., ἀπύτομον ὄρουνεν εἰς ἀνάγκην Soph. O. T. 877; ὥς ὄρουν πρὸς δίκης ἀγῶνα Id. El. 1441.

2. c. gen. objecti, to rush at, strive after, Pind. P. 10. 95. 3. c. inf. to be eager to do, Id. O. 9. 155.

4. generally, to rise, tower, Opp. C. 3. 474.—Poët. Verb. used occasionally by Trag., perh. once in Ar. (v. Fr. 442).

δροφοῖ, ἡ, (ἐρέφω) the roof of a house, or the ceiling of a room, Od. 22. 298, Hdt. 2. 148, Pherecr. Μυρμ. 6, Ar., etc.; pleon., καταστέγασμα τῆς δροφῆς Hdt. 2. 155; δροφὴν διελεῖν to take off the tiling, Thuc. 4. 48; cf. κέραμος:—in pl. the woodwork of the roof, Pliny's contignationes, Theophr. H. P. 5. 3, 7. 2. the top of a bee-hive, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 8.

δροφο-φάγος [α], οὐ, roof-destroying, πῦρ Anth. P. 9. 152.

δροφο-φόρος, οὐ, bearing a roof, of the tortoise, Anth. P. 9. 631.

δροφαῖος, α, οὐ, of or belonging to the δροφή, λίθοι C. I. 160. 1. 85; θυρίς Timario in Notices et Extraits, 9. 241.

δροφῆς, οὐ, ὄ, living under a roof, μῦς ὄρ. the common mouse, opp. to μ. ἀρωναῖος, Ar. Vesp. 206; ὄρ. ὄφης a tame house-snake, Hesych.

δροφικός, ἡ, ὄν, (δροφή) of or for a roof, Hesych., etc.

δροφίνος, ἡ, ὄν, covered with or made of reeds, Aen. Tact. 32.

δροφοτάω, = ὀρεφοτάω, Hesych.:—in Joseph. Macc. 14. 14, ὀροφοφο-τάωτα is perhaps to be restored.

δρο-φοίτης, οὐ, ὄ, = ὀρεφοίτης, E. M. 461. 27.

δρόφος, ὄ, (ἐρέφω) the reed used for thatching houses, described as λαχνῆς, II. 24. 451 (v. sub ἐρέφω); distinguished from κάλαμος, etc., Arist. Fr. 252. II. = δροφή, a roof, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 140, Aesch. Supp. 650, Ar. Lys. 229, Thuc. 1. 134, Plat. Rep. 417 A;—in pl., like Lat. tecta, δροφον Φοῖβου, i. e. his temple, Eur. Ion 89. 2. the cover of a wagon, Paus. 1. 19, 1.

δρόφα, to cover with a roof, Philo de VII Mir. 1:—Pass. to be roofed, δοκοῖς Plut. 2. 210 D; φατνώμασι Joseph. B. J. 5. 5, 2.

δρόφωμα, τό, a roof, ceiling, Ath. 205 D, LXX (Ezek. 41. 26, al.).

δρόφωσις, ἡ, a roofing, ceiling, Epiphian.

δρόφωτης, οὐ, ὄ, a roofmaker, Manass. Chron. 175.

δρόφατός, ἡ, ὄν, roofed or ceiled, Eust. 892. 33.

δρόω, Ep. for ὄρῶω, Hom.

ὄρπετον, τό, Aeol. for ἔρπετον, Sappho 43, Theocr. 29. 13.

ὄρπηξ, ἄτ. ὄρπηξ, ἡκος, Aeol. and Dor. ὄρπαξ, ἄκος, ὄ, a sapling, young shoot or tree, II. 21. 38, cf. Ar. Ph. 4. 1425, Theocr. 7. 146; ὄρπακι Βραδίνω Sappho 105. 2. anything made of such young trees, a goad for driving cattle, Hes. Op. 466; a lance, Eur. Hipp. 221. II. metaph. a scion, descendant, Orph. Arg. 213. (Perh. akin to ἄρπη, so that the orig. notion would be that of a point or spike; cf. Lat. urpex, a harrow:—Curt. 338, thinks it may be connected with ἔρπω.) [In Anth. we find an acc. ὄρπακα, v. Jac. Anth. P. p. 262.]

ὄρροπίσσα, ἡ, (ὄρρος, πῖσσα) = πῖσσανθος, Paul. Aeg. 3. 74. ὄρρο-ποτέω, (ὄρρος, πῖνω) to drink whey, Hipp. 486. 1., 540. 39. ὄρροποσίτη, ἡ, Ion. for -ποσία, a drinking of whey, Hipp. 486. 2.

ὄρρο-πίστιον [ῶ], τό, the rump of birds, in which the tail-feathers are set, Arist. H. A. 2. 12, 9., 9. 32, 3 and 5 (where Bekk. retains ὄρρο-, but v. Cobet V. LL. 270):—the tail-fin of fish, lb. 4. 1, 25:—generally, the tail or rump of any animal, Ar. Vesp. 1075, Nub. 162. ὄρροπυγό-στικτος, οὐ, having a spotted tail, Arist. Fr. 282.

ὄρρος (A), ὄ, v. sub ὄρος, serum.

ὄρρος (B), ὄ, the end of the os sacrum (cf. ὀρροπύγιον), Galen. Lex. Hipp., Schol. Ar. Pl. 122, Moer. 284; but Ammon. identifies it with ταῦρος III, cf. Poll. 2. 173. 2. generally, the rump, Ar. Ran. 222, Pax 1239, Lys. 964, etc. (The orig. form was prob. ὄρρος, cf. A.S. ærs, O. H. G. ærs, etc.: akin also to οὐρά, but not to ὀρρωδέω.)

ὄρρώω, (ὄρρος) to turn into whey, v. ξεορρώμαι.

ἐρρωδέω, Ion. ὄρρ-, fut. ἴσσω:—to fear, dread, shrink from, c. acc., Hdt. 1. 34, al. (always in Ion. form), Eur. El. 831, Ar. Eq. 126, 541, al.; c. gen. rei, to fear for or because of a thing, Hdt. 1. 111; so, ὕπερ τινος Lys. 180. 10; περί τινος Andoc. 20. 30; περί τῷ ἑμνοῦτο σώματι Thuc. 6. 9; ἀμφὶ θανάτου Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 2:—also foll. by a relat. clause, ὄρρ. ὅτι.., II. 8. 70; but more commonly ὄρρ. or ὄρρ. μή.., Id. 1. 9, 156, Antipho 122. ult., etc.; ὅπως μή.., Hipp. 618. 42:—also c. inf., ὄρρ. θανεῖν Eur. Hec. 768; αὐτὸς ὄρρ. παθεῖν Id. Fr. 128:—absol., Hdt. 3. 1., 5. 98. (The Ion. form ὀρρωδέω disproves any affinity with ὄρρος, cauda: prob. like the kindred Lat. horreo, horresco, it is onomatop., expressing the shuddering of fear.)

ὀρρωδέω, Adv., = ἐμφόβως, Hesych.

ὀρρώδης, ἐς, (ὄρρος, εἶδος) like whey, serous, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 7, Galen.

II. (ὄρρος B) = οὐράδης, Galen.

ὀρρωδία, Ion. ὀρρωδία, ἡ, (ὀρρωδέω) terror, affright, dread, Hdt. 7. 173, Eur. Phoen. 1389, etc.; τοὺς Ἑλληνας εἶχε δέος τε καὶ ὄρρ. Hdt. 8. 70; ἐν ὄρρ. ἔχειν τι Thuc. 2. 89; ἐστὶ ὄρρ. μοι περί τινος Hdt. 9. 101; εἰς ὄρρ. ἀπικέσθαι, μή.., Id. 4. 140; ὄρρ. μοι μή τι βουλεύης κακῶν Eur. Med. 317.

ὀρρσ, ὀρρσσκε, ὀρρσε, ὀρρσεν, v. sub ὄρνυμι.

ὀρστ-γύναικα [ῶ], τόν, acc. sing. one who excites women, epith. of Bacchus, Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 607 C, 671 C.—No nom. was in use, Lob. Phryn. 659.

ὀρσί-κτύπος, οὐ, stirring or making noise, Ζεὺς ὄρσ. the rouser of thunder, Pind. O. 10 (11). 97.

ὀρσί-νεφής, *es*, eloud-raising, Homer's νεφεληγερέτα, Pind. N. 5. 62.
 ὀρσί-πέτης, raising its flight, soaring, Hesych.: cf. ὑψιπέτης.
 ὀρσί-πους [ῖ], ποδος, ὅ, *η*, raising the foot, swift-footed, ἔλαφοι Anth. P. 15. 27; ὀρσ. βοή stirring the feet to flight, Hesych.
 ὀρσίτης, *ov*, ὅ, a Cretan dance, Ath. 629 C.
 ὀρσο, *v. sub* ὀρνυμι.
 ὀρσοδάκη, *η*, an insect which eats the buds of plants, (*Haltia oleracea*, Sundevall), Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 21. (The word ὀρσός, a bud, is not found in use.)
 ὀρσο-θριξ, ὅ, *η*, raising the hair (cf. ὀρθόθριξ), Theognost. Can. 97. 9.
 ὀρσοθύρη [ῖ], *η*, prob. a door approached by steps or stairs, Od. 22. 126, 333; ἀν' ὀρσοθύρην ἀναβαίνειν Ib. 132; also in Simon. Iamb. 21 [where *v* appears to be long].
 ὀρσολοπεύω or -έω, to irritate, provoke, *c. acc.*, ἡ με βοῶν ἔνεχ' ὦδε χολοίμενος ὀρσολοπεύεις h. Hom. Merc. 308; μύθῳ ὀνειδέω ὀρσολοπεύει Max. Tyr. 107:—Pass., θυμὸς ὀρσολοπεύεται my heart is troubled, Aesch. Pers. 10.
 ὀρσόλοπος, *ov*, eager for the fray, tempestuous, epith. of Ares, Anacr. 74. (Origin unknown; for the deriv. from ὀρσαι λόφον, bristling the mane, can hardly be pressed.)
 ὀρσός, Lacon. for ὀρθός, Ar. Lys. 905.
 ὀρσότης, *ητος*, ἡ, = ὀρμή, Critias in Dind. Gr. Graec. 1. p. 40.
 ὀρσο-τρίανδρα, *gen. ā*, *acc. ān*, Dor. for -τρίανης, *ov*, *ην*, wielder of the trident, Pind. O. 8. 64, P. 2. 22, N. 4. 140.
 ὀρσο-ύδρα, *η*, (ὀρνυμι, ὕδωρ) a water-pipe, Eust. 1921. 13.
 ὀρσω, *v. sub* ὀρνυμι.
 ὀρτάζω, *Ion.* for ἑορτάζω, Hdt.
 ὀρτάλιζω, to bound or frisk about, flap the wings, like a young animal, Lat. *vitalari*, lascivire, *v. ἀνορτάλιζω*.
 ὀρτάλις, *ιδος*, *η*, the young of any animal, Lat. *pullus*, a young bird, a chicken: generally, a fowl, Nic. Al. 295.—A Boeot. word, cf. ὀρτάλιος.
 ὀρταλίχευς, *έως*, ἡ, = sq., Nic. Al. 228.
 ὀρτάλιχος [α], ὅ, = ὀρταλῖς, a chick, Theocr. 13. 12:—being Boeot. for ἀλεκτρύων, *acc.* to Strattis Fov. 2, cf. Ar. Ach. 871, et ibi Schol. 2. generally, a young bird, Aesch. Ag. 54; ὀρτ. χελιδόσι Opp. H. 5. 579: a young animal, Soph. Fr. 962.
 ὀρτή, *η*, *Ion.* for ἑορτή, Hdt.
 ὀρτήγῃ, *Ion.* -λή, *η*, (ὀρτυξ) Quail-island, the ancient name of Delos, whence Artemis is called Ὀρτυγία, Soph. Tr. 214. Whether this is the Ortygia of Calypso (Od. 5. 123) can hardly be decided. II. part of the city of Syracuse (the only part now inhabited), otherwise called Νῆσος or the Island, Strab. 270.
 ὀρτυγιον [ῖ], τό, Dim. of ὀρτυξ, Eupol. Πολ. 9, Antiph. Ἀγροικ. 3.
 ὀρτυγο-θήρας, *ov*, ὅ, a quail-catcher, Plat. Euthyd. 290 D.
 ὀρτυγο-κόμος, *ov*, keeping quails, Ar. Fr. 36.
 ὀρτυγο-κόπος, *ov*, playing at ὀρτυγοκοπία, a quail-striker, Plat. Com. Περιαλ. 4, cf. Schol. Ar. Av. 1297:—the game of quail-striking, ὀρτυγοκοπία, is described by Poll. 9. 107: Verb ὀρτυγοκοπέω, Ib., Plut. 2. 34 D; ὀρτυγοκοπικός, *η*, ὅν, skilled in the game, Poll. l. c. Cf. *στυροκοπός*.
 ὀρτυγο-μάνια, *η*, madness after quails, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 464 D.
 ὀρτυγο-μήτρα, *η*, a bird which migrates with the quails, perhaps = κρέξ, the land-rail, *Rallus crex*, Cratin. Xeip. 15, Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 11 and 12, Ath. 392 F, LXX (Ex. 16. 3, Num. 11. 31):—ludicrously applied to Latona, the Ortygian mother (cf. Ὀρτυγία, Ar. Ach. 870).
 ὀρτυγο-πώλης, *ov*, ὅ, a dealer in quails, Poll. 7. 136.
 ὀρτυγοτροφίον, τό, a quail-coop, Arist. Probl. 10. 12, 1. 1.
 ὀρτυγοτροφός, to feed or keep quails, M. Anton. 1. 6.
 ὀρτυγο-τρόφος, *ov*, keeping quails, Plat. Euthyd. 290 D.
 ὀρτυξ, ὕγος, ὅ, (*gen. ὕκος* Philem. ap. Choerob. 1. 82, cf. mod. Gr. ὀρτυκίτης)—the quail, Lat. *coturnix*, Epich. 25 Ahr., Hdt. 2. 77, Plat. Lys. 211 E, etc.;—for its migratory habits, *v. Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 6 and 9*:—in Ar. Av. 707, Meidias is called so from his ὀρτυγομανία (cf. ὀρτυγοκόπος)—*fem.* in Lyc. 401. II. a herb, elsewhere στελεφοῦρος, Theophr. H. P. 7. 11, 2. (Cf. Skt. *varṭik-ā*, *urṭik-ā*: the gloss in Hesych., γάρτυξ ὀρτυξ, testifies to an initial *f* in Gr.)
 ὀρτώ, barbarism for ὀρθός, Ar. Thesm. 1216.
 ὀρύα, *η*, = χορδή, a sausage, name of a play of Epicharmus.
 ὀρυγάνω, = ἐρεγγόμαι, Hesych.
 ὀρύγη, *η*, = ὀρυχῇ, Dind. H. 4. 59, Diosc. 4. 151, etc.; *v. Lob. Phryn.* 231.
 ὀρύγιον [ῖ], τό, Dim. of ὀρυξ, Hesych. *s. v.* σκαπάνη.
 ὀρυγμα, τό, (ὀρύσσω) an excavation, trench, ditch, moat, like βόθρος, Lat. *scrobs*, cf. διώρυξ, Hdt. 1. 179, 7. 23, Thuc. 1. 106, etc.: a tunnel, mine, Hdt. 3. 60; ὀρύσσειν ὀρύγματα ὑπόγαια Id. 4. 200; a mine, in sieges, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 7, Polyb. 5. 100, 2, etc.; also in metal-working, Id. 34. 10, 11:—*ὀρ.* τύμβου the grave, Eur. Hel. 546:—at Athens, = βάραθρον, the pit into which condemned criminals were thrown, Lycurg. 165. 4; ὁ ἐπὶ τῷ ὀρύγματι, the executioner, Dinarch. 98. 13, cf. Poll. 8. 71. II. = ὀρυξίς, Luc. V. 11. 2. 1.
 ὀρυγμαδός, ὅ, late form for ὀρυμαγδός, Hesych.; *v. Pors. Od.* 9. 235.
 ὀρυγματιον, τό, Dim. of ὀρυγμα, Gloss.
 ὀρυγμία, *η*, = ὀρυγμα, Aetiae. Caus. M. Dint. 1. 5.
 ὀρύζα, *η*, rice, both the plant and the grain, Strab. 690, 692, Diosc. 2. 117; ὀρ. ἐφθῆ, the food of the Indians, Megasth. ap. Ath. 153 E; ὀνός ἐξ ὀρύζης Ael. N. A. 13. 8:—also ὀρυζιον, τό, Theophr. H. P. 4. 4. 10. (From an Oriental source, *v. Curt. Gr. Et. p.* 523.)
 ὀρύζιον, τό, Dim. of ὀρύζα, Achmes Onir. 210, A. B. 794. 19.
 ὀρυζίτης πλακοῦς, ὅ, rice-cake, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 647 D.
 ὀρυζο-τροφέω, to grow rice, Strab. 838.

ὀρυκτέον, verb. Adj. from ὀρύσσω, cited from Philo Belop.

ὀρυκτῇ, *η*, = ὀρυγμα, Philo 1. 626.

ὀρυκτῆρ, ἦρος, ὅ, = sq., Philo 2. 619, etc.

II. = ὀρυξ 1, Byz.

ὀρυκτῆριον, τό, = ὀρυξ 1, Eccl.

ὀρυκτής, *ov*, ὅ, one who digs, a digger, Archestr. ap. Ath. 326 F, Aescop. II. a ploughshare (cf. ὀρυξ 1), or a furrow, Strab. 692; *v. Xylander ad l.*

ὀρυκτικός, *η*, ὅν, fit for digging or mining, ἐργαλεία paraphr. Dion. P. 1107, Suid. *s. v.* ἀμυλ.

ὀρυκτός, *η*, ὅν, dug, formed by digging, τάφρον ὑπερβορέονται ὀρυκτῆν Il. 8. 179, al.; opp. to a natural channel, Hdt. 2. 17, 149, cf. Xen. An. 1. 7, 14; τάφος Eur. Tro. 1153; εἰσόδος Xen. An. 4. 5, 25; ἀποθήκη ὀρ. ὑπογίαι Plut. 2. 770 E.

II. dug out, quarried, of the stone or metal, τὰ ὀρυκτά, opp. to τὰ μεταλλεύτα, Arist. Meteor. 3. 6, 10; ὀρ. χρυσός Polyb. 34. 10, 10; ἄλες Diosc. 5. 126; ἰχθύς ὀρ. certain fish taken by digging in sand, such as sand-eels (ἐπίσκοινται ὀρυττόμενοι Arist. Respir. 9, 11), Id. Mirab. 73, Theophr. Fr. 12. 7, cf. Ath. 331 C, 326 F.

ὀρυμαγδός, ὅ, a loud noise, din, as of a throng of men fighting, working or running about, often in Hom. (esp. in Il.), Hes. Sc. 232, 401; also of horses and dogs, Il. 10. 185, 17. 741. The word seems not to have been used of loud voices, but only of confused inarticulate sounds; hence also ὀρυμαγδός δρυτῶνα the sound of wood-cutters, Il. 16. 633; ὀρυμαγδὸν ἔθηκε, of the rattling made by throwing a bundle of wood on the ground, Od. 9. 235, cf. Il. 21. 313; of the roar of a mountain torrent, βέαν μεγάλην ὀρυμαγδῶ Il. 21. 256; of the sea, Simon. 61. Epic. word.

ὀρυξ, ὕγος, ὅ, (Hesych. ὀρυγξ), a pickaxe or any sharp iron tool for digging, Anth. P. 6. 297; cf. Lob. Phryn. 231.

II. a kind of gazelle or antelope, in Egypt and Libya, so called from its pointed horns, Oryx leucoryx, or beisa, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 32, P. A. 3. 2, 7,—where it is described as a unicorn.

III. a great fish, prob. the narwhal, Lat. *orca*, Strab. 145, Plut. 2. 974 F.

ὀρυξίς, *η*, a digging, Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 10; τάφρον Plut. Pomp. 66.

ὀρυς, *vos*, ὅ, a wild animal in Libya, with long curved horns, prob. the same as ὀρυξ II, Hdt. 4. 192.

ὀρύσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ὀρύξω Il. 7. 341: aor. ὄρυξα, Ep. ὄρυξα as always in Hom.: pf. ὀρύρῃχα (κατ-) Pherecr. Xeip. 1. 19: plqpf. ὠρῡρχειν Xen. An. 6. 8, 4:—Med., aor. ὠρύξαμεν Hdt. and late writers, as Luc.:—Pass., fut. ὀρυχθήσομαι (κατ-) Antipho 122. 17; also ὀρύχῃσομαι (κατ-) Ar. Av. 394 and ὠρῡρῃσομαι Suid., *v. Cobet V. LL.* 243: aor. ὠρύχην Hdt. Att.: pf. ὠρύρην Hdt., Att.; rarely ὠρῡρην (ὑποκατάρκται Sophron 33 Ahr., διώρκαται Luc. Timo 53, etc.): plqpf. ὠρῡρην Hdt., Plat. Criti. 118 C, Att. also ὠρῡρῃσιν (δι-) Xen. An. 7. 8, 14.—An aor. 2 act. ὠρύγῃ occurs in Philostr. 33; pass. ὠρύγην (δι-) Heliod. 9. 7, Geop., *v. l.* Xen. An. 5. 8, 11; and the 3. pass. ὀρυρῃσῃσομαι (δι-) Synes. 185 C, *v. l.* Ar. Av. 1. c.:—cf. ἄν-, δι-, κατ-ορύσσω. (The **VOPTX** (cf. NTX, ὕσσω, ΠΤΤX, πύσσω) has not been traced.)

To dig, Lat. *fodio*, ὀρύσσειν ἐγγυθί τάφρον Il. 7. 341; βόθρον ὄρυξε Od. 11. 25; ἔλυστον Hdt. 1. 186; ὀρύσσειν 4. 200; ταῖς ὀπλάσι ἐνύδς Ar. Eq. 605; ὑπονομήν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Thuc. 2. 76; absol., ὠρῡσσαν ὑπὸ μαστίγῃν they had to dig . . , Hdt. 7. 21; ἐὰν ὄρυξ τις παρὰ τὴν θάλασσαν Arist. Probl. 23. 21:—Pass., ὠρύχθῃ (sc. ἡ τάφος) Hdt. 2. 158; τὸ ὀρυχέιν = τὸ ὀρυγμα, the trench, Id. 1. 186.

II. to dig up, ὠλῶν Od. 10. 305; also in Med., λίθους ὀρύσσειν to have stones dug or quarried, Hdt. 1. 186, cf. 3. 9:—Pass., ὁ ὀρυσσόμενος χόος the soil that was dug up, Id. 1. 185; ὑπὸ μεταλλείας ὀρύττεσθαι Plat. Criti. 114 E; *v. sub* ὀρυκτός.

2. metaph., ὀφθαλμὸν ὀρ. Antiph. Kid. 2. III. to dig through, i. e. make a canal through, (like διόρυσσειν), τὸν ἱσθμὸν ὀρ. Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 174; so, τὸ χωρίον ὀράρκετο Id. 1. 186:—so of moles, to burrow, either absol., as Arist. H. A. 8. 27 (28), 2; or γῆν ὀρ., as Id. Mirab. 124.

IV. to bury, ἐγχοῦς . . γαίᾳς ὀρύξας ἐνθα μήτις ὀφεται (where γαίᾳς depends on ἐνθα), Soph. Aj. 659, cf. Xen. Oec. 192.

V. πύξ ὀρ., of a pugilist, to give a dig or heavy blow, Ar. Pax 898; also, sens. obsc., like Lat. *fodere*, Ib., cf. Av. 442.

ὀρύχῃ, *η* = ὀρυξίς, Plut. 2. 670 A, B, Luc. Ner. 1; cf. ὀρυγή.

ὀρύχω [ῖ], ὀρύσσω, Arat. 1086.

ὀρφακίον [ῖ], *ov*, ὅ, a young ὀρφός, Dorion ap. Ath. 315 B.

ὀρφάνεμα [α], τό, orphan state, orphanhood, Eur. H. F. 546.

ὀρφάνευμα, to take care of, rear orphans, παῖδας, τέκνα Eur. Alc. 165, 297:—Pass. *c. fut. med.*, = ὀρφανός εἰμι, to be an orphan, Ib. 535, Hipp. 847, Supp. 1132; cf. παρθενομα.

ὀρφάνια, *η*, orphanhood, Lys. 176. 22, Plat. Legg. 926 E, al.; in pl., Id. Crito 45 D.

II. bereavement, want of . . στεφάνων Pind. l. 8 (7). 14. ὀρφάνιζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to make orphan, make destitute, πρὸς παῖδων, οὐδ' ὀρφανεύει Eur. Alc. 276; ἄνων βίον ὀρφανεύειν Ib. 397:—*c. gen.* to rob or bereave of a thing, τινὰ ὄρων, ζωᾷς Theocr. Ep. 5. 6, Anth. P. 7. 483; ὀρφ. κακὰν γλῶσσαν ὄπός to rob Slander of her voice, Pind. P. 4. 504:—Pass. to be bereaved, πατρός . . ὠρφανιμένος βίον Soph. Tr. 942; absol. to be left in orphanhood, Pind. P. 6. 22.

II. to sweep away, "Αἰδώς . . ἐλπίδας ὠρφανεύειν Epigr. Gr. 233. 10.

ὀρφανικός, *η*, ὅν, (ὀρφανός) orphaned, fatherless, παῖς Il. 6. 432, II. 394, cf. Dem. 152. 15; ἡμᾶρ ὠρφανικὸν the day which makes one an orphan, i. e. orphanhood, Il. 22. 490.

II. of or for orphans, τύχη Plat. Legg. 928 A; συμβόλαια Ib. 922 A; ὀρφανικά, τά, their property and interests, Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 7.

ὀρφάνιος, *ov*, = foreg., desolate, γῆρας Anth. P. 7. 466.

ὀρφανιστής, *ov*, ὅ, a tender of orphans, a guardian, Soph. Aj. 512.

ὀρφανός, *η*, ὅν, also ὅς, ὅν Eur. Hec. 151:—*orphan*, without parents, fatherless, ὀρφανὰ ὀρφανὰ daughters, Od. 20. 68; ὀρφανὰ τέκνα Ilcs. Op. 332; παῖδά τ' ὀρφ. πῶν Soph. Aj. 653; νύμφας ὀρφανὰς Eur. Or. 1136:

—as Subst., an orphan, ἐπικληροὶ καὶ ὄρφ. Lys. 176. 21; ὄρφανοὶ καὶ ὄρφαναι Plat. Legg. 926 C; they were under the care of the Archon, Arist. Fr. 359:—also in neut., εἰς ὄρφανὰ καὶ ἔρημα ὑβρίζειν Plat. Legg. 927 C:—of animals, ὄρφαν Ar. Av. 1361; ὄρφ. οἶκος, δόμος Soph. Fr. 680, Eur. Alc. 657.

II. c. gen. bereaved or bereft. 1. of children, ὄρφ. πατρός rest of father, Id. El. 914, 1010; ὄρφ. τοῦ πατρός Dem. 1320. 20; γονέων Plut., etc. 2. of parents, πύττων ὄρφανὸν γενεᾶς childless, Pind. O. g. 92; ὄρφ. παῖδων, τέκνων Eur. Hec. 151, Fr. 336. 6, Plat. Legg. 730 D; νεοσσὼν ὄρφανὸν λέγος Soph. Ant. 425.

3. generally, ὄρφ. ἐταίρων Pind. I. 7. 16; ἐπιστήμης Plat. Alc. 2. 147 A; κρατὸς Sosit. in Herm. Opusc. 1. 55; ὄρφανοὶ ὕβριος free from insolence, Pind. I. 4. 14; ὄρφ. ἀγκίστρου κάλαμος Anth. P. 12. 42:—Comic metaphr., ὄρφ. ταρίχων salt-fish without sauce, Pherecr. Autom. 4; cf. χήρα I. fin.

(A shorter form ὄρφος appears in ὄρφο-βότης (q. v.), ὄρφοῶ, Lat. orb-us, orb-are, etc., O. H. G. arb-ja (erb-ē).)

ὄρφανотрофеῖον, τό, an orphan-hospital, Pandect.

ὄρφανотрофёв, to bring up orphans, Schol. Eur. Alc. 163.

ὄρφανο-τρόφος, ον, bringing up orphans, Suid. s. v. Ἀκίκιος, C. I. 9307. ὄρφανο-φύλαξ [ῥ], ἄκος, ὁ, one who guards orphans: at Athens, the ὄρφανοφύλακες were guardians of orphans who had lost their fathers in war, Xen. Vect. 2. 7, ubi v. Schneid.

ὄρφανόμα, Pass. to be destitute of, ἀκμήs Anth. P. 6. 101.

Ὀρφεο-τελεστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who initiates into the mysteries of Orpheus: generally, a hierophant, Theophr. Char. 16. 4, Plut. 2. 224 E.

ὄρφεύς, ἔως, ὁ, = ὄρφος, δρόφω, Marcell. Sid. 33 (in pl. ὄρφέες); with a pun on Orpheus, Alex. Kpat. 5.

Ὀρφεύς, ἔως, ὁ, Dor. Ὀρφῆς Ibyc. 9, Orpheus, a famous Thracian hero and minstrel, Pind. P. 4. 315, Plat., etc.:—Adj. Ὀρφεῖος, α, ον, Eur. Alc. 969, Plat. Legg. 829 E; or Ὀρφεῖκος, ἡ, ὄν, Hdt. 2. 81; ἐν τοῖς Ὀ. ἔπεισι καλούμενος Arist. de An. 1. 5, 18.

ὄρφιον, τό, Dim. of ὄρφος, Alex. Trall. 7. 362.

ὄρφισκος, ὁ, = κίχλη II, Pancrat. ap. Ath. 305 D.

ὄρφανός, α, ον, dark, dusky, murky, in Hom. always epith. of night, Il. 10. 83, etc., Eur. Or. 1255, etc.; called ὄρφναιή (without νύξ) in Ar. Rh. 2. 670.

II. nightly, by night; πῦρ Aesch. Ag. 21.

ὄρφνη, Dor. ὄρφνῃ, ἡ, the darkness of night, night, first in Theogn. 1075, and Pind., who has both ἐν ὄρφνῃ and ἐν ὄρφναιον, O. 1. 115, P. 1. 43; so, δ' ὄρφνης Eur. Supp. 994; χθονὸς ὄρφνη, of the nether world, Id. H. F. 46; ἐνέραν εἰς ὄρφναν Ib. 352; οὔτε .. ἡοῦς, οὐκ ὄρφνης neither at morn, not by night, Epigr. Gr. 618 a. 3:—rare in Prose, Xen. Lac. 5. 7, Polyb. II. 2. 7, Phintys ap. Stob. 445. 18. (The Root of ὄρφνη, ὄρφνός, Ὀρφεύς, etc., is ἐρέφ-ω: Ἐρεβ-ος, with ἐρεβεννός, ἐρεμνός, must be akin; v. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 437.)

ὄρφνίς, εσσα, εν, poet. for ὄρφνός, Q. Sm. 3. 657, Manetho 4. 57.

ὄρφνίς, ἡ, εν, = ὄρφνός, ὄρφνιον χρώμα a brownish gray colour, being mixed of black, red and white (but with most black), Plat. Tim. 68 C; put by Xen. between πορφύρεος and φουνίκιος, Cyr. 8. 3, 3:—the form ὄρφνιος occurs in Arist. Color. 2. 5, al., Plut. 2. 565 C, and in old Edd. of Ath. 535 F; but ὄρφνιος is generally a v. l., and prob. should be restored everywhere.

ὄρφνός, ἰδος, ἡ, (ὄρφνός) a dark garment, ap. Hesych.

ὄρφνίτης [ῥ], ου, ὁ, dub. epith. of τάλαρος, Anth. P. 6. 289.

ὄρφνός, ἡ, ὄν, dark, dusky, like ὄρφνιος, Nic. Th. 656:—Comp. ὄρφ-νότερος, Id. ap. Ath. 684 C.

ὄρφνώδης, ες, (εἶδος) dark, dusky, Hipp. Progn. 45, etc.

ὄρφο-βότης, ον, ὁ, = ὄρφανотрофёв, and ὄρφοβοτία, ἡ, the care or education of orphans, Hesych., who also cites ὄρφανον for ὄρφανισεν.

ὄρφός, ὁ, Att. ὄρφῶς (not ὄρφῶς, Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 99), a kind of sea-perch, still called ὄρφός in Greece, Ar. Vesp. 493, Plat. Com. Κλεόφ. I. al., Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 24, 8. 13, 3, al.; orphus rubens, Plin. 32. 54.

ὄρχαμη, ἡ, = ὄρχατος 2, Poll. 7. 147:—perhaps the true form is ὀρκάνη, for ἔρκανη.

ὄρχαμος, ὁ, (v. sub fin.), the first of a row, a file-leader; hence, generally, the first, in Hom. and Hes. always masc., and only in the phrases ὄρχαμος ἀνδρῶν, ὄρχαμε λαῶν:—the former being applied even to the swineherd Eumaeus, Od. 14. 22, etc.; and the cowherd Philoetius, 20. 185.—Ep. word, used once by Aesch., ὄρχ. στρατοῦ Pers. 129. (Prob. from ὄρχος, a row of trees: Curt. and others refer it to ἈΡΧ, ἄρχω; cf. ὄγκος, ἄγκος.)

ὄρχάς, ἄδος, fem. Adj. enclosing, στέγη Soph. Fr. 935; ὄρχάς περί-βολος, αἰμασία Hesych., cf. Phot. s. v. ῥάχος.

ὄρχάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ὄρχης) a kind of olive, so called from its shape, Nic. Al. 87, Virg. G. 2. 86; cf. ὄρχυς III.

ὄρχατος, ὁ, = ὄρχος, a row of trees, πολλοὶ δὲ φυτῶν ἔσαν ὄρχατοι ἀμύβη II. 14. 23; πεπαιδυντ' ὄρχατος ὕπαιρινος Eur. Incert. 115; hence also ὄρχ. ἔδυντων Anth. P. 11. 374; κίωναν Ach. Tat. 5. 1.

2. as collective noun, a garden (cf. our orchard = orchard), ἐκ-τασθεν δ' αὐλῆς μέγας ὄρχατος Od. 7. 112, cf. 24. 221, 245, 257, 358. (From ὄρχος, as μέσος from μέσος, μύχατος from μυχός, etc.)

ὄρχείδιον, v. ὄρχιδιον.

ὄρχεομαι, impf. ὄρχουμην, contr. in Hom. (v. infr.): fut. ὀρχήσομαι Ar. Thesm. 1178, etc.: aor. ὀρχήσασθαι Anacr. 69, (ἀπ-) Hdt. 6. 129; inf. ὀρχήσασθαι Hom.: cf. ἀπ-, κατ-ὀρχεομαι: Dep.: (v. sub fin.) To dance, ἡθεοὶ καὶ πόρβηνοι .. ὀρχεύντ' Il. 18. 594; Λαοδάμαντα κέλευσεν μουνῆς ὀρχήσασθαι Od. 8. 371, cf. 14. 405; ποσσ' ἀπαλόεντα ὀρχεύντα Hes. Th. 4; Φρύγιχος δὲ ὀρχησόμενος the dancer, Andoc. 7. 22; ὁ πρὸς ὕπλα, of the Pyrrhic dance, Demetr. Scops. ap. Ath. 155 B; ἐν θυμῷ Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 10; ὀρχεῖσθαι ταῖς χερσὶ (like χεραινομεῖν in Hdt.), Antiph. Kār. 1:—c. acc. loci, δῶσθε τὸν Τεγέην ποσὶκέρων ὀρχήσασθαι to dance in or on, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 66; also c. acc. cogn.,

Λακωνικὰ σχήματα ὀρχεῖσθαι to dance Laconian steps, Hdt. 6. 129; ὄρχ. τὸ Περισκόν Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 12; πρὸς τὸν αὐτὸν σχήματα ὄρχ. Id. Synpr. 7. 5; ὕμνον ὄρχ. Ath. 631 D; ὄρχ. τὸν ὄρμον Luc. Salt. 11 sq., etc.; cf. καρπαῖα.

2. really trans. to represent by dancing or pantomime, ὀρχεῖσθαι τὴν τοῦ Κρόνου τεκνοφάγαν, ὄρχ. τὸν Αἰάντα Luc. Salt. 80, 83, cf. Anth. P. 9. 248, 11. 254, Valck. Adon. p. 390 (so in Horat., Cyclopa moveri, 1 Sat. 5. 63; Satyrum saltare 2 Ep. 2. 125).

III. metaphr. to leap, bound, ὀρχεῖται δὲ καρδιά φόβῳ Aesch. Cho. 167, cf. Anaxandr. Incert. S. Ion infir. cit.; Θεσσαλίῃ ὀρχήσατο Thessaly shook, trembled, Call. Del. 139.

III. the Act. ὀρχέω, to make to dance (v. Plat. Crat. 407 A) is used by Ion ap. Ath. 21 A, φρένας ἐκ τῶν ἀέλλπων μάλλον ὀρχήσεν made my heart leap: but ὀρχῆσι in Ar. Thesm. 1179, is a barbarism for ὀρχήται. (Prob. from ὄρχος, as in Germ. Reige, Reihe is a row of dancers.)

ὀρχηδόν, Adv. (ὄρχος) in a row, one after another, man by man, Lat. viritum, Hdt. 7. 144: like ἡβηδόν and the Homeric ἀνδρακάς, cf. Schol. Aristid. 3. 597, 599.

ὀρχηθός, ὁ, a dancing, the dance, φιλοπαίγμων Od. 2. 134; μολπῆς τε γλυκερῆς καὶ ἀμύμονος ὀρχηθμοῖ Il. 13. 637, cf. Od. 8. 203, Hes. Sc. 282:—the Att. form ὀρχησμός (in pl.) occurs in Aesch. Eum. 376, Panyas. ap. Ath. 37 B, Anth. P. 6. 33.

ὀρχημα, τό, always in pl. dances, dancing, Simon. 38, Soph. Aj. 700, Xen. Symp. 2. 23, Luc. Salt. 70.

ὀρχηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the dance, Eust. 137. 40.

ὄρχησις, εως, ἡ, dancing, the dance, Epich. 95 Ahr., Hdt., Att. (the Hom. forms being ὀρχηθμός and ὀρχηστός); ἐς ὄρχησιν ἀνίστασθαι Hdt. 1. 202; esp. pantomimic dancing, Id. 6. 129; ποιεῖσθαι τὰς ὄρχ. ἐν ὕπλοις Xen. An. 6. 1, 11; ἐκπονεῖν Polyb. 4. 20, 12:—a part of ἡ γυμναστική, acc. to Plat. Legg. 795 D; ἡ ἐν ὕπλοις ὄρχ. Id. Crat. 406 D; ὀρχήσεις ἐν ὕπλοις, ἐναγώνιος ὄρχ. Luc., Plut., etc.: on the Greek dances, v. Luc. περὶ Ὀρχήσεως, Ath. 14 D sq., 630 F, Poll. 4. 95 sq.

ὀρχησμός, ὁ, Att. for ὀρχηθμός.

ὀρχηστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = sq., κοῦροι ὀρχηστήρες Il. 18. 494, Hes. Fr. 94 Gtill.

II. a leaping fish, Opp. C. 1. 61.

ὀρχηστής, οὔ, ὁ, (ὀρχέομαι) a dancer, Il. 16. 617., 24. 261, Epich. 95 Ahr., Pind., etc.: later esp. a pantomimic dancer, αὐτῷ τῷ θυμῷ μιμοῦνται οἱ τῶν ὀρχηστῶν Arist. Poët. 1. 6, cf. Luc. Salt. 67; ὀρ. πολέμου a dancer of the war-dance, i. e. a warrior, Wern. Tryph. p. 434; ὀρχησται οἱ ἐς τὸς μαχαίρας ὀρούοντες Democr. ap. Stob. t. 16. 17.

II. a dancing-master, Plat. Euthyd. 276 D.

ὀρχηστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or fit for dancing, of the trochaic verse (cf. κοροδοκικός), τῷ .. τετραμέτρῳ ἐχρῶντο διὰ τὸ σατυρικὴν καὶ ὀρχηστικωτέραν εἶναι τὴν ποιήσιν Arist. Poët. 4. 18; ὄρχ. μέτρον Ib. 24. 10; ὄρχ. μέλος, σχῆμα Ath., etc., v. sub ὑγρότης:—ἡ ὀρχηστικὴ τέχνη the art of dancing, Plat. Legg. 816 A, etc.; τὸ -κόν, Longin. 41. 1.

II. pantomimic, Luc. Salt. 31.—ὀρχηστικός is prob. f. l. for ὀρχηστικός, in Theopomp. ap. Ath. 531 C.

ὀρχηστο-διδάσκαλος, ὁ, a dancing-master, Xen. Symp. 2. 15., 9, 3, etc.

ὀρχηστο-μάνειν, to be dancing-mad, Luc. Salt. 85.

ὀρχηστομανία, ἡ, mad love for dancing, Origen.

ὀρχηστο-πόλος, ὁ, poet. for ὀρχηστής, Jul. Firmic. 8. 14, Salm. in Solin. 986 B.

ὀρχήστρα, ἡ, (ὀρχέομαι) the orchestra, in the Attic theatre a large semicircular space on which the chorus danced, having on its diameter the stage (which was raised above it), and on its circumference the spectators' seats; in it stood the θυμέλη, Plat. Apol. 26 E, cf. Dict. of Antiqu. pp. 956 sq.:—metaphr., ὄρχ. πολέμου Plut. 2. 193 E.

ὀρχήστρια, ἡ, fem. of ὀρχηστήρ, a dancing girl, Poll. 4. 95.

ὀρχήστριον, τό, Dim. of ὀρχήστρα, Suid.

ὀρχηστρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = ὀρχήστρια, Ar. Ach. 1093, Nub. 996, Plat. Prot. 347 D:—ὀρχηστριάδες, f. l. for -ἰδες, Arist. Eth. E. 7. 13, 2.

ὀρχηστὸς, ὅς, ἡ, Ion. for ὀρχηστής, the dance, Il. 13. 731, Od. 1. 152, Eur. Cycl. 171; contr. dat. ὀρχηστῷ Od. 8. 253., 17. 605. [v in nom. and acc.]

ὀρχίδιον, τό, Dim. of ὄρχης, Diosc. 4. 191; ὀρχεῖδιον in Suid.

ὀρχίλος [ῥ], ὁ, a bird, prob. the golden-crested wren (cf. τροχίλος), also βασιλικός, σαλπικτής, Ar. Av. 568, Vesp. 1513; a bird of ill omen at weddings, Spohn de Extr. Od. Parte, p. 123:—in Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 14, Theophr. Sign. Pluv. 3., 2., 4., 4. proparox. ὀρχίλος.

ὀρχίπεδον or -ῖζω, to seize the testicles, Ar. Av. 142; cf. Hesych., Phot.

ὀρχί-πέδη, ἡ, restraint of the testicles, i. e. impotence, Anth. P. 10. 100.

ὀρχίπεδον [ῥ], τό, in pl. the testicles, Eq. 772, Av. 442, Pl. 955.

(From ὄρχης and πέδον, like λακκόπεδον.)

ὄρχης, ἰος and εως, ὁ, Att. nom. pl. ὄρχης, Ion. ὄρχις, a testicle, in pl. the testicles; Hdt. 4. 109, Hipp. Aër. 282, etc.; cf. ὄσχις.

II. the orchis, a plant so called from the form of its root, Theophr. II. P. 9. 18, Diosc. 3. 141.

III. ὄρχις, ἡ, a kind of olive, Columella; v. ὄρχας.

ὄρχμη, ἡ, = ὄρχανη, Hesych.

Ὀρχομένος, ὁ, also ἡ (Thuc. I. 113, Ar. Rh. 4. 257), the name of several Greek cities, the most famous of which was Ὀρχομένος Μινυεύς in Boeotia, Hom., etc., cf. Müller's Orchom. u. die Minyer. The people were Ὀρχομένιοι, cf. Strab. 414: hence Ὀρχομένηζω, to side with the Orchomenians, Hellanic. 49.—The old Boeot. form was Ἐρχ-, and this is found in Inscr. and on coins to the time of Alexander, Böckh C. I. 1. p. 722, Keil Inscr. Boeot. 1, Mionnet Suppl. 3. p. 516.

ὄρχος, ὁ, a row of vines or fruit-trees, παρὰ νείατον ὄρχων Od. 7. 127, cf. 24. 341, Hes. Sc. 296; ὄρχος ἀμπελίδος Ar. Ach. 995; ἡμερίδιον ὄρχους Epigr. Gr. 1046. 28; οὐκ ὀρθῶς τοὺς ὄρχους ἐφύτευσαν Xen. Oec. 20. 3; φυτεύουσι .. αὐτὸ κατ' ὄρχους Theophr. II. P. 4. 4, 8:—ὄρχστος

is a collective form; cf. also ὄρχαμος.

II. in Gramm. also =

ὄρχαμα, a pit.

ὄρχο-τομέω, (ὄρχις) to castrate, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 9, Hippiatr. — ὄρχοτομία, ἡ, castration, lb. — On the form, v. Lob. Phryn. 679.

ὄρωθης, es, (ὄρος) mountainous, for ὄρεισθης, E. M. 208. 4.

ὄρω, = ὄρνυμι, to raise, only found in part. ὄροντες, Orph. Lith. 113.

ὄρωρα, ὄρώρει, ὄρώρεται, v. sub ὄρνυμι and sub ὄρομαι.

ὄρώρεχεται, ὄρώρεχεται, v. sub ὄρέγω.

ὄρώρυχα, ὄρώρυκτο, v. sub ὄρύσσω.

ὄς, ἡ, ὅ, gen. οὗ, ἧς, οὐ, etc.; pl. dat. οἷς, αἷς, οἷς, etc. — Ep. forms, gen. οὖν (never οἶν) in the phrases οὖν κλέος οὐποτ' ὀλέϊται Il. 2. 325, h. Ap. 156; οὖν κλέος ἔσκε μέγιστον Od. 1. 70; fem. ἧς, Il. 16. 208; dat. pl. οἷσι, ἧς, ἧσι (as always in Hom.) — A Pronoun, which in early Greek was used

A. as a Demonstr. by the side of οὗτος, ὅδε, and the Art. ὁ, ἡ, τό. B. as a Relat. by the side of the accentuated Art. ὁ, ἡ, τό, (v. sub ὁ, ἡ, τό, c): in later Greek it became a Relat. only, save in a few special phrases. — This Demonstr. and Relat. Pron. must not be confounded with the Possessive ὅς, ἡ, ὅν, which follows. (The Gr. relat. ὅς, ὅ, must be compared with Skt. yas, n. yat, cf. Adv. yat = ὡς, Lat. is, id, Goth. ja-bai (if), jau (an), Lith. jis, ji (he, she), O. Slav. i, ja, je (he, she, it); — the Gr. asp. being represented by y or j; cf. ὁ, ἡ, τό init., and v. ὡς II.)

A. DEMONSTR. PRON., = οὗτος, ὅδε, this, that; sometimes also for αὐτός, he, she, it:

I. Homeric usage: — this form only occurs in the nom. masc. and neut. ὅς, ὅ, and perhaps nom. pl. οἷ, mostly with γάρ following, ὅς γάρ δεύτατος ἦλθεν Od. 1. 286; ἀλλὰ καὶ ὅς δίδουκε Il. 21. 108; ὁ γάρ γέρας ἐστί θανόντων Od. 24. 190, Il. 23. 9, cf. 12. 344; — the other cases being supplied by ὁ, ἡ, τό; though some Editors write ἦ in Il. 17. 551, Od. 24. 255, etc.: — often used emphatically in apodosis, and mostly with οὐδὲ or μὴδὲ before it, μὴδ' ὄντια γαστέρι μῆτηρ κοῦρον εὔντα φέροι, μὴδ' ὅς φύγοι Il. 6. 59, cf. 7. 160, Od. 4. 653; so after a partic., εἰς ἕτερον γὰρ τίς τε ἰδὼν . . . ὅς σπεύδει (for οὗτος ἂν ἰδῶν, ὅς σπεύδει) Hes. Op. 22.

II. in late Greek this usage remained in a few forms: 1. at the beginning of a clause, καὶ ὅς and he, Hdt. 7. 18, Xen. Symp. 1. 15; in other cases, as, καὶ ἡ and she, καὶ οἱ and they, prob. καὶ ἡ, καὶ οἱ should be written, Hdt. 8. 56, 87, Plat. Phaedo sub fin., Prot. 310 D, Symp. 201 E, Xen. An. 7. 6, 4; v. ὁ A. VII. 1.

2. ὅς καὶ ὅς, such and such a person. Hdt. 4. 68: — here also the Art. supplied the obl. cases. 3. ἡ δ' ὅς, ἡ δ' ἡ, said he, said she, often in the Platonic dialogues, v. sub ἡμί.

4. in oppositions, where it sometimes answers to the Art., Λέριοι κακοί· οὐχ ὁ μὲν, ὅς δ' οὐ . . . Phocyl. 1; ὅς μὲν . . . ὁ δὲ . . . Mosch. 3. 77; ὁ μὲν . . . ὅς δὲ . . . Bion 1. 81; so, τῷ μὲν . . . ᾧ δὲ . . . ᾧ δὲ . . . Anth. P. 6. 187; ὁ μὲν . . . ὁ δὲ . . . (neut.), Ev. Matth. 13. 8; ἃ μὲν . . . ἃ δὲ . . . Archyt. ap. Stob. t. 1. 75; ὡν μὲν . . . ὡν δὲ . . . Philem. Incert. 41; πόλει ἂς μὲν . . . ἂς δὲ . . . Dem. 248. 19; ἐφ' ὧν μὲν . . . ἐφ' ὧν δὲ . . . Arist. Eth. N. 2. 8, 6; very often in late Prose; — also answering to other Pronoms., ἐτέραν . . . ὧν δὲ . . . Philem. Θηβ. 1. 6; ἐφ' ᾧ μὲν . . . ἐπὶ δὲ οὐτέρῳ Arist. H. A. 6. 8, 4, etc.

B. RELAT. PRON., ὅς, ἡ, which, Lat. qui, quae, quod. By the side of the simple Relat. ὅς, ἡ, ὅ (in Hom. also ὁ, ἡ, τό), we find in common use the compd. forms οὗςτε, οὗςtis and οὗtis, ὅσπερ and ὅπερ, ὅς γε. Of these, ὅς and ὅσπερ cannot be distinguished; οὗςtis properly means any one who, whoever, Lat. quisquis, but often refers to a definite antecedent, just like ὅς or οὗςτε (v. sub οὗςtis); ὅσπερ is a strengthd. form of ὅς (v. sub ὅσπερ); ὅς γε gives force to ὅς a limiting or distinguishing force, like Lat. qui quidem or quippe qui, v. sub ὅς γε.

USAGE of the Relat. Pronoun; (the foll. remarks apply to οὗςγε, ὅσπερ, ὅσπερ, ὅςtis, as well as to ὅς):

I. in respect of CONCORD. — Properly, it agrees in gender with the Noun or Pron. in the antecedent clause, just like an Adj. But this rule admits of many exceptions: 1. the Relat. may agree with the gender implied, not expressed, in the Anteced., φίλον θάλλος, ὃν τέκον αὐτῇ Il. 22. 87; τέκνον, ὃς ἡγάγε Eur. Supp. 12: — so after collective Nouns, the Relat. is often put in pl. in the gender implied in the Noun, λαόν . . . οὗς . . . Il. 16. 369; στρατιόν . . . οἱ τινες . . . τὸ ναυτικόν, οἱ . . . Thuc. 3. 4, 6. 91; τῷ πλῆθει, οἱπερ . . . Plat. Phaedr. 260 A; esp. after the names of countries or cities, Τηλέφυλον Λαοστρυγονίην ἀφίκανεν, οἱ . . . (i.e. to Telespylos of the Laestrygonians, who . . .), Od. 23. 319; τὰς Ἀθήνας, οἷγε . . . Hdt. 7. 8, 2; Μέγαρα . . . οὗς . . . Thuc. 6. 94: — it also may agree with the Noun or Pron. implied in an Adj., Θηβαίος ἐπισκοποῦντ' ἄνους, τάν . . . the streets of Thebes, which . . ., Soph. Ant. 1137; τὸν Ἡρακλείους παῖδας, ὅς . . . the children of Hercules, who . . ., Eur. H. F. 156; τῆς ἐμῆς ἐπισόδου, ὃν . . . of me whom . . ., Soph. O. C. 730; (so, γυναῖκες ἀρετῆς, ὅσαι . . . the virtue of all the women, who . . ., Thuc. 2. 45); τὸν ἡμίον ἐστ' ἀτελὲς τοῦ χρόνου· εἰθ' ἡς πᾶσι μέτεστι . . . where ἡς agrees with ἀτελείας implied in ἀτελής, Dem. 459. 15.

2. when the anteced. Noun in sing. implies a class, the Relat. follows in pl., ἡ μάλα τις θεὸς ἔνδον, οἱ . . . ἐχουσιν (for τις θεῶν, οἱ . . .) Od. 19. 40; κῆτος, ἃ μυρία βόοει . . . Ἀμφιτρίτῃ, one of the thousands, which . . . 12. 97; αὐτοῦργός, οἱπερ . . . one of those whom . . ., Eur. Or. 920; rare in Prose, ἀνὴρ καλὸς τε καὶ γὰρ, ἐν οἷς οὐδαμῶς σὺ φανήσῃ γεγενῶς Dem. 328. 24, cf. Lys. 94. 40.

3. reversely, the sing. Relat. may follow a pl. Anteced., when one of the number is to be specified; but in this case ὅςtis or ὅς ἂν are mostly used, ἀνθρώπους τίνωνθον, ὅ τις κ' ἐπιόρκον ὕμωσση, for ἀνθρώπων τινά, ὅς κε . . . Il. 3. 279, cf. Hes. Th. 459; πάντα . . . ὅ τις σοφίης, i.e. anything which . . ., Ar. Nub. 1381; rarely ὅς alone, τὰ λίνεα [ὅπλα], τοῦ τὰλαντον ἡ πῆχυς ἔλακε a cubit's length whereof . . ., Hdt. 7. 36.

4. the Relat. is sometimes in the neut., agreeing rather with the notion implied in the Anteced., than with the Noun itself, διὰ τὴν

πλεονεξίαν, ὃ πᾶσα φύσις διώκειν πέφυκεν for profit's sake, — a thing which . . ., Plat. Rep. 359 C, cf. Legg. 653 E; τοὺς Φωκίους, ὃς αἰσπᾶν εἰκὸς ἦν a name which . . ., Dem. 355. 8; γυναῖκας, ἐφ' ὧν . . . women, a creature for which . . ., contemptuously, Eur. Bacch. 454.

5. with Verbs of naming, the Relat. often agrees with the name added as a predicate, rather than with the Anteced., ἔξιος, τὸν ἀκνῶν κἀλέν-σιν Hdt. 7. 54; τὴν ἀκρῆν, αἱ καλένται Κληίδες Id. 5. 108, cf. 2. 17, 124, etc.

II. in respect of CONSTRUCTION. — Properly, the Relat. is governed by the Noun or Verb in its own clause. But it is often thrown by attraction into a case of the Anteced., τῆς γενεῆς, ἧς Τρωὶ περ εὐρύσπα Ζεὺς δῶκε (where the proper case would be ἦν) Il. 5. 265, cf. 23. 649; ἀπὸ παδενσίου, τῆς ἐπεπαίδευτο (for τῇ or τὴν) Hdt. 4. 78; this construction was so common in Att. as to be called the *Attic attraction*, Thuc. 7. 21, etc.: — it is most common with the Demonstr. Pron., which is omitted, while the Relat. takes its case, οὐδὲν ἂν λέγω (for οὐδὲν τούτων, ἃ λ.) Soph. El. 1048, 1220, etc.; εἰν ἅπερ εἶχον οἰκτῶν (for εἰν τούτῳ, ὅνπερ) Id. O. C. 334; ἀνθ' ὧν (for ἀντὶ τούτων, ἃ . . .) Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 34; πρὸς οἷς (for πρὸς τοῖς, ἃ . . .) Plat. Gorg. 519 A, etc.; the Demonstr. Pron. sometimes follows, ἀπ' ὧν ἐγένεσθε ἀγαθοί, ἀπὸ τούτων ὠφελείσθαι Thuc. 3. 64, cf. Dem. 95. 23, 96. 17. — This attraction is seldom found, save when the accus. passes into the gen. or dat., v. supr.; — sometimes however the nom., οὐδὲν εἰδότες τῶν ἦν (for τούτων ἃ ἦν) Hdt. 1. 78; ἀπ' ὧν παρασκευάσται (for ἀπὸ τούτων, ἃ π.) Thuc. 7. 67; and sometimes the dat., ἂν ἐγὼ ἐντετύχηκα οὐδὲς (for τούτων οἷς . . .) Plat. Gorg. 509 A.

6. reversely the Anteced. passes into the case of the Relat., φυλακὰς δ' ἂς εἶραι . . . οὗτις (for φυλακῶν . . . οὗτις) Il. 10. 416; τὰς στήλας, ἂς ἴστα, αἱ πλεονέξουσιν . . . (for τῶν στηλῶν . . . αἱ πλεονέξουσιν) Hdt. 2. 106: — so also when the Noun follows the Relat. clause, it may be put in apposition with the Relat., Κύκλωπος κεχλόαται, ὃν ὀφθαλμοὺ ἀλάσσειν, ἀντίθεον Πολύφημον Od. 1. 67, cf. 4. 11, Il. 3. 122, Aesch. Theb. 553, Eur. Hec. 771, 986, Hipp. 101, Plat., etc.; so in Virg., urbem quam statuo vestra est.

2. somewhat similar are the instances in which the Demonstr. Pron. or the Noun with an Art. are transferred to the Relat. clause, Ἰνδὸν ποταμόν, ὃς κροκοδείλους δεύτερος οὗτος . . . παρέχεται, the river Indus, being the second river which . . ., Hdt. 4. 44; σφραγίδα . . . ἣν ἐπὶ δέλτῳ τήνδε κομίζει Eur. I. A. 156: — in Plat. Legg. 647 A, φοβούμεθα δὲ γε . . . δόξαν . . . ὃν δὴ καὶ καλοῦμεν [τὸν φόβον] ἡμεῖς γε αἰσχύνη, the words τὸν φόβον seem to be a gloss.

3. the Relat. in all cases may be followed by a partic. gen., θανάτων οὗσις any one of the immortals who . . ., Od. 15. 35, cf. lb. 25, 5. 448, etc.; οἱ . . . τῶν ἀσπῶν Hdt. 7. 170; οὗς . . . βαρβάρων Aesch. Pers. 475; ᾧ . . . τὴν ἡνιῶν Plat. Phaedr. 247 B; often in the neut., ὃς δύναμις to what a height of power, Hdt. 7. 50; οἷσθ' οὖν ὃ κῶμει τοῦ λόγου what part of thy speech, Eur. Ion 363; ᾧπερ τῆς τέχνης ἐπίστανον in which particular of their art . . ., Thuc. 7. 36; τὰ μακρὰ τεῖχη, ὃ σφᾶν . . . εἶχον which portion of their territory, Id. 4. 109, etc.: — rarely in such forms as ἦν χθονὸς (for ὃ χθονὸς) Aesch. Theb. 518.

III. in respect of the Moods which follow the Relat.:

1. the Indic. pres. is used when the Relat. clause expresses a positive fact; but also commonly after ὅςtis, τῷδ' ἔφες ἀνδρὶ βέλος, οὗσις ὅδε κρατεῖ Il. 5. 175; κλύθι, ἀναξ, ὅτις ἐσὶ Od. 5. 445; δουλητήν . . . ἧτις ἐστὶ (as we say) whatever it is, Hdt. 6. 12; ὅ τι ἀνὴρ καὶ γυνή ἐσσι all that are man and woman, Id. 2. 60; Ζεὺς, οὗσις ποτ' ἐστίν Aesch. Ag. 160; τίς οὕτω μαινέται, οὗσις . . . οὐ βούλεται . . . Xen. An. 2. 5, 12, etc.: — when the fact is represented as contingent, the historic tenses with ἂν are used, οὐκ ἐστὶν ἧτις τοῦτ' ἂν . . . ἔτλη Eur. Med. 1339, cf. Plat. Apol. 38 D.

2. the Subj., when the Relat. clause expresses a possible or supposed fact, in which case ἂν is universally added in Att. Prose. — But the Subj. follows in indirect questions, τί σοι πῶδε μοσθ'; Answ. ὅ τι πῶθε; Ar. Av. 164; in imperative clauses, ᾧ μεταδῶμεν to whom let us . . ., Plat. Meno 89 E, etc.: — So also with Imperat., ὃν ὑμεῖς . . . νομίσαστε which I would have you think . . ., Lys. 157. 27; for οἷσθ' ὃ δρᾶσον, etc., v. εἴδω B. 7.

3. the Optat., when the Relat. clause expresses a wish; or when, ἂν being added to the Verb, it expresses a mere possibility, ἐλπίς, ἧ μόνῃ σωθῆμεν ἂν Eur. Hel. 815: — but when a generality is expressed, ἂν is omitted, ἔρδοι τις ἦν ἕκαστος εἰδείη τέχνην, where in Lat. the pres. subj. is used (quam quisque norit artem in hac se exerceat), Ar. Vesp. 1431, cf. Soph. Tr. 94; ὃν πόλις στήσῃ, τοῦδε χρὴ κλέων Id. Ant. 666, etc.

4. the Imperat., v. supr. 2.

5. the Infin., in obl. oratio, ἐπὶ δὲ . . . χρήματα οὐκ ὀλίγα, οἷς χρῆσθαι αὐτοὺς (sc. ἐφ') Thuc. 2. 13; esp. after ἐφ' ᾧ τε, v. ἐπὶ B. III. 3.

IV. peculiar Idioms: 1. in Homer and correct writers the Relat. was often replaced in the second clause by the Demonstr. with καὶ or δέ, even though the case was changed, ἀνδρα . . . ὃς μέγα πάντων Ἀργείων κρατεῖ καὶ οἱ πείθονται Ἀχαιοί (for καὶ ᾧ or ᾧ καὶ) Il. 1. 78; οὐ κράτος ἐστὶ μέγιστον . . . Θῶσσα δὲ μιν τέκε νύμφη (for ὃν τέκε) Od. 1. 70, cf. 14. 85, etc.; and this sometimes even without the Demonstr. being expressed, δέξθ' ὃ ἔθελον καὶ οἱ κεχαρμένους ἔλδοι (for καὶ ὅς οἱ) 2. 54, cf. 114; οὗς κεν εἴ γοίνοι καὶ τ' οἰνομα μνησαίμην (for καὶ ὧν) Il. 3. 235; ᾧ χαλκὸς μὲν ὑπέσπρωται, χαλκὸν δ' ἐπίστατο (sc. αὐτῇ), Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 47; ἂς ἐπιστήμας μὲν προέπιον . . . δέονται δὲ ὀνόματος ἄλλου Plat. Rep. 533 D.

2. the neut. of the Relat. was used in Att. absolutely, just as if τοῦδ' οὕτως ἔχει or the like had gone before, in which case the following clause is commonly introduced by γάρ, ὅτι, εἰ, ἐπειδὴ, etc., ὃ δὲ δεινῶ-τατόν γ' ἐστὶν ἀπάνταν, ὃ Ζεὺς γάρ . . . ἔστηκεν κτλ. Ar. Av. 514, cf. Dem. 406. 23, etc.; ὃ δὲ πάντων σχετιώτατον, εἰ . . . βουλευόμεθα Isoc. 127 D; ὃ μὲν πάντων θαυμαστότατον ἀκούσαι ὕπτι . . ., Plat. Rep. 491 B, etc.; also without any Conjunct., ὃ δὲ πάντων δεινιώτατον ἐστὶ, τοι-οῦτος ὧν κτλ. Andoc. 31. 10 (by anacoluth.); c. acc. et inf., ὃ δὲ πάντων δεινιώτατον . . . ὑποδέσθαι Lys. 154. fin., etc.: — so in other phrases, ὃ δ'

ἡπάτα σε πλείστον . . , ἡῦχεις κτλ. Eur. El. 938, cf. Dem. 942. 10. — So also the neut. pl. ἄ begins a clause, without any definite apodosis, ἄ δ' . . ἐστί σοι λελεγμένα, πᾶν κέρδος ἡγῶν . . , as to what has been said . . , Eur. Med. 453, cf. Hdt. 3. 81, Soph. O. T. 216, Ar. Eq. 512, etc. 3. in many instances the Gr. Relat. must be resolved into a Conjunction and Pron., ἅπαντα λέγεις . . , ὅς γε κελεύεις (for ὅτι σύ γε) Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 15, cf. Plat. Symp. 204 B, etc.:—very often in conditional clauses, for εἰ or εἰάν τις, βέλτερον ὅς . . , προφύγῃ κακόν, ἢ δ' ἀλόγῃ Il. 14. 81, cf. Hes. Op. 325; συμφορὰ δ', ὅς ἂν τύχῃ κακῆς γυναικὸς Eur. Fr. 1042; τὸ δ' ἐπύκνεις, οἱ ἄν . . , Λάχωνι κτλ. Thuc. 2. 44; τὸ καλὸς ἀρῆαι . . , ὅς ἂν τὴν πατρίδα ὠφέλησθαι Id. 6. 14. 4. the Relat. often stands where we should use a final Conjunction, or the Inf., ἀγγεγον ἦκαν, ὅς ἀγγεῖλαι, qui nunciaverat, sent a messenger to tell . . , Od. 15. 458; κλητοὺς ὑπνύνομεν, οἳ κε τάχιστα ἔλθωσι that they may . . , Il. 9. 165; πρέσβεις ἄγονται, οἵπερ φράσωσιν to tell . . , Thuc. 7. 25; and often with fut. indic., πέψαμον τιν', ὅστις σημανεῖ Eur. I. T. 1208, cf. Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 2, Mem. 2. 1, 14:—so also for ὥστε, after ὥδε, etc., οὐκ ἔστιν οὗτω μῦθος, ὅς θανεῖν ἐρᾷ (for ὥστε ἐρᾷ) Soph. Ant. 220, cf. Hdt. 4. 52 (et ibi Valck.), Eur. Alc. 198, Ar. Ach. 737, etc. 5. ὅς is often put where we should expect ὅς, as, μαχὼν ὅς εἰ φύσει what thou art, Lat. qui sis, Soph. Aj. 1259, cf. Plat. Euthyd. 283 D, etc. 6. in Hdt., ὅς is sometimes read for ὅστις or τις in indirect clauses, as, ὅς ἦν ὁ ἀναδείξας, οὐκ ἔχω εἰπεῖν I cannot tell who it was that . . , 6. 124; γενομένης λέσχης ὅς γένοιτο . . ἀριστος 9. 71; (in 4. 131, 6. 37, 7. 37, τί θέλει (θέλοι) is prob. the correct reading for τὸ in the MSS.); so, δηλώσας ὅς ἦν Arist. Poët. 11, 2.

A. a., the Relat. Pron. joined with Particles or Conjunctions: I. ὅς γε, v. sub ὅγε. II. ὅς δὲ, v. δὲ 1. 5:—ὅς δὲ ποτε τρόπον in whatever manner, Arist. Metaph. 13. 2, 20; ὀδῆποτε, ἀδῆποτε anything or things whatever, Id. Eth. N. 9. 1, 5, 9. 6, 2. III. ὅς καί, who also, who too, Hom.; but καὶ ὅς and who, Herm. Soph. O. T. 688. IV. ὅς κε or κεν, Att. ὅς ἂν, much like ὅστις, Lat. qui-cunque, whosoever, who if any . . , where it is left undetermined whether there be such an one or no; v. ἂν A. I. 2. ὅς κε is also used so as to contain the Anteced. in itself, much like εἰ τις, as νεμεσώμαι γε μὲν οὐδὲν κλαίειν, ὅς κε θάνωμι, I am not wroth that men should weep for whoever be dead, Od. 4. 196:—ὅστις is also used in this way. V. ὅσπερ, ὅστε, ὅστις, v. sub ὅπερ.

A. b., absol. usages of certain Cases of the Relat. Pron.: I. gen. sing. οὗ, of Place, 1. like ὅπου, where, Aesch. Pers. 486, Soph. O. C. 158, and often in Att.; so, οὗ δὲ Aesch. Pr. 814, Plat. Phaedr. 248 B, etc.; ὅσπερ Aesch. Theb. 1011, Soph. Aj. 1237, O. C. 77, etc.:—improperly, of circumstances, οὗ γὰρ τοιοῦτων δεῖ, τοιοῦτος εἰμ' ἐγώ Id. Ph. 1049, cf. Plat. Symp. 194 A, etc.:—ἐστὶν οὗ in some places, Eur. Or. 638:—οὗ μὲν . . , οὗ δέ . . , in some places . . , in others . . , Arist. Oec. 2. 1:—c. gen., οὐκ εἶδεν οὐ γῆς εἰσεῖν in what part of the earth, Eur. I. A. 1583; ἐννοεῖς οὗ ἐστὶ . . τοῦ ἀναμνηνέσκειν Plat. Meno 84 A; συν-ιδῶν οὐ κακῶν ἦν Luc. Tox. 17. 2. in pregnant phrases, μικρὸν προϊύμενος . . , οὗ ἡ μάχῃ γέγενετο (for ἐκείσε οὗ) Xen. An. 2. 1, 6; ἀπῶν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, οὐ κατέφυγε (for οὐ κατέφυγε καὶ οὗ ἦν) Id. Cyr. 5. 4, 14, cf. Heind. Plat. Phaedo 108 B; so, ὅσπερ προσβεβήθηκε Thuc. 2. 86, cf. I. 134:—in late Gr., οὗ was used simply for ὅς, as where is commonly used for whither, Philostr. 663, Timon ap. Diog. L. 9. 105, Ev. Luc. 10. 1, etc.; but in correct writers this is an error of the Copyists, as in Dem. 538, 16, 19, etc. II. dat. fem. ᾧ, Dor. ᾧ, of Place, like Lat. qua, where, ᾧ μάλιστα, ᾧ ῥάστα, ᾧ ἀριστον, etc., like ᾧς μάλιστα and Lat. quam celerrime, etc., often in Xen. III. old dat. οἷ, as Adv., v. sub οἷ. IV. acc. sing. neut. ὃ, very freq. for δὲ ὃ or ὅτι, that, how that, and so also because, like Lat. quod, often in Hom. 2. in Att. at the beginning of a clause, wherefore, Lat. quapropter, allowed by Pors. Hec. 13; Matthiü's examples, Eur. Phoen. 155, 263, may be more simply explained: also the acc. neut. pl. ἃ is taken in this sense, Herm. Soph. Tr. 137; and dat. sing. ᾧ, Valck. Phoen. 157. 3. ὃ for whereas is ascribed to Thuc. 2. 40, by Viger, Arnold, etc., but there it must be taken as a nom., v. Porpo Lc., Proleg. p. 134; and for Thuc. 3. 12, v. Götter ad l. V. ᾧς ὅσπερ from the time that . . , Aesch. Pers. 177. VI. ἐφ' ᾧ, v. sub ἐπὶ B. III. 3.

ὅς, ὅ, ἄν (not ὅ, v. Il. 1. 609, 21. 305, Od. 11. 515): gen. οἷο Il. 3. 333, Od. 1. 330, etc.: POSSESSIVE PRON.: I. of the third person, for ἐός, his, her, put either before or after its Noun, ᾧ πεινερῶ, ἐν θυμῷ, etc., Il. 6. 170, etc.; πόσιος οὐ, πατέρῃ ᾧ Od. 23. 150, etc.; sometimes also with Art., τὰ ἃ κῆλα Il. 2. 280; τὰ ἃ δῶματα Od. 14. 153, etc.; also in Pind. (who however prefers ἐός) O. 5. 16, P. 6. 30; and not unknown to Trag., λέσχας ἃς Aesch. Enn. 367 (lyr.); ᾧν παῖδων Soph. O. C. 1639 (iamb.); ᾧν ἀλόγων Eur. Hel. 1124 (lyr.); ἐγγόνοισιν ὃς Med. 955 (iamb.):—and with Art., λιγῶν τῶν ᾧν Aesch. Theb. 641; ὅλων τῶν ᾧν Soph. Aj. 442; τῶν ᾧν τέκνων Id. Tr. 266, 525; τοῖς οἰσιν αὐτῶν, Lat. suis ipsius, Id. O. T. 1248; once in Hdt., γυναικα ᾧν I. 205; but never in Att. Prose. II. of the second person, for σός, thy, thine, Hes. Op. 379, Anth. P. 7. 539; and III. of the first person, for ἐμός, my, mine, Od. 9. 28, 13. 320, Ap. Rh. 4. 1015, 1036.—Signifs. II and III are acknowledged by the Old Gramm., and Wolf supports them, Prolegg. p. cxcviii; while Buttm., Lexil. v. ἔθος 5, n, rejects them, alleging the ease with which most of these places may be altered. But this alone is not a strong argument, since in the other Pronouns ἐός, σφέας, σφέτερος, and above all αὐτοῦ, we find the same confusion of persons; or rather the Pron. seems at first to have been simply possessive, taking its person from the context, and to have been gradually superseded in the 1st and 2nd persons by ἐμός and σός, though learned Poets, like Ap. Rh., still retained the ancient usage. Moreover ὅς

always strengthens the notion of property,—his own, etc., and even absol. one's own, ἡς πατρίδος Od. 9. 34, where τις follows: hence, as Buttm. l. c. remarks, Wolf did well, in Il. 14. 221, 264., 16. 36., 19. 174, al., to write φρεσὶ σῶν, not φρεσὶν ᾧν; and in Od. 15. 542, δῶμασι σοῖσιν, not δῶμασιν αἰσιν (cf. I. 402),—because here there is no such emphatic notion of property; not to mention that the possessive Pron. ὅς, ᾧ, ἔν has the digamma in Hom., cf. ὅς: yet many places remain where the digamma is neglected, πρὸς ὅν λέχος Il. 1. 609; ὅγ' ὃν φίλον υἱόν 6. 474, etc.

ὅσα, v. sub ὅσος IV. ὁσάκις [ᾧ], Ep. ὁσάκις, as always in Hom.; also ὁσάκις, Call. Ep. 2. 2: (ὅσος):—as many times as, as often as, ὁσάκις Il. 21. 265., 22. 194; relative to τοσάκις Od. 11. 585; Att. form in Lys. 171. 40, Plat. Theat. 143 A, Xen., etc.; ὁσάκις αὖν Nicom. Arithm. p. 131.

ὁσα-πλῶσιον, ὄν, as many times as, Arist. Prob. 21. 22, 2. ὁσαχῇ, Adv. in as many ways as, also ὁσαχῇπερ, Plat. Tim. 43 E:—ὁσαχῇ, Adv. in as many places as, Dem. 682. 12:—ὁσαχῇ, Aristid. 1. 45:—ὁσαχῶς, Adv. = ὁσαχῇ, Arist. Metaph. 4. 7, 4, Top. 1. 14, 1. (All these forms come from an absol. ὁσαχός.)

ὄσγε, ἡγε, ὅγε, (ὅς, γε) who or which at least, ὄγε μάλιστα ἐν τιμῇ ἔχουσιν Hdt. 2. 83, cf. 111, Soph. O. T. 342, etc.;—ἡ γε as at least, Hdt. 2. 139.

II. mostly, like Lat. qui quidem or quippe qui, οἴγε . . ὑπῆρξαν αἰκα ποιεῖντες since it was they who . . , Id. 7. 8, 2; ἀνδρῶν [σέ] πρῶτον . . κρινόντες . . , ὄσγ' . . ἐξέλυσας since it was thou who . . , Soph. O. T. 35; cf. 853, O. C. 427, etc.—Never in Hom.

ὁσδος, ὁσδω, Dor. and Aeol. for ὄσος, ὄζω.

ὁσ-εἰσιος or -εἰσιος, ὄν, yearly, Gloss.: v. sub ὁσμήραι.

ὁσ-μήραι, Adv. for ὅσαι ἡμέραι, as many days as are, i. e. daily, day by day, Lat. quotidie, Ar. Pl. 1006, Thuc. 7. 27, Alex. Incert. 36; δὲ ἡμέρας ὅσ. all day and every day, Hermipp. 'Aθ. γον. 1. 6; ὁσ. ἔως ἂν . . , ap. Dem. 707. 13; divisim, ὅσαι ἡμέραι Theμιστ. 192 D, (so in Od. 14. 93, ὅσαι . . νύκτες τε καὶ ἡμέραι ἐκ Διὸς εἰσιν):—so, ὅσα ἔτη or ὁσέτη, Lat. quotannis, Ar. Thesm. 624, Xen. Ath. 3. 4; ὅσαι μῆνες every month, Dem. 744. 25; ὅσαι ὥραι every hour, Theμιστ. 192 D, etc., written ὁσῶραι in Eust. Opusc. 339. 62; but ὅσαι ὥραι lb. 92. 23; cf. Greg. Cor. 64.

ὁσία, Ion. ὁσίη, ἡ, (fem. of ὅσιος), divine law, natural law, all that is hallowed or allowed thereby, οὐδ' ὁσίη κατὰ ῥάπτειν ἀλλήλοισιν it is against the law of God and nature to . . , Od. 16. 423, cf. 22. 412, Pind. P. 9. 61; κτήνεα θύειν οὐκ ἐστὶ ὁσίη it is not lawful, nefas est, Hdt. 2. 45; ὅσον . . ὁσίη ἐστὶ λέγειν Id. 2. 171; so, ἐκ πάσης ὁσίης h. Hom. Merc. 740; ὁσίης πλέον more than law requires, Emped. 51; πολλὰν ὁσίαν τοῦ πράγματος νομίσαι to hold a thing fully sanctioned, Ar. Pl. 682; ὁ θεὸς καὶ τὸ τῆς ὁσίας Dem. 548. 22:—personified, 'Οσία, Righteousness, Eur. Bacch. 370.—Cf. ὅσιος.

II. the service or worship owed by man to God, rites, offering, etc., ὁσίης ἐπιβῆναι to enter on, perform the due rites, h. Hom. Cer. 211, Merc. 173; ὁσίη γένητο the rites were duly performed, h. Ap. 237; ὁσίη κρέανον the right to eat of the meat of the offering, h. Merc. 130:—also the sacrifice itself, Anth. P. 9. 91.

III. the funeral rites, the last honours paid to the dead, τὴν ὁσίαν ἀποπληροῦν, ἐπιτελεῖν, Lat. justa facere, Iamb. P. Pyth. 184, Phot. Epist. 104, cf. Wyttben. Plut. 2. 375 E.

IV. proverb., ὁσίας ἔκατι ποιεῖσθαι τι to do a thing for form's sake, Lat. dicis causa, Eur. I. T. 1461; ὁσίας ἐνεκα Eubul. Ti. 70. I, Ehipp. 'Ομοι. 1. 4; so, ὁσία διδωμ' ἔπος τὸδε Eur. I. T. 1161;—an expression borrowed from the formal performance of religious rites, v. ἀφοσίω.

ὁσιεύω, = ὁσιῶ, Linus ap. Stob. 65. 8, where Valck. ὁσιῶσαι.

ὁσιος, a, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν Plat. Legg. 831 D, Dion. H. 5. 71: Comp. ὁσιότερος v. I. Eur. Fr. 457:—hallowed, i. e. sanctioned or allowed by the law of God or of nature, δικῇ Theogn. 132; θοῖναι Aesch. Pr. 530; λουτρά Soph. Aj. 1405; καθαρμοὶ Eur. Bacch. 77; μέλος Ar. Av. 898:—ὄνχ ὁσιος unhallowed, ὕβρις, ἔρως, θυσία Eur., etc.—The sense of ὁσιος often depends on its relation on the one hand to δικαίος (sanctioned by human law), on the other to ἱερός (sacred to the gods): 1. as opp. to δικαίος, sanctioned by divine law, hallowed, holy, (μόριον τοῦ δικαίου τὸ ἅγιον Plat. Euthyphro 12 D), πρὸς θεῶν ὄσιον καὶ πρὸς ἀνθρώπων δικαίον Antipho 114. 9; τὰ πρὸς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους δίκαια καὶ τὰ πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς ὁσια Polyb. 23. 10, 8; hence, in a common antithesis, τὰ ὁσια καὶ δίκαια things of divine and human ordinance, Plat. Polit. 301 D, etc.; cf. omnino Euthyphro 6 E:—also, ὁσια καὶ νόμιμα Ar. Thesm. 676, cf. 684; τὰ ὁσια τε καὶ νόμιμα, of offerings to the dead, Lat. justa, Plat. Phaedo 108 A, cf. Legg. 861 D:—θεοὺς ὁσιῶν τι δρᾶν to discharge a duty men owe the gods, Eur. Supp. 40, cf. Hipp. 1081:—τὸ ὁσιον = εὐσεβεία, Plat. Euthyphro 5 C and D. 2. as opp. to ἱερός, permitted or not forbidden by divine law, profane, ἱερὰ καὶ ὁσια things sacred and profane, ἐς ὀλιγοῦραν ἐτραπόνοτο καὶ ἱερῶν καὶ ὁσιῶν ὁμοίως Thuc. 2. 52, cf. Plat. Legg. 857 B, etc.; κοσμεῖν τὴν πόλιν καὶ τοῖς ἱεροῖς καὶ τοῖς ὁσίοις with sacred and profane buildings, Isocr. 153 B; τῶν ἱερῶν μὲν χρημάτων τοὺς θεοὺς, τῶν ὁσιῶν δὲ τὴν πόλιν ἀποστερεῖ Dem. 703. 1:—ὁσιῶν or ὁσιᾶ [εἶναι], foll. by inf., it is lawful, not forbidden by any law, fas est, Hdt. 9. 79, Pind. P. 9. 62, Eur., etc.; οὐκ ὁσιῶν ἐστι nefas est, Hdt. 6. 81; οὐκ ὁσιον ποιεῖμαι I deem it impious, Id. 2. 170, Dem. 1490. 17; σοὶ γὰρ οὐ θέμις οὐδ' ὁσιον . . ἰστάναι Soph. El. 432:—hence, ὁσιον χωρίον a place which may be trodden by man without impiety, and so = βέβηλος, Lat. profanus, Ar. Lys. 743, cf. Soph. O. C. 167; so, ὁσια ποιεῖν Hdt. 6. 86, 1; λέγειν 9. 79; φανεῖν Soph. Ph. 662; φρονεῖν Eur. El. 1203; ἐφέπειν Ar. Thesm. 676.—On this twofold relation of ὁσιος, v. Ruhnck. Tim., Stallb. Plat. Rep. 344 A.

II. of persons, pious, devout, religious, ἄνδρες Aesch. Supp. 27, cf. Eur. Med. 850, etc.; Παλλάδος ὁσία πόλις Id. El. 1319; ὁσιοὶ μύσται, θιασῶται

Ar. Ran. 336, etc.; ὅσιον παρέχειν ἑαυτὸν Antipho 116. 30; ὅσιαι πρὸς οὐ δικαίους ἱστάμεθα Thuc. 5. 104; opp. to ἀνόσιους, Eur. Or. 547; to ἐπίορκος, Xen. An. 2. 6, 25; ὅσιος εἰς τινα, πρὶς τῶν Eur. Hieracl. 719, Cycl. 125.

2. *sinless, pure*, ἐξ ὁσίων στομάτων Emped. 46; ὅσι· ἔσται καὶ εὐαγής Lex Solonis ap. Anac. 13. 8; so c. gen., ἱερὰν πατρίων δικαίους revering the sacred rites of his forefathers, Aesch. Theb. 1010; ὅσιος ἀν' ἐνός Eur. Ion 150; also, ὅσιαι χεῖρες *pure, clean hands*, Aesch. Cho. 378; Soph. O. C. 470. 3. rarely of the gods, *holy*, Orph. Arg. 27, H. 77. 2; θεοὶς ὁσίους καὶ δικαίους C. I. 3530, cf. 3594. 4. *five special priests* at Delphi were called ὅσιοι, Plut. 2. 292 D, 365 A.

III. Adv. *ὁσίως*, Eur. Hipp. 1287, Antipho 120. 28, etc.; ὁσίως οὐχ, ὑπ' ἀνάγκας δέ Eur. Supp. 63; οὐχ ὁσίως Thuc. 2. 5; καλῶς καὶ ὁσ. Plat. Phaedo 113 D; δικαίως καὶ ὁσ. Id. Rep. 331 A; ὁσ. καὶ κατὰ νόμον Id. Legg. 799 B;—ὁσίως ἔχει τινα, c. inf., it is *allowed* for one to do, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 26; so c. part., ὁσίως ἂν ἔχοι αὐτῷ μὴ δεχομένῳ, Id. Hell. 4. 7. 2;—also ὁσία as Adv., ἐξ ἐμοῦ.. οὐχ ὅσιν ἔδωκεν Eur. Ion 1501;—Comp. ὁσιώτερον, Id. I. T. 1194, etc.; Sup., ὅσιν ὁσιώτατα διαβίῃναι τὸν βίον Plat. Meno 81 B, etc.

IV. Homer only uses the Subst. ὁσίη, v. sub ὁσία.

ὁσιότης, *piety, devotion to observe the divine law, religiousness, piety, holiness*, Plat. Prot. 329 C, cf. omnino Euthyphro 14 E sq., Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 47; πρὸς θεῶν ὁσ. *piety towards them*, Plut. Alcib. 34; πρὸς τοῦς θεοῖς Id. 2. 359 F;—also, like Lat. *pietas*, ἡ πρὸς γονεῖς ὁσ. Diod. Excerpt. 546. 52, cf. 587. 96. II. as a title, 'his Holiness', Eccl., e. g. Enagr. 2. 9.

δοιουργέω, *to do a holy work*, Cyrill. c. Jul. 167 C.

δοιουργός, ὄν, (ἐξ ἔργω) *doing a holy work*, Eccl.

δοῦλω, *to make holy, hallow, free from guilt by expiatory offerings*, Lat. *expiare*, φυγῆαι δοῦλῳ *to purify by banishment*, Eur. Or. 515; δοῦλῳ ἡμέρας, v. L. Dind. ad Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 1;—Med., στόμα δοῦλοῦσθαι = στόμα ὕσιον ἔχειν, *to keep one's tongue pure, not to speak profanely*, Eur. Bacch. 70, cf. 114;—Pass. *to be purified, devoted* Eur. Fr. 405 a. 15; of the souls of men, Plut. Rom. 28. 2. in Dem. 644.

9. τὸ τὸν κατ'ὸντα δοῦλῳ καὶ καθαίρεσθαι, δοῦλῳ seems to be used *absol.* *to make expiation or atonement*. II. δοῦλῳ τινα τῇ γῇ *to enter one out of piety*, Philostr. 714.

Ὀσίρις, ὄ, Osiris, an Egyptian deity, Hdt. 2. 42, etc.; gen. Ὀσίριδος, in Hdt. and Inscr. Ὀσίριος, Ὀσίρεως Joseph.; dat. Ὀσίριδι, Ion. Ὀσίρι:—Ὀσίριον, τό, *his temple*, Theognost. Can. 129. 22;—Verb, Ὀσιρίῳ, *to be given to his worship*, Damasc. ap. Suid. s. v. Ἀσκη-πιόδοτος.

Ὀσιρίτης, ὄ, Egypt. name for the plant *cynosephalia*, Apion ap. Plin. 30. 6.

δοῖωμα, τό, *a pious act*, Theod. Stud.

δοῖωσις, ἡ, *purification from, τῶν μαμαμάτων* Dion. H. 1. 88.

δοιωτήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, *consecrator*, the name given at Delphi to the victim offered when one of the priests called ὅσιοι were appointed, Plut. 2. 292 D.

δοκῆσις, ἡ = σκῆσις, Theophr. H. P. 2. 7, 5.

δοκάπτω, v. Oo. II. 1.

δομάομαι, older form ὀδμ- (v. ὀσμῇ), Dep. *to smell* at a thing, *vinos* Arist. H. A. 5. 12, etc.; τι Galen.; *absol.* *to smell, have the sense of smell*, Democ. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 139 (in form ὀδμ-), Arist. de An. 2. 9, 7., 2. 12, 7.

II. metaph. *to perceive, remark*, c. gen., Soph. Fr. 186; *absol.*, Anth. P. 1. 240.—Act. ὀσμάω, Galen. 4. 487.

ὀρμάς, ὀσός, ὄ, the herb of the *anculus* kind, Diosc. 3. 147.

ὀσμῇ, ἡ, Att. form of the older ὀδμή (v. sub fin.)—*a smell, odour*, δεινὴ δὲ θεῶν γίνεται ὀδμή Il. 14. 415; πικρὸν ἀποπνεύουσαι.. ὀδὸς ὀδμήν, of the seats, Od. 4. 406; ὀδμῶ.. κατὰ πόρην κίοντα Pind. Fr. 95. 6; ὀσμὴ βροτείαν αἵματος Aesch. Eum. 253; ὀσμὴν ἀν' αὐτοῦ (sc. τοῦ νεκροῦ).. πεφευγότες Soph. Ant. 412; κακὴ ὀσμῇ Id. Ph. 891; pl., βυσρῶν ὀσμάς δεινὰς Ar. Pax 753; ὀσμὰ οὐκ ἀνεκτοί Thuc. 7. 87, etc.;—the above passages shew that the word is frequently used of *foul smells*; but, ὡς καλὴν ὀσμὴν ἔχει Eur. Cycl. 153, cf. Ar. Eccl. 1124; οἶνον ὄ. Alex. Tap. 4. 4, Philem. Incert. 12; hence, also, *a scent, perfume*, Xen. Hier. 1. 4, Ach. Tat. 2. 38;—on ὀσμῇ, as affecting the sense, v. Arist. Sens. 2, 19, de An. 2. 9, 1 sq.

III. the sense of smell, = ὀσφρησις, Hesych.—The older form ὀδμή (cf. ὄδω, ὀδ- or) is alone used by Hom., Hdt., and Pind.; it occurs also in Pind., Aesch. P. 115 (Iyr.); and in late Prose, Theophr. C. P. 6. 14, 1, Luc., etc.; but ὀσμῇ is held to be better Attic, Lob. Phryn. 89.

ὀσμήρης, es, *smelling odorous*, Nic. Al. 237;—also ὀσμηρός, ἄ, ὄν, Id. Fr. 2. 57.

ὀσμησις, ἡ, *a smelling, smell*, Arctae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 11.

ὀσμητός, ὄ, ὄν, *smelt: that can be smelt*, Theophr. Fr. 1. 90.

ὀσμός, ὄ, a plant, = μῆδιον, Diosc. Noth. 4. 18.

ὀσμύλιος, ἡ, *a strong-smelling sea-polypus*, Arist. Fr. 288; also ὀσμύλος, ὄ, Ibid., Ael. N. A. 5. 44, Opp. H. 1. 307, 310; cf. ὄζαινα, Βολβίδιον.

ὀσμύλιον, τό, Dim. of ὀσμύλος, Ar. Fr. 242.

ὀσμύλος, ὄ, v. l. for μόρμος, Arist. II. A. 6. 17, 7, cf. Ael. N. A. 5. 44, 9, 45.

ὀσμώδης, es, = ὀσμήρης, Arist. de Sens. 5, 4: Comp. ὀσμώδεστερα, Theophr. C. P. 2. 16, 1, Sup.—ἐστατα Id. Fr. 1, 20.

ὀσονοῦν, Ion. ὀσονών, v. ὅσος III. 3, IV. 6.

ὀσον, = ὀσισσιν, πρῶτον τινα ἡ παρερέσει ἦτον C. I. 3059. 7.

ὅσος, Es ὀσος, ὄ, ὄν, used by Hom. and Hes. in both forms;

ὅσος also in a lyr. passage of Aesch. Pers. 864;—of Size, as *great as, how great*; of Quantity, as *much as, how much*; of Space, as *far as, how far*; of Time, as *long as, how long*; of Number, as *many as, how many*; of Sound, as *loud as, how loud*; just like Lat. *quantus*:—its

antecedent is τόσος, after which ὅσος is simply as; τόσσον.. χρόνον, *antecedent ἄνωγας* Il. 24. 670, cf. Od. 19. 169; also, τόσσονδ', ὅσον.. Soph. El. 286; τοσαύτην παρασκευὴν, ὅσην.. Dem. 50. 11;—sometimes also πᾶς or ἅπας stands as anteced., ἡρώων ἅπαντα ὅσον.. Il. 23. 190; ἐκ πάσων, ὅσαι.. Od. 4. 723; πάντα μάλ' ὅσσα.. Il. 22. 115; τοὺς πάντας.., ὅσοι.. Aesch. P. 975, etc.; also, ὅσων.. φαύοιμι, πάντων τῶνδ' αἰὲ μετεῖχτην Soph. O. T. 1465;—also, ἴσον ὅσον just so much as, ἐμοὶ δ' ἴσον τῆς χάρας μέτα, ὅσονπερ ὕμιν Ar. Eccl. 173, cf. Dem. 528. 18;—often the antec. is omitted, τῆς ἥτοι φωνῇ μὲν ὅση σκύλακος νεογιλῆς Od. 12. 86, cf. 10. 113, etc.; ἀσπίδες ὅσαι ἀρισταί Il. 14. 371, cf. 75., 18. 512;—the Subst. often precedes, where we put it in the relat. clause, ὁρᾶς.. τὴν θεῶν ἰσχύν, ὅση [ἐστὶ]; Soph. Aj. 118; ὦ Ζεῦ.., τὸ χρέμα τῶν κῶπων ὅσον! Ar. Ran. 1278; and sometimes it is attracted to the case of the anteced., ἐντρέφεσταν παύματα ὅσων ἴσων (for ὅσα), Aesch. Theb. 309;—joined with οἶος, ὅσος ἐην οἶός τε Il. 24. 630; so, ὅσοι τε καὶ οὔτινες Od. 16. 236;—in Att., repeated in the same clause, τὸ δ' ὅσον μέτρον ὅσους.., *how great is the measure in how many things*, Plat. Tim. 68 B; γαῖης ὅσους ὅσον ἔχει μόριον Anth. P. 740;—sometimes foll. by a partic. for a finite Verb, ὅσοι συμπαρεπόμενοι (for συμπαρίπτοντο) Xen. Ec. 11, 12, cf. Dind. Hell. 6. 1, 10.

2. in pl. the Noun may either be in nom. or in partitive gen., Τρώας μὲν λέξασθαι, ἐφέσται ὅσοι ἔασιν Il. 2. 125, cf. 468, etc.; Τρώας θάνον, ὅσοι ἀριστοί 12. 13, cf. Spitzn. ad 9. 55; ἀριστοὶ ἔπων, ὅσοι ἔσιν 5. 267; Περώων ὅσοιπερ Aesch. Pers. 441; so also ὅσον πένθεος, for ὅσον πένθος, Il. 11. 658, etc.;—on τῶν ὅσων, v. ὄ, ἡ, τό A. III.

3. in Att. of Time, ὅσαι ἡμέραι, ὅσα ἔτη, etc., v. sub ὅσων μέραι.

4. with τῖς, to denote indefinite size or number, ὅσους τῖς χρυσᾶς.., Od. 10. 45; ὅσον τι δένδρον.. Hdt. 1. 193; ὅσον τι ἐστὶ 1. 185; ὅσοι τινες ἐόντες.. Id. 7. 102, etc.

5. with acc. absol., λίμνη.. μέγας, ὅσηπερ ἡ ἐν Δήλῳ in size as *large* as that in Delos, Id. 2. 170, cf. 2. 175, Plat. Rep. 423 B. 6. with Adjs. expressing Quantity, etc., πῶθκοι ἀφθονοὶ ὅσοι.. γίνονται, i. e. in amazing numbers, Hdt. 4. 194; ὄχλος ὑπερφύης ὅσος prodigiously large, Ar. Pl. 750; χρήματα θαυμαστά ὅσα Plat. Hipp. Ma. 282 C, cf. Luc. Halcyon. 5, etc.; also, ὀλίγων ὅσων τῶν κοφίλων Luc. Alex. 1;—often in adverbial construction, θαυμαστὸν ὅσον ἐπιδιδόντες Plat. Theaet. 150 D; ὅ. ὅσον διαφέρει Id. Lach. 184 C; ἀμυχάνῳ δὲ ὅσῳ πλείον Plat. Rep. 588 A; τυτθὸν ὅσον ἄπωθεν Theocr. 1. 45; βαῖν ὅσον παραβάς Anth. P. 12. 227;—so in Lat. *mirum quantum, immane quantum*.

7. so also with Sup., ὅσα.. ἀναθήματα ἐστὶ ὁ πλείστα Hdt. 1. 14; ὅσας ἂν πλείστος δύναντο καταστρέφειν τῶν πολίων the most they possibly could.., Id. 6. 44, cf. Thuc. 7. 21; so also, ὅσον τάχος as quickly as possible, Ar. Thesm. 727; (more commonly ὅσον τάχιστα, v. inf. IV. 4); ὅσον σθένος with all possible strength, Theocr. 1. 42, Ap. Rh. 2. 589.

8. c. inf. so much as is enough for.., ὅσον ἀποχὴν εὐνοῆς to live off, Thuc. 1. 2; ἐλείπετο τῆς νυκτὸς ὅσον.. διελθεῖν τὸ πείδιον Xen. An. 4. 1, 5; εὐδαιμονίας τοσούτον, ὅσον δοκεῖν so much as is enough for appearance, Soph. O. T. 1191, cf. Thuc. 3. 49, Plat. Rep. 416 E, etc.;—also in parenthesis, ὅσον γέ μ' εἶδέναι as far as I know, Ar. Nub. 1252, Plat. Theaet. 145 A; so, μακράν, ὅσ' ἀπείκασαι Soph. O. C. 150, cf. Thuc. 6. 25., 8. 46;—but,

9. this is more commonly expressed by ὅσον with the indic., ὅσον ἔγωγ' ἡγνώκατο Il. 13. 222, cf. 20. 360, al.; so, ὅσονπερ σθένος Soph. El. 946; ὅσον δύναμαι, ὅσον δυνατόν, Xen., Plat., etc.; ὅσον καθ' ἕνα ἄνδρα so far as was in one man's power, Dem. 278. 12, cf. Soph. O. T. 1509; c. gen., ὅσον γε δυνατόμενος παρ' ἐμοὶ ἐστὶ Plat. Crat. 422 C, cf. Soph. O. T. 1239;—so also, ὅσα ἐγὼ μέμνημαι Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 21; cf. πατέρες, ὅσα ἀνθρώποι, οὐκ ἀμαθεῖς ἐσονται Plat. Rep. 467 C; ὅσα γε τὰνθρώπεια (sc. ἐνδέχεται) Id. Crito 46 E.

10. οὐδ' ὅσον, Eur. οὐδ' ὅσον, Lat. *ne tantillum quidem*, Call. Ap. 37, Ar. Rh. 2. 181, 190; οὐδέ περ ὅσον Il. 3. 519;—so also, οὐδ' ὅσον ὅσον Philet. ap. Stob. t. 104. 12; οὐκ.. ὅσον ὅσον Ar. Vesp. 213; ἡ ὅσον ὅσον στιγμή Anth. P. 7. 472, cf. 5. 255; v. inf. VI.

II. for ὅτι τοσούτος (v. sub ὄς B. IV. 3), Eur. Hel. 74, Plat. Rep. 329 B, etc.

III. followed by Particles: 1. ὅσος ἂν *how great soever*, with subjunct., Hom., etc. 2. ὅσος δὲ *how great or how many soever* (but in Hom. merely strengthened for ὅσος, Od. 15. 487, etc.), κήρυγμα ἐποίησάντο.., ζημίην τοῦτον ὀφείλειν, ὅσην ἡ ἐπὶς having named *how much*, Hdt. 3. 52; ἐπέταξε τοῖσι.. ἔθνεσι γυναικάς.. κατιστάναι, ὅσας δὲ ἐπιτάσσων ordering *how many*, Hb. 159; or without a part., παρειακύνοντο ἐπὶ μισθῷ ὅσῳ δὲ for payment of a certain amount, 1. 160; στίλβα καταλιπόντες ὅσαν δὲ μηνῶν 4. 151; so, ὅσος δὲ κοτε 1. 157; ὅσος δὲ τις Dion. H. 2. 45., 4. 60;—ὅσος alone was so used in late Prose, Ar. An. 1. 5, 15., 3. 1, 4; ὅσος τις also, Dion. H. 1. 38.

3. ὅσοσούν, Ion. -ῶν, *ever so small*, Hdt. 1. 199; in pl., Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 10; v. inf. IV. 6.

4. ὅσοσπερ, *even so great as, no greater than*, Hes. Th. 475; τοῦ μὲν χειμῶνός ἐστι [ὁ Ἰστρος] ὅσοσπερ ἐστὶ Hdt. 4. 50, cf. 2. 170, etc.; in pl. as *many as*, Aesch. Pers. 423, 441; πάντα ὅσοσπερ Hdt. 4. 87; ἅπαντα.., ὅσαπέρ γ' ἐφάσκειν, κατὶ πολλῷ πλείονα Ar. Vesp. 806;—but ὅσοσπερ can often hardly be distinguished from ὅσος, v. sup. II. 2, 5, and, inf. IV. 3 and 7;—and this is still more the case with the Epic ὅσος τε (v. sub ὅστε), Od. 10. 113, etc.

IV. Adverbial usages of ὅσον and ὅσα: 1. so far as, so much as, οὐ μόντι ἐγὼ τόσον αἰτίος εἰμι, ὅσον οὐ ἄλλοι Il. 21. 371; c. inf., ὅσον γ' ἐμ' εἶδέναι so far as I know, Ar. Nub. 1252; ὅσον αὖτε ἡ καθαιρεῖν so far as to.., Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 20. b. *how far, how much*, ὅστε γὰρ ὅσον.. ἀρετῇ περιβαλλέτον ἴπποι Il. 23. 276; μαθησεται ὅσον τ' ἄρχειν καὶ τὸ δουλεύειν δίχα Aesch. P. 927;—with Adjs. *how, ὅσον μέγα* Hes. Op. 41, 344; ὅσα πολλά Id. Th. 582; τὸ χρέμα τῶν νουκῶν ὅσον ἀπέραντον Ar. Nub. 2, so, ὅσα.. ἀήτητοι γεγόναται Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 28.

2. only so far as, only just, ὅσον ἐς Σκαῖας τε πύλας καὶ

δοτέωσις, *ews, ἡ, the framework of bones, the bones*, Eust. Opusc. 144. 52., 201. 65.

δοτίνος, *η, ον, (δοτέον) Att. form of δοτίνος (q. v.); τὰ δοτίνια, Lat. tibiae, bone-ribs, δοτίνος φυσῶν Ar. Ach. 863.*

δοτῖς, *ἦτις, ὅ τι* (often written *δ, τι*—to distinguish it from *δοτι, that*), with double inflexions, gen. *δοτίνος, ἡτίνος*, dat. *δοτίνι, ἡτίνι*, etc.; Hom. has also the masc. collat. form *δοτῖς* and the neut. *ὁ ττι*. From *δοτῖς* also come cases with a single inflexion, viz. gen. *δοτου*, Ep. ὅττω Od. 1. 124, contr. ὅττω 17. 121, ὅτεν 17. 421, and so Hdt.:—dat. *δοτ, Ep. ὅτεφ* Od. 2. 114, and as dissyll. 11. 12. 428., 15. 664; so Hdt., v. Dind. Dial. Herod. p. xix:—Ep. acc. *δοτινα* Od. 8. 204., 15. 395:—pl. nom. neut. *δοτινα* 11. 22. 450: gen. *δοτεων* Od. 10. 39, Hdt.:—*δοτῶν*; dat. *δοτέοισιν* 11. 15. 491, Hdt., Att. *δοτοισι*; fem. *δοτέρων* Hdt.: acc. *δοτινας* 11. 15. 492; Aeol. *δοτινας* Sappho.—For the Ion. and Ep. form *δοσσα*, Att. *δοττα*, v. sub *δοσα*.

Radic. sense, *any one who, anything which*, i. e. *whosoever, whichever*, and so, properly, differing from the simple *δος*, as Lat. *quisquis*, from *qui*, Hom., etc.; *ὅς ἀπόδοιτο καὶ ἄλλος, ὅς τις τοιαῦτά γε βέροι* Od. 1. 47; *ἀθανάτων ὅς τις σε φυλάσσει* 15. 35, etc.; often without any express Anteced., *δοτινα .. κίχρη .., ἐρητίσασκε ὁποῖοσεν* he caught, he stopped, 11. 2. 188; *ὅς τις κ' ἐπὶ ὁρκον δόμοσιν ὁποῖοσεν* he swore himself, 19. 260: hence often in maxims or sentiments, *οὐκ ἔστιν ὅς τις πάντ' ἀνὴρ εὐδαιμονεῖ* Ar. Ran. 1217; *μακάριος ὅς τις οὐσίαν καὶ νοῦν ἔχει* Menand. Δημ. 2; *ὅτος βέλτιστος ἀν' εἴη, ὅς τις ..*, Lys., etc.:—often in such phrases as *ὅς τις εἴ, ὅς τις ἐστίν*, v. sub *ὅς* B. 111. 1:—but *ἐστὶν ὅς τις*, Lat. *est qui*, often with a negat., *οὐκ ἔστιν ὅς τις* *μεῖζονα μοῖραν νείμαίμ' ἢ σοί* Aesch. Pr. 291, cf. 989, 1070, etc.; *εἰσὶν οἵτινες* *sunt qui* Soph. Fr. 325:—*οὐδὲν ὅ τι οὐ .., everything*, Hdt. 5. 97, Thuc. 7. 87;—in these phrases the case of *δοτῖς* commonly depends on that of *οὐδὲς*; but sometimes the reverse, v. sub *οὐδὲς* I. 2:—also joined with Sup., *τῷ ὅτῳ ὅτῳ ἂν δύνωνται ἰσχυροτάτῳ* Thuc. 5. 23; *δοτινα ἀφανέστατον δύνανται τῷ ὅτῳ* 10. 1, 5:—in Att. it is sometimes strengthened, as Anteced. *πᾶς*, but only in sing., *πᾶς δὲ τραχὺς ὅς τις ἀν' νέος κρατῇ* Aesch. Pr. 35, cf. Thuc. 8. 90; *πάντες ὅσοι* being commonly used in pl., not *πάντες οἵτινες*. II. it sometimes refers to a definite object, properly only when some general notion is implied, *Πολυκράτεια .. δι' ὅτινα κακῶς ἤκουσε*, not *the man through whom*, but *one through whom* .., Hdt. 3. 120; *τελευταῖν ὅς προσβλέψαιμιν νῦν, ὅς τις πέφασμαι* *φύς τ' ἀφ' ὧν οὐ χρῆν* may I see thee now for the last time, *I wish am one born from unlawful wedlock*, like Lat. *ut qui*, Soph. O. T. 1184, cf. Aesch. Pr. 38, Ag. 1065, Thuc. 4. 22;—but in quite definite sense, *βαμῶν, ὅς τις νῦν ἔξω τῆς πόλεως ἐστί* Id. 6. 3; sometimes even with *ὅτος* or *ὅδε* as Anteced., Hdt. 1. 167., 2. 99., 6. 47, Eur. Hipp. 943:—and in late Greek the difference between *ὅς* and *ὅστις* was entirely lost sight of, v. Indic. Malal.

III. in *indirect* questions not rare even in Hom., *εἰπ' ἄγε μοι καὶ τόνδε .., ὅς τις δ' ἔστιν* 11. 3. 192, cf. 167, etc.; *ἐξέπετε νῦν μοι, Μοῦσα, ὅς τις δὲ κτλ. who it was that ..*, 14. 509; *λείνους δδ', οὐκ ὅδ' ὅς τις*, Lat. *nescio quis*, Od. 8. 28:—in dialogue, when the person questioned repeats the question asked by *τίς*, as *ὅτος τί ποιεῖς;—ὅ τι ποιῶ*; Ar. Ran. 198; *ἀλλὰ τίς γὰρ εἰ;—ὅστις*; *πολίτης χρηστός* Id. Ach. 595, cf. Pl. 462, Plat. Euthyphro 2 C, etc.: cf. *ὅ τι ι, ὅτι ι* II.

IV. limited or made more indefinite by the addition of Particles: 1. *δοτῖς γε, being one who*, Lat. *quippe qui* (cf. *δογε*), Soph. O. T. 1335, O. C. 810, Ar. Ran. 1184. 2. *δοτῖς δὲ (v. δὲ ι. 3)*, often used without any distinct relative force, *θεῶν ὅτεφ δὲ τοι some one of the gods whoever*, i. e. *to some one or other*, Hdt. 1. 86; *ὅτεν δὲ χρήματος δεσφόμενον* Id. 3. 121; *ἦ τι νιν δὲ γνῶμη* Thuc. 8. 87, etc.:—so also, *ὅ τι δὲ ἡτοῖα πρήξαντα* Hdt. 6. 134; *ὅς τις δὲ ἡτοῖα* *Plat. Phaedr. 273 C; ὡς ἀπεπύχων ὅπουδ' ἡτοῖα* Dem. 393. 19; so, b. *δοτῖσιν, ὅποιον* Thuc. 4. 16, Plat., etc.; *μετὰ ὅποιον τῷ ὅτῳ* Thuc. 8. 27, Plat., etc.; *ὅποιον* Id. Theaet. 175 A; *εἰς ὅποιον any one person*, Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 7:—often with negatives, *οὐδ' ὅποιον no one whoever*, Plat. Euthyphro 5 E, cf. Phaedo 78 D, etc.; *οὐδ' ὅποιον, Lat. ne tantillum quidem*, Ar. Nub. 344, Pl. 385; *μηδοῖον* Theogn. 64. c. *δοτῖσιν* *ποιοῖται*, Dem. 1010. 16, Aeschin. 23. 28. d. so also *δοτῖς alone*, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 282 D, etc. 3. *δοτῖς πότε whoever*, Aesch. Ag. 160, cf. Hdt. 8. 65. 4. *δοτῖς περ* (cf. *δοπερ*), mostly in neut., *ὅ τι πέρ ἔστ' ὀφελος* Ar. Eccl. 53, cf. Plat. Rep. 492 E; in masc., Dem. 586. 12. 5. *δοτῖς τε*, where *τε* is otiose as in *δοτε*, 11. 23. 43, etc. V. neut. *ὅ τι* used absol. as a conjunction, v. *ὅ τι*.

VI. *ἐξ ὅτου from which time*, Soph. O. C. 345, Tr. 326, Ar. Nub. 528, etc.; *ἐξ ὅτου περ* Ar. Ach. 506, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2. 15; so, *ὅς ὅτε* *how long?* Ev. Luc. 13. 8. 2. *from what cause*, Soph. Tr. 671, Eur. Cycl. 639.

δοτῖτης, *δ, in or of the bones, μυελὸς δοτ.* Rufus p. 43 Clinch.

δοτῖληξ, *ιγος, ὁ, hair, esp. curled hair, a lock of hair, Lat. cirrus, cincinnus*, Call. Fr. 12; cf. *δοτῖληξ*. II. *anything curled or twisted*, as,

1. *the tendril of the vine and other creeping plants*, Theophr. H. p. 3. 18, 5; a Dim. *δοτῖλιν* is cited by Ducange. 2. *forked lightning, a flash of light*, etc., Ar. Rh. 1. 1297; cf. *βόστρυχος, ἐλίξ*. 3. *of the feelers of the polypus*, Nic. Al. 470.

δοτο-δοχείον, *τό, a place for keeping bones in*, Gloss.

δοτο-εἰδής, *ἐς, like bones*, Hipp. 410. 2, Galen.

δοτο-θήκη, *ἡ, a place for putting bones in*, Lyc. 367, C. I. 2728, 2731, al.

δοτο-κατάκτης, *ον, ὁ, Lat. ossifragus, the osprey or sea-eagle*, Gloss.

δοτο-κλάτης, *ον, ὁ, = foreg.*, Gloss.

δοτο-κόπος, *δ, v. sub δοτεκόπος* II.

δοτοκοπέτης, *ες, feeling as if one's bones were broken*, Pallad. Febr. 76.

δοτο-κόραξ, *ἄκος, ὁ, the osprey, Lat. ossifragus*, Gloss.

δοτολογία, *ἡ, a gathering up of bones after the burning of a body*, Zon.

Diocl. 4. 38:—also *δοτολόγιον, τό*, Lat. *ossilegium*, Gloss. II. *osteology, a treatise on the bones*, Galen. 4. 27.

δοτο-λόγος, *ον, (λέγω B) collecting bones*, Epilyc. Incert. 2: 'Οστολόγοι, the name of a tragedy by Aeschylus, Ath. 667 C.

δοτο-μάχια, *ἡ, a game like the Chinese puzzle*, but played with fourteen pieces of bones instead of seven, Auson. Idyll. 13 praef.

δοτο-ποιητικός, *ἡ, ὅν, of or for making bone, δύναμις* Galen. 5. 12.

δοτοῦν, *τό*, Att. contr. for *δοτέον*, q. v.

δοτοφάγος, *ον, to eat bones*, Strab. 776.

δοτο-φάγος, *ον, eating bones*, Byz.

δοτο-φάνεω, *to shew bones*, Hippiatr.

δοτο-φόρος, *ον, with hard stones*, ὁπῶραι Achmes Onir. 151.

δοτο-φυής, *ἐς, of a bony nature or substance*, Batr. 297.

δοτράκεος [ᾱ], *α, ὦν, = δοτράκινος*, Nic. Fr. 6. 3, Orph. Arg. 320:—*δοτράκεος* in Schol. Luc. Lexiph. 7.

δοτράκεύς, *ἔως, ὁ, a potter*, Anth. Plan. 191.

δοτράκηρός, *ἄ, ὦν, of the nature of earthenware*, ζῶα δοτράκηρά *testaceous animals*, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 18, P. A. 4. 5, 19, al.; v. *δοτράκωδερμος*.

δοτράκίαις, *ον, ὁ, a stone resembling an agate*, Plin. 37. 65.

δοτράκίζω, *to banish by potsherds, ostracize*, Thuc. 1. 135., 8. 73, Andoc. 23. 42, etc.; in Hdt. *δοτράκισμός*.—Ostracism (*δοτράκισμός*) was adopted at Athens not as a punishment, but as a means of checking the power of individuals, when it was thought to have become too great for the liberties of the people, v. Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 15 sq., 3. 17, 7., 5. 3, 3: to make the sentence valid, 6000 votes were necessary, Schol. Ar. Eq. 851, Poll. 8. 19; while Plut. represents the possible number of voters as 6000, Aristid. 7. It was used also at Argos, Arist. l. c.; at Megara and Miletus, Schol. Ar. l. c.; so also *πεταλισμός* (q. v.) at Syracuse.—V. Dict. of Antiqu.

δοτράκινδα, *Adv. played with potsherds or oyster-shells, παιδιὰ δοτρά*, a game in which an *δοτράκον*, black on one side and white on the other, was thrown on a line, and according as the black or white turned up, one party was obliged to fly and the other pursued, Poll. 9. 111: the game was also called *δοτράκον περιστροφή*, Plat. Rep. 521 C; so, *δοτράκον μεταπεσόντος*, 'if heads become tails,' Id. Phaedr. 241 B.—In Ar. Eq. 855, *δοτράκινδα βλέπειν* there is a reference to *δοτράκισμός*.

δοτράκινος [ᾱ], *η, ὦν, earthen, made of clay, Lat. testaceus, of vessels*, Hipp. 576. 45, al., Plat. Com. Ποι. 2, Anth. P. 7. 645., 11. 74, N. T. 2. *like earthenware*, *δοτράκινα τὸ δέρμα = δοτράκωδερμα*, Luc. Lexiph. 6.

δοτράκινος [ᾱ], *τό*, Dim. of *δοτράκον*, Arist. H. A. 8. 4, 2, Strab. 823, A. B. 794.

δοτράκινς, *ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of δοτράκον:—the hair or scaly covering of the pine-cone*, Mnesith. ap. Ath. 57 B.

δοτράκισμός, *ὁ, ostracism*, v. sub *δοτράκισω*.

δοτράκίτης, *ον, ὁ, = δοτράκινος, λίθος δοτρά*, Diosc. 5. 165, cf. Plin. 36. 31: also = *δοτράκιαις*, Id. 37. 65. 2. fem. *δοτράκίτης, ἴδος, = καδμεία*, Diosc. 5. 84, Plin. 37. 56 and 65. II. *a kind of cake*, Ath. 647 E.

δοτράκό-δερμος, *ον, with a shell like a potsherd, hard-shelled, κάρκινος* Batr. 297; opp. to *μαλακόδοτράκος*, Arist. H. A. 8. 17, 11; of eggs, Ib. 1. 65, 5:—*δοτράκόδερμα, τά*, like *δοτράκηρά, hard-shelled or testaceous animals*, v. sub *μαλάκια, τά*.

δοτράκόεις, *εσσα, εν, ποῖτ, for δοτράκινος, δύμος δοτρά*, Anth. P. 9. 86; *νῶτα* Poeta ap. Suid. s. v. *στυφελισμός*.

δοτράκο-κονία, *ἡ, a pavement made of crushed potsherds, concrete*, Lat. *pavimentum testaceum*, Geop. 2. 27, cf. Vitruv. 7. 1.

δοτράκον, *τό, (v. sub δοτεον) an earthen vessel*, Lat. *testa*, Ar. Ran. 1190, cf. Eccl. 1033, Lysias 98. 40, etc. 2. *a tile or potsherd*, Lys. 101. 14: esp. *the tablet used in voting* (v. *δοτράκισω*); hence, *τοῦ-δοτράκον περιχέεται the danger of ostracism* is past, Cratin. Ὀφῆρτ. 1; *τὰ δοτράκα for δοτράκισμός*, Plat. Com. Ἰεπερ. 2; *τὸ δοτράκον ἐπιφέρειν τινί to vote for any one's banishment*, Plut. Alcib. 13, cf. Pericl. 14.

3. *on δοτράκον περιστροφή*, v. sub *δοτράκινδα*. 4. a sort of *earthenware castanet*, *ἡ τοῖς δοτράκοις κροτοῦσα* [Μοῦσα], of the poetry of Euripides, Ar. Ran. 1305.

II. *the hard shell of testacea*, as snails, muscles, tortoises, h. Hom. Merc. 33, Theocr. 9. 25, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 1, etc.; v. sub *μαλάκια, τά*:—hence, *tortoise-shell or mother of pearl*, *κινιτήρες δοτράκοις .. ἐνδεδεμένοι* Philo 1. 666. 2. *an egg-shell, ἅπτηρα .., ἀπὶ γυμνὸν δοτράκον* Aesch. Fr. 401, cf. Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 4 and 5.

δοτράκό-ωπος, *ον, having the back covered with a hard shell*, Teucer ap. Ath. 455 E, Ael. N. A. 9. 6.

δοτράκο-ποιός, *ὁ, a potter*, Gloss.

δοτράκό-ρῖνος, *ον, = δοτράκόδερμος*, Opp. H. 1. 313., 5. 589.

δοτράκο-φορέω, *to vote with δοτράκα*, Schol. Ar. Eq. 855.

δοτράκοφορία, *ἡ, a voting with δοτράκα*, Arist. Fr. 396, Plut. Alc. 13.

δοτράκό-χροος, *ον, with metapl. acc. δοτράκόχροα, with a hard skin or shell*, Anth. P. 9. 196:—cf. *μαλάκια, τά*.

δοτράκόω, *to turn into potsherds, dash to pieces*:—Pass. *to be dashed in pieces*, Aesch. Fr. 179. II. *to make the skin hard like shell*, *δοτρά τὸ δέρμα* Arist. Probl. 2. 32, 1:—Pass. *to become covered with a hard shell*, Lyc. 88.

III. *to pave with concrete* (cf. *δοτράκο-κονία*), Inscr. in Müller de Munim. Ath. p. 38.

δοτράκωδης, *ες, like an earthen pot or shard, testaceous*, of crabs, Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 4, al.; of the tortoise, Ib. 8. 17, 6; of oysters, Ib. 4. 6, 3; of the covering of certain eggs, Id. G. A. 2. 1, 20, cf. H. A. 5. 34, 1:—*τὰ δοτράκωδη earthen vessels*, Id. Plant. 2. 1, 2:—cf. *δοτράκόδερμος*.

δοτρεακός, *ἡ, ὦν, of the oyster*, σάρξ Zonar.

δοστρέινος, ἡ, *ov*, of or living in a shell, testaceous, Plat. Phileb. 21 C. **δοστρεῖο-γράφης**, *es*, purple-painted, Anth. P. append. 330.

δοστρεῖον, τό, *v. sub* ὄστρεον.

δοστρεῖον or **δοστρεῖον**, τό, (*v. sub* ὄστρεον):—an oyster, Lat. *ostrea*:—the proper Att. form is **δοστρεῖον** (**δοστρεῖα** .. *ἔλεγον οἱ Ἀρχαῖοι* Ath. 92 F, cf. Moer. 185, Phot., etc.), and this is required by the metre in the earlier Poets, *κόγχη, μύες, κάστρεα* Aesch. Fr. 25; *δοστρεῖα συμμυκτότα* Epich. 23 Ahr.; *πίνυρα καὶ δοστρεῖοισιν ὀμοίη* Cratin. *Ἀρχ.* 5; *πύναι, λεπάδες, μύες, δοστρεῖα* Anaxandr. *Πρωτ.* 1. 60, etc. (*v. Com.* *Fragm.* in *Index*); while **δοστρεῖον** is used in late Ep., Nic. ap. Ath. 92 D, Matro ib. 135 A:—the readings vary in Plat. (*v. infr.* II) as in Arist., cf. H. A. 1. 6, 2 and 4. 1, 28:—Arist. seems to use the word generally for all *bivalves*, H. A. 11. c., ap. Ath. 88 B, Galen. 12. 543.

II. an oyster or bivalve shell, Id. H. A. 4. 6, 7, 8. 2, 16. **III.**—Lat. *ostrum*, a purple used in dyeing, prob. that produced by the murex, **δοστρεῖον μόνον ἐπιφέρειν** Plat. *Crat.* 424 D; **δοστρεῖα ἐναλγήμεναι** Id. *Rep.* 420 C; **τὰ σώματα ἐκέχραντο δοστρεῖα** Ath. 197 F, cf. Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 21.

δοστρεῖωδης, *es*, (*elidos*) of the oyster kind, Arist. H. A. 8. 30, 1, Aristid. *Quint.* 105; **δοστρεῖωδης**, Arist. P. A. 4. 8, 4.

δοστρίμων, τό, a stable, Lyc. 94, Antim. ap. Phot.

δοστρίτης λίθος [τ], ὁ, a kind of stone, Orph. *Lith.* 339.

δοστρία (or **δοστρίη**), and **δοστρυς**, *vos*, ἡ, a tree with very hard wood, like the hornbeam, both in Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 3, cf. Plin. 13. 37: in Theophr. H. P. 1. 8, 2, **δοστρυῖς**, *idos*, ἡ.

δοστρυς, ἡ, *v. sub* δοστρία.

δοτῶδης, *es*, (*elidos*) like bone, of the nature of bone, bony, Xen. *Eq.* 1. 8, 5, 6, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 28, al.; *Comp.*—*έστερος*, *lb.* 3. 7, 11.

δοσυρίς, ἡ, a plant, Diosc. 4. 143, Plin. 27. 88:—which Sprengel identifies with *Osyris alba*; others with *Linaria vulgaris*; others with *Ebenopodium*.—Cf. *δοσίρης*.

δοσφρα, ἡ, ὁσμή, Ach. Tat. 2. 38, Eust. *Opusc.* 78. 40; *v. sub* ὄσφραϊνομαι.

δοσφράδιον, τό, = *δοσφραντήριον*, Eust. 46. 3, etc.: *v. Ducang.*

δοσφραῖνομαι: fut. *ὀσφρήσομαι* Ar. *Pax* 152; aor. *ὀσφρήμην*, *ὀσφρήσθαι*, *ὀσφρήμενος* Hdt., Att.; (the aor. 1 forms *ὀσφραντο*, *ὀσφραντο* in Aristid. 2. 308, Hdt. 1. 80 seem to be errors of the Copyists for *ὀσφροντο*, *ὀσφροντο*):—aor. pass. *ὀσφρήσθην* Hipp. 262. 49, Philem. *Στρατ.* 1. 26, Arist. *de An.* 2. 12, 5, Probl. 7. 6: fut. *ὀσφρανθήσομαι* LXX (Tob. 6. 18):—the forms *δοσφράται*, *ῶνται*, etc. only in late writers, as Paus. 9. 21, 3, Luc. *Pisc.* 48, Philo 1. 617; (*δοσφράντο* in Ar. *Ach.* 179, and *δοσφράσθαι* in Antiph. *Auk.* 1, were corrected by Elmsl.): aor. *ὀσφρήσθαι* Arat. 955, Ael., etc.: *Dep.* To catch scent of, smell, scent, track, c. gen., Hdt. 1. 80, Ar. *Ran.* 654, Xen. *Mem.* 2. 1, 24, etc.; absol., Plat. *Phaedo* 60 B, etc.; ἡ αἰσθησις ἡ τοῦ δοσφραίνεσθαι Arist. *Sens.* 5, 27;—c. acc. cogn., *τὴν ὀσμὴν ὀσφρ.* Hdt. 1. 80:—c. acc. only in late writers, *ὀσφρ. θρυαλλίδα ὀσφραμένην* Ael. *N.* A. 9. 54:—for in Eur. *Cycl.* 154 (*εἶδες γὰρ αὐτήν*;—οὐ μὰ Δῖ, ἀλλ' ὀσφραίνουμαι), αὐτῆς must be supplied, cf. Ar. *Ran.* 489; and in Ar. *Pl.* 897 *ὀσφραίνει τι*; *τι* is adverbial, *at all*.

2. metaph. to get scent of, *τῆς τυραννίδος* Ar. *Lys.* 619; *τοῦ χρυσίου* Luc. *Tim.* 45. **II.** Causal in Act., *ὀσφραίνω* *τινὰ τινα* to make one smell at a thing, Galen. 10. 595, 13. 454; so also *ἀπ*., *προσ*-*ὀσφραίνω*.

δοσφρανσις, ἡ, = *δοσφρησις*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 611 B.

δοσφραντήριος, *a, ov*, smelling, able to smell, sharp-smelling, *μυκτῆρης* *δοσφ.*, (like Lat. *nares acuti*, Ar. *Ran.* 893. **II.** pass. *δοσφραντήριον* (sc. *φάρμακον*), τό, strong scent used to revive persons fainting, Lat. *olfactorium*, cited from Eust.

δοσφραντικός, ἡ, *ov*, capable of smelling, quick of scent, *νῆνδια* Arist. *G.* A. 5. 2, 7; of the vine, sensitive to odours, Theophr. *C. P.* 2. 18, 4, cf. *II.* P. 4. 16, 6. **2.** τὸ *δοσφρ. αἰσθητήριον* the organ of the sense of smell, Arist. *de An.* 2. 9, 13, 3. 1, 1: τὸ *δοσφραντικόν* the capacity of smelling, *δ' ἐνεργεία ἡ ὀσφρησις, τοῦτο δύναμις* τὸ *δοσφρ.* Id. *Sens.* 2, 19.

II. τὸ *δοσφραντικόν*, = *δοσφραντήριον* *II.*, Galen.

δοσφραντός, ἡ, *ov*, that can be smelt, Arist. *de An.* 2. 9, 1, *Sens.* 5, 28 sq.

δοσφράσια, ἡ, = *δοσφρανσις*, LXX (Hist. 14. 7).

δοσφρησις, ἡ, the sense of smell, smell, Plat. *Phaedo* 111 B, *Theaet.* 156 B, Arist. *de An.* 2. 9, 8 sq.; τὸ *τῆς ὀσφρ. αἰσθητήριον* Id. *Sens.* 2, 20. **2.** the organ of smell, Arist. *de An.* 3. 1, 4, *Probl.* 13. 2; *αἰ ὀσφρήσεις* Hdt. 1. 12; so, *ῶντων ὀσφρήσεις* (Ion. form) Opp. *C.* 4. 66.

II. = *ὀσμή*, the smell of a thing, Moschopol.

δοσφρητικός, ἡ, *ov*, = *δοσφραντικός*, Diog. *L.* 9. 80, Galen. 5. 359.

δοσφρητός, ἡ, *ov*, = *δοσφραντός*, Sext. *Emp.* M. 8. 43.

δοσφυ-αλγής, *es*, with a pain in the loins, suffering from *lumbago*, Aesch. *Fr.* 374, Hipp. *Coac.* 169:—**δοσφυαλγέω**, to have *lumbago*, *lb.* 143:—**δοσφυαλγία**, *h*, *lumbago*, *lb.* 219.

δοσφύδιον, τό, Dim. of *ὀσφύς*, Theognost. *Can.* 125.

δοσφυ-ῆς, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, (*ἀγνυμι*) having dislocated one's hip, *hip-shot*, Poëta ap. *Lex. de Spirit.* 234 ed. Valck.

ὀσφύς, ἡ, gen. *ὀσφύος*; acc. *ὀσφύν*, also *ὀσφύα* Anth. P. 12. 213:—the loin or loins, the lower part of the back, Hipp. *Aph.* 1248, Arist. *H. A.* 1. 13, 2, al.; opp. to *ῶμοι*, Hdt. 2. 40, Aesch. *Pr.* 497; the loin of a victim, Ar. *Pax* 1053, *Lys.* 964, Menand. *Meth.* 1. 12; of wasps, *ἐχουσι κέντρον ἐκ τῆς ὀσφύος* Ar. *Vesp.* 225, cf. 740:—Xen. describes a horse's loins,—*ὀσφύς ἡ διπλὴ τῆς ἀπλῆς καὶ ἐγκαθίσταται μαλακώτερα καὶ ἰδὲν ἡδύν* *Eq.* 1, 11; and this διπλὴ ὀσφύς, so called from the furrow that runs down the back, is inaccurately rendered *duplex spina* by Varro and Virg. *G.* 3. 87.

2. Hellenist., metaph., ὁ *καρπὸς τῆς ὀσφύος*, of a son, Act. *Ap.* 2. 30, cf. *LXX* (Gen. 35. 11, al.). **3.** περιῶνυσθα: or ἀναζώνυσθα: τὴν ὀσφύν to gird up one's loins, *LXX* and *N. T.* (Curt. is inclined to connect ὀσφύς with ψύα, ψόα, comparing Skt. *sphik*

(loins).) [ῶ in nom. and acc. sing., which are written ὀσφύς, ὀσφύν by Hdn. *π. μον. λέξ.* p. 31, *Io. Alex.* 8, *Arcad.* 92; cf. *ὀφρῦς*.]

ὀσχεά, ὄσχεον, *v. sub* ὄσχη.

ὄσχη, ἡ, the scrotum, Hipp. 483. 15., 486. 13, al.; but in Arist. *H. A.* 3. 1, 12., 9. 50, 6, *G. A.* 1. 12, 2, *Probl.* 27. 11, we find the form ὄσχεα: if ὄσχη is contr. from ὀσχεά, it should be written ὄσχη:—another form ὄσχεος, ὁ, is found in Arist. *H. A.* 1. 13, 4 (but with *v. l.* ὀσχεά), written ὄσχεός in Poll. 2. 172, and Hesych.; also ὄσχεον, τό, Poll. 4. 203, al.

II. ὄσχος, Nic. *Al.* 108, *Ath.* 495 F.

ὄσχιον, τό, the raised margin of the womb, Galen. *Lex.* 536, whence perhaps it should be restored in Hipp. 671. 50.

ὄσχις, *ios*, ἡ, = ὄρχις, Hipp. 205 H, 1155 G, 1218 B.

ὄσχο-βόρος, *ov*, destroying young twigs, *v. sub* σαρκόβoros.

ὄσχος, ὁ, = μύσχος, a young branch, shoot, esp. of the vine, ὄσχος ἡμερίδος Ar. *Ach.* 997; also ὄσχη, ὄσχη ἀμπέλου κλάδος κατάκαρπος *Ath.* 495 F: cf. ὄσχοφορία. (*V. sub* ὄζος.)

ὄσχοφορία or ὄσχη, τά, one day of the Athen. festival *Σκίρα*, on which chosen boys, sons of citizens, in women's dress, carrying vine-branches loaded with grapes (*v. sub* ὄσχος), went in procession from the temple of Bacchus to that of Ἀθηνᾶ Σκιράς, Philochor. 44, *Plut.* *Thes.* 22, *Ath.* 495 F, *Alciphro* 1. 4., 3. 1:—ὄσχοφόριον, τό, the sanctuary of *Athēna Σκιράς* in the Phalerum, Hesych., *A. B.* 318, etc.:—ὄσχοφόροι, οἱ, the boys who carried the vine-branches, *Hyperid.* and *Philochor.* ap. *Harp.*, *Ister* 13:—ὄσχοφορέω, to celebrate the festival ὄσχοφορία, *Phot.*:—ὄσχοφορικός, ἡ, *ov*, of or for the ὄσχοφορία, *Ath.* 631 B; μέλη ὄσχ. *Poll.* 4. 53:—In all these words Hesych. and other Gramm. wrote ὄσχη- for ὄσχη, and this form appears in many MSS.

ὄσῳραι, Adv. for ὄσαι ὥραι, *v. sub* ὀσημέραι.

ὄτα, Aeol. for ὅτε, like πῶτα for πότε, *Sappho* 48.

ὅταν, for ὅτ' ἂν (ὅτε ἂν) as in Hom.:—Adv. of Time, whenever, with a conditional force, so as nearly to = *ἐάν* (*v. el* A. *II.* 1), referring to an indef. future (*v. ὅτε* A. *I.* 1. c.), *II.* 1. 519, *Od.* 9. 6, etc.; also of events likely to recur, *II.* 2. 397, *Od.* 9. 6, etc.:—so also in Ep. *ὅτε κεν*, *II.* 1. 567., 6. 225:—strengthened, *ὅταν περ* *Soph.* *O. C.* 301, *Plat.* *Rep.* 565 A:—repeated for rhet. effect, *ὅταν ὡς ὑβρίζαν, ὅταν ὡς ἐχθρός, ὅταν κοινδύλοις, ὅταν ἐπὶ κόσμοις* *Dem.* 537. fin. **2.** never with the Indic. in good authors, except in *Od.* 10. 410, where we have *ὡς δ' ὅταν . . σκαίρουσι* (for *σκαίρωσι*); and in 24. 88, *ὅτε κεν . . ζώνονταί τε νεοὶ καὶ ἐπενδύονται* *ἀέθλα*; in *II.* 12. 42, *στρέφεται* is Ep. for *στρέφεται*. **3.** never with the optat. in good authors, except in *orat.* obliqua, where in *orat.* recta the subj. with *ὅταν* would have stood, as *perh.* Aesch. *Pers.* 450 may be expl. (Elmsl. read *ὅτ' ἐκ νέων*);—acc. to the received text, *ὅτε κεν* is followed by *ἵκοι* in *II.* 9. 525. **II.** Special usages: **1.** to introduce a simile, *II.* 10. 5, *Od.* 5. 394. **2.** *πρίν γ' ὅταν* = *πρίν γε ἢ ὅταν* (*v. ὅτε* A. *II.* 2), 2. 374. **3.** *εἰς ὅτε κεν* until such time as . . , 2. 99., 19. 144. **4.** *ὅταν τάχιστα*, Lat. *quum primum*, Ar. *Thesm.* 1205, Xen. *Cyr.* 4. 5, 33; *ὅταν πρώτον* *Plat.* *Lys.* 211 B.

ὅτε, relat. Adv., formed from the relat. stem ὅ- and τε (*v. τε* B), answering to demonstr. *τότε*, and interrog. *πότε*; properly of Time, but sometimes, like Lat. *quum*, passing into a Causal sense (cf. *ὅποτε*).

A. of Time, *when*, but without reference either to previous time (as in *ἐπεὶ* = *postquam*), or to later time (as in *πρίν* = *priusquam*).

I. Construction: **1.** with Indic., to denote single events or actions in past time, with impf. or aor., *when*, *II.* 1. 397, 432, etc.; rarely with plqpf., 5. 392:—the Verb is sometimes to be repeated from the apodosis, *Καλλιέως δὲ κατελθὼν, ὅτε καὶ οἱ ἐκ Πειραιῶς (sc. κατήλθον)* *Xen.* *Hell.* 1. 7, 35:—often in ellipt. phrases, *πῇ ἔβαν εὐχαλαί, ὅτε δὴ φάμεν εἶναι ἄριστοι* *whither are gone the boasts, [which we made] when we said . . ?* *II.* 8. 229; so after Verbs of perception and the like, *ἡ οὐ μὲν, ὅτε τ' ἐκρέμω . . ; rememberest thou not [the time] when . . ?* *15.* 18, cf. 21. 396, *Od.* 24. 115, Ar. *Vesp.* 354, *Thuc.* 2. 21, etc.; *ἀκούσα εὐχομένης ὅτ' ἐφροθα . .*, *II.* 1. 397, cf. *Plat.* *Legg.* 782 C; *οὐδ' ἐλαθ' Αἰάτω Ζεὺς, ὅτε δὴ Τρώεσσι δίδον . . νίκην* *II.* 17. 627; rarely with pf., 5. 392.

b. with pres., of a thing now going on, 2. 471., 4. 259; *νῦν, ὅτε . . σοι ὀξέως ὑπακούω* *Xen.* *Cyr.* 2. 4, 6; cf. *II.* 14. 71, *ἦδε μὲν γὰρ ὅτε . . Δαναοῖσιν ἄμυνεν, οἶδα δὲ νῦν ὅτε τοὺς . . κνύειν*. **c.** rarely with fut., of a definite future, *Od.* 18. 272; opp. to the indef. future expressed by *ὅταν* with Subj., *II.* 1. 518, cf. 6. 448. **2.** with Opt., to denote repeated events or actions in past time, *ἐνθα πάρος κοιμᾷθ', ὅτε μιν γλυκὺς ὕπνος ἱκάνοι whenever, as often as*, *II.* 1. 610, cf. 4. 263, etc.; so, *ὅτε δὴ* 3. 216. **3.** Sometimes of future events which are represented as uncertain, in clauses dependent on a Verb in the opt. or subj., *οὐκ ἂν τοι χραίσμῃ κίθαρις . . ὅτ' ἐν κορίσσι μυγίης* 3. 55, cf. 18. 465., 21. 429, Aesch. *Eum.* 726. **c.** so *ὅτε μὴ*, in the best authors always with the opt., for *εἰ μὴ, unless, except, save when*, *II.* 13. 319, *Od.* 16. 197, *Arist.* *Pol.* 3. 4, 9;—used by Ap. *Rh.* with subj., 1. 245., 4. 409. **3.** with Subj., only in Ep. and *Lyr.* Poets (for in correct Att. writers *ὅταν* is always used with Subj., as *ὅτ' ἂν* or *ὅτε κεν* generally in Hom., *v. sub* ὅταν), *II.* 19. 337., 21. 323, etc.

II. Special usages: **1.** in Hom. to introduce a simile, *ὡς δ' ὅτε* as *when*, mostly with Subj., *II.* 2. 147., 4. 130, 141., 6. 506, etc.; sometimes with Indic., 16. 364., 21. 12, *Od.* 10. 462:—the Verb must often be supplied from the context, as in *II.* 2. 394., 4. 462. **2.** in the Ep. phrase *πρίν γ' ὅτε δὴ . .*, ἡ is omitted before *ὅτε*, *II.* 9. 488., 12. 437, *Od.* 13. 322. **III.** ὅτε with other Particles, **1.** *ὅτ' ἂν, ὅτε κεν*, *v. sub* ὅταν. **2.** *ὅτε δὴ* and *ὅτε δὴ βα*, stronger than *ὅτε*, often in Hom., *Hes.*; *v. supr.* I. 1:—so *ὅτ' ἄρ'*, *II.* 10. 540. **3.** *ὅτε τε* (where *τε* is otiose, *v. sub* *τε* B), *II.* 2. 471., 10. 83, etc. **4.** *ὅτε περ*, even *when*, 5. 802., 14. 319, etc.; also in Hdt. 5. 99, *Thuc.* 1. 8, etc.; also *ὅτε πέρ τε*, *II.* 4. 259, 10. 7. **IV.** the proper correlat.

Adv. is τότε, as ὅτε δὴ . . . τότε δὴ . . . 10. 365; ὅτε δὴ . . . δὴ τότε 23. 722; ὅτε δὴ . . . καὶ τότε δὴ . . . 22. 209; ὅτε δὴ βα . . . καὶ . . . τὸτ' 21. 24. 32:—for τότε we sometimes have ἐνθα, 1. 610, etc.; ἔπειτα 3. 421; αὐτίκα δ' 4. 210; δὲ . . . 5. 438; so also, νῦν . . . ὅτε . . . Soph. Aj. 711, etc.; μεθούτερον . . . ὅτε . . . Id. Tr. 711; ἡματι τῷ, ὅτε . . . Il. 2. 743, etc.; so in Att., ἦν πότε χρόνος, ἅτε . . . Plat. Prot. 320 C, cf. Phaedo 74 E, Hdt. 1. 160. 2. elliptical in the phrase ἔστιν ὅτε or ἔσθ' ὅτε, like Lat. *est ubi, there are times when, sometimes, now and then*, ἔστι ὅτε Hdt. 2. 120; ἔσθ' ὅτε Soph. Aj. 56, Plat.

B. ὅτε sometimes passes into a Causal sense, like Lat. *quum, whereas*, (in old Engl. *when as*), mostly with pres. indic., Il. 16. 433; ὅτε δὴ 20. 29; and in Att., as Soph. Aj. 1095, O. T. 918; ὅτε δὴ Plat. Symp. 206 A, etc.; ὅτε δὴ τοῦτο οὕτως ἔχει Plat. Prot. 354 C; so, ὅτε γὰρ Hdt. 5. 92, 1:—also with pf. used as pres., Soph. Ph. 428, Ar. Nub. 34. 2. sometimes where ὥστε would be more usual, οὕτω . . . πόρρω κλέος ἦκει, ὅτε καὶ βασιλεὺς ἠρώτησεν Ar. Ach. 647.

C. ὅτε absol. Adv., like ἔσθ' ὅτε, sometimes, now and then, used like ποτέ at the beginning of each of two corresponding clauses, now . . . now . . ., sometimes . . ., sometimes . . ., only in late Att., ὅτε μὲν . . . ὅτε δὲ . . ., Arist. Pol. 2. 16, al.: but in Il., ὅτε μὲν . . ., ἄλλοτε . . ., 20. 49 sq.; ὅτε μὲν . . ., ἄλλοτε δ' αὖ . . ., 18. 599 sq.; ὅτε μὲν τε . . ., ἄλλοτε δὲ . . ., 11. 64; ὅτε μὲν . . ., ὅτε δ' αὖτε . . ., Ar. Rh. 1. 1270; ὅτε μὲν τε . . ., ὅτ' αὖ . . ., 3. 1300; ὅτε μὲν . . ., πότε δὲ . . ., Polyb. 6. 20, 8; ὅτε μὲν . . ., ὅτε δὲ . . ., καὶ ἄλλοτε . . ., Diog. L. 2. 106; ὅτε μὲν . . ., πάλιν δὲ . . ., Arist. Eth. N. 1. 10, 5; ἐνίοτε . . ., ὅτε δὲ . . ., Id. Pol. 7. 13, 2; ὅτε μὲν . . ., ὅτ' . . ., Id. Poët. 3. 2:—also reversely, ἄλλοτε μὲν . . ., ὅτε δὲ . . ., 11. 11. 566; also ὅτε δὲ in the second clause, without any correlative in the first, 17. 178; Soph. joins ἔσθ' ἅτε . . ., ἅτ' ἄλλοτ', Aj. 56; ἅτε δὲ alone, at the beginning of a clause, Xen. Cyn. 5. 8 and 20., 9, 8 and 20.

ὅτε, neut. of ὅστις:—also Ion. masc. for ὅστε, Il.

ὅτεοισιν, ὅτεω, ὅτεω, ὅτεω, Ep. and Ion. cases of ὅστις. ὅ τι, Ep. ὅ τι, (often written ὅ, τι and ὅ, τι—) to distinguish them from ὅτι, ὅττι, (that), neut. of ὅστις, used as an Adv. like ὅστις, in indirect questions, for *what, wherefore*, ὅς κ' εἴποι, ὅ τι τύσσον ἐχάσατο Il. 1. 64, cf. Od. 19. 463; εἶρετο, ὅ τι οὐ χράται τῇ χερὶ Hdt. 3. 78, cf. 1. 111., 2. 19, 91, al.; ἦν μὴ φράσῃς ὅ τι . . . unless you tell me *why* . . ., Ar. Pl. 19, cf. 966:—sometimes with a Prep., εἰρωτεύμενος κατ' ὅ τι . . . οὕτω ἐπέστοιλε Hdt. 6. 3. 2. strengthd. ὅ τι τί (commonly written ὅτι τί); Dem. 691. 21; ὅ τι τί δὴ; Luc. Dem. Enc. 22; ὅ τι δὴ τί μάστιγα; Plat. Rep. 343 A; ὅ τι δὴ τί γε; Id. Charm. 161 C: cf. ὁτίη Il.

II. ὅ τι μὴ (commonly written ὅτι μὴ), after a negat. clause, except, Il. 16. 227; οὐδαμῶς . . ., ὅτι μὴ Χίωι μόνου Hdt. 1. 18; οὐδεὶς ἀνθρώπων, ὅ τι μὴ γυνὴ μόνον Il. 1. 181, cf. 1. 143, Thuc. 4. 26, etc.; rarely with a different Verb, διέφυγε μὲν οὐδεὶς, ὅ τι μὴ διέλαθε τίς no one escaped, *save* that one escaped notice, Arr. An. 1. 16, 4, etc.; after a question with οὐ, ὅ τι μὴ means *quatenus non*, so far as not, οὐ . . . τὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ μαθάνειν [ῥηδονήν], ὅ τι μὴ μάθημα τιμὴν φέρει, καπνὸν καὶ φλαυρίαν [ῥηγίται]; Plat. Rep. 581 D.—That this phrase belongs to the pronominal ὅ τι is shewn by the similar usage of ὅσος, v. ὅσος IV. 5. c.

III. with a Sup. Adv., ὅ τι τάχιστα, as quick as possible, Il. 4. 193, Od. 5. 112, al.;—so also ὅ τι τάχος, Hdt. 9. 7, Soph. Ant. 1321, Thuc., etc.; so in Att., ὅ τι μάστιγα Thuc. 5. 36, etc.; ὅ τι ἐγγύτατα Id. 3. 40; ὅ τι ἐλάχιστα 6. 23; ὅ τι χρησιμώτατα 7. 74:—also with Adjs., ὅ τι πλείστη ἀπορία Id. 4. 32; ὅ τι πλείστον ναυτικόν, ὅ τι πλείστον χρόνον Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 6, Cyr. 6. 1, 43; ὅ τι πλείστη εὐδαιμονία Plat. Rep. 421 B; ὅ τι μεγίστη πρόφασις Thuc. 1. 126, cf. 7. 69; παῖδας ὅ τι χειροτεχνικατοῦς Ar. Vesp. 1276, etc. Here also the usage may be compared with that of ὅσος 1. 7, IV. 4.

ὅτι, Ep. ὅττι (both in Hom.):—Conjunction, to introduce an objective clause, that, Lat. *quod*, after Verbs of *seeing or knowing, thinking or saying*; in Hom. often strengthd. ὅτι βα, and ὅτι δὴ. Usage: 1. in Hom. always with indic., and this mood also prevails in Att.

2. even in orat. obliq. (where the opt. is the proper mood) the indic. is often retained in the same tense which the speaker had used or would have used, γηγέλθῃ . . ., ὅτι Μέγαρο ἀφέστηκε news came that Megara has revolted (where we say *had*), Thuc. 1. 114; ἀποκρινάμενοι ὅτι πέμψουσι (where we say that *they would send*), lb. 90; cf. Plat. Phaedo 58 A, etc.; in orat. obl., the optat. is the regular constr., as in English, ἡπειλάρῃ ὅτι . . . βαδίσουμι I threatened that I would go, Ar. Pl. 88, cf. Plat. Phaedo 59 E, etc.:—sometimes the opt. and indic. are found in the same sentence with a different shade of meaning, ἔλεγον, ὅτι Κύρος μὲν τέθηκεν, Ἀριαῖος δὲ πεφενός . . . εἴη Xen. An. 2. 1, 3; [Περικλῆς] προηγήρενε . . ., ὅτι Ἀρχίδαμος μὲν οἱ ξίνος εἴη . . ., τοὺς δ' ἀγρούς τοὺς ἐαυτοῦ καὶ οἰκίας . . ., ἀφίηται αὐτὰ δημόσια εἶναι Thuc. 2. 13, cf. Hdt. 1. 86, Plat. Phaedo 61 B, etc.:—also, ὅτι . . . and the acc. with inf. are found together, Thuc. 3. 25, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 13. 3. if an hypothesis is involved, the tense after ὅτι follows the rules observed in hypothet. sentences (v. εἰ), εἰ τις ἔρωτο, καθ' ὅποιους νόμους δεῖ πολιτεύεσθαι, δηλον ὅτι ἀποκρίνασθ' ἂν . . ., it is manifest that you would answer . . ., Dem. 1132. 21, cf. Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 12.

II. ὅτι is often inserted pleonast. before the very words of a speech (where in our idiom the Conjunction is left out, its place being supplied by inverted commas), καὶ ἐγὼ εἶπον, ὅτι ἡ αὐτὴ μοι ἀρχὴ ἐστίν . . ., and I said: 'I will begin at the same point . . .', Plat. Prot. 317 E, cf. 356 A, 361 A, etc. 2. ὅτι is also used pleonast. with the inf. and acc. (cf. 58 B. 1), εἶπον ὅτι πρῶτον ἐμὲ χρῆται πειραθῆναι κατ' ἐμαυτὸν (which is in fact a mixture of the two constructions, εἶπον ὅτι ἐμὲ χρῆται πρῶτον and εἶπον ἐμὲ χρῆται πρῶτον), Plat. Legg. 892 D, cf. Phaedo 63 C, Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 2, etc.; so ὅτι with a part., γινόςκω . . ., ὅτι . . . διαφαρησμένους

Thuc. 4. 37, cf. Plat. Gorg. 481 D, Lob. Phryn. 772. But ὅτι has often been wrongly inserted by the Copyists, as if εἶπεν or λέγοντι must be followed by it, as in Xen. An. 5. 6, 19, cf. Cobet V. LL. pp. 286, 492.

III. ὅτι in Att. often represents a whole sentence, esp. in affirm. answers, οὐκ οὐκ . . . τὸ ἀδικεῖν κάκιον ἂν εἴη τοῦ ἀδικεῖσθαι; Answer, δηλον δὴ ὅτι (i. e. ὅτι κάκιον ἂν εἴη, or ὅτι ταῦτα οὕτως ἔχει), Plat. Gorg. 475 C: there is a like ellipsis in the affirmative forms οἷδ' ὅτι, ἰσθ' ὅτι, οἶσθ' ὅτι Soph. Ant. 276, 758, Plat. Gorg. 486 B, etc., cf. Wolf Lept. p. 388—hence arose the practice of using δηλονότι (q. v.) as Adv.

2. it is common in Att. to transpose the subject of the Verb which follows ὅτι, as Λυκάονας δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ εἶδονμεν, ὅτι . . . καρποῦνται (for εἶδονμεν, ὅτι Λυκάονας καρποῦνται), Xen. An. 3. 2, 23, cf. 29, etc.

IV. οὐχ ὅτι . . ., ἀλλὰ or ἀλλὰ καὶ . . ., οὐχ ὅτι ὁ Κρίτας ἐν θουχία ἦν, ἀλλὰ οἱ φίλοι αὐτοῦ not only Crates . . ., but his friends, Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 8; more fully, οὐ μόνον ὅτι ἄνδρες, ἀλλὰ καὶ γυναῖκες Plat. Symp. 179 B; so foll. by ἀλλ' οὐδὲ . . ., ταύτη ἀδύνατα ἐξισοῦσθαι οὐχ ὅτι τὰ ἐν τῇ Εὐρώπῃ, ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ not only the powers in Europe, but . . ., Thuc. 2. 97:—οὐχ ὅτι, not followed by a second clause, means *although*, οὐχ ὅτι παίζει καὶ φησι Plat. Prot. 336 D, cf. Gorg. 450 E, Theaet. 157 B.—cf. ὅπως A. II. 2. 2. for ὅτι μὴ, v. ὅ τι II.

B. as a Causal Particle, for *that, because*, also like Lat. *quod*, Il. 1. 224, etc. 2. *seeing that, inasmuch as*, γλαυκὴ δὲ σε τίκετε θάλασσα . . . ὅτι τοι νόος ἐστὶν ἀπηγής Il. 16. 35, cf. 21. 488, Od. 22. 36.

[The last syll. is short, but used long in arsi by Hom. But though short, the *i* is never elided in Att., prob. to avoid confusion with ὅτε, Pers. Hec. 109; nor is the hiatus permitted except in Comedy, Br. Ar. Lys. 611, Ach. 516: in Hom. the elision is common, Il. 1. 412., 4. 32, etc.]

ὁτίη, Conjunction, Comic form of ὅτι B, *because*, Eupol. Incert. 8, Ar. Eq. 29, 34, 181, 236, etc. 2. more rarely = ὅτι, *that*, lb. 360, Nub. 331, Vesp. 1395, Av. 1011.

II. = ὅ τι, *wherefore*, in indirect questions, ὁτίη τί; *why so? wherefore so?* Ar. Nub. 784; and ὁτίη τί ἐγ; lb. 756, Pl. 136.—Cf. τίη, ἐπειή.

ὁποιον, v. sub ὅστις IV. 2. b.

ὅτις, ὁτινας, Ep. cases of ὅστις.

ὁτλέω, = ὁτλέω, Ar. Rh. 2. 1008, Babr. 37. 3.

ὁτλέω, to suffer, endure, c. acc., Call. Fr. 274, Ap. Rh. 3. 769, etc.: absol., lb. 4. 1227, Lyc. 819.

ὁτλήμα, τό, *distress*, Hesych., Theognost. Can. 13. 23.

ὁτλήμων, ον, = ἄθλιος, Hesych.; Schmidt gives ὁτλήμων.

ὁτλος, ὁ, *suffering, distress, arising from a thing, παιδείας ὁτλον* Aesch. Theb. 18; *νυμφεῖαν ὁτλον* Soph. Tr. 7 (as the Schol., though the MS. gives ἄκρον). * (ὁτλος, ὁτλέω, ὁτλήμων seem to be formed from √ΤΑΛ, τάλας, τλήμων, τλήμων, with o euphon., just as ἄτλας, ἄτλος, come from same Root, with a euphon.)

ὁττοβος, ὁ, *any loud, wild, startling noise, as the din of battle*, ὅτ. ἀπλη-τος Hes. Th. 709; *the rattling of chariots*, Aesch. Theb. 151, 204; *the crash of thunder*, Soph. O. C. 1479; also of the flute, γλυκύν αὐλῶν ὅτ. Id. Aj. 1202; ὅτ. κροτάλων Antim. 94. So the Verb ὁττοβέω, to sound loud, sound wildly, κοτύλαις ὁττοβεί Aesch. Fr. 55; cf. ὑποτοβέω.—The freq. Mss. reading ὁττοβέω, ὁττοβος is disproved by the metre. (Doubtless onomatop.)

ὁτοτοῖ (not ὁτοτοῖ, as often in the Mss.), an exclamation of pain and grief, *ah! woe!* Trag.; doubled, Eur. Andr. 1197, etc.; also lengthd., ὁτοτοτοῖ Aesch. Pers. 268, al.; ὁτοτοτοῖ τοτοῖ Id. Ag. 1072; ὁτοτοτοτοῖ τοτοῖ Soph. El. 1245; ὁτοτοτοτοτοτοῖ Eur. Tro. 1294, Ion 789.

ὁτοτύω, to cry ὁτοτοῖ, to wail aloud, Ar. Pax 1011, Thesm. 1081; fut. ὁτοτύομαι, Id. Lys. 520:—Pass. to be bewailed, ὁτοτύεται . . ., Aesch. Cho. 329. Cf. ἀν. = ἐπ-οτοτύω.

Ὀτοτύοι, οἱ, Com. pr. n. in Ar. Av. 1043, *men of Wails*, with a play on Ὀλοφύξιοι (*men of Olophryxus* near Mount Athos).

ὁτράλλεω, a, ον, (v. ὁτρύνω) = sq., Opp. H. 2. 273, Q. Sm. 11. 107:—used by Hom. and Hes. only in Adv. ὁτράλλως, quickly, readily, as Il. 3. 260, Od. 19. 100, Hes. Sc. 410.

ὁτρηρός, ὁ, ἄν, (v. ὁτρύνω) quick, nimble, busy, ready, epith. of θεράπων, Il. 1. 321, Od. 1. 109., 4. 23, etc., cf. Ar. Av. 909; of ταμίη, Il. 6. 381; μάχῃ ὁτρηρῇ, comically, Matro ap. Ath. 136 D:—Adv. —ῶς, = ὁτράλλως, Od. 4. 735.

II. = ὀξύς, sharp, cutting, painful, Opp. H. 2. 529.

ὁτρήξες, nom. pl. of ὁτρήξ.

ὁτρήγφαγος [ᾶ], ον, = τρηγφαγός, Archil. 31.

ὁτρυντήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ὁτρύνω) one who stirs up, Hesych.

ὁτρυντικός, ὁ, ἄν, stirring up, rousing, Eust. 831. 29.

ὁτρυντός, ὅς, ἦ, Ion. for ὁτρυντός (which does not occur), a cheering on, exhortation, Il. 19. 234, 235. [ὅς, ὅς.]

ὁτρύνω [ῶ]: Ep. inf. ὁτρυνέμεν Il. 4. 286; impf. ἄτρυνον Hom., etc., Ion. ὁτρύνσκον Il. 24. 24: fut. ὁτρύνω Hom.: aor. ἄτρυνα Id.:—Med. or Pass., only in pres. and impf. (v. infr.):—Poët. Verb, the compd. ὁ-ὁτρύνω being used in Prose: (v. sub fin.). To stir up, rouse, egg on, spur on, encourage, esp. to battle, to any sudden or violent exertion,

τινὰ Il. 5. 482., 10. 158, etc.; τί με σπείδοντα καὶ αὐτὸν ὁτρύνεις; 8. 294; ἄτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ὅτρ. 5. 470:—often c. inf., ὁπτήρας . . . ἄτρυνε νέσσαι Od. 17. 430; ὅτρ. τινα πολέμειν, μάχεσθαι Il. 4. 294, 414, etc.; γήρασαι Od. 19. 158, etc.; ἡμᾶς ὁτρύνων καταπαύειν 2. 244; the inf. is sometimes omitted, ἦ τιν' ἐταίρων ὁτρυνέεις Τρώεσσι ἐπίσκοπον (sc. ἵεναι); Il. 10. 383; ὅν ναῶν Ἐκτωρ ἄτρυνε κατόπταν Eur. Rhes. 557 (lyr.):—so with Preps., Ἐρμείαν . . . νῆσον ἐς Ὠγγύλιν ὁτρύνομεν (sc. ἵεναι) Od. 1. 85, cf. Il. 15. 59; σέ γε θυμὸς ὅτρ. ἐπὶ νῆας

II. 24. 289; τὸν δ' ὄτρ. πόλιν εἶσω Od. 15. 40; ποτὶ δῶμα 17. 75; ποτὶ Ἴλιον II. 19. 156; πόλινδε Od. 15. 306; πόλεμονδε II. 2. 589; so too in Pind., and Trag.—rarely foll. by ὥς, 'Οδυσῆα ὥτρυν', ὥς ἂν .. μνηστῆρας ἀγέροι Od. 17. 362:—rarely also c. dat. pers. et inf., ὥτρυνον .. θεραπεύοντες φυλάξαι Pind. P. 4. 71:—Med. or Pass. to rouse oneself, *bestir oneself*, hasten, Od. 10. 425, etc.; c. inf., ὥτρυνέμεθ' ἀμυνόμεν ἀλλήλοισιν II. 14. 369, cf. Od. 17. 183; ὕμεις δ' ὥτρυνεσθαι .., ὥς κέ με .. ἐπιβήσετε πάτρης Od. 7. 222:—the Act. in this intr. sense is dub., for even in II. 7. 420 ὥτρυνόντι is now received. 2. more rarely of animals, to urge on, cheer on, οὐράς II. 23. 111; ἵππους 16. 167, etc.; κύνας 18. 584. 3. also of things, to urge forward, quicken, speed, πομπὴν ὥτρυνετε Od. 7. 151, cf. 8. 50; τούτῳ δ' ὥτρυνεῖ Μέντω ὁδὸν 2. 253; ἀγγελίην ὥτρυνον 16. 355; μάχην ὥτρυνον Ἀχαιοὶν II. 12. 277.—Ep. Verb. used now and then by Trag., in lyrics, Aesch. Theb. 726, Eur. Rhés. 25, 557; in senarians, Soph. Aj. 60, 771, El. 28, Eur. Alc. 755; rare even in late Prose, Arist. Mund. 6, 24. (Curt. seems to regard ὤ as a prefix to $\sqrt{\text{TPE}}$ or $\text{TPE}\Sigma$, τρέ-ω, τρή-ρων, denoting quick, rapid motion, v. Gr. Et. p. 676.)

ὄττα, Att. for ὅσσα.
ὄτταβος, ὄ, cited as a form of **κότταβος**, E. M. 616. 57, Greg. Cor. 446.
ὄτταί, ἡ, divination from ominous sounds, Dion. H. 8. 37; σὺν οἰανοῖς τε καὶ ὄτταίς Id. 9. 45; evil foreboding, Id. 1. 38; cf. ὀττεύομαι.

ὄττεο, **ὄττεν**, Ep. gen. of ὅστις.
ὀττεύομαι, Att. for ὀσσεύομαι (which does not occur), to divine from an ominous voice or sound (ὄσσα), ὀττεύομένη δὲ κάθηται she sits looking for omens, of a lover, Ar. Lys. 597; **ὄττ.** ταῖς τούτων κληδόνι by the cries of children, Plut. 2. 356 E; **ὄττ.** πρὸς [ὀρνίθων] βοήν Ael. N. A. 1. 48:—generally, to have forebodings of a thing, τὸ μέλλον Polyb. 27. 14, 5; περὶ τῶν ἔλων Id. 1. 11, 5:—c. acc. et inf. to augur that .., Porph. Antr. Nymph. 33, cf. Luc. Lexiphr. 19. II. to regard as ominous, τῶν τύχῃ, τὸ ἔργον Dion. H. 1. 23, 55:—hence, to deprecate as ill-omened, Lat. *abominari*, πάντα τύφον Id. 2. 19.—The Act. ὀττεύουσιν in Ael. N. A. 3. 9.—κληδονίζομαι was the equiv. Hellenic form, acc. to Moeris.

ὄττι, Ep. for ὅτι (the Conjunction), Hom., and Hes.
ὄ τι, Ep. for ὅ τι, neut. of ὅστις, Hom.
ὄττις, ἡ, = ὅψις, Hesych.; **ὄττις** ἀχλυνῶδες Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 13.
ὄττοτοί, f. l. for ὄτοτοί.

ὄτφ, Att. dat. of ὅστις.
οὐ, as a Diphthong, is regularly long, except in Aeol. where it is not seldom short, v. Priscian. 1. 6, Schol. Dion. Thrax. in A. B. 779, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. **βούλομαι** 7-9. Later Poets make it short when it represents the Lat. *ū* in pr. names, as in **Πόστουμος** (= *Postūmus*), **Ρούτουκος**, Jac. Anth. P. p. 631, 926.
οὐ (cf. **Zd. ava**, Lat. *hand*) is the negative of *fact*, *statement*, as **μή** of *the will* and *thought*; **οὐ** denies, **μή** rejects; **οὐ** is absolute, **μή** relative; **οὐ** objective, **μή** subjective. The same differences hold for all compds. of **οὐ** and **μή**. Note especially that, in contradistinction to **μή**, **οὐ** readily adheres to single words with which it forms a quasi-compd. As to the Form, v. infr. G.

A. USAGE. The uses of **οὐ** will be considered, I. as the negative of single words, II. as the negative of the sentence.

I. **οὐ** adhering to single words so as to form a quasi-compd. with them:—with Verbs: **οὐ** δίδωμι *withhold*, II. 24. 296; **οὐ** κέ ἔω *refuse*, 2. 132, 4. 55, al.; **οὐ** κέ ἔλω *nolo*, 1. 112, 3. 287, al.; **οὐ** φημι *negō*, 7. 393, 23. 668, al.; v. **φημί**—with Participles: **οὐ** κέ ἔλων, 4. 224, 300, 6. 105, etc.;—with Adjectives: **οὐ** πάντες, 2. 194; **οὐ** κέ ἄνω, 5. 366, 768, al.;—with Adverbs: **οὐ** σάφα Od. 17. 153, al.;—with Verbal nouns (very rare, v. infr. II. 10).—On the use of **οὐ** in contrasts v. infr. B.

II. as negating the whole sentence, 1. **οὐ** is often used alone, sometimes with the ellipsis of a definite Verb, **οὐ**κ (sc. *ἀποκρεῖ*), ἂν γε ἐμοὶ πείθῃ Plat. Phaedo 89 B; sometimes as negating the preceding sentence, Ar. Pax 850, Xen. Hell. 1. 7. 19:—as a Particle of solemn denial it is often used with **μή** (q. v.) and the acc.; sometimes without **μή**, οὐ τὸν πάντων θεῶν θεὸν πρόμον Ἄλιον Soph. O. T. 660, cf. 1088, El. 1063, Ant. 758. 2. with Indic. of statement, τὴν δ' ἐγὼ οὐ λύσω II. 1. 29, cf. 114. 495; οὐ φθίνει Κροίσου φιλόφρων ἀρετὰ Pind. P. 1. 94; ἐνθα κεν οὐ τὴν ἀδάρκυν γ' ἐνόησας Ἀργεῖων Od. 24. 61; οὐ κεν .. ἐπαφε Pind. N. 7. 25; οὐκ ἂν ὑπεφύγετε II. 8. 369. 3. with Subj. as a form of the fut., only in Ep., οὐ γάρ τίς με βίη γε ἐκὼν ἀέκοντα διήτα II. 7. 197; οὐκ ἂν τοι χραισμή κίθαρις 3. 54, cf. 11. 387. 4. with Opt. as a form of the fut. (without ἂν or κεν), also Ep., δ οὐ δὴ γ' ἄνδρ' φέρονται II. 5. 303, 20. 286. 5. with Opt. and ἂν, κείνοις δ' ἂν οὐ τίς .. μαχέοιτο II. 1. 271, cf. 301, 2. 250, Hdt. 6. 63, Aesch. Pr. 979, Soph. Aj. 155, Eur. I. A. 310, Ar. Ach. 404, Plat., etc.

6. in dependent clauses **οὐ** is used, a. with **ὅτι** or **ὥς**, after Verbs of saying, knowing and showing, ἐκ μὲν τοι ἔρεω .. ὥς ἐγὼ οὐ τι ἐκὼν κατέρυκομαι Od. 4. 376, cf. Soph. El. 560, Thuc. 1. 102, 2, etc.;—so with Ind. or Opt. and ἂν, ἀπελογοῦντο ὥς οὐκ ἂν ποτε οὕτω μοῖροι ἦσαν Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 22, cf. Plat. Rep. 330 A; ὥς δ' οὐκ ἂν δικαίως αὐτοὺς δέχοισθε μαθεῖν χρή Thuc. 1. 40, Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 3, etc.; with Opt. representing Indic. in oratio obliq., ἔλεξε παῖδι σφ .. ὥς .. Ἐλληνες οὐ μνησέμεν Aesch. Pers. 356 sq., cf. Soph. Ph. 346, etc., Hdt. 1. 86, 7, Thuc. 1. 38, etc., Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 1, etc., Plat. Apol. 22 C, etc.;—for **μή** in such sentences, v. **μή** B. 3. b. in all Causal sentences, and in Temporal sentences that involve special times, *χρῶσμένη*, ὅ οὐ οὐ τι θαλυσία .. βέβη 1. 9. 534; ἀχθεταί ὅτι οὐ κάρτα θεραπεύεται 3. 80; διότι οὐκ ἦσαν δίκα, οὐ δυνατοὶ ἤμεν παρ' αὐτῶν ἄφελον πράττειν Lys. 148. 20; **μή** με κτείν', ἐπεὶ οὐχ ὁμογαστριος Ἐκτορος εἰμι II. 21. 95, etc.; νῦν δ', ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἐθέλεις, εἰμι .. Plat. Prot. 335 C;

ἐπειδὴ τὸ χωρίον οὐκ ἠλίσκετο Thuc. 1. 131; νηπιάχοις οἷς οὐ τι μέλει πολεμῆτα ἔργα II. 2. 338, etc.:—so in causal relative sentences, οἵτινές σε οὐχὶ ἐσώσαμεν Plat. Crito 46 A:—esp. to be noted are the relative combinations οὐκ ἔστιν ὅστις οὐ .., as, οὐκ ἔσθ' ἐραστὴς ὅστις οὐκ ἀεὶ φιλεῖ Eur. Tro. 1051, cf. Hec. 296; οὐτὶς ἐσθ' ὅς οὐ .. Soph. Aj. 725; οὐδέ τις ἐστὶν ὅστις οὐ .. Isocr. Antid. § 180. c. after ὥστε with Indic. or Opt. with ἂν, ὥστ' οὐ δυνατὸν σ' ἐργεῖν ἔσται Ar. Vesp. 384, cf. Soph. Aj. 98, O. T. 411, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 7, Cyr. 5. 3. 47; οὕτως αὐτοὺς ἀγαπῶμεν .. ὥστε .. οὐκ ἂν ἐβελήσαιμεν Isocr. 168 C; οὐκ ἂν ὠρῖζομεν αὐτὸν ὥστε τῆς εἰρήνης ἂν διημαρτήκει καὶ οὐκ ἂν ἀμφοτέρα εἶχε Dem. 236. 1:—ὥστε οὐ with Inf. is almost invariably due to oratio obliqua, ὥστε οὐκ αἰσχύνοσθαι (for οὐκ αἰσχύνοται), Id. 440. 1, Lys. 149. 42, Isae. 86. 35; cf. also Thuc. 5. 40 and 8. 76. Other exceptions are Soph. El. 780, Eur. Phoen. 1357, Hel. 108.

7. in a conditional clause **μή** is necessary, except, a. when **οὐ** is adhaerent (v. A. 1), εἰ περ γὰρ φθονέω τε καὶ οὐκ εἰώ διπέρσοι II. 4. 55, cf. 3. 289, 20. 129, 139, 24. 296, Od. 12. 382; ἐὰν μὲν οὖν φάσκη .. ἐὰν δ' οὐ φάσκη Lys. 137. 3. b. when the subjoined clause is hypothetical in form only, but really causal, as after Verbs expressing surprise or emotion, *μή* θαυμάσῃς, εἰ πολλὰ τῶν εἰρημένων οὐ πρόπει σοι Isocr. II D; κατοικεῖται .., εἰ .. οὐδεὶς ἐξ ἐκατοστῶν ἔτος περίεσται Hdt. 7. 4, 46, cf. Soph. O. T. 55; so also, δεινὸν γὰρ ἂν εἴη πῆγμα, εἰ Σάκας μὲν καταστρεφόμενοι δούλους ἔχομεν, Ἕλληνας δὲ οὐ τιμωρῶμεθα Hdt. 7. 9, 1, cf. 7. 10, 8, Andoc. 13. 45, Lys. 158. 32, Dem. 103. 16; οὐκ αἰσχροί, εἰ τὸ μὲν Ἀργεῖων πληθὺς οὐκ ἐφοβήθη τὴν Λακεδαιμονίων ἀρχήν, ὑμεῖς δ' οὐκ ἄνθηται βάββαρον ἄνθρωπον .. φοβήσεσθε Dem. 197. 10, Soph. El. 244, Hdt. 5. 97, Lys. 105. 20: so, the negative **οὐ** may be used in quotation, εἰ, ὥς νῦν φῆσει, οὐ παρεσκευάσατο Dem. 1266. 2; εἰ δ' οὐκέτ' ἐστὶ (sc. ὥσπερ λέγεις), τίνι τρόπῳ διεφθάρη; Eur. Ion 347.

8. **οὐ** is used with Inf. in oratio obliq., when it represents the Indic. of oratio recta, φαμέν δὲ οἱ οὐ τελέεσθαι Od. 4. 664, cf. II. 17. 174, 21. 316, Soph. Ph. 1389, etc.; λέγοντες οὐκ εἶναι αὐτόνομοι Thuc. 1. 67, cf. Plat. Rep. 348 C, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 18; οἶμαι .. οὐκ ὀλίγον ἔργον αὐτὸ εἶναι Plat. Rep. 369 B, cf. Soph. O. T. 1051, etc., Thuc. 1. 71, etc.; ἡγήσαντο ἡμᾶς οὐ περιώψομαι Id. 1. 39. For oratio obliqua generally, cf. Hdt. 1. 24, 8, Thuc. 1. 91, 136, etc. For occasional deviations into **μή**, v. **μή** B. 4:—sometimes we have **οὐ** and **μή** in consecutive clauses, οἶμαι σοὺ κάκιστον οὐδὲν ἂν τούτων κρατύνειν **μή** ἐπιθύνειν χερί Soph. Ph. 1058 sq.; αὐτὸ ἡγοῦμαι οὐ διδάκτον εἶναι **μή** δὲ .. παρασκευαστὸν Plat. Prot. 319 B.

9. **οὐ** is used with the participle, when it can be resolved into a finite sentence with **οὐ**, as after Verbs of knowing and showing, τὸν καθανόνθ' ὠρῶντες οὐ τιμῶμεν Eur. Hec. 316; κατενόησαν οὐ πολλοὺς τοὺς Θεβαίους ὄντας Thuc. 2. 3; ἔργῳ δηλώσω οὐ παραγενέμενος Antipho 120. 8, etc.; so in causal sentences, τὸν βαρβάρων οἱ πολλοὶ ἐν τῇ θαλάσσῃ διεφθάρσαν νέον οὐκ ἐπιστάμενοι Hdt. 8. 89; τὴν Μένδην πλὴν ἄτε οὐκ ἀπὸ ζυμβάσεως ἀνοιχθεῖσαν διήρπασαν Thuc. 4. 130; in adversative sentences, δόξω γυναικά καίπερ οὐκ ἔχων ἔχειν Eur. Alc. 352, cf. Soph. Ph. 377, etc.; regularly so in sentences with **ὥς** and part., ὥς οὐχὶ συνδράσουςα νοθεύεις τάδε Id. El. 1025, etc.; ἐδορυβέετε ὥς οὐ ποιήσονται ταῦτα Lys. 126. 44, cf. Soph. Ph. 884, Aj. 682, Hdt. 7. 99, 1, Thuc. 1. 2, 5. 28, 68, 90; ὥσπερ οὐ πάντας τούτῳ τῷ τεκμηρίῳ χρωμένους Lycurg. 90, cf. Isocr. 4. 11:—for exceptions, v. **μή** B. 5.

b. when the Part. is used with the Art., the tendency is to **μή**, no matter what the facts of the case may be;—still, when there is a distinct reference to a fact, **οὐ** is occasionally found, ἡμεῖς δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς οὐκ οὐσίας [πλῆκως] ὀρμώμενοι Thuc. 1. 74, cf. 4. 111; οἱ οὐκ ἐθέλοντες Antipho 144. 27; τῶν οὐ βουλομένων Andoc. 2. 21; τὸν οὐδὲν ἀκούοντα ἀκρίτους ἀπέκτειναν Lys. 127. 35; cf. τὸν οὐδὲ συμπενοθήσαι τὰς τῆς πατρίδος συμφόρας (preceded by τὸν .. **μή**τε ὅπλα θέμενον ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος **μή**τε τὸ σῶμα παροσχόντα κτλ.) Lycurg. 153. 23; τὸ οὐχ ἐνρημένον Plat. Rep. 427 E.

10. Adjectives and abstract Substantives with the article commonly take **μή** (v. **μή** B. 6), but **οὐ** is occasionally used, τὰς οὐκ ἀναγκαῖας πύσεις Xen. Lac. 5, 4; τοὺς οὐδένας Eur. I. A. 366; τὸν οὐδὲν Id. Phoen. 599; (whereas ὁ **μή**δεις, τὸ **μή**δεν is the rule); in Thuc. we find τὴν τῶν γεφυρῶν οὐ διάλυσιν the non-dissolution of the bridge, the fact of its *not* being broken up, 1. 137; so, ἡ οὐ περιτείχις 3. 95; ἡ οὐκ ἀπόδους 5. 35; cf. Eur. Hipp. 197. 11. for **οὐ** **μή**, v. sub voc. 12. in questions **οὐ** ordinarily expects a positive answer, οὐ νυ καὶ ἄλλοι ἔσσι ..; II. 10. 165; οὐχ ὄρας ..; dost thou *not* see? Aesch. Pr. 956:—so as a form of imperative, οὐκ ἀπαλλάξαι; Eur. Ion 525; οὐκ ἀποκτενεῖτε τὸν μαρὸν τούτων ἄνθρωπον; Dinarch., οὐκ εἰ καταπῶν Εὐριπίδην; Ar. Ach. 484; cf. βάλλε, βάλλε followed by οὐ βαλεῖς; οὐ βαλεῖς; Ib. 281 and 283, Soph. Ant. 885;—also with Opt. and ἂν, οὐκ ἂν δὴ τὸνδ' ἄνδρα μάχης ἐρύσαιο (= ἐρύσαι); II. 5. 456, οὐκ ἂν φράσεις (= φράσον); Soph. Ph. 1222;—but in questions introduced by οὐ δὴ, οὐ δὴ ποῦ, οὐ ποῦ, οὐ τί ποῦ, a doubt is implied of the statement involved, and an appeal is made to the hearers, οὐ δὴ ποῦ ἡμῖν συγγενὴς ἦκεις ποδὲν; surely you are not ..? Soph. El. 1202, cf. Ph. 900; οὐ τί ποῦ οὗτος Ἀπόλλων ..; Pind. P. 4. 87, cf. Soph. Ph. 1233, Eur. I. A. 670, Hel. 135, Ion 113, Ar. Ran. 522, 526.

B. POSITION. **οὐ** is generally put immediately before the word which it negatives, οὐκ ἐκείνον ἐθεώμην, ἀλλὰ τίνα μὴν; ἐφη ὁ Τυγράνης Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 41; οὐχ αἱ τρίχες ποιοῦσιν αἱ λευκαὶ φρονεῖν Menand. Monost. 610; οὐ διὰ τὸ μὴ ἀκούτιζεν οὐκ ἔβαλον αὐτὸν ἀλλὰ διὰ τὸ **μή**δεν ὑπὸ ἀκόντιον ὑπελθεῖν Antipho 124. 34: in poetry the position is often more free, οὐ φῶτα λαμβάνει Pind. O. 1. 51; οὐ ψευδεῖ τέλῳ λόγον Ib. 4. 17; κατακρίπτει δ' οὐ κόνης Ib. 8. 79;—sometimes emphatically at the end of the clause, καὶ τοὶ γὰρ αἰθίσας ἔχοντες σπέρμ'

ἀνέβαν φλογός οὐ Ib. 7. 48; παρῃσεί γὰρ οὐ Soph. Aj. 545:—in clauses opposed by μέν and δέ, the οὐ (or μή) is often thrown to the end, *Βούλονται μὲν, δύνανται δ' οὐ* Thuc. 6. 38; *οὗτος δ' ἦν καλὸς-μὲν, μέγας δ' οὐ* Xen. An. 4. 4, 3; *ἔδοξε μοι ὁ ἀνὴρ δοκεῖν μὲν εἶναι σοφός . . . εἶναι δ' οὐ* Plat. Apol. 21 C; *σοι, τὸ Πέρσας μὲν λήληθες, ἡμέας μένοι* οὐ Hdt. 1. 139; freq. with ὁ μὲν . . . ὁ δέ, *οὐ πάσας χρῆτ' τὰς δοξὰς τιμᾶν, ἀλλὰ τὰς μὲν, τὰς δ' οὐ* Plat. Crito 47 A, cf. Apol. 24 E, Rep. 475 B, etc.; *Λέριοι κακοί, οὐχ ὁ μὲν, δὲ δ' οὐ* Phocyl. 1;—sometimes in the first clause after μέν, οἱ δὲ στρατηγὸι ἐξήγον μὲν οὐ, συνεκάλεσαν δὲ Xen. An. 6. 4, 20, cf. An. 4. 8, 2, Cyt. 1. 4, 10, Plat. Phaedo 73 B; so, in like manner: *κατὰρα πᾶν μὲν οὐ τὸ στρατόπεδον* Hdt. 7. 208.—In these cases οὐ takes the accent and does not become οὐκ before vowels, *τὸ δ' αὖ πρὸς τοὺς πολέμιους ἀλκιμον εἶναι οὐ τῷ μὲν προσήκον, τῷ δ' οὐ*, ἀλλὰ πᾶσι Xen. Cyt. 2. 3, 8, cf. 5. 5, 35., 7. 2, 21., 8. 1, 5.

C. ACCUMULATION. A simple negative (οὐ or μή) is often repeated in composition with Pronouns, Adverbs or Conjunctions, as *οὐδεῖς or μηδεῖς, οὐδὲ or μηδὲ, οὐδαμῶς or μηδαμῶς*, as first in Hom., *οὐ μιν ὕπομαι οὐδὲ πεπύσθαι λυγρὴν ἀγγελέην* Il. 17. 641; *ἀλλ' οὐ μοι Τρώων τύσσοι μῆλει ἀλγος ὀπίσσω οὐτ' αὐτῆς Ἑκάβης οὐτε Πριάμοιο ἀνακτος* 6. 450, 451; *so in Att., οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδὲν κρείσσον οἰκείου φίλου* Eur. And. 986; *καθεύδων οὐδεῖς οὐδενὸς ἀξιος οὐδὲν μάλλον τοῦ μὴ ζῶντος* Plat. Legg. 808 B; *οὐδενὶ οὐδαμῇ οὐδαμῶς οὐδεμίαν κοινωνίαν ἔχει* Id. Parmen. 106 A; [*ἔμυνοι*] *μηδέποτε σοι ἕτερον λόγον μηδένα μηδενὸς μήτ' ἐπιδείξων μήτ' ἐξαγγελεῖν* Id. Phaedr. 236 E; *so after a negat. Adj., ἀδύνατος οὐδὲν ἄλλο πλὴν λέγειν μάτην* Eur. And. 746; *οὐ follows the compd. negat., οὐδ' εἰ πάντες ἔλθοιεν Πέρσαι, πλῆθει γ' οὐχ ὑπερβαλοίμεθ' ἂν τοὺς πολέμιους* Xen. Cyt. 2. 1, 8; *οὐδ' ἂν ἡ πύλις ἀρα (ὑπερ ἀρτί ἐλέγομεν) ὅλη τοιοῦτον ποιῇ, οὐκ ἐπαινεῖται* Plat. Rep. 426 B, cf. Id. Symp. 204 A;—sometimes a confirmative Particle accompanies the first οὐ or οὐδὲ, and the negat. is repeated with emphasis, *οὐδὲ μὲν οὐδὲ μ' ἴσασκε* Pl. 19. 295; *οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδὲ δρύαντος υἱὸς . . . ἦν ἦν* 6. 130; *v. οὐδὲ* C. 11; *οὐ μένοι τοὺς δὲ αὐτῶ; σὺ μοι δοκεῖς οἴεσθαι* Plat. Prot. 331 E;—so also in Att. without any such Particle, *οὐ μικρὸς, οὐκ, ἀγῶν ὅδε νοί small*, no, is this struggle, Soph. O. C. 587; *θεοὶ τέθηκον οὐδους, οὐ κείνοισιν, οὐ* Id. Aj. 970, cf. Ar. Ran. 28, 1308, Xen. Symp. 2. 4, Plat. Rep. 90 C. 2. when the compd. negative precedes and the simple negative follows with the Verb, the opposing negatives produce a more than positive effect, *οὐδεῖς ἀνθρώπων ἀδύνατον τίσιν οὐκ ἀποτίσει* Orac. ap. Hdt. 5. 56; *γλώσσης κρυφαῖον οὐδὲν οὐ διέρχεται* Soph. Fr. 673; but this is usu. expressed by *οὐδεῖς ὅστις* οὐ . . ., so that Cobet is led to say, *οὐδεῖς οὐ non est Graecum*, N. L.L. p. 602. 3. simple negatives oppose simple negatives chiefly in contrasted clauses, *οὐ γὰρ δὴπου Κτησιφῶντα μὲν δύναται διώκειν δι' ἐμὲ, ἐμὲ δὲ ἐπερ ἐξελέγχειν ἐνόμισεν, αὐτὸν οὐκ ἂν ἐγρήματο* Dem. 229. 23; *ὥσπερ οὐ διὰ πρᾶσσητα καὶ ἀσχολίαν τὴν ὑμετέραν οὐ δεδωκὼς ὑμῖν δικήν* Lys. 106. 15; *ἐγὼ δ' οὐκ οἶμαι . . . οὐ δὲν ὑμᾶς ἀμύνεσθαι* Id. 134. 30; *cf. μὴ οὐν . . . ὦν ὑμᾶς ἐξηπάτησε* Hl. Phaedr. 236 E, Dem. 365. 18.

D. PLEONASM OF οὐ: after Verbs of denying, doubting, and disputing, followed by ὥς or ὅτι with a finite verb, οὐ is inserted to show the negative character of the statement, where in Engl. the negat. is not required (*ἀντιλέγειν, ἀνταπειν* to say in opposition, ἀρνεῖσθαι, ἔξαρον γίγνεσθαι to deny, ἀμφισβητεῖν to dispute, are the most common, q.v.), *ὥς μὲν οὐκ ἀληθὴ ταῦτ' ἐστίν οὐχ ἔχετε ἀντιλέγειν* Dem. 97. 20, cf. Thuc. 1. 77, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 16, Symp. 2. 82, Isocr. 93 E, etc.; *οὐδεῖς ἂν τολμήσειεν ἀνταπειν ὥς οὐ τὴν μὲν ἐμπειρίαν μᾶλλον τῶν ἄλλων ἔχομεν* Isocr. 125 E, cf. Andoc. 33. 35, Dem. 202. 1, etc.; *οὐκ ἂν ἀρνηθεῖεν ἑνὶ ὥς οὐκ εἰσι τοιοῦτοι* Id. 124. 29; *ὅτι οὐ παρήν* Xen. Ath. 2. 17; *οὐδ' αὐτὸς ὁ Λάμπης ἔξαργος ἐγένετο ὥς οὐκ εἴη εἰρηκῶς κτλ.* Dem. 921. 26; *ἀμφισβητεῖ ὥς οὐ δεῖ διδόναι* Plat. Euthyphr. 8 C, cf. Rep. 476 D, Parmen. 135 A; *ἀπιστεῖν ὅτι οὐ* Id. Meno 89 D; *ἀνέλπιστον ὥς οὐκ ἔσται μεταγινώσκειν* Thuc. 3. 46. Akin to this insertion of the negative is the appearance of οὐ in the second member of a negative comparative sentence, *ἥκει ὁ Πέρσης οὐδὲν τι μᾶλλον ἐπ' ἡμέας ἢ οὐ καὶ ἐπ' ὑμέας* Hdt. 4. 118, cf. 5. 94. 1., 7. 16, 3, Thuc. 2. 62., 3. 36:—similar pleonasm occurs after πλὴν, Xen. Lac. 15, 6, Dem. 241. 4.

E. OMISSION OF οὐ:—οὐ is sometimes omitted by Poets, when it may be supplied from the next clause (as in Engl. poetry *neither* is oft. omitted before *nor*), *ναυσὶ δ' οὐτε περὶς* Pind. P. 10. 29, cf. 41., 6. 48, Aesch. Ag. 532, Cho. 472, Ar. Av. 694; *so in Hdt. 1. 215.*

F. in Poetry, if ἦ stands before οὐ, the two sounds coalesce into one syllable, as in ἦ οὐ Il. 5. 349, Od. 1. 398; *so in Att., μὴ οὐ and ἐγὼ οὐ*. This synizesis is general in Ep., universal in Attic.

G. FORM. οὐ is used before consonants (including the digamma); οὐκ before vowels with spir. lenis, οὐχ before vowels with spir. asper, but in Ion. οὐκ is used before all vowels: the Ep. and Ion. form οὐκί is used by Hom. mostly at the end of a clause and at the close of the verse, *ὅς τ' αἴτιος ὅς τε καὶ οὐκί* Il. 15. 137; *ἡὲ καὶ οὐκί* 2. 238, 300, al.; but in the middle of a verse, 20. 255; and in the middle of a clause, 15. 716., 16. 762 (with v. l. οὐκί however in both places): οὐχί is the Att. form (cf. *ναυχί*), a form which seems to be employed, partly like οὐ emphatic (supr. 1), *τί δ' οὐχί*; Aesch. Ag. 273, Fr. 321; *πῶς δ' οὐχί*; Aesch. Supp. 918, Ar. Pax 1027; *ἐμὸς μὲν οὐχί* Eur. I. A. 859; partly metri grat.

H. οὐ in connexion with other particles will be found in alphabetical order, *οὐ γάρ, οὐ μή*, etc. The corresponding forms of μή should be compared.

οὐ, τό, the letter omicron, Callias ap. Ath. 453 D.

οὐ, gen. of relat. Pron. ὅς:—as Adv. *where*, v. ὅς, ἦ, ὅ A B I.

οὐ, Lat. *suī*, gen. sing. of 3 pers. masc. and fem. for αὐτοῦ, αὐτῆς, and αὐτοῦ, αὐτῆς, often in Hom., but only in Ion. and Ep. forms, *εἰ, εὐ, εἰο* Il. 4. 400; *εἰο or ἐο* Ap. Rh. 1. 1032; *εἰ* enclit. in Od. 14. 461; *εὐ* Il. 14. 427, al., and in Hdt. 3. 135; *εἶεν* is another Ep. form (used by Aesch. Supp. 66), enclit. in Il. 9. 686; *οὐ ἔθεν* together, Ar. Rh. 1. 362., 4. 1471; *εἰο for ἐμοῦ*, Id. 2. 635:—οὐ is rare in Att., as Soph. O. T. 1257, Plat. Symp. 174 D, Rep. 393 E, 614 B.

II. dat. of, *sibi*, = αὐτῷ, αὐτῇ, to himself, to herself, οἱ αὐτῷ Il. 16. 47, etc.; also, *εἰο* αὐτῷ Il. 13. 495, Od. 4. 38: Ap. Rh. uses it in the first person, 3. 99:—but οἱ enclit., = αὐτῷ, αὐτῇ, to him, to her, Il. 1. 72, 79, etc.; also in Aesch. Ag. 1147, and in late Prose, as Luc. Bis Acc. 1. 34, etc.: it is used pleon. after the dat. of the person, Hdt. 2. 175., 6. 68: the Adj. is sometimes added in the gen. instead of the dat., h. Hom. Cer. 37, cf. Herm. h. Hom. 19 (18). 31.

III. acc. *ἐ, se, ἐ αὐτόν, ἐ αὐτήν* Od. 8. 396, Il. 14. 162; which in Att. becomes *ἐαυτόν*, etc., v. sub *ἐαυτοῦ*:—also enclit., *ἐ, and ἐέ, him, her*, Il. 1. 236., 24. 134:—rare in neut., h. Hom. Ven. 268.

IV. other forms of the acc. are *σφε, μιν, νιν, v. sub vv.*

V. the nom. was *ί, v. sub v.*, etc. **VI.** for the dual and pl., v. *σφέε, σφέεις*. (These pronouns have the digamma, *φοῦ, φοί, φέ*, as appears from the metre in Hom., and as is written in Aeol. and Dor. poets, *φέθεν* Alcae. 6 Ahr., *φοί* Suppl. 2. 1, C. I. 1565, 4729; *φε* C. I. 4725 (add.); and strengthd. *σφέ* (v. *σφέ*); *so in possessive Pron. ὅς (φός), ἐός (ἐφός), σ-φός, σ-φ-έ-τερος*; cf. Lat. *suī su-us*; Skt. *sv-as* (su-us); *Zd. hva* (suus); Goth. *sv-es* (īdus).)

οὐά, Lat. *vah!* exclam. of admiration, or of astonishment, Arr. Epict. 3. 22, 34, Dio C. 63. 20; of irony, Ev. Marc. 15. 29.

οὐαί, exclam. of pain and anger, Lat. *vae!* *ah! woe!* from the Alexandr. writers downwards; c. nom., LXX; c. dat., *οὐαί μοι, οὐαί σοι, woe* is me! woe to thee! LXX, N. T., Arr. Epict. 3. 19, 1.

οὐᾶς, τό, poet. for οὐδὲ, *σφω*.

οὐατόεις, εσσα, εν, long-eared, θήρ Call. Fr. 320; *λέγως* Anth. P. 7. 207.

2. with ears or handles, σκύφος Simon. 247; *καλαῦροψ* Antim. ap. Schol. II. 23. 845.

οὐατο-κοίτης, οὐ, ὁ, one who sleeps upon his ear, Nonn. D. 26. 94, etc.

οὐ γάρ, in oratione recta, for *not*, in assigning a negative reason, Hom.: other Particles are sometimes put between, as *οὐ μὲν γάρ* Il. 5. 402; *οὐ γάρ*, in answers, *why no*, Plat. Theat. 150 A, cf. 164 E.

II. elliptic, in interrogative replies, where *yes* must be supplied, *τοῦτους ἀγαθοὺς ἐνόμισας;—οὐ γάρ . . . ; yes for why shouldn't I? yes; why not?* Ar. Pax 970.

2. in questions, where an affirm. answer is expected, *οὐ γάρ ὁ Παφλαγᾶν ἀπέκρυπτε ταῦτας; why, did not he keep them hidden?* Ar. Eq. 1389, etc.; *so, οὐ γάρ; alone, Lat. quid enim? is't not so?* Plat. Rep. 504 C.

οὐ γάρ ἀλλά, an ellipt. phrase, used in Att. to express a negation and give a reason for it, Lat. *enimvero*, *οὐ γάρ ἀλλ' ὑπερβάλλει* τὰδε Eur. Bacch. 785; *μὴ σκώπτέ μ', οὐ γάρ ἀλλ' ἔχω κακὸς* (i. e. μὴ σκώπτέ με' οὐ γάρ σκωπτικῶς, ἀλλὰ κακὸς ἔχω) Ar. Ran. 58; *ἀρ' οὐ παρείναι τὰς γυναικάς διττ' ἐχρῆν*; *Ans. οὐ γάρ, μὰ Δί', ἀλλὰ πεπομένας ἦκειν πάλα* no, by Zeus, [they are not here], but they ought to have come flying long ago, Ar. Lys. 55, cf. Nub. 232, Ran. 192, Eccl. 386, Eq. 1205:—v. ἀλλά III. 3.

οὐ γάρ δὴ, like *οὐ δὴ*, only with the reason added by γάρ, Soph. O. T. 576, Ant. 46, etc.; *so οὐ γάρ δὴπου* Plat. Prot. 309 C, Dem. 848. 28; *οὐ γάρ δὴπου γε* Plat. Rep. 509 A:—v. γάρ IV. 3.

οὐ γάρ οὐν, in answer to a negat. propos., where *οὐν* refers to a foregoing proof as conclusive, *why no, certainly not*, Plat. Parm. 134 B: v. γάρ IV. 5.

οὐ γάρ που, for *in no manner*, Plat. Phaedo 62 D, etc.; *οὐ γάρ που γε* Id. Symp. 199 A, etc.: v. γάρ IV. 6.

οὐ γάρ τοι, merely *οὐ γάρ* strengthd., Od. 21. 172, etc.:—so *οὐ γάρ τοι ἀλλά*, Plat. Euthyd. 286 C: v. γάρ IV. 9.

οὐ-γάρ or *οὐ-γάρ*, ἡ, Lat. *uncia*, as adopted by the Sicil. Greeks. Arist. Fr. 467; written *ογκία* in Epich. et Sophron ap. Phot.; v. sub λίτρα.

οὐγῶς, Att. crasis for *δ' ἐγὼ*, Ar. Ach. 41, Pax 64, etc.

οὐδαίος, α, ov, like *χθόνιος*, on the earth, earthly, Orph. Arg. 396, etc.

II. under the earth, infernal, like *καταχθόνιος*, of Proserpine, Lyc. 49, 698; of Pluto, Anth. P. 14. 123, Dion. P. 789.

οὐδαμῇ or οὐδαμά (v. sub fin.), Adv. of οὐδαμῶς:

I. of Place, *nowhere, in no place*, *οὐδαμῇ ἐστήρικτο* Hles. Sc. 218, Aesch. Pers. 385, Telecl. Ἦσ. 6; *οὐδ. ἄλλῃ* Hdt. 2. 116; *ἄλλῃ οὐδ.* 4. 114; c. gen., *οὐδ. Ἀλγύπτου* 2. 43.

2. in no direction, *no way*, Hdt. 1. 24. 34, 56, etc.

III. of Manner, *in no way, in no wise*, Id. 3. 53., 7. 136, Aesch. Fr. 256, etc.:—*not at all, never*, Hdt. 1. 5, 56, 58, Soph. Ant. 763, Fr. 323. Cf. *οὐδαμῶς*.—The Poets use either *οὐδαμῇ* Dor. —*μά, or οὐδαμά* [—*μά*], as the metre requires, cf. Sappho 78, Theogn. 1363, 1373, Anacr. 50, Emped. 67, 73, Aesch. Supp. 884, Soph. Ant. 830; in lldt., the Mss. vary between *μηδαμῇ* (—*μά*) and *μηδαμά*, v. sub *μηδαμῇ*, *οὐδαμά* and *οὐδαμά*.—*οὐδαμῇ, μηδαμῇ* were originally dat. fem., *οὐδαμά, μηδαμά* neut. pl., of *οὐδαμῶς, μηδαμῶς*. It was common to write not only *οὐδαμῇ, μηδαμῇ* with the *ι* subscr., but also *οὐδαμά, μηδαμά*, but these last are certainly erroneous, except in Dor. Gr.

οὐδαμῶς, ἡ, ὅν, worthless, good for nothing, Moschop. Voc. Att. s. v. *φᾶλλον*, Hesych.; cf. *μηδαμῶς*.

οὐδαμῶς, ἡ, ὅς, nothingness, worthlessness, Eust. 201. 28.

οὐδαμθεν, Adv. of οὐδαμῶς, *from no place, from no side*, Xen. An. 2. 4, 23; *οὐδ. προσήκει μοι τυῶς* Andoc. 33. 30; *οὐδ. μαθῶν* Plat. Prot. 319 D; *οὐδ. ἀλλοθεν* Id. Phaedo 70 D.

οὐδαμῶθι, Ion. for οὐδαμῶς, *nowhere, in no place*, Hdt. 7. 49; *ἐτέρωθι οὐδαμῶθι* 3. 113; c. gen., *οὐδ. τῆς Εὐρώπης* 7. 126.

οὐδαμοί, Adv. of οὐδαμῶς, *to no place, no-whither*, restored for οὐδαμοῦ 4 A

in Ar. Vesp. 1188, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 8, An. 6, 1, 16; οὐ γὰρ ἦλθεν οὐδαμοί τῆς Θράκης Dem. 675, 25; cf. Anecd. Oxon. 1, 418, Jo. Alex. τὴν παραγγ. 36. Cf. *μηδαμοί*.

οὐδαμός, ὅ, *in*, for οὐδὲ ἀμός, *not even one, no one*, like οὐδεῖς, Apoll. de Phron. 72 A; used only in pl. by Ion. writers, οὐδαμοί, οὐδαμὸν etc., none, Hdt. 1, 18, 24, 57, al.; οὐδαμὸν Ἑλληνικῶν τῶν οὐ πολλὸν μέζον, i. e. much greater than any Greek power, Id. 7, 145; rarely in fem., οὐδαμὲς ἄλλας Id. 4, 114. Cf. *μηδαμὲς*.

οὐδαμόσε, Adv. of οὐδαμός, = οὐδαμοί, Thuc. 5, 49, Plat. Phaedo 108 A, 109 A, etc.

οὐδαμοῦ, Adv. of οὐδαμός, = οὐδαμόθι, *nowhere*, answering to ποῦ; *where?* Hdt. 2, 150, al., Aesch. Supp. 328, 442, al., Thuc., etc.; also c. gen., οὐδαμοῦ γῆς Hdt. 7, 166; οὐδαμοῦ μὲν ἦν φρενῶν Eur. Hipp. 1012; often corruptly for οὐδαμοί (q. v.).

οὐδαμοῦ λέγειν τινά to esteem as *pought*, Lat. *nullo in loco habere*, Soph. Ant. 183; *oculus* .. νομίζων οὐδ. Aesch. Pers. 498; οὐδαμοῦ (μηδαμοῦ) εἶναι, φαίνεται, like Cicero's *ne arbare quidem*, *not to be taken into account*, Plat. Phaedo 70 A, 72 C, Dem. 376, 21; *δειλοὶ δ' εἰσιν οὐδὲν οὐδαμοῦ Eur. I. T.* 115; —cf. *μηδαμοῦ*.

οὐδαμῶς, Adv. of οὐδαμός, *in no wise*, Hdt. and Att.; ἄλλως οὐδαμῶς Hdt. 1, 123, etc.; οὐδαμῶς οὐδαμῶς οὐδαμῶς Plat. Phaedo 78 D, cf. Philob. 29 B; often in answers, *πότερα γὰρ .. πρέπει*; —οὐδαμῶς Aesch. Pers. 240, cf. 716; so, οὐδαμῶς γ' Ar. Nub. 688, Vesp. 79, etc. Cf. *μηδαμῶς*.

οὐδας, τό, gen. οὐδέος, dat. οὐδεῖ, οὐδεῖ (cf. βρέτας, κῶας) : —poet. Noun, meaning (properly) *the surface of the earth, the ground, earth*, ἀσπετον οὐδας, like ἀπείρων γῆ, Od. 13, 395, and elsewhere in Hom.; *πῖπαρ οὐδας* the rich soil, Od. 9, 135; *ὀδὰξ ἔλον οὐδας* bit the dust, of wounded or dying men, Il. 11, 749, 19, 61, Od. 2, 229; οὐδεῖ ἐρείσθη he propped himself on the ground, Il. 12, 192; ἀπ' οὐδέος from the ground, Ib. 448, Od. 9, 242; οὐδάσδε to the ground, to earth, Il. 17, 457, Od. 10, 440; also in Trag., πρὸς οὐδας φορεῖσθαι, πεσεῖν, βεβλήσθαι Soph. El. 752, Eur. Hec. 405, I. T. 49, etc.; *χθονὸς οὐδας* Emped. 33; *πάτρων οὐδας Ἀργείας χθονὸς* Aesch. Ag. 503; v. sub *κονίω*. 2. the floor or pavement in rooms and houses, often in Hom.; *κραταίπεδον οὐδας* Od. 23, 46; ἐν Διὸς οὐδεῖ on the floor of Zeus' abode, Il. 24, 527; *πατρὸς ἐπ' οὐδεῖ* 5, 734, 8, 385; —proverb., ἐπ' οὐδεῖ καθίζεν τινά to bring a man to the pavement, i. e. to strip him of all he has, h. Hom. Merc. 284; v. sub *ἀκράτιστος*. (V. δδός, way, sub fin.)

οὐδέ (οὐ δέ) Negative Particle, related to *μηδέ* as οὐ to μή, partly Conjunction, partly Adv.:

A. CONJUNCTION, *but not*, mostly answering to μὲν, in which usage some Edd. write οὐ δέ .. Il. 5, 138, 24, 418; without μὲν, 5, 21, etc.; sometimes the first οὐδέ, but *not*, is followed by οὐδέ, *nor*, ἄλλοις μὲν πᾶσιν ἔγνδανεν, οὐδέ ποτ' Ἥρῃ. οὐδέ Πασειδᾶν, οὐδέ γλαυκοπίδι κούρη 24, 25.

II. much oftener, and *not*, *nor*, Lat. *neque, nec*, connecting two whole clauses, while οὐτε is used to connect parts of clauses; further, the δέ in οὐδέ gives it rather a distinctive force, while the τε in οὐτε makes it simply connective, v. Herm. ad Elmsl. Med. 4.

2. sometimes without a negat. preceding, Κίρκη δ' αὖ ἐνύσσην ἔμ' ἤμενον, οὐδ' ἐπὶ σίτῃ χεῖρας ἰάλλοντα Od. 10, 375; *τραχὺς μῆναρχος οὐδ' ὑπεύθυνος* Aesch. Pr. 324, cf. 102, 257, al.; *δεινὸν γὰρ, οὐδέ ῥήτορ* Soph. Ph. 756, cf. 996, O. T. 39S, 868, Hdt. 1, 97, etc.; so after a negative compound, ἐν ἡτίμῳ Ἀγαμέμνων, οὐδ' ἀπέλυσε θυγάτηρ Il. 1, 95; *ἀνήμερον γὰρ οὐδέ πρόσπλατοι ξένοις* Aesch. Pr. 716; *ἀσπείττος οὐδ' οὐκαμένη* Soph. Ph. 2; *ἄθικτος οὐδ' οὐκλήτος* O. C. 39.

3. with a simple negat. preceding, οὐδέ must be translated *nor*, *βρώμης δ' οὐχ ἄπταια οὐδέ ποτῶτος* Od. 10, 379; *οὐκέτι σοὶ .. μένος ἔμπεδον οὐδέ τις ἀλκή* 22, 226; *οὐκ ἔχων βάσιν οὐδέ τιν' ἐγχαῶρον* Soph. Ph. 691, cf. Ib. 681, 905, 955, etc. Sometimes put between two words in the sense of οὐτε, *σιδῆρ' οὐδ' ἀργύρῳ χρέονται οὐδὲν* but silver or gold use they none, Hdt. 1, 215; *Θεσσαλοῦ μὲν οὐδ' Ἰππάρχου οὐδεῖς παῖς* Thuc. 6, 55; *ἀπαλοῦ μὲν οὐδέ δικαίου οὐδὲν ἀν εἰπὲν ἔχοι* Dem. 594, 12.

III. when οὐδέ is repeated at the beginning of two following clauses, the first οὐδέ is often adverbial (infir. B), *not even .., nor yet ..*, thus marking a stronger opposition than οὐτε .., οὐτε, *neither .., nor ..*; —the second negation is usually the stronger, *καὶ μὴν οὐδ' ἡ ἐπιτείχισις οὐδὲ τὸ ναυτικὸν ἄξιον φοβηθῆναι* and so we have no reason at all to fear their fortifications, *no nor yet* their navy, Thuc. 1, 142; so, we have οὐδέ thrice repeated, *not even .., nor .., nor yet ..*, Od. 22, 221, Soph. O. T. 1378.

IV. οὐδέ may also follow οὐτε, by an anacoluth., as in τε .., δέ .., (v. sub οὐτε II. 3); but in Att., οὐτε cannot follow οὐδέ (as in Il. 1, 115, h. Hom. Cer. 22); —cf. *μηδέ* A. 2.

B. ADVERB, *not even*, Lat. *ne .. quidem*, in Hom. mostly with Adv., οὐδ' ἡβαῖν *not even* a little, *no not* a bit, *not at all*, Il. 2, 386; οὐδὲ τυτθὸν 1, 354; οὐδὲ μινυῖνθα 20, 27; so also, *ἐπεὶ οὐ οἱ ἐνὶ φρένες οὐδ' ἡβαῖαι* he has no sense, *no not even* a little, 14, 141, cf. Od. 21, 288; —in Att. often with εἰς (whence οὐδεῖς), οὐδ' ἂν εἰς δύσειεν Ar. Pl. 137; *nor* it is elided before ἐν, οὐκ ἄλλ' οὐδὲ ἐν Ib. 138, cf. Ran. 927; also, οὐδὲ καθ' ἐν Thuc. 2, 87; οὐδὲ παρ' ἐνὺς Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 10, etc.; —This οὐδέ often follows *καί*, *and not even*, *καὶ οὐδέ αὐτοὶ μόνον*, ἄλλα καὶ .. Thuc. 7, 56, cf. Xen. An. 3, 2, 4, etc.; —also ἄλλ' οὐδέ, most common in phrase ἄλλ' οὐδ' ὥς .., Il. 7, 263, 9, 351, etc.; in the same sense, οὐδέ γ' Plat. Phaedo 97 A, B, 106 B; οὐδέ γ' αὖ Id. Rep. 499 A; οὐδὲ μὴν Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 50, etc.; Ep. οὐδὲ μὴν, Il. 9, 374, etc.; also, οὐδὲ μὲν οὐδέ 2, 703, etc.; οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδέ τις ἄλλος Od. 8, 32, etc., where the former οὐδέ is conjunctive, *neither*, the latter adverbial, *ne .. quidem*, v. supr. A. II. 2; —often in Att., *τούτῳ μὲν οὐδὲ διελέγετο* he did *not even* exchange words with him, Lys. 99, 11, cf. Ar. Nub. 425; οὐδ', εἰ γέγονεν, οἷα Dem. 248, 6, etc.

C. Repetition of οὐδέ simply or with other negatives:

I. in relat. as well as antec. clause, ὥσπερ οὐδὲ ἤρχετο, [οὗτος] οὐδ' ὥτεο Plat. Alc. 2, 141 A, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 18.

II. οὐ γὰρ οὐδέ, as ἄλλ' οὐ γὰρ οὐδὲ *neutere* ἐξιστί σε Soph. El. 595, cf. Aj. 1242, O. T. 287, etc.; οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδέ Il. 5, 22, 6, 130, etc.; οὐδὲ μὲν οὐδέ 2, 703, etc.; οὐ μὰν οὐδέ 23, 441, etc.; cf. οὐ γ.

οὐδεῖς, οὐδεμία (never —μή), οὐδέν, (declined and accentuated like εἰς, μία, ἐν, being put for οὐδέ εἰς, οὐδέ μία, οὐδὲ ἐν,) *and not one*, i. e. *no one, none*, as Lat. *nullus*, for *ne ullus*, used by Hom., Hes., and Pind. only in neut. οὐδέν, save in the phrase, τὸ ὄν μένος οὐδὲν εἶκον Il. 22, 459, Od. 11, 515; but all genders are common in all other writers; —οὐδέν often as Subst. with partit. gen., οὐδὲν ἀπολείποντες προθυμίας Thuc. 8, 22, etc.; —rare in pl. (οὐδαμοί being used instead), Andoc. 4, 21, Xen. Lac. 3, 1; πρὸς οὐδένας τῶν Ἑλλήνων Dem. 233, 2, cf. 350, 26; οὐδένων εἰς βελτίους, i. e. *εἰ τινα ἀλλων*, Id. 23, 6, (cf. οὐδένος βελτίους Plat. Prot. 324 D); but this pl. is commonly used in a pecul. sense, v. infir. II. 3.

2. οὐδεῖς ὅστις οὐ, Lat. *nemo non*, *every one*, Hdt. 3, 72, and Att.; οὐδὲν ὅ τι οὐ, Lat. *nihil non*, *every*, Hdt. 5, 97; this came to be regarded as one word, so that οὐδεῖς passed into the same case as ὅστις, οὐδένα ὄντινα οὐ κατέκλανε Plat. Phaedo 117 D; οὐδένος ὅτιον οὐ πάντων ἂν .. πατήρ εἴην Id. Prot. 317 C, cf. 323 B; οὐδὲν ὅτιον οὐκ ἀποκρινόμενος Id. Meno 70 C; —so, οὐδεῖς ὅς οὐχ .. ἰνεδιείξ Soph. O. T. 373; οὐδὲν γὰρ .. οὐτ' αἰσχρὸν οὐτ' ἀτιμὸν ἐσθ', ὅποιον οὐ .. οὐκ ὡπαρ' ἐγώ Id. Ant. 4; (but οὐδεῖς οὐκ ἐπασχέ τι, like Lat. *nemo non*, *every one*, in Xen. Symp. 1, 9, is contrary to Greek idiom, Herm. Soph. Ant. 4, Cobet N. L. 602).

III. *naught, good* for *naught*, ὃ νῦν μὴν οὐδεῖς Ar. Eccl. 158, cf. Eur. Fr. 187, 5; τὸ μὴν [γένος ἀνδρῶν] οὐδὲν Pind. N. 6, 5; —often in neut., οὐδὲν εἰδώς knowing *naught*, Theogn. et Eur. ap. Cobet N. L. 292; οὐδὲν λέγειν to say *naught*, v. λέγω (B. 7); τὸ οὐδὲ οὐδὲν the absolute *nothing*, Plat. Theaet. 180 A.

2. in neut. of persons, οὐδὲν εἰμι Hdt. 1, 76, Soph. Ph. 951, etc.; οὐδὲν εἰ Ar. Eccl. 144; πρὸς τὸν οὐδὲν Eur. Phoen. 598; οὐδὲν εἶναι πλὴν .. to be good for *nothing* save to .., Ar. Av. 19, etc.; ᾧ ἀνέμεσθον .. οὐδὲν εἶναι Plat. Theaet. 175 E; v. Cobet N. L. 685.

3. in pl., οὐδένες ἔόντες ἐν οὐδαμοῖσι ἑοῦσι Ἑλλᾶσι being *noodies*, Hdt. 9, 58; ὄντες οὐδένες Eur. Andr. 700, cf. I. A. 371; ὃ μὴδὲν ἂν κατ' οὐδένων κεκλησσομαι Id. Ion 594, cf. Fr. 536; τὸ μὴδὲν εἰς οὐδὲν ῥέπει; (so, οὐ γὰρ ἦξιον τοὺς μὴδένας Soph. Aj. 1114).

4. with Preps., παρ' οὐδὲν εἶναι Id. O. T. 983, etc.; παρ' οὐδὲν ἄγειν, θέσθαι Id. Ant. 315, Eur. I. T. 732; δι' οὐδένος ποιεῖσθαι Soph. O. C. 584; ἐν οὐδένος εἶναι μέρει Dem. 23, 14.

5. τὸ οὐδὲν, *naught, zero*, in Arithm.; used by Democ.

as a name for Space, Arist. Fr. 202.

III. neut. οὐδέν as Adv. *not at all*, *naught*, ἀριστον .. οὐδὲν ἔστιναι Il. 1, 412, cf. 24, 370, etc.; οὐδὲν τι Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 42, etc.; οὐδὲν τι πάντως Hdt. 5, 65; οὐδὲν μή, v. sub οὐ μή; —in answers, *not at all*, Ar. Nub. 694; οὐδὲν γε Id. Av. 1360, etc.; οὐδὲν πάνν Id. Nub. 733; —οὐδὲν μᾶλλον, οὐδὲν ἥσσον, οὐδὲν ὑστερος, v. μάλα II. 6, ἥσσον A. I.

2. οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ, v. sub ἄλλος III. 2.

B. REMARKS: the more emphatic and literal sense, *not even one, ne unus quidem*, i. e. *none whatever*, belongs to the full form, οὐδέ εἰς, οὐδέ μία, οὐδέ ἐν, which is never elided, even in Att. Poets (v. Ar. Ran. 927, Lys. 1044, Pl. 138, 1115), but often has a Particle inserted between, as οὐδ' ἂν εἰς, οὐδὲ πρὸς μίαν, οὐδὲ μεθ' ἑνῶν, οὐδ' ὑφ' ἑνῶν, etc., Pors. Hec. praef. p. 31, Cobet N. L. 318.—There is a later form οὐδεῖς, οὐθέν, q. v.—Zenob. (in E. M. 639, 17) and others assume οὐδεῖς as a compd. not of οὐδέ and εἰς, but of οὐ and the Acol. εἰς, δέν (τὸ δέν ἡ τὸ μὴδὲν Democ. ap. Plat. 2, 1109 A; καὶ κ' οὐδὲν ἐκ δένος γένοιτο Alcae. 72); so that δέῖς, δέν (whence δείνα, δείνος, δείνι) would be = τίς, τι, and οὐδεῖς, = οὗτος. But the arguments from the accent, and from the use of a pl., are insufficient: and the fem. οὐδεμία, with the Adjs. οὐδ-έτερος, οὐδ-ούτερος are decisive on the other side.—In fact the Acol. δέῖς prob. = εἰς rather than τίς.

οὐδέποτε, Ion. for οὐδέποτε, Hdt. 8, 111.

οὐδενάκις, —κι, Adv. of οὐδέν, *not once, no times*, v. Iambl. in Nicom. p. 25.

οὐδένεια, ἡ, *nothingness, weakness, worthlessness*, Plat. Phaedr. 235 A, Theaet. 176 C, Ephor. 52, Polyb., etc. In Mss. sometimes οὐδένια.

οὐδενίω, (οὐδέν) to bring to *naught*, Anth. P. 5, 138.

οὐδενόσ-ωπος, ὄν, (ῶρα) *worth no notice or regard*, τέιχα .. ἀβλήχρ' οὐδενόσωρα Il. 8, 178; ὁστέον Opp. H. 2, 478.

οὐδενόω, (οὐδέν) to bring to *naught*, E. M. 350, 25.

οὐδέ πῃ or οὐδέπῃ, Adv. *in no wise*, Od. 12, 433; οὐδέ πῃ ἔστιν c. inf., 'tis *in no wise* possible, h. Hom. 6, 58.

οὐδέποτε, in Ion. Prose οὐδέποτε, Dor. οὐδέποκα Theocr. 2, 157, etc.; Adv. *and not ever or nor ever, not even ever or never*, Lat. *ne unquam quidem, nunquam*, in Hom. mostly with past tenses; but with pres., Od. 10, 464, Hes. Th. 759; with fut., Od. 2, 203, Hes. Op. 174; —in Att., οὐδέποτε is commonly found with the pres. or fut., οὐδέπωποτε with past tenses; and this fondness for grammatical precision led to the rule of Phryn., τὸ οὐδέποτε ἐπὶ μέλλοντος .., τὸ οὐδέπωποτε δὲ μετὰ παρελθόντος: however, οὐδέποτε occurs with past tenses in the best authors, Xen. An. 2, 6, 13, Ages. 11, 7, Oec. 20, 22, Aeschin. 75, 8, Menand. Incert. 107; —and evidently the rule of Priscian. (Gramm. 18, 1106) is more in accordance with common sense, οὐδέποτε *tam in praeterito quam in futuro, quomodo et nos 'nunquam'*: in late writers the reference of πω to past time was neglected, v. Lob. Phryn. 458; —the same remarks apply to οὐποτε, οὐπῶ, οὐδέπω, οὐδέποτε, as also to *μηδέποτε, μηδέποτε*.—Wolf in Hom. sometimes writes οὐδέποτε, sometimes οὐδέποτε; sometimes a word is put between, as in Il. 6, 99.

οὐδέ πω, Adv. *and not yet, not as yet*, Aesch. Pr. 320, Plat. Symp. 172 E, etc.; —in Hom., mostly with a word between, οὐδέ τί πω, οὐδ' ἂν πω,

etc., always of the past (cf. οὐπω); with pres., σὺ δὲ οὐδέπω ὄρας Luc. Merc. Cond. 21; cf. οὐδέποτε.

οὐδεπώποτε, Adv. and not yet ever, never yet at any time, always of the past, as Soph. Ph. 250, Andoc. 4. 11, Plat. Prot. 313 B; v. sub οὐδέποτε.

οὐδέτερος, α, ον, not either, neither of the two, Lat. neuter for ne uter, Hdt. 1. 51, Ar. Ran. 1412, Plat. Philib. 21 E; in pl., when each party is pl., Hes. Th. 638, Sc. 171 (he is the first who uses it), Hdt. 1. 76, etc.:—divisim, v. sub ἑτέρως;—Adv. οὐδέτερος, in neither of two ways, Plat. Legg. 902 B; also neut. pl. as Adv. = οὐδέτερος, Id. Prot. 334 A, Theaet. 184 A, etc.

II. neutral, τῶν μὲν αἰρετῶν οὐσάν, τῶν δὲ φευκτῶν, τῶν δ' οὐδετέρων Arist. Eth. N. 10. 5, 6. 2. in Gramm. neuter, ἀρσενικῶν καὶ θηλυκῶν καὶ οὐδ. Dion. H. ad Ammae. 10; τὸ οὐδ. (sc. γένος), Lat. genus neutrum; Adv. -ως, in the neuter, Ath. 701 A;—also of Verbs, v. ὁρθός v.

οὐδ-ετέρωθεν, Adv. from neither side, Lys. 148. 28, Galen.

οὐδ-ετέρωθι, Adv. on neither side, Simplic. in Mus. Phil. Cambr. 2. 591.

οὐδ-ετέρωσε, Adv. to neither of two sides, neither way, οὐδ' ἄρα τε προκυλινδῆται οὐδέτέρωσε Il. 14. 18; οὐδ. κλινόμενος Theogn. 945; οὐδ. μέπει Strab. 71.

οὐδ' ἔτι, and no more, no longer, Hom., v. sub οὐκέτι; often confused with οὐδέ τι.

οὐ δὴ, certainly not, in sooth not, Lat. non sanè, Hom.; also strengthening the negat. interrog. with οὐ, Od. 7. 239.

οὐδήςεις, εσσα, εν, (οὐδας) terrestrial, v. 1. Od. 5. 343., 10. 136.

οὐ δὴ πον or οὐ δὴπον, I suppose not, probably not, v. δῆπον.

οὐ δῆτα, no truly, Aesch. Pr. 347, 770, etc.

οὐδὲλως, late way of writing οὐδ' ἄλως, Eust. Opusc. 88, etc.

οὐδοπωσσύν, οὐδοπωστῖον, v. sub ὕψιστον.

οὐδός, Att. ὁδός (Soph. O. C. 87, 1590, Lycurg. 153. 5, Menand. Incert. 125), ὁ:—a three hold, esp. the threshold of a house, in Hom. mostly χάλαρος οὐδός (as in Hes. Th. 811), v. Od. 7. 83, 89; also, Λαίριος οὐδός Il. 9. 404, Od. 8. 80; μέλιτος Od. 17. 339; δρύϊνος 21. 43; μέγας Hes. Th. 749.

2. the threshold or entrance to any place, ἐπὶ προθύροις Ὀδυσῆος, οὐδοῦ ἐπ' αὐλείου Od. 1. 104; to the nether world, Il. 8. 15, cf. Soph. Il. cc.:—in pl., perhaps the lintel, Wüstem. Theocr. 23. 50.

3. metaph., ἐπὶ γῆρας οὐδῶ on the threshold, i. e. the verge, of old age, or, better, on the threshold that leads from old age to death (so, οὐδὸς βίοντος the end of life, Q. Sm. 10. 426), Il. 22. 60, Od. 15. 348, Hes. Op. 329, also in Hdt. 3. 14, cf. Plat. Rep. 328 E; ἐπὶ γῆρας οὐδῶ Lycurg. and Menand. Il. cc.; μέχρι γῆρας οὐδοῦ Pseudo-Procy. 217; so, γῆρας οὐδὸν ἱκέσθαι Od. 15. 246., 23. 212.—Poët. word, used by Plut. and Luc. in the Epic form. (V. ὁδός, way, sub fin.)

οὐδός, ἡ, Ion. for ὁδός, a way, only in Od. 17. 196.

οὐδοστῖον, neut. οὐδοστῖον, v. sub ὅστις IV. 2.

Οὐδυσεύς, Att. crasis for ὁ Ὀδυσεύς, Soph. Ph. 572, Ar. Av. 1561.

οὐδών, ἄνος, ὁ, a kind of felt shoe, Lat. udo, Poll. 10. 50.

οὐθαρ, τό, (v. fin.) properly of animals, the udder, Od. 9. 440, Hdt. 4. 2, Theocr. 8. 42, 69, etc.; κατέβη τὸ οὐθαρ Arist. H. A. 3. 21, 5;

τὰ οὐθαρα distinguished from οἰ μαστῶι by Plut. 2. 496 C: eaten as a dish, Ib. 124 F:—latter of women, the breast, Aesch. Cho. 532, cf. 531;

ὥς οὐσα θήλυς εἰκίτως οὐθαρ φάρῳ Teleclid. Strepp. 1.

II. metaph., οὐθαρ ἀρούρης the richest, most fertile land, like Virgil's uber arvi, Il. 9. 141, 283, h. Cer. 450; οὐθαρ ἀγαθῆς χθονός Ar. Fr. 162; of the vine, ὁπῶρ οὐσάτος ἐκ βοτρυάων ἐκφανθὸν ἀμελξε γάνος Anth. P. 9. 645. (Cf. Skt. uddar-; Lat. ub-er (Ufens, Aufidus); A. S. úd-er (udder); O. H. G. út-ar (euter).)

οὐθάπιος [ᾶ], α, ον, of the udder, μαστός Anth. P. 9. 430.

οὐθάτεις, εσσα, εν, = foreg., Nic. Al. 90, Orph. Lith. 191: metaph. fruitful, Opp. C. 2. 148.

οὐθείς, οὐθέν, later form for οὐδεῖς, οὐδέν, prob. introduced by the Boeotians after the battle of Leuctra, v. Trendelenb. ad Arist. de An. 1. 1, 5. It is found side by side with οὐδεῖς in Mss. of Arist. and Theophr., and in later times prevailed, so that Dion. H., citing Thuc. or Dem., changes οὐδεῖς into οὐθείς: v. Lob. Phryn. 181 sq.

οὐθένεια, ἡ, later form for οὐδένεια, Eust. Opusc. 283, 65, etc.

οὐθενής, ἑς, worthless. Theod. Stud. 406 C.

οὐδέτερος, α, ον, later form for οὐδέτερος, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 186.

οὐ θην, Adv. surely not, certainly not, only poet., often in Hom.; also strengthening, οὐ θην δὴ Od. 3. 352: v. sub θήν.

οὐτήγαν, οὐτήπον, οὐτήαν, (for the spelling varies), τό, an Egyptian plant, the root of which was eaten, perhaps the Arum colocasia, which has a bulbous root, used for food, Theophr. H. P. 1. 1, 7.

οὐτύλος, ὁ, the Lat. vitulus, Hellenic. ap. Dion. H. 1. 35, as root of Οὐταλία, Italia.

οὐκ, v. οὐ init. and B. I.

οὐκ, Att. crasis for ὁ ἐκ, Arist. in Bgk. Lyr. p. 461.

οὐκ ἄρα, Adv. so not, not then, Hom.: surely not, Il. 16. 33.

II. in questions, οὐκ ἄρ' ἐμελλες οὐδὲ θανάμ λήσσεσθαι .. χόλον; so not even in death canst thou forget thine anger? Od. 11. 553; cf. οὐκοῦν 2.

οὐκέτι or οὐκ ἔτι, Adv. no more, no longer, no further, and generally, not now, opp. to οὐπω (not yet), often in Hom., Hes., Hdt., and Att.; οὐκέτι πάμπαν Il. 13. 701; οὐκέτι πάγχυ 19. 343; with a word between, οὐ πάμπαν ἔτι 13. 7; οὐ γὰρ ἔτι 2. 13, 141, etc.; also, οὐδ' ἔτι and no more, nor more, Hom. Sometimes also reversely, ἔτ' οὐκ Soph. Tr. 161; ἔτ' οὐδὲν Id. Ph. 1217; ἔτ' οὐδεῖς Ar. Pl. 1177.

οὐκί, Ion. for οὐκί, v. οὐ, init.

οὐκοῦν Ion. οὐκοῦν, Adv. (οὐκ, οὖν):

I. in direct negation, not therefore, so not, Lat. non ergo, non igitur, itaque non, οὐκαν ποιή-σιν ταῦτα Hdt. 2. 139, cf. Soph. O. T. 1357, etc.; rarely in apodosis,

Thuc. 2. 43; but the common phrase of Hdt. approaches this, ταῦτα λέγοντες, τοὺς Κροτανήτας οὐκ ἂν ἐπειθον (in this usage mostly written divisim) 3. 137, cf. 138, etc.:—but often the inferential force is scarcely discernible, like Lat. non sanè, in narrative, οὐκὰν δὲ ἐπειθε so he failed to persuade him, Hdt. 1. 11, 24, 59, etc., Aesch. Pr. 322, Soph. Ph. 872, etc.; often in answers, Ib. 907, 1389, Ar. Eq. 465, etc.

II. in interrog., not therefore? not then? and so not? like Lat. nonne ergo? used when the question is inferential, and an affirm. answer is expected, Aesch. Eum. 725, Soph. Ant. 512, etc.:—but often only with a mere reference to what goes before, οὐκοῦν γέλως ἥδιστος εἰς ἐχθροὺς γελᾶν; is it not then the sweetest laughter, to laugh over one's enemies? Soph. Aj. 79; οὐκοῦν τὰδ', ὦ παῖ, δεινά; Id. Ph. 628, cf. O. T. 973:—the phrase often implies a command, οὐκοῦν μ' ἔασεις; i. e. ἔα με, Ib. 676, cf. O. C. 897, etc.; sometimes separately, οὐ δεινὸν οὖν δῆτα; Ar. Eq. 875.—V. οὐκοῦν sub fin.

οὐκοῦν, Adv. orig. identical with οὐκοῦν, but losing all negat. force (v. init.), therefore, then, accordingly, Lat. ergo, igitur, itaque, often in Att., οὐκοῦν, ὅταν δὴ μὴ σθένω, πεπασσόμεναι, Soph. Ant. 91, cf. 817, Ph. 639, Plat., etc.; ironically, οὐκοῦν ὑπόλοιπον δουλέναι Dem. 104. 13, cf. Ar. Pl. 1087:—οὐκοῦν οὐ; = οὐκοῦν; not therefore? Plat. Philib. 43 D; so, οὐκοῦν οὐδὲ ..; Dem.—In Aeschin. 23. 1, we may either write οὐκοῦν μὴ .. αὐτομολῆς therefore do not desert, or οὐκοῦν μὴ .. αὐτ. (= οὐ μὴ οὖν αὐτ.) you will not then desert.

2. In questions, so then ..? Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 15, etc.; mostly in irony, Id. Mem. 4. 2, 20, Plat. Prot. 360 B—D. 3. in answers, why yes, doubtless, Ar. Pax 364, cf. Plat. Polit. 287 C, 289 D.—The difference between οὐκοῦν and οὐκοῦν, by which the latter in practice loses the negat. sense, was clearly laid down by the old Gramm., v. Ammon. s. v., A. B. 57. 10., 525. 28. Elmsl. Heracl. 256 proposed to neglect the distinction between οὐκοῦν not therefore, and οὐκοῦν therefore, and to write οὐκ οὖν divisim in all cases, making it interrog. or not, as the sense required. But though doubtless in early writers, each word always preserved its proper force, this rule cannot always be applied, as where οὐκοῦν is used with the Imperat., οὐκοῦν ἱκανὸς ἐχέτω let this then suffice, Plat. Phaedr. 274 B, cf. Luc. D. Mort. 23. 3; and the addition of the negat. οὐ (v. supr. 1) indicates that οὐκοῦν had lost its negat. power.

οὐκω, Ion. for οὐπω, Hdt.

οὐκων and οὐκῶν, Ion. for οὐκοῦν and οὐκοῦν, Hdt.

οὐκως, Ion. for οὐτως.

οὐλαμῶνμος, ον, v. οὐλαμῶνμος.

οὐλαί, Att. ὀλαί, αἱ, barley-corns, barley-groats, which were sprinkled on the head of the victim before the sacrifice (Schol. Ar. Eq. 1164, like the mola salsa of the Romans, except that this was of spelt, and there is no evidence in Hom. of salt being used), Od. 3. 441, cf. Hdt. 1. 132, Ar. Eq. 1167, Pax 948, 960; in Hdt. 1. 160, οὐλαί κριθῶν; cf. παγκαρπία. The sprinkling was called πρὸχυνσις, cf. also προχύνται, οὐλοχύνται.—Acc. to the common interpr., derived from ancient authors, οὐλαί or ὀλαί are the whole grains, the unground barley-corns, as if ὀλαί κριθαί; and so there would be a difference between the custom of the Greeks and Romans, since it is certain that the mola of the latter (from molere) was of barley coarsely ground, Heyne Opusc. Acad. I. pp. 368 sq., Voss Virg. Ecl. 8. 82.—But Butt. Lexil. s. v. objects to the deriv. from ὀλος because of the difference in accent and breathing, and refers οὐλαί to the same Root as ἀλέω, to grind (v. ἀλέω and μύλη); so also Curt. Et. Gr. 527. According to this interpr., ὀλαί must have been the oldest name for bread-corn as prepared for use by grinding or bruising; and the name must in course of time have been applied to barley only, as the grain most in use,—just as our corn and the French froment is chiefly applied to wheat, German Korn to rye, and Amer. corn to maize. When the word κριθή came into use for barley, ὀλαί or οὐλαί was confined to the sacred grains or groats.

οὐλαμ-φόρος, ον, bringing an army, warlike, πνύκαι Lyc. 32.

οὐλαμός, οὐ, ὁ, a throng of warriors, esp. in battle, Lat. globus, in Hom. always οὐλαμός ἀνδρῶν, as Il. 4. 251, 273, al. (never in Od.);

οὐλ. μελισσαῖος a swarm .., Nic. Th. 611.

II. later as a technical term, a troop of cavalry, consisting of a certain number, Lat. turma, ala, Polyb. 6. 28, 3, etc., Plut. Lycurg. 23. (οὐλαμός stands for ὄφλαμός, i. e. φολαμός, from ὤφελ, v. sub εἶλω.)

οὐλαμῶνμος, ον, (δόμα) named from the armed throng (οὐλαμός), epith. of Neoptolemus, Lyc. 183.

οὐλάς, ἄδος, ἡ, peculiar fem. of οὐλός (B), crisped, crinkled, of oak-leaves, Nic. Al. 260.

II. as Subst. = πήρα, θύλακος, Hesych., Phot., Tzetz.

Lyc. 183; restored for οὐλάς in Anth. P. 7. 413; v. Lob. Pathol. p. 440.

οὐλα, a salutation, v. οὐλαω.

οὐλέω, v. οὐλαω.

οὐλή, ἡ, v. sub οὐλαί.

οὐλή, ἡ, a wound scorred or skinned over (cf. ὑπνολος), a scar from a wound, Lat. cicatrix, Od. 19. 391, 393, al., never in Il.; also in Eur. El. 573; τὰς οὐλάς τῶν τραυματίων Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 1; ἔχνη τῶν πληγῶν οὐλάς ἐν σώματι Plat. Gorg. 524 C; ἔλκη .., ἂν ἔτι τὰς οὐλάς ἔχει Dem. 1248. 26; ἐν ταῖς οὐλαῖς μὴ φέσθαι τρίχας Arist. Probl. 4. 4:—metaph., ἡ οὐλή τῆς διαβολῆς Plut. 2. 65 E. (Expl. by Hesych. ἔλκος εἰς ὑγίαν ἦκον, prob. therefore akin to ὄλος = ὄλος, salvus.)

οὐλημα, τό, = οὐλαί, Gloss.

οὐλλος, α, ον, (οὐλος c, ὀλεῖν) like ὀλοός, οὐλόμενος, baleful, baneful, deadly, οὐλλος δατήρ of the dog-star, Il. 11. 62; epith. of Ares, Hes. Sc. 192, 441, Pind. O. 9. 116; of spears, and of dirges, Ib. 13. 33, P. 12.

14; once in Trag., οὐλ. πάθος Soph. Aj. 932: cf. Butt. Lexil. s. v. οὐλος 7.

II. as epith. of Apollo and Artemis, Pherecyd. Hist. 106, some retain this same sense, because both gods had to do with death; the name Ἀπόλλων being derived from ἀπόλλυμι, and Artemis

being famed for her ἀγανὰ βέλεα: but Strab. 635 interprets it ὑγιαστικός καὶ παιωνικός, v. οὐλα.

οὐλς, ἰδος, ἡ, = οὐλον, the gums, Alex. Trall. 8. 483.

οὐλο-βόρος, ον, (οὐλος B) with deadly bite, Nic. ap. Ath. 312 D (where the MSS. of Nic. give ἰοβόλος).

οὐλο-δέτης, ον, ὁ, (οὐλος, ὁ,) a sheaf of barley, Eust. 1162. 33:—also οὐλο-δετον, τό, a straw-band for binding sheaves, Ib. 30.

οὐλο-θερος, ον, = sq., Tzetz. Posth. 662.

οὐλό-θρις, τρήχος, ὁ, ἡ, (οὐλος B) with crisp curly hair, like negroes, opp. to εὐλόθρις, Hdt. 2. 104. Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 16, Probl. 33. 18, Strab. 96. The form οὐλότρηχος, ον, (censured by Phot.) occurs in Arist. H. A. 9. 44. 7, Geop. 10. 1. 9.

οὐλό-θῡμος, ον, (οὐλος C) = οὐλόφρων, Hesych.

οὐλο-θῡτώ, (οὐλος A) to offer up a whole or perfect sacrifice; or (from οὐλαί) to strew the sacred barley before the sacrifice, like οὐλοχυνέομαι, Suid.:—οὐλοθυσία, ἡ, a whole or perfect sacrifice, Hesych.

οὐλο-κάρηνος [α], ον, (οὐλος B) with crisp, curling hair, Od. 19. 246. II. οὐλοπόδ', οὐλοκάρηνα, for ὄλους πύδας, ὅλα κάρηνα (cf. οὐλοκίνα), h. Hom. Merc. 137.

οὐλό-κερως, ον, gen. ω, (οὐλος B) with crumpled horns, Strab. 96.

οὐλο-κέφαλος, ον, = οὐλοκάρηνος, Pherecr. Incert. 66.

οὐλο-κίνα, ον, ποῖτ. for οὐλαί κίαναι (cf. οὐλοκάρηνος II), Telesilla ap. Poll. 2. 23: Bgk. (9) reads οὐλοκίνα.

οὐλο-κόμης, ον, ὁ, = sq., Plut. Arc. 19.

οὐλο-κόμος, ον, = οὐλόθρις, Alex. Incert. 49, cf. Pherecr. Incert. 66.

οὐλό-κρᾶνος, ον, = οὐλοκάρηνος, Arr. Ind. 6.

οὐλο-κῆλης, ἐς, (οὐλος A) sound of limb, Parmen. ap. Plut. 2. 114 C.

οὐλο-μελίη, ἡ, Ion. for ὀλομέλεια, wholeness of limbs: hence, the general nature of a thing, περί ὀλομελίας ἀδώνων Hipp. Art. 788, cf. 270. 30, 271. 39:—ὀλομελίη, as Adv., = καθόλου, upon the whole, Hesych.; so, κατά τὴν οὐλομελίην, opp. to κατά μέρος, Hipp. 381. 41.—In Arist. Metaph. 13. 6, 8, the MSS. give τὴν ὀλομελείαν οὐρανό (leg. ὀλομελεία, as in Nicom. Arithm. p. 36), to the whole celestial system.

οὐλόμενος, ἡ, ον, ποῖτ. for ὀλόμενος, part. aor. med. of ὕλλνμι, used as Adj. in Act. sense, destructive, baneful, deadly, of persons and of things, ἄλογος Od. 4. 92; μῆνις II. 1. 2; Ἄτη 19. 92; φάρμακον Od. 10. 394; γαστήρ 15. 344; γῆρας Hes. Th. 225, etc.; νοσῶς Pind. P. 4. 521; ἔριδες, ὕβρις Theogn. 390, 1174; used by Trag. only in lyrics, στένω σε τὰς οὐλ. τύχας Aesch. Pr. 399; πρὸς ἀδελφῶν ὀλομέν' αἰκίσματα δισσῶν Eur. Phoen. 1529. II. the pass. sense unhappy, ruined, undone, lost, Lat. perditus, cannot be proved from such passages as II. 14. 84, v. Nitzsch Od. 4. 92; and in Eur. I. A. 793, I. T. 1110, ὀλλόμενος is restored by Erf. Soph. Ant. 833; but in Eur. Or. 1307, we certainly have ὀλομένους for ὀλλυμένους; and δόκρυ ὀλομένον, mournful, in Aesch. Cho. 132.

οὐλον, τό, mostly in pl., οὐλα, τὰ, the gums, Hipp. ap. Phaedr. 1248, Aesch. Cho. 898, Plat. Phaedr. 251 C; sing., Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 12, Diog. L. 7. 176. II. in pl. also gum-boils, Hipp. 464. 28, etc.

οὐλόμαι, (οὐλος A, οὐλή) Pass. to be scarred over, Arist. Probl. 10. 22, 2, Eust. Opusc. 173. 30:—the Act. in Arcad. 158. 7.

οὐλόος, ἡ, ἰν, Ep. for ὀλοός, cf. οὐλόμενος, Ar. Rh. 2. 85, etc.

οὐλο-ποίησις, ἡ, (οὐλος B) a making curly, Galen.

οὐλό-πους, ποδός, v. sub οὐλοκάρηνος II.

οὐλος, ἡ, ον (A), old Ep. and Ion. form of ὄλος, whole, entire, v. sub ὄλος.

2. whole, real, actual, οὐλος Ὀνειρος, i. e. not a mere vision, but the very, actually existent Dream-god, Il. 2. 6 and 8 (where others render it pernicious; but the sense requires a general epith., and pernicious cannot be so applied to Ὀνειρος): later, vigorous, vehement, εἰρᾶς Ar. Rh. 3. 297, 1078. 3. of sound, continuous, incessant, of the screams of fugitives, compared to birds flying from the hawk, οὐλον κεκλήγοντες screaming incessant, Il. 17. 756, 759; so, later, οὐλον .. γερᾶνον νέφος Anth. P. 7. 543; οὐλον αἰεῖν Ib. 27; οὐλος κυνήζομαι Nic. Th. 671.

οὐλος, ἡ, ον (B), woolly, woollen, of woollen cloths, rugs, etc., χλαῖναι, πάπτες II. 16. 224, Od. 4. 50, 299, etc.; οὐλή λαχὺν thick, fleecy wool, Il. 10. 134; χιτῶν οὐλῶν ἐρίων Ar. Ran. 1057; οὐλαί κύμμι thick, crisp, close-curling hair, Od. 6. 231., 23. 158; βύστρυχος οὐλος Anth. P. 6. 201; (in this sense, Hom. has οὐλοκάρηνος, and later writers.—κέφαλος, —θρις, —κίνα, —κομος, —τρήχης, —κερως, —φυλλος; and Hdt. 7. 70 uses ὀλοτάτον τρήχωμα to describe the crisp, woolly hair of the negro).—οὐλος then does not apply to soft and flowing hair, as that of Apollo, of Paris; but to that crisp, curly hair which bespeaks manly strength, as that of Ulysses and Euryates, cf. Luc. Imag. 5: also of persons, οὐλος θέλειρας Ἑσπερος Call. Del. 302; τοῖς τρήχῶμασιν οὐλαί Diod. 3. 8; of sheep, αἱ οὐλαί Arist. H. A. 8. 10, 5. 2. of plants, crisped, twisted, twined, ἰων κορινθίαι οὐλαί Stesich. 30; of plants, οὐλῆς .. σκολιδὸν πλέγμα .. ἔλικος of the vine, Simon. in Anth. P. 7. 24; δένδρον Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 6; βίαις 3. 11, 1; ξύλα αὐτὰς ἔχοντα συστροφάς 5. 5, 1; φύλλα 9. 4, 3; θρίδες Anth. P. 9. 412; cf. οὐλάς.

3. generally, twisted, crooked, οὐλα σκέλη Incert. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 13, cf. Anth. P. 5. 121:—hence, of dancing, mazy, πύδεσσι οὐλα κατακροτάλλειον Call. Dian. 247, cf. Jon. 52, Epigr. 5; of singing, οὐλα καὶ πυκνὰ καὶ συνεστραμμένα φθέγγεσθαι Plut. 2. 510 F. (Curt. refers this οὐλος to the same Root as Lat. vellus, villus; cf. ἐρίων).

οὐλος, ἡ, ον (C), = ὄλος, destructive, baneful, epith. of Ares, Il. 5. 461, 717; of Achilles, 21. 536; of χεῖμα, Bion 6. 14; of στόμιον, Nic. Th. 233; cf. οὐλόφρων.

οὐλος, ὁ, a corn-sheaf, like ἱούλος II (q. v.):—hence, a cry or song in honour of Demeter, who was herself from this word named Οὐλά, v. Ath. 618 D, E, Ilgen praef. Scol. Gr. p. xxi.

οὐλότης, ητος, ἡ, (οὐλος B) curliness, woolliness, τῶν τρήχων, opp. to εὐλότης, Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 13 sq., Probl. 14. 4; τῶν σελίνων Philostr. 818: twistedness, ὕλλον Theophr. H. P. 5. 2, 3, C. P. 6. 11, 8, etc.

οὐλοτρήχης, ἡ, to have curly hair, Strab. 690, 696.

οὐλό-τρήχος, ον, v. sub οὐλόθρις.

οὐλο-φόνος, ον, (οὐλος A) very deadly, Nic. Al. 280.

οὐλο-φόρος, ον, (οὐλος, ὁ) bearing sheaves, Serv. ad Virg. Aen. 11. 858; but ἀμαλλοφόρος should be restored from the v. l. ἀμυλλοφόρος.

οὐλό-φρων, ον, = οὐλόφρων, restored by Valck. in Aesch. Supp. 650 for δουλοφρονες, which is against the metre; cf. οὐλόθυμος.

οὐλο-φνής, ἐς, (οὐλος A) utterly in a state of nature, Emped. 321, cf. Arist. Phys. 2. 8, 12.

οὐλό-φυλλος, ον, (οὐλος B) with curling or (rather) downy leaves, opp. to λεοφυλλος, Theophr. II. P. 7. 4. 4.

οὐλο-χοεῖον or -χέτιον, τό, the vessel in which the sacred barley (οὐλαί) was kept, Hesych.:—for other rare forms v. ὀλβαχίον.

οὐλοχῡται [ῡ], αἱ, (οὐλαί, χῡ) barley-groats or coarsely-ground barley sprinkled over the victim and the altar before a sacrifice (τὰς οὐλοχῡτας φέρε δέου.—τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶ τι;—κῡαί, Strato ap. Ath. 383 A), οὐλοχῡτας ἀνελίσθαι, προβαλίσθαι Il. 1. 449, 458; ἐν δ' ἔθετ' οὐλοχῡτας κανέφ Od. 4. 761; χέρινβά τ' οὐλοχῡτας τε κατήρχετο, of the ceremony of sprinkling the barley before sacrifice, elsewhere called προχῡσις, 3. 445:—in Hesych. also οὐλόχῡτα, τὰ.—Cf. οὐλαί, προχῡται, αἱ.

οὐλοχῡτέομαι, Dep. to sprinkle the sacred barley-groats at a sacrifice, Porphy. de Abst. 2. 6.

οὐλώ, v. οὐλόμαι.

Οὐλυμπος, Οὐλυμπόνδε, Ion. for Ὀλυμπος, Ὀλυμπόνδε, Hom.

οὐλᾶ, (οὐλος A) to be whole or sound (τὸ γὰρ οὐλεῖν ὑγιαίνειν Strab. 635), used by Hom. in imperat. οὐλε, Lat. salve, as a salutation, health to thee, οὐλε τε καὶ μέγα χεῖρε health and joy be with thee, Od. 24. 402, h. Ar. 466.—A form οὐλᾶ is cited in Hesych. and Greg. Cor.

Οὐλά, οὐς, ἡ, = ἱουλᾶ (v. ὄλος, ὁ), Ath. 618 D.

οὐλᾶς, = ὄλως, Pempel. ap. Stob. 460. 53, nisi legend. ὄλως.

οὐ μά, οὐ μά γάρ, v. sub μά.

οὐ μάν, assuredly not; properly Dor. for οὐ μὴν, but also used in Hom., who has too οὐ μάν οὐδέ, v. οὐδέ C. 11, οὐ μὴν.

οὐ μέν, without δέ after it, no truly, nay verily, Hom.

οὐ μὲν οὖν or οὐ μὲν οὖν, verily and indeed not, Ar. Pl. 870, Ran. 557, 1188; οὐδενὸς μὲν οὖν ἔστιν Plat. Enthyd. 304 E. II. in answers, ἐγὼ σοι οὐκ ἂν δύναμαι ἀντιλέγειν; Answ. οὐ μὲν οὖν τῇ ἀληθείᾳ δίνασαι ἀντιλέγειν may it is not I, but rather truth, that thou canst not gainsay, Id. Symp. 201 C, cf. Dem. 274. 16:—so οὐ μὲν οὖν .. γε, Paus. 1. 20, 1: v. sub μέν B. II. 2.

οὐ μὲντοι, not surely, not verily, Il. 8. 294, 21. 370. 2. not however, Hdt. 1. 104, Thuc. 1. 3. 111, etc.; οὐ μὲντοι ἀλλά, not but that, Plat. Phaedo 62 B; οὐ μὲντοι ἀλλά .. γε Id. Symp. 173 B. II.

in interrog. οὐ μὲντοι ..; is it not surely! where an affirm. answer is expected, Plat. Phaedr. 229 B, Prot. 309 A, Rep. 339 B, etc.

οὐμὲς, οὐμίων, Aeol. or Boeot. for ὁμείς, ὁμίων, Corinna 6 and 22.

οὐ μὴ, in independent sentences, is used either in Denial or in Prohibition. I. in Denial, 1. with Subj., a.

chiefly of aor., οὐ τι μὴ ληφθῶ δόλω Aesch. Theb. 38, cf. 199, 281, Cho. 895; οὐ τοι α' Ἀχαιῶν .. μὴ τις ὑβρίσῃ Soph. Aj. 560, cf. El. 42, 1029, Ph. 103, O. T. 771, O. C. 450, 1023; οὐ τι μὴ φύγῃτε λαοφύγην ποῖ Eur. Hec. 1039, cf. H. F. 718; οὐ γὰρ μὴ ἀπάσῃται Hdt. 1. 199, cf. 7. 53; οὐ μὴ .. ἐσβάλῃται Thuc. 4. 95, cf. 5. 69; οὐ μὴ ποθ' ἀλώ Ar. Ach. 662; οὐ μὴ ποτε δέξῃται Plat. Phaedo 105 D, cf. Phaedr. 227 D, 260 E; οὐ μὴ κρατῇ Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 17, cf. 3. 2, 8; so, οὐδέ τις μὴ ποθ' εὖρη κατ' ἐμὲ οὐδὲν ἐλλειφθῇ Dem.

b. rarely of present, and that for the most part with Verbs expressing possibility or ability, οὐ μὴ δύναται (v. l. δύνησται), Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 5, cf. An. 2. 2, 12, Hier. 11, 15; οὐ μὴ οἶς τ' ἦς Plat. Rep. 341 C; οὐ γὰρ μὴ δυνατὸς ᾧ Id. Phileb. 48 D;—in Soph. O. C. 1024, for οὐ μὴ ποτε .. φυγόντες .. ἐπειχῶνται θεοῖς, one MS. gives ἐπειγόνται, and this has been adopted by most Edd.; and in Isae. 71. 27, for οὐ μὴ εἰσῆς Bekk. restored οὐ μὴ εἰσεῖ eis ..—Note: οὐ μὴ with Subj. is commonly explained by the clipsis of a Verb or phrase expressing fear or apprehension; such words are sometimes expressed, οὐ γὰρ ἦν δεινὸν .. μὴ ἀλφῶ ποτε Hdt. 1. 84, cf. 7. 235, Ar. Eccl. 650, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 25, Plat. Apol. 28 B, Phaedo 84 B, Gorg. 520 D, Rep. 465 B. In many passages, however, fear or apprehension would be unsuitable or unnatural (as Eur. I. T. 18, I. A. 1165); and that the combination was hardly felt as an ellipsis is shown by its use after ὅτι, Thuc. 5. 69, Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 3, Plat. Rep. 499 B; after ὥς since, Ar. Av. 461; after ὥστε, Plat. Phaedr. 227 D; observe also that in Dem. 130. 12, δέδοικα is expressed not with οὐ μὴ, but in the next clause.—The rule of Dawes (v. ὥπως A. 8), which excludes the use of aor. I act. or med. after οὐ μὴ, can only be upheld by unreasonable emendations, οὐ μὴ ποτε .. ἐκφῆναι Soph. O. T. 329; οὐ τοί σε .. μὴ τις ὑβρίσῃ Id. Aj. 560; οὐ μὴ ἐκπείσῃς (here the fut. ἐκπείσῃ would be unmetrical) Id. Ph. 381; οὐ μὴ ποτέ τι ἀπολέσῃ (here the fut. is ἀπολεί) Plat. Rep. 609 A, cf. 381; οὐδέ τις μὴ κλέψῃ (the fut. is κλέψῃ) Xen. A. 4. 8, 13.

2. with fut. Indic., οὐ σοι μὴ μεθίσκομαι ποτε Soph. El. 1052, cf. O. C. 177, 849; οὐ μὴ σ' ἐγὼ περιφύωμαι Ar. Ran. 508; οὐ μὴ δυνήσῃται Κύβος εὐρέει Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 5, cf. Hell. 1. 6, 32; in oratio obl. the opt. is used, ἐθέσπισεν ὥς οὐ μὴ ποτε πέσοιεν Soph. Ph. 611; or Inf., εἶπεν .. οὐ μὴ ποτε .. εὐ πράξει πάλιν Eur. Phoen. 1590.

II. in Prohibition, where οὐ μὴ is used interrogatively with fut. Indic. (chiefly of the 2nd person), so as to express a strong prohibition, οὐ μὴ ξεγερῇς τὸν ὕπνῳ κάτοχον; = μὴ ἐγείρει, Soph. Tr. 978; οὐ μὴ μῦθον ἐπὶ πολλοὺς ἔρει;

Eur. Supp. 1066, cf. Andr. 757, El. 982, Hipp. 213, Bacch. 343; οὐ μὴ πρόσει τοῦτοισιν ἐσκοποδυσμένοις; Ar. Ach. 166, cf. Nub. 367, Vesp. 397: when the Mss. give an aor. subj. in such phrases (as, οὐ μὴ σκάψης μηδὲ ποιήσης Id. Nub. 296) they have generally been changed by Edd. into fut. Indic. The prohibition is continued by καὶ or by μηδέ, οὐ μὴ ἔξεργήσεις . . . κλικκνήσεις . . .; Soph. Tr. 978; οὐ μὴ προσοίσεις χεῖρα μηδ' αἶψα πέπλων; Eur. Hipp. 606, cf. Ar. Nub. 296, Ran. 298. The prohibition is changed into a direct command by ἀλλὰ or δέ, οὐ μὴ λαλήσεις ἀλλ' ἀκολούθησέ μοι; Ar. Nub. 505, cf. Ran. 462, 524, Eur. Bacch. 782; οὐ μὴ προσοίσεις χεῖρα βακχεύσεις δ' ἰόν; Ib. 348, cf. Med. 1151, El. 384.—This usage has been variously explained: perh. both Particles retain their proper force, οὐ denying positively, μὴ asking the question, οὐ μὴ φλυαρήσεις; you will not go on talking nonsense, will you? Ar. Ran. 202; so that οὐ φλυαρήσεις—μὴ; came to be οὐ μὴ φλυαρήσεις; III. οὐ and μὴ not unfrequently occur each with its own Verb or equivalent; Editors differ with one another and themselves, according as they consider the interrogation to embrace the whole sentence or not; e.g. in Aesch. Theb. 250, some read οὐ σῖγα μηδὲ τῶνδ' εἰρεῖς κατὰ πόλιν; others, οὐ σῖγα; μηδὲ τῶνδ' εἰρεῖς κατὰ πόλιν. 2. in other cases, οὐ stands in one clause, μὴ in the other, each in its own proper usage, οὐ σῖγ' ὀνέξει, μηδὲ δεῖλαιαν ἀρεῖς; will thou not submit silently, and will thou play the coward? i. e. submit and do not play . . .; Soph. Aj. 75, cf. Tr. 1183, O. T. 637, Eur. Hipp. 498, Hel. 438, Plat. Conv. 175 A.

οὐ μὴν, not however, Aesch. Ag. 1068, etc.; —οὐ μὴν οὐδέ, not at all however, Thuc. 1. 3 and 82., 2. 97, Xen., etc. 2. οὐ μὴν . . . γε after a negative, no nor even yet, Lat. *nequid*, Ἀφροδίτης γὰρ οὐ μοι φαίνεται, οὐ μὴν Χαρίτων γε Ar. Pax 41, cf. Nub. 53; v. αὐ μὴν.

οὐ μὴν ἀλλά, οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ . . . γε; also, οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ . . . γε, nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, still, Plat. Gorg. 449 C, Polit. 263 B; ἀληθὴ μὲν ἔστι τὰ πολλὰ, οὐ μὴν ἀλλ' ἴσως οὐχ ἡδέα ἀκούειν Dem. 51. 6, cf. 10. 8., 24. 16.

οὐμός, Att. crasis for δ' ἐμός, Ar. Lys. 838, also in Il. 8. 360:—οὐμοί crasis for οἱ ἐμοί, Eur. Tro. 1240.

οὐν, Ion. and Dor. ὤν, Adv., certainly, then, always with reference to what precedes, either by way of confirmation, continuation, or inference: in Hom. only in combination with γάρ, οὐτε or μήτε, ὥς, ἐπεὶ, and never with a distinct inferential sense: 1. really, at all events, used like γοῦν to dismiss a perplexing subject, αὐτ' οὐν ἀγγελίης ἐτι πείθομαι . . ., οὐτε θεοπροπίης ἐμπάσσομαι Od. 1. 414; εἰ δ' οὐν τις ἀκτὶς ἤλιου νῦν ἱστορεῖ . . . ὧντα Aesch. Ag. 676, cf. 1042; ἐλέχθησαν λόγιοι ἀπὸ τοῦ μὲν ἐνίοισι Ἑλλήνων, ἐλέχθησαν δ' ὧν but they really were spoken, Hdt. 3. 80, cf. 4. 5., 6. 82; Θηβαῖοι μὲν ταῦτα λέγουσι . . . Πλαταιῆς δ' οὐχ ὁμολογοῦσι . . ., ἔκ δ' οὐν τῆς ᾗς ἀνεχρήσαν at all events they did return, Thuc. 2. 5, cf. 1. 63, Plat. Prot. 315 E; ἀπόδυσον λεπτὴν μὲν . . . μόνην δ' οὐν Id. Legg. 699 B:—so, δ' οὐν after a parenthesis; εἰ δὴ τίς ὅμων οὕτως ἔχει, —οὐκ ἀξίω μὲν γὰρ ἔγωγε, —εἰ δ' οὐν but if he really is so, Plat. Apol. 34 D, cf. Hdt. 6. 76, Thuc. 1. 3:—so, ἀλλ' οὐν . . . γε but at all events, Soph. Ant. 84, etc.; in apodosis after εἰ or ἐάν, εἰ καὶ συμμῆρ, ἀλλ' ὧν ἴση γε ἡ χάρις . . ., Hdt. 3. 140, cf. 9. 48, cf. Eur. Phoen. 498, Plat. Phaedo 91 B, etc.:—γὰρ οὐν for assuredly, Od. 2. 123, Il. 2. 350., 11. 754, etc.; —οὐτ' οὐν . . ., οὐτε . . ., neither certainly . . ., nor . . .; αὐτε . . ., οὐτ' οὐν . . ., neither . . ., nor yet . . .; according as the first or second clause is to be marked by emphasis, cf. Il. 17. 20, Od. 2. 200, with Od. 11. 198 sq., Hdt. 9. 26, Soph. O. T. 90, 270, etc.; —so, εἰ . . ., εἴτ' οὐν . . ., if . . ., or if really . . ., Eur. Ale. 140; εἴτ' οὐν, εἴτε μὴ γενήσεται whether it shall be really so, or no, Id. Heracl. 149, cf. Aesch. Ag. 491, Soph. El. 560; εἴςινος αἰτ' ὧν ἀσπίς, i. e. αἶτε εἰ αἰτ' ὧν αἰ., Pind. P. 4. 138; and doubled, εἴτ' οὐν ἀληθὲς εἴτ' οὐν ψεύδης Plat. Apol. 34 E, cf. Aesch. Cho. 684:—so also in parenthesis. relative clauses, ἡ σῖγ', ἄτριμος, ὥσπερ οὐν ἀπώλετο πατήρ even as, just as, Ib. 96, cf. 888, Eur. Hipp. 1307; εἰ δ' ἔστιν, ὥσπερ οὐν ἔστι, θεὸς if he is, as he surely is, a god, Plat. Phaedr. 242 E; εἵτος μὲν οἰεῖται τι εἶδέναι οὐκ εἰδώς, ἐγὼ δέ, ὥσπερ οὐν οὐκ αἶδα, οὐδὲ οἶομαι Id. Apol. 21 D:—for γὰρ οὐν, v. γὰρ A. 14. 5; for μὲν οὐν, v. μὲν B. 11. 2.

2. added to indef. Pronouns and Adv., like Lat. *cumque*, *quisquis* *whosoever*, *quisquis* *whosoever*; ὅπως ᾧ, ὅπως οὐν ᾧ *whosoever*; ἄλλος ὅστις οὐν ἄλλος, *he who he may*; so, ὅποιος οὐν, ὅποιος οὐν, ὅποσος οὐν, ὅπως οὐν, ὅποιος οὐν, ὅποιος οὐν, etc., v. sub *voc.*, and Lob. Phryn. 373. II. to continue a narrative, αἰ δ' ἐπεὶ οὐν ἤγερθεν so when, Il. 1. 57; τὸν δ' ὥς οὐν ἐνόησεν 3. 21, cf. 154, etc.; sometimes however it is difficult to render it in English, ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ οὐν . . ., Od. 14. 467., 17. 226; and after a relat., αἰτ' ἐπεὶ οὐν . . ., Il. 4. 244, cf. 15. 363:—in Hdt. and Att., μὲν οὐν is very common in this sense, as first in Od. 13. 122; so δ' οὐν, Aesch. Ag. 33, Soph. Aj. 114, O. T. 310:—οὐν is also used alone merely to resume after a parenthesis, or long apodosis, I say, see you, ὦ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, χρήσαντος τοῦ θεοῦ . . ., ὅμεις γὰρ πυθάνομαι προστάται . . ., —ὅμεις ὧν . . . προσκαλέομαι . . ., Hdt. 1. 69, cf. 4. 75, Thuc. 2. 16, Plat. Apol. 29 C, Symp. 201 D, etc.; Hdt. so uses ὧν after a short apodosis, 1. 144, etc.; and often inserts it between the Prep. and its Verb (but only, it seems, in narrative with the aor.), ἐπεὶ δὲ ταῦτα ποιήσας, ἀπ' ὧν ἔδοκον 2. 87, cf. 88; after a partic., οἱ δὲ φέροντες ἐς τὴν ἀγορὴν, ἀπ' ὧν ἔδοντο Ib. 39; κατεχόμενοι, κοιλίην μὲν πᾶσαν . . . ἐξ ὧν εἶλον Ib. 40, cf. 47; κατ' ὧν κόψαι 172:—this tmesis is rare in Att., ὥστε γε καὶ οὐκ ὁσε κατ' οὐν ἔβαλεν Ar. Ran. 1047; but occurs in later writers, Coriut ar. Ath. 413 A, Theocr. 5. 69, Anth. P. 12. 226. III. in Inferences, *then*, *therefore*, Lat. *igitur*, very common from Hdt. downwards;—so, καὶ οὐν οὐν and *therefore*, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 20; καὶ γὰρ οὐν Id. An. 1. 9, 8; cf. οὐ γὰρ οὐν, τοιγαροῦν:—strengthened, δὴ οὐν Plat. Symp. 191 C, etc.; οὐν δὴ Soph. Aj. 873, Plat. Rep. 340 E, etc.;—so in questions, *tis*

οὐν ὁ λύσαν δ' ἐστίν; Aesch. Pr. 771, cf. Soph. Tr. 1191, Ar. Pl. 906, 909, Plat. Phaedo 57 A, etc.; ὅρ' οὐν δὴ; Id. Theat. 146 A:—sometimes the inference with οὐν precedes that from which it is inferred, Soph. O. C. 980, 981.

οὐν, Att. crasis for οἱ ἐν, Eur. Med. 819; for ὁ ἐν, Ar. Thesm. 1165. οὐνεκα, and in Poets before a vowel οὐνεκεν (first in Pind.):—*relat.* Conj. for οὐνεκα for *which purpose*, *wherefore*, (δὸς δ' . . . ἐμὲ πρήξαντα νέεσθαι, οὐνεκα δεῦρ' ἰκόμεσθα Od. 3. 61; ἡ δ' Ἀτὴ σθενεργὴ τε καὶ ἄρτιος, οὐνεκα πάσας . . . ὑπεκπροβέει Il. 9. 505; οὐνεκεν τὸ πεπνυμένον μὴ . . . κρυπτήτωω Pind. P. 9. 164. 2. relative to *τοῦνεκα*, *for that*, *because*, Il. 11. 21 sq.; also after τοῦδ' ἐνεκα, 1. 111; after τῷ, Od. 13. 332:—but it most stands alone without any antecedent expressed, Il. 1. 11, etc.; so, οὐνεκ' ἀρα 7. 140., 11. 79; οὐνεκα δὲ 3. 403:—also in Pind. N. 9. 85, and Trag., as Aesch. Supp. 639, Fr. 313, Soph. Ph. 586, al. 3. after certain Verbs, just like *quod*, *that*, i. e. *the fact that*, after εἰδέναι, Od. 5. 216; γινώσκειν, h. Ap. 376; νοεῖν, Od. 7. 300; ἐρέειν, 16. 379, cf. 330., 15. 42; νεμεσᾶν 23. 214; so in Trag., after ἰσθί, Soph. Ph. 232; ἐννοεῖν, Ant. 63; μαθεῖν O. T. 708; αἰσθάνεσθαι Id. El. 1478; λέγειν Eur. I. A. 102:—cf. ὁδοῦνεκα. II. οὐνεκα (in this sense never οὐνεκεν), as Prep. c. gen., equiv. to the simple ἐνεκα, ἐνεκα, *on account of*, *because of*, following its case, Solon 36. 5, and often in Att. Poets, as Aesch. Pr. 345, Ag. 823, Soph. Ph. 774, El. 387, al. (indeed Soph. never uses ἐνεκα); whereas reversely in Call., Bion, and even in h. Hom. Ven. 199, ἐνεκα, ἐνεκα are used for οὐνεκα, *because*.—The suggestion that the Ion. form ἐνεκα should be restored for οὐνεκα, wherever it occurs as a Prep., cannot be maintained, though it occasionally occurs in Mss., as Aesch. Supp. 188, Ar. Pax 210, Lys. 74, Eccl. 659., v. Meinek. Comm. Indic.

οὐνεσθε, v. sub *ονομα*.

ονομα, τό, Ion. for ὄνομα, Hom., though he prefers the common form, while Hdt. uses only the Ion. form, which was erroneously introduced by some copyists into Soph. Ph. 251. οὐνομάζω, οὐνομαίνω, οὐνομαστός, Ion. for ὄνομα. οὐ νυ, nearly like οὐ δὴ, strengthening the negation by an implied conclusion from the foreg., *surely not*, only in Hom., and Ep.;—also to strengthen a negative question, Il. 4. 242, etc. οὐξ, crasis for ὁ ἐξ. οὐον, τό, v. sub *ονομα*. οὐπᾶ, Dor. for οὐπα, Ar. Lys. 1157. οὐ περ or οὐπερ, strengthened for οὐ, *not at all*, Il. 14. 416, al. οὐπερ, Adv., v. ὅς, ἡ, ὁ A. B. 1. οὐ-πη, *nowhere*, Il. 17. 643., 23. 643, Od. 5. 410; οὐδέ πη Il. 6. 267. II. in no wise, Il. 13. 191, Od. 5. 140. οὐπί, Att. crasis for ὁ ἐπί, Ar. Nub. 218. οὐπύγος, ὁ, a song on Artemis, cf. Ath. 619 B, Poll. 1. 38, Ilgen Scol. Praef. not. 47.

Οὔπις, Dor. Ὀπις, *ios*, ἡ, name of Artemis, Call. Dian. 204. II. name of a Hyperborean maiden:—on their voyage to Delos, v. Bähr Hdt. 4. 35.

III. later, epith. of Nemesis, Anth. P. append. 50. (Prob. = *opsis*, Müller Dor. 2. 9, § 2.)

οὐ ποθί, *nowhere*, Il. 13. 309:—οὐδέ ποθί *nor anywhere*, Il. 24. 420, Od. 20. 114.

οὐ ποτε or οὐποτε, Dor. οὐποκα, Epich., Call.: Adv.:—*not ever*, *never*, Hom., and Att.: Hom. joins it as well with fut., as with pres. and past tenses, v. οὐδέποτε:—sometimes he puts one or more words between οὐ and ποτέ, as Il. 1. 163., 4. 48, etc., cf. Plat. Phaedr. 245 C.

οὐ που . . .; *surely you do not mean that* . . .? like οὐ τί που . . .; Eur. Hel. 135.

οὐποψ, Att. crasis for ὁ ἐποψ, Ar. Av. 226.

οὐπω or οὐ πω, Ion. οὐκω, Adv. *not yet*, Lat. *nondum*, opp. to οὐκέτι (*no longer*, *no more*), always with past tenses, Hom., Hes., etc.; often with another word between, as οὐ γὰρ πω; so, οὐ τί καὶ Hdt. 6. 110; οὐτι πω Aesch. Pers. 179, Soph., etc.; οὐ πέφυκέ πω Aesch. Pr. 27, cf. Eum. 590, etc.;—foll. by πρὶν, Hdt. 1. 32: v. οὐδέποτε. 2. sometimes merely as a stronger form of the negat., *not, not at all*, when it may be used with the pres. or fut., σοὶ δ' οὐ πω . . . θεοὶ κοτιόσων Il. 14. 143, cf. 12. 270, Od. 2. 118, Soph. O. T. 105, 594; οὐ πω τλήσομ' . . . δράσθαι Il. 3. 306, cf. Od. 5. 358.

οὐ πάποτε or οὐπάποτε, *never yet at any time*, Hom., and Att., mostly with past tenses; with pres. only in Od. 12. 98; with fut. only in a few places of late authors, as Liban. 530 A, Menand. Rhet. 122 A;—with γὰρ inserted, οὐ γὰρ πάποτε Il. 1. 154., 3. 442, etc.

οὐπως or οὐ πως, Ion. οὐκως, Adv. *no-how*, *in no-wise*, *not at all*, giving the greatest possible strength to the negation, Il. 4. 320, etc.; separated οὐ μὲν πως, 2. 203., 4. 158, etc.

οὐρά, Ion. οὐρή, ἡ: (akin to ὄρος):—*the tail*, of a lion, οὐρῇ δὲ πλευρῆς τε καὶ ἰσχία . . . μαστίγῃ Il. 20. 170; of a dog, οὐρῇ μὲν β' ὄγ' ἔσθνη Od. 17. 302, etc.; so of the wolves and lions before Circe, οὐρῆσαν μακρῇσι περισπείναντες 10. 215; of other animals, Hdt. 2. 38, 47, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 56, al.; not used of birds (cf. ὀρυσπύγιον), Id. 11. A. 2. 12, 9. 2. like κέρκος, Lat. *cauda*, = τὸ αἰδοῖον, Soph. Fr. 924.

II. of an army marching, the rear-guard, rear, Xen. An. 3. 4, 38, etc.; ἡ οὐρὰ τοῦ κέρατος *the rear-rank*, Ib. 6. 5, 5; κατ' οὐρὰν τινας ἔπεσθαι to follow in his rear, Id. Cyr. 2. 3, 21; δ' κατ' οὐρὰν *the rear-rank man*, Ib. 5. 45; ἐπὶ or κατ' οὐρὰν to the rear, backwards, strictly tailwards, Id. Ages. 2, 2, Cyr. 2. 4, 3; εἰς οὐρὰν Ael. N. A. 16. 33; ἐπ' οὐρᾷ in rear, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 4; κατ' οὐρὰν προσιπτεῖν to attack in rear, Polyb. 2. 67, 2.

2. ῥήματος οὐρά, i. e. *its echo*, Anth. Plan. 155.

οὐραγέω, to be *οὐραγός*, to lead the rear, Suid.:—generally, to be in the rear, Polyb. 4. 11, 6, etc.

οὐραγία, ἡ, *the rear*, Polyb. 1. 19, 14., 6. 40, 6, etc.

οὐρ-ἀγός, ὁ, (οὐρά, ἡγήσεται) *the leader of the rear-guard*, Xen. An. 4. 3, 26, Cyr. 2, 3, 22, etc.

οὐράδιον, τό, Dim. of οὐρά, Geop. [ᾱ, Drac. 13. 10.]

οὐραία, ἡ, = οὐρά, Aetiae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 13, Eust. 1758, 56; in Babr. 110. 3, κέρκον οὐραίας is prob. f. l. for οὐραίν.

οὐραϊός, α, ὄν, (οὐρά) *of the tail*, τριχὺς ἀκραί οὐραίαί Il. 23. 520; ἀκρα οὐρ. πτερὰ Ap. Rh. 2. 571:—generally, *hindmost*, οὐρ. πύδες *the hind-feet*, Theocr. 25. 269; cf. οὐραία. 2. οὐραῖον, τό, *the tail*, Achae. ap. Ath. 277 B; κυνός Menand. Kól. 5; ἀρκτος στρέφουσ' οὐραία Eur. Ion 1154: in fish, *the tail-fin*, Soph. Fr. 700, Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 10, al.; τὰ οὐραία *the hinder part, rear*, Philo 2. 109, Luc. V. H. 1. 35., 2. 1.

οὐρακός, f. l. for οὐραχός, Poll. 1. 90.

οὐράνη [ᾱ], ἡ, (οὐρον) *a chamber-pot*, Aesch. Fr. 179, Soph. Fr. 147. II. = οὐρητήρ, Poll. 2. 223.

Οὐρανία, ἡ, *Urania, the Heavenly One*, name of one of the Muses, Hes. Th. 78: later, she was looked on esp. as the Muse of Astronomy.

II. name of Aphroditē, as opp. to Ἄφρ. Πάνδημος, Plat. Symp. 181 C, cf. Hdt. 1. 105, Pind. Fr. 87. 3; worshipped in Sarmatia, Ildt. 4. 59, C. 1. 2109 b.

III. the Arabians called the moon

Ἀλλιάτ, i. e. Οὐρανίη, Hdt. 3. 8.

οὐρανιάζω, *to throw a ball up high in air*, Hesych.

Οὐρανίδης, οὐ, ὁ, son of Uranos, Hes. Th. 486; Οὐρ. Κρόνος Pind. P. 3. 5:—Οὐρανίδαι *the Titans*, Hes. Th. 502, Pind., etc.

οὐρανίζω or -ίζομαι, *to reach to heaven*, Aesch. Fr. 402-3.

οὐράνιος [ᾱ], α, ὄν, also οὐ, *on* Eur. Ion 715, Phoen. 1729, Plat.:—*heavenly, of or in heaven, dwelling in heaven*, γέννα Aesch. Fr. 164; θεοί h. Hom. Cer. 55, Aesch. Ag. 90, Eur. H. F. 758, Plat., etc.; οὐράνια *the goddesses*, Pind. P. 2. 70; οὐράνιοι *the gods*, C. I. 1276; of special gods, Θέμης οὐρ. Plat. Fr. 6; Ζεύς Call. Jov. 55, etc.; αἱ οὐρ. θεοί, Demeter and Cora, C. I. 2347 l. 6; *Hra Ib. 7034; *Epos Ib. 3157: v. Οὐρανία. 2. generally, *in or of heaven, ἀσθηρ* Pind. P. 3. 175; πῶλος Aesch. Pr. 430; οὐρ. θεᾶς βρέτας *fallen from heaven*, Eur. I. T. 986; ἀσπασθ' Soph. O. C. 1466 (where Dind. restores the Aeol. form ὀρανία metri grat., v. οὐρανός); φῶς Id. Ant. 944; νεφέλαι Ar. Nub. 316; οὐρ. ὕδατα, i. e. rain, Pind. O. 11. 2; so, οὐρ. ἄχος, of a storm, Id. Ant. 418 (where it may have a metaph. sense, as infr. II. 2); οὐρ. σημεῖα *the phenomena of the heavenly bodies*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 2; so, τὰ οὐρ. Id. Mem. 1. 1, 11; οὐρινὰ τε καὶ χρονοσσιβή Soph. O. T. 301.

II. *reaching to heaven, high as heaven, οὐρ. κίων*, of Aetna, Pind. P. 1. 36; ἐλάτης οὐρ. ἀκρος κλάδος Eur. Bacch. 1064; πῆδημα Id. El. 860; σκέλος οὐράνιον ἐκλακτίζειν, βίπτειν, for *eis ouranon*, to kick up sky-high, Ar. Vesp. 1492, 1530; v. sub φλέγω A. II. 2. metaph., like οὐρανομήκης, enormous, awful, furious, οὐρ. ἄχη Aesch. Pers. 573; οὐράνιον γ' ὄσον, like θανμάσιον ὄσον, Lat. *immane quantum*, Ar. Ran. 781, 1135: οὐράνια, as Adv. vehemently, ἵππον οὐρ. βρέμοντα Eur. Tro. 519.

III. Adv. -ως, Dion. Areop.

οὐράνιος, ἴδος, ἡ, peculiar form of οὐράνιος, τελετά Anth. P. 15. 5.

οὐρανίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of οὐράνιος, *a little heaven or sky*: hence, I. *the vaulted ceiling of a room*, esp. *the top of a tent, a canopy*, Phylarch. 41, Plat. Alex. 37, Phoc. 33.

II. *the roof of the mouth*, Athl. 315 D; v. οὐράνιος II. 2.

III. *a constellation of the southern hemisphere, Corona Australis*, Schol. Arat. 397.

Οὐρανίωνες, οἱ, *the heavenly ones, the gods above*, Lat. *coelites*, θεοὶ Οὐρανίωνες II. 1. 570, etc.; or simply Οὐρανίανες, 5. 373, Hes. Th. 461, 919, 929;—also the Titans, as descendants of Uranos, II. 5. 898:—fem., θεαὶ Οὐρανίαναι Anth. P. append. 51. 5.

οὐράνο-βάμων [ᾱ], οὐ, ὅ, ἡ, *traversing heaven*, Suid. II. *reaching to heaven*, κλίμαξ Eust. Opusc. 6. 90.

οὐράνο-βλάτω, *to walk or move in heaven*, Eccl.

οὐράνο-γνώμων, οὐ, *skilled in the heavens*, Luc. Icarom. 5.

οὐράνο-γράφία, ἡ, *description of the heavens*, title of a work by Democritus, Diog. L. 9. 48.

οὐράν-δε-κτος, ὄν, *shown from heaven, shewing itself in heaven*, αἶγλη μῆνης h. Hom. 32. 3.

οὐράνοδρομέω, f. l. for οὐροδρομέω in Clem. Al. 289.

οὐράνο-δρόμος, ὄν, *running along the sky*, Eccl., Byz.

οὐράνο-ειδής, ἐς, *like the sky*, Hesych. s. v. κνανόν.

οὐράν-εσσα, ἐν, of, or to heaven, ἀταρπός Manetho 4. 273.

II. ἡπὴν οὐρ. = οὐρανός II. 2, *the roof of the mouth*, Nic. Al. 16.

οὐράν-θεν, Adv. *from heaven, down from heaven*, Hom., Hes.; properly an old gen. of οὐράνιος, and therefore sometimes joined with Preps., ὅπ' οὐράν-θεν II. 21. 199, Od. 11. 18, Hes. Sc. 384; ἐξ οὐράν-θεν II. 8. 19, 21., 17. 548; κατ' οὐράν-θεν Orph. Lith. 595.

οὐράνο-θεσία, ἡ, *the position of the constellations*, Schol. Arat. 33.

οὐράν-θ-θεν, Adv. *in heaven, in the heavens*, οὐράν-θ-θεν II. 3. 3, is explained by Schol. Ven. as = ἐν τῷ ὑπὸ τὰ νύκτα τόπῳ (like Ἰλιούθι πρὸς ἡῶν πρὸς), so that οὐράν-θ-θεν must here be a genit., like οὐράν-θεν.—In Alcman 43, we find an Aeol. or Dor. form ὀρανιάφι.

οὐράνο-κάτοικος, ὄν, *dwelling in heaven*, Gloss.

οὐράνο-κλίμαξ, ακος, ἡ, *a ladder reaching to heaven*, Philo 1. 620.

οὐράνο-λέσχης, οὐ, ὁ, *one who talks of heavenly things*, E. M. 623. 11.

οὐράνο-μέτρης, οὐ, ὁ, *a measurer of heaven*, Epiphani. 1. p. 829.

οὐράνο-μήκης, ἐς, *high as heaven, shooting up to heaven, exceeding high or tall*, ἐλάτῃ Od. 5. 239; δένδρεα Hdt. 2. 138; στήλη Lys. ap. Aristid.; λαμπάς Aesch. Ag. 92; *Ἄδως οὐρανομήκη (voc.) Xerxis Epist. ap. Plat. 2. 455 D.

2. metaph., οὐρ. φωνή, κλέος Ar. Nub. 357, 459; κακόν Lucert. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 7; οὐρ. ποιεῖν τι *to exalt it to the skies*, Isocr. Antid. § 142.

οὐράνο-μίμητος [Ὶ], ὄν, *imitating heaven*, Eust. Opusc. 219. 14.

οὐράν-νίκος, ὄν, *conquering heaven*, ἀτῇ οὐρ. = οὐράνιον ἄχος (v. οὐράνιος II. 2), Aesch. Supp. 165.

οὐράν-παις, παιδός, ὁ, ἡ, *child of Uranos*, Orph. H. 26. 13, etc.

οὐράνο-πετής, ἐς, *fallen from heaven*, Plut. 2. 830 E, etc.

οὐράν-πλαγκτός, ὄν, *wandering through heaven*, Orph. H. 20. 1.

οὐράνο-ποιία, ἡ, *the creation of heaven*, Diog. L. 3. 77.

οὐράν-πολις, εως, ἡ, *celestial city*, of Rome, Ath. 20 C; of Jerusalem, Clem. Al. 242; of Byzantium, Manass. Chron. 5493.

οὐράνο-πολίτης [Ὶ], οὐ, ὁ, *a citizen of heaven*, Eccl.

οὐράνο-πορία, ἡ, *the course of heaven*, Dion. Areop.

οὐράν-όροφος, ὄν, *with vaulted ceiling or canopy*, Ath. 48 F (where however the better MSS. οὐρανοφύρον); v. sq. 11.

οὐράν-ός, ὁ; Dor. ὠράνός Theocr. 2. 147., 5. 144; Aeol. ὠρανός (ἐξ ὠρανῶ Alcae. 34, Sappho 68, cf. Ahrens D. Aeol. p. 101, and v. οὐράνιος 1. 2):—never used in pl. by classical writers, v. 1. 4: (v. fin.): I. *heaven*: in Hom. and Hes., 1. *the vault or firmament of heaven, the sky*, conceived as a concave hemisphere resting on the verge of earth, γαῖα .. ἐγείνατο ἴσον ἑαυτῇ οὐρανὸν ἀστερόεντα, ἵνα μιν περὶ πάντα καλύπτῃ Hes. Th. 126. It was upborne by the pillars of Atlas, ἔχει δὲ τε κίονας αὐτὸς [Ἄτλας] μακράς, αἱ γαῖαν τε καὶ οὐρανὸν ἀμφὶς ἔχουσιν Od. 1. 54, cf. Aesch. Pr. 348; it was χάλκεος, Il. 17. 425; πολύχαλκος, 5. 504, Od. 3. 2; σιδήρεος, 15. 329., 17. 565; wrapt in clouds, Il. 15. 192, Od. 5. 303; above the aether, Il. 2. 458., 16. 364., 19. 351, cf. Schol. Ven. 3. (Even Emped. continued to regard it as solid (ἀστερόμιον), ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 23; cf. the ludicrous image in Ar. Nub. 96). On this vault the sun performed his course, whence an eclipse is described by ἥελιός δὲ οὐρανοῦ ἐξαπόλωλε, Od. 20. 357, cf. Soph. Aj. 845; the stars too were fixed upon it, and moved with it, for it was supposed to be always revolving, Il. 18. 485; Ἔσπερος, ὃς κάλλιπτος ἐν οὐρανῷ ἴσταται ἀσθηρ 22. 318; οὐρανὸν ἀστερόεις *the starry firmament*, 6. 108, al.:—for the philosophic theories, v. sub σφαῖρα 3.

2. *heaven*, as the seat of the gods, outside or above this skyey vault, the portion of Zeus (v. sub Ὀλύμπιος), Il. 15. 192, cf. Od. 1. 67, etc.; also, οὐρανὸς Ὀλύμπιος τε Il. 1. 497., 8. 394; Ὀλύμπιος τε καὶ οὐρανός 19. 128; πύλαι οὐρανοῦ *Heaven-gate*, i. e. a thick cloud, which the Hours lifted and put down like a trap-door, 5. 750, 8. 394; so, later, οἱ ἐξ οὐρανοῦ οἱ θεοὶ *the gods of heaven*, Aesch. Pr. 896; οἱ ἐν οὐρανῷ θεοὶ Plat. Rep. 508 A:—hence as that by which men make vows or oaths, εὐχετο, χεῖρ ὀρέγων εἰς οὐρ. ἀστερόεντα Il. 15. 371, Od. 9. 527; νῆ τὸν οὐρανὸν Ar. Pl. 267, 366.

3. in common language, *the space above the earth, the expanse of air, the sky*, οὐδὲ τίς ἄλλη φαίνεται γαῖαν, ἀλλ' οὐρανὸς ἥδ' ἐθάλασσα Od. 14. 302; σέλας δ' εἰς οὐρανὸν ἵκη Il. 8. 509; often in such phrases as κλέος οὐρανὸν ἵκει, κλέος οὐρανὸν ἐϋρὺν ἱκάνει *renown reaches to heaven*, fills the sky, Il. 8. 192, Od. 19. 108; so, ἀγλή, κνίσση, σκοπελὺς οὐρανὸν ἵκει, etc. (cf. οὐράνιος, οὐρανομήκης); and, metaph., ὕβρις τε βίη τε σιδήρεον οὐρανὸν ἵκει *deeds of violence 'cry to heaven'*, Od. 15. 329., 17. 505; so, γῆ τε κούρανῳ λέξαι .. τύχας Eur. Med. 57, cf. Philem. Στρατ. 1. 1; πρὸς οὐρανὸν ββάξιν τινὰ *to exalt to heaven*, as Horace *evehit ad Deos*, Soph. O. C. 381; εἰς τὸν οὐρ. ἤλλοντο *leapt up on high*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 11; πρὸς τὸν οὐρ. βλέπειν Id. Oec. 19, 9.

4. used by Plat. and Arist. for *all surrounding space, the heavens, the κόσμος or universe*, Plat. Polit. 269 D, Tim. 32 B, Arist. Cael. 1. 9, 9, Metaph. 1. 8, 18, al.:—so in pl., οἱ οὐρανοὶ *the heavens*, LXX (Ps. 96. 6., 148. 4, al.).

5. *a region of heaven, climate*, Hdt. 1. 142.

II. *anything shaped like the vault of heaven*, as,

1. *a vaulted roof or ceiling* (cf. French *ciel*), Hesych.

2. *the roof of the mouth, palate*, Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 2, P. A. 2. 17, 12, cf. Anth. P. 5. 105, Ath. 344 B, and the pun in Clem. Al. 105;—so, conversely, Ennius *coeli palatum*.

III. as masc. prop. n. *Uranos*, son of Erebus and Gaia, Hes. Th. 127 sq.; but husband of Gaia, parent of Κρόνος and the Titans (cf. οὐρανίδης), Ib. 126, h. Hom. 30. 17, cf. Aesch. Pr. 205:—in Il. 15. 36, Od. 5. 184, οὐρανός and γαῖα, as witnesses of an oath, are simple appellatives. (Acc. to Arist. Cael. 1. 19, 9, from ὕπος *a boundary*, cf. ὀρίζων. But it is the same word as the Vedic *varuṇas*, the nightly firmament, from Skt. *var* (*tegere*), v. M. Müller in Oxf. Essays, 1856, p. 41.)

οὐράνο-σκόπος, οὐ, *observing the heavens*:—as Subst., a kind of fish, elsewhere καλλιόνημος, Ath. 356 A, Plin. H. N. 32. 7, cf. Sprengel Diosc. 2. 96, Greenhill Theoph. 40. 11.

οὐράνο-στεγής ἄδως *the task of bearing up or sustaining the heaven*, Aesch. Fr. 298; cf. ἱποστενάζω II.

οὐράνο-συχος, ὄν, (ἐχω) *holding heaven*, ἀρχὴ οὐρ. *the rule of heaven*, Aesch. Cho. 960.

οὐράνο-φάντωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, *shining up to heaven*; or *disclosing heaven*, Suid., Eccl.

οὐρανο-φεγγής, ἐς, *shining in heaven*, Eccl.

οὐράνο-φουτῶ, *to walk in heaven*, Hesych.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 629.

οὐράνο-φοίτης, οὐ, ὁ, *walking in heaven*, Greg. Naz., Suid., etc.

οὐράν-φοίτος, ὄν, *soaring in the sky*, v. l. Philo 2. 513.

οὐράνο-φόρος, ὄν, *with a canopy*, v. sub οὐρανόροφος.

οὐράν-φρων, ονος, (φρήν) *heavenly-minded*, Eccl.

οὐράν-χρσος, ὄν, contr. -χρσος, οὐν, *sky-colored*, Theophr. in Ideler Phys. 2. p. 334.

οὐράν-ω, *to remove to heaven, deify*, Eccl.

οὐράνωσις, ἡ, *a removing to heaven, deification*, Eust. 82. 3.

οὐραῖ, gen. αἰγός, ἡ, Attic name of the bird τέττις (q. v.), Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 7.

οὐραχός, ὁ, (οὐρον) *the urinary canal of a foetus*, Hipp. 54. 21, Galen.

II. = οὐραχός, Id. 269. 5, cf. Aetiae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 8; τοὺς καλουμένους οὐραχούς τῶν καρπίμων Acl. N. A. 6. 43, cf. Diosc. 4. 179.

οὐρβανός στρατηγός = Rom. *praefectus urbis*, C. I. 4029.
 οὐργάτης, Att. crasis for ὀ ἐργάτης, Soph. Ant. 252.
 οὔρεα, τὰ, Ion. nom. and acc. pl. of ὕρος, τό.
 οὔρειος, ἡ, ον, Ion. and Ep. for ὕρειος.
 οὔρεό-φοιτος, ον, poet. for ὀρεόφ-, mountain-haunting, Jac. Anth. P. p. 82: fem. -φοίτας, ἄδος, Anth. P. 11. 194.
 οὔρεσι-βώτης, ον, ὁ, poet. for ὕρεσιβ-, feeding on the mountains, *thēpes* Soph. Ph. 1148.
 οὔρεσι-δρομος, ον, poet. for ὕρεσιδρ-, v. I. Eur. Bacch. 986.
 οὔρεσι-οικος, ον, poet. for ὀρεσίοικος, Anth. P. 6. 181.
 οὔρεσι-φοίτης, ον, ὁ, = οὔρεόφοιτος, Anth. P. 9. 524, 525, 16, etc.—fem. οὔρεσιφοίτης, ἴδος, Orph. H. 1. 7, Nonn. D. 9. 76.
 οὔρεσι-φοίτος, ον, = ὀρεσιφ-, Anth. P. 5. 144, Opp. H. 5. 403.
 οὔρεϋς, ἦος, ὅ, Ion. for ὀρεϋς, q. v.: in Il. 10. 84, ἦε τιν' οὔρεων διζήμενος ἢ τιν' ἐταίρων, it is commonly taken as = οὔρος, φύλαξ, a guard, warder, cf. Arist. Poët. 25, 16; but it may well mean mules here, as in other places, and the Scholl. give both explanations.
 οὔρῳ Hes., Att.: impf. εἰσὶνον (προσ-) Dem., Ion. οὔρεον Hipp. 976 F, or οὔρεσκον, v. infr.: fut. οὔρησῶ Hipp. 589. 42, Att. -ήσονται Ar. Pax 1266: aor. εἰσῆρξα (ἐν-) Eupol. Autol. 12, Ion. οὔρησα Hipp.: pf. εἰσῆρξα (ἐν-) Ar. Lys. 402; Ion. plqpf. οὔρησκειν Hipp. 1201 F:—Pass., Ion. aor. οὔρησθην Id. 213 F: (οὔρον). To make water, Hes. Op. 727, 756, Hdt. 1. 133, etc. 2. c. acc. rei, to pass with the water, Hipp. Aph. 1252; οὔρεσκειν εἰς Ant. Lib. 41:—Pass., τὸ οὔρουμενον, = οὔρημα, Hipp. 216 C, etc. II. like Lat. *meiere* = semen emittere, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.
 οὔρῳ (οὔρος B), to watch, Schol. Ar. Rh. 4. 1618, E. M.
 οὔρη-δόχος, ον, = οὔροδόχος, Niceph. Greg. Hist. 285 A.
 οὔρηθρα, Ion. -θηρ, ἡ, (οὔρεα) the urethra, the tube by which the urine is discharged from the bladder, Hipp. Aph. 1252, Arist. II. A. 1. 14. 1.
 οὔρημα, τό, = οὔρον, urine, Hipp. 230. 54., 231. 2, in pl.
 οὔρηρός, ὢν, urinary, ἀγγεῖον Schol. Ar. Vesp. 803.
 οὔρησεῖω, Desiderat. of οὔρεω, to want to make water, Gloss.
 οὔρησις, εως, ἡ, a making water, Hipp. Aph. 1252; Ion. pl. οὔρησις, 76 H, etc.; οὔρησιν λυέει Mnesith. ap. Ath. 121 D.
 οὔρητήρ, ἦρος, ὅ, in earlier writers = οὔρηθρα, Hipp. Aër. 286, cf. 192 H, and so apparently in Arist. H. A. 3. 15, 1. II. in later writers, as in modern anatomy, of οὔρητήρες are the two ducts which convey the urine from the kidneys into the bladder, Galen. Deff. 2. p. 239.
 οὔρητιάς, = οὔρησεῖω, Ar. Vesp. 807, Arist. Probl. 4. 20.
 οὔρητικός, ἡ, ον, of persons, inclined to make water much or often, Hipp. 405. 19; of λίαν οὔρ. Arist. P. A. 3. 7. 15. II. promoting urine, Hipp. Acut. 393; οἶνος Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 32 C sq. 2. like urine, ὁσμὴ Arist. Probl. 13. 6, 2. III. πόρος οὔρ. = οὔρηθρα, Medic.
 οὔρητρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a chamber-pot, Schol. Ar. Ran. 599.
 οὔρια, ἡ, v. sub οὔριος II. 2.
 οὔρια, ἡ, a water-bird, Ath. 395 D.
 οὔριᾶχος, ὅ, (οὔρι) the hindmost part, bottom, ἔγχεος οὔρ. the butt-end of the spear, shod with iron, opp. to the αἰχμή, Id. 13. 443, etc.; v. sub πελεμίζω, and cf. στύρας, σαυρωτήρ. 2. part of the oar, Poll. 1. 90 (vulg. οὐράκιος).
 οὔρι-βάτας, ον, ὁ, poet. for ὕρειβάτης, walking the mountains, Eur. El. 170, Fr. 775. 25; ὀριβάτας Ar. Av. 276.—On the form, v. Dind. Ar. l. c.
 οὔριζω, Ion. for ὀρίζω, to bound, limit, Hdt.
 οὔριζω, fut. Att. ὦ: (οὔρος A)—to carry with a fair wind, to waft on the way, of words and prayers, Aesch. Cho. 319; κατ' ὀρθὸν οὔρ. to speed on the way, guide prosperously, Soph. O. T. 695;—so, an acc. αὐτοῦς may be supplied in Aesch. Pers. 602, where however the Schol. took it intr. = οὔριδρομεῖν, cf. ἐπουρίζω, κατορίζω.
 οὔρι-θρεπτος, ἡ, ον, poet. for ὕρειθρ-, mountain-bred, Eur. Hec. 204.
 οὔριδρομέω, to run with a fair wind, of a ship, Pherecyd. ap. Diog. L. 1. 116, Diod. 3. 34, etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 617.
 οὔριο-δρόμος, ον, running with a fair wind, etc., Timario in *Notices des Mss.* 9. p. 165.
 οὔριον, τό, (οὔρος B) ward, watch, Hesych.
 οὔριος, α, ον, also ος, ον Soph. Ph. 355: (οὔρος A):—with a fair wind, Lat. *vento secundo*, οὔρ. πλοῦς a prosperous voyage, etc., Ib. 780, Eur., etc.; οὔρ. δρόμος Soph. Aj. 889; πομπή Eur. I. A. 352:—of a ship, οὔρ. πλάτη Soph. Ph. 355; λαΐφος Eur. Hel. 406, cf. 147; ἀήσως κατὰ κύμ' ἔμεινον οὔριον Ar. Eq. 433;—neut. pl. as Adv., οὔρια θεῖν to run before the wind, Ar. Lys. 550; cf. infr. II. 2.
 II. metaph. prosperous, successful, πράξις Aesch. Cho. 814, cf. Eur. H. F. 95; φόνος Id. Heracl. 822; βίσιος Anth. P. 7. 164, etc.;—neut. pl. οὔρια as Adv., Eur. Hel. 1583.
 II. prospering, favouring, fair, πνεῦμα, πνοαί Ib. 1663, Hec. 900, Xen. Hell. 1. 6. 37; οὔρ. ἀνεμος ἐπὶ τι Thuc. 7. 53; comically of the bellows, οὔρια ῥιπίδι Ar. Ach. 669. 2. οὔρια (sc. πνοή), ἡ, = οὔρος a fair wind, οὔρια ἐπιέειν (sc. εἰσάγειν or τὸ πλοῖον) to run before the wind, Plat. Prot. 338 A; ἡ οὔρια διαβραμίν, πλεῖν Arist. Mechan. 7, 1, Polyb. 1. 47, 2; so, ἐξ οὔριαν δραμεῖν Soph. Aj. 1083, ubi v. Lob.; ἐν οὔριω πλεῖν Luc. Lexiphi. 15.
 III. Zeus οὔριος, as sending fair winds, i. e. conducting things to a happy issue, Aesch. Supp. 590, Anth. P. 12. 53, C. I. 3797. 1; οὔριος .. ἐπιλαμψον ἐμῷ καὶ ἔρατι καὶ ἰσθ' Κύπρι Ib. 5. 17.
 IV. οὔρ. ὠν a wind-egg, elsewhere ὑπνέριον, Arist. G. A. 3. 2, etc.; those laid in spring were called ζεφύρια, those in autumn κυνόσπορα, Id. H. A. 6. 2, 13.
 οὔριος, α, ον, (οὔρον) of or for urine, Hesych.
 οὔριο-στάτης, ον, ὁ, (στάτημ) steady and prosperous, Aesch. Cho. 821;—a dub. passage.

οὔριότης, ἦτος, ἡ, success (v. οὔριος I. 2), Schol. Pind. N. 6. 48.
 οὔριόω, to give to the winds, εἰείρας Anth. P. 9. 777.
 οὔρισμα, τό, Ion. for ὕρισμα, a boundary-line, Hdt. 2. 17., 4. 45.
 οὔρις, Att. crasis for ὀ ὕρις, Ar. Av. 284.
 οὔρο-δοχείον, τό, = sq., Gloss.
 οὔρο-δόχη, ἡ, (οὔρον) a chamber-pot, Hesych.: οὔροδόκη, Phot.
 οὔρο-δόχος, ον, holding urine, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 108.
 οὔρον, τό, urine, Hdt. 2. 111, etc.: in pl., Hipp. Aph. 1252. (Hence οὔρ-εω, οὔρ-ήθρα, οὔρ-άνη, etc.; cf. Skt. *ur-i* (aqua); Lat. *ur-ina*, *ur-inari*; Germ. *har-n*.)
 οὔρον, τό, used by Hom. in three places, viz. Il. 23. 431, ὅσα δίσκον οὔρα .. πέλονται as far as is the space of a quoit's throw (for which in 23. 523, we have the word δίσκουρα); Od. 8. 124, ὅσσον τ' ἐν νεῖῳ οὔρον πέλει ἡμίονοι, τόσσον ὑπεκπροθέων .. ἵκετο; and Il. 10. 351, ὅσσον τ' ἐπὶ οὔρα πέλονται ἡμίονων (vulg. ἐπίουρα, but v. Spitzn. Excurs. xx ad Il.):—in the first passage, the measure of space is plain; in the two last passages also, a certain space or range is expressed by οὔρον ἡμίονοι, οὔρα ἡμίονων; but what this space may be is indefinite; in the second of the two, the explanation is added, αἱ γὰρ τε (sc. ἡμίονοι) βοῶν προφερέστεραι εἰναι ἐλκόμεναι νεοῖο βαθείης πικρὸν ὄροτον;—whence the common explanation (derived from Aristarch.), viz. that the distance meant is that by which mules would distance oxen in ploughing a given space in the same time. But what that space was is equally unknown.—Ap. Rh. used οὔρα simply in the sense of boundaries, 2. 795. (The Root seems to be OP, ὄρνυμι, v. Curt. Gr. Et. no. 500.)
 οὔρο-πύγιον, τό, = ὀρροπύγιον, q. v.
 οὔρος, (A), ὁ, a fair wind, Hom., etc.; ἡμῖν δ' αὖ κατ' ἵππεθι νεὺς .. ἵκμενον ὀρνεῖται πλησίον Od. 11. 7, cf. 15. 292, Il. 1. 479, etc.; νηὺς .. ἡ λιγυρὸς οὔρος ἐπιπνεῖσιν ὑπασθεν Od. 4. 357; πέμψω δέ τοι οὔρον ὅπισθεν 5. 167; οὔρος ἀπῆλκον Ib. 268; πομπάιος Pind. P. 1. 66; πρύμνῳ ἔνθεν οὔρος Eur. Tro. 20; πλευστικὸς Theocr. 13. 52; Διὸς οὔρος Od. 5. 175, etc.; (rarely of a rough breeze or storm, Il. 14. 19, Ap. Rh. 2. 900); αἶψά θεοὶ οὔρον στρέψαν the gods changed the wind again to a fair one, 4. 520; in pl., Od. 4. 360:—later, πέμψειν κατ' οὔρον to send down (i. e. with) the wind, speed on its way, Orac. ap. Hdt. 4. 163; so, metaphr., ἴτω κατ' οὔρον .. πᾶν τὸ Ἀαῖον γένος let it be swept before the wind to ruin, Aesch. Theb. 690; κατ' οὔρον .. αἰρόντα φυχὴν Id. Pers. 481; ταῦτα μὲν ρέτω κατ' οὔρον let them drift with wind and stream, Soph. Tr. 468; also, εὐθύνειν δαίμονος οὔρον Pind. O. 13. 38; οὔρος ὀφθαλμῶν ἔμῳ αὐτῇ γένου' ἀπαθεν ἐρπύση let a fair wind be with her as she goes from my sight, i. e. let her go as quick as may be, Soph. Tr. 815:—οὔρος [ἔστι], like καίρος, 'tis a fair time, Id. Ph. 855; ἐγένετο τὸ οὔρος ἐκ κακῶν Eur. Ion 1509:—οὔρος ἔπειν, ὕμνων Pind. O. 9. 72, P. 4. 5, N. 6. 48.—Rare in Att. Prose, as Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 31. (Commonly derived from OP, ὄρνυμι; better, with Coraës Heliod. 2. 345, referred to same Root as αὔρα; v. Curt. Gr. Et. no. 587.)
 οὔρος (B), ον, ὁ, a watcher, warder, guardian, οὔρον ἰὼν κατέλειπον ἐπὶ κτεάτεσσιν Od. 15. 89; Νέστορ .. οὔρος Ἀχαιῶν Il. 8. 80., 11. 839., 15. 370, 659, Od. 3. 411; οὔρος Αἰακιδᾶν, of Achilles, Pind. I. 8 (7). 121; οὔρος νήσον Ar. Rh. 4. 1643; βουκολίων Opp. C. 1. 375; cf. ἐπίουρος, οὔρεϋς II. (From the same Root as ὀρ-άω, ὀρ-ομαι, ὄρ-α (cura), οὔρ-ος, ἐπὶ-οὔρ-ος, φρουρ-ός (i. e. προσρός), φρουρ-ά, τιμὰ-ορ-ος, etc. (v. infr.); πυλ-οὔρ-ος; cf. Lat. *ver-eor*, *ver-ecundus*; Goth. *dur-a-vards* (thursard, door-ward); O. H. G. *war* (ware, beware, wary), *wart-en* (expectare), *wart* (ward, guard); etc.—The forms in the cogn. languages show that the Root was orig. FOP, which is confirmed by the forms τιμα-ορ-ός (i. e. τιμὰ-Foros), πυλα-ορ-ός (i. e. πυλα-Foros, cf. πυλ-αυρός, πυλ-ευρός in Hesych.), and βῶροι (i. e. βῶροι = ὀφθαλμοί in Hesych. and Suid.)
 οὔρος (C), ὅν, ὁ, Ion. for ὀρος, a boundary, Il., and often in Hdt.
 οὔρος (D), ον, ὁ, βοῦς οὔρος, Lat. *urus* (cf. the Teutonic *Auer-ochs*), buffalo, Anth. P. 6. 332.
 οὔρος, οὔ, ὁ, a trench or channel for hauling up ships and launching them again, οὔρους ἐξεκάθορον, i. e. the οὔροι had got choked up, and had to be cleared before the ships could be launched, Il. 2. 153; in Ap. Rh. this trench is called ὀλκός, 1. 375, cf. Poll. 10. 134.
 οὔρος, εος, τό, Ion. and Ep. for ὀρος, a mountain.
 οὔρος, Ion. for ὀρος, ὀρρός:—οὔρωδης, Ion. for ὀρρώδης.
 οὔρο-τομέω ἵππον, to dock a horse's tail, Suid.
 οὔρωδης, ες, (οὔρα) of the tail or rump, τένοντες Hipp. 403. 2.
 οὔς, τό, gen. ὠτός, dat. ὠτί: pl. nom. ὠτα, gen. ὠταν, dat. ὠσί (very late ὠτος, Lob. Phryn. 211):—Hom. has only acc. sing. and dat. pl., v. infr.; the other cases he forms as if from *οὔας, gen. οὔατος, pl. nom. and acc. οὔατα, dat. οὔσαι Il. 4. 412. (Cf. Cret. and Lacon. αῖς, gen. αὔτος, mod. Gr. αὐτίον; Lat. *aur-is*, *aus-cultus* (for *audio*, v. sub αἰς); Goth. *aus-o* (oὔς); Lith. *aus-is*, etc.) The ear, Ἀντιφον αὐτὸν παρὸ οὔς ἔλασε εἴφει Il. 11. 109; [κρηρὸν] ἐπ' ὠσὶν ἀλεψ' Od. 12. 200; αἱ γὰρ διή μοι ἀπ' οὔατος ἔδε γέναιτο oh may I never hear of such a thing, Il. 18. 272; αἱ γὰρ ἀπ' οὔατος εἴη 22. 454; ἀμφὶ κτύπος οὔατα βάλλει 10. 535; ὀρθὰ ἰστάναι τὰ ὠτα, of horses, Hdt. 4. 129, cf. Soph. El. 27, etc.; ἐν τοιαῖς ὠσὶ .. οἰκείη ὁ θυμός Hdt. 7. 39, cf. 1. 8; βᾶ ἐν ὠσὶ λογιζέται rings in the ear, Aesch. Pers. 605, cf. Cho. 56; φθόγγος βάλλει δι' ὠταν Soph. Ant. 1188; δι' ὠτὸς παῖρα ἐννέπειν πρὸς τινα Id. El. 1439; ὤξιν δι' ὠταν κέλαδον ἐναείσας Ib. 737, cf. O. T. 1387; δι' ὠταν ἦν λόγος Eur. Med. 1139, cf. Rhes. 294, 566; so, αἶψιν τοῦτο δι' ὠτὸς ἔγεντο Theocr. 14. 27; ψιθυροὺς λόγους εἰς ὠτα φέρει Soph. Aj. 149; εἰς οὗς ἐκάστω .. ἡδὴ λόγους Eur. Andr. 1092, cf. Hipp. 932; προσκῦψας μοι σμικρὸν ἐς τὸ οὗς Plat. Euthyd. 275 E; εἰς οὔατα λάθρον ἐλπειν Call. Apoll. 104; reversely, παρέχειν τὰ ὠτα to lend the ears, i. e. to attend, Plat. Crat. 396 D, etc.; so, ἐπισχέσθαι τὰ ὠτα Id. Symp. 216 A; πορὰ-βάλλειν Id. Rep. 531 A; ὠτα ἐκπετάσαι Ar. Eq. 1347; ὠτα χορηγεῖν

Plut. 2. 232 F; τὰ ὅσα ἀποκλείειν τινί Ib. 143 F; ὅσα ἔχουν = ἀκούειν, Ib. 1113 C.—metaph. of spies, like ὁ φθαλμὸς βασιλέως, in Persia, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 10 sq., Luc. adv. Indoct. 25, cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 12; τὸ τῶν λεγόμενων ὤτων καὶ προσαγομένων γένος Plut. 2. 522 E.—τὰ ὅσα ἐπὶ τῶν ὤμων ἔχοντες, of persons who slink away ashamed (hanging their ears like dogs), Plat. Rep. 613 C.—proverb., v. sub λύκος:—athletes are described as having their ears bruised and swollen, τετραλαγμένους οὐατα πυγμαῖς Theocr. 22. 45 (cf. κατάγνυμι, ἀποκάταψις); and so they are represented in statues of Hercules and of Pancratiasts, Winckelm. Werke 2. 432., 4. 411 sq., plate viii. B. II. from resemblance to an ear. 1. a handle, esp. of pitchers, cups, etc., οὐατα δ' αὐτοῦ τέσσαρ' ἔσαν Il. 11. 632, cf. 18. 378, Bion ap. Plut. 2. 536 A; [ποτήριον] ὅσα συντετραλαγμένον Alex. Inscr. 12. 2. in Architecture, = παρσις 4, C. I. 160, col. II. 93, v. Böckh p. 286, Müller Archæol. § 281. 3. οὐς Ἀρροβίτης a kind of shell-fish, Antig. Car. ap. Ath. 88 A; οὐς θαλάσσιον Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 26. 4. τὰ ὅσα τῆς καρδίας the auricles of the heart, Galen, etc.

οὐσία, Ion. -ή, ἡ: (οὐσα, part. fem. of εἶμι):—that which is one's own, one's substance, property, Hdt. 1. 92., 6. 86, 1, Eur. H. F. 337, Ar. Eccl. 729, Lysias 150. 41, Plat., etc.; εἰ ἐκείτῃν οὐσίαν ἢ I had been a man of substance, Lys. 169. 14; ὑπὲρ τὴν οὐσίαν δαπανᾷν Diphil. Ἔμψ. 1. 7; παρὰ τὴν οὐσίαν κατεσθίειν Anaxipp. Ἐγμ. 1. 32; cf. σφαῖρα 11.—φανερὰ οὐσία real property, Andoc. 15. 38; opp. to φανής, Lys. 894. 11, cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 252; on its distinction from τίμημα, Ibid. II. = τὸ εἶναι, being, existence, opp. to γένεσις, Plat. Soph. 231 C, Rep. 359 A, 509 B, Theaet. 185 C, Arist. P. A. 1. 1, 15.—in Soph. Tr. 911, if the line is genuine, τὰς ἀπαίδας ἐς τὸ λοιπὸν οὐσίας must be her childless state hereafter (for Hercules was dying).

III. in the philos. of Plat., and still more in that of Arist., the doctrine of οὐσία plays an important part: a brief notice of the chief usages must be sufficient here: 1. the being, essence, true nature of a thing, defined as δὲ τυγχάνει ἑκαστον ὅν Plat. Phaedo 65 D, cf. 78 C, 92 D; τὸ πρῶτον ὅν καὶ οὐ τί ὅν ἄλλ' ὅν ἀπλῶς Arist. Metaph. 6. 1, 5; ἡ ἐπιστήμη ἡ γνωρίζουσα τὰς οὐσίας, i. e. ontology, Id. Metaph. 2. 2, 12.—hence, 2. in the Log. of Arist., = τὸ τί ἦν εἶναι, the essence, species, or true definition of a thing, Ib. 4. 8, 4., 6. 4, 1, al.; cf. Plat. Phaedr. 245 E, ψυχῆς οὐσίαν τε καὶ λόγον its essence and definition.

3. reality, opp. to τὸ μή εἶναι, Id. Theaet. 185 C. 4. a primary substance, element, μικρὰ οὐσία, of the atomists of Democritus, Arist. Fr. 202, cf. Metaph. 4. 8, 1, 6. 2, 1; called αἰ φυσικαὶ οὐσίαι, Cael. 3. 1, 2, al.: also any organic substance, πᾶν σῶμα φυσικὸν μετέχον ζωῆς Id. de An. 2. 1, 3: hence αἱ πρῶται οὐσίαι are individuals, αἱ δευτέραι species and genera, Id. Categ. 5. 1-13; and ἡ πρώτη οὐσία is described as ἡ μὴ καθ' ὑποκειμένον τινὸς λέγεται μήτ' ἐν ὑποκειμένῳ τινί ἔστι Ib. 5. 1, cf. Metaph. 4. 8, 1, al. 5. the material cause, nearly resembling ὕλη, ἡ οὐσία αἰτία τοῦ εἶναι ἑκαστον Ib. 7. 2, 5, cf. 4. 8, 2, 6. 17, 1.

οὐσιώδης, ἡ, ὄν, of or pertaining to property, μίσθωσις C. I. 4957. II. οὐσιώδεις [σι], τό, Dim. of οὐσία I, Arr. Epict. 2. 2, 10; cf. συστρογγυλίζω.

οὐσιό-ποιός, ὄν, creating essence, Hermias in Plat. Phaedr. 153, Phot. οὐσιότης, ἡ, = οὐσία, cited from Damascius.

οὐσιώω, (οὐσία II) to invest with being, call into existence, Hesych.:—Pass. to be existent, Synes. 137 B, Porphyry. ap. Stob. 186. 24, Simplic., etc.—Hence οὐσιώσις, εως, ἡ, Eccl.

οὐσιώδης, es, (είδος) essential, Aetiae. Sign. Diut. 2. 12, Plut. 2. 1085 D, etc. Adv. -δώς, Cyrill.

οὐσον, τό, = ὄσον (q. v.), Lyc. 20, Parthen. Erot. 14. 21.

οὐτάζω, v. sub οὐτάω.

οὐ τάν, Att. crasis for οὐ τοι ἄν, Soph. O. C. 1351, etc.

οὐ τᾶρα, Att. crasis for οὐ τοι ἄρα, Eur. Hel. 85, etc.

οὐτάω, 3 sing. οὐτᾶ Aesch. Cho. 640, Ep. imperat. οὐτᾶ Od. 22. 356; Ion. impf. οὐτάσκει Il. 15. 745; fut. οὐτάσω Nonn.: aor. οὐτῆσα II. 260, Ion. οὐτάσκει 22. 375:—Pass., aor. part. οὐτῆσθαι 8. 537:—As pres. Hom. uses collat. form οὐτάζω, act. and pass. (so Eur. Fr. 176): hence fut. οὐτάσω Eur. Rhés. 255; aor. οὐτάσα II., Eur. H. F. 199; pl. pass. οὐτάσται II. 11. 661, part. οὐτασμένους Od. 11. 536, Aesch. Ag. 1344.—There are also (as if from οὐτήμι) a 3 sing. Ep. aor. οὐτᾶ, Il. 4. 525., 13. 192, 561, etc.; inf. οὐτάμεναι, 21. 68, etc.; or οὐτάμεν, 5. 132, 821; part. (in pass. sense) οὐτάμενος, 11. 659., 17. 86, Od. 11. 40; (cf. ἄν, νε-οὔτατος). Ep. Verb. used now and then by Trag. (never by Soph.), to wound, hurt, hit with any kind of weapon, οὐτα δὲ δουρί Il. 4. 525; so, οὐτ. ἔγχεϊ, χαλκῷ, etc.—but properly opp. to βάλλω (q. v.), to wound by striking or thrusting, 11. 659, 826, etc.: which is more fully expressed by σχεδὸν οὐτάσε, 5. 458; αὐτοσχεδὸν οὐτάζοντο 7. 273; αὐτοσχεδὸν οὐτασμένους Od. 11. 536: mostly with acc. of pers. or part wounded, c. dupl. acc., Κύπριδα . . οὐτάσε χεῖρα Il. 5. 458; Λεωκίριον οὐτα . . κενεῶνα Od. 22. 294; also, οὐτ. τινα κατὰ χροᾶ, κατὰ ὤμον, κατὰ ἀσπίδα etc.; more rarely c. acc. rei, σάκος οὐτάσε δουρί pierced the shield, Il. 7. 258, al., Hes. Sc. 363:—c. acc. cogn., ἔλκος, ὃ με βροτὸς οὐτάσεν ἀνὴρ the wound which a man struck me withal, Il. 5. 361; hence, κατ' οὐταμένην ὠτειλὴν by the wound inflicted, 14. 518; so also, τὸ ξίφος δανταῖαν [πληγὴν] . . οὐτᾶ Aesch. Cho. 640. 2. sometimes, generally, to wound, like βάλλω, with lightning, Eur. Hipp. 684; with arrows, Id. H. F. 199; cf. Opp. H. 2. 373. (From οὐτάω prob. comes ὠτειλή.)

οὔτε, Adv. (οὐ τε) joining negat. clauses, as τε joins posit., but rare in the simple sense and not, Il. 22. 265, Hdt. 3. 155; οὔτε γὰρ ἐκείνους δίδουσι, Lat. neque enim, Id. 1. 3: and occasionally in later writers, Arist. Phys. 3. 8, 1, Luc. Paras. 27, 53, etc. II. mostly repeated, οὔτε . . οὔτε . ., neither . . nor . ., Lat. neque . . neque . ., Hom., etc.—Hom. often joins another Particle with the first or second οὔτε, as, οὐτ'

ἀρ . . οὔτε . .; οὐτ' ἀρ . ., οὐτ' ἀρ . .; οὐτ' ἀρ τε . ., οὐτ' ἀρα . ., Il. 5. 89; οὐτ' οὖν, v. sub οὖν I; οὐτ' οὖν . ., οὐτ' ἀρα . ., 20. 7; οὔτε . ., οὔτε τι . ., or οὔτε τι . ., οὔτε . ., 1. 115, Od. 1. 202; so too, οὔτε . ., οὔτε μὴν . ., Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 12; οὔτε . ., οὐτ' αὖ . ., v. infr. 3. 2. often used to distinguish a general negation by dividing it into subordinate clauses, ὥς δ' ἐν οὐνείῳ οὐ δύναται φεύγοντα δάκνειν, οὐτ' ἀρ ὁ τὸν δύναται ὑποφέρειν οὐδ' ὁ δάκνει Il. 22. 199; and thrice repeated, οὐ μοι Τρώων . . μέλει ἄλγος . ., οὐτ' αὐτῆς Ἑκάβης οὔτε Πριάμοιο ἀνάκτορος οὔτε κασιγνήτων 6. 450; οὐκ ἔπειθεν οὔτε τοὺς στρατηγούς οὔτε τοὺς στρατίτας Thuc. 4. 4; also without a negative preceding, Il. 1. 488., 2. 203, etc.

3. in one of the two clauses distinguished by οὔτε a subordinate negative clause may be introduced by οὐδέ, οὔτε γὰρ ἐκ σκίλλης ῥόδα φέεται οὐδ' ὀύκινθος, οὔτε ποτ' ἐκ δούλης τέκνον ἐλευθέριον Theogn. 537; οὔτε . . ἀπέφηνεν οὐδὲ παρέσχηται μάρτυρας, οὐτ' αὖ τὸν ἀριθμὸν . . ἐπανάφερεν Dem. 829. 1:—sometimes after several clauses distinguished by οὔτε, the last is introduced emphat. by οὐδέ, οὔτε φάρμακα οὔτε καύσεις οὔτε τομαὶ οὐδ' ἀν ἐπαδαί nor yet incantations, Plat. Rep. 426 B; (so μὴδὲ after clauses with μῆτε, μῆτε παιδεία μῆτε δικαστήρια μῆτε νόμοι μὴδὲ ἀνάγκη μὴδεμία Id. Prot. 327 D, cf. 331 C, Soph. Ph. 771); so, οὐδέ (μὴδὲ) may sometimes follow a single οὔτε (μῆτε), οὐδέ ποτέ σφιν οὔτε τι πημαυθῆναι ἔτι δέος, οὐδ' ἀπολέσθαι neither to suffer misery, nor yet to die, Od. 6. 563, cf. P. 8. 119, 1. 2. 65, Soph. O. C. 1139 sq., 1297, Plat. Apol. 19 D:—in many of these places, however, the readings vary, and Editors have altered οὐδέ into οὔτε; but this cannot be done in some cases, as, οὐτ' ἂν ὑπὸ γε ἐνός . . πάθοι, ἴσως δ' οὐδὲ ὑπὸ πλεόνων Plat. Lach. 182 B; so when οὔτε is foll. by οὐδέ μὲν, Od. 13. 207; by οὐδέ μὴν, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 27; οὐδ' αὖ, v. supr.—But οὔτε (μῆτε) cannot be used simply answering to οὐδέ (μὴδὲ), v. sub μὴδὲ A. 2.

4. οὔτε may be foll. by a posit. clause with τε, Lat. neque . ., et . ., οὐτ' αὐτὸς κτενέει, ἀπὸ τ' ἄλλους πάντα ἐρύει he will both not kill and will defend, Il. 24. 156, cf. Aesch. Pr. 245, 260, etc.;—sometimes the negat. is added after the τε, οὐτ' ἂν . . καρπὸν ἔδωκαν ἄρουρα, δένδρεά τ' οὐκ ἔδελαι . . φέρον Pind. N. 11. 50, cf. Soph. Ant. 763, Eur. Hipp. 302; κλύουσιν δὲ οὔτε . . σπείρουσι, τοὺς τε γενομένους οὔτε τρώγουσι οὔτε ἔφοντες πατέονται Hdt. 2. 37:—the combination οὔτε . ., καί . ., as is read in Eur. I. T. 591, is very dub.; but it occurs in late writers, as Luc. D. Meretr. 2. 4. 5. οὔτε is often, by anacoluthon, followed, not by a second οὔτε, but by some other Particle, as by οὐδέ (v. supr. 3); by δὲ alone, Il. 24. 368, Hdt. 1. 108, Plat. Rep. 388 E, Xen. An. 6. 3, 16. b. in Poets, οὔτε sometimes follows without any conjunctive Part., οὐκ ἦν ἀλέγχεμ' οὐδὲν οὔτε βρώσιμον, οὐ χριστόν, οὔτε πιστόν Aesch. Pr. 479; οὔτε πλινθιφεῖς δόμοι . . ἦσαν, οὐ ἐυλοῦν, γίαν Ib. 450, cf. Theocr. 15. 139 sq.; οὔτε βλάστας . . πατρός, οὐ μνηρὸς εἶχον Soph. O. C. 972, cf. Ant. 249, Eur. Or. 41; so also in the Prose of Hdt., ἐς ποταμὸν οὐτε ἐνυοῦρον οὔτε ἐμπύσσον, οὐ χεῖρας ἐναποκρίνοντα, οὐδὲ . ., 1. 138. c. in Poets also οὔτε is sometimes replaced by οὐ, οὐ νεφεύς οὐτ' ἀρ χεῖμα πάλυς οὔτε ποτ' ὕμνος Od. 4. 566; οὐ γὰρ ἂν εἰδείης ἀνδρὸς νόον οὔτε γυναικὸς Theogn. 125, cf. Il. 1. 115, Od. 9. 136, 146, Aesch. Pers. 588, etc. d. the former οὔτε is sometimes omitted, ναυαὶ δ' οὔτε πέζος ἰάν Pind. P. 10. 46; νύσοι δ' οὔτε γῆρας Ib. 64; Πάρις γὰρ οὔτε συντελής πόλις Aesch. Ag. 532, cf. Cho. 294; and v. μῆτε 2.

6. when οὔτε and μῆτε correspond, each retains its proper sense, ἀναίδης οὐτ' εἰμὶ μῆτε γενοίμην neither am I shameless, nor may I become so, Dem. 106. 23, cf. Aeschin. 71. 38. οὔτερος, Ion. for ὁ ἑτερος, Hdt. 1. 34, 134; neut. τοὔτερον 1. 32. οὐτήσασκε, v. sub οὐτάω.

οὔτησις, ἡ, (οὐτάω), a wounding, Zonar. Lex. 1484. οὐτήτεια, ἡ, she who wounds, Anth. P. 7. 172.

οὐτιδανός, ἡ, ὄν, (οὔτις) of no account, worthless, esp. in war, in Hom. always of persons, οὐτ. καὶ δειλὸς Il. 1. 293; βέλους ἀνδρὸς ἀνάλειδος, οὐτιδανοῖο 11. 390; ἀφρον . . καὶ οὐτ. Od. 8. 209; οὐλίγος τε καὶ οὐτ. καὶ δίκυος 9. 515; οὐτιδανὸς βίην Opp. H. 2. 144. II. act. taking no account, regardless, reckless, γὰς δόσις οὐτιδανοῖς ἐν ῥοβίῳ φορεῖται, of a surging crowd, Aesch. Theb. 361. (—δανος is a suffix, as in ἡπεδανός, etc.)

οὔτι πῃ, Dor. οὔτι πα, in no wise, Hes. Op. 105, Theocr. 1. 63:—οὐδέ τί πα or οὐδ' ἐτι πα Ib. 59.

οὔτι πον, not, I suppose . ., surely you do not mean that . ., used in a half interrog. way, Pind. P. 4. 155, Soph. Ph. 1233, Ar. Ran. 522, etc.; in the Mss. sometimes οὔτιπον, in one word.

οὔτι πῶ, Ion. οὔτι κω, not at all yet, Hdt.:—οὐδέ τί πῶ νῦν Theocr. 11. 28.

οὔτις, neut. οὔτι, declined like τις: (οὐ τις):—no one or nobody, Lat. nemo, nullus, neut. nothing, Lat. nihil, common in all Poets, (Hom. and Pind. use it almost exclusively for οὐδείς in masc. and fem., but οὐδείς is preferred by Att. Poets), whereas οὔτις only is used in Prose, except in neut. (v. infr.), οὔτις Δαναῶν Il. 1. 88; οὔτις θεῶν Aesch. Ag. 396, etc.;—but often agreeing with its Subst., οὔτις ἀνὴρ Soph. El. 188, cf. Aesch. Pr. 445, Pers. 414, etc.:—in Hom. and Hes. other words may come between οὐ γάρ τις, οὐ μὲν γάρ τις, Il. 6. 457, Od. 8. 552; οὔτε τινά . ., οὔτε τις . ., Il. 13. 224: rate in pl., ἐπεὶ οὔτις ἐγγυρὲν εἰσὶν Od. 6. 279; προφήτας οὔτινας Aesch. Ag. 1099. 2. the neut. οὔτι is often used as Adv. not a whit, by no means, not at all, Il. 1. 153., 2. 338, etc.; so not only in Trag., but in Hdt. (1. 148., 3. 36, etc.), and in Att. Prose, Plat. Rep. 331 A, 351 A, etc.; strength. οὔτι γε, Id. Phaedo S1 D; οὔτι μὲν δὲ Id. Theaet. 186 E, etc.; οὔτι μὴν Soph. El. S17, etc.; also separated, οὐ γάρ τι Il. 20. 467, Soph. Aj. 1111, etc.; οὐ μὲν γάρ τι Il. 19. 321, etc.; οὐ νύ τι S. 39, etc.

II. as prop. n. with changed accent, Οὔτις, ὁ, acc. Οὔτιν, Nobody, Noman, a fallacious name assumed by Ulysses (with a punning allusion to ἡτίς and μῆτις, v. Od. 20. 20)

to deceive Polyphemus, Od. 9. 366, 408, cf. Eur. Cycl. 549, 672 sq., Ar. Vesp. 184 sq. 2. the name of a fallacy, Diog. L. 7. 82: in this sense the gen. is οὔτιδος, acc. οὔτιν.

οὔτοι or οὐ τοι, Adv. indeed not, Lat. *non sane*, Hom., Hes., etc.; in Att. often before protestations, οὔτοι μά τιν Δημήτρα Ar. Pl. 64; οὔτοι .. μά τιν Ἀπόλλων, Id. Vesp. 1366; οὔτοι μά τιν Ἐγν Pax 188; μά τιν Δι' αὐτοί γε Thesm. 34; μά τιν Δι' οὐ τοίνυν Id. Vesp. 1141 (cf. τοίνυν); ἀλλ' οὔτοι γε Soph. El. 137, etc.; οὔτοι δὲ Plat. Crito 43 D; οὔτοι δὲ .. γε Id. Euthyphro 2 A, etc.; οὔτοι μενοῦν Id. Phaedr. 271 B; οὔτοι ποτε never indeed, Soph. Ant. 522, etc.; οὔτοι ποτε .. γε Id. O. T. 852; cf. οὐτάν, οὐτάρα. (οὔτοι is often confounded with οὔτι.)

οὔτος, αὐτή, τοῦτο, gen. τούτου, ταύτης, τούτου, etc.: the dual fem. never in Att., v. δ, ἡ, τό, init.:—demonstr. Pron. *this*, common from Hom. downwards.

A. ORIGIN AND FORMS: οὔτος, αὐτή, τοῦτα prob. arose from a combination of the demonstr. Pron. δ, ἡ, τό with the term. -υτος, as the equiv. ὅδε arose from δ, ἡ, τό with the term. -δε: (so also τοῖστος, τοσούτος, τηλικούτος, τημιούτος, τυννούτος are formed by combining τοῖος, τούτος, τηλικός, τημιός, τυννός with the term. -υτος;—for if these forms were compounded with οὔτος itself, τηλικούτος ought to be τηλικούτος). In Ion. ε was inserted before the inflexions, τούτου, τούτῃ, etc.; and the Dor. nom. pl. (acc. to Apoll. de Constr. 111) was τοῦτοι, ταῦται, like τοί, ταί for οἱ, αἱ. In Att. (though never in Trag., v. sub νυνί) οὔτος was often strengthened by the demonstr. -ί, οὔτοσί, αὐτήι, τούτῃ, gen. τούτουι, dat. τούτῳι, acc. τούτῳι; pl. nom. οὐτοί, neut. ταυτί, etc., *this man here*, Lat. *hicce* or *hice*, French *celui-ci*:—sometimes a Particle is inserted between the Pron. and -ί, as, αὐτήγῃ for αὐτήι γε Ar. Ach. 784; τούτογῃ for τούτουι γε Id. Vesp. 781, Av. 894, al.; ταυταγῇ for ταυτί γε, Id. Eq. 492, Pax 1057, al.; τούτοδῃ for τούτῳ δέ, Id. Pl. 227; τούτουμῇ for τούτουι μὲν Id. Ran. 965; so, τῇν-δεδῇ, νυνγαρί, νυνδῇ for τῇνδῇ, νυνί γάρ, νυνί δέ, v. Elmsl. Ach. 784, Dind. Ar. Av. 18. In the MSS. the ν ἐφεκλυτικόν is sometimes added in the forms οὔτοσιν, οὔτωσιν, which are as incorrect as νυνί for νυνί. [This ι is always long, and a long vowel or diphthong before it becomes short, as αὐτῇι, τούτῳι, αὐτοῖι Ar. Nub. 201, Pl. 44, Ach. 40, etc.]

B. USAGE in regard to CONCORD. Οὔτος is often used as a Pron. Subst., like Lat. *hic*; hence the neut. is foll. by a genit., κατὰ τοῦτο τῆς ἀκροπόλεως Hdt. 1. 84; ἐλθεῖν εἰς τοῦτο ὕβρεως, μανίας, etc., Dem. 51. 1, etc.:—but also quite as often as Adj., in which case its Subst. commonly takes the Art., οὔτος ὁ ἀνὴρ or ὁ ἀνὴρ οὔτος: with prop. names, the Greeks said ὁ Τίμαν οὔτος or Τίμαν οὔτοσί, never T. οὔτος, Cobet V. LL. p. 229.—But the Art. is omitted, 1. by Ep. Poets, who indeed did not use the Art. at all, οὔτος ἀνὴρ Il. 14. 471, Od. 1. 406, etc.; rarely by Att. Poets, Aesch. Pers. 122, 495. 2. when the Noun is so specified, that the Art. is not needed, ἐς ἡν ταύτην .. ἦν-τινα νῦν Σάνδον νέμουναι Hdt. 4. 48; ταῦτας ἀς οἱ πατέρες παρέδωκαν μελέτας Thuc. 1. 85, cf. Plat. Rep. 449 D, etc.; πατὴρ οὔτος σὺς, ὃν θρηναίς δέι Soph. El. 530. 3. when οὔτος is used in local sense, here, v. infr. c. 1. 5. 4. when the Noun with which οὔτος agrees stands as its Predicate, αὐτὴ γὰρ ἦν σοι πρόφασις Soph. Ph. 1034; δκαστοῦ αὐτὴ ἀρετὴ [ἔστι] Plat. Apol. 18 A:—this exception extends to cases in which the Predic. is not so distinctly separated from the Subject, αἰτίαι μὲν αὐταὶ προσηγγένητο these were the causes which arose besides, Thuc. 1. 66; ταύτην φήμιν παρέδωκαν this was the report which .., Plat. Phileb. 16 C; often with a Sup., κίνησις αὐτὴ μεγίστη δὴ .. ἐγένετο this was notably the greatest movement which .., Thuc. 1. 1, cf. 55, 98 .. 3. 113 .. 6. 31. 5. to express contempt, οὔτος ἀνὴρ Plat. Gorg. 467 C, etc., v. Stallb. ad l.

II. though οὔτος in Greek commonly agrees with the Noun that serves as Pred., it is not rare to find it in the neut., as in our idiom, μανία δὲ καὶ τοῦτ' ἐστὶ Eur. Bacch. 305; τοῦτο γὰρ εἰσι .. εὐθύναι Dem. 367. 2, etc.; and in pl., οὐκ ἐστὶ ταῦτα ἀρχὴ Aeschin. 55. 34; ταῦτ' ἐστὶν ὁ προδότης Id. 50. 28:—so with an explanatory clause added, τοῦτο γὰρ ἐστὶν ὁ συκοφάντης, αἰτιάσασθαι μὲν πάντα ἐξελέγχεαι δὲ μηδὲν Dem. 1309. 12. 2. so also with a Noun in apposition, τοῦτοισιν μὲν ταῦτα μέλει, κίθαρις καὶ αὐτῇ Od. 1. 159; τοῦτον τιμῶμαι, ἐν πρυτανείῳ στήσεως Plat. Apol. 37 A, cf. Eur. Fr. 325. 3, etc. 3. the neut. also may refer to a masc. or fem. Noun, καρπὸν φορέει κυάμῳ ἴσον τοῦτο ἐπεὶ γέννηται πέπον κτλ., Hdt. 4. 23, cf. Xen. An. 1. 5, 10, etc. 4. the neut. is also used of persons contemptuously, μελιτοπῶλαι καὶ τυροπῶλαι τοῦτο δ' εἰς ἐν ἐστὶ συγκεκυρὸς Ar. Eq. 854; οὐκ ἰοφῶν ζῇ;—τοῦτο γὰρ τοι καὶ μόνον ἐπ' ἐστὶ λοιπὸν ἀγαθὸν Id. Ran. 73, cf. Plat. Legg. 711 A.

III. with Pronouns, 1. personal, οὔτος σὺ, in local sense, v. infr. c. 1. 5:—also as predic., εἰ γὰρ αὐτός ἐστι, ὃν φησιν Soph. O. T. 1180; v. infr. 2. 2. interrog., τί τοῦτ' ἔλεξας; what is this that ..? Id. Ph. 1172, cf. Ant. 7; ποιοῖσι τοῦτας; for ποῖα ἐστὶ ταῦτα αἱς [ἔχεις ἐλπίδα]; Id. O. C. 388, cf. Ant. 1049. 3. relative, in local sense (v. infr. c. 1. 5), ὅντινα τοῦτον ἀγει whom he brings here, Il. 11. 612, cf. Od. 20. 377, Plat. Phaedo 61 C. 4. possessive, πατὴρ οὔτος σὺς this father of thine, Soph. El. 530, cf. Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 30. 5. demonstr., οὔτος ἐκείνος, ὃν σὺ ζητεῖς, when ἐκείνος is the Predic., Hdt. 1. 32; ταῦτ' ἐστ' ἐκείνο Eur. Hel. 622, cf. Or. 104; αὐτὸ τοῦτο, v. αὐτός 1. 7:—οὔτος ὁ αὐτός this same man, Soph. Ph. 128. 6. ἄλλος τις οὔτος another man here, Od. 20. 380.

IV. with Numerals, τέτθηκε ταῦτα τρία ἔτη, Lat. *ante hos tres annos*, these three years, Lys. 109. 12; [στρατεῖαν] ἐνδύκατον μῆνα τούτουι ποιεῖται for these eleven months, Dem. 90. 11, cf. 29, 22.

C. SIGNIFICATION AND SPECIAL IDIOMS: I. *this*, to designate the nearer, opp. to ἐκείνος, *that*, the more remote, ταῦτα, like τὰ ἐνταῦθα, *things round and about us*, earthly things, Heind. Plat. Phaedo 75 E; cf. ὅδε init.:—but οὔτος sometimes indicates that which is not really nearest, but most important, δέι .. τὸ βέλτιστον αἰεί, μὴ τὸ βῆστον λέγειν ἐπὶ ἐκείνο μὲν γὰρ ἡ φύσις αὐτῇ βαδίζειται, ἐπὶ τοῦτο δὲ κτλ. Dem. 108. 1, cf. 1229. 2, 1233. 17. 2. when, of two things, one precedes and the other follows, ὅδε properly refers to *what follows*, οὔτος to *what precedes*, οὐκ ἐστὶ σοι ταῦτ', ἀλλὰ σοι τὰδ' ἐστὶ Soph. O. C. 787, cf. ὅδε III. 2:—often however, where there are not two things, οὔτος refers to *what follows*, Il. 13. 377, Od. 2. 306, etc.; οὐκουν .. τοῦτο γινώσκεις, ὅτι ..; Aesch. Fr. 377, etc.; v. ὅδε III. 2. 3. so also, οὔτος is used emphatic, generally in contempt, while ἐκείνος (like Lat. *ille*) denotes praise, ὁ πάντ' ἀναλκις οὔτος, i. e. Aegisthus, Soph. El. 301; τούτους τοὺς πολυτελεῖς χιτῶνας, of the Persians, Xen. An. 1. 5, 8; τούτους τοὺς συκοφάντας Plat. Crito 45 A; so Dem. de Coron. uses οὔτος of Aeschines, ἐκείνος of Philip;—but sometimes without contempt, οἱ τὰς τελερὰς .. οὔτοι καταστήσαντες Plat. Phaedo 69 C. 4. so, in Att. law-language, οὔτος is commonly applied to the opponent, whether plaintiff or defendant, whereas in Lat. *hic* was the client, *iste* the opponent, Wolf Leptin. 459. 7; so, in the political speeches of Dem., οὔτοι are the opposite party, 40. 7 and 10., 91. 24, etc.; but in the forensic speeches, οὔτοι often means the judges, the court, 558, 25., 958, 27. 5. often much like an Adv., in local sense (cf. ὅδε init.), τίς δ' οὔτος κατὰ νῆας .. ἐρχεαι; who art thou here that comest ..? Il. 10. 82; often in Att., τίς οὐτοσί; who's this here? Ar. Ach. 1048, ubi v. Elmsl.; πολλὰ ὅρα ταῦτα πρόβατα I see many sheep here, Xen. An. 3. 5, 9:—with Pron. of 2d pers., οὔτος σὺ, Lat. *heus tu!* ho you! you there! Soph. O. T. 532, 1121, Eur. Hec. 1280, etc.; and then οὔτος alone like a Vocat., οὔτος, τί ποιεῖς; Aesch. Supp. 911, cf. Soph. Aj. 71, Eur. Alc. 773, Ar. Eq. 240, Nub. 220, al.; with a prop. n., ὦ οὔτος, Ἀϊαν Soph. Aj. 89; ὦ οὔτος οὔτος, Οἰδίπους Id. O. C. 1627, cf. Ar. Vesp. 1364:—the fem. is more rare, αὐτὴ Eur. Med. 922; αὐτὴ σὺ Ar. Thesm. 610. This phrase mostly implies anger, impatience, or scorn:—so, οὔτος ἀνὴρ for ἐγώ, Od. 2. 40; οὔτοσδ' ἀνὴρ, for σὺ, Plat. Gorg. 489 B, cf. 467 B. II. simply as anteceded. to ὅς, Soph. O. T. 1180, etc.; often also in apodosis, ἃ γ' ἔλαβες, .. μεθεῖναι ταῦτα Id. Ph. 1247, cf. 1319, Ant. 182, 203, Plat. Gorg. 469 C. III. οὔτοις, οὔτος ἐγώ ταχύντασι! Pind. O. 4. 38. IV. after a parenthesis, the Subject, though already named, is often emphatic, repeated by οὔτος, οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδὲ Ἀριστοῦς .. οὐδὲ οὔτος προσηγγένη .. ἐφρησε ἀπικέσθαι Hdt. 4. 16, cf. 81., 1. 146, Plat. Phaedo 107 D, etc. V. καὶ οὔτος is also added to heighten the force of a previous word, ξυνεστῶτες .. ναυτικῶ ἀγῶνι, καὶ τοῦτ' ἀπὸ Ἀθηναίων Thuc. 4. 55, cf. Hdt. 1. 147, 6. 11, etc.; v. infr. IX. 2. VI. repeated, where for the second we should merely say *he* or *it*, τοῖσιν τοῦτον τοῦτον μέλει .. κελαδούντες Ar. Ran. 1526, cf. Plat. Lach. 200 D. VII. omitted, 1. before a relat., εὐδαίμονες οἱσι κακῶν ἀγευστος αἰών (as Horat., *felices* .. *quos irritum tenet corpora*), Soph. Ant. 582, cf. Od. 24. 286, Xen. An. 3. 2, 29, etc. 2. in the phrases σημείον δέ, τεκμήριον δέ, etc.; v. σημείον II. 1, τεκμήριον 1. 2. VIII. ταῦτα is used in some special phrases, 1. ταῦτ', ὦ δέσποτα, yes Sir, (i. e. ταῦτα ἐστὶ, ταῦτα δρῶς, etc.), Ar. Pax 275, cf. Eq. 111; so ταῦτα δὴ Id. Ach. 815, ubi v. Elmsl.; ταῦτα νυν Id. Vesp. 1008; so also, ἦν ταῦτα even so, true, Lat. *ita*, Valek. Phoen. 420 (417). 2. ταῦτα μὲν δὴ ὑπάρξει so it shall be, Heind. Plat. Phaedo 78 A. 3. καὶ ταῦτα μὲν δὴ ταῦτα, Lat. *haec haec*, often in Att., as Plat. Symp. 220 C. IX. Adverbial usages: 1. διὰ ταῦτα therefore, often in Att., etc.; also πρὸς ταῦτα, so then, therefore, properly used in indignant defiance, Aesch. Pr. 992, 1043, Soph. Aj. 971, 1115, 1313, O. T. 426, O. C. 455, etc.; v. Cobet N. LL. p. 270:—so τοῦτα absol., therefore, Il. 11. 694; ταῦτ' ἀρα Ar. Ach. 90, Nub. 319, 335, 394, Plat., etc., cf. Schneid. Xen. Symp. 4. 55; ταῦτα δὴ Aesch. Pers. 159, Plat. Symp. 174 A; ταῦτ' οὖν Soph. Tr. 550, Ar. Vesp. 1358, etc.:—τοῦτο is rare in this sense, τοῦτ' ἀφικόμεν .. εὐ πράγματι τι Soph. O. T. 1005; αὐτὸ τοῦτα, αὐτὰ ταῦτα for this very reason, Plat. Symp. 204 A, Prot. 310 E, etc. 2. καὶ ταῦτα, adding a circumstance heightening the force of what has been said, and that, Lat. *et hoc*, ἀνδρὰ γενναίον θανεῖν, καὶ ταῦτα πρὸς γυναικός Aesch. Eum. 627; but mostly with a partic., ὥς γ' ἐξέλυσας ἄστυ .., καὶ ταῦθ' ὑφ' ἡμῶν οὐδὲν ἐξείδωκας πλέον Soph. O. T. 37, cf. Ar. Ran. 704, Plat. Phaedr. 241 E, etc.; or with a partic. omitted, ἦτις .. τὴν τεκούσαν ὕβρις, καὶ ταῦτα τηλικούτος (sc. οὐσα) Soph. El. 613; so, καὶ ταῦτα μένοιτο Plat. Eryx. 400 B:—rarely put after the word it strengthens, ἐπεχειρήσας, οὐδὲν ὦν καὶ ταῦτα Id. Rep. 341 C, cf. Diocl. Com. Incert. 1: v. supr. v. 3. τοῦτο μὲν .., τοῦτο δέ .., on the one hand .., on the other .., partly .., partly .., very often in Hdt., as 1. 161, etc.; τοῦτο μὲν is sometimes answered by δέ only, Id. 4. 76, Soph. Aj. 670, O. C. 440; by δέ δὲ, Hdt. 3. 108; by δέ αὖ, 7. 176; by μετὰ δέ, 6. 125; by ἔπειτα δέ, Soph. Ant. 61; by ἀλλὰ, Dem. 597. 7; by εἰτα, Soph. Ph. 1345; by τοῦτ' αὖτις, Id. Ant. 165. 4. dat. fem. ταύτῃ, a. on this spot, here, ταύτῃ μὲν .., τῇδε δ' αὖ .., Id. Ph. 1331; ἀλλ' ἐὰν ταύτῃ γε νικᾷ, ταύτῃ πεπληγέται Ar. Eq. 272, cf. Thesm. 1221. b. in this point, herein, Ar. Pl. 572, Xen. Hier. 7. 12, etc. c. in this way, thus, Aesch. Fr. 189, Soph. O. C. 1300, etc.; οὐ .. ταῦτ' ἐστὶ πῶ ταύτῃ Ar. Eq. 843; ἀλλ' οὔτι ταύτῃ ταῦτα Eur. Med. 365, cf. Aesch. Pr. 511; antec. to ὥσπερ, Plat. Rep. 330 C to ὅπῃ, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 2:—οὕτω τε καὶ ταύτῃ γινόμεθα Plat. Legg. 681 D; καὶ οὕτω καὶ ταύτῃ ἂν ἔχοι Ib. 714 D; ταύτῃ καλεῖσθαι, etc., like οὕτω κ., Schol. Plat. p. 50 Ruhnck. 5. so far, consequently, Luc. Nigr. 23, Idn. 3. 5. 6. ἐκ τούτου or τούτων, thereupon, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 6, Oec. 2. 1: therefore, Id. An. 3. 3, 5. 7. ἐν τούτῳ, herein, so far, Thuc. 1. 37., 2. 8, Plat., etc. b. in the meantime,

Thuc. 7. 30, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 27. 8. *πρὸς τοῖς τοῖς besides*, Hdt. 2. 51, Plat. Prot. 326 A, Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 4, Ar. Pl. 540.

οὕτως, and before a consonant οὕτω (though οὕτως is often used before a consonant, Jac. Anth. P. pp. 159, 509, whereas οὕτω is inadmissible before vowels, except in Ep. Poets and Ion. Prose, v. sub fin.); in Att. strengththd. οὕτωαί, Plat. Gorg. 503 D, etc. (v. sub οὗτος A):—Adv. of οὗτος, as Lat. *sic* of *hic*, in *this way or manner*, so, *thus*:—properly, οὕτως is antec. to ὥς, as Lat. *sic* to *ut*, Il. 4. 178, Od. 4. 148, etc.; in Att. also οὕτως ὥσπερ, Soph. Tr. 475, Xen., etc.; ὥσπαντας ὥσπερ . . οὕτως . . Plat. Ion 534 A; also οὕτως, ὥπως . . Soph. Tr. 330, Xen.; ποῖτ' also ὥστε . . οὕτω δὲ . . Soph. Tr. 112;—οὕτως is often left out after ὥς, ὥς ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἐποιοῦν, Thuc. 8. 1, cf. Theocr. 7. 45 sq. In Prose, the relat. Pron. often follows instead of ὥστε, v. infr. III:—when two modes are opposed, they are often expressed by οὕτω and ἐκείνως, τότε μὲν ἐκείνως, νῦν δ' οὕτω Isocr. 269 B; οὕτω ἄρ' ἢ ἐκείνως Plat. Rep. 370 A, etc.—When οὕτω or -ως refers to what follows, it may be translated *thus*, as follows, οὕτω χρῆ ποιεῖν' ἐάν . . Xen. An. 2. 2, 2; οὕτωαί δὲ λογιζέσθαι Dem. 308.9; οὕτω πᾶς ὑπέκλῃφα Id. 316.5, cf. Plat. Apol. 28 C:—καὶ οὕτως even so, even on this supposition, Thuc. 1. 10; οὐδ' οὕτως (in Hom. καὶ ὥς, οὐδ' ὥς):—strengththd. οὕτω δὲ Il. 2. 158, Od. 5. 204; οὕτω δὲ τοι, Il. 15. 201; οὕτω δὲ τι, v. infr. III; also, οὕτω πον so I ween, Il. 2. 116, Od. 9. 262, etc.; οὕτω πη Il. 24. 373:—ὥς ὁ μὲν οὕτως ἐστὶ σὸς so in this way he is saved, Od. 19. 300.—The following phrases may be noted,

1. οὕτω δὲ ἔσται so it shall be, ratifying what goes before, Od. 11. 348; ἔσονται οὕτως 16. 31, etc.:—In Prose οὕτως alone in answers, even so, just so, Xen. Oec. 1. 9; so, ἢ οὐχ οὕτως;—οὕτω μὲν οὖν Plat. Rep. 551 B, etc. 2. emphatical with the Imperat., κείσθ' οὕτως lie thou *thus*, of one who is stricken down for ever, Il. 21. 184, cf. Od. 5. 146. 3. in wishes or prayers, οὕτω νῦν Ζεὺς θεῖς (as Horat. *sic te divina potens Cyprī regat*), Od. 8. 465, 15. 180, cf. Il. 21. 412, etc.; οὕτως ἔρως σοι . . τελεσφόρος γένοιτο Eur. Med. 714; also, αἶδ' οὕτως . . αἶ γὰρ οὕτως . . Od. 17. 494, 16. 99:—so, Att., in protestations, οὕτως ἀνείμην τῶν τέκνων, μῶν τὸν ἀνδρα (as in Engl., so help me God, so mote I thrive, etc.), Ar. Thesm. 469; οὕτω . . νομιζομένην σοφός, ὥς . . Id. Nub. 520. 4. in colloquial phrase, beginning a story, οὕτω ποτ' ἦν μὲν καὶ γαλῆ so there were once on a time . . Ar. Vesp. 1182; οὕτως ἦν νεανίσκος Id. Lys. 784; ἦν οὕτω δὲ παῖς Plat. Phaedr. 237 B.

5. οὕτως ἔχειν, οὕτως ἔχειν τινός or περί τινος, v. ἔχω B. II. 2; ἔχειν is sometimes omitted, τοῦτων μὲν οὕτω so much for this, Aesch. Ag. 950, cf. Arist. Pol. 1. 2: in local sense, ὥσπερ Χαλκίς . . τῆς Εὐβοίας . . κεῖται, οὕτω Χερρονήσου . . ἡ Καρδιανῶν πόλις as Chalcis in respect of Euboea . . so Cardia in respect of the Chersonese, Dem. 681. 18:—also for εἰς τοῦτο, οὕτω δὲ τάρβους . . ἀφικόμεν Eur. Phoen. 361. 6. οὕτω λεγόμενος, καλούμενος, ὀνομαζόμενος the so-called . . Schaff. Mel. 1. pp. 14, 82.

7. οὕτω, or οὕτω δὲ, often introduces the apodosis after a protasis, ἐπειδὴ περιελήλυθε ὁ πύλεμος . . οὕτω δὲ Γέλωνος μνήστis γέγονε Hdt. 7. 158, cf. 150, Thuc. 1. 131, 2. 12, 19, etc.;—esp. after participles, ἐν κλιβάνῳ πνέαντες, οὕτω τρώγουσι, i. e. ἐπειδὴ ἐπνίγαν, οὕτω . . Hdt. 2. 92, cf. 100, 1. 105, Valck. 7. 174; τάλλα καταστρεβόμενος, οὕτω . . στρατεύουσι ὑστερον Thuc. 3. 96; εἰς τὰ ἀκλῆρότατα ἀποβλέποντες, οὕτως ἂν μάλλον ξυνοήσαιμεν Plat. Phileb. 44 E, cf. Gorg. 457 C, 507 D, Apol. 29 B; so, ἐπειτα οὕτως Xen. An. 7. 1, 4:—so also after the gen. absol., ὥς . . τῶν ἡγεμόνων ὁμῶν μὴ μεμπτῶν γεγενημένων, οὕτω τὴν γνῶμην ἔχετε Thuc. 7. 15, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 11, An. 1. 3, 6, etc.

II. sometimes in a really inferential sense, as we say so for *therefore*, like Lat. *itaque*, Soph. Ant. 677; οὕτω δὲ Plat. Phaedo 61 B, etc.

III. with an Adj. or Adv. so, so much, so very, so excessively, καλὸς οὕτω Il. 3. 169; πρηνέμενος οὕτως so entirely, Aesch. Theb. 1056, cf. Thuc. 2. 47, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 8; οὕτως τι Ar. Av. 63:—in this case it is often foll. by ὥς or ὥστε, Hdt. 1. 32, Plat. Rep. 477 A, Xen. An. 7. 4, 3, etc.:—sometimes the relat. ὅς takes the place of ὥστε, κρήνη οὕτω δὲ τι εὐόσα πικρῇ, ἢ . . κινρᾷ (i. e. ὥστε κινρᾷ) Hdt. 4. 52, ubi v. Valck.; οὐκ ἔστιν οὕτω μῶρος δὲ θανάειν ἐρᾷ Soph. Ant. 220; τίς δ' οὕτως ἄνους δς . . Ar. Ach. 736, cf. Dem. 100. 20:—also, διαχειμέρος αὕτη ἢ . . χάρις οὕτω δὲ τι ἐστίν, ἔνθα (i. e. ὥστε ἐνταῦθα) τοὺς μὲν ὁκτὼ τῶν μηνῶν ἀφόρητος ὅλος γίνεται κρυμὸς Hdt. 4. 28:—sometimes no connecting Particle is used, αἰ . . κεφαλαῖ ἐστὶ οὕτω δὲ τι ἰσχυραί, μῶγος ἂν λίθω παῖσας διαρρήχειας, as we might say,—so excessively hard, you could scarcely break them, Hdt. 3. 12.

IV. οὕτως is sometimes used, like αὐτως, with a diminishing power, so, merely so, simply, like Lat. *sic* (Donat. Terent. Andr. 1. 2, 4), in Hom. always μᾶψ οὕτως, Il. 2. 120 (for without μᾶψ, he always uses αὐτως), cf. Hdt. 1. 5; οὕτω πίνοντας πρὸς ἡδονήν (as Horat. *jacentes sic temere*), Plat. Symp. 176 E, cf. Gorg. 447 A, Phaedr. 235 C, Theat. 147 C, 158 B, etc.; ἐν συνονοῖα καὶ διατριβῇ οὕτως ἰδία Dem. 537. 18, cf. Butt. Dem. Mid. in Indice; so, οὕτω γε Plat. Theat. 142 D; οὕτω πότε Id. Lys. 216 C; οὕτω πᾶς Dem. 14. 28: also off-hand, at once, Plat. Gorg. 464 B, etc.; ἀπλῶς οὕτως Id. Legg. 633 C; ἀλλ' οὕτως ἀπεί; so, without a word more . . ? Soph. Ph. 1067; ἢ στραφεῖς οὕτως ἴω; Id. Ant. 315, cf. Eur. Heracl. 375; ὥς οὕτως γ' ἀκούσαι at first hearing, Plat. Euthyphro 3 B; so, ὥς γε οὕτως ἀκούσαι Id. Lys. 216 A; ἀκούειν μὲν οὕτως Id. Phileb. 12 C; οὐ . . οὕτως ἀπεί=impute, Eur. Alc. 680.

B. Position of οὕτω or οὕτως,—mostly before the word which it limits, but in Poets sometimes after, καλὸς οὕτω Il. 3. 169; λίην οὕτω Od. 13. 239; ἔρμος οὕτως, ἄγαν οὕτω Soph. Ph. 487, 598:—rarely at the end of a clause, Od. 18. 255, Hdt. 7. 170:—sometimes separated from the word which it limits, οὕτως ἔχει τι δεινόν Soph. Ph. 104; οὕτως ἐπὶ δεινὰς ἀρπαγάς Plat. Rep. 391 D, cf. Thuc. 2. 11; οὕτω δ' ἦν ὁ Φίλιππος ἐν φόβῳ . . ὥστε . . Dem. 236. 19.

C. Prosody: [The last syll. in οὕτω is sometimes short in Hom.,

before a short vowel, Il. 3. 169, Od. 3. 315. The ι of οὕτωσι is always long, v. sub οὗτος init.]

οὕφης, Att. crasis for ὁ ὕφης, Aesch. Cho. 544.

οὕχ ὅτι, v. sub ὅπως A. II. 2.

οὕχι, Att., v. οὐ init.

οὕχινος, Att. crasis for ὁ ἔχινος, Ar. Vesp. 1437.

ὀφείδων, τό, Dim. of ὀφείς, Arist. II. A. 8. 29, 3, Strab. 706. II.

a kind of fish, Lat. *ophidium*, Plin. 32. 53:—ὀφίς· ποῖος ἰχθύς, Hesych.

ὀφείλειον, τό, a small debt, Eust. 1751. 12, cf. Lob. Phryn. 516.

ὀφείλετης, ου, ὁ, a debtor, τινί Plat. Legg. 736 D, etc.; ὀφ. εἰμί, c. inf., I am under bond to . . , Soph. Aj. 560:—iēm. ὀφείλεται, idos, Eur. Rhes. 965.

ὀφείλω, late form of ὀφείλω:—Pass. to be due, τιμωρίῃ Eus. ap. Stob. 196. 49. II. to be bound to do, c. inf., lb. 46. 35.

ὀφείλη, ἡ, a debt, Ev. Matth. 18. 32: one's due, Ep. Rom. 13. 7, 1 Cor. 7. 3.

ὀφείλημα, τό, that which is owed, a debt, Thuc. 2. 40; ἀποτίνειν ὀφ. Plat. Legg. 717 B; ἀποδοῦναι Arist. Eth. N. 9. 2, 5.

ὀφείλωντας, Adv. part. of ὀφείλω, as of debt, deservedly, Hesych. s. v. προσκόντας, and Eccl.; so, ὀφειλομένως, Eccl.

ὀφείλω, impf. ὀφείλον, Ερ. ὀφέλλω, impf. ὀφείλων or ὕφελον, v. infr. II. 2, 3 (the Att. ὕφειλετ', ὕφελον in Il. 11. 686, 688, 698, Hes. Op. 172 is prob. due to the Copyists): fut. ὀφείλῃσω Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 28, Dem. 866. 5: aor. 1 ὠφέλησα Ar. Av. 115, Thuc. 8. 5 (π—): pf. ὠφέληκα, plqpf. ἤκειν Dem. 1111. 25: aor. 2 ὠφέλον, v. infr. II. 2, 3:—Pass., aor. part. ὀφειληθείς Thuc. 3. 63. (From ὠΦΕΛ comes also ὠφλ-σάντων: the orig. form seems to be ὠφέλλω or ὠφέλγω, whence ὀφείλω, which must be carefully distinguished from ὠφέλλω, augeo.) To owe, have to pay or account for, τὸ καὶ μοιχάρη' ὠφέλλει Od. 8. 332; ὅτι μοι . . ζῳάγρη' ὠφέλλεις 462; χρεῖος, τὸ βᾶ ὅς πᾶς δῆμος ὕφελεν 21. 17; πολεῖν γὰρ Ἐπειὸς χρεῖος ὕφελον Il. 11. 688; ζημίην ὀφ. τῷ θεῷ Hdt. 3. 52, etc.; metaphr., μητέρα μοι ζῶουσιν ὠφέλλετε (as in Hor., *debēs Virgilium*) Call. Fr. 126:—so Att., τί ὠφέλω; what do I owe? Ar. Nub. 21; ὀφ. ἀργύριον, χρεῖα Id. 115, Nub. 117; ὀφ. ἢ θεῷ θυσίας ἢ ἀνθρώπῳ χρήματα Plat. Rep. 331 B: with dat. only, ὀφ. τινὶ to be debtor to another, Ar. Nub. 1135, Lys. 581, etc.; τρίτον δὲ χρεῖαν, εἰτ' ὀφείλειν ἠδένει Philom. Incert. 68; and absol. to be in debt, Ar. Nub. 485, etc.; οἱ ὀφείλοντες debtors, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 7, 1:—Pass. to be owed, to be due, αἰεὶ χρεῖός μοι ὠφέλλεται Od. 3. 367; (whereas χρεῖος ὀφείλετο is given in Il. 11. 686, 698); ἦν . . ὠφείληται τι Ar. Nub. 484; ὀφ. μισθός τι Xen. An. 1. 2, 11, etc.; τὸ ὠφειλούμενον, τὰ ὀφειλούμενα, a debt, debts, lb. 7. 34, etc.; ὀφειλούμενα ἀποδοῖναι Hdt. 5. 99.

2. metaphr., ὀφ. μέλος τινί Pind. O. 10 (11). 3; πολλά δάμασιν καλά Eur. Il. F. 287; ὀφ. χάριν, v. sub χάρις 1. 2; Ἀπόλλωνι χαριστήρια Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 28; τὴν ψυχὴν πᾶσιν Ael. V. H. 10. 5:—Pass., ὠφείλεται τινὶ ἐκ θεῶν κλέος Aesch. Fr. 306 a; ὀφ. τινὶ εὐεργεσία Thuc. 1. 137; ἀντὶ χαρίτων ἔχθραι ὀφ. Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 32; τοῖς μὲν ἐχθροῖς βλάβη ὀφ., τοῖς δὲ φίλοις ὠφέλεια Plat. Rep. 335 E, cf. 332 B; τοῖς ὀφειλούμενοις πράσσουσα Δίκη her due, Aesch. Cho. 310. 3. as a legal term, to be bound to render, εὐθύνας ὠφείλειν Andoc. 10. 15; hence, like ὀφλισκάνω, to incur a penalty, ζημίαν Lys. 115. 10; διπλὴν τὴν βλάβην Id. 94. 40, cf. Eur. Andr. 360; τὴν τοιαύτην δίκην Plat. Legg. 909 A, cf. Dem. 539. 20. 4. in Pass. of persons, to be due or liable to, θανάτῳ πάντες ὀφειλούμεθα, Horat. *debemur morti*, Simon. in Anth. 10. 105, cf. Epigr. Gr. 132; but, ταῦτα ἡμεῖς χρεῖν ὀφειλούμεθα our doom is due, Anth. P. 9. 283. II. c. inf. to be bound, to be obliged to do, ὠφέλλετε ταῦτα πένεσθαι ye are bound, ye ought to . . , Il. 19. 200; often in Hdt., as 1. 41, 42, 111, Eur. Alc. 682, 712, etc.; ὀφ. τινὶ ποιεῖν τι Plat. Rep. 332 A. 2. and of things, ought to be, ὁ λόγος ἀκριβὲς ὀφ. λέγεσθαι Arist. Eth. N. 2. 2, 3:—Pass., δρᾶσαντι γὰρ τοι καὶ παθεῖν ὀφείλεται Aesch. Fr. 282; σοι ταῦτ' ὀφείλεται παθεῖν it is thy destiny to . . , Soph. Ph. 1421, cf. El. 1173; ὥς πᾶσιν ἡμῖν καταθεῖν ὀφείλεται Eur. Alc. 419, cf. 782, Or. 1245, Lys. 172. 10: v. supr. 1. 4. 2. in this sense the Er. impf. ὠφείλων or ὀφείλων and aor. ὠφέλον or ὕφελον are used of that which one has not, but ought to have, been done (ought being the pret. of owe), ἀγγελῆς, ἢ μὴ ὠφέλλε γενέσθαι Il. 17. 686; ὠφέλεν ἀθανάτοισιν εὐχάσθαι 23. 546; νῦν ὠφέλεν πονέεσθαι Λισσόμενος 10. 117, cf. Od. 4. 97, 472; ἀνδρὸς . . ὠφείλων ἀμείνων εἶναι ἀκούσις Il. 6. 350; the inf. is omitted in Eur. Hec. 395, μηδὲ τὸνδ' ὠφείλομεν (sc. φέρον).

3. these tenses are also used, foll. by inf. pres. or aor., to express a wish that cannot be accomplished, ἀνδρὸς . . ὠφείλων ἀμείνωνος εἶναι ἀκούσις I ought to be . . , would that I were . . (but it cannot be), Il. 6. 350; ὠφείλλες . . ῥέγας ἱερὰ καλ' ἀναβαυμένον Od. 4. 472; τὴν ὕφελ' ἐν νήσοις κατακτάμεν Ἀρτεμῖς would that Artemis had slain her! (but she had not), Lat. *utinam interfecisset*! Il. 19. 59, cf. Od. 4. 97; τιμὴν πέρ μοι ὕφελεν Ὀλύμπιος ἐγγυαλίξει Il. 1. 353; often preceded by εἴθε (Ep. αἶθε), ὥς, etc., which express the wish still more strongly, mostly with 2nd pers., αἶθ' ὕφελε ἀγρόνός τ' ἔμεναι ἀγαμύς τ' ἀπολέσθαι O that thou hadst . . ! Il. 3. 40, cf. 1. 415, etc.; αἶθ' ὠφείλλες . . σημαίνειν 14. 84; but also with the other persons, αἶθ' ὠφείλλ' ὁ ζείνων . . ὑλέσθαι Od. 18. 401; αἶθ' ἅμα πάντες . . ὠφέλετε . . ἐπὶ νηυσὶ περᾶσθαι Il. 24. 254;—so with ὥς, ὥς ὕφελον . . ἐλέσθαι O that I had . . ! etc., 11. 380; θανάτῳ Od. 14. 274; ὥς πρὶν ὠφείλων ὑλέσθαι Il. 24. 764, cf. Od. 14. 68; ὥς ὠφείλες αὐτὸς ὑλέσθαι Il. 3. 428; ὥς ὠφείλες . . Od. 2. 184; ὥς ὕφελον . . Il. 3. 173, Od. 14. 68, etc.; strengththd. ὥς δὲ ἔσχατ' ὕφελον . . Od. 1. 217, etc.; also with negat., μηδ' ὕφελες λίσσεσθαι . . would thou hadst never . . ! Il. 9. 698; ἢ μὴ ὠφέλλε γενέσθαι 17. 686; τῷ μὴ γένεσθαι ὕφελον Od. 8. 312; ὥς μὴ ὠφέλλε τέκισθαι Il. 22. 481; ὥς δὲ μὴ ὕφελον νικᾶν Od. 11. 548.—So in Att., ὠφείλων . . Soph. O. T. 1157; ὠφείλες . . Ar. Thesm. 865;

ὤφελε. Aesch. Pr. 48, etc.; also, as in Ep., εἶθ' ὤφελες. Soph. El. 1021; εἶθ' ὤφελεν. Ar. Nub. 41, etc.; εἰ γὰρ ὤφελον. Id. Eccl. 350, Plat. Rep. 432 C; ὥς ὤφελες. Ar. Ran. 955; with negat., μήποτε ὤφελον Soph. Ph. 969, Eur. Alc. 880, Dem. 322. 3; ἄς μήποτε ὤφελον. Eur. Ion 286; μηδὲ νῦν ὤφελον Dem. 539. 25;—so in Hdt. without augm., εἶδον. τὸ μὴ ἰδέειν ὤφελον I. 111, cf. 3. 65; and in a few lyr. passages of Att. Poets, εἶθ' ὤφελε. Aesch. Pers. 915; ὤφελε. Soph. Aj. 1192; μήποτε ὤφελον. Eur. Med. 1413;—the form ὤφειλον in this sense may be allowed in late Poets, as Q. Sm. 5. 194, ὥς μὴ ὤφειλες ἰκέσθαι; but in Hes. Op. 172, ὤφειλλον should prob. be restored (v. sub init.), and in Eur. I. A. 1291, ὤφειλεν:—Call. has it with Indic., ὤφελε μηδ' ἐγένοντο θοαὶ νέες Epigr. 18. 1, cf. Q. Sm. 10. 378, etc.:—c. acc. et inf., ὥμοι ἐγών, ὤφελον με. ὀλέσθαι Orph. Arg. 1164:—in N. T. even with 2d pers. of Verb, ὤφειλον ἐβασιλεύσατε I Ep. Cor. 4. 8, cf. 2 Cor. 11. 1, Galat. 5. 12, Rev. 3. 5. III. impers. ὤφειλει, Lat. oportet, c. acc. et inf., Pind. N. 2. 9; ὤφειλλε oportuit, Ar. Rh. 3. 678.

ὀφέλλω (A), Ep. for ὀφείλω, q. v. sub init.
ὀφέλλω (B), Ep. inf. —έμεν Od. 15. 21: impf. ὤφειλλον 16. 174, ὤφ-Theocrit. 5. 120: Acol. aor. opt. ὤφειλλεν Il. 16. 651, Od. 2. 334: (from ὤΦΕΛΑ, whence also ὤφελος, v. ὀφέλλω init.):—old Ep. Verb, to increase, enlarge, elevate, strengthen, στόνον, πόνον, ἀνδρὸς ἐρωήν, δέμας, ἥβην, μένος, ἀρετήν Hom.; ἰς ἀνέμου. κύματ' ὀφέλλει the force of the wind raises high the waves, Il. 15. 383; μῦθος ὤφ. to multiply words, 16. 631; ὕβριν ὤφ. to increase or add to insult, Hes. Op. 211; πόλεμον καὶ δῆριν ὤφ. Ib. 14, cf. 33; ὕψ' ἂν Ἀχαιοὶ σὺν ἐμὸν τίσωσιν, ὀφείλωσι τί ἐ τιμῇ may advance him in honour, Il. 1. 510; οἶκον ὤφ. to advance it, make it thrive, Od. 15. 21, Hes. Op. 493; πεδῖον σὺν θεῶν τιμαῖς ὤφ. Pind. P. 4. 464:—Pass., οἶκος ὀφέλλεται it waxes great, prospers, Od. 14. 233; λήιον. ὀφειλλόμενον Διὸς ὕμῳ Theocrit. 17. 78; τὰ τῶν θύραθεν. ὀφέλλεται Aesch. Theb. 193; ἀργ-μὸν ἐν πύλαις ὀφέλλεται increases, waxes louder, Ib. 249.

ὀφέλλω (C), to hear up, bring together: and so, to sweep, τὴν στέγην Hippon. 42:—hence ὀφέμμα, τό, a broom, Ib., cf. Eust. 1887. 34, Hesych.; also ὀφέλτρον, τό, Id.; and ὀφέλτρειω, to sweep, Lyc. 1165.

ὀφέμμα, τό, (ὀφέλλω B) increase, advantage, Soph. Fr. 926.

ὀφέλος, τό, (ὀφέλλω B) only used in nom. furtherance, advantage, help, used often (like *opus*) as an indecl. Adj., Hom., and Att.; αἱ κ' ὀφελὸς τι γινώμεθα whether we can be any help, of any use, Il. 13. 236; ὅς τοι πόλλ' ὤφ. γίνετο who was a great help to thee, 17. 152; οὐδὲν σοίγ' ὤφ. it is no good to thee, 22. 513; ὤφ. τί μοι ἔσση ἡ. Hom. Merc. 34; τί δ' ἔστ' ὤφ. δειλὸς ἀνὴρ; Theogn. 102; so in Att., λέγεις Ἀτρείδαις ὤφ. ἥ π' ἐμοὶ τὸδε Soph. Ph. 1384; τί δῆτ' ἂν εἴης ὤφ. ἡμῖν; what good couldst thou be to us? Ar. Pl. 1152, cf. Plat. Rep. 505 A, etc.; τὸ μέγα ὤφ., *columen rerum*, ironical in Aeschin. 31. 23; c. inf., τί γὰρ ὤφ. σώματι γε κίρνοντι. σιτία πολλὰ διδόναι; Plat. Gorg. 504 E, cf. 513 E; τί γιν' ὤφ. ᾧ μὴ ὅτι τὸ ζῆν εἰδέναι; Philem. Incert. 42. 2. c. gen., τῶν ὀφελὸς ἐστί οὐδὲν Hdt. 8. 68, 3; so, φυγὰς ὤφ. εἰ τί μοι Aesch. Supp. 737; τί τῆς εὐφορίας ὤφ.; Eur. Fr. 552; ἐλευθερίας οὐδ' ὤφ. Andoc. 31. 22; εἰάν τι ἡμῶν ὤφ. ἥ Plat. Rep. 530 C; ἀνὴρ ὅπου τι καὶ σμικρὸν ὤφ. Id. Apol. 28 B; ὤφ. οὐδὲν γεωργοῦ ἀργού Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 18; μαγεῖραν μαχαίρας οὐδὲν ὤφ. ἦτις μὴ τέμνει Dem. 784. 11; τί δ' ὤφ. εὐ λαλοῦντος, ἀν κακὸς φρονή; Menand. Incert. 464. 3. ὅ τι πέρ ἐστ' ὤφ. ἐν τῇ πόλει all that are good for aught, Ar. Eccl. 53; so c. gen., ὅ τι περ ὤφ. στρατεύματος the serviceable part of the army, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 6; ὅ τι περ. ἀπληστίας ὤφ. for ὅ πάντων ἀπληστώτατος, Luc. Timo 55, ubi v. Hemst. 4. c. gen. objecti, help against a thing, Nic. Th. 518.

ὀφελός, ὁ, Sicyonian form of ὀβελός, Arist. Fr. 539.
ὀφέλιμος, ον, poet. for ὀφέλιμος, Call. Ap. 94, Orph. Arg. 467, Opp. II. 3. 429.

ὀφέλτρειω, ὀφέλτρον, v. sub ὀφέλλω c.

ὀφεό-θηκτος, ον, bitten by a serpent, Eust. 330. 12; ὀφεώδηκτος, Tzetz., etc.

ὀφεο-μάχος, ον, = ὀφιομάχος, Byz.

ὀφεώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) snake-like, Plat. Rep. 590 B. Cf. ὀφιώδης.

ὀφεω-πλόκαμος, ον, with serpent hair, Eust. 716. 57.

ὀφθαλμηδόν, Adv. like eyes, Gloss.

ὀφθαλμία, ἡ, (ὀφθαλμός) ophthalmia, Lat. lippitudo, a disease of the eyes accompanied by the discharge of humours, Hipp. Aph. 1247, Ar. Pl. 115, Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 3, Plat. Phaedr. 255 D, etc.; ὤφ. ξηρά Hipp. ubi supr.; ὤφρα Id. Aër. 281.

ὀφθαλμίας, ον, ὁ, quick-sight, a kind of eagle, δερὸς ὀφθ. Lyc. 148.

II. a kind of fish, Plant. Captiv. 4. 2. 71.

ὀφθαλμιάω: aor. ὤφθαλμιάσα, inf. ὀφθαλμιάσαι Suid.: (ὀφθαλ-μία). To suffer from ophthalmia, Hdt. 7. 229, Hipp. Aph. 1257, Ar. Ran. 192, Fr. 181, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 3.

III. metaph. of the pain caused by envy at the sight of other men's prosperity, to look longingly, jealousy, or covetously, of lovers, ἐπὶ τινι Incert. ap. Suid., cf. Plat. 2. 705 D (so beautiful women are called ὀφθαλμῶν ἀλγῆδυνες, Hdt. 5. 18); ὤφθ. περὶ τι to feel jealous or envious about or at, Polyb. 1. 7. 2, 2. 17. 3; c. acc. to look jealously at, Id. 3. 2, 1.

ὀφθαλμίδιον [μί], τό, Dim. of ὀφθαλμός, Ar. Eq. 909.

ὀφθαλμίζουμαι, Pass. to be inoculated or engrafted, of trees, Theophr. C. P. 2. 14. 4 sq.; cf. ἐνοφθαλμ-. 2. to be set with precious stones, etc., Suid.

II. to be ill of ophthalmia, Plat. 2. 633 D.

ὀφθαλμικός, ὁ, ὄν, (ὀφθαλμός) of or for the eyes, φάρμακα Diosc. 1. 11: ὁ ὤφθ. an oculist, Galen.

ὀφθαλμίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, of Athena as goddess of the Moon, Paus. 3. 18, 1. ὀφθαλμο-βολέω, to cast the eyes upon an object, Schol. Il. 3. 443:—Pass., in Nicet. Ann. 68 D:—v. ἐποφθαλμιάω.

ὀφθαλμο-βόρος, ον, picking out eyes, of the heron, Arist. H. A. 9. 18, 2.

ὀφθαλμοδουλεία, ἡ, eye-service, Ep. Ephes. 6. 6; in pl., Coloss. 3. 22.

ὀφθαλμό-δουλος, ον, doing eye-service, cited from Constt. Apost.

ὀφθαλμο-ειδής, ἐς, like eyes, Diosc. 3. 156. 2. manifest, notable, Aristox. Harm. p. 40.

ὀφθαλμο-κλέπτης, ον, ὁ, a stealer of eyes, Tzetz. Lyc. 843.

ὀφθαλμός, ὄν, ὁ, (ὤΦΗ, ὥπαπα, ὀφ-θῆναι, v. sub ὤφ B):—the eye, used by Hom. and Hes. mostly in pl.; ὀφθαλμοὶ δ' ὥσεϊ κέρα ἔσσαν. ἀτρέμας ἐν βλεφάροις Od. 19. 211; παῖν τινὰ ἐς τὸν ὤφθ. Hdt. 9. 22:—the pl. continued most common, but the dual also occurs, as in Ar. Nub. 362. The pl. is used in many phrases, ἐλθεῖν ἐς ὀφθαλμούς τινος before one's eyes, Il. 24. 204; ὀφθαλμούς τινος εἰσεῖναι Ib. 463:—ὀφθαλμοῖσι ἰδεῖν, ὄραν, etc., often in Hom., etc.; but, ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ὄραν, νοεῖν to see before one's eyes, like Lat. in oculis, Od. 8. 459, Il. 24. 312, etc.; ἔχειν ἐν ὤφθ. to have before one's eyes, Xen. An. 4. 5. 29; τὰ ἐν ὤφθ. what is before one's eyes, Plat. Theat. 174 C; τὸ ἐν τοῖς ὤφθ. δι' ἡγεσίον what is manifestly ridiculous, Id. Rep. 452 D; so, ἐπιπροσθεν τῶν ὤφθ. Id. Symp. 213 A; πρὸ τῶν ὤφθ. Aeschin. 47. 41; ἐπ' ὀφθαλμῶν Luc. Tox. 20:—γίνεσθαι τινι ἐς ὀφθαλμῶν to get out of any one's sight, Hdt. 5. 106; ἐξ ὤφθ. ἀπομύπειν Id. 1. 120; ἐξ ὤφθ. ποιεῖν Alciphro 3. 20:—κατ' ὀφθαλμούς λέγειν τινὶ to tell one to one's face, opp. to εἰς οὖς, Ar. Ran. 626; κατ' ὀφθαλμούς κατηγορεῖν τινος to accuse one to his face, Xen. Hier. 1. 14:—it was common (as still in the Mediterr.) to paint eyes on the bows of vessels, βλοσυροὶ κατὰ πρᾶραν ὀφθαλμοῖς οἷον βλέπει Philostr. 792, cf. Poll. 1. 86; whence the joke in Ar. Ach. 95:—cf. ἐκκόπτω.

II. in sing. the eye of a master or ruler, πάντα ἰδὼν Διὸς ὤφθ. Hes. Op. 265; Δίκης ὤφθ. δὲ τὰ πάνθ' ὄρᾳ Menand. Sent. 179; δεσπότης ὤφθ. Xen. Oec. 12. 20;—so a king is called ὤφθ. οἶκας, Aesch. Cho. 934, cf. Pers. 169; and in Persia ὀφθαλμός βασιλέως the king's eye was a confidential officer, through whom he beheld his kingdom and subjects, Hdt. 1. 110, 114, Ar. Ach. 92, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 10 sq., Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 12, v. Stanl. Aesch. Pers. 980, Philo 1. 642, cf. οὗς: so the Chinese state-paper of 1834 called the British Superintendent 'the barbarian eye.'

III. the eye of heaven, ἐσπέρας ὤφθ., νυκτὸς ὤφθ., of the moon, Pind. O. 3. 36, Aesch. Theb. 390; cf. Blomf. ad l. (386), and v. ὄμμα III.

IV. the dearest, best, as the eye is the most precious part of the body, hence of men, ὀφθαλμός Σικελίας, στρατιάς (as Catullus, *insularum ocellus*), Pind. O. 2. 18., 6. 27; also light, cheer, comfort, μέγας γ' ὀφθαλμός οἱ πατρός τάφοι Soph. O. T. 987, cf. Eur. Andr. 406, and v. ὄμμα IV. 2.

V. the eye or bud of a plant or tree, Ion 1. 6, Xen. Oec. 19, 10, Theophr. H. P. 1. 8, 5, etc.

VI. a kind of fish, Oribas. p. 42 Mai.

VII. a surgical bandage, so called from its shape, Lat. *monoculus*, Hipp. Offic. 742.

VIII. a spring of water, Byz.

ὀφθαλμό-σοφος, ον, skilled in the eyes, an oculist, Luc. Lexiph. 4.

ὀφθαλμο-τεγκτός, ον, wetting the eyes, πλημμυρῖς Eur. Alc. 184.

ὀφθαλμοφάνεια, ἡ, visibleness, Eust. Opusc. 157-79.

II. illusion, such as is produced by conjurors, Eccl.

ὀφθαλμο-φάνης, ἐς, apparent to the eye, visible, Arist. Fr. 202, Strab. 75. Adv. -νῶς, LXX (Esth. 8. 13).

ὀφθαλμορῦχος [ῥ], ον, (ὀρύσσω) tearing out the eyes, Aesch. Eum. 186.

ὀφιακός, ὁ, ὄν, of or belonging to serpents: τὰ ὀφιακά a work of Nicander, Schol. Nic. Th. 377, cf. 557, 626.

ὀφίασις, ἡ, a bald place on the head, of serpentine or winding form, Galen. p. 267, 386, etc., Cels.

ὀφίδιον, τό, Dim. of ὀφίς, C. I. 1570 b. 18.

ὀφίητις, ἰδος, ἡ, v. sub ὀφίτης.

ὀφιο-βόρος, ον, serpent-eating, Orac. ap. Plut. 2. 406 F.

ὀφιο-γενής, ἐς, serpent-generated: οἱ Ὀφ-, a name of some Asiatic tribes, Strab. 588, Ael. N. A. 12. 39, Plin., etc.

ὀφιο-γνώμων, ὄν, ὁ, skilled in serpents, Eccl.

ὀφιο-δεῖρος, ον, serpent-necked, Orac. ap. Arist. Mirab. 24.

ὀφιο-θηκτος, ον, bitten by a serpent, LXX (Sirach. 12. 17), Schol. Il. 2. 722, etc.

ὀφιο-ειδής, ἐς, like or in the nature of a serpent, Cyrill. Hieros.

ὀφίοεις, ἐσσα, ἐκ, (ὀφίς) abounding in serpents, Antim. 70 [who has ὀφ-, v. sub ὀφίς]:—cf. ὀφιοῦσσα.

ὀφιο-θριξ, τριχός, ὁ, ἡ, snake-haired, Tzetz. ad Hes. Sc. 235.

ὀφιο-κέφαλος, ον, serpent-headed, Demetr. Hierac. 1. 2.

ὀφιο-κτόν, ἡ, serpent-killer, a kind of σκολοπένδρα, Diosc. Ther. 5.

ὀφιο-κτόνος, ὁ, serpent-killer, Eust. 183. 12.

ὀφιο-μάχος, ον, fighting with serpents: as Subst., a kind of locust, and the ichneumon, Hesych.: Suid. cites ὀφιομάχης in the former sense.

ὀφιομένο, α, ον, (ὀφίς) of, belonging to, or like a serpent, Lat. *angui-nus*, Opp. C. 2. 237., 3. 436 [where ἴ].

ὀφιο-πλόκαμος, ον, with snaky curls, Orph. H. 68. 12.

ὀφίο-πους, ποδός, with serpents for legs, Luc. Philops. 22.

ὀφιο-πρόσωπος, ον, with serpent face, Asper ad Virg. p. 52 Mai.

ὀφιο-σκόροdon, τό, wild garlic, *Allium arenarium*, or *scorodoprasum*, Diosc. 2. 182, Galen.:—ὀφίοσκοροdon, Geop. 12. 30, 7.

ὀφίο-σπατος, by poet. metaph., ὀφίοσπράτος, ον, (σπείρω) sown or engendered by serpents, E. M. 287. 13.

ὀφιο-στάφυλη, ἡ, = ἀμπελος λευκή, white bryony, Diosc. 4. 184; *opheostaphyle* in Plin. 13. 44; *ophiostaphylon*, 23. 16.

ὀφίουρος, ον, (οὐρά) serpent-tailed, of an Ethiopian bird, Hesych.

ὀφιοῦσσα, contr. for ὀφίοσσα (sub. νῆσος), Serpent-island, a name of Cythnos, Arist. Fr. 479; an island S.W. of Majorca, Strab. 167; another on the coast of Mysia, Steph. B.

II. a plant, Plin. 24. 102.

ὄφιοῦχος, ὄ, (ἐξω) the constellation *Ophiuchus*, *Serpentarius* or *Anguineus*, Arat. 76, etc.:—Adj. ὄφιοῦχος, α, ον, Id. 75, 521.

ὄφιο-φάγος, ον, *serpent-eating*: οἱ ὄφ. name of a people, Plin. 6. 34.

ὄφιο-φόρος, ον, *serpent-bearing*, C. I. 535 b. 1.

ὄφιό-φωνος, ον, *with serpent voice*, Theod. Stud.

ὄφης, ὄ: gen. ὄφεως, poet. also ὄφεος Eur. Supp. 703, Bacch. 1027, 1332; Dor. and Ion. ὄφιος:—a *serpent*, *snake*, αἰόλος Il. 12. 208, cf. δράκων; γλαυκῶπα ποικιλοχρῶτον ὄφιν Pind. P. 4. 443; often in Hdt. and Trag.; ὁ ψυχρὸς ὄφης Theoc. 15. 58; equiv. to δράκων in Hes. Th. 322, 323, 825:—metaph., πτηνὸν ἀργηστήν ὄφιν, of an arrow, Aesch. Eum. 181.

II. like δράκων, a *serpent-like bracelet*, Menand. Παράκ. 8, Nicostr. Incert. 7; v. Pierson. Moer. 288.

III. the constellation *Serpens*, Arat. 82.

IV. in Hipp. 640. 14, a *creeping plant*.

V. a kind of *fish*, v. ὀφείδιον. VI.—ὀφείσις, Poll. 4. 192, nisi hoc legend. [The first syll. is sometimes made long in the older Poets, αἰόλον ὄφιν Il. 12. 208, cf. Hippon. ap. Tzetz. Lyc. 234, 424; so ὀφείσεσθαι Antimach. 70. It was then pronounced (and perh. written) ὀφεις, ὀφειόσεσθαι, v. Eust. Il. 1. c.; just as ἰακχέω, ὀκχέω, ὀκχος were often written for ἰαχέω, ὀχέω, ὀχος when the vowel was required to be long. The ult. of the nom. and acc. ὄφης, ὄφιν is commonly long, as in Hes. Th. 334, Aesch. Cho. 928, Mosch. 4. 22, Ap. Rh. 2. 1269; short only in late Poets, as Ap. Rh. 4. 128, 1398, Arat. 578. For the suggestion by which Curt. accounts for the length of the 1st syll., v. ὄφ B.]

ὀφίτης [τ], ον, ὄ, of or like a *serpent*, ὄφ. λίθος *serpentine*, Orph. Lith. 457, Diosc. 5. 162, Galen., etc.; so ὀφίτης πέτρα Orph. Lith. 336, Dion. P. 1013.

II.—ὀφίτης, Theophr. Nonn. 2. 248.

ὀφιώδης, es, = ὀφιοειδής, Arist. P. A. 4. 13, 19, Incess. An. 7. 9. II. = ὀφιοίς, snaky, Γοργών Pind. O. 13. 89; νῆσος Strab. 770.

ὀφίων, ονος, ὄ, a *fabulous animal* in Sardinia, Plin. 28. 42, etc.

ὀφλεῖν, v. sub ὀφλισκάνω.

ὀφλημα, τό, (ὀφλεῖν) a *fine incurred in a lawsuit*, Dem. 546. 28, etc.;

ὀφλήματα εἰσπράττειν Isac. 88. 28; ἐκτίπειν Dem. 998. 25, etc.

ὀφλησις, ῆ, = ὀφλημα, Suid.:—in Hesych. = χρεώσθησις.

ὀφλητής, οὔ, ὄ, (ὀφλεῖν) a *debtor*, Gloss.

ὀφλισκάνω Soph. Ant. 470, Eur., Plat.: impf. ὀφλισκάνω Dem. 864:

fut. ὀφλήσω Soph. O. T. 511, Eur., Plat.: pf. ὀφλήκα Ar. Nub. 34, etc.:

aor. ὀφλήσα Lys. 136. 1 (where perh. however ὠφείλησεν should be restored, as in Ar. Av. 115), Walz Rhett. 8. 243, (προσ-) Alciph. 3. 26;

in correct writers the aor. in use is ὠφλον, inf. ὠφλεῖν, part. ὠφλάν, —sometimes wrongly written ὀφλεῖν, ὀφλάν, as if there were an Att. pres. ὀφλω;

but this pres., though quoted by Gramm. (Arcad. 158. 26, E. M. 232. 9), only occurs in late writers as Dio Chr., Aristid., Alciphro, Eust., etc., and prob. originated in the error of writing ὀφλεῖν, ὀφλάν for ὠφλεῖν, ὠφλάν, as in Eur. Bacch. 854, Plat. Apol. 39 B, v. Elmsl. Ach. 689, Heracl. 985:—ὀφλέω is prob. a still later form; for in Hesych. ὀφλεῖ should be corrected ὀφλει; ὠφλεε in Hdt. 8. 26 is an error for ὠφλε (which is given by some MSS.): a pres. ὠφλίσκω is cited by Suid.;

ὠφλάνω by Phot. and Hesych. (From same Root as ὀφείλω, q. v.)

To owe, properly of one condemned to pay a fine, to be liable to pay, ῥημῖαν Eur. Med. 581, etc.; χρήματα Lys. 159. 17; πέντε τέλαντα Ar. Pax 172; χιλίας δραχμάς Plat. Apol. 36 A; εἰκοσι μνᾶς Xen. O. 5. 8, 1; τὴν ἐπιβελίαν Isocr. 373 C.

2. δικὴν ὀφλεῖν to be cast in a suit, lose one's cause; ὠφλισκάνει δίκην Ar. Nub. 34, Av. 1457;

ἢν τις ὠφλῃ παρὰ τοῖς ἀρχουσι δίκην τῷ Id. Eccl. 655; so, ὀφλεῖν δαίταν to lose in an arbitration, Isac. 111. 7, Dem. 862. 2, etc.; ἔρηνην ὠφλ. τὴν δίκην to let judgment go against one by default, Antipho 131. 1;

ὠφλ. ἐξούλης Andoc. 10. 15; κλοπῆς ἔνεκα τὰς εὐθύνas ὠφλ. Aeschin. 55. 17.

3. absol. to be cast, to be the losing party, μέλλων ὠφλήσων Ar. Nub. 777; κατ' ὠφλάν ἀπέχρεται Id. Ach. 689, cf. Thuc. 3. 70, Plat. Legg. 745 A; ὠφλεῖν τῷ δημοσίῳ ἐπὶ τινι for an offence, Dem. 998. 23.

4. c. gen. criminis, ὠφλάν ἀπαρχῆς τε καὶ κλοπῆς δίκην Aesch. Ag. 534 (cf. ἐκτίνα); then often without δίκην, ὠφληκῶς φόνον found guilty of murder, Plat. Legg. 873 B sq.; ὠφλ. τραύματος ἐκ προνοίας Ib. 877 B; ὠφλ. κλοπῆς, δῶρων Andoc. 10. 20; ἀσπρατείας, ἀποστασίας Dem. 732. 23, 790. 2; but also, b. c. gen. poenae, θανάτον δίκην ὠφλ. Plat. Apol. 39 B, Legg. 856 D.

II. generally, of anything which one deserves or brings on oneself, αἰσχύνην, βλάβην ὠφλ. to bring infamy, loss on oneself, incur them, Eur. Hel. 67, Andr. 188;

ὠφλ. γέλωτα to be laughed at, Id. Med. 403, Ar. Nub. 1035; τινι by one, Eur. Bacch. 854; παρὰ τινι, πρὸς τινι Plat. Phaedo 117 A, Hipp. Ma. 282 A.

2. δειλὴν ὠφλ. (much like ὠφλ. δίκην δειλίας), to incur a charge of cowardice, get a character for cowardice, δειλὴν ὠφλεε πρὸς βασιλῆος he drew upon himself the reproach of cowardice from the king, Hdt. 8. 26, cf. Eur. Heracl. 985; so, μῶρον μαρίαν ὠφλισκάνω Soph. Ant. 470, cf. Eur. Med. 1227, etc.; ἀθάδια τοι σκαϊότητ' ὠφλ. Soph. Ant. 1028; ἀπ' ἐμᾶς φρενὸς οὐποτ' ὠφλήσει Eur. Hec. 327, Ion 443; ἀνοίαν Dem. 16. 24; αἰσχύνην 18. 26.

ὄφρα (acc. to Thiersch for ὄρα), used as a Final and Temporal Conj. by Ion. and Dor. Poets, and once or twice (in the latter sense) in lyric passages of Trag., Aesch. Cho. 360, Eum. 338, Soph. El. 225.

A. Final Conj., like ἵνα, ὥς, that, in order that, to the end that, I. with Subj.,

1. after primary tenses and imperat., Hom., etc.; so also ὄφρα κε, Il. 22. 382, etc.; ὄφρ' ἂν Od. 17. 10., 18. 364; ὄφρα μὴ Il. 1. 118, etc.; ἰομεν, ὄφρα κε θασσον ἐγείρομεν ἔδην Ἄρρα (where ἰομεν, ἐγείρομεν are Ep. for ἰωμεν, ἐγείρομεν) 2. 440; so, ὄφρα .. ἱερεῖσθωμεν, for -ωμεν, 6. 308, etc.; but Ilom. once or twice uses it with fut. indic., ὄφρα καὶ ἔκταρ εἴσεται 16. 243; ὄφρα .. ἐπος ὑποθήσεται Od. 4. 163; ὄφρα κε μήτηρ ὕψεται 17. 6; so also Pind. O. 7. 26,

P. 11. 16; fut. and aor. in one clause, ὄφρα .. βάσομεν .. ἱκωμαί τε Id. O. 6. 40.

2. after past tenses, Il. 1. 158, 444., 5. 128, Od. 3. 15., 6. 173., 9. 13, Pind. P. 4. 163; see the account of this in the Grammars, Jelf, § 806 sqq., etc.

II. with Optat., after past tenses, Il. 4. 300, Od. 1. 261, etc.; —rarely ὄφρα κε or ὄφρ' ἂν with optat., Il. 12. 26, Od. 17. 298.—These rules are entirely neglected in late Ep., v. Wellauer Ap. Rh. 1. 17, Herm. Orph. p. 812.

B. Temporal Conj., like ἕως, Lat. donec: I. of the time during which a person or thing continues to exist or act, so long as, while,

1. commonly with impf., ἀνδρας ἐπ' ὄφρα Τυδεὸς υἱός, ὄφρα δύωδεκ' ἐπεφην Il. 10. 488, cf. 2. 769, Od. 20. 136, al.; of the sentence is complete when the antec. τόφρα is expressed, and the common usage is for τόφρα or τόφρα δέ .. to follow in apodosis, as, ὄφρα μὲν ἦν καὶ ἀέθροισι ἱερὸν ἦμαρ, τόφρα δέ .. Od. 9. 56, cf. Il. 4. 220., 9. 550., 15. 343, etc.; τόφρα seldom goes before, as in Od. 4. 289.

2. with subj., in which case it commonly has ἄν, κε or κεν with it, Il. 6. 113, Od. 2. 124, etc.; also pleon., ὄφρ' ἂν μὲν κεν ὄφρς, with τόφρα in apodosis, Il. 11. 202, cf. Od. 5. 301., 6. 259; but τόφρα precedes in Il. 1. 509; —sometimes without ἄν, κε or κεν, Il. 4. 346, Od. 15. 81, etc.; in Il. 24. 554, κῆται is restored for the vulg. κείται.

II. of duration of Time up to a limit, until: 1. with aor. indic., always of things represented as really past, and so the limit as already reached, ὄφρα καὶ αὐτὸ κατέκταθεν till at last they too were slain, Il. 5. 557, cf. 588., 13. 329, Od. 5. 57., 7. 141, etc.; with τόφρα preceding, Od. 4. 289.

2. with aor. subj., if the limit is not yet reached, ἔχει κύτον, ὄφρα τελέσθω he bears malice till he shall have satisfied it, Il. 1. 82, cf. 14. 87., 16. 10; —but in this case, ἄν (κε or κεν) is commonly added, Il. 6. 258., 10. 444, Od. 4. 588, etc.; and with τόφρα preceding, Il. 1. 509.

3. with opt., after past tenses, to express an indefinite limit of time, ναλεμέω δ' ἐχόμεν, ὄφρ' ἐξεμέσειεν Od. 12. 437, cf. 3. 285, Il. 10. 571.

III. used for τόφρα or τέως (cf. ἕως B) for a while, only in Il. 15. 547; v. Jelf § 816 c.

IV. ὄφρα ποτὶ .., Lat. usque ad .., Ap. Rh. 2. 805.

ὄφρυνᾶω, (ὄφρυς) to signify anything with the eyebrows, Amips. Incert. 8; v. Poll. 2. 50, A. B. 53, etc.

ὄφρυν-ἀνασπασίδης, ον, ὄ, (ἀνασπᾶω) one who raises his eyebrows in scorn, Epigr. ap. Ath. 162 A.

ὄφρυνᾶω, (ὄφρυς II) to have ridges or hills, Κόρινθος ὄφρυνᾶ τε καὶ κοιλαίνεται Proverb. in Strab. 382; cf. ὄφρυνεῖς.

ὄφρυνδιον, τό, Dim. of ὄφρυς, Hesych., Theognost. Can. 125. 9.

ὄφρυνῆ, ῆ, Ion. for ὄφρυν II, Hdt. 4. 181, 182, 185; also (not ὄφρυνᾶ) in Eur. Heracl. 394; cf. Ἀεκυ-ὄφρυνῆ in C. I. 2914 A, etc.

ὄφρυν-κνηστος, ον, (κνᾶω) rubbing the brows, to conceal a blush, opp. to Lat. homo fronte perfricta, one who has rubbed it so often as to blush no more, Hesych.

ὄφρυνεῖς, εσσα, εν (ὄφρυς II) on the brow or edge of a steep rock, beetling, Ἰαίος Il. 22. 411; of the Acrocorinthus, Orac. ap. Hdt. 5. 92, 2; cf. ὄφρυνᾶω.

2. metaph. majestic, solemn, ὄφρυνεσσα δοιδή, of Aeschylus' poetry, Anth. P. 7. 39.

ὄφρυνόμοι, Pass. to be supercilious, Timotheus, Timotheus Fr. 13, Alciphro 3. 4; ἀγροικίαν ὠφρυνόμοις full of supercilious rudeness, Luc. Amor. 2.

ὄφρυν-σκίος, ον, shaded by the eyebrows, ὀφθαλμός Plat. (Com.?) ap. Arist. Top. 6. 2, 4.

ὄφρυν, ὄφρς, ὄφρς: acc. ὄφρυν, in late Poets ὄφρυνᾶ, Q. Sm. 4. 361, Opp. C. 4. 405, Anth. P. 12. 186; acc. pl. ὄφρυνᾶς (in the fourth foot), Od. 9. 389; but ὄφρυν (in the third), Il. 16. 470; cf. ἰχθὺς, Thiersch Gr. Gr. § 191: [ῆ in nom. and acc. ὄφρυνς, -ῆν, which are therefore written ἰφρυνς, -ῆν by Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 31, Arcad. 92, cf. ὄφρυνς: but compounds, have ῆ, εὐφρυνς, λευκοφρυνς, etc.]. (Cf. Skt. bhru, O. H. G. brāwa, Slav. brui (brow).)

The brow, eyebrow, Lat. supercilium, τὸν .. ὄφρυνς οὐτα Il. 14. 493; ὃ ὄφρς, ἡ ἀριστερά Arist. P. A. 3. 9. 8, cf. Probl. 4. 18; —but elsewhere in Hom. always in pl., as in Hes. and Att.; elsewhere used by Hom., ὄφρ' ὄφρυν δάκρυα λείβον Il. 13. 88, etc.; often of signs, ἐπ' ὄφρυνς νεῖσε Κρονίωι, i. e. ἐπένευσε ὄφρυνς, nodded assent, 1. 528, etc.; ἡ δ' ἄρ' ἐπ' ὄφρυνς νεῖσε nodded to him to do a thing, Od. 16. 164; ἀνὰ δ' ὄφρυνς νεῖσεν ἐκάστω made a sign not to do, 9. 468; so, ὄφρυνς νευστάων 12. 104. Since by the motion of the eyebrows men shew earnestness, grief, rage, and esp. scorn or pride, various phrases arose, τὰς ὄφρυνς ἀνασπᾶν, in token of grief, τὰς ὄφρυνς ἀνεσπᾶν, ὥσπερ τινεὶν ἀγγελέων Ar. Ach. 1069; ἀνασπᾶσαι τὴν τὰς ὄφρυνς οἶμον λαλεῖ Menand. Incert. 29; of pride (cf. ὄφρυνόμοι), Dem. 442. 11; so, αἶρειν τὰς ὄφρυνς Menand. Ἀνδρ. 4; ὄφρυνς ἐπαίρειν Eur. Fr. 1027, Amphip. Δεξ. 1; τὰς ὄφρυνς ἐπ' ὄφρυνς τῆς Κρονίωι Alex. Ἀπεργ. 2. 7; ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ τοῦς κροτάφοις ὑπεραίρειν Luc. Amor. 54; ὄφρυνς ἔχειν Ar. Ran. 925; ὄφρυνς ἐφέλκεσθαι Anth. P. 7. 440; ἐφ' ὄφρυνς Ib. 5. 216; ἀνελκταῖς ὄφρυνς σιμῶς Cratin. Incert. 123; v. Dobree Ar. Ach. 1. c.:—contrariwise, τὰς ὄφρυνς συνάγειν to knit the brows, frown, Ar. Nub. 582, Pl. 756, etc. (cf. τοξοποιεῖω); so, τὰς ὄφρυνς συνέλκειν Antipho Incert. 90; συσπᾶν Luc. Vit. Auct. 7; κατασπᾶν Alciphro 3. 3:—on the other hand, καταβάλλειν, λύνειν, μεθίναει τὰς ὄφρυνς to let down or unknit the brow, to become calm or cheerful again, Eur. Cycl. 167, Hipp. 290, I. A. 648; σχάζεσθαι τὰς ὄφρυνς Plat. Com. Ἑορτ. 5; κατατίθεσθαι Plat. 2. 1062 F:—the brow was also the seat of smiles and joy, ἀγανὰ γελᾶν ὄφρυνς Pind. P. 9. 67, cf. h. Ilom. Cer. 257; or gravity, συγγινῶν ὄφρυνς ὄφρυνς Eur. Hipp. 173; ὄρατε ὡς σπουδαῖαι μὲν αὐτοῖ αἱ ὄφρυνς Xen. Symp. 8. 3; on their physiognomical character, v. Arist. H. A. 1. 9, 1.

2. ὄφρυνς alone, like Lat. supercilium, scorn, pride, Anth. P. 7. 409., 9. 43., 10. 122, etc.

II. from likeness of shape, the brow of a hill, a ridge with overhanging bank, a beetling crag, Il. 20. 151, Pind. O. 13. 150: the overhanging bank of a river, Polyb. 2. 33, 7, etc.; of the sea,

Ap. Rh. I. 178, etc.: of a ditch, Strab. 234:—in this sense Hdt. uses the form ὀφρύη, q. v., cf. ὀφρυά, ὀφρυαίς, ὀφρυώδης.

ὀφρυώδης, εἰς, = ὀφρυαίς, ὀφρ. ἐξοχαί, of the prominences on bones, Galen., etc.; ὀφρ. ἀμβη Greg. Naz.

ὀφρύωμα, τό, superciliousness, Eccl.

ὀφρύωσις, ἡ, a raising, elevation, Paul. Aeg. 6. 118.

ὄχα, Ep. Adv., used by Hom. only as intensive before the Sup. ἄριστος, ὄχ' ἄριστος far the best, Il. I. 69, etc.; for which later writers have ἔξοχα. (Prob. from ἔχω to hold;—as Döderlein remarks, ὄχα is to ὀχυρός as the old Germ. fast very, to fest fast, tight.)

ὄχάνη, ἡ, = sq., Plut. Cleom. II.

ὄχανον [ᾶ], τό, (ἔχω) the holder of a shield, being a bar or band fastened crosswise on the under side of the shield, through which the bearer passed his arm, to sway it (οἰακίσειν) with greater ease,—an invention ascribed by Hdt. I. 171 to the Carians, cf. 2. 141, Bergk Anacr. 91. In earlier times the great shield (θυρέα, in Hom. ἀσπίς περιμέσασα) was hung by a leather strap (τελαμών) passing round the neck, and had cross-pieces (κανόνες) which served for holders, Hom. When the τελαμών and κανόνες were replaced by the ὄχανον, the πόρταξ also was added; this prob. was a ring or loop, which might be taken off at pleasure, so as to make it impossible to use the shield, cf. Ar. Eq. 849 sqq., and v. Lessing (Antiq. Briefe Th. 2, p. 51); or perh. the πόρταξ were the loops fixed round the inner-edge of the shield, depicted on a vase (Dict. of Antq. p. 298 b), whence the phrase πολυπόρταξ πόρταξ in Soph. Aj. 576.

ὄχεά, Ion. —ἐή, ἡ, = χεῖα, a cave, grot, Nic. Th. 139, Arat. 1026, Orph. Arg. 78: also ὄχη, Arat. 956. [On the accent, v. Theognost. Can. 102, 30.]

ὄχεεσκον, v. sub ὄχέω.

ὄχεῖα, ἡ, (ὄχεῖν) a covering or impregnating, of the male animal, Xen. Eq. 5, 8, oft. in Arist.: ὄχεῖαν δέχσασθαι, προσέειπαι, ὑπομένειν, of the female, Arist. G. A. 2. 8, 14, etc.; ὄχεῖαν ποιεῖσθαι, of the two, Id. H. A. 5, 2, 8.

II. ὄχεῖα πορτία (ὄχέω) holder of the ship, i. e. an anchor, Hesych.

ὄχεῖον, τό, (ὄχεῖν) a male animal kept for breeding, a stallion, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 9, G. A. 2. 8, 15; a cock, Ib. I. 21, 10; ἵππων ὄντων τ' ὄχεῖα Aesch. Fr. 194; ἀνούνται μοι τὸν ἵππον ὄχεῖον, i. e. εἰς ὄχεῖαν ἀποδεδειγμένον, Dinarch. ap. Harp. 2. the place for the ὄχεῖα, Lycurg. ap. Harp. II. (ὄχέω) = ὄχημα II, ὄχος, Dinarch. ib. 2. an anchor, Theognost. Can. 129.

ὄχεσφι, —σφιν, Ep. dat. pl. of ὄχος, τό.
ὄχετ-ἀγωγέω, —αγωγία, —αγωγός, = ὄχεττήγέω, —γία, —γός, Poll. I. 224, Plat. Legg. 844 A, Poll. I. 221.

ὄχετρία, ἡ, a conducting of water by a conduit, irrigation, Arist. P. A. 3. 5, 11; metaph., ὄχ. τῆς τροφῆς Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 6.

ὄχετέωμα, τό, = ὄχετός: the duct or passage of the nose, Arist. H. A. I. 11, 8.

ὄχετεύω, to conduct water by a conduit or canal, τὸν ποταμὸν ὄχετεύουσι Hdt. 2. 99:—metaph., ἐκ στομάτων καθάρην ὄχετεύσατε πηγήν Emped. 46; πῶρ ἐπὶ πῶρ ὄχετεύειν εἰς τὸ σῶμα Plat. Legg. 666 A; ἡ φύσις τὸ αἷμα διὰ παντὸς ὀχέτεσκε τοῦ σώματος Arist. P. A. 3. 5, 9:—Med., ὄχετεύσάμενος Anth. P. 9. 162:—Pass. to be conducted, conveyed, ὕδωρ ὄχετεύμενον διὰ σωληνῶν Hdt. 3. 60; πρὸς οἶκον ὀχέτετο φατίς Aesch. Ag. 867; ὄχετεύσομαι in pass. sense, Pherecr. Pers. I. 8.

ὄχεττήγέω, to conduct by ditches or conduits, Eust. 1379. 49.

ὄχεττήγία, ἡ, irrigation by ditches, Suid., Procop. B. Goth. 4. 12.

ὄχετ-ηγός, ὄν, (ἀγω) conducting or drawing off water by a ditch or conduit, ὡς δ' ὄτ' ἀνὴρ ὄχ. ἀπὸ κρήνης μελανύδρου ἀμ φντὰ καὶ κήπους ὕδατι βόον ἡγεμονεύει Il. 21. 257; metaph., πνεῦμα ὄχ., of the flute, Anth. P. 9. 505, 6; so the Alpheus is called ἑὼν ὄχ. ἑρώτων Ib. 362, 5, cf. 5. 285; ἑρως ὄχ. ἀνίης Ib. 5. 229; νοῦ, ὄχεττήγῃ θεῶν leader of, Synes. H. 3. 168.

ὄχέτιον, τό, Dim. of ὄχετός, Diog. L. 7. 17.

ὄχετλον, τό, = ὄχημα, Hesych., Phot.

ὄχετο-κράνον, τό, the end or issue of an aqueduct, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 10. 30; so —κράνιον, E. M. 644. 48, A. B. 287 (where it is expl. by κηλάνειον).

ὄχετός, ὁ, (ὄχος, ὄχέω) a means for carrying water, a water-pipe, made of leather, Hdt. 3. 9; when carried underground, prob. of metal, Thuc. 6. 100, Plat. Phaedo 112 C, etc.: a conduit, channel, aqueduct, Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 16, al.

2. in Anatomy, τῆς ἀρτηρίας ὄχετοί the ducts leading to the lungs, Plat. Tim. 70 C; οἱ τοῦ αἵματος ὄχ., Poll. 2. 217: of the urinal and intestinal canals, Hipp. 816 B, 817 A, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 6; of the pores of the skin, Hipp. 1174 H. II. in pl. streams, Pind. O. 5. 29, cf. Eur. Or. 809, I. A. 767.

III. metaph., βαδὺς ὄχ. ἄσας Pind. O. 10 (11). 46; ὄχετον παρεκτρέπειν to make a side channel or means of escape, Eur. Supp. 1111; ὄχετοι βοτρυάνων Pherecr. Pers. 1. 8, cf. Teleclid. Ἀμφ. 1. 9.

ὄχευμα, τό, the result of ὄχεῖα, the embryo, Arist. H. A. 6. 23, 3.

ὄχευς, εἰς, Ep. ἦος, ὁ, (ἔχω) anything for holding or fastening: in Hom., 1. the band or strap for fastening the helmet under the chin, Il. 3. 372. 2. in pl. the fastenings or clasps of the belt, εἰς ζωστήρος ὄχης χρύσειοι σίνεχον 4. 132., 20. 414. 3. a bolt or bar on the inner side of the door, σάνιδας καὶ μακρὸν ὄχηα 12. 121 (v. sub ἐπιμοιβός); θυρέαν δ' ἀπέκοπεν ὄχηας Od. 21. 47, etc.

II. later, = ὄχανον, ὁ ὀχέῖς οἰ σκύντιοι Polyb. 18. I. 4.

ὄχευσις, εἰς, ἡ, sexual intercourse, cited from Genesis.

ὄχευτής, οὗ, ὁ, = ὄχεῖον, Hesych.:—metaph. a lewd person, lecher, Anth. P. 11. 318.

ὄχευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, salacious, of animals, of birds, Arist. H. A. 7. 9., 3. 1, 6 sq.; —ικώτερος, Theophr. ap. Ath. 391 E.

ὄχευτός, ἡ, ὄν, covered, impregnated, Diosc. 2. 97.

ὄχεῖν, used of male animals, to cover, τὸ μὲν θῆλυν τίκτειν, τὸ δὲ ἀρρεν ὄχεῖν Plat. Rep. 454 D; the Act. being used of the male, the Pass. of the female, ὄχεῖν καὶ ὄχεύονται Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 12; and the Med. of both sexes, to copulate, Hdt. 2. 64 (of birds).

II. c. acc. to mount, cover, τὴν ἵππον Id. 3. 85; τὴν κύνα Plat. Euthyd. 298 E, etc. 2. of the groom, to put the horse to the mare, Arist. G. A. 2. 8, 13.—It seems to have been the generic word for all animals, v. Ath. 353 A, C; but was not properly used of mankind, v. Indic. Arist.

ὄχεω: impf. ὤχουν Eur. Hel. 277, Ion. ὄχεεσκον Hom.: fut. ὄχῃω Aesch., Eur.: aor. ὤχησα Call. Jov. 23:—Med. and Pass., impf. ὠχέετο Hdt., —εἶτο Xen.: fut. ὄχῃσομαι Il.: Ep. aor. ὄχῃσατο Od.; also aor. ὄχῃσθαι Hipp. 4. 250 Littré, Luc.—in Att. Prose, only used in pres. and impf.: Hom. never uses the augm.: [the first syll. is made long in Pind. O. 2. 121, Lyc. 64, 1049, where it is written ὄγχῃω, v. ὄφισ sub fin.] (From ὄχος.) Frequent. of ἔχω, as φορέω of φέρω (ἔχειν τε καὶ ὀχεῖν Plat. Crat. 400 A), to uphold, sustain, ἀγκυρα δ' ἡ μου τὰς τύχας ὤχει (sic leg., v. Dind.) Eur. Hel. 277.

b. to endure, suffer, ὄχέοντας δὴ ὄν Od. 7. 211; κακὸν μόνον . . ὕππερ ἐγὼν ὄχεεσκον Il. 619; ἀτὴν ὄχεων 21. 301; ἀπορούρατον ὀγγήοντων πόνον Pind. O. 2. 121; ἀχθος ὄχ. Hipp. Fract. 758; τὰγαθὰ μὴ . . ὄχ. εὐπόρος to bear prosperity not with moderation, Democ. ap. Stob. 55. 47.

c. to continue, keep doing, νηπίας ὄχεῖν to keep playing childish tricks, like ἔχειν, ἄγειν Od. I. 297; φρουρὰν ἀγῆλον ὄχῃω will maintain an unenviable watch, Aesch. Pr. 143. 2. to carry, χερσὶ λῆρην Theogn. 534; τινα Eur. Or. 802; φιάλην Xen. Cyr. I. 3, 8; of the legs, to carry the body, Hipp. Art. 819.

3. to let another ride, to mount, αὐτὸς βαδίζω . . τοῦτον δ' ὄχῃω Ar. Ran. 23; so of a general, to let the men ride, Xen. Eq. Mag. 4, 1. II. much more often in Med. and Pass.

to be borne or carried, have oneself borne, ὄχῃσατο κύμασιν Ἑρμῆς Od. 5. 54; νηυσὶν ὄχῃσονται Il. 24. 731; ἵπποισιν ὄχεῖτο h. Ven. 218; so, ἐφ' ἀμάξης ὄχεῖσθαι Hdt. I. 31, Ar. Pl. 1013; ἐφ' ἵππων Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 58; ἐφ' ἄρματος Plat. Lys. 208 A; ἐν ἀρμαμένῃ Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 4; δελφίνοι περὶ νάτοις Opp. H. 5. 449; ἐπὶ θατέρω σκέλους ὄχεῖσθαι τὸ σῶμα to let its weight lean on . . , Plut. 2. 967 C.

2. absol. (with-out the dat. ἵππῳ, νηὶ, etc.), just like the kindred Lat. vehi (sub. ego, curru, navi), to drive, ride, sail, etc., [ἵπποι] ἀλγεῖνοι . . ὄχεσθαι difficult to use in a chariot, Il. 10. 403., 17. 77, cf. Ar. Ran. 25, Dem. 570. 5; of a dislocated bone, which rides on the edge of another instead of resting in the socket, Hipp. Art. 818. 3. of a ship, to ride at anchor, metaph., λεπτὴ τις ἐλαψὶ ἐστ' ἐφ' ἧς ὀχούμεθα 'tis but a slender hope on which we ride at anchor, Ar. Eq. 1244; ἐπὶ λεπτῶν ἐλπίδων ὠχέισθ' Id. Fr. 198. 11, cf. Plat. Legg. 699 B; so, ἐπ' ἀσθενέος βώμης Eur. Or. 69, ubi v. Pors.; ἐπὶ τούτῳ τοῦ λόγου, ὥσπερ ἐπὶ σχεδίας Plat. Phaedo 85 D:—of Delos, οὗ νάσος ὀχεῖται rides at anchor, floats, Orac. ap. Dion. H. I. 19: cf. ὀρμέω.

III. Arat. 1070 uses it for ὀχέομαι.

ὄχη, ἡ, (ἔχω) a prop, support, Call. Fr. 484 (in poet. form ὄχηη, cf. ὕψις). 2. support, food, Lyc. 482, Ath. 303 B. II. = ὄχεα, q. v.

III. = ὄχεῖα, Arat. 1069.

ὄχημα, τό, (ὄχέω) anything that bears or supports, hence Zeus is called γῆς ὄχημα, stay of earth (γαῖοχος), cf. Eur. Tro. 884.

II. a carriage, a chariot, Lat. vehiculum, Hdt. 5. 21 and Att.—properly a mule-car, as opp. to ἄρμα (the war-car), Pind. Fr. 73; but also, ὄχ. ἵππιον Soph. El. 740; ἄρματα ὄχηματα Eur. Supp. 662; ὄχ. ἵππειον, παλικὸν Id. Alc. 67, Rhes. 621. 2. of ships, but mostly with some addition, λινοπτερ' εὔρε ναυτίλων ὄχ. Aesch. Pr. 468; ὄχ. ναὺς Soph. Tr. 656; νάων ὄχ. Eur. I. T. 410; τὰ ὄχ. τὰ τε πεζὰ καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ Plat. Hipp. Ma. 295 D, cf. Placido 113 D. 3. of animals that are ridden, ὄχημα καθάρου a riding-beetle (as we say a riding-horse), Ar. Pax 866; of the dolphin, Anth. P. append. 105; of a horse, Max. Tyr. 14. 4. metaph. a vehicle, raft, ὄχ. αἰδῶν, as Pind. calls his ode, Fr. 89; ἐπὶ βεβασιότῳ ὄχηματος, λόγου θεῖου τινός, διαπορεύσθαι Plat. Phaedo 85 D; τὸ σιτίον οἶον ὄχηματι τῷ ὀρῷ χρώμενον Plut. 2. 698 D.

ὄχηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a vehicle, Gloss.

ὄχηματιον, τό, Dim. of ὄχημα, Gloss.

ὄχησις, ἡ, (ὄχέω) a bearing, carrying, Plat. Tim. 89 A.

II. (from Pass.) a being carried, Arist. Phys. 7. 2, 6; ἵππων ὄχησις riding, Plat. Rep. 452 C; ὄχησιν ποιεῖσθαι = ὄχεῖσθαι, Strab. 155; ἡ ὄχ. πλείστη ἐπὶ τοῦ ὕμνος σκέλεος, of lame people, the weight is thrown on the good leg, in walking, Hipp. Art. 819.

ὄχθαομαι, = sq., Hesych.

ὄχθαός, fut. ἦσω Q. Sm. 3. 451: Ep. Verb used by Hom. only in aor.: —to be sorely angered, to be vexed in spirit, ὠχθησάν Il. 1. 570., 15. 101; but elsewhere only in the part., μέγ' ὄχθησας προσέειπε I. 517, Od. 4. 30, etc.; ὄχθησας δ' ἄρα εἶπε Il. 11. 403, Od. 5. 298, etc.; ὄχθησας προσεφώνεε Od. 23. 182.—Later we have in compos. the pres. προσοχθέω. (Buttm. regarded it as equiv. to ἀχθαομαι, though only in metaph. sense; o being put for a, as in ὕμνος ἀγω, βολὴ βάλλω, etc., cf. Oo. II. 1: Curt. refers it to √EX, ὄχεα, as Lat. vehemens to √VEH, veho, cf. vexo.)

ὄχθη, ἡ, older form of ὄχθος, any height or rising ground, natural or artificial, a bank, dyke by the side of a river, ὑψηλὴν βάλεν ὄχθην Il. 21. 171, cf. 172, 175; in sing. also Plut. Popl. 16, Art. An. I. 14:—mostly in pl. the raised banks of a river, in full, ποταμοῖο παρ' ὄχθας Il. 4. 487., 18. 533, cf. 3. 187; παρ' ὄχθησιν ποταμοῖο Od. 6. 97; Καφισοῦ παρ' ὄχθας Pind. P. 4. 81, cf. Aesch. Pr. 810, Theb. 392,

etc.; *ὄχθαι καπέτοιο the raised banks of the trench, the dykes*, Il. 15. 356; also *the dunes or denes along the sea* (cf. *θίς*), *ἀλός ὄχθαι* Od. 9. 132; *ταὶ ὑπὲρ Κύμας ἀλλερέες ὄχθαι* Pind. P. 1. 34, cf. 12. 3; also of *rising banks* at a little distance from a river, Xen. An. 4. 3, 3 and 5, cf. 11 and 17.—Many, both Ancients and Moderns, have thought that *ὄχθη* is always *the bank of a river*, *ὄχθος* always *a hill*, as they are distinguished in Soph. Ph. 726, 729; and the distinction generally holds, but in Pind. P. 1. 123 we read *ὄχθαις ὑπὸ Ταυγέτον*; and in Soph. Ant. 1132, *Νυσαίαν ὀρέων ὄχθαι*; while, reversely, we have in Aesch. Ag. 1161, 'Ἀχερουσίους ὄχθους'; and in Eur. Supp. 655, 'Ἰσμήνιον πρὸς ὄχθον'. Cf. *ὄχθος*.

ὄχθρος, ἄ, ὄν, *hilly*, Euphor. 91, Dion. H. 11. 26, Anth. Plan. 256. *ὄχθησις*, ἡ, (*ὄχθης*) *indignation, vexation*, Hesych.

ὄχθίζω, late form of *ὄχθέω*, Opp. H. 5. 179, 540; v. *προσοχθίζω*.

ὄχθομβος, ὁ, *a purple stripe down the front of the χιτών*, Ar. Fr. 309. 2, Pherecr. Anp. 1, cf. C. 1. 150 B, 32 sq.

ὄχθος, ὁ, *an eminence, bank, hill*, first in h. Hom. Ap. 17, Pind. O. 9. 5, often in Hdt., Aesch., and Eur.; of the *Areopagus*, Hdt. 8. 52; of a *barrow or mound*, Lat. *tumulus*, Aesch. Pers. 647, 659, Cho. 4.—rarely, like *ὄθη*, of a *river's bank*, v. *ὄθη* sub fin.; Ar. Av. 774 (*ὄχθαι ἐφ' ἑβρον ποταμῶν*) need not be taken in this sense.—In Aesch. Cho. 955, dat. *ὄχθαι* (as if from *ὄχθος*, eos, τό) is corrupt. II. *a wen, tumour*, Manetho 1. 54.

ὄχθο-φύλαξ [ῥ], ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, *a watchman on a hill*, Gloss.

ὄχθώδης, es, *mound-like, hilly*, *χαρπία* Dion. H. 6. 33.—*rugged*, Diosc. 1. 156. II. *like a wen or tumour*, Galen., etc.

ὄχλαγωγέω, ὁ, = *ὄχλαγωγός*, Gloss.

ὄχλαγωγή, ἡ, *a collection, mob, rioting*, Plut. Pyrrh. 29.

ὄχλαγωγήον, τό, *a riotous assemblage, mob*, Pandect.

ὄχλαγωγός, ὁ, *a mob-leader*, Joseph. c. Apion. 2. 1, Galen.

ὄχλαῶ, *to come together in a riotous manner*, Aquila V. T.

ὄχλευς, *ὄχλευς*, v. *μόχλος* sub fin.

ὄχλέω, (*ὄχλος*) *to move, disturb*, *ψηφίδες ἅπασαι ὄχλεύνται* all the pebbles are *rolled or swept away* by the water, Il. 21. 261.

generally, *to trouble or importune*, c. acc., Hdt. 5. 41; *ὄχλεῖς μάτην με* Aesch. Fr. 1001: *absol.* *to be troublesome or irksome*, Hipp. 906 B, Soph. O. T. 446; *ὄχλα* *πρὸς αὐγὰς* to impede the sight, Hipp. 80 E. 149 C.—

Pass. *to be troubled*, *ὑπὲρ τινος* Arist. Eth. N. 9. 5, 3, cf. 9. 11, 5; *ἀσθενεῖα σώματος* Incert. ap. Suid. s. v. *ὄχλον*: cf. *ἐνοχλέω*.

III. *in Pass.* *to be filled with a crowd, crowded*, *ὁδὸς ὄχλεῖται* Cebes Tab. 15.

ὄχλημα, τό, *annoyance*, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 158.

ὄχληρία, ἡ, *troublesomeness, importunity*, LXX (Eccl. 7. 26).

ὄχληρός, ἄ, ὄν, *troublesome, irksome, importunate*, of persons, Plat., etc.: *ὄχληρός ἴσθ' ἄν* Eur. Hel. 452; *parodied* in Ar. Ach. 460; *τινὶ* to one, Eur. Alc. 540, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 295 B: of a writer, *offensive*, Dion. H. de Thuc. 30.

2. of things, *troublesome, annoying*, Hdt. 1. 186, Isocr. 112 D, etc.—Adv., —*ρως* Dion. H. de Dem. 15; Comp. —*στέρας*, Hipp. 955 E.

II. *turbulent, ζυμώτης* Plat. Rep. 569 A.

ὄχληρώδης, es, (*εἶδος*) of *troublesome kind*, Lucil. ap. Gell. 18. 8.

ὄχλησις, ἡ, *disturbance, annoyance, disgust*, Plut. 2. 1127 D, Dion. H. de Comp. 12, Diog. L. 10. 23;—the old Att. word being *ὄχλος*, as Moeris observes p. 287 (v. Piers.).

ὄχλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, = *ὄχληρός*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. 3. 18.

ὄχλίζω, fut. *ίω*, *to move by a lever, to heave up*, τὸν [ἄσαν] οὐ κε δὴ ἀνέρε. ἂπ' οὐδὲς ὄχλίσσειαν Il. 12. 448; *οὐκ ἂν τόνῃ [θυρεὸν] δῶα καὶ εἰκοσ' ἄμαζαι* .. ἂπ' οὐδὲς ὄχλίσσειαν Od. 9. 242; *ὄχλα* [νήσους] ἐκ νεάτων Call. Del. 33; *νῆα διέκ πέτρας* Ap. Rh. 4. 962, etc.—*στόμα ὄχλα* *to open the mouth violently*, i. e. begin talking violently, Nic. Al. 225.

ὄχλικός, ἡ, ὄν, *sited to the mob, popular, ὑποδοχαί* Posidon. ap. Ath. 210 D; *ἐστίασι* Dion. H. 2. 60; *ὄχλα καὶ θεραπευτικὴ τοῦ πλήθους διάταξις* Plut. Comp. Lyc. c. Num. 2, cf. Pericl. 5: τὸ περὶ τὴν λέξιν *ὄχλικόν* Id. 2. 142 A. Adv.—*κως*, Ib. 484 B.

ὄχλο-ῤρέσκης, ου, ὁ, *a mob-flatterer*, Timon ap. Diog. L. 4. 42.

ὄχλοκοπέω, *to court the mob*, Plut. 2. 796 E.

ὄχλοκοπικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or suited to an ὄχλοκόπος*: ἡ —*κή* (sc. *τέχνη*) *the art of cajoling a mob*, Sext. Emp. M. 2. 50.

ὄχλο-κόπος, ὁ, *a mob-courtier*, Polyb. 3. 80, 3; cf. *δημο-*, *δοξο-κόπος*.

ὄχλο-κράτεια, ἡ, *mob-rule*, the lowest grade of democracy, Polyb. 6. 4, 6, 57, 9, Plut. 2. 826 F, etc.—the forms in —*κράτεια* or —*κρασία* are condemned by Lob. Phryn. 526.

ὄχλο-λαϊδορος, ον, *reviling the mob*, Timon ap. Diog. L. 9. 6.

ὄχλο-μῶνέω, *to be mad after mob popularity*, Plut. 2. 603 D.

ὄχλο-ποιέω, *to make a riot*, Act. Ap. 17. 5:—*ὄχλοποιήσις*, εως, ἡ, Hesych. s. v. *δημαγωγία*.

ὄχλος, ὁ, *a moving crowd, a throng, irregular crowd*, Pind. P. 4. 150, Aesch., etc.; *ἐς ὄχλον ἔρπειν παρβένουσιν οὐ καλόν* Eur. Or. 108, cf. Heracl. 44; *ὁ ὄχλος τῶν στρατιωτῶν the mass of the soldiers*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 26, cf. Thuc. 6. 64., 7. 62; *μηδένα δ. Πελοποννησίων νεῶν* Id. 2. 88; *τῷ ὄχλῳ in numbers* (for an army), Id. 1. 80; *ὁ δ. ὁ ξενικός* Id. 3. 109, cf. 4. 56; *οἱ τούτοις ὄχλοι undisciplined masses* like these, 4. 126; *ὁ μάλλον ἢ στρατός* Hdn. 6. 7; of *the camp-followers*, Xen. An. 3. 4, 20., 4. 3, 26, etc.

2. in political sense, *the populace, mob*, Lat. *turba*, opp. to *δῆμος* (*the people, populus* or *plebs*, as the case may be), Thuc. 7. 8, Plat. Polit. 304 C, Legg. 707 E; *πρὸς ὄχλον ζῆν* Id. Ax. 368 D; *οἱ ὁμότιμοι ἄκουν τὴν τοῦ ὄχλου ἰσομοίριαν* Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 21;

δικαστηρίων καὶ ἄλλων ὄχλων and other *popular assemblies* in a contemptuous sense, Plat. Gorg. 455 A; (cf. *ὄχλοκόπος*, *ὄχλοκρατία*, etc.):—*proverb.*, δι' ὄχλου ἤδη τούτῳ γε this is already in the mouths of the people, Dion. H. de Lys. 10.

3. generally, *a mass, multitude*, δ. τὸν πλείστον λόγον Aesch. Pr. 827; τὸν πλείστον δ. τῶν πραχθέντων Isocr. 273 B; ὁ ἵππων Eur. I. A. 191; ἀκριτος ἄσπρων δ. Id. Fr. 596; παρὰ Plat. Tim. 75 E.—in pl. *the masses*, καρχεῖα τις ὑποδεδυκε τοὺς ὄχλους Diphil. Γαμ. 1, cf. Menand. Ἑπαγγ. 2, Τέρ. 1. 4; πῖνανώτερος οἱ παῖδεντο ἐν τοῖς ὄχλοις Arist. Rhet. 2. 22, 3.

II. *the noise and tumult of a crowd*, then, generally, like Lat. *turbare*, *annoyance, trouble*, *σχολὴν δ. τε μέτριον* Eur. Ion 635, etc.; *ὄχλον παρέχειν τινὶ* to give one *trouble*, Hdt. 1. 86, cf. Eur. Med. 337, Xen. An. 3. 2, 27, Plat. Phaedo 84 D; δι' ὄχλου εἶναι, γενέσθαι to be or become *troublesome*, Ar. Eccl. 888, Thuc. 1. 73, Plat. Alc. 1. 103 A; μάταιον ὄχλον τοὺς λόγους νομίσατε Dem. 299. 23; οἱ δὲ ἀντιλέγοντες ὄχλος ἄλλως καὶ βασκανία κατεφαίνετο Id. 348. 23. (It is useless to compare it with Cret. *πόλχος* (which occurs on coins, Mionnet. Descr. 2. 269), for this is of very uncertain meaning, v. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 550. Nor can the Lat. *volg-us*, our *folk*, etc., by the law of interchange, be akin to *ὄχλα*-os. Curt. refers it to *EX*, v. sub *ἐχω*.)

ὄχλο-τερπής, ἐς, *delighting the mob*, Poll. 4. 31, 96.

ὄχλο-χαρής, ἐς, *courting the mob*, M. Anton. 1. 16, Manetho 4. 277.

ὄχλωδής, es, (*εἶδος*) *like a mob*, and so, 1. *turbulent, unruly*, θηριον Plat. Rep. 590 B: generally, *troublesome*, of sores, Hipp. Fract. 759; τὸ ὄχλ. *troublesomeness*, Thuc. 6. 24. 2. *common, vulgar*, δόξα Plut. Cat. Ma. 18; θρίαμβος Id. Lucull. 37.

ὄχμα, τό, (*ἐχω*) *like ἔχμα*, a *hold, band*, Hesych.

ὄχμαζω, *to grip fast*, Eur. Cycl. 484; μέσον τινα ὄχμ. Id. Or. 265; τὸν λεωρῶν ὄχμασίαι .. ἐν ἀρρήκτοις πέδαις to bind him *fast*, Aesch. Pr. 5; τίς ἐν φάραγγί α' ὄχμασεν; Ib. 618; ἵππον τ' ὄχμαζει he makes the horse *obedient to the bit*, Eur. El. 817;—and this, acc. to Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 743, is the proper sense (whence Schöne proposes ὄχμαζέται for the corrupt *Ms.* reading *ξέται* or *ἀξεται*, in Soph. Ant. 353).

II. *to bear, carry*, Ἀρεος ὄχμαζουσα .. ἄσκος Ap. Rh. 1. 743: *to uphold*, φελλοί .. δόλον Opp. H. 3. 374.

ὄχμη, ἡ, = *ὄχανον*, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 619, where Pauw ὄχμα.

ὄχμος, ὁ, = *ὄγμος*, *ἀσταχῶν ὄχμοις* .. φρίττουσαν ἀρουραί Poëta ap. Cyrill., cf. Hesych. II. (*ἐχω*) *a fortress*, Lyc. 443.

ὄχη, ἡ, *later way of writing, ὄχηνη*, q. v.

ὄχος, ὁ, (*ἐχω*) *anything which bears, a carriage*, Lat. *vehiculum*, used by Hom. in heterocl. neut. pl. ὄχεα, τό, even of a *single chariot*, ἐξ ὄχων Il. 4. 419, etc. (so Pind. O. 4. 20, P. 9. 18); and in poet. dat. ὄχεσφι, —*φιν*, Il. 4. 297., 5. 28, 107, etc.: later also in masc. pl., ἐπὶ χρυσέοισιν ὄχοισιν h. Hom. Cer. 19; ἐπ' εὐκύκλοις ὄχοις, of the Scythian waggons, Aesch. Pr. 710, and often in Eur.:—also in sing., Pind. O. 6. 40 (in poet. form ὄγκος, v. sub ὄφης), Hdt. 8. 124, Aesch. Ag. 1070, etc.; periph., ἄρματος ὄχος = *ὄχημα*, Eur. Hipp. 1166, I. T. 370:—ὄχος *ταχυτήρης*, of a ship, Aesch. Supp. 33; cf. ὄχημα.

2. *τρόχαλοι ὄχοι ἀπήνης* the swift or round bearers of the chariot, i. e. the wheels, Eur. I. A. 146, cf. Phoen. 1190.

II. *anything which holds, νηῶν ὄχοι* *steads for ships, harbours*, Od. 5. 404, Orph. Arg. 1198.

ὄχος, ἡ, ὄν, (*ἐχω*) *holding, securing*, Philo Byz. de VII Mirac. 1.

ὄχυρο-ποιέομαι, Dep. *to fasten, fortify*, Polyb. 1. 18, 4:—the Act. in Schol. Philostr. 768.

ὄχυρός, ἄ, ὄν, (*ἐχω*) *like ἐχυρός*, *firm, lasting, stout*, of wood, Hes. Op. 427 (in Sup. ὄχυράτατος); ὄχυροῖς ἔρκεαι εἴργειν (Cod. Med. ἐχυροῖς) Aesch. Pers. 90; of men, Ib. 78, Ag. 44.

2. of places, *strong, secure*, παρθενῶνες Eur. I. A. 738: esp. as military term, of a stronghold or position, *strong, tenable, ὄρος* Xen. An. 1. 2, 2; χωρίον Ib. 24, Isocr. 194 D; πόλις Polyb. 7. 15, 2; τὰ ὄχυρά Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 15, etc. Adv.—*ρως*, Eur. Med. 124.

ὄχυρότης, πτος, ἡ, *firmness, strength*, esp. of a stronghold or country, Polyb. 5. 62, 6., 7. 15, 2, etc.

ὄχυρόν, *to make fast and sure, fortify*, τὴν πόλιν Polyb. 14. 9, 9;—the Med. just like Act., Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 39, Polyb. 1. 18, 3:—*Pass.*, τὰ πρόπυλα κλείθρου ὄχυροῦται Plat. Ax. 371 B; πρόθυρα ὠχύρωτο Arist. Mund. 6, 9.

ὄχύρωμα, τό, *a stronghold, fortress*, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 3.

ὄχύρωμάτιον, τό, Dim. of *foreg.*, LXX (1 Macc. 16. 15).

ὄχύρωσις, ἡ, *a making secure, fortification*, Joseph. B. J. 7. 6, 2.

ὄχύρωτον, verb. Adj. *one must strengthen*, Plut. Mar. 18.

ὄχύρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *serving to strengthen*, τινος Sext. Emp. M. 7. 23.

ὄψ (Α), ἡ, poetic Noun, only used in the obl. cases of sing., ὄπός, ὄπι, ὄπα:—*a voice*, whether in speaking, Ἀτρεΐδης ὑπὸς ἑκκαῶν Il. 16. 76; *ἐνένεκε θεὰς ὅπα φωνήσας* 2. 182, etc.; or singing, Κίρκης .. δειδούσης ὄπι καλῇ Od. 10. 221, cf. 5. 61; *αἰεδὸν ἀμειβομένην ὄπι καλῇ* Il. 1. 604; so in Hes., Pind., and Trag., of the human voice; but also of cicadae, ὅπα λειψύσαντες αἰεῖν Il. 3. 152; of lambs, ἀκούουσιν ὅπα ὀρνῶν 4. 435; of flutes, αὐλῶν φθεγγομένων ἡμερῶσαν ὅπα Theogn. 532.

II. *a word*, ὡς γὰρ ἐγὼν ὄπ' ἀκουσα θῶν Il. 7. 53; ἀμειλικτον δ' ὄπ' ἀκουσαν 11. 137., 21. 98, cf. Soph. El. 1068, etc. (From *ψΕΠ*, whence also *ἐπός*, *εἰπών*.)

ὄψ (Β), ἡ, gen. ὄπός, (*ὄψομαι*) = *ὄψις*, *the eye, face*, Emped. 371; cf. Arist. Poët. 21, 19, Strab. 364. (From *ψΟΠ* come also *ὄπ-απ-α*, *ὄψ-ομαι*, *ὄψ-α*, *ὄψ-ις*, *ὄπ-τήρ*, *ὄψ*, *ὄψθαλμός*, *ὄψιπέω*, *ὄπη*;)—but the orig. form of the Root was prob. *OK*, as appears from the Acol. forms cited by Hesych., ὄκκος, ὄκταλλος (v. ὄσσομαι 1); cf. Skt. *ak-sham*, *ak-shan*, *ak-shī* (oc-ulus), *āk-sh* (*videre*); Lat. *oc-ulus*; Goth. *aug-o* (*ὄψθαλμός*); Germ. *aug-e*; Slav. *ok-o*, etc.—Curt. suggests that *ὄψ-α* (also may come from this Root (cf. *δράκων* from *δρακύνει*, *δέρκομαι*), and

that the orig. form may have been *ὄψις*, which would account for the length of the first syll. in Hom.)

ὀψ-ἀμάντης, Dor. for *-αμήτης*, ὁ, (ὀψέ, ἀμᾶω) *one who mows till late at even*, Μίλαν *ὀψαμάτα* (vocat.) Theocr. 10. 7.

ὀψάνον, τό, (ὀψομαι) = *ὄψις*, Aesch. Cho. 530.

ὀψάσμαι, (ὀψον) Dep. to eat as *ὄψον*, τι Plut. 2. 668 B.

ὀψᾶριδιον, τό, Dim. of *ὄψα*, Geop. 20. 46. 1.

ὀψάριον, τό, Dim. of *ὄψον*, Comici ap. Ath. 385 E sq.

ὀψᾶριον-πωλείον, τό, *a fish-shop*, τὰς ἐν τῷ ὀψ. μαρμαρίνας τραπέζας C. I. 2930.

ὀψ-ἀρότης, ον, ὁ, (ὀψέ) *one who ploughs late*, Hes. Op. 488.

ὀψάρτυμα, τό, (ὀψον) *dressed food*, Nicet. Ann. 95 A.

ὀψαρτυσία, ἡ, *the art of cookery, a cookery-book*, Plat. Com. Φα. 1. 4. Alex. An. 1. 9.

ὀψαρτύτης, οὗ, ὁ, *a cook*, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 6. 37, Timae. 70; used derisively in Polyb. 12. 9. 4.

ὀψαρτυτικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for *a cook or cookery*: ἡ-κή (sc. τέχνη), *the art of cookery*, Timocl. Incert. 3, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 33; **ὀψαρτυτικόν** (with or without *βιβλίον*) *a cookery-book*, Ath. 105 C, 387 C, 516 C; **ὀψ. λέξεις** or **γλῶσσαι** Id. 5 B, 387 D.

ὀψ-ἀρτύω [v], *to dress or season food*, Polyb. 12. 24, 2, Ath. 18 A.

ὀψέ, Adv. *after a long time, at length, late*, Lat. *sero*, Hom., etc.;

ὀψέ δὲ δὴ Μενέλαος ἀνίστατο Il. 7. 94; **ὀψέ κακὸς ἔλθοι** Od. 9. 534,

ὀψέ διδάσκεισθαι or **μανθάνειν** *to be late in learning, learn too late*, Aesch. Ag. 1425, Soph. O. C. 1264; **ὀψέ φρονεῖν** εὐ Eur. Or. 99 (cf. *ὀψιμαθής*)—also **ὀψέ δὴ**, Il. 7. 399, etc.; **ὀψέ γοῦν**, Aesch. l. c.; **ὀψέ περ**, Pind. N. 3. 140.

ὀψέ, Adv. *late in the day, at even*, opp. to *πρωί*, Il. 21. 232, Od. 5. 272, Thuc. 4. 106, etc.; *late in the season*, Hes. Op. 483;

ὀψέ ἦν, *ὀψε* *ἐγένετο* it was, it was getting, *late*, Xen. An. 2. 2, 16., 3. 4.

ὀψέ ἡ μάχη ἐτελέετο *ἔως ὀψέ* did not end till *late*, Thuc. 3. 108; **σο, ἔς** *ὀψέ* Id. 8. 23; but, *ὅς* *ὀψέ* *ψηφίζεσθαι* *to continue voting till late in the day*, Dem. 1303. 14.

ὀψέ, c. gen. *ὀψέ τῆς ἡμέρας* *late in the day*, Livy's *serum diei*, ἥδη γὰρ τῆς ἡμέρας *ὀψέ ἦν* Thuc. 4. 93, cf. Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 23; **σο, τῆς δ' ὥρας ἐγένετο** *ὀψέ* Dem. 451. fin.; **ὀψέ τῆς ἡλικίας** *late in life*, Luc. Dem. Encom. 14, cf. Amor. 37.—For the Comp. and Sup. Adverbs v. sub *ὄψιος*.

ὀψείω, (ὀψομαι) Desiderat. of *ὄραω*, *to wish to see*, c. gen. *ἀντὶς καὶ πολέμοιο* Il. 14. 37.—an impf. *ὄψεον* in Sophron 39 Ahrens.

ὀψημα, τό, = *ὄψον*, Plut. 2. 664 A (from Plat. Rep. 372 C, ubi nunc *ἐψηματα*), Strab. 311, Longus 3. 5.

ὀψ-ἡμέρα, ἡ, (ὀψέ) *evening*, like *ὄψια*, Gloss.

ὀψητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, prob. = *ἐψητήρ* (which Schneid. restores), Theodorid. ap. Ath. 229 B.

ὀψι, Aeol. for *ὀψέ*, Apoll. Dysc. in A. B. 533, Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 26.

ὀψία, Ion. -ία (sc. ὥρα), ἡ, *the latter part of day, evening*, opp. to *ὄρθρος*, often also joined with *δείλη* (q. v.), *δείλη ἦν ὀψία* Hdt. 7. 167; *περὶ δείλην ὀψίαν* Thuc. 8. 26; *δείλης ὀψίας* *late in the evening*, Dem. 1301. fin. Cf. *ὄψιος*.

ὀψιαιτέρος, **ὀψιαίτατος**, Att. Comp. and Sup. of *ὄψιος*.

ὀψιανθῶ, *to bloom late*, Theophr. H. P. 6. 2, 6.

ὀψιανθής, ὁ, (ὀψέ) *late-blooming*, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 4., 6. 6, 10.

ὀψιανὸς λίθος, ὁ, *a black stone, perhaps obsidian*, Pliny's *lapis Obsidianus*, 36. 67, cf. Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri 5, Orph. Lith. 282.

ὀψιβλαστῶ, *to sprout or shoot late*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 9, 6.

ὀψι-βλαστής, ἔς, (βλαστᾶω) *late sprouting or shooting*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 14, 3., 6. 6, 10;—Comp. **ὀψιβλαστότερος** (as if from *-βλαστος*) Id. C. P. 1. 10, 7.

ὀψιγάμιον, ἡ, *late marriage*, Suid. s. v. *ὑπεργαμία*:—*σο, ὀψιγάμιον γραφή*, *a prosecution for putting off-marriage beyond the appointed age*, Aristot. ap. Stob. 1. 67. 16, Plut. Lys. fin.; cf. Müller Dor. 4. 4, 3.

ὀψιγάμος, ὁ, ἡ, *late-married*, Plut. 2. 493 E.

ὀψι-γενής, ἔς, *late born*, Hesych., Phot.

ὀψι-γονός [r], ον, *late-born*, τί σεν ἄλλος ὀνῆσεται *ὀψι-γονός* περ; Il. 16. 31; mostly in pl., *ὀψι-γονὸν ἀνθρώπων* of men *after-born*, 3. 353, cf. Od. 1. 302, etc.

ὀψι-γονός, 2. of a son, *late-born, born in one's old age*, h. Cer. 104.

ὀψι-γονός, 3. *later-born*, i. e. *younger*, Hdt. 7. 3, Aesch. Supp. 360; *young*, Theocr. 24. 31.

ὀψιέστερος, Comp. of *ὄψιος*, q. v.

ὀψίζω, fut. *ίσω*, (ὀψέ) *to do, go or come late*, Xen. An. 4. 5, 5, Hell. 6. 5, 21; *so too in Pass.*, *ὀψίζεσθαι ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς* *to be in the streets late at night*, Lys. Fr. 8, cf. Xen. Cyn. 6. 4; *ὑπὸ θήρας ὀψισθέντες* *belated, benighted*, Id. Lac. 6. 4.

ὀψι-καρπος, ον, *fruiting late*, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 6, etc.:—**ὀψικαρπῆς**, *to be late in fruiting*, Id. C. P. 1. 17, 9; and **ὀψικαρπία**, ἡ, *a late fruiting*, H. P. 3. 2, 1.

ὀψι-κτελευτός, ον, *coming or going late*, Nonn. Jo. 11. 17.

ὀψι-κλωψ, ὁ, *one who steals at night*, Polemo Physiogn. 1. 3.

ὀψι-κοῦτος, ον, *going late to bed, late-watching*, ὄμματα Aesch. Ag. 889.

ὀψιμαθῶ, *to learn late*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 23.

ὀψι-μαθής, ὁ, (μαθεῖν) *late in learning, late to learn*, Horace's *serus studiorum*, Isocr. 208 B, Plat. Soph. 251 B; **ὀψιμαθεῖς** *scis quomodo sint insolentes*, Cic. ad Fam. 9. 20, 2:—*too old to learn*, c. gen., *κακῶν* Isocr. 252 D; *τῆς ἀδικίας* Plat. Rep. 400 B; *τῶν πλεονεξίων* Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 35.

ὀψι-μαθής, II. *vain of late-gotten learning, pedantic*, Theophr. Char. 27, Polyb. 12. 9. 4, Luc.: *misapplying what one has learnt*, Timae. 70.

ὀψιμαθία, ἡ, *late-gotten learning*, Lat. *sera eruditio*, Theophr. Char. 27, Plut. 2. 334 C, 634 C.

ὀψι-μοθος, ον, *coming late to table*, Nonn. D. 28. 92.

ὀψι-μορος, ον, *dying slowly*, Opp. II. 1. 142, Nonn. Jo. 19. 165.

ὀψιμος, ον, (ὀψέ) *poët. for ὄψιος, late, slow, τέλος ὄψι*, *a prognostic*

late of fulfilment, Il. 2. 325; also in Prose, *late in the season*, *σπύρος* Xen. Occ. 17, 4 and 5; *αἱ δ' οὐκαὶ* Theophr. H. P. 1. 9, 7 (v. l. *ὄψια*), cf. 7. 4, 11., 7. 10, 1; *ἐν τοῖς ὄψι*, τῶν ὀδάτων Diod. 1. 10; *ὀντος πρώμιος καὶ ὄψι*, Ep. Jacob. 5. 7:—*recent*, *ποιητική* Plut. 2. 674 F. Cf. Lob. Phryn. 52.

ὀψι-νόος, ον, *late-observing*, i. e. *remiss, inobservant*, of Epimetheus, Pind. P. 5. 36; *μετάνοια* Nonn. Jo. 3. 23.

ὀψινός, ἡ, ὄν, = *ὄψιος*, rejected by Phryn. 51, but common in later writers, and mentioned by Apoll. de Constr. pp. 188, 189.

ὄψιος, α, ον, (ὀψέ) *late*, *ὄψια ἐν νυκτί* Pind. I. 4. 59 (3. 53); *ὅταν ἔαρ ὄψιον γένηται* Arist. H. A. 5. 22, 3, cf. 9. 40, 59; *ὁ σῦκα, πυροί, etc.*, Theophr. H. P. 2. 8, 1., 8. 4, 3, etc. (cf. *ὄψιος*); *ὡς τὰ μὲν πρῶτα τὰ δ' ὄψια* Arist. H. A. 5. 9, 6:—cf. *ὄψια*. II. Att. Comp. **ὀψιαίτερος**, α, ον, *earlier*, Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 10, al.; Sup. **ὀψιαίτατος**, ὁ, ον, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 3:—hence **ὀψιαίτερος** as Adv., Comp. of *ὄψι*, Plat. Crat. 433 A, Eubul. Incert. 1. 11; Sup. **ὀψιαίτατα**, opp. to *πρωιαίτατα*, Plat. Prot. 326 C, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 18, etc.:—we also find a Comp. **ὀψιέστερος** in a few passages of Theophr.; but in some of these the best Ms. gives *ὀψιαίτερος*, and Schneider restores this form throughout; *σο ὀψιέτερον, ὀψιαίτερον* in Plut. 2. 119 C, Poll. 1. 69, are prob. errors of the Copyists, as are *πρωιέτερον, πρωιαίτατα* (v. sub *πρωί*).

ὀψιότης, ἡτος, ἡ, *lateness*, opp. to *πρωιότης*, Theophr. C. P. 4. 11, 9.

ὀψι-πέδων, ὁ, *one who has long been in fetters*, Menand. Incert. 376.

ὀψι-πλουτος, ον, *that has grown rich late*, Basil.

ὄψις, ἡ, gen. *εως*, Ion. *ιος*: (v. ὄψι B):

I. objective, *the look or appearance of a person or thing, his or its aspect*, Lat. *species oris, aspectus*, παρὸς φίλον ὄψιν ἀνυχνεῖς Il. 6. 468; *εἰσὺράων ὄψιν τ' ἀγαθὴν καὶ μῦθον ἀκούων* 24. 632, cf. Soph. Ph. 1412; *δῶρον, οὐ σπουδαῖον εἰς ὄψιν* Soph. O. C. 577; *πλείω τὴν ὄψιν* *παρεῖχτο* *made the appearance* greater, Thuc. 6. 46; *ὁ φαίνεται καλῇ* Xen. An. 5. 9, 9; *εἰκάσθαι ἀπὸ τῆς φανεράς ὄψεως* Thuc. 1. 10; *τὴν ὄψιν τοῦ σώματος προσαρῶν* Id. 7. 44; the acc. is used absol. in *arrescence*, τῷ ὄψιν εἰδόμενος Pind. N. 10. 26; *στρογγύλος τὴν ὄψιν* Hermipp. 'Αθ. γον. 1; *ἀστεύατον τὴν ὄψιν* Alex. Δρωπ. 1; *καλὸς τε κἀγαθὸς τὴν ὄψιν* Plat. Parmen. 127 B; *σο, ἀπὸ τῆς ὄψεως ἑλλαννικός* *to judge from his looks*, Antiph. 'Ανται. 1.

b. the countenance, face, Eur. Med. 905, Plat. Phaedr. 240 D, 254 B, etc.; *οὐκ ἄξιον ἀπ' ὄψεως οὐτε φιλεῖν οὐτε μασεῖν οὐδένα* *by the face or look* merely, Lys. 147. 33; *ἀδῆλας τῇ ὄψει* *so that nothing could be learnt from his countenance*, Thuc. 6. 58; *τίνι δεδουλωταί ποτε*;—*ὄψι* Menand. Incert. 14; in pl., Alex. 'Ισοστ. 1. 6, cf. Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 38.

c. the visual impression or image of an object, Plat. Theaet. 193 C.

2. = θέαμα, *a sight*, φοβερὰν ὄψιν προσιδέσθαι Aesch. Pers. 48, cf. Supp. 567; *ὄρῳ Πολιάδην* . . , ἥδειαν ὄψιν Eur. Or. 727, cf. Plat. Legg. 887 D, etc.; *ἀλλήν ὄψιν οἰκοδομημάτων* *other architectural sights*, Hdt. 2. 136; *τῇ ὄψει* *from what they saw*, opp. to *τῇ γνῶμῃ*, Thuc. 7. 75; *τὰ δὲ χρήματα* . . *ἔστιν ὄψις* *mere outside show*, Antiph. Incert. 63; of scenic representations, Arist. Poët. 6, 9 sq., 14. 3.

3. a vision, apparition, Hdt. 1. 39, etc.; also joined with other words, *ὄψις ἐν τῷ ὕπνῳ* Id. 3. 30, al.; *ὁ ἐνυπνίον* Id. 8. 54; *ὁ ὑνέρον* Id. 1. 38; *ὄψις ἐννυχοῖ* Aesch. Fr. 645, cf. Ag. 425, Soph. El. 413, Eur. Hec. 72, etc.

II. subjective, *the power of sight or seeing, eyesight, vision*, *ὄψις* *τινὰ ἰδεῖν*, *εἰσεῖν* Il. 20. 205, Od. 25. 94; *τῆς ἐμῆς ὄψιος* Hdt. 2. 99, 147; *σο, ὅς* *στηρῆθαι* *τῆς μᾶς ὄψεως* Polyb. 3. 79, 12; but sing. in collective sense, *the eyes*, [χρὸς] *λευκὴν ἔχοντας τὴν ὄψιν* Arist. H. A. 19, 7, cf. P. A. 2. 10, 9 sq., 2. 13, 1.

d. of the visual rays which were supposed to proceed from the eyes, Emped. ap. Arist. de Sens. 2, 6-9, Plat. Tim. 45 C, 46 B, Arist. Meteor. 1. 6. 5, 2, 9, 18, al., v. Stallb. Plat. l. c.; but in other places Arist. controverted this popular theory, de Sens. 2, 6 sq., v. Ideler Meteor. 1. p. 384.

2. view, sight, Lat. *conspectus*, ἀπικέσθαι ἐς ὄψιν *τινὶ* *to come into one's sight, i. e. presence*, Hdt. 1. 136; *εἰς ὄψιν* *τινὸς* or *τινὶ* *ἵκειν*, *μολεῖν*, *ἐλθεῖν*, *περὰν* Aesch. Cho. 215, Pers. 183, Eur. Med. 173, Or. 513; *σο, καλέειν* *τινὰ ἐς ὄψιν* Hdt. 5. 106; *ἀποφαίνειν* *τί* *τινι ἐς ὄψιν* Id. 4. 81; *ἐμπέπει* *τι* *εἰς τὴν ὄψιν* Plat. Tim. 67 D; *λυπηρὸς* *τῇ ὄψει* Thuc. 2. 37.

ὀψιμορός, ὁ, *a being too late*, Dion. H. 4. 46.

ὀψιμοσπείω, *to sow late*, Theophr. H. P. 8. 1, 7.

ὀψι-σπορος, ον, *late-sown, to be sown late*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 12, 4.

ὀψι-τεκνος, ον, *a late descendant*, Lyc. 1272.

ὀψι-τέλειστος, ον, *late of fulfilment, to be late fulfilled*, *τέρας ὀψιτέλειστον*, like *τέρας ὄψιμον*, Il. 2. 325; *σο* Tryph. 48, cf. sq.

ὀψι-τέλευτος, = *foreg.*, Nonn. D. 5. 206, Schol. Il. 21. 232.

ὀψιτέρον, v. *ὄψιος* sub *fin*.

ὀψι-τομος, ον, *cut, or to be cut or pruned, late*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 2, 3.

ὀψι-τύχος, ον, *late-gotten*, Manetho 5. 71, but used much earlier, as appears from Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 26. 5.

ὀψι-φάνης, ἔς, *appearing or rising late*, Nonn. Jo. 7. 14.

ὀψι-φόρος, ον, *late-bearing*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 17, 9.

ὀψι-φύγος, ον, *fleeing late*, Arcad. 90. 5.

ὀψίχα, Adv., Byzant. for *ὀψέ*, Hesych. v. Lob. Phryn. 51.

ὀψο-δαίδαλος, ον, (ὄψον) *skilful in dressing food, a clever cook*, epith. of Archedraus in Ath. 101 B; formed like *λογόδαίδαλος*.

ὀψο-δεία, ἡ, (δέω) *a want of food or fish*, Suid.

ὀψο-δούλη, ἡ, = *sq.*, Phot. s. v. *κέραμον*.

ὀψο-δοκος, ἡ, *slave of dainties*, Eust. Opusc. 310. 38.

ὀψοθήκη, ἡ, a place for keeping victuals in, like γόλιος, Suid.
 ὀψολογία, ἡ, a treatise on food or cookery, Ath. 284 E.
 ὀψο-λόγος, ον, discoursing on food or cookery, Ath. 337 B.
 ὀψομαι, v. sub ὀράω.
 ὀψο-μάνης, ἐς, mad after dainties, Ath. 464 E.
 ὀψο-μάνια, ἡ, madness after dainties, Eust. ad Dion. P. 373.
 ὀψον, τό, (v. sub πέσσω) properly, cooked meat, or, generally, meat, as opp. to bread and other provisions, ἐν δὲ . . σίτον καὶ οἶνον ἔθηκεν, ὕφα τε Od. 3. 480; ἐν δὲ οἰ ἀσκὸν ἔθηκεν . . οἶνοιο . . ἐν δὲ καὶ ἡ καρύκη, ἐν δὲ καὶ ὕφα τίθει 5. 267, cf. 6. 77, Il. 9. 489; ὀψον ὀπτόν Ar. Eq. 1106.
 2. anything eaten with bread or food, to give it flavour and relish, κρόνον, πατὼ ὀψον onions, a zest or relish to wine, Il. 11. 630; ἐσθίοναι ἐπὶ τῷ σίτῳ ὀψον Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 2, cf. 3; ὀψον ἔξουσιν, ἀλας τε δλονότι καὶ ἑλάας καὶ τυρόν καὶ βολβούς καὶ λάχανα Plat. Rep. 372 C; Σικελίῃ τοιαυτὰ ὀψον Ib. 404 D; φακὴν, ἥδιστον ὀψον Ar. Fr. 87; εἰς ἄρτος, ὀψον ἰσχύς Philem. Φιλοσ. 1, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 8; cf. ὀψοποιεῖν.
 3. seasoning, sauce, like ἡδύσμα, Plat. Theat. 175 E, etc.; κολλύραν . . καὶ κόνυνλον ὀψον ἐπ' αὐτῇ pudding and knuckle-sauce, Ar. Pax 123;—metaph., λιμὲ ὅσαπερ ὕψα διαχρήσθαι, 'hunger is the best sauce', Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 12; ἡ ἐπιθυμία τοῦ σίτου ὀψον Id. Mem. 1. 3, 5; οἱ πόνοι ὀψον τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς Id. Cyr. 7. 5, 80; ὀψον δὲ λόγοι φθονεροῖσι are a treat to the envious, Pind. N. 8. 35.
 4. generally, rich fare, dainties, τῷ ὀψῳ τε καὶ τῷ σίτῳ χαίροντα Xen. Mem. 1. 5, 2; in pl., ὕφα καὶ μύρα, ὕφα καὶ τραγήματα, etc., Plat. Rep. 372 E, etc.
 5. at Athens, esp., fish, the chief dainty of the Athenians (πολλῶν ὄντων ὀψων ἐκνευρίασεν ὁ ἰχθύς μόνος ἡ μάλιστα γὰρ ὀψον καλεῖσθαι Plat. 2. 667 F, cf. Ath. 276 E); often in Comedy, v. ap. Ath. 648 F; τὴν ἐγγυελὺν . . ὀψων μέγιστον Anaxandr. Πολ. 1. 6; in Hipp. 606. 10, ὕφα θαλάσσια: v. omnino Böckh P. E. 1. 137, and cf. ὀψοποιεῖν.
 II. the market-place, esp. the fish-market, εἰς τοῦτον Ar. Fr. 242, 464, cf. Aeschin. 9. 41. Cf. ὀψώνιον.
 ὀψονομέω, to be an ὀψονόμος, Critias 50.
 ὀψο-νόμος, ὁ, (νέμω) one who watches the price of fish, Sophil. Ἄνδρ. 2.
 ὀψοποιεῖν, τό, an oven for baking food, Hesych.
 ὀψοποιεῖν, to dress meat or fish nicely, Alex. Ἀσκληπ. 1, Plat. 2. 663 B, etc.;—metaph., ὕψ. λόγον to make a dainty speech, Ib. 55 A. II. Med. to eat ὕψων with bread, Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 5, Hell. 7. 2, 22.
 ὀψοποίημα, τό, a dainty dish: generally, food, LXX (Judith 12. 1), Geop.
 ὀψοποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or fit for delicate cookery: ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη) the art of cookery, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 12, 6, Metaph. 5. 2, 8;—but in Plat., ὀψοποιητική is now restored from MSS.
 ὀψοποιία, ἡ, cookery, esp. fine cookery, Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 5, Plat. Gorg. 462 D; ὁ τὴν ὕψ. συγγεγραφέας Σικελικὴν who wrote the Sicilian cookery-book, Ib. 518 B, cf. Ath. 112 D.
 ὀψοποιικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ὀψοποιητικός, Plat. Gorg. 465 D, Xen. Oec. 9. 7; ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη), = ὀψοποιητική, Plat. Gorg. 463 B sq.; v. ὀψοποιία, ὀψοποιητικός.
 ὀψο-ποιός, ὁ, one who cooks meat, a cook, Hdt. 9. 82; distinguished from ἀρτοποιός or ἀρτοποιός, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 38, Cyr. 5. 5, 39; from σιτοποιός, Id. Cyr. 8. 5, 3, Plat. Gorg. 517 E; from μάγειρος, Rep. 373 C, Theat. 178 D; οὐκέτι μάγειρος ὀψοποιός δ' ἐστὶ που Dionys. Com. Θεσμ. 1. 9; τὸν ὕψ. σκευάσαι χρηστῶς μόνον δεῖ τοῦτον Alex. Μιλσρ. 1. 6.
 ὀψο-πόνος, ον, dressing food elaborately, Anth. P. 6. 306.
 ὀψο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, a victualler, esp. a fishmonger, Gloss.:—fem. ὀψο-πώλις, ἰδος, Plat. Timol. 14.
 ὀψοπωλία, ἡ, a dealing in victuals, Clearch. ap. Ath. 6 A, Strab. 658.
 ὀψοπωλίων, τό, a cook-shop, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 286, Suid.
 ὀψος, εος, τό, = ὕψον, LXX (Num. 11. 22).
 ὀψοφάγω, to eat things meant to be eaten only with bread (as we might say, to eat butter), to live daintily, Ar. Nub. 983; ἡ μέλισσα . . οὐκ ὀψοφάγει eats no animal food, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 32.
 ὀψοφάγια, ἡ, dainty living, Aeschin. 6. 33, Theopomp. Hist. 204.
 ὀψο-φάγος [α], ὁ, one who eats things meant to be only eaten with bread, such as fish and other dainties, a dainty fellow, epicure, gourmand, Ar. Pax 810, Cephalod. Ἔς 3, Antiph. Πλουσ. 1. 5, Eubul. Πορν. 1; ὕψ. εἰ καὶ κνισολοφῶς Sophil. Φυλ. 2; cf. omnino Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 2 sq., Timae. 71:—irreg. Att. Sup. ὀψοφάγιατμος, Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 4, Poll. 6. 37.
 II. name of a fish, Opp. H. 1. 141.
 ὀψο-φόρος, ον, carrying food, Matro ap. Ath. 135 D, Poll. 10. 91.
 ὀψών, ὄνος, ὁ, a basket for fish, Hesych.
 ὀψωνέω, to buy fish and other dainties, ὀψωνεῖν ἔοιχ' ἀνθρώπος ἐπὶ τυραννίδι Ar. Vesp. 495: c. acc., τριχίδας ὕψ. Eupol. Κολ. 16; καρκί-νους Ar. Vesp. 1506; ὑπογάστρια Antiph. Ποντ. 1, etc.:—generally, to buy victuals, Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 1: proverb., Δελοφοῖσι θύσας αὐτοῖς ὀψωνεῖ κρέας ap. Plat. 2. 709 A.
 ὀψ-ώνης, ον, ὁ, (ὀψον) one who buys fish or victuals, a purveyor, Ar. Fr. 424, Alciphro 1. 1:—ὀψωνιότης in Eust. and Tzetz.
 ὀψωνιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for purveying, τέχνη Ath. 228 C, 313 F.
 ὀψωνία, ἡ, purchase of fish, purveyance, Critias 50, Antiph. Παρασ. 4, Alex. Πονρ. 1.
 ὀψωνιάζω, to furnish with provisions, ὕψ. δύναμιν to furnish an army with supplies or pay, Diod. Excerpt. 598. 38:—Pass. to be supplied, Polyb. 23. 8, 4; ἐκ τῶν ἀλλοτρίων χρημάτων cited from Dion. H., cf. Diod. 16. 22:—ὀψωνίζω in Timario in Notices des Mss. 9. 205.
 ὀψωνιασμός, ὁ, a furnishing with provisions, Menand. Incert. 394.
 2. the supplies and pay of an army, Polyb. 1. 66, 7., 69. 7; condemned by Phryn., v. Lob. p. 420.
 ὀψωνιο-δόκος, ον, receiving provisions, Poll. 10. 92.
 ὀψώνιον, τό, provisions or provision-money, Lat. obsonium, first in

Menand. (Incert. 447); ἤτησεν εἰς ὕψ. τριώβολον Thugenis. Incert. 1:—then supplies and pay for an army, Polyb. 1. 67, 1., 6. 39, 12; mostly in pl., Id. 3. 25, 4, C. I. 3137. 106:—metaph., ὀψωνία ἀμαρτίας the wages of sin, Ep. Rom. 6. 23.—The word is rejected by the Atticists, Phryn. p. 420.

ὀψωνιο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, a victualler, Gloss.
 ὀψωνισμός, οὐ, ὁ, = ὀψωνιασμός, Byz.

Π

Π, π, indecl.: sixteenth letter of Gr. alphabet. As numeral π' = 80, but π = 80,000. But in Inscr. Π stands for πέντε; Δ, Η, Χ, Μ, for πεντάκις δέκα, π. ἑκατον, π. χίλιοι, π. μύριοι.

I. π is the tenuis labial mute, related to the medial β and the aspirate φ. In the Indo-Eur. languages, the Gr. π, Lat. p, Skt. p or ph, = Teutonic f or (in the middle of a word) b:—as, πατήρ, L. pater, S. pater, = Goth. fadar, O. Norse fadir, O. H. G. fatar, etc.; πόσις, L. potis, potens, S. patis (lord, master), = Goth. faths (in bruth-faths, nūmfios); πρό, L. pro, prae, S. pra (as a prefix), = Goth. fru-ma (prōtos), O. H. G. fur-iro (prior), etc.; πέτα, L. sep-tem, S. sap-tan, = Goth. sib-um; etc.

2. The Gr. π also represents an Indo-Germ. k, L. c or qu, and sometimes Teuton. g or ku:—as, πέπλος, L. vox (voc-is), S. vak, vak-as (vox);—ἐπι-μαι, L. sequ-or, S. sah, sake, si-sak-ni;—ἵππος (ἵκκος), L. equ-us;—ὀπ-, ὀπ-ωπ-α, ὕψις, L. oc-nlus, S. ak-sham, Goth. ang-o;—πέμπω (Aeol. for πέντε), L. quinque, S. raukan;—πέπτω, L. coqu-o (quosqu-o in MSS. of Plaut. and Virg.), S. rak, rak-āni;—λείπω, L. linquo (liqui);—πός (in πόρε, πόθεν, ποῦ, πῶς, etc.); L. quis (quum, quo, etc.), S. kas, Goth. hwas, hwa (when), O. H. G. hvar (ever), etc.; v. infr. II. 2.

II. changes of π in the Gr. dialects, etc.

1. π becomes φ, √ΑΠ, λίπος ἀ-λείφ-ω, βλέπω βλέφ-αρον, λάττω λαφ-ύσσω, τε-θηπ-έναι ταφ-ήναι, etc. 2. In Aeol. and Ion., it stands for the asp. φ, ἀμπί for ἀμφί, πανός for φανός, πάννην for φάννην, ἀπηγγέ-σθαι for ἀφγγ-, ἀπικέσθαι for ἀφικ-: so also in Dor., esp. Lacon., Koen Greg. p. 344: and π was retained in apostrophé before an aspirate by the Ion., ἀπ' ἡμῶν, ἐπ' ἡμέραν, ἰπ' ὕμνων, etc.: on the contrary the aspirated form seems to have been always preferred in Att., ἀσφάραγος for ἀσπάραγος, λίσφος for λίσπος, σφάγγος for σπύγγος, σφόνδυλος for σπώνδυλος, σπυράς for σφυράς, Lob. Phryn. 113.

3. In Ion. Prose, π becomes κ in relatives and interrogatives, κῶς ὅκως κοῖος ἀκοῖος κῶσος ὀκῶσος for πῶς ὅπως ποῖος ὀποῖος πῶσας ὀπῶσας, Greg. Cor. p. 413; v. supr. I. 2.

4. In Aeol., π is used for μ, ὕππα for ὄμμα, πεδά for μετά, Greg. Cor. p. 580; and reversely, μ for π in ματέω for πατέω, Ahrens D. Aeol. p. 45.

5. with the Delphians, π became β, as βατείν, βικρόν for πατείν, μικρόν, Plat. 2. 292 F; in Aeol. and Dor., π for τ, πέτορες for τέσσαρες, πέμπε for πέντε, σπάδιον (spatium) for σπά-διον, σπολάς for στολάς, σταλαίς for σταλαίς, Koen Greg. p. 364, 615; cf. studeo studium σπουδή.

6. sometimes interchanged with γ, as in λαπαρός λαγαρός, λαπάρα λαγών, λάγος λεγus.

7. in Aeol. and Ep. Poetry, π is often redupl. in relatives, as ὅπη ὅπως ὀπποῖος ὀππῶσας for ὅπη, etc., Greg. Cor. p. 588.

8. in Poets, τ is inserted after π, as in πτόλις and πτόλεμος for πόλις and πόλεμος with their derivatives.

πᾶ; Dor. for πῆ; how? Ar. Ach. 785, Lys. 171:—πα for πη, anywhere, anywhere, Ar. Lys. 155.

πᾶ, apoc. for πατήρ, Choerob. 16. 8, Arcad. 125. 4; cf. βᾶ.

πᾶα, Lacon. for πᾶσα, like Μᾶα for Μῶσα, Ar. Lys. 995.

παῖα, Dor. for παγή.

παγᾶνᾶλια, τά, the Latin Panagalia, Dion. H. 4. 15.

Παγᾶσαι, αἱ, a town in Thessaly, the port of Pherae, whence the Argonauts sailed, Hdt., etc.:—hence ἦρος Παγασαῖος, of Jason, Anth. P. 4. 3, 66:—ὁ Παγασίτης κῶλος Dem. 159. 26; λιμὴν Παγασήϊος Ar. Rh. 1. 524; ἀκτὴ Παγασήϊος Ib. 318.

παγ-γέλιος, ον, (πᾶς) thoroughly ridiculous, Plat. Phaedr. 260 C, Rep. 522 C; παγγ. ἐστ' ἰδεῖν Eubul. Κερκ. 2:—παγγέλαστος, ον, Epiphan.

παγ-γενεῖ, Adv., v. sub παγγενής.

παγ-γενέτης, ον, and -γενέτωρ, ορος, ὁ, father of all, Orph. H. 19. 5., 3. 1, Or. Sib. 3. 550, 675:—fem. παγγενέτωρα, mother of all, Anth. P. 12. 97.

παγ-γενής, ἐς, (γενέσθαι) of all races or kinds, Eccl. 2. with one's whole race, in which sense παγγενεῖ was used as Adv., παγγενεῖ τε καὶ πανδημεῖ Xanth. ap. Suid; ἐκρωθῆσεται παγγενεῖ C. 1. 916; παν-δημεῖ τε καὶ παγγενεῖ (v. l. —εἰ) Ael. N. A. 17. 27: on the form, v. E. M. 647. 53, Lob. Phryn. 515:—also παγγενός, Nicet. Eug.

παγ-γεός, ον, holding the whole earth, ἄρμα Orph. H. 58. 8.

παγγέραστος, ον, all-honoured, Byz.

παγ-γέρογος, ον, training all as a husbandman, Joseph. Macc. 2. 15.

παγγήρως, ον, very old, Tzetz.

παγ-γλυκερός, ὁ, ὄν, sweetest of all, Ar. Lys. 970.

παγγλωσσία, ἡ, wordiness, garrulity, Pind. O. 2. 157.

παγγλωσσοσ or -ττος, ον, speaking all tongues, γένος Epigr. Gr. 1027. 21.

παγ-γυμνος, ον, quite naked, Eust. 1398. 59.

παγ-γυνάκι, Adv. with all the women, παμμαδὶ καὶ παγγ. with all their women and children, Dio C. 41. 9.

πάγεν, v. sub πήγνυμι.

παγερός, ὁ, ὄν, frosty, cold, Dio Chr. 1. p. 550. II. able to fasten: τὸ παγερόν the power of fastening, Arctae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 2.

παγετός or παγετός (Arcad. 81), ὁ, = πάγος II, frost, Pind. Fr. 74. 10, Hipp. Aër. 283, etc.; ὅταν πάχνη ἢ ἡ παγετός Xen. Cyn. 5, 1.

παγετώδης, ες, (είδος) frosty, ice-cold, Soph. Ph. 1082; of water, Hipp. Aër. 283; of air, Arist. Mund. 5, 13.

πάγη [ᾶ], ἡ, (ΨΙΑΓ, πήγνυμι) anything that fixes or fastens, a snare, a noose, trap, ὑπὸ πάγης ἄλκοντος Hdt. 2. 121, 2; ἐν τῇ πάγῃ ἐνέχεσθαι Ib.; ὑπόπτεροι πάγαι the tools used in fowling (cf. Virgil's *ruinicae formidine pennae*), Soph. Fr. 378, cf. Plat. Legg. 824 A: a fowling-net, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 39.

2. metaph. a trap, snare, πάγας ἐπράξαμεσθα (Herm. ἐφραξαμεσθα) Aesch. Ag. 822; cf. παγίς.

παγίδεσμα or -ωμο, τό, a snare, enticement, Eust. Opusc. 109. 18.

παγιδευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, ensnaring, Eccl.

παγιδεύω, (παγίς) to lay a snare for, entrap, LXX (1 Regg. 28. 9), Ev. Matth. 22. 15.

πάγιος [ᾶ], α, ὄν, (πήγνυμι) solid, κηρός . . σιδήρον παγίωτερος Luc. Alex. 21: Adv., εἶναι παγίως to be solid, opp. to ρεῖν, Arist. Cael. 3. 1, 8.

II. firm, steadfast, αὐτὸν παγίον ἔστιν τῶν ἀνθρώπων Dio C. 65. 1; π. ἔχειν τὸν λόγον to hold it fast, Plat. Epin. 984 D; of persons, *νοστήσαντες παγίως* steadily in the ranks, Dio C. 76. 12:—Adv., παγίως λέγειν, like *διωρισμένως*, to say positively, without reservations, Plat. Rep. 434 D; παγίως νοῆσαι Ib. 479 C, Theaet. 157 A; π. διωχουρίεσθαι Id. Tim. 49 D, cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 13, 2.

παγιότης, ητος, ἡ, certainty, Greg. Nyss., Hesych. s. v. εὐστάθεια.

παγιός, (παγίος) to make firm or fast, Byz.

παγίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (ΨΙΑΓ, πήγνυμι) = πάγη, a trap, Batr. 117, Anth. P. 6. 109; παγίδας ἰσάνας Ar. Av. 527, cf. 194.

2. metaph. a trap, snare, of women, Anth. Koup. 1, Menand. Incert. 67; δουρατῆα π. of the Trojan horse, Anth. P. 9. 152; παγίδας προδύφνον ἀμπλακίης Epigr. Gr. 421; τοῖς ἀφροῖς . . ἰσάσαι παγίδας they try to 'raise the wind', Alex. eis τὸ Φρέαρ 2:—also of women's ornaments, Ar. Fr. 663.

II. ἄγκυρα παγίς νεῶν the anchor which holds ships fast, Anth. P. 6. 5.

παγιώσις, εως, ἡ, a making fast, Olympiod. in A. B. 1408.

παγιοκαίνιστος, ὄν, ever renewed, ever fresh, κηρίς Aesch. Ag. 960.

πάγκᾱκος, ὄν, quite or utterly bad, π. ἡμῶν a most unlucky day, Hes. Opp. 811; very noxious, τὸ ἔλαιον τοῖς φυντοῖς π. Plat. Prot. 334 B:—Adv., παγκᾱκῶς ὀλέσθαι Aesch. Theb. 552; π. ἔχει τινί Id. Cho. 740; π. τιθέναι Id. Pers. 282; τεθνάναι Eur. Med. 1135.

2. of persons, utterly bad, most evil or wicked, Theogn. 149, Plat. Legg. 928 E, al.: Sup. ὦ παγκᾱκίστε, Soph. Ant. 742, Eur. Med. 465, etc.

παγκᾱκούργος, ὄν, utterly wicked, Hesych. s. v. παναίρως.

πάγκᾱλος, ὄν, Ar. Pl. 1018, but ἡ, Adv. Plat. Phaedr. 276 E, Legg. 722 C:—all beautiful, good or noble, Ar. l. c., Plat. Symp. 204 C, 216 E, al.; π. ᾧ Theopomp. Com. Eip. 3. Adv. -ως, Hipp. Art. 833, Eur. Fr. 287, 7, Plat., etc.; π. ἔχειν Id. Phaedr. 230 C.

παγκαρπία, ἡ, an offering of all kinds of fruit, συμμυῖης π. Soph. Fr. 464, cf. Inscr. Att. in C. I. 523. 15, Anticlid. ap. Ath. 473 C, cf. 648 B, Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 7 (where παγκαρπία has been wrongly considered as an Adj.): Eur. Fr. 904 has παγκάρπεια, metri grat., in an anapaestic verse.

II. a kind of sweet cake, Alexand. ap. Ath. 648 B.

παγκαρπος, ὄν, of all kinds of fruit, θύματα Soph. El. 635: rich in every fruit, rich in fruit, φυτόν, χθόν Pind. P. 9. 101, I. 4. 70; γονή π. produce of all kinds, Plat. Ax. 371 C: metaph., π. αἰοῖθι Anth. P. 4. 1, 1:—παγκαρπον, τό, as title of a book, Gell. praef. 8.

2. covered with fruit, berried, δάφνη Soph. O. T. 83.

II. as Subst., a name of the plant χαμαίλεω, Diosc. Noth. 3. 11.

παγκατάγᾱστος, ὄν, utterly ridiculous, Byz.

παγκατάμικτος, ὄν, mixed of all sorts, hashed up together, prob. l. in Philoxen. 3. 13, v. ap. Meineke Com. Fr. 3. 636.

παγκαταπύγων [ῶ], ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, utterly lewd, Ar. Lys. 137.

παγκατάρᾱτος, ὄν, all-accused, Ar. Lys. 588.

παγκευθής, ἑς, all-concealing, νεκρὸν πλᾶς Soph. O. C. 1563.

πάγκλαυστος or rather -κλαυτός, ὄν, all-lamented, most lamentable, Aesch. Theb. 368, Pers. 822; π. αἰῶνα κοινόν, i. e. death, Soph. El. 1086.

II. act. all-tearful, Id. Tr. 652, Ant. 831.—On the form, v. sub κλαυτός.

πάγκλειτος, ὄν, all-renowned, Castorio ap. Ath. 455 A: Ms. πάγκλουτα.

παγκλέπτῃς, ὄν, ὁ, a thief—all, Tzet.

παγκληρία, ἡ, a complete inheritance, inherited property, Aesch. Cho. 486, Soph. Fr. 774, Eur. Ion 814, Supp. 14.

πάγκληρος, ὄν, held in full possession, δόμος Eur. Ion 1542.

πάγκλανος, ὄν, common to all, νουήματα Hipp. Aër. 281; but mostly in Poets, π. χώρα, of Olympia, Pind. O. 6. 107; παγκλάνους . . Ἀποῖς ἐν κούποις, of Eleusis, Soph. Ant. 1119; π. πηγεῖς θεῶν μάστιγι παγκλάνω, i. e. by death, Aesch. Theb. 608; ἐξ Ἀΐδου παγκλάνου λίμνας Soph. El. 135; ἐν ἀνέχθημα π. βορροῖς one object of hate common to all mankind, Eur. Tro. 425; π. στᾶσις all the band together, Aesch. Cho. 459.

Adv. -ως, Manetho 4. 506.

παγκαρᾱνός, ὄν, lord of all, Opp. C. 4. 21; Σεβᾱζιος, C. I. 3791.

παγκοίτης, ὄν, ὅ, where all must sleep, or putting all to sleep, ὁδᾱμος παγκοίτας, i. e. the grave, Soph. Ant. 804; παγκοίτας Ἀΐδας Ib. 811; —both lyr. passages.

παγκοίνιτος, ὄν, covered all over with dust, ἀεθα παγκ. prizes gained by all kinds of contests, Soph. Tr. 305.

παγκόσμιος, α, ὄν, common to all the world, μοῖρα Orph. H. 34. 20, Eccl.

πάγκρανός, τό, a plant, = θαψία, Diosc. 4. 157.

παγκράτης, ἑς, (κράτος) all-powerful, all-mighty, epith. of Zeus, Aesch. Theb. 255, Eum. 918, Soph. Fr. 607; π. ἔδραι his imperial throne, Aesch. Fr. 389; of Apollo, Eur. Rhes. 231; of Athena, Ar. Thesm. 317:—τοῖνδε π. φονεύς their victorious slayer, Aesch. Ag. 1648.

2. of

things, π. πῦρ, cf. Soph. Ph. 986, Pind. N. 4. 101; ὁ π. ὕπνος, χρόνος Soph. Aj. 675, O. C. 609; ἀλάθεια Bacchyl. 21.

παγκράτησία, ἡ, full power or possession, Philo 2. 129.

παγκράτιζω, to perform the exercises of the παγκράτιον, Isocr. Antid. § 252, Plat. Gorg. 456 D, Charm. 159 C:—metaph. to sway one's arms about like a gymnast, to gesticulate violently, ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ Aeschin. 4. 33, cf. 5. 21.

παγκράτιστατής, οὔ, ὁ, one who practises the παγκράτιον, Plat. Rep. 338 C, Euthyd. 271 C; title of plays by Alexis, Philemon, etc.; often in C. I., as 1428, 1969, al.

παγκράτιστατικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the παγκράτιον (v. παγκράτιον), ἡ παγκ. τέχνη the pancratiast's art, Plat. Euthyd. 272 A.

II. skilled in the παγκράτιον, Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 14.

παγκράτιον, τό, (παγκράτης) a complete contest, an exercise of the Greek youths which combined both wrestling and boxing (ὁ θλίβειν καὶ κατέχειν δυνάμενος, παλαιστικός: ὁ δὲ ὅσαι τὴν πληγὴν, πυκτικός: ὁ δ' ἀμφοτέροις ταύτοις, παγκρατιαστικός, Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 14), Xenophon. 2 (5). 3 Bgk., Hdt. 9. 105, and often in Pind., who celebrated several victories in the Pancration in his Nem. and Isthm. Odes; π. νικᾶν Thuc. 5. 49; π. μάχεσθαι Ar. Vesp. 1191; ὁ π. ἡσκηκός Plat. Legg. 795 B; oft. in C. I., as 1421, 1590, al.

II. a plant, *scilla maritima*, Diosc. 2. 203.

παγκράτιστος, η, ὄν, = πανάριστος, Paul. Sil. descr. S. Soph. 22.

παγκράτατικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the Almighty, Dion. Areop.

πάγκρεας, τό, the sweetbread, Lat. *pancreas*, Arist. H. A. 3. 4, 5; cf. καλλίκρεας.

II. a nickname given by Timo to the sceptic Pyrrho, Diog. L. 4. 33.

παγκράτως ἐρέσσειν, to row all in time (cf. συγκροτέω II. 3), or with a great noise, Aesch. Supp. 723.

πάγκρυφος, ὄν, quite concealed, Justin Mart. 35 C.

παγκτήμων, ὄν, possessing all, Clem. Al. 275.

παγκτησία, ἡ, entire possession, Poll. 10. 12.

παγκύνιον, τό, a kind of bent-grass, Acl. N. A. 14. 24.

πάγκυφος, τό, quite crooked, π. ἐλαία the sacred olive-tree in the citadel at Athens, because of its dwarfed and twisted shape, Ar. Fr. 664; cf. Müller Archiol. d. Kunst § 371. 3.

πάγχενος, ὄν, all-hospitable, common to all, Soph. Fr. 68.

πάγᾱ-λύτος, ὄν:—ὑδωρ π. water from thawed ice, Oribas. 77 Matth.

πάγο-πληξία, ἡ, a being frost-bitten, Hippiatr.

πάγος [ᾶ], ὁ, (ΨΙΑΓ, πήγνυμι). Properly, that which is fixed or firmly set.

I. in Hom. A mountain-peak, σπιλάδες τε πάγοι τε Od. 5. 405; πάγοι ὀρέες 411:—then, generally, a rocky hill, Hes. Sc. 439, Pind. O. 10 (11). 59. I. 2. 47, Trag.; ὁ Ἀρεῖος (Ion. Ἀρήιος) πάγος the Areopagus at Athens, Hdt. 8. 52, cf. Aesch. Eum. 685 sq.; Ἀρεῖος ἐβούλου πάγος Soph. O. C. 947; Ἀρείος ἐν πάγῳ Eur. I. T. 1470; so, ἐν κλεινοῖς Ἀθηναίῳ πάγῳ Soph. Fr. 300, etc.

II. after Hom., = παγετός, frost, πάγον χυθόντος Soph. Ph. 293; πάγον φανέντος αἰδριῶν Id. Fr. 162; ὅντος πάγον αἰῶν δεινσάτον Plat. Symp. 220 B, etc.; also in pl., τῶν ὑπαιθρίων π. Aesch. Ag. 335, cf. Soph. Ant. 357, Arist. H. A. 3. 22, 2, G. A. 2. 2, 7, etc.: also, dat. pl. πάγεσι (as if from τὸ πάγος), Id. Probl. 12. 6; and dat. sing. πάγει (vulg. πάγῳ) Diod. 3. 34 Dind.:—cf. πάχνη, πηγάς.

2. the scum on the surface of milk, (also ἐπίπαγος), Schol. Nic. Al. 91.

3. salt, as formed by the evaporation of sea-water, Lyc. 135.

πάγος, ὁ, the Lat. *pagus*, a canton, district, Plut. Num. 16.

πάγουρος [ᾶ], ὁ, a kind of crab, Lat. *pagurus*, Ar. Eq. 606, Arist. II. A. 4. 2, 3:—Lyc. 419 calls the old man Phoenix by this name.

πάγος, (πάγας) to freeze or curdle, Jo. Chrys.

πάγρος, ὁ, said to be = φάγρος, Arcad. 73. 17.

παγχάλεπος [ᾶ], ὄν, very hard, most difficult and dangerous, Antipho 116. 34, Xen. An. 5. 2, 20, Plat. Phaedr. 85 C, al. Adv., παγχαλέπως ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Xen. An. 7. 5, 16.

παγχάλκεος, ὄν, all-brasen, all-brass, ἄορ, ῥύπαλον Od. 8. 403., II. 574; of a man, οὐδ' εἰ παγχάλκεος εὐχεταί είναι Il. 20. 102.

παγχάλκος, ὄν, = φέρεγ, κνένη Od. 18. 878; ἀσπίς Aesch. Theb. 591; γενύες Soph. El. 106; π. τέλη, i. e. arms to be dedicated to Zeus, Id. Ant. 143; ἀχμή, ὅπα Eur. Heracl. 277, Or. 444.

παγχᾱρής, gladdening all, Hermapio ap. Amm. Marc. 17. 4, 22.

II. pass. much rejoiced, Astrampsych. Ouir. c. 5.

πάγχωρος, ὄν, all-satiating, σῖτα Soph. Fr. 579.

παγχρηστος, ὄν, good for all work, ἄγρος Ar. Ach. 936; κτήμα Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 5:—also Adv. παγχρηστίως, Eus. in Mail Coll. Nov. Vat. 1. 3.

παγχριστος, ὄν, (χρῖμα) all-anointed: τὰς πεμπούς παγχριστῶν συγκραθεῖς stands without a Subst. in Soph. Tr. 661, of the robe anointed with the blood of Nessus: the Schol. supplies ἐπέλω, an impossible ellipse; and no reasonable explanation has yet been found.

πάγχρως, ὄν, contr. -χρως, ὄν, of all colours, Synes. 16 A; also πάγχρως, ὄν, Id. 114 B.

παγχρύσεος [ῶ], ὄν, all-golden, of solid gold, θύσαναι Il. 2. 448; τόξα h. Hom. 27. 5; μῆλα Hes. Th. 335:—so παγχρύσος, ὄν, Pind. O. 7. 4, P. 4. 121, Soph. El. 510, Eur., etc.

πάγχῶ, Adv. (πάς, πᾶν) Ep. and Ion. for πᾶν, quite, wholly, entirely, altogether, strengthd., μάλα πάγχῳ Il. 14. 143; πάγχῳ μάλα 12. 105; πάγχῳ λίην Od. 4. 825; ἄγαν πάγχῳ Pind. P. 2. 150; in Il. 10. 99, Hes. Op. 262 (εἰ πάγχῳ λάδαναι, ἐπὶ π. λαθέσθαι) ἐπὶ belongs to the Verb; πάγχῳ δακείν or ἐλπίζειν to think or hope fully that . . , Hdt. 1. 31., 4. 135, etc.—Very rare in Att. Poets, being used once (in a senarian) by Aesch. Theb. 641; and once (in a heroic verse) by Ar. Ran. 1531.

παγᾱώδης, ες, (πάγος) = παγετώδης, Theophr. C. P. 2. 4, 12.

παδάω, Dor. for πηδάω, 3 sing. παδῇ Sophr. 46 Ahr.; imper. πᾶδῃ =

πῆδα, Ar. Lys. 1317; partic. gen. fem. pl. παδῶν = πηδουσάν, lb. 1313 (restored by Dind. for παιδῶν).

παδῖνος, ἡ, or, of or from the tree παδός, Apollod. in Math. Vett. p. 46. παδός, ἡ, a tree, perhaps *prunus padus*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 1, 3; cf. πῆδος. παθαῖναι, (πάθος) to make pathetic, Dion. H. de Thuc. 23:—Med. to represent passion, speak with passionate gestures, etc., Id. 3. 73; of an orator, Id. de Lys. 9, Plut. 2. 447 F, etc.; of a mimic actor, Anth. P. 5. 129; of a musician, Plut. 2. 713 A.

παθεῖν, Ep. inf. aor. of πάσχω.

παθῆνός, ὄν, suffering, mournful, LXX (Job 29. 25).

πάθη [ᾶ], ἡ, a passive state, opp. to πράξις, Plat. Legg. 903 B; τὰς ἐκεῖ . . πάθος what happened there, Soph. Aj. 295; πάσαν τὴν ἑωντοῦ π. all that had happened to him, Hdt. 1. 122. 2. suffering, misfortune, Pind. P. 3. 73, 171, Hipp. V. C. 905, Soph. O. C. 7, etc.; ἡ π. τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν blindness, Hdt. 2. 111; ἡ τοῦ πρίγους π. suffocation, Plat. Phileb. 32 A; in pl., Hdt. 1. 123, 3. 40.

πάθημα [ᾶ], τό: pl. dat. παθημάτων Com. Anon. 84 (an Aetol. form, Eust. 279. 42., 1761. 36):—like πάθος, anything that befalls one, a suffering, misfortune, Soph. Tr. 142; of a massacre, Thuc. 4. 48; mostly in pl., Hdt. S. 136, etc.; παθήματα πάσχειν Soph. O. C. 361; ἀκούσια παθήματα, opp. to ἐκούσια καὶ ἐκ προνοίας ἀδικήματα, Antipho 114. 19; proverb., τὰ δέ μοι παθήματα μαθήματα γέγονε my sufferings have been my lessons (cf. πάθος 1. 1), Hdt. 1. 207, cf. Aesch. Ag. 175 et ibi Blomf. (170), Ar. Thesm. 199, Plat. Symp. 222 B. II. a passive emotion or condition, π. τῆς ψυχῆς εἶναι τὴν σωφροσύνην, οὐ μάθημα Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 17: also mostly in pl. passive states or impressions, opp. to ποιήματα or ἔργα, Plat. Soph. 248 B, Rep. 437 C; τὰ σώματος π., τὰ περὶ τὸ σῶμα π. lb. 389 C, Phileb. 33 D; ὅσα διὰ τοῦ στόματος π. Id. Theaet. 186 C; τὰ ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ π. Id. Rep. 511 D; τοῖς π. ὑπηρετεῖν to obey the passions, Arist. Pol. 1. 5, 9, cf. Rhet. 2. 22, 16, Poët. 6, 2. 2. an attack of sickness, Hipp. Vet. Med. 8; π. καὶ νοσήματα Plat. Rep. 439 D:—in pl., also, symptoms, Hipp. 1016 F, al.

III. in pl. also, incidents, occurrences, τὰ ἐν . . τῇ ὁδοῦσεῖα π. Plat. Rep. 393 B; πάντα εἶδη καὶ π. πολιτειῶν Id. Legg. 681 D. 2. like πάθος III. 2, of the incidents or changes of material bodies, τὰ οὐράνια π. Id. Ion 531 C; τὰ τῆς σελήνης π. Arist. Metaph. 1. 2, 9, cf. Meteor. 2. 6, 1 and 24, al. 3. the incidents, properties or accidents, of quantities, magnitudes, etc., Id. An. Post. 1. 10, 4. Cael. 4. 3, 1, Sens. 6, 1, al.

παθηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, liable to παθήματα, impressionable, Julian. 199 C. Adv. -κώς, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 10.

παθῖνος [ᾶ], ἡ, passiveness, passivity, opp. to ποιήσις, Arist. Phys. 3. 3, 2, de An. 3. 2, 7.

παθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, subject to feeling, capable of sensation, sensitive, ψυχά Tim. Loc. 102 E:—c. gen. rei, capable of feeling, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 5, 2. 2. sensuous, impressionable, pathetic, τραγῳδία Id. Poët. 24. 1; λέγειν Id. Rhet. 3. 7, 3; ἐκ τῶν παθ. λέγειν to use pathetic topics, lb. 3. 16, 10:—Adv., παθητικῶς λέγειν lb. 3. 7, 11; π. εἰρήσθαι lb. 2. 21, 13.

II. receptive, passive, opp. to ποιητικός, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 7, 7, Metaph. 4. 15, 6, Phys. 8. 4, 13, al.; παθ. ποιήτης Id. Categ. 8, 8; τὸ παθητικὸν μόνον (sc. τῆς ψυχῆς) Id. Pol. 1. 5, 6, cf. Phys. 3. 3, 2, al.:—Adv., παθητικῶς κινεῖσθαι passively, without resistance or effort, Plut. 2. 1111 E. 2. of Verbs, ὁ π. the passive voice, Dion. H. ad Ammae. 2. 7, etc.:—Adv. παθητικῶς, in the passive, Apoll. de Constr. 276.

παθῆτός, ἡ, ὄν, one who has suffered, Menand. Monost. 457. II. subject to suffering or passion (Cicero's *patibilis*, N. D. 3. 12), τὸ θνητὸν καὶ παθῆτόν Plut. Pelop. 16, cf. Num. 8. b. of the Saviour, destined to suffer, Act. Ap. 26. 23; but some took it in the sense used by Plut., whence they were called παθητο-λάτραι, Eus. in Phot. Bibl. 106. 14. 2. liable to change, opp. to ἀπαθής, Arist. Mund. 2. 10.

παθητεύομαι, Dep. to be παθικός, Anth. P. 11. 73.

παθικός, ἡ, ὄν, remaining passive: hence Lat. *pathicus*, i. e. *qui muliebria patitur*, Juven. 2. 99, Martial.

πάθη, ἡ, vulgar form of φάθη, Geop. 15. 4, 1, cf. Moer. 391.

πάθος-γνομωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in judging of symptoms or diseases, Galen. 1:—παθονομικός is a false form.

πάθο-κράτεια, with v. l. παθοκράτορία, ἡ, the government of the passions, self-restraint, Joseph. Macc. 13. 3.

παθοκράτέομαι, Pass. to be governed by passions, LXX (4 Macc. 7. 20).

παθο-κτόνος, ὄν, killing passions, Eccl.

παθο-λογέω, to treat of the πάθη, M. Anton. 8. 13, Galen.

παθολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the πάθη, treating thereof, λόγος Stob. Ecl. 2. 52:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the science of diseases, pathology, Galen.

παθο-ποιία, ἡ, excitement of the passions, Jul. Rufin. Fig. 36.

παθο-ποιός, ὄν, causing bodily disease, Galen.: or passion, Eccl.

πάθος [ᾶ], εὐς, τό: (ΠΑΘ, πάσχω):—like πάθημα, anything that befalls one, an incident, accident, chance, τὰ ἀνθρωπιά π. Hdt. 5. 4; τὸ συντυχόν π. Soph. Aj. 313; οὗ τόδ' ἦν π. where this incident took place, Id. O. T. 732; cf. Antipho 125. 9. 2. what one has suffered, good or bad, suffering, experience, τὸν πάθει μάθος θέντα κυρίως ἔχειν (v. πάθημα 1), Aesch. Ag. 177; τὰ γ' ἐμὰ πάθη my experiences, Plat. Phaedo 96 A:—opp. to δράμα, ποιήμα, πράξις, ἔργον, as τὸ δράμα τοῦ πάθους πλέον Aesch. Ag. 533, cf. Plat. Soph. 248 D, Phaedr. 245 D, Legg. 876 D, Arist. Cael. 3. 1, 2, Poët. 1. 6:—but commonly, b. in bad sense, a suffering, misfortune, calamity, Hdt. 1. 91. 5. 4, Aesch. Pr. 703, etc.; οὐλόησιν οὐκ πάθει Soph. Aj. 933; τὰ τῆς Νύκτος π. Plat. Rep. 380 A, etc.; ἀνέκτιστον π. ἔρδων to do an act which is an irreparable mischief to one, Hdt. 1. 137; μετὰ τὸ τῆς θυγατρὸς π., i. e. her death, Id. 2. 133; π. μέγα πεπονθέναι, of a great defeat, Id. 3. 147, cf. 5. 87 al.; πάθει in amount of

loss, Thuc. 7. 30. c. an attack of sickness, disease, Arist. G. A. 2. 4, 8, 3. 1, 17, al. d. the Passion of Christ, Ign. ad Trall. in tit. II. of the soul, any passive emotion or affection, a passion, violent feeling, such as love, hate, etc. (ὅλως οἱς ἔπειτα ἡδονή ἢ λύπη Arist. Eth. N. 2. 5, 2); διὰ πάθους Thuc. 3. 84; ἐρωτικὸν π., etc., Plat.; π. ποιεῖν to excite passion, Arist. Rhet. 3. 17, 8; ἡ π. εἶναι Id. Pol. 3. 16, 8; ἐκτός τοῦ π. εἶναι to be exempt from passion, Etes. ap. Stob. 576. 2; ἔξω τῶν π. γίγνεσθαι Dio C. 60. 3.

III. any passive state, a condition, state, Plat. Rep. 432 D; τὰ ἐν τοῖς κατόπτροις τῶν ὁμμάτων π. what happens to the eyes in looking at mirrors, Id. Theaet. 193 C, etc. 2. in scientific

writers, of the incidents of things, the changes to which they are liable (ποιήτης καθ' ἣν ἀλλοιοῦσθαι ἐνδέχεται, Arist. Metaph. 4. 21), τὰ οὐράνια παθή Plat. Hipp. Ma. 285 C; τὰ περὶ τὸν οὐρανὸν π. Id. Phaedo 96 C; τὰ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ π. καὶ μέρη Arist. Metaph. 1. 5, 2; π. τοῦτο, ὁ καλοῦμεν σεῖσμον Id. Mund. 4, 29; v. πάθημα III. 2.

3. in Logic, of the incidents or properties of things, opp. to οὐσία, Plat. Euthyphro 11 A:—so in Physics, οὐκ τὸ λευκὸν καὶ τὸ μέλαν, καὶ γλυκὺ καὶ πικρὸν, καὶ βαρύτερ καὶ κορυφότερ, κτλ., Arist. Metaph. 4. 21; in Arithmetic and Mathematics, τὸ τῶν ἀριθμῶν π. lb. 1. 5, 2; γεωμετρία περὶ τὰ συμβεβηκότα πάθη τοῖς μεγέθεσι Id. Rhet. 1. 2, 1, cf. Anal. Post. 1. 7, 1:—v. πάθημα III. 3.

4. in Grammar, the inflexion of a word, declension, conjugation, etc.

IV. in Rhet. a pathetic style or mode of expression, *pathos*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 17, 2, Plut. 2. 711 E, etc.

Παῖάν, ἄνος, ὁ, Ep. Παῖῶν, ὄνος, Att. Παῖων, ὄνος (v. sub fin.):—Paeon or Paeon, the physician of the gods who, in ll. 5. 401, 599, cures the wounded Hades and Ares, cf. Pind. P. 4. 481; Παῖθονος γενέσθαι the sons of P., i. e. physicians, Od. 4. 232. 2. after Hom., the name and office of healing were transferred to Apollo, who was invoked by the cry ἰήε Παῖάν, Aesch. Ag. 146, Soph. O. T. 154; so, ἰὼ Παῖάν Id. Tr. 221, Ar. Ach. 1212; ὄναξ Π. Eur. Alc. 220, etc.:—without reference to his healing art, τὸν Παῖαν ἴα καὶ τὰς Μούσας ἐπικαλοῦμενος Plat. Criti. 108 C, cf. Legg. 664 C, Aesch. Ag. 1248:—so, Ἀσκληπιδὸς Παῖων Ar. Pl. 636; of Zeus at Rhodes, Hesych.; of Dionysos, Helios, Pan, Orph. H. 5. 2. 11, 8. 12, 11. 11.

3. as appellat. a physician, healer, παῖων γενοῦ τῆσδε μερίμνης Aesch. Ag. 99; παῖωνα κακῶν Soph. Pl. 168; and, generally, a saviour, deliverer, ὦ θάνατε Παῖάν Aesch. Fr. 244, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1373: v. sub παῖωνος.

II. παῖάν, Ep. παῖῶν, a paeon, i. e. a choral song, a hymn or chant, addressed to Apollo or Artemis (the burden being ἰή or ἰὼ Παῖάν, etc., v. supr. 1. 2), in thanksgiving for deliverance from evil, μολεῖν θεὸν ἱλάσκοντο, καλὸν αἰδέοντες παιήονα Il. 1. 473; παῖαν' ἐπεψήμην Aesch. Fr. 281, cf. Procl. ap. Phot. 523:—properly therefore opp. to θρήνοι, στενάγματα, etc., Aesch. Cho. 343, Soph. O. T. 5 and 187, cf. Schol. Ar. Pl. 636 (but v. infr. 4): also addressed to other gods on like occasions, as to Poseidon after an earthquake, Xen. Hell. 4. 7, 4.

2. a song of triumph after victory, properly to Apollo, Il. 22. 391 sq.; ἀλώσιμος π. Aesch. Theb. 635, etc.; also the song with which soldiers advanced to battle, a war-song, παῖαν' ἐφύμνον σμερὸν Ἑλλήνες Id. Pers. 393, cf. Lys. 194. 15, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 6; which was addressed to Ares, cf. Schol. Thuc. 1. 50.—The phrase was, ἐξάρχειν τὸν παῖωνα Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 58, (παῖωνος Plut. Rom. 16); π. ἐξάρχεσθαι, ποιεῖσθαι Id. Hell. 2. 4, 17, 7. 4, 36.

3. any solemn song or chant, esp. on beginning an undertaking, in omen of success, Thuc. 7. 75; so, ἱππαῖον' αἰδεῖον h. Hom. Ap. 517; π. γαμήλιος Ar. Thesm. 1035; also of songs sung at feasts, Xen. Symp. 2. 1; ἔρχεαι κἀμὶβόα τρίτον παῖωνα Pherecr. Pers. 2, cf. Antiph. Ἀγρ. 5, Διπλ. 1. 5.—On the paeon, v. Müller's Literat. of Greece, 1. p. 19.

4. Aesch., by an oxymoron, joins π. Ἐρινύων, π. τοῦ θανόντος Ag. 645, Cho. 151; so, π. στυγνός, of a dirge, Eur. Tro. 126; παῖωνα σενεάζειν lb. 577; π. τῷ κάτωθεν θεῷ Id. Alc. 424.

III. Κρητῶν πατήσων paeon-singers, h. Hom. Ap. 518.

IV. in Prosody, a paeon, a foot consisting of 3 short and 1 long syll., — — — — —, or — — — — —, Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 4; later always in form παῖων.—As to the form, it has been laid down that in Att. Παῖων was properly used of the Physician (except in the vocat.), παῖων of the song, παῖων of the metrical foot; and the examples above cited to a great extent confirm this rule. But in Com. and Prose the form παῖων seems to have prevailed, v. Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 1212: cf. παιανίζω—ανισμός, παιωνίζω—ανισμός.

παιανίζω, v. sub παιωνίζω.

παιανικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or like a paeon, Athl. 696 D, Eust. 137. 39.

παιάνις, ἴδος, ἡ, of or like a paeon, δοῖταί Pind. Fr. 103.

παιάνισμός, ὁ, v. sub παιωνισμός.

παιανιστοί, οἱ, the paeon-chanters, a sacred guild at Rome, C. I. 6898; v. Franz. ad l.

παιάνο-γράφος, ὄν, writing paeans, Apoll. Dysc. Hist. c. 40.

παῖγμα, τό, play, sport, λόγος ὅταν . . παίγματα βρέμῃ whenever the pipe sounds its sportive strains, Eur. Bacch. 161.

παίγμος, ὁ, = παργία, παιδία, play, sport, Schol. Il. 21. 575.

παίγμοσύνῃ, ἡ, poet. for παργία, as if from παίγμων, Stesich. Fr. 47.

παῖγνία, ἰον. -ιῇ, ἡ, play, sport, a game, Hdt. 1. 94., 2. 173; cf. παιδία.

II. = ἑορτή, Ar. Lys. 700.

παῖγνια-γράφος, ὄν, writing playful poetry, Ath. 638 D; Casaub. παιγνιογρ-.

παῖγνιαζω, to play, joke, Boiss. Anecd. 5. 99.

παῖγνιδιον, τό, a farce, Byz.

παῖγνιμῶν, ὄν, like παῖγνιδίως, fond of a joke, Hdt. 2. 173, Eust. Opusc. 202. 17, etc.; παῖγνιμων, lb. 95. 89, Hda. Epim. 106; Adv. -όνως, Eust. 772. 38.

παῖγνιος, ἡ, ὄν, = παργίος, Eccl.

παῖγνιον, τό, a plaything, toy, ἄνθρωπος θεοῦ τὸ παίγιον εἶναι Plat. Legg. 803 C, cf. Polit. 288 C: often in pl., Ephipp. Incert. 3, Plat. Legg. 797 B, etc.:—in pl. also a person to toy with, Lat. *deliciae*, Ar. Eccl. 922,

Plut. Ant. 59. II. in Theocr. 15. 50, the Egyptians are called *κακὰ παίγνια*, roguish *cheats*,—unless here it be the acc. cognat. after *παίζω*.
 III. a game, *Κουρήτων ἐνὶ πλῆτι* π. Plat. Legg. 796 B: a *sportive poem*, Philet. ap. Stob. t. 81. 4, Polyb. 16. 21, 12, and Anth.; of Theocritus' poems, Alex. N. A. 15. 19: a *comic performance*, comedy, Plat. Legg. 816 E, Anaxand. Γερων. 1, cf. Ephipp. Έμπ. 2, Suet. August. 99: of the *merry chirp* of the cicada, Anth. P. 7. 196, 6.
παίγνιος, *ον*, sportive, droll, Anth. P. 12. 212.
παίγνιός, *ες*, (είδος) playful, sportive, εὐστοχίη Plut. Ages. 2, etc.: τὰ π. playfulness, Xen. Hell. 2. 3. 56; τὸ παίγνιόδεστρον Id. Symp. 2, 26.
παῖδ-αγρέται, *οἱ*, officers at Sparta, = *ἱπαγρέται*, restored in Hesych. by Ruhuk. Tim. 150.
παιδαγωγέιον, τό, the room in a school-house in which the *παιδαγωγοί* waited for their boys, Dem. 313. 12: later, a school, Plut. Pomp. 6.
παιδαγωγέω: π. *παιδαγωγέω*, Luc. Tim. 13:—Pass., fut. *παιδαγωγήσομαι* in pass. sense, Plat. Alc. I. 135 D: aor. *ἐπαιδαγώγησεν* Plat.: π. *παιδαγωγέω* Plat. To attend as a *παιδαγωγός*, to train and teach, educate, τινα Plat. Theat. 167 C, etc.: to lead or watch like a child, γέροντα γέροντα *παιδαγωγῶσθαι* σ' ἐγώ Soph. Fr. 623, cf. Eur. Bacch. 193; ἡ *παιδαγωγέω* γὰρ τὸν ὀπίστην χρεών; Id. Heracl. 729:—Pass., of a child, Hipp. Art. 820. 2. generally, to educate, moderate, τὰς ἐπιθυμίας Muson. ap. Stob. 202. 29, cf. Plut. 2. 443 D; so, τὸ θέατρον .. π. τὰ ἥθη τῶν ὁράντων Luc. Salt. 72, cf. Tim. 13:—Pass., συμποσίον ὁρῶς *παιδαγωγῶν* Plat. Legg. 641 B; τὴν *παιδαγωγικήν* οὕτω πόλιν Ib. 752 C. 3. to attend like a *παιδαγωγός*, to follow constantly, Ib. 600 E, Alc. I. 135 D.
παιδῶν, τό, a plan of educating, Clem. Al. 145.
παιδῶν, ἡ, = *παιδῶν*, ὁφθαλμῶν Clem. Al. 198.
παιδῶν, verb. Adj. one must educate, Eccl.
παιδαγωγία, ἡ, the office of a *παιδαγωγός*, attendance on boys, education, Plat. Rep. 491 E, Tim. 89 D:—metaph. the culture of trees, Plut. 2. 2 E: generally, attendance on the sick, Eur. Or. 883.
παιδαγωγικός, ἡ, ὄν, suitable to a teacher or to education, παρηγοία M. Anton. 11. 6, cf. Plut. 2. 124 D:—ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη) τῶν νοσημάτων = ἡ *ιατρική*, the tending of diseases, Plat. Rep. 406 A; ὁ —κός (sc. λόγος), a treatise on education, ap. Diog. L. 6. 75. Adv. —κῶς, Plut. 2. 73 A: Sup. —ώτα, Clem. Al. 131.
παιδ-αγωγός, ὁ, = *παιδὸς αγωγός*, a boy-ward, a trainer and teacher of boys; at Athens, the slave who went with a boy from home to school and back again, a kind of tutor, Hdt. 8. 75, Eur. Ion 725, El. 287 (cf. Med. 53), Antipho 123. 15, Lys. 910. 2: joined with *τίτθη*, *τροφός*, Plat. Rep. 373 C; with *ἡγεμῶν*, Ib. 467 D; with *διδάσκαλος*, Xen. Lac. 3. 1; v. omnino Plat. Lys. 208 C:—hence Phoenix is called the *παιδαγωγός* of Achilles, Id. Rep. 390 E, etc.; and in Plut. Fab. 5, Fabius is jeeringly called the *παιδαγωγός* of Hannibal, because he always followed him about:—generally a leader, δημοκρατίας, τυραννίδος Plut. Arat. 45, Galb. 17.—Cf. Dict. of Antiqu. s. v.
παιδῶν, τό, Dim. of *παιδίον*, Gloss.
παιδῶν, Dep. to behave childishly, Stob., Hesych.
παιδῶν, ἡ, ὄν, = *παιδῶν*, Epiph.
παιδῶν, ὁ, a childish old man, Eccl.
παιδῶν [α], τό, Dim. of *παῖς*, a young, little boy, Ar. Av. 494, Pl. 536; ἐκ *παιδῶν* from a child, Plat. Symp. 207 D, Dem. 1252. 28; π. εἰ σὺ εἶ μὲν ἄνθρωπος, Ar. Nub. 821:—also a little girl, Id. Thesm. 1203, Menand. Πρωτ. 5: and in pl. young children, Ar. Vesp. 568; π. καὶ γυναῖκα Andoc. 17. 9, cf. Dem. 439. 5, and v. Moer. p. 321. II. a young slave, Ar. Pl. 823, 843, Xen. Ages. 1, 21.
παιδῶν, ὁ, like *παιδίον*, Dim. of *παῖς*, Heliod. 5. 14.
παιδῶν, *ες*, (είδος) childish, puerile, Plat. Phileb. 14 D, Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 23, Metaph. I (min.) 3, 1, Nicoh. Incert. 7:—τὸ *παιδῶν* ἀριστάτον the most puerile style, Longin. 4. 1. Adv. —δῶς, Polyb. 27. 2, 10.
παιδῶν, —ησις, f. II. for *παιδῶν*, —ησις.
παιδῶν, τό, Dim. of *παιδίον*, Eccl.
παιδῶν, v. sub *παῖς*.
παιδεία, ἡ, the rearing of a child, Aesch. Theb. 18, cf. Dind. Soph. Fr. 433. 2. training and teaching, education, opp. to *τροφή*, Ar. Nub. 961, Thuc. 2. 39, Plat. Phaedo 107 D, Phileb. 55 D, etc. 3. its result, mental culture, learning, accomplishments, as we also use education (rendered by Gell. 13. 16, *humanitas*), Plat. Prot. 327 D, Gorg. 470 E; τῆς *ἀκαδημαϊκῆς* π. Id. Prot. 343 A:—in pl. parts or systems of education, Id. Legg. 653 C, 804 D; for the constituent parts of education, v. Id. Rep. 376 E, Arist. Pol. 8. 3; Plat. treats of Education in many places, v. Ind. to Jowett's transl. cf. Arist. in Pol. 7. 17., 8. 1, sq. 4. the culture of trees, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 4. 5. *πλεκτάνη* Ἀγύπτου *παιδείαν* ἐξηγήσατο the twisted handiwork of Egypt, i.e. (says the Schol.) sails of papyrus, Eur. Tro. 128. 6. any thing taught or learned, an art, science, Lat. *disciplina*, π. *ἱερῆ*, of medicine, C. I. 6297. II. youth, childhood, *παιδείης πολυήρατον ἄνθος* Theogn. 1305, cf. 1348; ἐκ *παιδείας φίλος* Lys. 159. 1; and prob. this is the sense of *στερρὰν παιδείαν* in Eur. I. T. 206:—so *παιδεία*, Ion. —ἡ, ἐν *παιδείᾳ* καὶ νέότητι Hipp. 113 C: also childishness, childish folly, Plat. Legg. 808 E, 864 D, and perh. Polit. 268 E. 2. in collect. sense, like *juventus*, the youth, a body of youths, *παιδείας λιπαρῆς ὄχλος* Luc. Amor. 6.—In MSS. often written *παῖς*: cf. also *παῖς* fin.
παιδῶν or *παιδείας* (Arcad. 44. 8), *ον*, = *παιδῶν*, of or for a boy, ὕμνοι π. songs to the boys they loved, Pind. I. 2. 5; π. *κρέα* Aesch. Ag. 1242, 1593; π. *τροφή* the care of rearing children, a mother's cares, Soph. Ant. 918; π. *οικοδόμημα* Plat. Legg. 643 B; *μάθημα* Ib. 747 B; αἱ π. *τιμαί* honours paid by children, Ib. 810 A.

παιδεραστή, to be a *παιδερστής*, Plat. Symp. 192 A.
παιδ-εραστής, οὐ, ὁ, a lover of boys, mostly in bad sense, Ar. Ach. 265, Plat. Symp. 192 B, etc.
παιδεραστία, ἡ, Lat. *puerorum amor*, Plat. Symp. 181 C.
παιδεραστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for *παιδεραστία*, Luc. Dom. 4.
παιδεραστρια, ἡ, Lat. *puerorum amatrix*, Ath. 601 A, as Schweigh. for *παιδεραστάν*.
παιδ-ερός, ὡτος, ὁ, = *παιδερστής*, Teleclid. Incert. 26 B. II. a plant with rosy flowers used for wreaths, described by Paus. 2. 10, 6, cf. Diosc. 3. 19, Nic. Fr. 2. 55. 2. a kind of opal, Plin. 37. 22, cf. Orph. Lith. 280. 3. rouge, Alex. Ἰσοστ. 1. 18, Ath. 542 D, etc.
παιδευμα, τό, that which is reared up or educated, i.e. a nursing, scholar, pupil, Eur. El. 887, Plat. Tim. 24 D, etc.; *μήλα*, φυλλάδος *Παρνασσίας παιδευματ'* Eur. Andr. 1100; *πόντον παιδευματ'*, of fish, Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 98 E:—often also in pl. of a single object, Eur. Hipp. 11, Plat. Tim. 24 D; cf. Pors. Or. 1051. II. a thing taught, subject of instruction, lesson, *μουσικῆς παιδευματα* Soph. (?) Fr. 779, cf. Plat. Legg. 747 C, Xen. Oec. 7, 6, Arist. Pol. 8. 3, 11.
παιδευσις, ἡ, (παιδεύω) the process of *παιδεία*, education (*παιδείας* παράδοσις Def. Plat. 416 B), system of education, Hdt. 4. 78., 6. 128, Ar. Nub. 986, 1043; *τροφή* καὶ π. Plat. Criti. 110 C, cf. Rep. 424 A; *γενική* π. *παιδευσις* Id. Hipp. Ma. 284 C; *τὴν ὑπ' ἀρετῆς Ἡρακλείους παιδευσιν* his education by virtue, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 34; *Ἑλληνας καλεῖσθαι τοὺς τῆς π. τῆς ἡμετέρας μετέχοντας* Isocr. 51 A, cf. 38 E; ἡ *περὶ τοὺς λόγους π. instruction* in rhetoric, Id. 231 A:—in pl., Plat. Legg. 926 E. 2. its result, culture, learning, accomplishments, Ar. Thesm. 175, Plat. Prot. 349 A, Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 14. 3. an instructing or printing of witnesses, Dem. 921. 23. II. a means of educating, *τὴν ἡμετέραν πόλιν Ἑλλάδος παιδεύειν εἶναι* is the school of Greece, Thuc. 2. 41.
παιδευτός, α, *ον*, verb. Adj. to be educated, ἐν *μαθήματι* τινι Plat. Rep. 526 C; *λόγῳ* Arist. Pol. 7. 15, 7. II. *παιδευτέον*, one must educate, Ib. 377 A, 402 C.
παιδευτήριον, τό, a school, Djod. 13. 27, Strab. 181.
παιδευτής, οὐ, ὁ, a teacher, instructor, preceptor, Plat. Rep. 493 C, al. II. a corrector, chastiser, Ep. Hebr. 12. 9.
παιδευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for teaching, δύναμις Tim. Locr. 103 E:—ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη), education, Plat. Soph. 231 B; so, τὸ *παιδευτικόν* Plat. Lycurg. 4. Adv. —κῶς, Clem. Al. 447; Sup. —ώτα Philo 1. 319.
παιδευτός, ἡ, ὄν, to be gained by education, ἀρετὴν *παιδευτὴν* εἶναι Plat. Prot. 324 B.
παιδευτρία, ἡ, fem. of *παιδευτής*, Eccl.
παιδεύω, fut. —σω: aor. *παίδευσα*: pf. *πεπαίδευκα*:—Med., fut. *παιδεύσομαι* Eur. Incert. 38: aor. *παίδευσάμην* Plat. Rep. 546 B:—Pass., fut. *παιδεύθωμαι* Ib. 376 C, also *παιδεύσομαι* (in pass. sense) Id. Crito 54 A: aor. *παίδευθην* Soph. O. C. 562, Plat., etc.: pf. *πεπαίδευμαι* Xen., etc.: (παῖς). To bring up or rear a child, *λευκὸν αὐτὴν .. ἐπαίδευσεν γάλα* Soph. Fr. 433, cf. *παιδεία* init.:—but mostly, II. opp. to *τρέφω* or *ἐκτρέφω* (Plat. Crito 54 A, al.), to train and teach, educate, *παῖδας*, etc., Soph. Tr. 451, Eur., Plat., etc.; *τὴν Ἑλλάδα παιδεύειν .. ὁ ποιητὴς* Plat. Rep. 606 E: also of animals, to train, like *διδάσκει*, Nausir. Ναυκλ. 3, Xen. Eq. 10. 6, etc.—Construct., π. *τινα* *τινι* to educate in or by .., *παιδεία παιδεύειν τινα* Plat. Legg. 741 A; *μουσικὴ καὶ γυμναστικὴ π. τινα* Id. Rep. 430 A; *ἔθσει* Ib. 522 A:—also, π. *τινὰ* ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις Lysias 190. 33, etc.; ἐν *ἡθεσι*, ἐν ἀρετῇ Isocr. 57 A, 261 C; ἐν *μουσικῇ* Plat. Crito 50 D;—also, π. *τινὰ* εἰς ἀρετὴν, εἰς τέχνην *τινὰ* Id. Gorg. 519 E, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 17; *πρὸς ἀρετὴν*, *πρὸς τὸ μέτρον δέσσει* Plat. Rep. 492 E, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 1; ἐπ' ἀρετὴν Id. Cyn. 13, 3; *περὶ τέχνην τινα* Id. Apol. 29, etc.:—c. dupl. acc., π. *τινὰ* *τι* to teach one a thing, Antipho 121. 23, Plat. Rep. 474 D, Aeschin. 74. 37; and so, c. acc. rei only, to teach a thing, Arist. Pol. 8. 3. 1:—c. acc. et inf., π. *τινὰ* *κισθαίρειν* Hdt. 1. 155; and with inf. omitted, π. *τινὰ* *κακὸν* [εἶναι] Soph. O. C. 919; π. *γυναῖκας σώφρονας* [εἶναι] Eur. Andr. 601: so in Pass., c. acc. rei, π. *τινὰ* *εἶναι* a thing, *παιδεύεσθαι τέχνην* Plat. Legg. 695 A, al.; *ἀκούσματα* Menand. *Κισθαί*. 6; and c. acc. cogn., *παίδευσεν* π. Hdt. 4. 78; c. inf., π. *ἄρχην* Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 3; *ὁρνεῖς ἐπεπαίδεντο* σοι .. ὥστε ὑπηρετεῖν Id. Cyr. I. 6, 39; also, ὅσα .. ὥς *παίδευσθην* *κακός* (sc. εἶναι) Soph. O. C. 562:—ἐν τοῖς ἀναγκασιότατοις π. to be educated only in what is indispensable, Thuc. 1. 84:—absol., ὁ *παιδευμένος* a man of education, opp. to *ἀπαιδευτός*, Plat. Legg. 654 B, D, etc.; esp. one who is versed in the principles of a science or art, opp. to *ἀπαιδευτός* or *ἰδιώτης* (a layman), Ib. 876 D, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 17: also opp. to *δημιουργός*, Plat. Rival. 135 D, cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 11:—Med. to have any one taught, cause him to be educated (cf. *διδάσκει* 1), Eur. Fr. 1053, Plat. Meno 93 D; οὐς *ἡγεμόνας πόλεως* [εἶναι] *ἐπαίδευσσθε* Id. Rep. 546 B: but the Act. is used in this sense, ἐν Ἀρίφρονος *παίδευε* had him educated in the house of Ar., Plat. Prot. 320 A, cf. Crito 50 D, Meno 93 E (though the Med. is used just above); and the Med. is sometimes used much like Act. in Eur. I. A. 562, *τροφὰς αἱ παιδευόμεναι* educating nurture, i.e. education; and the Act. like the Med., Plat. Prot. 319 E, 320 A, cf. Meno 93 D and E, Nausir. Ναυκλ. 2. 3. 2. absol. to give instruction, teach, Isocr. Antid. § 266. III. to chastise, punish, Lxx (Illos. 7. 12, al.), Ev. Luc. 23. 16, al.
παιδῆσις, ὄν, *ον*, for *παιδῆσις*, Noun.
παιδεία, ἡ, childhood, v. sub *παῖς* II.
παιδιά, ἄς, ἡ, (παῖς) childish play, sport, game, pastime, like *παγνύδι*, opp. to *σπουδῇ*, Xen. Symp. 1. 1; τὰ μετὰ *σπουδῆς* καὶ τὰ ἐν ταῖς *παι-*

δαις Plat. Rep. 602 B, etc.; π. μαχητικά, αθλητικά, etc., Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 3; π. παίζειν πρὸς τινα to play a game with . . . Ar. Pl. 1056; μετὰ παιδίας in sport, Thuc. 6. 28, Plat. Phileb. 19 D; σὺν πολλῇ γέλωτι καὶ παιδίᾳ (al. παιγνίᾳ) Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 18, cf. 20; ἐν π. Plat. Crat. 406 C; ἐν ταῖς παιδαίαις in their games, Id. Legg. 798 C; π. καὶ φλυαρία, λήρη καὶ π., γέλωας καὶ π., σκώμματα καὶ π. Id. Crito 46 D, etc.; παιδὰ πεπαῖσθαι to be done in fun, Id. Phaedr. 265 C;—metaph., ὥστε σοὶ τὸν νῦν χόλον (ὄχλον Döderl.) . . παιδῶν εἶναι δοκεῖν will seem mere child's play, Aesch. Pr. 314;—Plato plays on the words παιδία and παιδεία, Legg. 656 C.

παιδικός, ἡ, ὄν, (παῖς) of, for or like a child, whether boy or girl, but more commonly the former, Lat. puerilis, boyish (opp. to παρθένιος, Arist. II. A. 7. 1, 7), Soph. Fr. 721, Ar. Lys. 415, Plat. Rep. 608 A, etc.; π. χορὸς the chorus of youths, Lysias 162. 1; π. δῶρον a present for a child, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2, 18; π. ῥαυρία, φίλια Ib. 3. 12, 5, 9, 3, 4; π. μαθηματα the elementary sciences, chiefly geometry, Polyb. 9. 21, 4; μέτρησις Strab. 105 (where most MSS. πεδική); τὸ π. νικᾶν to win in the boys' games, C. I. 1416, cf. 212, -13, -16, al.; v. also αὐλός. 2. playful, sportive, Plat. Crat. 406 C, Xen. Ages. 8, 2; so, Adv. -κῶς, opp. to σπουδαίως, Plat. Crat. l. c., Lys. 211 A, etc. 3. puerile, φθόνος Id. Phileb. 49 A; ἡλίθιον καὶ λίαν π. Arist. Eth. N. 10. 6, 6.

II. of or for a beloved youth, ὕμνοι π. love-songs, Bacchyl. 13; π. λόγος a love-tale, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 27; παιδικά (sc. μέλη), such as the 29th Idyll of Theocritus.

2. as Subst., παιδικά, ὦν, τὰ, a darling, favourite, mostly of a boy, and always of a single person, like Lat. deliciae, Soph. Fr. 165, Thuc. 1. 132, Plat. Prot. 315 E, etc., cf. Heind. Phaedr. 73 D; [Ζήνων] π. τοῦ Παρμενίδου his darling pupil, Id. Parm. 127 B; hence used with masc. Adj., Thuc. 1. c., Stallb. Phaedr. 238 E;—seldom as a real pl., ἐρασταὶ καὶ π. Plat. Symp. 178 E. b. rarely of a girl, Cratin. Ὀρ. 7, Eupol. Incert. 38, cf. Philostr. 679. c. metaph., like Lat. deliciae, a darling pursuit, φιλοσοφία τὰ ἐμὰ π. Plat. Gorg. 482 A. Cf. Lob. Phryn. 420. (From παιδικά, τὰ, come Lat. paedicare, paedico.)

παιδιόθεν, Adv. from a child, Ev. Marc. 9. 21; cf. παιδόθεν. παιδίον, τό, Dim. of παῖς, a little or young child, (up to 7 years, acc. to Hipp. ap. Philon. 1. 26), Hdt. 1. 110., 2. 119, Ar. Pax 50, Plat. Lys. 212 E, etc., but (like ὁπίον) never used by Trag.; ἐκ παιδίου from a child, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 20;—proverb., τοῦ πατρὸς τὸ π. father's own son, a chip of the old block, Ar. B. 65; so, τῆς μητρὸς τὸ π. Strab. 470.

III. τὸ παιδίον, a young slave-lad, Ar. Ran. 37, Nub. 132. a disease of children, prob. convulsions, Hipp. Aër. 281, where Foës. would read παιδικόν, v. Oecon. s. v.

παιδιότης, ἡ, ὄν, childhood, Aquila V. T. παιδιο-τροφέω, = παιδοτροφέω, M. Anton. 4. 32. παιδιασκάριον, τό, Dim. of παιδίσκη, Menand. Misc. 3, Πλοκ. 1. 15, Philo 2. 451, Luc. D. Mort. 27. 7.

παιδισκεῖον, τό, a house for girls, a brothel, Ath. 437 F. παιδίσκη, ἡ, Dim. of παῖς (ἡ), a young girl, maiden, Xen. An. 4. 3, 11, Anaxil. Neott. 1. 26, Menand. Δακτ. 1; π. νέα, of a wife, Plut. Cic. 41. II. a young female slave, Lys. 92. 41., 136. 8, Isae. 58. 13; esp. a prostitute, Hdt. 1. 93, Plut. Peric. 24, Cato Ma. 24, etc.; αἱ δρυμόσαι π. Ath. 437 F.—The word properly refers to age, not to condition, v. Lob. Phryn. 239.

παιδίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of παῖς (ὁ), a young boy or son, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 32. παιδιώδης, ἐς, (παιδιά), playful, Lat. ludibundus, Ion ap. Ath. 603 F, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 7, 7; τὸ π. Plut. 2. 68 A. II. (παιδίων) puerile, τὸ π. Dion. H. ad Pomp. 6.

παιδνός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὅς, ὄν Anth. P. 6. 269, (properly shortd. from παιδνός, as πικνός from πικνός, etc.), childish, Aesch. Ag. 479; παιδναὶ χεῖρες, for παιδνός χ., Anth. P. 7. 632. II. παιδνός, ὁ, as Subst. a boy, lad, Od. 21. 21., 24. 338; so παιδνή, ἡ, a girl, Christod. Ephr. 413.

παιδο-βόρος, ὄν, child-eating, μόχοι π., said of Thyestes, Aesch. Cho. 1068 (as Aurat. for παιδομύροι), Nonn. D. 21. 120; cf. κουροβόρος. παιδο-βοσκός, ὄν, keeping boys, Luc. Lexiph. 13. παιδο-βρώς, ὄν, ὁ, ἡ, eating children, Κρόνος Eust. 86. 13. παιδο-βρωσία, ἡ, child-eating, Gale Opusc. Myth. p. 148. παιδο-βρωτος θοῖνη, a feast at which children were eaten, Lyc. 1199.

παιδογονία, ἡ, a begetting of children, Plat. Symp. 208 E, etc. παιδο-γόνια (sc. ἑερά), τὰ, a festival at a child's birth, Diod. Excerpt. 595. 3.

παιδο-γόνος, ὄν, (γονή) begetting children, ἰὼ Ζεῦ . . παιδογόνε πόριος Ἰνάχου father of a child by the daughter of Inachus, Eur. Supp. 628, cf. Anth. P. 5. 54, Pseudo-Phocyl. 175. II. giving generative power, making fruitful, Κύρπος Theocrit. Ep. 4. 4; π. ἔδωκε a spring with aphrodisiac properties, Theophr. H. P. 9. 18, 10, Ath. 41 F.

παιδο-διδασκάλος, ὁ, a teacher of boys, Schol. Eur. Or. 1492. παιδοδαίς, ἐσσα, ἐν, v. sub παιδοῖς. παιδόθεν, Adv. from childhood, Ib. 1. 8, Synes. 91 C, etc.; ἐκ παιδόθεν Basil.; cf. παιδιόθεν.

παιδο-θετέω, to adopt, Manass. Chron. 6140. παιδοκομέω, to take care of a child, Anth. P. 7. 623. παιδοκομία, ἡ, the care, education of a child, Hesych. παιδο-κόμος, ὄν, cherishing children, Nonn. D. 5. 378, Cyrill. παιδο-κόραξ, ἄκος, ὁ, boy-raven, i. e. greedy after boys, Anth. P. 12. 42. παιδο-κράτωρ [ᾶ], ὁ, ἡ, guardian of boys, Hesych. s. v. κούρατωρ.

παιδο-κτίζω, corrupt word for παιδοποιέω, Erot. p. 282. παιδο-κτόνος, ὄν, child-murdering, Soph. Ant. 1305, Eur. H. F. 825;—παιδοκτονέω, to murder children, Ib. 1280, Eccl.;—παιδοκτονία, ἡ, child-murder, Philo 2. 27, Eccl. παιδο-ολέτωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, ἡ, child-murdering, Aesch. Theb. 726, cf. Eur.

Med. 1393; ἀφονίς Id. Rhes. 550;—so παιδο-ολετήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, Suid.;—fem. παιδολέτεια, murderess of her children, Eur. Med. 849, Anth. Plan. 138; also παιδολέτης, ἴδος, ἡ, Anth. P. 3. 3; and παιδολέτρια, Hesych.

παιδο-λύμας [ῆ], ὄν, ὁ, (λύμη) destroying children, ἄ π. Θεοσιάς Aesch. Cho. 605; but as the Subst. is a fem., Dind. corrects παιδολυμάς, ἄδος, ἡ; cf. ἐρικυμῶν.

παιδο-μάθης, ἐς, having learnt in childhood, Hipp. Lex.; π. πρὸς τι (here it means precociously quick) Antidot. Πρωτ. 1; περί τι Polyb. 3. 71, 6; τινος Longin. 44. 3.

παιδο-μάνης, ἐς, mad after boys, Anth. P. 5. 19, 302, Plut. 2. 88 F; π. ἔρωσ Alex. Aetol. ap. Ath. 699 C; κραδία Anth. P. 5. 208. παιδομάνια, ἡ, mad love of boys, Plut. 2. 769 B.

παιδομονέω, to be a παιδονόμος, Artemid. 2. 30. παιδονομία, ἡ, the education of children, Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 12. II. the office of παιδονόμος, lb. 6. 8, 23.

παιδο-νόμος, ὁ, (νέμω) one of a board of magistrates in Dorian States, who superintended the education of youths; in Crete, Ephor. ap. Strab. 483; at Sparta, Xen. Lac. 2. 2, cf. 11; in Caria, C. I. 2715. 12, 2885; and Arist. (Pol. 4. 15, 13) says it was an aristocratic institution, cf. 7. 17, 5;—cf. also γυναικονόμος.

παιδο-οπίτης [ῆ], ὄν, ὁ, spying after boys, = παιδεραστής, Alex. (?) ap. Ath. 563 E. Cf. γυναικ-, παρην-, οἰν-οπίτης.

παιδοποιέω, to beget children, of the man, Luc. D. Deor. 22. 1; ἐκ γυναικός Eur. Heracl. 528; pf. pass., ἐξ ἧσπερ ὁ βάσκανος οὗτος πεπαιδοποιήται has been begotten, Dem. 794. 2, cf. Diod. 16. 6. 2. to bear children, of the woman, Soph. El. 589, Ar. Eccl. 615.

II. more commonly as Dep., fut. -ήσομαι Plat. Rep. 449 D; aor. ἐπαιδοποίησάμην Eur., Plat., etc.; pf. πεπαιδοποίημαι (v. supr.), Aeschin. 48. 10, Diod. 4. 28;—of the man, Eur. Or. 1080, Andoc. 32. 11, Plat. Rep. 449 C, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 4; ἐξ ἑταίρων Aeschin. 52. 3. 2. in Plut. 2. 1000 D, παῖδα ποιέσθαι should be restored, to adopt.

παιδοποιήσιμος, ὄν, able to beget children, Schol. Soph. Ant. 569. παιδοποίησις, ἡ, = παιδοποιία, Plat. Legg. 947 D.

παιδοποιητέον, verb. Adj. one must beget children, Arr. Epict. 3. 7. 19. παιδοποιία, ἡ, procreation of children, Plat. Rep. 423 E, al.; in pl., Ib. 459 A, Symp. 192 A;—ancient legislators attempted to make laws respecting π., Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 10.

παιδοποιικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for procreation, Psell. παιδο-ποιός, ὄν, begetting or bearing children, δάμαρ Eur. Andr. 4; ἡδὸν παῖδ. Id. Phoen. 338. 2. generative, σπέρμα Hdt. 6. 68.

παιδο-πόρος, ὄν, through which a child passes, γένεσις Anth. P. 9. 311. παιδοσπορέω, to beget children, Plat. Phaedr. 251 A.

παιδοσπορία, ἡ, a begetting of children, Orat. Constant. in Eus. c. 4. παιδο-σπάρος, ὄν, begetting children, Ar. Fr. 328. παιδοσύννη, ἡ, poet. for παιδεία, Manetho 4. 378.

παιδο-τόκος, ὄν, begetting or bearing children, Nonn. Jo. 2. 1. II. favouring childbirth, Εὐλείθυια Orac. ap. Phleg.

παιδοτρίβειον, τό, = γυμνάσιον, to be restored in Isid. Pelus. and Chrys. for παιδοτρίβιον, -τρίβιον.

παιδοτρίβειω, to be a gymnastic master (παιδοτρίβης) C. 1. 255, 262, 264-6, al. 2. generally, to train, exercise, educate, π. τινα πορηρὸν εἶναι Dem. 771. 26; τινα ἐν τινι Plut. 2. 795 E. II. c. acc. rei, π. τυραννίδα Id. Comp. Cic. c. Dem. 4.

III. = παιδεραστήω, Anth. P. 12. 34, 222. παιδοτρίβη, ἡ, education, Byz.

παιδοτρίβης [ῆ], ὄν, ὁ, (τρίβω) one who teaches boys wrestling and other exercises, a gymnastic master, Ar. Nub. 973, Antipho 123. 7, Plat. Prot. 312 B, al.; οἱ περὶ τὸ σῶμα π. καὶ ἱατροὶ Id. Gorg. 504 A; ἐν παιδοτρίβῳ at his school, Ar. Eq. 1238; ὁ π. τῶν ἐφήβων C. 1. 263.

παιδοτρίβια [ῆ], ἡ, the art of a παιδοτρίβης, Archipp. Incert. 7. παιδοτρίβικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a παιδοτρίβης; ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), his art, the art of wrestling, Isocr. Antid. § 194, Arist. Pol. 8. 3, 13. Adv., παιδοτρίβικῶς λέγειν like a gymnastic master, Ar. Eq. 492.

παιδοτρίψ, f. l. for πεδοτρίψ. παιδοτροφέω, to rear children, Ar. Lys. 956, Luc. D. Mer. 2. 1;—Pass., in Geop. 4. 3.

παιδοτροφία, ἡ, the rearing of children, Plat. Rep. 465 C, al. παιδο-τρέφος, ὄν, rearing boys, Simon. 14; ἐλὰς Soph. O. C. 701; for it was a custom, on the birth of a male child, to place an olive-branch at the door, Hesych. s. v. στέφανον ἐκρέπεν. 2. as fem. Subst. a mother, Eur. H. F. 902.

3. a name of Artemis, Paus. 4. 34, 6. παιδο-τρώτος, ὄν, wounded by children, πάθει π. wounds and death at children's hands, Aesch. Eum. 496.

παιδουργέω, ἡ, = παιδοποιέω, Eur. Ion 175. παιδουργία, ἡ, = παιδοποιία, Plat. Legg. 775 C.

O. T. 1248; = γυνή παιδοποιός (abstract for concrete), a mother. παιδουργός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) = παιδοποιός, Byz.

παιδοῖς, οὔσσα, ὄν, contr. for παιδοῖς, ὄσσα, ὄν, rich in children, the fem. in Callim. ap. Schol. Soph. Tr. 308; cf. τεκνοῖς. παιδο-φάγος [ᾶ], ὄν, child-devouring, Pind. Fr. 143.

παιδο-φθόρος, ὄν, seducing boys, Eccl.;—παιδοφθορέω, to seduce boys, Clem. Al. 85, 223; and παιδοφθορία, ἡ, seduction of boys, Id. 223.

παιδοφιλέω, to love boys, like παιδεραστήω, Theogn. 1318, 1345, Solon 21, Call. Fr. 107, etc.;—in Pass., of the boy, Plat. Com. Incert. 47.

παιδο-φίλης [ῆ], ὄν, ὁ, ὄν, = παιδεραστής, Theogn. 1357, Teleclid. Incert. 26 A.

παιδο-φίλος, ὄν, loving boys, fem. παιδοφίλη, epith. of Demeter, Orph. H. 39. 13; Γελλοῦς παιδοφιλωτέρα, of over-fond mothers, Paroemiogr. παιδοφονεύς, ὁ, a slayer of children, Ep. acc. -φονῆα, Q. Sm. 2. 322.

παιδοφονία, ἡ, *child-murder*, Plut. 2. 727 D.

παιδο-φόνος, *ον*, *killing children*, ἀνὴρ Il. 24. 506; λείαυα Eur. Med. 1407; π. συμφορὴ the accident or calamity of *having killed a son*, Hdt. 7. 190; π. αἷμα the blood of *slain children*, Eur. H. F. 1201.

παιδο-φόντης, *ου, ὁ*, = *παιδοφονεύς*, Philo 2. 581.

παιδο-φορέω, *to waft away a boy*, ἀνέμος Anth. P. 12. 52.

παιδο-φύλαξ, ὁ, *guardian of boys*, a public officer, C. I. 2715. 12.

παιδῶσις, f. l. in Joseph. A. J. 17. 2, fin., where for παιδῶσεως τέκνων Dind. restores τεκνῶσεως παίδων.

παῖω, Dor. παῖδω Theocrit. 15. 42: fut. παῖδῶμαι Syracus. in Xen. Symp. 9, 2, παῖσμαι Anth. P. 12. 46, παῖω Ib. 211, Anacreont. 41. 8: —aor. 1 ἐπαῖσα Hom., Att., pf. πέπακα Menand. Incert. 17, pf. pass. πέ-παισμαι Hdt., Ar., and verb. Adj. παιστέον (notwithstanding that these same forms agree to παῖω). —Later writers have the more analogous forms, aor. ἐπαῖσα Ctes. Pers. 59, Luc., etc.: pf. πέπακα Plut. Demosth. 9: —Pass., aor. ἐπαῖσθην Id. 2. 123 E, Heliod.: pass. πέπακα Epigr. Gr. 979. 3, v. inf. II: —Hom. uses only pres. and impf., and (in Od. 8. 251) imperat. aor. παῖσατε: the Trag. only the pres. (παῖς). Properly,

to play like a child, to sport, play, τῇ δὲ ὅ' αἶμα Νύμφαι .. ἀγρόνιμοι παῖσονται Od. 6. 106, cf. γ. 291 (never in Il.), Hdt. 1. 114, etc. 2. *to dance, παῖσατε* Od. 8. 251; δῶμα περιστεναχίζετο ποσὶν ἀνδρῶν παῖζόντων 23. 147, cf. Hes. Sc. 277; π. τε καὶ χορεύειν Ar. Ran. 407, cf. 388; παῖζων ἐνόπλια (v. ἐνόπλιος) Pind. P. O. 13. 123: —also in Med., Hes. Sc. 299: —and in Pass., ἀλλὰ πέπαισται μετρίως ἡμῖν, of the chorus, Ar. Thesm. 1227.

3. *to play [a game]*, σφαῖρα π. *to play* at ball, Od. 6. 100; κλεψύδρης Emped. 351; ἀντ' ἀστράγαλων κοινδύλοισι π. Pherecr. Δουλ. 9, cf. Antiph. Epith. 1; π. διὰ γραμμῆς (v. γραμμῇ Il. 2); π. πρὸς κότταβον Plat. Com. Ζεὺς Κακ. 1; μετὰ τινων with others, Hdt. 1. 114; also c. acc. cogn., π. κότταβον Anacr. 23; σφαῖραν Plut. Alex. 73; also, πρὸς κότταβον Plat. Com. Ζεὺς κακ. 1; π. παιδιὰν πρὸς τινα Ar. Pl. 1055-7, cf. Plat. Alc. 1. 110 B; κύνα καὶ πόλιν π., of a game similar to our draughts or chess, Cratin. Δραπ. 3 (ubi v. Meineke); also with Adv., φαίνινδα π. Antiph. Incert. 8, cf. Crates Παῖδ. 2.

4. *to play (on an instrument)*, h. Hom. Ap. 206: —and so, *to dance and sing* (cf. μολπή), Pind. O. 1. 24. 5. *to play amorously*, Νάκω Choeril. p. 245; πρὸς ἀλλήλους Xen. Symp. 9, 2; of mares, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 12.

6. *to sport, pursue game, π. κατ' ἄλσος* Soph. El. 567.

II. *to sport, play, jest, joke*, Hdt. 2. 28., 5. 4., 9. 11; opp. *to σπουδάζω*, Plat. Legg. 636 C, Xen. Mem. 4. 1, 1; *to σπουδῇ λέγω*, Id. Cyr. 8. 3, 47; παῖετε λέγοντες Plat. Euthyd. 283 D; π. καὶ χλευάζειν Ar. Ran. 376, cf. 392; π. καὶ γελᾶν Antiph. Φιλοθ. 2; πῖνε, παῖε Amphip. Gen. 1; π. πρὸς τινα *to make sport of one, mock him*, Eur. H. F. 952, cf. Plat. Meno 79 A; π. εἰς τι *to jest upon a thing*, Id. Phaedo 89 B; c. Adj. neut., τοιαῦτα ἐπαῖζων σπουδῇ πρὸς ἀλλήλους Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 6: the part. παῖζων is oft. used absol. in *jest, jestingly*, Plat. Theat. 145 B, al.; opp. *to σπουδάζων*, Id. Legg. 636 C, al.: —Pass., ὁ λόγος πέπαισται is *jocularly told*, Hdt. 4. 77; ταῦτα πεπαίσθω ὑμῖν enough of *jest*, Plat. Euthyd. 278 D, cf. Phaedr. 278 B; πεπαίχθαι τὴν λέξιν Timarch. ap. Ath. 501 E; τοῦτο τὸ παῖζόμενον said *jestingly*, Plut. 2. 1090 F; τὸ πεπαυμένον Id. 2. 81 E; —but, οἷα πέπαισμα, in act. sense, Epigr. Gr. 979. 3.

2. c. acc. *to play with, make sport of*, Anth. P. 10. 64, Luc. Nigr. 20. 3. in Gramm., of words *played upon or coined for the joke's sake*.

Παιώνιος, α, *ον*, *healing*, like Παιώνιος, Anth. Plat. 270: fem. Παιωνίς, ἰδος, v. l. for παιωνιάς, Anth. P. 11. 382, 6.

Παιηρόννη, ἡ, *the healing art*, Hesych.

παητέον, verb. Adj. of παῖω (παῖσθω), Hesych.; MS. παικτέον.

Παῖων, *ονος*, ὁ, v. sub Παῖων.

II. as Adj. = Παιωνίος, Nonn. Jo. 3. 2. παίκτης, *ον, ὁ*, a *dancer or player*, Anth. P. 7. 422: fem. παίκτειρα, Orph. H. 2. 9.

παικτικῶς, Adv. in *joke*, Eust. Opusc. 111. 44, etc.

παικτός, ὁ, *ον*, *played with, fit for mirth*, Eccl.

παίνεταί, barbarism for φαίνεται, Ar. Thesm. 1114.

Παῖονες, οἱ, the *Paeonians*, a people of Macedonia, Il. 2. 848, etc.; Παῖον στρατός Eur. Rhes. 541: —Παιονία, ἡ, *their land*, Il. 17. 350, etc.: —Adj. Παιονικός, ὁ, *ον*, Thuc. 2. 96, etc.; pecul. fem. Παιωνίς, ἰδος, Hdt. 4. 33: —In late writers often confounded with Πανωνία, Philostr. 560, 571, Dio C. 49. 36.

παιονίη, Ep. for παιωνία, Orph. Arg. 921.

παιόνιος, *η, ὄν*, Ep. for παῖωνιος, Anth. P. 14. 55.

παῖπάλω, *to be subtle*, Hesych., Suid.; cf. παῖπαλῶδης.

παῖπαλῆ [ᾶ], *ῆ*, (redupl. from πάλῃ, *pollen*, v. πάλλω s. fin.) *the finest flour or meal*, Lat. *pollen*, *flos farinae* (Diosc. 3. 41, Galen., cf. πασπάλῃ), Ar. Nub. 262; and metaph., παῖπαλῃ λέγων, of a *subtle talker*, Ib. 260, cf. sq. and πασπάλῃ.

παῖπαλῆμα, τό, like πασπάλῃ, a *piece of subtlety*, metaph. of men, p. 809 Ar. Av. 430, cf. Aeschin. 33. 24; λόγων τι π. καὶ κατὰ γλῶσσαν Aeschro ap. Ath. 335 D: cf. ἀλῆμα.

παῖπαλῆμος, *ον*, *subtle, sly*, Theognost. Can. 10. 31; but only in the vulgar dialect, Schol. 10. 97.

παῖπαλῆς, *εσσα, ἐν*, an old Ep. word of uncertain sense; in Hom. epith. of hills, ὄρος Il. 13. 17; σκοπία Od. 10. 97, 148, 194; of mountain-paths, ὁδός Il. 12. 168, Od. 17. 204; ἀταρπός Il. 17. 743; of the rocky islands Imbros, Chios, Samos, Ithaca, Il. 13. 33, Od. 3. 170, 4. 671, 11. 480, h. Ap. 172; of Mimas and Cynthos, h. Ap. 39, 141; in Hes. π. βήσσαι Th. 860: —the general sense which best suits all these cases is *craggy, rugged*, but the origin is quite uncertain: Schneid. compares it with δυο-παλῆς, *difficilis*.

παῖπαλῶν, τό, a *Noun* formed from παῖπαλῆς, παῖπαλᾶ τε κρημονύς *steeps and crags*, Call. Dian. 194, cf. Schol. Ar. Nub. 261.

παῖπαλῶδης, *es, (παῖπαλῃ) of subtle nature, γυναικας π.* E. M. 515. 8.

παῖς, παῖδός, ὁ, ἡ: gen. pl. παίδων, Dor. παῖδων: dat. pl. παῖσι, Ep. παῖδεσσι, Hom., Hes., Pind.: in old Ep. Poets, the nom. is often dissyll. παῖς, as it must be when the word forms part of two different feet, e. g. Il. 2. 609., 5. 704, etc.; the best Edd. also agree in writing παῖς in the 5th foot, as in 9. 57., 11. 389; and Spitzn. extends this usage still further, v. Exc. vi: the voc. παῖ is found once in Hom. with i in arsi, Od. 24. 192; acc. παῖν Ar. Rh. 4. 697, Anth. P. 3. 8., 9. 125; gen. παῖδος Epigr. in Luc. Symp. 41; dat. παῖδι Anacr. 16: I. in relation to Descent, a *child*, whether *son* or *daughter*, cf. Il. 2. 205, 609, al., with 1. 20, 443., 3. 175; παῖδες ὄρρεες καὶ θήλειαι Plat. Legg. 788 A; —also of an adopted son, Il. 9. 494; —παῖς παῖδός a *child's child, grandchild*, 20. 308, etc.; παῖδων παῖδες Pind. N. 7. 147, etc.; Ἀγχινορος παῖδες ἐκ παίδων Eur. Phoen. 281; —of animals, Aesch. Ag. 50, Pers. 578.

2. metaph., Pind. calls wine ἀμπέλου παῖς, N. 9. 124 (as, conversely, the vine is the *mother* of wine, Eur. Alc. 757), cf. Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 C; and Echo is ὀρέας πέτρας παῖς, Eur. Hec. 1110; the *penalty* for perjury is ὄρκου π., Orac. ap. Hdt. 6. 86.

3. periphr., δυστήνων παῖδες (v. sub δυστήνος); οἱ Αὐδῶν παῖδες, *sons of the Lydians*, i. e. the Lydians, Hdt. 1. 27, cf. 5. 49; π. Ἑλλήνων Aesch. Pers. 402; ἀναυδοί π. τὰς ἀμύνοντο, of fishes, Ib. 578; οἱ Ἀσκληπιῶν π. i. e. physicians, Plat. Rep. 407 E; οἱ ζωγράφων π. painters, Id. Legg. 769 B; παῖδες ῥητόρων orators, Luc. Gymn. 19; π. ἱατρῶν, πλαστῶν, γραφέων, Id. Dips. 5, Imagg. 9; cf. v. l. 2.

II. in relation to Age, a *child*, either a *boy, youth, lad, or a girl, maiden*, νέος παῖς Od. 4. 665; παῖς νεαρὸς Pl. 2. 289, etc.; with another Subst., παῖς σφόδρῶς a *boy-swineherd*, Il. 21. 282; παῖδα κόρην γαμεῖν Ar. Lys. 595; —also, ἐν παῖσι νέοισι παῖς Pind. N. 3. 125; παῖς ἐρ' ὦν Aesch. Cho. 755; ἐτι π. Plat. Prot. 310 E; παῖδός μὴδὲν Bellat. Ib. 342 E; on the diff. of παῖς, παιδίον, μειράκιον, v. Hipp. ap. Philon. 1. 26, and cf. Xen. Symp. 4. 17, Cyr. 8. 7, 6. 1. 2.

4. —ἐκ παῖδός from a *child, from childhood*, Plat. Rep. 374 C, 386 A; ἐκ παῖδός εἰς γῆρας Aeschin. 25. 38; ἐκ παίδων εὐθύς Plat. Legg. 694 D, or παῖδων εὐθύς Ib. 642 B; εὐθύς ἐκ παίδων ἐξελέσθαι Dem. 564. 21; ἡλικίαν ἔχειν τὴν ἀρτί ἐκ παίδων to be just out of one's *childhood*, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 25; ἐκ μικρῶν παίδων Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 2; χορηγῆν παῖσι (cf. χορηγέω II): —proverb., τοῦτο κἂν παῖς γνῶιη Plat. Euthyd. 279 D; δῆλον τοῦτο γε ἦδη καὶ παῖδι Id. Symp. 204 B; παῖδας [τοὺς πρὸ αὐτοῦ] ἀπέφηνε Luc. Peregr. 11, cf. Alex. 4; ἐνί τις καὶ ἐν ἡμῖν παῖς, of the superstitious fears of a *child*, Plat. Phaedo 77 E.

III. in relation to Condition, a *slave, servant, man or maid*, Aesch. Cho. 653, Ar. Ach. 395, al.; παῖ, παιδίον Id. Nub. 132; —applied to persons of all ages (so the Lat. use *puer*, cf. French *garçon*, our 'post-boy', Germ. *Bursch*).

παῖσδω, fut. παῖδῶμαι, Dor. for παῖω, παῖσμαι.

παῖστέον, verb. Adj. one *must play*, Plat. Com. Ζεὺς Κακ. 1.

παῖστρια, ἡ, fem. Subst. a *dancer*, Manass. Chron. 2028.

παῖφάσσω, *to dart or rush wildly about*, παῖφάσσονσα διέσσοντο Ἀχαιῶν Il. 2. 450: *to quiver*, Lat. *palpitare*, Opp. C. 2. 250, H. 2. 288. 2. *trans. to wave violently*, λαμπάδα Jo. Gaz. Ecphr. 525. (Evidently a redupl. form, like δαυδάλλω: the √ΦΑΣ, prob. connected with Skt. *bhās* (*lucere*), seems to be a secondary form of ΦΑ, v. sub φαῖνω: so that the primary sense would be that of *quick movement, like that of light*, as in αἰόλος, ἀργός.)

παῖω (Α), Boeot. πῆω Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 43. 27: fut. παῖσω Eur. El. 688, Xen., παῖσσω Ar. Nub. 1125, Lys. 459: aor. ἐπαῖσα Trag., Xen.: pf. πέπακα (ὑπερ-) Ar. Eccl. 1118, Dem. 1217. 18: —Med., fut. παῖσσομαι LXX: aor. ἐπαῖσάμην Xen.: —Pass., aor. ἐπαῖσθην Aesch. Thesm. 961, Cho. 184: pf. πέπαισμαι (ἐμ-) Ath. 543 F: —but the pass. tenses were mainly supplied by πλήσσω (hence Soph. says παῖσαντες καὶ πληγνέτες, not παῖσθέντες, Ant. 171): and ἐπάταξα (from πατάσσω) was generally used as aor. (The Root seems to be ΠΑΦ, cf. Lat. *pan-uo*, *de-ruv-ere*, Lucil. ap. Fest.)

Poët. Verb. (used now and then by Att. prose-writers for τύπτω or πατάσσω, cf. πλήσσω fin., and v. inf.), *to strike, smite*, whether with the hand, with a rod, or weapon, like οὐτάω, Hdt. 3. 137, Aesch., etc.; and often with the acc. omitted, παῖσθεις ἐπαῖσας Aesch. Theb. 961 (v. πλήσσω sub fin.); παῖε πᾶς *strike home!* Eur. Rhes. 685; π. τινα ἐς τὴν γῆν Hdt. 9. 107; π. τινα μάστιγι, μαχαίρᾳ, λόγχῃ Soph. Aj. 242, etc.; πύξ π. Lys. 101. 13; ὑφ' ἧπαρ π. τινα Soph. Ant. 1315; π. τινα πρὸς ἧπαρ φααγίνω Eur. Or. 1063; π. τινα ἐς τὴν γαστέρα Ar. Nub. 549; εἰς τὰ στέρνα Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 4; κατὰ τὸ στέρνον Id. An. 1. 8, 26; κίρα Soph. Aj. 308, cf. O. T. 1270: also c. dupl. acc., ροπάω π. τινα τὸ πῶτον Ar. Av. 497, cf. Eur. Rhes. 794, Alciphro 3. 43: —also c. acc. cogn., ὀλέγας π. (sc. πληγὰς) Xen. An. 5. 8, 12; τί μ' οὐκ ἀνταίαν ἐπαῖσεν τις (sc. πληγῇ); Soph. Ant. 1307; —π. ἄλμυρ, of towers, Aesch. Pers. 397, Eur. I. T. 1391: —Med., ἐπαῖσατο τὸν μηρὸν *he smote his thigh*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 6: —Pass., παῖσμένους Thuc. 4. 47, v. sub init.

b. rarely, like βάλλω, of missiles, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 18, An. 1. 8, 26, and Plut.

2. c. acc. instrumenti, *to strike, drive, dash* one thing against another, ναὺς ἐν νηὶ στόλον ἐπαῖσε *struck its beak against* . . . Aesch. Pers. 409; π. λαμῶν ἔσω ἐξέφω Eur. Or. 1472; and metaph., ἐν δ' ἐμῷ κάρᾳ θεός . . . μέγα βάρος ἐπαῖσεν Soph. Ant. 1274; ἐπαῖσας ἐπὶ νόσῳ νόσον Id. O. C. 544.

3. *to drive away*, τοὺς σφήκας ἀπὸ τῆς οἰκίας Ar. Vesp. 456.

4. of sexual intercourse, like κρούω and Lat. *tundo*, Id. Pax 874.

5. *to hit hard in speaking*, like ῥήματα ἐρεῖδεν, Ar. Ach. 686.

6. παῖεν οἶνω, v. πατάσσω II. 2.

II. intr. *to strike against*, *to dash against* or *upon*, Lat. *illido*, λόγῳ παῖοντο *ἐκὶν* πρὸς κύμασιν ἄτης Aesch. Pr. 885; so, πρὸς τὰς πέτρας π. Xen. An. 4. 2, 3; παῖεν πρὸς τὰ στήθη Eubul. Incert. 6; πρὸς τὴν λίθον Com. Anon. 370; but also c. acc., παῖεν ἄφαντον ἔμμα Aesch. Ar. 1007 (but perh.

some words are lost); *λανθάνει στήλην ἄκραν παῖσας*, of a charioteer, Soph. El. 745:—hence ἔμπαιος, πρόσπαιος, παραπαῖα.

παῖω (B), *to eat, παῖω ἐφ' ἅλ' τήν μάδαν* Ar. Ach. 835. (Hesych. gives ἐσθίω as one interpr. of παῖω, and Elmsl. ad Ar. l. c. connects this sense with πατέομαι, ἐπάσασθαι, Lat. *pasco*:—but perhaps it is only a modification of παῖω *to strike*; cf. σποδῶ III, ἐρείδω II. 3, φλάω I. 2.)

Παῖων, *παῖων*, v. sub *Παῖον*.

Παῖωνιος, *ον*, = *Παῖωνιος*, Plut. 2. 118 C, Longin. 16.

Παιωνία, ἡ, (*Παῖων*) like *γλυκυσίδη*, the *peony*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 6: Ep. *παιονίη*, Orph. Arg. 916.

Παιωνιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, v. sub *Παῖωνιος*.

Παιωνίζω, *to chant the raean or song of victory*, Hdt. 5. 1, Ar. Eq. 1318, Thuc. 4. 43, etc.; π. ἐπὶ ταῖς τῶν Ἑλλήνων συμφοραῖς Dem. 321. 17: c. acc. cogn. *to sing in triumph*, δολοφύγων ἱρὸν . . παῖωνισον (v. l. παῖωνισον, Aesch. Theb. 268; the form in ὁ occurs also in Plat. Ac. 364 D, and (of an after-dinner song) in Xen. Symp. 2. 1:—Pass., impf., ἐπεπαῖωνιστο αὐτοῖς the *raean* had been sung, Thuc. 1. 50.

II. *to honour with raeans, τὸν θάνατον μόνον ἀνθρώπων παῖωνίζονται* (Med.) Philostr. in Phot. Bibl. 328. 18:—Pass. with *raeans*, οὐδὲ παῖωνίζεται (sc. ὁ Θάνατος) Aesch. Fr. 156.

Παιωνικός, ὁ, ὄν, (*Παῖων*) *healing*, Julian. 240 B.

IV. *raeonie*, like a *raeon*, Plut. 2. 1143 B, Schol. Ar. Eq. 303.

Παῖωνιος, α, ὄν, (*Παῖων*) *belonging to Paeson or medicine, medicinal, healing*, χεῖρ, χεῖρες Aesch. Supp. 1067, Soph. Ph. 1345, Ar. Ach. 1223; φάρμακον Aesch. Ag. 848; εὐχαῖ Id. Fr. 142:—c. gen., χρυσὸς ἱερωτός δὲ παῖωνιος Anth. P. 9. 420:—*Παιωνιάς σοφία, the healing art, medicine*, Ib. 11. 382, 6; so, *Παιωνίς τέχνη* Sext. Emp. M. 1. 51; Π. χεῖρ Anth. P. 14. 55.

2. as Subst., *Παῖωνιος*, ὁ, a *healer, reliever*, c. gen., Soph. Tr. 1208; *Παιωνία*, of Athena, Paus. 1. 2, 5, etc.

b. *Παῖωνιον*, τό, a *hospital*, prob. in Peiræus, not mentioned elsewhere, Crates Θηρ. 2; a form *Παῖωνίον* is cited by Phot.:—also an *antidote*, Galen.

o. *Παιωνία*, τά, a *festival of Paeson*, Ar. Ach. 1213. II. in Aesch. Pers. 605, κέλαδος οὐ π. seems to refer to the *raean* or song of victory.

Παιωνισμός, ὁ, a *chanting of the raeans*, Thuc. 7. 44, Hesych. s. v. *Παῖων*; written *παῖωνισμός* in Strab. 422, Dion. H. 2. 41.

πακτά, -τίς, -τός, Dor. for *πηκτή*, -τίς, -τός.

πακτώω, (πακτός) *to fasten, make fast, close*, Archil. 175; ἔωμα πακτὸν *make fast* the house, Soph. Aj. 579; π. τὰ προπύλαια μαχλοῖσι καὶ κληῖθροισι Ar. Lys. 265.

2. *to stop up, stop, caulk*, τὰ τετρημένα βακίους Ar. Vesp. 128; for Hdt. 2. 96, v. sub ἔμπαικτώ.

3. *to bind fast*, λαίφρα Anth. P. 10. 23.

πάκτων, ὄνος, ὁ, a *light boat* which might be taken to pieces and put together again at pleasure, Strab. 818.

πάκτωσις, ἡ, a *fastening or putting together*, Poll. 1. 84.

πάλα, ἡ, a *nugget of gold*, Strab. 146: Spanish word, *palaga* or *palacra* in Plin. 33. 77.

πάλαμυός, ὁ, a *sprinkling*, παλαμυοῖς αἵματος Aesch. Fr. 340.

πάλαδῃ, ἡ, a *cake of preserved fruit*, mostly of figs, but also of olives, grapes, and other fruit compressed, Hdt. 4. 23, cf. Theophr. H. P. 4. 3, 1.

πάλα, Dim. *πάλαθιον*, τό, Polemo ap. Ath. 478 D; *πάλαθίς*, ἴδος, ἡ, Strab. 99.

πάλαθωδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a *πάλαθῃ*, Diosc. 1. 80.

πάλαι [ᾶ], Adv. *long ago, in olden time, in days of yore, in time gone by*, πάλαι, οὐτι νέον γε II. 9. 527; π., κοῦ νεωστί Soph. El. 1049; πάλαι ποτέ once upon a time, Ar. Pl. 1002, Plat. Crit. 110 A:—often used with a pres. in the sense of a pf., ὅρῳ . . πάλαι, Lat. *didum video*, I have long seen, Soph. Aj. 3; ἰχνεύω πάλαι Ib. 20, cf. Ph. 589, Plat. Meno 91 A, etc.; πάλαι ποτ' ὄντες ye who have long ago been, Ar. Vesp. 1060, cf. Pl. 257:—but also with pf., Soph. Pl. 1030, Aesch. Pr. 998; with impf. in the sense of plqpf., ἔχεν πάλαι had long been holding it, Il. 23. 871, cf. Eupol. Aἴγ. 13, Xen. Oec. 19, 17:—also with the Art., τὸ πάλαι Hdt. 1. 5, 7. 74, 95, 142, Thuc. 1. 5, etc.

2. *πάλαι* is often used like an Adj. with the Art. and a Noun, of πάλαι φῶτες men of old, Pind. 1. 2. 1; Κάδμου τοῦ π. νέα τροφή Soph. O. T. 1; τοῦ πρόσθε Κάδμου τοῦ πάλαι τ' Ἀγχιόροπος Ib. 268; τὰ καὶνὰ τοῖς πάλαι τεκμαίρεται Ib. 916, cf. Tr. 1165, El. 1490, etc.; τὰ π. Dem. 429. 22; ὁ π. λόγος the former argument, Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 14, cf. 20; οἱ π. the ancients, opp. to οἱ νῦν, Ib. 2. 7, 6, al. Cf. *πράπαλαι*.

III. *erst, before*, of time just past, opp. to the present, ἡμῖν πάλαι ἦδ' ἐστὶ καὶ νῦν II. 9. 105, cf. Soph. Ant. 181: hence πάλαι comes to mean not long ago, but now, just now, much like ἄρτι, Aesch. Pr. 845, Plat. Apol. 18 B, Xen. Oec. 18, 10; but opp. to ἄρτι, Plat. Theat. 142 A. Cf. *παλαιός*.

παλαί-βιος, ὄν, *long-lived*, Theod. Prodr.

παλαι-γενής, ἐς, *born long ago, full of years, ancient*, γεραιὲ παλαι-γενέ, addressed to Phoenix, Il. 17. 561; γρηγὺς π. Od. 22. 395; ἄνθρωποι h. Hom. Cer. 113; ὁ π. Κρόνος Aesch. Pr. 220; ἡ π. μήτηρ . . Θέμις Ib. 873; π. Μοῖραι Id. Eum. 172; παρβασία Id. Theb. 742; δοῖδαί Eur. Med. 421; Βάκχος π. old wine, Antiph. Incert. 15, cf. Alex. Kύν. 1; ἐχθρὸς ὁ π. long long ago, Aesch. Ag. 1637.

παλαιγονία, ἡ, *antiquity*, v. l. Orph. Lith. 182.

παλαί-γονος, ὄν, = *παλαιγενής*, Pind. O. 13. 70., 14. 5, Plat. Com. Εὐντρ. 1.

παλαι-ένδοξος, ὄν, of old renown, Philo 2. 437.

παλαι-ετής, ἐς, *old in years*, Hesych.

παλαί-θεος, ἡ, for παλαιά θεός, Hesych., Phot.

παλαί-θετος, ὄν, *established or laid up long ago*, Call. Fr. 459: generally, *ancient, old*, ὕμνος Ion ap. Ath. 634 F.

παλαιμονία, *to wrestle or fight*, Pind. P. 2. 112; cf. *Παλαίμων*.

Παλαίμων, ὄνος, ὁ, *Palaemon*, masc. prop. n., a name of Melicertes, son of Ino, who was adored under this name as a sea-god friendly to the ship-wrecked (cf. Virg. G. 1. 437, Aen. 5. 823), in Lat. also *Portunus*, Eur. 1. T. 271, Lyc. 228; also of Hercules, Lyc. 663, Hesych.:—*Παλαμῶνιον*, τό, the temple of Palaemon, C. 1. 1104. (Prob. from παλαίω.)

παλαιο-γενής, ἐς, = *παλαιγενής*, Ar. Nub. 358.

παλαιό-γονος, ὄν, = *παλαιόγονος*, Plat. Com. Εὐντρ. 1, Anth. Plan. 295.

παλαιό-δουλος, ὁ, a slave from of old, hereditary slave, Philo 2. 468.

παλαιο-λογέω, *to discuss antiquities*, App. Hisp. 2.

παλαιο-μάγαdis, ὁ, = *μάγαdis*, Ath. 182 D.

παλαιο-μάτωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, ancient mother, Eur. Supp. 628.

παλαιο-μώλωψ, ὤπος, ὁ, an old rogue, Lat. *veterator*, Gloss.

παλαιό-πλουτος, ὄν, rich from early times, like ἀρχαῖοπλουτος, Thuc. 8. 28; opp. to νεόπλουτος.

παλαιο-πράγμων, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, old in business, Hesych.

παλαιο-ράφος, ὄν, a cobbler, Gloss.

παλαιός, ὁ, ὄν; Aeol. *πάλαος* Eust. 28. 33, Boeot. *πάληος* E. M. 32. 6; but παλῶς Epigr. Gr. 992; Lacon. *παλεῖρ* (v. inf.) :—regul. Comp. and Sup., *παλαιότερος* Pind. N. 6. 90, Thuc. 1. 1, Plat., etc.; *πολαιότερος* Plat. Tim. 83 A, etc.: the more usual forms are *παλαιότερος*, *παλαιάτος* (from παλαί), Pind. P. 10. 90, N. 7. 65, Thuc., etc., v. supr.

(The penult is short here and there in Poets, Soph. Fr. 655, Eur. El. 497, Damocr. ap. Galen. 13. 821 D, 862 B: in these places, Hdn. π. μὲν. λεξ. 4. 18 seems to have read παλῶς, cf. Theognost. Can. 50. 3, Schol. Ar. Lys. 988; in this last passage, Dind. restores the Lacon. form παλεῖρ, cf. Ahr. D. D. p. 71.) I. old in years, a. mostly of persons, old, aged, ἡ νέος ἢ παλαιός II. 14. 108; νέοι ἢ παλαιοὶ Od. 1. 395; παλαιῶ φωτὶ ἐοικώς II. 14. 136; also, π. γέρον, π. γρηγὺς Od. 13. 432., 19. 346, cf. Ar. Ach. 676; χρόνῳ π. Soph. O. C. 112; ἐν παλαιτέρῳσι Pind. N. 3. 127; ἐνθα δὴ παλαιάτοι θάσσουσι Eur. Med. 68:—also in bad sense, a dotard (μαρὸς Hesych.), Ar. Lys. 988; cf. Κρόνιος. 2. of things, οἶνος Od. 2. 340; νῆες . . νέαι ἢ παλ. Ib. 293; τρὺς π. καὶ σαπρά Ar. Pl. 1086; [τριήρεις] παλαιὰ ἀντὶ καὶνῶν Lys. 179. 37; ὑποδήματα Plat. Meno 91 D, etc.

II. of old date, ancient, 1. of persons, ἔξινος π. an old friend, Il. 6. 215, Soph. Tr. 263, Eur. Alc. 212; παλαιὸν Δαρδανίδαο II. 11. 166, cf. Od. 2. 118; Μῖνος παλαιάτος ἐν ἀκοῇ ἴσμεν Thuc. 1. 4; οἱ πάντες π. ἄνθρωποι Plat. Crat. 411 B; οἱ π. the ancients, Lat. *veteres*, Thuc. 1. 3, Gramm. 2. of things, λέκτρα Od. 23. 296; παλαιὰ τε πολλά τε εἰδὼς 7. 157; καὶνὰ καὶ π. ἔργα Hdt. 9. 26; νόμοι Aesch. Eum. 778; κατὰ τὸ νόμιμον τὸ π. καὶ ἀρχαῖον Lys. 107. 41; κατὰ τὸν π. λόγον Plat. Gorg. 499 C; ἡ π. παροιμία Id. Rep. 329 A; παλαιὸν ἂν [εἴη], ἐξ ὅτου Soph. Ph. 493, cf. Aj. 622:—of places, Aesch. Pers. 17, Soph. El. 4, etc.:—τὸ παλαιόν, as Adv. like τὸ πάλαι, anciently, formerly, Hdt. 1. 171, Aesch. Pers. 101 (lyr.), etc.; τό γε παλαιόν Plat. Crat. 401 C, etc.:—also, ἐκ παλαιού from of old, Hdt. 1. 157, Antipho 115. 23, Thuc. 1. 2; ἐκ παλαιότων from older time, Hdt. 1. 60; ἐκ παλαιάτων Thuc. 1. 18:—ἀρχαῖα καὶ παλαιὰ joined, Lys. 107. 40, Dem. 597. 18 (cf. Soph. Tr. 555),—as in Lat. *prisca et vetusta*, Ruhnk. Vell. Pat. 1. 16, 3.

3. of things, also, a. in good sense, ancient, time-honoured, π. ὤλβος, δόξα, ἡ τιμή etc., cf. παλαιόπλουτος: and so more strongly, venerable, held in esteem, ἀπὲρ παλαιότατα ἀνθρώποις quae hominibus antiquissima sunt, Antipho 141. 34. b. in bad sense, antiquated, obsolete, like ἀρχαῖος, Aesch. Pr. 317, Soph. O. T. 290.

παλαιότης, ἡτος, ἡ, antiquity, obsolescence, π. γὰρ τῷ λόγῳ γ' ἐνεστί τις Eur. Hel. 1056; ὑπὸ παλαιότητος Plat. Crat. 421 D; εἴτε π. εἴτε σαπρότης Id. Rep. 609 F:—of persons, Aeschin. 33. 34.

παλαιο-τόκος, ὄν, having brought forth long ago, Aetiae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 3.

παλαιό-τροπος, ὄν, old-fashioned, Iambl. V. Pyth. 23:—Subst. *παλαιο-τροπία*, Eust. 531. 40.

παλαιουργός, ὁ, (ἐργῶ) a cobbler, Poll. 7. 82.

παλαιο-φάνης, ἐς, appearing old, Geop. 7. 24, 1.

παλαιό-φρων, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, old in mind, with the wisdom of age, Aesch. Eum. 838, Supp. 593.

παλαιώω: αορ. ἐπαλαιώσα LXX (Lament. 3. 4): pf. πεπαλαιώκα Ep. Hebr. 8. 13: (παλαιός). To make old, LXX (Job. 9. 5, l. c.):—mostly in Pass. (pres.) to be old, worn out by age, Arist. Meteor. 4. 12, 7. H. A. 5. 32, 2, al.; ἐκπῶμα βραχύνος π. is of long standing, Hipp. Art. 783.

II. in Pass. also, to become old or obsolete, be old or stale, of wine, Ath. 33 A; τὸ . . παλαιούμενον Plat. Symp. 208 B, cf. Tim. 59 C.

III. like Lat. *antiquare*, to abrogate a law, N. T. (l. c.).

παλαι-πλούσιος, ὄν, = *παλαιόπλουτος*, Philo 1. 233.

παλαισμα [ᾶ], τό, a trick of the palaistēs, a bout or fall in wrestling; παρὰ ἐν π. ἔδραμε νικᾶν Hdt. 9. 33; ἐν μὲν τὰδ' ἤδη τῶν τριῶν παλαισμάτων Aesch. Eum. 589; παλαιάσματα feats of wrestling, Pind. O. 9. 20, P. 49, Plat. Phaedr. 256 B.

2. any struggle, Aesch. Ag. 63, Eum. 776, cf. Soph. O. T. 880, Eur. Med. 1214; παλαισμάθ' ἡμῶν ὁ βίος Id. Supp. 550.

3. any trick or artifice, subterfuge, Ar. Ran. 659, cf. 878; π. δικαστηρίου a trick of the courts, Aeschin. 83. 16; σύστημα . . καὶ π. τῶν ἀκουόντων Dion. H. de Rhet. 12:—ὦ Θεταλὸν π., addressed to a person, Ath. 308 B.

παλαισμός, οὗ, ὁ, = *παλαισμα*, Greg. Naz.

παλαισμοσύνη, ἡ, poet. for *πάλη*, wrestling, the wrestler's art, Il. 23. 701, Od. 8. 103, 126, Simon. in Anth. Plan. 1. 2.

παλαι-οστάγῃς οἶνος, wine that has become oily from age, Nic. Th. 591.

παλαιστέω, verb. Adj., v. παλαίω II.

παλαιστέω, *to thrust away with the hand*, Pseudo-Luc. Philopatr. 1, v. Eust. 1415. 21: v. παλαστήω.

παλαιστή, ὅ, later form of παλαστή, q. v.

παλαιστής, οὗ, ὁ, (παλαίω) a wrestler, one who practises the πάλη, Od. 8. 246, Hdt. 3. 137, Plat., etc.; ἀνδρες π. Ar. Lys. 1083; παῖδες π. C. I. 1969;—ὁὖν ἀσκέει . . π., of soldiers, Soph. Fr. 738. 2. generally, a rival, adversary, τῶν π. νῦν παρσκευάζεται ἐπ' αὐτὸς αὐτῷ Aesch. Pr. 920; σοφοὶ π. κείνους, of Ulysses, Soph. Ph. 431; δεινὸς π., of a body of soldiers, Eur. Supp. 704: a candidate, suitor, Aesch. Ag. 1206. II. Alexandr. for παλαστή, LXX (Ex. 25. 23., 3 Regg. 7. 24).

παλαιστίας, α, ον, later form of παλαστίας, q. v.

παλαιστίας, ὁ, ὡν, (παλαίω) expert in wrestling, Arist. Rhet. I. 5, 14, Luc. D. Deor. 20. 14, etc.:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of wrestling, Paus. I. 39, 3, etc.:—Adv. -κῶς, Poll. 3. 149. II. produced by wrestling, ισχύς Plat. 2. 130 A.—Cf. παλαιστρικός.

παλαιστός, ὁ, = παλαστή, παλαστή, C. I. 4863.

παλαίστρα, ἡ, (παλαίω) a palaestra, wrestling-school, wherein wrestlers (παλαισταί) were trained, commonly by public officers, Hdt. 6. 126, Hipp. Art. 782, Eur. El. 528, Ar., etc.; εἰς π. φοιτᾶν to go regularly to it, Plat. Gorg. 456 D; πέμπουσιν εἰς διδασκάλων μαθησομένους καὶ γράμματα καὶ μουσικὴν καὶ τὰ ἐν παλαίστρᾳ Xen. Lac. 2. 1: cf. πάλη. II. metaph. any school, ἡ τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου π. Plat. Demetr. 5; ἡ τοῦ Σωκράτους π. Longin. 4. 4; so in Lat. ludus came to be used.

παλαιστρικός, ὁ, ὡν, (παλαίστρα) of or for the palaestra, frequenting it, Alex. Incert. 70, Arist. Categ. 8. 26:—Adv. -κῶς, after the manner of the palaestra, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1206. II. later writers confounded it with παλαιστικός, as Plut. 2. 639 F, v. Lob. Phryn. 242:—in Theophr. Char. 5, for αἰλιδίων παλαιστρικόν, the best MSS. give παλαιστριαῖον.

παλαιστρίτης [τ], οὐ, ὁ, like a παλαστής, athletic, Call. Fr. 191, Plut. 2. 274 D; π. θεὸς god of the palaestra, Babr. 48. 5:—οἱ π. those who practised in the palaestra, C. I. 2697.

παλαιστρο-φύλαξ [ξ], ὁ, ὡς, ὁ, one who watches or superintends a wrestling-school, Hipp. 1201 F, Epigr. Gr. 411, Ael. V. H. 8. 14.

παλαίτερος, παλαίτατος, v. sub παλαιός.

παλαίφαμος, ὁ, ον, = παλαίφατος, Poëta ap. E. M. 595. 33.

παλαί-φάτος, ον, (√ΦΑ, φημί), poet. Adj., I. spoken long ago, ἡ μάλα δὴ με παλαίφατος θέσφαθ' ἱκάνει Od. 9. 507., 13. 172; cf. Pind. O. 2. 72, Soph. O. C. 454; π. λόγος, ἀραὶ Aesch. Ag. 750, Theb. 766. II. spoken of long ago, having a legend attached to it, legendary, δρῶς π. an oak of ancient story, Od. 19. 163 (with v. ll. παλαίφατος, παλαίφρονος, v. Hesych.). 2. generally, primeval, primitive, ancient, αἰδέν, γενεά Pind. N. 6. 54; γένος Aesch. Supp. 532; so, π. πρόνοια Soph. Tr. 823; Δίκα Αἰ. O. C. 1381; Ἀχόρνα δὲ παλαίφατοι εὐάνορος Achamae was brave of old time, Pind. N. 2. 25.

παλαί-χθων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, that has been long in a country, an ancient inhabitant, indigenaeus, Ἀρρς Aesch. Theb. 105; δῆμος Epigr. ap. Aeschin. 81. 13 (Anth. P. append. 362).

παλαί-χρονος, ον, ancient, Tzetz. Hom. 385.

παλαίω, Aeol. πάλαιω Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 23. 26; Boeot. παλῶ Ib. 43. 28; fut. παλαίωω: aor. ἐπάλαω: (παλή). To wrestle, οὐ γὰρ πῦξ γε μαχησέαι οὐδὲ παλαίσει Il. 23. 621; καὶ νῦν κε τὸ τρίτον . . ἐπάλαω Ib. 733; παλαίωω ἔς τρίς Soph. Fr. 678, 13; οἱ ἐπιστάμενοι παλαίειν Plat. Prot. 350 E; ἐπάλασαν κάλλιστα Ἀθηναίων Id. Meno 94 C; τὸν παλαίσαντ' ἄποτ' ἐκείνον him once famous as a wrestler, Dem. 537. 15. 2. π. τινὶ to wrestle with one, Φιλομηλεῖδης ἐπάλασεν Od. 4. 343., 17. 134; λέοντι Pind. P. 9. 45:—metaph. to wrestle with a calamity, ἀτρησι Hes. Op. 411; φόνω Pind. N. 8. 47; πολλὰς ζημίας Xen. Occ. 17, 2:—(For Hdt. 8. 21, v. παλέω.) II. c. acc. to overcome, λόγον λόγῳ παλαίστειν Anecd. Oxon. 3. 216:—Pass., παλαισθεῖς beaten, Eur. El. 686; βαρὺς παλαίσθεσθαι Id. Cycl. 678. III. c. inf. to endeavour, Ach. Tat. 3. 1.

παλαίωμα, τό, that which is made old, antiquity, LXX (Job. 36. 28). παλαίωσις, ἡ, (παλαίωμα) a graving old, esp. of wine, παλαίωσιν δέχσασθαι Strab. 243, cf. Plut. 2. 656 B, Ath. 33 B; ἡ π. τῶν ἱματίων Achmes Onir. 158.

παλᾶμομαι, fut. ἡσομαι: Dep.: (παλάμη):—to manage, execute, τὰς χερεὶ παλαμᾶσθαι τι Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 17. II. like μηχανάομαι, τεχνάζω, to manage adroitly, contrive cunningly, Ar. Ach. 659, Nub. 176; τύλημα παλαμᾶσθαι to plan a daring deed, Pax 94:—Hesych. cites part. aor. act. παλαμήσας τεχνάσας. (Hence the name Παλαμήδης: so the artist Daedalus was said to be the son of Παλαμῆων or Εἰδπάλαμος.)

παλάμη [ᾱ], ἡ: Ep. gen. and dat. παλάμῃ, -φιν:—poët. Noun, the palm of the hand, the hand, esp. as used in grasping, etc., παλάμη δ' ἔχε χάλκεον ἔγχος Od. I. 104; ἔγχος παλάμῃ φέρει Il. 3. 338, cf. I. 238, etc.; παλάμη δονέων Pind. P. I. 85. 2. the hand as used in deeds of violence, πάσχειν τι ὑπ' Ἀρρς παλαμῶν by the hands of Ares, Il. 3. 128, cf. 5. 558, cf. Aesch. Supp. 865; hence, a deed of force, ρέγειν παλάμαν Soph. Ph. 1206. 3. the hand as used in works of art, etc., Hes. Th. 580, Sc. 219, 330, cf. Il. 15. 411; ἐργατῖναι π. C. I. 2169. 7, al.

II. metaph. cunning, art, a device, plan, method, either in good or bad sense, π. βίοντος a device for one's livelihood, Theogn. 624, cf. 1002, Hdt. 8. 19, Soph. Ph. 177: esp. of the gods, θεοὶ σὺν παλάμᾳ, θεῶν παλάμαι, παλάμας Διὸς by their arts, Pind. O. 11 (10). 25, P. I. 94, N. 10. 121; πυκνότερος παλάμαις, of Sisyphus, Id. O. 13. 73, cf. Aesch. Pr. 165, etc.; παλάμας παντοίας πλέκειν Ar. Vesp. 645; π. πυριγενῆς a fire-born instrument, i. e. a sword, Eur. Or. 820. III. handiwork, a work of art, Hesych.; cf. Lat. manus Mentoris, 'the master's own hand', Rohnk. Ep. Cr. p. 101. (Cf. Lat. palm-a, palm-us; A. S. folm; O. H. G. volm-a: hence παλαμ-όμοι, παλαμ-ναῖος, Παλαμ-ήδης.)

Παλαστής, ὁ, gen. -ους, Eur. Or. 433, Plat., etc.: dat. -ει Id. Apol. 41 B, -εῖ Q. Sm. 5. 198: acc. -ῃ Ep. Plat. 311 A; -εα Eur. I. A. 198; but some forms occur of 1st decl., dat. -ῃ, Ammon. (v. Soph. Fr. 426), acc. -ῃν Plat. Phaedr. 261 D: (παλάμη):—name of a hero, not mentioned in Hom., properly the Inventor, on which v. Soph. Fr. 379, Ar. Thesm. 770, Ran. 1451, Paus. 2. 20, 3, Schol. Eur. Or. 432;—hence the Adj. in the sense of worthy of Palamedes, Παλαμηδικόν γε . . τοῦ εὐρήμα Eur. Pol. Incert. 2.—Dramas on Palamedes were written by all the three Trag.

παλάμημα, τό, a device, scheme, Ael. N. A. I. 32.

παλαμῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, = ἀσπάλας, Alex. Trall. 11. 652.

παλαμῖστος, ὁ, (παλάμη) one guilty of violence, and so, like αὐτόχειρ, a murderer, τινος Soph. Tr. 1207: one defiled by a deed of blood, blood-guilty, the suppliant not yet purified, like προστρόπαιος, Aesch. Eum. 448, Soph. El. 587, Hyperid. ap. Harp.:—ὦ παλαμναῖη oh miscreant! of the fox, Babr. 82. 6. 2. as Adj., τῷ π. ξένῳ the abominable stranger, Phryn. Trag. Incert. 2; ικεσίαι a murderer's supplications, Ar. Rh. 4. 709; π. γνώμη pernicious, Synes. 224 C; ἀραὶ παλαμναῖστα Id. 161 A.

II. = ἀκάτωρ, the avenger of blood, μὴ παλαμναῖον λέβη Eur. I. T. 1218; δαίμονες π. avenging deities, Tim. Locr. 105, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 18; Ζεὺς π. Arist. Mund. 7, 3; cf. Poll. 5. 131, E. M. 647. 43, Phot.

παλάσιον, τό, = παλάθιον, παλάθη, Ar. Pax 574.

παλάσσω, fut. ξω: pf. pass. πεπάλαγμα. Ep. Verb, to besprinkle, spot, defile, αἵματι τ' ἐγκεφάλῳ τε παλαξέμεν . . οὐδας Od. 13. 395; but mostly in Pass., παλάσσοτο δ' αἵματι θάψει Il. 5. 100; αἵματι καὶ λυθρῷ πεπαλαγμένον Od. 22. 402; πεπάλακτο πόδας καὶ χεῖρας ὑπερβ. lb. 406; and in Med., παλάσσοτο χεῖρας he defiled his hands, Il. 11. 169; in Hom. the part. pf. pass. πεπαλαγμένος is most common, cf. Hes. Op. 731; νικετῶ πεπ. ἔδωρ Q. Sm. 12. 410. 2. Pass. also of the thing, to be scattered abroad, ἐγκεφάλῳ πεπαλάκτο Il. 11. 98., 12. 186; but, ἄσποτος . . πεπάλακτο κεραυφῶ, for ἐπέπληκτο, Call. Del. 78.

II. in pf. pass. of men drouing lots, because these were shaken in an urn, κληρῶν νῦν πεπάλαχθε διαμπερές determine your fate by lot, Il. 7. 171; τοὺς ἄλλους κληρῶν πεπαλάχθαι ἀναγων Od. 9. 331; πεπάλαχθε κατὰ κληρίδας ἐρετμά Ar. Rh. I. 358. (Both senses come from the common Root πάλλω to shake;—for 1st, a thing is sprinkled or scattered by shaking or swinging it about, cf. πάλη (pollen), παλύνω; and 2ndly, the Homeric lots were always shaken in a helmet, cf. πάλλω I. 3, πάλος, παλαχῆ.)

παλάστη, ἡ, = παλάμη, the palm of the hand: hence, as a measure of length, a palm, four fingers' breadth, (a little more than three inches, cf. τέταρτον), Cratin. Nom. 9, Philem. Ἐφεδρ. I, etc.; v. δοχμή.—The old and genuine form, παλαστή, is recognised by Phryn. 295, Phot., and occurs in a good Att. Inscr. (C. I. 160. col. I. 28, 35, 37, al.) and in a Miles. (lb. 2860. 13), and παλαστίας in an Att. (C. I. 93); but in later writers, παλαστή prevailed and was introduced by Copyists into the text of the best writers; v. παλαστίας, πεντεπάλαστος, τριπάλαστος, and cf. Perizon. Ael. V. H. 13. 3.

παλασπῆς, α, ον, a palm long or broad, Hdt. I. 50 (as Dind. for παλαστ-, v. sub παλαστή); in later writers παλαστῆστας, Theophr. H. P. 2. 7, Joseph. A. J. 8. 3, 5, Geop. 2. 4, 2, etc.

παλάτιον, τό, = Lat. Palatium, the Palatine Hill, Dion. H. I. 31, etc.:—hence Πάλατινος, ὁ, ον, Palatine, Id. 2. 70.

παλάχη, ἡ, (παλάσσω II) anything gotten by lot, ἀρχή, λῆξις, μοῖρα, γενεά Hesych.; ἐκ παλαχῆς=ἐξ ἀρχῆς, Nic. Th. 449, ubi v. Schol.; παλαχῆθεν ἐκ γενεάς, ἐκ παλαιῶν Hesych.

παλεῖρ, παλεῖς, v. sub παλαιός.

πάλευμα, τό, an allurements, Incert. in Bast. Greg. Cor. 1017.

παλευτής, οὗ, ὁ, a decay-bird, Hesych.:—fem. παλεύτρια, ἡ, Arist. H. A. 9. 7, 8; metaph. of courtesans, φειδωλοὶ κερμάτων π. Eubul. Πανν. I.;—also παλευτρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Phot.

παλεύω, to catch by decoy-birds, Ar. Av. 1083, 1087: metaph., π. τινά to decoy or entrap into one's own designs, Lat. illicere, Plut. 2. 52 B, Sull. 28, etc., cf. Jac. Philostr. Imagg. pp. 341, 569. (Perh. akin to παλύνω.)

παλῶ, to be disabled, only in Hdt. 8. 21, εἰ παλήσει ὁ ναυτικός στόλος. Other forms are preserved in various glosses of Hesych., παλήσει· διαφθερεῖν, ἐπάλησεν· ἐφθάρη, πεπαλήκεναι· ἐκπεσεῖν, πεπαλημέναι· βεβλαμμέναι. The shortd. form πεπαλμένος· βεβλαμμένος Hesych., et Phot.; πεπαλκέναι λέγεται τὸ ἐκπίπτειν τὰ πλοῖα Hesych.—Cf. ἀποπαλῶ, ἐκπαλῶ.

πάλη [ᾱ], ἡ, wrestling, Lat. lucia, Il. 23. 635; ἡ πῦξ ἢ ἐπὶ πάλῃ ἢ καὶ ποσὶν Od. 8. 206; κρατέων πάλα Pind. O. 8. 27; νικᾶν πυγμῇ καὶ πάλῃ Eur. Alc. 1031, cf. Plat. Legg. 795 B; π. μανθάνειν Ar. Ec. 1238; oft. in C. I., 239, 245-6, 1421, al.—The παλαστής had to throw his adversary, and then to keep him down (θλίβειν καὶ κατέχειν, Arist. Rhet. I. 5, 14) on the various modes of wrestling, and the customs observed therein, v. Plat. Legg. 796, Theocr. 24. 109, Plut. 2. 638 D. 2. generally, fight, battle, ἅπτειν πάλην τινί Aesch. Cho. 866; π. δορὸς Eur. Heracl. 159. (From πάλλω, to swing, throw.)

πάλη (or παλή acc. to Schol. Ven. Il. 10. 7, to distinguish it from foreg.), ἡ, the finest meal, Lat. pollen, p. ἀλφίτον Hipp. 614. 54, etc.:—any fine dust, ἀνέπληστα τῷ φθαλμῷ πάλης φουσὼν τὸ πῦρ Pherecr. Ἰπν. 5; cf. Hesych. (From πάλλω, to sift by shaking, akin to παλάσσω, παλύνω, pollen, pulvis: hence παπάλη, πασπάλη.)

πάλημα, τό, = πάλη, fine meal, Nic. Al. 551.

πάλημάτιον, τό, Dim. of πάλημα, Ar. Fr. 548.

παλήν, ὁ, Lycian for βαλῆν, C. I. 4269.

πάλι, late poet. form of πάλιν, Anth. P. 5. 182, Call. ib. 7. 520, append. 257. 22; cf. Wern. Tryph. p. 417, Phryn. 284.

παλιγγέλως, ὡτος, δ, mutual mockery, cited from Philo.

παλιγγενεσία, ἡ, new birth, new life, restoration, regeneration, of the world, τὰς ἐκπαύσεις καὶ π. τοῦ κόσμου Philo 2. 501; παλιγγενεσίας ἡγεμόνες, of Noah and his sons, Ib. 144; ἡ περιδοκίη π. τῶν ὅλων M. Anton. 11. 1; ἡ ἀνάκτησις καὶ π. τῆς πατρίδος Joseph. A. J. 11. 3, 9; of persons, a renewal of life, return to life, ἐπ. ὁρμῶν Philo 1. 159; of the transmigration of souls, Plut. 2. 998 C, Clem. Al. 539; used by Cic. of his restoration after exile, Att. 6. 6:—hence, in Christian writers, 1. the resurrection, Ev. Matth. 19. 28. 2. regeneration by baptism, διὰ δροῦ πάλινγενεσίας Ep. Tit. 3. 5, cf. Luc. Musc. Enc. 7.

παλιγγενέσιος, ὄν, belonging to regeneration, Clem. Al. 219.

παλιγγενής, ἐς, barn again, Nonn. D. 2. 650.

παλιγγλώσσος, ὄν, like παλῖλλογος II. 2, contradictory, false, ἀγγε-
λία Pind. N. 1. 88. II. of strange or foreign tongue, Id. 1. 6.

(5.) 35. παλιγγναμπος, ὄν, bent or doubled back, κέλευθο Tryph. 523; written παλινγναμπος in Opp. C. 2. 305, H. 1. 54.

παλιγγνωστος, ὄν, learnt or known again, Hesych.

παλιγκάπηλεύω, to be a παλιγκάπηλος, to sell over again, sell wares by retail, Dem. 1285. 6.

παλιγκάπηλος, ὁ, one who buys and sells again, a petty retailer, huckster, Ar. Pl. 1156; π. πονηρίας Dem. 784. 9; cf. παλιμπράτης.

παλιγκίνης, ἐς, moved back, going back, Schol. Ar. Rh. 4. 1315.

παλιγκλαστός, ὄν, refracted, crooked, Hesych.

παλιγκοταίνω, fut. ἥσω, of wounds, to grow malignant again, break out afresh, Hipp. Fract. 760, 767, etc.

παλιγκόττις, ἡ, the breaking out again of a wound, Hipp. Fract. 772:—also παλιγκοτία, ἡ, Id. Art. 830.

παλιγκότος, ὄν, properly of wounds, growing malignant again, breaking out afresh, π. παθήματα, like Lat. dolores recrudescentes, denia excoadescens, Galen. 12. 204; Sup. ὠπτος, Hipp. Art. 796, etc.:—so in Adv., αὐτῷ . . . παλιγκότος οὐνεφέροτο according to his old ill-tuck fared it with him, Hdt. 4. 156; φανερόν τὰ συμπίπτοντα μὴ π. to bear accidents not as if they were inveterate, Eur. Fr. 576. II. metaph.

of fresh outbreaks of passion, malignant, spiteful, inveterate, ἀλλὰ τίς οὐκ ἐμὲ παλιγκότων ὄργαν Sappho 77; κληδόνες π. injurious, un-
toward reports, Aesch. Ag. 863, 874; π. τύχη adverse fortune, Ib. 571; πῆμα Pind. O. 2. 36; π. ὄψιν ἰδοῦσα Mosch. 4. 92; τὰ π. λέγων Antipho
ap. Stob. 422. 7. 2. of persons, hostile, malignant, τινι Ar. Pax 390, cf. Theocrit. 22. 58; οἱ παλιγκότοι adversaries, Pind. N. 4. fin., Aesch. Supp. 376. (Commonly derived from πάλιν, κύτος: but v. ἀλ-
λόκοτος, νεόκοτος.)

παλιγκραιπτός, ὄν, very swift, Anth. P. 15. 27.

παλιγκτιστός, ὄν, rebuilt, restored, Gloss.

παλιγκύρτος, ὁ, a fishing-net, Polyb. Fr. Gramm. 99.

παλι-δορκος, ὄν, looking back, Alcanan 139.

παλι-καμπής, ἐς, f. l. for παλιγκαμπής, Schol. Ar. Rh. 4. 1315.

Παλικοί (not Πάλτικοι), οἱ, a lake near Leontini in Sicily, emitting two jets of volcanic gas, Arist. Mirab. 57, Strab. 275, Diod. 11. 89. II. in mythol., sons of Zeus, worshipped at Palicé, Aesch. Fr. 5, Diod. 1. c.

παλιλ-ληπτός, ὄν, to be taken back, Hesych.

παλιλλογέω, to say again, repeat, recapitulate, ὡς οἱ ἐπαλιλλόγητο [τὸ πρῆγμα] Hdt. 1. 118, v. ἐπανηλλογέω, and cf. Arist. Rhet. Al. 21, 1, App. Mithr. 14.

παλιλλογία, ἡ, recapitulation, Arist. Rhet. Al. 21, 1; pl., Ib. 7, 3. 2. retraction, recantation, Theophr. Char. 2.

παλιλ-λογος, ὄν, (λέγω B, to gather), collected again, Il. 1. 126.

παλιλ-λύτος, ὄν, loosed again, unloosed, Nonn. D. 35. 250, etc.

παλιμ-βακχείος, ὁ, a reversed Βακχείος, v. sub Βακχείος II:—Adj.

παλιμβακχεῖακός, ἡ, ὄν, Draco 165. 26.

παλιμ-βᾶμος, ὄν, (βαῖνω) walking back, ἰστῶν παλιμβαμοὶ δδοί, of women working at the loom, since they had to walk backwards and then forwards, Pind. P. 9. 33, v. Donaldson ad l.

παλιμ-βιος, ὄν, living again, Hesych., Phot., Suid.

παλιμ-βλαστής, ἐς, sprouting or growing again, Eur. H. F. 1274, Theophr. H. P. 7. 2, 4.

παλιμβολία, ἡ, change of mind, fickleness, Anth. P. 5. 302. Agath. Hist. 2. 6.

παλιμ-βολος, ὄν, thrown back, reversed; hence, (πάλιν being taken in the sense of contrariwise, wrongly), untrustworthy, uncertain, unstable, ἦθη π. καὶ ἀπιστα Plat. Legg. 705 A; δολερὸς καὶ π. Plut. Crass. 21; τὸ π. = παλιμβολία, Aeschin. 33. 24:—of a slave, = παλιμπρατος, Menand. Συκων. 7; πέδιλα π. turned or patched sandals, Nic. ap. Ath. 370 A; ἰστὸς π. the web of Penelopé which was undone every night, Aristacn. 1. 29:—Adv. —ως, Poll. 3. 132. Cf. παλινάιρετος.

παλιμ-βορέας, ὄν, ὁ, a wind counter to the prevalent north wind, Lat. aquilo recurrens, Theophr. Vent. 28.

παλιμ-βουλία, —βουλος, f. ll. in Mss. for —βολία, —βολου, as in Polemo Physiogn. 250, Schol. Thuc. 3. 37, Eust. 375. 1.

παλιμ-μᾶχώ, to renew the fight, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 3. 55.

παλιμ-μεταβολή, ἡ, repeated change, Plut. 2. 998 C.

παλιμ-μήκης, ἐς, as long again, doubly long, χρόνος Aesch. Ag. 196.

παλιμ-παις, παῖδος, ὁ, ἡ, again a child, Luc. Saturn. 9.

παλιμ-πεμπτός, ὄν, sent back again, Theod. Prodr. in Notices des Mss. 8. 2. 147.

παλιμ-πέτεια, ἡ, = παλινωδία, Theol. Arithm. p. 58.

παλιμ-πετής, ἐς, (πίπτω) falling back, Nonn. Jo. 7. 34., 9. 27:—in good writers only used in neut. as Adv., like πάλιν, back, back again. ἀφ' ἐπὶ νῆας ἔεργε παλιμπετές Il. 16. 395; ὡς . . . ἐν νῆι παλιμπετές ἀπονέωνται Od. 5. 27; so in Alex. Poets, Call. Del. 294, Ap. Rh. 2. 1250, etc.

παλίμ-πηγα, τά, (πήγνυμι) cobbled shoes, Com. Anon. 321.

παλίμ-πῆξις, ἡ, a patching up or cobbling of shoes, Theophr. Char. 22.

παλίμ-πισσα, ἡ, pitch rebolted, dry pitch, Diosc. 1. 97, Hesych.

παλίμ-πλαγκτός, ὄν, back-wandering, δρόμοι Aesch. Pr. 838.

παλίμ-πάδζμαι, Pass. to wander back, only found in part. aor. παλιμ-
παγρθεῖς, wandering homewards, Il. 1. 59, Od. 13. 5.

παλίμ-πλάνης, ἐς, wandering to and fro, Μαῖανδρος Anth. P. 6. 287; βίαιος Epigr. Gr. 491. 5.

παλίμ-πλεκής, ἐς, twined or plaited back, κύρτοι Opp. H. 4. 47.

παλίμ-πλους, ὁ, ἡ, —πλουv, τό, sailing back, Ael. N. A. 3. 14.

παλίμ-πλύτος, ὄν, washed up again, vamped up: metaph. of a plagia-
rist who retouches the works of others and passes them off for his own, Anth. P. 7. 708.

παλίμ-πλωτός, ὄν, Ion. for παλίμπλους, Lyc. 1431.

παλίμ-πνόν, ἡ, a counter-mind, Theophr. Vent. 26; poet. —πνόνη, Ar.
Rh. 1. 586.

παλίμ-πνοος, ὄν, breathing again, Nonn. D. 37. 295.

παλίμ-ποιος, ὄν, retributive, δίκαι Maxim. p. καταρχ. 17. II.

παλίμποινα, τά, retribution, repayment, Aesch. Cho. 793.

παλίμ-πόρευτος, ὄν, = sq., Lyc. 180, 628.

παλίμ-πορος, ὄν, going back, Nonn. D. 2. 247, Opp. H. 4. 529.

παλίμ-ποτον, τό, a reversible cup, like ἀμφίθετον, ἀμφικύπελλον,
Inscr. Miles. in C. I. 2852. 39, 42.

παλίμ-πους, ὁ, ἡ, going back, returning, Anth. P. 5. 163, Lyc. 126: π. τύχη a reverse, Joseph. B. J. 4. 1, 6.

παλίμ-πράτης [ᾶ], ὄν, ὁ, = παλιγκάπηλος, Epist. Sacr. 1.

παλίμ-πράτος, ὄν, sold again or by retail, often sold, of a good-for-
nothing slave who passes from hand to hand, Poll. 3. 125. 2. generally, servile, good-for-naught, Philo 2. 523, Poll. 4. 36, 190; also of things, Id. 7. 12: cf. τριπράτος, παλιμβολος.

παλίμ-προδότης, ὄν, ὁ, a double traitor, traitor to both sides, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 6. 164, App. Civ. 5. 96, Diod. 15. 91:—παλίμπροδοσία, ἡ, double treachery, Polyb. 5. 96, 4, Dion. H. 8. 32, Diod. 15. 91, etc.

παλίμ-πρηνηδόν, Adv. stern-foremost, restored by Herm. and Dind. in Eur. I. T. 1395, from Hesych., who expl. it οἷον παλίμπρηνον χώρηον.

παλίμ-πύγηνδόν, Adv. rump-foremost, Arist. P. A. 2. 16, 6, Hesych.: Adv. backwards, Arist. P. A. 2. 16, 6 (vulg. πάλιν II).

παλίμ-πώλης, ὄν, ὁ, = παλιμπράτης, Poll. 7. 12.

παλίμ-πώλος, ὄν, = παλιμπρατος, Poll. 7. 12.

παλίμ-φημος, Dor. —φῆμος, ὄν, back-speakings, reconling, π. δοῖδα = παλινωδία, a song of recantation, reproaching the male sex instead of the female, Eur. Ion 1096, cf. Med. 415 sq. II. = κακοφῆμος, δὺς-
φῆμος, Tryph. 423, Hesych.; π. εὐχαί Philo 2. 301.

παλίμ-φοῖτος, ὄν, returning, Maxim. p. καταρχ. 332, 570.

παλίμ-φρων, ὄν, ὁ, ἡ, changing one's mind, Lyc. 1349.

παλίμ-φύης, ἐς, growing again, of the Hydra, Luc. Amor. 2, Nonn. Jo. 7. 148.

παλίμ-ψιστος, ὄν, (ψάω) scraped again, βιβλίον παλ. a palimpsest, i. e. a parchment from which one writing has been erased to make room for another, Plut. 779 C; and then παλίμψιστον, τό, as Subst., Ib. 504 D, cf. Catull. 19, Cic. Fam. 7. 18.

πάλιν [ᾶ], poet. also πάλι (q. v.), Adv., 1. of Place, back, back-
wards, in Hom. and Hes. the only sense, mostly joined with Verbs of going, coming, etc.; so also, π. χωρεῖν Hdt. 5. 72; π. ἐρχεσθαι, κατελθεῖν Aesch. Pr. 854, Soph. O. C. 601, etc.; κέλευθον ἥμπερ ἡλθες ἔγκυνοι π. Aesch. Pr. 962; δίκαι καὶ πάντα π. στρέφεται Eur. Med. 412, cf. Valck. Phoen. 732, 1409: so, πάλιν δοῦναι to give back, restore, Il. 1. 116, etc.; π. ἀποδοῦναι Andoc. 22. 34; π. ἀγ-
καλέσαι to call back, Aesch. Ag. 1021:—more rarely c. gen., πάλιν τράπεθ' υἱος ἐοῖτο she turned back from her son, Il. 18. 138; δόρυ πάλιν ἔτραπεν Ἀχιλλεύς Il. 20. 439; πάλιν κίε θυγατέρος ἦς 21. 504, cf. Od. 7. 143:—the same notion is expressed by the double Adv. πάλιν αὐτίς back again, Hom., and Pind.; αὐτε πάλιν Od. 13. 125; ἀψ π. Il. 18. 280; π. ὀπίσσω Od. 11. 149; π. ἐξοπίσθεν Hes. Th. 181; ἀφ' ὀργῶν π. Soph. El. 53; πρὸς οἶκον π. Id. O. C. 601; οἰκάδε π., π. οἰκάδ' αὖ Ar. Lys. 792, Ran. 1486; π. αὖ Plat. Prot. 318 E, etc.;—in Att. with the Article, ἡ π. ὁδὸς Eur. Or. 125. Connected herewith is

2. the notion of contradiction, where it is variously rendered, as πάλιν ἐρεῖν to gainsay (i. e. say against), Il. 9. 56; μῦθον πάλιν λάζεσθαι to take back one's word, unsay it, 4. 357; opp. to ἀληθεῖα εἰπεῖν, Od. 13. 254; so, πάλιν ποιεῖν γέροντα she transformed him into an old man, 16. 456; μηδὲ τῷ δόξῃ π. let no one think contrariwise, Aesch. Theb. 1040; so in Prose, contrariwise, Plat. Gorg. 482 D, 612 D; π. αὖ Ib. 507 B; often so in compos.:—in this sense also sometimes c. gen., τὸ πάλιν νεότητος youth's opposite, Pind. O. 11 (10). 104; χρόνον τὸ πάλιν the change of time, Eur. H. F. 778; cf. ἐμπαλιν.

II. of Time, again, once more, anew, Soph. O. T. 1166, Xen., etc.; so, αὐτίς πάλιν, πάλιν αὐτίς, αὖ πάλιν, πάλιν αὖ, αὖ πάλιν αὐτίς, αὐτίς αὖ πάλιν, v. sub αὖ, αὐτίς; πάλιν ἐξ ἀρχῆς Ar. Pax 997, etc.; π. καὶ π. Lat. iterum iterumque, Strab. 787, Ael. V. H. 1. 4:—this sense often coincides with that of back, as is seen from πάλιν δοῦναι; and in Il. 2. 276, Od. 16. 456, the sense fluctuates.

III. again, in turn, Soph. El. 731. (In compos. πάλιν sometimes means doubly, as in παλιμμήκης, παλινσκίος.)

παλίμ-ἀγγελος, ὄν, bringing messages to and fro, Hesych., Phot., Suid.

παλίμ-ἀγρετος, ὄν, (ἀγρέω) to be taken back or recalled, ἔπος οὐ παλιν-
ἀγρετον an irrevocable word, Il. 1. 526; π. ἀτη Hes. Sc. 93; often in Nonn.

II. taken away or destroyed again, Numen. ap. Eus. P. E. 819 B, cf. 730 A.

παλίμ-αἵρετος, ὄν, removed from office and re-elected, of public officers, Eupol. Bapτ. 5, Archipp. Ἰχθ. 3, Nicostr. Incert. 8; and of build-

ings, pulled down and rebuilt, patched up, Pind. Fr. 54; v. Harp. s. v., Phot., Suid., Hesych., and cf. παλμβολος, παλινάγρετος. 2. in Plat. Tim. 82 E, παλινάγρετα γεγονότα .. καὶ διεφθαρμένα, it is interpr. in Tim. Lex. φευκτά, ἐκβλητά, τὸ ἐναντίον .. αὐτὴ τῇ αἰρέσει πάθος ἐμποιοῦντα, to be rejected, contrarious, acting contrariwise, v. Ruhnk. Tim.

παλιν-αυξής, ἐς, growing again, Anth. Plan. 221, Nonn. D. 25. 541. παλιν-αυτοόλος, ον, deserting back again, a double deserter, Xen. Hell. 7. 3, 10; al. παλιν αὐτ-.

παλιν-δάής, ἐς, (*δᾶω) learnt again, Hesych. παλινδίκω, to go to law again, bring a fresh action, Hesych. παλινδικία, a second action, a new trial, π. δίδναι τι Hdn. 7. 6; ἐύρισκεν Plut. Dem. 6; μὴ ἦμεν .. π. Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 157. παλιν-δικος, ον, going to law again, Crates Incert. 15. II. going against law, lawless, = βίαιος, Dem. ap. Poll. 8. 26.

παλιν-δίνης, ον, whirling round and round, θάλασσα Anth. P. 9. 73; κύριοιο παλινδίνων ἀνάγκη Ib. 1. 19, cf. 9. 505, 14:—returning, Nonn. Jo. 14. 28.

παλιν-δινία, ἡ, the eddying of water or air, Hesych. παλιν-δίωξις, ἡ, = παλίσωξις, App. Pun. 46, cf. Mithr. 49. παλιν-δορία, ἡ, a piece of stout leather for shoe-soles, Plat. Com. Συμφ. 1, cf. Poll. 6. 164, Pors. praef. Hec. lix.

παλινδρομέω, to run back again, of a ship, Vita Hom. 19, Diod. 20. 74, Plut. Cic. 22: to rebound, as a weapon from a shield, Anna Comm. 22: to go back without coming to a head, of an abscess, Hipp. Progn. 43, cf. 45, 1034 A. 3. metaph., π. πρὸς τὰς τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἐλπίδας to fall back upon .., Polyb. 7. 3, 8, cf. Plut. 2. 88 D, 718 F:—Verb. Adj. —δρομήτιον, Clem. Al. 268.

παλινδρομή, ἡ, = παλινδρομία, Hipp. 1136 D, Galen. παλινδρομής, ἐς, = παλινδρομος, Aetiae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 9. παλινδρομία, ἡ, a running back, going backwards, Anth. P. 6. 307; τοῦ ἡλίου Diog. L. 7. 152: a going back without coming to a head, of an abscess or eruption, Hipp. Protrh. 91. Also παλινδρομήσις, εως, ἡ, Eust. 244. 28.

παλινδρομικός, ἡ, ὄν, recurring, of the tide, κίνησις Strab. 53. παλιν-δρομος, ον, running back again, π. ἀπὸ Luc. Timon 37; π. ἔλλαβε πένθος recurring, C. I. 2240; μῦθας .. παλινδρομῶς λαμβάνειν back again, Diog. L. 2. 65:—metaph. uncertain, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 203. Adv. —μῶς, backwards, Theod. Prodr.

παλιν-δομήτωρ, οπος, ὁ, a rebuildier, Paul. Sil. Descr. S. Soph. 218. παλιν-ἐμπορος, ὁ, a retail-dealer, Phot.: cf. παλιγκάπηλος. παλινζωία, ἡ, a second life, Eccl. παλιν-ζωος, ον, living anew, Nonn. Jo. 2. 105. παλιν-ηνεμία, ἡ, a returning calm, Anth. P. 10. 102: Planud. πολυν-. παλιν-ιδρύσις, ἡ, an establishing again, Hipp. 47. 27.

παλιν-νοσος, ον, relapsing with sickness, Aechmes Onir. 77. παλιν-νοστος, ον, returning, Nonn. D. 6. 62, etc. παλιν-οδός, to trace a path, return, Eccl.: cf. τριπλόω. II. in Pass. to be repeated, recur, of numbers, Theol. Arithm. p. 22.

παλιν-οδία, ἡ, (ὁδός) a retracing one's path, Theol. Arithm. p. 59. παλιν-οπτος, ον, looking the reverse way, Galen. Lex. Hipp. παλιν-ὄρμενος, η, ον, rushing back, Il. 11. 326; cf. παλιννοστος.

παλιν-ὄρμητις, ον, (ὄρμῶς) = παλιννοστος, Schol. Ar. Ach. 1179, etc. παλιν-ορος, ον, (ὀρνυμι) rushing or darting back, ὡς ὅτε τίς τε δράκοντα ἰδὼν παλιννοστος ἀπέστη Il. 3. 33; νῆα .. π. ἐς Ἑλλάδα Ar. Rh. 1. 416; cf. παλινὸρμενος, παλινόρτος:—also in neut. as Adv. back again, Emped. 365, Anth. P. 7. 608; Att. παλινόρπον, with a backward wrench, Ar. Ach. 1179 Elmsl. (vulg. παλινόρον).

παλιν-ορτος, ον, = παλινόρτος, recurring, inveterate, much like παλιγκότος, Aesch. Ag. 154:—for the form, cf. θέορτος. παλιν-νοστέω, to return, Anna Comm.

παλιν-νόστιμος, ον, of or belonging to a return, ὁρμῇ π. a desire of returning, Opp. H. 1. 616, cf. Nonn. D. 11. 413. παλιν-νοστος or παλινόστος, ον, returning, Nonn. D. 6. 62, Jo. I. 52.

παλιν-ουρος, ον, (οὖρον) making water again, a pun in Martial. παλιν-ρύμη, παλινρυτος, v. sub παλινρῶμη, —ρυτος.

παλιν-σκιος, ον, shaded over again, thick-shaded, Archil. 30, Soph. Fr. 272, Isae. ap. Harp., Arist. H. A. 5. 30, 2, etc.; παλίσκιος in h. Hom. Merc. 6, h. Hom. 17. 6, Theophr. H. P. 1. 8, 1, al.; εἰς τὸ π. Max. Tyr. 5. 1.

παλιν-σκοπία, ἡ, a looking back again; the acc. as Adv. in the opposite direction, Eud. Or. 1262, e conj. Pors. παλιν-σοος, ον, safe again, recovered, Anth. P. 1. 49, Nonn. D. 25. 534.

παλιν-στέω, to return from secession, of the Roman plebs, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 1. 38. παλιν-στομέω, = δυσφημέω, to speak words of ill omen, Aesch. Theb. 258.

παλιν-στρεπτος, ον, back-turned, backward, κέλευθος Maxim. π. καταρχ. 80, Nic. Th. 679 (v. l. παλίστρ-). παλιν-στρόβητος, ον, whirled or twirled round, Lyc. 739.

παλιν-στροφος, ον, = παλινστρεπτος, Opp. C. 2. 99, Schol. Ar. Nub. 298. παλινσύλλεκτος, ον, gathered again, Hesych. s. v. παλίστολα, Phot. παλιν-τίτος, ον, (τίνω) like ἀντίτος, requited, avenged, παλιντίτα ἔργα γενέσθαι Od. 1. 379, 2. 144. II. act. requiting, Emped. 403.

παλιν-τοκία, ἡ, a demand for repayment of interest, Plut. 2. 295 D. παλιν-τονος, ον, back-stretched: Homeric epith. of the bow, παλιντονα τόξα, apparently used, sometimes, of the strung or bent bow, which the archer pulls towards him by the string that it may fly back with greater force, as in Il. 8. 266, 15. 443, Soph. Tr. 511; sometimes, of the unstrung bow, which bends back in the contrary direction, as in Il. 10. 459,

Od. 21. 11.—But all the passages may be reduced to one sense, denoting the form of the bow, which is compared to that of the letter Σ or O by Agatho ap. Ath. 454 C; and it is well known that the bows still used by many savage tribes assume a general shape of this kind, v. Diet. of Antt. p. 126; so that it denotes not a particular state of the bow, but its general form, back-bending.—Hdt. specifies the Arabian bows as being παλιντονα, 7. 69; and in Aesch. Cho. 160, the epith. is given to the Scythian bow:—Eust. therefore rightly explains it by ἐπὶ θάτερα μέρη κλινόμενον (adding however that it applies to all bows, not those of certain tribes only), 712. 23, cf. 375. 8; and Attius ap. Varr. renders it arcus reciprocus. 2. in Ar. Av. 1738 we have ἡνίαί π., back-stretched reins; and in Heraclit. ap. Plut. 2. 369 A, π. ἁρμονίη κόσμου ὕκωσεν λύρης καὶ τόξου, tightened and relaxed again, alternating.

II. παλιντονα, τὰ, military engines for throwing stones or other missiles, prob. at an elevation, also called πετροβόλοι and λιθοβόλα, the Rom. Balistae; whilst the εὐθύτονα, like the Rom. Catapultae, threw arrows pointblank, Hero Belop. 122, etc.

παλιν-τράπελία, ἡ, = παλιντροπία, Poll. 3. 132. παλιν-τράπελος, ον, = παλιντροπος, Pind. O. 2. 69. Adv. —λως, Byz. παλιν-τριβής, ἐς, rubbed again and again, of the ass, obstinate, resisting all blows, Simon. Iamb. 6. 43. 2. knovish, crafty, τὰ .. παν-οῦργα καὶ π. Soph. Ph. 448.

παλιν-τρυψ, ἴβος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Gloss. παλιν-τροπάομαι, v. sub τρᾶπᾶω. παλιν-τροπής, ἐς, = παλιντροπος, Nic. Th. 402.

παλιν-τροπία, ἡ, a turning about: in pl. reverses of fortune, Polyb. Exc. Vat. p. 375: changes of mind, Ar. Rh. 3. 1157.

παλιν-τροπος, ον, turned back or away, Lat. retortus, π. ὄμματα, ὅψις an averted face, Aesch. Ag. 778, Supp. 172. II. turning back, π. ἔρπειν, στρέφειν Soph. Ph. 1222, Eur. H. F. 1069; π. ἐκ πολέμοιο Anth. P. 9. 61.

2. changing to the other side, contrary, Soph. Fr. 964; π. τῆς ἐλπίδος ἀποβαινούσης πρὸς τὰς ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἐπιβολὰς Polyb. 14. 6, 6; π. ταῖς ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἐλπίσιν exactly contrary to their original expectations, Id. 5. 16, 9; π. ποιῖν τὴν μάχην Dind. 15. 85; π. ποιήσασθαι τὴν δίωξιν Onesand. 27:—τὸ π. τοῦ δαιμονίου changeableness, Ib. 35.

παλιν-τύπής, ἐς, beaten back, neut. as Adv., Ar. Rh. 3. 1254. παλιν-τύχης, ἐς, with a reverse of fortune, Aesch. Ag. 464.

παλινφώδω, fut. ἴσω, to recant an ode and so, generally, to revoke, recant, Plat. Alc. 2. 142 D, 148 B; π. πρὸς τὸ χεῖρον Luc. Merc. Cond. 1. 2. 2. to repeat an ode, and so, generally, to repeat, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 202, Philo 1. 586.

παλινφωδία, ἡ, a palinode or recantation, a name first given to an ode by Stesichorus, in which he recants his attack upon Helen, Isocr. 218 E, Ep. Plat. 319 E, etc., v. Kleine Stesich. pp. 96 sq.; so Horat. Od. 1. 16 is a palinode to Epodes 5 and 17:—then, generally, a recantation, Plat. Phaedr. 243 B, 257 A, Plut. Alex. 53.

II. a singing over again, repetition, Clem. Al. 259. παλινφωδικός, ἡ, ὄν, palinodic, defined by Hephaest. p. 123.

παλινωρος, ον, changing and returning with or like the seasons, Arat. 452, where Schneid. restores παλινόροα.

παλιούρινος, ον, made of παλιούρος, Strab. 776. παλιούρος, ὁ (Theophr. H. P. 1. 3, 2, Ath. 649 D), or ἡ (Anth. P. 9. 414), a kind of thorny shrub, Rhamnus paliurus L., Eur. Cycl. 394, Theocr. 24. 87, etc.; cf. ῥάμνος.

παλιούρο-φόρος θρίναξ, ὁ, a three-pronged fork made of the wood of the παλιούρος, Anth. P. 6. 95; Τούρ παλιν-ουρο-φόρος, v. Jacobs ad l. παλινρῶω, to ebb and flow, Lat. reciprocare, Strab. 153; of the wind, Theophr. Vent. 10.

παλινρῶθος, η, ον, back-rushing, refluxent, παλινρῶθιον δέ μιν αὖτις πλήξεν [τὸ κύμα] Od. 5. 430; ἡπειρόνδε παλινρῶθιον φέρε κύμα, of the wave caused by the rock thrown by the Cyclops, 9. 485; πένις κύμα π. Anth. P. 9. 367, 12:—generally, = παλινόρος, ναὺς π. Arat. 347; τὰ π. = παλirroia, Ar. Rh. 1. 1170.

παλινρῶθος, ον, = παλινρῶθιος, but v. παλινρῶχος. παλirroia, ἡ, the reflux of water, back-water, δίνας τινας .. ἰσχυρὰς καὶ παλirroin Hdt. 2. 28; παλirroia βυθοῦ, of the tide, Soph. Fr. 716; παλirroia ἐπινύχεται, of Delos, Call. Del. 193; ἡ π. τῆς ὑπὸ ῥήγματος, in the spleen, Arist. P. A. 3. 7, 15; τοῦ θερμοῦ Id. Insmm. 3. 2.

2. metaph., παράδοξος π. τῶν πραγμάτων of fortune, Polyb. 1. 82, 3; ἡ τῆς τύχης π. Diod. 18. 59. [In old Att. Poets also παλirroia, Soph. l. c.; cf. ἀγνοία.]

παλirro-φιδος, ον, dashing back with a roar, prob. 1. in Opp. H. 5. 220, Lyc. 380.

παλirroios, ον, = sq., of waves, δίναι Lyc. 380: in Opp. H. 5. 220 παλirroibdos, with v. l. πολirroiois.

παλirro-πος, ον, contr. —ρους, ρουν, back-flowing, refluxent, κλύδων Eur. 1. T. 1397: also ebbing and flowing, properly of the sea, and metaph. of the breath, ἀήρ Opp. H. 2. 398; ἀσθμα Tryph. 76.

II. metaph. recurring, returning upon one's head, πόρμος, δίκη Eur. H. F. 759, El. 1155.

παλirro-ροπος, ον, turning itself back, π. γόνυ backward-sinking knee, Eur. El. 492.

παλirro-ροχθος, ον, roaring with ebb and flow, of Aulis, Aesch. Ag. 191 (as Ahr. metri grat. for παλirroβος).

παλirro-ρύμη or παλirro-ρύμη [ῥ], ἡ, a rush backwards, back-flow, τοῦ σάλιν Plut. Flamin. 10; π. τύχης a reverse of fortune, Polyb. 15. 17, 1, Diod. 3. 51, where the MSS. παλirro ῥύμη, as in Plut. l. c.

παλirro-ρύτος, ον, = παλirroος: in Soph. El. 1420, Bothe restored παλirro-ρυτον (for πολirroρυτον) in retribution (cf. ὑπεραίρω); in Philox. ap. Ath. 643 B,—Meineke μελirroρύται.

παλίσκιος, v. sub παλίνσκιος.

παλιν-σύντω, to rush quickly back, of waves, Diod. 1. 23., 3. 22.

παλιν-σύντος, ον, (σύντω, ἔσυνμαι) rushing hurriedly back, δρόμημα π. hurried flight, Soph. O. T. 193; παλ. στείχεον Eur. Supp. 388; ὄρμην, Polyb. 15. 12, 2.

παλίστρεπτος, παλίστροφος, v. ll. for παλιντρέπτος, -τροφος.

παλῖωξις, ἡ, (παλίν, ἰωχῆ) pursued back again or in turn, as when fugitives rally and turn on their pursuers, παλῖωξις δὲ γέννηται ἐκ νῶν [εἰ in arsi] Il. 12. 71; so, ἄν τοι ἔπειτα παλῖωξιν παρὰ νῶν αἰὲν ἐγὼ τεύ-ξομαι 15. 69, cf. 601; opp. to πρῶωξις, Hes. Sc. 154. Cf. παλινδῶξις.

πάλλα, ἡ, a ball, for the usual σφαῖρα, and so some would even read in Od. 6. 115. Acc. to Hesych., σφαῖρα ἐκ ποικίλων νημάτων πεποιημένη. (Lat. pila, perh. akin to πάλλω.)

πάλλαγμα, f. l. in Aesch. Supp. 296, v. sub ἐμπάλλαγμα.

Παλλάδιον [α], τό, a statue of Pallas, Hdt. 4. 189, Ar. Ach. 547, C. I. 150 v. 16:—acc. to Pherecyd. 101, = διοπετὲς ἀγαλμα. II. a place at Athens where the court of the ἐφέται was held for the trial of unpremeditated homicide, whence they were said to sit ἐπὶ Παλλάδιῳ, Dem. et Arist. ap. Harp. s. v. ἐπὶ Παλλάδιῳ; ἐπὶ Π. δώσεις δίκην Ar. Fr. 533, cf. Paus. 1. 28, 8 sq.

παλλακία, ἡ, concubinage, Isae. 41. fin. (Codd. παλλακίδι, Bekk. παλλακίᾳ), Strab. 816, cf. Ath. 573 B.

παλλακεύομαι, I. as Dep., π. τινα to keep as a concubine, Hdt. 4. 155. II. as Pass. to be a concubine, Plut. Them. 26; τινι to one, Id. Fab. 21, Artox. 26:—the Act. παλλακεύω is used intr. in this sense, Strab. 625.

παλλακῆ, ἡ, = παλλακίς, πολλὰς κουργίδας γυναικας, πολλὰ δὲ πλεῦνας παλλακὰς Hdt. 1. 135, cf. 84., 2. 130, al., Ar. Vesp. 1353, Antipho 113. 5, Lys. 94. 34, etc. The παλλακῆ was commonly a captive or bought slave, distinguished both from the lawful wife (v. supr.), and from the mere courtesan (ἐταῖρα), Dem. 1386. 20. (Properly a young girl, v. Παλλάς.)

παλλακία, ἡ, v. sub παλλακεία.

παλλακίδιον, τό, Dim. of παλλακίς, Plut. 2. 789 B.

παλλακίνος, ὁ, a son by a concubine, Sophron ap. Et. Gud. 450. 18.

παλλακίον, τό, Dim. of παλλακίς, Aleman 82, Plat. Com. Incert. 45.

παλλακίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a concubine, mistress, Lat. pella, opp. to a lawful wife (ἀκοῖτις), Il. 9. 449, 452; often a bought slave, as in Od. 14. 203; π. δούλη Anth. P. 3. 3. Cf. παλλακῆ.

παλλακισμα, τό, v. sub ἐμπάλλαγμα.

παλλακός, ὁ, amasius, from πάλλαξ (q. v.), Hesych., Phot.

Παλλαντιάς, ἡ, = Παλλάς, Jac. Phil. Th. 18, 7, cf. Clem. A. 24.

Παλλάντιος λόφος, ὁ, the Palatine hill at Rome, Ael. V. H. 11. 21, cf. Dion. H. 1. 31, Paus. 8. 43, 1.

πάλλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, properly a youth, just below the age of an ἐφηβος, v. sub Παλλάς; πάλληξ in Cornut. N. D. 20:—in modern Greek, παλ-ληκάρων or -κάρη, palicar, is a warrior.

Παλλάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Pallas, epith. of Athena, in Hom. always Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη or Παλλάς Ἀθηναίη; but after Pind. also used alone, = Ἀθήνη.

2. a coin bearing the head of Pallas, Eubul. Ἀρχ. 2. II. a virgin-priestess, Strab. 816, Eust. 1472. 37. (Commonly deriv. from πάλλω, either as Brandisher of the spear, or παρὰ τὸ ἀναπεπλάθει ἐκ τῆς κεφαλῆς τοῦ Διός, etc., E. M. 649. 52, Eust. 84. fin., cf. Plat. Crat. 406 D:—but prob. it is an ancient word meaning Virgin, Maiden, v. supr.; so πάλλας, αντος, ὁ, is cited as = ὁ νέος, πάλλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, as = ἀντίπαλος, μελλέφροτος, παλλακός, παλλακίον as = μενικάρων (Hesych.), and παλλακίς, παλλακῆ as = νεάνης, v. Eust. 84. 42., 763. 20., 1419. 50., 1742. 37, Ammon., etc.). Pusey, Dan. Append. G, compares Hebr. pillegesh, but thinks that the Greek word is the original, having been introduced into Asia by Phoenician slave-merchants.)

πάλλας, αντος, ὁ, a youth, v. sub Παλλάς.

πάλλευκος, ον, all-white, Aesch. Eum. 352, Eur. Med. 30, 1164, etc.:—ἀνλευκος, Nonn. D. 7. 218, etc.

Παλλήνη, ἡ, a peninsula and town of Chalcidicé, Hdt. 7. 123, Thuc., etc.; the Macedon. form being Βαλλήνη, Eust. 1618. 45 (whence the joke on Βαλλήναδε in Ar. Ach. 234, v. Schol.). II. an Attic deme;

Παλληνεύς, ὁ, an inhabitant thereof, Harp.; fem. Παλληνίς Ἀθηναῖα Hdt. 1. 62; Παλλήναδε, to Pallené, v. supr. 1.

πάλληξ, v. sub πάλλαξ.

πάλλω, impf. ἔπαλλον Eur., Ep. πάλλον as always in Hom.: aor. 1 ἔπηλα Soph., Ep. ἤλα Hom.: Ep. aor. 2 part. πεπάλων used in Hom. only in compd. ἀμπεπαλῶν:—Med., aor. 1 ἤπλασθαι Call. Jon. 64:—Pass., pf. πέπαμαι Aesch.: aor. 2 ἐπάλην (ἀν-) Strab. 379; Ep. aor. 1 in plrpf. form πάλτο Il. 15. 645; for in 13. 643., 21. 140, ἐπάλτο from ἐπάλωμαι is admitted to be the true reading: (v. sub fin.). To poise or sway a missile before it is thrown, τὸ μὲν [ἔγχος] οὐ δύναται ἄλλος Ἀχαιοὶν πάλειν, ἀλλὰ μιν οὖς ἐπίστατο πηλῆαι Ἀχιλλεύς Il. 16. 142; [αἰχμὴν], ἣν πάλλεν . . δεξιτέρῃ φρονέων κακόν 22. 320; δοῦρε δὴ . . πάλλον 3. 19; of a stone, δὲ οὐ δύνῃ γ' ἄνδρε φέρονεν . . , δὲ μιν βέα πάλλε καὶ οἶος 5. 304; so in Att., v. λόγῃ Eur. I. T. 824; κερανὺν Ar. Av. 1714.

2. to sway other arms, not missiles, σάκος Hes. Sc. 321; ἰτύν, πέλτας Eur. Ion 210, Bacch. 782:—then, generally, to toss a child, πῆλε χερσίν of Hector and Astyanax, Il. 6. 474, cf. Eur. Hec. 1158; Νῆξ ὄχημ' ἐπαλλεν she drove it furiously, Id. Ion 1151.

3. κλήρους ἐν κυνέῃ χαλκήρεϊ πάλλον they shook the lots together in a helmet, till one leapt forth, Il. 3. 316, Od. 10. 206: absol. to cast lots, Il. 3. 324., 7. 181; but, σάντες δ' ὅθ' αὐτοῖς οἱ . . βραβεῖς κλήροις ἔπηλαν ranged them by casting lots, Soph. El. 710; cf. διαπάλω II:—Med. to draw lots, ἔλαχον πολὺν ἀλα παλλόμενον I obtained the white sea when we cast lots, Il. 15. 191; so, παλλόμενος κλήρῳ λάχον

ἐνθάδ' ἔπεισθα 24. 200; so in Hdt. 3. 128, Soph. Ant. 396 (but in Att. commonly κληροῖν, κληροδοῦναι); cf. παλάσσω II.

II. Pass. to swing or dash oneself, ἐν ἀντὶνι πάλτο he hit himself (in turning) on the shield-rim, Il. 15. 645: to quiver, leap, esp. in fear, ἐν δ' ἐμοὶ αὐτῇ στήθεσι πάλλεται ἥτορ 22. 452; πέπαλται μοι φίλον κέαρ Aesch. Cho. 410; also of the person, παλλομένη κραδίην Il. 22. 461; δέματι πάλ-λεσθαι h. Hom. Cer. 294, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 140, etc., v. infr. III; γόνυ πάλλεται γερώντων Ar. Ran. 345; of dying fish, to quiver, leap, Hdt. 1. 141, cf. 9. 140; πέραν πόντου πάλλοντ' αἰετοὶ fly quivering even beyond the sea, Pind. N. 5. 39.

III. intr., like the Pass., to leap, bound, Eur. El. 435, ubi v. Seidl., Ar. Lys. 1304, Plat. Crat. 407 A: to quiver, quake, φρένα δέματι πάλλων Soph. O. T. 153, v. supr. II: to quiver in death, Eur. El. 477. (From √ΠΑΛ come also πάλ-η, πάλ-λην, πάλ-υναι, cf. πάλ-ναι, also πάλ-η, πάλ-αίω, and πάλ-ος, πάλ-ω, πάλ-άσω; also πάλ-μός, with Lat. pal-pare, pal-pitare:—these last words bring the Root into close connexion with √ΣΠΑΡ, δ-σπαίρω, v. σπαίρω; so that prob. an init. σ has been lost, as is indicated in the double form παί-πάλ-η, πα-σπάλ-η.)

παλμῆτις, ον, δ, (πάλλω), σεισμός π. an earthquake with violent shocks, Arist. Mund. 4, 31.

παλμῆτικός, ὁ, ὄν, = παλμικός, Eudoc.

πάλη, ἡ, a shield, Lat. parma, Hesych.

παλμικός, ὁ, ὄν, of, for or like palpitation, Suid.

παλμός, ὁ, a quivering motion, vibration, Alciphro 1. 39:—pulsation, palpitation, throbbing, older word for σφυγμός (Galen. 8. p. 87), φλεβῶν Hipp. Acut. 389; ὑποχονδρίῳ Id. Epid. 1. 970; ὑπὸ κροτάφοισι Nic. Ar. 27, cf. Th. 744: absol. palpitation of the heart, a disease, Arist. Resp. 20, 2.

2. of wind or lightning, Diod. 3. 51, Nonn., etc.

παλμουλῆριος, ὁ, = Lat. parmularius, M. Anton. 1. 5.

Πάμμος, ὄος, ὁ, = βασιλεύς, Hippon. 9; epith. of the king of the gods, Zeus, Lyc. 691: a gen. πάμμωδος (so Dind. for παδάμωδος) is cited by Choerob. p. 232. 3, from Aesch. [ὑ Hippon., ὅ Lyc., ll. c.]

παμώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) pulse-like, throbbing, palpitating, Hipp. Protrh. 70, Diod. 3. 50; π. νόσος Philo 1. 166.

πάλος [α], ὁ, (πάλλω 1. 3) the lot cast from a shaken helmet (Aesch. Theb. 458), ἄμ πάλων θέμεν to cast the lot again, Pind. O. 7. 109. 2. used generally for κλήρος, lot, in Ion. writers, πάλω λαχεῖν to obtain by lot, Hdt. 4. 94. 153; ἀρχὰς πάλω ἀρχεῖν to hold public offices by lot, Id. 3. 80;—but also not seldom in Trag., πάλων κύρσαι Aesch. Pers. 779; πάλω and πάλων λαχεῖν Id. Theb. 126, 374; τύχη π. Id. Ag. 333; οὐς ἐκλήρωσεν πάλος Eur. Ion 419, cf. Soph. Ant. 275; for Eur. 1. A. 1151 v. προσορίζω.

πάλος, ὁ, = Lat. pālus, a stake, Byz.

πάλοσμον, τό, apparently a dial. form of βάλοσμον, Paus. 9. 28, 3.

πάλοσις, ἐως, ἡ, a brandishing, Porph. ap. Eus. P. E. 112 B. M. 394.

παλτάζω, to throw a dart (παλτόν), Hesych. s. v. ἐπάλταξα.

πάλτο, Ep. syncop. aor. pass. of πάλλω, in pass. sense.

παλτός, ὁ, ὄν, brandished, hurled, πῦρ Soph. Ant. 131. II. as Subst., παλτόν, τό, anything swung or poised for throwing, esp. a dart, Aesch. Fr. 14; described by Xen. as a light spear used by the Persian cavalry, either as a lance or javelin, like the jereed, Cyr. 4. 3. 9. 6, 2. 16.

πάλυνω, (πάλλω) to strew or sprinkle upon, with acc. of the thing sprinkled, λευκὴ ἀλφίτα παλλά παλύνον Il. 18. 560; ἐπὶ δ' ἀλφίτα λευκὰ παλύνειν Od. 10. 520, cf. 11. 28, etc.; τι ἐπὶ τινι Soph. Ant. 247. II. to bestrew, besprinkle, with dat. of the thing sprinkled, παλύνας ἀλφίτου ἀκτῇ Od. 14. 429.

2. of liquids, κόρνιν ἰδρῶτι παλύναι Dion. P. 1049, cf. Ar. Rh. 3. 1259; so in Pass., ἀ σὺριγὲ ἐνρῶτι παλύνεται Theocr. 4. 28.

3. to besmear, ἰξῶ Anth. P. 10. 11. III. to sprinkle, cover lightly, with nom. of the thing, χιῶν ἐπάλυνεν ἀρούρας Il. 10. 7; νιφέφ δ' ἐπάλυνον πάντα Ar. Rh. 3. 69.

πάμα, τό, (πίομαι) property, Theocr. Pistula 12, Anth. P. 15. 25.

παμβάσιλεια, ἡ, absolute monarchy, Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 1 and 16, 2.

παμβάσιληα, ἡ, queen of all, all-powerful queen, Ar. Nub. 357, 1150, Ar. Rh. 4. 382; of Persephoné, C. I. 2415. 15.

παμβάσιλεύς, ἐως, ὁ, an absolute monarch, Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 2, LXX (Sirach. 50. 18); Ael. eccl. —Βασιλῆα, C. I. 4725. 6.

παμβδελύρος, ὁ, ὄν, all-aborominable, Ar. Lys. 969, Eccl. 1043.

παμβίβηλος, ον, all-profligate, Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. Κωνσταντίνος, Eccl. 1049, cf. Ar. Rh. 3. 1259; so in Pass., ἀ σὺριγὲ ἐνρῶτι παλύνεται Theocr. 4. 28.

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πάμα, τό, (πίομαι) property, Theocr. Pistula 12, Anth. P. 15. 25.

παμάχος [α], *ov, fighting with all*, Aesch. Ag. 169, Ar. Lys. fin.: esp. = παγκρατιστής, *ready for every kind of contest*, Plat. Euthyd. 271 C, Theocr. 24. 112; π. ἀτυχίῃ *overpowering*, Hipp. 28. 22. Adv. —ως, Just. M. Apol. 2. 13.

πάμεγας, ἄλη, α, *very great, immense*, Plat. Phaedr. 273 A, Tim. 26 E, etc.:—Sup. παμεγιστος, Ael. V. H. 10. 2, cf. Lob. Phryn. 516.

παμεγέθης, ἐς, = *foreg.*, Plat. Parmen. 164 D, Legg. 913 D, Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 13, Dem. 416. 15, Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 52:—neut. as Adv., παμεγέθες ἀναβαῖν Aeschin. 42. 4.

παμεδών, ἐούσα, *all-ruling*, Nonn. Jo. 5. 102, C. I. 8639.

παμελῖχος, *ov, exceeding mild*, Jo. Gaz.

παμελῆς, ἀνα, ἄν, *all-black*, ταῦροι Od. 3. 6., 10. 525; οἷς II. 33.

παμελής, ἐς, *in all kinds of melodies*, ὕμνοι LXX (3 Macc. 7. 16).

II. *with all the limbs, entire*, Iερεία Poll. 1. 29.

πάμεστος, *ov, quite full, c. gen.*, Theophr. H. P. 2. 15, 3.

πάμετρος, *ov, in all kinds of metres*, Diog. L. 7. 31.

παμηκτής, ἐς, *very long, prolonged*, γόος Soph. O. C. 1609; λόγος Plat. Polit. 286 E; π. ῥήσεις ποιεῖν Id. Phaedr. 268 C; ἐν χρόνους π. Arist. Meteor. I. 14. 5.

πάμηνυς νύξ, ἡ, *a night lighted by the full moon*, Arat. 189.

πάμηνος, *ov, through all months, the live-long year*, αἰὼν Soph. El. 851; —but π. σελήνῃ = πανσέληνος, ἡ, Plut. 2. 936 A.

παμηήστωρ, ὡρος, ὅ, ἡ, *all-inventive*, μοῖρα βροτῶν Lyc. 490; "Ἀρης Poeta ap. Diod. Exc. Vat. p. 123 (as Dind. for παμνήστωρ).

παμηήτειρα, ἡ, = παμμήτωρ, h. Hom. 30. 1, Anth. P. 5. 165, etc.

παμηήτης, ἰδος, ὅ, ἡ, *all-knowing, all-planning*, θεός Simon. 27.

παμηήτωρ, ὡρος, ἡ, *mother of all*, γῆ Aesch. Pr. 90; κόσμον ζωῇ Nonn. Jo. 1. 26; φύσιν Clem. Al. 222; θεῶν παμμήτορι Πείθῃ Epigr. Gr. 823. 4.

II. *a very mother*, γυνὴ τοῦδε π. νεκροῦ Soph. Ant. 1282.

παμηχανία, ἡ, *exceeding great craft*, Byz.

παμηχάνος, *ov, all-devising, exceeding crafty*, cited from Nili Epist.

παμιμάρος, *ov, all-abominable*, Ar. Pax 183, Ran. 466.

παμμίγης, ἐς, *mixed of all sorts, all-blended, all-confounded*, βέλεια Aesch. Pers. 269; σύμμαχοι Diod. Excerpt. 576. 67 (as L. Dind. for παμμεγέθειν); βοή Lyc. 5:—Adv. παμμίγῃ, like παγγενῇ, Eus.; v. Lob. Phryn. 515.

πάμμικρος, *ov, very small*, Arist. P. A. 3. 4. 2., 3. 7. 4, Poët. 7, 9.

πάμμικτος, *ov, = παμμίγης, ὅχλος*, Aesch. Pers. 53, 904.

παμμίσητος, *ov, all-detested*, Eust. Opusc. 160. 53.

πάμμορος, *ov, all-horrible*, Soph. O. C. 161.

πάμμορφος, *ov, assuming all forms*, of Proteus, Theol. Ar. 7.

πάμμουσος, *ov, all-musical*, ἁρμονία, χορεία Philo I. 625, etc.

παμμόχθηρος, *ov, exceeding wicked*, Theod. Met.

παμμύριος [ῦ], *ov, all countless*, Philo I. 329.

παμμύστρος, α, *ov, = παμμάρος*, Ar. Lys. 969.

πάμμουχῆ, πάμμουχος, v. sub παμωχ-.

παμπαθής, ἐς, *all-suffering*, Iamb. Myst. 3. 29, Manetho 4. 311 (sensu obsc.).

παμπαίδι [ῖ], Adv. *with all their children*, Dio C. 41. 9; cf. παγγοναϊκί.

παμπάλαιος, *ov, very old*, Plat. Theatr. 181 B, Arist. Metaph. I. 3. 6; opp. το κανὼς, Plut. Cato Ma. 1.

πάμπανιν (τάμπανιν?), Adv. *altogether to the contrary*, Crates Θηρ. 2.

παμπάμων [α], *ov, possessing all*, Hesych.; v. Ruhn. Tim. p. 209.

πάμπαν, Adv. (πάς) like the more common prose πάν or παντέλως, *quite, wholly, altogether*, with a Verb, II. 1. 422, Od. 2. 49, Hes. Op. 273, 300, Pind. O. 2. 125; with an Adj., π. οὐρανός Od. 20. 140, cf. Eur. Med. 1091; with an Adv., π. ἐτήτυμον Il. 13. 111: preceded by a negat., οὐδέ τι πάμπαν *not at all, by no means*, 9. 435; cf. 21. 338: with the Art., τὸ π. Eur. Rhes. 855, Fr. 196:—rare in the best Prose, as Hdt. 2. 45, Plat. Polit. 270 E, Tim. 41 B, Xen. Ages. 11, 4; freq. in Arist.

πάμπανῶ, Adv. strengthd. for πάνω, dub. in Dio C. 56. 30.

παμπειθής, ἐς, *all-persuasive*, Pind. P. 4. 327.

παμπήδη, Adv. (πάς) like πάμπαν, *entirely*, Theogn. 615, Aesch. Pers. 729, Fr. 160, Soph. Aj. 916, Poeta ap. Plut. 2. 1065 E; also παμπηδόν, —ονίς, Theognost. Can. p. 163.

παμπησία, ἡ (πέπαμαι) *entire possession, the full property*, Aesch. Theb. 817, Eur. Ion 1305, Ar. Eccl. 868.

πάμπλειστος, ἡ, *ov, in large quantity or (in pl.) in large numbers*, Hdn. 5. 6, Ael. N. A. 10. 50, Dio C. 76. 16.

παμπλέων, ὄνος, ὅ, ἡ, *much more*, Arist. Audib. 63 (Bonitz πάμπλεως).

παμπλήγηδην, Adv. strengthd. for ἐμπλήγηδην, Suid.

παμπληθεῖ, Adv. *with the whole multitude*, Ev. Luc. 23. 18, Dio C. 75. 9, etc.

παμπληθής, ἐς, *of or with the whole multitude*, παμπληθεῖς Ἀρκάδες Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 26.

II. = πάμπολος, *very many, very numerous, multitudinous*, μεταβολαί Plat. Legg. 782 B, cf. Theatr. 156 B; γεωργίαι Dem. 386. 5; c. gen., παμπληθεῖς Ἀργεῖοι Isocr. 268 C:—with sing., π. ἂν τὸ γένος ἦν (sc. τῶν ἰχθύων) Arist. H. A. 6. 13, 4; π. ἐκτῆμεθα τὴν οὐαίαν *a vast amount of* . . . Id. Antid. § 165; πῦρ π. Arist. Mirab. 39; π. χρόνος Diod. 14. 13; cf. παμπλήρης.

III. neut. as Adv. *entirely*, παμπληθές ἀπεσχεν Dem. 347. 8, cf. Dio C. 55. 20.

παμπληθία, ἡ, *the entire multitude*, Soph. Fr. 342.

πάμπληκτος, *ov, —ἀέθλα π. contests in which all sorts of blows are given and received*, Soph. Tr. 505.

παμπλήρης, ἐς, *quite full*, v. I. Arist. Gen. et Carr. I. 8, 8, Damasc. ap. A. B. 1408.

παμπλούσιος, *ov, very rich*, Plat. Legg. 743 C, Dio C. 40. 12.

πάμπλουτος, *ov, = foreg.*, Soph. Fr. 572, Galen. 6. 534.

παμποικίλος, *ov, all-variegated, of rich and varied work*, πέπλοι Il. 6. 289, Od. 15. 105; of sacred vases, Pind. N. 10. 68; of fawnskins, all-

spotted, Eur. Hel. 1359.

II. metaph. *manifest*, ἀλλοιότητος παμποικίλος (v. I. παμποικίλας, whence Dind. emends πάνω ποικίλας), Plat. Tim. 82 B.

πάμπολις, εως, ὅ, ἡ, *prevailing in all cities, universal*, νόμος Soph. Ant. 614:—the passage is corrupt, v. Dind.

παμπολλαπλάσιον, *ov, strengthd. for πολλαπλασίον*, Byz.

πάμπολος, πόλλη, πολυ, *very much, very great or large, very numerous*, γέλως Ar. Eq. 320; πλῆθος, ὅχλος Plat. Legg. 677 E; στρατεύμα Xen. An. 2. 4, 26; τύχη παμπόλη Il. 6. 40 D (but πάμπολλος as fem., Luc. Cyn. 1, Ael. V. H. 4. 8, v. Apoll. de Constr. 42. 9):—in pl. *very many*, Ar. Pax 694, Lysias 156. 14, Plat. Rep. 373 C, etc.

II. neut. πάμπολυ, as Adv., *very much*, Id. Soph. 255 D, etc. Cf. παμπλείων, παμπλειστος.

παμπόνηρος, *ov, all-depraved, thoroughly knavish*, Ar. Ach. 854, Nub. 1319, Plat. Rep. 489 D, Dem. 267. 7.

2. of things, *very bad*, ὄνον Epich. p. 53.

3. Adv., παμπόνηρος ἔχειν *to be very ill*, Luc. Abdic. 14.

παμπόρφυρος, *ov, all-purple*, Pind. O. 6. 91.

παμπότνια, ἡ, *all-venerable*, Anth. P. 6. 281.

παμπράδία, ἡ, *an unreserved sale of property*, Poll. 7. 196, etc.

πάμπροστος, *ov, all-conspicuous*, ἔδρα Aesch. Ag. 117; cf. εὐπρόστος.

παμπρόσθη, corrupt in Aesch. Ag. 714, where Seidl. proposed παμπρόθη, from παμπροθής, ἐς, *all-destroying*; Paley πάμπροσθ' ἡ.

παμπρόσσωπος, *ov, of or with all faces*, Plotin. Ennead. 6. 7, 15.

παμπρύτανις [ῦ], εως, ὅ, *the lord of all*, Philo I. 642.

πάμπρωτος, ἡ, *ov, the very first, first of all*, Il. 9. 93, Pind. P. 4. 196, etc.; also in neut. πάμπρωτον and —τα as Adv., Od. 4. 577., 10. 403, Il. 17. 568, etc.:—Sup. παμπρώτιστα, Ar. Rh. 4. 1693.

πάμπυς, *ov, quite full of pus or matter*, Hipp. Coac. 177.

παμφάγῳ, *to devour all*, Eust. Opusc. 263. 86., 343. 13.

παμφάγος [α], *ov, all-devouring, voracious*, of a man, Alcman I 7; πῦρ Eur. Med. 1187.

II. omnivorous; Arist. divides animals into ζωοφάγα, καρποφάγα, and παμφάγα, Pol. I. 8, 5, cf. H. A. I. 1, 26., 8. 3, 14; he remarks that τὰ παμφαγότερα ποικιλώτερα, G. A. 5. 6, 11; Sup., παμφαγώτατον ὁ βοῦς Theophr. H. P. 9. 15. 4.

παμφαής, ἐς, *all-shining, all-brilliant, radiant*, of fire, Soph. Ph. 712, Eur. Tro. 548; of the sun, Id. Med. 1251, cf. Ar. Av. 1709, etc.; of honey, bright, pure, Aesch. Pers. 612.

παμφαῖνω, *to shine or beam brightly*, of burnished metal (v. παμφανών), ἥλοι χρύσειοι πάμφαινον Il. 11. 30; σάκος χαλκῷ παμφαῖνον 14. 11; τεύχεα παμφαῖνον, of Achilles, 19. 398:—also of a star, ὅστε μάστιγα

λαμπρῶν παμφαῖναι or —ραι (Ep. for παμφαῖναι or —η) 5. 6; πρῶτον παμφαῖνον, of a star just rising, Hes. Op. 565; στήθεσι παμφαῖνοντες with their breasts white-gleaming, i. e. naked, Il. 11. 100. (Poët. redupl. form of φαῖνω, cf. βαμφαῖνω, παφάσσω, παφάδω, παιπάλη and πασπάλη, etc.)

παμφαλάω, redupl. form like παφάσσω (cf. παπταλάω, παπταίνω) *to look around*, esp. in fear, rare Ion. word, Anacr. 157, Hippon. 114 (105).

παμφαλίω, = τρέμω, Hesych.; cf. βαμφαλίω, βαμφαλίω.

παμφαδάνω, gen. αντος, fem. παμφανώσα, Ep. part. as if from παμφανών (cf. παμφαῖνω), *bright-shining, beaming*, mostly as epith. of burnished metal, αἰγλή [χαλκού] Il. 2. 458; τεύχεα 5. 295., 18. 144; also of the Sun, Od. 13. 29.

παμφάρμακος, *ov, skilled in all charms or drugs*, of Medea, Pind. P. 4. 415.

πάμφαυλος, *ov, utterly bad*, Eccl.

παμφεγγής, ἐς, = παμφαής, Soph. El. 105.

παμφερής, ἐς, *all-bearing, all-including*, Galen. 19. 469.

πάμφημος, *ov, all-speaking*, Zonar. Lex. 1498.

πάμφθορτος, *ov, all-destroying, pernicious*, μύρος Aesch. Cho. 296.

πάμφθερσις, ἡ, *destroyer of all*, στάσις Bacchyl. Fr. 34.

πάμφθογγος, *ov, with or of all sounds*, Hesych.

πάμφθι, Adv., = παντάσῃ, Hesych.

πάμφιλος, *ov, beloved of all*, Athanas.: παμφίλητος, *ov*, Eust. Opusc. 158. 70.

πάμφλεκτος, *ov, all-blazing*, βαμοί Soph. Ant. 1006; π. πῦρ Id. El. 1139, Axionic. Philop. I. 11.

παμφόβηρος, *ov, very dreadful*, Gloss.

πάμφοιτος, *ov, all-traversing*, π. ἀνάσσα, of Hera, C. I. 3769.

πάμφορβος, ἡ, *ov, all-feeding*, Anth. P. 7. 698, Eust. 978. 4.

παμφορία, ἡ, *all kinds of fruit*, Theod. Met.

πάμφορος, *ov, all-bearing, all-productive*, Lat. omnium ferax, χώρα παμφορτέρη Hdt. 7. 8, 1, cf. Plat. Legg. 704 C; γαῖα Aesch. Pers. 618; a friend is called παμφορώτατον κτήμα by Xen. Mem. 2. 4. 7.

II. bearing all things with it, π. χεράδος *a mixed mass of rubbish*, Pind. P. 7. 13.

πάμφρικτος, *ov, all-terrible*, Eccl.

παμφρόνημος, *ov, wise in all things*, Tzetz. Hist. 6. 596.

παμφρόνη, Adv. in total rout, Opp. H. 2. 548; v. I. παμφρόνη.

πάμφυλος, *ov, (φυλή, φύλον) of mingled tribes or races*, γένος Plat. Polit. 291 A; πόλις Poll. 9. 21; π. θῆρες Ar. Av. 1063.

πάμφυρτος, *ov, mixed of all sorts*, Opp. H. 1. 779, Longin. 9. 7.

πάμφωνος, *ov, with all tones, full-toned or many-toned*, epith. of flutes, Pind. O. 7. 21, P. 12. 34, I. 5 (4). 35; also, π. ὑμναῖος Id. P. 3. 30; generally, expressive, χεῖρες Anth. Plan. 290; π. οἶνος, noisy, Philox. ap. Ath. 35 D. Adv. —ως, Synes. 287 B.

παμφώτιστος, *ov, all-illustrious*, σταῦρος Eccl.:—πάμφωτος, *ov*, Ib.

πάμφεκτος, *ov, much-blamed*, Manetho 4. 316.

παμφέκτωρ, ὡρος, ὅ, *one that blames all*, Manetho 4. 58.

παμψηφεί, Adv. *with all the votes*, π. νικᾶν Anth. P. 11. 239, cf. Schol.

Ar. Eq. 525, etc.: Dor. παμψάφί, Polus ap. Stob. 106. 5.

πάμψογος, *ov*, = *παμψέτωρ*, Ptolem.
 πάμψυχος, *ov*, (ψυχῇ) in Soph. El. 841, π. ἀνάσσει, acc. to Schol., = *πασῶν ψυχῶν ἀνάσσει*, cf. Od. II. 483 sq., Aesch. Cho. 355.
 πάμψυχρος, *ov*, bitterly cold, ποταμός, Byz.
 πάμωχος, *δ*, Dor. for παμώχος, a possessor, Hesych.:—so, *πάμωχέω*, to possess, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 168; Hesych. also cites *παμωχίων* = *κεκτημένος*.
 πᾶν, *πᾶνός*, *δ*, a kind of fish, Ptol. Hephaest. in Phot. Bibl. 153, Suid.
 Πᾶν, gen. Πᾶνός, *δ*, Pan, a rural god of Arcadia, son of Hermes by a Nymph, h. Hom. 18. 34, Schol. Theocr. 3; or by Penelope, Hdt. 2. 145; —represented with goat's feet (κεροβάτης Ar. Ran. 230), horns, and shaggy hair, cf. Σάτυρος, and v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 387: called Pan, acc. to h. Hom. 18. 47, because he delighted all, Πᾶνα δέ μιν καλέεσκον, ὅτι φρένα πᾶσιν ἔτερπεν. Pan was chiefly worshipped in Arcadia, ὦ Πᾶν, Ἀρκαδίας μεδέων Pind. Fr. 63, cf. Theocr. 1. 124, etc.; this worship, acc. to Hdt. 2. 145, was later than the Trojan war; indeed at Athens, he tells us (6. 105, 106), it did not begin till after the battle of Marathon; cf. Πανεία. Later, the legends of Pan were much enlarged and varied; his name and attributes being taken as mysterious symbols of nature, Creuzer Symbol. 3. i. p. 164 Fr. Transl.; he was also supposed to be the cause of sudden alarms, v. sub Πανικός.—The pl. Πᾶνες occurs Ar. Eccl. 1059, Theocr. 4. 63, Diad. I. 88; cf. Σάτυρος, Σειληνός.
 πᾶναβρος, *ov*, quite or very soft, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 11.
 Πᾶνάβθος, *ov*, also *η*, *ov*, absolutely good, Cratin. Incert. 114, Ep. Plat. 354 E:—Πᾶνῦγάθια, *η*, perfect goodness, Theag. ap. Stob. 8. 57.
 πανάγαστος, *ov*, admired by all, C. I. 8704. 4.
 παναγήνητος, *ov*, all-unbegotten, Dion. Areop.
 πανάγηής, *es*, all-hallowed, Lat. sacrosanctus, of the Rom. Tribuni Plebis, Dion. H. 6. 89, 8. 87, Plut. Camill. 20; π. ἱερῆς, ἱερέα C. I. 380. 6, Poll. 1. 35.
 Πᾶνῦγία, *η*, perfect holiness, of the host, Eccl.
 Πᾶνῦγιος, *α*, *ov*, all-holy, Joseph. Macc. 7. 2, Eccl.:—ἡ Παναγία, of the Virgin, C. I. 8731, al.
 Πᾶνῦγιστία, *η*, = *παναγία*, Hesych.: as a title, Byz.
 Πᾶναγνος, = *παναγῆς*, Schol. Aeschin. 12. 10 Dind., Eccl.
 Πᾶναγρέος, *δ*, one who catches everything, ἐλπίδα μοίρης *παναγρέος* Anth. P. 6. 75., 7. 609; φυλάκων .. *παναγρία* *πανθόν* 5. 219.
 Πᾶναγριος, *ov*, quite wild or savage, Opp. C. 2. 45:—in Pseudo-Phocyl. 190, Brunck *παναγρείους*, Bergk *παναγρήας*.
 Πᾶναγρον, *τό*, a fishing or hunting-net (v. sq.), Opp. C. I. 151, II. 3. 83.
 Πᾶναγρος, *ov*, (ἀγρᾷ) catching all, λίνον π., of a large fishing-net, II. 5. 487, Tryph. 674; δίκτυον Ath. 25 B.
 Πᾶνάγρυντος, *ov*, all-unketful, μέμνηται Anth. P. 7. 195.
 Πᾶνᾶγρις, Dor. for *πανήγρις*.
 Πᾶναεικής, *es*, all unseemly, Epigr. Gr. 403. 1.
 Πᾶναεργής, *es*, all-undigested, δόρπον Nic. Al. 66.
 Πᾶναθάνατος, *ov*, all-immortal, C. I. 9687.
 Πᾶνᾰθῆμιτος, *ov*, = sq., Nicet. Ann. 169 B.
 Πᾶνάθεος, *ov*, all-godless, Byz.
 Πᾶνάθεσμος, *ov*, quite lawless, Opp. C. 2. 438., 3. 224; also Πᾶνᾰθέσμος, Manetho 4. 56.
 Πᾶνάθεστος, *ov*, (θέσασθαι) quite inexorable, Hesych.; Cod. *παναίθετος*.
 Πᾶνᾰθήναια (sc. ἱερὰ), τὰ, Panathenaea, two festivals of the Athenians, τὰ μεγάλα and τὰ μικρά (cp. Thuc. 5. 47, Isocr. 236 C, C. I. 147, with Lys. 161. 37. 39, C. I. 73. b, p. 891), in honour of Athena, Ar. Nub. 988, etc. The greater was celebrated in the third year of each Olympiad, prob. on the 28th of Hecatombaeon; the latter annually, or (acc. to others) in the same month in each of the other three years, Andoc. 4. 43. On the day of their celebration, v. Clinton. F. H. 2. 325 note, 332 sq.—We also hear of Πᾶνᾰθηναῖσται, celebrators of Panathenaea, at Teos, C. I. 3273; at Rhodes, lb. 2528.
 Πᾶνᾰθηναϊκός, *η*, *ov*, of, for, or at the Panathenaea, ἡ Π. πομπή Thuc. 1. 20, etc.:—ὁ Π. (sc. λόγος) name of a speech of Isocr.: τὰ π. name of certain cups, Posidon. ap. Ath. 495 A.
 Πᾶνᾰθήναιον, *τό*, a temple of Athena at Ilion, C. I. 3599. 16.
 Πᾶνάθλιος, *α*, *ov*, all-wretched, Aesch. Cho. 697, Soph. O. C. 1110, Eur. Hec. 658.
 Πᾶναιγλήεις, *εσσα*, *ev*, all-shining, κῆπος Anth. P. 9. 806.
 Πᾶνᾰίδουος, *η*, *ov*, all-revered, Epigr. Gr. (addend.) 228 b.
 Πᾶναιθος [πᾶν-], *η*, *ov*, all-blazing, κόρυθες II. 14. 372.
 Πᾶνᾰίολος, *ov*, epith. of ὥσπερ, II. 4. 186, 215., 10. 77., 13. 552; of ὥσπερ II. 374; of σάκος, 13. 552, Hes. Sc. 139;—either all-variegated, sparkling (so, π. οὐρανός Orph. H. 4. 7), or, quite light, easily-moved, v. sub αἰδώς.
 II. metaph. manifold, βάγματα Aesch. Pers. 635.
 Πᾶνᾰισθησία, *η*, full vigour of the senses, restored by Meibom. in Diog. L. 10. 65, for ἀναισθ-.
 Πᾶνᾰιστος, *α*, *ov*, all-favourable, Eccl.
 Πᾶνᾰίστος, *ov*, all-unknown, Or. Sib. 3. 393.
 Πᾶνᾰίσυλος, *ov*, all-impious, Hesych.
 Πᾶνᾰισχύς, *es*, utterly ugly, ugliest, τὴν ἰδέαν Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 16, cf. Poll. 6. 163.
 Πᾶνᾰισχραμορφία, *η*, absolute ugliness, Tzetz. Hist. 3. 216.
 Πᾶνᾰισχρος, *ov*, = *παναίσχυς*, Dio Chrys. 1. 584; Sup., *παναίσχιστη* τέρψις Anth. P. 6. 163. Adv. -*πως*, v. l. for πᾶνᾰ αἰσχρῶς, Polyb. 4. 58, 11, Tzetz.
 Πᾶνᾰίτιος, *ov*, (aītria) the cause of all, Zeus Aesch. Ag. 1486.
 II. to whom all the guilt belongs, opp. to μεταίτιος, Id. Eum. 200.
 Πᾶνᾰιῶλιον, *τό*, the General Assembly of the Aetolians, Liv. 31. 29.

Πᾶνᾰκαρπής, *es*, all-barren, Nic. Th. 612.
 Πᾶνᾰκεία, *η*, an universal remedy, *πανᾰκεία*, Longin. 38, etc.
 II. name of a healing herb or its juice (cf. *πανᾰκής* 11), Call. Apoll. 39, etc.; π. βίβα Galen.; Lat. *panacea*, Lucan. 9. 921.
 II. personified as daughter of Aesculapius, Hipp. Jusj., Ar. Pl. 702, 730.
 Πᾶνᾰκείος, *ov*, = *πανᾰκής*, Nic. Th. 508.
 Πᾶνᾰκες, *τό*, v. *πανᾰκής* 11.
 Πᾶνᾰκή, *η*, = *πανᾰκεία*, Anth. Plan. 273.
 Πᾶνᾰκήτῃρος, *ov*, all-uncontaminated, Synes. H. 8. 41: *all-unhurt*, inviolable, ζωή Nonn. Jo. 6. 200.
 Πᾶνᾰκήτης, *es*, (ἄκος) all-healing, *πανᾰκὲς φάρμακον* Call. Ep. 49; so *πανᾰκὲς* alone; cf. Theophr. H. P. 9. 11, 1 sqq.
 II. *πανᾰκες* (with changed accent), *ovs*, *τό*, a plant from which the *ὀσπᾰνάξ* is got, Diosc. 3. 55, cf. Theophr. H. P. 9. 9, 1; cf. *πανᾰκεία* 2, *πάνᾰξ*.
 Πᾶνᾰκίτης (sc. οἶνος), *δ*, wine prepared with *πάνᾰκες*, Diosc. 5. 72.
 Πᾶνᾰκτεῖος, *ov*, in Nic. Th. 626, π. *κονίλη*, expl. by the Schol. as a poet. form of *πανᾰκείος*. So *πανᾰκτος* ὀρίγανος, Hesych.
 Πᾶνᾰλᾰστωρ, *ovs*, *δ*, strength, for ἀλᾰστωρ, Anth. P. 9. 269.
 Πᾶνᾰλήθης, *es*, all true, π. *κακόμαντις* an evil prophet all too true, Aesch. Theb. 724:—Adv. -*ῶς*, Id. Supp. 85.
 II. of things, absolutely true or real, ἡδονή Plat. Rep. 553 B.
 Πᾶνᾰλήμων, *ov*, *geu*, *ovs*, roving all about, Procl. Hymn. 2. 15.
 Πᾶνᾰλᾰθής, *es*, all-healing, Nic. Th. 939.
 Πᾶνᾰληκής, *es*, all-powerful, Aesch. Theb. 166; cf. *παναρκής*. Adv. -*κῶς*, Eccl.
 Πᾶνᾰλουργής, *es*, all-purple-dyed, Xenophan. 3. 3.
 Πᾶνᾰλᾰωτος [ἄλ], *ov*, all-catching, all-embracing, ἄτη Aesch. Ag. 361.
 Πᾶνᾰμείδητος, *ov*, all-unsmiling, πρόσσωπα Opp. C. 3. 141.
 Πᾶνᾰμᾰίλικτος, *ov*, all-implacable, δράκαινα Opp. C. 3. 223.
 Πᾶνᾰμᾰίλιχος, *ov*, all-unmerciful, ἡγορ Opp. C. 2. 203.
 Πᾶνᾰμερος, *ov*, Dar. for *πανήμερος*.
 Πᾶνᾰμόρος, *ov*, without any share in, *τινος* Anth. P. 14. 125.
 Πᾶνᾰμος, *δ*, name of an Aetolian month, v. s. Πᾶνᾰμος.
 Πᾶνᾰμᾰμος, *ov*, all-blameless, Simon. 8. 17 (Schneidew. 12. 19).
 Πᾶνᾰνᾰθρωπος, *ov*, for πάντων ἀνθρώπων, common to all men, Eccl.
 Πᾶνᾰνᾰυτος, *ov*, (ἀνᾰυτῶ) fully accomplishable, Phot. II. all-accomplishing, Id.
 Πᾶνᾰς, ἄκος, (ὁ?) the plant *πάνᾰκες* or *πανᾰκεία*, the juice of which is *ὀσπᾰνάξ*, Diosc. 3. 55, etc.
 Πᾶνᾰξίος, *ov*, all-worthy, Opp. C. 3. 408, C. I. 246.
 Πᾶνᾰοίδιμος, *ov*, sung by all, Anth. P. 1. 9, Plan. 71.
 Πᾶνᾰπᾰλᾰος, *ov*, all-tender or delicate, ὠνδρὲς εἰκυῖα νέφ .., *πανᾰπάλῳ* Od. 13. 223 [where πᾰν-, metri grat].
 Πᾶνᾰπᾰστος, *ov*, without tasting, ἑδωδῆς Nic. Al. 605.
 Πᾶνᾰπᾰίθης, *es*, all-incredible, Parmenid. Fr. 42.
 Πᾶνᾰπᾰίριτος, *ov*, all-unbounded, Opp. C. 2. 517; so, Πᾶνᾰπᾰίρων, *ov*, Orph. H. 53. 10; *παναπᾰίριτος*, *ov*, Eccl.
 Πᾶνᾰπᾰνᾰθής, *es*, in Anth. Plan. 365, f. l. for *ταλαπᾰνᾰθής*.
 Πᾶνᾰπᾰθῆμων, *ov*, all-harmless, Hes. Op. 809; of Apollo, Anth. P. 9. 525, 17.
 Πᾶνᾰπᾰρᾰήρης, *es*, all-unmutilated, Call. Cer. 125.
 Πᾶνᾰπᾰστος, *ov*, all-incredible, Paul. Sil. Descr. S. Soph. 447.
 Πᾶνᾰπᾰπᾰληκτος, *ov*, all-astounded, Ep. Socr. p. 75.
 Πᾶνᾰπᾰρος, *ov*, = *πανήπαρος*, Byz.
 Πᾶνᾰπᾰστος, *ov*, all-hapless, ὦ μοι ἐγὼ Πᾶνᾰπᾰστος II. 24. 255, cf. 493.
 Πᾶνᾰπᾰυστος, *ov*, all-unheard of, Phot., Suid.
 Πᾶνᾰργᾰλέος, *ov*, all-difficult, Eccl.
 Πᾶνᾰργᾰρᾰος, *ov*, all-silver, κρητήρ Od. 9. 203., 24. 275, cf. Soph. Fr. 68.
 Πᾶνᾰρέτος [ᾰρ], *ov*, all virtuous, quite virtuous, Luc. Philops. 6, C. I. 4413, -15 b, 6650;—Adv. -*τως*, Ib. 4150.
 II. ἡ Πᾶνᾰρέτος σοφία, a name for the book of Proverbs, Clem. Rom. c. 57, Eus. H. E. 4. 22, 8; and ἡ Π. (with or without σοφία) a name both for Sap. Sol. and Sap. Sirac., v. Jacobson ad Clem. 1. c.
 Πᾶνᾰρίον, *τό*, the Lat. *panarium*, the Greek word being ἀρτοφόριον, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 234:—title of the work of Epiphani. c. Haecreses.
 Πᾶνᾰρίστος, *ov*, best of all, Hes. Op. 291, Anth. P. 11. 394, Luc., etc.
 Πᾶνᾰρκεία, *η*, all-completeness, of the number 6, Theol. Arithm. p. 38.
 Πᾶνᾰρκέτας νόστος, corrupt phrase in Aesch. Cho. 70; the metre requires a cretic (- - -).
 Πᾶνᾰρκής, *es*, all-sufficing, ἥλιος π. the sun that shines on all alike, Call. Fr. 48. 1, cf. Suid. s. v.; found in the Cod. Med. of Aesch. for *παναρκής*.
 Πᾶνᾰρᾰμόνος, *α*, *ov*, in Music, suited to all modes; τὸ π. (sc. ὄργανον) an instrument on which all modes can be played, Plat. Rep. 399 C sq, Alex. Incert. 62.
 II. metaph. harmonising with all, all-harmonious, λόγοι Plat. Phaedr. 277 C; π. τι χρῆμα ἡ ὄρχηρις Luc. Salt. 72.
 Πᾶνᾰρᾰρᾰπᾰής, *es*, all-immovable, Dion. Areop.
 Πᾶνᾰρᾰρητος, *ov*, all-unutterable, Synes. H. 2. 91.
 Πᾶνᾰρᾰχᾰίος, *ov*, most ancient, primeval, Poll. 5. 150.
 Πᾶνᾰρᾰχος, *ov*, all-powerful, ruling all, θρόνοι Sopb. O. C. 1293.
 Πᾶνᾰρχᾰων, *ovs*, *δ*, ruler of all, Philo 2. 452.
 Πᾶνᾰρᾰσβᾰής, *es*, all-impious, Byz.
 Πᾶνᾰρᾰελᾰγᾰς, Adv. all-licentiously, Eccl.
 Πᾶνᾰρᾰτίτᾰ, *η*, utter want of food, dub. 1. in Poll. 1. 52.
 Πᾶνᾰρᾰσκηθᾰής, *es*, all-unharmful, Hesych.
 Πᾶνᾰρᾰσμένᾰς, Adv. very readily, Inscr. Boeot. in Keil p. 119; Sup. -*έστατα*, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 10.
 Πᾶνᾰρᾰστερος, *ov*, all studded with stars, Tzetz. Posthom. 58.

παναῖς, v. sub πηνίς.

πανταρχής, *ēs*, all-exact, infallible, Anth. P. 7. 594:—neut. —*ēs* as Adv., Ar. Rh. 4. 1382.

παναύγεια, *ἡ*, the fount of light, Philo 1. 7.

παναυγής, *ēs*, all-bright, all-brilliant, Orph. H. 9. 3.

παναύπνος, *ēs*, all-sleepless, Opp. H. 2. 659.

πανᾶφανής, *ēs*, all-invisible, Eratosth. Catast. § 23.

πανᾶφῆλις, *ἴκος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, all-away from the friends of one's youth, ἤμαρ ὀφραγικὸν παναφῆλικα παῖδα τίθηναι Il. 22. 490.

πανᾶφθίτος, *ων*, all-imperishable, ἤμαρ Anth. P. 7. 14.

παναφραδής, *ēs*, all-unadvised, μάχη Tzetz. Antechom. 333.

πανᾶφукτος, *ων*, all-inevitable, βρώχος Anth. P. 9. 396, cf. Epigr. Gr. 145.

πανᾶφυλλος, *ων*, all-leafless, h. Hom. Cer. 452.

Παναχαῖοι, *οἱ*, all the Achaeans, Hom.; cf. Gladstone Homer. Stud. 1. 421:—Παναχαῖς γῆ, all Achaia, Ar. Rh. 1. 243:—Παναχαῖς, name of Athena, Paus. 7. 20, 2; Παναχαῖα Δημήτηρ Id. 7. 24, 3.

πανᾶχραντος, *ων*, all-unstained, immaculate, Anna Comm.

πανᾶκύριος, *ων*, all-untimely, doomed to an untimely end, ἀλλ' ἕνα παῖδα τέκε πανακύριον Il. 24. 540; π. ἄντις Anth. P. 5. 264:—also πανάωρος, Epigr. Gr. 313 a.

πανβδελυρός, etc., better παμβδ-, etc.

πανδαῖς, *ēs*, all-knowing, Δημόκριτος Tzetz. Hist. 4. 529.

πανδαῖδαλος, *ων*, all-wrought, much-wrought, Pind. Fr. 45. 5.

πανδαῖσια, *ἰον*, —*λη*, *ἡ*, (δαῖς) a complete banquet, a banquet at which no one and nothing fails, Hdt. 5. 20, Ar. Pax 565, Plut. 2. 1102 A, cf. Oratt. ap. Harp. s. v.—Also πανδαῖσιον, τό, Phot., Stuid.

πανδᾶκτης, *ων*, *ὁ*, biting all, of Cato, Epigr. ap. Plut. Cato Ma. 1.

πανδᾶκρύτος, *ων*, all-tearful, ὀδύρματα Soph. Tr. 50. II. all-bewept, most miserable, γένος Aesch. Theb. 654; βιοτή Soph. Ph. 690; ἐφαμέων ἔθνη Eur. Or. 976.

πανδᾶλῆτος, *ων*, Dor. for πανδῆλῆτος, all-destroying, Hippon. 1S, where some MSS. πανδᾶλῆτος, πανδαλῆτος, whence Bgk. proposes πανδαύμητος = πανδᾶφνωτος, all laurel-crowned.

πανδᾶμάτωρ [μᾶ], *ορος*, *ὁ*, (δαμάω) the all-subduer, all-tamer, of sleep, Il. 24. 5, Od. 9. 373; of time, Simon. 5, C. I. 2976; π. δαίμων Soph. Ph. 1467; κεραυνός Luc. Tim. 2, etc.:—pecul. fem. πανδαμάτειρα, Orph. H. 9. 26, C. I. 4667; but, πανδαμάτωρ μοῖρα Arist. Epigr. 44.

πανδαμεί, *πανδαμος*, Dor. for πανδημεί, πάνδημος.

πάνδειλος, *ων*, all-cowardly, all-miserable, Opp. C. 3. 230.

πανδείμαντος, *ων*, all-dreaded, Poëta ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 174; πανδείματος Pind. (Fr. 197) ap. Schol. Ar. Vesp. 306, where Diind. πάν δειμά τοι. πάνδεινος, *ων*, all-dreadful, terrible, *ἡ* ἀδικία Plat. Rep. 610 D, cf. 605 C; πρᾶγμα Dem. 1267. 17; πάνδεινα πεπονθέναι Luc. Prom. 8:—πάνδεινόν ἐστι it is outrageous, Dem. 646. 23. II. clever at all things, very clever, Plat. Polit. 290 B; ironically, Dem. 378. 8.

πανδέκτηρα, *ἡ*, pecul. fem. of πανδέκτης, κοιλία π. cited from Hipp.

πανδέκτης, *ων*, *ὁ*, an all-receiver: in pl. πανδέκται, *οἱ*, name of an Universal Dictionary or Encyclopedia, such as those compiled by Tiro and Dorotheus, each book being called a πανδέκτης, Δωρόθεος ἐν τῷ πρώτῳ π. Clem. Al. 399, cf. Gell. 13. 9. 2. in pl. also the Pandects or General Code of Law drawn up by order of Justinian, each book being a Pandect, v. Ducang.

II. in Synes. 240 D, πανδέκτης seems to be a sort of literary hack.

πανδελέτειος, *ων*, knavish like Pandeletus, Ar. Nub. 921, v. Schol.

πανδέξιος, *ων*, strengthd. for δειξίος, Synes. 132 B, Theod. Met.

πανδερκέτης, *ων*, *ὁ* = sq., Ζεὺς βροτῶν π. Eur. El. 1177.

πανδερκής, *ēs*, all-seeing, Anth. P. 9. 525, 17, Q. Sm. 2. 443, etc.

πανδεχής, *ēs*, all-receiving, Plat. Tim. 51 A, cf. Arist. Cael. 3. 8, 3, Gen. et Corr. 2. 1, 5.

πανδημεί or —μί, Dor. πανδαμί, Adv. of πάνδημος, with the whole people, in a mass or body, Hdt. 6. 63., 7. 120, al.; π. προέμπεσθαι ἐπὶ θάνατον Isocr. 213 C; πανομιεῖ Aesch. Theb. 296, cf. Eum. 1039; π. βοηθεῖν, στρατεύειν, of a whole people going out to war, a levée en masse, Thuc. 1. 126., 5. 33, cf. I. 73, 90., 4. 42, etc.; παρείναι Andoc. 25. 26; ἔξερχεσθαι Lys. 195. 19; so, τὸν βέρβαρον π. δέκεσθαι Hdt. 7. 144, cf. 6. 16., 8. 40, 72. [—f Att.; but —f in Anth. P. 5. 44.]

πανδημία, *ἡ*, the whole people, π. ἐξάγειν Plat. Legg. 829 B; π. καθιστάναι, of Theseus in Attica, Arist. Fr. 346: πανδημία, as Adv., = πανδημεί, altogether, Aesch. Supp. 602.

πανδημῖος, *ων*, of or belonging to all the people, public, ἦλθε δ' ἐπὶ πτωχὸς πανδημῖος one who begs of all people, a public beggar, (like the King's Bedesmen in Scotland), Od. 18. 1; π. πόλις the city with all its people, Soph. Ant. 1141; π. ἦμαρ a public day or festival, Nonn. Jo. 10. 22; π. ἀργη a draught of all kinds of fish, Anth. P. 9. 383.

πάνδημος, Dor. πάνδαμος, *ων*, = πανδημῖος, and in Prose the commoner form, βοῦς Soph. Aj. 175: public, common, ἀγών Eur. Alc. 1026; στέγαι Id. Bacch. 227; π. πόλις, στρατός the whole body of the city, of the army, Soph. Ant. 7, Aj. 844; π. χάρις general favour, Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 3; δόξα Polyb. 32. 11, 8; δέϊπνον C. I. 1625. 60:—Adv. —μους, = πανδημεί, Clem. Al. 617.

II. π. Ἔρως, common, vulgar love, as opp. to the spiritual sort (ὀρόνιος), Plat. Symp. 180 E sq., Xen. Symp. 8. 9; so, π. Ἀφροδίτη, Venus vulgivaga, Plat. ib. 181 A, etc., cf. Luc. D. Meretr. 7. 1; π. ἔραστῆς Plat. ib. 181 E, 183 E; so also, π. μουσική common, vulgar music, Ath. 632 B.

Πάνδω or Πανδῖα (sc. ἱερά), τό, a festival of Zeus at Athens, Dem. 517. 10, C. I. 82.

πάνδικος, *ων*, all righteous, Soph. Tr. 294; v. sub βούνιος. Adv. —κως, most justly, Aesch. Theb. 172, 670, Cho. 241; but Soph. seems to use it simply = πάντως, Tr. 611, 1247, O. C. 1306, cf. Eur. Rhes. 720.

Πανδονίδης, *ων*, *ὁ*, son of Pandion, who was an old Att. hero, son of Erichthonius, of Pericles, Cratin. Δραπ. 3. II. fem. Πανδονίς, ἰδος, daughter of Pandion, i. e. the swallow, Hes. Op. 566.

2. one of the Attic tribes, Aeschin. 50. 43, Harpocr.

πανδῖος, *ων*, all divine, μέγα Diosc. Noth. 2. 211:—pecul. fem., πανδῖα Σελήνη Maximi. π. καταρχ. 146, etc.; absol., Ib. 123.

πανδόκεια, *ἡ*, a hostess, Choerob. in Anecd. Oxon. 2. 190, Arcad. 174.

πανδοκείον, *ἡ*, the trade of an innkeeper, Plat. Legg. 918 D, Poll. 7. 16.

πανδοκεῖον, τό, a house for the reception of strangers, an inn, hotel, Ar. Ran. 550, Dem. 390. 26, Aeschin. 41. 4, Theophr. Lap. 53, etc. The later forms πανδοχεῖον, —χεύς, —χεύω, —χος are often wrongly introduced into the MSS. of Att. writers, v. Lob. Phryn. 307.

πανδοκοῦς, *ἔως*, *ὁ*, one who receives all comers, an innkeeper, host, Plat. Legg. 918 B, Plut. 2. 234 E, etc.: metaph., πάσης κακίας π. Plat. Rep. 580 A; π. Ἀίδης Lys. 655:—v. πανδοκεῖον sub fin.

πανδοκευσις, *ἡ*, = πανδόκεια, Plat. Legg. 842 D.

πανδοκεῖτρία, *ἡ*, a hostess, Ar. Ran. 114, Pl. 426; metaph., φάλαινα π. a sea-monster ready to take all in, Id. Vesp. 35.

πανδοκεῖω, (πάνδοκος) to receive and entertain as a host, Hdt. 4. 95, Plat. Legg. 918 E: absol. to keep an inn or lodging-house, Theophr. Char. 6:—Pass. to be furnished with inns, ὅσα μέρη πανδοκεῖται Dion. H. 4. 53:—v. πανδοκεῖον sub fin.

πανδοκῶ, = foreg., Timocreon 1. 10. 2. metaph. to take upon oneself, assume, πάντα παιδείας ὄλον Aesch. Theb. 18.

πανδόκισσα, *ἡ*, = πανδοκεῖτρία, Steph. Byz. s. v. Καπαδοκία.

πάνδοκος or πανδόκος, *ων*, (δέχομαι) all-receiving, common to all, of Charon's boat, Aesch. Theb. 860, ubi v. Blouf.; of the sacred places at Elis and Delphi, Pind. O. 3. 30, P. 8. 88; π. ξενία Id. O. 4. 25; π. ξενόστασις Soph. Fr. 258: c. gen., δόμοι π. ξένων Aesch. Cho. 662:—v. πανδοκεῖον sub fin.

πανδοξία, *ἡ*, absolute fame, perfect glory, Pind. N. 1. 14.

πανδοσία, *ἡ*, one who gives herself to all, of a harlot, Anacr. 153.

πάνδουλος, *ων*, all a slave, Anth. P. 5. 22, Manetho 4. 602.

πανδοῦρα and πανδουρίς, ἰδος, *ἡ*, a musical instrument with three strings, Poll. 4. 60, Hesych., cf. Ath. 183 F, Chappell Anc. Music, p. 74:—also written φάνδουρα: it has been compared to the pandura or pandora of the Italians, and the mandore of the French.—Hence πανδουρίζω, to play the πανδοῦρα, Lamprid. Heliog. 32; πανδουριστής, *οὔ*, *ὁ*, one who plays it, Euphor. 31; also, πανδουρος, *ὁ*, Hesych.

πανδοχεῖον, —χεύς, —χεύω, —χος, v. πανδοκεῖον sub fin.

Πανδρόσειον, τό, the temple of Pandrosos, daughter of Cecrops and

Agraulos, C. I. 160, col. 1. 45 and 2. 43.

πάνδυρτος, *ων*, poet. for πανδύρτος, all-lamentable, all-plaintive, αὐδή

Aesch. Pers. 940; ὁρῆνος Eur. Hec. 212; ἀπῶν Soph. El. 1077.

πανδυσία, *ἡ*, the total setting of a star, Anth. P. 7. 273, cf. 395.

πανδώρα, *ἡ*, giver of all, epith. of Earth (cf. πάνδωρος), Ar. Av. 971.

II. pass. as fem. prop. n., Pandora, i. e. the All-endowed, a beautiful female, made by Hephaistos, who received presents from all the gods, in order to win the heart of Epimetheus, Hes. Op. 81, cf. Th. 571 sq. πάνδωρος, *ων*, giver of all, all-bounteous, epith. of Earth, Ep. Hom. 7, Opp. C. 1. 12; αἶσα Bacchyl. 34; Ζεὺς Cleanth. 32.

πανδῶτετρα, *ἡ*, giver of all, φῶτις, γαῖα Orph. H. 9. 25., 26. 2.

πάνεθνεί, Adv. with the whole nation, ἀπολέσθαι Strab. 213.

πάνειδάτος, *ων*, furnished with all sorts of food, Q. Sm. 1. 89.

πάνειδεος, *ων*, = sq., Dionys. Areop.

πάνειδής, *ēs*, of all shapes or kinds, Theol. Arithm. 4.

πανέικελος, *ων*, like in all points, Opp. C. 1. 434, Anth. P. 9. 699., 12.

156:—so, πανεκέλιος, *ων*, Manetho 2. 494.

Πάνειος [ᾶ], *ων*, = Πανικός (q. v.). II. Πάνειον, τό, a temple

or sanctuary of Pan, Strabo 398, 795, C. I. 4837.

πανελεήμων, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, all-merciful, Eccl.

πανελευθερος, *ων*, entirely free, Anth. Plan. 338, Epigr. Gr. 640.

Πανέλληνες, *οἱ*, all the Hellenes, Il. 2. 530 (where, if the passage is genuine, it must mean all the Thessalian Hellenes, v. sub Ἑλλαν); also in Hes. Op. 526, Archil. 47, cf. Strabo 370; τὸν Πανελλήνων νόμον σώζων Eur. Supp. 526:—cf. Πανελλήνιος.

Πανελλήνιος Ζεὺς, *ὁ*, the chief God of the united Greeks, Paus. 1. 18, 9., 1. 44. 9., 2. 29. 8., 2. 30. 4.

II. Πᾶνελλήνιον, τό, his temple, at Aegina, built by Hadrian as their meeting place, Ib. 2. 30, 4, Dio C. 69. 16.

2. also the body of united Greeks, formed by Hadrian, τὸ κοινὸν τοῦ Π. C. I. 3832, cf. 3834:—the members of this body were called Πανελλήνιος, Ib. 484, 1625, Il. 2. 530; and it was evidently held to be a title of honour, for a single person is freq. called Πανελλαν, Ib. 1058, 1127, 1192, 1256, al.

III. τὰ Πανελλήνια, the festival of the united Greeks, Ib. 1068. I, Philostr. 549, 597. V. Müller Aeginetica pp. 19, 158, etc.

Πανέλωψ, *ὁ*, Dor. and Aeol. for πηνέλωψ, Alcae. 81, cf. Ibyc. 7.

Πάνεμος, *ὁ*, among the Boeotians, name of the month Μεταγειννίον, or among the Corinthians of Βοηδρομιών, Philipp. ap. Dem. 280. 14:—in Call. Ep. 48, Πάνημος; Dor. Πᾶνμος, Inscr. Sirac. in C. I. 5379, —80, al., cf. 1702.

πανεμφαής, *ēs*, all-shining, Byz.

πανεμπερής, *ēs*, absolutely like, Tzetz. Hist. 8. 419, Theod. Prodr.

πανεμφρων, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, all wise, Eccl.

πανεμφύτος, *ων*, quite inborn, Eccl.

πανένδικος, *ων*, all-righteous, Greg. Naz.

πανένδοξος, *ων*, all-glorious, Eccl.

πανεντελής, *ēs*, all-perfect, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 322.

πανέντιμος, *ων*, in full honour or rights, Eust. Opusc. 336. 77, etc.

πᾶνέζαλλος, *ων*, quite different, Hesych.

πανέξοχος, *on, far above, raised quite above*, Orph. Arg. 80, Opp. C. 1. 477; πάντων π. Manetho 2. 30.
 πανορτεύω, *to keep high festival*, C. I. 4935 b (add.).
 πανόρτος, *on, kept as a high festival*, Philo 2. 477.
 πανεπάρκιος, *on, all-sufficient*, Epigr. ap. Suid. s. v. Παλαμήδης.
 πανεπαφροδισία, *τά, perfect loveliness*, Eust. 1598. 5.
 πανεπήρατος, *on, all-lovely*, Anth. P. append. 237.
 πανεπήτριμος, *on, of very close texture*, Opp. C. 3. 172.
 πανεπίθυμος, *on, all-covetous*, Polemo Physiogn. p. 245.
 πανεπίκλοπος, *on, all-tracherous*, Opp. C. 2. 28.
 πανεπίσκοπος, *on, all-surveying*, Anth. P. 7. 245, Clem. Al. 837, etc.
 πανεπιστήμων, *on, gen. ovos, all-knowing*, Eus. D. E. 227 C.
 πανεπίφρων, *on, all-remarking: πανεπίφρονα cunning arts*, Opp. C. 1. 328.
 πανεπόπτης, *on, δ, all-observing*, LXX (2 Macc. 9. 5), Or. Sib. proem. 4.
 πανεπόρφυλος, (ἐπὶ, ὄρφη) *all night long*, Anth. P. 5. 206.
 πανεπόπιος, *on, all-surveying*, Nonn. D. 9. 133, etc.
 πανεργέτης, *on, δ, all-effecting*, Zeus Aesch. Ag. 1486.
 πανέρημος, *on, all-desolate*, Strab. 805, Luc. D. Mort. 27, Or. Sib. 8. 42.
 πάνεσπερος, *on, lasting the whole evening*, Anth. P. 7. 194.
 πάνεστιος, *on, (ἐστία) with all the household*, Plut. Solon. 24.
 πάνεσχάτος, *on, last of all*, Ar. Rh. 4. 308.
 πάντες, Adv. (έρος) *all the year long*, Pind. P. 1. 38.
 πανετήριμος, *on, all-true*, Orph. Arg. 538, Nonn. Jo. 8. 98.
 πανετώσιος, *on, all-ineffectual*, Orph. Arg. 1226.
 πανευαγής, *es, all-holy*, Dion. Areop. Adv. -γός, Byz.
 πανευγενής, *es, most noble*, Byz., in Sup. -έστατος.
 πανευδαίμων, *on, quite happy*, Plut. 2. 1063 D, Luc. Contempl. 14.
 πανεύδιος, *on, all-serene, τῆς ἀληθείας τὸ π. Attic. ap. Eus. P. E. 815 B (Gaisf. from MSS. πεδιόν).*
 πανεύδοξος, *on, most illustrious*, Byz.
 πανευεργέτης, *on, δ, most beneficent*, Eus. H. E. 10. 4.
 πανεύφοδος, *on, quite easy of access*, χερρόνηρος Polyb. 4. 56, 6.
 πανεύκλητος, *on, all-silent*, αἰθήρ Ar. Rh. 3. 1196.
 πανευκλής, *es, = πανεύδοξος*, Byz.
 πανευλάβης, *es, very pious*: Adv. -βῶς, Eccl.
 πανευμάρης, *es, very easy*, v. Schneidewin Conjectt. Crit. p. 47.
 πανευμυχάνος, *on, very clever*, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 530.
 πανευμωφός, *on, most beautiful*, Tzetz. Hist. 2. 17, 8. 995, in Sup.
 πανεύνοος, *on, contr. -νους, onv, all-benevolent*, Walz Rhett. 9. 229.
 πανευπερηγής, *es, all-comely*, v. I. Dio Chrys. 1. 368, Byz.
 πανευσεβής, *es, very pious*, Cyrill. Adv. -βῶς, Eccl.
 πανεύσημος, *on, all-distinguished*, Eccl.
 πανευσθενής, *es, very strong*, Tzetz. Hist. 2. 569.
 πανευτελής, *es, very cheap, vile*, Suid. s. v. ἀγοραῖος νοῦς.
 πανεύτονος, *on, much strained, very active*, Anth. P. 7. 425.
 πανευτύχης, *es, very fortunate*, Byz.
 πανευτυχία, *Ion. -ιη, ῥη, all good fortune*, Epigr. Gr. 443.
 πανεύφημος, *on, all-praiseworthy*, C. I. 8646, 8664, al.
 πανεύφρων, *on, = πάννυχος*, Cratin. Incert. 114.
 πανευφυής, *es, all-shapely*, Tzetz. Adv. -ῶς Eumath. 2. 6.
 Πάνευω, (Πάν) *to treat after the manner of Pan, π. γυναῖκα Heraclit. Incred. 25.*
 πάνεφθος [ᾶ], *on, quite boiled: of metals, quite purified, quite cleansed of dross, κασσίτερος Hes. Sc. 208.*
 πανεχθής, *es, all-hostile: all-hateful*, Orph. H. 60. 11: Sup. πανέχθιστος, Lyc. 1057.
 πάνζοφος, *on, all-dark*, Christ. Patiens 1515.
 πανηβηδόν, Adv. *with all the youth*, Tzetz. Hist. 7. 996.
 πανηγυμῶν, *ονος, δ, ruler of all*, Philo 1. 227, Eus. L. Const. 11, 12, al.
 πανηγυρί-άρχης, Dor. πανῶγ-, *on, δ, the president of a πανήγυρις*, Plut. 2. 679 B, C. I. 1258 a, 2184-7, al.:—Verb—*αρχέω*, Ib. 380, 2190, 2053; πανηγυριαρχίας τῶν μεγάλων Παναθηναίων Ib. 380. 5.
 πανηγυρίζω, *to celebrate or attend a public festival, πανηγύρις π. to keep holy-days*, Hdt. 2. 59; 'Ολύμπια καὶ Κάδρεια π. Plut. 2. 873 E; π. ἐς πόλιν to go to a city to attend a festival, Hdn. 1. 9: generally, to enjoy oneself, Ael. V. H. 13. 1:—*to frequent markets*, App. Pun. 116. II. later, to make a set speech in a public assembly, deliver a panegyric, Isocr. 85 A, Plut. 2. 802 E. 2. Pass. to sound as at a festival, of flutes, etc., Heraclid. Alleg. Hom. 9.
 πανηγυρικός, ῥη, *on, fit for a public festival or assembly, οἱ ὄχλοι οἱ π. Isocr. 288 B; πολυτέλεια, κόσμος, etc., Plut. 2. 608 F; Conip. -ώτερος*, Dion. H. de Scriptt. Vet. 5. 2:—*solemn, festive, adorned*, δ λόγος οἱ π., or οἱ π. alone, a festival oration, such as those pronounced at the Olympic games, a panegyric, eulogy, Isocr. 84 B, 99 B, al.; 'Ισοκράτης ἐν τῷ π. in his Panegyric, Arist. Rhet. 3. 7, 11:—hence flattering, false, π. λήρη Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 6 A; of style, skow, ostentatious, opp. to ἀληθινός, Dion. H. de Dem. 8; of persons, pompous, γυνὴ σοβαρὰ καὶ π. Plut. Lucull. 6: Adv. -κῶς, pompously, Id. 2. 79 B, etc.; Comp. -κώτερος, Polyb. 5. 34. 3.
 πανήγυρις, Dor. πανῶγ-, *ews, ῥη: (πᾶς, ἄγυρις, ἀγορά):—a general or national assembly, esp. a festival assembly in honour of a national god, Δήμητρος ἀγνῆς καὶ Κύρης in their honour*, Archil. 107; Ζηνὸς ἀμφὶ παλάστῳ Pind. O. 9. 145; πανηγύρις πανηγυρίζειν, ἀνάγειν, ποιεῖσθαι to hold such festivals, keep holy-days, Hdt. 2. 58, 59., 6. 111; συνάγειν Isocr. 41 A; διαλύειν Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 10; ἐν πανηγύρει βουλευέσθαι Aesch. Ag. 845; ἐς π. θεωρεῖν Ar. Pax 342; θεωρεῖται ἐς τὰς ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι π. Decret. ap. Dem. 526. 16; 'Ολύμπια ἐς τῶν Ἑλλήνων

π. ἐπανιών Plat. Hipp. Mi. 363 C; they gave occasion for great markets or fairs, π. ἐμπορικὸν τι πράγμα Strab. 486, cf. C. I. 4474. 35.
 2. any assembly, θεῶν ἀδε πανάγυρις Aesch. Theb. 220; νεοσσῶν, φίλων Eur. Heracl. 239, H. F. 1283. 3. Maneth., π. ὀφθαλμῶν a feast for the eyes, Ael. V. H. 3. 1, cf. Jacobs Ach. Tat. p. 470.
 II. the assembly, people assembled, τῇ π. δέος ἐγένετο μὴ.. Thuc. 5. 50.
 πανηγύρισμα, τό, = sq., Eccl.
 πανηγύρισμός, *ον, δ, the celebration of a πανήγυρις*, Dion. H. 7. 71, etc.: display, ostentation, Plut. 2. 791 B, etc.
 πανηγύριστέον, verb. Adj. *one must hold a πανήγυρις*, Greg. Naz.
 πανηγύριστής, *ον, δ, one who attends a πανήγυρις*, Luc. Herod. 2, Pseudol. 5, Poll. 1. 34.
 πανήκοος, *on, hearing all, like παντήκοος*, Byz.
 πανήμα, Adv. *all day, the living day*, Od. 13. 31:—later πανήμα-δόν, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 182, Orac. ap. Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 214 A.
 πανήματός [ᾶ], *α, on, late poet. form for πανήμεριος*, Opp. H. 1. 696.
 πανήμεριος, *to spend the whole day in a thing, keep it up all day long*, θιάσους Eur. Rhes. 361.
 πανήμερος, Dor. πανᾶμ-, *α, on, all day long*, agreeing with the subject of Verbs (cf. παννύχιος), οἱ δὲ π. μόλητ θεὸν ἰλάσκοντο Il. 1. 472, cf. 2. 385, Od. 12. 24, Hes. Sc. 396, Theogn. 1336; ὅσπον τε πανημερίη.. νηὺς ἤνυσεν in a whole day's sail, Od. 4. 356, cf. 11. 11; so, σαῖρω δάπεδον.. πανήμερος Eur. Ion 122:—neut. πανήμεριον, as Adv. = πανήμαρ, Il. 11. 279; cf. πανήμερος. 2. of the whole day, π. χρόνος the living day, Eur. Hipp. 369. II. Zeus π., v. πανήμερος 1. 2.
 πανήμερος, *on, = foreg., ἀκλήτος ἔρπων δαιταλεὺς π., of Prometheus' eagle*, Aesch. Pr. 1024:—neut. πανημερόν (oxyt.) as Adv., Hdt. 7. 183. 2. Dor. πανάματος, Zeus π. Inscr. Car. in C. I. 2719-21; so, Zeus πανήμεριος Ib. 2715 a-16. II. in Soph. Tr. 660, ὅθεν μύλοι πανάμερος = πάντως τῇδε τῇ ἡμέρᾳ μ., acc. to Herm.; Mudge suggested πανίμερος.
 πανήμερος, *on, (ἥμερος) quite tame, soft, gentle, mild*, Eccl.
 πανήπορος, *on, quite in want*, Hesych.; v. πανάπορος.
 πανήρης, *es, agreeable to all, like θυμήρης*, Hesych.
 πανθαροτής, *es, exceeding bold*, Manetho 2. 171.
 πανθαύματος, *on, all-wonderful*, Suid., Eccl.
 πανθᾶτος, *on, beheld by all*, Suid. s. v. Πάνθους.
 πανθείος, *on, of or common to all gods, τελετή Orph. H. 34. 7, etc.* II. Πάνθειον (sc. ἱερὸν), τό, a temple or place consecrated to all gods, Arist. ap. Schol. Ar. Pl. 586; the Pantheon at Rome, Dio C. 53. 27:—metaph., τὸ τῶν πλανητῶν π. Arist. Fr. 17.
 πανθελγής, *es, charming all*, Nonn. D. 31. 271, etc.
 πανθελκτεira, ῥη, *charmer of all*, Simon. (?) 179.
 πανθ-έψης, *on, ὁ, (ἔψω) a vessel for cooking*, cf. αὐθ-έψης, Gloss.
 πάνθηκτος, *on, exceeding sharp*, εἰς Theod. Prodr. p. 5.
 πανθηλής, *es, (θάλλω) of all manner of trees*, ἔλη Anth. P. 9. 282.
 πάνθηρ, *τρος, δ, the panther*, Lat. panthera, or rather, acc. to Sundevall, = πάρδαλις, the leopard, Hdt. 4. 192, Xen. Cyn. 11, 1, Arist. Il. A. 6. 35. 3.
 πανθηρα, ῥη, the whole booty, Ulpian. in Pandect. II. a large net, Anth. P. 9. 24; panthera, Ital. pantera, Varro L. L. 9. 55.
 πανθηρίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of πάνθηρ, Hero in Math. Vett. 247.
 πάνθηρος, *on, supporting all animals*, γῇ Io. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 38.
 πανθινός, *to give a high, stately feast*, Favorin.
 πανθινόι or -εῖ, Adv. *at a high festival*, Apoll. in A. B. 500, Draco 96, Hdn. Epim. 255.
 πανθινός, ῥη, a high festival, Ael. N. A. 2. 57., 5. 54, etc.
 πανθίνος, *on, (θῶν) feasting high or splendidly*, π. δαῖς = πανθινία, Babr. ap. Suid. (where πανθίνην); π. τράπεζα Opp. H. 2. 221.
 πάνθροπος, *on, contr. -θρους, on, brawling on all occasions*, Hesych.
 πανθριμδόν, Adv. *in high wrath*, Od. 18. 33; formed like ὁμοθυμαδόν.
 II. all with one accord, Eccl.
 πάνθυτος, *on, celebrated with all kinds of sacrifices, θεῶν θέσμία Soph. Aj. 712.*
 πανία, ῥη, = πλησμονή, and πανία, τά, = πλήσματα, dialectic forms, Dinoloch. ap. Ath. 111 C.
 Πανιάς, ἄδος, peculiar poet. fem. of Πανικός, Nonn. D. 7. 49.
 Πανιασταί, *oi, worshippers of Pan, a sacred guild at Rhodes*, C. I. 2525 b. 74, cf. 2528.
 πανίερος, *on, all-holy*, Philo 1. 483, etc. Adv. -ρως, Dion. Areop.
 Πανικός, ῥη, *on, of or for Pan*, πηγὴ Luc. Bacch. 6. II. of fears, panic, groundless, π. δέμα, Lat. lymphaticus pavor, Joseph. B. J. 5. 2, 5, etc.; so, πανικόν alone, a panic, π. ἐμπεσόντος αὐτοῖς Polyb. 20. 6, 12; πανικῶ περιεσπόντες Id. 5. 96, 3; (so Πάνιος, Aen. Tact. 27); also in pl. πανικά, Dion. Il. 5. 16; and also, θύρβος οἱ καλούμενος π. Diod. 14. 32; τάραχος π. Plut. Caes. 43, cf. 2. 356 E.—Sounds heard by night on mountains and in valleys were attributed to Pan, and hence he was reputed to be the cause of any sudden and groundless fear, Polyae. 1. 2, Schol. Eur. Rhes. 36; a similar belief prevailed among the Latins with regard to their god Faunus, Dion. H. 5. 16.
 πανικτός, *ον, a word of dub. meaning in Hermipp. Στρατ. 5.*
 πανιλᾶδόν, Adv. *in whole troops*, Tzetz. Hom. 432.
 πανίλλος [ῥ], *on, all-gracious*, Opp. H. 2. 40, Nonn. Jo. 6. 40.
 πανίμερος, *on, all-lovely*, Anth. P. 2. 169, prob. 1. Mantho 5. 78. II. burning with desire, ardent, v. πανήμερος.
 Πάνιον (sc. ἄντρον), τό, the grotto of Pan, Lucret. Gloss.
 πάνιον, τό, Dor. for πηνιον.
 II. the Lat. pannus, Orneosoph. 31. 34, etc.
 πάνιον, τό, = πλήσμον, v. πάνια.

Πάνιος [ᾱ], α, ον, = Πανικός, Π. Βήσας Aesch. Fr. 97.

πανίσδαμαι, Dor. for πνήσσει.

Πάνισκος, ὁ, Dim. of Πάν, Clem. Al. 53, cf. Cic. N. D. 3. 17.

πανισμός, οὔ, ὁ, panic terror, Plat. 2. 1152 D: Dind. παανισμός.

πάνιστος, vox nihili in Or. Sib. 1.4. 150: Boisson. πάν-ηστος, ον, all delectable; Alexandre πάριστος, Sup. of παχός, largest.

πάνισχύρος, ον, very strong or firm, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 255.

Πανίτις, v. sub Πνήτις.

πᾶνῃχνον, τό, the whole track, in pl. Opp. C. 1. 454.

Πανώνες, αἱ, the whole body of Ionians, Eust. 1414. 36:—Πανώνιον, τό, their place of meeting at Mycalé, and the common temple there built, Hdt. 1. 141, 142, 148, 170, Inscr. Car. in C. I. 2909; cf. Πανελ-λῆνιον.

2. Πανώνια (sc. ἱερὰ), τὰ, the festival of the united Ionians, Hdt. 1. 148; called ἡ Πανιωκὴ ὕσσια by Strab. 384:—cf. Grote H. of Gr. iii. c. 13.

3. Πανώνιας a name of Apollo, Inscr. Att. in C. I. 405.

πάνλευκος, ον, a form of πάλλευκος, found in Nonn. D. 7. 218, al.

πανλόγιον, τό, the whole account, the sum total, C. I. 2554. 102; so πάνλογον, Papyr. in Reuven's Lettres à M. Letronne 3. 111.

πανλώβητος, ον, grievously disfigured, hideous, Luc. Tox. 24.

παννίφελος, ον, all-cloudy, Orph. H. 18. 4.

πάννος, ὁ, = Lat. pannus, Dio C. 49. 36.

πᾶννυχα, v. πᾶννυχος.

πᾶννυχεῖω, to keep vigil, Byz.

πᾶννυχίζω, (πᾶννυχis) to celebrate a night-festival, keep vigil, τῇ θεῇ Ar. Ran. 445, cf. Timae. ap. Ath. 250 A; π. ἑορτὴν Hdn. 1. 17, etc.—in Med., Luc. D. Meretr. 14. 1.

II. generally, to do anything the livelong night, φλόξ συνεχὲς π. it lasts all night long, Pind. I. 4. 110 (3. 83); πᾶννυχίζων all night long, Ar. Fr. 116; c. acc., π. τὴν νύκτα to spend the livelong night, Id. Nub. 1069.

πᾶννυχικός, ὁ, ὄν, fit for a πᾶννυχis, κορώνη π. of a greedy night-reveller, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 414 D (Anth. P. app. 68).

πᾶννυχίος [ῆ], ὁ, ὄν, Att. also as, ὄν, all night long, agreeing with the subjects of Verbs (cf. πανημέριος), εὐδὸν πᾶννυχίοι Il. 2. 2; πᾶννυχίη γάρ μοι . . ψυχὴ ἐφεισθήκει 23. 105; πᾶννυχίος δ' ἄρ' ἔλεκτο σὺν αἰδοίῃ παράκειται Hes. Sc. 46; πᾶννυχίοι δ' ἄρα τοίγῃ [οἱ ἀνέμου] . . φλόγ' ἐβαλ-λυν Il. 23. 217; πᾶννυχίη . . ψυχὴ ἐφεισθήκει Ib. 105; πᾶννυχίη μὲν δ' ἦγε [ἡ ναὺς] καὶ ἡὼ πείρε κέλευσαν Od. 2. 434; π. χοροί Soph. Ant. 153, Eur. Bacch. 862; τὸ ἐλλύχιον . . καίεται πᾶννυχίαν Hdt. 2. 62.

II. neut. as Adv., Il. 2. 24; regul. Adv. -ίως, E. M. 650. 48. Cf. πᾶννυχος.

πᾶννυχίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a night-festival, vigil, Lat. pervigilium, πᾶννυχίδες θεάς Eur. Hel. 1365; πᾶννυχίδα στήσιν Hdt. 4. 76; ἀμφέπειν Critias ap. Ath. 600 E; ποιεῖν Plat. Rep. 328 A; ἐπιτελεῖν Hdn. 3. 8:—cf. Ar. Ran. 371.

2. in Eccl. the eve of a festival, vigil. II.

a watching all night, vigil, Soph. El. 92.

πᾶννυχισμα [ῆ], τό, = sq., Secund. Sent. 22.

πᾶννυχισμός, ὁ, the keeping vigil, Gloss.

πᾶννυχιστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who keeps vigil, Gloss.

πᾶννυχος, ον, = πᾶννυχίος, ὅς δ' ἄρα Zeus πᾶννυχος Od. 14. 458; π. λύχνον παρακαίονται Hdt. 2. 130, cf. Aesch. Pers. 382, Soph. Ant. 1152.

2. lasting all the night, τί πᾶννυχον ὕπνον ὠπτεύς; Il. 10. 159; π. σελάνα Eur. Alc. 451; ὄργια Epigr. in C. I. 401:—neut. pl. as Adv., πᾶννυχα the livelong night, Soph. Aj. 930; Adv. -χως, Epiphan.

πᾶνζενος, ον, should be written πᾶνζενος, q. v.

πᾶνδύρτος, ον, most lamentable, Anth. P. 7. 476, 9, Epigr. Gr. 230; βοῇ LXX (3 Macc. 4. 2, cf. 6. 32).—The form πᾶνδύρτος is restored in Trag.

πᾶνός, υς, gen. vos, all-unhappy, Aesch. Cho. 49.

πανοικία, Ion. -ίη, Adv., properly the dat. of πανοικία, which is not used (for in Philo 1. 461 παροικία is the true reading), with all the house, household, and all, Hdt. 7. 39, 8. 106, 9. 109, Philom. Nób. 2:—we also find πανοικηδία Thuc. 2. 16, 3. 57; πανοικεσία Dion. H. 7. 18; whilst the more analogous Adv. πανοικί, -εί (found in Plat. Eryx. 392 C, Strab. 773, C. I. 7343, etc.) is rejected by the strict Atticists, Lob. Phryn. 516 sq.: cf. πανατρατιά, πανουδία.

πανοίκιος, ον, with all one's house, Diod. 5. 20, Strab. 196, etc.

πανοικτιστος, ον, most pitiable, Nicet. Eug. 6. 327.

πανοίμαι, Exclam. oh utter woe! οἶμαι, πανοίμοι Aesch. Cho. 875.

πᾶνῶλβιος, ον, truly happy, h. Hom. 6. 54, Theogn. 441:—so, πᾶνῶλ-βος, Aesch. Supp. 582; Sup. -ὀλβιστος, Or. Sib. 3. 347.

πᾶνῶλερος, worse form for πᾶνῶλ-, Lob. Phryn. 705.

πανομιλεί, Adv. in whole troops, Aesch. Theb. 296; cf. πανδημί.

πᾶνῶμυτος, ον, all-eyed, Anth. P. 1. 117.

πᾶνῶμοιος, Ep. -ομοίος, ον, just like, Anth. P. 7. 599, 9. 482. 19, Nonn. D. 16. 161. Adv. -ως, Hipp. 21. 28.

πανομφαίος, ὁ, sender of all ominous voices, author of all divination, epith. of Zeus, Il. 8. 250, Simon. in Anth. P. 6. 52, Orph.; Ἥλιος Q. Sm. 5. 626; so, Ἥρα πανομφαία E. M.

πανομφής, ἔς, = foreg., Poëta ap. Eus. P. E. 5. 8.

πᾶνοπλία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, the full armour of an ὀπλίτης, i. e. shield, helmet, breastplate, greaves, sword, and lance, a full suit of armour, Thuc. 3. 114, Isocr. 352 D, etc.; πανοπλία, Ion. -ίη, in full armour, car-à-pie, Hdt. 1. 60, Plat. Legg. 796 B; κοσμήσαντες π. Ἑλληνικὴ Hdt. 4. 180; so, πανοπλίαν ἔχων στήναι, βαδίζειν Ar. Av. 830, Pl. 951; τὴν π. λαβεῖν Id. Av. 434;—metaph., ἐνδύσασθε τὴν π. τοῦ θεοῦ Ep. Ephes. 6. 11.

πανοπλίτης [ῖ], ον, ὁ, a man in full armour, Tyrtæ. 8. 38; Dind. τοῖσι πανόπλοιαι.

πᾶνοπλος [ᾱ], ον, in full armour, with all harness on, στρατός Aesch.

Theb. 59; ὄχλος Eur. Phoen. 149, cf. 675; τεύχη πανοπλία τ' ἀμφι-βλήματα suits of full armour, Ib. 779: Adv. -πλως, Tzetz.

πανοπλότατος, ἡ, ον, the very youngest, Ap. Rh. 3. 244.

πᾶνόπτης, ον, ὁ, (ὄψομαι) the all-seeing, of the sun, Aesch. Pr. 91; of Zeus, Id. Eum. 1045; of the herdsman Argos, Id. Supp. 304,—who is called simply πανόπτης in Eur. Phoen. 1115, Ar. Eccl. 80:—πανόπται is the name of Comedies by Cratin. and Eubul.

πανόπτος, ον, (ὄψομαι) seen of all, fully visible, Hesych., Phot.

πᾶνόπτρια, ἡ, fem. of πανόπτης, Phot.

πανόργιλος, ον, very wrathful, Eccl.

πανορκία, ἡ, readiness to swear anything, Greg. Naz.

πανορμος, ον, always fit for landing in, λιμένες Od. 13. 195.

II. Πανόρμος, ὁ, the name of several seaport towns, of which the most noted was the modern Palermo, Thuc. 6. 2, etc.:—Πανορμίται, οἱ, its people, Diod. Eclog. 498. 52: Πανορμίτης, ἰδος, ἡ, its territory, Polyb. 1. 40, 2.

πανός, ὁ, Messapian for ἄπτος, Ath. 111 C; cf. Lat. panis.

πᾶνός, ὁ, a torch, v. sub φανός.

πᾶνόσιος, α, ον, all-hallowed, most holy, C. I. 8638, 8727.

πᾶνόσμιος, ὁ, all-scent, name of a flower, Nic. ap. Ath. 684 C.

πᾶνσπρία, ἡ, a mixture of all sorts of pulse, Poll. 1. 248, Phot.

πᾶνούργημα, τό, = πανούργημα, Schol. Ar. Eq. 414, LXX (Sirac. 1. 6, al.): pl. in good sense, wonderful feats, LXX (Judith. 11. 8).

πᾶνούργεομαι, Dep., = sq., LXX (1 Regg. 23. 22).

πᾶνούργεω, pf. πεπανούργηκα Ar. Pl. 368:—to be πανούργος, to play the knave or villain, Eur. Med. 583, Ar. Ach. 658, Antipho 137. 8; with neut. Adj., ἁ πανουργίης Ar. Eq. 803, cf. Pl. 368, 876; ὅσα πανουργή-σασα, an oxymoron, having dared a righteous crime, Soph. Ant. 74; πανουργίας π. περί τι Dem. 943. 1.

πᾶνούργημα, τό, a knavish trick, villany, Soph. El. 1387.

πᾶνούργια, ἡ, unscrupulous conduct, knavery, roguery, villany, craft, Lat. malitia, Aesch. Theb. 603, Soph. Ph. 915, Lys. 165. 33, Plat. Legg. 747 C, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 12, 9; and in pl., knaveries, villanies, Soph. Ant. 300, Ar. Eq. 684, etc. 2. of animals, Arist. H. A. 8. 1, 2, 9, 8, 12.

πᾶνούργικός, ὁ, ὄν, knavish, Byz. Adv. -κῶς, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1064.

πᾶνούργ-ιππαρχίδης, ον, ὁ, knave-Hipparchides, Ar. Ach. 603.

πᾶνούργος, ον, ready to do anything, wicked, knavish, roguish, villanous, Aesch. Cho. 383, Eur. Alc. 766, etc., and often in Ar.; opp. to εὐθής, Lys. 100. 17:—as Subst. a knave, rogue, villain, Eur. Hipp. 1400, Ar. Eq. 249, al.; ἁ πανούργε Eur. Hec. 1257, Ar. Ach. 311; so, τὰ π. the knavish sort, Soph. Ph. 448; τὸ π. = πανουργία, Id. El. 1507:—Comp. -ότερος, LXX; -έστερος, Plat. 2. 395 D: Sup. -ότατος, Ar. Eq. 45. 2. Adv. -γως, Ib. 317, Plat. Soph. 239 C: Sup. -ότατα, Ar. Eq. 56.

3. of animals, as the fox, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 33, cf. 9. 8, 4.

II. in a less positively bad sense, cunning, crafty, clever, smart, like δεινός, Dem. 10. 2, Polyb. 5. 75, 2, 31. 20, 3, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 12, 9; joined with δεινός, Plat. Theat. 177 A; π. τε καὶ σοφός Id. Rep. 409 C; κομψός καὶ π. Plat. 2. 28 A:—Adv. -γως, Ath. 407 A.

πᾶνούριος, ον, (αἶπος) quite fair, of the wind, Hesych.

πᾶν-οῦ, ὁ, all-seeing, a name of Hermes, C. I. 7603.

πανόψια, τὰ, v. παναψία.

πᾶνόψιος, ον, (ὄψις) all-seen, in the sight of all, πανόψιον ἔγχεος ἐλοῦσα Il. 21. 397 (where it may either agree with ἔγχεος or be used adverbially).

II. all-seeing, ὅμμα Nonn. D. 14. 169.

πᾶνριζος, ον, with all its roots, γένος Epigr. Gr. 502. 28.

πᾶνρύτος, ον, (ῥέω) quite liquid, Orph. H. 9. 23.

πανοσγία, ἡ, = πανοπλία, πανοσγία in full armour, Soph. Ant. 107.

πανσεβάσμιος, ον, most august, Eccl.; also πανοίβαστος, ον, C. I. 8716; used as a title in Byz. writers;—and πανσεβής, ἔς, Theod. Prodr.

πανσεληνιάω, to be at the full moon, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. 237.

πανσεληνιακός, ὁ, ὄν, of or at the full moon, Procl. ubi supr.

πανσελήνος or πασσ- (as Bekk. Arist. An. Post. 2. 8, 6, al.), ον:—of the moon, at the full, ἡ σελήνη ἐτύγχανε οὐρα π. Thuc. 7. 50; π. κύκλος the moon's full orb, Eur. Ion 1155; τὰς νύκτας τὰς π. Arist. Il. A. 9. 38, 2.

2. ἡ πανσελήνος (sc. ὥρα) the time of full moon, the full moon, Hdt. 2. 47, 6. 106, 120, Ar. Ach. 84; τὴν αὐρίον π. at the next full moon, Soph. O. T. 1090; or, without the Art., πανσελήνος Aesch. Theb. 389, Andoc. 6. 13; ταῖς πανσελήνοισι or ἐν ταῖς π. at the seasons of full moon, Arist. H. A. 5. 12, 4 and 23, 4; also παναέληνον, τό, Apollon. Mirab. 36.

II. round as the full moon, χρυαῖς Her- mipp. Kerk. 2.

πανσεμνος, ον, all-majestic, μαθήματα Luc. Vit. Auct. 26.

πανσεμνοστομῶ, to speak with all dignity, Tzetz. Hist. 6. 47.

πανσεπτος, ον, all-sacred, most sacred, C. I. 8686 A, 8730, al.

πανσθενεί, Adv. with all one's strength, Greg. Naz.

πανσθενής, ἔς, all-powerful, almighty, δύναμις Clem. Al. 857, etc.

πανσκάφεια, ἡ, a digging pits for planting, Geop. 5. 9, 11.

πᾶνσκιος, ον, all shaded, γῆ Geop. 3. 11, 8.

πᾶνσκοπος, ον, all-seeing, ὅμμα δίκης Anth. Plan. 233.

πᾶνσμίτρος, ον, very small, Plat. Legg. 903 C.

πανσόβητος, ον, readily impelled, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 2. 6.

πᾶνσοφος, ον, all-wise, of Ulysses, Soph. Fr. 784; εὐρημα Eur. H. F. 188; τὸ π. ὄνομα Aesch. Supp. 319; also written πάσσοφος, as in the best Mss. of Plat. Prot. 315 E, Rep. 598 D, Theat. 149 D, al. Adv.

-φως, Plat. Com. (?) in Meineke I. p. 196.

πανσπερμηδόν, Adv. with all sorts of seeds, Nic. ap. Ath. 372 F.

πανσπερμία, ἡ, a mixture of all seeds (cf. πανασπρία), Arist. G. A. 4. 3, 29 and 30, Luc. Hermot. 61:—it was held by Anaxag. and Democ. that the elements were a mixture of all the seeds of things, a seed-magazine, v. Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 1. 5 (cf. Phys. 3. 4, 5, Cael. 3. 3, 4).

de An. I. 2, 3; and the same notion appears in Plat. Tim. 73 C; so, παθῶν π. ὁ θυμός Plut. 2. 462 F.

πάνσπερμος, *on*, composed of all sorts of seeds, Anth. P. 6. 98.

πανστράτις, *Ion.* -ιῆ, with the whole army, Hdt. I. 61., 3. 39., 7. 203, al.; Thuc. 2. 168., 6. 7, al.; —dat. used as Adv. without any nom. πανστρατίᾳ in use; though we find a gen. πανστρατίως γενομένης in Id. 4. 94. The regul. Adv. πανστρατεῖ, -ί, only in Suid. and Byz. writers, Lob. Phryn. 515; cf. πανοικία.

πανσυδί or -δέλ, Adv. (√ΣΥ, σένομαι) with all one's force, hence = πανστρατία or πανδμή, π. βοηθεῖν Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 9, Ages. 2, 19; πασσυδί (sic Bekk.) διεφθάραι utterly, Thuc. 8. 1, cf. Pherecr. Αὐτομ. II., and v. sq.

πανσυδὴ or πασσυδὴ, Adv. (√ΣΥ, σένομαι): —with all speed, = πάσῃ τῇ σπουδῇ, Il. 2. 12, 29, 66., 11. 709, 725 (Aristarch. πανσυδῇ); Att. πανσυδῇ or πασσυδῇ, Eur. Tro. 792, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 9. II. later, = πανστρατίᾳ, Wern. Tryph. 142. Cf. πανσυδί.

πάνσυρτος, *on*, (σύρω) swept together from every side, αὐτὸν πάνσυρτος ἀχῶν a life of accumulated woe, Soph. El. 851.

πανσχημων, *on*, of all shapes, Iamb. in Nicom. 81 C, Theol. Arithm. 8. 6; —πάνσχημος, *on*, Dion. Areop.

πάν-σωμος, *on*, of or on the whole body, πληγαί Nicet. Ann. 340 C; —Adv. -μως, Dion. Ar. II. with one's whole body, Io. Cinn. 264.

πανσώτεια, ἡ, all-saving, of Isis, C. I. (add.) 4900.

παντᾶ, Dor. for πάντη.

παντ-άγαθος, ὁ, altogether good, Eccl.: —παντάγαθον, τό, good-for-all, of a plaster, Galen. 13. 734 (Mss. -αγάθον).

παντ-άδικος, *on*, all-unrighteous, Philo 2. 362, Greg. Naz.

παντ-αίτιος, *on*, = παναίτιος, Procop.

παντάλας, αἶνα, ἄν, all-wretched, Eur. Andr. 140, Hec. 667; παντάλαν' ἄχῃ Aesch. Pers. 638.

παντ-ἀμάρτητος, *on*, late form for παναμ-, all-sinful, Ep. Barnab.

παντ-άναξ, ὁ, king of all, C. I. 8672 A; παντ-άνασσα, ἡ, queen of all, Byz.

παντ-ἀπῖσι or (before a vowel) -ῖν, Adv. all in all, altogether,

wholly, absolutely, πείθεσθαι Hdt. 7. 152; ἱπποκρατεῖσθαι Thuc. 6. 71;

ἀπὸλλυσθαι, ἀγασθαι Plat. Phaedr. 88 A, al.; with Adjs., π. ὁλίοι very

few indeed, Id. Polit. 293 A; π. ῥᾶδιον Id. Prot. 328 A; π. βλάξ quite

a simpleton, Xen. Cyr. I. 4, 12; π. ἔρημος Dem. 140. 16; with Adv.,

οὐ π. οὕτως ἀλόγως not so absolutely without reason, Thuc. 5. 104; π.

ἀκριβῶς Xen. Cyr. I. 3, 17; ἀνόητος Isocr. 281 A: —with the Art., τὸ

π. Thuc. 3. 87; with a negat., οὐδὲν π. nothing at all, Arist. Gen. et

Corr. I. 2, 13. 2, in replying, it affirms strongly, by all means, quite

so, undoubtedly, π. μὲν οὖν Plat. Phaedr. 278 B, Soph. 227 A; so, π. γε

Xen. Mem. 4. 5, 3; cf. παντέλης III. 2.

παντάρβη, ἡ, a precious stone, Ctes. p. 265 Bähr, cf. Heliod. 8. 10,

Philostr. 133, Anth. P. 9. 490.

πανταρβής, ἑς, fearing all, Manetho 2. 168.

παντ-άρστος, *on*, *on*, best of all, an honorary title at Sparta, C. I. 1355.

παντ-αρκής, ἑς, all-powerful, βασιλεὺς Aesch. Pers. 855.

παντ-άρχας, *ou*, ὁ, Dor. for -χης, lord of all, Ar. Av. 1059.

πανταρχῶς, *to be* lord of all, Athenas.

πανταρχία, ἡ, universal sway, Suid.

πάντ-αρχος, *on*, all-ruling, Soph. O. C. 1085.

παντ-άσκιος, *on*, all-shadowless, Hesych.

παντ-αυγής, ἑς, eyeing all, Manetho I. 287, etc.

παντᾶχῃ or -χῇ, Adv. of Place, everywhere, Lat. ubique, ubivis, much

like πανταχού, Thuc., Plat., etc.; π. πάντων ἴσων κρατεῖν Xen. An. 2.

5, 7; π. κύκλῳ Thuc. 3. 68, cf. 7. 79; —c. gen. loci, in every part of... ,

τοῦ Ἑλληνιστῶν Hdt. 7. 106; π. ...ἀστεως ζητῶν νιν Eur. Ion

1107.

2. *on every side*, Hdt. 2. 124; *in every direction*, every

way, προσδέρκου π. Soph. O. C. 122; π. διασκοπεῖν Ar. Thesm. 660;

μὴ περιπέτεσθαι π. κεχρῆνός Id. Av. 165, etc.; of actions, κακῶς π.

πρακταί π. Eur. Med. 364.

II. *by all means*, absolutely, π. ὧν

μοι δὴλόν ἐστι Hdt. 3. 38; οὐ κατ' ἐν μόνον, ἀλλὰ π. in all respects,

Id. 5. 78, cf. Aesch. Pr. 198, etc.; π. δρᾶντες acting in every way, i. e.

whatever we do, Soph. Ant. 634; οἱ π. ἄριστοι ἄνδρες Plat. Legg. 918 E.

παντᾶχθεν, Adv. from all places, from all quarters, from every side,

Lat. undique, ἐξ Ἀσίας π. Hdt. 7. 25, cf. Ar. Lys. 1007, Plat. Symp.

190 E, al.; π. περιέχεσθαι on all sides, Hdt. 8. 80.

II. *from every side*, i. e. *in every way*, Thuc. 1. 17, 124, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 25;

π. βάσκανος Dem. 307. 22.

πανταχού, Adv., = πανταχού, c. gen., Luc. D. Deor. 9. 1.

πανταχοῦ, Adv. in every direction, any whither, every way, Lat. quovis,

quomodocumque, ἀγεῖν τινά Ar. Vesp. 1004; π. προσβύσσωμεν Id. Lys. 1230;

π. μάλλον οἰεῖται πλέων Dem. 46. 29, cf. 109. 2; —v. sub πανταχού.

παντᾶχόσε, Adv., = foreg., Thuc. 7. 42, Plat. Rep. 539 E, etc.; incor-

rectly for πανταχού, τοῖς π. δήμοις Plut. Agis 14.

παντᾶχού, Adv. everywhere, Lat. ubique, ubivis, Hdt. 3. 117 (v. l. παν-

ταχῇ) and Att.; οἱ φρονούντες ἐὶ κρατοῦσι π. Soph. Aj. 1252; οὐδαμῷ

καὶ π. Eur. I. T. 568; ἐν τοῖς λόγοις π. Thuc. 4. 108; ἄλλοθεν π. Plat.

Charm. 160 A; —c. gen., π. τῆς γῆς (vulg. πολλὰχού) Id. Phaedr. 111 A:

—with Verbs of Motion πανταχοῦ should be restored (v. sub οὐδαμῷ),

Eur. I. T. 68, Ar. Lys. 1230.

II. *altogether*, always, absolutely,

Plat. Rep. 503 A; οὐ π. not at all, Id. Parm. 128 B.

πανταχῶς, Adv. in all ways, altogether, Lat. omnino, Plat. Parm. 143 C,

Isocr. Antid. § 100.

παντέλεια, ἡ, consummation, ἡ τῆς διαφορᾶς P. Polyb. 1. 48, 9; π.

τῶν ἀγαθῶν, of initiation at the mysteries, Plut. 2. 1061 E, Clem. Al. 498;

τριετηρικὴ π., of the great mysteries, Plut. 2. 671 D.

II. παντέλεια was a Pythagorean name of the number Ten, Theol. Arithm.

63; called παντέλης ἄριθμος by Philol. in Stob. Ecl. I. 8; παντέλειος by

Clem. Al. 782.

παντέλειος, *on*, later form of παντέλης, v. foreg.: τὰ π. the consum-

mation (i. e. the chief day) of the festival, Heraclid. ap. Ath. 647 A.

παντ-ελεῆμων, *on*, ὁ, ἡ, all-merciful, Byz.

παντέλης, ἑς, all-complete, absolute, complete, entire, παντέλῃ σάγγιν

ἐχων Aesch. Cho. 560; μοναρχία Soph. Ant. 1163; πανοπλία, ἐλευθερία,

ἡδονή, etc., Plat. Legg. 796 B, 698 A, etc.; π. δάμαρ a perfect wife,

acc. to Herm. uxor legitima, the mistress of the house (cf. τέλειος ἀνὴρ),

Soph. O. T. 930; π. ψήφισματα consummated, Aesch. Supp. 601; π.

ἐσχάρα the whole number of sacrificial hearths, their complete tale, Soph.

Ant. 1016.

2. of numbers, v. sub παντέλεια.

II. act.

all-accomplishing, all-achieving, Ζεὺς Aesch. Theb. 118; χρόνος Id. Cho.

965.

III. Adv. παντέλως, *Ion.* -έως, altogether, utterly, abso-

lutely, entirely, completely, with Verbs, διώρψ π. πεποιημένην Hdt. 7.

37; λίθινα π. ἐξεργασμένα C. I. 160. 1. 93; παντέλως ἔχε it was

quite finished, Hdt. 4. 95; π. διώρψε Aesch. Pr. 440; π. κρανθήσεται

lb. 911; π. θανεῖν to die outright, Soph. O. T. 669; ἐκμεμάθηκα ταῦτα

π. Epigr. Ἀντ. 3, etc.; with Adjs., π. ἄφρων Menand. Incert. 167;

ἀχρηστα π. Philippid. Δακ. 1; π. βούατοι Alex. Troph. 1; —οὐ π. abso-

lutely not, not at all, Menand. Ἀδ. 4; from first to last, Arist. Pol. 4.

14, 8.

2. in answers, most certainly, παντέλως γε Plat. Rep. 379 B,

485 D; π. μὲν οὖν Id. Parm. 155 C, 160 B, Rep. 401 A; cf. παντά-

πασι.

3. later, εἰς τὸ παντέλως = παντέλως, Acl. N. A. 17. 27,

LXX, N. T.

παντέλικός, ἡ, ὅν, universal, Eccl.

παντ-ενέργητος, *on*, all-active, cited from Porphyry.

παντ-ἐξουσία, ἡ, absolute power, Greg. Naz.: —παντεξούσιος, Orig.

παντεπίθυμος, παντεπίσκοπος, παντεπίσκοπος, = πανεπ-, Eccl.

παντεπόπτης, *on*, ὁ, all-surveying, Schol. Ar. Ach. 435, Clem. Rom.

1. 58, Clem. Al. 280.

παντεργέτης, *on*, ὁ, = πανεργέτης, Walz Rhett. 3. 474, etc.: παντερ-

γάτης, Schol. Ar. Ach. 435; θεός π. C. I. 8750, cf. 9160.

παντερπής, ἑς, all-delighting, Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 1104 E, Opp. C. 3. 149.

πάντερπτος, *on*, all-delightful, very pleasant, Eccl.

παντ-ευεργέτης, *ou*, ὁ, benefactor of all, Greg. Naz.

παντ-ευλόγητος, *on*, all-blessed, Eccl.

παντ-εὐμορφος, *on*, altogether beautiful, Tzetz. Hist. 5. 949.

παντευχία, ἡ, = πανοπλία, complete armour, Eur. Heracl. 787; ὅπλων

π. lb. 720; πολέμων παντευχίαν enemies in full array, Id. Supp. 1192;

παντευχίαν δὲ τοῦ θεοῦ... λαβεῖν his panoply, Aristom. Po. 1: —mostly

in dat. as Adv., ἐν ὧν ἐν παντευχίᾳ in full armour, Aesch. Theb. 31,

Fr. 305; cf. πανοπλία, πανσαγία.

πάντευχος, *on*, armed cap-à-pie, Orac. ap. Damasc. de Princip. p. 196.

παντ-έφορος, *on*, all-surveying, Eccl.

παντεχνήμων, *on*, ὁ, ἡ, all-creating, Eccl.

πάντεχνος, *on*, assistant of all arts, πυρὸς σέλας Aesch. Pr. 7.

πάντη or -ῃ, Dor. παντᾶ Pind. O. I. fin., 9. 36, al., Ar. Lys. 169, 180:

Adv.: —every way, on every side, often followed by a Prep., πάντη ἀνά

στράτων Il. 1. 384; πάντη περὶ τεύχος 12. 177, etc.; π. ἀμφὶ νέκυν 23.

34; πάντη φοιτῶντες ἐπ' αἶαν Hes. Op. 124; ὅσον τε ἐπὶ τῇ σταδίου

...πάντῃ Hdt. 1. 126; —also, π. παπταίνειν Od. 12. 23; διασκοπεῖν Ar.

Vesp. 246; ἱερὸν δύο σταδίων πάντῃ on every side, Hdt. 1. 181, cf. 2.

168; κύκλῳ π. Xen. An. 3. 1, 2.

II. *in every way*, by all means,

altogether, entirely, Eur. Fr. 966; πάντῃ πάντως Plat. Tim. 29 C, Parm.

160 B, Arist. Eth. N. I. 10, 11; πάντως καὶ π. Plat. Philib. 60 C; οὐ π.

not quite, App. Civ. I. 8.

παντ-ήκοος, *on*, (ἀκοή) all-hearing, Cyrill.

πάντιμος, *on*, all-honourable, νίκης π. γέρας Soph. El. 687, cf. Orph. H.

14, etc.

παντλήμων, Dor. -τλάμων, *on*, gen. *on*, = παντάλας, Soph. O. T. 1379,

El. 150, Eur. Hec. 198.

παντοβίης, *ou*, ὁ, all-overpowering, Ἀχέρων Anth. P. 7. 732.

παντογενέσθαι, *on*, all-generating, father of all, Ζεὺς Orph. H. 14.

7.

II. of every kind, πνεύματα Ib. 57. 6.

παντογήρως, *on*, gen. *on*, making all old, i. e. subduing all, ἔπνος Soph.

Ant. 606; one Ms. gives παντ-αγήρως, never growing old, unaltering.

παντογόνος, *on*, all-generating, Orac. ap. Zosim. 2. 6 (Bekk. παντ-).

παντοδαής, ἑς, all-knowing, Epigr. ap. Diog. L. 9. 44.

παντοδᾶπής, ἑς, late form of sq., E. M. 204. 23., 711. 49, etc.

παντοδᾶπια, ἡ, abundance of all kinds, Aquil. Isai. 66. 11, Eccl.

παντοδᾶπός, ἡ, ὅν, (πᾶς) much like παντοῖος, of every kind, of all

sorts, manifold, ἀνθεα, καρπὸς Hom. Cer. 402, Aesch. Theb. 357, etc.;

παντοδᾶπᾶς ἐπὶ γὰς Eur. Hec. 525; π. ἱστορία miscellaneous, Diog. L.

5. 5: —in pl., πολλοὶ καὶ π. Hdt. 9. 84; παντοδᾶποι τῆς στρατιῆς = π.

στρατιῶται, Id. 7. 22: —contemptuously, δοῦλοι καὶ ἔνοι π. Andoc. 22.

30; πολλῇ καὶ π. ἀγνοία Plat. Soph. 228 E: —Comp. -ώτερος, Arist.

Il. A. 4. 2, 2: —Sup. -ώτατος, Hipp. Aër. 286, Isocr. Antid. § 315: —

Adv. -πῶς, in all kinds of ways, ἐσθλοὶ μὲν γὰρ ἀπλῶς, π. δὲ κακοὶ

Poëta ap. Arist. Eth. N. 2. 6, 14, cf. Plat. Parm. 129 E, etc.

2. παντοδᾶπός γίγνεται = παντοῖος γίγνεται, assumes every shape, Ar. Ran.

289, Plat. Rep. 398 A; π. γίγναι στρεφόμενος ἄνω καὶ κάτω Id. Ion

541 E. (V. sub παντοῖος.)

παντοδερκής, ἑς, all-seeing, Manass.: παντοδεχής, ἑς, all-receiving, Id.

παντοδῆλτος, *on*, = πανδῆλτος, cited from Nicet.

παντοδιδάκτος, *on*, all-learned, Orac. ap. Lactant. I. 7. 9.

παντοδότειρα, ἡ, dub. l. for πανδῶτειρα, Orph. Il. 40. 3., 59. 18.

παντοδόχος, *on*, = παντοδέχης, Manass. Chron. 4308.

παντοδύναμος, *on*, all-powerful, LXX (Sap. 7. 23, al.), Schol. Theb. 166.

παντοδύναστος, *ov, ó*, = *foreg.*, Orph. H. 12. 4., 45. 2.
 παντοειδής, *és*, in all shapes, Eccl.
 παντοειπής, *és*, all-chattering, Adamant. Physiogn. 2, 27.
 παντοεργός, *ón*, all-effective, δύναμις Philolaos in Stob. Ecl. 1. 8.
 παντοθαλής, *és*, making everything bloom, Orph. H. 33. 16.
 πάντοθεν, Adv. (*pās*) from all quarters, from every side, Lat. *undique*, Il. 15. 623, Aesch. Ag. 1370, Soph. O. C. 1240, etc.; also in Ion. Prosc. Hdt. 2. 138., 7. 129; but rare in Att. (πανταχῶθεν being preferred), Plat. Criti. 117 E; μη π. κέρδανε Menand. Incert. 80, cf. Monost. 63; οὐ μόνον κατ' εὐθυρίαν, ἀλλὰ π. Arist. P. A. 2. 10, 16; π. λαμβάνειν Id. Eth. N. 4. 1, 40.—often with a Prep., πάντοθεν ἐκ κευθμῶν Il. 13. 28; περὶ γὰρ κακὰ πάντοθεν ἔστη Od. 14. 270; c. gen., Arat. 455.—The form πάντοθε (post-Hom.) occurs in Hdt. 7. 225, Theocr. 17. 97, Anth. P. 11. 85. For the accent, v. A. B. 605.
 πάντοθι, Adv. everywhere, Anth. P. 4. 1, 48, Arat. 743.
 παντοθρέπτειρα, *ή*, nurse of all, Manass. Chron. 30.
 παντόθυρος, *ov*, secured by doors on all sides, Epiphani.
 παντοῖος, *a, ov*, of all sorts, or kinds, manifold, άνεμοι Il. 2. 397; δόλοι 3. 202; ἀρετὴ 2. 268; τέχνη Od. 6. 234, Soph. Aj. 752; φιλότης Od. 15. 246, Soph. El. 134; λύπαι Id. O. T. 915; ἀρετὴ λόγος Eur. Med. 845, Hec. 840; παντοῖα ἐξυβρίσαι Hdt. 3. 126; πολλὰ καὶ π. λέγειν Id. 9. 90, etc. 2. in Prose of persons, παντοῖος γίγνεται he takes all possible shapes, i. e. tries every shift, turns every stone, of persons in danger or difficulty, Hdt. 9. 109; with a partic., παντοῖοι ἐγένοντο δέουμοι Id. 7. 10, 3; παντοῖη ἐγίγνετο (sc. δεομένη), μὴ ἀποδημήσαι τὸν Πολυκράτεια Id. 3. 124; π. ἦν δεῖνός Luc. D. Deor. 21. 2; π. γενόμενος ὑπὲρ τοῦ σώσαι Plut. Mar. 30; rarely of joy, παντοῖοι ὑπ' εὐφροσύνης γενόμενοι they played all sort of antics from joy, Luc. Demon. 6; π. ἦν ὑπ' ἀπορίας Id. Laps. 1; so, πάντα γίγνεσθαι and ἐν παντί εἶναι, v. πᾶς D. 11. 2, παντοδαπός 2.
 II. Adv. -ως, in all kinds of ways, variously, Hdt. 7. 211, Plat. Rep. 559 D, etc.
 παντοῖό-τροπος, *ov*, of every kind, C. I. 9540. 9;—Adv. -πως, Eccl.
 παντο-κατάλληλος, *ov*, every way equal, Nicet. Eug. 6. 47.
 παντοκράτειρα, *ή*, peccul. fem. of παντοκράτωρ, Orph. H. 9. 4.
 παντο-κρατής, *és*, and -κράτης, *ov*, = παντοκράτωρ, Eccl.
 παντοκράτορία, *ή*, omnipotence, Eccl.
 παντοκράτορικός, *ή, óv*, of or pertaining to omnipotence, Clem. Al. 564, prob. I. Eust. Opusc. 322. 87.
 παντοκράτωρ, *opos, ó*, almighty, of Hermes, Anth. P. append. 282; Κύριος LXX 2 Regg. 5. 10, al., N. T.
 παντοκτιστής, *ov, ó*, Creator of all, Justin. M., etc.
 παντολάβος, *ó*, as a prop. n. Grasp-all, Horat. Sat. 1. 8, II, etc.
 παντόλθρος, *ov*, all-destroying, Manass. Chron. 278.
 παντ-ολέτειρα, *ή*, destroyer of all, Orph. H. 25. 2;—παντολέτωρ is only f. l. for πατρολέτωρ; but Greg. Naz. has παντολήτης, H. 14. 58.
 παντο-ολίγο-χρόνιος, *ov*, utterly shortlived, Anth. P. 7. 167.
 παντολμία, *ή*, audacity, Eccl.
 πᾶν-τολμος, *ov*, all-daring, shameless, φωτὶ παντόλμω φρένας Aesch. Theb. 671, cf. Cho. 430, 596, Eur. I. A. 913, etc.
 παντολόγος, *ov*, all-speaking, Polemo Physiogn.: τὸ π. the sum total.
 παντολόμβολος, *ov*, bartering or selling all things, Gloss.
 παντομήτωρ, *ή*, mother-of-all, of Eve, Manass. Chron. 282.
 παντομίμης, *és*, mixed of everything, well-mixed, Synes. H. 7. 14, Eunap.
 παντόμιμος, *ó*, imitator of all, a word adopted in Italy about the time of Augustus for the Greek ὀρχηστής, one who plays a part by dancing and dumb-show, or who acts to another's words, a pantomimic actor, Luc. Salt. 67, Suid., etc.; v. Dict. of Antiqu.
 παντομιστής, *és*, all-hateful, Aesch. Eum. 644.
 παντόμορφος, *ov*, = πάμορφος, Soph. Fr. 548, Hipp. 1289. 54.
 παντόμορος, *ov*, all-foolish, prob. f. l. for παντόβορος, gluttonous, in Polemo Physiogn.
 παντονίκης, *ov, ó*, all-conquering, Dio C. 63. 10.
 παντοπάθης, *és*, all-suffering, sensu obs., Anth. P. 5. 5.
 subject to all passions, Eccl.
 παντοπλάνης, *és*, roving everywhere, Gloss.
 παντοπολός, *ov*, ready for all, reckless, Theophr. Char. 6.
 παντοπόμος, *ov*, sent anywhere, Byz.
 παντοπόρος, *ov*, all-inventive, opp. to ἀπορος, Soph. Ant. 360.
 παντοπράκτης, *ov, ó*, = πανούργος, Ptolem.
 παντ-όπτης, *ov*, Dor. παντόπτας, *a, ó*, = πανόπτης, Aesch. Supp. 139, Fr. 192, Soph. O. C. 1085, Ar. Av. 1058.
 παντοπωλέω, to deal in all sorts of things, Favorin. s. v. γελγωπαλεῖν.
 παντοπώλης, *ov, ó*, (πωλέω) a dealer in all kinds of things, huckster, Anaxipp. Έγκαλ. I. 10;—fem. παντόπωλις, ιδος, Jo. Chrys.
 παντοπωλία, *ή*, a dealing in all kinds of wares, Archipp. Ίχθ. 16.
 παντοπώλιον, τό, a place where all sorts of things are for sale, a general market, bazaar, Plat. Rep. 557 D, Poll. 7. 16; παντοπωλείον in Evagr. H. E. 2. 13, etc.
 παντορέκτης, *ov, ó*, (μέλω) = παντούργος, Anacreont. 10. 11, Porphyry de Abst. 1. 42, Julian. 197 B.
 II. (ὀρέσθαι) all-desiring, Adamant. Physiogn. 1, 7 and 13.
 πάντοσε, Adv. every way, in all directions, π. ἐποίχεσθαι Il. 5. 508; φοιτᾶν 12. 266; παπτοῖνεν 13. 649, etc.; (v. sub εἶδος); so in Prose, Xen. An. 7. 2, 23, Hell. 7. 4, 4;—c. gen., π. θελοπέδων Anth. P. 9. 668, 10.
 παντόσεμνος, *ov*, = πάνσεμνος, Aesch. Eum. 637.
 παντόσοφος, *ov*, = πάνσοφος, Plat. Com. Εἰαγ. 1.
 παντοστειγής, *és*, all-covering, Manass. Chron. 40.
 παντόστικτος, *ov*, spotted all over, Manass. Chron. 253.
 παντοτάβρητος, *ov*, to be feared by all, Nicet. Eug. 5. 353 (Didot).

πάντοτε, Adv. always, Philem. Incert. 84, Menand. Monost. 324, 720, Arist. de An. 2. 2, 4, and common in late Prose, as Dion. H., N. T., etc.: proscribed by the Atticists, who recommend διαπαντός or ἐκαστοτε, Phryn. 103, Moer. 319, Thom. M. 678.
 παντοτέκτων, *ovos, ó*, worker of all, Manass. Chron. 50.
 παντοτεχνής, *és*, = πάντεχνος, Orph. H. 9. 20.
 παντοτής, *ητος, ή*, universality, Damasc. in Wolf's An. 3. 196.
 παντοτινάκης, *ov, ó*, shaker of all, Orph. H. 14. 8.
 παντοτόκος, *ov*, engendering or bearing all, Gloss.
 παντότολμος, *ov*, = πάντολμος, Aesch. Ag. 221, 1237.
 παντοτρόφος, *ov*, = παντρόφος, Aesch. Fr. 192. (where Lob. suggests πάντων τροφόν), Or. Sib. prooem. 5, etc.
 παντουργία, *ή*, all-creative power, Byz.
 παντουργικός, *ή, óv*, = πανουργικός, Cyrill.
 παντουργός, *ón*, = πανούργος, φωτὶ παντουργῷ φρένας Soph. Aj. 445, cf. Eust. 524. 37. II. creator of all, Eccl.; so παντούργητος, lb.
 παντούχος, *ov*, all-containing, Damasc. pol. 184, 364 Kopp.
 παντοφάγια, *ή*, indiscriminate eating, Joseph. Macc. 2.
 παντοφάγος, *ov*, all-devouring, πῦρ Anth. P. 8. 213.
 παντοφάνης, *és*, all-shining, of the moon, Manass. Chron. 4483.
 παντ-όφθαλμος, *ov*, all-eyes, ἔστιν Ar. Fr. 525.
 παντοφόβος, *ov*, all-fearing, Coel. Aur. de M. Ac. 3. 12.
 παντοφόρος, *ov*, = παμφόρος, χώρα Arist. Pol. 7. 5, 1.
 παντοφύνης, *és*, all-producing, Timo ap. Diog. L. 6. 18, Orph. H. 10. 10.
 παντόφυρτος, *ov*, mixed all together, Aesch. Eum. 554; cf. πάμ-φυρτος.
 παντο-χάρυβδης, *ó*, a devouring gulf or whirlpool (cf. Horat. *barathrum macelli*), as Bgk. for ποντοχ- in Hippon. 56; cf. μεθυστοχάρυβδης.
 παντόχρους, *ov*, of all kinds of colours, Orph. H. 42. 4.
 παντόχρτος, *ov*, poured out in all directions, Manass. Chron. 43.
 πάντρητος, *ov*, all-pierced: αὐλοῦ πάντρητον seems to be the part of the flute in which the holes are, Plut. 2. 853 E.
 πᾶν-τρομος, *ov*, all-trembling, v. sub πᾶντρομος.
 πᾶν-τροπος, *ov*, all-routed, tumultuous, π. φυγᾷ Aesch. Theb. 955.
 πᾶν-τροφος, *ov*, all-nourishing, γῆ Anth. P. 7. 476;—in Aesch. Theb. 294, for π. πελειάς (a dove that rears all her nestlings), the Med. M. gives πάντρομος a pr. manu.
 παν-τύχια, *ή*, all good fortune, Inscr. in Carapanos Dodone, pl. 34. 4.
 παντ-ώνιμος, *ov*, all-celebrated, C. I. 4709.
 πάντως, Adv. (*pās*) altogether; in Hom. always followed by οὐ, in nouise, by no means, not at all, Lat. *omnino non*, Il. 8. 450, Od. 19. 91, etc.; so, πάντως γὰρ οὐ νιν πείσεις Aesch. Pr. 333; so in Prose, Hdt. 5. 34, etc.:—without *οὐ* first in Hdt., ἔδεε πάντως it was altogether, absolutely necessary, 1. 31; εἰ δὲ δέιγε π. Id. 7. 10, 8; π. ἐθέλει to wish at all hazards, 2. 42; εἰ π. ἐλεύσεσθε if ye positively will go, 6. 9; π. κου πυνθάνει no doubt, 7. 157; with an Adj., π. ἀναρίστητος Alex. Tok. 4;—oft. joined with πᾶς or other derivs. of πᾶς, Plat. Criti. 107 D, al.; v. παρά II.
 II. in strong affirmations, at all events, at any rate, Hdt. 1. 156., 5. 111, Aesch. Pr. 16, Plat. Gorg. 497 B; so, ὑποστέουμεν δὲ π. Ar. Thesm. 984; π. κρέ' ἡμῖν ἔστιν Euphr. Όμ. 1. 11; so, π. γέ μῃν Ar. Eq. 232; π. δῆπου Id. Thesm. 805;—ἀλλως τε πάντως καὶ .., above all .. (cf. ἄλλως 1. 3), Aesch. Pers. 689, Eum. 726, etc.
 2. so, with the imperat., in command or entreaty, ἀλλ' ἐμοὶ πείθεσθε π. do not obey me, Eupol. Incert. 1. 7; π. παρτίθετε only put on table, Plat. Symp. 175 B.
 3. in answers, yes by all means, yes no doubt, like πάνυ, Plat. Rep. 574 B, so, πόντως γὰρ .. Ar. Pl. 273; π. δῆπου Andoc. 13. ult., Plat. Phaedo 75 E, etc.
 πάνυ [ᾱ], Adv. (*pās*) altogether, first in Att., and mostly in Prose: 1. with Verbs, Aesch. Cho. 861, Pers. 926, etc.; π. μανθάνω perfectly, Ar. Ran. 156; π. εἰδότε Xen. An. 5. 9, 31;—with Adjs., very, exceedingly, π. πολλοί, ὀλίγοι, μικρός, μέγας etc., very many or few, very small or large, Aesch. Ag. 1456, Ar. Eq. 1134, Plat., etc.; π. πλουσιότες Lysias 153. 18, etc.; often in opposed clauses, οὐ πομπρὸς, ἀλλὰ καὶ π. χρηστός Dem. 541. 19; (so, οὐκ ὀρθὸς, οὐδὲ δικαίος, ἀλλὰ καὶ π. αἰσχρὸς lb. 20); also after the Adj., ὀλίγοι π., σπάνιος π. Xen. An. 4. 7, 14., 1. 9, 27; and separated from it, ἐκτός π. τινῶν ὀλίγων Plat. Rep. 605 C; in late writers with Sup., π. φανότατος Schol. Ar. Ran. 1363, cf. Ates. 331, Ath. 22 D; Dobree reads π. γὰρ ἐστιν ὀρεκτά, for -ώτατα, in Crates Incert. 4;—with Advs., π. ταχύ Eupol. Incert. 36; ταχὺ π. Ar. Pl. 57; π. σφύδρα lb. 25, 745; σφύδρα π. Aeschin. 33. 4; π. πολὺ very much, Plat. Charm. 157 D, Xen., etc.; μῶλις or μόνος π. Plat. Apol. 21 B; π. μῶλις or μόνος π. Philem. Incert. 4, Eupol. Δόλ. 1; εὖ π. Theopomp. Com. Ήδῡχ. 3, etc.:—so with Nouns in Adv. sense, π. σπουδῇ in very great haste, Dem. 488. fin.; σπουδῇ π. Thuc. 8. 89; π. ἐν τῷ μεγίστῳ κινδύνῳ lb. 50; π. ἐξ εἰκότος λόγου Plat. Euthyd. 305 E; ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ π. Id. Hipp. Ma. 282 E; π. παρὰ πολλοῖς Id. Euthyd. 305 C; ἀπὸ σμικροῦ π. Ar. Pl. 377;—with a Part., π. ἀδικᾶν if ever so criminal, Thuc. 3. 44.
 2. strengthth., καὶ πάνυ Id. 2. 11, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 13.
 3. οὐ πάνυ, like οὐ πάντως, Lat. *omnino non*, not at all, Soph. O. C. 144, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 5, etc.; π. οὐδὲ .. Thuc. 1. 3; οὐ π. τι Xen. An. 6. 1, 26, Plat. Phaedo 57 A, cf. Rep. 419 A, etc.; ἡ οὐσία οὐδὲ τριῶν ταλόντων π. τι ἦν not so much as .., Dem. 1347. 14; οὐ π. εὐδαιμονικός .., ἐτι δ' ἴσως ἦπτον Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 16;—πάνυ τι will hardly be found without a negat.
 4. in answers it affirms strongly, yes by all means, no doubt, certainly, Ar. Pl. 393; but seldom without a Particle added, as, πάνυ γε, lb. 97, Plat. Alc. 1. 107 E, etc.; καὶ πάνυ γε Id. Charm. 154 E; π. γε, ἀλλὰ .., very well, but .., Dem. 543. 8; so, πάνυ μὲν οὐν Ar. Pl. 97, Plat. Euthyphro 13 D, al.;—πάνυ καλῶς, like Lat. *benignè*, no I thank you, Ar. Ran. 512.
 II. ὁ πάνυ (where περιβόητος or the like may

be supplied), the excellent, the famous, of πάντων τῶν στρατιωτῶν Thuc. 8. 1, cf. 89; ὁ πάντων Περικλῆς Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 1.

πάν-υγρος, *ov*, quite damp or wet, Plut. 2. 355 F, Manetho 1. 87, etc.; mostly as *v. l.* for πάνυγρος, *q. v.*

πάν-ύμνητος, *ov*, all-praised, Eccl.

πάν-υπερόχος, *ov*, eminent above all, Opp. C. 2. 63, Anth. P. 9. 656, 741.

παν-υτέραγνος, *ov*, pure above all, Eccl.

παν-υπέρτατος, *η*, *ov*, highest of all, Od. 9. 25, Arist. Mund. 5, 9, Orph. 2. deepest of all, Ap. Rh. 1. 1122.

πάν-υπέρφρων, *ov*, exceeding haughty, Orph. H. 60. 12.

πάν-υσσα, *η*, a band, fillet, Hesych.; cf. πῆνος, Dor. πάνος.

πάν-υστάτιος, *α*, *ov*, later for seq., Call. Lav. Pall. 54, Anth. P. app. 339.

πάν-υστάτος, *η*, *ov*, last of all, Il. 23. 532, 547, Od. 9. 452, Soph. Tr. 874, Eur. Med. 1041:—πανύστατον, as Adv., for the very last time, Soph. Aj. 858, Eur. Alc. 164; so πανύστατα, Id. H. F. 457.

παν-ύψιστος, *ov*, all-highest, Eccl.

πάνωδύλος, *ov*, all-grievous, App. Civ. 5. 67, Epiphan. 2. 268.

πάνωλεθρία, *η*, utter destruction, utter ruin: mostly used in dat., πανωλεθρίῃ ἔλλυσθαι Hdt. 2. 120; πανωλεθρία δὴ (τὸ λεγόμενον) .. ἀπάλετο Thuc. 7. fin.:—the gen. in Dio C. 56. 4; nom. pl., Plut. 2. 1049 B.

πάνωλεθρος, *ov*, (δύλερος) utterly ruined, utterly destroyed, *π. ἐξαπόλυνται* Hdt. 6. 37 (where however most Mss. have the Adv. -θρος); πανωλεθρὸς τὸ πᾶν .. ἄλλεσθαι Soph. El. 1009; *π. πίπτει, γενέσθαι* Aesch. Cho. 934, Eur. 552; πόλιν πανώλεθρον ἐκθαμνίζειν Id. Theb. 71; γένος *π. ἀνατρέπειν* Ar. Av. 1239; *π. ξυναρπάζειν τινά* Soph. Aj. 839, etc.

2. also in moral sense, utterly abandoned, Lat. *perditissimus*, τοῖς π. Ἀτρείδαις Id. Ph. 322; *η* *π. μήτηρ* Eur. El. 86; οὐτε σὺν πανώλεθροισιν οὐτ' ἀνευ πανώλεθρων Ar. Lys. 1039.

II. act. all-destructive, all-ruinous, *π. κακὸν* Hdt. 6. 85; ἐμβολαί Aesch. Pers. 562; θεός Id. Supp. 414. Cf. πανάλης.

πάνώλεια, *η*,=πανώλεθρία, Etym. Gud. 71. 12.

πάνώλης, *es*, (δύλνμα)=πανώλεθρος, *π. ἔλλυσθαι* Aesch. Theb. 552; ἔρρειν *π. Id.* Pers. 732; ἐφώλης, *η*, *π. ἄνωγος ἦτω*, a form of excretion, Lucr. Hal. in C. 1. 2667, cf. 2664.

2. in moral sense, like πανώλεθρος I. 2, Soph. O. C. 1264, Id. 544, Eur. El. 60.

II. act. all-destructive, Soph. O. C. 1015.

πάνωνια, *η*, a general sale of wares, Zosim.

πάνωνμος, *ov*, with all names, θεός Greg. Naz.

πάνωπτης, *εσσα*, *en*,=πάνοψιος, visible to all, Anth. Plan. 166.

πάνωρος, *ov*, produced in every season, Aesch. Supp. 690.

πάνωψ, *ωπος*, *δ*, all-seeing, name of Argus on vases, Brøndsted p. 6.

πάς, an exclam., like Lat. *pax!* Ital. *basta!* to end a discussion, enough! Diphil. Incert. 8; cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 778 sq. and *v. κύρξ*.

πάσαντο, *v. sub* πήγνυμι.

παξάμας, *α*, *δ*, *δ*, biscuit (called so from the baker Paxamos), Suid.: Dim. παξάμαδιον, τό, Galen., Tzetz.; *v. Ducang*.

*πάμοιαι: fut. πάσομαι [α] Aesch. Eur. 177; redupl. πεπάσομαι Pempel. ap. Stob. 460. 54: aor. ἐπάσαμην Theogn. 146, Aesch. Fr. 213, Theocr.: Dep. i.—poēt. Verb. used also by Xen.), to get, acquire, Lat. *potior*, πάμοιαις ἐπίτασσε, i. e. order your own slaves, Theocr. 15. 90: but chiefly used in pf. πέπαμαι,=κέκτημαι, to possess, Pind. P. 8. 103, Fr. 72, Eur. Ion 675, Ar. Av. 943, 3 pl. πέπαται Xen. An. 3. 3, 18; inf. πεπάσθαι Solon 17, Eur. Andr. 641, Theocr. 10. 32; part. πεπαμένος Aesch. Ag. 835, Xen. An. 6. 1, 12; plqpf. ἐπεπάμην Ib. 1. 9, 19, Anth. P. 7. 67.—The forms ἐπάσαμην, πέπαμαι must not be confounded with ἐπάσαμην, πέπασαι from πατέρομαι, to eat. (The √ΠΑ is perh. the same with the Skt. *pā*, to protect, guard, tend, cf. πατήρ, πόσις:—hence come *πά-μα*, *παμ-ούχος*, *πολυ-παμ-ον*, *παμ-πηγ-ία*.)

πάβς, *δ*, Dor. for πῆός.

παπαί (not παπαί, Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 27. 13), exclam. of suffering, Trag.; esp. of bodily pain, Lat. *vae*, Aesch. Pers. 1029, Soph. Ph. 734 sq., Ar. Ach. 1214; doubled, Aesch. l. c., Ag. 1114; φεύ παπαί, παπαί μάλ' αὖθις Soph. Ph. 792; also, παπαπαπαπαί Ib. 754; παπαί, ἀπαπαπαί, παπαπαπαπαπαπαπαπαί Ib. 746.

II. of surprise, like Lat. *parae*, *vah*, *atat*, Hdt. 8. 26, Soph. Fr. 165, Plat. Legg. 704 B; *c. gen.*, παπαί τῶν ἐπαίων Luc. Contempl. 23;—also, παπαπαπαί Ar. Thesm. 1191.

παπαυῆς, Comic exaggeration of παπαί, ἀπαπαί παπαυῆς Ar. Vesp. 235, cf. Luc. Fugit. 33.

II. as exclam. of surprise, Eur. Cycl. 153, Ar. Lys. 924.

Παπαῖος, *δ*, a Scythian name of Zeus, Hdt. 4. 59.

πάπας, *v. sub* πάππας.

παπάω, to handle, Incert. ap. E. M. 651. 1.

παπίας, *α*, *δ*, a janitor or keeper of the Palace, Manass. Chron. 4697, Tzetz.

πάποκα, Dor. for πῆ ποτε, Theocr. 8. 34, 11. 68.

παππάζω, (πάππας) to call any one *parpa*, οὐδὲ τέ μιν παῖδες προτιγούνασι παππάζουσι Il. 5. 408; cf. παππίζω.

II. absol. to say *parpa*, to prattle like a child, παππάσκες O. Sm. 3. 474.

παππάξ, παπαπάξ, παπαπαπάξ, sounds to imitate a *crepitus ventris*, Arist. Nub. 390 sq.

πάππας, *ov*, *δ*, *parpa*, a child's word for πατήρ, father, (as μάμμα for μήτηρ); mostly in vocat., πάππᾱ φίλε Od. 6. 57; χαίρε *π. φίλτατε* Philem. Met. 2, cf. Valck. Ildt. 4. 59: in acc., πάππαν καλεῖν, like παπάζειν Ar. Pax 120, Eccl. 645:—a nom. πάππας, C. 1. 2664; *gen.* πάπα, Eus. H. E. 7. 7; also παπάς, Cornut. N. D. p. 143; and πᾶς, Eust. 565. 17, E. M., etc.; which should prob. be πᾶ, for Eust. adds ὥσπερ καὶ μᾶ μήτηρ; and Festus *Pa pro patre*. Cf. ἄππα, ἀππά, ἀπφύς, ἄττα, τέττα.

παπαπαμός, *ov*, *δ*, a calling out *parpa*, Suid.

παππo-επί-παππος, *δ*, one's grandfather's grandfather, Nicoph. Incert. 1; cf. φαυλεπίφανος.

παππίος, *ov*, *δ*, Dim. of πάππα, dear little *parpa*, a term of endearment, Ar. Vesp. 297, Pax 128, Epiph. Phil. 2.

παππίδιον [πί], τό, =foreg., Ar. Eq. 1215, Vesp. 655.

παππίζω,=παππάω, to coax or wheedle one's father, Ar. Vesp. 609,—where it has been restored for παππάζοντα from Cod. Ven. and Suid.: so Eust. (565. 22) remarks, παππίζειν λέγειν διὰ τοῦ ἰκωμωδίας ἰδίου.

παππικός, *η*, *δ*, of or for a grandfather. Adv. —κίς, Byz.

παππόθεν, Adv. from the grandfather, Theod. Prodr.

παππο-κτόνος, *ov*, grandfather-slaying, Lyc. 1034.

παππο-πατρικός, *η*, *δ*, of father and grandfather, ancestral, Manass. Chron. 5030; παππό-πατρος, *ov*, Ib. 5915; παππο-πατρός, *α*, *ov*, Ib. 5575:—Adv. παππο-πατρώθεν, Ib. 4509.

πάππος, *δ*, (akin to πάππας) a grandfather, Hdt. 3. 55, Ar. Eq. 447, Nub. 66, Andoc. 24. 14; πάππος καὶ πάππον πατήρ Plat. Legg. 856 D; *π. δ* πρὸς μητρός ἢ πατρός on the mother's or father's side, Ib., cf. C. 1. 1628, 3332, Poll. 3. 16, 18:—in pl. one's grand-parents, C. 1. 2837. b (p. 1116); also of any ancestors, ἐπὶ πάππου δύο ἡ τρεῖς ἡ πλείους [ὀρίεσθαι πολίτην] Arist. Pol. 3. 2, 1; so, εἰς τρίτον *π. ἀναφέρειν* τὸ γένος Dion. H. 4. 47.

2. a character in Comic dramas, like our Pantaloon, also Παπποσεῖληνος, cf. Poll. 4. 142 sqq.

II. the first down on the chin, opp. to μύσταξ, Poll. 2. 80, Eust. 1353. 57, Suid.

III. a little bird, also ὑπολαῖς, Ael. N. A. 3. 30; hence the joke in Ar. Av. 765, φυσάτω πάππους, παρ' ἡμῶν, *v. Schol.*

παππο-σπέρματα, τά, seeds crowned with down, Theocr. H. P. 7. 3, 2. παππο-φόνος, *ov*,=παπποκτόνος, Theocr. Syriax 10 (Anth. P. 15. 21).

παππώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) woolly, downy, Theocr. H. P. 6. 4, 11.

παππωνύμικως, Adv. called after one's grandfather, formed like πατρωνύμικως, Suid. s. v. Ἀλκείδης.

παππόφος, *α*, *ov*,=παππικός, *bios*, Ar. Av. 1452; ὄνομα Plat. Lach. 179 A, etc.; *π. ἔρανος* the contribution fixed by our grandfathers, Ar. Lys. 653, alluding to the fact mentioned in Thuc. 1. 96.

πάπραξ, *ακος*, *δ*, a Thracian lake-fish, Hdt. 5. 16.

παπταῖνω; fut. ἀνω: aor. ἐπάπτηνα, in Hom. always without augm.: (*v. sub* fin.)—Ep. Verb. to look earnestly, gaze, πάντοσε παπταίνω, ὥς τ' αἰετός Il. 17. 674; δεινὸν *π.*, αἰεὶ βαλεόντι τοῖκας Od. 11. 608; mostly with collat. notion of alarm or caution, to look or peer around, Il. 13. 551, etc.; πάντοσε παπταίνοντε, φόνον ποτιδεγμένω αἰεὶ Od. 22. 380; foll. by a relat. clause, πάντοσε παπταίνων, μή τις χρὸς χαλκῷ ἐσθύρῃ Ib. 649, cf. Aesch. Pr. 334, 1034; πάπτηνε δὲ ἔκαστος, ὅπη φύγῃ αἰὶν ὀλεθρον looked about [to see] how... Il. 16. 283; πάπτηνε... εἰ τις ἐτ' ἀνδρῶν ζωὸς ὑποκλοπέοισι Od. 22. 381:—with Preps.; ἀμφοὶ ἐ παπταίνεν Il. 4. 497, 15. 574; Τρωϊκὸν ἄμ πεδῖον παπταίνετον look eagerly over... 23. 464; τρέσσε δὲ παπτήνας ἐφ' ὀμίλον Il. 5. 545; *π.*... κατὰ στίχας Il. 17. 84; πάντῃ *π.* πρὸς πέτραν Od. 12. 233; πάντοσε *π.* ποτὶ τοίχους Od. 22. 44; *π.* μεθ' ὀμήλικας to look wistfully after his playmates, Hes. Op. 242:—later, εἰσάω τῇσδε *π.* πύλῃς, Soph. Aj. 11; ἐς γάμον ἄλλης *π.* Anth. P. 7. 700.

II. c. acc. to look round for, look after, παπταίνων ἦρω Μαχάονα Il. 4. 200; *π.* Αἰάντα μέγαν 17. 115; *π.* τὰ πόρσων Pind. P. 3. 39, cf. O. 1. 183, I. 7 (6). 61; παπταίναις (Dor. aor. I part.) ἀρίγνωτον πέδιλον having set eyes on... Id. P. 4. 169; τὸν δ' ἀγρίους ὄσοισι *π.* gloriating at him, Soph. Ant. 1231.—Rare in Trag., but found in late Prose. (As the word seems properly to express a timid peep, it is perh. a redupl. form of √ΠΤΑ, cf. πτήσω.)

παπτάλαομαι, rare form for foreg., Lyc. 1162; cf. παμφάλας.

παπύρινος, *η*, *ov*, made of papyrus, βαπίς Plut. 2. 358 A.

παπύριον, τό, Dim. of πάπυρος, Geop. 4. 7, 1.

πάπυρος, *δ* and *η*, the papyrus, a kind of rush with thick triangular stalks, growing largely in Egypt, of which writing-paper was made by peeling off its outer coat (βύβλος), and gluing the slips together transversely, Theocr. H. P. 4. 8, 2 sq., Porph. ap. Eus. P. E. 98 A; *v. Dict.* of Bible s. *v. Reed*. Its root was eaten by the Egyptians, hence called παπυροφάγος Schol. Aesch. Supp. 761.

2. anything made of it, as linen, cord, etc., Anth. P. 6. 249, Anacreont. 33. 5, Juvenal. 4. 24, cf. Plin. 13. 22 sq. [Properly *π*-*υ*, but in Anth. l. c., *π*-*υ*-*υ*.]

παπυρώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) like papyrus, Galeu., etc.

παρά, Prep. with *gen.*, *dat.*, and *acc.*; the radic. sense being beside, which is variously modified by its relation to its different cases; in Ep. and Lyr. also παρὰ:—shortened *par*, in Hom. before *δ*, esp. before *δέ*, also before *π* and *ν*; but rarely (and only in Il.) before *γ* *ξ* *σ* *τ*; rarely also (and only in Od.) before *κ*; *π.* in Pind. and Dor. Poets, before *β* *δ* *λ* *μ* *π* *σ* *τ* *χ*; also in Dor. Prose, Archyt. ap. Diog. L. 3. 22; rare in Trag., in lyric passages, Aesch. Supp. 553, Soph. Tr. 636; in compds. before *β* *θ* *κ* *μ* *π* *σ* *τ* *φ*. (With *παρά*, *παρά*, cf. Skt. *parā* (a, ab), *param* (ultra); Lat. *per*, Oscan *per-um* (sine); Goth. *fra*, *fair*; O. Norse and A. S. *for*—(Eng. *for*—in *for-swear*, etc.); O. H. G. *far*, *fer*—(Germ. *ver-*), etc.) [*π*-*υ*: in Ep. when ult. is to be long, *παρά* is used.]

A. WITH GENIT. it properly denotes motion from the side of, from beside, from, French *de chez*: I. of Place, *παρ νηὸν ἐλθόμεν* Il. 13. 744; *παρ ναυῶν ἐλεύσομεθ'* 12. 225, etc.; *παρ' Ὀκεανοῖο ῥόδων ἐρχομένη* Od. 22. 197; *παρ νηὸν ἀπαθείσθαι* Il. 8. 533, etc.; *δῶρα παρὰ νηὸς ἐνεκίμεν* 19. 194:—in the most literal sense, *φάσαντων ἐξὲν ἔρυσσάμενος* *παρ* μηροῦ Il. 1. 190, cf. 21. 173; *σπασσάμενος*... *δῶρ παρὰ χεῖρος* *παρὰ* μηροῦ 16. 473; also, *πλευρὰ παρ' ἀσπίδος ἐξεφάνθη* was exposed

from beside the shield, 4. 468, cf. Aesch. Theb. 624.

I. with Verbs of going or coming, bringing, etc., ἦλθε . . παρ Διὸς II. 2. 787; παρ' Αἰγύπτου πλέουσα Od. 12. 70, etc.; ἀγγέλιον ἦκει παρ βασιλῆος Hdt. 8. 140, 1; αὐτοματεῖν παρ βασιλέως Xen. An. 1. 7, 13; ἐξεληλυθὼς παρ' Ἀριστάρχου Dem. 5. 23; ὁ παρὰ τινος ἦσαν his messenger, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 53; so, οἱ παρὰ τινος Thuc. 7. 10, etc.; but, οἱ παρὰ τινος any one's friends or dependents, Xen. An. 1. 1, 5, etc.;—also, τεύχεα καλὰ φέροντα παρ' Ἡφαίστιοιο from his workshop, II. 18. 137, cf. 617, etc.; ἀπαγγέλλειν or ἐξαγγέλλειν τι παρὰ τινος Xen. An. 2. 1, 20, etc.; σὺ δὲ οὐ μᾶλλον αὐτοῖς παρ' ἐμοῦ λέγε Luc. D. Mort. 1. 2.

2. issuing from a person, γίγνεσθαι παρὰ τινος to be born from, Plat. Symp. 179 B; when it follows a Noun, a particip. may be supplied, μαρτυρία παρ' Ἀθηναίων (sc. δοθέντα) Hdt. 8. 55; ἡ παρὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων δόξα glory from (given by) men, Plat. Phaedr. 232 A; ἡ παρὰ τινος εὐνοία the favour from, i. e. of any one, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 12; τὸ παρ' ἐμοῦ δίκαιον done by me, Id. Cyr. 5. 13; τὰ παρὰ τινος all that issues from any one, as commands, resolves, commissions, Id. An. 2. 3, 4, etc.; or promises, gifts, presents, Id. Mem. 3. 11, 13; τὰ παρ' ἐμοῦ my opinions, Plat. Symp. 219 A.—also, παρ' ἐαυτοῦ διδόναι to give from oneself, i. e. from one's own means, Hdt. 2. 129, 8. 5; παρ' ἐαυτοῦ προσετίθει Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 3; νόμον θὲς παρ' ἐμοῦ by my advice, Plat. Prot. 322 D.—but also, παρ' ἐαυτοῦ of oneself, Id. Theat. 150 D, Phaedr. 235 C.

3. with Verbs of receiving, obtaining, and the like, τυχεῖν παρὰ τινος Od. 6. 290, 15. 158; πρίασθαι τινα παρὰ τινος 14. 452; εὐρέσθαι τι παρὰ τινος Isocr. 191 E; δέχεσθαι, λαμβάνειν, ἀρπάζειν παρὰ τινος Thuc. 1. 20, etc.; ἀντιάζειν or αἰτεῖσθαι παρὰ τινος Soph. El. 870, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 4; γίγνεται or ἐστὶ μοι τι παρὰ τινος Plat. Menex. 236 E, etc.;—so with Verbs of learning, hearing, etc., μανθάνειν, πυνθάνεσθαι, ἀκούειν παρὰ τινος Hdt. 2. 104, 7. 182.

4. with Pass. Verbs, παρ Διὸς . . μῆνιν ἐτύχθη II. 15. 122; παρὰ θεῶν διδοταὶ or σημαίνεσθαι τι Plat. Phaedr. 245 B, etc.; τὰ παρὰ τινος λεγόμενα or συμβουλευόμενα Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 42, 1. 6, 2; τὰ παρὰ τῆς τύχης δωρηθέντα the presents of . . Isocr. 45 D; σοφίας πληροῦσθαι παρὰ τινος Plat. Symp. 175 E;—but it must not be identified in sense with ἐνθ, as appears from the phrases, φάρμακον πίνειν παρὰ τὸν ἱατρόν by his prescription, Id. Rep. 406 D; κακὸν λαβεῖν παρὰ τινος Xen., etc.

III. in a few poetic passages, for παρὰ c. dat., by, near, παρ ποδός Pind. P. 10. 97; παρ Σαλαμῖνος Ib. 1. 47; παρ δὲ Κνανεῖν σπυλᾶδων Soph. Ant. 966 (lyr.); ναῖον παρ' Ἰσμηνοῦ δαῖβραν Ib. 1123 (lyr.); so in late Prose, πολλοὶ παρ' ἀμφοτέρων ἔπεσον = ἀμφοτέρωθεν, Diod. 19. 42, etc.

B. with DAT. it denotes a being by the side of any person or thing, beside, alongside of, by, with Verbs implying rest, as εἶναι, στήναι, ἵσθαι, etc., and so used to answer the question *where*?

I. of Places, ἵσθαι παρ πυρί, κείσθαι παρ σῆκῳ Od. 7. 154, 9. 319; νέμεσθαι παρὰ πέτρῃ 13. 408; ἐστάναι παρ' ὀρεσφιν II. 8. 505; παρ ποσσὶ at one's feet, 14. 411, etc.; παρὰ θύρῃσι at the door, 7. 346; παρὰ βῆμῃνι θαλάσσης 2. 773, etc.; δεικνύναι ἔλκοντο παρ' ὀχθρῇσι ποταμοῖν Od. 6. 97, cf. II. 4. 475, 20. 53, etc.; κείσθαι παρ' ᾄδῃ Soph. O. T. 972; παρ' οἶνῳ over wine, Ib. 780, etc.

II. of persons, by the side of, beside, by, παρ δὲ οἱ αὐτῷ εἶσε Θεοκλύμενον Od. 15. 285; κείτο παρὰ μνηστῇ ἀλόχῳ II. 9. 556, cf. 6. 246, etc.; παρ' ἀνδράσιν εὐνάεσθαι Od. 5. 119; δαίνυσθαι παρὰ τινι 8. 243; στήναι παρὰ τινι to stand by him, Id. 4. 367; then, 2. often like Lat. *apud*, French *chez*, at one's house, μένειν παρὰ τινι 9. 427; θητεύειν ἀνδρὶ παρ' ἀκλήρῳ Od. 11. 490; φιλέεσθαι παρὰ τινι II. 13. 627; παρ' ἐντοῖσι at their own house, Hdt. 1. 105, cf. 86; παιδεύεσθαι παρὰ τινι Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 15; καταλύειν παρὰ τινι Dem. 252. 25 (but παρὰ τινα Thuc. 1. 136), etc.;—hence, οἱ παρ' ἐμοῖ my people, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 14, etc.; τὰ παρ' ἐμοῖ my affairs, Id. An. 1. 7, 4, etc.; οἱ παρ' ἡμῖν ἀνθρώποι the people here, Plat. Phaedo 64 B; ἡ παρ' ἡμῖν πολιτεία, ὁ παρ' ὑμῖν δῆμος Dem. 196. 4, etc.;—also like Lat. *apud* for *penes*, in one's own hands, ἔχειν παρ' ἐωτῷ Hdt. 1. 130, etc.

3. like Lat. *coram*, before, in the presence of, ἦκε παρὰ μνηστῆρων Od. 1. 145; before a judge, παρὰ Δαρείῳ κριτῇ Hdt. 3. 160; παρὰ τῷ βασιλεῖ Id. 4. 65; οἱ λόγοι γίγνονται παρὰ δικασταῖς τισι Thuc. 1. 73; εἰς κρίσιν καθίσταται τινὰ παρὰ τινι Dem. 229. 22, etc.; cf. Valck. Hipp. 324, Wolf Leptin. 249;—hence παρ' ἐμοῖ, Lat. *me iudice*, Hdt. 1. 32, cf. Soph. Tr. 589, Eur. Heracl. 881;—cf. παραβαίνω III, παράγω III, παρέρχομαι VII.

4. in various senses, εὐδοκίμειν, μέγα δύνασθαι, τιμᾶσθαι παρὰ τινι with one, Plat. Prot. 337 B, Gorg. 510 E, etc.; ὁ παρ' αὐτῷ βίος one's own life, Soph. O. T. 612; τὸ παρ' ἡμῖν πῦρ Plat. Phileb. 29 C, cf. Soph. O. T. 382; τὸ παρ' ἡμῖν ὄμμα Plat. Phileb. 29 E.

5. in quoting authors, παρ' Ὀμήρῳ *apud* Homerum, παρὰ Πλάτῳ, etc., Dion. H. de Comp. 3, al.

C. WITH ACCUS. it properly denotes a coming to the side of an object, or motion alongside of it, whence also it is used as with Dat., except with the Dat. *mere rest beside* is implied, with the Acc. there is always a notion of extension:

I. of Place, 1. with Verbs of coming, going, etc., ἔτην παρὰ νῆας II. 1. 347, 8. 220, etc.; Βῆ . . παρὰ θίνα 1. 34, cf. 327, etc.; τρέψας παρ ποταμῶν to the side of . . 21. 603, cf. 3. 187;—often of persons, εἴμι παρ' Ἡφαίστιον to the chamber of H., 18. 143, cf. Od. 1. 285, etc.; εἰσίναι παρὰ τινα Thuc. 2. 51, etc.; φοιτᾶν παρὰ τὸν Σωκράτη Plat. Phaedo 59 D; πέμπειν ἀγγέλους or πρέσβεις παρὰ τινα Hdt. 1. 141, Thuc. 1. 58, etc.; ἄγειν παρὰ τινα Hdt. 1. 86; καταφυγῇ παρὰ φίλους Thuc. 2. 17.

2. with Verbs of rest, beside, near, by, often with reference to past motion (expressed fully in such phrases as ἦσο παρ' αὐτὸν ἰούσα II. 3. 406, cf. 11. 577), ἔς βα θρόνους ἔζοντο παρ' Ἀτρεΐδην Μενέλαον Od. 4. 51, cf. 13. 372; κείται ποταμοῖα παρ' ὄχθας lies stretched beside . . , II. 4. 487, cf. 12. 381; παρ' ἐμ' ἵστασο come and stand by me, II. 314, cf. 592, 20. 49;—

etc.; παρὰ πυθμέν' ἐλαίης ἦσαν Od. 13. 122; so, κοιμήσαντο παρὰ πρυμνήσια they went and lay down by . . , 12. 32, cf. 3. 460; τέμενος νεμόμεσθα . . παρ' ὄχθας 12. 313, cf. 6. 34, etc.; κατελέφθη παρὰ τὸν νῆον Hdt. 4. 87; τὴν παρ' ἐμὲ εἴσαν δύναιμι 8. 140, 1; and in Att., ἡ παρὰ θάλασσαν Μακεδονία Thuc. 2. 99, cf. Soph. El. 183, Tr. 636, etc.; παρ' ὄμμα before one's eyes, Eur. Supp. 484.

3. often also with Verbs of striking, wounding, etc., βάλε στήθος παρὰ μαζῶν II. 4. 480, etc.; τὸν δ' ἔτερον . . κληῖδα παρ' ὤμον πλῆξ 5. 146; τύψε κατὰ κληῖδα παρ' αὐχένα 21. 117; cf. 4. 525, 8. 325, etc.; so, αἰχμὴ δ' ἐλεύσθη παρὰ νείστον ἀνδρῆρα 5. 293, cf. 17. 310; also, δροσάμενες τελαμῶνι παρὰ σφυρῶν 17. 290.

4. with Verbs of passing by, leaving on one side, II. 22. 145, Od. 3. 172; παρὰ τὴν Βαβυλῶνα παρίεναι to pass by Babylon, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 29.

b. by, beyond or beside the mark, παρ δυνάμιν beyond one's strength, opp. to κατὰ δ. II. 13. 787; often in Att. *o. contrary to*, against, παρὰ μοῖραν contrary to destiny, Od. 14. 509 (just like ὑπὲρ μοῖραν II. 20. 336); opp. to κατὰ μοῖραν, often in Hom.; so, παρ' αἶσαν, παρὰ δίκην Pind. P. 8. 16, O. 2. 30, etc.; παρὰ τὸ δίκαιον Thuc. 5. 90, etc.; παρὰ τὰς σπονδὰς, τοῖς νόμοις Id. 1. 67, etc.; παρὰ φύσιν Id. 6. 17; but, παρὰ τὴν ἐαυτῶν φύσιν contrary to their own nature, Hdt. 7. 103, cf. Plat. Legg. 747 B; παρὰ καιρὸν out of season, Pind. O. 8. 32, etc.; παρὰ γνῶμην Ib. 12. 14, Aesch. Supp. 454; παρὰ δόξαν, π. τὸ δοκοῦν ἡμῖν, π. λόγον Thuc. 3. 93, 1. 84, etc.; παρ' ἐπίδασ Soph. Ant. 392, etc.; παρ μέλος out of tune, Pind. N. 7. 101, etc.; παρὰ τὴν ἀξίαν Thuc. 7. 77, etc.; παρὰ τὸ εἰσῶθ, τὸ καθεστῆκός Id. 4. 17, etc.

5. beside, except, οὐκ ἐστι παρὰ ταῦτ' ἄλλα beside this there is nothing else, Ar. Nub. 608; παρὰ ταῦτα πάντα ἑτερόν τι Plat. Phaedo 74 A, cf. Rep. 337 D, Dem. 274. 12;—so in the following examples, παρὰ ἐν πάλασμον ἔδραμε νικᾶν Ὀλυμπιάδα he won the Olympic prize save in one conflict, he was within one of winning it, Hdt. 9. 33; παρὰ τέτταρας ψήφους μετέσχε τῆς πόλεως Isac. 41. 36; reversely in Anth., it is said of one Μάρκος, θηρίον εἶ παρὰ γράμμα you are a bear (ἄρκος) all but a letter, Jac. Anth. P. p. 695;—hence, παρὰ μικρόν, παρ' ὀλίγον, παρὰ βραχύ, all implying comparison, the special sense being determined by the context, as, παρὰ δ' ὀλίγον ἀπέφυγες only just, Eur. I. T. 872; παρ' ὀλίγον ἡ διέφευγον ἡ ἀπώλυντο Thuc. 7. 71, etc.; παρὰ μικρόν ἦλθεν ἀποθανεῖν he came within a little of . . , Isocr. 388 E, cf. Plut. Caes. 39; παρ' ἐλάχιστον ἦλθε . . ἀφελέσθαι was within an ace of taking away, Thuc. 8. 76; even, παρ' οὐδὲν μὲν ἦλθεν ἀποκτείνεσθαι (were within a mere nothing, within an ace of killing him), ἐξεκέρυζαν δ' ἐκ πόλεως Aeschin. 90. 25, cf. Plut. Pyrrh. 14, Alex. 62; παρὰ τοσοῦτον ἦλθε κινδύνον came within such a degree of peril, i. e. was in such imminent peril, Thuc. 3. 49; παρὰ τοσοῦτον ἐγένετο αὐτῷ μὴ περιπεσεῖν . . , so narrowly he missed falling in with . . , Id. 8. 33; παρὰ τ. ἦλθε διαφυγεῖν Luc. Catapl. 4;—opp. to these phrases is παρὰ πολὺ by far, δεινότητος παρὰ πολὺ Ar. Pl. 445; παρὰ πολὺ νικᾶν, ἡσασθαι Thuc. 1. 29, 2. 89, cf. Plat. Apol. 36 A; παρ' ὕσον Lat. *quatenus*, Luc. Necyom. 17, etc.

b. these phrases occur in a diff. sense with other Verbs, παρὰ μικρὰ κενώρηκε have come to small issues, Hdt. 1. 120; παρ' οὐδὲν ἐστι are as nothing, Soph. O. T. 983, cf. Ant. 466; παρ' οὐδὲν αὐταῖς ἦν ἂν ὑλλύναι πόσους Eur. Or. 569; παρὰ μικρόν ἠγγεῖσθαι or ποιεῖσθαι τι to hold of small account, Isocr. 98 A, Dem. 1416. 22; παρ' ὀλίγον ποιεῖσθαι τινα Xen. An. 6. 4, 11; παρ' οὐδὲν τίθεσθαι, ἀγειν, ἠγγεῖσθαι, ποιεῖσθαι Eur. I. T. 732, Soph. Ant. 35, etc.; οὐ παρὰ μέγα ἐστι Ar. An. 1. 18; οὐ παρὰ μικρόν ποιεῖν to do nothing great, Isocr. 52 D;—also, πάντες παρ' ἑνα to a man, Plut. Cato Mi. 20; παρ' ἑνα τοσοῦτοι Poplic. 9, cf. Luc. Catapl. 4; παρ' ὀλίγους πάντες Plut. Anton. 5, etc.

c. the notion of comparison is closely followed by that of alternation, as παρ' ἡμέραν or παρ' ἡμῶν, Dor. παρ' ἡμῶν, day by day, Pind. P. 11. 95, Soph. O. C. 1455; ἡμέραν παρ' ἡμέραν every other day, Dem. 1360. 20, cf. Antipho 137. 44, Soph. Aj. 475; hence, παρ' ἡμέραν opp. to καθ' ἡμέραν, tertian opp. to quotidian, Hipp. Aph. 1243; παρὰ μίαν every other day, Polyb. 3. 110, 4; παρὰ μῆνα τρίτον every third month, Arist. H. A. 7. 2, 1, cf. Plut. 2. 942 E; παρ' ἐνιαυτὸν Id. Cleom. 15;—so also, πληγὴ παρὰ πληγὴν blow for blow, Ar. Ran. 643; cf. infr. II. 1.

d. the notion of Comparison also implies that of superiority, as in Lat. *prose, before*, παρὰ τὰ ἄλλα ζῶα ὥσπερ θεοὶ οἱ ἀνθρώποισι βιοτεύοντι men before all other animals live like gods, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 14, cf. 4. 4, 1, etc.; ἀνδρείος παρ' ἐντινῶν Plat. Theat. 144 A; often joined with ἄλλος or ἕτερος, v. supr. 5; also pleon. with Comp., like πρό, ἄμεινον παρὰ τι Hdt. 7. 103; χειμῶν μείζω παρὰ τὴν καθεστηκυῖαν ὥραν Thuc. 4. 6, cf. 1. 23, Plat. Legg. 729 E.

e. in Gramm., like, παρὰ τὸ Σοφοκλείων, παρὰ τὸ Σοφοκλέους, etc., Schol. Ar. Rh. 158.

6. metaph. to denote dependence on a thing, *on account of*, because of, by means of, οὐ παρὰ τὴν ἐαυτοῦ ἀμέλειαν οἰεῖται βάλεῖν Thuc. 1. 141, ubi v. Arnold, cf. Pind. O. 2. 116, Antipho 124. 28, Isocr. 126 E, Dem. 43. 15; πάνν παρὰ τοῦτο . . γέγονε Id. 305. 3; so, παρὰ δύο ψήφους ἀπέφυγε by two votes, Hyperid. Euxen. 39, cf. Dem. 688. 26; παρὰ τὰ πράγματα according to circumstances, Cobet N. LL. p. 123.

7. in Gramm. it marks the deriv. of one word from another, Schöff. Schol. Ar. Rh. 2. 624.

II. of Time, not till after Hom., properly, along the whole course of, during, παρὰ τὴν ζῶν Hdt. 7. 46; παρὰ τὸν βίον ἅπαντα Plat. Legg. 733 A; παρὰ πάντα τὸν χρόνον Dem. 228. 24; παρὰ ποτὸν while they were at wine, Aeschin. 49. 14; παρὰ τὴν κύλικα Plat. Anton. 24; παρὰ δεινόν or τὸ δ. Id. 2. 737 A, 674 E;—but,

2. the notion of duration often disappears, at the moment of, παρὰ τοιοῦτον καιρὸν, παρὰ τὰς χρεῖας Dem. 469. 20, 471. 4; παρ' αὐτὰ τὰδικήματα, flagrante delicto, Id. 229. 19, 523. 7, etc.; παρὰ τὰ δεινὰ in the midst of danger, Plut. Anton. 63, etc.—On παρ' ἡμέραν, and similar phrases, v. supr. 1. 5.

4 C 2

D. POSITION:—*παρά* may follow its Subst. in all three cases, but then becomes by anastrophe *πόρα*: except when the ult. is elided, Editors vary in their practice, Il. 4. 97., 18. 400, with 18. 191.

E. *παρά* absol., as ADV., *near, together, at once*, often in Hom.: this must be distinguished from *παρά* in tmesi, which is also common in Hom.

F. *πάρα* (with anastrophe) often stands, esp. in Hom. and Hes., for *πάρεστι* and *παρείσι*, when it always suffers anastrophe; so in Att., as Aesch. Pers. 167, Soph. El. 285, Ar. Ach. 862, al.

G. IN COMPOS., it retains the same usages; esp.,
I. *alongside of, beside*, as in *παράκειμαι*, *παράλληλοι*, *παρίζομαι*, *πάρεμ* (είμι), *παρίστημι*: and of motion, as in *παροπλέω*, *πάρεμ* (είμι).
II. *to the side of, to, as in παραδίωμι*, *παρέχω*.
III. *to one side of, by, past*, as in *παρέρχομαι*, *παροίχομαι*, *παρπέπω*, *παρκαμάω*, *παρτρέχω*.

IV. metaph.,
1. *aside or beyond*, i. e. *amiss, wrong*, as in *παραβαίνω*, *παράγω*, *παροράω*, *παρόννυμι*, *παρκανοῦν*, *παργιγνώσκω*, just like German *ver-* in *verschwören*, our *for*swear.
2. *of comparison*, as in *παραβάλλω*, *παρίστημι*.
3. *of alteration or change*, as in *παράλλασσω*, *παρπέθω*, *παρπαλάσσω*, *παρτεκταίνω*, *παραινέω*, *παράφημι*.

παραβαίνω, fut. *-βήσκα*: part. *-βεβώς*, Ep. *-βεβώς*: pf. pass. *-βεβασμαι* (v. infr. II. 1): aor. 2 *παρέβην*: aor. pass. *παρεβάνην* argum. Dem. c. Androt. *To go by the side of, stand beside*; in Hom. twice, in Ep. part. pf. *standing beside* the warrior in the chariot (cf. *παραβάτης*), *ἔκτορι παρεβασώς* c. dat., Il. 11. 522; and of two warriors, *παρεβᾶντε*.. ἀλλήλων 13. 708; so too impf. *παρεβασκε* is used as *ἦν παραβάτης*, i. e. *the combatant in the chariot*, Il. 11. 104; reversely in Hdt. 7. 40, *παραβέβηκε* *οἱ ἡνίοχοι*.
II. *to pass beside or beyond*, and mostly metaph., in trans. sense:
1. *to overstep, transgress*, τὰ νόμιμα Hdt. 1. 65; *δίκην* Aesch. Ag. 789, cf. Antipho 139. 38; *θεοῦ νόμον* Eur. Ion 231; *θεσμούς, ὅρκους*, Ar. Av. 331, 332; *τάς ἀπονδὰς* Ib. 461, cf. Thuc. 1. 78, Lys. 115. 27, etc.:—also c. acc. pers., π. *τινὰ δαίμονα* *to sin against a god*, Hdt. 6. 12:—absol., *παραβάντες* the transgressors, Aesch. Ag. 59, Arist. Pol. 7. 3. 5:—Pass. *to be transgressed or offended against*, ἀπονδὰς.., ἃς γε ὁ θεός.. νομίζει *παραβεβάσθαι* Thuc. 1. 123; *νόμον παραβαθέντι* Id. 3. 67; *ἐάν καὶ ὑτιοῦν παραβῇ* 4. 23; *παραβεβασμένοι ὅρκους* Dem. 214. fin.; *παραβαινομένων* absol., *though offences are committed*, Thuc. 3. 45.
b. *c. gen. to go aside from, τῆς ἀληθείας* Arist. Cacl. 1. 5, 2.
2. *to pass over, omit*, Soph. Tr. 500, Dem. 298. 11.
3. *to let pass, καίρῳ*, like Lat. *omittere*, Dinarch. 94. 44, cf. Aeschin. 83. 11.
4. *οὐ μετὰ βία* φάσμα *it escaped me not*, Eur. Hec. 704.
III. *to pass on, παραβήσομαι* *eis τὸ πρῶτον* (v. l. *προβήσομαι*) Hdt. 1. 5; π. *eis ἀπέχθειαν* (Schw. *προβήται*) Polyb. 38. 4. 3.
IV. *to come forward*, in Comedy, *παραβαίνειν πρὸς τὸ θεάτρον* *to step forward* to address the spectators, Ar. Ach. 629, Eq. 508, Pax 735; cf. *παράβασις* III, *παρά* B. II. 3.

παραβάκτρος, *on, near or like a staff*, π. *θεραπεύσαι* with service as of a staff, Eur. Phoen. 1564 (as Pors. for *παρά βάκτροις*).

παραβάκχος, *on, like a Bacchanal, theatrical*, Plut. Demosth. 9.

παραβάλλω: fut. *-βᾶλῶ*: aor. 2 *παρέβαλον*: pf. *-βέβληκα*. *To throw beside or by, θένω* to one, as fodder to horses, Hom. (in tmesi), Lat. *projicere*, *παρὰ δέ σφια βάλλει* *ἔδωδ' ἰλ* 8. 504, cf. 5. 369; *παρ' δ' ἔβαλον ζείδης* Od. 4. 47; so, π. *[τοῖς ἵπποις] ἀμβροσίαν* Plat. Phaedr. 247 E; π. *τοὺς ἀνθρώπους τοῖς ὄχλοις* Polyb. 40. 4. 2; *πυρὶ φλόγα* π. *to add fuel to the flame*, Ar. Epict. 2. 18, 5, cf. 12:—and in Pass., *παραβλήθησαν τοῖς θηρίοις* Dio C. 59. 10; *τάριχος*.. ἀπὺν *παραβληθέντων* *throwing carelessly before people*, Ar. Fr. 313; also, *Εὐβοία* *τῇ γείτρῳ παραβλημένη* *lying parallel to*.., Strab. 399:—Med., *μάζας*.. *παραβαλλόμενοι* *ordering them to be served up*, Plat. Rep. 372 B.
b. *to throw in, φακέλλους ἐς τὰ μεταῦ* Thuc. 2. 77, cf. 6. 99.
2. *to hold out to one, hold out as a bait*, Xen. Cyn. 11. 2.
3. *to cast in one's teeth*, Lat. *objicere*, *τινὶ τι* Aeschin. 81. 3.
II. *to expose*, Lat. *objicere*; *παρεβαλέν τ' ἐμὲ* *παρὰ γένος* *ἀνόνιον* *exposed me to them*, put me in their power, Ar. Av. 333; *τῇ τύχῃ*.. αὐτὸν π. *Philippid*. *Ἄναν*. 2; also, *ἀν δ' ἀλθάνων αὐτῶν* *παραβάλλης* *if you present, shew yourself*.., Posidipp. Kor. 1. 14:—used by Hom. in Med. *to expose oneself or what is one's own to danger*, αἰὲν ἐμὴν ψυχὴν *παραβαλλόμενος* *πολεμίζειν* *risking it in war*, Il. 9. 322; so, *παραβάλλεσθαι τὰ τέκνα* *to risk the lives of one's children*, Hdt. 7. 10, 8; *τοὺς παῖδας* Thuc. 2. 44:—Pass., *κύβισι* *παραβεβλημένους* *given up to dice*, Ar. Pl. 243.
2. in Med. *also to set what one values upon a chance, to hazard it as at play*, πλείω *παραβαλλόμενοι* *having greater interests at stake*, Thuc. 3. 65; *οὐκ ἴσα π.* Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 11; so in pf. pass., *πλείστον δὴ παραβεβλημένοι* *having far the most set upon the stake*, Thuc. 5. 113;—also, *like κίνδυνον* *ῥίπτεον* *or παρὰ-ρίπτειν* (q. v.), Lat. *aleam jacerere*, *τὸν κίνδυνον τῶν σωμάτων* *παραβαλλόμενος* Thuc. 3. 14; *παραβάλλεσθαι πρὸς τι* *to expose oneself to a risk*, Polyb. 1. 37, 9; π. *τοῖς ὅλοις* Id. 2. 26, 6; π. *καὶ τολμᾶν* Id. 18. 36, 2; c. inf. *to venture to do*, Plut. Pelop. 8; cf. *παράβολος*.
III. *to lay beside or parallel with*, Arist. P. A. 3. 5, 9, Rhet. 3. 19, 5; hence,
2. *to compare one with another, τινὶ τι* Hdt. 4. 198; *τι πρὸς τι* Hipp. Art. 818, Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 5, Isocr. 195 C; *τι παρὰ τι* Plat. Gorg. 475 E, cf. 472 C, 4. [πῶς] *ἵπκω* *to let one race with another*, Xen. Eq. 9, 8:—so in Med., *παραβάλλομαι* *θήνους ὀρνίθι* *I set my songs against the bird's*, rival it in singing, Eur. I. T. 1094; and, absol., *παραβάλλομαι* *uying with one another*, Id. Andr. 290:—so in Pass., *ἀπάτα δ' ἀπάτας* *παραβαλλόμενα* *one piece of treachery set against another*, Soph. O. C. 231.
3. *to bring alongside*, in Med., *τὴν ἄκατον* *παραβάλλου* *bring your boat alongside*, *heave to*, Ar. Eq.

762; and absol., *παραβαλὼ* Id. Ran. 180, 269; v. infr. B. III, and cf. *παραβολή* II.

IV. *to throw, κενῶ, bend sideways, ὅμα π.* *to cast it askance*, like a timid animal, Aesch. Fr. 297; *τὸν ὄφθαλμόν π.* Ar. Eq. 173; (so in Med., *τῶφθαλμῷ π.* Id. Nub. 362); Socrates is described as constantly *παραβάλλον* *τῶφθαλμῷ*, Plat. Rep. 221 C; also, π. *τὸ ἕτερον οὖς* *πλάγων* *to turn one's ears to listen*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 32, cf. Plat. Rep. 531 A; *τὴν κεφαλὴν* Id. Phaedo 103 A; so too, π. *στόμα* *Ἡρακλεῖ* *to lend one's mouth to Hercules*, i. e. join in his praise, Pind. P. 9. 152; π. *τοὺς γομφίους* *to lay to one's grinders*, Ar. Pax 34; π. *τὸ θυρίον* *to put to the door*, shut it, Plut. 2. 940 F.

V. *to deposit with one, entrust to him*, Lat. *committere*, *τινὶ τι* Hdt. 2. 154:—so in Pass., *Λακεδαιμονίους*.. *πλείστον ἐπὶ παραβεβλημένοι* *having risked most on them*, Thuc. 5. 113; cf. *παρίστημι* B. II.

VI. in Med. *to deceive, betray*, Hdt. 1. 108, Eur. Andr. 289, Thuc. 1. 133, Alcæa. Com. Incert. 5; cf. Phot., Suid.; and Hesych. cites the Act. in the same sense: Eust. also cites *παραβαλλ-ἐταιρος*, *one who deceives his comrades*: cf. *παραβλήθη*.
VII. in Arithm. *to divide one number by another*.

VIII. in Eucl., *παραλληλόγραμμον π.* *παρὰ εὐθείαν* *to apply a parallelogram to a straight line*.

B. intr. *to come near, approach*, Plat. Lys. 203 E, ubi v. Heind., Arist. Pol. 7. 12, 4, etc.; π. *ἀλλήλοισι* *to meet one another*, Plat. Rep. 556 C, cf. 449 B.

II. *to go by sea, to cross over*, Lat. *trajicere*, *παρέβαλε* *νηυσὶν ἰδὼν Σκιάθον* Hdt. 7. 179, cf. Philipp. ap. Dem. 163. 3; so of the ships, *ναὺς Πελοποννησίων π.* *εἰς Ἰωνίαν* Thuc. 3. 32; of quails, *to come to land*, Arist. H. A. 8. 12. 11.

III. *to come alongside, to bring to*, *περὶ ῥύδον παραβαλόντος τοῦ ναυτικοῦ* Id. G. A. 3. 11, 31; *παραβαλόντες τῇ τριήρει* *having come alongside of her*, in a sea-fight, Polyb. 15. 2, 12, cf. 1. 22, 9; v. supr. A. III. 2.

IV. *to turn aside, pass over, eis ἡδονὰς* Arist. Eth. N. 7. 13, 7; π. *ἡ θερμότης πρὸς τὴν ψυχρότητα* Id. Plat. 2. 9, 16.

παραβάπτισμα, *τύ, false baptism*, Ecol.

παραβαπτιστής, *οὐδ, a false, fraudulent baptist*, Eccl.: metaph., *an impostor*, Ar. Epict. 2. 9, 21.

παραβάπτω, fut. *ψω*, *to dye at the same time*, Plut. Phoc. 28.

παραβαρβαρίζω, *to speak barbarously*, Hesych. s. v. *ὑσάλγανας*.

παραβάσσια, *ῆ*, Ep. *παραβάσσις*, = *παράβασις* II, Hes. Th. 220; poet. *παρβάσσια* Aesch. Theb. 743.

παραβάσιλέω, *to reign beside, along with*, Eunap. p. 53.

II. *to govern ill, or to commit treason*, LXX (3 Macc. 6. 24).

παράβασις, Ep. *παράβασις*, *ῆ*, *a going aside, escape*, *παράβασις ἔσσει* *ἄλθερον* Ar. Rh. 4. 832: *a deviation, slight alteration*, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 2, Plut. 2. 649 B: *a digression*, Strab. 15.

2. of the action of walking, π. *καὶ παράλαξις* *σκελῶν* Plut. Philop. 6.
II. *an overstepping*, ὅρων Id. 2. 122 E; *τῶν δικαίων παραβάσεις* Id. Comp. Ages. c. Pomp. 1:—absol. *a transgression*, Id. 2. 209 A, 746 C, etc.; so Ep. *παραβάσσις*, Hes. Th. 220.

III. *the parabasis*, a part of the old Comedy, in which the Chorus came forward from its usual place and addressed the audience in the Poet's name, Schol. Ar. Pax 733: it was not an indispensable part of the play, for in three of the extant pieces of Aristoph., viz., Eccl., Lysistr., Plut., it is wanting. The parabasis was in no way connected with the main action, and in its purpose somewhat resembled the prologue of Roman Comedy, except that it was always in the middle of the piece, generally soon after the first Chorus. Even this was imitated by Plautus in the Curculio and Cistellaria.

When complete it consisted of seven different parts, the *κομμάτιον*, *παράβας* proper (also called *ἀνάπαιστος*), *μακρόν* *or πνίγος*, with the *στροφὴ* and *ἀντίστροφος*, *ἐπίρρημα* and *ἀντεπίρρημα*, Schol. Ar. Nub. 518: the three first with the *ἐπίρρημα* and *ἀντεπίρρημα* were spoken by the Coryphaeus, the *στροφὴ* and *ἀντίστροφος* by the whole chorus, Herm. El. Metr. 3. 21. There are complete *παράβασεις* in the Acharn., Eq., and Vesp.

παραβάτω, *to be a παραβάτης*, *τινὶ* *to one*, Philostr. Jun. 882: generally, *to sit or stand by the driver*, in poet. form *παραίβ*., Ath. 609 D.

παραβάτης, poet. *παραβάτης*, *οὐδ, (παραβαίνω 1) one who stands beside*: properly the warrior or combatant who stands beside the charioteer, *ἀν δ' ἔβαν ἐν δίφροισι παραβάται ἡνίοχοι* τε Il. 23. 132; *παραβάτας ἔστησαν* *ἐς τάξιν* *δορὺς* Eur. Supp. 677; *ἀνακαθεῖν τοὺς παραβάτας* Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 29, etc.; *δύο δ' εἰσὶν ἐπὶ τῷ ἄρματι π.* *πρὸς ἡνίοχῳ* Strab. 709:—the Att. name was *ἀποβάται* acc. to Dion. H. 7. 73:—fem. *παραβάτις*, Ar. Rh. 1. 754.

2. the *παραβάται*, in Plut. Aemil. 12, were light troops (*velites*) who ran beside the horseman, cf. Liv. 44. 26.

II. (*παραβαίνω* II. 1) *a transgressor*, Aesch. Eum. 553 (in poet. form *παρβάτης*); π. *θεῶν* Polemo ap. Macrobi. Sat. 5. 19, 29.

παραβατικὸς, *ῆ*, *όν, cf. or disposed for transgressing*, Origen. I.—Adv. *παραβατικῶς* *ἔχειν* *τινὸς* *to be disposed to transgress*.., Ar. Epict. 2. 20, 14.

II. *belonging to the parabasis*, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1257.

παραβάτις, poet. *παραβάτις*, *ἰδος*, fem. of *παραβάτης*, q. v.

παραβάτος, poet. *παραβάτος*, *όν*, *to be overcome or overreached*, *Διὸς οὐ παραβάτος* *ἔστι φρὴν* Aesch. Supp. 1049; *κράτος οὐ παραβάτων* Soph. Ant. 874.

παραβάφης, *ῆς*, = *παραλουγής*, Hesych.; *παραβάφος*, *όν*, Phot.

παραβεβάσθαι, inf. pf. pass. of *παραβαίνω*.

παραβεβλημένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. of *παραβάλλω*, = *παραβολῶν*, Schol. Ar. Rh. 4. 936.

II. *recklessly*, Poll. 3. 136.

παραβεβυσμένος, Adv. to expl. *βύζην*, Schol. Luc. Lexiph. 2.

παραβιάζομαι, fut. *ἄσσομαι*, Dep.:—*to do a thing by force against nature or law*, LXX (Deut. 1. 43): *to use violence*, *περὶ τῶν πολεμίων* Polyb. 26. 1, 3.

II. c. acc., π. *τὸν χάρακα* *to force the palisade*, Id. 22. 10, 7; π. *τινα* *to constrain, compel him*, Ev. Luc. 24. 29, Act. Ap. 16. 15; *μύθοις*

π. καὶ διαστρέφειν *to do them violence*, Plut. 2. 19 E, cf. Id. Lycurg. 6. —The Act. in Byz. writers.

παραβίας, ου, ὄ, (or —βίη, ἡ) *a drink made from millet and κόνηζα*, Hecataea. (ap. Ath. 447 D) Fr. 123.

παραβιασμός, ου, ὄ, *a forcing of nature or law*, Plut. 2. 1097 F.

παραβιβάζω, *to put aside, remove*, τὴν ἀμαρτίαν LXX (2 Regg. 12. 13).

2. *to mock*, Lat. traduco, Byz.

παραβλάπτω, *to damage indirectly, damage*, Xen. Ephes. 4. 2, Galen.

παραβλαστάνω, fut. —βλαστήσω, *to sprout or shoot up beside*, *to grow up beside or by*, Hipp. 401. 8, Plat. Rep. 573 D, Arist. G. A. 3. 11, 11.

II. c. acc. *to put forth like shoots*, τὰς κακίας Themist. 360 B.

παραβλάστημα, τό, *a side-growth, off-shoot, sucker*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 9, 2; so παραβλάστη, ἡ, Ib. 1. 2, 6.

παραβλάστησις, ἡ, *side-growth*, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 8.

παραβλαστήτικός, ὁ, ὄν, *inclined to put out off-shoots*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 6, 3; παραβλαστήσις is prob. an error in H. P. 1. 3, 3, 1. 5, 1, 1. 6, 5, al.

παράβλαψις, εως, ἡ, *damage*, Boisson. Anecd. 2. 391.

παράβλεμμα, τό, *a side-glance, sidelong look*, Poll. 2. 56.

παραβλέπω, fut. ψω, *to look aside, take a side look*, Ar. Ran. 409; π.

θατέρω (sc. ὀφθαλμῷ) *to look suspiciously with one eye*, Id. Vesp. 497; but also *to peer out of the corner of one's eye*, Id. Eccl. 498; opp. *to ἀντιβλέπω*, Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 12; τῷ ὀφθαλμῷ π. καὶ δευτέρω δέδορκε

looked askance, Nicost. ap. Stob. 427. 15. 2. *to see wrong*, Luc. Necyom. 1.

II. *to overlook*, τί τὰλλότριστον . . κακὸν ὀνδερκεῖς, τὸ δ' ἴδιον παραβλέπεις; Com. Anon. 291, cf. Polyb. 6. 46, 6: *to despise*, Hesych.

παράβλεψις, ἡ, *looking at slightly or askance*, Plut. 2. 521 D.

παραβλήνη, ἡ, ὄν, (παραβάλλω) *thrown in by the way*, κερτομίαις ἐπέεσι π. ἀγορεύον speaking with a side-meaning, i. e. maliciously, deceitfully, Il. 4. 6 (like παρὰβόλα κερτομείν, h. Hom. Merc. 56); cf. παραβάλλω VI:—Others explain it by ἐξ ἀντιβολῆς, in objection or to answer, as Ap. Rh. took it, 2. 448, 3. 107, cf. Opp. H. 2. 113. 2.

in parables, Nonn. Jo. 16. v. 25. II. *parallelwise*, Arat. 535.

παράβλημα, τό, (παραβάλλω) *that which is thrown beside or before, fodder*, Eust. 1406. 25. II. *that which hung before to protect or cover*, esp. a kind of curtain or screen used to cover the sides of ships, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 22; cf. παρόρρυμα.

παράβληξ, ἡ, ὄν, *distracted*, Manetho 6. 560; al. παραπλήξ.

παραβλητικός, α, ὄν, *to be compared with one*, Plut. Cimon. 3. II.

παραβλητίζω, *one must compare*, Eus. P. E. 168 A. 2. *one must liken before*, Boët. troph. Geop. 17. 19, 2. 3. *one must divide*, Nicom. Arithm. p. 150.

παραβλητικός, ὁ, ὄν, *fitted for comparing*, Hesych., etc.

παραβλητός, ὁ, ὄν, *to be compared, comparable*, Plut. Aemil. 7, etc.

παραβλύω, fut. βύω, *to spit out beside, disgorge*, π. τὸ περιττὸν [τοῦ οἴνου] Anon. ap. Suid.; c. gen. partit., π. τοῦ οἴνου ἐν τῷ ὕπνῳ Philostr. 796; cf. ἀποβλύω.

παραβλώσκω, poet. pf. παρμέβλωκα, *to go beside*, esp. for the purpose of protecting, τῷ δ' αὐτῇ φιλομειδῆς Ἀφροδίτῃ αἰεὶ παρμέβλωκε Il. 4. 11; ἡ γὰρ οἱ αἰεὶ μήτηρ παρμέβλωκεν 24. 73.

παραβλώψ, ὥπος, ὄ, ἡ, *looking askance, squinting*, παραβλώπεις τ' ὀφθαλμοῖ Il. 9. 503, cf. Anth. P. 11. 361; π. ὀφθαλμοῖ Luc. adv. Ind. 7. (From παραβλέπω, as κλώψ from κλέπτω.)

παραβλώω, fut. ἡσμαι, *to call or cry out to*, Dem. 153. 16.

παραβοήθεια, ἡ, *help, aid, succour*, αὐτῶν ἔργων π. Plat. Legg. 778 A; αὐ π. aids in war, Polyb. 2. 5, 2, etc.

παραβοήθω, *to come to aid, to come up to help*, τινι Thuc. 1. 47, Antiph. Incert. 4; πρὸς τινα against one, Polyb. 2. 54, 10:—absol. *to come to the rescue*, Ar. Eq. 257, Thuc. 3. 22, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 6. 2. *to aid on the other hand*, ὡς ἀντιβοήθω, Plat. Rep. 572 E.

παραβοήθημα, τό, *help, aid, succour*, Math. Vett. 57.

παραβολάδην, poet. παρβ-, = παραβλήδην II, Ap. Rh. 4. 936, Arat. 318, 525.

παραβουλεύομαι, Dep. *to venture, expose oneself*, like παραβάλλομαι, π. τῇ ψυχῇ Ep. Phil. 2. 30: vulg. παραβουλ-.

παραβολή, ἡ, (παραβάλλω) *a placing beside, juxta-position, comparing, comparison*, Plat. Phileb. 33 B; π. καὶ σύγκρισις Polyb. 1. 2, 2; ἐν παραβολῇ by juxta-position, Arist. Top. 1. 10, 5, cf. 8. 1, 15; ἐκ παραβολῆς Id. Rhet. 3. 19, 5. 2. *a comparison, an illustration, analogy*, τὴν π. ἀπρεπῇ πεποιθῆσθαι Isocr. 280 A; π. δὲ τὰ Σωκρατικά, οἷον εἰ τις λέγοι ὅτι οὐ δὲ κληρωτὰς ἄρχων, —which he illustrates by the case of athletes, whom he now would think of choosing by lot, Arist. Rhet. 2. 20, 4 (and he expressly distinguishes it from the λόγος apologue or fable); so, ἐκ τῶν θηρίων ποιήσθαι τὴν π. Id. Pol. 2. 5, 24. 3. in N. T. *a parable, i. e. a fictitious narrative by which some religious or moral lesson is conveyed*. 4. *a by-word, proverb*, LXX (Ezek. 18. 2), Ev. Luc. 4. 23; in bad sense, εἰς π. ἐν τοῖς ἔθνεσιν LXX (Ps. 43. 14, Sap. 5. 3).

II. *a ranging or moving side by side, παραβολαὶ ἀλλήλων*, as in a complicated dance, Plat. Tim. 40 C; ἐκ παραβολῆς [γενῶν] μάχεσθαι *to fight a sea-fight broadside to broadside*, Polyb. 15. 2, 13, Diod. 14. 60. III. *a sidelong direction, obliquity*, διὰ πολλῶν ἐλεγμῶν καὶ π. Plat. Arat. 22. IV. *a projecting*, τοῦ ἡλίου Max. Tyr. 17. 9. V. *the making a venture, a venture*, Schol. Thuc. 1. 131. VI. *division*, as opp. to multiplication, Arithm. VII. *the cone section called parabola*, because its axis is parallel to the side of the cone, Math. Vett. 2. in Eucl. *a parabolagram applied to a straight line*. VIII. = παραβολον (v. sub παράβολος II), Arist. Oec. 2. 16, 3, with v. l. παράβολον, -βόλιον.

παραβολικός, ὁ, ὄν, *figurative*, Clem. Al. 804, Schol. II. 13. 62. Adv. -κώς, Clem. Al. 946.

παραβόλιον, τό, v. παράβολος III.

παραβολοειδής, ἐς, *serving for comparison*, Schol. II. 13. 152.

παράβολος, poet. παραβ-, ὄν; (παραβάλλω): I. *thrown in by the way, deceitful*, v. sub παραβλήδην. II. *exposing oneself or what belongs to one*: hence, 1. of persons, *venturesome, reckless*, Ar. Vesp. 192; πρὸς κινδύνους παραβολώτατος App. Civ. 2. 149; φιλοκινδύνους καὶ π. ἐν ταῖς μάχασι Diod. 19. 3; so, Adv. -λως, *desperately, recklessly*, Lat. projecto audacia, παραβόλως πλεῖν Menand. Incert. 97; π. κινδυνεύει, χρῆσθαι τῷ πολέμῳ, ἀγωνίζεσθαι, etc., Polyb., Plut., etc.

2. of things and actions, *hazardous, perilous*, ἔργον Hdt. 9. 45; π. καὶ χαλεπὸν Isocr. 126 A; π. καὶ καλὰ ἔργα Polyb. 18. 36, 1; πρᾶξις ἀνέλπιστος καὶ παραβολώτατη Diod. 20. 3; ἡ τόλμα καὶ τὸ π. τοῦ ἀνδρὸς Polyb. 3. 61, 6; —also, π. ὁδοί, τόποι *dangerous roads*, etc., Heraclit. in Gale Myth. p. 76, Polyb.; τὰ π. bold metaphors, Longin. 32.

III. *as law-term, παράβολον, τό, a deposit made in appeals* cases as security for the fine due in case of failure, Arist. Fr. 416, cf. Oec. 2. 16, 3; παραβόλιον being the later form, Poll., Phryn. 238: cf. παρακαταβολή, παρακαταθήκη.

IV. *a border along the edge of a garment*, C. I. 155. 41.

παραβομβέω, fut. ἥσω, *to hum beside or after*, ἡ χορδὴ π. τῷ μέλει Synes. 62 D:—Pass. *to be defensed*, Agath. 29 B.

παραβόσκω, *to maintain besides*, Ephipp. Ἐφηβ. 1.

παραβουκολεῖω, like παραπλανῶ, *to lead astray by fraud*, *to beguile*, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 211 C.

παραβουλεύομαι, v. sub παραβολ-.

παραβραβεύω, *to give an unjust judgment in an athletic contest*, Plut. 2. 535 C:—metaph., *to pervert*, τὴν ἀλήθειαν Eccl.; παραβεβραβευμένα κρίματα Polyb. 24. 1, 12.

παραβραχῆ, Adv. for παρὰ βραχὺ, *nearly*; v. παρὰ C. I. 5, βραχὺς I.

παραβρυσμα, τό, *stuffing*, Harpocr.

παράβυστος, ὄν, (παραβύνω) *stuffed or forced in*, of a self-invited guest, Timoth. Com. Kynar. 1, cf. Ath. 257 A; so, ἐκ παραβύστου καθῆσθαι Plut. 2. 617 E. π. κλίνη *a small or supplementary couch*, Poll. 3. 43, Hesych., Suid., Harp.

II. *pushed aside or into a corner*: τὸ παράβυστον (sc. δικαστήριον), an Athenian law-court of small dimensions, lying in an obscure part of the town (where οἱ ἑνδεκα held their sittings, Harp.), Lys. ap. Poll. 8. 121, Paus. 1. 28, 8. 2. metaph., ἐν παραβύστῳ in a corner, Dem. 715. 20, Arist. Top. 8. 1, 17, cf. Hemst. Luc. Necyom. 17.

παραβύνω, *to stuff in, insert*, Luc. Lexiph. 24, Pisc. 22; π. ἐς τὴν πλεονῶν τὸν ἀνίκαν Id. Tox. 58; τόνους παραβύνουσιν εἰς τὴν ἀκοήν Id. Iman. 13:—Med., Id. D. Mercur. 12, 2, Anth. P. 11. 210. II. *to stop up*, τὰ ὤτα Sext. Emp. P. 1. 50. [ὑ in Anth. l. c.]

παραβώμιος, ὄν, *beside or at the altar*, v. l. Soph. O. T. 184; ὕμνοι π. Philo 2. 484, cf. Luc. Syr. D. 42.

παρ-αγγελεύς, εως, ὄ, ἡ, *an informer, accuser*, Gloss.

παρ-αγγελία, ἡ, *a command or order issued to soldiers*, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 4, v. Act. Ap. 16. 24; cf. παραγγέλλω II:—the word of command, Polyb. 6. 27, 1. II. *the summoning one's partisans* to support one in a suit at law, exertion of influence, Dem. 341. 2, 432. 11. 2. *canvassing for public office*, the Lat. ambitus, Plut. Crass. 15 (v. Wyttenb. ad 2. 276 C), App. Civ. 1. 21, etc. III. *a set of rules or precepts*, ἐπὶ παραγγελίαν πίπτειν Arist. Eth. N. 2. 2, 4; instruction, precept, advice, Hipp. Jusj., Diod. 4. 36, 15. 10, Excerpt. 512. 40, 1 Ep. Tim. 1. 5. IV. *a muster-roll*, Evagr. H. E. 2. 1.

παρ-αγγέλλω, fut. εἰώ, *to pass on or transmit as a message*, as by telegraph, πένκτες (sic Schütz) παραγγεῖλασα Μακίστον σκοπαῖς σέλας (where Bamberger, with great probability, παραγγέρευσεν) Aesch. Ag. 259, cf. 294, 316; μήτηρ παραγγέλλοντες ἂν ἐκούσατε Eur. Supp. 1173. 2. often as military term, *to give the watchword*, which was passed from man to man, π. τὸ σύνθημα, Lat. imperium per manus tradere, Xen. An. 1. 8, 3; cf. παράγγελμα, παραγγέλιος. II. generally, *to give the word, give orders, command*, properly of the general, Hdt. 7. 147, Aesch. Pers. 469, etc.; π. τινὶ ποιεῖν τι Hdt. 3. 147, 4. 89, 9. 53, Xen., etc.; with the dat. omitted, Hdt. 8. 70, etc.:—Pass., τὰ παραγγελλόμενα military orders, Thuc. 2. 11; ἐς τὰ π. λέγειν Id. 1. 121, cf. 3. 55; κατὰ τὰ παραγγελλόμενα Xen. An. 2. 2, 8. 2. *to order, recommend, exhort*, not so strong as κελεύω, π. τινὶ ποιεῖν τι Soph. Ph. 1178, Plat. Phaedo 116 C, etc.; τινὶ τι Eur. Supp. 1173, Heracl. 825; τινὶ τι περὶ τινος Thuc. 1. 129; τινὶ ὅπως . . Plat. Rep. 415 B; but, π. ὅπως ἂν . . , *to give orders to the end that* . . , Id. Phaedo 59 E:—c. acc. reify only, *to order*, π. παρασκευῇ σίτον *to order corn to be prepared*, Lat. imperare frumentum, Hdt. 3. 25; σιτία Thuc. 7. 43; π. στρατείας, like Lat. indicare, Aeschin. 63. 7, 66. 28: c. acc. cogn., π. παραγγέλια Lys. 121. 32; also, παραγγεῖλια π. Act. Ap. 5. 28:—Pass., τὰ παραγγελλόμενα a magistrate's orders, Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 4. 3. of a physician, *to prescribe*, τι Arist. Probl. 6. 3. 4. τὰ παραγγελλόμενα rules, precepts, Id. Top. 2; τὰ παραγγελλόμενα Id. Rhet. Al. 1. 9. III. also *to encourage, cheer on*, c. acc., ἵππους Theogn. 998; π. εἰς ὕπνα *to call to arms*, Xen. An. 1. 5, 13. IV. *to summon to one's help*, esp. at Athens, *to summon one's partisans, form a cabal*, Dem. 515. 19 (where many MSS. περιήγγελλον), cf. 1461. 3, Lys. 95. 28 sq. 2. π. τὴν ἀρχὴν *to canvass for the chief power*, like Lat. magistratum ambire, Dion. H. 11. 61, cf. Plut. Mar. 5, etc.:—also intr., π. εἰς ὑπαίτιαν *to be candidate for* . . , Id. Caes. 13, cf. Cato Mi. 8; εἰς τὴν δημαρχίαν App. Civ. 1. 21; then of other formal acts, ἐκ μερικίων π. εἰς ἀνδρας *to offer oneself for admission into them*, Poll. 2. 10; and later simply *to announce one's arrival, arrive*, εἰς τὸν κόσμον Synes. 128 B; often so in Byz., cf. ἀντιπαραγγέλλω, παραγγεῖλια II, παρακελεύομαι. V. *to teach, admonish*, Plut. 2. 12 D, 210 E, etc. VI. in the Pandects, of a

divorced wife, *to announce* to her husband *that she is pregnant* by him; if the latter declares that she cannot be so, he was said *ἀντιπαράγγελ-λεν*. VII. *to enter on the muster-roll*, Evagr. H. E. 2. 1.

παράγγελμα, τό, a message transmitted by beacons, *φλόγος παραγέ-λματος* Aesch. Ag. 480.

παράγγελμα ἔχοντων μὴ χωρίζεσθαι ap. Dem. 569. 1; ἀπὸ παραγγέλματος by word of command, Thuc. 8. 99; ἐκ π. Polyb. 1. 27. 8, etc.; δίδοναι τὰ παραγγέλματα Id. 10. 21. 9.

παράγγελμα, ἡ, ὅν, admonitory, Dion. H. de Comp. 22; with v. l. —γελτικός. Adv. —κῶς, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 204.

παράγγελσις, ἡ, in war, a giving the word of command, which was passed from one to another, Thuc. 5. 66, Plat. Legg. 942 B; ἀπὸ παραγέ-λσεως πορεύεσθαι Xen. An. 4. 1, 5; cf. παραγέλλω, παράγγελμα.

παράγγελτικός, ἡ, ὅν, = παραγγελματικός, Euseb. c. Marc. 130 A, etc. **παράγειος**, ὄν, (γῆ) haunting the shallow water near the shore, ζῶα π., opp. to πελάγια, Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 18.

παραγεμιστή, ἡ, a local name for the torpedo, Eust. 261. 17. **παραγήνησις**, ἡ, presence, Epicur. ap. Eust. 111. 25.

παραγεῖν, *to give just a taste of a thing, φρονήματος παραγεῖν τὸ θῆλυ* to give women a slight taste of courage, Plut. Lycurg. 14; —Med. *to taste slightly*, ποτόν Anaxil. Καλυσ. 2; καινοῦ τιῶς Antiph. Incert. 14.

παραγήνρω, fut. δοομαι, *to be the worse for old age*, *be superannuated*, Aeschin. 89. 28, Diod. Excerpt. Vat. p. 16, Poll. 2. 16.

παράγινωμι, Ion. and in later Gr. —γίνωμι [γ]; fut. γενήσομαι; aor. παρεγόνηναι. *To be beside, to be by or near*, c. dat. pers. et rei, καὶ σφιν παρεγίγνετο δαυτὶ attended them at the banquet, Od. 17. 173; c. dat. pers. only, π. Σοφοκλεί ἐρωτωμένῳ was by him when he was asked, Plat. Rep. 329 B, cf. Antipho 143. 23; c. dat. rei only, π. τῇ μάχῃ *to be present at* . . . Plat. Charm. 153 C; τῇ συνουσίᾳ Id. Symp. 172 C, cf. Hdt. 8. 109; c. ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶσι Isocr. 243 B; ἐν τοῖς λόγοις, ἐν τῇ συνουσίᾳ Plat. Prot. 337 A, Symp. 173 B; absol., Antipho 118. 21.

παράγειν, *to come to one's side, come to aid, stand by, second, support*, Hes. Th. 429. 432, 436. Hdt. 3. 32; μάρτυρες τοῖσι θανούσι π. Aesch. Eum. 319, cf. Ar. Eq. 242; ἐπὶ τινα against one, Thuc. 2. 95; μάχῃ . . π. τιῶι *to support them in battle*, Id. 5. 54, cf. 6. 67.

παράγειν, *to be gained, to accrue to one*, π. τινι, Lat. contingere alicui, ὅθεν καὶ τις δύναμις παρεγέμετο Thuc. 1. 15, cf. Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 2; φόβοι παραγινέ-μενοι τῶν Isocr. 89 A; ἀρετῇ π. θείᾳ μοίρα Plat. Meno 99 E, cf. 86 D, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 9, 3; of scientific learning, Id. An. Post. 1. 1, 1; —impers., σφ̄ τρόπῳ παραγίνεται εἰδέναι Plat. Meno 71 A.

παράγειν, *to come to, τινι Theogn. 139, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 14, etc.* also, π. εἰς τόπον Hdt. 1. 185; π. ἐς τὸντοῦ *to come to the same point*, Id. 2. 4, cf. 1. 32; ἐπὶ τὰς ταφὰς Aeschin. 87. 22; —absol. *to arrive, come up, παρεγέγοντο αἱ νῆες* Hdt. 6. 95.

παράγειν, *to come to maturity*, of corn, Id. 1. 193; of the horns of oxen, *to be fully grown*, Id. 4. 29.

παράγειν, later —γινώσκω; fut. —γνώσομαι; aor. παρέγνων; —*to decide beside the right, err in their judgment, ὕπερ τούτων περὶ αὐτοῦ* Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 17; π. τοῦ δικαίου Philostr. 616.

παράγειν, Dep. *to take into one's arms*, Poll. 2. 139. **παράγκαλίσμα**, τό, that which is taken into the arms, a beloved one, a mistress or wife, Soph. Ant. 650; whence it is borrowed by Lyc. 113, and restored by Dind. in Eur. Hel. 242 (metri grat.) for ὑπαγκάλισμα.

παράγκιστρούμαι, Pass. *to be furnished with barbs, βέλη παρηγι-στραμένα* Plut. 2. 631 D, cf. Diod. 17. 43.

παράγκινω, *to fold the arms, set them a-kinbo*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 258 A, Phot., Suid.; —Med. *to push aside with the elbows, εἰδων*, τὸν πλοῖον Luc. Tim. 54; ἀλλήλους Id. Pisc. 34, generally, *to supplant*, Strab. 229; verb. Adj. —όντων, one must refuse, Nicet. Eug. 7. 129.

παράγκισσός, οὗ, ὅ, one who elbows, Clearch. ap. Ath. 258 A. **παράκλουτος**, ὄν, with spare buttocks, Hippiatr.

παράγλυφω [γ], fut. ψω, *to counterfeit a seal, τὰς σφραγίδας* Diod. 1. 78; cf. παρακόπω. II. *to scrape or pare off a little*, Hipp. Fract. 773, Galen. 2. 461.

παράγνυδιδος, ὄν, on or for the cheek, κόσμος ἔππων Eust. 1324. 39; τὸ π., = sq., Id. 67. 43.

παράγνυς, ἴδος, ἡ, the cheekpiece of the helmet or tiara, Strab. 733, Eust. 601. 10, etc.

παράγνυμι, fut. ψω, *to bend to one side*, Coluth. 239. **παράγνυμι**, *to fracture at the side or slightly*, Hipp. Mochl. 866.

παράγονάτιον, τό, the space between two joints in a reed, Synes. 270 A. **παράγοράζω**, fut. ἄσω, = παροφάσσω, Alex. Δραμίδ. 3.

παράγορέομαι, Dor. for παρήγ-, Pind. **παράγόρευσις**, ἡ, prohibition, Joseph. A. J. 18. 9, 2; —ἀρνῆσις, Hesych. **παράγραμμα**, τό, that which one writes beside, an additional clause, προσπαράγραφοι π. Dem. 997. 10, cf. Aen. Tact. 31.

παράγραμμάτιζω, *to alter by changing a letter, and so to make a para-gram or alliterative pun on a name, ὡς ἀνέπλασσε Πλάτων πεπλασμένα θαύματα εἰδὼς*, Timon ap. Diog. L. 3. 20; such jokes were called τὰ παρὰ γράμμα σκώμματα (Arist. Rhet. 3. 11. 6); as κολὰς for κόρας, Ar. Vesp. 45; Κλωπίδαι for Κρωπίδαι Id. Eq. 79; πολυπενθής for —βενθής, Eust. 130. 14; Caudius Biberius Mero for Claudius Tiberius Nero, Suet. Tib. 42; cf. Schol. Ar. Nub. 31, Ran. 432, Cic. Fam. 7. 32, 2.

παράγραμμάτιζω, *to emend a reading by change of letters*, Strab. 41.

παράγραμμάτιζος, ὅ, a putting one letter for another, Steph. Byz.; also παραγραμμάτιζος, εἰς, ἡ, Tzetz.: παραγραμμάτρίστρα, fem. Adj., Nicet. Ann. 315 D.

παράγραψή, ἡ, anything written beside, a marginal note, to mark the close of a sentence, Isocr. 322 A, Hyperid. ap. Harp., Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 6; or to mark that a passage is spurious, Luc. pro Imagg. 24; in

a drama, to indicate the change of persons, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1479, Pax 443, cf. Nub. 653.

2. a *paragraph* (in our sense), Ath. 453 C, Phot.

II. an exception taken by the defendant to the admissibility of a suit, a special plea, demurrer, Isocr. 371 A, cf. 375 B, Poll. 8. 57, 58; παραγραφὴν παραγράφουσι or δοῦναι Dem. 939. 11, 912. 15, etc.; opp. to εὐθυδικίαν (or —ία) εἰσέναι Id. 908. 8, cf. 1103. 1; it reversed for the time the positions of plaintiff and defendant, so that in the παραγραφὴ the defendant spoke first, Dem. 1103. 11; and was said τὴν π. ἀντιλαγχάνειν, Id. 976. 14; cf. ἀντιλαγχάνω, παραγράφω II. 4:—

III. in Rhetoric, a brief summary of one subject before passing on to another, Schol. Il. 16. 1, Eust. 107 ult.

παράγραφικός, ἡ, ὄν, in the form of a παραγραφὴ (signif. II), argum. Dem. in Zenoth.: τὸ π. the objection of the defendant to the indictment (γραφὴ), constitutio translativa, Cic. Inv. Rhet. 1. 8, Walz Rhet. 3. 18., 5. 163.

παράγραφος, Adv. —κῶς, by way of παραγραφὴ (II), argum. Dem. c. Androt.

παράγραφῆς, ἡ, a writing instrument, Poll. 4. 18., 10. 59.

παράγραφος (sc. γραμμῆς), ἡ, a line or stroke drawn in the margin, with a dot over it, to mark the change of persons in a dialogue, or the corresponding parts of a chorus or parabasis, Hephaest. 133, 135, Schol. Ar. Nub. 518, etc.

II. = παραγραφὴ, Harpocr.

III. as Subst., in late Greek, a pencil for drawing lines, Salmas. Solin. 643 sq.

παράγραφω, fut. ψω, *to write by the side*, πλησίον π. Ar. Vesp. 99; generally, *to add, subjoin*, esp. a clause to a law, a contract, or the like, τὶ βεβούλευται περὶ τῶν σπονδῶν ἐν τῇ στήλῃ παραγράφαι; Ar. Lys. 513, cf. Plat. Legg. 785 A, Dem. 1237. 2; π. τὸ ὄνομα παρ' ᾧ κείνεται αἱ συνθήκαι C. I. 102. 9; —esp. of fraudulent interpolations, ἄλλων πατρὸς ἐαυτὸν παραγράφειν *to enroll oneself with a wrong father's name*, Dem. 1003. fin.; ὁμοκῶτα παραγράφας Hyperid. Euxen. 40.

2. *to imitate*, Schaf. Schol. Ap. Rh. 3. 158; cf. παραφράζω.

3. *to make an error in copying*, Cobet N. LL. p. 684.

4. π. τοὺς δανείστας *to defraud them*, Synes. 162 C.

II. Med., with pf. pass., in various legal phrases: 1. παραγράφουσι τὸν νόμον *to have the law written in parallel columns with a decree which is charged with illegality, νόμους ἄλλους παραβέβηκεν*, οὓς οὐ παραγεγράμμεθα διὰ τὸ πλῆθος Dem. 640. 20, cf. 636. 13; so in Pass., οἱ παραγεγραμμένοι νόμοι Id. 263. 20 (et ibi Dissen.), Aeschin. 52. 27.

2. παραγράφουσι τινὰ διατητῆν *to have him registered as arbiter*, Dem. 1013. 4.

3. in the docum. ap. Dem. 549. fin., Δημοσθένης δὲ τὴν γραφὴν τοῦ φόνου παραγράφουσι, the word must either be = γράφασθαι or must mean *to bring a false charge*.

4. παραγραφὴν παραγράφουσι μὴ εἰσαγώγιμον εἶναι [τὴν δίκην] *to except to the admissibility of a suit* (v. παραγραφὴ II), Dem. 939. 11, cf. 882. 1; π. περὶ τινος Id. 985. 1; and absol. παραγράφουσι, Id. 984. 2, cf. Isocr. 371 B; —sometimes also *to petition for delay in a suit*, like ὑπόμνησθαι, Dem. 1151. 2., 1153. 5.

5. *to have a thing copied out*, Id. 636. 14.

6. *to draw a line across, cancel*, Aristid. 2. 246, Callistr. 905 (v. l. περι-); and in Pass., τὰ φιλάνθρωπα παρεγράφη Polyb. 9. 31, 5; cf. περιγράφω.

7. *to reject*, Phot.; so in Act., Schol. Soph. O. T. 907.

παράγραφίμος, ὄν, exceptionable, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 170.

παράγρυνέω, *to watch diligently*, Greg. Nyss.; —Pass., Onesand.

παράγνυος, ὄν, with distorted limbs, Walz Rhet. 3. 663.

παράγνυνάω, *to practise by the way*, Greg. Nyss.

παράγνυμος, ὄν, naked at the side, half-naked, Diog. L. 2. 132.

παράγνυνόω, *to lay bare at the side, expose*, Dio C. 49. 6.

2. metaph. *to lay bare, disclose, τὸν πάντα λόγον* Hdt. 1. 126, cf. 8. 19., 9. 44; τὴν ἀλήθειαν Clem. Al. 63; παρεγνυνώθη διότι . . . Polyb. 1. 80, 9.

παράγνυνος, ἡ, a laying bare, exposing, τοῦ σώματος Clem. Al. 199.

παράγω, fut. ζω, *to lead by or past a place*, c. acc. loci, Hdt. 4. 158., 9. 47; παράγω πτέρυγας fly past, Eur. Ion 166; —in late Hist. writers, π. θρίαμβον, Lat. triumphum ducere, App. Mithr. 117, Civ. 2. 101; of a person, ἐν θρίαμβῳ παράγεσθαι Plut. Caes. 55.

2. as military term, *to march the men up from the side, to bring them from column into line*, π. τοὺς ἐπὶ κέρως πορευομένους . . εἰς μέταπον Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 22, cf. Cyr. 2. 3, 21, An. 4. 6, 6; τὰς τάξεις εἰς τὰ πλάγια Ib. 3. 4, 14; ἐξῶθεν τῶν κεράτων Ibid. 21; cf. παραγῆγ I. 2.

3. *to bring round or forward, ἀγκάνα ἐπὶ or παρὰ τὸ στήθος*, Hipp. Art. 780.

II. *to lead aside from the way, mislead*, Lat. seducere, Pind. P. 11. 40; π. τινὰ μύθοις, λόγους Id. N. 7. 34, Thuc. 1. 91; π. τινὰ εἰς ἀρκαστάτα Aesch. Pers. 99; π. ἀπᾶν Thuc. 1. 34; ψεύδει Plat. Rep. 383 A; π. καὶ φανακίζειν Dem. 604. 4; —Pass., φῶβῳ παρηγόμην Soph. O. T. 974; νέους παραχθεῖς Eur. Supp. 232; ἀπᾶν π. ὑπὸ τινος Thuc. 1. 34; cf. παραγῆγ II. 1.

2. generally, *to induce, lead to or into a thing*, ἐς τι Eur. I. T. 478; mostly of something bad, Theogn. 404, Archil. 64; —Pass. *to be induced, οἷοι θυσίας τε καὶ εὐχῶναι παράγεσθαι* Plat. Rep. 365 E, cf. Legg. 885 B, C; c. inf., παρηγμένος μαθοῖς ἐργάσθαι τι Soph. Ant. 294, cf. Thuc. 2. 64, Bornem. Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 5.

3. of things, *to lead aside, and so to change, alter the course of* . . τὰς μοίρας Hdt. 1. 91; π. τοὺς νόμους ἐπὶ τι *to pervert the laws to this end*, Plat. Rep. 550 D, cf. Isocr. 87. 33; οἱ θεοὶ τῶν πονηρῶν ἀνθρώπων τὴν διάνοιαν π. Lycurg. 159. 20; π. τὴν ἀλήθειαν Philostr. Epist. 20; —Pass., τὰ γράμματα παρήκται, from age, Paus. 6. 19, 5.

4. *to change slightly*, of a change of letters in the derivation of words, Plat. Crat. 398 C, D, 400 C, Plut. 2. 354 C; π. τὴν ἀπὸ or ἐκ τινος, παρὰ τι *to derive*, Apoll. Dysc.

III. *to bring and set beside others, to bring forward, introduce* (cf. παρὰ B. II. 3), εἰς μέσον Hdt. 3. 129; εἰς τὸ μέσον Plat. Legg. 713 B; εἰς ὑπᾶς Antipho 125. 35; π. εἰς τὸν δῆμον *to bring before the people*, Lys. 132. 38, cf. Thuc. 5. 45; εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον *before the court*, Dem. 805. 14; hence, π. γραφὴν Antipho 118. 27; also *to bring forward as a witness, etc., τὸν ἥκοντα παρήγαγον* Dem. 285. 5; so in Med., Plat. Legg. 836 C.

b. *to bring forward on the stage, bring in*, Meineke Com.

Fr. 1. 536; οἷος οἱ κομμοδοιδάσκαλοι π. ἀγροίκους Arist. Eth. E. 3. 2, 5. 2. to bring in, with a notion of secrecy, ἀνδρας π. ἔσω Hdt. 5. 20:—Pass. to come in stealthily, slip in, π. γὰρ ἐνέρων δολιόπαις ἀρωγὸς εἶσιν στέγας Soph. El. 1391; of things, τὸ ὕδωρ ὀρύγμασιν καὶ τάρβους εἰς τὸ πέδιον π. Plut. Camill. 4. IV. to carry on, protract, τὴν πρᾶξιν Diod. 18. 65; π. τὸν χρόνον to pass it away, Plut. Agis 13, etc.; v. infr. B. III:—also πείθοι καὶ λόγῳ π. ἀνάγκην to avert it, Plut. Phoc. 2. V. to direct, guide hither and thither, Id. 2. 981 A. VI. to deduce, produce, ἀπὸ τῶν ἀτελεστέρων τελειότερα Iamb. Myst. p. 153 Parthey, cf. Geop. 9. 1, 1:—Pass., ὁ ἀνδρὶς . . παράγεται οὐ ἔλουν, ἀλλὰ ἐλύνει is called by a derivative name, Arist. Metaph. 6. 7, 12. B. intr. to pass by, pass on one's way, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 44, Polyb. 5. 18, 4, etc.; τοῖς παράγονσι χαίρειν C. 1. 2129. II. to pass away, 1 Ep. Cor. 7. 31; so in Pass., 1 Ep. Jo. 2. 8 and 17. III. to arrive by sea at a place, εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην Polyb. 23. 14, 1, cf. 4. 44, 3. IIII. to delay (v. supr. iv), παρήγον ἐφ' ἱκανὸν χρόνον Diod. 11. 3; ἐξέκρουε καὶ π. Plut. Rom. 23. παράγωγός, ἔως, ὁ, π. producer, creator, Walz Rhett. 1. 573, Eccl. παράγωγι, ἡ, a leading by or past, carrying across, Xen. an. 5. 1, 16. 2. as military term, a wheeling from column into line, Id. Lac. 11, 6, Polyb. 10. 21, 5, Ael. Tact. 37, etc.; v. ἐπαγωγή 5, παράγω 1. 2. 3. π. τῶν κοπῶν a sliding motion of the oars, so that they made no dash (ρόθος, πύλος) in coming out of the water, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 8. 4. the reduction of a dislocation, Hipp. Art. 795. II. a leading aside, misleading, (cf. παράγω II), τῆς ἀπαθῆς τῇ π. by the seduction of the fraud, deception practised, Hdt. 6. 62:—often in the Orators, a false argument, fallacy, quibble, Dem. 652. 14., 693. 2; λόγος ταῦτα καὶ π. τοῦ πράγματος a matter foreign to the subject, 871. 7; περιπλοκαὶ καὶ π. Plut. Fab. 3:—also delay, Id. Lucull. 29; π. καὶ πρόφασιν ἐμβάλλειν Id. Sull. 28; οὐτε σκῆψεις οὐτε π. πλάττειναι Id. Cato Mi. 63. 2. an alteration, variation, as of language, Hdt. 1. 142: a deviation from right, a transgression, Plat. Legg. 741 D. 3. a persuading, turning, ἡ τῶν θεῶν ἐν ἀνθρώπων π. Id. Rep. 364 D. IIII. derivation, Apoll. de Constr. 193, E. M. 8. 23., 92. 30, etc. 2. paragogé, addition to the end of a syllable, Apoll. l. c. 100. 3. derivation, production, Iamb. Myst. p. 153 Parthey. IV. (from Pass.) a coming to land, Polyb. 8. 7, 4. παράγωγιζω, to demand a duty from ships passing a port (v. sq.), τινά Polyb. 4. 44, 4 and 46, 6, cf. 3. 2, 5. παράγων, τό, a toll paid by ships passing a port (similar to the 'Sound-dues' formerly paid to Denmark), Philippiid. Συμπλ. 2, Polyb. 4. 47, 3; v. διαγώνιον. παράγωνις, ἰδος, ἡ, the carriage of a military engine, Math. Vett. 76. παράγωγός, ὄν, (παράγω) leading aside, misleading, deceitful, ὃ πρὸς τοῖς καὶ παραγωγί Com. Anon. 219. 2. as Subst. a summoner, ἦς Ἔρωσ ἦν ὁ π. Charito 1. 1. II. pass., like ἐπαράγωγος, easily movable, ὁστέον Hipp. Fract. 763. 2. derived from another word, τινος, ἀπὸ τινος, ἐκ τινος Eust. 1533. 33, Apoll. de Constr. 192, E. M. 97. 53:—Adv. -γως, by a slight change, as in the derivation of one word for another (cf. Hor. parca deformata), Plut. 2. 316 A, cf. Ath. 480 F. παραγωνίσκος, ὁ, (γανία) in LXX (Alex.), prob. a carpenter's square, or rule for marking angles. παραδαινύω, to dine with, τινι Simmias ap. Tzetz. Hist. 7. 694. παραδάκρυ, τό, a name for the plant βοδύριον, Diosc. Noth. 4. 124. παραδακρύω, to weep beside or with, τινί Luc. Navig. 2. παραδάρθω, fut. -δαρθήσμαι: aor. παρέδραμον, ποῦτ. παρέδραθον, (as always in Hom.). To sleep beside, τῆδε γὰρ αὐ μοι νυκτὶ παρέδραθεν Od. 20. 88; παραδραθῆεν φιλόττη II. 14. 163. παράδειγμα, τό, (παράδεικνυμι) a pattern or model of the thing to be executed, Lat. exemplar, an architect's plan of a building, Hdt. 5. 62; a sculptor's or painter's model, Plat. Tim. 28 C, Rep. 500 E; of the divine models or exemplars after which all earthly things are made, ἐν οὐρανῷ ἴσως π. ἀνάκειται Ib. 592 B; so in Arist. of the Platonic ideas, opp. to εἰκῶν, Metaph. 1. 9, 12, cf. 4. 2, 1:—hence, 2. a precedent, example, π. λαβεῖν παρά τινος Plat. Meno 77 B; ἐμὲ π. ποιούμενος Id. Apol. 23 A; παράδειγματι χρῆσθαι Thuc. 3. 10; but, π. χρῆσθαι τινι to copy one's example, Andoc. 32. 4; τοῖς γεγενημένοις π. χρῆσθαι Lys. 173. 31; π. ἐκφέρειν, καταλείπειναι Dinarch. 103. 38, Lycurg. 149. 5; π. δίδοναι Plat. Legg. 876 E; ἐπὶ παραδείγματος by way of example, Aeschin. 25. 16; so, παραδείγματος εἴνεκα Lys. 166. 8; παραδείγματα ἀμαρτημάτων Andoc. 27. 32. 3. an example, i. e. a lesson or warning, π. ἔχειν τινὸς to take a lesson from . . , Thuc. 6. 77; τ' ὅν π. ἔχων Soph. O. T. 1193; τὰ γὰρ κακὰ π. τοῖς ἐσθλοῖσι εἰσφύειν τ' ἔχει Eur. El. 1085; τοῖς ἀλλοῖς ἔσται π. ὕβρεως Ar. Thesm. 670; π. τινὰ καθιστάναι Thuc. 3. 40; ζῶντά τινὰ τοῖς λαοῖς π. ποιεῖν Dem. 373. 22., 451. 10, cf. 546. 8; π. τοὺς Σύρους λαβεῖν Menand. Δεισ. 4; π. τοῦ μὴ ἀδικεῖν a lesson, warning, Lys. 178. 12, cf. Plat. Legg. 1. c.:—v. παραδειγματίζω, -ισμός. 4. an argument, proof from example, Thuc. 1. 2, etc.: for Aristotle's logical expansion of this argument, v. Anal. Pr. 2. 24:—in Rhet. 2. 20, 2, he comprehends under the name both the example proper, i. e. an historical fact, and the invented example, i. e. both the παραβολή (illustration), and the λόγος (fable); but he commonly confines himself to the common meaning, Ib. 1. 2, 8., 2. 25, 8., 3. 17, 5. 5. in Gramm. a paradigm. II. the model or likeness of an existing thing, παραδείγματα νεκρῶν εἴδωλα Hdt. 2. 86. παραδειγματίζω, to make an example of one, Polyb. 2. 60, 7, 29, 7, 5, LXX:—to make a show or spectacle of, Ev. Matth. 1. 19; π. ἐαυτὸν Plut. 2. 520 B. II. to shew by example, Eust. 153. 18. παραδειγματικός, ἡ, ὄν, consisting of or serving as examples, Philo 1. 18, Rhett. Adv. -κώς, Arist. Metaph. I (min.) 3, 2, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 163.

παράδειγματιον, τό, Dim. of παράδειγμα, Philo Belop. 56. παραδειγματισμός, ὁ, the making an example of, pointing out to public shame, Polyb. 15. 20, 5., 30. 8, 8; military censure, 6. 38, 4. παραδειγματιστέον, verb. Adj. one must punish for example's sake, Polyb. 35. 2, 10. παραδειγματιστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who censures, Byz. παραδειγματῶδης, es, characterised by examples, ῥητορεῖαι Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 10, cf. 2. 25, 13. παραδείκνυμι and -νω, fut. -δείξω:—to exhibit by the side or side by side, τὸν χρυσὸν θεωροῦμεν, ἕτερα παραδεικνύντες Isocr. 240 E: to compare, τινὶ τι Philostr. 279. 2. to exhibit, bring forward, in Med., Dem. 178. 11., 1423. 10. 3. to represent, of a painter, Anth. P. 5. 149; λόγῳ π. τι εαυτῷ Plat. Legg. 829 E: to represent as so and so, π. τινὰ οὐκ ὄντα Polyb. 3. 21, 5; foll. by a relat. clause, π. ποτε, πῶς, δι' ἧς αἰτίας Id. 4. 28, 4, etc.; ὅτι . . , Epinic. Μνησ. 1; also in bad sense, like παραδειγματίζω, Plut. Lysand. 30. 4. to exhibit and hand over, φόβους τινί Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 14., 2. 3, 8. παραδεικτέον, verb. Adj. one must shew, Origen., cf. Lob. Paral. 479 n. 25. παράδειξις, ἔως, ἡ, a comparison, Phot. παραδεινέομαι, Pass. to go without one's dinner, Theophr. Char. 8. 4; and so prob. παραδεινήμενοι, Amphis Πλαν. 2. παραδείπνια, τά, side-dishes, dainties, Porphyry de Abst. 3. 20. παράδεισις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, = παρσίσις, ἀλλοτρίων κτεάνων Eubul. Incert. 16. On the accent v. Lob. Phryn. 326. παραδεισάριος, ὁ, a gardener, Hesych. s. v. ἐρνοκόμων. παράδεισος, ὁ, an enclosed park or pleasure-ground, well planted and stocked with game, a deer-park, an Oriental word first used by Xen., always in reference to the parks of the Persian kings and nobles; π. μέγας ἀγρίων θηρίων μεστός An. 1. 2, 7; π. δασὺς παντοίων δένδρων Ib. 2. 4, 14; τὰ ἐν π. θηρία Cyr. 1. 3, 14; θῆραι . . ἐν περιειργημένοις παραδείσοις Hell. 4. 1, 15, cf. Plut. Artax. 25; also (apparently) of small enclosures or gardens, Inscr. Car. in C. I. 2694 b, cf. 4697. 15; used by the LXX (Gen. 2. 8) for the garden of Eden, Paradise; and in N. T. for the abode of the blessed, Ev. Luc. 23. 43; π. τοῦ θεοῦ the P. of God, 2 Ep. Cor. 12. 4; cf. π. τῶν δικαίων Phot. Bibl. 288. 41:—γῇ παραδεισιακῇ like a park or garden, paraphr. Dion. P. p. 390 Bernh. II. used by Com. Poets of a stupid fellow, v. Meineke Com. Frr. 5. p. 124. (In Zd., pairidaēza means an enclosure, and in Armen. pardēz is an enclosed garden; and this, taken with the fact that Xen. brought the word from Persia, indicates that the word is Persian, as Phot. and Poll. state: no doubt the Hebr. pardēs, which also is applied to the Persian king's park (Nehem. 2. 8, cf. Cant. 4. 12, Eccl. 2. 5), was borrowed from the same source.—The Skt. paradeśa, foreign country, cannot be connected with it: M. Müller Chips 4. 22.) παράδεκομαι, Ion. for παραδέχομαι. παραδέκτεον, verb. Adj. one must admit, τι εἰς τὴν πόλιν Plat. Rep. 378 D. II. παραδέκτος, α, ον, to be admitted, Ib. 595 A. παραδεκτικός, ὡ, ὄν, receiving readily, τινος Clem. Al. Cyrill. παραδεκτός, ον, accepted: acceptable, Julian. Ep. 62, Cyrill. παραδέρω, to skin, flay, Hipp. 914 D. παραδέχομαι, Ion. -δέκομαι, fut. ἔσομαι: Dep. To receive from another (v. παραδίδωμι), σῆμα II. 6. 178; τὰ φερόμενα γράμματα Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 17, etc.:—of children, to receive in the way of inheritance (cf. ἐκδέχομαι), σοφώτατα νοήματα Pind. O. 7. 134; τὴν ἀρχὴν Hdt. 1. 102; so, π. τὸν πόλεμον παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς Id. 1. 18; but, μάχην τὴν π. to take up and continue the battle, Lat. excipere or suscipere pugnam, Id. 9. 40:—also, to receive by way of rumour or tradition, π. φήμην Plat. Legg. 713 C; ἀκοήν τινος Id. Tim. 23 C:—of magistrates, to receive articles as entered in an inventory, C. I. 138. 13., 140. 15, etc., cf. παραδίδωμι:—of pupils, to receive lessons from a master, τοὺς μετὰ πόνου . . παραδεχομένους Plut. Cato Mi. 1. 2. c. inf., π. τινι πράττειν τι to take upon oneself or engage to another to do a thing, Lat. recipere se facturum, Dem. 1334. 16. 3. to admit, let in, εἰς τὴν πόλιν Plat. Rep. 394 D, 399 D, 605 B (cf. παραδέκτεον); εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν Dem. 1008. fin.; εἰς τοὺς ἀγῶνας Aeschin. 25. 25; γῇ . . σταγόνας παραδεχάμενη τικτεῖ θνατοῦς Eur. Fr. 836; π. τινὰ to receive as a friend, Polyb. 38. 1, 8; hence, 4. to admit, allow a thing, Lys. 138. 3, Plat. Theaet. 155 C, Legg. 935 D; π. σκῆψιν Hyperid. Euxen. 22; π. τὸν λόγον to accept the definition, Plat. Charm. 162 E, cf. Arist. Categ. 5. 43: cf. ἀπο-, ἐπι-δέχομαι. II. in late writers the aor. παρεδέχθη takes also a pass. sense, Gloss. παραδέω, to fasten to or alongside of, Moschio ap. Ath. 208 B. παραβλήω, to make known by a side-wind, to intimate or insinuate, Dem. 348. 7, Plut. Crass. 18, etc.:—Pass., Hipp. 1275. 28. 2. to accuse underhand, to inform against, Plut. Alex. 49. παραβιάζω, to join disjunctively, ἀξίωμα παραβιάζωμενον a disjunctive proposition, Gell. 16. 8. παραβιάζευτικός, ὡ, ὄν, disjunctive, συνδεσμός Apoll. in A. B. 485, etc. Adv. -κώς, Galen. παραβιαίρω, to divide further, Diog. L. 7. 41. παραβιαντάομαι, Pass. to live with, παρὰ τινι Phot.: to live by or along τῷ Νείλῳ Ael. V. H. 2. 48. παραβιανκόνω, to live with and serve, τινι Ar. Av. 838; cf. παραδρῶ. παραβιαστολή, ἡ, a putting together of dissimilar things, a rhetor. figure, Quintil. 9. 3, Rutil. Plut. 1. 4. παραβιάττωμαι, Dep. to transpose, Hieroc. ap. Stob. 229. 54; Benti. παραβιάλλω, v. παραβιαίρω. παραβιατρίβη, ἡ, useless disputation; v. διαπατριβή. παραβιάδω, to teach falsely, Eccl. παραβιάδω, ἡ, false doctrine, Eccl.

παραδιδράσκω, to *cutrun*, Jo. Philopon.

παραδίδομι, fut. -δώσω, to give or hand over to another, transmit, *transmittere*, in all kinds of relations, correl. to *παράδοχος*; [τὸ παιδίον] τῷδε Hdt. 1. 117: of the Persian post-couriers and the runners in the torch-race, Id. 8. 98, Plat. Legg. 776 B, etc.; of sentinels, π. τὸν κώδωνα (v. sub κώδων) Thuc. 4. 135; σύνθημα Plut. Arat. 7; of transmission to one's successor, τῷ παιδί π. τὴν ἀρχὴν Hdt. 2. 159; τὰ πότνια τεύχεα Soph. Ph. 399 (lyr.); of letters to the person addressed, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 17; of a purchase to the buyer, Id. Oec. 10, 28; of articles as entered in an inventory by magistrates, C. I. 123. 49, 137-142; of an argument to be continued by another, Plat. Criti. 106 B:—so, π. τὴν προξενίαν to hand it down to one's posterity, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 4; τὴν πόλιν εὐδαίμωνεστίτην τοῖς ἐπιγιγνομένοις π. Isocr. 178 A, cf. Thuc. 2. 36, Plat. Rep. 372 D; π. τὴν ἀρετὴν to transmit, impart as a teacher, Id. Meno 93 C:—c. inf., παῖδας σφί παραδίδωκε τὴν γλῶσσαν ἐκμαθεῖν Hdt. 1. 73; ἢν ἐμὴ μητρί παραδίδωκεν τρέφειν Eur. Or. 64; π. τινὶ τοὺς νέους διδασκάν Plut. Legg. 811 E, cf. Tim. 42 D, al.:—Pass., οἱ παραδεδωμένοι μῦθοι Arist. Poet. 9, 8; ὁ π. τῶτος Id. Pol. 5. 11, 4; [τέχνη] παραδίδοται Arr. Epict. 2. 14, 2.

2. to give a city or person into another's hands, τὴν Σάμον π. Συλοσῶντι Hdt. 3. 149, cf. 1. 45, 5. 37, al.; esp. as an hostage, or to an enemy who requires it, Lat. *dedere*, to deliver up, surrender, Id. 3. 13, 8. 98, Thuc. 7. 86, Andoc. 24. fin., etc.; also, with collat. notion of treachery, like *προδιδόναι*, Lat. *prodere*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 51, Paus. 1. 2, 1; so, π. ὕπλα Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 28, etc.:—also, τόχην αὐτὸν π. to commit oneself to fortune, Thuc. 5. 16; ταῖς ἡδοναῖς τὴν ψυχὴν Plut. Phaedo 84 A; εὐατοῖς ἐπιθυμίαις Ib. 82 C; and simply π. ἡδοναῖς (without εὐατοῖς) Id. Phaedr. 250 E.

3. to give up to justice, εὐατοῖς Κρίσιν Hdt. 1. 45; ἡντινα μήτε .. παραδύναι ἐξὴν Antipho 146. 19; π. τινὰ τῷ δικαστηρίῳ Andoc. 3. 27; τοῖς ἐνδεκα Lys. 141. 15; also, π. τινὰ εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον Dem. 1230. 18; δεθέντα εἰς τὸν δῆμον Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 3; ἐπὶ κρίσει εἰς τὸν δῆμον Dem. 1187. 5; and c. inf., π. τινὰ θανάτῳ ζημιώσαι Lys. 164. 19:—to give up a slave to be examined for torture, Isocr. 361 E, Test. ap. Dem. 1120. 7:—Pass., δόγματι παραδοθῆναι to be included in a decree, Dio C. 57. 20; ἐγκλήματι Ib. 62. 27.

4. to hand down legends, opinions, and the like, Lat. *memoriae prodere*, correl. to *παραλαμβάνω*, φήμην Plat. Philib. 16 C; παραδεδωμένα καὶ μυθώδη Dem. 641. 19; οἱ παραδεδωμένοι θεοὶ the traditional gods, Dinarch. 102. 13; ἡ οἰκία .. ἐγκεκομισμένη παραδίδωται ἡμῖν Plat. Charm. 157 E; also, π. σισιπὴ καὶ λήθη Dion. H. ad Pomp. 3.

II. to grant, bestow, κῶδος τινι Pind. P. 2. 96:—in pres. and impf. to offer, allow, αἰρεῖσιν Id. N. 10. 155; so Eur., etc. c. inf. to allow one to .., Hdt. 1. 210, 6. 103, al.; so, c. acc. rei, ὁ θεὸς τοῦτο γε οὐ παρείδω Id. 5. 67; πλεγγὴ παραδοθεῖσα a blow being offered, i. e. it being in his power to strike, Eur. Phoen. 1393. 3. absol., τοῦ θεοῦ παραδιδόντος if he permits, Hdt. 7. 18; ἢν οἱ θεοὶ παραδίδωσιν Xen. An. 6. 4, 34; ὅπως ἂν οἱ κυριοὶ παραδίδωσιν Isocr. 106 C; τῆς ὥρας παραδιδούσης Polyb. 22. 24. 9; rarely in aor., Pind. P. 5. 4, Dem. 1394. 23.

παραδιδύμεμαι, fut. ἡσομαι, Dep. to relate incidentally or by the way, Arist. Rhet. 3. 16, 5, Dion. H. de Thuc. 13.

παραδιδύμεμαι, τό, an incidental narrative, Philo 1. 533:—so παραδιδύμεται, ἡ, Id. 1. 149, Walz Rhet. 3. 453, Quintil. 9. 2. fin.

παραδιδύμεται, to give unjust judgment, Chron. Pasch. 301 D.

παρ-αδύκεμαι, Pass. to be injured, Voll. Hercul. 1. 51.

παραδινέω, to distort, τοὺς ὕψαλμούς Galen.

παραδιοικέω, to meddle with another's government, Plut. 2. 817 D.

II. to govern badly, Synes. 198 D, 243 C.

παραδιόρθω, to alter for the worse, of stolen verses, Ens. P. E. 467 A.

παραδιόρθωμα, τό, a blundering correction, Porphy. Qu. Hom. 8.

παραδιόρθωσις, ἡ, a marginal correction, Plut. 2. 33 B.

παραδιώκεται, Pass. to be hurried along, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 143 R.

παραδογματίζω, to profess false doctrine, Eccl.

παραδοκῶ, f. 1. for *καταδοκῶ*, Alciphro 3. 13.

παρ-ἄδολεσχείω, to chatter, gossip by or near, Plut. 2. 639 C.

παραδοξάζω, to make wonderful, LXX (2 Macc. 3. 30): to glorify, τὰς πληγὰς σου LXX (Deut. 28. 59):—also in bad sense, Ib.

2. c. gen., π. ἀνὰ μέσον to put a mark of distinction between, separate, LXX (Ex. 9. 4); π. τὴν γῆν Ib. (Ex. 8. 22).

παραδοξασμός, ὁ, an object of wonder, Symm. V. T.

παραδοξία, ἡ, marvellousness, παραδοξίαν ἔχειν τινὰ to partake of the marvellous, Strab. 36; ποιεῖν τὴν π. to be the cause of wonder, Ib. 518.

παραδοξο-γράφος, ὁ, a writer on marvels, Tzet., etc.

παραδοξολογέω, to tell marvels or incredibilities, Strab. 626, Diod. 1. 69; π. περὶ τινος Arr. Epict. 2. 22, 13; foll. by εἰ, Ib. 4. 1, 125:—Pass., πολλά παραδοξολογέται many marvels are told, Strab. 248; τὰ περὶ τὴν παραδοξολογούμενα Diod. 1. 42.

παραδοξολογία, ἡ, a tale of wonder, marvel, εἰς π. τοῖς ἐσομένοις φθῖναι Aeschin. 72. 24, cf. Polyb. 3. 47, 6, 3. 58, 9: love of paradox, Plut. 2. 1071 E.

παραδοξο-λόγος, ὁν, telling of marvels, Diog. L. 8. 72, Galen.

παραδοξο-νίκης [ῖ], ὁν, conquering marvellously (v. *παράδοξος* II. 2), Plut. Comp. Cim. c. Lucull. 2. C. I. 5804. 6.

παραδοξο-ποιός, ὁν, wonder-working, Galen., Eccl.:—παραδοξοποιέω, to work miracles; παραδοξοποιία, ἡ, a miracle, Eccl.

παραδοξός, ὁν, contrary to received opinion, incredible, paradoxical, opp. to *ἐνδοξος*, λόγος π. a paradox, Plat. Rep. 472 A; π. τε καὶ ψεύδος Id. Polit. 281 A; *παράδοξα* λέγειν Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 16; ἂν *παράδοξον* εἴπω Dem. 31. 9; ἐκ τοῦ *παράδοξον* contrary to all expectation, Id. 780. 4; πολλά ποικίλλει χρόνος π. καὶ θαυμαστά Menand. Incert. 42; τὸ *ἐνδοξον* ἐκ τοῦ π. θηράσθαι Plut. Pomp. 14:—*παράδοξα* Stoical paradoxes, Id. 2.

1060 B sq.:—Adv. -ζῶς, Aeschin. 33. 23.

ἐπιφανείς καὶ π. πράξεις Polyb. 1. 36, 3.

2. *παράδοξος* was a title of one who conquered in the πάλη and παγκράτιον in one day, the admirable, C. I. 249, 632, 1363-4, al., Arr. Epict. 2. 18, 22; cf. *παράδοξο-νίκης*:—metaph. of martyrs, Eus. H. E. 8. 7.

παραδόξος, ἡ, ὁς, marvellousness, Themist. 344 C.

παραδοστικός, ὁν, handed down, transmitted, hereditary, δόξα, φήμη Polyb. 6. 54, 2, etc.; π. στήλη a commemorative tablet, Id. 12. 11, 9; π. ἔχειν τὴν handed down by tradition, Diod. 4. 56:—παραδόσιμα inventories (v. *παραδίδωμι* I. 1), C. I. 1570 a. 8.

παραδόσις, ἡ, (παραδίδωμι) a handing down, leaving as inheritance, bequeathing, transmission, τοῦ σκήπτρου (in reference to ll. 2. 101 sq.) Thuc. 1. 9: a handing over, transfer, ἡ π. τῶν χρημάτων Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 11, cf. Plat. Legg. 915 D; τῆς βασιλείας Plut. Comp. Lyc. c. Num. 1.

2. the transmission of legends, doctrines, etc., tradition, Plat. Legg. 803 A; παραγίνεται αἱ ἐκ π. ὑξήμεναι Arist. Soph. Elench. 33, 18; ἐν παραδόσει ἔχειν τι Polyb. 12. 6, 1, etc.; ἡ βοτανικὴ παρ. botanical instruction, the subject of botany, Diosc. prooem.

3. that which is so handed down or bequeathed, a tradition, Ev. Matth. 15. 2, Marc. 7. 3, etc.:—of a book, the traditional text, E. M. 815. 18.

II. a giving up, surrender, πόλεως, Thuc. 3. 53; ἐκ παραδόσεως, opp. to κατὰ κράτος, Polyb. 9. 25, 5:—a giving up to punishment or torture, Isocr. 361 E; π. ἐπὶ θανάτῳ Dion. H. 7. 36.

παραδοσιός, α, ὁν, verb. Adj. to be handed down, Plat. Legg. 802 E: *παράδοτον* one must hand over, τινὶ τι, Id. Alc. 1. 132 C.

II. to be given up, Id. Legg. 715 A, Luc., etc.

2. *παραδοτέα* one must give up, οὐδ οὐ π. Thuc. 1. 86.

παραδοτός, ἡ, ὁν, capable of being taught, Plat. Meno 93 B, Diog. L. 4. 12.

παραδοχή, ἡ, a receiving from another, reception, τινος Arist. Fr. 259, Plut. 2. 1056 F.

2. that which has been received, a hereditary custom, Eur. Bacch. 201: a tradition, Hippodam. ap. Stob. 250. 50 (in Dor. form -χά).

II. acceptance, approval, Polyb. 1. 1, 1, 1. 5, 5, etc.

παραδράθειν, Ep. -έειν, v. sub *παραδράθων*.

παραδράμειν, v. sub *παρατρέχω*.

παραδράω, to be at hand, to serve, οἷα τε τοῖς ἀγαθοῖσι παραδράωσι χέρηες (Ep. for -δρῶσι) Od. 15. 324; cf. *ὑποδράω*, *παραδιακονέω*.

παραδριμύτω, to make more bitter, exacerbate, Byz.: in Pass., Theoph. Sim. 69. 1., 155. 3, etc.

παραδρομάδην, Adv. in running or passing by, Orph. Arg. 856.

παραδρομή, ἡ, a running beside, κολάκων π. an attendant swarm of flatterers, Posidon. ap. Ath. 542 B.

II. a running by, traversing, Plut. Alex. 17; ἐν παραδρομῇ ποιεῖσθαι τὸν λόγον cursorily, Lat. *obiter*, Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 12; κατὰ παραδρομὴν Clem. Al. 55; so, ἐκ παραδρομῆς, Polyb. 22. 17, 2.

2. = *lapse*, μετὰ π. ἐνιαυτοῦ after the lapse of a year, Anna Comm. 2. p. 121.

παραδρομῆς, ἰδος, ἡ, a place for taking the air, like the Roman *xystus*, Vitruv. 5. 11, ubi v. Schneid. 2. p. 484, cf. Salmas. Tertull. Pall. p. 272.

παραδρομος, ὁν, that may be run through, τὰ παραδρομα spaces for getting through, gaps, Xen. Cyn. 6, 9.

Clem. Al. 270, Geogr. Min. 2. 448 Gail.

παραδρύντω, to scratch or scrape off at the side, Liban. 4. 154.

παραδυναστεύω, to reign beside or with another, Thuc. 2. 97, Dio C. 53. 19:—to have great influence or authority with, c. dat., Ib. 75. 14:—hence παραδυναστεία, Nicet. Ann. 299. 11 (ed. Bonn.); and -δυνάστευσις, Ib. 14. 13, Byz.

παραδύομαι, Med., with intr. aor. act. *παρέδυν*:—to creep past, slink or steal past, ταῦτα δ' ἐγὼν αὐτὸς τεχνήσομαι .. στεινωπὸν ἐν ὄφῳ παραδύμεται Ib. 23. 416; ἐκδράσα παρέδυν Arr. Eccl. 55.

2. to creep or steal in, ὅτε πρῶτον ἐκείνος εἰς Πελοπόννησον παρεδύετο Dem. 252. 3; ἡ παρανομία λαθόνει παραδυσμένη Plat. Rep. 424 D; ἡ φυλακτέον ὕπαις μὴ λήσει εἰς τὴν πόλιν παραδύντα Ib. 421 E; π. ἐπὶ τι Dem. 608. 3:—so παραδύνω, Arist. Probl. 20. 22, 3.

παραδύσσει, ἡ, a creeping in beside, encroachment, π. κατὰ μικρὸν Dem. 219. 7; παραδύσεις δίδοναι τισι Plut. 2. 727 A; αἱ τῶν Ἰουδαίων π. Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 9.

παραδυσέω, Desiderat. of παραδίδωμι, to be disposed to deliver up, Thuc. 4. 28.

παρ-αἶδω, to sing beside or to one, τινὶ Od. 22. 348.

παρ-αἶρω, contr. *παράρρω*: to lift up beside, π. φρένας to lift up and pervert the mind, Archil. 88, cf. Opp. H. 4. 19:—Pass. to hang on one side, παρηρέθη δὲ κάρη Il. 16. 341.

παρ-αἶξομαι, Pass. to grow beside, λιβάσι Nic. Th. 61.

παραῖω, to live by the side of or as an appendage to, ψυχῇ τῷ σώματι παραῖωσα Plut. 2. 672 D.

II. absol. to live merely, without doing anything, οὕτω παρέζων, κοῦκ ἔζων I was alive, but lived not, Anaxandr. Ἀγροικ. 3. 4: and so, to live amiss, cf. Wytenb. Plut. 2. 13 B.

παραεύννυμι and -ύω, fut. -ζεύσω, to yoke beside, couple in marriage, χρηστῷ πονηρὸν λέκτρον Eur. Fr. 524; φρουρῷ π. φύλακε σώματος having set on either side, Id. Ion 22:—Pass. to be joined side by side, coupled together, γυνὴ ἐσθλὴ παραευνχεῖσα καὶ σώζει δόμους Eur. Fr. 1041; c. dat., Dem. 1460. fin.

παράευνξις, εως, ἡ, a yoking beside, coupling, Plut. 2. 1110 A.

παράεω, to boil again (trans.), τὸ ὅς Galen. 14. 464.

παραζηλώω, to provoke to jealousy, LXX (1 Regg. 14. 22, etc.), Ep. Rom. 10. 19, etc.: to fret or be vexed, c. ἐν c. dat. LXX (Ps. 36. 1).

II. to emulate, imitate, Suid. s. v. Ἀστυάνασσα.

παραζηλώσις, ἡ, emulation, Philo 2. 422, Symm. V. T., etc.

παραζητέω, to inquire aimless or fruitlessly, M. Anton. 12. 5.

παρίζυξ, ὅγος, ὁ, ἡ, *yoked beside*: metaph., *παρίζυγες*, οἱ, *supernumeraries*, Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 11; so ἐπίγονοι in Plat.:—cf. περίζυξ.
παρίζωγραφω, *to paint beside or in the same picture*, App. Mithr. 117, Eust. Opusc. 84. 24.
παρίζων, ἡ, *a girdle*, LXX (2 Regg. 18. 11).
παρίζωνιδος, α, *ov*, at the girdle: *παρίζωνια*, τά, *daggers worn at the girdle*, Posidon. ap. Ath. 176 B; so, *παρίζωνια*, Hesych. s. v. ξίφος, Byz.; and *παρίζωστρίς*, ἰδος, ἡ, Hesych.
παρίζωννυμι and *-νω*: fut. *-ζω*:—*to gird to the side, hang at the girdle*, ἀκινάκας Plat. Rep. 553 C:—Med. *to wear at the girdle*, ξίφος Dion. H. 2. 70, cf. Plut. Anton. 79.
II. to gird along the side, of clouds hanging on a mountain-side, Theophr. Sign. 4. 2.
παράβλασσις, *ov*, = sq., Thuc. 6. 62: also in late Prose, Dio C. 54. 9.
παράβλασσιος, Att. *-τις*, α, *ov*, late *os*, *ov* (Dio C. 48. 49), *beside the sea, lying on the sea-side*, τὰς πόλεις τὰς π. Hdt. 7. 109; τὰς π. κώμας Id. 8. 23; τὰ π. τῆς Ἑλλάδος Id. 1. 135, cf. 4. 199; ἡ π. (sc. γῆ) Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 7.
παράβλαστις, ὁ, *a maritime prefect*, C. 1. 87. 16.
παράβλπω, *to comfort, cheer*, Schol. Pind. I. 5 (4). 15:—Pass., *παράβαλπομαι* φρένα μύθοις Eur. Med. 143.
παράβαρυνμι, Att. *-θαρύνω*, *to embolden, cheer on, encourage*, Thuc. 4. 115, 8. 77, Xen. An. 3. 1, 39, etc.; *παρὰμυθεῖσθαι* καὶ π. Plat. Criti. 108 C; c. acc. pers. et inf., Plut. Alc. 26.
παράβαιναμι, Dep. *to inspect side by side, compare*, τι παρὰ τι Ep. Plat. 313 C, Theophr. Char. in prooem.
παράβηλω, fut. *ξω*, *to assuage*, ὕργας Aesch. Ag. 71.
παράβημι, τό, *anything put at the side, an appendage to the altar*, δεικνυτόν LXX (Ex. 38. 4 (24)). 2. esp. *a side-dish, or anything eaten with meat*, Enst. Opusc. 312. 30, Hesych.
παράβημισσένω, *to injure by transgressing a law*, τινά Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 984.
παραιρίζω, *to cut down in passing*, in poet. aor. I παρέθρισεν, Ap. Rh. 2. 603; cf. παραιρέμω.
παραιρμαινέω, *to heat, warm, cheer*, οἶνος π. τὴν ψυχὴν Ath. 185 C:—Pass., *παραιρμανθείς*, of a man become quarrelsome in his cups, Aeschin. 49. 18: *to be heated by passion*, Arist. Probl. 4. 2, 2; *τεθερμάνται τῇ καρδίᾳ* LXX (Deut. 19. 6).
παράθερμος, *ov*, *over-hot*, Plut. Comp. Pelop. c. Marcell. 3.
παράθεσις, *ews*, ἡ, *a putting beside, juxta-position, θέσις καὶ παράθεσις* Hipp. Offic. 740; αἱ κατὰ τὰς π. μίξεις, opp. to αἱ δι' ὅλων κράσεις, Antip. ap. Stob. 413. 33, cf. Chrysipp. ap. Diog. L. 7. 151; ἡ τῶν ὁνομάτων π. Polyb. 3. 36, 3; in Gramm. *juxta-position*, opp. to *composition* (σύνθεσις), as in Διόσχοροι opp. to Διωγενής, E. M. 278. 25., 649. 14:—in Plut. 2. 638 F *a mode of wrestling*. 2. pass. *juxtaposition, neighbourhood*, Polyb. 2. 17, 3, etc.; κατὰ παράθεσιν Id. 4. 28, 2, etc.; ἐκ παράθεσιν on comparison, Id. 3. 62, 11, etc.; ἐκ π. καὶ συγκρίσεως τὸν λέγεσθαι μελλόντων Id. 16. 29, 5, etc. II. *a setting of meats before others*, τοῦ τε οἴνου καὶ τῶν ἀκροβόρων Diod. 3. 73: *a dish or dinner so set out*, Polyb. 31. 4, 5, Ath. 664 C; ὕργων π. Polyb. 13. 2, 6.
**III. a storing up, τῶν χορηγιῶν Id. 3. 17, 11: *a store of provision*, etc., Id. 2. 15, 3, etc. IV. *a citing of words or phrases, ἡ τῶν ὀνομάτων π.* Id. 3. 36, 3; τῶν μαρτυριῶν Diog. L. 7. 180. V. *a laying of advice before others, suggestion, advice*, Polyb. 9. 22, 10.
παράθεός, α, *ov*, verb. Adj. *to be set before*, Clem. Al. 278. II. neut. *-θετόν*, *one must add*, Dion. H. de Rhet. 2. 5. 2. *one must place before, furnish, τροφήν* (to the sick), Galen. 19. p. 216. 12 Kuhn.
παράθετος, *ov*, ὁ, *one who serves up dishes*, Gloss.
παράθω, fut. *-θεύσομαι*, *to run beside or alongside*, Plat. Lach. 183 E, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 21, etc.; *τινι* Plut. Lucull. 21: *to run along, τὴν ὁχθὴν* Ael. N. A. 6. 53. II. *to run to one side of or overrun, τὸ ὄρθον* Plat. Theat. 171 C. III. *to run beyond, outrun, τινα* Xen. An. 4. 7, 12: *to run past*, Id. Cyn. 6, 16 and 19. IV. like Lat. *percurro*, *to touch on cursorily*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 57.
παραιθερέω, *to examine a thing beside another, compare, τινα πρὸς τινα* Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 7; *τινὰ τινα* Luc. Herodot. 8. 1. 2. *to consider by the way*, Plut. 2. 33 A, pro Immag. 7. II. *to look slightly at, take slight notice of, overlook, neglect*, Dem. 1414. 22, Dion. H. de Isaco 18, etc.:—Pass., Act. Ap. 6. 1.
παραιθέρησις, *ews*, ἡ, *comparative examination*, Plut. 2. 820 A.
παραιθίγω, fut. *ξω*, *to whet or sharpen upon, ἐγχειρίδιον*. . ἀκονή . . *παραιθιγόμενον* Hermipp. Moip. 1. 2. metaph. *to exasperate, provoke*, τὰς ὕργας *τινι* Dion. H. 8. 57; *τὴν ψυχὴν μέλει π. to incite*, Plut. 2. 1145 F.
παραιθήκη, ἡ, *anything put beside, an addition, appendix*, Plut. 2. 855 D. II. *anything entrusted to one, a deposit, elsewhere παρακαταθήκη*, Hdt. 9. 45, Pseudo-Phocyl. 127: also of persons, *abstogage*, Hdt. 6. 73.
παραιθηκο-φύλαξ, *akos*, ὁ, *a keeper of deposits*, Eus. V. Const. 1. 14.
παραιθλίνω, *to make effeminate*, Jo. Lyd. de Magistr. 3. 64.
παραιθήξω, ἡ, *a sharpening: incitement*, Eccl.
παραιθσαυρίζω, *to enrich besides*, Longin. Fr. 5.
παραιθητέω, *to serve for hire, τινα* Poeta ap. Plut. 2. 761 E.
παραιθηγάνω, *to touch at the side or in passing*, Himer. Or. 23. 12.
παραιθλίβω [I], *to press at the side, τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν* Sext. Emp. P. 1. 47: *to press close, π. τινὰ ἐν τῇ θύρᾳ* LXX (4 Regg. 6. 32).
παράθλιψις, *ews*, ἡ, *pressure at the side*, Galen.
πάρ-αθλον, τό, *a bye-contest*, Schol. Pind. N. 3. 42: cf. *πάρεργον*.
παράθλοος, *to pollute besides*, Athenag.
παράθλοος (sc. ὁδός), ἡ, *the gangway along the seats of the θρανῖται*, Poll. 1. 88, Hesych.
παράθραυσσις, *ews*, ἡ, *a breaking off*, Eust. Opusc. 231. 88, Hesych. s. vv. ἀγμειεῖς, ἀγμῶι (for which in E. M. 11. 47, *περίθραυσσις*).
παράθραυσμα, τό, *anything broken off, a fragment*, Ar. Fr. 335.**

παραιθραύω, *to break off*, Galen., etc.:—metaph. in Pass., *παραιθραυμένος* (or *-αυμένος*), Lat. *infractus, infringed*, Plat. Legg. 757 E.
παρ-αθρέω, fut. *ήσω*, = *παροράω*, Phot.
παραιθρήνω, *to mourn dolefully*, Basil.
παραιθρικίζω, *to edge as with a cornice*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 12.
παραιθρίζω, v. sub *παραιθρίζω*.
παραιθρύπτομαι, Pass. *to be lascivious*, Greg. Nyss.
παραιθρύσκω, fut. *-θορύσμαι*, *to run or leap past*, Dion. P. 286.
παραιθρμάω, *to burn incense beside, fumigate, τινα* Diod. 3. 47; ἀσφάλτου π. βραχὺ Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 458. 33.
παράθυρος (sc. θύρα), ἡ, *a side-door, wicket*, Plut. 2. 617 A, Clem. Al. 897:—so, *παράθυρα*, ἡ, and Dim. *παράθυριον*, τό, Gloss.
πάραι, poet. for *παρά*.
παραίβαδδω, Adv. in *going beside or near to*, c. gen. ἀτραπιτοῦ Opp. C. 1. 484 Rittersh.; al. *παρὰ πάντων*; Mss. *παρὰβατον*.
παραίβυσσις, *παρὰβύσις*, v. sub *παρὰβύσις* I and II.
παραίβᾶτω, *παρὰβᾶσις*, *παρὰβᾶσις*, poet. for *παρὰβ-*.
παρὰβᾶτος, *ov*, poet. for *παρὰβᾶτος*, v. sub *παρὰβᾶτος*.
παραίβᾶλις, *ov*, ὁ, (αἰγιάδος) *haunting the shore*, of certain fish, Clearch. ap. Ath. 332 C, Steph.; also *παραίβᾶλος*, Xenocr. Aquat. 7; *παραίβᾶλιος*, Byz.—Fem., *παραίβᾶλις θάλασσα* Eust. 116. 6.
παρᾶίζω, poet. for *παρίζω*.
παρᾶίνεω, τό, for *παρᾶίνεω*, *the hand from the little finger to the wrist*, Hesych.
παρ-αἰθίσσω, fut. *ξω*: poet. aor. *-αἰθυσέ* Pind. O. 10 (11). 90:—*to move or stir in passing*, λαίφεια Ap. Rh. 2. 1253; ἀκρα πτερύγων Anth. P. 7. 204:—metaph., *θόρυβον π. to raise a shout in applause*, Pind. l. c. II. intr., of words, *to fall by chance from a person*, Pind. P. 1. 169.
παρᾶίνεσις, ἡ, *an exhortation, address*, Aesch. Eum. 707, Hdt. 9. 34, Thuc. 2. 45, etc.; π. ποιεῖσθαι Id. 2. 88; c. gen. pers. *advice or counsel given by a person*, Hdt. 5. 11, 51; c. gen. rei, αἱ π. τῶν ἐναλλαγῶν *advice given for, of, or towards a thing*, Thuc. 4. 59; ἐπὶ γνώμῃς *παρᾶίνεσι* *to recommend an opinion*, Id. 1. 92; cf. *παρᾶλκῃσι* II.
παρᾶίνετης, *ov*, ὁ, *an encourager, adviser*, Eust. Opusc. 242. 67: *παρᾶινετήρ*, ἦρος, Ath. 14 B.
παρᾶινετικός, ἡ, ὁ, *hortatory*, π. καὶ ὑποθετικός λόγος Sext. Emp. M. 7. 12. Adv. *-κως*, Id. 274. 25.
παρ-αἰνέω: impf. *παρᾶίνω* Thuc., Ion. *παρᾶίνε* Hdt.: fut. *-έσω*, Soph. O. C. 1181, Ar. Ran. 1420, Pax 1246, Dem., etc.: *-έσομαι* Plat. Menex. 236 E, Luc. Imagg. 16: aor. *παρᾶίνεσθαι* Soph. Ph. 1434, Ar. Isocr.: pf. *παρᾶίνεκα* Isocr. 407 A:—Pass., aor. *παρᾶίνεθην* Hipp.: pf. inf. *παρᾶίνεσθαι* Thuc. 7. 69. *To exhort, recommend, advise*, π. τινα ποιεῖν τι Hdt. 1. 80., 3. 4, Ar. Ran. 1132, Plat. Phaedr. 234 A; τοῖς ναύταις *παρᾶίνω* μὴ ἐκπεπλῆσθαι Thuc. 7. 63; π. τινὶ τι Pind. P. 6. 23, Aesch. Pr. 307, etc.; τι Hdt. 1. 59., 5. 31, Soph. O. C. 464, etc.; π. τινα *to advise a person*, Aesch. Cho. 903, Thuc. 5. 10; ἄλλα πονούντι *πάριον* *παρᾶίνεσθαι* Philem. Σικελ. 1:—Pass., ὥσπερ *παρᾶίνεθην* Hipp. Fract. 757. 2. *to advise or recommend publicly*, as a speaker in the assembly, *παρᾶίνε* τοιάδε Thuc. 1. 139, etc.; also, π. περί τινα Id. 2. 13; οὐ π. *to advise not* . . , c. inf., like οὐ φημι etc., Id. 2. 18. Cf. *αἰνέω*.
παρ-ανίττομαι: fut. *ίξομαι*: Dep.:—*to indicate darkly and enigmatically*, Ath. 604 F, Eccl.
παρ-αιολίζω, (αἰολίζω) *to trick*, τινά Lyc. 1094, 1380.
παρᾶιπθῆσιν, *-θοῦσα*, v. sub *παρᾶιπθῶ*.
παρᾶίρεσις, ἡ, *a taking away from beside, stripping one of, τῶν προσόδων* Thuc. 1. 122; *παρᾶίρεσις* τῆς οὐσίας Plat. Rep. 573 E; *τὴν π. ποιεῖσθαι* τῶν ὑπλάν Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 11.
παρ-αρέω, fut. *ήσω*: aor. *παρέλιν*. *To take away from beside, withdraw, remove*, τι Eur. Ec. 591, Hipp. 1104:—also c. gen. partit., *to take away part of* . . , *some of* . . , *φρονήματος* Id. Heracl. 908, ubi v. Elmsl.; τῆς λύπης Hyperid. ap. Stob. 618. 6; τοῦ φρουρίου Thuc. 3. 89:—Pass., Hipp. Fract. 774. 2. π. ἀρὰν ἐς παῖδα *thou hast drawn aside the curse on thy son's head*, Eur. Hipp. 1316. II. Med. *to draw off or away from, draw over to one's own side, seduce, detach*, Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 1; πόλεις *παρᾶίρειται* οὐδὲν αὐτῷ *προσηκούσας* Dem. 289. 6, cf. 1482. 4; π. γυναικὰ Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 10. 2. *to take away*, τὰ ὕπλα Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 20; αὐτῆς τὸν βίον *παρᾶίλειτο* Anaxil. Neott. 1. 10, cf. Menand. Δυσκ. 2. 8; (and in Pass., *παρᾶιρημένοι* τὰ ὕπλα *having their arms taken away*, Dem. 366. fin.). *παρᾶίρειται* τὴν θρασύτητα *to lessen, damp it*, Id. 406. 3; π. τοὺς ἐκ δούλου *to remove or disfranchise them*, Arist. Pol. 3. 5, 8, cf. 3. 14, 13; *παρᾶιρησθαι* τὰ ἐφόδια, in strictly med. sense, *had deprived themselves of* . . , Id. Rhet. 3. 10, 7. 3. generally, *to take away from, steal away from, τὶ τινα* Hdt. 2. 109, Eur. I. T. 25, etc.; also, *τί τινα*, Polyb. 1. 18, 9, etc.
παρᾶιρημα, τό, *the edge or selva of cloth (which is cut off by the tailor), list*, Poll. 7. 64: generally, *a band, strip*, Thuc. 4. 48; so in Hipp. Offic. 745, where the Mss. vary between *παρᾶιρημα*, *παρᾶιρημα*, *πάρερμα*, Littré (3. 314) restores *παρᾶιρημα*:—Galen. 12. 345 apparently read *παρᾶιρηματα*, which seems to have been the familiar form, for Hesych. expl. *παρᾶιρηματα* by *παρᾶιρηματα* *μαρτίων*.
παρ-αίρω, contr. for poet. *παρᾶίρω*.
παρᾶισβάω, poet. for *παρᾶισ-*, *to keep the feast of Bacchus*, Hesych.
παρᾶισθάνομαι, fut. *-αἰσθήσομαι*: Dep.:—*to remark or hear of by the way*, *τινος* Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 30; absol., οὐχὶ *παρᾶισθεν*; Theocr. 5. 120. II. *to misperceive, be subject to illusory perceptions*, Plat. Theat. 157 E, Arctae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 6.
παρ-αἰσῖος, *ov*, of ill omen, ominous, *σῆματα* Il. 4. 381.
παρ-αἰσσω, fut. *ξω*, *to dart past, παρᾶιξεν* *λελειμένος* Il. 5. 690; *παρᾶιξεν* *κοίλας ἐπὶ νῆας* S. 98; *παρᾶισσόντος* 20. 414; c. acc., *ἵπποι γὰρ με παρᾶιξαν* Il. 11. 615. [In Ep., *ai* in arsi: cf. *αἰσσω*.]

παραιτέομαι, fut. ἵσσομαι: Dep. *To beg of or from another, ask as a favour of him*, Lat. *exorare ab...*, τινά τι Aesch. Supp. 521, Eur. I. A. 685, Plat. Apol. 27 A, etc.; τι Hdt. 1. 90, fin.; with inf. added, ἐν δ' αὐτοῖς παραιτησώμεθα, ἐπιδόηλον ἡμῖν... ποιεῖν, ἦν τοῖς ἔπειτα χαίρωνται Ar. Eq. 37; and with inf. for acc., θεοὺς παραιτοῦ τῶν εἰς ἔρος ἔχει τυχεῖν Aesch. Supp. 521:—c. acc. cogn., v. sub παραιτήσις. 2. π. τινα, *to move by entreaty, obtain leave from*, Hdt. 6. 24: *to intercede with a person, prevail upon him by supplications*, Id. 3. 132, 5. 33, Eur. Heracl. 1025, Ar. Vesp. 1257; π. θεοὺς λιταῖς Aesch. Supp. 521; π. τινα, ὡς... intreating him and saying that..., Hdt. 4. 158. 3. c. acc. et inf. *to entreat one to do or be so and so*, Id. 1. 90, 6. 86, 3, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 14, etc.; παραιτήσομαι δ' ὑμᾶς μηδὲν ἀχθεσθῆναι μοι Dem. 533.4; π. σε συγγνώμην ἔχειν Menand. Incert. 325:—also c. gen. pers. et inf., *to beg of...*, παραιτήσει πατρός φυγὰς φεῖναι Eur. Med. 1154:—c. inf. only, *to obtain leave to do*, Hdt. 4. 146; π. μηδὲν τούτων δρᾶν Thuc. 5. 63. **III.** c. acc. rei, also, like Lat. *deprecari*, *to avert by entreaty, deprecate*, τὴν ὀργὴν Aeschin. 82. 17; τὰς ζημίας ὑπὲρ τινος Id. 30. 31, cf. Dem. 516. 2; αἰκίαν Polyb. 1. 80, 8; τὸν φθόνον Plut. Pomp. 56: absol., τοῖς... παραιτούμενοις πρῶτοι εἰσιν Arist. Rhet. 2. 3, 9. 2. *to decline, deprecate, χάριν* Pind. N. 10. 56; τὴν διαίρεσιν τῶν ὀνομάτων Plat. Prot. 358 A; τοὺς πότους Plut. Them. 3; π. τὰ ὦτα *to refuse to hear*, Philostr. 171: *to abdicate, renounce, τὴν ἀρχιερωσύνην* Anna Comn. 1. 149. 3. c. acc. pers. *to ask him to excuse one, decline his invitation*, Polyb. 5. 27, 3; π. Ἐφορον, Lat. *pace Ephori*, Ib. 33. 2; so absol., Ev. Luc. 14. 18:—Pass., ἔχε με παρητημένον Ib. 4. π. γυναῖκα *to divorce her*, Plut. 2. 206 A; π. οἰκίτην *to dismiss him*, Diog. L. 6. 82; π. τινα τῆς οἰκίας Luc. Abdic. 19. 5. absol. *to beg pardon, apologise, εἰ τις ὑμᾶς ἀχθεσθήσεται, παραιτοῦμαι* Andoc. 26. 8, cf. Polyb. 40. 6, 6. **III.** c. acc. pers. *to entreat earnestly for, intercede for, beg off, esp. from punishment*, Hdt. 3. 119; π. τινα τιμωρίας Plut. Sull. 31; Θεσσαλὸς τοῦ Μηδισμοῦ π. *to excuse them from the charge of Medism*, Id. 2. 868 D; also, π. περί τινος Xen. An. 6. 6, 29. 2. π. ψυχὴν *to beg for one's life*, Hdt. 1. 24. **παραιτήσις**, ἡ, *earnest prayer, supplication, entreaty, π. παραιτέσθαι* Plat. Criti. 107 A; also, μηδεμία τῆς μονῆς π. γινέσθω *no permission to stay*, Id. Legg. 915 C. **II.** a deprecating, Thuc. 1. 73: *excuse, apology*, Polyb. 40. 6, 5, etc.:—*pardon*, cited from Synes. 2. a declining, Plut. 2. 124 B: *renunciation of rights*, Dio C. 78. 22: *resignation, abdication of office*, Anna Comn. 1. 143. **III.** an interceding for, begging off, Dem. 120. 26. **παραιτητός**, α, or, verb. Adj. *to be declined*, Plut. 2. 709 D. 2. **παραιτητέον**, one must decline, Ath. 421 A, 464 A. **παραιτητής**, οὐ, δ, an intercessor, Philo I. 598, 2. 160, Plut. Sull. 26. **παραιτητικός**, ὁ, ὄν, of or for deprecating, λόγοι ὀργῆς π. words fit for turning away wrath, Dion. H. de Thuc. 45. **παραιτρός**, ὁ, ὄν, *to be appeased by entreaty, placable*, Lat. *exorabilis*, θεοί Plat. Legg. 905 D, al. **II.** to be deprecate, Plut. 2. 23 A. **III.** pardonable, Philo 2. 319. **παρ-αίτιος**, ον, also α, ον, Aesch. Cho. 910, Polyb. 5. 88, 3, etc.:—*being in part the cause, τὸ κακὸν ἀγαθὸν γίγνεται* π. Eur. Fr. 174; ἀγαθὸν παρ. Decret. ap. Dem. 256. 28. 2. in bad sense, accessory to a crime, τῶν δ' ἐγὼ π. Aesch. Fr. 41; π. τοῦ φόνου Paus. 4. 3, 8; π. τινί τινος Polyb. 18. 24, 3, C. I. 3048. 14., 3067. 15. **παραιφάμενος**, η, ον, Ep. part. med. of παράφην, exhorting, encouraging, h. Cer. 337, Hes. Th. 90. 2. rebuking, Il. 24. 771. **παραιφάσις**, ἡ, =sq., Ar. Rh. 2. 324, Mnsae. ap. Paus. 10. 9, 11, C. I. 9302. 2. π. λιμοῦ consolation against..., Poeta ap. Orion. p. 127. **παραιφίσις**, ἡ, poet. for παράφαισις, encouragement, persuasion, ἀγαθὴ δὲ παραιφάσις ἔστιν ἑταῖρου Il. 11. 793, 15. 404. 2. a beguilement, πόνον Anth. P. 5. 285; ἐφάπτον Anth. Plan. 373.—Cf. παράφαισις. **παραιφρονέω**, poet. for παραφρονέω, Theocr. 15. 262. **παρ-αιρώω**, *to hang up beside, τινί τι* Nonn. D. 1. 43, etc.:—mostly in Pass., *to be hung or hang beside, ἐγχειρίδια παρὰ τὸν δεξιὸν μῦρον παραιρούμενα ἐκ τῆς ζώνης* Hdt. 7. 61, cf. Achae. ap. Ath. 451 D; of persons, ἐφίδια παρῳρηστοὶ they had daggers hung at their side, Hdn. 2. 13, 19:—absol., of a suppliant, *to hang upon another*, Plut. Anton. 77. **παραιώρησις**, ἡ, a hanging up beside, Arist. Cael. 3. 7, 11. **παρκαββάλε**, v. sub παρκαταβάλλω. **παρκαθάπτω**, *to fasten or hang by the side*, Poll. 1. 252. **παρκαθέσθαι**, Dep. *to sit down beside*, Plut. Artox. 26: v. καθέσθαι. **παρκαθεῖναι**, *to sleep beside*, of a dog, Ael. V. H. 1. 13: also of persons (*to sleep by*), keep watch by, τινί LXX (Judith. 10. 20). **παρκαθέμηναι**, inf. —καθέσθαι, Dep. *to be seated beside or near, τινι* Ar. Ran. 1492, Thuc. 6. 13, Plat. Crito 43 B, al.; τινα Synes. 163 B; absol., οἱ παρκαθέμηναι Plat. Prot. 320 C, al. 2. of an army, Polyb. 9. 44, 2. **παρκαθεῖναι**, in Pass. *to be placed by or near, τῇ θεῷ* Plat. Caes. 9. **παρκαθίζω**, fut. —καθίζω, Att. —καθίω, pf. παρκαθεσθῆναι Ar. Epict. 2. 6, 23. *To set beside or near*, Plat. Rep. 553 D; στρατιὰν π. ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν Palaeph. 41:—used intr. in pass. sense, Diod. Eclog. 503. 86, Plut. Mar. 17, etc. 2. aor. 1 παρκαθίστημι, in proper sense of Med., π. τινὰ ἐαυτῷ *to let another sit down beside one*, Lycurg. 167. 42; but also, π. τινὰ *to make him assessor or co-arbiter*, Dem. 897. 3:—but, **II.** mostly used as Pass. and Med.: fut. —καθίζομαι Plat. Lys. 207 B: impf. —καθίζομαι rarely in aor. 1 παρκαθίστημι (Xen. Cyr. 5. 7); later aor. 1 —καθεσθῆς, Joseph. A. J. 6. 11, 9, Galen.: *to seat oneself, sit down beside or near another*, τινι Ar. Pl. 727, Plat. Theaet. 144 D, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 8, etc. Cf. παρκαθέσθαι. **παρκαθέμηναι**, fut. —καθίσω, *to let down beside*, in Med., πηδάλια ζεύγλαισι παρκαθέτω Eur. Hel. 1536; so of the nautilus, ἀντὶ πηδάλιου τῶν πλεκτανῶν παρκαθέτησι lets down some of its feelers..., Arist. H. A. 9.

37, 30, cf. Ath. 318 A:—*to let drop or sink by the side*, τὰς χεῖρας Plut. Nic. 9; δακτύλιον Id. 2. 63 E. 2. intr. (sub. ἐαυτὸν) *to sink down*, π. σωματι Polyb. 35. 1, 4.

παρκαθίστημι, fut. —καταστήσω: pres. also —καθιστάνω Jos. A. J. 14. 15, 7:—*to set down beside, to station or establish beside*, ἐπόπτας π. τινὲς Dem. 47. 5; πολιτείας π. ἐναντίας Isocr. 62 B; π. ἐπίτροπόν τινα Diod. 16. 38.

παρκαανοτομέω, *to add by way of innovation*, τινί τι Greg. Nyss.

παράκαιρος, ον, unseasonable, ill-timed, Epich. ap. A. B. 112, Menand. Monost. 217, Clearch. ap. Ath. 514 D, Luc. Nigr. 31. A. —*aws, immoderately*, Isocr. 2 E:—so in a poet. form, παρακαίρια βέζων Hes. Op. 327.

παρκαίω, fut. —καύσω, *to light or keep lighted beside*, πῦρ π. τοῖς νοσοῦσι Plut. 2. 383 D:—Pass., πᾶνυχος λύχνος π. Hdt. 2. 130. 2. of cautery, *to burn the side*, opp. to διακαίω, Hipp. 688. 33.

παρκαῶλω, Att. fut. —καλώ, later —καλέσω (Cobet N. LL. p. 65):—*to call to one*, π. τινα εἶω Xen. An. 1. 6, 5, cf. 3. 1, 32. **II.** *to call to aid, call in, send for, summon*, Lat. *arcessere*, Hdt. 1. 77, Ar. Vesp. 215, etc.; σύμμαχον π. τινα Hdt. 7. 158, cf. Thuc. 1. 119; π. ἑταίρους Andoc. 30. 45; π. τινα εἰς πόλεμον Hdt. 7. 205, cf. Dem. 233. 7; ἐς ξυμμαχίαν Thuc. 5. 31; π. τινα σύμβουλον Xen. An. 1. 6, 5; συνηγόρον Aeschin. 52. 39:—*to call on, invoke the Gods*, τοὺς θεοὺς Dem. 227. fin.; τὸν Ἑνάλιον Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 17; Διόνυσον εἰς τὴν τελετήν Plat. Legg. 666 B; [τοὺς θεοὺς] π. βοηθούς Arr. Epict. 3. 21, 12:—Pass., παρκαλούμενος καὶ ἀκλήτος, 'vocatatus atque non vocatus', Thuc. 1. 118. 2. *to summon one's friends to attend one* in a trial (cf. παράκλησις I. 1), π. τοὺς φίλους Isae. 36. 1, etc.; π. τινα *to call him as witness*, Lys. 142. 19, Dem. 915. 25;—so in Med., Lycurg. 151. 32:—Pass., παρκακλημένοι summoned to attend at a trial, Aeschin. 24. 36; παρκαλουμένη ἀμύνειν being called upon to ward off, Plat. Legg. 692 E, cf. Rep. 498 E.

3. *to invite, ἐπὶ δαίτα* Eur. Bacch. 1247; ἐπὶ θήραν, εἰς ἔρανον Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 3, etc.; π. ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα *to invite him to mount the tribune*, Aeschin. 64. 5. 4. *to appeal to, τινα περί τινος* App. Pun. 136. **III.** *to call to, exhort, cheer, encourage*, τινα Aesch. Pers. 380, cf. Polyb. 1. 60, 5; π. τινα εἰς μάχην Eur. Phoen. 1254; τινα ἐπὶ τὰ κάλλιστα ἔργα Xen. An. 3. 1, 24; π. τὴν νόστιν εἰς ἐπισκεψιν Plat. Rep. 523 A; τινα εἰς ξυμβουλήν Id. Lach. 186 A; πρὸς τὸ μνημονεύειν Isocr. 29 A:—Pass., παρκακλήται ἡ διάνοια Arist. Eth. N. 10. 4, 9. 2. *to comfort, console, τοὺς πενθοῦντας* LXX (Sirach. 48. 24): in Pass., Ev. Matth. 2. 18, Luc. 6. 25: v. παράκλησις II.

3. *to excite, τινα εἰς φόβον* Eur. Or. 1583; εἰς δάκρυα Id. I. A. 497; π. ὅτι..., Decret. ap. Dem. 290. 10:—of things, *to foment, φλόγα* Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 23. 4. π. τινα c. inf., *to exhort one to do*, Eur. Cycl. 156, Xen. An. 5. 6, 19, etc. **IV.** *to demand, require, δ βάλαμος σκεύη* π. Id. Oec. 9, 3:—Pass., τὰ παρκαλούμενα proposals, demands, Philipp. ap. Dem. 283. 22 sq., Polyb. 4. 29, 3.

παρκαλαῖω, *to run beside a trotting horse*, π. καὶ καταψήσας Plut. Alex. 6, cf. Eust. Opusc. 283. 10.

παρκαλύπτω, τὸ, anything hung up beside or before so as to cover a thing, a covering, curtain, Plut. Alex. 51, etc. 2. metaph. a veil, cloak, τῶν κακῶν Antipho Neav. 2; π. τῆς ἡδονῆς τὸ σκότος προέσθαι Plut. 2. 654 D:—metaph. an excuse, τινος for a thing, Id. Pericl. 4, etc., cf. Wytténb. 2. 27 E.

παρκαλύπτω, *to cover by hanging something beside, to cloak, disguise, τῇ μέθῃ τὴν διάνοιαν* Plut. Demetr. 52:—Med. *to cover one's face*, Plat. Rep. 439 E, Plut. Alc. 34; πρὸς τὸ δεινὸν Id. Pomp. 60; metaph., παρκαλυπτομένου τοῦ λόγου cloaking itself, Plat. Rep. 503 A, cf. Plut. 2. 370 E.

παρκαμύνω, for παρκαταμύνω, *to give a side wink at*, Phot.

παρκαμπνῶ, *to bend aside*, v. sub περικαμπνῶ II. 2.

παρ-ἄκανθίζω, *to be somewhat prickly*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 6; cf. ἑπικανθίζω.

παρκαταβαῖναι, fut. —βῆσομαι, *to dismount or alight beside*, of horsemen who dismount to fight on foot, Polyb. 3. 65, 9; also, ἀπὸ τῶν ἵππων Id. 3. 115, 3, etc.

παρκαταβάλλω, *to throw down beside*, παρκαβάλλον [Ep. for παρκατέβαλλον] ὄσπερον ὕλην Il. 23. 127; ζῶμα δὲ οἱ πρῶτον παρκαβάβαλεν he put a waistband on him, Ib. 683. **II.** as Att. law-term, *to make a special claim to property in certain cases*, in which the claimant deposited a sum of money called παρκαταβολή, *to be forfeited in case of failure*: 1. in a διαδικασία κλήρου (v. διαδικασία), when an estate was claimed by collateral heirs (οἱ ἀμφισπυτοῦντες or ἐπιδικαζόμενοι τοῦ κλήρου), and another claiming it by descent or by will demanded a prior hearing of his claim: the latter must deposit, as παρκαταβολή, one tenth of the amount claimed by him, and was then said παρκαταβάλλειν τοῦ κλήρου; οὐτοὶ παρκατέβαλε τοῦ κλήρου ὡς υἱὸς γνήσιος Dem. 1093. 6, cf. 1092. 10, 20., 1051. 22., Isae. 47. 25, Poll. 8. 39; such a claimant might dispute the title even of an estate already in the possession of remoter heirs, Lex ap. Dem. 1054. 27 sq., Harp., Suid. s. v. παρκαταβολὴ καὶ παρκαταβάλλειν. 2. when an estate has been declared ἐπίδικος (q. v.), and a claimant by descent enters a διαμαρτυρία μὴ ἐπίδικον τὸν κλήρον εἶναι (v. διαμαρτυρία), and thus secures priority for his claim, he is then said both παρκαταβάλλειν and διαμαρτυρεῖν, cf. Isae. 56. 25 with 57. 20. 3. in cases of ἀπογραφὴ (q. v.), when any one claimed property as his own which had been confiscated to the state; cf. Harp. and Suid. cited above, Suid. s. v. ἐνεπισκῆμμα καὶ ἐνεπιστήψασθαι: in this case the παρκαταβολή was one fifth of the amount claimed, Poll. 8. 39. **III.** παρκαταβάλλεσθαι ψήφισμα *to annex a decree to their manifesto*, Polyb. 4. 25, 6.

παρκατάβασις, ἡ, in law, something like our rejoinder, Plat. Legg. 956 E.

παράκαταβολή, ἡ, money deposited in court by claimants, and forfeited in case of failure (v. **παράκαταβάλλω** II), Dem. 1198. 5; cf. Suid. s. v. **παράκαταβολή** καὶ παράκαταβάλλειν, Böckh P. E. 1. pp. 478, sq. **III.** The orators occasionally use **παράκαταβολή**, or pl. — **βολαί**, as a general term for court-deposits (e. g. **πρυτανεία**), ἐπειδὴ θάπτον ἀνέλετο τὰς παράκαταβολὰς Dem. 978. 20; **δικὰς καὶ γραφὰς ἀνευ παράκαταβολῆς** Isocr. 395 B; cf. Att. Process. p. 620.

παράκαταγωγή, ἡ, a tripping up, in wrestling, Schol. II. 23. 730. **παράκαταθετόν**, verb. Adj. one must entrust, **τινὶ** τι ap. Stob. t. 3. 43. **παράκαταθήκη**, ἡ, a deposit of money or property entrusted to one's care, Lat. *fideicommissum*, Hdt. 5. 92, 7; π. ἐχέειν Thuc. 2. 72, Aeschin., etc.; **δέχσασθαι** Plat. Rep. 442 E; π. καταθέσθαι παρὰ τινι Lys. 903. 8, cf. 894. ult.; ἀποδιδόναι to restore it, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 8, 4; ἀποστέρησαι to withhold it, Id. Rhēt. 2. 6, 3; ἐν παράκαταθήκῃ δαθῆναι Polyb. 5. 74, 5; π. τῆς τραπεζῆς money deposited in a bank, Dem. 946. 1: — ταῦτ (sc. τοὺς νόμους) ἔχθ' . . παρὰ τὸν ἄλλον ὥσπερ ἐπὶ παράκαταθήκῃ Id. 572. 7; οἱ τῶν νόμων π. ἔχοντες Aeschin. 26. 33; π. τῶν χρημάτων Isocr. 6 D; χρυσίου ἡ ἀργυρίου Plat. Rep. 442 E; π. Ἀθῶν deposit placed in her temple, C. I. 151. 41, v. Böckh ad 154. **2.** of persons entrusted to guardians, Ἀπὸλλωνα παρὰ Ἴσιος π. δεξαμένην Hdt. 2. 156; of children, Dem. 840. 11; of persons under the protection of the state, a sacred trust, Dinarch. 91. 15. Cf. **παράθήκη**, and v. Lob. Phryn. 313.

παράκαταθήσκω, to die beside, aor. **παράκθανε**, Anth. P. 9. 735. **παράκατάκειμαι**, Pass. to lie beside or near, esp. at meals, Lat. *accumbere*, τινι Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 28, Ep. Plat. 360 A, etc. **παράκατὰκλινω** [I], to lay down beside, to put to bed with, τινὰ τινι Aeschin. 48. 10, Luc. D. Deor. 6. 4.

παράκαταλέγομαι, Pass. to lie down beside, to lie or sleep with, τῇ ὅ γε παράλεκτο (Ep. synop. aor.), II. 9. 565 (561), cf. 664. **παράκαταλείπω**, to leave with one, τινὰ τινι Thuc. 6. 7, Dio C. 46. 37. **παράκαταλογῇ**, ἡ, in music, an irregular kind of chanting, Arist. Probl. 19. 6, cf. Plat. 2. 1140 F.

παράκαταπήγνυμι, to drive in alongside, **σταυρούς** Thuc. 4. 90; **ξύλα μακρά** Theophr. H. P. 8. 3, 2.

παράκατασκευάζω, to prepare besides, Phot. **παράκατάστας**, ἡ, = παράκαταβολή, A. B. 290, Phot. **παράκατάσχεσις**, ἡ, a keeping back, detaining, Pandect.

παράκατατίθεμαι, Ep. aor. **παράκθω** Ap. Rh. 2. 504: Med. — to deposit one's own property with another, entrust it to his keeping, give it him in trust, **τινὶ** τι Hdt. 3. 59, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 2, Plat. Rep. 331 E, sq., cf. Hyperid. Lyc. 15; π. νόμους φύλαξι Aeschin. 2. 2; παῖδας διδασκάλους Ib. 13; τὸ αὐτοῦ σώμα τῷ ἱππῷ Xen. Eq. 4. 1; τῷ δήμῳ ἑαυτὸν Dem. 1480. fin.; τοὺς ὑπαιῶτες τὰ πράγματα Plat. Cic. 15; π. τινι τι τηρεῖν C. I. 539: — metaph. of the pledge given by a good citizen to the state, τὰς δικαίας πόλεις π. Dinarch. 99. 17. **II.** = **παράβαλ-λομαι**, to expose to risk, τὰ σώματα π. διακινδυνεύειν Aeschin. 79. 28.

παράκαταχράσσομαι, Dep. to use beside, to use for a purpose, **τινι** πρὸς τι Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 58, cf. 2. 16, 6.

παράκαταμι (ἐμὶ ἰβο), to go further down, **παράκατι** φησι further down (Lat. *infra*) he says, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 2, cf. 47, etc.

παράκατασθίω, to eat with something else, Sotad, Παρὰλυτ. 1. **παράκατέχω**, to keep back, restrain, detain, Thuc. 8. 93, 1, Polyb. 1. 66, 5, etc.; τὴν ὁρμὴν τινος, τὸν θυμὸν Id. 5. 67, 11, etc.; π. τὰς ὥδιντας to check them, Diod. 4. 9; π. τὰ ὑγρὰ checks their circulation, Heraclid. ap. Ath. 64 F.

παράκατηγόρημα, τό, a secondary notion, Walz Rhett. 2. 612, Ammon.; v. σύμβαμα.

παράκατοικίζω, to make to dwell or settle beside, **τινὰ** τινι Isocr. 121 C; π. φόβον καὶ φρουράν τινι to make fear and watching his companions, Plat. Peric. 11: — Med. to settle another near oneself, τινας Isocr. 134 A.

παράκαταρύσσω, to bury or plant in the earth beside, Hipp. Ar. 813. **παράκατῶ** [ῶ], to sew on beside, patch up: — in Med., generally, to put all in order, set straight, στιβάδα παρεκατῶτο Ap. Pl. 663.

παράκαυλίζω, to put out side-shoots, Theophr. H. P. 6. 2, 8.

παράκειμαι, ποθ. **παρέκειμαι**: Ep. impf. **παρέκισκετο** Od. 14. 521: — used as Pass. to παρὰτίθω, to lie beside or before, ἐτι καὶ παρέκειτο τράπεζα II. 24. 476; **διστόν**, ὅς οἱ παρέκειτο τραπεζῇ Od. 21. 416; so in Att., Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 17, Teleclid. Ἀμφ. 1. 7, Plat., etc.: — metaph., ὁμῖν παρέκειται ἐναντίον ἡ ἐμὰ ἕσθαι ἡ φεύγειν the choice is before you, to fight or flee, Od. 22. 65; ἐρβειν . . ἀμχανίην παρέκειται Theogn. 685; ἄμα παρεκίσθαι λύπας τε καὶ ἡδονὰς lie side by side, Plat. Philib. 41 D: — often in part., Ἀἰδὰ παρεκίμενος lying at death's door (melius Ἀἰδὰ πάρα κείμενος, cf. O. T. 972), Soph. Ph. 861; **παρέκμενον** τέρας the present marvel, Pind. O. 13. 103; τὸ παρέκμενον the present, Id. N. 3. 131; so, τὰ παρέκμενα Ar. Lys. 1048; but τὰ π., also, the dishes on table, Amphip. Πλάν. 1. 6; κλίνην . . παρεκίμενόν τε τὴν τράπεζαν Diod. Com. Ἐπικλ. I. 10; ἡ π. πύλην the nearest gate, Polyb. 7. 16, 5; ἐν μνήμῃ παρεκίμενα things present in memory, Plat. Philib. 19 D. **2.** like ἐπείκειμαι, to press on, urge, c. dat., LXX (3 Macc. 7. 3). **3.** metaph. to lie prostrate, of absolute submission or subjection, π. πρὸ προσώπου σου LXX (Judith. 3. 3). **II.** in Gramm.: **1.** to be cited, Schol. Ar. Pl. 720. **2.** ὁ παρεκίμενος (sc. χρόνος), tempus perfectum, Apoll. de Constr. 205. **3.** ἀντίφρασις ἐστὶ λέξις διὰ τοῦ π., ex adjecto, as when the Furies are called Eumenides, Walz Rhett. 8. 755, cf. 786. **4.** of words, joined by juxta-position (not composition), Apoll. de Constr. 311; cf. παρὰθεῖσις.

παράκειμένως, Adv. like parallel lines, close by, Ath. 489 B. **2.** similarly, Plat. 2. 904 A. **II.** next, thereupon, Lat. *deinceps*, Id. 2. 882 B. **III.** conveniently, Arr. Epict. 3. 22, 90. **παράκεκάλυμμένος**, Adv. concealedly, Clem. Al. 323, etc. **παράκεκινδυνεύων**, Adv. in a bold dashing style, Plat. Legg. 752 B. **παράκεκλιμένος**, = **παράκλιδόν**, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 757. **παράκεκομμένος**, Adv. briefly, Schol. Luc. Lexiph. 4. **παράκελευμα** or **κείμεσμα**, τό, an exhortation, cheering address, Eur. Supp. 1156; τὸ δεινὸν π. Id. I. T. 320; ἀφ' ἐνὸς or ἐξ ἐνὸς π. Diod. 15. 32, Dion. H. 6. 47. **2.** a precept, maxim, Plat. Rep. 407 B, Legg. 688 A, al. **παράκελευσμαι**, Dep. to order one to do a thing, advise, prescribe, σοὶ ἔτερα τοιαῦτα Hdt. 1. 120, cf. Thuc. 7. 63, etc.; π. ταῦτα to give this advice, Plat. Apol. 31 B; — also, π. τινι, c. inf., Lys. 181. 2, Plat. Symp. 221 A, al.; π. τινι μὴ δόθωμιν Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 24; π. τινι δοῦναι . . Hdt. 8. 15; ὅτι . . Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 14; π. πρὸς τινα μὴ ὑπαμένειν Aeschin. 28. 5. **II.** to exhort, encourage, τινι Isocr. 207 A, etc.; Heind. Phaedo 60 E; δ Νικίας τοιαῦτα παρακελευσάμενος having delivered this advice, Thuc. 6. 69; properly to cheer on to an act not begun, cf. ἐπικελεύω — absol. to encourage one another by shouting, Hdt. 9. 102; ἀλλήλοισ π. Xen. An. 4. 2, 11; ἐν ἑαυτοῖς π. Thuc. 4. 25; cf. διακελεύω. **III.** the Act. is rare, as in Polyb. 7. 16, 2, 16. 20, 8; — but we have **παράκεκλεύστο** in pass. sense, orders had been given, Hdt. 8. 93; τὰ παρακεκλόμενα Ep. Plat. 333 A. **παράκελεύσις**, εὐς, ἡ, a calling out to, cheering on, exhorting, addressing, Thuc. 7. 70; διδασχὴν ἅμα τῇ π. ποιεῖσθαι Id. 4. 126; τυφλοῦ π. advice given by a blind man, Plat. Theat. 209 E; in pl., Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 50, etc. **II.** factious combination for elections, ἐκ π. ἡ καὶ δεκάσμοι Dio C. 53. 21; — so, **παράκελευστός** elected by faction, Id. 39. 18. Cf. **παράκελευσμός**. **παράκελευσμα**, v. sub **παράκελευμα**. **παράκελευσματικός**, ἡ, ὄν, hortatory, Eust. 1393. 4. Adv. — **κῶς**, Id. 1416. 40. **παράκελευσμός**, ὁ, = **παράκελεύσις**, Thuc. 4. 11, Lys. 194. 15, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 59, etc. **παράκελευστής**, οὗ, ὁ, one who calls out to or encourages, Gloss. **παράκελευστικός**, ἡ, ὄν, calling out to, cheering on, ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρετὴν Plat. Euthyd. 283 B; π. ἐπιφθέγμα, in battle, Poll. 4. 86. Adv. — **κῶς**, Schol. Od. 8. 11. **παράκελευστός**, ἡ, ὄν, summoned, of a packed audience, Thuc. 6. 13 (v. l. **παρὰσκεναστός**); v. sub **παράκελεύσις** II, and cf. **παράκλητός**. **παράκλεις**, v. **παράκελευσμαι**. **παράκλῆτις**, to ride by or past, τινὰ Ar. Pax 900. **παράκλῆμαι**, Dep. to call upon, τὰς . . **παρεκέκλετ'** αὐδαῖς Ap. Rh. 4. 1668. **παράκενω**, to empty beside or near, τὸ **παράκενωθέν** a void, vacuum, Plat. 2. 903 D, 907 C. **παράκενεν**, to pierce or poke at the side, τὴν κάμνον Theophr. H. P. 5. 9, 4: — to tap, in case of dropsy, Galen.; to couch, in case of cataract, Id. **II.** metaph. to stir up, τὸ πρᾶγμα Bato Incert. I; v. Meineke ad l. **παράκενησις**, ἡ, a marginal mark, C. I. 8613 c. 4. **II.** a tapping for dropsy, or couching for cataract, Galen., Plin.: — **παράκενη-τήριον**, τό, an instrument for tapping or couching, Galen. 12. p. 16 (ubi vulg. — **κέντριον**): — **παράκενητής**, οὗ, ὁ, one who taps or couches, Gloss. **παράκερδαίνω**, to make unjust gain, Greg. Naz. **παράκερίς**, ἡ, the small bone of the leg (cf. **περόνη**), Poll. 2. 191. **παράκιναιδος**, ὁ, = **κίναϊδος**, Diog. L. 4. 34; but Coraës, Ἀτακτ. 3. 198, rightly restores **καίπερ κίναϊδος ὄν**. **παρὰκινδυνεύω**, τό, = sq., Hesych. s. v. ἐκ παρὰβολῆς. **παρὰκινδυνεύσις**, ἡ, a desperate venture, Thuc. 5. 100. **παρὰκινδυνεύον**, verb. Adj. one must hazard, Dion. H. 9. 57. **παρὰκινδυνευτικός**, ἡ, ὄν, venturesome, audacious, λόγος Plat. Soph. 242 B, Dem. 783. 11: — of a person, App. Hann. 50. Adv., **παρὰκινδυνευτικῶς** λέγειν Plat. Rep. 497 E; Comp. — **ἄτρετον**, Longin. 32. **παρὰκινδυνεύω**, to make a rash venture, to venture, run the risk, Ar. Vesp. 6, Andoc. 21. 11, Thuc. 4. 26, etc.; π. εἰς Ἰωνίαν to venture to Ionia, Thuc. 3. 56. **2.** c. acc. rei, to venture, risk a thing, Ar. Eq. 1054, Plat. Legg. 967 B; **ταυτοῦτον** τι **παρὰκεκινδυνευμένον** a bold, venturesome phrase, Ar. Ran. 99, cf. Dion. H. de Comp. 23, de Isaeo 13; so, π. μάχαι desperate battles, Dion. H. 9. 30, cf. Plat. Caes. 9, etc. **3.** c. inf. to have the hardihood to . . , Ar. Ach. 645, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 16; also, π. μὴ οὐκ ὁρθῶς ποιήσας to run the risk of not acting rightly, Plat. Euthyphro 15 D. **παρὰκινδύνος**, ὄν, risking dangers, τὸ παρὰκινδύνον τῶν ἀνθρώπων temerity, daring character, Strab. 836: — Adv. — **ως**, with great danger, Id. 231. **παρὰκινέω**, fut. ἴσω, to move aside, disturb, τι Plat. Rep. 591 E (where it may be intr., v. infr. II. 2); π. τὰ πάγματα Plat. Galb. 13; and absol. to raise troubles, enter into plots, like **νεοτρεῖν**, Dem. 193. 27, Dion. H. 7. 55, Luc. Rhēt. Praec. 5. **2.** to excite violently, madden, Theophr. H. P. 9. 19, 1: — Pass. to be distracted, Lat. *permoveeri* mente, Soph. Aj. Argum., Eur. I. T. argum.; εἰς τι to be violently excited or incited to . . , Luc. Hist. Conscr. I; ὑπόθερος καὶ παρὰκεκινδυνεύων Id. Calumm. 5; v. infr. II. 3. **3.** to notice in passing, mention casually, τινα Plat. 2. 656 C. **II.** intr. to be disturbed, become turbid, Theophr. C. P. 6. 7. **2.** to shift one's ground, change, Plat. Rep. 540 A, Dion. H. 3. 10. **3.** to be highly excited or impassioned, ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 35; πρὸς τι Theopomp. Hist. 116; μηδὲν παρὰκινέων Hipp. Aët. 294 (where it may be trans.); **παρὰκεκινδυνῶς** ὅφ' ἡλικίας Com. Anon. 311 b; **νοθεύεται** . . ὡς παρὰκινῶν as out of his senses, Plat. Phaedr. 249 D; τῇ διαβολῇ παρὰκεκινδυνῶς Diod. Excerpt. 565. 21, cf. 556. 8. **παρὰκίνημα**, τό, dislocation, Galen. **II.** a derivative, Eust. 1405. 32.

παρακινήσειω, Desider. to wish to excite, Byz.
 παρακινήσις, ἡ, incitement, exhortation, Schol. Thuc. 4. 11.
 παρακινήτικός, ἡ, ὄν, disturbing, Schol. Theocr. 11. 40. 2. de-
 ranged, Plut. ap. Eus. P. E. 563 D; π. τι καὶ μανιώδεις Philo 2. 477.—
 Adv., παρακινήτικώς ἔχειν to shew symptoms of madness, Plut. Solut. 8.
 παρακίναμα, Pass. to be mixed with, τινι Joseph. B. J. 4. 3, 7, Basil.
 παρακίω [ῖ], to pass by, τινά Il. 16. 263, in times.
 παρακλαίω, to weep beside, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 971.
 παρακλάσσειν, Pass. to be broken off, Schol. Arat. 785.
 παρακλάσσειν, εὖς, ἡ, a breaking off, Eust. 25. 35.
 παρα-κλαυσι-θύρον [ῖ], τό, a lover's complaint sung at his mistress's
 door, a serenade, Plut. 2. 753 B. We have examples in Ar. Eccl. 960,
 Theocr. 3. 23, Horat. Od. 3. 10, Propert. 1. 16, 17.
 παρακλείδεις κλείς, ἡ, a false key, Plat. Com. Met. 1.
 παρακλείω, Ion. -κλήω, to shut out, exclude, τινά Hdt. 6. 60. II.
 to shut up in prison, Polyb. 5. 39, 3, si vera l.; cf. LXX (2 Macc. 4. 34).
 παρακλέπτω, to steal from the side, filch underhand, Ar. Pax 414,
 Luc. Jud. Voc. 4; τὰ παρακλεπτόμενα Isac. 88. 33.
 παρακλήω, Ion. for παρακλείω, Hdt.
 παράκλησις, ἡ, a calling to one's aid, summons, οἱ ἐκ παρακλήσεως
 συγκαθήμενοι a packed party in the jury, Dem. 275. 20; v. παρα-
 καλέω 1. 2. 2. a calling upon, imploring, appealing, τινος
 to one, Thuc. 4. 61: intreaty, deprecation, Strab. 581; περὶ τῆς
 ἀμαρτίας Plut. 2. 404 A. II. an exhortation, address, πρὸς
 τὸν ὄχλον Thuc. 8. 93; οὐδὲν παρακλίνοντες εὐρόντες, ἀλλὰ παραίνουσι
 γράφοντες not a mere address to their feelings, but counsel to act rightly,
 Isocr. 3 A; π. τῶν πολιτῶν πρὸς ἀρετὴν Aeschin. 16. 33; τῆς σωφρο-
 σύνης παράκλησις.. αὐτοὺς παρακέκλεται Id. 52. 22. III. con-
 solation, Phalar. Ep. 96, LXX (Isai. 30. 7, Nahum. 3. 7), Ep. Hebr. 6. 18.
 παρακλητέος, α, ὄν, to be cited or quoted, Luc. Pseudol. 4. II.
 παρακλήω, one must call on, θεῶν Plat. Legg. 893 B; or summon,
 ἐτέρους σοι συμβούλους π. Isocr. 422 D, cf. Tim. 27 D; τοὺς φίλους
 Arist. Eth. N. 9. 11, 5: one must exhort, τινά ἐπὶ τι Clem. Al. 283.
 παρακλητέω, to address in deprecation, Philo 2. 520. II. to
 exhort, Eust. Opusc. 134. 44:—Pass., Ib. 288. 36.
 παρακλητήριος, α, ὄν, consoling, Byz.
 παρακλητήριος, ἡ, ὄν, hortatory, Plat. Rep. 523 D, 524 D, etc.; π.
 τινος exhorting to a thing, σημαίνειν τὰ π. τοῦ πολέμου Dion. H. 4.
 17; λόγος π. ὁμονοίας Ib. 26:—Adv., -κώς, Clem. Al. 869, etc. II.
 invocatory, Eccl.
 III. π. ἐλευθερία, v. Ducange.
 παράκλητος, ὄν, called to one's aid, in a court of justice, Lat. advo-
 catus: as Subst. a legal assistant, advocate, Dem. 341. 10, etc.; cf.
 Herm. Pol. Ant. § 142. 14:—an intercessor, Philo 2. 520, etc. II.
 in N. T. and Eccl., ὁ Παράκλητος, of the Holy Spirit, the Intercessor,
 or the Comforter.
 παρακλητήρια, ἡ, fem. of foreg., Gloss.
 παρακλητήτωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, one who encourages, a comforter, παρακλητήτορες
 κακῶν = κακοὶ π. LXX (Job. 16. 2), Eccl.
 παρακλίδω, Adv. (παρὰ κλίω) bending sideways, turning aside, swerv-
 ing, οὐκ ἂν ἐγῶγε ἄλλα παρὲς εἶποιμι π. would not tell you another
 tale beside the mark and swerving from the truth, Od. 4. 348, 17. 139;
 ὅσπερ π. ἔτραπεν ἄλλη she turned her eyes aside, h. Ven. 183; π. πίπτεν
 Ap. Rh. 1. 757.
 παρακλίνω, ὄρος, ὁ, = παρακλίτης, Anth. P. 9. 257.
 παρακλίω [ῖ], to bend or turn aside, ἡκα παρακλίνας κεφαλὴν Od. 30.
 301; π. τοὺς μυκτηρὰς πρὸς τὰς λαύρας Ar. Pax 157; π. τὴν θύραν,
 τὴν πύλνν to set it ajar, open it a little, Hdt. 3. 156; so, π. τὴν οὐρανόν
 to open a bit of the hall-door, Ar. Pax 981. 2. metaph., ἄλλη
 παρὰ κλίνας δίκας they turn justice from her path, Hes. Op. 260; π. τὸν
 νόμον Arist. Rhet. Al. 37. 40: of words, σμικρὸν τι π. to alter slightly
 (cf. Horat. parca detorta), Plat. Crat. 400 B, 410 A. 3. to lay
 beside another, Ath. 435 A:—Pass. and Med. to lie down beside, esp. at
 meals, Lat. accumbere, τινι Theocr. 2. 44, Anth. P. 5. 294: to lie side
 by side, Arist. H. A. 5. 2, 5; of adjacent lands, Πελοποννήσου παρὰ κέ-
 κλιται Ἰσθμῷ Call. Del. 72. II. intr. to turn aside, Il. 23. 424
 (where however ἵππους may be supplied); παρακλίνασα having swerved
 from the right course, Aesch. Ag. 745. III. to turn aside from,
 decline, avoid, τὴν ἀφὴν τὴν ἀλλήλων Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 51. [ῖ, but ῖ
 in pf. and aor. pass. παρακλήσμαι, παρακλήσθην].
 παρακλίτης [ῖ], ὄν, ὁ, one who lies beside at meals, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 28.
 παρακλῶ, = παρακλῶ IV, Anth. Plan. 255.
 παρακμάω, fut. ἀσώ, to be past the prime, of fruits and the like, Xen.
 Mem. 4. 4, 23, Theophr. Odor. 20, etc.; of wine, Alex. Δσμ. 6. 5:—
 metaph. of beauty, Xen. Symp. 4. 27, 8, 14; πρεσβύτεροι καὶ παρη-
 μακότες Arist. Rhet. 2. 13, 1, cf. Pol. 3. 1, 5; π. τοῖς σώμασι Plut. Caes.
 69; of a state, Polyb. 6. 51, 5:—also, of the wind, to be past its fury,
 abate, Theophr. Vent. 35; of passion, ἀνδρὶ μικρὸν παρακμάσῃ [ὀργῇ]
 Menand. Incert. 64, cf. Plut. Brut. 21.
 παρακμαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, past its prime, ηλικία Galen.: past its crisis,
 πυρετός Medic.
 παρακμή, ἡ, the point at which the prime is past, decay, Plut. 2. 453
 C; π. τῆς νόσου abatement, Id. Marc. 24, cf. Sext. Emp. P. 2. 238.
 παρακνῶμαι, Med. to rub against, τινι Philostr. 803.
 παρακνήμιδια, τὰ, armour for horses' legs, Poll. 1. 140.
 παρακνήμιον, τό, (κνήμη) the outer shin-bone, opp. to προκνήμιον, the
 inner, Poll. 2. 190: also παρακνήμις, Phot. Epist. 364.
 παρακνήμιος, Pass. to go with difficulty, Hippon. 113 (Tzetz. Exeg.
 Il. 79. 20), v. Hesych.
 παρακνῶω, to irritate: metaph. to make jealous, Eccl.
 παρακοάω, = παρανοάω, Hesych., Phot.

παρ-ῶκοι, ἡ, that which has been heard imperfectly, hearsay, Ep. Plat.
 341 B, Galen.
 II. unwillingness to hear, disobedience, contumacy,
 Ep. Rom. 5. 19., 2 Cor. 10. 6, Synes. 211 A, Phot., etc.
 παρακοινοῦμαι, Pass. to sleep or keep watch beside, τοῖς βασιλείοις
 Ath. 189 E; to sleep beside, τινι, in death, Epigr. Gr. 637:—hence
 παρακοιμητής, -κοίμησις, Gloss.:—also in part. παρακοιμώμενος, an
 officer of the Imperial Byzantine household, keeper of the bedchamber,
 Const. Porph. de Rom. Imp. 231. 14, 16, etc.
 παρακοίμημα, τό, = παραγάλμα, Schol. Soph. Ant. 661.
 παρακοιμίζω, to make to lie with, τινά τινι Alex. Polyhist. ap. Eus.
 P. E. 423 A:—Subst. -κοιμηστής, οὐδ, Paul. Alex. Apotel. 54. 2.
 παρακοινοῦμαι, Med. to communicate, τινί τι Pind. P. 4. 236.
 παρακοιτώ, like παρακοινοῦμαι, to keep watch or ward beside, τινί
 Polyb. 6. 33, 12; absol., Teles ap. Stob. 535. 28.
 παρακοίτης, ὄν, ὁ, one who sleeps beside, a bedfellow, husband, spouse,
 Il. 6. 430., 8. 156, Hes. Th. 928.
 παρακοίτης, ἴος, ἡ, acc. ἴν, fem. of foreg. a wife, αἰδοῦν, θαλερῇ, ἰφθίμῃ,
 κυδῆρ Il. 21. 479, etc.; Ep. dat. παρακοίτῃ Od. 3. 381, Hes. Sc. 14. 46.
 παρακοίτος, ὁ, keeper of the bedchamber, Manass. Chron. 5634. II.
 ἡ, = παρὰκοίτις, Diod. 5. 32.
 παρακολλάω, to glue or fasten on, Hipp. Mochl. 843. II. to
 join at the edges, τραύματα Galen.
 παρακόλλημα, τό, that which is glued on, perhaps ornamental wood-
 work glued on furniture, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 6.
 παρακόλλησις, ἡ, a glueing or fastening on, Hipp. Offic. 745.
 παρακολλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, joining at the edges, φάρμακον Leo Philos.
 παρακόλως χαμένην, a low couch with only one end to it, Poll. 10.
 36; cf. ἀμφικόλλω.
 παρ-ᾶκολουθῶ, to follow beside, to follow or attend closely, dog
 one's steps, τινι Ar. Eccl. 725; τὸ παρακολουθεῖν εἰδωλὸν ἐκαστῶν Plat.
 Soph. 266 C, cf. Dem. 519. 12., 537. 2; οὐδὲν ζῶντας μὲν, ὠ κίναδος,
 κολακεύων παρηκολούθεις Id. 281. 22; πύροι κατὰ πάντα τὸν πλύν-
 μονα παρακολουθοῦντες Arist. H. A. 1. 17, 5. II. in various
 relations, partly physical, partly mental, to follow closely, attend minutely
 to, of a physician, π. νοσήματι Plat. Rep. 406 B; π. ἀπασι [τοῖς πονη-
 ρεῦμασι] to trace accurately all his knaveries, Dem. 423. 24; so, π. τοῖς
 πράγμασιν ἐξ ἀρχῆς Id. 285. 21; π. χρόνους to follow all the times and
 dates, Nicom. Εἰλεθ. 1. 20, cf. Ev. Luc. 1. 3; π. τοῖς δικαίοις Demad.
 178. 32. 2. of an audience, προσέχων νότον καὶ παρ. εὐμαθῶς Aeschin.
 16. 9: generally, to follow with the mind, understand, π. πᾶς.. Polyb.
 1. 12, 7, etc.; esp. as Stoical term, Arr. Epict. 2. 16, 33, etc.; also,
 παρακολουθεῖν τούτῳ ὅτι.. to understand that.., Ib. 2. 26, 3; and
 simply, π. ὅτι.. Galen. 13. 63 D; also c. part., Arr. Epict. 4. 5, 21:—
 rarely c. acc., π. τὰ ἐψηφισμένα to become acquainted with.., C. I. 2557
 A. 6. 3. of things, as of a disease, πυρετοὶ π. μοι καὶ ἀλγύματα Dem.
 1260. 20; τῷ βίῳ π. to keep company with, keep close to, of things that
 benefit, Isocr. Antid. § 262; so, αὐτοῖς π. ἡ ἐχθρά παρὰ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων
 Dem. 1378. 14; of rules, to hold good throughout, π. δι' ὅλης τῆς ἱππικῆς
 Xen. Eq. 8. 14. 4. of a logical property, τὸ ἀεὶ παρακολουθεῖν
 Arist. Top. 5. 3, 7; also of the genus, Ib. 4. 5, 3, cf. 4. 2, 17; of notions
 inseparably connected one with another, Id. Categ. 7, 30, Metaph. 9. 2,
 9; of cause and effect, Id. An. Post. 2. 17, 3:—cf. παρακολούθησις.
 παρακόλουθμα, τό, a consequence, Plut. 2. 885 C. 2. an ar-
 gument, Cyrill.
 παρακολούθησις, ἡ, a following closely, close connexion, τοῦ αἵτιος
 καὶ οὐ αἰτίου Arist. An. Post. 2. 17, 5. II. a following with the
 mind, understanding, Plut. 2. 1144 B, Arr. Epict. 1. 6, 13, etc.:—also an
 inferring, Chrysipp. ap. Gell. 6. 1.
 παρακολούθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, ready at following or understanding, Arr.
 Epict. 1. 6, 14, c. dat., Ib. 1. 6, 17, M. Anton. 5. 9. Adv. -κώς, Id. 6. 42.
 παρακόλουθος, ὄν, consequent upon, π. αὐτῷ πυρετός Ruf. ap. Oribas.
 παρακολυμβῶ, to swim beside, Herod. Autom. 265.
 παρακοιμῶ, ἡ, a carrying across, transporting, Thuc. 7. 28; π. ποιῶ-
 σθαι τὸν ἀναγκαῖον Polyb. 10. 10, 13:—a bringing up, τοῦ χόρακος Id.
 18. 1, 4. II. (from Pass.) a going or sailing across, passage, transit,
 ἡ π. ἡ ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν Thuc. 5. 5, cf. Polyb. 3. 43, 3, etc.
 παρακοιμίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to carry beside or along with, escort, con-
 voy, Eur. H. F. 126. 2. to carry or convey over, to transport, Xen.
 Hell. 5. 4, 61; esp. to a place, Ib. 1. 4, 7; ἐξ Ἱππερβορέων εἰς Ἀθῶνα
 Arist. H. A. 6. 35, 2; π. ναὺς ἐπὶ τι to bring ships to an anchorage, Dem.
 1208. 4: generally, to convey, carry, Hdt. 7. 147:—Med. to have a thing
 brought one, σῖτον Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 57. II. Pass. to go or sail
 beside, coast along, τὴν Ἰταλίαν Thuc. 6. 44; παρὰ τὴν ἡπειρὸν Dio C.
 48. 27; also, π. ἐς τόπον, ἐπὶ τόπον Thuc. 4. 25, 6. 52; absol., Plut. Lucull.
 37. 2. to go or sail across, to cross, pass over, Polyb. 1. 52, 6, etc.
 παρακοιμητής, οὐδ, ὁ, one who carries beside or over, Gloss.
 παρακόμημα, τό, money with a false stamp, Philo 2. 561, etc.:—metaph.
 a counterfeit, Id. 1. 683.
 παρακόμος, ὄν, with flowing hair, Com. Anon. 313; cf. παράχραμος.
 παρ-ᾶκονάω, to sharpen or whet besides, τὰ σκληρὰ [ἐξ]λάτῃ Theophr.
 II. P. 5. 5, 1; ὁ λόγῳ ἀκονῶν ἐκείνους καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν τι παρακονᾷ
 Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 33:—Pass., αἱ φύσεις ἄλλους κράτισται, νῦν δὲ καὶ παρη-
 κονήνται Ar. Ran. 1116:—Med., τὴν ἀκμὴν τῆς μαχαίρας π. Philostr.
 Jun. 865. II. generally, to rub against, Hesych., Phot.
 παρ-ᾶκοντίζω, to throw the dart with others, Luc. Paras. 61.
 παρ-ᾶκοντῆς, ἡ, metaph. (v. παρακίπω II) infatuation, insanity, frenzy,
 Aesch. Ag. 223, Eum. 329; delirium, Hipp. Aph. 1257: in pl., Plut. 2. 1123 B.
 παρ-ᾶκοσις, ὄν, metaph. (v. παρακίπω II) frenzied, frantic, Aesch. Pr.
 581; π. φρενῶν Eur. Bacch. 33; λύσση π. Ar. Thesm. 668.
 παρ-ᾶκοπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, frantic, raving, Galen.

παράκοπτο, to strike falsely, counterfeit, properly of money, Diod. 1. 78:—hence, generally, to falsify, Luc. Lexiph. 20; κίβδηλα καὶ νόθα καὶ παρακεκομμένα Id. adv. Indoct. 2; opp. to δόκιμα and ἀκίβδηλα, Id. Hist. Conscr. 10, Hermot. 68; so, ἀνδράρια μοχθηρά, παρακεκομμένα κναυὶς mannikins, base coin, Ar. Ach. 517.

2. Med. to cheat or swindle out of a thing, π. τινὰ ἀγαθὸν Ar. Eq. 807; simply, to cheat, τινὰ Ib. 859:—Pass. to be cheated, τινὶ in a thing, Id. Nub. 640; cf. παρασκοπέω.

III. metaph. to strike the mind awry, drive mad, derange, π. φρένας Eur. Hipp. 238; παρακεκομμένους τὸν νοῦν Schol. Aesch. Pr. 551, cf. Phot. s. v.

2. so also intr., παρακόπτειν τῇ διανοίᾳ, to be mad, Arist. Mirab. 31; absol., παρακόψας in a fit of madness, Diog. L. 4. 44, cf. Diod. 5. 50, cf. Plut. 2. 963 E, 1123 F: hence παρακοπή, παρακοπος.

III. to cut in pieces, cut up, μέλη Polyb. 10. 5, 5. παρακορέω, to sweep clean, Plat. Com. Aak. 1. 3, Philyll. Adv. 1.

παράκοσμος, ov, unseemly: Adv. —μως, Joseph. A. J. 1. 6, 3. παρακοτέω, to be angry besides, Phot.

παρακορεύω, to shave badly, Eccl.

παράκουσμα, τό, a thing heard amiss, a false notion, Ep. Plat. 338 D, 340 B, etc.: a false story, Strab. 317; ἐκ παρακοσμάτος by misunderstanding, Dion. H. 9. 22, Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 8:—esp. of philosophical opinions, Περιπατητικῶν p. Jul. Caes. 25.

παρακουσάμιον, τό, Dim. of παρακουσμα, Plut. 2. 354 A. παρακουστήν, verb. Adj. one must disobey, τινός Muson. ap. Stob. 458. 11.

παρ-ᾄκουσ, fut. —ἀκούσομαι: to hear beside, esp. to hear accidentally, to hear talk of, Δημοκρίδους τὴν τέχνην Hdt. 3. 129; ἀξίον λόγον πραγμάτων Ep. Plat. 339 E; παρατήκοα νῦν ὅτι τίκεται Anth. P. 5. 75.

II. to hear underhand, overhear from, τῆ τινας Ar. Ran. 750; τι παρὰ τινος Plat. Euthyd. 300 D; π. τινὸς to overhear him, Luc. Merc. Cond. 37.

III. to hear imperfectly or wrongly, misunderstand, ἀκούειν τι, παρακούειν δέ Arist. Eth. N. 7. 6, 1, cf. Plat. Prot. 330 E, Theaet. 195 A, Cebes Tab. 3.

IV. to hear carelessly, take no heed of, Polyb. 26. 2, 1, etc.; περὶ τινος Id. 30. 18, 2: also to pretend not to hear, Id. 3. 15, 2, Plut. Philop. 16:—Pass. to be carelessly heard, be not heeded, Polyb. 5. 35, 5.

2. c. gen. pers., Id. 2. 8, 3, Ev. Matth. 18. 17; c. gen. rei, Polyb. 7. 11, 9.

παρὰκράτω, to hold back, detain, τινα App. Hist. 35: to restrain, Ar. Epict. 3. 7, 28; τριχας πένους π. to prevent the hair from falling off, Diosc. 4. 134.

II. to hold beside, ἀμίδα τινὶ Arr. Epict. 1. 2, 8. παρακρέμαμαι, Pass. to be dependent, τὰ παρακρεμάμενα the dependencies of an empire, Polyb. 5. 35, 10.

παρὰκρεμάννυμι, to hang beside, χεῖρα παρακρεμάσας letting the hand hang down, Il. 13. 597.

παράκρημος, ov, steep at the side, on the edge of a precipice, ὁδὸς, ἀτραπὸς Strab. 391, Diod. 11. 8: precipitous, χωρία Plut. Philop. 18: with steep banks, Id. Brut. 51.

παράκρινω, to judge by comparing, τι Achmes Onir. 9. 2. to judge falsely, Hesych.

II. Pass. to be drawn up in line opposite, Plut. Anton. 39; πείθω παρακρεκόμενος παρὰ τὸν αἰγιαλὸν the land force drawn up along the shore, Hdt. 9. 98; παρεκρίθησαν διαταχθέντες Id. 8. 70; cf. Plut. Cato Mi. 13.

παρ-ακροδομαι, Dep. = παρακούω I, Eccl. II. = παρακούω IV, to disobey, Joseph. A. J. 18. 8, 5.

παρὰκροδᾶς, εως, ἡ, disobedience, Joseph. A. J. 18. 8, 2. παρὰκροδῆς, οὗ, ὁ, one who hears wrong, Cyrill.

παρὰκροκίζω, to be somewhat saffron-coloured, Diosc. 5. 145. παρακροτέω, to pat or clap one, εἰς τὸν ὦμον Luc. Gymn. 1: to encourage, τινα Joseph. B. J. 1. 19. 5, 31, 5.

παράκρουσις, ἡ, a striking falsely, a false note, discord, Plut. 2. 826 E; cf. παράκρωσις.

2. metaph. a cheating, deceiving, deception, Dem. 679. 3, 760. fin.:—a fallacy, Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 13, cf. Soph. Elench. 17, 2.

3. madness, Hipp. Prorrh. 68; so, παρακρουσμός τῆς διανοίας Moschio de Mul.

II. a striking in or checking of an eruption, τοῦ θερμοῦ Arist. Probl. 3. 12.

παρὰκρουσι-χοίνικος, ov, striking off too much from the top of the measure (cf. παρακρούω I), Com. Anon. 318.

παρὰκρουστικός, ἡ, ὄν, = παρακοπτικός, Hipp. Prorrh. 68, etc. II. deceitful, Poll. 4. 21:—Adv. —κώς, Ib.

παράκρουστος, ov, = παράκοπος, Hesych.

παρὰκρούω, to strike aside, properly (says Phot.) of a wrestler who trips up the adversary, or rather (as says Harpocr.) of a seller who strikes off too much from the top of the measure, cf. κρουνομετρέω, παρακρουνο-χοίνικος:—hence to disappoint, mislead, generally with a notion of deception, fraud or fallacy, οὐκ ἂν σε παρακρούω ἢ παροῦσα ἐνυμφόρα Plat. Crita 47, cf. Dinarch. 103. 13:—Pass. to be led astray, go wrong, ἀθρεῖ.. πῇ παρακρούομεθα Plat. Lys. 215 C; φενακισθῆναι καὶ παρακρουσθῆναι Dem. 656. 5; μὴ παρακρουσθῆτε be not diverted from the point, Id. 566. 20; ὅπο τινας by one, Aeschin. 24. 19; περὶ τινος about a thing, Polyb. 24. 3, 3; τὰ σφάλματα, ἃ αὐτὸς ὅφ' ἐαυτοῦ.. παρεκέρυσσεν the faults into which he had been misled, Plat. Theaet. 168 A.

2. so in Med. to mislead, deceive, cheat, esp. by fallacies (cf. παράκρουσις I. 2), π. καὶ παραλογίζεσθαι Isocr. 283 D; τὰς δόξας τὰν ἀκροαμένων π. Id. 259 E; cf. Dinarch. 95. 23, Plat. Crat. 393 C, Dem. 19. 18, 318. 1, Arist. Pol. 4. 12, 6, Metaph. 4. 29, 5; π. τηλικούτων πράγμα τοὺς δικαστὰς (where τηλ. π. is adverbial) Dem. 1062. 17; pf. pass. παρακρέουσαι in sense of Med., Id. 71. 17, Luc. Timon 57:—cf. διακρούω, ἐκκρούω.

3. in Med. also, to crack, Phryn. Incert. 2; but Meineke suggests περικρούω.

II. in Med. also, to strike away from oneself, parry, ταῖς μαχαίραις τοὺς κόντους Plat. Lucull. 28, cf. Id. Sull. 18: to shun, avoid, Id. 2. 198 B.

III. παρακεκροῦσθαι τὸν φρενῶν to be driven from one's senses, A. B. 59: so also

intr. in Act., Hipp. Epid. 1. 966,—which may be compared with παραπαῖω II.

IV. ἡ ὁθὺν παρακέκρουσται (si vera l.) is ready hoisted, Luc. Catapl. 1.

παρὰκρύπτω, fut. ψω, to hide beside or near, Diod. 18. 19:—Med. to hide oneself, Diog. L. 2. 131.

παρὰκρώξω, fut. ξω, to croak beside, Anecd. Par. 1. 25. παρ-ακτίας, α, ov, on the shore or bank, Opp. H. 4. 316.

παρὰκτομαι, Dep. to get over and above: in pf. —κέκτημαι, to have over and above, ξενικοὺς νόμους Hdt. 4. 80.

παράκτης, ov, ὁ, (ἀγω) one who leads hounds, Hesych. παράκτησις, ἡ, possession beside or near, Clem. A. 1000.

παρ-ακτίδιος, ov, = παράκτιος, κύμα Anth. P. 9. 371. παρακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀγω) productive, Procl., Eccl.

παρ-ακτιος, α, ov, on the sea-side, κέλευθος, ὁδὸς Aesch. Pr. 836, Soph. Fr. 233; λειμῶνες Id. Aj. 654; π. δρᾶμεν Eur. I. T. 1424.

παράκυκλος, ὁ, a part of a chariot-wheel, Poll. 10. 53. παρακύκλιος, ov, watery, i. e. watered, like silks (as Böckh understands it), χιτωνίσκος C. I. 155. 48.

παρὰκυκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for peeping, θυρίδες παρ., v. Ducange. παρὰκύπτω, poet. παρὰκύπτω, to stoop sideways, of the attitude of a bad harp-player, Ar. Ach. 16.

II. to stoop for the purpose of looking at, and so, 1. to look sideways at, cast a careless glance on a thing, παρὰκύψαντα ἐπὶ τὸν τῆς πόλεως πόλεμον Dem. 46. 27.

2. to peep out of a door or window, like Horace's despicere, ἐκ θυρίδος Ar. Thesm. 797, cf. 799, Vesp. 178; π. ὥσπερ γαλῆ Id. Eccl. 924; of girls peeping after a lover, Id. Pax 982, 985; π. τὸν ἱραστὴν ἰδεῖν so as to see him, Plut. 2. 766 D:—metaph., σωτηρία παρὰκύψε a hope of safety peeped out, Ar. Eccl. 202: foll. by a relat. clause, to peep out and see, π. τίς ἄνεμος πνέῃ Arr. Epict. 1. 1, 16:—Pass., θυρίδες παρὰκυπτόμεναι, prob., out of which people look, LXX (3 Regg. 6. 4).

3. of persons outside a place, to peep in, look in, κατ' ἀντρον παρὰκύπτοια Theocr. 3. 7; παρὰκύψεν εἰς τὸ μνημεῖον Ev. Jo. 20. 11; παρὰκύψας Βλέπει Ib. 5, Luc. 24. 12; ὁ παρὰκύψας εἰς νόμον τέλειον Ep. Jacob. 1. 25; π. εἰς τὰ ὑμέτερα Luc. Pisc. 30, cf. I Ep. Petr. 1. 12.

παρὰκυρῶ, to annul, Symm. V. T. παρὰκύρω, fut. κύρω, = παρὰτυγχάνω, Q. Sm. II. 423.

παράκλυσις, εως, ἡ, a stooping to one side, peeping in:—Proverb., ὄνον π. like our 'bull in a china shop,' Menand. Iep. 1, cf. Paroemiogr.

παρὰκωμῶδῶ, to satirise incidentally in a comedy, Ath. 525 A. παρὰκωχῇ, f. l. for παρὰκωχῇ, q. v.

παρὰλάλω, to talk at random, cf. Meineke Menand. Incert. 17. παρὰλαμβάνω, fut. —λήψομαι, Ion. —λάψομαι.

To receive from another, being, like παραδίδωμι, correl. to παραδίδωμι, of persons succeeding to an office, π. τὴν βασιλείην Hdt. 2. 120; τὴν βασιλείαν παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς C. I. 4697. 1; so, τοὺς παραλαμβάνουσι (sc. τὴν βασιλείαν) the successors, Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 12; also, π. τὴν ἀρχὴν Plat. Legg. 698 E; τὴς πόλεως τὰ πράγματα Ar. Eccl. 107; τὴν ἐπιμελείαν τινος Aeschin. 20. 13; τὴν τριηραρχίαν Dem. 1148. 21; so, π. πόλιν ἀνάστανον Andoc. 14. 35, cf. Thuc. 1. 9, etc.; π. νόμον, opp. to τιθέναι, Thuc. 5. 105, cf. Isocr. 180 A; of inherited rites or customs, Hdt. 2. 51:—also of persons succeeding by inheritance, Eur. Ion 814, Lys. 116. 31; παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς πολλὴν οὐσίαν π. Dem. 565. 21; opp. to ἐπιπτάσθαι, Plat. Rep. 330 A; π. ἀπὸς to inherit curses, Eur. Phoen. 1611:—of officers, to receive things as stated in an inventory from their predecessors, C. I. 123. 53, 145. 146, al.; τὰ μὲν παρὰεὐχότα τὰ δ' αὐτὸν ἐνρῆκτα Isocr. Antid. § 208.

2. to take upon oneself, undertake, πράγμα τι Ar. Eq. 344; τὰ παραλαβανόμενα undertakings, Hdt. 1. 38: to take to one's self, admit, employ, π. ἐν ταῖς μάχαις τὸν θυμὸν Plut. 2. 988 E; and in Pass., π. πρὸς τὴν σύστασιν Ib. 1027 D.

3. to take in pledge, Hdt. 3. 136; also, to take by force or treachery, seize, get possession of, οὐδὲν ἐδυνάετο π. τῆς εὐσόδου Id. 7. 211, cf. Andoc. 28. 23; τὰς ναῦς παραλαβόντες Thuc. 1. 19, 4. 16; παραλ. τὰ πράγματα to get control of affairs, Plut. Alcib. 26:—in Med. to lay hold of, ἀκρῶν τῶν χειρῶν Paus. 6. 4, 1.

4. to receive by hearing or report, to ascertain, Hdt. 2. 19; π. τὴν ἀλήθειαν I. 55; π. ἀκοή 2. 148; π. τὰ περὶ τι λεγόμενα Thuc. 2. 102; π. περὶ τινος Polyb. 12. 22, 5; to take or receive (as a substitute or equivalent), τὸν ἀριθμὸν ἀντὶ τοῦ νοῦ Plut. 2. 898 B; (so in Pass., ὑμέτερον ἀντὶ τοῦ ὑμεῖς παρὰεὐχότα Dion. H. de Thuc. 14. fin.): to receive by way of lesson, σοφίαν παρὰ τινος Plat. Lach. 197 D:—Pass. to be received, accepted, τὰ παρὰεὐχόμενα the received or traditional doctrines, Arist. Meteor. 2. 7, 1; οἱ π. μῦθοι Id. Poët. 14, 10; λόγοι ἔνιοι π. ὧς Ἀριστογέγονος Plut. 2. 850 E.

5. to take up, catch up, τὸ οὐνομα τοῦτο Hdt. 1. 121, cf. 126; τὸν λόγον Polyb. 33. 16, 9; π. ἐπὶ βραχύ to state concisely, Id. 6. 58, 1.

II. c. acc. pers. to take to oneself, associate with oneself, as a wife or mistress, Hdt. 4. 155, Xen. Oec. 7. 6; as an adopted son, Hdt. 1. 113; as a partner, auxiliary, or ally, Id. 1. 76, 2. 121, 4. Thuc. 1. 111, etc.; παραλαμβάνων ἄλλος ἄλλον ἐπ' ἄλλων.. χρεῖα Plat. Rep. 369 B; συμβούλους π. Arist. Eth. N. 3. 3, 10; as a pupil, Plat. Apol. 18 B, Rep. 460 B, Alc. I. 121 E; π. μάρτυρα to bring forward as a witness, Dem. 1159. 27; cf. παραληπτέον.

2. to invite, ἐπὶ ξείναια Hdt. 4. 154; ἐπὶ δείπνον Alciphro 3. 46; ἐφ' ἐστίασιν Plut. 2. 40 B; εἰς τὸ συσσίτιον Id. Lycurg. 20; absol., Id. 461 D; παραληφθῆναι πρὸς τινα Parmenisc. ap. Ath. 156 E.

3. to wait for, intercept, Lat. excipere, Hdt. 4. 203; π. τοὺς Σπαρτιάτας οἰκοὶ σκηνούντας Xen. Lac. 5, 2, cf. An. 7. 7. 47.

4. to take prisoner, Polyb. 3. 69, 2. παραλάμπω, to shine a little, glimmer, Plut. 2. 859 D.

παράλαμψις, ἡ, a shining spot on the cornea, restored in Hipp. Prorrh. (for παράληψις) from Galen. Lex. p. 538.

παραλανθάνω, to escape the notice of, τινὰ Plat. Hipp. Ma. 298 B, Isocr. 210 D, 230 D, etc.:—absol. to lie hid, concealed, ἐν ταῖς ψάμμοις Id. 4. 15, 7.

παρλληλ-επίπεδον, τό, a body with parallel surfaces, a *parallel-epiped*, Euclid. 11. 25, Plut. 2. 1080 B; so *παρλληλεπίπεδος* πλινθίς, Iambl. in Nicom. 134 A. 2. π. ἀριθμός a number made by three factors, two of which are equal, Nicom. Arithm. 129. 10.

παρλληλία, ἡ, a being side by side, *parallelism*, Eust. 149. 8, etc. παρλληλίζω, to place side by side, or parallel, Eust. 505. 43, etc. παρλληλιόμοιος, ὁ, a comparing of parallels, Eust. 437. 35. παρλληλό-γραμμος, ov, bounded by parallel lines, Strab. 178: τὸ π. a parallelogram, Euclid. 2 Def., Plut. 2. 1080 B, etc.

παρ-άλληλος, ov, beside one another, side by side, αἱ παράλληλοι (sc. γραμμαὶ) parallel lines, Arist. An. Pr. 2. 16, 2, An. Post. 1. 12, 4, cf. Mechan. 25. 6; π. κύκλοι the five zones, Diog. L. 7. 155, Nonn. D. 38. 258; and ὁ π. (sub. κύκλος) a parallel of latitude, ὁ διὰ τοῦ Βορηνθένους π. Strab. 63, 68, etc.; οἱ βίαι οἱ π. the parallel lives of Plutarch, Plut. Thes. 1, cf. Pelop. 2, etc.; ἐκ παραλλήλου *parallelweise*, Id. Comp. Ag. c. Gracch. 1; so Adv. —ως, Arist. Mund. 7. 1, etc. 2. c. dat. parallel to or with, χάραξ π. τῷ τείχει Polyb. 8. 34, 3, etc.; ὁ ῥήσος π. ὦν τῇ Πυρρήν Strab. 177; also c. gen., Polyb. 9. 21, 10.—This form first occurs in Arist., and has been introduced by the Copyists into many passages of correct writers, where the divided forms παρ' ἀλλήλους, παρ' ἄλληλα have been now restored, e.g. Dem. 315. 4—395. 24; v. Zonar. 1501.

παρλληλότῃς, ἡ, *parallelism*, Apoll. in A. B. 550. παραλογία, ἡ, a fallacy, Greg. Nyss., etc.: a false form, E. M. 807. fin., Eust. 154. 2. II. μετὰ παραλογίας = παραλόγως, Schol. II. 23. 388.

παραλογίζομαι, fut. ἵσομαι, Dep.: I. in keeping accounts, to reckon wrong, to misreckon, miscalculate, Dem. 82. 25, 1037. 15. 2. to cheat out of a thing, to defraud of, c. dupl. acc., τρία ἡμοβόλια π. τοὺς ναποιοῦνς Arist. Rhet. 1. 14, 1, cf. Isocr. 283 D. II. in reasoning, to reason falsely, draw a false conclusion, use fallacies, Arist. Phys. 1. 3, 2, 6. 9, 1. 2. to mislead by fallacious reasoning, to cheat by false reasoning or fallacies, misled by fallacies, τινὰ Isocr. 420 C, Aeschin. 85. 24; ἀπ' αὐτῆς τινὲς π. τινὰ Id. 16. 32; μεγάλα τὴν πόλιν π. Id. 45. 9; —used also as Pass. to be misled by fallacious reasoning, Arist. Rhet. 2. 24, 4, 3. 7, 3, al.; Pass. and Med. opposed, παραλογισθῆναι καὶ παραλογισσάσθαι Id. Top. 1. 18, 2; cf. συλλογίζομαι. In Plut. 2. 597 A (ἡ τῆς ἐσθῆτος ὥς παραλογισμένη τὴν ἐπιδημίαν ἡμῶν) it seems to mean to give a wrong impression of, disguise: to reckon fraudulently, misreckon, τὸν μισθὸν LXX (Gen. 31. 41).

παραλογισμός, ὁ, false reasoning, a fallacy, paralogism, Lycurg. 152. 4, etc.; Arist. divides fallacies into οἱ παρὰ τὴν λέξιν (verbal), and εἰ ἐξ αὐτῆς λέξεως (material), Soph. Elench. 4. 9 sq., v. Grote's Arist. 2. pp. 81 sq. II. deception, fraud, Polyb. 1. 81, 8, etc.

παραλογιστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who cheats by false reckoning, Arist. Eth. E. 3. 4, 5; or by false reasoning, M. Anton. 6. 13, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 225: —a cheat, Artem. 4. 57.

παραλογιστικός, ὁ, ὄν, fallacious, Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 29, Soph. Elench. 11, 12. Adv. —κώς, Poll. 9. 135.

παράλογος, ov, (λόγος C. III) beyond calculation, unexpected, unlooked for, π. καὶ ἄτοπον Arist. de An. 1. 5, 22; π. τι ἡ τύχη Id. Phys. 2. 5, 7; π. ἀνυπόμηνος Id. Rhet. 1. 13, 16; εὐδία Id. H. A. 8. 15, 4; αἱ π. τῶν βαρβάρων ἐφοδοὶ casual, uncertain, Polyb. 2. 35, 6, etc.: —παράλογον, τό, an unexpected event (v. infr. II), τὰ π. τῆς τύχης Diod. 17. 66, etc.; but τὰ παράλογα the over-ports of food given to guests which were not to be reckoned upon, Xen. Lac. 5, 3: —(in Eur. Or. 391, Thuc. 1. 65, 2, 91, παρὰ λόγον is now restored) —Adv. παραλόγως, Hipp. Aph. 1245, etc.; τοὺς π. δυστυχούσας Dem. 835. 7; Sup. —ώτα Joseph. B. J. 2. 19, 7. 2. beyond reason, unreasonable, Plut. 2. 626 E, etc.; ἐν παραλόγῳ ποιεῖσθαι τι App. Civ. 2. 146; παράδοξα μὲν, οὐ μὴν π. Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 173: —Adv., εἰκὴ καὶ π. Polyb. 1. 74, 14, etc.

II. παράλογος, ὁ, as Subst., like παράλογον, τό, an unexpected issue, τοῦ πόλεμου ὁ π. Thuc. 1. 78; πόλιν, μέγας π. π. the event is much, greatly contrary to calculation, 3. 16, 7. 55; so, τὸν π. τοσοῦτον ποιῆσαι τοῖς Ἕλλησι caused so great a miscalculation to the Greeks, 7. 28; ἐν τοῖς ἀνθρωπείοις τοῦ βίου παραλόγως by miscalculations such as men make, 8. 24; τὸ πλείστω παραλόγῳ συμβαῖν 2. 61.

παράλοιπος, ov, remaining besides, Arist. An. Post. 2. 8, 7. παραλογοῖντο, Pass. to be placed obliquely, Hipp. 578. 22, 655. 20. παρ-άλος, ov, (ἀλς) by or near the sea, ἀντρα Soph. Aj. 412; χέρσος Eur. Ion 1584; ἡ δ' ὠπτημένη σίζουσα πάραλος, of a cuttle-fish, with a pun on ἡ Πάραλος (infr. II), Ar. Ach. 1158. 2. generally, concerned with the sea, naval, ὁ π. στρατός Hdt. 7. 161.

II. ἡ πάραλος γῆ the coast-land of Attica (cf. παράλιος II), Thuc. 2. 55: —hence οἱ Πάραλοι the people of the coast-land, Hdt. 1. 59; λαὶν δὲ Πάραλον, i. e. τοὺς Πάραλους, Eur. Supp. 659: —opp. to the Πεδίακοι (Plain-men), and the Διάκριοι or Ὑπεράκριοι (Mountaineers), v. sub vocc. III. ἡ Πάραλος ναὺς (Thuc. 8. 74), or ἡ Π. alone (Dem. 570. 4); or without the Art. (Ar. Av. 1204), the *Paralos*, one of the Athenian sacred galleys, reserved for state-service, such as θεωρία and religious missions, in embassies, and in the conveyance of public moneys and persons; the other was called Σαλαμινία (q. v.), cf. τῆς Παράλου ταμίης Dem. 1. c.; Arist. Fr. 402-3. 2. οἱ Πάραλοι, the crew of the *Paralos*, which contained none but free citizens, Thuc. 8. 73, 74, Aeschin. 76. 35 (v. l. παράλιοι), cf. Poll. 8. 116; also called παραλίται, Ib., Hesych.: generally, seamen, Ar. Ran. 1071, ubi v. Schol.

IV. ἡ π., name of a plant which probably grew near the sea, Anth. P. 4. 1, 20.

παρ-άλογγής, ἐς, edged with purple, Clearch. ap. Ath. 255 E, C. I. 155. 29 and 71: —of persons, v. sub φοινικιστής.

παρ-άλογγής, ἴδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of foreg., Poll. 7. 56, Phot.

παρ-άλογγός, ὄν, = παραλογγής I, Plut. 2. 583 E.

παρ-άδομαι, Pass. to bathe together, Ar. Fr. 150, 436, in forms παρ-αλοῦσθαι, παραλοῦνται for παραλῶσθαι, παραλῶνται.

παραοφία, ἡ, the back of the horse's neck where the mane grows, Poll. 2. 134: but a good Ms. gives παραοφία, with which Jungerm. compares the gloss of Hesych., παρὰοφα· τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν τεύοντων μέρη.

παρ-άπτιος, ov, dwelling near the Alps, Plut. Aemil. 6. παραλύγισω, to bend aside, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 11; but Cod. Urb. gives παραλλάγει, whence Dalecamp. παραλλάσσει.

παρ-αλύκισω, to be changed and become salt, Plut. 2. 897 A.

παραλύπει, to grieve or trouble besides, ἄλλο παρελύνει . . οὐδὲν no disease attacked them besides the plague, Thuc. 2. 51; ὅταν μὴδὲν . . αὐτὴν παραλυτῇ Plat. Phaedo 65 C; π. τινὰ τι Plut. Peric. 35: οἱ παραλυποῦντες, the troublesome, the refractory, Xen. An. 2. 5, 29: —Pass. to be molested besides, Strab. 398, etc.

παραλύπησις, εὼς, ἡ, a causing of grief, Byz.

παράλυπος, ov, of soil, rather poor, Strab. 142.

παράλυσις, ἡ, a loosening by the side or secretly: a breaking open illicitly, Plut. 2. 519 C. II. a disabling the nerves in the limbs of one side, palsy, paralysis, Theophr. Fr. 11, Galen; generally, π. τῶν σωμάτων, of the effect of strong wine, Com. Anon. 16. 13; τῆς ψυχῆς Polyb. 31. 8, 10.

III. *diaeresis* (in Grammar), κατά π. Eust. Dion. P. 384. παραλυτίον, verb. Adj. one must set free from, τινός Plat. Legg. 793 E. παραλυτικός, ὁ, ὄν, paralytic, Ev. Matth. 4. 24, etc.

παράλυτος, ov, = foreg., Artemid. 4. 67, Jo. Chr., Anna Comm. 2. 347. 9. παραλυτρώομαι, Pass. to be redeemed by ransom, Παραλυτροῦμενος name of a Comedy by Sotades.

παράλω [on the prosody, v. λῶν]: I. c. acc. rei, to loose from the side, loose and take off, detach, τὰ πηδάλια τῶν νεῶν Hdt. 3. 136 (so in Med., παραλύνουσι τὰ πηδάλια taking off the rudders, Xen. An. 5. 1, 11; and in Pass., παραλελυμένοι τοὺς ταρσούς with their oars taken off, Polyb. 8. 6, 2); παραλείν τὴν πτέρυγα τοῦ χιτανίου Ar. Fr. 312; τὸν θώρακα Plat. Anton. 76; and in Med., π. τὴν ραφὴν [τοῦ χιτανίου] Id. Cleom. 37; τοὺς στεφάνους Id. 2. 646 A. 2. to undo, put an end to, πόνους Eur. Andr. 305; τὴν τοῦ παιδίου ἀμφισβήτησιν to relinquish it, Isae. 47. 24: —Med. to get rid of, τὸν κίνδυνον Dion. H. 6. 28. 3. to undo secretly, σακκία χρημάτων Diod. 13. 106, cf. Plut. 2. 10 B. II. c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, to unyoke or part from, πολλοὺς ἤδη παρέλυσεν θάνατος δάμαρτος Eur. Alc. 933; so μία, γὰρ σφεαὶν παρελύθη one city (Smyrna) was parted from them, Hdt. 1. 149; π. τινὰ τῆς στρατῆς to release or set free from military service, Id. 7. 38, (and in Pass. to be exempt from it, Id. 5. 75); so, παραλείν τινὰ δυσφρόνων to set free from cares, Pind. O. 2. 95; π. τινὰ τῆς στρατηγῆς to dismiss from the command, Hdt. 6. 94, cf. Thuc. 7. 16, 8. 54; τινὰ τῆς δυνάμεως Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 27; (so in Pass., π. τῆς ἀρχῆς Eunap. p. 476 Boiss.); but also τὴν ἀρχὴν τινὲς π. Id. p. 61: —τοὺς Ἀθηναίους π. τῆς ἐπ' αὐτὸν ὀργῆς to set them free, release them from . . , Thuc. 2. 65; φαρμάκῳ π. ἐαυτὸν τοῦ ζῆν Strab. 374; παραλελυθῆναι τοῦ φόβου Polyb. 30. 4, 7: c. acc. only, to set free, δυστόνον ψυχὰν Eur. Alc. 115.

III. to loose beside, i. e. one beside another, π. τὴν ἑτέραν κύνα Xen. Cyn. 6, 14. IV. to disable, enfeeble, Plat. Ax. 367 B; π. τὸ σῶμα τροφῆς ἀποχῇ Plut. Demetr. 38: —mostly in Pass. to be disabled at the side, esp. of a stroke of palsy, to be paralysed, Hipp. Epid. 1. 990, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, 15; then, generally, to be exhausted, to flag, of camels, Hdt. 3. 105; ἡ δύναμις τῆς πόλεως . . παρελύθη Lys. 134. 6; τῇ σωματικῇ δυνάμει παραλυόμενος Polyb. 16. 5, 7; παραλελυμένος καὶ τοῖς σώμασι καὶ ταῖς ψυχαῖς Id. 20. 10, 9; τὴν δυνάμιν παρελέλυτο Id. 1. 58, 9; τὰς χεῖρας Teles ap. Stob. 523. 21.

παράλωμα, τό, (λῶμα) a hem, border, Hesych.

παραμείνομαι, Dep. to be quite mad, Ameips. Konn. 2.

παραμαρμαίρω, to gleam beside, Onesand. Strateg. 29.

παρ-ἄμαρτάνω, to err by going aside, err greatly, εἰς ἥρην τι παρ-ἄμαρτον Ar. Fr. 283, cf. Plut. 2. 89 E.

παραμαρτρία, ἡ, as Att. law-term, = παραγραφή, Poll. 8. 57.

παραμδότης, ov, ὁ, (μασόμεναι) a trencher-companion, parasite, like παράσιτος, Alex. Troph. 3, Timocl. Ἐπιστ. 2. 6: —so παραμδότης, ov, ὁ, Alex. Tapan. 4. 8, Ephipp. Ἐφθ. 1.

παραμαχαίρον, τό, a side-dagger, Eust. 413. 39: παραμαχαίριδιον, Favorin., etc.

παρ-αμβλύνω, to blunt rather or by degrees, Plut. 2. 788 E.

παρ-αμύνημι, to let pass, τι Hipp. 616. 43; c. gen. partit., π. τοῦ αἵματος Id. 600. 15.

παρ-ἄμειβω, fut. ψω, to change or alter slightly, τινὰ Alciphro 3. 40. II. = Med. to leave on one side, pass by, c. acc. loci, Arist. Mirab. 168, Ap. Rh. 2. 660, Plut. Mar. 18, etc.: —of a river flowing past, π. τοὺς τόπους Anna Comm. 1. 40, 8; (so in Med., π. τὰς πηγὰς Plut. Pomp. 32): to march past, τῶν βαρβάρων τὴν τάξιν Id. Auton. 39.

2. to outrun, exceed, excel, σοφία σοφίαν Soph. O. T. 504; cf. παραμῆνω.

III. to pass, βίον Anth. P. 8. 181: —Rare in Act.

B. Med. to go past, pass by, leave on one side, τὸν παραμειψάμενος Od. 6. 310; παρμειβοντο Μαλιάνη H. Hom. Ar. 409; παραμείβεσθαι ἔθνεα πολλά Hdt. 1. 94; πόλιν τᾶσδε Id. 7. 109, etc.; ἄλσος Soph. O. C. 130; also of rivers which run past a place, Hdt. 1. 72, 75; —but, πύλας παραμειψέται shall pass through the gates, Theogn. 709.

2. to pass over in narrative, make no mention of, Lat. praetermittere, Hdt. 2. 102.

3. to pass by, outrun, oustrip, Lat. praevertere, καὶ θαλασσοῖον π. δελφίνα Pind. P. 2. 93; μὴ τίς σε λάθῃ . . ἔχοις παραμειψά-

μένη Eur. I. A. 146.

4. of Time, to pass, go by, Hes. Op. 407; v. A. III. II. in a causal sense, to turn aside, divert, τίνα πρὸς .. ἀκρὰν ἐξὸν πλὸν παραμείβει; Pind. N. 3. 47; cf. παραμύομαι.

παράμειψις, eos, ἡ, alteration, Byz.

παρ-ἀμελέω, to pass by and disregard, to be disregarding of, παρὰ τοὺς Thuc. I. 25, Lys. 114. 20, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 14, etc.; absol., παρημέλῃς he recked little, Hdt. I. 85; παραμελόντες being negligent, Plat. Rep. 555 D:—Pass, to be slighted or abandoned, θεοῖς by the gods, Aesch. Theb. 702, cf. Eum. 300, Plat. Rep. 620 C; ἀνήρ .. οὗ τὸν παραμελημένον not of the insignificant sort, Plut. 2. 862 B.

παρμένιος, ov, (later form of παρμόνιος), Ath. 30 E; παρμένειος Eustath.

παρμένιος, poet. παρμένω, to stay beside or near, stand by, οὐδὲ τις αὐτῷ Ἀργείων παρέμεινε Il. 11. 402, cf. 15. 400; παρμένον τὸν βίον ἡμῶν Ar. Pax 1108; παρὰ τινι Aeschin. 8. 6; oft. in Plat.:—of slaves, to remain faithful, opp. to δραστεύω, ἀποδιδράσκω, Id. Meno 97 D, Xen. Oec. 3. 4, C. I. 1608 A; hence Παρμένω, Trusty, as a slave's name, Menand., etc.; cf. παρμόνιος 2.

II. absol. to stand one's ground, stand fast, Il. 13. 151, cf. Hdt. I. 82., 6. 14, Ar. Pl. 440, etc.; more fully, μάχαις τλάμωνι ψυχῇ π. Pind. P. 1. 93; παρμένοντας lb. 8. 58; π. ἐν ὁρᾷ lb. 1. 173; πρὸς τὰ ὑπόλοιπα τῶν ἔργων Thuc. 3. 10; ἀδύνατος εἶμι .. παρμένειν to remain with the army, Id. 7. 15; of fortune, to remain steady, παρμένει γὰρ οὐδὲ ἐν Menand. Ἀνδρογ. 4. 2. to stay at a place, stay behind or at home, Hdt. I. 64, Antipho 130. 44, Andoc. I. 8. 3. to survive, remain alive, Hdt. I. 30, cf. 3. 57. 4. of things, to endure, last, δὲ παρμένουσα [ἡ φύσις] Eur. El. 942; π. ἡ πολιτεία Lys. 174. 20; αἱ εὐπαγίαι Isocr. 142 C; ἡ ὑγίεια Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 17, etc.:—of money, to stay by one, last for ever, Alex. Incert. 37, Timocl. Ἐπιστ. 2. 1, Menand. Δύσκ. 2. 2; so of wine, like συμμένειν, to last, keep good, εἰς τρίγωναν π. ἐν ἀπιπτάτοις ἀγγεῖσι Strab. 516, cf. Plut. 2. 655 F.

παράμερος, ov, Dor. for παρήμερος, Pind. O. 1. 160.

παρμεσάζω, to act as mediator, Tzetz. Hist. 3. 217.

παράμεσος, ov, next the middle, δακτύλος Poll. 2. 145, Galen. II. παρμήστει (sc. χορδή), ἡ, the string next or next after the middle, Arist. Probl. 19. 47; cf. παρανήτη, παραπάτη.

παραμετρώ, to measure one thing by another, to compare, Plut. 2. 1042 D, cf. 78 F, 569 D, Luc. pro Imag. 21, Arr. Epict. 1. 2, 10:—Med. to compare oneself, τινι with another thing, Plat. Theat. 154 A (the Ms. reading ψ being retained); τὸ παραμετρούμενον that which makes the comparison, Ibid. B; and in Pass., εἰ τῷ μικρῷ παραμετροῖτο Luc. Prom. 15; τὰ καθήκοντα ταῖς σήχσει π. Epict. Ench. 30. 2. to measure out, εἰκοσι μεδύμους τινί Id. Navig. 25. II. to measure a distance past .., pass by, c. acc. loci, Ap. Rh. I. 595, 1166., 2. 937.

παραμέτρησις, ἡ, comparison, Hierocl. p. 138, Basil. M.

παραμετρήσιον, verb. Adj. one must compare, Eust. Opusc. 171. 3.

παρ-ἀμεύομαι, a Dor. form of παραμείβομαι, παραμεύεσθαι τινος μορφῶν to surpass the beauty of others, Pind. N. 11. 17. παραμήκης, ἐς, of a longish shape, oblong or oval, Hipp. Epid. I. 969, Polyb. I. 22, 6, Strab. 839: Comp. —κέστερος, Geop. 19. 6, 1; κύκλον παραμηκέστερον Paus. 5. 26, 3:—Adv., Ion., παραμηκέως κατέ-αγγ, of a bone fractured obliquely, opp. to ἀπρεκέως, Hipp. Art. 790. II. extending parallel to the mainland, of an island, Strab. 399.

παραμηκύνω, to prolong, Anon. ap. Ath. 502 D.

παραμηρία, τά, the inside of the thighs, Poll. 2. 187, 188, Hesych.

παραμηριαῖος, a, ov, =sq., Poll. 2. 187.

παραμηρίδιος, ov, along the thighs; τὰ παραμ. armour for the thighs, cuisses, Xen. An. I. 8, 6:—for horses, Id. Cyr. 6. 4, 1.

παραμήριον, τό, the sing. is used in Byz. of a sword or dagger, Sym. Mag. 697. 16.

παραμηγνέομαι, to contrive or plot in rivalry, Orig.

παρμίγνυμι and -ύω, Ion. -μίσγω. To intermingle or intermix with, τινί τ. Ar. Vesp. 878; τὶ καὶ τὶ Plut. 2. 59 B:—Pass., metaph., ἡδονὴν παραμίσγειν ἡ εὐδαιμονία Arist. Eth. N. 10. 7, 3. II. c. acc. only, to mix in, add by mixing, Lat. admiscere, ὕδωρ παραμίσγειν Hdt. I. 203., 4. 61; μέλι, σμύρνην Hipp. 475. 46., 660. 49; στεατίον μικρόν Alex. Ἐρετρ. I.:—Pass., ὅ τὶ αὐτοῖς τούτων ἐν ταῖς ψυχαῖς παραμίσγεται Plat. Rep. 415 B.

παρμικρότατος, η, ov, Sup. of παρμικρός, next to the smallest string, Mus. Vett.

παρ-ἀμύλλομαι, Dep. to outvie, outdo, τινά C. I. 2271. 33; τινι in a thing, Polyb. 12. 11, 4.

παρ-ἀμύλλος, ov, beyond rivalry, Astydam. in Bgk. Lyr. p. 452. παραμιτέομαι, Dep. to imitate, Dion. H. de Demosth. 23.

παρμυνησκόμαι, pf. -μέμνημαι: Dep. —to mention besides, to make mention of one thing along with another, c. gen. rei, Hdt. 7. 96, 99, Soph. Tr. 1124.

παρμύνω, poet. for παραμένω, to abide, tarry, Od. 2. 297., 3. 115. παραμύνω [ῶ], to diminish somewhat of .., τινός Hipp. 599. 14.

παρμύξ, Adv. mixedly, confusedly, Iambl. V. Pyth. 26 (115). παρα-μίζο-λῦδιάζω, to introduce the semi-Lydian mode, Plut. 2. 1144 F.

παρμύσιω, v. sub παραμύγνυμι.

παρμονή, ἡ, a staving with, of the state of a ἱερόδουλος, C. I. 1608 B, Curt. Anecd. Delph. p. 39. 2. endurance, constancy, Iambl. Protr. 16:—of wine, Ath. 30 E:—as Adv., εἰς παραμονὴν permanently, Geop. 6. 16, 3.

II. in Byz. a station, watch: whence παραμονάριος, ὁ, a watcher, eustos, C. I. 9259; v. Ducang.

παρμόνιος, ov, poet. fem. παρμονία Pind. P. 7. 21: (παρμένω):—

staying beside, i. e. constant, steadfast, permanent, παρμόνιον χρήμα Theogn. 198; π. εὐδαιμονία Pind. l. c.; ὠφέλεια Plat. Theag. 130 A: long-continued, μάχη Anna Comn. I. 66, 20. 2. of slaves, trusty, Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 5., 3. 11, 11; and so Valck. (for παράμονον), lb. 2. 10, 3; cf. παραμένω 1. Adv. —μως, A. B. 32. παράμονος, poet. πάρμονος, ov, rarer form of foreg. (q. v.), πένθος Plut. 2. 114 F; οἶνος Geop. 1. 12, 52; ὄλβος παρμονώτερος Pind. N. 8. 29.

παρμορφόω, to transform, Theoph. Sim. 73. 23: also in Med. to misrepresent, distort, τὴν ἱστορίαν π. Id. 332. 7.

παράμωσος, ov, (Μούσα) out of tune with, discordant with, c. dat., Ἄρῃ Βρομίῳ π. ἑορταῖς Eur. Phoen. 786: harsh, horrid, ἀτῆς πλαγὰ Aesch. Cho. 464: cf. ἀπόμωστος.

παρ-ἀμύχω or -ίσχω, fut. —αμψέω: aor. —ἡμψιχω. To cover with a cloak or robe, σῶμα Alcimad. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 3. 2. to wrap a thing round as a cloak or disguise: metaph., π. λόγους to use a cloak of words, Eur. Med. 282 (where Herm. οὐ γὰρ ἀμύχειν): also in Med. to allege as a pretext, c. acc., Hipp. 301. 40.

παρ-ἀμψύκία, τά, headbands, Eust. 1280. 57.

παρ-ἀμψυκίζω, to bind the hair with a headband, Ar. Lys. 1316, in Lacon. form παρμψυκίδω:—Pass. to have one's hair so bound, Eust. 1280. 58.

παρμυθέομαι, Dep. to encourage or exhort one to do a thing, c. dat. pers. et inf., τοῖς ἀλλοῖσιν ἐφη παραμυθέσασθαι οἰκὰδ' ἀποπλείειν Il. 9. 417, 684, cf. 15. 45: later c. acc. pers. et inf., πῶς οὖν αὐτοὺς παραμυθέσασθαι προθύμως εἶναι Plat. Legg. 666 A; παραμυθεῖ με (sc. ποιεῖν) ὅ τὶ καὶ πείσεις Aesch. Pr. 1063:—c. acc. pers. only, to encourage, exhort, advise, Plat. Rep. 476 D, etc.; to encourage a dog, Xen. Cyn. 6, 25.

2. to console, comfort, τινι Hdt. 2. 121, 4, Thuc. 2. 44, Plat. Protr. 346 B, al.; ἡ φιλοσοφία .. ἥρεμα παραμυθεῖται Id. Phaedo 83 A; π. τινι λόγοισι Ar. Vesp. 115; τινι ὁψαρίοις Id. Fr. 140; τινι ἐπὶ τῇ κολάσει Luc. Tox. 33; αὐτὸν τῆς ἡττῆς Dio C. 48. 46; ταῖς ἐπὶ πᾶσι τὰ λυγρὰ π. Menand. Incert. 174:—with neut. Adj., πολλὰ ἂν εἴχῃ τις παραμυθέσασθαι Dem. 583. 11:—π. τινι ὡς .., to console one by saying that .., Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 1, cf. Soph. Ant. 935. 3. to pacify, appease, παρεμυθεῖο attempted to pacify them, Thuc. 3. 75. 4. to relieve, assuage, abate, π. ὁ οἶνος τὴν τοῦ γήρως θυσανμίαν Theophr. ap. Ath. 463 C; π. τὸν φθόνον, τὸ πένθος, τὴν ἐνυφορίαν Plut. Alcib. 13, Luc. Philops. 27, etc.:—π. ὄνομα to soften down, palliate, avoid the use of a name, Plut. Cleom. 11, cf. Id. 2. 248 B: of an improbable statement, to explain away, τὴν ἀπὸ μικρῶν ἐπὶ κλησιν Strab. 613; cf. παραμυθεῖον 2.

παρμυθήμα, τό, consolation, Suid. s. v. παρρηγόις, Phot. παρμυθήσιον, verb. Adj. one must address, Plat. Legg. 899 D. 2. one must soften, τὸ ἐπαχθές Sopat. ap. Stob. 46. 52.

παρμυθητής, οὐ, ὁ, a consoler, Hesych.

παρμυθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, consolatory, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 11, 3; able to relieve (suband. τῶν αὐτοῦ παθῶν) Sext. Emp. P. 1. 70; π. λόγος a letter of consolation, such as Plut. wrote to Apollonius, 2. 101 F sq.; so, τὸ —κόν, consolation, Dion. H. de Rhet. 6. 4. Adv. —κώς, Eust. 225. 41. παρμυθητός, ἡ, ὄν, consolable, Schol. Il. 9. 516.

παρμυθητῶρ, opos, ὁ, = παρμυθητής, Jo. Chrys.

παρμυθία, ἡ, encouragement, exhortation, Plat. Rep. 450 D: also persuasion, argumentation, Id. Phaedo 70 B, Legg. 720 A. 2. consolation, Id. Ax. 365 A, Arr. Epict. I. 1, 18:—also diversion, amusement, Plat. Soph. 224 A. 3. relief from, abatement of, φθόνου Plut. Them. 22; τῶν πόνων καὶ τῶν κινδύνων Id. Dio 52, etc.: palliation, Id. 2. 395 F, 929 F: an excuse, ἔχειν τινι π. Longin. 4.

παρμυθίων, τό, an address, exhortation, Plat. Legg. 773 E, 880 A, al. 2. an assuagement, abatement of, καμάτων Soph. El. 130; τοῦ μὴ φοβεῖσθαι Plat. Enthyd. 272 B; πυρῶν of the fires of love, Theocr. 23. 7; ἐλπίς κινδύνῳ π. οὐσα Thuc. 5. 103; παρμυθία ποι-εῖσθαι τῆς οδοῦ Plat. Legg. 632 E, cf. 704 D; τοῖς γὰρ πλουσίοις πολλὰ π. φασιν εἶναι many consolations, Id. Rep. 329 E, cf. Phaedr. 240 D; λόγῳ παρμυθίων Epigr. Gr. 298. 7, cf. 951. 3. Plato also calls certain fruits παρμυθία πληρομῆς, stimulants of a sated appetite, Criti. 115 B, cf. Ath. 640 E.—Plato is fond of this form, on which v. Lob. Phryn. 517.

παρμυθόκομαι, Dep. to bellow beside or in answer, of thunder following on earthquake, Aesch. Pr. 1082.

παράμωρος, ov, almost foolish, Hesych. s. v. ἀκκός.

παρ-ἀναβαλναι, to mount a chariot beside one, Callix. ap. Ath. 200 F. παρ-ἀναβλαστάνω, to shoot or grow up beside, Philo I. 438.

παρ-ἀναγινώσκω, later —γινώσκω, to read beside, so as to compare or collate one document with another, τοὺς λόγους μω .. π. τοῖς αὐτῶν Isocr. 236 C; π. τῷ ψήφισματι τοὺς νόμους Aeschin. 82. 35; so, π. τὰς ἀνθήκας τὰς τ' ἐφ' ἡμῶν γενομένας καὶ τὰς νῦν .., Isocr. 65 D; παρὰ μαρτυρίας τὰς θῆσεις Dem. 315. 21, cf. 712. 9:—Pass., Plat. Theat. 172 E. II. to read publicly, Polyb. 2. 12, 4, al., LXX (2 Macc. 8. 23), and Pass., τοῦ νόμου παραναγνώσθentos Id. (3 Macc. I. 12).

παρ-ἀναγκάζω, fut. ἀσώ, to accomplish a thing by force, Dion. H. de Lys. 13:—π. ὁστέα to force the ends of a bone together, Hipp. Art. 800 (al. καταναγκ-).

παρ-ἀνάγνωσις, ἡ, a reading before or to, Gloss.

παρναγωγιστικός, τό, seems to have been a letter of some public character, a pastoral letter, etc., Phot. Bibl. 105. 20, al.

παρ-ἀνάγω γνάθον, in Hipp. Mochl. 847, seems to be to bring up the jaw (after yawning) crookedly, not into its right place.

παρ-ἀναδύομαι, Med., with aor. 2 and pf. act., to come out, ἐξέρχεται, παρὰ τοὺς αὐτοὺς, i. e. beside or near, Plut. Alex. 2.

παραιναιετάω, to dwell beside or near, c. acc. loci, Soph. Tr. 635.
παραιναιέμαι, aor. 1 — *ενασάμην*, Med. to dwell beside or near, κακὸς παραινέσαστο γείτων Call. Fr. 143. 2. II. trans. = παραινέζω, καί μιν . . σφετέρῃ παραινέσαστο χώρῃ Dion. P. 776.
παρ-ανακλίνω [τ], to lay beside, τινί τι LXX (Sirach. 47. 19).
παραναλίσσω, Med. to sail along, Nicet. An. 105 A.
παρ-ανάλισκω, fut. — *ανάλωσω*, to spend amiss, to waste, squander, θρούω αἰών, παραναλώσετε πάντα ὅσ' ἂν δαπανήσῃτε Dem. 1432. 16; π. εἰς οὐδὲν δέον Id. 167. 14:—Pass., of persons, to be sacrificed uselessly, παραναλώσθων Plut. Lysand. 28, etc.:—a part. pres. pass. παραναλούμενος (from παραναλίσσω) occurs in Antiph. Myst. 2. 5; pf. παραναλωμένος in Archidic. Θυσ. 1. 11.
παρ-ανάλωμα, τό, an useless expense, waste, τοῦ πολέμου Plut. Pyrrh. 30, etc.; χρόνου Ael. V. H. 1. 17:—of a person, a mere make-weight, an incumbrance, Demad. 178. 35, cf. Wessel. Diod. 14. 5.
παρ-αναπίπτω, to fall back on one side, of dogs copulating, Artem. 1. 79.
παραναπλήρωμα, τό, the complement of a parallelogram, Eucl.
παρναστέλλω, to draw to one side, back, μικρὸν π. τῆς χλαμύδος Eus. H. E. 7. 15.
παρ-ανατείνω, to extend along, εἰς τόπον Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri 37.
παρ-ανατέλλω, to rise or appear beside, Diod. in Phot. Bibl. 215. 27, Porphy. ap. Eus. P. E. 92 B, etc.: of a building, Anth. P. 9. 614.
παρναφύω, v. l. in Philo for παραφύω.
παρ-ανδρόομαι, Pass. to be fit for marriage, πάρθενοι . . παρανδρούμεναι Hipp. 562. 35, v. Littre 8. p. 466.
παρνεάτη, ἡ, = *παρνήτη*, q. v.
παρνεύω, to pasture beside or near, Ael. N. A. 1. 20:—Med. to dwell by or near, Jo. Lydus de Mag. 1. 50.
παρνεόμαι, Dep. to go or pass by, Ap. Rh. 2. 357.
παρνευρίζομαι, Pass. to be ill-strung, χορδαί π. of bad strings, which sound dull and harsh (σαφρὺν), Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 4, Probl. 11. 31.
παρνεύω, to incline to one side, Hippiatr.
παρνεύω, fut. — *νεύσομαι*, to swim beside, τῷ σκάφει Luc. Lexiph. 5.
παρνηνέω, Ep. for παρανέω (νέω D) to heap or pile up beside, only in impf., σῖτον παρνηνέον ἐν κανείοις Od. 1. 147, 16. 51; v. sub νηνέω.
παρνήτη (sc. χορδή), ἡ, the string next the last, i. e. the last but one of five, Arist. Phys. P. 4. 4, Metaph. 4. 11, 4, Plut. 2. 1137 C, etc.; so παρνεάτη, Cratin. Νομ. 14: cf. παραμέση.
παρνήχομαι, Dep. to swim along the shore, εἰ δέ κ' ἔτι προτέρω παρανήχομαι Od. 5. 417; 30, νῆχε πάρεξ 4. 39; c. acc. loci, to swim past, Plut. 2. 90 D, cf. Wyt. Plut. 161 F.—metaph., παρνήχαστο τὸ πλεὺν ἡβης Anth. P. 6. 296: to swim beside, τῇ τριήρει Plut. Them. 10; παρὰ τὰ πλοῖα Id. Timol. 19.
παρ-ανθέω, to shed its blossoms, wither, Theophr. H. P. 7. 11, 3 and 4., 8. 2, 5:—metaph. of liberty, Clem. Al. 201.
παρ-ανήμι, to relax, slacken the strings, Plut. 2. 1145 D.
παρνεύω, to subdue to or for evil, Aesch. Cho. 600.
παρνεύσομαι, Dep., = *παρνεόμαι*, to pass beside, near or beyond, c. acc., h. Hom. Ap. 430.
παρ-ανίστημι, fut. — *αναστήσω*, to set up beside, Ath. 156 C. II. Med. with 2 aor. act. to stand up beside, Plut. Dem. 9, Joseph. B. J. 2. 21, 1.
παρ-ανίσχω, trans. to raise in answer, ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους φρυκτοῦς Thuc. 3. 22. II. intr. to stand forth beside, Plut. Aemil. 32.
παρνοέω, to think amiss, παρακούουσι καὶ παρνοοῦσι Plat. Theaet. 195 A. II. like παραφρονέω, to be deranged or senseless, lose one's wits, Eur. I. A. 838, Ar. Nub. 1480, Lysias Fr. 44. III. to relax from serious thought, Plotin. 6. 8, 13, in verb. Adj. — *νοητέον*.
παρνόημα, τό, error, folly, Themist. 287 B.
παρνοθεύω, to make spurious or ineffectual, τὸν φόνον π. Theophr. Sim. 336. 17.
παρνοῖα (but παρνοῖά metri grat. Ar. Fr. 29, cf. ἄγνοια), ἡ, derangement, madness, delirium, Aesch. Theb. 756, Eur. Or. 822, Andoc. 21. 4; οἱμοι παρνοῖας Ar. Nub. 1476; παρνοῖας τινὰ αἰρεῖν, γράφεσθαι lb. 845, Plat. Legg. 928 E, etc.:—pl., παρνοῖας καὶ θανάτους παιεῖν Arist. P. A. 2. 7, 19.
παρ-ανοίγω and — *οίγω*, to open at the side or a little, set ajar, θύραν Dem. 778. 12; ἀγγεῖον Plut. 2. 903 D: metaph., π. τὸ πρᾶγμα Dion. H. de Rhet. 13.
παρνομέω: impf. παρανόμων Lys. 98. 2, Dem. 217. 28, Aeschin. 64. 38: fut. ἥσω Luc.: aor. παρανόμησα Hdt. 7. 238, Thuc. 3. 67, Plut.: pf. παρανενόμηκα Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 31, Dem. 1090. 6:—Pass., aor. παρανενόμησθαι Thuc., etc.: pf. παρανενόμημαι Dem. 1090. 6, 1257. 1:—in later times the augmented tenses were usu. written with double augm., so that παρανεμόνουν, παρανενόμησα, etc., were often introduced by Copyists into the text of earlier writers; παρανενόμηται occurs in C. I. 2691 e. 8.
Prose Verb. to be a *παρνομος*, to transgress the law, act unlawfully, Thuc. 3. 65, 67, 82; παρανομούντα τε καὶ ἀδικούντα Plat. Rep. 338 E, etc.: c. acc. cogn., παρανομίαν π. Themist. 15 B. 2. to commit an outrage, τι Antipho 131. 13, Andoc. 32. 1; ἐς τὸν νεκρὸν ταῦτα παρανομῆσε Hdt. 7. 238, cf. Lys. 98. 2; περὶ τινα Thuc. 8. 108; π. τὰ δημόσια to act illegally in public matters, Id. 2. 37:—Pass., κάθοδος παρανομηθεῖσα a return illegally procured, Id. 5. 16.
II. c. acc. objecti, to treat as law forbids, maltreat, τὸ δίκαιμα τῆς εὐσεβείας Plut. 2. 166 B; (more commonly, π. εἰς θεούς Dem. 1388. 15; εἰς τὸ μαντεῖον Diod. 16. 61, etc.):—Pass. to be ill-used, Dem. 939. 15, 1090. 6; εἰς τὸ σῶμα Plut. Timol. 13; ἡ φύσις παρανομεῖται, ἡ συνθήκη παρανεμόνεται Id. 2. 755 B, 1070 C.
III. in Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 36, Cobet suggests παρανομικένας, = παραγώννας,

παρνομῆμα, τό, an illegal act, illegal conduct, a transgression, Thuc. 7. 18, Polyb. 24. 8, 2, Plut. Cato Mil. 47.
παρνομῆσις, ἡ, illegal conduct, transgression, App. Hisp. 61.
παρνομῆτικὸς, ὁ, inclined to transgress, Hierocl. p. 88.
παρνομία, ἡ, the character and conduct of a *παρνομος*, transgression of law, decency or order, Antipho 130. 42, Thuc. 4. 98, Plat. Rep. 537 E, al.; ἡ κατὰ τὸ σῶμα π. εἰς τὴν διαίταν loose and disorderly habits of life, Thuc. 6. 15, cf. 28; π. εἰς τινα Polyb. 3. 6, 13; περὶ τι Dion. H. 8. 4.
παρνομος, ον, (νόμος) acting contrary to law and custom, lawless, violent, ὀργή, δίκος Eur. Bacch. 997, Tro. 284; π. δὴ . . δόξει γεγενῆσθαι ἐκ νομίμου Plat. Rep. 539 A; εἰς τινα, εἰς τι Antiph. ap. Ath. 220 C; χεῖρι παρανομωτάτῃ Ar. Fr. 344. 10; οὐ . . τίς ἂν δύνατο παρανομώτερον φράσαι; Anaxil. Neott. 1.
II. of things, contrary to law, unlawful, διὰ τὴν π. ἐνοίκειν Thuc. 2. 17; τὰ π. τὰ ἴ' ἀνδρία Ar. Thesm. 684; πέπονθα δεινὰ καὶ π. Id. Pl. 967; ἀδικοι καὶ π. Plat. Apol. 31 E; τὸ π. illegality, Aeschin. 82. 15:—Adv., παρανόμως, illegally, Antipho 140. 35, Thuc. 3. 65, Plat.; Comp. — *ωτέρος* Andoc. 32. 8; Sup., — *ώτατα* Antipho 130. 11.
2. in Att. law, *παρνομος* γράφειν, εἰπεῖν, to propose an illegal or unconstitutional measure, Dem. 573. 19 and 22; and so, παρανόμων γράφεσθαι τινα to indict one for proposing such a measure, Andoc. 3. 8; the two phrases being combined in Dem. 229. 12, τὸν γράφοντα παρνομος παρανόμων γραφόμενος: the indictment itself was παρανόμων γράφῃ, Aeschin. 82. 12, etc.; παρανόμων φεύγειν (sc. γραφὴν) to be indicted on this score, Lys. 150. 32; παρανόμων δάδναι to be convicted of . . , Antiph. Σαμφ. 1. 14:—cf. Dict. of Antiqu.: —also c. Superl., παρανομώτατα γεγραφότα Aeschin. 58. 19.
παρνομος, ον, contr. — *novus*, ουν, distraught, Aesch. Ag. 1455.
παρ-αντα, Adv. sideways, sideways, Il. 23. 116; v. κάπαντα.
παρ-αντέλλω, poet. for παρανατέλλω, Anth. P. 9. 614.
παρνοκτερεύω, to pass the night beside, Plut. Pelop. 35, etc.
παρνομφος, ὁ, the bridegroom's friend or best man, who went beside him in his chariot to fetch his bride, Poll. 3. 40, Hesych., E. M.; but Eust. 652. 41 asserts the proper form to be *παρνομμφος* (which is a v. l. in Poll. l. c.).
II. as fem. the bride's-maid, who conducts her to the bridegroom, one of the *dramatis personae* in Ar. Ach.
παρνοσσω, Att. — *ττω*, to prick on, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 22, Anna Comm. 1. 230, 16.
πάραξ, akos, δ, = *βάραξ* (q. v.), Inscr. Ther. in C. I. 2448 VI. 12.
παρνεζίνω, to entertain hospitably, Eccl.: — *ξενόω*, Schol. Hephaest.
παράξενος, ον, half-foreign, counterfeit, Ar. Ach. 518 (where it includes a charge of ξενία), Themist. 255 D.
παράξω, fut. έω, to graze or rub in passing, like παρτρίβω, Anth. P. 7. 478, Heliod. 5. 32: of the sword slightly wounding, τὸν χρῶτα Anna Comm. 1. 213, 9. II. to keep close to, τινι Eunap. 97 Boisson.: —then, generally, to imitate, τι Eus. P. E. 524 B; cf. παραξύν.
παρξεηραίνω, to cause to dry up, Hippiatr.
παρξήρος, ον, somewhat dry, Strab. 839.
παρξήφίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a knife worn beside the sword, a dirk, Strab. 154, Wessel. Diod. 5. 33:—Dim. *παρξήφιδιον*, τό, Nicet. Ann. 379 B, Hesych.
παρ-αξόνιος, ον, (ἄξων) beside the axle: τὸ π. a linchpin, A. B. 58; cf. *παρξονίτης*, ἄξονιδιον:—in Ar. Ran. 819 (835), σχινδαλάμων παραξόνιος, is expl. by the Schol. κινδυνώδη καὶ παράβολα, audacious, venturesome quibbles.
παρξονίτης, cv, δ, a linchpin, A. B. 58; also the nave of a wheel, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 153 ex Cod. Med. (vulg. *παρξονιτίδες*).
παρξώνησις, Att. for παρσώνησις, q. v.: and so for all compds. with παραξύν-, v. sub παρσύν-.
παρξύνω, Ion. — *εω*, to shave beside, Hipp. 469. 40.
παράξισμα, τό, = *παράκλλημα*, Dem. Phal. 55.
παράξυστον, τό, a mason's tool, in Schol. Ar. Av. 1150, to explain ὑπαγωγένος: cf. *ξυστόν*.
παράξω, fut. ὤσω, = *παράξω* I, *παράξοντες* ἔγγυθεν ἔβαιον Joseph. B. J. 3. 10, 9 read for — *ζύνοντες*; cf. Anth. P. 6. 65: metaph., Longin. 31. 2.
παράροπος, v. sub *παρήροπος*.
παράπαγος, poet. *πάρπαγος*, ὁ, the upper bolt of a door, Hesych.
παρπαγνιον, τό, a plaything, π. δαιμόνων Eus. P. E. 300 A.
παρπαυδάγωγέω, to help to train or form, Plut. 2. 321 B: strengthd., π. μὴ ἀμαρτάνειν Clem. Al. 290. II. gradually to alter what is bad, π. καὶ μεθαρμύντειν Luc. Nigr. 12.
παρπαίζω, to jest by the way, Schol. Ar. Pl. 811, E. M.
παρπαίνωντας, Adv. in a foolish way, Hesych.
παράπαισμα, τό, folly, in Hesych. *παράπαισμα*: cf. *παράπαισμα*.
παράπαιστος, ον, foolish, mad, Hesych.
παρπαίω, to strike on the side, strike falsely, χέλυν Aesch. Fr. 320. II. intr. to strike a false note, and metaph. to be infatuated or delirious, to lose one's wits, Id. Pr. 1056; cf. Interpp. ad Ar. Pl. 508, Pax 90, Plat. Symp. 173 E, etc.:—π. τι to commit a folly, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 2.
2. to fall away from, Lat. *aberrare*, τῆς ἀληθείας Polyb. 3. 21, 9; τοῦ δέοντος Id. 4. 31, 2, etc.
παρπαλλόμεαι, Pass. to bound beside, τινί Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 228.
παράπᾶν, Adv. for παρὰ πᾶν, altogether, absolutely, in correct writers always joined with Art., τὸ π. Hdt. 1. 61, Thuc. 6. 80, etc. 2. often with a negat., τὸ π. οὐδὲν not at all, Hdt. 1. 32; τὸ π. οὐδέ Ar. Pl. 17, Isocr. 305 E, etc.; μὴ ζητεῖν αὐτὴν . . τὸ π. Plat. Theaet. 187 A; οὐκ εἰμι τὸ π. ἀθεός Id. Apol. 26 C; φωνὴν οὐκ ἔχειν ἰχθύον γε . . τὸ π. Pherecr. Murr. 3; so with a negat. Verb., τὸ π. ἀρσένουμος Antipho 123. 13, cf. Plat. Apol. 26 C.
3. in reckoning, ἐπὶ δικησία τὸ

παράπαν two hundred on the average, not less than two hundred, Hdt. 1. 193; οὐδὲ πενήτην δραχμὴν τὸ π. Dem. 1279. 22.

παραπάσσω, Att. -τω, to sprinkle beside, Theophr. H. P. 5. 6, 10; τινί τι Plut. 2. 954 A.

παραπαστὼν, τό, sprinkling powder, Hipp. 636. 26.

παρ-ἀπάτῶ, to deceive, cajole, οἶνον θεᾶς Aesch. Eum. 728.

παρᾱπᾱφίσκω, only in aor. 2 παρήπαφον:—Epic for παραπατῶ:—to mislead, παρὰ μ' ἤπαφε δαίμων Od. 14. 488, etc., cf. Ap. Rh. 2. 952:—c. inf. to induce to do a thing by craft or fraud, Ἥρη δ' ἐν φιλοτῇ παρήπαφεν εὐνήθηται Il. 14. 360, cf. Theocr. 27. 11.

παραπείθω, fut. -πέσω: Ep. aor. παρ- or παραι-πέθον:—to win by persuasive arts, persuade gradually, prevail upon, win over, Πηλείωνα . . σπουδῇ παραπειθόντες Il. 23. 37, cf. Od. 24. 119; often with a notion of deceit or guile, to beguile, cajole, ἐπέεσαι παραπειθούσα φίλον κῆρ Il. 14. 208; παρέπεισεν ἀδελφεῖο φρένας 13. 788, cf. 7. 120; ὅς μ' ἄγε παραπειθὼν ᾗσι φρεσὶ Od. 14. 290; c. acc. et inf., μὴ σ' ἐπέεσαι παραπειθόντων Ὀδυσσεύς, μνηστήρεσι μάχεσθαι Od. 22. 313; παράπεισον . . ἑλθεῖν . . Ἰσμηνόν Eur. Supp. 59:—rare in Prose, μὴ πῃ πρὸς βύτας ἡμᾶς ὄντας . . παραπείσῃ may cajole us, Plat. Legg. 892 D:—Pass., παραπεισθῆναι to be beguiled into doing a thing, Arist. de Lin. Insec. 21.

παραπεράομαι, fut. ἀσσομαι, Dep. to make trial of one, so as to ascertain his will, π. Διός, εἰ . . , Pind. O. 8. 4.

παραπείρω, to bore through, Walz Rhett. 1. 558.

παράπεισις, εὖς, ἡ, over-persuasion, cajolery, Schol. Il. 14. 217.

παραπειστῶν, verb. Adj. of παραπείθω, one must win over to the wrong side, Sext. Emp. M. 2. 11.

παραπειστικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to persuade or cajole, Poll. 4. 21.

παραπελεκάομαι, Pass. to be hewn at the side with an axe, Theophr. H. P. 4. 16, 2, C. P. 5. 4, 7.

παραπεμπτός, α, ὄν, that must be dismissed, παραπεμπτέα πάντα Clem. Al. 188, cf. 202, 281, etc.

παραπέμψω, fut. ψω, to send past, δαλ' Ἥρη παρέπεμψεν conveyed [the Argo] past or through the Symplegades, Od. 12. 70:—metaph. of Time, π. τὸν βίον to pass one's life, Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 449. 16; π. τὴν νύκτα Poll. 6. 109:—Med., τὴν ἀρχὴν π. τινά to pass the leadership over his head, to pass him over, Diog. L. 8. 87; π. τὸν κάματον to while it away, Schol. Ar. Nub. 1360.

2. to send by or along the coast, Thuc. 8. 61, in Pass.

3. to escort, convoy, of ships of war conveying merchant vessels, Dem. 568. 14; so in Med., Id. 96. 10; π. τινά πρὸς τὴν οἰκίαν Plat. Peric. 5; esp. to attend to the grave, Diog. L. 3. 41, cf. Ath. 594 E; Pass., of a bridal procession, to be escorted to the bride-chamber, Luc. D. Marin. 5. 1:—to escort, attend a person, Lat. deduco, of court paid to persons by escorting them as Roman clients, Epict. Enchir. 25. 2; to escort, attend to or from the forum, Dio C. 356. 61, 884. 91.

4. to convoy supplies, provisions, etc., to an army, π. τινὶ παραπομπήν Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 18; σίτον Philipp. ap. Dem. 251. 6, cf. 1224. 22.

5. to send troops along the line or along the flanks, in support, ἐπ' οὐρὰν καὶ τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦ στόματος ἱπικῶν Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 4; εὐζώνους εἰς τὰ πλάγια Id. An. 6. 3. 15, cf. Ages. 2. 3.

6. to bring also or besides, φέρε, παῖ, . . ὕδωρ, π. τὸ χειρόματτον Ar. Fr. 427.

II. of echo, voice, etc., to pass on to the next, to send to, of an echo, π. σῶνον τινὶ Soph. Ph. 1459; so, θορυβὸν π. to waft him applause, Ar. Eq. 546; π. ἑαυτὸν μουσικῇ to give oneself up to . . , Plat. Sol. 29; χάριτι ἀντὶφω Id. Cat. Mi. 46:—Med., φωνὴν π. Dio C. 1255. 24.

III. to let pass, pass over, Lat. praetermittere, Polyb. 30. 17, 17, etc.

2. to send away, dismiss, Philipp. ap. Dem. 283. 24, etc.:—Med. to put away one's wife, Apollod. 1. 9, 28.

IV. to transmit an inheritance, Argum. Isae. Or. 10. 1, 79.

παράπεμψις, ἡ, an escorting, conveyance, of a person, Diod. S. 35. 39.

παραπεπλεγμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. entwined, Hesych.

παραπεποιημένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. wrongly, Epiphan.

παραπεριπάτῶ, to walk beside or near, τινὶ Joseph. A. J. 18. 6, 6.

παραπετάλλω, ὄν, covered with leaves of gold or silver, ap. Suid.

παραπετάμαι, v. sub παραπέτωμαι.

παραπετάννυμαι, pf. πέπτωμαι or -σμαι: Pass.:—to be drawn like a curtain before, παραπετασμένη αὐλαία Polyb. 33. 3, 2, etc.

II. παραπέπταται ὄρνις the bird hovers before it with outspread wings, Arat. 312; so, σκαίη παραπέπταται ἱσθμός Dion. P. 98.

παραπέτασμα, τό, that which is spread before a thing, a hanging, a costly curtain, παραπετάσματα ποικίλα, in the tent of Mardonius, Hdt. 9. 82; παρ. Μηδικά Ar. Ran. 938; τὸ π. τὸ Κύπριον Id. Fr. 513:—metaph. a screen, cover, τὰ τέχναις ταύτας παραπετάσας ἐχρήσαντο Plat. Prot. 316 E, cf. Dem. 1107. 1; τὰ χρήματα . . π. τοῦ βίου Alex. Incert. 41; ἔχει δὲ π. τὴν ἐρημίαν Menand. Plouk. 6.

παραπετόμενος, ποῖτ. παρπέταμαι Call. Ep. 32; aor. 2 παρπετόμην or -επάμην: Dep. To fly alongside, κορώνη . . πετομένη [τῶν νεοτῶν] αἰτίει παραπετόμην Arist. H. A. 6. 6, 6; τὰς π. νύκτας Id. Pol. 7. 1, 4.

2. to fly past or to, Ar. Thesm. 1014: to escape one, Anth. P. 6. 19.

3. to fly to, τινὶ Simon. Iamb. 12.—For Soph. O. C. 717, v. παρᾱπνυ.

παρόπνευς, εὖς, ἡ, promotion of digestion, τροφῆς Clem. Al. 491.

παράπηγμα, τό, anything fixed beside or near, esp. a tablet on which were written laws, chronological or astronomical observations, etc., a sort of calendar, π. ἐνιαύσιον Cic. Att. 5. 14, 1, Phot., etc.; Παράπηγμα, name of an astron. work by Democritus, Diog. L. 9. 48; π. ιστορικὸν chronological annals, Diod. 1. 5, v. Salmas. in Solin. p. 520.

II. a rule, order, precept, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 223, 269, M. Anton. 9. 3.

παραπήγνυμι and -νω, fut. -νήσω. To fix beside or near, as a spear in the ground, Hdt. 4. 71; or stakes to support plants, Plut. 2. 4 C, cf. Poll. 1. 224; also, to engraft a twig, Plut. 2. 640 F.

2. of Gramm.

παράπηκτος, verb. Adj. one must add, τινὶ τι Eust. 827. 39, etc.

παραπηλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, besmeared with mud, Geop. 12. 1, 6.

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2. c. dat. to befall, θαυμαστὸν κτήμα παραπεσὶν τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν befall, happened to them, Plat. Legg. 686 D; π. τῇ πόλει νομοθέτης falls to their lot, comes to their aid, Ib. 709 C:—c. inf., παραπετωκῆ τινὶ ἀνακτᾱσθαι Xen. Vect. 5, 8.

III. to fall or rush in, εἰς τόπον Polyb. 4. 80, 9, etc.

IV. to fall aside or away from, c. gen., τῆς ὁδοῦ Id. 3. 54. 5; τῆς ἀληθείας Id. 12. 7, 2, cf. S. 13, S.:—to mistake, err, ἐν τινὶ Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 4:—absol. to fall away, Ep. Hebr. 6. 6.

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παραπιστεύω, = πιστεύω, Heliod. 6. 8: Coraëς καταπ-.

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παραπλανάομαι, Pass. = foreg., Schol. Aesch. Eum. 104; intr. in Act., Schol. Ar. Eq. 806.

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παράπλασμα, τό, a bit of coloured wax stuck on to the margin of books, to mark doubtful or obscure passages, Hesych.; Lat. cera or cerula minuta, Cic. Att. 15. 14, 4, 16. 11, 1; cera signare in Vitruv. II. a monster, Suid.

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II. wax used to stop the holes of flutes, Hesych.

παραπλάσσω, Att. -τω, to transform, Theod. Prodr.; in Med., Sext. Emp. M. 1. 208:—Pass. to receive another form, Hero in Math. Vett. 148.

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παραπλευρώ, to cover on the sides with a thing, τινὶ Philostr. 126.

παραπλευστός, α, ὄν, that must be sailed past, Strab. 351.

παραπλέω, Ion. -πλώω; fut. -πλεύσομαι and -οῦμαι: Ep. aor. 2 παρέπλων, v. infir. To sail by or past, absol., οἷη δὲ κείνη γε παρέπλω . . Ἀργὴ was the only ship that sailed past or through that way (cf. παραπέπλω), Od. 12. 69, cf. Xen. An. 5. 1, 11; ἐν χρῶ παραπλέοντες sailing

to add by way of note, Eust. 190. 33., 300. 22, etc.

II. Pass., with pf. 2 πέπηγα, to be fixed beside, of spears, παρὰ δ' ἔγχεα μακρὰ πέπηγεν Il. 3. 135; ἐνθεν καὶ ἐνθεν τὰ ξύλα π. Hipp. Fract. 761.

2. to be affixed to, [τῷ βωμῷ] παρεπένθησαν δᾶδες Callix. ap. Ath. 202 B: metaph., αἱ λῦπαι παρεπένθησαι ταῖς ἡδοναῖς are closely annexed to . . , Isocr. 12 B.

III. Med. to delineate on a tablet (παράπηγμα), Plat. Ax. 370 C, cf. Wyttben. Plut. 2. 4 C.

παραπλέω, to spring beyond: to overleap, transgress, τοὺς νόμους Aeschin. 81, 28.

II. to leap upon, of hounds, Xen. Cyn. 6, 22, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 11. 53.

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παραπλευστός, α, ὄν, that must be sailed past, Strab. 35

fast, so as to shave closely (cf. Virg. *radere iter*), Thuc. 2. 84, cf. 90.

2. *to sail by or along*, of persons making a coasting voyage, π. τύπον or παρά τύπον Hdt. 4. 99., 7. 100.; εἰς Σικυώνα Thuc. 1. 111; ἐνθὲν δὲ μὲν εἰς Σινώπην π., ἐκ Σινώπης δὲ εἰς Ἡράκλειον Xen. An. 5. 6, 10.; ἐκεῖθεν Id. Hell. 5. 4, 61.; cf. Isocr. Antid. § 131, Dem. 933. 11; π. ἀπὸ κάλων, v. κάλων.

3. *metaph.*, π. τὰς συμφορὰς *to sail fast*, *escape them*, Amphip. Ἀμπελ. 1.

παραπληγία, παραπληγικός, Ion. for παραπληξία, παραπληκτικός. παραπληγῶ, *to be well-nigh full*, v. sub παράπλειος.

παραπληκτεύομαι, Dep. *to be mad*, Aquila V. T.: -πληκτίζω, Eccl. παραπληκτικός, Ion. -πληγικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or like hemiplegia*, Hipp. Aër. 281; τὰ π. Id. Epid. 1. 948; π. τρόπον lb. 990; Adv. -κῶς, Id. 125 D, etc.

Παράπληκτος, *on, frenzy-stricken*, χεῖρ Soph. Aj. 230; ὁμῶς Melanipp. 4. 4.

II. = *foreg.*, Hipp. Aër. 287.

παραπληξίς, ἡγος, ὅ, ἡ, *stricken sideways or oblique*, ἡνόνες π. *a retreating beach*, on which the waves break obliquely; in Od. 5. 412-418, Ulysses being unable to land where the cliffs came sheer down into the sea (Λισσὴ δ' ἀναδέδρομε πέτρῃ), swims on in the hope of finding ἡνόνες *τε παραπληγὰς λιμένας τε θαλάσσης*.

II. *metaph.* = *παράπληκτος*, *mad*, Hdt. 5. 92, 6, Hipp. 397. 18, Ar. Pl. 242, Xen. Oec. 1. 13, etc.

παραπληξία, Ion. -πληγία, ἡ, *a stroke on one side, hemiplegia* (as opp. to ἀποπληξία), Hipp. Epid. 1. 950, cf. 1020 F: on the form, v. Lob. Phryn. 530.

II. *derangement, madness*, LXX (Deut. 28. 28, al.), Oenoni. ap. Eus. P. E. 213 D.

παραπληρώω, *to fill up*, of an expletive particle, Schol. Il. 24. 42: Pass., παραπληρωθεῖσάν τῶν πλευρῶν *being completed also*, Arist. Mechan. 1. 5, al.

παραπληρώωμαι, τό, *an expletive, ὀνομάτων παραπλ.* words and phrases of such kind, Cicero's *complementa numerorum*, Dion. H. de Dem. 39, cf. de Isocr. 3.

2. *a complement, completion, τούτων [τῶν νόμων]* Clem. Al. 85.

παραπληρωματικός, ἡ, ὄν, *expletive, σύνδεσμοι* Dem. Phal. 55, Apoll. de Constr. 264, etc. Adv. -κῶς, Eust. 72. 32, Hellad. ap. Phot. 532. 4.

παραπληρῶσις, ἡ, *a filling up*, Walz Rhett. 8. 721, Eust.

παραπλησιάδω, *to be a neighbour*, Aesop. 270; *to be near*, τῷ γένει Eccl.

II. *to have sexual intercourse*, Arist. H. A. 10. 3, 1; but Dind. restores εἴτερ ἐπλησίαζε.

παραπλησιαστέον, verb. Adj. *one must compare, τινί τι* Eccl.

παραπλησιος, α, *on* Hdt. 1. 202., 4. 128, Plat., etc.; also *os*, *on* Thuc. 1. 84, Polyb.: -*coming alongside of*: -hence *coming near, nearly resembling, somewhat like, such-like*; of numbers, *nearly equal, about as many*; of size, *about as large*; of age, *about equal*; etc.: 1. absol., Hdt. 4. 128, etc.; τοιαῦτα καὶ παραπλησία *such and such-like*, Thuc. 1. 22; τὰς πράξεις ὁμοίας καὶ π. ἀποβαίνει Isocr. 156 A; ταυτὸν ἔστι σοφιστὴς καὶ ῥήτωρ, ἡ ἑγγύς τι καὶ παραπλησίον Plat. Gorg. 520 A; ναυαὶ παραπλησιαῖς τὸν ἀριθμὸν Thuc. 7. 70; παραπλησίον τὸ πλῆθος Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 15; ἀγωνίζεσθαι πρὸς π. ἱππέας Id. Eq. Mag. 8, 17.

2. *often with dat.*, ἐν τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ παραπλησίον ἀλλήλοις ἑγένοντο *were about equal*, of a drawn battle, Hdt. 8. 16; νῆσοι Λέσβου μεγάρτα παραπλησίαι Id. 1. 202; ἐσθὴς τῇ Κορινθίᾳ παραπλησιωτάτῃ Id. 5. 87; π. τούτῳ καὶ ὅμοιον Dem. 402. 15; ὁμοία ἡ π. τούτοις Id. 439. 20; (as in Plat. *par similitudo*); -in this the dat. of the person is often put for the dat. of that which belongs to the pers., ἐπαθε παραπλησία τούτῳ Hdt. 4. 78, Polyb. 1. 14, 2, etc.: -rarely c. gen., Id. 1. 23, 6; (in Plat. Soph. 217 B, the gen. ὧν is due to the attraction).

3. *coll.* by a relat., πρώτῳ παραπλησίον, τῷ καὶ Μασσαγέται Idt. 4. 172; παρ. καὶ .. (v. infr.), Ἀνδοὶ νόμοι π. χρέανται καὶ Ἕλληνες Id. 1. 94, cf. Thuc. 5. 112., 7. 71; παρ. ὧς .., Dem. 36. 1; π. ὥσπερ ἂν εἰ .., Isocr. 8 A.—Neut. παραπλησία *as Adv.*, π. ὧς εἰ .., *perinde ac si* .., Hdt. 4. 99; so, παραπλησίον καὶ οὐ πολλῷ πλέον *about the same distance and not more*, Thuc. 7. 19; τὰ παραπλησίον Diod. 19. 43; but more often regul. Adv. -*ως*, Plat. Apol. 37 A, al.; παραπλησίως ἀγωνίζεσθαι *to fight with nearly equal advantage*, Lat. *aequo Marte contendere*, etc. Hom. *ἡ νεῖκος ὁμοίον*, Hdt. 1. 77; π. τοῖς ἐπρημίσι Isocr. 92 C, etc.; π. καὶ .., Lat. *perinde ac* .., Hdt. 7. 119: -Comp. παραπλησιαίτερον, Plat. Polit. 275 C.

παραπλησσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ξω: -*to strike at the side*, τὰς νεύρας, of a harper, Philostr. 779: -Pass. *to be stricken on one side, to be palsy-stricken*: -*to be deranged, frantic, mad*, like παραπληξίς, Ar. Lys. 831, Eccl. 139; γέλωας παραπληγμένους Eur. H. F. 935.

παραπλοκάμος, *on, having curls at the sides*, Hesych.

παραπλοκή, ἡ, *a braiding or weaving in*, E. M. 498. 9: -*an intertwining, τῶν ποιημάτων ἐν λόγῳ* Walz Rhett. 3. 320.

II. *an intermingling, union*, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 95, Galen., etc.: -*mixture*, ὕγρου Diosc. 5. 91, v. Epiphani. 69. 55.

παραπλόμενος, ἡ, *on, coming to a place*, Ep. syncop. part. from a pres., παραπέλομαι, Hesych.

παρ-ἀπλόμαι, Pass. *to be unfolded*, Malalas: παρὰπλωμα, τό, *a curtain*, Suid., Phot.

παρὰπλος, contr. -πλος, ὁ, *a sailing beside, coasting along, a coasting voyage*, τῆς Ἰταλίας *to Italy*, Thuc. 1. 36, cf. 1. 44., 2. 33.

2. *a point sailed by or doubled*, Strab. 664, 669, Diod. 3. 38.

παραπλώω, Ion. for παραπλέω.

παρπινέω, fut. -πνεύσομαι, *to blow beside or by the side, to escape by a side-way*, of the winds confined by Aeolus, Od. 10. 24: *to blow beside or parallel to*, c. acc., Εὐρον καὶ Καυκίαν Geop. 1. 11, 2.

2. *to admit the air*, Hero Spir. p. 149, etc.

II. *to smell of one thing beside another, to have a slight smell of a thing*, τυνός Diosc. 1. 18.

παρπινόη, ἡ, *a passage for air*, Hipp. 244. 57, Geop. 10. 56, 6.

παραπρόδω, Adv. *for παρά πόδας*, v. sub πούς.

παραπροβήσομαι: fut. Att. ᾶ: -properly, like Lat. *impedia*, *to entangle the feet*; then, generally, *to hinder, impede*, Polyb. 2. 28, 8, cf. 16. 4, 10: -Pass. *to be entangled or ensnared*, Plat. Legg. 652 B (cf. Poll. 2. 194), Ep. 330 B: π. εἰς or πρὸς τι Sext. Emp. M. 1. 171, 193; παραπροβήσθαι τῆς κατὰ φύσιν ἐνεργείας Clem. Al. 172; τὴν ῥύμην τοῦ δρόμου Heliod. 10. 30.

παραπρόδιος, ποῖετ. παρπ-, *on, at the feet, i. e. present*, Pind. N. 9. 90.

παραπροδισμός, ὁ, *a hindering*, Artemid. Onir. 3. 42, Galen.

παραπροδιστός, ἡ, ὄν, *impeded, obstructed*, Att. Epict. 1. 25, 3.

παρ-αποδύομαι, Med. *to pull off one's clothes, strip so as to compare oneself with others*, Plat. Theat. 162 B.

II. *to come forward and enter into*, κινδύνους Anna Comm. 2. 320, 1.

παραπονήσκω, *to perish besides*, like παραπύλλωμαι, Dio C. Frag. 119.

παραποιέω, *to make falsely*, π. μέτρα καὶ σταθμά *to make false measures and weights*, Diod. 1. 78; so, παραπονησόμενος σφραγίδα *having got a false seal made* (cf. παράσμιος), Thuc. 1. 132; π. βίον ἀνθρώπου *to corrupt it*, Philostr. 83.

2. *to alter slightly*, τὸ ὄνομα Paus. 5. 10, 1, etc.; τὰ παραπονημένα = τὰ παρὰ γράμμα σκώμματα, Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 6.

3. *to adopt as one's own by altering, to copy, imitate*, Ath. 513 A; παρ' ὑπόνοιαν παραπονεῖσθαι ἐκ .. Schol. Ar. Pl. 782.

II. *to introduce as an episode into a poem*, κατὰ (= καθ' ἃ) παρποιήσε (as Dind. for κατὰ γὰρ ἐποίησε), Hdt. 2. 116.

παραποίημα, v. sub παραπόημα.

παραποίησις, ἡ, *imitation, adulteration*, Galen.

2. *a slight alteration*, Eust. 1403. 61, etc.

παραποικτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *imitative*, Epiphani.

παρ-ἀπολαύω, *to have the benefit of besides*, τινός Luc. Alex. 45; κακόν τι παρ. τινός Eccl.

παρ-απόλλωμι, *to destroy besides*, Dio C. 74. 2; π. τὸν ναῦλον *to lose one's passage-money besides*, Plut. 2. 439 E.

II. Med., with pf. 2 παραπόλωλα, *to perish besides*, παραπολεῖ βόωμενος Ar. Vesp. 1228; παραπόλωλεν ἡ τέχνη Dionys. Com. Θεσμ. 1. 35.

2. *to be ruined undeservedly, ἡττῶνται καὶ παραπόλωλεν* Dem. 543. fin.

παραπολύ, Adv. *by much, by far*, opp. to παραμικρόν, Hipp. Art. 783; but better divisim παρὰ πολὺ, v. παρὰ c. 1. 5.

παραπομένω, *to remain among or with*, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 1. 12., 2. 13.

παραπομπή, ἡ, *a conveying, σίτου* Decret. ap. Dem. 249. 16.

2. *an escort, convoy*, π. δίδοναι Arist. Oec. 2. 31, 1; πέμψειν, ἐξαποστέλλειν Polyb. 30. 9, 13., 15. 5, 7; παραπομπῆς τυχύνει Diod. 20. 45.

3. *of athletes, a being escorted by a body of favorites*, Charit. 6. 2 (D'Orv.).

II. *a procuring, providing*, αἱ τῶν κάρων π., whether by importation or exportation, Arist. Pol. 7. 5, 4; ἐκάστης ἡμέρας π. ἐγένοντο supplies were introduced, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 23; π. ποικίλ τῶν λχθῶν Antipho Πλουσ. 1. 15.

2. *that which is procured, supplies, provisions*, Lat. *commeatus*, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 18, Aeschin. 50. 35.

παραπόμπιμος, *on, attending, escorting*, Schol. Eur. Med. 759.

παραπομπός, ὄν, *escorting*, ἡ παρ. ναὺς *a ship attending as convoy*, Polyb. 1. 52, 5, cf. 15. 2, 6: -also = *παρίνυμφος*, Hesych.

παρ-απινάμω, Dep., = *παραπολαύω*, Eccl.

παραπόντιος, *on, beside or near the sea*, Anth. P. 7. 71.

παραπροβήσομαι, Dep., with fut. med. and aor. pass. *to go beside or alongside*, Arist. H. A. 6. 24, 3; παρὰ τὰ ὑποζύγια Polyb. 6. 40, 7; of pedagogues, Diod. H. 7. 9: -*metaph.*, ἀκρόαμα σὺδεν παρεπορεύετο *accompanied the meal*, Philarch. ap. Ath. 142 F.

II. *to go past, pass by*, τὸν χάρακα Polyb. 3. 99, 5; παρὰ τὸ χεῖλος Id. 3. 14, 6; ὑπὸ λόφον τινὰ Id. 2. 27, 5; διὰ τῶν σπορίμων N. T., etc.

παραπροβήσω, *to convey goods across a lake*, C. I. (add.) 4302 a.

παρ-απορίπτω, *to throw off sideways*, τὸν φέρον Byz.

παραπόρφυρος, *on, edged with purple*, Poll. 7. 46., 10. 42; τὰ π. τῶν ἱσχύων Alciphro Ep. 1. 39.

παραποτάμιος, α, *on, beside or near a river, lying or dwelling on a river*, πόλις Hdt. 2. 60; πέδιον Eur. Bacch. 872: οἱ π. *elephants who live on a river*, Hdt. 8. 34, Diod. 3. 8; π. ζῶον, of the elephant, opp. to ποτάμιον ζ., such as the hippopotamus, Arist. H. A. 9. 46, 2.

παραπρόσσω, Att. -ττω, Ion. -πρήσσω: fut. ξω. *To do a thing beside or beyond the main purpose*, Hdt. 5. 45; οὕτε πολυπραγμονῶν οὕτε π. Dio C. 75. 7.

II. *to help in doing, μηδενὸς ἄλλον παραπράξαντος* Soph. Aj. 261.

III. *to act unjustly, esp. to exact money illegally*, Plut. Agis 16.

παραπροσβεία, ἡ, *a faithless or dishonest embassy*, Dem. 515. 27. We have his speech on the παραπροσβεία (Falsa Legatio) of Aeschines with the reply of Aeschines.

παραπροσβένω, *to execute an embassy faithlessly or dishonestly*, Dem. 401. 4, Aeschin. 40. 31: -more commonly as Dep. παραπροσβένωμαι, Plat. Legg. 941 A, Isocr. 375 D; εἰς τόπον Dem. 740. 17.

παραπροσβεντής, οὗ, ὁ, *a dishonest ambassador*, Schol. Ar. Nub. 691.

παράπρισμα, τό, *saw-dust*, metaph., παραπρίσματ' ἐπὶ ἄν. Ran. 881.

II. *a disease in horses' legs*, like μελικρις, Hippiatr.

παραπροσθεμέω, *to put off beyond the due time*, Eust. Opusc. 206. 10, etc.: -παραπροθεσμία, ἡ, *a missing the due time*, Schol. Luc. Tox. 44.

παραπρονοέω, *to consider beforehand*, Hesych.

παραπροσδέχομαι, Dep. *to admit heedlessly*, Att. Epict. 1. 20, 11.

παραπροσποιέω, *to disseminate*; and παραπροσποιήσις, ἡ, Gloss.

παραπροσπίπτω, ἴδω, ἡ, *a mask*, Eust. 1281. 1.

παραπροχέομαι, Pass. *to throw oneself beside*, παραπροχυνθεῖσα δὲ πηγῇ Noun. D. 48. 599.

παραπρυτανεύω, *to administer*, Walz Rhett. 3. 608.

παραπρύτανις, ὁ, *a sub-curator*, C. I. 3168.

παράπτασμα, τό, a mistake, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 219 C, where Diind. suggests παραπαιμάτα.

παρπαταίω, to stumble by the way, blunder, Plut. 2. 909 A.

παρπατερεύω, to fly beside: metaph. to flatter, ap. Phot.

παρπύω, to spit out at the side, ἀφρόν π. to foam at the corners of the mouth, Philostr. 148; π. τοῦ μέλιτος to drop with honey, Id. 809; cf. παραβλύω:—metaph. to write carelessly, Id. 585, v. Jac. ad Imag. p. 398.

II. like Lat. *respuo*, to reject scornfully, Philo 1. 488, Eunap. p. 3 (Boiss.), Eust.

παρ-άπτω, fut. ψω, to fasten beside, τινί τι Tzetz. Lyc. 309: to apply, τὸν νόμον π. Hippolyt. p. 262 Fabr.:—Pass., χερσὶ παραπτομένα πλάτα fitted to the hands, plied by the hands, Soph. O. C. 717 (others take it as contr. for παραπετομένα, flying).

II. Med. to touch in passing or slightly, Menand. Ἀρρηφ. 3, Plut. Cleom. 37.

παράπτωμα, τό, a false step, slip, blunder, Polyb. 9. 10, 6, Longin. 36. 2.

2. a defeat, Diod. 19. 100. 3. a transgression, trespass, LXX (Ezek. 14. 13), Ev. Matth. 6. 14, Ep. Galat. 6. 1, al.

παράπτωσις, ἡ, a falling beside, lying side by side, Arist. G. A. 1. 7, 2.

II. a falling from the right way, π. τοῦ καθήκοντος Polyb. 15. 23, 5: absol., = παράπτωμα, Id. 16. 20, 5.

III. ἡ π. τοῦ τόπου the situation of a place off the road, Id. 4. 32, 5.

IV. κατὰ τὴν π. τοῦ διώγματος in the course of . . , Id. II. 17, 3; κατὰ τὴν ἐπὶ τοὺς Κελτοὺς π. as they were pursuing, Id. 3. 115, 11.

παρπαύημα, τό, supposition, Hipp. Mochl. 848; vulg. —ποίημα.

παρπαυῖα, τὰ, Comic word, a sickness which prevented one from being victor at the Πύθια, Anth. P. 11. 129; cf. παρίσθημα.

παρπαύσκω, impers. supposition begins, Hipp. 1122 F.

παρπαύλιον, τό, a side-gate, wicket, C. I. 1330. 18: a side-door or gateway for cattle, etc., Const. Porph. de Adm. Imp. 257. 11: —πύλις, ἡ, Heliod. 8. 12.

παράπνευος, ὄν, perh. venerated with boxwood, κλίνη Cratin. Διονυσ. 11.

παρπαυμάζω, to cover with a lid, Arist. Juvent. 5, 5.

παραραβύμω, παραραίνω, παραρέγχω, παραρητός, v. παρρη-.

παρ-αρθέω, to be dislocated, ἀρθρον παραρθησάν Hipp. Art. 794. II.

trans. to dislocate, Plat. Ax. 367 B; cf. ξιάρθρεω.

παράρθημα, τό, a dislocation, Galen.

παράρθησις, ἡ, dislocation, Plat. Comp. Cim. c. Luc. 2.

παρρηγίω, v. παρρηγιόω.

παρ-αριθέω, to reckon in, Lat. *adnumerare*, τινί τι Philo 1. 613:—to count up, λόγους Plut. 2. 78 F.

II. to deceive in counting; and, generally, to cheat, τινὰ Stob. Ecl. 2. 232.

παρρηπύω, παρρύνθω, παρρύνω, v. παρρη-.

παρρηπύω, to flee away, Anth. P. 11. 153; π. τι εἰναι Eus.

παρραρβυμέω, to be neglectful of, τινος Diod. 14. 116.

παρραραίνω, to sprinkle besides, Posidon. ap. Ath. 692 D.

παρραρπτομαι, Pass. to be sewn as a fringe along, Hdt. 4. 109.

παρραρέγχω, to snore beside or near, ap. Fest. p. 273 Müll.

παρραρέω, fut. —ρεύσωμαι: aor. —ερρύν: pf. —ερρύνκα.

To flow beside, by or past, c. acc., τόπον or παρά τόπον Hdt. 2. 150., 6. 20, etc.; absol., Hipp. Acr. 283: proverb., ἔδωρ παρραρεί, Horace's *labitur et labetur*, Cratin. Δραμ. 14.

II. to fall out beside, slip out, εἰ τί μοι τόδων . . παρρηύκη Soph. Ph. 653; ὅτω μὴ παρρηύκῃ [ἡ χιών] whom it did not slip off, Xen. An. 4. 4, 11:—to drop or slip from one's memory, παρραεῖ τί τι Plut. Legg. 781 A; c. acc., πολλὰ παρρηύκην ἡμᾶς Clem. Al. 324; absol., εἰ τι παρρηύν λάθω Luc. adv. Hes. 5; φιλοσοφίαν καὶ ῥητορικὴν παρρηύκναις having disappeared from memory, Geop. proem. 4.

2. of persons, π. τῶν φρενῶν to slip away from one's senses, Eupol. Incert. 1. 6, v. sub ἐκπλέω:—also to be careless of, παρρηύναι τῆς ἀληθείας Clem. Al. 288, cf. Ep. Hebr. 2. 1.

III. to run off by the side, to run off, Arist. Probl. 1. 55; π. εἰς τὴν ἀρτηρίαν to run off into . . , Id. P. A. 3. 3, 6: to slip in unawares or by stealth, λόγους ψευδῆς παρρηύκασι πρὸς ἡμᾶς Dem. 170, 25, cf. Plut. 2. 969 E.

IV. φωνὰν σαβάρη καὶ παρρηύκναι false and unsteady, Arist. Audib. 66 (nisi leg. παρρηύκναι, v. παρρηύκναι II. 2).

παρρηύκναι or —ύω (Plut. Fab. 19): fut. —ρήξω. To break at the side, esp. to break a line of battle, Thuc. 4. 96; and in Pass. to be broken, Id. 5. 73., 6. 70; π. τεῖχος to make a breach in it, Polyæn. 2. 27, Arr. An. 2. 22, 4. 26.

2. metaph. to break through, violate, τὸν νόμον Themist. 190 B.

II. Pass., with pf. 2 παρρηύγω, to break or burst at the side, παρρηύγων ποδὸς φλέψ Soph. Ph. 824; χιτωνίων παρρηύγαντες Ar. Ran. 412; τὰ παρρηύγῳ τῆς οὐρανῆς broken ground, ravines, Plut. Alex. 17; τὰ παρρηύγῳ τοῦ στρατεύματος Arr. An. 2. 11.

2. φωνὴν παρρηύγῳα broken (by passion), Theophr. Char. 6; so, τραχυνόμενον τῇ φωνῇ καὶ παρρηύγῳμενον Plut. T. Gracch. 2.

παρρηύξις, ἡ, a breaking of a line of battle, Arr. An. 2. 11.

παρρηύσις, ἡ, an incorrect expression, Plut. 2. 994 D.

παρρηύσις, ἡ, ὄν, (ῥητός) of persons, that may be moved by words, π. ἐπέεσσιν Il. 9. 526.

2. prayed to, worshipped, Eccl. II.

of words, persuasive, παρρηύσιν πιθέσθαι Il. 13. 726.

παρρηύω, to freeze beside or near, τινί τι Plut. P. 5. 43.

παρρηύω, to force aside from, τινὸς Greg. Naz.:—Pass. to swing to and fro, Joseph. Genes.

παρρηύσιμος, ὅς, a side movement, Jo. Clim.

παρρηύπτω, later —έω, and in late Poets παρρηύπτω (Anth. P. 9. 174, 441):—to throw beside: metaph. to run the risk of doing a thing (cf. ἀναρρηύπτω II.), c. part., π. λαμβάνων ὀνειδίθω Soph. O. T. 1493.

2. c. acc. rei, to hazard, ἐμπολὰς λεπταῖς ἐπὶ ῥοπασίῳ Id. Fr. 499; π. σώματα κινδύνῳ to expose them . . , Diod. 13. 79.

II. to throw

aside, Anth. P. 6. 74., 9. 174: to reject, scorn, Ib. 9. 441.

III. to add, τινί τι Schol. Pind. P. 1. 1: to admit, τινὰ εἰς τι LXX (1 Regg. 2. 38).—Cf. ἀναρρηύπτω, παραβάλλωμαι.

παρρηύσις or παρρηύσις, ἡ, an overflowing, τοῦ Ἰστροῦ Byz.: an effusion, Poll. 4. 203.

παρρηύζωμαι, Pass. to whizz past, Joseph. B. J. 5. 2, 2.

παρρηύθμος, ὄν, out of time (ὑβρός), corrupt in Ar. Thesm. 121 (ubi παρρηύθμος): of the pulse, somewhat irregular, Galen.

II. in time or measure, Orph. H. 30. 3.

παρρηύσκομαι, Dep. to run in or among, Eust. 1074. 4.

παρρηύσμα, τό, anything drawn along the side for shelter: 1.

a leathern or hair curtain, stretched along the sides of ships to protect the men (cf. ῥίψ), like Lat. *cilicia*, storea, *flutei*, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 19, Moschio ap. Ath. 208 C (as Casaub. for παραρρήματα), LXX (Exod. 25. 11) (Cod. Vat.); also called παραρρήματα (q. v.), and παρρηύσεις νεὺς Aesch. Supp. 715; v. Dict. of Antiqu. p. SS1.

2. παρρηύσμα ποδὸς a covering for the foot, Soph. Fr. 475.

παρρηύσσω, to mark with the παράπλασμα, Hesych.

παρρηύσις, ἡ, v. sub παρρηύμα.

παρ-αρώω, Ion. —έω, to hang alongside, to or upon, Ael. N. A. 1. 2; ξιφίδιον ἐκ τῆς ὀφρῆς Plut. 2. 844 E:—Pass., μάχαιρα παρρηύται Id. Anton. 4; but, παρρηύσθαι μάχαιραν to have it hung by one's side, Ael. N. A. 5. 3, Hdn., etc.; π. πῖραν Luc. Pcregr. 15; τὰ παρρηύμένα parts appended, Artemo ap. Ath. 637 C.

παρρηύομαι, Ion. Verb (cf. ἀρρηύομαι), used only as a Med., I.

in trans. sense, to fit out for oneself, get ready, τέσσαρα ἔτη παρρηύοτο στρατίην was engaged in preparing, Hdt. 7. 20, cf. 142., 8. 76., 9. 42; so, π. τὰς νέας ὡς ἐς πλοῦν Arr. Ind. 27.

II. in pass. sense, to get ready, hold oneself in readiness, παρρηύοντο ὡς ἀλεγήσομενοι Hdt. 8. 108, cf. 81; πᾶς τις παρρηύον ὡς ἐς πόλεμον Id. 9. 29.

παρρηύημα, τό, anything hanging at the side, a periapt, amulet, appendage, Tzetz. Alleg. Hom. 7. 81, Luc. Philops. 8.

II. an appendix, Eus. P. E. 783 B.

παρρηύομαι, Med. to prepare beside, Hesych.; cf. παρρηύω.

παρρηύμα, τό, a seasoning, condiment, Philo 1. 441, 679.

παρρηύσις, ἡ, a preparing, βελῶν M. Anton. (?) ap. Just. M. 101 E.

II. a seasoning, Philo 1. 389, 604, etc.

παρρηύω, of food, to season by additions, Philo 2. 477, etc.

Med. to get ready, Plut. Lucull. 7 (vulg. παρρηύομαι).

II. generally, at the side, Xen. Cyn. 5, 23 (as Schneid. for παρρηύσις), Ael. N. A. 15. 10:—παρρηύειν, τό, wrongly written παρρηύω, hollows on each side of the tongue, Plut. 2. 107; in Hesych. περρηύειν:—δύο πλευρά π. the two lowest of the true ribs, Poll. 2. 182.

παρρηύομαι, τό, a swinging of the arms in running, Hipp. 363, fin.

παρρηύω, to shake at the side, τὰς χεῖρας to swing one's arms in running, αἱ θέοντες θάττον θέοναι παρρηύοντες τὰς χεῖρας Arist. Incess. An. 3, 4; then without χεῖρας, φεύγειν παρρηύοντες, like *demissis manibus fugere* in Plaut., i. e. *celerimè*, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 15, cf. Theophr. Char. 4, et Casaub. ad l.; cf. παρρηύομαι.

παρρηύομαι, Adv. pf. pass. silently, Origen.

παρρηύομαι, Adv. pf. pass. mockingly, Philo 2. 599.

παρρηύω, to drive past, aor. παρρηύω Hesych.—Pass. to rush past, παρρηύομαι Q. Sm. 2. 214., 8. 44.

παρρηύομαι, Med. to set one's seal beside another's, to counterseal, τὰ σεσημασμένα παρρηύομαι Plut. Legg. 954 B, cf. Piers. Moer. p. 313: to put one's seal on, seal up, τὰ οἰκήματα Dem. 1039. 11; (and in Pass. τὰ παρρηύομαι τῶν οἰκημάτων Id. 1046. fin.); παρρηύομαι . . τὰς διαθήκας, of the executors, to put their seal on the will of the deceased, Id. 837. 13.

2. to note or mark in passing (cf. παρρηύω I.), δόξας Arist. Top. 1. 14, 6, Polyb. 16. 22, 1:—generally, to notice besides or also, Arist. Rhet. 2. 22, 17.

3. to note or conclude from a thing, τί ἐκ τίνος Polyb. 3. 90, 14.

II. to mark falsely, ἀργύριον παρρηύομαι Poll. 3. 86; ὄνομα π., of an incorrect word, Thom. M. p. 541.

III. the Act. is not found till Basil., to signify.

παρρηύομαι, verb. Adj. one must note, Eust. 1451. fin.

παρρηύομαι, ὅς, ὄν, marking by symbols: ἡ κή—(sc. τέχνη) musical notation, Aristox. Harm. p. 39.

παρρηύομαι, ὅς, Ptolem. II. honourable mention, Polyb. 23. 18, 1.

παρρηύομαι, τό, a counterfeit seal, Plat. Com. Mer. 1.

παρρηύομαι, Med. to mark by marginal notes, Schol. Il. 10. 398, Eust. 419. 6: generally, to note, observe, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 69:—to indicate, designate, Galen. 7. 467.

παρᾶσκημείωσις, ἡ, a marginal note, Ptolem., Eust. 1512. 3:—of time, a date, Vales. ad Socr. H. E. 1. 13.

II. a marginal summary,

and generally, a brief, a summary, abstract of accounts, C. 1. 356. 39, ubi v. Böckh, and v. Ducang.

III. a lawyer's brief, Byz.

παρᾶσκημείωτον, verb. Adj. one must note, ὅτι Clem. Al. 141, etc.; ὡς Id. 452, 488.

παρᾶσκημον, τό, a side-mark, marginal mark or note, παρᾶσκημα ποιεῖσθαι Arist. Soph. Elench. 20, 2.

II. a mark of distinction, the ensign of a ship, Lat. insigne, παρᾶσκημα Διοσκουρίοις with the Dioscuri as the sign or emblem, Act. Ar. 28. 11, Plut. 2. 162 A; of a city, Ib. 399 F; the badge of a soldier, Id. Coriol. 20; τὰ τῆς ἡγεμονίας π. Id. Auton. 33, Ath. 514 A; characteristic, distinguishing mark, τὸ βασιλικὸν τῆς ἐσθῆτος π., i. e. their purple colour, Eunap. p. 7 (Boiss.); τὸ π. φεύγουσαι (of women) conspicuousness, notoriety, Galen. 13. 339; ἐν τῷ π. τοῦ σχήματος by the significance of his gesture, App. Civ. 1. 16; so, figs are called τὸ π. τῶν Ἀθηναίων, Alex. Κυβερν. 2; and we have εἰ τὸ . . λαλεῖν ἦν τοῦ φρονεῖν π., Nicost. Incert. 1; also, τὰ τοῦ πένθους π. 'the trappings and the suits of woe', Plat. 2. 118 B; τέχναις μὲν παρᾶσκημον ἔχει τάφος Epigr. Gr. 197.—Cf. ἐπίσημον. 2. a pass-word, Lat. tessera, Plut. 2. 598 B.

παρᾶσκημος, ον, (σῆμα) marked amiss or falsely, falsely struck, counterfeit, spurious, of money, Dem. 766. 6, Poll. 3. 86, Plut. 2. 65 A:—hence of men, Ar. Ach. 518; cf. παρασπῆναι; so, π. δόξα Eur. Hipp. 1114; π. ῥήτωρ Dem. 307. 2; δύναμις π. αἰὼν power falsely stamped with praise, i. e. praised by a wrong standard, Aesch. Ag. 780, ubi v. Blomf.

2. often of words and phrases, false, incorrect, counterfeit, Anth. P. 11. 144, etc. 3. marked by the side, noted, Plat. 2. 1010 D; π. τινα marked, notorious, conspicuous for a thing, Ib. 823 B, etc.; π. ἐπιτηδεύων τι remarked as studying it, Plat. Brut. 2.

II. Adv. with false accent,

E. M. 191. 34. 2. with an epithet, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 3.

παρᾶσιγάω, to pass by in silence, Strab. 553.

παρᾶσιτεῖον (vulg. -ιον), τό, the meeting place of the priests called παρᾶσιτοι, Crates Gramm. ap. Ath. 235 D, Poll. 6. 35.

παρᾶσιτεύω, =sq., to live beside, τινι Eccl.

παρᾶσιτῶ, to board and lodge with, τινι Plat. Lach. 179 C.

2. to play the parasite or toad-eater, ἀπ' οὗ παρᾶσιτῶν from the time I became a parasite, Alex. Πρωτ. 1, cf. Axionic. Χαλκ. 1, Diphil. Παρσ. 4, Luc. Paras. 4; π. τινι Alex. Πυρ. 1; π. ἀλλοτρίων ἀγαθῶν to hunger after . . , Epist. Socr. 1.—in Pass., Eust. Opusc. 310. 11. II. to be honoured with a seat at the public table, Plut. Solon 24: properly of the Priests named παρᾶσιτοι (v. παρᾶσιτος II), π. ἐν τῷ Δηλίῳ ap. Ath. 234 F.

παρᾶσιτία, ἡ, base flattery, Jo. Chrys.

παρᾶσιτικός, ἡ, ὅν, of a παρᾶσιτος: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the trade of a παρᾶσιτος, toad-eating, Luc. Paras. 4, Ath. 240 B; cf. sq.

παρᾶσιτος, ὁ, one who eats at the table of another, one who lives at another's expense, and repays him with flattery and buffoonery, a parasite, toad-eater, first in Arat. Ὑμεν. 1, etc.; name of plays by Antiph., Alex., and Diphil., v. Ath. 235-240; and Luc. wrote περὶ Παρᾶσιτων:—c. gen., κεινὴς π. τραπέζης Anth. P. 11. 346:—metaph., ἰχθύς ἦν π. (v. ὄψων) Luc. Lexiph. 6. II. the name of a class of priests who had their meals at the public expense, Ath. 234 sq.; cf. Bgk. in Meineke Com. Fragm. 2. 1022, Clitodem. Fr. 11, and v. παρᾶσιτεύω II. 2. one who dines with a superior officer, Arist. Fr. 510.

παρᾶσιωπάω, to pass over in silence, omit mentioning, τι Polyb. 2. 13, 7, etc.; κατὰ τὸ σεσιωπημένον (v. sq.), Clem. Al. 144. 2. to keep silence, περὶ τινος Polyb. 20. 11, 1, etc.: to stand by in silence, of the chorus, Hesych. s. v. διαύλιον.

παρᾶσιωπήσις, ἡ, a passing over in silence, a rhetor. figure by which the very omission calls attention to the thing, Clem. Al. 609, cf. Quintil. 9. 3, 99.

παρᾶσιωπητέον, verb. Adj. one must pass by in silence, Philo 2. 152.

παρᾶσκαίρω, to bound beside or near, Nonn. D. 36. 172.

παρᾶσκέπασμα, τό, a side-covering, Poll. 7. 208.

παρᾶσκέπω, to cover at the side, Apollod. in Math. Vett. 29.

παρᾶσκευάζω, fut. ᾶσω: Ion. 3 pl. plpf. pass. παρᾶσκευάδατο Hdt. 3. 150, etc.

To get ready, prepare, δέπνουν Hdt. 9. 82, Pherecr. Incert. 91; στρατεῖαν Thuc. 4. 74; ὀβόνα Ar. Ach. 1176; πλοῖα Lysias 132. 13; ἱππέας, ὕπλα, ναῦς Xen. Ages. 1, 24, etc.: to hold ready, τὴν θύραν Lys. 94. 7:—κατασκευάζω is properly to fit out and prepare what one has, παρασκευάζω to provide and prepare what one has not; cf. παρασκευῆ II. 3. 2. to provide, procure, contrive, θανάτων τινι Antipho 114. 26; τῇ νηὶ οἶνον καὶ ἄλφειτα Thuc. 3. 49, cf. Plat. Symp. 188 D, etc.: π. ὀργὰς τινι κατὰ τινος Lys. 94. 23; in bad sense, to get up, ἀντίδοσιν ἐπὶ τινα Dem. 840. 27; v. infr. B. 1. 2. 3. to make or render so and so, with a Part. or Adj., π. τινα εὖ ἔχοντα, π. τινα ὅτι βέλτιστον Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 18, 5, 2, 19; π. τοὺς θεοὺς ἰδεῖν Plat. Legg. 803 E; τοὺς κριτὰς π. τοιοῦτους Arist. Rhet. 2. 9, 16, cf. 2. 3, 17; c. inf., π. τινα ὡς μὴ ποιεῖν to accustom him not to do, Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 19, Eq. 2. 3; π. τὸν βίον αὐτῷ μὴδὲν δεῖσθαι τινος Plat. Rep. 405 C:—so, π. ὅπως δὲ βέλτισται εἶναι αἱ ψυχὰι Id. Gorg. 503 A, cf. 510 F, Apol. 39 D; π. τινὸς γνώμην, ὡς ἵτεον εἶη Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 21. 4. to adapt for a purpose, τὴν τῆς γυναικὸς [φύσιν] ἐπὶ τὰ ἐνδόν ἔργα Id. Oec. 7, 22; v. B. II.

5. absol. to make one's friend, Dem. 501. 21; v. B. 1. 2.

B. Med. and Pass.: I. in proper sense of Med., to get ready or prepare for oneself, ὅπλα ἔς τὰς γέφυρας Hdt. 7. 25; π. τὰ πολέμια, ναυτικόν, στρατιωτικόν Thuc. 1. 18, 2. 80, 4. 70; ἐκατόν νεῶν ἐπίπλουν τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ π. Id. 2. 56; τὸν γὰρ τοῦ πράττειν χρόνον εἰς τὸ παρασκευάζεσθαι ἀναλίσκουσιν in preparation, Dem. 50. 25; with a predicative noun added, τοῖον παλαιστήν νῦν π. ἐπ' αὐτὸς αὐτῷ Aesch. Pr. 920. 2. in Oratt. to procure persons as witnesses, partisans, etc., so as to obtain a verdict by fraud or force (cf. παρασκευῆ I. 3); π. συκο-

φάντας Andoc. 14. 17; ῥήτορας παρασκευασμένοι Isac. 36. 2; ψευδεῖς λόγους Id. 37. 5; μάρτυρας ψευδεῖς παρασκευασμένοι Dem. 85. 2. fin.; π. τινας to bring them over to one's party, Id. 1092. 13:—absol., to form a party, intrigue, Isae. 79. 7, Dem. 231. 14, 813. 20:—so in Act., Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 11, Isae. 69. 1; παρασκευάζειν τινὶ δικαστήριον to pack a jury to try him, Lys. 130. 41; cf. παρακλεουσός. II. in Med. also absol., to prepare oneself, make preparations, παρασκευασαμένω Thuc. 2. 80; παρασκευασάμενος μεγάλως Hdt. 9. 15; παρασκευασσάσθαι ὥστε ἀμύνασθαι Xen. An. 7. 3, 35:—in the pres. and impf., it may be regarded either as Pass. or Med., π. ἔς τι Hdt. 9. 96, 99; π. πρὸς τι Thuc. 3. 69, Xen., etc.; π. στρατεύεσθαι Hdt. 1. 71, cf. Aesch. Ag. 353, Ar. Av. 227.

2. often foll. by ὡς with part. fut., παρασκευάσαντο ὡς πολιορκησόμενοι Hdt. 5. 34; π. ὡς ἔλθων Id. 2. 162, cf. 9. 122; π. ὡς ναυμαχῆσόντες (expressed just above by ὡς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίᾳ) Thuc. 4. 13; ὡς προσβαλοῦντες Id. 4. 8; ὡς ἐπιθροσόμενοι Id. 5. 8, cf. 6. 54; so, π. ὡς μάχης ἐσομένης Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 18, cf. Cyr. 3. 2, 8; also, π. ὅπως ἐσβαλοῦσιν ἐς τὴν Μακεδονίαν Thuc. 2. 99, cf. Plat. Theat. 183 D, Apol. 39 B.

3. in pf. παρασκευασμαι, to be ready, be prepared, ἀρτα εὖ παρασκευασμένοι Hdt. 3. 150; τράπεζαι . . παρσκ. Ar. Eccl. 839; ληστροκίττερον παρσκ. equipped in pirate fashion, Thuc. 6. 104; παρσκ. ἔρχομαι ἐπὶ τὸν λόγον Plat. Phaedo 91 B; εὖ παρσκ. καὶ τὰς ψυχὰς καὶ τὰ ὅματα Xen. Oec. 5, 13; ἐς τὴν πολιορκίην παρασκευάδατο Hdt. 3. 150, etc.; παρασκευάδατο ὡς ἀπολλόμενος Id. 7. 218; ταῖς ψυχαῖς παρασκευασμένους ὡς χεῖρας ζυμμιζόμενος Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 11; foll. by ὥστε c. inf., παρασκευάσμεθ' ὥστε καθαρεῖν Eur. H. F. 1241; παρασκευάσθαι ὡς ἱκανοὶ εἶναι Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 13; with inf. only, δρᾶν παρασκευασμένους Aesch. Theat. 440, cf. Ag. 1422, Eur. Heracl. 691, Ar. Nub. 607, etc.; so in aor., ὥστε ἂν . . παρασκευασθῶσιν οὕτως ἔχειν Arist. Rhet. 2. 10, 11.

III. παρασκευάσθαι τί to be prepared or provided with a thing, Plat. Rep. 305 B; παρσκ. λαμπρὸν ἱμάτιον Theophr. Char. 21.

IV. in Pass., of things, to be got ready, prepared, ὡς παρασκευάστο when preparations had been made, Thuc. 4. 67; so, in Hdt. 9. 100, for παρασκευάδατο τοῖς Ἑλλησι, Bekk. proposes παρασκευάστο. παρασκευάσις, ἡ, = παρασκευῆ, Diad. Excerpt. 491. 7.

παρασκευάσμα, τό, anything prepared, apparatus, Xen. Oec. 11, 19.

παρασκευαστέος, α, or, verb. Adj. to be prepared, Nicost. ap. Stob. 445. 34.

II. neut. one must prepare or provide, τι Plat. Rep. 407 B; ὅπως μὴ . . Id. Gorg. 480 E, etc.; τούτω πολλοὺς ἐπαινέτας π. Xen. Mem. 1. 7, 2. 2. (from Pass.) one must prepare oneself, be ready, μὴδὲν δεῖσθαι τινος Plat. Gorg. 507 D; π. ὅπως . . Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 7.

παρασκευαστής, οὗ, ὁ, a provider, τινος Plat. Gorg. 518 C, etc.

παρασκευαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in providing, τινος Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 6, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 2, 1; π. ῥηδόνῃς, λύπης causing it, Theophr. Char. 5 and 19; νόσον Alcmæa. ap. Stob. 1. 101. 2. 2. absol. preparatory, Galen.: τὸ π. the signal for making ready (to march), Dio C. 47. 43.

παρασκευαστός, ὄν, that can be provided or procured, Plat. Prot. 319 B, 324 C.

παρασκευῆ, ἡ, preparation, δέπνουν Hdt. 9. 82; παρασκευῆν σίτцу προαγγέλλειν to order corn to be prepared, Id. 3. 25; ἡ τῆς τροφῆς π. Plat. Rep. 369 E, etc.; π. νεῶν Ar. Ach. 190; ἐν τούτῳ παρασκευῆς ἦσαν in this state of preparation, Thuc. 2. 17:—preparation, practice, as of a speaker preparing his speech, Isocr. 43 C, Lys. 127. 7, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 6; π. ἐπὶ τι Plat. Gorg. 513 D; ἡ π. τῆς πραγματείας Polyb. 3. 26, 5; i. q. προκατασκευῆ in 1. 13, 7.

b. with Preps., ἐκ παρασκευῆς of set purpose, by arrangement, Lat. ex instituto, Antipho 143. 33, Lys. 189. 34; μάχῃ ἐγένετο ἐκ π. a pitched battle, Thuc. 5. 56; so, ἀπὸ παρασκευῆς Id. 1. 133; ἀπὸ π. οὐδεμιᾶς Antipho 132. 5; δι' ὀλίγης παρασκευῆς at short notice, off-hand, Thuc. 4. 8; τὸ ναυτικὸν ἐν π. ἦν Id. 2. 80; ἦσαν ἐν π. πολέμοι were engaged in preparing for it (cf. κατασκευῆ), Id. 8. 14, cf. Hdt. 7. 18; ἐν παρασκευῇ εἶναι Arist. Rhet. 2. 5, 6; μετὰ παρασκευῆς Id. Rhet. Al. 5, 4; ἀνευ παρασκευῆς Plat. Epist. 326 A.

2. a providing, procuring, φιλῶν καὶ οὐσίας Plat. Rep. 361 B; ἐγγείας σώματι π. Id. Legg. 962 A; a way or means of providing, τίς . . τέχνη τῆς π. τοῦ μὴδὲν ἀδικεῖσθαι; Id. Gorg. 510 E; δρᾶν εἶναι τὰς π. ἐπὶ τὸ θεραπεύειν Ib. 513 D;—so, in Eur. Bacch. 457, λευκὴν . . χρυσὴν ἡ παρασκευῆν ἔχεις seems to mean for the furtherance of your object, i. e. to seduce, v. Herm. ad l.

3. preparation, an intrigue or cabal, for the purpose of gaining a verdict or carrying a measure, Cratin. Πινυρ. 4, Antipho 138. 37, Andoc. 1. 1, Dem., etc.; cf. παρασκευῆς B. 1. 2, παράγας II.

II. that which is prepared, equipage, Lat. apparatus, πλοῦτοί τε καὶ πᾶσα ἡ τοιαύτη π. Plat. Rep. 495 A, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 14.

2. often in military sense (v. supr. 1. 1), an armament, Andoc. 14. 28, Thuc. 6. 31, Xen.; ἵπποι καὶ ὕπλα καὶ ἄλλα π. Thuc. 2. 100, cf. 5. 17; γίγνεσθαι τὰς παρασκευὰς ἐποίησα I got the armaments ready for service, Dem. 206. 19; αὶ πρὸς πύλεμον π. Arist. Rhet. 2. 5, 20.

3. generally, power, means, Thuc. 1. 1: means of defence, Arr. Epict. 1. 2, 30, cf. 2. 19, 30, Plut. 2. 961 C:—on its difference, in this sense, from κατασκευῆ, v. Arnold Thuc. 1. 10, 8. 5, and cf. παρασκευάω I. 1.

III. among the Jews, the day of Preparation, before the sabbath of the Passover, Ev. Marc. 15. 42, Jo. 19. 14, 31, etc.; ἡμέρα παρασκευῆς Ev. Luc. 23. 54; cf. προσάββατον.

2. = ἡ Ἀφροδίτης (sc. ἡμέρα) Friday, Clem. Al. 877; ἡ μεγάλη π. Good Friday, Codin. de Off.; ἡ ἀγία π. τοῦ θεοῦ πᾶθους Eccl.; ἡ π. τῆς ἀπόκρεω the Friday of Carnival, before Lent, Anna Comn. 1. 385, 11 and 15.

IV. ἡ πυρετῶν π. their approach, Diosc. 5. 29.

παρᾶσκηνώ or -έω, to pitch one's tent beside, τινι Xen. An. 3. 1, 28, in aor. παρᾶσκηνησεν (v. l. —ἔσεν).

παρᾶσκηνα, τά, the side-entrances to the stage (σκηνή), side-scenes, Dem. 520. 18, Meineke Com. Gr. 4, pp. 722-726: cf. πόροδος II.

παρᾶσκηνόω, (σκηνή) = παρασκηνώ (v. v.), Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 8 (v. l. μεθ'

ἄνπερ ἐσκήνω) :—to be near, τι Plut. 2. 51 E, 735 D. II. φάρος παρ. to throw a wide garment like a tent or canopy over one (which Aesch. calls κατασκήνωμα in Cho. 999), Id. Eum. 634; Herm. περὶ σκήνωσιν, Dor. for περὶ σκῶν.

παρασκήπτω, to fall beside, of lightning, εἰς τι Luc. Tim. 10.

παρασκήπτω, to leap beside or near, of animals, Ael. N. A. 13. 2: π. παρά τινα to leap upon . . , Plut. Mar. 38.

παρασκοπέω, to give a sidelong glance at, τινα Plat. Symp. 221 B. II. in Aesch. Ag. 1252, it is used with a gen. (σι σανά 1.), ἡ κάρτ' ἄρ' ἂν παρεσκόπει χρησῶν ἐμῶν, would miss seeing their force; but the MSS. give παρεσκόπης, so that perh. the true reading is ἡ κάρτ' ἄρ' ἂν οὐ παρεσκόπης χρησῶν ἐμῶν.

παρασκοτώω, to wrap in darkness, Jo. Chrys.

παρασκυθρῶπάω, to look somewhat stern, Nicet. Ann. 103 D.

παρασκυλεύω, to despoil besides, Athanas.

παρασκώπτω, to jeer indirectly, h. Hom. Cer. 203; π. τι εἰς τινα Plut. Cic. 38, cf. Demetr. 28, etc.

παρασμύχω, to rub gently, Hippiatr.

παρασοβέω, to scare away birds, Arist. Mirab. 118. 2 (v. 1. κατασοβέω). II. intr. to stalk haughtily past, Plut. Cato Ma. 24.

παρασοφίζομαι, Dep. to apply art wrongly, to refine overmuch, π. πονηρῶς Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 137 F. 2. c. acc., π. τὸν ἰατρὸν to wish to be wiser than the physician, Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 12; π. τι ταῖς δόξαις Agatharch. de Rubr. M. p. 36.

παρασόφισμα, τό, an additional invention, Phryn. in A. B. 59.

παρ-ασπαίρω, to pant beside, Greg. Naz.

παρσπάς, ὁδος, ὅ, ἡ, a shoot torn off and planted, Theophr. H. P. 2. 1, 1., 2. 2, 4, Geop. 10. 3, 4, 5.

παρσπασίς, ἡ, =sq., Porphy. de Abst. 1. 10.

παρσπασμός, ὁ, a wrenching aside, Plut. 2. 906 F.

παρσπασμός, fut. ἄω [αῖ], to draw forcibly aside, wrest aside, Soph. El. 732; τὸ παρσπασμένον = παρσπασίς, Theophr. H. P. 2. 1, 3: metaph., π. τινα γνῶμης πρὸς βίαν Soph. O. C. 1185; ἀδίκους φρένας παρσπασίς, i. e. ὥστε εἶναι ἀδίκους (cf. ἀδίκυρος), Id. Ant. 792:—Med., παρσπασθαί τινα τινος to detach him from another's side to one's own, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 33, cf. Dem. 10. 6; π. λόγου to detract from an argument, Plat. Soph. 241 C (where others take it in reflex. sense, to withdraw oneself from, flinch from).

παρσπειράομαι, Pass. to lie coiled beside, τῷ βρέφει Apollod. 3. 14, 6.

παρσπεῖρω, to sow beside, Theophr. C. P. 3. 10, 3: to scatter beside, Plat. Ax. 366 A:—Pass., of places, to lie scattered, Strab. 829. II. Pass., also, τῷ λοιπῷ παρσπάρῃ σώματι were dispersed through . . , Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 66.

παρ-ασπίσω, to bear a shield beside, i. e. to fight beside, stand by another, Eur. Ion 1528, Phoen. 1435, Dion. H. 3. 19:—metaph., [τῷ] παρσπίσωντ' ἐμοῖς βραχίονσι Eur. H. F. 1099.

παρ-ασπιστής, ὁ, ὁ, a shield-bearer, or rather a companion in arms, Eur. El. 886, Phoen. 1165, Cycl. 6.

παρσπονδῖος, ὄν, at or for a libation, ὕμνοι Philo 2. 484.

παρσπονδῖος, to be παρσπονδῖος, to act contrary to an alliance or compact, break a treaty, Dem. 85. 22., 248, 20; εἰς τινα Dion. H. 2. 98. II. trans., 1. π. τινα to break faith with one, Polyb. 1. 7, 8, Plut. Sull. 3:—Pass. to suffer by a breach of faith, Polyb. 3. 15, 7, etc.

πῶς, δεξιὰς to violate pledges, etc., Dion. H. 6. 30., 7. 46.

παρσπονδήμη, τό, a breach of faith, Polyb. 2. 58, 4, etc.

παρσπονδήμη, ἡ, a breaking of faith, Polyb. 2. 7, 5, etc.

παρσπονδητής, οὐ, ὁ, =sq., Eust. 1400. 39.

παρσπονδῖος, ὄν, (σπονδῖος) contrary to a compact or treaty, of actions, Thuc. 4. 23; μὴδὲν παρσπονδῖον ποιεῖν or παθεῖν Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 30, Ages. 3, 5; π. τι προστάτην Isocr. 305 B; τοῦ θηριώδους καὶ π. βίον bound by no compacts, Athenio Σαμ. 1. 4.

2. of persons, a breaker of treaties, forsworn, Lys. 127. 4, Joseph. A. J. 10. 8, 2.

παρσπορά, ἡ, a sowing beside, sprinkling on, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 46.

παρ-ασπορά, Adv., = παραντίκα, immediately, at once, Ap. Rh. 1. 383, 2. 961, etc.

παραστάδιον, τό, Dim. of παραστάς, Hero in Math. Vett. 270.

παραστάδιον, Adv. standing beside, at one's side, Il. 15. 22, Od. 10. 173, 547, Theogn. 473, Aesch. Cho. 983; π. ἐγγύς Theocr. 25. 103; cf. παρίστημι B. 1. 1.

παραστάζω, to drop upon, Hipp. 624. 9., 631. 27, Diod. 2. 4.

παρασταθμίδες, αἱ, the parts of the door next the posts, Hesych.

παραστάς, ὁδος, ἡ, (παρίσταται) properly, anything that stands beside: pl. παραστάδες, doorposts, παραστάδας καὶ πύθουρα Βούδια ποιεύμενα Cratin. Διονυσ. 9, cf. Poll. 1. 76, Hesych., cf. φλάα:—also the pilasters or square pillars which cover the ends of walls in the front of a temple, Lat. antae, hence ναὸς ἐν παραστάσιν, templum in antis, C. I. 2782. 29, Callix. ap. Ath. 196 E, Vitruv. 3. v. Dict. of Antt. p. 97 a: hence, 2. the space enclosed between the antae, the vestibule or entrance of a temple or house, Eur. Phoen. 415, I. T. 1159, cf. Poll. 7. 122:—sometimes in sing., Eur. Andr. 1121, C. I. 160 (v. Böckh p. 279. § 6), 2672, 2675, 2677, 2692:—cf. παστάς, προστάς.

παραστάσιμος, ὄν, on, presencing oneself for trial, Byz.

παραστάσις, εὐς, ἡ, I. (παρίσταται) a putting aside or away, banishing, relegation, π. ἐπὶ τὰ τῆς χάρας ἔσχατα Plat. Legg. 855 C; ἀποδημητικὰς ποιεῖσθαι τὰς π. αὐτῶν, i. e. to ostracize them, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 12; παραστάσις· φυγή. καὶ τὸ φυγαδεύειν παραστήσασθαι Hesych.

2. a setting out things for sale, retail-trade, Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 3. 3. metaph. a placing before one, representation, explanation, proof, Arr. Epict. 2. 19, 1. 4. appointment, δι' ἐπιτροπῆς καὶ π. τινος C. I. 8716.

II. (παρίσταται) intr. a being beside: 1. a

position or post near a king, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 5:—also pomp of appearance, magnificence, Lxx (1 Macc. 15. 32): the public appearance of the Emperor and his suite, Byz.:—also appearance in court, Pandect.

2. that which is present to the soul, = τὸ τῇ ψυχῇ παρίστανον, a judgment, thought, Polyb. 5. 9, 6.

b. presence of mind, self-possession, courage, Id. 3. 63, 14; μετὰ παραστάσεως Id. 16. 33, 2, cf. Plut. 2. 589 A.

c. fury, desperation, τὸ λυτοῦν ἡγάγ' Id. 10. Antiph. Ἥμιον. I. cf. Polyb. 8. 23, 4., 9. 40, 4; μετὰ παραστάσεως Id. 10. 5, 4; ἡ π. τῆς διανοίας, mentis commotio, Id. 3. 84, 9.

d. propensity, desire (Lxx acc. to Hdn. 470), ψυχῆς πονηρὰς διαθέσεως π. Menand. Incert. 12; π. ψυχῆς πρὸς ἐλευθερίαν Diod. Excerpt. 629. 19.

III. as Att. law-term, a small money deposit on entering certain public suits, prob. as a fee to the court, Andoc. 16. 5, Isac. 42. 31; π., μία δραχμή Menand. Misog. 7; cf. Phot., Harp. s. v.

παραστατέον, verb. Adj. one must set beside, τινί τι Hippiatr., Geop. 5. 22, 4. II. one must explain, Philo 2. 19, Clem. Al. 699.

παραστατέω, to stand by or near, absol., Aesch. Ag. 877; φέβος ἀνθ' ὕπνου π. Ib. 14; π. τινι Id. Theb. 669; π. τινι πέλας or πλησίον Soph. O. T. 400, Eur. Phoen. 160. 2. to stand by, i. e. to support, succour, τινι Soph. El. 917, etc.; ἐν γάois π. [τινί] Aesch. Ag. 1079.

παραστάτης, οὐ, ὁ, (παρίσταται) one who stands by or near, a defender, φρουρὸν καὶ π. πύλων Eur. Rhes. 506. II. one's comrade on the flank (as προστάτης is one's front-rank-man, ἐπιστάτης one's rear-rank-man), τὸν ἐαυτοῦ π. Hdt. 6. 117, cf. Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 59., 8. 1, 10; παρηγγεῖλει τοὺς ἐπιστάτας μεταβαίνειν εἰς παραστάτην Polyae. 2. 10, 4, ubi v. Casaub. :—then, generally, a comrade, Hdt. 6. 107, Pind. N. 3. 62, Aesch. Pers. 956, etc.; the ephebi were bound by oath μὴ ἐγκαταλείπειν τὸν παραστάτην, Poll. 8. 105, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 5. 2, 5, Lycurg. 157. 28;—of a horse, π. ἐν μάχαις Babr. 76. 3:—hence an assistant, supporter, δίκης Eur. Fr. 297; of the gods, π. ἀγαθὸς καὶ συμμάχος Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 21, cf. Poët. ap. Ael. V. H. 1. 30. 2. one's right or left-hand-man in a chorus when drawn up in order, Arist. Pol. 3. 4, 6, Metaph. 4. 11, 4.

III. the ministers of the Eleven at Athens, A. B. 296, Phot., E. M.

IV. of παραστάται, the testicles, Plat. Com. Ph. 2. 13, Hipp. 278. 36, Ath. 395 F, etc.

V. in a ship, two pieces of wood to stay the mast, Böckh's Urk. ü. d. Att. Seewesen p. 126.

VI. = παραστάς, Vitruv. 10. 15: and as fem., 5. 1 (but with v. 1. parastaticae).

παραστατικός, ἡ, ὅν, fit for standing by; Adv. —κως, Phot., Suid. 2. able to put before one, fit for giving a notion of, presentative, φιλανθρωπίας Eus. H. E. 3. 7; ἀληθοῦς Sext. Emp. M. 5. 249:—absol. making manifest, Ib. 202, etc.

3. able to exhort or rouse, c. gen., ἀγωνίας Polyb. 3. 43, 8; ὁρμῆς Plut. Lyc. 21; π. πρὸς τι cited from Sext. Emp.

4. in late inscriptions, π. τινος commemorative of him, C. I. 9213-18.

II. having presence of mind, collected, courageous, Polyb. 16. 5, 7:—Adv. —κως, Id. 16. 28, 8, Diod., etc.

2. desperate, furious, Polyb. 1. 67, 6, etc.; π. τὰς διανοίας Id. 18. 29, 10. III. parastatica = παραστάς, Plin. 33. 15, cf. παραστάτης VI.

παραστάτης, ἴδος, fem. of παραστάτης, Soph. Tr. 889; a helper, assistant, Id. O. C. 559, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 32, etc.

παρασταυρῶ, to enclose by palisades, ap. Suid.

παραστέλλω, aor. παρῆστίχων, to go past, pass ὄν, c. acc. loci, h. Hom. Ap. 217; δόμους π. (vulg. δόμους) Aesch. Cho. 568; absol. to pass by, Soph. O. T. 808 (where ὄχον means from the chariot; but perh. ὄχους or ὄχον should be restored), Anth. P. 9. 679; of Time, Nonn. D. 46. 142.

II. to pass into, enter, δόμους Soph. Ant. 1255.

παραστέλλω, to draw in, of a sail, Heliod. 10. 28; τὴν γαστέρα Galen. 2. to check, staunch, Hipp. 1157 C.

3. c. gen. to draw away from, τοῦ ζῆν, τῆς ἡμετέρας Eust. Opusc. 280. 20, etc.

παραστέλλω, Dep. to sigh beside or near, Ap. Rh. 4. 1297.

παραστήματα, τό, (παρίσταται) a statue placed beside another, C. I. (add.) 2053 d.

II. = παραστάσις II. 2. b, π. τῆς ψυχῆς presence of mind, courage, Diod. 17. 11, Dion. H. de Dem. 22; ἐγγενῆ π. λαβεῖν Diod. Excerpt. 568. 87, cf. Longin. 9; θεῖα τινι π. κινηθεῖσα inspiration, divine inspiration, Dion. H. 8. 39.

2. in pl. principles, maxims, M. Anton. 3. 11.

παραστήζω, to mark by points at the side, Iambl. in Nicom. 55 C.

παραστίλβω, to gleam, Stob. Ecl. 1. 590, Clem. Al. 252.

παραστίχης, ἴδος, ἡ, (στίχους) anything written at the side, esp. of the short poems or series of lines elsewhere called ἀκροστίχιδες, an acrostic, Diog. L. 5. 93, Gell. 14. 6:—Dimin. παραστίχιδιον, τό, Diog. L. 8. 78.

παραστομόω, to sharpen, ξίφος Theod. Acroar. 4. 28.

παραστορέννυμι, to stretch along, lay flat, lay low, ἐγὼ σε . . παραστορέω (Att. fut.) Ar. Eq. 481: so —στρέννυμι, aor. —έστρωσα, Joseph. B. J. 7. 9, 1.

παραστοχεύομαι, Dep. to aim at, τῆς συντομίας Sext. Emp. 3. 22. II. to shoot past, miss, τοῦ σκοποῦ, τῆς διανοίας Byz.

παραστράβος, ὄν, squinting sideways, Eust. 206. 29.

παραστράτευομαι, Dep. to march with an army, Suid. s. v. λείζει.

παραστρέτηγέω, to be at the general's side, interferes with him, Dion. H. 10. 45, Plut. Aemil. 11, Alex. 39, etc.

παραστράτοπεδῶ, to encamp beside or opposite to, τινί Polyb. 2. 6, 3., 3. 17, 4, etc.:—Med., Chion. Epist. 3.

παραστρέμμα, τό, a twist, distortion, Hipp. Prorrh. 111.

παραστρέφω, to turn aside, alter, Plat. Crat. 418 A:—Pass. to be twisted to one side, π. ἡ ἐνθα ἡ ἐνθα ἡ πῖς Hipp. Art. 802; of trees, οὐκ εὐθυφύες, ἀλλὰ παραστρεφόμενοι Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 6, etc.; παρέστραπται δὲ καὶ ὅσος Nic. Th. 758. 2. metaph. to turn aside, esp. for the worse, τὴν μοῖραν ἐς τὸ μὴ χρεῶν Eur. Fr. 494; ψυχὰν παραστραμ-

μένοι της κατά φύσιν ἔξεως Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 7. 3. π. τὸν τριβῶνα, as a sign of ἀνελευθερία, dub. in Theophr. Char. 22.
παραστρόγγυλος, *ov*, roundish, Apollod. in Math. Vett. 19.
παραστροφή, ἡ, *distortion*, τῶν ὁμμάτων Greg. Nyss. II. *the selva* of a robe, Hesych.
παραστροφίς, ἰδος, ἡ, *the outer edge or selva*, Hesych. s. v. ἐπίφυλον.
παρασπώννυμι, v. sub **παρασπώννυμι**.
παρασπρώφω, poet. for **παρασπρώφω**, Ap. Rh. 2. 665, in Pass.
παρασπύφω, *ta* be rather astringent, Diph. Siphn. Ath. 73 A, etc.: also **-σπύφω**, Nilus Epist.
παρασπυγρᾶφω, *to cheat by a breach of contract, to break contract with*, τινά Dem. 1291. 17., 1293. 7: — **πύρασυγρᾶφῇ**, ἡ, *breach of contract*, Papyr. Taur. ap. Peyron. 2. p. 46.
παρασπυγῶ, *to confuse*, A. B. 505.
παρασπυεύννυμι, *to join alongside*, Schol. Eur. Or. 1016, in Pass.
παρασπυκοφαντέω, *to calumniate besides*, Plut. 2. 73 B, Philo 1. 340.
παρασπύλα, *to carry away besides*, Byz.
παρασπυλλέγομαι, Pass. *to assemble with others*, Andoc. 17. 24.
παρασπυλλογιστικός, ἡ, *ὅν, fallacious*, E. M. 35. 38.
παρασπυβάλλομαι, Pass. *to be compared, to be like*, τινι LXX (Ps. 48. 12, 21).
παρασπυβάμα, τό, (*συμβαίνω*) in the technical language of the Stoics a secondary accident or circumstance, Chrysipp. ap. Luc. Vit. Auct. 21, cf. Menag. ad Diog. L. 7. 64, Eust. Opusc. 112. 79; cf. *σύμβαμα*.
παρασπυνάγχη, ἡ, *inflammation of the muscles of the throat*, Galen; v. *κυνάγχη*.
παρασπυνάγω, *to assemble illegally or secretly*, Eccl.
παρασπυνάγωγῇ, ἡ, *an illegal meeting*, Byz.: so **παρασπύναξις**, ἡ, Eccl.
παρασπυνάγω, II. *a producing and comparing*, Walz Rhett. 8. 456.
παρασπυναπτικός σύνδεσμος, a connective particle which implies a fact, e. g. ἐπεὶ as opp. to εἰ, A. B. 463, etc.
παρασπυνάπτομαι, Pass. *to be connected by a particle* (v. foreg.), Diog. L. 7. 71, Apoll. de Constr. 14, etc.
παρασπυνεύς, ἡ, *a misunderstanding*, Hipp. Art. 787, cf. 819 A.
παρασπυνήρης, es, *unusual*, Achmes Onir. 218.
παρασπυνέσθαι, *on*, formed from a compound, Apoll. de Constr. 324, E. M. 131. 42., 155. fin., 493. 18, etc.: but **παρασπυνέσθαι** is expl. by Phavor. s. v. *πρόσθαι* to mean composition of a preposition with a verb beginning with a vowel, as *καθ-ημαι*.
παρασπυνήμα, τό, a signal beside the watchword, Polyb. 9. 13, 19; v. *σύνθημα*, and cf. Casaub. Aen. Tact. 25.
παρασπυρίζω, *to play the σύριγξ beside*, τινί Nonn. D. 1. 521.
παρασπυρτός, ἡ, *ὅν, led alongside, led*, ἐπ' αὐτὰ Const. Porph. Cer. 1. 485. 7.
παρασπύρω [ῥ], *to sweep away, carry away*, of a rapid stream, [Κρατίνος] πολλὰ ῥεύσας παρ' ἐπαίνω διὰ τῶν ἀφελῶν πεδίων ἔρπει καὶ τῆς στάσεως παρασπύρων ἐφόρει τὰς δρύς κτλ. *sweeping the oaks from their stations*, Ar. Eq. 527: τοῦ ρεύματος ἡ ὑέτης πολλοὺς .. παρέρπει Diad. 17. 55; of orators, τῷ ῥαδίῳ τῆς φορᾶς .. ἅπαντα .. π. Longin. 32. 33: —οἱ παρασπυρμένοι = ὑπεσκελισμένοι, *wrestlers tripped up*, Hesych.: —Pass., aor. *παρασπύρην* [ῥ], *to be borne along, creep along*, πρόσγειοι Anna Comn. 2. 346. 3; π. ὑπὸ τῶν ἁπλων Themist. 93 C; metaph., ἐκ λήθης π. Tzetz. Hist. 9. 751. 2. *παρσπύρειν* *to sweep off the oars of a ship by brushing past her*, Polyb. 16. 4. 14, Diad. 13. 16, al.: intr., ἐς πλάγιον τοῦ δστέον π. *to graze it obliquely*, Hipp. V. C. 902. 3. *to snatch away, filch*, ἱκτῖνος π. κρέας Soph. Fr. 890: —Med., *λείαν παρασπύραντα* Hyperid. ap. Poll. 1. 162. 4. π. ἐπος *to drag a word in, use it out of time and place*, Aesch. Pr. 1065.
παρασπύρις, ἰδος, ἡ, *the part near the throat*, Poll. 2. 133.
παρασπύριον, *to wound in the side*, Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. *πνεύσας*.
παρασπύρις, es, *unsteady, erring*, of men, Nic. Al. 416.
παρασπύριζω, *to secure by placing beside, to fortify*, LXX (Nehem. 3. 8).
παρασπύριον, aor. *παρέσφηλα*, *to make glance off to the side*, of an arrow, *παρσφηνεν γὰρ Ἀπόλλων* Il. 8. 311; π. τινά *to foil one of [obtaining] a thing*, Pind. N. 11. 41; π. τινά νόσση Opp. H. 3. 200: —Pass. *to err, be deceived*, ναὺς παρασπύριται Critias 2. 13; ἀληθείας .. ἐκτὸς παρασπύριον ἔχοντες *having wandered from it*, Plat. Epin. 976 B.
παρασπύριον, *to wedge in besides*, Hesych. s. v. ἀραρινόι.
παρασπύριον, *to bind up with*, τὴν εἰς τὴν Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 43.
παρασπύριον, *to set a seal beside, to seal up*, Telesap. Stob. 523. 11: —Pass. *to be sealed up*, Ib. 14. II. *to counterfeit a seal*, Hesych.; whence **παρασπύριμος**, ὁ, Hephaest. Theb. Apotol. p. 10. 27.
παρασπύριον, *on*, *beside*, near the ankles, Opp. H. 3. 307.
παρασπύριον, *on*, *with diseased fetlocks*, Hippiatr.
παρασπυριάζω, *to execute offhand or carelessly*, Greg. Naz.: also = *παραχαράσσω*, Hesych.
παρασπυρῶν, Adv. *beside, near*, of Place, Ap. Rh. 2. 10 and 859. 2. of Time, *like παραχρημα, straightway*, Ib. 1. 354, Nic. Th. 799. II. *nearly, almost*, Dion. H. 7. 45.
παρασπύριον, *to change from the true form, transform*, Theophr. ap. Plut. 2. 631 E, Diog. L. 6. 9; ὁ βασιλεὺς .. θεὸς παρασπυρᾶται *has been transformed into ..*, Diotog. ap. Stob. 330. 28. 2. in Gramm., *to form from another word by a slight change*, Schol. Ar. Ach. 424. E. M., etc. II. *to speak incorrectly*, Suid.: —*to make false pretences*, Anonym. ap. Eund.

παρασπυρᾶσμος, formation by a slight change, Apoll. de Constr. p. 56.
παρασπύρις [ῥ], al. *splinters*, π. δστέων in a fracture, Hipp. Fract. 766.
παρασπύριον, *to rip up lengthwise, slit up*, π. παρὰ τὴν λαπίρην Hdt. 2. 86: *to open fish*, Epich. 82. 5 Ahr., Alex. Aen. 1; π. τὸ σῶμα Diad. 1. 91: —Med., π. ἱμάτια παρὰ μήκος Polyen. 6. 49.
παρασπύρις, αὐ, ὁ, *one who rips up lengthwise*, e. g. *one who opens corpses to embalm them*, Diod. 1. 91: —*ἡ παρασπύρις θεραπεία* Papyr. Gr. Taur. 2. p. 61 Peyron. II. *a housebreaker who breaks through doors or walls*, Polyb. 13. 6. 4.
παρασπύριον, *to fence off with lines*, *παρασπύριον* ἡ ὁδὸς Strab. 710: —**παρασπύριον**, τό, a cord drawn beside or along, Poll. 7. 160.
παρασπύριον and **-έριον**, *to busy oneself with trifling things*, Eccl.
παρασπύριον, *to preserve besides*, Epiphan.
παρασπύριον, *to heap beside*, Schol. Od. 1. 147., 16. 51.
παρασπύριον, a line drawn up beside, line of battle, Ducas 171. 13.
παρασπύριον, ἡ, an arrangement, register (?), C. I. 2817. 14.
παρασπύριον, *to celebrate the Taenaria like the Laconians*, Hermipp. Θεοί 7.
παρασπύριον, τό, anything stretched out, a tent, Aquila V. T.
παρασπύριον, = **παρατείνω**, Od. 1. 138 (in tmesi), Hipp. Art. 808.
παρασπύριον, ἡ, a placing side by side, marshalling: a line of battle, π. ποιεῖσθαι Isocr. 216 D; ἐν τῷ μεταξὺ χωρίῳ τῶν π. Polyb. 15. 12, 3; ὡς ἐν παρασπύριον Arr. Epict. 3. 22, 69; ἐκ παρασπύριον in regular battle, Thuc. 5. 11, Dem. 123. 24, Aeschin. 66. 15; so, ἐν ταῖς προγεγενημέναις π. in the previous battles, Polyb. 1. 40. 1; μετὰ τὰν π. τὰν γενομένων αὐτοῖς ποτὶ Πριανέως Inscr. Prien. in C. I. 2905 A. 9. II. of marshalling a political party, τὴν μὲν παρασπύριον ὁρᾶτε .. καὶ τὴν παρασπύριον, ὅση γενένηται Aeschin. 53. 2; ὑπὸ παρασπύριον δίδου Dem. 1081. 13; π. καὶ φιλανικία Plut. Cim. 8; cf. παρασπύριον B. 1. 2, παρασπύριον 1. 3. **παρασπύριον**, Att. —**παρασπύριον**, Med. *to confuse, confound*, Epiphan.
παρασπύριον, ἡ, (**παρατείνω**) extension or continuance of time, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 107, Ptolem., etc. 2. extension in space, continuation, ἡ τῶν ἐντέρων π. Arist. P. A. 4. 4. 1. II. in Gramm., the time of the tempus imperfectum (cf. **παρασπύριον**), E. M. 472. 22, cf. Eust. 19. 28.
παρασπύριον, Att. —**παρασπύριον**, *to place or post side by side, to draw up in battle-order*, Hdt. 9. 31, Thuc. 7. 3, Xen. Hell. 1. 1. 33, etc.; also c. inf., τοὺς φρουρὰς παρὰ τὰς φυλάκων τὸ τεῖχος δρῶν *they drew them up with orders to guard ..*, Ib. 4. 5. 11: —Med., in prop. sense, *to draw up one's men in battle-order*, Ib. 7. 5, 23, etc.; of ships, π. μετεσπύριον Thuc. 1. 52: *to post by one's side*, παρασπύριον τινά ἐαυτῷ Isocr. 392 B; αὐτοῖς π. τὰ παιδικὰ Xen. Symp. 8. 34: —Med. and Pass. *to draw up or be drawn up beside*, οἱ παρασπύριον παρὰ τὴν ἀκτὴν Hdt. 8. 95; παρασπύριον ἐν μάχῃ τῷ πλουσίῳ Plat. Rep. 556 D: *to be drawn up in battle-order*, ἐκατέρωθεν παρασπύριον Thuc. 4. 32, cf. 43, etc.; παρασπύριον τοῖς παλεμίοις against .., Isocr. 251 D; ὡς παρασπύριον ἀλλήλοις Xen. Hell. 4. 3. 5; also, παρασπύριον πρὸς τὰς δυνάμεις Isocr. 60 C, Polyb.; ἐπὶ τινά App. Civ. 5. 22: absol. *to stand side by side in battle*, οἱ παρασπύριον Thuc. 4. 96, cf. 7. 78, Ar. Vesp. 1123, Xen. Hell. 3. 4. 23; παρασπύριον ἐναντία *standing in order of battle*, Thuc. 1. 29, cf. Xen. Cyr. 5. 3. 5; μὰ .. ταὺς ἐν Πλαταιαῖς παρασπύριον Dem. 297. 14. 2. in Med. and Pass., also, *to stand prepared*, παρασπύριον πρὸς τὸ ἀποκρίνεσθαι Plat. Prot. 333 E; c. inf., Arr. Epict. 1. 5. 3: —also, *to oppose, resist*, πρὸς τι Greg. Naz. II. *to set side by side, to compare*, Isocr. 22 E.
παρασπύριον, ἡ, ὅν, extending, continuing: χρόνος παρασπύριον, the imperfect (v. **παρασπύριον**), Sext. Emp. 10. 91 sq., Apoll. de Constr. 16 and 209, etc.: —Adv. —*κῶς*, for a certain space of time, Pandect.
παρασπύριον, *to stretch out along, beside or near*, παρασπύριον χεῖρες Hipp. Fract. 761; παρὰ τι Id. Art. 780: *to stretch out the line of battle*, Lat. ordines explicare, Xen. An. 7. 3. 48; π. τάφρον *to draw a long trench*, Ib. 1. 7. 15, cf. Hdt. 1. 185: —Pass., *to be stretched along* (v. inf. II. 1): *to be stretched at length, laid low*, Ar. Nub. 213, v. inf. II. 1; cf. ἐκτάδην. 2. *to stretch on the rack, torture*, Plut. 2. 135 D; metaph., Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 11: —Pass. *to be tortured, half-killed*, λιμὲν Plat. Symp. 207 B: *to be worn out, to be half-dead*, c. part., παρασπύριον μακρὰν ὁδὸν πορεύεσθαι Xen. Mem. 3. 13. 6; παρασπύριον λιπαρὰ κάπνους I am high dead with eating dainties, Ar. Fr. 421; γελῶντες .. ὁλόγου παρασπύριον (v. l. *παρσπύριον*), Plat. Euthyd. 303 B; παρασπύριον ὑπὸ σοῦ .. ὅμα λέγαντος Id. Lys. 204 C: —but, *πολιούριον παρασπύριον* ἐς τοῦσχατον *to strain themselves to the uttermost, hold out to the last*, Thuc. 3. 46. 3. *to prolong, protract*, τὸς λόγους Arist. Poët. 17, 5, cf. 9, 11; ἐπὶ πλείων τὴν διάσκεψιν Luc. Icarom. 29, cf. D. Mort. 4. 2; τὴν ἀκράσιν Id. Imagg. 13: —Pass., Luc. Amor. 4, etc. 4. like **παραβάλλω** VIII, *to apply a figure to a right line*, Plat. Meno 87 A, cf. Rep. 527 A. 5. *κοιλίαν π. to relax the bowels*, Philist. ap. Ath. 115 E. 6. of pronunciation, *to lengthen in pronunciation*, Lat. producere, ὄνομα Luc. Luct. 13: *to prolong a sound, of echo*, Id. Dom. 3. II. intr. *to stretch or lie beside or along*, of a wall, a line of country, etc., Hdt. 1. 180: c. acc. loci, τὰ πρὸς τὴν ἐσπέρην φέροντα ὁ Κανύσας παρασπύριον Ib. 203, cf. Thuc. 4. 8: —Pass., παρασπύριον τὸ ὅρος Hdt. 2. 8, cf. 4. 38; ἡ δὲ γ' Εὐβοία .. ἡδὲ παρασπύριον (with a pun on sign. I. in next line), Ar. Nub. 212: —also, παρασπύριον παρὰ τι Polyb. 6. 31. 5; and c. dat., π. τῷ κολπῷ Strab. 335. 2. *to extend, ἐπὶ τὰν ἐντέρον κάτω π. Ἀριστ. H. A. 4. 20: to extend over, πάντα χρόνους καὶ τόπους Aristid. 1. p. 11. 3. of Time, to extend, πόλεμος π. ἐς ἐτη μ' App. Syr. 48: —to continue one's life, to live, ἐως .. μέγρις .., Plut. 2. 832 F, cf. Luc. Macrob. 3. 4. as auxil. Verb. c. part., ποῖ παρασπύριον δειδιᾷ ταῦτα; how long will you go on fearing*

this? Lat. *quousque tendes or perges haec timere?* Philostr. 302, cf. 208.

παρτειχίζω, *to fortify besides*, τὰς Ἀθήνας Philostr. Epist. 70.

παρτειχίον, τό, Lat. *pomoerium*, the open space along a city wall, Const. Porph. Cer. 109. 9.

παρτειχίσμα, τό, a wall built beside or across, Thuc. 7. 11, 42, etc.; v. Arnold ad c. 42, Grote H. of Gr. 7. append.

παρτεκταίνομαι, Med., properly of timber, *to work into another form*; then, generally, *to transform, alter*, οὐδέ κεν ἄλλως Ζεὺς παρτεκτῆναιτο not even he could make it *any way else* (ἄλλως being almost pleonast.), Il. 14. 54; αἰψά κε ἱ. ἔπος παρτεκτῆναιτο could disguise, falsify it, Od. 14. 131. II. later in Act. *to build besides*, θέατρον Plut. Pomp. 40.

παρτελευταῖος, α, ον, last but one, penultimate, Ath. 106 C.

παρτελευτάω, *to be penultimate*, Eust. 1557. 40, etc.

παρτελευτός, ον, = παρτελευταῖος, Schol. Ar. Pl. 598, etc.

παρτελωνόμοι, Dep. *to cheat the revenue*, Diog. L. 4. 46.

παρτεμνών: fut. -τεμῶ, Lacon. παρταμῶ Ar. Lys. 117. *To cut off at the side*, π. τινὸς θήμισον *to cut off half from* . . , Ar. l. c. and 132; τυροῦ τροφάλια Alex. Pavn. 1. 12, cf. Posidon. ap. Ath. 152 A; c. gen. partit. *to cut off part of* . . , Aristid. 1. 297. 2. *to cut amiss, make a wrong cut*, Theophr. H. P. 6. 3, 2.

παρτεταγμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. as in battle-array, steadily, Plat. Rep. 399 B, cf. Iamb. Vit. Pyth. p. 438 (Kiechl.).

παρτεταμένως, Adv. with prolonged sound, Schol. Il. 17. 748.

παρτετηρμένως, Adv. carefully, exactly, Philo 1. 221, etc.

παρτετραμμένως, Adv., = παρακλίδον, Eust. 1499. 4.

παρτεχνάομαι, Dep. *to alter by art*, Schol. Od. 14. 131.

παρτεχνολογέω, *to introduce incidentally and without system*, Dem. Phal. 178, in Pass.

παρτηρέω, *to watch closely, observe narrowly*, c. acc., Cebes Tab. 9; of a general, Polyb. 1. 29, 4; σφάς αὐτοῦσι π. Id. 11. 9, 9; so in Med., παρατηροῦμενοι αὐτὸν Ev. Luc. 14. 1; —foll. by a relat. clause, π. τινα, ὁπότῃ . . Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 4; π. τίς ἔπταρεν Philem. Incert. 13; by a part., π. τινὰ ἀποδυνάμειον Arist. H. A. 9. 34, 6; —with evil design, *to lie in wait for, watch one's opportunity*, absol., Id. Rhet. 2. 6, 20, Top. 8. 11, 1, Polyb. 17. 3, 2; —Pass., Menand. Incert. 15. 2. *to observe constantly, take care*, ὅπως μὴ . . Dem. 281. 16, cf. παρατηρήσει; π. ἵνα . . , Dion. H. de Dem. 23. 3. *to observe carefully, to métrion* Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 15; —Med. *to observe superstitiously*, ἡμέρας καὶ μῆνας Ep. Gal. 4. 10; ὅσα προστάττονσιν [οἱ νόμοι] ἀκριβῶς π. Dio C. 53. 10.

παρτηρήμα, τό, an observation, Dion. H. ad Ammae. 2. 17, de Dem. 13; of auguries, Hesych., Phot. II. observance, Eccl.

παρτηρήσις, ἡ, observation, ἄστρον Diod. 1. 28, cf. 5. 31; π. παθῶν ἁλλοτρίων Epigr. Gr. p. xix; ποιῆσαι τὴν π. Plut. 2. 363 B; μετὰ παρατηρήσεως so that it can be observed, Ev. Luc. 17. 20; —in bad sense, close observation, to detect faults, etc., Polyb. 16. 22, 8, cf. Plut. 2. 266 A. 2. in Gramm. a remark, note, Longin. 23, Scholl.

παρτηρητέον, verb. Adj. one must observe, Geop. 3. 13, 10. 2. one must take care, ὅπως μὴ . . Arist. An. Pr. 2. 19, 1. 3. in Gramm. one must note, ὅτι . . , Ath. 18 F, Scholl.

παρτηρητής, οὐδ, ὁ, an observer, watcher, Diod. 1. 16, Dicaearch. § 4. παρατηρητικός, ὁ, ὄν, good at observing, τῶν ἄστρον Procl. paraphr. Ptol. 94; —Adv. -κῶς, by observation, Ptol.

παρτιθῆμι, ποῖτ. παρτιθῆμι: 2 and 3 sing. -τιθεῖς, -τιθεῖ Od. 1. 192; impf. -ετίθει, -ετίθει Hom., Ar. Ach. 85, Eq. 1223; aor. act. παρήθηκα, med. παρέθημην: pf. παρτίθεκα: —in Att. παρέκειμαι generally serves as the Pass. *To place beside*, πᾶρ δὲ τίθει δῖφρον Od. 21. 177; so in Att. b. freq. of meals, *to set before, serve up, σμῖν δαῖτ' ἀγαθὴν παραθήσομεν* Il. 23. 810, cf. 9. 90; ἡ οἱ βρώσιν τε πύσιν τε παρτίθει Od. 1. 192; παρ' ὅ ἐτίθει σπλάγχχνων μοίρας 20. 260; ὥστα βοὸς γέρα παρήσαν ἀπ' αὐτῷ 4. 66; νῦν οἱ παραθές ξεινῆια πολλὰ Il. 18. 408; ξεινία τ' εὖ παρήθηκεν 11. 779, cf. Od. 9. 517; θεὰ παρέθηκε τράπεζαν Od. 5. 92; cf. Hdt. 1. 119, 4. 73; παρτίθεισαν ἐπὶ τὴν τράπεζαν κρέα Xen. An. 4. 5, 31; ὁ παρτίθειντες the serving-men, Id. Cyr. 8. 8, 20; τὰ παρτίθεμενα meals set before one (with or without βρώματα) Ib. 2. 1, 30, 5. 2, 16; very often in Com., v. Ar. Ach. 85, Eq. 52, 57, al., and Meineke's Ind. ad Com. Fr.

2. generally, *to offer, provide, furnish*, αὐ γὰρ ἐμοὶ . . θεοὶ δόξανμιν παραθεῖεν oh that they would place power at my disposal! Id. 3. 205; π. ἐκάστων τῶν σοφῶν ἀπογεύσασθαι, i. e. π. ἐκάστα τὰ σοφὰ ὥστε ἀπογεύσασθαι αὐτῶν, Plat. Theaet. 157 C; so, π. αὐτοῖς . . ἀναγινώσκων . . ποιήματα Id. Prot. 325 E; —so in Med. *to expose for sale*, Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 2. 3. *to place upon, στέφανος παρήθηκε καθάσθαι* Hes. Th. 577. 4. *to lay before one, to propose, go through, explain*, τινὶ τι Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 14; *to allege, produce*, Isac. 78. 13; παρθελοῖν π. αὐτοῖς Ev. Matth. 13. 24; —so in Med., v. infr. B. 5. 5. *to set over against, contrast*, λυτὰς ἡδονὰς π. Plat. Philab. 47 A, cf. Demad. 179. 16; —*to set side by side, compare*, τινὶ τι Plut. Demetr. 12; τὶ πρὸς τι Luc. Prom. 15.

B. Med. *to set before oneself, have set before one*, ἐπεὶ δαΐδας παραθεῖτο Dio. 2. 105, cf. 19. 150, 24. 140; παραθέσθαι σκύφος Eur. Cyc. 390; τράπεζαν Thuc. 1. 130; σίτον Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 12; ὁ δὲ εὐτελέστατα παρατιθέμενοι, those who fare least sumptuously, Id. Hier. 1, 20; —also *to have meat set before others, ἥθων δὲ κεν ὕμνιν ὀδοῖοντο παραθεῖναι* Od. 15. 506; *to provide for oneself, supply oneself with*, πορτίθεντο τῶν ἀναγκαίων πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον, ὅσα . . Plut. Pericl. 26.

2. *to deposit what belongs to one in another's hands, give in charge*, τοῦ παραθεμένου τὰ χρήματα Hdt. 6. 86, 1; τὴν οὐσίαν ταῖς νήσοις π. Xen. Ath. 2, 16, cf. Polyb. 3. 17, 10, etc.; (hence παραθήκη); —then *to give a person in charge to*, τινὶ τινα Ar. Epict. 2. 8, 22; *to*

commend or commit into another's hands, τι εἰς τινα Ev. Luc. 23. 46; τινὰ τινα Act. Ap. 14. 23, 20. 32. 3. *to venture, stake, hazard*, σφάς μὲν παρθέμενοι κεφαλὰς Od. 2. 237; τοῖ τ' ἀλῶνται ψυχὰς παρθέμενοι 3. 74, 9. 255; cf. Tyrtae. 9. 18; v. παραβάλλω II. 1. 4. *to apply something of one's own to a purpose, employ it*, τι ἐν τινι Plat. Phaedo 65 E. 5. *to bring or quote in one's own favour, quote as evidence or as an authority*, π. μῶνον, παράδειγμα Plat. Polit. 275 B, 279 A; ψήφισμα Plut. 2. 833 D, etc.; often in Ath. and Gramm.; sometimes also in Act., Dion. H. de Dem. 37, de Comp. 23. 6. *to affix a name*, τῷ χαρίῳ ὄνομα Paus. 2. 14. 4.

παρτίλλω, fut. -τίλλω, *to pluck the hair from any part of the body but the head*, τὰς βλεφαρίδας τινὸς Ar. Eq. 373 (vulg. περιτίλλω); —Med. *to pluck out one's hairs*, Id. Ach. 31; fut. παρτίλλομαι, Menand. 'Oργ. 1. 5; —often in part. pf. pass. παρτετιλμένος, ἡ, clean-plucked, a practice among voluptuaries and women, Ar. Lys. 89, 151, Ran. 516, Plat. Com. Pha. 2. 14; —inflicted as a penalty on adulterers, ὁ δλοῖς μοιχὸς παρτίλλεται Ar. Pl. 168, cf. Valek. Hipp. 415, and v. τίλλω. 2. *to pull up weeds*, Geop. 2. 38, 2; —hence verb. Adj. παρτίλτων, Clem. Al. 264.

παρτίλμος, ὁ, a plucking out hair, Schol. Ar. Pl. 168; so, παρτίλμος, ἡ, Clem. Al. 232, etc.

παρτίλτρια, ἡ, a female slave who plucked the hairs from her mistress's body, Cratin. 'Oρ. 2, Philostr. 167.

παρ-ατιμάζω, *to dishonour*, Byz.

παρτίμησις, εως, ἡ, rebuke, Eccl.

παρτιτρώσκω, fut. τρώσω, *to wound besides*, Byz.; metaph., τὴν ἀλήθειαν Menand. Hist. 420. 10.

παρτιτῆγω, = παρτεμνών, *to destroy*, Hesych.

παρ-ατιμίζω, *to fumigate, smoke on all sides*, Geop. 11. 18, 13.

παρτολμῶ, *to be foolhardy*, Polyb. Fr. Gramm. 102; —τὰ παρτολμημένα overbold phrases, Longin. 8. 2.

παρτόλμημα, τό, a desperate act, Byz.

παρτόλμος, ον, foolhardy, Plut. Pomp. 32, etc. Adv. -μως, Heliod. 9. 21.

παράτονος, ον, stretched beside, π. χεῖρες hands hanging down by the side, Eur. Alc. 399; cf. παρτείνω. IX. ill-sounding, διάλεκτος Hesych.

παρτόξευσις, ἡ, a casting side-glances, Plut. 2. 251 B.

παρτραγέιν, v. sub παρτρώγω.

παρτραγέκυόμαι, Dep. *to burlesque tragedy*, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1473.

παρτραγῶδῶ, *to tell in false tragic style*, Poll. 10. 92; wide ut paratragedoat carnifex, Plaut. Pseud. 2. 4, 17.

παρτραγῶδος, ον, pseudo-tragic, bombastic, Plut. 2. 7 A, Longin. 3. 1.

παρτραπέζον Const. Porph. Cer. 70. 24; or -ιον, τό, lb. 594. 12, a credence.

πατραυλίζω, *to lisp like a child*, Theophyl. Sim.

πατραρχήλος, ον, with the neck on one side, of the statues of Alexander by Lysippus, Tzetz. Hist. 8. 42; —Verb. -έω, Id.

πατραρχύνω, *to render harsh*, Eccl.

παρτρέπω, *to turn aside, off or away*, παρτρέψας ἔχε μύνησας ἵππους ἐκτὸς ὁδοῦ Il. 23. 423, cf. 398; λίθον Ταυτάλου παρὰ τις ἔτρεψεν ἀμὲν θεὸς pushed it from our way, Pind. I. 8. 22; ποταμὸν π. *to turn a river from its channel*, Lat. derivare, Hdt. 7. 128, cf. 130; π. ἄλλη τὸ ὕδωρ Thuc. 1. 109, cf. Plat. Legg. 736 B; —Pass., π. τοῦ λόγον Xen. Oec. 12, 17; ἔξω τοῦ βελτίστου Dio C. Fr. Peiresc. 86; ἐκ τοῦ νοῦ Paus. 4. 1, 8; παρτρέπόμενος εἰς Τένεδον turning aside to . . , Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 6. 2. *to turn one from his opinion, change his mind*, Hes. Th. 103, Ar. Rh. 3. 902; so in Med., Theocr. 22. 151; —Pass., π. παρὰ τὸ δικαῖον ὑπὸ δῶραν Plat. Legg. 885 D; λαιβὴ τε οἶνον κνίσω τε lb. 906 E. 3. of things, π. λόγον *to pervert or falsify a story*, Hdt. 3. 2; π. τὸν λόγον ἔξω τοῦ ἀληθοῦς Dion. H. 6. 25. 4. *to alter or revoke a decree*, Hdt. 17. 16; π. τὸ νόμα Ar. Mithr. 1; —Pass., of wine, *to be changed, turn sour*, Geop. 2. 47, 5; —Cf. πορατροπέω, πατραρπῶω.

παρτραπῶω, *to feed beside or with one*, τὸν βουλόμενον Timocl. 'Επιστ. 2; ἵππους, κύνας Plut. 2. 830 B, cf. Ael. N. A. 3. 1; —Pass. of slaves, *to be brought up with the children*, Ath. 211 F, Harp.; of persons (not slaves), *to be brought up or maintained by one*, τινι Synes. 244 C; of concubines, *to live with the wives*, Plut. Artox. 27; of men and animals that are not worth their keep, *to feed at another's expense*, Dem. 403. 23, Menand. Θρασ. 4, Plut. 2. 13 C, ubi v. Wytténb. 2. *to bring up alike*, Idn. 3. 15. 3. Pass. *to be superficially educated*, ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ Plut. 2. 37 F, 138 C.

παρτρέποντως, Adv. in passing, Basil.

παρτρέχω: fut., v. sub τρέχω: aor. παρτρέδραμον (the only tense used by Hom.); plqpf. -δεδραμκεσαν Xen. An. 7. 1, 23; part. aor. I παρτρέδας Ar. Rh. 3. 955. *To run by or past*, ὁ δ' ἄρ' ὅκα παρτρέδραμεν ἀφραδίην Il. 10. 350, cf. 22. 157; εἰς τόπον Ar. Vesp. 1432; π. παρ οἰκίαν εἰς τὸ φῶς ἐκ τοῦ σκότους Xen. An. 7. 4, 18. 2. *to outrun, overtake*, Ἴφικλον δὲ πύδεσαι παρτρέδραμον Il. 23. 636, cf. Ar. Eq. 1353; π. τὰ τότε κακὰ *to go beyond, exceed them*, Eur. H. F. 1020; π. τινὰ ἐν τινι, π. τινὰ τοσοῦτον *to excel, surpass him*, Polyb. 32. 11, 2, and 15, 12. 3. *to overreach, outwit*, Opp. H. 3. 96. 4. *to run through or over*, Lat. cursu conficere, τὸ λοιπὸν (τοῦ χαρίω) Xen. An. 4. 7, 6; π. ἐπὶ τὰς ἡλικίας Schol. Philostr. p. 391 Boiss.; —*to run across* (a space of ground expressed or implied), ἐπὶ . . , εἰς . . , Xen. An. 7. 1, 23, 4. 7, 11; absol., lb. 4, 8, 8. 5. *to run over, i. e. treat in a cursory way*, Lat. percurrere, Isocr. 55 C; παρτρέγας π. Dion. H. de Rhet. 3; τὰ γράμματα τῇ ὕψει π. Plut. 2. 520 E; —also *to pass over, omit*, Polyb. 10. 43, 1; ἵνα ταῦτα παραδραμῶ Dio C. 79. 12; —*to slight, neglect*, Theocr. 20.

32. 6. *to escape unnoticed*, τινά Polyb. 6. 6, 4; παρὰ δὲ φρένας ἔδραμον ἀνδρῶν Opp. H. 3. 96:—absol., of Time, Hdn. 2. 12.
παρτρέω, *to start aside from fear*, παρτρέσαν δὲ οἱ ἵπποι Il. 5. 295.
παράτριμα, τό, v. sub **παράτριμα**.
παράτριμος, *on, pierced at the side*, αὐλὸς π. of a flute used for mountain airs, Poll. 4. 81; π. αὐλίσκος an injecting tube, Ruf. p. 234 Matth.
παρτρίβῃ, ἡ, *a rubbing against one another*, ξύλων Sanchuni. ap. Eus. P. E. 34 D; of coition, Epithan. 2. metaph. *collision*, Polyb. 2. 36, 5; αἱ ἐν ἀλλήλων π. Athab. 626 E: cf. **διαπαρτρίβῃ**.
παρτρίβω [τ], fut. ψω, *to rub beside or alongside*, π. χρυσὸν ἀκήρατον ἄλλω χρυσῷ (sc. εἰς βάσανον) *to rub pure gold by the side of other gold on the lapis Lydius and see the difference of the marks they leave*, Hdt. 7. 10, 1, cf. 6:—Pass. *to be rubbed beside or upon*, καθάπερ πρὸς τὰς βάσανους Arist. Meteor. 3. 7; v. sub **βάσανος**. 2. *to rub on or against*, τινί τι Ael. N. A. 17. 44; πρὸς τι Suid.:—Pass. *to rub oneself against*, τὰ ὕπτια πρὸς τὰ ὕπτια Arist. H. A. 5. 5, 2. 3. *to rub slightly*, π. οὖρα τοὺς ὀδόντας Diod. 5. 33; τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς Sext. Emp. M. 7. 258. II. **παρτρίβω** τινι *or πρὸς τινι to clash against, fall out with one*, Polyb. 4. 47, 7. 27. 13, 6; cf. **παρτρύω**. III. **παρτρίβω** τινι *to harden the forehead as it were by perpetual rubbing*, i. e. *to be utterly hardened, dead to shame*, Strab. 603, Epiphani. 1. p. 729, cf. μετὰ τετριμμένον προσώπου Id. 1. p. 719; cf. ὀφρύνωκητος.
παρτρίβω, τό, *inflammation caused by friction in riding or walking*, Lat. *intertrigo*, Walz Rhett. 6. 319, Galen.
παρτρίπτειν, *one must rub upon*, Geop. 16. 4, 4.
παρτρίπτειν, ἡ, *a rubbing against one another*, friction, Arist. Meteor. 4. 23, Theophr. Lap. 45, Diod. 3. 36, Plut. 2. 893 F; τῇ τοῦ ποδὸς πρὸς τὴν γῆν π. Sext. Emp. P. 1. 70.
παρτροπέω, = **παρτρέπω**, τί με ταῦτα παρτροπέων ἀγορεύεις; why tell me this, trying to lead me astray, to mislead me? Od. 4. 465, cf. Ap. Rh. 3. 946, Nonn. Jo. 16. 29.
παρτροπή, ἡ, *a turning away, averting, means of averting, θανάτου Eur. Ion 1230; τῶν δόλουσιν Plut. 2. 168 E. 2. a slight alteration, inflexion*, lb. 376 A, Apoll. de Constr. 167. 3. *a misleading, τοῦ φρονούντος Plut. 2. 758 E. II. intr. a deviating, τῆς οὐδοῦ lb. 1106 B; εἰς τὸ νοσῶδες Oribas. 145 Matth.; ἐκ παρτροπῆς by a perversion of the meaning, Clem. Al. 490. 2. of the mind, aberration, error, Plut. 2. 40 B, etc. 3. metaph. a side-stream, Longin. 13. 3:—a digression, Plut. 2. 855 C, Luc. Dem. Encom. 6.
παρτροπος, *on, turned aside: turned from the right way, lawless*, εὐνοίαι Pind. P. 2. 65, cf. Opp. H. 1. 515:—*strange, unusual*, lb. 4. 18, cf. Plut. Lysand. 12. II. act. *averting, μόνον π. μέλος Eur. Andr. 528*,—where the Schol. expl. it **παρτροπικός**.
παρτρόφος, *on, reared with or in the same house*, Lat. *verna*, Polyb. 40. 2, 3.
παρτροχάζω, poet. for **παρτρέχω**, *to run past, τινά Anth. P. 9. 372, 11. 163; to pass by or over, to leave unnoticed*, Anth. Plan. 169. II. *to run alongside*, App. Civ. 3. 70; τινί by one, Id. Syr. 64.
παρτροχάζω, poet. for **παρτρέχω**, Grog. Naz.
παρτρόχιος, *on, (τροχίος) beside the wheel*, Poll. 1. 147.
παρτρύγας, *to pluck grapes by stealth: hence, like ὀμφακίζουμαι, of stolen amours*, Aristae. 2. 7.
παρτρύω, *to soo beside or near*, Hesych., Phot.
παρτρυπημα, τό, *a sidehole*, Procl. in Plat. Alc. I. p. 197 Creuz.
παρτρύφω, *to luxuriate, τινι with another, τι in a thing*, Greg. Naz.
παρτρώγω, fut. -τρώξομαι: aor. **παρέτρωγον**. *To gnaw at the side, nibble at, take a bite of, τοῦ ὕψιος Hipp. 1160 C; τὴν ἑλᾶς παρέτρωγεν; Ar. Ran. 988, cf. Pax 415; metaph., δικῶν τε καὶ δικαστηρίων Philostr. 595, cf. Sucton. Galb. 4.
παρτρύπας, poet. for **παρτρέπω**, θεοὺς θυέεσσι παρτρύπας ἄνθρωποι *turn away the anger of the gods* . . , Il. 9. 500.
παράττω, Att. for **παράσσω**.
παρτυγχάνω, fut. -τεξομαι: aor. **παρέτυχον**. *To happen to be near, be among*, παρτυγχανε μαρναμένοισιν Il. 11. 74; π. τῷ λόγῳ, τῷ πάθει *to be present at* . . , Lat. *interesse*, Hdt. 7. 236, 9. 107; εἰς καιρὸν γε π. ἡμῖν ἐν τοῖς λόγοις Πρόδικος Plat. Prot. 340 E; τῇ μάχῃ Polyb. 3. 70, 7; ὁ πλείστοις κινδύνους παρτετυγχῶς *who had met with* . . , Id. 12. 27, 8. 2. absol. *to happen to be present*, Hdt. 1. 59, 6. 108: and of things, *to offer or present itself*, Lat. *praesto esse*, Hipp. Art. 803; **παρτυγχάνω** τινὸς σωτηρίας Thuc. 4. 19; ἔως ἂν τις παρτύχῃ διαφυγῇ Id. 8. 11; λαβόντες ὅτι ἕκαστῳ παρτύχεν ὅπλον Plat. R. rep. 474 A. 3. often in partic. **παρτυχῶν**, *whoever chanced to be by*, i. e. *the first comer, any chance person*, οὐκ ἐκ παρτυχόντος πυνθανόμενος Thuc. 1. 22; σὺν τοῖς π. ἱπποῖσιν Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 18;—*so, τὸ παρτυγχάνον or παρτυχόν whatever turns up or chances, παεῖν τὸ παρτυγχάνον* *dei to do whatever circumstances required*, Id. Eq. Mag. 9, 1; *πρὸς τὸ παρτυγχάνον as circumstances required*, Thuc. 1. 122; ἐν τῷ παρτυχόντι Id. 5. 38; ἐκ τοῦ παρτυχόντος ἀποκρίνασθαι *to answer offhand*, Plut. 2. 154 A:—**παρτυχόν**, absol. like **παρσυχόν**, *it being in one's power, since it was in one's power to do*, c. inf., Thuc. 1. 76; ἐν καλῷ π. σφίσι ἐμβάλλειν Id. 5. 60.
παράτυπος, *on, = παρῶσμος*, Valck. Hipp. 1115:—Verb. **παράτυποι**, in med. sense = **παρπαίεμαι**, Poll. 8. 27; in pass. sense, 3. 86:—metaph. of falsification of the faith, Basil.
παράτυπος, ἡ, *a copy*, Plut. 2. 404 C.
παρτυπωτικός, ἡ, *on, representing as by a copy*, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 67. Adv. -κῶς, Galen.
παρ-αυαίνομαι, Pass. *to dry up*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 11.
παρ-αυγάζω, *to illumine slightly*:—Pass. *to be illumined*, ὑπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου**

Strab. 135; and of the sun, *to shine*, Id. 75.
παρ-αυάω, *to address so as to console or encourage*, μύθοις ἀγαθοῖσι παραυάσας Od. 15. 53; μελιχίους ἐπέεσι παραυάων 16. 279; μὴ ταῦτα παραυά, χρῶν' ἀπονίπτεισθαι *do not coax me thus, to wash, etc.*, 18. 178. II. c. acc. rei, *to speak lightly of, make light of*, μὴ δὴ μοι θανάτον γε παραυά 11. 487:—Never in Il.
παρ-αυαίξω, *to move the boundaries*, and Subst. -ιστής, σὺ, ὅ, Eccl. **παρ-αυαίω**, *to play the flute beside, or to play it ill*, Poll. 4. 67.
παρ-αύλια, τὰ, *the parts adjoining the aulē*, Hesych., Phot.
παρ-αυλίζω, *to lie near*, παραυλίζουσα πέτρα . . Μάρκραις Eur. Ion 493:—Med., π. οἱ δορυφόροι τοῖς βασιλεῖσι Ath. 189 E.
παρ-αυλος, *on, (αὐλή) dwelling beside, π. αἰκίειν τινά on the borders (of a land)*, Soph. O. C. 785; τίνος βαθ' π. ἐξέβη νόμους; *close at hand*, Id. Aj. 892; ἐνθ' ἡ π. πηλαγὸς χειμάζεται Id. Fr. 446.
παρ-αυλος, *on, (αὐλός) discordant, out of tune*, μέλη Com. Anon. 19 a.
παρ-αυξάνω, *to increase by adding*, Dion. H. de Comp. 15, Ptol.
παρ-αυήσις, ἡ, *enlargement, increase*, τῆς σελήνης Diosc. 5. 159, etc.; κατὰ παραύησιν *by addition*, Clem. Al. 457:—*so Dind. for παραύη* in Philo 1. 359:—in pl. *augmentations*, παραυήσεις φωνῶν Sext. Emp. M. 1. 126.
παρ-αυητικῶς, Adv. *by increasing*, Sext. Emp. M. 3. 42.
παρ-αυῶ, = **παρ-αυάω**, Strab. 724, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 26. II. intr. *to wax*, Gemin. Astrol. 26 C.
παρ-αυστήρος, *on, somewhat austere*, αὐθέκαστος καὶ π. Dicaearch. § 8.
παρ-αυτά, Adv. *for αὐτὰ* (sc. τὰ πράγματα), = **παρ-αυτίκα** or **παρ-αυτῇ** immediately, *par the nonce*, π. ὅ θῆσθαι ὑστερον στένει διπλά Eur. Fr. 1064, cf. Polyb. 24. 5, 11; ἡ π. χάρις Id. 38. 3, 11. II. *in like manner*, Lat. *perinde*, Aesch. Ag. 737, Dem. 672. 5, Diod. 12. 20. 2. c. gen. *at the same time as*, π. ταῦ θανεῖν Ep. Socr. 11:—*Some editors write παρ' αὐτὰ divisim.*
παρ-αυτίκα, Adv. immediately, forthwith, straightway, Lat. *illico*, (cf. *foreg.*), Hdt. 2. 89, 6. 35, Aesch. Supp. 767, etc.; ἡ καὶ π. ἡ χρόνῳ Eur. Fr. 275; also, τὸ π. Hdt. 1. 19, 7. 137, etc.; also, ἐκ τοῦ π. Plut. Coriol. 20; ἐν τῷ π. Thuc. 2. 11, Plat. Phaedr. 240 B, etc. 2. with Substantives, to express brief duration, "Αἰδῶν τὸν π. ἐκφυγείν *present death*, Eur. Id. 13; ἡ π. λαμπρότης *momentary splendour*, Thuc. 2. 64; ἡ π. ἐλπίς Id. 8. 82; αἱ π. ἡδοναί Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 9, 8. 1, 32; τὸ π. ἡδὺ Plat. Phaedr. 239 A.
παρ-αυτῶθεν, Adv., = **αὐτῶθεν**, cited from Att.
παρ-αυτῶθι, Adv. = **αὐτῶθι**, Tzetz. Antehom. 193.
παρ-αυχενίζω, *to bend the neck aside, cut the throat*, Hesych., Phot.
παρ-αυχένιος, ἡ, *on, hanging from the neck*, φαρτέρη Anth. Plan. 253.
παρ-αυχῆσις, εἰς, ἡ, *idle boasting*, Eust. Opusc. 171. 66.
παρ-αυχέειν, inf. aor. 2 of **παρ-αυχέω**.
παρ-αυφαίνω, poet. **παρ-φ**, *to shew beside or by uncovering*, τὰ αἰδοῖα, Hes. Op. 732; σπάθην Philem. Πρωχ. 4:—c. gen. partis, π. τοῦ σώματος *to give a glimpse of it*, Ar. Eccl. 94; π. τῶν ὕδωντων ὕσον ἀπόχρη τῷ ἄδωντι Philostr. 778, cf. 858. 2. *to produce*, τὸν ὄρκον the form of oath, Ar. Lys. 94. 3. *to walk beside and light, shew the way to a place*, Id. Ran. 1362, Plut. T. Gracch. 14. II. Pass. *to appear by the side, disclose itself*, Plat. Theat. 199 C, Soph. 231 B, Arist. Poët. 4. 13.
παρ-αυφαίρεσις, ἡ, *a taking away secretly*, Schol. Theocr. 1. 122.
παρ-αυφάνις, = **αυφάνις**, Eccl.
παρ-αυφάνις, ἡ, (παρ-αυφάνις) only found in the poet. forms **παρ-αυφάνις**, **πάρφασις**:—*an address, encouragement, consolation*, ἀγαθὴ δὲ παρ-αυφάνις ἔστιν ἑταίρου Il. 11. 793, 15. 404; παρ-αυφάνις εὖρεν ἐρώτων *a way of calming them*, Anth. Plan. 373. 2. *allurement, persuasion*, said of the cestus of Aphrodite, **πάρφασις**, ἡ τ' ἐκλεψε νόον πύκα περ φρονέοντων Il. 14. 217, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 7. 6, 3: *deceitful speaking*, ἐχθρὰ **πάρφασις** Pind. N. 8. 54. (Cf. **παρ-αυφάνις**.)
παρ-αυφάνω, ἡ, (παρ-αυφάνωμαι) *the image in a mirror*, Chalcid. 336; v. **παρ-αυφάνω**.
παρ-αυφάσω, *to touch at the side, feel gently with the finger*, Hipp. 595. 15; and in Med., 597. 25, 647. 51, as restored by Foësse and Littre:—*hence παρ-αυφάσις*, *at the interior of the pudenda muliebria*, Id. 633. 26, Galen. Gloss., cf. Littre Hipp. 8. p. 352. Cf. **εἰσαφάσω**.
παρ-αυφάσω, = **ἀλλοφάσω**, Galen. 19. 128.
παρ-αυφάρα, τὰ, *that which a bride brings over and above her dowry* (προῖξ), Pandect.:—**παρ-αυφάρον**, τό, Hesych. s. v. **εἰλιν**.
παρ-αυφάρις, poet. **παρ-αυφάρις**, *to bring to one's side*, esp. of meats (cf. **παρ-αυφάρις**), *to hand to, set before one*, Hdt. 1. 119, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 6, etc.; *so, π. ποτήρια Ar. Fr. 77; παρ-αυφάρις τὸν σκύφον Sophron 48 Ahr.; π. τὰς κεφαλὰς to exhibit-them*, Hdt. 4. 65:—Pass. *to be set on table*, Id. 1. 133; *τὸ ἀεὶ παραφάρεμενον ἀπογεύονται Plat. Rep. 354 B; τὰ π. Luc. Merc. Cond. 26. 2. to bring forward*, by way of argument, π. ἐς μέσον Hdt. 3. 130; *to allege, cite, νόμον Antipho 124. 39; π. καινὰ καὶ παλαιὰ ἔργα to bring them forward, allege, cite*, Hdt. 9. 26; λόγους Eur. I. A. 981, cf. Herm. Soph. O. C. 1671; π. αὐτὸν ἐν ἀκμῆματι μέρει Aeschin. 17. 40, cf. 18. 37; π. πίστιος τοῦ μὴ . . , Dion. H. 7. 27. 3. *to hand over* (cf. **παρ-αυφάρις**), *ἐξυμῆμα τινι Eur. Phoen. 1140. 4. in Pass. to come up, hasten along*, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 16. II. *to carry beside, τινί τι Eur. Hcl. 724. III. to carry past or beyond*, Plat. Rep. 515 A, cf. Plut. Sull. 29, etc.; π. τὴν χεῖρα *to wave the hand*, of gesture in speaking, Dem. 305. 6; π. βραχίονα *para πλευράς*, of horizontal motion, opp. *to lifting the arm*, Hipp. Art. 789:—Pass. *to be carried past or beyond* (v. **κῶδων**), Thuc. 4. 135; ὁρμῶν παρενεχθῆναι Plut. Mar. 35; *to sail past*, Id. Dio 25; *τοῦ χειμῶνος παραφερομένου while it was passing*, Id. Pelop. 10. 2. *to turn*

aside or away, τὴν ὕψιν π. τινός Xen. Cyn. 5, 27; π. τὸν ὀφθαλμόν Luc. D. Meretr. 10. 2; π. τοὺς ὕσους to put them aside, Plut. Camill. 41: to put away, avert, Ev. Marc. 14. 36. 3. to turn in a wrong direction, Dem. 305. 5: Pass. to move in a wrong direction, of paralysed limbs, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, 16, cf. H. A. 4. 8, 16; π. τοὺς σκέλεσι, of a drunken man, Diog. L. 7. 183; τὸ βλέμμα παρενέγκται is distorted, A. B. 65. 4. to lead aside, mislead, lead away, Plut. 2. 15 D, 41 D: —Pass. to be misled, err, go wrong, Plut. Philob. 38 D, 60 D, Phaedr. 265 B; παρενεχθείς (sc. τῆς γνώμης), mad, Hipp. 217 H; cf. παρ-φορος. 5. to pervert, ὄνομα, γνώμην App. Civ. 2. 63., 3. 61. IV. to sweep away, of a river, Plut. Timol. 28, cf. Wessel. Diod. 18. 35, etc.; τοῦ χρόνου καθάπερ ρεύματος ἑκάστα π. Plut. 2. 432 A: —Pass. to be carried away, σέ, Βάκχε, φέρων ὑπὸ σοῦ τὰμπαλι παρφόρομαι Anth. P. 11. 26, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 265 B. V. to let pass, Lat. praetermittere, τὰς ὥρας παρνήγκατε τῆς θυσίας Orac. ap. Dem. 531. 16 (v. infr. B); to let slip, τὸ ῥηθὲν Plut. Arat. 43: —Pass. to slip away, escape, Xen. Cyn. 6, 24. VI. to overcome, excel, τινά τινα Luc. Charid. 19. B. intr. to be beyond or over, ἡμερῶν ὀλίγων παρενεγκουσῶν, ἡμέ-ρας οὐ πολλὰς παρενεγκούσας a few days over, more or less, Thuc. 5. 20, 26. 2. to suffer, change, vary, as dialects, Xanth. 1, cf. Dion. H. 1. 28; π. παρά τι to differ from . . , Dio C. 59. 5; πρὸς τι Eunap. παραφύγω, to flee close past or beyond, τῇ δ' οὐκ οὐ ποτὲ ναῦται . . εὐ-χέτοναί τε παρφυγέειν (Ep. aor. 2) Od. 12. 99. παραφύλῳ, = φηλῳ, Hesych. παράφημι, poet. παραφήμι and ἀρφήμι, like παραμυθεῖν, to speak gently to, to advise, μυθρί δ' ἐγὼ παράφημι Il. 1. 577: —Med. to persuade, ἀρῆσαι, μνηστήρας μαλακοῖς ἐπέεσσιν παρῆσθαι Od. 16. 287., 19. 6; τιν' ἄλλον παρῆσθαι ἐπέεσσιν ἀποτρέψαι πολέμοιο Il. 12. 249, cf. Od. 2. 189; μαλακοῖσι παρῆσθαι ἐπέεσσιν Hes. Th. 90: —cf. παρῆσθαι. 2. often with collat. notion of deceit, to speak deceit-fully or insincerely, παρῆσθαι ὄρκον, λόγον Pind. O. 7. 121, P. 9. 76; and, in Med., Id. N. 5. 58. παραφθάδων, Adv. overtaking, c. gen., Opp. H. 3. 298. παραφθάς [α], aor. 2 παρῆφθην, part. act. med. παραφθᾶς, -φθά-μενος, the only tense used by Hom.: aor. 1 part. παραφθᾶσας cited from Nonn. To overtake, outstrip, τοσάκι μιν . . ἀποστρέψασκε παρ-φθάς Il. 22. 197; εἰ δ' ἄμμε παραφθῆναι πύδοισι (Ep. subj., vulg. παρ-φθαίησι, which is opt., v. Spitzn.), Io. 346; κέρδεσιν, οὐτι τάχει γε, παραφθᾶμενος Μενέλαον 23. 515. παραφθαρτικός, ἡ, ὅν, able to destroy, τινος Dion. Aesop. παραφθάρω, Dep. to add a qualification, in speaking, Plat. Enthyd. 206 A. 2. to say by the way, to let drop, π. ἐν τῷ λόγῳ πολλάκις, ὅς πλούσιος ἐστὶ Hyperid. Euxen. 42; τοῦτο π., ὥς . . , Isae. 71. 23; π. πρὸς τινα, ὅτι . . , Polyb. 28. 15, 13: to speak nonsense, Joseph. B. J. 2. 14, 8, cf. Schol. Soph. Ph. 1195. 3. to interrupt, Plut. Alex. 6., 2. 738 F. 4. to say secretly, Heliod. 5. 8. παραφθεγκτήρια, τά, a greeting in the marriage festival, Poll. 2. 118. παραφθεγμα, τό, a qualification added, Plat. Euthyd. 206 B; cf. παρα-φθέγγομαι. II. a fault of speech, Aristid. 2. 365: a falsehood, Epiphani. παραφθεῖρω, to destroy in part, Apoll. de Constr. 139, Tzetz. II. Pass., with pf. παρῆφθορα, to be partly destroyed, παρεφθορεῖν γῆ Philostr. 711; π. ὕδωρ Id. 815; παραφθαρείς τὴν φωνὴν having lost one's voice, Plut. 2. 848 B; παρεφθορότος τοῦ λογιστικοῦ Apoll. de Constr. 288; of character, Philostr. 501; Didymus wrote περὶ παρ-εφθορίας λέξεως. παραφθορά, ἡ, gradual corruption, τῆς μουσικῆς Plut. 2. 1131 E; of language, Eust. 1396. 23, etc. παραφθορός, ov, corrupted, corrupt, τῇ π. φύσει Phot. Ep. 102. 35, Steph. Thes. παραφίμωσις, ἡ, (φίμωσις) a disorder of the penis, in which the prepuce cannot be drawn over the gland, Galen. παραφλόγισμα, τό, a savoury roasted dish, Achae. ap. Ath. 368 A. παραφλυαρέω, to talk nonsense besides, Galen., Eunap. Hist. 93. 9: -φλυαρήμα, τό, Eccl. παραφορά, ἡ, a going aside, παραφοράς ποιεῖσθαι to make itself bys-streams, of a river, Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 447. 22. II. mostly of the mind, derangement, distraction, Aesch. Eum. 330; π. ἐν μέθῃ Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 6; π. διανοίας Plut. 2. 249 B; φρενῶν Walz Rhett. 1. 473. παραφορέω, = παραφέρω, to set before, τινί τι Ar. Eq. 1215: —Pass., Hdt. 1. 133. 2. Med. to collect, Plat. Legg. 858 B. παράφορος, ov, (παράφέρω) borne aside, carried away, οὕτως π. πρὸς δόξαν Plut. Themist. 3: of a bandage, liable to slip, Hipp. Art. 791. 2. wandering, reeling, staggering, στείχειν π. ποδὶ Eur. Hec. 1050; π. δρόμοι Plut. 2. 501 D; παράφορον βαδίζειν, of a drunkard, Luc. Vit. Auct. 12: c. inf., σπείρειν π. δ' μεθύων unable from unsteadiness to . . , Plat. Legg. 775 D. 3. c. gen. wandering away from, παρ-φορος ἐνέσεως deranged, Id. Soph. 228 D: —absol. mad, frenzied, μῦθοι ἀπίθανοι καὶ π. Plut. Artox. 1: —Adv. -πως, Walz Rhett. 1. 552; so in neut., of a madman, παράφορον δέρεσθαι, ἀναβοᾶν Luc. Fugit. 19, Amor. 13. II. act. confusing, maddening, γνώμης Hipp. Prorrh. 70. παραφορότης, ητος, ἡ, sidelong movement, awkwardness, Plat. Tim. 87 E. παραφορτίζομαι, Dep. to cram as an additional load into, ταῦτα τῇ λόγῳ Plut. 2. 8 E, cf. Poll. 2. 139. παράφραγμα, τό, a breastwork on the top of a wall or mound, only used in pl., Thuc. 4. 115; in a ship, the bulwarks, Id. 7. 25: a low screen or curtain, Plat. Rep. 514 B; τὰ τοῦ βουλευτηρίου π. App. Civ. 2. 118.

παραφράζω, to say the same thing in other words, to paraphrase, Eust. 239. 23., 1406. 19, etc.: cf. παραγράφω 1. 2. παράφρασις, ἡ, a paraphrase, Hermog., etc.: v. Quintil. 1. 9, 2. παραφράσσω, Att. -ττω, to enclose with a breastwork, barricade, Hdn. 4. 1, etc.: —Pass., Polyb. 10. 46, 3, Hdn. 3. 3. παραφράστis, ov, ὁ, a paraphrast; v. Lob. Paral. 448. παραφραστικός, ἡ, ὅν, paraphrastie, Aphthon. in Walz Rhett. 1. 63. Adv. -ως, Eust. 55. 32. παρ-αφρίζω, to foam at the side, esp. of the mouth, Nic. Al. 223. παραφρονέω, (παράφρων) to be beside oneself, be deranged or mad, Hdt. 1. 109 (cf. μαίνομαι), 3. 34, 35, Hipp. Progn. 39, Aesch. Theb. 806, Soph. Ph. 815, Ar. Nub. 844, Antipho 117. 17, etc.: poet. παραιφρ-, Theocr. 25. 262. παραφρόνησις, ἡ, = παραφροσύνη, Lxx (Zach. 12. 4): —in 2 Ep. Petr. 2. 16 occurs the form παραφρονία, but with v. l. -φροσύνη. παραφρόνισμος, ov, = παράφρων, Soph. O. T. 691. παραφροσύνη, ἡ, (παράφρων) wandering of mind, derangement, Hipp. Aph. 1244, Plat. Soph. 228 D: delirium, Hipp. Aph. 1258. παραφρουρέω, to keep guard beside, παραφρουρεῖ τὴν πέραν τοῦ Δού-ριος guards the frontier beyond the Doris, Strab. 166. παραφρύγγομαι, Pass., like Lat. flagrare invidia, Eunap. p. 115 Boiss. παραφρυκτωρέω, Dep., = sq., Lys. 136. 7. παραφρυκτωρέω, to make secret signals to the enemy, Dinarch. ap. Harp. παράφρων, ov, (φρῆν) wandering from reason, senseless, μάντις Soph. El. 473: out of one's wits, deranged, Lat. demens, Plat. Legg. 649 D; π. ἔπος Eur. Hipp. 232; π. καὶ παραπλήξῃ τὴν διάνοιαν Plut. Pomp. 72. παραφυσάδιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Hesych. παραφύας, ἄδος, ἡ, (παράφω) a side-growth, 1. in plants, a sucker, offshoot, Lat. stolo, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 6, 2; opp. to παρασπᾶς, Theophr. H. P. 2. 2, 4. 2. in animals, of the branches of the veins, Hipp. 279. 55; cf. ἀποφύας: —of certain appendages in the δάκτυλος, Arist. H. A. 2. 14, cf. P. A. 3. 10, 5. 3. metaph. of subdivisions in logic, Philo in Stob. Eccl. 2. 44, Suid., etc. [ὅ: in Nic. Fr. 12 should be read παραφυσίας, cf. δεκάφυσις.] παραφύης, ἐς, growing beside: παραφύς, τό, = παραφύας, Arist. Rhct. 1. 2, 7. παραφύκισμός, ὁ, (φύκος) a painting, rouging, Clem. Al. 232. παραφύκτός, v. παράφύκτος. παραφύλαγμα, τό, observation, caution, Eccl. παραφύλακή, ἡ, a guard, watch, garrison, Polyb. 2. 58. 1., 4. 17, 9. II. a keeping securely, safeguard, ἡ τῶν χρημάτων π. Diod. 17. 71, etc. 2. observation, καρῶν Hipp. 1278. 54. παραφύλακτής, ὁ, a soldier of a garrison, C. I. 4366 x. παραφύλακτέον, verb. Adj. one must observe, Eust. 1352. 15. 2. one must take care, beware, Clem. Al. 172, 173, etc. παραφύλακτικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or for observation, Artemid. 3. 58. παραφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a watcher, Suid. παραφύλαξις, εως, ἡ, observation, Eus. H. E. 10, 5, Byz. παραφύλασσω, Att. -ττω, to watch beside, to guard closely, of soldiers in garrison, χάραν πόλιν Polyb. 4. 3, 7, etc.; and in Med., Id. 5. 92, 8: metaph., π. τὴν ἐλευθερίαν Id. 2. 58, 2: —absol. to be on guard, Plut. Galb. 20. 2. to watch or observe narrowly, τὸ τῆς νεώς . . δὲ ἐμ-φέρων Plat. Polit. 297 A; π. τινά ἐάν . . Xen. Lac. 4. 4; π. ἐν φ . . to watch for a time at which . . , Plut. 2. 775 E; ἀπ' ὀφθαλμοῦ π. τινά to keep one in sight, of a dog following and watching a person, Ib. 969 F. 3. to watch so as to secure, π. [τινάς] ὥστε φίλους εἶναι Plat. Legg. 628 A; π. αὐτὸν, μὴ . . to be on one's guard, lest . . , Plut. 2. 418 D: —Med. to be on one's guard, Arist. Probl. 29. 12; also, π. τινα to stand on one's guard against, Polyb. 16. 14, 10. II. to be on one's guard, be careful, περὶ τι Plat. Polit. 284 A; π. ὅπως μὴ . . Id. Legg. 715 A; ὅπως . . Arist. Rhct. Al. 3, 14. παραφυλλίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (φύλλον) an offshoot or sucker which is hurtful to the parent stock, Philo de Plant. 130. παραφυσίω, to blow out of the course, Clem. Al. 108. II. to excite, Aesop. 348 de Furia. παράφυσις, ἡ, = παραφύας 1, Theophr. H. P. 7. 2, 5. 2. of the side-processes of the spine, Hipp. Art. 810. 3. of monstrous growths in animals, Arist. G. A. 4. 43 and 45. παραφύτευσις, ἡ, a planting beside, Geop. 9. 10, 10. παραφύτεύω, to plant beside, Plut. 2. 92 B, etc.: pass. pf. part. παρα-πεφυτεμένη Michael Psell. Alleg. p. 370. παράφυτος, ov, that has grown beside, Theophr. C. P. 3. 10, 7. παράφω, with fut. and aor. 1, to produce offshoots or suckers, Theophr. H. P. 7. 2, 2, etc. II. Pass., with pf. and aor. 2 act., to grow beside or at the side, Hdt. 2. 92, Arist. P. A. 2. 14, 4, Theophr. H. P. 3. 17, 3; ἐκ τῶν παραφευκτῶν δένδρων Acl. V. H. 3. 1; ἀλλ' ἐγγύς ἑκαυτοῦ παραφύκει καὶ κακὸν Menand. Πλοκ. 8; τῶν ὀδόντων ἀ παρα-φύμενοι τοῖς κατὰ φύσιν Galen. παραφώνω, to say beside, Plut. 2. 183 B. παραφωνή, ἡ, a side-sound, as it were the reflexion or image of a sound in the ear, Epicur. ap. Porphyry. ad Ptol. Harm. p. 216; v. Böckh Comm. de Metr. Pind. p. 254. παράφωνος, ov, (φώνη) sounding beside: παράφωνοι, οἱ, paraphones, certain harmonies, such as the fifth, Longin. 28. 1, ubi v. Weisk.: but in Gaudent, sounds between consonances and dissonances, Mus. Vett. p. 11. παραφώτισμα, τό, false baptism, Eccl. παραφωτισμός, ὁ, (φωρίζω) false light, as of the sun after setting, Posidon. ap. Strab. 138; v. l. περιφωτ-. παραχάζω, = παραχάω, Hesychi.

παραχλασμάτιον, τό, a loosened part, Hero in Math. Vett. 268.
 παραχλάω, to open a passage for humours, Hipp. 606. 33. 2.
 intr. of a ship, to let in water, leak, Ar. Eq. 436.
 παραχαλκῶ, to forge beside, near, Tzetz. Alleg. Hom. 15. 63., 15. 538.
 παραχάραγμα, τό, false coin, Clem. Al. 780, etc.:—metaph. a counterfeit, π. ἀγιστείας Synes. 115 B.
 παραχάρακτης, οὐ, ὁ, a forger, falsifier, Schol. Ar. Ach. 516, Eust. Opusc. 38. 14.
 παραχαράξιμος, ον, falsely coined, counterfeit, Suid. s. v. ὑπόχαλος.
 παραχάραξις, εὖς, ἡ, falsification of coin, and then metaph., π. τῆς ἀληθείας Eccl.; so, ὡς ἐν παραχάραξι Epiphan. p. 321.
 παραχάρασσα, Att. — ττω, to mark with a false stamp, falsify, Plat. 2. 332 B; γνῶθι σεαυτὸν, καὶ τὸ νόμισμα π. Orac. ap. Suid., v. Menag. ad Diog. L. 6. 20:—often metaph., Philo 2. 562, Luc. Demon. 5, etc.
 παραχάσκω, to gape a little, Eust. Opusc. 341. 84.
 παραχειμάδιον, τό, winter-quarters, Byz.
 παραχειμάζω, pf. — κεχειμάσθαι Act. Ar. 28. 11:—to winter at a place, Hyperid. ap. Phot., Dem. 909. 14., 1293. 4, etc.; π. ἐν τῷ π. Plut. Sertor. 3; εἰς .. Anna Comm. 2. 271. 5.
 παραχειμάσθαι, ἡ, a wintering in a place, Polyb. 3. 35. 1; π. ποιέσθαι ἐν .. Anna Comm. 2. 183, 21; κατὰ .. Id. 2. 266. 15.
 παραχειμαστικός, ὅ, ὡν, fit for wintering in, λιμήν Geogr. Min. 2. 459 Gail.
 παρ-αχελώτης, ὁ, a dweller by the Acheloi, Strab. 434 in pl.; fem. παραχελώτις, ἰδος, (sc. χώρα) the country along the Acheloi, Id. 458, 459.
 παραχέω, fut. — χέω (v. sub χέω): aor. 1 παρέχεα, pass. παρεχέσθην Arist. Probl. 20. 35, 2. παρεχούσθην Id. Fr. 105. To pour in beside, pour in, ὕδωρ Hdt. 4. 75; τινί for one, Plat. 2. 235 B; σπονδὰς, τὸ μύρον Plat. Com. Λακ. 1, etc.:—Pass. to be moistened a little, ὕδατι Diosc. 2. 95. II. of solids, like παραχώννυμι, τὸν χυτὸν .. ἀναίσιμον, παρὰ τὰ χεῖλεα τοῦ ποταμοῦ παραχέουσα Hdt. 1. 185:—Pass., κριθὰ παρακεχυμένα Plut. 2. 82 E. 2. Pass. to be extended beside or near, to lie spread out near, of a country, τῆς Αὐδίας παρακεχυμένης [τῇ πόλει] Plut. Lys. 3.
 παράχληος, ον, by the hoof, Hippiatr.
 παραχλαῖνω, to warn a little or slightly, Hipp. 574. 17; ἐν πυρί, παρὰ τὸ πῦρ Id. 672. 1., 660. 9.
 παραχναύω, to gnaw beside, nibble at, τινός Ael. N. A. 1. 47.
 παραχορδίζω, fut. Att. ἰω, to strike a wrong note, Ar. Eccl. 295.
 παραχορηγῶ, to supply, τινί τι Ath. 140 E.
 παραχορηγῆμα, τό, the part of a subterranean chorus, which retires when no longer wanted, as the children of Trygaeus in Ar. Pax 114, the boys in Vesp. 248, the frogs in Ran. 263, the προπομπῶν in Aesch. Eum. 1032. II. acc. to Poll. 4. 110, the part taken by a fourth actor.
 παραχραίνω, to mix, defile beside, Plat. Fr. 26.
 παραχράωμι, Dep. to use improperly, misuse, abuse, Arist. P. A. 4. 10. 33; οἱ μὲν οὐ χράνται, οἱ δὲ παραχράνται Id. ap. Plat. 2. 527 A; χρω μὴ παραχράωμις Philo 2. 61; c. dat., π. τοῖς σώμασι Polyb. 6. 37, 9, etc.; π. ὥσπερ ἀνδραπόδους Dion. H. 6. 93: to misapply, apply beside or to a new use, as epithets, τὰ μὲν συνθεῖς, τοῖς δὲ παραχρησόμενοι Anna Comm. 1. 148, 13. 2. π. ἔς τινα to deal wrongly or unworthily with him, Hdt. 5. 92. 1. II. = ἐκ παρόργου χράσθαι, to treat with contempt, disregard, c. acc., Id. 1. 108., 4. 159., 8. 20 (for 2. 141, v. sub ἀλογία): the Ion. part. παραχρέωμενοι is used absol., of furious combatants, fighting without thought of life, setting nothing by their life, Id. 7. 223; cf. ἀφειδῶς.
 παραχρήμα, Adv. for παρὰ τὸ χρῆμα, on the spot, forthwith, straightway (so παρὰ χρέος in Nic., v. χρέος VII), like παραντίκα, Hdt. 3. 15., 7. 150, Lys. 172. 44, etc.; πάλαι τε καὶ π. Thuc. 7. 75; εἰ μὴ π., ἀλλ' ὀλίγον ὕστερον Isocr. 383 B; ταχέως καὶ π. Cratin. Ἀρχιλ. 3: at the moment, π. τέρψασαι Criti. 2. 23; τὸ π., the present, opp. to τὰ μέλλοντα, Thuc. 1. 138; ἡ π. ἀνάγκη present necessity, Id. 2. 17; τὸ π. περιχράς Id. 51; τὸ π. περιδείξ Id. 8. 1; for εὐθὺς π., εὐθέως π., v. sub fin.:—also with the Art., τὸ π. Hdt. 6. 11, and Att.; ἐκ τοῦ π. λέγειν to speak offhand, Plat. Crat. 399 D, cf. Dem. 9. 7; ἐκ τοῦ π. στρατεύεσθαι Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 11; τὸ π. ἡδὺ immediate pleasure, Plat. Prot. 356 A; αἱ ἐκ τοῦ π. ἡδοναί Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 20; so, ἀπὸ τοῦ π. Id. Hell. 1. 1, 30; —ἐν τῷ π. Antipho 138. 5, Plat., etc.; —ἐς τὸ π. ἀκούειν Thuc. 1. 22, cf. Plat. Legg. 646 C.—The word is used by Hdt. and the best Att. Prose, but not so much by later writers, so that Hesych. thought it necessary to give the explanation—παραχρήμα παραντίκα .., εὐθέως: cf. Callim. Fr. 1067, Plat. Cam. 42; ἐκ τοῦ π. εἰπεῖν Id. 2. 6 E; ἐν τῷ π. Aristid. 2. p. 407:—hence Cobet N. LL. pp. 351, 731 sq. infers that ἀρτι, εὐθὺς, εὐθέως, when found joined with παραχρήμα, are to be expunged as glosses, v. Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 14, Antipho 113. 31, Isac. 36. 17, Dinarch. 102. 16, Dem. 1178. 14. 2. used in later writers, c. gen., π. τῆς εὐεργεσίας Dio C. 1. p. 359; π. τῆς διαβάσεως Eunap. Hist. p. 51. 15 (Bonn.); so Geop. 10. 75, 16, Artemis 4. 1, Longin., etc.
 παραχρησις, ἡ, (παραχράωμι) a misuse, Anon. ap. Suid., Basil.
 παραχρησθηρίαι, to give a false oracle, Strab. 402.
 παραχρηστικός, Adv. = καταχρηστικός, Schol. Ar. Pl. 313, v. Dind.
 παραχρῶ, to smear over, Hippon. 41, Suid. s. v. κονιάται.
 παράχροος, ον, contr. — χροος, ον, of false or altered colour, colourless, faded, Luc. Hist. Conser. 51:—παράχρομας in Poll. 4. 139.
 παραχρώννυμι, fut. — χρώσω:—to corrupt music by the ἀρμονία χρωματική, τῶν μελῶν τὰ .. παρακεχυμένα Arist. Pol. 8. 7. 7:—so, αἱ ἐν τοῖς μέλεσι παραχρώσεις (ad. παρακρούσεις), Plut. 2. 645 D.
 παράχρυμα, τό, liquor added, E. M. 172. 13.

παράχυσις, ἡ, a pouring to, f. l. for παρέκχυσις, in Strabo.
 παραχύττειν, verb. Adj. one must pour in, Geop. 7. 26, 1.
 παραχύτης [ἔ], οὐ, ὁ, (παράχυσις) one who pours in, esp. who brings water for bathing, Clearch. ap. Ath. 518 C, Plut. 2. 538 A: called βαλάνεύς, Id. 2. 235 B.
 παράχωμα, τό, a side embankment, a dyke, Strab. 212, 458.
 παραχώννυμι, fut. — χῶσω, to throw up beside, χῶμα παρέχουσε παρ' ἐκάτερον τοῦ ποταμοῦ χεῖλος Hdt. 1. 185; cf. παραχέω II.
 παραχωρέω, fut. ἡσομαι Dem. 655. 17; later —ήσω. To go aside and so make room, make way, give place, retire, absol., Ar. Ran. 767, Eccl. 633, Andoc. 4. 35, Plat. Symp. 213 A, etc.; τινί to one, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 28, etc. b. to concede, give way, yield, submit, τινί to one, Plat. Prot. 336 B, Dem. 212. 4; τῷ νόμῳ Plat. Legg. 959 E;—c. acc. cogn., εἰ τις ταῦτα παραχωρήσειε should concede this, Arist. de An. 1. 5, 17. 2. π. τινος to retire from .., ἀξίω ἡμᾶς .. μὴ παραχωρεῖν τῆς τάξεως Dem. 38. 24; ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Dion. H. 6. 50. 3. to step aside out of the way for another, as a mark of respect, ὁδοῦ π. τὸν νεώτερον προσβυτέρῳ Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 16:—in full, c. dat. pers. et gen. rei vel loci, π. τινί τῆς ὁδοῦ Id. Cyr. 7. 5, 20; (cf. παραχωρήτειν); π. τινὶ τοῦ βήματος Aeschin. 77. 22; π. τοῖς ἑχθροῖς τῆς ἡμετέρας Isocr. 118 D; Φιλίππῳ .. Ἀμφιπόλεως παρακεχωμένῳ we have given up Amphipolis to him, Dem. 63. 16; so, π. τῆς ἐλευθερίας Φιλίππῳ Id. 247. 24; π. τινὶ τὸν ἑαυτοῦ Id. 681. 12; οὐ γὰρ ἐπ' εὐνοίᾳ γ' ἔμοι παρεχωρεῖς ἐλπίδων Id. 317. 9; τῇ πόλει παραχωρῶ τῆς τιμωρίας I leave the task of punishment to the state, Id. 525. 23; π. τινί τῆς πολιτείας, τῆς ἀρχῆς Aeschin. 54. 21, Polyb. 4. 5. 1, etc.; π. τινὶ τοῦ οὐλοῦ τε εἶναι Plat. Prot. 336 C. 4. to concede, π. τινὶ τι LXX (2 Macc. 2. 28); π. τι Arr. Epict. 1. 7, 15; π. τινὶ lb. 4. 1, 107; π. τινὶ ποιεῖν τι, to allow, grant, Plat. Polit. 260 E;—εἰ δὲ ἐπελάθετο, νῦν παρσχέσθω· ἐγὼ παραχωρῶ (sc. αὐτῷ παρσχέσθαι) Id. Apol. 34 A: to allow or deliver over, of sale, σώματα τάλαντον π. LXX (2 Macc. 8. 11):—Pass. to be conceded, Plat. 2. 787 D. 5. ἐνταῦθα π. comes to this, results in this, lb. 365 C.
 παραχώρησις, ἡ, a giving way, retiring, Ptolem. 2. c. gen. a retiring from, τῆς χώρας, τῆς ἀρχῆς Diod. 13. 43, Plut. Cat. Mi. 58, cf. Dion. H. 4. 27; π. ἄλλων ἄλλοις a surrender of one point to one, another to another, Arr. Epict. 3. 24, 10.
 παραχωρήτειν, verb. Adj. one must give way, ἐν ὁδοῖς π. τινὶ Xen. Lac. 9, 5. 2. c. gen. et dat. one must give way in a thing to a person, Strab. 177; v. παραχωρέω.
 παραχωρητικός, ὅ, ὡν, disposed to give away, τινὸς in a thing, Plut. 2. 485 B: τὸ —κὼν complaisance, M. Anton. 1. 16.
 παραχώριος, ον, situated beside, Schol. Soph. O. T. 184.
 παραψάλλω, to touch lightly, τὰ νεῦρα, τὴν νεῦραν Plut. Demetr. 19., 2. 133 A; c. dat., Philostr. 811; c. gen., Onesand. 10.
 παραψανσις, ἡ, a touching lightly, Plut. 2. 588 E.
 παραψάω, pf. παρεψαυκέαι Sext. Emp. M. 7. 116:—to touch gently or lightly, τινός Plut. 2. 971 C, Eumen. 7, etc.:—to touch lightly or slightly on a subject, o. g. τῆς δόξης, Sext. Emp. 1. c., and so in Pass., παρέψαυσται μοι, ὅτι .. Hipp. 504. 40.
 παραψάω, to rub at the side, τὰς τρίχας π. to smooth down the hair, Poll. 4. 152:—hence Adj. παραψιστος, ον, with the hair straight down, of a female mask, lb. 151, 154.
 παραψηλλίζω, to stammer out somewhat of the truth, Strab. 70.
 παραψηδουμαι, Dep. to falsify, cheat, Greg. Nyss., etc.:—Pass., παρεψουσμένος, falsified, Agatharch. p. 41.
 παραψισσις, εὖς, ἡ, = παρὰ τριμνη, Gloss.
 παραψηφίζω, Dep. to betray, Hesych. s. v. παρεκρούσατο:—hence παραψηφισμός, ὁ, deception, Bachm. Anecd. 1. 329.
 παραψηφῶ, to rub at the side, τὸ ὅμμα Ael. N. A. 9. 16. II. to smooth down, τοὺς τοίχους Plut. 2. 641 E. 2. metaph. to caress, soothe, Call. Cer. 46 (vulg. παραψύχουσα).
 παραψιθύριζω, to whisper softly, ὅτι ..; and —ψιθυρισμός, οὐ, ὁ, Eccl. παραψάγος, ον, incidental censure, a Rhetorical word used by Euenius of Paros, blamed by Plat. Phaedr. 267 A.
 παραψύχῃ, ἡ, cooling, refreshment, consolation, ἀντὶ πολλῶν Eur. Hec. 280; c. gen., Id. Or. 62 (ubi v. Pors.); π. βίου Isac. 19. 17; π. τῷ πένθει Dem. 1399. 18: in pl., παραψυχὰς .. φροντίζαν ἀνέυρατο ταῦτα Timocl. Dion. 1.
 παραψύχω [ἔ], to cool gently, Plut. 2. 909 F. 2. metaph. to console, soothe, Theocr. 13. 54; cf. παραψυχὰς φροντίζαν, Timocl. Dion. 4, and v. παραψύχω.
 παρ-βαῖνω, -βασία, -βάτης, -βεβᾶς, -βολάδην, poet. for παρ-βᾶ.
 παρδαῖος, ὄν, wet, damp, χωρίον Ar. Pax 1147:—the Schol. cites the words as from Archil. (129), and Simon. (Iamb. 19). In the former passage Bgk. writes παρδοκός; in the latter, Strabo (619) gives πορδακός; cf. παρδαλῖς, πόρδαλῖς.
 παρδαλή (sc. δορά), ἡ, a leopard-skin, Il. 3. 17., 10. 29, Hdt. 7. 69; Dor. παρδαλία, Pind. P. 4. 143; Att. contr. παρδαλή, Anaxandr. Inert. 14.
 παρδαλειος, -εος, ον, (which is said to be Ion., E. M.):—of or like a pard, π. στέαρ Diosc. 2. 90; π. φάρμακον prob. = παρδαλιαχέες, Arist. Mirab. 6: metaph. of savage men, παρδαλεὶ ὄθρη Joseph. Macc. 9. 28.
 παρδαλή-φορος, ον, leopard-borne, δέρος π. a leopard's skin, Soph. Fr. 16.
 παρδαλία, τά, unknown animals, Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 6.
 παρδαλι-αγχές, εὖς, τό, leopard's bane, a kind of aconite, Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 3; Ion. πορδαλιαγχές, Nic. Al. 38.
 παρδαλίδεος, Ion. πορδ-, εὖς, ὁ, a young leopard, Eust. 1625. 46.
 παρδαλιο-κτόνος, ον, leopard-killing, Lemma to Anth. P. 7. 578.

παρδάλιον, τό, = *párdalis*, Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 6.
párdalis or *pórdalis* (v. infr.), ἡ; gen. εως, Ion. ιος; dat. εἰ Ar. Nub. 346:—like *párdos*, the *pard*, *Felis pardus*, whether *leopard*, *panther*, or *ounce* (which the ancients seem not to have distinguished), Il. 13. 103., 17. 20., 21. 573, Od. 4. 457, and Att.; cf. *πάνθηρ*.—Acc. to Apion *párdalis* was the male, *párdalis* the female, cf. Apoll. Lex., s.v., Hesych., E. M.; whereas Phot. says that the form *pórdalis* was used of the animal, *παρδαλή* of its skin, v. Spitzn. Il. 13. 103: recent edd. of Hom. follow Aristarch. in writing *párdalis*; Ar. has *párd-* in Nub. l. c., but *pórd-* in Lys. 1015; *párd-* in Plat. Lach. 196 E; in Arist. always *παρδ-*.

II. a ravenous sea-fish, prob. a speckled shark, Ael. N. A. 9. 49, Opp. H. 1. 368.
παρδαλος, ὁ, v. l. for *párdos* in Ael. N. A. 1. 31. II. a gregarious bird, perh. the *starling*, Arist. H. A. 9. 23, 1.
παρδαλώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *leopard-like*, Ath. 38 E.
παρδαλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, spotted like the *pard*, Luc. Bis Acc. 8.
παρδεῖν, v. sub *πέρδω*.
παρ-δέχομαι, *παρ-δίδωμι*, poet. for *παρ-*.
πάρδιον, τό, an unknown animal, perh. the *giraffe*, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 20.
παρδοκός, v. sub *παρδακός*.
πάρδος, ὁ, later form of *párdalis*, Ael. N. A. 1. 31;—acc. to Plin. the *pardus* was the male of the *panthera*, 8. 23.

πάρδω, v. sub *πέρδω*.
παρέασι, v. *πάρεμι* (εἰμι).
παρέατέον, one must pass by or over, Eus. V. C. 460 C, Tzetz. ad Hes. init.
παρ-εάω, to let pass, Theoph. Sim. Epist. 15 (Boiss.); ἀκόσμητον τι π. to leave uncultivated, to neglect, Ibid. 61: cited from Olympiod. in Plat. Alc. 1: to allow, Nicet. Ann. 166 B. II. to pass over, omit, Byz.: so in Pass. to be omitted, Walz. Rhett. 5. 177.

παρεγγίζω, to come rather near, πρὸς τι Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 12.
παρεγγύφω [ῶ], to curve beside, Galen.
παρέγγιστος, or, illegally registered, π. πολίτης an intrusive citizen, Aeschin. 51. fin.; of deified heroes, Luc. Jup. Trag. 21:—metaph. assumed, αἱ τροφοὶ ἔννοιαν π. ἔχουσιν Plat. 2. 3 C: so, *παρέγγραφος*, Ath. 180 F, 211 F; cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 123. 13.

παρεγγράφω, to write by the side, add, subjoin, τὸ αὐτοῦ ὄνομα Plat. Legg. 753 C. 2. in bad sense, to interpolate, τὸ ἐν ψήφισματι Aeschin. 64. 15, cf. Plut. C. Gracch. 17; π. ἐαυτὸν ταῖς διαθήκαις Luc. Indoct. 19: to enrol illegally among the citizens, εἰς τοὺς φυλῆτας Id. Bis Acc. 27; *παρεγγραφεῖς πολίτης* Aeschin. 38. 10; cf. *παρέγγραπτος*.

παρεγγυάω, to hand over to another, to entrust or commend to his care, τοῖσι φίλοις π. τὸν ζείνουν Hdt. 3. 8; τὴν ἀρχὴν τινι Plut. Anton. 11; τὸ μῆκος τοῦ βίου τοῖς ἐπιγυγρομένοις Antipho ap. Stob. t. 98. 63; c. inf., π. τινι τὸν παῖδα τιθῆναι Dio C. 59. 28:—Pass., π. τι to be entrusted with . . . Isae. ap. Harp. 2. of things, to recommend, τοῦτ' ἐγὼ π. Menand. Ἔποβ. 7. II. like *παργγέλλω*, as a military term, to pass on the watchword or word of command along the whole line, Lat. *imperium tradere per manus*, *παργγυῶν κελευσμόν* ἀλλήλοισι . . . 'θεῖν', ἀντρείδει' Eur. Supp. 700; σύνθημα *παργγυήσας* 'Ζεὺς σωτήρ' Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 58, cf. Moer. p. 324; absol., σπενδόντες *παργγυῶν* ἐπὶ τινας eager to pass the word to attack them, Polyb. 7. 18, 4:—so, without any notion of command, βοῶντων τῶν στρατιωτῶν 'θάλαττα, θάλαττα', καὶ *παργγυῶντων* Xen. An. 4. 7, 24. 2. of a general, to give the word to do a thing, command offhand or suddenly, τινι ποιεῖν τι Id. Cyr. 3. 2, 8., 7. 5, 17; with inf. only, Ib. 2. 3, 21, An. 4. 1, 17, etc.:—also in Med., Id. Lac. 11, 8; ταῦτα π. πρὸς τινα Anna Comu. 2. 11.

3. of a general also, to deliver an exhortation or address before battle, Xen. Cyr. 3. 42, cf. 61:—also of the soldiers, π. ἀλλήλους μὴ ἀπολείπεσθαι exhorted one another not . . . Plut. Camill. 37: also to exhort in general, π. αὐτοὺς παύσασθαι, c. part., Luc. Dial. Mort. 1. 2. 4. to pledge one's word, promise, c. acc. et inf. fut., σημεῖα δ' ἔξην τῶνδ' ἐμοὶ *παργγυῖα* ἢ σεισμὸν ἢ βροντὴν τινα Soph. O. C. 94: later, to affirm confidently, Cyrill.

παργγυή, a command, Xen. An. 6. 5, 13:—on the accent, v. Lob. Phryn. 302.
παργγυήμα, τό, a command, Aristid. Quintil. p. 71: a precept, Eus. P. E. 224 A.

παργγυήσις, a passing on the watchword or word of command, Xen. Lac. 11, 4. II. instruction, exhortation, θεία π. Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 223 B.

πάργγυς, Adv. near at hand, close by, ἐν τοῖς π. τόποις Arist. H. A. 8. 28, 1. 2. of Time, near, λίαν π. εἶναι Id. Pol. 7. 16, 3; π. τινος following closely on . . . Id. G. A. 4. 5, 3. 3. nearly alike, π. γενέσθαι Id. Metaph. 6. 16, 2; τὸ π. τῆς λέξεως Id. Soph. Elench. 5, 2; π. τῆς . . . πολιτείας nearly resembling it, Id. Pol. 2. 10, 1.

παρεγείρω, to raise partly, Plut. Eumen. 11.
παρεγκάμπω, to bend aside, Oribas. 125 Matth.
παρεγκάμπω, to swallow besides, *παρεγκέκαπται τ' ἀρνί' ἐννέ' ἡ δέκα* Eubul. Adv. 1. 8; cf. *παρεντρώγω*.

παρεγκεκαμῖ, Pass. to be interposed, Galen.
παρεγκελεύομαι, Dep. to exhort besides, c. acc. et inf., Plut. 2. 188 E.
παρεγκεράννυμι, to mix in besides, Poll. 3. 86, Psell.
παρεγκεφάλις, ἡ, the cerebellum, Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 3.

παρεγκλίνω [ῖ], to make to incline sideways, Orph. H. 63. 7:—Pass. to incline sideways, Hipp. Art. 822, Plut. Phoc. 2; to lay beside or by, π. τὰς λαγόνας γυναιξί LXX (Sir. 47. 19): so also, intr. in Act., μικρὸν εἰς τὸ πλάγιον π. Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 10, etc. II. to alter a little, τὴν λέξαν Arist. 701 D, cf. 454 B.

παρέγκλισις, ἡ, a standing direction or inclination, Epicur. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 346, Plut. 2. 883 A, etc.

παρεγκόπτω, to intercept, stop, τὸ πνεῦμα Wytt. Plut. 2. 130 B.
παρεγκράνις, ἰδος, ἡ, = *παρεγκεφαλῖς*, Nemes. de N. Hom. p. 204.
παρεγκρύπτω, to conceal within, Theod. Prodr.
παρεγκύκλημα, τό, something added to a drama, an interlude, Heliod. 7. 7. II. a stage-direction, on the margin of a Ms. play, Schol. Ar. Nub. 18, 22, 132, 218; cf. *παρεπιγραφή*.

παρεχειρέω, to take in hand wrongly, τὴν φύσιν Philo 2. 677: to attribute falsely, τινί τι Asclep. ap. Schol. Pind. P. 2. 39: c. inf., μηδὲν π. λέγειν seek not to speak falsely, Artemid. 4. 72; π. ὧς . . . to argue falsely that . . . Plut. Comp. Timol. c. Aemil. 1. II. to impugn as false, τι Schol. Pind. P. 2. 78, etc. III. to put into one's hands, transfer to, τινί τι Sext. Emp. P. 1. 234.

παρεχειρήσις, ἡ, an attempting other people's business, an intrusive essay, Cic. Att. 15. 4, 3; ἡ δὲ ἐτέραν π. Clem. Al. 896.

παρεχέω, to pour in beside, Arist. Eth. E. 7. 2, 5; Pass., Meteor. 2. 3, 33.
παρεχρίπτομαι, Pass. to approach, Hesych.
παρεχρῶννυμι, to touch slightly, Ath. 215 E.

παρέχχυμα, τό, anything poured in beside: a name given by Erasistratus to the peculiar substance of the lungs, liver, kidneys, and spleen, as if formed separately by the veins that run into them, the word *σάρξ* being used of the muscular flesh, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 72, Galen.

παρεχχυματίζομαι, to have a little liquid added, Alex. Trall. 2. 153.
παρεχχυμίζομαι, to be added as a savour, Eust. Opu. 66. 14., 116. 29.
παρέχχυσις, ἡ, (παρεχέω), a pouring in beside, an effusion, Arctac. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 1, Galen.:—in Manetho also *παρεχχυσία*, αἰ. 4. 254.
παρεχχωρεῖ, impers. it is also allowed, c. inf., Schol. Eur. Med. 900.

παρεδρευτής, οὗ, ὁ, an assessor, Eccl.

παρεδρευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, constantly supplied, Oribas. 329 Matth.

παρέδρεος, (παρέδρος) to sit constantly beside, attend constantly, be always near, Lat. *assiders*, 'Αἰδων νύμφα *παρέδρεος* Eur. Alc. 746; γυμναστίος Epigr. Gr. 689. 6, cf. p. xiii; so Polyb. 29. 10, 11, etc. 2. of judges, to be an assessor (παρέδρος), *παρέδρεοντος* ἀρχοντι Dem. 572. 10, cf. Isocr. 192 A; δοκιμάζονται οἱ *παρέδροι* πρὶν *παρέδρευσιν* Arist. Fr. 389; cf. C. I. 2855. 6, al. 3. in Gramm., ἡ *παρέδρευσσα* [συνλαβή] the penultimate, Apollon. de Synt.; τῷ v *παρέδρευσθαι* to have v in the penult., Ath. 392 A.

παρεδρήσσω, poet. for *παρέδω*, Nonn. D. 9. 112, Jo. 16. 5.

παρεδρία, ἡ, a sitting beside, attendance, Memno 60: constant observance, τὸ νόμον Const. ap. Eus. H. E. 10. 7:—of things, ἡ τοῦ ἐναντίου π. its association, presence, Arist. P. A. 2. 7, 2. II. the office or dignity of *παρέδρος*, ap. Dem. 1373. 22.

παρεδριάω, = *παρέδρεω*, *παρεδριάω* Ap. Rh. 2. 1040.

παρέδρος, ον, (ἐδρα) sitting beside, as at table, τὰς γυναῖκας ἐσάγεισθαι *παρέδρους* Hdt. 5. 18; generally, sitting beside, near, τινι Eur. Or. S3, Hec. 616; Διὸς αἰγιῶν π. ἱπεία Pind. P. 4. 7. II. as Subst. an assessor, coadjutor, associate, foll. by dat. or gen.; Themis is Διὸς *παρέδρος*, Id. O. 8. 22, cf. Ar. Av. 1417; but Rhadamanthys αὐτῷ *παρέδρος* ἔτοιμος, Pind. O. 2. 139; ἔμερος is μεγάλων π. θεσμών, Soph. Ant. 796 (but the passage is corrupt, as the metre shews); Eur. speaks of ἑρωτας τῇ σοφίᾳ *παρέδρους*, Med. 843; so, Ἑρμᾶς Ἀφροδίτῃ π. Epigr. Gr. 783, cf. 817, 924. 2. in Prose, *παρέδρος* was the assessor or coadjutor of a king or chief magistrate, of the counsellors of Xerxes, Hdt. 7. 147., 8. 138; of the Ephors at Sparta, Id. 6. 65; at Athens the three chief Archons had each two assessors allowed him by law, to assist them in judicial duties, v. Decret. ap. Andoc. 10. 39, Harpocr. s. v., Dict. of Antiqu. s. v.; and so other magistrates, as the Ἑλληνοταμίαι, C. I. 144. 5., 148. 20 sq., etc.

3. metaph., Ἐρεχθεῖα τοῖς ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει θεοῖς π. ἀπέειπεν Aristid. 1. 119; π. ἡδονῇ secondary pleasure, Aristen. 2. 16.

παρέδρομαι, Dep. to sit beside, Theogn. 563 in Hom. we only find forms that prob. belong to an aor. *παρέδρηναι*, viz. *παρέξω* καὶ *λάβέ* γούνων Il. 1. 407; *παρέξω* καὶ *λάβε* γούνων Ib. 557; μήτηρ . . . *παρέξω* μιν μιν-μυξέ 5. 889, cf. Od. 4. 738., 20. 334.—Cf. *καθέξω*μαι, *παρίξω*, *πάρημι*.

παρεία, ἡ, the cheek, used by Hom. always in pl., as Il. 3. 35, Od. 2. 153; (the sing. being supplied by the Ion. *παρήιον*); of an eagle, Od. l. c.: the irreg. dat. *παρείαν* in Ap. Rh. 4. 172 should prob. be *παρήιον*:—the word is also used by Trag., in pl., Soph. Ant. 783; in sing., Aesch. Pr. 400, Soph. Ant. 1239, Eur. Tro. 280; rare in Prose, as Plat. Polit. 270 E, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 3 (in pl.). II. the cheekpiece of a helmet, Herm. h. Hom. 31. 11; cf. *μέτωπον* in Il. 16. 70. 2. in pl. the bows of a ship (cf. *μυλοπάρης*), Poll. 1. 89. (Prob. from *παρά*, being literally the sides of the face.)

παρείας, ον, ὁ, a reddish-brown snake, sacred to Aesculapius, Ar. Pl. 690, Dem. 313. 25; v. Ael. N. A. 8. 12 (ὁ *παρείας* ἡ *παρόνας*, οὕτω γὰρ Ἀπολλώδεος ἐθέλει), Schneid. ad Nic. Th. p. 242; *παρείας* ὕψης in Cratin. Ὀφ. 6. II. also, *παρώας ἵππος* a chestnut horse, (μεταφρ. τεφροῦ καὶ πυρροῦ Phot.), αἱ *παρώαι* ἵπποι Arist. H. A. 9. 45, 3; in Hesych., also, *παρώας*.

παρεῖδον, aor. 2, *παροράω* being used as the pres.:—to observe by the way, remark, notice, τινί τι something in one, as, *δειλὴν τινά* μοι *παριδῶν* Hdt. 1. 37, 38; π. ἀνδρὶ τῷδ' ἀχαρι οὐδέν Ib. 108. II. to look past, overlook, disregard, Antipho 114. 6, Lycurg. 156. 7; *παρεῖδε* πρὸς τὰ δίκαια Μειδίαν Dem. 545. 28.

παρεῖθι, v. sub *παρίημι*.

παρεκάζω, to compare, τινί τι Plat. Rep. 473 C, Polit. 260 E, Arist., etc.:—Pass., ἡ ὁμοίη . . . *παρεκασταὶ* οἶον βαφή τις εἶναι appears by analogy to be, Arist. Sens. 5, 28.

παρεκασμός, οὗ, ὁ, comparison, Eccl.

παρεκαστόν, verb. Adj. one must compare, τινί τι Eccl.

παρεῖκω, poet. aor. 2 *παρεῖκαθον*, inf. -*αθεῖν* (v. sub *σχεθῶ*). To give way, σε . . . αἰτῷ πθεῖσθαι καὶ *παρεκαθῆναι* Soph. O. C. 1334, cf. Ant.

1102: to permit, allow, ὅσον γ' ἂν ἡ δύναμις παρείκη Plat. Rep. 374 E; ὅπως ἂν παρείκοιαι θεοὶ νομοθετεῖν Id. Legg. 934 C; οἷσπερ ἂν ὁ θεὸς παρείκη Id. Theaet. 150 D; κατὰ τὸ ἀεὶ παρείκον by such ways as permitted a passage, as were practicable, Thuc. 4. 36; χωρίως ἀποτόμοις καὶ χαλεποῖς, οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ .. παρείκουσιν Plut. Camill. 27. 2. transl. to relax, let fall, τὴν χεῖρα Ath. 257 A. II. impers., παρείκει μοι it is competent, allowable for me, εἰ μοι παρείκοι Soph. Ph. 1048, ubi v. Schäf.; ὅπῃ παρείκοι wherever it was practicable, Thuc. 3. 1; καθ' ὅσον παρείκοι Plat. Symp. 187 E: c. inf., τὸν γε βουλούμενον ἡδύως ζῆν οὐκέτι παρείκει Id. Legg. 734 B; ἐὰν ἄρα ἡμῖν πῃ παρείκαθῃ (so Böckh for -ασθῇ) .. ἀπαλλάττεσθαι Id. Soph. 254 C. παριμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of παρίημι, remissly, Hesych. πάρεμι (εἰμί sum), inf. -εῖναι, Ep. 3 pl. παρῆσαι Il. 5. 192, Od. 13. 247; Ep. subj. παρῶν, inf. παρῆμεναι, part. παρῶν; Ep. impf. παρήν, 3 pl. παρῶσαν Il. 11. 75, Att. impf. παρή; Ep. fut. παρῆσσομαι. To be by or present, βρεῖσι θεαί ἐστε παρῆστε τε ἴστε τε πάντα Il. 2. 485, etc.; in tmesis, παρ δ' ἄρ' ἔην καὶ αἰοῖσος Od. 3. 207; πάρα also was used for παρῆστι and πάρεσι, Il. 20. 98., 23. 479, etc.:—often in part., ποίησον παρῶντε Il. 24. 475; σμῆντορος οὐ π. 15. 325, etc. 2. to be by or near one, c. dat., Od. 5. 105; μῆλινος 4. 640; π. τινι παρῶνντι Antipho 125. 44; so, π. παρὰ τινι Soph. Ph. 1056; π. τινι to be his guest, Ar. Av. 131. 3. to be present in or at, μάχῃ Od. 4. 497; ἢ δαίτῃ Il. 10. 217; so in Att., δόμοις π. Eur. Hipp. 805; τοῖς πράγμασι Dem. 10. 2, etc.; ἢ λόγῳ Ar. Ach. 513; ἢ ταῖς συνουσίαις Plat. Prot. 335 B; ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀγῶσι Dem. 750. 2. 4. to be present so as to help, stand by, like Lat. adesse, tamen Il. 18. 472, Od. 13. 393; so in Att., Aesch. Pers. 235; πλησίον κινδύνου π. τινι Eur. Or. 1159, etc.; esp. of one accused, οὐ νῦν παρόντες αὐτῷ καὶ συνδικούμεν Dem. 911. 6, cf. 749. 23. 5. παρεῖναι εἰς .., to arrive at, or rather to have arrived at, ἐς κοῖτον Hdt. 1. 9; ἐς τὸν Ἰσθμόν π. τινι Id. 8. 60; ἐς τὴν Λακεδαιμόνα π. τινι Thuc. 6. 88; ἐς τὴν ἐξέτασιν Xen. An. 7. 1, 11; Ὀλυμπιάδε Thuc. 3. 8; also c. acc. loci only, πάρεσι .. Αἰτναῖον πύγον Eur. Cycl. 95, cf. 106, Bacch. 5;—so, π. τινι ἐπὶ δειπνῶν Hdt. 1. 118, cf. Ar. Av. 131; π. ἐπὶ τὸ σπράγνυμα Xen. An. 7. 1, 35; π. πρὸς τὴν κρίσιν Ib. 6. 4, 26; πρὸς τινι Id. Cyr. 2. 4, 21; v. sub παρείμι (εἰμί) IV. 2. 6. π. ἐκ .., to have come from .., ἐκ ταύτης [τῆς πόλεως] π. ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην Hdt. 6. 24; τοῦκ θεῶν παρόν Soph. O. C. 1540; Φίλιππος ἐκ Θράκης π. Aeschin. 41. 21; Θείβαθεν αὐληταὶ πάρα Ar. Ach. 862. II. of things, to be by, i. e. ready or at hand, Lat. praesto esse, τὰ τε δμῶεςσι πάρεστι Od. 14. 80, etc.; πάρα δ' ἔργα βύεσαι Hes. Op. 452; οὐ γὰρ οἱ πάρα νῆες Od. 4. 559; εἰ μοι δύναμις γε παρήν if power were at my command, 2. 62; ὅση δύναμις γε πάρεστι quicquid in promptu sit, Menand. Ἀνεψ. 5;—so of feelings, states of mind, etc., φόβος βαρβάρους παρήν Aesch. Pers. 391; θαῖμα παρήν Soph. Ant. 254; ἐν τοῖς τότε παροῦσι .. κακοῖσι Hdt. 8. 20, cf. Aesch. Pr. 26;—of Time, ὁ παρὼν νῦν χρόνος, opp. to ὁ παρελθὼς, Soph. El. 1293, Aeschin. 13. 19; ἡ νῦν π. ἡμέρα Plat. Legg. 683 C; ἡ ἱερὰ συμβουλὴ π. Xen. An. 5. 6, 4;—τὰ παρόντα what is ready, χρησιμοποιεῖται παρόντων Id. 140., 4. 56, cf. Hipp. Art. 837; in Prose, τὰ παρόντα (Ion. παρόντα) the present state of affairs, present circumstances, Hdt. 1. 113, etc.; τὰ π. πρήγματα Id. 6. 100; opp. to τὰ γεγονότα and τὰ μέλλοντα, Plat. Theaet. 186 A; sing., τὸ παρὼν (Ion. παρόν) Hdt. 1. 20, Soph. Ph. 149; πρὸς παρόν Emped. 375;—τὸ παρόν as Adv., like τὸ νῦν, Plat. Legg. 693 B; so, τὰ παρόντα Soph. El. 215; in Prose, ἐκ τῶν παρόντων according to present circumstances, Thuc. 5. 40, etc.; ἐν τῷ παρόντι, opp. to τὸ ἐπειτα, Id. 5. 63, etc.; ἐν τῷ νῦν π. καὶ ἐν τῷ ἐπειτα Plat. Phaedo 67 C; ἐν τῷ τότε π. Thuc. 1. 95; πρὸς τὸ παρόν Isocr. Antid. § 100; πρὸς τὸ π. αὐτίκα Thuc. 3. 40; πρὸς τὴν παρούσαν ὥσιν Id. 2. 88; ἐπὶ τοῦ παρόντος for the present, Epict. Ench. 2. 2; ἐς and πρὸς τὰ παρόντα Arr. Anab. 1. 13, 5., 5. 22, 5. III. impers., πάρεστί μοι, like ἐξέστί, it depends on me, is in my power to do, c. inf., Hdt. 8. 20., 9. 70; τοιαῦθ' ἐλέσθαι σοι πάρεστι εἰ μοῦδ Aesch. Eum. 867, cf. Soph. Ph. 364, etc.; and without dat., παρήν .. κλένει Aesch. Pers. 401; πάρεστι χαιρέει Ar. Pl. 638, etc. 2. so also the part. παρόν, Ion. παρόν, εἰ being possible or easy, since it is allowed, like ἐξόν, παρόν αὐτῷ βασιλεῖα γενέσθαι Hdt. 1. 129, cf. 6. 72, Soph. Ph. 1099, Fr. 148, Thuc. 4. 19. IV. the part. masc. παρών often stands, esp. in Trag., at the end of a verse, almost like an expletive to round off the sentence, like λαβών, e. g. Soph. El. 300, Tr. 422, cf. Valck. Phoen. 481, Lob. Aj. 57. πάρεμι (εἰμί ido), inf. -εῖναι, used as fut. of παρέρχομαι, and παρήναι as impf. To go by, beside or past, to pass by, παρών Od. 4. 527., 17. 233; οἱ αἰεὶ παρώντες Plat. Rep. 616 A, etc.:—to go alongside, Thuc. 4. 47; to march along the coast, of an army, as παραπλέω of a fleet, Id. 8. 16, 22, 32, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 18., 4. 5, 19. 2. c. acc. loci, to pass by, Hdt. 7. 109; τὸν χώρον Id. 1. 167; τὴν οἰκίαν Andoc. 19. 9; absol., Hdt. 3. 14., 4. 79; π. παρὰ Βαβυλῶνα Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 29, etc. 3. of Time, to pass on, pass, Hdt. 4. 181. II. to pass by, overtake, surpass, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 5. III. to pass on, esp. in the sense of entering, π. ἐς τὰ βασιλῆα Hdt. 3. 84, cf. 72, 77; ἔσω π. Eur. Hel. 451; sometimes with a notion of secrecy, εἰς μυχὸν παρ. Id. Ion 229; but not necessarily, βίᾳ παρίεναι εἰς οἰκίαν Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 2. 2. in discourse, to pass on from one part of a subject to another, ἐντεῦθεν ἐς .., Ar. Nub. 1075, cf. Plat. Legg. 830 C;—but, δ παρών τῷ λόγῳ ἔντυχον εἰπεῖν in passing, Ib. 776 D. IV. in Att. Prose, to come forward, opp. to ὑπάγειν, Xen. An. 7. 3, 46; πάριτ' ἐς τὸ πρόσθεν Ar. Ach. 43, Plat. Phaedo 59 E. 2. to come forward to speak, Id. Alc. 1. 106 C; παρήν οὐδὲς Dem. 285. 6; παρίων ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα Aeschin. 76. 18; (so that prob. παρήσαν ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα should be restored for παρήσαν in Dem. 11. 11; and παρήμεν for παρήμεν) εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν in Aeschin. 633. 44, cf. Cobet. V. L. p. 33); hence

at Athens, οἱ παριόντες orators, Andoc. 19. 37, Dem. 170. 6, etc.; πᾶσι τοῖς παροῦσι λόγον δίδοναι Id. 27. 9; νεωστὶ παρίων ἐς τὰ πρῶτα Hdt. 7. 143; cf. πρόσσειμι (εἰμι) I. 3. V. to pass from man to man, τὸ σύνθημα παρήν Xen. An. 6. 3, 25.—Cf. παρέρχομαι throughout. παρῆπον, aor. 2, with no pres. in use, παράφημι or παραγορεύω being used instead, to persuade by indirect means, to talk over, win over, like παραπειθῶ, Il. 1. 555., 6. 337, Aesch. Fr. 130; εἰ .. θυμὸν ὀρίνας παρῆπῶν by thy persuasions, Il. 11. 792, cf. 15. 404; hence expressly to cheat, beguile, Valck. Adon. p. 356;—c. acc. cogn. to give such and such advice, αἵμα παρῆπῶν Il. 6. 62., 7. 121. [In Il. the first syll. is long, παρῆπῶν, παρῆπῶσα, the orig. form having been παρφεῖπῶν: only in 1. 555, μὴ σε παρῆπῃ.] παρέργω, to keep off, shut out, Hesych. παρέρω, poet. and Ion. for παρέρω. παρέρω, to fasten or plait in by the side, insert, πλεκτάνην Aesch. Fr. 280; οὐδ' ἂν τρίχα, μὴ ὅτι λόγον Xen. Symp. 6. 2; τὴν χεῖρα Polyb. 18. 1. 13;—νόμους παρέρων, in Soph. Ant. 368, seems to be corrupt; Musgr. proposed γεραίρων, Schäf. γὰρ αἶρων, etc. παρῆς, part. aor. 2 act. of παρίημι, and pass. of πέρω. παρῆσα, v. sub παρίζω. παρῆσα, to lead in by one's side, to bring forward, introduce, of persons brought into a public assembly, τοὺς παῖδας τῶν ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ τετελευτηκότων Isocr. 175 C; τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους Polyb. 3. 63, 2: to introduce at court, Plut. Galb. 21. 2. with a notion of secrecy, π. τοὺς Γαλάτας to introduce, admit them into the city, Polyb. 2. 7, 8, cf. 1. 18, 3, al. 3. to introduce into a poem or narrative, τοὺς κινδύνους Arist. Fr. 137; τὸν Ἀντίβαν ἀμύμητον τινα στρατηγὸν π. to represent him as .., Polyb. 3. 47, 7, cf. 5. 2, 6, etc. 4. π. ξένα δαιμόνια Plut. 2. 328 D; αἰρῆσαι 2 Ep. Petr. 2. 1. παρῆσα, to introduce, Eccl. παρῆσα, to overhear, Eccl. παρῆσα, verb. Adj. one must introduce, Eus. D. E. 148 C. παρῆσα, on, introducing privily, Ep. Galat. 2. 4; οὐ ξένον .., οὐδὲ π. Greg. Naz. (?):—name of a Ptolemy, Strab. 794. II. παρῆσα, to throw in beside or secretly, Suid., Eccl. intr. to get in beside, etc., Phot., Suid. παρῆσα, εὖς, ἡ, gradual entrance, Eccl. παρῆσα, ἡ, ὄν, = παραβατικῆς, Schol. Ar. Ach. 970. παρῆσα, Dep. to force one's way in, Iamb. in Nicom. 17 B. παρῆσα, ἡ, illegal registration, Plut. 2. 756 C; cf. παρῆσα. παρῆσα, Dep. to take in beside or besides, Soph. Tr. 537; τὸ ὑγρὸν ἅμα τῇ τροφῇ Arist. P. A. 3. 1, 10. παρῆσα, to get in by the side, slip in, τὸ ἐλαῖον π. Arist. Probl. 5. 6; εἰς τὰς γυνάμεις π. Demad. 178. 41; also παρῆσα, εἰς τὴν ἐννοίαν παρῆσα Clem. Al. 659; so also, II. παρῆσα, Dep., ἐς τὸ στόμα Hipp. 1160 C; εἰς τὴν πόλιν Hdt. 2. 12, etc.; [τὸ ὕδωρ] παρῆσα μόνον πνίγει Arist. Probl. 23. 14; of a leech's bite, to penetrate into, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 6; of customs, Plut. 2. 216 B, cf. Agis 5, etc. [V. sub δύω.] παρῆσα, ἡ, a slipping in, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 137 F; also a way to get in, opening, Theophr. C. P. 1. 7, 2;—a loophole, Plut. 2. 47 C, etc. παρῆσα, aor. with no pres. in use (cf. παρῆσα), to look at from the side, catch a sight of, v. l. Ar. Lys. 155. παρῆσαι (εἰμί), = παρῆσα, Nicost. Ἀντ. 1, Philippi. Ἀντ. 4, Arist. Respir. 11, 3. παρῆσα, aor. -εἰρῆσα, to creep in secretly, Philo ap. Eus. P. E. 391 A. παρῆσα, Dep. with aor. and pf. act., to come or go in beside or by stealth, Polyb. 1. 7, 3, al., Ep. Rom. 5. 20; π. ἀφῶν Plut. Coriol. 23; c. inf., π. κατασκοπεῖν Ep. Gal. 2. 4. παρῆσα, to bring in secretly, Joseph. B. J. 2. 9, 2, etc. παρῆσα, [ἡ], to bring in, introduce beside or secretly, Eust. 1397. 63; so in Pass. to be introduced, enter secretly, Id. 263, 5, etc. παρῆσα, to smuggle in, introduce slyly, Athenio ap. Ath. 661 B, Eust. 683, 61. παρῆσα, to walk secretly in, εἰς τι Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 12. παρῆσα, to introduce by the way, i. e. as an episode, Eust. Opusc. 100. 40; elsewhere he uses ἐπεισοδιᾶς. παρῆσα, to let in secretly, Plut. 2. 760 B, Joseph. B. J. 5. 3, 1. παρῆσα, to get in by the side, steal in, Theophr. C. P. 5. 16, 1, Luc., etc.; esp. in war, Polyb. 1. 18, 3, etc. παρῆσα, ἡ, implication, Hero in Math. Vett. 150. παρῆσα, to steal secretly in, of a rumour, Nicet. Eug. 5. 172. παρῆσα, Pass. to enter secretly, LXX (2 Macc. 8. 1). παρῆσα, Att. -τω, to exact beside what is due, i. e. illegally, of tax-gatherers, Poll. 9. 32. παρῆσα, to flow or stream on beside, πρὸς .., εἰς .. Plut. Lycurg. 17, 27; to flow in upon, as enemies, c. dat., Nicet. Eug. 1. 110;—Pass. to glide in by the side or imperceptibly, εἰς .. Arist. P. A. 3. 3, 6. παρῆσα, to run in beside, Cyrill. παρῆσα, to bring in beside, π. νόμον to propose a new law to amend another, Lat. subrogare, Dem. 484. 1, 12., 485. 26., 487. 13;—to interpolate, Diomed.:—to apply besides, σπουδῇ 2 Ep. Petr. 1. 5. παρῆσα, Pass. to steal in to the loss of another, Philo 2. 341, etc. παρῆσα, Pass. to enter besides, Tzetz. παρῆσα, to slip in besides, Tzetz. Hist. 8. 493, Phot. παρῆσα, εὖς, ἡ, a slipping in besides, Walz Rhett. 4. 486. παρῆσα, to pour in besides, Eunap.

παρέκ, before a vowel *παρέξ*, and so Hdt. before a conson.: (παρά, ἐκ).—A. as Prep., 1. c. gen. loci, *outside, before, νῆος*.. παρέκ λιμένος τετάνυστο Od. 9. 116; παρέξ ὁδοῦ *out of the road*, Il. 10. 349.

2. like *χωρίς*, *besides, except, exclusive of*, παρέξ τοῦ ἀργύρου χρυσὸν .. ἀνέθηκε Hdt. 1. 14, cf. 93, 192, etc., Hipp. 383. 14, and in late Prose; οἰωνοῖο π. *contrary to the omen*, Ar. Rh. 2. 344. II. c. acc. *out by the side of, along side of*, παρέξ ἅλα φῦκος ἔχευαν Il. 9. 7; παρέκ μύτον Il. 23. 762; παρέξ τὴν νῆσον *away from the island*, Od. 12. 276; παρέξ περιμήκεα δούρα *out of the way of*.., Ib. 443; παρέξ ἄγε νῆα 15. 199; παρέκ μέγα τείχιον 16. 165, 343; σῆμα παρέξ Ἰλίου *past it*, Il. 24. 349; παρέκ νόον *out of sense and reason, foolishly*, 10. 391, 20. 133; παρέξ ὀλίγον θανάτοιο *within a little of death*, Ar. Rh. 2. 1114.

2. παρέξ Ἀχιλῆα *without the knowledge of Achilles*, Il. 24. 434. 3. *beside, besides*, π. αὐτὰς Πάτρας Paus. 7. 18, 6.

B. as Adv., 1. of Place, *out, outside, out and away, λαβὼν περιμήκεα κόντον ὡσα παρέξ* Od. 9. 488; *νῆχε παρέξ out along shore*, 5. 439; *στή δὲ παρέξ hard by*, Il. 11. 486; *τῆλε παρέξ far away*, Ar. Rh. 2. 272. 2. *metaph. beside the mark, παρέξ ἀγορεύει* Il. 12. 213; παρέξ ἔρευνα Od. 23. 16; cf. *παράκλιδον*. 3. ἄλλα παρέξ μεμνόμεθα *let us talk of something else*, 14. 168; hence *except*, Hdt. 7. 196; παρέξ ἢ ὅσον .., *except so long as*.., Id. 1. 130, v. Valck. ad l., Clinton F. H. 1. pp. 258, 260: *besides, ταῦτα π. δὲ μηδὲν* Polyb. 3. 23, 3.

(This word includes the senses both of *παρά* and *ἐκ*, though one often prevails over the other, and this may account for its being used both with gen. and acc.—In regard to Hdt. it may be observed that

1. in him it is mostly written *παρέξ*, but in Hom. and Hes. *παρέξ*, *παρέκ*—acc. to E. M., and Eust., the word was accented differently acc. to its sense, sc. *παρέξ* = *ἐκτός* in Hom. and Hes., *παρέξ* = *χωρίς* in Hdt.: v. *plura* in Spitzn. Exc. xviii ad Il. 2. the rule, that *παρέκ* is used before a conson., *παρέξ* before a vowel, is altogether neglected by Hdt., who always has *παρέξ*: so even in Od. 14. 168, *παρέξ μεμνόμεθα*, cf. 12. 276, 443, Il. 11. 486.)

παρεκβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι, *to step out aside from, deviate from*, c. gen., δικαίων Hes. Op. 224; *τοῦ εὖ* Arist. Eth. N. 2. 9, 8; *τῆς ἀρετῆς* Id. Pol. 7. 3, 5; *τῆς ἀριστοκρατίας π. ἡ γὰρ* Ib. 2. 11, 8; also, π. ἐκ τοῦ γένους Id. G. 4. 4. 3, 2; ἐκ τῆς τάξεως Polyb. 8. 28, 8.

2. c. acc. *to overstep, transgress, διὸς σέβας* Aesch. Cho. 645; *τὰ πάτρια* Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 5; *τὸ πολιτείας εἶδος* Id. Eth. N. 8. 10, 3; *τὴν φύσιν* Id. G. 4. 4. 17; ἢ *ῥις π. τὴν εὐθύτητα* Id. Pol. 5. 9, 7.

3. absol. *to deviate, ἐμικρὸν παρεκβαίνον* Id. Eth. N. 4. 5, 13; *ἐπὶ μικρὸν π.* Ib. 8. 10, 3; αἱ παρεκβεβηκυῖαι πολιτεῖαι (v. *παρεβασίς*) Id. Pol. 3. 1, 9, al.; *opp. to ὁρθαί [πολιτεῖαι]* Ib. 3. 11, 21; π. ἐς ἃ μὴ θέμει Anth. Plan. 243.

II. *to make a digression, ὅθεν παρεξέβημεν* Arist. Eth. N. 1. 5, 1; *περὶ τινος* Id. P. A. 2. 14, 7; *τινὸς or ἀπὸ τινος* Polyb. 12. 8, 1, 4. 9, 1.

παρεκβάλλω, *to throw out at the side*, Schol. Eur. Hipp. 237, Hesyeh. II. *to extract and compile* the remarks of others, Origen., Eust. 3. 1: v. *παρεκβολή*.

παρεκβάσις, ἡ, *a going out aside from*:—*metaph. deviation from*, τοῦ δικαίου Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 5. 2. esp. of the deviations of constitutional forms, as *τυραννίς* is a π. of monarchy, oligarchy of aristocracy, democracy of ἡ πολιτεία, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 10, 2 sq., cf. Pol. 3. 6, 11, 3; 7. 5, 3; 13. 1, al. II. *a digression*, Isac. 62. 13, Polyb., etc.; *κατὰ παρεβασίαν* Polyb. 3. 2, 7, etc.

παρεκβάτικος, ἡ, *adv. discursive, λόγος* Alex. Aphr. Adv. -κῶς, *by way of digression*, Phot., Suid.

παρεκβολεύομαι, Dep., = *παρεκβάλλω*, Schol. Ar. Rh. 4. 284.

παρεκβολή, ἡ, *the compilation of a set of critical remarks*, as those of Eustathius on Homer:—*an epitomé*, Marcellin. Vit. Thuc.:—hence *παρεκβολικός*, ἡ, *adv. of or like a parebole*, Eust. Opusc. 60. 87.

παρεκδέχομαι, *to take in a wrong sense, misconstrue*, M. Anton. 5. 6, Eus.

παρεκδίδωμι, *to give in marriage secretly*: *Παρεκδιδόμενην* name of a play by Antiphanes.

παρεκδοχή, ἡ, *a different interpretation*, Philo Bybl. ap. Eus. P. E. 34 D.

παρεκδρομή, ἡ, *a digression*, Eust. Opusc. 284. 20, Epiphani.

παρεκδύομαι, Pass. with aor. 2 act., *to slip out secretly*, Luc. Jup. Trag. 41.

παρ-εκεῖ, Adv. *thereabouts*, Suid., Byz.

παρεκσέκετο, v. sub *παράκειμαι*.

παρέκθεσις, *εως, ἡ*, part of a metrical system between the *εἰσθεσις* and *ἐκθεσις*, Schol. Ar. Ach. 1007, Pax 458.

παρεκθῆω, *to run out past*, c. acc. loci, Ar. Rh. 1. 592:—c. gen. loci, Anna Comn. 2. 277:—absol. *to run past, penetrate*, of hellebore, Aretac. Cur. M. Dint. 2. fin.

παρεκθλίβω [ῖ], *to jostle aside*, Arist. Probl. 23. 5, 3, in Pass.

παρεκκλίνω [ῖ], *to turn somewhat aside*, *ἐαυτὸν* Archig. ap. Galen. 13. 408:—*to alter slightly*, of the inflexions of words, Dion. H. 5. 47.

II. *to turn aside from, skive, ἀλλήλους* Arist. H. A. 6. 29, 1. 2. absol. *to turn aside, deviate*, Aeschin. 25. 9; ἡ *καρδία μικρὸν εἰς τὰ ἐνάντια* π. Arist. P. A. 3. 4, 19; ὄνομα μικρὸν *παρεκκλινόν* ἀπὸ .., *formed by a slight deviation from* .., as *ἡβος* from *ἔβος*, Id. Eth. N. 2. 1, 1.—Often confounded with *παρεγκλίνω*.

παρέκκλισις, ἡ, *a turning aside from the way*, Stob. Ecl. 1. 40.

παρεκκοπή, ἡ, *interruption, τῆς φωνῆς* Galen.

παρεκλέγω, *to collect covertly*, π. τὰ κινὰ *to embezzle the public moneys*, Dem. 435. 21, cf. Dio C. 54. 21, 76. 7. 2. of birds, *to collect food here and there*, ὅ τι ἂν τύχη *παρεκλέγων* Ael. N. A. 8. 25, cf. 17. 16. 3. *to prefer*, Eunap. Hist. 85. 12.

παρεκλείπω, *to leave out*, Aristid. 1. 171.

II. *to be wanting*.

fail, βράματα π. αὐτοῦς LXX (Judith. 11. 12).

παρεκνεύομαι, Dep. *to sail out past*, c. acc. loci, Ar. Rh. 2. 941.

παρεκνεύω, *to diverge from the road*, Eust. 891. 11, Eccl.

παρεκπέμπω, *to conduct or carry out with others*, Philo 2. 224, etc.

παρεκπεράω, *to go out past*, c. acc. loci, Aesch. Fr. 23.

παρεκπιδῶ, *to leap out beside*, Eccl.

παρεκπίπτω, *to fall out as by chance, to be left out*, of words, Dion. H. de Comp. 25.

II. *to rush into*, εἰς τὴν πόλιν Philo Belop. pp. 80, 235.

III. *to slope*, εἰς τὰ μεσημβρινὰ μέρη Plut. 2. 895 E.

παρεκπροφεύγω, *to flee forth from, elude one's grasp*, ἵνα μὴ σε παρεκπροφύγησιν δεῖλα Il. 23. 314.

παρεκπύρομαι, Pass. *to take fire by the way*, Arist. Meteor. 1. 4, 6.

παρεκρέω, aor. *παρεκρύναι*, *to run out at the side*, Diosc. Parab. 1. 242.

παρέκστῆσις, *εως, ἡ*, *distraction*, Eus. H. E. 5. 16, 6.

παρεκστροφή, ἡ, *a turning towards*, π. προσώπων, of lovers, Malch. Hist. 273. 4.

παρεκτάνω, = *παρεκτείνω*, Anth. P. 5. 251, Q. Sm. 3. 337.

παρέκτάσις, ἡ, *a stretching out beside, extension*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 113, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 57.

II. *the lengthening of a syllable*, Dion. H. de Comp. 25, Greg. Cor. 458.

παρεκτείνω, fut. -τενάω, *to stretch out in line, to deploy an army into line*, Polyb. 11. 12, 4, etc.; *so of a fleet*, π. ἐπὶ μίαν ναῦν Id. 1. 26, 15:—

of other things, *to stretch out beside*, τὸ σῶμά τιμι Plut. Agis 20; εἰς λόγους ταῦτα π. Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 23.

II. intr. *to stretch out along*, *be exactly parallel*, Arist. An. Post. 2. 17, 5; αἱ κῶμαι π. ἀπὸ Πισιδίας .. *εὐς Λυκίας* Strab. 631; of Time, Theophr. C. P. 1. 13. 9. 2.

of a man, *to extend his life, survive*, μέχρι τινός Dion. H. de Isao 1:—

so, III. in Pass., π. χεῖλεσι ποταμοῦ Diod. 3. 10; *παρεκτείνεσθαι τιμι* *to measure oneself with* .., Democr. ap. Stob. 189. 47:—in

Anth. P. 9. 463, Dind. restores πολλὰ ὑπερεξέταθης *for* πολλὰ *παρεξέταθης*.

παρεκτελέω, *to accomplish against one's wish*, Mosch. 4. 125.

παρεκτείνω, verb. Adj. *one must cause*, γέλωτά τιμι Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 15.

παρεκτίθεμαι, Med. *to expose one's child*, Schol. Eur. Andr. 69.

II. *to suppress, conceal*, Eus., etc.

παρεκτικὸς, ὁ, *ὑν, able to cause*, ἀληθδόνος Sext. Emp. M. 7. 203; *θερμότητος* Galen., etc.:—τὸ *παρεκτικόν*, *the causative property*, Clem. Al. 929.

παρέκτισις, *εως, ἡ*, *propitiation*, τῆς ὀργῆς τοῦ θεοῦ Basil.

παρεκτομή, ἡ, *a cutting out*, Epiphani.

παρέκτοπος, *ov*, *somewhat out of the way*, Gloss.

παρεκτός, Adv. *besides or except for a thing*, c. gen., Ev. Matth. 5. 32, Act. Ap. 26. 29.

II. absol., *χωρίς τῶν παρεκτός* *besides things external*, 2 Ep. Cor. 11. 28.

παρεκτρέπω, *to turn aside*, Eur. Supp. 1111 (v. sub *ὀχετός*).

II. *to pervert*, Eus. H. E. 6. 33:—Pass. *to be turned aside, to deviate*, Arist. G. A. 4. 4, 46; π. εἰς .. Plut. 2. 114 D; π. τῆς ὁδοῦ Schol. Ar. Ach. 81.

παρεκτρέχω, *to run out past*, Plut. Flamin. 8.

II. *to run out or by the side of*, τῆς ὁδοῦ Clem. Al. 565.

παρεκτρίβομαι [ῖ], Pass. *to suffer great friction*, Arist. Cael. 2. 7, 2.

παρεκτροπή, ἡ, *a turning aside, diverting*, e.g. of a stream, Dio C. Excerpt. 35. 98.

II. (from Pass.) *a bye-path*, Clem. Al. 876: error, Eus. 4. 27.

παρεκτροχάζω, *to run from the path, yield the road*, τινὶ Tzetz. Hist. 10. 84.

παρεκφάλλω, *to show or exhibit in part*, μικρὸν Eccl.:—Pass. *to appear beside or gradually*, Galen.

παρεκφέρομαι, Pass. *to be carried beyond bounds*, Aristipp. ap. Stob. 157. 12 (as Jacobs for *προεκφ-*), Plut. 2. 102 C.

παρεκχέω, fut. -χέω, *to pour out by degrees*, ἐκ τινος εἰς τι Sext. Emp. M. 7. 90:—Pass. of rivers and lakes, *to overflow*, Strab. 760, Diod. 5. 47.

παρεκχύσις, ἡ, *an overflowing*, of rivers, Polyb. 34. 10, 4, Strab. 173, etc.: *effusion of humours*, Galen.

παρελάττω, *to diminish gradually*, Jo. Chrys.

παρελαύνω or -ελάω, fut., etc. (v. sub *εἰλαύνω*): aor. *παρήλασα* Hom., Ep. also *παρέλασσα* Il. *To drive by or past*, ἐναντίω δὲ ἄρματε π. *to drive them past* one another, Ar. Vesp. 1050; *τὰς αἰγὰς παρελάοντα* (Dor. part. pres.) Theocr. 5. 89, cf. 8. 73, and v. Lougus 3. 15 *παρελαύνοντα*:—Pass., Emped. 179.

II. as if intr., I. *to drive by* (sc. *διήρπον*, ἄρμα, ἵππους, etc.), Il. 23. 382, 427:—then c. acc. pers. *to drive past*, overtake another, ὁμοσίν μ' ἵπποισι *παρήλασαν* Ib. 638; but, π. Τρηχίνα *to drive on to* Trachis, Hes. Sc. 353; (later ἄρμα, ἵππου are added, Ar. Av. 1129, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 55); also, π. ἐφ' ἄρματος, ἐφ' ἵππων Id. An. 1. 2, 16, 3, 4, 46.

2. *to row or sail past*, νηὶ *παρήλασε* Od. 12. 186; then c. acc. pers., Σειρήνας .. *παρήλασε* Od. 12. 197.

3. in Prose, also, *to ride by*, *run by*, c. acc., often in Xen.; π. τὰς τάξεις Id. An. 3. 5, 4, Cyr. 4. 3, 12.

4. more rarely *to ride up to*, *rush towards*, πρὸς or ἐπὶ τινα Ib. 3. 2, 12, Eq. Mag. 8, 18:—*to ride on one's way*, Id. Cyr. 3. 3, 4.

παρελέγχω, fut. γέω, = *ἐλέγχω*, LXX (2 Macc. 4. 33), Galen.

παρέλευσις, ἡ, = *παροδεία*, Suid.:—*a passing by*, πολλῶν ἐνιαυτῶν π. Anna Comn. 1. 231: *metaph. departure, death*, Id. 2. 270.

παρελκύνω, Adv. *superfluously*, Diosc. praef. Ther., Eust. 26. 7.

παρέλκυσις, ἡ, *a protracting, delay*, Phot., Hesyeh., LXX (Job. 25. 3).

παρελκυσμός, *ov*, *δ*, *prolongation of sound*, Eust. 1005. 6.

II. = *foreg.*, Byz.

παρελκυστής, *δ*, *one who protracts*; fem. *παρελκυστρια*, Gloss.

παρίλκω: fut. *έω*, also *-ελκύω*; aor. *παρίλκυσα*; pf. pass. *παρίλκυσμαι*.

To draw aside, παρέλκει *πραγματῶν ὁρᾶν ὁδόν* Pind. O. 7. 84; π. τὸ ἀκόγισμα *to draw it out sideways*, Plut. Camill. 2; π. *ἐαυτὸν* *to*

withdraw secretly, Id. Cleom. 8; π. τινὰ ἀπὸ . . . Diog. L. 7. 182; τινὰ πρὸς τί Sext. Emp. P. 2. 77; and so Hemst. restores ἀνδρὰ παρέλκειν (for -ελθεῖν) in Theocr. 16. 63; —Med. to draw aside to oneself, get hold of by craft or wrong, οὐνεκα τῶν μὲν δῶρα παρέλκετο Od. 18. 282. 2. to lead alongside, as one does a led horse, Hdt. 3. 102, cf. Hesych. s. v. ἄμψποι; παρέλκειν ἐκ γῆς τὸ τῶν [boats] from the bank, Hdt. 2. 96. 3. κενὰς παρέλκειν (τὰς κῶπας, acc. to the Schol.) to pull them through the air, without dipping them, i. e. to make a mere show of working, Ar. Pax 1306. 4. to drag in, ὅταν ἀπορήσῃ . . . τότε π. αὐτὸν (sc. τὸν νοῦν) Arist. Metaph. 1. 4. 5. II. to spin out, in point of time, Εὐπολις μὲν τὸν Μαρικᾶν . . . παρέλκυσεν Ar. Nab. 553; π. τὰ κατὰ τὸν κίνδυνον . . . ὀλίγας ἡμέρας Polyb. 2. 70, 3. cf. 23. 2, 11, etc.:—absol., μὴ μνηστὶ παρέλκετε but not things off by excuses, Od. 21. 111; —also, π. τὸν χρόνον Dion. H. 2. 45, Luc. Amor. 54; —Pass. to be delayed, Polyb. 5. 30, 5, cf. Dion. H. 10. 19. III. intr. to be prolonged, to continue, Luc. Amor. 25; ἡδονῆς παρέλκοντα μέτρα Ib. 21; —to be redundant, Arr. Epict. 1. 7, 29, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 175, often in Gramm.:—so in Pass., τὰ παρελκόμενα τοῖς ἐπιτηδεύμασι things merely appended to the arts, extraneous additions to them, Polyb. 9. 20, 6, cf. Dion. H. 4. 20. παρελλείπω, to omit, Eccl.:—παρέλλειψις, ἡ, the ellipsis of one or two similar consonants, as θᾶτον for θάττον, Draco 159. 23. παρεμβαίνω, to go in beside another, Plut. 2. 593 E; π. θεορίππῳ to be mounted beside another one . . . , Dion. H. 2. 34; ἐφ' ὁρματίου Id. 5. 47, etc. παρεμβάλλω, fut. -βάλλω, to put in beside or between, insert, interpolate, interpose, τι Ar. Vesp. 481; π. λόγους ἑτέρους Dem. 1026. 20; π. ὑποψίας to insinuate suspicions, Aeschin. 24. 6, cf. 41; ὅτε νυστά-ζοιεν οἱ ἀκροασταί, π. τῆς πεντηκονταδράχμων to interpose [a touch] of his 50 drachmae lecture, of Prodicus the Sophist, Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 9, cf. Top. 8. 2, 17; π. τὴν εἰς τὰ ἑαυτοῦ Plut. 2. 730 F. 2. to put in rank, draw up in battle order, Polyb. 2. 27, 7, etc.; properly of distributing auxiliaries among the other troops, cf. Id. 1. 33, 7; generally, to place in a class or order, Plat. Legg. 741 A, cf. Plut. 2. 615 D, 618 D. II. intr. to fall into line, ἐς ναυμαχίαν Polyb. 5. 69, 7, etc. 2. of an army, to encamp, Id. 1. 77, 6, etc. 3. to make an inroad, eis . . . Id. 29. 7, 8. παρεμβλασάνα, to grow in beside, Philo 1. 573. παρεμβλέπω, to look askance, εἰς τι Eur. Hel. 1558. παρεμβολή, ἡ, insertion, interpolation, ἑτέρων πραγμάτων Aeschin. 83. 21, cf. 23. 41, Lob. Phryn. 377: in Gramm., a parenthesis, Walz Rhett. 8. 483, 576. II. a drawing up in battle-order, Polyb. 11. 32, 6: also a body so drawn up, Id. 6. 28, 1, etc. 2. an encampment, camp, Theophil. Παγερ. 2, Crito Afr. 1, Polyb., etc.: generally soldiers' barracks or quarters, as the Antonia at Jerusalem, Act. Ap. 21. 34. III. —παρεβουσία (q. v.), Polyb. 21. 5, 4, nisi legend. παρα-βολαί. IV. a pugilist's and wrestler's phrase, π. βάλλειν to trip an adversary by a twist of the leg, Plut. 2. 638 F. παρεμβολικός, ἡ, ὄν, as in a camp, δειπνα Plut. 2. 643 C. παρεμβόλιμος, ἡ, ὄν, intruded, intercalated, Byz. παρεμβολο-εἰδής, ἐς, like an interjection, Hesych. s. v. βύμβαξ. παρεμβολοθέτης, ὄν, ὁ, one who fixes a camp, Byz. παρεμβύω [ῶ], to stuff in, Luc. de Hist. Conscr. 22. παρεμβαίνομαι, Pass. to be somewhat mad, Timae. Lex. Plat. p. 163. παρεμδάνης, ἐς, somewhat mad, Gloss. παρεμμεναί, Ep. inf. of πάρεμμι (ἐμμί). παρεμύγνυμι, to mix in besides, Ael. N. A. 3. 30. παρεμπάσσω, to sprinkle or mix in besides, Diosc. 5. 96, Damocr. ap. Galen.; τινί τι Geop. 2. 34, 1, taken from Diosc. 2. 108:—Pass., c. dat., Id. 3. 9. παρεμπεδώ, to secure besides, Eccl. παρεμπελάω, to approach, Eccl. παρεμπύγνυμι, to fix in besides, Theod. Prodr.: pf. —πέπηγα intr., Psell. παρεμπίνω, to drink to excess, Hesych. παρεμπίπλημι, to fill secretly with, τί τινας Plut. Marcell. 18:—Pass. to be overfull, τινὸς Erasistr. ap. Galen. 7. 331. παρεμπίπρωμι, Pass. to be inflamed by rubbing, Strab. 709. παρεμπίπτω, fut. —πεσοῦμαι, to fall in by the way, creep or steal in, Democr. ap. Plut. 2. 733 E, Plat. Charmid. 173 D; π. εἰς τὴν πολιτείαν, of intrusive citizens, Aeschin. 51. 20; π. εἰς . . . also, to fall upon, attack, Arist. G. A. 4. 3. 22. 2. in Logic, of a term, to be inserted, Id. An. Pr. 1. 25, 11, An. Post. 2. 12, 8. 3. generally, to occur, present itself, Id. G. A. 2. 6, 12; μεταφύ Sext. Emp. M. 9. 423. II. to coincide with, τινί Plut. 2. 570 F, etc.; absol. to agree in one form, Apoll. de Constr. 256. παρεμπλάσσω, Att. —ττω, to plaster over, τοὺς πόρους Alex. Trall. 2. p. 155: Pass. to be plastered over, stop up, τοῖς πόροις Diosc. Ther. proem. 399 C. παρεμπλαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for stopping the pores, Diosc. 1. 149. παρεμπλέκω, to entwine with or between, Phot.:—metaph. to interweave, Eust.:—Pass. to be blended with, contained in, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 57 C. παρεμπλοκή, ἡ, complication, interposition, Agatharch. ap. Phot. Bibl. 449. 25; ἱστορικῇ π. Eust. 103. 39. παρεμποδίζω, to be a hindrance, τινί Luc. Amor. 25; τι Anna Comm. 2. 148: absol., Galen.:—Subst. παρεμποδισμός, ὄν, ὁ, Eriotian., Galen. παρεμποδών, Adv., like ἐμποδών, in the way, Alex. Trall. 2. 157. παρεμποιέω, to create in one besides, Plut. 2. 520 E:—Med., Epiphan. παρεμπόλω, to traffic underhand in a thing, to smuggle a thing in, π. γάμους Eur. Med. 910; πολλῆς παρεμπολήμενος an intrusive citizen, like παρέγγραπτος, Com. ap. Poll. 3. 56, cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 5. p. 123.

παρεμπόρευμα, τό, merchandise of small value, small gains (else-where ῥώτος), Hesych.:—metaph., π. οικονομικόν, of work for exercise and saving, Clem. Al. 283. II. metaph. an appendix, = πάρεργον, Luc. Dem. Encom. 22, M. Anton. 3. 12, etc. παρεμπορεύομαι, Dep. to traffic in besides:—metaph., τὸ τερεπνὸν π. to yield delight besides instruction, Luc. de Hist. Conscr. 9. παρεμπτώσις, ἡ, a coming in besides, irruption, τοῦ ὕψους Arist. Resp. 11. 5: an occurrence, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 175. 2. insertion of thoughts, letters, etc., Dion. H. Ep. 2 ad Ammae. 2, Walz Rhett. 3. 567. παρεμφαίνω, fut. —φᾶνῶ, to shew beside or along with, τὴν αὐτοῦ δῆμν Plat. Tim. 50 E, Plut. 2. 107 E:—in Polyb. 28. 3, 4, διὰ τῶν λόγων παρεφαινον ὡς εἰδότες (si vera l.), it is intr. shewed themselves. 2. to shew by the way, indicate, Arist. Audib. 23, Polyb. 12. 24, 2, Dion. H. de Comp. 6: also to emphasize, τὸν νοῦν Diog. L. 6. 3. 3. π. ὁσμὴν τινος to shew the aspect or smell of, i. e. to look or smell like, Diosc. 1. 57; π. σμύρνης Id. 1. 74. II. Pass. to appear in a thing besides or incidentally, Arist. de An. 3. 4, 3, Phys. 4. 4, 16., 4. 14, 10. 2. of water, to have objects reflected in it, Id. Probl. 23. 9, 2. παρεμφάσις, ἡ, signification of words, Phalar. 110, Stob. Eccl. 1. 1004. II. the grammatical modification of sense, caused by number and person, Apoll. de Constr. 74, 182, etc.: hence the infin. was termed ἀπαρέμφατος, Id. 225 sq., etc.; and the other moods, esp. the indic., παρεμφατικοί, Dion. H. de Comp. 5:—cf. M. Müller's Chips 4. p. 31. παρεμφατικός, ἡ, ὄν, indicative of a modification of sense (v. παρεμ-φασίς), c. gen., Apoll. de Constr. 132, 141, al. παρεμφερής, ἐς, somewhat like, v. l. Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 18, Diod. 1. 35, 98, etc. Adv. —ρῶς, Zosim. παρεμφέρω, to be somewhat like, τινί v. l. Diosc. 1. 74, Galen. παρεμφράσσω, Att. —ττω, to block up beside, Galen. παρεμφορῶμαι, Pass. to grow in beside, hang upon, Luc. Fugit. 10. παρεμφύσις, ὡς, ἡ, a growing on or to, Heliod. ap. Orib. 40 Mai. παρεναλλαγή, ἡ, a slipping of two ends past each other, Galen. παρεναλλάσσομαι, Pass. to be interchanged, Galen. παρενδείκνυμαι, Med. to come forward so as to exhibit, Poll. 4. 98, 113, 145. παρενδίδωμι, to give in, Plut. 2. 813 D, App. Civ. 1. 12. παρενδύομαι, Pass. with aor. 2 act. to slip in by the side, Plut. 2. 479 A. παρενείδων, inf. —ιδεῖν, aor. 2 with no pres. in use (cf. παρείδων), to take a side look at, παρενείδων τι Ar. Lys. 156. παρενείρω, to put in by the side, ἑαυτὸν εἰς πάντα π. to intrude oneself into everything, Plut. 2. 793 D; τι τῷ λόγῳ Eust. 7. 39; τι μεταφύ τῶν λόγων Anna Comm. 1. 338. παρενεκτέον, verb. Adj. one must reject, Epiphan. παρενήγειν, v. sub παρανήγειν. παρενήνοθε, v. sub ἐνήνοθε. παρενείν, Dor. for παρὰ εἶναι, Theocr. παρῆνεσις, ἡ, a putting in beside, giving besides or wrongly, αἱ τῶν τροφῶν π. Galen. II. insertion of a letter, Walz Rhett. 3. 567, Eust., etc.: a parenthesis, Quintil. 9. 3, 23, etc. παρῆνετος, ὄν, put in beside, parenthetic, Eust. 67. 39:—Adv. —ως, Eccl. παρῆνετική, ἡ, something put in beside, an addition, appendix, τοῖνδε . . . παρῆνετήν ἐποίησατο, of works undertaken in completion of others, Hdt. 1. 186; παρῆνετήν ἐχρησε ἐς Μιλησίους delivered an oracle by way of parenthesis, Id. 6. 19; τοῦ λόγου π. ποιέσκετο τήνδε, ὡς . . . Id. 7. 5, cf. 171; ἑτέρας τοῦ πολέμου π. ἐποίησεν undertook other business in the intervals of the war, Plut. Pomp. 41: an insertion, as a letter, Walz Rhett. 3. 567, etc.; π. ὅψου=παροψώνημα, Poll. 6. 56. II. smaller wares taken as an addition to the cargo, Plut. 2. 151 E, Poll. 1. 99, Hesych. παρενθιμέομαι, Dep. to disregard, Philo 1. 78, M. Anton. 5. 5, etc. παρενοχλέω, to cause one much annoyance, to clash with one's interests or comfort, Hipp. 1276, 3, Arist. Rhet. 2. 4, 21, Memor. 2. 27; π. τινι περί τινας Polyb. 1. 8, 1, cf. Arist. 15. 19. 2. c. acc. to annoy greatly, Polyb. 16. 37, 3:—Pass., καὶ ὑμεῖς παρηνόχλησθε Dem. 242. 16. παρενόχλημα, τό, an annoyance, Philo 2. 519, etc. παρενόαλευσις, ἡ, a shaking to and fro, Nicet. Ann. 85 D. παρενόαλειω, to swing to and fro, π. τοῖν ποδοῖν Ar. Pl. 291; π. πρὸς αὐλὸν Philostr. 64. παρενοστρίρω, to sow or strew in among, Greg. Naz. παρενοστάζω, to let drop in besides, Aët. παρῆνεσις, ἡ, a putting in beside, insertion, Plut. 2. 1022 D. παρεντάττω, to put in beside, Plut. 2. 1020 A, 1022 C. παρεντείνω, to stretch beside, ταῖς ἐπὶ χορδαῖς δύο παρεντεννόμενος Plut. 2. 84 A; π. τὸν Ἀναξαγόραν strung him, roused his energies, Id. Pericl. 8:—so, π. φωνὴν to strain or exert it much, Plut. 2. 623 B, cf. Dion. H. de Demosth. 54. παρεντίθημι, to put in beside, insert, interpolate, Galen., Longin. 27. 1. παρεντρίβω [ῖ], to rub against, τινί τι Epiphan. παρεντρώγω, to gnaw besides, Eubul. Adv. 1. 8; cf. παρεγκάπτω. παρεντυχάνω, to meet casually, ὁ παρεντυχάνων Anecd. Delph. 2 (Curt.): οἱ παρεντυχάνοντες readers, Epiphan.

παρεντυχία, ἡ, *a meeting by chance*, Gloss.
παρενυφαίνω, aor. -ύφανα, *to weave in besides*, Alex. Aphrod.
παρέξ or **παρέξ**, v. sub **παρέκ**.
παρεάγω, *to lead out beside or past*, c. acc. loci, v. l. Hdt. 4. 158: *to mislead*, to which is referred the phrase **παρέκ νόον ἀγάγειν** Il. 10. 391.
h. Ven. 36; v. **παρέκ** B. 2. *to exceed, excel*, Eus. D. E. 372 C.
παρεάγωγῃ, ἡ, *a marching out against the enemy*, Artemid. 5. 13.
παρεαίρω, *to take out*, συλλαβὴν Tzetz.:—Med. *to take by choice*, Ross Inscr. no. 311.
παρεάγω, *to lift up beside*, Strab. 528:—Pass. *to be lifted up*; οἱ **παρεαρθέντες** the arrogant, Lat. nimis elati, Seymn. 342.
παρεαλλάττω, in part. pf. pass. **παρεγλαγμένος**, *different, strange*, Schol. Soph. Ant. 849; π. **τινός** *different from* . . , Eust. Opusc. 46. 20.
παρεάμβω, fut. ψω, *to go or sail by*, τόπον Ar. Rh. 1. 581.
παρεαρκέω, *to last out*, be extant, Tzetz. Hist. 3. 976.
παρεαυλέω, whence part. pass. pf. **παρεγλημένοι**, *worn out by being played upon*, and so, generally, *worn out, having lost voice, strength and all things*, Ar. Ach. 681; so, νοῦς **παρέξ**, Suid., cf. Phot., Hesych., etc.
παρέξιμι (ἐξιμι), inf. **παρεξίειναι**, *to go out beside, pass by or alongside of*, τὴν λίμνην Hdt. 7. 58, cf. 109; παρὰ τὴν οἰκίαν Plut. 2. 754 F: absol., Hdt. 3. 14., 4. 92., 5. 12., Eur. Phoen. 1248:—often of rivers, Paus. 4. 31, 2, etc. 2. *to turn aside out of the path*, Plat. Rep. 503 A. II. *to overstep, transgress*, h. Hom. Cer. 478 Herm. (who restores **παρέξιμεν** for -έμεν); ἀρμονίαν Διὸς θνατῶν **παρέξιαι** Βουλαί Aesch. Pr. 551; ψῆφον τυράννων καὶ κράτη **παρέξιμεν** Soph. Ant. 60.
παρέξειπνί, v. l. for **παρέξ εἰπεῖν**, Od. 4. 348, etc.
παρέξ-ερεσία, ἡ, *that part of the ship which is beyond* (i. e. unoccupied by) the rowers, i. e. either end of the ship, the bow or the stern, but commonly the former, Thuc. 4. 12, cf. esp. 7. 34, Plut. 2. 347 B.
παρεξελάνω, fut. -ελάσω, seemingly intr. (sub. ἄρμα, ἵππον etc.), *to drive out past, to pass in a race*, Il. 23. 344: *to row past*, c. acc., ἐπὶν διὴ τὰς γα (sc. Ζεῖρηνας) **παρεξελάσων** ταῖροι Od. 12. 55: *to march by*, Hdt. 8. 126; παρὰ τι Plut. Alc. 35; ἵππων π. *to ride past*, Id. Artox. 12, cf. Pyrrh. 16. II. *to march out to meet*, ἀλλήλοισι Id. Philop. 10.
παρεξέλεγχος, ὁ, *a fallacy used in refutation*, Arist. Soph. Elench. 17. 12.
παρεξέλεγχω, *to refute by fallacies*, Id. Top. 2. 5, 3, in Pass.
παρεξέλω, *to draw aside*, Jo. Cinn. 189. 9.
παρεξίμεν, v. sub **παρέξιμι**.
παρέξ-έρεω, v. l. for **παρέξ έρέω**, Od. 23. 16.
παρέρχομαι, Dep. with aor. and pf. act.; the aor. -ἦλθον being the only tense used by Hom., and that only in inf. and part. To go out beside, to slip past another, βεῖα **παρέξελθοῦσα** Od. 10. 573; π. **τινα** Hdt. 1. 197., 6. 117; παρὰ τι Plut. Alex. 76. 2. **παρεξελθεῖν** πείδιοιο τυτθὸν *to pass over a little of it*, Il. 10. 344. 3. c. gen., π. τῆς ἀληθείας *to go aside from the truth*, Plat. Phileb. 66 B. II. *to overstep, transgress*, Διὸς νόον, θεῶν Od. 5. 104, 138; δίκην Soph. Ant. 921.
παρεξετάζω, *to put one thing by another, so as to compare them*, τι παρὰ τι Dem. 742. 1; τί **τινι** Dio C. 53. 7.
παρεξέτασις, ἡ, *a comparison*, Greg. Naz.
παρεξεύρημα, τό, *an invention, pretext*, A. B. 59.
παρεξευρίσκω, *to find out besides*, π. ἄλλον νόμον *to find out a law which neutralises another*, Hdt. 3. 31; νόμῳ Philo 2. 46.
παρεξηγέομαι, Dep. *to misinterpret*, Eccl.
παρεξηγήμα, τό, and **παρεξηγήσις**, ἡ, *misinterpretation*, Eccl.
παρεξίμηναι, *to let out beside*, Dio C. 40. 2., 50. 31: of Time, *to let pass*, τέσσαρας ἡμέρας Hdt. 7. 210:—for **παρέξιμεν**, h. Hom. Cer. 478, v. sub **παρέξιμι**.
παρέξις, ἡ, (παρέχω) *a presenting*:—esp. *a presenting oneself to be operated on*, Hipp. Offic. 740, Mochl. 866.
παρεξίσσω, *to place beside as equal, rank with*, τινί τι Archestr. ap. Ath. 29 B, Eust., etc.:—**παρεξισάω**, *to rank as equal*, Jo. Chrys.
παρεξίστημι, *to remove from its place*, π. τὴν δάνοιαν *to distract it*, Plut. 2. 713 A. II. Pass., with aor. 2, pf. and plqpf. act., *to undergo a change, change*, Epich. 94. 16 Ahr.; **παρεκστῆναι** τῇ διανοίᾳ *to go mad*, Polyb. 32. 7, 6; absol., **προφήτης** ὁ **παρεκστῆκώς** LXX (Hos. 9. 7); so, **παρὰστῆναι** Eus. H. E. 5. 16, 14; οἶνος **παρεκστῆκώς** wine that has turned, sour wine, Lyc. ap. Ath. 420 C.
παρεξοδεύω, *to make a side-way*, Eust. Opusc. 216. 10.
παρεξοδος, ἡ, *a side-way*, E. Gud. 178. 45:—*a digression*, Eccl. II. *a surgeon's travelling companion, a case of instruments*, Hipp. 24. 20.
παρεξοκέλλω, *to run upon*, Epiphani.
παρεξοθενέω, *to set utterly at naught*, Eus. H. E. 10. 7. 1, in Pass.
παρεξωθέω, *to push out at the side*, Arist. Mund. 4. 29, in Pass.
παρέοικα, *to be somewhat like*, c. dat., Diosc. 2. 189, Schol. Ar. Nub. 178, etc.
παρεοικότως, Adv. *in a manner somewhat like*, Poll. 9. 131.
παρέπαινος, ὁ, *bye-praise, subordinate or incidental praise*, such as was rhetorically used by Euenus of Paros, Plat. Phaedr. 267 A; cf. **παρόψογος**.
παρεπιβοηθῶ, *to come from the side to help*, Diod. 2. 6.
παρεπιγράφῃ, ἡ, *something written in addition at the side, a stage-direction written in the margin*, such as ἀδελφίς τις, Ar. Av. 223, cf. Aesch. Eum. 116, 127; often noticed in the Scholia of Aristoph., v. Diindorf's Index; cf. **παρεγκύκλημα**. II. in Tzetz. Lyc. 1, π. is a rhetorical figure by which a statement is incidentally made (**παρεπιγράφεται**).
παρεπιγράφω, *to write by the side of an inscription*, i. e. to correct it, Strab. 675: *to write in the margin*, Schol. Ar. Av. 222.

παρεπιδεικνύμαι, Med. *to exhibit out of season, make a display*, Plut. 2. 43 D, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 57. II. the Act. is found in LXX (2 Macc. 15. 10), *to point out beside or at the same time*.
παρεπιδημέω, *to be sojourning as a stranger in a place*, Polyb. 27. 7, 3, Macho ap. Ath. 579 A, C. 1. 1338, 1625, 8, al.
παρεπιδημία, ἡ, *a sojourn in a strange place, lodging*, Hipparch. ap. Stob. 573. 36, Plat. Ax. 365 B, Polyb. 4. 4, 2; **παρεπιδομίαν ποιῆσθαι** C. 1. 2349 b. 48 (add.), 3052. 32, al.
παρεπιδημιος, ov, *sojourning in a strange place*, Polyb. 32. 22, 4, Ath. 196 A, LXX (Gen. 23. 4).
παρεπιθύμης, εως, ἡ, *forbearance*, Eus. Vit. Const. 3. 64.
παρεπικουρέω, *to be a help to*, τινι Sext. Enip. M. 5. 75.
παρεπινεύω, *to invent besides*, Schol. Ar. Av. 454: Med., Diod. 12. 11.
παρεπιπλέκομαι, Pass. of stars, *to be in conjunction*, Galen.
παρεπινέω, poet. -πνέω, *to blow from the side*, Ar. Rh. 2. 961.
παρεπισκοπέω, *to examine besides or also*, Arist. M. Mor. 1. 35, 20, Plut. 2. 129 E.
παρεπισπάσμαι, Med. *to draw to oneself, to claim*, Philo 1. 540.
παρεπιστείβω, *to walk over*, Apollin. metaphr. Psalm.
παρεπιστρέφω, intr. *to turn aside*, μικρὸν πρὸς τὴν ἑω Strab. 786:—Pass. *to turn in passing and look at*, Plut. 2. 521 B, Diog. L. 2. 23.
παρεπιστροφή, ἡ, *a turning round in passing*, Plut. Sull. 25.
παρεπιτείνωμαι, Med. *to cause a slight tension*, Oribas. 159 Matth.
παρεπιτομή, ἡ, *an incision*, Philo in Math. Vett. 63, 64.
παρεπιφαίνομαι, Pass. *to appear beside*, Oribas. 305 Matth.
παρεπιφέρω, *to employ upon*, τι πρὸς τι Arr. Perip. M. Rubri p. 33.
παρεπιχέω, *to add by pouring*, τι εἰς τι Hero in Math. Vett. 245.
παρεπιψάω, *to touch at the side, just touch*, Plut. 2. 888 C.
παρέπλω, v. sub **παρὰπλέω**.
παρέπλωμα, Dep. *to follow along side, follow close*, τινι Hipp. Epid. 1. 946, Plat. Legg. 667 B, etc.; esp. as an escort, Xen. Apol. 27; absol., Plat. Phaedo 89 A, etc.:—metaphr., ἐδωδὴ μὲν καὶ πόσει . . **παρέπεσθαι** τὴν χάριν Id. Legg. 667 B; τοῦτο μάλιστα ἐπὶ πάντων π. is common to all, Id. Theaet. 186 A; π. **τινι** *to be imparted to him*, Polyb. 4. 21, 1. 2. in Logic, τὸ **παρεπιόμεν** is a consequence, necessary or accidental, Arist. Soph. Elench. 6, 10, etc.
παρεργάτης, ov, ὁ, (παρέργον) *a pottering workman, κομψὸς γ' ὁ κηρὺς καὶ π. λόγαν* Eur. Supp. 426.
παρεργολάβέω, *to take as an accessory*, Philo 1. 541.
παρέργον, ov, (ἐργον) *beside or not belonging to the main subject, subordinate, incidental*, οὐ λόγος π. ὧν Plat. Tim. 38 D; **παρέργον** τῇ ποιήσει *καταχρησάμενος* to treat it as a mere accessory, Ib. 21 C; ὁ τι μὴ π. Id. Phaedr. 174 A, etc.:—Adv. -γως, *by the way, cursorily*, opp. to ἀκριβῶς, Id. Legg. 793 E; *to exeatistatōs*, Dem. 215. 9; π. ἔχειν πρὸς τι Dinarch. 110. 3; οὐ π. ἔμαθον Hegesipp. 'Aδ. 1. 6, cf. Menand. Troph. 1. 6. II. as Subst. **παρέργον**, τό, *a bye-work, subordinate or secondary business, appendage, appendix*, πύναον Eur. Or. 610; **παρέργ' ὁδοῦ** *a secondary purpose of my journey*, Id. El. 509; π. **τύχης** *an unhappy addition to my fortune*, Id. Hel. 925; **παρέργα** *κακῶν things useless to remedy my ills*, Id. H. F. 1340; **παρέργα** δόμων, =νόθοι, Seidl. Eur. El. 63; π. **γίνεσθαι** *to be slain among the rest*, Paus. 10. 27, 2:—ἐν **παρέργῳ** as a bye-work, as subordinate or secondary, Lat. obiter, π. **θεσθαί** to treat in such way, Soph. Ph. 473 (so, **ἐθέντο** may be supplied in Thuc. 6. 69); ὥς ἐν π. Eur. 1. T. 516, Plat. Symp. 222 C; ἐν **παρέργῳ** μὲρι Id. Rep. 370 C; ἐκ **παρέργου** πόλεμον ποιεῖσθαι Thuc. 1. 142., 7. 27; ἐκ π. **μελετᾶται** τι Id. (v. μελετᾶω II. 2); ἐκ π. **σκοπεῖν** Plat. Theaet. 184 A; **παρέργον** νομίζειν τι πρὸς τι Dem. 1233. 5; π. **ἔαν** τι γίνεσθαι Plat. Legg. 766 A, cf. Euthyd. 273 D; πρὸς τὸ κέρδος πάντα **τάλλα** . . π. **γίγνεται** Alex. 'Ισοστ. 1.
παρερεθίζω, *to irritate beside*, Vita Josephi 45.
παρερέτω, *to move as with oars*, Poll. 5. 71.
παρέρμα, v. sub **παρὰρμα**.
παρερμηνεύω, *to misinterpret*, τὸν ποιητὴν Strab. 303:—**παρερμηνέμα**, τό, Epiphani.:—**παρερμηνευαί**, ol, a sect of Christians, Eccl.
παρέρπω, *to creep secretly up to*, Theocr. 15. 48; so in aor. 1 **παρέρπυσα** Ar. Eccl. 511. 2. Comic for **παριέναι** (v. **παρείμι** IV. 2), of an Orator, *to creep forward* (to speak), Ib. 398. II. *to pass by*, Auth. Plan. 4. 11, Epigr. Gr. 195.
παρέρνω, poet. and Ion. **παρέρνω**, *to draw along the side*, φραγμὴν Hdt. 7. 36. II. *to draw on one side*, **παρέρνεται** τὸ στόμα the mouth is distorted, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1059.
παρέρχομαι (the other moods of the pres., and the impf., as also the fut., are borrowed from **παρείμι** (ἐίμι), v. sub **ἐρχομαι**): aor. **παρήλθον**, inf. -ελθεῖν, more rarely -ἦλθον Theocr. 22. 85; Dep. To go by, beside or past, to pass by, pass, of a ship, Od. 16. 357; ἔως ἰοῦσα κύμα **παρήλθεν** 5. 429; of birds, 12. 62; of persons, Aesch. Supp. 1004, etc.; **παρήλθεν ὁ κίνδυνος** ὥσπερ νέφος *passed away*, Dem. 291. 12. 2. of Time, *to pass*, Hdt. 2. 86, Aeschin. 163. 25; ὁ **παρελθὼν χρόνος** time past, Soph. Fr. 309; ὁ π. **ἀποτος** the past season, Id. Tr. 69; π. **δοῶ** wanderings now gone by, as in Lat. acti labores, Id. O. C. 1397; τοὺς **παρελθούσας** πόνους Plat. Phaedr. 231 B, cf. Xen. An. 4. 3. 2; τῆς **παρελθούσης** νυκτὸς Plat. Prot. 310 A; ἐν τῷ **παρελθόντι** in time past, of old, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 20, etc.; τὰ **παρελθούσῃ** past events, Dem. 292. 5; τὸ **παρελθόν**, opp. to τὸ μέλλον, Arist. Phys. 4. 10, 3; ὁ **παρελθὼν χρόνος** (sc. χρόνος) the perfect tense, Id. Paët. 20, 9, cf. Categ. 6. 4. II. *to pass by, outstrip, surpass*, esp. in speed, **τινα** Il. 23. 345; ποσὶν μὴ τίς με **παρῆλθον** Od. 8. 230; π. ἐν δόλοισιν *to surpass in wiles*, 13. 291; π. **τινα** δόλῳ Theogn. 1285; **δυνάμει** Eur. Bacch. 906; ἀναδείξαι Ar. Eq. 277; π. τῇ πρώτῃ στρατείᾳ *to be superior, have the advantage*, Aeschin. 71. fin.; also, τοὺς **λύγους** τὰ ἔργα **παρέρχεται**

Dem. 132. 7. 2. *to oulwit, escape, elude* (as we say to give it the go-by), *μη δ' οὕτως . . κλέπτει νόμῳ, ἐπεὶ οὐ παρέλυσαι οὐδὲ με πείσεις* (unless this be taken in signif. V) Il. 1. 132; *οὐκ ἔστι Διὸς κλέψαι νόον οὐδὲ παρελθεῖν* Hes. Th. 613; *φυλακάς . . ἐούσας οὐδὲν χαλεπὰς παρελθεῖν* Hdt. 3. 72; so, *π. τὴν περὶ μὲν τὴν τύχην* Eur. Alc. 605; *τὸν νόμον* Lys. 107. 41; *τὴν αἰτίαν* Dem. 227. 20; *τὰς διαβολὰς* Ib. 10; *τὸ ὄνομα παρελήλυθε ἐκαίνο* has not made good the promise, Id. 400. 2.

III. *to pass on and come to a place, arrive at*, *ἐς τὰ δίκαια* Luc. Her. Op. 214; *ἐς τὴν ὀναστέαν* Dem. 117. 4; *ἐς τὴν οὐσίαν* Luc. Gall. 12; *ἐπὶ τὰ πράγματα* Id. D. Mort. 12. 4. 2. *to pass in, ἐς τὴν αὐλήν* Hdt. 3. 77., 5. 92, 3. al.; *π. ἔσω or εἰσω to go into a house*, etc., Aesch. Cho. 849, Soph. El. 1337, etc., v. Elmsl. Med. 1105; *ἔσω θυράων* Soph. O. T. 1241; *εἰσω παρὰ τὰν Ἀρ. Nub. 833*; or merely c. acc., *π. δόμους* Eur. Med. 1137, Hipp. 108:—also of an army, *π. βίᾳ ἐς τὴν πόλιν* Xen. An. 5. 5, 11; *π. εἰσω Πυλῶν* Dem. 237. 6.

metaph., *ἐς παροιμίαν παρήλθε τὸ πᾶγμα* passed into a proverb, Arist. Fr. 551; *ἐς τὴν τραγικὴν . . ὥσπερ π.* [ἡ ὑπόκρισις] Id. Rhet. 3. 1, 3. IV. *to pass without heeding, τὸν βωμὸν* Il. 8. 239: *to pass by, pass over, disregard, slight, θεοῦ* Eur. Supp. 231; esp. in word, *οὐδὲν π.* Ar. Vesp. 636, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 278 E, etc. 2. *to overstep, transgress, τοὺς νόμους* Antipho 130. 32, Lys. 107. 42, Dem. 977. 15.

V. *to pass unnoticed, escape the notice of* (v. supr. II. 2), mostly of things, *πολλὰ με καὶ συνίεντα π.* Theogn. 419, cf. Soph. Tr. 226; *τοῦτ' γὰρ αὐτὸ μικροῦ παρήλθε με εἰπεῖν* Dem. 550. 26:—absol., *ὡς μὴ παρέλθω* αἰ κόρα Soph. O. C. 902. VI. in Att., *to come forward to speak* (cf. *παρὰ B. II. 3*), *π. ἐς τὸν δῆμον* Thuc. 5. 45; *ἐς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν* Aeschin. 67. 16; and often absol., *ταῦτα ἔλεγε παρελθὼν ὁ Ἀριστέδης* Hdt. 8. 81; *ὁλίγων ἔνεκα καυτὴν παρήλθον βρῆμα* ταν Ar. Thesm. 443, cf. Av. 1612; *παρελθὼν ἔλεγε τοιαῦτα*, π. *εἴπε* Thuc. 2. 59, Xen. Apol. 10, cf. Lys. 172. 26; cf. *πάρεμι* (είμι) IV. 2, *περπέω*.

VII. the pf. *παρῆλθθα* is used = *πάρεμι, adsum*, Thuc. 4. 86. *πάρεσαν*, Ep. 3 pl. impf. *πάρεμι* (είμι sum). *παρῆσθαι*, fut. —*έδομαι*: aor. —*έφαγον*, inf. —*φάγειν*:—*to eat besides*, Hipp. 267. 38. II. *to gnaw or nibble at*, c. gen., *δδῶρας* Ar. Eq. 1026:—hence *to carp, sneer at*, Lat. *rodere*, c. acc., Diog. L. 2. 66. *πάρεσις*, ἡ, *a letting go, dismissal, τινος ἐκ τόπου* Plut. Comp. Dion. c. Brut. 2. II. *a slackening of strength, paralysis*, Hipp. 1136 G, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 12, M. Dint. 2. 11, cf. Plut. 2. 652 D. III. *remission, of debts*, Phalar. 114; *of sins*, Ep. Rom. 3. 25. IV. *neglect*, App. ap. Suid. *παρῆσκνῶσθαι*, —*άδατο*, v. sub *παρῆσκνῶζω*. *παρῆσάμενος*, —*άμεναι*, v. sub *παρῆσθημι*. *παρῆστις*, ον, (έστια) *by or at the hearth*, λοιβαί Soph. El. 269:—generally, = *έφείστις*, Soph. Ant. 372, Eur. Med. 1334. *παρῆσχάτος*, ον, *the last but one*, Philo 2. 66, etc.; v. Schüf. Greg. 65.

παρετάζω, *to put beside and compare*, Hesych. *παρετέον*, verb. Adj. of *παρήμι*, *one must let pass, neglect*, Plat. Legg. 796 A. II. *one must permit, τὸν σκοπεῖν τι* Philo 1. 674.

παρετοιμάζω, *to make ready besides*, Aescop. 22 de Furia. *παρετοιμάσθαι*, ἡ, *preparation*, Gloss. *πάρετος*, ον, *relaxed, falsified, μέλη* Anth. P. 5. 55; *π. ποιεῖν τινα* Diod. 3. 26, cf. Aretae. Sign. M. Ac. 1. 5.

παρετυμολόγω, *to allude to the etymology of a word*, Ath. 35 C, etc. *παρευδιάζομαι*, Dep. *to live quietly among others*, Polyb. 4. 32, 5. *παρευδιαστής*, οὐ, ὅ, of a kind of water-fowl that comes on land in fine weather, restored in Ath. 332 E, for *παρευδιώτ*.

παρευδοκίμῶ, *to surpass or be superior in fame, influence, etc.*, *τινα* Plut. Pomp. 37, etc.; *ῥώμην καὶ ἰσχύϊ* Dion. H. de Vett. Cens. 3. 1:—*Pass*. *to be surpassed*, Teles ap. Stob. 232. 36, Luc. Hermot. 51, etc. *παρευδοκίμησις*, εως, ἡ, *superiority in favour*, Schol. Od. 5. 209. II. *deprecation*, τινος Jo. Chrys.

παρευημέρω, *to surpass in fortune*: *to flourish, abound*, Philo 1. 19, etc.:—*Pass*. *to be surpassed*, Eus. P. E. 388 B. *παρευθύνω*, *to constrain, χερσὶ π. Soph. Aj. 1069*; cf. *ἀπ*—, *κατ*—*εὐθύνω*. *παρευθύς*, Adv., = *εὐθύς*, Dio C. 63. 19:—*παρευθύ*, Byz.

παρευκληῶ, *to calm, soothe*, Eur. H. F. 99. *παρελᾶβέομαι*, Dep. *to beware at the same time, μή ποτε . .*, Schol. Soph. Tr. 1; c. acc., *to beware of besides*, Byz.

παρευνάζομαι, Pass. *to lie beside, δωμήσι* Od. 22. 37, cf. Poll. 5. 41. *παρευνάομαι*, = *παρευνάομαι*, Orph. Arg. 134. *παρευναστήρ*, ἦρος, ὅ, *one who sleeps beside*, Menand. Hist. p. 346: ὁ π. βασιλέως the king's chamberlain, Id.

παρευνέτις, ἰδος, ἡ, *a bedfellow*, Nonn. D. 8. 243. *παρευνός*, ον, *lying beside or with, a bedfellow*, Ion ap. Ath. 463 C:—metaph., *πῆμα παρὰ πᾶν* Eur. Alc. 1004.

παρεύρεσις, ἡ, *the invention of a false pretext, a pretence, μηδεμίαν παρῑρέσει* Decret. ap. Dem. 238. 6, cf. Ephor. 30, C. I. 1845. 109., 2448. II. 16, al.; proverb., *Θρακία π.* Strab. 402.

παρῑρήμα, τό, = *foreg*, Paus. 2. 16, 2, Oenon. ap. Ens. P. E. (?) *παρῑρημένως*, Adv. part. pf. pass. *with crafty devices*, f. l. in Zenob. Prov. 60; Schneider *παρῑρημένως*.

παρῑρίσκαω, fut. —*εὐρήσω*, aor. —*εὐρίω*:—*to discover besides, invent*, Ildt. 1. 26, Strab. 758; *π. τι ἐς τινα* Pans. 9. 5, 3. 2. Pass., *ἐς οὐ . . σφί ἀδικόν τι παρῑρηβῆ* *be discovered in them*, Hdt. 3. 31. II. *to fabricate a narrative, etc.*, cited from Philostr.

παρῑρηκτέω, *to perform one's duty regularly*, of soldiers, Polyb. 3. 50, 7; of courtiers, Id. 5. 56, 7. *παρῑρηπίζω*, *to put in order, arrange, make ready*, Eur. I. T. 707,

725 (v. Seidl. 707); and in Med., Polyb. 5. 108, 4. 2. *to arrange badly, neglect*, Eur. Cycl. 594.

παρῑνυῖν, *to win by craft*, τι Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. Ἀναστάσιος. *παρῑνυφράτις*, ἰδος, ἡ, *on the banks of Euphrates*, πόλεις Eccl.

παρῑνυχομαι, Dep. *to feast beside*, App. Civ. 1. 48. *παρῑνυπλώω*, *to spread wide, open in readiness*, τὴν ὁκὸν Eccl. *παρῑνυπτόμαι*, Dep. *to touch on the side*, Plut. 2. 573 F.

παρῑνυδρῶν, *to lie near to guard, to keep guard*, ἐν Σικελίᾳ Polyb. 2. 24, 13, etc.; *π. τισὶ to keep watch upon them*, Id. 3. 100, 7. *παρῑνυθαρμένως*, Adv. *corruptly*, Eupolem. ap. Ens. P. E. 451 B.

παρέχω: fut. *παρέξω*, οἱ *παρῑσχῶ* Thuc. 6. 86, Isocr. 130 E, Antid. § 248: pf. *παρέσχηκα*: aor. *παρέσχον*, Ep. inf. *παρῑσχεῖν* Il. 19. 147; imper. *παρῑσχε* (never *παρῑσχε* Dind. Eur. Hec. 842); poet. *παρῑσχε-θον* Hes. Th. 639, inf. *παρῑσχεῖν* Ar. Eq. 325; *παρῑσχεσθε* is f. l. for *παρῑσχεσθε* in Od. 14. 521. [In Od. 19. 113, *παρῑσχε* in arsi.]

A. Act. *to hold beside, hold in readiness*, Il. 18. 556; *φῶος πάν-τεσσι παρέχω* Od. 18. 317:—*to furnish, provide, supply*, *ἱερῆα, δῶρα, σῖτον, βρώσιον τε πῶσιν τε*, etc., Hom. (esp. in Od.), etc.:—absol., *ἐγὼ δ' ἐν πᾶσι παρέξω I will provide for all*, Od. 8. 39:—so, later, *π. νέας* Hdt. 4. 83, 7. 21; *τεταρτημόριον τοῦ μοσθᾶματος* Id. 2. 180; *χρήματα* Thuc. 8. 84; *αἱ δὲ Συρακούσαι σὺν . . παρέχουσιν* Hermipr. For. 9; *πληρώματα ἡ πόλις παρέχει* the state finds men to man the ships, Dem. 565. 1. 2. of natural objects, *to supply, yield, produce*, *θάλασσα π. ἰχθῦς* Od. 19. 113; *παρέχει* (sc. *σῶλος*) *σίδηρον* Il. 23. 835. 3. of incorporeal things, *to afford, cause, bring, grant, give, φιλόνητα, ἀρετὴν, γέλω τε καὶ εὐφροσύνην* Il. 3. 354, Od. 18. 133., 20. 8; so, *π. εἰρήναν* τινὶ Pind. P. 9. 41; *ὑμνον* Id. N. 6. 57; *ἀισαν, τύχην, πένθος, φόβον*, etc., Id. O. 6. 175, Soph., etc.; *χόρην, εὐνοίαν* Soph. O. C. 1498, Tr. 708; *ὄχλον, πρήγματα π.* Hdt. 1. 86, al. (v. sub *πᾶγμα* II. 5); *πόνον* Id. 1. 177; *ἔργον* Ar. Nub. 523; *π. εὐνοίαν εἰς τινα* Antipho 138. 20; *ἀίσθησιν παρέχει* *τινὲς enables one to observe a thing*, Thuc. 2. 50; but, *ἀίσθησιν π.*, absol., *it causes remark*, is perceived, Id. 3. 22, Xen. An. 4. 6, 13; *ἀνάγκη τὴν τόλμην π.* Thuc. 3. 45; *ὕφειμένου δόξαν π.* = *ὕφειμένου ἐοικέναι* Plut. 2. 131 A:—so, Lat. *praebeo* (i. e. *prae-hibeo*) = *exhibeo*.

II. *to present or offer for a purpose*, 1. c. inf., [*ὅτες*] *παρέχουσι . . γάλα θῆσθαι* Od. 4. 89; *π. τὸ σῶμα τύπην* Ar. Nub. 441; *τὸ στράτευμα π. τινὶ διαφθεῖραι* Thuc. 8. 50; (and without inf., *πτήξας δέμας παρέχει* Aesch. Pers. 210); with reflex. Pron., *π. ἑαυτὸν τινι ἐμμελεῖται* *to give oneself up to another to practise upon*, Plat. Phaedr. 228 E; *π. ἑαυτὸν τινι ἐρωτᾷ* Id. Apol. 33 B, Prot. 312 C; *π. ἑαυτοὺς χρῆσθαι Κύρῳ, ὅ τι ἂν δέη* Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 9; rarely with a part., *π. ἑαυτὸν δεσποζόμενον* Luc. Tox. 35. 2. *to give oneself up, submit oneself*, *ἑαυτὸν being omitted*, π. [*ἑαυτοῦς*] *διαφθαρήναι* Hdt. 9. 17; *πατεῖν παρέχει τῷ θεῷ τινι* [*ἑαυτὸν*] Soph. Aj. 1145; *τοῖς ἱατροῖς παρέχουσι . . ἀποτέμνειν* καὶ ἀποκτείνει Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 54, cf. Plat. Gorg. 456 B; *τῷ λόγῳ ὥσπερ ἱατροῦ παρέχων ἀποκρίνον* Ib. 475 D, cf. Theact. 191 A:—*ἐτοιμὸς εἰμί σοι παρέχων ἀποκρίνον* Id. Prot. 348 A:—esp. of a woman, sensu obsc., Ar. Lys. 162, 227, Luc. D. Meretr. 5. fin., etc.; (in full, *π. ἑαυτὴν* Luc. D. Marin. 13, Artem. 1. 78):—but, *παρέχε* *ἐκποδῶν*, like *π. ἑαυτὸν σπάνιον*, *make yourself scarce*, Ar. Vesp. 949; cf. *ἀνέχω* I. 3.

3. with reflex. Pron. and a predicative, *to shew or exhibit oneself so and so*, *π. ἑαυτὸν ὅσον καὶ δίκαιον* Antipho 116. 30; *σπάνιον* Plat. Euthyphro 3 D; *σοφιστήν* Id. Prot. 312 A; *εὐπειθῆ* Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 22; *μέτρον* Aeschin. 1. 3; *τοιούτων πολλήν* Lys. 139. 29; *π. ἐν τῷ μέσῳ ἑαυτὸν* Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 46:—so, *δέμας ἀκέντητον παρέχων* Pind. O. 1. 32:—also *to exhibit* that which has been made so and so, i. e. *to make or render so and so*, like *ἀποδιδέκναι*, *π. τινὰ* Beltrius Andoc. 17. 44, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 274 E, 277 A:—so with part., *π. τοὺς ζυμμάχους τὸς σπονδὰς δεχομένους* Thuc. 5. 35, cf. Xen. Oec. 21, 4; *κοινὴν τὴν πόλιν π. to offer it as a common resort*, Isocr. 51 C; *γῆν ἀσυλον καὶ δόμους ἐχεργύους* Eur. Med. 387; v. infr. B. v.

III. *to allow, grant, σιγὴν παρῑσχὼν κλύθ' μου* Soph. Tr. 1115:—c. inf., *ἐπεὶ παρῑσχε* *ἀντιφανῆναι* *didst allow me to . .*, Ib. 1114. 2. impers., *παρέχει* *τινὶ* c. inf. (where *ὁ καὶρος* may be supplied), *it is allowed, easy, in one's power to do so and so*, *παρέχει* *δὲ* *ἀφ' εὐδοκίμοις* Hdt. 1. 170, cf. 9., 3. 73, 142., 5. 98., 7. 120., 8. 75, etc., Pind. I. 8 (7). 152; *ὅμιν οὐ παρῑσχεῖ* *ἀμύνασθαι* Thuc. 6. 86; *σωφρονεῖν παρέχει* *σοι* Eur. El. 1080, cf. Thuc. 8. 50:—so sent. part. used absol., *παρέχον* *it being in one's power, since one can*, like *ἐξόν*, *παρὶν*, *παρέχον* [*ὅμιν*] *ἀρχεῖν* Hdt. 5. 49; so, *εὖ παρῑσχόν* Thuc. 1. 120., 5. 14; *κάλλιον* π. 5. 60.

IV. in Att. *to produce a person on demand*, *ἐς τὸ κοινὸν* Xen. Hcll. 7. 4, 38; *ἐς τὴν βουλὴν, ἐς ἀγοράν, ἐς κρίσιν* Lys. 132. 1., 167. 21, Aeschin. 43. 31. V. with a predic. added, *to make so and so*, *τὴν διεξοδὸν ὁ ἀσφαλῆα π.* Hdt. 3. 4; *π. αὐτοὺς δικαστὰς ὡν θλάπτουσι* Thuc. 1. 37.

B. Med. *παρέχομαι*, fut. —*έξομαι* Lys. 167. 15, etc.; also *παρῑσχῶ* Antipho 132. 20, Lys. 115. 5; pf. pass. (in med. sense) *παρῑσχημαι* Xen. An. 7. 6, 11, Isac. 39. 43, Dem. 829. 2., 955. 16, etc.;—but often used much like the Act., without any apparent reflex. sense: 1. *to supply of oneself or from one's own means*, *νέας* Hdt. 6. 8, 15, etc.; *δαπάνην οὐκλήν* Id. 8. 17; *παρέχεσθαι ὅπλα* *to furnish a suit of armour*, Thuc. 8. 97; *μηδεμίαν δύναμιν π. ἐς τὴν στρατιάν* *to supply* no contingent of one's own to . . , Xen. An. 2. 6, 10.

2. of natural objects, *to furnish, present, exhibit*, *ποταμὸς π. κροκοδείλους* Hdt. 4. 44; *π. λίμνην ὁ Πόντος . . οὐ πολλῶ τῶ ἐλάσσω* *ἑαυτοῦ* Id. 4. 86, cf. 4. 46. 3. of incorporeal things, *to display on one's own part*, *προβυμίαν* Id. 7. 6, Xen. I. c.; *τὸ πρόθυμον* Thuc. 4. 85, cf. 61; *εὐνοίαν* Dem. 228. 26; *χρεῖας* Decret. ap. Dem. 253. 16.

II. in Att. law, *παρέχεσθαι* *τινα μάρτυρα, π. τεκμήριον* *to bring forward as a witness, as proof for oneself*, Plat. Apol. 19 D, Parm.

128 B, Antipho 112. 36, cf. 131. 41., 132. 9, Lys. 167. 15, etc.; π. μαρτυρίας Isae. 1. c.

III. *to have as one's own, produce as one's own, acknowledge as one's general*, Hdt. 7. 61, 62, 67; Ἀθηναῖοι ἀρχαυτάτων ἔθνος παρεχόμενοι *presenting themselves as* . . . Id. 7. 161; π. πόλιν μεγίστην, of an ambassador, *to represent a city in one's own person*, Thuc. 4. 64, cf. 85.

IV. *to offer, promise, ἀφειδέα μαντήα* Hdt. 2. 174; ἔστιν ἃ π. Thuc. 3. 36, cf. 1. 39, etc.

V. *to make so and so for or towards oneself, παρασχέσθαι θεὸν εὐμενῇ* Eur. Andr. 55; *δυσμενεστέρος π. τοὺς ἀνθρώπους* Plat. Prot. 317 B, cf. Rep. 432 A, Legg. 809 D. v. supr. A. II. 3.

VI. *in Arithmetic, to make up, amount to, give, παρέχονται ἡμέρας διηκοσίας* Hdt. 1. 32, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 28.

παρέψις, ἡ, (ἔψω) = ἔψις, Palaeph. 44. 2.

παρήβηκα, pf. παρήβηκα Thuc. 2. 44: *to be past one's prime, to be growing old*, Hdt. 3. 53, Thuc. 1. c., Luc., etc.; π. τὸ σῶμα Longus 3. 15; on the dub. passage, Aesch. Ag. 985, v. Herm. (950). 2. metaph. *to lose strength, τὰ πάθη* Philo 1. 604; οἶνος Luc. Lexiph. 13.

παρήβος, ον, (ἦβη) *past one's prime*, Anth. Plan. 289: *past boyhood*, of youths, Philo 2. 59.

παρηγγίσις, ἡ, *the task of instruction*, Numen. ap. Eus. P. E. 737 B.

παρηγμένως, Adv. of παράγω, *redundantly*, of a compound word, part of which loses its significance, Apoll. Lex. Hom. s. v. τανήκες.

παρηγορέω, Trag.: impf. παρηγόρουσιν Aesch. Pr. 646, Ion. παρηγορέεσκε Ap. Rh. 4. 1740: fut. -ήσω Plut.: aor. -ῆσα Eur. Hec. 288, Plat. Ax. 364 C:—Med., impf. Hdt. II. citand.: aor. -ῆσάν Luc. Ambr. 52:—Pass., pres., Ath. 687 D: fut. (in med. form) -ήσομαι Hipp. 47. 17, Aetiae.: aor. -ῆσθην Plut. Caes. 28, etc. (παρήγορος). *To address, exhort, τὴν ἡδὴ* Eur. 54, Aesch. Pr. 646, etc.; ὁχλὲς μάτην με κύρι' ὑπὸς παρηγορῶν lb. 1001, cf. Eum. 507; π. ὦς . . . *to advise, give counsel that* . . . Eur. Hec. 288:—c. acc. pers. et inf., Soph. Fr. 186; so in Med., τὸν Ὀργον παρηγορέο ἀπισταθεία Hdt. 5. 104, cf. 7. 13; π. τὴν μη κινδυνεύειν Id. 9. 55 (and so Bekk. for παρηγέρον in 9. 54), cf. Pind. O. 9. 117.

II. *to console, comfort, appease, soothe*, Aesch. Pers. 530; π. τὴν ὦς . . . *to console him [by saying] that* . . . Eur. Phoen. 1449; τὰ παρηγοροῦντα *consolations, emollients*, Dem. 1400. 8. 2. c. acc. rei, *to assuage, soothe, τὰ κακὰ δι' ἐτέρων κακῶν* Plilem. Incert. 52 c, cf. 79; τὴν λύπην, τὰ πάθη Dion. H. 1. 77, Plut. 2. 156 C; τὴν χαλότητα Plut. Popl. 16; τὸν βίον τρυφῇ π. Epigr. Gr. 261. 19:—metaph. of medicines which *allay irritation*, π. τὸν πλεῦμον Hipp. Acut. 393:—Pass., Epigr. Gr. 1096. 6.—In correct Att. Prose παραμυθεῖσθαι prevails.

παρηγόρημα, τό, *exhortation, consolation, ἀτεγχετος παρηγορήμασιν* Aesch. Fr. 413; π. βίου Philo 2. 39; *a remedy*, Plut. 2. 543 A.

παρηγόρησις, ὥς, ἡ, *a mode of curing*, Moschio de Mul.

παρηγορητέον, verb. Adj. *one must apply remedies, πρὸς τι* Galen.

παρηγορητικός, v. sub παρηγορικός.

παρηγορία, Ion. -ῖη, ἡ, *exhortation, persuasion*, Ap. Rh. 2. 1281:—metaph., χρίματα . . . ἀδόλοισι παρηγορίαις Aesch. Ag. 95:—ῖση παρηγορία, = ἰσηγορία, Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 173. 2. *a surname*, Joseph.

II. *consolation, τοῦ πένθους* Plut. Cimón 4, cf. Pericl. 34; *violet for his loss*, Epigr. Gr. 502. 4:—*assuagement, τοῦ παροξυσμοῦ* Aetiae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 3.

παρηγορικός, ἡ, ὄν, *encouraging, consoling, λόγοι* Poll. 3. 100; so παρηγορητικός, lb., Schol. II. 13. 736. II. *soothing, βήχως* Hipp. Acut. 392, cf. Aph. 1253:—Adv. -κῶς, *by gentle means*, Hipp. Art. 828:—so, πλάσματα παρηγορητικά Galen.

παρήγορος, Dor. παρᾱγ-, ον, (ἀγορεύω) *consoling, soothing*, Ap. Rh. 1. 479:—as Subst. *a comforter*, Soph. El. 229, Epigr. Gr. 344; and Παρήγορος, ἡ, as a goddess, like Πειθᾶ, Paus. 1. 43. 6. 2. c. gen., π. διψῆς καὶ λιμοῦ assuaging them, M. Anton. (?) ap. Justin. M. Apol. 1. 71.

παρηδύνω [ν], *to sweeten or season a little*, Dorio ap. Ath. 309 F; metaph. of language, Dion. H. de Demosth. 45.

παρηθῶ, *to filter through*, Hipp. 267. 37, 40, Galen.:—παρήθημα, τό, *filterings*, Galen. Lex. Hipp.

παρήιον, τό, (Ion. for παρείον, which is not in use), used in Il. as the sing. for παρεία (which Hom. only uses in pl.), *the cheek*, Il. 23. 690; of the jaw of a wolf, πᾶσιν δὲ παρήιον αἵματι φοινόν Il. 16. 159:—in pl., of a lion, παρήια τ' ἀμφοτέρωθεν αἱματόεντα πέλει Od. 22. 404. II. παρήιον ἔμμεναι ἵππων *the cheek-ornament of a bridle*, Il. 4. 142; also παργαυθίδιον.

παρήϊς, ἰδος, ἡ, later form of παρήιον, Aesch. Cho. 24, Eur. Hec. 410; λευκὴν . . . παρήϊδα El. 1023; pl. (v. sub παρεία), διὰ παρήϊων Aesch. Theb. 534:—also contr. παρήϊς, ῥδος, Eur. I. A. 187, Anth. P. 9. 745; pl. παρήϊδες Eur. I. A. 681; dat. παρήϊσι Phryn. Trag. ap. Ath. 564 F.

παρηκόλα, ἡ, *disobedience*, Eccl.

παρηκοός, ον, *hearing wrong, misunderstanding*, Enst. Opusc. 106. 70. II. *disobedient*, Clem. Const. Apost. p. 146.

παρηκουσμένος, Adv. *negligently*, Iambl. V. Pyth. 157. παρήκων, *to have come alongside, i. e. to lie beside, stretch along, παρὰ πᾶσαν τὴν θάλασσαν* Hdt. 2. 32, cf. 4. 39, 42, 9. 15; παρὰ τὸ ὕστερον Hipp. 410. 30, cf. 411. 1; πρὸς ἡλίον δύναν μέχρι τοῦ Ὀσίου ποταμοῦ Thuc. 2. 96, cf. Duker ad 4. 36; εἰς . . . Xen. Cyn. 4. 1; π. πρὸς . . . *to come near* . . . in point of number, Arist. Poët. 24. 5. II. *to pass in any direction, ἐνδοθεν στέγης μὴ ἔξω παρήκειν* Soph. Aj. 742. III. of time, *to be past* (v. sub παρίκα), ὁ παρήκων χρόνος *the past*, opp. to ὁ μέλλων, Arist. Phys. 4. 13, 4:—but, εἰς τὸ παρήκον τοῦ χρόνου *up to the present time*, Plat. Alc. 2. 148 C.

παρήλιξ, ἱκος, ὁ, ἡ, like παρήβος, *past one's prime*, Plut. Alex. 32; with a neut., παρήλικα παιδικὰ Arist. P. 12. 228; v. ὑμήλιξ and cf. Lob. Paral. 289.

παρήλιος, ὁ, *a sun beside the sun, a parhelion or mock sun*, Arist. Meteor. 3. 2, 6, etc.; also παρήλιον, τό, Arat. 881.

παρηλλαγμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of παραλλάσσω, *differently, unusually*, Polyb. 15. 13, 6, Diod. 14. 112.

παρήμαι, properly the pf. pass. of παρίσω, *to be sealed beside or by*, c. dat., only used in part., νηοὶ παρήμενοι *sealed by* . . . Il. 1. 421, etc.; Διοῦς ἐσχαράς παρήμην Eur. Supp. 290; ἀλλοτρίοισι π. *sealed at other men's tables*, Od. 17. 456: generally, *to dwell with*, σέεσαι π. 13. 407.

2. absol. *to sit by, beside, or at*, παρήμενοι ἄλλοθεν ἄλλος Il. 9. 311; of the vultures of Tityos, ἐκάτρεθε παρήμενοι ἦπαρ ἔκειρον Od. 11. 578: generally, *to be present or at hand*, 19. 209.

παρημελημένος, Adv. *negligently, recklessly*, Dion. H. 7. 12.

παρημερευο, *to pass the day with one or in doing a thing, π. τινὶ ἔργῳ ἢ ἀνδρὶ Poll. 1. 65.*

παρήμερος, Dor. παρᾱμ-, ον, *coming day by day, daily*, ἐσθλόν Pind. O. 1. 160. II. *every other day*, like ἐτερήμερος, Poll. 1. 65.

παρήεις, ἡ, *a coming to shore: a landing-place*, Aesch. Ag. 556.

παρήοντις, ἰδος, fem. Adj. *on the shore, χερμάς* Anth. P. 7. 693.

παρηρία, ἡ, in pl. side-traces, i. e. the traces by which the παρήγορος was attached beside the regular pair (cf. παρήγορος), ἵπποια παρηρίας ἀπέταμνε Il. 8. 87; ἐν δὲ παρηρίῳσι . . . Ἰηδασον ἵει he harnessed Pedasus with side-traces, 16. 152.

II. *the side of anything, as of a river*, Arat. 600.

παρήριος, α, ον, v. sq.

παρήρος (not παρήρος), Dor. παράρος, ον, the latter form always in Trag., in late Poets also παρήριος, ον: (παράειρα, cf. συνήρος, μετήρος = μετέωρος) *joined or hung beside: hence παρήρος* (sc. ἵππος) *a horse which draws by the side of the regular pair* (ἐνωρίς), an outrigger, elsewhere παράσειρος, σειραφόρος, Il. 16. 471, 474; cf. παρηρία.

II. *lying along, outstretched, sprawling*, ἐκείτο παρήρος ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα Il. 7. 156; ἀρχέιον καὶ παράρον δέμας κείται Aesch. Pr. 363:—so, of a ship, παρηρίῳν κύπτεν βῆος *drave it out to sea*, Ap. Rh. 4. 943.

III. metaph. (from the fact that the ἵππος π. was given to prancing and the like), *reckless, distraught, senseless, οὔτι παρήρος οὐδ' ἀειφῶν* Il. 23. 603; π. ὕμνα τιταίνειν Tryph. 371; so, παρηρίων νόημα Anth. P. 9. 603:—in Archil. 51, νόον παρήρος *wandering from one's senses*:—Theocr. 15. 8 has a Dor. form πάραρος in this sense; and Hesych. gives παρηρία *μωρία*, and παραρείν *φληναφείν*.

—Cf. παραείν.

παρήπαφε, v. sub παραπαΐσκω.

παρής, contr. for παρήϊς.

παρησυχάζω, *to pass over in silence*, Philo 1. 93, cf. 504.

παρηχέομαι, Dep. *to resemble in sound*, τινι Schol. Ar. Pl. 585; πρὸς τι Eust. 139. 31; π. ἐκ τινος *to be derived from a word by such resemblance*, Id. 87. 24.

II. *to be dissonant*, Greg. Nyss.

παρήχησις, ἡ, *likeness of sound, alliteration*, Hermog., Suid., etc.; so, παρήχημα, τό, Suid.:—Adj., παρηχητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *alliterative*, Id.; Adv. -κῶς, Eust. 1638. 17: cf. Meineke Com. Fragm. 3. p. 618.

παρθίμενος, v. sub παρτίθωμι.

παρθενεία, ἡ, *maidenhood, virginity*, Eur. Heracl. 592, Tro. 950; also παρθενία Pind. I. 8. 95, Aesch. Pr. 898, Eur. Phoen. 1487, Arist. Probl. 9. 36, 3.

παρθένεια, τά, v. sub παρθένια.

παρθένιος, Ion. and poet. -ῆϊος, ον, of or belonging to a maiden, π. γλέφαρα Pind. N. 8. 3; αἰὼν π. *the maiden's life*, Aesch. Ag. 229; π. λέχος, etc., Eur. Tro. 671, etc.:—cf. παρθένιος.

παρθένιαμα, τό, in pl. *the pursuits or amusements of maidens*, Eur. Phoen. 1265; so in sing., *a maiden's work*, Id. Ion 1425. 2. νοθὸν π. *the child of an unmarried woman* (cf. παρθένιος 1. 2), lb. 1472.

παρθένιους, ἡ, = παρθενεία, Luc. Salt. 44.

παρθενεύω, (παρθένος) *to bring up as a maid, παρθ. παῖδας ἐν δόμοις καλῶς* Eur. Supp. 452, cf. Luc. D. Marin. 12. 1, etc.:—Pass. *to lead a maiden life, remain a maiden*, Hdt. 3. 124, Aesch. Pr. 648, Eur. Phoen. 1637; ποῖα (neut. pl.) παρθενεύεται *grows gray in maidenhood*, Id. Hel. 283. 2. intr. in Act., = Pass., Heliod. 7. 8, etc.

παρθενέων, ὄνως, ὁ, Ion. for παρθένων, q. v.

παρθενία, ἡ, = παρθενεία, q. v. II. *an old name of Samos*, Arist. Fr. 529.

παρθένια (sc. μέλη), τά, *songs sung by maidens to the flute* (αὐλὸς παρθένιος) with dancing, of which remains are found in Pind. Fr. 62–70, Alcman 12 sq.; cf. Müller Literat. of Gr. 1. p. 194; so also παρθενεία, Ar. Av. 919.

II. *signs of virginity*, LXX (Deut. 22. 15); τὰ παρθένια μου *my virginity*, of Jephtha's daughter, Id. (Judic. 11. 37).

παρθενίας, ον, ὁ, the son of a concubine, like σκότιος, a word not involving disgrace, ὁ π. the youths born at Sparta during the Messenian War, Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 2, Strab. 278 sq.; cf. Müller Dor. 4. 4. § 2, and v. ἐπυνάκτοι.

II. *a kind of cake*, Hesych.

παρθενική, ἡ, poet. for παρθένος, Il. 18. 567, Od. 11. 39, Iles. Or. 697, Alcman 13; παρθενική νέμνυς Od. 7. 20; παρθενικά Eur. El. 174; π. κορή Epigr. in Ath. 61 B.

παρθενικός, ἡ, ὄν (v. foreg.), like παρθένιος, of or for a maiden, ὁ π. χιτών Plut. Comp. Lyc. c. Num. 3, cf. παρθένιος; γῆ π., of which Adam was made, Eccl. Adv. -κῶς, Eumath. 5. 6.

παρθένιον, τό, a plant, perhaps a kind of pellitory, Hipp. S77 F, Theophr. H. P. 7. 7, 2, Nic. Th. 863; elsewhere ἐλξίν.

II. παρθένια, τά, v. sub hac v.

παρθένιος, α, ον, also os, ον Eur. Phoen. 224: (παρθένος):—like παρθένιος, of a maiden or virgin, maiden, maidenly, λῦσε δὲ παρθένιην ζώνην (παρθενικήν Poll. 7. 68) Od. 11. 245; ὅρασι Hes. Th. 205; ἔρος Anacr. 11; κεφαλὰ Pind. P. 12. 15; αἶμα Aesch. Ag. 215; χλιδὰ Eur. Phoen.

224; π. *θύραι of the temple of the Virgin* (Artemis), Anth. P. 6. 202; παρθένον βλέπειν Anacr. 4.—π. αἰδώς, v. αἰδώς I. 1. 2. παρθέ- νιος, like παρθενίας, the son of an unmarried girl, Il. 16. 180; so, παρ- θενία ὡδὶς Pind. O. 6. 51;—but, π. ἀνὴρ the husband of maidenhood, first husband, Plut. Pomp. 74. II. metaph. pure, undefiled, esp. epith. of spring water, as in Lat. *aqua virgo* (cf. νύμφη II. 3), Ruhnke. H. Hom. Cer. 99; π. μύρτα, of white myrtle-berries, Ar. Av. 1099. III. π. γῆ, γαῖα, Samia terra, Clem. Al. 321, Nic. Al. 149.

παρθένης, ἴδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of παρθένιος, name of a flower used in garlands, Poll. 6. 106. παρθενισκάριον, τό, Dim. of παρθένος, Gloss.; παρθενίσκη, Arcad. 107. παρθενο-γενής, ἐς, virgin-born, Eccl. παρθενοκομία, ἡ, the care of maidens, Greg. Naz. παρθενο-κόμος, ὡν, taking care of maidens, Anecd. Oxon. 2. 398. παρθενοκτονία, ἡ, the slaughter of a maiden, Plut. 2. 314 C. παρθενο-κτόνος, ὡν, maiden-slaying, Lyc. 22. παρθενο-λύτος, ὡν, ending maidenhood, γάμοι Eccl. παρθενο-μαρτυς, ὅ, a virgin-martyr, Eccl. παρθενο-μήτωρ, ἡ, maiden-mother, the Virgin Mary, Manass. Chron. 4244.

Παρθενόπαῖος, ὁ, the Maiden-hero or son of the maiden (Atalanta), one of the Seven against Thebes: [to be pronounced Παρθενόπαῖος in Aesch. Theb. 547, cf. Eur. Supp. 889; v. ἀλφειόβουος, Ἰππομέδων]. παρθεν-οπίτης [ἴ], ὡν, ὅ, (ὀπιτεύω) one who looks after maidens, a seducer, Il. 11. 385; cf. γυναικ-, παιδ-, οἶν-οπίτης.

παρθενο-ποιὸς τῶν ψυχῶν, making virgin souls, Eccl. παρθενο-πρεπής, ἐς, befitting maidens, Eust. Opusc. 264. 29. παρθένος, Lacon. παρσένος (Ar. Lys. 1263-72), ἡ, a maid, maiden, virgin, Hom., etc.; also, γυνή παρσένος Hes. Th. 514; π. κόρα, of the Sphinx, Eur. Phoen. 1730; π. θυγάτηρ Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 9;—generally, a girl (not yet married), Il. 2. 514, Soph. Tr. 1219, Ar. Nub. 530; ὀργι- το γυνή, Soph. Tr. 148, Theocr. 27. 64; αἱ δὲ θῆλαι π. ἐμαὶ my unhappy girls, Soph. O. T. 1462; but also of women generally, Id. Tr. 1219, cf. 1275; of Proserpine, like κόρα, Eur. Hel. 1342, cf. Soph. Fr. 943;—in Lat. *virgo* and *puella*. 2. Παρθένος, as a name of Athena at Athens, Paus. 5. 11, 10., 10. 34, 8; (hence the name of an Att. coin bear- ing her head, Poll. 9. 74, 75), cf. C. I. 2661 b; of Artemis, Eur. Hipp. 17; of the Tauric Iphigenia, Hdt. 4. 103; αἱ ἱερὰι π., of the Vestal Virgins, Dion. H. 1. 69, Plut., etc.; also, αἱ Ἑστιάδες π. Plut. Cic. 19; and simply αἱ π., Dion. H. 2. 66.

3. the constellation *Virgo*, Arat. 97, etc. 4.—κόρη III, the pupil, Aetiae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 7. II. as Adj. maiden, virgin, chaste, παρθένον ψυχὴν ἔχων Eur. Hipp. 1006; μέγιστη π. Epigr. Gr. 319: metaph., π. πηγὴ Aesch. Pers. 613, cf. παρθέ- νιος II; παρθένοι τρήρεις maiden ships, Ar. Eq. 1302. III. as masc., παρθένος, ὁ, an unmarried man, Apocal. 14. 4, cf. C. I. 8754 b, Jacobs. Anth. P. in Indice. (The Root is unknown).

παρθενο-σφάγος, ὡν, π. βέεθρα streams of a slaughtered maiden's blood, Aesch. Ag. 209. παρθενο-τροφώω, to bring up from girlhood, Suid. s. v. διαπαρθενεύσαι:—Pass., Theano p. 746. παρθενοτροφία, ἡ, a bringing up of maidens, Clem. Al. 546. παρθενο-χρῶς, ὡτος, ὅ, ἡ, of maidenly, delicate colour, κρύκος Anth. P. 4. 1, 12.

παρθενόωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) maiden-like, Steph. B. s. v. παρθένιος. παρθενίον, ἄνωσ, ὅ, the maidens' apartments, young women's chambers in a house, mostly in pl., Aesch. Fr. 646, Eur. Phoen. 89, I. T. 826, etc.:—sing. in Ep. form παρθενέων, Musae. 263, Anth. P. 9. 790. II. in sing. the Parthenon or temple of Athena Parthenos in the citadel at Athens, rebuilt under Pericles on the site of the old Hecatompedon, C. I. 139. 4., 145. 13., 146. 25, Dem. 174. 24, etc.; cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 109. 2. III. a nunnery, Epiphani. p. 492.

παρθεν-ωπὸς, ὄν, (ὥπ) of maiden aspect, Eur. El. 949: metaph. feminine, of feminine softness, ὀνόματα Dion. H. de Comp. 23.

παρθεσίη, ἡ, (παρτίθημι) a deposit, pledge, Anth. P. 7. 37. Παρθοσί, Adv. in the Parthian tongue, Plut. Anton. 46.

Πάρθοι, ol, the Parthians, Hdt. 3. 93, etc.; Παρθαῖοι, Polyb. 10. 31, 15, etc.; Πάρθοι, Anacreont. 28; v. Steph. Byz.:—Παρθαλία, ἡ, Parthia, Strab. 491, etc.; Παρθυγή, Polyb. 10. 28, 7, etc.:—Adj. Παρθικός, ἡ, ὡν, Strab., Luc.; Παρθικά, τά, a history of Parthia, Strab. 685; so Παρθίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 32; and Παρθον- κικά, τά, Ib.: also, Παρθ-ολέτης, ὅ, conqueror of the P., Or. Sib. 12. 42.

παρ-ιαμβίς, ἴδος, ἡ, an air set for the harp, π. ὑπάδειν ἐν κιθάρῃ Epich. 75 Ahr., cf. Phot., Hesych.:—also a kind of harp, Poll. 4. 59. παρ-ιαμβός, ὅ, = παρρίχιος (ω), Aristid. Quint. p. 47, Terent. Maur. 1461, 1467, etc.

παρ-ιασώω, to sleep beside or with, τῇ παριασῶν τερεπέσθω Il. 9. 336; so (in trans.) 9. 470, Od. 14. 21. παρ-ιέρω, to set up beside, Hesych.:—in Med., Anth. P. 9. 315:—Pass., Philo 2. 159.

παρ-ιέρη, ἡ, an ex-priestess, Plut. 2. 795 D. παρ-ίζω, to sit beside, Τηλεμάχῳ δὲ παρῖεν Od. 4. 311; π. βουλευο- μένοις τοῖς γέρονται Hdt. 6. 57; ἐν βουλῇ Id. 4. 165; but, II. properly, παρίζω was causal, to seat or make to sit beside, π. ἀνδρὶ Πέρσῳ ἄνδρα Μακεδόνα Id. 5. 20; aor. I, παρὰ δὲ σκοπὸν εἶσεν Il. 23. 359;—so that the Med. παρίζω took the intr. sense, to seat oneself or sit beside, Ildt. 7. 18., 8. 58, Bion 15. 22: cf. παρίζομαι.

παρ-ιήμι, 2 sing. παρίεις: fut. παρήσσι: aor. I παρήκα Soph. O. C. 570; 3 pl. aor. 2 παρείσαν (vulg. -ῆσαν) Antipho 146. 29, part. παρείς, v. infr.:—pf. παρέκα v. infr.:—Pass., aor. I παρείθην, inf. παρεθῆναι, infr.

1 and II. 2: aor. 2 παρείμην Soph. O. C. 1666: pf. παρείμαι. Το let drop beside or at the side, let fall, τὰ πτερά Sappho 19; τὴν χεῖρα παρείκασε Clearch. ap. Ath. 257 A; παρείσ' ἐμαυτὴν Soph. El. 810; π. ἀπ' ὀμμάτων πέπλον Eur. H. F. 1203; τὸ μάργον Id. Cycl. 310:—Pass., ἡ δὲ παρείθη μῆρσιν ποτὶ γαῖαν it hung down to earth, Il. 23. 868.

II. to pass by, pass over, leave out, Lat. *omitto*, πᾶν ἔλθων καταστρεφόμενος καὶ οὐδὲν παρίεις Hdt. 1. 177; π. κλύδων' ἐφίππον Soph. El. 732, cf. Dem. 314. 20; ἄρρητον π. τι Plat. Legg. 754 A. 2. to pass unnoticed, disregard, let alone, like ἔδω, Lat. *praetermittere*, τι Pind. P. 1. 165, Hdt. 1. 14, Aesch. Ag. 291 (where however it may signify passed on, transmitted), Cho. 925, 1032, Soph. Ant. 1193, etc.; τοῦμιν παρίεις setting aside all consideration for me, Id. O. T. 688 (as Schneidevin,—but perhaps τοῦμιν παρίεις .. κέαρ should be joined, in signif. III, weakening, making infirm the purpose of my heart); τὰ παθήματα .. παρείσ' ἔδω Id. O. C. 363; so in Pass., παίδων πῶτος παρείτο Id. El. 545; μὴδ' αὖ παρεθῆναι Dem. 548. 29; cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 71:—c. inf. to omit to do, Plat. Phaedr. 235 E, Plut. Rom. 17, etc.; and with a negat. repeated, μὴ παρῆς τὸ μὴ οὐ φράσαι Soph. O. T. 283; also c. part., οὐ παρίει σέλιον Paus. 3. 5, 9;—also in Med. to neglect, Dio C. 60. 2, etc.

3. of Time, to let pass, τὸν χειμῶνα Hdt. 1. 77; ἐνδεκα νύκτας 7. 183; νύκτα μέσην 8. 9; τὸν καιρὸν Thuc. 4. 27, etc. III. to relax, slacken, remit, γόνον, πῶτον, χόλον Eur. Supp. 111, Tro. 645, I. A. 1609, etc., v. supr. II. 2;—also, intr., π. ὑπὲρ τινας Arist. Eth. N. 10. 1, 2; περί τινας Polyb. 2. 59, 3; οἶνος παρήσει weakens, Diog. L. 9. 86:—Pass. to be relaxed, weakened, exhausted, κόπον δ' ὅσο .. παρείται Eur. Bacch. 635; κόπῳ παρείμαι Id. Phoen. 852; παρείμενος νόσῳ Id. Or. 879; ὕπνῳ Id. Cycl. 587; γῆρῳ Plat. Legg. 931 C; σώματος παρείμεται Eur. Bacch. 682; καὶ δὴ παρείται σῶμα Id. Supp. 1070; τὰ σώματα παρείμενοι Diod. 14. 105; ὥστε καὶ τὸ σῶμα τὸς τι παρεθῆναι Dio C. 68. 33; cf. παρατείνω I. 2. 2. τοῦ ποδὸς παρίεναι to slack away the sheet, v. sub ποῦς II. 2; so perhaps metaph., τοῦ μετρίον παρίεις letting go one's hold of moderation, i. e. giving it up, Soph. O. C. 1212; παρίεντα τοῦ ἐγκομιάζειν Plat. Phaedr. 235 E. 3. to remit punishment, Lat. *condonare*, τιμωρίαν Lycurg. 148. 41: to forgive, pardon, τὴν συμφορὰν Ar. Ran. 699.

IV. to yield, give up, Lat. *concedere*, permittere, νίκην τινὶ Hdt. 6. 103, cf. Aesch. Ag. 943, Eur. Phoen. 524; ἐαυτὸν κυμάτων δρομήμασιν Id. Tro. 688; ταύτας ἀς οἱ πατέρες .. παρῆδοσαν μελέτας Thuc. 1. 85; π. τινὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν Id. 6. 23; τιμάς Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 13, cf. 7. 3, 4:—to leave a thing to another, σοὶ παρείς τάδε Soph. Ph. 132; σαυτοῦ βροτῶς ὄνειδος π. leaving them to reproach thee, Ib. 967; παρήκην, ὥστε βραχέα μοι δέισθαι φράσαι has so left it that there is need for me to say but little, Id. O. C. 570:—Med. to give up an alliance, resign a command, etc., Arist. Rhet. Al. 39, 17, Dio C. 39. 23, etc. 2. to permit, allow, c. dat. pers. et inf., ἀλλ' ὃ δὲ παρήσῃσιν οὐδενὶ ναυμαχῆσθιν Hdt. 7. 161, cf. Soph. El. 1482, Ar. Eq. 341, Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 13:—also with subj., πῶτες ὑπερβῶ suffer me to .., Eur. Fr. 310; absol., the inf. being understood, Soph. O. C. 591, Plat. Symp. 199 C, etc. V. to allow to pass, to let pass, let in, admit, οὐδεὶς ὅστις οὐ παρήσει [ἡμᾶς] Hdt. 3. 72, cf. 4. 146. βαρβάρους π. ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑ. Id. 8. 15., 9. 1; Ἀδραστον εἰς γῆν π. Eur. Supp. 468; λόγον π. εἰς .. Plat. Rep. 561 B; μὴ παρίωμεν εἰς τὴν ψυχὴν let us not admit [the thought], Id. Phaedo 90 E; so pf. pass. in med. sense, βαρβάρους εἰς τὰς ἀκροπόλεις παρίενται have admitted them into their very citadels, Dem. 194. 27. VI. the Med. has also the sense of παρῆρῃσθαι, to try to bring over, win a person to oneself, c. gen. pers., Plat. Apol. 17 C; yet also c. acc., Id. Legg. 742 B, 951 A. 2. to beg off a thing, beg to be excused or let off something, οὐδὲν σου παρίεμαι I ask no quarter, Id. Rep. 341 C; οὐκ ἂν παρίεμην οἶμαι μὴ δοκῶ φρονεῖν I would make no concession to them, ask no favour of them, Soph. O. C. 1666; so, παρίεμεσθα καὶ φάμεν κακῶς φρονεῖν I ask pardon .., Eur. Med. 892.

παρίκω [ἴ], old poet. form of παρήκω, of Time, to be past or gone by, Pind. P. 6. 43, cf. Böckh v. l. Pind. O. 4. 11. παρ-ιλλάλω, to look askance at, Hesych. παρ-ιπλάζομαι, Dep., =sq., Onesand. Strateg. 23 and 33. παρ-ιπλάζω, to ride along or over, πόντον Eur. Hel. 1665: to ride alongside, Thuc. 7. 78, cf. Polyb. 5. 83, 7, etc. 2. to ride up to, ἐπὶ τὰ μέσα Id. 3. 116, 3. 3. metaph. to pass time, Nonn. Jo. 5. 5:—and of time, to pass away, Byz. 4. to pass by, leave unnoticed, Cyrill. II. to outride, and, generally, to surpass, Eubul. Ὁρθ. 2, Philostr. 540.

πάριππος, ὡν, riding beside, a comrade, Polyb. 11. 18, 5. 2. keeping pace with a horse, like ἄμππος, Poll. 5. 40. II. = παράσιπος, a led horse, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 3. 7. παρίπταμαι, late form of παραπέτομαι, Greg. Naz. παρῖσάζομαι, Pass. = παρῖσόμαι, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 166., 9. 323, Clem. Al. 743. παρίσθημι, τό, (ισθμός) one of the tonsils, Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 12. II. in pl. an inflammation of the tonsils, Hipp. Aph. 1248; in Anth. P. 11. 129, with a pun on the Isthmian games; cf. παραπόθια. παρίσσομαι, (ἴσος) Pass. to make oneself equal to, measure oneself with another, τινὶ Hdt. 4. 166., 8. 140, 1; ἐπεὶ χ' Ἑλένην παρῖσθῃ Theocr. 18. 25. 2. to be made equal or like to, τινὶ Plat. Rep. 498 E: be as large as, Paus. 8. 25, 13. παρίστος, ὡν, almost equal, evenly balanced, ἀγών, κίνδυνος Polyb. 2. 10, 2, etc.; π. ταῖς δυνάμεσι Id. 1. 13, 12. II. in Rhetoric, of the clauses of a sentence, exactly balanced and even, π. καὶ ὅμοιο- τέλειον Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 9; ἰσόκωλα καὶ πάρισα Diod. 12. 53; cf. παρίσσις.

παρίστος, ἴσος, ἡ, equality, Arithm. Vett.

παρίσδ-χρονος, *ov*, almost contemporaneous, restored by Schneid. in Theophr. C. P. 1. 18, 3, for περισδ-χρονος.

παρίστω, late form of παρίστημι, Polyb. 3. 96, 3., 113, 8, etc.; also παρίστω, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 42, 108, etc.

παρίστημι, A. Causal in pres., impf., fut. and aor. 1: a late pf. παρέστακα is used in the same sense, Polyb. 3. 94, 7, cf. Veitch Gr. Verbs s. v. ἵστημι: I. to make to stand or to place beside, π. τοὺς ἱππείας ἐφ' ἐκάντερα τοῖς κέρασι Polyb. 3. 72, 9, cf. 113, 8; παρήστας τὰ ὕπλα having brought his arms into view, Dem. 286. 20; π. τινὰ φυλάττειν to set one near a thing to guard it, v. l. Id. 1194. 19.

II. to set before the mind, present, offer, ὑπόθεσιν . . οὐχὶ τὴν οὖσαν παριστάντες Id. 28. 9; π. τοὺς θεοὺς ὑμῖν brings them home to your minds, Id. 226. 3; τὸ δεινὸν π. τοῖς ἀκούουσιν Id. 538. 3; π. ἐλπίδας, δέος, αἰσχύνῃ Id. 448. 9, 519. 20, etc.; οὐ γὰρ ἡ πληγὴ παρήστας τὴν ὀργὴν ἄλλ' ἡ ἀτιμία Id. 537. 24; π. ὁ κίνδυνος διαλογισμὸν, μὴ . . Aeschin. 49. 32; so, π. τινὶ γνῶναι to give one opportunity to know, Id. 228. 4; π. τινὶ βαρύνειν to give one confidence, Id. 24. 39; π. τινὶ ποιεῖν to put it into his head to . . Paus. 9. 14, 6; also, π. τινὶ ὅτι or ὡς . . Xen. Oec. 13, 1, Plat. Rep. 600 D:—of a poet, to represent, describe, Ath. 110 F, 133 B. 2. to make good, prove, shew, τι πολλὰς τεκμηρίους Lys. 125. 1, cf. Act. Ar. 24. 13.

III. to set side by side, and so to compare, Isocr. 240 E.

IV. π. ὀνόν, v. infr. B. v. 2.—The use of these Act. tenses occurs in Plat., but first becomes common in Oratt.

B. Pass., with aor. 2, pf. and plqpf. act., intr.: I. to stand by, beside or near, θεὸν δὲ οἱ ἀγγὲλ παρήσθη Id. 15. 442, cf. 483, etc.; of attendants, ἀμφίπολος δ' ἀρα οἱ κενὴν ἑκότερην παρήσθη Od. 1. 335, cf. 8. 218., 18. 183; of a beggar, 17. 450; of combatants, 11. 22. 371, etc.;—often in part. παρσάσ with a Verb, just like παρασταδόν, εἶπε παρασάσ 12. 60; οὐτα π. 20. 472; so, παρασταθείς, which is used much like παρών (v. παρείμι fin.), Eur. Or. 365.

2. to stand by, i. e. to help or defend, τινι 11. 10. 279, etc.; Τρωσὶ παρεστήμεναι καὶ ἀμύνειν 21. 231, cf. 15. 255; 'Οδυσσὴ π. ἥδ' ἐπαρήγει 23. 783; so also Hes. Th. 439, Hdt. 1. 87, Trag., etc.; π. τινὶ χειροῖ Soph. Aj. 1384; βοητοὶ π. Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 19; οὐ παρήσθη οὐδ' ἐβοήθησε Dem. 1120. 26.

II. chiefly in past tenses, to have come, Lat. *adsum*, δεῦρο παρήσθης 11. 3. 405: to stand near, to be at hand, νῆες δ' ἐκ Λήμνου παρήσαντο 7. 467, etc.

2. of events, to be near, be at hand, ἀλλά τοι ἦδη ἀγγὲλ παρήσθηκεν θάνατος 16. 853; κακὴ Διὸς αἴσα παρήσθη ἡμῖν Od. 9. 52, cf. 16. 280; so in fut. med., σοὶ . . παρστήσασθαι ἐμμελεν μοῖρ' ὁλοή 24. 28; ἐάν τινι καὶρός ἦ χρεία παρήσθαι Dem. 547. 16, cf. 537. 7:—often in pf., παρήσθη' ὡς εἰκο' ἀγὼν μέγας Eur. Hec. 229, cf. Med. 331; and in part., Lat. *praesens*, τὸ χράμα τὰ παρστήσας Ar. Eq. 399; ὁ νῦν π. ἡμῖν χρόνος Plat. Legg. 962 D; so in Att. form παρσάσ, ὥσα, ὅς (not ὡς), τῆς παρσάσσης νόσου Soph. Ph. 734; τοῦ π. θέρου 1b. 1340; τὰς παρσάσσης τύχας Eur. Or. 1024; τὰ παρσάστα present circumstances, Aesch. Ag. 1053, Pr. 216; πρὸς τὸ παρσάσ Ar. Eq. 564; τὸ παρσάσμενον Xen. Eq. Mag. 9, 1.

III. to come to the side of another, come over to his opinion, παρστήναι εἰς γνώμην τινὸς Hdt. 6. 99: absol. to come to terms, surrender, submit, Id. 3. 13., 5. 65., 6. 140; οἱ πολέμοι παρστήσονται 3. 155; also παρστήναι τῷ πολέμῳ to yield, Dem. 597. ult., cf. E. M. 653, 2; v. infr. C. II.

IV. to happen to one, τῷ δὲ λέγουσι . . θάμα μέγιστον παρστήναι Hdt. 1. 23: esp. to come into one's head, occur to one, δόξα μοι παρστήναι ναοὺς ἰκέσθαι Soph. O. T. 911; δόξα π. τινὶ ὥστε . . Plat. Phaedo 66 B, cf. Phaedr. 233 C; π. θαύμα, γνώμη Andoc. 19, ult., 22. 40; ἐκκληθῆς παρήσθη Thuc. 8. 96:—so also impers., παρστήται μοι it occurs to me; τῷ αὖ παρστήσεται . . βούλεσθαι τεθνῶναι to whom it will not occur to wish for death, Hdt. 7. 46; foll. by ὥς . . Thuc. 4. 61, 95, etc.; also c. inf., Lys. 109. 9; οὐ παρστήται μοι ταῦτα γιγνώσκων Dem. 28. 1; or c. acc. et inf., Lys. 162. 34, Plat. Phaedo 58 E:—so part., τὸ παρστήμενον, τὸ παρσάσιν that which comes into one's head, a thought, v. Hemst. Luc. Contempl. 13; ἐκ τοῦ π. λέγειν to speak offhand, Plat. Demosth. 9.

V. to collect oneself, τῇ ψυχῇ παρστήναι πρὸς τὸν κίνδυνον Diod. 17. 43, cf. 99; π. πρὸς τὴν ἀπολογίαν Plat. Alcib. 19; cf. παρσάσσι 11. 2.

2. metaph., οἶνος παρσάσται the wine improves, becomes fit for drinking, opp. to ἐξίσταται, Theophr. C. P. 6. 14, 10, cf. Diosc. 5. 16; (so in Act., ἡ πίσσα τὸν . . οἶνον παρσάσται ταχέως Plat. 2. 676 C).

VI. παρστήναι φρενῶν to be beside oneself, lose one's wits, Polyb. 18. 36, 6; π. τῇ διανοίᾳ Id. 14. 5, 7, etc.; ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον π. Id. 23. 8, 13:—cf. παρξίστημι 11.

VII. absol. παρστήσας, = παρών, since it was in their power, since the opportunity offered, Thuc. 4. 133.

C. Some tenses of Med., pres. and impf. sometimes, fut. and aor. 1 almost always (for exceptions, v. supr. B. II. 2, 111, IV), are used in causal sense:

I. to set by one's side, bring forward, produce, τὸ φρονεῖν ἀλλοῦ παρίστατο Emped. 377, cf. Parm. 147; π. ἱερεῖα Xen. An. 6. 1, 22; esp. in a court of justice, τοὺς παῖδας παρστήσαντες Lys. 161. 15; παῖδια παρστήσεται (of a culprit), Dem. 546. 20; ταῦτα παρστήσαντες Id. 575. 11; μάρτυρας παρσάσται Isae. 47. 39, etc.; παρστήσασθαι τινα to produce him as witness, Id. 75. 27, Dem. 915. 12, etc.; π. τινα εἰς κλίβαν Plat. Rep. 555 B.

II. to bring to one's side, and so, 1. to bring over by force, bring to terms, ἀέκοντας παρστήσασθαι Hdt. 8. 80; παρσάσσαι τινα βίᾳ Soph. O. C. 916; παρστήσασθαι πολιολοκίᾳ Thuc. 1. 98; πολιολοκίαν π. δημολογίᾳ 1b. 29; and absol., π. τινα, π. πλὴν Hdt. 3. 45., 8. 10, Thuc. 1. 124, etc.; also, π. τινας εἰς φορὰν δασμοῦ Plat. Legg. 706 A.

2. to gain by kindness, win over, παρστήσασθαι ἐντῇ, πλὴν Thuc. 4. 79, Dem. 14. 11:—v. B. III.

3. generally, to dispose for one's own views or purposes, οὕτω παρστήσασθαι τινα ὥστε . . so to dispose a person that . .

Hdt. 4. 136, cf. Polyb. 3. 109, 9:—to dispose or induce a person, πρὸς τι Polyb. 29. 2, 5; c. acc. et inf., Chion Ep. 3.

παρίστια, ἡ, (ἐστία) a side-hearth, in the vulgar dialect (ιδιωτικῶς) of the Peloponnesians, Eust. 132. 32.

παριστίδιος, α, *ov*, at the loom, Anth. P. 7. 726.

παρίστω, to inquire by the way, Cic. Att. 6. 1, 25.

II. to narrate or notice incidentally, Plut. 2. 891 A, Anna Comm. 1. 186.

2. to narrate falsely, Theophr. Sim. 283.

παριστορία, ἡ, a false narrative, Byz.

παρίστροφος, α, *ov*, by or on the Danube, γέφυρα Tzetz. Hist. 3. 482:

so, τὸ παρίστροφον, Anna Comm.

παρίσχος, *ov*, beside the hips, Hesych. s. v. κλωνιστήρ:—Diog. L. 2. 139, παρίσχον is the prob. 1.

παρίσχυναι, to make thin or lean, Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 18.

παρίσχω, collat. form of πορέχω, to hold in readiness, 11. 4. 229: to present, offer, 11. 9. 638, Pind. P. 8. 109.

παρισώδης, *es*, after the manner of πόρισα (πάρσιος 11), Vit. Isocr. in Mustox. Anecd. p. 11. 35 Dind.

παρίσωμα, τό, = sq., Cratin. Jun. Ταυαντ. 1: cf. πόρισιος 11.

παρίσωσης, ἡ, in Rhetoric, an even balancing of the clauses in a sentence, Isocr. 233 B, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 9, Rhet. Al. 28.

παρίστωτικός, ἡ, *ov*, equalising, Eust. 789. 59.

παρίτεον, verb. Adj. one must pass by, omit, Philo 1. 532.

παριτηγέα, verb. Adj. of πάρεμι (εἰμι ibo), one must come forward, ἐς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους Thuc. 1. 72; so παριτηγέον, Luc. Merc. Cond. 42; and παριτηγέον, Orig. c. Cels.

παρίτος, ἡ, *ov*, (πάρεμι, εἰμι) accessible, Call. Lav. Pall. 90.

παρ-καλέω, -κατέλεκτο, -κλίνω, -κύντω, -λαμβάνω, -μένω, ποῖτ. for παρα-.

παρμέμβλωκε, v. sub παραβλώσσω.

Παρμενίδειος, α, *ov*, of Parmenides: Παρμενίδεια, τά, his writings, Diog. L. 2. 106.

πάρμη, ἡ, a light shield, buckler, Lat. *parma*, Polyb. 6. 22, 1, etc.

παρμόσιος, πάρμοςος, ποῖτ. for παραμ-.

Παρνασσός, *Ion*, Παρνησσός, *o*, Parnassus, a mountain of Phocis, Od. 19. 432, h. Apoll. 269, etc.; later writers, being ignorant that the penult. was long, wrote it Παρνασσός, a form introduced by the Copyists into the best writers:—Adj. Παρνασσός, α, *ov*, (also *os*, *ov*, Eur. I. T. 1244), Parnassian, Pind. P. 10. 42, etc.; fem. Παρνασσιάς, *ados*, *Ion*.

Παρνηγιάς Eur. Ion 86; also Παρνηγίς, *idos*, Aesch. Cho. 563.

Πάρνης, *ηθος*, ἡ, (ὡ, only in Antiph. Πυρραν. 1), Parnes, a mountain of Attica, Ar. Nub. 323, v. Benth. et Fors. ad Ran. 1057, Nake Choeril. pp. 53 sq.:—Adj. Παρνηήσιος, α, *ov*, Ar. Ach. 348, as restored by Benth. for Παρναήσιος, cf. Ran. 1. c.

πάρνοψ, *στος*, ὁ, a kind of locust, Ar. Ach. 150, Av. 588, Nicopho 'Αφρ. 1; cf. κύρνοψ:—hence, Πάρνομπος 'Απολλων, averter of locusts, Paus. 1. 24, 8: so Παρνοπία Strab. 613; also as name of a month among the Aetolians of Asia, 1b.

παρό, i. e. παρ' ὅ, wherefore, Arist. Color. 6, 11, Audib. 27, Mirab. 58. 3, etc.: cf. διό.

II. after a Comp., ἐκέισε κρειττίωνος αὐτάνουσι παρὸ ἁλλοχού . . Arist. Plant. 1. 4, 16, cf. 1. 5, 1., 2. 2, 20.

παροδεία, ἡ, a passing by, Suid.

παροδέομαι, = παρομιάζομαι, Hesych.; cf. παρόδιος.

παροδύσμιος, ἡ, *ov*, = πόρισιος, Schol. Call. Lav. Pall. 90.

παρόδουσις, ἡ, = foreg., Procl.

παροδεύω, to pass by, Theocr. 23. 47.

2. c. acc. to go past, Plut. 2. 670 C, Luc. Nigr. 36, Epigr. Gr. 810. 11:—Pass. to be passed by, Plut. 2. 759 E, Joseph. B. J. 5. 10, 2.

παροδηγέω, to lead aside from the way, Eccl.

παροδία, ἡ, a by-road, Georg. Pachym.

παροδικός, ἡ, *ov*, of a παρόδος (III. 2), Argum. Aesch. Pers. II.

passing, fleeting, Basil.:—Adv. -κώς, in passing, Lat. *obiter*, Eccl.

παρόδιος, *ov*, by or on the road-way, ὁ π. τοῖχος Hyperid. ap. Poll. 7. 121; θυρίδες π. windows looking to the street, Plut. 2. 521 D.

II. common, proverbial, λόγος Basil.: ῥῆμα Id.; cf. Hesych. s. παροιμία.

παροδισίς [ῖ], *ov*, ὁ, a passer-by, traveller, Hipp. 1280. 16, Anth. P. 9. 249:—fem. παροδίστις, *idos*, 1b. 7. 429., 9. 373.

παροδουπόρος, ὁ, = παροδίτης, Anth. P. append. 247.

παρόδος, ὁ, = παροδίτης, voc. πάροδος C. I. 3273, cf. 6512.

παρόδος, ἡ, a way by or past, a passage, Thuc. 3. 21, Arist. Cael. 2. 13, 17; π. καὶ τροπαὶ τῶν ἀστρῶν 1b. 14, 3: a channel for water, Anna Comm. 1. 40.

2. a going by or past, passing, entrance, Thuc. 4. 82:—ἐν τῇ παρόδῳ as they passed by, Id. 1. 126, cf. Polyb. 5. 68, 8; κατὰ τὴν παρόδον Id. 22. 27, 12; ἐκ παρόδου, ἐν παρόδῳ, by the way, cursorily, Lat. *obiter*, Arist. Cael. 3. 8, 5, G. A. 3. 6, 7; π. τινὶ εἰς τι διδόναι Plut. 2. 345 C; τὴν π. ἴν' ἐξῆς τῶν θυρῶν εὐνουστέραν entrance by the door, Dion. Com. 'Ομῶν. 1. 17.

II. a side-entrance, a narrow entrance or approach, Lys. 193. 29, Xen. An. 4. 7, 4, etc.; λαβεῖν τὰς παρόδους (of Thermopylae), Dem. 62. 10, cf. 119. 15; opp. to διόδος, Xen. Cyn. 6, 6:—a side-entrance on the stage, opp. to αἱ μέλαι θυραὶ Ath. 622 C; cf. παρασκήνια.

III. a coming forward, appearance, esp. before the assembly, to speak, Dem. 1481. 15, etc.; cf. πάρεμι (εἰμι) IV, παρέρχομαι VI.

2. the first entrance of a chorus in the orchestra, which was made from the side (their departure being called μετάστασις, and their reappearance ἐπιπάροδος), Poll. 4. 108, 126, 128:—also the first song sung by the chorus after its entrance, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2, 20, Poet. 12, 7, Plut. 2. 785 B.

IV. in a ship, a gong-way or passage along the deck by the side of the rowers, Lat. *agca* (ἀγκα), Plut. Demetr. 43, cf. Artemid. 3. proem.

παροδύρομαι [ῖ], Dep. to lament beside or along with, Dio C. 43. 19.

παροίγνυμι or παροίγω, to open at the side or a little, half-open, Herm. h. Hom. Merc. 152; πύλας π. Eur. I. A. 857; παροίξας τῆς θύρας having opened a bit of the door, put it ajar, Ar. Pax 30.

παροιδάινω, to swell slightly, Aetiae. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 1:—παροιδέω in Diosc. Alex. 27; τὸ παροιδέος Philo 1. 276.

παροιδίσκω, to raise a slight swelling, Aetiae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 2.

παροίθε [α], and before a vowel -θεν: (παρος): I. Prep. c. gen. loci, before, and c. gen. pers. before, in the presence of, hence = Lat. ante and coram, Od. 4. 625; Il. 1. 360, etc.; separated from its case, π. ἐλθοῖσα, φίλον τέκος. ἴξεν ἐμεῖα Il. 3. 162, cf. 14. 427, etc. 2. of Time, π. ἐμοῦ before me, Aesch. Pr. 503; κείνου π. Soph. Tr. 605.

II. Adv., I. of Place, before, in front, οἱ δεῦτεροι οἱ τε παροίθεν Il. 23. 497, cf. 213., 6. 319, etc.; opp. to ὑπένερθεν, 4. 185. 2. of Time, before this, erst, formerly, Il. 23. 20, 180, Od. 6. 174. Pind., Trag.; in Od. also τὸ παροίθεν, like τοπρίν, 1. 322., 2. 312., 18. 275; οἱ π. men bygone, Pind. P. 2. 111; τῆς π. ἡμέρας Eur. Phoen. 853, cf. Aesch. Pers. 180:—παροίθεν πρὶν . ., Lat. priusquam, Soph. El. 1130.

III. = πρό, for, v. sub παρος B. III. (Hecae come παροίτερος, παροίτατος.) παροικεσία, ἡ, = παροικία, LXX (Ezek. 20. 38).

παροικέω, to dwell beside, c. acc., ἀπὸ Κνίδου μέχρι Σινάπης π. τὴν Ἀσίαν dwell along the coasts of Asia, Isocr. 74 D: c. dat. to live near, Thuc. 1. 71: to dwell among, τισιν π. 93; absol., Id. 6. 82:—of places, to lie near, Xen. Vect. 1. 5; cf. οἰκέω B. II. II. to live in a place as παροίκος, σοῦμπη, Ev. Luc. 24. 18, Philo 1. 416, etc.

παροικημα, τό, a sojourning, Eccl.

παροικήσις, ἡ, a dwelling beside or near, neighbourhood, Thuc. 4. 92.

II. = εἰς, LXX (Gen. 28. 4. al.). παροικία, ἡ, (παροίκος II) a sojourning in a foreign land, LXX (Sap. 19. 10), Act. Ap. 13. 17: οἱ ἐν τῇ π. = οἱ ἐξῆς, LXX (Sirach. in prologo).

II. an ecclesiastical district, a diocese (διοικήσις), Eus. H. E. 3. 28., S. 13, etc.; also, in the corrupt Lat. form *parochia*, a parish, lb. 1. 1, etc.; v. Ducang.

παροικίζω, to place near, τινά τινι; in Med., Call. Ep. 25:—Pass. to settle near, dwell among, τισίν Hdt. 4. 180; ἔθνος Ἰωνῶν κύλῳ παρ- κισμένον settled upon, Luc. Amor. 6.

παροικικός, ἡ, or, of or for foreign settlers, Byz.

παροικός, ἴδος, pecul. fem. of παροίκος, Strab. 237.

παροικοδομέω, to build beside or across (cf. παρατίχισμα), Thuc. 2. 75., 7. 6, 11.

II. to build up, π. τὰς εἰσόδους narrow them by building, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 6; π. τὸ ὄψωρ to keep it off by a wall, Dem. 1276. 10.

παροικοδόμημα, τό, a partition wall, Arist. P. A. 3. 10. 3.

παροίκος, on, dwelling beside or near, neighbouring, c. gen., Κάδμου παροίκος Soph. Ant. 1155; πόλις παροίκος Ὀρθίαν ἐπαύλαν Aesch. Pers. 869; c. dat., ποταμὸν παροίκους Ἀλκυῖ Diag. Trag. ap. Ath. 636 A. cf. Thuc. 3. 113:—absol., a neighbour, Sappho 83, Soph. Fr. 446:—

Ἀττικὸς π., proverb. of a restless neighbour, Arist. Rhet. 2. 21, 12. Paroemiogr.

2. παροίκος πόλεμος a war with neighbours, Hdt. 7. 235.

II. foreign, alien, LXX (Gen. 15. 3. al.); and as Subst. a sojourner in a foreign land, an alien, Diog. L. 1. 8, 2; πολῖτας καὶ π. C. I. 1625. 45, cf. 1631, 2906. al., LXX (Lev. 22. 10), Act. Ap. 7. 6, 29.

παροιμία, ἡ, (παροιμῖος) a by-word, common saying, proverb, maxim, saut, Aesch. Ag. 264. Soph. Aj. 664. Ar. Thesm. 528, Plat., etc.; κατὰ τὴν π. as the saying goes, Plat. Symp. 222 B; τὸ κατὰ τὴν π. λεγόμενον Id. Soph. 261 B; καθάπερ ἡ π. Plat. Com. Φά. 2. 3:—expl. by Hesych. βιωφελὴς λόγος, παρὰ τὴν ὁδὸν λεγόμενος; see a list of Gr. proverbs in Bonitz Ind. Arist. p. 570:—of the Proverbs of Solomon, LXX.

2. a dark saying, parable, used for παραβολή in St. John's Gospel.

παροιμιάζω, to make proverbial, Plat. Legg. 818 B, in Med.:—Pass. to pass into a proverb, become proverbial, ὁ παροιμαζόμενος λόγος Id. Phileb. 45 D; τὸ περὶ τῆς Διῶνης π. Arist. G. A. 2. 7, 12; ὁ παρ. διὰ τὴν περικρότητα κύρξορος Theophr. H. P. 7. 2; τὸ π. as the proverb goes, Plat. 2. 950 F: ὥστε π. πρὸς τοὺς προσποιουμένους it is proverbial of pretenders, Strab. 481; τὸν Σολομῶντα π. to cite the Proverbs of S., Joseph. Macc. 18. 16.

II. Med. to use a proverb, speak in proverbs, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 301 C, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 1, 15: οἱ παροιμαζόμενοι proverb-mongers, Plat. Theaet. 162 C.

παροιμιακός, ἡ, or, proverbial, Plat. 2. 636 E:—Adv. —κῶς, Strab. 497, Anth. P. 9. 379.

II. παροιμιακὸν (sub. μέτρον), τό, a paroemiac, i. e. an Anapaestic dimeter catalectic, occurring commonly at the end of an Anapaestic system, Hephaest. 46. Schol. Ar. Pl. 598.

παροιμιαστής, cū, ὁ, a collector of proverbs, of Solomon, Eccl.

παροιμιαδής, εἰς, (εἶδος) like a proverb, proverbial, Plat. 2. 302 C, 616 C, etc. Adv. —δῶς, Schol. Ar. Pl. 287, etc.

παροιμος, or, by the road, a neighbour, Hesych.:—he also cites παροιμωσαντες: ἐκπατέντες τῆς ὁδοῦ.

παροινέω: in the augm. tenses with double augm., impf. ἐπαρῖνον Dem. 658. 15., 1257. 14; ἐπαρῖνῃσα Xen. An. 5. 8, 4. Loc. Symp. 2; pf. πεπαρῖνῃσα Henioch. Incert. 1. 18, Aeschin. 49. 2:—Pass., ἐπαρῖνῃσθαι Dem. 612. 20: pf. πεπαρῖνῃμαι Luc. Jnp. Tr. 14; v. Moer. p. 332, Lob. Phryn. 154:—only used in Com. and Prose. To behave ill at wine, play drunken tricks, Ar. Eccl. 143, Antipho 125. 43, Lysias 98. 7, etc.; οὐ δὲ νῆφοντα παροινεῖν Antiph. Ἀρκάδ. 1; οὐχ ὁ σφόδρα μεθύοντες παροινουσιν, ἀλλ' οἱ ἀκροβάκτες Arist. Probl. 3. 2, cf. 27, Dem. 628. 15, Xen. l. c.; εἰς τινα towards one, Ar. Fr. 243, Antipho 125. 39, Dem. 1257. 14:—Pass., π. εἰς τὸ σῶμα Phalar. Ep. 8.

2. to act like a drunken man, Plat. Alcib. 38, etc.; παροινίῃσας in a drunken fit, Plat. Euthyphro 4 C.

II. trans. to treat with drunken violence:—Pass. to be so treated, Dem. 403. S., 1258. 5.

παροίνημα, τό, a drunkard's jest or butt, Plot. 2. 350 C, Longus 4. 19. παροινία, ἡ, drunken behaviour, drunken violence, a drunken frolic, Lys. 96. 1, Xen. Symp. 6, 1 sq., Amphip. Πάν 1, Aeschin. 9. 19; π. εἰς γυναῖκα ἐλευθέραν Id. 28. 39.

παροινιάζω, = παροινέω, Hesych.

παροινικός, ἡ, ὁν, addicted to wine, drunken, Lat. temulentus, παροινικάτος Ar. Vesp. 1300. Adv. —κῶς, Cic. Att. 10. 10, 1.

II. befitting a drinking party, φῆμα, ὄρχησις, Ath. 629 E, Luc. Salt. 34; τὰ παροινία drinking songs, like σκόλια, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1232; τρυφερά καὶ π. γράφειν Plot. Demosth. 4; cf. Böckh Pind. Fr. p. 555.

παρόινος, or, = παροινικός, Pratin. 1. 10, Lysias 101. 20, Antiph. 108. 1, etc.:—Adv. —νας, Poll. 6. 21. II. = παρόινος II, ὄρχησις Ath. 629 E, etc.

παροινωέω, to pour out wine ready for one, Q. Sm. 4. 279.

παροιστράω, = οἰστράω, LXX (Hos. 4. 16, Ezek. 2. 6):—Hesych. also cites παροιστρήσαι as trans. to provoke, as in Eccl.; so also παροιστρίξω, Amphiloeh. p. 98 A:—παροιστρήσις, εἰς, ἡ, frenzy, Eccl.

πάρ-οιστρος, or, half-frantic, Origen.

πάροιτρος, α, or, Comp. of παροίθε, the one before or in front, Il. 23. 459. 480: c. gen. in front of, Ap. Rh. 4. 982:—Adv. παροιτέρας, beyond, further than, c. gen., Id. 2. 686.

2. of Time, former, earlier, older, Greg. Naz. 982. II. Sup. παρόιτατος, ἡ, or, first, foremost, Ap. Rh. 1. 910., 2. 29.

παροίχσις, εἰς, ἡ, departure, Tzetz. Hist. 8. 430.

παροίχομαι, fut. -οιχθήσμαι: pf. παρήχκα, Ion. παροίχκα, and in late writers παρήχμαι (Act. Ap. 14. 16, Joseph. A. J. 8. 12, 3; also in Xen. An. 2. 4, 1, but with v. l. παροχομένον): Dep. To have passed by, παρήχτο γηθύνοντες κτῆ he passed on, went on his way, Il. 4. 272.

2. of Time, to be gone by, παρήχκεν δὲ πλεον νύξ Il. 10. 252; ἡ παροχομένη νύξ the by-gone night, Hdt. 1. 209., 9. 58; ὁ π. χρόνος by-gone time, Id. 2. 14; Ὀλύμπια παροχέει Id. 8. 72; ἄνδρες παροχόμενοι men of by-gone times, Pind. N. 6. 50; δέσμα παροχόμενον, like Virgil's acti labores, Id. 1. 8 (7). 23; παροχόμενα κατὰ Xen. Hell. 1. 4. 17; so, τὰ παροχόμενα the past, Hdt. 7. 120, cf. Xen. An. 2. 4, 1, (in Hipp. Fract. 762, the cforesaid).

3. in Gramm., ὁ παροχήμενος [χρόνος], tempus praeteritum, Apollon. de Constr. p. 169, etc.

II. to be gone, be dead, δέματι with fright, Aesch. Supp. 738.

III. c. gen. to shrink aside from, shrink from, νείκους ταῦδε lb. 452; ὅσον μοίρας παροίχῃ how art thou fallen from thine high estate, Elmsl. and Herm. Eur. Med. 964.

παροκλάζω, = ὀκλάζω, Hesych., Phot., Suid.

παροκλήῃ, ἡ, a supplying, furnishing, νεῶν Thuc. 6. 85. The Mss. παροχῇ; but the true Att. form is preserved by Phot. and Suid.:—παρκαχῇ is an incorrect form, which may be tolerated in Joseph. A. J. 17. 9. 5; cf. ἀνοκωχῇ, ἑοκωχῇ.

παρολιγνέω, to neglect a little, disregard, Xen. Hell. 7. 4. 13:—Pass. to be so slighted, Plat. Epin. 991 D, Polyb. 4. 46, 6, etc.

παρολισθάνω, later -αίνω: fut. -ολισθήσας: aor. 2. -ώλισθον:—to slip aside, εἰς τὸ πλάγιον Hipp. Art. 792: to slip in by the side or casually, εἰς ἑντέρα Diosc. Ther. 11, cf. Plat. 2. 698 C, 701 B, Luc. Laps. 15.

παρολισθίστης, ἡ, a slipping aside, a fall, Eus. V. C. 2. 69: so παρολισθήμα, τό, Eccl.

παρολική, ἡ, a spinning out of time, delay, Alciphro 1. 22; παρολικῇ τῆς ἐπαγγελίας Heliod. 6. 5; π. εὐχῆς Id. 5. 34.

II. in Gramm. = πλεονασμός; so, κατὰ παρολικὴν by reason of redundancy, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 146, etc.

παρόλικος, ὁ, (παρέλκω) a tow-rope, Schol. Thuc. 4. 25.

παρομαρτέω, to accompany, Plat. Anton. 26, etc.; ἡ γοητεία προηγέται καὶ ἡ ἀναίσχυνται παρ. Luc. Tim. 55, cf. Imagg. 9.

παρομοιάζω, to be much like, τινί Ev. Matth. 23. 27, Eccl.

παρόμοιος, or, Thuc. 1. 80; but fem. -ῃ Hdt. 4. 153:—α Arist. H. A. 9. 14, 2, v. l. Isocr. Antid. § 192: Ep. —ομοίος Or. Sib. 2. 35:—much like, nearly like, closely resembling, τινί Hdt. 2. 73, Thuc. 1. 132.

2. absol., Hdt. 4. 99, Thuc. 1. 80:—παρόμοιος ἐστίν, ὅπερ καὶ . . Dem. 12. 9; παρ. ποτεῖν ὥσπερ αὖ . . Plat. 2. 4 D.

3. of numbers, nearly equal, π. τοῖς Ἕλλησι τὸν ἀριθμὸν Xen. Hell. 3. 4. 13:—cf. παρομοίωσις. Adv. —ως, Arist. Resp. 17, 2.

παρομοίωω, to make like, assimilate, τινί τι Arist. Plant. 2. 2. 15:—Pass., lb. 1. 4. 2, Eus., etc.

παρομοίωσις, ἡ, assimilation, esp. of sounds in the ends of successive clauses, assonance, Arist. Rhet. 3. 9. 9, Rhet. Al. 12. 4, Dion. H. de Lys. 14, de Isocr. 2: Rutil. Lop. calls the figure παρόμοιον, 2. 12; and Dion. H. de Comp. 22 speaks of κῶλα παρόμοια, cf. Dem. Phal. 25.

παρομολόγω, to grant or admit besides; and generally, = ὁμολογέω, Polyb. 3. 89. 3., 7. 3. 7.

παρομολογία, ἡ, partial admission, a rhetor. figure, Rutil. Lop. 1. 19, Quintil. 9. 3, 99.

παρόμνημα, τό, (ὁμνή) = παραινείσμα, Hesych.

παρονομιάζω, = ἐνείδειω, Schol. Ar. Nub. 543, etc.

παρονομιάζω, to alter slightly (v. sq.), Ἀκτινὴν τὴν εἰς Ἀττικὴν παρονομασθεῖσαν Strab. 391: τὰ μὲν κατὰ ἔθεος, τὰ δὲ παρονομασθῆναι Id. 518:—Pass., παρονομασμένον ἀπὸ τινος Diod. 2. 4, cf. Strab. 497.

παρονομία, ἡ, a slight change in a name or word, esp. so as to give it a new shade of meaning, Lat. parva verbi immutatio in littera posita, Cic. de Orat. 2. 63, cf. Rutil. Lup. 1. 3.

II. a play upon words which sound alike, but have different senses, a pun, play on a name, Lat. anonomatio, Walz Rhett. 8. 477, 595, Quintil. 6. 3. 53, etc.—The form παρονομασία is faulty, v. Spalding Quintil. l. c., Lob. & Phryn. 712.

III. a by-name, Ath. 629 C.

παροξίζω, to have a somewhat sour taste, Diosc. I. 15.
παροξυντέον, verb. Adj. one must provoke, Schol. II. 21. 279.
παροξυντής, οὐ, δ, a stimulator, Hesych.
παροξυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for inciting or urging on, εἰς τι Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 29; **πρός τι** Dem. 489. 4; ἐπὶ τι Plut. Pomp. 37. 2. *exasperating, provoking*, Isocr. 9 A:—aggravating bad symptoms, Hipp. 71 C, 218 H:—Adv. —κῶς, Plut. 2. 21 A. II. easily provoked, τὸ π. τοῦ ἡθους Arist. Virt. et Vit. 6, 3.
παροξύνω, fut. ὕνῶ, to urge, prick or spur on, stimulate (cf. παρακονᾶν, παραθήγω), τινά Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 5, etc.; τινὰ πρὸς τὰ καλὰ Id. Mem. 3. 3, 13; τὰ ζεύγη πρὸς τὸ ἔργον Arist. H. A. 6. 24, 3; τινὰ ποιεῖν τι Isocr. 240 B, Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 3; opp. to ἀποτρέπω, Dem. 526. 11. 2. to anger, provoke, irritate, exasperate, πατρὸς μὴ π. φρένα Eur. Alc. 674; ἐν κατηγορίᾳ π. Thuc. 1. 84:—Pass. to be provoked, τινι at a thing, Id. 5. 99; διὰ τι Id. 6. 56; ἐπὶ τινι Polyb. 4. 7, 5; π. ἐπὶ τι to be provoked to do a thing, Isocr. 82 C; **πρός τι** Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 6, Dem. 1299. 17; **πρὸς ἀλλήλους** Arist. Pol. 5. 2, 5; ὑπό τινος Lys. 101. 20; κατὰ τινος Plut. Them. 31; c. dat. pers., Lycurg. 158. 39; c. inf., τίς οὖν ἀν παροξυνθεῖν πολεμεῖν; Isocr. 102 C:—Pass., of sicknesses, to grow virulent, take an inflammatory character, π. οἱ πυρετοὶ Hipp. Vet. Med. 10. II. = παροξυνόνεω, Ath. 323 C, 484 F, etc.
παρόξυς, v. pointed, of a fractured bone, Hipp. Fract. 773. II. metaph. precipitate, Antiph. Διδυμ. 2. 8.
παροξυνμός, ὁ, irritation, exasperation, Dem. 1105. 25, Act. Ap. 15. 39; π. ἀγάπης a provoking or exciting to . . , Ep. Hebr. 10. 24. 2. the severe fit of a disease, a paroxysm, Lat. accessio, Hipp. Aph. 1243.
παροξύνοντος, ον, paroxysm, i. e. with the acute accent (ὀξεῖα) on the penultima, Jo. Alex. τὸν παραγγ. 16:—Adv. —ως, Ath. 409 A.
παροξύνονεω, to put the acute accent on the penultima, Eust. 1600. 18, and late Gramm. (the older Gramm. say παροξύνω):—παροξυνόντες, εὖς, ἡ, Eust. 1409. 54, etc.
παροπλίζω, fut. ἰσῶ: pf. —ώπλικα Diod. 4. 10:—to disarm, Polyb. 2. 7. 10, etc.; so in Med., Nummen. ap. Ath. 306 C:—Pass., Plut. Cat. Mi. 68.
παροπτάω, to roast slightly, half-roast, Polyb. 12. 25, 2, Diod. 3. 21, etc.
παροπτός, α, ον, (παροπάω, παρόφομαι) to be overlooked, Luc. Tim. 9. II. παροπτεόν, one must overlook, τὸ γὰρ σύνηδες οὐδαμῶ παροπτεόν Menand. Ἀνδρῶν. 3, cf. Dem. 805. 9.
παροπτήσις, ἡ, a half-roasting, Oribas. 276 Matth.
παρόραμα, τό, an oversight, Plut. 2. 515 D, 1123 B; opp. to ἀμάρτημα ἐκούσιον, Longin. 33. 4.
παρόρασις, ἡ, false vision, Galen. 14. 314. II. overlooking, negligence, Plut. Aemil. 3, Luc. Jud. Voc. 3, etc.
παρορατικός, ἡ, ὄν, apt to overlook, τινος Plut. 2. 716 B.
παροράω, fut. —έσομαι: aor. παρείδον (q. v.): aor. pass. παρόφθην Pseudo-Dem. 133. 18: pf. pass. παράμμαι Menand. Ἠνιοχ. 8. To look at by the way, notice, remark, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 5; τινί τι something in one, Hdt. 1. 37, 108, Ar. Av. 454. II. to look past a thing, not to see or observe, Macho ap. Ath. 244 D, Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 12, etc. 2. to overlook, disregard, neglect, τοὺς νόμους Antipho 114. 6, etc., cf. Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 21, Dem. 281. 13, etc.:—Pass., τυγχάνει παραωραμένον Arist. Metaph. 2. 1, 1; v. παραώβω I. III. to see amiss, see wrong, παρακούειν ἢ παροράν Plat. Theaet. 157 E, cf. Hipp. Ma. 300 C. IV. to look sideways, εἰς τινα or πρὸς τι Xen. Symp. 8, 42, Cyr. 7. 1, 4; εἰς τὸ πλέγμα π. μάλλον ἢ εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν Arist. H. A. 9. 45, 5.
παροργίζομαι, Pass. to be or be made angry at, Theophr. II. P. 9. 16, 6, Strab. 293; **πρός τινα** Dem. 805. 19. II. the Act. παροργίζω, fut. ἰώ, to provoke to anger, LXX (3 Regg. 16. 33), Ep. Rom. 10. 19, Eph. 6. 4.
παροργισμα, τό, a provocation, cause of anger, LXX (3 Regg. 16. 33., 20. 22).
παροργισμός, ὁ, provocation; anger, Ep. Eph. 4. 26.
παρορέγω, to stretch out beside, Acl. N. A. 1. 4.
παρόρειος, ον, (ὄρος), along a mountain, Strab. 576, Joseph. B. J. 1. 4, 7.—The form παῶρειος found in MSS. (as in Strab. l. c.) is incorrect, whereas παῶρεια (q. v.) is the only correct form of the Subst., Lob. Phryn. 712.
παρόρεω, to dwell on the border, C. I. 2561 b (add.).
παρόρθιος, ον, tolerably straight, Apollod. in Math. Vett. 17.
παρορίζω, to terminate, limit, Longin. 9 and 11. II. to outstep one's boundaries, encroach on a neighbour's property, Anth. P. 11. 209, A. B. 293:—Pass. to have the boundaries extended, C. I. 2905 c. III. Pass. of persons, to be banished, Plut. 2. 353 E.
παρορίνω [i], to excite a little, Alcac. 96.
παρόριος, α, ον, (ὄρος) = παρόρειος, Schol. II. 20. 490., 22. 190.
παρορισμός, ὁ, a passing of boundaries, encroachment, Basil.
παροριστέον, verb. Adj. one must overstep a limit, Longin. 38. 1.
παροριστής, οὐ, δ, an encroacher, Lemma to Anth. P. 11. 209.
παρορκέω, to forswear oneself, Philostr. 219, App. ap. Suid.
παρορκία, ἡ, perjury, Basil.
παρορμάω, to urge or prick on, stimulate, τινά Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 10; εἰς τι lb. 2. 2, 1; ἐπὶ τι lb. 8. 1, 12; **πρός τι** Arist. M. Mor. 2. 7, 27; —also, π. συνουσίαν, Diosc. 2. 170., 3. 145:—c. inf., Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 43:—Pass. to be eager, ἐπὶ τι Polyb. 2. 22, 6; ἐπὶ ἀλλήλους Dio C. 40. 46; so intr. in Act., παρορμᾶν πρὸς τι Diog. L. 6. 83.
παρορμέω, to lie at anchor beside or near, Diod. 14. 49, 50; τινι Plut. Anton. 32.
παρόρημα, τό, an incitement, stimulant, εἰς τι Joseph. A. J. 17. 12, 1.
παρόρημις, ἡ, an urging on, incitement, εἰς τι Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 25, v. l. Cyr. 1. 6, 19, Polyb. 6. 39, 8.

παρορμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, stimulative, Longin. 14; **πρός τι** Plut. Lyc. 15.
παρορμίζω, fut. ἰώ, to bring to anchor side by side, δύο πλοῖα Μουνυχίασιν Lys. 132. 6.
παρόρνις, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, having ill omens, πάρ. πάρος, an ill-omened voyage, Aesch. Eum. 770; v. sub ὀδῖος.
παρόρνονμι, to urge on, Ap. Rh. 3. 486, in tmesi.
παρορύγη, ἡ, a digging beside, Walz Rhet. 1. 436.
παρορύσσω, Att. —τιω, to dig alongside or parallel, Thuc. 6. 101. II. to dig one against another, Diog. L. 6. 27; in Med., Arr. Epict. 3. 15, 4, cf. Euchir. 29. This was a preparatory exercise performed for 40 successive days by those who were to contend as boxers at the Olympic games, Interpp. ad Theocr. 4. 10.
παρορχέομαι, Dep. to represent in dancing out of time or place, τὰς Διὸς γονὰς ὀρχούμενος . . καὶ τὴν τοῦ Κρόνου τεκνοφαγίαν π. Luc. Salt. 80.
πάρος, ποῖτ. Particle: A. Adv., 1. of Time, beforetime, formerly, erst, π. μεμανία Il. 4. 73, etc.; **κάρη π.** χαρίεν 22. 403; οὐ γὰρ ἐμὴ ἐς ὅθ' οἷη π. ἔσκεν 11. 669, cf. Od. 2. 119, etc.; opp. to νῦν, Il. 1. 553, Od. 6. 325, etc.; so also, **πάρος γε** Il. 17. 270, etc.; **πόρος** περ 13. 465, etc.; and with the Art., τὸ πόρος γε, τὸ πόρος περ 19. 42., 23. 480, etc.:—once in 11dt., καὶ πάρος π. 2; never in Att. Prose, but often in Trag., θεοὶ οἱ πάρος Aesch. Pr. 405; τὰ τε πάρος, τὰ τ' εἰσέπειτα Soph. Aj. 34; ἐν τῷ π. χρόνῳ Id. El. 1445, etc. 2. with a pres. otherwise, on other occasions, οἱ τὸ π. περ ἱαχρεῖς τελέθουσι Il. 12. 347; **πάρος γε** μὲν οὐτι θαμίξεις Od. 5. 88; cf. Il. 1. 553., 15. 256, Nitzsch Od. 4. 810. 3. like πρὶν, before, Lat. priusquam, c. inf. aor., πάρος τότε ἔργα γενέσθαι Il. 6. 348; πάρος ἦν γαίαν ἰκέσθαι Od. 1. 21, cf. S. 376, etc.; very rarely with pres., πάρος δούποιο μέδεσθαι Il. 18. 245. 4. with a negat., as antec. to πρὶν γε, π. δ' οὐκ ἔσσεται ἄλλως, πρὶν γε . . not until, Il. 5. 218, cf. Od. 2. 127., 18. 288. 5. before the time, too soon, τί π. λαβρεύεαι; Il. 23. 474. 6. rather, sooner, π. τοι δαίμονα ἔδωκε S. 166; π. τινὰ γαῖα καθέβει 16. 629. II. rarely of Place, first, σοι βαδιᾶτέον π. Soph. El. 1502.
B. Prep., ποῖτ. for πρὸ, I. of Place, before, in Hom. only once, Τυδείδαι π. Il. 8. 254; δαμάτων πάρος Soph. Aj. 73, Eur. Hec. 1049, Phoen. 1270; **ἔδμων π.** Or. 112, 1217; τῶν σῶν π. πίνουσα γυνάτων Andr. 572. II. of Time, θανεῖν πάρος τέκνων Eur. Andr. 1207. III. Causal, before, above, π. τοῦμοῦ πόθου προθέντο τὴν τυραννίδα Soph. O. C. 418, cf. Eur. Heracl. 200, Or. 345. 2. like πρὸ, for, instead of, ἀδελφῶν πάρος . . θανεῖν Eur. Heracl. 536; (so, ὅσων . . παύουεν . . σφαγήσεται lb. 583).—When πάρος is a Prep., it usually follows its case, but not always, v. Soph. O. C. 418, Eur. Andr. 1113, 1207. (In form, πάρος stands between παρὰ, πρὸ and πρὸς, though in sense it belongs to πρὸ. From πάρος again comes παροῖθε.—Cf. Skt. puras, Dā. para, Goth. faura, O. Norse fyrrir, O. H. G. vora (fore, before); Goth. faur, O. H. G. furi (for).)
Πάρος [ᾶ], ἡ, Paros, one of the Cyclades, famous for its white marble, h. Hom. Ap. 44, Cer. 491.—Adj. Πάριος, α, ον, Πάριος λίθος Parian marble, Pind. N. 4. 131, Hdt. 3. 57; ἡ Παρία λύγδος Diod. 2. 52; cf. Müller Archæol. § 309.
πάρος, τό, Dor. for πῆρος.
πάροσσον, = παρ' ὕσον, in so far as, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 419, al.
παροσφραῖνω, to hold for one to smell at, τινί τι Geop. 13. 17.
παροστρυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for inciting, Eust. 1169. 55.
παροτρύνω, to urge on, c. inf., παρ θυμὸς ὀτρύνει φόμον Pind. O. 3. 68, cf. Luc. Tox. 35. 2. medic. to stimulate, Hipp. 654. 41.
παρουάτιος, ον, (οὖς) with hanging ears, κῶν Call. Dian. 91.
παρουλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, a gum-boil, Galen., Paul. Aeg. 3. 26; cf. ἐπουλῖς.
παρούλος, ον, (ὀδλος β) somewhat curled, Poll. 4. 135.
παρούλο-τρίχης, ον, with slightly curling hair, Geop. 18. 1, 6.
παρούρος, ὁ, one who keeps watch beside, v. l. Od. 11. 489.
παρούρος, ον, beside the tail, Ptolem.
παρουσία, ἡ, (παρέμια) a being present, presence, of persons, δεσπότην, etc., Aesch. Pers. 169, etc.; ἀνδρῶν π. = ἄνδρες οἱ παρόντες Eur. Alc. 606; so, πόλις μείζων τῆς ἡμέρας π. = ἡμῶν τῶν παρόντων, Thuc. 6. 86; παρουσίαν μὲν οἰσθα . . φίλων, ὥς οὐτὶς ἡμῖν ἔστιν, i. e. that we have no friends present to assist us, Soph. El. 948;—of things, κακῶν π. Eur. Hec. 227, Ar. Thesm. 1049; τοῦ καλοῦ Plat. Phaedo 100 D; ἀγαθῶν Id. Gorg. 497 E:—absol., παρουσίαν ἔχειν for παρίνα, Soph. Aj. 540; τὰ τῆς τύχης . . κοινὰ [ἔχει] τὰς παρουσίας Dem. 1447. fin.; αὐτὸ τὸ ἀγαθὸν αἰτίον τῇ π. τοῖς ἄλλοις, of the idea, Arist. Eth. E. 1. 8, 1. 2. arrival, ἡμῶν κοινόπου π. Soph. El. 1104, cf. Eur. Alc. 207, Thuc. 1. 128; εἰς τόπον Dion. H. 1. 45. 3. the Advent, Ev. Matth. 24. 27, al., Ignat. ad Philad. 6. II. in Soph. El. 1251, it seems to be = τὰ παρόντα, present circumstances:—so also, 2 = τὰ ὑπάρχοντα or οὐσία, substance, property, ὥς . . ἔχομεν παρουσίας Plat. Con. Φα. 6, cf. Menand. Ὀψ. 6, Piers. Moer. 297; π. χρημάτων Crates Corp. 4; cf. περιουσία.
παρουσιάζομαι, Dep. to be present, Arist. Plant. 2. 3, 11:—Act. in Byz. and Eccl.
παροφθαλμιστική (τέχνη), ἡ, illusion, sleight-of-hand, Byz.
παροχέομαι, Pass. to sit beside in a chariot, τινι Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 14, Luc. D. Marin. 15. 3, Dio C. 63. 20: cf. πάροχος.
παροχέτευσις, ἡ, a passing into a side-channel, Hipp. 47. 13, Galen.
παροχετεύω, to turn from its course, divert, ὑψηλόμενος τὸ ὕδωρ καὶ π. Plut. Them. 31; and in Med., Id. 2. 779 E:—metaph., τοῦτ' αὖ παροχέτευσε Eur. Bacch. 479; λύγους π. Plat. Legg. 844 A:—Pass. to be turned aside, Theophr. C. P. 5. 17, 4.
παροχέωμαι, Pass. to copulate with other males, Arist. H. A. 9. 7, 5.
παροχέως, εὖς, ὁ, a provider, Hdn. Epim. p. 116, v. Osann. Cornut. 9.
παροχή, ἡ, (παρέχω) a supplying, furnishing, νεῶν παροχῇ with liblibity

to furnish ships, Thuc. 6. 85; αἱ τῶν ξενίων π., in the case of ambassadors, Polyb. 22. 1, 3:—absol. largess, Id. 32. 19, 2, Hippodam. ap. Stob. 249. 44. Cf. παροκαχῆ.

παροχλέω, to trouble besides, like παρενοχλέω, Theophr. C. P. 3. 10, 5. παρεχλίζω, to move as with a lever, to remove, Anth. P. 9. 204.

παρόχος, ὁ, (δῶχος) one who sits beside another in a chariot, Suid., Hesych.: of the παρόνυμφος who went in the chariot with the newly-married pair (Schol. Ar. l. citand.), hence of Ἐρως, Ζηνὸς π. γάμων τῆς τε .. Ἥρας Ar. Av. 1740; π. καὶ νυμφαγωγὸς παρέστη Luc. Herod. 5. 2. π. ἵππος = παρήγορος, Evagr. H. E. 6. 4.

παρόχος, ον, (παρέχω) supplying, furnishing, Schol. Ar. Pl. 182:—of π., in the Roman provinces, those who supplied public officers with necessities, Hor. Sat. 1. 5. 46, cf. Cic. Att. 13. 2, 2.

παροψάσμαι, Dep. to eat dainties, Luc. Merc. Cond. 26, Clem. Al. 824. παρόψημα, τό, a dainty sidedish, Ath. 367 C; παροψήματα τῶν ἀμπελών, i. e. the grapes, Philostr. 662:—Dim. -ημάτιον, τά, Poll. 6. 56.

παροψίον, τό, Dim. of παροψίς, Poll. 6. 56: παροψίον, Hieracosoph. P. 58.

παροψίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (ὄψων) a dainty sidedish, Pherecr. Xeip. 4, Ar. Fr. 236, al., Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 4: metaph., τῶν κακῶν παροψίσις fresh tastes of misery, Magnes Διον. 1, ubi v. Meineke; cf. παροψώνημα. II. a dish on which such meats are served, Antiph. Bωστ. 3, Alex. Ἥσ. 2.—Though freq. in Com. writers (v. Ath. 367 D sq.), the Atticists condemn the use of the word, Lob. Phryn. 176.

παροψομαι, v. sub παροπάω.

παροψόνεω, to buy things to eat besides the regular fare, to buy dainties, Cratin. Κλεοβ. 8, Ar. Eccl. 226.

παροψώνημα, τό, an addition to the regular fare, a dainty, metaph., εὐνῆς π. τῆς ἐμῆς χλιδῆς a new relish to the pleasures of my bed, Aesch. Ag. 1447; cf. παροψίς 1.

παρπάγος, ὁ, v. παρπάγος.

παρπεπίδων, Ep. redupl. part. aor. 2 of παραπέιθω.

παρπόδιος, ον, poet. for παραπόδιος.

παρράλιος, η, ον, Ep. for παράλιος.

παρρέκτης, ου, ὁ, = πανούργος, Hesych.

παρρησία, ἡ, (ῥῆσις) frankness, openness, frankness, claimed by the Athenians as their privilege, ἐλευθεροί παρρησίᾳ θάλλοντες οἰκοῦν πόλιν κλεινῶν Ἀθηνῶν Eur. Hipp. 442, cf. Ion 672; παρρησία φράζειν Id. Bacch. 668; π. ἔχειν Id. Phoen. 391; παρρησίας οὐσίας Ar. Thesm. 541; π. διδόναι τιᾶς Isocr. 20 C; ἐλευθερίας ἡ πόλις μεσση καὶ π. γίγνεται Plat. Rep. 557 B; τάληθῃ μετὰ παρρησίας ἐρῶ Dem. 73. 17; τὴν ὑπὲρ τῶν δικαίων π. ἀποδομένους Dinarch. 105. 6. 2. in bad sense, licence of tongue, Isocr. 229 B, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 240 E.

παρρησιαζομαι, fut. ἀόσμαι Plat., Xen.: aor. ἐπαρρησιασάμην Isocr. 221 A, Aeschin.: pf. (v. infr.): Dep., only used in Prose. To speak freely, openly, boldly, Plat. Gorg. 487 D; τινί τι Ib. 491 E, cf. Aeschin. 11. 36; πρὸς τινα Plat. Lach. 178 A, etc.; τινι περί τινος Id. Charm. 156 A, Dem. 287. 13; πολλὰ κατὰ τινας Polyb. 12. 13, 8:—pf. πεπαρρησιασμαι in act. sense, ἀ γινώσκω πάνθ' ἀπλῶς .. πεπ. Dem. 55. 1; but τὰ πεπαρρησιασμένα in pass. sense, free expressions, Isocr. 312 B; ἡ ἀλήθεια ἐπαρρησιαζέτο Anna Comm. 1. 411.—The Act. in Eust. Opusc. 265. 82.

παρρησιαστής, οὗ, ὁ, a free speaker, an outspoken person, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 28, Diod. 14. 5, Luc. Deor. Conc. 3.

παρρησιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to speaking freely, freespoken, Arist. Rhet. 2. 5, 11. Adv. -κῶς, Joseph. B. J. 2. 21, 4.

παρρησιόδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) freespoken: Comp. Adv. -έστερον, Diod. 15. 6.

παρσένος, Lacon. for παρθένος, Alcmæon 1, Ar. Lys. 1263.

παρσταίη, παρστάσα, etc., Ep. for παρσάτ-.

παρστήτητον, Ep. 2 dual subj. aor. 2 of παρστήτημι, Od. 18. 183.

παρτέμνω, παρτάμειν, παρτίθει, Ep. for παρτατ-.

παρτομῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, a small book, Hesych.

παρτβρίζω, to insult besides, Eccl.

παρυγγραίνω, to moisten or soften a little, Ath. 356 E, Oribas. 72 Matth.

παρύγρος, ον, somewhat wet, Manetho 1. 87 (Axt πάνγρος):—τῷ π. a kind of plaster, Galen.

παρύδρος, ον, living near water, of the halcyon, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 13, cf. Theophr. H. P. 4. 12, 4.

παρυνπαίνω, to come into the way of, meet, Joseph. B. J. 1. 31, 4.

παρυνπαίρω, to be near, like πάρεμι, Schol. Eur. Hec. 1041, Or. 579.

παρῦπάτη (sc. χορδή), the string next the first, the second of five, Arist. Probl. 19. 3, Plut. 2. 1134 F, etc.; cf. παραμέση.

παρῦπατο-εἰδής, ἐς, of a note in music, sounding like the παρῦπάτη, Aristid. Quint. p. 12.

παρυνπεφαίνω, to show at the same time, Nicet. Ann. 337. 21.

παρυνπνῶ, to sleep by or with, τινι Q. Sm. 10. 128.

παρυνποδίζεσθαι, to shew by the way, to indicate, Byz.

παρυνπολαμβάνω, to assume falsely, Aristox. Harmon. 2. init.

παρυνπομμηνίσκω, to remind by the way or secretly, Polyb. 5. 31, 3.

παρυνπόμνησις, ἡ, a reminding by the way, M. Anton. 1. 10.

παρυνπονοῦω, to suspect besides, A. B. 1409.

παρυνπόστας, ἡ, subordinate existence, Dion. Areop.

παρυνποφαίνω, = παρυνποδίζεσθαι, Eccl.

παρυνποψύχω [ῶ], to cool gently, cited from Diosc.

παρῦφύων, to weave beside or along, attach to, καθὺς παρυνφασμένην a garment with a purple hem or border (παρῦφή), Diod. 12. 21:—δῖπα παρυνφασμένα armed men hemming in an unarmed crowd, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 48; παρῦφανται .. τῷ σωμαίχῳ .. πόρος is set along its edge, Arist. H. A. 4. 19, cf. P. A. 4. 2, 1. II. to excel in weaving, τινὶ Philostr. 853.

παρῦφαντος, ον, woven along with a hem or border, Gloss.

παρῦφασμα, τό, = sq., Oribas. 65 Cocch.

παρῦφή, ἡ, a border woven along a robe, Lat. clavus, C. I. 155. 31, Clearch. ap. Ath. 522 E, cf. 521 B, Plut. 2. 239 C: metaph., π. κακῶν ἐίργασσθε Julian 238 B.

παρῦφής, ἐς, with a border (παρῦφή), παρῦφές a bordered robe, Ar. Fr. 399 (unless we join τρῦφήμα παρῦφές the splendour of a bordered robe), Poll. 7. 53, Phot.; also παρῦφός, ὁ, Poll. 1. c., Philes 8. 197; παρῦφός, ἰδος, ἡ, Menand. ap. Hesych.:—cf. ἐπαρῦφος.

παρῦφίστημι, to place close beside:—pf. to stand close beside, τινι Walz Rhet. 4. 21. II. to add as part of a substance, Psell.:—Pass. to exist in dependence on, τινι Diog. L. 9. 105, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 205, M. 8. 12.

παρῦψόω, to elevate, exalt, Eust. Opusc. 41. 76, etc.: παρῦψωμα, τό, elevation, Id. 253. 31.

παρῦφαιεν, παρῦφαιενος, παρῦφάσθαι, παρῦφασία, παρῦφάσις, παρῦφάσιν, παρῦφάσιν, poet. for παραφ-.

παρῦφικτος, ον, poet. for παραφικτος, to be avoided, τὸ μόρσιμον οὐ π. Pind. P. 12. 53.

παρῦφας, v. sub παρῦφας.

παρῦφείω, to parody (v. παρῦφία), Diog. L. 4. 52, Luc. Charid. 14, etc.; π. ἐπὶ τινι τῷδε τὸ ἐλεγείον wrote by way of parody, Philostr. 486; ἀπερ π. τῶν Ἡσιόδου .. Ἠοίαν παραφῶδηται Ath. 364 B, cf. Schol. Ar. Pl. 263, etc.:—verb. Adj., παρῦφῶντες τὰ ἐπη Eust. 1423. 2.

παρῦφία, ἡ, a song or poem in which serious words are changed so as to become burlesque, a burlesque, parody, Ἠγήμων ὁ θάσιος ὁ τὰς π. ποιῶντας πρῶτος Arist. Poët. 2, 5, cf. Ath. 698 B:—on the Parodies of the Greeks, v. G. H. Moser in the Heidelb. Studien 6, 2, pp. 267 sq.

παρῦφικός, ἡ, ὄν, burlesque, μέλη Dion. H. de Dem. 54.

παρῦφίον, τό, = παρῦφία, Anna Comm. 1. 406.

παρῦφός, ὄν, (ψῶδῃ) singing indirectly, obscurely hinting, π. αἰνίγματα Eur. I. A. 1147. II. as Subst. a parodist (v. παρῦφία), such as Matro and Sopater in Ath.

παρῦφῶ, fut. -ώσω and -ώθησιν:—to push sideways, ἐς χώραν Hipp. Art. 794: to push aside or away, reject, slight, Ἐρωτα Soph. Tr. 358; δούλον λέχος Eur. Andr. 30, cf. El. 1037:—Pass. to be set aside, slighted, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 14; παρῦφῶσθαι καὶ ἐν οὐδενὸς εἶναι μέρεϊ Dem. 23. 14, cf. 655. 15 (in both places with v. l. παρῦφῶσθαι). 2. Med. to push away from oneself, reject, renounce, Eur. Heracl. 237, Aeschin. 14. 38; π. τινι τιμῆς to put him out of office, Luc. Tim. 4; π. τὸ χρέον to put fate aside, Epigr. Gr. 519. 3. of Time, to put off, Plat. Rep. 471 C.

παρῦφεινός, ον, near or on the ocean, Plut. Caes. 20:—so, παρῦφεινός, οἱ, dwellers near the ocean, Theopomp. ap. Ath. 526 D, Strab. 835, 839:—ἡ παρῦφεινίτις (sc. γῆ), the sea-coast, Polyb. 34. 5, 6, Strab. 131, etc.; hence Adj. παρῦφεινικός, ἡ, ὄν, Strab. 189, 191.

παρῦφένιος, ον, next the elbow, on the arm, Poll. 2. 138, licsych.:—παρῦφένιος, ἰδος, ἡ, of dub. sense in Poll. 10. 170.

παρῦφάμιλος, ον, nearly even or equal, Strab. 107.

παρῦφωμῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, a shoulderstrap, LXX (Ex. 28. 14): cf. ἐπωμῖς, περιωμῖς.

παρῦων, ὁ, a kind of light ship, Polyb. Fr. Hist. 65; cf. μυοπάρων.

παρῦωνομῖς, f. l. for παρῦωνομῖς, q. v.

παρῦωνομῖς, = παρῦωνομῖς, in Pass., Eust. 84. 28, etc. 2. intr. to be of like signification with, τινι Philo 1. 486, 2. 39.

παρῦωνομῖς, ἡ, a denomination, Iambl. in Nicom. 65.

παρῦωνομῖς, ἡ, a by-name, surname, Plut. 2. 401 A, 421 E, 853 B.

παρῦωνομῖς, to call by a derived name, Arist. Phys. 7. 3, 2:—Pass. = παρῦωνομῖς λέγεσθαι, Id. Eth. E. 3. 1, 2.

παρῦωνομῖς, τό, a surname, Hesych.

παρῦωνομῖς [ῶ], ον, deviating from the sense, slightly altered in sense, Plat. Legg. 757 D. II. as Subst., παρῦωνομῖς, τό, a name formed from another by a slight change, a derivative, Id. Soph. 268 C, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 565 B. 2. a surname, Plut. Num. 21, Fab. 1; and Coraës restores παρῦωνομῖς for -όνυμον in Cato Ma. 27, Demosth. 4, etc.

παρῦωνομῖς, ον, formed by a slight change, derivative, Φοῖβης ὄνομα' ἐχέει παρῦωνομῖς (sc. Φοῖβος) Aesch. Eum. 8, cf. Arist. Categ. 1. 3, 8, 25 sqq.:—Adv., παρῦωνομῖς λέγεσθαι ἀπὸ τινος Id. Top. 2. 4, 4, Eth. E. 3. 1, 2. II. as Subst. a surname, v. παρῦωνομῖς II. 2.

παρῦωνομῖς, = παρῦωνομῖς, cited from Nicet. Ann.

παρῦωνομῖς, ἡ, a whitlow, Lat. reduvia, Hipp. 1056 D, Plut. 2. 43 A, 73 B, 440 A, etc.:—also παρῦωνομῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, Hierocl. p. 308 Boiss., Suid.

II. a plant reputed to be a cure for whitlow, Diosc. 4. 54, Galen., etc.

παρῦπια, ἡ, the corner of the eye next the temple, Poll. 2. 71.

παρῦπια, τά, in harness, blinkers, blinders, Poll. 2. 53, 10. 54, Suid.

παρῦπια, ἰδος, ἡ, a woman's mask, Poll. 2. 53.

παρῦπιασμός and -ωρῦπιασμός, ὁ, unseasonableness, v. ll. LXX.

παρῦρεια, ἡ, (ῥος) a district on the side of a mountain, Polyb. 2. 14, 6, Babr. 19. 1, etc.; in pl., Polyb. 2. 34, 15; v. sub παρῦρεια. As prop. n. Παρῦρεια was the name of several districts, esp. of one in Arcadia, the people of which are called Παρῦρῆται by Hdt. 4. 148, cf. Strab. 346; also of a district near Olbia in the Tauric Chersonese, C. I. 2058 B. 17.

παρῦρῆτης, ον, ὁ, a mountaineer, Πάων Anth. Plan. 235.

παρῦρῆτης, Adv. part. pf. pass. violently, Hesych., Phot.

παρῦρως, ον, (ῥα) out of season, untimely, βλάστησις, καρποτοκία Theophr. C. P. 5. 1, 3, etc.: neut. παρῦρως as Adv., Anth. P. 12. 199, Cic. Att. 10. 12, 2. II. beyond the proper time, too late, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 122.

παρῦροφίς, ἰδος, ἡ, the projecting eaves or cornice of a roof, Hdt. 2. 155, Poll. 1. 81.

παρωτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (οὐς) the gland beside the ear, the parotid gland, or rather a tumor of the parotid gland, Galen. 2. 271, 5S2, etc. 2. the lobe of the ear, Lys. 1402. 3. a lock of hair or curl by the ear, Poll. 2. 28. 4. in Architecture, an ornament depending from the end of the ὑπέρθρον (also called ἀγκών), Vitruv. 4. 6, 4 (Schneider); cf. οὐς II. 2.

παρώχρος, ον, rather pale, sallow, Plut. 2. 364 A, Poll. 4. 135, 137.

πᾶς, ὁ, v. sub πᾶπας.

πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν: gen. παντός, πάσης, παντός: gen. pl. masc. and neut. πάντων, fem. πᾶσων, Ep. and Ion. πᾶσών, Ep. also πᾶσων [σά] Od. 6. 107: dat. pl. masc. and neut. πᾶσι, beside which Hom. and Hes. use the Ep. form πάντεσσι:—in LXX πᾶν is not rare as acc. sing. masc. [ᾶ always, except in neut. of its compds., as ἅπαν, ἁμπᾶν, πρόπαν, σύμπαν, and even τὸ πᾶν or (as it should be written) τοπᾶν, Böckh Pind. O. 2. 93 (152): yet the -παν of compds. is sometimes long in Att., A. B. 416, Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 62 Anm. 5, Meineke Menand. p. 51.] Collective Pron., meaning, when used of a number, all; when of one only, all, the whole, like ὅλος; of the several persons in a number, every, like ἕκαστος. (It is referred by Curt. and others to the same Root as ἕκαστος.)

I. in pl. all, πάντες τε θεοὶ πᾶσά τε θείαναι II. 8. 5, etc.; with partit. gen., τῶν Σαμίων πάντες Thuc. 8. 75, etc.; πάντες ὅσοι .. Hom., etc.; also, πάντας φ' ἐν περιτυχάνῃ, for ὅσοις ἂν, Plat. Rep. 566 D; also with the Art., v. infr. B. 2. the pl. is strengthth. by several Adverbs, ἅμα πάντες all together, II. 24. 253, etc.; πάντες ἅμα I. 495; in Prose commonly ἅπαντες, but not always, v. Hdt. 9. 23, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 10, Dem., etc.; (and with a collect. n., ἅμα πᾶς ὁ δῆμος Dion. H. 2. 14); so, πάντες ὁμοῖς II. 15. 98; ὁμοῦ πάντες Soph. El. 715; πάντα μάλα II. 22. 115, Od. 5. 216, etc.; πάντες ὁμοίως Dem. 4S3. 5, etc.

3. with a Sup., πάντες ἀριστοὶ all the noblest, = Lat. optimus quisque, II. 9. 3, Od. 4. 272, etc. II. all, the whole, πᾶς δ' ἄρα χαλκῷ λάμπει II. 11. 65, cf. 13. 191; πᾶσα ὕλη all the wood, Hes. Op. 509, cf. Th. 695, etc.; πᾶσα ἀλήθεια all the truth, II. 24. 407, Od. 11. 507; τὴν φάριν εὐδσαν χαλκῇν πᾶσαν all of bronze, Hdt. 9. 70; ἦν ἡ μάχη καρτερὰ καὶ ἐν χερσὶ πᾶσα Thuc. 4. 43, etc.; πᾶν κράτος the whole power, sovereign power, Soph. Ph. 142; τὸ πᾶν κράτος Hdt. 6. 35; πᾶν δέσμα an utter horror, Soph. Ph. 927; ἡ πᾶσα βλάβη nothing but mischief, Ib. 622, cf. El. 301; πᾶσαι πύλαι all the gates, i. e. the whole gate, II. 2. 809;—v. infr. B.

III. = ἕκαστος, every, οἱ δ' ἄλκιμον ἦτορ ἔχοντες—v. infr. B. πᾶς πέτεται II. 16. 265, cf. Od. 13. 313, Soph. El. 972, Herm. Bacch. 1127, etc.; ἀκούε πᾶς = ἀκούετε πάντες Ar. Thesm. 372; πᾶς χάρει Id. Pax 555;—with partit. gen., πᾶς τοῦτο γ' Ἑλλήνων ὁρεεῖ Soph. O. C. 597;—also, πᾶς ἀνὴρ Id. Aj. 1366, Ar. Ran. 1125, etc.; πᾶσα ἀνθρώπου ψυχὴ Plat. Phaedr. 249 E; with the Art., v. infr. B.;—also, πᾶς τις every single one, Theogn. 621, Hdt. 1. 50, 3. 79, Soph. Aj. 28, etc.; πᾶς τις βροτῶν Id. El. 984, cf. O. C. 25, etc.; πᾶς ὅστις .. Id. Aj. 1413; πᾶν ὅσον .. Aesch. Pr. 787, etc.;—the sense of any one is less common, τὸ μὲν ἐπιμύθεον .. φήσιν τις ἂν .. παντός εἶναι Dem. 13. 28; παντός ἀνδρός [ἔστι] γυνῶναι Plat. Ion 532 E; χαλεπὸν τι καὶ οὐχὶ παντός Id. Alc. 1. 129 A; v. infr. D. III. 2.

B. Usage with the Article, in the sense of all, the whole, when the Subst. is to be strongly specified, πᾶς being put either before the Art. or after the Subst., πᾶσαν τὴν δύναμιν all his force, Hdt. 1. 214; τὰ ἀγαθὰ πάντα Xen. An. 1. 20; πᾶσι δ' ἀνθρώποις or οἱ ἀνθρώποι πάντες, etc.; also with abstract Nouns and others which require the Art., πάντα τὰ μέλλοντα Aesch. Pr. 101; πᾶσαν τὴν ἀλήθειαν Thuc. 6. 87, cf. 4. 43, etc.;—emphatically, τὰς νέας τὰς πᾶσας Hdt. 7. 59.

II. placed between the Art. and Subst., to denote totality (v. supr. A. II), ὁ πᾶς ἀριθμὸς Aesch. Pers. 339; τὸ πᾶν πλῆθος Thuc. 8. 93; οἱ πάντες ἄνθρωποι absolutely all .. Xen. An. 5. 6, 7, etc.;—so πᾶς the neut. with the Art. itself becomes a Subst., τὸ πᾶν the whole, Aesch. Pr. 273, 456, etc.; v. infr. D. III: also, τὰ πάντα the whole, Aesch. Eum. 415; τὰ τῆς πόλεως π. all the affairs of state, Lys. 156. 14; τοῖς πᾶσιν in all points, Thuc. 2. 64, 5. 28;—οἱ πάντες the community, opp. to οἱ ὕλγιοι, like τὸ πλῆθος, Id. 4. 86.

C. With Numerals it marks an exact number, ἐννέα πάντες quite nine, full nine, no less, Od. 8. 258, cf. 24. 60; ἐννέα πάντ' ἔταε Hes. Th. 803; δέκα πάντα τάλαντα II. 19. 247, etc.; but, κτήνεια τὰ ὅσυμα πάντα τρισχίλια ἔθυσσε 3000 of all kinds, Hdt. 1. 50; τὸν ἀρχιτέκοντα .. ἐδωρήσατο πᾶσι δέκα with ten presents of all kinds, Id. 4. 88; Πανανίην πάντα δέκα ἐξαιρέθη 9. 81, cf. Casanb. Strab. 155.

II. with the Article, in all, οἱ πάντες εἰς καὶ ἐννεήκοντα Id. 9. 70; τὰ πάντα μυρία 3. 74, cf. 1. 214, Thuc. 1. 60, 3. 85, etc.; also, τριῆρεις .. τὰς πᾶσας εἰς διακοσίας Id. 1. 100, cf. 7. 1; ἐν εἰκοσι ταῖς πᾶσαις ἡμέραις Ar. An. 1. 11, 5;—so in Lat., omnia tria genera sunt causarum, Cicero de Inv. 1. 9.

D. Special Usages:—in dat. pl. masc. πᾶσι, with or in the judgment of all, II. 2. 285, Herm. O. C. 1448 (where others take it as neut.). 2. πᾶσι as neut., in all things, altogether, πᾶσι κλεινός Soph. O. T. 8; κράτιστον πᾶν Ib. 40 (see πασιμέλousα and other words compd. with πᾶσι; but others take it as masc.); v. supr. B. II; so, ἐπὶ πᾶσιν Hes. Op. 692.

II. neut. pl. πάντα, not merely all, but also all kinds of things, Hom., often in phrase δαίδαλα πάντα, v. supr. C. 1; so, ὁλοκαῖοι πᾶσι for παντοδαποῖς, παντοίοις, II. 1. 5. 2. πάντα γίγνεσθαι to become all things, i. e. assume every shape, Od. 4. 417;—so, ἐν παντὶ εἶναι, for ἐν παντὶ κακοῦ εἶναι to be in great danger or fear, Plat. Symp. 194 A, Rep. 579 B, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 29; εἰς πᾶν ἀφικνεῖσθαι to venture everything, Ib. 6. 1, 12, cf. Valck. Hdt. 7. 118. 3. πάντα εἶναι τινι to be everything to one, ἦν οἱ .. τὰ πάντα ἡ Κυνὴ Hdt. 1. 122; Εὐδοκίᾳ αὐτοῖς πάντα ἦν Thuc. 8. 95; πᾶν ἐκείνους ἦν αὐτοῖς Dem. 204. 11; π. ἦν Ἀλέξανδρος Id. 660. 7; πάντα εἶναι ἐν τισὶν to be all in all among them, Hdt. 3. 157, 7. 156; v. infr. III. 2. 4. πάντα as Adv. for

πάντως, in all points, entirely, wholly, πάντα νοήμονες Od. 13. 209; π. γὰρ οὐ κακὸς εἰμι 8. 214; ὁ πάντ' ἀνακλίσ Soph. El. 301; τῷ πάντ' ἀγαθῷ Aj. 1415; τὸν πάντ' ἀριστον O. C. 1458; πάντ' ἐπιστήμης πλεόν Id. Ant. 721; (hence παντάγῃος, παντάρῃος etc. as compd. words):—but, τὰ πάντα in every way, by all means, altogether, Hdt. 1. 122, 5. 97; οἴοντο δὲ τὰ π. νικᾶν Xen. An. 2. 1, 1; τὰ πολλὰ πάντα far the most, Hdt. 1. 203, 2. 35;—so, εἰς πάντα Valck. Phoen. 622; ἐς τὰ π. Thuc. 4. 81; κατὰ π. Plat. Tim. 30 D. III. neut. sing. τὸ πᾶν, the whole (v. supr. B. II), περί τοῦ π. δρόμον θέειν Hdt. 8. 74; τοῦ π. ἐλλείπειν Aesch. Pr. 961; τοῦ π. ἡμαρτηκέναι Plat. Phaedr. 235 E; ἀξίος τοῦ π. Id. Soph. 216 C;—τὸ πᾶν as Adv., on the whole, altogether, Aesch. Supp. 781, Soph. El. 1009, Plat. Legg. 959 A, etc.; with a negat. at all, οὐκ ἤξισαν οὐδὲ προσβλέψαι τὸ πᾶν Aesch. Pr. 215, etc.;—also πᾶν alone, Hdt. 1. 32, etc. b. in philos. writers, τὸ πᾶν is the universe, Pythag. ap. Arist. Cael. I. 1, 2, Plat. Tim. 28 C, 30 B, al.

c. τῷ παντὶ in every point, altogether, Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 12, etc.; v. sub ὅλος infra. 2. πᾶν everything, anything, πᾶν μᾶλλον ἢ στρατιὴν οἱ ἐδίδον Hdt. 4. 162; πᾶν ποιῶν by any means whatever, Plat. Apol. 39 A, cf. Pind. I. 4. 82; πᾶν ἂν ἐπραξαν Lys. 115. 29; more often in pl., πάντα ποιῶν Id. 127. 42, Dem. 515. 1, Stallb. Plat. Phaedo 114 C; πάντα τολμᾶν Soph. O. C. 761; π. ποιεῖν ὅπως Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 21. 3. ἐπὶ πᾶν on the whole, in general, generally, Plat. Legg. 875 D; ὡς ἐπὶ πᾶν εἰπεῖν Id. Euthyd. 279 E, etc. 4. παντός μᾶλλον above all, absolutely, necessarily, Lat. ita ut nihil supra, Plat. Crito 49 B, Prot. 344 B, Gorg. 527 B; and in answers, π. γε μᾶλλον yes, absolutely so, Id. Phaedo 67 B; π. μᾶλλον οὐ Id. Phaedr. 228 D.

5. with Preps., ἐς πᾶν κακοῦ ἀπικνεῖσθαι to all extremity of ill, Hdt. 7. 118, etc.; εἰς πᾶν προέρχεσθαι μοχθηρίας Dem. 29. 18; ἐς τὸ πᾶν altogether, Aesch. Ag. 682, Eum. 52, 83; ἐς πᾶν ἀφικνεῖσθαι to come to extremity, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 12; εἰς πᾶν ἐλθεῖν Dem. 1261. 5;—ἐν παντὶ ἀθυμίας εἶναι in all extremity of despair, Thuc. 7. 55; and alone, ἐν παντὶ εἶναι to be in despair, Plat. Symp. 194 A; ἐν π. γενέσθαι Euthyd. 301 A; ἐν π. εἶναι μὴ .. Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 29;—περὶ παντός ποιεῖσθαι to esteem above all, Lat. maximi facere, Ib. 7. 1, 26, An. 1. 9, 16; πρὸ παντός εὐχεσθαι to wish above all, Plat. Phaedr. 239 E;—διὰ παντός (sc. χρόνον) or as one word διὰπαντος, for ever, continually, Soph. Aj. 705, Thuc. 1. 38, etc.; but also, altogether, Id. 2. 49, and often in Plat.; so, διὰ πάντων Id. Soph. 254 B;—so, μέχρι παντός for ever, Strab. 376; ἐς τὸ πᾶν εἰς Aesch. Cho. 684; ἐς τὸ πᾶν χρόνον Id. Eum. 670. IV. διὰ πᾶσων (sc. χορῶν), v. sub διαπᾶσων.

πᾶσασθαι [ᾶ], v. sub πατέομαι: but πᾶσασθαι [ᾶ], v. sub πάομαι.

πᾶσ' ἀναξ, ακτος, ὁ, = παντάναξ, universal king, Orac. ap. Phlegont. p. 144 Franz, v. Bast Ep. Crit. p. 72.

πᾶσι-γνωστος, ον, all-known, famous, Schol. Lyc. 11.

πᾶσι-δηλος, ον, all-manifest, Hdn. Epim. p. 20.

πᾶσι-ὀρύλλητος, ον, world-famous, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 19.

πᾶσι-μέλousα, ἡ, (μέλω) epith. of the ship Argo, a care or interest to all, i. e. known to all, world-famous, Od. 12. 70, cf. 9. 19.

πᾶσι-πόρνη, ἡ, a common prostitute, Hermipp. Ἀρπ. 2.

πᾶσιρροπος, ον, with all force, Io. Cinnam. 216. 16.

πᾶσιρρως, ον, with all strength, Io. Cinnam. 22. 6.

πᾶσις, ἡ, (*πάομαι) gain, possession, Hesyech.

πᾶσι-φᾶς, ἐς, shining on all, Orph. H. 7. 14, Manetho 3. 346; fem.

πᾶσιφάεσσα, Epigr. in Arist. Mirab. 133;—so -φᾶνής, ἐς, Nonn. Jo. 12. 3.

πᾶσιφίλη, ἡ, loved by all, as a pr. n., Archil. ap. Ath. 594 C.

πᾶσκος, ὁ, = πηλός, Hesyech.

πάσμα, τό, a sprinkling, ἄλμυς πάσμασι σῶμα λιπάνας Axiomic. Φιλ. 11.

I. 9. A plaster, Alex. Trall. 11. 629.

πάσομαι [ᾶ], v. sub πατέομαι:—but πάσομαι [ᾶ], v. sub πάομαι.

πασπᾶλη [ᾶ], ἡ, = πατάλη, the finest meal, Suid., Phot., etc.; metaph., ὕπνον οὐδὲ πασπᾶλην not a morsel of sleep, Ar. Vesp. 91; cf. ἄχνα fiii.

πασπᾶλη-φάγος, ον, meal-fed, γρομφίς Hippon. 63.

πασπάλος, ὁ, = κέγχος; πασπαλέτης, ὁ, = κεγχραλέτης, Galen. Lex. Hipp.

πασσῶγία, ἡ, v. πανσῶγία.

πασσακίξω, = πασσαλεύω, and πασσακίον, Dim. of πάσσαξ, Hesyech.

πασσαλευτός, ἡ, ὅν, pinned down, δεσμοῖσι π. ὦν (as Turneb. for the reading of Cod. Med. πασσαλεύμενος), Aesch. Pr. 113.

πασσαλεύω, Att. παττ-, to peg, pin or fasten to, λαβὼν νιν .. π. πρὸς πέτρας Aesch. Pr. 56; λάφυρα ὅδοις ἐπασσαλέυσαν Id. Ag. 579; ὡς πασσαλεύσῃ κράτα τριγύφοις Eur. Bacch. 1214. 2. to drive in like a peg or bolt, σφηνῶν .. γνάθον στέρνων διαμπτὰ π. Aesch. Pr. 65.

πασσαλίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of πάσσαλος, Hipp. 671. 6, Polyb. ap. Suid. II. a peg or pin in musical instruments, οἱ π. τῆς κιθάρης Schol. Ar. Vesp. 572. E. M., etc.; also πασσαλίων, τό, Hesyech.

πασσαλίστης, ὁ, ὅν, one who plays with pegs, Hesyech.

πασσᾶλο-κοπία, ἡ, a driving in of pegs, Math. Vett. 15.

πασσαλός, Att. παττ-, ὁ: Ep. gen. πασσαλόφης, v. infr. (ᾤΠΑΓ, πήγνυμι);—a peg on which to hang clothes, arms, etc., ἀπὸ πασσαλόφης ὕγρον ἦρξεν II. 24. 268, cf. 5. 209; ἀπὸ πασσάλου αἰνυτο τόξον Od. 21. 53; ἀπὸ φόρμιγγα πασσάλου ἄμβαν' Pind. O. 1. 25; ἐκ πασσαλόφης κρέμασαν φόρμιγγα Od. 8. 67; χαλινούς .. ἐκ πασσάλων δέουσι Hdt. 4. 72 (v. ἐκ 1. 3); [χιτάνας] πασσάλῳ ἀγκρεμάσασα Od. 1. 440; κύλιν .. κρέμαται περὶ πασσάλων Hermipp. Στρατ. 3; ἐπὶ τῶν παττάλων Arist. P. A. 4. 5. 44; παττάλους ἐνέκρουεν εἰς τὸν τοῖχον Ar. Vesp. 129; of pegs used to mark boundaries, C. I. 5594. 1. 38 sq.;—Proverb. of things very small or worthless, ἔχουσι μὴδὲ παττάλον not even a pin (i. e. their fee, the τριῶβολον), Ar. Eccl. 284; παττάλου γυμνότερος Aristae. 2. 18; μὴδὲ π. καταλιπεῖν Luc. Jud. Voc. 9;—also, παττάλοι παττάλους ἐκ-

κρούονται one nail drives out another, Synes. 186 A, cf. Eust. 126. 13; v. sub ἦλος; εἶναι ἐν πασσάλοις, i. e. to be hung up, not in use, Liban. I. 159.

II. from the likeness of form, I. a gag, Ar. Eq. 376. 2. = πόσθη, Id. Eccl. 1020, Anth. P. 5. 129. πασσάλω, to furnish with pegs, Schol. Ar. Av. 436. πασσάμενος, πασσάσθαι, v. sub πατέρομαι. πάσσαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, rarer form of πάσσαλος, Ar. Ach. 763. πασσέληνος, ov, for πανσ-, as Bekker writes in Arist. πάσσος οἶνος, Lat. vinum passum, raisin wine, Polyb. 6. 2, 3. πάσσοςφος, ov, for πάνσοφος, as Bekker writes in Plat., v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 120 Anm. 12.

πασσῦδεϊ, -δεϊ, -δῆη, -δῆνη, as Bekker writes for πανσ- in Thuc. 8. 1, etc. πασσυνδίαζω, to assemble, Inscr. Cum. in C. I. 3524. 4. πασσυρέϊ, = πασσυδεϊ, rejected by Poll. 9. 143; — πασσῦρος, Hesych. πάσσω, Att. πάττω, Ar.: fut. πάσω [ᾶ] Crates l. c., Ar. (κατα-): aor. ἐπάσα (v. δια-, κατα-, υπο-πάσσω):—Med., aor. ἐπάσθημι LXX (Ex. 9. 8):—Pass., aor. ἐπάσθη (ἐπ-) Plat. Rep. 405 E: pf. πέπασαι, Plut., etc.: plqpf. ἐπέπατο Ar. Rh. 1. 729.—Hom. uses only pres. and impf., and these only in Il. To sprinkle, δυνήματα φάρμακα πάσων laying healing drugs upon a wound, Il. 5. 401, 900, etc.:—esp. to sprinkle salt, c. gen. partit., πάσσε δ' ἄλως θείοιο sprinkle some salt, 9. 214; π. τῶν ἀλων ἐπὶ τὸ πῦρ Luc. D. Meretr. 4. 5; absol., Theocr. 2. 21. 2. to besprinkle (cf. διαπάσσω, παστέος, παστός), οὐκὼν . . σεαυτὸν ἀλαί πασείν; Crates Θηρ. 1; χρυσῷ, ῥόδοις π. τινά Ar. Nub. 912, 1330; cf. παστέος. II. metaph. to embroider, broider, πάσσειν θρόνα Il. 22. 441 (v. sub ῥόνον); π. ἀέθλους to work battles in embroidery, 3. 126: cf. ἐμπάσσω.

πάσσαν, ov, gen. onos, irreg. Ep. Comp. of παχύς, for παχύτερος and παχίαν, as βάσανα of βαθύς, γλύσσανα of γλυκύς:—thicker, stouter, μείζονά τ' εἰσιδέειν καὶ πάσσονα Od. 6. 230, cf. 8. 20; of a woman, μακροτέρη καὶ π. 18. 195.

παστάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a kind of porch in front of the house, like Homer's αἶθουσα, of stone supported by pillars, Hdt. 2. 148, 169: later, like στοά, Lat. porticus, a colonnade, piazza, corridor, such as ran round temples, Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 9, Hier. 11. 2 (where παραστάσι is the vulg., as in Anth. P. 9. 245 contra metr.); τὰς δὲ παστάδας κοινὰς εἶμεν πάντες, at Delphi, C. I. 1688. 22:—in Dion. H. 3. 21, it represents the Roman basilica.

2. the part of the house next the porch, the hall, Lat. vestibulum, like Homer's πρόδομος, Ap. Rh. 1. 789, Anth. P. 6. 172.

II. like θάλαμος, an inner room, women's chamber, bridal chamber (νυμφάρι Hesych., cf. Anth. P. append. 248), ἀκτέριστον ἀμφὶ π., of the cave in which Antigone was immured, Soph. Ant. 1207; κεδρωτὰ παστάδων τέρεμνα Eur. Or. 1371; so, Theocr. 24. 46, Anth. P. 9. 245. (Signif. I closely resembles that of παραστάς, and the two words are not seldom interchanged in MSS.: but signif. II is referred by Hesych. to πάσσω, and expl. by οἶκος γεγραμμένος; and this is confirmed by the form παστός, δ.)

παστείλη, ἡ, the last day of the year, E. M. 655. 48 (where it is derived from πᾶς, τέλος).

παστέος, a, ov, verb. Adj. of πάσσω, to be besprinkled, τοῖς ἀλάσι Ar. Pax 1074.

πάστη, ἡ, expl. by ζωμὸς ἀλφίτων, Ar. Fr. 547, Eupol. 108 a.

παστοπήγιον, τό, and -πηγία, ἡ, = παστός (δ), Manass. Chron. 4332.

παστός, ὁ, ὄν, (πάσσω) sprinkled with salt, salted, Hipp. 554. 51, Eudem. ap. Ath. 371 A. II. παστός, τά, a kind of barley-porridge, Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 1278. 53; mixed of cheese and meal, acc. to Hesych.; παστός ap. Ar. Poll. 6. 56.

παστός, δ, = παστός II, a woman's chamber, bridal chamber, Luc. D. Mort. 23. 3: the bridal bed itself, Anth. P. 5. 52., 7. 711, etc.:—acc. to Poll. 3. 37, an embroidered curtain beside the bed. 2. a bridal hymn, C. I. 3273. II. a small shrine, carried in procession, v. παστοφόρος.

παστο-φόρος, ov, carrying a παστός (II): οἱ π. priests appointed for this purpose, Diod. 1. 29 (ubi v. Wessel.), C. I. 6202, Clem. Al. 253, 758:—their apartments in the temple were παστοφορεῖον or -ιον, C. I. 2297, Phot., Hesych.; a word used for a priest's chamber in the Temple, LXX (Jer. 42. 4, al.).

II. carried in such a shrine, π. Παφίη Anth. P. append. 40.—Cf. Sturz Dial. Mac. pp. 107 sq.

παστώ, δ, = παστός II, to build a bridal chamber, Aquila V. T.

πάσχα, τό, indecl., the Hebrew Passover (from pásach to pass over) or Paschal feast, LXX (Ex. 12. 48, al.), N. T.:—the paschal supper, Ev. Matth. 26. 17, 19, al.:—the paschal lamb, θύειν τὸ π. LXX (Ex. 12. 21, al.):—πασχαῖω, to keep the Passover, Eccl.:—πασχάλιος, a, ov, paschal, ἐορτή Ib.: πασχάλικοι, ol, persons devoted to the observation of the Passover, Ib.: v. Suicer.

πασχησιασμός, ὁ, unnatural lust, Luc. Gall. 32, Clem. Al. 222.

πασχητιάω, to feel unnatural lust, Luc. Amor. 26, Ath. 187 C; πασχητιῶντα ἐδέσματα, βρώματα meats provocative of lust, Clem. Al. 173, 495, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 161 sq.

πασχυκός, ὁ, ὄν, one possessed, Hesych., Eccl.

πάσχω, impf. ἐπάσχω: fut. πέσομαι (just like fut. med. of πείθω): aor. ἐπάθον: pf. πέπαθα: plqpf. ἐπέπαθεν. All these tenses occur in Hom., and Att.; in Hes. only pres. and aor.—Rarer collat. forms, 2 pl. pf. πέπαθε for πεπόνθατε, Il. 3. 99, Od. 23. 53: fem. part. pf. πεπαυῖα Od. 17. 555; Dor. pf. πέπασσα Epich. Fr. 7 Ahr.:—the fut. πέσομαι was apparently a late form introduced by Copyists into some MSS. of Hdt. 9. 37, Ar. Nub. 1122, Xen. Cyr. 7. 3. 10, etc.: πέσας in Aesch. Ag. 1624 is cited παίσας in Schol. Pind. P. 2. 174. (The ᾤΠΑΘ can hardly not be the same as the Lat. pati-or: Pott. compares the Skt. root bádhi (vexare), bádha (dolor); but here again the init. letter presents a diffi-

culty.—A stronger form appears in ΠΕΝΘ, cf. πάθ-ος, παθ-εῖν, πένθ-ος, πέ-πονθ-αι, with βάθ-ος, βένθ-ος.)

Radical sense, to receive an impression from without, to suffer, as opp. to doing, ἔρξαν τ' ἐπάθον τε Od. 8. 490; ῥέζοντά τι καὶ παθεῖν εἶκον Pind. N. 4. 52; ὁρᾶν καὶ πάσχειν, v. sub ὁράω; πολλὰ μὲν . . πείσασθαι, πολλὰ δὲ ποιήσῃν Hdt. 5. 89, etc.; ὁμοίως π. τινὶ to be in the same case with . . , Id. 2. 20:—hence it is used as Pass. of παίω (v. Arist. Categ. 4. 1, Metaph. 4. 7, 4, al.), π. τι ὑπὸ τινος to be treated so and so by another, suffer it at his hands, ἂ πάσχοντες ὑφ' ἑτέρων ὀργίσεσθε, ταῦτα τοὺς ἄλλους μὴ ποιεῖτε Isocr. 39 C, cf. Hdt. 1. 44, 124, al.; so, εἰ ἐμοὶ μὲν ἐπαθες οἷα φῆς παθεῖν, δρας δ' οὐδὲν ἡμᾶς εὐ Eur. Hec. 252; ὅλα πρὸς θεῶν πάσχω θεός Aesch. Pr. 759, cf. Hdt. 1. 36.

II. but the sense is often limited by some word expressing good or evil: 1. κακὸς πάσχειν to be ill off, in evil plight, unlucky, Od. 16. 275, Hdt. 3. 146, etc.; κακῶς π. ὑπὸ τινος to be ill used, ill treated by . . , Aesch. Pr. 1041; so, κακὸν π. ὅ. τ. Thuc. 8. 48; οἷα πρὸς θεῶν πάσχω Aesch. Pr. 92, etc.; often with an Adj., κακὰ, αἰνὰ, λυγρὰ π. Il. 3. 99, etc.; ἀνδρῶνα πρὸς τινος Hdt. 5. 89; and so in Trag., π. δόσοιστα, τάλαρα, ἀμύχανα, οἰκτρά, σθένεια, ἀνεία; and often in Prose, δεινὰ, βίαια π. Dem. 1233. 25, etc.; πρῶτοντα πάσχειν Antipho 123. 24:—in Hom. also with a Subst., ἄλγεα, κήδεα, πῆματα, ἀεικέλια ἔργα Il. 20. 297, Od. 17. 555, etc.; but this usage is very rare in Att., πράγματα ἀσχίστα π. (where πράγματα may be a gloss), Dem. 520. 14; cf. Cobet N. LL. 527, 562.

2. εὖ πάσχειν to be well off, in good case, lucky, first in Theogn., and Pind.; c. gen., τῶν αὐτοῦ κτεάνων εὖ πασχεῖν to have the good of, enjoy one's own, like ἀπολαύω, γεύομαι, etc., Theogn. 1003, cf. Pind. N. 1. 46; εὖ πάσχειν, also, to receive benefits, opp. to εὖ δρᾶν, Aesch. Eum. 868, Thuc. 2. 40, etc.; ἀνθ' ὧν ἐπάσχω εὖ . . χάριν δοῦναι Soph. O. C. 1489; also, εὖ π. ὑπὸ τινος Plat. Gorg. 519 C, etc.:—also with an Adj., ἀγαθὰ π. Hdt. 2. 37; ἐσλόν τι Pind. P. 9. 157; τερπνὰ τι Soph. Aj. 521; χαρτὰ, θύια Eur. Phoen. 618, Hec. 788; γλυκεῖα, χαρίεντα π. Ar. Pax 591, Eccl. 794; δίκαια Dinarch. 91. 18; φιλικὰ ὑπὸ τινος Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 6.

3. when πάσχω is used in this sense, without a limiting word, it always refers to evil, being used for κακῶς or κακὰ π.; so, πολλὰ παθεῖν, for πολλὰ κακὰ π., often in Hom.; μάλα πολλὰ ἔπαθον καὶ πολλὰ ἑβόγησα Od. 5. 223, cf. Il. 23. 607; εἰ κεν μάλα πολλὰ πάθοι 22. 220; ὅτιον π. to suffer anything whatever, Isocr. 260 B, etc.:—absol., ἔγων παθὼν he learnt by hard experience, Hes. Op. 216, cf. Soph. O. T. 403; ὁ παθὼν the sufferer, Plat. Legg. 730 A, 878 C. b. so also the Homeric phrases μὴ τι πάθῃς or πάθῃ, lest thou, lest he suffer any ill, Od. 17. 596, Il. 5. 567, cf. 11. 470, etc.; μὴ τι πάθωμεν 13. 52:—later εἰ τι πάθοιμι or ἢν τι πάθω, as euphemism, if aught were to happen to me, i. e. if I were to die, like Lat. si quid mihi acciderit, si humani quid acciderit, Callin. 1. 17, Hdt. 8. 102, cf. Br. Ar. Eccl. 1105, Vesp. 385, Theocr. 8. 10; ἀν οὐτός τι πάθῃ Dem. 43. 12; so, εἰ τι πέσειται . . ἀε γὰρ Eur. Phoen. 244; ἢν τι ναὺς πάθῃ Id. I. T. 755, cf. Dem. 927. 6.

c. in Att. absol. to suffer punishment, pay the penalty, Lys. 160. 36; τιμὰν ὅ τι χρὴ παθεῖν . . ἡ ἁπορίσια Plat. Polit. 299 A, cf. Apol. 36 B, Xen. Mem. 2. 9. 5, etc.

4. τί πάθω; to express the extreme of perplexity, what is to become of me? what can I do? ὡμοί γὰρ, τί πάθω; Il. 11. 404, Od. 5. 465, Soph. O. C. 216, cf. Hdt. 4. 118; so, τί γὰρ πάθω; Eur. Hec. 614, Supp. 257, Ar. Av. 1432, etc.; τί πάσχεις; what are you about? Id. Nub. 708, Av. 1044; τί χρήμα πάσχεις; Id. Nub. 816;—also to express an unwilling assent, ὁμολόγηκα τί γὰρ πάθω; I allow it,—how can I help it? Plat. Euthyd. 302 E:—in these cases the Lat. quid faciam? quid agam? quid agis? convey the same notion:—in Il. 23. 96, πέσομαι, ὥς σὺ κελεύεις, πέσομαι belongs to πείθω, I will obey. 5. the interrog. τί παθὼν; properly expresses something amiss, τί παθόντε Λελάσμεθα θούριδος ἀκλῆς; what possesses us that we have forgotten? . . ? Il. 11. 313; τί παθόντες γαῖαν ἐδύε; what ailed you that you died? Od. 24. 106; (which places sufficiently shew the difference between τί παθὼν; and τί μαθὼν; as pointed out in μαρθάνω v.)—so also, οὐδὲν θαυμαστὸν ἐπαθὼν πειθεῖς . . no wonder that he was induced, Antipho 120. 5.

III. in Att. of the influence of passion or feeling, to be affected in a certain way, be in a certain state of mind, entertain certain feelings, αἱ Καμαριναῖοι ἐπεπόνθησαν τοιόνδε Thuc. 6. 88; ὅ τι μὲν ὑμεῖς πεπόνθατε ὑπὸ τῶν ἐμῶν κατηγόρων Plat. Apol. init., cf. 22 C, Alc. 1. 118 B; π. τι πρὸς τινα Isocr. 23 B, cf. Plat. Gorg. 485 B, etc.:—absol., ὁ πάσχω the man of feeling or impulse, ὁ μὴ πάσχω the unimpassioned, apathetic man, Arist. M. Mor. 2. 6, 47.

2. to have a feeling come upon one, have something happen to one, καὶ τι ἐφ' ἡλείων παθεῖν Plat. Symp. 174 E, cf. Dem. 474. 7: ὑπερ ἂν οἱ πολλοὶ πάθοιεν as would be the case with most men, Thuc. 1. 80, cf. 6. 11; πάσχειν τὰ τινος be in the same case with . . , π. τὰ τοῦ Ὀμήρου Plat. Symp. 198 C; more precisely, ἵνα μὴ ταῦτό πάθῃτε τῷ ἵππῳ that it be not with you as with the horse in the fable, Arist. Rhet. 3. 20. 5, cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 5, etc.; so, π. τοιοῦτόν τι Plat. Apol. 21 C; οὐδὲν ἄλλο τοιοῦτόν πεπονθὸς in like condition, Id. Rep. 488 A; π. ταῦτόν ὑπερ . . ὅμοιον ὑπερ . . , etc., Plat., Xen., etc., cf. Ar. Eq. 864; ὁμοίωσιν πεπονθέναι ὥσπερ ἂν εἰ τις . . Plat. Phaedo 98 C:—sometimes an Adj. is used, ὕκινον πάσχει he is swinishly disposed, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 30.

3. also of Things, to be liable to certain incidents, πεπόνθασι . . αἱ Ἰώνων ὑπταὶ τοῦτο this is the case with . . , Hdt. 1. 148; πάσχει τοῦτο καὶ κάρμαμα this is just the way with . . , Ar. Nub. 234; οἷον τὰ γράμματα πεπονθὸτ' ἂν εἴη Plat. Soph. 253 A;—so in Gramm., of words, to be subject to certain changes, E. M. 200. 10., 491. 2, etc.

IV. τὰ εὖ πεπονθῶτα benefits received, Aeschin. 79. fin.;—somewhat similar is the use of the part., Soph. O. C. 267, v. sub δρᾶν. V. as a technical term of the Stoic school, πάσχειν is to be acted upon by outward objects, take impressions from them, opp. to ἀπο-

πάσχω, mostly foll. by ὅτι, to be led to suppose that . . , Arr. Epict. 1. 2, 3 and 18, 1, etc.

πατά, Scythian word, = κτείνω, Hdt. 4. 110.

πατάγέω, to clatter, clash, clap, of the sharp loud noise caused by the collision of two bodies, Ar. Nub. 378 sq.; βαρὺ δ' ἀγρίου χειμάνες παταγεῖσιν Anacr. 6, cf. Pratin. 1. 5; of waves, to dash, splash, Theocr. 22. 15; to chatter, as birds, Soph. Aj. 168; ἐν τῷ θέρει ἀδει κτύπος, τοῦ χειμάνος παταγεῖ Arist. H. A. 9. 49 B, 2; to gnash, as teeth, Philostr. 803:—Proverb., καλὰ δὴ παταγεῖς well hit! prob. from the game described under πλαταγών, Ar. Fr. 171, cf. Bgk. in Meineke Com. Fr. 2. 994.

II. trans., τύπωνα π. to beat drums, Luc. Syr. D. 50:—Pass., αἷς ἔντεα παταγεῖται Poëta ap. Hephaest. p. 68; ἐπαταγεῖτο Luc. Tim. 3.

πατάγη, ἡ, sq., Dion. P. 574; π. χειρός Longus 1. 22.

πατάγημα, τό, a rattle, metaph. of persons, Menand. Incert. 314.

πατάγητικός, ἡ, ὄν, clattering, chattering, Clem. Al. 221.

παταγμός, ὁ, a beating, Walz Rhett. 3. 520.

πατάγο-δρόμος, ὄν, clattering as it runs, Orph. H. 19. 3.

πατάγος, ὁ, a clatter, clashing, crash, as of trees falling, π. δέ τε ἀγγυμένων (sc. γίγνεται) Il. 16. 769; π. δέ τε γίγνεται ὀδόντων a chattering of the teeth, 13. 283; the splash of a body falling into water, ἐν δ' ἔπεισον μεγάλῳ π. 21. 9, cf. Pind. P. 1. 46; the rattling or crash of thunder, Ar. Nub. 382, cf. Arist. Mund. 4. 17; π. ἀνέμων Dion. H. de Comp. 16;—but never of the human voice, so that in Hdt. 3. 79, βοὴ καὶ πατάγῳ χρεόμενοι means, with a great shouting and clashing (prob. of arms), cf. 7. 211., 8. 37; so, π. δορός Aesch. Theb. 104; τῶσαν Soph. Tr. 517; ἀσπίδων Eur. Heracl. 832, Ar. Ach. 539; also, π. χυτρίων Id. Lys. 329. (Onomatop. word, cf. πατάσσω, πλαταγών, πλαταγέω.)

Πάτακιον, ὄντος, ὁ, the name of a notorious impostor and mischief-maker: hence anyone of like sort, cf. Aeschin. 81. 9, Plut. 2. 21 F. Derived, apparently, from Πάτακος, i. e., Phoenician deities of strange dwarfish shape, whose images formed the figure-heads of Phoenician ships, Hdt. 3. 37; χρυσὴ . . ἀπεφθα τοῖς Π. ἐμπερῇ Com. Anon. 364.

πατακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, striking, c. gen., Theod. Prodr.

πατάκτρια, pecul. fem., used for striking, καλαυροῦ Walz Rhett. 3. 607.

πατάν-εἴης, ἡ, an eel dressed in a πατάνη, Epich. ap. Poll. 6. 90.

πατάνη [τᾶ], ἡ, a kind of flat dish, Sophron 31 Ahr., cf. Poll. 10. 107:—Dim. πατάνιον, τό, Antiph. Γαμ. 2, Eubul. Ἰών 1, Καρακ. 2:—

Πατανίων is the name of a cook in Philetaer. Oiv. 2.—For the Sicil. forms βατάνη, -ιον, v. sub vocc.—(Prob. from the same Root as πετάννυμι, cf. πάταχον, πάτελλα, Lat. patina, patella.)

πατάξ, v. εὐράξ.

πατάσσω, Ep. impf. πάτασσον, fut. ἄξω Ar. Lys. 657, Ran. 646, and late Prose; aor. ἐπάταξα Theogn. 1199, v. infir.:—Pass., aor. ἐπατάχθη Id. Anach. 3 and 40, Ach. Tat.: fut. παταχθήσομαι Luc. Fugit. 14: pf. πεπάταμαι (ἐκ-) Od. 18. 327:—Hom. used only pres. and impf.: for the pres. the Att. preferred παῖω or τύπτω, whereas for the aor. act. ἐπάτασα was mostly used, and for the aor. and pf. pass. they preferred πλῆγῃναι or πλαγῇναι, πεπλήχθηαι.

I. intr. in Hom. to beat, knock, Lat. palpitare, θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι πάτασεν Il. 7. 216; πάτασσε δὲ θυμὸς ἐκάστων 23. 270; so, κραδίη στέρνοισι πατάσσει (as Shaksp., 'my seated heart knocks at my ribs'), 13. 282. 2. like πλῆσσω, to strike, smite, πάταξον εἰς ἄκρον πόδα Soph. Ph. 748; π. τινὰ δορί Eur. Phoen. 1463; πύξ Ar. Nub. 548, cf. Eq. 1130, Lysias 94. 9; πρὸς κίονα νῶτον π. Eur. H. F. 1007:—often also in Prose (cf. κόρη), ὁ πατάξας the man who struck the blow, Antipho 127. 31, Thuc. 8. 92; ἐὰν μὲν [τὸν ἀρχοντα] πατάξῃ Lex ap. Dem. 524. 87; of a deadly blow, ἐὰν λίθος . . ἡ σιδηρὸν πατάξῃ Dem. 645. 16; c. acc. cogn., πλῆγῃν π. Plat. Gorg. 527 D, Legg. 879 E.

II. c. acc., mostly in phrase πατάξαι θυῖαν, v. sub θύρα; τὸν μηρὸν πατάσσεσθαι (Att. πάσεισθαι or τύπτεσθαι) Luc. Rhet. Praec. 19. 2. metaph., ἀτῆ πατάξαι θυμὸν Soph. Ant. 1097; πύθος π. καρδίαν Ar. Nub. 54; πατάξω σε μεγάλοις ποτηρίοις Timocl. Kovis. 1; metaph., διψῶντα . . ὕξει πατεῖν Eubul. Incert. 6; cf. ἀκράτῳ κρούειν Id. Καρακλ. 1; cf. σοβέω II.

πάταχον, τό, = πατάνη, Hesych., Phot.

πατέλις, ἴδος, ἡ, a species of limpet, Schol. Opp. H. 1. 138.

πάτελλα, ἡ, = πατάνη, Lat. patella, Poll. 6. 85., 10. 107:—Dim. πατέλλιον, τό, Id. 6. 90.

Πάτελλο-χάρων, ὄντος, ὁ, comic name of a parasite, Dish-friend, Alciphro 3. 54.

πατέομαι. aor. ἐπάσασμι (v. sub fin.): pf. πέπασμαι: of these the pres. first occurs in Hdt. 2. 47, 66., 4. 186:—Hom. uses the plqpf. pass. πεπάσμεν in Il. 24. 642; elsewhere always in aor., esp. in Ep. part. πασάμενος: (v. sub fin.). To eat, opp. to τρώγω (q. v.), c. acc., σπλάγχν' ἐπάσασμι Il. 1. 464, etc.; πασάμην Δημήτριος ἀκτῆν 21. 76; but more often c. gen. partit., to eat of, partake of, σισιού τ' ἐπάσασμαι ἡδὲ ποτῆτος Od. 9. 87; δειπνον πασάμενος 1. 124; πάσασθαι ἐδῆγτος ἡδὲ ποτῆτος 10. 384, etc.: rarely absol. to eat, taste food, πάρος γε μὴν οὐτὶ πεπάσμεν 24. 642:—in Hes. only once, Th. 642, and that c. acc.: in Hdt. always c. gen., 1. 73., 2. 37, 47, etc.—The whole word is Ep. and Ion., used once by Aesch., τί . . ἐδανὸν ἡ ποτὸν πασάμεν . . ; Ag. 1407; once by Soph., ἡθέλησε δ' αἵματος κοινού πάσασθαι Ant. 202; twice by Ar., in mock heroic lines, Pax 1092, 1281. (With πατ-έομαι, πάσ-ασθαι, cf. Lat. pase-or, rab-ulum, pan-is; Goth. fodj-an, fod-eins (feed, food); Slav. piti-ate (τρέφειν):—the Root seems to be found in Skt. pá (nutrire).) [Always in radic. syll., which at once distinguishes the aor. ἐπάσασμι, πασάμενος (poët. πασάμενος) of πατέομαι, from ἐπάσασμι, πασάμενος, of *πάσομαι. The pfs. πέπασμαι of πατέομαι, and πέπασμαι of *πάσομαι, are sometimes confounded in the Edd., v. Bekker Theogn. 663: πέπασμαι is also pf. of πάσσω.]

πατέριον, fut. Att. ἰώ, (πατήρ) to say or call father, Ar. Vesp. 652.

πατέριον, τό, Dim. of πατήρ, little father, Luc. Nocyom. 21.

πατέω, Aeol. ματέω Sappho 76 Ahr., cf. Io. Gramm. 244: fut. ἦσω: (πάτος). To tread, walk, π. σκολιαῖς ὁδοῖς Pind. P. 2. 156; πρὸς βαμῶν Aesch. Ag. 1298; ὑψὸν π. to walk on high, of a king, Pind. O. 1. 185; π. ἐπάνω ὕψων Ev. Luc. 10. 19.

II. trans. to tread on, tread, πῶας τέρεν ἄνθος ματέσαι I. c.; πορφυρὸς πατεῖν Aesch. Ag. 957; χάρος οὐχ ἄγνους πατεῖν, i. e. it is holy ground, Soph. O. C. 37; π. τὸν ἄδην οἶνον ἀπ' ἀμπέλων to tread grapes, Hydris ap. Ath. 696 A;—in Aesch. Cho. 732, for πατεῖν δαμῶντων πύλας, Paley suggests πέλας.

2. to walk in, i. e. to dwell in, frequent, Ἀἴμονον πατῶν Soph. Ph. 1060; γαῖαν Theocr. 18. 20; and later, π. πόντον Opp. C. 2. 218; νῶτα ἄλως Auth. P. 7. 532:—metaph. like Lat. terere, ἐνὸς π. to frequent, use, misuse, cónas δδελφοῦ Aesch. Ag. 1193; ἐμεῖο δέμνιον οὐκ ἐπάτῃσας Call. Del. 248; π. Αἰσῶπον to be always thumbing Aesop, Ar. Av. 471; τὸν Τισίαν . . πεπάτῃσας ἀκριβῶς you have studied him carefully, Plat. Phaedr. 273 A:—Pass., πεπατημένος well-worn, trite, λέξις Phot. Bibl. 90. 25; cf. Coraïs Heliod. p. 166. 3. to tread under foot, trample on, τινα Soph. Aj. 1144, Plat. Phaedr. 248 A, etc.; βουλὴν the Senate, Ar. Eq. 166; metaph. (for Homer's usage, v. καταπατέω), π. κλέος, τιμὰς, δίκαια Aesch. Ag. 1357, Soph. Ant. 745, Fr. 606; τὰ τῶν θεῶν ψήφισματα Ar. Vesp. 377; and in Pass., τὸ θεῖος λὰξ πέδον πατούμενον Aesch. Cho. 644, cf. Eum. 110, Porph. Abst. 1. 14: cf. ἐμπεριπατέω II.

πατήμα, τό, that which is trodden: refuse (cf. ἀποπάτημα), Geop. 20. 46, 2:—metaph. of persons, LXX (Ezek. 34. 19, cf. Isai. 63. 2). II. a being trodden on, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 12.

πατήρ, ὁ, gen. and dat. πατέρος, πατρί in Ep. and Lyr. poets, but in Att. πατρός, πατρί (which is also the commoner form in Hom., Hes., and Pind.); acc. always πατέρα; voc. πάτερ:—pl., πατέρες, πατέρας, πατέρων (πατρῶν only in Od. 4. 687., 8. 245); dat. always πατράσι [ᾶ], (which however was not used by Hom. and Hes.), in late Ep. πατέρεσσιν, Q. Sm. 10. 40, Jac. Anth. P. 4. p. 969; cf. μήτηρ:—a father, Hom., etc.; πατρός πατήρ a grandfather, Il. 14. 118, Od. 19. 180, Pind., etc.; πατρός κεκλησθαι to be one's father's own son, Soph. Fr. 107; τὰ πρὸς πατρός = πατρίθεν, by the father's side, Hdt. 7. 99.

II. among the gods Zeus is emphatic. called πατήρ, πατήρ Ζεύς, π. Κρονίδης, π. ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε, Hom. and Hes.; so Ζεύς π. Aesch. Theb. 512, etc.; Ζεὺ πάτερ καὶ θεοί Ar. Ach. 225; π. Οὐρανιδῶν Ζ., Pind. P. 4. 344; ὁ τῶν ἀπάντων Ζεὺς π. Ὀλύμπιος Soph. Ph. 275, etc.

III. a respectful mode of addressing persons older than oneself, as in all languages, Od. 7. 28, 48., 8. 145, etc. IV. metaph. the father of anything, like αἵτιος, ἀρχηγός, Lat. auctor, π. δοιδῶν . . εὐαίνητος Ὀρφεύς Pind. P. 4. 314; χρόνος ὁ πάντων π. Id. O. 2. 32, cf. Plat. Tim. 41 A, Symp. 177 D, Phaedr. 257 B, etc.; of capital, τοκοί . . τοῦ πατρός ἔκγονα Id. Rep. 555 E.

V. in pl. 1. fathers, i. e. forefathers, Il. 6. 209, etc.; ἐξ ἐτι πατρῶν as an inheritance from one's fathers, Od. 8. 245; ἐκ πατέρων Pind. P. 8. 65.

2. one's parents, Dion. H. 2. 26, Diod. Excerpt. 561. 23, Alciphro 3. 40. 3, Epigr. Gr. 227; so Lat. patres, Burm. Ov. Met. 4. 61, and soceri (for socer et socrus), Gron. Liv. 1. 39, 2.

3. like Lat. parens, the parent-nation or state, opp. to the colony (ἀποικία), Wess. and Valck. Hdt. 7. 51., 8. 22, Duker Flor. 1. 3. 9; cf. πρόγονος. (Cf. Skt. pit-ā, pit-ri; Zd. pit-a; Lat. and Umbr. pat-er; Goth. fad-ar; O. H. G. fat-ar, etc.; cf. πατ-ρος, Lat. pat-ruus, O. H. G. fat-aro, A. S. fadh-u (father's sister); also pátrios, πατρίος, Lat. patrius, paternus, Skt. pitryas:—the Root seems to be found in Skt. pá (nutrire).)

πάτησις, εὼς, ἡ, a treading grapes, Geop. 8. 36, 2.

πάτησμός, ὁ, a treading on, trampling, εἰμάτων Aesch. Ag. 963.

πατήριον, τό, a place where grapes are trodden, C. I. 2694 a. 10, Harp., Suid.

πατήρης, οὗ, ὁ, one who treads grapes, Hesych.

πατήρτος, ἡ, ὄν, trodden, ληρὸς LXX (Isai. 63. 2), Galen.

πάτος, ὁ, a trodden or beaten way, ποτὶ κύντας ἐκ πάτου ἐς σκοπὴν Il. 20. 137; πάτον ἀνθρώπων ἀλείων 6. 202; οὐ μὲν γὰρ πάτος ἀνθρώπων ἀπέρκει Od. 9. 119; ὅ τις πάτου ἔκτοθεν ἦεν ἀνθρώπων Ar. Rh. 3. 1201:—metaph., ἐξ πάτου ὁδὸματα out-of-the-way words, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 44.

II. dirt, mud, dung, like ἀποπάτημα, Nic. Al. 535, Th. 933:—the sense food, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1185; is merely invented to explain ἀπόπατος. (Cf. Skt. pathas and Slav. pati (path); also Lat. pons (a gangway, Cic. Att. 1. 14, 5), and perh. πόντος (cf. ὑγρά κέλευθα); so v is inserted in βάθος βένθος, πάθος πένθος.)

πάτος, τό, a robe worn by Hera, Call. in Aeneid. Oxon. 3. 93, cf. Hesych. πατρά, Ion. and Ep. πατήρ, ἡ, (πατήρ):—one's fatherland, native land, country, home, Il. 12. 243., 24. 500, Pind. O. 12. 24, and Trag., as Aesch. P. 665, Soph. Ph. 222, etc., and used in parody of Trag. by Ar. Ach. 147, Ran. 1427, Thesm. 136, cf. Alex. Ποντ. 1:—patris was the common prose form; Hdt. uses πατήρ in 6. 126, 128, πατρίς in 3. 140., 8. 61.

II. fatherhood, descent from a common father, ἀμφοτέρων ὁμὸν γένος ἦδ' τα πατήρ Il. 13. 354 (nowhere else in this sense in Hom.): then = πατρία II, a body of persons claiming descent from a common ancestor, a house, clan, Lat. gens, such as were common in the Greek states, π. Μιδυκιδῶν, Βασσιδῶν, etc., Pind. P. 8. 53, N. 6. 60., 7. 103., 8. 79; he uses γενεὰ and οἶκος in the same sense, N. 6. 42, 53; cf. C. I. 1535.—Though πάτρα does not seem to have been used like φρατρία to denote a civic union of families recognised by the state (v. Dicaearch. ap. Steph. B., Böckh. v. I. Pind. N. 4. 77, Müller Dor. 3. 5. § 5), still there is a great resemblance of sense in the two words; but there is no etymol. connexion, πάτρα, πατρία being derived from πατήρ, pater, φρήτρη, φρατρία from φρατήρ, frater. [πατρία in late Poets, as in Anth. P. 8. 134.]

πατρ-ἄγαθία, ἡ, (ἀγαθός) *the virtue and good deeds of one's father or ancestors*, Plut. 2. 183 D, 534 C.

πατρ-ἀδελφός, ὁ, poet. for πατράδελφος, Pind. 1. 8 (7). 144.

πατρ-ἀδελφή, ἡ, *a father's sister, aunt by the father's side*, Gloss.

πατράδελφεια, ἡ, *a set of cousins by the father's side*, Aesch. Supp.

39.

πατρ-ἀδελφος, ὁ, = πάτριος, *a father's brother, uncle*, Isac. 48. 45. 49. 11, Dem. 1084. 17: = ἀδελφός πατρός, πάτριος, θεός were more used, Lob. Phryn. 304, 306.

πατράθε, Adv., Dor. for πάτρηθε.

Πάτραι, ὡν, αἰ, a city of Achaia, Thuc. 2. 83, etc.: **Πατρίες**, οἱ, its citizens, Hdt. 1. 145, etc.: sing. **Πατριάεύς**, Polyb. 4. 6, 9.

πατρ-ἄλοιας, gen. α and ου, ὁ, voc. -αλοῖα: (ἀλοῖα) — *one who slays or strikes his father, a parricide*, Ar. Nub. 911, 1327, Ran. 247, Lysias 116. 43, Plat., etc.; as fem., Heliod. 10. 38.—Written **πατράλωας** in Schol. Ar. Nub. l. c., etc.

πατρ-αρχος, ὁ, (ἀρχω) *a tutelary god*, LXX (Isai. 37. 38).

πατρή, ἡ, Ion. and Hom. for πάτρα.

πατρήθε and -θεν, Adv., = ἐκ πάτρης, *from one's native land*, Ap. Rh. 2. 541, etc. II. *from a race or family*, Dor. πατράθε, Pind. N. 7. 103.

πατριά, Ion. -νῆ, ἡ, (πατήρ) *lineage, pedigree, descent, esp. by the father's side*, ἐγενεολόγησε τὴν π. τὴν Κύρον Hdt. 3. 75, cf. 2. 143, (in 2. 146, he uses γένεσις instead), Ev. Luc. 2. 4.

1. 200: *a family*, often in LXX (Exod. 12. 3, al.), Ep. Eph. 3. 15.

πατριάσω, (πατήρ) *to take after one's father, do anything like him*, Lat. patrissare, Poll. 3. 10, Cyrill.: cf. πατρώω.

πατρι-ἀρχης, ου, ὁ, (πατριά) *the father or chief of a race, a patriarch*, LXX (1 Par. 7. 22), Act. Ap. 2. 29., 7. 8, Ep. Hebr. 7. 4: — **πατρι-αρχία**, ἡ, *descent from a patriarch*, Epiph.

II. in Eccl., the title borne by the Bishops of Rome, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria, v. C. I. 8730, 8834, 8987, al.: —hence **πατριαρχεῖον** or -εὔω, *to be Patriarch*: **πατριαρχεῖον**, τό, *his house*; **πατριαρχία**, ἡ, *his office*: Adj. -**χικός**, ἡ, ὡν, *of or belonging to him*.

πατριδίων, τό, Comic Dim. of πατήρ, **παρά**, *daddy*, Ar. Vesp. 986, Xenarch. Πεντ. 1. 15, Theophil. Ίατρ. 1.

πατρικός, ὁ, the Roman *patricius*, Dion. H. 2. 8, 10, 47, etc. II. in the Byz. times used as a title, v. Ducang.

πατρικός, ἡ, ὡν, (πατήρ) *derived from one's fathers, hereditary*, Lat. paternus, νόμοι Cratin. Νέμ. 6; φίλος Ar. Av. 142; βασιλεία Thuc. 1. 13, Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 6; αἰ πατρίαι Thuc. 7. 69; ἔξνος Andoc. 21. 13, Thuc. 8. 6; ἔχθρος Lys. 163. 29; φύσει τῆς πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἔχθρας αὐτοῖς ὑπαρχούσης πατρικῆς Dem. 530. 8.

II. = πάτριος, *of or belonging to one's father*, ὁ π. λόγος Plat. Soph. 242 A; ἡ π. πρόσταξις Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 12; οἰκονομία π., opp. to δεσποτική and γαιική, Id. Pol. 1. 12, 1; ἡ πατρική (sc. οὐσία) *patrimony*, Eur. Ion 1034; τὰ πατρικά Anth. P. 11. 75; but τὰ π., also, *a father's house*, LXX (Sirach. 42. 10).

2. *like a father, paternal*, π. γὰρ ἀρχὴ βούλεται ἡ βασιλεία εἶναι Arist. Eth. N. 8. 10, 4; π. καὶ συγγενική αἰρέσις Polyb. 32. 11, 1, Plut. 2. 802 F.—Adv., **πατρικῶς** ποιεῖσθαι τὰς κολάσεις Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 29.—V. πατρός sub fin. 3. in Eccl. of the Father. 4. in Gramm., ἡ πατρική = ἡ γενική, the genitive, Choerob.

πατρικότης, ἡτος, ἡ, *fathership*, Lat. paternitas, Prisc. Hist. 160. 5.

πατρίληκτος, ον, *inherited from a father*, Phot.

πάτριος, α, ον, Trag.; but also ος, ου, Eur. Hel. 222, and in Att. Prose, but v. Andoc. 26. 45: (πατήρ) — *of or belonging to one's father*, Lat. patrius, ἀρουρα Pind. O. 2. 26; ὅσσα Ib. 6. 106; γῆ, χθών, Soph. Ant. 806, Eur. Med. 651, Hel. 222, etc.; τεύχεα, δώματα Soph. Ph. 398, O. T. 1394.

II. = πατρικός, *derived from one's fathers, hereditary*, οἱ π. θεοὶ Hdt. 1. 172, C. I. 1104. 11; αἱ π. τελευταὶ Ar. Ran. 367; ἱερὰ Thuc. 2. 16; νόμοι Id. 4. 118; θυσίαι Isocr. 218 D, Plat.; αἱ π. ἀρχαί Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 4, cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 11 and 12; αἱ τιμαὶ αἱ π. Isocr. 195 A; π. καὶ ἀρχαία νόμιμα Plat. Legg. 793 B; πατριωτικὴ ἡγεμονία more ancient, Isocr. 48 A: —πάτριον ἔστιν αὐτοῖς it is an hereditary custom among them, Ar. Eccl. 778, cf. Thuc. 1. 123, Xen. Hell. 7. 1. 3; π. Σπάρτης Tyrtae. 12; οὐκ ἦν ταῦτα τοῖς τότε Ἀθηναίοις πάτρια Dem. 295. 24: —τὰ πάτρια, Lat. instituta majorum (whereas τὰ πατρώα is one's patrimony), κατὰ τὰ πάτρια Ar. Ach. 1000, Thuc. 2. 2, etc.; opp. to παρὰ τὰ π. Plat. Polit. 296 C; ποιεῖν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν τὰ πάτρια to serve the state as our fathers before us, Isocr. 46 E; more rarely in sing., τὸ πάτριον παρὲς neglecting the rule of our fathers, Thuc. 4. 86: —Adv., πατρίως Ἰουδαῖοι according to the custom of their fathers, Joseph. B. J. 1. 24, 2; π. καλούμενον in their native language, Ib. 5. 2, 1.—V. πατρός sub fin.

πατρίς, ἰδος, poet. fem. of πάτριος, *of one's fathers*, πατρίς γαῖα, αἶα, ἀρουρα *one's fatherland, country*, Hom.; so, π. γαῖα Hes. Sc. 1 and 12, Aesch. Theb. 585; γῆ π. Soph. O. T. 641; π. πόλις the city of one's sires, Pind. O. 10 (11). 45.

II. as Subst., like πάτρα, Il. 5. 213, Od. 4. 586., 9. 34, etc.; so in Hdt. (v. sub πάτρα), and in Att. Com. and Prose the regul. form; in pl., ἐν ταῖς αὐτῶν πατρίσιν Dem. 324. 20, cf. 327. 10, Plat. Polit. 308 A; ἡ κοινὴ π., i. e. the nether world, death, Plut. 2. 113 C: —Proverb., πατρίς γὰρ ἐστὶ πᾶς ἵν' ἂν πράττῃ τις εὖ, ubi bene, ibi patria, Ar. Pl. 1157.

πατριώτης, ου, ὁ, voc. -ῶτα Nicon. Κιβ. 1: (πάτριος) — *one of the same country, a fellow-countryman*; properly πατριώτης was applied to barbarians who had only a common πατρίς, πολῖται being used of Greeks among themselves who had a common πόλις (or free state), Poll. 3. 54, Hesych., Phot.; hence μήτε πατριώτας ἀλλήλων εἶναι τοὺς μέλλοντας βῆον δουλεύειν (for among barbarians πάντα δοῦλα πλὴν ἐνός), Plat. Legg. 777 C; τοῖσι Λυκούργου πατριώταις, Lycurgus being satirized as

an Aegyptian, Pherecr. Ἀγρ. 5, cf. Alex. Incert. 74; hence Xen. speaks of ἵπποι πατρ. = ἐγγύριοι, Cyr. 2. 2, 26; and by a metaph. Soph. calls Mount Cithaeron the πατριώτης of Oedipus, O. T. 1091; and Plut. calls Bacchus his πατρ. θεός, 2. 671 C; π. ἐστὶ μοι.—Answ. ἐλάνθανες ἀπα βάρβαρος ὧν Luc. Soloece. 5: cf. πατριώτης. II. in late writers,

πατριώτης was used = πολῖτης, Iamb. V. P. 21.

πατριωτικός, ἡ, ὡν, *of or belonging to a πατριώτης or πατριά*, Arist. Occ. 2. 4, 1, Dicaearch. ap. Steph. B. s. v. πότρα.

πατριώτης, ἰδος, fem. of πατριώτης, π. γῆ = πατρίς, Eur. Heracl. 755; π. στολή *one's own country's dress*, said by a barbarian, Luc. Scyth. 3.

II. Ἀρτεμῖς π. C. I. 1444. 11.

πατρό-βουλος, ὁ, *chief of the Senate*, Jul. Epist. 11.

πατρογένειος, ὁ, epith. of Poseidon, *ancestral*, Plut. 2. 730 E.

πατρο-γέννητος, ον, *begotten by the father*, Jo. Damasc.

πατρο-διδάκτος, ον, *taught by a father*, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 370.

πατρό-δοτος, ον, = εἰς, Eus. in Maithair. Misc. p. 139.

πατρό-δωρής, ον, *given by a father*, Luc. Trag. 267.

πατρό-θεῖος, ὁ, *a paternal uncle*, Phot.: -θεῖοθεν, *from an uncle*, Tzetz.

πατρόθεν, Adv. (πατήρ) *from or after a father*, π. ἐκ γενεῆς ὀνομάζαν naming him by his father's name . . , Il. 10. 68, cf. Hdt. 3. 1, Thuc. 7. 69; τὸ μὲν π. ἐκ Διὸς εὐχονται on the father's side, Pind. O. 7. 40; εἴπερ . . ἐστ' ἔμδος τὰ π. Soph. Aj. 547, cf. O. C. 215; ἀναγραφῆναι π. ἐν στήλῃ to have one's name inscribed on a tablet as the son of one's father, Hdt. 6. 14, cf. 8. 90; so, γράφειν τοῦνομα π. καὶ φυλῆς καὶ δήμου to write one's name adding that of one's father, tribe, and township, Plat. Legg. 753 C.

2. *coming from, sent by one's father*, ἀνάγκη π., imposed by Zeus, Pind. O. 3. 51; π. ἀλάτωρ Aesch. Ag. 1508; π. εὐκταία φάτις a father's curse, Id. Theb. 841.

πατρο-κάσιγνήτη, ἡ, *a father's sister*, Q. Sm. 10. 58.

πατρο-κάσιγνητος, ὁ, *a father's brother*, Il. 21. 469, Od. 6. 330., 13. 342, Hes. Th. 501: cf. πατράδελφος.

πατρο-κίνητος, ον, *moved by a father*, Dion. Areop.

Πάτροκλος, ον, Patroclus the friend of Achilles, Hom., who forms the obl. cases as if from *Πατροκλέυς, gen. Πατροκλήος, acc. Πατροκλήα, voc. Πατρόκλεις: nom. pl. Πάτροκλοι, Ar. Ran. 1041; —a nom. Πατροκλῆς, Theocr. 15. 140: —Πατρόκλεια, τά, name of the 11th book of Il., Ael. V. H. 13. 14, Eust.

πατρο-κόμος, ον, *taking care of his father*, Nonn. D. 26. 103.

πατροκτονέω, *to murder one's father*, Aesch. Cho. 909.

πατροκτονία, ἡ, *murder of a father, parricide*, Hipparch. ap. Stob. 573. 55, Plut. Rom. 22, etc.

πατρο-κτόνος, ον, *murdering one's father, parricidal*, Trag., as Aesch. Theb. 752, etc.; δίκη π. vengeance on a parricide, Soph. Fr. 624; π. μίσημα the pollution of parricide, Aesch. Cho. 1028: —but χεῖρ πατροκτόνος is (strangely) a father's murdering hand in Eur. I. T. 1083.

πατρο-ολέτωρ, επος, ὁ, *a parricide*, Antiph. in Anth. P. 11. 348, ubi vulg. παντολέτωρ: v. Jac. Anth. P. p. lxxx.

πατρο-μητρ-όμοιος, ον, *like to father and mother*, Glycas 107. 7.

πατρο-μήτωρ, επος, ὁ, *a mother's father*, Luc. Alex. 58.

2. π., ἡ, *a grandmother*, Lyc. 502.

πατρο-όμοιος, ον, *like to the father*, Eccl.

πατρο-μύστης, ου, ὁ, *father or chief of the mystae*, C. I. 3173 A. 17., 3195.

πατρονομέομαι, Pass. *to be under a fatherly or patriarchal government*, Plat. Legg. 680 E, Plut. Dio 10.

πατρονομία, ἡ, *paternal government*, Luc. Dem. Encom. 12.

II. *the office of πατρονόμος*, at Sparta, C. I. 1341, 1356.

πατρονομικός, ἡ, ὡν, *of or like a πατρονόμος*: ἡ -κῆ (sc. ἀρχή or τροφή) *the rule or nurture of a father*, Plat. Legg. 927 E; ἡ π. βασιλεία Eccl.

πατρο-νόμος, ον, *ruling as a father*: —πατρονόμοι, οἱ, at Sparta, the great council, after the reform of Cleomenes III, answering to the earlier γέροντες, Plut. 2. 795 E, Paus. 2. 9, 1; cf. Böckh C. I. 1, pp. 605 sq., Müller Dor. 3. 7, § 8.

πατρο-παράδοτος, ον, *handed down from one's fathers, inherited*, ἡ μικρὰ καὶ π. οὐσία Dion. H. 5. 48; ἡ π. ἡγεμονία Diod. 17. 4; παρέχεσθαι π. τὰν εὐνοίαν C. I. 2134 b. 4, cf. 2335. 4. Adv. —ως, Phot.

πατρο-πάτωρ, ὁ, *a father's father*, Pind. P. 9. 144, N. 6. 29, Ap. Rh. 1. 170.

πατροποιέομαι, Med. *to take as one's father*, Jo. Chrys.

πατρό-πολις, εως, ἡ, *one's father's town*, Antipho Φιλομ. 1, v. Meineke.

πατρο-παλστής, ου, ὁ, *a parricide*, Suid.

πατρο-στερής, ἐς, *reft of father, fatherless*, Aesch. Cho. 253.

πατρότης, ἡτος, ἡ, *paternity*, Eccl.

πατρο-τύπτης, ου, ὁ, *one who beats his father*, Isac. ap. Poll. 3. 13, Sext. Emp. M. 2. 44.

πατρο-τυψία, ἡ, *the beating of one's father*, Sext. Emp. M. 2. 46.

πατροῦχος παρθένος, ἡ, *a sole-heiress*, opp. to a coheiress, Hdt. 6. 57, cf. Rubnk Tim.: —the Dor. word was παμῶχος, and the Att. ἐπικλήρος.

πατρο-φαῖς and -φεγγής, ἐς, *deriving light from the Father*, Eccl.

πατρό-φίλος, η, ον, = φιλοπάτωρ, Incert. ap. Theophil. ad Autol. 2. 7.

πατρο-φονεύς, εως, Ep. ἦος, ὁ, *murderer of one's father*, [Ὀρέστης] ἔκτανε πατροφονῆα Αἰγισθον . . , ὁ οἱ πατέρα κλυτὸν ἔκτα O. 1. 299, cf. 3. 197.

πατροφονία, ἡ, *parricide*, Basil.

πατρο-φόνος, ον, *parricidal*, χεῖρ Aesch. Theb. 783; **μήτηρ** Eur. Or. 193.

II. as Subst. *a parricide*, Plat. Legg. 869 B.

πατρο-φόντης, ου, ὁ, = foreg., Soph. O. T. 1441; as fem., τῆς π. μήτρως Id. Tr. 1125: —poet. word.

πατρό-φωτος, *ov*, = *πατροφαής*, Eccl.
 πατριός, *δ*, a *step-father*, C. I. 3445, Eust. 560. 26; cf. *μητριά*.
 πατριώζω or πατριώζω (Cobet v. L. p. 57), = *πατριάζω*, Hdn. 1. 7, Alciophr. 3. 14, Themist. 71 B; c. acc. modi, π. τὴν σοφίαν Philostr. 254.
 πατριώος, v. sub πατριός.
 πάτρων, *ωνος*, *δ*, = *πάτρωνος*, Diod. Excerpt. 571. 17, Plut. Fab. 13, often in Inscr., as C. I. 1623, 1878, -80, al.
 πατρωνέα or -ία, *ή*, the Lat. *patronatus*, Dion. H. 2. 10.
 πατρωνεύω, Lat. *patrocinari*, to be a *patron*, C. I. 1695.
 πατρωνικός, *ή*, *όν*, of or for a *πάτρωνος*, Suid.
 πατρώνισσα, *ή*, a *patroness*, C. I. 4106.
 πάτρωνος, *ον*, *δ*, the Lat. *patronus*, Welcker Syll. Epig. 135. 7.
 πατρωνύεομαι, Pass. to have the *patronymic* formed, Eust. 13. 41.
 πατρωνυμία, *ή*, a name taken from one's father, a *patronymia*, as Πη-λειδης, Ἀτρείδης, Eust. 1388. 24.
 πατρωνυμικός, *ή*, *όν*, of or like one's father's name: — τὸ π. (sc. ὄνομα) = *foreg.*, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 133, Gramm. Adv. -κός, Epiphan.
 πατρωνύμιος, *ον*, (ὄνομα): — in Aesch. Pers. 146, τὸ π., as Adv., by the father's side or family.
 πατρ-ώνμιος, *ον*, named from the Father, Ignat. ad Rom. prooem.
 πατρώος, *α*, *ον*, also *ος*, *ον* Aesch. Ag. 210, Eur., etc.; Ep. and Ion. πατρώιος, *ον*, the only form used in Hom., Hes., and Hdt.; the former, or Att. form, first in Theogn. and Pind., who also has πατρώος, *α*, *ον*: (πατήρ): — of or from one's father, coming or inherited from him, Lat. *paternus*, σκήπτρον, ἔγχος II. 2. 46., 19. 387; τέμενος, δῶμα, οἶκος, 20. 391., 21. 44, Hes. Op. 374; μήλα Od. 12. 136; ξείνος πατρώιος ἐσσι παλαιός my old hereditary friend, II. 6. 215; π. ἐταῖρος Od. 2. 254., 17. 69; γαῖα πατρώη one's fatherland, like πάτρα, πατρίς, 13. 188, 251; πατρεῖα one's father's goods, one's *patrimony*, 17. 80., 20. 336., 22. 61; τὰ π. Hdt. 9. 26, Ar. Thesm. 819; τὰ π. χρήματα Id. Av. 1658: — so also later, πατρεῖα γῆ Pind. P. 4. 516, Soph. El. 67, etc.; π. οὐδας Aesch. Ag. 503; ἄστυ Soph. O. T. 1450; θρόνος, δῶμα, ἐστία, κοίτη, etc., Aesch. Pr. 228, Soph. El. 268, etc.; δοῦλος π. Hdt. 2. 1; γέρεα Id. 7. 104; θυσίαι Dem. 1481. 26; ἀρχή Xen. An. 1. 7, 6; π. δόξα hereditary glory, Id. Hell. 7. 5, 16 (but πατρεῖα καὶ παππία δόξα of our fathers and grandfathers, Dem. 150. 26); π. οἰκία, κλήρος Andoc. 9. 10, Plat. Charm. 157 E, Legg. 923 D, etc.; οὐσία Anaxandr. Trr. 1; τὰ πατρεῖα one's *patrimony* (v. sub πάτριος), Lys. 178. 37, Arist. Pol. 5. 4. 4: — π. θεοὶ tutelary gods of a family or people, as Apollo at Athens, Soph. Ph. 933, Plat. Euthyd. 302 D, cf. Arist. Fr. 343, 374; Zeus among the Dorians, Plat. Legg. 391 E; but also at Athens, Ar. Nub. 1468, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 1. 769, 1206, 1238; πρὸς θεῶν π. καὶ μητρώων Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 21, cf. Thuc. 7. 69; so, Zeus was specially the Θεὸς π. of Hercules, Soph. Tr. 288, 752; of Orestes, Eur. El. 671; Ζεὺς π. was also the god who protects parents' rights, Ar. Nub. 1468, Plat., etc.
 II. like πάτριος, of or belonging to one's father, π. πρὸς σταθμάν Pind. P. 6. 45; π. ἄθλος imposed by him, Ib. 4. 392; but π. ἄθλος of him, Soph. Ant. 856; π. γυνή Ib. 640; π. φόνος, πῆμα Id. O. C. 990, 1196; π. χεῖρες Aesch. Ag. 210, etc.; τὰ πατρώια the cause of one's father, opp. to τὰ μητρώια, Hdt. 3. 53.—The Ancients distinguished πατρώος, as properly expressing *patrimonial* possession, from πάτριος as expressing *hereditary manners, customs, institutions*; v. Ammon. s. v., A. B. 297, Suid., etc. The distinction is to a certain extent good in Att.; but Hom. and Hdt. used πατρώος only, and in all these senses, and the Att. Poets often follow them. [The 2nd syll. is made short in anapaest. verses in Eur. Hec. 82, Tro. 164, Bacch. 1367, and as v. l. in El. 1315; also in choriamb., Alc. 249; but Pors. would restore πάτριος.]
 πατρώος, *δ*, = *πατρώος*, a *stepfather*, Plut. Cleom. 11, Arat. 41
 πάτρωος, *δ*, gen. *ωνος* and *ω*; dat. *πάτρω* Hdt. 6. 103, Pind. P. 6. 46; acc. *πατρώα* Stesich. 46, *πατρώων* Hdt. 4. 76, 9. 78; pl. *πατρώες* Eust. 316. 15: (πατήρ): —equiv. to *πατροκασίγνητος*, *πατράδελφος*, a father's brother, uncle by the father's side, Lat. *patruus*, opp. to *μητρώα* a mother's brother.
 πατρωσύνη, *ή*, *Fatherhood*, as an episcopal title, Epiphan.
 πατράλευς, Att. for *πασσαλεύς*.
 παττάλας, *ον*, *δ*, a stag in his second year, when his horns begin to shoot, a *pricket*, Lat. *subulo* (from the likeness of his horns to *πάτταλοι*), Arist. H. A. 9. 5. 4.
 παττάλος, *πάττω*, Att. for *πασσ-*.
 πάτωρ, *δ*, (πάμοι) a possessor, restored by Dind. (for πατήρ) in Eur. Fr. 660. 4; v. Phot., Hesych.
 παύλα, *ή*, (παύω) *rest*, a *resting-point*, *stop*, *end*, *pause*, Soph. O. C. 88; οὐκ ἐν παύλῃ ἐφαίνετο there seemed to be no end of it, Thuc. 6. 60.
 2. c. gen., π. νόσου, *κακῶν cessation or end of disease*, etc., or *rest* from it, Soph. Ph. 1329, Tr. 1255, Plut., etc.; παύλων ἔχον τῆς κινήσεως, παύλων ἔχει ζωῆς Plat. Phaedr. 245 C; ἡδονήν .. παύλων λύπης εἶναι Id. Rep. 584 B; π. ταῖς γυναιξὶ τοῦ τεκνοῦσθαι Arist. H. A. 7. 5, 2; ἡ π. τῆς τεκνοποιίας Id. Pol. 7. 16, 9; —παύλων τιν' αὐτῶν some means of stopping them, Xen. An. 5. 7, 32.
 παυράκι, Adv., like *ὀλιγάκις*, *seldom*, Theogn. 857; vulg. *πολλάκι*.
 παυράς, *άδος*, poet. fem. of *παῦρος*, Nic. Th. 210.
 παυρίδιος, *α*, *ον*, = *παῦρος*, π. ἐπὶ χρόνον Hes. Op. 132.
 παυρο-επής, *ές*, of few words, Anth. P. 7. 713.
 παυρο-λόγος, *ον*, = *foreg.*, Hippothous ap. Stob. 585. 47.
 παῦρος, *ον* (of the fem. no example occurs, cf. *παυράς*), *little*, *small*, στήμων Hes. Op. 536; π. ἔτος Pind. O. 13. 138: —of Time, short, Hes. Op. 324; so, π. ὕπνος Pind. P. 9. 43; neut. as Adv., for a short time, παῦρον ἀνθρώπου Lyc. 1429. 2. mostly of number, *few*, Hom., Hes., Pind., and Att. Poets; παυροὶ τῶες Pind. O. 11. 26; rare in Prose, as Theophr. H. P. 8. 7, 4: —with a collective Subst., π. λαός few people, II.

2. 675; opp. to *πολύς*, 9. 333, Od. 2. 241: —the Comp. *παυρότερος*, *fewer*, not rare in Hom., as Il. 4. 407; —neut. pl. *παῦρα* as Adv. *few times*, *seldom*, Hes. Th. 780, Ar. Pax 764; cf. *παυρίδιος*: —both are poet. forms, *ὀλίγος* being the prose word. (Cf. Lat. *parvus*, *paulus*, *paucus*; —v. sub παύω.)
 παυσ-άνεμος, *ον*, *stilling the wind*, *θυσία* Aesch. Ag. 215.
 παυσ-άνις, *ον*, *δ*, *allayer of sorrow*, like *Λυσάνις*, Soph. Fr. 765.
 παυσί-ἄκος, *ον*, *ending evils*, Schol. Pind. O. 2. 1, Eccl.
 παυσί-κάπη [ἄ], *ή*, (κάπτω) a sort of round, projecting collar worn by slaves while grinding corn or kneading bread, by way of muzzle, to prevent them from eating any of the ἀλάφιτα, Ar. Fr. 287, cf. Interpp. ad Pac. 20; also by animals (cf. *καρδοπεσίον*), Suid.
 παυσί-λύπος, *ον*, *ending pain*, Zepher. Soph. Fr. 375; ἀμπελος Eur. Bacch. 772; ὁ π. οἶκος, i. e. the grave, Epigr. Gr. 1137.
 παυσί-μάχος, *ον*, *ending the fight*, C. I. 666 (add.).
 παυσί-μεριμνος, *ον*, *ending cares*, Eccl.
 παυσί-νοστος, *ον*, *curing sickness*, Anth. P. append. 234.
 παυσί-νόστος, *ον*, *stopping drowsiness*, Eust. 1493. 52, etc.
 παυσί-νους, *ον*, *ending toil or hardship*, c. gen., Eur. I. T. 451, ap. Ran. 1321; λάθος παυσίνοψ πόματι Epigr. Gr. 244. 10.
 παῦσις, *ή*, a *stopping*, *ceasing*, end, LXX (Jer. 31. 2).
 παυστήν, vrb. Adj. of παύω, *one must stop*, put an end to, Plat. Rep. 391 E, Gorg. 523 D, etc.
 II. from παύομαι, *one must cease*, Plut. 2. 6 C.
 παυστήρ, ἦρος, *δ*, *one who stops*, *calms*, a *reliever*, νόσου Soph. Ph. 1438, cf. El. 304, Alex. Ὀρν. 1.
 παυστήριος, *ον*, *fit for ending or relieving*, νόσου Soph. O. T. 150; ὕπνος π. Nic. Th. 746.
 II. παυστήριον, τό, an *alleviation*, Argum. Soph. O. T.
 παυστικός, *ή*, *όν*, = *foreg.*, παυστικὸν δίψης E. M. 543. 51.
 παυσώδυνος, *ον*, (ὀδύνῃ) *soothing pain*, Schol. Soph. Ph. 44.
 παυσωλή, *ή*, like *παῦλα*, *rest*, Il. 2. 386.
 παῦω, Hom., Att.: Ion. impf. *παύεσκον* Od. 22. 315, Soph. Ant. 963 (lyr.): fut. *παύσω* and aor. *ἐπαύσα* Hom., Att.: pf. *πέπαυκα* Dem. 478. 6, Antisth. Or. p. 61 Reisk.: —Med. and Pass., Ion. impf. *παύεσκειτο* Il. 24. 17: fut. *παύσομαι* Ilom., Soph. O. C. 1040, Ph. 1424, Eur., etc.; *πεπαύσομαι* only in Soph. Ant. 91, Tr. 587 (though held to be the true Att. form by Moer. p. 293); also *παυθήσομαι* Thuc. 1. 81: aor. *ἐπαύσαμην* Hom., Att., also *ἐπαύστην* Hes. Th. 533, Hdt., Att.: pf. *πέπαυμαι* Hom., Hdt., Att.—Later writers and the Copyists have often preferred the incorrect forms *ἐπαύσθην*, *πέπαυσμαι*, v. Lob. Soph. Aj. p. 266, ed. 2, Dind. Steph. Thes., Cobet N. LL. pp. 448, 778; a form *ἐπάτην*, cited by Choerob. in A. B. 1324, is found in Greg. Nyss. and Macar., cf. *συναναπαύομαι*; and a fut. *ἀναπαύσομαι* in the best Mss. of Apocal. 14. 13. (Hence *παῦλα*, *παῦρος*: cf. Lat. *paulus*, *paucus*, *pauper*; Goth. *fausi*; A. S. *feawa* (*few*); cf. also *parvus*, *parum*, *parvus*.)
 I. Causal, to make to end or cease: 1. c. acc. only, to bring to an end, check, sometimes of persons, ἵνα παύσομεν ἄγριον ἄνδρα (Ep. for -ῶμεν) Il. 21. 314, cf. Soph. Ant. 962, Ar. Eq. 330: to make an end of (by death), Od. 20. 274, Aesch. Ag. 1024, Soph. O. T. 397: —Pass. and Med. to take one's rest, rest, *παύεσθαι ἐν κλισίῃ* Il. 14. 260, cf. Hdt. 9. 52, etc.: to cease, have done, Il. 8. 295, Od. 4. 103, etc.; of one singing or speaking, 17. 359, Hdt. 7. 9; and, generally, the Med. denotes *willing*, the Pass. *forced*, *cessation*.
 b. mostly of things, to make an end of, stop, abate, *χόλον*, *μένος*, *νείκος*, *πόλεμον*, *βόον*, *ὀδύναν*, etc., Hom.; *μέριμναν* Pind. I. 8 (7). 25; σ. *λύπας* φθαῖς Eur. Med. 197, etc.; π. τῶον to let one's bow rest, Od. 21. 279; π. τοὺς γάμους Soph. Ant. 575; πόντου σάλον Eur. El. 1242; π. τὸν νόμον to annul it, Id. Or. 571; π. τὸν λόγον to close it, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 7; π. τυραννίδα to put it down, Dem. 478. 6; π. τεῖχῃ to rase them, Dio C. 69. 9: —Pass., Thuc. 1. 6, etc.
 2. c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, to make to rest, stop, hinder, keep back from a thing, π. Ἑκτορα μάχης, Ἀχιλλῷ πόνοιον, Ὀμήρου αἰδῆς, Πηνελόπειαν κλαυθμόν Hom.; π. τινὰ ἀλκῆς, ἄλης, καμάντων, ὀδυνάων, etc., Id.; so, π. χεῖρας πολέμοιο Il.; πόδας ὀρχηθμοῖο Od.; π. τινὰ τῆς βοῆς Soph. El. 798; τῆς ὕβρεως Ar. Av. 1259; τῆς λυγρῆς Plat. Symp. 185 D; τῆς ἀμαρτίας καὶ ἀμαθίας Id. Legg. 784 C; τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν Id., etc.: —π. τινὰ τῆς βασιλείας to depose one from being king, Hdt. 1. 123; τινὰ τῆς ἀρχῆς, τῆς στρατηγίας Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 3, etc.; τινὰ τῆς ἐξ ἐμυμαχίας Thuc. 3. 65; so also, π. τινὰ ἐκ κακῶν Soph. El. 987; τινὰ ἀπὸ παιδαγωγῶν Xen. Lac. 3. 1: —Pass. and Med. to leave off from, rest or cease from a thing, take or have rest from . . . , πόλεμον, μάχης, ἔργων, πόνου, γόου, κλαυθμόν, ὀδύναν, κλαγῆς etc., Hom., etc.; τῆς μάχης, τοῦ δρόμου Hdt. 1. 74., 4. 124; ὀρήων, γόων, λόγων Eur. Med. 1211, Plat. Phaedr. 257 B, etc.; τῆς ὀργῆς Lys. 152. 25; φιλανθρώπου τρόπον Aesch. Pr. 11; παύεσθαι ἀρχῆς to be deposed from office, Hdt. 1. 56, cf. 6. 66; also, παύεσθαι ἐκ μεγάλων ἀγέων Ar. Ran. 1531, cf. Eur. El. 1108; ἐκ τρώων πεπαυμένοι Id. Med. 45.
 3. rarely c. gen. rei only, αὐτὸν παύει Ζεὺς . . . παύση αἰῶνος that Z. would make an end of woe! Od. 4. 35; φάρμαχ' ἃ κεν παύσθαι . . . ὀδυνάων Il. 4. 191.
 4. c. part. praes. to stop a person from doing or being so and so, π. τινὰ ἀριστεύοντα to stop him from being first, Il. 11. 506; τὸν ἄνδρα παύσον ταῦτα ποιεῖντα Hdt. 5. 23; and often in Att., π. γελῶντας ἐχθρούς Soph. El. 1295; παύσω δέ σ' ὄντ' ἀπαῖδα Eur. Med. 717: —Pass. and Med. to leave off doing or being so and so, δθ' ὕπνος ἔλοι, παύσαιτό τε νηπιαγῶν when he stooped playing, Il. 22. 502, cf. Hdt. 1. 133, Aesch. Pr. 615, Ag. 1047, etc.; v. sub πᾶν; —and of things, ἀνεμος μὲν ἐπαύσατο . . . θάναον Od. 12. 400; but often the partic. is left to be supplied, as αἶμα, φλόξ, ἀνεμος ἐπαύσατο the blood stooped [flowing], the fire [burning], the wind [blowing], Il. 11. 267., 23. 228, Od. 12. 168, etc.; so, Ῥοδῶπης περί πέπαινας [λέγων] Hdt. 2. 135, cf. 7. 9, fin.; v. inf.

II. 5. the inf. sometimes, though rarely, takes the place of the part., *ἐμ' ἐπανασαί ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι μάχασθαι* II. 11. 442, cf. Hdt. 5. 67., 7. 54. Thuc. 7. 53, Plat. Rep. 416 C.; sometimes with μή inserted, *ὀνητοὺς γ' ἐπανασαί μὴ προδρέκεσθαι* μόρον Aesch. Pr. 248; *παύσας ὑμᾶς μὴ λίαν ἐξαπατάσθαι* Ar. Ach. 634;—the constr. of the Med. with inf. is rejected by Thom. M. 666; it occurs in Batt. 194, Anth. P. 6. 21, and late Prose, as Plut. 2. 216 A, D.

II. intr. in imperat. *παῦε, cease, leave off*, (indeed *παῖον* is rare, Ephipp. ἦρ. 1. 20, Luc. Imag. 2), *παῦε μάχης* Hes. Sc. 449, cf. Herm. h. Hom. Cer. 351; in Att. mostly absol., *παῦε stop! have done! be quiet!* *παῦε, μὴ λέγεις πέρα* Soph. Ph. 1275, cf. Ar. Vesp. 1208, Ran. 122, 269, Plat. Phaedr. 228 E; *παῦε, παῦε, μὴ βία* Ar. Av. 1504, cf. Vesp. 1194; but also, *παῦε τοῦ λόγου* Ran. 580; *παῦε, παῦ' ὀρχομένου* Pax 326; so, *παῦ' ἐς κόρακας* Ach. 864, where the other Verbs are pl.; *παῦ, apoc.* for *παῦε*, is mentioned by Phot. (*παῦ' τὸ παῖσαι* [immo *παῖε*] *λέγουσι μονοσυλλάβως*) and Eust. 1408. 26, and was restored by Elmsl. in Ar. Eq. 821, *παῦ παῦ' οὔτος*, metri grat., for *παῦ' οὔτοσι*; *παῦε γόοιο* Epigr. Gr. 320. 5;—but *παῖσαι* is not the act. inf., but the imperat. med., *παῖσαι λέγονσα* Eur. Hipp. 706; *παῖσαι φαρμακοπωλῶν* Ar. Fr. 95; *π. μελάρου* Ib. 713; *π. δυνάων* Plat. Com. Incert. 49, cf. Theopomp. Φιν. 1, Philaetaer. Κυν. 2, Philem. Incert. 1; cf. *παύσαθε νούν ἔχοντες* Menand. Ὑποβ. 3;—in Od. 4. 659, the prob. I. is *μνηστῆρας* (not *-ες*) .. *κόθισαν καὶ παῖσαν δέθλων*.

Παφλάγών, ὄνος, ὁ, a *Parhlagonian*, II. always in pl.; in Ar. Eq. 2, 6, Nub. 581, etc., Cleon is represented as a *Παφλαγών*, with a play on *παφλάζω* (v. sub voce):—Adj. **Παφλαγονικός**, ἡ, ὄν, Xen. An. 5. 4, 13; ἡ—*κή the country*, Ib. 9, 15.

παφλάζω, fut. *άσω*, to *boil, bluster*, of the sea, *κύματα παφλάζοντα* II. 13. 798; *αἰθήρ παφλάζων καταναίσεται* Emped. 349; of boiling water, Ar. Fr. 423; *λοπὰς π. βορβάρω φασήματι* Eubul. Τίταν. 1; also in Med., *ἔγχευς* .. *παφλάζεται* Antiph. Φιλοθ. 1.4;—metaph. to *splutter, bluster*, of the angry Cleon (cf. *Παφλαγών*), Ar. Pax 314, Eq. 919. 2. π. τῇ φωνῇ to *stammer, stutter*, Hipp. 55. 33., 1040 C. (Onomatop., like *καχλάζω*.)

παφλάσσω, τό, a *boiling*, of the sea:—metaph., *παφλάσματα blusterings*, Ar. Av. 1243;—Hesych. has *φασμάτος* τῦφος.

Πάφος [ᾱ], ἡ, *Parhos*, a town in Cyprus celebrated for its temple of Aphrodite as early as Od. S. 363, cf. h. Ven. 59;—Adj. **Πάφιος**, α, ὄν, of Aphrodite, νῆ τὴν Π. Ἀφροδίτην Ar. Lys. 556; absol. ἡ *Παφίη*, Anth. P. 5. 31, 94, etc.

πάχετος, an obscure word, used twice in Od., *λάβε δίσκον μείζονα καὶ πάχετον* S. 187; *πάχετος δ' ἦν, ἦντε κίαν* 23. 191. In the former place explained by Hesych. and E. M. as sync. from *παχύτερον*, which would suit the construction there, and be admissible even in the latter place (v. sub ἦντε): but it is more likely to be a poet. form of *παχύς, thick, massive*, as *περιμήκετος* of *περιμήκης*. II. in later Ep. as Subst., = *πάχος*, τό, *thickness*, Nic. Th. 385, 387, 465, Opp. H. 4. 535; but this will hardly suit the Homeric passages.

πάχης, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, *fleshy, stout*, Evagr. H. E. 4. 7, 17, Tzetz. **παχίων** [ῖ], *πάχιστος*, irreg. Comp. and Sup. of *παχύς*.

παχνη, ἡ, (ΨΙΑΓ, πήγνυμι) *hoar-frost, rime*, Lat. *pruina*, Od. 14. 476; π. ἐφ' Aesch. Pr. 25; τὸ ἐπὶ γῆς ἐμπαγνῆν, ἐκ δρόσου γενόμενον, π. λέγεσθαι Plat. Tim. 59 E; also in pl., *παχναὶ καὶ χάλασαι* Id. Symp. 188 B; *ἀπέκασεν ἡ π. τοὺς ἀμπελούς* Philippiid. Incert. 2. 2. metaph., *γῆρας εὐρῶτα καὶ παχνην* the mould and frost of age, descriptive of an old man's grey hair, Com. Anon. 14; *κουροβόπος π. the clotted blood* of the eaten children, Aesch. Ag. 1512. Cf. *πάγος* II, *παγετός*, *πηγάς*, *πηγυλῖς*.

παχνηέης, εσσα, εν, *frosty*, Nonn. D. 3. 4. **παχνίζω**, as impers. *παχνίζει, ἐπαχνίζει, it is, was a white frost*, Pallad. Hist. Lausiaca 117.

παχνῶν, (παχύνω) to *congeal, thicken, make solid*, Plut. 2. 396 B, 736 A: *Pass.*, *πεπαχνῶσθαι* Geop. 12. 17. 2. metaph., like *πήγνυμι*, to *strike chill*, *ἐπαχνῶνεν φίλον ἦτορ* he made his blood run cold, made it curdle, Hes. Op. 358; mostly in Pass., *ἦτορ παχνόυται* his heart is cold and stiff [with grief], Il. 17. 112; *παχνόσθαι πένθει*σιν, Λύπη Aesch. Cho. 83, Eur. Hipp. 103; so, *adstrictum frigore pectus* Ovid.; cf. *παιδοβόρος*.

παχνῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) = *παχνηέης*, Geop. I. 12, 27; metaph. *chill, cold*, *αὐχμῶς* Epigr. Gr. 1028. 56.

πάχος [ᾱ], εος, τό, (παχύς) *thickness, τόσσον ἐν μήκος, τόσσον π.* Od. 9. 324; τὸ π. τοῦ τεύχους Thuc. I. 93; *τῆς πλίνθου* 3. 20; pl., τὰ π. τῶν τριχῶν Arist. H. A. 3. 10, 2;—absol., *πάχος in thickness*, Hdt. 4. 81; so, *παχεὶ μάκει τε* Pind. P. 4. 436. 2. π. *σαρκὸς* fatness, Eur. Cycl. 380; *διὰ πάχος τοῦ σώματος* Antiph. Αἰόλ. 2; opp. to *λεπτότης*, Plat. Rep. 523 E, etc. 3. π. *ἔχειν* to be *thick*, have a certain consistency, of liquids, Arist. Sens. 4. 7, G. A. 2. 4, 20; τὸ π. τῆς θαλάσσης, attributed to its saltness, Id. Meteor. 2. 3, 36.

παχύ-αιμος, ὄν, *thick-blooded*, Hipp. 357. 10. **παχύ-δάκτυλος**, ὄν, *thick-fingered*, Polemo Physiogn.

παχύ-δενδρος, ὄν, *thick with trees*, ἄλσος Himer. 23. 17. **παχύδερμῶς**, ὄν, to be *thick-skinned*, to have a *thick skin*, Gloss.

παχύδερμῶς, ὄν, *thickness of skin*, Hipp. 1144 B. **παχύ-δερμος**, ὄν, *thick-skinned*, Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 10. 2. metaph. *dull, stupid*, Luc. Tim. 23.

παχύ-θριξ, ὁ, ἡ, *with thick hair*, Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 10, in Comp. *παχυ-τρίχωτος*.

παχύ-κάλαμος, ὄν, *thick-stalked*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 21, 2. **παχύ-κάρδιος**, ὄν, = *βαρυκάρδιος*, Eccl.

παχύ-κάλος, ὄν, *with a thick stalk or stem*, Theophr. II. P. 6. 2, 6, in Comp. *-ύτερος*.

παχύ-κνημος, ὄν, *with stout calves*, Ar. Pl. 560, Diog. L. 7. 1. **παχύλῶς**, ἡ, ὄν, a sort of Dim. of *παχύς*, *thickish*: only used in Adv.

-λῶς, coarsely, roughly, opp. to *ἀκριβῶς*, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 3, 4, Eust. Opusc. 47. 76, etc.; cf. *παχύς* III.

παχύμερεια, ἡ, *thickness of parts*, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 86, Galen.

παχύ-μερῆς, ἐς, *consisting of thick or coarse parts*, Tim. Loc. 100 E, Arist. Probl. 3. 14; τὸ *παχυμερές the dense part*, Diog. L. 7. 142; τὸ *παχυμερέστερον*, opp. to τὸ *λεπτομερέστερον*, Arist. Cal. 3. 5, 8. II.

metaph. in Adv. *coarsely, roughly*, *παχυμερῶς εἰρησθαι* Strab. 66; cf. *παχύς* 1, 2, *παχυλός*.

παχύ-νευρέω, to have *swollen sinews*, as in gout, Strab. 673. **παχύ-νοος**, ὄν, contr. *-νοῦς, οὖν, thick-witted*, Hesych., Phot.

παχύνσις, ἡ, a *thickening*, Arist. Meteor. 4. 6, 4, Theophr. C. P. 6. 11, 7.

παχυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, *having the power of thickening*, c. gen., Diosc. 5. 81. **παχύνω**, fut. *ὑνώ*: pf. pass. *πεπαχυνμαι* Arist. Mund. 4. 6, Philostr., Galen.: (παχύνω). To *thicken, to fatten*, opp. to *λεπτύνω*, *λαχνύω*, τὰ *σώματα* Plat. Gorg. 518 C; *βοῦν* Id. Rep. 343 B; *ἵππον* Xen. Oec. 12, 20:—Pass. to *grow fat*, Hipp. Aph. 1254, Ar. Ach. 791; *δαῖτι παχυνόμενος* Anth. P. 7. 207. 2. metaph. to *increase, κότον π.* (si vera lectio) Aesch. Supp. 618:—Pass., *ὄλβος ἄγαν παχυνθείς* Id. Theb. 771; cf. *παχύς* II; of the sun *magnified* in a mist, Dion. P. 35. b. metaph.

to *make gross or stupid*, τὰς ψυχὰς ὑπὸ πλησμονῆς π. Plut. 2. 995 D:—Pass., LXX (Isai. 6. 10), Ev. Matth. 13. 15. II. Pass. to *become thick*, π. πρὸς τὸν ἥλιον, of the skull, Hdt. 3. 12; of humours, Hipp. Vet. Med. 16; of excrements, Id. Progn. 40; equiv. to *πήγνυσθαι, συνίστασθαι*, Arist. G. A. 2. 2, 7, al.; but distinguished from *πήγνυσθαι*, Id. Meteor. 4. 6, 5, 4, 7, 1.

παχύ-ποῦς, ὁ, ἡ, *thick-footed*, v. I. Arist. H. A. 5. 31, 7, Polemo Physiogn.

παχύ-ριν, ῖνος, ὁ, ἡ, better *παχύρριν*, *thick-nosed*, Polemo.; *-ρίνος*, ὄν, Byz.

παχύ-ρίζος, ὄν, *with thick roots*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 11, 4. **παχύ-ρυγχος**, ὄν, *thick-snouted*, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 141.

παχύς, εἶα, ὁ, (ΨΙΑΓ, πήγνυμι): *thick, large, stout*, χειρὶ *παχείῃ* II. 5. 309, etc.; *παχέος παρὰ μῦθον* 16. 473; *παχύν αιχένα* Od. 19. 372; π. *πούς* Hes. Op. 495; of a tree, Ib. 507, cf. Theophr. H. P. 6. 3, 1;—later, *stout, fat*, opp. to *ισχνός* or *λεπτός*, οἱ *παχύτατοι τῶν παίδων* Hipp. Aph. 1248; π. *γυνή* 260. 30; *χοίρος π.*, ὅς π. Ar. Ach. 766, Menand. Ἀλκ. 1:—metaph. of land, like Lat. *pinguis*, Xen. Oec. 17. 8:—π. *τράπεζα* a well-spread table, Philostr. 117; Adv., *παχέως διατάσσει* Ib.

2. of things, *thick, massive*, π. *λάας* II. 12. 446; *σκήπτρον* 18. 416; *αὐλὸς αἵματος* (v. αὐλός 2) Od. 22. 18; *θρυαλλίδες* Ar. Nub. 59; *πέδαι* Id. Vesp. 435; π. *δραχμή*, a *thick drachma*, i. e. the Aeginetan, which weighed more than the Attic, Poll. 9. 76, or, Hesych., = *διδραχμον*:—of linen, *thick, coarse*, opp. to *λεπτός*, Plat. Crat. 389 B, cf. Poll. 7. 57, 61, etc.; so, *χλαῖναν* .. *παχεῖαν ἐπιβαλὼν Λακωνικὴν* Theopomp. Com. Eip. 5; of hair, Arist. H. A. 2. 8, 2:—Adv. *coarsely, roughly*, of stating or arguing, *παχέως ὀρίεσθαι* Arist. Pol. 3. 2, 1; *παχύτερον* or *-έρος*, Plat. Polit. 294 E, 295 A; cf. *παχυλός*.

3. of liquids, *thick, curdled*, *clotted*, αἶμα II. 23. 697; *ἀπορρέει* .. *παχὺ καὶ μέλαν* Hdt. 4. 23; of *marsh-water*, Hipp. Aër. 283; τὸ *παχύτερον τῶν γαλάκτων* Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 6; τὸ *παχὺ τῆς δυνάμεως τῶν οἴνων* Ath. 33 B. 4. in Com. language, *fat, great*, π. *πράγμα*, *χάρις* Ar. Lys. 23, Eccl. 1048. 5. of sounds, *loud*, opp. to *λεπτός*, Arist. Audib. 57, 62:—Adv. *παχέα κρῶζειν* Arat. 953. 6. of speech, *coarse, heavy*, Dion. H. Ad Pomp. 2. II.

οἱ *παχέες the men of substance, the wealthy class*, Hdt. 5. 30, 77, 6. 91; *τοὺς παχεῖς καὶ πλουσίους* Ar. Pax 639; *ὅς ἀν' ἦ π.* Id. Eq. 1139; *ἀνὴρ π.* Vesp. 287; in Hesych. οἱ *παχῆρες*.

III. in Com. and Prose, *thick-witted, gross, dull, stupid*, like Lat. *pinguis, crassus, ἀμαθὴς καὶ π.* Ar. Nub. 842; π. *καὶ ἡλίθιοι*, π. *καὶ ἀπαίδεστοι* Luc. Alex. 9 and 17; *ἐς τὰς τέχνας π. καὶ οὐ λεπτοὶ οὐδὲ ὀξέεις* Hipp. 295. 24; π. *τὴν μνήμην* Philostr. 558:—so in Adv., *παχύτερον ἔχειν τῆς ἀκοῆς* Heliod. 5. 18.

IV. proverb., *παχεῖα παρὰ σφυρὸν γυνή* of a lewd woman, cf. Archil. 173 and v. *χαμαιτύπη*; *πληθὺ παχύτερος*; of a dullard, Eunap.

V. Adv. *-έως, v. supr.* VI. Comp. *πάσσων*, ὄν, Od. 6. 230., 8. 20., 24. 369; *παχίων*, ὄν, Arat. 785; cf. *πάχετος* II:—Sup. *παχίστος*, II. 16. 314; the regul. forms *παχύτερος, παχύντατος*, first in Hipp. and Plat.

παχύ-σαρκος, ὄν, *gross of flesh*, Eccl.

παχύ-σκελῆς, ἐς, *thick-legged*, Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 1101 F, Galen.

παχυσμός, οὖ, ὁ, *stoutness, strength*, Hipp. 1200 D.

παχύ-στομος, ὄν, *thick at the brim*, v. sub *κῶων*:—with a large mouth, of the oyster, Arist. Fr. 287. II. metaph. *speaking broad or roughly*, π. *καὶ τραχύστομος*, of the *Κάπες βαρβαρόφωνοι*, Strab. 662, cf. Eust. 367. 30:—hence *παχυστομέω, παχυστομία*, Strab. I. c.

παχύσχοινος, ὄν, *formed of thick rushes, δίκτυον* Nonn. in Creuzer Melet. I. 85:—*παχυσχόινω πτωκί* is a corrupt reading in Anth. P. 9. 227; Brunck. *δασικνήμω*, Jacobs *ταχυσκήρῳ*.

παχύντης, ἦτος, ἡ, (παχύς) *thickness*, of stalks, skin, ropes, Hdt. 4. 74, 183., 7. 36; Hipp. Aph. 1257; of hair, Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 7; of animals, *fatness*, Id. H. A. 9. 5, 2; in pl., Plat. Polit. 284 E. 2. the thickness or sediment of liquor, Hdt. 4. 23; *thick consistency, αἵματος, γάλακτος* Arist. P. A. 3. 5, 13., 3. 15, 2, al.

II. *thickness of wit, dulness*, Dion. H. de Dem. 26, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 90, etc.

παχυν-τράχηλος, ὄν, *thick-necked*, Geop. 19. 2, 2.

παχυν-τρίχος, ὄν, *with thick hair*, Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 10.

παχυν-φλοιος, ὄν, *with thick rind or bark*, Theophr. H. P. I. 5, 2.

παχυν-φρων, ὄν, gen. *ovos*, = *παχύνος*, Tzetz., Hesych.

παχυν-φύλλος, ὄν, *thick-leaved*, Manass. Chron. 330.

παχύ-φωνος, *ov*, of coarse sound, Aristid. Quint. p. 46, in Comp. — *ότερος*. παχύ-χελής, *ēs*, thick-lipped, Arist. H. A. 4. 4. 7: — the form — *χελος* is found in the Edd. of Galen.

παχύ-χυμος, *ov*, with thick juices, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 52, etc.

παχών, *avos*, *ō*, name of an Egypt. month, LXX 3. Macc. 6. 38).

πῶτης, *ov*, *ō*, Lacon. for παός, πῆς, a blood-relation, Hesych.

πεδά, Aeol. for μετά, Sappho, Alcaec., etc., v. Ahrens D. Aeol. 151; also Doric, Id. D. Dor. 360. See the compds. which follow.

πεδάγρετος, *ov*, Aeol. for μετάγρετος (ἀγρε), caught in its flight or by pursuit, Hesych.

πεδαίρω, Aeol. or Dor. for μεταίρω, Eur. Phoen. 1027, etc.

πεδαλμυος, *ov*, Aeol. or Dor. for μετ-, Aesch. Cho. 589.

πεδάμαρος or πεδάμερος, *ov*, v. sub πεδάμος.

πεδάμειβα, Aeol. or Dor. for μεταμείβα, Pind. O. 12. 18.

πεδάνός, *ῆ*, *ō*, (πέδον) low-growing, short, Nic. Th. 226, 289.

πεδάφοικος, *ov*, Dor. for μέτοικος, Inscr. Argiv. in C. I. 14. 19.

πεδάφορος, *ov*, Aeol. and Dor. for πεδήφορος (q. v.), μετήφορος, Alcaec. 97; restored by Stanley in Aesch. Cho. 590, for πεδάμαρος (i. e. πεδάμερος), which was reputed to be Aeol. and for μεθήμερος, or rather μεθημέριος;

— in C. I. 2720, 2721, πανάμαρος occurs for πανημέριος.

πεδάρω, *ov*, Aeol. or Dor. for μετάρω-, Aesch. Pr. 269, etc.

πεδαρτώ, Pythag. word for μεταρτώω, = νουθετέω, ἐκάλουν δὲ τὸ νουθετεῖν πεδαρτῶν (sic Schäfer pro παιδ.) Iamb. V. Pyth. 31; τὰς .. νουθετήσεις, ἀς δὲ πεδαρτῶσεις (vulg. παιδ.) ἐκάλουν Ib. 28: — hence in Diog. L. S. 20 and Suid., for ἐκάλει Πυθαγόρας τὸ νουθετεῖν πελαργῶν, πεδαρτῶν is now restored.

πεδαυγάω, Aeol. for μεταυγάω, Pind. N. 10. 115.

πεδάω, Ep. 3 sing. πεδάω Od. 4. 380: Ep. and Ion. impf. πεδάασκον 23. 353; fut. ἥσω, etc.: pf. pass. part. πεπεδημένος Paus. 8. 49. (πέδη). Properly, to bind with fetters, and so, simply, to bind fast, make fast, ἐπέδησε θύρας (unless this be from ἐπιδέω), Od. 21. 391; π. ἀνδρα δαιδάλα πέπλω Aesch. Eum. 635; τὸν μούναρχον πεδήσας Hdt. 6. 23.

2. to shackle, trammel, constrain, πέδησε δὲ φαίδιμα γυῖα Il. 13. 535; δὴ δ' ἄρ' ἀμὰ πεδήσας 23. 585; cf. Pind. P. 6. 32, N. 5. 49; so, νῆα θοῇν ἐπέδησ' ἐνὶ πόντῳ Od. 13. 168; of sleep, ὅς μ' ἐπέδησε φίλα βλέφαρ' ἀμφικαλύψας 23. 17; cf. καταπεδάω; so, ὕπνος λύει πεδήσας Soph. Aj. 676: — in Hom. commonly of a Deity overruling a mortal's will, to shackle, trammel, constrain, Ἄρη Μοῖρα, θεός, Ἀθήνη ἐπέδησε, c. acc. pers., Il. 4. 517, Od. 23. 353, etc.; ὅστις μ' ἀθανάτων πεδάω Od. 4. 380; ἐπέδησε δὲ καὶ τὸν Ἀθήνη 18. 155: — also c. inf., Ἐκτορα δ' αὐτὸν μείναι .. Μοῖρ' ἐπέδησε constrained him to remain on the spot, Il. 22. 5; μὴ Μοῖρα θεῶν ἐπέδησε δαμνῆναι constrained him to be slain, Od. 3. 269;

τὸ γ' ἐμοὶ ἐπέδησε οἷον ἀκίνητον τελέθειν Parmen. 90: — rare in Prose, καθ' ὅσον πεδῆθεις δύναμιν Plat. Tim. 71 E, cf. 43 D, v. supr. 1.

πεδαωριστής, *ov*, *ō*, Aeol. or Dor. for μεταωριστής, Hesych. The Adj. πεδαωριστός was restored by Tyrwh. in Theocr. Epigr. 17 (Anth. P. 9. 600), Συρακούσας .. πεδαωριστῆ [Ms. πελαρῖ σταῖ] πῶλει.

πεδεινός, v. sub πεδινός.

πεδέρχομαι, Aeol. for μετέρχομαι, to chase, Pind. N. 7. 109, Theocr. 29. 25.

πεδέχω, Aeol. for μετέχω, Sappho 73, Alcaec. 98.

πέδη, *ῆ*, (πέα) a fetter, Lat. *pedica*, *compes*, mostly in pl. *fetters*, *shackles*, ἀμφὶ δὲ ποσσὶ πέδας ἔβαλε χυρσεῖας, of horses, Il. 13. 36; of men, τοῖς ἀδικοῖς ἀμφετίθησι πέδας Solon 3. 33, cf. Theogn. 539, Aesch. Pr. 6; πέδων (lon.) ζεύγους a pair of fetters, Hdt. 7. 35; ἐς πέδας δῆσαι τινα to put one in fetters, Id. 5. 77; αἱ πέδαι, ἐν τῇσι ἐδεδάστο Ib.; ἐν πέδασι δῆσαι, φυλάττειν, etc., Plat. Legg. 882 A, Plut. 2. 181 A, etc.; metaph., πέδας ἀχαλκεύτους, of the robe in which Agamemnon was entangled, Aesch. Cho. 493; πέδας χερσὶν Ib. 982; so in sing., of the poisoned robe of Nessus, Aesch. Tr. 1057; the fortresses of Chalcis, Corinth, and Demetrias, were called π. Ἑλληνικαί, Polyb. 17. 11, 5, etc. 2. an anklet, bangle, Ar. Fr. 309. 11, Philem. Συμφηβί, 1, cf. Luc. Lexiphr. 9.

II. as a term of the naniage, a mode of breaking in a horse, Xen. Eq. 3. 5, 7, 13 and 14, cf. Sturz. Lex. Xen.; Herm. Opusc. 1. pp. 73 sq.

πεδήφορος, = πεδάφορος, Nic. Th. 729.

πέδησις, *εως*, *ῆ*, a bending, Eccl.

πεδητής, *ov*, *ō*, one who fetters, a hinderer, Anth. P. 9. 756.

πεδητής, *ov*, *ō*, pass. one fettered, a prisoner, Ar. Fr. 720, Plat. 2. 165 D, Luc. Cron. 1, etc.

πεδιαῖος, *α*, *ov*, v. sq.

πεδιακός, *ῆ*, *ō*, of or on the plain, τὰ π. Lys. (?) ap. Harp. s. v.

οἱ πεδιακοί, in Arist. Pol. 5. 5, 9, the party of the plain, i. e. those who opposed Peisistratus (cf. παράλος 11), called οἱ ἐκ τοῦ πεδίου by Hdt. 1. 59; cf. πεδισί by Plut. Solon 13, Diog. L. 1. 58 (where πεδιαῖον is f. l. for -έων); οἱ πεδιαστοί by Phot. and Suid. s. v. Πάραλοι. — Cf. παράλος 11.

πεδιάς, *αδος*, poet. fem. of πέδιος, = πεδινός, flat, level, of Scythia, Hdt. 4. 23; of Egypt, Ib. 47, cf. 2. 8; of Thessaly, Plat. Legg. 625 D; ῆ π. (sc. γῆ) Hdt. 9. 122; π. ὁδός, ἀμαξίτος Pind. P. 5. 123, Eur. Rhes. 283.

II. as a term of the plain, δὴ π. Soph. Ant. 420; λόγῳ π. i. e. battle on a fair field, Id. Tr. 1058; μάχῃ π. Plut. Sull. 19; as Subst. a campaign, Anna Comm. 1. 185.

πεδιαστός, *ov*, of the plain, Strab. 712; cf. πεδιακός: — also, πεδιασίμος, Eccl.

πεδεινός, v. sub πεδινός.

πεδεινός, *εως*, *ῆ*, v. sub πεδιακός.

πεδίω, (πέδη) like ποδίω, to fetter, Gloss.

πεδιήρης, *es*, (ἀρω) abounding in plains, Θράκης ἀμ πεδιήρης (vulg. ἀμπεδιήρης) .. κελεύδους Aesch. Pers. 566.

πεδικός, f. l. for παιδικός, q. v.

πεδίλον, τό, (πέδη) mostly in pl. sandals, put on by persons going out

of doors, like the prose ὑποδήματα, Hom. and Hes., also in Eur.; made of ox-hide, ἀμφὶ πόδες αἰ .. ἀράρισκε π., τάνων δέρμα βύειν Od. 14. 23; the πέδιλα of the gods had power to carry the wearers over land and sea, ὑπὸ ποσσὶν ἰδῆσθαι καλὰ π. ἀμβρόσια χρύσεια, τὰ μὴ φέρον ἡμῖν ἐφ' ὕγρην ἡδ' ἐπ' ἀπείρονα γαῖαν, of Hermes, Il. 24. 341, Od. 5. 44; of Athena, Od. 1. 97; they are distinctly called winged (πεπεριμένα), which may however be metaph., Ilcs. Sc. 220; ποτανά Eur. El. 460.

II. any covering for the foot, shoes or boots, ἐς γόνυ ἀνατείνοντα π. Hdt. 7. 67; περὶ τοὺς πόδας τε καὶ τὰς κνήμας π. νεβρῶν Ib. 75.

III. metaph., Δωρίω πεδίλω φωνῶν ἐναρμόζει, i. e. to write in Doric rhythm (so ποὺς means a metrical foot), Pind. O. 3. 9; also, ἐν τούτῳ πεδίλω πῶδ' ἔχειν to have one's foot in this shoe, i. e. to be in this condition or fortune, Ib. 6. 11, ubi v. Donaldson.

πεδιλορράφος [ᾶ], *ō*, a sandal-maker, Nicet. Ann. 204 A.

πεδινός, *ῆ*, *ō*, (πέδιον) flat, level, χάρος Hdt. 7. 198; ὑποχωρήσεις Polyb. 1. 34. 8; πεδινώτερος (v. l. πεδινώτερος) Plat. Legg. 704 D, cf. Xen. An. 5. 5, 2.

II. of the plain, found on the plain, opp. to ὀρεινός, λαγώς Xen. Cyn. 5. 17; φερά Theophr. H. P. 1. 8, 1.

πέδιον, τό, Dim. of πέδη, E. M. 658. 23.

πέδιον, τό, (πέδον) a plain or flat, and collectively a plain flat open country, both of cultivated fields and battle-fields, Hom., Hes., etc.; in Hom. almost always in sing.; but pl. in Il. 12. 283, Hes. Op. 386, as commonly in Att.; in Trag. also of the sea, δελφινόφρον πόντον πεδίον Aesch. Fr. 150; πόντον π. Αἰγαῖον Ion ap. Schol. Phoen. 209; cf. περὶ πόντος 2.

2. in Att. the sing. is used of some particular plain (cf. πέδον 2), πεδὶον Αἰσώπου Aesch. Ag. 207; τὸ Τροίας π. Soph. Ph. 1435, (but τὰ Τ. π., Ib. 1376); τὸ Θήβης π. Id. O. C. 1312; Καῖστρον π. Ar. Ach. 68; τὸ Κιρραῖον π.; at Delphi, Aeschin. 68. 36; τὰ Θεσσαλικά π. Plat. Polit. 264 C; τὸ Ἀρείον π. the Campus Martius, Dion. H. 7. 57: — esp. the plain of Attica (v. πεδιακός), Hdt. 1. 59, Thuc. 2. 55, Isae. 53. 5; ἐν πεδίῳ on a fertile plain, opp. to ἐν πέτραις, Menand. Inscrt. 95.

3. ἱππεῖς εἰς π. προκαλεῖσθαι, proverb of challenging persons to do that in which they excel, Plat. Theat. 183 D, cf. Menand. Καταψ. 1.

II. the part of the foot next the toes, the metatarsi, Galen., Poll. 2. 197.

III. pudenda muliebria, Ar. Lys. 88. — Cf. πέδον.

πέδιονδε, Adv. to the plain, Il. 11. 492, Od. 15. 183, Ar. Av. 507.

πεδιο-νόμος, *ov*, (νέμομαι) dwelling in plains, π. θεοὶ the rural deities, gods of the country, Aesch. Theb. 272.

πεδιοπλακτύπος, an absurd reading in Aesch. Theb. 83, where from the Schol. the following text has been restored: ἐπὶ δὲ γᾶς πεδί ὑπλόκνυ' ὡς χριμύττειται βοά.

πεδιούχος, *ov*, having plain, Schol. Soph. O. C. 691 to expl. στερνούχος: so, πεδιώδης, *es*, (έδος) like a plain, level, Ibid.

πεδιο-βάμων [ᾶ], *ov*, earth-walking, πανά τε καὶ π. Aesch. Cho. 591.

πέδιος, *εσσα*, *ev*, (πέδον) = πεδινός, Nic. Th. 662.

πεδόθεν, Adv. (πέδον) from the ground, like χαμόθεν, Hes. Th. 680, Eur. Tro. 98.

II. from the bottom, Pind. O. 7. 112; metaph., οἱ τοι π. φίλοι εἰσὶν who are dear to thee from the bottom of thy heart, Od. 13. 295.

2. from the beginning, Pind. I. 5 (4). 48: cf. Νῆκε Choeril. p. 107.

πέδιο (not πεδοί, v. sub ἐνδοί), Adv. on the ground, on earth, Aesch. Fr. 272; v. πέδον sub fin.

πεδοικέω and πεδοικός, Aeol. or Dor. for μετοικέω, Aesch. Fr. 48.

πεδο-κοίτης, *ov*, *ō*, lying on the ground, Anth. P. 6. 102.

πέδον, *ov*, τό, (v. πούς) the ground, earth, first in h. Hom. Ccr. 455 (πέδονδε however is used in Hom.); then often in Pind., and Att. Poetry, πέδιον being used in Prose, and the only form used in pl., v. Elmsl. Bacch. 585; χθονὸς π. Aesch. Fr. 1; π. κελεύδου στρηνύναι Id. Ag. 909.

2. of some particular plain (cf. πέδιον 1. 2), Κρισαῖον π., at Delphi, Soph. El. 730; called Ἀσπίον π. by Aesch. Cho. 1036; of the plain of Attica, Παλλάδος κλεινὸν π. Ar. Pl. 772; ἄγον ἐς Θῆβης π. Eubul. Ἀντίπ. 2, cf. Mous. 1; and πέδων with a gen. loci is often used periphr. for the place itself, Εὐρώπης π. Aesch. Pr. 734; Ἀλφειῶν Soph. Ph. 1464, etc.

3. with a Prep., νεύειν ἐς π. Soph. Ant. 441; π. ὅς πέφω βαλεῖν, κείσθαι Aesch. Fr. 182, Soph. O. T. 180: — then πέφω alone, πεινόντος αἵματος πέφω to fall on the ground, to earth, Aesch. Cho. 48 (cf. Eum. 263, 479), Soph. El. 747; so, ῥίπτειν πέφω Eur. I. A. 39, cf. Or. 1433, 1439; but prob. πέδιο ought to be restored for πέφω in all these places, as also for πέδον in the phrases πέδον πατειν, πέδον πατίσθαι, Aesch. Ag. 1357, Cho. 643; v. Dind. Aesch. Pr. 749: — cf. πεδόθεν, πέδονδε, πεδισί.

πέδονδε, Adv. to the ground, earthwards, Il. 13. 796, Soph. Tr. 786: — to the plain, πέδονδε κυλινδερὸ λᾶας ἀναιδῆς Od. 11. 598.

πεδόομαι, Pass. to be impeded, Anna Comm. 2. 231.

πεδορ-ραντήριον, τό, v. sub ραντήριος.

πεδόσε, Adv. = foreg., Eur. Bacch. 137, 599.

πεδο-σκάφής, *ēs*, digging the earth, Nonn. D. 12. 331.

II. pass. dug in the earth, κενεῶνες Id. Jo. 4. 18.

πεδο-στιβής, *ēs*, earth-treading, opp. to πετροῦς, Aesch. Supp. 1000; ὅχος, πούς Eur. Med. 1123, Hel. 1516; εὐδὲν π. Id. Rhes. 763: — on foot, opp. to ἱππηλάτης, Aesch. Pers. 127.

πεδοστρεφής, *ēs*, fed by earth, of a spring, Nonn. Jo. 4. 12.

πεδο-τριβής, *ēs*, wearing the ground, Nonn. D. 10. 361.

πεδο-τριψ, ἴβος, *ō* and ῆ, (πέδη, τριβῶ) wearing out fetters, Comic epith. of good-for-nothing slaves, Luc. Saturn. 8: — so, πέδων, *avos*, *ō*, Eust. 1542. 48, Phot.; cf. τριπνέων, κέντρων.

πέδουρος, *ov*, = πεδάσος, μετέσος, Hesych., Phot.

πέδων, *avos*, *ō*, one in fetters, of a slave, Ar. Fr. 46; cf. στίγαν.

πεδαωριστός, v. sub πεδαωριστής.

πεδάρυχος, *ov*, (ὀρύσσω) digging the soil, Anth. P. 10. 101.

πέζα, ης, ἡ, said to be Dor. and Arcad. for ποὺς (Galen.), but distinguished from it as the *instep* by Poll. 2. 192; πρὸς πέζῃ ποδὸς Paus. 5. 11, 2, cf. Anth. P. 12. 176; οἱ ποδὲς οἰδίσκονται καὶ αἱ πέζαι μάλιστα Hipp. 662. 45;—π. περίσφυρος, Anth. P. 6. 211, seems to be for πέδη, an *anklet*.
II. metaph. the *bottom* or *end* of a body, ἐπὶ θυμῷ πέζῃ ἐπὶ πρώτῃ on the pole at the far end, Il. 24. 272. 2. the *edge* or *border* of anything, of a garment, Ap. Rh. 4. 46, Anth. P. 6. 287; of the sea, the *strand*, bank, Ἐλευσίνος παρὰ πέζαν Hermesian. ap. Ath. 597 D; of a country, Ap. Rh. 4. 1258, cf. Dion. P. 61; εἰσόδον π. σπηνή Luc. Trag. 239; of a mountain, Dion. P. 535. **III.** a *round fishing-net*, Opp. H. 3. 83.

πέζ-ἄκοντις, οὐ, ὁ, a *foot-javelin-man*, Polyb. 3. 65, 10 and 72, 2. **πέζ-αρχος**, ὁ, a *leader of foot*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 41;—**πεζαρχέω**, to lead foot-soldiers, Themist. 152 C.

πέζ-ἑμπορος, ον, *trafficking by land*, Strab. 766.

πέζ-ἑταῖροι, οἱ, the *foot-guards* in the Macedon. army, the *horse-guards* being called simply ἑταῖροι, Dem. 23. 2, Plut. Flamin. 17., 2. 197 C; cf. Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 5. p. 179.

πέζευμα, τό, *infantry, foot*, Eust. Opusc. 292. 80.

πέζευσις, εως, ἡ, a *dismounting*, Nicet. Ann. 35 D (v. l.).

πεζυμέντις, ἡ, ὄν, *able to walk, going on foot*, π. ζῶα, opp. to πτηνά, νευστικά, Arist. G. A. 1. 1, 5.

πεζῶν, (πέζα) to go or travel *on foot, walk*, opp. to riding or driving, ἐπὶ γαίᾳ πόδα πεζῶν (where πόδα is pleon. as with βαίνω, etc.), Eur. Alc. 869; οὐτε ἄπουν οὐτε πεζῶν Arist. P. A. 3. 6, 9; π. περὶ τὴν τροφὴν, of certain birds, Id. H. A. 8. 3, 12, cf. G. A. 3. 1, 33. 2. to go or travel *by land*, opp. to going by sea, Xen. An. 5. 5, 14, Polyb. 16. 29, 11; π. μετὰ τῶν ἵππων Id. 10. 48, 6; οἱ πεζῶντες *land-forces*, Arist. Pol. 7. 6, 8; π. διὰ τῆς θαλάσσης, of Xerxes, passing by his bridge over the Hellespont, Isocr. 58 E; so, π. τὴν θάλασσαν to pass it like dry land, Philostr. 774;—Pass., ὁ Ἄθως πλείσθω καὶ ὁ Ἑλλάσποντος πεζεύσθω Luc. Rhet. Praec. 18; ἡ ἐκ Βρεντεῖονος πεζουμένη ὁδὸς *by land*, Strab. 282; absol. πεζεύσθαι to go *by land*, Id. 189. **II.** to *dismount*, v. l. Nicet. Ann. 329 D.

πεζῆ, v. sub πεζός III.

πεζίδιον, τό, Dim. of πέζα II. 2, a *ribbon*, Snid. and E. M. (where the Mss. give πεζίτιον), Phot. (where -ήτιον).

πεζικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πεζός) *on foot*, of or for a *foot-soldier*, ὅπλα ἱππικὰ ἢ π. Plat. Legg. 753 B; τὸ πεζικὸν the *foot, the infantry*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 38; π. καὶ ἱππικὰ δυνάμεις C. 1. 4860; τὰ π. the *evolutions of infantry*, οἱ ἀγαστοὶ τὰ π. Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 15. 2. also, like πεζός, of a *land force*, opp. to a fleet, ἡ τε π. καὶ ἡ ναυτικὴ δύναμις Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 9, cf. Dinarch. 109. 31, Aeschin. 65. 45, Polyb. 2. 2, 4, etc.; but πεζός has been restored from Mss. in some passages (as Thuc. 6. 33., 7. 16), and πεζικός in this sense is perhaps doubtful in correct writers, v. Cobet. N. LL. 341.

πεζίς, ιος, ἡ, a kind of *fungus without a stalk*, like a *puff-ball*, Theophr. ap. Ath. 62 E, cf. Schneid. H. P. 1. 6, 5.

πεζίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = πέζα II. 2, a *border*, Ar. Fr. 409.

πεζίτης [τ], ον, ὁ, = πεζός, Suid.

πεζο-βάτew τὸ πέλαγος, to walk the sea, Anth. P. 9. 551.

πεζο-βόας, Dor. for -βύης, ον, ὁ, one who shouts the battle-cry *on foot*, a *foot-soldier*, Pind. N. 9. 81.

πεζο-γράφος [α], ὁ, a *prose-writer*, Diog. L. 4. 15;—**πεζογραφέω**, to write prose, Ib.;—**πεζογραφία**, ἡ, Eust. 1753. 29.

πεζο-θηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the *hunting of land-animals* (as opp. to fishing), Plat. Soph. 220 A;—**πεζοθηρία**, ἡ, Ib. 223 B, is prob. spurious.

πεζο-λόγος, ον, *speaking or writing in prose*, Eust. 1067. 41, E. M., etc.; so **πεζο-λίκτης**, ον, ὁ, Eust. 569. 7;—Verb, **πεζολογέω**, to speak or write in prose, Id. 4. 28; and **πεζολεκτέω**, 1424. 15;—Subst. **πεζολογία**, ἡ, *prose-writing*, 1888. 1;—Adv. **πεζολογικῶς**, in prose, 1533. 30.

πεζομάχew, to fight *by land*, opp. to ναυμαχέω, Hdt. 3. 45, Ar. Vesp. 685; τισι Thuc. 1. 112; π. καὶ ναυμαχοῦντες Isocr. 155 B; π. ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν to fight like soldiers from ship-board, Thuc. 7. 62; ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν Diod. 13. 16.

πεζομάχης, ον, ὁ, = πεζομάχος, Pind. P. 2. 121.

πεζομαχία, ἰον. -ίη, ἡ, a *battle by land*, opp. to ναυμαχία, Hdt. 8. 15, Thuc. 1. 23, 49, 100, etc.

πεζο-μάχος [α], ον, *fighting on foot*, Luc. Macrob. 17. **II.** *fighting as a soldier*, opp. to ναυμάχος, Plut. Alex. 38; π. ἀνὴρ Id. Anton. 64.

πεζονομικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the *management of quadrupeds* (as opp. to birds); ἡ πεζονομικὴ ἐπιστήμη the business of *managing them*, Plat. Polit. 265 C, cf. 264 E; τὸ πεζονομικὸν εἶδος Ib. 267 B.

πεζο-νόμος, ον, *commanding by land*, Aesch. Pers. 76.

πεζο-πορεύω, to go *on foot*, Xen. Eq. Mag. 4. 1. **II.** to go *by land*, to march, Polyb. 3. 68, 14, Luc. Alex. 53.

πεζοπορία, ἡ, a *land-journey*, Hdn. Epim. 105, Eccl.;—**πορεία**, Phot. Bibl. 183. 10.

πεζο-πόρος, ον, *going by land*, οὐ ναῦταν ποσσὶ δὲ π. Anth. P. 12. 53; ναυτὴν ἡπείρου, π. πελάγους, of Xerxes (v. πεζεύω), Ib. 9. 304.

πεζά-πτερος, ον, *using feet like wings*, Manass. Chron. 3771.

πεζός, ἡ, ὄν, (v. ποὺς): 1. in Hom., a. on foot, walking, πεζοὶ fighters *on foot*, opp. to horsemen, πεζοὶ θ' ἵππηές τε Il. 8. 59, cf. 5. 13, 11. 150; πλῆθον δὲ πᾶν πεδίων πεζῶν τε καὶ ἵππων Od. 17. 436, cf. 9. 50. b. on land, going by land, not necessarily on foot, esp. in Od.; εἰ δ' ἐθέλεις π., πόρα τοι δίφρου τε καὶ ἵππου Od.; opp. to sea-faring, οὐ μὲν γὰρ τίς σε πεζὸν ὁδοῖα ἐνθάδ' ἰκέσθαι I. 173; πεζὸς ἐὼν, ἡ ἐγὼ οὖν νηὶ μελαίνῃ 11. 58; ἐν νηὶ π. θοῇ ἡ π. Il. 24. 438. 2. so in the historians, ὁ πεζὸς στρατός, or ὁ πεζὸς alone, is a. sometimes *foot-soldiery, infantry*, opp. to cavalry (ἵππος), Hdt. 1. So., 4. 128; οὖν δυνάμει καὶ π. καὶ ἱππικῇ Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 18; but, b. more

commonly a *land-force* or *army*, opp. to the *naval force* (v. infr. III. 1), Hdt. 4. 97., 6. 95, Thuc. 1. 47., 2. 94, etc.; so, τὸ πεζὸν Hdt. 7. 81; στρατιὰ καὶ ναυτικὴ καὶ π. (vulg. πεζικὴ) Thuc. 6. 33, cf. 7. 16; ἡ πεζὴ στρατιὰ καὶ τὸ ναυτικόν Lys. 194. 2, etc., cf. Aesch. Pers. 558, 719, 728, Pind. P. 10. 47; (so also, in double opposition, οἱ μὲν ἐφ' ἵππων, οἱ δ' ἐπὶ ναῶν, πεζοὶ τε βάθην Aesch. Pers. 19) :—hence also, τὰ πεζὰ κρίσιςτοι strongest *by land*, Thuc. 4. 12; καὶ ναυοὶ καὶ πεζοὶσι Ar. Ach. 622; πεζαῖς μάχασιν Id. Eq. 567; ἡ π. μάχη battle *by land*, Plat. Legg. 707 C; ἐν τοῖς ναυτικοῖς κινδύνοις, ὥσπερ ἐν τοῖς πεζαῖς Isocr. 59 C;—v. πεζικός. 3. of animals, *land*, as opp. to birds and fishes, τὰ π. καὶ τὰ πτηνά beasts (*quadrupeds*) and birds, Plat. Symp. 207 A, cf. Polit. 264 D; π. καὶ ἐνδρόν Ib. 288 A, cf. Arist. Top. 6. 6, 12 sq., etc.; ἡ π. θήρα Plat. Soph. 222 B, cf. Legg. 823 B, 824 A; cf. πεδο-θηρικός, πεζονομικός.

II. metaph. of language, not rising above the *ground, prosaic*, opp. to poetic, π. λόγοι, Lat. oratio pedestris, prose (cf. III. 2), Pans. 4. 6, 1; ἡ π. λέξις Dion. H. de Comp. 11, al.; opp. to ἡ ἔμμετρος, Ib. 4; τινὰ καὶ πεζὰ καὶ ἐν ἐπεσι ποιήματα Dio C. 69, 3; πεζὴ τις ποιητικὴ, of bombastic prose, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 8;—also, *trivial, common-place*, κομιδὴ πεζὴν καὶ χαμαιπετὴ Ib. 16, cf. Plat. 2. 853 C; π. ὀνόματα Ib. 747 F, etc. 2. in Music, like ψαλός, of either *vocal or instrumental music, without the accompaniments of the other*, Soph. Fr. 15.

3. πεzaί ἑταῖραι, Theopomp. Hist. 238, and in Eupol. Kol. 6, πεzaί μύσχοι, common courtesans, opp. to ἑταῖραι μουσκαί or μουσοποιοί; so, π. αὐλητρίσι Plat. Com. Συμμ. 12.

III. dat. fem. πεζῇ (sub. ὁδῷ) as Adv., 1. on foot, opp. to σὺν ἵππῳ, Xen. Oec. 5. 5. b. more commonly by land, Hdt. 2. 159, Thuc. 1. 137, etc.; πεζῇ ἐπεσθαι to follow *by land*, Hdt. 7. 110, 115; στρατιὰν ἑλάνων π. πορεύεσθαι Thuc. 4. 132; π. πορεύεσθαι Xen. An. 5. 6, 1; οὐτε π., οὐτε κατὰ θάλατταν Ib. 10; καὶ πεζῇ καὶ ναυμαχοῦντες *by land and by sea*, Dem. 35. 9. 2. in prose, παῦσαι μελωδοῦσ' ἀλλὰ π. μοι φράσαν Ar. Fr. 713, cf. Plat. Soph. 237 A;—so, πεζῶς, Suid. s. v. ἱστορήσαι.

IV. Comp. πεζότερος, more like a *foot-journey*, Plut. 2. 804 C; more like *prose*, Schol. Il. 2. 252, etc.;—Sup. πεζύτατος, Suid. s. v. ψυχῇ.

πεζο-φάνης, ἐς, (φαίνομαι) like *prose*, Walz Rhett. 5. 472.

πεζο-φόρος, ον, (πέζα II. 2) bordered, ζώματα Aesch. Fr. 240.

πει, Dor. for πῇ or ποῦ, as εἰ for ἤ or οὐ, Ahrens D. Dor. 361 sq.

πειθ-ἀνάγκη, ἡ, *compulsion under the disguise of persuasion or request*, Polyb. 22. 25, 8, cf. Cic. Att. 9. 13;—the Thessalian and Spartan *πειθα-νάγκη* became proverbial, Wytténb. Ep. Cr. p. 196.

πειθ-ἄνωρ [α], opos, ὁ, ἡ, *obeying men, obedient*, Aesch. Ag. 1639.

πειθαρχέω, fut. ἥσω, to obey one in authority, to be obedient, absol., *πειθαρχεῖ* ..., ἀπληκτος ὥσπερ ἵππος Eupol. Πολ. 2, Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 14; but mostly c. dat., π. πατρί Soph. Tr. 1178; τοῖς νόμοις Ar. Eccl. 762; τοῖς ἐφεστώσι Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 19, cf. Plat. 538 D; ὥς ἂν .. τοῖς πηθαλίοις ἡ ναῦς π. Cratin. Ὀδυσσ. 2; τοῖς προσταγθεῖσιν Isocr. 29 C; τῷ λόγῳ Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 4;—the Med. is used in the same sense by Hdt., ἔθνος .. *πειθαρχεῖσθαι* ἐταίμον 5. 91.

πειθαρχήσας, ἡ, = sq., Eus. H. E. 10. 5, 17, Eustrat. ad Arist. Eth.

πειθαρχία, ἡ, *obedience to command*, Aesch. Theb. 224, Soph. Ant. 676, Isocr. 256 C, Plat. Rep. 538 E.

πειθαρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, *obeying readily*, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, 18, Metaph. 10. 3, 6.

πειθ-αρχος, ον, (ἀρχή) *obedient, π. φήν* Aesch. Pers. 374.

πειθίμων, ον, *obedient, obsequious, τι to one*, Anth. P. 2. 12. 2. *having faith, believing*, Nonn. Jo. 4. 15, etc. **II.** act. *persuading, convincing*, Wern. Tryph. 455.

πειθ-ἵμος, ον, (ἵπτα) *obedient to the rein*, of a horse, Plut. 2. 592 B; generally, *obedient*, Ib. 90 B, etc.; τὸ π. obedience, Ib. 442 C;—Adv. -ίως, Plut. 2. 102 F, Soran. p. 220. **II.** act. *that makes obedient*, χαλινός Plut. 2. 369 C.

πειθός, ἡ, ὄν, anomalous form of *πειθάνος*, 1 Ep. Cor. 2. 4.

πείθω, Act. to persuade, impf. *ἐπειθον* Hom. and Att., Ion. *πείθεσκε* Or. Sib. 1. 43; fut. *πείσω* Il. 9. 345, Att.;—aor. 1 *ἐπείσα* Aesch. Eum. 84, Ar. etc., (Hom. has only opt. *πέισαι* Od. 14. 123, Dor. part. *πέισαι* Plat. O. 3. 29);—aor. 2 *ἐπίθω*, used only by Pind., Trag., and later Poets, by Hom. only in Ep. redupl. forms *πεπίθωμεν, πεπίθοιμεν, πεπίθω*, πεπίθω, (πέπιθε h. Ap. 275);—pf. *πέπεικα* Lys. 175. 38, Isac. 71. 2S.—Med. and Pass. *πέθομαι, to obey*, Hom., Att.; fut. *πέισομαι* (just like the fut. of *πάσχω*) Ibid.;—poet. aor. 2 *ἐπιθόμην*, Ep. *πιθόμην* Il. 5. 201, *ἐπιθοντο* Ar. Nub. 75, *ἐπιθοντο* Il. 3. 260, *inperat. πιθού* Aesch., Soph., subj. *πιθώμαι, opt. πιθόμην* (redupl. *πεπιθόμην* Il. 10. 204), and inf. *πιθέσθαι* (*πεπιθόσθαι* Anth. P. 14. 75) all in Hom., Soph., Ar., part. *πιθόμενος* Soph.;—aor. 1 med. *πέισασθαι* only in Aristid. 1. 391, Walz Rhett. 8. 150;—fut. pass. *πεπιθήσομαι* Soph. Ph. 624, Plat., etc.;—aor. 1 *ἐπέισθην* Aesch., Soph., Ar., Xen.;—pf. *πέπεισμαι* Aesch., Eur., Plat.

II. intr. tenses of act., in pass. sense, pf. 2 *πέπειθα*, Hom., Att. (but not often in Prose); imperat. *πέπεισθαι* Aesch. Eum. 599, subj. *πεπιθώ* Il. 1. 524, Od. 13. 344, Ep. 1 pl. *πεπιθομεν* (for -ωμεν) Od. 10. 335; opt. *πεπιθοίη* (for -θοι) Ar. Ach. 940; plqpf. *ἐπεπιθόμην* Il. 16. 171, Hdt., Ep. and πεπιθόεω Ar. 4. 434, 8. 181; syncope. 1 pl. *ἐπέπιθμεν* Il. 2. 341., 4. 159;—Pind. also uses a part. aor. 2 *πιθών* = *πιθόμενος*, Pl. 3. 50; and *πεπιθών* in same sense, l. 3 (4). fin.; but Herm. alters both passages to avoid the solecism.

III. as if from a collat. form *πιθῶ*, Hom. has fut. *πιθῶσθαι* and part. aor. *πιθῶσας*, both intr. (the latter also in Hes., and in Pind. P. 4. 194, Aesch. Cho. 619); but the redupl. subj. aor. *πεπιθήσω* trans., Il. 22. 223. (From *πιθῶ*, as in *πιθ-ῶ*, *πιθ-έσθαι*; lengthd. *πιθῶω*, *πέ-πιθ-ῶ*, cf. *πιθ-ῶ*, *πέισ-ῶ*, *πείσ-ῶ*, *πείσ-ῶ*; Lat. *fid-es*, *fid-us*, and perh. *foed-us*, *eris*.)

I. Act. to prevail upon or win over, to persuade, but commonly by

fair means, *τινὰ* Hom., etc.; also, *πειθῆναι φρένας* Αἰακίδαο Il. 9. 184; or c. dat. pers., *σαὶ δὲ φρένας ἄφρονι πείθων* 16. 842; so, *τοῦ θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι* ἔπειθον 9. 587; cf. Od. 7. 238; or, *Ἐκτορι θυμὸν ἔπειθον* Il. 22. 78, cf. Od. 23. 337;—c. acc. pers. et inf. *to persuade* one to . . ., Il. 22. 223, Aesch. Eum. 724, etc.; also, *π. τινὰ ὥστε δοῦναι*, etc., Hdt. 6. 5, cf. Thuc. 3. 31, etc.; *ὥστε μὴ* . . . Soph. Ph. 901; *π. τινὰ ὅς χρῆ* . . ., ὡς ἔστι . . . Plat. Rep. 327 C, 364 B; *π. τινὰ εἰς τι* Thuc. 5. 76; *πειθὼ ἑμαυτὸν* I persuade myself, am persuaded, believe, like *πειθομαι*, Id. 6. 33, Andoc. 10. 2, Plat. Gorg. 453 A, etc.;—often in part., *πίστος* by persuasion, by fair means, opp. to *ἐν δόλῳ*, Soph. Ph. 102, cf. 612; *πόλιν πείσας* having obtained the city's consent, Id. O. C. 1298; *δῆμον πείσας λόγῳ* Pind. O. 3. 29; *ὁ πείσας* without consent obtained, but *μὴ πείσας* unless by leave, Plat. Legg. 844 E, Aeschin., etc.; *so πείδων*, opp. to *βιά*, Xen. An. 5. 5, 11; *πέπεικε*, opp. to *ἡνγάκακε*, Plat. Hipparch. 232 B.

II. Special usages: 1. *to talk over, mislead*, ἐπεὶ οὐ παρελκόμενα, οὐδὲ μὲ πείσεις Il. 1. 132, cf. 6. 360; *ἔλθεθ' ὁδὸν καὶ ἔπεισεν* Ἀχαιοὺς Od. 2. 106, cf. 14. 123. 2. *to prevail on by entreaty*, Il. 2. 219, Od. 14. 363; *τότε κέν μιν ἱλασάμενοι πεπιθοίμεν* Il. 1. 100; *ὡς κέν μιν ἀρσάσμενοι πεπιθοίμεν* 9. 112, cf. 181, 386, Hes. Sc. 450; *π. τινὰ λαίρῃς* Pind. O. 2. 144; and so in Att.:—*π. γυναῖκα*, opp. to *βιάζεσθαι*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 34. 3. *π. τινὰ χρήματα* to bribe, Hdt. 8. 134, Lys. 162. 24; *so, π. ἐπὶ μισθῷ* or *μισθῷ* Hdt. 8. 4, 9. 33, Thuc. 2. 96, etc.; *χρημάτων δώσει* Id. 1. 137; proverb., *δῶρα θεοὺς πείθει* Hes. ap. Plat. Rep. 390 E; *so, πείδων τινὰ* alone, Lys. 110. 13, Xen. An. 1. 3, 19, Act. Apost. 12. 20; cf. *ἀναπειθῶ* 3. 4. *to urge on, stir up, πεπιθόσα* θυέλλας Il. 15. 26. 5. c. dupl. acc., *πειθὼν τινὰ τι* to persuade one of a thing, Hdt. 1. 163, Aesch. Fr. 1063, Plat. Rep. 399 B, etc.; *ἔπειθον οὐδὲν οὐδένα* Aesch. Ag. 1212; *μὴ πείθ' ἂ μὴ δέῃ* do not attempt to persuade me of . . ., Soph. O. C. 1442;—also, *τοίανδ' ἔπειθε ῥῆσιν* addressed them thus, Aesch. Supp. 615.

B. Pass. and Med. *to be prevailed on, won over, persuaded to comply*, absol., Hom., and Att.; the imperat. *πειθου* or *πιθού* listen, comply, is common in Att. Poets; Bruck, followed by many Edd., would always restore *πιθού* as the true Att. form; the word generally occurs at the beginning of a line and therefore the metre does not help us; but *πειθόν* is required in Soph. O. C. 520, Eur. Fr. 443; Herm. (Soph. El. 1003) explains *πειθόν* *sine tibi persuaderi*, *πιθού* *obedi* (implying immediate compliance);—c. inf. *to be persuaded to do*, Soph. Ph. 624, Plat. Prot. 338 A; also, *πειθεσθὰν τινι ὥστε* . . . Thuc. 2. 2; *δ. ὑμεῖς . . . ἡκιστ' ἂν ὀξέως πείθοσθε* (sc. πράξαι) Id. 6. 34. 2. *πειθεσθὰν τινι* to listen to one, obey him, Hom., etc.; *τοῖς ἐν τέλει βεβῶσι* π. Soph. Ant. 67; *τοῖς ἀρχουσι*, τῷ νόμῳ Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 8, An. 7. 3, 39; *τῷ θεῷ μάλλον* ἢ ὑμῖν Plat. Apol. 29 D; sometimes c. dupl. dat., *ἔπεισι, μύθοις π. τινί* Il. 1. 150, 2. 157;—also without a dat. pers., *ἐπειθετο μύθῳ* Il. 1. 33, Od. 17. 177; *γῆραι πείθεσθαι* to yield, succumb to old age, Il. 23. 645; *στνγερῇ πειθόμεθα* *δαίτῃ* let us comply with the custom of eating, sad though the meal be, lb. 48; *νῦν μὲν πειθόμεθα νυκτὶ μελαίνῃ*, or leaving off the labours of the day, 8. 502, 9. 65; *ἀδίκους ἐργασίαι* π. Solon 3. 11, 12.

12. b. with Adj. neut., *σμεῖναι* πάντα πείθεσθαι to obey him in all things, Od. 17. 21; *ἂ τιν' οὐ πείθεσθαι ὅτε* wherein I think no one will obey, Il. 1. 289; *δ' οὐ πείθεσθαι* ἐμμελεν 20. 466, Od. 3. 146, cf. Il. 4. 93, 7. 48, Hdt. 6. 100, etc.; so sometimes in Att., *πάντ' ἔργῳ πείσομαι* Soph. Aj. 529; *πείσομαι δ' ἂ σοὶ δοκεῖ* Id. Tr. 1180; *οὐ . . . πείσομαι* τὸ δρᾶν Id. Ph. 1252; *πειθεῖς ἀφανῇ* Eur. Hipp. 1288; a Noun in acc. is very rare, *χρήματα πεισθῆναι* τὴν ἀναχώρησιν Thuc. 2. 21;—for the dat., Hdt. sometimes has the gen., *πειθεσθὰν τινος* 1. 126 (ubi v. Bähr), 5. 29 and 33; so Eur. I. A. 726, Thuc. 7. 73, cf. Matth. Gr. Gr. § 362; the gen. occurs as v. l. in Il. 10. 57. 3. *πειθεσθὰν τινι* to believe or trust in, *πειθεθ' ἑταίρῳ* Od. 20. 45; *οἰανοῖσι* Il. 12. 238; *τερπείσει* θεῶν καὶ *Ζηνὸς ἀραγῇ* 4. 408; *ἐντυνίῳ* Pind. O. 13. 112; *λεγομένοις* Hdt. 2. 146, etc.;—c. acc. et inf. *to believe that* . . ., *ὃ γὰρ πῶς ἐπειθετο* ὅν πατέρ' εἶναι Od. 16. 192, cf. Hdt. 1. 8, etc.; in Att., c. dat. pers. et inf., *π. τινὶ μὴ εἶναι* χρήματα, = *εἶτι* χρήματα οὐκ ἔχει, Xen. An. 7. 8, 3, cf. Cobet N. LL. 509;—later sometimes with an Adj. neut., *π. τὰ περὶ Αἰγυπτῶν*, τὰ ἐξαγγελέσθαι Hdt. 2. 12, 8. 81; *πειθεσθε* τούτῳ ταῦτα Ar. Thesm. 592; *ταῦτ' ἐγὼ σοὶ οὐ πείθομαι* I do not take this on your word, Plat. Apol. 25 E, Phaedr. 235 B. b. in Att. also, *π. τινὰ ὅπως* . . . to believe of him, that . . ., Eur. Hipp. 1251.

III. pf. 2 *πέπειθα*, like the Pass., *to trust, rely on, have confidence in*, c. dat. pers. vel rei, Hom. and all Poets, but not often in Prose; c. dat. pers. et inf., *ὅπως χερσὶ πέπειθα ἄνδρ' ἀπαμύνασθαι* Od. 16. 71, cf. Il. 13. 96, etc.; c. part., *οἷσι . . . μαρμαρένοισι πέπειθε* Od. 16. 98;—later, c. inf. only, *πέπειθα* τοῦτ' ἐπιστάσεις κλέος I trust to win this fame, Soph. Aj. 769; *σέβειν* πεποιθὸς *daring* to . . ., Aesch. Theb. 530; so once in Hdt., *χρήμασι* ἐπειπόμεσαν διαθέσθαι 9. 88; rarely c. acc. et inf., *πέπειθα* . . . τὸν πυρφόρον ἔζειν κεραυνὸν Aesch. Theb. 444; so, *εἰ τις πέπειθεν ἐαυτῷ Χριστοῦ* εἶναι 2 Ep. Cor. 10. 7; *π. εἰς τινα ὅτι* . . . Ep. Gal. 5. 10; *ἐπὶ τινα ὅτι* . . . 2 Ep. Cor. 2. 3; *ἐπὶ τινι* Ev. Marc. 10. 24;—absol., *ὄψα* πεποιθὲς *that you may feel confidence*, Il. 1. 524, Od. 13. 344; *πεποιθὼς* in *sure confidence*, LXX (Deut. 33. 28).

III. the post-Homeric pf. pass. *πέπεισμαι* commonly means *to believe, trust*, c. dat., Aesch. Eum. 599, Eur. Hel. 1190, etc.; c. acc. et inf., *πέπ. ταῦτα οὐνοῖσιν* Dem. 55. 5;—absol., *νῦν δὲ πέπεισμαι* Plat. Prot. 328 E; *πεπεισμένος* ἐκ τινὸν λόγων persuaded by . . ., Plut. Rom. 14; so, *π. τι περὶ τινος* Ep. Hebr. 6. 9;—but also, 2. of things, *to be believed, admitted*, Ar. Thesm. 1170.

Πειθῶ, gen. ὅς contr. οὗς, ἡ, *Peitho*, Persuasion as a goddess, Lat. *Suada*, *Suadela*, Hes. Op. 73, Th. 349, and Trag.; *Πειθῶ* καὶ Ἀναγκή Hdt. 8. 111; Π. καὶ Βία Plut. Themist. 21. She is the daughter of Aphrodite, Sappho 133, Aesch. Supp. 1040, cf. Ibyc. 4, Pind. P. 9. 70;

was reckoned among the Χάριτες by Hermesian. ap. Paus. 9. 35, 5, cf. Hes. Op. 73, Pind. Fr. 88. 13; and had temples at Athens, Corinth, etc., Id. 1. 22, 3., 2. 4, 6.

II. as appellat., *the faculty of persuasion, winning eloquence, persuasiveness*, *πειθὸς* ἐπαυδαῖον Aesch. Fr. 172, etc.; *πειθὸς* τις ἐπεκαθίζεν ἐπὶ τοῖς χεῖλεσιν, of Pericles, Eupol. Δημ. 6; *πειθὸς* δημιουργὸς ἐστὶν ἡ ῥητορικὴ Plat. Gorg. 453 A; *πειθοὶ* καὶ βίᾳ by fair means or foul, Xen. Mem. 1. 7, 5, Plat. Legg. 722 B; *μετὰ* *πειθὸς* lb. 720 D.

2. a persuasion in the mind, Aesch. Ag. 385.

3. a means of persuasion, inducement, argument, Eur. I. A. 104; *πειθὴ* τινα ζητεῖν Ar. Nub. 1398.

4. obedience, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 19., 3. 3, 8.

πεικός, πείκω, Ep. and Ion. for πέκος, πείκω.

πειν, late and incorrect form for πειν, πίνειν, Anth. P. 11. 140.

πεινά, Ion. πείνη, ης, ἡ, *hunger, famine*, *πεινῇ* δ' οὐποτε δῆμον ἐπέρχεται Od. 15. 407; *πεινά* καὶ δίψα Plat. Rep. 585 A; *δίψαν* . . . καὶ πείναν lb. 437 D; *δίψα* καὶ πείνα Arist. de An. 2. 3, 4; but the Ion. form also occurs in MSS. of Plat., *πείνην* τε καὶ δίψας Phileb. 34 D, cf. 52 A; *πείνη* lb. 31 E, Lysis 221 A; cf. Piers. Moer. 194, Lob. Phryn. 499;—pl., *δίψαι* καὶ πείναι Arist. Rhet. 2. 12, 4.

2. metaph. *hunger* or *longing* for a thing, *διὰ μαθημάτων πείνην* Plat. Phileb. 52 A. (Apparently from

ΠΙΝΕΙΝ, v. *πένωμαι*.)

πεινῶλέος, α, ον, also ος, ον, *hungry*, Opp. C. 4. 94, Anth. P. 6. 218;

π. πίναντες empty dishes, lb. 11. 313; τὸ π. *hunger*, Plat. 2. 129 B.

πεινῶς, forms in ae contr. into η not α, (as in διψῶς) *πεινῆς*, ᾗ Ar. Eq. 1270, inf. *πεινῆν* Ar. Nub. 441, Pl. 595, Plat., Ep. *πεινῆμαι* Od. 20.

137; *impf. ἐπεινῶν* Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 15; fut. *πεινήσω* Ar. Pl. 539, Xen., *πεινάσω* [α] only in LXX and N. T.: aor. *ἐπείνωσα* Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 39,

ἐπείνωσα Anth. P. 11. 402, Aesop.: pf. *πεπείνωκα* Plat.;—in late writers we find the contr. of αε into α, *πεινῶ*, *ᾶν*, Lob. Phryn. 61, though

the passages of Arist. and Theophr. which he cites have now been corrected from MSS.: (*πεινά*).

To be hungry, suffer hunger, Lat. *esurio*,

πεινῶν, of a lion, lb. 3. 25; *λέοντες* . . . ἄμφω *πεινῶντες* 16. 758; *λέοντα* . . . μέγα *πεινῶντα* 18. 162; (never in Od.); *κακῶς* π. to be starved,

Hdt. 2. 13 and 14; π. *βάδην* Ar. Ach. 535, and often in Com.; only twice in Trag., *πεινῶσα* Soph. Fr. 199; *πεινῶντι* Eur. Fr. 887 (and

perh. this belongs to Menand., v. Monost. 159);—proverb., *πεινῶντι* (or Dor. *πεινῶντι*) *μὴ προσέλθης*, cf. Theocr. 15. 148;—metaph., *πεινῶν*

φασὶ τὴν γῆν Theophr. H. P. 8. 6, 2.

II. c. gen. *to hunger after*,

αἰτὸν δ' οὐκέτ' ἔρη *πεινήμενος* Od. 20. 137.

2. metaph. *to hunger*

after, long for, crave after, *χρημάτων* Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 39, etc.; *ἐπείνων*

Xen. Oec. 13, 9; but also, simply, *to be in want of, lack*, *πεινῶντες*

ἀγαθόν Plat. Rep. 521 A; *μολα* π. *συμμάχων* Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 50, etc.;—

later c. acc., *οἱ π. καὶ διψῶντες τὴν δικαιοσύνην* Ev. Matth. 5. 6. [Hom.

uses α in pres. from the necessity of the metre.]

πεινῶ, Ion. for *πεινάω*, Hesych.—*πεινῶ* = *πεινά*.

πεινήντικός, ἡ, ὄν, *suffering from hunger*, Arist. Eth. E. 2. 5, 5, Plut.

2. 635 D.

πείρα, ἡ, so also in Ion., *not πείρη*: (v. *πειράω* A):—a trial, attempt,

essay, experiment, Alcanan 47, Theogn. 563; *πείρα* δ' οὐ προσωμίλησά

πῶ Soph. Tr. 591; *πικρὰν πείραν* *τολμᾶν* Id. El. 471; *πείρα* σφάλεσθαι

Thuc. 1. 70; ἡ π. *ἐμβαίνει* Id. 3. 3; *πείρη* τὴν πάντα τελεῖσθαι Theocr.

15. 61;—*πείραν* ἔχειν *to be proved*, Pind. N. 4. 123; but, *πείραν* ἔχειν

τίνος to have experience of . . ., Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 5; π. *τίνος* ἔχειν ὅτι

Id. An. 3. 2, 16; and, π. *ἐξεί* τῆς γνώμης involves a trial of your resolu-

tion, Thuc. 1. 140;—*πείραν* τίνος λαμβάνειν *to make trial or proof*

of . . ., Eur. ap. Plut. Fab. 17, Isocr. 282 A, Plat. Gorg. 448 A, Xen. An.

6. 6, 33, etc.; π. *λαμβάνειν* ἐν ἑαυτῷ in one's own person, lb. 5. 8, 15;

π. λ. *τίνος*, ὅπως ἔχει Plat. Prot. 343 A; π. λ. *τίνος*, εἰ ἀρα τι λέγει

Id. Theag. 129 D;—*πείραν* τίνος δίδωσι, as in Lat. *specimen sui edere*,

Thuc. 1. 138, 6. 11, cf. Dem. 262. 14., 293. 20; π. *ἀλλήλων* λαμβά-

νόντες καὶ δίδόντες Plat. Prot. 348 A;—*πείραν* τίνος ποιεῖσθαι Thuc. 1.

53; π. *ποιεῖσθαι* εἰ . . . Id. 2. 20; *ταῖς* πείραις *βασανίζων* Arist. G. A. 2.

7, 17; *πείραν* καθεῖναι Ael. V. H. 2. 13.

2. with Preps., *ἀπὸ* πείρης

by experiment, opp. to *αὐτόματον*, Hdt. 7. 9;—*διὰ* πείρας *λέγει* Plat.

Ex. 369 A; *διὰ* τῆς π. *ἀποδοκιμασθῆναι* Arist. Pol. 8. 6, 12;—*εἰς* *πείραν*

τίνος *ἐρχεσθαι* Eur. Heracl. 309, etc.; *λέγει* ἐς π. *τοῦ ναυτικοῦ* to try an

action by sea, Thuc. 7. 71; *ἀκοῆς* κρείσων ἐς π. *ἐρχεται* turns out on

trial greater than report, Id. 2. 41;—*ἐκ* τῆς π. *ῥῆλον* Arist. Probl.

25. 5, 6;—*ἐν* πείρα *τίνος* *γίγνεσθαι* to be acquainted with, associate

with one, Xen. An. 1. 9, 1; ἐν π. *τέλος* *διαφαίνεται* Pind. N. 3. 122;—

ἐπὶ πείρα *by way of test or trial*, Ar. Ev. 583;—*ἐπὶ* πείρα *δίδωσι* to give

on trial, Menand. Διδυμ. 2;—π. *θανάτου* *πύρι* καὶ *ζωῆς* a contest for . . .

Pind. N. 9. 67.

II. an attempt on or against one, *πείραν* τιν' *ἐχθρῶν* *ἀρπάσαι* a means of attacking . . ., Soph. Aj. 2; but, *τοιούδε*

φωτός π. may be either his assault or an assault on him, Aesch. Theb.

499;—esp. an attempt to seduce a woman, cf. *πειράω* A. III. 1;—absol.,

an attempt, enterprise, Id. Pers. 719, Thuc. 3. 20; *πείραν* ἀφορμὰν to go

forth upon an enterprise, like *στρατείαν* *ἐξέρχεσθαι*, Soph. Aj. 290;—

from this sense comes the late word *πειράτης*, a pirate.

πειράζω, used by good authors only in pres. and impf., the other tenses

being supplied by *πειράω*,—ἀάμαι; but *ἐπειράσθην*, *πεπείρασμαι* occur in

LXX and N. T., and the latter once in Ar., v. infir. *To make proof or*

trial of, *τίνος* Od. 16. 319, 23. 114; and absol., 9. 281.

2. c. inf. = *πειράομαι*, *to attempt* to do, Act. Ap. 16. 7., 24. 6; so, π. *τι* *to attempt* a

thing, Luc. Amor. 26, 36, al.; absol. *to make an attempt*, Polyb. Fr. Hist.

60.

3. Pass., ἦθη . . . ἐν χρόνῳ *πειράζονται* are tried, proved, Menand.

Monost. 573; *πεπειράσθω* *let trial be made*, Ar. Vesp. 1129.

II. c. acc. pers. *to try or tempt* a person, put him to the test, 2 Ep. Cor. 13. 5,

al.; *τί* *πειράζετε* τὸν Θεόν; Act. Ap. 15. 10, cf. 1 Ep. Cor. 10. 9, al. 2. in bad sense, *to seek to seduce, tempt*, Ἀθηναῖον Ap. Rh. 3. 10; absol., ὅ

πεισι-θάνατος, *on, persuading to die*, name of Hegesias, Diog. L. 2. 86.
Πεισι-*vous*, *δ, persuading the mind*, name of a divinity, prob. Hermes, Inscr. Cuid. 30.

πείσις, *εως, ἡ, (πάσχω, πείσσομαι) = πάθος*, Hipp. 408. 26, Galen., etc.: —in later Philosophers, *πείσεις* are the *softer feelings, affections, susceptibilities*, Philo I. 617, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 383, etc., v. Gataker M. Aut. 3. 6.

πεισι-χάλινος, *on, obeying the rein*, ἄρμα Pind. P. 2. 21.

πέισμα, *τό, (πέιθω) a ship's cable, generally the stern-cable* by which the ship was made fast to the land (cf. *πρυμνήσια, ἐνὴν ἡ, λιμήν* . . . *ἢν' οὐ χρεὼν πείσματος ἔστιν—οὐτ' ἐνὸς βαλέειν, αὐτε πρυμνήσι ἀνάψαι* Od. 9. 136 (ubi v. Nitzsch); *πέισμα δ' ἔλυσαν ἀπὸ τρητοῦ λίθοιο* 13. 77; *πέισμα . . . κίονος ἐξάψας μεγάλης* 22. 465; in pl., *ἀπὸ πείσματος* ἔκοφα νεὸς 10. 127; so also Aesch. Supp. 765, Ag. 195; *πέισμα* λεπτοδομοῖς π., of Xerxes' bridge of boats, Id. Pers. 113:—metaph., *ἐχόμενοι ὡς τινος ἀσφαλοῦς π.* Plat. Legg. 893 B; *ἐλυσεν οἶον νεὸς πείσματα* Id. Tim. 85 E:—also *a rope* used for any purpose, Od. 10. 167; *a boat-rope, painter*, Theophil. Neopt. 1.

2. *the stalk of the fig*, Geop. 10. 56, 2 and 4; in Hesych. *πάσμα* and *πέσμα*. II. *persuasion, confidence*, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 18, Arr. Epict. 2. 20, 26; *μετὰ πείσματος* confidently, Plut. 2. 106 D. (Properly, *that which holds in obedience, or which is obeyed*, whence both senses: there is a similar double sense in *ἔρμα*.)

πεισμάτιζω, *to hold like a cable, persist*, Eust. Opusc. 25. 24.

πεισματικός, *ἡ, ὄν, like a cable*: metaph. *pertinacious*, Eust. 1927. 7. Adv. —*κῶς*, Eccl.

πεισματίας, *α, on, busied with cables*, epith. of Rhea, Orph. Arg. 626.

πεισμονή, *ἡ, persuasion*, Ep. Galat. 5. 7, Justin. M. 87 D Paris. II. *the quality of a cable, pertinacity*, Eust. 28. 24, 741. 8, etc.:—he also has *πεισμονικός*, *ἡ, ὄν, = πεισματικός*, Opusc. 24. 66., 25. 28.

πείσσομαι, fut. Med. of *πέιθω*. II. irreg. fut. of *πάσχω*.

πέισος, *τό, v. πίσεια*.

πειστόν, verb. Adj. of *πέιθω*, *one must persuade*, Plat. Rep. 421 C. II. (from Pass.) *one must obey*, Soph. O. T. 1516, Eur. Hipp. 1182, Plat. Rep. 365 E.

πειστήρ, ἦρος, *ὅ, (πέιθωμαι) one who obeys*, Suid. II. = *πέισμα*, *a cable, rope*, dub. I. in Theocr. 21. 58.

πειστήριος, *α, on, persuasive, winning*, λόγοι Eur. I. T. 1053.

πειστικός, *ἡ, ὄν, able to persuade, persuasive*, Plat. Gorg. 455 A, Legg. 723 A, Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 1; (in the MSS. often written *πιστικός*, as Gorg. l.c., Menand. 'Τυμ. 1. 4; v. Lob. Aj. 151):—*ἡ —κῆ* (sc. *τέχνη*), Plat. Polit. 304 D; so, *τὸ πειστικόν* Ib. C. Adv. —*κῶς*, Sext. Emp. M. 2. 62. *πει-ώλης*, *ον, ὅ, Ion. for πείωλης = κινάειδος*, Suid., E. M.

πέκος, Aeol. *πέκκος*, *τό, = πόκος*, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 358; also *πέσκος*, *πέκτειον*, *τό*, name of a plant, Schol. Nic. Th. 627.

πέκτειν, (πέκω) *to shear, clip, πεκτεῖν . . . προβάτων πόκον* Ar. Av. 714:—Pass. *to be shorn*, metaph., of persons, *πεκτούμενος* Id. Lys. 685.

πέκτηρ, ἦρος, *ὅ, (πέκω) a shearer, plucker off of wool*, Suid.

πέκω, Ep. *πέκω*: Dor. fut. *πεξῶ* Theocr. 5. 98: aor. *ἔπεξα*:—Med., aor. *ἔπεξμην*:—Pass., aor. *ἔπεχθην*. (From *ΠΕΚΩ* come also *πεκ-έω*, *πύκ-ος*; cf. Lat. *pec-to*, *pec-ten*; O. H. G. *fahs* (*crinis*).) Poët.

Verb. *to comb*, *ἐφια πέκνειν to comb or card it*, Od. 18. 316; *ἔπεξε καλὰς Ἐδδοῖς ἑθείρας* Anth. P. 6. 279; and in Med., *χαίτας πεξ-αμένην when she combed her hair*, Il. 14. 176. 2. *to shear*, *πέκνειν* *ὅτι* Hes. Op. 773, cf. Theocr. l.c.; and in Med., *πόκως πέξασθαι to have their wool shorn*, Id. 28. 13; *κρύδς ὡς ἐπέχθη* Simon. (15) ap. Ar. Nub. 1356.

πελάγαιος, *v. πελάγιος* sub fin.

πελάγιζω, fut. *ισω*, (πελάγιος) *to form a sea or lake*, of a river that has overflowed, *ἔωσθε δ' ποταμούς ἀνὰ τὸ πείδιον πᾶν πελαγίζειν* Hdt. 1. 184; *λίμνη πελαγίζουσα* Strab. 239:—of places, *to be flooded, under water*, *πελαγίζει τὰ πεδία* Hdt. 2. 92, cf. Strab. 458, 788. 2. trans. = *πελαγοῦν to flood*, Julian. 27 B, Theoph. Simoc. Quaest. Phys. 12. II. *to keep the sea, cross the sea*, Xen. Oec. 21, 3, Hyperid. ap. A. B. 111, Strab. 48:—so, later, in Med., Charito 8. 6.

πελάγιος, *α, on, Att. also os, on Eur. Hel. 1436*, but cf. 1062: (πελάγος):—*of the sea*, Lat. *marinus*, κλύδων Hec. 701; ἀγκάλαι Id. Il. c. (v. ἀγκάλη);—*πλάξ* Ar. Ran. 1438; *πελαγίαν ἅλα the broad sea* (v. *πέλαγος*, *ἄλα*):—of animals, *living in the sea*, Eur. Hipp. 1278; *τῶν δὲ θαλαττίων [ζῴων] τὰ μὲν πελάγια τὰ δὲ αἰγιαλῶδη* Arist. H. A. I. 1. 31; opp. *τὸ παράγεια*, Ib. 8. 19, 8; π. *ἰχθύες*, opp. *τὸ πρόσγεια*, Ib. 6. 17, 8. 13, 1. 2. *out of sea, on the open sea*, Soph. Tr. 649; of seamen or ships, π. *πλεῖν* Thuc. 8. 39, cf. 101; π. *φανῆναι* Ib. 44; π. *ἀναγεσθαι* Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 17. 3. as epith. of Aphroditē, Artemid. 2. 37, p. 218 Reiff.; of Isis, Paus. 2. 4, 6; of other gods, Plut. 2. 161 C.—A form *πελαγαῖος* or *πελάγιος* occurs in MSS. of Paus. 7. 21, 7.

πελάγισμα, *τό, an inundation*, Tetz. Hist. 9. 989.

πελάγισμός, *ὅ, a being at sea*, in pl., Alciphro 2. 4.

πελάγιτις, *ιδος*, fem. Adj. of *on the sea*, νῆες Anth. P. 12. 53.

πελάγο-βάτης, *ον, ὅ, one who walks on the sea*, Eccl.

πελάγοδρομέω, *to run or sail on the open sea*, Paroemiogr.

πελάγο-δρόμος, *ον, running, sailing on the sea*, Orph. II. 73. 5.

πελάγο-λίμνη, *ένος, ὅ, a harbour formed in the open sea by means of sandbags*, Leo Tact. 23, 190; cf. Polyacn. 3. 9, 38.

πελάγο-πλοος, *ον, sailing the sea*, cited from Mauass. Chron.

πελάγος, *εὸς, τό, gen. pl. πελαγέων* Hdt. 4. 85, Soph., πελαγῶν Thuc. 4. 21: Ep. dat. *πελαγεσσι*, v. inf. —(v. sub fin.):—*the sea*, esp. *the high sea, open sea, the main*, Lat. *pelagus*, *πελάγος μέγα* Il. 14. 16, Od. 3. 179, etc.; *ἐν πελάγῃ ἀναπταμένω* Hdt. 8. 60, 1; *διὰ πελάγους* out at sea, opp. *τὸ παρὰ γῆν*, Thuc. 6. 13;—often joined with other

words denoting *sea*, ἀλλὸς ἐν πελάγεσσιν (cf. *aequora ponti*), Od. 5. 335; *πελάγος θαλάσσης* Ap. Rh. 2. 608; *πύντιον π. or πόντον π.*, Pind. O. 7. 104, Fr. 259; (so, ἄλας *πελαγία* Aesch. Pers. 427, 467, cf. ἄλας, ἡ); *ἄλιον π.*, v. ἄλιος Eur. Hec. 938, Tr. 88.—Further, *πελάγος* is *to thalassia*, as the part to the whole, and therefore often takes an epith. from the adjacent countries, like *πόντος*, hence, *Αἰγαῖον π.* Aesch. Ag. 659, etc., cf. Hdt. 4. 85; *Ἰκαρίον ὑπὲρ πελαγέων* Soph. Aj. 702; *ἐκ μεγάλων πελαγῶν, τοῦ τε Τυρσητικοῦ καὶ τοῦ Σικελικοῦ* Thuc. 4. 24, etc.; so, *τὸ Ἰκαρίον* (sub. *πέλαγος*) Luc., etc.:—Hdt. also applies it to a *flooded plain*, *γίνεται πέλαγος* 2. 97, cf. 3. 117, and v. *πελαγίζω*.

II. metaph., of any vast quantity, *πλοῦτον π.* Pind. Fr. 239; π. *κακῶν*, a 'sea of troubles', Aesch. Pers. 433; π. *ἀτηρὰς δῆς* Id. Tr. 746; π. *ἀτης* Id. Supp. 470; π. *εἰσάρω τοσοῦτον ὥστε μήποτ' ἐκνεύσαι* Eur. Hipp. 822; *ἀλθινόν εἰς π. αὐτὸν ἐμβαλεῖς . . . πραγμάτων* Menand. 'Arrhph. 1; *φεύγειν εἰς τὸ π. τὸν λύγαν* Plat. Prot. 338 A:—of a vast distance, *μακρὸν τὸ δέδρο π. οὐδὲ πᾶσιμον* Soph. O. C. 663; of great difficulties, *μέγ' ἄρα π. ἐλάχeton* τι Ib. 1746.

III. personified as a god, synon. with *Πόντος*, born of the earth without a father, Hes. Th. 131. (Curt. refers it to *ΠΛΑΓῆ*, *πλάσσω*, because of the violence of the sea: Lob. and others to *ΠΛΑΚ*, *πλάξ*, cf. Lat. *aequor*; and the usages of *πέλαγος* with *ἄλιος*, *θαλάσσης*, etc., seem to favour this origin.)

πελάγοςδε, Adv. *to, into or towards the sea*, Ap. Rh. 4. 1233.

πελαγό-στολος, *ον, sailing on the sea*, Eust. Opusc. 198. 66.

πελάγιο-τροφος, *ον, roving through the sea*, ἰχθύς Opp. H. 3. 174, but with v. l. *πελαγῶ-τροφος*, *on, sea-nourished*.

πελαγῶ, *to turn into sea, flood*, Ach. Tat. 4. 12.

πελάζω Hom., etc.: fut. *ἴσω* Eur. El. 1332, etc., Att. *πελῶ*, Elmsl. ap. Dind. Aesch. Pr. 282, Soph. Ph. 1149; poet. *πελάσσω* Eur. Fr. 775. 36:—aor. *ἐπέλασα* Eur., Ep. *πέλασα* Il. 12. 194; Ep. also *ἐπέλασσα* 21. 93, *πέλασσα* 13. 1:—Med., aor. opt. in trans. sense *πελασάτω* Il. 17. 341:—Pass., aor. *ἐπελάσθη* Il., Soph.; Ep. syncop. aor. pass. (with plqpf. form) *ἐπλητο* Hes. Th. 193, *ἐπλητο* Il. 4. 449, etc.; *πλητο* 14. 438, *πλητο* Ib. 468; later, also, *ἐπλάσθη* [αἰ], (not *ἐπλάσθη*), as sometimes in MSS.), Aesch. Pr. 896, Eur. Tro. 203, etc. (mostly in chor.): pf. pass. *πέπλημαι* Anth. P. 5. 47, 3 pl. *πεπλήσται* Simon. Iamb. 33, part.

πληθένμενος Od. 12. 108:—*πελάσθω, πελάθω*, *πάθω* are collat. poet. forms, *πλησάθω* the common prose word:—(*πέλας*.)

A. intr. *to approach, come near, draw near or nigh*, c. dat., *πέλασεν νῆσος* Il. 12. 112; *ὅστις αἰδρεῖται πελάθω* Od. 12. 41; *τοῦτοισι οὐ μὴ π.* Aesch. Pr. 807, Soph. Ph. 301, etc.: so, but rarely, in Prose, *πολεμιοὶσι π.* Hdt. 9. 74; *θῆριος* Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 7, cf. 3. 2, 10; proverb., *ὅμοιον ὁμοίω αἰετὶ πελάζει* like *draws to like*, Plat. Symp. 195 B. 2. rarely (like *πέλας*) c. gen., *ἐπὶν [ἡ γυνή] τόκον π.* Hipp. 603. 6; *πᾶρα . . . πελάσαι φάος . . . νεῶν* light may come near the ships, Soph. Aj. 709; *εἴρω [σε] πελάζειν σῆς πάτρας* Id. Ph. 1407 (where Dind. rejects *σῆς πάτρας*); π. *πηγῆς* Call. Apoll. 87; in full, *πὴ πελάσθ' ὅματος ἐγγύς* Eur. Med. 101; v. inf. c. I. 2.

3. with a Prep., π. *πρὸς τοῖχον* Iles. Op. 730; *ἐς τὸν ἀριμῶν* Hdt. 2. 19; *τὸ ὕδωρ ἐς τὸ θερμόν π.* gets hotter, Id. 4. 181; *ἐς τοσοῦτε τόπους* Soph. O. C. 1761; *εἰς ὅμιν, εἰς σὸν βλέφαρον* Eur. I. T. 1212, El. 1332; *ἐπὶ τινος* Orph. Arg. 891; *πρὸς τινα* Plut. 2. 564 B:—rarely c. acc. loci, *δῶμα πελάζειν* Eur. And. 1167, cf. Soph. O. C. 1060; so perh. Ph. 1149, *φυγὰ μ' οὐκετι . . . πελάτ' will no more timorously approach me*, (where Herm. takes it trans. *will no more draw me after you*).

4. absol., Xen. An. 4. 2, 3, Cyr. 7. 1, 48.

II. *to approach a woman* (in marriage), *ματρί τεῶ πελάσας* Pind. N. 10. 152; *ἐπὶ παρθενικῆς λέχος* Anth. P. 5. 302; cf. inf. c. 11; and v. *πέλασται*.

B. Causal, only in Poets, *to bring near or to, make to approach*, often in Hom. (Hes. only in Op. 429), both of persons and things, [νέας] *Κρήτην ἐπέλασεν* Od. 3. 291, cf. 300; με . . . *γαίῃ Θεσπρωτῶν πέλασεν μέγα κόμα* 14. 315; *τοῦς δ' Ἰθάκην ἐπέλασσε φέρον ἄνεμος* 15. 482; π. *τινὰ* Ἀχιλλῆϊ Il. 14. 154, cf. 2. 744, etc.; *Ζεὺς . . . Ἔκτορα νηοῖ π. let him approach the ships*, 13. 1; *νευρὴν μὲν μαζῶν πέλασεν τόξω δὲ σείδωρον brought the string up to his breast*, etc., of one drawing a bow, 4. 123; *ἐπέλασσα θαλάσσην στήθος*, in swimming, Od. 14. 350; *πάντας . . . πέλασε χθονὶ brought them to earth*, Il. 8. 277; *οὐδε τινα πέλασσαι* 23. 719, etc.; *ἱστὸν δ' ἱστοδόκη πέλασαν* (v. sub *ἱστοδόκη*) 1. 434; *βίας (εὐγλα π.)* Pind. P. 4. 404; π. *τινὰ δεσμοῖς* Aesch. Pr. 155; *βρυχώ δέρην* Eur. Alc. 230, etc.:—metaph., *πελάζειν τινα ἰδύνον to bring him into pain*, Il. 5. 766; *ἐμὲ . . . κράτει πέλασον endure me with might* (cf. *προσμήνυμι*) Pind. O. 1. 126; *Βορέα σῶμα π. exposing it . . .*, Ar. Av. 1399; *ἔπος ἐρέα, ἄδδαντι πέλασας* (sc. αὐτῷ) *having made it firm* as adamant, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 141, cf. Eur. Med. 91:—sometimes both cases, *ἐπεὶ ῥ' ἐπέλασσε γε δαίμων brought [him hither]*, Il. 15. 418., 21. 93; *γόμενοι πελάσας [ἐλμα] when he has fixed [the share to the plough-tail] with nails*, Hes. Op. 429. 2. followed by a Prep., *μ. πῆσον ἐς Ἰγυρήν* *πέλασαν θεοῖ* Od. 7. 254., 12. 448; *κτῆματα δ' ἐν σπῆρσι πέλασσε* 10. 404, cf. 424; so also, *δέδρο πελάζειν τινα* 5. 111; *οὐδ᾽ οὐδὲ πέλαζειν τινα* 10. 440, (οὐδε π. in Il. 23. 719).

C. in Pass., like the intr. Act. *to come nigh, approach*, etc., c. dat., *ἀσπίδες . . . ἐπληντ' ἀλλήλησι* Il. 4. 449., 8. 63; *πλητο χθονὶ he came near* (i. e. *sank to*) earth, 14. 438; *οὐδεὶς πλητο* Ib. 468; *σκοπέλω πεπλημένος* Od. 12. 108; absol., *ἐπεὶ τὰ πρῶτα πέλασθον* (sc. *τείχεσι*) 12. 420, cf. Aesch. Theb. 144.

2. rarely c. gen., *Χρῆσθης πελασθεὶς φύλακος* Soph. Ph. 1327; v. sup. A. 2.

3. foll. by a Prep., *πελασθῆναι ἐπὶ τὸν θεόν* Id. O. T. 213.

II. *to approach or wed*, of a woman, *μηδὲ πλάθειν γαμέτα* Aesch. Pr. 896, cf. Eur. Andr. 25; v. sup. A. II.

πελάθω [αἰ], collat. form of *πελάζω* (intr.), used only in pres. and by Att. Poets, Aesch. Fr. 131 (ap. Ar. Ran. 1277), Eur. Rhes. 556, El. 1293, Ar. Thesm. 58.

πέλανορ, ὁ, v. *πέλανος* sub fin.

πέλανος, ὁ, any thick liquid substance, of various consistency, *πέλανω* with oil, Aesch. Ag. 96; *βορέην ἐρυθρὸν ἐκ μελέων π.* the red blood, Id. Eum. 265; *π. αἱματοστάγης* a reeking mass of slaughter, Id. Pers. 821; *π. αἱματηρὺς*, of clotted blood, Eur. Alc. 851, Rhcs. 430; *ὑφρώδης π.* of foam at the mouth, Id. Or. 220; *π. μελίσσης* honey, Id. Fr. 470; *πάλεσι π.*, of gum in the eyes, Heliod. ap. Stob. 540. 20.

II. a mixture offered to the gods, of meal, honey, and oil (cf. Tim. Lex. s. v.), *liquid enough to be poured*, *χέουσα τόνδε π. ἐν τύμβῳ πατρός* Aesch. Cho. 92; *χορὴν π. τε* Eur. Fr. 904; burnt on the altar, Id. Ion 707, Tro. 1063, Ar. Pl. 661, etc.; *θύσαι πέλανον* Aesch. Pers. 204, Eur. Ion 226, etc.; v. infr. III.

2. the meal of which this mixture was made, *πέλανον καλοῦμεν ἡμεῖς οἱ θεοί, ἃ καλεῖτε . . ἀλφιβ' ὕμεις οἱ βοροὶ* Sannyr. Gel. I; *μύλης πέλανοι* Ar. Rh. I. 1077.

III. in Nic. Al. 488, = *ὕβολος*, perhaps because the *πέλανοι* came to be made up into round cakes when offered, — *πέμματα ἐπιχωρία . . ἃ πέλανους καλοῦσιν ἐπὶ καὶ ἐς ἡμᾶς* Ἀθηναῖοι Paus. 8. 2, 3; and in Suid. it is expl. as ὁ τῷ μάντει διδόμενος μισθὸς ὕβολος, and a Lacon. form *πέλανορ* is cited = *τετραχάλκον* by Hesych. — Trag. word, rare in Prose; Plat. Legg. 782 E, has it in signif. II.

πελαργάω, f. l. for *πεδάρτῳ*, q. v.

πελαργιδεύς, α, a young stork, Ar. Av. 1356, Plut. 2. 992 B.

πελαργικός, ἡ, ὄν, of the stork, Hesych., Suid. II. = *Πελασγικός*: τὸ *Πελαργικόν* the northern slope of the Acropolis at Athens, Ar. Av. 832, Call. Fr. 283; τὸ *Π. τεῖχος* Schol. Ar. Lys. 1153; written τὸ *Πελασγικόν* in Hdt. 5. 64, Thuc. 2. 17; *Πελαργικόν* ἀντὶ τοῦ *Πελασγικόν*, Hesych.

πελαργίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, a plant, perhaps *pelargonium*, *storksbill*, Galen.

πελαργός, ὁ, the stork, *Ciconia alba*, Ar. Av. 1355, Plat. Alc. I. 135 D, etc.; and on their filial affection, v. Ar. and Plat. II. c., Arist. H. A. 9. 13, 2, Suid. s. v. *ἀντιπελαργεῖν*; they were preserved by law in Thessaly because of their use in killing serpents, Arist. Mirab. 23.

II. sometimes confounded with *Πελασγός* (cf. *πελαργικός* II), prob. from the notion that as *Πελασγοί* designated a roving tribe, so *πελαργοί* meant birds of passage, Strab. 221, 397, Dion. H. I. 28; ὁ *π. ἀλήτης* Call. Fr. 475. (From *πελός*, ἄργος, properly, the black-and-white, Pott Et. Forsch. I. 131: cf. also *Πελασγός*.)

πελαργό-χρως, ὅτος, ὁ, ἡ, stork-coloured, *vñes* Lyc. 24.

πελαργώδης, es, (ἴδος) like a stork, π. τὸ ἴδος Strab. 823.

πέλας, Adv. near, hard by, close, opp. to *έκας*, c. gen., which commonly stands before *πέλας*, as *Τηλεμάχου π. ἴστατο* Od. 15. 257; *Νέαιου π.* Aesch. Supp. 308, cf. Ag. 1038, 1671; *καὶ τὸδ' ἀγγύνης π.* Eur. Heracl. 246, cf. H. F. 1109; but also before its case, π. τῆς Κασταλῆς Hdt. 8. 39, cf. 138; *αὐτῇ π. σὺν* Soph. El. 1474; separated from its case, Id. Ant. 550.

2. also, like *ἐγγύς*, c. dat., Pind. O. 7. 34 (ubi v. Böckh), N. 11. 4; *σοὶ π.* Aesch. Supp. 208, cf. Fr. 101. — With gen., it answers to Lat. *prope ab aliquo loco*; with dat., to Lat. *prope ad aliquem locum*, Herm. Dial. Pind. p. xi (Opusc. I. p. 254) sq.

3. absol., *χρημφθεῖς πέλας* Od. 10. 516; *π. στείχειν*, *παρῆναι*, *σῆναι*, etc., often in Trag.

II. of *πέλας* (sc. *ὄντες*), one's neighbours, Thuc. I. 69., 4. 78, 92, etc.; hence one's fellow-creatures, all men, Hdt. I. 97, and Trag., v. Elmsl. Med. 85; in Hdt. 7. 152, τὰ τῶν *πέλας* are opp. to τὰ *οἰκία κακά* — also in sing., ὁ *πέλας* one's neighbour, any man, Hdt. 3. 142, Eur. I. c., Thuc. I. 32; cf. *πλησίον*.

III. Sup. *πελασ-τάτω* nearest, Hipp. 413. 16., 422. 37: — a Sup. Adj. *πελάστατος*, ἡ, ὄν, C. I. 5594. 65 (where however Franz τὰν *Πελάστα* τὰν . .). (From *Πελας* comes *πέλας*: hence too was formed, by abbrev., the synon. word *πλησίον*, *πλησίος* (as if *πελάσιος*). On the Root, v. Curt. no. 367.)

Πελασγός, ὁ, a *Pelasgus*, in Il. 2. 843, the *Pelasgians* appear among the allies of the Trojans, cf. 17. 288; classed with the Leleges and Caucones, and therefore prob. dwelling in Asia Minor, 10. 429; in Od. we hear of them in Crete, 19. 177; also in Epirus about Dodona, Hes. Fr. 18; and Hom. makes Achilles pray *Ζεῦ ἀνα, Δωδωναίε, Πελασγικέ*, 16. 233; further, τὸ *Πελασγικόν Ἄργος* was Thessalian Hellas, the original seat of the Hellenes, 2. 681: — from the *locus classicus* in Hdt. I. 56, 57, and other notices, it is manifest that they were a widely diffused race, and that the Hellenes were of kin to them, v. Wachsm. Hist. Antiq. of Gr. vol. I. § 9, Clinton F. H. I. 92, Thirlwall Hist. of Gr. I. c. 2; indeed *Πελασγοί* is used for *Greeks* in Eur. Or. 857 as in Ennius and Virg.; *Τυρσηνοί* Pl. occurs in Soph. Fr. 256. — Hence the Adj. *Πελασγικός*, ἡ, ὄν, *Epirotic or Thessalian*, v. supr., and cf. Strab. 221, 436; but later used for *Argive*, Eur. Phoen. 105; for τὸ *Πελασγικόν*, v. sub *πελαργικός*: — *Πελασγός*, α, ὄν, Aesch. Supp. 634, Eur. I. A. 1498: — *Πελασγῶτα*, οἱ, *Pelasgiotes* (in Thessaly), Strab. 447; but *Greeks*, Eur. Fr. 230: — fem. Adj. *Πελασγίς*, ἴδος, Hdt. 7. 42, Ap. Rh. 4. 243, etc.; *Πελασγίς*, Call. Lav. Pall. 4. (The origin of the word is matter of speculation: some refer it to *√ΠΕΛ*, *πέλος*, as if they were the *swarthy men* from the East, cf. *Πέλοψ*; others from *√ΠΕΡ*, *περῶ*, *πέρα*, the emigrants; others to *πλάω*, in the same sense. — For the confusion of *Πελασγός* and *πελαργός*, v. sub *πελαργός*.)

πελάσειω, Desiderat. of *πελάω*, Agath. 97 B.

πῆλασις, εως, ἡ, an approaching, Iamb. in Villosis. Anecd. 2. 198.

πῆλαστής, ὢν, ὁ, (πελάω) = *πελάτης*, Ammon. p. 111.

πῆλατία, ἡ, (as if from *πελατέω*) Lat. *clientela*, Gloss.

πῆλατῆς [ᾶ], ὢν, ὁ, (πελάω) one who approaches or comes near, Soph. Ph. 1164: a neighbour, Lat. *accola*, p. Τρώων Aesch. Pers. 49.

II. esp. of one who approaches a woman (v. *πελάω* A. II. c. II), τὸν *πελά-τῳ* λέκτρων Δίως, of Ixion, Soph. Ph. 679.

III. one who approaches to seek protection, a dependant, hireling, Lat. *mercenarius*, Plat. Euthyphro 4 C, Arist. Fr. 351; cf. Ruhnck. Tim.: used to translate

the Rom. *cliens*, Dion. H. I. 83, Plut. Rom. 13, etc.; so fem. *πελάτις*, ἴδος, Id. Cat. Ma. 24. (Cf. *ἐκέρης* from *ἐκνέομαι*.)

πελάτικος, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a *πελάτης*: τὸ π. the body of clients, the working class, Dion. H. 9. 23.

πελάω, poet. form for the pres. *πελάζω*, *πελάω* Soph. El. 497 (lyr.); 3 sing. *πῆλαει* Opp. C. I. 514; imperat. *πέλα* h. Hom. 6. 44 Ep. inf. *πελάω* Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 457 C; — but *πῆλαω* is also Att. fut. of *πελάω*.

πελοθ-βάψ, ὁ, ἡ, one who washes away ordure, Arcad. 94, Hesych.

πέλεθος, ὁ, human ordure, Ar. Ach. 1169, Eccl. 595; where MSS. give the un-Att. form *σπέλεθος*, mentioned by Moer. p. 310.

πέλεθρον, τό, lengthd. form for *πλέθρον*, a measure of land, chiefly in Ep., Il. 21. 407, Od. 11. 577; also in a Delph. Inscr. (C. I. 1688. 17, cf. 1840. 4): — *πῆλεθρῖσμα*, τό, = *πλέθρῖσμα*, Hesych.

πέλεια, ἡ, (πέλος) the wild-pigeon, rock-pigeon, stock-dove, *Columba oenas* (cf. *οἴνας*), so called from its dark colour, Od. 15. 526, etc.; as an emblem of timorousness, *φύγεν ὥς τε πέλεια* Il. 21. 493; hence constantly called *τρήρων* (which came to be used alone for *πέλεια*), Il. 5. 778., 23. 853, Od. 12. 62, etc.; *πτηνὴ π.* Soph. Aj. 140, cf. Eur. Ion 1197; *ὑπὸ πτεροῖς π.* Soph. Ph. 289; cf. *πελειὰς* I.

II. *πέλειαι*, αἱ, the name of the prophetic priestesses of antiquity, prob. borrowed from the prophetic pigeons of Dodona, Hdt. 2. 55, 57, Paus. 7. 21, 2., 10. 12, 10; also *πελειάδες*, Soph. Tr. 172.

πελειὰς, ἄδος, ἡ, = *πέλεια*, but mostly in pl., Il. 11. 634, etc.; *τρήρῳσι πελειάσιν . . ὁμοίαι* 5. 778; Ep. dat. *πληλαδέσσι* Opp. C. I. 350; also in Hdt. 2. 55, Aesch. Supp. 223, etc.; in sing., Soph. O. C. 1081, Eur. Andr. 1140: — distinguished from *περιστέρα* in its way of breeding and its migratory habits, Arist. H. A. 5. 13, 3., 8. 12; but used for *περιστέρα* by the Dorians, e.g. Sophron, Ath. 394 D; and by the Ion., Hipp. 638. 8., 667. 3 (where *πελιάς* seems to be f. l.).

II. cf. foreg. II. III.

Πελειάδες, αἱ, = *Πελειάδες*, q. v.

Πελο-θρῖμῶν, ὄν, (τρήφω) dove-nurturing, *vñsος* Aesch. Pers. 309.

πέλειος, α, ὄν, = *πέλειος*, Hesych.: — *Πελειώδης*, es, Schol. Il. 23. 717.

Πελεκάν, ἄνως, ὁ, a water-bird, including apparently both the *scooni-bill*, *platalea leucorodius*, and the *pelican*, *Pelecanus onocrotalus*, Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 13., 9. 10, 2, Ael. N. A. 3. 20; also *Πελέκανος* or *-άνος*, Byz.; cf. *Πελεκίνος*.

Πελεκάν, ἄντος, ὁ, the woodpecker, as if joiner-bird (from *Πελεκῶω*), Ar. Av. 884, cf. 1155, 1157.

Πελεκῶω, f. ἴσω, (πέλεκω) to hew or shape with an axe, Lat. *dolare*, Od. 5. 244 (in Ep. form *Πελέκωρε*), Hipp. Art. 789, Ar. Av. 1157; λῖθοι *Πεπελεκημένοι* Philo in Math. Vett. 82: cf. *Πελέκων*, *ἡμπέλεκων*.

II. sens. obscc., Araros *Καιν*. 4.

Πελέκημα, τό, hewn wood, chips, Aët., Galen.

Πελέκῃσις, ἡ, a hewing of wood, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 3, etc.

Πελεκητής, οὗ, ὁ, a hewer of wood, Gloss.

Πελεκητός, ἡ, ὄν, hewn, Theophr. II. P. 5. 5, 6.

Πελεκητῶρ, ὀρος, ὁ, poet. for *Πελεκητής*, Manetho 4. 324.

Πελεκηφόρος, ὁ, = *Πελεκυφόρος*, Eust. ad Dion. P. 536.

Πελεκίζω, fut. ἴσω, (πέλεκω) to cut off with an axe, esp. to behead, Lat. *securi percutere*, τινά Polyb. 1. 7. 12., 11. 30, 2, Strab. 735, etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 341.

Πελεκίνος, ὁ, a water-bird of the *pelican* kind, Ar. Av. 884, Opp. IX. 2. 6; cf. *Πελεκάν*.

II. a plant, prob. of the *vetch* kind, Lat. *securidaca*, Hipp. 665. 48, Theophr. H. P. 8. 8, 3.

III. in Carpentry, dovetailing, Lat. *securicula*, Vitruv. 9. 9, Hero in Math. Vett. 251: Adj. *Πελεκινωτός*, ἡ, ὄν, Ib.

Πελέκιον, τό, Dim. of *πέλεκω*, A. B. 794, Hesych.

Πελεκισμός, ὁ, death by the axe, Diod. Fragm. Maii p. 95.

Πελέκῃσε, v. sub *Πελεκῶω*.

Πελέκων, τό, or *Πελέκκος*, ὁ, (πέλεκω) an axe-handle, Il. 13. 612, cf. Poll. 10. 146, Hesych.

Πελεκο-ειδής, ἐς, like the axe, Procl.

Πελεκο-φόρος, ὁ, = *Πελεκυφόρος*, Arr. Tact. p. 105.

Πελεκινάριον, τό, = *Πελέκων*, Theo in Ptol.

Πελέκις, εως Ion. eos, ὁ: dat. pl. *Πελέκεσι*, Ep. *Πελέκεσι*, Il.: in Aelian, and other late writers, are sometimes found gen. *Πελέκω*, dat. pl. *Πελέκωσι*, etc.; v. Lob. Phryn. 246: — an axe for felling trees, with two edges, opp. to the *ἡμπέλεκων* (q. v.), *χάλκεος, ἀμφοτέρωθεν ὠκα-μένος* Od. 5. 235 (distinguished from *σκέπαρον*, q. v.); ὕλοτόμους *Πελέκας* Il. 23. 114; ἐξέταρον *Πελέκεσι* νεήκει 13. 391; so also in Pind. O. 7. 66, P. 4. 468, Eur. 475 A. 6; π. *ἐυλοκίππος* Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 36, etc.

2. a battle-axe, *Πελέκεσι* καὶ ἀξίνισι μάχοντο Il. 15. 711; *Πελέκας* διστομος γένυς Eur. Fr. 534. 5: — a sacrificial axe, Il. 17. 520, Od. 3. 442: — an executioner's axe, *Τενέδιος π.*, as a proverb, Arist. Fr. 351, cf. Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 813 F; τοὺς *Πελέκας* ἀπέλυσε τῶν *βάρβαν*, took the axes from the fasces of the lictors, Plut. Popl. 10, etc. — That properly it was not a battle-axe appears from the phrase, *οὐ δόρασι μάχεσθαι*, ἀλλὰ καὶ *Πελέκεσι*, i.e. to fight to the last, not soldiers only but every man, Hdt. 7. 135.

3. as an image of perseverance, *κραδίῃ Πελέκω* ὥς . . ἀτενής Il. 3. 60.

4. in Theophr. Char. 5, *Πελέκας* as a child's nickname seems to mean *a sharp blade*, opp. to *δοκός*, q. v.

II. a mathematical figure, like the head of a double axe, v. Anth. P. 15. 22. (Cf. Skt. *parashu*; Curt. 98, Pott Et. Forsch. I. 117, 231.) [The ὅ of nom. and acc. sing. is in Hom. sometimes lengthd. in arsi, Il. 3. 60., 17. 520: acc. pl. *Πελέκεας* is in Hom. always trisyll., ὠ ω ω].

Πελεκυ-φόρος, ὁ, an axe-bearer: used to translate, I. the Lat. *lictor*, Byz.

2. *consul* or *praetor*, before whom axes are carried, Polyb. 2. 23. 5, but prob. only f. l. for *ἐξαπέλεκυς*.

Πελεμίζω, Ep. inf. — *έμεν*: Ep. aor. *Πελέμῃα*: — Pass., Hes. Th. 458, Ep. impf. *Πελεμίζετο*: aor. *Πελεμίζην*.

Ep. Verb. like *ἐλεμίζω*, to

shake, to make to quiver or *tremble*, βαθέην πελεμίζμεν ὕλην II. 16. 766; τρίς μὲν μιν πελέμειεν 21. 176, cf. 16. 108; οὐρίαχον πελέμειεν ἔγχεος 13. 443; π. [τόξον] *to struggle at the bow*, in order to bend it, Od. 21. 125:—Pass. *to be shaken, to tremble, quake*, ὑπὸ ποσσὶ μέγας πελεμίζετ' Οὐλυμπος II. 8. 443, Hes. Th. 842; ὑπὸ βροντῆς πελεμίζεται εὐρεῖα χθών Ib. 458; ἐπὶ δ' οὐρίαχος πελεμίζθη ἔγχεος it quivered, II. 17. 528.
2. *to shake or drive from his post*, 16. 108: aor. pass., χασσάμενος πελεμίζθη 4. 535, 5. 626; so, πελεμίζομενος ὑπὸ λόγῳ Pind. N. S. 51. (From πέλωμα, παλάμη, akin to πόλεμος.)

πελέσκειο, πέλεν, v. sub πελάμαι.
πελιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Ion. for πελειάς, Opp. C. 1. 350.
πελιαίνομαι, Pass. *to be or become livid*, Hipp. Coac. 152, 153.
πελιάς, v. sub πελειάς.
πελιδναῖος, α, ον, = πελιδνός, Nonn. D. 4. 371.
πελιδνή, ἡ, = πελιδνότης, Schol. Nic. Al. 557.
πελιδνήεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for sq., Marcell. Sid. 47.
πελιδνώμαι, Pass. = πελαιοῖμαι, Hipp. Art. 840, Arist. Probl. 8. 1.
πελιδνός, ἡ, ὄν, = πελιός, livid, Hipp. Aph. 1251, Soph. Fr. 577, etc.; so, in the form πελιτνός, Thuc. 2. 49, Alex. Κρατεν. 1. 17.
πελιδνότης, ἡ, = πελιώσις, Aretae. Sign. M. Ac. 1. 5.
πελιδνώμα, τό, a livid spot, Schol. Theocr. 5. 99, Suid. s. v. ὑπώπια.
πελιδνώσις, ἡ, = πελιώσις, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 8.
πελίκια, πέλις, v. sub πέλλα.

πελίκαια, Pass. = πελαιοῖμαι, Hipp. Fract. 760, Arist. Probl. 8. 1.
πελιός, α, ὄν, (πελός, πελλός) properly of parts of the body, discoloured by extravasated blood, black and blue, livid, Hipp. Progn. 37, Dem. 1157. 6; generally, dark, black, Nic. Th. 279. (In accent it resembles πολίος, Arcad. 41.)

πελιότης, ἡ, = πελιδνότης, Oribas. p. 159 Matth.
πελιτνός, ἡ, ὄν, v. sub πελιδνός.
πελίχνη, ἡ, v. sub πέλλα.
πελώμα, τό, = πελιδνώμα, Hipp. 181. fin., 396. 31, Arist. Probl. 9. 14.
πελιώσις, ἡ, (πελιώ) like πελιδνότης, extravasation of blood, a livid spot, Lat. livor, φλεβῶν Hipp. Fract. 759.

πέλλα, Ion. ἔλλη, ἡ, ὄν, a wooden bowl, milk-pail, Lat. muletra, II. 16. 642, Theocr. 1. 26, cf. Ath. 495:—a drinking-cup, Hippon. 30:—also πελλάς, ἴδος, ἡ, Id. 29, Nic. Al. 77: Dor. and Aeol. πελίκια, ἡ, Cratin. Θραπτ. 5, v. Phot., Hesych., Poll. 10. 78: πελίχνη, ἡ, Aleman 61, cf. Clitarch. ap. Ath. 495 C: πέλες, ὅκος, ὁ, Poll. 10. 105. (Cf. Lat. pelvis.)

πελλαῖος, α, ον, = πελλός, Hesych., who also cites πελλαυχόνος, -χρός. πελλαῖντῃ, ῥος, ὁ, (πέλλα) one who milks into a pail, Thessal. for ἀμολγεύς, Hesych.; πελλαῖντῃ, Clitarch. ap. Ath. 495 E.
πελλάς, α, ὁ, (πελλός) an old man, Arcad. 22, Hesych. (ubi πελλάς).
πελλάς, ἴδος, ἡ, v. sub πέλλα.
πελλο-ράφος, ον, (πέλλα, ῥάπτω) sewing skins together, Gloss.
πελλός, ἡ, ὄν, v. sub πελός.
πέλλυτρα, τό, a sort of bandage worn by runners on the ankle, Aesch. (Fr. 238) ap. Poll. 2. 196, 7. 91, 10. 50. This is the word concealed in the corrupt glosses of Hesych., πελλυταί, πέλλυτα, πελλύτεμα, πελ-λασταί.

πέλμα, τό, the sole of the foot, Ael. N. A. 14. 3, Artemid. 4. 24, 5. 81; τὰ π. τῶν δακτύλων Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 46: of camels, Hdu. 4. 15.
2. the sole of the shoe, Hipp. Mochl. 858, Polyb. 12. 6, 4, cf. Nic. ap. Ath. 370 A.
III. the stalk of apples and pears, Geop. 10. 25, 1.
III. the arena, Byz. (Deriv. uncertain.)
πελμαῖζω, to rub the sole of the foot, Et. Havn. ap. Sturz ad E. M. s. v. πέλμα.

πελμαῖωδης, ες, (εἶδος) like the sole of the foot, Gloss.
πέλωμαι, v. πέλω.
Πελοποννήσιος, ἡ, for Πελοπονήσιος, the Peloponnesus, now the Morea, h. Hom. Ar. 250, 290, Hermipp. Moir. 3, etc.:—οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι, Hdt., etc.: Adj., ὁ Πελοποννησιακός πόλεμος Strab. 600, Diod.; (also, ὁ Πελοποννήσιος π. Paus. 4. 6, 1); so, τὰ Πελοποννησιακά Strab. 654:—Adv., Πελοποννησιαστὶ λαλεῖν to talk in the Peloponnesian, i. e. Dorian, dialect, Theocr. 15. 92.

πελός or πελλός, ἡ, ὄν, dark-coloured, dusky, ash-coloured, πελὴ μεκίς Soph. Fr. 122, ubi v. Dind. (ed. 2); πελλὴ οἷς Theocr. 5. 99; πελλός ἐρωδῖος Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 23; π. σποδῶς Phoenix Fr. 2. 23 Meineke. (Cf. πελ-ίος, πελ-ιδνός, πολ-ίος, Πέλ-ος, Πελ-ίας, and perh. Πελ-ασγός; Skt. pal-itas (cavius); Lat. pall-eo, pull-us; O. H. G. fal-o.)
Πελοψ, ονος, ὁ, (πελός, ὤψ) Pelops, i. e. Dark-face, a son of Tantalus, who migrated from Lydia, and gave his name to Peloponnesus, II.

πελτάζω, (πέλτη) to serve as a πελταστής or targeteer, opp. to ὀπλιτεύω, Xen. An. 5. 8, Vect. 4. 52, App. Civ. 2. 70.
πελτάρων [α], τό, Dim. of πέλτη, Callix. ap. Ath. 200 F, Luc. Bacch. 1.
πελταστής, οὗ, ὁ, (πελτάζω) one who bears a target or light shield (πέλτη) instead of the larger ὄπλον, a targeteer, Lat. cetratus, Eur. Rhes. 311, Thuc. 2. 29, Lys. 153. 40, etc. The peltasts were orig. Thracian mercenaries and held a place between the ὀπλίται and ψιλοί; often mentioned with the τοξόται, as Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 5; hence οἱ π., generally, for light troops, levis armaturae milites, first made an efficient force in the Greek armies by Iphicrates, v. Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 16, and 5. 12 sq. Cf. πέλτη.

πελταστικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in the use of the πέλτη, like a targeteer, Plat. Theat. 165 D; οἱ πελταστικοὶ Id. Prot. 350 A;—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the art or skill of a targeteer, Id. Legg. 813 D, 834 A; τὸ -κόν, = οἱ πελτασταί Xen. An. 7. 6, 29, etc.—Sup. Adv., πελταστικῶτα in the best style, quite in the manner of πελτασταί, Id. Oec. 21, 7.
πέλτη, ἡ, a small light shield of leather without a rim (ίτυς), Lat.

pelta, cetra, orig. used by the Thracians, Hdt. 7. 75, cf. 89; Ὀρχίας π. ἀναξ Eur. Alc. 498, cf. Bacch. 783, Ar. Lys. 563, etc.; π. Ἀμαζονική Plut. Pomp. 35: on its form, v. Dict. of Antiqu. s. v.
3. a body of πελτασταί, Eur. Rhes. 410; cf. ἀσπίς I. 2, λόγῳ III.

II. = παλτόν, a shaft, pole, Xen. An. 1. 10, 12; expl. by δόρυ, ἀκόντιον in Hesych., by λόγῳ in Suid.
πέλτης, ον, ὁ, the Nile-fish κορακίνος salted, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 121 B.
πέλτο-φόρος, ον, (πέλτη) bearing a target, Arist. Pepl. 34 (in Bgk. Lyr. p. 457); ὁ π. = πελταστής, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 24, etc.; π. ἱππέας light horse, Polyb. 3. 43, 2.—Also πελτοφόρος, ὁ, Inscr. Boeot. in Keil p. 18.
πέλως, ὅκος, ὁ, v. sub πέλλα.
II. A kind of axe, Ath. 392 B, Lxx (Jer. 23. 29); distinguished from πέλεκος in Babr. 64. 9; rejected as barbarous by Phot.:—Dim. πελύκιον, τό, Arr. Periopl. M. Rubri pp. 4 and 10.

πέλω and πέλωμαι, only used in pres. and impf.:—Act., mostly in 3 sing. πέλει Hom., Pind., Trag., Pempel. ap. Stob. 1. 79. 52; 2 sing. πέλες Noun. D. 44. 193; 3 pl. πέλουσι Anth. P. 7. 56, Dor. πέλονται Pind. O. 6. 171:—impf., πέλεν II. 1, Hes., Ar. Pax 1276 (hexam.); sync. with the augm. ἔπλεν II. 3. 3, 5. 729, 12. 11, etc.; rarely in other persons, ἔπλεες, πέλες Pind. O. 1. 72, Q. Sm. 3. 564; Dor. 1 pl. πέλομεν Theocr. 29. 27:—imper. πέλε Ap. Rh. 1. 304; subj. πέλω Aesch. Supp. 339, πέλῃ Theocr.: opt. πέλοι Aesch., etc.: inf. πέλεν Id. Supp. 620, 801, Cho. 304; Ep. πέλεμεν or πέλεναι Parmen. Fr. 65; part. πέλουσα Aesch. Pr. 895. Much more common as Dep., in the same sense, 2 sing. πέλει Id. Eum. 149, 199, πέλεται II. 11. 392, etc.; πελόμεθα Theocr., πέλεσθε Ap. Rh., πέλονται Soph. Aj. 159: impf. syncop. when it takes the augm., 2 sing. ἔπλεο II. 1. 418, etc., contr. ἔπλεο 9. 54, etc., ἔπλετο, often in Hom. and Hes., but πέλοντο 9. 526; Ion. 2 sing. πελέσκεο 22. 433, πελέσκετο Hes. Fr. 22. 4: imperat. πέλεν II. 24. 219, πέλεσθω Ap. Rh.: subj. πέληται, -όμεθα, -ωνται II. 3. 287, 6. 358, 16. 128; opt. πέλοιτο 22. 443, Aesch.: inf. πέλεσθαι Ap. Rh.: part. πελόμενος Aesch. Supp. 122, 810 (v. sub fin.), sync. πλόμενος Euphor. 55 (as Hom. in the compds. ἐπιπλόμενος, περιπλόμενος).—The word is only used by Poets, and in late Dor. and Ion. Prose. (From πέλω come ἀμφι-πόλος, πολέω, πολεῶ, πωλέω, q. v.; cf. αἰπόλος.)

The orig. sense, to be in motion, appears in Hom., κλαγγὴ πέλει οὐρανῷ πρὸ τῷ cry goes, rises to heaven, II. 3. 3; ὕστα δὲ δίακος οὐρα . . πέλονται as far as they reach, 23. 431, cf. 10. 351; τῷ δ' ἦδη δεκάτῃ . . πέλεν ἥως οἰχομένῳ to him departed came the tenth month, i. e. it was the tenth after his departure, Od. 19. 192; γῆρας καὶ θάνατος ἐπ' ἀνθρώποις πέλονται old age and death come upon men, 13. 60; νοστος ἐπὶ στυγερῇ πέλεται δειλοῖσι βροτοῖσιν 15. 408; so perh. with ἐκ, τοῦ δ' ἐξ ἀργύρεος ῥυμός πέλεν II. 5. 729, cf. ἐκ 1. 6; σέο δ' ἐκ τὰδε πάντα πέλονται 13. 632:—this sense of motion is plain in the compd. participles ἐπιπλόμενος, περιπλόμενος; and it is plain in the derived notion of busy traffic which is expressed in ἐμπολάσθαι and πωλεῖν, cf. venio vengo, veniitio venditio, Lob. Phryn. 83. Hence springs

II. the usual sense to be, often in Hom., as II. 11. 392, etc.; but commonly distinguished from εἶμι by a notion of continuance, to be used or wont to be, whence it is often used in similes, as 2. 480, 3. 3; yet sometimes quite = εἶμι, e. g. 4. 158, 11. 736, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1124, Eum. 233, Soph. Ant. 333, Eur. Med. 521, etc.:—the impf. often occurs in pres. sense, ὄψιν περὶ πάντων ἔπλεο thou wast doomed to be, i. e. thou art, II. 1. 418, cf. 6. 434, Od. 2. 363, 13. 145:—with the part. of another Verb, periph. for the Verb itself, ἐμείοι λελασμένους ἔπλεν II. 23. 69:—τὰ δ' ὅλα ἐπλόμην οὐ παρέρχεται when once in being they pass not away, Dind. Aesch. Theb. 768 (vulg. τελλόμεν), cf. Supp. 122, 180.—The sense to become, assumed for places like II. 22. 443, 24. 219, 524, Od. 1. 393, follows easily from the radical sense, but is not necessary.

πέλωρ, τό, a portent, prodigy, monster, Ep. noun, only used in nom. and acc., and always of living beings, mostly in bad sense, as of the Cyclops, πέλωρ ἀθεμιστία εἰδώς Od. 9. 428; αὐτὴ δ' αὐτὴ π. κακόν of Scylla, 12. 87; of the serpent Python, h. Ap. 374; of a dolphin, π. μέγα τε δεινόν τε Ib. 401; and even of Hephaistos, π. αἰήτων ἀνέστη χυλῶν (where π. must be regarded as in appos. with Ἥφαιστος), II. 18. 410; cf. πέλωρον.

πελωριάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = πελωρίς, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 92 C.
πέλωριος, ον, fem. -ας Hes. Th. 179, Or. Sib. 1. 375, -ίη Ap. Rh. 4. 1682 (Hom. has no fem.):—like πέλωρος, often in Hom., mostly of gods, as Αἰδῆς, Ἄρης II. 5. 395, 7. 208; Ἥριον, Πολυόρμος Od. 11. 572, 9. 187; or heroes, as Αἴας, Ἐκτωρ, Ἀχιλλεύς II. 3. 229, 11. 820, 21. 527; ἀνὴρ π. 3. 166, Pind. O. 7. 26;—but also of things, ἔγχεος, τεύχεα II. 8. 424, 10. 439; λῆας Od. 11. 594; κύματα 3. 290, etc.; ἄρπη Hes. Th. 179; κλέος Pind. O. 10 (11). 25; rare in Trag., γὰς π. τέρας, of a dragon, Eur. I. T. 1248 (Iyr.); τὰ πρὶν πελώρια the mighty things, or mighty ones, of old, Aesch. Pr. 151 (Iyr.); and used by Com. or Prose writers only in bombastic or passionate passages, Ar. Av. 321, Arist. Rhet. 3. 7, 11, Ath. 84 E.
2. τὰ πελώρια (sc. ἐπεί), the great harvest-feast, celebrated in honour of Zeus in Thessaly, Bato ap. Ath. 639 E sq.; and Zeus himself was called Πελώριος, Q. Sm. 11. 273.

Πελωρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, the giant-monster, or Πελωρίς the muscle of Pelorum, Alciphro 1. 2; π. κόγχῃ Ath. 4 C, Clem. Al. 164:—also πελωριάς, ἄδος, Nic. et Arcestr. ap. Ath. 93 D—E, Anth. P. 6. 224.

πέλωρον, τό, = πέλωρ, a monster, prodigy, of the Gorgon, II. 5. 741, Od. 11. 634; of the offspring of the earth, Hes. Th. 295, cf. 845, 856; of a large stag, Od. 10. 168; of the enchanted animals of Circe, 10. 219; πέλωρα θεῶν portents sent by the gods, II. 2. 321.—Properly neut. from sq.

πέλωρος, ἡ, ον, also ος, ον Od. 15. 161: (πέλωρ):—monstrous, prodigious, huge, with collat. notion of terrible, in Hom. much rarer than

the form *πελώριος*, but in Hes. the more common; *δράκοντα φέρων ὀνύχεσσι πέλωρον* Il. 12. 202, 220; *χῆνα φ. ὀν. π.* Od. 15. 161; *π. ὄφιν, δεινὸν τε μέγαν τε* Hes. Th. 299; *Γαῖα πελώρη* (Hom. has no fem.) Ib. 159, 173, etc.—neut. pl. as Adv., *πέλωρα βιβῆ* she strides *gigantic*, h. Merc. 225, cf. 249.

πέμμα, τό, (πέσσω, πέπτω) *any kind of dressed food*; but mostly in pl., *pastry, cakes, sweetmeats*, Stesich. 2, Hdt. 1. 1, 160; Antiph. 'Ομ. I; Ἀττικὰ π. Plat. Rep. 404 D: cf. *πόπανον*.

πεμμάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., *a small cake*, Ath. 645 E.

πεμμάτο-λόγος, *on, discoursing of cakes*, Ath. 648 A.

πεμμάτουργός, ὁ, (*έργω) *a pastrycook*, Luc. Cronosol. 13.

πεμπαδ-αρχος, ὁ, *a commander of a body of five*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 23, Eq. Mag. 4, 9 (with v. l. —ἀρχης).

πεμπαζώ, fut. ἄσω, (πέμπε) properly *to count on the five fingers*, i. e. *to count by fives*, and then, generally, *to count*, Aesch. Eum. 748, Ar. Rh. 2. 975, Plut. 2. 387 E, etc.:—so in Med., *ἐπὶν πάσας πεμπασσεύει* (Ep. aor. 1 subj.) *when he has done counting them all*, Od. 4. 412. II. metaph. *to count up, reckon over, consider, θεωρησιὰς θυμῷ* π. Ar. Rh. 4. 1748: Med., *πάντα νόψ πεμπασασα* Ib. 350.—In Prose, *ἀναπεμπαζώ* is more common.

πεμπᾶς, ἄδωσ, ἡ, *a body of five*, Plat. Rep. 546 C, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 22 and 24, Arist. Pol. 5. 12, 8 Bekk.; but in An. Post. 2. 13, 2, he writes *πεντάδι*. In the Mss. often incorrectly written *πεμπᾶς*, as in Plat. Phaedo 104 A, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 6; so Schneidewin restores *πεμπ-ἄμερος* (for *πεμπτ-*) Dor. for *πενθ-ἡμέρος*, Pind. O. 5. 13:—*πεντᾶς* also is v. l. in Xen. Cyr. II. c.

πεμπασιῆς, οὗ, ὁ, (πέμπαζω) *one who counts*: used as a Verbal c. acc., *μύρια π. reviewing* by tens of thousands, Aesch. Pers. 981, cf. Hdt. 7. 60. **πέμπε**, Aeol. for *πέντε*, Vit. Hom. 37: a gen. *πέμπων*, Alcae. 33. 7. **πέμπελος**, *on*, an obscure epithet of aged persons, Lyc. 682, 826, Galen. 6. 380:—Hesych. expl. it *στομύλος, λάλος* and also *λίαν γηράλεος*, cf. Choerob. 391. 14, Suid.

πεμπταῖος, α, *on*, (πέμπτος) *on the fifth day*, mostly agreeing with the Subject, *πεμπταῖοι ἰκομῆθα on the fifth day we came*, Od. 14. 257, cf. Hipp. Aph. 1250; *πεμπταῖος γεγεννημένος born five days before*, Pind. O. 6. 59; *πεμπταῖον ἐγένετο it was on the fifth day*, Dem. 359. 19; *π. προκίεσθαι to have been five days laid out as dead*, Ar. Av. 474; *ἦσαν νεκροὶ ἤδη πεμπταῖοι* Xen. An. 6. 2, 9; *ἐκρινεν [ὁ πυρετός] πεμπταῖοι* came to a crisis *with those who had had it five days*, Hipp. 956 H; *π. ἀπὸ τῆς νίκης, ἐκ γενετῆς* Plut. Fab. 17, Luc. Halc. 5.

πεμπτάκις, false form for *πεντάκις* in Alex. Trall. 8. 437.

πεμπτ-ἡμέρος, **πεμπτᾶς**, v. sub *πεμπᾶς*.

πεμπτέος, α, *on*, verb. Adj. *to be sent*, Luc. Phal. 11.

II. πεμπτέον, *one must send*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 11.

πεμπτη-μόριον, τό, *the fifth part*, Hipp. 580. 26, Plat. Legg. 956 C.

πεμπτήριος, ὁ, *a conductor*, Greg. Naz.

πέμπτος, ὅ, *on*, (v. sub *πέντε*) *the fifth, oneself with four others*, *πέμπτος μετὰ τοῖσιν* Od. 9. 335; so in Att. Prose, *πέμπτος αὐτός* Thuc. 1. 61, 3. 19; *π. σπῆραμή*, i. e. 4 cubits and a span, Hdt. 2. 106; *ἐς π. μήνα by the fifth month*, Id. 1. 77; *τὸ πέμπτον μέρος a fifth*, Plat. Apol. 36 B, etc.; but, *τὸ π.*, as Adv. *fifthly*, Diod. 19. 77. II. *ἡ πέμπτη* (sc. *ἡμέρα*), *the fifth day*, Hes. Op. 800, 801, Ar. Nub. 1131; (in Eccl. = our Thursday).

2. *ἡ π.* (sc. *ὁδός*), *via quintana*, in the camp of the lanes in the Roman camp, Polyb. 6. 30, 6.

πεμπτός, ὅ, *on*, verb. Adj. *sent, ἀπὸ τῶν ὕ' π. πρόσθε* Thuc. 8. 86.

πέμπω, *on* inf. —*έμεναι, —έμεν* Od. 13. 48, 10. 18:—*Ion* impf. *πέμπεσκε* Hdt. 7. 106:—*fut. πέμψω* Hom., etc., Dor. *πεμψῶ* Theocr. 5. 141, *on* inf. *πεμψέμεναι* Od. 10. 484:—*aor. έπεμψα, Ep. έμψα*, Hom., etc.:—*pf. έπεμψα*, Thuc. 7. 12, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 10, Dem. 54. 6: *pf. έπεμψόμεναι*, *Ion*, —*έε*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 9, Hdt. 1. 85:—*Med.*, *fut. πέμψομαι*; *aor. έπεμψάμην* (v. inf. B):—but the *Med.* is not used in Prose, except in compds. *ἀπο-, μετα-, προ-πέμψομαι*—*Pass.*, *fut. πέμψοθήσομαι* Strab. p. 3, Plut.: *aor. έπεμψοθήν* Pind. and Att.: 3 sing. *pf. έπέμψαται* Aesch. Theb. 473 (*προ-*), Thuc. 7. 77, part. *πεμψόμενος* Dem. 672. ult., Luc. Alex. 32, Dio C. 50. 13: *plapf. έπέπεμψτο* Dio C. 36. 1 (*προῖπ-*), Thuc. 8. 79.

To send, often of persons, esp. of ambassadors and heralds, Il. 3. 116, Hdt. 7. 15, Aesch. Theb. 37, etc.; of troops, Id. Pers. 34, 54, etc., cf. Theb. 470; of a ship, *to convey, carry*, Od. 8. 556, cf. Aesch. Supp. 135; so, *κραυγεφόροι δέ μ' έπεμψαν αὖραι* Id. Pr. 131, cf. Pind. P. 4. 362; c. dupl. acc., *ὁδὸν π. τινὰ to conduct one on his way*, Soph. Aj. 739, cf. El. 1163:—also of things, *πέμψω δέ τοι ὁδὸν ὅπισθεν* Od. 5. 167, etc.; *π. γράμματα, έπιστολήν* Ep. Plat. 310 D, 323 B: metaph., *π. κακὸν τινι to send one evil*, Il. 15. 109; *π. παραβᾶσαν Έρῆνιν* Aesch. Ag. 59; *ποινάς, ζημίαν, φόβον*, etc., Id. Enn. 203, Eur. I. T. 1308, etc.; *ὑπὸν, ὀνειράτα* Soph. Ph. 19, El. 460; often of omens, *π. οἰωνὸν, τέρατα*, etc., Il. 24. 310, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 15, cf. Symp. 4. 48; *μαντείας* Soph. O. T. 149; also, *π. ικεσίους λιτάς* Id. Ph. 495; *π. ἀράγας, ἀλάς* Aesch. Eum. 598, Soph. O. T. 159;—*Construction*: 1. *the place to which* is expressed a. by the acc., *π. τινὰ Θέβας, ἀγρούς* Soph. O. C. 1770, O. T. 761; more commonly with a Prep., *ἐς Τροίην, φίλῃν, φίλῃν ἐς πατρίδα*, etc., Il. 6. 207, etc.; *π. εἰς Αἴδω* 21. 48; (so, *δόμον Αἴδω* εἶω Od. 9. 524; also, *Αἴδω* Eur. I. T. 159); *π. ἐς διδασκαλίαν to send to school*, Plat. Prot. 325 D, (so *πέμπειν* alone, Ar. Fr. 3); *π. ἐπ' εὐρέα νῆα θαλάσσης over* .., Od. 4. 560, etc.; *π. ἐπὶ ὀρηκῶν ἵππους to them*, Il. 10. 464; but, *πέμπειν ἐπὶ τι to send for a purpose*, *ἐπ' ὕδωρ* Hdt. 5. 12; *ἐπὶ νίκην* Aesch. Cho. 477; *ἐπὶ κατασκευήν* Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 9; (so, *π. εἰς καρ.* Soph. Ph. 45)—also, *π. ἐπὶ τινι to send to him*, Il. 2. 6; or *against* .., Aesch. Ag. 61, etc.; also *to send for a purpose*, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 17, Cyr. 6. 2, 9; *περὶ τινος* about something, Thuc. t. 91, Xen., etc.; *ὑπὲρ τινος* Deum. 162. 6: *παρά or πρὸς τινα to some one*,

Thuc. 2. 81, Xen. An. 5. 2, 6; *ὡς τινα* Thuc. 8. 50.

b. by an Adv. *οἶκαδε, οἰκόνδε* Od. 19. 281., 24. 418; *ἔνδε δόμονδε* Il. 16. 445; *θύραζε* Od. 9. 461; *πόλεμονδε*, Il. 18. 452, etc.; *έταρον γάρ .. πέμπ' Αἴ- δώδε* was conducting or conveying Patroclus to Hades, 23. 137; cf. *infr.* III.

c. in Hom. by the inf., *πέμπειν τινὰ νέεσθαι* Od. 4. 8; *έπεσθαι* Il. 16. 575; *λέγειν* Od. 14. 336; *ικανέναι* 4. 29; *άγειν* 24. 419; *φέρειν* Il. 16. 454; *φέρειν* 16. 681;—where the inf. is almost pleonast., as in *βῆ δ' ἐλάναι, μάλιστα δ' ἐλάναι*, etc.;—but not so in Soph. El. 406, *μήτηρ με πέμπε πατρί τυμβεύσαι χόας*:—also *to send word*, *πέμπετε σῇ δαμαρτί .. παῖδα .. δευρ' ἀποστέλλειν* Eur. I. A. 360; *πέμπουσιν οἱ έφοροι .. στρατεύεσθαι sent him orders to march*, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 7.

2. *the place from which* is expressed by *ἀπό or ἐκ*, Il. 16. 447, Od. 11. 635, etc.

3. absol., where *πρόσβεις, άγγελον*, etc., may be supplied, *έπέμψαμεν πρὸς ὁμάς περὶ ἀποστάσεως* Thuc. 3. 13, cf. Xen. An. 2. 3, 1; *πέμπετε κελύων or κελύειν πέμπων* Thuc. 1. 91., 2. 81; *έπεμπε πρὸς Κύδρον δέόμενος* Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 4; *έπεμπον έρωτῶντες* Id. B. 6. 4, 4; etc.

II. *to send forth or away, dismiss*, like *ἀποπέμψω*, *to send home*, Od. 4. 29, 7. 227, etc.; more rarely in Il., as 24. 780; *χρῆ έξείναι παρέρντα φιλεῖν, έθελόντα δέ πέμπετε*, 'welcome the coming, speed the parting guest', Od. 15. 74; *ὑπέδεκτο καὶ έπέμπε* 23. 315;—also of the father who dismisses his daughter to go to her husband's house, Od. 4. 5 sq.:—*π. τινὰ ἀποικον* Soph. O. T. 1518, etc.

2. of missiles, *to discharge, shoot forth*, like *ἀφίμψω*, *πέτρας* Hes. Th. 716; *ὄμματος .. τόξεμα* Aesch. Supp. 1005.

3. of words, *to send forth, utter*, Id. Theb. 443, Soph. Ph. 846, 1445, etc.

III. *to conduct, convey, escort*, Lat. *deduco*, Il. 1. 390, Od. 14. 336, etc.; so in Att., as Soph. Tr. 571; often of Hermes and other gods who conduct mortals, Od. 11. 626, Aesch. Eum. 12, Supp. 219; hence *ὁ πέμπων* absol., of Hermes, Soph. Ph. 133 (cf. *πόμπας, πομπαῖος*, etc.)—also, *πομπῇν πέμ- πειν to conduct a procession*, Hdt. 5. 56, Ar. Eccl. 757, Thuc. 6. 56, Lys. 137. 22, Dem. 47. 13, etc.; *π. χορούς* Eur. El. 434, Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 12; *Παναθήναια π. Menand. Έποβ. 1*, Philostr. 161; hence in Pass., *πέμπεσθαι Διονύσω to be carried in procession in his honour*, Hdt. 2. 49, cf. Plut. Aemil. 32, Demetr. 12.

IV. *to send with one, give as provision* for a journey, etc., *είματα, σῖτον* Od. 16. 83; *π. δῶρα, σκύλα, ξένια*, etc., Hdt. 7. 106, Soph. Ph. 1429, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 42; etc.

V. like *ἀνα- πέμψω*, *to send up, produce*, *ὅσα πέμπετε βυδάρους αἰα* Soph. Ph. 1161.

B. in Med., *πέμπεσθαι τινα, = μεταπέμπεσθαι, to send for one*, Soph. O. C. 602, ubi v. Schol.; *τί χρῆμ' έπέμψω τὸν έμὸν ἐκ δόμων πόδα*; Eur. Hec. 977.

II. *to send for oneself, to send in one's own service or cause* some one to be sent, Soph. O. T. 555, Eur. Or. 111, Luc. Tox. 14.

πεμπάβολον, τό, (πέμπε, ὀβελός) *a five-pronged fork*, for stirring the sacrificial fire, Il. 1. 463, Od. 3. 460; also as a kitchen utensil, Vit. Hom. 37.

πεμφήρις, ἴδωσ, ἡ, *a kind of fish*, Numen. ap. Ath. 309 F.

πεμφύδωδης, *es*, (είδωσ) dub. epith. of *πυρετός, flatulent, inflated, or breaking out with tumours*, Hipp. 1165 F, v. Fotis. Occ.

πέμφις, ἴγωσ, ἡ, also *πεμφίς*, ἴδωσ (infr. 4):—*something filled with air, a bubble*, *φλῦκταιναί πέμφειν ἐξιδόμενα ὑεροῖο* blisters like the bubbles formed by rain in falling, Nic. Th. 272; so, *π. αἵματος* Aesch. Fr. 182.

2. *ἡλίον π.* (as it were) *a sun-bubble, a flash of light*, lb. 158; so, *π. τηλέσκοπος χρυσέα* Soph. Fr. 319; *κερανία π. βρον- τῆς* lb. 483; *πέμφριγί πλῆγας ὥσπερ άγγέλω πυρός* lb.

3. *a mass of clouds driven together by the wind*, lb. 15; also, *a storm*, *π. δυσχείμερος* Aesch. Fr. 195.

4. Lyc. 686 speaks of *πεμφίδω ὅπα*, the voice of departed souls, cf. Hesych. For all these meanings, v. Galen. ap. Herm. Opusc. 4. 276. (It is another form of *πομφός*, *πομ- φύλυξ*, perh. akin to *βόμβος, βομβυλίς*, etc.)

πεμφρηδών, ὄνωσ, ἡ, *a kind of wasp* that built in hollow oaks, or underground, Nic. Al. 183, Th. 812; cf. *τεννοθήδων, άνθρηθήδων*.

πέμψις, *εὼσ*, ἡ, (πέμψω) *a sending, mission*, Hdt. 5. 54; *ἡ π. τῶν νεῶν* Thuc. 7. 17; *τῆς έπιστολῆς* Arist. Poët. 11, 8; *ἡ π. τῶν νικητηρίων*, of a triumphal procession, Dio C. 44. 41.

πενεστής, ἡ, = *οἱ πενέσται*, the class of *Penestae*, Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 22., 2. 9, 2.

πενέστερος, —τατος, Comp. and Sup. of *πένης*.

πενέστης, *ου, ὁ, a labourer, workman*:—the *πενέσται* were the Thessalian serfs, *ascripti glebae*, Ar. Vesp. 1273 (with a pun on *πένης*), Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 36., 6. 1, 11, Dem. 687. 2, Arist. Fr. 544, Theocr. 16. 35. Like the *Εἰλατες* in Laconia (and perhaps like the *Θῆρες* in Attica), they were orig. a conquered tribe, afterwards increased by prisoners of war, and formed a link between the freemen and the born slaves; cf. Archemach. ap. Ath. 264, Schol. Theocr. 16. 35, Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 1. p. 437, Grote 2. p. 373.

II. generally, *any slave or bondsman*, *τινὸς* Eur. Heracl. 639, Phrix. 61:—*a poor man*, Ar. Vesp. i. c., Timon ap. Diog. L. 7. 16; cf. Ruhnk. Tim. (Generally referred to *πένωμα*, = *the labourers*, v. Dion. H. 2. 9. The people of *Penestia*, in Illyria, on the borders of Macedonia, perh. derived their origin from a body of the Thessalian Penests, who escaped into that mountain region.)

πενεστικός, ἡ, *ὄν*, in the state of a *πενέστης*, *τὸ π. Θετταλῶν έθνος* the caste of *Penestae*, Plat. Legg. 776 D.

πενέω, *to be poor*, Hesych.

πένης, *ητος, ὁ, (πένωμαι) one who works for his daily bread, a day-labourer, a poor man*, but distinctively placed above the *πτωχὸς* (beggar), *πτωχὸς μὲν γὰρ βίος .., ζῆν έστιν μηδὲν έχοντα* τοῦ δέ πένητος ζῆν *φειδόμενον καὶ τοῖς έργοῖς προσέχοντα* Ar. Pl. 553; *οἱ π. αὐτῶν* Ildt. 1. 133., 2. 47; *ἐκ πένητος πλοῦσις* Lys. 92. 12; *πένητες άνθρωποι* Ildt. 5. 51; οἱ *άνηρ π.* Soph. Ph. 584; jokingly, *π. ἵππος* Xen. Occ. 11, 5.

II. as Adj., *π. δῶμος* Eur. El. 1139; and c. neut., *ἐν πένητι* *ὥματι* lb. 372: c. gen., *π. χρημάτων poor in money*, lb. 38; *π. φίλων*

Ep. Plat. 332 C; π. ἀπολογίας Luc. Apol. 11:—also fem. ἡ πένησσα, Hesych.:—Comp. πένεστερος, Xen. Ath. 1, 13; Sup. πένεστατος, Dem. 555. 11.

πενητεύω, to be poor, Pseudo-Phocyl. 26; π. τινός Emped. 309.

πενητο-κόμος, *on, tending the poor*, χείρες Anth. P. 8, 31.

πενητο-τροφέιον, τό, a poorhouse, Byz.

πενητο-τρόφος, *on, feeding the poor*, Byz.

πενθαλέος, α, *on, sad, mourning*, ἐστόρεσαν παλάμας π. Anth. P. 7, 604; π. τοκῆς Epigr. Gr. 372. 30:—fem. πενθάς, ἄδος, Nonn. D. 14, 271, etc.

II. bringing sorrow, δόρυ Or. Sib. 12, 203.

πένθεια, ἡ, poet. form of πένθος, Aesch. Ag. 430.

πενθείετον, v. sub πενθῶ.

πένθ-εκτος, *on, quinisexti, σύνδοτος* Eccl.

πενθερά, Ion. -ρη, ἡ, fem. of πενθερός, a mother-in-law, Lat. socrus, Dem. 1123. 1, Call. Dian. 149, Plut., etc.

πενθερίδης, ἑως, ὁ, a step-father's son, step-brother, C. I. 4079.

πενθερίος, α, *on, of or for a penθερός*, Arat. 252: in Manetho 5, 298, πενθερίκος:—πενθερίον τὴν προικα θάσισι, Hesych.

πενθερός, ὁ, a father-in-law, Lat. socer, like ἐκπύρος, Il. 6, 170, Od. 8, 582, Hdt. 3, 52, and Att.; λαβὼν Ἀδραστὸν πενθερόν Soph. O. C. 1302:—in pl. parents-in-law, Eur. Hipp. 636; so soceri in Virg. Aen. 5, 457, Tac. An. 1, 55.

II. generally, a connexion by marriage, e.g. brother-in-law, Eur. El. 1286, Valck. Phoen. 431: also = γαμβρός, a son-in-law, Soph. Fr. 293. (πενθερός, -ρά are compared by Pott and Curt. to Skt. bandh-u (connexio, cognatus, cognatus), from Root bandh, badhn-ami (to bind), cf. Goth. bind-a, etc.)

πενθερο-κτόνος, *on*, =sq., Tzetz. ad Lyc. 161.

πενθερο-φθόρος, *on, slaying one's father-in-law*, Lyc. 161.

πενθῶ, Ep. 3 dual πενθείσθαι Il. 23, 283; Ep. inf. πενθήμεναι Od. 18, 174., 19, 120, cf. καλήμεναι, ποθήμεναι, φιλήμεναι from καλέω, etc.:—fuit. -ήσω Aesch. Fr. 190: *ar. ἐπένθησα* Aesch., Aeschin.: pf. πεπένθηκα Luc. Demon. 25, (συμ-) Dem. 1399. 26: (πένθος). To bewail, lament, mourn for, esp. for persons, νέκυν πενθήσαι Il. 19, 225; πενθεῖν τινά ὡς τεθνεῶτα Hdt. 4, 95; π. ἀνδρα γόους Aesch. Pers. 545; π. τινα δημοσίᾳ Lys. 196. 43; π. τινα τριχί (cf. κουρά) Aesch. Cho. 173; also, ἐπὶ τινι π. καὶ κείρεσθαι Aeschin. 84. 14:—absol. to mourn, go into mourning, Plat. Phaedr. 258 B; c. acc. cogn. πενθεῖ νέον οἶκτον Aesch. Supp. 63:—Pass. to be mourned for, Isocr. 213 C. 2. of things, κακὰ Soph. O. T. 1320, Lys. 190. 29; πῆματα Soph. O. C. 739; τύχας Eur. Med. 268.

πένθημα, τό, lamentation, mourning, Aesch. Cho. 432, Theocr. 26, 26; διπλοῦν π. δαμάτων ἔχειν Eur. Supp. 1035.

πενθήμεναι, v. sub πενθῶ.

πενθ-ήμερος, *on, of five days*, Schol. Pind. O. 5, 13:—κατὰ πενθήμερον for alternate spaces of five days, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 14: v. sub πεμπάς.

πενθ-ημίγυνον, τό, two and a half γύναι, Tab. Herac. in C. I. 5775. 20.

πενθ-ημί-μερής, ἑς, consisting of five halves, i. e. of two and a half:—in Prosody, τροπή π. the caesura after two feet and a half, as in Hexam., and Iamb. Trim., Draco p. 126, etc.; τὸ πενθιμμερές (with or without μέτρον) the first two feet and a half of a verse, Schol. Ar. Av. 627, Quintil. 9, 4, 78.

πενθ-ημί-πόδιος, α, *on, consisting of five half feet*, i. e. of 2½ feet, Xen. Oec. 19, 3 and 5, with v. l. -ποδιαίος; but v. Dind. Steph. Thes. s. v., Lob. Phryn. 546 sq.

πενθ-ημι-σπίθᾱμος, *on, 2½ spans long*, Philo in Math. Vett. p. 59:—so πενθ-ημι-τάλανταίος, α, *on, weighing 2½ talents*, Ib. 51.

πενθιμῶν, *on, mournful*, Aesch. Ag. 420, Christod. Ephr. 148.

πενθίρης, es, lamenting, mourning, formed like φρενίρης, etc., Eur. Phoen. 323, Tro. 141.

πενθιρός, ἄ, *on, of or for mourning*, ἱμάτιον Anaxil. Incert. 5.

πένθις, ἑως, ἡ, mourning, Schol. Aesch. Ag. 438.

πενθιτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, ἡ, a mourner, Aesch. Pers. 946, Theb. 1062:—fem., κακῶν πενθιτήριᾱ, she who mourns for evils, Eur. Hipp. 805.

πενθιτήριος, α, *on, of or in sign of mourning*, Aesch. Cho. 8.

πενθιτικός, ἡ, *on, disposed to mourn*: Adv. -κῶς, Plut. 2, 113 D.

πενθιτῶρ, ορος, ὁ, =πενθιτήρ, Theod. Prodr.

πενθικός, ἡ, *on, (πένθος) of or for mourning, mournful*, Plut. 2, 102 B, etc.; ἔν πενθικῶς (sc. ἐσθήμασι) LXX (Ex. 33, 4):—Adv., πενθικῶς ἔχειν τινός to be in mourning for a person, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 7; πάνν π. ἐσκενασμένη Luc. Calumn. 5.

πένθιμος, *on, also ἡ, on* Diod. 11, 57:—mournful, mourning, sorrowful, daκρυῖον π. αἰδώς Aesch. Supp. 579; π. κουρά Eur. Alc. 513, Or. 548; π. πρῆπει δρᾶν (as Markl.) Id. Supp. 1056:—τὰ π. mourning-clothes, Plut. 2, 114 E:—Adv. -μῶς, Theod. Prodr. II. mournful, sorry, wretched, γήρας Eur. Alc. 622; π. ὕπνον λαύειν, of death, Epigr. Gr. 204, 7.

πένθος, εὖς, τό, grief, sadness, sorrow, Hom., Il., etc.; τινός for one, Od. 18, 324, etc.; π. ἀλαστον ἔχειν Il. 24, 105; π. λαγχάνειν Soph. Fr. 587; π. λαμβάνει τινά Il. 16, 548, etc.; μέγα π. Ἀχαιῶν γαῖαν ἰκάνει 1, 254, etc.; πένθει δ' ἀτλήτω βεβλήχατο 9, 3; θυμὸς ἐτέρπετο π. λυγρῶ 22, 242, etc. 2. esp. of the outward signs of grief, mourning for the dead, γονεῖσι γόνον καὶ π. ἔθηκεν, 17, 37; παῖδός γὰρ οἱ ἀλαστον . . π. ἐκτετο Od. 24, 423; Σάρδεις π. παρὰσχῶν Aesch. Pers. 322; π. οἰκτεῖον στένειν Soph. Ant. 1249; π. ποιήσασθαι to make a public mourning, Hdt. 2, 1; so, π. προθήκατο 6, 21; π. τίθεται 2, 46; π. τινός κοινοῦσθαι Eur. Alc. 426; ἐν πένθει εἶναι Soph. El. 290, 847, Plat., etc.; πολὺ π. ἦν κατὰ τὸ στρατοπέδον Xen. Hell. 4, 5, 10; π. λιπὲν C. I. 948, etc.:—in pl., Pind. I. 8 (7), 14, Fr. 126, Aesch. Cho. 334, Plat. Rep. 395 D, Arist. Rhet. 1, 11, 12, etc. II. an unhappy event, misfortune, π. τινός one's ill-fortune, Hdt. 3, 14; ἔλαν πένθος οὐ τλατόν Pind. I. 7 (6), 51.

III. of persons, a misery, Soph. Aj.

615; π. ἔδωκε φέρειν, i. e. the body, Epigr. Gr. 228. (A collat. form of πάθος, as βένθος of βάθος; v. sub πάσχω.)

πενία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, (πένομαι) poverty, need, πενίη εἶκον Od. 14, 157; οὐλομένην π. Hes. Op. 715; στάσις πένθος δότερα Pind. Fr. 228; π. [αὐτοῖς] σύντροφός ἐστι, ἀρετὴ δέ . . τὴν πενίην ἀπαμύναται Hdt. 7, 102; τῆς πτωχείας πενίαν φαμέν εἶναι ἀδελφὴν (v. sub πένης) Ar. Pl. 549; π. δὲ σοφίαν ἔλαχε διὰ τὸ δυστυχῆς Eur. Fr. 642; ἐν πενίᾳ εἶναι, γίγνεσθαι Plat. Apol. 23 C, Rep. 613 A; π. καὶ ἀπορία Andoc. 18, 42:—π. πενία in Isocr. 185 A, Plat. Prot. 353 D, Rep. 618 A, etc. Cf. πένομαι.

πενιχράλεος, α, *on*, collat. form of πενιχρός, Anth. P. 6, 190.

πενιχρόμαι, =πένομαι, Or. Sib. 3, 245.

πενιχρός, ἄ, *on*, like πένης, poor, needy, Od. 3, 348, Theogn. 165, 181, Solon 3, 23, Pind. N. 7, 27:—an old poet. word, used by Com. writers (Ar. Pl. 976, Philaetaer. Ἀχιλλ. 1, Diod. Ἑπικλ. 1, 8), by Plat. Rep. 578 A, and in late Prose:—Adv. -χρῶς, Arist. Pol. 1, 2, 3.

πενιχρότης, ἦτος, ἡ, =πενία, Sext. Emp. M. 2, 103, Hesych.

πενιχρό-φρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, poor in mind, Byz.

πένομαι, Dep., used only in pres. and impf.: (v. sub fin.): I. intr. to work for one's daily bread; generally, to toil, work, ἀμφίπολοι . . ἐνὶ μεγάρῳ πένοντο Od. 10, 348; περὶ δειπνον ἐνὶ μεγάρῳ π. busy preparing a meal, 4, 624; ἀμφ' αὐτὸν ἐταῖροι ἐσσημένως ἐπένοντο Il. 24, 124: hence, after Hom., 2. to be poor or needy, Solon 16, Eur. Hec. 1220, Thuc. 2, 40, etc.; πλουσία ἡ πνευμένη πόλις Plat. Rep. 577 E; πλουτοῦντες ἡ π. Id. Polit. 293 A; π. καὶ κάμνειν Id. Gorg. 477 D. 3. c. gen. to be poor in, have need of, τῶν σοφῶν (i. e. τῆς σοφίας) Aesch. Eum. 431, cf. Eur. Supp. 210; πάντων Porphyry. ad Marcell. p. 48:—c. acc., χρήματα Themist. 22 B. II. trans. to work at, prepare, get ready, δόμον κατὰ δαῖτα πένοντο Od. 2, 322, cf. 3, 428, etc.; ἔργα Hes. Op. 771; ὁπότε κεν δὴ ταῦτα πενώμεθα when we are a-doing this, Od. 13, 394; τί σε χρή ταῦτα πένεσθαι 24, 407, cf. Il. 19, 200: v. sub διαλλαγή.—On the precise meaning of πένομαι, πενία, cf. omnino Ar. Pl. 551 sqq. (Cf. πένης, πενία, πενιχρός, πνευστής, νόμος, πονηρός, πείνα, and perh. ἡπανία; Lat. penuria: but the forms σ-πάν-ις, σπαν-ία, etc., seem to show that the orig. root was ΣΠΑΝ, so that πένομαι may be orig. the same as Goth. spinnan (vῆθαι), A. S. spinnan, etc.)

πένομαι, =πένομαι, only found in part. aor. πενωθεῖς, poor, needy, Menand. Sentent. 43; Meineke πένόμενος.

πεντά-βιβλος (sc. συγγραφή), ἡ, a work in five books, Eccl.

πεντά-βρίχους (sc. πούς), ὁ, a foot consisting of five short syllables, Anecd. Oxon. 3, 314.

πεντά-γαμβρος, *on, with five sons-in-law*, νυμφεῖα Lys. 146.

πεντά-γαμμος, v. sub πεντεγρ-.

πενταγωνισμός, ὁ, κατὰ πενταγωνισμὸν pentagonwise, Nicom. Arithm. 2, 13.

πεντά-γωνος, *on, pentagonal*, Arist. Fr. 293; πεντάγωνον, τό, a pentagon, Plut. 2, 1003 D:—πεντάγωνικός, ἡ, *on*, Nicom. Arithm. p. 120.

πεντάδακτύλος, *on, with five fingers or toes*, Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 5, P. A. 4, 10, 30. 2. five fingers broad, Hipp. Art. 783, in form πεντεδ-: also πενταδακτυλῖος, Orib. p. 154 Mai. II. as Subst. =πεντά-φυλλον, Diosc. Noth. 4, 42.

πεντά-αρχος, ὁ, f. l. for πεμπάδαρχος.

πεντά-δεκά-έτης, *on, ὁ, =πεντεκαίδεκαέτης*, Hippiatr.

πενταδίδος, ἡ, *on*, (πεντάς) consisting of five:—Adv. -κῶς, Procop.

πενταδραχμία, ἡ, five drachmae, Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 12; where perh. the Att. form πεντεδρ- should be restored, as in Dinarch. 97, 18.

πενταδράχος, *on, of the weight or value of five drachmae*, Hdt. 6, 89; π. συναλλάγματα to the amount of five drachmae, Arist. Pol. 4, 16, 4, 5, 13, 2:—τὸ π. a piece of five drachmae, Poll. 9, 60.

πεντάδαρος, *on*, (δάρων 11) five handbreadths wide, Vitruv. 2, 3.

πεντάεθλος, πένταθλον, poet. and Ion. for πένταθλος, -ον.

πενταετηρίς, ἑς, =πενταετής, Schol. Arist. Pax 876.

πενταετηρίς, ἡ, a period of five years, Gloss.:—πενταετηρικός, ἡ, *on*, falling every five years, ἀγών Plut. 2, 748 F, C. I. 1420, etc.

πενταετηρικός, ἡ, *on*, quinquennial, ἀγών C. I. 1420, 2583, 40; ἀρχων Ib.

πενταετηρίς, ἰδὸς, ἡ, (ἔτος) =πεντετηρίς, Lycurg. 161, 40, Ariston Pol. 5, 8, 10, C. I. 82, 1603, 1719, al.; the Roman Iustrum, Polyb. 6, 13, 3.

II. as Adj. coming every fifth year, π. ἐορτά Pind. O. 10 (11), 70, N. 11, 35; also alone in same sense, Id. O. 3, 38.

πενταετηρος, *on*, (ἔτος) poet. for πενταετής, five years old, Boüs Il. 2, 403., 7, 315; ὕς Od. 14, 419.

πενταετής, ἑς, or πενταετής, es, five years old, ἀπὸ πενταετέος ἀρξάμενοι Hdt. 1, 136; πενταετεί . . ἦθει ψυχῆς Plat. Legg. 793 E:—fem. πενταετῖς, Plut. 2, 844 A. II. of Time, lasting five years, σπονδαί Thuc. 1, 112; χρόνος C. I. 2335. 29:—neut. Adv. πένταετες, for five years, Od. 3, 115.

πενταετία, ἡ, =πενταετηρίς, Dion. H. 8, 75, Plut. Pericl. 13, C. I. 1625, 42.

πενταετίσμαι, Dep. to be five years old, C. I. 6278.

πενταζώνος, *on, with five girdles or zones*, Strab. 94 and 111.

πενταθλεύω, to practise the πένταθλον, Xenophon. 2, 2;—so πενταθλέω, Ib. 2, 16, Paus. 6, 14, 13.

πενταθλητής, οὔ, ὁ, =πένταθλος, Eccl.:—πενταθλητικός, ἡ, *on*, in the π., Schol. Pind. N. 7, 9.

πενταθλία, ἡ, =πένταθλον, Arr. Epict. 3, 1, 5;—so πένταθλον, τό, Pind. P. 95, I. 1, 35.

πέντ-αθλον, Ion. πένταέθλον, τό, the contest of the five exercises, Lat. quinquertium, Pind. (who in O. 13, 41 has πένταθλον, in N. 7, 12 πενταέθλον); πένταέθλον ἀσκεῖν or ἐπασκεῖν Hdt. 6, 92., 9, 33; in Soph. El. 691, Porson restored ἀθλ' ἀπερ νομίζεται for the reading of the Mss.,

πεντάθλ' ἃ νομίζεται; but Herm. rejects the verse altogether.—These five exercises were ἄλμα, δίσκος, δρόμος, πάλη, πυγμή, the last being afterwards exchanged for the ἀκόντισις, also ἄκων, ἀκόντιον, and, in Schol. Plat. 87 Ruhnk., called σίγννος,—summed up in the pentam. ἄλμα, ποδακίρην, δίσκον, ἀκοντα, πάλην. No one received the prize unless he was winner in all: on the order in which they followed, see Böckh and Donaldson on Pind. N. 7; against them, Herm. Opusc. 3. 26 sq. πέντ-αθλος, Ion. πεντάθελος, ὁ, one who practises the πένταθλον or conquers therein, Arist. Rhet. I. 5, 11, Plut. 2. 738 A; π. παῖς Inscr. Vet. in C. I. 34; π. ἀνὴρ Hdt. 9. 75.

II. metaph. of one who tries everything, Plat. Rival. 138 D; ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ πένταθλος versed in every department of philosophy, Diog. L. 9. 37;—also used in depreciation, of 'a jack of all trades,' Xen. Hell. 4. 7. 5.

πέντ-αυχμος, on, five-pointed, Anth. P. 6. 57.
πεντακαττίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Dor. for πεντηκοστής, C. I. 1834.
πεντάκλειθος, on, with five ways, Orac. ap. Paus. 8. 9. 2.
πεντάκις [ᾶ], Adv. five times, Pind. N. 6. 33, Aesch. Pers. 323, Ar. Pax 242, Isocr. 83 B;—in late Poets πεντάκι, Opp. C. 3. 56, Anth. P. 13. 15.
πεντάκις-μύριοι [ῶ], ai, a, five times ten thousand, i. e. 50,000, Hdt. 7. 103, Luc. Pisc. 20.
πεντάκις-χιλίοι [ῖ], ai, a, five thousand, Hdt. 1. 194, Plat. Legg. 738 A;—in sing., π. ἄνθρωποι five thousand men-at-arms, Luc. D. Meretr. 9. 4; π. ἵπποι LXX (1 Macc. 4. 28).

πεντακισ-χίλιστος, ἡ, on, the 5000th, Byz., Eccl.
πεντάκλαδος, on, five-branched, π. ἡ χεῖρ E. M. 127. 41.
πεντάκλιτος, on, of a dinner-room, with five couches, Arist. Mirab. 127. 2, Ath. 205 D, 207 F, etc.

πεντα-κόλουρος, on, five times obridged, Nicom. Arithm. 127.
πεντάκρονος, on, five crows—lives old, C. I. 8749. 15; v. τρικρόωνος.
πεντάκροσι-ἀρχης, on, ὁ, the commander of 500 men, or, more precisely, 512, acc. to Ar. Tact. 10: πεντακροσι-ἀρχος, ὁ, Plut. Alex. 76:—πεντάκροσι-ἀρχία, ἡ, a command of 500 (512), Jul. Afric.

πεντάκόσιοι, Ep. πεντηκόσιοι, ai, a, five hundred, Od. 3. 7, Hdt. 1. 7, etc.;—in sing., πεντακασία ἵπποις five hundred horse, Longus 3. 1. II. at Athens, οἱ πεντάκοσιοι the senate of 500 (ἡ βουλὴ), chosen by lot (ἀπὸ κῆρας) 50 from each tribe, acc. to the constitution of Cleisthenes, Lycurg. 152. 30, Dem. 1144. 18; τὴν βουλὴν τοὺς πεντακοσίους (where perh. τὴν βουλὴν is a gloss), Aeschin. 53. 8.

πεντάκοσιο-μέδιμνος, ὁ, possessing land which produced 500 medimni yearly, Thuc. 3. 16, Lys. ap. Harp. s. v., Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 6, Plut. Solon 18;—acc. to Solon's distribution of the Athen. citizens, the πεντακοσιο-μέδιμνοι formed the first class, Böckh P. E. 2. 259 sqq., 272 sq., Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 2. 37.

πεντάκοσιοστός, ἡ, ὅν, the five-hundredth, one of 500, Ar. Eccl. 1007, Lysias 176. 13.

πεντάκοσιοστὺς, ὅς, ὁ, a number of five-hundred, Schol. Od. 3. 7 (vulg. πεντακοῦστὺς), cf. Eust. Opusc. 98. 72.

πεντάκῤυμία, ἡ, the fifth wave, supposed to be larger than the four preceding, Luc. Merc. Cond. 2: cf. τρικῤυμία.

πεντάλεκτρος, on, five times married, Lyc. 142.

πεντάλιθος, πενταλιθίζω, v. sub πενταλ-.

πεντάλιτρος, on, weighing five λίτραι or pounds, Poll. 4. 173.

πενταλόγιον, τό, a work in five parts, by Theodoret.

πεντάμερις, ἑς, in five parts, Strab. 165.

πεντάμετρος, on, consisting of five measures or feet, ἔπη Poll. 4. 52; ὁ π. (sc. στίχος) a pentameter, Hermesian. 5. 36, etc.

πεντάμηνος, on, of five months, Arist. H. A. 7. 4, 19, Plut. 2. 933 E; ὁ π. (sc. χρόνος) Hipp. Epid. 3. 1079;—rejected by Phryn. as un-Att. for πεντέμηνος, cf. Lob. 412.—A form πενταμηνιαῖος in Epigr. Gr. 344. 17.

πεντά-μνος, on, weighing or worth five minae, Harmod. ap. Ath. 184 F, C. I. 123. 33.

πενταμοῖρία, ἡ, a space divided into five parts, Paul. Alex. Apotelesm. p. 71:—μοῖριαῖος, a, on, Procl.

πεντάμορφος, v. sub πεντεμ-.

πεντάμυρον, τό, a kind of ointment, cited from Alex. Trall.

πεντάναῦα, ἡ, a squadron of five ships, Polyae. 3. 4. 2.

πεντάνευρος, on, five-stringed, Boisson. Anecd. 2. 395:—πεντάνευρον, τό, the plaintain, Galen.

πεντανούμιον, τό, a piece of five seslerces, Zonar.

πενταξός, ἡ, ὅν, five-fold, five, Arist. Metaph. 12. 2, 7.

πεντάτοξος, on, five-branched, Theophr. H. P. 1. 8, 3; v. πέντοξος.

πεντάπδαλστος, on, five handbreadths wide, long, etc., Xen. Cyn. 9. 14, 10, 3; but the form πεντεπδαλστος is that which appears in an Att. Inscr. in C. I. 160. lines 28, 56, 69, etc.—Also πενταπαλαιστιάσιος, Orib. p. 159 Mai.

πεντάπετες, ἑος, τό, = πεντάφυλλον, Theophr. H. P. 9. 13, 5: so πενταπύλλον, τό, Nic. Th. 839.

πεντάπηγης, ἑς, Strab. 831:—and πεντάπηγος, v. gen. ἑος, five cubits long or broad, Hdt. 9. 83, Theophr. H. P. 9. 4, 2, etc.;—rejected by Phryn. 412 as un-Att. for πεντεπ-.

πενταπαισάσθαι, Pass. to be multiplied by five, Nicom. Arithm. Probl. 4.

πενταπλasi-επίπεμπτος, on, five and $\frac{1}{2}$ times as large; so, πενταπλasi-επντέαρτος, on, five and $\frac{1}{2}$ times;—επίτριτος, on, five and $\frac{1}{3}$ times;—εφήμεύς, v. five and $\frac{1}{2}$ times;—all in Nicom. Arithm. v. p. 122.

πενταπλάσιος, a, on, Ion. -πλήσιος, ἡ, on, five-fold, Hdt. 6. 12, Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 15; π. τινος five times as large as . . . , Ib. 2. 7, 4. Adv. -ως, LXX (Gen. 43. 34).

πενταπλαισιότης, ἡ, a being the fifth multiple, Nicom. Arithm. 114.

πεντάπλεθος, ὅν, five πλεθρα large, Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 22.

πενταπλήσιος, ἡ, on, Ion. for πενταπλάσιος.

πεντάπλοκος, on, five times twisted, Hipp. ap. Paul. Aeg. 6. 78.

πεντάπλος, a, on, contr. -πλοῦς, ἡ, ὅν, five-fold, LXX (3 Regg. 6. 31); ἡ πενταπλόα (sc. κύλιξ) a cup of five ingredients, Callix. ap. Ath. 495 E.

πεντάπλω, to multiply by five, Maxim. in Petav. Uranol. 338 A:—Subst. πεντάπλωσις, ἑας, ἡ, Ib.

πεντάπολις, ἡ, a state of five towns, as Doris, Hdt. 1. 144, etc.

πεντάπορος, on, with five passages, Dion. P. 301.

πεντάπους, v. sub πεντέπους.

πεντάπρωτοι, οἱ, the five first men in the state, Byz.:—πεντάπρωτεία, ἡ, their rank, Pandect.

πεντάπτωτος, on, with five cases, Priscian.

πεντάπυλος, on, with five gates: τὰ Π., a quarter of Syracuse, Plut. Dio 29.

πεντ-άριθμος, on, five in number, Eccl.

πεντάρραβδος, on, consisting of five staves or lines, Telest. 5.

πεντάρραγος, on, with five berries, Anth. P. 6. 300.

πεντ-αρχία, ἡ, the magistracy of the Five, Lat. quinqueviralis: at Carthage the highest political authority after the Suffetes, Arist. Pol. 2. 11, 7, v. Götting p. 486.

πεντάς, ἄδος, ἡ, later form of πεμπάς, q. v.

πεντάσημος, on, in Prosody, = πεντάχρονος, Aristid. Quint. p. 35.

πεντάσκαλμος, on, with five sets of tholes (σκαλμοί), Ephipp. Γηροον. 1. 17; but the Att. form πεντέακ- should be restored.

πεντασπί(θ)αμος, on, five spans long or broad, Xen. Cyn. 2. 4, and 7, Strab. 711; but the Att. form πεντεσπί- should be restored.

πενταστάδιος, on, of five stades, πορθμός, ακία Strab. 319, 694; πενταστάδιον, τό, a distance of five stades, Id. 319, etc.:—also πεντασταδιαῖος, Luc. V. H. 1. 40.

πενταστάτηρος, on, five στατήρες in weight, Sosicr. Παρακ. 1.

πεντάστεγος, on, with five stories, Byz.

πεντάστιχος, on, of five lines or verses, Anth. P. 9. 173.

πεντά-στοιχος, on, with five rows of grain on the ear, κριθή Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 2.

πεντάστομος, on, with five mouths or openings, of the Nile, Hdt. 2. 10; of the Ister, 4. 47.

πεντάσυλλαβία, ἡ, the having five syllables, Eust. ad Dion. P. 916.

πεντάσύλλαβος, on, of five syllables, Schol. Eur. Hec. 687, Or. 195.

Adv. -βας, Eust. ad Dion. P. 431.

πεντάσύριγγος, on, v. sub πεντεσ-.

πεντάσχημος, on, of five different shapes, Plut. Fr. p. 1287 Wytt.

πεντάσχομος, on, five σχοῖνοι long: τὸ π. = στάδιον, Hesych.

πεντάτάλαντος, on, v. sub πεντετ-.

πεντάτευχος, on, consisting of five books: as Subst., ἡ π. (sc. βίβλος) the five books of Moses, Pentateuch, Eccl.

πεντάτομον, τό, = πεντάφυλλον, Diosc. Noth. 4. 42.

πεντάτροπος, on, of five kinds, Dion. Areop.

πεντάφάρμακος, on, consisting of five drugs or ingredients: pentapharmacium, a dish mentioned by Spartian. Ver. 5.

πεντάφυης, ἑς, of five-fold nature, five, ὄνυχες Anth. P. 7. 383.

πενταφύλακος, on, divided into five watches, νύξ Stesich. 52.

πεντάφυλλος, on, five-leaved, Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 4:—πεντάφυλλον, τό, cinquefoil, Lat. quinquefolium, Hipp. 474. 1, 497. 10, Diosc. 4. 42.

πεντάφωτος, on, with five lights, λαμπάς Method. 382 C.

πένταχᾶ, Adv. five-fold, in five divisions, Il. 12. 87.

πένταχῃ, Adv., = forcq., Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 17, Plut. 2. 429 F.

πεντάχ(ι)λοι [χῖ], ai, a, five thousand, Tzetz. Hist. 7. 96.

πενταχοίνικος, on, containing five χοίνικες, Poll. 4. 168.

πενταχορδός, on, five-stringed, Ath. 637 A, Poll. 4. 60.

πενταχοῦ, Adv. in five places, Hdt. 3. 117.

πεντάχρονος, on, consisting of five different times, ἔνθμος Dion. H. de Comp. p. 205 R. II. of five ages, of the Phoenix, Or. Sib. 8. 139.

πεντάχως, Adv. in five ways, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 122, Eust. 32. 40.

πέντε, Aeol. πέμπε, οἱ, αἱ, τά, indecl. five, Hom., etc.; τὰ πέντε κρατεῖ, i. e. τὸ πένταθλον, Simon. 158. In Composition, the true Att. form is πεντε-, which has however been almost everywhere changed by the Copyists into the later form πεντα-, Piers. Moer. 321, Lob. Phryn. 413, Herm. Ar. Nub. 755 (759). (The orig. Gr. form seems to remain in the Aeol. πέμπε, whence πέμπε-τος, πέμπε-ας, πέμπε-άζω; cf. Skt. and Zd. penk-an; Lat. quinque-, quin(c)-tus, (cf. ἵππ-ος equ-us, ἔπ-ομαι seq-uor); Lith. penk-i, penk-tas (quint-us); Goth. and O. H. G. fimf; A. S. fíf, etc.)

πεντεβάθμος, on, of five steps, κλίμαξ Joseph. B. J. 5. 5, 2.

πεντεβόειος, Aeol. πεμπεβόης, on, made of five bulls' hides, σάμβαλα Sappho 99.

πεντ-εγέφαλος, on, with five pits, φοῖνιξ Theophr. H. P. 2. 6, 9.

πεντέγραμμα, on, consisting of five lines, πσσα π. draughts played on a board with five lines, Soph. Fr. 381:—πεντάγραμμα, τό, a star of five points formed by the Pythagoreans from a combination of triangles, ✕, Luc. Laps. 5; also called πένταγχα, Schol. l. c.

πεντεδάκτυλος, πεντεδραχμία, v. sub πενταδ-.

πεντεκαίδεκα, οἱ, αἱ, τά, indecl. fifteen, Simon. 154, Hdt. 1. 103, al.

πεντεκαίδεκα-γωνον, τό, a figure with fifteen angles, Procl.

πεντεκαίδεκα-ετηρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a term of fifteen years, Schol. Thuc. 1. 18, etc.:—ετηρικός, ἡ, ὅν, of such a term, Wolf Anecd. 4. 195.

πεντεκαίδεκα-ετής, ἑς, or -έτης, ἑς, fifteen years old, Arist. H. A. 5. 12, 10:—of or for fifteen years, ἀνοχά, χρόνος Dion. H. 4. 85, Plut. 2. 113 D.

πεντεκαίδεκαίς, Adv. fifteen times, Ptol. Geogr. 1. 24, 2.

πεντεκαίδεκα-μναῖος, a, on, weighing fifteen minae, Math. Vett.

πεντεκαίδεκα-ναῦα, ἡ, a squadron of fifteen ships, Dem. 183. 2.

πεντεκαίδεκα-ανδρος, ὁ, a quinquagintar, C. I. 4029.

πεντεκαϊδεκά-πηγος, *v.* fifteen cubits long or broad, Arist. Mirab. 96, Diod. 17. 115:—also -πηγαῖος, *a.* *ov*, Tzetz.
 πεντεκαϊδεκά-πλάσιον, *ov*, fifteen-fold, Plut. 2. 892 A, Ath. 57 F.
 πεντεκαϊδεκά-τάλιον, *a.* *ov*, on the fifteenth day, Strab. 725, 780.
 πεντεκαϊδεκά-τάλαντος, *ov*, worth fifteen talents, οἰκοί Dem. 838. 25.
 πεντεκαϊδεκά-τη-μέριον, *τό*, the fifteenth part, Hipp. 259. 46.
 πεντεκαϊδεκάτος, *η*, *ov*, the fifteenth, Diod. 12. 81, N. T.
 πεντεκαϊδεκά-χορδος, *ov*, with fifteen strings, Theon Smyrn.
 πεντεκαϊδεκέρημος, *ov*, with fifteen oars, Schol. Il. 16. 170.
 πεντεκαϊδεκ-ήρῃς, *es*, with fifteen banks of oars, Plut. Demetr. 20.
 πεντεκαϊδεχ-ήμερος, *ov*, of fifteen days, ἀνοχαί Polyb. 18. 17, 5.
 πεντεκαϊδεκοσά-σημος, *ov*, with twenty-five marks, i.e. times, in prosody or music, Aristid. Quint. p. 35.
 πεντεκαϊεῖκοσι, *oi*, *ai*, *tá*, twenty-five, better divis. πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι.
 πεντεκαϊεκοσ-έτης, *es*, twenty-five years old, Dio C. 52. 20.
 πεντεκαϊεκοστός, *η*, *ov*, the twenty-fifth, Plat. Theact. 175 B.
 πεντεκαϊπεντηκοντα-ετής, *es*, or -έτης, *es*, twenty-five years old, Plat. Rep. 460 E.
 πεντεκαϊεσσαρονθ-ήμερος, *ov*, of or lasting 45 days, Hipp. 230. 43.
 πεντεκαϊτριῶκοντά-μετρος, *ov*, of 35 metres, Schol. Ar. Pax 974.
 πεντεκαϊτριῶκοντούτης, *es*, (έτος) of thirty-five years, thirty-five years old, Plat. Legg. 774 A.
 πεντεκαϊτριῶκοντούτης, *δ*, one thirty-five years old, Plat. Legg. 774 A.
 πεντέκοσμος, *ov*, consisting of five worlds, Wolf Auecd. 3. 258.
 πεντέκτες, *ov*, (κεῖς) with five purple threads woven zig-zag round the border, Antiph. Lucert. 76, Menand. Boiav. 5, cf. Poll. 7. 52, Phot., Suid.: πεντεκτένης, *es*, Hesych.
 πεντέλιθοι, *oi*, the five stones; πεντέλιθος παίξιν, a game played by women, in which five pebbles, potsherds, dice, ἀσπάγαλοι, etc., were tossed up from the back of the hand and caught in the palm, like the French *jeu des osselets*, Spanish *jeuga de tahas*, Ar. Fr. 335:—the Verb πεντέλιθω occurs in Hermipp. Θεοί 9, ubi v. Meineke.
 πεντέλιπος, *ov*, remaining out of five, last of five, Cic. Att. 14. 21., 15. 2.
 πεντέμορφος, *ov*, having five shapes, Soph. Fr. 548:—later, πεντάμ-
 πεντε-μύριο-μέδιμνος, *ov*, of fifty thousand medimni burden, Tzetz. Hist. 2. 108.
 πεντ-ενιαύσιος, *ov*, lasting five years, Tzetz. Hist. 8. 280.
 πεντεπάλαιστος, *v.* sub πενταπάλαιστος.
 πεντεπενταῖκατος, *η*, *ov*, ποῖτ. for πεντεκαϊδεκάτος, Anth. P. 9. 482.
 πεντέπους, ποδος, *δ*, *η*, of five feet, five feet long, Plat. Theact. 147 D, C. I. 160. 77: later, πεντάπους, Att. Peripl. M. Eux. p. 2.
 πεντεσφύριγγος [ῥ], *ov*, with five holes, ἔχλον *v.* a sort of pillory, being a wooden machine furnished with five holes, through which the head, arms, and legs of criminals were passed, Ar. Eq. 1049, cf. Poll. 8. 72; called π. νόσος by Polyneut. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 10. 7.
 πεντετάλαντος [α], *ov*, worth or consisting of five talents, οὐσία, χρήματα Dem. 329. 16., 833. 7, etc.; π. δίκη an action for the recovery of five talents, Ar. Nub. 758, 774.
 πεντ-ετηρκός, *η*, *ov*, happening every five years, quinquennial, Strab. 325, Dio C. 51. 1.
 πεντ-ετηρίς, ἰδος, *η*, like πενταετηρίς, a term of five years, Lat. quinquennium, διὰ πεντετηρίδος every five years, Hdt. 3. 97. 4. 94. II. a festival celebrated every five years, such as the Panathenaea at Athens, Hdt. 6. 111, Thuc. 3. 104, C. I. 82. 27.
 πεντ-έτης, *es*, of five years, σπανδαί Ar. Ach. 188, Arist. H.A. 5. 14. 26.
 πεντε-τριάξομαι, Dep. to conquer five times, Anth. P. 11. 84.
 πεντέ-χαλκον, *τό*, a piece of 50 χαλκοί, Aristoph. Διδ. 1.
 πεντεχίλιοστος, *ος*, *η*, a number of 5000, Eccl.
 πεντέχους, *ov*, holding five χῶες, ὕδρια Ar. Fr. 183.
 πεντέχρονον, *τό*, a space of five years, Schol. Ar. Pl. 584.
 πεντηκονθ-ήμερος, *ov*, of fifty days, προθεσμία Dion. H. 2. 57.
 πεντήκοντα, *oi*, *ai*, *tá*, indecl. fifty, Lat. quinquaginta, Il. 2. 509, etc.: Aeol. πεντέκοντα, Corinna 13.
 πεντηκοντά-δραχμος, *ov*, worth fifty drachmae, Plat. Crat. 384 B; cf. παρεμβάλλω.
 II. πεντηκοντάδραχμον, *τό*, a 50 drachma piece, a Cyrenaic gold coin, Poll. 9. 60.
 πεντηκοντά-ξί, fifty-six, LXX (1 Esdr. 5. 10, al.).
 πεντηκοντα-ετηρίς, *η*, a period of fifty years, Schol. Thuc. 1. 18, 97.
 πεντηκοντα-ετής, *es*, or -έτης, *es*, fifty years old, Plat. Alc. 1. 127 E, Dion. H. 4. 29, etc. II. of or lasting fifty years, χρόνος Diod. 4. 58, etc.; fem., πεντηκονταετίδες σπανδαί Thuc. 5. 32; but in Foed. 5. 27 πεντηκοντούτης.
 πεντηκοντα-ετία, *η*, a time of fifty years, Dion. H. 4. 32, Philo 1. 551.
 πεντηκοντά-και-τρίτης, *es*, of fifty-three years, Polyb. 3. 4. 2.
 πεντηκοντά-κάρηνος, *ov*, fifty-headed, Hes. Th. 312.
 πεντηκοντά-κέφαλος, *ov*, =foreg., Simon. 207; in Pind. Fr. 93, Herm. restores ἐκατοντακάρανον.
 πεντηκοντάκις [α], Adv. fifty times, Byz.
 πεντηκοντά-μέσδομος, *ov*, with fifty chambers, Hesych.
 πεντηκοντά-μηναιος, *a.* *ov*, happening every fifty months, Tzetz.
 πεντηκοντά-λιτρος, *ov*, weighing fifty λίτραι, Diod. 11. 26.
 πεντηκοντά-παις, παῖδος, *δ*, *η*, consisting of fifty children, γέννα πεντ. Aesch. Pr. 853.
 II. having fifty children, Δαναὸς π. Id. Supp. 320; the Med. Ms. gives πεντηκοστούπαις.
 πεντηκοντά-πηγος, *v.* gen. *ος*, fifty cubits high, Ath. 196 B, Joseph. B. J. 5. 5, 8.
 πεντηκοντά-πλεθρος, *ov*, fifty plethra large, Eust. 776. 60:—ποῖτ. -πέ-
 λεθρος, Nonn. D. 25. 504.
 πεντηκονταρχέω, *to be a πεντηκόνταρχος*, Dem. 1215. 1; and πεντη-
 κονταρχία, *η*, his office, Plat. Legg. 707 A.

πεντηκόντ-αρχος, *δ*, the commander of fifty men, a sort of lieutenant under the τριήραρχος, Dem. 1212. 6 and 20., 1214. 13; and the same must be the sense in Xen. Ath. 1. 2:—Harp. expl. it as if it were πεντηκόντ-
 αρχος, the captain of a pentecontor, but v. Böckh Inscr. Nav. p. 120.
 πεντηκοντάς, *άδος*, *η*, the number fifty, Soph. Fr. 379, Philo 2. 481.
 πεντηκοντά-τάλαντια, *η*, fifty talents, Dem. ap. Poll. 9. 52.
 πεντηκοντά-τέσσαρες, *a.* fifty-four, LXX (1 Esdr. 12. 14).
 πεντηκοντά-τρεῖς, -τρία, fifty-three, LXX (Gen. 5. 31).
 πεντηκοντάχθος, *ov*, contr. -χθος, *ov*, (χέω) yielding or multiplying itself fifty-fold, Theophr. II. P. 8. 7, 4.
 πεντηκοντά-ωρος, *ov*, of fifty hours, Evagr. Monach. ad Anat. 7.
 πεντηκοντ-έρεμος, *ov*, with fifty oars, Schol. Il. 16. 170.
 πεντηκόντερος, *v.* πεντηκότερος.
 πεντηκοντήρ, ἦρος, *δ*, the commander of fifty men, name of an officer in the Spartan army, Thuc. 5. 66, Xen. An. 3. 4. 21; written πεντη-
 κοστήρ in Xen. Lac. 11. 4., 13. 4, Hell. 3. 5. 22., 4. 5. 7.
 πεντηκοντήρης, *es*, = πεντηκόντερος, Polyana. 4. 11. 3:—πεντηκοντη-
 ρικόν πλοῖον = πεντηκόντερος, Polyb. 25. 7, 1.
 πεντηκοντό-γνος, *ov*, (γῦα) of fifty acres of corn land, Il. 9. 579, Pherecyd. 71.
 πεντηκοντ-όργυιος, *ov*, fifty fathoms deep, high, etc., Hdt. 2. 149.
 πεντηκόντερος (sc. ναὺς), *η*, a ship of burden with fifty oars, Pind. P. 4. 436, Eur. I. T. 1124, Thuc. 1. 14, etc.: in Hdt. it is written πεντη-
 κότερος, 1. 152, 163, 164., 3. 41, al.; but in 3. 124., 6. 138, some MSS. give πεντηκόντερος, and this last form appears in the Par. Chron. (C. 1. 2374. 15), cf. τριακόντερος.
 πεντηκοντούτης, *es*, contr. for πεντηκονταέτης, fifty years old, Plat. Rep. 540 A, Legg. 670 A. II. of or lasting fifty years, cf. πεντη-
 κονταετής II.
 πεντηκοντοφύλαξ [ῥ], *ακος*, *δ*, a watcher over fifty, E. M. 729. 17.
 πεντηκόσιοι, *ai*, *a*, Ep. for πεντάκοσιοι, five hundred, Od. 3. 7.
 πεντηκόστ-αρχος, *δ*, the chief of the body which farmed the tax πεντη-
 κοστή, the farmer-general of the taxes, who represented the whole body, also ἀρχάνης, A. B. 297, Phot.; v. Böckh P. E. 2. n. 70, who also restored πεντηκόσταρχος: ὁ ἀρχων .. τῶν πεντηκοστανῶν in Lex. Rhct. 297 for πεντηκόνταρχος .. πεντηκοστήν.
 πεντηκοστεύομαι, Pass. to be charged with the tax πεντηκοστή on any articles, Dem. 932. 27; as of the articles, to have the tax paid over them, οὐδ' οὐτιόν εὐρίσκω .. πεπνηκοστούμενον Ib. 29, cf. A. B. 297.
 πεντηκοστήρ, f. l. for πεντηκοντήρ, q. v.
 πεντηκοστο-λόγος, *α*, collector of the tax πεντηκοστή (cf. πεντη-
 κοσταρχος) Dem. 558. 18., 909. 10, Eubul. Inscr. 12:—hence πεντη-
 κοστολογέω, to collect this tax, Poll. 9. 29:—πεντηκοστολόγιον, *τό*, the office where it was paid, Ib.
 πεντηκοστόπαις, f. l. for πεντηκονταπ-
 πεντηκοστός, *η*, *ov*, fiftieth, Plat. Theact. 175 B. II. as Subst.,
 ἡ πεντηκοστή, 1. (sub. μερίς), the fiftieth part, at Athens the tax of the fiftieth, or two per cent., on all exports and imports, as imported corn, Andoc. 17. 24, Dem. 1353. 21; in pl., Id. 738. 5: v. Böckh. P. E. 2. 24, Dict. of Antiqu. s. v.:—metaph., ταύτην εὐρίσκει Μειδίας καὶ τὴν ἰππικὴν τὴν πεντηκοστήν invented a new sort of composition of two per cent. in lieu of his cavalry service, i. e. paid this instead of it, Dem. 568. 12. 2. (sub. ἡμέρα), the fiftieth day (after the Passover), Pentecost, LXX (2 Macc. 12. 32), Act. Ap. 2. 1, al.
 πεντηκοστῦς, *ος*, *η*, the number fifty, a number of fifty, esp. as a division of the Spartan army, Thuc. 5. 68; κατὰ πεντηκοστῦς (acc. pl.) Xen. An. 3. 4. 22; v. sub λύγος.
 πεντηκοστ-ώνης, *ov*, *δ*, cf. πεντηκόσταρχος.
 πεντήρης (sc. ναὺς), *η*, a quinquereme, Hdt. 6. 87, Polyb. 8. 6, 2, etc.:—so, πεντηρκίον πλοῖον, ἀκάφος Polyb. 1. 59, 8., 3. 41, 2, etc.—V. sub τριήρης.
 πέντ-οξος, *ov*, like πεντάοχος, with five branches: Hes. Op. 740 calls the hand πέντοξον, the five-branch; cf. πεντάκλαδος.
 πεντ-όργυιος, *ov*, of five fathoms, Anth. P. 11. 87: the older Att. form was πεντώραγος, Xen. Cyn. 2. 5; v. sub δεκάωργος.
 πεντ-όροβον, *τό*, -όροβος, *η*, a plant, csewh. γλυκισίδη, Diosc. 3. 157, Plin. 25. 10., 27. 60.
 πεντούγκιον Dor. πεντάγκιον, *τό*, the Lat. quinquex, Epich. 5. Ahr.
 πεντώβολος, *ov*, (ὀβολός) of or worth five obols, π. ἡλιάσασθαι to sit in the Helicae at 5 obols a day, Ar. Eq. 798, cf. Inscr. in Rangabé's Autt. Hell. 56, 57; κυλίκιον τοῦ πεντώβολου a cup of five-obol wine, Lyc. ap. Ath. 420 B.
 πεντώνυχος, *ov*, with five nails, Philostr. 63, v. Lob. Phryn. 708.
 πεντώροφος, *ov*, (ὀροφος) with five stories, Dion. H. Rhet. 1. 3, Diod. 1. 45, etc.:—the form πεντώροφος is corrupt, Lob. Phryn. 709.
 πεντώργος, *ov*, v. sub πετώργος.
 *πένω, *v.* πένομαι:—πενωθεῖς, *v.* πενώομαι.
 πέξις, *ως*, *η*, (πέκω) a shearing or combing, Hesych.
 ποείδης, *es*, with a swollen πέος, Comic. Anon. 280.
 πέος, *ος*, *τό*, membrum virile, Ar., etc. (Cf. πῶα-ήν, Skt. pas-as, Lat. fū-nis).
 πεπαῦθια, Ep. for πεπονθῖα, from πάσχω, Od. 17. 555.
 πεπαυειμένος, Adv. in a well-bred manner, Isocr. 227 C, Ael. V. H. 2. 16.
 πεπαῖνω: aor. ἐπέπαυα (*v.* inf.):—Pass., fut. πεπαυθήσομαι, aor. ἐπέπαυθην (*v.* inf.): pf. inf. πεπαῖναι Arist. Probl. 20. 20: (πέπων). To ripen, make ripe, 11dt. 1. 193, Eur. Fr. 888; π. τὴν σῶραν, of the vine, to bring its fruit to perfection, Xen. Oec. 19, 19, Arist. Mirab. 161; so, [ἡ σὺκῃ] π. τέτταρας καρπὸς Ath. 77 C: but, σὺκῇ π. τὴν σέρικα, by being boiled with it, Plut. 2. 697 B; absol., διασκοπὴν ἡδομαι τὰς .. ἀμπέλους, ἐπ'επαῖνουν ἡδῇ, i. e. if the grapes are ripening, Ar. Pax 1163:—Pass. to become ripe, 11dt. 4. 199, Ion ap. Plut. 2. 658 B.

etc. 2. metaph. *to soften, assuage*, πεπαίνει ὀργήν Ar. Vesp. 645; ὀργή πεπανήσεται Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 21; τὸ πεπανθέν ἔρωτος τραῦμα Anth. P. 12. 80; of a person, ἦν πεπανήθης Eur. Heracl. 159. 3. in Pass., also of tumours, *to soften and suppurate*, Hipp. 1170 B; of illness generally, Id. Aph. 1246. Progn. 40; cf. πεπασμός:—χρῶς ἐπὶ χρωτὶ πεπαίνεται grew warm, Theocr. 2. 140.

πεπαίτερος and -τατος, irreg. Comp. and Sup. of πέπων.

πεπαλάγμενος, πεπάλακτο, v. sub παλάσσω.

πεπάλων, cf. πάλλω, ἀμπεπαλὼν.

πέπαμαι, v. sub πάομαι.

πέπανος, on, rarer collat. form of πέπων, Artem. 1. 75, Anth. P. 9. 261: Comp. πεπανώτερος, Paus. 9. 19, 8.

πέπανσις, ἡ, a ripening, of fruits, Arist. Meteor. 4. 3, 1 sq., Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 2:—also of tumours and the like, Arist. 1. c., 3.

πεπαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to ripen or soften, c. gen., Hipp. Acut. 395.

πεπαρεῖν, an old inf. aor. 2, only found in Pind. P. 2. 105 (with v. l. πεπαρεῖν, cited also by Hesych.): Hesych. expl. πεπαρεῖν by ἐνδείξει, ἀμνήναι, *to display, manifest*: he also cites πεπαρένσιμος· εὐφροστος, σαφής:—the name of the island Πεπαρήθος comes from the same Root.

πεπαρμένος, v. sub πείρω.

πεπαρρησιασμένος, Adv. with freedom of speech, Eus. V. Const. 4. 75.

πεπάσμη, v. sub πατέομαι.

πεπασμός, ὁ, = πέπανσις: in Medic. a concoction of the juices, Lat. concoctio, Hipp. Epid. 1. 940, cf. 1086:—also suppuratio, 3. 1083.

πεπερόομαι, Pass. to be ripened, Arist. Plant. 2. 10, 8.

πέπερος, on, in Soph. Tr. 728 also a, on:—like πέπων, ripe, Lat. maturus, of fruit, Theophr. C. P. 3. 6, 9, Anth. P. 12. 185:—of girls, opp. to νέαι, Ar. Eccl. 896; παρθέναι Plut. Comp. Lyc. c. Num. 4. cf. Lycurg. 15; φιλέουσι πέπερος Anth. P. 12. 9, cf. Anacr. 87. 2. metaph. softened, ὀργή Soph. 1. c.

3. π νόσος a disease come to its crisis, Hipp. Acut. 390; πεπερόσμεν with freer suppuratio, Id. 1024 A. [Fem. πέπειρά acc. to Draco 79. 20, Choerob. 220. 18. Eust. and E. M. quote from Anacr. 1. c. an Iambic ending καὶ πέπειρα γίγνομαι or γενομένην, where Bgk. πέπερος ἐγένοντο. Hipp. and Ar. have πέπερος in fem. (but the Rav. Ms. of Ar. reads πεπειράς), and so Plut., etc.:—Perhaps the analogy of πίων, πίερα suggested πέπειρα, as from πέπων.]

πεπερότης, ητος, ἡ, a becoming ripe, ripeness, Arist. Plant. 2. 7, 3, 10, 3, sq.

πεπερμένως, Adv. boldly, confidently, Strab. 696, Diog. L. 4. 56.

πεπερασμένakis, a definite number of times, Arist. An. Post. 1. 21, 5.

πεπεράτος (πεπερίστος?), on, peppered, Geop. 8. 39.

πεπερημένος, v. sub περώω (B).

πέπερι, τό, pepper, the pepper-tree, Lat. piper, Antiph. Incert. 18, etc.:—gen. πεπέρεως, Plut. Sull. 13, Ath. 381 B; πέπερος Theophr. H. P. 9. 20, 2; and Arist. notes πέπερι, μέλι, κόμμι, as the three nouns that end in ι (Poët. 21, 26); but other forms imply a nom. πέπερις, ὁ, viz. τοῦ πεπέριδος Eubul. Incert. 15 B, ubi v. Meineke; πετέριδι Ael. N. A. 9. 48; πεπερίδων Ath. 376 D; πέπεριν Nic. Al. 332, Th. 876; also fem., αἱ πεπέριδες the pepper-trees, Philostr. 97. cf. Phot. Bibl. 325. 6.

πεπερίζω, to be or taste like pepper, Diosc. 2. 190.

πεπερίτης, on, ὁ, fem. itis, idos, like pepper, Plin. 20. 66.

πεπερό-γάρων, τό, peppered γάρων, Alex. Trall. 1. 67.

πεπασμένος, -ένος or -εσμ, Adv. closely, Hesych. s. v. βύζην.

πεπιθεῖν, -θούσα, -θοιμεν, -θώσω, -θμεν, v. sub πείθω.

πεπινωμένος, v. sub πινόομαι.

πεπιστευμένος, Adv. truly, Aristox. ap. Stob. 457. 2:—ωμένος, Aquil. V. T.

πεπλάνημένος, Adv. in roaming fashion, π. ἔχειν Isocr. 197 C: of fits of disease, irregularly, Hipp. Epid. 1. 941, cf. Arist. H. A. 10. 1, 8.

πεπλάσμενος, Adv. artificially, by pretence, opp. to ἀληθῶς, Plat. Rep. 485 D: opp. to πεφυκότας, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 4: v. πλάσσω v.

πεπλάτυσμένος, Adv. widely, Tzetz.

πέπληγον, πεπληγμένον, πεπληγέτο, πεπληγώς, v. sub πλήσσω.

πεπληθυσμένος, Adv. copiously, Tzetz.

πεπλημένος, v. sub πελάω.

πεπληρωμένος, Adv. copiously, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1285.

πεπλῖς, idos, ἡ, a plant, Euphorbia pepilis, purple spurge, Diosc. 4. 169; also πέπλων, τό, Hipp. Acut. 387, Galen.

πεπλο-γράφια, ἡ, a description of the peplos, or the subjects worked on it,—name of a work by Varro, being a sort of 'Book of Worthies,' Cic. Att. 16. 11, 3, cf. Ern. Clav. s. v.

πεπλο-δόχος, on, receiving the πέπλος, Eust. 1776. 42.

πεπλοποιία, ἡ, the making of the peplos, A. B. 1410.

πέπλος, ὁ, in late Poets also with heterog. pl. πέπλα, Anth. P. 9. 616, C. I. 5172:—any woven cloth used for a covering, a sheet, carpet, curtain, veil, to cover a wagon, Il. 5. 194; to put over a funeral-urn, 24. 796: over a seat, Od. 7. 96: over the face of the dead, Eur. Tro. 623, cf. Hec. 432, Hipp. 1428. II. a large full robe, worn by women, Hom., etc.:—it was made of fine stuff, ἱανός, μαλακός, λεπτύς, Il. 5. 734, 24. 796, Od. 7. 96; adorned with rich patterns, ποικίλος, Il. 5. 734 (cf. πεπλογραφία); worn over the common dress, and falling in rich folds about the person: it answered therefore to the man's ἱμάτιον or χλαῖνα. The πέπλος presented by Antinoüs to Penelopé was fastened by twelve περόναι and must therefore have fitted closer to the person, Od. 18. 292. That the πέπλος of the woman might cover the face and arms is plain from Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 6; but it must not be hence inferred that it was merely a veil or shawl. 2. most famous was the πέπλος of Athena, embroidered with mythol. subjects, which was carried like the sail of a galley in public procession at the Panathenaea, τὸν πέπλον .. ἔλακον, ὀνειρόντες .. εἰς ἀκρόν ὡς περ ἱστῖον τὸν ἱστῖν Strattis Maked. 1; ὁ π. μεστὸς τῶν τοιούτων ποικιλιμάτων Plat. Euthyphro 6 C; cf.

Eur. Hec. 465-473, Ar. Eq. 566; it may be seen on several ancient statues of the goddess; cf. Virg. Ciris 21 sq., Meurs. Panath. 17, Winckelmann's Werke 5. p. 26, Dict. of Antiq. s. v.:—as a title of mythol. works, Porph. ad Eust. Il. 2. 557, Clem. Al. 736. 3. later, sometimes a man's robe, esp. of the long Persian dresses, Aesch. Pers. 468, 1030, 1060, cf. Porpo Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 13: a man's cloak, Soph. Tr. 602, 674, 758 (called ἱστάν, 769), Eur. Cycl. 301, Theocr. 7. 17.

III. the peritonaeum, dub. in Orph. Arg. 310.

IV. = πεπλῖς, Hipp. 265. 31, Diosc. 4. 168. (The deriv. is uncertain.)

πέπλωμα, τό, as if from πεπλῶω, a robe, garment, Aesch. Theb. 1039, Soph. Tr. 613, Eur. Supp. 97, cf. Ar. Ach. 246.

πέπνυμαι, old Ep. pf. pass. of πνέω (q. v.), with pres. sense, to have breath or soul, and metaph. to be wise, discreet, prudent: Hom. uses 2 sing., πέπνυσαι σοι νόψ Il. 24. 377; inf. πεπνύσθαι (not πεπνύσθαι) Il. 23. 440, Od. 10. 493; 2 sing. plqpf. with impf. sense, πέπνυσο Od. 23. 210; but far most commonly the part. πεπνυμένος (Hes. has this only in Op. 729, and does not use the other forms at all); Theogn. 29 has πέπνυσο as the pf. imperat.—The word is used always in metaph. sense, mostly as epith. of men, Il. 3. 203, Od. 3. 52, etc.; but also π. μῦθος, π. μήδεα Od. 1. 361, Il. 7. 278; πεπνυμένα ἀγορεύειν, βάζειν, εἰδέναι, νοῦσαι, etc., Od. 19. 352, Il. 9. 58, etc.:—this part. also occurs in later Prose, ζῶν καὶ πεπν. living and breathing, Polyb. 6. 47, 9, 53. 10; (so πέπνυται Id. 36. 6, 6): Nic. has an opt. aor. pass., πνύσειης ἀνόντων under-

stand it, Id. 13.

πεποιημένος, Adv. fictitiously, Schol. Il. 15. 607.

πεποιήσις, ἡ, trust, confidence, boldness, Lxx (Gen. 34. 25. al.), Philo 2. 444, Ep. Ephes. 3. 12, Joseph. A. J. 1. 3, 1; in pl., Babr. 43. 19; v. Lob. Phryn. 295; also πεποιθία, ἡ, Hesych.

πεποιθότως, Adv. = πεπεισμένος, Aquila V. T., Dio Chr. 1. 383.

πεποιθόμεν, Ep. for πεποιθώμεν, Od. 10. 335.

πεποννημένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. elaborately, Ael. N. A. in epilog.

πέπονθα, pf. 2 of πάσχω.

πεπόνθησις, εως, ἡ, a suffering, Damasc.

πεπονώδης, es, seeming ripe, Galen. 7. 466?

πεπορεῖν, v. πεπαρεῖν.

πεπορθημένος, Adv. so as to be destroyed, A. B. 393, Said.

πεπόσθαι, pf. pass. inf. of πίνω, Theogn.

πέποσθε, Ep. for πεπόνθατε, v. sub πάσχω.

πέποσχα, poet. for πέπονθα, Stesich. ap. Phot., Epich. 7 Ahr.

πεπραδίλη [ἡ, (πέδρω) creptus ventris, Hesych.; πραδίλη, Theognost. in Anecd. Oxon. 2. 111; v. Lob. Pathol. p. 108.

II. a sort of fish, Hesych.

πέπρωται, πέπρωτο, πεπρωμένος, v. sub *πώρω.

πέπτάμαι, πεπτάμενος, v. sub πετάννμι.

πεπτέωτα, v. sub πίπτω.

πεπτήριος, a, on, = πεπτικός, Arctae. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 7.

πεπτηώς, v. sub πτήσσω.

πεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to digest, π. εἶναι τῆς τροφῆς Arist. G. A. 4. 1, 37; ἔχειν τὴν κοιλίαν .. πεπτικατῆν Ib. 3. 1, 8; δύναμις π. digestive power, Diosc. 3. 38; so, τὸ πεπτικὸν Arist. de Longae. 5. 10.

II. assisting digestion, τὸ θερμὸν πεπτικὸν Arist. P. A. 4. 3, 5.

πεπτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of πέσσω, cooked, Eur. Fr. 470; ἐφθὰ καὶ ὑπὸ καὶ π. Plut. 2. 126 D.

πέπτρια, ἡ, a cook, Hesych. s. v. σιτοποιός.

πέπτω, v. sub πέσσω.

πεπυκνωμένος, Adv. close-pressed, Jo. Chrys.

πεπυσμαι, pf. from πυνθάνομαι, Hom.

πέπων, on, gen. onos: Comp. and Sup. πεπαίτερος, -τατος:—properly of fruit, cooked by the sun, ripe, mellow, Lat. mitis, Hdt. 4. 23, Bacchyl. 46, Soph. Fr. 190; opp. to ὠμός, Ar. Eq. 260, Xen. Oec. 19, 19; of wine, Ar. Fr. 563, etc.: πέπωνα ποιεῖν τινα, by beating him, Com. Anon. 285.

b. of imposthumes, ripe, ready to suppurate, Hermipp. Θεοί 3; cf. πεπαῖνα 1. 3, πέπανος.

2. σίκκος πέπων, a kind of gourd or melon, not eaten till quite ripe, whereas the common σίκκος was eaten unripe, Hipp. 497. 21, Plat. Com. Lac. 1, Anaxil. Incert. 3, Arist. Probl. 20. 32, 1, etc.; (also πέπων alone, ap. Ath. 68E): proverb., μαλθακώτερος πέπονος σίκκῳν Theopomp. Incert. 5; so, πεπαίτερος μώραν Aesch. Fr. 244; π. ὀπίσω Theocr. 7. 120.

II. metaph., as

always in Hom. (more often in Il. than in Od.), and in Hes., in addressing a person, mostly as a term of endearment, kind, gentle, πέπον Καπανηίδη Il. 5. 109; ὦ πέπον 6. 55, 9. 252, etc.; κρεῖ πέπον my friend (says Polyphemos), Od. 9. 447;—in bad sense, soft, weak, ὦ πέπον, ὦ Μενέλαε Il. 6. 55; ὦ πέπονες γε weaklings, 2. 235; Κύανη πέπον Hes. Sc. 320, cf. Id. Th. 544, 560:—once so in Trag., πέπον my friend! Soph. O. C. 515.

2. mild, less acrid, βύμα Hipp. Vet. Med. 15:—then metaph., Att. mild, gentle, πεπατέρα γὰρ μοῖρα τῆς τυραννίδος Aesch. Ag. 1365; μαλθος πέπων softened pain, Soph. O. C. 437, etc.: c. dat., ἐχθροῖς π. gentle to one's foes, Aesch. Eum. 66. (Cf. πέπειρος, and for the Root, v. sub πέσσω.)

πέρ, enclit. Particle, adding force or positiveness to the word to which it is added, being probably a shord. form of πέρι in the sense of very much, however much, altogether. Its usage is most extensive in Ep. and Lyr. poets, being in Att. added only to Relatives and Particles. Its force is confined to the word to which it is annexed. Usage: 1. in Hom. very often with an Adj. and the part. ὦν, εἰμὶ μ' ἐτεκίς γε μινυθῶδων περ εἶντα all shortlived as I am, Il. 1. 352; Ἰθάκης κραναῆς περ εὐούσης 3. 201:—mostly to call attention to something objected to, like καίπερ (q. v.), ἀγαθὸς περ εἰν however brave he be, Lat. quamvis fortis, Ib. 131, etc.; κρατερός περ εἰν 15. 164; κινεύς περ εἰν 9. 373; δουρικτήτην περ εὐούσαν 9. 343; φλὴν περ εὐούσαν 1. 587; μέγαν περ εἶντα 5. 625; so in Trag., ἀλεπτά περ ὄντα Aesch. Supp. 55; γέναιος

περ ὧν Soph. Ph. 1068; also with a Subst., ἀλόχῳ περ ἰούσῃ Il. 1. 546; γυνή περ οὕσα Aesch. Theb. 1038; with an Adj. and Subst., λιγύς περ ἑὼν ἀγορητής Il. 2. 246; also with *καί* preceding, *καὶ κρατέρος περ ἑὼν*, v. sub *καίπερ*; (in such cases it stands between the emphatic word and the part. ὧν) — sometimes the part. ὧν is omitted, φράδμων περ ἀνὴρ *however* shrewd, Il. 16. 638; κρατέρος περ 21. 63; χερείονα περ 17. 539; θεοί περ 20. 65, Od. 3. 236; — it is also subjoined to other participles, which are themselves emphatic, as *ιεμέναν περ* *however* eager, Il. 17. 292; ἀχύνόμενος περ *grieved though* he be, etc.; but in such phrases as *πύκα περ φρονέοντες*, *μάλα περ μεμῶας*, *Ἀϊδὸς περ ἰών*, it refers to the word preceding.

2. sometimes it adds force, *ἐλεεινότερος περ* more pitiable *by far*, 24. 504; *μίνυνθ᾽ ἀνὴρ περ* for a very little, I. 416, 13. 573; *ὀλίγον περ* 11. 391; *πρῶτον περ* first of all, 14. 295; *ὕστατον περ* 8. 353; *ὅψῃ περ* Pind. N. 3. 140; to strengthen a negation, *οὐδὲ περ νο, νοὶ even, not at all*, where, as in *ne... quidem*, *οὐδὲ* is divided by one or more words from *περ*, as *οὐδ' ὅμιν ποταμοὶ περ ἔθρροος ἀρκέσει* Il. 21. 130, cf. 8. 200, 11. 841, 21. 410, Od. 1. 59; *μήποτε καὶ σὺ γυναικί περ ἥπιος εἶναι* 11. 441; so, Hdt. 6. 57 has *μή περ*: — this usage is alien to Att.

3. to call attention to one or more things of a number, *however, at any rate, yet*, much like *γὰρ*, as *τιμὴν πέρ μοι ὄφελον ἐγγυαλίζει* *honour however (whatever else) he owed me*, Il. 1. 353, cf. 2. 236, 17. 121, 239; *τόδε πέρ μοι ἐπικύρηον* *ἐλδωρ* 8. 242; so in imperat. clauses *περ* is commonly attached to the pers. Pron., *ἀλλὰ σὺ πέρ μιν τίσον* but do then at all events, 1. 508; *ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτοὶ περ ποινέμεθα* 10. 70; *ἡμεῖς δ' αὐτοὶ περ φραζόμεθα* 17. 712; so also, *σθένος ἀνέρος ἀμφότεροι περ σχῶμεν* 21. 308; — so in the apodosis of hypotheticals, *εἰ δέ τοι Ἀτρεΐδης μὲν ἀπήχθετο...*, *σὺ δ' ἄλλους περ...* *ἐλάειρε* q. 301, cf. 11. 796 sq., 12. 349, 362, etc.

II. more generally, and in Prose as well as Poetry, after various Conjunctions and Relative words, which it commonly forms one word:

1. after hypothetical Conjs., v. sub *εἴπερ*. 2. after temporal Conjs., *ὅτε περ* just when, Il. 4. 259, 5. 802, etc.; — *ἥμος... περ* 11. 86; *ὅταν περ* Soph. O. C. 301, etc.; — also, *πρὶν περ* before even, Il. 15. 588.

3. after Causal Conjs., v. sub *ἐπεὶπερ*, *ἐπειδὴπερ*: — also *διότι περ* just because, Hdt. 4. 186. 4. after Relatives, v. sub *ὅσπερ*, *ὅς περ*, *ὅσσοπερ*, *ἐνθαπερ*, *ὅτιπερ*, *οὐπερ*, *ἥπερ*, *ὥσπερ*. 5. after the compar. Part., v. sub *ἥπερ*, *ἥτερον*.

6. after *καί*, v. sub *καίπερ*. *πέρα*, Adv. beyond, across or over, further, Lat. *ultra*, μέχρι τοῦ μέσου καθιέναι, π. δ' οὐ Plat. Phaedo 112 E; μέχρι τούτου... π. δὲ μὴ Id. Rep. 423 B; with the Art., τ. π. λέγειν Id. Phaedr. 241 D.

2. c. gen., Ἀτλαντικῶν π. φεύγειν ὄραν Eur. H. F. 234; π. ὄρου ἐλαύνειν Lex ap. Dem. 634, 13 sqq.; τούτου μὴ π. προβαίνειν Arist. Pol. 6. 4. 17.

II. of Time, beyond, longer, οὐκείν τ. ἐπολιόρησαν Xen. An. 6. 1, 28.

2. c. gen., π. μεσούσης ἡμέρας Ib. 6. 5, 7; π. τοῦ καιροῦ Id. Hell. 5. 3, 5; τῶν πενήκοντα π. γεγονότας above fifty years old, Plat. Legg. 670 A.

III. mostly metaph. beyond measure, excessively, extravagantly, πέρα λέγειν, φράζειν Soph. El. 633, Ph. 332, 1275, cf. Valck. Hipp. 1032; π. λυπεῖν Ar. Av. 1246; π. μαρτενέειν, ζητεῖν Soph. O. C. 211, Plat. Tim. 29 D; π. παθεῖν Eur. El. 1185; οἱ τοι π. στέρξαντες, οἱ δὲ καὶ π. μισοῦσιν Tragic. ap. Arist. Pol. 7. 7, 8; μόρος ἔχει τότε π., τότε δ' ὑπερβην Soph. O. C. 1745; so, τὸ πέρα Plat. Phaedr. 241 D, Anon. ap. Suid. 5, v. *πέρα*. 2. c. gen. more than, beyond, exceeding, π. δικῆς, καιροῦ Aesch. Pr. 30, 507; τοῦ εἰκότος π. Soph. O. T. 74; π. τῶν νῦν ἐρρημένων Id. O. C. 257; π. τῶν νόμων Id. El. 1506; π. τοῦ προσηκούτος Antipho 129. 29; π. ὧν προσεδέχοντο Thuc. 2. 64; π. τοῦ δέοντος, π. τοῦ μετρίου Plat. Gorg. 487 D, Tim. 65 D; π. τοῦ μεγίστου φόβου beyond the greatest, i. e. the most excessive, Id. Phileb. 12 C; θαυμάτων π. more than marvels, Eur. Hec. 714; δεινὸν καὶ π. δεινὸν Dem. 1123. 22; π. μεδιδύμεν more than a medimnus, Isae. 80. 30; ἐλπίδος π. Plut. Sull. 11: — sometimes the gen. is omitted, οὐδὲν ἐρρήθη *πέρα* nothing more, Eur. I. T. 91; ἀπίστα καὶ πέρα κλῶαν things incredible, and more than that, Ar. Av. 416; πᾶν τολμήσαα καὶ π. Soph. Fr. 195. 3. also as Comp., foll. by ἥ, Soph. O. C. 651, Ph. 1277.

IV. above, higher than, τῶν ἐμῶν ἐχθρῶν μ' ἐνερθεν δυν' ἀνέστησας π. Soph. Ph. 666; π. ἀνθρώπων, π. τέχνης Philostr. 726, 733. — In all senses *πέρα* may stand either before or after the gen., but commonly before. — Comp. *περαιτέρως*, α. ov, Adv. *περαιτέρων* and *-τέρω*, qq. v. — *Πέρα* occurs first in Att., and so there is no Ion. form *πέρη*, which one might infer from *πέρην*, Ion. for *πέραν*. — On the difference between *πέραν* and *πέρα*, v. *πέραν* sub fin.

πέρα, ἡ, v. *πέραν* sub fin.

περάων, *περάσκει*, v. sub *περάω*.

περάθεν, Ion. *πέρηθεν*, Adv. (*πέρα*) from beyond, from the far side, Hdt. 6. 33, Eur. Heracl. 82, Xen. Hell. 3. 2.

περάλας, ov, ὁ, a kind of mullet (*κεστρεύς*) found beyond, i. e. at a distance from the bank, opp. to *πρόσγειος*, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 26.

περαίη, ἡ, v. sub *περαίως*.

περαῖνω, poet. also *περαιῶνω*, Pind. I. 8 (7). 50, Arat. 24: fut. *περανῶ* Ar. Pl. 563, Plat., Ion. — *ἀνέω* Hipp. 237 fin.: aor. *ἐπεράνω* Soph. Aj. 22, Plat.: — *Med.*, pres., Thuc. 7. 43: fut. *περανόμην* (dia-) Plat. Phileb. 53 C: aor. *ἐπεράνωμην* (di-) Eur. Hel. 26; Plat., etc.: — *Pass.*, fut. *περανθήσομαι* Galen., — *ασθηθῶμαι* Crito ap. Stob. 43. 29: aor. *ἐπεράνωσθην* Xen., etc.: pf. 3 sing. *πεπέρανται* Plat. Rep. 502 E, Arist., poet. *πεπείρανται* Od. 12. 37, Soph. Tr. 581; imperat. *πεπείρανθω* Plat. Legg. 736 B; inf. *-άνθαι* Parm. ap. Arist. Phys. 3. 6, 12, Plat. Gorg. 472 B, Arist.; — *ασθαι* Arist. de Xenophane 3, 6; part. *πεπερασμένοι* Plat. Parm. 145 A, 158 E, and often in Arist.: (*πέραις*) *To bring to an end, finish, accomplish, execute*, 11om., only in *Pass.* (v. inf.); *ἴσταν* π. Aesch. Cho. 830; *πράγος π. rem transigere*, Soph. Aj. 22; *πράγμα καὶ χρησμοὺς θεοῦ* Eur. Ion 1569; *ἐλπίδα, δόξαν* Id. Andr. 1062, Or. 636; π. *τινὰ*

πρὸς ἔσχατον πλοῦν to bring him to the end of his voyage, Pind. P. 10. 45; π. *δίκας* *τινὶ* Id. I. 8 (7). 50; and so without *διήνη*, to finish the business, Dem. 991. 24; π. *τὰ δέοντα* Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 38; *τὸ προσταχθέν* Ib. 5. 3, 50; *ἐπεράνω ἐφ' οἷς ἐμισθώθη* Dem. 277. 4; π. *ὁδὸν* Ar. Ran. 401: — *Pass.* to be brought to an end, be finished, πάντα *πεπείρανται* Od. 12. 37, cf. Soph. Tr. 581; *πεπείνεται δὴ τοῦργον* Aesch. Pr. 57, etc.: to be fulfilled, accomplished, *χρησμός, τὰ λόγια πεπείνεται* Eur. Phoen. 1703, Ar. Vesp. 799; *ἡ συμμαχία ἐπεπείνεται* Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 3; *ἐργῳ* π. Id. An. 3. 2, 32.

b. the *Pass.*, in philos. language, means to be confined within certain limits, to be limited or finite, τὸ ὅλον *πεπείρανθαι* Parm. ap. Arist. Phys. 3. 6, 12; *πεπείρανται ὁ οὐρανὸς* Id. Cael. 1. 5, 19, etc.: esp. in part. *πεπερασμένοι*, opp. to *ἄπειροι*, Id. Phys. 8. 10, Cael. 1. 5, al. 2. in speaking, π. *μῦθον, λόγον* to end a discourse, finish speaking, Aesch. Theb. 1051, Eur. Med. 701, Plat. Tim. 29 D; *εἰπέ καὶ π. πάντα* Aesch. Pers. 699; π. *ὅ τι λέγεις* Ar. Pl. 648: — *absol.*, *περὶ σωφροσύνης ἦδη... περανῶ* Ib. 563, cf. Ran. 1284; *πέραν ὥσπερ ἦρξεν* Plat. Prot. 353 B; *πέρανε* *σθεσίης* δὲ... Menand. 'App. 1. 5.

3. to repeat from beginning to end, *ιαμβεῖον* Ar. Ran. 1170, cf. Dem. 417. 16; *τραγωδίαν* Antiph. 'Αγροικ. 1: — to relate, Eur. Ion 362, cf. I. T. 782.

4. *absol.*, also, to effect one's purpose, esp. with a neg., οὐδὲν π. *to come to no issue, do no good, make no progress*, Eur. Phoen. 589, Thuc. 6. S6, Lys. 113. 5; *λατρεύοντες... οὐδὲν περαινοῦσι* Plat. Rep. 426 A, cf. 346 A.

5. to draw a conclusion, to conclude, infer, *διὰ τοῦ ἀδυνάτου π. to conclude by a reductio ad impossibile*, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 23, 8: oft. in *Pass.*, τὸ ἐν πλείοσι σχήμασι... *περαινόμενον* the conclusion which is drawn, Ib. 26, 1, etc.: — *ὁ περαιῶν* (sc. λόγος) a kind of syllogism, Diog. L. 7. 44.

II. sens. obscc., π. *γυναικα, κόρην*, like *τρυνᾶν*, Anth. P. 11. 339, Artemid. 1. 78: — *Pass.*, Diog. L. 2. 117.

2. like *περᾶν*, to pass over, *θάλασσαν* Arat. 289.

III. intr. to make way, reach or penetrate, δι' ὧραν Aesch. Cho. 55; *εἰς* or *πρὸς* τὸν ἐγκέφαλον Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 2, 4. 8, 9, cf. Plat. Meno 76 A; *εἰς* τὸ ἔξω Arist. G. A. 1. 3, 4; *absol.* to penetrate, go further, Id. H. A. 1. 17, 15.

IV. intr. to come to an end, τὸ *πεπερασμένον* δὲ *πρὸς* τι *περαιεῖ* the limited always comes to some limit, Arist. Phys. 3. 4, 11, cf. de Xenophane 3, 6: — to reach to or end in..., *εἰς* τι Eur. Fr. 341, cf. Plut. Arat. 52, etc.; *ἡ ὁδὸς π. ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον* Id. Cato Ma. 13.

περαιόθεν, Adv., = *πέραθεν*, Ar. Rh. 4. 71, Arat. 606.

περαιὸς, α. ov, (*πέραν*) on the other side, beyond the sea or river, *ἡπειρός*, γαῖα Ar. Rh. 2. 392, 4. 848.

II. as Subst., ἡ *περαιή* (sc. γῆ, χώρα), the opposite country, the country on the other side of the river, Strab. 186; the gen. after it was sometimes subjective, sometimes objective (v. *πέραν* fin.); *π. τῆς Βοιωτίας χώρας* the part of Boeotia over against [Chalcis], Hdt. 8. 44; *π. τῆς Ἀσίας* the coast of Asia over against [Rhodes], Diod. 20. 97; called reversely *ἡ τῶν Ῥωδίων π.*, Strab. 651, 673; (and this became a pr. n. ἡ *Περαία*, Polyb. 17. 2, 3, 17. 6, 3; *Peraea* Liv. 32. 33 and 35); also, *πᾶσα περαιή* Ὠρηϊκῆς all the opposite coast of Thrace, Ar. Rh. 1. 1112; *ἡ π. τῶν Τενεδίων* the coast [of Mysia] opposite to Tenedos, Strab. 596: — also, ἡ Π., in Syria, *Peraea*, the country beyond Jordan, Steph. B., etc.

περαιῶν, to carry to the opposite side, carry over or across, *στρατιὰν* *πλεῖω* *ἐπεραιῶσε* like Lat. *trajicere exercitum*, Thuc. 4. 121, Plut.; π. *τοὺς στρατιώτας εἰς τὴν Αἰβύνην* Polyb. 1. 66, 1; *ἐπὶ Καρχηδόνα* τὸν στύλον Plut. 2. 196 C: — c. dupl. acc., π. *τοὺς λοιποὺς τὸ βρεῖθρον* Polyb. 3. 113, 6: — *Pass.* (with fut. med. in Thuc. 1. 10), to pass over, cross, pass, μὴ φθῆσαι *περαιωθέντες* ἐκεῖνοι Od. 24. 437; *πῶς περαιωθήσομαι* Ar. Ran. 138 (nowhere else in Poets); *ναυσὶν περαιοῦσθαι* ἐπ' ἀλλήλους Thuc. 1. 5; *περαιωθείς* Id. 4. 120; *ἐς νῆσον περαιωθήσθην* Id. 5. 109; *εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν* Xen. An. 7. 2, 12: — also c. acc. loci, *ἐπεραιῶσθαι* τὸν Ἀραξίαν Hdt. 1. 209; *περαιωθείς* (sc. τὸν Ἑλλάσποντον) Id. 5. 14; τὸ πέλαιγος Thuc. 1. 10; τὸν Ἰόνιον Id. 6. 34; so also intr. in Act., ἐμελῶν τὸν Ἑλλάσποντον *περαιῶσιν* Id. 2. 67.

II. = *περαιῶν*, Clem. Al. 734, Byz.; but in Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 39, *περαιωθέντων* should be corrected into *περανθέντων*, cf. Wytt. Ep. Crit. 3. 4. p. 43.

περαιτέρος, α. ov, Comp. of *πέρα*, beyond, ὁδοὶ *περαιτεραί* roads leading further, Pind. O. 9. 159.

II. Adv. *περαιτέρω*, further, *μανθάνει* π. Eur. Phoen. 16S1; *ἐν οἷδα* κοῦ π. Id. I. T. 247; *δενὰ καὶ* π. Ar. Thesm. 705; *Βουλύτῃς* ἡ π. Id. Av. 1500; οὐδὲν ὅ τι οὐ ἐνέβη καὶ ἐπὶ π. Thuc. 3. 81; π. *λέγειν* Antipho 137. 11; *τὰ πράγματα ἦδη* π. βαδίζει Eur. Med. 688. 14.

2. c. gen., *τῶνδε καὶ* π. Aesch. Pr. 247; π. *τοῦ μετρίου* Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 5; π. *τοῦ δέοντος* Plat. Gorg. 484 C; and *absol.*, π. (sc. *τοῦ δέοντος*) *πεπραγμένα* beyond what is fit, too far, Soph. Tr. 663: — the neut. *περαιτέρων* was also used as Adv., π. *ἄλλων* beyond, better than others, Pind. O. 8. 82.

περαιτῆς [τῆ], ov, ὁ, one of the country over the water, of *Peraea*, Joseph. B. J. 20. 4.

περαιώσις, ἡ, (*περαιῶν*) a carrying over, Strab. 591, Plut. Timol. 16.

II. accomplishment, Byz.: an end, lb.

περάμα, τό, a place of transit, Byz.

περάν, Ion. and Ep. *πέρην*, Adv. on the other side, across, Lat. *trans*, in the oldest Poets always c. gen., with a notion of water lying between, *νῆσαν* αἰ ναίουσι *πέρην* ἄλός Il. 2. 626; *πέρην* *ἔννιν* ἔλεσκε π. ἄλός 24. 752 (never in Od.); *πέρην* *κλυτοῦ Ἰκεανοῦ* Hes. Th. 215; *πέρην* *Χείρας* ὀφειροῦ Ib. 814; *πέραν* *πόντου* Pind. N. 5. 39; *τὰ πέρην* τοῦ Ἰστροῦ Hdt. 5. 9; so in Att., *πύντον* *πέραν* *τραφείσαν* Aesch. Ag. 1200; *πολύου π. πύντον* Soph. Ant. 334; π. *τοῦ Ἑλλάσποντου, τοῦ ποταμοῦ* Thuc. 2. 67, Xen. An. 4. 3, 3: — c. acc., *πέραν* Ἐβρον Eur. H. F. 386, ubi *πέραν* conj. Dind.

2. *absol.* on the other side, esp. of water, *προσορμίζεσθαι... πέρην* ἐν τῇ Ῥηνῇ Hdt. 6. 97; *πέραν* εἶναι Xen. An. 2. 4. 20, 3. 5, 12, etc.; *πέραν* *γενέσθαι* Ib. 6. 5, 22.

3. with Verbs of motion, foll. by *εἰς*, over or across to..., *πέρην* *ἔς τὴν Ἀχαιήν*

impf., Vesp. 1305. (Hence come $\pi\omicron\rho\delta\acute{\eta}$, $\pi\rho\alpha\delta\text{-}\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta$, $\pi\epsilon\text{-}\pi\rho\alpha\delta\text{-}\acute{\iota}\lambda\eta$: cf.

Skt. *pard-ē* (*pedo*), *pard-as*, *pard-anam* (πορδή); Lat. *per-edere*, *per-ex*; O. H. G. *farz-u* (*furzen*); Bohem. *prd-u*; Lith. *perd-zi*; etc.)

περὲμμένους, v. sub περιέννυμι.
 πέρην, πέρην, Ion. and Ep. for πέρην, πέρην.
 περητήριον, τό, (περάω) a borer, Galen. Lex. Hipp. 542.
 περητός, ἡ, ὅν, Ion. for περάτος.

πέρω, fut. πέρω: aor. I. πέρω: aor. 2. ἐπέρω, inf. πέρειν, Ep. δια-πέρειν, but in Hom. aor. I. is more common: besides these tenses, he uses the pres. and impf. pass.; fut. med. πέρωμαι in pass. sense, Il. 24. 729; and a syncope. inf. aor. πέραι in pass. sense, like δέχαι from δέχομαι, Il. 16. 708: Ion. impf. πέρησκον, Ap. Rh. 1.800. Poët. Verb. as is also its deriv. πορθέω, to waste, ravage, sack, destroy, in Hom. only of towns, Il. 18. 342, Od. 1. 2, etc.; and so mostly in later poets. Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 220, Corinna 18, Pind. N. 7. 52, etc.

2. of persons, to destroy, slay, kill, στρατόν Pind. O. 10 (11). 40; ἀνθρώπους Soph. Aj. 1198, ubi v. Lob.; δέματα θρῶν Eur. H. F. 700; and even of one man, ἐπράθ[εν] φασγάνου ἀκμῇ Pind. P. 9. 141, cf. N. 3. 63; μήτε μ' ἂν νόσον μήτ' ἄλλο πέσαι μηδὲν Soph. O. T. 1456:—so *vastare nationes*, in Tac. Ann. 14. 38:—metaph. of love, Eur. Hipp. 542; of fire, πυρὶ περήμεον δέμας Pind. P. 3. 88.

3. of things, γενεῖον πέρθε τρία Aesch. Pers. 1055; φύλλον ἐλαίης . . χερὶ πέσσα Soph. O. C. 703.

II. to get by plunder, take at the sack of a town, τὰ μὲν πολίαν ἐξ ἐπράθομεν Il. 1. 125; δμαῖ . . ἄς ἐπερ' ἐμὸς πατήρ Eur. El. 316.

περὶ, Prep. with gen., dat., and acc.: Radical sense, round about, all round, expressing the relation of circumference to centre, and thus properly different from ἀμφί, on both sides. (From the same Root come περί-ε, περί-ιστός, and περ is prob. an abridged form; cf. Skt. *par-i* (circum, and in compos. *valde*), Lat. *per-* in *per-jucundus*, *per-iniquus*, *per-pauci*, etc.)

A. WITH GENITIVE. I. of Place, round about, around, Lat. *circum*, τετάνυστο περὶ σπείους ἡμερὶς Od. 5. 68; τεῖχῃ περὶ Δαρδανίας Eur. Tro. 818:—rarely, like ἀμφί, on both sides, περὶ τρόπος βεβαῶτα Od. 5. 130; cf. περιβαίνω, περιβέβητος.

2. about, near, ἐσδόμηναι περὶ σείο Mosch. 3. 60, cf. Anth. P. append. 120.—But this literal sense of Place, c. gen., is rare and only poetic.

II. Causal, to denote the object about or for which one does something; and so,

1. with Verbs of fighting or contending, περὶ τινος for an object,—from the notion of the thing's lying in the middle to be fought about, μάχεσθαι περὶ πύλιος Il. 18. 205; περὶ Πατρόκλοιο θανόντος Ib. 195, cf. 17. 120; περὶ σείο 3. 137; περὶ νῆος ἔχον πόνον 15. 416; ἀμύνεσθαι περὶ πάτρης, περὶ νῆων, περὶ τέκνων 12. 243, 142, 170, etc.; δόλους καὶ μῆτιν ὕφανον, ὥστε περὶ ψυχῆς as if for life and death, Od. 9. 423; περὶ ψυχῆς θεόν Έκτορος Il. 22. 161; περὶ ψυχῆων ἐμάχοντο Od. 22. 245; so in Prose, τρέχειν περὶ ἐσπύτου, περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς Hdt. 7. 57, 9. 37; ἀγῶνας δραμεύονται περὶ σφῶν αὐτέων Id. 8. 102, cf. Ar. Ran. 191; περὶ τοῦ παντὸς δρόμον θεῖν Hdt. 8. 74; κινδυνεύειν περὶ τινος Ib., and often in Att.; οὐ περὶ τῶν ἰσων οὐ κίνδυνος ἐστί Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 7, and without a Verb, περὶ ψυχῆς, περὶ τὴν μεγίσταν οὐ ἀγῶν Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 44, etc.; cf. Soph. Aj. 930, Thuc. 6. 34, etc.; μάχῃ περὶ τινος Plat. Theat. 179 D: also, ἐπιτέλλεσθαι περὶ νίκης Il. 23. 437, cf. 639, Hdt. 8. 26; πείραν θανάτου πέρι καὶ ζωᾶς ἀναβάλλεσθαι Pind. N. 9. 68; περὶ θανάτου φεύγειν Antipho 140. 39:—but, ἐρίην περὶ μύθων to contend about speaking, i. e. who can speak the better, Il. 15. 284; καὶ ἀθανάτοισιν ἐρίζεσκον περὶ τόξων Od. 8. 225, cf. 24. 515.

2. with words which denote care or anxiety, about, for, on account of, μεμυρίζειν περὶ τινος Il. 20. 17; ἄχος περὶ τινος Od. 21. 249; βουλευναι περὶ φόνου 16. 234; φροντίζειν περὶ τινος Hdt. 8. 36, etc.; κήδεσθαι π. τ. Soph. Ph. 621; δεδιέναι, φοβεῖσθαι π. τ. Plat. Prot. 320 A, etc.; ἀπολογεῖσθαι π. τ. Xen. Cyr. 2. 13; κρίνειν, γινώσκειν, διαγινώσκειν περὶ τινος Pind. N. 5. 74, etc.; περὶ τινος διαψήφισθαι, ψήφον φέρειν, etc., Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 50, etc.; βουλευσθαι, διανοεῖσθαι, σκοπεῖν π. τ. Isocr. 96 B, Plat., etc.; μαντεύεσθαι π. τ. Hdt. 8. 36, cf. Soph. Tr. 77:—περὶ ποτοῦ γούν ἐστί; what? are you all for drinking? Ar. Eq. 87.

3. with Verbs of hearing, knowing, speaking, etc., about, concerning, Lat. *circa*, de, περὶ νόστον ἀκούσα Od. 19. 270; οἶδα γὰρ εὐ περὶ κείνου 17. 563; περὶ πομπῆς μνησόμεθα 7. 191; περὶ πατρὸς ἐρέσθαι 1. 135, 3. 77; περὶ τινος ἐρῶν, λέγειν, διαλέγεσθαι, λόγον or λόγους ποιεῖσθαι, etc., Hdt. 1. 5, Soph. O. T. 707, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 13, etc.; λέγειν καὶ ἀκούειν περὶ τινος Thuc. 4. 22, etc.; λόγους or λόγους περὶ τινος Plat. Prot. 347 B, etc.; ἡ περὶ τινος φήμῃ Aeschin. 7. 31; περὶ τινος ἀγγέλλειν, κηρύσσειν Soph. El. 1111, Ant. 193; περὶ τινος διερχέσθαι or διεφύγεσθαι, διηγέσθαι, δηλοῦν Isocr. 189 B, Plat. Polit. 274 B, Euthyphro 6 D, etc.; παίζειν περὶ τινος Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 8; ἐμπεύρας ἔχειν περὶ τινος Aeschin. 12. 5; νόμον γράφειν or τιθέναι περὶ τινος Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 52, etc.; νόμα χρῆσθαι περὶ τινος Soph. Ant. 214:—the Prep. is sometimes omitted, εἰπὲ δὲ μοι πατρός, εἰ τι πένυσται Πηληῖος, for περὶ πατρὸς, περὶ Πηληῖος, Od. 11. 174, 494, cf. Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 213.

4. rather of the impulse or motive, than the object, περὶ ἐρίδος μάρνασθαι to fight for very enmity, Il. 7. 301, cf. 16. 476, 20. 253; περὶ τῶνδε for these reasons, 23. 659.

5. about, as to, in reference to, Lat. *quid attinet ad* . . , where the gen. alone would often express the same sense, μεμυρμένους περὶ τινος Thuc. 6. 53; οὕτως ἔσχε περὶ τοῦ πρήγματος τούτου Hdt. 1. 117, etc.; and in Prose often without a Verb, ἡ περὶ τῶν παίδων ἀγωγή, αἱ περὶ Ἡρακλέους πράξεις, v. Heind. Plat. Gorg. 467 D; τὰ περὶ τινος the circumstances of . . , Thuc. 6. 32, 8. 14, 26, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 37, etc.; (this sense is even more common with the acc., v. infr. C. 1. 5); οὕτω δὲ καὶ περὶ τῶν ἀρετῶν (sc. ἔχει) Plat. Meno 72 C, cf. Rep. 534 B, 551 C, etc.—also without the Art., ἀριθμοῦ πέρι as to number, Hdt. 7. 102; χρηστηρίων δὲ πέρι . . Id. 2. 54.

III. like Lat. *prae*, before,

above, beyond, of comparative excellence, chiefly in Ep. Poets, περὶ πάντων ἔμμενα ἄλλων Il. 1. 287; περὶ δ' ἄλλων φασὶ γενέσθαι 4. 375; τετιμῆσθαι περὶ πάντων 9. 38; ὃν περὶ πάσης τίεν ὀμηλικῆς 5. 325; ὃν . . περὶ πάντων φίλατο 20. 304; cf. πᾶν τὸν ἴδιον ἀνδρῶν Od. 7. 108; κρατερός περὶ πάντων Il. 21. 566, cf. 1. 417, Od. 11. 216;—in this sense, often divided from its gen., περὶ φρένας ἔμμενα ἄλλων in understanding to be beyond them, Il. 17. 171, cf. 1. 258, Od. 1. 66; περὶ μὲν εἶδος, περὶ δ' ἔργα τέκντο τῶν ἄλλων Δαναῶν Il. 17. 279; περὶ μὲν κρατεῖς, περὶ δ' αἰσὺλα βέζεις ἀνδρῶν 21. 214; περὶ δ' ἔγχει Ἀχαιῶν φέρτατος ἐσσι 2. 289;—so Pind. O. 6. 84, Theocr. 25. 119.—In this sense the gen. is sometimes omitted, and περὶ becomes adverbial, v. infr. E. 11.

IV. in Hdt. and Att. Prose, to denote value, περὶ πολλοῦ ἐστὶν ἡμῖν, it is of much consequence, worth much, to us, Hdt. 1. 120, cf. Antipho 141. 28; and, περὶ πολλοῦ ποιεῖσθαι τι, to reckon a thing for, i. e. worth, much, Lat. *magis facere*, Hdt. 1. 73, Xen., etc.; so περὶ πλείονος or περὶ πλείστον ποιεῖσθαι Xen. An. 7. 44, Cyr. 7. 5, 60; περὶ πλείστον γιγνώσκειν Thuc. 2. 89; περὶ παντὸς ποιεῖσθαι Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 1; περὶ οὐδενός, περὶ ἐλάττωτος γιγνώσκειν Lys. 189. 42, 197. 19.

B. WITH DATIVE. I. of Place, round about, around, of close-fitting dresses, armour, etc., ἐνδυε περὶ στήθεσι χιτῶνα Il. 10. 21; χιτῶνα περὶ χροῖ δύνει Od. 15. 60; εἰσέτο τεύχεα καλὰ περὶ χροῖ Il. 23. 241; ἔσσαντο περὶ χροῖ χάλκον Od. 24. 467; κνημίδας . . περὶ κνήμῃσιν ἔθηκεν Il. 11. 17; βεβλήκει τελαμῶνα περὶ στήθεσι 12. 401; so in Prose, περὶ τῇσι κεφαλῇσι εἶχον τῦρας Hdt. 7. 61; θώρακα περὶ τοῖς στήθεσι ἔχεν Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 13; οἱ στρατοὶ περὶ τῇ δερμὶ καὶ τὰ ψέλια περὶ ταῖς χερσὶ Ib. 1. 3, 2; περὶ τῇ χειρὶ ἔχεν δακτύλιον Plat. Rep. 359 E, etc.:—so, χάλκος ἔλαμπε περὶ στήθεσσι Il. 13. 245; χιτῶνα περὶ στήθεσσι δαίξει 2. 416; πῆλξ . . κονόβησε περὶ κροτάφοις 15. 648: (where περὶ with its Noun refers to the other Noun, rather than to the Verb):—thus, in other relations, περὶ δ' ἔγχει . . καμῖται will grow weary by grasping the spear, 2. 389; δράκων ἐλαίου σόμενος περὶ χεῖρ 22. 95; κνίσση ἐλαιοσμένη περὶ καπνῷ 1. 317; περὶ σταυρούσιν ἔϊρον 23. 598; and more strictly local, μῦρναντο περὶ Σκαίῃσι πύλιν 18. 453:—rarely in Trag., περὶ βρέτει πλεχθεῖς Aesch. Eum. 259; κείται νεκρὸς περὶ νεκρῷ Soph. Ant. 1240.

2. in Poets, also, around a weapon, i. e. spitted upon it, transfixed by it, περὶ δοῦρι πεπαρμένῃ Il. 21. 577; ἐρεϊκόμενος περὶ δοῦρι 13. 441; κυλινδόμενος περὶ χάλκῳ 8. 86; περὶ δοῦρι ἤσπαυε 13. 570; πεπτάτα περὶ ξίφει Soph. Aj. 828; also, αἶμα ἔρωσιν περὶ δοῦρι Il. 1. 303:—cf. περὶ-πετῆς, -πίπτα, -πτύχης, and v. sub ἀμφί B. 1:—for περὶ κῆρι, περὶ θυμῷ, περὶ φρεσίν, v. infr. E.

3. of a warrior standing over or going round a dead comrade so as to defend him (v. ἀμφιβαίνω, περιβαίνω), ἀμφὶ δ' ἀρ' αὐτῷ βαῖν', ὥς τις περὶ πόρτασι κῆρῃ Il. 17. 4; εἰσθήκει, ὥς τις τε λέων περὶ οἷσι τέκεσσι Ib. 133; Αἶας περὶ Πατρόκλῳ . . βεβήκει Ib. 137, cf. 355; so, περὶ σκύμνοισιν βεβηκώς Ar. Eq. 1039.

II. Causal, much like περὶ c. gen. (v. supr. A. II. 1), of an object for or about which one struggles, περὶ οἷσι μαχεύμενος κτεάτεσσι Od. 17. 471; μαχησάσθαι περὶ δαίτῃ 2. 245; περὶ παιδὶ μάχης πόνος ἐστὶ Il. 16. 568; περὶ τοῖς φιλάτοις κυβένει Plat. Prot. 314 A; and so perhaps, περὶ τῇ Σικελίᾳ ἐσται οὐ ἀγῶν Thuc. 6. 34, cf. Antipho 130. 2.

2. so also with Verbs denoting care, anxiety, or the opposite (v. supr. A. II. 2), περὶ γὰρ διὲ ποιμῆνι λαῶν, μὴ τι πάθῃ Il. 5. 566; ἔδδεισεν δὲ περὶ ἐανθῷ Μενελάῳ 10. 240, cf. 11. 557; δέισαι περὶ τῷ χωρίῳ, τῇ χώρα, etc., Thuc. 1. 60, 67, 74. 119, etc.; so, βαρρην περὶ τῷ ἐαυτοῦ σώματι Plat. Phaedo 114 D, cf. Theat. 148 C; γηθεῖν περὶ τινι Theocr. 1. 54.

3. generally, of the cause or occasion, for, on account of, by reason of, Lat. *propter*, ἀνύεσθαι περὶ καπνῷ Il. 18. 183 (where however Wolf ὑπὸ καπνοῦ); μὴ περὶ Μαρδονίᾳ πταίσῃ ἡ Ἑλλάς Hdt. 9. 101; περὶ σφίον αὐτοῖς πταίνει Thuc. 6. 33; περὶ αὐτῷ σφαλίνα Id. 1. 69:—in Poets also, περὶ δέματι for fear, Pind. P. 5. 78; περὶ τῷ τιμῇ in honour or praise, Ib. 2. 110; περὶ τύρβει, περὶ φόβῳ Aesch. Pers. 696, Cho. 35; περὶ χάσματι l. Hom. Cer. 429:—in Hdt. 3. 50, for περὶ θυμῷ ἔχειν should be restored *περιθώμῳ* or *πέρι θυμῷ*.

C. WITH ACCUSATIVE. I. of Place, properly referring to the object round about which motion takes place, περὶ βόθρον ἐφοίταν came flocking round the pit, Od. 11. 42; περὶ νεκρῶν ἤλασαν ἵππους Il. 23. 13; περὶ τέρματα ἵπποι τραχέως 22. 162; ἀστυ πέρι . . δέκεται Ib. 173, 230; ἐρύσας περὶ σῆμα 23. 16, cf. 51, etc.:—but also where the motion is implied only, περὶ φρένας ἦλυθ' ἰωὴ Il. 10. 139; περὶ φρένας ἦλθε οἶκος Od. 9. 362; ἐστάμεναι περὶ τοῖχων Il. 18. 378, cf. Od. 13. 187, etc.; λέξασθαι περὶ ἀστυ Il. 8. 519; μῶρνασθαι, μάχεσθαι π. ἄ. 6. 256, etc.; φυλάσσοντες περὶ μῆλα 12. 203; οἱ περὶ Πηνελόπ. ναιέσκον, περὶ Δωδώνῃν . . οἰκ' ἔθεντο 2. 757, 750; σερφὴν κεν περὶ βίον Οὐλύμποιο δσάειμην 8. 25, cf. Od. 18. 67: in Prose, φυλάκας δέει περὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον εἶναι Xen. An. 5. 1, 9; περὶ τὴν κρήνην εἶδεν *somewhere* near it, Plat. Phaedr. 259 A, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 9; εἶναι περὶ τὸν λαγὼ Id. Cyn. 4. 4; περὶ λίθον πεσεῖν ἡμῖν it, Ar. Ach. 1180; περὶ αὐτὰ καταρρεῖν to fall to pieces of themselves, Dem. 21. 4; ταρχεύεσθαι αἱ νῆες περὶ ἀλλήλας Thuc. 7. 23, etc.; also, πλείους περὶ ἑνα many to one, Hdt. 7. 103; περὶ τὸν ἀρῶντα . . τὸ δέδικται ἐστί is imputable to him who . . , Antipho 128. 14:—often with a Subst. only, ἡ περὶ Αἰόσον ναυμαχία the sea-fight off Lesbos, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 32; οἱ περὶ τὴν Ἑρεσον Plat. Theat. 179 E:—also strengthd., περὶ τ' ἀμφὶ τε τῶνρον, like Lat. *circumcirca*, Il. 17. 760; περὶ τ' ἀμφὶ τε κύματα Hes. Th. 848; v. sub ἀμφί C. 1. 2.

2. of persons who are about one, ἔχειν τινα περὶ αὐτὸν Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 22; esp. in Att., οἱ περὶ τινα a person's suite, attendants, connections, associates, οἱ περὶ τὸν Πείσανδρον πρέσβεις Thuc. 8. 63; οἱ περὶ Ἡράκλειτον his school, Plat. Crat. 440 C, cf. Xen. An. 1. 5, 8, etc.; also, οἱ περὶ Ἀρχιαν πολέμαρχοι Archias and his colleagues, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 2, cf. An. 2. 4, 2, etc.:—later, οἱ περὶ τινα

periphr. for the person himself, *οἱ περὶ Φαβρίκιον* Fabricius, Plut. Pyrrh. 20, cf. Timol. 13:—cf. ἀμφὶ c. 1. 3. 3. of the object about which one is occupied or concerned, *περὶ δούρα πονεῖσθαι*, *περὶ δέσινον πένεσθαι* Il. 24. 444, Od. 4. 624; (but, *περὶ τευχέ' ἔπουσι*, tmesis for *περιέπουσι*, Il. 15. 555); in Att., mostly *εἶναι* or *γίγνεσθαι* *περὶ* τι Thuc. 7. 31, Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 4, Isocr. 29 A, etc.; *ὕπνου ἡμῶν περὶ ταύτην τὴν πραγμᾶτιαν* Dem. 1168. 21; *διατρίβειν περὶ* τι Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 11, etc.; more rarely *ἔχειν περὶ* τινα Id. Hell. 7. 4, 28; hence often in periphr. phrases, *οἱ περὶ τὴν ποίησιν καὶ τοὺς λόγους ὄντες*, i. e. poets and orators, Isocr. 240 A; *οἱ περὶ τὴν φιλοσοφίαν ὄντες* Id. 190 D; *οἱ περὶ τὴν μουσικὴν* Id. 189 D; *οἱ περὶ τὰς τελετάς* ministers of the mysteries, Plut. Phaedo 69 C; *ὁ περὶ τὸν ἔπνον* the groom, Xen. Eq. 6, 3:—cf. ἀμφὶ c. 1. 5.

4. denoting motion round or about a place, and so in, *περὶ νῆσον ἀλάμειναι* Od. 4. 368, cf. 90; *ἐμέμκον περὶ σηνούς* 9. 439; *ἀν περὶ ψυχὰν γόησεν* in his heart, Pind. P. 4. 217; *χρονίζεις περὶ Αἴγυπτον* Hdt. 3. 61, cf. 7. 131, cf. Plat. Rep. 544 D, etc.

5. in reference to an object, about, in the case of, *τὰ περὶ τὴν Αἴγυπτον γεγονότα*, *τὰ περὶ Μίλητον γενόμενα* Hdt. 3. 13., 6. 26; *εὐσεβεῖν περὶ θεοῖς* Plat. Symp. 193 B; *ἀσεβεῖν περὶ ἔθνεσιν* Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 10; *ἀμαρτάνειν περὶ* τινα or τι Id. An. 3. 2, 20; *οὐδέμια συμφορὰ ἔσται*.. *περὶ οἶκον τὸν σὺν* Hdt. 8. 102; *ποιεῖν οἱ πράττειν* τι *περὶ* τινα Id. 1. 158, Plat. Gorg. 507 A; *τὰ περὶ Πηρέσσεια πρηχθέντα* Hdt. 3. 76; *καινοτομεῖν περὶ* τὰ θεῖα Plat. Euthyphro 3 B; *περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς μὴ σφρονεῖν* Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 20; *σπουδάζειν περὶ* τι Aeschin. 6. 25:—also without a Verb, *ἀπὸ περὶ τοὺς παῖδας συμφράσαι* Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 20; *ἡ περὶ* τινα ἐπιμέλεια Isocr. 189 B; *ἡ περὶ* ἡμᾶς ἡνύχης Plat. Phaedr. 246 B:—then, generally, of all relations, about, concerning, in respect of, in regard to, *περὶ μὲν τοὺς ἰχθύς οὕτως ἔχει* Hdt. 2. 93, cf. 8. 85; *πονηρὸς περὶ* τὸ σῶμα Plat. Prot. 313 D; *ἀκλόαστος περὶ* ταῦτα Aeschin. 6. 37; *γελοῖος περὶ* τὰς διατριβὰς Id. 17. 42, etc.:—also absol., more commonly c. gen. (v. supr. A. II. 5), as to, *περὶ* τὸ παρὸν πάθος Plat. Theaet. 179 C, cf. Phaedo 65 A:—often also in the place of an Adj., *ὄργανα ὅσα περὶ γεωργίαν*, i. e. γεωργικά, Id. Rep. 370 D; *οἱ νόμοι οἱ περὶ τοὺς γάμους* Id. Crito 50 D; *αἱ περὶ τὰ μαθήματα ἡδοναί* Id. Phileb. 52 B; *οἱ περὶ* Ἀνυσίου λόγοι his speeches, Id. Phaedr. 279 A; *ἡ περὶ* Φίλιππον τυραννίς his despotism, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 2:—in prose writers to denote circumstances connected with any person or thing, *τὰ περὶ Κύρον*, *τὰ περὶ* Ἑλένην, *τὰ περὶ* Βάττον, Hdt. 1. 95., 2. 113, etc.; *τὰ περὶ* τὸν Ἄθων *the works at* Mount Athos, Id. 7. 37; *τὰ περὶ* τὰς ναῦς naval affairs, Thuc. 1. 13; *τὰ περὶ* τὴν ναυμαχίαν *the events of*.., Id. 8. 63; *τὰ περὶ* τὸν πόλεμον Plat. Rep. 468 A; *τὰ περὶ* τὸ σῶμα Id. Phaedr. 246 D; *τὰ περὶ* τοὺς θεοὺς Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 23, etc.: cf. ἀμφὶ c. 1. 3.

II. of time, in histor. writers, in a loose way of reckoning, *περὶ λύχνων ἀράς* about the time of lamp-lighting, Hdt. 7. 215; *περὶ μέσας νύκτας* about midnight, Xen. An. 7. 1, 1; *περὶ* πληθυσσαν ἀγοράν lb. 2. 1, 7; *περὶ* ἡλίου δυσμὰς lb. 6. 5, 32; *περὶ* τούτους χρόνους Thuc. 3. 89, etc.

2. of numbers loosely given, *περὶ* ἑβδομήκοντα about seventy, Thuc. 1. 54; *περὶ* ἑπτακοσίων Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 5, etc.: v. Lob. Phryn. 410.

D. POSITION: *περὶ* may follow its Subst., when it suffers anastrophe, *ἦν περὶ* II. 5. 739; *ἄσιν περὶ* 22. 173; mostly so with gen., *τοῦδε πράγματος* περὶ Aesch. Eum. 630; *τῶνδε βουλεύσεων* περὶ Id. Theb. 248, etc.; (indeed Soph. only once uses it before its gen., Aj. 150); and in Prose, *σφέων αὐτῶν περὶ* Hdt. 8. 36; *σοφίας περὶ* Plat. Phileb. 49 A; *δικαίων τε περὶ* καὶ ἀδίκων Id. Gorg. 455 A, etc.:—it is sometimes put far behind its case, of which a striking example may be seen in Plat. Legg. 809 E.

E. *περὶ* absol., as ADV., around, about, also near, by, often in Hom.; strengthd., *περὶ* ᾧ ἀμφὶ τε round about, h. Hom. Cer. 277.—Not less common in Hom. is the separation of this Prep. from its case by tmesis.

II. before or above others (v. supr. A. III), exceedingly, especially, very, very much, only in Ep. Poets, in which case it commonly suffers anastrophe, *Τυδείδην, πέρι μεν σε τίον Δαναοί* Il. 8. 161, cf. 9. 53; *σε χρὴ πέρι μὲν φάσθαι ἔπος ἡδ' ἑπακοῦσαι* 9. 100; *τοὶ πέρι δώκε* θεὸς πολέμῃα ἔργα 13. 727, cf. Od. 1. 66., 2. 116., 7. 110, etc.; *πέρι γὰρ μιν οὐκ ἔμηνον τέκε* μήτηρ Od. 3. 95; *πέρι* κέρδεια ὀδεν 2. 88; *τὸν πέρι* Μοῦσ' ἐφίλησεν 8. 63.

3. Hom. is very fond of joining *περὶ* κῆρι, right heartily, *περὶ* κῆρι φιλεῖν Il. 13. 119, etc.; (*κῆρι* φιλεῖν alone, 9. 117); *ἀπέχθεσθαι* περὶ κῆρι 4. 53; *περὶ* κῆρι τιέσκειτο lb. 46, cf. Od. 5. 36., 7. 69; *περὶ* κῆρι χολοῦσθαι Il. 13. 206; so also, *περὶ* φρεσὶν ἀποετος ἀλκή 16. 157; *περὶ* φρεσὶν αἵματι ἥδον Id. 14. 433; *ἀλυσσόντες περὶ* θυμῷ Il. 22. 70, cf. Od. 14. 146; *περὶ* σθένει Il. 17. 22;—in these places, *περὶ* is commonly written like the Prep., but yet must not be joined with the dat., but taken as equiv. to *περισσῶς*.

3. strengthd. *περὶ* πρό, where also *περὶ* recovers its accent, Il. 11. 180., 16. 699; sometimes written as one word *περιπρό*. 4. for *περὶ* κάτω, v. περιτρέπω I. 2.

F. IN COMPOS. all its chief senses recur, esp., I. extension in all directions as from a centre, all round, as in *περιβάλλω*, *περιβλέπω*, *περιέχω*.

II. completion of an orbit and return to the same point, about, as in *περιάγω*, *περιβαίνω*, *περίειμι* (ἐῖμι), *περιέρχομαι*, *περιστρέφω*.

III. a going over or beyond, above, before, as in *περιγίνομαι*, *περιεργάζομαι*, *περιτοξεύω*.

IV. generally, a strengthening of the simple notion, beyond measure, very, exceedingly, as in *περικαλλής*, *περίεργος*, *περιδείδω*, like Lat. *per-* in *permultus*, *pergratus*, *perquam*, etc.

V. the notion of double-ness which belongs to ἀμφί, is found in only one poetic compd., *περιδέξιος*, q. v.

G. PROSODY:—though *ι* in *περὶ* is short, yet the rule is (as with ἀμφί, ἀντί), that *περὶ* never suffers elision: but this rule was not observed by lyr. Poets, *περὶ* μένον for *περιεμένον*, Sappho 68 (Bgg. *περθέμενον*),

cf. *πέρροχος*; so in Pind., *περάπτων* P. 3. 93; *περόδοις* N. 11. 51; *περ-δαίος* Fr. 126; *περ' αὐτὰς* P. 4. 472; *ταύτας περ' ἀπλάτων πάθος* O. 6. 65; even Hes., Theog. 678, has ventured *περιέχε* for *περίεχε* like ἀμφίεχε, and has been imitated by Q. Sm. 3. 601., 11. 382; and the Med. MS. gives *περεβάλλοντο*, *περεσκήνωσαν* in Aesch. Ag. 1147, Eum. 634; in Com. writers the elision sometimes occurs, v. *περίειμι* (ἐῖμι) sub fin.—In Comedy also *περὶ* was allowed before a word beginning with a vowel, Ar. Eq. 1005 sq., etc., as in Eur. Cycl. 686; but is never found in the Trag. senarians, unless Dawes' emend. (*περίδης* for *παρίδης*) be admitted in Soph. O. T. 1505; the compds. *περιόργως*, *περιώδυνος*, *περιώσιος*, *περιάλλα* occur in lyric passages, v. Pors. Med. 284:—in Hyperid. Lyc. 23. 7, *περίων* for *περίων* is due prob. to an error of the Copyist.

περιάγμαι, Dep. to admire very much, Gloss.

περιάγαπᾶω, -άω, to love very much, Hesych.

περιαγγέλλω, to announce by messages sent round, *τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν* Thuc. 4. 122; *τούτων περιαγγελλομένων* Hdt. 7. 1.

2. absol. to send or carry a message round, Hdt. 6. 58., 7. 119; in Dem. 515. 19, *παρήγγελκεν* seems required.

II. c. inf. to send round orders for people to do something, *περήγγελλον* κατὰ τὴν Πελοπόννησον.. *στρατιὰν παρασκευάζεσθαι* ταῖς πόλεσι Thuc. 2. 10; *τῷ δὲ ναυτικῷ περήγγελλον*.. ὡς τάχιστα πλεῖν lb. 80; *περήγγελλον*.. κατὰ τὴν Πελοπόννησον βοηθεῖν ὅτι τάχιστα Id. 4. 8, cf. 1. 116, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 2; π. οὐχ ὑποκαίειν Erhipp. Γηρ. 1. 18:—so, with the inf. omitted, *ναὺς περήγγελλον* κατὰ πόλεις, Lat. *imperabant* novae, Thuc. 2. 85; *οἰδῆρον* π. κατὰ τοὺς ἐνυμμάχους Id. 7. 18.

περιάγειρω, to go round and collect as pay or salary, Lat. *stipem colligere*:—in Med. to do so for oneself, Plat. Rep. 621 D.

περιάγη, ἡ, (περιάγνυμι) curvature, Arat. 688.

περιάγης, ἐς, (περιάγνυμι) broken in pieces, ἀλγανίαι Anth. P. 6. 163.

II. = *περιγής* (q. v.), quite round, *τρύπανον* lb. 204; of a net, Plut. 2. 404 B; *convex*, of mirrors, lb. 404 C (so Reisk. for *περιανγέσι*).

περιαγίνεω, = *περιάγω*, Arat. 23, in tmesis.

περιαγωνίζω, to tie the hands behind the back, LXX (4 Macc. 6. 3):—pf. pass. part. *περηγωνισμένος* Eust. 643. 44.

περιαγκώνισμα, τό, a tying of the hands behind the back, Phot.

περιαγνίζω, to purify all round, *τὰ ἱερὰ ὕδατι* Dion. H. 7. 92, cf. Plut. 2. 974 C; *δαδίσαι* τινά Luc. Necym. 7, etc.

περιαγνίστρια, ἡ, a woman who purifies, Hesych.

περιαγνύμι and -ῶν (Chion. Epist. 13): fut. -άξω. To bend and break all round, *τὸν βραχίονα* Chion. l. c.; π. ναὺς κρημνοῖς to wreck the ships upon them, App. Civ. 2. 150; so, in Pass., *ὑσούσιν*.. μέλαν περάγνυνται ὕδωρ Ap. Rh. 2. 791.

2. in Hom. only once, of sound, *ὅψ* *περιάγνυνται* the voice is broken all round, i. e. spreads all round, Il. 16. 78; *περὶ* δὲ σφίον ἀγνυτο Ἰχῶχ echo broke forth around them, Hes. Sc. 279.

3. *κόλπου περιαγνυμένου*, Lat. *recurvus*, Anon. ap. Suid.

περιάγοράσις, ὁ, a haunter of the market-place, Hesych., Phot.; also *περιαγορεύσις*, Hesych.

περιάγχο, to strangle, throttle, Suid.

περιάγω, fut. *έω*, to lead or draw round, Hdt. 1. 30., 2. 179, al.; π. τινὰς ἐν ἀμάτῃ Id. 4. 73; also c. acc. loci, *περιάγουσι* τὴν λίμνην κύκλῳ lb. 180:—Med. to lead round with one, ἐλέφαντα Eriph. Ὑποβ. 1. 4:—Pass. to go round, revolve, ὅλον τροχὸν περιαγόμενον Plat. Tim. 79 B.

2. to lead about with one, have always by one, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 28, cf. 1. 3, 3; but more commonly in Med., *περιάγεσθαι* πολλοὺς ἀκολούθους Id. Mem. 1. 7, 2, etc.: esp. to lead round and round, to perplex, τὴν θεὴν με *περιάγουσιν*, ὥστε.. Andoc. 15. 16, cf. Luc. Nigr. 8.

3. to turn round, turn about, τὴν κεφαλὴν, τὸν πρᾶχλον, τὸν αὐχένα Ar. Pax 682, Av. 176, Plat. Rep. 515 C; *τινὰς τῶν τᾶριστέρω* Eur. Cycl. 686; cf. μύλη:—π. τὴν σκυταλίδω to twist it round in order to tighten a noose, Hdt. 4. 60; *περιάγειν* τὸν χεῖρε ἐῖς τοῦσπερ to twist back the hands, to tie them behind the back, Lys. 94. 10; or simply π. τὸν χεῖρε Dion. H. 6. 82; so in Pass.; *περιαχθεῖς* τὸν χεῖρε Philostr. 714.

4. to pass round, τὸ πτήριον Ath. 420 A, etc., cf. Bergler Alciophro 1. 22.

5. to put off, ἐς ὥραν τινά Luc. Merc. Cond. 31.

6. to bring round to .., τὴν πολιτείαν πρὸς τὴν ἑτέραν πολιτείαν Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 4; τὴν ἀρχὴν εἰς αὐτὸν Hdn. 4. 3, 2:—Pass., π. εἰς ὁμόνοια Id. 3. 15; εἰς τὸδε, εἰς ἀνάγκην Luc. Nigr. 5, etc.

II. intr. to come round, πάλιν κύκλῳ π. εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν Arist. Meteor. 2. 2, 21.

2. c. acc. loci, to go round, π. τὴν ἑοχατίαν Dem. 1040. 14; π. τὰς πόλεις Ev. Matth. 9. 35, cf. 4. 23, etc.

περιάγωνεῖς, ὁ, a machine for turning round, *capstan*, Luc. Navig. 5. **περιάγωγῇ**, ἡ, a turning round, revolution, ὄνου Hipp. Fract. 773; ἐπι-δείσας Id. Art. 827; τοῦ οὐρανοῦ Arist. Mund. 6, 17; the whirling of a sling, Polyb. 27. 9, 6:—metaph. distraction caused by anything, Plut. 2. 588 D.

II. a going round, a revolution, conversion, στρέφεσθαι δίττας καὶ ἐναντίας π. Plat. Polit. 269 E, cf. Rep. 518 D; τῆς ὁρχη-στικῆς περιαγωγᾷ Luc. Salt. 71; π. τῆς σελήνης, τῶν δαστέων Plut. 2. 923 C, etc.

2. a circuit, καμῆ καὶ π. Plat. 2. 818 F, cf. 407 C.

3. a being drawn away, ἀπό τινος Clem. Al. 631.

4. a circumference, Arctae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 8.

5. a rounded period, Dem. Phal. 19.

περιάγωγίς, ἡ, = *περιαγωγεύς*, Heliod. in Schneid. Ecl. Phys. 1. 468.

περιάδω, to go about singing, ἱαμβεῖα Luc. Salt. 27.

II. Pass. to be buzzed about, κωνάπων χόρῳ Plut. 2. 663 D.

III. to celebrate, Eccl.

περιαθρέω, to inspect all round, consider narrowly, τὴν φύσιν Plat. Ax. 370; εαυτὸν Philostr. 724; π. μὴ τίς εἴη.. Joseph. B. J. 1. 33. 7.

περιάθρησις, ἡ, a looking at on all sides, Philo 1. 142, etc.

περιαθρῆν, verb. Adj. *one must consider closely*, Schol. Thuc. 8. 48.
 περιανύμαι, = περιαιρέμαι, Hesych.

περιαίρεσις, ἡ, *a stripping off all round*, φλοιοῦ Theophr. C. P. 5. 17, 1. Galen.

περιαρπείας, α, ον, verb. Adj. *to be taken away*, Arist. Rhet. Al. 5. 7.
 II. neut. -έον, *one must take off or away*, Arist. Oec. 2. 1. 4, Rhet. Al. 5. 5.

περιαρπείος, ὁ, ὄν, *that may be taken off, removable*, ἅπαν [τὸ χρυσίον], Thuc. 2. 13; κόσμος Paus. 1. 25. 7; προσωπεῖον Luc. pro Imagg. 3; π. τι ποιεῖν Plut. 2. 828 B.

περιαίρειν, aor. περιείλον, inf. περιελεῖν. *To take away something that surrounds, take away an outer coat, take off*, c. acc. rei, τὰ τεῖχη Hdt. 3. 159, cf. 6. 46, Thuc. 1. 108., 4. 51, 133; π. τὸν κέρανον *taking off the earthen jar into which the gold had been run*, Hdt. 3. 96; π. τὸν χιτῶνα Arist. H. A. 5. 32. 4; π. δέρματα σωμάτων *to strip skins off from*... Plat. Polit. 288 E; αὐτοῦ τὰ κοινὰ πάντα περιελύπτες Id. Soph. 264 E: then, simply, *to take away from*, τὸν πολεμικὸν τὸ μελετᾶν Xen. Cyr. 2. 1. 21; etc.:—Med. *to take off from oneself*, π. τὴν κυνὴν, τὴν σφρηγγίδα *to take off one's helmet, one's signet-ring*, Hdt. 2. 151., 3. 41; τὰς ταινίας Plat. Symp. 213 A; 50, βιβλίον περιαιρούμενος *taking [the cover] off one's letter, i. e. opening it*, Hdt. 3. 128; π. τὴν ἐξουσίαν τῆς ἀπολογίας αὐτοῦ Lycurg. 152. 24:—but the Med. is often used just like the Act. *to strip off, take away*, τὸ περιελεῖσθαι αὐτῶν τὰ ὅπλα Xen. Cyr. 8. 1. 47; εἰ τις περιέλοιτο τῆς ποιήσεως τὸ μέλος Plat. Gorg. 502 C; τὴν Ἀττικὴν ὕμνον περιήρηνται Dem. 409. 18; ἀπάντων .. ἐλευθερίαν περιέλετο Id. 246. 23, etc.:—Pass. *to be taken off*, τοῦ πύβλην ἐπεὶ περιήρθη Nicost. Klvn. 1; τοῦ ἄλλου περιηρημένου *when the rest has been taken away*, Thuc. 3. 11; περιηρημένον τοσούτων κακῶν Plat. Phaedr. 231 B.

II. in Pass. also c. acc. rei, *to be stripped of a thing, to have a thing taken off or away from one*, περιηρημένον χρήματα καὶ συμμάχους Dem. 37. 4; περιαιρεθεὶς τὰ ὄντα Id. 559. 26; τοὺς στεφάνους περιήρηνται Id. 802. 5.—For Ar. Eq. 290, v. sub περιελαύνω.

περιαίρημα, τό, *anything taken off*, Schol. Ar. Eq. 767 (v. l. περι-αίρεμα).
 περιαιρῶ, *to raise up*, ἐπὶ τὸν ἀγκῶνα π. ἐαυτὸν Joseph. A. J. 17. 7, fin.
 περιαιμάζω, *to arrive at the ἀκμή*, Democr. ap. Clem. Al. 498.
 περιαικολουθεῖν, *to attend from all sides*, Polemo Physiogn. p. 208, etc.
 περιαικοντίζω, *to dart at from all sides*, Plut. Galba 26.
 περιαικτεόν, verb. Adj. *one must bring round*, Plat. Rep. 518 C.
 περιαικτος, ον, (περιάγω) *turning on a centre*, δίφρου π. (like our music-stools), Artemo ap. Ath. 637 C; π. ἀντήλα *a watering-wheel*, Plut. 2. 974 E; μηχανήματα περιαικτα engines for throwing missiles, Math. Vett. 97; π. ἀπὸ σκηπῆς μηχανή *a machine for changing the scene on the stage*, Plut. 2. 348 E, cf. Poll. 4. 126, Vitruv. 5. 7.

II. metaph., τὸ π. *a sentiment which begins in praise and ends in blame*, Plut. Comp. Lys. c. Sull. 3.

περιαλγέω, *to be greatly pained at a thing*, τῇ συμφορᾷ Antipho ap. Stob. 155. 28; τῷ πᾶθει Thuc. 4. 14; τῇ ἀτιμίᾳ Plat. de Lucr. 229 B; ἐπὶ τοῖσιν Ael. V. H. 2. 4.

περιαλγής, ἐς, (ἀλγος) *feeling extreme pain, very sorrowful*, opp. to περιχαρής, Plat. Rep. 462 B, cf. Plut. Fab. 6. Adv. -γώς, Dio C. 78. 24.

περιαλειμμα, τό, *a pigment*, restored from MSS. for κατάκλιμα in Joseph. A. J. 15. 9. 3.
 περιαιλέφω, fut. ψω, *to smear all over*, ἐλκύδρια Ar. Eq. 907; πάντα τὸν νεῶν ἀργύρῳ π. *to overlay it with silver*, Plat. Criti. 116 D:—Pass., περιαιλήπτω μύτῳ, *of the mouth of the hive*, Arist. H. A. 9. 40. 10.

περίαλλα, Adv., v. περίαλλος.
 περιαιλλάζω, *to change all round*, i. e. utterly, Jo. Chrys.
 περιαιλλό-καυλος, ον, *twisting its stalk around other plants*, of creepers, Theophr. H. P. 7. 8. 1, C. P. 2. 18. 2.

περίαλλος, ον, *before all others*; in Adv. περίαλλα, *before all*, h. Hom. 18. 46, Pind. P. 11. 8, Ar. Thesm. 1070; δύρομαι .. π. exceedingly, Soph. O. T. 1219 (lyr.).

II. mutual, γλωττισμοί Anth. P. 5. 132.
 περιαιλλός, ὁ, = ισχίον, Arcad. 54, Hesych., etc.

περιαλουργός, ὄν, *with purple all round*, κακοῖς π. double-dyed in villany, Ar. Ach. 856.

περιαμάσμαι, Med. *to gather from all sides*, Geop. 1. 14, 8, Phot.
 περιάμμα, τό, (περίαπτο) *anything worn about the body, an amulet*, Polyb. Fr. Gramm. 63, Diod. 5. 64, Anth. P. 11. 257.

περιαμπέτξ, = περίε, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2554. 109, 115, 138, 144; in l. 118, occurs ἀμπέτξ without the περί: v. Böckh 2. p. 405.

περιαμπέχω, fut. -αμφέξω: aor. 2 περιήμπεσχω:—also περιαμπέσχω, -ήμπεσχω, Ar. Eq. 893. *To put round about*, π. τινά τι *to put a thing round or over one*, Ar. l. c.:—Med. *to put around oneself, put on*, Plat. Symp. 221 E.

II. *to cover all round*, τὰ ὀστά μετὰ σαρκός Id. Phaedo 98 D: so, later, in form περιαμπέχω τί τινι Philo I. 369, Philostr. 604.

περιαμύνω, *to defend or guard all round*, Plut. Alcib. 7.
 περιάμυνσω, *to prick or wound on all sides*, Plat. Ax. 365 D, Galen.

περιαμφέννυμι, *to clothe on all sides*, Plat. Tim. 76 A.
 περιάμφις, ἴδος, ἡ, *a turning round and round*, Eupol. Incert. 108.

περιάμφοδος, ον, *having a way all round it*, of a detached house or block of houses, like συνοικία, Lat. insula, Hesych. s. v. διάλωπος.
 περιανγκάζω, *to force round*, Hipp. Art. 827, Galen.

περιαναγρέω, prob. f. l. for περιαιρέω, Ocell. Luc. 4. 13.
 περιανέπτο, *to kindle all round*, Eccl.

περιανθέω, *to bloom or glow all round*, of heat, Plut. 2. 648 A.
 περιανθήεις, ἐς, *with flowers all round*, Nic. ap. Schol. Ar. Eq. 408.

περιανθίζω, *to paint with divers colours*, Eccl.

περιανστῆμι, *to rouse up all round*, τινά Philo 2. 552:—Pass., with aor. 2, pf., et plqpf. act. *to rise up, start up*, Id. 1. 672, Apollod. 2. 1. 4.

περιανούγω, *to open all around*, Philo 2. 597, in Pass.

περιαντλέω, *to pour all over*, σοφούς λόγους τινι Plut. 2. 502 B:—Pass. *to be completely drowned*, κατακλυσμῷ Joseph. Macc. 15. fin.
 περιαιοδός, ἡ, = ἐγκύκλιος, Hesych., Phot., Suid.

περιαπλώω, *to unfold and spread about or upon*, Plut. 2. 809 C, in Pass.
 περιάπτω, ον, ὅ, *a maker of amulets (περίαπτα)*, Eccl.

II. as Subst., περιάπτον, τό, = περιάμμα, an amulet, Plat. Rep. 426 B, Theophr. H. P. 9. 19. 2, etc.: an appendage, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8. 12.

περιάπτω, fut. ψω, *to tie, fasten, hang about or upon, apply to*, γυνίς φάρμακα περάπτω (Aeol. form) Pind. P. 3. 94; τὰ ἐρινὰ πρὸς τὰς σικὰς Arist. H. A. 5. 32. 6:—Med. *to put round oneself, put on to wear*, ἀργυρον ἢ χρυσὸν Plat. Rep. 417 A; λίθους πολυτελεῖς Plut. Pericl. 12, etc.

2. metaph., mostly in bad sense, π. πῆματα, τιμάς, αἰσχός *τινι* *to attach to one*, Simon. 103 (in tmesi), Ar. Ach. 640, Pl. 590; π. νεκρὸς τινι Lys. 164. 1, Plat. Euthyd. 272 C; αἰσχύνῃ τῇ πόλει Id. Apol. 35 A; π. ἀνελευθερίαν (sc. αὐτοῖς) Xen. Cyr. 8. 4. 32; ἀντὶ καλῆς [δόξης] αἰσχρὰ π. τῇ πόλει Dem. 460. 4; τουτονὶ π. βίον (sc. ἡμῖν) imposed this life upon us, Athenio Σαμ. 1. 7:—also, π. σχῆμα π. τῷ πυρὶ Arist. Cael. 3. 5. 6; τινά τινι *to invest one with*... Joseph. A. J. 12. 5. 5; π. τινά φύγῃ LXX (3 Macc. 3. 7).

II. *to light a fire all round*, Phalar. Ep. 5. p. 28; π. πῦρ Ev. Luc. 22. 55.
 περιάρασσω, *to break all in pieces*, Poll. 1. 111, 114, Nic. Th. 842.

περιάργυρος, ον, *set in silver*, Chares ap. Ath. 538 D.
 περιαργύρω, *to case with silver*, Ath. 476 E:—Pass., C. I. 2860 v. 6, Walz Rhett. 1. 203.

περιαρμόζω, *to fasten or fit on all round*, Plat. Ax. 366 A; τοῖς θυρεοῖς π. λεπῖθα χαλκῇ Plut. Camill. 40:—Pass., of persons, πάγωνας περιρρησμένους *having them fastened on*, Ar. Eccl. 274; of things, *to be fastened on*, περὶ τι Arist. H. A. 2. 1. 37.

II. *intr. to fit closely round*, Id. Mechan. 21. 1.

περιάρουσις, εως, ἡ, *a ploughing round*, χωρίων Dion. H. 1. 88.
 περιάρῳ, *to plough round*, Dion. H. 5. 25, Plut. 2. 820 E, etc.

περιαρρωστέω, *to be very infirm*, Eust. Opusc. 337. 61.
 περιαρτάω, *to hang round or on*, ἐρινὰ [ταῖς σικαῖς] Poll. 1. 142:—Pass., of persons, πῆραν περιρτημένους *having it hung round* the Sext. Emp. M. 2. 105; but of things, *to be hung round*, τῷ τραχήλῳ Plut. Pericl. 38.

περιασθμάνω, *to breathe round*, τινά Achill. Tat. 4. 4.
 II. *to breathe hard*, Heliod. 8. 9.

περιάσις, εως, ἡ, *circumsonance, resonance*, Plut. 2. 41 D.
 περιασπάζομαι, Dep. *to embrace*, Ep. Socr. p. 42. 5.

περιαστράπτω, *to flash around*, φῶς π. τινά Act. Ap. 9. 3; also, περὶ τινα lb. 22. 6.
 2. *to dazzle*, τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς Basil.; ὁ ἄνθρωπος περιεστράπτεται ὑπὸ κάλλους *is dazzling with beauty*, Juncus ap. Stob. 1. 117. 9.

περιασχολέω, *to be busy about a thing*, Luc. Bis Acc. 11.
 περιασχολος, ον, *busily employed*, Eccl.

περιανγάζω, *to beam round about, illuminate*, Heliod. 8. 9, Philo 1. 364.
 περιανγασμα, τό, *an object illumined*, Heliod. 8. 9.

περιανγασμός, ὁ, = sq., Damasc. de Princip. p. 227 Kopp.
 περιανγεία, ἡ, *illumination*, Clem. Al. 680.

περιανγέομαι, Pass. *to be surrounded with light*, Strab. 770, Longin. 17.
 περιανγῆ, ἡ, = περιανγεία, Plut. 2. 936 A.

περιανγής, ἐς, (αὐγῇ) *beaming round about*, τὸ π. τῶν ἀκτίων Philo 1. 631; ἑσπῆς Theages in Gale Opusc. p. 684.
 II. *illumined all round*; so περιανγος, ον, Arist. Mund. 4. 22:—cf. περιαγής.

περιανβάδιζομαι, Dep. *to be exceeding wilful*, Hesych.
 περιανλάκίζω, *to plough all round*, Walz Rhett. 1. 498, Manass. 403 A.

περιαυλίζω, *to encamp all round*, Byz.
 περιαυλον and -αύλιον, τό, *a vestibule*, Byz.

περιαύλισμα, τό, *an enclosure*, Byz.
 περιαύλιζομαι, Med. (αὐτός) *to be busy about oneself, to brag, boast*, Hesych., Byz. 2. *to speak much on one subject*, Phot., Suid.

II. *to detain, occupy*, τινά τινι Byz.
 περιαυτιομός, οὐ, ὁ, *boasting*, Byz.

περιαυτολογέω, *to speak about oneself, brag*, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 62, Eust. 100. 37:—περιαυτολογία, ἡ, *a speaking about oneself, bragging*, Plut. 2. 41 C, ubi v. Wytenb.:—περιαυτολογικός, ὁ, ὄν, *boastful*, Eust. 897. 2.

περιαυχενίζω, *to bind by the neck*, Byz.
 περιαυχένιος, ον, (αὐχὴν) *put round the neck*, στρεπτός Hdt. 3. 20; κόσμος Alciphro 3. 3.

II. as Subst., περιαυχένιον, τό, *a necklace, collar*, App. Mithr. 85, Aristaeon. 1. 19, etc.

περιαφέννυμι, *to remit all round or entirely*, τινί τι Basil.
 περιαφρίζω, *to foam all round*, Greg. N.

περίαχε, Ep. for περίαχε, Hes. Th. 678.
 περιαχυρίζω, *to free from the husks*, Dieuches ap. Oribas. p. 43 Matth.
 περιαβάδην [ᾶ], Adv. *going round*; of men on horseback, *astride*, whereas women rode sideways (κατὰ πλευράν), Plut. Artox. 14, Ach. Tat. 1. 1.

II. *with crossed legs*, Poll. 3. 90.
 περιβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι: aor. περιέβην, Ep. περιέβην. *To go round*, of one defending a fallen comrade, either *to walk round and round him*, or, rather, like ἀμφιβαίνω, *to stride him* (as Falstaff says, 'bestride me, Hal!'), ἀλλὰ θέον περιβῆν καὶ οἱ σάκος ἀμφεκάλυψε Il. 8. 331., 13. 420, cf. Plut. Nicias 12; c. gen., περιβήναι ἀδελφεοῦ κταμένους Il. 5. 21; and c. dat., Πατρόκλῳ περιβάς 17. 80, 313, v. lb. 6 and 137;

ὡς δὲ κύνων . . περὶ σκυλάκεσσι βεβῶσα Od. 20. 14, cf. Ar. Eq. 1039; so, περὶ τρώσι βεβῶτα Od. 5. 130; cf. περί Β. 1. 2. 2. *to bestride*, as a rider does a horse, ἵππων Plut. Pyrrh. 11, cf. Wyttenb. 2. 213 E; εἰς ἵππων Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. ἄρματος; ὁ περιβεβηκότες those mounted on the elephants, Diod. 17. 88; cf. περιβάριον:—of the male camel, Arist. H. A. 5. 2, 8, cf. Ar. Lys. 979.

II. of sound, *to come round* one's ears, τινὶ Soph. Ant. 1209; cf. περιάγγυμι.

περιβάλλω: fut. -βάλλω; aor. περιέβαλον. *To throw round, about or over, put on or over, c. acc. rei, φάλας περὶ χεῖρε βαλόντες* Od. 11. 210; *περὶ πτερὰ πυκνὰ βαλόντες* Il. 11. 454; *περὶ δ' ἄντυγα βάλλε φαεινὴν* 18. 479; (in Od. 22. 466, the gen. depends on ἐξάψας); *χέρας π. Ar. Thesm. 914*; often with a dat. added, *χέρας π. τινὶ Eur. Or. 1044*, Phoen. 1459, etc.; *περὶ δ' ἄλκνας δέρας . . βάλομι* Ib. 165; *π. τινὶ δεσμός, βρόχους* Aesch. Fr. 52, Eur. Bacch. 619; *ζευκτήριον Τροία* Aesch. Ag. 529; *ἐν πέποιθα κρατὶ π. σκότος Eur. H. F. 1159*;—also, *π. θώρηκας περὶ τὰ στήθια* Hdt. 1. 215, cf. 5. 85; *π. αἰμασίην κατὰ τὸν κύκλον* Id. 7. 60; *π. ναὺν περὶ ἔρμα* *to wreck it on* . . , Thuc. 7. 25;—Med. *to throw round or over oneself, put on, c. acc. rei, τεύχεα περιβαλλόμενοι putting on their arms*, Od. 22. 148; *περὶ δὲ ζώνην βάλετ' ἱεὺς* 5. 231; *εἰσὸς περὶ στήθεσσι βάλετ' ὤμοις* 14. 528; so, *εἰμα, φάρος περιβάλλεσθαι* Hdt. 1. 152, 1. 109; *φάρεα καὶ πλοκάμους Eur. I. T. 1150*; *κόσμον σάμασιν* Id. H. F. 334; also, *π. ἔρμα, ἔρκος, τεύχεα* *to throw round oneself for defence*, Hdt. 1. 141, 1. 96, 97, cf. Thuc. 1. 8; *ταῖς πόλεσιν ἐρύματα περιβάλλεσθαι* Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 14; *π. τεύχος περὶ τι* Lys. 19. 43; and c. dupl. acc., *τεύχος περιβάλλεσθαι πόλιν* *to build a wall round it*, Hdt. 1. 163, cf. 6. 46;—in pf. pass., *to have a thing put round one*, Plat. Symp. 216 D; *περιβεβλημένος τὸ τεύχος* *having his wall around him*, encompassed by it, Id. Theaet. 174 E, cf. Arist. Pol. 7. 11, 11. 2. metaph. *to put round or upon a person, i. e. invest him with it*, like *περιτιθέναι, περιάπτειν, π. τινὶ βασιλίην, τυραννίδα* Hdt. 1. 129, Eur. Ion 829; also, *π. σωτήριαν [τις]* Eur. H. F. 304; *δουλείαν Μυκήνας* Id. Phoen. 189; *οἰκτὸν* Id. I. A. 934; *π. ἀναορίαν τινὶ*, i. e. *to make him faint-hearted*, Id. Or. 1031.

II. reversely, c. dat. rei, *to surround, encompass, enclose with* . . , *περιβαλεῖν πλῆθος τῶν ἰχθύων* (sc. τῷ ἀμφιβλήτρῳ) Hdt. 1. 141; *βρόχῳ π. τὸν ἀνέχοντα* Id. 4. 60; so in Att., [*Βόσπορον*] *πέδαις π. Aesch. Pers. 748*; *π. τινὰ ὑφάσματι, πέπλοις, δοράσι*, etc., Eur. Or. 25, etc.; *π. τινὰ χεραὶ* *to embrace*, Ib. 372 (v. sub init.);—then metaph., *π. τινὰ συμφοραῖς, κακοῖς, ἐνέιδει*, *κινδύνῳ* *to involve one in calamities, evils, etc.*, Ib. 906, Antipho 122. 25, Andoc. 18. 33, Lys. 102. 57, Dem. 604. 9, etc.; *π. τινὰ φυγῇ*, i. e. *to banish him*, Plut. 2. 775 C;—so in Med. *to surround or enclose for one's defence, τὴν νήσον π. τείχει* Plat. Criti. 116 A, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 30; *π. θύνων* *to net them*, Arist. H. A. 4. 10, 8, cf. 13. 2. *π. τινὰ χαλκείῳ* *to put him round the sword*, i. e. stab him (v. sub περί Β. 1. 2), Aesch. Cho. 576.

III. c. acc. only, *to encompass, surround, περιβάλλει με σκότος, νέφος Eur. Phoen. 1453*, H. F. 1140; *π. τινὰ* *to embrace him*, Xen. An. 4. 7. 25; but also *to clothe, τινὰ Ev. Matth. 25. 36*;—*τὸς περιβεβλημένον* *the space enclosed, enclosure*, Hdt. 2. 91; cf. *περιβόλος* II. 2:—Med., *ἤλαυνον περιβαλλόμενοι [τὰ ὑποζύγια]* *surrounding them*, Id. 9. 39. 2. *to fetch a compass round, double, ἵπποι περὶ τέρμα θαλοῦσσι* Il. 23. 462; esp. of ships, *π. τὸν Ἄθων* Hdt. 6. 44; *Σούνιον* Thuc. 8. 95; like *περιπλέω* in Hdt. 7. 21. 3. *to frequent, be fond of a place*, Xen. Cyn. 5. 29, 6. 18. 4. *π. λόγον* *to round it off*, Hermog., Phot.

IV. Med. *to bring into one's power, aim at, Lat. affectare*, as we say 'to compass' a thing, ἰδίῃ π. ἐνὸν κέρδεα Hdt. 3. 71; *πολλὰ χρήματα* Id. 8. S, cf. 7. 190; *σωφροσύνης δόξαν* π. Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 6; *τὰ λοιπὰ περιβαλλόμενος* Dem. 304. 25;—pf. pass. *to have come into possession of* . . , *πόλιν* Hdt. 6. 25; *δυναστείαν* Isocr. 79 C. 2. *to appropriate mentally, comprehend, περιβάλλεσθαι τὴ διανοίᾳ* Isocr. 106 C; *πολλὰ περιβεβλησθαι πράγματα* *to have aimed at learning many things*, Menand. Incert. 474;—logically, *ἐμπαντα τὰ υἱεῖα . . γένους τινὸς οὕτως π. to embrace*, Plat. Polit. 285 B. 3. *to cloke or veil in words, κομφῶς κόκκω π. τι* Id. Symp. 222 C: absol. = Lat. *ambagibus uti*, Id. Phaedr. 272 D. V. (from περί Α. III) *to throw beyond, beat in throwing*, and so, generally, *to beat, excel, surpass, νηρηστῆρας δάροισι* Od. 17. 17; or, simply, *π. ἀρετῇ* *to be superior in* . . , Il. 23. 276.

περιβαμβάνω, *to chatter exceedingly* (with the teeth), Anecd. Oxon. 3. 174.

περιβάριδες, αἱ, (βάρης) a sort of women's shoes, Ar. Lys. 45, Theopomp. Com. Ξερ. 3, Cephalod. Troph. 2:—so περιβάρη, τά, Poll. 7. 94, Hesych., Phot.

περιβάρυς, υ, gen. eos, *exceeding heavy*, Aesch. Eum. 161.

περιβάσους, ή, (περιβάσις) a going round, a circuit, C. I. 2554. 166; ὀδοναὶ π. Hermes Trism. 2. *circumference, ἀχιζέσθω τὴν ἀμφὶ τὸ οὖς περιβασιν* of a bandage, let him have the bandage slit so as to go round the ear, Hipp. Art. 799.

περιβάσος, οος, ή, obs. name of Aphrodite in Argos (cf. περιβαίνω I. 2). Clem. Al. 33, where the Mss. περιβασία; but Hesych. cites Περιβασὼ ἡ Ἀφροδίτη.

περιβελγνέως, Adv. part. pf. pass. in full dress; metaph. in highly-wrought style, Walz Rhett. 3. 258, 277.

περιβιάζομαι, Dep. to use great force, Aesop. 103 Halma.

περιβιβώσκω, *to gnaw all round*, Diphil. Έμψ. 3, Diod. 2. 4, etc.

περιβίω, *to survive*, Plut. Cor. 11, Anton. 53. II. trans., in fut., *to keep alive*, v. l. LXX (Ex. 22. 18).

περιβλαστάνω, *to grow round about*, Plut. 2. 829 A.

περιβλεπτός, on, looked at from all sides, admired of all observers, Bios Eur. Andr. 89; *π. ποιεῖν τὴν φύσιν τινός* Isocr. 211 C; mostly of persons, *π. βροτοῖς* Eur. Il. F. 508; *πάντων . . περιβλεπτότατος* Xen.

Hell. 7. 1, 30; διὰ ταῦτα π. εἶναι ἐν Ἑλλήσι καὶ ἐν βαρβάροις Id. Symp. 8, 38, etc.; *π. παρὰ τισι* Diod. 13. 92; *π. ἐπ' ἀρετῇ* Isocr. 187 B, cf. 356 E; *ὑπὸ πάντων ἐπὶ κακίᾳ* Id. 135 E; *π. τὸ σῶμα, τὴν ὥραν* Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. Ἀρσάκης, etc. Adv. -τως, Diod. 18. 30.

περιβλεπτότης, ητος, ή, celebrity, used as a title in Byz.

περιβλέπω, intr. *to look round about, gaze around*, Ar. Eccl. 403; *πρὸς τοὺς παρόντας* Plat. Eryx. 395 C; *μηδαμῶς* Xen. Lac. 3, 4; *πάντῃ* Luc.; etc.:—in Med. *to look about one, to be circumspect*, Arr. Epict. 3. 14, 3.

II. trans. *to look round at, πάντας* Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 4; so in Med., Ev. Marc. 3. 5. 2. *to seek after, covet for oneself*, ἀρχὴν App. Civ. 3. 7; so in Med., M. Anton. 7. 55. 3. *to look about for, τινὰ or τι* Luc. Vit. Auct. 12, Polyb. 5. 20, 5; so in Med., Id. 9. 17, 6.

4. *to gaze on, admire, respect, π. τοῦνδ' ἄνθρωπον* Soph. O. C. 996; *π. βίαν* *to be jealous of, suspect force, or to covet it*, Eur. Ion 624:—Pass., *περιβλεπόμεθα τίμων*, Lat. *digito monstrari*, Id. Phoen. 551; cf. περίβλεπτος.

περιβλέψω, εως, ή, a looking or gazing about, Hipp. 1212 H; *π. ὀμμάτων* Arist. Physiogn. 3, 9. 2. *close examination*, Plut. Alex. 23.

περιβόλημα, τό, anything put round one, a covering, like περιβόλαιον (q. v.), Plat. Polit. 288 B, cf. Democrit. ap. Ath. 525 D.

περιβλητέον, verb. Adj. *one must put round, τινὶ τι* Muson. ap. Stob. 413. 12; *one must surround, τι θρηνησέτω* Geop. 10. 1, 1.

περιβλητικός, ή, ὄν, fit for clothing thoughts in words, σχῆμα Walz Rhett. 3. 268, Eust. Adv. -κώς, Eust. 1949. 17.

περιβλήτος, ον, (περιβάλλω) put round, of the prepuce, Eccl. II. *to be gained, πλούτος* Clem. Al. 944.

περιβλήχρος, ον, very weak, Ar. Rh. 4. 621.

περιβλύζω and περιβλύω, intr. *to boil or bubble all round, κύματα περιβλύει σπιλάδεσσι* Ar. Rh. 4. 788; *περὶ δ' ἐβλυσεν αἶμα βοεῖν* Q. Sm. 10. 150; *γῇ . . νάμασι* *περιβλύζουσα gushing with streams*, Arist. Mund. 5. 11.

2. c. acc. *to cause to gush around, περιβλύσαι αὐτῷ λίμνην* Philostr. 116.

περιβοάω, *to shout round about*, Poll. 8. 154, Phalar., etc.

περιβοήσις, εως, ή, great clamour, Artemid. I. 51, etc.; *περιβοησία* Id. 2. 30, 65., 3. 31, 37, etc.

περιβόητος, ον, poet. *περιβωτος*, q. v.: (περιβοάω):—noised abroad, much talked of, famous, π. τινα ποιεῖν Dem. 915. 25; ὁ στόλος . . π. ἐγένετο Thuc. 6. 31, cf. Dem. 1011. 19; μέγα καὶ π. ἔργον Menand. Πλοκ. 1. 3.

2. in bad sense, notorious, scandalous, Lys. 99. 7, Antiphr. Ἀλεεινπ. 1; ταύτης τῆς . . ἀλαχρὰς καὶ περιβοήτου αὐστηρώσεως Dem. 324. 29, cf. Dinarch. 107. 4:—Adv. -τως, notoriously, Aeschin. 16. 6, Dem. 213. 6.

II. act. *crying aloud*, as epith. of Ares, *περιβόητος ἀντιέζων* *meeting me with shrieks and cries*, Soph. O. T. 192; in Plat. Philib. 45 E, *περιβοήτους ἀπεργάζεται* makes them utter frantic cries, cf. 47 A.

περιβοήρεω, *to make a trench round*, Walz Rhett. 1. 497, Jo. Chrys.

περιβορῶμαι, Pass. *to have a trench dug round*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 13, 1.

περιβόλαιον, τό, (περιβάλλω) that which is thrown round, a covering, θανάτων περιβόλαια corpse-clothes, Eur. H. F. 549; *π. σαρκὸς ἡβῶντα* youthful incasements of flesh, i. e. youth, manhood, Ib. 1269; *a covering for the feet*, Plut. Arat. 43; *a chariot-cover*, Id. Alex. 67; *a bed-cover*, Galen.; etc.

II. περιβόλος II. C. I. 4590.

περιβολή, ή, (περιβάλλω) anything which is thrown round, a covering, garment, Plat. Polit. 280 B; dress, Luc. Hermot. 19, Arr. Epict. 3. 1, 1: *the turn or fold of a bandage*, Hipp. Fract. 761:—then modified by the context in various ways, *χερῶν περιβολαί embraces*, Eur. I. T. 903;—so *περιβολαί alone*, Xen. Cyn. 7. 3, Plut. Rom. 8; *περιβολαί χθονός*, i. e. the grave, Eur. Tro. 389; *π. [εἴρεος]* a scabbard, Id. Phoen. 276; *ἀτοιχοὶ π. σκηνωμάτων* tents, Id. Ion 1133; *π. σφραγισμάτων* the sealed coverings, Id. Hipp. 864: absol. *of walls round a town, ἐπτάπυργον* π. Id. Phoen. 1078 (ubi v. Valek., 1085); *αἱ ἐκτισθεν π. Luc. Anach. 20.*

II. *a space enclosed, compass, οἰκίης μεγάλης π.* a house of large compass, Hdt. 4. 79:—*π. νοστήματος* its extent or amount, Hipp. Epid. 1. 946. 2. *a circumference, circuit, χωρίον . . γωνιώδη π.* ἔχοντος Thuc. 8. 104; *π. ποιεῖσθαι* *to make a circuit*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 30; *κύκλον τινὰ καὶ π. ἔχουσα ὁδὸς* Plut. Lucull. 21.

III. metaph., 1. *a compassing, endeavoring after, π. τῆς ἀρχῆς*, Lat. *affectatio imperii*, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 40. 2. *ή π. τοῦ λόγου* *the whole compass of the matter, long and short of it*, Isocr. 85 D, 284 A; *ή καθόλου π. τῶν πραγμάτων* Polyb. 16. 20, 9. 3. in Rhct. *the dress in which thoughts are clothed, dictio*, Walz Rhett. 3. 268, Philostr. 511; Lat. *circumjecta oratio*, Quintil. 4. 2, 117; cf. περιβλητικός.

περιβολιβόω, *to case in lead*, v. sub μόλιβος.

περιβόλος, ον, (περιβάλλω) going round, compassing, encircling, στέφει Eur. I. A. 1477; *κάνναι* Pherecr. Έπν. 8. II. as Subst., περιβόλος, ὁ = περιβολή, ἐχίδνης περιβόλοι the spires or coils of a serpent, Eur. Ion 993; in pl. *walls round a town*, Hdt. 1. 181, Eur. Tro. 1141;—so in sing., Thuc. 1. 89; ὁ τῆς πόλεως π. Plat. Legg. 759 A; *ἐν οἰκείᾳ π.* in a cage of his own, Id. Theaet. 197 C; of the body as the case of the soul, Id. Crat. 400 C; *περιβόλοι οἰκήσεων* Id. Rep. 548 A. 2. *an enclosure, circuit, compass, π. νεοῦραν Eur. Hel. 1530*; of a temple, *the whole sacred precincts*, Plut. Solon 32, Joseph. A. J. 15. 11, 5.

περιβομβέω, *to hum round*, Luc. Lexiph. 16, Imag. 13.

περιβομβήσις, εως, ή, a humming round, Marc. Eugen. Ecphr. 167 ed. Kayser.

περιβόρειος, ον, northern, Tzetz. Hist. 8. 757.

περιβόσκω, *to let feed around, τὰς ἵππους* Byz.:—Pass., c. acc., of the cattle, *to feed on all round*, Nic. Al. 391, Th. 611, Luc.; of pastoral tribes, *π. γαίαν* Dion. P. 383; metaph., *περιβόσκειται ἄνθρωπα τέφρη* Call. Ap. 84.

περιβοτανίζω, to weed round about, Gloss.
 περιβουνος, *ov*, surrounded by hills, Plut. Philop. 14.
 περιβρῶσσω, to shake all round, *rush* round, Nilus in Phot. Bibl. 514.
 25:—so in Med., περιβρῶσσεσθαι γέλωτι Nicet. in Fabr. B. Gr. 6. 407.
 —περιβραχύνος, *a, ov*, round or on the arm, φόρημα Plut. Demosth. 30:
 —περιβραχύνιον, τό, an armet or piece of armour for the arm, Xen.
 Cyr. 6. 1, 51 and 4, 2, Dion. H. 10. 37.
 περιβρέμω, to roar or bellow round about, Orph. Arg. 687 (in tines),
 Ar. Rh. 2. 323; also in Med., c. dat., Opp. C. 2. 67, Dion. P. 131.
 περιβρίχω, to moisten around, Manass. Amat. 4. 9, etc.
 περιβρίθης, *es*, very heavy, Synes. 15 D.
 περιβρίθω [ῥ], intr. to hang down the head much, to be exceeding heavy,
 Nic. Al. 180, Th. 851, Arat. 1049; πετάλασι with leaves, Nic. Al. 143:
 ἀγαθοῖς, πλοῦτῳ Byz.
 περιβρομέω, = περιβρέμω, Ar. Rh. 4. 17; c. acc., Id. 1. 879.
 περιβρύης, *es*, very luxuriant, Nic. Th. 531, 841.
 περιβρυχάομαι, Dep. to roar around, of beasts, Basil.
 περιβρύχιος [ῥ], *a, ov*, engulfed by the surge all round, οἰδματα π.
 waves swallowed up by one another, i. e. wave upon wave, Soph. Ant.
 336; cf. ὑποβρύχιος. (For the Root, v. sub βρύχιος.)
 περιβρωτος, *ov*, gnawed round about, Aetiae. Caus. M. Dint. 2. 9.
 περιβυρῶσσομαι, Pass. to be covered with hides all round, Math. Vett. 6.
 περιβύω, to stop up round about, Agath. 150 C, Hesych. II. to
 stuff in all round, τί τινα Luc. Gall. 11.
 περιβωμίζομαι, Pass. to be led round the altars, Malal. 2. 74 C, 82 D.
 περιβώμιος, *ov*, round the altar, Suid. s. v. ἑλεγγος:—in LXX (2 Paral.
 34. 3), τὰ π. are prob. images placed about the altar:—Peribomius
 seems to be a nickname for an impostor in Jud. 2. 16.
 περιβωτος, *ov*, poet. for περιβότος, Anth. P. app. 111, 163, al.
 περιγάννυμι, to cheer greatly, Byz.
 περιγάνω, to polish all round, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 107.
 περιγεγονότος, Adv. triumphantly, Jo. Chrys.
 περιγεγραμμένος, Adv. definitely, Schol. Ar. Pax 418.
 περιγεγραμνός, to shout round about, τὸ περιγεγραμνός, sonorousness, re-
 stored for —γεγονός by Casaubon in Diog. L. 5. 65.
 περιγεγος, *ov*, around the earth, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 47. II. about
 the earth, earthly, opp. to οὐράνιος, Isocr. Epist. 10, Plut. 2. 745 B, 887 B,
 1029 D:—τὸ περιγεγος the whole of the earth around, Anna Comm. 1. 168.
 περιγελάστος, *ος*, *η*, proximity to the earth, Ptolem.
 περιγέλαστος, *ov*, very ridiculous, Eccl.
 περιγελᾶω, to deride, tiva Apoll. de Constr. 281.
 περιγεννητικός, *ος*, *η*, *ον*, superior, victorious, Plut. 2. 1055 E.
 περιγηθής, *es*, very joyful, Ar. Rh. 3. 814, 4. 888.
 περιγηρᾶσκω, to grow old in succession, Joseph. B. J. 3. 10, 8.
 περιγίγνομαι, *ion*, and later —γίνομαι [ῖ]: fut. γενήσομαι: aor. ἔγε-
 νόμην: pf. —γέγονα. To be superior to others, to prevail over, over-
 come, excel:—Construction, in full, c. gen. pers. et dat. rei, μήτι δ' ἡνίοχος
 περιγίγνεται ἡνίοχος II. 23, 38; ὅσον περιγίγνόμεθ' ἄλλαν πύξ τε πα-
 λαισμοσύνη τε Od. 8. 102, cf. 252; π. τινος πολυτροπή Hdt. 2. 121, 5, cf.
 Thuc. 1. 55; τοσοῦτον π. τινος τάχει Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 19; τῶν χρημάτων
 τῶν ἐν Δελφοῖς π. ταῖς ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων δαπάναις Isocr. 93 B;—also c. acc.
 rei, ὅσα .. περιγίγνεται ἐμοῦ Dem. 306. 10; π. τὰ Ὀλύμπια Plut. 2.
 242 A;—c. gen. pers. only, Hdt. 1. 207, Ar. Vesp. 604, Plat., etc.:—in
 Hdt. 9. 2, c. acc. pers., κατὰ τὸ ἰσχυρὸν Ἑλλήνας .. π., v. Schweigh.:—
 absol. to be superior, prevail, Hdt. 1. 214, Thuc. 4. 27, etc.; π. τῇ συμ-
 βολῇ, τῷ πλῶ Hdt. 6. 109, Thuc. 8. 104:—π. πρὸς τινα or πρὸς τὴν Thuc.
 1. 69, 5. 111. 2. of things, ἣν τι περιγίγνεται σφι τοῦ πολέμου if
 they gain any advantage in the war, Id. 6. 8; π. ὑμῖν πλῆθος νέων you
 have a superiority in number of ships, 2. 87; π. ὑμῖν τὸ μὴ προκαίμεν
 we have the advantage in not .., 2. 39:—this sense runs into II. 3, v.
 Arnold ad 2. 39. II. to live over, get over, to survive, escape, Lat.
 saluus evadere, Hdt. 1. 82, 122, etc., Thuc. 4. 27, etc.; οἱ περιγενόμενοι
 the survivors, Hdt. 5. 64, etc.; also c. gen. rei, περιγένετο τούτου τοῦ
 πάθους he survived, escaped from this disaster, Ib. 46; π. τῆς διπλῆς Plat.
 Legg. 905 A; so, π. ἐκ τῶν μεγίστων Thuc. 2. 49. 2. of things,
 to remain over and above, Ar. Pl. 554, Lysias 185. 9; τάλαντα ἃ περι-
 γέγοντο τῶν φόρων which remained from the tribute, the surplus, Xen.
 Hell. 2. 3, 8; τὸ περιγίγνόμενον ἐκ τῶν φόρων ἀργύριον Isocr. 175 B,
 cf. Plat. Legg. 742 B; τὰ περιγινόμενα the revenues, Arr. An. 7. 17,
 4. 3. of things also, to be left over and above, to be a result or con-
 sequence, ἐκ τῶν μεγίστων κινδύνων καὶ πόλει καὶ ἰδιῷτῳ μέγιστοι τιμαὶ
 π. Thuc. 1. 144; ἀμαχεῖ π. τινὶ τι Id. 4. 73; τί αὐτῷ περιγέγονεν ἐκ
 τῆς φιλοσοφίας; Aristipp. ap. Diog. L. 2. 68; περιγένετο ὥστε καλῶς
 ἔχειν Xen. An. 5. 8, 26; τούτου .. περιγίγνεσθαι μέλλοντος, παθεῖν
 τὸ κακὸν Dem. 31. 24; ἐκ τούτων περιγίγνεται τὴν ἐκ τῆς ἀφῆς of the matter
 is .., Id. 102. fin.; τοῖς μὲν .. πεισθεῖαν ἢ σωτηρία περιγένετο to those
 who complied safely was the result, 252. 12; περίεστι δέ μοι ταῦτα οἷα
 τοῖς κακοῖν τὸ νοοῦσιν ὑμῖν περιγίγνεται that is what I have got by the busi-
 ness, and I hope that you who think evil may get the like, 1483. 18; ἀνδρὶ
 δόξα τῇ πόλει παρὰ τοῖς πολλοῖς π. 1433. 24.—Cf. περίεμι throughout.
 περιγυλάγης, *es*, (γυλάγος) full of milk, Il. 16. 642.
 περιγυλᾶομαι, Dep. (γλήνη) to turn round the eyeballs, glare around,
 περιγυλᾶμενος ὄσους, of a lion, Theocr. 25. 241.
 περιγυλῆς, *es*, very bright, Arat. 476; but περίγληνος, *ov*, f. l. for
 πυρίγ-, Orph. Lith. 651.
 περιγυλίσχος, *ov*, very sticky, Hipp. Aph. 1251, cf. 1138 D.
 περιγυλύνωμαι, Pass. to become very sweet, Gloss.
 περιγύλλυς, *es*, v. very sweet: Sup. —κιστος, Ael. N. A. 15. 7.
 περιγύλω, to peel round about, ὡς Aristid. 1. 283, Eccl.
 περιγυλῶς, ὡχος, *ος*, *η*, f. l. in Hes. Sc. 398; v. περιτελέω.

περίγλωσσος, *ov*, ready of tongue, eloquent, Pind. P. 1. 82.
 περίγλωττις, *idos*, *η*, a covering of the tongue, Ath. 6 C.
 περιγνώμπτω, to double a headland, Μάλειαν Od. 9. 80; ἀκρην Ap.
 Rh. 2. 364.
 περιγογγύζω, to murmur round about, ἄσπ' ἄν π. πολῖται Phocyl. 6.
 περιγομφόομαι, Pass. to be pierced by nails, dub. I. Liban. 3. 218.
 περίγοργος, *ov*, very fierce, Malal. 1. 14 B, 42 E.
 περίγρη, *η*, a pair of compasses, Eust. 1960. 18, Suid.
 περίγραμμα, τό, a line drawn round, outline, Aristaen. 1. 10. II.
 an enclosed space, ring, Luc. Anach. 38.
 περιγραπτεῖν, verb. Adj. one must trace out, σκιαγραφίαν ἀρετῆς Plat.
 Rep. 365 C. III. one must cancel, Ath. 180 B. III. one
 must conclude, τι Apoll. de Constr. 23.
 περιγραπτικός, *ος*, *η*, *ον*, of or for circumscribing, Greg. Nyss.
 περιγραπτός, *ος*, *η*, marked round, ἐκ περιγραπτοῦ from a circumscribed
 space, Thuc. 7. 49; τῶν π. φύλλα Eust. Opusc. 333. 60.
 περιγράφειν, *ως*, *ος*, *η*, one who marks round, cancels, etc., Gloss.
 περιγράφῃ, *η*, a line drawn round, an outline, sketch, π. τις ἐξωθεν
 περιγεγραμμένη Plat. Legg. 765 C, cf. Polit. 277 C; τῇ π. παραγαγεῖν
 καὶ διαρθρῶσαι Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7. 17; ταῖς π. διορίζεται πρότερον,
 ὅστερον δὲ λαμβάνει τὰ χρώματα Id. G. A. 2. 6, 29; ἰδοὺ τις ἀν καὶ
 ἀπ' ἐσθότος καὶ τῆσιν ἀλλῇσι π. lineaments, Hipp. 22. 38; ἡ τοῦ προσ-
 ὄπου π. Luc. Imagg. 6; κατὰ περιγραφὴν, opp. to κατὰ πλάτος, cited
 from Nemes: cf. περιγράφω II, ὑπογράφω. 2. a circumference,
 circuit, [ῆ] Βαβυλῶν] ἔχει π. μάλλον ἔθνους ἢ πόλεως Arist. Pol. 3. 3,
 5, cf. Polyb. 4. 39. 1, cf. 9. 21, 3. 3. that which is marked by an
 outline, an impression, π. ποδῶν Aesch. Cho. 207. II. a deter-
 mining, limitation, τῆς ἀπολαύσεως Diod. 3. 16; a termination, τῶν
 κακῶν Joseph.; τοῦ θρησκώδους βίου Tatian. III. = περιβολή
 III. 3. Hermog.; αἱ π. τῶν διανοῶν Luc. Dem. Enc. 32. IV.
 circumvention, fraud, Theophil. Inst. 1. 6, 3.
 περιγράφω [ᾶ], to draw a line round, mark round, Lat. circumscribo,
 περιγράφει τὴν μαχαίρην τὸν ἥλιον ἐς τὸ ἔδαφος Hdt. 8. 137; π. κύκλον
 to draw a circle round, Id. 7. 60; π. ἔσον ἐναριστῶν κύκλον Eupol.
 Taf. 1; ἡ ταῦτα τὰ πεδία περιγράφουσα γραμμὴ Polyb. 2. 14, 8:—
 often in Euclid, to circumscribe one figure about another:—absol. to
 draw a circle, Ar. Pax 879. 2. to define, determine, limit, π. τοῦ
 ἔτους χρόνον Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 12; π. ὅτι .. ἐγγύστα τοῦ πράγματος
 Arist. Rhet. 2. 22, 11; τῶν πολλῶν βρῶσιν Heracl. Tar. ap. Arist. 64 E;
 so in Med., Arist. Metaph. 10. 7, 1:—Pass., περιεγράφω, ὡς εἶκε, ..
 μέχρι ὅσον ἡ νίκη ἐδεδότο αὐτοῖς Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 13; of countries, to
 be bounded, Diod. 3. 41, cf. Tim. Loc. 97 E. 3. to terminate,
 finish, conclude, τὴν βίβλον Diod. 2. fin., 3. fin., etc.; τὰς ὑποθήκας Plut.
 2. 14 A, cf. 895 C; ἀρχὴν τὸ ζῆν Ath. 388 C. II. to draw in out-
 line, trace or sketch out, Lat. delineare, περιγράφω ταύτην Arist. Eth.
 N. 1. 7. 17:—Med., σκὰν περιγράφειν to draw oneself an outline,
 Poll. 7. 128:—cf. περιγραπτεῖν, περιγραφῇ. III. to enclose as
 it were within brackets, to cancel, annul, in Att. διαγράφω, Demonic.
 'Aχ. 1, Plut. 2. 334 C, Anth. P. 5. 68: to reject as superfluous, Epict.
 Enchir. 33, Ath. 180 E; π. τινα ἐκ πολιτείας to exclude from civic
 privileges, Aeschin. 83. fin.; cf. Ruhek. Tim.
 περιγυρίς, *idos*, *η*, (γύρος) a circumference, Hesych.
 περιγυρῶ, to bend or lead round, Nicet. Ann. 73 B.
 περιδαῖδαλος, *ov*, all-variegated, Opp. C. 4. 388.
 περι-δαῖος, *ov*, Acol. for περι-δαῖος, lying round Ida, Pind. Fr. 126.
 περιδαῖω, to set on fire all round, Opp. H. 5. 411, in Med.:—Pass. to
 burn round about, περιδαῖομαι Ἐνδυμίωνι I burn with love for him (as
 in Lat. ardere aliquem), Ar. Rh. 4. 58.
 περιδακρυς, v. weeping much, tearful, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 330, Eccl.
 περιδάμναμαι, Dep. to subdue utterly, Q. Sm. 1. 165, 3. 21, etc.
 περιδαρδᾶπτω, to devour greedily, Hesych.
 περιδεία, *ος*, exceeding fear, Suid.
 περιδεής, *es*, (δέος) very timid or fearful, π. γενέσθαι Id. 5. 44; τινὶ
 τι, in fear, Id. 7. 15; τινος of or for a person or thing, Thuc. 3. 38, Ep.
 Plat. 348 B; π. μὴ .., Thuc. 3. 80, Andoc. 34. 22:—Adv. —ως, in great
 fear, Thuc. 6. 83, etc.; π. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Isocr. 200 E. II.
 causing great fear, very terrible, Id. 19 C, Alciphro 2. 4.
 περιδεῖω, fut. —δείσομαι: aor. I περιδείσα, in Hom. (only in II.)
 always in Ep. forms περιδέεισαν, περιδέεισας, etc.: pf. περιδέεικα, Ep.
 περιδείδια Hom. To be in great fear or dread about, c. gen.,
 αἰνῶς γὰρ Δαναῶν π. Il. 10. 93, cf. 17. 240; c. dat. to be in great fear
 for, Ἀθηνῇ πᾶσι περιδέεισας θεοῖσι 15. 123; Αἰαντὶ περιδέεισας
 3. 822; τῷ βασιλεῖσιν 11. 508; ἐμῇ κεφαλῇ περιδείδια, μὴ τι
 πάθωσιν 17. 242; περιδέεισας Ἀχιλλῆι, μὴ .. 21. 328:—c. inf. to fear
 greatly to do, Ar. Rh. 2. 1203; c. acc., γαλέην περιδείδια Batr. 51.
 περιδείνος, *ov*, f. l. for περιδείνος, Hesych.
 περιδειπνέω, to cause one to eat a funeral feast, LXX (2 Regg. 3. 35):
 —Med., to enjoy as a feast, Artemid. 4. 81.
 περιδειπνόν, τό, a funeral feast, Dem. 321. 25, Menand. Ὀργ. 3; τὸ
 π. τοῦ βίου λαμπρὸν παῶν Anaxipp. Erykal. 1. 42.
 περιδειπνός, *ος*, (δειπνῆ) the circumference of the neck, Poll. 2. 135.
 περιδέξις, *ov*, with two right hands, i. e. using both hands alike, Lat.
 ambidexter, Il. 21. 163:—where περιδέξις is used for ἀμφιδέξις, metri
 grat.; for, though περί has in the main the same sense with ἀμφί, yet
 this is the only compd. in which it has the notion of doubleness proper
 to ἀμφί, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ἀμφί III; of a slave, Anth. P. 12. 247:—
 Adv. —ως, Philostr. 511. 2. very dexterous or expert, λόγῳ Ar.
 Nub. 949; ἀνὴρ Synes. 37 A. 3. convenient, Opp. C. 1. 114,
 454. II. going round the right arm: hence περιδέξιον, τό, an
 armet for the right arm, LXX (Ex. 35. 22, Isai. 3. 21).

περιδεξιότης, ητος, ἡ, equal dexterity with both hands, Anna Comm.
 περιδέραιος, ον, (δέρη) passed round the neck, δ π. κίσμος Plut. Galb.
 17; στέφανος Id. 2. 647 E, cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 519. II. περι-
 δέραιον, τό, a necklace, Ar. Fr. 309. 5, Arist. Poët. 16, 3, Plut. Sertor.
 14, Luc. Pisc. 12, etc.
 περιδέρης, ἰδος, ἡ, a necklace, Poll. 2. 235., 5. 55.
 περιδέρκομαι, poet. for περιβλέπω, Anth. P. 5. 289, Nonn. D. 22. 58.
 περιδέρω, to play off all round, τὸ δέρμα Galen.
 περιδέσας, εως, ἡ, a tying round, Muson. ap. Stob. p. 18. extr.
 περιδεσμένω, to tie round, Schol. Ar. Eccl. 118, 319; also -δεσμέω,
 Geop. 17. 19, 3, Jo. Chrys.
 περιδέσμιος, ον, tied round, Nonn. D. 48. 142.
 περιδέσμος, ὁ, a band, belt, girdle, Aristaen. 1. 25.
 περιδεύω, to wet all round, Byz.
 περιδεύω, fut. -δῶω, to bind, tie round or on, τινί τι Hdt. 1. 193, Ar.
 Eccl. 127; —Med. to bind round oneself, περισφύριον περιδέεται Hdt. 4.
 176; τὴν ψαν π. περὶ τὴν ὄψιν Hermipp. Στρατ. 6; λόφον, πάγωνα,
 στεφάνους π. Ar. Ran. 1038, Eccl. 100, 122; of pugilists, ἀντὶ ἱμάντων
 σφαίρας περιδεδυμένα Plat. Legg. 830 B, cf. Plut. 2. 825 E. 2. to
 bind round, bandage with a thing, πόδα ἱμάσι Hipp. Fract. 760; ὄραχ-
 νίους Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 4.
 περιδῆλος, ον, very clear, quite manifest, Phot. Epist., Hesych.
 περιδῆλος, τό, anything bound round, a band, Dio Chrys. 1. 628 Reiske.
 περιδῆριον, to fight about, περιδῆριοντα Q. Sm. 6. 287; so in Med.,
 περιδῆριονται Id. 4. 165.
 περιδῆριτος, ον, fought about, like περιμάχητος, Anth. P. 5. 219.
 περιδιαίρω, to part off all round, Oribas. 4 Mai.
 περιδιδύσκω, to put on, διάδημα Byz. —so in Med., Eust. Opusc. 21. 94.
 περιδιδωμι, only used in Med. περιδιδωμαι, to stake or wager, c. gen.
 rei (i. e. pretii), τρίποδος περιδωμεθον ἢ ἐλβητος let us make a wager
 of a tripod, i. e. let us wager a tripod (to be paid by the loser), Id. 23.
 485; ἐμέθεν περιδωμομαι αὐτῆς I will wager for myself, i. e. I pledge
 myself, Od. 23. 78; π. πότερον . . to lay a wager whether . . , Ar. Ach.
 1115; so, περιδιδωμαι περὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς I stake my head, Id. Eq. 791;
 c. dat. pers. added, περιδωμοι περὶ θυμιατῶν ἄλλων have a wager
 with me for a little thyme-salt, Id. Ach. 772; περιδωμοι νῦν ἐμοί, ἐμὴ μ.,
 Id. Nub. 644.
 περιδιείρω, to pass through and embrace, Philostr. 819.
 περιδιένω, to whirl or wheel round, ἐαυτὸν κύκλῳ Aeschin. 77. 20;
 τυφὸν π. τὴν ναῦν Luc. V. H. 1. 9; to set in motion all round, Alciph. r.
 39; Pass. to run circling round, πόλιν περιδινητήν (aor. pass.) Id. 22.
 165 (Spitzn. divisim πόλιν περὶ δύν-); so in Med., Anth. P. 7. 485; absol.
 to be whirled round, Tim. Locr. 97 C; to spin round like a top, Xen.
 Symp. 7, 3, Luc., etc.; so also intr. in Act., dub. in Soph. Fr. 310.
 περιδινῆς, εως, whirled round, Anth. P. 6. 23.
 περιδίνυσσι, εως, ἡ, a whirling round, Plat. Flamin. 10, Id. 2. 888 D,
 Philostr. 880, etc.
 περιδίνως, ὁ, ἡ, a rover, pirate, Plat. Legg. 777 C, cf. Ath. 264 F.
 περιδιπλώω, to wrap round, pack up, LXX (Judith. 10. 5).
 περιδιφθερόομαι, Pass. to be all covered with leather, Io. Lyd. de Mens.
 3. 52.
 περιδιώ, old Ep. form for περιείδω, to be in great fear for, c. dat.,
 used by Hom. only in 3 sing. impf. and always in tmesis, περὶ γὰρ διέ
 νηυσιν Ἀχαιῶν Il. 9. 433., 11. 557; followed by a relat. clause, περὶ
 γὰρ διέ ποιμένι λαῶν, μὴ τι πάθῃ 5. 566; and without a dat., περὶ γὰρ
 εἶε, μὴ μιν Ἀχαιοὶ . . ἔλωρ ἐθίοισι λίποιεν 17. 666, cf. Od. 22. 96.
 περιδιώω, to pursue on all sides, Strab. 259 (vulg. ἐπιδ-), Sext. Emp.
 M. 1. 227.
 περιδονφέω, to wrap round with darkness, Arat. 876.
 περιδύμημα, τό, a surrounding edifice, E. M. 255. 40.
 περιδονέω, to move or drive round, Dion. H. 1. 19.
 περιδοξος, ον, very famous, Achmes Onir. 41, etc. Adv. -ξως, Eccl.
 περιδοσσις, εως, ἡ, (περιδιδωμαι) a bargain, wager, Hesych.
 περιδου, aor. 2 imp. med. of περιδιδωμι:—but περιδοῦ, pres. imp. of
 περιδέω.
 περιδουπῶ, to ring around, Philostr. 742, in Med.
 περιδραμητέον, verb. Adj., Hesych., to expl. περιδρεκτέον.
 περιδραψῆς, ἡ, a grasping with the hands, Plut. 2. 392 A, cf. 979 D.
 περιδρασσάμαι, Att. -ττομαι, Dep. to grasp with the hand, tivos Plut.
 Camill. 26, Lysand. 17.
 περιδρομάς, ἄδος, pecul. fem. of περιδρομος, μίτροι Anth. P. 5. 13.
 περιδρομή, ἡ, a running round, Plut. Aemil. 20, etc.; π. ποιεῖσθαι
 to wheel about, Xen. Cyn. 10, 11. 2. a revolution, orbit, περιδρομαὶ
 ἐτῶν Eur. Hel. 776; ἡ τοῦ ἡλίου π. Plut. 2. 886 C, etc. III. a
 roundabout way, circuit, Ib. 493 D. III. a getting round, cheat-
 ing, Memnon 8.
 περιδρομος, ον, running round, like the rail of a chariot, δοιαὶ δὲ π.
 ὄντηες ἦσαν Il. 5. 728; also of the naves of a wheel, Ib. 726; of the
 rim of a shield, Eur. El. 458, cf. Aesch. Theb. 495; of a net, Opp. H. 3.
 99. 2. going about, roaming, ἰκέτις φρυγὰς π. Aesch. Supp. 349; κύνας
 Ar. Ran. 472; γυνή π. a roaming, lewd woman, Theogn. 581. II.
 pass. that can be run round, and so standing apart, detached, κολώνη . .
 π. ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα Il. 2. 812; αὐλή π. Od. 14. 7; αὐλῶν Carcin. ap. Ath.
 189 D. 2. surrounded, ἄροτος . . ὕρει π., of Messenia, Eur. Fr.
 1068; π. ὕρει γαῖα Ap. Rh. 3. 1085.
 περιδρομος, ὁ, as Subst. that which surrounds, as the rim of a shield,
 Eur. Tro. 1107; τοῦ τεύχους ὁ π. the circuit of the wall, Plat. Criti.
 116 B; the string that runs round the top of a net (cf. ἐπιδρομος), Xen.
 Cyn. 2. 6., 10, 7, etc.; a gallery running round a building, Ar. Fr. 182,
 Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 53; the line round the head which defines the scalp, Poll.

2. 40; δ π. τῶν τριχῶν in Arist. Physiogn. 3. 12; ἐν π. in a circle,
 Plut. 2. 731 D.
 περιδρῶπω, to tear all round, to peel the bark off a tree, Anth. P. 9.
 706;—Pass., ἀγκῶνας περιδρῶφθῃ (Ep. aor. pass.) he had the skin all torn
 from off his arms, Il. 23. 395; π. χεῖρας καὶ πρόσσω Philo 1. 311.
 περιδύω, to pull off from round, strip off (cf. περιπαρέω), ἐπεὶ περιδύσε
 χιτῶνας Il. 11. 100; τῶν αὐλητρίδων τὰ ἱμάτια περιέδυνε Ath. 607
 F. 2. c. acc. pers. to strip, εἰ μὴ ἐφθῆσαν περιδύσαντες αὐτὸν Antipho
 117. 3; π. τὰ νεκρά App. Civ. 5. 68, etc. 3. c. acc. pers. et rei, to
 strip one of a thing, χρήματα π. τινά Ib. 5. 67; τὰ ἐμὰ [ποίηματα] περι-
 δύσας τὸ μέτρον Epich. 98 Ahr.
 περιδωμέθον, v. sub περιδιδωμι.
 περιεγείρω, to arouse, Joseph. A. J. 2. 9, 4, in Pass.
 περιεδρεύω, (ἐδρα) to sit round or invest a town, Gloss.
 περιεῖδον, v. sub περιόραω:—cf. also περιόδα.
 περιεῖλās, ἄδος, ἡ, encircling, ζῶναι Eratosth. ap. Achill. Tat. Isag.
 153 C; but περιηγέας, as cited in Heraclid. Alleg. 50.
 περιεῖλω, v. sub περιέλλω.
 περιεῖλμα, τό, that which is wrapt round, Poll. 7. 91, Schol. Ar. Nub. 10.
 περιεῖλσις, εως, ἡ, wrapping round, Oribas 508 Matth. 2. a
 revolution, ἀστράν Poll. 4. 156; cf. περιήλσις.
 περιεῖλσιν, verb. Adj. one must wrap round, τινί τι Philo Belop. 94.
 περιεῖλσσω, Ion. for περιεῖλσω.
 περιεῖλω, -εἰλέω, or -ἰλλω, to fold or wrap round, σακκία περὶ τοὺς
 πόδας περιεῖν (v. l. περιεῖν, whence Cobet περιέλλειν) Xen. An. 4. 5,
 fin.; τῷ αὐτοῦ τραχήλῳ τι περιεῖλσας Luc. Alex. 15. 2. to wrap
 up, swathe, τὸ βρέτας περιεῖλσαι πάντοθεν Ath. 672 D:—Med. to
 swathe the self, ρακίους περιεῖλόμενος (as restored from Phot. and Suid.
 for the MS. reading -εἰλλόμενος or -εἰλόμενος), Ar. Ran. 1066:—Pass.
 to be wrapped up, Ath. 672 E; καλύμματα περιεῖλμενος Clearch. ap.
 Ath. 255 E, cf. Galen. 14. 205, etc.
 περιέμι (ἐμὶ sum) to be around, χωρίον ᾧ τεῖχιν περιῖν Thuc. 7.
 81; ἃ δὲ νῦν περιόντ' αὐτὸν . . ἐπαίρει but the circumstances which now
 excite him, Dem. 582. 12 (vulg. περιόντ'). II. like ὑπέριμι,
 to be better than, superior to another, surpass, excel, c. gen. pers., τὸσον
 ἐγὼ περὶ τ' εἰμὶ θεῶν περὶ τ' εἰμὶ ἀνθρώπων Il. 8. 27, cf. Hdt. 3. 146; c.
 acc. rei, περὶ φρένας ἐμμεναι ἄλλων Il. 13. 631; περίεσι γυναῖκων εἰδὸς
 τε μέγιστος τε Od. 18. 248, cf. 19. 326, etc.; ὁ περὶ μὲν βουλὴν Δαναῶν
 περὶ δ' ἐστὲ μάχεσθαι (=μάχην) Il. 1. 258, cf. Od. 1. 66:—in Att.,
 also c. dat. rei, σοφία π. τῶν Ἑλλήνων Plat. Prot. 342 B, cf. Symp.
 22 E; and without the gen. pers. to be superior, ναυαὶ πολλὰ π. Thuc. 6.
 22; πολλὸν π. πλῆθει Hdt. 9. 31, cf. Xen. An. 1. 8, 13 and 9, 24; absol.,
 ἐλπίς τοῦ περίεσθαι hope of success, Thuc. 1. 144; ἐκ περιόντος at an
 advantage, Id. 8. 46; but, ἐκ τοῦ περιόντος from wantonness, Dem.
 1483. 15, Luc. Amor. 33; cf. περιουσία. III. to overlive, out-
 live, τινι Hdt. 1. 121., 3. 119; absol. to survive, remain alive, often in
 Hdt., as 1. 11, 120, etc.; τὴν Ἑλλάδα π. ἐλευθέρην shall remain free, Id. 7.
 139; so also in Dem. 585. 18, etc.:—of things, to be extant, to be in
 existence, Hdt. 1. 92, etc. 2. to be over and above, to remain, τὸ
 περὶν τοῦ στρατοῦ Thuc. 2. 79; esp. of property, money, etc., ἡ περι-
 οῦσα παρασκευὴ Id. 1. 89; π. τινι εἰς τὸν ἑαυτὸν Plat. Rep. 416 E;
 οἰόμενοι περιεῖναι χρήματα π. imagining that any one has a balance in
 his hands, Dem. 303. 22; τὰ περιόντα the surplus, balance, Plat. Legg.
 923 D, Isae. 55. 13; τὰ περιόντα χρήματα τῆς διοικήσεως the money
 remaining after paying the expenses, Dem. 1346. 18. 3. to be left
 over and above, to be a result or consequence, περίεστιν ὑμῖν ἐκ τούτων
 what you have got by all this is . . , Dem. 172. 9; ἐνίοσι . . τὸ μὲν ἀνα-
 λῶσαι . . περίεστιν to some the result is that they spend nothing, Id. 565.
 2; often in bad sense, τοσοῦτον ὑμῖν περίεστιν τοῦ πρὸς ἐμὲ μίσους you
 have so much hatred against me left, Philipp. ap. Dem. 160. 12; τοσοῦτον
 αὐτῷ περὶν (sc. τῆς ὑβρέως) Id. 520. 16; περιεῖναι αὐτῷ μὲν ἄλλ' ἢ
 τὰς ἀσχύνας Aeschin. 22. 8; ψυφίσμαθ' ὑμῖν περίεσται, βελτίω δ' οὐδὲν
 ἔσται τὰ πράγματα you will have plenty of decrees, but . . , Dem. 1432.
 16, cf. 565. 4; c. inf., περίεστι τούτων ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς ἐρίειν Id. 26. 19; so,
 τούτοις τοσοῦτον περίεστιν, ὥστε προσκυκοφαντούσιν so far are matters
 come with them, that . . , Id. 1280. 1. Cf. περιγίγνομαι throughout.
 περιέμι (ἐμὶ ido). [In Com. the ι in περί is sometimes elided in the
 part., περιών, περιόντες, Ar. Fr. 557, Pherecr. Incert. 25, Phryn. l. c.,
 Plat. Com. Incert. 14, Antiph. Incert. 18.] To go round, fetch a com-
 pass, Hdt. 2. 138, etc.; π. κατὰ νότον τινί to get round and take him
 in rear, Thuc. 4. 36; π. κατὰ τὰς κώμας to go round to every village,
 Plat. Min. 320 C; π. κατ' ἀγρούς Lys. 188. 24:—to go about with idle
 questions or stories, βούλεσθε περιόντες πυνθάνεσθαι Dem. 43. 8, cf. 54.
 3., 69. 18., 280. 22, etc.; κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν π. Phryn. Com. Epirlat. 1.
 4. 2. c. acc. loci, to go round, compass, π. τὸν νῆον κύκλῳ Hdt.
 1. 159; π. φυλακὸς to go round the guards, visit them, Id. 5. 33; τὸν
 βασιλῆα Ar. Pax 957; ἐν κύκλῳ περιεῖ πάντα Id. Pl. 708; ὁ ἥλιος κύκλῳ
 π. τὴν σελήνην Plat. Crat. 409 B, cf. Lach. 183 B; τὴν Ἑλλάδα περιεῖ
 Xen. An. 7. 1, 33:—of sounds, αὐλῶν σε περίεσιν πνοή Ar. Ran.
 154. II. to come round to one, esp. in one's turn or by inheri-
 tance, ἡ ἀρχή, βασιλείη περίεσι εἰς τινα Hdt. 1. 120., 2. 120. 2. of
 revolving periods, χρόνον περιόντος as time come round, Hdt. 2. 121. 1.,
 4. 155; ὁ κύκλος τῶν ὥρων εἰς ταῦτ' ἀπερὶν Id. 2. 4; περιόντι τῷ θεῷ
 τῷ ἐναυτῷ Thuc. 1. 30, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 25. Cf. περιέρχομαι, -ήκω.
 περιέρω, Att. for the older form περιέρω, q. v.
 περιέρω, to insert or fix round, περὶ γόμφους π. τὰ ξύλα Hdt. 2. 96.
 περιεκτικός, ὁ, ὅν, (περιέλω) containing, c. gen., Sext. Emp. M. 10. 24,
 Galen., etc. 2. metaph. comprehensive, general, like τὸ περιέχον, Plut.
 2. 886 A, Ptolem.:—Adv. -κῶς, Hesych., etc. 3. grasping, opp. to
 ἐκχῶτης (prodigal), Luc. Vit. Auct. 24. II. in Gramm., 1.

π. ὄνομα a noun denoting a place in which a number are collected, as παρθένων; 2. π. ῥήμα, a Verb of both act. and pass. signif., as δωροῦμαι. III. for the passages of Hipp., v. sub περιεστικός.

περιεχύνω, to flow out all round, Eccl.
περιέλσας, εως, ἡ, a driving or riding about, Hipp. Aër. 292. II. a place for driving round, a roadway, Hdt. 1. 179.

περιελύνω, fut. -ελῶ, to drive round, τὰς κύλικας π. to push the cups round, Xen. Symp. 2, 27, Poll. 6. 30, etc.:—Med. to drive together, collect for oneself, as cattle, booty, etc., Polyb. 4. 29, 6, etc. 2. to drive about, harass, οἷος πιδυχοῖς με περιελύνει Ar. Eq. 887; whence Elmsl. restored περιελῶ σ' ἀλαζονείας (for -είας), Ib. 290:—Pass., περιελανύμενος τῇ στάσει Hdt. 1. 60; μὴ με περιελανύθην περιελύνει ὑπὸ τούτων Dem. 1049. 10.

3. to draw or build round, περὶ δ' ἔρκος ἐλάσσει Il. 18. 564; περὶ δ' ἔρκος ἐλήλαται Od. 7. 113, cf. Aesch. Pers. 871; so, π. ἀλῶκα βαθεῖαν Plut. Rom. 11. II. seemingl. intr. (sub. ἄρμα, ἵππον), to drive or ride round, Hdt. 1. 106, Thuc. 7. 44, Xen.; also c. acc. loci, ὅσα ἂν ἵππων ἐν ἡμερῇ μὴ περιέλσῃ as much ground as . . . , Hdt. 4. 7, cf. Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 32.

περιέλυστος, εως, ἡ, a coming or going round, Plut. 2. 916 D, Eust. Opusc. 203. 76.

περιέλυσος, εως, ἡ, circumvolution, Planud. Ov. Met. 2. 70, prob. I. Plut. Thes. 21: so περιελγμός, ὁ, Agath. 59 D.

περιέλσσω, Att. -ττω, Ion. -ελίσσω: to roll or wind round, τι περὶ τι Hdt. 8. 128, Xen. Cyn. 6, 17; τί τινι Hipp. Art. 859:—Med., π. ἱμάντας to wind caestus straps round one's arms, Plat. Prot. 342 C:—Pass. to be wound round, περιελχθέντα περὶ τὴν γῆν ὥσπερ ὁ ὄφεις Plat. Phaedo 112 D, cf. 113 B, C; οἱ ὄφεις περιελτίνονται ἀλλήλους Arist. H. A. 5. 4, cf. 9. 39, 7:—metaph., μηδὲν ὕγιες στρέφει καὶ π., like Lat. *volvère*, Plut. Crass. 29. II. to encompass by winding round, of a spider, περιδεί καὶ π. τοῖς ἀραχνίσι Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 4; [ὁ ἐλέφας τῷ μυκτῆρι] τὰ δένδρα π. Id. P. 2. 16, 2.

περιελευσμός, ὁ, distraction, τῆς ψυχῆς Plotin. 418 B.

περιέλκω, Att. aor. περιελκύσα (v. ἔλκω): to drag round, drag about, Xen. An. 7. 6, 10; π. τινὰ ἀνδράποδα Arist. Eth. N. 7. 2, 1; π. τὸν Ἐκτορα τῷ τείχει Philostr. 735:—Pass., Hipp. Fract. 761, Art. 781.

2. to draw round another way, divert, distract, κύκλω π. τινά, Lat. *huc illuc ducere*, Plat. Charm. 174 B; π. διάνοιαν ἐπὶ τι Galen.:—Pass., Plat. Prot. 352 C; ἀπὸ τινος εἰς τι Longin. 15. 11.

περιεπιστάμαι, Pass. to be at hand, περιεπισταμένου τοῦ ἥρος Theophr. H. P. 3. 4, 2.

περιέννυμι, to put round, περὶ δ' ἄμβροτα εἴματα ἔσσαν Il. 16. 670, 680; περὶ μὲν τὰ ἀ τεύχεα ἔσσαν Il. 451: Med., χλαῖναν περιέσασθαι to put on one's cloak, Hes. Opp. 537; cf. περιτίθημι I.

περιεξανθέω, to break out all round, μέλασιν ἐξανθήμασιν Galen. 3. 169.

περιεπισμένως, (περιπίσσω) Adv. winnowed, clean, Poll. 6. 150.

περιέπω: impf. περιέπουν Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 5; fut. περιέψω: aor. περιέσπον, inf. περιεσπέν, —this aor. only poet. and in Ion. Prose: fut. med. περιέψομαι Hdt. (v. inf.). and aor. pass. περιεφθῆναι Hdt. (v. inf.).

only the pres. and impf. occur in Att. Prose. To treat with exceedingly great heed, whether well or ill, but in good writers almost always with an Adv. or some modal word, to determine the sense: 1. in good sense, εὖ π. τινά to treat him well, Hdt. 1. 73, etc.; ὡς κάλλιστα π. τινά Id. 2. 69; π. τινά ταῖς μεγίσταις τιμαῖς Xen. Symp. 8, 38; π. τινά ὡς εὐεργέτην καὶ φίλον Id. Cyr. 4. 12; also, without any modal word, to treat with respect or honour, to caress, Lat. *colo*, *foveo*, Id. Mem. 2. 9, 5, Dion. H. 8. 45, Plut. Num. 3; ἐπῆναι καὶ περιεῖπε Arr. Epict. 3. 23, 14.

2. in bad sense, τρηχέως, κάρτα τρηχέως π. to handle roughly, Hdt. 1. 73, 114; δεικνῆναι περισπέν τινα, Lat. *ignominia afficere*, 1. 115; τρηχέως κάρτα π. δεικνῆναι lb. 73; π. τινά ἄτε πολέμιον 2. 69; π. ὡς ἀνδράποδα 7. 181; εἰ δὲ μὴ, περιέψομαι ὡς πολέμιους, where the fut. may either be act. *we will treat you as enemies*, or pass. *you shall be treated as* . . . , 2. 115, 7. 149:—often in Pass., τρηχέως περιεφθῆναι ὑπὸ τινος 5. 1, 81, al.; κακῶς περιέσθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ νοσήματος Hipp. 105 D; οὐ πάνυ τι καλῶς π. Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 16.

3. absol. in part. with vigilance, Polyb. 4. 10, 5.—The synonym. ἀμφίεψω is poet.

περιεργάζομαι, fut. -εργάσομαι; fut. -εργασθήσομαι in pass. sense, AchmesOnir. 231: (περιέργος) Dep. To take more pains than enough about a thing, to waste one's labour on it, with a part., περιεργάζοντο δοκόντες πρῶτοι ἀνθρώπων γεγονέναι Hdt. 2. 15; Σαυράτης περιεργάζεται ζητῶν τὰ τε ὑπὸ γῆς καὶ τὰ ἐπουράνια Plat. Apol. 19 B; περιεργασαί μὲν ἐγὼ περὶ τούτων εἰπὼν, περιεργασταὶ δ' ἡ πόλις πεισθεῖσα ἔμοι Dem. 248. 25:—c. dat. modi, τῷ θανάτῳ περιεργάσθαι that they had overdone it with their 'sack' (i. e. need not have used the word), Hdt. 3. 46; π. τοῖς σημείοις to overact one's part, Arist. Poët. 26, 6; π. τῷ οἰκίδῳ to go to a needless expense with his house, Ael. V. H. 4. 11; so pf. in pass. sense, οὐδὲ περιεργάσται ἐν αὐτοῖς nor is there any superfluity herein, Luc. Herod. 6, cf. Ael. V. H. 2. 44:—c. acc., π. τι καινὸν to be busy about 'some new thing', Arr. Eccl. 200.

2. to be a busybody, meddle with other folk's affairs, Dem. 805, 4, cf. 890, 5; π. τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν to interfere in Italian affairs, Polyb. 18. 34, 2.

περιεργάστα, ἡ=περιεργία Longin. 3. 4. II. care, sorrow, AchmesOnir. 231.

περιεργαστίον, verb. Adj. one must take great pains, π. ἴνα . . . , Antipho 119. 31; οὐδὲν π. Plut. 2. 1004 D.

περιεργέω, to be busy, meddlesome, Schol. Soph. Aj. 586.

περιεργία, ἡ, over-exactness in doing, writing, etc., Lat. *curiositas*, Hipp. 22, 22, Plat. Sisyph. 387 D, Plut. 2. 516 A; ὑπὸ περιεργίας Luc. D. Deor. 7. 4; περιμάντων περιεργία curiosities of cakes, Id. Nigrin. 33.

III. an intermeddling with other folk's affairs, officiousness, Theophr. Char. 13, Luc. V. H. 1. 5.

III. curious arts, jugglery, Epiphani. 24. 2, al.

περιεργό-πένητες, οἱ, poor scholars, name of a book written for their use, Hesych. Epist. ad Eulog.

περιέργος, ον, (ἐργα) careful overmuch, over-careful, taking needless trouble, Lys. 123, 24; of physicians, Arist. Respir. 21, 7; of grammarians, Anth. P. 11. 322.

2. busy about other folk's affairs, meddling, curious, a busybody, Lat. *curiosus*, Isocr. 102 A, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 1; περιέργος βλέπειν to look curiously, Anth. P. 12. 175.

3. inquisitive, of an inquiring mind, Hdn. 4. 12. II. pass. done with especial care, π. πύλεμα a very expensive war, Isocr. Antid. § 124.

2. overwrought, too elaborate, Ar. Fr. 310, Plut. 2. 64 A; τὸ τῆς κόμης π. Luc. Nigr. 13; esp. of language or style, ὀνόματα, λόγοι Aeschin. 86. 27, Dion. H. de Lys. 14; τὸ π. Θουκυδίδου Id. Vett. Script. 3. 2; Comp. περιεργότερα λέξις Id. de Isaco 3:—Comp. Adv., περιεργότερον ἡσκημένους τὴν κόμην Arr. Epict. 3. 1, 1.

3. superfluous, περιεργα καὶ μακρὰ λέγειν Plat. Polit. 286 C; εἰ τις π. ὠφαιρεθῇ (sc. δαπάνῃ) Arist. Rhet. 1. 4, 8; π. ἐστὶ τι Andoc. 27, 35, cf. Isac. 1. 38; π. [ἔστι] τὸ λέγειν Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 33, cf. Rhet. 1. 10, 9:—Adv. -γως, Hipp. 24. 9, Timocl. 'Hr. 2, etc.

4. curious, superstitious, ἱερουργία Plat. Alex. 2; τὰ περιεργα, curious arts, magic, Act. Ap. 19. 19; cf. περιεργία III.

περιέργω, Att. -είργω: to inclose all round, encompass, Hdt. 2. 148, Thuc. 1. 106, 5. 11; ἐν περιεργημένοις παραδείσοις Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 15; περιεργημένοι ἐν . . . Ar. Lys. 810.

περιερίσσω, Att. -ττω, to row round, Hesych.

περιερίκτος, on, enclosed round, κἀνάσαι Pherecr. 'Ipn. 8.

περιέπτω, aor. -εἰπτῶ (v. ἔρπω) to creep round, Galen. II. to wind round, Ael. N. A. 6. 21; c. acc., Id. V. H. 3. 42, 13. 1.

περιέρρω, to wander about, Ar. Eq. 533, Pherecr. Κραπ. 18.

περιέρχομαι, impf. περιερχόμεν (a rare form, v. sub ἐρχομαι) Ar. Thesm. 504; Dep. To go round, go about, Thuc. 4. 36, etc.; πάντοθε Hdt. 7. 225; κατὰ τὴν ἀγοράν Ar. Lys. 558; ἐν κύκλῳ Plat. Polit. 283 B:—to go about, like a beggar, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 16; like a stranger seeing sights, Id. Oec. 10, 10; like a canvasser, Lat. *ambire*, Dem. 129. 20; of the sun and moon, Plat. Tim. 39 C:—c. part. to go about doing a thing, Id. Apol. 30 A, cf. Ar. Thesm. 504, Dem. 171. 18:—c. acc. cogn., π. οὐαδία χίλια Ar. Av. 6; π. ἀπέραντον ὄδον Plat. Theaet. 147 C; δύο ἡ τρεῖς ὁρόμους Id. Euthyd. 273 A, etc.:—c. acc. loci, π. τὸν βασιλῶν Ar. Pax 958; βασιλοῦς ἀπαντας ἐν κύκλῳ Id. Pl. 679; τὴν πόλιν Andoc. 13, 25; τὴν ἀγοράν Dem. 411. 16; τὴν χώραν π. to survey it, Id. 277. 9.

2. c. acc. pers., in Hom. (only in tmesi) to come round, encompass, of sounds, τὸν . . . περὶ φρένας ἡλυθ' ἰσὺ Il. 10. 139, cf. Od. 17. 261; περὶ κτύπος ἤλυθε ποδοῖν Od. 19. 444; of the effect of wine, Κύκλωπα περὶ φρένας ἡλυθεν οἶνος 9. 362:—also, like Lat. *circumvenire*, to come round, take in, i. e. to overreach, cheat, σοφῇ π. τινα Hdt. 3. 4, cf. Ar. Eq. 1142:—the literal sense to surround occurs in Plut., π. τοὺς πολέμιους Poplic. 22, Ages. 38.

II. to go round and return to a point, come round, αὐτὸς ἐς τυραννίδας περιήλθον Hdt. 1. 95:—hence of things, events, etc., ἡ ἡγεμονία, ἡ βασιλείη περιήλθε ἐς τινα Id. 1. 7, 187, al.; περιελήλυθε ὁ πόλεμος καὶ ἀπῆλται ἐς ἡμέας Id. 7. 158; ἐς φθίον περιήλθε ἡ νοῦσος the disease ended in . . . , Ib. 88; π. εἰς ἀπαντας ὁ λόγος Plut. 2. 151 B, cf. Plat. Legg. 866 B:—also c. acc., ἡ τοῖς περιήλθε τὸν Πανιώνιον vengeance came at last upon him, Hdt. 8. 106; ταῖτα ἰσχυρὰς περιελήλυθε τοὺς πολλοὺς came with terrible force upon them, Luc. Luct. 10; τὸ πάθος . . . τοὺς πολλοὺς . . . π. Id. Hist. Conser. 2.

2. of Time, to come round, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 19, cf. Symp. 4, 20: of the heavenly bodies, to revolve, Arist. Cael. 1. 5, 14.—Cf. περιεῖμι (εἶμι), περιήκω.

περιεσθίω, to eat all round, eat away, nibble at, Luc. Merc. Cond. 26; metaph., Id. Lexiph. 23; aor. περιεσθῆναι Diod. 5. 33.

περιεσκεμμένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. of περισκεπτομαι, circumspectly, Plat. Ax. 365 B, Philo 1. 672.

περιεσκληκα, pf. of περισκελλω, in intr. sense, to be dried up, Schol. Soph. Ant. 475.

περιεσταλμένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. of περιεστέλλω, secretly, covertly, Arr. Epict. 3. 7, 13, Diog. L. 7. 16.

περιεστικός, ἡ, ὄν, = σωτήριος (as Erotian expl. it), indicating recovery, often in Hipp., as Progn. 39, 41, 43, Epid. 1. 964 A, (in the Mss. often περιεστικός or περιεσθητικός, v. Littre 2. p. 133). Adv. -κώς, Hipp. ib. 43. 45. The word is formed from περιεῖμι (εἶμι).

περιεστραμμένος, Adv. wound round, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 882.

περιεσχάτα, τὰ, the extremities all round, the edges, Hdt. 1. 86, 5. 101.

περιεφθός, ον, (ἐψω) thoroughly well cooked, Luc. V. H. 2. 21.

περιεχῆς, ἐς, surrounding, embracing, Philostr. 822.

περιέχω, also -ίσχω Thuc. 5. 71: fut. περιέξω and περισχέσω: aor. περιέσχον, inf. περισχύν: aor. med. περιεσχόμεν, inf. περιεσχέσθαι. To encompass, embrace, surround, κυκλόθεν ὀδὸς π. [τὸ χωρίον] Lys. 110. 40; ἡ περιέχουσα πέλαγος γῆ Plat. Tim. 4. 15, cf. 31 A, 33 B, Meno 85 A, etc.

b. esp. of the atmosphere, ὁ περὶ χθον' ἔχων . . . αἰθήρ Eur. Fr. 911; τὸ περιέχον ἡμᾶς ἀπαντας καὶ γῆν καὶ θάλατταν, ὁ καλοῦμεν οὐρανὸν Strab. 761; and often absol., ὁ περιέχων γῆν Hipp. Lex., Arist. Meteor. 4. 1, 10, etc.; and ὁ περιέχων alone, Plut. Cor. 38, etc.:—so, also, ἡ περιέχουσα γῆ Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 9; ἡ περιέχουσα ἴρις Ib. 3. 4, 30; αἱ περιέχουσαι (sc. γραμμαὶ) the including lines, Id. Mechan. 5. 5.

c. so, in the ancient physical philosophy, of the element that encompasses the universe, Id. Cael. 3. 5, 1; τὸ ἀπειρον καὶ τὸ περιέχον Id. Gen. et Corr. 2. 5, 4, cf. Phys. 8. 2, 9, 8. 6, 11, al.: the name given by Heraclitus to the 'all-comprehensive' force which acts upon the universe, Origen. Refut. Haer. 10. 1:—hence applied to the formative principle or form (εἶδος), as opp. to matter (ὑλῆ), φαμέν τὸ μὲν περιέχον τοῦ εἶδους εἶναι, τὸ δὲ περιεχόμενον τῆς ὑλῆς Arist. Cael. 4. 4, 11, cf. Phys. 4. 4, 10 sq.

2. to embrace, τινὰ ταῖς χερσίν Plat. Anton. 79, cf. Alex. 51; also, πατὴρ περὶ χεῖρας ἔχοντας Simon. 86. 5.

3. to surround

so as to guard, Plut. Caes. 16, etc.; but also, in Pass. to be shut in or beleaguered, ὑπὸ τινος Hdt. 8. 10, 79. 80, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 24; metaph., περισχομένη κακότητι (in pass. sense) Ap. Rh. 3. 95. 4. to embrace, comprise, comprehend, take in, like περιλαμβάνω III, Plat. Meno 87 D, Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 2, etc.; τὰ μέρη ὑπὸ τοῦ ὅλου περιέχεται Plat. Parm. 145 B. b. in the Logic of Arist., τὸ περιέχον is an universal, like τὸ γενικόν or τὸ καθόλου, genericum, generale, opp. to τὰ περιεχόμενα, the individuals or particulars, Metaph. 4. 26, 1, cf. An. Pr. 1. 27, 10; 50, ὄνομα περιέχον a generic term or notion, Rhet. 3. 5, 3; cf. περιεκτικός.

5. in Euclid, ὁ ὑπὸ δύο ἀριθμῶν περιεχόμενος [ἀριθμός] which is the product of two numbers.

II. to surpass, overcome, gain the victory, like ὑπερέχω, Thuc. 5. 7: of an army, to outflank the enemy, lb. 71, 73; περιέσχον τῷ κέρει οἱ Πελοποννησίου Id. 3. 108.

III. Med. to hold one's hands round or over another, and so to protect, defend, take charge of, c. gen. pers., περίσχω (Ion. imperat. aor. 2 med.) παιδὸς ἔθος II. 1. 393; also c. acc., οὐνεκά μιν περισχόμεθα Od. 9. 199.

2. to hold fast on by, to cling to, c. gen., γούνασιν περισχομένη Ap. Rh. 4. 82: (but c. acc., περισχέτο γούνατα χερσίν Id. 3. 706); περισχέτο κόρυς Masch. 2. 11;—hence, to cleave to, be fond of a person or thing, c. gen., Hdt. 1. 71. 3. 53. 5. 40. 7. 39. 160, etc.; ταῦτον περιεχόμεθα we are compassing, aiming at the same end, Id. 3. 72, cf. Plut. Them. 9. 3. rarely c. inf., περιέχετο . . μένοντας μὴ ἐκλείπειν he was urgent with them that they should stay and not leave him, Hdt. 9. 57.

περιζαμένως, Adv. very powerfully or violently, h. Hom. Merc. 495.

περιζέω, to boil round, Plut. 2. 567 C, Luc. Tox. 20, etc.; ποῦτ. -ζέω, Anth. P. 9. 632.

II. trans., π. ἐρία ὕζει Galen. 14. 404.

περίζηλος, ov, eagerly desired, Theophyl.

περιζητέω, to seek diligently, τι Eccl. 1, cited from Phot. Epist.

περιζήτησις, εως, ἡ, diligent search, Jo. Chrys.

περίζυγος, ov, over and above the yoke-strap, περίζυγα spare straps for repairing breakages, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 32; cf. περίζωνες II. 1.

περίζυξ, υγος, ὁ, ἡ, girt round, Eupol. Incert. 88.

περιζώμα, τό, that which is girdled round one, a girdle round the loins, like διάζωμα I. 1, Plut. Rom. 21, Poll. 7. 65, etc.; worn by athletes, Paus. 1. 44. 1; by sacrificing priests, Plut. Aemil. 33; by smiths, Arr. Epict. 4. 8, 16; by cooks (v. περιζώννυμι);—hence several proverbial phrases, ἔχειν π. to wear the apron, of a cook, Hegesipp. 'Ad. 1. 7; οἱ λόγοι σου περιζώματος ὄξουσιν Plut. 2. 182 D, ubi v. Wytt.; ἄσκειν ἐκ περιζώματος to practise an art with the apron on, i.e. merely with the outward appendage of an art, superficially, Dion. H. de Dinarch. 1:—of soldiers, the underclothing, ἐν περιζώμασιν, opp. to ἐν θάραξι, Polyb. 6. 25, 3.

περιζώματιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Dion. H. 10. 17, Timae. 134.

περιζώννυμι, Med. with pf. pass. to gird round oneself, gird oneself with, φαν λουτρίδα Theopomp. Com. Παῖδ. 2; ἐσθῆτα, τήβεννον Plut. Rom. 16, Cor. 9; γυνῶν οὐ ταῦτον τὸν ἀνδρα περιζώσατο put him on as a defence, παρ' ὑπόνοιαν for ἐπιτροπὴν ἐποίησατο, Ar. Pax 687; περιζώσθαι τὴν φοβέλειαν to have their halter girdled round them, Arist. Pol. 7. 2, 11:—absol., of cooks (v. περιζώμα), περιζωσμένος with his apron on, Alex. Πανν. 3, cf. Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 12; of athletes, Paus. 1. 44, 1; of a dancer, Polyb. 30. 13, 20. 2. metaph. to assume, Anna Comn. 1. 304.

περίζωσις, εως, ἡ, a girding round or on, belting, Byz.

περίζωστρα, ἡ, an apron, Anaxandr. Incert. 16.

II. a ribbon twined round a garland, Theocr. 2. 122.

περιηγέομαι, fut. ἡσομαι, Dep. to lead round, π. τι τὸ οὖρος to skew one the way round the mountain, guide him round it, Hdt. 7. 214.

2. absol. to explain, describe, Luc. Contempl. 1. D. Mort. 20. 1; cf. περιήγησις, περιηγητής.

II. to draw in outline, describe in general terms, συμπληροῦν τὸ περιηγηθῆν (used in pass. sense), Plat. Legg. 770 B.

περιηγηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, descriptive, Walz Rhett. 1. 103.

περιήγησις, ἐς, (περιάγω, -ηγέομαι) like περιφέρης, lying in a circle, of the Cyclopes lying round Delos, Call. Del. 198; cf. τροχοειδής:—of the arms, tied behind one, Anth. Plan. 195.

2. generally, round, circular, κρίκος Hipp. 915 H; ἄλμυρ Call. Ar. 59; ἀκτὴ, ἄλγος Ap. Rh. 1. 559. 3. 138; τόξον Dion. P. 157; v. περιελάς.

3. the sense is dub. in Emped. 168, μόνη περιηγεί γαῖαν—either revolving perpetuity (i. e. perpetual revolution), or complete rest.—Cf. περιάγης.

περιήγησις, εως, ἡ, a leading round and explaining what is worth notice, a full description, such as is given by guides and cicerones, Luc. Contempl. 22.

II. geographical description, ἡ τ. τῆς χώρας Strab. 403; οἱ τὰς π. καὶ τοὺς περιπόλους ποιησάμενοι Ath. 278 D.

7. τῆς γράφειν Aristid. 1. 226; the geogr. poem of Dionysius of Alexandria was termed τῆς αἰκονομένης π. (cf. περιήγησις), and Crito's π. Συρακουσῶν is cited by Suid.

2. like περιγραφή, an outline, αἰετῶ περιήγησιν ὁμοιότατος καὶ τὸ μέγεθος in shape and size, Hdt. 2. 73.

περιήγητις, οὐ, ὁ, one who guides strangers about and shews what is worth notice, a cicerone, showman, C. I. 1228, Plut. 2. 675 D; at Delphi, = ἐξηγητής, Id. 395 A, 396 C, etc.; ὁ π. τῆς εἰκόνης the man who explains it, Luc. Calumn. 5; ὁ διὰ βίον π. one's guide through life, C. I. 765, 2.

II. a describer of geographical details, as Dionysius ὁ περιήγητις, cf. Luc. V. H. 2. 31, Ath. 210 A, etc.; v. περιήγησις II.

περιηγητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or befitting a περιήγητις, traditional, ἡ κοινὴ καὶ π. δόξα Plut. 2. 386 B.—descriptive, βιβλία π. guide books, lb. 724 B; τὸ τῆς Παρθίας π. the handbook of Parthia, Ath. 93 D.—Adv. -κώς, like a cicerone, Eust. Opusc. 179. 95.

περιηγητός, ὄν, put round as a border, C. I. 155. 45. II. with a border round it, χιτῶν Antiph. Mēd. 1.

περιήδη, Att. plpf. of περιόδω.

περιήθημα, τό, that which remains after straining, drainings, Diosc. 1. 101, Longin. 43, Galen., etc.

περήκω, to have come round to one, εἰς τὸν φονέα ἡ ἀρχὴ π. Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 6, cf. Arr. An. 4. 13; metaph., κεφαλαί εἰς κρίνια π. are turned into . . , Philostr. 842:—c. acc. to have come round to one at last, τὰ σὲ περήκοντα that which has fallen to thy lot, Hdt. 7. 16, 1; ταῦτον τὸν ἀνδρα φαρὲν περήκειν τὰ πάντα we say that the greatest luck came round to, befel, this man, Id. 6. 86, 1; ἐμελλε . . δίκη περήξειν καὶ Φιλοποίμενα Paus. 8. 51, 5; (in Hdt., Schweigh. takes περήκω as = περιβάλλωμαι (v. περιβάλλω IV), to compass, become possessed of; but cf. περιέρχωμαι II, περιέμω (εἴμω) II, and the place just cited from Paus.).

2. of Time, to have come round, Plut. Ages. 35, Aristid. 1. 301.

περήλυσσις, ἡ, like περιέλυσσις, a coming or going round, ἡ Περσικὴ π. καὶ κύκλωσις Plut. Cato Ma. 13.

2. a revolution (with v. l. περιέλυσσις), Hdt. 2. 123; ἡ κοσμικὴ π. Clem. Al. 884.

περήλυτεύομαι, Dep., = περιέρχωμαι, v. l. LXX (Jer. 49. 3).

περημεκτέω, properly, to feel violent pain; hence, to be much aggrieved, to chafe, τινι at a thing, as τῇ συμφορῇ, τῇ δουλουσύνῃ, τῇ ἀπείρῃ, etc., Hdt. 1. 44, 164. 4. 154; but, c. gen. pers. to be aggrieved at or with him, 8. 109; absol., 1. 114. (The simple -μεκτέω occurs only in a spurious gloss, in Hesych., v. Schmidt. The term may be compared with that of πλεον-εκτέω, ἄγαν-ακτέω, but the origin of the syll. -ημ- has not been discovered.)

περήνεια, Ion. aor. I of περιφέρω, Hdt. 1. 84.

περήνιχέω, to ring all round, περήνιχεν δ' ἀρα χαλκός II. 7. 267:—c. acc. loci, θύρῳ π. τὴν οἰκίαν Plut. 2. 720 D; hence Pass., νῆσος περιήχουμένη τῷ κύματι Luc. V. H. 1. 6.

II. Pass. also to be noised abroad, to be celebrated, Philo Acad. ap. Eus. P. E. 39 D.

2. to have dinned into one, to hear constantly, Origen.

περήνιχμα, τό, a circumstance, resonance, Iambl. V. Pyth. 25. (114).

περήνιχς, ἐς, circumsonant, resonant, Walz Rhett. 1. 450:—so -ήνιχ-τικός, ἡ, ὄν, Ptol.

περήνιχσις, εως, ἡ, a resounding, echoing, Philo 2. 159, Plut. Sull. 19.

περιθαλπής, ἐς, very warm, v. sub πυριθαλπής.

περιθάλπω, to warm exceedingly, cherish, Galen., Theophil. de Corp. Hum. 2. 4.

περιθάλψις, εως, ἡ, a warming or cherishing much, Byz.

περιθαμβής, ἐς, much alarmed, Ap. Rh. 2. 1158; τὸ π. Plut. Cato Mi. 59.

περιθαρσής, ἐς, very bold or confident, Ap. Rh. 1. 152, 195; -θαρσής, εσσα, εν, Apollin. V. T.; and -θαρσύνος, εν, lb.

περιθαρσύνω, to encourage greatly, Schol. Ar. Rh. 2. 613; Dind. παραθ-.

περιθεύω, to fumigate thoroughly, Hesych., Phot.;—in Menand. Δειρ. 1, Meineke restores περιθεύσασσαν.

περιθέαισις, ἡ, thorough fumigation, purification, Plat. Crat. 405 A; cf. Hesych. s. v. ἀποράγματα, ubi legend. περιθεύματα.

περιθέλγω, to soothe completely, Byz.

περιθέμα, τό, anything put round, 1. a necklace, headband, etc., Schol. Ar. Pl. 22, Hesych., Suid.: so περιθήμα, Nicostr. ap. Stob. 445.

2. an enclosure, covering, LXX (Num. 16. 39).

περιθεμελιώω, to level with the foundations, Greg. Nyss. 1. 145 A.

περιθεώ, rarer form of περιθεύω, q. v.

περιθερμάνω, to warm all round, Byz.

περιθέρσις, ov, very hot, Plut. 2. 642 C, etc.: metaph. of the mind, Schol. Ar. Nub. 144.

περιθέσιμος, ov, to be put round or on, κόσμος Joseph. A. J. 15. 8, 2.

περιθέσις, εως, ἡ, a putting round, putting on, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 15, 1 Ep. Petr. 3. 3; v. sub περιθετός.

περιθέτω, verb. Adj. one must put round, Geop. 5. 9, 7.

περιθέτος, ov, also περιθετός, ἡ, ὄν: (περιτίθημι) —put round or to be put round, π. πρόσωπον a mask, Aristomen. Γότρ. 2; κεφαλὴ περιθετός a mask with a wig attached, Ar. Thesm. 258, ubi v. Schol.; περιθεταὶ τριχες false hair, a wig, Polyb. 3. 78, 2 sq.; περιθετός κόμη Ael. V. H. 1. 26, E. M. 790. 20; προκόμια περιθετα Ath. 523 A; περιθετός alone, Ar. ap. Poll. 10. 170; and περιθετή, Amphic. ap. Menand. ib. (but with v. l. περιθετός; cf. however Ath. 415 A, Poll. 2. 35.)

περιθέω, fut. -θεύσομαι:—to run round, περιθὲ χρύσεος θέε πόρκης II. 6. 320, cf. Od. 24. 207; ταρούρος, τείχος περιέει Hdt. 1. 178, 181; π. περὶ τὴν νῆσον Plat. Criti. 115 E; c. acc. loci, τὸ ἀγκος αἰμασίης τις π. κύκλος Hdt. 6. 74; π. κύκλῳ τὸν φαγμόν Xen. Cyn. 11, 4, cf. Luc. Nigr. 22, etc.:—metaph., π. τοῖς ὅμμασι τὴν γραφὴν Aristae. 1. 10; τὸ φάρμακον τὴν ψυχὴν π. Luc. Nigr. 37; c. dat., Hdn. 5. 5.

II. to run round or about, Lat. discurre, Ar. Eq. 65, Plat. Rep. 475 D.

III. to rotate, revolve, ἀπὸ τοῦ αἰεὶ περιθεούσης, i. e. as he was always swaying his shield round and round, Hdt. 9. 74, cf. Poll. 4. 156.

περιθεωρέω, to go round and observe, Luc. Hermot. 44.

περιθήκη, ἡ, that which one puts round, a lid, cover, Gloss.

περιθήμα, v. sub περιθεμα.

περιθλάσις, ἡ, a bruising all round, crushing, Plut. 2. 609 D, Galen.

περιθλάω, to bruise or crush all round, Plut. 2. 341 A, Galen.

περιθλίβης, ἐς, exceedingly afflicted, Basil.

περιθλίβω [ε], to press all round, Nonn. D. 10. 370.

περιθοῦρον (i. e. περιθούρον), τό, = ὑπερθοῦρον, C. I. 8941.

περιθραύσις, εως, ἡ, a breaking in pieces, v. sub παράθραυσις.

περιθραύω, to break all round, break small, Hipp. 513. 35, Arist. Probl. 23. 36, al.: metaph. to crush, Philo 1. 564, etc.

περιθρεκτέω, verb. Adj. one must run round, Plat. Theat. 160 E.

περιθρινέομαι, Pass. to resound with wailing, Plut. Ar. 56.

περιθρινέκος, to edge or fence all round, τοῖς ὁστέοις τοὺς ἀμπελώνας Plut. Mar. 21:—Pass. to be fenced round, τινος from a thing, Clem. Al. 303.

περιθριζέω, ὁ, the first growth of hair before it is cut, Poeta ap. Suid.

περιθρομβόομαι, Pass. to form in clots all round, Galen.
 περιθρόνιος, α, on, round about the throne, Orph. H. 6. 4.
 περιθρύλοιμαι, Pass. to ring all round, of the ears, Greg. Naz., etc.
 περιθρύλλω and περιθρύλλω, on, like περιβήγος, famous, Tzetz.
 περιθρύλλω, to rub or pound in pieces, Diod. 3. 51, Wessel. (libri peri-
 θρύβουσαι); τὰ π. τὴν ψυχὴν Philo 1. 501; περιθρύβεις Id. 2. 527.
 περιθύμως, on, very wrathful, Aesch. Theb. 725. Adv. -μως, Id. Cho.
 40; περιθύμως ἔχειν to be very angry, Hdt. 2. 162, Plat. Tim. 87 E;
 περιθύμων as Adv., Plut. Mar. 19.
 περιθύομαι, Pass. to have sacrifices offered one all round, Plut. 2. 168 D.
 περιθύρω, to be about the door, Ael. N. A. 1. 11, 14, Phot.
 περιθωράκιον, v. l. for ἐπιθωράκιον in Plut. Artox. 11.
 περιθωράκιζω, to arm oneself with a breastplate, Eccl.
 περιάπτω, to wound all round, περί θυμὸς λάβη Theocr. 2. 82.
 περιάχω, to ring around, re-echo, περί δ' ἵαχε πέτρα Od. 9. 395; Ep.
 imprf. περιάχε [?] for περιάχε, Hes. Th. 678.
 περιέρμεναι, Ep. inf. of pf. περίοδα, Il. 13. 728.
 περιέρδω, to sweat all over, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 159.
 περιέρδωσις, εως, ἡ, a sweating all over, Diosc. Ther. 9.
 περιζομαι, Dep. to sit round about, κύκλῳ περιζόμενοι Hdt. 1. 202,
 6. 78; c. acc. objecti, π. τινα Id. 5. 4, cf. 41.
 περιπλάζομαι, Dep. = sq., Polyae. 4. 3, 29, Zosim.
 περιπνέω, to ride round, Polyb. 5. 73, 12, Luc. Gall. 12: also in aor.
 I med., Polyae. 3. 13, 3.
 περιπταμαι, later form for περιπέτομαι, Arist. H. A. 5. 9, 2, Dio C.
 58. 5, etc.
 περιστάνω or -άω, later form of sq., Ath. 21 E.
 περιστήμι, A. in the ordinary trans. tenses (with pf. πε-
 ρίστακα, Plat. Ax. 370 D, v. Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 331), to place
 round, π. τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ Thuc. 8. 108, etc.; π. τινί τι Hdt. 3. 24, Plat.
 Tim. 78 C; στρατὸν περὶ πόλιν Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 1:—metaph., π. φόβου
 τινί Critias 9. 37; π. τινὲ ἐπὶ πλείω κακά Dem. 555. 5; π. κίνδυνον τινί
 Polyb. 12. 15, 7, etc. II. to bring round, π. πολιτείας εἰς ἑαυτὸν
 to bring it round to themselves, Arist. Pol. 5. 4, 9; εἰς τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ π.
 τινα λόγῳ Plat. Ax. 1. c.; εἰς τοσούτων π. τινα, ὥστε. . . Heraclid. ap.
 Ath. 537 D:—esp. into a worse state, εἰς τοῦθ' ἡ τύχη τὰ πράγματα
 αὐτῶν περιέστησε Isocr. 125 D, cf. Aeschin. 65. 24; π. εἰς μοναρχίαν
 τὴν πολιτείαν Polyb. 8. 8, 2; π. τινα εἰς πενίαν Hdn. 7. 3:—also, like
 Lat. devolvere, π. τὰς ἑαυτοῦ συμφορὰς εἰς τινα Dem. 1014. 17; π. τὴν
 αἰτίαν εἰς τινα Dion. H. 3. 3. II. in aor. I med. to place round oneself,
 ξυστοφόρος Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 41, cf. App. Civ. 3. 4;—v. inf. B. 1. 2.
 B. Pass. and Med., with aor. 2, pf., and plpf. act.:—to stand
 round about, περιστήσαν γὰρ ἑταίροι Id. 5. 32; κύμα περιστάθη a wave
 rose around (Ep. aor. pass.), Od. 11. 242; περιστήναι περὶ τι Plat. Tim.
 84 E; οἱ περιστάσθαι the by-standers, Antipho 143. 7. II. 2. c. acc.
 objecti, to stand round, encircle, surround, χορὸν περιστάθ' ὄμιλος Il.
 18. 603; βούν δὲ περιστήσαν τε (vulg. περιστήσαντο, but the aor. I
 med. is trans.), Id. 2. 410, cf. Od. 12. 356; μήπως με περιστήσῃ ἕνα
 πολλοί (Ep. 3 pl. subj. aor. 2 for -στώσι), that their numbers surround
 me not, Il. 17. 95, cf. Od. 20. 50; so, περιστάντες τὸ θηρίον κύκλῳ
 Hdt. 1. 43, cf. 9. 5, Aesch. Fr. 407, Plat. Rep. 432 B; π. τὸν λόφον τῷ
 στρατεύματι Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 5; metaph., τὸ περιστὰς ἡμᾶς δεινὸν Thuc.
 4. 10, cf. 7. 70; τοσούτων πολέμων τὴν Ἀσίαν περιστάντος Isocr. 74 E;
 χωρὶς τῆς περιστάσης ἐν ἡμῶς αἰσχυρὸς Dem. 30. 24, cf. 293. 14; διὰ
 τὸν φόβον τὸν περιστάντα αὐτοὺς Aeschin. 73. 16; φόβος π. τινα,
 ὥστε. . . Thuc. 3. 54. III. rarely c. dat., περισταμένους τῇ κλίνῃ
 Plat. Legg. 947 B: but mostly metaph., ἡμῶν. . . ἀδελφία τὸ πλὴν ἡ ἐπαυ-
 ρος περιστή Thuc. 1. 76; τῇ μιν (sc. τῇ Ἑλλάδι) δουλεία περιστήκει
 Lys. 196. 14; τὸ πολέμου περιστήκτως τοῖς Θηβαίοις Dem. 209. 22;
 πηλικά τῇ πόλει περιστήκετε πράγματα Id. 450. 13; ἀνάγκη π. τινι, c.
 inf., Id. 407. 4:—absol. of circumstances, mostly bad, τὰ περιστήκτα
 πράγματα Lys. 193. 36; οἱ περιστῶτες καιροί Polyb. 3. 86, 7. II. to
 come round, revolve, κύκλῳ Arist. Phys. 4. 9, 4; of winds, ἐκ τῶν
 ἀπαικτιῶν εἰς θρασείας Id. Meteor. 2. 6, 24; of time, περισταμένης τῆς
 ὥρας Theophr. C. P. 2. 11, 2, cf. Hipp. 227. 47. II. 2. to come round,
 devolve upon, περιστήκει ὑποψία εἰς τὸν Ἀλιβιάδην Thuc. 6. 61, cf.
 1. 76; νομίσαντες τὸ παρανόμημα εἰς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους περιστάναι Id. 7.
 18. III. 3. of events, to come round, turn out, esp. for the worse, εἰ
 ἀρρωστής π. τινι εἰς ὕδρον Hipp. Coac. 194, cf. 1089 G; ἐς τοῦτο περι-
 ἔστη ἡ τύχη fortune was so completely reversed, Thuc. 4. 12, Isocr.
 93 C, etc.; τούτωντων περιστή αὐτῷ it turned out quite contrary for
 him, Thuc. 6. 24, cf. Lys. 126. 4, Plat. Meno 70 C; also, περιστήκε
 τι εἰς τούτωντων Plat. Rep. 343 A; περιστάσθαι εἰς τύχας to come to
 be dependent on chances, Thuc. 1. 78; εἰ τὰ μὲν πράγματ' εἰς ὅπρ νυνὶ
 περιστή Dem. 295. 12, cf. 31. 6; τὸ πρᾶγμα εἰς ὑπέρδεινόν μοι περι-
 ἔστη Id. 551. 2, cf. 969. 10; ἐνταῦθα τὰ πράγματα π. Isocr. 171 B;
 περιστήκει εἰς τοῦτο ὥστε. . . Lycurg. 148. 10: so, c. inf., περιστήκει
 τοῖς βοηθείας δεομένοις αὐτοὺς ἑτέροις βοηθείαι Dem. 301. 8, cf. Plat.
 Menex. 244 D; c. part., περιστήκεν ἡ πρότερον σωφροσύνη νῦν ἀβουλία
 φαινομένη Thuc. 1. 32. III. in late writers, to go round so as
 to avoid, to shun, κύνας Luc. Hermot. 86 (though he censures this usage,
 Soloecc. 5); τὸν κίνδυνον Iamb. V. Pyth. 239; τὴν ἀφροσύνην Sext.
 Emp. M. 11. 93; νεοφανίας 2 Ep. Tim. 2. 15, etc.; π. μὴ. . . to be
 afraid lest. . . Joseph. A. J. 4. 6, 12; cf. περικάπτω II. 2.
 περισχυνομαι, Pass. to become exceedingly dry or thin, Hipp. 1200 F.
 περίσχω, v. sub περιέχω.
 περιτύω, verb. Adj. from περίεμι (εἶμι), one must make a circuit, Plat.
 Phaedr. 274 A; τὴν μακροτέραν π. τινὶ he must take the longer round,
 Id. Rep. 504 C.
 περιχέω, to track or trace round, Philo 2. 479; prob. I. περιχινέω.

περικαγγαλάω, to laugh all round, Opp. II. 4. 326.
 περικάδομαι, Dor. for -κήδομαι, Pind.
 περικαῖς, εἰς, on fire all round, burning hot, ο. πρὸς χεῖρα Hipp. 143 C,
 cf. 155 C; of fevers, Id. Aph. 1255, etc.; of countries, Joseph. B. J. 4.
 8, 3; π. θερμότης Theophr. Ign. 44. Adv., περικαῶς ἔχειν τινὸς to be
 hot with love for. . . Plut. Ages. 11, Eunap. Hist. 116. 16.
 περικαθάρω, to purify on all sides or completely, τὴν στήλην Plat.
 Criti. 120 A; τὰ δίκτυα Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 10. II. 2. metaph., π.
 δοῦδαι Id. Fr. 454.
 περικαθάπτω, to fasten or hang on all round about, ἀγγεῖον Strab.
 770; ἰχθὺς τῷ ἀγκίστρῳ Plut. Anton. 29:—Med. to fasten on oneself,
 put on, νεβρίδας Id. 2. 364 E.
 περικαθαίριζω, to purge entirely, τὴν καρδίαν LXX (Deut. 30. 6). II.
 to purge away, τὴν ἀκαθαρσίαν Id. (Lev. 19. 23). II. = καθάρμα
 I. 2, 1 Ep. Cor. 4. 13: a wretch, Ar. Epict. 3. 21, 78; cf. φαρμακίον.
 περικαθαρισμός, ὁ, purification, Plat. Legg. 815 C.
 περικαθάρσις, ἡ, a clearing round, τῶν βίων Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 11.
 περικαθάρτηριον, τό, a purificatory offering, Hesych. s. v. θεώματα.
 περικαθαρτής, οὗ, ὁ, one who purifies, Hesych. s. v. ἀπομακτῆς.
 περικαθέζομαι, Dep. to sit down round, Luc. V. H. 1. 23, Sext. Emp.,
 etc.: c. acc. to sit down round or invest a town, Dem. 1379. 23.
 περικαθήμεναι, Ion. -κάττηναι, inf. ἥσθαι: Ion. 3 pl. imprf. περικατέατο
 Hdt. 8. 111 (properly pf. of περικαθίζομαι). To be seated or to sit
 all round, τραπέζῃ at table, Id. 3. 32; but mostly c. acc. objecti, π.
 πόλιν to besiege, invest, besiege a town, Id. 1. 103, 5. 126, 6. 23, etc.;
 also of ships, to blockade, Id. 9. 75: c. acc. pers. to sit down by one as a
 companion, Id. 3. 14.
 περικαθίζω, to sit round, besiege, τὸ τέχχος Diod. 20. 103; π. κύκλῳ
 τὴν πόλιν App. Hissp. 53; περὶ οὐ ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν LXX (1 Macc. 11. 61,
 4 Regg. 6. 24).
 περικαθίεμαι, Pass. to have hung round one, περιβραχιόνια καὶ περι-
 ανήνια περικαθειμένη Plut. 2. 266.
 περικαίνωμαι, Dep. to overcome, excel, c. acc., Nic. Th. 38.
 περικαίω, Att. -κάω, fut. -κάσω, to burn round about, scorch, Theophr.
 C. P. 2. 3, 8, Strab. 805, etc.:—Pass. to be all scorched, Hdt. 4. 69: me-
 taph. to be inflamed, excited, Andoc. 20. 1; to burn with love for, τινος
 Jo. Chrys.
 περικαίω, to be in extreme ill-luck, to be plunged in despair, Polyb. 1.
 58, 5; τοῖς ὅλοις Id. 3. 84, 6.
 περικάκησις, εως, ἡ, extreme ill-luck, Polyb. 1. 85, 2, etc.
 περικάκος, on, very bad, Ptolemy. Tetr. 68. 16, Procl.
 περικαλαμίτις, ιδος, ἡ, = φλοῖδος καλάμου, Galen.
 περικαλίνδρησις, ἡ, = περικαλίνδρησις, Plut. 2. 919 A.
 περικάλλεια, ἡ, great beauty, Basil.
 περικαλλής, εἰς, (κάλλος) right beautiful, very beautiful, in Hom.
 mostly of things, φόρμιγγι, κίθαρις Il. 1. 603, Od. 1. 153; ἀγροί, αὐλή,
 βωμός, δῖφος, δόμος, δάρα, ἔργα, ἐνὴν, ὀρόνος, etc.; of women only in
 Il. 5. 389, 16. 85, Od. 11. 281; of men first in h. Hom. Merc. 323,
 397, 504; of a man's eyes, Od. 13. 401, 433; of a statue, Orac. ap. Hdt.
 5. 60: of an island, Theogn. 1277; of a country, Hdt. 7. 5; also in late
 Prose, but rare in Att., π. Θεομοφόρῳ Ar. Thesm. 282:—Adv. -καλλῶς,
 Eust. 836. 41:—Comp. -έστερος, Sup. -έστατος, Ath. 555 C, 680 C.
 Περικαλλίμαχοι, οἱ, followers of Callimachus, Comic word in Anth. P.
 11. 347; Schneid. corrects τοὺς περὶ Καλλιμάχον.
 περικάλυμμα, τό, a covering, garment, Plat. Polit. 279 D.
 περικάλυπτα, verb. Adj. of περικάλυπτομαι, one must wruffle or wrap
 oneself up, Ar. Nub. 727.
 περικάλυπτω, to cover all round, νέφος περὶ πάντα καλύπτει Il. 17.
 243, cf. 10. 201; π. δένδρεον πάλω Hdt. 4. 23; τινὰ ἐν ἱματίῳ Xen.
 Cyr. 7. 3, 13; τὸ σάμα τινί Plat. Tim. 34 B; metaph., π. σωτηρίᾳ τοὺς
 νόμους Id. Legg. 793 C; τὸ πάθος, τὸ δεινὸν Plut. 2. 101 A, 1013 E:—
 Med. and Pass. to cover oneself all round, lb. 51 D, etc. II. to
 put round as a covering, αὐτῷ. . . περὶ κῶμ' ἐκάλυφα put sleep as a cloak
 around him, Il. 14. 359; π. τοῖσι πράγμασι σκόντον to throw a veil of
 darkness over the deeds, Eur. Ion 1522; τὸ θνητὸν περικάλυπτε τῷ θεῷ,
 i. e. forget that you are a god, Diphil. Bal. 1.
 περικαλύφῃ, ἡ, a wrapping, covering, Plat. Legg. 942 D.
 περικαμπῇ, ἡ, a bending round, π. ἐξ ὀλίγου χωρίου a sharp curve (with
 short radius), Hipp. Art. 811.
 περικαμπής, εἰς, bent round, Aquila V. T.
 περικάμπτης, οὗ, ὁ, Lat. tergiversator, Gloss.
 περικάπτω, to bend round, Hipp. Art. 794; τὴν χεῖρα τοῖς βλεφάροις
 π. Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 19. II. seemingly intr. to drive round
 (sub. ἄρμα or ἵππους), Plat. Euthyd. 291 B; c. acc. loci, π. τοὺς ὄρους
 Arist. Audib. 35; π. τὴν πόλιν, τὸν Ἄθων Plut. 2. 246 B, Ael. V. H. 1.
 15:—absol. to bend or sweep round, ἐπὶ τοὺς λυμένας App. Pun. 95. II. 2.
 to go round so as to shun or escape from, τὴν τῶν κνύμων χώραν Diog.
 L. 8. 40; ὀμιλίας Diod. 5. 59 (vulg. παρέκαμπτε); κακοπαθείαν οὐδέ-
 μίαν C. I. (add.) 2374 e. 24; ὁσμάς Galen., etc.
 περικάμψις, εως, ἡ, a bending round, Gloss.
 περικανίζω, to suffocate with smoke, Suid. s. v. Ἰουστινιανός.
 περικάρδιος, on, (καρδία) about or near the heart, αἶμα Emped. 317,
 Critias 8:—τὸ π. the membrane round the heart, Galen.
 περικαρπία-ἀκανθος, on, having thorns or prickles upon the περικάρπιον,
 of the τριβόλος, Theophr. H. P. 6. 1, 3, 6. 5, 3.
 περικάρπιον, τό, the case of the fruit or seed, a pod, husk, or shell,
 Arist. de An. 2. 1, 6, Meteor. 4. 3, 1, G. A. 4. 4, 4, Probl. 20. 25, Theophr.
 H. P. 1. 2, 1. II. a bracelet, Poll. 5. 99.
 περικαρφισμός, ὁ, (καρφος) a covering oneself with chaff, a practice

of hens, named by Plut. 2. 700 D; and described by Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 20, thus: αἱ ὄρνιθες ὀχευέσθαι... κάρπος περιβάλλονται, —by Plin. 10. 116 thus: edito ovo... festuca aliqua se et ova lustrant.

περικαταβάλλω, Ep. aor. περικάββαλον, to throw down around, Ar. Rh. 3. 707; π. τινά γαῖη to lay him prostrate on... Nonn. D. 37. 578: —metaph., π. πένθος τινί, π. τινά ἀτῆ Q. Sm. 1. 819., 5. 469.

περικατάγνυμι, to break all round, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 4; π. ἐξόν τυπόντα to break it about his back, Ar. Lys. 357; so, π. τινι φιάλην, ἀμίδας Alciphro 3. 45, Ath. 17 C: —intr. in pf. —κατέαγα, Dion. H. 8. 67.

περικατακλάω, to break all round about, Osaun. Auctar. Lex. p. 126.

περικαταλαμβάνω, fut. —λήφωμαι, to embrace or enclose all round, hem in on all sides, Arist. Probl. 25. 56, 2, Diod. 4. 54: —Pass., —εσθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ βέβηματος, ὑπὸ τῆς φλογὸς Arist. Mund. 6, 33, Polyb. 14. 4, 10.

2. metaph. to overtake, περικαταλαμβάνει γὰρ ὁ νέος [καρπὸς] αἰὲ τὸν ἔνον Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 5, cf. 3. 4, 5, 3. 16, 1; so in Pass., π. τῇ ὥρᾳ to be overtaken by... Id. C. P. 1. 17, 8; also, περικαταλαμβάνουσιν τοῖς καιροῖς compelled by circumstances, Polyb. 16. 2, 8.

II. intr., περικαταλαβούσης τῆς ὥρας the season having come round or returned, Theophr. Odor. 39; v. περὶ F. II.

περικατάλαμψις, εὖς, ἡ, a word of dub. sense, applied to stars, Tim. Locr. 97 B, v. Ast. Lex. Plat.

περικαταλείπω, to leave over, Nic. Th. 809; f. l. in Polyb. 4. 63, 10.

περικατάληπτος, on, overtaken and surrounded, Philippi. Φεικ. 3, Theodor. ap. Stob. 1. 64. 34, Diod. 2. 50, etc.

περικατάληψις, ἡ, an overtaking, Theophr. H. P. 7. 10, 3.

περικαταπίπτω, to fall down so as to be pierced, θεῶν περικάπτει δούρι Ar. Rh. 2. 831, cf. 3. 543, Tryph. 576.

περικαταρῶ, to fall in and go to ruin, Lys. 185. 20; π. τῇ φθορᾷ Clem. Al. 89.

περικαταργήνυμι, to tear off round about, strip off, ἐσθῆτα Dion. H. 9. 39: —Med., περικατεργάτο τὸν ἄνωθεν πέπλον she tore off and rent her outer garment, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 6.

περικατάσσομαι, Pass., late form of περικατάγνυμαι, Schol. Ven. II. 11. 636.

περικαταστρέφω, to turn round over, τί τινι Diosc. 2. 65: —Pass. to be overturned, Strab. 754.

περικατασφάζω or —τω, to slaughter over, τι περὶ τοι Polyb. 1. 86, 6.

περικατατίθεμαι, Med. to put round one, ἰαδύκην περικάθετο μίτρη Ar. Rh. 3. 156.

περικαταχέω, to pour down over, Strab. 764.

περικατέχω, to shut in all round, τὴν πόλιν Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 3: —part. aor. I. pass. περικατασχεθεῖς, Philo 1. 657.

περικάτω [αῖ], Adv.

περικατωτροπή, ἡ, a complete overturn, Philodem. in Gomperz. Herk. Stud. 1. p. 37.

περικάω, εὖς, ἡ, a burning all round, π. καὶ ἐκπύρωσις Plut. 2. 897 A; of a fomentation, Theophr. Sudor. 16.

περικᾶω, Att. for περικαίω.

περίκειμαι, inf. —κεῖσθαι: fut. —κείσομαι: —used as Pass. of παρακατατίθωμι, to lie round about, c. dat., εὖρε δὲ Πατρόκλῳ περικείμενον ὃν φίλον νύκν lying with his arms round him, Il. 19. 4; γαιρὺς τόφῳ περικεῖτο there was a case round the bow, Od. 21. 54; οἱς στέφανος περικείται Pind. O. 8. 100; π. τινὶ σχῆμα καὶ ὄνομα τῆς βασιλείας Hdn. 6. 1; π. τινὶ κηλὶς Plut. Dio 56; c. acc., σφέας εὐδὴ περικέεται Luc. Astrol. 3: —absol., τείχος περικείται Hes. Th. 733; τὰ περικείμενα χρυσία plates of gold laid on (an ivory statue), Thuc. 2. 13; ὁ κηρὸς περικείμενος put round the horse's mouth, Xen. Eq. 5, 3.

2. metaph., οὐ τί μοι περικείται there is no advantage for me, it is nothing to me, Il. 9. 321; like οὐ τί περὶ τὸν οὐ πλεόν ἔχω.

II. c. acc. rei, to have round one, to wear, mostly in part., περικείμενοι [τελαμῶν] περὶ τοῖσι αὐχέσι Hdt. 1. 171; so, τιάρας π. Strab. 733; στεφάνους Plut. Arat. 17; πέτρυνγα, προσωπέων Luc. Icarom. 14, Nigr. 11; π. στρατιωτικὴν δύναμιν invested with... Plut. Pomp. 51; π. ὕβριν clad in arrogance, Theocr. 23. 14; cf. ἐπένυνμι: —rarely in other moods, περικέισο ἄνθεα have garlands put round thee, Anth. P. 11. 38; περικέιστο ἐξίφος, σχῆμα βασιλικὸν Hdn. 3. 5, 5. 4; τὴν ἀλυσιν ταύτην π. Act. Ar. 28. 20.

περικείμενος, Adv. completely, Cass. Probl. 1. 331.

περικείρω, to shear or clip all round, κακῶς π. τὴν κόμην Hdt. 3. 154; Med., περικείρεσθαι τρίχας to clip one's hair, Id. 4. 71: —also, περικείρειν τινά to clip him close, Philostr. Epist. 61 (64): —Pass., τοὺς πλοκάμους περικεφόμενος Luc. Tim. 4; Περικεφόμενῃ, title of a play by Menander.

II. to rase to the ground, τὴν ἀκρόπολιν Ael. V. H. 7. 8; to destroy utterly, Adv.

περικεκάλυμμένος, Adv. covertly, Apoll. Lex. s. v. ἐντυπᾶ.

περικεκομμένος, Adv. briefly, Lat. concisè, Justin. M.

περικελαδέω, to chirp round, τὸν λευκῶνα Walz Rhett. 1. 634.

περικεντῶ, to prick on all sides, App. Civ. 4. 22.

περικεράννυμι, Pass. to be mixed and poured round, Plut. 2. 924 B; v. l. περικεράμμενον.

περικεράω, to outflank, of an army, like ὑπεκεράω, π. τοὺς ὑπεναντίους Polyb. 11. 1, 5; ὑπὲρ τὰ θηρία Id. 5. 84, 8.

περικεφάλαιος, a, on, round the head; hence, II. as Subst., περικεφαλαία, ἡ, a covering for the head, helmet, cap, C. I. 2360. 30, Polyb. 3. 71, 4, etc.; also περικεφάλαιον, τό, Id. 6. 22, 3.

2. a disorder of the head, Theophr. Il. P. 3. 8, 7.

3. part of a ship's prow, Poll. 1. 86.

περικεφάλων, τό, a capital, cap, Math. Vett. p. 6.

περικηδομαι, Dep. to be very anxious or concerned about, c. gen., Ὀδυσσεὺς Od. 3. 219; ἀνδρῶν δικαίων περικαδόμενοι Pind. N. 10. 99: —π. τινι βύτου to take care of a living for him, Od. 14. 527.

περίκηλος, on, (κηλον) exceeding dry, well-seasoned, of timber, αἶα πάλα, περίκηλα Od. 5. 240., 18. 308.

περίκηπος, ὁ, a garden round a town or house, Diod. Excerpt. 527. 63, Diog. L. 9. 36.

2. a way or space round a garden, Longus 4. 23, 2.

3. the edge of a garden-plot, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 480, Phot., Suid.

περικίδναμαι, Pass. to spread round about, τινι Anth. P. 5. 292., 9. 765; π. ἥδ' εἰς τινι Ib. 651.

περικινέω, to move round, Hesych.

περικίνιος, ὁ, a name of Bacchus at Thebes, Orph. H. 46. 1, Mnaseas ap. Schol. Eur. Phoen. 651.

περικύνω [ῖ], on, surrounded with pillars, θάλαμοι Eur. Fr. 370. 7; περικύνων ναοὺς (as Elmsl. for ναῶν), Id. I. T. 405; cf. ἀμφικύνω.

περικλᾶδεύω, to strip off the young branches, Jo. Chrys.

περικλάδης, ἐς, with branches all round, Ap. Rh. 4. 216.

περικλάω, to make a noise round, Tryph. 249; v. l. περικράω.

περικλαίω, to stand weeping round, Opp. H. 5. 674; π. τὸ σῶμα Plut. Brut. 44.

περικλάσις, ἡ, a twisting round, τῆς πῶας Plut. 2. 325 B; σώματος Ib. 45 D.

II. the wheeling round of an army, Polyb. 10. 21, 6., 11. 23, 2: —metaph. of winds, Theophr. Vent. 28; π. τοῦ αἰθέρος Plut. Lys. 12.

III. of ground, brokenness, ruggedness, Polyb. 3. 104, 4.

περικλάω, fut. —κλάσω, to twist round, τὸ πῦρ Theophr. Ign. 53; τὰς δρύς Ael. V. H. 9. 18; π. τὸ ξίφος τῷ κράνει to break it round the helmet, Plut. Sull. 14: —Pass., φύλλα περικεκλασμένα Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 10; περικλάμενα τοῖς αὐτῶν βρῖθεσιν bent and broken by... Plut. Sull. 12; περικεκλασμένον σχῆμα bent and bowed down, Id. 2. 878 C; so of persons, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 46.

II. to wheel an army round to the right or left, ἐπὶ δόρῳ or ἐπ' ἀσπίδα Polyb. 11. 12, 4, cf. 23, 2; also, π. τὸν Τίβεριν ἐπὶ τὸ Κίρκαιον to divert it, Plut. Caes. 58.

III. τόποι περικεκλασμένοι rough, broken ground, Polyb. 12. 20, 6; so, λόφοι περικεκλ. Id. 18. 5, 9; πόλεις περικεκλ. cities on such ground, Id. 9. 21, 7.

περικλεῖς, ἐς, = περικλεῖτος, Anth. P. 7. 119, Ap. Rh. 1. 1069.

περικλείσις, εὖς, ἡ, an enclosing all round, Theol. Arithm. p. 60.

περικλείσμα, τό, an enclosed place, Schol. Lyc. 615.

περικλειστικός, ὁ, ὅν, able to enclose, τινος Iambl. Arithm. p. 86.

περικλείστος, on, = περικλείτος, Nicet. An. 244 A; Ion. —κλήιστος, Coluth. 266, 285.

περικλεῖστος, ὁ, ὅν, (κλείω, κλέος) famed all round, farfamed, Theocr. 17. 34, Epigr. 22. 3, Q. Sm. 3. 305; cf. περικλυτός.

περικλέω, Ion. —κλήω, old Att. —κλήω: (κλείω, κλέος). To shut in all round, surround on all sides, ἐκ τοῦ περικληθόντος οὐρεος Hdt. 3. 117, cf. 7. 129, 198; ἵνα αἱ νῆες περικλησείων Thuc. 2. 90; so in Med., περικλησασθαι τὰς ναὺς τῶν ἐναντίων to get them surrounded, Id. 7. 52; and in Pass., ὑπὸ πλήθους περικληθόμενοι Id. 2. 100.

περικλεῖζω, to celebrate far and wide, Hesych.: MS. περικλυζόμενος.

περικλησις, περικλητεύομαι, f. l. for παρακλ.

περικλίνης, ἐς, sloping on all sides, of the roof of the Odeion, Plut. Pericl. 13; λόφοι π. Id. Pelop. 32; σκοπαί, νάπαι Id. Marcell. 29, etc.

περικλίνων, τό, a couch all round a table, Philo 2. 478.

II. a couch-cover, Gloss.; also περικλίτρον, i. e. περικλιντρον, τό, Ib.

περικλίνω, to decline, of the sun, Strab. 103: —Med., π. πρὸς τὸ δοκοῦν Greg. Nyss.

περικλίστις, εὖς, ἡ, a sloping all ways, Greg. Nyss.

περικλίτειον, verb. Adj. one must decline, avoid, Oribas. 157 Cocch.

περικλονέω, to stir up all round, κύδοιμον Q. Sm. 2. 649; to agitate, confound, Eccl.

περικλονήσις, εὖς, ἡ, perturbation, Niceph. Blemm.

περικλύδην [ῖ], Adv. pouring round about or over, Hipp. 352. 51.

περικλύω, to wash all round, τὸ παιδίον ὑδατι π. Anist. Mirab. 91: —Pass. to be washed all round by the sea, of an island, Thuc. 6. 3; of a strait, Plut. Mar. 36; μὴ περικλύοιο πελάγει, i. e. venture not on the sea, Arat. 287.

περικλύμενον, τό, the honeysuckle, Lonicera periclymenum, Diosc. 4. 14; periclymenos, Plin. 27. 94.

περικλύσις, ἡ, = περικλυσμός, Ael. N. A. 16, 15.

περικλυσμα, τό, a wash, lotion, Galex. Lex. Hipp.

περικλυσμός, ὁ, a washing all round: ablation, Gloss.

περικλυστος, ἡ, on, also os, on Aesch. Pers. 879: —washed all round by the sea, of islands, Δῆλος h. Hom. Ap. 181, cf. Aesch. Pers. 596, 879, Eur. H. F. 1080, Epiphron. Tηρ. 1. 3, Strab. 753; π. ὑπὸ τοῦ Αἰγαίου Id. 126; ἐκ τοῦ ποταμοῦ Dion. H. 5. 13.

περικλυτός, ὁ, ὅν, (κλύω) heard of all round, famous, renowned, Lat. inclutus, of the god Hephaestus, Il. 1. 607, Od. 8. 287, and Hes.; of heroes, Il. 11. 104., 18. 326; of a minstrel, Od. 1. 325., 8. 83, etc.; of places, π. ἄστυ 4. 9., 16. 170; of things, π. δῶρα, ἔργα, excellent, noble, Il. 6. 324., 7. 299., 9. 121: —Ep. word, used also in Byz. Prose.

περικλύομαι, Pass. to be hoisted off on all sides, Enst. 1504. 31.

περικλύω, to spin round about, Incert. V. T.

περικνήμιος, on, round the leg: as Subst., τὰ περικνήμια the flesh of the leg, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1083 (where other MSS. τὰ περὶ κνήμην): in Gloss. περικνήμια, τό, tibialia.

περικνήμις, ἡ, a covering for the leg, Dion. H. 4. 16, Plut. Philop. 9.

περικνήμιον [κνί], τό, in Anth. P. 9. 226, θυμέων περικνήμια prob. stalks or leaves of thyme.

περικνίζω, fut. ἴσω, to scratch all round, Poll. 9. 113: —metaph. to keep nibbling at a thing, Dion. H. 9. 32, Plut. 2. 10 D; so in aor. med. περικνίζασθε, of bees, Anth. P. 9. 226.

περικνυζομαι, Dep. to howl all round, Boisson. Anecd. 2. 441.

περικινύω [ῖ], to scratch or rub all round, Phot.

περικοκκῶ, to cry cuckoo all round, Ar. Eq. 697; v. l. περικόκκουσα.
 περικολάπτω, to scrape all round, Hippiatr.
 περικολλάω, to glue all round, Geop. 12. 33.
 περικολούω, to cut short, clip all round, Nic. Al. 267.
 metaph. to humble, Plut. 2. 139 B.
 περικολπίζω, to sail round a bay, Arr. Periopl. M. Rubri 40, etc.
 περικομίδῃ, ἡ, a carrying round, Geop. 14. 9.
 περικομίζω, to carry round, τὰς τριήρεις ἐς τὸν Στρώμονα Thuc. 7. 9:
 —Pass. to go round, Id. 3. 81.
 περικομμα, τό, that which is cut off all round, trimmings, mincemeat,
 Alex. Pavn. 4, Metagen. Σοῦρ. 1; περικόμματα ἐκ σοῦ αὐκένσας Ar. Eq.
 372:—Dim. περικομμάτιον, Ib. 770, Athenio Σαμοθρ. 1. 31.
 II. = περικομή II, Plut. 2. 765 C.
 περικομος, on, covered all over with leaves, Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 4.
 περικομπέω, to sound round about, LXX (Sap. 17. 4). II. to
 boast loudly, Joseph. B. J. 1. 25, 2.—In Thuc. 6. 17, ὅσοι περ κομποῦνται
 is restored.
 περικομπος, on, very boastful, arrogant, Herm. Aesch. Supp. 878.
 περίκομψος, on, very elegant, exquisite, Ar. Pax 994.
 περικονδύλο-πῦρο-φίλα, ἡ, loving chalk-stones on the knuckles, epith.
 of the gout, Luc. Trag. 201.
 περικοπή, ἡ, a cutting all round, mutilation, e. g. of the Hermæ at
 Athens (cf. περικόπτω), Thuc. 6. 28, Andoc. 3. 13, Plut. Alcib. 18, etc.:
 —the lopping of a tree, Theophr. C. P. 5. 4, 7: docking of hair, Plut. 2.
 42 B: irrepanning, Id. Cato Ma. 9:—metaph. a cutting down, diminution,
 τῆς πολυτελείας Ib. 18, cf. 2. 84 A. II. the outline or general
 form of a person or thing, Polyb. 6. 53, 6, (cf. circumcaesura Lucr. 3.
 220); κατὰ τὴν περικοπήν in externals, Id. 10. 25, 5: even household
 ornaments, plate, etc., 32. 12, 6, v. Wessel. Diod. Excerpt. 586.
 88. III. a section or short passage in an author, Walz Rhett.
 9. 566: in Eccl. a portion of scripture for reading, as the Sunday Epistles
 and Gospels; so, π. προφητικὰ Clem. Al. 528, etc.:—in Metre, a passage
 consisting of strophē and antistrophē, Schol. Ar. Pl. 619, etc.
 περικοπτεόν, verb. Adj. one must cut round, Clem. Al. 285, 288.
 περικόπτῃς, on, ὁ, a thief, robber, Phot.
 περικόπτω, to cut all round, clip, mutilate (cf. περικοπή), τοὺς Ἑρμᾶς
 περικόψεν Dem. 562. 15, cf. Andoc. 5. 34, Lys. 107. 39., 143. 34; οἱ
 Ἑρμαὶ περικόπησαν τὰ πρόσωπα Thuc. 6. 27; π. τὰ ἀκροτήρια τῆς
 Νίκης Dem. 738. 14; π. τὰ βέλβια to cut them round the edges, Luc.
 Induct. 16:—Pass., of fish, to be trimmed, Arist. Mirab. 63; of a
 statue, to be rough-hewn, Plut. 2. 74 D. 2. π. χάραν to lay waste
 an enemy's country, from the practice of cutting down the fruit-trees,
 Dem. 92. 9; hence, to plunder a person, Id. 116. 19, Dion. H. 10. 51,
 Strab. 523, etc.; πόλεις περικεκομμέναι χρημάτων Plut. Anton. 68; absol.,
 π. καὶ ληστεύειν Diod. 4. 19; cf. κείρω II. 2:—hence, simply, to take
 away, intercept, ἀγοράς Dion. H. 10. 43, cf. Plut. Lucull. 2; τὰ σιτηγὰ
 Id. Mar. 42; τὴν ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς εὐπορίαν Id. Sett. 21. 3. to lessen,
 weaken, Galen. 8. 454.
 περικορδακίζω, = κορδακίζω, Schol. Ar. Eq. 697.
 περικόρημα, τό, sweepings, E. M. 529. 46, Phot.
 περικουσμέω, to deck all round, App. Civ. 4. 94, Joseph. c. Apion. 2. 35:
 —in tmesi, Ποῖτα ap. Clem. Al. 419.
 περικουσμήμα, τό, an ornament, Eccl.
 περικούσμος, on, round the world, Synes. 317 C, etc.
 περικούρος, on, (περικέρω) shorn all round, of the female slave's mask
 in Comedy, Poll. 4. 151. II. surrounded and taken prisoner,
 Hesych.: ὁ ἀμφέκουρος, in Suid.
 περικούχλον, τό, (κοχλίας) the female screw, Schneid. Eccl. Phys. 1. 469.
 περικράζω, to croak or scream all round, Opp. IX. 1. 7; cf. περικλάζω.
 περικράνιος [ᾱ], on, round the skull, πῖλος π. a skull-cap, Plut. Num.
 7; ἡ π. χιτὼν ὁ ἔμνην the membrane under the skin of the skull, Rufus,
 Galen.
 περικράνον, τό, a helmet or cap, Strab. 502, Poll. 2. 42.
 περικρατέω, to have full command of, βέλος χειρὶ Hipp. V. C.
 902. 2. to prevail over, τινος Duris ap. Ath. 253 E, etc.; absol.,
 Plut. 2. 526 F.
 περικρατῆς, ἐς, having full command over, τῆς σκαφῆς Act. Ap. 27.
 16; τὸν ἡνίων, τὸν πονηρὸν βουλευμάτων Jo. Chrys.
 περικρανένδιμ, to hang round, τινὶ Anth. P. 11. 66, Nonn. D.
 26. 254:—Pass. to hang round, to cling to, e. dat., ματρί Anth. P.
 9. 78.
 περικρεμής, ἐς, hung round with, ἀναθήμασι Luc. Trag. 141.
 περίκρημνος, on, steep all round, Plut. Sull. 16, App. Pun. 95.
 περικροτάδιος, on, round the temples, βόστρυχοι Greg. Nyss.
 περικροτέω, to ring or rattle round, Byz.
 περίκροτος, on, rattling round, κύμβαλα Nonn. D. 9. 117, cf. 10. 223.
 περικρούω, to strike off all round, περικρουσθεῖσα πέτρας τε καὶ ὕστερα
 having stones and shells knocked off, stripped of them, Plat. Rep. 611 E;
 ὅταν περικρουσθῶσιν οἱ ἀγκῶνες when the headlands are broken away,
 by the river overflowing, Strab. 580. 2. to strike all round, to ring
 a metal or earthen vessel, to see if it is cracked, εἴ πῃ τι σαθρὸν ἔχει
 (ἡχεῖ Wyt.). πᾶν περικρούμεν Plat. Phileb. 55 C; cf. διακρούω:—hence,
 περικρουμένους unsound, cracked, Com. Anon. 275; v. παρακρούω I.
 3.
 3. to attack on all sides, Plut. 2. 234 D, cf. 831 A. 4. π.
 πέδας to fasten fetters on one, Ib. 499 A.
 περικρυερός, ὢν, very cold or frosty, Gloss.
 περικρύπτω, to conceal entirely, Luc. D. Mort. 10. 8, etc.; late form
 περικρύβω, Ev. Luc. 1. 24:—Med. to conceal oneself from, τινά Diog. L.
 6. 61.
 περικρώζω, to caw all round, of the crow, Dio C. 58. 5.

περικτάομαι, Dep. to acquire, Joseph. A. J. 13. 16, 6:—aor. περιεκτή-
 θην in pass. sense, Clem. Al. 578.
 περικτείνομαι, Pass. to be slain around, Il. 4. 538., 12. 245.
 περικτήσις, ἡ, acquisition, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 166., 11. 146, etc.
 περικτήσις, on, acquisitive, rich, Hephaest. Apot. p. 20.
 περικτίνες, ὄνων, οἱ, Ep. dat. περικτίνεσσι: (κτίζω, cf. ἀμφι-κτίνες):
 —like περικτῖται, περναῖται, the dwellers around, neighbours, Il. 18.
 212., 19. 104, 109; π. ἄνθρωποι, π. ἐπικούροι Od. 2. 65, Il. 17. 220;
 explained by the words of περναίεταοι, Od. 2. 65; also in Hes. ap. Plat.
 Min. 320 D, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 148, Simon. 22, Pind. N. 11. 24, I. 8 (7).
 136. The sing. is not in use.—The word is rare in Prose (π. νησιῶται
 Thuc. 3. 104, cf. Ath. 591 B), περίοικοι being used instead.
 περικτῖται [τῖ], ὢν, οἱ, =foreg., Od. 11. 288.
 περικτύπεω, to sound around, hymn. Andr. in Ross. Inscr. 2. p. 5; π.
 τὰς ἀκοάς Eust. Opusc. 334. 3.
 περικυβιστάω, to tumble headlong, Philostr. de Gymn. p. 12 Kayser.
 περικυδαίνω, to honour exceedingly, Or. Sib. 3. 575.
 περικυδής, ἐς, very famous, Nic. Th. 345, Q. Sm. 9. 65.
 περικυκάω, to mix all together, Byz.
 περικυκλᾶς, ἄδος, ἡ, revolving, ἀραι Orph. H. 46. 5.
 περικυκλεύω, to encircle, encompass, Schol. Ar. Ran. 193.
 περικυκλώω, to move in a circle, move around, ἄρμα Acl. N. A. 13. 9:—
 Pass., Alex. Trall. S. 512. II. to surround, Anna Comm. 2. 157.
 περικύκλησις, εως, ἡ, a revolution, τοῦ χρόνου J. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 38.
 περικύκλος, on, all round, spherical, Tryph. 34; στέφανος Nonn. D.
 25. 145:—περικύκλω = περίφ., round about, may be allowed in LXX
 (Deut. 6. 14, Ps. 88. 8, etc.); but in Plat. Phaedo 112 E, Plut. 2. 755 A,
 περὶ κύκλω is now restored, cf. Tim. 40 A, Legg. 964 E.
 περικυκλώω, to encircle, encompass, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 11, LXX (Gen. 19.
 4, etc.):—but mostly in Med. to surround an enemy, Hdt. 8. 78, Xen.
 An. 6. 3, 11, etc.; in tmesi, Ar. Av. 346. II. intr. to go round,
 Luc. Ocypr. 63.
 περικυκλώσις, ἡ, an encircling, encompassing, Thuc. 3. 78.
 περικυλινδῶ, later —κυλίω [ῖ]: aor. 1 —ἐκύλισα. To roll round,
 [ὄνδα] περικυλίσας τὸν ποδῶν Ar. Pax 7; περικυλιντες εἰς τὴν γῆν τὰ
 σώματα Dion. H. 9. 21, cf. Diod. 18. 34:—Pass. to roll about, Lat.
 versari, volutari, Plat. Legg. 893 E.
 περικυλίνδω, ἡ, a rolling round, revolution, Galen.:—κυλινδῶσις, Psell.
 περικυμᾶν, to heave or surge around, c. acc., Orph. H. 82. 3.
 περικύμων [ῶ], on, surrounded by the waves, of islands, Eur. Tro. 796,
 Arcestr. ap. Ath. 29 B, 111 F.
 περικυρτόομαι, Pass. to be bent round, to be quite convex, Parthen. ap.
 Ath. 783 B, Greg. Nyss.
 περικυρτος, on, convex, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 307, Galen.
 περικύρω, to fall into the midst of, κακοῖς Eust. Opusc. 64. 44.
 περικύτω, (κύτος) to cover with leather, Anon. ap. Suid.
 περικυφόομαι, Pass. to be bent all round, Apoll. Lex. Hom. s. v.
 κύπελλον.
 περικύφος, on, bent down all round, E. M. 549. 14, Orion.
 περικυκνῶ [ῶ], to wail around, Opp. H. 4. 259, Q. Sm. 3. 742.
 περικυμᾶω, to carouse round, παλαίστρας Ar. Vesp. 1025.
 περικωνέω, (κῶνος II) to smear all over with pitch, π. τὰ ἐμβάδια to
 black shoes, Ar. Vesp. 600. II. = περιτρομβέω, Hesych. s. v. περι-
 κωνῆσαι (so Hemst. for περικωνῆσαι).
 περικυαλίω, to rend all round, Joseph. Macc. 10, Greg. Nyss.
 περικυακτίζω, to kick all round, Clem. Al. 478.
 περικυαλέω, to chatter on all sides, chatter exceedingly, Ar. Eccl. 230;
 τὰς τραγῳδίας .. τὰς περικυαλούσας, sc. of Euripides, Teleclid. Incert. 3,
 ubi v. Meineke; π. ταῦτα to chatter about these things, Philostr.
 824. II. to talk round, τινα ὁ τινα Greg. Naz.
 περικύλημα [ᾱ], τό, prating, gossip, Hesych. E. M., Byz.
 περικύλησις [ᾱ], εως, ἡ, gossip, Galen. 9. 216.
 περικύλητος [ᾱ], on, much talked of, Hesych., Byz.
 περικύλαος, on, very talkative, Suid. s. v. κομῶν.
 περιλαμβάνω, fut. —λήψομαι: aor. περιέλαβον. To seize around,
 embrace, τινά Xen. An. 7. 4, 10, Symp. 9, 4, etc.: to grasp, πέτρας ταῖς
 χερσὶ Plat. Soph. 246 A: hence, πολλὸν σωτηρίας π. Hipp. Vet. Med.
 11. 2. to encompass or surround an enemy, so as to intercept him,
 Hdt. 8. 7, 16, 106, Polyb. 2. 29, 5, etc.; μετεώρους τὰς ναῦς π. to inter-
 cept them at sea, Thuc. 8. 42: to beleaguer a place, Polyb. 4. 39, 8, etc.;
 but, ἐπεὶ δὲ αὐτὸν περιλάβη, simply, when you get hold of him, catch
 him, Hdt. 5. 23; so, π. τὸν θῆρα Plat. Soph. 235 B; π. τὸν τόπον
 to occur it, Clearch. ap. Ath. 539 C:—Pass. to be caught, trapped, ὁμοί,
 περιελημμένον μόνος Ar. Pl. 934; τῷ καυρῷ περιληφθεὶς constrained by
 force of .., Polyb. 6. 55, 6, etc. 3. to compass, get possession of,
 τι Isac. 73. 9, cf. 25. 43; πάντα ταῖς ἐλπίσι π. Polyb. 8. 3, 3. II.
 to encase or cover all round, χαλκῷ τὸ τεῖχος Plat. Criti. 116 B; νεύροις
 .. κύκλω κατὰ κορυφὴν περιελημμένη Id. Tim. 77 E; χρυσαῖς λείπαι
 περιληφθῆναι Polyb. 10. 27, 10; χαλκοῖς ἥλοις Moschios ap. Ath. 207
 B. III. to comprehend, include, of a number of particulars, Isocr.
 16 D, 187 B; π. λόγῳ Plat. Soph. 249 D; πολλὰ εἰδῆ ἐν ὀνόματι Ib.
 226 E, cf. Polit. 288 C; ἐν γένος ὃν, περιλαβὼν τὰ τρία Id. Legg. 841 C;
 δύο γὰρ ὄντα αὐτὰ καὶ .. τρίτον ἄλλο εἶδος ἐν ὀνόματι περιλαβὼν since
 one name includes the two, and in third class besides, Ib. 837 A; π. πάντα
 Dem. 1410. 16; π. τῇ διανοίᾳ τὸ μέλλον Plut. Lucull. 9; τὴν ἱστορίαν
 γραφῇ Id. Cic. 41; π. τὴν .. διὰλεκτον to compass it (Corae's παρα-
 λαβεῖν), Id. Anton. 27; βραχεῖ λόγῳ π. Luc. Peregr. 42; π. τινὰ ταῖς
 συνθήκαις Polyb. 5. 67, 12:—Pass. περιληφθῆναι τοῖς νόμοις Arist. Pol.
 3. 16, 11. 2. to define strictly, to determine in express words, draw
 up in a legal form, Plat. Legg. 823 B, cf. Corae's Lycurg. 3. p. 46.

περιλαμπής, *es*, very brilliant, Plut. Fab. 19, Crass. 24, etc.
 περίλαμπρος, *on*, very brilliant, radiant, Byz.
 περιλάμπω, to beam around, Plut. Camill. 17, Arat. 21, etc.; so in Med., περιλαμπομένης φύσεως υπερβάλλει λαμπρότητι Diod. 3. 12; τῷ χρυσῷ Luc. Indoct. 9. II. c. acc. to shine around, Plut. Cic. 35; φῶς π. τινά Act. Ap. 26. 13, cf. Ev. Luc. 2. 9:—Pass. to be illumined, φωτῇ, ὑπὸ τῆς φλογὸς Plut. Pericl. 39, Dio 46; ὑπὸ τῶν ἀστέρων Luc. Dom. 8.
 περίλαμψις, *h*, a shining round, Plut. 2. 931 A, Plotin. 5. 1. 6.
 περιλάπτω, to suck or lick all round, Pherecr. Adv. 1 (Meincke conj. περιέφαντες).
 περιλεγνής, *es*, (λέγνη) with a variegated border, Hesych.
 περιλέγω, to express by circumlocution, Hermipp. Incert. 11.
 περιλείβομαι, Pass. to be shed all over, c. dat., Anth. P. 2. 146.
 περίλειμμα, τό, a remainder, residue, Plat. Menex. 236 B, in pl.
 περιλείποναι, Pass. to be left remaining, remain over, survive, ὅσοι δ' ἂν πολέμοιο περὶ στυγέροιο λίσσονται Il. 19. 230; τὸν περιλειφθέντα Hdt. 1. 82; ὑπὸ τῶν κορέων εἰ μὴ τι περιλειφθήσεται Ar. Nub. 725; τότε γε περιλειφθέντες λίσσων Eur. Hel. 426; so Plat., etc.
 περιλείχω, to lick all round, τὰ βλέφαρα Ar. Pl. 736; Σοφοκλέους. . τὸ στόμα Id. Fr. 231; of a parasite, πολλῶν. . λοπάδων τοὺς ἄμβωνας περιλείχας having licked them clean, Eupol. Adv. 1; τὸ τρύβλιον Luc. Gall. 14. II. to lick off, τι Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 9; τῶν ὀβολῶν τὸν ῥύπον Luc. Icarom. 50.
 περιλείψω, to lick all over, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 9.
 περιλέξις, *h*, circumlocution, Ar. Nub. 318.
 περιλεπίζω, =Schol. Il. 1. 236, Schol. Ar. Lys. 736, etc.
 περιλέπω, fut. ψω, to strip off all round, περὶ γὰρ βᾶ ἐ χαλκὸς ἔλειψεν φύλλα Il. 1. 236; π. τὸν φλοιὸν Hdt. 8. 115; cf. περιλάπτω.
 περιλεσχίνευτος, *on*, talked of in every club (λέσχη), matter of common talk, Hdt. 2. 135; cf. ἔλλεσχος, προλεσχηνόμεναι.
 περιλευκαίνω, to whiten all round, πέτρας Ach. Tat. 1. 1.
 περιλευκος, *on*, edged with white, Callix. ap. Ath. 196 B:—περίλευκον (sc. ἱμάτιον), τό, Antiph. Incert. 76; cf. περιήσος.
 περιλήμματα, τό, an embrace, E. M. 175. 7.
 περιλήπτω, *h*, *on*, that may be taken hold of, of loose skin, Arist. G. A. 1. 12, 3. II. able to comprehend, comprehending, τινός Plut. 2. 428 D, cf. 1003 D, etc.: comprehensive, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 143: collective, ὄνομα E. M., etc.; cf. περιήψις:—Adv. —κῶς, Clem. Al. 802, etc.
 περιλήπτω, *h*, *on*, embraced or to be embraced, comprehensible, οὐτε νόφω περιλήπτω Emped. 43; νοήσις π. Plat. Tim. 28 A, C, al.; π. ἀριμῶ Plut. Camill. 43. Adv. —τῶς, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 40.
 περιλήψις, *h*, a grasping with the hand, Poll. 9. 98: an embracing, LXX (Eccl. 3. 5). II. comprehension, ἐν τῇ π. τῆς ἀρχῆς τῆς ψυχῆς in the fact of their comprehending the vital principle, Arist. G. A. 3. 11, 17, cf. Dion. H. de Comp. 12, Plotin. 753 A, Procl., etc.:—κατὰ περιλήψιν λέγειν, i. e. without distinct enumeration, Clem. Al. 802; this rhet. figure is called σχῆμα περιλήπτικόν by Ulp. ad Dem. Aristocr. 454.
 περιλιμνάζω, to surround with water, insulate, τὴν πόλιν Thuc. 2. 102.
 II. intr. to become all a lake, Ael. N. A. 16. 15.
 περιλιμπάνω, late form of περιλείπω, Schol. Ar. Pl. 554, etc.
 περιλιπής, *es*, left remaining, surviving, c. gen., π. τῆς φθορᾶς Plat. Legg. 702 A; absol., Polyb. 1. 73, 2; π. ἔχειν Strab. 388.
 περιλιχιδόμαι, Dep. to lick, γλώσσῃ γίνεσθαι Theocr. 25. 226, cf. Arat. 1115, Luc. Merc. Cond. 34, D. Deor. 12. 2:—in pass. sense, Plat. Ax. 372 A.
 2. to lick up, τοῦ ψωμοῦ Luc. Prom. 10.
 περιλήχνησις, *es*, *h*, a licking all round, Theon ad Arat. 1115.
 περιλήχων, = περιλείχω, Philo 1. 38, 446, cf. περιχυνέω:—Med., Walz Rhett. 1. 524.
 περιλοιγισμός, cited from Thuc. by Dion. H. ad Amm. 3, with v. l. ἐπιλοιγισμός. Neither word is now found in Thuc.
 περιλοιπος, *on*, = περιλήψις, Ar. Fr. 208, Thuc. 1. 74.
 περιλοπιζώ, = περιλεπίζω, Theophr. H. P. 3. 15, 2.
 περιλούω, to wash all over, Plut. Lycurg. 15, Pomp. 80.
 περιλύγισω, to bend round, εἰς τοὐναντίον Olympiod. ad Plat., Hesych.
 περιλύμαιναι, Dep. to maltreat sadly, Phot. Bibl. 54. 17.
 περιλύπια, *h*, extreme grief, Diog. L. 7. 97.
 περιλύπος, *on*, very sad, deeply grieved, Hipp. 390. 53, Isocr. 11 B, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 18.
 περιλωπίζω, to wrap or envelope round about, Poll. 7. 44.
 περιμάδωρος [μά], *on*, bald round about, π. ἔλκεα where the skin peels or scales off all round, Hipp. Aph. 1256, cf. 1199 C, Erotian. 140.
 περιμαίω, to gaze or peer eagerly round, ἰχθυῖα σκύπελον περιμαίωσα (Ep. part.), Od. 12. 95; χεῖλεσσι γάλαος π. Q. Sm. 14. 16.
 περιμαίνομαι, Pass. to rage round about, to rush furiously about, ἄλλος Hes. Sc. 99. II. c. dat. rei, to be mad for, χρυσῷ Naumach. ap. Stob. 439. 10.
 περιμάκης, Dor. for περιμήκης.
 περιμάκτρια, *h*, (περιμάσσω) one that purifies by magic, γράυς π. a witch, Plat. 2. 166 A, ubi v. Wytenb.
 περιμάνης, *es*, furious, mad, Plut. 2. 43 D, 52 D, etc. Adv. —νῶς, Ib. 1100 A.
 περιμαργάρω, *on*, set round with pearls, Enst. Opusc. 240. 5, etc.
 περιμαρμαίρω, to sparkle all round, Q. Sm. 5. 114.
 περιμάρναμαι, poet. for περιμάχομαι, Epigr. ap. Paus. 5. 19.
 περιμάσσω, Att. —ττω:—to wipe all round, τῷ φθαλμῷ τούτῳ (sc. τῷ σκύφῃ) p. Pherecr. Petros. 3; τοὺς ὀδόντας ὀδοντίοις Plut. 2. 976 B; σπύγγη τι Galen. 2. to purify by magic, disenchant by purification, Menand. Δεισ. 1, Dem. 313. 17, et ibi Dissen., Wytenb. Plut. 2. 166 A. II.

to wipe off, τὴν ἀκαθαρσίαν cited from Diosc.; τὰ δάκρυα Phot. Bibl. 469. 35. Cf. ἀπομάσσω.
 περιμαστέω, to go round and visit, πολλά ζῆνη Auct. in Fabric. B. Gr. 14. 149.
 περιμάχητος [α], *on*, fought about, fought for, ταῖσι φυλαῖς Ar. Av. 1404; τοῖς πολλοῖς [ὑδῶν] Thuc. 7. 84; πενία ἦκιστα περιμάχοντο a thing one would fight for, Xen. Symp. 3, cf. Plat. Rep. 521 A, Legg. 678 E; δυναστεία ὑπὸ πάντων ἐρωμένη καὶ π. Isocr. 172 B, cf. 144 C, 211 C; τὰ π. ἀγαθὰ such as are matters of contention, highly prized, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 8, 9, cf. Pol. 2. 9, 35, Rhet. 1. 6, 23:—in Ar. Thesm. 319, πόλις π., prob. with collat. sense of fought around, surrounded by battle.
 περιμάχομαι, Dep. to fight around one, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 41.
 περιμελαινόμαι, Pass. to be black all round, π. λαμπρά σκιεροῖς to have bright parts shaded off into dark, Plut. 2. 368 C.
 περιμεμφής, *es*, blaming greatly, v. l. Arat. 109.
 περιμενεαίνω, to wish for ardently, Ap. Rh. 1. 670, 771.
 περιμενετόν, verb. Adj. one must await, Dion. H. de Rhet. 5.
 περιμένω, to wait for, await, c. acc. pers., Hdt. 4. 89, Ar. Pl. 643, etc.; π. τισσάφερην ἡμέρας πλείους Xen. An. 2. 4, 1, etc.; with a part. added, ἃ τελευτήσαντα ἐκάτερον π. await him after death, Plat. Rep. 614 A; π. τινὰ λέγοντα Id. Legg. 890 E:—c. acc. rei, π. ἐξ ἀγορᾶς ἰχθυῖα Ar. Fr. 344. 8; π. τὴν ἐς Αἶδου πορείαν Plat. Phaedo 116 A, etc.; also, to require, demand, Plut. 2. 172 D. 2. of events, to await, be in store for, τίς με πότμος ἐτι π.; Soph. Ant. 1206; μὴ θύσαντας δευᾶ π. Plat. Rep. 365 A; οὐ περιμένει τι ὁ καιρὸς does not admit of . . , Plut. Caes. 17. II. c. inf., οὐ περιμένουσιν ἄλλους σφᾶς διολέσαι do not wait for others to destroy them, Plat. Rep. 375 C; ἕκαστος [τῶν λόγων] π. ἀποτελεσθῆναι awaits its accomplishment, Id. Theaet. 173 C; μὴδ' ἐφ' ἐαυτὸν [ταῦτα] ἔλθειν π. Dem. 585. 2.
 III. absol. like the simple μένω, to wait, stand still, Hdt. 7. 58, Ar. Eccl. 517, etc.; π. αὐτοῦ Id. Ach. 815; ὀλίγον χρόνον Plat. Apol. 38 C; π. ἕως τὸν ὄχλον διασωσέμεθα Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 39; ἕως ὀνοικήθῃ τὸ δεσποτήριον Plat. Phaedo 59 D; μέχρι τούτου, ἕως ἂν . . Dem. 113. 7; ἀχρι ἂν . . , ἕστ' ἂν . . , Xen. An. 2. 3, 2, etc.
 περιμερίμνω, Adv. very carefully, Theod. Stud.
 περιμέσος, *on*, in the middle: τὸ π. the middle part, A. B. 354.
 περιμεστος, *on*, full all round, quite full of, τινός Xen. Symp. 2, 11.
 περιμετρέω, to measure all round, Luc. Icarom. 6, Navig. 12.
 περιμέτρησις, *es*, *h*, a measuring round, cited from Schol. Arat.
 περιμέτρον, τό, = ἡ περιμέτρος, the circumference, Hdt. 1. 185., 2. 15, 41; τὸ π. τῆς περιούδου 2. 149.
 περιμέτρος, *on*, (μέτρον) like ὑπέρμετρος, excessive, whether in size or beauty, very large or very beautiful, Hom., only in Od., as epith. of Penelope's web, ἱστὸν . . ὑφαίνειν λεπτὸν καὶ π. 2. 95., 19. 140., 24. 130, cf. Aristaeon. 1. 1:—later certainly of size, π. δέμας, κῆτεα Opp. H. 3. 190., 5. 47; πλῆθος Nonn. Jo. 21. 8.
 περιμέτρος (sc. γραμμῇ), *h*, = περιμέτρον, Arist. Mirab. 100, 2, Theophr. H. P. 4. 12, 4, Polyb. 1. 56, 4, etc.; cf. διάμετρος.
 περιμήκετος, *on*, poet. for sq. (cf. πάχετος), very tall or high, ἐλάτῃ Il. 14. 287; Τηθύγετος Od. 6. 103; often in late Ep.
 περιμήκης, *es*, Dor. περιμάκης, *es*, Anth. P. 6. 125: (μήκος):—very tall or long, κοντός Od. 9. 488; βάβδος 10. 293; ἱστοί 13. 107; διστοί Hes. Sc. 133:—very high, π. πέτρῃ Il. 13. 63; ὄρος Od. 13. 183; also in late Ep.:—also in the Prose of Hdt., very large, huge, οἰκῆμα 2. 100; ἀνδρόσφιγγες Ib. 175; λίθους μεγάλῃ περιμήκειας Ib. 108; ἀγκύρας 7. 36:—in Plut. we find a Sup. —μήκιστος, 2. 1077 B.
 περιμήκρια, τά, any covering round the thighs, Gloss.:—so περιμηρίδιον, τό, Arr. Tact. p. 14, Anon. in Montf. Bibl. Coisl. p. 514.
 περιμήτρος, *on*, (μήτρα) round the pith, next the pith, ἔβλα π. Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 6; cf. ἐμμήτρος.
 περιμηχανόμαι, Dep. to prepare very craftily, contrive cunningly, ἄλλο τι . . περιμηχανῶντο Od. 7. 200; δούλιον ἡμᾶρ ἐμοὶ περιμηχανῶντο 14. 340.
 περιμινύμαι, Pass. to be mixed all round, τινί Galen.
 περιμινύω [ν], to decrease on all sides, περὶ δὲ μὲν οὐ μ. Od. 12. 46.
 περιμορφόομαι, to be changed all round, τινι into . . , Greg. Naz.
 περιμοτόω, to dress a wound with lint (μοτὴν); and περιμότωσις, *h*, a dressing with lint, Heliod. in Chirurg. Cocch. 158.
 περιμοχθέω, to suffer great toil, τινι Opp. H. 4. 258.
 περιμυκάομαι, Dep. to roar round, τινι Plut. Crass. 26.
 περιμύκης, *es*, loud-bellowing, Orph. Arg. 311.
 περιμύκομαι [ν], Dep. to lament around, Q. Sm. 12. 489.
 περιναεῖται, to dwell round about or in the neighbourhood, Od. 6. 66., 8. 551., 23. 136, Hes., Pind., and late Ep. 2. like ναεῖται, in pass. sense, to be inhabited, Od. 4. 177.
 περιναίετης, *on*, ὁ, one of those who dwell round, a neighbour, Il. 24. 488, Ap. Rh. 4. 470; cf. περικτιόες.
 περιναίον, περιναίος, v. sub περινεύω, —νεος.
 περί-ναϊος, *on*, round the temple, στοᾶς C. I. 2125.
 περιναῖω, to dwell round, Aesch. Supp. 1021, in Med.
 περιναῖος or —σιος, *on*, sea-sick, squeamish, Diod. 2. 58.
 περινάω, to float or flow around, ἄμνοι ἡμῖν π. Metag. Ooup. 1. 11.
 περινεμομαι, Pass. to spread round, of fire, Plut. Dio 46.
 περινενομένως, Adv. thoughtfully, Hermog. in Walz Rhett. 3. 359.
 περινεός, ὁ, the space between the anus and the scrotum, Hipp. 833 H, 834 C, 837 B, Arist. H. A. 1. 14., 2. G. A. 1. 2, 7. 4. 1, 31:—in Hipp. Art. 1252 E, al., written περιντόσιον, i. e. περιναῖον; sometimes in Galen. also περινός; cf. Hesych. s. v. περίνα, Suid. s. v. πέριλος.
 περινεύω, to bend forward and look round timidly, App. Civ. 4.

46. II. to incline first to one side then to the other, Arist. Physiogn. 3, 9; of a chariot, A. B. 23. 2. of lands, to slope, incline, ἐπὶ τὸν Νότον Strab. 358, cf. 181, 292.

περινέφελος, *ov*, clouded all round, overcast, ἀήρ Ar. Av. 1194.

περίνεφρος, *ov*, fat about the kidneys, Arist. H. A. 3, 17, 6, P. A. 3, 9, 16.

περίνω, —νεύσονται, to swim round, Hipp. ap. Galen. Lex.; π. κύκλω τινός Arist. H. A. 9, 37, 10.

περίνω, fut. —νήσω: aor. inf. περινήσαι Hdt. 4, 164, but also lengthd. —νήσῃαι 2, 107 (as in Q. Sm. 3, 678, cf. νέω): but the only pres. he uses is περινώ, 6, 80. To pile or heap round, ἔλῃν (sc. περὶ τὸν πύργον) Hdt. 4, 164; πᾶν πῦρ Anon. ap. Suid., cf. Plut. 2, 583 A: but also, 2. π. τὴν οἰκίαν ἔλῃν to pile it round with wood, Hdt. 2, 107; ἔλῃν τὸ ἄλσος Id. 6, 80.

περίνω, δ, gen. —νω, nom. pl. —νῶν: (ναύς, Att. gen. νῆος): —super-numerary or to spare in a ship, αἱ περινώ κῶπαι spare oars, Böckh Urkund. p. 121; π. δ δούτερος ἱστὸς καὶ τὰ διττὰ τῆς νῆος ἀκρόν Hesych., cf. Phot.: —of persons, a supercargo or passenger, the same as πλοῦτης, opp. to πρόσκωτος, Thuc. 1, 10; to ναυτής, Ael. N. A. 2, 15, Anon. ap. Suid., cf. Philostr. 250, Phot. s. v.: —but in Dio C. 49, 1, οἱ περινωεῖς are the spare seamen, the reserve; and in Artemid. 1, 35, the περινωεῖς seems to be the last of the petty officers.

περίνησας, —νήσας, v. sub περινώ.

περίνησος, *ov*, edged with purple: περινήσον (sc. ἱμάτιον), τό, a robe with a purple border, Antiph. Incert. 76, Menand. Boiow. 5; cf. Hesych.

περίνηχομαι, Dep. to swim or float about, Dion. H. 1, 15; ἐν κύκλῳ Plut. 2, 977 A: π. τινα to swim round .., Q. Sm. 14, 548.

περίνιζω, fut. —νίψω, to wash off all round, περὶ δ' αἶμα νένιπται Il. 24, 419, cf. Hipp. 659, 55: —Med. to wash off oneself, Diod. 4, 51.

περίνισσος, Dep. to go round about, κυλίκων περινισσομένων as the cups go round, Phocyl. 7: to come round, of time, ἀνίκα Καρνείου περινίσσεται ὥρα Eur. Alc. 449.

περινόω, to contrive cunningly, Ar. Ran. 958; π. τὰ μεγάλα ταῖς ἐλπίσιν to form great projects, Plut. Phoc. 14.

II. to consider on all sides, consider well, τι Id. Brut. 13: to understand about a thing, M. Anton. 1, 7.

περινότης, ἡ, shrewdness, subtly, Plut. 2, 509 E, Plotin. 6, 9, 11.

περινότης, ἡ, *ov*, thoughtful, Poll. 2, 220. 2. subtle, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 231: —so περινότης, ἡ, *ov*, Stob. Ecl. 2, 358.

περίνοια, ἡ, thoughtfulness, quick intelligence, τινος Plut. Ax. 370 A; absol., Philostr. 569, Luc. Zeux. 2.

III. —ὀπρφηάνια, Aristid. 1, 141, Phot., Suid.

περινομή, ἡ, (νέμω) distribution in regular order, ἐκ περινομῆς in turn, Dion. H. 10, 57. II. a procession round a place, Menand. Incert. 321.

περίνοος, *ov*, contr. —vous, *ov*, (νοέω) very intelligent; Sup. περινούστατος Sext. Emp. M. 7, 326; v. Lob. Phryn. 144.

περινουτέω, =sq., Epiphani.

περινουτέω, to go round, so as to visit or inspect, περί τι Ar. Thesm. 796; τὰς παλαίστρας Id. Pax 762; τὰ τεκτόνων ἔργα Plut. 2, 155 C: —metaph., π. τινα ἀπᾶν to circumvent, Aesop. 216. 2. absol. to go about, stalk about, π. ὥσπερ ἦρας Plut. Rep. 558 A; of vagrants, Ar. Pl. 121, 494, Dem. 421, 22; π. ἀχολῶν ἄγοντα Alex. Incert. 36.

περινόστησις, *ews*, ἡ, a going about, wandering, Byz.

περινοτίζω, to moisten all round, Alex. Trall. 1, p. 74.

περινότισις, *ews*, ἡ, a wetting all round, Aët.

περίξ, strengthd. for περί, mostly in Ion. Prose and Trag. (in latter usu. as Adv.): I. as Prep. round about, all round, c. gen., Hdt. 1, 179, 2, 91, 4, 152, Xen. An. 7, 8, 12, etc. 2. rarely c. dat., Eur. Phoen. 710. 3. most commonly c. acc., Hdt. 1, 196, 3, 158, 4, 36, al.; mostly before its case, but also after, 4, 52, 79, as also in Aesch. Pers. 368, Eur. H. F. 243. II. as Adv. round about, all round, π. ὑπορῶσσαντες τὸ τεῖχος Hdt. 5, 115; περί λαβεῖν ἄνθρωπον to surround him, 5, 87; κύκλῳ περίξ Aesch. Pers. 418, cf. Soph. Ant. 1301, Eur. Andr. 266: metaph., πᾶν π. φρονεῖν circumspectly, Ib. 448: —rare in Att. Prose, περίξ πολιορκεῖν Thuc. 6, 90; ὁ περίξ τόπος, τὰ π. ἔθνη Plut. Tim. 62 E, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 2; ὁ π. χρόνος, i. e. all times save the present, Arist. Interpr. 3, 5.

περιζαίνομαι, Pass. to suffer laceration upon, ταῖς ἀπορῶξιν Joseph. B. J. 3, 9, 3.

περιζεστός, ἡ, *ov*, polished round about, πέτρῃ Od. 12, 79.

περιζέω, fut. ἔσω, to polish all round, Theocr. 22, 50, Clem. Al. 45.

περιξηραίνωμαι, Pass. to become dry all round, Arist. G. A. 3, 9, 8, Probl. 2, 36.

περιζήρος, *ov*, dry round about, ἀήρ Theophr. Ign. 41; χώρα Geop. 2, 13: —τό π. the crust, Arist. G. A. 2, 3, 19.

περιζύρω, Ion. —έω, to shave all round, τοὺς κροτάφους Hdt. 3, 8: —Pass., περιεζυρμένους τὸν πάγωνα Luc. Merc. Cond. 33.

περίζωμα, τό, shavings, scrapings, Schol. Plat. Charm. 161 E.

περίζυστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a surgical instrument for scraping or smoothing bones, Heliod. ap. Oribas. 97 Cocc.

περιζύω, to scrape all round, Hipp. in Galen. Lex.: to nibble at, ἄγκραισι στομάτεσσι .. δαῖνι Opp. H. 3, 525: —pf. part. pass., Ilipp. 667, 39.

περιογκόμοι, Pass. to be swollen to great size, Greg. Naz.

περίογκος, *ov*, of great size, bulky, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 9.

περιοδεία or —οδία, ἡ, a going round, circuit, Strab. 369, 417, Galen. 2. a patrolling, reconnoitring, Aen. Tact. 22, 26. II. a going through a subject, diligent study, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 83.

III. medical treatment, Eccl.

περιοδυσμός, *ov*, with circuitous ways, Gloss.

περιόδευσις, *ews*, ἡ, =περιοδεία, Suid.

περιοδευτής, *ov*, ὁ, a traveller, Eust. 1382, 60. II. a physician, Athanas.

III. in Eccl. of spiritual visitors, C. I. 8822, v. Ducang.

περιοδευτικός, ἡ, *ov*, of medical treatment, systematic, Diosc. 7, praef. II. able to compass, capable of, τινος Ptol.

περιοδεύω, to go all round, τὸν οὐρανόν Arist. Plant. 1, 1, 15; τὸ Παλᾶτιον Plut. Camill. 32, cf. Id. Phoc. 21. 2. in military sense, to patrol, reconnoitre, Aen. Tact. 22, etc.; π. τὴν πρῶτην φυλακὴν Id. II. metaph. to go all through, go systematically through, βίον τινός Plut. 2, 87 B; τὸν περὶ τοῦ κόσμου λόγον Ib. 892 D, cf. 897 E: also to study diligently, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 85, cf. Euclid. 29, 3, Arr. Epict. 3, 15, 7.

III. to circumvent, cheat, Joseph. A. J. 17, 4, 2. IV. to cure by systematic visits, Lat. cyclo-curare, generally, =θεραπεύω, Eccl., Byz.

V. in Rhet. to write in periods, Dem. Phal. 11 and 229.

περιοδία, v. sub περιοδεία.

περιοδίζω, to be periodical, π. ἐπιτάσεις καὶ ἀνέσεις Strab. 293; of fevers, in part., intermittent, Philo 2, 576, Galen. 19, 185.

περιοδικός, ἡ, *ov*, acquired in one's travels, ἱστορία Ptolem. 1, 2, 2. II. coming round at certain times, periodical, ἀριθμὸς σεληνῆς π. Plut. 2, 1018 D; πυρετοῦ λήψις Timae. Lex., cf. Harp., Suid., etc.: —Adv. —κῶς, Plut. 2, 893 B. III. in Rhet. periodic, σχῆμα Walz Rhett. S. 620. IV. π. μέτρον, i. e. an hexameter in which dactyls and spondees alternate, Draco p. 139.

περιόδιον, τό, Dim. of περίοδος, Arr. Epict. 2, 1, 31.

περιοδοιπρόω, to walk about, Hipp. Protr. 85.

περιοδο-νίκης [νί], *ov*, ὁ, v. sub περίοδος IV. 2.

περίοδος, ὁ, one who goes the rounds, Lat. circulator, Aen. Tact. 22, etc.

περίοδος (Aeol. περίοδος, q. v.), ἡ: —a going round, marching round, flank march, τὼν Περσέων ἡ π. Hdt. 7, 219, 229, cf. Thuc. 4, 35. II. a way round, Hdt. 7, 223: —the circumference, circuit, compass, τοῦ τεύχεως, τῆς λίμνης Id. 1, 93, 163, 185; absol., τὴν π. in circumference, Id. 7, 109. III. γῆς π. a chart or map of the earth (cf. πῖναξ), Id. 4, 36, 5, 49, Ar. Nub. 206: —also, ἡ τῆς γῆς π. a book of descriptive geography, Arist. Pol. 2, 3, 9, Rhet. 1, 4, 13, Meteor. 1, 13, 13, 2, 5, 14. —The first maps are attributed to Anaximander, Agathem. 1, 1, Strab. p. 7. —Cf. περιήγησις, περίπλοος. IV. a going round in a circle, a coming round to the starting-point, circuit, ἡ τοῦ τρίποδος π. Plut. Solou 4. 2. esp. of Time, a cycle or period of time, π. ἔτεων revolving years, πάσαις ἔτεων περίοδους Pind. N. 11, 51; often in Plat., ἐν παλαιᾷ χρόνῳ καὶ μακραῖς περίοδους Phaedo 107 E; π. χιλιετηρῆς Phaedr. 249 A; absol., Rep. 546 B, etc.; cf. omnino Arist. G. A. 4, 10, 5 sq.; ἡ περίοδος periodically, in rotation, Polyb. 2, 43, 1, etc.; ἐν περίοδῳ Plut. Eumen. 8: —esp. the period embracing the four great public games, τὴν περίοδον νικᾶν or ἀνελέσθαι to conquer in all the games, C. I. 1845, 31, 2682, al., Ath. 415 A, Arr. Epict. 3, 25, 5, Poll. 4, 89; such a victor was called περίοδονικῆς, C. 1, 406, 1364, al., Dio C. 63, 8, 10, 20. 3. of events, periodic recurrence, Isocr. Antid. § 174. 4. in Medic. a regular prescribed course of life, ἐν τῇ καθεστηκυίᾳ περιόδῳ ζῆν to live in the regular course, or by the prescribed system, Plat. Rep. 407 E; αἱ ἱατρικαὶ π. the periodical visits of a regular physician, Luc. Gall. 23, cf. Nigr. 22, and v. περιοδεύω IV, περιοδευτικός. b. the period of menstruation, Arist. G. A. 2, 4, 9. c. a fit of intermittent fever, or the like, Hipp. Aph. 1243, Dem. 118, 20; ἡ ἐκ περιόδου πυρετός an intermittent fever, Luc. Philops. 9. 5. =περιφορά, a course at dinner, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 2; π. λόγων table-talk, Id. Symp. 4, 64. 6. the orbit of a heavenly body, Id. Mem. 4, 7, 5; so, π. θέρμιναι = τροπαί, Hipp. Aër. 291. V. a well-rounded sentence, period, Arist. Rhett. 3, 9, 3, cf. Cic. ad M. Brut. Orat. 61. VI. a vessel used in iron-founding, Arist. Fr. 247; cf. Poll. 7, 99.

περιοδυνάμοι, v. sub περιώδ.

περίοιδα, περιήδη, pf. and plqpf. (in pres. and impf. sense), to know well, c. inf., περίοιδε νοήσαι Il. 10, 247; c. dat., ἔχρεια γὰρ περιήδη for he was better skilled in the tracks, Od. 1, 317: —c. acc. rei et pers. to know better than others, περίοιδε δίκας ἢ δὲ φρόνιν ἄλλων Od. 3, 244; βουλήν περιόμηναι ἄλλων to be better skilled in counsel than others, Il. 13, 728.

περιοιδίω, to swell round about, Hipp. 374, 21: —οἰδαίνω, Greg. Nyss.

περιοικέω, (περίοικος) to dwell round a person or place, c. acc., Hdt. 1, 57, 2, 112, 5, 23, 58, Lys. 110, 40, Xen. An. 5, 6, 16: —Pass. to have settlements on their coasts, Arist. Meteor. 2, 1, 8.

περιοικία, ἡ, a suburb, ap. Epiphani. 1 A: cf. περίοικος.

περιοίκιον, τό, the space round a dwelling, Isae. ap. Harp., Aristid. 1, 359.

περιοίκις, ἴδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of περίοικος, dwelling or lying round about, neighbouring, πόλεις Id. 1, 76, 9, 115, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 23; νῆ-σαι Thuc. 1, 9. II. as Subst. (sub. γῆ, χώρα), the country round a town, Id. 3, 16; the suburbs, 2, 25; —such country-towns were called κῶμαι by the Dorians, δήμοι by the Athenians, Arist. Poët. 3, 6; and Polyb. 5, 8, 4 speaks of αἱ περιοικίδες κῶμαι. 2. a town of περίοικος, a dependent town, Arist. Pol. 6, 5, 9, Strab. 450; whence περιοικίδας is to be restored for —ίας in Strab. 258: —cf. περίοικος II.

περιοικοδόμω, to build round, αἰμασιάν Dem. 1274, fin.; θρίγκους Poll. 7, 120: —Med., π. τεύχος Id. 1, 160. II. to enclose by building round, τὸ χαρίον Dem. 1272, 17; δμᾶς Id. 1280, 5: —Pass. to be built up, walled in, ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ Thuc. 3, 81; περιωκοδομημένα ὅπλια Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 11; τὸν περιοικοδομημένον the space built round, the enclosure, Lat. ovile, Hdt. 7, 60.

περιοικοδόμημα, τό, a wall built round, C. I. 2561 b, 74.

περιοίκος, *ov*, dwelling round, οἱ π. Λίβυες Hdt. 4, 159: —οἱ π. neigh-

bours, Id. 1. 166, 175; π. ταύτης (sc. χώρας) Ephipp. Γηρ. 1. 6 : —τὰ π. the neighbouring countries, App. Mithr. 112, Hdu. 6. 2.

II. in Laconia, οἱ περιόικοι were the free inhabitants of the towns (except Sparta itself), the provincials, who enjoyed civil but not political liberty, opp. on the one hand to the Spartans, and on the other to the Helots, Hdt. 6. 58., 9. 11, Thuc. 1. 101, etc.; cf. Müller Dor. 3. 2, Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 1. 307 sq., Dict. of Antiq. s. v.; so also in Crete, Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 5.; and at Argos, Ib. 5. 3, 7 : —so Plato says, περιόικοι τε καὶ οἰκέτας ἔχοντες Rep. 547 C; and Isocr., ἐξόν . . ἀπαντας τοὺς βαρβάρους περιόικους τῆς Ἑλλάδος καταστήσαι 67 E.

III. geographically, περιόικοι were those in the same parallel, but opposite meridians; ἀντίοικοι those under the same meridian but opposite parallels; ἀντίποδες those in opposite parallels and meridians, Cleomed. 1. 2, Gemin. 50 B, Plin. 2. 65; cf. Plut. 2. 924 A.

περιοιστέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be carried about, κλεις Menand. Μισούμ. 12.

περιοιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for carrying about, Phot.

περιοιχνέω, to go round about, Agathocl. ap. Ath. 376 A.

περιοίχομαι, Dep. to go round, C. 1. 8607.

περιοκέλλω, properly of a ship, to run aground; metaph., π. εἰς χειρίστας ἐπιτηδεύσεις to fall into the worst habits, Diod. 12. 12.

περιοκωχῆ, ἡ, = περιοχῇ, Hesych.

περιολισθάνω, to slip about, Hipp. Art. 814; to slip away all round, Id. Vet. Med. 18; ναὺς π. slips off the engine, Plut. Marcell. 15; τὰ βέλη π. ἀπὸ τινος glance off him, Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 10; metaph., ἡδονή π. εἰς τὸ σῶμα Plut. 2. 1089 D. —In late writers —ολισθαίνω.

περιολίσθησις, ἡ, a slipping away, Plut. Camill. 26, Id. 2. 930 E.

περιολική, ἡ, (περιέλκω) a drawing away, evacuation, Oribas. 152 Matth.

II. in war, a diversion, Joseph. A. J. 15. 6, 6.

περιόλλυμι, to destroy utterly, ἦν περὶ Ζεὺς δέλεε C. 1. 3588.

περιωματοποιός, ὄν, providing with eyes, τῆς ψυχῆς Iamb. V. Pyth. 31.

περιονύκῳ, es, looking quite unripe, Hipp. 1133 C.

περιονύχιζω, to pare one's nails round, τινὰ LXX (Deut. 21. 12).

περιοπτέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. of περιόπτω, to be overlooked or suffered, c. part., οὐ σφί π. Ἑλλὰς ἀπολυμένην Hdt. 7. 168; ἡμῖν τοῦτό ἐστι οὐ π., γένος τὸ Εὐρυσθένης γενέσθαι ἐξίτηλον Id. 5. 39. 2. to be watched or guarded against, Thuc. 8. 48.

II. περιόπτειν one must overlook or suffer, Xen. Lac. 9. 5.

περίοπτος, ον, to be seen all round, in a commanding position, τόπος Plut. Arat. 53, Lucull. 39, etc.; ἐκ περιόπτου Dion. H. de Comp. 23.

2. like περίβλεπτος, conspicuous, admirable, Bios Diod. 14. 1; κύλλος Anth. P. 5. 27, etc.; ἔργα Plut. Caes. 16; cf. Valck. Phoen. 554 : —Adv. —τως, gloriously, Plut. Sull. 21, etc.

περιόρασις, ἡ, an overlooking, Clem. Al. 821.

περιοράτεον, verb. Adj. one must overlook, suffer, Diod. 20. 2.

περιοράω, impf. περιέωρων, Ion. περιέωρεον; pf. περιεώρακα : —then, from √ΟΡ-, fut. περιόρωμαι, pf. pass. περιώρμαι, aor. pass. περιώρην; from √ΙΔ- (i.e. FID-) comes the aor. 2 περιείδον; for pf. περιείδα, v. sub voc. To look round ἡρόν, Lat. circumspicere, Arist. Meteor. 1. 8, 8, cf. 5.

II. to look over, overlook, i.e. to look on without regarding, to allow, suffer : 1. mostly c. part., οὐ περιείδον αὐτὸν ἀναρπασθέντα they did not overlook his being carried off, i.e. did not suffer him to be . . , Hdt. 1. 89; μὴ περιείδω τὴν ἡγεμονίην αὐτὸς ἐς Μήδους περιελθούσαν Id. 3. 65, cf. 2. 110., 4. 118, Soph. O. T. 1705, Ar. Ach. 167, Ran. 509, Antipho 112. 15, Thuc. 1. 24; τὰτα περιείδω γιγνόμενα Dem. 246. 8, cf. 552. 7; (differently with the Art., εἰ ἡμᾶς τοὺς ἐναντιούμενους περιείδωμεν if we overlook your opposition, Thuc. 4. 87) : —the part. is rarely omitted, οὐ μὴ περιώρεται ἀντιπῶν [ὑντα] Ar. Nub. 124. 2. c. inf., περιείδοντες τοὺς Πέρσας ἐσελθεῖν Hdt. 1. 191; τοὺς προπύλους . . οὐ περιόραν παρίεναι Id. 2. 64, cf. 1. 24, 101, Thuc. 1. 35, etc. : —with the inf. omitted, οὐκ ἄν με περιείδες [ποιεῖν] Hdt. 3. 155; ὁ πυλῶν καὶ ὁ ἀγγεληφόρος οὐ περιώρεον [αὐτὸν ἐσιέναι] Id. 3. 118, cf. Thuc. 1. 39, etc.; περιείδω τινα ἐπὶ τὴν Hyperid. Euxen. 47; ἵαν τε δούλον ξέν. τ' οὐκ καὶ ἐλευθέρων περιόρῃ Plut. Legg. 934 D; π. τὴν ὕβριν τινὸς Xen. Hell. 2. 1. 9 : —rarely c. gen., like ὑπεροράω II. 2. b, π. τῶν ἄλλων Plut. 2. 764 C.

III. to wait for, τὸ μέλλον περιείδω Thuc. 4. 71; π. εἰ τινες βοηθήσουσι Isocr. 194 D.

IV. Med. to look about before doing a thing, to watch the turn of events, to watch and wait, Thuc. 5. 31., 6. 93, 103., 7. 33; π. ὁποτέρῃ ἡ νίκη ἔσται Id. 4. 73. 2. c. gen. to look round after, watch over, τῆς Μένδης περιωρόμενοι Id. 4. 124. 3. to neglect, shrink from, τοὺς πολεμικοὺς κινδύνους Id. 2. 43 (though this might belong to signif. II. 1).

περιοργίς, εἰς, very angry or wrathful, Thuc. 4. 130, Dio C. 39. 19. Adv. —γως, Aesch. Ag. 216.

περιοργίζομαι, Pass. to be very angry, Polyb. 4. 4. 7.

περιοργύδομαι, Med. with pf. pass., to clasp in the arms, περιωργυώμενοι περιλαβέιν Ctes. Ind. 6.

περιόρδος, ον, towards morning : τὸ π. dawn, Thuc. 2. 3, Hdn. 6. 9., 7. 4 (ubi vulg. περιόρδον).

περιορίζω, to mark by boundaries, μέχρις οὐ δεῖ ἔχειν . . Plut. 2. 226 C; ἀνευ τοῦ περιορίζοντος without any boundary, Ib. 719 E : —Pass., ἡγεμονία τῷ Ἰκκίῳ περιορισθεῖσα Id. Caes. 58; τούτῳ διαστήματι περιορίσθω Luc. Salt. 37; ἐκ τῶν περιορισμένων τύπων C. 1. 3777.

II. to banish, c. περιώθω.

περιόρσις, ἡ, a marking out by boundaries, Theod. Stud.

περιόρσισμα, τό, anything surrounded by boundaries, an enclosed place, Schol. Pind. O. 13. 62, Ifesych., etc.

περιορισμός, ὁ, = περιόρσις, Dion. H. 8. 75, Plut. Num. 16; π. τῆς χώρας C. 1. (add.) 2561 b. 56; π. τῆς οἰκουμένης description of . .

Scymn. 74. 2. = περιόρσισμα, E. M. 228. 34.

II. as law-term, = Lat. deportatio, Byz., v. Phot., Suid.

περιοριστέος, α, ον, to be banished, Clem. Al. 188.

περιοριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, serving to determine, τινος Cyrill.

περιόριστος, ον, bounded, determined, Hesych.

περιοριζέω, to anchor round, so as to blockade, Thuc. 4. 23, 26, etc.

περιορίζω, to bring round [a ship] to anchor, Dem. 1229. 9., 1230. 9 : —Med. to come to anchor, Thuc. 3. 6.

περιοροφῶ, to provide with a roof, Byz.

περιορύσσω, Att. —τω, to dig round, π. λίμνην to dig a lake round . . , Hdt. 2. 99; π. πρὸς τὰς ῥίζας Arist. Probl. 20. 8, cf. Theophr. C. P. 5. 6, 3 : —Pass., τάφρου κύκλῳ περιορυθείας Plat. Criti. 118 C. 2. to dig up around, τὰ πλησίον Plut. Rom. 20. 3. to dig out around, τοὺς λίθους Id. Anton. 45.

περιορχέομαι, Dep. to dance around, Luc. Salt. 8; c. acc., Call. Dian. 240.

περίορσμος, ον, strong-smelling, fragrant, Schol. Ar. Pl. 808.

περίορστος, ον, round the bones, ἡμην Galen. 2. 241, etc. : περίορστος and —εος are prob. f. ll. Ib. 13. 657., 3. 197.

περιοτρύνω, to incite all round, Theod. Prodr. Galeom. 364.

περιουσία, ἡ, (περίειμι (εἰμί)) that which is over and above necessary expenses, surplus, abundance, plenty, ἐρίων Ar. Nub. 50; νεῶν Thuc. 3. 13; χρημάτων π. Id. 1. 2., 2. 13; οὐτε σοφίας ἐνδεία οὐτ' αἰσχύνῃς π. Plat. Gorg. 487 E; τοσαύτη π. χρῆσασθαι πονηρίας Dem. 358. 21; ἂν . . μοι π. ἡ τοῦ ὕδατος, i.e. time enough for speaking, Id. 1351. 20.

II. absol. abundance, plenty, wealth, ἀπὸ παντὸς περιουσίαν ποιεῖσθαι Plat. Rep. 554 A; οὐ γὰρ εἰς περιουσίαν ἐπράττετο αὐτοῖς τὰ τῆς πόλεως so as to bring them advantage, Dem. 35. 23; τῆς ἰδίας τρυφῆς ἔνεκα καὶ π. Id. 566. 2, cf. Polyb. 4. 21, 1; so in pl., Isocr. 224 C, etc. : —with a Prep., ἀπὸ περιουσίας with plenty of other resources, ex abundanti, Thuc. 5. 103; πρὸς περιουσίαν, opp. to πρὸς τὰς ἀναγκαίας χρεῖας, Polyb. 4. 38, 4; —most frequently, ἐκ περιουσίας more than sufficiently, in abundance, Arist. Top. 3. 2, 10, Diod. 20. 59, etc.; ἐκ π. out of the abundance (of their store), Plat. Theaet. 154 D; ἐκ π. ἡν to live on one's own resources, Ath. 168 A, cf. Joseph. B. J. 1. 2, 5; ἐκ π. κατηγορεῖν τινος at an advantage, Dem. 226. 19.

II. superiority of numbers or force, Thuc. 5. 71; τοσαύτην ἔχειν π., ὥστε . . , Diod. 4. 12. 3. a being saved, survival, τίς οὖν ἡ ταύτης π.; what is its chance of being saved? Dem. 366. 8, cf. 365. 21 sq.

περιουσιάζω, to have more than enough, π. τινὶ to abound in a thing, e.g. περιουσιάζει πόλις δυναστείᾳ Dion. H. 6. 75, cf. Crantor ap. Sext. Emp. M. 11. 58; ἔκα ἂν περιουσιάζῃ whenever there is a surplus, Callistrat. ap. Stob. 485. 54; —also in Med., Sext. Emp. M. 1. 31, Eust. : —verb. Adj. —αστέον, Eust. Opusc. 222. 80.

II. of things, to abound, Phalar. 4. fin. 2. to distinguish oneself in any way, τινὶ Diod. Excerpt. 550. 88. 3. to expend one's means, εἰς τοὺς ἀναγκαίους on one's relations, Phalar. 105.

περιουσιάζω, ὁ, wealth, treasure, Eccl. II. speciality, εἰς π. for one's own possession, LXX (Ps. 134. 4).

περιουσιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of persons, wealthy, Ptolem. Tetr. 158. 2. of things, abundant, Eust. Opusc. 222. 32.

περιούσιος, ον, having more than enough, wealthy, Hesych. II. especial, peculiar, λαὸς Ep. Tit. 2. 14.

περιοφθαλμος, ον, round the eye, Galen.

περιορῶμαι, Pass. to be traversed in all directions, ἡ γῆ . . περιορχομένη γῶσις Arist. Mund. 5. 11.

περιοχέω, εἰς, ὁ, a fastening, Philo in Math. Vett. 70.

περιοχῆ, ἡ, (περιέχω) compass, circumference, σφαίρας Plut. 2. 892 E; ἡ ἐπὶ π., of the body, Theophr. Color. 45, cf. Diod. 1. 91; κατὰ τὰς τῶν ἰδίων π. according to their compass or extent, Id. 17. 58 : —also a mass, body, Plut. Lysand. 12. II. a portion of a thing circumscribed or marked off, a section of a book, Cic. Att. 13. 25, Act. Ar. 8. 32; cf. περικοπή III.

III. a case; and of plants, a pod, hush, shell, Theophr. C. P. 1. 19, 2. 2. a fence, fortification, LXX (1 Regg. 22. 4, al.).

περιοχος, ον, superior to, τινὶ Sappho-Fr. 93, in Aeol. form πέροχος.

περιπάθεια, ἡ, violent emotion, Byz.

περιπάθειν, to be or seem in a state of violent passion or emotion, Plut. 2. 168 C, etc.; π. εἰ . . , Philo 2. 176, etc.

περιπᾶθής, εἰς, in violent excitement, greatly distressed, τινὶ at or by a thing, Polyb. 1. 81, 1, etc., cf. Wytténb. Plut. 2. 130 C; π. τοῖς ὕψους eager for . . , Ath. 6 E; π. ταῖς ψυχαῖς in spirit, Polyb. 4. 54, 3. 2. absol. passionate, ῥήτορες Longin. 8; σὺν οἰωγῇ π. Luc. Hist. Conscr. 26. Adv. —θως, Luc. Tim. 40, etc.

περιπάθησις, εἰς, intensity of passion, Philo 1. 158.

περιπαίδασσω, to look wildly round, Q. Sm. 13. 72.

περιπαλῶ, to strike on all sides, E. M. 288. 55.

περιπάλλομαι, Pass. to tremble all round, Q. Sm. 10. 371., 14. 44.

περιπαμπαν, Adv., strengthd. for πάμπαν, Opp. C. 2. 348.

περιπαμφάνων, fem. ὥσα, Ep. part. of περιπαμφαίνω, as if from περιπαμφανέω, beaming all around, Dion. P. 530.

περιπαπταίνω, to look timidly round, ἐνθα Mosch. 4. 409; c. acc., πέλαγος π. Arat. 297.

περιπάσσω, Att. —τω, fut. —πάσω, to strew or sprinkle all round, ὀργάνων Sotad. Ἐγκλη. 1. 28; ἄλευρον π. αὐτῷ πρὸς τὴν πῆλιν Theophr. H. P. 9. 1, 7, cf. Arist. Mirab. 146 : —Pass. to be sprinkled, ὅπ' ὀργάνου Id. H. A. 4. 8, 27; τινὶ with a thing, Galen. 6. 533 : —verb. Adj., περιπάστος, ον, strewed round about, Hipp. 560. 51, Archestr. ap. Ath. 293 F.

περιπατέω, properly to walk up and down, as in a cloister (opp. to

βαδίζειν (to take a walk), Dicaearch. ap. Plut. 2. 796 D); —to walk about, Ar. Eq. 744, Vesp. 237, Plat. Euthyd. 273 A; π. ἄνω κάτω Ar. Lys. 709; π. περιπατῶν Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 5; περιπατεῖται ἡ δόδος the road is for walking on, Apollon. de Constr. 276. 2. to walk about while teaching, to discourse, Ep. Plat. 348 C, Diog. L. 7. 109; π. εἰς τινας to discourse to them, Philostr. 21, 302: cf. περιπατητικός. 3. generally, to walk, Plat., etc. 4. metaph. to walk, i. e. live, Ev. Marc. 7. 5, 2 Ep. Thess. 3, 6, etc.

περιπάτησις, ἡ, a walking about, Diog. L. 7. 98, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 74. περιπάτης, οὗ, ὁ, one who walks about, Gloss.

περιπάτητικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to walking about while teaching or disputing: hence Aristotle and his followers were called περιπατητικοί, Peripatetics (v. περιπάτος II. 3, Λύκειον), Cic. Acad. Post. 1. 4, Plut. 2. 1115 A, Luc. Hermot. 14; εἰς π. λέγει Ib. 228 B; ἐξανίστασθαι εἰς π. Xen. Symp. 9, 1; ἐν π. εἶναι Id. An. 2. 4, 15; cf. περιπατέω. II. a place for walking, esp. a covered walk, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 10, Plut. Lucull. 39, C. I. 3545: v. infr. 3.

2. discourse during a walk, a philosophical discussion, argumentation, like διατριβή, Ar. Ran. 942; π. περί τινας Ib. 953; γλώσσης π. εἶναι ἀδολεσχία Astyd. ap. Stob. 217. 7. 3. οἱ ἐκ τοῦ περιπάτου the peripatetic philosophers, school of Aristotle, because he taught walking in a περίπατος of the Lyceum at Athens (v. περιπατητικός), Ammon. Herm. ad Categ. f. 1 a, cf. Plut. Alex. 7, Luc. Pisc. 43, etc.; so, οἱ ἐκ τῶν περιπάτων Strab. 609; οἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ περιπάτου φιλόσοφοι Plut. 2. 1131 E:—generally a school, ἀναπεπταμένου τοῦ Πλάτωνος περιπάτου Ath. 354 B.

περιπάτω, Att. for περιπάσω. περιπαύομαι, Pass. to become quite quiet, Ach. Tat. 3. 5. περιπαχύνομαι, Pass. to be congealed all round, Orph. Lith. 520. περιπέιως, α, ov, round the foot: περιπέλια, τά, ornaments for the feet, anklets, Poll. 5. 99: so, περιπέτιδες, αἱ, Ib.; περιπέζα, τά, Id. 7. 62. II. metaph. 1. low, lowly, Procl., Eust., etc.:—Adv. —ζῶς, Eust. 899. 56, Suid. 2. accessible, intelligible, Zonar.

περιπείρω, to put on a spit, π. τι περί λόγχην Plut. Galb. 27: metaph. to pierce, ἐαυτοὺς π. οὐδυναί 1 Ep. Tim. 6, 10:—Pass. to be spitted or pierced, εἴρεσι καὶ λόγχαις Diod. 16. 80; χάρακι Id. 19. 84; σκόλοπι Ael. N. A. 7. 48; ὀβελόις Luc. Gall. 2; αὐτοὺς αὐτῶ π. suo ipse gladio jugulatur, Clem. Al. 58; φόβῳ περιπαρεῖς Eccl. II. to run into another, τὸ εἶδος ἐαυτῶ π. Jo. Chrys.; τοὺς δόντας τῇ δείρῃ Liban. 4. 1081.

περιπίλομαι, Dep., of which Hom. only uses syncop. Ep. part. περιπλόμενος: I. to move round, be round about, only in part., 1. of Place, c. acc., ὅστω περιπλόμενον δῖον while the enemy are about the town, Il. 18. 220, cf. Ap. Rh. 3. 1150; of things, μίτρα μαστοῖς P. Anth. P. 6. 272. 2. of Time, περιπλόμενον δ' ἐνιαυτοῦ as the year went round, went on, passed, Virgil's volventibus annis, Od. 11. 248, Hes. Op. 384 (so in Hom., περιτελλόμενον ἐνιαυτοῦ); περιπλόμενον ἐνιαυτὸν Od. 1. 16, Hes. Th. 184;—also, πέντε π. ἐνιαυτοῦ during five revolving years, Il. 23. 833. II. like περίειμι, to surpass, conquer, τινας Ap. Rh. 3. 130.

περίπεμπτος, ov, sent round about, Aesch. Ag. 87; v. θυνοσκέω. περιπέμψω, to send round from one place to another, [véas] π. ξέωθεν Σκιάδου Hdt. 8. 7; δύο τέλη τῶν ἱππέων Thuc. 4. 86; αἱ νῆες . . αἱ ἐς τὸν λιμένα περιπεμφθεῖσαι Id. 5. 3. 2. to send round to a number of places, οἱ περιπεμφθέντες Hdt. 1. 48. περιπεπλεγμένος, Adv. perplexedly, Schol. Opp. H. 2. 376, Suid. περιπέσσω, Att. —ττω: fut. —πέσω:—properly of bread, to bake round about, bake hard all over, Lat. obcrustare: but only used metaph. to crust or cover over, cook up, ὀνόματι π. τὴν μοχθηρίαν Ar. Pl. 159; π. ἐαυτὰς προσθέτοις to deck themselves out with false hair, Id. Fr. 310; π. ἀβλαβῶς to cover the men without hurting them, Plut. Mar. 37:—Pass., ἄνδρες χλανίσι περιπεπεμμένοι Poëta ap. Clem. Al. 261; λόγουσαν εἰς πᾶς εἰς τὸ πιθανὸν περιπεπεμμένα cooked up, Plat. Legg. 886 E; λῦται ἡδοναῖς περιπεπεμμένοι Xen. Oec. 1. 20; but, ῥηματίσι περιπεφθεῖς cajoled by words, Ar. Vesp. 668:—Hesych. cites Adj. περιπέπτος, ov, in same sense.

περιπετάδην [ᾱ], Adv. spread round about, Tzetz. περιπετάλω, to cover with metal plates, Hesych. περιπετάννυμι, also —ᾶν, Xen. Oec. 19, 18: fut. —πετάσω [ᾱ]: pf. pass. —πέπταμαι. To spread or stretch around, χέρα τινι Eur. Hel. 628; κατὰδεσμον π. ἡβης to spread an apron over . . , Theopomp. Com. Παῖδ. 2; π. φοινικίδας to spread them out, Aeschin. 64. 27; ἄμπελος π. τὰ οἶναρα Xen. I. c.:—Pass., περιπετασμένους πορφυράν covered with . . , Diod. 2. 644, 50; ἀμφὶ δέπας περιπέπταται ὕγρὸς ἄκανθος is spread over it, Theoc. I. 55, cf. Ap. Rh. 1. 1036.

περιπετάσσω, τὸ, anything spread round, a curtain, C. I. 2886, Joseph. A. J. 12. 7, 6.

περιπεταστός, ἡ, ὄν, spread round or over, π. φίλημα a lewd kiss, Ar. Ach. 1021; cf. χαννὼν.

περιπέτεια, ἡ, (περιπέτης) a turning right about, i. e. a sudden change of condition or fortune, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 19, Polyb. I. 13, 11, etc.; rarely from bad to good, Id. 22. 9, 16:—generally, any strange occurrence, unexpected event, Id. 9. 12, 6, 38. 1, 2, al. 2. esp. the sudden reverse of circumstances on which the plot in a Tragedy hinges, such as Oedipus' discovery of his parentage, ἔστι δὲ π. ἡ εἰς ἐναντίον τῶν πραγμάτων μεταβολή Arist. Poët. II. 1, cf. 6, 17, 16, 5, Rhet. I. 11, 24; and v. περιπέτης III.

περιπέτης, ἐς, (περίπτω) falling round, ἀμφὶ μέσση προσκείμενος π.

lying with his arms clasped round her waist, Soph. Ant. 1223; cf. περίκειμαι.

2. surrounded by, wrap in, πέπλοισι Aesch. Ag. 233; but,

3. ἔγχος π. the sword round which (i. e. on which) he has fallen, Soph. Aj. 907; (so, πεπλώτα περί ξίφει Ib. 828); cf. περιπίπτω 1. 2, περιπτύχης. II. falling in with, falling into evil, π. καταστήσαι τινα δεινῷ μηδενί Dem. 1490. 3; π. γίνεσθαι, = περιπίπτειν, to fall among, τοῖς σταυροῖς καὶ τοῖς ὄνυγμασι Plut. Pomp. 62; πολέμοις Id. Cic. 42; π. εἶναι τῇ χολῇ τινός Luc. Pseudol. 1; π. γενέσθαι αὐτὸς ἐαυτῷ, ἀλλήλοισι Plut. Phoc. 33, Anon. ap. Suid.; π. γενέσθαι τῇ αἰτίᾳ to become liable to . . , Plut. C. Gracch. 10; π. ποιεῖν τινα ἐαυτῷ to put him at one's mercy, Id. Marcell. 26.

III. changing or turning suddenly, of a man's fortunes, esp. from good to bad, περιπετεία ἐπιοῦσαντο σφίσι . . τὰ πρήγματα a sudden reverse, Hdt. 8. 20; π. τύχαι Eur. Andr. 982: cf. περιπέτεια.

περιπέτομαι, Dep. to fly around, Ar. Av. 165, 1721; c. acc., π. τὰ πελάγη Luc. Halc. 1; τὴν ἐκάστων γνώμην π. Id. Hist. Conscr. 1:—the form περιπέταμαι occurs in the MSS. of Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 15; and περιέταμαι, Ib. 5. 9, 2, Dio C. 58. 5, etc.

περιπετρίζομαι, Pass. to be dashed upon a rock, Hesych. περιπέτρος, ov, surrounded by rocks, Hesych.

περιπέττω, Att. for περιπέσσω, q. v.

περιπευκής, ἐς, (πέυκη) very sharp, keen or painful, βέλους II. 11. 845; cf. ἐχεπευκής.

περιπεφρασμένος, Adv. very thoughtfully, Hesych. περιπεφύλαγμένος, Adv. very cautiously, Erotian.

περιπηγής, ἐς, congealed around, λίβανος . . π. θάμνοις Nic. Al. 107.

περίπηγμα, τό, a piece of wood fastened round, Math. Vett. 78, 127.

περιπηγνύμι and —νω (Plut. 2. 433 B); also περιπήττω (v. sub fin.): fut. —πήξω.

To fix round, to make a fence round, c. acc. loci, περί δὲ πόλεως Ἄλτιν Pind. O. 10 (11). 54; π. τῷ σώματι χιτῶνα Plut. 2. 966 D:—Pass., with pf. περιπέτηγα, ἀγχιστρα π. τοῖς ἰχθύσι Ael. N. A. 15. 10; αἰς π. ἡ σαρκώδης οὐσία Galen.:—περιπαγήναι τινι αὐχένα to have one's neck fixed in it, Ar. Fr. 286.

2. to make to congeal round, τὴν τέραν τῷ βωμῷ Plut. 2. 433 B:—Pass., τὰ ὑποδήματα π. are frozen on the feet, Xen. An. 4. 5, 14; τὸ ὕδωρ περιπηγνύται τινι Strab. 568.

περιπηδάω, to leap round or upon, Luc. Anach. 31.

περίπηξις, ἡ, a congealing all round, τῶν ἁλῶν Strab. 568.

περιπηχύνομαι, Med. to take into one's arms, Call. Fr. 344.

περιπταῖνω, to make very fat or fertile, Dion. P. 1071.

περιπίσματα, v. περιπίπτω.

περίπικρος, ov, very harsh or bitter, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 225.

περιπίλω, to cover thick all round, v. l. LXX (3 Regg. 6. 20).

περιπίλναμαι, Pass. to move very quickly, Apollin. Metaphr.

περιπίμελος [ι], ov, very fat, Poll. 2. 233, Oribas. 10 Matth.

περιπίπταμαι, Pass. to be filled full of, λευκότερος περιπλησθῇ Plat. Theaet. 156 E; absol., περιπλησθῇ ἡ οἰκία Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 28.

περιπίπτω, to set on fire round about; impf. περιεπίμπα Xen. Cyn. 10, 17; —ἐμπίπρασιν Thuc. 3. 98.

περιπίπτω, fut. —πεσούμι, to fall around, i. e. so as to embrace, τινι Xen. An. I. 8, 28; ἐπὶ τινι Plut. Crass. 17; εἰς τὸ στήθος Id. Sert. 26.

2. to fall around, i. e. upon, a weapon, τῷ ξίφει Ar. Vesp. 523; τῷ βέλει Antipho 123. 8; cf. περιπέτης 1. 3, περιβάλλω II. 2, περί B. I. 1.

II. c. dat. to fall in with, like ἐντυγχάνω, Hdt. 6. 105, Xen., etc.; often of ships meeting by chance at sea, Hdt. 6. 41, 8. 94, cf. Thuc. 8. 33, 103; so also, π. μουσικῇ τε καὶ μέθαις having fallen in with them in our discussion, Plat. Legg. 682 E.

2. also, to fall foul of other ships, τῇσι σφετέρῃσι Hdt. 8. 89; περὶ ἀλλήλας of one another, Ib. 16; also, π. περί τόνον to be wrecked on a place, Id. 7. 188.

3. metaph. to fall in with, fall into, mostly of some evil, c. dat., π. ἀδίκους γνῶμησι to fall in with, encounter unjust judgments, Hdt. I. 96; π. τοιαύτην τύχην, δουλοσύνη Id. 6. 16, 106; νοσήμα, νοσήμα Hipp. Vet. Med. 9, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 27; λουτροῖσιν ἀλόχου Eur. Or. 367; αἰσχροῦ τύχῃ Id. Hec. 498; ἀκουσίους κακοὺς Antipho 123, 18; τοιαύτῃ πάθει Thuc. 2. 54; τοιαύτῃ συμφορᾷ περιπέπτωκεν ὑπὸ τούτου Dem. 546. 2, cf. Andoc. 7. 41; π. σκυοφάνταις Lys. 108. 21; αἰσχρὴν Xen. Hell. 7. 3, 9; ταῖς μεγίσταις ζημίαις Isocr. 145 A, cf. 263 B:—also, ἐαυτῷ περιπέπτειν to be caught in one's own snare, Hdt. I. 108, cf. 8. 16, Luc. D. Mort. 26. 2; so, τοῖς ἐαυτοῦ λόγοις περιπίπτειν Aeschin. 47. 13; and with a Prep., ἐν σφίσι κατὰ τι π. Thuc. 2. 65.

4. of events, to befall one, ἦν μοι τι περιπίπτῃ κακόν Ar. Thesm. 271.

III. to change suddenly, εἰς τι Polyb. 3. 4, 51:—to fall into low estate, fail, Id. 8. 2, 4: cf. περιπέτεια.

2. to fall on one side, Plut. Pyrrh. 24, Anton. 67, etc.

περιπίσματα, cf. περιπίπτω.

περιπίτω, poet. for περιπίπτω, c. acc., καρδίαν π. to come over or upon the heart, Aesch. Theb. 834.

περιπλάω, fut. γῶω, = sq., Byz.

περιπλάναμαι, Pass. to wander about, Λιβύην Hdt. 4. 151, cf. Valck. ad 7. 16, 2; metaph. to float round about one, as the lion's skin round Hercules, Pind. I. 6 (5). 69.

2. absol. to wander about, Luc. Hermot. 59, etc.; metaph., ταῦτα π. to be in this state of uncertainty, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 5; περιπλανημένα μέτρα erratic, irregular, Dion. H. de Dem. 50.

περιπλάνης, ἐς, wandering about, Plut. 2. 1001 D.

περιπλάνησις [ᾱ], ἡ, a wandering about, Plut. 2. 520 F, Byz.

περιπλάνιος [ᾱ], ov, poet. for περιπλάνης, Anth. P. 7. 736.

περίπλαιος, εως, ἡ, a plastering round, Galen.

περίπλασμα, τό, a plaster put round, Eccl.

περιπλάσσω, Att. —ττω: fut. —πλάσω:—to plaster one thing over another, form as a mould or cast round, περίπλασον αὐτοῖς εἰκόνα Plat. Rep. 588 D; οἱ πλάττοντες ἐκ πηλοῦ ζῶον ὑψιστάς τῶν στερεῶν τι

σωμάτων, εἰθ' οὕτω περιπλάττονται Arist. P. A. 2. 9, 7; ἡ μύα περιπλάττεται περί. Id. H. A. 9. 37, 15, cf. Plut. Cim. 18; [κόκκον] ἐν ἄρτῳ περιπλάττοντες kneading it up in . . . Theophr. H. P. 9. 20, 2:—metaph. to smooth over, disguise, τι χρηστοῖς λόγοις Menand. Incert. 106.

2. to plaster over with a thing, περιπλάττεται πηλῷ Arist. Probl. 20. 18; περιπεπλάσμενοι ψυμβολοί Eubul. Στφ. 1.

περιπλάττω, fut. ἥσω, to rattle all round, Q. Sm. 7. 500.

περιπλέγδην, Adv. closely entwined, π. ἔχεν τινα in close embrace, Anth. P. 5. 259, cf. 255, Opp. H. 2. 376; of ivy, Luc. Amor. 12, etc.

περιπλέγνυμαι, Pass., late for περιπλέκω, Eust. 1456. 14, Suid.

περιπλεκής, ἑς, = περιπλεκτος, Nonn. D. 12. 199.

περιπλεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, embracing, τινος Galen. 10. 131.

περιπλεκτος, ὄν, intertwining, crossing, of the feet of dancers, Theocr. 18. 8 (v. l. περίπλεκτος, v. sub περιπλάσσομαι).

περιπλέκω, fut. ἔω, to twine or enfold round, ταῖς χερσὶν τοὺς πόδας τινός Dion. H. 8. 54; τινά Call. Epigr. 45; π. τινὶ τὰ σκέλη περὶ τὴν γαστέρα Luc. Anach. 31; and in Med. to hug one another, lb. 1:—used by Hom. only in Pass. to fold oneself round, c. dat., ἰσθ' περιπλεχθεὶς Od. 14. 313; γρηὶ περιπλέχθη 23. 33; περιπλέκονται ἀλλήλοισι ὀφείας Arist. G. A. 1. 7, 2, cf. H. A. 5. 18, 4; δεσμὰ π. τινί Luc. D. Deor. 17. 1: absol., δίκτυον εὐ μάλα περιπλεκόμενον close folding, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 10; τὰ στοιχεῖα . . . περιπλεκόμενα γεννᾷν Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 8, 9; συκὴ περιπλακεῖσα Theophr. C. P. 5. 5, 3.

2. to twine round with something, τὰ νέα φυτὰ lb. 5. 15, 6.

II. to complicate, entangle, τὸν λόγον Luc. Hermot. 81; περιπελεγμένον, intricate, involved, Plat. Polit. 265 C; περιπεπλ. φίλα, of a flatterer, Plut. 2. 62 D.

2. to wrap up in words, i. e. in circumlocutory and indirect phrases, αἰσχυρόμενος δὲ π. τὴν συμφωρὰν Com. Anon. 240; οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως δεῖ π. Aeschin. 8. 17, cf. Arr. Epict. 2. 19, 27, A. B. 3, Hermog. π. περιπλοκήν.

περίπλεξις, ἡ, entanglement, Arist. Cael. 3. 4, 6, Achmes Onir. 200, 213.

περίπλεος, ὄν, v. sub περίπλεως.

περιπνευμονία, Ion. —ῖη, ἡ, (πνεύμων) inflammation of the lungs, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15, Aph. 1248, al., Plat. Lach. 192 E:—later form περιπνευμονία, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 1, Luc. Merc. Cond. 31, Galen, etc.

περιπνευμονιάω, to have περιπνευμονία, Poll. 4. 187, in form περιπν-.

περιπνευμονικός, ἡ, ὄν, affected with περιπνευμονία, Hipp. Progn. 37, 41, 43, etc.: Adv. —κώς, Id. Coac. 127:—so περιπν-, Plut. 2. 699 E, etc.

περιπνευρίδιον, τό, a covering for the sides, Anon. in Montf. Bibl. Coisl. P. 514.

περιπνευρίζω, to embrace, A. B. 58.

περιπνευρίτικος, ἡ, ὄν, suffering from πνευρίτις: τὰ πλ. pleurisy, Hipp. Coac. 201.

περίπλευρος, ὄν, covering the side, κύτος Eur. El. 472.

περιπλέω, Ion. —πλώω:—to sail or swim round, absol., Hecatae. 284, Hdt. 6. 44, etc.: c. acc., Διόβην, Πελοπόννησον, τὴν ἄκρην, τὴν Εὐβοίαν, Hdt. 4. 42, 179, 5. 108, 8. 14; π. αὐτοὺς κυκλῶ Thuc. 2. 84; ἀνὴρ πολλὰ περιπεπλευκός Ar. Ran. 535:—also with Preps., π. ἐκ τοῦ Κυρκίου κατ' Ἀργῖον Thuc. 8. 34; ἀπὸ Ἰωνίας εἰς Χελικίαν Xen. An. 1. 2, 21; εἰς Πύλας Dem. 236. 15; so, π. ἐκείσε Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 11.

II. metaph. to be unstable, slip about, Hipp. Fract. 753.

περίπλεως, ὄν, pl. περίπλεω, neut. —πλεα: also περίπλεος, ὄν, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 4, Ar. Rh.: poet. περίπλεος, Arat. 1118:—c. gen. very full, quite full of a thing, Thuc. 4. 13, Arist. H. A. 7. 4, 21, etc.: c. dat. filled with a thing, Anth. P. 6. 28, Ar. Rh. 1. 858.

II. absol. supernumerary, spare (cf. περίζυγος), ἔχεν ζύαα περίπλεα καὶ ἄρμασι καὶ ἀμάξαις Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 33.

2. full, large, νεφροί Arist. P. A. 3. 9, 14; κνήμαι Id. Physiogn. 1. c.

περιπληθής, ἑς, very full of people, νῆσος Od. 15. 405: of a speech, full of matter, Plut. Cato Mi. 5.

2. very large, Luc. Anach. 25, Plut. Mar. 34; Comp. —έστερος, Luc. V. H. 2. 40.

II. very full of a thing, c. gen., Philo 2. 494, in Sup.

περιπληθῶ, to be quite full, c. gen., πᾶσι νεκρῶν περιπληθούσα, γαῖα v. περιπεπληθυῖα Tryph. 595, Q. Sm. 11. 160; also c. dat., σαρκεῖ π. Opp. H. 5. 591:—Med., absol., lb. 678.

περιπλίσσσομαι, Dep. to put the legs round or across, like περιβαῖνω, τὰ θυγάτρια περὶ τὴν λεκάνην . . . περιπεπλεγμένα Strattis Incert. 5; cf. Eust. 1564. 49, Hesych.:—so, in Theocr. 18. 8, ποσσὶ περιπλίκτοις is prob. the better reading (for the vulg. περιπλέκτοις), with crossed feet; cf. Hesych. s. vv. περιπλήγδην, περιπλήξ.

περιπλοκάδην [ᾶ], Adv. = περιπλέγδην, Anth. P. 5. 252.

περιπλοκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a kind of bindweed, like σμίλαξ IV, Orneosoph.

περιπλοκή, ἡ, a twining round, interlacing, Arist. H. A. 5. 4; περιπλοκαὶ γυναικῶν Polyb. 2. 56, 7, etc.; περιπλοκῆς δέεται [ὁ κίττος] Plut. 2. 649 B.

2. entanglement, intricacy, περιπλοκάς λόγων circumlocutions, Eur. Phoen. 497; περιπλοκάς λίαν ἑρωτᾶς Antiph. Gan. 2. 1; τί οὖν . . . λέγεαι; Strato Φων. 1. 35; v. περιπλέκω II. 2.

περίπλοκος, ὄν, entwined, δεσμῷ Anth. P. 9. 362, cf. Tryph. 300.

περιπλόμενος, v. sub περιπέλομαι.

περίπλους, ὄν, contr. —πλους, ὄν, sailing round, ἡγήτηρ π. Anth. P. 9. 559.

II. pass. that may be sailed round, π. ἐστὶν ἡ γῆ Thuc. 2. 97.

περίπλους, ὄ, contr. —πλους, gen. —πλου, nom. pl. —πλοι:—a sailing round, c. gen., τὸν π. τοῦ Ἄθω Hdt. 6. 95; περὶ τῶντων Thuc. 2. 80, cf. 8. 4; τὸν π. τὸν εἰς Κέρκυραν i. e. round Peloponnesus, Aeschin. 88. 32; esp. round the enemy's fleet, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 31.

II. the account of a coasting voyage, opp. to περίοδος a land-journey, γράφειν τὸν π. τῆς ἐξω θαλάσσης Luc. Hist. Conscr. 31:—Periplos is the title of several geograph. works, still extant, by Scylax, Nearchus (in Arrian), Agatharchides, Hanno:—cf. περίοδος III.

περιπλύνω [ῶ], to wash clean, scour well, Dem. 1259. 27, Plut. 2. 69 B, etc.:—Pass. to have a thing washed off one, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 26; but of the thing, ὅταν ἡ ἄλμη περιπλυθῇ Theophr. C. P. 4. 14, 4.

περίπλυσις, ἡ, a thin discharge from the bowels, Hipp. Coac. 218; also with κοιλίης added, Id. Prorrh. 67, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 5.

περιπλώω, Ion. and poet. for περιπλέω.

περιπνέω, poet. for περιπνέω.

περιπνευμονία, —πνευμονιάω, —πνευμονικός, (πνεύμων) = περιπνευμ-.

περιπνέω, fut. —πνεύσασαι, to breathe round, c. acc., αἶραι νάσους Μακάρον περιπνέοισι Pind. O. 2. 130, cf. Luc. V. H. 2. 5; absol., Diod. 3. 19:—Pass., ἡ γῆ περιπνεομένη αὔραις Arist. Mund. 5, 12; οἰκησις περιπνεύμενα (Dor.), Gale Opusc. 751.

περιπνίγῃς, ἑς, pressed all round to suffocation, Nic. Th. 432, Diod. ap. Phot. Bibl. 381. 40, Joseph. A. J. 7. 13, 3.

περιπνίγῳ [ῖ], to press all round to suffocation, Geop. 6. 1, 2, in Pass.

περιπνοή or —πνοιά, ἡ, a blowing round about, Diod. 3. 19, Basil.

περίπνοος, ὄν, contr. —πνους, ὄν, blown round about, airy, ἐν περίπνῳ εἶναι Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 11.

περιπόδιος, α, ὄν, (πούς) going round the feet, A. B. 354; cf. ἐπιπόδιος.

II. as Subst. περιπόδιον, τό, the part about the feet, the bottom of a gown, Ptol.; περιποδῖη (Ion.), ἡ, a foot-bandage, Galen.

περιπόδῆτος, ὄν, much-belowed, Luc. Tim. 12, D. Mort. 9, 2, etc.

περιποιέω, to make to remain over and above, to keep safe, preserve, opp. to διαφθεῖραι, Hdt. 3. 36, 7. 52, 181, Thuc. 2. 25, 3. 102, 4. 105, Lys. 135. 33, etc.; ἐκ κακῶν καὶ πολέμων π. τινα Id. 107. 2.

2. of money, etc., to save up, lay by, Xen. Oec. 11, 10; ἀπ' ὀλίγων lb. 2, 10; τῶν προσόδων part of the revenues, Isae. 60. 10.

3. to put round or upon, procure, lay up, ἀσχυρὴν τῇ πόλει Isocr. Antid. § 322; τῇ δυναστείᾳ αὐτοῖς Aeschin. 54. 12, cf. Dem. 193. 20; π. τὰ πράγματα εἰς αὐτοὺς to get things into their own hands, Thuc. 8. 48, cf. Isae. 64. 2.

II. Med. to keep or save for oneself, τὸ παῖδιον Hdt. 1. 110; τὸ ζῆν Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 30; ἐλπίδας αὐτῶν Dem. 416. 4:—to compass, acquire, gain possession of, δύναμιν, ἰσχύιν Thuc. 1. 9 and 15, Xen. An. 5. 6, 17; αὐτῷ ὄνομα καὶ δύναμιν π. lb. 5. 6, 17; παρὰ τοῦ πλῆθους δύναμιν Dem. 164. 9; αὐτοῖς δυναστείαν Arist. Pol. 5. 6, 12:—absol. to make gain, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 3; ἀπὸ τινος lb. 4. 2, 38.

περιποίησις, ἡ, a keeping safe, preservation, Deff. Plat. 415 C, LXX (2 Paral. 14. 13), Ep. Hebr. 10. 39:—in Ep. Eph. 1. 14, τῆς περιποιήσεως seems to be = τῶν περιποιηθέντων of those who are saved.

II. (from Med.) a gaining possession of, acquisition, obtaining, 1 Ep. Thess. 5. 9, 2. 2, 14.

2. a possession, 1 Petr. 2. 9.

περιποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to procure, productive, c. gen., Mnesith. ap. Ath. 357 F, Galen. Adv. —κώς, Schol. Ar. Pl. 717.

περιποιητός, ἡ, ὄν, abundantly produced, Hesych.

περιποικίλλομαι, Pass. to be variegated, Apoll. Lex. Hom.

περιποικίλος, ὄν, variegated or spotted all over, Xen. Cyn. 5, 23, C. I. 155. 10.

περιποπνύω, to pursue quickly, Q. Sm. 4. 210; Med., Opp. H. 2. 615.

περιπολαῖος, ὄν, (πέλω) open all round, flat, of eyes, Arist. Physiogn. 5, 11:—Sylburg. corrects ἐπιπολαιόσεως.

περιπολάρχης or —αρχος, ὄν, δ, (περίπολος) a superintendent or inspector of police, Thuc. 8. 92, in genit.

περιπόλευσις, εως, ἡ, = περιπόλησις, ἀστέρων Eus. D. E. 153 C.

περιπολεύω, later form for sq., Ath. 693 F.

περιπολέω, to go round or about, wander about, Soph. O. T. 1254, Eur. I. T. 84; π. καθ' Ἑλλάδα lb. 1455; μετὰ τινας Plat. Phaedr. 252 C; ἡ στρατιὰ ἡ μετὰ βασιλείως περιπολοῦσα Isocr. 70 E; of certain gods, Plat. Tim. 41 A; of the sun, Arist. Fr. 12.

II. c. acc. loci, to traverse, π. οὐρανὸν Plat. Phaedr. 246 B; τόνδε τὸν τόπον Id. Theaet. 176 A; so, π. στρατὸν to prowl about it, Eur. Rhes. 773; ἔρως δὲ τὰς πόλεις π. Philostr. Epist., etc.

2. at Athens, οἱ περιπολεῖν τὴν χώραν ταχθέντες to patrol the country (v. περίπολος), Xen. Vect. 4, 52; οἱ ἐφηβοὶ . . . π. τὴν χώραν Arist. Fr. 428.

περιπόλησις, εως, ἡ, a going about, revolution, of the stars, Iamb. V. Pyth. 15 (65); π. τῆς ψυχῆς, of the metempsychosis, Diog. L. 8. 4.

περιπολλίζω, to wander about, Strab. 675, Epiphan. 1. 235 D.

περιπόλιον, τό, a station for περίπολοι (q. v.), a guard-house, Thuc. 3. 99, 6. 45, 7. 48.

II. a suburb or township, LXX (1 Paral. 6. 56, etc.):—τὸ π. τῆς θεοῦ the quarter round her temple, C. I. 2715. 16.

περιπόλιος, ὄν, lying round a place, c. gen., κατοικία π. τῆς Νικοπόλεως Strab. 325, cf. 658, 837, and v. περιπόλιον II.

περίπολις, ὄ, ἡ, a street-walker, vagrant, Phryx. Com. Μουσ. 3.

περιπολιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πολλίω) disposed for strolling, συνοδος π. a company of strolling players, C. I. 349, 3476, 4081.

περιπολλόν, Ep. Adv. of πολλάς, very much, Ar. Rh. 2. 437.

περίπολος, ὄν, (πολέω) going the rounds, patrolling: hence, as Subst.,

1. a watchman, patrol, Epich. 19. 10 Ahr., Plut. Num. 16, Luc., etc.:—at Athens, the περίπολοι were young citizens between 18 and 20, who formed a sort of patrol to guard the frontier, Ar. Av. 1176, Thuc. 4. 67, 8. 92; τοὺς π. ἀπέναι εἰς τὰ φρούρια Eupol. Incert. 56; used in sing. by Aeschin. 50. 32; cf. περιπολεῖ II. 2, περιπόλιον I, and v. Böckh C. I. 1. p. 305.

2. generally, an attendant, follower, as fem., Soph. Ant. 1151.

3. περίπολος (sc. ναὺς), ἡ, a guardship, Arr. An. 2. 20, 2.

περιπομπεύω, to attend in procession, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1198.

περιπομπή, ἡ, a sending round about, Schol. Aesch. Eum. 11.

περιπόνηρος, ὄν, very rascally, as a pun on περιφόρητος, Ar. Ach. 850.

Adv. —ρως, Eust. Opusc. 161. 18.

περιποπύζω, strengthd. for ποπύζω, Greg. Naz.

περ:πόπυσμα, τό, parasitic conduct, Nicet. Ann. 294 D.

περιπορεία, ἡ, *a going about*, E. M. 91. 8.
περιπορεύομαι, Dep. *to travel or go about*, Plat. Legg. 716 A. II. c. acc. loci, *to go round*, τὴν πόλιν Arist. Oec. 2, 41; τὰς πόλεις, τοὺς ναοὺς, etc., Polyb. 3. 7. 3., 9. 6. 3; τὴν πόλιν κύκλῳ Id. 4. 54, 4, etc.
περιπορεύομαι, Pass. *to fasten with a clasp or pin (πόρπη) round oneself*, App. Hiss. 42 — Adj. **περιπορητός**, ἡ, ὅν, Hesych. s. v. Δωριάδω: — Subst. **περιπορητής**, τό, Cyrill. Lex.
περιπόρφυρος, *ov*, edged with purple, ἱμάτια Crates Σαμ. 3; χιτωνίσκοι Polyb. 3. 114, 4, etc. 2. often in Roman history, π. ἐσθῆς a robe with a purple border, the Roman *toga praetextata* or *laticlavata*, Polyb. 6. 53, 7; π. τῆβεννα or τῆβεννος Dion. H. 2. 70, Plut. Rom. 26; and **περιπόρφυρος** alone, lb. 25., 2. 283 B; — so, π. παῖς, Lat. *puer praetextatus*, Plut. Poplic. 18; of consuls, etc., Synes. 16 A.
περιπορφύρο-σῆμος παῖς, ὁ, Lat. *puer praetextatus*, Anth. P. 12. 185.
περιπορφύρω [5], strengthd. for **πορφύρω**, Manetho 5. 24.
περιποτάμιος, α, *ov*, dwelling by a river, Gloss.
περιποτάομαι, ποῖτ, for **περιπέτομαι**, *to hover about*, τὸ δ' αἰὲ ζῶντα (sc. τὰ μαντεῖα) **περιποτάται** Soph. O. T. 482; c. acc., Heliad. 2. 22.
περίποτος, *ov*, (πίνω) of a cup, *to be drunk from on both sides* (to explain δέπας ἀμφικύπελλον) Ath. 783 B.
περίπου, Adv. for **περί** *about*, Lat. *circa*, *circiter*, ἔτη γεγονῶς περίπου ἐκκαίδεκα Hdn. 5. 7, cf. 7. 5, Joseph., etc.
περίπους, ποδός, ὁ, ἡ, *fitting close*, as a shoe to the foot, Hesych.
περιπρητής, ἑς, distinguished, κάλλος, Tzetz. Ante-Hom. 111.
περιπρό, Adv. *very, especially*, Il. 11. 180., 16. 699; cf. διαπρό, ἐπιπρό.
περιπροβάλλω, *to throw round before*, τινί τι Opp. H. 4. 657.
περιπροβῶ, *to run forward and round*, Opp. H. 2. 440., 4. 89.
περιπροχέομαι, Pass. *to be poured all round*, used by Hom. in aor. part., ἔπος .. θυμὸν δ' ἐστήθεσι περιπροχέεις ἐδάμασσε *love rushing in a flood over his heart overcame it*, Il. 14. 316.
περιπροκτιάω, = **σαυλοπροκτιάω**, Com. Anon. 169.
περιπταῖω, *to stumble upon*, τινί Plut. Pyrrh. 10, Tryph. 312, Joseph. A. J. 17. 5. 5. 2. *to fall in with*, δνείδει Arist. Fr. 445.
περιπτέρνιον, τό, *that which surrounds the πτέρνα*, Math. Vett. 78.
περιπτερός, ἰδος, ἡ, *a bandage for the heel*, Chirurg. Cocchi 11.
περίπτερος, *ov*, flying round about: **περίπτερα** πυρός sparks of fire, LXX (Cant. 8. 6). II. in Architecture, of a temple, with a single row of columns all round it, προστάς, οἶκος Polyb. et Callix. ap. Ath. 205 A, LXX (Amos 3. 15); **peripteros aedes**, Vitruv. 3. 1: — cf. **δίπτερος**, **μονόπτερος**.
περίπτισματα, τά, *the skins of grapes*, Schol. Ar. Nub. 45, Eq. 803 Dind.
περίπτισσω, *to strip off the husk or skin*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 4. 10., 9. 16, 9: — metaph., **περιπτισσόμενοι** free from the chaff, clean winnowed, Ar. Ach. 507; π. τὸ εἶδος clean-bull, taper of form, Philostr. 698.
περίπτυγμα, τό, *anything folded round, a covering*, Eur. Ion 1391.
περίπτυξις, ἡ, *a folding oneself round, embracing*, τοῦ νεκροῦ Plut. Cato Mi. 11, cf. Plotin. ap. Eus. P. E. 832 A.
περιπτύσσω, fut. ξω, *to enfold, enwrap, enshroud*, τινὰ τύμβῳ Soph. Ant. 886; πέλας **περιπτύσσοντες** δέμας Eur. Hec. 735; π. γόνυ, *deias to clasp, embrace it*, Id. 1. A. 992, Med. 1206; ὡς σε **περιπτύσσει** Bion 1. 44; π. ταῖς χερσὶ Polyb. 13. 7. 8, etc.; π. ὀλοῦσι γενέσεσι, of a dragon, Ar. Rh. 4. 155: — as military term, *to outflank*, Xen. An. 1. 10, 9, cf. Cyr. 7. 1, 26. II. *to fold round*, π. χεῖρας *to fold the arms round another*, Eur. Alc. 350, Andr. 417: — Pass. *to fold oneself round*, coil round, Plat. Symp. 136 A.
περίπτυστος, *ov*, despicable, Epiphan.
περιπτύχῃ, ἡ, *something which enfolds*, used in pl. in poet. periphrasis, τεχνῶν **περιπτυχαὶ** enfolding walls, Eur. Phoen. 1357; δέμον **Ar. Av. 1241** (prob. a parody on Eur.); Ἀχαιῶν **πύλαι** *their naval cloak or fence*, Eur. Hec. 1015; πέπλων π. Poëta ap. Ath. 107 E. II. *an enfolding, embracing*, περιπτύχαισι δὴ χεῖρας προσαρμόσασα Eur. Supp. 815; ἐν ἡλίῳ **περιπτυχαῖς** in all that the sun embraces, i.e. all the world, Id. Ion 1516.
περιπτύχῃς, ἑς, *folded round*, φᾶρος Soph. Aj. 915. 2. **φασγάνῳ** π. *fallen around* (i.e. upon) his sword, lb. 899; cf. **περιπετής** I. 3.
περιπτῶ, *to spit upon*, **περιπτύμενος** ἀμείλειται Aristaen. 1. 21.
περίπτωμα, τό, *a calamity*, Plat. Prot. 345 B.
περίπτωσις, *ov*, an accident, chance occurrence, Heliad. 6. 14, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 144, etc.; ἀπὸ περιπτώσεως, κατὰ περίπτωσιν Id. M. 1. 25., 11. 252: — in Medic. writers, of empirical cases, *κατανέω .. τὸν λογισμὸν, ἐάν περ ἐκ περιπτώσιος ποιεῖται τὴν ἀρχὴν* Hipp. 26. 1; φιλοσοφία κατὰ π. ἐπὶ βολος τῆς ἀληθείας Clem. Al. 366; οὐτε πείρα οὐτε π. Plut. 2. 918 C, cf. 440 A.
περιπτῶσσω, *to fear greatly*, τι Musae. 206; absol., Anth. Plan. 110.
περιπτωτικός, ἡ, ὅν, *falling into that which one seeks to avoid*, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 420 D, Ar. Epict. 3. 6, 6, etc.: Adv. — **κῶς**, lb. 4. 10, 6. II. *accidental*, Galen.: — Adv. — **κῶς**, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 25.
περιπύημα, τό, (πνέω) *suppuration round about*, Hipp. 1138 H.
περιπύκναι, *to encompass thickly, κύμῳ with foliage*, Achill. Tat. 1. 15, cf. Walz Rhett. 1. 443: — Pass. *to have thick round*, τὰς τρίχας περὶ τὸ σῶμα Ctes. Ind. 11.
περιπυκνῶμαι, Pass. *to be compressed all round*, Niceph. Blemm.
περίπυστος, *ov*, *known all round about*, Ar. Rh. 4. 213, Coluth. 75, Anth. P. 7. 42, etc.
περιπυμάω, *to cover with a lid all round*, Hipp. 424. 3: — Pass. *to be closely covered*, Arist. de Juv. 5. 5. 2. Pass. also *to be shut up in*, ἐάν **περιπυμασθῇ** ὀλέγος ἀήρ Id. 11. A. 8. 2, 38; v. Lob. Phryn. 671.
περιπυμάττω, = **foreg.**, Arist. Probl. 22. 4, Theophr. Ign. 43.

περιρράγῃς, ἑς, *torn or broken round about*, Anth. P. 7. 542; **περιρραγῇς** τὰ χεῖλη *with the lips far apart*, Clem. Al. 186.
περιρραῖνω, *to besprinkle all round*, esp. in sacred rites, μῖα ἐκ χέρνι-βος βαμύς π. Ar. Lys. 1130: — Med. *to purify oneself*, ὕδατι **περιρραῖναι** (i.e. **περιρραῖναι**) Menand. Δεισ. 1, cf. Plut. Lycurg. 2; π. ἀπὸ ἱεροῦ Theophr. Chaf. 17; ἀπὸ κρηνῆς Ath. 43 D; οὐλοχύται Nonn. D. 5. 7, etc.
περιρράκιδες, οἱ, *surrounding twigs*: v. sub **βάδις**.
περίρραμμα, τό, *something stitched on*, Hesych. s. v. ἄκανθος.
περίρρανος, ἡ, *a besprinkling, wetting*, Plat. Crat. 405 B.
περίρραντήριον, τό, *an utensil for besprinkling*, esp. a kind of whisk for sprinkling water at sacrifices, or a vessel for lustral water, Lat. *aspergillum*, Hdt. 1. 51, Luc. Pseudol. 23. II. **περίρραντήρια** ἀγορᾶς *the parts of the forum sprinkled with lustral water*, Lex ap. Aeschin. 4. 2, cf. 79, 2, Philo 1. 156, Luc. Sacrif. 12, 13, etc.; v. sub **καθάρσιον**.
περίρραντήριος, α, *ov*, of or for sprinkling, λουτρὸν Greg. Naz.
περίρραντίζω, collat. form of **περιρραῖνω**, LXX (Num. 19. 13, al.).
περίρραντισμός, οὗ, ὁ, *a sprinkling with water*, Greg. Naz.
περιρραπίζω, *to lash round about*, τῇ οὐρᾷ π. τὸ ἐξώδιμον, of fish, Plut. 2. 977 A.
περιρραπτῶ, *to stitch all round*, Diod. 20. 91, Poll. 7. 84.
περιρρίζω, *to purify by sacrifice*, like **περικαθαίρω**, Hesych.
περιρρέβομαι, Dep. *to roam about*, Gloss.; so **περιρρέμβεύω** Hesych.; **περιρρέμβάομαι**, Eccl.
περιρρεπτής, ἑς, *falling over on one side*, opp. to **ἰσόρροπος**, Hipp. Art. 817.
περιρρέπω, *to incline to one side*, Hipp. Fract. 754, Galen.
περιρρεψίς, ἡ, *a slipping to one side*, Hipp. Offic. 745.
περιρρίω: fut. — **ρρῶσαι**: pf. — **ερρήκα**: aor. — **ερρήν**: I. c. acc. *to flow round*, τὸν δ' αἶμα **περίρρει** Od. 9. 388; νῆσον π. ὁ Νείλος Hdt. 2. 29, cf. 127; ἵππον, ἑς **περιρρεῖν** τὸν ἀέρα Plat. Phaedo 111 A; κύκλῳ .. τὸν τύπον **περιρρῶσαι** τὸ πῦρ Lycurg. 160. 1; of persons, ἅπαντες π. ἡμᾶς κύκλῳ Plat. Charm. 155 D: — Pass. *to be surrounded by water*, Xen. An. 1. 5, 4, Arist. Mund. 3, 2, al. II. absol. *to flow round*, π. ἐν ἀμφότερα ὁ Στρώμων Thuc. 4. 102, cf. Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 16, Arist. Cael. 2. 4. 12. 2. *to fall or slip away on all sides*, **περιρρηκίας** τῆς γῆς Plat. Criti. 111 B: *to fall away, waste away*, βραχίων π. ὅλος Hipp. Epid. 3. 1083. 3. *to slip from off* a thing, ἡ ἀσπίς **περιερρῇ** εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν *slipped off his arm into the sea*, Thuc. 4. 12; [αἱ πέδαι] αὐτόματα π. Xen. An. 4. 3, S; αἱ ζῶναι π. Plut. 2. 304 B; οἱ στέφανοι Luc. V. H. 2. 11; c. gen., π. ἱππὸν *to slip off it*, Plut. Artax. 15, cf. 2. 970 D; τροχοὶ π. τῶν ὁρμάτων Parthen. 6. 4. 4. *to overflow on all sides*, ὅτε **περιρρέτω** βίος *may thy means of living abound*, Soph. El. 362; οὐδέποτε **περιρρέοντες** being superfluous, Plut. Pericl. 16: — Pass. *to be all running or dripping*, ἰδρῶτι *with sweat*, Id. Aemil. 25; δάκρυσι Suid. s. v. ἀναυδος.
περιρρήγνυμι and — **ω** (Plut. Poplic. 6): fut. — **ρήξω**. *To break off all round*, τὸν γήλοφον κύκλῳ Plat. Criti. 113 D: *often of clothes, to rend from round one, to rend and tear off*, τὸν χιτωνίσκον Dem. 403. 3; τὴν χλαμύδα Polyb. 15. 33, 4: — Med., **περιρρήξω** τὸν πέπλον *to rend off his own garments*, Plut. Anton. 77, cf. Philo 2. 44; and so, absol., Arr. An. 7. 24, Joseph. A. J. 9. 7, 3: — Pass., with intr. pf. **περιέρρωγα**, **περιρρηγμένον** φάρεον Aesch. Theb. 329; of the shell or membrane that encloses young animals, **περιρραγέντος** τοῦ κελεύφους Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 12; **περιέρρωγε** τὸ δσπρακον lb. 8. 17, 10; (so in Act., ἡ σχάδων .. τὸν ἰμένα **περιρρήξας** [sic] ἐκπέταται lb. 5. 22, 12; and in Med., τὰ ζῶα τὰ ἐκ τῶν σκαλῆκων **περιρρηγμένα** lb. 5. 19, 17); also, **πέρα** **περιρραγείσα** lb. 6. 29, 4; of dead flesh, *to drop off*, Hipp. Fract. 768. II. *to make a stream break or divide round a piece of land*, [Βούσιρις] τὸν Νεῖλον περὶ τὴν χῶραν **περιέρρηξε** Isocr. 227 D; so in Pass., κατὰ τὸ ὄνδ τοῦ Δέλτα **περιρρήγνυται** ὁ Νεῖλος at the apex of the Delta the Nile is broken round it, i.e. *breaks into several branches*, Hdt. 2. 16, cf. Ael. N. A. 7. 24; βρονταὶ **περιρρήγνυντο** kept breaking round a place, Plut. Crass. 19; v. **περισχίζω**. III. *to break a thing round or on another*, *to wreck*, τὸ ἀκαφίδιον πρὸς πέτρων Luc. Merc. Cond. 2, cf. Poll. 1. 114; ἀλλήλοισι π. ἀέλλας Q. Sm. 8. 61.
περιρρήδην, Adv. of sq. (signif. II), Ar. Rh. 4. 1581.
περιρρηδής, ἑς, in Od. 22. 84, π. δὲ τραπέζῃ *he fell doubled round the table* [which he was holding before him as a shield]; so, **περιρρηδῆς** κεράεσσι *impaled upon them*, Ar. Rh. 1. 431, cf. E. M. 664. 38. II. *falling away, or sloping on each side*, Hipp. Art. 792, cf. 659. 50, Galen. 12. 328. (The old Lexicogr. referred it either to **βέω** or **ρῆγνυμι**, — e.g. in E. M. it is expl. by **περιρραγῆς**, **περιρρηδῆς**. Curt. inclines to connect — **ρῆδης** with √ **ΡΑΔ**, **ραδ-ω**.)
περιρρήξεις, ἡ, *a breaking off all round*, as of mortified bones or flesh, Hipp. Mochl. 860.
περιρρήσσω, poet. collat. form of **περιρρήγνυμι**, Q. Sm. 8. 332; **περιρρίττω**, Philo 2. 230, Diod. 17. 35.
περιρροχάζω, *to mock, ridicule*, Schol. Ar. Eq. 694.
περιρροή, ἡ, *a flowing round*, ὡς ἐν ἐκάστοις [τοῖς ποταμοῖς] τύχη .. ἡ π. *γιννομένη* according as each flows round, Plat. Phaedo 111 E.
περίρροια, ἡ, = **foreg.**, Plut. 2. 1128 C. II. *a discharge of superfluous humours*, Hipp. 943 E; cf. **περίρροος** II. 2.
περιρροίζω, *to whizz or rustle around*, Manass. Chron. 154, 4820.
περιρρομβέω, *to make to spin round like a top*, Plut. Anton. 67, Tzetz.
περίρροος, *ov*, contr. **περίρροος**, *ov*, = **περίρρυτος**, Hdt. 1. 174. 2. *flowing round*, γῆς π. ὠκεανὸς Aristid. 1. 7. II. as Subst., = **περιρροή**, Joseph. A. J. 18. 9, 1. 2. = **περίρροια** II, Hipp. Epid. 1. 976, cf. 221 G, 1117 E, etc.
περιρρυής, ἑς, *falling down all round*, Pius ap. E. M. 664. 39.
περιρρύπος, *ov*, *all dirty*, Crates ap. Diog. L. 6. 85.

περιρρύπτω, fut. ψω, to scour all round, cited from Galen.
 περιρρύσσει, εως, ἡ, = περιρρύσσει, Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 451. 35. II.
 a violent discharge, Galen.
 περιρρύσσει, ov, also η, ov Alcman 10, Aesch. Eum. 77:—like περιρρύσσει, surrounded with water, of islands, π. Κρήτη sea-girt Crete, Od. 19. 173, cf. Hes. Th. 193, 290, Hdt. 4. 42, 45, Aesch. l. c., Soph. Ph. 1, Thuc. 4. 64.
 2. act. flowing round, c. gen., περιρρύπτον ὑπὲρ ἀκαρπίστων πεδίων Συκελίας over the barren plains that flow round Sicily, i. e. the sea, Pors. Phoen. 216 (209 D).
 περιρρύσσει, ὧτος, ὁ, ἡ, broken off all round, abrupt, πέτρα ἀπότομος καὶ π. Polyb. 9. 27, 4, cf. Dion. H. 9. 15: cf. ἀπορρύσσει.
 πέρις, Boeot. for περί, C. I. 1625. 14.
 περισαίνω, Ep. περισσ—, to wag the tail round, φαῖν ὑπον, Τηλέμαχον δὲ περισαίνον κύνας Od. 16. 4: οὐρῶν μακρῆσι περισαίνοντες 10. 215: metaph., π. γλώσση Orph. Lith. 424.
 περισάλλω, to move all round, Moschio de Mul. p. 23, etc.
 περισάλπιζω, to sound trumpets round one, sound around, τὰ ἄνα Synes. 128 A:—Pass., π. πολεμικοῖς ὄργανοις Clem. Al. 997: οὐ περισάλλονται or —εγκται has never had the trumpets sounding round him, Plut. 2. 192 B, Eudamoniad. ap. Stob. 366. 53.
 περισαλπυμός, ὁ, a blowing the trumpet round, Julian. 168 D.
 περισάξω, ἡ, a heaping round, Theophr. C. P. 5. 6, 6.
 περισαρκεύω, ὁ, an incision all round, Diosc. Ther. proem. 422 A.
 περισάρκος, ov, surrounded with flesh, very fleshy, Arist. Physiogn. 5, 5, Adamant. 2. 1:—comic metaph., φανάριον π. Clearch. Kith. 2.
 περισαρκόω, to surround or cover with flesh, Basil.
 περισάρκωσις, ἡ, a covering with flesh, Oribas. 90 Cocch..
 περισάρωμα, τό, sweepings, like περικύρημα, A. B. 296, E. M.
 περισάττω, to heap up all around, τὴν γῆν περὶ τὰς ρίζας Arist. Probl. 20. 14, 2: also, π. τὰς ρίζας τῇ γῇ Theophr. C. P. 5. 6, 5: π. τὰ χεῖλη to block up, Polyb. 22. 11, 17.
 περισβεῖννυμι, to extinguish all round, Plut. 2. 997 A, Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 18, in Pass.
 περισείρια, τὰ, cf. παράσειρα II.
 περισείρωμαι, Pass. to be shaken all round, εἰς περισειρόντο (poët. form) the hair floated round, Il. 19. 382, 22. 315.
 περισέμνος, η, ov, very august, Ar. Vesp. 604, Eupol. Incert. 45.
 περισέπτος, η, ov, much-revered, much-honoured, Aesch. Eum. 1038 (a corrupt passage), Agathol. ap. Ath. 376 A.
 περισήμιος, Dor. —σάμιος, (σημα) very famous or notable, Lat. insignis, Eur. H. F. 1018, Mosch. 1. 6: Sup. —ότατος Philo 2. 330.
 περισήπτοιαι, Pass., with intr. pf. περισήπηται, to be decayed all round or entirely, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 3.
 περισθενέω, to be exceeding strong, part. περισθενέων Od. 22. 368.
 περισθενής, ἑς, (σθένος) exceeding strong, Pind. N. 3. 26, Fr. 96. 2.
 περισυάλλομαι, Pass. to be bordered round the edge, χρυσῷ LXX (Ex. 39. 5 = 36. 14): Hesych. cites σιαλῶναι ποικίλαι.
 περισυδῆρος, ov, cased with iron, Diod. 3. 33.
 περισυδῆρόμαι, Pass. to be cased with iron, Math. Vett. 107.
 περισυκαίρω, to jump about, τινί Opp. C. 1. 143: τινά Nonn. Jo. 10. 3.
 περισυκάλλω, to hack round about, Geop. 5. 42, 1, Galen.
 περισυκάπτω, to dig round, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 7, cf. C. P. 5. 9, 3: π. ἀμπέλους Geop. 3. 3, 6, etc., cf. Alciphro 3. 13 and 70. II.
 to turn up all round, περισυκαφείσθης τῆς γῆς Dion. H. 2. 31.
 περισυκαρίζω, = περισυκαίρω, Hesych.
 περισυκαίρω, ἡ, a digging all round, Geop. 9. 9, 2.
 περισυκαδάννυμι, to spread around, τινί τι Clem. Al. 226.
 περισυκαλέω, ἡ, dryness, hardness, Arist. Fr. 24, Porphyr. ad Marcell. 2: περισυκαλία in Paul. Aeg. 6. 112, Antyll. ap. Orib. p. 170 Matth.
 περισυκαλέω (A), ἑς, (σκέλλω) dry and hard all round, exceeding hard, Lat. retorridus, rigidus, of iron, Soph. Ant. 475. II. metaph. obstinate, stubborn, φρένες Id. Aj. 649: ἥθος M. Anton. 4. 28: χαρακτήρ Anth. P. 9. 578:—Adv., περισυκαλέστερον φέρειν to bear more unflinchingly, Menand. Ἀδελφ. 9, cf. Benti. p. 4. 2. of medicines, harsh, irritating, Hipp. 870 B, Galen. 10. 373: ἐλλέβορος σκληρὸς καὶ π. Theophr. H. P. 9. 10, 4. 3. excessive, violent, καύματα Philoch. ap. Ath. 656 A: ἄρῃ π. ἐφ' ἐκάτερα excessive in heat or cold, Theophr. C. P. 5. 14, 9, cf. 2. 3, 3. 4. very dry, ἀποδείξει π. Nemes. 124, cf. 66: τὸ π. τῆς τοιαύτης γεωγραφίας Strab. 636, cf. Sext. Emp. M. I. 39.
 περισυκαλέω (B), ἑς, (σκέλλω) round the leg: hence περισυκαλέω, τὰ, drawers, Lat. feminalia, LXX (Ex. 28. 38, etc.), Philo 2. 157: in sing., περισυκαλέω λινούν LXX (Levit. 16. 4):—so also περισυκαλία, τὰ, Suid.: cf. περισυκαλισμα. II. with the legs apart, ἀγαλα π., such as Daedalus first made, Schol. Plat. Euthyphro II C, cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 68. 3.
 περισυκαλία, ἡ, v. sub περισυκαλέω.
 περισυκαλίον, τό, v. sub περισυκαλέω (B).
 περισυκαλίσ, ἴδος, ἡ, a leg-band, i. e. an anklet or bangle, Menand. Incert. 405, Plut. 2. 142 C, Horat. I Epist. 17. 56: περισυκαλίδες χρυσαὶ Longus 1. 5:—cf. Dict. of Antiqu. s. v.:—in C. I. 151. 37, περισυκαλίσ (not —λέσις), supplied from Ath. 476 E, seems to mean an ornament round the stem of the ἐκτωμα.
 περισυκαλίσμα, τό, a pair of drawers, Achmes Onir. 158, etc.
 περισυκαλίστης, v. sub περισυκαλίστης.
 περισυκαπάζω, to cover or screen all round, βύσσω τι Anth. P. 5. 104:—Pass., Theophr. H. P. 4. 5, 3. II. to put round, ῥάκος Moschio de Pass. Mul.
 περισυκαπῆς, ἑς, (σκέπας) covered all round, ὅρος θάμνοισι π. Call. Jov. 11: οἰκοι Moschio ap. Stob. Ecl. I. 244. II. covering or screen-

ing all round, πύργοι Call. Del. 23: of the air, dark, cloudy, Theophr. H. P. 7. 1, 4, ubi v. Schneid.
 περισυκαπῆται, v. sub περισυκαπῆται.
 περισυκαπῆτος, ov, to be seen on all sides, far-seen, like περίοπτος, περισυκαπῆται ἐνὶ χώρῳ Od. 1. 426., 12. 211, Anth. Plan. 160: ἀστέρες Arat. 213. 2. worth seeing, Call. Epigr. 5: admired, τινι by one, Anth. P. 12. 91.
 περισυκαπῆται, = περισυκαπῆται, Polyb. 2. 20, 3, Mosch. 2. 61, Anth. P. 6. 250.
 περισυκαπῆς, ἡ, consideration, Stob. Ecl. 2. 48, Strab. 195.
 περισυκαπῆτιον, τό, a tent, hut: metaph. of the body, Eccl.
 περισυκαπῆται, to prop or press all round, Hesych.
 περισυκαπῆται, Pass. to be overshadowed, Plut. 2. 1129 E:—of the moon, to be obscured, Id. Nic. 21: so—περισυκαπῆτος, ὁ, obscuration, Id. 2. 372 D.
 περισυκαπῆτος, ov, (σκιά) throwing a shadow all round, of the inhabitants of the polar circles, where the shadow (in their summer season) travels all round in the 24 hours, Posidon. ap. Strab. 135, Cleomed. 1. 7: cf. ἀμφίσκιος, ἐρεβόσκιος.
 περισυκαπῆται, to leap round or about, c. acc., τὸ ἄρμα Acl. N. A. 14. 28: so Anth. P. 12. 181, Luc. Bacch. 2, etc.
 περισυκαπῆτος, ov, very hard, Hipp. 530. 5., 1165 B: metaph. very rough, strong, πνεῦμα Antiph. Στρατιώτ. 2. 17.
 περισυκαπῆται, to make hard all round, Hipp. Aph. 1253, cf. 427. 32.
 περισυκαπῆται, fut. —σκέψομαι: pf. —έσκεμαι: (later περισυκαπῆται, Clem. Al. 630: v. sub σκοπέω). To look round, Soph. El. 897, Plat. Theaet. 155 E, Luc., etc.: so in Med., Ar. Eccl. 487. II. to examine all round, observe carefully, τὸ αὐτίκα Thuc. 1. 36: τὸν αἰγυλόν Plut. Pomp. 80: νύκτα Arat. 199: (c. gen., lb. 435): τὰ πάντα Luc. V. H. 1. 32. 2. to consider well, εὖ περισυκαπῆσαι, τὰ μέλλει ἀσφαλῆστα εἶναι Hdt. 1. 120: π. ὅσπερ κρατήσουσι to watch and see . . . Thuc. 6. 49: π. εἰ . . . Plat. Prot. 313 A: ὅσπερ . . . Id. Ax. 364 A:—also, π. τὰφανή to speculate on hidden things, Soph. Fr. 770: τὴν φύσιν περιεσκεμμένους Plat. Ax. 365 B. 3. περιεσκεμμένους, in pass. sense, circumspect, guarded, ἐπαίνους Luc. Hist. Conscr. 59.
 περισυκαπῆται, ἡ, a look-out place, Byz.
 περισυκαπῆται, ἡ, = περισυκαπῆται, Joseph. A. J. 17. 9, 1.
 περισυκαπῆται, to scatter on all sides, Olympiod. ad Arist. Meteor.
 περισυκαπῆται, to scalp in Scythian fashion, LXX (2 Macc. 7. 4), Phalar. Ep. 13: cf. Σκυθίζω. II. as a surgical operation, Galen. 18. 1, 790: whence περισυκαπῆτος, Id. 14. 781: but perh. the true forms are περισυκαπῆται, —σκυφισμός, which are used to express incisions round or through the scalp (cf. ὑποσκυφίζω), v. Aët. 139 Ald., Paul. Aeg. 33 B, 80 B, Leo in Ermerins Anecd. Med. 111. III. sens. obscc., Anth. P. 12. 95.
 περισυκαπῆται, οὐ, ὁ, one who scalps, Strab. 531.
 περισυκαπῆτος, ὁ, a sacrifice in which a turp was sacrificed and carried about, Plut. Rom. 21, cf. 2. 280 B: cf. Schol. Theocr. 2. 12.
 περισυκαπῆται, to rattle all round, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 22, Dion. P. 844.
 περισυκαπῆται, to wipe all round, Arcad. 174. E. M.
 περισυκαπῆται, to wipe off entirely, Diosc. 3. 52.
 περισυκαπῆται [v], to consume by a slow, smouldering fire, Orph. Lith. 596: of love, Anth. P. 5. 292.
 περισυκαπῆται, to chase about, π. ποτήριον to push round the wine-cup, Menand. Θεοφ. 31, cf. Hippoloch. ap. Ath. 130 C: Pass., κύλικος περιεσβονμένης Alciphro 1. 22, cf. 3. 55, Luc. Symp. 15. II. to run bustling round, κύκλω τὰς πόλεις Ar. Av. 1425: cf. σοβέω III.
 περισυκαπῆται, Dep. to overreach, cheat, τινά Ar. Av. 1646.
 περισυκαπῆται, to quiver round, δοῦρι Q. Sm. 1. 624: to struggle convulsively, Lyc. 68, Nic. Th. 773, etc.
 περισυκαπῆται, to tear off round, εἰς τὴν ἐσθῆτα Greg. Nyss.
 περισυκαπῆται, ἡ, = περισυκαπῆται II, Eccl.
 II. = περισυκαπῆται III, Apoll. de Pron. 372, Eust. 630. 28.
 περισυκαπῆται, ὁ, (περιστάω) a wheeling round, Polyb. 10. 21, 3., 12. 18, 3. II. distracting business, distraction, Polyb. 3. 87, 9, Plut. 2. 831 F: ἐν περισυκαπῆται εἶναι Id. 4. 32, 5, etc.: v. Wessel. Diod. 12. 38. III. the circumflex accent, Dion. H. de Comp. 11.
 περισυκαπῆται, verb. Adj. one must circumflex, Ath. 644 B, etc.
 περισυκαπῆται, ἡ, ὅν, fit for distracting, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 21.
 περισυκαπῆται, fut. —σπάσω, to draw off from around, to strip off, like περι-αρέω, Isocr. Epist. 9. 12: π. ἐαυτοῦ τὸ χλαμύδιον Diod. 19. 9: etc.:—Med. to strip oneself of, τὴν τιάναν Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 13. 2. to strip bare, εἶφος περισπάσας (where Piers. χερὶ σπάσας), Eur. I. T. 296. II. to draw round, wheel about, of an army, Polyb. 1. 76, 5: of a horse's bit, οὐ πᾶν π. not pulling it violently round, Luc. Merc. Cond. 21:—Med., περισπάσμενος τὰς ὀφθαλμοὺς turning about one's eyes, Id. D. Deor. 20. 11. III. to draw off or away, εἰς τοῦναντίον [τὴν πολιτείαν] Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 8: τροφὴν εἰς τὸ περικάρπιον Theophr. C. P. 1. 16, 2: π. τοὺς ῥωμαίους Polyb. 9. 22, 5: τὸν πόλεμον Id. 1. 26, 1: π. τὴν δύναμιν αὐτοῦ to draw it away, Plut. Cic. 45: ἀπὸ τῆς πατρίδος π. τοὺς βαρβάρους Diod. 20. 3: τὸν ἐντὸς . . . ὁρμήν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐξω πολέμους Dion. H. 6. 23: π. περὶ τὰ ἐξω στρατείας τὸν δῆμον Id. 9. 43:—Pass., εἰς τοῦ ἐξω τόπου π. to be drawn away and expanded, opp. to συστέλλεσθαι, Arist. Probl. 1. 29, 4. 2. to divert one's attention, distract, Plut. 2. 160 C:—Pass. to be distracted or engaged, π. ταῖς δια-νοίαις Polyb. 15. 3, 4: absol., Id. 4. 10, 3, Diod. 2. 29: π. περὶ τι Ev. Luc. 10. 40. IV. in Gramm., to mark a vowel or word with the circumflex, Plut. Thes. 26, etc.: esp. on the last syllable, Trypho ap. Ath. 397 E, etc.: περισπᾶσθαι λέξεις Dion. H. de Comp. 11, etc.
 περισπᾶσθαι, v. sub περισπᾶσθαι.
 περισπᾶσθαι, fut. ὄσω, to wind round, τὴν ἐσθῆτα τῇ κεφαλῇ Plut. Camill. 25:—Med., τὰ μέσα . . . ὀπίσθαι π. to surround with soldiers, Id.

Ages. 31, cf. Suid. s. v.; and in Pass., of soldiers to form round a leader, *τινι* Id. Cic. 22; so, of serpents, to twine round, *τινι* Luc. Hist. Conscr. 29, Dips. 6.

περισπείρω, to scatter about, λογομαχίας Eccl.

περισπέρχεται, *h. expedition, quickness*, Eust. 832. 12.

περισπέρχεται, in Hdt. 7. 207, Δοκρὸν *περισπέρχοντων τῇ γνώμῃ* the Locrians being much angered by this opinion, —so that it would be = *περισπέρχης εἰμι*: —but the word is doubtful; for of the simple Verb Hdt. always uses the pass. form *σπέρχεται*; hence Valck. suggested *περισπέρχοντων*.

περισπέρχης, *és*, (σπέρχω) *very hasty*, π. πάθος *a rash, overhasty death* (such as the self-slaughter of Ajax), Soph. Aj. 982; *πικρὸς καὶ π.* Plut. 2. 59 D: —π. ὀδύνησι *goaded by pains*, Opp. C. 4. 218, cf. H. 5. 145.

περισπέρχω, to drive round about, press, agitate, Opp. H. 2. 334; cf. *περισπέρχω*. II. intr. to be in great agitation, Ib. 3. 449-4. 330.

περισπύδω, to pursue on all sides, τινά Joseph. A. J. 17. 1, 1. 2. to go after, go in search of a thing, τινί Arat. 1122.

περισπλάγγω, *ov*, great-hearted, Theocr. 16. 56.

περισπογγίζω, to sponge all round, Hipp. 465. 55, Theophr. Char. 25.

περισπρία, τὰ, a dub. word in LXX, meaning the suburbs of a town.

περισπυδαίω, to be very eager, Symm. V. T.

περισπύδασμα, τό, anything eagerly sought, Eccl.

περισπύδατος, *ov*, much sought after, much desired, Phylarch. 30, Luc. Tim. 38, etc.; *τινι* by one, Hdn. 6. 8, Galen. Adv. —*tw*s, diligently, Ath. 164 B.

περίσπουδος, *ov*, very eager, Poll. 6. 29, etc.; *τινος* for ... , Simplic.

περισπυμένως, Adv. part. pres. pass. marked with a circumflex, esp. on the last syllable, Ath. 400 A, Gramm.

περισπύω, v. sub *περισπύω*.

περισπύω, later Att. *περίπτω*, Adv. of *περισπύω*, of numbers, taken an odd number of times, multiplied by an odd number, e. g., 9 is the square of the uneven root 3, and therefore is *περιττῖος περιττός*, Plat. Parm. 144 A, Plut. 2. 744 A, etc.

περισπύω, *ov*, odd and even: in ancient Arithmetic, of those numbers which become uneven when divided by some power of two, such as 24 (for $24 \div 2^3 = 3$), Nicom. Arithm. 1. 10, Poll. 4. 162.

περισπύω, *h. surplus, abundance*, 2 Ep. Cor. 8. 2, C. 1. 1378; *κατὰ περισπύω*, *ex abundanti*, Tetzl. II. advantage, LXX (Eccl. 1. 3).

περισπύω, poet. for *περισπύω*.

περισπύω, Att. —*πύω*, τό, *superfluity*, Arist. Fr. 259: *that which remains over*, Ev. Marc. 8. 8: *abundance*, Ev. Matth. 12. 34, 2 Ep. Cor. 8. 14.

III. = *περισπύω*, excrement, Plut. 2. 962 E, cf. 910 C.

περισπύω, *h. = περισπύω*, Gl.

περισπύω, later Att. —*πύω*: impf. *ἐπερίσπενον*, later also *περίσπενον*, but only by a confusion with *σπύω*, *ἐσπενον*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 28: (περισπύω). To be over and above the number, μύριοι εἰς ἀριθμὸν ..., εἰς δὲ π. Hes. Fr. 14. 4; *περιττεσπύωσιν ἡμῶν* οἱ πολέμοι the enemy will go beyond us, outflank us (cf. *περίεχω* II), Xen. An. 4. 8. 11. II. to be more than enough, remain over, τὰ κέρυντα καὶ τὰ περιττεύοντα Id. Symp. 4. 35; τὸ π. ἀργύριον Id. Vect. 4. 7; ἢ ἢ τι ... περιττεύον Plat. Legg. 855 A; ἢ περιττεύουσα τροφή Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 8; τὸ π. τῶν κλασμάτων Ev. Matth. 14. 20 (cf. *περίσπενον*); τοσοῦτον τῷ Περικλεῖ ἐπερίσπενον κτλ. such abundance of reason had Pericles ..., Thuc. 2. 65; τοσόνδε ἐπερίσπενον αὐτοῖς ἐνόησεν Joseph. A. J. 19. 1, 18; also, τὸ ἀνδρῶν ἐπερίττεον αὐτῇ Dion. H. 3. 11.

b. in bad sense, to be *superfluous*, τὰ περισπύοντα τῶν λόγων Soph. El. 1288.

III. of persons, to abound in, τινί, opp. to ἐλλείπω, Polyb. 18. 18, 5, Plut., etc.; π. τῷ ἀριθμῷ Act. Ap. 16. 5: —also c. gen., π. ἄρτων to have more than enough of ..., Ev. Luc. 15. 17.

2. to be superior, π. παρὰ τινι to be better than ..., LXX (Eccl. 3. 19): to be better, have the advantage, 1 Ep. Cor. 8. 8, 14. 12; π. μάλλον to abound more and more, sc. in Christian graces, 1 Ep. Thess. 4. 1 and 11.

IV. Causal, to make to abound, π. πάσαν χάριν 2 Ep. Cor. 9. 8; π. τινὰ τῇ ἀγάπῃ 1 Ep. Thess. 3. 12: —Pass. to be made to abound, Ev. Matth. 13. 12, 25. 29.

2. of Time, π. τὰς ὥρας to make them longer, Ath. 42 B.

περισσός, *ov*, with superfluous food, Nonn. Jo. 6. 12.

περισσο-γωνία, *h. inequality of angles*, Iambl. Arithm. p. 28.

περισσο-δάκτυλος, *ov*, with more than the usual number of fingers or toes, Geop. 14. 7, 9.

περισσο-έπεια, *h. περισσο-έπεια*, = *περισσολογία*, —*λογέω*, Cyrill.

περισσο-καλλής, *és*, exceeding beautiful, Cratin. Keip. 1.

περισσο-κομος, *ov*, exceeding hairy, Opp. C. 3. 317.

περισσολογία, to speak superfluously, Suid., Eccl.

περισσολογία, *h. over-talking, wordiness*, Isocr. 250 E, Antid. § 288.

περισσο-λόγος, *ov*, talking too much, wordy, Schol. Ar. Eq. 89, Eccl.

περισσο-λόφος, *ov*, with an over-big crest, Opp. C. 3. 369.

περισσο-μελής, *és*, with superfluous limbs, Manetho 4. 464.

περισσο-μύθος, *ov*, = *περισσολόγος*, superfluous, Eur. Fr. 53.

περισσο-νοός, *ov*, eminent for understanding, Opp. H. 3. 12, Nonn. D. 5. 222.

περισσοπαθῶ, (παθεῖν) to suffer exceedingly, Cassius Probl. 15.

περισσοπόπος, ὁ, *h. with a foot too many*, Nonn. D. 7. 43 (of old age).

περισσοπρακτέον, to exact more taxes than are due, Basilic. : —*Snbst.*

περισσοπραξία, *h. Juris.*

περισσοπρακτία, *h. exaction of taxes from the rich*, v. Duncang.

περισσός, later Att. *περιττός*, *h. ὄν*: (formed from *περί*, as *ἐπί*σαι from *ἐπί*, *μέτα*σαι from *μέτα*, *Ἀμφί*σαι from *ἀμφί*) —*beyond the regular number or size, prodigious*, δῶρα Hes. Th. 399 (never in Hom.); ὄμος Trag. ap. Schol. Soph. O. C. 1375; for Pind. P. 2. 167, v. sub

ἔλκω B. 3.

2. out of the common way, extraordinary, uncommon, remarkable, signal, strange, εἰ τι περισσὸν εἰδείη σοφίης if he has any signal gift of wisdom, Theogn. 767; εἰ φρονέεις καὶ τι περισσὸν ἔχεις Philisc. ap. Plut. 2. 836 C; π. λόγος Soph. O. T. 841; ἄγρα Eur. Bacch. 1197; πάθος Id. Supp. 791; οὐ γὰρ π. οὐδὲν οὐδ' ἔξω λόγον πέπονθας Id. Hipp. 437; *περισσότερα ἀνυχήματα* Antipho 124. 35; π. καὶ τερατώδη Isocr. 248 C; ἴδια καὶ π. Id. Antid. § 155; π. καὶ θαυμαστά Arist. Eth. N. 6. 7, 5; πράξις π. Id. Pol. 5. 10, 20; οὐδὲν δὴ λέγων π. φαίνεται τὴν λέγειν Id. Metaph. 9. 1, 20; *περιττοτάτη φύσις* Id. H. A. 4. 6, 1; τὸ συνανθρωπίζον .. πάντων *περισσύτερον*, of the dog, Ath. 611 B; τὸ *περιττόν*, as a quality of Plato's writings, Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 6.

3. of persons, extraordinary, eminent, remarkable, esp. for great learning, π. ὦν ἀνὴρ Eur. Hipp. 948, cf. Bacch. 429; τοῖς .. π. καὶ τὰ πρᾶσσοντας πλέον Id. Fr. 786; π. καὶ φρονούντα .. μέγα Id. Hipp. 445; *δυστυχέει* εἶναι τοὺς π. Arist. Metaph. 1. 2, 13; π. γένος τῶν μελιττῶν Id. G. A. 3. 10, 13: —often with the manner added, π. κατὰ φιλοσοφίαν Id. Probl. 30. 1, 1; *περὶ τὸν ἄλλον βίον περιττότερον* somewhat extravagant or eccentric, Id. Pol. 2. 8, 1; π. τῇ φύσει Id. H. A. 9. 37, 29; κάλλει, φρονήσει, etc., Plut. Demetr. 2; ἐν ἅπασιν Id. Demosth. 3; τῇ ὥρᾳ, τὴν σοφίαν Alciphro 1. 12, Synes. 89 A; c. inf., Dion. H. de Comp. 18.

4. c. gen., *περισσὸς ἄλλων πρὸς τι* beyond others in ..., Soph. El. 155; π. τούτων ἁμαρτην Antipho 124. 35; *ὅτις τοῦδε περισσότερα* greater things than this, Anth. P. 6. 321; *περιττότερος* προφύττει one greater than ..., Ev. Matth. 11. 9.

II. more than sufficient, redundant, superfluous, αἰ π. δαπάναι Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 6; *περιττὸν* ἔχειν to have a surplus, Id. An. 7. 6, 31; οἱ μὲν .. *περιττὰ* ἔχουσιν, οἱ δὲ οὐδὲ τὰ ἀναγκαῖα .. Id. Occ. 20, 1; and c. gen., τῶν ἀρκούντων *περιττὰ* more than sufficient, Id. Cyr. 8. 21: —often in military sense, of π. ἱππέος the reserve horse, Id. Eq. Mag. 8, 14; οἱ π. τῆς φυλακῆς Ib. 7, 7; π. σκηναί spare tents, Id. Cyr. 4. 6, 12; but, τοῖς *περιττοῖς* χρῆσθαι *their superior numbers*, Id. An. 4. 8, 11, cf. Cyr. 6. 3, 20: —*τὸ π. the surplus, residue*, An. Id. 5. 3, 13; Ἀρπυῖαι τὰ π. *their leavings*, Anth. P. 11. 239.

2. in bad sense, *superfluous, useless*, οὐδὲν κενὸν πέλει οὐδὲ π. Emped. 166; *μόχθος* π. Aesch. Fr. 383, cf. Soph. Ant. 780; π. κἀνὴρ τὰ σώματα Id. Aj. 758; βάρος π. γῆς ἀναστρέφονται Id. Fr. 682; τὰ γὰρ π. πανταχοῦ λυτῇ ἔπη Ib. 103; αὐτῶ σε μὴ *περισσὰ* κηρύσσειν Aesch. Theb. 1043; π. πάντες οὖν μέσφ λόγοι Eur. Med. 819; π. φωναῖν Id. Supp. 459.

3. excessive, extravagant, ἄχθος Soph. El. 1241; *περισσὰ* μηχανάσθαι to commit extravagances, Hdt. 2. 32; *περισσὰ* δρᾶν, πρᾶσσειν to be overbusy, Soph. Tr. 617, Ant. 68; π. φρονεῖν to be over-wise, Eur. Fr. 916; ἢ π. αὐτῇ ἐπιμέλεια τοῦ σώματος Plat. Rep. 407 B; *μῆκος πολλὸν λόγων* π. Id. Legg. 645 C; also, *redundant, overdone*, οἱ καρπεροὶ καὶ π. λόγοι Plat. Ax. 365 C, etc.; and of dress, Plut. 2. 615 D; *περισσότερα* λυτῇ 2 Ep. Cor. 2. 7; τὸν τὰ δέοντ' ἔχειν *περιττὰ* μὲν I hate extravagance in comparison with moderation, Alex. Phil. 1, etc.

4. of persons, *extravagant, over-curious*, *περισσὸς* καὶ φρονὸν μέγα Eur. Hipp. 445; ὁ πολυπράγμων καὶ π. Polyb. 9. 1, 4; ἀκριβὴς καὶ π. τὴν θεραπείαν Plut. Cic. 8: —so, of speakers, π. ἐν τοῖς λόγοις Δημοσθένους Aeschin. 16. 41, cf. Eur. Bacch. 429, and v. sub *περισσολογία*.

5. as a term of praise, *subtle, acute*, ἀκριβὴς καὶ π. διάνοια Arist. Top. 6. 4, 5, cf. Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 47.

III. in Arithmetic, *ἀριθμὸς περιττός* is an odd, uneven number, Lat. *impar numerus*, opp. to *ἄρτιος*, Epich. 94. 7 Ahr., Plat. Prot. 356 E, etc.; αἰ π. ἡμέραι Hipp. Aph. 1251; τὸ π. καὶ τὸ ἄρτιον the nature of odd and even, Plat. Gorg. 451 C, etc.; *ἄρτιος* π. ἀριθμὸς even numbers divisible into two odd numbers, as 2, 6, 10, Eucl.

B. Adv. *περισσῶς*, extraordinarily, exceedingly, *θεοσεβέες π. ἔοντες* Hdt. 2. 37; π. ἐπαινεῖν Eur. Bacch. 1197; π. παιδὰς ἐκιδιδάσκεισθαι to have them educated overmuch, Id. Med. 295; *περισσότερος* τῶν ἄλλων far above all others, Isocr. 35 E; *περισσότερον* τοῦ ἐνός Luc. pro Imagg. 14; also *περισσὰ*, Plut. 7. 63, Eur. Hec. 579, etc.

2. in a peculiar manner, remarkably, *περισσότερον* τῶν ἄλλων θάψαι τινὰ more sumptuously, Hdt. 2. 129; so, *οἰκίῃς π. ἐσκενασμένη* Polyb. 1. 29, 7; *περιττότατα* ἔχειν to be most remarkable, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 4; κομψὸς καὶ π. *περισσώτατα* ἀνθρώπων θρησκείαν in the most singular way, Dio C. 37. 17; ἡδῶς καὶ π. in an uncommon manner, Dion. H. de Comp. 3; ἴδιως καὶ π., *καὶ ἴδιως* καὶ π. Plut. Thes. 19, etc.

3. often with a negat., οὐδὲν περισσὸν τούτων nothing more than or beyond these, Antipho 124. 35; οὐδὲν *περισσότερον* τῶν ἄλλων πραγματεύεσθαι Plat. Apol. 20 C; οὐδὲν π. ἢ εἰ ... no otherwise than if ..., Id. Symp. 219 C.

4. τὰ *περισσὰ* in vain, Anth. P. 12. 182. II. *ἐκ περιττοῦ* is also used as an Adv. *superfluously, uselessly*, Plat. Prot. 338 B, Soph. 265 E, etc.

2. moreover, besides, Id. Legg. 734 D, 802 D. **περισσο-σάρκος**, *ov*, over-fleshy, Suid. s. v. Πρίπας.

περισσο-σύλλαβος, *ov*, with a syllable more, epithet of the third declension, *imparisyllabic*, opp. to those which were *ισοσύλλαβοι*, Steph. B. s. v. Φλεγύα: —Adv. —*βας*, Id. s. v. Ἀβαί, etc. —*περισσοσύνλλαβος*, to have one syllable more than, *τινὸς* or *τινι* E. M. 35. 41., 132. 1, etc.

περισσο-τάγης, *és*, (τάσσειν) put in a series of uneven numbers, opp. to *ἀρτισταγής*, Nicom. Arithm. p. 103.

περισσο-τεχνία, *h. over-exactness in art*, Dem. Phal. 247.

περισσότης, later Att. *περιττ-*, *ητος*, *h. (περισσός) superfluity, excess*, in pl., Isocr. 209 C; π. *μαυφονίας* Dio C. 77. 16: —esp. excess of ornament, pomp, *h. ἐν τοῖς βίοις* π. Polyb. 9. 10, 5: —in style, *redundancy*, cited from Dion. H.

2. of numbers, unevenness, opp. to *ἀρτιστής*, Arist. Metaph. 3. 2, 18.

II. eminence, excellence, Diod. 1. 94; ἢ κατὰ τὴν τέχνην π. 18. 26.

περισσο-τρυφήτος, *ov*, over-luxurious, Timo ap. Ath. 160 A (where Valck. *πᾶς ἀπερισσοτρυφῆτος*).

περισσό-φρων, ὁ, *h. = περισσόνους*, over-wise, Aesch. Pr. 32 S.

περισσόχρονος, *ov*, corrupt word in Theophr. C. P. 1. 18, 3; Schneid. suggests *ισόχρονα* or *παρίσυχρονα*.

περίσσωψος, *ov*, of unbounded spirit, Eccl.

περίσσωμα, later Att. *περίττ-*, τό, *that which is over and above*, esp. *that which remains after the digestion of food*, either as a secretion or an excretion, oft. in Arist., v. G. A. 1. 18, 40 sq.; ταῦτα δὲ [τὰ περ.] ἐστὶ κύρος, φλέγμα, χολή H. A. 3. 2, 1; the list of *περίττωμα*, given in Bonitz' Index, p. 586 b, will shew how wide and indiscriminate was the use of the word by Arist.: cf. σύντηγμα. 2. *metaph. refuse, dregs*, ὡς περ π. τῆς πόλεως Plut. Cor. 12.

περίσσωματικός, later Att. *περίττ-*, ἡ, *ov*, of the nature of *περίττωμα*, excretive, excrementitious, Arist. P. A. 4. 5, 55; π. ὄργανον for excretion, Id. H. A. 4. 6, 5, etc. 2. of persons, abounding in *περίττωμα*, Ib. 7. 4, 3, Probl. 3. 15, al. Adv. -κῶς, Greg. Nyss.

περίσσωματώδης, *es*, like excrements, Moschopol.

περίσσωσις, later Att. *περίττ-*, ἡ, *superfluity*, Hipp. 1185 B. 2.

= *περίσσωμα*, Arist. H. A. 1. 2, 3, G. A. 1. 4, al.

περίσταδόν, Adv. *standing round about*, Il. 13. 551, Hdt. 2. 225, Eur. Andr. 1136, Thuc. 7. 81, etc. — *περιστάδην*, Theod. Prodr.

περιστάζομαι, Pass. *to be bedewed all round*, Anth. P. 7. 36.

περιστάθη, *v. sub* *περίστημι*.

περιστάδην and -αδόν, *v. sub* *περιστολάδην*.

περισταλτικός, ἡ, *ov*, (*περιστέλλω*) *clasp*ing and *compress*ing, δύναμις π. the *peristaltic action* of the bowels, by which digestion is effected, Galen. 2. 153, etc.; ἡ π. ἐνέργεια Ib. 175; ἡ π. κίνησις Ib. 170.

περιστάσιος, *ov*, filled with people standing round, crowded with hearers, στοὰ π. Timae. Fr. 80; v. Casaub. Ath. 163 F.

περίστασις, ἡ, (*περίστημι*) a *standing round, surrounding*, ἡ τοῦ ψύχους π. Arist. Probl. 2. 29; τίς ἦεν κραυγὴ καὶ δόμας π.; *crowds* standing round the house, Teleclid. Incert. 9; so, π. ποιεῖσθαι of crowds, Theophr. Char. 8, ubi v. Casaub. — hence, in concrete sense, a *crowd* surrounding round, *acroud*, Lat. *corona*, Polyb. 1. 32, 3, 18. 36, 11, Ath. 212 F. 2. *surrounding space*, Polyb. 6. 31, 1 sq. and 41, 2, cf. Ath. 205 B. II.

the *circumstance*, condition, or *state of affairs*, Polyb. 1. 35, 10, 4. 67, 4, etc.; αἱ π. τῶν πόλεων Id. 10. 24, 3; ἡ κατὰ τὸν αέρα π. the *state of the atmosphere*, Id. 3. 84, 2, cf. Diod. 4. 22; τὸ κατὰ περίστασιν καθήκον under *certain circumstances*, Cic. Att. 16. 11, cf. 4. 8 b; λοιμικαὶ π. pestilential conditions of the air, Polyb. 6. 5, 5; — esp. in bad sense, κατὰ τὰς π. in *difficult circumstances*, critical times, Polyb. 1. 82, 7, cf. 4. 33, 12, etc.; εἰς πᾶν περιστάσεως ἐλθεῖν Id. 4. 45, 10, cf. 1. 84, 9, etc. 2. *outward pomp and circumstance*, Id. 3. 98, 2, 32. 12, 3, Ath. 547 F. 3. the *circumstances* treated of by a speaker, Quintil. 5. 10. III. a *going round, changing*, of winds, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 19, Probl. 26. 6. 2. a *cycle*, ἡ τοῦ μεγάλου ἐνιαυτοῦ π. Eudem. ap. Theon. Smyrn. de Astr. 40.

περιστάζομαι, Pass. *to be surrounded*, Eccl.

περιστάδην, *verh*. Adj. *one must avoid*, τὴν Philonid. ap. Ath. 675 E.

περιστάπτικός, ἡ, *ov*, of or in *critical circumstances*, τὰ π. πράγματα, = *περιστάσεις*, critical circumstances, Plut. 2. 169 D, cf. Clem. Al. 572, 538, etc.; cf. *περίστασις* II. 2. *full of business*, βίος Galen.: Adv. -κῶς ἔην Origen.

περίστατος, *ov*, surrounded and admired by the crowd, π. ὑπὸ πάντων Isocr. 135 E, cf. Antid. § 288. II. act. *standing round and wondering*, ἀγαπῶ π. τὴν κώμην ποιεῖ Theopomp. Com. Παμφ. 2.

περισταυρῶ, *to fence about with a palisade and trench*, *to entrench*, Thuc. 2. 75; — Pass., αἱ οἰκίαι κύκλῳ περιεσταυρῶντο Xen. An. 7. 4, 14; — Med., *περιεσταυρωμένοι* having *entrenched themselves*, Id. Hell. 3. 2, 2.

περισταυρῶμα, *to*, an *entrenchment*, Dion. H. 5. 42, 8. 67, etc.

περιστάχυνός, *es*, with an ear or spike (as of corn) *growing round* or on it, μίσχος Theophr. H. P. 4. 13, 2, C. P. 5. 12, 5.

περιστεγάζω, *to cover all round*, Greg. Nyss.

περιστεγνός, *ov*, covered all round, well covered, Hesych.

περιστεγνῶ, *to fence all round*, Hero in Math. Vett. 223.

περιστέγω, *to cover all round*, Hipp. Acut. 387; — Pass., Arist. Probl. 11. 9.

περιστέινω, Ep. for *περιστένω*.

περιστείχω, *to go round about*, c. acc., τρίς δὲ περιστείχεις κοῖλον λόχον Od. 4. 277, cf. Anth. P. 5. 139; absol., *περιστείχοντος* ἀλείσου Call. ap. Ath. 477 C.

περιστέλλω, fut. -σελῶ, *to dress, clothe, wrap up*, θανάτῳ π. μέλην Pind. N. 11. 20; τοὺς πόδας Arist. Probl. 2. 26; χλαμυδί π. ἐαυτὸν Plut. Pyrrh. 11; ἔφηρα δ' αὐτὸν ἐπερίστειλας I planted the sword *having* with earth, i. e. planted it *firmly*, Soph. Aj. 821; — Med. *to wrap oneself up*, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1115; — Pass. *to be wrapped up*, Arist. Probl. 1. 55, 3; but also of the thing, *to be wrapped round*, ἀμφί π. Hipp. 603, 9. 2. *to dress or lay out a corpse*, Lat. *componere*, Od. 24. 293, Hdt. 2. 90, 6. 30, Soph. Ant. 903, Eur., etc.; (also, π. τάφον Soph. Aj. 1171); and, simply, *to bury*, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 291 D, Anth. P. 7. 613.

II. *metaph. to wrap up, cloak, cover, tuck* εὐ π. Eur. Med. 582; τὰ ἀμαρτήματα, τὴν ἀμαθίαν, etc., Polyb. 30. 4, 14, Plut. 2. 47 D, etc.; so in Med., τὰ σα περιστέλλων κακὰ Eur. H. F. 1129. 2. *to take care of, protect, defend, maintain*, ἀλλήλους Hdt. 9. 60; πόλις π. 1. 98; π. τοὺς νόμους *to maintain* the laws, 2. 147, cf. 3. 31; τὸ ἐλευθεροῦσθαι 3. 82; τὸ μὴ ἀναρχαν Aesch. Eum. 697; τὸ πάτρια Dem. 744. 4; — *to attend to, cherish, dote* Pind. 1. 1. 47; ἔργα Theocr. 17. 97; ταῦτα καμεῖν καὶ π. Dem. 958. 29; c. acc. pers. *to protect, guard*, ἀλλήλους Hdt. 9. 60, cf. Soph. Ph. 447, Theocr. 15. 75.

περιστενάζω, *to lament vehemently*, Plut. Anton. 56, in Med.

περιστεναχίζω, *v. sub* *περιστοναχίζω*.

περιστεναχίζομαι, Med., = *περιστενάζω*, *to resound all round* or re-

echo with .., μέγα δῶμα περιστεναχίζετο ποσὶν ἀνδρῶν παίζοντων Od. 23. 146, cf. 10. 454; κλισίην δὲ τε δῶμα περιστεναχίζεται Ib. 10; cf. *περιστένω*.

περιστενάχω, = *περιστενάζω*, Q. Sm. 9. 49; in Med., 3. 591.

περιστενοχωρέομαι, Pass. *to be confined within a narrow compass*, Apoll. Lex. Hom., Schol. Il. 16. 163.

περιστένω, *to make narrow, compress*, περιστένεται δὲ τε γαστήρ, of wolves (cf. κοιλογάστωρ), Il. 16. 163; νεκύσοι περιστέινοντο βέεθρα Q. Sm. 3. 23, cf. 14. 607. II. *to sigh about or over*, *sound round about*, c. acc., h. Hom. 18. 21; absol., Dionys. ap. Clem. Al. 674. 2.

to bemoan, Luc. Dem. Encom. 9.

περίστεπτος, *ov*, crowned, wreathed, Emped. ap. Diog. L. 8. 62.

περίστερα, ἡ, the common *pigeon* or *dove*, Hdt. 1. 138, Soph., etc.; distinguished from φάψ, φάττα, οἰνάς, τρυγῶν, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 9; but also used as a generic term, Ib. 6. 4, 1; he says, ib. 5. 13, 4, that it is 'more easily tamed' than the *πελειάς*, so that it must have been known to him in the wild state: — *περιστερός*, δ, a *cock-pigeon*, Pherecr. Gra. 2, Alex. Συντρέχ. 2; — this form is censured by Luc. Soloec. 7. — Cf. *πέλεια*, *πελειάς*, οἰνάς, τρυγῶν, φάσσα, φάψ.

περιστερέων, ὄνος, δ, a *dovecot*, Plat. Theaet. 197 C, D, 198 B, al. II. a *kind of verbena*, Diosc. 4. 60; also *περιστερίον*, τό, Ib.

περιστεριδεύς, ἑως, δ, a *young pigeon* kind, Schol. Ar. Ach. 866, Eust. 753. 56.

περιστερίον, τό, Dim. of *περιστερά*, Pherecr. Πηταλ. 2, Phryn. Com. Τραγῶδ. 4, etc.: — also *περιστεριδίον*, τό, Ath. 654 A; *περιστερίς*, ἰδος, ἡ, Galen. II. a *woman's ornament*, Com. Anon. 319.

περιστερνίζω, *to put round the breast*, Aristae. 1. 25, in Med.

περιστερνίος, *ov*, round or upon the breast, πληγαί Byz.: — *περιστερνίον*, τό, the *region round the breast*, Ib.

περιστερο-εἰδής, ἑς, of the *pigeon* kind, Arist. H. A. 6. 4, 1, 8. 3, 11, al.

περιστερόεις, ἑσσα, *en*, of the *verbena* (*περιστερέων*), Nic. Th. 860.

περιστερός, δ, *v. sub* *περιστερά*.

περιστερο-τροφεῖον, τό, a *place where doves are reared*, ap. Varro.

περιστερώδης, *es*, = *περιστεροειδής*, Arist. G. A. 3. 1, 7 and 14.

περιστερών, ὄνος, δ, = *περιστερέων*, Aesop.

περιστεφάνω, = *περιστέφω*, *to encircle, encircle*, ἐμὲ ποῖος οὐκ ἔχλος π. Ar. Pl. 787; — Pass., *πῖλοι* περὶ τοῖσι *περιεστεφανώμενοι* Hdt. 7. 92; οὐρεῖσι *περιεστεφάνωται* πᾶσα Θεσσαλίη Ib. 130. II. *to put round in a circle*, τὸν ὄχλον Dion. H. 3. 30; τὸν χάρακα Ib. 8. 66; — Pass., *νῆσοι κύκλῳ περιεστεφάνωται τὴν οἰκουμένην* Arist. Mund. 3, 13.

περιστεφάνωμα, τό, an *encircling wreath*, Schol. Theocr. 1. 33.

περιστεφής, ἑς, wreathed, crowned, ἀνθέων π. with a *crown* of flowers, Soph. El. 895. II. act. *twining, encircling*, κισσὸς Eur. Phoen. 651.

περιστέφω, fut. ψω, *to encircle, surround*, νεφέεσσι *περιστέφει* οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν Ζεὺς Od. 5. 303; *τὴν νησίδα τοῖς ὀπλίταις* Plut. Aristid. 9; κύκλῳ τὰ τεῖχη Id. 2. 245 D; Παρνησὸν π. ἐννέα κύκλοις, of the serpent Python, Call. Del. 93.

περιστήθιος, *ov*, round the breast, μίτρα Greg. Nyss.: — *περιστήθιον*, τό, a *breastband*, LXX (Ex. 28. 4), Philo, etc.

περιστηθίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a *breastband*, Jo. Chrys.

περιστηρίζω, *to adhere firmly all round*, Hipp. 509. 16.

περιστήρσι, *v. sub* *περίστημι* B. 1. 2.

περίστια, τά, the *sacrifice of a pig* at the lustration of the popular assembly at Athens, or the *lustration* itself, Ister ap. Phot., Schol. Ar. Eccl. 128; — *περιστιάρχος*, δ, one who offers the *περίστια*, Ar. 1. c., Ister 1. c. (Commonly deriv. from *περί* and *ἱστία* = *ἑστία*).

περιστίβης, ἑς, trodden all round, compact, v. l. for sq.

περιστιγής, ἑς, spotted all over, variegated, Nic. Th. 376.

περιστιζώ, *to prick or dot all round*, περιέστιξε τοῖς μαζοῖς τὸ τεῖχος she stuck the wall all round with breasts, Hdt. 4. 202; and so, *περιστίξαντες* κατὰ τὰ ἀγῆγία τοὺς τυφλοὺς having set them at equal distance round, Id. 4. 2; — Wesseling however refers the word in this passage to a Verb *περιστιζέω* synon. with *περιστιχίζω*, *περιστοιχίζω*. II. for the Gramm. marks called *περιεστιγμένη*, *περιεστιγμένον*, v. sub *ὀβελός* II, and Xχ.

περιστικτός, *ov*, spotted all about, dappled, Nic. Th. 464; — *metaph.*, λαβητοῖσι π. μελέεσσι branded with .., Tryph. 227.

περιστίλβω, *to glitter all round*, Diod. 3. 45, Plut. 2. 693 D; π. τι Eccl.

περιστίπλις, *ews*, ἡ, a *gleaming all round*, Eccl.

περιστιχίω, *to stand round in rows*, Nic. Th. 442, Nonn. D. 26. 223.

περιστιχες, οἱ, αἱ, placed round in a row, Nonn. D. 2. 170.

περιστιχίζω, = *περιστοιχίζω*, Aesch. Ag. 1383.

περιστιλεγγίζω, *to scrape all round with a stleγγίς*, Hesych.

περιστοιχίζω, *to surround* as with *toils* or *nets*, of a besieging army, Polyb. 8. 5, 2, etc.; so in Med., κύκλῳ πανταχῇ μέλλοντες ἡμᾶς καὶ καθήμενος *περιστοιχίζεται* Dem. 43. 1, cf. 72. 13, Dio C. 39. 3.

περιστοιχος, *ov*, set round in rows, Dem. 1251. 23; cf. *στοιχάς*.

περιστολάδην, Adv. *surrounding*, Nic. Al. 475; v. l. -σταλαδὸν or -σταλάδην, by drops, cf. Schol. ad l.

περιστολή, ἡ, a *dressing out*, esp. of a corpse, Dion. H. 3. 21.

περιστόμιος, α, *ov*, round a mouth or aperture, Opp. II. 3. 603. II. as Subst., *περιστόμιον*, τό, the *mouth* of a vessel, Polyb. 22. 11, 15.

2. φορβεία II, Plut. 2. 456 C, Hesych., etc.

περιστομος, *ov*, (στόμα) *presenting a front all round*, Ael. Tact.

περιστοναχίζω, *to groan all round*, γαῖα *περιστοναχίζει* Hes. Sc. 344; where other Mss. have *περιστοναχῆσε* (as in Q. Sm. 3. 397), -στενάχῃσε, -στενάχῃζε; v. sub *στεναχίζω*.

περιστορέννυμι : inf. aor. act. περιστορέσαι, pass. περιστρεθῆναι : *to spread all round or over*, Orph. Arg. 1332, Nonn. D. 18. 81, etc.

περιστράττεδένυμαι, Dep. *to encamp about, invest, besiege*; absol. or c. acc., Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 7, Cyr. 3. 1, 6, etc.—The Act. in later writers, Polyb. 1. 30, 5, 2. 2, 7, Plut. Fab. 22, etc.

περιστρέφω, *to whirl round*, of one preparing to throw, ἔριψεν . . χεῖρὶ περιστρέφας Il. 19. 131; τὸν βα περιστρέφας ἦκε Od. 8. 189; π. τὸν τράχηλον εἰς τοῦπισθα Arist. H. A. 2. 12, 5; π. τὸ ἀγγεῖον *to overturn it*, cited from Plut.; π. ἵππον *to wheel it round*, Id. Marcell. 6.—Pass. *to be turned or turn round*, spin round, Id. 5. 903, Plat. Crat. 411 B; περιστρεφόμενος . . θάμα ἐπεσκοπεῖτο turning round, Id. Lys. 207 A; π. εἰς τάληθ' *to come round to it*, Id. Rep. 519 B, cf. Polit. 303 C; of the heavens, *to make a revolution*, Arist. Cael. 1. 5, 19. 2. π. τῷ χεῖρει *to tie his hands behind him*, Lysias 94. 19.

περιστροβέω, *to whirl round*, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 940.

περιστρόβησις, *ews, ῆ, revolution*, Eccl.

περιστρόγγυλος, *ov, perfectly round*, Athen. de Mach. p. 11.

περιστροφάδην [ἀ], Adv. = περισφοάδην, π. ὁδοποιεῖν ὡς βόες Hipp. Mochl. 852 : *spinning round*, Opp. H. 5. 146.

περιστροφέω, = περιστρέφω, Q. Sm. 6. 504.

περιστροφή, ῆ, *a turning or spinning round*, δστράκον Plat. Rep. 521 C; ἀστρων περιστροφὰι *the courses of the stars*, Soph. Fr. 379; τοῦ ἡλίου Heliod. 1. 18, etc.; περιστροφή λαοῦ *amidst them*, Lxx (Sirac. 50. 5).

περιστροφίς, ἴδος, ῆ, *a wooden implement that is turned round, a strickle*, Poll. 4. 270; *the handle for turning a fuller's press*, Id. 10. 135.

περιστροφός, *ov, turned round*; Adv. —φως, Schol. Ar. Thesm. 58.

II. as Subst. *a twisted rope*, v. l. Xen. Cyn. 2. 6.

περιστρώμα, τό, *the covering of a bed*, Diog. L. 5. 73 :—mostly in pl. *the carpets and hangings of rooms*, Philist. etc. ap. Poll. 10. 42, Callix. ap. Ath. 197 B, etc.; in Ath. 48 C (opp. *το στρώματα*), counterpanes.

περιστρώννυμι, v. sub περιστορέννυμι.

περιστρώφδομαι, Frequentat. of περιστρέφωμαι, περιστρωφόμενος πάντα *τα χρηστήρια going round to all the oracles*, Hdt. 8. 135; περιστρωφώντω δ' ὑποπαῖ Q. Sm. 12. 404.

περιστυλόμαι, Pass. *to be surrounded with pillars*, Eust. in Indice s. v. ἀμικτίτες.

περίστυλος, *ov, with pillars round the wall, surrounded with a colonnade*, ἀλλή Hdt. 2. 148, 153; δόμοι Eur. And. 1099; ναὸς στοαίς . . περίστυλος Paus. 6. 24, 10.

II. as Subst., περίστυλον, τό, Lat. peristylum or -stylium, *a peristyle, a colonnade round a temple or round the court of a house*, Diod. 18. 26, Plut., etc.; also of an area surrounded by a colonnade, Lxx (3 Macc. 5. 23), v. Sturz. Dial. Mac. pp. 80 sq. :—so περίστυλος, ὁ, Diod. 1. 48, or ῆ, Polyb. 10. 27, 10 :—gender indeterminate in Callix. ap. Ath. 204 F, Diod. 1. 47, Plut. Arat. 26., 2. 586 B.—V. Dict. of Antiq. p. 425.

περιστυφέλιζω, *to beat or dash all round*, Opp. H. 3. 23.

περιστύφω [ῶ], *to dry up by astringents*, Plut. 2. 659 C.

περίστυφον, τό, *Hellenic word for περίστυλον*, Diod. 5. 40, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 415. fin., Dio C. 44. 16., 54. 23, Joseph. B. J. 5. 4. 4 and 5, 8.—In MSS. often wrongly περιστόσων, v. E. M. 665. 1.

περισυγκαταλαμβάνομαι, Pass. *to be comprehended in or combined with* . . , susp. in Arist. de Audib. 60.

περισυλλάω, *to strip off all round*, τὸ ἱμάτιον Philo I. 637. II. *to strip of his clothes*, τινά Ael. ap. Suid. :—Pass., περισυλλάσθαι πᾶσαν τὴν οὐσίαν *to be stripped of all one's property*, Plat. Gorg. 486 C, cf. Luc. Philops. 20, Jup. Conf. 8.

περισυρίπτω, *to hiss on all sides*, Enst. 1504. 31., 1816. 46.

περισυρμα, τό, (περισυρῶ II) *mockery*, Eust. 1816. 45.

περισυρμός, ὁ, *a drawing from the right way*, Theophr. Ign. 53.

περισυρῶ, *to drag about*, ἀνω καὶ κάτω Luc. Merc. Cond. 30 (in Pass.) :—metaph. *to satirise, ridicule*, Eust. 1816. 46. II. *to tear away from*, τί τινος Polyb. 3. 93, 1., 4. 19, 4.—Med. *to carry off*, λείαν περιεσύραντο Hyperid. ap. Poll. 1. 162, cf. App. Hisp. 65 :—metaph. *to destroy*, Philo 1. 178.

περισφάλλω, = περισφάλλομαι, *to stagger*, Nic. Al. 555 (542).

περισφάλης, ἑς, *very slippery*, τόποι Plut. Alex. 16; τύχη Id. 2. 317 E.

περισφάλλομαι, Pass. *to slip about*, Hipp. Art. 782.

περίσφαλσις, *ews, ῆ, a making to slip round*, ἐμβολή ἐκ π. a reduction of a dislocation by such a movement of the bone, Hipp. Mochl. 852, cf. 795 C.

περισφᾶργέω, *to be ready to burst*, γάλακτι Nic. Th. 553.

περίσφᾶτος, *ov, = ἐπιθρήνητος, περιώνυτος*, Hesych. Adv. —τως, Phot.

περισφηκόω, *to tie tight all round*, as one does a jar, Diosc. 5. 26 :—Pass. *to be tight bound*, Hipp. Epist. 1277. 42., 1278. 47.

περισφίγγω, *to bind tightly all round*, βόδς οὐρὰ π. τὸν αὐχένα Diod. 3. 33, etc. :—Pass., Hipp. V. C. 908, cf. 278. 9.

περίσφιγξ, ῆ, *a tying tight all round*, Stob. Ecl. 1. 1096.

περισφράγιζω, *to impress with a seal or sign*, Greg. Nyss. 2. 199.

περισφρίγγω, *to swell all round*, Schol. Nic. Al. 62.

περισφύριος [ῶ], *ov, round the ankle*, δράκων Anth. P. 6. 207; πέδαι Clem. Al. 244.

II. as Subst. περισφύριον, τό, *a band for the ankle*, ankle, Hdt. 4. 176, Anth. P. 6. 172.

περισφύρις, ἴδος, ῆ, *an ankle-bandage*, Chirurg. Vett.

περίσφυρος, *ov, = περισφύρος*, Anth. P. 6. 211; τὰ περισφύρα σκέλη Luc. Amor. 41, is perh. τὰ περί σφύρα (σκέλη being a gloss).

II. as Subst., περισφύρον, τό, = περισφύριον, Galen. 19. 144.

περισφύρεω, *περισφύρομαι*, v. sub περιέχω.

περίσχευσις, ῆ, *a surrounding or taking in flank*, Dio C. 50. 31; ῆ π. τῶν βαρβάρων *the surrounding host of barbarians*, Id. 60. 30, cf. 40. 39.

περίσχετος, *ov, surrounded, encompassed*, Opp. II. 4. 146.

περισχιδής, ἑς, *slit all round*: as Subst., περισχιδεῖς, αἱ, *a kind of shoe*, Ephipp. Olynth. ap. Ath. 537 E; used by slaves, Phot., Hesych.

περισχίζω, fut. ἴσω, *to slit and tear off*, ἐσθῆτα Plut. Cic. 36, Luc. D. Meretr. 8. 1; π. τὰ ῥά *to slit them open*, Arist. H. A. 5. 18, 8 :—Pass., π. τῷ μετώπῳ κόμην Poll. 2. 25.

II. in Pass., also, of a river, περισχίζεσθαι τὸν χῶρον *to split round a piece of land*, i. e. *divide into two branches and surround it*, Hdt. 9. 51; so, π. περὶ τὸ χωρίον Polyb. 3. 42, 7, etc.; cf. περιρρήννυμι II;—so, absol., of a stream of men, *to part and go different ways*, περιεσχίζοντο ἔνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν Plat. Prot. 315 B; of light, ἀγῆ πολλοῦ π. Plut. 2. 407 E; of sound, Poll. 2. 116; of thought, Clem. Al. 236.

III. *to strip of all his clothes*, τινά Art. Epict. 1. 25, 30; cf. περιρρήννυμι.

περισχισμός, ὁ, *dividing, going different ways*, Plut. 2. 906 B.

περισχονίζω, *to tie round with a rope or cord (σχοῖνος)*, Clem. Al. 800.

II. *to part off by a rope*, as in the Athen. law-courts the judges were separated from the people, Poll. 8. 20, 123, 141, cf. Dion. H. 7. 59 :—Med., of the Areopagitic Council, *to part itself off by a rope* (used as a bar), Dem. 776. 20.

περισχονίσμα, τό, *a place surrounded by a rope*, Lat. septum, Plut. 2. 847 A; π. τοῦ βήματος App. Pun. 78; τοῦ δικαστηρίου Poll. 8. 124.

περισώζω, *to save alive* (= σώζειν τινά ὥστε περιέναι), *to save from death or ruin*, Xen. Hell. 2. 3. 25., 4. 8, 21, etc.; so, π. τὴν πόλιν Ib. 6. 5, 47; so in Med., Alpheio 1. 30 :—Pass. *to escape with one's life*, of a prisoner, Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 32; ἐκ μάχης Dio C. 46. 50; of things, *to survive*, οἶον λείψανα περισσώσθαι Arist. Metaph. 11. 8, 21.

περισωρεύω, *to heap up all round*, τινί τι Arist. Fr. 208. II. Pass. *to be heaped up with*, τινι Plut. Timol. 29; π. ὑπὸ τῶν θυρῶν *to be buried under the shields*, of Tarpeia, Dion. H. 2. 40.

περιταίνω, *lon, -ῆ, ῆ, doubtful word in Arctae Caus. M. Diut. S. 8, Cass. Probl. 43 : Dind. suggests περιτονία.*

περιτάμνω, *lon, and Ep. for περιτέμνω.*

περιτάνω, ὁ, *Arad. for εὐνύχων*, Ptol. Heph. in Phot. Bibl. 147. 14.

περιταρχύομαι, Dep. *to bury [corpses] all round*, Q. Sm. 7. 157.

περιτάσις, ῆ, *extension all round*, Plut. 2. 1003 D, etc. II. *distension*, κοιλίης, τοῦ δέρματος Hipp. 75 C, etc.; τῶν μαστῶν Diosc. 3. 41.

περιταφρεύω, *to surround with a trench*, τὴν πόλιν, τὸ στρατοπέδον Polyb. 1. 48, 10, Plut. 2. 191 C; στρατοπεδεύεσθαι ἐν περιταφρευμένῳ Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 28; περιταφρευόμενος ἠρέσχετο Plut. Mar. 33.

περιτέγγω, *to wet all round*, Anna Conn.

περιτείνω, *to stretch all round or over*, π. τοῦτοις (sc. τοῖς ρομεῦσι) διφθέρας Hdt. 1. 194; ὠμοβόειν π. 4. 65; περὶ ταῦτα (sc. τὰ ξύλα) πύλων . . π. Ib. 73 :—Pass., δέρμα περιτεταμένον tight-stretched, Hipp. Progn. 36, cf. Arist. H. A. 5. 16, 9, al.; νοτίδος περὶ αἶρα περιταθείης being spread throughout . . , Plat. Tim. 66 B, cf. Arist. Meteor. 2. 2, 6 and 18; also, δοντὶ δέρματι περιτεταμένη stretched with a skin, Id. Fr. 456; ἡ κοιλία περιτείνεται is distended, Id. H. A. 8. 2, 27.

περιτείνω, *to vex exceedingly*, Orph. Arg. 876.

περιτερίζω, *to wall all round*, πλίνθος Βαβυλῶνα Ar. Av. 552. 2. *to surround with a wall*, so as to beleague, Thuc. 2. 78, 4. 69; Μυτιλήνην ἐν κύκλῳ ἀπλῶ τεύχει Id. 3. 18; τεύχει διπλῶ Dem. 1380. 1 :—Pass., Thuc. 3. 68. II. *to build round*, ὁ περιτετεειχόμενος κύκλος Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 22.

περιτεΐχισις, ῆ, *a walling round so as to blockade, circumvallation*, Thuc. 2. 77., 4. 131, etc.

περιτεΐχισμα, τό, *a wall of circumvallation, blockading wall*, Thuc. 3. 25., 5. 2, Xen. Hell. 1. 3, 5.

περιτειχισμός, ὁ, = περιτεΐχισις, Thuc. 4. 131., 6. 88.

περιτειχίω, τό, *a surrounding wall*, Lxx (4 Regg. 25. 1, al.).

περιτελίζω, *to grow around*, περὶ γλῶχες τελέθουσι Hes. C. 398.

περιτελέω, fut. ἴσω, *to finish all round*, περὶ δ' ἡματα μακρὰ τελέσθη Od. 10. 470, cf. 19. 153., 24. 143, Hes. Th. 59.

περιτέλλομαι, Pass. *to go or come round*, mostly of Time, ἀφ' περιτελλομένου ἔτεος as the year came round, Od. 11. 295., 14. 294, cf. h. Hom. Cer. 445; περιτελλομένων ἐνιαυτῶν as years go round, Il. 2. 551, cf. 8. 404, 418; so, π. ὥραι Soph. O. T. 156, Ar. Av. 606; cf. περιπέλομαι, περιέρχομαι.

2. *to rise*, of the sun and stars, Alcae. 40, Arat. 215, 232. II. the Act. is used by later Poets in signif. 1, Orph. ap. Euseb. P. E. 665 C; in signif. 2, Arat. 828. Cf. Τέλλω.

περιτέμνω, *lon, and Ep. —τάμνω, to cut or clip round about*, Lat. circumcidere, οὐδὲν περιταμένον *to prune them*, Hes. Op. 572; τὴν κεφαλὴν π. κύκλῳ περὶ τὰ ὦτα Id. 4. 64 :—Med., περιτάνεσθαι βραχίονας *to make incisions all over one's arms*, Ib. 71; so absol., Ib. 104. 2. of circumcision, τῶν ἐπιγινόμενων οὐ περιτάνουσι τὰ αἰδοῖα Id. 2. 104; π. τοὺς παῖδας Diod. 1. 28, 3. 32, Lxx; and in Med., περιτάνονται τὰ αἰδοῖα they practise circumcision, Hdt. 2. 36, 104 :—Pass., Lxx (Gen. 17. 10, al.). 3. *to cut off the extremities*, τὰ ὦτα καὶ τὴν βίνα Ib. 162; τοὺς μαστοὺς, τὸ αἰδοῖον Dio C. 62. 7., 79. 11; τὰ περιττὰ Luc. Anach. 20 :—Pass., περιτάνεσθαι γῆν *to be curialed of certain land*, like ἀστερίσκεσθαι γῆς, Hdt. 4. 159; πᾶσαν . . περιτεμνόμενον σοφίαν Eur. Fr. 476. II. *to cut off and hem in all round*, cut off, Lat. intercipere; hence in Med., βουὸς περιταμνόμενος *cutting off cattle for oneself*, i. e. so as to drive them off, 'lifting' cattle, Od. 11. 402., 24. 112 (nearly like περιβάλλεσθαι λέαν); cf. ἀμφιτέμνω :—Pass. *to be cut off*, ἄρματα π. ὑπὸ τῶν ἵππων Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 8.

περιτενής, ἑς, *stretched all round, distended*, Hipp. Art. 812, etc.

περιτεραμνίζω, *to cover all over*, χρυσοῦ τι Polemo ap. Ath. 474 D.

περιτέρμων, *ov, bounding all round*, κύκλος Orph. H. S. 2. II. *pass. bounded all round*, ὠκεῶν Anth. P. 9. 297.

περιτερπής, ἑς, *very delightful*, Eumath. p. 37.

περιτέρπω, *to delight exceedingly*, τὴν δύναναι Byz.

περιτεύχω, to prepare all round, νίκην Tzetz. Antc-Hom. 249.
περιτεχνάσμι, Dep. to contrive with great art, Anon. ap. Suid.
περιτεχνήσους, ή, extraordinary art or cunning, τῶν ἐπιχειρήσεων Thuc. 3. 82, cf. Dio C. 46. 19.

περιτήκη, τό, that which is cast off in smelting, dross, refuse, Lat. scoria; metaph. of persons, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. de Nobil. p. 950 Wyt.
περιτήκω, fut. ξω, to melt all round, melt quite away, Hipp. 345. 25; τήν γήν Plat. Criti. 112 A, cf. Arist. Mirab. 45;—Pass., with pf. —τέτηκα, to melt entirely, melt away, ή χιών π. Plut. 2. 648 C, etc.: to disappear, Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 2. fin.
II. π. τι καττιτρώφω to cover with a coat of tin, Plat. Criti. 116 B.

περιτήκεις, ή, a discharge of humour, as in dropsy, Hipp. Coac. 194.
περιτίθημι, fut. —θήσω: aor. 2 περιέθην, imperat. περίθε. To place round about, put round, περι δέ βύλα θήκαν Od. 18. 308; π. κύνειν τινί Hdt. 2. 162; στέφανόν τινι Id. 6. 69; πλίδιον περι τήν κεφαλήν Plat. Rep. 406 D; χρυσόν Ib. 420 E; π. γράμματα to attach letters to words, Id. Crat. 393 E, 414 C, π. τοῖς σχήμασι σφαίραν Arist. Cael. 2. 2. 11; σκληρὸν περιέθην ή φύσις περι τὸ σαρκώδες Id. P. A. 4. 9. 8;—Med. to put round oneself, put on, περι δέ τρυφαίαν . . κρατὶ θέτο Il. 19. 381; περι δέ ξίφος ὅδ' ὀτρύνω Od. 2. 3. 4. 308; περιθέμενον χλαμύν (Aeol. for περι-) Sapph. 68 (as emended by Seidl.); π. στέφανον Eur. Med. 984, Ar. Thesm. 350, al.; στρεπτόν Xen. Cyr. 2. 4. 6; σκευὴν Plat. Crito 53 D; δακτύλιον Id. Rep. 360 B; διάθηκα αὐτὸς περιέθηκατο App. Mithr. 67.
II. metaph., like περιβάλλω, to bestow, confer upon, π. τινὶ βασιλίην, ἐλευθερίην, κράτος Hdt. 1. 129., 3. 81, 142, Simon. 97; τὸ κάλλιστον ὄνομα, δίδαν, ἀξίωμα, etc., Thuc. 4. 87, Isocr. 112 C, etc.; π. τινὶ ὕνειδος, ἀτιμίαν to put reproach, dishonour upon him, Antipho 131. 32, Thuc. 6. 89; πίστιν τινὶ Aeschin. 41. 31; συμφορὰν Antipho 118. 3; π. τὴν Μηδικὴν ἀρχὴν τοῖς Ἕλλησι to put the Median yoke round their necks, Thuc. 8. 43; ὁ πυκτικὸς . . οὐ πᾶσι τὴν αὐτὴν μάχην π. does not prescribe . . , Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9. 15; π. ἐπιστήμην τινὶ to ascribe, Id. Pol. 8. 6, 14; [ταῖς πράξεσι] μέγας π. καὶ κάλλος Id. Rhet. 1. 9. 40;—Med. to assume, σχῆμα ἀλλότριον Arr. Epict. 2. 19. 28. 2. reversely, π. τινὰ ὑβρεῖ to envelope him with . . , Diog. L. 6. 33.

περιτίλλω, to pluck all round, περ. θρίδακα to strip the outside leaves off a lettuce, Hdt. 3. 32; so, θρίδαξ περιτετιμένη Ib.; metaph., περιτετιμένους τὸ περὶ having one's feathers all plucked off, Luc. Gall. 23.
II. to pluck out, v. sub παρατίλλω.

περιτίμω, to honour or value very much, Or. Sib. 5. 265.
περιτίμῃς, εσσα, εν, much-honoured, h. Hom. Ar. 65.
περίτιμος, ὁ, the fourth month of the Macedonian year, nearly answering to January, Menand. ap. Joseph. A. J. 8. 5. 3, Clinton F. H. 3. 350.
περιτιτάνω, to stretch round about, περι μέσσω χεῖρε τιτῆνας Il. 13. 534.

περιτίτραμι, Pass. to be pierced all round, Oribas. p. 97 Cocch.
περίτιω, to honour very highly, Ar. Rh. 3. 74.
περίτμημα, τό, a slice, shaving, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 304 A, M. Anton. 8. 50, etc.

περιτομέυς, ἑως, ὁ, a shoemaker's knife, Poll. 7. 83., 10. 141.
περιτομή, ή, circumcision, LXX, N. T., Philo, etc.
περιτομῆς, ἰδος, ή, an unknown part of a ship, Hesych.
περίτομος, ον, cut off all round, abrupt, steep, Lat. praeruptus, abruptus, ὅρος Polyb. 1. 56. 4; λόφος Dion. H. 5. 19.

περιτόναιος, α, ον, stretched or strained over, π. ὑμῶν or χιτῶν, the membrane which contains the lower viscera, the peritoneum, Galen., v. Greenhill Theophil. p. 299; more commonly περιτόναιον, τό, Hipp. 1215 G, Galen., etc.; περιτόναιος, ὁ, Celsus 4. 1.
II. περιτόναιον, τό, is apparently = ἐντεροεία in Poll. 1. 92; so περιτόνον in Eust. 1533. 41;—but περιτόναια, τά, Poll. 1. 89, are projecting beams at the stern of a ship.

περιτόνια, ή, = περίτασις, Oribas. 325 Matth.: cf. περιταινία.
περιτόνιον, τό, the lever by which one turns a press, Heliod. de Mach.
περίτονος, ον, stretched round or over, v. sub περιτόναιος II.
II. covered with something stretched over, π. βύρση Dion. H. 4. 58.
περιτοξέω, = ὑπερτοξέω, to overshoot, overshoot, τινά Ar. Ach. 712.
περιτορεύω, to round off, of style, Dion. H. de Dem. 21.

περιτορεύω, to turn as in a lathe, περι . . τὸν ἐγκέφαλον . . σφαίραν περιτορεύουσεν ὑστεινὴν he framed a globe round it, Plat. Tim. 73 E, cf. 69 C.
περίτρωος, ον, very distinct, Synes. 15 B, etc.; περίτρωα λαλεῖν Plut. 2. 4 B, ubi v. Wyttenb. Adv. —νωσ, M. Anton. 3. 80, E. M.
περιτραυλίζω, to lisp or twitter round, τινά Eust. Opusc. 320. 91.
περιτραυχήλιος, ον, round the neck, Hesych. s. v. κλοιός, E. M.
II. as Subst., περιτραυχῆλιον, τό, a neckpiece, gorget, C. I. 151. 8, Plut. Alex. 32.

περιτραχύνω, to make quite rough, Phot. Bibl. 98. 3.
περιτρέμω, to tremble all round, Arr. Epict. 3. 26, 36, Eccl.; cf. περιτρώμω.
περιτρεπτικός, Adv. to expl. περιτροπάδην, Schol. Ar. Rh. 2. 143.
περιτρέπω, fut. —τρέψω, to turn and bring round, π. τι εἰς ἐαυτὸν to bring on one's own head, Lys. 104. 25, cf. Aristid. 2. 420; π. τίς τοῦναντίον Eus. ap. Stob. 58. 11; ἐπὶ θίτερα Aristid. 1. 112; τὸ σφάλμα εἰς ἄλλο μακρὸν αἰσιώτερον π. Luc. Laps. 15; τὸν λόγον εἰς ὕνειδος Plut. 2. 1036 F; π. τινὰ εἰς τι Act. Ap. 26. 24;—c. inf., π. τι μνῆναι to bring a thing round to signify . . , Plat. Crat. 418 B. 2. to turn upside down, to overturn, upset, χεῖμα π. τὴν ναὺν Luc. Contempl. 7; δῖνος περι κάτω τετραμμένος = περιετραμμένος κάτω, Strattis Mh. 2, cf. Phot. Lex. p. 418; περιτραπέσις Ὀδυσσεὺς upset (at sea), Plut. 2. 831 D; τῇ βύμῃ τοῦ ἱππου π. τινά Id. Marcell. 7;—metaph., φθόνος π. τινὸς ὕψος Trag. ap. Stob. 563. 21; μή τις . . βασκανία π. τὸν

λόγον Plat. Phaedo 95 B, cf. Ax. 370 A:—Pass., τὸ ψῦχος π. is entirely changed, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8. 21; τὸ παράδειγμα περιτρέπαται Luc. Jup. Trag. 49; of a person, to change one's opinion, Diog. L. 3. 35. 3. to turn away from, δούλι' ἔργα καὶ δύνῃ π. Simon. Iamb. 6. 58 (Schneidew. περιτρέμει).
II. intr. to turn or go round, περι δ' ἔτραπον ὧραι Od. 10. 469.

περιτρέφω, fut. —θρέψω, to make to congeal around, πάχην Ar. Rh. 2. 738;—Pass., περιτρέφεται κυκλῶντι [the milk] forms curds as you mix it, Il. 5. 903; σαρκίεσαι περιτρέφεται κρύσταλλος the ice froze hard upon the shields, Od. 14. 477; τὸ περιετραμμένον σοι σαρκίδιον Marc. Ant. 12. 1.

περιτρέχω: fut. —θρέξομαι, but usu. —δράμῃμαι: aor. περιέδραμον: pf. —δεδράμκα Plat. Clitoph. 410 A. To run round and round, τὸ δῶμα π., said by a drunken man, Theogn. 505; π. τὰ κύνidia Xen. Oec. 13. 8; π. δέυρο Ar. Vesp. 138; π. εἰς ταῦτόν to come round to the same point, Lat. redire, Plat. Theaet. 200 C, cf. Clitoph. 1. c. 2. to run about everywhere, οἱ δὲ πεπαιδευμένοι περιτρέχοντες Cratin. Δραμ. 7; κύκλω π. καὶ βοᾶν Alex. Πανν. 3; π. ὅπῃ τῷχοιμι Plat. Symp. 173 A, cf. Lysias 185. 13. 3. metaph. to be current, in vogue, ταῦτα τὰ περιτρέχοντα Plat. Theaet. 202 A; ή περιτρέχουσα ἑταιρεία common society, Ep. Plat. 333 D; ὀνόματα περιτρέχοντα current, Dion. H. de Dinarch. 2; ή περιέχουσα ὑγρότης the prevailing damp, Plut. 2. 67 E; so Rhetoric was called τέχνη περιτρέχουσα, a comprehensive art, quod in omni materia diceret, Quint. Instt. 2. 21, 7.

II. c. acc. to run round, τινά Hdt. 8. 128; τὴν λίμνην κύκλω Ar. Ran. 193; to run round searching, τὴν Πύκνα πᾶσαν Id. Thesm. 657;—of things, in pf., to encompass, surround, ὡκεανὸς π. γαῖαν Dion. P. 41, cf. Theocr. Ep. 4. 5. 2. metaph. to come round, circumvent, take in, Ar. Eq. 56.—Cf. περιέρχομαι.

περιτρέω, to tremble round about, λαοὶ δὲ περίτρσαν the people stood trembling round, Il. 11. 676.
περίτρησις, ή, a piercing on all sides, Oribas. p. 97 Cocch.: so, περίτρημα, τό, Philo Belop. 72.

περίτρητος, ον, pierced all round: περίτρητον, τό, the perforated shield of a ballista, Hero 134; scutula in Vitruv. 1. 2, cf. 10. 17.
περιτρητής, ἑς, Ion. for —τραχής, very rough, Numen. ap. Ath. 315 B.
περιτρίβης, ἑς, worn all round by use, δονακες Anth. P. 6. 63; metaph. worn with work, Lat. attritus, χεῖρες Ap. Rh. 1. 1175.

περιτρίβω, fut. ψω, to rub or wear away all round, ὁ χρόνος π. τὸ ἄγαλμα Philostr. 673, cf. 797; πετράς περιτρυμμένα Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 50; κόγχος ἄλμη . . περιτρίβει (aor. 2 pass.) Lyc. 790.
περιτρίβω, pf. περιτρίβη, to creak all round, Q. Sm. 12. 431, etc.

περίτρυμα, τό, anything worn smooth by rubbing; metaph., π. δικάων, of a pettifogger, Ar. Nub. 447; π. ἀγορᾶς Dem. 269. 19; cf. ἐπίτρυμμα, ἐπίτρυπος.

περίτρυπος, ον, smooth-worn, ὁδός Orac. ap. Schol. Eur. Phoen. 638.
περίτριψις, εως, ή, a rubbing round, Schol. Nic. Al. 256.
περιτρώμω, = περιτρέμω, Q. Sm. 3. 182, 364;—Med., σάρκες περιτρώμουντο μέλυσιν all the flesh crept on his limbs, Od. 18. 77;—c. acc., Q. Sm. 3. 182.

περίτρομος, ον, all-trembling: much-scares, Opp. H. 2. 309;—Adv., περιτρομῶς ἔχειν πρὸς τι Phalar. Ep. 7.
περιτροπάδην [α], Adv. by driving about, Ar. Rh. 2. 143.
περιτροπέω, Ion. and Ep. collat. form of περιτρέπω:
I. intr., περιτροπέων ἐνιαυτὸς a revolving year, Il. 2. 295.
II. trans. to turn from all sides to a centre, gather from all round, πολλά [μῆλα] περιτροπέοντες ἐλαύνομεν Od. 9. 465; περιτροπέων φῶλ' ἀνθρώπων, driving about, perplexing them, h. Hom. Merc. 542; cf. περιτροπάδην.

περιτροπή, ή, a turning round, revolution, circuit, Plat. Theaet. 209 E; ὅταν περιτροπᾷ ἐκάστοις . . περιτροπὰς ξυνάπτωσι Id. Rep. 546 A; ἑτέαν περιτροπᾶς Simon. Iamb. 1. 8;—proverb., ὑπέρον π., v. ὑπερος I. 2. a turning about, changing, ἐν περιτροπῇ by turns, one after another, Hdt. 2. 168., 3. 69; ή περιτροπῆς, Dion. H. 5. 2, Dio C. 53. 1. 3. an overturning, ὠθισμοὶ καὶ π. ἀλλήλων Plut. 2. 639 F;—in Rhet., ή π. τοῦ λόγου an overturning the opponent by his own arguments, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 128, etc.

περίτροπος, ον, turned round, whirled round, κίνησις π. rotatory motion, prob. I. Plut. Lysand. 12;—in Hesych. as Subst., περιτροπού· ἄλγος, but see Lob. Paral. p. 386.
περιτροχάζω, = περιτρέχω, Apollod. 1. 9. 26;—Pass., Eust. Opusc. 75. 27.

περιτροχᾶλος, ον, = περίτροχος; neut. pl. as Adv., περιτροχάλα κείρεσθαι to have one's hair clipt round about, a tonsure called σκάφιον (v. Hesych. s. v.), Valck. Hdt. 3. 8, Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 261 F; π. κουρά Phot.

περιτροχός, ἄδος, ή, a street-walker, Ignat. Epist. 6.
περιτροχασμός, οὔ, ὁ, a running round about, Oribas. 113 Matth.
περιτροχᾶς, collat. form of περιτρέχω, Anth. P. 7. 338; c. acc., πολλές σε περιτροχῶσιν δοῖναι Call. Del. 28; in Med., Anat. 815.

περιτροχίον, τό, a wheel revolving round an axle, ἄξων ἐν περιτροχίῳ the wheel and axle, Papp. in Collect. Math. 8. 482, Tzetz.
περίτροχος, ον, circular, round, of a star in a horse's forehead, Il. 23. 455; of the sun, Ar. Rh. 3. 1229, Tryph. 518; of a hat, Cat. Fr. 124.
II. pass. surrounded, π. ὑδασὶ λίμνη Dion. P. 987.

περιτροῦζω, to murmur or grunt round about, Q. Sm. 14. 36.
περιτρώγω [ω], to afflict exceedingly, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 881;—so περιτρωχθεῖς, Jo. Damasc.

περιτρώγω, fut. —τρώξομαι: aor. περιέτρωγον. To gnaw round about, bite off, Arist. II. A. 8. 24, 9. Luc. Tim. 8, etc.; τοὺς δακτύλους Pherecr. Ἀγρ. 2; π. τὰ χρυσία τινὸς to nibble off. purloin her jewels, 4 H

Ar. Ach. 258; τοὺς ἀγγελόφους Id. Vesp. 672 :—metaph. *to carry at*, τινά Ib. 596.

περιτροχάω, Ep. collat. form of περιτρέχω, Q. Sm. 7. 459.

περιττός, -άκεις, -εύω, -ωμα, etc., v. sub περισσ-.

περιτυγχάνω, fut. -τεύξομαι; aor. -ετύχον; pf. -τετύχηκα Isocr. 221 :

1. mostly of persons, *to happen to be about*, at or near, hence *to light upon*, *fall in with*, *meet with*, τινί Thuc. 1. 20., 4. 120, Lys. 131. 43, etc.; π. ἀνγνώμονι κριτῇ Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 5; and absol., Thuc. 1. 135, Plat. Symp. 221 A :—also c. dat. rei, π. τῷ πράγματι Andoc. 6. 8; φαρμακίοις Plat. Phaedr. 268 C; τῇ ἀρετῇ Id. Prot. 320 A; ἀτυχήμασι Polyb. 1. 37, 6; π. ἱητρικῇ *to stumble upon* medical success, without science, Hipp. 3. 54; v. Foës. Oecon. 2. reversely of events, περιτυγχάνει μοι ἡ συμφορὰ an accident happens to, befalls me, Thuc. 4. 55.

περιτύλλισσω, *to wrap round*, Hesych. s. v. ἐσπαργάνωσεν, Phot.

περιτύμβιος, on, round or at the grave, Anth. P. 7. 560.

περιτυμπανίζομαι, Pass. *to be stunned with drums*, Plut. 2. 144 D, 167 C.

περιτύπσω, *to embrace, comprehend*, as the atmosphere does our bodies, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 75, cf. 131, M. 10. 95 :—in Aristaeon. 1. 1, περιτυπσομένην is now restored.

περιυβρίζω, *to treat very ill, to insult wantonly*, τινά Hdt. 5. 91, Plut., etc.; τοιαῦτα π. αὐτοὺς ἐν μέρει Ar. Vesp. 1319, cf. Thesm. 535 :—Pass. *to be so treated*, πρὸς or ὑπὸ τινος Hdt. 2. 152., 4. 159; ὧδε or ταῦτα π. Id. 1. 114., 3. 137; οἶα π. Ar. Eq. 727.

περιυλακτέω, *to howl around*, ἡ ὄρη π. τὴν καρδίαν Ach. Tat. 2. 29.

περιυμνητός, on, much celebrated, Eus. D. E. 16 C.

περιυνοίμαι [ῥ], Pass. *to be rained round*, Strab. 638.

περιυπνίζω, *to awaken all round*, Gloss.

περιυφαίνω, *to weave round*, Poll. 7. 62, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 9.

περιψαγεῖν, v. sub περιεσθίω.

περιφαῖς, ἐς, gleaming all round, βλεφάρων περιφαῖα κύκλα [where the antepupil is made long, as in φάει], Opp. H. 2. 6.

περιφανοίμαι, Pass. *to be visible all round*, of high points, mountains, etc., ὅρεος κορυφῇ. περιφανομένοιο Il. 13. 179; ἐν σκοπῇ, περιφανομένων ἐνὶ χώρῳ θαμνῶν ποιῶσιν h. Ven. 100; so, ἐν περιφανομένῳ (without Subst.) Od. 5. 476. 2. *to shine around*, Plut. 2. 932 B. II.

later, in Act., *to display all round*, Diod. 17. 10.

περιφανός [φά], ἡ, a being seen all round : conspicuousness, notoriety, full knowledge, πολλὰ π. τῆς χάρις ἐστὶ it is thoroughly known, Hdt. 4. 24; π. τοσαύτη τοῦ πράγματος ἐστὶ Dem. 1102. 2, cf. Isae. 66. 17; διὰ τὴν π. τῶν ἀδικημάτων Dem. 844. 4; ἐκ π. ὁρᾶσθαι completely, Dion. H. de Comp. 22. init., 23. init. II. = ἐπιφάνεια II, superficial appearance, Plut. 2. 674 A : surface, Eust. Opusc. 97. 25.

περιφανής, ἐς, (περιφαίνομαι) seen all round, of a city, Thuc. 4. 102; π. εἴα figures standing free and unattached, opp. to those in relief, Ath. 199 E, 205 C. 2. conspicuous, manifest, notable, notorious, Soph. Aj. 66, etc.; π. τὰ πράγματα Ar. Lys. 756; π. ἀδικηματα Lysias 116. 8; τὰ δημοσία πον καὶ π. Plat. Philib. 31 E; μεγάλη καὶ π. ἀναίσχυρία Dem. 825. 20; τεκμήριον Lys. 165. 15; περιφανές [ἐστὶ], ὡς. Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 17 :—Comp. -φανέστερος, -έτατος, Xen. Hell. 7. 3, 8, Ar. Eq. 206, etc. :—Adv. -νώς, conspicuously, notably, manifestly, Soph. Aj. 81, Ar. Eq. 1186, Pl. 948, Thuc. 6. 60, Plat. Meno 91 D; Comp. -έστερον, Dem. 815. 19.

περιφαντάζομαι, Dep. *to form a fantastical notion of a thing*, Simplic. ad Epict. p. 417.

περιφαντός, on, = περιφανής, τάφος Anth. P. 8. 202 : metaph., π. θανεῖται too plainly he will die, Soph. Aj. 229. II. famous, renowned, Lat. illustris, Ib. 599.

περιφάσις, ἡ, = περιφάνεια, π. τῶν τόπων a wide view over the country, Polyb. 10. 42, 8.

περιφάγγω, ἡ, radiance, Plut. 2. 894 E.

περιφάγγης, ἐς, surrounded with light, Philo 1. 631., 2. 505, in sup.

περιφειδομαι, Dep. *to spare and save alive*, πατρός Ap. Rh. 1. 620; ζωῆς Theocr. Ep. 9.

περιφέρεια, ἡ, the line round a circular body, a circular line, periphery, circumference, Tim. Loc. 100 E, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, 10, al.; τὰ ὅλα ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς π. τοῖς ὅμοιαι Id. H. A. 1. 15, 13. b. part of a circle, an arc, Arist. Phys. 8. 32, Euclid. 3. 28. 2. the outer surface, Plut. Camill. 40 : roundness, Hipp. Art. 827 : a round body, Plut. Anton. 26.

II. a wandering, error, LXX (Eccl. 9. 3); cf. περιφορά II. 4.

περιφέρης, ἐς, moving round, revolving, ὧν δὲ π. (sc. δ' ἐνιαυτός) τελευτῇ οὐδεμίαν οὐδ' ἀρχὴν ἔχει Hermipp. Ἀθην. 1; π. ὁσάλλοι rolling eyes, Luc. Jur. Trag. 30.

2. round, a. of lines, circular, Hipp. Art. 783; π. κύρτωμα Id. Epid. 1. 966; κύλικες Pherecr. Tyr. 1. 5; opp. to εὐθύς, Plat. Parm. 137 A, E, Arist. Phys. 7. 4, 1, al. : τὸ περιφέρης circularity, Id. An. Post. 1. 4, 3, cf. Plat. Rep. 436 F. b. of bodies, spherical, globular, Id. Phaedo 108 E, Symp. 190 B, Arist. Cael. 2. 14, 19, al. :—metaph. of style, rounded, Dion. H. de Comp. 22; τὰ στρογγύλα καὶ τὰ π. προοίμα Id. Rhct. 10. 13.

II. surrounding, π. στίβος χθονός Eur. Ion 743. 2. surrounded by, δῶμα περιφέρεις θρηγκοῖς τῷδε Id. Hel. 430. III. cf. Περφέρες.

περιφερό-γραμμος, on, bounded by a circular line, opp. to εὐθύγραμμος, ὁρθόγραμμος, Arist. Cael. 2. 4, 1, Strab. 210.

περιφέρω, fut. περιόισω : aor. περιήνεκα, περιήνεγον. To carry round, τὸν οἶστον περιέφερε κατὰ πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν Hdt. 4. 36 : to carry about with one, Id. 4. 64; παρὶ δ' ἀγκάλασι π. Eur. Or. 464; τὴν γαλήνην Ar. Eccl. 128 :—Pass. c. acc. loci, λέοντος περιενεχθέντος τὸ τέχους being carried round the wall, Hdt. 1. 84; absol., Σακράτη. περιφερόμενον swiveling about (in a basket), Plat. Apol. 19 C; πίνειν. ἀκούφον περιφερόμενον Arist. Pol. 7. 2, 11. 2. to move round, π. τὸν πόδα to bring the

food round in mounting a horse, Xen. Eq. 7, 2 :—to hand round at table, Id. Cyr. 2. 2, 2 and 3, 4; so, π. τὸ βλέμμα εἰς τοὺς παρόντας Plut. Agis 18; π. κλήρους, τὴν κύκλα Id. 2. 737 D, etc. 3. to turn round, τὴν κεφαλὴν Plut. Marcell. 20 :—Med., τὰ σκέλη π. Plat. Symp. 190 A. 4. to carry round, publish, make known, π. τι πανταχόσε Plut. 2. 80 F :—Pass. τοῦ Πιπτακοῦ. περιεφέρετο τοῦτο τὸ ῥῆμα was passed from mouth to mouth, Plat. Prot. 343 B, cf. Rep. 402 A, C, Demodoc. 383 C; ὁ περιφερόμενος στίχος Polyb. 5. 9, 4, etc. 5. to carry to and fro, Plut. Caes. 37; v. infr. III. 2. 6. to bring round (into one's own power), περιήνεγκεν εἰς αὐτὸν τὰς Ἀθήνας Plut. Pericl. 15, cf. Galb. 8, App. Mithr. 68; so, τὴν Ἰταλίαν εἰς λιμὸν π. App. Civ. 5. 143; εἰς συμφοράς π. Id. Pun. 86; εἰς ἀπάθειαν Plut. 2. 165 C, cf. 546 C.

7. to carry round or back (in thought), οὔτε μέμνημαι τὸ πρᾶγμα οὔτε με περιφέρει οὐδὲν εἰδέναι τούτων nor does [my mind] carry me back to the knowledge of any of these things, Hdt. 6. 86, 2; π. τίς με καὶ μνήμη Plat. Lach. 180 E; τοῦ πράγματος ἥδη περιφέροντος αὐτὸν τῇ ὑπονοίᾳ Plut. 2. 522 C.

8. to turn round, make dizzy, turn mad, ἡ ουκοφαντία π. σοφὸν LXX (Eccl. 7. 8).

II. intr. to survive, endure, hold out, like ἀντέχω, Thuc. 7. 28, cf. Theophr. H. P. 9. 12, App. Civ. 2. 149, 153, etc.

2. to come round, recover, ἐκ τῆς νόσου Gramm.

III. Pass. to go round, revolve, ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ κύκλῳ Plat. Parm. 138 C; ἡ περιφορά π. κύκλῳ εἰς ταῦτόν Id. Phaedr. 247 D; εἰς τὰ πρότερα Id. Rep. 456 B; περιφερόμενον ἐνιαυτὸν, like περιπλομένοιο, Arist. Cael. 2. 8, 7; also of argument, περιφέρεσθαι εἰς ταῦτό Plat. Gorg. 517 C, Legg. 659 C; πάντα περιφερόμενα ὅραν Ath. 156 C.

2. to wander about, Xen. Cyn. 3, 5; λόγος. ἀνοήτως π. ἐν συμποσίῳ Plut. 2. 716 E :—to be unsteady, wavering, Id. Aemil. 27, Galb. 6; περιφερόμενος τῷ μεγέθει τῶν τομημάτων giddy with the greatness of the venture, Id. Caes. 32; cf. Id. Dio 11; περιφερόμενοι τύπτουσι with no certainty, at random, Arist. Metaph. 1. 4, 4.

περιφεύγω, fut. -φεύξομαι, to flee from, escape, πόλεμον περὶ τόνδε φυγόντε Il. 12. 322; ψάμμος ὑπὸ μὲν περιφεύγει the sand mocks thy numbering, Pind. O. 2. 178; π. τὴν φθορὰν Plat. Legg. 677 B; ῥαθυμίαν Menand. Monost. 467; πύρ, ἐφόδον π. Plut. 2. 171 E, etc. :—esp.

2. absol. to escape from illness, come out of it alive, Dem. 1256. 4., 1265. 24; π. ἐκ νόσου Hipp. Progn. 45, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 22, 2.

περιφημίζω, to celebrate all round, E. M. 517. 17.

περίφημος, on, (φήμη) very famous, Orph. Arg. 24, Poll. 5. 158.

περιφθέγγομαι, Dep. to speak with all kinds of people, Galen.

περιφθείρομαι, Pass. to be utterly destroyed, Philo ap. Eus. P. E. 356 B.

II. to wander about in destitution, Isocr. Epist. 9. 10, Lycurg. 153. 5.

III. cited by Hesych. as = τὰς φθείρας συλλέγω, prob. from some Com. writer.

περιφθίνω [ῥ], to go all to ruin, Orph. Lys. 515.

περιφίλητος [ῥ], on, greatly beloved, App. Civ. 4. 85.

περιφίμωσις [ῥ], εως, ἡ, a disease of the prepuce, Paul. Aeg. 6. 55.

περιφλεγής, ἐς, very burning, δίψος Plut. 2. 699 E, in sup. Adv., περιφλεγῶς διψήσαι Id. Cato Ma. 1.

περιφλεγμαινός, = sq. (intr.), Greg. Nyss., Byz.

περιφλέγω, to burn, blaze all round, Plut. 2. 648 C, Poll. 10. 51, etc.

II. trans. to set on fire all round, Plut. 2. 651 B, Dio Chr. 2. 96 :—Pass., Polyb. 12. 25, 2.

περιφλέω or περιφλύνω [ῥ], to scorch, singe, or char all round, τοὺς ζῶντας περιφλέει, of lightning, Ar. Nub. 390 :—Pass., τευχῶν περιπεφλεγμένων πυρὶ Hdt. 5. 77 :—Cf. περιφλοῖα, περιφλογισμός.

περιφλοῖα, to be almost bursting with, ἀλουφῇ Nic. Al. 62.

περιφλογίζω, to set on fire all round, Pallad. Hist. Laus. 989 A :—περιφλογισμός, ὁ, Symm. et Theod. V. T.; Aquila περιφλεονισμός.

περιφλοῖος, to strip off the bark, περιφλοῖσαι (vulg. -φλεῖσαι) Theophr. H. P. 9. 5, 3; ξύλα περιφλοισθέντα Id. Ign. 72, cf. Diosc. 1. 19.

περίφλοιος, on, with bark all round, Xen. Cyn. 9. 12.

περιφλοισμός, ὁ, a stripping off the bark, Theophr. C. P. 5. 15, 1.

περιφλύνω, v. sub περιφλέω.

περιφοβέομαι, Pass. to fear greatly, Xen. Cyr. 9. 17 (where L. Diindorf περιβοήσθαι, coll. 5. 16, 6. 23) :—the Act. in Phot. and Suid. s. v. στροβεί.

περίφοβος, on, in great fear, exceeding fearful, Aesch. Supp. 736, Thuc. 6. 36, Xen. An. 3. 1, 12; τινος of a thing, Plat. Phaedr. 239 B; περί τινος Polyb. 5. 74, 3; πρὸς τὴν Arist. Eth. E. 3. 1, 19. Adv. -βως, Dion. H. 11. 22, Plut. Arat. 26.

περιφοινίσσω, to redden all round, Greg. Nyss.

περιφοιτάω, to wander about, Cratin. Xep. 16, cf. Arist. Fr. 573.

περιφοιτῶντις, ἡ, a wandering about, Plut. Lysand. 20, Id. 2. 592 D.

περίφοιτος, on, revolving, ἔργα αἰλήνης Parmen. 130 : wandering about, of vulgar love, Lat. vulgiuagus, Call. in Anth. P. 12. 43., 13. 24.

II. pass. surrounded, βασκάνων γνώμασι Philo 2. 248.

περιφορά, ἡ, a carrying round, of dishes at table : hence, the meats carried round, Lat. gustationes, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 4, Heracl. Tar. ap. Ath. 120 B, cf. 275 A.

II. (from Pass.) a going round, circular or rotatory motion, circuit, revolution, of a wheel, Eur. Bacch. 1065 (a dub. passage); of the heavens and heavenly bodies, Ar. Nub. 172, Plat. Phaedr. 247 C, Legg. 868 C, Arist. Meteor. 1. 3, 26, Cael. 2. 10, 2, al.; αἱ τὰν ὥραν π. Joseph. A. J. 1. 1, 1.

2. the revolving vault of heaven, Plat. Rep. 616 C, Theact. 153 D; ἡ ὑπερθε π. the heavens, Critias 9. 31.

3. metaph. in pl. twists, circumnutations, Eubul. Oionóm. 1 :—also, ἐν ταῖς περιφοραῖς in society, Plut. Pericl. 5.

4. error, LXX (v. l. Eccl. 2. 12, for παραφορά); cf. περιφέρεια II.

III. a story or tier, of a funeral pile, Diod. 17. 115.

περιφοράδην [ᾶ], Adv. trailing round, of the peculiar movement of

the hind feet of oxen walking, Hipp. Art. 819, cf. Galen. 12. 400, etc.; v. περιστροφάδην, εἰλίπους.

περιφορέω, = περιφέρω, Hdt. 2. 48, Eust. Opusc. 13. 9.

περιφόρημα, τό, anything handed round, a dish, Gloss.

περιφορητικός, ὁ, ὡς, in Sext. Emp. M. 10. 87, π. λόγος, prob. corrupt for παραφορητικός, fallacious.

περιφόρητος (not περιφορητός), Apoll. de Constr. 310, cf. Lob. Paral. 493, ov, able to be carried about, portable, οἰκήματα Hdt. 4. 190; δειπνον Strab. 155. II. notorious, infamous, Anacr. 19. 2, ubi v. Bergk.; — with a pun in Plut. Pericl. 27.

περιφόριος, ov, (φορήν) covered with skin, χοιρίδια Diphil. Incert. 7. Merc. 464, v. l. Od. 23. 73, Soph. Ant. 348. Adv. — δέως, Hom., always in phrase ὠπτηράν τε π., Il. 1. 466, etc.

περιφόρτος, ov, much laden, Apollin. Psalm. 9. 55.

περιφάγῃ, ἡ, = sq., Geop. 11. 5. 4.

περιφράγμα, τό, a fence round a place, Tim. Locr. 100 B.

II. a place fenced round, an enclosure, Strab. 710, etc. III. the covered part of a chariot, Poll. 1. 142.

περιφραγμός, ὁ, a fence put round, Or. Sib. 8. 209.

περιφραγμός, = περιφράσσω, Nicet. Ann. 48 C, etc.

περιφράδης, ὁ, (φράζομαι) very thoughtful, very careful, h. Hom. Merc. 464, v. l. Od. 23. 73, Soph. Ant. 348. Adv. — δέως, Hom., always in phrase ὠπτηράν τε π., Il. 1. 466, etc.

περιφράζομαι, Med. to think or consider about, περιφραζόμεθα πάντες νόστον Od. 1. 76, cf. Nic. Th. 715; περιφρασθεῖς .. ἀλεξήτρια Ib. 7. II. Act. to express periphrastically, τὴν νόησιν Dion. H. ad Ammae. 2. 4, cf. de Thuc. 32: — Pass., τὸ μὴ σύνθηες .., ἀλλὰ λοξὸν καὶ περιπεφρασμένον Plut. 2. 407 A.

περιφράκτισμα, τό, = περιφράγμα, Aquila V. T.

περιφράκτος, ov, fenced round, Byz.: — τὸ π. an inclosure, Plut. Thes. 12, Luc. Bacch. 6.

περιφράξις, ἡ, a fencing round, Eccl.

περιφράσις, ἡ, circumlocution, periphrasis, Dion. H. ad Pomp. 2. 5, de Thuc. 29, Plut. 2. 406 F; circuitus loquendi, Quintil. 8. 6, 61.

περιφράσσω, Att. — ττω, to fence or fortify all round, ἐμυτών Plut. Rep. 365 B; εὐαυτὸν φιλία Eccl. — Pass., περιπεφραγμένους πόλιν Hipp. Aër. 291; πόλιν περιπεφρ. Symm. V. T. 2. to make a barrier, φρυγάνους καὶ λίθους Arist. H. A. 8. 20, 5.

περιφραστῆς, ὁ, ὡς, periphrastic, Eust. 557. 37. Adv. — κῶς, Id., etc.

περιφρίσσω, to bristle around, Walz Rhett. 1. 487. 2. to shudder at, τὸν νέκυν Q. Sm. 3. 184.

περιφρονέω, to compass in thought, speculate about, τὸν ἥλιον Ar. Nub. 225, 1503; τὰ πράγματα Ib. 734. II. like ὑπερφρονέω, to have thoughts beyond or above, i. e. to contemn, despise, c. acc., Thuc. 1. 25, Dion. H. 1. 71, etc.; also c. gen., Plut. Ax. 372 B, Plut. Thes. 1, etc.

III. intr. to be very thoughtful, οὐ περιφρονοῦσα ἡλικία Plut. Ax. 365 B.

περιφρόνησις, ἡ, contempt, Plut. Camill. 6, Pericl. 5, etc.

περιφρονήτεος, α, ov, to be despised, Jo. Philop.: — τέον, one must despise, Greg. Nyss.

περιφρονήτης, ov, ὁ, a despiser; and περιφρονητικῶς, contemptuously, Eccl.

περιφροσύνη, ἡ, f. l. for παραφρ., Coluth. 196, Themist. 259 B.

περιφρουρέω, = sq., Opp. H. 4. 233.

περιφρουρέω, to guard on all sides, blockade closely, Dio C. 40. 36, C. I. 5127 B. 17: — Pass., τὸ τεῖχος, ᾧ περιφρουροῦντο οἱ Πίλαταις Thuc. 3. 21.

περιφρύξις, ἡ, drying quite up, wasting, Galen. 7. 686.

περιφρύγῃ, [ἡ], to parch all round, Theodot. V. T.

περιφρών, ovos, ὁ, ἡ: voc. περίφρων Od. 16. 435, etc., but like nom., 19. 357, 21. 381: (φρήν) — very thoughtful, very careful, often in Od. of Penelope; of other notable dames, Od. 11. 344, 19. 357, and in Il. (only once), 5. 412; of men first in Hes. Sc. 297, 313; τέκνα Hes. Th. 894: artful, crafty, ὅρη Opp. H. 3. 205. II. like ὑπερφρόν, haughty, overweening, Aesch. Supp. 740; so, περίφρονα δ' ἔλακες Id. Ag. 1426. 2. c. gen. despising a thing, Anth. P. 8. 29, Joseph. Macc. 8. fin.

περιφύγῃ, ἡ, a place of refuge, Plut. Demetr. 46.

περιφύξις, ἡ, (περιφύω) growing round about, π. τῇ γῇ growing close to the ground, v. l. for προσφύξις in Diosc. 4. 104.

περιφύλαγμα, τό, a means of defence, Nicet. Ann. 222 D.

περιφύλασσω, Att. — ττω, to guard all round, Joseph. B. J. 5. 10, 1.

περιφύσσις [ἡ], εως, ἡ, a blowing on all sides, Eccl.

περιφύσσητος [ἡ], ov, blown upon from all sides, Ar. Lys. 323.

περιφύσις, εως, ἡ, a growing round or over, overgrowth, τῆς σαρκὸς Arist. Incess. An. 10, 9, cf. Theophr. H. P. 5. 2, 2.

περιφύτεω, to plant round about, περί δὲ πελάεας ἐφύτευσαν Il. 6. 419; πέριξ δένδραν ἄλσος π. Plut. Legg. 947 E: metaph., π. τινὶ τὰ πάθη Joseph. Macc. 3. med.

περιφύτος, ov, planted all over, ὅρος π. ἐλάαις App. Hisp. 64.

περιφύω, fut. — φύσω [ἡ]: aor. 1. περιέφθα. To make to grow round or upon, make to stick on a thing as if it had grown there, stick or fix upon, τι περί τι Plut. Tim. 78 D; τοῖς κερασφόροις .. ἡ φύσις ὅσα π. τὸ κέρας Philostr. 63. II. Pass., with fut. med. — φύσσομαι [ἡ]; pf. and aor. 2. act. περιέφθηκα; aor. 2. περιέφθην, inf. περιφύμαι, part. περιφύς [ἡ], in late writers also περιφύμαι and περιφύεις: — to grow round about, περί δ' αἰγαιοὶ πεφύσαι Od. 9. 141; π. καὶ ἐμφυόμενα Theophr. C. P. 5. 5. 4; πέτρα κύκλῳ .. περιέφθηκε there is rock all round, Plut. Camill. 25. 2. of persons, to grow round, cling to, c. dat., 'Οδυσσὴ περιφύσα Od. 19. 416; and absol., Τηλέμαχον .. κύσειν περιφύς Ib. 21; κύσεια καὶ περιφύει ἐν πατέρα (where the acc. depends on κύσεια) 24. 326, cf. 320; so of shoes, περιέφθσαν Περσικαί

τινι Ar. Nub. 151; of ivy, κισσὸς καλάμῳ περιφέρεται Eubul. Στεφ. 2; [τῇ ψυχῇ] γεγρά .. πολλὰ καὶ ἄγρια περιπέφυκε Plut. Rep. 612 A, cf. Legg. 898 E; περί τὰ ὅσα αἱ σάρκες περιπεφύκασι Arist. P. A. 2. 9, 6, cf. G. A. 3. 2, 25, al.; — of a report, φήμη π. τινι Isocr. 97 E. 3. of cars of corn, to sprout, Theophr. H. P. 8. 11. 4.

περιφώνεω, to sound round, re-echo, Plut. Mar. 20.

περίφωρος, ov, (φάω) easy to detect, Plut. 2. 49 C, ubi v. Wytt.

περιφωτίζω, to shine round about, Plut. 2. 953 A, Cleomed. 2. 76.

περιφωτισμός, ὁ, a shining round about, v. l. for παραφ-, Strab. 138.

περιχαίνω, v. sub περιχάσκω.

περιχαίρω, to rejoice exceedingly, Eunap. p. 20.

περιχάλω, to relax all round, περιεχάλασμένων τῶν σαρκῶν Joseph. Macc. 7.

περιχάλινω, to put a bridle on, ἵππους App. Syr. 26.

περιχάλκος, ov, covered with brass or copper, Ath. 413 B.

περιχαλκῶ, to cover with brass or copper, copper, Lxx (Ex. 27. 6).

περιχαμπτά, corrupt word in Aesch. Supp. 878.

περιχανδής, ἑς, much-containing, Nic. ap. Ath. 372 E.

περιχάρακῶ, to surround with a stockade, π. τὸ τεῖχος Aeschin. 87. 30; generally, to fortify, Polyb. 4. 56, 8: — Pass. to be all hemmed in, Dinarch. 98. 22.

περιχάρακτῆρ, ἦρος, ὁ, an instrument for cutting away the gums from teeth to be drawn, Cael. Aurel.; — ἥριον, τό, Galen. 10. 616.

περιχάρακτικός, ὁ, ὡς, for cutting round, Diosc. 1. 137.

περιχάρακωμα, τό, an intrenchment, Hesych. s. v. θριγγός E. M.

περιχάραξις, εως, ἡ, a cutting round, Oribas. 6 Mai, Geop. 10. 77. 2.

περιχάρασσω, Att. — ττω, to cut all round, ὅδοντας Galen. 10. 616: — to engrave letters which form a circle or part of one, such as O, P, C, v. Bourdin ad Ar. Thesm. 782: — Pass., φύλλον περιεχαράγμενον serrated, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 5, cf. 3. 10, 5. II. to cancel a clause in a will, Pandect.

περιχάρειν [ἡ], ὁ, excessive joy, opp. to περιωδύνειν, Plat. Phileb. 65 D, Legg. 732 C; incorrectly written — ἰα, Alciphro 3. 38, Dio C. 44. 8, etc.

περιχάρης, ἑς, (χαίρω) exceeding joyous or glad, opp. to περιωδύνος, περιχάρης, περίλυπος, Hdt. 1. 119, 3. 35, 157, Soph. Aj. 693, Plat. Rep. 462 B, al.; τινι at a thing, Hdt. 1. 31, Ar. Vesp. 1477, Pax 309; εἰς τι Diphil. Ζωγράφ. 2. 19; ἐπὶ τινι Polyb. 1. 41, 1; διὰ τι Id. 4. 86, 5: — τὸ π. = περιχάρεια, Thuc. 2. 51, 7. 73. Adv. — ῶς, Byz.

περιχάσκω: aor. 2. περιέχων and pf. περιέχην (as if from περιχαίνω, which occurs only in late writers, as Phot.). To open the mouth wide, Hipp. 469. 50. II. to swallow with open mouth, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 6, Ael. N. A. 4. 33, Luc. Merc. Cond. 3; π. τὸν ἀέρα Ach. Tat. 2. 22: to take into the mouth, τι Diod. Excerpt. 558. 65. 2. to gape at, τι Phot.: also, π. τινὶ to be agape for a thing, Clem. Al. 242.

περιχειλῶ, to edge round, σιδήρῳ with iron, Xen. Eq. 4. 4.

περιχειρον, τό, an armlet, bracclet, Lat. armilla, Polyb. 2. 29, 8; so περιχείριον, Poll. 1. 185; — χειρίδιον, Hesych.: cf. περί-σφυρον, — σφύριον.

περιχέω, fut. — χέω: aor. περιέχεα: — Ep. περιχέω, aor. περιέχενα. To pour round or over, properly of liquids, ἦν [ἀέρα] οἱ περιέχενεν Ἀθήνη Od. 7. 140, cf. 13. 189, Il. 5. 776; τῷ περιέχευε χάριν κεφαλῇ τε καὶ ὤμοις Od. 23. 162; of solids, ἀπὸ χεράσιν περιέχενας Il. 21. 319; of metal-workers, χρυσὸν κέραςιν περιέχενας having spread gold leaf round its horns, Il. 10. 294, Od. 3. 384; also in Med., ὡς δ' ὅτε τις χρυσὸν περιεχέεται ἀργύρῳ Od. 6. 322, 23. 159: — Pass. to be poured around, περί δ' ἀμβρόσιος κέχυθ' ὕπνος Il. 2. 19; ἦν σκότος περιχυθῆναι Hipp. V. C. 903; τῶν ὀστέων περιεχυμένων heaped all round, Hdt. 3. 129; of persons, περιχυθέντες crowding round, Id. 9. 120; τῷ ναυκλήρῳ περιεχέσθαι Plat. Rep. 488 C, cf. Polit. 268 C, Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 21. 2. π. τινὶ (sc. ὕδαρ) to pour water over one, Diog. L. 2. 35: — Med. to pour or have poured over oneself, περιχέασθαι to take a moderate bath, Mnesith. ap. Ath. 484 B; στολῆν .. π. Eunap. p. 56. II. to drench, τι ὕδατι Diosc. 4. 155.

περιχθόν (not περιχθάν) ὁ, ἡ, round about the earth, Anth. P. 9. 778.

περιχτῖλῶ, to eat one's fill, Hesych.

περιχλαίνισσαι, Med. to wrap oneself in a χλαῖνα, Hesych., Phot.

περιχλαίνισμα, τό, an overcloak, Byz.

περιχλευάζω, to mock bitterly, Eccl.

περιχλαινώ, to warm thoroughly, Galen.

περιχλωρός, ov, green all round, Boisson. Anecd. 3. 65.

περιχολός, ov, full of bile, διαχωρήματα Hipp. Prorrh. 71, cf. 217 B.

περιχορεῖω, to dance round, ἐκείσε καὶ τὸ δέουρ Eur. Phoen. 315; τινά Luc. D. Marin. 15. 3; τὸν βασιλῶν Salt. 24.

περιχρημάτος, ov, very wealthy, Ocell. Luc. 4. 7.

περίχρισις, ἡ, a besmearing, anointing, Diosc. 1. 130.

περίχρισμα, τό, ointment, salve, Galen., etc.

περιχριστέον, verb. Adj. one must anoint, Geop. 17. 5. 1.

περίχριστος, ov, plastered over, besmeared, Plut. 2. 102 A.

περίχρῖω [ἡ], to smear or cover over, τι ὕδαρ, πηλῷ Luc. Luc. 21, Clem. Al. 800; τὸ πόρσωτον Poll. 5. 102. II. to pour as unguent over, ἔλαιον Joseph. A. J. 7. 14, 5.

περίχρυσος, ov, gilded all over, C. I. 139. 9., 150 B. 39., 151. 38, Chares ap. Ath. 538 D, Luc. Nec. 12; cf. κατάχρυσος.

περιχρυσόω, to gild all over, Agatharchid. ap. Ath. 155 D, v. l. 11dt. 4. 65: — Pass., σφραγὶς περιεχρυσωμένη C. I. 150 B. 37.

περιχρῖδα, Adv. shed around, Hipp. 528. 38.

περιχρῖμα, τό, that which is poured round or over, Hermes in Stob. Eccl. 1. 952.

II. an ablution, Marin. Vit. Procl. p. 21.

περίχρυσις, ἡ, a pouring over, Porphyry, ap. Eus. P. E. 9 A.

περιχύτρισμα, τό, *the space round an olive-tree*, C. I. 93. 44.
περιχώννυμι, *to heap earth round*, τὰς ἀμπέλους Diod. 17. 82:—*Pass. to be covered with mud, etc.*, Id. 3. 40; metaph., *περιχωσθῆναι τοῖς τοξέυμασι* Philostr. 161.
περιχώμαι, Med. *to be exceeding angry*, ὅς μοι παλλακίδος περιχώσατο (al. παλλακίδος περί χ., v. Schol.) Il. 9. 449; Ἑρακλῆος περιχώσατο 14. 266.
περιχωρέω, *to go round*, Ar. Av. 958; ἀνω κάτω π. Luc. Vit. Auct. 14; π. τῇ Ἑλλάδι Thales ap. Diog. L. 1. 44.
II. to rotate, Anaxag. 8.
2. to come round to, come to in succession, π. εἰς Δαρειὸν ἢ Βασιλῆην Hdt. 1. 210; ἢ ὄργῃ π. εἰς τινα Dio C. 40. 49; cf. περιέρχομαι, περίεμι (εἰμι).
περιχώρησις, ἡ, *rotation*, Anaxag. 8.
περιχωρός, *on, round about a place: οἱ περίχωροι the people about*, Dem. 426. 9, Plut. Cato Ma. 25, Eumen. 15, etc.:—*ἡ π. (sc. γῆ) the country round about*, LXX (Gen. 13. 10, etc.), Ev. Matth. 14. 35.
περιψάω, *to touch or handle all round*, τινός Nic. Al. 122.
περιψάω, inf. -ψῆν, *to wipe all round, to wipe clean*, τῶφθαλμῶδι περιψῆν Ar. Eq. 909; τὰ βλέφαρα περιέψῆσεν Id. Pl. 730.
περιψήμα, τό, *anything wiped off, an offscouring, of a vile person*, 1 Ep. Cor. 4. 13, C. I. 9282, Phot.; v. καθάρμα 1. 2.
περιψήσις, ἡ, *a wiping clean*, Suid. s. v. ψαστά.
περιψήφος, ὁ, *a calculator*, Schol. Ar. Pl. 237, Hesych., Suid.
περιψήω, v. l. for παραψήω in Ael.
περιψιθύριζω, *to whisper around*, Suid. s. v. περιχῆθην.
περιψιλλόομαι, *Pass. to be made bald or bare all round, περιψιλλῶναι τὰς σάρκας to have one's flesh all stript off*, Hdt. 9. 83.
περιψοφέω, *to sound loudly*, βρονταῖς π. Joseph. A. J. 6. 2, 2 (e cod. Vat.):—*Pass. to be sounded around*, τοῖς κυμβάλοις Ib. 11. 3, 9; παταγῶ Plut. 2. 266 E.
περιψόφῃσις, ἡ, *a sounding all round, loud noise*, Plut. 2. 549 C.
περιψυγμός, ὁ, = περιψύξις, Plat. Ax. 366 D.
περιψυκτός, *on, cooled all round, very cold, chill*, Eratosth. p. 144 Bernh.; of places, Plut. Aemil. 14, 2. 649 C.
**II. fanned all round, hence made much of, fondled, beloved, Alciphro 3. 59.
περιψύξις, ἡ, *a being cooled on the surface, shivering*, Lat. *perfrictio*, Hipp. Protr. 79.
**II. a being made cold, refrigeration, Theophr. Ign. 52, Plut. 2. 73 C, etc.
περιψύχρος, *on, cold all round or very cold*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 954 Littre (vulgo ὑπόψ.), Theophr. Sens. 58.
περιψύχω [ψ], fut. ψω, *to chill all round*, Lat. *perfrigerare*, Arist. Probl. 36. 7:—*Pass. to be chilled on the surface or extremities*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 974: *to grow cool*, Plut. 2. 690 D;—*so also intr. in Act.*, Hipp. Coac. 147, Epid. 3. 1093, Theophr. Ign. 52.
**II. metaph. to refresh, revive, cherish, τινά Dion. H. 7. 46, Alciphro 1. 39, LXX (Sirac. 30. 7).
περιωδευμένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. of περιοδεύω, *circuitously*, Plut. 2. 537 D.
περιωδέω, like περιάδω, *to subdue by spells*, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 9.
περιωδή, ἡ, *an artificial metrical system*, Schol. Ar. Nub. 332:—*περιωδικά*, *are separate metrical systems*, such as epodes, Hephaest. pp. 114, 123, et ibi Schol.
περιωδύνομαι, *Pass. to suffer great pain*, Hipp. 1260 D, Diosc. praef., etc.:—*so Act. in Galen*, 13. 391, etc.:—*often written περιωδ-, as if it were a compd. Verb and not derived from περιώδυνος*; and Lob. inclines to this form, ad Phryn. 712.
περιωδύνω, *to feel great pain*, π. ἦπαρ Hipp. Aph. 1256, cf. 488, 1145 D.
περιωδύνω, *ἡ, excessive pain*, opp. to περιχάρεια, Plat. Rep. 583 D, Legg. 732 C; of headache, Hipp. 516. 38; in pl., Id. 407. 23; οἱ θάνατοι καὶ π. Arist. Poët. 11, 10; τῶν φρενῶν Hipp. 396. 44.
περιώδυνος, *on, (ὀδύνῃ) exceeding painful, of death*, Aesch. Ag. 1448; τύχη Plat. Legg. 873 C.
II. suffering great pain, Hipp. 402. 40, Dem. 1260. 25. Adv. -ως, Hesych.
περιωθῶ, fut. -ώσω, *to push or shove about*, περιωθὼν καὶ ἐλαύνων τοὺς ἀνθρώπους Dem. 570. 17.
2. to push from its place, drive away, π. εἶσω τὴν ἀναπνοήν Plat. Tim. 79 C, cf. E, Arist. Resp. 5. 2:—*Pass. to be pushed away*, ἐκ πάντων περιώσμεθα Thuc. 3. 57; π. ἐν τινι to lose one's place in a person's favour, Ib. 67; ἀσθενὲς δὲ π. ὑπὸ τοῦ βιαστοτέρου Dion. H. 7. 25; π. εἰς τὴν φάραγγα Ar. Civ. 1. 45:—*absol. to be rejected, defeated*, Lat. *repulsam ferre*, Arist. Pol. 5. 4, 6 (v. l. περιωρισθείς), cf. 5. 6, 14.
περιώμιον, τό, *a garment worn round the shoulders*, Lat. *supparum* or *supparus*, Gloss.: *περιώμις*, *idos*, ἡ, *dub. in Poll. 7. 54*.
περιώνυμος, *on, far-famed*, Orph. Arg. 147, Epigr. Gr. 862; *τινι* for ..., App. Civ. 2. 2, etc.
περιωπέω, *to gaze around*, Philostr. 914.
περιωπῆ, ἡ, (ὠπ) *a place commanding a wide view, like σκοπία*, Il. 14. 8, 23. 451, Od. 10. 146, Plat. Polit. 272 E; ἐκ περιωπῆς *from a place of vantage*, by a bird's-eye view, Luc. Symp. 11, Imag. 1; ἐκ π. τοῦ Πηλίου *from the summit of P.*, Philostr. 729.
II. circumspect, πολλὰν π. τινος ποιεῖσθαι *to shew much caution in a thing*, Thuc. 4. 86.
περιωπίζομαι, Dep., = περιώμιος, Schol. Il. 14. 8.
περίωπος, *on, visible all round*, Hesych. s. v. ἀμφίωπον:—*in Orph. Arg. 14 for περιωπεία*, κυδρόν Ἑρῶτα, Ruhnck. suggested *πυρσώπεία*, but perh. ἀπερωπεία is the true reading (poët. for ἀπερωπεία), v. ἀπερωτός.
περιωρίζω, *to make young and blooming*, Boisson. Anecl. 1. 254.
περιωρεσία, ἡ, *a word of dub. meaning in C. I. 5594. II. 38*.
περιώσιος, *on, immense, vast, countless*, Solon 15. 7; ἡδῆα Soph. Fr. 604; φῶλα Ap. Rh. 2. 307; ἔργον Anth. P. 9. 197, cf. 688:—*also like περίσιος, unusus, rare*, περιώσια εἰδώς, of Pythagoras, Emped. 427. II.******

in Hom. only as Adv. περιώσιον, exceeding, beyond measure, Il. 4. 359, Od. 16. 203; *so περιώσια*, h. Hom. 18. 41:—*also c. gen.*, just like περί, *περιώσιον ἄλλων for beyond the rest*, h. Hom. Cer. 363, Pind. 1. 5 (4). 3. (Prob. an Ion. form for περιώσιος, as ὦν for οὖν: Hesych. cites an Aeol. form *περώσιος*.)
περίωσις, ἡ, *a driving away*, Arist. Resp. 5. 1.
περιωτελεύομαι, *Pass. to be cicatrised all round*, Hipp. Art. 829.
περιωτίς, *idos*, ἡ, = ἀμφωτίς, E. M. 93. 14.
πέρκα, ἡ, v. sub *πέρκη*.
περκάζω, fut. ἄσω, (πέρκος = περκνός) *to become dark, turn dark*, of grapes beginning to ripen, ὅταν ἀκραισι περκάζουσα οὐλάνθαι Chacrem. ap. Ath. 608 F; ὅταν ἦδη π. σταφυλῇ Theophr. H. P. 9. 11, 7; ὅταν ἀρχῶνται π. οἱ βότρυνες Id. C. P. 3. 16, 3, etc.; also of olives, Geop. 9. 19, 2; of flowers, Porph. V. Pyth. 44; cf. ὑποπερκάζω. 2. metaph. of young men, whose beard begins to darken their faces, Call. Lav. Pall. 76; cf. σκιάζω. II. *to make dark-coloured*, Diosc. 5. 2.—Hesych. also cites *περκάλειν* διαποικιλλέσθαι.
πέρκανα, τά, *a sort of woven stuff*, Hesych., who has πευκάνα, ἡ, in same sense.
περκάς, ἄδος, poet. fem. of πέρκος, Eratosth. ap. Ath. 284 D.
πέρκη, ἡ, *a river-fish so called from its dusky colour, the perch*, Lat. *perca*, Epich. and other Com. Poets cited in Ath. 135 E, 284 C, 319 B sq., 450 C, cf. Arist. H. A. 2. 13. 8, 8. 15, 3:—*also περκίς, idos*, ἡ, Diosc. 2. 35.—Hence Dim. *περκίδιον*, τό, Anaxandr. Λουκούργ. 1.
περκνό-πετρος, *on, dusky-winged*, v. περκνός II. 1.
περκνός, ἡ, ὄν, *dark-coloured*, properly of grapes when beginning to ripen (v. περκάζω), or of olives, Poll. 1. 61., 5. 67; *so, περκνῆ (sic) .. ἐλαίην* Anth. P. 6. 102:—*livid*, Hipp. V. C. 911, etc.; cf. ἐπίπερκνος.
**II. as Subst., name of a kind of eagle, αλετών .. μόρφον θρηγῆτῆρ, ὃν καὶ περκνόν καλεῖται Il. 24. 316 (Aristarch. wrote *πέρκνον*), cf. Arist. Mirab. 60, Lyc. 260 (where it is called *παραγός*), Plin. 10. 3; prob. the same as ὁ περκνόπτερος, *Gypaëus barbatus* (Sunderv.), v. Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 3. 2. of a hawk, perh. the same as πέρκος, Id. Mirab. 60. 3. of a serpent, Nic. Th. 129; π. ἔχεις in Arist. Mirab. 165.
πέρκος, ὁ, *a kind of hawk, the hobby, Falco subbuleo*, Arist. H. A. 9. 36, 1.
πέρκωμα, τό, *a dusky spot*, Hesych.
πέρνα, *ης, ἡ, a ham*, Lat. *perno*, Strab. 162, Ath. 657 E; also *πέρνη*, Hdt. π. μον. λέξ. 33. Cf. *πέρρα*.
πέρνημι, part. *πέρνας*: 3 Ion. impf. *πέρνασκε*:—*poët., mostly Ep., for πέρνασκα, to export for sale, to sell*, commonly of captives, who were transported beyond seas (cf. *περάω* B) and sold as slaves, *πέρνασχ' ὄντιν' ἔλεσε πέρνη ἄλδς .. ἐς Σάμον* Il. 24. 752; *πέρνας νήσων ἐπὶ τηλεδαπάνω* Il. 22. 45; *οὐδ' ἡμᾶς περναῖσι* Theogn. 1215, cf. Hippon. 36: also of other merchandise, *χαράδριον πέρνας* Hippon. 43; *τοῖς ξένοις τὰ χρήματα πέρνας* Eur. Cycl. 271:—*Pass., κτήματα πέρνάμενα goods sold or for sale*, Il. 18. 292, cf. Pind. I. 2. 11; πάντα .. πέρνεται Ar. Eq. 176.
πέρωδος, ἡ, *Aeol. for περόδος*, Pind. N. 11. 51, v. Böckh ad O. 6. 38, Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1688. 16.
περόνῳμα, τό, *Dor. for περόνημα*.
περόνω, (περόνῃ) *to pierce, pin, δουρὶ μέσων περόνησε* Il. 7. 145., 13. 397; π. μέσων τὸν βραχίονα Dion. H. 6. 11; τὰς χεῖρας πεπερόνημέναι Celsus ap. Orig. 1. 429 C. 2. Med., *χλαῖναν, ἐάνον περονήσασθαι to buckle on one's mantle, one's robe*, Il. 10. 133., 14. 180, cf. Theocr. 14. 66.
περόνη, ἡ, (πέρω, as perh. Lat. *fibula* (= *fibula*) from *figo*):—*properly, anything pointed for piercing or pinning, the tongue of a buckle or brooch, the buckle or brooch itself*, Lat. *fibula*, Il. 5. 425, Od. 19. 226, 256, Eur. Phoen. 805; a state-robe with twelve brooches is mentioned in Od. 18. 293; also a large pin used for fastening on the outer garment or cloak (ἱμάτιον), Hdt. 5. 87, Soph. O. T. 1269:—cf. πόρνη. 2. a pin for twisting ropes round, on board ship, Ar. Rh. 1. 567. 3. a linchpin, Parthen. 6; v. Dict. of Antiq. s. v. *fibula*. II. the small bone of the arm, Lat. *radius*, Hipp. 410. 33, sq.; more commonly of the leg, Lat. *fibula*, Id. 274. 26, 827 G, etc.; of a horse, Xen. Eq. 1. 5; cf. κνήμη. 2. = ἐκίφους 2, Hipp. 410. 30, 36., 411. 1, 15:—v. Foës, Oecon.
περόνημα, Dor. -ᾶμα, τό, = πόρνημα, *a garment pinned or buckled on, like περονήτρίς*, Theocr. 15. 79.
περονήτρίς, Dor. -ᾶτρίς, *idos*, ἡ, (περόνῃ) *a robe fastened on the shoulder with a buckle or brooch*, Theocr. 15. 21, the same as (Ib. 34) is called *καταπτυχὲς ἑμπερόνημα*, cf. *περόνημα*: *so, ἀμπεχόνα περονήτρίς*, Anth. P. 7. 413.—It was a woollen garment worn by Dorian women; sleeveless, and fastened on each shoulder by a brooch; closed on the right side, but on the left only kept together by clasps, hence called *σχιστός χιτῶν* and *διπλοὺν ἱμάτιον*; whereas the Ion. and Att. women's χιτῶν was, like a modern shirt or shift, of linen, close at both sides, v. Müller Dor. 4. 2. § 3.—Acc. to Ildt. 5. 87, the Dorian was the original Hellenic, and even Athenian, dress.
περόνιον, τό, Dim. of περόνη, Math. Vett. 228.
περόνις, *idos*, ἡ, = περόνῃ, Soph. Tr. 925.
περπέρωλλωσσιος, *on, boastful of tongue*, Byz.
περπερος, *on*, (cf. Lat. *perperus, perperam*) *vainglorious, braggart*, like *ἀλαζών*, Polyb. 32. 6, 5., 40. 6, 2, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 54, Ar. Epict. 3. 2, 14:—hence *περπερεύομαι*, Dep. *to boast or vaunt oneself*, 1 Ep. Cor. 13. 4. M. Anton. 5. 5., Eust. Opusc. 224. 83; cf. ἐμπ- in *περπερία*, ἡ, *idle boasting, vaunting*, Clem. Al. 251, Eust. Opusc. 228. 12; *so περπερότης*, *ητος*, Pseudo-Chrys.—Late words.
πέρρα, ἡ, *a Copt. word in Lyc. 1428, = ἥλιος*.**

πέρραμος, ὁ, = βασιλεύς, Hesych.; Aeol. for Πρίαμος, E. M. 665. 39, Anecd. Oxon. 2. 275, etc.

πέρροχος, ὄν, Aeol. for περίροχος, = πέρροχος, τινι Sappho 93: πέρρέχω = υπέρρέχω in Hesych.; — v. Ahr. D. Aeol. p. 56.

περσεία, ἡ, Lat. *persea*, a kind of Egyptian tree with the fruit growing from the stem, Hipp. 633. 30, Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 5 (v. Schneid. Ind.), Strab. 822, etc.; — poet. also περσεία, Nic. Al. 99 (περσαία in Diod. 1. 34, is prob. corrupt). The fruit was called πέρσειον or πέρσιον, τό, Theophr. H. P. 2. 2, 10; pl. πέρσεια, Clearch. ap. Ath. 649 A.

περσέ-πολις, poet. also περσέπολις, εἰς, ὁ, ἡ, (πέρθω) *destroyer of cities*; epith. of Pallas, Lamprocl. ap. Ar. Nub. 967; ὁ π. στρατός Aesch. Pers. 65 (parodied by Eupol. Mar. 1); π. Τρώων Poeta ap. Heliod. 3. 2, cf. Call. Lav. Pall. 43.

II. *Persepolis*, the ancient capital of Persia, and burialplace of her kings, Strab. 729 sq., Arr. An. 7. 1.

Περσεύς, gen. εἰς, Ion. εἰς (Hdt., Pind.), Ep. ἦος, ὁ, *Perseus*, son of Zeus and Danaë, one of the most famous Grecian heroes, Il. 14. 320, Hes., etc.; — Adj. Περσεύς, α, ὄν, Eur. Hel. 1464; Ep. Περσής, Theocrit. 24. 72; — Patron. Περσείδης, ὄν, ὁ, Thuc. 1. 9, etc.; Ep. — ἡιάδης, Il. 19. 116, 123.

III. *a fish*, Ael. N. A. 3. 28; in Hesych. πέρσος.

Περσεφόνη, ἡ, Ep. Περσεφόνεια Il. and Od., while the common form first appears in h. Hom. Cer. 56, Hes. Th. 913, (cf. Πηνελόπη, — πεία); also Φερσεφόνι, Simon. 125, Pind. O. 14. 30, Inscr. Att. in C. I. 538, 800 b, etc.; Φερσεφονείη C. I. 4588; — Περσεφάσσα, Aesch. Cho. 490, Soph., etc.; Φερσεφάσσα, Id. Ant. 894, Eur. Hel. 175; Φερσεφάττα Ar. Thesm. 287, Ran. 671; Φερρεφάττα Plat. Crat. 404 C, cf. Meineke Epigr. Xor. 1. — *Persephone*, daughter of Zeus and Demeter, Il. 14. 326, Hes. Th. 912; (but of Cronos and Rhea, h. Hom. Cer. 60): Hades carried her off, and as his consort she continued to reign in the lower world, see h. Hom. Cer.: — her temple is called Φερρεφάττιον, τό, Dem. 1259. 5; — εἶον, A. B. 314. Cf. Κύρα. Her identity with the Lat. *Proserpina* is doubtful, v. Corssen Lat. Spr. 1. 243.

Περσής, ἴδος, ἡ, *spring from Perseus*, name of Alcmena, Eur. H. F. 801; called Περσήϊον αἶμα in Theocr. 24. 72.

II. a name of Hecate, Ar. Rh. 4. 1020.

Πέρσης, ὄν, ὁ: heterocl. acc. Πέρσεα Hdt. 8. 108, 109; voc. Πέρσᾶ (but Πέρση when it is the pr. n. of a person, Choerob. 1. 146): a Persian, inhabitant of Persis, first in Hdt. (The Greeks derived the name of the people from Perseus, Hdt. 7. 61.)

III. pr. n. *Perses*, Hes. Op. 10, 27, etc.

III. the name of a throw on the dice, Hesych.

Περσίω, to imitate the Persians, to speak Persian, Xen. An. 4. 5, 34, etc.; τῇ τε σκευῇ καὶ τῇ φωνῇ Arr. An. 7. 6, 4.

Περσικός, ἡ, ὄν, Persian, ἡ Περσική (sc. χάρπα) Persia, Hdt. 4. 39, etc.; Adv. — κῶς, Ael. V. H. 12. 1.

2. Περσικά, αἰ, a sort of thin shoes or slippers, Ar. Nub. 151; τῶν Περσικά (dual) Id. Lys. 229.

3. ψιλὴ Π., a kind of Persian carpet, Ath. 197 B.

4. Περσικός, ὁ, or Περσικόν, τό, the peach, Lat. *malum Persicum*, v. sub μῆλα, μῆλον (B); Π. καρύα, ἡ, the Persian nut, our walnut, C. I. 123. 18, Theophr. H. P. 3. 6, 2.

5. Π. ὄρνις the common cock, Ar. Av. 485, 707; called ὁ Περσικός by Cratin. ὄρν. 1.

6. Περσικόν, τό, a Persian dance, Ar. Thesm. 1175, v. Schneid. Xen. An. 6. 1, 10; cf. ὁκλασμα.

7. τὰ Περσικά the Persian war, Plat. Legg. 643 D, etc.; earlier writers called this war τὰ Μηδικά: — but, ὁ Π. πόλεμος the war with Perseus, Polyb. 3. 3, 8.

8. Persian came to mean oriental, gorgeous, Menand. Ἀλ. 4, cf. Hipparch. Ἀνασῶς. 1.

πέρσιον, τό, v. sub περσεία.

πέρσις, ἡ, (πέρθω) a sacking, sack, π. Ἰλίου, a poem by Arctinus, forming one of the Epic cycle, Arist. Poët. 18, 15, 23, 7; by Lischis, Paus. 10. 25, 5; by Stesichorus, Id. 10. 26, 1.

Περσίς, ἴδος, pecul. fem. of Περσικός, Persian, Aesch. Pers. 59, etc.

II. as Subst., 1. (sub. γῆ), Persis, Persia, now Persia, Hdt. 3. 97, etc.

2. (sub. γυνή), a Persian woman, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 21, etc.

3. (sub. χλαῖνα), a Persian cloak, Ar. Vesp. 1137.

Περσίσι [ε], Adv., (Περσίω) in the Persian tongue, Hdt. 9. 110, Xen., etc.

Περσο-διώκτης, ὄν, chaser of the Persians, Anth. Plan. 233.

Περσο-κτόνος, ὄν, Persian-slaying, Θερμοτοκλῆς Plut. 2. 349 C.

Περσονομία, Pass. to be governed by the Persian laws or by Persians, Aesch. Pers. 585: — from Περσο-νόμος, ὄν, ruling Persians, Ib. 919.

περσῶς (sc. αἶνος), ὁ, for περσῶας, last year's wine, Galen. Lex. p. 544.

πέρσιον, or before a vowel — σιν, Adv. a year ago, last year, Simon. 75, Cratin. Θράττ. 6, Ar. Vesp. 1038, Lysias 148. 34, Plat. Prot. 327 D; ἡ π. κωμῳδία Ar. Ach. 378; ἡμεῖς ἔομεν οἱ αὐτοὶ νῦν τε καὶ π. Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 7; — Dor. πέρσιον or — τισ, Apoll. de Constr. 56, Theognost. Can. 163. (Cf. Skt. *parut* (πέρσιον), *parut-inas* (περσιον-ίς), — from *para* (alins) and *vat* (Fétos); Mid. H. G. *vert*, *vernent*; cf. *νέωτα*.)

πέρσιον, ἡ, ὄν, of last year, last year's, 1. of men and animals, v. ἄρχοντες Plat. Legg. 855 C; π. ἐφηβος Poll. 2. 9; οἱ π. ἡγέμενοι, of the queen bees, Arist. H. A. 9. 41, 9; τὰ π. κῆματα Ib. 5. 28, 4.

2. of things, τρυβλίον π. Ar. Ran. 986; ὁ π. καρπός Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 4; ὁ π. οἶνος Ael. N. A. 7. 47, ubi v. Jacobs; ὁ π. φόρος C. I. 75. 17.

Περφερές, οἱ, name of the five officers who escorted the Hyperborean maidens to Delos, Hdt. 4. 33: other MSS. have Περφερέες, but the best gives Περφερές, as Hesych. who expl. the word by *θεσφοί*.

πесдᾶ, Dor. for πεῖδᾶ, Theocr.

πέσμα, τό, a fall, Aesch. Supp. 937, Soph. Aj. 1033, and often in Eur.; μόσχος ἀδάματον πέσμα δικε = μόσχος ἀδάματος ἔπεσε, Eur. Phoen. 640; τὸ οὐρανὸν πέσ., i. e. the Palladium, Id. I. T. 1384; πεσήματα νεκρῶν dead corpses (cf. πέσμα) Id. Andr. 653.

πέσκος, τό, = πέκος, a hide, skin, rind, Nic. Th. 549. (Acc. to old Gramm. by transpos. from σκέπω.)

πέσμα, τό, v. sub πέσμα 1. 2.

πέσος, τό, = πῶμα II, πέσα Eur. Phoen. 1299.

πεσσεία, Att. πεττ-, ἡ, a game at draughts, Lat. *duodecim scriptorum lusus*, Soph. Fr. 381, Plat. Rep. 487 C, Phaedr. 274 D, al.; v. sub πεσσός.

πέσσευμα, Att. πεττ-, τό, a game at draughts: metaph., τύχη π. Nicet. Ann. 300 A.

πεσσευτήριον, τό, an astronomical table of the Egyptians, divided into squares like a draught-board, Eust. 1397. 12, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.: perh. the story in Plut. 2. 355 D, that Hermes played draughts with Selenē, and won five days, which he added to the year, alludes to this Table.

πεσσευτής, οὗ, ὁ, (πεσσεύω) a draught-player, Plat. Polit. 292 E; applied to Divine Providence, Id. Legg. 903 D.

πεσσευτικός, Att. πεττ-, ἡ, ὄν, fit for draught-playing (πεσσοί), skilled therein, ὁ π. = πεσσευτής, Plat. Rep. 333 B, 374 C: — πεττευτική (sc. τέχνη) = πεσσεία, Id. Gorg. 450 D; so τὸ κόν, Id. Charm. 174 B; τὰ — κά, Id. Alc. 1. 110 E.

πεσσεύω, Att. πεττ-, to play at draughts (v. sub πεσσός), Plat. Alc. 1. 110 E, Rep. 487 B, Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 9, etc.: proverb., τύχη ἄνω καὶ κάτω τὰ ἀνθρώπεια πεττεῖν fortune gambles with human affairs, Philo 2. 85.

πεσσικός, Att. πεττ-, ἡ, ὄν, of or for draught-playing, Apion ap. Eust. 1397. 3; ἡ — κή, Poll. 7. 210.

πεσσο-νομέω, to set the πεσσοί in order for playing; to play at πεσσοί, Crates Geit. 4.

2. metaph. to dispose, adjust, Aesch. Supp. 13.

πεσσο-ποιοῦμαι, Med. to make and apply a πεσσός (sign. II) to oneself, Poeta ap. Fabr. Bibl. Gr. 2. p. 646.

πεσσός, Att. πεττός, ὁ: heterocl. pl. πεσσά Soph. Fr. 381: — an oval-shaped stone for playing a game like our draughts, hardly used save in pl., πεσσοῖσι . . θυμὸν ἔτερπον Od. 1. 107; ἡ τῶν π. παίγνιη Hdt. 1. 94; τοὶ μὲν ἵπποις . . τοὶ δὲ πεσσοῖς . . τέρπονται Pind. Fr. 95. 4; πεττῶν θέσις Plat. Rep. 333 B; ἐφεύρε πεσσοὺς κύβους τε (sc. Palamedes) Soph. Fr. 380; πόλεις ἐπὶ τῶν ὁμοίων διαφοραῖς ἐκτιμῶνται as if by the odds of dice, Eur. Fr. 362. 9 (which in Plut. runs, διαφορῆσθαι βολαῖς); ἐν μὲν τούτῳ ἡμῖν, ὡς περ ἐν πεσσοῖς, δίδως κρείσσον you have given me a piece (as at chess), Id. Supp. 409; πεττῶν δίκην μετατιθέναι Plut. 2. 1068 C; ἐν πεττοῖς καὶ κύβους διμερεῖν Ib. 272 F; ἄρξεν ὡς ὡς περ ἐν πεττοῖς, in Arist. Pol. 1. 2, 10, is yet unexplained.

2. the board on which it was played, πεσσά πεντέγραμμα, being divided by five lines each way, and therefore into 36 squares, Soph. Fr. 381; cf. ἄβαξ 2, γραμμὴ III.

3. οἱ πεσσοί, the place in which the game was played, or the game itself, Eur. Med. 68; ἐνθα Διὸς . . ὥκοι πεσσοί τε καλοῦνται Cratin. Ἀρχιλ. 4; v. Meineke ad l., Dict. of Antt. s. v. *lathrunculi*.

II. a medicated plug of wool or lint to be introduced into the vagina, Amuss, etc., a pessary, Theophr. H. P. 9. 20, 4, Diosc. 1. 142, 2. 66, Cels., etc.

2. any oval body, π. ἐκ μολύβδου App. Mithr. 31.

III. in Architecture, a cubic mass of building, to serve for bearings, Strab. 738, Procop. de Aed. 1. 1.

IV. the dark edge of the pupil (in the eye), Poll. 2. 71, Hesych. (Akin to Lat. *tessera*, as πέτοpes, πίσυρες to πέσασpes.)

πέσσω, Hom. (who uses no other tense, except in the compd. κατα-πέσσω), Att. πέττω, later πέπω (Arist. Phys. 8. 6, 11, Theophr. Odor. 50, etc.), from which form come the tenses: — fut. πέσω Ar. Fr. 6 (vulg. πέμω); — aor. ἔπεσα Pherecr. Incert. 18, Plat. Rep. 372 B (καταπέσω in Hom.); — Med., v. infir.: aor. ἐπέσῃμην Hegem. ap. Ath. 698 F: — Pass., fut. πεφθήσομαι Arist. Probl. 21. 8: aor. ἐπέθην Hipp. 407. 25 (as emended by Litré, 2. 522), Arist. Probl. 1. 42, 2: pf. pass. πέπεμαι, inf. πεπέσθαι, Hipp. 268. 4, Ar., etc., v. infir. and cf. πεπιέσσω. (From √ΠΕΠ, as appears from the collat. form πέπ-τω, πέψ-ω, and the derivs. πέν-ων, πέψ-ω, πέμ-μα (πέπ-μα), πόπ-ανον; cf. Skt. *paḥ*, *paḥ-anī* (coquo); Slav. *pek-a*; Lat. *coq-uo* (quoo) in Mss. of Plaut. and Virg.), *coq-uinus*, *cu-lina*, also *pop-ina*; Lith. *kep-u* (to bake); — on this substitution of *qu* or *k* for *p*, v. Π. 1. 2; cf. also ἄρτο-κύπος: — prob. also ἔψω, ἐφθός, ὀπτάω, ὀπτός, ὤπων are variations of the same Root.) To soften, ripen or change by means of heat (v. πέψις): 1. of the sun, to soften or ripen fruit, Od. 7. 119; generally, to bring to maturity, Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 33; cf. πέπων, πεπαῖνα, etc.

II. by the action of fire, to cook, dress, and, expressly, like ἔπτω, to bake, στίβα Hdt. 8. 137; ἄρτους Ar. Ran. 505; τὰ μὲν πέψαντες, τὰ δὲ μάζαντες Plat. Rep. 372 B: — Pass., στίβα σφί ἐστὶν ἱρὰ πεσώμενα Hdt. 2. 37; ὁ πλακοῦς πέπεπται Ar. Pax 869; ἄρτον εὔ πεπεμμένον Id. Pl. 1136 (v. πεπτός): — Med., πέσσεσθαι πέματα, to cook oneself cakes, Hdt. 1. 160; cf. πέψις.

2. to make to ferment, Arist. Probl. 26. 35.

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πεταλίζω, (πέταλον) to *put forth leaves, to strip off leaves*, Hesych.

πετάλις, ἡ, v. πέταλος II.

πετάλισμός, ὁ, (as if from πεταλίζω) *petalism*, a mode of banishing citizens practised in Syracuse, like the *δυσπρακισμός* of Athens, except that the name was written on *olive-leaves* instead of pots/herds, Diod. II. 87; v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 66. 13, Niebuhr Rom. Hist. I. n. 1119.—The same custom also existed in Athens, v. sub ἐκφυλλοφορέω.

πετάλις, ἴδος, ἡ, = φυλλάτις, Nic. Th. 864.

πέταλον, τό, poet. dat. pl. πέταλοι as well as πέταλοις, Poëta in Anecd. Oxon. I. 121: Ion. form πέταλον, first in Hes. Sc. 289: (πετ-άννυμι). A leaf, mostly in pl., II. 2. 312, Od. 19. 520, Hes. Op. 484, 678, Alcman 23, Eur. Hel. 245, etc.; ἀβρά τε λειμώνων π., i. e. flowers, Anth. P. 7. 23:—rare in Prose, Xen. An. 5. 4, 12, Cyn. 9, 15; the sing. in Ael. V. H. 5. 16:—poët., νεικίαν πέταλα contentious votes (cf. πεταλισμός), Pind. I. 7 (8). 98; ὤκεανόν πέταλα, of springs, Id. Fr. 220.

II. a leaf of metal, πέταλα θαλλοῦ χρυσά C. I. 153. 19, cf. Diosc. 5. 91, Luc. Philops. 19: of the horns of victims, C. I. 158 A. 36:—of the high priest's mitre, Eccl.; π. πύρινα, of the stars, Plut. 2. 889 A.

πέταλο-ποιός, ὄν, making leaves of metal, a goldbeater, Gloss.

πέταλος, Ion. πέτῆλος, ἡ, on, outspread, broad, flat, Anth. P. 9. 226: mostly in compd. ἐκπέταλος.

II. metaph. of animals, full-grown, μόσχοι, Ath. 376 A; so, ὅς πεταλὶς Achae. ibid.; cf. Hesych.

πέταλορυγός, ὄν, = πεταλοποιός, Gloss.

πέταλλω, to cover with leaves or plates (of metal), χρυσίῳ LXX (v. I. 3 Regg. 6. 20):—v. sub πέταχον.

πετάλωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) leaf-like: with flakes in it, οὖρον π. Hipp. Progn. 40, Galen., etc.; v. Φόξ. Oecon.

II. πετάλωσις, ἡ, (πετάλω) a covering with gold-leaf, E. M. 69. 46.

a putting forth of leaves, Eccl.

πέταμαι, = πέτομαι, q. v.

πετάννυμι and -νω; later πετάω (ἀνα-) Luc. Calurna. 21; poet. πέρ-νυμι (q. v.):—fut. πετάσω (ἐκ-) Eur. I. T. 1135, Att. πετώ (ἀνα-) Com. Fr. 4. 77, 104:—aor. ἐπέτασα (κατ-) Ar. Pl. 731, etc., πετάσα, πέτασσα Hom.:—pf. πεπέτακα (δια-) Diod. S. 17. 115:—Med., Ep. aor. πετάσαντο Nonn. D. 2. 704:—Pass., aor. ἐπετάσθην, Ep. πετ-, Hom., Eur.: pf. πέταμαι Hom., also πεπέταμαι (ἐκ-) Orac. ar. Hdt. 1. 62, (παρ-) Polyb. 33. 3, 2, (ἀνα-) Luc. Gall. 29:—plqpf. ἐπέτατο, Ep. πέπτ-, II. 17. 371, Ar. Av. 48.—The simple Verb hardly occurs except in aor. act. and pass., and pf. pass.; cf. ἀνα-, δια-, κατα-, περι-πετάν-νυμι. (From √PIET come also πέταλον, πέταλον, πέτασος, πέτα-αχον, also πέρ-νυμι, and perh. πέρ-ελέα; cf. Lat. pat-eo, pat-ulius, pat-ina.)

To spread out, οὐρανὸν πέτασ' ἰστίᾳ Od. 5. 269, cf. 6. 94; [εἶματα] πέτασαν παρὰ θύνα 6. 94; χεῖρε πέτασας, of one swimming, Od. 5. 374; ἄμφω χεῖρε φίλους ἐτάρασι πέτασας II. 4. 523, 13. 549; metaph., θυμὸν πέτασαι to open one's heart, Od. 18. 159:—Pass., mostly in pf., to be spread on all sides, ἀμφὶ δὲ ἐπὶ οὐρανὸν πέτάνται II. 5. 195; αἰθρὴν πέττανται ἀνέροισιν 6. 45; πέτατο δ' αὐτῇ Ἥελίου II. 17. 371; part. spread wide, opened wide, of folding doors, πύλαι πεπταμέναι 21. 531; so, πεπασθῆναι τεύχεα φάος Ib. 538; πεπασθῆσαν Od. 21. 50; later also, πεπταμένοι κῶας Ar. Rh. 2. 405; πεπτ. πέλαγος the open sea, Arat. 288; ὁστρεον χεῖλαι πεπτ. Anth. P. 9. 86; πεπταμέναι περὶ τέκνα μέγα κλαίοντες γυναῖκες, Lat. circumfusae, Opp. C. 3. 106.—In II. 1. 351, Zenodot. read χεῖρας ἀναπτῆς; and in Parmen. 18, is found a part. aor. ἀναπτῆμενος having opened, as if ἐπτην, ἐπτάμην were aor. 2 of this Verb, as well as of πέταμαι.

πέταομαι, false form for ποτάομαι in Arist. Metaph. 3. 5, 15, Anth. P. 14. 63, etc.

πετάσμος, ἡ, on, flying, made for flying, Nicet. Ann. 185 B.

πέτασμον, τό, Dim. of πέτασος, Posidon. ap. Ath. 176 B; π. κανωβικά Schol. Orib. p. 362 Matth.

πετάσις (ῖ), οὐ, ὁ, (πέτασος) a plant with a broad leaf like a hat, a kind of coltsfoot, Tussilago pelasites, Diosc. 4. 108.

πέτασμα, τό, (πετάννυμι) anything spread out, used of the feelers of the polyurus, Arist. H. A. 5. 6, 2; in pl. carpets, ἔδον .. στορνύναι πέτασμασιν Aesch. Ag. 909.

πέτῶσος, ὁ, also ἡ Eratosth. ap. Ath. 499 E: (πετάννυμι):—a broad-brimmed felt hat, worn for protection against the sun and rain, chiefly by shepherds and hunters, and much used in Thessaly v. Θεσσαλός II, (πίλος); worn also by ἐφρηβοί with the χλαμῖς, in which dress their tutelary god Hermes was represented, Ath. 537 F, cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 380. 3:—hence, as the badge of the palaestra, Poll. 10. 164, Eust. 976. 42, Suid.; γυμνασίον καθόδρουε καὶ τοὺς κρατίστους τῶν ἐφῆβων ὑπὸ πέτασον ἦγεν, i. e. made them practise gymnastics, LXX (2 Macc. 4. 12).

—On its various kinds and shapes, v. Dict. of Antiqq. s. v. pileus.

II. from its shape, a broad unbellated leaf, as of the lotus, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 9; cf. πετάσις, πετάσῳδης.

III. from its shape, also, the roof of the Odeum, C. I. 3422. 16; so of the tomb of Porsenna, Plin. 36. 13.

πετάσῳδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) with hat-shaped leaves, of certain plants (cf. πετασίτης), Phanias ap. Ath. 371 D.

πετάσων, ὄνος, ὁ, a ham, Lat. petasa, Ath. 657 E.

πεταυρίζω, to jump from a springboard, vault, tumble, Gloss.:—πεταυρισμός, ὁ, vaulting, tumbling; metaph., π. τῆς τύχης Plut. 2. 498 C:—πεταυριστής, οὐ, ὁ, a tumbler, rope-dancer, Lat. petaurista, Varro ap. Non.; metaph. of fleas and the like, Plin. 11. 39; also πεταυριστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, Manetho 4. 278, in form πετευρ-:—so πετευριστέω has been restored for πεττευριπέω in Galen. 2. 9.

πεταυρον or πέτευρον, τό, a perch for fowls to roost at night, Ar. Fr. 667, Theoc. 83. 13,—both in form πέτευρον: hence any pole, spar, plank, Lye. 884.

II. a springboard, used by tumblers and ropedancers, Manetho 6. 444, Lucil. ap. Fest. Juvenal. 14. 265, etc.:—

generally, a platform, stage, Polyb. 8. 6, 8.

III. a spring or trap, Hesych. (Perh. from πέδωσις, Aeol. form μετώσος.)

πέταχον, τό, (πετάννυμι) a broad flat cup, Alex. Δραπ. 1; πέτακνον in Hesych.:—πεταχνοῦμαι, to drink from πέταχνα, drink deep, Ar. Fr. 279, cf. Phot.; in Hesych. πεταλούται is corrupt for πεταχνοῦται.

πετηνός, ἡ, ὄν, Ep. form of πετηνός, πετεινός.

πετεινός, ἡ, ὄν, also πετηνός (v. fin.), and πτηνός (v. s. voc.), Ep. πετηνός, and in Anth. πετεινός (9. 337. 363. 22):—able to fly, full fledged, of young birds, παρὸς πετεῖν γένεσθαι Od. 16. 218: of birds generally, able to fly, winged, ὀρνίθων πετεῖν ἔθνεα II. 8. 247, al.; πετηνῶν .. ὑπ' οἰωνῶν Aesch. Theb. 1020; πετηνοῖς γυφί Eur. Rhes. 515; τὰ ζῷα τὰ π. Lycurg. 166. 33:—absol., πετεῖν ἄνθρωπον fowl, αἰετός ..

τελειότατος πετεῖν II. 8. 247, al.; so, πετεῖν ἄνθρωπον a bird, Theogn. 1097; τὰ πετεινά Hdt. 1. 140., 2. 123., 3. 106 (v. l. πετηνά).—Thom. M. rejects the form πετηνός in Att., but it occurs in the Cod. Med. of Aesch. and in Eur.; and Πετήνη is the name of an Att. ship in an Inscr. in Böckh's Urkunden, pp. 317-9.

πέτευρον, τό, = πέταυρον, q. v.

πετήλη, ἡ, a small kind of palm, Hesych.

πετηλίας καρκίνος, ὁ, a kind of crab, prob. from πετάννυμι, from its outspreading claws, Ael. N. A. 7. 30.

πετηλὶς, ἴδος, ἡ, a locust, Hesych.

πέτῆλον, τό, Ion. or Ep. for πέταλον.

πέτῆλος, ἡ, on, Ion. for πέταλος, outspread, stretched, ἐπὶ σκελετῶσι πέτῆλον (acc. to others flying), Arat. 271.

πετηλώδης, ἐς, like a leaf, worn thin, ὀβολός Eust. 136. 12.

πέτην, ἦρος, ὁ, ἡ, poet. form of πετηνός, E. M. 407. 1; restored by Dind. in Aesch. Supp. 801.

πετηνός, ἡ, ὄν, v. sub πετεινός.

πετοῖσαι, Dor. for πετοῦσαι, aor. 2 part. of πίπτω, Pind.

πέτομαι, impf. ἐπετόμην, Ep. πετ-, Hom. and Att.:—fut. πετήσομαι Ar. Pax 77, 1126; but syncope. πτήσομαι (ἐκ-) Id. Vesp. 208, and always in good Prose, (ἀνα-) Plat. Legg. 905 A, etc., (ἐπι-) Hdt. 7. 15:—syncope. aor. ἐπτόμην, πτόσθαι, πτόμενος, Soph. O. T. 17, (ἐπι-) II. 4. 126, (ἀν-) Plat., etc.; often also (as if from ἵπταμαι, v. inf.) ἐπτόμην, Ep. πτόμην, πτόσθαι, πτόμενος, II. 22. 362., 23. 880, and Att.; Ep. subj. πτήταιν for πτάται, II. 15. 170:—also an aor. of act. form ἐπτην, inf. πτήναι, part. πτός (as if from ἵπτημι), Batr. 210, Anth. P. 5. 152; elsewhere, only in compds., (ἐξ-) Hes. Op. 98, (ἀν-) Soph. Ant. 1307, Eur. Med. 440, (προ-) Aesch. Pr. 115, (ὑπερ-) Soph. Ant. 113, (but only in lyr. passages of Trag.):—pf. ἐπέπηκα only in Gramm., for the Att. always use πεπότημαι (v. ποτάομαι):—aor. 1 part. περι-πτήσας Or. Sib. 1. 245:—aor. pass. ἐπετάσθην first in Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 12, cf. Lob. Phryn. 582.—The only pres. used in Hom. and strict Att. is πέτομαι; the pres. πέταμαι is used by Pind. P. 8. 129, N. 6. 81, Anth. P. 11. 208, and in later Prose, as Arist. de Incess. 9, 13, H. A. 9. 1, 15, etc., cf. Moer. 311, Pors. Eur. Med. 1, Dind. Eur. Ion 90; noted as archaic by Luc. Pseudol. 29: an aor. imper. πετάσσαι in Anacreont. 14. 2:—ἵπταμαι (q. v.) is first found in late writers, as Mosch. 3. 43, Babr. 65. 4, Luc., etc., but mostly in compds.; (ἀφίπτατο in Eur. I. A. 1608 is spurious). On the other hand, the Homeric aor. ἐπτάμην is thought by Elmsl. to be the only form used by Trag., v. ad Soph. O. T. 17; and Cobet V. LL. p. 305 holds that ἐπτόμην is the only form proper to Comedy and Prose.—Cf. the lengthd. forms ποτάομαι, πτόομαι, (From √PIET come also ὠκύν-πέτ-ης, προ-πετ-ης, etc., πετ-ρόν, πέτ-ρυς, πέρ-ἴλον; also πέρ-νω, πέρ-νω-εἶν, πέρ-νω-ς; cf. Skt. pat, pat-āni (vola, cado), pat-ram (ala), pat-rin (avis); Lat. pet-o, im-pet-us, penna (older form pes-na), prae-fes (prae-pit-is), acci-pit-er; Slav. pŭla (avis); A. S. fep-er (feather); O. H. G. fed-ara, fed-ah (fittis); etc.)

To fly, of birds, II. 12. 207., 13. 62, Od. 2. 147, etc.; of bees, guats, etc., II. 2. 89, Hdt. 2. 95; of a departing spirit, ἐκ μελῶν θυμὸς πτάτο II. 2. 880:—also, metaph., of young children, οὐδέπω μακρὰν πτόσθαι σθένοντες Soph. O. T. 17:—then, of arrows, stones, javelins, etc., II. 13. 140., 20. 99, etc.; (but ἐκ χειρῶν ἐπτατ' ἐρετμὰ, τείχεα fell suddenly .., Od. 12. 203., 24. 534); and of any quick motion, to fly, dart, rush, of men, II. 13. 755., 22. 143, etc.; of horses, μάστιγι δ' ἔλαδον, τῷ δ' οὐκ ἄεκοντε πετέσθην II. 5. 366, 768, etc.; of chariots, Hes. Sc. 308; of dancers, Eur. Cyl. 71; to denote haste, πέτοιν fly! i. e. make haste, Ar. Lys. 321; ἔχρην πετομένης ἦκειν πάλα Ib. 55; πολλοὶ ἔχρουσι πετόμενοι Plat. Rep. 567 D, cf. 467 D; πέτονται .. ἐπὶ ταύτῃ ἀκλήτῳ, of parasites, Antiph. Incert. 5.

II. metaph. and proverbial usages, to be on the wing, flutter, Lat. volitare, of uncertain hopes, π. ἐξ ἐλπίδων Pind. P. 8. 129; π. ἐλπίσιν Soph. O. T. 486; of fickle natures, πέτει τε καὶ φρονῶν οὐδὲν φρονέει Eur. Bacch. 332; ἐφ' ἑτερον π. Ar. Eccl. 899; ὄρνις πετόμενος a bird ever on the wing, Ar. Av. 169; πετόμενόν τινα δῶκεαι 'you are chasing a butterfly', Plat. Euthyphro 4 A, cf. Arist. Metaph. 3. 5, 15, and v. ποτάνης, πτηνός:—of fame, to fly abroad, πέταται τῇ ῥόδῳ αὐτῶν ὄνομα volitat per ora, Pind. N. 6. 81.

2. c. acc., πτόμενος νόημα flying in mind, Pind. Fr. 87. 3; like βαίνειν πόδα.

πετόντεσι, Aeol. dat. pl. part. aor. 2 of πίπτω, Pind. P. 5. 65.

πέτρα, Ion. and Ep. πέτρη, ἡ, a rock, Lat. petra, such as run out from the beach, a ledge or shelf of rock (v. sub λισσός, χοῖράς), Od. 3. 293., 4. 501, etc.; hence a beach is said to be λείος πετρώων, free from rocks, Od. 5. 443; π. ἡλίβατος .. ἄλδς ἔγγυς ἔουσα II. 15. 619, etc.

2. a rock, i. e. a rocky peak or ridge, π. αἰγίλιψ II. 9. 15, etc.; ἡλίβατος 16. 35, etc.; π. Λευκάς, Ὠλενίη, etc., Od. 24. 11, II. 11. 757; π. σὺνδρομοί, ζυμπαληγάδες, of the rocky islets of the Bosphorus, Pind. P. 4. 371, Eur. Med. 1264; πρὸς πέτρας ὑψηλοκρήμνους, of Caucasus, Aesch. Pr. 4, cf. 31, 56, al.; π. Δελφίς, π. ἑλίοπος, of Parnassus, Soph. O. T. 464, Ant. 1126; π. Κωρκίσις Aesch. Em. 22; π. Κεκροπία, of the Acropolis, Eur.

Ion 936.—There is no example, in good authors, of *πέτρα* in the sense of *πέτρος*, a stone: for in Od. 9. 243, 484, Hes. Th. 675, *πέτραι* are not loose stones, but masses of live rock torn up and hurled by giants, cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. *ῥιλιβας*; so, in Pind. P. 1. 42 (*πέτρας κυλινομένη φλόξ*, i. e. the fire of Aetna), in Xen. An. 4. 2, 20 (*ἐκυλίνδουν πέτρας*). Polyb. 3. 53. 4 (*τὰς π. ἐκυλίνδοντες*), masses of rock are meant. 3. *πέτρη* γλαφυρή a hollow rock, i. e. a cave, Il. 2. 88. 4. 107; *σπέος κοιλὴ ὑπὸ πέτρῃ* Hes. Th. 303; *διότομος π.* a cave in the rock with a double entrance, Soph. Ph. 16, cf. 937; *κατηρεφείσθαι τῇ π.* Plat. Criti. 116 B; but *πέτρα* can hardly be said to be a cave simply, as appears to Elmsl. Med. 1326, Bacch. 559.

II. proverbial usages:—on οὐκ ἀπὸ δρυὸς οὐδ' ἀπὸ πέτρης, v. sub *δρῦς*:—as a symbol of firmness, ὁ δ' ἐστάθῃ ἡτέρ πέτρη ἔμπεδον Od. 17. 463; of hardheartedness, ἐκ πέτρας ἐργασμένος Aesch. Pr. 242; ἄλλαν π. ἢ κύμα λιταῖς ὡς ἱκετεύειν Eur. Andr. 537; cf. *πέτρος* 1. 2.

πετραῖον, τό, a rock-plant, Theophr. H. P. 9. 15. 7.

πετραῖος, α, ον, of a rock, σκίη Hes. Op. 587: *living on or among the rocks*, Σκύλλη Od. 12. 231; *δρῦς* Aesch. Fr. 305. 3; *Νύμφαι π. rock-Nymphs*, Eur. El. 805; *τὰ π. τῶν ἱχθυῶν rock-fish*, Lat. *saxatiles pisces*, Theopomp. Com. Φιν. 1, ubi v. Meineke; *Arist.* divides marine animals into *πελάγια*, αἰγιαλώδη and *πετραῖα*, H. A. 1. 31, cf. 8. 13, 4, al.

2. of rock, rocky, ἀγκάλη (v. s. voce); *τάφος π.* Soph. El. 151; *π. δειράς, λέπας, χθών, ἄντρα*, etc., Trag.; *χωρία* Arist. H. A. 6. 17. 8.

II. *Πετραῖος*, epith. of Poseidon in Thessaly, as he who *claves the rocks of Tempe*, and drained Thessaly, Pind. P. 4. 245.

πετράκης [ᾱ], es, gen. eos, hard as rock, dub. in Orph. Lith. 228.

πετρη-γενής, ἐς, rock-born, Marcell. Sid. 38.

πετρηδόν, Adv. like rock, Luc. Tim. 3.

πετρήεις, εσσα, εν, (πέτρα) rocky, in Hom. always epith. of countries, Αὔλις, Πύθων, Καλυδὼν Il. 2. 496, 519, etc.; *νῆσος* Od. 4. 844; *γλάφυ πετρήν* Hes. Op. 531.

πετρη-εφεφής, ἐς, (ἐρέφω) ο'-er-arched with rock, rock-vaulted, ἄντρον Aesch. Pr. 300, Eur. Cycl. 82.

πετρήος, es, of rock, rocky, στέγαι Soph. Ph. 1262.

πετρίδιον, τό, Dim. of πέτρα, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 16, Anth. P. 9. 570, Ath. 323 D, etc.

πετρίνος, η, ον, of rock, rocky, ὄρος Hdt. 2. 8; *κοίτη* Soph. Ph. 160; *ἔχθος, δειράς*, etc., Eur. I. T. 290, 1089, etc.; v. sub *χαλινός*. II. *changed into rock*, of Niobé, Tzetz. Hist. 4. 715.

πετρίον, τό, an herb, perhaps *πετροσέλινον*, Nic. Fr. 5. 2, where Schneid. reads *πετραῖον metri grat.*

πετροβᾶτέω, to climb rocks, Diod. 2. 6, App. Civ. 4. 79.

πετρο-βάτης, ου, ὁ, one who climbs rocks, App. Civ. 4. 56.

πετρο-βλητος, ον, pelted with stones, Phot. II. *suffering from the stone*, Id.

πετροβόλεω, to pelt with stones, Enst. Opusc. 67. 69:—Pass., Schol. Aesch. Theb. 560.

πετροβολία, ἡ, a stoning, Xen. An. 6. 6, 15.

πετροβολικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for throwing stones, π. ὄργανα, the Lat. *ballistae*, Polyb. 5. 99, 7.

πετροβόλιμος, ὁ, a pelling with stones, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 342.

πετρο-βόλος, ον, throwing stones, Xen. Hell. 2. 4. 12. II. as

Subst., *πετροβόλος*, ὁ, an engine for throwing stones, the Lat. *ballista*, Polyb. 5. 4, 6, etc.; distinguished from *καταπέλτης*, Id. 8. 9, 2; whereas Diod. 18. 51 speaks of *καταπέλτας ὀβυβελεῖς τε καὶ πετροβόλους*; neut. *πετροβόλα* (sc. ὄργανα), opp. to *δορυβόλα*, Joseph. A. J. 9. 10, 3.

πετρο-γενής, ἐς, = *πετρηγενής*, Byz.

πετρο-κάρδιος, ον, stony-hearted, Nicet. Eng.

πετρο-κίσσηρος, ὁ, brimstone, Byz.

πετρο-κοῖτος, ον, with bed of rock, εὐνή Anth. P. 15. 27.

πετρο-κουλίστης, οὐ, ὁ, a roller of rocks or stones, Strab. 710:—Σίσυφος *πετροκ.*, name of a play by Aesch.

πετρο-λάπαδον, τό, rock-sorrel, Diosc. Parab. 2. 47.

πετρο-ποιία, ἡ, stone-fabric, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 F.

πετρο-ποιός, ὄν, producing stones, Πέα Porphy. ap. Eus. P. E. 110 C.

πετρο-πομπός, ὄν, throwing stones, Byz.

πετρορριψής, ἐς, hurled from a rock, π. θανείν Eur. Ion 1222.

πετρό-ρῦτος, ον, flowing from a rock, Orph. H. 50. 9.

πέτρος, ὁ, a stone, and thus distinguished from *πέτρα* (v. sub voce); in Hom., used by warriors, *λάξετο πέτρον μάρμαρον ὀκρίεντα* Il. 16. 734; *βαλὼν μολοειδὲ πέτρῳ* Il. 7. 270, cf. 20. 288, Eur. Andr. 1128; (never in Od.); so, *ἔδωκε πέτρῳ* Pind. O. 10 (11). 86; *ἀγαλμ' Αἶδα, ἔστυν π., ἔμβαλον στέρνῳ* Id. N. 10. 126; *νιφάδι γογγύλων πέτρων* Aesch. Fr. 196; *ἐκ χερῶν πέτρωνιν ἥρῳσσοντο* Id. Pers. 460; *πέτροισι λευοθήρῃαι* Soph. O. C. 436; *πέτρον ἐκυλίνδουν* Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 20, etc.; *ἐν πέτροισι πέτρον ἐντρίβαν*, to produce fire, Soph. Ph. 296. 2. proverb., *πάντα κινήσαι πέτρον* Eur. Heracl. 1002, cf. Plat. Legg. 843 A; of hardness of heart, *καὶ γὰρ ἂν πέτρον φύσιν σὺ τ' ὀργάνειας* Soph. O. T. 334, cf. Eur. Med. 28. II. said to be used for *πέτρα*, where *caves* are spoken of, as Soph. O. C. 1595; but there is no evidence that the *Θορίκιος πέτρος* was a cave, rather than a huge boulder-stone:—in Ph. 272 the epith. *κατηρεφής* gives *πέτρος* the sense of cave.—In later Poets also fem., like *λίθος*, Anth. P. 7. 274. 479, cf. Jac. p. 327.—The usual prose word is *λίθος*.

πετροσελινίτης οἶνος, ὁ, wine of *πετροσέλινον*, Geop. 8. 12.

πετρο-σέλινον, τό, rock-parsley, Diosc. 3. 77, Galen.

πετρο-στεγος, ον, covered with stone, Byz.

πετρό-στεργος, ον, stony-hearted, Nicet. Eng. 4. 149.

πετρο-τόμος, ον, cutting stones, like *λαοτόμος*, Anth. Plut. 221.

πετρο-φύης, ἐς, clinging to rock, πολύμυς Pseudo-Phocyl. 44.

as Subst., *πετροφύης*, τό, a kind of *sedum*, Diosc. 4. 90.

II.

πετρώω, to turn into stone, petrify, Lyc. 901, Anth. Plan. 132; in anr. med., *πετρώσατο* Nonn. D. 25. 81, etc. II. Pass. to be stoned, Eur. Or. 564; *πετρούμενος θανείν* Ib. 946, cf. Phoen. 1177, Ion 1112.

πετρώδης, es, (ἔλδος) like rock or stone, rocky, stony, like *πετραῖος*, π. *κατὰρξ* of a grave, Soph. Ant. 774, cf. 948; of ground, Hipp. Aër. 280; *πετρώδη καὶ ἄγρια* Plat. Rep. 612 A; *ἐν τοῖς τραχέσι καὶ πετρώδεσι* Arist. H. A. 5. 17, 8.

πετρώεις, εσσα, εν, = *πετρήεις*, Marc. Sid. 15.

πέτρωμα, τό, (πετρώω) a mass of stone, ἱερὸν πέτρωμα καλούμενον, λίθοι δυο πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἡρμοσμένοι Paus. 8. 15, 1. II. *θανείν*

.. *λευσίμῳ πετρώματι* to die by stoning, Eur. Or. 50, 442.

πετρώων, ὄνος, ὁ, a rocky or stony place, C. I. 2905 D. 10.

πετρώοφος, ον, (ὄροφος) = *πετρηρεφής*, Tzetz. Lyc. arg. p. 268.

πέτταρα, *πεττεράκοντα*, Boeot. for *τεττ-*, C. I. 1569 III.

πεττεία, -ευμα, -ευτής, -εω, *πεττός*, Att. for *πεσεία*, etc.

πεττυριπτεύω, corrupt word in Galen.; v. *πεταυρίζω* fin.

πέττω, Att. for *πέσσω*.

πεύθη, ἡ, (πεύθομαι) = *πέσσις*, Hesych.

πευθῆν, ἦνος, ὁ, an inquirer, spy, Philox. 2. 29, Luc. Phal. I. 10, Alex. 23. 37.

πεύθομαι, poet. form of the prose *πυνθάνομαι*, often in Hom. (who uses the common form only twice in Od.), once in Hes. Th. 463, in Pind. P. 4. 66, 193; and sometimes in Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 617, 988, Cho. 679, Soph. O. T. 604, Eur. I. A. 1138; impf. *ἐπευθόμην* Il. 17. 408, Eur. Rhcs. 767:—for the other tenses v. sub *πυνθάνομαι*.

πευθὼ, οὐς, ὁ, tidings, news, Aesch. Theb. 370.

πευκάεις, Dor. for *πενκείεις*.

πευκαῖος, Dor. = *ξηραίνομαι*, and *πενκαῖος*, α, ον, = *ξηρός*, Hesych.

πενκάλιμος [ᾱ], η, ον, Ep. word, only found in the phrase, *φρεσὶ πενκαλίμοι* Il. 8. 366, 14. 165, 15. 81, 20. 35, Hes. Fr. 33; so, *πραπίδων ἀνθρώπων πενκαλίμοισιν* Orac. ap. Diog. L. I. 30; *πενκαλίμοις* ἡδῆσι Anth. P. append. 299.—The Ancients were at a loss as to the true sense of *φρεσὶ πενκαλίμοι*: Hesych. expl. it both by *πικναῖς*, *συνταῖς* and also by *πικραῖς*, *ἐλείας*: the latter expl. points to *πένκη* as the Root, and the words would mean a sharp, piercing intellect; Buttm. (Lexil. v. *ἐχπευκής*) argues in favour of the second interpr., holding *πενκάλιμος* to be a lengthd. form of *πικνός*, *πικνός* (as *λευγαλέος* of *λυγρός*), so that *πενκάλιμα* φρένες would be = *πικναὶ φρένες*, a prudent, sagacious mind; v. *πικνός* v.

πενκεῖδανον, τό, an umbelliferous plant, hog's-fennel, Theophr. H. P. 9. 14, 1:—also *πενκεῖδανος*, ἡ, Diosc. 3. 92.

πενκεῖδανός, ἡ, ὄν, epith. of war, just like *πενκείεις*, *πικρός*,—*πολέμοιο μέγα στόμα πενκεῖδανό* Il. 10. 8; π. *θάλασσα* Opp. H. 2. 33.

πένκη, ἡ, the pine, esp. the *pinus maritima* (still called *πενκός* in Gr.), mentioned with the oak (*δρῦς*) as one of the two timber-trees of Greece, Il. 11. 494, 23. 328; used for ship-building, Eur. Med. 4, Ar. Eq. 1310; for torches, v. infr. II; distinguished from the *πίτυς* (*pinus pinea*) and the *ἐλάτη* (p. *picea*), Plat. Legg. 705 C, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 5:—*πενκῆς τρόπον*, proverb. of utter destruction, Zenob. 5. 76, cf. *πίτυς*. II. *anything made from the wood of the πένκη*, a torch of pine-wood, Corinna 5, Aesch. Ag. 288, Soph. O. T. 214, Eur. Ion 716, etc.; *κάμακες πένκης* of *πυρίφλεκτοι* Aesch. Fr. 167. 2. a wooden writing-tablet, Eur. I. A. 39, cf. Hipp. 1253. (With *πένκη* cf. Lith. *pusz-is*, O. H. G. *finch-la* (G. *fichte*); from same Root came *πίσσα* (i. e. *πικ-ία*), Lat. *pice-is*, Lith. *pik-is*, cf. *πίτυς*). Buttm. (Lexil. s. v. *ἐχπευκής*) makes it prob. that the radical notion of *πένκη* is that of sharp-pointedness, from the spines of the pine, and that the same Root appears in *πικρός*, *πενκεῖδανός*, *ἐχπευκής* and *περιπευκής*, so that the primary sense of these words would be sharp, keen, and not bitter.

πενκείεις, Dor. *πενκάεις*, εσσα, εν, pine-grown, οὔρεα Dion. P. 678; *νῆσος* Orph. Arg. 1187. 2. of pine or pine-wood, π. *σκάφος* Eur. Andr. 863; *πενκαῖον* Ὁμήρων the fire of pine-tarches, Soph. Ant. 123.

II. metaph. sharp, piercing (v. *πένκη* fin.), *πενκῆντ' ὕλο-λυγμόν* Aesch. Cho. 385 (Mss.); but Dind. metri grat., *πῆκέντ'* from Theognost. p. 23, who cites *πυκάες* *ισχυρόν*; π. *κέντρα* Opp. H. 2. 457.

πενκία, ἡ, the bitter taste of pitch, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 836.

πενκίνος, ἡ, ον, (πένκη) of, from or made of pine or pine-wood, π. *κορμός* Eur. Hec. 575; *λαμπρός* Soph. Tr. 1198; π. *δάκρυα* tears of the pine, i. e. the resinous drops that ooze from it, Eur. Med. 1200; so, *πενκῆς νοτίς* Anth. P. 11. 248.

πενκῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, a pine-wood, Schol. Il. 18. 576, Arcad. p. 12.

πένσις, εως, ἡ, (πεύθομαι) an asking, inquiry, question, Plut. 2. 614 D, Philostr. 876:—a rhetor. figure, Dion. H. de Dem. 54, Longin. 18.

2. information, Phalar. 53: cf. *πύστις*.

πένσσομαι, fut. of *πυνθάνομαι*.

πενυστέον, verb. Adj. of *πυνθάνομαι*, one must inquire, Plat. Soph. 244 B.

πενυστήριος, α, ον, of or for inquiry, ὥπως *πενυστήριαν θουνασόμεσθα* (sc. *θυσίαν*) a sacrificial feast for learning the will of the gods, Eur. El. 835, ubi v. Seidl.

πενυστής, ου, ὁ, an asker, inquirer, Schol. Luc. Phal. I. 10.

πενυστικός, ἡ, ὄν, interrogative, Schol. Il. 2. 265, E. M., etc. Adv. —*κῶς*, by way of question, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 1405.

πέφανται, 3 sing. pf. pass. both of *φαίνομαι* and **φένω*.

πεφάσθαι, inf. pf. pass. of **φένω*: *πεφάσθω*, 3 sing. impf. pf. pass. of *φημί*: *πεφασμένος*, part. pf. pass. both of *φαίνομαι* (cf. also *φημί*) and of **φένω*: *πεφασμένος*, Adv. pf. pass. of *φαίνομαι*, manifestly, expressly, Lex ap. Lys. 117. 40.

πεφεισμένως, Adv. pf. pass. of *φείδομαι*, forbearingly, sparingly, Hipp. 1139 F, Ael. N. A. 7. 45, etc.; c. gen., Ael. 6. 24.

πεφύσσομαι, fut. 3 pass. both of φαίνω and *φένω.
 πεφιδέσθαι, πεφιδόμην, πεφιδήσομαι, v. sub φείδομαι.
 πεφναίος, a, ov, = φωνικός, as prop. n., Lyc. 87.
 πέφνε, πεφνέμεν, πέφνω, etc., v. sub *φένω.
 πεφοβημένος, Adv. of φοβέομαι, timorously, Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 25.
 πεφραγμένος, Adv. of φράσσω, densely, Joseph. B. J. 7. 6, 4.
 πέφραδε, πεφραδέειν, πεφραδέμεν, v. sub φράζω.
 πεφρασμένος, Adv. of φράζω, thoughtfully, E. M. 399. 23.
 πέφρικα, v. sub φρίσσω.
 πεφρονημένος, Adv. of φρονέω, thoughtfully, Diotog. ap. Stob. 251. 31.
 πεφροντικώς, Adv. of φροντίζω, thoughtfully, Basil.
 πεφροντισμένος, Adv. of φροντίζω, carefully, Strab. 685, Diod. 12. 40, etc.; π. ἔχειν Ael. N. A. 3. 33.
 πεφύσσει, v. sub φύω.
 πεφύγω or πεφύγω, Aeol. for φεύγω, Alcae. 145.
 πεφυζότες, part. pf. Ep. for πεφυνότες, cf. φύζα.
 πεφυκός, Adv. of φύω (πέφυκα), naturally, opp. to πεπλασμένος, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 4.
 πεφύκα, Ep. pres. formed from pf. πέφυκα, = φύω: hence impf. ἐπέφυκον Hes. Op. 148, Th. 152, Sc. 76.
 πεφύλαγμένος, Adv. of φυλάσσω, cautiously, Xen. An. 2. 4, 24, Dem. 83. fin.; π. ἔχειν πρὸς τι Isocr. 178 E. 2. safely, Xen. Eq. Mag. 6, 2.
 πεφυρμένος, Adv. of φύρω, confusedly, M. Anton. 2. 11.
 πεφυλῖα, πεφυλῖες, v. sub φύω.
 πέψις, εως, ἡ. (πέσσω) a softening, ripening or changing by means of heat (Arist. Meteor. 4. 2, 3, G. A. 4. 6, 12, Probl. 12. 7): I. a ripening of fruit, Arist. Meteor. 4. 3, 1, sq., Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 3. II. a cooking of food, the generic term which includes both ἔψις and ὕψις (cooking by water or by dry heat), Arist. Meteor. 4. 3, 8 sq. and 18 sq. 2. of wine, fermentation, Plut. 2. 656 A. III. digestion of food, opp. to σῆψις, Arist. Meteor. 4. 3, 21, P. A. 2. 3, 7, al. 2. a ripening, mellowing of acrid humours, concoctio, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15; secretion, as a function of the animal organs, Arist. G. A. 1. 12, 2, 4. 6, 12, al. 4. 8, 12 sq., al. 3. a healing of wounds, Plut. 2. 102 A.
 πεώδης, es, with a large πέος, also πεοίδης, Luc. Lexiph. 12.
 πῆ or πῆ, Ion. (but not in Hom.) κῆ, Dor. πα: enclit. Particle: I. of Manner, in some way, somehow, and with a negat. in any way, at all, οὐδὲ πῆ ἔστι Il. 6. 267, cf. Od. 12. 433, 13. 207; οὐδὲ τί πῆ δύναμαι Il. 21. 219; οὐτὶ πῆ Hes. Op. 105; οὐτὰ πῆ in some such way, somehow so, Il. 24. 373; so, ταῦτά κῆ Hdt. 5. 40; τῆδε πῆ Plat. Phaedr. 73 B, etc.; ταύτη πῆ Id. Rep. 433 E, etc.; ἡ ἔχει πῆ ἄλλῃ λέγειν Id. Crat. 427 E; ἄλλῃ γέ πῆ Id. Symp. 189 C; εἰ πῆ if any way, Id. Prot. 354 E; μὴ πῆ..., that in no way, Id. Soph. 242 B, etc.; ἡ πα... can it possibly...? Theocr. 4. 3; so, ἀρὰ γέ πα... Id. 7. 149, 151; μάλιστα κῆ somewhere about, of indef. numbers, Hdt. 2. 75, 4. 86, etc.; to limit a Sup., ἀποράτατά πῆ Plat. Tim. 51 A, etc. II. of Space, by some way, to some place, Il. 3. 400, 6. 378, 383, Od. 2. 127; also, to any place, Id. 22. 25; οὐτε πῆ ἄλλῃ Id. 2. 127, 3. 251; —c. gen., ἡ πῆ με... πολίων... ἄρεις; wilt thou carry me to some city? Il. 3. 400. 2. in some place, somewhere, anywhere, οὐδὲ πῆ ἄσπις ἔην Od. 22. 25; εἰ πῆ τίςιντο Thuc. 1. 49; πείοντες πῆ τοῦ τείχους Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 5, etc.; οὐδὲ πῆ ἄλλῃ Od. 22. 140; ἀέρι πα Theocr. 17. 120. 3. πῆ μὲν..., πῆ δὲ..., on one side..., on the other..., Plut. Caes. 25; partly..., partly..., Xen. An. 3. 1, 12; —πῆ μὲν..., ἔστι δ' ὅτε Plut. Alc. 6.
 B. πῆ or πῆ, Ion. (but not in Hom.) κῆ, Dor. πα: interrog. Particle: I. of Manner, in what way? how? Lat. qua ratione? Od. 2. 364, 12. 287, etc.; so in Att., Plat. Phaedr. 76 B, Prot. 353 C, etc.; πῆ δὲ; how tell me? Od. 13. 203, Plat. Rep. 376 B, etc.; πῆ δὲ οὐ ποτε; how in the world? Id. Legg. 604 B; πῆ μάστατα; how exactly? Id. Rep. 537 E; πῶς οὐν καὶ πῆ; Id. Legg. 686 B; —also in indirect questions, ἐκαρδόκεον τὸν πόλεμον κῆ ἀποδῆσεται Hdt. 8. 67, cf. 1. 3, 2, Aesch. Pr. 99; εἰδέναι πῆ διαφέρει Xen. Hier. 1, 2, cf. Cyr. 1. 6, 14, etc. 2. to what end? wherefore? Lat. quorsum? Il. 10. 385, Od. 2. 364, etc.; πῆ δὲ; Id. 17. 219, etc. II. of Space, which way? Lat. qua? πῆ ἔβη Ἀνδρομάχῃ; Id. 6. 377, cf. 5. 472, etc.; πᾶ τις τράποιτ' ἄν; Aesch. Cho. 409; so, πῆ δὲ; Il. 24. 201; πῆ γάρ; Od. 15. 509. 2. more rarely like ποῦ; where? Il. 13. 307; πᾶ πᾶ κεῖται; Soph. Aj. 912, cf. Eur. Hec. 1057, ubi v. Pors. (1062); —also in indirect questions, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 31; c. gen., ἐπεφράτα..., κῆ γῆς οἰκημένοι..., Hdt. 5. 73.—Cf. ποῦ. (As it is dat. of an obsol. *πος, of which πος is Adv., many Edd. write it πῆ, πῆ, as Wolf in his Homer, ed. 1804 (though in later edd. he wrote πῆ, πῆ), Bekk. in Hom., Thuc., etc.)
 πηγᾶω, fut. ᾶσω, (πηγή) to spring or gush forth, Anth. Plan. 310; ἡ πέτρα, p. Greg. Naz.; π. μαστοῖς Clem. A. 119. 2. c. acc. cogn. to gush forth with, νάμα μέλισσα πηγᾶει Anth. P. 9. 404; π. ζείδρα, πηγῆν, etc., Heracl. Alleg. 9, etc. II. trans. to make to gush forth, τὴν πέτραν Basil. 2. to wet, τὸ ἔδαφος δάκρυσι Id.
 πηγᾶδιον, τό, = πηγίδιον, Eccl.
 πηγᾶτος, a, ov, also os, ov, Eur. Alc. 99; (πηγή): —from, at or near a well, Hipp. Aër. 285; π. πέος spring-water, Aesch. Ag. 901; χέρνυψ Eur. I. c.; π. ἄχθος a weight of water, Id. El. 108; π. κύρια water Nymphs, Id. Rhcs. 929; π. ὕδωρ, ὕδρατα Plat. Legg. 845 E, Criti. 113 E; opp. to συλλογισμῶν, Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 6.
 πηγᾶν-ἐλαιον, τό, oil of rue, Alex. Trall. 1. 95.
 πηγᾶνθρον, τό, rue-plaster, cited from Paul. Aeg.: πηγανηρά, ἡ, Alex. Trall. 5. 265.
 πηγᾶνίζω, to be like rue, cited from Diosc.

πηγάνινος [ᾶ], η, ov, of rue, ἐλαιον Galen., etc.
 πηγᾶνιον [ᾶ], τό, a herb with fleshy leaves like rue, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 4, Nic. Th. 531, Al. 49.
 πηγᾶνίτης οἶνος, ὁ, wine flavoured with rue, Geop. 8. 13; fem., πηγᾶνίτης χολή rue-juice, Sopat. ap. Ath. 101 B.
 πηγᾶνίδες, εσσα, εν, made of rue, Nic. Al. 154.
 πηγᾶνον, τό, rue, Theopomp. Hist. 200, Theophr. H. P. 1. 3, 4, al. (in Nic. βύτη, Lat. ruta); π. κηπευτὸν and ὀρεῖον, or ἡμερον and ἄγρον, garden and wild rue, Diosc. 3. 52 sq., etc.: —proverb., οὐδ' ἐν οὐλῳ οὐδ' ἐν πηγᾶνῳ, i. e. scarcely at the edge or beginning of a thing, because these herbs were planted for borders in gardens, Ar. Vesp. 480; cf. περικηπος. (Prob. from πηγῆνυμι, because of its thick, fleshy leaves.)
 πηγᾶνὸ-σπερμον, τό, rue-seed, Geop. 8. 30.
 πηγᾶς, ὁδος, ἡ, (πηγῆνυμι III) anything congealed: 1. = πάχνη, hoar-frost, rime, Hes. Op. 503. 2. (sub. γῆ), earth hardened after rain, Hesych.
 πηγᾶσμός, οὐ, ὁ, a gushing forth, ἐλπίδος Eccl.
 Πηγᾶσος, Dor. Πάγασος, ὁ, Pegasus, a horse sprung from the blood of Medusa, and named from the springs (πηγαί) of Ocean, near which she was killed, Hes. Th. 281; on him Bellerophon rode when he slew Chimaera, lb. 281; later poets describe him as winged, Eur. Fr. 308, 309, Ar. Pax 76, cf. Apollo. 2. 3, 2: and later still, he was the favourite of the Muses, under whose foot the fountain Hippocrene (ἵππου κρήνη) sprang up on Helicon, Strab. 379, Paus. 2. 1, 4, etc.: —pl. Πήγασοι, as a sample of prodigies, Plat. Phaedr. 229 E, etc.—Dim. Πηγᾶσιον, τό, Ar. I. c.—Adj. fem. Πηγᾶσις κρήνη, Hippocrene, Mosch. 3. 78, Anth. P. 11. 24; and in Lat. Poets, Pegasides are the Muses, Propert., etc.
 πηγᾶσί-μαλλος, ov, thick-fleeced, ἀρνείος Il. 3. 197; cf. πηγός.
 πηγᾶτός, ὁ, = παγετός, Dion. P. 667.
 πηγῆ, Dor. παγᾶ, ἡ, water, used by Hom. always in pl. of the running water of rivers, the waters, streams, πηγὰι ποταμῶν Il. 20. 9, Od. 6. 124; so also in Hdt., as 1. 189, etc.; and in Att., Aesch. Pr. 89, 434, Pers. 311, Eur. Il. F. 1297, Rhcs. 826,—thus differing from κρήνη and κρονύς (the spring or well-head), κρονύς δ' ἱκανον καλλιέρω, ἐνθα δὲ πηγᾶι δισαὶ ἀναίσσονται Il. 22. 147: —in sing., καλλιέρω ἔψαυσα π. Aesch. Pers. 202, cf. 613. 2. metaph., of tears, πηγᾶι κλαυμάτων, δακρύων streams..., Aesch. Ag. 888, Soph. Ant. 803; and absol., παρείαν νοτίος ἔτεγγε παγαῖς Aesch. Pr. 401, cf. Eur. Alc. 1068, etc.; so also, πηγᾶι γάλακτος, Βοτρυῶν Soph. El. 895, Eur. Cycl. 496; πόντον πηγᾶις with sea-water, Id. I. T. 1039; τροφῆς πηγᾶι τῷ γενομένῳ, of mother's milk, Plat. Menex. 237 E; παγαὶ πύρος Pind. P. 1. 42. II. = κρήνη, a fount, source, πηγᾶι ἥλιον the fount of light, i. e. the East, Aesch. Pr. 809; so, πηγᾶι νυκτός the West, Soph. Fr. 655: —in sing., παγὰ ἑτέων Pind. P. 4. fin.; πηγῆ πύρος Aesch. Pr. 110, Plat. Tim. 79 D; πηγῆ ἀργύρου, of the silver-mines at Laureion, Aesch. Pers. 238; παγὰ δακρύων Soph. Tr. 852; τῆς ὁκούσης π. εἰ ὥρων, i. e. the sense of hearing, Id. O. T. 1387; ἀπὸ μιᾶς ἀρχῆς κοὶ πηγῆς Arist. P. A. 3. 5, 9. 2. metaph. the fount, source, origin, but only in metaph. sense and mostly in sing., πηγῆ κακῶν Aesch. Pers. 743; καλῶν Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 13; πηγῆ καὶ ἀρχῆς κινήσεως Plat. Phaedr. 245 C; π. ἡδονῶν, τοῦ φρονέειν, νοσημάτων, etc., Plat., etc.; ἀρχαὶ καὶ π. τῶν στάσεων Arist. Pol. 5. 1, 7; βέβηκα π. εἰς ἐμάς I have returned to the source of my existence, Epigr. Gr. 463.
 πηγῆδιον, τό, Dim. of πηγῆ, Suid.; in Gloss. also πηγλιν.
 πηγῆμαίος, a, ov, (πηγή) from a spring, Hdn. Epim. 68, Byz.
 πηγῆμα, τό, (πηγῆνυμι) anything fastened or joined together, framework of a ship, Anth. P. 5. 204; τὸ τῶν ὀστῶν π. Joseph. Macc. 9. med.: —Lat. pēgma, a moveable stage or scaffold used in theatres, Juvenal. 4. 122, Sueton. Claud. 34, etc.: —a book-ease, Cic. Att. 4. 84 a. 2. metaph., π. γενναῖας παγῆν (so Aurat. for πῆμα) a bond in honour bound, Aesch. Ag. 1198; cf. πῆνυμι IV.
 III. that which makes to curdle, as rennet does milk, Arist. H. A. 3. 6, 2.
 πῆγνυμι, 3 pl. πηγῆνυσι (Dind. πηγῆνυσι) Hdt. 4. 2, Hipp. 362. 46; opt. πηγῆνυτο (v. l. -νυτο) Plat. Phaedo 118 A; inf. πηγῆνυεν Xen. Cyn. 6, 7; impf. πηγῆνυον Orphi., Nonn.; late form of pres. πῆσσω (v. sub voce.): —fut. πῆξω Il. 22. 283, Dor. πῆξω Pind. —aor. ἐπῆξα, Eur. πῆξα, Hom. and Att.; Dor. part. πῆξας, Pind. O. 10 (11). 55: —pf. πέπηγα, only known from plapf. ἐμπεπῆγσαν, Dio C. 40. 40: —Med. in trans. sense, πηγῆνυμαι Hes. Op. 807; fut. πῆξομαι Galen., v. infir.: aor. ἐπῆξαμην, v. infir. II: —Pass. πηγῆνυμαι; fut. πῆγῆσομαι Ar. Vesp. 437, Thuc. 4. 92; πῆξομαι (as pass.) Hipp. 285. 50: —aor. I ἐπῆχθην, Eur. 3 pl. πῆχθεν Il. 8. 293, Dor. subj. παχθῇ Theocr. 2. 31, part. πῆχθεις Eur. Cycl. 302; but more commonly aor. 2 ἐπάγχην [ᾶ], Ep. πῆχην, Hom. and Att., Eur. 3 pl. πῆχον Il. 11. 572; part. παγείς Aesch. Eum. 190, Eur. I. A. 395: —pf. πέπηγμα (κατα-, συμ-) Dion. H. 5. 46, Arr.; but in the best authors, πέπηγα is used as the pf. pass., Il. 3. 135, and Att., Dor. πέπαγα Alcae. 34; plapf. ἐπεπῆγην Il. Att. (From √IIAT, as in παγῆναι, πάγ-ος, πάγ-η, πάχ-η, πάσ-σαλος (i. e. πάγ-σαλος), lengthd. πῆγνυμι, πῆγ-ός, πῆγ-μα; cf. Skt. pas, pas-nyāmi (ligo); Lat. pac-iscor, fax (pac-is) pang-o, fe-pig-i, pig-nus; Goth. fah-an (piāzein); gn-fahs (āgra); etc.)
 Radic. sense, to make fast; intr. and Pass. to be solid. I. to stick or fix in, ἐν δὲ μετὰ πῆξιν [τῇν αἰχμῇν] Il. 4. 460, etc.; ἐνθα οἱ ἔγχος ἐπῆξε 13. 570; ἐν γαίῃ π. ἐρετμὸν Od. 23. 276 (or γαίῃ, 11. 129); so, π. ἐπὶ τύμβῳ ἐρετμὸν 11. 77 (or τύμβῳ, 12. 15); γυῖν ἐν ἑλματί π. Hes. Op. 428; ἐπᾶξε δὴ φρενῶν ἐλφος Pind. N. 7. 38: —to fix in the earth, plant, σκῆπτρον Soph. El. 420, cf. Aj. 821; σκῆπτρῳ π. to fix, pitch a tent, Andoc. 33. 9, Plat. Legg. 817 C, (so, in Med., σκῆπτρὸς πῆξασθαι to pitch their tents, Hdt. 6. 12); π. σταῖρωμα Thuc. 6. 66; τὰς σκαλίδας π. ὑπὲρ Xen. Cyn. 6. 7: —intr. pf. and Pass., δύρῳ δ' ἐν κραδίῳ

ἐπεπῆγει the spear *stuck fast* in his heart, Il. 13. 442; ἐν χροῖ δούρα πῆ-
γυτο 15. 315; διαστοὶ πῆχθεν ἐν χροῖ 8. 298; δούρα ἐν σάκει πάγην
11. 572; [ἐφίος] πέπηγεν ἐν γῇ Soph. Aj. 819; σκηνὴ ἔακε πεπηγυῖα
ἐτοίμη Hdt. 7. 119; so, κυρβάσιος ὁρῶς πεπηγυῖα (v. κυρβάσιος), Hdt.
7. 64, cf. 70.—Med., χεῖλα ἐν ἀλλήλοισι πῆχθεν, of kissing, Anth.
P. 5. 255.
2. to *stick* or *fix* on, κεφαλὴν ἀνὰ σκολόπεσσι to *stick*
the head on stakes, Il. 18. 177; so, σκόλοφι δέμας Eur. I. T. 1430; κρᾶτα
πῆχσ' ἐπ' ἄκρον ὕψον Id. Bacch. 1141:—Pass., πῆχθέντας μέλη ὕβε-
λοῖσι *having their limbs fixed* on spits, Id. Cycl. 302; ὑπὸ ῥάχην παγίντες
impaired, Aesch. Eum. 190.
3. to *fix upon* an object, κατὰ χθονὸς
ἔμματα π. Il. 3. 217:—intr. pf., ἔμματα πῆχγε πρὸς τι Plat. Rep. 530
D; c. inf., ἀρεσκεῖν πέπηγος is *bent upon* pleasing, Lat. in eo defixus est
ut ..., lb. 605 A.

II. to *fasten* [different parts] together, to *put*
together, *fix* or *fit* together, and so to *build*, νῆας πῆξαι Il. 2. 664 (hence
ναυπηγέομαι), cf. Od. 5. 163; so in Med., ἄμασιν πῆξασθαι to *build*
oneself a wagon, Hes. Op. 453; νῆας πῆξασθαι Hdt. 5. 83:—Pass. to *be*
joined or *put* together, ψυχὴ καὶ σῶμα παγίν Plat. Phaedr. 246 C; so,
σῶμα διὰ τῶν νευρῶν πέπηγε the body is *strung together* by sinews, Jo.
Chrys.

III. to *make solid*, *stiff*, *hard*, esp. of liquids, to *freeze*,
θεὸς .. πῆγγυσι πᾶν ῥέεθρον Aesch. Pers. 496; ἐπῆξε (sc. ὁ θεός) τοὺς
ποταμούς Ar. Ach. 139; so, βορρᾶς πῆγγυσι τοὺς ἀνθρώπους Xen. An. 4.
5. 3; τυροὺς πῆγγυσθαι to *make oneself* cheese (by curdling the milk),
Luc. V. H. 1. 24:—intr. pf. and Pass. to *become solid*, *stiff* or *hard*, γούνα
πῆγγυται the limbs *stiffen*, Il. 22. 453; ἄβρα πέπηγέ μοι Eur. H. F.
1395; of liquids, to *become congealed*, *freeze*, Hdt. 4. 28; ἄλς πῆγγυ-
νται the salt *crystallises*, Hdt. 4. 53, 6. 119; φόνος πέπηγεν Aesch.
Cho. 67; πεπάστας ὕδατος ῥοαί Alcae. 34, cf. Xen. An. 7. 4. 3; κρύ-
σταλλος ἐπεπῆγει οὐ βέβατος was *not frozen* so as to bear, Thuc. 3. 23;
ἀνικα [χθον] παχθῇ Theocr. 23. 31; πῶν π. Arist. G. A. 3. 2. 5; γάλα
π. Id. P. A. 3. 15. 2; ὀφθαλμοὶ ὁ μὲν ὑγρεῖς, οἱ δὲ πεπηγότες, of the
buds of trees, Theocr. C. P. 5. 12, 10; γάλα πεπηγὸς curds, cited from
Diosc.:—cf. πάγος, παγετός, πάχνη, πηγάς, πηγυλῖς, πηκτός, ἀπηκ-
τός.

IV. metaph. to *fix*, Lat. *fangere* (foedus, etc.), ὕρον
τινὶ Lycurg. 157. 7:—Med., ὄρα [τι] ἐν φρεσὶ πάσαιο that *he*
might keep it fixed in his heart, Pind. N. 3. 108:—in intr. pf. and Pass.
to *be irrevocably fixed*, *established*, εἰς ὅρος ἡμῖν παγῆσεται Thuc. 4. 92;
κακὸς παγέντας ὅρκους Eur. I. A. 395 (v. sub πῆγμα); ὁρῶς παγέσας
φρένας Carcinus ap. Harp. s. v. Καρκίνος; μὴ γὰρ ὡς θεῶν νομίζετ'
ἐκείνῳ τὰ παρὺντα πεπηγέαι πράγματα ἀθάνατα Dem. 42. 15, cf.
797. 10.

πηγόβρυτος, ον, (βρύω) *gushing from a spring*, Pseudo-Chrys.

πηγόβρυτος, ον, *flowing from a spring*, Orph. H. S. 2. 5.

πηγός, ἡ, ὄν, (πῆγγυμι II) *well put together*, *solid*, *strong*, ἵππους πη-
γούς, ἀλοφύρους Il. 9. 124; κύματα πηγῶν on the *strong*, *big wave* (cf.
κύμα τρῶφι, τροφέν), Od. 5. 388, 23. 235. II. Hesych. has
πηγόν· οἱ μὲν λευκόν, οἱ δὲ μέλαν; and so Eust. 403. 43, cf. 740. 50,
1539. 42: and the sense of *white* occurs in πλῆθος πηγός (Lyc. 336),
and κύνας ἡμῶν πηγούς half *white*, pie-ball (Call. Dian. 90);—on Strato
Φων. 1. 36, v. Meineke ad l.

πηγυλῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, (πῆγγυμι III) *frozen*, *icy-cold*, νύξ δ' ἄρ' ἐπῆλθε κακῇ,
Βορέαο πεινύοντος, πηγυλῖς Od. 14. 476; ἀετὶ μὲν Ar. Rh. 2. 737. II.
as Subst., = πάγος, παγετός, πάχνη, *hoarfrost*, *rime*, Anth. P. 9. 384,
Alciphro 1. 23; in pl. *snow-flakes*, Orph. Fr. 31.

πηδάλιον, τό, (πηδός) a *rudder*, Hom., only in Od.; π. μετὰ χερσὶ ..
νῆος ἔχοντα Od. 3. 280; π. ποιήσατο, ὅρ' ἰδύνοι 5. 255; πηδάλιον ἰδύνετο
τεχνηέντως ἡμέρος lb. 270; π. δὲ ἐκ χειρῶν προέηκε lb. 315; whence
it appears that the π. was a kind of oar, worked by a handle, which after
Homer's time was called σιάξ (q. v.); after Homer, a Greek ship com-
monly had two rudders, whence Hdt. 2. 96, describing an Egyptian boat,
says, πηδάλιον δὲ ἐν ποιεύνται καὶ τοῦτο διὰ τῆς τρώπιος διαβύνεται;
hence the word was sometimes used in pl. of a single ship, Cratin. Ὀδυσσ.
2, Ar. Eq. 541, Diphil. Ζωργ. 2. 11, cf. Hdt. 4. 110: the two πηδάλια were
joined by cross-bars (ζεύγλαι Eur. Hel. 1536, ζευκτήρια Act. Ar. 27. 40),
so as to work together, (v. infr. II); hence the joke in Theophil. Neopt.
1, [γυνή] .. οὐδὲ μικρὸν πέλεται ἐν πηδάλιῳ—this usage was perhaps
borrowed from the Phoenicians, v. Ael. V. H. 9. 40:—the great τεσσαρα-
κοντήρης of Ptolemy Philopator had four πηδάλια, Ath. 203 F.—proverb.,
π. κρεμάσαι to retire from a seafaring life, Ar. Av. 711. 2. metaph.,
ἱππικὰ π. of reins, Aesch. Theb. 206; π. δικαίᾳ νομᾶν στρατῶν Pind. P.
1. 166; τὰ π. τῆς διανοίας Plat. Clitopho 408 B. II. in pl. of the
oars by which the nautilus propels and steers himself, Arist. H. A. 9. 37. 30;
so, of the *long hind legs* of the locust and grasshopper, lb. 4. 7. 9, 4.
9. 4, cf. Incess. An. 10. 3.

III. a name for the πολύγονον ἄρρεν,
Diosc. 4. 4.
πηδάλιουχος, ὁ, a *steersman*: a ruler, Philo 1. 145, C. I. 8758:—
hence πηδάλιουχῶ (ἐχῶ) to *hold the rudder*: metaph. to *govern*, Philo
1. 131, Joseph. Macc. 7, etc.:—πηδάλιουχία, ἡ, *government*, Byz.

πηδάλωδης, ες, (εἶδος) *rudder-shaped*, Arist. P. A. 4. 6. 16.

πηδάλωτος, ἡ, ὄν, *furnished with a rudder*, Arist. Categ. 7. 12.

πηδάω, Eur., etc.; Dor. 3 sing. παδῇ Sophr. 46 Ahr., Lacon. imper.
πάδῃ Ar. Lys. 1317:—fut. —ῆσαι Anth. Plan. 54, 142; Att. —ῆσμαι
Theophr. Char. 5, (ἐπαι-) Plat. Lys. 216 A, (προσ-) Alex. Aet. 5. 16:—
aor. ἐπῆδησα Hom., Att.:—pf. πεπῆδηκα (ἀπο-, ἐκ-, ὑπερ-) Hipp., Att.:—
Pass., p. pf. ἐπεπῆδητο (in act. sense), Hipp. 236. 30. To *leap*, *spring*,
bound, ὕψος ποσσὶν ἐπῆδα Il. 21. 269, cf. 302; so in Att., π. ἐς σιάφος
Soph. Aj. 1279; πρὸς γῆν Ilipp. 236. 37; opp. to βαδίζω, Xen. Cyn. 5.
31; of fish in the frying-pan, Eubul. Ὀρῷ. 1. 6, Tit. 1. al.:—c. acc.
cogn., πῆδημα πῆδαν to *take a leap*, Eur. Or. 263; π. μείζονα (sc. πῆδη-
ματα) Soph. O. T. 1300, cf. Aesch. Pers. 305, Eur. Ion 717, Or. 263;
but c. acc. loci, πεδία πῆδαν to *bound over* them, Soph. Aj. 30; π. πλάκα

Eur. Bacch. 307.

II. metaph. of things, οὐκ ὁῶ .. ἄλιον πηδῆσαι
διὰ τὸν Il. 14. 455; πάλος .. πῆδησεν εὐχάλοιο κράνους Aesch. Theb.
459; π. τροχοῖ Eur. Phoen. 1194:—often of the heart or pulse, to *leap*,
θρόνῳ, ἡ καρδία παδῇ Sophron I. c., cf. Ar. Nub. 1392, Plat. Symp. 215 E;
of pulsations, κατὰ τ' ἐγγέφαλον πηδᾷ σφάκελος Eur. Hipp. 1353;
πηδῶσα οἶον τὰ σφύζοντα Plat. Phaedr. 251 D:—of sudden changes, τί
πηδᾷ εἰς ἄλλους τρόπους Eur. Tro. 67; so, εἰς τὰπίσημα δ' οὐ φθόνος
πηδᾶν φιλεῖ Id. Fr. 296.

πηδηθμός, ὁ, a *leaping*: pulsation, Hipp. 1221 B.

πηδήμα, τό, a *leap*, *bound*, Aesch. Pers. 95, 305, Soph. Aj. 833, Eur.
Andr. 1139, etc.; v. sub πηδᾶν 1:—a *leaping up* in admiration, Plat. 2.
41 C.

II. a *beating* or *throbbing* of the heart, τὸ μέλλον καρδία
πῆδημ' ἔχει, i. e. beats with fearful presage, Eur. Bacch. 1289; ἴσχειν
καρδίαν πηδηματος Plat. 2. 83 B.

πηδήσις, ἡ, a *leaping*, Arist. P. A. 3. 6. 5, Plut. Anton. 75; of wood
burning, Theophr. Ign. 69.

II. a *beating* or *throbbing* of the
heart, Plat. Tim. 70 C, Legg. 791 A.

πηδητής, οὗ, ὁ, a *leaper*, a *dancer*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 93.

πηδητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *good at leaping*, *springing*, of the locust, grass-
hopper, flea, Arist. H. A. 4. 7. 9, P. A. 4. 6. 15; πηδηκίτατος σατύρων
Luc. Bis. Acc. 10.

πηδίνος, ἡ, ον, v. sq.

πηδός, ὁ, or πηδόν, τό, the *blade of an oar*, and generally an oar, like
πλάτη, ἀναρρίπτειν ἅλα πηδῶ Od. 7. 328, 13. 78.

II. in pl.
πηδᾶ, a *rudder*, like πηδάλια, Arat. 155. (Perhaps from same root as
πέξα, πούς, ποδός. But Schneider believed that πηδός was a *kind of*
wood, and received πηδός εἰς ἄξονα (for πύξος) from a Mss. in Theophr.
H. P. 5. 7. 6; and ancient critics read πηδίνος for φάγγος in Il. 5. 838,
v. Eust. 613. 9, Hesych., E. M. But whether this πηδός was the same
as πάδος, ἡ, Theophr. H. P. 4. 1. 3, and whether this was the species of
pine called *radus* by the Gauls (Plin. 3. 20) is quite uncertain.)

πηκάσμα, τό, f. l. in Hipp.; v. πηκίσμα.

πηκτή, Dor. πακτά, ἡ, v. sub πηκτός.

πηκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *freezing*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 14. 3.

πηκτίς, Aeol. and Dor. πακτίς, ἰδος, ἡ, an *ancient* sort of *harp* mostly
used by the Lydians, and differing little if at all from the μάγαδις,
Sappho 122, Hdt. 1. 17, Pind. Fr. 91, Soph. Frr. 227, 361 and others
cited in Ath. 183 B sq., 626 A, 635 B sq.; pl., Ar. Thesm. 1217; said
to have been introduced (from Lydia) by Sappho, Ath. 635 E, cf. Aristox.
ib. 182 F:—the word was later also used for λύρα, Luc. D. Marin. 1. 4;
Soph. Fr. 228, has πηκτὰ λύρα.

2. a sort of *shepherd's pipe*,
joined of several reeds, like Pan's pipes (σὺριγξ), Anth. Plan. 244; σύρειν
π. ἐπὶ χεῖλεσιν Anth. P. 9. 586.

3. a *cage* or *net* for birds, Opp.
Ixeut. 3. 7.

II. in Suid. A *knife*.

πηκτός, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. πακτός, ὁ, ὄν: (πῆγγυμι I):—*stuck in*, *fixed*, ἔγχος
ἐν χθονὶ Soph. Aj. 909; hence the death of Ajax was called π. θάνατος,
Phot., Hesych.:—of plants, *planted*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 4. 11.

II. (πῆγγυμι II) *well put together*, *compacted*, *built*, opp. to αὐτόγυος,
of wood-work, ἄροτρον Il. 10. 353, Od. 13. 32, Hes. Op. 431 (as being
formed of three pieces of wood, Voss Virg. G. 1. 169); π. ἔδος a chair of
several pieces, h. Hom. Cer. 196; π. κλίμαξ Eur. Phoen. 489; π. λύρα
Soph. Fr. 228:—*solid*, *firm*, opp. to ἀπηκτός, Arist. Meteor. 4. 8. 5, cf.
Diosc. 5. 114.

2. πηκτῇ, ἡ, a sort of *net* or *cage* set to catch birds,
Ar. Av. 528, Arist. H. A. 9. 8. 8; cf. πηκτίς 3.

3. τὰ πακτά τῶν
δαυμάτων, the *barriers* of the house, the *door*, Eur. Fr. 991 (parodied in
Ar. Ach. 479).

III. (πῆγγυμι III) *congealed*, *curdled*, γάλα
Eur. Cycl. 190; πακτά, ἡ, *cream-cheese*, Theocr. 11. 20, Anth. P. 6. 55;
ἄλς π. salt obtained from brine, Nic. Al. 518:—*frozen*, ὕδατα Plat. Tim.
59 C; ὕδωρ τὸ μὲν ῥέον τὸ δὲ πακτὸν Tim. Locr. 99 C.

2. capable
of being solidified, Arist. Meteor. 4. 8. 6 sq.; cf. ἀπηκτός.

Πηλαγόνες, οἱ, v. sub πηλύγονος.

πῆλαι, v. sub πάλλω.

πηλαῖος, α, ον, (πηλός) *made of clay*, πλίνθος Manetho 4. 292.

II.
living in mud, of certain fish, Paus. 4. 34. 2.

πηλακίζω, πηλακισμός, in Suid. and E. M. to expl. προπηλακίζω,
—ισμός.—A word πηλαξ is also cited as the Root, cf. πῆλυξ.

πηλαμύς, ὕδος, ἡ, (πηλός) a sort of *tunny*, Lat. *pelamys* (said to be
the young tunny, Arist. H. A. 6. 17. 11), Soph. Fr. 446, Phryn. Com.
Mous. 5, Ath. 116 E, 303 B:—still called *pelamys* at Marseilles; cf.
ὕρκυνος, κορδύλη, κύβιον.—The fishery was called πηλαμυδεία, ἡ, and
the fishing-ground πηλαμυδεῖον, τό, Strab. 545, 549 (so Coraëis for
πηλαμυδία, —ύδιον).

πηλε, v. sub πάλλω.

Πηλεύς, ὁ: gen. ἑώς, Ep. ἦος, Aeol. εὔς: Att. acc. Πηλῇ restored by
Dind. from Greg. Cor. in Soph. Fr. 434, Eur. Andr. 22:—*Peleus*, son of
Acacus, husband of Thetis, father of Achilles, prince of the Myrmidons
in Thessaly, Hom., etc.; Πηλεὺς μάχαιρα, proverb. of unexpected aid,
Schol. Ar. Nub. 1059, Paroemiogr.—Adj. Πηλέως, α, ον, Ep. Πηλήιος,
ἡ, ον, II.—Patron. Πηλείδης, ον, Ep. εἰω, and αο, ὁ, son of *Peleus*, Il.,
etc.; Ep. also Πηληιάδης, II.; Aeol. Πηλείδας, Pind. P. 6. 22:—also
Πηλείων, ανος, ὁ, II.; Πηλείωνάδε to *Peleus*' son, Il. 24. 338. (Com-
monly derived from πηλός; whence the proverb μὴ δύν τὸν Οἰνεία
Πηλέα ποιεῖν don't make wine into ditchwater, Ath. 383 C (v. πηλός
fin.); and the jocular name Πηλείων, *Mudson*, as name of a frog, Batr.
209.)

πῆληξ, ἡκος, ἡ, a *helmet*, *casque*, ἀμφὶ δὲ οἱ κροτάφοισι φαεινὴ
σείτο πῆληξ Il. 13. 805; ἡμῶς κάρη πῆλημι βαρυνθῆν 8. 308; (v.
ἰσέομαι 16. 797; old Ep. word, used by Ar. Ran. 1017. (Com-
monly derived from πάλλω, πῆλαι, from the nodding of the plume,
v. Il. 16. 797.)

Πηλιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, *Pelian*, of or from Mount Pelion, *μελίη* II. 16. 143, etc.

πηλίκος [r], ἡ, *ov*, interrog. of *πηλικός*, ἡλικός, *how great or large?* Lat. *quantus?* *πηλική τίς ἐστιν ἡ γραμμή*; Plat. Meno 82 D, cf. 83 E; *πηλίκον τινά οἶσθε μέγεθος*; Eubul. Πάμφ. 3; after *πηλικούτος*, Dem. 432. 22:—with the Art., ὁ *πηλικός*; *quantulus?* Babr. 69. 4. II.

of what age, π. ἡσθ', ὅθ' ὁ Μῆδος ἀφίκετο; Xenophon ap. Ath. 54 F: of a certain age, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 6, 8.—Adv. —*κως*, Hdn. π. *μον.* λέξ. 19.—Properly, *πηλίκος* refers to magnitude, *πόσος* to quantity, Nicom. Arithm. I. 2; *πόσα καὶ πηλικά* Polyb. I. 2, 8.

πηλικότης, ἡ, *magnitude*, opp. to quantity (*ποσότης*), Schol. Ar. Pl. 377, etc.

πηλίνος, ἡ, *ov*, and in Dio Chr. I. 646 *os, ov*: (*πηλός*):—of clay, Lat. *fiectilis*, Isocr. Epist. 10; ἀνδρίας π. Arist. Metaph. 6. 10, 10; οἱ *πηλίνου* clay figures, Dem. 47. 15; π. ὀρύ a pointed case of clay, Arist. H. A. 5. 24.

Πήλιον, Dor. Πάλιον, τό, *Pelion*, a mountain in Thessaly, Hom., Hes., Pind., etc.: also a town in Thessaly, II.—Adj. Πηλιάς (v. sub voce); Πηλιώτης, ἴδος, *on or at the foot of Pelion*, Eur. Med. 484; Πηλιωτικός, ἡ, *ov*, Soph. Fr. 166; Πηλιακός, ἡ, *ov*, Anth. Plan. 110.

πηλο-βάτης [ᾱ], *ov, ὁ, mud-walker*, name of a frog in Batr.

πηλο-γενής, ἔς, =sq., Byz.

πηλό-γονος, *ov*, *born from clay*: in Call. Jov. 3, the giants are called *πηλόγονοι*, = *γῆγενεῖς*, *earthborn*, for which Hesych. seems to have read *Πηλαγόνες*, which is cited as meaning *Pelagionians* in Steph. B. and Suid.

πηλό-δετος, *ov*, *joined with clay*, Greg. Naz.

πηλοδομέω, *to build of clay*, Anth. P. 10. 4 and 5.

πηλό-δομος, *ov*, *clay-built*, τοῖχῳ Anth. P. 9. 662.

πηλο-εργίη, ἡ, *Ion*, for *πηλοουργία*.

πηλόομαι, *Pass.* *to be covered with clay: to wallow in mire*, Plut. 2. 831 A, 980 E, Luc., etc.

πηλοπατέω, *to walk on clay or mud*, Schol. Ar. Pax 1148.

πηλο-πάτιδες, αἱ, *mud-treaders*, ἀρβύλαι π. a kind of boots with thick soles, Hipp. Art. 828; Galen mentions a v.l. *πηλοβατίδες*.

πηλο-πλάθος [ᾱ], ὁ, *a potter*, Luc. Prom. 1, v. Müller Archäol. d. K. § 72.

πηλοπλαστεύω, *to mould of clay*, Eccl.

πηλό-πλαστος, *ov*, *moulded of clay*, π. σπέρμα, of a man, Aesch. Fr. 373.

Πηλο-πλάτων [ᾱ], ὁ, *Mud-plato*, nickname of the sophist Alexander, Philostr. 570.

πηλο-ποιέω, *to make muddy*, χθόνα Lyc. 473, E. M.

πηλο-ποιτικὸς and πηλο-ποικύς, f. l. for *πιλοπ-*

πηλοποιία, ἡ, *a making of clay*, Eust. Opusc. 189. 88, etc.

πηλο-ποιός, ὁ, = *πηλοπλάθος*, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 49.

πηλός (wh. form remains unchanged in Dor., Phryn. 55), ὁ; also ἡ, Lob. Phryn. 55:—*clay, earth*, such as was used by the mason and potter, Lat. *lutum*, Hdt. 2. 36, 136, Soph. Fr. 432, Ar. Av. 839, 1143, Thuc. 2. 76, Plat. Theat. 147 A; *πηλὸν ὀργάζειν* Eupol. Προσπ. 5:—*metaph. the clay or matter from which man was made*; no doubt from the legend of Prometheus, whence Call. calls man ὁ π. ὁ Προμηθέως, Fr. 87, cf. 133, Ar. Av. 686, and v. *πηλόπλαστος*.—But, 2. *πηλός* was sometimes used merely for *βόρβορος* or *ἰλύς*, *mud*, as *lutum* for *coennum*, Hdt. 2. 5, 4. 28, Ar. Vesp. 248, Thuc. 2. 4, etc.; proverb., ἔξω κομίειν *πηλοῦ πόδα* Aesch. Cho. 697; *κάσις* *πηλοῦ ἔξνυρος*, i. e. dust, Id. Ag. 495:—used for *mortar*, LXX (Gen. 11. 3). II. in Poets also, *thick or muddy wine, wine lees*, Soph. Fr. 928; v. Πηλέως *fin.*, and cf. Casaub. et Schweigh. ad Ath. 853 C; (hence punningly connected with *κάππλος*); and in late Poets even for *οἶνος*, Tryph. 349, Anth. P. 11. 27. (Cf. *προ-πηλακίζω*; Lat. *palus*.)

πηλό-τροφος, *ov*, *reared in mud or soft soil*, Opp. C. I. 288.

πηλοουργός, ὁν, (ἐργῶν) *a worker in clay*, Luc. Prom. 2, LXX (Sap. 15. 7):—*πηλοουργέω*, *to work in clay*, Eccl.:—*πηλοουργία*, *Ion*.

πηλοεργίη, ἡ, *Areatae*. Caus. M. Diut. I. 6, Epiphani.

Πηλούσιον, τό, *a town on the coast of Egypt bordering on Arabia*, Hdt.:—Adj., τὸ Πηλούσιον στόμα the Eastern mouth of the Nile, Id.

2. 17, 154; τὸ Πηλουσιακὸν στ. Strab. 801, etc.:—in Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 40, ἡ Πηλούσιος ἑορτή (in Egypt) is expl. *muddy*.

πηλοφορέω, *to carry clay*, Ar. Av. 1142, Eccl. 310.

πηλο-φόρος, *ov*, *carrying clay*, Poll. 7. 130, Suid.

πηλο-φύρτος, *ov*, *kneaded of clay*, ἄνθρωποι Manass. Amat. 4. 18.

πηλό-χυτος, *ov*, *moulded of clay*, θάλαμοι π., of swallows' nests, Anth. P. 10. 16.

πηλύς, = *ράγας*, *a rent, cleft*, Hesych., Phot.

πηλώδης, ἔς, (εἶδος) *like clay, clayey, muddy*, of places, Thuc. 6. 101, Arist. H. A. 5. 17, 8, etc.; of persons, *dirty*, Plat. Phaedo 113 B.

πηλώεις, εἶσα, *en*, poet. for *πηλώδης*, Opp. II. 4. 520, Nonn. D. 2. 59.

πηλώσις, ἡ, *a wallowing in mire*, Plut. 2. 166 A, ubi v. Wyttens.

πήμα, τό, remaining unchanged in Dor.:—poet. word, *suffering, misery, calamity, woe, bane*, Hom., Hes., Pind., and Trag., both in sing. and pl.; κακὸν π., Od. 5. 179; π. κακοῖο 3. 152; π. δῆυς 14. 338; π. τῆς ἀτῆς Soph. Aj. 363; π. θεὸς Δαναοῖσι κυλινδεῖ II. 17. 688; τοῖσι .. πῆμα κυλινδεταῖ Od. 2. 163, cf. II. 11. 347; ἡμῖν πῆματα πολλὰ θέσαν 15. 721; τοι πῆμα τὸδ' ἤγαγον οὐρανίωες 24. 547; πῆματα ἔξω πόδα ἔχειν Aesch. Pr. 263; πῆματα ἐπὶ πῆμασι Soph. Ant. 593; πῆμ' ἐπὶ πῆματι κεῖται, i. e. iron upon iron, the sword forged upon the anvil, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 67, cf. 68.

II. in Hom. often of persons, *a bane, calamity*, ὅς μιν ἔτιετο .. πῆμα γενέσθαι Τρωσὶ II. 22. 421, cf. 3. 50, 160., 6. 282, Soph. O. T. 379.

πημαίνω: fut. ἀνῶ Soph. Aj. 1314, O. C. 837, Ion. —*anέω* II. 24. 781; aor. ἐπήμηνα II., Att.:—Med., fut. *πημαῖσθαι* Ar. Ach. 842 (but as *πημανούμενος* occurs in pass. sense in Soph. Aj. 1155, Elmsl. and L. Dind. read *πημανεῖ τις* or *τι*, in Ar.):—*ἔρ. aor. πημάνω* Q. Sm.:—*Pass.*, aor.

pass. ἐπημάνην, v. infr. To bring into misery, plunge into ruin, undo, and, in milder sense, to grieve, distress, Hom., Hes., and Trag.; π. Τρῶας τε καὶ Ἑκτορα II. 15. 42; [Ἵ]Ορκος ἀνθρώπων π. Hes. Th. 232, cf. Theogn. 689; π. τὴν γῆν to damage it, Hdt. 9. 13; ἀτρακτος π. τινά Soph. Tr. 715; ὑπόσπης π. τὰ ὄμματα Arist. Probl. 31. 5:—*absol. to do mischief*, II. 24. 781; ὑπὲρ ὅρια πημύειαν might work mischief in transgression of oaths. 3. 299; (for which Q. Sm. has ὄρκα πημύειαν to violate one's oaths, 13. 379):—*Pass.* to suffer hurt or harm, οὐδὲ τις οὖν μοι νῆών πημάνει Od. 14. 255, cf. 8. 563, Aesch. Pr. 334, etc.; ἴσθι πημανούμενος wilt suffer woe, Soph. Aj. 1155.—Poet. word, used also by Hdt. l. c., Plat. Rep. 364 C, Legg. 862 A, 932 E, 933 E, and in late Prose.

πημαντέος, α, *ov*, possible to be injured, Theogn. 689.

πημονή, ἡ, (πήμων) a form of πῆμα, used freely in Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 237, 276, 306, Soph. Tr. 1189, etc.; used also in a treaty in Thuc. 5. 18.

πημος, interr. Adv. when? Hdn. π. *μον.* λ. 19, Hesych.; cf. ἥμος, ἥμος.

πημοσύνη, ἡ, = *πημονή*, πῆμα, Aesch. Pr. 1058, Eur. Fr. 902. 3.

πήμων, *ov*, *baneful*, Orph. H. 1. 31; cf. ἀπήμων.

πηνάομαι, = *πηνίζομαι*, only in Phot. s. v. *πηνώμενον* (which is written *πηνώμενον* against the alphab. order).

Πηνελόπεια, ἡ, *Penelope*, daughter of Icarus, wife of Ulysses, Od. 24. 195, etc.; Πηνελόπη, first in Hdt. 2. 148, Ar. Thesm. 547; Dor. Πανελοπᾶ, Anth. P. 6. 289. (Her name is connected with the mythic tale of the web (πήνη, *πηνίον*), as if *Spinster*, v. Od. 19. 138-150.)

πηνέλοψ, Acol. and Dor. πᾶν-, σπος, ὁ, a kind of duck with purple stripes, prob. *Anas penelope*, Alcac. 81, Ibyc. 7, Ar. Av. 298, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 16:—in Ibyc., Bgk. reads ποικιλοπανόλεπος (metri grat.).

πήνη, ἡ, like *πηνίον*, the thread on the bobbin in the shuttle, the woof, and in pl. the web, Eur. Hec. 471, Ion 197. II. the bobbin or spool, like *πηνίον*, Anth. P. 6. 160. (Cf. πῆνος, πηνίον, πηνίζομαι, Πην-ελοπεία; Lat. *pannus*; Slav. *o-ron-a* (*velum*); Goth. *fana* (*dracos*); O. H. G. *fano* (*linteum*).)

πηνήκη, *πηνηκίζω*, v. sub *πηνήκη*.

πηνίζομαι, Dor. πᾶνισδομαι: Dep.: (πήνη):—*to wind thread off a reel for the woof*, Philyl. Incert. 11; generally, *to wind off a reel*, Theocr. 18. 32.

πηνίκα; interrog. Adv., correl. to *τηνίκα* and *ήνίκα*, properly at what point of time? at what hour? Lat. *quota hora?* Luc. Soloecc. 5, cf. Lob. Phryn. 50, (whereas ποτε asks vaguely, when?); *πηνίκα μάλιστα*, about what o'clock is it? Plat. Crito init., cf. Aeschin. 2. 16, Plut. Cato Mi. 13; so, *πηνίε ἄττα*; at about what hour? Ar. Av. 1514; in full, *πηνίε ἐστὶ τῆς ἡμέρας*; Ib. 1498; π. τῆς νυκτός; Anon. ap. Suid. 2. in indirect questions, ἐρωτᾷ, π. δειπνὸν ἐστι Menand. Orig. 3. II. generally, for ποτε; Dem. 329. 23, Philostr. 165, Luc. Timo 4, etc. 2. so, in an indirect question, φυλάττει *πηνίε* ἐσσεθε μεσοῖ Dem. 328. 6.

πηνήκη, ἡ, *false hair, a wig*, Ar. in Meineke Fr. Com. I. p. 1176, Luc.; acc. to Phot., different from ἐντήριον and προκόμοιον; but v. Poll. 2. 30.—For *πηνίη*, *πηνήκη* or *φενάκη* are constant v. ll., as in Luc. D. Meretr. 5. 3, 11. 4, 12. 5, etc.; in the following derivatives make it prob. that *πηνίη* is only another form for *φενάκη*.

πηνηκίζω, like *φενακίζω*, to cheat, gull, Hesych., Suid.; *πηνηκίζω* Cratin. Incert. 49:—*πηνίκισμα*, τό, *a cheat*, Hesych.; *πηνικίσμασιν* should prob. be restored for *πηκάσμασιν*, in the sense of *false hair*, Hipp. 55. 30.

πηνίον, Dor. πανίον, τό, Dim. (in form only) of πῆνος or πήνη, the bobbin or spool on which the woof is wound (ἀτρακτος, εἰς δὲ εἰλείπει ἡ κροκὴ Hesych.), πηνίον ἐξέλεκουσα παρέκ μίτον II. 23. 762; in pl., τὰ τροχαία πανία Anth. P. 6. 288, cf. Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 5, Anth. P. 6. 285, Diet. of Antiqu. p. 1101. II. a kind of moth, Phalaena geometra, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 9, cf. Suid.

III. an ornament put on cakes, Poll. 6. 79, Hesych.

πηνίσμα, τό, (πηνίζω) the woof on the spool, Anth. P. 6. 283; ἱστότονα π. (Eur. ap.) Ar. Ran. 1315.

πηνίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, the weaver, i. e. Athena, Ael. N. A. 6. 57; Dor. πανίτιδα in Anth. P. 6. 289.—ubi male πανάτιδι.

πηνοειδής, ἔς, (εἶδος) *thread-like*, Paus. ap. Eust. 884. 17.

πηνος, ὁ, *a web*, Hesych.

πηξέ-θάλαττα, ἡ, she that freezes the sea, Com. Anon. 276.

πηξίς, εἰς, ἡ, (πηγνυμι) *a fixing, putting together*, esp. of woodwork, Plat. Polit. 280 D. II. *fixedness, solidity*, πῆξιν λαβεῖν Chrysipp. ap. Stob. 103. 22, cf. Diod. I. 7.

2. coagulation, congelation, freezing, Hipp. Aër. 285, Plat. Phileb. 32 A; caused by cold, as τῆξίς, διάχυσις, ζέσις by heat, Arist. Meteor. 4. 5, 2 sq., Gen. et Corr. 2. 3, 6, al.; γάλακτος Diod. 4. 81.

πηός, εὐ, ὁ, Dor. πᾶός, which became the common form (hence in Nic. Th. 3):—*a kinsman by marriage*, Lat. *affinis*, II. 3. 163, Od. 8. 581., 10. 441., 23. 120, Hes. Op. 343. (πέ-πᾶ-μαι, the πῆσι being ἐπὶ κτήρησιν συγγένει, Eust. 134. 43, cf. Callicrat. ap. Stob. 485. 30, Eur. Andr. 641.)

πηροσύνη, ἡ, *relationship by marriage*, Ar. Rh. I. 48.

πήρα, *Ion*, πήρη, ἡ, *a leathern pouch for victuals*, etc., *a wallet*, scrip, slung over the shoulders, Lat. *pera*, Od. 13. 437., 17. 197, 357. 411, 466, Ar. Pl. 298, Fr. 298.

πηριδίων [r], τό, Dim. of πήρα, Ar. Nab. 923, Fr. 410.

πηρίν or πηρίς, ἴνος, ἡ, the scrotum, Nic. Th. 583; v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp., Anecd. Oxon. 2. 248, Hesych.:—but *πηρίνα*, ἡ, = *περίνεον*, Galen. Lex.

πηρό-δετος, *ov*, *binding a wallet*, ἱμάς Anth. P. 9. 150.

πηρο-μελής, ἔς, *disabled in the limbs, maimed*, Epigr. ap. Diog. L. 5. 40,

πῆρος, ὅ, ὄν, disabled in a limb, maimed, Lat. *manus*, αἱ δὲ χολαὶ σάμηνον πῆρον θέσαν [the Muses] made him helpless, Il. 2. 599, ubi v. Schol.; πῆρος ὁ μὲν γυνίους, ὁ δ' ἄρ' ὕμνασι Anth. P. 9. 11; πῆραϊ τὰ σκέλεα Hipp. 647. 46. 2. of the mind, Simon. Iamb. 6. 22; ἀμβλείης καὶ π. Philo 1. 624; π. τῷ νῷ Schol. Ar. Pl. 48; πῆροί οἱ λογισμοί Luc. Amor. 46.

πῆρος, Dor. πᾶρος, εὐς, τό, loss of strength or dotage, Alcac. 95. πῆρος, (πῆρος) to lame, maim, mutilate, esp. in the limbs, Ar. Ran. 622; ἐὰν παῖδας ὄντας πῆρώσῃ τις Arist. H. A. 9. 50, 3; π. τὸ σκέλος τινί Hipp. Art. 826, etc. 1.—mostly in Pass., τὸ σκέλος πεπῆρωμένος Dem. 247. 12; πεπῆρωται τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς Arist. H. A. 9. 34, 5; so of moles, to be defective in point of eyes, Ib. 1. 9. 4., 4. 8, 2; the seal is said to be ὡς περ πεπῆρωμένον τετράπονον Ib. 2. 1, 14; etc.; τὸ πῆρωθεν ἐν τῇ ὑστέρᾳ Id. G. A. 2. 8, 24, etc. 2. generally, to incapacitate, πῆρουν τινα δι' ὀργάνῃ Plat. Phaedr. 257 A.—Pass., πεπῆρωμένος πρὸς ἀρετὴν incapacitated for reaching virtue, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 9. 4; πρὸς τὴν γνῶσιν Sext. Emp. M. 7. 55, cf. 298; πρὸς καρπογονίαν Theophr. C. P. 1. 5, 5.

πῆρώδης, ες, maimed, Hesych. πῆρωσα, τό, a mutilated or imperfect animal, opp. to τέλειον, Arist. de An. 2. 4. 9., 3. 9, 9. II.—πῆρωσις, Id. Metaph. 6. 9, 5, G. A. 2. 7, 16.

πῆρωνύμιος, ὄν, (πῆρα, ὄνομα) named after a wallet, Tzetz. Lyc. πῆρωσις, ἡ, a being maimed in the limbs or senses, mutilation, imperfection, Hipp. Art. 827, Plat. Legg. 874 E, 925 E, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 2, 13, etc.; π. τὴν ὀφθαλμῶν Plut. 2. 633 C, Luc. D. Marin. 2. 4; (and absol. blindness, Plut. 2. 791 D, Luc. Dom. 29); τῆς ἀκοῆς Plut. 2. 167 C; in pl., Arist. Eth. N. 7. 1, 3., 7. 5, 1. 2. of the mind, Crates Θηβ. 1. 7. πῆσις, πῆσσομαι, late forms for πείσις, πείσσομαι (from πάσχω). πῆσσω, Att. πῆττω, late form for πῆγνυμι, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 247, (κατα-) Strab. 194, Dion. H. 3. 22: impf. ἔπῆσσον Ath. 534 C.—Pass. πῆττομαι Strab. 629, cf. 307.

πῆχιζω, to measure by the cubit, Symm. V. T.:—πῆχισμα, τό, a cubit-measure, Ib.; πῆχισμός, ὄν, Eccl. 1; πῆχίσκος, ὄ, Suid. πῆχυαίος, α, ὄν, a cubit long, Hdt. 2. 48, 78, Hipp. Fract. 757, Plat. Phaedo 96 E, etc.

πῆχυαλὲς ἱμάτιον, τό, Ion. word, = παρυφές, Poll. 7. 53. πῆχυος, α, ὄν, = πῆχυαίος, Ar. Rh. 3. 1207; π. χρόνος (as we say) 'but a span', Minn. 2; cf. Lob. Phryn. 494. II. as Subst., = τροπωτήρ, Ar. Rh. 1. 379, cf. E. M. 671. 8.

πῆχυνουμαι, Med. to take into one's arms, embrace, χεῖρεςαι Rhian. in Anth. P. 12. 121, Opp. II. 4. 286, Nonn. D. 9. 30:—Ar. Rh. 4. 972 uses the Act. πῆχυν in similar sense, cf. Nonn. D. 25, 177.

πῆχυς, εὐς, ὁ: gen. pl. πῆχων, in late writers contr. πῆχων, Lob. Phryn. 246:—the fore-arm, from the wrist to the elbow, Lat. *ulna*, Hipp. 751 C, 752 A sq., Poll. 2. 140; opp. to βραχίον, Plat. Tim. 75 A, Xen. Eq. 12, 5:—in Poets, generally, the arm, ἀμφὶ δὲ ὄν φίλον ἰδὼν ἐχέστω πῆχει λευκῷ Il. 5. 314, cf. Od. 17. 38, 23. 240; λευκὸν ἀντίεσσαν π. Bacchyl. 24, cf. Eur. Or. 1466; λαὸν ἔπαιρε π. Id. Heracl. 728; metaph., οἰνὰς .. θαλερῶ ἐπορέετο πῆχει αἰθέρος Ion Chius 1. 5 Bgk. II. the centrepiece, which joined the two horns of an ancient bow, τὸν β' [τὸν ὑστέρων] ἐπὶ πῆχει ἔλawn .. εἰλκεν νευρήν Od. 2. 419; ὁ δὲ τόξον πῆχυν ἀνέλκεν Il. 11. 375., 13. 583.

III. in pl., the horns or sides of the lyre, opp. to ζυγὸν the bridge, Hdt. 4. 192 (where they are made of the horns of the ὄνυς, a kind of antelope); πῆχες ἐναρμόσιες καὶ ζυγώσιες Luc. D. Deor. 7. 4: but πῆχυν seems also to be = ζυγόν, the crosspiece or bridge in which the horns were fitted, and the strings fixed with κλάλλους, v. Artemo ap. Ath. 637 C, et ibi Schweigh.

IV. in the balance, the beam, Theol. Arithm. 29, C. I. 123. 32.

V. as a measure of length, the distance from the point of the elbow to that of the little finger, Lat. *cubitus* or *ulna*, a cubit or ell, properly containing 24 δάκτυλοι, or 6 palms (παλαισταί), or 18½ inches, Poll. 2. 158; this is called the π. μέτρος by Hdt. 1. 178; ἰδιωτικὸς or κοινὸς by Schol. Luc. Catapl. 16; from which Hdt. l. c. distinguishes the π. βασιλικὸς as longer by three δάκτυλοι, so that the Royal or Persian cubit = 27 δάκτυλοι or 20½ inches, cf. 7. 117; the Samian and Egyptian being nearly the same as this last, cf. Hdt. 2. 149, 168, Luc. l. c., cf. Böckh Metrol. p. 121:—later, the cubit was lengthened to about two feet, except that in measuring wood and stone the old size was retained, ὁ πῆχυς τοῦ πριστικοῦ ξύλου and πῆχυς λιθικὸς being always 1½ feet, Hero; cf. Böckh l. c. 2. a cubit-rule, as we say 'a foot-rule', Ar. Ran. 799; π. ἀκαμπῆς Anth. P. 6. 204, cf. Anth. Plan. 223, 224.

VI. an angle, Paul. Sil. Descr. S. Soph. 150. VII. πῆχες, οἱ, dwarfs represented in pictures as playing round the Nile, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 6, Philostr. 769. (Cf. Skt. *bāh-us*, Zd. *būz-us* (the arm); O. Norse *búgr* (armus).)

πί, v. Π.

πιάζω, Dor. and late Att. for πιέζω, q. v.

πιάνω, fut. πιάνω Aesch. Theb. 587: aor. ἐπίανα Id. Ag. 276, Hipp. 609, 9; poet. πίανα Pind. N. 9. 55; later ἐπίανα Diog. L. 1. 83:—Pass., fut. πιανθήσονται LXX (Prov. 11. 25, al.): aor. ἐπιάνην Theocrit. 17. 126, (κατ-) Ael.: but aor. ἐπιάσθη (syn-) Hipp. 1228 G (unless this be from πιάζω; but then it must be written ἐπιάσθη, for the form in α is Dor.): pf. πεπίασμαι (κατα-) Plat. Legg. 807 B, cf. Ael. N. A. 13. 25; (πιών). *Tu make fat, fatten, Lat. saginare, τὸ σώμα* Hipp. l. c.; ἡ γῆ π. τὰ βοτὰ Eur. Cycl. 333; π. τὰς ὕς Arist. H. A. 8. 21, 6; π. χθόνα to fatten or enrich the soil, of a dead man, Aesch. Theb. 587; so, πίαναν καπνόν, of bodies being burnt, Pind. l. c.:—Pass. to be or become fat, Simon. Iamb. 6. 6, Plat. Legg. 807 A, Arist., etc.; π. ὁ στάχυς Theocrit. 10. 47. II. metaph., 1. to increase, enlarge, πλαῦστον Pind. P. 4. 267; μυχοὺς πῶλιος Xenophon. 2. 22 Bgk. 2. to make wanton, ἀλλ' ἢ σ' ἐπι-

ανέν τις .. φάτις Aesch. Ag. 276:—Pass. to wax fat and wanton, πράσσει, παινῶν Ib. 1669; ἐχθεσιν παινέσθαι to batten on quarrels, Pind. P. 2. 101.

3. to cherish, cheer, ἔπνον .. ὁ τοῦ δεσπότου ὀφθαλμός, ap. Arist. Oec. 1. 6, 4; π. ἐν φρένα Opp. H. 5. 372; μέλος Ib. 620; μάσκα Anth. P. 5. 294.—Rare in Prose. [Only in Greg. Naz.]

πιῦλός, α, ὄν, poet. for πίων, Hipp. 598. 27, Anth. P. 6. 190, 299, Artemid. I. 46, etc.:—in Hipp. 649. 42 also πιῦλός, ὄν; but Hesych. cites this form in the sense of παράλευκος.

πιάνσις, εὐς, ἡ, fatness, Achmes Onir. 239.

πιαντήριος, α, ὄν, fattening: τὰ π. fattening food, Hipp. 418. 26.

πιαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, = forth, Apollon. Lex. s. v. πίωνα ἔργα.

πιάρ, τό, indecl., though Suid. cites dat. πίαρι: (πιών):—fat, Ep. and Ion. word, βοῶν ἐκ πίαρ ἐλέσθαι Il. 11. 550., 17. 659; of men, Hipp. 241. 47. b. any fatty substance, π. ἐλαίον Ar. Rh. 4. 1133; π. μελιγδές, prob. cream, Anth. P. 9. 224; the thick juice of certain trees, Hipp. 245. 19., 672. 37.

2. metaph., like Lat. *uber*, the cream of a thing, the choicest, best, h. Hom. Ven. 30; π. χθονός, like εἶθαρ ἀρούρης, Anth. P. 9. 555, Lyc. 1060. II. in ἐπεί μάλα πίαρ ὕψ' οὐδας (Od. 9. 135, h. Hom. Ar. 60), πίαρ is commonly taken as an Adj., the ground is fat beneath; but Buttm. suggests πίαρ ὑπ' οὐδας, fatness is beneath the ground, and Nitzsch accepts the suggestion;—it has also been taken as Adj. in Solon 35. 21, πρὶν ἂν ταραξάς πίαρ ἐξέλῃ γάλα till after churning he has taken out the fat milk, i. e. the butter; but here it may be a Subst., has taken the butter out of the milk, (ἐξέλῃ being used with double acc., like ἀφαίρεμα).

πιάρος, α, ὄν, fat, rich, like πίων, Hipp. 241. 45., 242. 5:—written περῖος in Hipp. Aër. 292, Arist. Probl. 10. 19, etc.

πίασμα, τό, (πιάνω) that which makes fat, of a river, π. Βοιωτῶν χθονί bringing fatness and riches to .., Aesch. Pers. 806.

πίασμα, τό, Dor. and late Att. for πείσμα.

πιασμός, ὁ, (πιάνω) fatness, fat, Ael. N. A. 13. 25.

πιαστήριος, ὄν, = πειστήριος, q. v.

πιδάκτις, ἴδος, ἡ, (πιδαί) growing at or about the spring, βοταναί Hipp. Epist. 1278. 12.

πιδακάεις, εσσα, εν, gushing, λιβάς Eur. Andr. 116.

πιδακάδης, ες, (ἔιδος) full of springs, τόποι Plat. Aemil. 14; π. σάρξ, of a woman's breasts, Id. 2. 406 A.

πιδαί, ἄκος, ἡ, a spring, fountain, μάχεσθον π. ἀμφ' ὀλίγης Il. 16. S25; γῆ ἐπυδρὸς πιδαίς Hdt. 4. 198; οὐρεῖαν πιδάκων .. βοαῖς Eur. Andr. 285; π. βαγὼς Anth. P. 6. 238, cf. 158, 334, etc. (Cf. πιδῶν, πολυπιδάξ).

πιδῶν, = πιδῶν, Arist. Meteor. 1. 13, 10, Anecd. Oxon. 2. 249.

πιδήεις, εσσα, εν, rich in springs, Ἰδη Il. 11. 183.

πιδῆλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, = πιδάκισσα, Hesych.

πιδῶν, to gush forth, Anth. P. 9. 322, 10. 13; ὀλίγον καὶ ποτηρὸν ἐπιδῶν [τὸ ποτόν] Plut. Aemil. 14; so in Med., Nic. Th. 302; cf. ἐπιιδῶμαι. (Acc. to old Gramm. πιδῶν, πιδάω, πιδῶν were varieties of the same word, as our spring is used in both senses; but it is more prob. from $\sqrt{\text{III}}$, v. s. πίνω.)

πιέω, impf. ἐπῖεον, Ep. πῖεον Hom., Att.: fut. πῖσω Diphil.

Ἀπαισ. 2:—aor. ἐπῖεσα Hdt., Att.; πῖεῖς in Hipp. 755 B, though elsewhere he writes ἐπῖεσα:—Pass., fut. πῖσθῶμαι Oribas., Galen.: aor. ἐπῖεσθον Od. 8. 336, Solon 12. 37, Hdt., etc.; ἐπῖεχθον Hipp. 755 A, B, etc.: pf. πεπῖεμαι Arist. Mund. 3. 4, Hipp. 243. 44, etc.; but πεπῖεμαι Hipp. 754 G, H, 755 A, etc. In Od. we find also an impf. πῖεζον for ἐπῖεζον, from πιέζω, 12. 174, 196; and part. pass. πιεζέμενος Hdt. 3. 146., 6. 108., 8. 142; ἐπιεζόντο Polyb. 11. 33, 3; and the form occurs as v. l. in Hipp.:—but the forms from πιέζω seem to be late (Plut. Thes. 6, Alcib. 2, etc.), and to have been introduced by copyists into Mss. of Od. and Hdt., v. Dind. de Dial. Hdt. p. xxi.—Another form, used in Dor. and in late Att., is πιᾶζω, Alcman 48, Alcac. 142;—aor. 1 ἐπῖεσα LXX (Cant. 2. 15), N. T.; ἐπῖεσα Theocrit. 4. 35, (ἀμφ-) Epigr. 6: Pass., fut. πῖσθῶμαι LXX: aor. ἐπῖεσθον Apocal. 19. 20 (v. πῖναι): pf. πεπῖεμαι Hippia.

To press, squeeze, press tight, χειρὶ ἐλὼν ἐπῖεξ βραχίονα Il. 16. 510, cf. Hes. Op. 495; ἀστεμφέως ἐχέμεν μᾶλλον τε π. Od. 4. 419; μ' ἐν δεσμοῖσι δέον μάλῶν τε πῖεζον Od. 12. 196, cf. 164; π. τὰ χεῖλεα to compress them, Hipp. Vet. Med. 17; ῥύγχος εἰς ὄφιν π. Axionic. Χαλκ. 2; π. τοὺς ὑπευθύνους squeezing them (like figs), to try if they are ripe, Ar. Eq. 259; σφῶδρα π. αὐτοῦ τὸν πόδα Plat. Phaedo 117 E; π. τὴν δεξιὰν ἐμπαθῶς Polyb. 32. 10, 9:—absol., Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 13, Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 9:—Pass. to be pressed tight, Od. 8. 336, Hipp. 767 C, etc.; of wrestlers, Plut. Alcib. 2; πιέζεται ὅσα πύρους ἔχει κενούς are compressible, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 14, cf. πῖεστος.

II. to press or weigh down, of a heavy weight, Σκελῖα αὐτοῦ π. στέρνα Pind. P. 1. 35, cf. Ar. Pax 1032; and in Pass., δδ' ἄμος .. πιέζεται Id. Ran. 30, cf. Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 11:—hence metaph. to oppress, straiten, distress, damage, π. τινὰ ἡ διαπάνη Hdt. 5. 35; λιμός Aesch. Cho. 250; καὶ πρὸς π. χρημάτων ἀχνηία (so Abresch for προσπιέζει) Ib. 301; π. ἡ τύχη Eur. Supp. 249, cf. Alc. 894; ἀχρῶς π. τὰς ἀμπέλους Ar. Nub. 1120; π. ἡ ἀνάγκη Ib. 437, cf. Thuc. 2. 52:—often in Pass., ὑπὸ νόυσαι Solon 12. 37; ὑπὸ λιμοῦ Thuc. 1. 126; πολέμῳ Hdt. 4. 11., 6. 34; τῇ νύσῳ Pherecyd. ap. Diog. L. 1. 122; τὰς εἰσφοραῖς Lys. 179. 33; ταῖς συμφοραῖς Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 20; σπᾶναι σῖταν Id. Hell. 5. 4, 56, etc.; absol., Hdt. 7. 120, Xen., etc.; of a river, κάρπα π. to suffer greatly, from the heat of the sun, Hdt. 2. 25.

2. to press hard, of a victorious army, Lat. *premo*, urgue, τοὺς ἐναντίους Hdt. 6. 63:—Pass., τὴν πιεζομένην μάστιγα τῶν μοιραίων Id. 60; εἰ πῆν πιεζέωντο Thuc. 1. 49; cf. Xen. Hell. 2. 4. 34., 7. 1, 43, etc.

3. to press in argument, press hard, τινὰ Plat. Crat. 409 A; τῷ λόγῳ Plut. Alcib. 6:—also of a point

in the argument, to press it, insist on, τι Plat. Legg. 965 D, Polyb. 3. 21, 3, etc. 4. to repress, stifle, χόλον ἐν θυμῷ Pind. O. 6. 61; τὸν θυμὸν Plut. Alc. 4. III. later to lay hold of, ταῦρον .. πιάσας τὰς ὄπλᾶς by the hoof, Theocr. 4. 35; αὐτὸν τῆς χειρὸς Act. Ap. 3. 7, cf. Ev. Jo. 7. 30, etc.

πίερα [ῖ], ἡ, pecul. fem. of πίων, *fat, rich*, mostly of land, ἀρούρα π. Il. 18. 541, Od. 2. 328, etc.; γαῖα Od. 19. 174, cf. Plat. Criti. 111 B, Theophr. H. P. 8. 6, 2; Σικελία Pind. N. 1. 21; also, δαῖς πίερα a rich, plentiful meal, Il. 19. 180; of wood, resinous, juicy, Soph. Tr. 766, cf. Hipp. 245. 11, and v. λιπαρός I:—rarely of animals, Arist. H. A. 8. 16, 3. πίεσις, ιος, ἡ, in the new Ionic of Hipp., e.g. Fract. 779, Art. 829, for the common πίσις.

Πιερίδες, αἱ, the Pierides, name of the Muses, as haunting Pieria, a district in the North of Thessaly (cf. Müller Lit. of Gr. I. p. 27), Hes. Sc. 206, Pind. O. 10 (11). 117, P. 1. 27, etc.—The country Πιερία first in Il. 14. 226, Od. 5. 50, Hes. Th. 53; and Adv. Πιερίθεν, from Πιερία, Hes. Op. h. Hom. Merc. 55:—Adj. Πιερικός, ἡ, ὄν, Hdt. 4. 195, etc.

πίεσιμος, ὄν, (πίεζω) pressing, Gloss. πίεσις, εως, ἡ, (πίεζω) a pressing, squeezing, compression, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 25, Meteor. 4. 9, 23; cf. πίεσις.

πίεσμα, Dor. and late Att. πίασμα, τό, (πίεζω) anything pressed: whether, the pulpy mass left after pressing, Geop. 20. 28; or, the juice pressed out, Diosc. 1. 106; v. Foës. Oecon. II. = πίσις, δακτύλου πίασματι Eubul. Ὀρθ. 1. 11, cf. Anth. P. 12. 41.

πιεσμός, ὄ, = πίσις, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 15 sq., Theophr. Fr. 7. 8.

πιεστός, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be pressed, Hipp. Fract. 767.

πιεστήρ, ἦρος, ὄ, a squeezer: a press, Diosc. 4. 76.

πιεστήριος, ὄν, pressing, squeezing, πιεστήριον ὄργανον Heliod. in Schneid. Ed. Phys. 1. p. 467 (ubi male πιατήριον):—πιεστήριον (sc. ὄργανον), τό, a press, Synes. 201 C; Dor. παστήριον, Gloss.

πιεστός, ἡ, ὄν, compressible, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 15 sq., Theophr. Fr. 7. 8.

πίετρον, τό, = πιεστήριον, Hipp. 618. 15, Galen.

πίησις, εσσα, ἐν, poet. for πίων, Anth. P. 6. 300.

πίθανη, ἡ, Att. φιδάνη, Moer. Phot. (whence this form is to be restored in ἤ); Lacon. πιδάνα: Hesych.: (πίθος):—a sort of wine-cask or jar, Ar. Pl. 546, Ion ap. Ath. 495 B; used for storing figs in, and the like, Dem. 871. 22, cf. Plat. Com. Πουτ. 3: hence, in Ar. Eq. 792, οἰκεῖν ἐν ταῖς πιδάνας to live in casks, as some of the poor Athenians were forced to do during the Pelopon. war, cf. Thuc. 2. 14, 17; π. ἱατρική a medicine-cask, Galen.—A form πικανός, ἴδος, ἡ, Att. φιδανός, is cited by Poll. 10. 74, 131; and a Dim. πιδάκιον, τό, occurs in Eubul. Incert. 7, Hyperid., Luc., etc. (The word is a Dim. of πίθος, as πολίχνη of πόλις, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1. c.)

πίθακος, Dor. for πίθηκος.

πιθανεύομαι, Dep. = sq., Artemid. 2. 33, Clem. Al. 317, etc.

πιθανολογέω, to bring reasons for persuading or making probable, to use probable arguments, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 3, 4, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 87, Diod. 1. 39.

πιθανολογία, ἡ, the use of probable arguments, as opp. to demonstration (ἀποδείξις), Plat. Theat. 163 A, Ep. Col. 2. 4:—ἡ πιθανολογική, the art of doing so, Arr. Epict. 1. 8, 7.

πιθανό-λόγος, ὄν, speaking so as to persuade, Schol. Ar. Ran. 91.

πιθανό-ποιέω, to sharpen the wits of one, Hesych.

πιθανός, ἡ, ὄν, (πιθόω, πείθω) calculated to persuade; and so, 1. of persons, persuasive, having the power of persuasion, influential, plausible, esp. of popular speakers, π. τοῖς πολλοῖς Thuc. 6. 35; τῷ δήμῳ παρὰ πολλοῖς. πιθανώτατος, of Cleon, Id. 3. 36, cf. 4. 21; π. ἐν ὄχλῳ Plat. Gorg. 458 E; πιθανώτατος πάντων ἀνθρώπων Dem. 980 23; πιθανώτερος ἢ ἀπαίδευτος τὸν ἀπαίδευτον ἐν τοῖς ὄχλοις Arist. Rhet. 2. 22, 3; πιθανώτατοι οἱ ἐν τοῖς πάθεσιν Id. Poët. 17, 3:—π. καὶ πανουργός Plut. 2. 26 A, etc.:—c. inf., πιθανώτατος λέγειν Plat. Gorg. 479 C; π. περιβαλεῖν τινα κακῷ ἀρτ. at . ., Eur. Or. 906; πιθανώτατος στρατηγήσαι τε καὶ προσαγγεῖσθαι App. Hesp. 15, etc.: with a Prep., π. ἐς στρατηγίαν Id. Mithr. 51, cf. Pun. 108, etc.

2. of arguments, Ar. Thesm. 464; λέγειν πιθανώτατ' ἴδ. Eq. 629; λόγος, φωνὰ π. Plat. Phaedo 88 D, etc.; λόγος θαυμασιώτατος π. Dem. 928. 14; τὸ περὶ τοὺς λόγους π. = πιθανότης, Plat. Theat. 178 E; often in Arist. Rhet., as 1. 2. 10, 2. 18, 1; μόνον ἐφρόντισαν τοῦ π. τοῦ πρὸς αὐτοὺς Id. Metaph. 2. 4, 12, etc.

3. of manners, persuasive, winning, plausible, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 3; τὸ π. ἰσχυρὸν τῆς ἀληθείας ἔχει μείζω Menand. Incert. 78; οὐ π. ἔσχεον τὸ ἦθος Plat. Phoc. 3.

4. of reports, and the like, plausible, specious, credible, probable, likely, Hdt. 1. 214, 2. 123; π. τινι Plat. Legg. 677 A; c. inf., πιστεύεσθαι πιθανὰ lb. 782 D:—πιθανόν [ἔστι], c. inf., it is probable that., Arist. Top. 6. 14, 2.

5. of works of art, producing illusion, true to nature, natural, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 7.

II. pass. easy to persuade, credulous, Aesch. Ag. 485, cf. Heind. Plat. Parm. 133 B.

2. obedient, docile, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 16; π. λόγῳ Id. Oec. 13, 9.

III. Adv. -vās, persuasively, plausibly, Ar. Thesm. 268, Plat. Phaedr. 269 C, al.; Comp. -ώτερον, Id. Phaedo 63 B, Gorg. 456 C.

πιθανότης, ἦρος, ἡ, persuasiveness, plausibility, of persons, Polyb. 23. 18, 2, Plut. 2. 1040 B; πιθανότητα λαμβάνειν to gain credit and belief, Polyb. 27. 13, 9.

2. of arguments, Plat. Legg. 839 D, Crat. 402 A; π. τινα ἔχει ὁ λόγος Arist. Eth. N. 1. 6, 15.

πιθανουργικός, ἡ, ὄν, having the faculty of persuasion, Numen. ap. Eus. P. E. 729 C:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the art or faculty of persuasion, Plat. Soph. 222 C sq.

πιθανουργός, ὄν, making probable, τῶν ἀπιθάνων, Walz Rhett. 7. 218.

πιθάνω, (πιθανός) to make probable, Arist. Rhet. 3. 7, 4.

πιθάριον, τό, Dim. of πίθος, Hesych., E. M.

πίθεας, ὄν, ὄ, a meteor shaped like a jar, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 131; called πίθος in Arist. Mund. 4. 24, pitheus in Plin. 2. 22, pithula in Senec. Nat. Quaest. 1. 14.

πιθέων, ὄν, ὄ, later form of πίων.

πιθηκ-ἄλωτης, εκος, ὄ, ape-fox, an animal, cited from Ael.

πιθήκειος, α, ὄν, of an ape, ape-like, apish, Galen., Suid.

πιθηκίδεος, εως, ὄ, a young ape, Ael. N. A. 7. 47.

πιθηκίζομαι, Dep. to play the ape, Schol. Dem. 307. 25; cf. ὑποπιθήκω:—a barbarous form ἐπιτήκω (for ἐπιπιθήκω) in Ar. Thesm. 1133.

πιθήκιον, τό, Dim. of πίθηκος, pithecium in Plautus. II. a kind of machine, Math. Vett. 9.

πιθήκεις, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of πίθηκος, Eusc. Opusc. 325. 45.

πιθήκισμός, ὄ, a playing the ape, playing monkey's tricks, like flatterers, Ar. Eq. 887, M. Anton. 9. 37.

πιθηκο-εἰδής, ἐς, ape-like, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 16, Galen.

πιθηκο-μορφος, ὄν, ape-shaped, Lyc. 1000.

πιθήκος [ῖ], Dor. πιδάκος, ὄ, an ape, monkey, Archil. 82. 84, Ar. Ach. 120, Arist. H. A. 2. 8, 1; as fem., πίθηκος μήτηρ Babr. 56; πίθηκον ἐνδυομένην putting on an ape's form, Plat. Rep. 620 C; cf. πιδήξ, πιδαν:—as nickname for a trickster, an ape, jackanapes, Ar. Ach. 907, Av. 440, Ran. 708, etc.; so Demosth. calls Aeschines π. αὐτοτραγικός, 307. 25:—proverb., ἀντὶ λέοντος π. γίγνεσθαι Plat. Rep. 590 B; ὑπὸ τῇ λεοντῇ πίθηκον ὑποστέλλειν Luc. Philops. 5; π. ἐν πορφύρᾳ Diogen. 7. 94; ὄνος ἐν πιδήκῳ = αἰσχροὺς ἐν αἰσχροῖς, Menand. Πλοκ. 1. 8. II. a sort of σελάχη, Ael. N. A. 12. 27.

Πιθηκοῦσσαι (as if from πιθήκος), ὦν, αἱ, Ape-islands, two islands on the coast of Campania, Arist. Mirab. 37, Strab. 54, etc.; one of them being specially named Πιθηκοῦσσα, Pithecusa, Strab. 60, Plin. 3. 12; they are called Πιθήκιναι νῆσοι in Ilarpocr.

πιθηκο-φάγω, to eat ape's flesh, Hdt. 4. 194.

πιθηκο-φόρος, ὄν, carrying apes, Luc. Pisc. 47.

πιθηκώδης, ἐς, = πιθηκοειδής, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 31, Ael. N. A. 12. 27.

πίθηξ [ῖ], ἡκος, ὄ, = πίθηκος, Zonar.:—also a dwarf, Suid.

πίθησας, as if from πιδέω, v. sub πείθω.

πίθι, v. sub πίνω.

πίθισκος, ὄ, Dim. of πίθος, Lat. doliolus, prob. 1. Plut. Camill. 20.

πίθιτης [ῖ], ὄν, ὄ, fem. ἴδος, jar-shaped, Diosc. 4. 65; cf. πιδείας.

πίθω-γαστρός, ὄν, pot-bellied, Euthyd. ap. Ath. 116 B, Lob. Phryn. 660.

πίθω-ογία, ἡ, (οἶνυμι) an opening of casks or jars, to taste the new wine, —a festival on the 11th of Anthesterion, being the first of the Anthesteria, like the Vinalia of the Romans, Plut. 2. 655 E (ubi mendose πιδωία), 735 D:—also πιδωίγα, τά, Eust. 1363. 26.

πίθος [ῖ], ὄ, a wine-jar of the largest kind (cf. ἀμφορεύς), Il. 24. 527, Od. 2. 340, Hes. Op. 368; not like our cask, for it was of earthenware, π. κεράμιος Hdt. 3. 96 (cf. Ar. Pax 703, Plat. Lach. 187 B, Gorg. 493 A); having a wide mouth, Od. 23. 305; covered with a close-fitting lid, Hes. Op. 98: Croesus sent silver πίθοι to the Delphic temple, Hdt. 1. 51.

2. proverbs, εἰς τὸν τεργημένον πίθον ἀντλῆν of the task of the Danaids, i. e. of labour in vain, Xen. Oec. 7. 40, cf. Luc. Hermot. 61, D. Mort. 11. 4; applied to a leaky memory, Plat. Gorg. 493 B; to largesses made by demagogues, Arist. Pol. 6. 5, 7, cf. Oec. 1. 6:—but, ἐκ πίθου ἀντλῆς you have wine to drink, Theocr. 10. 13; ἐν πίθῳ ἡ κεραμεία γυνομένη, of one who attempts a difficult work without going through elementary instruction, Plat. Lach. 187 B, cf. Ar. Fr. 81;—ζῶν πίθου, a Cynic's life, like that of Diogenes, Paremioigr.:—π. φρενῶν a cask full of wit, C. I. 5863.

II. = πιδείας, v. sub voce. (Acc. to Butt., whence also Lat. fidelia: akin also to our butt, Germ. Butte, Butte.)

πιθώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a jar or cask, Arist. H. A. 5. 33, 3.

πίθων, ὄ, a little ape, Babr. 56. 4: used of a flatterer, Pind. P. 2. 132, cf. Sostrat. ap. Eust. 1665. 53.

πιθών, ὄν, ὄ, (πίθος) a cellar, Pherecr. Περαι. 5, Eupol. Δημ. 29; πιδών in Diod. 13. 83, Anth. P. 9. 403, Geop. 6. 12, 3; cf. Lob. Phryn. 166.

πιθών, part. aor. 2 of πείθω, Pind. P. 3. 50.

πικέριον, τό, = βοῦτηρον, Hipp. 614. 10, etc.: said to be a Phrygian word, Erotian, p. 312.

πικρα, ἡ, an antidote, cited from Alex. Trall.

πικράζω, = sq., Epict. in Stob. 31. 28, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 211:—Pass. to taste bitter, lb. 2. 51, etc.

πικραίνω, (πικρός) to make sharp or keen, esp. to the taste, π. τὴν κοιλίαν to make it bitter, Apocal. 10. 9:—Pass., τὸ σῶμα πικραίνεται Hipp. Acut. 388; opp. to γλυκαίνεσθαι, Arist. Phys. 7. 2, 10 (paraphr.).

2. metaph. to embitter, anger, irritate, LXX (Job. 27. 2, etc.); π. τὴν ἀκοήν to affect it harshly, opp. to γλυκαίνειν, Dion. H. de Comp. 1. 2:—Pass. to be exasperated, foster bitter feelings, Plat. Legg. 371 D, Theocr. 5. 120; ὁ ζωγράφος ποιεῖ τι καὶ π. vexes himself, Antiph. Δημ. 3; π. ἐπὶ τινι LXX (Ex. 16. 20).

3. of style, to make harsh or rugged, εὐδακτον Dion. H. de Dem. 55, cf. 34.

πικραντικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to bitterness:—Adv., πικραντικῶς διατίθεσθαι Sext. Emp. M. 7. 367.

πικράς, ἄδος, ἡ, name of the plant ἀνδρόσακος, Diosc. 3. 150.

πικρασμός, ὄ, bitterness: bitter feeling, Aquil. et Symm. V. T.

πικρία, ἡ, bitterness, 1. of taste, Arist. Plant. 2. 10, 1, Theophr. H. P. 6. 10, 7, Plut. 2. 897 A, LXX (Jer. 15. 17, etc.).

2. of temper, τὴν ἀπὸ τῆς ψυχῆς π. Dem. 580. 1, cf. 795. 7, 1482. 21, etc.; ἡ ἐπὶ τινι π. Polyb. 15. 4, 11; πρὸς τινα Plut. Cor. 15; λόγος π. ἔχων μεμυγμένην χιρίτι Id. Lyc. 19.

πικρίδιος, α, ὄν, somewhat bitter, σῶκα Ath. 78 A.

πικρίζω, to be or taste bitter, Strab. 498, Clem. Al. 893.

πικρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a bitter herb, perh. *succory*, *endive*, Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 8, Theophr. H. P. 7. 11, 4.

πικρό-ῥυμος, *on, miserably married*, Od. 1. 266., 4. 346., 17. 137.

πικρό-γλωσσος, *on, of sharp or bitter tongue*, ἀπαι Aesch. Theb. 787.

πικρο-θάνατος, *on, with bitter death*, Byz.

πικρο-θυμός, *on, of bitter spirit*, Manass. Chron. 3615. Adv. —μωσ, Byz.

πικρό-καρπος, *on, bearing bitter fruit*, Aesch. Theb. 693, Manass. Chron. 4317.

πικρολογία, ἡ, *bitterness of language*, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 6, 3.

πικρο-λόγος, *on, speaking bitter things*, γλώσσα Epigr. Gr. praef. 288 C. 4.

πικρό-λωτος, *on, of the bitter lotus*, σπέρμα Galen.

πικρο-ποιός, *on, causing bitterness*, Eust. 820. 49, etc.

πικρό-ποτος, *on, bitter to drink*, Manass. Chron. 3989.

πικρός, ὁ, *on*, poet. also ὅς, *on*, Od. 4. 406:—properly (as Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ἐχέπευκτι) has shown, v. sub πύκνῃ pointed, sharp, keen, διστός II. 4. 118, al.; βέλεμα 2. 206; γλαυκίς Soph. Tr. 681; metaph., γλώσσης πικροῖς κέντροισι Eur. H. F. 1288.

II. generally, *sharp* to the sense: 1. of taste, sharp, pungent, bitter, ῥίζα II. 11. 846; ἀλμη Od. 5. 323; δάκρυον 4. 153; so of salt-water, opp. to γλυκὺς, Hdt. 4. 52, cf. 7. 35, Plat. Phileb. 46 C; ἀλμυρὸς καὶ π. Id. Legg. 705 A; ἀπ' ὀμφακος πικρὰς Aesch. Ag. 970:—so also of smell, sharp, pungent, Od. 4. 406, cf. Alciphro 3. 59. (This sense prevails in the derived and compd. words.) 2. of feeling, sharp, keen, ὀδῶν II. 11. 271, Soph. Tr. 41.

3. of sound, sharp, piercing, shrill, οὐμωγὴ Soph. Ph. 189; φθόγγος Id. O. C. 1010; γόοι, ὄδυμα Eur. Phoen. 883, al.; ὄψ Ar. Pax 805.

III. metaph., 1. of things, harsh, cruel, hateful, Αἴγυπτος Od. 17. 448, cf. Soph. Ph. 355; τελευτά Pind. I. 7 (6). 69, cf. Aesch. Ag. 745; τιμωρία, ἀγών, θυμὸς, χεῖμα, etc., Aesch. Pers. 473, Soph. Aj. 1239, etc.; μοναρχία, νόμοι Aesch. Theb. 881, Ar. Av. 1045; λόγοι Eur. Hel. 482; οὐδὲν τῆς ἀνάγκης πικρότερον Antipho 116. 42; πικρὸν καὶ κακὸς οὐδὲν ἔστι πολιτεῖα ἐμὸν Dem. 263. 1; c. inf., μὴ λίαν πικρὸν εἰπεῖν ἡ Id. 16. 21.

2. of persons, harsh, bitter, malignanti, γλυκὺν ὦδε φίλους ἐχθροῖσι δὲ πικρὸν Solon 12. 5, cf. Theogn. 301, Aesch. Cho. 234, Eum. 152, etc.; ἔς τινα Hdt. 1. 123; absol., Aesch. Pr. 739, Theb. 941, Dem. 784. 2, etc., cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 10, 2, Eth. N. 4. 5, 10; in Com. of old men, σκυρδός, π., φειδωλός Menand. 'Ad. 13, cf. Incert. 229, 272:—but, π. θεοῖς hateful to them, Soph. Ph. 254; so, π. πολίταις Eur. Med. 224, cf. Supp. 1222; also, ἐμοὶ π. τέθηκεν ἡ κείνοις γλυκὺς his death is matter of sorrow to me, Soph. Aj. 966.

3. embittered, sorrowing, πικρὰ ὄρνις Id. Ant. 424. B. Comp. —ότερος Aesch. Supp. 875: Sup. —ότατος Pind. I. 7. 63, Eur. Hel. 772, etc. C. Adv. πικρῶς, harshly, bitterly, cruelly, Aesch. Pr. 195, Soph. O. C. 994; π. ἐξετάζειν Dem. 26. 3., 315. 5; π. ἔχειν τινί, πικρὸς τινα Id. 145. 28., 1477. 7; π. φέρειν τι, Lat. aegerrime, Eur. Ion 610, cf. Andr. 190; Comp. —ότερον, Menand. Monost. 659, etc.; Sup. —ότατα Polyb. 1. 72. 3, [I in Hom. and Ep.; but ὅften in Trag., as Aesch. Pers. 473, Ag. 970, Soph. Aj. 500, and in Theocr. 8. 74:—therefore is not long by nature as in μικρός, though the Comp. and Sup. are always formed in —ότερος, —ότατος, as if it were so.]

πικρότης, ἡ, *pungency*, of taste, bitterness, Hipp. Acut. 387, Vet. Med. 16, Plat. Theat. 159 E, Tim. 83 B, in pl., Ib. 82 E. II. metaph. bitterness, harshness, cruelty, ἡ τοῦ βασιλέως π. Hdt. 1. 130; γλώσση π. ἐνεστί τις Eur. El. 1014:—in pl., αἱ τῶν συκοφαντῶν π. Isocr. Antid. § 321.

πικρο-δῶγία, ἡ, *the eating of bitter things*, Boisson. Anecd. 3. 415.

πικρο-φόρος, *on, bearing bitter fruits*, Eccl.

πικρο-φύλλος, *on, with bitter leaves*, Byz.

πικρό-χολος, *on, full of bitter bile, bilious*, opp. to μελάγχολος; τὰ ἄνω π. Hipp. Acut. 389; metaph. splenetic, Anth. P. 7. 69:—πικροχολία, ἡ, opp. to μελαγχολία, Hipp. Acut. 394.

πικρῶ, *to make bitter*:—Pass. *to become so*, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 70.

πικτῖς, v. sub πικτός.

πιλάριον, τό, *an eyesale*, Alex. Trall. 2. 133.

πίλεος, ὁ, (πίλος) *the pileus or cap* given to Roman slaves when freed, Polyb. 30. 16, 3.

πίλῳ, (πίλος) = πιλῶ (which form is rejected by E. M. 672. 12), *to compress wool, make it into felt*, πιληθεὶς πέτασος a felt hat, Anth. P. 6. 282; πιλεῖν τὸ δέρμα *to tan it*, Galen.

II. generally, *to compress*, close up, πιλοῦντες αὐτοὺς Ar. Lys. 577; πιλῶντες τοὺς λόχους Dion. H. 9. 58:—Pass. *to be close pressed*, διὰ τὸ πλὴν εἰς ὕλιον πιληθῆναι ῥύπον Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 11; χθῶν .. ὅπως πιληθεῖσα made solid, Ar. Rh. 4. 678; ὕδατι πιληθεῖσα μᾶζα kneaded, Anth. Plin. 333; σελήνην νέφος εἶναι πεπιλημένον Xenophan. ap. Plut. 2. 891 B; of a man, παγκρατιαστῆς ὑπὸ τῆς πικρότητος σαρκῶν πεπιλ. Philo 2. 449; ἰσχνός, τὴν σάρκα πεπιλ. Joseph. B. J. 6. 1, 6:—πιλούμενος κακοῖς oppressed .., Dion. H. de Comp. 18, cf. Agath. 5. 3, fin.; τοῖς χεῖλεσι πιλουμένοις compressed, Dion. Thrax in A. B. 810. 2. π. πούλῳπουν *to beat a polybus so as to make it tender* (a custom still prevailing in Greece), πούλῳπουν πιλουμένοις Ar. Fr. 235; so, πιλεῖν πλεκτάνας Eubul. Incert. 15 A, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 2, Zenob. 3. 24, Plin. 32. 42.

πίλημα, τό, *compressed wool or hair, felt*, Diosc. 1. 68, Galen.; π. τῆς πολυτελεστάτης πορφύρας Ath. 535 F, cf. 210 E. 2. anything made thereof, a hat, like πῖλος, Call. Fr. 124, 125.

III. anything pressed close, π. νέφους a pack of cloud, Arist. Mund. 4, 17, cf. Anaximand. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. p. 510.

πιλήσεις, *for philήσεις*, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1190.

πίλησις, ἡ, *compression of wool, felt*, Plat. Legg. 849 C, Poll. 7. 3.

171. II. generally, *a compressing, making close or compact, thickening*, Plat. Tim. 76 C: contraction by cold, Ib. 58 B, Theophr. C. P. 5. 8, 3 (with v. l. πιλῶσαι); opp. to ἐξάπλωσις, Philo 1. 385.

πιλήτης, οὗ, ὁ, *a felt-maker*, Poll. 7. 171.

πιλητικός, ὁ, ὄν, *of or for felt-making*: ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη), *the feller's art*, Plat. Polit. 280 C.

II. of cold, contractive, Arist. Probl. 14. 8.

πιλητός, ὁ, ὄν, (πιλέω) *made of felt*, κτήματα Plat. Tim. 74 B; φοινικίδες Diod. 17. 115; θώρακες Anon. ap. Suid.; ἔρια π. felted wool, Nemes. N. H. p. 261. 13; cf. πιλωτός.

II. generally, *that may be pressed close* without returning to its shape, opp. to elastic, Arist. Meteor. 4. 8, 5., 9, 23.

πιλίδιον, τό, Dim. of πῖλος, Lat. pileolus, Ar. Ach. 439, Antiph. 'Avr. 1, Plat. Rep. 406 D, Dem. 421. 22.

πίλινος, ὁ, *on*, (πίλος) *made of felt*, Poll. 7. 171.

πίλιον, τό, Dim. of πῖλος, Arist. Fr. 226, Polyb. 35. 6, 4, Plut. Flam. 13.

πῖ-λίτης, ἔς, *wanting the letter π*, Anth. P. 15. 21.

πίλίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of πῖλος, Diosc. 3. 4.

πῖλῶ, = πελάζω, *to bring near*, but only found once, Boreas .. δρῶς ..

πῖλῶν χθονὶ brings them to earth, Hes. Op. 508.—Elsewhere in Pass. πῖλῶμαι (but with no act. form πῖλῶμι), *to draw near to, approach*, c. dat., ἄρματα χθονὶ πῖλῶνται the chariots went close to the ground, Il. 23. 368; ἐπ' οὐδὲ πῖλῶνται Il. 19. 93; cf. προσπῖλῶμαι; δόμοισι πῖλῶ (Ms. -νῶς) thou drawest nigh the house, h. Hom. Cer. 115; and absol. with two subjects, γαῖα καὶ οὐρανὸς πῖλῶντο earth and sky threatened to encounter (in the storm), Hes. Th. 703.—In Il. 22. 402, for χαίται πῖλῶντο, which gives no tolerable sense, the v. l. πῖλῶντο is now received.

πῖλο-ειδής, ἔς, *like felt*, Stob. Ecl. 1. 554, where the Mss. πηλ-.

πῖλο-ποιός, ὁ, *a felt-maker, hatter*, Poll. 1. 149., 7. 171:—πιλοποιία, ἡ, *felt-making*, Id. 1. 171:—πιλοποιικός and —ποιητικός, ὁ, ὄν, *good for felt-making*, ὕδαρ Galen.; ἡ —κή *the feller's art*, Poll. 7. 171.

πῖλος, ὁ, *wool or hair wrought into felt*, used as a lining for helmets, Il. 10. 265; for shoes, Hes. Op. 540, cf. Plat. Symp. 220 B, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 15:—τὴν τῶν οἰκείων πῖλων γένεσιν, i. e. the natural growth of hair, Plat. Legg. 942 D.

II. anything made of felt, esp. a felt skullcap, like the modern fez, opp. to the πέτασος or hat (Yates Textrin. Ant. 1, appendix B), Hes. Op. 544, Anth. P. 6. 90, etc.; πῖλους τύρας φορέοντες wearing turbans for caps, Hdt. 3. 12; ἀντὶ τῶν π. μυτρηφόροι Eur. Id. 7. 62, cf. 61, 92; of various fashions, π. Ἀρκαδικὸς Polyacn. 4. 14; Λακωνικὸς Poll. 1. 149; Μακεδονικὸς Id. 10. 61 (in Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 7 for πῖλῶ Θετταλικῇ Schneid. restores πετάσῳ); π. χαλκοῦς a brassy cap, i. e. helmet, Ar. Lys. 562; the use of caps was thought to turn the hair gray, Arist. G. A. 5. 5, 5.

2. a felt-shoe, λεύκους ὑπὸ ποσσὶν ἔχων πῖλους Cratin. Malθ. 5; v. supr. 1. 3. felt-cloth, used for carpets, mats, tents, Hdt. 4. 23, 73, 75, Hipp. Aër. 291, cf. Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 7; for horse-cloths, Plut. Artoc. 11.

4. a felt-cuirass, Thuc. 4. 34; v. sub πῖλητός.

III. a cottony ball formed on some trees, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 4., 4. 8, 7 (fem. in the latter passage).

2. a ball, globe, Lat. pila, Anon. ap. Eust. 1554.

IV. for the Lat. pilus, i. e. ordo triariorum, as in primus pilus, Suid. (Cf. Lat. pileus; Bohem. plst (felt); A. S. felt; O. H. G. filz.)

πῖλοφορέω, *to wear a πῖλος or apex*, like the Roman flamines, App. Civ. 1. 65.

πῖλοφορικός, ὁ, ὄν, *accustomed to wear a πῖλος*, Luc. Scyth. 1.

πῖλο-φόρος, ὄν, (πίλος II) *wearing a cap*, Anth. P. 9. 430; of the Roman flamines, Dio C. 68. 9; cf. πιλωτός.

πῖλῶ, = πιλῶ, of the effect of cold, *to contract*, opp. to μανῶω, ὁ χειμὼν πιλῶσας τὰς ῥίζας Theophr. C. P. 3. 23, 5, cf. 1. 12, 3, etc.:—Pass., νέφῃ ἐκ τῶν ἀνῶν πιλοῦσθαι Democ. ap. Plut. 2. 898 A.

πῖλῶδης, ἔς, *like felt*: close-pressed, Ptolema Physiogn.

πῖλωσις, ἡ, v. sub πῖλησις.

πῖλωτάριος, ὁ, = πῖλωσις, Aët.

πῖλωτός, ὁ, ὄν, (πίλος) = πῖλητός, of felt, σκηναὶ π., of the Scythians, Strab. 307; τάρπας περικείμενοι πῖλωτάς Id. 733; and Dion. H. 2. 64 calls the pilei of the Roman flamines πῖλωτός; cf. πῖλοφόρος.

πῖμελή, ἡ, (πίων, πίωρ) soft fat, lard, Lat. adeps, Hdt. 2. 40, 47, Hipp. Aër. 292, Soph. Ant. 1011; distinguished from στῆαρ as being χυτὸν καὶ ἀπηκτον, Arist. H. A. 3. 17. 1., P. A. 2. 5, al.; ἡ ἐπιπολάζουσα [γάλακτι] π., of cream, Philostr. 809.

πῖμελής, ἔς, fat, Luc. Tim. 15, Babr. 99. 1, etc.; Comp. —έστερος, Luc. Symp. 43.

πῖμελῶδης, ἔς, *like fat, fatty*, Hipp. Art. 807, Arist. P. A. 2. 6, 2, al.

πιμπληναι, Ep. pass. form = πίμπλημι, Il. 9. 679.

πιμπλεια (Πῖμπλα Strab. 471), ἡ, a place in Pieria, sacred to the Muses and Orpheus, Call. Del. 7, Strab. 330, 410:—Adj., Πῖμπληνός Μοῦσα Orph. Fr. 7; Πῖμπληνίδης Μοῦσα Anth. P. 5. 201; σκοπὴ Πῖμπλῆς, π. ἀκρὴ Ar. Rh. 1. 25, Poëta in E. M. 588. 4.

πιμπλῶ, = sq.: Ion. fem. part. pres. πιμπλῶσαι for πιμπλοῦσαι, Hes. Th. 880 (with v. l. πιμπλάσαι).

πιμπλημι, in pres. and impf. formed like ἴσθημι; Ep. 3 sing. subj. πίμπλημι Hes. Op. 299; imperat. πίμπλη Xenarch. Διδμο. 2, ἐμ-πίπλη Ar. Av. 1310:—impf. 3 pl. ἐπιμπλῶσαν Xen. An. 1. 5, 10:—the other tenses formed from πῖλῶ (which in the pres. and impf. is intr., v. sub v.): fut. πῖλῶ Eur. Hipp. 691, (ἀνα-) Hom.:—aor. ἐπῖλῶ Eur., etc.; Ep. πῖλῶσα Hom.:—pf. πέπληκα (ἐμ-) Plat. Apol. 23 E, Lysias 204 C:—Med., fut. πῖλῶσμαι (ἐμ-) Arat.:—aor. ἐπῖλῶσμαι Hom., Att.:—Pass., fut. πῖλῶσθαι (ἐμ-) Ar., Arat.:—aor. ἐπῖλῶσμαι Hom., ἐπῖλῶσμαι Porph. Abst. 1. 16:—aor. ἐπῖλῶσθαι (ἐμ-) Att.; Ep. 3 pl. πῖλῶσθαι Od. 4. 705, Il. 17. 211:—pf. πέπλησμαι Babr. 60, (ἐμ-) Plat.

Rep. 518 B, 3 pl. *πέπληνται* Hipp. 298. 33 (vulg. *πεπλήρονται*)!—besides these tenses, there was a poet. aor. 2 with *πιπρ* form *ἐπλήμην*, Ep. 3 sing. and pl. *πλήτω*, *πλήντω* Hom.; *ἐνέπλητο* Ar. Vesp. 911. 1304; imper. *ἐμ-πλήσω* Ib. 603; opt. *ἐμπλήμην*, *-ῆτω* Id. Ach. 236, Lys. 235; part. *ἐμ-πλήμενος* Id. Vesp. 424, 984, etc.—In the compd. *ἐμπίμπρημι* (which is more freq. in Prose), the second *μ* is dropped, *ἐμπίπλημι*; but it returns with the augm., as in *ἐνέπιμπρασσαν*, v. Lob. Phryn. 95, cf. *πίμπρημι*: Aesch. uses *ἐμπιπλόντων* metri grat., Cho. 360.—Collat., but not Att., forms—3 sing. pres. pass. *πιμπλάνεται* Il. 9. 679; part. *πιμπλῶν* (as from *πιμπλέω*) Hipp. 1199 F; Ion. fem. part. pl. *πιμπλεῦσαι* Hes. Th. 880; 3 sing. imperf. pass. *ἐνέπιμπλέτο* Hdt. 3. 108.—In Hes. Sc. 291, for *ἐπιπλον* *άλων* (as if from *πίπλω*) *ἐπιπνον* is now restored. (From *√ΠΑΔ*, as appears from inf. *πιμ-πλά-ναι*: cf. *πλή-θω*, *πλέ-ως*, *πλή-θος*, *πλή-ρης*; cf. also *πολ-ύς*, *πλεί-ων*, *πλεί-στος*, *πλού-τος*; Skt. *prī*, *prī-par-mi*, *prī-namī* (compleo), *prī-ṇas*, *prī-ṇas* (plenus); Lat. *ple-o* (in comp.), *ple-nus*, *ple-bis*, *pop-ulus*; Slav. *plu-nu* (plenus), *plu-ku* (populus); Lith. *pil-ti* (implete); Goth. *full-s* (plēhns), *full-o* (plēhama); A. S. *full*, *fol-c*; O. H. G. *fol*, *fol-c*, etc.) To fill; c. gen. rei, to fill full of . . . *τρά-πεζαν ἀμύρσους* Od. 5. 93; *πῆρην σίτου καὶ κρεῖων* 17. 411; *π. τινὰ μένος*, *φρένας* *δάρτους*, Il. 13. 60, 17. 573; so in all writers, *π. τὸ πλοῖον καλὰμης* Hdt. 1. 194; *π. κρητῆρα κακῶν* Aesch. Ag. 1397; *πίμπλημι* *ὄμμα* *δακρύων* Soph. El. 906; *δακρύων ἐπλήσεν ἐμέ* filled me full of tears, Eur. Or. 368;—also c. dat. rei (cf. *σάττω* II), to fill with . . . *δακρύοισιν* *Ἑλλάδα ἐπλήσεν* Ib. 1363; *πέμφγει* *πλήσας ὄψιν* Soph. Fr. 483 (v. infr. II. 2);—in Il. 16. 374, *λαχῇ* *τὴν φύβω* *τὴν πάσας πλῆσαν ὀδοῦς*, *λαχῇ* and *φύβω* are prob. dat. modī:—simply to fill, *ιχθύες* . . . *πιπλάσαι* *μυχοῦς* 21. 23, cf. 14. 35. Hes. Op. 409, Plat. Gorg. 494 A. *π. μέλος* Aesch. Fr. 55:—*πίμπλα σὺ μὲν ἐμοί* (sc. *τὴν κύλικα*) Xenarch. Διδ. 1. 2. to fill full, satisfy, glut, Eur. Cycl. 146, etc. 3. to fill, discharge an office, Aesch. Cho. 370 (but the passage seems to be corrupt). II. Med., mostly in aor., to fill for oneself, or what is one's own, *πλήσασθαι δέπας οἶνου* to fill oneself a cup of wine, Il. 9. 224, cf. Od. 14. 112; *πλ. νῆας* to load ships, Od. 14. 87; *θυμὸν πλή-σασθαι* . . . *ἐδῆτος ἡδὲ ποτήτος* to fill up, satiate one's desire with . . . Lat. *animam exple*, 17. 603; *μητρὸθεν δυσάνωμα λέκτρ' ἐπλήσω* Soph. O. C. 528; *πεδία πίμπλασθ' ἀρμάτων* fill the plain full of your chariots, Eur. Phoen. 522, etc. III. Pass. to be filled, become or be full of, *τῶν πεδίων* . . . *ἐπλήσθη* Il. 20. 156; *πλήτω ῥόδος* . . . *ἀνδρῶν* *τὴν καὶ ἔπταν* 21. 16; *ὅσσε* *δακρύοισιν* *πλήσθεν* Od. 4. 705, etc.; *μύενοι* . . . *φρένες* . . . *πιμπλάντο* Il. 1. 104; *πλήσθην* . . . *μέλε' ἐντὸς ἀλκῆς* 17. 211; also, *ἀλκῆς* *πλήτω φρένας* . . . Ib. 499; so in Trag., etc. 2. to be filled, satisfied, have enough of a thing, *γένυσσι πλησθῆναι αἵματων* Soph. Ant. 121; *πλ. τῆς νόσου ἐννοσιᾶ* to be wearied of it by being with it (or perhaps in the sense of *ἀναπικλῆμι* II. 2), Id. Ph. 520; *ἡδονῶν* Plat. Rep. 442 A, etc.;—rarely c. dat., *λέκτρα δ' ἀνδρῶν πόδω πίμπλαται* *δακρύοισι* Aesch. Pers. 134; *δακρύσι τὸ σπράτευμα* *πλησθέν* Thuc. 7. 75; v. supr. I. 1. 3. of females, to become pregnant, Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 15, 29, 6.

πίμπρημι, in pres. and imperf., like *ῖσθμι*; imper. *πίμπρη* Eur. Ion 527, 974, inf. *πιμπράναι* Aesch. Pers. 810, Eur., etc.; imperf. *ἐν-επίμπρη* Thuc. 6. 94, Xen.—the other tenses formed from *πρήω* (which also takes a special sense, v. sub voce):—fut. *πρήσω* Att., (ἐμ-) Hom.:—aor. *ἐπρήσα*, Ep. *πρήσα*, Hom., Att.; 3 sing. shortd. *ἔπρεσε* Hes. Th. 856:—pf. *πέπρηκα* (ἐμ-, κατα-, ὑπο-) Alciphro, etc.—Med., Nic. Al. 345: aor. *ἐπρησάμην* (ἐν-) Q. Sm. 5. 485:—Pass., fut. *πρησθήσομαι* Lxx; also *πεπρήσθαι* or *πρήσσομαι* (ἐν-) Hdt. 6. 9:—aor. *ἐπρήσθην* Amphip. Plaut. 1. 10, Hipp. 566, 22 (ἐν-) Hdt., Att.:—pf. (ἐμ-) *πέπρηκα* Hdt. 8. 144, Paus., etc., (but *πέπρηκα* is the Att. form, acc. to Phot., cf. *πρήθω*, *ἐμπρήθω*); imper. *πέπρησο*, v. infr.—A collat. pres. *ἐμ-πιπράω* (q. v.) also occurs.—In the compd. *ἐμπίμπρημι*, the second *μ*, before *πρ-*, is dropped, *ἐμπίπρημι* (which is the word in common use, the simple being unknown in Prose); but it returns with the augm. as *ἐνεπίμπρασσαν*; cf. *πίμπλημι*. (From *√ΠΡΑ*, as appears from inf. *πιμ-πρά-ναι*; cf. *πρή-θω*, *πρη-σθήρ*. It is difficult to avoid referring to Goth. *brinnan*, Germ. *brennen*, etc., though the init. consonants do not conform to the rule of interchange, v. Pott. 2. p. 212.) To burn, burn up, γῆν . . . *πυρὶ πρήσαι* *κατάκρας* Soph. Ant. 201, cf. *ἐμπίπρημι*; also, *πρήσαι* *δὲ πυρὸς* . . . *δύρετρα* Il. 2. 415, cf. 9. 242; and without *πυρὶ* or *πυρὸς*, Hes. Th. 856; *πρήσω* *πόλιν* Aesch. Theb. 434, cf. Pers. 810, Eur., etc.:—Pass. *πιμπράμαι*, to be burnt, Ar. Lys. 341; *πέπρησο* *burni* with fever, Pherecr. Kρατ. 1; so, of wounds, to be inflamed, Nic. Th. 306; *ἐπὶ τῇν πίμπρασθαι* Luc. Jud. Voc. 8. II. = *πρήω* I. 1, to blow up, distend, Arist. H. A. 3. 21, 4.

πίν, Conic abbrev. for *πίνειν*, Lucill. in Anth. P. 11. 140,—*οἷς* *ὧ* *σκώμμα λέγειν*, *οὐ πίν φίλον*, where Cod. Pal. gives *πεῖν*.

πίνα, ἡ, = *πίσσα*, q. v.
πινάκας, ἂ, ὁ, a tablet-maker, Byz.
πινάκηδόν, Adv. (*πίναξ*) like planks, Ar. Ran. 824, v. Schol.
πινάκιας, α, ον, of the size or thickness of a *πίναξ*, Hippiastr.
πινάκιδιον [κί], τὸ, = *πινάκιον*, Hipp. 1199 F, Arist. Mirab. 57. 2.
πινάκιος, ἡ, ὡν, of or on a tablet, Paul. Al. Apotel. 21. 25, etc.
πινάκιον, τό, Dim. of *πίναξ*, a small tablet, 1. on which the *δικασταί* wrote their verdict, Lat. *tabella* (*condemnatoria* vel *absolutoria*), *π. τιμῆτικόν* Ar. Vesp. 167, cf. Arist. Pol. 2. 8. 5. 2. on which a law was written, Ar. Av. 450, Plut. Pericl. 30, etc. 3. on which the information in case of *ἐξαγγελία* was written, Dem. 96. fin. 4. on which the rules for the *δικασταί* were written, Dem. 998. 4. Phot. 5. tablets, a memorandum book, *ἐἰς π. γράφειν* Plat. Legg. 753 C; *π. τε καὶ γραμματεία* C. I. 76. 11; *π. ὀνειροκριτικόν* Plut. Aristid. 27. G. a label, C. I. 150 B. 7. II. a tablet for paint-

ing upon, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 7, Luc. Imag. 17:—a small or bad picture, Isocr. 370 B.

2. a small plate or dish, Arr. Epict. 1. 19, 4, 2. 22, 31.
πινάκις, ἰδος, ἡ, = *πινάκιον* I. 4, Philyll. Πολ. 3, Macho ap. Ath. 582 C. 2. in pl., like *δέλτοι*, tablets, Lat. *codicilli*, Plut. T. Gracch. 6. Id. 2. 47 E. II. a kind of dance, Ath. 629 F, Poll. 4. 103.
πινάκισκιον, τό, second Dim. of *πίναξ*, Antiph. Ἀφρ. γων. 1. 8.
πινάκισκος, ὁ, = *πινάκιον*, Ar. Pl. 813, Fr. 449, Pherecr. Μετ. 1. 14, Plat. Com. Πρεσβ. 1; v. *πίναξ* 2.
πινάκο-γράφος [ᾶ], ον, a maker of maps, Eust. Dion. P. s. 4: a cataloguer, Steph. B. s. v. Ἀδδῆρα:—hence *πινάκογράφος*, to draw on a *πίναξ*, Eust. 633. 25, etc.:—*πινάκογράφημα*, τό, that which is written on a *πίναξ*, Id. Opusc. 307. 23:—*πινάκογραφία*, ἡ, the description of maps, Strab. 71:—*πινάκογραφικός*, ἡ, ὡν, in the manner of a map, Eust. 1167. 39.

πινάκο-ειδής, ἑς, like a tablet, Diogenian. 5. 72.
πινάκο-θήκη, ἡ, a picture-gallery, Strab. 637.
πινάκο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, one who sells small birds plucked and ranged upon a board, Ar. Av. 14.

πινάκοσις, ἡ, timber-work, Lat. *contabulatio*, Plut. 2. 658 D.
πίναξ [ῖ], ἄκος, ὁ, a board, plank, *πινάκός τε νεῶν* Od. 12. 67; *εὐγόμε-φοισιν* . . . *πινάκοισιν* Opp. H. 1. 194; cf. *πινάκηδον*: *πινάκος* *κουρά* sawdust, Hesych.:—hence of various things made of flat wood, 1. a drawing or writing-tablet, = the later *δέλτος*, first in Il. 6. 169 *πινκ-τὸς π.* (v. sub *γράφω*); *πίναξιν* . . . *ἐγγεγραμμένα* Aesch. Supp. 940; *πινάκων* *ἑσπετῶν δέλτοι* Ar. Thesm. 778; and the name remained when the material was changed, *ἐν χρυσῷ πινάκι γράψαντες* Plat. Criti. 120 C, cf. Rep. 401 A; of a votive tablet hung on the image of a god, Aesch. Supp. 463, cf. Arist. Pol. 8. 6, 12, C. I. (addend.) 2007 f; cf. *πινάκιον*, *πινάκις*:—*Πίνακες* tables or catalogues of authors, name of a work by Callimachus, Diog. L. 8. 86, cf. Ath. 244 A, 585 B, Suid. s. v. Καλλιμαχος.

2. a wooden trencher or platter, *κρεῖων πίνακας παρέθηκεν* Od. 1. 141, 16. 49; and the name continued when the material was changed, *ἐπ' ἀργυρῷ π.* Philippi. Ἀργ. ἀφ. 1, cf. Ath. 128 D, E; also a salver, *πίνακα* . . . *μέγαν*, *ἔχοντα μικροὺς πέντε πινάκισκους* Lynceus Kεντ. 1. 5. 3. a board for painting on, or a painted board, picture, Lat. *tabula*, Simon. 147, 181; *π. οἱ γραφόμενοι* Theophr. H. P. 5. 7. 4; then, 4. generally, a plate with anything drawn or graven on it, *χάλκεος π.*, of a map, Hdt. 5. 49, cf. Plut. Thes. 1; *π. γεωγραφικός*, first made by Anaximander, Strab. 7. 5. a board or tablet on which astronomical schemes were drawn, *ἡ περὶ πίνακα μέθοδος* the art of casting nativities, Plut. Rom. 12, cf. Wytenb. 2. 386 B. 6. a tablet on which public notices were inscribed, a register, list, Lat. *album*, Dem. 1091. 7, Plut. Sull. 26, etc. 7. a kind of strop, to sharpen knives on, Schneid. Theophr. H. P. 5. 5, 1.

πινάριον, τό, a sort of vitriol (v. *χάλκανθον*), Diosc. 5. 114.
πινάρσομαι, Pass. to be dirty, Suid. s. v. *πεπελωμένα*.
πινάρος, ὁ, ὡν, (πίνος) dirty, squalid, Eur. El. 183, Cratin. Incert. 115; *πινάρων* . . . *ἀλουτῖα κόρα* Eupol. Tag. 7, etc.: cf. *πινυρῆς*.
πινάρότης, ἡ, ὡν, filthiness, Eust. 1561. 25.
πινάρο-χαίτης, ον, ὁ, with squalid hair, Tetz. Ante-hom. 398.
πινάω, to be dirty, Ar. Pl. 297 (v. l. *πινάωτα*), Id. Lys. 279.
Πινδάριος, α, ον, of Pindar, Ar. Av. 939:—also *Πινδαρικός*, ἡ, ὡν, Plut. 2. 602 E: Adv. *-κάς*, Eust. 21. 14.
Πινδόθεν, Adv. from Mount Pindus, Pind. P. 1. 126.

πινυρῆς, ἡ, ὡν, Ion. for *πινάρος*, *ἔρια πινυρά* Hipp. ap. Erotian. p. 290. *πίσσα* and *πίννη*, ἡ, the *pinna*, a long-shaped bivalve, with a silky beard, of which several species inhabit the Mediterranean, often mentioned as a delicacy in Com. Poets, e. g. Cratin. Ἀρχ. 5, Philyll. Πολ. 1; described by Arist. H. A. 4. 4. 6 sq, 5. 15, 17, etc.; cf. *πιννο-τήρης*, *-φύλαξ*: its beard was used as silk, cf. *πινυρῆς*: one species produced pearls, v. Ath. 93 E, cf. *πινυρῆς*.—Written with one *ν*, *πίνα*, in Choerob. in Anecd. Oxon. 2, 250.

πινυρῆς, ἡ, ὡν, of or like the *πίσσα*, *π. κόγχος* = *πίσσα*, Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri p. 20: *πινυρῆς*, τό, the pearl produced by the *πίσσα*, Ib. p. 33:—*πινυρῆς* *μαλλός*, ὁ, wool like the silk of the *πίσσα*, Constant. de Them. 1. 12, p. 14.
πιννο-τήρης, ον, ὁ, (τηρέω) the *pinna-guard*, a small crab that lives in the *pinna's* shell, like our hermit-crab, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 17, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 89 D, Plut. 2. 980 B; cf. *πιννοφύλαξ*. 2. metaph. of a little parasitical fellow, Soph. Fr. 116, Ar. Vesp. 1510.
πιννο-τρόφος, ον, nourishing the *pinna*, Tetz. Lyc. 419.
πιννο-φύλαξ [ῖ], ἄκος, ὁ, = *πιννοτήρης*, Arist. H. A. 5. 16, 2, Ath. 93 E.
πιννώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like the *pinna*, Xenocr. Aquat. 27, dub.
πινόεις, ες, εν, poet. for *πινάρος*, Ap. Rh. 2. 301, Anth. P. 7. 146: also in Hipp. 666. 42.

πίνων, τό, liquor made from barley, beer, Arist. Fr. 101.
πινόμοι, Pass. to be rusted, of statues, Plut. Alex. 4: metaph., *literae* *πινωμέναι* or *πενιωμένως scriptae*, in simple or archaic style, Cic. Att. 14. 7, 15. 16 A, cf. *πίνος*.

πίνος, ὁ, dirt, filth, Lat. *squalor*, Soph. O. C. 1259, Eur. El. 305; metaph., *οὖν πίνω* *χερῶν*, i. e. by foul means, Aesch. Ag. 776:—the *πίνος* ὁ *τῆς ἀρχαιοτήτος* was prized in bronzes, whence *πίνος* was used metaph. of an archaic style, Dion. H. de Dem. 39, cf. Plut. 2. 395 B, etc.; v. *πινόμοι*, *εὐπινής*. [Written *πίνος* by Draco 121. 17, Arcad. 63. 21, Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 40, and the Poets always use *ι*, Soph. I. c., Ar. Rh. 2. 200; and so *δυσπινής* and all compds.:—*πίνος* therefore is wrong, as written in E. M. 672. 40, A. B. 22.]

πινύμι, = *πινύσσω*, Hesych. s. v. *πινυμένην*:—*πινύσις*, ἡ, prudence, Id.
πινύσσω: Ep. aor. *ἐπίνυσσα*; aor. pass. *ἐπινύσθην* (v. sub *πνέω*). To make prudent, admonish, correct, *ἥδη γὰρ με καὶ ἄλλο τεῖ ἐπίνυσσε*

ἐφετη II. 14. 249; ἀφραδέοντα πινυσόμεν (for πινυσκέμεν) Naumach. 32. 21; κείνον πινύσκετ' εὐλόγοισι νουθετήμασι Aesch. Pers. 830; κεραδάω μύθω σε πινύσκετ Call. Dian. 152; π. Ζεὺς ἄματα makes the days calm, Simon. 14:—Pass., ὑπὸ τῆς ματρὸς πινυθείς lambl. v. Pyth. 308, cf. Pythag. ap. Procl. in Tim. p. 291.

πινυτή, ἡ, understanding, wisdom, II. 7. 289, Od. 20. 71.

πινυτής, ἡτος, Dor. ἄτος, ἡ, =foreg., Anth. P. 7. 490.

πινυτός, ἡ, ὅν. (v. sub πνέω) wise, prudent, discreet, understanding, Od. 1. 229., 4. 211., 11. 445, etc.; πινυτός θυμόν Pind. I. 8 (7). 56; πάντα ἄρτια καὶ πινυτά Solon 3. 39, cf. Luc. Bacch. 8. Adv., πινυτὰς λέγειν Epicr. Incert. 1. 6.—Poët. word, v. Plut. 2. 797 E.

πινυτότης, ἡτος, ἡ, =πινυσις, πινυτή, Enst. 681. 43.

πινυτό-φρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, of wise or understanding mind, of Ulysses, Anth. P. 3. 8; εὐμαθίη Ib. 7. 22; οὐγῆ Anth. Plan. 325.

πίνω [π], Ep. inf. πινέμεναι and -μεν II. 4. 346, Od. 7. 220: Ion.

impf. πίνεσκον II. 16. 226:—fut. πίομαι II. 13. 493, Soph. O. C. 622,

Ar. Eq. 1289, 1401, Fr. 294; and later πιδύμαι, a form introduced by

copyists into the best authors (as πιδύσαι Hipp. 538. 16, πιδύσθε Xen.

Symp. 4. 7), but rejected by Ath. 446 D, Phryn. 31; Hellenist. 2 pers.

πιδέσαι, LXX, N. T.:—aor. ἐπίνω, Ep. πίνω, Hom., etc.; 2 sing. subj.

πιδύσθαι II. 6. 260; imper. πιδέ Od. 9. 347, Menand. Ἐκχειρ. 3, (ἐκ-) Eur. Cycl. 563; in familiar language πιδί Cratin. Ὀδ. 6, Ar. Vesp. 1489,

Ameips. Σφενδ. 2, Antiph. Μυστ. 1, etc., (ἐκ-) Eur. Cycl. 570; inf. πιδύν,

Ep. πιδέμεν Hom., and πιδύν II. 4. 263; also πιδύναι Hipp. 1147 B; πίν

(Ms. πιδύν) Anth. P. 11. 140; part. πινών, πινούσα II. 24. 102, etc., πιδύσα

Hipp. 1213 D:—Med., subj. πινώμεθα Hermipp. Θεοί 1; imper. πίνεο

Nic. Th. 912; διαπίνωμαι Hedy. ap. Ath. 486 A: πίομαι as pres. med.

Theogn. 962, Ibyc. 15, Pind. O. 6. 147; (pass. in Anth. P. 5. 44):—

Pass., Od. 20. 312; Ep. impf. πίνετο, 9. 45; part. πινέμενος (as if

from πινέω) Hipp. 286. 18.—Other tenses are formed from a Root ΠΟ,

pf. πέπωκα Aesch. Theb. 821, etc.:—Pass., fut. ποθήσομαι (κατα-) Ar.

Vesp. 1502, (ἐκ-) Plut. 2. 240 D: aor. ἐπόθην (ἐξ-) Aesch. Cho. 66,

(κατ-) Plat. Criti. 111 D:—to these must be added a pf. inf. πεπόσθαι

Theogn. 477; Aeol. pres. πώνω, aor. imper. πώθι, πώ, E. M. 698. 51,

Ahrus D. Aeol. p. 140, D. Dor. 511, 523.—Verb. Adj. πιστός, ποτός,

ποτόν, qq. v. (From √ΠΙ, ΠΟ come also πο-τός, πο-τόν, πό-μα,

πό-μα, πό-σις, πο-τήρ, πό-της, etc.; πι-πί-σκω, πι-στρα, πῖ-σις; Skt.

pi, pi-bāni (bibō); pi-nam (potus); pi-tra (poculum); Lat. pi-us,

pi-to, po-culum, etc., cf. bi-bo; Slav. pi-ti (bibere); Lith. po-ta (ebriositas),

etc.) [Prosody:—i always in πίνω, πίνωμαι; i always in aor.

ἐπίνω,—for which reason in Strato in Anth. P. 11. 19, we must read πῖνε

or πῖνε, and in Anacreont. 5. 5 ἐπίνον for ἐπῖνον: Ilom. however has

ἐθέλουσι δὲ πῖμεν ἄμφω (in arsi) II. 16. 825, cf. Od. 18. 3; but, καὶ

φαγόμεν πῖμεν τε (in thesi) 15. 378; in imperat. πῖθι, i always.—

In fut. πίομαι the quantity varies: Hom. and Trag. use i, II. 13. 493,

Aesch. Cho. 578, Soph. O. C. 622; so Theogn. 962, Ar. Eq. 1289, 1401,

Fr. 294; but i in Theogn. 1129, Ion Chius 2. 10 Bgk., Plat. Com. ai

ἀπ' ἑρ. 1, Ameips. Incert. 1; i in πιδύμαι, Ath. 446 E.] To drink,

often from Hom. downwards; c. acc., π. οἶνον, ὕδωρ, αἶμα, etc., Hom.,

etc.; π. ὕδωρ Αἰσίοιο to drink its water, i. e. live on its banks, II. 2.

825;—or c. gen. partit. to drink of a thing, π. οἶνοιο (as Fr. du vin),

Od. 22. 11; so, εἰς οἶνον . . ἔθθεν ἐπίνον whereof . . 4. 220; αἵματος

ἑφρα πῖω II. 96, cf. 15. 373;—also, πίνεον κρητήρας οἶνοιο to drink

bowls of wine, II. 8. 232; κύπελλα οἶνον 4. 346; and, π. ἀπὸ κρήνης

to drink of a spring, Theogn. 959, (but κρήνης, Id. 962); but, π. ἀπ'

αὐτοῦ αἵσθα οἶνον (sc. δέπας) from it, II. 16. 226; δέπα, ἔθθεν ἐπίνον

Od. 10. 62; so, π. ἐκ κεραμῶν II. 9. 469; ἐκ τῆς χειρὸς Hdt. 4. 172;

ἐκ ταύτου . . ποτρίον Ar. Eq. 1289; ἐξ ἀργύρου ἡ χρυσοῦ Plat. Rep.

417 A; ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 4:—also, οὐκὼν ᾧπερ ἐπίνον

with which . . , Od. 14. 112; π. ἐκ κατινῶν ποτρίοις Xen. An. 5. 9, 4;

φάρμακα π. παρὰ τοῦ λατροῦ draughts sent by him, Plat. Gorg. 467

C. 2. absol. to drink, ἐσθιέμεν καὶ πινέμεν Od. 2. 305; ὁ πῖνε

καὶ ἦσθε 5. 94., 6. 249, cf. II. 24. 476, etc.; μήλα . . πινόμεν ἐκ βοτά-

νης going to drink after pasture, II. 13. 493; πρὸς βίαν πίνω Alcae.

20; πῖνε, πῖν' ἐπὶ συμφοραῖς Ar. Eq. 404; π. πρὸς ἡδονήν Plat. Symp.

176 E; εἰς μέθην Id. Legg. 775 B; διδοὶ πῖνεν Hdt. 4. 172; διδόναι

πῖνεν Cratin. Νόμ. 7; πῖνεν αἰτέιν Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 41; πῖνεν ἐγχείας Ib.

1. 3, 9; πῖνεν τις ἡμῖν ἐγχεάτω Philem. Ἀνδρ. 1; μέτρον πίνεον Paro-

miogr., ἡ πῖθι ἡ ἀπῖθι, proverb cited by H. Steph.—in pf. πέπωκα, to

be drunk, Eur. Cycl. 536; but also, πινόντ' τε καὶ πεπωκότα drinking

and having finished drinking, Plat. Phaedo 117 C.

II. metaph. to drink up, as the earth does rain, τὸ ὕδωρ, ὕμνον Hdt. 3. 117., 4.

198; ποῖσα κύνες μέλαν αἶμα Aesch. Eum. 980, cf. Theb. 736, 821,

Soph. O. T. 1401; of plants, Xen. Symp. 2. 25; of a lamp, π. τοῦλαιον

Luc. Catapl. 27; λυχνὸς . . πολλὰ πῖων μέλη Anth. P. 5. 197.

πινώδης, es, (πῖνος) dirty, foul, Hipp. 666. 21, Eur. Or. 225.

πινώδης, ἡ, dirt, filth, Hesych.

πτο-εἰδής, es, shaped like the letter π, cited from Hero in Math. Vett.

πιομαι, v. sub πίνω.

πῖον (sc. γάλα), τό, fat, rich milk, Nic. Al. 77.

πῖος, α, on, poet. form of πῖων, Pind. P. 4. 99, Epich. 92 Ahr., Orph.

Arg. 508: unctuous, Hdt. 2. 94:—τὸ πῖον = πῖστος, Hipp. 508. 45., 573.

38, etc.:—hence are formed πῖστερος, πῖστατος, v. πῖων sub fin.

πῖος, α, on, the Lat. pius, C. I. 5810.

πῖότης, ἡτος, ἡ, fatness, fat, Hipp. Aër. 292, Arist. H. A. 3. 17. 4, P. A.

2. 5, 6, Theophr. H. P. 9. 1, 3.

II. metaph. wealth, prosperity, Philo 1. 299, Enst. 1146. 10.

πίπα, ἡ, v. l. for πῖω in Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 7.

πιπαλῖς, ἰδος, a kind of lizard, Hesych.

πίπερι, πιπερίς, =πέπερι, -ίς.

πῖζω, =sq., Jo. Malal.

II. =πιπῖζω, q. v.

πῖσσω, Hipp. 612. 15., 614. 3, Luc.: fut. πῖσω [π] Pind. I. citand.,

Eupol. Δημ. 24: aor. ἐπίσω Hipp. 611. 27, (ἐν-) Pind. Fr. 77; in Hipp.

Fract. 775 πῖσσαι.—Med., aor. ἐπισάμην (ἐν-) Nic. Th. 573, 877, etc.:—

Pass., aor. ἐπίσθην (ἐν-) lb. 624. Cause of πῖνω, to give to drink,

Hipp. Acut. 383, etc.; c. dupl. acc., πῖσσω σφέα Διρκας ὕδωρ I will make

them drink the water of Dircae, Pind. I. 6 (5). 108; π. τινά τινος Arctac.

Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1, Luc. Lexiph. 20.

πιπλάω, πίπλημι, πίπλω, v. sub πίμπλημι.

πῖπος, ἡ, v. l. for πῖω in Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 17 and 21.

II. ὁ, a young piping bird, Lat. pipio, Ath. 368 F (as Casaub. for ἵππους).

πιπῖζω, to pipe, cheer, or chirp like young birds, Ar. Av. 307: in

Mss. sometimes πῖζω.

πίπρα, ἡ, v. l. for πῖω, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 13.

πιπράσσω, Ion. πιπρήσσω, Call. Fr. 85, Luc. Asin. 32: pf. πέπρωκα

Alex. Μαντ. 1, Isae. 66. 34, etc. (v. infr.): plqpf. ἐπεπράκει Dem. 232.

16:—the pf. and plqpf. are the only tenses of Act. used by correct writers

(the earlier pres. being περῶω or περνήμι, the Att. pres. πῶλω, and the

Att. fut. and aor. being ἀποδόσσομαι, ἀπεδύμην):—Pass., πιπράσσομαι

Lysias 151. 12, Plat. Phaedo 69 B; πεπράσσομαι [α] Ar. Vesp. 179, Xen.

An. 7. 1, 36; later, πράθησσομαι Arist. Fr. 411, Sopat. ap. Ath. 160 F,

Joseph. etc., v. Moer. 294:—aor. ἐπράθην [α] Solon 35. 7, Aesch., etc.,

Ion. ἐπρήθην Hdt. 1. 156, etc.:—pf. πέπρωμαι Aesch., Soph., etc., Ion.

ἐππρήμαι Hdt. 2. 56; inf. πεπράσθαι Ar. Ach. 734 sq., Pax 1011, Andoc.

10. 18, etc.: plqpf. ἐπέπρωτο Ar. Ach. 522. (The full form is

πι-περ-άσσω, redupl. from περ-άω B.) To sell, τὰ κτήματα ἔ

ταλάττω πεπρακότας Isae. l. c.; τὰ ὅλα πεπρακέναι Dem. 234. 17; τὰλλα

πλὴν ἑαυτοῦς οἰομένους πῶλῃν πρώτους ἑαυτοῦς πεπρακοῦναι αἰσθέσθαι

Id. 241. 10:—Pass. to be sold, esp. for exportation, Solon and Hdt. II. c.,

Aesch. Cho. 915, Eur. Ion 310; ἐς Αἰθίωπ, τοὺς Θεσπρωτοὺς Hdt. 2. 54,

56; ἀνούμενα τε καὶ πεπρασμένα Plat. Phaedo 69 B; τὸ ἀνήθην ἡ

πράθην Id. Legg. 850 A; πράθεισις ὀλίγον τῆς πεντηκοντῆς the tax of

2 per c. having been sold or let for a small sum, Andoc. 17. 27.

II. to sell for a bribe, of political leaders, πεπρακέναι αὐτοὺς τῷ Φιλίππῳ

Dem. 148. 8, cf. 215. 6, etc.; τὴν πατρῴαν γῆν πεπρακέναι Dinarch. 99.

17; πεπρακότες τὴν τοῦ βίου παρρησίαν Alex. Μαντ. 1:—metaph. in

Pass., πέπραμαι I am bought and sold! i. e. betrayed, ruined, undone,

πέπραμαι κἀπόκληρα Soph. Ph. 978; so, εὐμορφία πράθεισα Eur. Tro. 936.

πίπτω, poet. subj. πίπτῃσι Plat. Com. Συμμ. 2. 5; Ep. impf. πίπτων II.

8. 67, etc., Ion. πίπτεσκον (συμ-) Emped. 311:—fut. πεσοῦμαι Ant., Ion.

3. π. πεσόνται II. 11. 824., 3 sing. πεσέεται Hdt. 7. 163, 168; in late

Poets πέσομαι Or. Sib. 3. 83., 4. 99:—aor. ἐπεσον, inf. πεσεῖν, II. Att.;

Aeol. ἐπετον Alcae. 59, Pind. O. 7. 126, P. 5. 65, cf. O. 8. 50, P. 8. 119;

in late writers, ἐπέσα Orph. Arg. 523, LXX, etc., (introduced by Copyists

into Mss. of Att. writers, as Enr. Alc. 463, Tro. 291, v. Veitch Gr. Verbs):

—pf. πέπτωκα Aesch. Enm. 147, Ar., etc.; later also πέπηκα Anth. P.

7. 427; Ep. part. πεπτεύς, εἰστος (the εω forming one syll. by synizesis)

II. 21. 503, etc.; also πεπτήως, ἡνία, Od. 14. 354, etc.; pl. -ήτες, Hipp.

618. 7, Ap. Rh. 4. 1298; (the latter forms belong also to πτῆσσω); Att.

poët. part. πεπτάω Soph. Aj. 828, Ant. 697:—an aor. pass. ἐπώθην in

late writers, as Anth. P. 1. 109, C. I. 8605. (The word is redupl. from

√ΠΕΤ, πέτομαι, which appears in Dor. aor. ἐπετ-ον (v. supr.), and the

poët. form πῖτ-νω:—for the redupl. πῖ-πτω, cf. μῖμνω from μένω, γίγνομαι

from *γένω. Hence it is wrong to compare πίπτω with βίπτω, as in E. M.

673. 9; and π is not long by nature, as Draco says.)

A. Radical sense, to fall, fall down, and (when intentional) to cast

oneself down, Hom., etc.; πέσε πρηγής, πέσεν ὕπτιος II. 6. 307., 15. 435,

etc.; νυφάδες . . π. θαμναί 12. 278; ὅπως πέσεν Od. 12. 410, etc.:—

Construction, with Preps., in Hom. almost always πίπτειν ἐν . . , as, π.

ἐν κοινήνι to fall in the dust, i. e. to rise no more, to fall and lie there,

II. 11. 425., 13. 205; ἐν αἵματι καὶ κοινήνι πεπετώας Od. 22. 384; π.

ἐν ἀγκοινοῖσι τινος to fall into her husband's arms, Hes. Fr. 21. 5; ἐν

χθονὶ πέσῃσι Simon. in Anth. P. 7. 24; so in Att. Poets, π. ἐν δερμῖνι

Or. 35, cf. Aesch. Pers. 125, etc. (v. infr. B. 1); rare in Prose, π. ἐν

ποταμῷ Xen. Ages. 1, 32:—the Prep. ἐν is also omitted, πέθω πίπτειν to

fall and lie there, II. 5. 82; and so in Att., π. δερμῖνι Eur. Or. 88, cf. Herm.

Soph. El. 420, Seidl. Eur. El. 424:—also, π. ἐπὶ χθονὶ Od. 24. 535, cf. Hes.

Fr. 47. 7; ἐπὶ γῇ Soph. Ant. 134:—πρὸς πέδω Eur. Bacch. 605; πρὸς

ἀγκάλας τινός Eur. Ion 962:—ἀμφὶ σώμασιν τινος Aesch. Ag. 326:—

with a Prep. of motion first in Hes., Πηλιάδης π. ἐς πόλιν Or. 618;

ποταμός εἰς ἅλα Th. 791; cf. Pers. Hes. 1018 (1025); αἶμα π. ἐπὶ γῇ

Aesch. Ag. 1019; ἐπὶ στήμα Xen. Cyn. 10, 13; πρὸς οὐδας Eur. Hec.

405. 2. Hom. uses it with Adv. of motion as well as of state, χαμάδις

π. II. 7. 106., 15. 714, etc.; χαμαὶ π. 4. 482., 14. 413, etc.; π. ἐραξ 12.

156, Od. 20. 180. 3. often also with Preps., denoting the point from

which one falls, ἀπ' ὤμων χαμαὶ πέσε II. 16. 803; ἀπ' οὐρανοῦ Aesch. Fr.

38; ἀπὸ τινος ἔθου Plat. Legg. 701 D; ἐκ χειρὸς π. ἡνία II. 5. 583; π.

ἐκ νηὸς Od. 12. 417; ἐκ νηὸς . . ἐν πόντῳ lb. 51. 4. absol., πίπτε

δὲ λαὸς were falling fast, II. 8. 67, etc.; esp. in pf. to be fallen, lie low,

Aesch. Cho. 263, etc.: so also with acc. cogn. added, πεσείν . . πτώματ'

οὐκ ἀναρχετὰ Id. Fr. 919; πεσάματα πλείωτ' Ἀλλάδος πέπτωκε Eur.

Andr. 653.

kótes the fallen, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 24; with another word, *véknes πίπτοντες* Il. 10. 200; *νεκροὶ περὶ νεκροῖς πεπτοκότες* Eur. Phoen. 881; *π. δορί*, etc., Id. Hec. 5; — *π. ὑπὸ τινος to fall by another's hand*, Hdt. 9. 67; also, *ἄς ὁ θάμνος πρόρριος πίπτοντος* . . . *ὅς ἀρ' ὑπ' Ἀτρείδῃ πίπτε κάρηνα* Trwán Id. 11. 158, cf. 500, etc.; *τὸ Περσὺν ἄνθος οἶχεται πεσόν* Aesch. Pers. 252.

2. *to fall, be ruined, δόμον δοκούντα κάρτα νῦν πεπτοκέναι* Aesch. Cho. 263; *στάντες τ' εἰς ὀρθὴν καὶ πεσόντες ὕστερον* Soph. O. T. 50; *ἀβουλία, ἐξ ἀβουλίας π.* Id. El. 429, 398; *ἀπὸ μικροῦ κακοῦ* Id. Aj. 1077; — of an army, *μεγάλα πεσόντα πρήγματα ὑπὸ ἡσσόνων* Hdt. 7. 18; *ὁ Ξέρξης στρατὸς αὐτὸς ὑπ' ἐαυτοῦ ἔπεσε*, Lat. *mole sua corruit*, Id. 8. 16, cf. Thuc. 2. 89. 3. *to fall, sink, ἀνεμος πέσε the wind fell*, Od. 19. 202., 14. 475, cf. Lat. *cadunt austri*, Virg. G. 1. 354, cf. Ecl. 9. 58; (but in Hes. Op. 545, *Βορέας πεσόντος* is used for *ἐμπεσόντος, falling on, blowing on one*): *νίκτης, πέπτωκε κομπάσματα* Aesch. Theb. 794, cf. Soph. Ant. 474; c. dat., *ταῖς ἐλπίσι πεσεῖν to sink, fail in one's hopes*, Polyb. 1. 87, 1. 4. *to fall short, fail*, Plat. Phaedo 100 E; so of a play, *to fail, break down, Lat. cadere, explodi*, Ar. Eq. 540; cf. *ἐκπίπτω*.

III. *πίπτειν ἐκ τινος to fall out of or lose a thing, unintentionally, ἐκ θυμοῦ πίπτειν τινὶ to fall out of, lose his favour*, Il. 23. 595; so, *π. ἐξ ἐλπίδων* Eur. Ion 23; *τοῦτομαλιν π. φρενὸν* Id. Hipp. 390; but also of set purpose, Od. 10. 51; *π. ἐξ ἀρκύων to escape from* . . . Aesch. Eum. 147; *ἔξω τῶν κακῶν* Ar. Ran. 970. 2. *reversely, π. ἐς κακότητα* Theogn. 42; *ἐς ἀπὴν* Solon 12. 68; *ἐς δουλοσύνην* Id. 9. 4; *ἐς δακρυά* Hdt. 6. 21; *ἐς νόσον* Aesch. Prom. 478; *ἐς ἔρον, ἔρυν, ὄργην, φόβον, ἀνάγκας*, Eur. I. T. 1172, Thuc., etc.; but also, *π. ἐν γυσιπέδαις* Pind. P. 2. 76; *ἐν μέσοις ἀρκυστάτοις* Soph. El. 1476; *ἐν φόβῳ* Eur. Or. 1418; and c. dat. only, *π. δυσπραξίας* Soph. Aj. 759; *αἰσχύνῃ* Id. Tr. 597, etc. — *οὐκ οἶδα ποῖ πέσω* I know not which way to turn, Ib. 705.

3. *π. εἰς ὕπνον to fall asleep* (old Engl. on sleep), Soph. Ph. 826; also, *ἐν ὕπνῳ*, Pind. I. 4. 41 (3. 39); or simply *ὑπνῶ*, Aesch. Eum. 68; *reversely ὕπνος πίπτει ἐπὶ βλεφάρῳ* Hes. Fr. 47.

IV. *πίπτειν μετὰ ὕπνον πάντα τοῖς ἀνθρώποις to fall between her feet, i. e. to be born*, Il. 19. 110, cf. LXX (Dent. 28. 57); so, in Engl., a foal or calf is said to *be dropt*.

V. of the dice, *τὰ δεσποτῶν εὐ πεσόντα θήσομαι* I shall count my master's throws good or lucky, Aesch. Ag. 32; *αἱ γὰρ εὐ πίπτοντες οἱ Διὸς κύβοι* Jove's throws are always good, Soph. Fr. 763; *ὥσπερ οἱ κύβοι οὐ ταῦτ' αἰεὶ πίπτονται* Alex. Brev. 2; *ὥσπερ ἐν πτώσει κύβων πρὸς τὰ πεπτοκέντα τίθεσθαι τὰ πράγματα according to the throws*, Plat. Rep. 604 C; so prob., *ὑνασθαι πρὸς τὰ νῦν π.* Eur. Hipp. 718, ubi v. Valck.; so, of tossing up with oyster-shells, *κάν μὲν πίπτεισι τὰ λευκὰ ἐπάνω* Plat. Com. Συμμ. 2; of lots, *ὁ κλήρος π. τινὶ or παρὰ τινά* Plat. Legg. 619 E, 617 E; *ἐπὶ τινά* Act. Ap. 1. 26. 2. *generally, to fall, turn out, εὐ, καλῶς πίπτειν to be lucky*, Eur. Or. 603, etc.; *π. παρὰ γνώμαν* Pind. O. 12. 14; and, of a battle, *καταδοκήσας ᾗ πεσέεται* waiting to see how it would fall, Hdt. 7. 163, cf. 8. 130; *ἐν ἀλαθείᾳ π. to turn out true*, Pind. O. 7. 126; *γυμφοραὶ παντοίας πίπτονται παντοίως* Plat. Legg. 709 A. 3. *to fall to one, i. e. to his lot, τινὶ, esp. of revenues, προσδοκᾶς τῷ δήμῳ πίπτει*, Lat. *redit ad* . . . Polyb. 31. 7. 1, cf. 2. 62, 1; *τὰ πεσὼν ἀπὸ τῆς τιμῆς* Dion. H. 20. 9; *πίπτει τὰ τέλη the taxes come in or are due*, cited from Strab.

VI. *to fall in with, fall into, of a period of Time, πίπτει ὑπὸ τοῦς ἡμετέροισιν χρόνοις, π. κατὰ τὴν ρηθ'* Ὀλυμπιάδα Polyb. 1. 5. 1, etc. VII. *to fall under, belong to a class, εἰς γένη ταῦτα* Arist. Metaph. 3. 2. 22, al.; *ἐπὶ τὴν αὐτὴν ἐπιστήμην* Ib. 1. 2. 8; *ὑπὸ τὴν αὐτὴν μέθοδον* Id. Top. 1. 6, 7, cf. 6. 13, 12; *ὑπὸ τέχνην οὐδεμίαν* Id. Eth. N. 2. 2. 4; *ἔξω τῶν διηρημένων γενῶν* Id. P. A. 4. 5. 48, etc.

C. in Plat. Polit. 272 E, *εἰς γῆν σπέρματα πεσούσης* (sc. τῆς ψυχῆς), has been explained as trans. *having let fall*; but this cannot be correct, v. Stallb. ad l.

ΠΙΠΩ, οὗς, ἡ, the woodpecker, *picus viridis major et minor*, Arist. H. A. 8. 3. 7., 9. 1, 17 and 21, al., Lyc. 476.

ΠΙΡΩΜΙΣ, an Egyptian word, = *καλὸς κάγαθος*, Hdt. 2. 143; in modern Coptic, *romi* is = Lat. *vir*; cf. Jablonski Prolegg. xxxviii, Wilkinson's Egyptians 1. p. 17.

ΠΙΣΑ [ῥ], ἡ, (πίσισκω) = *πίστρα*, Schol. Pind. I. 6. 108.

ΠΙΣΑ or ΠΙΣΩ, Δορ. ΠΙΣΑ, ἡς, ἡ, (πίνω, cf. πίνω), a fountain at Olympia in Elis (Strab. 356), which gave a name to Olympia itself, Stesich. 88, Hdt. 2. 7, Pind., etc.; (prob. from the same Root as πίνω, τό) : — Adv. ΠΙΣΩθεν, Anth. P. 7. 390 : — ΠΙΣΑΙΟΙ, οἱ, the people of Pisa, Diod. 15. 82; Adj. ΠΙΣΑΙός, α, ον, Nic. ar. Ath. 683 A, Anth. P. 6. 350, etc. : — also ΠΙΣΑΤῆς, ον, ὁ, Pind. O. 9. 103, fem. ΠΙΣΑΤῆς, ιδος, Pind. O. 4. 20; ἡ ΠΙΣΑΤῆς (sc. γῆ) Strab. 337; or ἡ ΠΙΣΑΙΑ Paus. 5. 1, 6, etc.

II. Pisa in Etruria, a colony from Pisa in Elis, Polyb., etc.; also ΠΙΣΑΙ, αἱ, Polyb. 2. 27, 1, etc. [ΠΙΣΑ in Pind., in other Poets ΠΙΣΑ.]

ΠΙΣΙΝΟΣ [ῥ], ἡ, ον, (πίσος) made of peas, ἔτρος π. pea-soup, Ar. Eq. 1171, Antiph. Παρὰ 5. 7.

ΠΙΣΜΟΣ, ὁ, (πισίσκω) = *πισισμός*, Hesych.

ΠΙΣΟΣ [ῥ], ὁ, a kind of pulse, prob. the pea, Lat. *pisum*, Ar. Fr. 88, Eupol. Incert. 25, cf. Theophr. H. P. 8. 1. 4, Ath. 406 C, etc. : — also ΠΙΣΟΝ, τό, Alex. Incert. 63; Dim. ΠΙΣΑΡΙΟΝ, τό, Basil.

ΠΙΣΟΣ, τό, (πίνω, cf. ΠΙΣΑ) old Ep. Noun, prob. only used in pl. *μεσάσων, πίσα παίνερα* Il. 20. 9, Od. 6. 124, h. Ven. 99, Simon. 193, etc.

ΠΙΣΩ, Att. ΠΙΤΩ, ἡ, (v. sub πένκη), pitch, Lat. *pix*, Il. 4. 277, Hdt. 4. 195, etc.; distinguished as *π. ὠμὴ* and *ἐφθῆ*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 2, Polyb. 5. 89, 6, comp. with Hipp. 605. 35: the raw pitch was also called ὑγρὰ, Diosc. 1. 94; the prepared ἑγρὰ or παλινμίσσα, Ib. 97 : — proverb, *μελάντερον ἥτε πίσα* (v. sub ἥτε) Il. 1. c.; *ἀρτι μὲν πίττης γένηται*, i. e. he has got the first taste of misery, Dem. 1215. 10, Theocr. 14. 51.

ΠΙΣΟ-ΑΛΦΙΗΣ, ἑς, tarred, pitched, Eust. 1561. 9 : — ΠΙΣΟ-ΑΛΦΙΕΥΑ, to smear with pitch, Aen. Tact. 11.

ΠΙΣΟ-ΑΝΘΟΣ, εος, τό, the oily fluid that rises to the surface when the raw pitch is left to stand, Lat. *flor picis*, Galen.; called by Hipp. ὄρρος πίσης, 877 A (cf. ὄρρπίσσα), by Diosc. ΠΙΣΣΕΛΑΙΟΝ, 1. 95.

ΠΙΣΣΑΡΙΟΝ, τό, a little pitch, Archig. ap. Galen.

ΠΙΣΟ-ΑΣΦΑΛΤΟΣ, ἡ, a compound of asphalt and pitch, Diosc. 1. 100, Plin. 24. 25, etc.

ΠΙΣΟ-ΕΛΑΙΟΝ, τό, = *πίσσανθος*, q. v. : also a mixture of oil and pitch, Hippatri.

ΠΙΣΣΗΕΙΣ, εσσα, εν, of pitch, pitchy, Nic. Th. 716, Manetho 4. 346.

ΠΙΣΣΗΡΗΣ, ες, = *πισσῆεις*, Aesch. Cho. 268. 2. = *πισσοκώνητος*, Orac. ap. Ath. 524 A. II. ἡ π. (sc. κηρωτή), a pitch-plaster, Hipp. Fract. 766, etc.

ΠΙΣΣΗΡΟΣ, ὁ, ὢν, = *πισσῆεις*, Galen.

ΠΙΣΣΙΩ, to be like pitch, τὴν χροῖαν, cited from Diosc. Ther. II. to taste of pitch, οἶνος ΠΙΣΣΙΩΝ Schol. Ar. Ach. 189.

ΠΙΣΣΙΝΟΣ, Att. ΠΙΤΤΙΝΟΣ, ἡ, ον, (πίσσα) of or from pitch, pitched, κάδος π. Ar. Fr. 262 : like pitch, ὁρόσος Luc. V. H. 2. 29.

ΠΙΣΣΙΤΗΣ [ῥ], ὁ, flavoured with pitch, οἶνος Diosc. 5. 48, Strab. 202.

ΠΙΣΣΟ-ΕΙΔΗΣ, ἑς, like pitch, pitchy-looking, Byz.

ΠΙΣΣΟ-ΚΑΥΕΥΑ, to extract pitch by burning, π. πένκη Theophr. II. P. 9. 2, 2.

ΠΙΣΟ-ΚΗΡΟΣ, ὁ, bees-wax, with which bees line their hives, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 10, Plin. 11. 8.

ΠΙΣΣΟ-ΚΟΠΕΑΙ, Pass. (κύντω) to be smeared with pitch, ΠΙΤΤΟΚΟΠΗ-ΘΕΝΤΑ ἑλτα Theophr. H. P. 5. 4. 5. II. to have the hair removed by pitch-plasters, ΠΙΤΤΟΚΟΠΟΥΜΕΝΟΣ ἡ ξυρούμενος Alex. Incert. 10; *κιναιδοί πεπιττοκομημένοι* Com. Anon. 38 : — so in Subst. ΠΙΣΣΟΚΟΠΙΑ, ἡ, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 2; Adj. ΠΙΣΣΟΚΟΠΟΣ, ον, and -ΚΟΠΙΚΟΣ, ἡ, ὢν, Poll. 7. 165 : — cf. ΠΙΣΣΩ III.

ΠΙΣΣΟΚΩΝΗΤΟΣ, ον, (κωνάω II) daubed with pitch : π. πῦρ fire blazing with pitch, Aesch. (Fr. 118) ap. Phot.; Hesych. also cites π. μόρος the death of one who is pitched and burnt alive, v. Dind.; and in the same sense ΠΙΣΣΟΚΩΝΙΑΣ Ἀρπς is cited by Schol. Ven. II. 18. 521 from Cratin. (Incert. 162) : — also ΠΙΣΣΟ-ΚΩΝΙΑ, ἡ, a tarring of sheep, Hesych. s. v. κωνῆσαι.

ΠΙΣΣΟ-ΤΡΟΦΟΣ, ον, yielding pitch, φντά Plut. 2. 648 D.

ΠΙΣΣΟΥΡΓΕΙΑ, τά, pitch-works, Strab. 218.

ΠΙΣΣΟΥΡΓΕΟΜΑΙ, Pass. to be made into pitch, Dion. H. 20. 6.

ΠΙΣΣΟΥΡΓΙΑ, ἡ, a making of pitch, Poll. 7. 101.

ΠΙΣΣΟΥΡΓΙΣ, Att. ΠΙΤΤ-, ον, (*ἔργω) making pitch, Theodoret.

ΠΙΣΣΟ-ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ, ον, smeared with pitch, νῆς Hesych. s. v. μελαῖναι.

ΠΙΣΣΩ, Att. ΠΙΤΤΩ, (πίσσα) to pitch over, pitch, τὰς ναῦς Schol. Ar. Pl. 1094. II. to pitch bronze statues, in order to take casts of them, Luc. Jup. Trag. 33. III. to remove the hair by means of a pitch-plaster, a custom among women and effeminate men, Clem. Al. 261 : — esp. in Med., Ib. 263; οἱ βάρβαροι ΠΙΤΤΟΥΝΤΑΙ τὰ σώματα Ath. 518 A, cf. Luc. Rhet. Pracc. 23; ΠΙΤΤΟΥΜΕΝΟΣ τὰ σκέλη Luc. Dem. 50, cf. Merc. Cond. 33.

ΠΙΣΩΘΗΣ, Att. ΠΙΤΤ-, ες, (εἶδος) like pitch, Arist. H. A. 9. 10, 5. II. yielding pitch, πένκη Theophr. II. P. 1. 12, 2, etc.

ΠΙΣΩΣΙΣ, Att. ΠΙΤΤΩΣΙΣ, ἡ, a pitching over, Galen.

ΠΙΣΩΣΤΕΟΝ, verb. Adj. one must pitch, Galen.

ΠΙΣΩΣΩΤΗΣ, οὗ, ὁ, one who pitches, Luc. Fugit. 33.

ΠΙΣΩΤΩΣ, Att. ΠΙΤΤΩΤΩΣ, ἡ, ὢν, pitched, Galen.

ΠΙΣΤΑΚΗ [ῥ], ἡ, the pistachio-tree, also = sq., Alphiro 1. 22 : — ΠΙΣΤΑΚΙΑ, ον, τό, the fruit of the pistachia, Diosc. 1. 177, Nic. Th. 891; also written ΠΙΣΤΑΚΙΑ, φιστάκια, v. Ath. 649 C sq.; φιστάκια Geop. 10. 12.

ΠΙΣΤΕΥΜΑ, = *πίστωμα* (which Herm. would restore), Aesch. Ag. 878.

ΠΙΣΤΕΥΣΙΣ, εως, ἡ, a confiding, ἐντολῶν Joseph. A. J. 17. 3. 3.

ΠΙΣΤΕΥΤΕΟΝ, verb. Adj. one must trust, Plat. Tim. 20 B, 40 E, Strab. 702.

ΠΙΣΤΕΥΤΙΚΟΣ, ἡ, ὢν, disposed to trust, confiding, Arist. Rhet. I. 12, 19; τὸ -κόν, M. Anton. 1. 14 : — Adv., ΠΙΣΤΕΥΤΙΚΩΣ ἔχειν τινὶ to rely upon . . . Plat. Hipp. Mi. 364 A. II. creating belief, πειθῶ π. Id. Gorg. 455 A.

ΠΙΣΤΕΥΩ, fut. εὔσω : plqpf. ΠΙΣΤΕΥΕΥΝΕΙΝ Act. Ap. 14. 23 : (πίστις). To trust, trust to or in, put faith in, rely on, believe in a person or thing, or (with reference to statements of fact), to believe or credit but the two notions run into one another, as will appear from the examples; π. τινὶ Hdt. 1. 24., 2. 118, 120, Trag., etc.; θεῶν π. θεοφάτοις Aesch. Pers. 800; τῇ τέχῃ Thuc. 5. 112; σφισιν αὐτοῖς 3. 5; ταῖς ἀληθείαις Dem. 1081. 13; τῷ λόγῳ Soph. El. 886, etc.; σημείοις Antipho 139. 4; π. τινὶ περὶ or ὑπὲρ τινος Arist. Eth. N. 8. 4. 3, Polyb. 2. 43, 2; with neut. Adj., λόγους ἥμοιοι πιστεύοντες τάδε believe my words herein, Eur. Hel. 710; ταῦτ' . . . Αἰγυπτίους πιστεύσαι δεῖ Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 12; μὴ πάντα περὶ πᾶσι πιστεύειν Menand. Monost. 335 : — later, esp. in N. T., we find π. εἰς θεόν, to believe on or in . . . ; also, π. ἐπὶ τὸν Κύριον Act. Ap. 9. 42 : — absol. to believe, περὶ μὲν τούτου . . . οὔτε ἀπιστέω οὔτε ὦν π. τι λίην Hdt. 4. 96; χαλεπὸν παντὶ τεκμηρίῳ πιστεύειν hard to believe on the most positive proofs, Thuc. 1. 20; c. acc. cogn., π. δόξαν to entertain a confident opinion, Id. 5. 105 : — Pass. to be trusted or believed, ἀξίως πιστεύεσθαι Plat. Lach. 181 B; πιστεύεσθαι ὑπὸ τινος to enjoy his confidence, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 39, An. 7. 6, 33; so, π. παρὰ τινι Dem. 622. 12., 1336. 23; πρὸς τινι Id. 464. 20; ὡς πιστευθόμενος as if he would be believed, Dem. 830. 15, cf. 957. 26; π. ὡς δημοτικὸς ὦν Arist. Pol. 5. 5, 10; πιστεύονται [αἱ λόγοι] Id. Eth. N. 1. 1, 4 : — Med. to believe mutually, ἐπιστεύοντο ἀπὲρ ἀλλήλων ἔλεγον Dem. 883. 14. 2. to comply, οὐθ' ὡς ὑπέκταν οὐθ' ὡς πιστεύσαν Soph. O. T. 625, cf. 646; opp. to ἀπιστέω, Id. Tr. 1228.

3. c. inf. to believe that, feel sure or confident that a thing is, will be, has been, Eur. H. F. 146; ἀληθῆ εἶναι Plat. Gorg. 524 A, etc.; πιστεύω ἐμὲ προέχειν, εἰδέναι, etc., Thuc. 2. 62, Plat. Rep. 450 D, etc.; π. ποιεῖν to dare to do a thing, Dem. 866. 1; π. ὡς . . .

ὑτι .., Xen. Hier. 1, 37, Arist. Phys. 8, 3, 8, al.:—the inf. is sometimes omitted, τὰ μὲν οὐ πιστεύουσιν οἱ νέοι (sc. εἶναι or γεγονέναι) Arist. Eth. N. 6, 8, 6, cf. An. Pr. 2, 23, 1, G. A. 1, 2, 2:—Pass., παρὰ Διὸς .. οἱ νόμοι πιστεύονται ἵσταν γεγονέναι Plat. Legg. 636 D; πιστεύομαι ἀληθεύσει I am believed likely to .., Xen. An. 7, 7, 25, ὁ ἥλιος .. πιστεύεται εἶναι μελίων τῆς οἰκουμένης Arist. de An. 3, 3, 15. 4. c. dat. et inf., τοῖαι ἐπίστευε σὶγὰν to whom he trusted that they would keep silence, in whose secrecy he confided, Hdt. 8, 110, cf. Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 55, Lys. 156, 42:—Pass. 5. in N. T. and Eccl. to believe, have faith. II. π. τινί τι to entrust something to another, Xen. Mem. 4, 4, 17, Symp. 8, 36; ἐαυτὸν τινι Lys. 183, 36; γυναικὶ μὴ πιστεύετε τὸν .. βίον Menand. Monost. 86:—Pass., πιστεύομαι τι I am entrusted with a thing, have it committed to me, Ep. Plat. 309 A, cf. Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 8; π. τι παρὰ or ὑπό τινος Polyb. 3, 69, Phylarch. ap. Ath. 593 C; c. inf., πιστευθῆναι τοῖς ἐχθροῖς διαφθεῖραι Arist. Pol. 3, 16, 10, cf. Strab. 259; c. gen., πιστευθεὶς τῆς Κύπρου Polyb. 18, 38, 6, cf. 6, 56, 13, Diod. 12, 15, etc. πιστήρ, ἥρος, ὅ, (πισίσκω)=πισιστήρ, πισιστής. πιστήριον, τό,=πισιστήριον, Hesychn., Phot. πιστικός (A), ἡ, ὄν, (πίνω) liquid, vārdos Ev. Marc. 14, 3, Jo. 12, 3; cf. πιστός (A):—others refer it to πίστις, in the sense of genuine, pure.

πιστικός (B), ἡ, ὄν, (πίστις) faithful, Lat. fidelis, γυνή π. καὶ οἰκουρος Artemid. 2, 32:—Adv., πιστικῶς ἔχειν τινί Plut. Pelop. 8. 2. genuine, v. foreg.

Πίστιος Ζεὺς, ὁ, the 'Jupiter Fidius' of the Rom., Dion. H. 4, 58, al.; θεὸς Πίστιος in C. I. 5934.

πίστις, ἡ, gen. εως, Ion. ios Emped. 413: c. dat. πίστει, Ion. πίστῃ Hdt. 3, 74: Ion. nom. and acc. pl. πίστις lb. 8; dat. πίστῃσι 4, 172: (πίσθη-μα). Trust in others, faith, Lat. fides, fiducia, first in Hes., πίστις καὶ ἀπιστία ὄλεσαν ἀνδρας Op. 370; πίστει χρηματ' ὄλεσαν, ἀπιστήρ δ' ἐσάωσα Theogn. 831; π. ἔχειν τινί Soph. O. C. 950, cf. O. T. 1445, etc.; c. gen. pers. faith or belief in .., π. θεῶν Eur. Med. 414, Hipp. 1037:—generally, persuasion of a thing, confidence, assurance, Pind. N. 8, 73, and often in Att.; σωφροσύνης πίστιν ἔχειν περὶ τινος to be persuaded of his probity, Dem. 300, 11; π. περὶ τινος ἔχειν Plut. 2, 1101 C. 2. in subjective sense, good faith, trustworthiness, faithfulness, honesty, Lat. fides, Theogn. 1133, Hdt. 8, 105, Aesch. Pers. 443; θνή-σκει δὲ πίστις, βλαστάνει δ' ἀπιστία Soph. O. C. 611:—of things, credence, credit, belief, τὰν π. συμκράν παρ' ἐμοῦ Eur. El. 737; cf. Arist. Eth. N. 10, 8, 12, Polyb. 1, 35, 4. 3. in a commercial sense, credit, trust, like Lat. fides, πίστις τοσούτων χρημάτων ἔστι μοι παρὰ τινι I have credit for so much money with him, Dem. 962, 4, cf. 958, 3; εἰς πίστιν δίδουαι τί τινι Id. 886, 25; so, ἐν πίστει ἀπολειφ-θῆναι to be left in trust, as guardian, Plut. Cic. 47. 4. in Theol., faith, belief, as opp. to sight and knowledge, N. T., Eccl. II. that which gives confidence: hence, 1. like τὸ πιστόν, an assurance, pledge of good faith, warrant, guarantee, οὐκ ἀνδρὸς ὅρκος πίστις ἀλλ' ὅρκων ἀνὴρ Aesch. Fr. 290, cf. Soph. El. 887, Eur. Hipp. 1055, Antipho 144, 18; distinguished from ὅρκος and δέξις, Arist. Rhet. 1, 14, 5, cf. Pers. Med. 21; ἐμβαλε χεῖρὸς πίστιν Soph. Ph. 813; δόξαι μοι χεῖρὸς σῆς π. Id. O. C. 1632; πίστιν καὶ ὅρκια ποιεῖσθαι to make a treaty by exchange of assurances and oaths, Hdt. 9, 92, cf. Andoc. 14, 30; οἷον .. οὐτε π. αὐθ' ὅρκος μένει Ar. Ach. 308; so, πίστις (Ion. for πιστεύς) ποιεῖσθαι Hdt. 3, 8; πρὸς τινα Thuc. 4, 51; ἀλλήλους Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 12; πίστις δίδουαι to give assurances, Hdt. 9, 91, cf. Thuc. 4, 86; ὅρκους καὶ πίστιν ἀλλήλους δοῦναι Ar. Lys. 1185; π. δοῦναι τινι Thuc. 5, 45; π. δίδουαι καὶ λαμβάνειν to interchange them, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 44; δίδουαι καὶ δέχεσθαι ἀλλήλων Plat. Phaedr. 256 D, cf. Lysias 121, 4, 154, 40; πίστι λαβεῖν or καταλαβεῖν τινα to receive into friendship on assurance given, Hdt. 3, 74, 9, 106:—also of an oath, θεῶν πίστις ὀρνεῖναι Thuc. 5, 30; πίστιν ἐπιτιθεῖναι or προστιθεῖναι τινί Dem. 852, 15, 1270, 9, cf. 1196, 16:—c. gen. objecti, φύβων π. an assurance against .., Eur. Supp. 627. 2. a means of persuasion, an argument, proof, esp. such as used by orators, Antipho 139, 18, 144, 34, Plat. Phaedo 70 B, Isocr. 28 B, etc.:—in Arist., opp. to a demon- strative proof (ἀποδείξεις), Rhet. 1, 1, 11, 1, 15, 1, 2, 20, 1; but he also used it generally, π. ἐκ τῆς ἐπαγωγῆς An. Post. 2, 3, 2, etc.; ἡ διὰ συλλογισμοῦ π. Id. Top. 1, 8, 1. III. that which is entrusted, a trust, Lat. fideicommissum, πίστιν ἐγχειρίζειν τινί Inscr. Boeot. IV b. 12, Polyb. 5, 41, 2, 16, 22, 2; σὴ π. given in trust to thee, Epigr. Gr. 618, 23.

πιστο-ολέτης, ου, ὅ, faith-destroying, Or. Sib. 2, 263. πιστόν, τό, v. πιστός A. III. πιστοποιέω, to accredit, confirm, Joseph. Macc. 7, and Eccl. πιστοποιήσεις, ἡ, confirmation, very late. πιστοποιός, ὄν, accrediting, confirming, Cyrill.

πιστο-πράθεις, οἱ, faith-destroyers, Or. Sib. 8, 187 (Mss., -πορθεῖς). πιστός (A), ἡ, ὄν, (πίνω)=ποτός, liquid; πιστά liquid medicines, draughts, opp. to βρώσιμα, χριστά, Aesch. Pr. 480, cf. Blomf. (488), and v. πιστικός (A).

πιστός (B), ἡ, ὄν, (πίθω): A. pass. to be trusted or be- lieved: I. of persons, faithful, trusty, true, εἰραίος Il. 15, 331, etc.; φύλακες Hes. Th. 735; μάρτυρες Pind. P. 1, 172; Ζηνὶ π. ἀγγε- λος Aesch. Pr. 969, etc.; πιστότερος Thuc. 5, 108, Isocr. 215 D; πιστό- τατος Ar. Pl. 27:—also c. dat., πιστότατος δὲ οἱ ἔσκε Il. 16, 147; ὁ π. ἡμῖν κἀγαθὸς καλούμενος Soph. Tr. 541, cf. Eur. I. A. 153, etc.; π. εἰς θυμῶν Thuc. 3, 11, cf. 8, 9; π. πρὸς τι Arist. Pol. 3, 13, 2:—in Persia ὁ πιστός were a sort of Privy-councillors, 'our right trusty and well-beloved,' Xen. An. 1, 5, 15, cf. Hdt. 1, 108, Aesch. Pers. 2; so, πιστά πιστῶν=πιστότατοι, lb. 681, cf. 528, 980, Franck C. I. 3, p.

1180 b. 2. believed, trusted, trustworthy, worthy of credit, Antipho 123, 6, 129, 37, cf. Thuc. 3, 42. 3. genuine, Θηρικλέους πιστόν τέκνον, of a cup, Theopomp. Νεμ. 1. II. of things, trustworthy, to be trusted, sure, ὅρκια πιστά Hom., Pind., etc.; τέκμαρ τῶνδε, τεκ- μῆρια, μαρτεῖα, βήματα, etc., Aesch. Ag. 272, 352, etc.; οὐκέτι πιστά γυναικῖν no longer can one trust women, Od. 11, 456; βροτῶ δὲ πιστὸν οὐδὲν Soph. Fr. 583; οὐκ ἔχοντες τὴν ἐλπίδα .. πιστὸν ἔτι no longer having such hope as could be relied on, Thuc. 5, 14; but, ἐλπίς πιστῇ λόγῳ made sure, warranted by reason, Id. 3, 40; ὑπόληψις ἡ πιστοτάτη, of science, Arist. Top. 5, 3, 4; λόγος ἀποδεικτικός καὶ π. Id. Rhet. 2, 1, 2. 2. deserving belief, credible, probable, π. καὶ οἰκία Hdt. 6, 82, cf. 8, 80; πιστότερον ἢ ἀληθέστερον Antipho 122, 41; π. ὑπόθεσις Plat. Phaedo 107 B; τοῦτο π. ἐκ τῆς ἐπαγωγῆς Arist. Cael. 1, 7, 20; πιθανὸν καὶ πιστόν Id. Rhet. 1, 2, 11. III. πιστόν, τό, as Subst., like πίστις II, a pledge, security, warrant, certainty, τό π. τῆς ἀληθείας Soph. Tr. 398, etc.; τό π. τῆς ἐλευθερίας, τό π. τῆς ἐπιστήμης Thuc. 2, 40, 6, 72; (but, τό π. τῆς καθ' ἑμᾶς πολιτείας seems to mean its good faith, 1, 68); τό π. ἔχοντες .. κὰν περιγενέσθαι feeling confidence that .., Thuc. 1, 141:—often in pl., τὰ πιστά ποιεῖσθαι,=πιστὴν ποιεῖ- σθαι, Hdt. 3, 8; πιστά θεῶν, of oaths, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 7; πιστόν or πιστά δοῦναι καὶ λαβεῖν to give and receive pledges, to interchange pledges, c. inf. fut., Id. An. 3, 2, 5, cf. 4, 8, 7, etc.; πιστά ἥλιον γενέ- σθαι Id. Cyr. 7, 4, 3; so, πιστά δεκνύναι Aesch. Ag. 651; στέργειν τὰ π. τῶνδε Eum. 673; π. παρέχεσθαι Eur. Phoen. 268; ἥλιον πιστά γενέ- σθαι Xen. Cyr. 7, 4, 3.

B. act. like πίσυνος, believing, trusting in, relying on, τινι Theogn. 283, Aesch. Pr. 917, Pers. 55; cf. Schäf. Soph. O. C. 1031, Pers. Hec. 1117. 2. obedient, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 30. 3. faithful, believing, N. T., Eccl.

C. Adv. πιστῶς, with good faith, Antipho 120, 5, Dem. 35, 53. 2. persuasively, opp. to ἀληθῶς, Antipho 122, 41. 3. with disposition to believe, Dem. 922, 1, cf. Lys. 150, 37.

πιστότης, ἥρος, ἡ, good faith, faithfulness, honesty, Hdt. 7, 52, Andoc. 4, 30, Plat. Legg. 630 C, etc. πιστο-φρων, ονος, ὅ, ἡ, true-minded, Manetho 4, 580. πιστο-φύλαξ [ῶ], ἄκος, ὅ, ἡ, a guardian of truth, Orph. H. 7, 17.

πιστώω, fut. ὤσω, (πιστός) to make trustworthy, πιστόν τινα ὅρκους to bind him by oaths, Thuc. 4, 88. II. Pass. to be made trust- worthy, give a pledge or warrant, πιστωθεὶς h. Hom. Merc. 536; ἐκεῖ δ' ἐπιστῶθησαν Eur. I. A. 66; ὅρκῳ πιστωθῆναι τινι to bind oneself to another by oath, Od. 15, 436. 2. to feel trust or confidence, i. e. to trust, to be persuaded, πιστωθῆναι ἐν θυμῷ Od. 21, 218; πιστωθεὶς ὑτι .., feeling confidence that .., Soph. O. C. 1039. III. Med. to give mutual pledges of fidelity, exchange truth, χεῖρὸς τ' ἀλλήλων λαβεῖν καὶ πιστῶσαντο Il. 6, 233; more fully, πιστῶσασθαι ἐπέεσσιν 21, 286; π. πρὸς ἀλλήλους περὶ τινος Polyb. 18, 22, 6. 2. πιστοῦσθαι τινα ὑφ' ὅρκου to secure his good faith by oaths, Soph. O. C. 650, cf. Polyb. 8, 17, 2. 3. πιστῶσασθαι τι to believe or be con- fident in a thing, Eur. Fr. 1058, Arist. C. 3, 355. 4. to confirm, prove, make good, guarantee, τι Arist. Fr. 123, Polyb. 1, 43, 5, Luc. Philops. 5; ἐργους τὰς ὑποσχέσεις Luc. Hipp. 1; φιλοσοφίαν βίῳ σώφρονι Hdn. 1, 2, etc.; τὴν φήμην Id. 1, 14:—c. acc. et inf., Plut. 2, 628 F; so, π. μάρτυρι τῷ Νέρωνι, ὑτι .. Id. Galb. 5.

πίστρα, ἡ, (πισίσκω) a drinking-trough, for cattle, Lat. alveus, Eur. Cycl. 47; called πιστρον, τό, lb. 29. II. drink, water, Strab. 356, E. M. 673, 28.

πίστωμα, τό, (πιστώω) an assurance, warrant, guarantee, pledge, like πίστις II, 1, πιστόν, mostly in pl., Emped. 106, Aesch. Cho. 977, Eum. 214; π. περὶ τινος Arist. Rhet. 1, 15, 17; in sing., π. φιλίας Clearch. Κίθαρωδ. 1, cf. Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 154. II. of persons, γηραλά πιστώματα,=πιστοὶ γέροντες, Aesch. Pers. 171.

πιστωσις, εως, ἡ, (πιστώω) assurance, confirmation, Plat. Legg. 943 C; ὅρκου π. Dio C. 38, 12. πιστωτός, α, ον, to be affirmed as true, λόγος Luc. Hist. Conscr. 60. πιστωτής, οὔ, ὁ, a confirmer, Hesychn.

πιστωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πιστώω) confirmatory, cited from Hermog. πίσυγγος, ὁ, a shoemaker, Sappho 99, Alex. Aetol. ap. Ath. 699 C, Com. Anon. 324:—πισύγγιον, τό, his shop, lb. [7, ll. c.]; the Mss. of Ath. gives it with σσ.]

πίστινος [ῖ], ον, not η, ον East. 918, 50: (πίθω):—trusting on, rely- ing or depending on, confiding in, always c. dat., πίσυνος Δαί Il. 9, 238; τοξοῖσιν π. 5, 205; ἡγορέη π. καὶ κάρτεϊ χειρῶν 11, 9, cf. Hes. Th. 506; (Hom. and Hes. use only masc.); θεῶ, θεοῖς Pind. P. 4, 413, Aesch. Theb. 212; ἀλκὰ Id. Supp. 351; τοῖς περιδείξις λόγους Ar. Nub. 949; ὑμῖν Id. Vesp. 385;—in Prose used by Hdt. 1, 66, 73, 2, 141, al.; but in Att. Prose only in Thuc., τῇ δυνάμει τὸ πλέον π. ἡ τῇ γνώμῃ 2, 89, cf. 5, 14, 6, 2. II. obedient, τινι Orph. Arg. 203, 705.

πίσυνος [ῖ], πίσυρα, Acol. and old Ep. for τέσσαρες, τέσσαρα, q. v. πίσω [ῖ], fut. of πίσισκα. Πιτάνη [ᾱ], Dor. -να, ἡ, a place in Laconia, Hdt. 3, 55, Pind. O. 6, 46, etc.:—ὁ Πιτανητῶν λόχος, a battalion of the Spartan army, Hdt. 9, 53; for ὁ Πιτανάτης λ. in Thuc. 1, 20, see the commentators. II. as appell., πιτάνη, ἡ, a cohort, Inscr. Sicil. in C. I. 5501.

πίτῆρον, τό, a figure like the letter Π, Math. Vett. pp. 116, 117. πίτηνμι, poet. form of πετάννμι, to spread out, ἡέρα πίτνα (for ἐπίτνα) Il. 21, 7; πίτνὰς εἰς ἐμὲ χεῖρας stretching out his arms to me, Od. 11, 392; πίτναν τ' εἰς αἰθέρα χεῖρας (for ἐπίτναν) Pind. N. 5, 20; πίντατε λεπταλὰς στολίδας Anth. P. 10, 6:—Pass., ἀμφὶ δὲ χαίται .. πίνταντο (cf. πινάω), Il. 22, 402; θυμέλαι ἐπίνταντο χρυσήλατοι Eur. El. 713; πίνταντο .. παστὺς θαλάμων Anth. P. 7, 711.

πίτνω, = πετάννυμι, only in Hes. Sc. 291, ἐπιτνον ἄλωήν (ubi olim ἐπιπλον, v. πίμπλημι), cf. Heyne II. 22. 402.

πίτνω, poet. form of πίπτω, Pind. P. 8. 132, N. 5. 76, I. 2. 39, and Trag., esp. Eur.; impf. or aor. 2 ἐπιτνον, Soph. O. C. 1732, etc.—Most of the Gramm. consider the true form to be πινέω, aor. 2 ἐπιτνον. But Schol. II. 16. 827 acknowledges πίτνω as a pres., comparing the forms τέμνων, κάμων, πίτνων: and Elmsl. justly considers πίτνω to be merely a collat. form of πίπτω, used by Pind. and Trag., when the penult is required to be short, (as ἴσχω is used by Poets for ἔχω and μίμνω for μένω); hence he altogether denies the existence of a pres. πινέω, and of any such aor. forms as πινεῖν, πινών, v. ad Eur. Heracl. 77, Med. 55, Soph. O. C. 1732.

πίττω, ἦ, Att. for πίσσα.

Πιττάκειος [ᾱ], a, ov, of Pittacus: τὸ Πιττάκειον the saying of Pittacus, Simon. 8. 4.

πιττάκιον, τό, a tablet for writing on, a billet, label (v. Eust. 633. 19 sq.), Dinoloch. in A. B. 112, Polyb. 31. 21, 9, Diog. L. 6. 89: a votive tablet, C. I. 3442.

II. Lat. pittacium, a plaster, Cels. 3. 10.

πίτταξις, ἡ, the fruit of the κρανεία, Schol. Od. 10. 242, Eust. 1657. 19.

πίττινος, πιττώ, πίττωσις, πιττωτός, Att. for πίσινος, etc.

πιτύδιον, τό, Dim. of πίτυς, Theognost. Can. 125. 9.

πιτύδιος, η, ov, of or from the pine, βήτινη π. pine-resin, Hipp. 671. 27; π. στέφανος Plut. 2. 677 B; v. κανός I. 1.

II. πιτυνίη, ἡ, an unknown parasitic plant, Theophr. H. P. 7. 8, 1 (Cod. Ur. ἐπεινίη). πῖτυς, ἴδος, ἡ, (πίτυς) a seed of the pine-cone (κῶνος), Diosc. I. 87, v. Lob. Phryn. 397.

II. pine-resin, Galen. Lex. Hipp. 544.

πιτύ-κάμπτης, v. πιτυκάμπτης.

πιτύλευος, (πίτυλος) to ply the plashing oar, Ar. Vesp. 678.

πιτύλιζω, to make a plashing sound as with oars, π. γάλα ἐν φύλλοις to drop milk upon leaves, cited from Hipp.

II. to practise a regular swinging of the arms, as with dumb-bells, Galen.:—hence πῖτυλισμα, τό, any quick regular movement, v. l. for πύτισμα, Juven. 11. 173.

πίτυλος [ῖ], ὁ, the regular sound of oars pulled in time, the measured plash of oars, v. εὐήρης Eur. I. T. 1050; σκάφος .. πίτυλον ἐπτερομένον flying with winged strokes, 1346; v. π. periph. for a ship, Id. Tro. 1123; ναὺς ὅταν ἐκ πῖτύλων βοιάζῃ Ar. Fr. 60; ἐν πῖτύλῳ with one stroke, all together, Aesch. Pers. 975.

II. any quick repeated sound or movement, as, 1. the plash of fast-falling drops, π. δακρύων Eur. Hipp. 1464; π. σκύφον, of wine poured into a cup, Id. Alc. 798; πῖτύλοις ταῖς καταφοραῖς τῶν ὕδατων Hesych.; cf. πτυλίζω I.

2. the sound of the beating of the breast and cheeks by moumners, Aesch. Theb. 856 (v. sub ἐρέσσω II), Eur. Tro. 1236; of the repeated blows given by pugilists, Theocr. 22. 127:—metaph., πῖτύλος Ἀργείον δορὺς Eur. Heracl. 834; δις δὲ δοῦνι πῖτύλον .. τεῖχῃ κατέλυσεν αἰχμὰ Id. Tro. 816; cf. πτυλίζω II. 3. metaph. also of violent frantic gestures, violence, passion, π. μανίας, φόβου Id. I. T. 307, H. F. 816; μαινομένη π. πλῆγῃσι Ib. 1187.

πιτύσις, ἑσσα, εν, abounding in pine-trees:—Πιτυσοῦς, ὄντος, ὁ, a town on the N. E. coast of the Euxine, now Pitsunda, Strab. 496:—Πιτυσοῦσαι, αἱ, two islands on the coast of Spain, Ebusus (Ivica) and Ophissus, Id. 167; cf. πινυάδης. II. πῖτυοῦσσα, ἡ, a plant, Euphorbia ptyusa, Diosc. 4. 166, Plin. 24. 61.

πιτύο-κάμπη, ἡ, a poisonous caterpillar found on pine-trees, Diosc. 6. 2, Galen., etc.

II. a small pine-cone, Schol. Ven. II. 2. 375. πῖτυο-κάμπτης, ov, ὁ, pine-bender, epith. of the robber Sinis, who killed travellers by tying them between two pine-trees bent down so as nearly to meet, and then let go again, Strab. 391, Apollod. 3. 16, 2, Plut. Thes. 8, Paus. 2. 1. 4. A form πτυκάμπτης (cf. πινύστεπος) was restored by Steph. in Anth. P. II. 107 for παλικάμπη.

πίτυο-τρώφος, ov, growing pines, Φρονή Anth. Plan. 8.

πιτύρις (as, or without ὄρος), ὁ, bread made with bran, Poll. 6. 72, Galen., etc.; so, πτυρίτης ἄρτος Ath. 114 E.

II. as a term of reproach, Eust. Opusc. 157. 85.

πιτύρισις, ἡ, = πῖτυρον 2, Galen.

πιτύρις ἐλαία, ἡ, a small kind of olive, of the colour of bran, which was gathered before it was ripe, and then preserved, Call. Fr. 50, Philem. ap. Ath. 56 C. [ῖ properly, but ῖ in Call. I. c.]

πιτύρις, ov, ὁ, v. sub πτυρίας.

πιτύρο-εἶδης, ἑς, bran-like, of urinal deposits, Io. Actuar. de Ur. I. 15.

πῖτυρον, τό, (πῖττω) the husks of corn, bran, in sing., Theophr. II. P. 8. 4, 4, Diosc. 2. 107; but mostly in pl., Hipp. Acut. 387, al.; used in magical ceremonies, Dem. 313. 18, Theocr. 2. 33.

2. a bran-like eruption on the skin, esp. the head, scurf, dandruff, Lat. furfures, porrigo, Diosc. 2. 114: cf. πτυρίασις, πῖτρίσμα.

3. a bran-like sediment in urine, Hipp. 231. 2; so, ὑποστάσεις πῖτρωδεῖς Id. 40. 41, cf. 213 C.

πιτύρομαι, Pass. to be affected with scurf or dandruff, Hipp. 109 C.

πῖτρωδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) bran-like, Theophr. C. P. I. 5. 4; ἄρτοι π. Galen.

2. scurfy, Hipp. Aph. 1252, etc.

3. cf. πῖτυρον 3.

πίτυς [ῖ], vos, ἡ, Ep. dat. pl. πῖτυσαι:—the pine, esp. the pinus pinea, stone pine, (v. πεύκη), π. βλωβή, τὴν τ' οὐρεῖ τεκτονες ἄνδρες ἐξέταμαν II. 13. 390., 16. 483; μακρῆσιν τε πῖτυσαν ἰδὲ δρυσίν Od. 9. 186; the Isthmian pine was one species, v. Plut. 2. 674 F sq., Ath. 200 A, Plin. 15. 9:—π. ἀγρία, prob. p. sylvestris, the Scotch fir, Theophr. II. P. 1. 9, 3, etc.:—proverb., πῖτυς τῶν πῶν ἐκτρίβεσθαι to be destroyed like a pine, i. e. utterly, because the pine when cut down never grows again, Hdt. 6. 37, cf. Benth. Phalar. pp. 169 sq.; but this is attributed to the πεύκη, and

not to the πίτυς, by Theophr. H. P. 3. 9. 5. (It can hardly not be akin to Lat. pi-nus; cf. Skt. pītu-dāru, pīt-re-drū (pine-tree), prob. cedrus deodāra; cf. also πεύκη.)

πῖτῦ-στεπτος, ov, poet. for πῖτυόςτ-, pine-crowned, Auth. P. 6. 253.

πῖτῦωδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) abounding in pines, ἄλσος, ὅρος Strab. 380, 588; χωρίον Plut. 2. 676 A; π. νῆσοι the islands Πιτυοῦσαι (cf. πῖτυεις), Alcman 138.

πίτῦων, ἄνος, ὁ, a pine-forest, Gloss.

πῖφάσκω, redupl. form of √ΦΑ (v. sub *φάω), only used in pres. and impf., Act. and Med.: Ep. inf. πῖφασκόμεν Od. 11. 442. Ep. Verb (used also by Aesch. in Act.), to make manifest, declare, tell of, ἴπῃσι, ὅς νῶν πῖφασκε Δύλων II. 10. 478; ἕκαστα λέγων ἐτάροισι πῖφασκον Od. 12. 165; θέσφατα π., ὅσα μῆδετα .. Ζεὺς h. Hom. Merc. 540; μειλίγ-ματα βροτοῖς πῖφασκον εἶπε Aesch. Cho. 279:—metaph., λαμπτήρ πῖφάσκων ἡμερήσιον φάος shewing forth, Id. Ag. 23; τῖφας φάλαρον π. exhibiting, Pers. 661: absol., βόλῃσεν δ' ἀρα πῖφασκων Διομήδῃ making signal II. 10. 502.

2. to set forth words, declare, utter, μῆοι μῦθον .. πῖφασκόμεν Od. 11. 442; ἔπος πάντεσσι π. 22. 131, 247.

3. c. acc. et inf. to tell one to do, Aesch. Eum. 620.

II. Med. to make manifest, shew, disclose, ἀλλά τοι ἄλλον φῶτα π. Od. 15. 518; ὅλα Ζεὺς κακὰ ἔργα π. II. 15. 97, cf. 16. 12, Od. 2. 32, 162, etc., Hes. Th. 655 (where however πῖφασκῃ stands).

III. later also πῖφασκομαι as Pass. to have told one, hear, learn, Nic. Th. 411, 637, 725. [πῖ- in the former half of a hexam. before the penthemimer, II. 10. 478, 502., 18. 500, h. Hom. Merc. 540; in the latter half always πῖ-. The Med. seems to occur only in the latter, conseq. with πῖ-. In Aesch. always πῖ-; and this is the real quantity of i in redupl. words, acc. to the analogy of διδάσκω, πῖσις, τίταινω, τίτῃσκαμαι, etc.]

πῖφιγξ or πῖφηξ, ὁ, a kind of lark, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 28; Hesych. (who also has the form πῖφάλλος) explains it by κορυδαῖος.

πίων [ῖ], ὁ, ἡ, neut. πῖον, gen. πῖονος (irreg. fem. πείρα, q. v.):—fat, plump, in Hom. of beasts, πῖονος αἰγὺς II. 9. 207; ἰν .. μάλα πίονα Od. 14. 419; π. μῆλα II. 2. 319, etc.; μῆλα πίονα δημῷ Od. 9. 464; βοῖν πίονα δημῷ II. 23. 750, cf. 2. 403; πίονα μῆρῃ ἔκπε βοῦς II. 773; π. νῶτα βοῦς Od. 4. 65; π. δημὸς rich fat, II. 22. 501, Hes. Th. 538; of oil, Id. 2. 94; so, π. of νεφροί Arist. P. A. 3. 9, 14; πίονα μᾶζον αἰγῶν Call. Jov. 48.

2. of men, Ar. Ran. 1092, Pl. 560, Plat. Rep. 422 B.

II. metaph., of soil, fat, rich, ἄγρος, δῆμος, etc., II. 23. 832., 16. 437, etc.; also, πίονα ἔργα pingues segetes, 12. 283; τέμενος Pind. P. 4. 99; ὀπάρας π. ποτὺς, of wine, Soph. Tr. 703; πακοῦς Ar. Eq. 1190; π. ἔαρ λυχνου, of oil, Call. Fr. 201.

2. like παχύς, of persons and places, rich, wealthy, abounding, οἶκος, νηὸς Od. 9. 35, II. 2. 549; ἀδύτων 5. 512; πίονας πλούτων πνοάς Aesch. Ag. 820; πίονι μέτρῳ in plenteous measure, Theocr. 7. 33, etc.: τὸ πῖον, v. sub λιπαρός I. 2.

3. fattening, fertilising, Ζέφυρος Bacchyl. 46.

III. The Comp. and Sup. are πῖντερος, πῖπτατος, as if from πῖος (q. v.), II. 9. 577, h. Ap. 48, Hes. Op. 533, Bacchyl. I. c., Arist. H. A. 8. 10, 2., S. 17, 1, etc.:—Adv., ποτιέρως διατῶν Hipp. Aph. 1243.

(Cf. πῖ-αρ, πῖ-αρος, πῖ-άνω, πῖ-μέλῃ: Skt. pī-nas, pī-van, pī-v-aras (pinguis), pī-v-as (pinguedo); Lat. o-pi-mus, and perh. pī-nguis (unless this be a nasalized form, pī(n)guis = παχύς).)

πῖλαγγόνιον, τό, a kind of ointment, Polemo et Sosib. ap. Ath. 690 E, Poll. 6. 104. (Named from the inventor, Πιλαγγών.)

πλάγγος, ὁ, a kind of eagle, v. sub περκινός.

πῖλαγγών, ὄνος, ὁ, (πλάσσω) a wax-puppet, doll, Call. Dem. 91.

πῖλαγγίω, fut. ἄσω, (πλάγιος) like πῖλαγίω, to turn sideways or aside, πλ. πρὸς τοὺς ἀντίους ἀνέμους (sc. τὴν ναῦν) to tack to and fro, to beat up against adverse winds, Luc. Nav. 9; πλ. τὰ σκάφη App. Civ. 5. 88; τὸν ἱππὸν Poll. I. 204:—metaph., πλ. ἡ φωνὴν ἢ πρᾶξιν to adopt them in circumstances, Plut. Demost. 13:—metaph. also to lead astray, LXX (Ezek. 14. 5); to pervert, Ib. (Is. 29. 21).

II. to strike with the flat of the sword, Dio C. 40. 53, Eust. Opusc. 102. 64.

III. in Gramm. to infect, decline, Schol. Soph. El. 365.

πῖλαγισμός, ὁ, obliquity, of the sun's course, Epicur. 18 Orelli: metaph. deceit, Schol. Ar. Ran. 987, etc.

II. in Gramm. the use of the oblique cases.

πῖλαγυαλίζω, to play upon the cross-flute, Eust. 1157. 40.

πῖλαγί-αυλος, ὁ, the cross-flute, as opp. to the flute-ἄ-bec, Theocr. 20. 29, Bion. 3. 7, etc.; elsewhere πῖλαγίος αἰλός.

πῖλαγίθεν, Adv. from the side, c. gen., Achmes Onir. 141.

πῖλαγί-καρπος, ov, having fruit at the sides, Theophr. H. P. I. 14. 2.

πῖλαγί-καυλος, ov, having stalks at the sides, Theophr. H. P. 8. 3. 2.

πῖλαγί-ὀμματος, ov, with oblique eyes, squinting, Eust. 768. 7.

πῖλάγιος [ᾱ], a, ov, also os, ov: (v. πλάγιος):—placed sideways, slanting, aslant, athwart, Lat. obliquus, transversus, Thuc. 7. 59, etc.; πλ. φορά oblique motion, Plat. Tim. 39 A; opp. to ἀντία (direct), Ib. 43 E; πῖλάγιον τιθεῖν τι, opp. to ὀρθόν, Xen. Oec. 19. 9; τάφρους τὰς μὲν πῖλαγίους ὕρυσεν τὰς δὲ ὀρθίας Theophr. C. P. 3. 6, 3; μαστοὶ πλ. on both sides, Arist. P. A. 2. 10, 36:—in Philem. Ἀγ. 1, πῖλάγιος seems to = πρᾶνῃς, pronus,—πῖλαγί' ἐστὶ τάλλα, τοῦτο δ' ὀρθὸν θηρίον.

2. πῖλάγια, τὰ, the sides, flanks, τὰς Σκευβῆς Hdt. 4. 49; τὸ πλ., of the body, Arist. P. A. 2. 13, 7, Incess. An. 17, 2:—esp. in military sense, τοὺς πῖλαγίους ἐπέναι to attack the flanks, Thuc. 4. 32; εἰς τὰ πλ. παράγειν or παραπέμπειν to make an army file off right and left, Xen. An. 3. 4. 14, 6. 1, 15;—hence also, πῖλαγίους λαβεῖν τοὺς πολεμίους to take the enemy in flank, Id. Cyr. 1. 1, 26, etc.; πλ. παραπεριέσθαι Polyb. 6. 40, 7;—so also of ships, πῖλάγια παραβάλλουσαι ἀλλήλαις Id. 1. 22, 9; παρεῖδον πῖλαγίας [τὰς τριῖναις] τοὺς Ἑλλησι Plut. Them. 14; πῖλαγιον ὥσπερ πνεύματα παραδιδύναι ἐάντων Id. 2. 28 D, ubi v.

Wyttenb. 3. often with Preps. in adverb. sense, *eis* τὸ πλάγιον *obliquely, sideways, aslant, askant*, τὸ ὁστέον *eis* τὸ πλ. *κατὰνυται* Hipp. Art. 803; *eis* πλάγιον Xen. An. 1. 8, 10; *eis* τὰ πλάγια, opp. to *eis* τὸ ἀντίον, Thuc. 7. 40, Xen. Eq. 12, 12; *eis* πλάγια Plat. Theat. 195 B; v. supr. 2; — *ἐκ* πλάγιον, opp. to *καταντικρῶ*, Plat. Rep. 598 A; *ἐκ* πλάγιον *in flank*, esp. in military sense, Thuc. 4. 33., 7. 6, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 26; *ἐκ* τῶν πλ. Arist. Meteor. 3. 6, 6; *ἐκ* πλ. Id. Probl. 15. 12; *ἐκ* πλάγιος Id. Meteor. 3. 2, 6., 3. 6, 9; — *ἐν* τῷ πλ. Ib. 3. 6, 8; — *ἐπὶ* τὸ πλ. Id. Incess. An. 14, 6; — also, *πρόσθεν* ἢ *κατὰ* πλάγια in front or *in flank*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 1; — the regul. Adv. *πλάγιως* is rare, Arist. Mech. 5, 2, Luc. Symp. 47.

II. metaph., as opp. to straightforward, *sideways, crooked, treacherous, φρένες* Pind. l. 3. 8, cf. N. 1. 97; *πλάγια φρονεῖν* Eur. I. A. 332; *πλάγιος ταῖς ψυχαῖς* Polyb. 4. 8, 11; πλ. *ἐν* τῷ πολέμῳ *timid, wavering*, Id. 30. 1, 6, etc.; — Adv. — *ῶς*, Plut. 2. 856 B. III. in Grammar, *πλάγιος* πλάγιος, Lat. *casus obliqui*, Dion. H. de Comp. 6, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 177.

2. τὸ πλ. *oratio obliqua*, Dem. Phal. § 104, etc.; so *πλάγιότης*, *ἦτος*, ἦ, Hermog.

πλάγιον-φύλαξ [φ], ἄκος, *ὁ, one who guards the flanks of an army on the march*, ἱάει π. Diod. 19. 82.

πλάγιον-χαίτης, *οὐ, ὁ, with hair across*, Hesych. s. v. *δοχυμόκορσος*.

πλάγιον, = *πλάγιος* I, τὸν ἵππον πλ. τῷ χαλινῷ Xen. Eq. 7. 16.

πλάγιωσις, *ῶς*, ἦ, = *πλάγιασμός*, Hesych. s. v. *λύσεις*.

πλάγκτηρ, ἦρος, *ὁ, (πλάζω) either (act.) he that leads astray, the beguiler, (or pass.) the roamer*, epith. of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9. 524, 17.

πλάγκτός, ἦ, *ὄν*, also *ὄς*, *ὄν*, Aesch. Ag. 593; (*πλάζομαι*): — *poët. Adj. wandering, roaming*, of ships, Id. Pers. 277 (v. sub *δίπλαξ*); *πλάγκτὰ* δ' ὥσπερ *τις νεφέλη* Eur. Supp. 961; πλ. ὕδρα, of the Euripus, Anth. P. 9. 73; *ἰός* Ib. 6. 75; *πλάγκτην ὁδὸν* a *devious route*, Epigr. Gr. 1028.

59, cf. 29; — v. sub *πλάξ*.

2. metaph. *wandering in mind, erring, distrahit*, Od. 21. 363, Aesch. Ag. 593.

III. in Od. the Πλαγκταὶ πέτραι are rocks beyond (i.e. West of) Scylla and Charybdis, overarching (ἐπηρεφέες) and affording so narrow a passage that even birds could scarcely get through, Od. 12. 59 sq., cf. 23. 327; later writers identified them with the *Συμπεπληγάρδες* or *Κυάνεαι* of the Bosphorus, Hdt. 4. 85, Arr. Periopl. M. Eux. sub f., Schol. Eur. Med. 2, Plin. 6. 13; but, from the fire and smoke attributed to them (Od. 12. 68, 218), Ap. Rh. understood Hom. to mean the volcanic islands of Lipari, 4. 924 sq., cf. Apollod. 1. 9, 25; — Hom. did not conceive the Planctae as *moving*, so that prob. he gave it an act. sense, *the deceivers, beguilers*.

πλάγκατος, ἦ, *poët. for πλάγῃ, roaming*, Od. 15. 343, Nonn. D. 2. 692.

πλάγος, τό, *the side*, old Dor. word, whence *πλάγιος* is usu. derived, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 66.

πλάγῃσθῆναι, — *θεῖς*, v. sub *πλάζω*.

πλάδωρομαι, Pass. *to become soft and flabby*, Aquila V. T., Eust. Opusc. 34. 1.

πλάδωρος, ἄ, *ὄν*, (*πλάδος, πλάδω*) *wet, damp*, *πλάδωρ ἰδρωτὶ κόμῃ* Anth. P. 9. 653; *καρήατα* Ap. Rh. 3. 1398; *πλάδαραι σάρκες flabby, flaccid*, Hipp. 553. 42, etc.; *ὅλα* Diosc. 5. 7; πλ. *διαχωρήματα loose, watery*, Hipp. 392. 45; — of taste, *insipid*, opp. to *στρυφνός*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 13, cf. 14.

πλάδωρός, ἦτος, ἦ, *dampness*, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 1096, Galen.

πλάδάρωμα, τό, = *πλάδος*, Suid.

πλάδασμός, *ὁ, wetness*, Eust. Opusc. 313. 81.

πλάδω, (*πλάδω*) *to be flaccid*, of the flesh, Hipp. Aër. 287, 288; *πῆξις* *πλάδωσα*, as of milk, Arist. H. A. 3. 6, 2; *ὅλα* *πλάδωντα* Diosc. 1. 153; *φλύκταιναι* πλ. Nic. Th. 241; of vegetables, Philo 1. 179.

2. metaph. of the mind, *to be or become flaccid*, Ib. 441, 459., 2. 411; — Hesych. cites a part. pf. *πεπλαδῆκώς* *σεσηπώς, ὑγρῶνθεις*, and impf. *ἐπλάδην* in causal sense = *κατεδύεν*.

πλάδδῖα, *to talk nonsense*, Lacon. word in Ar. Lys., inf. *πλάδδῖν* 171, imper. *πλάδδῖν* 990. (Perhaps merely onomatop., like *παφλάζειν*, Lat. *blaterare*, Scottish *blether*.)

πλάδῃ, ἦ, = *πλάδος*, Emped. ap. Simplic., Suid. s. v. *πλάδαρος*.

πλάδοις, *εσσα, εν, = πλάδαρος*, Schol. Nic. Th. 240.

πλάδος [δ], *ὁ, abundance of fluids, like water-brash*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 943, cf. 271. 1., 389. 47, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 6.

πλάδωδης, *ες, (εἶδος) = πλάδαρος*, Hipp. 595. 45.

πλάδωσις, *ῶς*, ἦ, = *πλάδασμός*, Phot., Suid.

πλάζω, Ep. impf. *πλάζω* Hom.: aor. *ἐπλάξα* (παρ-) Od. 9. 81, Ep. *πλάξα* Hom.: — Pass. and Med., Hom., etc., Dor. *πλάσσομαι* Mosch.

3. 24; Ep. impf. *πλάζω* in Od.: fut. *πλάξομαι* Od. 15. 312; aor. *ἐπλάχθη* (ἀπ-) Hom., Ep. *πλάχθη* Hom.; also *ἐπλάχθη* in dub. in Ar. Rh. 3. 261, 1066; (v. sub *πλάσσω*). Poët. Verb (v. inf.), = *πλανῶ*, *to make to wander or roam*, πλάξει δ' ἀπὸ πατρίδος αἶψα Od. 1. 75; *ἀλλά* *με δαίμων πλάξῃ* ἀπὸ Σικανίης 24. 307; *ρόον* *πεδίοιεν* *τίθησι* *πλάζον* (where *τίθησι* *πλάζον* is much the same as *πλάζει*), Il. 7. 751.

2. metaph. *to lead astray, bewilder*, πλάξει δὲ πίνοντας Od. 2. 396; (cf. *πίνοντας* *ἐπλάζοντο* Pind. Fr. 147); *οἱ* *με* *μέγα* *πλάζουσι* *lead me from my purpose*, Il. 2. 132.

III. Pass. *to wander, rove, roam about, go astray*, *ὅς* *μάλα* *πολλά* *πλάγχθη* Od. 1. 2; πῆ. — *πλάζομαι*; 13. 204; *κέθεν* *δὲ* *πλάγχθεντες* Ib. 278; πλ. *ἐπὶ* *πόντον* *πλάζουμένοι* *κατὰ* *λίγδ'* 3. 106; *ἀλλά* *πῃ* *ἀλλῃ* *πλάξῃ* *ἐπ'* *ἀνθρώπων* Ib. 252; *πλάγχθεντα* *ἦς* *ἀπὸ* *νῆος* 6. 278; *ἀπὸ* *χαλκῆς* *χαλκὸς* *ἐπλάγχθη* brass *glanced off from brass*, Il. 11. 351; — so in later Poets, *πλάγχθεντες* Pind. N. 7. 55, cf. Eur. Or. 56, H. F. 1187; c. gen. *to wander from, ὑμμάτων* *ἐπλάγχθη* Aesch. Theb. 784; *ἀμαρτῶ* Eur. Rh. 283; so, *τίς* *πλάγχθη* *πολύμοχος* *ἔξω*; i.e. *τίς* *ἐπλάγχθη* *ἔξω* *τοῦ* *πολύμοχος* *εἶναι* (or else *κόματος* must be supplied from the next clause, *τίς* *κόματος* *ἔξω*).

πολύμοχος *πλάγχθη* *ἔξω*;), Soph. O. C. 1231; — rare in Prose, τῇ τε ἄλλῃ *πλάζομενος* in Hdt. 2. 116; *οἱ* *πλάζομενοι* *the planets*, Tim. Locr. 97 A; so in Polyb., Plut., etc., but never in Com. or correct Att. Prose.

III. in two passages of Hom. it is used of waves, *μέγα κύμα .. πλάξ' ὤμως* *καθύπερθε* Il. 21. 269; and in Pass., *κύματι* *πῆγῃ* *λάξετο* Od. 5. 388; — here Aristarch. took it for *πλήσσε, πλήσσοτο, struck, was stricken*; but it may be taken as = *σφάλλω*, *to make to reel or to drive from one's course*; so, *πλάξει* *τὸν* *παῖδα* *τὰ* *σάνδαλα* *they trip him up*, Anth. P. 7. 365.

πλάθων [δ], τό, (*πλάτῤῥος*) *a platter, dish, or mould* in which bread, cakes, etc. were baked, Theocr. 15. 115 (v. l. *πλάθων*), Nic. ap. Ath. 369 C (v. l. *πλάτῤῥοι*), Poll. 7. 22, etc.; — hence the baking-woman in Ar. Ran. is called *Παθῶν*; — ἄμυλος *πλάθῤῥος* [δ], *a platter-cake*, Philox. ap. Ath. 643 C, as restored by Meineke.

πλάθω, *poët. form of πελάζω*, intr. *to approach, draw near*, *τινὶ* Soph. Ph. 728 (for El. 220, v. sub *ἐπέρσος*); also c. acc., Eur. Rh. 14; absol., Id. Alc. 119; — so also in Med., *στάλας* *πλάθει* *ἱπποκλέους* Inscr. in Plut. Arat. 14. — For *ἐπλάθην*, *πλάθειν*, v. sub *πελάζω*.

πλάσιον, τό, *an oblong figure or body*, Ar. Ran. 800; *χιτώνισκος* *ἐν* *πλάσιον*, i.e. *of oblong shape*, C. I. 155. 15; Σμῦρνα *ἀνέχει* *ἐν* *πλ.* *Aristid.* 1. 521; also *a rectangle*, Walz Rhett. 1. 106; *ἰσόπλευρον* *πλ.* *a square*, like *πινθῖον* (which is said to be the Hellen. word, Moer. 312, Thom. M. 720), Xen. An. 3. 4, 19, Arr. An. 4. 5, 10, cf. Sturz. Lex. Xen.: — *ἐν* *πλάσιον* *in a square, square-shaped*, *χιτωνίσκος* *ἐν* *πλάσιον* C. I. 155. 16 sq.; esp. of an army, *ἐν* *πλάσιον* *τετάχθαι* *to be drawn up in square or mass*, Lat. *agmine quadrato*, as opp. to marching order, Lat. *agmine longo*, Thuc. 7. 78, cf. 6. 67, Xen. An. 1. 8, 9, etc. (v. sub *τετράγωνος*); — (in Dio C. 40. 2, *ἐκ* *τὰ* *πλάσια* *βάλλειν* seems to be f. l. for *ἐκ* *τὰ* *πλάγια*); — also of an oblong scaffold, Plut. Alex. 67; of a box, Id. Solon 25. (Prob. from same Root as *πλατ-ῤῥος*, *πλάτ-ος*, *πλάθ-ων*.)

πλάσιος, ἦ, *ὄν*, = *βλασιός*, Phot.

πλάκερος, ἄ, *ὄν*, (*πλάξ*) = *πλάτῤῥος*, broad, Theocr. 7. 18.

πλάκινος [δ], ἦ, *ὄν*, (*πλάξ*) *made of planks or boards*, C. I. 2846; πλ. *τρίπους* *a tripod with a board on it*, Anth. P. 6. 98.

πλάκῖς, ἦ, *a bench, seat, couch* of flowers, Hesych.

πλάκῖς ἄρτος, ὁ, *a flat cake*, Sophron ap. Ath. 110 C.

πλάκῖς, *εσσα, εν, flat*, Dion. P. Fr. 12. 7, Orph. Arg. 949; cf. *πλακοῦς*.

πλάκομαι, Pass. (*πλάξ*) *to be plated or faced with marble*, Eus. V. Const. 4. 58, C. I. 8641; — *το* *πλάκοις*, *ῶς*, ἦ, *a facing with marble*, Ib. 4283, 8662; *μαρμάρων* *πλακώσεις* Eus. V. Const. 3. 36, 1.

Πλάκος, ἦ, v. ὑποπλάκος.

πλάκωντάριος, τό, Dim. of *πλακοῦς*, Strab. 812, Arr. Epict. 3. 12, 11.

πλάκωντάριος, τό, *a maker of cakes, pastry-cook*, C. I. 9311; v. Ducang.

πλάκωντάριος, ἄ, *ὄν*, = sq., Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 647 D.

πλάκωντικός, ἦ, *ὄν*, *of or like a cake*, Phanias ap. Ath. 58 E.

πλάκωντον, τό, Dim. of *πλακοῦς*, Arr. Epict. 2. 16, 25.

πλάκωντισκος, ὁ, Dim. of *πλακοῦς*, E. M. 533. 20.

πλάκωντο-εἰδής, *ἔς*, = *πλακωντώδης*, Schol. Clem. Al. 19.

πλάκωντο-ποιός, *εν, cake-baking*, Sopat. ap. Ath. 644 C; — *πλάκωντο-ποικός*, ἦ, *ὄν*, *of or for cake-baking*, Ib. 643 E.

πλάκωντο-φάγῳ, *to eat cakes*, Hesych.

πλάκωντώδης, *ες, like a cake*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 10, 4, Ath. 646 C.

πλάκοῦς, *οὐντος*, ὁ, vocat. *πλακοῦ* A. B. 975; — contr. from *πλακῖς*, *a flat cake*, Lat. *placenta* (perh. *shaped like the mallow-seed*, Ath. 58 E), often in Ar., as *πλακοῦντος κύκλος* Ach. 1125, cf. Ath. pp. 644-6; *π. ἄρτος* Phillet. ib. 645 D; — also resolved *πλακῖς*, Anth. P. 6. 155.

II. *the seed of the mallow*, which seeds children call *cheeses*, Phanias ap. Ath. 58 E.

πλάκτωρ, *ορος, ὁ*, Dor. for *πλήκτωρ*, Anth. P. 6. 294.

πλάκωδης, *ες, (εἶδος) = πλακῖς*, Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 10, etc.; Comp. — *ωδέστερος*, Ib. 4. 2, 4, P. A. 4. 8, 7.

πλάν, Dor. for *πλῆν*: — *πανάτας*, Dor. for *πλανήτης*.

πλανάω, fut. *ἴσω*, etc.: — Pass. and Med., fut. — *ἴσσομαι* Plat. Hipp. Mi. 376 C, Luc. Peregr. 16, — *ῥηθήσομαι* Dion. H. de Dem. 9, Luc. V. H. 2. 27: aor. *ἐπλανήθην* Eur., Thuc., etc.: pf. *πεπλάνημαι* Hdt., Att.: — the MSS. of Hdt. mostly give the Att. contr. forms, but in 2. 41, *πλανέονται*: (*πλάνη*). Prose form of *πλάζω* (used also by Att. Poets), *to make to wander, lead wandering about*, Hdt. 4. 128, Aesch. Pr. 573.

2. *to lead from the subject*, in talking, Dem. 448. fin. 3. *to lead astray, mislead, deceive*, *ἡ γνώμη* *πλανᾷ*; Soph. O. C. 316, cf. Plat. Prot. 356 D, Legg. 655 D; *τὸ* *ἀόριστον* *πλανᾷ* Arist. Rh. 3. 14, 2; *τὰ* *μή* *πλανῶντα* Id. Meteor. 1. 12, 1; — also *to seduce from*, c. gen., Schäf. Mel. et p. 88.

II. Pass. *to wander, roam about, stray*, *ἵπποι* *πλανῶνται* *ὡνὰ* *δρόμον* Il. 23. 321; *ὅποι* *γῆς* .. *πεπλάνημαι* Aesch. Pr. 564; *π. εἰς* *πόλεις* *Ly.* 129. 16; *κατὰ* *τὴν* *χώραν* *Isocr.* 132 A; *περὶ* *τὰ* *πεδία* *Plat.* *Polit.* 264 C; absol., Soph. O. C. 347, etc.; of the *planets*, Plat. Legg. 822 A, Arist., etc.

b. c. acc. loci, *πλανηθεὶς* *τήνδε* *βάρβαρον* *χθόνα* *to wander over* *it*, Lat. *oberrare*, Eur. Hel. 508 (cf. *ἀλάομαι*); but c. acc. cogn., *πολλὰ* *ὅς* *ἐλγιδος* *πλανᾶσθαι* *to wander about* as in a labyrinth, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 4; — of reports, *to wander abroad*, *πολλὰ* .. *ἐμπόρων* *ἐπὶ* *φιλῆ* *πλανᾶσθαι* Soph. O. C. 304.

2. *to wander in speaking, digress*, *πλανᾶσθαι* *ἐν* *τῷ* *λόγῳ* Hdt. 2. 115; πλ. *ἀπὸ* *τοῦ* *λόγου* Plat. Polit. 263 A.

3. c. gen., *πλαναθεὶς* *καιροῦ* *having missed* *one's opportunity*, Pind. N. 8. 6.

4. *to do a thing irregularly or at random*, Hdt. 6. 52; *ἐν* *πᾶσι* *τὰ* *ἐς* *ἀνθρώπων* *πεπλανήματα* *that have visited them irregularly*, Id. 7. 16, 2; *πλανομένη* *πρὸς* *ἄλλοις* *ἄλλων* *πῆμῳ* Aesch. Pr. 275; *πεπλανημένων* *τρόπων* *irregularly*, Hipp. Progn. 4. 5; so, *πεπλανημένος* *Arist.* H. A. 10. 1, 7.

5. *to wander in mind, to be at a loss*, Hdt. 6. 37, Aesch. Pr. 473; πλ. *καὶ* *ἀπορῶ* Plat. Hipp. Ma. 304 C; πλ. *καὶ* *ταρᾶται* Id. Phaedo 79 C; π. *τῇ*

διανοία ταῖς διανοίαις Isocr. 320 D, 420 A; πεπλανημένην ἔχειν τὴν διάνοιαν Id. Antid. § 284.

πλάνη [ᾱ], ἡ, like ἀλη, a wandering, roaming, straying, travelling, Hdt. 1. 30, 2. 103, 116; often in Aesch. Pr., in sing., 622, 784, al.; in pl., τηλέπλανοι, πολὺπλανοι πλάναι 576, 585, Ar. Vesp. 873; cf. Elmsl. Soph. O. T. 67. 2. a digression, Plat. Parm. 130 E; ἡ πλ. τοῦ λόγου Id. Legg. 683 A.

II. metaph. a going astray, Lat. *errar*, *biotos* ἀνθρώπων πλάνη Eur. Fr. 660, 8; πλ. καὶ ἀνοία Plat. Phaedo 81 A; πλάνης ἔμπελοι Id. Rep. 505 C; ἡ περὶ τὰ χρώματα πλ. τῆς οὐραίας τῆς ἰλλουσιν, Ib. 602 C; τοσαύτην ἔχει .. πλάνην irregularity, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 3, 2; πολλὰς ἀπορίας ἔχει καὶ πλ. Id. de An. 1. 1, 4.

πλάνημα [ᾱ], τό, a wandering, Aesch. Pr. 828; πλ. ψυχῆς Soph. O. T. 727.

πλάνης [ᾱ], ἡτος, ὁ, one who wanders or roams, a wanderer, roamer, rover, vagabond, Lat. *erro*, Soph. O. T. 1029, Eur. I. T. 417, Isocr. 385 D; c. gen., πόντου πλάνης roamer of the sea, Trag. ap. Athenas. Legat. 26.

2. πλάνητες ἀστέρες the planets, Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 5; and, simply, οἱ πλάνητες Arist. An. Post. 1. 13, 1; 50, ἀστέρες πλανῆται, Id. Meteor. 1. 6, 1, Plut. 2. 604 A, etc.; πλανῆται Plat. Tim. 38 C, Arist. Fr. 191; opp. to ὁ ἐνδεκόμενος (fixed stars), Id. Cael. 2. 8, 10, cf. An. Post. 1. 2, 13.—Venus was called ἑσπερός or ἑσπερος; Mercury στίλβων, Mars ὁ πυροεῖς, Jupiter φαίδων, Saturn φαίνων, v. sub voce., and cf. Stallb. Tim. 1. c., Lewis Astr. of Anc. 144, 245:—the planets were distinguished among the Orientals by colours; the Sun being gold, the Moon silver, Venus white, Mercury blue, Mars red, Jupiter green, Saturn yellow, v. Rawlins. Hdt. 1. 98.

3. πλάνητες [πυρετοί] fevers that come in irregular fits, Hipp. Epid. 1. 944, Aph. 1248; also πλανῆται, cf. Foës. Oecum.

II. as Adj., ἀπορος καὶ πλ. βίος Plut. Brut. 33; and as fem., πλανῆτα πτῆσιν Luc. Musc. Enc. 9.

πλάνησι-εἶρος, ὁ, (εἶρα) having a wandering seat, i. e. moving about freely, of the knee-pan, Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 5.

πλάνησις, εως, ἡ, a making to wander, a dispersing, τῶν νεῶν Thuc. 8. 42.

2. metaph. a misleading, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 394.

πλάνητιόν, verb. Adj. one must wander, Xen. Lac. 9, 5.

πλάνητρεύω, to wander about, A. B. 375.

πλάνητης, ου, Dor. πλανάσας, ὁ, = πλάνης, Soph. O. C. 3. 124, etc.; τοὺς πλ. ἐπὶ τὰς πόλεις ἐμπόρους [καλοῦμεν] Plat. Rep. 371 D; πλανῆται ἐπὶ πάντας τόπους, of hares, Xen. Cyn. 5, 17.

2. a planei, v. sub πλάνης 1. 2.

II. as Adj., χοροῦ πλ. Eur. Bacch. 148; πλ. ἀθλοῖς βίος Id. Heracl. 878.

πλάνητος, ἡ, ὅν, disposed to wander, ἔθνος Strab. 345.

2. unstable, irregular, τὰ ὄγρὰ πλ. ἐστι Arist. Probl. 26. 2; πλ. κίνησις cited from Cleomed.

πλάνητις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. of πλανήτης, Lyc. 998, Poll. 5. 63.

πλάνητός, ἡ, ὅν, (πλανάω) wandering, Plat. Rep. 479 D; πλ. κατὰ πόλεις Id. Tim. 19 E; ἀστρα πλανητὰ Id. Legg. 821 B, cf. Tim. 38 C.

II. metaph. erring, Plut. 2. 550 D.

πλάνιος, ὁν, poet. for πλάνος, Anth. P. 7. 715.

πλαν-όδιος, α, ὁν, going by bye-paths, wandering, h. Hom. Merc. 75 [where πλᾶ-, metri grat.];—in Hesych., πλῆροδιᾶ .. τῇ πεπλανημένῃ τῆς ὁρθῆς ὁδοῦ.

πλάνο-λόγος, ὁν, misleading with words, deceiving, Eccl.

πλάνος [ᾱ], ὁν, 1. act. leading astray, cheating, deceiving, πλάνον κατέπειον ἔδωδὴν the bait, Theocr. 21. 43, cf. Anth. P. 7. 702; πλανά δῶρα, πλάνος ἄγρα Mosch. 1. 29., 5. 10; πνεύματα 1 Ep. Tim. 4. 1.

2. pass. wandering, roaming, fickle, ποικίλον πρᾶγμ' ἐστὶ καὶ πλάνον τυχῆν Menand. Kithar. 8; but πλάνα φέγγη planets, Manetho 4. 3.

II. πλάνος, ὅν, = πλάνη, a wandering, roaming, straying, Soph. O. C. 1114, Eur. Alc. 482, etc.; in pl., Ar. Vesp. 873, etc.

2. metaph., φροντίδος πλάνοι the wanderings of thought, Soph. O. T. 67; but, πλ. φροντὶν wandering of mind, madness, Eur. Hipp. 283, so, πλ. τῆ καρδία φρεσίσταται Id. Fr. 1025; πλάνοις in uncertain fits, of a disease, Soph. Ph. 758, v. Ellendt Lex. s. v. ἴσως:—κερκίδος πλάνοι, of the act of weaving, Eur. Ion 1491.

3. a digression, Ep. Plat. 344 D.

4. error, Cebes Tab. 25.

III. of persons, πλάνος, ὁ, a vagabond, or an impostor, cheat, Nicost. Supr. 1, Dionys. Com. Ὀμ. 2, cf. Ev. Matth. 27. 63; Lat. *planus*, Cic. pro Cluent. 26.

πλάνο-στιβής, ἐς, trodden by wanderers, Aesch. Eum. 76.

πλάνο-τρόπος, ὁν, routing heretics, Anth. P. 1. 106, 10.

πλάνῳτω, = πλανάομαι, to wander about, Ar. Av. 3.

πλάνωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) wandering, πυρετοί (v. πλάνης 1. 3), Hipp. 216 B.

2. liable to move or slip, of ligatures, Id. Offic. 743; πλ. ἄρθρον Fract. 778.

3. metaph., γνῶμῃ πλ. Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 11.

πλάξ, ἡ, gen. πλάκος, anything flat and broad, esp. flat land, a plain, πᾶσαν ἡπείρου πλάκα Aesch. Pers. 718; Φαεργαίαν πλ. Id. Eum. 295; νυχίαν πλ. of the island Psyllaia (where Iheath suggested νυχίαν in the straits), Id. Pers. 952; νεκρὸν πλάκα Soph. O. C. 1564; νεκρὸν πλάκας Ib. 1577; πόντον πλάξ the ocean-plain, Pind. P. 1. 24, cf. Arion (Bkg. p. 567), Eur. Fr. 582, 4, Ar. Ran. 1438; αἰθερία πλάξ Eur. El. 1349; the flat top of a hill, table-land, Σούνιον, Οἴτης, Παρνασσὸς πλ. Soph. Aj. 1220, Ph. 1430, etc.; ἀπ' ἀκρας πυργώδους πλάκος from the top story of a tower, Id. Tr. 273.

2. a flat stone, tablet, Luc. Somn. 3; λίθων παφί λείας Id. Amor. 12, etc.; οὐκ ἐν πλατίν λιθναίς, ἀλλ' ἐν πλ. καρδίᾳ 2 Ep. Cor. 3; a tombstone, Anth. P. 7. 324.

3. αἱ πλάκες are the flat extremities of the tail in certain crustacea, *pinnae caudales*, Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 5, G. A. 3. 8, 4; ἡ ἐντὸς πλ. τῶν κορυφῶν Theophr. Sens. 73.

4. κοπτήρι πλάκες = πλακοῦντες, Anth. P. 12. 212.—The irreg. dat. πλαγκταῖς or πλακταῖς in Orph. for παφί is very dub.

(From √ΠΛΑΚ come also πλακ-οὐς, πλακ-ερός, πλάκος; cf. Lat. *planc-a*, *planc-us* (*planc-us*), and perh. *lanx lanc-is*;

Lith. *plasz-lakà* (*palma*); O. H. G. *flah* (*flach*). This last form seems to connect it also with πλατός, q. v.)

πλάξενπος, ὁν, Dor. for πλῆξενπος, Pind.

πλάσις [ᾱ], εως, ἡ, (πλάσσω) a moulding, conformation, Emped. 285; ἡ τοῦ ἐμβρύου πλ. Arist. G. A. 4. 8, 4; of the voice, Plut. Cic. 4: of elaborate music, τοῖς μετὰ πλάσματος αὐλοῦσι Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 5; cf. sq. III. 2.

2. fiction, invention, Arist. Metaph. 12. 9, 15; πλάσει τῶν ἀδυνάτων Strab. 43.

πλάσμα, τό, (πλάσσω) anything formed or moulded, an image, figure, πλάσματα πηλοῦ Ar. Av. 686; κήρυον .. οὐκ οἶδ' ὅ τι πλάσμα as it were a piece of wax-work, Plat. Theaet. 197 D, cf. 200 B, Soph. 239 E; of figures made by bakers, Menand. Δημ. 1.

II. that which is imitated, a counterfeit, forgery, πλ. ὅλον ἡ διαθήκη Dem. 1110. 18, cf. Arist. Metaph. 12. 7, 24, Plat., etc.:—a figment, fiction, πλάσματα τῶν προτέρων (of fables), Xenophon. 1. 22, cf. Arist. Cael. 2. 6, 14:—a pretence, Plut. Mar. 43.

III. a formed style in writing or speaking, also χαρακτήρ, Dion. H. de Dem. 34, ad Pomp. 4, Longin. 15.

2. in music, an affected execution, such as the use of shakes, falsetto, etc., instead of full, natural tones, μετὰ πλάσματος αὐλεῖν, opp. to ἀπλάστω, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 5, cf. Interp. ad Persium 1. 17: of like affectation in orators or actors, Plut. Dem. 11; πλ. φωνῆς ἀδούρυτον Id. Peric. 5, cf. 2. 405 D; *sit lectio virilis, non .. in canticum dissoluta nec plasmata effeminata*, Quintil. 1. 8, 2.

πλασματίας, ου, ὁ, fabricated, fictitious, ἀποπος καὶ πλ. ὁ λόγος Arist. G. A. 2. 1, 36, cf. 4. 3, 30, Metaph. 12. 2, 1.

II. one addicted to lying, Plut. Camill. 22.

πλασματικός, ἡ, ὅν, (πλάσμα) imitative, dramatic, δῆγμα Walz Rhett. 1. 17.

II. invented, untrue, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 103.

πλασματο-γράφος, ὁν, writing speeches for possible (not real) occasions, Walz Rhett. 2. 79, cf. Eust. 61. 12; —γράφω, Id. 751. 19.

πλασματώδης, ἐς, fictitious, Arist. G. A. 4. 1, 12, Resp. 5, 2; λέγω δὲ πλασματώδεις τὸ πρὸς ἰπθεῖον βεβαιούμενον Id. Metaph. 12. 7, 24.

πλάσσω, Att. —ττω: fut. πλάσω (ἀνα-) Hipp. 845 F (Littre 4. p. 436): —aor. ἐπλάσα Hdt., Att.; poet. ἐπλάσσα Theocr. 24. 107, Anth. P. 2. 47; Ep. πλάσσα Illes. Op. 70:—pf. ἐπλάκα Diod. 15. 11, Dion. H. de Thuc. 41:—Med., fut. πλάσσομαι Alciphro 1. 37: aor. ἐπλάσασθην Thuc. 6. 58, Plat., etc.:—Pass., fut. πλάσσομαι Galen.: aor. ἐπλάσθη Eur. Lucert. 104, Plat.; pf. πλάσσομαι (v. sub fin.).

To form, mould, shape, Lat. *ingere*, properly of the artist who works in soft substances, such as earth, clay, wax, πλ. ἐκ γαίης Hes. Op. 70, cf. Hdt. 2. 47, 73; of Prometheus, ὅν λέγουσ' ἡμᾶς πλάσαι καὶ τάλλα .. ἔφα Philom. Incert. 3, cf. Menand. Incert. 6. 5; πλ. καθάπερ ἐκ κηροῦ Plat. Legg. 746 A; σχήματα ἐκ χρυσοῦ Id. Tim. 50 A; ἐκ πηλοῦ ἔφην Arist. P. A. 2. 9, 7; ἀγγεῖον πλ. κήρυον Id. Meteor. 2. 3, 33; τοὺς πλάνους στρατηγούς Dem. 47. 15;—opp. to γράφειν, as the statuary's art to the painter's, Plat. Rep. 510 E, cf. Legg. 668 E, Isocr. 204 C, etc.; —τὴν ὑδρίαν πλάσαι to mould the water-jar, Ar. Vesp. 926; σάματα πλ. θνητὰ Plat. Tim. 42 D; πλ. τὰ κηρία, of bees, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 7; ἐπλάττειν ἔνδον οἰκίας made clay houses, Ar. Nub. 879:—Med., σχήμα πλάσμενος having formed oneself a figure, Plat. Polit. 297 E:—Pass. to be moulded, made, ὁ μὲν πλάσσεται one is a-moulding, Hdt. 3. 108; οἶκος τεκτόνων πλάσθεις ὑπο Eur. Fr. 1116; ἀν' ἰδῶσι .. κήρυκα μνημάτα πεπλάσμενα Plat. Legg. 933 B.

2. to apply as a plaster, Hipp. Vet. Med. 14, in Pass. (v. l. προσπλάσσω).

II. generally, to mould and form by education, training, etc., πλ. τὰς ψυχὰς τοῖς μύθοις, τὰ σώματα ταῖς χερσίν Plat. Rep. 377 C, cf. 466 A; σώμα ἐπιμελῶς Id. Tim. 88 C; ἐαυτὸν Id. Rep. 500 D; παιδεύειν τε καὶ πλ. Id. Legg. 671 C; τῷ λόγῳ τοὺς νόμους Ib. 712 B:—Pass., τοῖσιν ἀνὰ χρόνον πεπλάσμενοι Eur. Ion 830.

III. to form in the mind, form a notion of a thing, πλάττομεν οὐτὲ ἰδόντες οὐτὲ .. νοήσαντες ἀθανάτων τι ἔφην Plat. Phaedr. 246 C, cf. Rep. 420 C; of the voice, ἐνδέχεται πλάττεσθαι Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 19.

IV. to put in a certain form, πλ. τὸ στόμα (so as to pronounce more elegantly) Plat. Crat. 414 D; τὴν κόμην Ar. Epict. 2. 24, 24; τὴν ὑπόκρισιν Plut. Dem. 7:—so in Med., πλάσμενος τῇ ὕπει πρὸς τὴν εὐμορφὴν having formed himself in face, i. e. composed his countenance, Thuc. 6. 58, cf. Dem. 1122. 12, 20.

V. metaph. to make up, fabricate, forge, λόγους ψεύδους πλάσσειν Soph. Aj. 148; ψευδεῖς πλ. αἰτίαι Isocr. 238 B; προφάσεις Dem. 778. 21; τί λόγους πλάττει; Dem. 288. 3; μὴ πλάσῃς κακόν Menand. Monost. 145:—absol., δόξω πλάσας λέγειν I shall be thought to speak from invention, i. e. not the truth, Hdt. 8. 80, cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 37:—so in Med., πλάσασθαι τρῶπον ἐαυτοῦ Lys. 157. 23; ψευδῆ Xen. An. 2. 6, 26; τῆς φανερῶς πλάσας .. ἦν ἐπλάττετο Dem. 304. 26; πλ. προφάσεις Id. 408. 12; τοιαῦτα πλάττεσθαι ἐτόλμα Id. 837. 13; even, καὶ τὸν πλάττεσθαι Id. 575. 8; absol., πλάσασθαι πρὸς ἐαυτὸν Arist. Rhct. 2. 4, 27; c. inf., Νέρον εἶναι πλάσμενον pretending to be N., Dio C. 64. 9:—Pass., οὐ πεπλάσμενος ὁ κόσμος not fictitious, Aesch. Fr. 1030; φάσκοντες πεπλάσθαι saying it was a forgery, Isac. 63. 9; μὴ πλάσθαι μῦθον ἀλλ' ἀληθινὸν λόγον Plat. Tim. 26 E; πλ. ὑπὸ ποιητῶν Andoc. 32. 16; ἐξ ὧν ἡ δίκη αὕτη πέπλασται Dem. 1239. 21; cf. πλάσμα, πλαστός, πλασματίας, πλασματώδης.

πλαστοῖον, τό, = πλάσμα, Epiphani.

πλάστοιρα, fem. of πλάστης, Orph. H. 9. 20, Auth. Plan. 310.

πλαστήριον, verb. Adj. one must mould, Geop. 6. 2, 4.

πλαστῶ, to falsify, Byz.

πλαστήριον, τό, a work-shop, Eccl.

πλάστης, ου, ὁ, (πλάσσω) a moulder, modeller, an artist who works in clay or wax, Plat. Rep. 588 D, Legg. 671 C, Plut., etc.; also for τριχοπλάστης, Plut. Dio 9.

II. a creator, Philo 1. 434, Eccl.

πλάστιγγιον, τό, Dim. of sq. III, Hippiatr.

πλάστιγξ, Ion. πλήστιγξ, ἰγγος, ἡ:—the scale of a balance, Ar. Pax 1248; παρίσασθον παρὰ τῷ πλάστιγγι Id. Ran. 1378; τιθέναι εἰς πλάστιγγας, κείσθαι ἐν πλάστιγγι Plat. Tim. 63 B, Rep. 550 E, cf. Arist. ap. Bgk. Lyr. Gr. p. 462; ὥσπερ ἐπὶ πλάστιγγας ἀντιρροῦσιν Philo 2. 170:—metaph., εἰς τὴν αὐτὴν πλ. τιθέναι τὴν μέθην τῇ μανίᾳ Ath. 11 A. 2. The scale on which the wine was thrown in playing at cottabus [δς ἀν] τὸν κῶτταβον φέβει τὴν πλάστιγγα ποιήσῃ πεσὶν Antiph. Ἀφρ. γον. 1, cf. Hermipp. Μοῖρ. 2. 8, Critias ap. Ath. 600 E, Poll. 6. 110. 3. from the likeness, the shell of an oyster, Opp. H. 2. 179. II. a pair of scales, balance, Soph. Fr. 14 (as emended by Lob. and Ellendt).

III. a collar for horses, Eur. Rhes. 303. IV. a splint for keeping broken bones in their place, Lat. regula or ferula, Hipp. ap. Galen. Lex. p. 546. V. a scourge, Aesch. Cho. 290; v. E. M. 674. 20, Hesych. (In this last sense, apparently from ΠΛΑΓΓ, πλῆσσω; cf. μάστιγ.)

πλαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πλάσσω) fit for moulding, plastic, γῆ . τῶν σωματικῶν πλαστικῶτάτη Plat. Tim. 55 E, ubi v. Stallb.—αἱ πλ. τέχναι the arts of moulding clay, wax, etc., the plastic arts, statuary, etc., Plat. Legg. 679 A; so, ἡ πλαστική Arist. P. A. 1. 5, 5, Luc. Prom. 2, etc. πλάστις, ἴδος, fem. of πλάστης, Ael. N. A. 5. 42.

πλαστο-γράφος, ὄν, forging, falsifying, Artemid. 1. 51, Manetho 2. 305, etc.:—πλαστογραφῆφω, to counterfeit writing, Artemid. 4. 27, etc.:—πλαστογράφημα, τό, a falsification, Pandect.; so πλάστογραφία, ἡ, Joseph. Vita 11, etc.

πλαστο-κόμης, ὄν, δ, one who wears false hair, Manetho 4. 304.

πλαστο-λογίω, to tell fictions, lie, Suid.; -λογία, ἡ, Byz.

πλαστός, ἡ, ὄν, (πλάσσω) formed, moulded, esp. in clay or wax, Hes. Th. 513, Plat. Soph. 219 A, etc.; πλ. ἐκ γαίης Antiph. Ἀφρ. γον. 1. 3; πλ. εἰκών a statue, opp. to a painting, Plut. Ages. 2, 2. 215 A.

II. metaph. made up, fabricated, forged, counterfeited, ἐκ πλαστοῦ λόγον Id. 1. 68; πλ. βακχεῖαι sham inspirations, Eur. Bacch. 218; πλ. τὴν φιλίαν παρέχουσιν Xen. Ages. 1, 38; πλάστὸς πατρὶ a supposititious son, Soph. O. T. 780; πλ. ἐπιχείρημα an essay on a feigned subject, Hermogen. in Walz Rhett. 3. 132, cf. 6. 558:—Adv. πλαστῶς, opp. to ὄντως, Plat. Soph. 216 C, to ἀληθῶς, Legg. 642 D; to φύσει, Ib. 777 D. III. v. sub πλατός.

πλαστούργημα, τό, anything formed, a work of art, Eccl. II. a fiction, falsehood, Ib.—So, in both senses, πλαστοურγία, ἡ.

πλαστουργός, ὁ, (*έργω) a modeller, creator, C. I. 8695: -ουργέω, Eccl.

πλάστρα, τά, earrings, Ar. Fro. 10, Poll. 5. 97.

πλάστρια, ἡ, v. l. for πλάστειρα, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 1084.

πλαστώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) fabulous, Byz.

πλάτα, ἡ, v. sub πλάτη.

πλάτᾱγέω, fut. ἥσω, to clap, clap the hands, Theocr. 8. 88; of broad flat bodies coming together, to clash, crack, Id. 3. 29, Anth. P. 9. 86:—so in Med., Anth. P. 7. 182: cf. πλαταγώνιον.

II. to beat, so as to make a loud noise, ἀσθήσει Bion 1. 4; πλ. τύμπανα Anth. P. 6. 218; so in Med., θύραι ἐπλαταγούντο Ib. 7. 152.

πλάτᾱγῆ, ἡ, (πλατάσσω) a rattle, Hellenic. 61, Pherecyd. 32, Arist. Pol. 8. 6, 2 (ubi v. Göttling), cf. Ant. P. 6. 309.

πλάτᾱγημα, τό, a clapping, Theocr. 3. 29, Anth. P. 5. 296.

πλάτᾱγων, ὄντος, ἡ, = πλαταγή, Schol. Theocr. 3. 29; cf. πλαταγώνιον.

πλαταγωνίζω, = πλαταγέω; in Hesych., πλαταγωνίσας ἀποληκνύσας, ψοφῆσας.

πλάτᾱγώνιον, τό, the broad petal of the poppy or anemone, so called because lovers took omens from it, laying it on the left hand, and striking it with the right, and it was a good omen if it burst with a loud crack, Theocr. 11. 57, cf. 3. 29, Nic. ap. Ath. 683 F, Poll. 9. 127; τῷ μηκάνων πλ. Joseph. A. J. 3. 7. 6 (vulg. πλαταγών); v. sub τηλέφιλον.

II. = πλαταγή, Suid.

Πλάταια, ἡ, ll. 2. 504, Hdt. 8. 50, Thuc. 2. 4; but more commonly in pl. Πλαταῖαι, ὄν, αἱ, Plataea or Plateae in Boeotia, Hdt. 9. 25, 30, etc.; Boeot. Πλατῆαι, Keil Inscr. Boeot. p. 128.—Adv. Πλαταῖαις, before a vowel -σιν, at Plateae, Thuc. 1. 130, Dem. 1377. 20; cf. θύρασι, Ὀλυμπίαισι.—Πλαταῖαιζε to Pl., Πλαταῖιδεν from Pl., Steph. Byz.—The people were Πλαταῖαις, ὄν, οἱ, Ion. -έες, Hdt., Xen.; Att. nom. Πλαταῖης, acc. -άς, Thuc. 2. 4 sq., Ar. Ran. 694: οἱ Πλαταῖεις, at Athens, were enfranchised slaves who had the same civic rights as the citizens of Plateae, Hellenic. ap. Schol. Ar. l. c.—Adj. Πλαταῖαυός, ἡ, ὄν, of Pl., Hdt. 9. 25, al.; τὰ -κά the events at Pl., Id. 8. 126, al.; fem. ἡ Πλαταῖς γῆ, χώρα Id. 9. 25, al.; absol., ἡ Πλ. Ib. 36.

πλάτᾱμωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) of flat shape, broad and even, Arist. H. A. 5. 16, 1, Strab. 348; cf. πλατανώδης.

πλάτᾱμῶν, ὄντος, ὁ, (πλατύς) any broad flat body or space, esp. a flat stone, h. Hom. Merc. 128, Ap. Rh. 1. 365:—a flat reef of rocks at the water's edge, Arat. 993, Galen. Lex. Hipp.:—in pl. ledges of rock, Strab. 224, 538.

2. a flat beach, Ant. P. 7. 404, Diosc. 4. 74. 3. the flat bank of a river, opp. to αἰγιαλός, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 34, cf. A. B. 1313.

4. flat land, liable to be overflowed, Polyb. 10. 48, 7, Dion. P. 626. 5. in pl. like Lat. aequora, the level sea, Opp. H. 1. 121., 5. 650.

πλάτᾱνιον, τό, a kind of apple, Ath. 81 A.

πλάτᾱνιστής, ὄν, Dor. -ιστάς, ὁ, δ, = πλατανών, Paus. 3. 11, 2., 3. 14, 8.

II. πλατανιστής, ὁ, an unknown fish of the Ganges, Plin. 9. 17.

πλάτᾱνιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, = πλατάνιος, Galen.

πλάτᾱνιστος, ἡ, the earlier name for πλάτανος, Il. 2. 307, 310, Hdt. 5. 119., 7. 27, 31.

πλάτᾱνιστοῦς, ὄντος, ὁ, contr. for πλατανιστοῦς, a grove of plane-trees, Lat. platanetum, Theogn. 878.

πλάτᾱνός, ἡ, later form of πλατάνιστος, the oriental plane, Lat. platanus, Ar. Eq. 528, Nub. 1008, Plat. Phaedr. 229 A sq. (From πλάτᾱς, because of its broad leaves.)

πλάτᾱνώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a plane-tree: τὰ πλατανώδη flat substances like plane-leaves, Plut. 2. 896 E.

πλάτᾱνών, ὄντος, ὁ, = πλατανιστοῦς, Arcad. 14. 13, Plin. Epist. 1. 3.

πλάταξ, ὁ, Alexandr. name of the fish κορακίος, Ath. 309 A.

πλάτας, α, ὁ, a level surface or platform, on which tombs were placed, Inscr. Car. in C. I. 2824 (addend.), 2825, al.; v. Böckh pp. 533 sq.

πλάτᾱσσω, (πλατύς) to slap or clap two flat bodies together, Suid.

πλάτᾱι, ἡ, v. sub πλατύς.

πλάτᾱιζω, Dor. -ᾰσδω, to slap with the flat hand (πλατείᾱ), Pherecr.

Incert. 47, ubi v. Meineke.

II. to speak or pronounce broadly, like the Dorians, Theocr. 15. 88, ubi v. Valck.; so, πλάτᾱισμός, ὁ, a broad Doric accent, Quintil. 1. 5, 32.

πλάτειον, τό, (πλατύς) a tablet, Polyb. 6. 34. 8., 10. 45, 8.

πλάτᾱς, Adv. of πλατύς.

πλάτη, Dor. πλάτα, ἡ, (πλάτᾱς) a flat or broad surface: I. the

blade of an oar, Lat. palmula remi, and generally an oar, Aesch. Ag. 695, Soph. Aj. 359, and often in Eur.; hence, in poetry, ναυτίλω πλάτη by ship, by sea, Soph. Ph. 220; οὐρίῳ πλάτῃ with a fair voyage, Ib. 355; βάρβαρος πλ. Eur. Hel. 192; πλάτη φυγεῖν Id. 1. T. 242:—of the tails of certain crustacea, Arist. P. A. 4. 8, 3; of the feet of others, Ib. 5; also of the membranes attached to the toes of certain birds (opp. to web-feet), as the coot and grebe, Ib. 4. 12, 24.

2. χειρᾱία πλ. a winnowing fan, or (as others expl.) a shepherd's crook, Lyc. 95.

3. in pl., like ὠμοπλάται, the shoulder-blades, Hipp. ap. Erotian (the place referred to seems to be 410. 31), Poll. 2. 133, Hesych.—also the broad ribs, Poll. 2. 181.

4. a sheet of paper, Anth. P. 13. 21.

πλάτᾱϊός -ισμός, πλάτιον, Dor. for πλῆσιός -ισμός, πλῆσιον.

πλάτᾱι, ἡ, = πλάτη, Hesych., cf. Lob. Phryn. 72.

πλάτᾱς, ἴδος, ἡ, poet. for πελάτᾱς, a wife, Ar. Ach. 132, Lyc. 821.

πλάτᾱστᾱκος, ὁ, a large species of the fish μύλλος, Dorio ap. Ath. 118 C: also, = σασπέρδης, Parm. ib. 308 F.

II. pudenda muliebria, Hesych., Phot.

πλάτᾱσμαι, Pass. to be made flat like an oar-blade (cf. κωπέυς), Ar. Ach. 552.

πλάτος, εος, τό, (πλάτᾱς) breadth, width, Simon. (?) 183, Hdt., etc.:—absol., πλ. or τὸ πλ., in breadth, Hdt. 1. 193., 4. 195, Xen. Oec. 19, 3; ἐν μηκὶ καὶ βάθει καὶ πλάτει Plat. Soph. 235 D; κατὰ πλάτος, opp. to κατὰ μήκος and κατὰ βάθος, Arist. Cael. 3. 1, 17., Meteor. 1. 4, 6, cf. Phys. 4. 1, 8:—in Math., τὰ πλάτη are superficial dimensions.

2. the flat of the tail, in fish, Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 8., 5. 17, 6, P. A. 4. 13, 2; cf. πλάτη 1.

II. metaph., ἐν πλάτει in common use, E. M. 673.

24, etc.:—in a loose sense, Pandect.

πλάτᾱς, ἡ, ὄν, (πελάζω) approachable, οὐ πλατοῖσι φυσιάμασι Aesch. Eum. 5, as restored by Elmsl. (Med. 149) for παστοῖσι:—a similar error constantly occurs in MSS., ἀπλάστος for ἀπλάτος. On the accent, v. Arcad. 79. 13, Phot.

πλάτᾱω, Att. for πλάσσω.

πλάτᾱ-ἄλουργῆς, ἐς, with broad purple border, C. I. 155. 19.

πλάτᾱ-ἄμφοδος, ὄν, with broad roads, Schol. Il. 2. 12, A. B. 332, etc.

πλάτᾱ-αὐχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, broad-necked, Manetho 5. 185.

πλάτᾱ-γᾱστρο, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, flat-bellied, Arist. H. A. 5. 22, 1.

πλάτᾱ-γᾱζω, (πλατύς) of a goose, to beat the water with its wings, to splash about, Eubul. Kap. 1 (v. l. πλαταγίζοντα):—metaph. to make a splash, to splutter, swagger, Ar. Eq. 830.

πλάτᾱ-γᾱσσοσ, Att. -ττος, ὄν, broad-tongued, flat-tongued, Arist. H. A. 2. 12, 10, P. A. 2. 17, 4.

πλάτᾱ-γᾱσθον, ὄν, with broad jaws, Jo. Lyd. de Magistr. 3. 61.

πλάτᾱ-ισχίος, ὄν, with broad hips, Galen. 4. 629.

πλάτᾱ-καρπος, ὄν, with flat fruit, Diosc. 3. 161.

πλάτᾱ-καρφος, ὄν, flat-boughed, Diosc. 4. 180 (v. l. λεπτοκ-).

πλάτᾱ-καυλος, ὄν, flat-stalked, Theophr. H. P. 7. 4, 5.

πλάτᾱ-κερκος, ὄν, flat-tailed, Arist. H. A. 8. 10, 5.

πλάτᾱ-κερως, ὁ, ἡ, flat-horned, Ἐξαφος Poll. 5. 76, cf. Plin. 11. 45.

πλάτᾱ-κῑφάλος, ὄν, flat-headed, Math. Vett. 17.

πλάτᾱ-κομος, ὄν, with outspread hair, Tetz.

πλάτᾱ-κορία, ἡ, (κόρη III) a disease of the eye from dilatation of the pupil, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 7; in Galen., πλατυκορίας opp. to στενοκορίας.

πλάτᾱ-κύκος, ἡ, ὄν, = πλατύς, Theod. Met. p. 455:—Adv. -κῶς, in detail, diffusely, Comp. -ᾱτερον Paul. Aeg. 6. 53, etc.

πλάτᾱ-κῑμῑνον, τό, broad cummin, Diosc. Parab. 2. 111, Galen., etc.

πλάτᾱ-λῑσχυς, ὄν, δ, a wide-mouthed babbler, Anth. P. 11. 382.

πλάτᾱ-λῑσγων, ενος, ὁ, (λίγῑνος) a spade, cited from Math. Vett.

πλάτᾱ-λόγος, ὄν, babbling, Gl.:—πλατυλογέω, Walz Rhett. 3. 539.

πλάτᾱ-λογχος, ὄν, broad-pointed, π. ἀκόντια Ar. Fr. 401, cf. Alex.

Λευκ. 3: τὸ πλ. a partisan, Strab. 828.

πλάτᾱμμα, τό, a flat cake, A. B. 294, 317.

πλάτᾱνισος, εως, ἡ, expansion, Arist. Plant. 2. 3, 11.

πλατυνέον, verb. Adj. one must extend, Xen. Eq. Mag. 4. 3.

πλάτᾱνω, fut. ἰνῶ, (πλατύς) to widen, make wide, τὰ φυλακτήρια Ev. Matth. 23. 5; πλ. τὸ στίφος to widen it out, Joseph. B. J. 5. 3, 2:—Med., πλατύνεσθαι γῆν to widen one's territory, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 34:—Pass. to grow broad, widen out, Arist. Mirab. 112, Mund. 3. 8, etc.; πλ. χάρις Anth. P. 1. 106; of the pupils, to be opened wide, Plut. 2. 376 F; metaph., ἡ καρδία πεπλάτᾱνται is opened, relieved from care, 2 Ep. Cor.

6. 11, cf. LXX (Ps. 118, 32). 2. *ἐπλατώνη* .. τὸ στόμα μου was opened wide, lb. (1 Regg. 2. 1); then, metaph., in Pass. to talk big of oneself, *τί πλατώνειαι, ἡλίθιος ὡς*; Timon ap. Diog. L. 4. 42; cf. *πλατύνω*. 3. *to pronounce broadly*, Phot. Bibl. 126. 3, Harp. 4. *to amplify, τὴν διήγησιν Hermog.*, etc.: absol. *to use amplification*, Dion. H. de Dinarch. 6.

πλατύ-νωτος, *ov*, broad-backed, Batr. 298; *γαῖα* Or. Sib. 8. 21. *πλατύ-ουρος*, *ov*, (οὐρά) broad-tailed, Opp. H. 1. 99. *πλατύ-ὄφθαλμος*, *ov*, widening the eyes: τὸ πλ. = *στίμι* Diosc. 5. 99. *πλατύ-οψις*, *δ*, *ῆ*, broad-faced, Byz. *πλατύ-πεδος*, *ov*, with broad fields, Schol. Hes. Th. 117. *πλατύ-πίλος*, *ov*, with broad felt, κυνή Schol. Soph. O. C. 313. *πλατύ-πύρφυρος*, *ov*, with broad purple border, ἱματίων Archipp. Πλουτ. 5; of the Roman *lati clavium*, Or. Sib. 8. 73. *πλατύ-πους*, *δ*, *ῆ*, *πεν*, τὸ *flat-footed*, Diog. L. 1. 81. *πλατύ-πρόσωπος*, *ov*, flat-faced, Arist. Mirab. 28, Ael. N. A. 15. 26. *πλατύ-πύγος*, *ov*, (πυγῇ) broad-bottomed, πλοῖα Strab. 195. *πλατύ-ρημοσύνη*, *ῆ*, (ῆμα) breadth (we say length) in speaking, Timon ap. Diog. L. 4. 67.

πλατύρ-ῖς, *ῖνος*, *δ*, *ῆ*, broad-nosed, Strab. 96. *πλατύρ-ροος*, contr. *-ρους*, *ov*, broad-flowing, Νείλος Aesch. Pr. 852. *πλατύρ-ρυγχος*, *ov*, broad-snouted or beaked, Timocle. Ἰκαρ. 2, Arist. P. A. 3. 1, 16.

πλατύρρυτος, *ov*, (ῥύμη) with broad streets, Eust. 166. 21. *πλατύς*, *εία*, *ύ*, Ion. fem. *πλατεῖα* Hdt. 2. 156; (v. sub fin.). Wide, broad, τελαμών Il. 5. 796; πύον 13. 588; αἰπὸδία πλατεῖ αἰγῶν broad herds, i.e. large or spread over a wide space, 2. 474, Od. 14. 101, Hes. Th. 445; π. πρόσδοι Pind. N. 6. 75; ὁδοί (v. inf. 5); τάφρος πλατυτάτη καὶ βαθυτάτη lb. 7. 5, 9. 2. *flat, level, χώρος πλ. καὶ πολλός* Hdt. 4. 39; *πλατυτάτης* .. γῆς οὐσας Θεσσαλίας Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 4; *πύτερον ἢ γῆ πλατεῖα ἐστίν ἡ στρογγύλη* Plat. Phaedo 97 D; *κάρνα τὰ πλατεῖα*, i.e. chestnuts, Xen. An. 5. 4, 28; of flat fish, Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 8, P. A. 4. 13, 7; *ποτήρια πλατεῖα, τοίχους οὐκ ἔχοντ'* Pherecr. Tyr. 1. 3. of a man, broad-shouldered, *ὅτ' γὰρ οἱ πλατεῖς, οὐδ' εὐρύαντοι* Soph. Aj. 1250. 4. metaph., *πλ. ὄρκος* a broad strong oath, Emped. 179;—*πλατὺς κατάγεως flat* (i.e. downright) mockery, Ar. Ach. 1126; but, *πλατὺν γελᾶν* or *καταγελᾶν* to laugh loud and rudely, Philostr. 319, 513; so, *πλατὺ καταχρέμσασθαι* Ar. Pax 815; *πλ. χρέμσασθαι* Luc. Catapl. 12; *πλ. φωνή* Poll. 2. 116. 5. *πλατεῖα* (sc. ὁδός, which is supplied in Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 43), *ῆ*, a street, Lat. *platea*, Philem. Πανηγ. I. C. 1. 3705, al. b. (sub. χεῖρ), the flat of the hand, ταῖς πλατεῖαις τυπτόμενος Ar. Ran. 1096. II. salt, brackish, *πλατυτέρους* ἔχρυντο τοῖς πόμασι Hdt. 2. 108; *πλατεῖα* or *πλατύντερα ὕδατα* Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 24, 26, etc.; prob. because orig. *πλατὺ ὕδωρ* was used generally as epith. of the sea: but *πλατὺς Ἑλλησποντος*, Il. 7. 86, 17. 432, is not the salt, but the broad, Hellespont (i.e. considered as a river), cf. Aesch. Pers. 875,—though Arist. 42 B thought otherwise.

III. Comp. and Sup. *πλατυτέρος*, *-ύτατος*, v. sup.; also *πλατυέτατος* Timon ap. Diog. L. 3. 7. IV. Adv. *-έως*, Dion. H. de Dem. 19; Comp. *-ύτερον*, Hdn. 2. 15; *-έως* Tzetz. (From *√*ΠΑΑΤ come also *πλάτ-η*, *πλάτ-ος*, *πλάτ-ανος*; cf. also *πλάθ-ανος*, *-νῆ*; Skt. *prath*, *prath-ē* (extensor), *prith-us* (latus), *prath-as* (latitudo); Lith. *plat-us* (latus): it is difficult not to follow Pott in connecting this Root with O. H. G. *flah* (flach), O. Norse *flaht* (flat), etc.; v. sub *πλάξ*; and, notwithstanding the *p* (for *f*), the Germ. *platt*, O. E. *plat*, whence *plate*, *platter*, can hardly have a diff. origin.) *πλατυσμός*, *ov*, (σῆμα) with broad border, π. χιτῶν, Lat. *tunica laticlavata*, a tunic with a broad purple border, esp. that of the Roman senators, Diod. Excerpt. 535. 69; so, *ῆ* π. ἐσθῆς Hdn. 3. 11; absol., *ῆ* π., Arr. Epict. 1. 24, 12;—opp. to *ῆ στενέσμος*, *tunica angusticlavata*. II. of men entitled to wear it, *χιλῖαρχος πλ. C. L. 1133*.

4., 4023, al. *πλατύνμα*, τό, (πλατύνω) a flat piece, plate, σιδήρου Aët.; *χαλκοῦν Galen.*: a flat cake, Id.; τὰ π. τῶν κοπῶν Eust. 1625. 17. *πλατυσμάτιον*, τό, Dim. of foreg., Hero Spir. p. 229. *πλατύνω*, *δ*, (πλατύνω) a widening, enlarging, expansion, τῶν πόρων Arist. Plant. 2. 9, 4: distension, Diosc. 5. 11;—*εἰς πλατύνω* into broad space, into open ground, LXX (2 Regg. 22. 20, al.); *ἐν πλατύνω* lb. (Sirc. 47. 12).

II. metaph. a boasting, bragging, Timon ap. Ath. 610 C. 2. *amplitude*, Eust. 1382. 21. *πλατύ-στερνος*, *ov*, broad-breasted, κύνας Geop. 19. 2, 1. *πλατυστομέω*, to speak broadly, Schol. Theocrit. 15. 87. *πλατύ-στομος*, *ov*, wide-mouthed, of vessels, Geop. 9. 24, 1. *πλατύ-σχιστος*, *ov*, with broad clefts, of a leaf, Theophr. H. P. 9. 10. 1.

πλάτ-ωσμος, *ov*, with a broad body, Tzetz. *πλάτ-υτης*, *ητος*, *ῆ*, breadth, width, bulk, ἥπατος Hipp. Vet. Med. 18; θηρίων Xen. Cyr. I. 4, 11. 2. *amplitude*, ἑρμηνείας Diog. L. 3. 4. *πλάτ-υφυλλος*, *ov*, broad-leaved, Arist. An. Post. 2. 16, 2, Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 2, etc.:—Comp. *-ότερος*, Id. C. P. 5, 7, 2. *πλάτ-υχαίτας*, corrupt word in Plat. 2. 292 D, who says it is Boeot. for a neighbour;—Schneid., comparing *ὁμαχέτας*, restores *πλάτ-ωχέτας* (or rather *πλατ-ωχέτας*, from *πλάτιον*, Dor. for *πλήσιον*), Ahr. Acol. p. 192, prefers *πλαφικέτας*.

πλάτ-υχωρος, *ov*, with broad space, roomy, Geop. 18. 2, 1. *πλάτ-υνώχως*, *ov*, (ὀνύξ) with broad nails or hoofs, Def. Plat. 415 A, Ael. N. A. 11. 37.

Πλάτων [ᾶ], *ωνος*, *δ*, Plato the philosopher: whence Adj. *Πλατωνέως*, *α*, *ov*, of Plato, A. B. 853, Suid.; *Πλατωνικός*, *ῆ*, *ον*, Anth. P. 11. 354, etc.; Sup. *-ώτατος*, Luc. V. H. 2. 19: Adv. *-ῶς*, after the manner of

Plato, Strab. 300;—*ώτερον* Clem. Al. 553;—fem. Adj. *Πλατωνίς*, *ίδος*, Christod. Ecphr. 393.

πλέγδην, Adv. *entwined, entangled*, Opp. H. 2. 317, Anth. Plan. 196. *πλέγμα*, τό, (πλέκω) anything twined or twisted, πλ. ἔλικος the twisting tendril of the vine, Simon. (?) 179; πλ. γυνῶν Anth. P. 5. 246, cf. 286. 2. *plaited work, wicker-work*, Plat. Legg. 734 E, etc.; τὸ πλ. τοῦ κύρτου Id. Tim. 79 D; hence = *κύρτος*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 28;—in pl. *wreaths, chaplets*, Eur. Ion 1393, 1 Ep. Tim. 2. 9. 3. metaph. a complexity, combination of words, Plat. Soph. 262 D.

πλεγμάτευμαι, Pass. *to be entwined*, Hesych. *πλεγμάτων*, τό, Dim. of *πλέγμα*, Arist. P. A. 4. 9, 13. *πλεγνύμενος*, part. pass. pres. (as if from *πλέγνυμι* = *πλέκω*), Opp. C. 3. 213, H. 1. 311.

πλέες, *πλέας*, v. *πλείων* sub fin. *πλεθραῖος*, *α*, *ov*, of the size of a *πλέθρον*, *φοίνικες* Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 11; *ποταμός τὸ εὖρος πλ.* Id. An. 1. 5, 4; *γέφυρα πλ. τὸ πλάτος οὖσα* Plat. Criti. 116 A; *δράκων μήκος πλ.* Strab. 755.

πλήρῃς, *α*, *ov*, to run the *πλέθρον*; metaph. to 'shoot with a long bow', Theophr. Char. 23. *πλήθριον*, τό, a circus, Luc. Peregr. 31, Paus. 6. 23, 2. *πλήθρισμα*, τό, a race of a *πλέθρον* in length, Hesych., Phot.

πλέθρον, τό, as measure of length, a *plethron*, being 100 Greek or 101 English feet, the sixth part of a stade, Hdt. 2. 124., 7. 199, Xen., etc. II. as a square measure, 10,000 square feet (Greek) = about 37 perches, Plat. Theat. 174 E, Dem. 491. 27, cf. Herm. Eur. Ion 1152 (1137);—used to translate the Rom. *jugerum*, though this was about 2 roods 19 perches, Plut. Camill. 39, Ael. V. H. 3. 1:—Hom. uses only the form *πλέθρον* (q. v.) as a square measure.

Πλειάδες, Ion. *Πληιάδες* (as in Hom. and Hes.), αἱ, the Pleiads, seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, who were placed by Zeus among the stars, and formed one of the oldest Greek constellations, Il. 18. 486, Od. 5. 272, Hes. Op. 381; only six are distinctly visible, whence the myths of the 'lost Pleiad,' Ovid. Fast. 4. 170, Schol. Arat. 254 sq. Their rising marked the beginning of summer, their setting that of autumn, Hes. l. c., cf. 570:—later in sing., of the whole constellation, ὑπὸ Πληιάδων, *Vergiliarum occasu*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 938; *πρὸ Πλειάδων ἐπιτολῆς*, ἀπὸ Πλειάδων ἀνατολῆς, μετὰ Πλειάδα, ἀπὸ Πλειάδων δύσεως, περὶ Πλειάδων δύσιν, πρὸς δὲσιν Πλειάδων χειμερινῇ,—all in Arist.; *Σείριος ἔργυς τῆς ἐτραπόρου Πλειάδων* Enr. I. A. 8, cf. Ion 1152, Or. 1005. (*Πλειάδες* is prob. derived from *πλέω*, to sail, because they rose at the beginning of the sailing-season, as their Latin name *Vergiliae* came from *ver* and *Tādes* from *ῥωι*, with reference to the rainy season. But Poets (as Hes. Fr. 41, Pind. N. 2. 17, Aesch. Fr. 298), lengthening the form into *Πελεαίδες*, represented them as doves, and the *ῥωι* as *swine* (v. sub voce), both flying before the hunter Orion in the celestial sphere, v. Nitzsch Od. 5. 269.)

πλείθος, Boeot. for *πλήθος* C. I. 1569 III. 46. *πλείμμα*, τό, Dor. for *πλήμα*, *πλήσμα*, income, C. I. 2448 IV. 21. *πλεῖν*, Att. for *πλεόν*, v. *πλείων* sub fin.

πλειονάκης, v. *πλεονάκης*. *πλειονομοῦμαι*, to have a plurality of parts, Paul. Al. Apotel. 29. *πλειονότης*, *ητος*, *ῆ*, length of syllable, Nicom. Geras. *πλειονο-ψηφία*, *ῆ*, plurality of votes, Paul. Al. Apotel. 65.

πλείος, *πλειότερος*, v. sub *πλέως*. *πλειότης*, *ητος*, *ῆ*, plurality, Theol. Arith. p. 12. *πλειστάκις* [ᾶ], Adv. (*πλείστος*) mostly, most often, very often, Hipp. Art. 818, Antipho 139. 34, etc.; *ὅτι πλ.* Xen. Oec. 16, 14, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 14, 6; *ὡς πλ.* Hipp. Art. 830, Plat. Rep. 459 D, etc.—A form *πλειστάκι* is cited in E. M. 169. 31, Eust. 122. 7.

πλεισταρχία, *ῆ*, government by a majority, Greg. Naz. *πλεισταρχῶν*, Adv. from most or many places, Ar. Fr. 668. *πλειστηρίζω*, Adv. (*πλείστος*) in manifold ways, Philem. Lexic. p. 57. *πλειστήρης*, *ες*, (*πλείστος*) manifold, ἅπας πλ. χρόνος all the whole length of time, Aesch. Eum. 763.

πλειστηριάζω, to increase the price of a thing, raise the price, make dear, Lys. Fr. 4, Plat. Com. Γρυπ. 4:—so also as Dep., cited from Nemes. —The Subst. *πλειστηριασμός*, *δ*, is cited by Hesych. *πλειστηρίζομαι*, Dep. (*πλειστήρης*) to name as the principal author of a thing, only in Aesch. Cho. 1029.

πλειστοβολίνα (sc. παιδιὰ) *ῆ*, dice-playing, Poll. 7. 206., 9. 95, 100:—the Verb *πλειστο-βολέω* is cited by Suid., Phot. *πλειστοβόλος*, *ov*, (βάλλω) throwing the most, throwing high, of dicers, Anth. P. 7. 422.

πλειστο-γόνεω, to produce very much, Ptolem. *πλειστο-δυνάμειω*, to have very great might or power, Galen. *πλειστο-λόγως*, Adv. in various ways, Gloss.

πλειστόμ-βροτος, *ov*, crowded with people, ἑορτή Pind. O. 6. 116. *πλειστο-νίκης* [ῆ], *ov*, victor in very many contests, C. I. 1363. 17., 1364b, 9, 2813, 2935. 7. al.

πλείστος, *η*, *ov*, Sup. of *πολύς*, most; also a great deal, very much, Hom., etc.; not only in number, but also generally of size, extent, strength, rank or worth, πλ. ὕμνος, λαός most, largest, Il. 15. 616., 16. 377, etc.; *πλείστον κακόν* Od. 4. 697; *πλείστοι ἐπιχθονίαν ἀνθρώπων* the noblest, best, Hes. Fr. 41 Marktsch.; so also in Att., πλ. εὐκλείας γέρας Soph. Ph. 478; φιλοσοφία παλαιωτάτη τε καὶ πλείστη most in vogue, Plat. Prot. 342 A; πλ. τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν φύλων τὸ Ἀρκαδικόν Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 23, etc.; *πλείστος εἰμι τῇ γνώμῃ*, *ῆ* πλείστη γνώμη, etc., v. sub *γνώμη* III.

2. with the Art., οἱ *πλείστοι*, much like οἱ *πολλοί* the greatest number, Thuc. 4. 90, etc.; τὸ *πλείστον τοῦ βίου* the greatest part of ..., Plat. Legg. 718 A, etc.; (but also in same gender as the foll. Noun, ὁ *πλείστος τοῦ βίου*, *ῆ* πλ. τῆς στρατιάς Thuc. 1. 5, 7.

3); τοῦ θαρσύνειν τὸ πλ. Id. 4. 34.

II. Special usages: ὅσας ἂν

πλείστας δύναται καταστρέφειν *the greatest number* that they could possibly subdue, Hdt. 6. 44; ὡς πλ. Plat. Gorg. 481 B, etc.; ὅτι πλ. Thuc., etc. — εἰς ἀντὶν πλείστον πόνον ἐχθροῖς παρασχῶν Aesch. Pers. 327 (v. εἰς ἰν.) — πλείστον ἡ .., like the Comp. πλείων, Hdt. 2. 35.

Adverb. usages: — μάλιστα, = μάλιστα, most, Il. 19. 287, Hes. Th. 231, Att.; ὡς πλείστον, Lat. *quasi maxime*, Xen. An. 2. 12; sometimes added to a Sup., πλείστον ἐχθίστην Soph. Ph. 631, cf. μάλα III. 3; πλ. ἀνθρώπων .. κακίστος Id. O. C. 743; τὴν πλείστον ἡδίστην θεῶν Eur. Alc. 790: — so also πλείστα as Adv., Pind. P. 9. 172, Soph. O. C. 720, etc.; πολλὰκις μὲν .., πλείστα δὲ .., Plat. Hipp. Ma. 281 B. b. *furthest*, πλ. ἀφειστημένοι Id. Rep. 587 A.

2. with the Art., τὸ πλ. *for the most part*, Ar. Vesp. 260, etc.; τὰ πλείστα, Plat. Criti. 115 C, etc.; opp. to ἐνίστε, Arist. H. A. 6. 6, 3. — The form πλείστος cited by Galen. from Hipp. 1165 B (but πλείστα is found in our texts).

IV. with Preps.: 1. διὰ πλείστον *furthest off*, in point of space or time, Thuc. 4. 115., 6. 11.

2. εἰς πλείστον *most*, Soph. O. C. 739. 3. ἐπὶ πλείστον *over the greatest distance, to the greatest extent*, in point of space or time, Hdt. 6. 127, Thuc. 1. 2., 4. 138, etc.; ἐπὶ πλ. ἀνθρώπων Id. 1. 1; ὡς ἐπὶ πλ. or ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πλ. *for the most part*, 4. 14, Plat. Legg. 720 D: so also, 4. κατὰ τὸ πλ. Polyb. 11. 5. 7, etc. 5. περὶ πλείστον *ποιοῦσθαι*, v. περὶ A. IV.

6. ἐν τοῖς πλείστοις or even πλείστα, *about the most*, Thuc. 3. 17; v. ὅ, ἡ, τό, A. VIII. 7. — Cf. πολὺς throughout.

πλειστοτόκος, *ov*, bringing forth most, Manetho 4. 102.

πλειστοφόρος, *ov*, bearing most, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7. 6.

πλειστόχυμος, *ov*, with much juice, Boisson. Anecd. 1. 180.

πλείω, *poēt.* for πλέω, *to sail*.

πλείων, πλείω, ὅ, ἡ, neut. πλείον, πλείον, πλείων Comp. of πολὺς: (on the forms v. sub fin.) — *more*, Hom., etc.: not only of number, but also generally of size, extent, etc., like πλείστος, οἱ δὲ μάχονται παυρότεροι πλείονες Il. 13. 739; πλείων μὲν πλείων μελέτῃ Hes. Op. 378; ἐς πλείονα οἰκεῖν *to govern for the interest of the majority*, Thuc. 2. 37; πλείον ἔλπομαι λόγον Ὀδυσσεύς, ἡ πλείον greater than .., Pind. N. 7. 29; τὸν πλείω λόγον *all further speech*, Soph. Tr. 731; δ' ὅχλος πλείων καὶ πλείων ἐπέρρει Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 39; πλείω τὸν πλείον *the greater part of* .., Thuc. 8. 39; δ' πλ. βίος *a longer life*, Plat. Tim. 75 C; μακροτέρα καὶ πλ. δούς Id. Rep. 435 D, etc.: — of Time, *greater, longer*, πλείων χρόνος Id. 9. 111, Soph. Ant. 74; πλείων νύξ *the greater part of night*, Il. 10. 252.

2. with the Art., οἱ πλείονες *the greater number*, like οἱ πολλοί, *the mass or crowd*, Il. 5. 673, Od. 2. 277; οἱ πλείωνες Hdt. 1. 106, etc.; c. gen., τὰς πλείωνας τῶν γυναικῶν I. 1: — *the many, the people*, opp. to the chief men, 7. 149, Thuc. 8. 73, 89, etc.: — *euphem.* of the dead, ἀνεστηκῆναι παρὰ τῶν πλείωνων Ar. Eccl. 1073; εὐτ' ἂν ἴκηαι ἐς πλείωνας, like ἐς Ἄϊδον, Anth. P. 11. 42; ἐς πλείωνας μετακίεσθαι 7. 731: — τὸ πλείον *πολλοῦ τοῦ greater part of* .., Il. 1. 165, Od. 8. 475; and often in Att., ὅστις τοῦ πλείονος μέρους χρήσῃ, opp. to τὸ μετρίον, Soph. O. C. 1211; τὸ πλείονος ἐλπίδι ὀρέγεσθαι Thuc. 4. 17, cf. 92.

II. *pecul. usages of neut.*: 1. as a Noun, *more*, opp. to ἕλαττον, πλείων ἐν τούτῳ Hdt. 2. 19, etc.; εἰ τι ἐν ἡμῶν πλείον I. 89; τὸ δὲ πλείον *say, what is more*, Eur. Supp. 158 (as Musgr. for τί δὲ ..), Thuc. 1. 90., 7. 57, etc.: — πλείον *or τὸ πλείον τινός a higher degree of a thing*, πλείον τὰς εὐδαιμονίας Soph. O. T. 1189; τὸ πλ. τοῦ χρόνου Thuc. 1. 118, etc.; τῷ πλ. αὐτῷ διδοῦς τὸ πλείον Eur. Supp. 408: — πλείον *ἔχειν to have the advantage, have the best of it*, win, conquer, Thuc. 7. 36; also, like πλεονεκτεῖν, c. gen., Hdt. 9. 70, Plat. Rep. 343 D, 349 B, etc.; τὸ πλ. *ἔχειν πάντων* Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 18; *more fully*, πλείον μαίρης *ἔχειν* Theogn. 606; so, πλείον τινός *φέρεσθαι*, opp. to ἕλαττον *ἔχειν*, Hdt. 8. 29; πλ. *φέρεσθαι τῶν ἄλλων* Andoc. 29. 18, etc.; also, πλείον ποιεῖν, *as, βουλομένην πλείον τι με ποιῆσαι ἀπολοῦσθαι* μιν Plat. Apol. 19 A; οὐδὲν πλ. ποιεῖν Andoc. 19. 27., 29. 32, Plat. Phaedo 115 C, etc.; παρανοῦσα οὐδὲν ἐς πλ. ποιῶ Soph. O. T. 918, cf. Ath. 344 B; οὐδὲν ἐργάσασθαι πλ. Eur. Hipp. 284; οὐδὲν πλ. πράσσειν, etc., Id. I. A. 1373, Andoc. 31. 41, etc.; οὐδὲν ἐπίσταμαι πλ. *have no superior knowledge*, Plat. Theat. 161 B: — τί πλείον; *what more*, i. e. *what good or use is it?* Antipho 140. 42, etc.; τί πλ. πλοτεῖν .. πάντων ἀποροῦντα; Ar. Pl. 531; τί σοι πλείον λυσιπρόμη γένουτ' ἄν; Eur. Hel. 323; so, οὐδὲν ἦν ἐπὶ πλείον τοῖς πεπονημένοι Andoc. 2. 4, cf. Dem. 933. 8; ὡν οὐδὲν μοι πλ. γέγονε Isocr. 315 D; οὐδὲν γέ σοι πλ. ἔσται Plat. Rep. 341 A; τί τὸ πλείον; Epigr. Gr. (addend.) 306 a. 3: — ἐπὶ πλείον, as Adv., *more, further*, also written ἐπίπλεον (q. v.), Hdt. 2. 171., 5. 51, Thuc. 1. 9., 6. 54, Plat. Gorg. 453 A, etc.; and c. gen., beyond, ἐπὶ τὸ πλ. τινός *ἐκβαλεῖν* Theocr. 1. 20, cf. 3. 47: — περὶ πλείονος ποιοῦσθαι, v. sub περὶ A. IV.

2. as Adv. *more, rather*, πλείον ἐφερέ οἱ ἡ γνώμη κατεργάσασθαι τὴν Ἑλλάδα *his opinion inclined rather to* .., Hdt. 8. 100; οὐ τοῦτα δεξιμαῖνες πλείον; Aesch. Fr. 41; so, ἐς πλείον Soph. O. T. 700; ἡ πλ. ἡ ἕλαττον Dem. 269. 7, etc.: — also, τὸ πλείον, Ion. τὸ πλείον, *for the most part*, Hdt. 3. 52, Thuc. 4. 27, etc.; τὸ πλ. = μάλλον, οὐ χῆρετι τὸ πλ. ἡ φύβη Id. 1. 9, cf. 2. 37; οὐχ ὕπανον τὸ πλ., ἀλλὰ διαπνήξῃ not so much .., as .., Id. 1. 83.

b. with Numerals, τοσούτος πλ. ἡ εἰκοσι μυριάς Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 6; οἶκος πλείον ἢ δ' ἑκατὸν Isac. 82. 14; ἐν πλείον ἡ διακοσίοις ἔτεσι Dem. 744. 23; πλ. ἡ ἐν διπλοσὶν χρόνῳ Xen. Oec. 21, 3: — in this sense a contr. form πλείν is used by Att. writers, πλείν ἡ τρικόνθ' ἡμέρας Ar. Ach. 858; πλείν ἡ χιλίας (sc. δραχμάς) Id. Eq. 444; στάδια πλείν ἡ χιλία Id. Av. 6, cf. Nub. 1041, 1065, α.; πλείν ἡ τε διπλοῦν Id. Lys. 589; πλείν ἡ ἑξακτὸν πρὸς βύρας Id. Ran. 18, cf. 91; πλείν ἡ πέντε τάλαντα Dem. 570. 16; πλείν ἡ δύοιν ποδοῖν Eubul. Incert. 1. 10; — but ἡ is often omitted, as in Lat. *quam alter plus*, and the number remains unchanged, πλείν ἑξακοσίας Ar. Av. 1251; so, ἑτη γεγονῶς πλείω ἑβδομήκοντα ἄνους *plus septuaginta natus*, Plat. Apol. 17 D; δέκα

πλείων ἔτεσι, *for πλείον ἢ δέκα ἔτεσι*, Plat. Legg. 932 C; also, τρεῖς μῆνας καὶ πλείω Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 16; λίθους .. ὅσον μυαλίων καὶ πλείον Id. Eq. Mag. 1, 16: — yet the number often passes into the gen., κάμιας .. οὐ πλείον εἰκόσι σταδίων ἀπεχούσας Id. An. 3. 2, 34, cf. 7. 3, 12.

c. in Com. we find the phrase, πλείν ἡ μαινομαι *more than to mad*, Ar. Ran. 103, 751.

d. as Adv. with another Comp., Pors. Hec. 624; and sometimes for μάλλον, Herm. Eur. Ion p. xii. e. the pl. πλείω is also used like πλείον, Thuc. 1. 3, 81, Plat. Rep. 417 C, Dem. 691. 14, etc.; so in Aesch. Ag. 868, 1068, 1299, the Mss. give πλέω = πλείον.

B. Forms: — Hom., like Hes., uses πλείων or πλείων as his verse requires: in Att., πλείων seems to be the regul. form; but the Trag. used πλείων metri grat., v. Elmsl. Med. 88; in the neut. πλείον is freq., esp. when it approaches the adverbial sense; — of the Att. contracted forms, πλείω, πλείων, are, if not the only, yet the older and better; the neut. pl. πλείω is often found in Mss. for πλείον or πλείων, as is the case with μείζω, βελτίω, etc., L. Dind. Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 16. — The nom. and acc. pl. πλείες, πλείες Il. 2. 129., 11. 395 are only Ep.; the contr. πλείς in a Dor. Inscr. (C. I. 2671. 39) is dub., v. Böckh. — Ep. dat. pl. πλείνεσσι Il. 1. 281, etc.; but for πλείνεσι in Hdt. 7. 224, Dind. restores πλείσι, Dial. Hdt. xiv. — The contr. forms πλείν, πλείων, πλείνες are Ion. and Dor., and in Hdt. the prevailing forms: πλείν, nom. and acc. sing. neut. for πλείον, like δειν for δέον, is specially Att., but only with numerals, v. supr. II. 2. b and c.

πλείων, ἄνους, ὅ, πλείους, (πλείος) *a full time or period, a year*, Hes. Op. 615, Call. Jov. 89, Anth. P. 6. 93, Lyc. 201.

πλέκος, *eos*, τό, (πλέκος) *weaver-work*, Ar. Ach. 454, Pax 528.

πλεκώ, v. σπλεκώ.

πλεκτάνομαι, Pass., = πλεκτανόομαι, πεπλεκτανημένοι δράκονσι, of the Erinyes, Aesch. Cho. 1049.

πλεκτάνη [ᾱ], ἡ, (πλέκος) *anything twined or wreathed, a coil, wreath, spire*, ὅθεν πλεκτάναισι περιδραμον κύτος Aesch. Theb. 495; πλ. καπνοῦ *a wreath of smoke*, Ar. Av. 1717.

II. *a siphon*, Aesch. Fr. 280. 3, cf. Longin. 3. 1.

III. in pl. *the arms of the polytars or sepias*, Alex. Πονηρ. 3. Eubul. Incert. 15 A, Diphil. Ἐμφορ. 3, Arist. II. A. 4. 1, 9, P. A. 4. 9, 13, al.; of the nautilus, Id. H. A. 9. 37, 30; cf. πλεκτή 4.

IV. in pl. *the meshes of a spider's web*, Luc. Musc. Enc. 6; metaph., αἱ τῶν λόγων πλεκτάναι *torious speeches*, Id. Vit. Anct. 22.

πλεκτάνον, τό, Dim. of πλεκτάνη III, Eubul. Titθ. 1.

πλεκτανόομαι, Pass. *to be intertwined, interlaced*, Eur. 279. 48.

πλεκτάνο-στολος, *ov*, with cordage rigged, of ships, Lyc. 230.

πλεκτή, ἡ, properly fem. of πλεκτός; 1. *a coil, wreath*, ἐν πλεκταῖσι .. ἐχιδνῆς Aesch. Cho. 248.

2. *a twisted rope, cord, string*, Eur. Tro. 958, 1010, Plat. Com. Ἑλλ. 4.

3. *a fishing-basket or net* (cf. πλέγμα), Plat. Legg. 824 B.

II. = πλεκτάνη III, Plat. Com. Pha. 1. 16.

πλεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πλέκος) *of, occupied with plaiting, τέχνη* Plat. Legg. 670 A, cf. Polit. 283 B, 288 D.

II. *disposed for twining or becoming entangled*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 43. Adv. — *κῶς*, Poll. 7. 172.

πλεκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (πλέκος) *plaited, twisted*, τάλαρι Od. 9. 247; ἀναδέσμη 22. 175; σείρη Il. 22. 469; ἄρματα Hes. Sc. 63; so in Att., π. στέγαι *wicker mansions*, of the Scythian wains or vans, Aesch. Pr. 709; ἀράναι, ἑώρα Soph. Ant. 54, O. T. 1264; πλ. κύτος Eur. Ion 37; καϊσίκον Ar. Fr. 208; πλεκτή Αἰγύπτου *παδεία the twisted task-work of Egypt*, i. e. ropes of biblus, Eur. Tro. 128; Βρόχος *πλεκταὶ ἀνάγκη*, Trag. phrase in Xenarch. Bourt. 1. 9; σκευὴ πλεκτά *any plaited or twisted instruments, ropes*, Xen. Oec. 8, 12.

2. *wreathed, anthe* Aesch. Pers. 618; στέφανος Eur. Hipp. 73.

3. as Subst. πλεκτή, ἡ, v. sub voce.

πλέκος, Pind., Att. fut. πλέξω Anth. P. 5. 147: — aor. ἐπλέξα Il., Att.: — pf. πέπλεξε (ἐμ-) Hipp. 279. 20; but πέπλοχα (δια-) Ib. 7: — Med., fut. πλέξομαι Periclit. in Stob. 488. 1: — aor. ἐπλέξαμην, Od., Ar.: — Pass., fut. πλεχθήσομαι (ἐμ-) Aesch. Fr. 1079; πλάκῃσμαι (ἐμ-) Galen.: — aor. ἐπλέχην Aesch. Eum. 259, Plat. Polit. 283 A, (περι-) Od.; but also aor. 2 ἐπλάκην [ᾱ], (ἐμ-, συν-) Soph. Fr. 548, Eur. Hipp. 1236, Hdt. 8. 84, etc.: pf. πέπλεγμα Hdt., Att.: — Used by Hom. twice, in aor.

(Cf. Skt. *park'*, *prinak'-mi* (miscro, jungo), *pras-nas* (πλέγμα); Lat. *plec-to*, *am-plec-tor*; Slav. *plet-a* (plait); Goth. *flaht-om* (dat. pl. = πλέγμασι), Germ. *flecht-en*: — our *plait*, *pleat*, comes directly from Fr. *plisser* (low Lat. *pliciare*). — The *π*IAEK is connected with *plic-o*, O. H. G. *full-an* (fold), etc. — It is difficult not to connect *flecto* with the same Roots.)

To plait, twine, twist, weave, πλοκάμους ἐπλέξε φαινοῦς Il. 14. 176; στέφανον Pind. I. 8 (7). 146, Ar. Thesm. 458; ἐκ τῆς βιβλου ιστία Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 4; ἀνθερίσκου ἀκριδοθήκαν Theocr. 1. 52: — Med., πείσμα .. πλεξάμενος *having twisted me* a rope, Od. 10. 168, cf. Hdt. 2. 28, Ar. Lys. 790: — Pass., κρίνεα *πεπλεγμένα of basket-work*, Hdt. 7. 72; χρέονται *σερήσι πεπλεγμένῃσι ἐξ ἱμάτων* Ib. 85; βρόχος *πεπλ. σπάρτον* Xen. Cyr. 9, 13.

2. *to make by art*, βαμῶνται Plat. Apoll. 61.

II. metaph. *to plan, devise, contrive*, like ῥάπτειν, ὑφαίνειν, Lat. *nectere, texere*, mostly of sly, tortuous means, πλ. δύλον ἀμφὶ τινι Aesch. Cho. 220; μηχανάς Eur. Andr. 995, etc.; προεβλ., δεινοὶ πλέκεται *τοῖς μηχανάς Αἰγύπτου* Aesch. Fr. 312; so, πλ. πλοκάς Eur. Ion 826; ἐκ τέχνης τέχνην Ib. 1280; παντοῖας παλάμας Ar. Vesp. 644; cf. περιπλέκω II. 2.

2. of Poets, πλ. ὕμνον, ῥήματα Pind. O. 6. 146, N. 4. 153; φιδάς Critias ap. Ath. 600 D, etc.; so, πλ. λόγους, like Homer's ῥῆτιν ὑφαίνειν, Eur. Rhcs. 834, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 369 B; *to form the plot of a tragedy*, opp. to λύνειν, Arist. Poet. 18. 11; hence, πρᾶξις *πεπλεγμένη συμπεριεχ.*, opp. to ἀπλῆ, Ib. 10. 3, cf. 13, 2., 24, 3; — πλ. συλλογισμὸν Ar. Epict. 1. 29, 34.

3. βίον πλέκειν = διάγειν, Euphro Διδ. 2; v. διαπλέκω II, καταπλέκω II. 4.

to compound words, Anth. P. 12. 164; and in Pass., of words or syllables, to be compounded, Plat. Theaet. 202 B, Ael. N. A. 5. 30. 5. in Pass. to twist oneself round, περί βρέτει πλεχθεὶς θεῶς Aesch. Eum. 259.

πλέκωμα, τό, = δράγμα, Schol. Theocr. 7. 157. πλεξείδιον, τό, Dim. of πλέξις, Suid. s. v. ἐρός. πλεξείω, Desiderat. of πλέκω, Hdn. Epim. 249. πλέξις, εὖς, ἡ, a plaiting, weaving, Plat. Polit. 308 D, Geop. 10. 6. πλεο-μελής, ἐς, with more limbs than natural, Iamblich. in Nicom. p. 43. πλεονάζοντως, Adv. superfluously, Eust. 934. 16. πλεονάζω, fut. ἀσώ: pf. πεπλέονακα Diod. 1. 90, pass. -ασμαι Hipp., etc., v. infr. III. 1: (πλέων). To be more, esp. to be more than enough, be superfluous, superabundant, opp. to ἐλλείπειν, ὑπολείπειν, ἔνδεξιν εἶναι, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 6, 5, Color. 6. 23, al.; of animals, to have more than the due number of limbs, opp. to κολοβά γίνεσθαι, Id. G. A. 4. 4, 14; of visits, to be frequent, Polyb. 4. 3, 12; of the sea, to overflow, Arist. Meteor. 1. 14, 4, cf. Plat. 2. 366 B. b. often in Gramm. to be redundant:—c. dat. modi, Schol. II. 5. 6, etc.

II. of persons, to go beyond bounds, take or claim too much, Isocr. 21 D, 250 A, Dem. 117. 5., 958. 21:—c. dat. to presume upon . . . τῇ ἐτυχηία Thuc. 1. 120:—but, πλ. κυνηγεσίαις to go beyond bounds in . . . Strab. 504; and of a writer, πλ. τοῖς δόγμασι Id. 155; and absol. to be lengthy, tedious, Lat. multus sum, Id. 396, Diod. 1. 90; περί τινας Parmenisc. ap. Ath. 156 D. 2. πλεονάζειν τινός to have an excess of, abound in a thing, Arist. Pol. 1. 9, 7:—but, πλ. τοῦ καιροῦ to go beyond . . . of a speaker, Dion. H. de Comp. 22. 3. c. gen., also, to exceed, opp. to ἐλλείπειν, Ptol. Geogr. 1. 20, 1. III. c. acc. to state at a larger amount, Strab. 285:—Pass. to be magnified, exaggerated, [νομίσειεν ἂν] ἔστιν ἃ πλεονάζεσθαι Thuc. 2. 35; εἰ τι πεπλεονάσται if anything has been overdone, opp. to ἐνδεὲς πεποιήται, Hipp. Fract. 756, cf. Art. 814, Strab. 106.

2. to eat in too great quantity, τὶ Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 136 D. 3. to raise the price of, τὶ Aristid. 1. 170. 4. in Pass. to be deceived, Stob. Ecl. 2. 232. 5. in Gramm. to add superfluously, τὰ ἄρθρα Schol. Ar. Pl. 5. E. M., etc.

πλεονάκις [ἀ], Adv. (πλέων) more frequently, oftener, Hipp. Acut. 388, Lys. 142. 27, Plat. Phaedo 112 D, etc.: several times, frequently, Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 1, al.: too often, Hipp. Aph. 1253. II. taken more times together, multiplied by a larger number, opp. to ἐλαττονάκις, Plat. Theaet. 148 A.—Also πλεονακίως, C. I. 1845. 46., 2356. 3.

πλεονάσις, ἡ, superabundance, excess, Cassius Probl. 66. πλεονάσμα, τό, superfluity, LXX (Num. 31. 32), Apoll. de Constr. 137, etc.

πλεονασμός, ὁ, superabundance, excess, superfluity, τῶν μερῶν Arist. G. A. 4. 4, 14; πλεονασμοὶ λαλιάς Plut. 2. 650 F:—in LXX (Lev. 25. 37, etc.), usury. b. in Gramm. the use of redundant words, Dion. H. de Dem. 58, Apoll. de Constr. 264. II. magnifying, exaggeration, Polyb. 12. 24, 1, etc.

πλεονάστος, ὁ, ὄν, abundant, rich, LXX (Deut. 30. 5).

πλεονᾶχῃ, Adv. in many points of view, Plat. Rep. 477 A.

πλεονᾶχθεν, Adv. from several sides, Arist. Cael. 1. 4, 1.

πλεονᾶχός, ὄν, manifold, κατὰ πλεοναχὸν τρόπον Diog. L. 10. 87; τοῦ πλεοναχὸν τρόπον Ib. 95:—elsewhere only used as Adv. πλεοναχῶς, in various ways, Arist. An. Post. 1. 33, 6, Eth. N. 4. 4, 4., 5. 1, 6, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 78, 80, etc.

πλεονεκτέω, fut. -ήσω Thuc. 4. 62, etc., but -ήσομαι Plat. Lach. 192 E.

Prose verb, to be πλεονέκτης, to have or claim more than one's due, mostly in bad sense, to get or have too much, to be greedy, grasping, arrogant, Hdt. 8. 112, Plat., etc.; opp. to ἐλαττονόσαι, Arist. Rhet. 1. 4, 9:—also to gain or have some advantage, without any bad sense, δύναμιτι πλ. Thuc. 4. 62, 86; ποῦδ' ἐπλεονέκτει ὁ Πελοπίδας παρὰ τῷ Πέρσῳ Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 34, cf. 2. 3, 16, Arist. Rhet. 2. 17, 5; πλ. ἀπὸ τινοσ Polyb. 6. 56, 2: often with a neut. Adj., πλ. τι, τοῦτο, τοιαῦτα etc., Thuc. 4. 61, etc. 2. c. gen. rei, to have or claim more than another, to have or claim a larger share, τῶν ὠφελίμων Id. 6. 39; τοῦ ἡλίου, τοῦ ψύχους, τῶν πόνων Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 25, cf. Oec. 7. 26; δόξης, χάριτος Arist. Eth. N. 5. 9, 9 and 12. II. c. gen. pers. to have or gain the advantage over, τῶν ἐχθρῶν Plat. Rep. 362 B, etc.; (παρὰ τινοσ Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 32, Arist. Pol. 4. 5, 4); τινὶ in a thing, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 21, etc.; κατὰ τι Plat. Euthyphro 15 A; περί τι Id. Lach. 183 A:—also, πλ. τῶν νόμων to lord it over the laws, Id. Legg. 691 A; πλ. τῆς εὐθείας ὑμῶν to take advantage of your simplicity, Dem. 1434. fin.

2. c. acc. pers. to overreach, defraud, πλεονέκτει μὲνδρα Menand. Monost. 259, cf. Dion. H. 9. 7, Diod. 12. 46, 1 Ep. Thess. 4. 6, 2 Ep. Cor. 7. 2, Plut. Marcell. 29, Luc. Amor. 27, Dio C. 52. 37: but this sense of the Pass. occurs in the best Att.; to be overreached, Thuc. 1. 77; ὑπὸ τινοσ Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 2; πλεονεκτεῖσθαι χιλιάς δραχμαῖς to be defrauded in or of 1000 drachmae, Dem. 1035. 26.

πλεονέκτημα, τό, an advantage, gain, privilege, Plat. Legg. 709 C, Dem. 63. 1., 245. 13, etc.: in pl. gains, successes, ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις Xen. Eq. Mag. 5. 11. II. an act of overreaching, selfish trick, Dem. 533. 28., 1218. 29., 1490. 13, Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 10.

πλεονέκτης, οὗ, ὁ, = ὁ πλέων ἔχων, one who has or claims more than his due, greedy, grasping, arrogant, Thuc. 1. 40, etc.:—as Adj., λόγος πλ. a greedy, arrogant speech, Hdt. 7. 158; Sup. πλεονεκτίστατος, v. l. for κλεπτίστατος, Xen. Mem. 1. 2. 12. 2. ἐν παντί πλεονέκτην τῶν πολεμίων making gain from their losses, Id. Cyr. 1. 6, 27.

πλεονεκτικόν, verb. Adj. one must take more than one's share, Plat. Gorg. 490 C.

πλεονεκτικός, ὁ, ὄν, disposed to take too much, greedy, of persons, Isocr. 282 D; βίος Dem. 777. 3; πλεονεκτικώτερος, -ωτερος Arist. Pol. 7. 14,

15, Rhet. 3. 17, 17. Adv. -κῶς, Plat. Phaedo 91 B; πλ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Dem. 610. 10.

πλεονεξία, Ion. -λή, ἡ, the character and conduct of a πλεονέκτης, greediness, grasping, assumption, arrogance, ἡ πλ. τῶν Σπαρτιητῶν Hdt. 7. 149, cf. Andoc. 30. 37, Thuc. 3. 82, Isocr. 283 A, Plat. Rep. 359 C, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 15. 2. assumption, in argument, Arist. Soph. Elench. 16, 4.

II. gain, advantage, Isocr. 75 B, Dem. 662. 28: in pl., αἶ ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ πλ. Isocr. 31 B, etc.; αἶ πλ. αἶ ἰδία, αἶ δημόσια Xen. Cyn. 13, 10; αἶ πλ. τῶν πλουσίων Arist. Pol. 4. 12, 6.

2. ἐπὶ πλεονεξίᾳ with a view to one's own advantage, Thuc. 3. 84, Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 12. 3. c. gen. pers. advantage over . . . Id. Cyr. 1. 6, 28. 4. a larger share of a thing, τῶν δικαίων Arist. Pol. 3. 12, 3: gain made from a thing, τὴν ἐπὶ τῶν ἰδίων δικῶν πλεονεξίαν Dem. 523. 14; πλ. ἐκ τινοσ Polyb. 6. 56, 3.

III. abundance, opp. to ἐνδεῖα, Plat. Tim. 82 A.

πλεονο-συλλαβῆς, to be of many syllables, Eust. 1769. 56.

πλεονότης, v. sub πλεονότης.

πλέος, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. for πλέως, full.

πλέτο, v. sub πέλομαι.

πλευμάω, to have disease of the lungs, Hipp. 477. 18; written πλεν-μῶα in Galen. Lex.

πλευμονία, ἡ, disease of the lungs, Com. Anon. 229.

πλευμονίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = ὀρεγ-, Hipp. 533. 16.

πλευμονώδης, ἐς, like the lungs, σπύγγος Arist. H. A. 5. 16, 10.

πλευμορ-ραγής, ἐς, with a rent in the lungs, Hipp. 533. 10.

πλεύμων, ὁ, = πλευμονία, Galen. Lex. Hipp.

πλευμώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) of, like a disease of the lungs, Galen. Lex. Hipp.

πλεύμων, ονος, ὁ, v. sub πνεύμων. II. a kind of mollusc, Pulmo marinus, Plat. Phileb. 21 C, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 21.

πλεύν, πλεύνως, πλεύνης, Ion. forms; v. sub πλείων.

πλεύνας, Adv. Ion. for πλέωνας, (πλείων) too much, Hdt. 5. 18.

πλευρά, ἄς, ἡ, = πλευρόν, a rib, Lat. costa, very rare in sing., πλ. βοός Hdt. 4. 64; παρὰ τὴν πλ. ἐκάστην Arist. H. A. 3. 3, 17;—in Christ. poets, a wife, Jac. Anth. P. 418:—pl. the ribs, Lat. costae, Arist. P. A. 2. 9, 8, al.

2. in pl., generally, the side of a man or other animal, ἄλλοτ' ἐπὶ πλευρὰς κατακείμενος, ἄλλοτε δ' αὖτε ὕπτιος Il. 24. 10; also of both sides, ἀνὰ πλευράς τε καὶ ὠμούς 23. 716; οὐρῇ δὲ πλευράς τε καὶ ἰσχία ἀμφοτέρωθεν μαστίγεται 20. 170, cf. Hes. Sc. 430; so in Hdt. 9. 72, Aesch. Fr. 71, Eum. 843:—in sing., also, of one side, Soph. O. C. 1260, Ar. 834, etc.; indeed Elmsl. Heracl. 824 thinks that the Trag. used the fem. form in sing. only, and for the pl. πλευραί, πλευραῖς, etc., would always read πλευρά (τά), πλευροῖς, etc., cf. Pers. Hec. 820, Or. 217.

II. the side, of things and places, πλευραὶ νηὸς Theogn. 513; χωρίον, ποταμοῦ Plat. Symp. 388 E, Dion. P. 833; of an army, αἶ πλ. τοῦ Παισίου Xen. An. 3. 4, 22, 28, cf. Plut. Mar. 25, etc.:—κατὰ πλευράν on the side, Plat. Tim. 36 C; παρὰ πλ. τινὶ εἶναι, μένουν Polyb. 5. 26, 6, etc.

III. in Math. the side of a triangle or other figure, Plat. Tim. 53 D, 54 C, etc.

2. the side of a rectangle, and then one factor of any product, Plat. Theaet. 148 A, Euclid. 7. 17, etc.

3. the side of a square or cube, and the root of a square or cubic number, Id. 8. 11 and 12.

IV. the page of a book, like Germ. Seite, Anth. P. 6. 62.—Cf. πλευρόν.

πλευριαῖος, α, ὄν, of the side, κρῆ Poll. 6. 52.

πλευριάς (sc. γραμμῇ), ἡ, = πλευρά III, C. I. 5774 (1). 54, 77, 89.

πλευριακός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for the ribs: τὰ πλευριακά the sides, Schol. Ar. Eq. 361.

πλευρίον, τό, Dim. of πλευρά, Hipp. 261. 10.

πλευρίτικος, οὗ, ὄν, on or at the side, Poll. 2. 178: cf. πλευρίτις.

πλευρίτικός, ὁ, ὄν, suffering from pleurisy, Hipp. Aph. 1243, etc.

πλευρίτις (sc. νόσος), ἡ, pleurisy, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Ar. Ecol. 417, etc.

πλευρο-εἰδώς, Adv. after the manner of ribs, π. ἀπὸ τῆς μέσης εὐθείας κατατείνων Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 3, cf. 3. 17, 3.

πλευρόθεν, Adv. from the side, Soph. Tr. 938.

πλευρο-κοπέω, to snite the ribs, Soph. Aj. 236.

πλευρόν, τό, = πλευρά, a rib, mostly in pl. the ribs, Arist. H. A. 1. 17, 8; but πλευραὶ is the usual form.

II. used by Hom. only in pl. the side, πλευρὰ οὕτῃγε ἐστὼτ' Il. 4. 468, cf. Hdt. 9. 22, 72, Aesch. Fr. 208, Soph. Tr. 833, 1225, Eur., etc.; πλ. δαλφάκεια Pherecr. Μετάλλ. 1. 16;—also in sing., Diog. Apoll. ap. Arist. H. A. 3. 2, 8, Soph. O. C. 1172; πλ. ὕειον Hermipp. Μοῦρ. 3; καπριδίων Ar. Fr. 421.

III. of places, πλευρόν νεῶν the side of the intrenchment where the ships lay, Soph. Aj. 874; τὸ δεξιὸν πλ. the right flank (of an army), Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 34, etc.

πλευρο-τύπης, ἐς, striking the sides or ribs, Anth. P. 12. 137.

πλεύρωμα, τό, like πλευρόν, only used in pl. the sides of a man, ὁμό-σπλαγχα πλ. Aesch. Theb. 890:—also, λέβητος πλ. Id. Cho. 686.

πλεύσις, εὖς, ἡ, a sailing, Hesyech., etc.

πλευστήν or -έα, verb. Adj. from πλώω, one must sail, πλευστέα At. Lys. 411; πλευστέον . . . αὐτοῖς ἐμβᾶναι Dem. 44. 19.

πλευστής, οὗ, ὁ, a sailor, Eccl.

πλευστήκος, ὁ, ὄν, fit or favourable for sailing, οὔρος Theocr. 13. 52.

Adv., πλευστικός ἔχειν Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 34.

πλώω, Ion. πλείω Od. 15. 34, 16. 368: Ion. impf. ἀπ-έπλειον 8. 501; another Ion. form is πλώω (v. infr.): Att. contr. imper. πλεῖ Eur. Tro. 103:—fut. πλεύσομαι Od. 12. 25, Hdt., Att.; Dor. πλευσούμαι Theocr. 14. 55, and this form occurs (perhaps wrongly) in MSS. of Att. writers, Thuc. 1. 143, 8. 1, Xen. An. 5. 1, 10, etc.; act. πλεῖω in later writers, Philem. Incert. 2, Polyb. 2. 12, 3, Anth. P. 11. 162, 245, Polyb., etc.:—aor. 1 ἐπλευσα, Att.:—pf. πέπλευκα Att.:—Pass., fut. πλευσθήσομαι (περι-) Arr. An. 5. 26: aor. ἐπλευσθην Ib. 28, Babr. 71. 3; pf. πέπλευμαι, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 15, Dem. 1286. fin.:—Hom. uses only pres., impf., and fut. πλεύσομαι Od. 12. 25, (ἀνα-) Il. 11. 22.—Of the Ion.

πλώω, Hom. uses opt. πλώοιεν, Od. 5. 240; (part. πλώων, h. Hom. 22. 7); impf. πλώων, Il. 21. 302; he also has a syncop. aor. έπλων, as, ω, part. πλώς, in the compds. άπ-έπλω, έπ-έπλω, part. έπιπλώς, παρέπλω; and Hes. has έπέπλων; whereas Hdt. has pres. inf. πλύνειν, 4. 156, part. πλυνούσας 8. 10, 22, 42; impf. έπλων, 8. 41; fut. πλώσομαι (άπο-) 8. 5, (πλώσω Lyc. 1044); aor. έπλώσα 4. 148; inf. πλώσαι 1. 24; part. πλώσας 4. 156, which also occurs once in Hom. in the compd. έπιπλώσας Il. 3. 47; pf. παρα-πέπλωκα Hdt. 4. 99:—these forms were never used in Att., though the Copyists have introduced πέπλωκα into Eur. Hel. 532, Ar. Thesm. 87S.—The Att. seem to have contracted only εε and εει in πλέω, as in χέω; and even this contr. is sometimes neglected by the Copyists, as πλέει v.l. in Thuc. 4. 28; πλέετε in Xen. An. 7. 6, 37. [Hom. uses πλέω as monosyll., πλέων έπ' ούνοια πύντον, Od. 1. 183.] (From √ΠΛΕF, as appears from fut. πλεύσομαι, πλευ-στέον, πλευ-στικός; the F being dropped in πλέ-ω, πλώ-ος, πλω-τός, πλοῖ-ον; cf. also πλύν-ω, πλυν-τός, etc.; Skt. pluv, plān-a (naṭo, navigō), plān-as (navis); Lat. pluvit, pluvia-ri; Slav. plān-a (plēw), plān-i (plošion); Goth. flō-dus (ποταμός); A. S. fleō-tan (float), flēot (O. E. fleet=rivulus, as in North-fleet, etc.); O. H. G. flēu-iu (fluit)—but for fluo, fluito, flow, etc. v. sub φλέω.) To sail, go by sea, Δακεδαίμονος έξ έρατίνης Il. 3. 444; 'Ιλιόθεν 14. 251; έπ'ι Κέρκυραν Thuc. 1. 53; έπ'ι Λέσβου Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 11; πλ. έπ'ι σίτον to fetch it, Xen. Oec. 20, 27; so, πλ. μετά νάκος Pind. P. 4. 122; εις Έρετριάν έπ' άνδρας Plat. Menex. 240 B:—more fully defined, ένι πόντῳ νηϊ όθῃ πλείοντες Od. 16. 368; νηϊ... πλέων έπ'ι ούνοια πύντον Il. 7. 88; πλέει ποντοπορεύων Od. 5. 278; so, πλ. έν νηϊ Plat. Rep. 341 D; έν τῇ θαλάττῃ, έν τῷ πελάγει Ib. 346 B, etc.; έπ'ιλομεν βορείῃ άνέμῳ Od. 14. 253; αύρα Aesch. Ag. 692;—c. acc. cogn., ύγρά κέλευθα πλύνει to sail the watery ways, Od. 3. 71 (like λέναι οδόν, etc.); so, for πλέων έπ'ι ούνοια πύντον Od. 1. 183, there is a v.l. πλείων ούνοια π., like πλείν θάλασσαν in Andoc. 18. 3, Lys. 105. 4, Isocr. 163 B, (in Pass.) τὸ πεπλευσμένον πέλαιγος Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 16, cf. Babr. 69. 3; so also, πλ. στόλον τόνδε Soph. Ph. 1038; τοῦ πλοῦ τοῦ πεπλευσμένου Dem. 1286. fin.;—metaph., πλέων ύφεμενί δοκεῖ, cf. ύψιμῳ III:—proverb., ὁ μὴ πεπλευκὺς οὐδὲν έρακεν κακόν Diosipp. Πορν. 1. 2. Poets seem to use πλείν, generally, for to travel, even by land, like the French *voyager*, Schol. Nic. Th. 295, Merrick Tryph. 614.

II. of ships, Il. 9. 360, Hdt., etc.; ύπὸ τριήρους . εὔ πλεύσσης έδικόνητο Thuc. 7. 23; ή ναὺς άριστά μου έπ'λει Lys. 162. 13; έφευγε ταῖς ναυσιν εὔ πλεύσας Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 16; κατ' ὁδὸν πλ. Plat. Legg. 813 D. 2. of other things, to swim, float, τεύχεα καλά . πλώων καὶ νέκυες Il. 21. 302; ζένδρα . . τά οἱ πλώων εν άφάρῳ Od. 5. 240; νῆσος πλέουσα Hdt. 2. 156; σκίδα πλέοντα Thuc. 3. 114. 3. metaph., ταύτης έπ'ι πλέοντες ὁρθῆς while we keep [the ship of] our country right, Soph. Ant. 100; οὐδ' ὅπως ὁρθῇ πλεύσεται (sc. ή πόλις) προείδετο Dem. 419. fin.; πάντα ἡμῖν κατ' ὁδὸν πλέει Plat. Legg. 813 D; θεοῦ θέλοντος κἀν έπ'ι ριπὸς πλείος Poeta ap. Plut. 2. 405 B; also, κέρδους έκατ'ι κἀν έπ'ι ριπὸς πλείοι Ar. Pax 699.

πλέων, neut. πλέων, pl. πλέω, v. sub πλέω.

πλέως, πλέα, πλέων, pl. πλέω, πλέα, πλέα, v. Elmsl. Med. 259: Ion. πλέος, -ήν, -έον: Ep. πλείος, η, ον (Hom. uses πλέων only in Od. 20. 355): a contr. fem. πλῆ is cited in Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 7: (v. sub πῆ-μῃ).—full, filled, c. gen., πλεία τοι οἶνον κλισία Il. 9. 71; νῆς πλείῃ βίσιτο Od. 15. 440; εἰδῶλον δὲ πλέον πρόθυρον, πλείῃ δὲ καὶ αὐτῇ 20. 355, cf. 4. 319, 17. 605; πλείῃ γαῖα κακῶν Hes. Op. 101; τάφρος πλέῃ ύδατος Hdt. 1. 178; πόσινα στρατιῆς Id. 8. 4; λήματος πλέος Id. 5. 111; θράσος πλέος, φόβος πλέα, etc., Aesch. Fr. 42, 696, etc.; ἀναδείας πλέαν Soph. El. 607; έπη μαρίας πλέα Id. Aj. 745; λήθος, ταραχῆς πλ. Plat. Rep. 486 C, etc. 2. βόκη νοσηλείας πλέα infected with (v. πληρῆς 1. 2), Soph. Ph. 39; so, αἰμιτίας πλέως Cratin. Άρχ. 8; χειρόμακτρα πλέα άπ' αὐτῶν [τῶν βρωμάτων] Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 5.

II. absol. full, πλείος δεσπείας Id. 8. 162, etc. 2. of Time, full, complete, δέκα πλείους έναυτούς ten full years, Hes. Th. 636; ήματος εκ πλείου, πλέω ήματι prob. the longest day, Hes. Op. 776, 790:—Comp. πλείετος Od. 11. 359.

πληγάνον, τό, (πλήσας, *γένω) a half-brother, half-sister, Hesych. πληγῆς, ἀδός, ή, (πλήσας) = δρέπανον, Or. Sib. 5. 221, Hesych. II. Πληγῆδες, αἱ, = Συμπληγῆδες, Ar. Rh. 2. 596, 645.

πληγνής, ὁ, ή, (πέλας, *γένω) a half-brother, half-sister, Hesych.

πληγή, Dor. πλάγᾱ, ή, (√ΠΛΑF, πλήσας)—a blow, stroke, Lat. plāga, properly given by a sword or other weapon, Hom., etc.; ή πλ. τοῦ τραυματίας Plat. Legg. 877 B:—Phrases: oft. joined with Verbs of cogn. signf., πληγὴν πέπληγμαι καίριαν Aesch. Ag. 1343; τύπτει τὰς ἴσας πληγὰς έμοί Ar. Ran. 636; τύπτεσθαι τῇ δημοσίᾳ μάστιγι ν' πληγᾶς Aesch. Iun. 30; πολλάς πληγὰς μαστιγοῦσθαι Plat. Legg. 914 B; ξαίνειν τινα κατὰ τοῦ νότου π. Dem. 403. 4; but in such phrases πληγὴν or πληγῆς is often omitted, καίριον τετύφθα (vulg. καίρη) Hdt. 3. 64; τρίτην επενδίδωμι Aesch. Ag. 1395; πολλάς τυπτόμενος Ar. Nub. 972, cf. Dem. 403. 4; ὀλίγας παίειν Xen. An. 5. 8, 12; μαστιγοῦσθαι ὑπόσας ἂν δόξῃ Plat. Legg. 854 D, cf. 879 E.—the person struck is said πληγᾶς λαβεῖν, Ar. Ran. 674; ὑπὸ τῶν βαβδούχων Thuc. 5. 50, etc.; πληγῶν δεισάει Ar. Nub. 493; πληγὰς έχειν Anaxandr. Incert. 53; ὑπὸ πληγῆς υπελεθῖν Antipho 124. 20; πληγὰς ὑπομένειν Aristoph. Ιατρ. 1. 6:—the striker is said τὸ πληγᾶς δοῦναι, Dem. 1261. 20; έμβάλλειν, έντείνειν τινί Xen. An. 5. 11, 2. 4, 11, etc.; παύσασαι Plat. Gorg. 527 D; έντρίβειν τινί Luc. Adv. Indoct. 25, cf. Somn. 1; προστρίβειν Ar. Eq. 5; πληγὰς μαστιγοῦν τινα Aesch. Iun. 10. 12; πληγὴν έπ'ι πληγῇ φέρειν Polyb. 2. 33, 6; πλ. παρὰ πληγὴν Ar. Ran. 643; πληγῆς ζημιών, κολλάς Thuc. 8. 74, Plat., etc.; πληγῆς άρχεῖν to strike the first blow, Antipho 126. 9:—the shell of a tortoise is said πληγᾶς

στέγειν, Ar. Vesp. 1295. 2. of specific blows, a stroke by lightning, Hes. Th. 857; πλαγαὶ αἰδάρων stroke of axe or sword, Pind. P. 4. 437, O. 11. (10). 45; κλυδωνῶν . . πληγαῖς Aesch. Theb. 796; στέρνων πλαγαὶ beating of breasts, Soph. El. 90; πλ. τῶν ὀδόντων strokes from boars' tusks, Xen. Cyn. 10. 5:—also, a battle with clubs, Hdt. 2. 64. 3. a stroke or impression on the ears or eyes, Plat. Tim. 67 B, Plut. 2. 490 C, etc.

4. metaph. a blow, stroke of calamity, esp. in war, έν μᾶ πλ. κατέφθαρται . . ὀλβος Aesch. Pers. 251, cf. 908, Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 16; πληγαὶ βιότους Aesch. Eum. 933; πλ. θεοῦ a heaven-sent plague, Soph. Aj. 137, 279, cf. Aesch. Ag. 367.

πλήγμα, τό, = πληγή, πληγῆματα μετώπων, γυνεαῖδος, κρατός, etc., Soph. Tr. 522, Eur. I. T. 1366, etc.; πλ. γενῆδος stroke of maddock, Soph. Ant. 250; τέθηκε νεοτόμοισι πλ. Ib. 1283:—of a wasp's sting, Arist. H. A. 9. 41, 1.

πληγμός, ὁ, (πλήσας) an apoplectic stroke, Alex. Trall. 11. 654.

πληγνυμι, = πλήσσω, Thuc. 4. 125 (in compd. εκπλήγνυσθαι).

πληθικώς, Adv. for the most part, generally, C. I. 4957 V.

πλήθος, εος, τό, Dor. πλάθος, Boeot. πλείδος, v. sub V.: (πλήθω, v. sub πῆ-μῃ). A great number, a throng, crowd, multitude, esp. of people, Il. 17. 330, Hdt. 1. 77, etc.; στρατοῦ πλ., periph. for στρατός πολύς, Hdt. 9. 73; φιλόσοφον . . πλ. ἀδύνατον εἶναι a multitude cannot be philosophers, Plat. Rep. 494 A, etc. 2. τὸ πλήθος, the greater number, like τὸ πολὺ, οἱ πολλοί, the greater part, the mass, main body, τὸ πλ. τοῦ στρατοῦ Hdt. 1. 82, cf. 5. 92; τῆς δυνάμεως τὸ πλ. Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 6; τὸ πλ. τῆς ψυχῆς the main part of . . , Plat. Legg. 689 A:—as a Noun of Multitude with a pl. Verb, Ἀθηναίων τὸ πλ. οἰοῦνται Thuc. 1. 20; τὸ πλ. ἐψηφίσαντο πολεμεῖν the majority, Ib. 125, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4. 20:—hence, the people, population, συμκρον τὸ πλ. τῆσδε γῆς Eur. Phoen. 715:—also, b. esp. at Athens, = δήμος, the commons, Lat. plebs, Thuc. 1. 9, etc.; ή τοῦ πλ. ἀρχή, δημοκρατία τὸνομα κληθεῖσα Plat. Polit. 291 D; ές τὸ πλ. φέρειν τὸ κράτος Thuc. 3. 81, cf. Lys. 124. 5, etc.; opp. to αἱ ἀρχαί, οἱ ὀλίγοι, Thuc. 5. 84; τὸ πλ. τὸ ὑμέτερον Plat. Apol. 31 C; τὸ πλ. τὸ Ἀλκιδᾶν, = τὸ κοινόν, C. I. 2525 b. c. 6, etc.:—but also the populace, mob, as opp. to δήμος (the commons), Xen. Ath. 2, 18; also in pl., πείθειν τὰ πλῆθῃ the masses, Plat. Gorg. 452 E, cf. Soph. 268 B; ὁ πᾶσι . . σωτήριον, μάλιστα δὲ τοῖς πλῆθει πρὸς τοὺς τυράννους Dem. 71. 22.

II. quantity or number, in the abstract, πόσον τι πλ. ἦν νεῶν Ἑλληνίδων; Aesch. Pers. 334; ὅμολος πλῆθει φοβεράτατος Thuc. 2. 98; ἰσχυρὶ καὶ πλῆθει προέχων Id. 3. 74; τῷ πλ. αὐτῶν καταπαλγόντες 4. 10; πλῆθει πολλοὶ Thuc. 3. 11, cf. 1. 44; σὺν πλῆθει χερῶν Soph. O. T. 122; πλῆθει παρόντες in force, Thuc. 8. 22:—absol., in acc., κόσμοι πλῆθος Hdt. 1. 153; πόσοι τι πλ. Diphil. Ἀπολ. 1; έρέται . . πλῆθος ἀνάρητοι Aesch. Pers. 40; πλ. ὡς δεσυχίλοι Xen. An. 4. 2, 2; ἀπειρα τὸ πλῆθος or πλῆθος Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 14, 4. 2, 2.

III. in Hdt. also of magnitudo or multitudine, size or extent, ὅρος πλῆθει μέγιστον καὶ μεγάλῃ ὑψηλότερον 1. 203; πείδιον πλῆθος ἀπειρον 204; ή έρημος έοῦσα πλῆθος έπτα ἡμερέων ὁδοῦ 4. 123; so, πλῆθος χώρας καὶ ἀνθρώπων Xen. An. 1. 5, 9. 2. in Att., of quantity or amount, διὰ πλῆθος τῆς ζημίας Thuc. 3. 70; τὸ πλ. τῆς οὐσίας Plat. Rep. 591 E, cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 8, 2; ταῦτα οὐδέν ἐστι πλῆθει οὐδὲ μεγέθει πρὸς εκείνα Plat. Rep. 614 A; μετά πλῆθους ἰδρωτός multa sudans, Id. Tim. 84 E; τὸ πλ. τοῦ βέματος Polyb. 1. 75, 5:—in pl., πλῆθῃ quantities, έμβρωτον Cratin. Incert. 158; θανμαστόν δὲ ἔσ' ἄγαθόν πλῆθῃ Mnesim. Ἰπποτρ. 1. 51; οἰκοδομημάτων πλῆθει ή μεγέθει Dio C. 52. 30, cf. 10.

IV. of Time, length, πλ. χρόνος Thuc. 1. 1, Plat. Theaet. 158 D, Isocr. 271 A; πλ. έτών Ar. Nub. 855; πλῆθει πολλῶν μηνῶν Soph. Ph. 723.

V. with Preps., or with ὡς, in adv. sense, ές πλ. in great numbers, Thuc. 1. 14:—ὡς πλῆθει ὡς the whole, in general, Plat. Rep. 389 D; so, ὡς έπὶ τὸ πλ. usually, mostly, Lat. ut plurimum, Id. Phaedr. 275 B, Arist. G. A. 5. 6, 11: ὡς κατὰ τὸ πλ. εἰπεῖν Theophr. C. P. 6. 11, 9; κατὰ πλ. Dion. H. 6. 67.

πληθό-χορος, ον, much dancing, Phot.:—πληθό-χορεία, ή, Id.

πληθό-χορος, ον, (χωρέω) containing much, Phot.

πληθριον, τό, Dim. of πληττρον, Alcmn 140.

πληθυντικός, ή, ὄν, increasing, Eust. Opusc. 14. 10. 2. ὁ πλ. (with or without ὀρισμός), the plural, Dion. H. 6. Thuc. 9, Ath. 373 C; αἱ πλ. χρήσεις, opp. to αἱ ένκαί, Id. 299 A:—Adv. -κώς, in the plural, Strab. 397, etc.

πληθύνω, Causal of πληθύω, to make full, increase, multiply, 2 Ep. Cor. 9. 10, Hebr. 6. 14:—Pass. to be full, wax larger, v. sub πληθύω 1; τὸ δικαστήριον πληθυνέσθω let it be completed, C. I. 73 c. b. 6 (addend.); ταῖς γυναιξί τὸ γάλα πληθύνεται abounds, Arist. H. A. 7. 11, 1.

2. intr., v. πληθύω II.

II. Pass. to carry by a majority, to resolve, δήμου . . χεῖρ ὅση πληθύνεται (where Cod. Med. πληθύνεται) Aesch. Supp. 604; c. inf., ταύτην επαινέειν . . πληθύνομαι I am resolved, Id. Ag. 1370:—pf. πληθύνοντα LXX (Gen. 18. 20).

πληθύς, vos, ή, Ep. dat. πληθύ, not -νῃ, Il. 22. 458, Od. 11. 514, 16. 105:—Ion. for πλῆθος, fullness, a throng, a crowd, of people, Hom. Il. c.; as Noun of multitude with pl. Verb, Il. 2. 278: also in late Prose, Plat. Ax. 366 B; τῆς στρατιᾶς τὴν πλ. πολλῶν Plut. Pomp. 39; Luc., etc. [ὑ in nom. and acc. sing. always in Hom.; later, as in Ar. Rh., sometimes ὅ, though the examples are rather dub., Wern. Tryph. 322; in other cases, ὅ always.]

πληθυνμός, ὁ, increasing, enlargement, Eur. 213. 23, Phot., etc.

πληθύω: aor. subj. πληθύσῃ Plat. Tim. 83 E:—intr. form of πληθύνω, to be or become full, τινός of a thing, Eur. H. F. 1172; ή πόλις πλ. ἀνδρῶν Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 17; ή τοῦ γαλακτός πληθύνουσα τροφή Ib. 7. 17, 1:—absol., ἀγορῆς πληθυνσίσης, v. sub ἀγορά IV; ὁ δήμος ὁ Ἀθηναίων πληθύνων Insuc. in Rangabe Anth. n. 278, cf. 272:—of rivers, to swell, rise, Hdt. 2. 19, 20, etc.:—so in Med., επείν πληθύνειν ἀρχηται ὁ Νείλος (where a good Ms. gives πληθύνειν, Dind. writes πληθύνε

σθαι), Ib. 93. 2. to increase in number, multiply, Aesch. Cho. 1052, Plat. Legg. 678 B. 3. to abound, Soph. Fr. 643, Plat. Rep. 405 A: *τινι* in a thing, Soph. Tr. 54:—also to increase in size, be still growing, of the body, Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 8. 4. to spread, prevail, Lat. *invalescere*, *ὡς ἐπληθύνον λόγους* Aesch. Ag. 860; *ὁ πληθύνων λόγος* the current story, Soph. O. C. 377; *ὁ πληθύνων χρόνος* increasing time, age, Ib. 930. II. the distinction of *πληθύνω* and *-ύω*, as trans. and intr., is borne out by the examples, and by the general sense of Verbs in *-ύω*. But in later writers this diff. seems to have been neglected: *πληθύνω* occurs intr. in Arist. Meteor. 1. 14, 4, G. A. 2. 4, 12 (but in both places with v. l.), Hdn. 3. 8, Act. Ap. 6. 1; and *πληθύνω* as Med. in Hdt. (v. supr.), and in Mss. of Aesch. Supp. 604:—on the other hand we find *συμπληθύνω* trans. in Hdt. 4. 48, 50, Longin. 23; cf. v. ll. Theophr. C. P. 1. 19, 5, Plut. 2. 1005 F.

πλήθω, Dor. *πλάθω*, poet. pf. (in pres. sense) *ἐπλήθη* Pherecr. Aut. 9, Theocr., etc.: plqpf. *ἐπεπλήθει* Ap. Rh. 3. 271:—intr. form of *πύμπλημι* (cf. *πληθύω*), mostly used in part. pres. to be or become full, *πλήθει* *νεκύναν ἐρατεινὰ βέερα* Il. 21. 218; *παύς .. ἀνδρῶν πληθύνουσας* Simon. 109. 7; *θάλασσα .. ναυαγίων πλήθουσα καὶ φόνου* Aesch. Pers. 420, cf. 272; *χεῖρας κρέων πλήθοντες* having them full of .., Id. Ag. 1220;—later c. dat., *κράναν .. ὑδάτι πεπλησθύναν* Theocr. 22. 38; *δυνακί πληθοντα λιπὼν ῥόον* Call. Fr. 166, cf. Anth. P. 6. 63;—but, *Ἀναυρος ὄμβρῳ χειμερίῳ πλήθων swelling with winter's rain*, ὄμβρῳ is dat. modi, Hes. Sc. 478; so absol. of rivers, *ποταμῶ πληθοντι εὐκίως* Il. 5. 87; *ὡς δ' ὅπυτος πλήθων ποταμὸς* 11. 492; also, *πλήθουσα Σελήνη at her full*, 18. 484; in Att. Prose only in the phrase *ἀγορὰς πληθούσης, ἐν ἀγορᾷ πληθούσῃ*, etc., v. sub *ἀγορά* IV:—to complete or pass a full period, Pors. Or. 54. II. trans., like *πληθύνω*, only in late Poets, Anth. P. 14. 7, Q. Sm. 6. 345:—Pass., Ap. Rh. 3. 1392, 4. 564, etc. *πληθωρίομαι*, Pass., = *πλήθω*, to be full, Suid.

πληθώρα, ἡ, Ion. word, fullness, pl. *ἀγορῆς*, = *ἀγορά* *πλήθουσα*, Hdt. 2. 173, 7. 223; v. sub *ἀγορά* IV. II. fullness, satiety, Id. 7. 49, 2, Hipp. Acut. 389. III. in Medic. *repletion of blood or humours*, fullness of habit, *plethora*, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 10, Galen. (Formed from *πλήθω*, as *ἐκπαρῆ* from *ἐπαυ*.)

πληθωρία, to be plethoric, Galen. *πληθωρικός*, ἡ, ὄν, plethoric, Galen. Adv., —*κὼς διακείσθαι* Id. *Πλητιάς*, —*ιάδες*, Ep. for *Πλειάς*, —*άδες*. *πληκτέον*, verb. Adj. *one must strike*, Hesych. s. v. *παικτέον*. *πληκτῆρ*, ὅρος, ὁ, = *πληκτρον*, Hdn. p. μὲν. λέξ. 16. 26. *πληκτής*, οὐ, ὁ, (πλήσσω) a striker, brawler, Arist. Eth. E. 2. 3, 12; *ἄνδρες πλ. καὶ μάχιμοι* Plut. Dio 30, etc., cf. Wytenb. 2. 132 D; of the sun, Id. 2. 920 C; of wine, 653 F:—Sup. *πληκτιστάτος* Eust. 1441. 26, E. M.

πληκτίζομαι, Dep. to bandy blows with one, *ἀργαλέον δὲ πληκτίζεσθ'* *ἀλόχοισι* Διὸς Il. 21. 499. II. to beat one's breast for grief, Lat. *plangere*, Anth. P. 7. 574. III. to indulge in lustful looks, *τοῖ ἀμοραῖς*, Ar. Eccl. 964; pl. *πρὸς ἀλλήλους* Strab. 512; *πρὸς γυναῖκα* Dio C. 46. 18; absol., Id. 51. 12:—cf. *διαπληκτίζομαι*. IV. the Act. is not found; for in Plut. 2. 735 D, *τὸ πληκτίζον ἐκείνο καὶ μανικὸν* should be *τὸ πληκτικόν*, as in 367 C, 693 B, Ath. 27 A.

πληκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πλήσσω) of or fit for striking, pl. *θήρα fishing by means of spearing*, Plat. Soph. 200 C; so, ἡ *πληκτική*, τὸ *πληκτικόν* Ib. 220 E, 221 B. 2. ready to strike, pl. *ὁ σκορπίος* Arist. Fr. 312; *γυνὴ ἀνδρὸς .. πληκτικώτερον* Id. H. A. 9. 1, 7. II. metaph. striking the senses, overpowering, *τῇ δὲ σμῇ* Diosc. 1. 14, cf. Sext. Emp. P. 1. 125; *τὸ πλ. overpowering effect (v. πληκτίζομαι fin.)*:—also of what strikes the mind, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 70, 240, etc. Adv. —*κὼς*, Ulpien. in Dem. 474. 1; Sup. —*ώτατα*, Philo 881 D.

πληκτισμός, ὁ, censure, Eccl. II. *amorous toying*, Anth. P. 12. 209.

πληκτριζομαι, Dep. to strike with the plectrum, Byz. *πληκτρον*, Dor. *πλάκτρον*, τό, (πλήσσω) anything to strike with: 1. an instrument for striking the lyre, plectrum, of gold or ivory, h. Hom. Ap. 185, Pind. N. 5. 43, Eur. H. F. 351; pl. *κεράτινὰ* Plat. Legg. 795 A; π. *ῥύλιον* C. I. 150 B. 20; *κρούειν τῷ πλ.* Plat. Is. 209 B; *πληκτῶν .. πληγῶν γυνομένων* Id. Rep. 531 B. 2. a spear-point, Soph. Fr. 164; π. *διόβολον* of lightning, Eur. Alc. 125; a bee's sting, Julian. 90 A. 3. a cock's spur, Lat. *calcar*, Ar. Av. 759, 1365, Arist. H. A. 2. 12, 11, P. A. 4. 12, 20, al.:—also an analogous bone on the ankle, H. A. 4. 7, 7. 4. an oar or paddle, Hdt. 1. 194, Soph. Fr. 151.

πληκτρο-ποιός, ὄν, making a *πληκτρον*, Poll. 7. 154: —*ποιία*, ἡ, Ib.; —*ποιητικός*, ἡ, ὄν, Ib.; Adv. —*κὼς*, Ib.

πληκτρο-φόρος, ὄν, with spurs, of cocks, Arist. H. A. 2. 12, 11. *πληκτωρ*, ὀρος, ὁ, = *πληκτής*, Anth. P. 6. 294.

πλήμα, τό, = *πλήσμα*, Hesych., Phot.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 254. *πλημάω*, = *πληρώω*, Hesych.

πλήμη or *πλήμμη*, ἡ, later form for *πλήσμη*, Polyb. 20. 5, 11., 34. 9, 5, Dion. H., etc.; v. Wessel. Diod. 1. 208.

πλημμέλεια, ἡ, a mistake in music, false note, Plut. 2. 396 D. II. metaph. a fault, offence, error, Plat. Apol. 22 D; *διὰ πλ. καὶ ἀμουσίαν* Id. Legg. 691 A; *ἀσέβεια ἡ περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς πλ.* Arist. Virt. et Vit. 7, 1; often in pl., Isocr. 170 E, etc.

πλημμελέω, to make a false note in music, cf. *πλημμέλεια*. II. metaph. to go wrong, offend, err, in a thing, Eur. Phoen. 1650, Plat. Phaedo 117 D, al.; *τοὺς ἐκουσίως καὶ δὲ ὕβριν τι πλημμελοῦστας* Dem. 527. 27; *περὶ τι* Antipho 123. 10; *εἰς τι* Plat. Legg. 943 E; *εἰς τινα λόγῳ* Aeschin. 24. 3; with a part., *μὴ οὖν τι πλημμελήσομεν καλοῦντες* ..; Plat. Rep. 480 A, cf. Soph. 244 B:—Pass., *πλημμελίσθαι ὑπὸ τινος*

to be ill-treated by one, Plat. Phaedr. 275 E, Isocr. 89 D, Decret. ap. Dem. 279. 11; *κατ' οὐδὲν ὑφ' ἡμῶν πεπλημμελημένοι* Philipp. ap. Dem. 283. 20.

πλημμέλημα, τό, a fault, trespass, *εἰς τοὺς θεοὺς* Aeschin. 68. 35, etc. *πλημμέλης*, ἐς, (πλήν, μέλος) properly, out of tune, opp. to *ἐμμέλης*, cf. *πλημμέλεια*.

II. metaph. in discord, faulty, erring, ὁ *ἀκράτως* .. πλ. καὶ κακός Plat. Legg. 731 D; *λίαν πλημμελὲς ἂν εἴη* Arist. Eth. N. 1. 9, 6. 2. of things, dissonant, discordant, unpleasant, *ἦν τι πλ. σὲ δρᾷ* Eur. Hel. 1091; *μή τι πλ. πάθος* Id. Med. 306; *ἔάν τι πάθωμεν πλ.* Plat. Rep. 451 B; πλ. *ἂν εἴη ἀγανακτεῖν* Id. Crito 43 B, cf. Soph. 243 A:—Sup. —*ίστατος*, Id. Legg. 689 B. Adv. —*λῶς*, Ib. 793 C; πλ. καὶ ἀτάκτος Id. Tim. 30 A.

πλημμέλεις, ἡ, a failing, sinning, LXX (Esdr. 10. 19).

πλήμμη, ἡ, v. sub *πλήμη*.

πλήμμηρα, ἡ, = *πλημμυρίς*, the flood-tide, Plut. 2. 897 B, Anth. P. 9. 291, etc.; metaph., *κακῶν* Sext. Emp. M. 11. 157.

πλημμυρέω, to rise like the flood-tide, to overflow, be redundant, Hipp. 306. 55, Anth. Plan. 134, Plut. Caes. 22, etc.; of wind, Arist. Plant. 2. 6, 5; metaph., πλ. *πάσιν ἀγαθοῖς* C. I. 4699. 8.

πλημμυρία, dub. for *πλήμμηρα* in Schol. Pind. O. 5. 20.

πλημμυρίζω, = *πλημμυρίζω*, Gloss.

πλημμυρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, the rise of the sea, as at flood-tide, *πλημμυρίς ἐκ πόντου* of the wave caused by the rock thrown by the Cyclops, Od. 9. 486: the flood-tide (cf. *ραχία*), opp. to *ἀμπωτίς* (the ebb), πλ. *τῆς θαλάσσης μεγάλης* Hdt. 8. 129; *ἡ ἔξωθεν πλ.* Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 7, cf. Strab. 155, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 79. 2. generally, a flood, deluge, Arist. Mund. 5, 11; of tears, *σταγόνες .. δυσχίμου πλημμυρίδος* Aesch. Cho. 186; *ὀφθαλμοτέγκτω δυνέται πλημμυρίδι* Eur. Alc. 184. 3. redundancy, overfulness, of the fluids of the body, Hipp. Acut. 394. (Words of this family are commonly written with *μμ*, upon the old deriv. from *πλήν, μύρω*. Some critics write it with single *μ*, taking it to be derived immediately from *ϋΠΛΑΕ, πύμπλημι*, v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 7 Anm. 17, n.) [ῥ in the one passage where it occurs in Hom.; but in Att. ῥ, Aesch. and Eur. ll. c.; in later Ep. ῥ or ῥ, as the metre requires, cf. Ar. Rh. 4. 1269 and 1241: in *πλήμμηρα, πλημμυρέω, πλημμύρω, ῥ* always.]

πλημμύρω [ῥ], = *πλημμυρίς*, Panyas. 1. 18, Archil. 31, Ap. Rh. 4. 706, Orph., etc. II. Causal, to make to flow, *νύμφαι λάλα νάματα πλημμύρουσαι* Orph. Arg. 492:—Pass. to overflow, Ib. 713.—In Hesych. for *πλημμύρον, πλημμύρον* (as part.) should be read, Lob. Pathol. 273. *πλήμμη*, ἡ, the nave of a wheel, much the same as *χρόν*, Il. 5. 720, 23. 339, Hes. Sc. 309, Hipp. Fract. 760; *ἄρονος ἐν πλήμμησι* Ap. Rh. 1. 757. (Perh. from *πλήθω*, the filled up or solid part of the wheel.) *πλημμό-δεον*, τό, a hoop to secure the spokes in the nave, Poll. 1. 145. *πλημοχόη*, ἡ, (πλήμη, χέω) an earthen vessel for water, also *κοτυλί-σκος*, Eur. Fr. 595, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 496 A.—It was used on the last day of the Eleusinian mysteries, which were thence called *αἱ πλημοχόαι*, Ath. l. c., Hesych.

πλήμμηρα, πλημμυρέω, πλημμυρίς, πλημύρω, v. *πλημμυρίς*.

πλήν, Dor. *πλάν*: A. as Prep. with gen. (properly from *πλέον*) more than, above, beyond, and so except, save, πάντων *Φαίχων* *πλήν γ' αὐτοῦ Λαομέδοντος* Od. 8. 207; *τίς ἐτλη .. πλὴν Ἡρακλῆος* Hes. Scut. 74; so in Hdt. and Att., with or without γε, Aesch. Fr. 914, Soph. El. 909, etc.; *ὑπεγγύους πλὴν θανάτου* liable to any punishment save, short of, death, Hdt. 5. 71; *ἐπιτρέψαι περὶ σφῶν αὐτῶν πλὴν θανάτου* save in respect of death, Thuc. 4. 54; *σκολεῦεν τοὺς τελευτήσαντας πλὴν ὧπων* of all things save their arms, Plat. Rep. 469 C; *διαπάσαι .. ἐπέτρεψε πλὴν ἀνδραπύδων* to carry off all plunder save slaves, Xen. An. 2. 4, 27.

B. as Adv.: I. with single words and phrases, esp. when a negat. precedes, οὐκ ἄρ' *Ἀχαιοὶς ἀνδρὲς εἰὼ πλὴν ὅδε* Soph. Aj. 1238; οὐκ οἶδα πλὴν ἔν Id. O. C. 1161, cf. El. 414, Eur. El. 752, etc.; so, after a question implying a negat., *τί σοι πεπρακται πλὴν τευχῶν κακὰ*; Aesch. Eum. 125, cf. Soph. Ant. 646:—after *πᾶς, πάντες, ἕκαστος*, and the like, τὸ δ' ἄρσεν αἰνῶ πάντα πλὴν γάμου *τυχεῖν* Aesch. Eum. 737; *παντὶ δὴλον πλὴν ἐμοῖ* Plat. Rep. 529 A, cf. Soph. Ph. 299, Isocr. 237 A, etc.; *νικᾷν .. πανταχού .. ἐφ' ὧν πλὴν εἰς* Soph. Ph. 1053; (but the *πᾶς* is sometimes omitted, *θνήσκουσι [πάντες] πλὴν εἰς τις* Soph. O. T. 118; *ἀλλ' ἐστὶ [πᾶσι] πλὴν σοῖ* Ib. 370, cf. Xen. An. 1. 2, 1):—often with *ἄλλως*, when it is used much like *ἢ, quam, τί οὖν μ' ἀνωγας ἄλλο πλὴν προῦθ' λέγειν* Soph. Ph. 100, cf. Aj. 125, Ant. 236, Ar. Pl. 106, Plat. Prot. 334 B, etc.:—so also after a Comp., *ταῦτ' ἐστὶ κρείσσον, πλὴν ὅπ' Ἀργείοις πεσείν* Eur. Heracl. 231, cf. Plat. Min. 318 E, Dem. 572. 20, Amphis Δεξ. 1, etc.:—after a Sup., *τὸ μέγιστον εἰρηται πλὴν αἱ τάξεις τοῦ φόρου* Xen. Ath. 3, 5.

II. often joined with other Particles: 1. *πλὴν ἐάν*, Lat. *nisi si*, a. foll. by a Verb, *πλὴν εἰ τις καμωδοποιὺς τυγχάνει ὦν* Plat. Apol. 18 D, cf. Theaet. 177 D, Dem. 33. 15., 141. 21, etc.; so, *πλὴν ὅταν* Aesch. Fr. 258, Soph. El. 293, etc.; *πλὴν εἰ ἀρα μὴ* Strab. 302; *πλὴν ἂν μὴ ἐξέλθῃ* Arist. H. A. 5. 22, 12. b. the Verb is often omitted, as with *ὥς*, *ὥσπερ*, *οὐδέ*, *οὐδὲν* .., *πλὴν εἴ τις ἄρ' ὄρνυς* Ar. Av. 601, cf. Nub. 734, Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 1, etc.; so, *πλὴν εἰ μὴ*, after a neg., *οὐδὲν προσδέμεθα, πλὴν εἰ μὴ παρέργον* τι Plat. Polit. 286 D; *οὐδὲν ἂν πάθοι .., πλὴν εἰ μὴ πον κατὰ συμβεβηκός* Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 7, 5; *οὐ δεῖ .. τοῦτο .. κινεῖσθαι, πλὴν εἰ μὴ κατὰ σ. Id.* de An. 1. 3, 9, cf. An. Pr. 1. 27, 4, Theophr. C. P. 1. 10, 6:—so, *οὐ τὸν ἀνθρωπον ὑγιάει .., πλὴν ἄλλ' ἡ κατὰ σ.* Arist. Metaph. 1. 1, 8.—The pleon. phrase *πλὴν εἰ μὴ* is censured by Luc. Soloc. 7. 2. *πλὴν ἢ*, *nuch* in the same sense as *πλὴν εἰ* (which is a common v. l.), οὐκ ἄλλως *πλὴν ἢ Προδίκῳ* Ar. Nub. 361, cf. 733; *οὐδὲν κακίον .., πλὴν ὅρ' ἢ γυναῖκες* Id. Thesm. 532,

cf. Hdt. 2. 111, Plat. Apol. fin.

προσδεδόχονται, πλην οὐχ οἱ τύραννοι Xen. Hier. 1, 18, cf. Id. Lac. 15, 6, Dem. 241. 4., 1290. 4. 3. πλην ὅτι *excepti* *that* . . ., *save that* . . ., καίτοι τί διαφέρουσιν ἡμῶν ἐκεῖνοι, πλην ὅτι ψηφίσματ' οὐ γράφονται Ar. Nub. 1429; so, πλην ἥ ὅτι Hdt. 4. 189; πλην ἥ ὅτι, πλην γὰρ δὴ ὅτι, Plat. Theaet. 153 A, Phaedo 57 B; after ὁμοίως, τὰ αὐτὰ, Plut. Pelop. 4, Artem. 1. 56.

5. πλην ὅσον *excepti* *or save so far as* . . ., παρήκοντι παρὰ πᾶσαν τὴν Διβύνην . . . πλην ὅσον Ἑλλήνες . . . θέαται Hdt. 2. 32, cf. Dion. H. 1. 23; so, πλην ὅσα Plat. Rep. 456 A; πλην καθόσον Dio C. 72. 19; πλην καθόσον εἰ Thuc. 6. 88.

b. without a Verb expressed, πάντων ἐρήμους, πλην ὅσον τὸ σὺν μέρος *save so far as* as thou art concerned, Soph. O. T. 1509; τοὺς πολλοὺς δέπκτεινε, πλην ὅσον ἐκ τριῶν νεῶν οὐς ἐζώγγρησαν *excepti* *only* . . ., Thuc. 7. 23, cf. Plat. Legg. 670 A, 856 D; ἀληθινόςιος, πλην ὅσα μὴ δὲ εἰρανεῖαν Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 28.

II. introducing a clause, much like πλην ὅτι (v. supr. 1. 4), mostly preceded by οὐδέεις, πᾶς, ἄλλος, *save that*, νὺν δ' οὐδεμία πάρεστιν . . . πλην ἥ γ' ἐμὴ καμῆτις ἥδ' ἐξέρχεται Ar. Lys. 5, cf. Soph. Tr. 41, Xen. An. 1. 8, 90, etc. :—but also without any such word preceding, where we translate it by *only*, *albeit*, *ἀπέμπετε κήρυκας ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, πλην οὐτε ἐς Ἀθήνας οὐτ' ἐς Λακεδαίμονα ἐπέμπε* Hdt. 7. 32, cf. Soph. O. C. 1643, Thuc. 8. 70, Plat. Prot. 328 E, etc. : also, 2. as we use *only*, Lat. *caeterum*, to break off and pass to another subject, Theocr. 5. 84, Polyb. 1. 69, 14., 2. 17, 1, Plut. Pericl. 34, etc. 3. so, in late Prose, πλην ἀλλά, Plat. Pyrrh. 5, Luc. D. Mort. 13. 3., 20. 4, etc. ; πλην ἀλλὰ γὰρ Luc. Rhét. Praec. 24 :—with the imperat., *however*, πλην ἀλλὰ ἀνῆσθαι Id. Prom. 20 :—sometimes simply for δέ, *dustrychōn mén, πλην ἀλλὰ* Ἑλλήνων Heliod. 6. 7.

πληνόςιος, α, ον, *erring from the way, unjust*, Hesych. πλῆντο, 3 pl. Ep. aor. pass. both of πίμπλημι and of πελώζω.

πληγῆς-ιππος, Dor. πλάγῆς, ον, *striking or driving horses*, epith. of heroes, like ἱπποδάμοις, Il. 2. 104., 4. 327., 5. 705; Βοιωτῶν Hes. Sc. 24; Θῆβα Pind. O. 6. 145; ἱμάσθη Nonn. D. 20. 227.

πληγῆς, εως, ἡ, α stroke, percussion, Tim. Loc. 101 A, Plat. 2. 902 F. πληγῆς, εως, gen. eos, contr. οὐς: Comp. —ἐστερος Plat. Symp. 175 D, Sup. —ἐστατος Soph. Ph. 1087: (✓) ΠΑΕ, πῆμ-πλη-μι: I. c. gen. *full of*, ἀστὺ πλ. οκτεῖαν Hdt. 1. 180; φορμοὶ ψάμμου πλ. Id. 8. 71; δμῖκα . . . πλ. δακρύων Aesch. Pr. 144; πλήρης ἀτῆς στέγος Plat. Aj. 307; ποταμὸς πλ. ἰχθύων, τόφροι ὕδατος, πόλις οἶνου καὶ σίτου, etc., Xen. An. 1. 4, 9, etc. :—of persons, κενὸν δοξαμάτων πλ. Eur. El. 384; αἰδοῖς πλ. ψυχῇ Plat. Polit. 310 D.

2. *filled or infected by*, πλ. ὑπὸ οἰανῶν τε καὶ κυνῶν βορᾶς *polluted by* birds and dogs with meat (torn from the body of Polyneices), Soph. Ant. 1017; cf. πλώεις 1. 2, ἀνάπλεος II.

3. *satisfied, satiated*, τινὸς *with* a thing, Soph. Ant. 1052; πλ. ἐχοντι θυμὸν ὧν χρῆζει Id. O. C. 778; so, c. part., πλήρης ἐστὶ θεηόμενος he has gazed his fill, Hdt. 7. 146, cf. ἐμπλήκημι III. 4.

II. more rarely c. dat., *filled with*, Ἑλλῆσι βαρβάροις ὁ ὁμοῦ πλ. πόλεως Eur. Bacch. 19.

III. *absol. full*, of a swollen stream, Hdt. 2. 92; of the full moon, Id. 6. 106; πλ. γαστήρ Soph. Fr. 727; κρατῆρες, δέπας, etc., Eur. Bacch. 221; κεχούρτασαι . . . οὐ κακῶς, ἀλλ' εἰμὶ πλ. Eubul. Δολ. 1, cf. Kérk. 2 :—esp. *full of people*, ἔπειαν πλ. ἥ τὸ θεᾶτρον Isocr. 175 C; πλ. τὸ βαλάντιον ποιεῖν Ar. Nub. 1054; εἰ πλ. τυχὸς ὁ δῆμος ὧν Id. Eccl. 95, cf. Xen. Ath. 2. 17; ἥ βουλὴ ἐπειδὴ ἦν πλ. Andoc. 15. 10; ἐπειδὴ πλ. αὐτοῖς ἦσαν αἱ νῆες *fully manned*, Thuc. 1. 29, Xen., etc. :—of persons, *full, satisfied, gorged*, Xen. Oec. 11, 18, etc. :—τὸ πλήρης, opp. to τὸ κενόν, Democr. ap. Arist. Metaph. 1. 4, 9.

2. *full, complete*, ἐπειρώτεον . . . εἰ λελάβηκε πλήρεα . . . τὰ ἀκροθίνια Hdt. 8. 122; ὡς ἂν τὴν χάριν πλήρη λάβω Eur. Hel. 1411; φέρων πλήρη τὸν μοῖθον Xen. An. 7. 5, 5 :—of numbers or periods of Time, τέσσαρα ἔτεα πλήρεα *four full years*, Hdt. 7. 20; v. sub μήν.

3. *solid, whole*, of a pebble (ψῆφος), v. sub τρυπάω; πλ. ὁπλαί Poll. 1. 191; αὖλημα 4. 73; ἀγαλμα . . . ἐποίησε πλήρης Paus. 9. 12, 4.

πληρο-σέληνος, ον, *of the full moon*, σελήνης Schol. Ar. Nub. 750; ἡμέρα Suid. s. v. πλησιφαῖς :—τὸ πλ. *the full moon*, Byz.

πληρότης, ητος, ἡ, (πλήρης) *fulness*, Galen.

πληροῦντος, Adv. *completely, exactly*, Theol. Arithm. p. 94.

πληρο-φορέω, *to bring full measure : to satisfy fully*, τινα ὕρκους Ctes. in Phot. Bibl. 41. 29.

2. *to fulfil, τὴν διακονίαν* 2 Ep. Tim. 4. 5.

II. in Pass., of persons, *to have full satisfaction, to be fully assured*, Ep. Rom. 4. 21., 14. 5; and of things, *to be fully believed*, Ev. Luc. 1. 1.

2. πλ. τοῦ ποιῆσαι *to be fully bent on doing*, LXX (Eccl. 8. 11).

πληροφορία, ἡ, *fulness of assurance, certainty*, 1 Ep. Thess. 1. 5, Col. 2. 2, Hebr. 6. 11, etc. :—so —φόρησις, εως, Πτολ. :—φέρημα, τό, Gloss.

πληρώω, fut. ὄσω: pf. πεπλήρωκα, Acol. part. πεπληρώκων C. 1. 2189. 9 :—Med., fut. πληρώσομαι (ἐπι-) Thuc. 7. 14, v. infr. : aor. ἐπληρώσαμην Plat. Gorg. 493 E, Xen., etc. :—Pass., fut. —ωθήσομαι Plat. Symp. 175 E, Aeschin. 33. 11; but fut. med. in pass. sense, Xen. Eq. Mag. 3. 6, Dem. 219. 21 (with v. l.). *To make full* : I. c. gen. rei, *to fill full of*, λάρνακας λίθων Hdt. 3. 123, etc.; κρατῆρα, πίστρα (c. οἶνον) Eur. Ion 1192, Cycl. 29 :—Pass. *to be filled full*, τινος *of* a thing, Hipp. Vet. Med. 16, Plat. Rep. 550 D, etc.; σάλπιγγ' ὁρτοῖον πνεύματος πληρουμένη Aesch. Eum. 568, cf. Theb. 464.

2. *to fill full of food, to gorge, satiate, satisfy*, βορᾶς ψυχὴν ἐπλήρου Eur. Ion 1170; and metaph., like ἀποκίμνημι II, πληροῦν θυμὸν *to glut* one's rage, *animum explore* (Aen. 2. 586), Soph. Ph. 324, Eur. Hipp. 1328; τὰς ἐπιθυμίας Plat. Gorg. 494 C :—Pass. *to be filled full of, satisfied*, δαῖτος πληρωθεῖς Eur. Fr. 212; Αἰγυπτος ἀγνὸν νόματος πληρουμένη Aesch. Fr. 304; φύβου, ἐλπίδος, Plat. Legg. 865 E, Rep. 494 C, etc. II. rarely c. dat. *to fill with*, πένκασιον . . . χέρας πληροῦντες Eur. H. F. 373; 3

Pass., πνεύμασιν πληροῦνται *filled with breath*, Aesch. Theb. 464; πεπλ. πάσῃ ἀδικίᾳ Ep. Rom. 1. 29, cf. 2 Cor. 7. 4.

III. without any modal case, πλ. ναῦν, τριήρη *to man* a ship, Hdt. 1. 171., 6. 89, etc.; (in full, πλ. ναῦν ἀνδρῶν Id. 3. 41, cf. Dem. 1211. 12, and v. πλήρωμα); so, πλ. ναυτικόν Thuc. 6. 52; πληροῦτε θωρακεία *man* the breast-works, Aesch. Theb. 32; in Med., πληροῦσθαι τὴν ναῦν *to man* one's ship, Isac. 89. 10, cf. Xen. Hell. 5. 4. 46, etc. :—Pass., of the ships, Thuc. 1. 29.

2. πλ. τὰ θῆλα *to impregnate* the female, Arist. H. A. 5. 5, 9., 6. 20, 1, al. :—Pass., of the female, Id. Metaph. 1. 6, 8, al.

3. *to make full or complete*, τοὺς δέκα μῆνας Hdt. 6. 63; πλ. τοὺς χρόνους, τὸν ἐναντιόν Plat. Legg. 866 A, Tim. 39 D :—so in Med., Ep. Eph. 1. 23 (not elsewhere) :—Pass., of the moon, *to be full*, Soph. Fr. 713; ἴνα . . . ἥ τοι ἀπαρτιλογίᾳ ὑπ' ἐμοῦ πεπληρωμένη Hdt. 7. 29; πεπλήρωται ὁ καὶρος Ev. Marc. 1. 15, etc.; in Math., πεπληρώσω *let* the figure *be made up*, Arist. Mechan. 23. 3.

4. πλ. δικαστήριον *to fill* it, Dem. 729. 25; and in Pass., πληρουμένους ἐκκλησίας Ar. Eccl. 89; δικαστήριον πεπληρωμένον ἐκ τούτων Dem. 581. 26, cf. Isac. 60. 3, Aesch. Eum. 570.

5. *to fulfil, pay in full*, τροφεῖα πληρώσει χθονί Id. Theb. 477; πλ. τῇν χρεῖαν *to supply* it, *make* it up, Thuc. 1. 70; τὸ χρεῖαν Plut. Cic. 17; τὴν ἐπαγγελίαν, τὰς ὑποσχέσεις Ar. Epict. 2. 9, 3, etc.; πλ. πᾶσαν ἀρχὴν καὶ λειτουργίαν C. I. 2336. 2, cf. 2189. 9 :—Pass., λαμπαδηφόροι νόμοι . . . διαδοχαῖς πληροῦνται *fully observed*, Aesch. Ag. 313.

6. ἐς ἄγγος . . . βακχίον μέτρομα πληρωσάντες *having poured* wine into the vessel *till it was full*, Eur. I. T. 954 :—Pass. *to crowd* in to a place, ἀρχαὶ τ' ἐπληροῦντ' ἐς . . . βουλευτήριον Id. Andr. 1097; πολλοὶ δ' ἐπληρώθηεν Id. I. T. 306.

IV. intr., ἡ ὁδὸς πληροῖ ἐς τὸν ἀριθμὸν τούτου *the length of road comes in full* to this number, Hdt. 2. 7.

πλήρωμα, τό, *that which fills, a complement, κρατήριον πληρώμα*, i. e. wine, Eur. Ion 1051; so, κενὸν τὸδ' ἄγγος, ἡ στέγει πλ. τι; Ib. 1412; πλ. χθόνος, i. c. men, Id. Or. 1642; τὸ πλ. τῆς γαστρός Hipp. Aër. 284, cf. 662. 41; of excrement, Oribas. p. 209 Matthei.

2. πλ. δαίτος *the satiety* of the feast, Eur. Med. 203; πλ. τρυφῶν *their full* of chesec, Id. Cycl. 209.

3. of ships, *a full number*, Hdt. 8. 43, 45, Eur. Ion 664; but, of single ships, *their complement, crew*, Thuc. 7. 4, 12, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 11, Dem. 505. 1, etc.; opp. to ὑπερησία (q. v.), Lys. 162. 25; so, πλ. παρέχεσθαι πόλεως *to make up the full number* of citizens, Arist. Pol. 2. 7, 22., 3. 13, 3, cf. 4. 4, 12, Plat. Rep. 371 E.

4. of number, *the sum, ὀδῶνκοντα ἔτεα* (ῶς) πλ. μακρότατον πρόκειται 80 years are fixed as life's longest sum, Hdt. 3. 22; τούτων πλ. τάλαντ' ἐγγὺς διαχίλια γίγνεται Ar. Vesp. 660.

5. *a piece inserted to fill up*, Ev. Matth. 9. 16.

6. used by S. Paul in a sense analogous to sign. 3, *fulness, full and perfect nature*, Rom. 11. 12; τὸ πλ. τοῦ θεοῦ, τοῦ Χριστοῦ Eph. 3. 19, 4. 13, cf. Coloss. 1. 19; τῆς θεότητος Ib. 2. 9 :—on its later sense among the Gnostics, v. Neander 1. p. 705.

II. *a filling up, completing*, like sq., Soph. Tr. 1213; Ζηνὸς κυλικὸν πλ. ἔχων *to have the task of filling* . . ., Eur. Tr. 824.

2. *fulfilment, τὸ νόμον* Ep. Rom. 13. 10.

πληρώω, ἡ, (πληρῶ) *a filling up, filling, πληρώσει* καὶ κενώσει Plat. Phileb. 42 C; esp. with people, *πληρώσει* δικαστήριον καὶ πλ. Id. Legg. 956 E; πλ. τῆς νέας *a manning* the ship (cf. πλήρωμα 1. 3), C. I. 2501.

2. esp. of eating and drinking, τὸ πίνειν πλ. τῆς ἐνδείας Plat. Gorg. 496 E; ἐκπορίεσθαι ταῖς ἡδοναῖς πλ. *satisfaction, gratification*; 492 A; πληρώσων τινων καὶ ἡδονῶν Id. Rep. 439 D; oft. with reference to the theory that all pleasure is derivable from πλῆρωσις, Phileb. 31 E sq., 35 A sq.; also of other passions, θυμῷ πλ. Plut. Lysand. 19.

3. *the completion of a number, μῆνας* ἐπὶ τὸς ἐπαικόπους . . . ἐς τὰ ἑπτὰ τῆς πληρώσεως *which remained to complete* the 8 years (but perh. τῆς πλ. is a gloss), Hdt. 3. 67.

II. pass. *a becoming full, τῆς σεληνης* Arist. H. A. 7. 2, 1; of women, *impregnation*, Ib.; αἱ τῶν σιτίων πλ. *a being filled* with food, opp. to αἱ ἐνδείαι Id. Physiogn. 6, 10; absol., *repletion, full feeding*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 11, 17, Arist. Rhet. 2. 3, 12.

πληρωτέον, verb. Adj. *one must fill*, Geop. 6. 2, 4.

πληρωτής, οὔ, ὁ, *one who completes*, πλ. ἐράνου, = ἐρανάρχης, (ἐράνου συναγωγός, Hesych.), Dem. 547. 18., 574. 14., 776. 7, v. Interpp. ad Hesych. 2. p. 980.

II. *one who pays* in full, Eccl.

πληρωτικός, ἡ, ὁν, *filling up*, ἐλκῶν Diosc. 2. 95.

πλησιάζω, Dor. πλάπάζω Archyt. in Stob. Ecl. 1. 712: fut. ὄσω: pf. πεπλησίακα Isocr. 34 C, Plat. Theaet. 144 A: (πλησίος).

2. *to bring near, τινά τινι* Xen. Eq. 2, 5 :—Pass. *to come near, approach*, τινι Eur. El. 634.

II. intr., in sense of Pass., absol. *to be near*, Soph. O. T. 91 :—c. dat. *to draw near to, approach*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 17, An. 4. 6, 6, al. (rarely c. gen., Cyr. 3. 2, 8); πλ. τῷπρ Amphis Ἀμπ. 2; πλ. τῷ γενεῖσθαι Plat. Symp. 181 D :—πλ. πρὸς τὴν πολιτείαν, *accedere ad remp.*, Luc. Anach. 21.

2. c. dat. pers. *to be always near, to consort or associate with*, Lat. *familiariter uti*, τῷ ἀνδρὶ Soph. O. T. 1136, cf. Plat. Lach. 197 D, Theaet. 143 D, 144 A, al.; οἱ πλησιάζοντες *a man's followers or disciples*, Isocr. Antid. § 187, cf. p. 8 D; πλ. τινὲ ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ, διὰ φιλοσοφίαν Luc. Hermot. 80, Plut. Demosth. 2 :—also, πλ. φιλοσοφία, λόγοις Plat. Rep. 490 A, Isocr. 15 C.

3. πλ. γυναικί, *like* ἐπείδω, *to go* in to a woman, *have sexual intercourse* with her, Dem. 1010. 15, etc., cf. Plat. Rep. 490 B; οὐδενὶ σώματι πεπλησιακὸς Isocr. 34 C :—of animals, whether of the male, Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 23., 6. 29, 2, al.; or the female, Ib. 7. 4, 13, G. A. 1. 19, 22; or both sexes, H. A. 5. 2, 2, al.

πλησιαιτέρος, -αίτατος, v. πλησίος fin.

πλησι-ἄλος, ον, *near the sea*, like ἀρχιάλος, Posidon. ap. Ath. 333 C.

πλησιόσιος, εως, ἡ, = πλησιασμός, Plut. 2. 1112 E.

πλησιόσμη, τό, *impregnation*, v. l. for πλῆσμη.

πλησιασμός, ὁ, Dor. πλάπιασμός, Dios in Stob. 409. 2 :—an ap-

less number (thus differing from a cube), e. g. $4^2 \times 2$, Lat. *laterculus*, Ast Nicom. Arithm. p. 278. 2. a board like a chessboard, Lat. *abacus*, Poll. 9. 98:—generally, = *διάγραμμα*, Philo 1. 27. 3. αἱ τῶν πλινθίων ὑπογραφαί, the fields or spaces into which the Angurs divided the heavens, *templa* or *regiones coeli*, Plut. Canill. 32, cf. Romul. 22:—so also of the squares or checks of tartan, Diod. 5. 30.

πλινθίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of πλίνθος, any plinth-shaped body: 1. a square or check, Callix. 206 C. 2. a sundial, Plut. 2. 410 E. 3. a whetstone, Anth. P. 6. 295. 4. a certain measure used in land-surveying, Hygin. II. = πλινθίων III. 1, Theo. Smyrn. 54.

πλινθο-βασι, ὁ, ἡ, a brickmaker, Arcad. 94. 13. πλινθο-βαλέω, to build of brick, Inscr. in Müller Mun. Ath. p. 31. πλινθο-εἰδής, ἐς, bricklike, Phot. Lex. p. 371. πλινθόομαι, Med. to build as with bricks, χρυσῶ . . ἐπλινθώσασθε μέλα-θρον Anth. P. 9. 423.

πλινθο-ποιέω, to make bricks, Ar. Av. 1139, Eust. Dion. P. 511. πλινθο-ποιία, ἡ, brickmaking, Schol. Pind. O. 5. 20, Byz. πλίνθος, ἡ, a brick, whether baked in the sun or by fire, πλίνθοι ὅπται Hdt. 1. 180, 185, cf. Alcae. 147, Ar. Av. 552, Xen. An. 2. 4, 12; πλ. κερύμια, γήναι Ib. 3. 4, 7., 7. 8, 14, (opp. to ἀμὴ πλ., Paus. 8. 7, 7); πλίνθους ἐλάσαι, εἰρῆσαι, Lat. *ducere lateres*, to make bricks, Hdt. 1. 179., 2. 136; ὅπταν to bake them, Id. 1. 179; δόμοι πλίνθου (in collective sense) layers of brick, lb., cf. Thuc. 3. 20:—πλίνθους ἐπιτιθέναι, of torture by pressing, Ar. Ran. 621:—proverb., πλ. πλύνειν, *laterem lavare*, of useless trouble, Plut. ap. Suid., Paeromiegur; cf. ἔψω. II. any brick-shaped body, 1. a stone squared for building, C. I. 150. 10. 2. a plinth of gold or silver, an ingot, Lat. *later aureus*, Polyb. 10. 27, 12, Luc. Contempl. 12; cf. ἡμικπλίνθιον. 3. the plinth of a column, Vitruv. (Cf. O. H. G. *flins* (*lapis*; cf. *flint*); Bohem. *plita*; Lith. *plyta*: Curt. Gr. Et. no. 368.)

πλινθουλκός, ὁ, (ἐλκω) a brickmaker, Poll. 7. 163; -ουλκείω, Ib. πλινθουργός, ὁ, a brickmaker, Plat. Theaet. 147 A: -ουργέω, to make bricks, Ar. Pl. 514: -ουργία, ἡ, v. l. for πλινθεία, LXX (Ex. 5. 8).

πλινθο-φόρος, ον, carrying bricks, Ar. Av. 1134:—πλινθοφορέω, to carry bricks, lb. 1142, 1149.

πλινθ-ῥφός, ἐς, (ῥφαίνω) brick-built, Aesch. Pr. 450. πλινθωτάς, ὄν, brick-shaped, oblong, Paul. Aeg. 6. 66.

πλίξ, ἡ, Dor. word for βῆμα, a step, Schol. Od. 6. 318, Schol. Ar. Ach. 217. II. the pelvis, Schol. Ar. I. c.

πλίξ, Adv. = ἀμφιπλίξ (q. v.). πλίσσομαι, aor. 1 ἐπλίξην: pf. πέπλιγα (δια-) Archil. 52: Dep. To cross the legs, as in trotting; hence, of horses or mules (cf. Virg. *sinuatque alterna volumina crurum*), εὐ μὲν τρώων, εὐ δὲ πλίσσων το πόδεσσιν well they galloped, well they trotted, Od. 6. 318; so in comp., ἔλαφρός ἂν ἀπεπλίσσαιο would have trotted off, Ar. Ach. 218; cf. πλίγμα, ἀμφιπλίξ, διαπλίσσομαι, περιπλίσσομαι. (Perh. akin to πλέκω, Lat. *plico*.)

πλίχας, ἄδος, ἡ, the inside of the thighs, which is chafed in walking, Lat. *interfeminiū*, Hipp. Fract. 765, Art. 822, etc.; πλιγὰς in Galen; πλιχος, εὐς, τό, in Schol. Od. 6. 318.

πλοάς, v. sub πλώας. πλοή-τόκος, ον, producing navigation, Ζέφυρος, Anth. P. 10. 6. πλοάριον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of πλοῖον, a skiff, boat, Ar. Ran. 139, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 17, etc. II. a kind of woman's shoe, Poll. 7. 93.

πλοῖος, πλοῖκος, πλάμιος, v. sub πλωῖος, πλάμιος. πλοῖον, τό, (πλέω) properly a floating vessel, hence a ship or vessel in the most general sense, Hdt. 1. 168, Aesch. Theb. 601, Ag. 625, etc.; then more nearly defined, πλοῖα λεπτὰ small craft, Hdt. 7. 36, Thuc. 2. 83; πλ. ἀλιευτικόν a fishing-boat, Xen. An. 7. 1, 20; πλ. ἱππαγωγὰ transport-vessels, Hdt. 6. 48; πλ. μακρὰ ships of war, Id. 5. 30, Thuc. 1. 14; πλ. στρογγύλα or φορτηγὰ ships of burthen, merchantmen, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 21; or, πλ. μεγάλα Diod. 13. 78:—when distinguished from ναῦς, without any Adj., mostly a merchant-ship or transport, as opp. to a ship of war, τοῖς πλοίοις καὶ ταῖς ναυσὶ Thuc. 4. 116, cf. 6. 44; πλεῖν μὴ μακρὰ νηί, ἀλλὰ δὲ κωπηρὶ πλοῖα Foed. ib. 4. 118; πλοῖα τε καὶ τριῆρεις Plat. Hipp. Ma. 295 D; πλοῖα alone = τριῆρεις, ap. Dem. 262. 5.

πλοκάμης, ἴδος, ἡ, ποῖτ. for πλόκαμος, a lock or braid of hair, mostly of women, in pl., Bion 1. 20, Euphor. 52; collectively in sing. curling hair, τῷ τὰν πλοκαμίδα φορεῖντος Theocr. 13. 7.

πλοκάμσκος, ον, ὁ, Dim. of πλόκαμος, Theod. Prodr. πλόκαμος, ὁ, (πλέκω) a lock or braid of hair, Aesch. Cho. 7. 187; in pl. the locks, curling hair, properly of women, Il. 14. 176; κομὰν πλόκαμοι Pind. P. 4. 145; πλ. Τυρῶ, dithyrambic phrase in Ar. Nub. 333;—in sing. also, collectively, = κόμη, Hdt. 4. 34, Aesch. Fr. 332, etc.; τριχὸς πλ. Id. Theb. 564; χαίτας πλ. Eur. Phoen. 309. 2. Βερενίκης πλ., a constellation, Hygin. Astr. 2. 24. II. = πλεκτάνη III. Ael. V. H. 1. 1.

πλόκανον, τό, (πλέκω):—any plaited work, basket-work, Plat. Tim. 78 C, Theophr. H. P. 4. 10, 4, Diod. 3. 37. 2. a wicker fan for winnowing, Lat. *vannus*, Plat. Tim. 52 E, Clem. Al. 566, Poll. 1. 225. 3. a plaited rope, Xen. Cyn. 9, 12, Poll. 5. 33:—πλόχανον in a v. l. in both passages of Plat. and is cited by Suid.: πλόκαμος is f. l. in Xen. and Diod. II. c.

πλοκάς, ἄδος, = πλόκαμος, Pherecr. Incert. 68. πλοκεύς, ὁ, a plaiter, braider, Epich. 95 Ahr., Hipp. 346. 23. πλοκή, ἡ, (πλέκω) a twining, twisting, Epich. 95 Ahr.; οὐ δέχεται πλοκὴν not admit of being made into cords, Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 18; ἡ τοῦ δικτύου πλ. Ib. 2. 1, 33. II. anything twisted or woven, a web, Eur. I. T. 817, Plat. Legg. 849 C. III. metaph. the com-

plication of a dramatic plot, opp. to λύσις, Arist. Poët. 18, 12; πλ. δραματικὴ Plut. 2. 973 E, etc.; αἱ τῶν σχηματισμῶν πλ., of rhetor. figures, Dion. H. de Thuc. 29, cf. Walz Rhett. 8. 479. 2. a web of deceit, trick, πλοκάς πλέκειν Eur. Ion 826, cf. I. A. 936. IV. harmony, in Music, Mart. Capell. 9. § 958.

πλοκίζομαι, Pass. (πλόκος) to have one's hair braided, γυνὴ ἀφέλεις πεπλοκισμένη Hipp. 1277. 49; κόμην ἀφελὼς πεπλ. Aristaen. 1. 19. πλόκιμος, ον, for plaiting, κάλαμος Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 1. πλόκιον, τό, Dim. of πλόκος 1, Anon. ap. Phot. II. a necklace or chain, Plut. 2. 141 D, Eunap. p. 5.

πλόκιος, α, ον, (πλέκω) twined, v. l. for κλόπιος, Od. 13. 295. πλοκο-λογία, ἡ, intricate or deceitful language, Eccl.

πλόκος, ὁ, (πλέκω) a lock of hair, a braid, curl, Aesch. Cho. 197, Soph. Aj. 1179, etc.; πλ. χαίτης Eur. El. 527; τοὺς ἀκράτους πλόκους κόμης Id. Ion 1266, etc. II. a wreath or chaplet, πλόκοι σελίνων the parsley-wreath at the Isthmian games, Ind. Od. 13. 45; μυρσίνης πλόκοι Eur. El. 778; πλόκος ἀνθέων Id. Med. 841; πλ. χρυσήλατος Ib. 786. 2. a plaited bowstring, Lyc. 915.

πλάμενος, Ep. syncop. part. pres. of πέλομαι, formed after the Homeric περιπλόμενος, Euphor. Fr. 55.

πλόμος, ὁ, = φλόμος, mullein, *verbascum*, Arist. H. A. 8. 20, 3;—πλομίζω, to poison with mullein, ixθύς Ib.

πλόος, ὁ, (πλέκω) a contr. πλοῦς; pl. πλοῖς Soph. Ph. 304, Xen. An. 5. 7, 7; πλοῖς Antipho 139. 13; acc. πλοῖς Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 16:—later, we have a gen. sing. πλόος, as if of third declens., Arr. Perip. M. Rubri p. 176, Xen. Eph. 1. 14, Act. Ap. 27. 1; dat. πλοῖ Diod. Eccl. 489. 21; pl. πλόες Phot., acc. πλόος C. I. 3920; v. Lob. Phryn. 453; (πλέω). A sailing, voyage, Od. 3. 169, Hdt. (who always has the dissyll. form) 2. 29, al., and Att.; ναῶν πλ. Pind. O. 7. 57; πλόον ὁρμαίνειν Od. l. c.; πλόον στέλλειν, ποιεῖσθαι Soph. Aj. 1045, Ph. 552; ἔξω πλόον out of one's course, Pind. P. 11. 60; ἐπὶ ἡμέρας δ' πλόος Hdt. 2. 29; μήκος ἐστὶ πλόος ἡμέρας δ' its length is four days' sail, lb. 158; ἐκ τῶν πλόων when the voyage is done, Id. 1. 185:—metaph., διὰ τοῦ πλοῦ . . τῆς ζωῆς Plat. Legg. 803 B. 2. = εὐπλοία, time or tide for sailing, ὥρατος πλ., εἰαρινὸς πλ., Hes. Op. 628, 663, 676; καίρος καὶ πλοῦς Soph. Ph. 1450; πλοῦς γίγνεται, i. e. the wind is fair, Antipho 132. 19, Thuc. 1. 137; πλ. ἐστὶ τινι Eur. Hec. 899, I. A. 92; παραπίπτει τινι Polyb. 4. 57, 6; πλῶ χρησθαι to have a fair wind, Thuc. 3. 3; καλλίστοις πλοῖς χρῆσθαι Antipho 139. 12. 3. proverb., δεύτερος πλοῦς, 'the next best way,' of those who try another scheme if the first fails (from those who use oars when the wind fails, ὁ δ. πλοῦς ἐστὶ δῆπου λεγόμενος, ἀν ἀποτύχῃ τις πρώτων, ἐκ κώπαισι πλεῖν Menand. Θρασ. 2), Plat. Phaedo 99 D, Phileb. 19 C, Polit. 300 B; δεύτερος δὲ πλοῦς . . πειράσθαι . . the next best thing is to try . . , Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 23; κατὰ τὸν δ. πλοῦν Id. Eth. N. 2. 9, 4; δ. ἀν εἴη πλοῦς τὸ . . , Polyb. 8. 2, 6;—proverb., οὐ παντὸς ἀνδρὸς ἐπὶ τράπεζαν ἔσθ' ὁ πλοῦς Nicol. Incert. 1. 26. 4. later, even of a journey by land (cf. πλέω I. 2), Lob. Phryn. 615; of the crawling of a serpent, Nic. Th. 295.

πλου-δοκέω, to wait for a fair wind, Cic. Att. 10. 8, 9.

πλουθ-ῖγνεια, ἡ, (πλούτος) health and wealth, Ar. Vesp. 677, Eq. 1091; παροχ. πλουθυγεία (metri grat.) in Ar. Av. 731.

πλοῦς, Att. contr. for πλόος.

πλουσιακός, ἡ, ὄν, peculiar to a rich man, κακὸν Alex. Incert. 10. 5; δρᾶμα Plut. 2. 528 B; ἡ πλ. διαγωγή M. Ant. 1. 3.

πλουσιό-δωρος, ον, giving rich gifts, Hesych., Eccl.

πλουσιοπαροχία, ἡ, Niceph. Blennm.

πλουσιο-πάροχος, ον, bestowing riches, Eccl.

πλούσιος, α, ον, (πλούτος) rich, wealthy, opulent, opp. to πένυς, πενιχρός, Hes. Op. 22, Theogn. 621, etc., and Att.; πτωχὸς ἀντὶ πλουσίου Soph. O. T. 455; ἐμοὶ πένυς . . πλουσίον μάλλον ἔξενος Eur. El. 394; μέγα πλ. Hdt. 1. 32; πλουσίῳ χαίρειν γένει in his rich and lordly race, Soph. O. T. 1070; proverb., οὐ δ' εἰ Μίδου πλουσιώτεροι εἶεν Plat. Rep. 408 B. 2. c. gen. rei, rich in a thing, Lat. *dives opum*, ὁ δαίμων δ' ἐς ἐμὲ πλούσιος κακῶν Eur. Or. 394; πλ. οὐ χρυσίου, ἀλλ' οὐ δει τὸν εὐδαίμονα πλουτεῖν Plat. Rep. 521 A; πλουσιώτερος εἰς τὸ γῆρας . . φρονήσεως Id. Polit. 261 E. 3. also c. dat., πλ. τοῖς ἀχρήστοις καὶ περιττοῖς Plut. Cato Ma. 18; λύχνος . . εἰκοσι μύσας πλ. Anth. P. 6. 148; πλ. ἐν ἐλείε Ep. Ephes. 2. 4. II. of things, so δὲ πλουσία κείσθω τράπεζα richly furnished, Soph. El. 361, 192; ample, abundant, κτερίσματα Eur. Tro. 1249; ἔδωρ Id. Fr. 318. Adv. -ίως, Hdt. 2. 44; πλ. τραφίστα Eur. Alc. 56; κοίτας πλ. σessaγμένας Eur. Bāpt. 12.

πλουσιότης, ητος, ἡ, wealth, Ch. Chrys.

πλουσιο-ῥφός, ἐς, richly women, Tzetz. Lyc. 863.

πλουσιό-χειρ, χειρὸς, ὁ, ἡ, open-handed, Hesych.

πλουτᾶγᾶθης, v. sub πλουτογᾶθης.

πλούταξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a rich churl, Eupol. Κολακ. I. 9, and adopted by Menand. Troph. 1; cf. πλάξ, στόμαξ, and the Lat. termin. -ax.

πλούτ-αρχος, ον, master of riches, Philo 1. 669.

Πλουτέως, ὁ, collat. form of Πλούτων, gen. Πλουτέως Luc. Trag. 13, C. I. 569, Πλουτέος Mosch. 3. 125, Πλουτῆος Anth. P. 7. 587; dat. Πλουτέϊ Mosch. 3. 133, Πλουτῆϊ Ib. 22. 125, Anth. P. 14. 55; acc. Πλουτέα Anth. P. 9. 137.

πλουτέω (πλούτος):—to be rich, wealthy, opp. to πένομαι, τάχα σε ζῆλωσις ἐργὸς πλουτεῖντα Hes. Op. 311; πενιχρὸς αἰψά μάλ' ἐπλουτῆσαι becomes rich, Theogn. 663; πλ. μέγα, ἀπλήστα, μεγάλως Hdt. 1. 32, 3. 57., 6. 125; πλούτει κατ' οἶκον μέγα Soph. Ant. 1168; ὕναρ πλ. to build castles in the air, Heind. Plat. Lys. 218 C; πλ. ταχέως Lysias 151. 4; πλ. ἀπὸ τῶν κοινῶν to be rich from the public purse, Ar. Pl. 569; πλ. ἐκ τινος Lys. 908. 14; ὑφ' ὑμῶν πεπλουτηκῶτας Dem. 576. 1;—in Arist. Pol. 2. 11, 15, πλουτίζειν is the prob. l. 2. c. gen. rei, to

be rich in a thing, πόνου Aesch. Fr. 239; φίλων Xen. An. 7. 7, 28; νομίσματος Arist. Pol. 1. 9, 11, etc., v. sub πλούσιος. 3. c. dat. rei, πλ. ἐμπύρουν Eur. Hel. 756; σιδήρῳ, χαλκῷ Xen. Ath. 2, 11. 4. c. acc. cogn., πλ. πλουτὸν Luc. Tim. 48; also, πλ. φίλους, φιλίαν The- mist. 17 C, 267 A.

πλουτήρος, ἡ, ὄν, enriching, ἔργον Xen. Occ. 2, 10.

πλουτητέον, verb. Adj. one must become rich, Luc. Tim. 39.

πλουτίαος, α, ον, wealthy, copious, ὑετοί Eccl.

πλουτιάζω, fut. Att. -ῶ, (πλούσιος) to make wealthy, enrich, τινα Aesch. Ag. 586, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 22; ironic, πλ. τὰν ἀπας Aesch. Ag. 1268; τὰς γνάμους ἀρετῇ Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 9:—Pass., "Αἰδὼς στεναγμαῖς καὶ γόοις πλ. Soph. O. T. 30; τοῦτοις πλ. ὑπὸ σοῦ Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 27; ἀπὸ βοσκημάτων, ἐκ τῆς πόλεως to gain one's wealth from .., Id. Mem. 2, 1, 28, Vect. 4, 14.

πλουτιῶν, Adv. according to wealth, πλ. αἰρεῖσθαι τοὺς ἄρχοντας Arist. Pol. 2, 11, 8, cf. Polyb. 6, 20, 9, Plut. 2, 154 C; v. ἀριστινῶν.

πλουτισμός, ὁ, an enriching, Eust. 740, 42, etc.

πλουτιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, one who enriches, C. I. 4016, 14.

πλουτιστήριος, α, ον, enriching, ἔργα Philo 1, 669.

πλουτο-γαθής, ἑς, Dor. for -γηθής, (γηθῶ) delighting by or in riches, wealthy, Aesch. Cho. 801.

πλουτοδοτέω, to give riches: to enrich, τινα τινι Orph. H. 17, 5.

πλουτο-δότης, ον, ὁ, giver of riches, Hes. Op. 125; a name of Bacchus, Poeta ap. Schol. Ar. Ran. 482; also of Pluto, Luc. Tim. 21; fem. -δοτις, ἴδος, munificent, χεῖρ Byz. —so πλουτο-δοτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, Anth. P. 9, 525, 17; πλουτο-δοτειρα, ἡ, fem. of πλουτοδοτήρ, Orph. H. 39, 3, Luc. D. Meretr. 7, 1.

πλουτο-κράτειραι, Pass. to be in a state governed by the wealthy, Walz Rhett. 9, 195.

πλουτοκρατία, ἡ, an oligarchy of wealth, Xen. Mem. 4, 6, 12.

πλουτο-ποιός, ὄν, wealth-creating, τέχνη, ἀδικία, Plut. Num. 16, 2, 165 A, Poll. 3, 110:—Πλουτοποιία, ἡ, Eust. Opusc. 278, 69.

πλούτος, ὁ, (v. sub πῖμ-πλημ) wealth, riches, Hom., etc.; ἀφενος καὶ πλούτων ἀφύζειν Il. 1, 171; ὀδῶν τε πλούτῳ τε 16, 596 (v. s. ὕλως); opp. to πένια, Plat. Rep. 421 D; πλούτων ἀναστρέφειν Andoc. 17, 130; in pl., τῶν γὰρ πλ. ὅδ' ἀριστος treasures, Eur. Fr. 153, cf. Plat. Prot. 354 B, Gorg. 523 C, etc.:—c. gen. rei, πλούτος χρυσοῦ, ἀργύρου treas- ure of gold, silver, Hdt. 2, 121, 1, cf. Pers. Med. 542; ἀργυροῦς καὶ χρυσοῦς πλ. Plat. Legg. 801 B; ἀφανής πλ., opp. to γῆ, Ar. Eccl. 602:—pl., πλ. καὶ πένιας Plat. Rep. 618 B; γένη καὶ πλ. Id. Gorg. 523 C. 2. metaph., πλ. πρᾶπιδων Emped. 387; γὰς πλ. δέβσσοις, of the whole earth, Aesch. Theb. 950; πλούτων εἵματος κακὸν Id. Ag. 1383; ὃ ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ πλ. Xen. Symp. 4, 43, cf. 34, etc. II. as masc. prop. n. Plutus, god of riches, son of Demeter and Iasios, Hes. Th. 969; the later legend represents him as blind, Timocr. 8 Bgk., Ar. Ach. 299, al.; and Antiph. remarks, ὃ δὲ πλ. ἡμᾶς .. τυφλοὺς ποιεῖ, Incert. 61; cf. Πλούταν.

πλούτος, εος, τό, = πλούτος, ὁ, 2 Ep. Cor. 8, 2 (acc. to the best MSS.).

πλουτο-τράφής, ἑς, bred in riches, Eust. 835, 37.

πλουτο-φόρος, ον, wealth-bringing, Archestr. ap. Ath. 311 A, Ael. N. A. 12, 43.

πλουτο-χθον, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, rich in earthly treasures, in allusion perh. to the silver mines of Laureion, Aesch. Eum. 947.

Πλούταν, ονος, ὁ, Pluto, god of the nether world, first in Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 806, Soph. Ant. 1200, Eur. Alc. 360, H. F. 808; —acc. to Plato (from πλούτος) the wealth-giver, a name of Hades, ὅτι ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἀνίσταται [ὁ πλούτος], Crat. 403 A, cf. πλουτοδότης; there seems also to be a mythical connexion with Demeter through his wife Persephone: hence Pluto was identified with Plutus, and was also considered as the god of riches, cf. Soph. Fr. 259, Ar. Pl. 727.—Adj. Πλουτώνιος, α, ον, of or belonging to Pluto:—Πλουτώνιον, τό, a place where there are nephitic vapours, like the Grotta del Cane near Naples, looked upon as entrances to the nether world (cf. Χαράντειος), Strab. 244, 629; but Πλουτώνειον, a temple of Pluto, C. I. 1104:—fem. Adj. Πλουτώνις, ἴδος, Proserpine, Orac. ap. Phleg. Mirab. 10.

πλόχανον, v. πλόκανον.

πλόχμος, ον, ὁ, ἡ, like πλόκαμος, mostly in pl. locks, braids of hair, Il. 17, 52, Ap. Rh. 2, 677, Anth. P. 6, 237. II. the tendrils of the polypus, lb. 9, 10.

πλωδής, ες, (εἰδός) swimming, floating: metaph. loose, slack, Hipp. Art. 791; v. Foës. Oecon.

πλώμα [ῥ], τό, (πλύνω) water in which something has been washed, πλ. ἰχθύων Plat. Com. Nik. 4, cf. Arist. II. A. 4, 8, 22; κρεῶν Galen.; πλ. ἀλεύρου an infusion of meal, Hipp. 407, 9, 1229 H. II. metaph. a low prostitute, Poll. 7, 39.—On the form πλώμα, found in Mss. and approved by Phot., v. Lob. Paral. 419; it must be πλώμα in Nic. Al. 258, for the penult. is short, as it seems to be also in Plat. Com. 1, c.

πλυνεύς, ὁ, = πλύντης, πλύτης, C. I. 455, Poll. 7, 39.

πλύνων, τό, Dim. of πλύνω, C. I. 5430, 35, v. addend, p. 1244.

πλυνός, ὁ, (πλύνω) a trough, tank, or pit, in which dirty clothes were washed by treading, Il. 22, 153, Od. 6, 40, 86; later, a washing-tub, Luc. Fugit. 12, Phot.

II. metaph., πλύνων ποιεῖν τινα, = πλύνω II, Ar. Pl. 1061; πλ. πλύνεσθαι, = ὑβρίζεσθαι, A. B. 58; cf. καταπλυντήριον.

πλυντήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (πλύνω) = πλυνός, Hesych.

πλυντήριος, ον, of or for washing: Πλυντήρια (sc. ἱερά), τά, a festival at Athens (on the 25th Thargelion), in which the clothes of Athena's statue were washed, Xen. Hell. 1, 4, 12, Lycurg. ap. Harp., Plut. Alcib. 34, Phot.; cf. Müller Archæol. d. Kunst. § 69.

πλύντης, ον, ὁ, (πλύνω) a clothescleaner, Poll. 7, 37; but πλύτης is said to be the true form, E. M. 785, 35.

πλυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, = πλυντήριος, Arist. de Sens. 5, 1, Poll. 7, 39:—ἡ πλ. (sc. τέχνη) clothes-washing, Plat. Polit. 282 A.

πλυντήρια, ἡ, fem. of πλυντήρ, a washerwoman, Poll. 7, 37; Πλυν- τριαί, name of a Satyr drama by Soph.

πλυντρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = foreg., Ar. Fr. 642.

II. πλυντρίς (sc. γῆ), ἡ,

a kind of fuller's earth, Theophr. C. P. 2, 4, 3, cf. Nicoch. Ἡρακλ. 1.

πλύντρον, τό, πλῆμα, Arist. Probl. 4, 29. II. πλύντρα, τά, the wages of a πλύντης, Poll. 7, 38.

πλύνω [ῥ], Ion. impf. πλύνεσκον Il. 22, 155; fut. πλύνω Ar. Thesm. 248, Dem. 997, 25, Ion. and Ep. πλυνέω Od. 6, 31, 59:—aor. ἐπλύνω, Ep. πλύνω Od. 6, 93, (ἐκ-, περι-) Ar., Dem.:—Med., fut. πλυνούμαι

IX, (ἐκ-)πλυνέται in pass. sense, Ar. Pl. 1064:—Pass., fut. πλυνθή- σμαι (πλυνθ- Hesych.) Com. Anon. in Meineke 4, p. 647:—aor. ἐπλύνθην, Diosc. 2, 94:—pf. πέπλυνμαι Hipp. 357, 1, 407, 14, (κατα-) Aeschin.: (sub πλέω). To wash, clean, properly of linen and clothes, (opp. to λούομαι to bathe, νίω to wash the hands or feet), εἴματα πλύνεσκον Il. 22, 155; ἴωμεν πλυνέουσαι Od. 8, 31; κώδια πλ. Ar. Pl. 166; τὸ ἐαυτοῦ ἱμάτιον πλ. Charm. 161 E; τὰς κοιλίας, τὸν τάρχιον Ar. Eq. 160, Fr. 21; etc.:—metaph., τὸ πρᾶγμα πέπλυται the thing is washed to pieces, i. e. worn out, Sosipat. Καταψ. 1, 3.

2. to wash off, πλύναν ῥύπα πάντα they washed off all the dirt, Od. 6, 93; πλ. ψυχῆς πᾶσαν ἀτασθαλίην Anth. P. 1, 54. II. as a slang term, πλύνειν τινα, (as we say) 'to give him a dressing,' to abuse, κἀκ- κλαβύρει κἀπλυνε Ar. Ach. 381; ἀλλήλους πλυνούμεν Dem. 997, 25; πλυνόμενοι αὐτοὺς τἀπύρρητα Id. 1335, 5; τὸν πατέρα καὶ σὲ καὶ τοὺς σοὺς ἐγὼ πλύνω Menand. Incert. 73; also c. dat. modii, τουτοῦ πλύνων ἅπαντα ὅσα σὺνοῖδ' αὐτῷ κακὰ Ar. Fr. 21; c. dupl. acc., πλυνεῖ τε τὰ κακὰ κακῶν ὑμᾶς Diocl. Bákx. 2; cf. πλυνός II.

πλύνσμαι, τό, a washing place, Gloss.

πλυσίς [ῥ], εως, ἡ, a washing, Plat. Rep. 429 E, Strab. 446, etc.:—so

πλυσμός, ον, ὁ, Hesych.

πλῦσμα, v. sub πλῆμα.

πλῦτός, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be washed, Alex. Pion. 1.

πλῦτός, ἡ, ὄν, washed, ἀλητον Hipp. Art. 802, Galen., etc.

πλώδης, ἴδος, ἡ, (πλῶω) = πλώουσα, sailing or floating about, ἕρνιθες Ar. Rh. 2, 1054 (v. sub πτωκός); so, πλωάδες νεφέλαι Theophr. ap. Plut. 2, 292 C; αἱ πλωάδες νῆσοι (leg. πλωάδες) the Harpy islands in the Aegean sea, afterwards called Σφραγίδες, Id. H. P. 4, 10, 2, 4, 12, 4.

πλωῖω, to sail on the sea, πλωῖεσ' ἐν (or πλωῖεσκεν) νηυσὶ Hes. Op. 632; (Plat. Rep. 388 A seems to have read πλωῖεσ' ἀλύων in Il. 24, 12); οἱ Ἕλληνες μάλλον ἐπλώων began to use ships or practise navigation, Thuc. 1, 13:—also as Dep. πλωῖζομαι, Strab. 791, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 62; written πλωῖζομαι in Polyb. 4, 47, 1, 5, 88, 7, Diod. 3, 34.—On the form, v. sq.

πλώμιος or πλώμιος, ον, (πλῶω) fit for sailing: 1. of a ship, fit for sea, seaworthy, Thuc. 1, 29, 50, 2, 13, Dem. 1290, 1, etc.; also, ξύλα πλ. fit for shipbuilding, Plut. 2, 676 A.

2. of navigation, πλωματῆραν γενομένων or ὄντων as navigation advanced, as circumstances became favourable for navigation, Thuc. 1, 7, 8:—but, πλωίμων γενομένων when the weather was fit for sailing, Dion. H. 1, 63; so, τὴν θάλατταν ἐκ τῶν Διονυσίων πλ. εἶναι Theophr. Char. 3; τῆς ὥρας ἐστὶ τὰ πλώμα Helioid. 5, 21.—The MSS. of Thuc. and Dem. are consistent in giving the form πλώμιος, though in Thuc. they give πλωῖω:—Soph. has πλεγάος οὐ πλώσιμον, O. C. 603; Suid. πλωῖκή θάλασσα.

πλώς, ὁ, gen. πλωτός, (πλῶω) a swimmer, name of a fish, elsewhere κεστρεύς, Epich. ap. Ath. 288 B, 307 B, etc.

πλώσιμος, v. sub πλώμιος.

πλωτεύω, (πλώτης) to sail, νῆες Or. Sib. 5, 447. II. Pass. to be navigated, of the sea, to navigate, Polyb. 16, 29, 11.

πλωτή, ἡ, v. πλωτός.

πλωτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (πλῶω) a sailor, seaman, Ar. Eccl. 1087, Plat. Rep. 489 A; including rowers and navigators, Arist. Pol. 3, 4, 2, cf. 3, 6, 7.

2. a swimmer, Musae. 2.

πλωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in seamanship, a seaman, Plat. Ax. 368 B, Plut. 2, 27 B, etc.; also a shipowner, Plut. Cato Mi. 61.

πλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν, in Anth. P. 5, 204; (πλῶω):—epith. of the island of Aeolus, Od. 10, 3, i. e. (as expl. by Aristarch. in Eust.) floating, like Delos in the later legend (v. Δῆλος); so Hdt. 2, 156 mentions a πλωτὴ νῆσος or floating island, cf. πλωός; so, [τὴν γῆν] εἰπεῖν Ὀθλὴν .. πλωτὴν εἶναι .. ὥσπερ ἔξυλον Arist. Cael. 2, 13, 13:—also, of fish, floating, swimming, πλ. ἰχθύων γένος Soph. Fr. 678; πλ. θῆρες Arion in Bgk. Lyr. p. 566; and πλωτοῖ alone, Anth. P. 6, 14, 23, 296; πλωταὶ ἄγραι fishing, lb. 180; πλ. μυρσάιναι, ἐγγελεῖς, Lat. fludae, so called because they float on the surface, Ath. 4 C, Columell. 8, 17:—but, πλ. ζῶα water-animals generally, opp. to πεῖδαι and πτηνά, Arist. H. A. 1, 1, 23, cf. Pol. 1, 11, 2:—τὰ πλ. are also migratory fishes, opp. to τὰ μόνιμα, H. A. 9, 37, 14, cf. 8, 30, 5;—and also water-birds, lb. 2, 12, 3, P. A. 4, 12, 18; τῶν ὀρνίθων ὁ πλ. lb. 23.

II. navigable, εἰς θάλασσαν οὐκ ἐστὶ πλωτὴν ὑπὸ τῶν βραχέων Hdt. 2, 102; ποταμοὶ Arist. Mirab. 84, Polyb. 10, 48, 1: to be passed over in ships, opp. to πορευτός, Id. 1, 42, 2, etc.; πλ. ὁμος Lyc. 889; μὴ γῆ βατή, μὴ θάλασσα πλωτὴ ἔστω, a form of curse in C. I. 916, 989 a-991, 2664, al.

2. of seasons, fit for navigation, Polyb. 1, 37, 10: as Subst., πλωτός (sc. καιρός), ὁ, the season for sailing, πλ. καὶ ἀροτοῦ Heraclid. Alleg. 7.

πλώω, Ion. for πλέω.

πνεύω, Ep. for πνέω.

πνεῦμα, τό, (πνέω) *wind, air*, first in Hdt., πνεύματα ἀνέμων 7. 16, 1; then freq. in Att., ἀνέμων πνεύματα πάντων Aesch. Pr. 1086, cf. 1048; θαλάσσιαι . . πνεύματα λίβρων Id. Pers. 110; πνευμάτων ἐπομβρία Id. Fr. 304; τῶς δὲ κούφοις πνεύμασιν Βόσκου Soph. Aj. 558; πνεύμασιν θαλασσιῶσις ὠσέτην Eur. Cycl. 278; (but πνοή, the only form used by Hom., is commoner in Poets); τὸ πν. κατ' ἡμέραν Thuc. 2. 84; κατὰ πρῶτον ἵσταται τὸ πν. Ib. 97; τὸ πν. λείον καὶ καθέστηκός λαβεῖν Ar. Ran. 1003; τὸ πν. ἑλαττον γίγνεται Id. Eq. 441; εἰ εὐφορον πν. εἴη Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 27; κατὰ πνεῦμα τινος στήναι το windward of him, Arist. H. A. 5. 5, 13., 6. 2, 21. 2. metaph., θαλεροτέρω πν. with more genial breeze or influence, Aesch. Theb. 708; λύσσης πν. μάρψ Id. Pr. 884; αἰδοῖν πν. χώρας with air or spirit of respect on the part of the country, Id. Supp. 30; πν. ταῦτον οὐ ποτ' . . ἐν ἀνδρασιν φίλους . . βέβηκεν the wind is constantly changing even among friends, Soph. O. C. 612; πν. συμφορὰς Eur. I. T. 1317; ὅταν θεὸς σοι πν. μεταβαλὼν τύχη Id. H. F. 216. **II.** like Lat. *spiritus* or *anima* (Cic. Tusc. Q. 1. 9), *breathed air, breath*, ἀλκήγῃ βροταῖον πνεύματος πληρομένην Aesch. Eum. 568; αὐλῶν, λατοῦ πν. Eur. Bacch. 128, Phoen. 788; πν. ἀπέρρηεν βίον the *breath* of life, Aesch. Pers. 507; πν. ἀπώλεσεν Id. Theb. 981; πν. ἀθροίζειν to collect *breath*, Eur. Phoen. 851; πν. ἀφίεναί, ἀνίεναί, μεθίεναί to give up the *ghost*, Id. Hec. 571, Or. 277, Tro. 780; πνεῦμα δειμαίνον λπείν Id. Supp. 554; πνεῦμα . . δυσώδες ἥφει Thuc. 2. 49; πνεύματος διαρροαί the wind-pipe, Eur. Hec. 567; τοῦ πν. διεξέδους ἀποφράττειν Plat. Tim. 91 C (v. sub πλεύμων); πνεύματος βῶμην Plut. 2. 804 B; —proverb., ἀνθρωπὸς ἐστὶ πν. καὶ σκιά μόνον Soph. Fr. 13. 2. *breathing, respiration*, often in Hipp., who uses it in various phrases, πν. ἀναφέρειν to breathe hard; (so, τὸ πνεῦμ' ἔχειν ἀνὼ to be out of breath, Menand. 'Al. 3; γίγνεται τὸ πνεῦμ' ἀνὼ Sosicr. Παράκ. 1); μετέωρον πνεῦμα, like Horace's *sublimis anheliitus*, breathlessness, when the breath seems to be stopped at the upper end of the wind-pipe; so, πν. πρὶ χειρὸν, ἀνὰ φερόμενον, ἀνελκόμενον, ἀνεσπασμένον; also, πν. πυκνόν, πν. ἀλίζόμενα *a thick, quick breathing*; πν. διὰ πολλοὺ χρόνους intermitted breathing; πν. πρόσκοπτον or πρόσπταιον *checked, difficult*; πν. ἀσθημον, ἀραιον indistinct, feeble; πν. βηχῶδες, *μυθῶδες*; etc.; v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp. —in pl. *breathings, gasps*, Id. 3. *flatulence*, in pl., Eubul. Σφίγγ. 1. 9, Arist. Probl. 27. 25, Diog. L. 6. 94. 4. *the breath of life, animating spirit, life*, Arist. Mund. 4. 9, Polyb. 31. 18, 4, Plut., etc. —also *a living being*, Lat. *anima*, ἐγὼ Νίως . . ἐγενόμην πν. Phoenix ap. Ath. 530 F. 5. *that is breathed forth or exhaled, odour, scent*, ὡς θεῖον ὁσμῆς πν. Eur. Hipp. 1391; πν. βαρὺ ἀφίεναί, of nuts, Plut. 2. 647 A. 6. in Gramm. *the breathing with which a vowel is pronounced*, Ib. 1009 E, etc.; πν. δασὸν καὶ ψιλόν, *spiritus asper et lenis*, v. Lex. de Spir. in Append. ad Ammon. **III.** *spirit*, Lat. *afflatus*, ἀγρία . . πνεύματα θεοφορίας Anth. P. 6. 220; εἰ μὴ τὸ θεῖον . . ἐνὶ πν. τῇ ψυχῇ Plat. Ax. 370 C; τὸ ἱερὸν καὶ δαιμόνιον ἐν Μούσαις πν. Plut. 2. 605 A, cf. 438 B: in N. T. esp. of the *afflatus* or *inspiration* of prophets; also of the *divine influence* exercised on the thoughts and sentiments of men generally. **IV.** *the spirit or soul of man*, εἶτ' ἐστὶ ταῦτο πν. θεῖον εἶτε νοῦς Menand. 'Αποβ. 3. 3; esp. the *highest, noblest part*, opp. to *ψυχή*, I Ep. Thess. 5. 23, cf. Rom. 2. 29., 8. 2 sqq., 1 Cor. 5. 3 sq., etc.; cf. πνευματικός II. **V.** *a spirit, spiritual or immaterial being*, in N. T. esp. of the *Holy Spirit*, τὸ Πνεῦμα, Πν. ἁγίων: also of *angels*, Ep. Hebr. 1. 14, Apoc. 1. 4; of *evil spirits*, Act. Ap. 19. 12, 15, Apoc. 16. 14, etc. **VI.** in Rhet. a passage consisting of a number of clauses, rising in force, Walz Rhett. 3. 158, etc. **πνευμάτ-εμφόρος**, ον, = πνευματόφορος, E. M. 677. 28, Eccl. **πνευματικός**, ον, δ., = πνευματώδης 1. 3, Hipp. Acut. 386. **II.** = πνευματώδης II, Eust. Opusc. 209. 12. **πνευματικός**, τὸ, to be possessed by a spirit, Eccl. **πνευματίζω**, to fan by blowing, Antig. Caryl. 151. **II.** to write or speak with the breathing (*spiritus*), Eust. 524. 5, etc. **πνευματικός**, ἡ, ὄν, of or caused by wind or air, κινήσεις πν. Arist. Probl. 18. 1; βία πν. Id. H. A. 7. 7, 1; πν. ὄργανον a machine moved by wind, Vitruv. 10. 1. 2. of the nature of wind or air, Arist. Meteor. 4. 3, 3, Theophr. C. P. 4. 12, 5. 3. *inflated, distended with air*, Arist. H. A. 7. 4, 13. 4. act., like πνευματώδης 1. 3, causing flatulence, οἶνος Arist. Probl. 30. 1, 10; βρώματα Nicom. Eidl. 1. 31, cf. Plut. 2. 286 E. 5. *breathing, exhaling*, of scents, Theophr. C. P. 6. 16, 3. **II.** of the breath or breathing, τὸ πν. μύριον, ὃ πν. τόπος Arist. G. A. 5. 2, 4 sq. **III.** of spirit, spiritual, opp. to σωματικός, Plut. 2. 129 C, Anth. P. 8. 76, 175; to σαρκαῖος καὶ ψυχικός, Rom. 15. 27, 1 Cor. 2. 14, etc. —Adv. —κῶς, Eccl. **IV.** of Πνευματικοί, a school of physicians who referred all questions of health to pneumatic agencies, Galen. 2. 368., 8. 97, ed. Chartier. **πνευματίον**, τό, Dim. of πνεῦμα, a little breath or life, Polyb. 15. 31, 5, M. Anton. 2, 2, etc. 2. *flatulence*, in pl., Damox. Συστρ. 1. 26. **πνευμάτιος**, α, ον, windy, portending wind, Arat. 785. **πνευμάτισμός**, ὁ, the use of the breathing (*spiritus*), Eust. 524. 26, etc. **πνευματό-δοχος**, ον, receiving wind, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 86. 2. inspired, Eccl. **πνευμάτ-εργος**, ον, creator of spirits, Synes. II. 3. 169. **πνευμάτο-κλήη**, ἡ, flatulent hernia, Paul. Aeg. 6. 64. **πνευμάτο-κίνητος**, ον, moved by the Spirit, Eccl. **πνευμάτ-μάχος**, ον, fighting with the Spirit; and —μαχέας, Eccl. **πνευμάτ-ὀμφαλος**, ὁ, hernia about the navel, supposed to be caused by wind, Galen. 2. 395; so, πνευμ-ὀμφαλος, Ib. 274. **πνευματόποιοι**, to turn into air, dissolve, Arist. Probl. 24. 10, 2. **πνευματο-ποιός**, ὄν, producing wind, Clem. Al. 521. **II.** producing breath, Philem. Lex. 109 Osann.

πνευματόφορος, ον, contr. —pous, ον: (βέω):—streaming with draughts or currents of air, Plat. Crat. 410 B. **πνευμάτοφορμαί**, Pass. to be borne, as by the wind, Lxx (Jer. 2. 24). **πνευμάτ-όφορος**, ον, borne by the spirit, inspired, Eccl. **πνευματώδης**, (πνεῦμα) to turn into wind or air, Arist. Probl. 33. 1, 2, 36. 3, 1:—Pass. to become wind, evaporate, Id. Cael. 3. 7, 3, G. A. 2. 3, 14, al., Theophr. Vent. 40. **II.** to blow up, inflate, Anaxipp. 'Εγκαλ. 1. 47, ubi v. Meineke:—Pass. to be flatulent or to be asthmatic, Foës. Oec. Hipp.; v. πνευματώδης fin. 2. to agitate with winds, τὸν σάλον Anth. P. 1. 118. **πνευματώδης**, ες, (εἶδος) like wind or air, opp. to ὑδατώδης, Arist. Meteor. 4. 3, 9, cf. 2. 8, 10, al.; to ἀτμιδώδης, Ib. 1. 4, 2; γρόμματα πν. pronounced with a strong breathing, as φ, ψ, σ, ζ, Plat. Crat. 427 A. 2. windy, exposed to the wind, τόποι Theophr. C. P. 1. 8, 3, Plut.; πν. ἐναντιοὶ windy years, Arist. Meteor. 1. 7, 11. 3. full of wind, flatulent, Hipp. Aph. 1256, etc.:—also asthmatic, Id.; cf. Foës. Oecon.:—also act. causing flatulence, οἶνος Arist. Probl. 30. 1, 11; κνάμοι Diog. L. 8. 24; δσπρια Plut. 2. 286 E. **II.** like breath, of the nature of breath, φανεῖν πνευματώδης, of the elephant, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 20, cf. Physiogn. 3. 6. **πνευματώσις**, ἡ, an evaporating, τοῦ ὕγρου Arist. Resp. 20, 6. **II.** inflation, Plut. 2. 906 A. **πνευματώτικος**, ἡ, ὄν, likely to cause flatulence, Diosc. 2. 134, etc. **πνευμονία**, ἡ, = περιπνευμονία, Plat. 2. 918 D. **πνευμονίας**, ον, ὁ, of the lungs, λοβοί Poll. 2. 215. **πνευμονικός**, Att. πλεμν-, ἡ, ὄν, of the lungs, τόπος Arist. Probl. 33. 14, 1. **II.** affected with lung-disease, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 214. **πνευμόνιον**, τό, Dim. of πνεῦμα, Hegesand. ap. Ath. 107 E. **πνευμονίς**, ἰδος, ἡ, = περιπνευμονία, Hipp. 533. 16. **πνευμονώδης**, ες, v. l. for πλευμονώδης. **πνευμόρ-ραξ**, αγος, ὁ, a rupture of the lungs, Hippiatr. **II.** one who suffers therefrom, Ib. **πνεῦμον** or πλεῦμον, ονος, ὁ, (on the form and deriv. v. sub fin.):—the lungs, πάγη δ' ἐν πλεῦμονι χαλκός Il. 4. 528., 20. 486; τέγγει πνεῦμονα Φοῖνω Alcæa. 39; ὁ τῶν πνευμάτων τῷ σώματι ταμίης ὁ πλεῦμων Plat. Tim. 70 C, Arist. de Resp. 10, 6:—but mostly in pl., Archil. 8. 5, Aesch. Theb. 61, Soph. Tr. 567, etc.; πνεῦμ' ἀνείεθ ἐκ πλευμόνων Eur. Or. 277; regarded as the most vital part, παραγμὸς . . πλευμόνων ἀνθήλαστο Soph. Tr. 778, cf. Ar. Lys. 367, Ran. 475, 829; represented as the seat of love, Soph. Fr. 678. 15, cf. Meineke Com. 4. p. 660. (Authorities differ as to the forms. Eust. (483. 10., 1436. fin.) and Phot. both recognise πλεῦμα as the Homeric and ancient form; this was also the true Att. form, Schol. Ar. Pax 1069, Eust. Il. c., Moer., etc.; it is found in the best Mss. of Aesch. Theb. 61, Soph. Tr. 567, as well as in Ar., Plat., and Arist.: it also agrees with the Lat. form *pulmo*, Slav. *plusta* (neut. pl.), Lith. *plauzei* (pl.). Hence it has been inferred that πλεῦμα is the orig. form, and is derived from *√ΠΛΕΨ*, πλέω (to float), because of the light substance of the lungs, and that πνεῦμα was subsequently adapted to a supposed deriv. from *√ΠΝΤ*, πνέω, suggested by Arist. de Resp. 10, 6, v. Sylb. ad E. M. 677. 31, Curt. Gr. Et. no. 370.) **πνεῦν**, Dor. poet. for ἐπνεον, Pind. **πνεύσις**, ἡ, (πνέω) a blowing, Greg. Naz., etc. **πνευστιάς**, τὸ, to breathe hard, pant, Hipp. 556. 25; expl. by πυκνὸν ἀναπνεῖν, Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 18; Ep. part. πνευστιῶν, Anth. P. 11. 382, 4. **πνευστικός**, ἡ, ὄν, of or for breathing, ὄργανον Galen. 2. flatulent, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 69 E. **πνέω**, poet. πνεῖω as always in Hom. except in Od. 5. 469 (v. ἐπιπνέω); Ion. impf. πνεέσκον Anth. P. 8. 103, etc. —fut. πνεύσω (ἐμ-) Eur. Andr. 555, (para-) Hipp. 648. 46; Dor. πνευσούμαι also in Att., Ar. Ran. 1221, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 17; πνεύσω only in late poets, as Q. Sm. 13. 516, Anth. P. 9. 112 (for πνευσόντων in Dem. 284. 17 is now corrected):—aor. 1 ἐπνευσα Hes. Op. 506, Trag., etc., (ἐν-) Hom.; (ἀν-) Soph., etc.:—pf. πένπνεκα (ἐπ-) Plat. Phaedr. 262 D, (ἐκ-) Arist. Probl. 11. 41:—Pass., fut. πνευσθήσεται Aretæa. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1:—aor. ἐπνεύσθη (δ-) Theophr. H. P. 5. 5, 6, etc.:—pf. πένπνεσμαι Justin. M.—Hom. and the best prose writers use the simple Verb only in pres. and impf., to which Att. Poets add fut. and aor. 1 act.—For the Ep. forms ἀπννε, —πνύνθη, —πνυντο, v. sub ἀναπνέω; and for pf. pass. πένπνμαι, part. πένπνμένος v. sub πένπνμαι.—Like other dissyll. Verbs in —έω, this Verb only contracts εε, εει: in Aesch. Ag. 1493, 1517 (lyric passages), however, ἐκπνέων is a dissyll. (From *√ΠΝΤ*; cf. πένπν-μαι, πνο-ή, πνεῦμα, πνυν-τός, πινύ-σκω, ἀπινύ-σσω, ποι-πνύω, v. also sub πνεῦμα; cf. O. H. G. *fueh-an* (anhelare), *fueht* (anhelitus):—πνίνω may also be modified from the same Root, Curt. no. 370.) To blow, of wind and air, οὐδὲ ποτ' οὐδὸρ πνέοντες φαίνοντ' Od. 4. 361; αὔρη δ' ἐκ ποταμοῦ ψυχρὴ πνέει 5. 469; ἐτῆσαι . . οὐκ ἐπνευσαν Hdt. 2. 20; and often in Att.; τῶν πνέοντι (sc. ἀνέμοι or πνεύματα) Luc. Charon 3; ἡ πνεύουσα (sc. αἶρα) Act. Ap. 27. 40:—of flute-players, Poll. 4. 72; αὐλοὺς ἡδὺ πνέοντας Anth. P. 6. 254; and of the flutes themselves, πνέιται flutes are sounding, Mnesim. Ἰππ. 1. 57. **II.** to breathe, send forth an odour, ἀμβροσίη . . ἡδὺ πνέουσα Od. 4. 446; πν. εὐώδες, δυσώδες Poll. 2. 75, etc. 2. c. gen. to breathe or smell of a thing, οὐ μύριον πνέον Soph. Fr. 147; τράγου πν. Anth. P. 11. 240; rarely c. dat., μύριον πν. to smell with a thing, Ib. 5. 200;—often also metaph. to breathe, be redolent of, χαρίτων πνέοντα μέλη Simon. 116; πνέων εὐετής Christodor. Ecphr. 417; ἡρότης Il. 231; ὀσμῶνα . . πόδω . . πνέοντα Anth. P. 5. 259, Wern. Tryph. 505; αἰθαδέας Dion. H. 7. 51. **III.** of animals, to breathe hard, pant, gasp, Il. 13. 385; ὕπνῳ πνέειν Aesch. Cho. 622. **IV.** generally, to draw breath, breathe, and so to live, Il. 17. 447, Od. 18. 131; οἱ πνέοντες = οἱ ζῶντες, Soph. Tr. 1160; ὁλβος ζεῖ πνεῖ Anth. P. 15. 22. **V.** metaph., c. acc. cogn. to breathe

forth, breathe, μένεα πνέοντες breathing spirit, as epith. of warriors, Il. 2. 536, 3. 8, 11. 508, etc.; so, πῦρ, φλόγα πν. Hes. Th. 319, Pind. Fr. 112; φόνον δόμοι πνέοναι Aesch. Ag. 1309; κῆτον πνέων Id. Cho. 34, cf. 952; φρενὸς πνέων τροπαίαν Id. Ag. 219; Ἀρη πνέοντων Ib. 376; πνέων χάριν τι Ib. 1209; πῦρ πνέοντων . . ἄστρον Soph. Ant. 1146; πῖρ καὶ φόνον πν. Eur. I. T. 288; ὀδῶνας Id. H. F. 862; πν. ἔρωτα (as Horace spirabat amores) Anth. P. 2. 170; so in mock tragic passages of Com. Poets, πνέοντας δόρυ καὶ λύγχα Ar. Ran. 1016; τρέχει τις Ἀλφειὸν πνέων, of a swift runner, Id. Av. 1121, etc.; and in a rhetorical passage, οἱ πῦρ πνέοντες, οἱ γενικυκτόες Λακεδαιμονίου Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 12.

2. μέγα πνέειν to be of a high spirit, give oneself airs, Lat. magnum spirare, Eur. Andr. 189; τόσονδ' ἐπνεύσας Ib. 327; κενεὸν πνεύσας Pind. O. 10 (11). 111; χαμηλὰ πνέων Id. P. 11. 46;—also absol., ὑπὲρ σακέων πνέοντες breathing over their shields, i. e. unable to repress their rage for war, like Statius' animus ultra thoracis anhelus, Hes. Sc. 24; so, θρασεῖα πνέων καρδίᾳ Pind. P. 10. 69;—also, with a nom., as if it were the wind, μέγας πνέων Eur. Rhes. 323; πολλὸς ἐπνεῖ καὶ λαμπρὸς ἦν Dem. 787. 20; οὐκ ὅς . . καικίας ἢ συκοφαντίας πνεῖ Ar. Eq. 437; ᾧ σὺ μὴ πνεύσῃς ἐνδίδεος on whom thou breathest not favourably, Call. Ep. 9. 3. πνιγᾶλίων, ὠνος, ὁ, the nightmare, Lat. incubus, from the sense of throttling which attends it, Themiso ap. Paul. Aeg. 3. 15; cf. ἐφιάλτης. πνιγετός, οὐ, ὁ, = πνίγος, Ptol., Hesych.

πνιγεύς, ὢς, ὁ, (πνίγω) an oven, heated by hot coals put inside it, like our brick ovens, Ar. Nub. 96, Av. 1001, Arist. de Juv. 5. 5; generally, a cover, Id. P. A. 2. 8, 5. II. a hydraulic instrument in which air is pent up, Math. Vett. 171. III. a muzzle for horses, Ar. Fr. 137, Com. Anon. 77.

πνιγηρός, ὁ, ὢν, (πνίγω) choking, stifling, whether by throttling or heat, Ar. Ran. 122, where there is a play on this double sense; πν. καλύβαι Thuc. 2. 52, cf. Hipp. Aer. 280, 294; σκηνώματα Plut. Pericl. 34; νύκτες Arist. Probl. 25. 16; ὦρα Dion. H. 8. 89.

πνιγίζω, = πνίγω, Anth. P. 12. 222. πνιγίτης, (sc. γῆ) ἡ, a sort of clay, Diosc. 5. 177, Plin. 35. 56. πνίγμα, τό, (πνίγω) a choking, ἄσθμα καὶ πν. Hipp. 1217 D; εἰς π. ἔχειν to have fast by the throat, Cephisodot. ap. Arist. Rhct. 3. 10, 7. πνιγμονή, ἡ, = sq., Hdn. Epim. 111.

πνιγμός, ὁ, (πνίγω) a choking or being choked, a choking-fit, suffocation, Hipp. Coac. 125, Arist. H. A. 3. 3, 19, P. A. 3. 3, 6; of weeds, παρέχει πνιγμὸν αὐτῷ [τῷ σίτῳ] Xen. Oec. 17, 12. 2. stifling heat, Hipp. Vet. Med. 14. 3. a stewing, Theophr. Ign. 24.

πνιγμώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) choking, βῆξ Hipp. 1217 D. πνιγόμενος, ἐσσε, ἐν, = πνιγηρός, Anth. P. 7. 536, Nic. Th. 425. πνίγος, τό, (πνίγω) a choking, stifling, of the effects of heat, and so stifling heat, Hipp. Aer. 287, Ar. Av. 726, 1091, Thuc. 7. 87, etc.; ἐν ἡλίῳ τε καὶ πνίγῃ, διὰ καυμάτων τε καὶ πνίγους Plat. Rep. 422 C, 621 A; πνίγους ὄντος τὰ νύκτ. Legg. 625 B;—in pl., Hipp. 1161 C, Plat., etc.; ἐν γε χειμῶσι καὶ πνίγῃσι Plat. Phileb. 26 A.

II. in the Parabasis of the Att. Comedy, = μακρόν, because this part of it was to be spoken at one breath, and so nearly choked the actor, Schol. Ar. Ach. 666; cf. παράβασις III.

πνίγω [ἔ], Sophron 72 Ahr., Antipho 125. 29; impf. ἐπνίγων Ar. Nab. 1376; fut. πνίξω Plat. Com. Incert. 17, Antiph. Ὁβρ. 1; πνίξομαι Eunap.; Dor. πνιξοῦμαι Epich. 106 Ahr.;—aor. ἐπνίξα, imper. πνίξον, Cratin. Διγλ. 7, Hdt. 2. 92, Batr. 158;—Pass., fut. πνιγέσσομαι Galen., (ἀπιο-) Ar. Nub. 1504, Hipp. 494. 40; also ἀποπνιγέσσομαι Eunap.;—aor. ἐπνίχθην (ἀπ-) Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 7, Babr. pt. 2. 49; but ἐπνίγην [ἔ] Batr. 148, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 11, (ἀπ-) Plat., Xen., etc.;—pf. ἐπνίγμαι, v. infr. II.—The simple is less freq. than the compd. ἀποπνίγω. (V. sub πνέω.) To choke, throttle, strangle, Sophron, etc.; of a mediciner, τέμνων καὶ κῶων . . καὶ πνίγων Plat. Gorg. 522 A; ἦν ὕλη πνίγη [τὸν σίταν] Xen. Oec. 17, 14; cf. πνιγμός; proverb., ὕταν τὸ ὕδωρ πνίγη, τί δέει ἐπιπνέειν; Arist. Eth. N. 7. 2, 10;—Pass. to be choked, stifled, etc., ἐπνιγέσθην τὰ σπλάγχνα Ar. Nub. 1036; to be drowned, Xen. An. 5. 7, 25. 2. impers. πνίγει, of great heat, it is stifling, Arist. Probl. 26. 12, 2, cf. 32. 3. metaph. to vex, torment, ὁ δὲ μάλιστα με πνίγει Luc. Prom. 17, etc.; cf. ἄγχω.

II. to cook in a close-covered vessel, to bake or stew, Hdt. 2. 92; δικιδίον . . ἐν λασπᾷ πνιγέμενον Ar. Vesp. 511; πεπνιγμένους Metag. Θoup. 1. 9, cf. Casaub. Ath. 66 E, and v. πνιγμός 1. 3, πνικτός.

πνιγώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) choking, τὸ πνιγώδες Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 61 E; of heat, stifling, Plut. Alex. fin. 2. pass. choked, stopped, φάρυγξ Hipp. 74 A; φωνή, etc., v. Foës. Oecon.

πνικτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, choking, κύρμβος Nonn. D. 21. 62, etc. πνικτικός, ὁ, ὢν, of or for suffocating, Hero in Math. Vett. 156. πνικτός, ὁ, ὢν, strangled, Act. Ap. 15, 20, etc. II. baked or stewed (cf. πνίγω II), Pherecr. Incert. 3, Strattis Μακεδ. 6, Antiph. Ἀγροικ. 1. 4, etc.

πνίξ, ἴγος, ἡ, choking, suffocation, Hipp. Aph. 1250, etc.;—of women, αἱ ὑστερικαὶ πνίγες Diosc. 3. 52; ἡ ὕστ. πνίξ Aretae. Sign. M. Ac. 2. 11; so, αἱ ὑστερικῶς πνιγόμεναι Oribas. 309 Matth.

πνίξις, ἡ, a stifling, smothering, Arist. Resp. 9. 7, Theophr. Ign. 76. πνοή, ἦς, ἡ, Ep. πνοή, as always in Hom.; Dor. πνοά and πνοιά, ἄς, Pind.: (πνέω) a blowing, blast, πνοαὶ παντοίων ἀνέμων Il. 17. 55, cf. Od. 4. 839; Hes. Th. 253, 268; πνοή Βορέου Il. 5. 697; and absol. a blast, breeze, Il. 11. 622, 13. 593, etc.; esp. to denote excessive swiftness, ἅμα πνοῖς ἀνέμοιο along with, i. e. swift as, blasts of wind, 24. 342, etc.; ἅμα πνοῖς Ζεφύροιο 19. 405; πέτοντο μετὰ πνοῖς ἀνέμοιο Od. 2. 148; πέτετο πνοῖς ἀνέμοιο Il. 12. 207; ἅμα πνοῖς πετάσθη 16. 147; imitated by Ar. Av. 1396, ἅμ' ἀνέμων πνοαῖσι βαῖναι; oft. in Trag., ταχύπτεροι πνοαὶ Aesch. Pr. 88; πνοαὶ δ' ἀπὸ Στρυμόνος μολοῦσαι Id. Ag. 192, cf.

654, etc.;—the blast of bellows, Thuc. 4. 100.

II. of animals, a breathing hard, of horses, Il. 23. 380, Soph. El. 719;—generally, breath, ἔμπνοος ἐτ' εἰμὶ καὶ πνοᾶς . . πνέω Eur. H. F. 1092; μητρὸς οἴχονται πνοαὶ Id. Or. 421;—metaph., πνοῖς Ἡφαίστιο the breath of Hephaestus, i. e. flame, Il. 21. 355; πνὸς πνοαὶ Eur. Tro. 815; πρὶν καταγίαι πνοᾶς Ἀρεως Aesch. Theb. 63, cf. 115; θεοὶ πνοαῖσιν ἐμμανεῖς Eur. Bacch. 1094; πνοαὶ Ἀφροδίτης Id. I. A. 69; θυμοῦ πνοαὶ Id. Phoen. 454.

III. a breathing odour, a vapour, exhalation, σποδὸς προσέμπει πλούτου πνοᾶς, of a burning city, Aesch. Ag. 820; τηγάνου πν. Eubul. Ὀρθ. 1. 8, cf. Antiph. Φιλ. 1. 7; λιβάνου πνοαὶ Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 37.

IV. the breath of a wind-instrument, Αἰολῶν ἐν πνοαῖσιν αὐλῶν Pind. N. 3. 137; αὐλῶν πνοή Ar. Ran. 313; πνοὰ . . δόνακος Eur. Or. 145.

V. a breath, exhalation, πνοας πλούτου πνοᾶς Aesch. Ag. 820.—The word is poet. (Plat. Crat. 419 D is no exception), πνέω may only being used in correct Prose.

πνοή-πους, ποδός, ὁ, ἡ, windfooted, Hesych.; cf. ἀελλύπους.

πνοή, Ep. for πνοή.

πνοιο-δοτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, giver of breath, Theod. Prodr.

πνός, ὁ, = πνοή, Hesych.

πνυκίτης, f. l. for πνυκίτης.

πνύξ, gen. πνυκνός (v. infr.), ἡ, the Pnyx, i. e. the place at Athens where the ἐκκλησίαι or meetings of the people were held, Ar. Eq. 165, 751, al.; ἐν πνυκί ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ Dem. 244. 3. It was cut out of the side of a little hill west of the Acropolis, being of a semicircular form like a theatre, with seats hewn from the rock. On the position of the βῆμα and other points, v. Wordsworth's Athens, pp. 65 sq.—The old and proper forms of the obl. cases are πνυκνός, πνυκνί, πνύκνα, Ruhnck. Tim., Dind. Ar. Eq. 165, cf. Ach. 20, Thesm. 658, Eccl. 243, al., and v. sub πνυκίτης. These forms are confirmed by comparison with the Adj. πνυκνός, crowded, packed, which shows the original sense of the word. The nom. became πνύξ for convenience of pronunciation; hence the Copyists almost always wrote the obl. cases, πνυκνός πνυκνί πνύκνα; sometimes also in dat., πνυκῇ for πνυκνί. Another form πνυκναία, ἡ, was used by the poet Ion, v. Steph. Byz. s. v. πνύξ, Meineke ad l.

πνυτός, = πνυτός, Hesych.

πόα, ἡ; Ion. and Ep. ποίη; Dor. ποῖα, Pind., but also in Eur. Cycl. 333 (in a trim.), Ar. Eq. 606 (in a tetram.); cf. Lob. Phryn. 496, and v. βόα;—grass (or any plant that bears its leaves and seed from the root, Theophr. H. P. 1. 3, 1), used as fodder for cattle, νέμειαι τέρεν' ἄνθεα ποίης Od. 9. 449; κεκορύτε ποίης, of oxen, 18. 371; ἐν ποίῃ Ib. 368; χθὲν . . φύεν νεοθήλεα π. Il. 14. 347; ἀμφὶ δὲ ποίῃ . . ἀδέστω Hes. Th. 194; so in Hdt. and Att.; ποῖα Μηδική, Lat. herba Medica, sainfoin or lucerne, Ar. l. c., Arist. H. A. 3. 21, 4;—generally of plants, as, ποῖα Παρνασίς, i. e. the bay or laurel, Pind. P. 8. 28; στεφάνοισι ποῖας ἐρέπειν τινὰ Ib. 4. 427;—metaph., κείραι μεληδέα ποῖαν Id. P. 9. 64, (just like ἦβας καρπὸν ἀποδρέψαι, lb. 193).

2. the grass, i. e. a grassy place, ποῖα καθίσσῃσθαι grass to sit on, Plat. Phaedr. 229 B, cf. Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 30, Plut. Ages. 36.

II. in late Poets, of Time, τέσσαρας πῶας four grasses, i. e. summers, Anth. P. 7. 731; ἐπ' ἔννεα . . ποῖας Call. Fr. 182; χεῖματά τε ποῖας τε δύν Rhian. ap. Paus. 4. 17, 6; ἡ τρεῖς ἡ πέντε ποῖας Anth. P. 7. 731, cf. 627, 6. 252;—in this sense, often written ποῖα (oxyt.); v. Schol. Eur. Tro. 20, E. M. s. v.

ποᾶζω, to weed; cf. ποασμός, ποάστρια. II. of ground, to produce grass, be covered with grass, Strab. 236, 538, 770.

ποάριον, τό, Dim. of πόα, Theophr. H. P. 1. 7, 3, 9, 10, 2.

ποασμός, ὁ, (ποᾶζω) a weeding, Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 6.

ποάστρια, ἡ, (ποᾶζω) a weeder or grass-cutter, Archipp. Incert. 2; Ποάστρια, title of Comedies by Magnes and Phrynichus.

ποάστρον, τό, a sickle for cutting grass, like χορτοκότυον, Poll. 7. 184.

ποδ-αβρός, ὢν, tenderfooted, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 55.

ποδᾶγός, v. sub ποδηγός.

ποδ-άγρα, ἡ, a trap for the feet, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 28, Anth. P. 6. 296, Poeta ap. Plut. 2. 757 D.

II. gout in the feet, opp. to χειράρα, of dogs, oxen, horses, Arist. H. A. 8. 22, 2, 23, 1, 24, 1.

ποδαγρῶ, to have gout in the feet (cf. χειραγρῶ), Ar. Pl. 559, Plat. Alc. 2. 139 E; of a similar disease in oxen, Arist. H. A. 6. 21, 5; of dogs, Ael. N. A. 4. 40.—On the dub. form ποδαγρίω in Hipp. Aph. 6. 28–30, Galen., etc., v. Lob. Phryn. 80.

ποδαγρίζομαι, = ποδαγρῶ, Strab. 673, as Xyland. for βοιζομένους.

ποδαγρικός, ὁ, ὢν, liable to gout, gouty, Plut. Cato Ma. 9. 2. of or from gout, gouty, ρεύματα Id. 2. 1087 E; νόσος π. Diog. L. 5. 68; so, τὰ π. Hipp. Aph. 1254, Theophr. H. P. 9. 9, 1.

ποδαγρός, ὢν, = foreg., Luc. Saturn. 7, Anth. P. 5. 39.

ποδάκνης, ὁ, expl. by Poll. 7. 157 as ὁ ἐν τῷ τῶξ δεσμός.

ποδ-αλγής, ἐς, having pains in the feet, Diog. L. 5. 68, Poll. 2. 196; so ποδαλγός, ὢν, Byz.:—Verb ποδαλγέω, = ποδαγρῶ, Schol. Ar. Pl. 559, Poll. l. c. (but transit., to cause gout, Rufus in Orib. 1. 335); also ποδαλγιά, Schol. Pind. P. 3. 111;—Subst. ποδαλγία, ἡ, Poll. l. c., Galen.:—Adj. ποδ-αλγικός, ὁ, ὢν, = ποδαγρικός, Diosc. 3. 150.

ποδάνεμος, ὢν, Dor. for ποδάνεμος.

ποδᾶ-νιτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (νίξω) a vessel for washing the feet in, a footpan, Stesich. 31, Hdt. 2. 172, Ameips. Ἀποκ. 2, etc.:—the form ποδᾶν- is confirmed by C. I. 3071; ποδωνιτήρ, ποδωνιτήρ are late or corrupt forms in Ath. 168 F, 451 D, Plut. 2. 151 E, etc., v. Lob. Phryn. 689.

ποδά-νιτρον [ᾶ], τό, (νίξω) water for washing the feet in, mostly in pl., Od. 19. 504; π. ποδῶν 19. 343; in sing., π. ἐκχύνει Ar. Fr. 290; v. foreg.

ποδάπός, ὁ, ὢν, from what country? Lat. cujus? hence, generally, whence? where born? Hdt. 7. 218, Aesch. Cho. 576, Soph. O. C. 1160,

Eur. Cycl. 276, etc.; τίς καὶ π.; Plat. Apol. 20 B; ποδαπὸς τὸ γένος; Ar. Pax 186, cf. Av. 10 S. 2. generally, of what sort? Dem. 25. 48, etc.; ποδαπός; . . οἷος μὴ δάκνειν κτλ. Dem. 782. 8. Adv. — πῶς, Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 19. 19. (Some Etymologists consider ποδ-απός to be a compd. of ποῦ and ἀπό, δ being inserted, and apply the same rule to ἄλλοδ-απός, ἡμεδ-απός, παντοδ-απός, ὕμεδ-απός, τρυλδ-απός; but this is very dubious, v. Curt. p. 489:—in late writers, as Dion. H., Philo, etc., written ποταπός, v. Lob. Phryn. 56 sq. Ap. Dysc. de Pron. 298 sq. regards -δαπός as a mere term.)

πόδαργος, ον, swiftfooted, or as others whitefooted (v. ἀργός), Lyc. 166:—Πόδαργος, ὁ, Swiftfoot or Whitefoot, a horse of Hector, also of Menelaus, Il. 8. 185., 23. 295; fem. Πόδαργη, name of a Harpy, Il. ποδαρίζω, v. ποδαρίζω.

ποδάριον, τό, Dim. of ποῦς, Plat. Com. Incert. 46, Alex. Krat. v. 1. 15. ποδάρκης, ἐς, (ἀρκέω) swift with the feet, strongfooted, swiftfooted, epith. of a good runner, often in Il., as epith. of Achilles; never in Od.: in Pind. O. 13. 53, ποδάρκης ἄμερα a day of swiftness, i.e. on which swift runners contended; ποδορκέων δρόμον τέμενος the sacred field of swift courses, i.e. the Pythian racecourse, Id. P. 5. 45.

πόδ-αυρος, ον, (αὔρα) = ποδήνεμος, Hesych.; v. Lob. Pathol. p. 260. ποδεῖον, τό, (πούς) = πελασστή, a sock, Lat. pedale, in pl., Critias 55, Crates Tolm. 4, Theophr. H. P. 7. 13, 8, etc.—The forms πόδειον, πόδιον in Phot. and Hesych. are false.

ποδ-εκμάγειον or -εκμάγιον, τό, a cloth for wiping the feet, Gloss. ποδ-ἐνδύτρον, ὅν, (ἐνδύω) drapeau over the feet, π. κατασκήνωμα = πέπλος ποδιστήρ (v. sub voce), Aesch. Cho. 998.

ποδεών, ὄνος, ὁ, (πούς) in pl., the ragged ends in the skins of animals, where the feet and tail have been, δέρμα λέοντος ἀφημμένον ἄκρων ἐκ ποδεώνων a lion's skin hung round one's neck by the paws, Theoc. 22. 52.

II. in sing. the neck or mouth of a wineskin, which was formed by one of these ends, the others being sewn up, Hdt. 2. 121, 4, Anth. P. 6. 95;—also, the neck of the bladder, Phot., Pl. 2. 196; and so, membrum virile, Schol. Eur. Med. 679 (662 Elmsl.). 2. generally of any narrow end, ποδεών στενὸς a narrow strip of land, Hdt. 8. 31.

3. the lower end or corner of a sail, the sheet, which in old times was a strip of hide (cf. πούς II. 2), Luc. V. H. 2. 45.

ποδηγεσία, ἡ, = ποδηγία, Greg. Naz.

ποδηγιέτω, to guide, Opp. C. 4. 360, Lyc. II:—Pass., Philo I. 294.

ποδηγέτης, ον, ὁ, like ποδηγός, a leader, guide, Lyc. 3 S5.

ποδηγέω, to lead, guide, c. acc., Plat. Legg. 899 A, Lyc. 965:—Pass., Ath. 522 D, Dio C. 63. 9.

ποδηγία, ἡ, (ποδηγός) a leading, guiding, Lyc. 846.

ποδηγός, ὄν, Dor. and in Trag. ποδαγός, Pors. Or. 26, Lob. Phryn. 429: (ἀγω, ἡγέομαι):—guiding the foot, guiding, τὰ ποδηγὰ Πόδων [πτερά] Anth. P. 5. 179:—as Subst. a guide, Eur. Phoen. 1715: an attendant, Soph. Ant. 1181:—Itreg. Comp. ποδηγέστερος, Suid.

ποδ-ηνεκής, ἐς, reaching down to the foot, δέρμα λέοντος Il. 10. 24, 178; ἀσπίς 15, 646; κίων λέωνος Hdt. 1. 195.

ποδ-ήνεμος, ον, winds swift, epith. of Iris, ποδ. ὤκεα Ἰρις, often in Il., never in Od.: comically, ποδάνεμοι καρκίνοι Crates Σαμ. 1: cf. πόδαυρος.

ποδήρης, ἐς, reaching to the feet, πέπλος, χιτὼν π. a robe that falls over the feet, in perpendicular and parallel folds, as in the archaic Greek statues, Eur. Bacch. 833, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 2, Paus. 5. 19, 6, etc.; π. ἀσπίς the large shield which covered the body quite down to the feet, Xen. An. 1. 8, 9, Cyr. 6. 2, 10; Comic., πάγων καθέεται π. Plut. 2. 52 C:—metaph., perhaps from the columnar look of the old statues, στυλὸς π. a straight, firm pillar, Aesch. Ag. 898. 2. ναὺς π. a ship with feet, i.e. oars, Eust. 1515. 29, Hesych.

3. τὰ ποδήρη the parts about the feet, the feet, Aesch. Ag. 1594. (With respect to the termin. -ήρης, v. sub τρήρης.)

ποδηρο-φορέω, to wear a long robe, Clem. Al. 250.

ποδιαίος, α, ον, (πούς) a foot long, broad, or high, Hipp. Art. 834, Xen. Oec. 19, 4, etc.; φαίνεται μὲν ὁ ἥλιος π. Arist. de An. 3. 3, 15.

2. in Mathem., ἡ π. [δύναμις] is a side of one foot long, taken as the unit of length, Plat. Theat. 147 D; and so ἡ τρίπους = √3, ἡ πεντέπους = √5, etc., 1b.; cf. Arist. de Sens. 6, 7, Metaph. 9. 1, 12.

II. ποδιαῖον ποιοῦμαι, to fasten the sail by the πούς (II. 2), Id. Mechan. 7. 1.

ποδίζω, fut. ἴσω, (πούς) to bind or tie the feet:—Pass. to have the feet tied, or to be tied by the foot, of horses, ἐπὶ ταῖς φάρναις Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 27; ἀνὴρ κώλον ποδισθεῖς Soph. Fr. 60.

II. to furnish with feet, τὰ πεποδ. ζῷα Theol. Arithm. p. 55.

III. in Prosody, to measure by feet, scan, Eust. 11. 37.

IV. to dance, cf. ποδισμός II.

ποδικός, ὁ, ὄν, consisting of a foot, χρόνος Aristid. Quint. p. 34.

ποδ-κροτος, ον, welled to the feet, ἄμμα Auth. Plan. 15.

πόδιον, τό, Dim. of ποῦς, Epich. 27 Ahr.

ποδῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, a kind of shoe, in pl., Poll. 10. 168.

ποδισμός, ὁ, a measuring by feet, μετρικός Eust. 456. 40, cf. Veget. 2. 7.

II. a kind of dance, Poll. 4. 99, cf. 102: whence it is proposed to restore ποδίζε for ποδίζε, Cratin. Trof. 4.

ποδιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ποδίζω) πέπλος π. a foot-entangling robe, Aesch. Cho. 1000; cf. ποδένδυτος.

II. a kind of tripod, Joseph. A. J. 8. 3. 7.

ποδίστρα, ἡ, a foottrap, Anth. P. 6. 107; of a spider's web, Ib. 9. 372.

ποδοῖν, Ep. gen. and dat. dual for ποδοῖν.

ποδο-κάκη, ἡ, also written ποδοκάκη, properly, foot-plague, a kind of stocks, better known at Athens by the name of ξύλον, Lex ap. Lys. 17. 32, Dem. 733. 6, Plat. Com. Incert. 27 B, Schol. Ar. Eq. 367.

ποδό-κοιλον, τό, the hollow of the foot, Gloss.

ποδο-κρουστιά, ἡ, a stamping with the feet, Strab. 470.

ποδο-κτύπέω, to strike the earth with the feet, of dancers, Phot.

ποδο-κτύπη, ἡ, a dancing-girl, Luc. Lexiph. 8.

ποδο-μερής, ἐς: Diomed. Gramm. p. 468 says, ποδομερεῖς sunt, qui in singulis pedibus singulas partes orationis adsignant; cf. Ath. 454 F.

ποδονιπήρ, ποδονίπρον, dub. forms for ποδαν-.

ποδο-πέδη, ἡ, a fetter, Tzetz.

ποδορράγης, ἐς, (βήννυμι) bursting forth at a stamp of the foot, ὕδατα π., such as Hippocrene, Anth. P. 9. 225.

ποδορρώη, ἡ, (βώννυμι) the strong of foot, Call. Dian. 215.

ποδο-στράβη, ἡ, a snare or trap to catch the feet, Xen. Cyn. 9, 11 sq., v. Sturz Lex. s. v.

II. an instrument for straining or twisting the feet, in surgical operations, Poll. 4. 182, Hesych.; or in torture, Luc. Lexiph. 10, Schol. Ar. Eq. 367:—ποδόστροφον, τό, in Jo. Chrys.

ποδο-σφαλέω, to stumble, Tzetz. Hom. 443.

ποδόττης, ἦρος, ἡ, (πούς) the quality of having feet, like πτερότης, Arist. P. A. 1. 3, 2, Metaph. 6. 12, 8.

ποδο-τρόχαλος, ὁ, one who turns a wheel with his foot, a potter, Hesych.

ποδοχέω, to guide a ship by means of the sheet (πούς II. 2), Poll. 1. 98, A. B. 297. 5 (where it is written ποδοκέω):—Dind. (Philol. 13. 485 sq.) supposes this to be an old form of ποδοῦχέω (cf. γαίηχος γηοῦχος, πολλοῦχος πολιοῦχος), and restores εὐ ποδοῦχει (for εὐ ἐποδῶκει), governed or managed well, in Aesch. Pers. 656.

ποδό-ψηστρον, τό, (ψάω) a footwiper, footcloth, Aesch. Ag. 926.

ποδοψοφία, ἡ, the noise of feet, Aesch. 137, Schol. Ar. Rh. 4. 86.

ποδο-ψόφος, ον, making a noise with the foot or feet, Gloss.

ποδώκεια, ἡ, swiftness of foot, Il. 2. 792 (in pl.), Eur. I. T. 33; cf. Lob. Phryn. 538:—in MSS. sometimes written ποδωκία, as in Aesch. Eum. 37, Xen. Cyn. 5, 27:—prob. by error.

ποδώκης, ἐς, (ἄκως) swiftfooted, Hom. (esp. in Il.), mostly as epith. of Achilles; of Dolon, 10. 316; of the mares of Eumelus, 2. 764; also in Hes.; and sometimes in Att. Prose, ἀνθραπος Thuc. 3. 98; [ἐφ' ἵππων] ὅτι ποδωκεστάτων Plat. Rep. 467 E; λαγῶς Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 8.

2. generally, swift, quick, ὅμμα ποδώκης Theb. 623; ποδώκει χαλκεύματα Id. Cho. 576; τό τοι κακὰ ποδώκες ἔρχεται Aesch. Fr. 283; π. τὸν τρόπον . . φορεῖν Ib. 258; θεῶν π. βλάβαι Soph. Ant. 1104:—metaph. hasty, impetuous, rash, τρόπος Chaerem. ap. Stob. 53. 5.—Sup. ποδωκέστατος, Plat. 1. c.; lengthd. Ep. into ποδωκέστατος by Ap. Rh. 1. 180; cf. ἐπεροπλήστατος.

πόδωμα, τό, (πούς) a floor, base, Math. Vett. 42.

ποδωνύχος, ον, reaching to the toes, cf. ποδήρης, Poll. 10. 191, Hesych.

ποδωτός, ἡ, ὄν, tightened by the sheet, of a sail, Lyc. 1015.

ποεσι-τρόφος, ον, (πόα) abounding in herbs, Opp. C. 3. 189.

ποεσι-χροός, ον, grass-coloured, Opp. C. 2. 409.

ποέω, v. ποίω sub init.

ποη-λογέω, to gather herbs, Joseph. B. J. 5. 13, 7.

ποιηγέω, to eat grass, Joseph. B. J. 2. 8, 8, al.; ποιηφάγην in Hdt. 3. 25, 100; ποοφαγέω in Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 9.

ποιηγία, ἡ, grass-eating, Hesych.

ποιη-φάγος [ἄ], ον, eating grass or herbs, ζῷα π., opp. to καρποφάγα, βίςφάγα, Hipp. 358. 20, Arist. H. A. 8. 6, 3, al.; ποιηφάγος in Arist. Fr. 268, Max. Tyr. 29. 4; ποσφάγος, in Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 10.

ποιη-φόρος, carrying grass or herbs, Schol. rec. Soph. Aj. 413.

ποθεν-ποιός, ὄν, exciting a tender longing, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1727.

ποθενός, ὄν, also ὄν, Eur. Hel. 623; shortd. ποθινός, v. sub v.: (ποθέω):—longed for, desired, much desired, βίος Simon. 71; joined with φίλος, Callin. 1. 16; esp. if absent or lost (v. πόθος), παῖς πατρὶ π. Pind. O. 10 (11). 104, cf. 1. 5 (4). 9, and Trag.; ποθενά Ἑλλάς desire of seeing Greece, Pind. P. 4. 389; ποθενός ἦλθες Eur. I. T. 515; π. ἄν μόλοις Id. Hel. 540; π. δάκρυα tears of regret, Id. Phoen. 1737;—so in Com. and Prose, ἀγαθὸς ποιητής π. τοῖς φίλοις Ar. Ran. 84; ὦ ποθενὶ τοῖς . . γεωργοῖς ἡμέρα Id. Pax 556; ποθενιότερόν τί τινας λαβών Thuc. 2. 42; ποθενιότερος βίου θάνατος Lys. 197. 27; τὸ ποθενιότατον τῆς ψυχῆς ἦθος Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 3; ποθενὶ ἀλλήλοις Plat. Lys. 215 B, etc.:—Adv., ποθενιότερος ἔχειν τινός to long greatly for a thing, Xen. Lac. 1. 5.

II. in Eur. Med. 1221, ποθενὶ δακρύουσι συμφορὰ must be metaph. desired, followed by tears, cf. I. T. 629.

πόθεν; Ion. κόθεν; (v. sub πόθεν): I. interrog. Adv. whence? 1.

of place, ἥρῳτα . . τίς εἴη καὶ π. ἔλθοι Od. 15. 423; ποδαπὸς ὁ ξένος; πόθεν; Aesch. Cho. 657; ποῖ δὲ καὶ πόθεν; Plat. Phaedr. init.;—c. gen., τίς πόθεν εἰς ἀνδρῶν; Il. 21. 150, Od. 1. 170, etc.; κόθεν τῆς Φρυγίης; Hdt. 1. 35; πόθεν γῆς ἦλθες; Eur. Ion 258, etc.

2. of origin, πόθεν γένος εὐχεται εἶναι; from what source does he boast that his race is? Od. 17. 373; τὴν . . τέχνην πῶς καὶ π. ἂν τις δύναιτο πορίσασθαι; Plat. Phaedr. 269 D; πόθεν ἄλλοθεν . . ; Dem. 36. 13;—c. gen., π. ποτὲ . . θνητῶν ἔφασαν; Eur. Supp. 841.

3. in speaking, π. ἀρξάμαι; Aesch. Cho. 855; π. ἂν λάβοιμι βῆμα; Ar. Pax 521, etc.

4. of the cause, whence? wherefore? π. χαλὰ ἐπεμψεν; ἐκ τίνος λόγου; Aesch. Cho. 515:—also, to express surprise or negation, π. γὰρ ἔσται βιστά; i.e. οὐδαμῶθεν, Soph. Ph. 1159; πόθεν; how can it be? impossible! Eur. Phoen. 1620, Ar. Vesp. 1145, Ran. 1456; σὺ δ' οὐδέστις θεοῖς; πόθεν; Id. Fr. 723; ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐστὶ ταῦτα πόθεν; πολλοῦ γε καὶ δεῖ Dem. 241. 17, cf. 749. 27, etc.; πόθεν γάρ; Eur. Alc. 781.

5. πόθεν; is used with the Verbs λαμβάνειν, πρίσθαι, εὐρίσθαι, etc.; with which we indeed say where, though the notion of whence is implied, Ar. Pax 21, Xen. Symp. 2, 4, Plat. Rep. 375 C, Euthyd. 273 E, al.

II. ποθέν, enclit. Adv. from some place or other, εἰ ποθεν Il. 9. 380; εἰ καὶ π. ἄλλοθεν ἔλθοι Od. 7. 52; also, μή ποθεν (cf. ἐκποθεν); so in Att., φαλῆς . . π. Aesch. Pers. 354; ἦθε π. Id. Cho. 1073; ἡ δρῦς π. ἡ ἐκ πέτρας Plat. Rep. 544 D; ἐκ βιβλίου π. ἀκούσας from some book or

αἰσχύνῃ τῇ πόλει Isocr. 150 E, etc.:—also of things, ἀνέμοι αὐτοὶ μὲν οὐχ ὀράνται· ἃ δὲ ποιοῦσι φανερά Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 14, cf. Thuc. 2. 89., 7. 6.

b. c. acc. et inf. *to cause or bring about that...* θεοὶ σε ποίησαν ἰκίσθαι ἐς οἶκον *have let you come home*, Od. 23. 258; ποιεῖν τινα κλέειν Soph. Ph. 926; π. τινα βλέπειν Ar. Pl. 459, cf. 746; π. τινα τρηπαρχεῖν Id. Eq. 912, cf. Av. 59; π. τινα αἰσχύνεσθαι, κλέειν, ἀπορεῖν, etc., Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 48, etc.; also with ὥστε inserted, Ib. 3. 2, 29, etc.:—so also foll. by a relat. clause, like Lat. *facere ut*, π. ὅπως ἔσται τι Hdt. 5. 109, cf. 1. 209; ποιήσασθαι ὥς... Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 23, cf. 6. 3, 18.

2. *to procure*, π. ἀδεῖν τε καὶ καθόδον τινα Thuc. 8. 76; π. τὴν κληρονομίαν ἱσὶ Isae. 83, 5; λόγος ἀργυρίου τῷ λέγοντι π. gets him money, Dem. 151. 23:—Med. *to procure for oneself, gain*, π. κλέος αὐτῇ Od. 2. 126; ἀδεῖαν Thuc. 6. 60; τιμωρίαν ἀπὸ τινος Id. 1. 25; τὸν βίον ἀπὸ γεωργίας Xen. Oec. 6, 11, cf. Thuc. 1. 5.

3. of sacrifices, public festivals, and the like, π. ἱρά, like ἔρδειν, Lat. *sacra facere*, Hdt. 9. 19, cf. 2. 49; π. τὴν θυσίαν τῷ Ποσειδῶνι Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 1; π. ἱδμία Ib. 4. 5, 2; π. μυστήρια, ἀγῶνα, ἑορτήν, παννυχίδα, etc., Thuc. 6. 28., 4. 91, etc.; π. ταφάς, of a public funeral, Plat. Menex. 234 B:—also of political assemblies, ποιεῖν ἐκκλησίαν (as we say, *to make a house*), Thuc. 1. 139, Xen., etc.; π. ἑύλογον σφῶν αὐτῶν Thuc. 1. 67, etc.:—Med. in same sense, but implying indirect action, ἀγορὴν ποιεῖσθαι Il. 8. 2; ἢν θυσίην τις ποιεῖται Hdt. 6. 57; δημοσίᾳ ταφάς ἐποιήσαντο Thuc. 2. 34, etc.: v. inf. VIII.

4. of war and peace, πόλεμον ποιεῖν *to cause or give rise to a war*, πόλεμον ἡμῖν ἀντ' εἰρήνης πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους π. Isae. 89. 12; but, π. ποιεῖσθαι *to make war* (on one's own part), Xen. An. 5. 24, etc.;—so, εἰρήνην π. *to bring about a peace* (for others), Ar. Pax 1199; σπονδὰς ποιεῖν Xen. An. 4. 3, 14; ξυμμαχίαν ποιεῖν Thuc. 2. 20; but, εἰρήνην ποιεῖσθαι *to make peace* (for oneself), Andoc. 24. 42; σπονδὰς ποιεῖσθαι Thuc. 1. 28, etc.; ξυμμαχίην Hdt. 1. 77, etc.

5. the Med. is often used with Noun periph. for the Verb derived from the Noun, so as to take the same construction with that Verb, ποιεῖσθαι ὀδοπορίην, for ὀδοπορεῖν, Hdt. 2. 29; π. δύν 7. 42, 110, 112, etc.; π. πλύν, for πλέειν, Id. 6. 95; π. κομίδην, for κομίζεισθαι, Ib.; θαῦμα π., for θαυμάζειν, 1. 68; ὄργην π., for ὀργίζεισθαι, 3. 25; λήθην π., for λανθάνεσθαι, 1. 127; βουλήν π., for βουλευέσθαι, 6. 101; μάχας π., for μάχεσθαι, Soph. El. 302, etc.; καταφυγήν π., for καταφεύγειν, Antipho 112. 6; and so passim, esp. in Thuc.:—π. λόγον τινός *to make account of*... Hdt. 7. 156; but, τοὺς λόγους π. *to hold a conference*, Thuc. 1. 128; also simply for λέγειν, Lys. 171. 12, Plat., etc.;—also, π. δι' ἀγγέλου, π. διὰ χρηστηρίων for ἀγγέλλειν, χρηστηριάζεσθαι, Wessel. D. 6. 4., 8. 134:—even Hom. has ποιήσασθαι ἐπισχεῖν, Od. 21. 71; and in the Act. (which is very rare), ποιῆσαι ἀθύρματα, *to make sport, play*, Il. 15. 363.

III. with an Adj. as predic. *to make so and so*, ποιεῖν τινα ἀφρονα *to make one senseless*, Od. 23. 12; δῶρα ὀλβια ποιεῖν *to make them blest*, i. e. prosper them, 13. 42, cf. Il. 12. 30; π. τοὺς Μῆδους ἀσθενεῖς Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 2, etc.; also, χρήσιμον ἐξ ἀχρήστου π. Plat. Rep. 411 B:—so with a Subst., ποιεῖν τινα βασιλῆα Od. 1. 387; ἀνέμω ταιρίην 10. 21; γέροντα 16. 46; ἀκούτιν τιν. 24. 537; γαμβρόν ἐόν Hes. Th. 818, cf. Fr. 37. 5; πολήτας π. τινας Hdt. 7. 156; Ἀθηναίον π. τινα Thuc. 2. 29, etc.; π. τινα παράδειγμα Isocr. 48 C:—Med., ποιεῖσθαι τινα ἑταῖρον *to make him one's friend*, Hes. Op. 705, cf. 712; ποιεῖσθαι τινα ἄδελφον or ἀκούτιν *to take her to oneself as wife*, Il. 3. 409., 9. 397, cf. Od. 5. 120, etc.; ποιεῖσθαι τινα υἱόν *to make him one's son*, i. e. *to adopt him as son* (cf. εἰσποῖναι), Il. 9. 495, and Att.; also pleonast., θεοὶν υἱόν π. Hdt. 6. 57; and without υἱόν, *to adopt*, ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἦσαν αὐτῷ παῖδες ἀρρενεῖς, ποιεῖται Λεωκράτης Dem. 1028. 20, cf. 906. 14, 1004. 18., 1088. 5, Plat. Legg. 923 C, etc.; also, π. τινα θυγατέρα Hdt. 4. 180; then, generally, ἀπαντας ἢ σὺς ἢ λύκους π. Od. 10. 433; π. τινα πόλιν Isocr. 199 E; μαθήτην Plat. Crat. 428 B; τὰ κρία π. εὐτυκτα Hdt. 1. 119, cf. 9. 45, etc.;—also, ἐαυτοῦ ποιεῖσθαι *to make a thing one's own*, Hdt. 1. 129; μηδ' ἂ μάλιστα ποιῶν σεαυτῆς Soph. Ant. 547.

IV. *to put in a certain place or condition*, etc., ἐμοὶ Ζεὺς... ἐνὶ φρεσὶ τοῦτο νόημα ποίησ' (like ἔθηκε) Od. 14. 274; σφῶν δὲ θεῶν τις ἐνὶ φρεσὶ ποιήσεν Il. 13. 55; π. τι ἐπὶ νόον τινὶ Hdt. 1. 27, 71; ἐν αἰσχύνῃ π. τὴν πόλιν Dem. 272. 18; τὰς ναῦς ἐπὶ ξηρῷ π. Thuc. 1. 109; ἔξω τὴν κεφαλὴν π. Hdt. 5. 33; ἔξω βελῶν τὴν τάξιν π. Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 3; ἐαυτὸν ἄς πορτάστω π. τῶν ὑποφύων Isocr. 34 C:—of troops, *to form them*, ὥς ἐν κράτει... Xen. An. 5. 2, 11, cf. 3. 4, 21:—in politics, ἐς ὀλίγους τὰς ἀρχὰς π. Thuc. 8. 53; and in war, π. τινὰς ὑπὸ τινὶ *to bring under the power of*... Dem. 241. fin.; so, π. τινὰς ἐπὶ τινὶ Id. 1341. 15:—Med., ποιεῖσθαι ὑμ' ἐαυτῷ Hdt. 1. 201., 5. 103, etc.; ὑπὸ χεῖρα Xen. Ages. 1. 22; ποιεῖσθαι τινὰς ἐς φυλακὴν, ἐς ἀσφάλειαν Thuc. 3. 3, 8. 1; τινὰς ἐς τὸ συμμαχικόν Hdt. 9. 106; ἐν ὀργῇ π. τινα Dem. 14. 2; τὰ λεπτά πλοῖα ἐντὸς π. *to put them in the middle*, Thuc. 2. 83, cf. 6. 67; π. τινα ἐκποδῶν, v. sub ἐκποδῶν; ὅπισθεν π. τὸν ποταμὸν Xen. An. 1. 10, 9, cf. 6. 3, 18.

V. in Med. *to hold, deem, consider, reckon, esteem a thing as*... συμφορὴν ποιεῖσθαι *to take it for a visitation*, Hdt. 1. 83., 6. 61; δεινὸν ποιεῖσθαι *to esteem it a grievous thing, take it ill*, Lat. *aegre ferre*, Id. 1. 127, etc., (rarely in Act., δεινὸν ποιεῖν Id. 2. 121, 5, Thuc. 5. 42); μέγα π., c. inf., *to deem it a great matter that*... Id. 8. 3, cf. 3. 42, etc.; μέγала π. vti... Id. 1. 119; ἔρμαιον π. τι *to count it clear gain*, Plat. Gorg. 489 C; οὐκ ἀνάσχετον π. τι Thuc. 1. 118, etc.:—often with Preps., δι' οὐδενός π. τι *to hold*, Soph. O. C. 584;—ἐν ἐλαφρῷ, ἐν δμοίῳ π. Hdt. 1. 118., 7. 138; ἐν σμικρῷ Soph. Ph. 498; ἐν ὀλιγωρίᾳ Thuc. 4. 5; ἐν ὀργῇ Dem. 14. 2; ἐν νόμῳ π. *to consider as legal*, Hdt. 1. 131; ἐν ἀδείῃ π. *to consider as safe*, Id. 9. 42;—παρ' ὀλίγον, παρ' οὐδέν π. τι Xen. An. 6. 4, 11, etc.;—περὶ πολλόν π. Lat. *magni facere*, Lys. 91. 1, etc.; περὶ πλείους, περὶ πλείστον π. Id. 143. 29, etc.; περὶ ὀλίγον,

περὶ ἐλάττωον Isocr. 370 C, 383 B; (rarely, πολλοῦ π. τι Plat. Prot. 328 D):—πρὸ πολλοῦ π. τι, c. inf., Isocr. 110 B.

VI. *to put the case, assume that*... ποιήσαν ἄν' ὀδοῦκοντα ἀνδρας ἐνεῖναι Hdt. 7. 184, cf. 186, Xen. An. 5. 7, 9; ποιῶμεθα τὸν φιλόσοφον νομίζων Plat. Rep. 581 D (so in Lat. *Deos esse facimus*, Cic. N. D. 1. 30):—and without inf., ἐν ἐκστάτῃ ψυχῇ ποιήσωμεν περιαστεινὰν τινα (sc. εἶναι) Plat. Theat. 197 D:—Pass., πεποιήσθω δὲ *be it assumed then*, Ib. E; οἱ φιλοσόφωται ποιοῦμενοι those who are reputed... Id. Rep. 498 A, cf. 538 C, 573 B.

VII. of Time, οὐ π. χρόνον *to make no long time*, i. e. *not to delay*, Dem. 392. 17; (so Seneca, *paucissimos dies facere*); μέσας π. νύκτας *to let midnight come*, Plat. Philib. 50 D, cf. Anth. P. 11. 85; ἔξω μέσων νύκτων π. τὴν ὥραν *to put off the time of business to past midnight*, Dem. 1265. 3; τὴν νύκτα ἐφ' ὅπλοις ποιεῖσθαι *to spend it under arms*, Thuc. 7. 28; hence *to tarry, stay, mēnas téssaras* Joseph. A. J. 6. 1, fin., cf. Auth. P. 11. 330.

VIII. in Alexandr. Greek, *to sacrifice*, like Lat. *facere*, ποιεῖν, like βέζειν ἐκατόμβας, κάρπωσιν ὑπὲρ τινος LXX (Job 42. 8); and even without acc., π. Ἀσάρτην *to sacrifice for themselves*, Id. (3 Regg. 11. 33).

IX. *to make ready, prepare, as food*, Id. (Gen. 18. 7 sq.).

X. ποιεῖν βασιλεῖα *to act as king*, Id. (3 Regg. 20. 7). B. *to do*, much like πράσσω, opp. *to πάσχω*, οὐδὲν ἂν ἂν νυνὶ πεποιήκειν ἔπραξεν Dem. 41. 21; περὶ ἂν πράττειν καὶ μέλλει ποιεῖν Id. 90. 15, cf. 245. 27 sqq.; κακόν, ἀγαθόν or κακά, ἀγαθὰ ποιεῖν *to do bad or good*, Hom.; ἀρίστα πεποιήται Il. 6. 56; πλείονα χρηστὰ περὶ τὴν πόλιν Ar. Eq. 811; τὰ δίκαια τινι Dem. 460. 26; ἅμα ἔπος τε καὶ ἔργον ποιεῖ Hdt. 3. 135; Σπαρτηγικὰ ποιεῖν *to act like a Spartan*, Id. 5. 40; οὗτος τί ποιεῖς; Aesch. Supp. 911, etc.; τὸ προσταχθῆν π. Soph. Ph. 1010; π. τὴν μουσικὴν *to practise it*, Plat. Phaedo 60 E, etc.; πᾶν or πάντα π., v. sub πᾶς B. III. 2, etc.

2. c. acc. dupl. *to do something to another*, κακὰ or ἀγαθὰ ποιεῖν *first* in Hdt. 3. 75, etc.; ἀγαθόν, κακόν π. τινα Isocr. 357 B, etc.; μέγала τὴν πόλιν ἀγαθὰ Dinarch. 92. 17 (so also εἰ, κακῶς π. τινα Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 8, Dem. 14. 8, etc.); ταῦτα τοῦτον ἐποίησα Hdt. 1. 115; ὅ τι χρήμ' με ποιεῖς Ar. Vesp. 697, cf. Nub. 259; also of things, ἀργύριον ταῦτ' οὗτο ἐποίηε *he did this same thing with the silver*, Hdt. 4. 166:—more rarely c. dat. pers., τῷ τεθνεῶτι μηδὲν τῶν νομιζομένων π. Isae. 48. 24; ἵππων τάναντία Xen. Eq. 9, 12, cf. Ar. Nub. 388, Dem. 855. 15; so in Med., φίλα ποιεῖσθαι τινι Hdt. 5. 37.

3. with an Adv., ὥδε ποιεῖν *to do thus*, Hdt. 1. 112; πῶς ποιήσεις; *how will you act?* Soph. O. C. 652, cf. *εἶδω B. 7; πῶς δεῖ ποιεῖν περὶ θυσίας Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 1; οἰεῖς ὅπως βούλει Id. Cyr. 1. 4, 9; μὴ ἄλλως π. Plat. Rep. 328 D; πρὸς τοὺς πολεμικοὺς πῶς ποιήσους Ib. 469 B; ὀρθῶς π. Ib. 403 E; εὖ, κακῶς π. τινα, v. supr. 2:—often with a partic., ἐπὶ ποίησιν ἀπικόμενος Hdt. 5. 24, cf. Plat. Phaedo 60 C; καλῶς ποιεῖς προνοῶν Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 13; οἶον ποιεῖς ἡγόμιστος Plat. Charm. 166 C; καλῶς ποῶν sometimes becomes almost Adverbial, καλῶς γ', ἐρη, ποῶν σὺ Plat. Symp. 174 E; καλῶς ποιοῦντες...πράττετε Dem. 490. 16, cf. 17. 10; εὖ ποιοῦν *fortunately*, Id. 667. 18.

4. in Prose, ποιεῖν, like Lat. *facere*, may be used in the second clause, to avoid repeating the Verb of the first, ἐράττηρον αὐτοὺς μᾶλλον δ' ἐγὼ τοῦτ' ὑπὲρ σοῦ ποιήσω *I will do this for you*, Dem. 242. 28, cf. Hdt. 5. 97, Thuc. 5. 70, Isae. 67. 6.

II. absol. *to be doing, to do or act*, ποιεῖν ἡ παθῆν προκείται ἄγων Hdt. 7. 11, cf. Isocr. 199 D:—of medicine, *to work, operate, be effective*, Plat. Phaedo 117 B; λουτρὰ κάλλιστα ποιοῦντα πρὸς νόσους Strab. 234.

2. Thuc. has also a peculiar usage, ἡ εὐνοία παρὰ πολλοὶ ἐποίει ἐς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους *good-will made greatly for*, on the side of, the L., like Lat. *facere cum aliquo*, 2. 8; so impers., ἐπὶ πολλὴ ἐποίει τῆς δόξης τοῖς μὲν ἡπειρώταις εἶναι, τοῖς δέ... it was the general character of the one to be landmen, of the others... 4. 12: this is imitated by Arr. An. 2. 2, App. Civ. 1. 82.—This sense of ποιεῖν approaches to that of πράσσω. The proper distinction of the two is that ποιεῖν means *to make, produce*, Lat. *facere*, πράσσω *to do*, Lat. *agere*, cf. ποιήσις, ποιητικός. Even in phrases where ποιεῖν and πράσσω are both allowable, this difference is observable (v. supr. B. I); hence, ποιεῖν εἰρήνην *to make peace*, πράττειν εἰρήνην *to act so as to make it, treat for or negotiate it*: further ποιεῖν is always opposed to πάσχω, and never passes into an intr. sense closely resembling it, as does πράσσω (IV).

ποίη, ἡ, Ion. for πόα.
ποιη-βόρος, ov, (Βορά) *grass-eating*, Oenom. ap. Ens. P. E. 215 B.
ποιήεις, εσσα, εν, *grassy, rich in grass*, Ἀλιάρτος, Δουλίχιον, ἄλσος Il. 9. 150, Od. 16. 396, etc.:—Dor. ποῖαιεν in Soph. O. C. 157; Pind. also has a contr. form, ποιᾶντα στεφανώματα N. 5. fin.

ποίημα, τό, (ποιέω) *anything made or done*; hence, I. a work, π. χρῆστα, χάλκεα καὶ σιδήρεα Hdt. 4. 5., 7. 84, cf. 2. 135; often in Inscriptions with the name of the artist, τῷ Παρίῳ π. Κολώνω Inscr. Vet. in C. I. 24; Γλαύκων τοῦ Χίου π. Hdt. 1. 25; of the works of Daedalus, Plat. Meno 97 E; π. ἔραστοῦ α lover's invention, Id. Rep. 474 E.

2. a poetical work, poem, Cratin. Πυρ. 7, Plat. Phaedo 60 C, Lys. 221 D; τὰ κατὰ μέτρον, τὰ μετὰ μέτρον π. Isocr. 16 B, 319 B; π. εἰς τὰς Μούσας C. I. 1585. 9:—ποιηματα, like Lat. *carmina*, single verses, = ἐπη, Dion. H. 1. 41, cf. Schäf. de Comp. pp. 30, 257.

3. a fiction, Arr. An. 5. 6.
II. a deed, act, opp. *to πάθημα*, Plat. Rep. 437 B, Soph. 248 B, al.

ποιηματικός, ἡ, ov, *poetical*, Plut. 2. 744 E.

ποιημάτων, τό, Dim. of ποίημα, Plut. Cic. 2. Longin. 33. 5.

ποιηματο-γράφος, ὁ, a writer of poems, Schol. Il. 22. 51.

ποιηρός, ὁ, ov, = ποιήεις, Eur. Bacch. 1048, Cycl. 45. 61.

ποίησις, εως, ἡ, (ποιέω) *a making, fabrication, creation, production*, opp. *to πράξις* (action), v. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 4. 2 sqq., μύρον Hdt. 3. 22; ἐγὼν Thuc. 3. 2; ἡ τῶν ζώων π. Plat. Symp. 197 A; ἡ μουσικὴ ἡ τῶν μελῶν

π. Plat. Gorg. 449 D; *μίμης* π. τίς ἐστιν, εἰδῶλον μέντοι Id. Soph. 265 B, etc.; αἱ ὑπὸ πάσαις ταῖς τέχναις ἐργασίαι ποιήσεις εἰσι Id. Symp. 205 B. 2. of poetry, ἡ π. τῶν διδουμένων, τῆς τραγῳδίας, τῶν ἑπῶν Pherecr. Xείρ. 1. 10, Plat. Gorg. 502 A, B, Rep. 394 C: absol. *poetic faculty, poetry, art of poetry*, Hdt. 2. 23, 82, Ar. Ran. 868, Plat., etc.; οὐτως .. ἀταλαίπωρος ἡ π. δέκοντο Ar. Fr. 250; οἱ ἀκροὶ τῆς π. ἐκατέρας, i.e. tragedy and comedy, Plat. Theat. 152 E; φῶδι καὶ ἡ ἄλλη π. Id. Phaedr. 245 A; π. ψιὴ ἢ ἐν φῶδι lb. 278 C. b. *a poetic composition, poem*, Thuc. 1. 10; περὶ ὧν Ὀμηρον τὴν π. πεποιήκεν Plat. Ion 531 D; in pl., Id. Legg. 829 E:—properly a whole poem, of which, sometimes, ποιήματα were the parts, Francke Callin. p. 171. Cf. ποιητής.

II. = εἰσποιήσις, adoption, Isac. 63. 2; κατὰ ποίησιν C. I. 2855. 5; ποιήσει υἱοὶ Dion. H. 4. 7; so, τῇ παρ' ὧμων π. πολίτης Dem. 466. 16.

ποιητέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be made or done, Hdt. 1. 191., 7. 15, Hipp. Art. 706, Plat. Rep. 361 C; π. ἐλλάβεά τινος Antipho 123. 44; τὸ ποιητέον = τί δεῖ ποιεῖν, Thuc. 4. 99. II. ποιητέον, one must make or do, Anon. 25. 29.

ποιητής, gen. οἰ, Ion. -ῶ, ὁ, one who makes, a maker, μηχανημάτων Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 38; κλίνης Plat. Rep. 597 D; τὸν π. καὶ πατέρα τοῦδε τοῦ παντὸς Id. Tim. 28 C; ζῶων Id. Soph. 234 A; θεῶν Id. Euthyphro 3 B; and (with and without νόμων), a lawgiver, Def. Plat. 415 B. II. the creator of a poem (like old Engl. maker; cf. *trouveur, troubadour*; the same thought was expressed even by the Peruvian *haravee*, acc. to Prescott, Hist. Peru. 1. p. 114), esp. of Homer, Hdt. 2. 53, etc.; he was called emphatically ὁ ποιητής, Arist. Rhet. 1. 7, 31, 33., 2. 3, 16; π. κωμῳδίας Plat. Legg. 935 E; and generally, Ar. Ran. 96, 1030, Plat., etc.; also, a composer of music, Plat. Legg. 812 D. 2. generally, the author of any mental production, a writer, orator, π. λόγων Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 234 E, cf. 278 E, Euthyphro 305 B.

ποιητικέουσα, Pass. to be a poetic invention, Anon. de Incred. p. 86 Gale. II. Med. to speak poetically, Eust. 79. 12, etc.

ποιητικός, ἡ, ὢν, (ποιεῖν) capable of making, creative, productive, opp. to πρακτικός (active), Arist. Eth. N. 6. 4, 2 sq., τινος Arist. Top. 6. 10, 1, Def. Plat. 411 D:—absol., αἱ π. τέχναι the productive or useful arts, which have some material objects for their end, as Architecture, opp. to Poetry, Music, etc., Arist. M. Mor. I. 35, 8, cf. Pol. I. 4, 4, Diog. L. 3. 84:—ἡ -κῆ, productivity, Plat. Soph. 265 B:—Adv., ποιητικῶς (sc. τῆς ὑγιείας) so as to produce .., Arist. Top. 1. 15, 10. 2. of persons, inventive, ingenious, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 562 F. II. of the poetic art, fitted for a poet, belonging to a poet, poetical, λέξις Isocr. 319 D; of persons, Plat. Rep. 393 D; Ὀμηρον ποιητικώτατον εἶναι lb. 607 A; π. καὶ μουσικῶν Id. Legg. 802 B, cf. 700 D, etc.; οἱ π. ποῖετς, lb. 656 C:—ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη), the art of poetry, poetry, Id. Gorg. 502 D, Arist., etc.:—Adv., -κῶς, Plat. Rep. 332 B.

ποιητο-διδασκάλος, ὁ, a poet's master, E. M. 428. 19.

ποιητός, ἡ, ὢν, (ποιεῖν) made, often in Hom., esp. of houses and arms, always in the sense of εὔ ποιητός, well-made, like τυκτός, τετυγμένος, δόμοις ἐνὶ ποιητοῖσι Il. 5. 198, Od. 13. 306; ποιητὰς .. πύλας Il. 12. 470, etc.; though he also joins πύκα ποιητός in same sense, Il. 18. 608, Od. 1. 333, 436, etc.:—made, created, opp. to self-existent, Theogn. 435:—π. φρέατα, opp. to natural springs, Plut. Solon 23. II. made into something, esp. made into a son, adopted, παῖς π., opp. to γεννητός or ἀληθινός, Plat. Legg. 878 E, 923 E; so, πατήρ π. an adopted father, Lycurg. 153. 44 (opp. to γόνυ πατήρ, Lys. 138. 32); π. πολῖται factitious citizens, not so born, Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 3, cf. Dem. 1125. 5:—v. ποιεύ α. III, ποιήσις II.

III. made by oneself, i.e. invented, feigned, Pind. N. 5. 53; ποιητὴ τρῶψ Eur. Hel. 1547.

ποιητρια, ἡ, fem. of ποιητής, Heliod. 2. 8: a poetess, Ath. 600 F, Luc. Musc. Enc. 11, etc.

ποιητῆγάω, ποιη-φάγος, v. sub ποηφαγέω, -φάγος.

ποικιλ-ανθής, ἑς, party-coloured, χιτῶν Clem. Al. 238.

ποικιλ-άνιος, ον, Dor. for -ήνιος, with brodered reins, Pind. P. 2. 14.

ποικιλ-εἰμων, ον, gen. ονος, (εἶμα) arrayed in spangled garb, νύξ π., in reference to the stars (cf. αἰόλος II), Aesch. Pr. 24.

ποικιλ-ερυθρό-μελας, αἶνα, αν, marked with red and black, Arist. Fr. 328.

ποικιλεύς, ὁ, = ποικιλτής, Alex. Incer. 58.

ποικίλλω, ἡ, (ποικίλλω) a marking with various colours, embroidering, embroidery, Plat. Rep. 373 A, 401 A. 2. in pl. pieces of broiery, like ποικίλματα, γραφαὶ καὶ π. Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 10. II. a being marked with various colours, a being variegated, striped, spotted, Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 12., 6. 9, 1, al. 2. varied aspect, variety, diversity, π. νοσημάτων Hipp. Epid. 1. 945; of the stars, ἡ περὶ τὸν οὐρανὸν π. Plat. Rep. 529 D; π. χρωμάτων Id. Phaedr. 110 D; Σικελιῶν π. ὧων Id. Rep. 404 D; ἐστὶ περὶ τὴν ἐργασίαν τῶν μελιττῶν .. πολλῇ π. Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 5, cf. 5. 1, 2; πραγμάτων Polyb. 9. 22, 10; τῆς πολιτείας Id. 6. 3, 3.

3. in style, music, etc., variety, intricacy, ornamentation, αἱ περὶ τὴν λέξιν π. Isocr. 87 E; ἡ π. τῆς λύρας Plat. Legg. 812 D; opp. to μονωδία Plut. 2. 7 C; cf. καταπλέκω I. 2. 4. versatility, subtlety, artfulness, mostly in bad sense, π. προπιδων Eur. Fr. 27; ταῦτ' ἰδεῖτο λόγον τινὸς ἡ ποικίλεις Dem. 844. 11:—a skilful operation, τομή, καθύς, ἡ ἄλλη π. Hipp. Art. 828. Cf. ποικίλος.

ποικίλλας, ὁ, a kind of fish, Ath. 331 E.

ποικίλεις, ἰδος, ἡ, an unknown bird (prob. speckled), which eats the lark's eggs, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 13.

ποικίλλας, αορ. 1 inf. ποικίλλαι (δια-) Isocr. 190 E, part. ποικίλλας Soph. Fr. 412; pf. πεποικίλλα Dion. H. 20 Pomp. 4:—Pass., pf. πεποικίλμαι, v. infr.: (ποικίλος). To work in various colours, to broder, work in embroidery, πῶλως ἐν ἀνθοκρέκοισι πίνους Eur. Hec. 470. cf. I. T. 224; ὃν αὐτῷ [τῷ φάρει] π. γῆν Pherecyd. ap. Clem. Al. 741: then, of any rich work, ἐν δὲ χορὸν ποικίλλε he wrought a χορὸς of cunning work-manship, Il. 18. 590 (v. sub χορός); so, ἀναθήματα π. Emped. 134; cf. ποικιλτέον.

2. to embroider a robe, Pind. (v. μίτρα II. 2, and cf. ἱμάτιον ποικίλον Plat. Crat. 394 A), v. infr.:—generally, to diversify, vary, ἀνθρώπων βίον Eur. Cycl. 339, cf. Plat. Legg. 927 E; π. τὰς πορείας ἱππικαῖς τάξεσι to vary the order of march with troops of horse, Xen. Eq. Mag. 4, 3; π. ταῖς συλλαβαῖς Plat. Crat. 394 A:—Pass., πᾶσιν ἤθεσι πεποικιλμένη πολιτεία, ὥσπερ ἱμάτιον ποικίλον πᾶσιν ἀνθεσι πεποικιλμένον Id. Rep. 557 C. 3. to distinguish, π. εἶδη δυσκολίας .. παντοδαπά Id. Tim. 87 A; μίξει κακῶν καὶ ἀγαθῶν π. τὸν βίον Plut. Mar. 23.

II. of style, to embellish, βαῖα π. to tell with art and elegance, Pind. P. 9. 134 (v. sub μίτρα II. 2); πολλὰ Hipp. 303. 4; οὐδὲν ξυνήμῳ ὦν σὺ π. Soph. Tr. 1121, cf. 412; so, Σπάρτη πεποικίληα τρόπους Eur. Supp. 187:—a favourite word with the Rhetoricians, v. Plat. Menex. 235 A, Dion. H. de Isaco 3, de Comp. 19.

III. intr. to vary, change about, Hipp. Protrh. 74, cf. 147 H; πολλὰ ποικίλλει χρόνος makes many changes, Menand. Incer. 42. 2. metaph. to deal or speak subtly, μηδὲν π. πρὸς τινα Plat. Symp. 218 C, cf. Legg. 863 E.

ποικίλμα, τό, a brodered stuff, brocade, Aesch. Cho. 1013; ὑφάσματος καὶ π. Arist. Meteor. 3. 4, 29. 2. brodered work, broiery, ὃς [πέπλος] κάλλιστος ἦν ποικίλμασιν Il. 6. 294, Od. 15. 107; βαφὰς φθείρουσα τοῦ π. Aesch. Cho. 1013; ποικίλμασι κεκούσμηται [ἡ οἰκία] with various ornaments, Xen. Occ. 3, 2; ὁ πέπλος μεστὸς τῶν .. π. Plat. Euthyphro 6 C; τὰ π. καὶ τὰ ζωγραφήματα καὶ τὰ πλάσματα Id. Hipp. Ma. 298 A; of the stars in heaven, Id. Rep. 529 C. II. generally, a variety, diversity, Id. Legg. 747 A, Tim. 67 A; τῶν ῥυθμῶν .. παντοδαπά π. προσαρμόττοντας τοῖσι φύσιν τοῖς λύρας Id. Legg. 812 E.

ποικιλμός, ὁ, = ποικιλία, Plut. 2. 382 C, 1088 C.

ποικιλό-βοτρυς, vos, ὁ, ἡ, with varied clusters, Nonn. D. 5. 279.

ποικιλό-βουλος, ον, of changeful counsel, wily-minded, Προμηθεύς Hes. Th. 521; Ὀδυσσεύς Anth. Plan. 300, etc.: cf. αἰολόβουλος.

ποικιλό-γηρυς, Dor. -γάρυς, vos, ὁ, ἡ, of varied voice, many-toned, φόρμυξ Pind. O. 3. 13; cf. ποικιλόδευρος.

ποικιλό-γραμμος, ον, varied with stripes, striped, Arist. Fr. 328.

ποικιλό-γράφος, ον, writing on various subjects, Diog. L. 5. 85.

ποικιλό-δακρυς, vos, ὁ, ἡ, shedding many tears, Nonn. D. 10. 45.

ποικιλό-δεῖρος, ον, with variegated neck, Alcae. 81, Anth. P. append. 6:—if we adopt it (as Ruhnck. proposes) in Hes. Op. 201, as epith. of the nightingale, it must there be = ποικιλόγηρυς.

ποικιλό-δερμος, ον, = sq., Byz.

ποικιλό-δέρμαν, ον, with pied skin, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 226.

ποικιλό-δίνης [δῖ], ον, ὁ, whirling in various eddies, Opp. H. 1. 6; 6.

ποικιλό-διφρος, ον, with chariot (or perhaps throne) richly dight, Orac. ap. Poll. 7. 112, Orac. ap. Choerob. p. 146 Gaisf., cf. Ath. 568 D.

ποικιλό-δωρος, ον, rich in various gifts, Nonn. Jo. 12. 15.

ποικιλό-εργός, ον, of varied work, Paul. Sil. Ambo 293, etc.

ποικιλό-θριξ, ὁ, ἡ, with spotted hair, spotted, dappled, νεβρός Eur. Alc. 584; of birds, Plut. 2. 1067 E.

ποικιλό-θρονος, ον, on rich-worked throne, Ἀφροδίτα Sappho 1; but Wustmann in Rhein. Mus. 23. 238, recognises in -θρονος the Homeric θρόνα, broideries.

ποικιλό-θροος, ον, of varied note, οἰωνοί Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 497 A.

ποικιλό-καυλος, ον, with variegated stalk, Theophr. H. P. 7. 4, 6.

ποικιλό-μήτης, ον, ὁ, voc. μήτα, full of various wiles, wily-minded, epith. of Ulysses, Il. 11. 482, Od. 3. 163., 13. 293; of Zeus, h. Apoll. 323; of Hermes, h. Merc. 155:—cf. ποικιλόβουλος.

ποικιλό-μητις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Soph. Fr. 519.

ποικιλό-μήχανος, ον, full of various devices, Anth. P. append. 302.

ποικιλό-μορφία, ἡ, variety of form, λίθων Dion. Areop.

ποικιλό-μορφος, ον, of varied form, variegated, ἱμάτια Ar. Pl. 530.

ποικιλό-μῦθος, ον, of various discourse, Anth. P. 5. 56, Orph. II. 13, etc.

ποικιλό-νωτος, ον, with back of various hues, ὄφεις Pind. P. 4. 442; δράκων Eur. I. T. 1245; δόρυ Id. H. F. 376.

ποικιλό-πράγμαον, ον, busy about many things, Synes. 105 C.

ποικιλό-πτερος, ον, with wings of changeful hue, Ἔρως Eur. Hipp. 1270: metaph., v. μέλος Pratin. 1. 7.

ποικίλος [ῖ], ἡ, ον, (v. fin.) many-coloured, spotted, mottled, pied, dappled, Hom., Hes., etc.; παρδαλὴ Il. 10. 30; δράκων Pind. P. 8. 65; τυγξ lb. 4. 381; νεβρίς Eur. Bacch. 249; ποικιλωτέρων ταῶ Alex. Krat. 1. 14, cf. Ath. 397 C; opp. to ὁμόχρους, Arist. H. A. 5. 10, 3; π. κιδῶν Ildt. 7. 61; π. λίθος, prob. some variegated marble, Id. 2. 127; σφαῖρα Plat. Phaedr. 110 B; in Xen. An. 5. 4. 32, tattooed, = ἀνέμιον ἐστιγμένον.

II. wrought in various colours, of woven or embroidered stuffs, of rich, rare work, often in Hom. as epith. of πέπλος, Il. 5. 735, etc.; ἱμάς 14. 215; φάρος Soph. Fr. 525; ἐν ποικίλοις .. κάλλεσιν βαίνειν, of a rich carpet, Aesch. Ag. 923; so, τὰ ποικίλα lb. 926, 936, Theoc. 15. 78; τὸ π. a brodered robe, Cratin. Διον. 1; of Cyprian, Carthaginian and Sicilian stuffs, Ar. Fr. 513, Hermipp. Φορμ. 1. 23, Philem. Σικελ. 2.

2. of metal work, τέχναι π. χαλκῶν in-wrought with brass, Il. 4. 432; θώρηξ 16. 134; ἔντεα, σάκος, διφρος, θρόνος, κλισμός, etc., 10. 75, 149, 501, etc., but, π. δεσμός intricates, Od. 8. 448.

3. ἡ στοὰ ἡ ποικίλη, the Poecile or great hall at Athens adorned with fresco-painting of the battle of Marathon by Polygnotus, Aeschin. 80. 26; ἡ π. στοὰ Dem. 1106. 16, 1377. 8, cf. Paus. 1. 15, 1; also called Ποικίλη, Paus. 5. 11, 6, Luc. D. Meretr. 10; or ἡ Π., Luc. Pisc. 13, 16, etc.: v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 135. 2.

III. metaph. changeful, various, diversified, manifold, Aesch. Pr. 495, Plat.,

etc.; *ποικιλοσάνδαλος* αὐτοῦ Πρωτέως Luc. Sacrif. 5; *ποικίλα ἀνθ' ἀπλοῦ* Plat. Theat. 146 D; *ποικιλοτέρα ποιεῖν τὰ νοστήματα* Plat. Rep. 426 A; *παντοδαπὰς ἡδονὰς καὶ π. καὶ παντοίως ἐχθούσας* Ib. 559 D; οὕτω δὲ π. τί ἐστὶ τὸ ἀγαθὸν καὶ παντοδαπὸν Id. Prot. 334 B; —π. μήνες the changing months, Pind. I. 4. 30 (3. 37). 2. of Art, π. ὕμνος a song of changeful strain or full of diverse art, Id. O. 6. 148; so, *ποικίλον κιθαρίζων* Id. N. 4. 23; and so, poetry is said to be *ποικίλους ψεύδει* δεδαυδμένους Id. O. 1. 46, cf. Donalds. ad O. 3. 8 (12); so of style, *λέξεις ποιητικώτερα καὶ π.* Isocr. 319 D; *σχηματισμοὶ* Dion. H. de Isaco 3; cf. *ποικίλλω* 11.

3. intricate, complex, *ποικιλώτατοι ἐλγυμοί*, of a labyrinth, Hdt. 2. 148; of an oracle, 7. 111; ὁ θεὸς ἐφύη τὴν ποικίλον Eur. Hel. 711; π. νόμος, opp. to νοῆσαι ῥήδιος, Plat. Symp. 182 B; π. μηχανήματα, λόγος Soph. O. C. 762, Ar. Thesm. 438; opp. to ἀπλοῦς, Arist. Rh. 3. 16, 2, al.; οὐδὲν ποικίλον οὐδὲ σαφὸν Dem. 120. 21; so too, *ποικίλους αἰδῶμενος* speaking in double sense, Soph. Ph. 130, cf. Eur. Bacch. 888, Ar. Eq. 106. b. of abstruse knowledge, intricate, subtle, *ποικίλον τὴν εἰδέναι* Eur. Med. 301; οὐδὲν π. nothing abstruse or difficult, Plat. Meno 75 E, Gorg. 491 D, etc.; —so, of persons, subtle, artful, wily (like *varius* in Sallust), of Prometheus, Hes. Th. 511, Aesch. Pr. 308; of Ulysses, Eur. I. A. 526 (cf. *ποικιλόβουλος*); π. γὰρ ἀνὴρ Ar. Eq. 758; so, ἀλμπῆ κερδαλέα καὶ π. Plat. Rep. 365 C; π. λαλήματα, of men, Eur. Andr. 937; *βουλεύματα* Pind. N. 5. 52; —Adv., σφῶς.. καὶ ποικίλως Alex. Kpat. 1. 20. 4. changeable, changeful, unstable, ὁ εὐδαίμων οὐ π. καὶ εὐμετάβολος Arist. Eth. N. 1. 10, 14, cf. Polyb. I. 4. 1, 5; —*ποικίλως* ἔχειν to be different, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 21, cf. Plat. Ax. 305 C.—The accent, as in αἰδῶς, is paroxytone: cf. αἰδῶς throughout. (Hence also *ποικίλλω*: from *ΠΙΚ*, cf. Skt. *piś*, *piś-āmi* (*figuro*), *piś* (*ornatus*); Lat. *pic-tus* (*pingo*), *pic-tura*; Slav. *pis-tru* (*variegatus*)).

ποικίλο-σάνδαλος, Aeol. —*σάμβαλος*, *ον*, with brodered sandals, Bgk. Anacr. 15. *ποικίλο-στερνός*, *ον*, metaph., = *ποικιλόφρων*, Hesych. *ποικίλο-στικτός*, *ον*, variously spotted, mottled, Arist. Fr. 283. *ποικίλο-στολός*, *ον*, of a ship, with variegated prow (v. *στόλος* fin.), Soph. Ph. 343.

ποικίλο-τερπής, *ἑς*, delighting by variety, Anth. P. 9. 517. *ποικίλο-τευκτός*, *ον*, manifold, κύβων θεῖος Anth. P. 9. 482. *ποικίλο-τέχνης*, *ον*, δ, skilled in various arts, Tryph. 536. *ποικίλο-τραυλός*, *ον*, twittering in various notes, Theocr. Ep. 4. 10. *ποικίλο-ουργός*, *ον*, = *ποικιλοεργός*, Schol. Lyc. 578. *ποικίλο-φόρμιγξ*, *ιγγος*, δ, ἡ, accompanied by the various notes of the *phorminx*, αἰοῖα Pind. O. 4. 4.

ποικίλο-φρον, *ονος*, δ, ἡ, = *ποικιλομήτης*, of Ulysses, Eur. Hec. 133. *ποικίλο-φύλος*, *ον*, = *αιολόφυλος*, Schol. Opp. II. 1. 617. *ποικίλο-φῶνος*, *ον*, with varied tones, ἀηδὼν Tzetz.:—metaph., = *ποικιλόμυθος*, Ath. 258 A. *ποικίλο-χρῶος*, *ον*, of various colour, Arist. Fr. 279:—later, —*χρῶμος*, *ον*, Occumen., —*χρῶς*, *ωτος*, δ, ἡ, Ideler Phys. 2. 200, etc.

ποικιλόω, to embroider, Aesch. Fr. 305. *ποικίλισις*, *εως*, ἡ, (*ποικίλλω*) = *ποικιλία*, Plat. Legg. 747 A. *ποικιλίστην*, verb. Adj., one must work in embroidery, Plat. Rep. 378 C. *ποικιλίτης*, *ου*, δ, a broderer, Aeschin. 14. 4, Arist. Meteor. 3. 4, 29, etc.:—fem. *ποικιλίτρια*, cited from Strabo.

ποικιλτικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, skilful in embroidery, Poll. 7. 34:—ἡ —*κή* (sc. *τέχνη*), embroidery, like *ποικιλία*, Ib., Dion. H. de Comp. 2. *ποικιλτός*, *ἡ*, *όν*, variegated, brodered, Theopomp. Hist. 125, Longin. 43, etc.

ποικιλ-ωδός, *όν*, of perplexed and juggling song, of the Sphinx, Soph. O. T. 130. *ποιμαίνω*, fut. *ἀνῶ*: (*ποιμήν*):—to herd, lend, as shepherds do their flock, μῆλα Od. 9. 188; ἄρνας Hes. Th. 23; *ποιμνας* Eur. Cycl. 26; *πρόβατα* Plat. Rep. 345 C;—also, *ποιμαίνειν* ἐπ' ὕεσι to be shepherd over sheep, Il. 6. 25., 11. 106; and absol. to act as shepherd, tend flocks, Lys. 159, 2, Plat. Theat. 174 D, Theocr. 11. 65:—Pass., like *νέμομαι*, to be herded, to roam the pastures, of flocks, Il. 11. 245, Eur. Alc. 579; metaph. of dreams, Mosch. 2. 5 (where others take it as Med., with ὕπνος for the subject).

2. in Aesch. Eum. 249, *πᾶς πεποιμνάνται τόπος* every country has been traversed (as by a shepherd seeking after stray sheep). II. metaph. to tend, cherish, mind, like *θεραπεύειν*, ζῶας ἄστων Pind. I. 5 (4). 14, cf. Dissen ad N. 8. 6; *ἰκέτην* Aesch. Eum. 91; τὸ σῶμα Plat. Lysis 209 A; *θεσμών* Anth. P. 12. 99. 2. to conduct, guide, govern, στρατόν Eur. Fr. 744; ἡμᾶς ἐποίμανον αὔραι (v. l. ἐκύμανον) A. Amor. 6:—cf. *ποιμήν*. 3. like *βουκολεῖν*, to soothe, beguile, Lat. *lascere*, *lactare*, *fallere*, *ῥεῖται* π. Theocr. 11. 80; ὀνομάζων κομψέμασι τοὺς ἀμαθεῖς π. Luc. Amor. 54; hence, generally, to deceive, Eur. Hipp. 153 (so the Schol. for *πημαίνει*).

ποιμάν, *ῶ*, Dor. for *ποιμήν*, Theocr. *ποιμανδρία*, *ἡ*, a milk-pail, Lyc. 326. *ποιμανδρίον*, τό, (*ποιμάνω*) a herd: an army, Aesch. Pers. 75. *ποιμανσις*, *εως*, ἡ, a guiding, governing, Byz. *ποιμαντήρ*, ἦρος, *ῶ*, = *ποιμήν*, Soph. Fr. 379.

ποιμαντικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, of or for a shepherd's duties, pastoral, in religious sense, Eccl.:—ἡ —*κή* (sc. *τέχνη*), the shepherd's art, Hesych. *ποιμάνωρ* [α], *ορος*, *ῶ*, = *ποιμήν* II, Aesch. Pers. 241. (From *ποιμαίνω* and *ἀνὴρ*, like *στύγανωρ*, *φθίσανωρ*, so that it must be regarded as syncop. from *ποιμάνανωρ*; cf. *ποιμανδρίον*, and v. Lob. Paral. 218.)

ποιμασία, *ἡ*, a feeding, tending, keeping, Philo I. 594, 596. *ποιμεν-άρχης* and —*αρχος*, *ου*, *ῶ*, a chief, Eccl.:—hence —*αρχέω*, —*αρχία*, *ἡ*, Ib. *ποιμενικός*, *ἡ*, *όν* (*ποιμήν*) of or for a shepherd, ὥκος Theocr. 1. 23; —

πίλημα Call. Fr. 125; ἄγγειον Ath. 475 D; etc.:—ἡ —*κή* (sc. *τέχνη*), Plat. Rep. 345 D. Adv. —*κῶς*, Eumath. 110.

ποιμίνιον, τό, poet. for *ποιμνιον*, Opp. C. 3. 264., 4. 269. *ποιμήνιος*, *α*, *ον*, rare form of *ποιμενικός*, Anth. P. 6. 73., 8. 22, etc. *ποιμήν*, *ἑνός*, *ῶ*: voc. *ποιμήν* (not —*νός*) Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 45 Anm. 2: —a herdsman, whether of sheep or oxen, Hom., cf. Od. 10. 82–85; opp. to the lord or owner (ἀναξ), Od. 4. 87. 2. after Hom. always a shepherd (cf. *ποιμνῆρ*), *βουκόλοι* καὶ π. Eur. Bacch. 714, cf. Cratin. Incert. 20, Plat. Theat. 174 D, Rep. 343 A, Legg. 735 A; π. *προβάτων* LXX (Gen. 4. 2).

II. metaph. a shepherd of the people, regularly of Agamemnon, Ἀγαμέμνονα ποιμένα λαῶν Hom., etc.; generally, a captain, chief, Soph. Aj. 360; ναῶν ποιμένες Aesch. Supp. 767; *λόγων* Eur. Phoen. 1140; *ὄχων* Id. Supp. 674; *ποιμένες δῶραν Κνυρίας*, the Loves, Pind. N. 8. 10:—absol. a master, Id. O. 10 (11). 107; for Aesch. Ag. 657, v. *αὐτῶς*. 2. in Christian writers, a pastor, Eus. H. E. 10. 4, 1, C. I. 9267, etc. (Prob., like *πῶν* (*πῶν*) from *ΠΙΑ*; cf. Skt. *pā-yus* (*custos*) from *pā* (*curare*), Zd. *pā-yu*; Lith. *pē-mui* (*ποιμήν*)).

ποιμήν, *ἡ*, (v. fin.) a flock, Od. 9. 122; properly of sheep (cf. *ποιμήν*), *βουκόλιος* τῆ ἀγέλας τε καὶ αἰπόλια πλατέ' αἰγῶν ποιμνας τῆ ἐροπούκων ὄων Hes. Th. 446; τὰ τε αἰπόλια καὶ τὰς π. καὶ τὰ βουκόλια Hdt. 1. 126; and so in Att., Aesch. Pr. 653, Plat., etc.; generally, *ποιμναί* κάρων λεόντων τε Hes. Fr. 159:—in collective sense, χρυσόμαλλας π., of the golden ram, Eur. El. 725 (v. Seidl. 721), cf. Antiph. Ἀφροδ. 1. 4, and v. sub *ποιμνιον*. 2. metaph. of persons, Aesch. Supp. 642, Eum. 107. (From *ποιμήν*, as *λίμνη* from *λίμην*.)

ποιμνήθεν, Adv. of or from a flock, Ap. Rh. 2. 491. *ποιμνήσιος*, *ἡ*, *ον*, Ion. form of a supposed *ποιμνήσιος* (cf. *ποιμνιος*), of a flock or herd, σταδίων, σῆκος II. 2. 470, Hes. Op. 789. *ποιμνιον*, τό, syncop. for *ποιμνίνιον*, = *ποιμήν*, esp. of sheep, Hdt. 2. 2., 3. 65, Soph. O. T. 701, 1028, Plat. Rep. 416 A, etc.:—a single head of cattle, Schäf. Long. pp. 327, 369; cf. *ποιμήν*. II. metaph. of disciples, Ev. Luc. 12. 32, etc.; π. Θεοῦ 1 Ep. Petr. 5. 2.

ποιμνιος, *α*, *ον*, frequented by flocks, ἄσχη Eur. Fr. 740. *ποιμνιο-τρόφος*, and *ποιμνωτ-*, *ον*, *ῶ*, = *ποιμήν*, Aquila V. T. *ποιμνίτης*, *ου*, *ῶ*, = *ποιμενικός*, ἡμέβαιος π. a shepherd's marriage song, Eur. Alc. 577; π. κύων a shepherd's dog, Poll. 7. 185. *ποιναίος*, *α*, *ον*, (*ποινή*) punishing, avenging, σελίς Anth. P. 5. 254; βέλος Arian. 1. 10.

ποινάτωρ [α], *ορος*, *ῶ*, ἡ, an avenger, punisher, Aesch. Ag. 1281, Eur. El. 23, 268. *ποινάω*, to avenge, punish, Theano in Orelli's Epist. Socr. p. 59 (vulg. τιμάν), Phot.:—Med. to avenge oneself on one, ἑμᾶς.. *ποινάσμεθα* Eur. I. T. 1433.

ποινή, *ἡ*, (v. fin.) properly *quit-money* for blood spilt, the fine paid by the slayer to the kinsman of the slain, as a ransom from all consequences, (old Engl. *were-gild*); c. gen. pers., *ἑὸν υἱὸν ποιήν* gave ransom or *were-gild* for him, Il. 5. 266; ἡ μὴ τι κασιγνήτου γε π. θνῶν ἀτίτος ἔγ' 14. 483; *ποινή δ' οὐτὶς παῖδός τε θνήσκοντο* Teuthenaios 13. 659, cf. 9. 633; *ἐνείκεν εἵνεκα ποιῆς ἀνδρὸς ἀποφθιμένου* 18. 498:—generally, a price paid, satisfaction, retribution, requital, penalty, Lat. *poena*, *Kücklawf* ἀπέριστο ποιήν ἰσθίμων ἐτάρων Od. 23. 312; *δυνάεκα λέγεται κόουρος*, ποιήν Πατρόκλοιο II. 21. 28; *πολέων δ' ἀπέτιντο ποιήν* 16. 398, Hes. Op. 747, 753; *τῶν ποιήν ἰν return* for these things, Il. 17. 207:—so also, ἀνελείβεα ποιήν τῆς Αἰσώπου ψυχῆς to take vengeance for Aesopos' life, Hdt. 2. 134; *ποιήν τίσαι* Ἑρῆν τῶν κηρύκων ἀπολομένων to give Xerxes satisfaction for the death of his heralds, Id. 7. 134, cf. Aesch. Eum. 543, Soph. El. 564, Antipho 120. 25; *ποιῆς εἵνεκα* by way of penalty, C. I. 3797 d;—but in Att. the pl. is more common, Aesch. Pr. 268, Eum. 464, etc.; *ποιὰς τίειν*, τίσαι, δοῦναι to pay penalties, Pind. O. 2. 106, Aesch. Pr. 112, Eur. I. T. 446, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 11; λαμβάνειν to exact them, Eur. Tro. 360; cf. *ἀποινα*.—Rare in Prose, *δίκη* being the usual word. 2. in good sense, recompense, reward for a thing, *τινος* Pind. P. 1. 113, N. 1. 108; *εὐχὰς ἀγαθὰς ἀγαθὸν ποιὰς* Aesch. Supp. 626; *ποιήν εὐσεβείας* C. I. 6281. 3. as the result of the quit-money, redemption, release, Pind. P. 4. 112.

II. personified, the goddess of vengeance, a Being of the same class with *Δίκη* and *Ἐρινός*, *μάτερ*, ἄ μ' ἔνικτες.. ἀλαοῖσι καὶ δεδορκῶσι ποιὰν Aesch. Eum. 323, cf. Eur. I. T. 199, Aeschin. 27. 7, in Pl., Polyb. 24. 8, 2, etc. (Cf. *ἀ-ποινα*, Lat. *poena*, *poenitit*, *punio*:—Pott refers it to the Skt. *√ pū* (*purum* *facere*)), whence *pū-tare* (to clean out, Varro and Cato), *am-pū-tare* (to clear of superfluous growth, to prune); *pū-rus*; v. Curt. no. 373.)

ποινηλάστια, *ἡ*, the exaction of a penalty, Phot. *ποινηλάτω*, to pursue like an avenging fury, Sext. Emp. M. II. 117:—Pass. to be so pursued, Id. P. I. 27., 3. 237. *ποινηλάτης*, *ου*, *ῶ*, an avenger, Theod. Prodr.:—*ποινήλατις τύχη* Id. *ποιν-ηλάτος*, *ον*, (ἐλαύνω) pursued by the furies, Anon. ap. Suid. II. inflicted by them, *μαῖνα* Simplic. in Epict.

ποινήμα, τό, (*ποινάω*) a penalty, Hesych. (Cod. *ποινώματα*). *ποινήτειρα*, *ἡ*, fem. of sq., Tzetz. post-Hom. 35. *ποινήτηρ*, ἦρος, *ῶ*, (*ποινάω*) an avenger, Opp. II. 2. 421. *ποινήτης*, *ιδος*, *ἡ*, avenging, Anth. P. 7. 745.

ποινήτωρ, *ορος*, *ῶ*, = *ποινατωρ*, Nonn. D. 29. 355, 663, etc. *ποινιμος*, *ον*, (*ποινή*) avenging, punishing, *Δίκη*, Ἐρινός Soph. Tr. 808, Aj. 483; π. *πάθεα* Id. El. 210. 2. in good sense, bringing return or recompense, *χάρις* Pind. P. 2. 32. *ποινο-ποιός*, *όν*, taking vengeance, αἱ *ποινοποιόι* the avenging goddesses, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 23.

ποινοργός, *ῶ*, (ἔργω) an executioner, Jo. Lyd. de Magistr. 3. 60. *ποινο-λόγος*, *ον*, (λέγω) picking up grass or herbs, ταῶς Arist. Fr. 274:—*ποιολόγω*, to put up corn in sheaves, Theocr. 3. 32.

ποιονόμος, *ov*, (*νέμω*) *feeding on grass or herbs*, βορά Aesch. Ag. 1169.

II. προπατοχ. ποιόννομος, *ov*, (*νομή*) *with rich grassy fields*, τόποι Id. Supp. 50.

ποιός, *a, ov, lon. κοίος, η, ov*, (but not in Hom., v. πόσος fin.) :—*of what nature? of what sort?* Lat. *qualis?* used in questions—in Hom. commonly expressing surprise and anger, ποῖον τὸν μῦθον εἶπες *what manner of speech hast thou spoken!* Il. 1. 552, etc.; ποῖον σε ἔπος φῦγεν ἔρκος ὀδόντων 4. 350, etc.; and simply, ποῖον εἶπες 13. 824, Od. 2. 85, etc.; ποῖον ἔρεβας Il. 23. 570; ποῖοι κ' εἴτ' Ὀδυσσεύς ἀμυνόμενος *what sort are ye to...* Od. 21. 195; it retains this use to express surprise, etc., in Att., Heind. Plat. Charm. 174 C:—also in simple questions, ποῖος δὲ ἐξ εὐχραι εἶναι γαίης Od. 1. 406; κοῖη χειρὶ; Hdt. 4. 155; and often in Att.

2. doubled, ποῖαν χερὶ [γυναικα] ποῖα ἀνδρὶ συνοῦσαν τίς τε; Plat. Theat. 149 D. 3. ποῖος οὐ ἰστέον, equiv. to ἑκαστος affirm., Hdt. 7. 21, Soph. O. T. 420, etc.

4. in dialogue, ποῖος is sometimes used with a word used by the former speaker, to express scornful surprise, Πρωτεύς τὰ δ' ἐστὶ μέλαθρα.—Answ. ποῖον Πρωτεύς; Ar. Thesm. 874, cf. Ach. 62, 158, 761, Nub. 367, Plat. Theat. 180 B, Gorg. 490 E, etc.

5. in Att., not seldom with the Art., when the question implies a Noun which is defined by the Art. or the context (Pors. Phoen. 892), τὸ ποῖον εὐδών . . φάρμακον; Aesch. Pr. 249; τὰ ποῖα τρύχη; μὲν ἐν αἷς . . ; Ar. Ach. 418; λέγεις δὲ τὴν ποῖαν κατάστασιν ὀλιγαρχίαν; τὴν ἀπὸ τιμημάτων Plat. Rep. 550 C; often with the demonstr., ὁ ποῖος οὗτος . . ; ὁ δὲ δεινός, ὁ ταλαύριμος . . , Ar. Ach. 963, cf. Nub. 1270; ὁ ποῖος; ὁ Βριάρεως . . Timocl. Ἠρω. 1, ubi v. Meineke; but sometimes the answer is given more generally, Soph. O. T. 120, 291, O. C. 1415, Ph. 1229; also in Prose, τὸ ποῖον; Plat. Soph. 220 E, etc.; τὸ ποῖον δὲ; Id. Theat. 147 D, Phaedr. 279 A; τὰ ποῖα ταῦτα; Id. Crat. 395 D, etc.; τῆς ποῖας μερίδος; Dem. 246. 10.

6. the usage of ποῖος with the demonstr. is common also without the Art., κοῖα ταῦτα λέγεις; Hdt. 7. 48; ποῖαν Ἑρμῖν τῇδε . . ; *what sort of Fury is this that...?* Aesch. Ag. 1119; ποῖον εἰρεῖς τὸ δ' ἔπος; *what sort of word is this that thou wilt speak?* Soph. Ph. 1204, cf. 441, etc. 7. ποῖός τις; is often joined, making the question less definite, κοῖόν μέ τινα νομίζουσιν εἶναι; Hdt. 3. 34; κοῖός τις δοκεῖ ἀνὴρ εἶναι; Ib.; cf. Soph. O. C. 1163, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 6, etc.; ποῖ' ἄττα; Plat. Rep. 398 C, etc.; τὰ ποῖ' ἄττα; Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 8, cf. Plat. Soph. 240 C.

8. ποῖος, *lon. κοῖος*, as Adv., = *quas*; Lat. *quomodo?* Hdt. 1. 30, etc.; ποῖα ἄλλη by *what other way?* Ar. Av. 1219.

II. like ὅποιος, in indirect questions, διδάξω . . , ποῖα χερὶ λέγειν Aesch. Supp. 519, cf. Pr. 194, Soph. Ph. 153, etc.; οὐκ οἶδα ποῖα τὴν γῆν ἡ ποῖος λόγος χρώμενος ἔρω Plat. Rep. 414 D.

III. sometimes where πόσος might be expected, ποῖον χρόνον . . ; *for about how long a time...?* Aesch. Ag. 278, cf. Eur. I. A. 815, Ar. Av. 920.

IV. = ποδαπός; ποῖος οὐτοστόι Τιμίδεος;—Μιλήσιος τις . . , Pherecr. Χείρ. 1. 20. (ποῖος, πόσος must be referred to a primitive **pōs*, as the correlat. Adj. *efos*, ἄσος to *es*, and the demonstr. τοῖος, τῶσος to **tōs*, *tō*.) [Later versifiers sometimes make fem. ποῖα a trochee, cf. A. P. p. lxxv.—The first syll. is sometimes short in Att., Aesch. Supp. 911, Ar. Vesp. 1369.]

ποιός, ὁ, *ov*, Indef. Adj., *of a certain nature, kind or quality*, often in Plat., esp. joined with *τις*, as ποῖός τις, ποῖα ἄττα, Soph. 262 E, Rep. 438 E; v. Arist. Categ. 4. 1, 8, 1 sq.; τὸ ποῖον = ποῖότης, Id. Metaph. 10. 6, 11, etc.

ποιότης, *ητος, η*, *quality*, Lat. *qualitas*, Plat. Theat. 182 A (where he apologises for the use of the word as ἀλλόκοτον ὄνομα), Arist. Categ. 8. 1 sq., Eth. N. 10. 3, 1; of size, Babr. 28. 10; cf. Lob. Phryn. 350.

ποιο-τρόφος, *ov*, = ποιειτρόφος, Opp. C. 1. 460.

ποιο-φάγος [α], *ov*, = ποιειφάγος, ποοφάγος, Opp. C. 2. 613.

ποιός, (ποιός) *to make of a certain quality*, τὸ ποῖον αὐτῶν Theophr. C. P. 2. 1, 5.—Pass., Sext. Emp. M. 1. 108, etc.

ποιπνύος, ὁ, *a servant*, Hesych.

ποιπνύος, *impf. ἐποῖπνον*, Ep. ποῖπνον Hom., aor. part. ποῖπνύσας Il. [v of pres. long before a long syll., short before a short syll., v. loca inf. cit.: v in fut. and aor. always.] Old Ep. Verb (formed by redupl. from √ΠΝΥ, πνέ-ω, as παῖ-παλλω from πάλλω, παῖ-φάσσω from √ΦΑ, φάω, πνέ-φάσσω from φάσσω), properly, *to be out of breath from haste or exertion*; hence, *to puff or bustle about*, Lat. *saturare*, of attendants, ὡς ἰδὼν Ἠφαιστον διὰ δώματα ποῖπνύοντα Il. 1. 600; αἱ μὲν ὑπαῖθα ἀνακτος ἐποῖπνον 18. 421; ποῖπνον παρεόντε 24. 475; ὡς ἐφαθ' οἱ δ' ἔρα πάντες ἐποῖπνον Od. 3. 430; ποῖπνύοντα μάχην ἀνά κυδιέμεναι Il. 14. 155;—in aor. part. with another Verb (cf. ἐγκονέω), δῶμα κορήσατε ποῖπνύσασαι *make haste and sweep the house*, Od. 20. 149; ἐπὶ φρεσὶ θῆκε Ἀγαμέμνων πότνια Ἥρην αὐτῇ ποῖπνύσαντι . . ἰτρύναι Il. 8. 219;—so in late Ep.; once in Pind., ποῖπνύων ἔμην χερὶν labouring for the sake of me, P. 10. 101;—Med., περί τι Opp. H. 2. 518.

Ποῖτροπος, ὁ, a Delphic mouth, Anecd. Delph. nos. 20, 37, etc.

ποῖφύδην, Adv. *blowing, puffing, hissing*, Nic. Th. 371.

ποῖφύγμα, τό, *a blowing, snorting*, ἐν ματαίοις κἀγρίοις ποῖφύγμασι Aesch. Theb. 280.

ποῖφύσσω, (redupl. form from φασάω) *to blow, snort*, Nic. Th. 150; Ζεφύρον μέγα ποῖφύσαντος Euphor. 95; παιδικὰ π., like ἔρωτα πνεῖν, Sophron ap. Ath. 324 E.

II. trans. *to blow up*, Lyc. 198: *puff out*, Anth. P. 7. 215.

ποιώδης, *es, v. sub ποιῶδης*.

ποιωτικός, *η, ov*, (ποιός) *giving or having a quality*, Orib. 277 Matth.

πόκα or ποκά [α], Dor. for ποτέ and ποτέ; and so through the whole series, ἄκα, ὀπόκα, ὀπόκα, ἀλλόκα.

ποκάζω, = ποκίζω, Schol. Ar. Av. 714. Suid. s. v. πεκτέω.

ποκάριον, τό, Dim. of πόκος, Schol. Theocr. 15. 18, Hippiatr.

ποκάς, ἄδος, *η*, (πόκος) *wool, hair*, Ar. Thesm. 567, in pl.

πόκες, *ad*, and πόκη, *η, v. πόκος* II.

ποκίζω, (πόκος) = πέκω, *to shear wool*: Med. *to shear for oneself*, τρέχας ἐποκίζατο (Dor. aor.) Theocr. 5. 26.

Πόκος, ὁ, name of a Locrian month, Anecd. Delph. 3.

ποκο-εἰδής, *es*, *like undressed wool*: rough, crude, Longin. 15. 5.

ποκόμα, Pass. *to be covered or clothed with wool*, Anth. P. 6. 102.

πόκος, ὁ, (πέκω) *wool in its raw state, a fleece*, Il. 12. 451, cf. Ar. Lys. 574; οὐκ μελάγχχιμον πύκω Eur. El. 513; πεκτέειν . . προβάτων π. ἡμῖν Ar. Av. 714; πέντε πύκας ἔλαβ' ἔχθες Theocr. 15. 20;—also a lock or tuft of wool, Soph. Tr. 675; ἔριον π. Cratin. Incert. 115; νεφέλαι πύκας ἔριον ὁμοῖαι Theophr. Fr. 6. 1, 13.

II. proverb., εἰς ὄνου πύκας to an ass-shearing, i. e. to no-place, Ar. Ran. 186; ὄνου πύκας ζητεῖς, you ask for 'pigeons'-milk', Pseudoionogr.:—the nom. of this phrase is given as πύκες by Schol. Ar. l. c., as πύκα by Suid. and Phot.;—which implies there was no fem. sing. in use;—Aristarch. (ap. Phot.) seems to have read Ὀκνον πλοκάς in a similar sense, v. Meineke Cratin. Incert. 80, and cf. ὄκνος II.

ποκο-φόρος, *ov*, *fleece-bearing*, Planud. Ov. Met. 3. 585.

πολέες, *ων, ἑσσαι, ἑας*, Ep. for πολλοί, ὦν.

πολείδιον, τό, Dim. of πόλις, E. M. 147. 22: in Strab. 344, 412, 446, πολίδιον; a third form πολιδύριον in A. B. 857, Hesych. s. v. πολίχρυα, v. Lob. Pathol. 394.

πολεμᾶδόςκος, *ov*, Dor. for πολεμῆδόςκος.

πολεμάρχειος, *ov*, *of or belonging to the Polemarch*, στοά Ath. 210 B; —τὸ πολεμάρχειον, *his residence*, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 5, Polyb. 4. 79. 5 (ubi Schweigh. -χίον).

πολεμαρχέω, *to be Polemarch*, Hdt. 6. 109, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 25;—Dor. πολεμαρχέω, Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1573-4.

πολεμάρχης, *ov, ὁ*, = πολεμάρχος I, Byz.

πολεμαρχία, *η*, *to office or rank of Polemarch*, Polemo.

πολεμαρχικός, *η, ov*, = πολεμάρχειος, Phot. Bibl. 108. 4.

πολέμ-αρχος, ὁ, *one who begins or leads the war, a leader, chieftain*, Ἀρχαίων Aesch. Cho. 1072, cf. Theb. 828.

II. a Polemarch, the title of high officers in several Greek states; 1. at Athens, the third archon, who presided in the court in which the causes of the μέτοικοι were tried, Ar. Vesp. 1042; ὠφληνέαι παρὰ τῷ π. in his court, Lysias 166. 33;—in earlier times he took the field as general-in-chief, and at Marathon we find him presiding over the Council of War, Hdt. 6. 109.

2. at Sparta, = μορᾶγός, a kind of brigadier, Hdt. 7. 173, cf. Thuc. 5. 66, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 7, and 5. 7, etc.

3. at Thebes officers of chief rank after the Boeotarchs, supreme in affairs of war, Ib. 5. 4, 2 sq., C. I. 1569, 23, 1570, 21, al.; three are mentioned in Keil Inscr. Boeot. II. 3, III. 20.

4. similarly at Mantinea, and in other states, Thuc. 5. 47, Polyb. 4. 18, 2, etc.

5. simply, a chief, leader, σὺν ἐφῆβων Epigr. Gr. 1060.

πολεμέω, fut. ἡσώ: pf. πεπολέμηκα Arist. Rhet. 1. 4. 9;—Med., fut. ἡσώμαι LXX (2 Paral. 11. 4), but v. inf. aor. ἐπολεμήσῃ (κατ-) Polyb. 11. 31, 6;—Pass., πολεμηθήσεται Polyb. 2. 41, 14, etc.; but πολεμήσεται in pass. sense, Thuc. 1. 68, 8. 43, Dem. 657. 9, cf. διαπολεμέω;—aor. ἐπολεμήθη Thuc. 5. 26;—pf. πεπολέμημαι (κατ-) Id. 6. 16: (πόλεμος).

To be at war or go to war, make war, opp. to εἰρήνην ἄγειν, Id. 1. 124, 140., 5. 76; τινι with one, Hdt. 6. 37, etc.; ἐπὶ τινα Xen. An. 3. 1, 5; πρὸς τινα Id. Vect. 5, 8, Plat., etc.; μετὰ τινος or σὺν τινι in conjunction with . . , Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 27, An. 2. 6, 5; π. περί τῆς ἀρχῆς Hdt. 6. 98.

2. to fight, do battle, ἀπὸ τῶν ἵππων Plat. Prot. 350 A; ἀπὸ καμῆλων Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 49;—but, ἄφ' ὅτου πολεμήσονται what our means of war are, Andoc. 25. 28.

3. generally, to quarrel, wrangle, dispute with one, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 11; 50, π. τῇ χρείᾳ Soph. O. C. 191, cf. Eur. Ion 1386; τινι ὑπὲρ τινος Dem. 236. 5.

II. c. acc. to make war upon, besiege, τινι πύλιν Dinarch. 95. 1; τὰς Ἀθήνας Diod. 4. 61, cf. 13. 84., 14. 37, etc.; Ῥωμαίους Polyb. 11. 19, 3, cf. v. ll. 1. 15, 10; τὰς σταφυλάς Alciphro 3. 22; and often in late writers;—but the Pass. is used in good Att., ἵο have war made upon one, to be treated as enemies, Thuc. 1. 37, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 20, Isocr. 92 A; οὐχ οὗτοι πολεμούνται Dem. 33. 1; καὶ αὐτοὶ . . ἐκ πολλὰν πολεμιομένην Id. 240. 18; αὐτοὶ μὲν πολεμῖν ἡμῖν, ὑφ' ἡμῶν δὲ μὴ πολεμείσθω Id. 113. 6; cf. πολεμῖν.

2. c. acc. cogn., πόλεμον πολ. Plat. Rep. 551 D, etc.;—in Pass., ὁ πόλεμος οὕτως ἐπολεμήθη Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 10; κατὰ θάλατταν ἐπολεμεῖτο ὁ π. Id. Hell. 5. 1, 1, cf. Plat. Rep. 600 A; so, ὅσα ἐπολεμήθη whatever hostilities passed, Xen. An. 4. 1, 1; τὰ περί Πύλιν ἐπολεμεῖτο Thuc. 4. 23, cf. 3. 6.—The form used by Poets is πολεμίζω.

πολεμη-δόκος, ὁ, *η*, *war-sustaining*, epith. of Pallas, C. I. 3538. 14; Dor. πολεμᾶδόςκος, Alcae. 7; π. ὅπλα Pitt. P. 10. 22.

πολεμήσιος, *ov*, *lon. Adj.* (for no Att. form in -εἰος exists), *warlike*, often in Hom. (esp. in Il.); πολεμήσια ἔργα Il. 2. 338, etc.; also, π. τεύχεα Il. 7. 193, Hes. Sc. 238; πολεμήσια = τὰ πολέμια, Hdt. 5. 111.

πολεμησέω, Desiderat. of πολεμέω, Thuc. 1. 33, Dio C. 46. 30.

πολεμητέον, verb. Adj. of πολεμέω, *one must go to war*, Ar. Lys. 496, Arist. Rhet. 2. 22, 5; τινι with one, Plat. Polit. 304 E;—pl. πολεμητέα, Thuc. 1. 79, Dio C. 36. 29.

πολεμητήριον, τό, *the place from which a general carries on his operations, head-quarters*, Polyb. 4. 71, 2; cf. ὁρμητήριον.

πολεμη-τόκος, *ov*, *bringing forth war*, Nonn. D. 4. 425, etc.; of Athena, Orph. H. 31. 10.

πολεμήτωρ, *ος, ὁ, η*, *warlike*, Opp. C. 3. 204, c conj. Herm.

πολεμία, *η, v. πολέμιος* III.

πολεμίζω, often in Hom., Ep. πτολεμίζω (metri grat.) Il. 2. 328., 8. 428, etc.; fut. ἴσσω Il. 10. 451., 24. 667;—poet. form of πολεμέω, to wage war, make war, fight, τινι with one, Hom. (esp. in Il.); π. ἀντα τινός, ἐναντίβιον τινός Il. 8. 428., 20. 85; μετὰ τινι jointly with another,

9. 352; ἀπρηκτον πόλεμον π. 2. 121; τόξω πολ. Pind. O. 9. 49; τῇ γλώττῃ Ar. Nub. 419:—also in Med., Pind. N. 8. 50.

II. trans. to war or fight with, ῥήγναι πολέμειν Il. 18. 258:—Pass., Opp. C. 3. 209.

πολεμικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πόλεμος) of or for war, οἱ π. κίνδυνον Thuc. 2. 43; ἀγῶνες π., opp. to εἰρήνη, Plat. Legg. 729 D; βίος Ib. 829 A; πλοία, ὅπλα Ib. 706 B, 944 E; χαλκῆν ἐσπίδα πολεμικωτάτην εἶναι most fit for service, Xen. Lac. 11, 3; ἐπιστήμη, τέχνη π., etc., Plat. Legg. 639 B, etc.

2. ἡ—κῆ (sc. τέχνη), the art of war, war, Id. Soph. 222 C, etc.:—τὰ πολεμικά warlike exercises, ἀσκεῖν τὰ π. Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 18, Cyr. 1. 5, 9; αἱ τῶν π. μελέται Thuc. 2. 39, cf. 89; cf. πολεμικὸς στήριος 1.

3. τὸ πολεμικὸν the signal for battle (παῖν π. in Ep. Plat. 348 B), τὸ π. σημαίνειν, Lat. signum canere, Xen. An. 4. 3, 29; ἀνέκραγε πολεμικὸν gave a war-shout, Ib. 7. 3, 33:—also of an air on the flute, Trypho ar. Ath. 618 C.

b. the fighting part of the people, opp. to the civilian, Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 14, al. II. of persons, skilled in war, warlike, Thuc. 1. 84, Plat. Rep. 522 C, etc.; distinguished from φιλοπτολέμος, Xen. An. 2. 6, 1:—also, ἵπποι π. Id. Cyr. 7. 5, 62.

III. like an enemy, hostile, Id. Vect. 4, 44:—stirring up hostility, Id. Mem. 2. 6, 21:—hence in Adv., πολεμικὸς ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Id. An. 6. 1, 1, etc.; opp. to εἰρηνικός ἔχειν, Isocr. 91 C; π. διακρίσθαι Id. 123 E. Cf. sq.

πολέμιος, α, ὄν, also os, ὄν Eur. Supp. 1191:—of or belonging to war, κάματος Pind. P. 2. 37; δόρυ Aesch. Theb. 216, 416, etc.:—τὰ πολέμια whatever belongs to war, war and its business, Hdt. 5. 78, Thuc. 4. 80, etc.; τὰ π. δόκιμος Hdt. 3. 4; παρασκευάζεσθαι τὰ π. Thuc. 1. 18.

II. mostly, of or like an enemy, hostile, Pind. P. 1. 156, B. 4. 90, Trag., Thuc., etc.; γῆ καὶ θάλασσα Hdt. 7. 49; χόλον Aesch. Theb. 588; δόρυ Ib. 216, etc.; ἀνδρα π. ἐχθρόν τε Soph. Ph. 1302; π. δυσμενῇ τε Ib. 1323:—π. τινι hostile to one, Hdt. 1. 4, Eur. Hec. 1138; π. νεύροισι πῦρ Hipp. Art. 789; but also, b. as Subst., an enemy, Hdt. 1. 78, Pind. P. 1. 30, and Att.; cf. π. the enemy, Thuc. 1. 84, 2. 43, etc.

c. τὸ π. hostility, Thuc. 4. 60; τῶν Ἀθηναίων towards them, Id. 5. 11.

2. generally, opposed, adverse, δύο .. ἐόντα πολεμιάτα Hdt. 7. 47; τὸ ἐλαῖον ταῖς θριξὶ πολεμιάτατον τῶν ἄλλων ζῶων most hateful, Plat. Prot. 334 B; πολεμία ἡ ὁσμὴ τοῖς ὕφεσιν Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 7.

III. of or from the enemy, φόβος Aesch. Theb. 270; φρικτοί Thuc. 2. 94; ναυάγια Lys. 194. 17; πολεμία, τὰ, enemy's wares, contraband, Ar. Ach. 912:—ἡ πολεμία (sc. γῆ, χώρα), the enemy's country, Xen. Cyr. 3. 16, etc.; cf. Soph. Aj. 819.

IV. Adv. —ias, in hostile manner, φίλιος, οὐ π. Thuc. 3. 65, cf. 66, etc.; π. ἔχειν τινί Xen. Cyr. 7. 11.—Πολέμιος is generally older than πολεμικός, being always used by Hdt., Pind., and Trag., and mostly by Thuc.; in Xen. and later writers, πολέμιος is mostly used in the sense of hostile, πολεμικός in that of warlike, skilled in war.

πολεμιστήριος, α, ὄν, also os, ὄν Plut. Cato Ma. 26:—of or for the warrior, ἵπποι Hdt. 1. 192 (v. l. πολεμιστέων, cf. πολεμιστής), Dem. 1046. 11; βοή, θώραξ π. Ar. Ach. 572, 1132; π. ἄρματα war-chariots, Hdt. 5. 113, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 29; ἐλέφαντες Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 30; ἐλάν τὰ πολεμιστήρια, to drive the war-chariots (in a race), a military game, Ar. Nub. 28; so, πολεμικὸν ἵππειν πρῶτοντα Plat. Legg. 643 C.

II. τὰ πολεμιστήρια, = τὰ πολεμικά, Id. Crit. 119 B, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 26.

πολεμιστής, and Ep. (metri grat.) πολ-, οὐ, ὅ: (πολεμίζω)—a warrior, combatant, Il. 5. 602, al., Pind., etc.; πολ-, Il. 2. 132.

II. π. ἵππος a warhorse, charger, Virgil's bellator equus, Diod. 2. 11, cf. Strab. 698; ἵπποι π. are prob. racehorses trapped as chargers, Theocr. 15. 51, cf. Phot. s. v., Herm. Opusc. 5. 104.

πολεμιστρίς, ἴδος, fem. of foreg., Tzetz. Hist. 1. 876:—ἰστρία, Heraclit. Ep. 7.

πολεμο-γράφος, ὄν, describing wars, πολ. αὐδᾶ, of an historian, Epigr. Gr. (prae-f.) 877 b.

πολεμο-κλάδος, ὄν, exulting in the din of war, Βρόμος Lyr. ap. Dion. H. de Comp. 17.

πολεμο-κλονος, ὄν, raising the din of war, Batr. 4. 276, Orph. H. 32. 2.

πολεμο-κραντος, ὄν, finishing war, Aesch. Theb. 161; cf. μοιρό-κραντος.

πολεμολαμῃαῖκός, ἡ, ὄν, comic word in Ar. Ach. 1082, a compd. of πόλεμος, Λαμᾶχος, Ἀγαιικός.

πολεμόνδε, Ep. πτόλ-, Adv. to the war, into the fight, Ilom. (esp. in Il.).

πολεμοποιέω, to stir up war, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 30: to stir up, provoke, εἰς ἐχθρὸν τινᾶς Hipp. Epist. 1284. 8.

πολεμο-ποιός, ὄν, making war, engaging in war, π. ὁ Τύραννος Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 10, cf. Plut. 2. 321 F, etc.

πόλεμας, and Ep. (metri grat.) πόλεμος, ὁ, battle, fight, and generally, war, Ilom.; even of single combat, Il. 7. 174:—in Hom. the sense of battle prevails; in Att., that of war; in Hom. joined with equiv. words, πόλεμοι τε μάχαι τε Il. 1. 177, etc.; φυλαγέμεν .. καὶ πόλεμοιο 18. 242, etc.; αἰτῇ τε πόλεμον τε 1. 492, etc.; π. καὶ δυνάστεος 5. 348, etc.; also periph., νέκυος, φύλοπις, ἔρις, πόλεμοιο Il. 13. 271, 635, 17. 253, cf. γέφυρα, νέφος, στόμα:—the Homeric epithets are ἀγρίος, αἰματώδης, ἀργαλέος, ἀλίστος, δακρυόεις, δήσιος, δυσχεγής, δυσχεγής, κακός, λευγολαέος, αἰζυρός, κρισεῖς, ὀλοός, ὁμοίος, πενικέσσαν, πολυαῖτή, πολυ-δακρυς, στυγερός, φρίσσηρ, v. sub vocc.: π. Ἀχαιῶν, ἀνδρῶν, i. e. brought by them, 3. 165, 24. 8, etc.; so, ὁ τῶν βαρβάρων π. Thuc. 1. 24; ὁ παρών, ὁ μέλλων π. Ib. 32, 36; π. πρὸς τινα Hdt. 6. 2; ἐπὶ τινος Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 22; πόλεμος ἐστὶ τισι πρὸς ἀλλήλους Plat. Symp. 196 A:—of notable wars, Δωριεὶς π. Orac. ar. Thuc. 2. 54; ὁ Ἰωνικός π. 8. 11; ὁ Φωκικός π. Aeschin. 74. 37; π. γενικός Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 16, etc.:—in Att. we have many phrases, as, πόλεμον αἰρεσθαί τινι to levy

war against, Aesch. Supp. 341, Ar. Ach. 913, etc.; π. θέσθαι τινί Eur. Or. 13; π. ἀναγείρεσθαι, κινεῖν, ἐγείρειν, ἐκφέρειν, καθιστάναι, ἐπάγειν to begin a war; π. ποιεῖσθαι to make war,—opp. to π. ἀναπαύειν, καταλείβεσθαι, to put an end to it, make peace, v. sub vocc.; v. also ἀκήρυκτος, ἀσπονδός:—metaph., οὐ πόλεμον ἐπαγγέλλεις, i. e. your wars are peaceful, Plat. Legg. 702 D:—in pl., διὰ τὴν τῶν χρημάτων κτήσιν πάντες οἱ π. ἡμῖν γίνονται Plat. Phaedo 66 C, cf. Rep. 460 A, al.

II. personified, War, Battle, Pind. Fr. 225, cf. Ar. Pax 203. (From √ΠΕΑ, πελεμίζω, of which √ΠΑΑΓ, πλήσσω is prob. a lengthd. form, v. Curt. no. 367.)

πολεμο-τροφέω, to maintain war, Lxx (2 Macc. 10. 14).

πολεμο-φθόρος, ὄν, wasting by war, Aesch. Pers. 652.

πολεμό-φρων, ὄν, ὁ, ἡ, of warlike spirit, Schol. Od. 1. 48.

πολέμω, (πόλεμος) to make hostile, make an enemy of, τινα Joseph. Macc. 4. 21:—Med., πᾶς οὐ πολεμώσασθε αὐτούς; surely you will make them your enemies, Thuc. 5. 98:—Pass. to be made an enemy of, μετὰ μεγίστων καιρῶν οικειοῦνται τε καὶ πολεμοῦνται Id. 1. 36; ἐπολεμώθη δὲ οὗτι .. Ib. 57:—in other passages (πολεμοῦνται Id. 3. 82, πολεμοῦνται 4. 20) it is doubtful whether the word should be referred to πολεμῶ or -έω; v. πολεμέω II. 1.

πολεμώνιον, τό, name of a plant, Diosc. 4. 8 (9).

πολεύω, like πολέω, I. intr. to turn or go about, Lat. versari, κατὰ ἄστυ π. to go about the city, i. e. live therein, Od. 22. 23:—ὁ πολεύων the ruling planet, Paul. Alex. Apotel. p. 10; so, οἱ π. θεοὶ lambd. de Fato p. 179.

II. trans. to turn up the soil with the plough, γὰν .. ἱππεῖω γένει π. Soph. Ant. 340; αὐλακα Walz Rhett. 1. 498.—Only in Poets and late Prose.

πολέω, (πέλω) poet. Verb. like πολεύω, I. intr. to go about, range over, haunt, νῆσον Ἀλάντος πολεῖ Aesch. Pers. 307; τί οὐ τῆδε πολεῖς; Eur. Alc. 29 (lyr.); τίς ὅδ' ἀρ' ἀμφὶ μέλαθρον πολεῖ; Id. Or. 1269 (lyr.):—so in Med., ὅπως ἐν νυχθὶ πολοῦμενοι ἐς παρθένους Aesch. Pr. 645; absol., πεφασμένος πολοῦνται Lex Solonis ar. Lys. 117. 41.

II. trans. to turn up the earth with the plough, to plough (polare agros in Ennius), Hes. Op. 460; π. ἀρούρας Nic. Al. 245:—cf. ἀναπολέω.

πόλεων, gen. pl. of πόλις:—but πολέων, Ion. gen. pl. of πολύς.

πόληος, πόληος, πόληι, Ion. and Ep. forms of πολύς, q. v.

πόλησις, ἡ, (πολέω) movement, Plat. Crat. 405 C.

πολιά, ἡ, grayness of hair, Menand. Monost. 705; mentioned as a disease, Arist. G. A. 5. 4, 6, cf. Probl. 9. 34, Fr. 226; cf. πολίσις I. 2, πολίστης.

πολιάζω, = sq., Schol. Call. Ap. 14.

πολιάνομαι, (πολίς) Pass. to grow white, e. g. of the foaming sea, Aesch. Pers. 110; so Catull. 64. 13, spumis incanuit unda.

πολι-άνθη, ἡ, an ointment made of πόλιον, C. I. 2852. 16 and 22.

πολιάνομος, ὁ, (πόλις, νέμα) a civic magistrate, C. I. 5774. 95, al.; used to translate the Rom. Aedilis, Dio C. 43. 28, 48:—πολιάνομέω, Ep. Plat. 363 C, Dio C. 43. 48.

πολιάχοχος, ὄν, Dor. for πολιάχοχος, v. sub πολιοῦχος.

πολιαρχέω, to be a πολιάρχος, Dio C. 53. 33.

πολι-άρχης, poet. πταλ-, ὄν, ὁ, = πολιάρχος, of Zeus, C. I. 2081. 10.

πολιαρχία, ἡ, the office of πολιάρχος, Themist. 214 B, 224 B.

πολι-αρχος, ὁ, ruler of a city, a king, prince, π. πάτερ Pind. N. 7. 125, Eur. Rhes. 381.

II. the commandant of a city, Lat. praefectus urbi, Dio C. 40. 46.

Πολιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (πόλις) guardian of the city, epith. of Athena in her oldest temple on the Acropolis of Athens, as distinguished from Ἀθ. Παρθένος and Ἀθ. Πρώμαχος, Hdt. 5. 82, Soph. Ph. 134, Ar. Av. 828, etc.; simply ἡ Πολιάς, Luc. Pisc. 21, etc.; cf. Müller Eumen. § 30, 67, n. 6, Wordsw. Athens c. 17. She had the same name in many Greek towns, at Troezen, Paus. 2. 30, 6; at Erythrae, Id. 7. 5, 9; so Πολιάτις, ἴδος, at Tegea, Id. 8. 47, 5; and we find ἡ Ἀθηναῖα ἡ πόλιτις in Dinarch. 98. 19.

πολιάτας, ὁ, Dor. for πολιάτης, opp. to ξείνος, Pind. I. 1. 74.

πολίδιον, v. πολεῖδιον:—πολιέθρον, v. πολιοέθρον.

Πολιεύς, ἔως, ὁ, guardian of the city, of Zeus, Arist. Mund. 7, 3, Paus. 1. 24, 4, etc.; the contr. gen. Πολιῶς occurs in C. I. 150. 47.

πολιζέω, Ep. aor. πόλισσα: (πόλις):—to build a city, to build, τεῖχος πόλισσamen Il. 7. 453; ἦν ἐπόλισσεν (sc. τὴν πόλιν) C. I. 4925:—Pass., Ἰλίου πεπόλιστο Il. 20. 217; Δαδώνη πεπόλισται Hes. Fr. 39. 5; so Hdt. 4. 108, 5. 13, 52, al.; ἐφ' ἀμαζῶν πεπολισμένον Philostr. 265:—Med. to build for oneself, τὴν Ῥώμην σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐπολίσσαντο Diod. H. 1. 30.

II. χωρίον πολιζειν to colonise a country by building a city, Xen. An. 6. 4, 4; τὴν χώραν Strab. 364; τὸν τόπον Plut. Rom. 9.—It seems to have been properly an Ion. Verb.

πολιόχοχος, ὄν, Ep. for πολιοῦχος.

πολιήτης, ἔω, ὁ, Ion. for πολίτης, a citizen, Il. 2. 806 (elsewh. Hom. uses the form πολίτης), Simon. 139, and twice in Trag., Aesch. Pers. 556, Eur. El. 119; constantly in Hdt. (only in 1. 96 the Mss. give πολιτέων):—a fellow-citizen, countryman, Hdt. 1. 37, 120, al., cf. πολιάτας.—Fem.

πολιήτις, ἴδος, Ar. Rh. 1. 867; as Adj., ψάμαθοι πολιήτιδος ἁγῆτας sands on my country's shore, Eur. Hipp. 1126.

πολιήτωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, = πολιάτης, Or. Sib. 5. 4.

πόλινδε, Adv. into or to the city, Il. 5. 224, al.

πολιο-εἰδής, ἔς, like gray, grayish, Schol. Nic. Al. 126.

πολιό-θρις, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, grayhaired, ἰέρεια Strab. 293.

πολιο-κόρης, ὄν, ὁ, = πολιοκρόταφος, Nicet. Ann. 160 A.

πολιό-κράνος, ὄν, grayheaded, of Hadrian (cf. ἀργυρόκρανος), Or. Sib. 8. 50, where the metre requires πολίκρανος.

πολιο-κρόταφος, ὄν, with gray hair on the temples, i. e. just beginning

to be gray (as says Theocr. 14. 68, ἀπὸ κροτάφων πελούμεθα γηραλέοι, cf. Arist. Color. 6, 11), ll. 8. 518, Hes. Op. 179, Alex. Ψευδ. 2; π. γήρας Bacchyl. 3; cf. πολίος.

πόλιον, τό, an aromatic plant, perhaps *Teucrium polium*, prob. so called from having glaucous leaves, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 4.

πολιόμαι, Pass. to be or become gray, ὁ ἀνθρώπος πολιούται μόνος Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 32; πρῶτοι πολιούνται οἱ κρόταφοι Id. An. Pr. 1. 13, 5; τὴν πεπολ. τρίχα Clem. Al. 262: metaph., πολ. τῇ συνέσει Eccl.

πολιο-πλόκαμος, on, gray-haired, Q. Sm. 14. 14, Or. Sib. 11. 68.

πολιορκέω, fut. ἥσω Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 12: aor., Ar. Lys. 281, Thuc., etc.:—Pass., fut. —ῥήσσομαι Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 5; but in med. form —ῥήσσομαι, Hdt. 5. 34, 8. 49, Thuc. 3. 109, Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 18, Cyr. 6. 1, 15 (so that prob. the pass. form l. c. is an error of the copyist):—aor. ἐπολιορκήθη Isocr. 127 E: pf. πεπολιορκήμαι (ἐκ-) Thuc.: (πόλις, εἶργω, ἔρκος).

To hem in a city, blockade, beleaguer, besiege, Hdt. 1. 17, 154, and often in Att.; also in Ar. Resp. 685, Lys. 281; οἱ πολιορκούντες the besiegers, opp. to οἱ κατακεκλειμένοι, Isocr. 124 A:—Pass. to be besieged, in a state of siege, Hdt. 1. 26, 81, al.; also of a fleet, to be blockaded, Isocr. 70 B; of Scamander, to be blocked, dammed back, Plat. Prot. 340 A.

2. metaph. to be besieged, pestered, ἐπὶ τῶν συκοφαντῶν πολιορκοῦμενοι πολιορκίαν Id. Alc. 2. 142 A, cf. Rep. 453 A, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 13.

πολιορκήτης, a, on, verb. Adj. to be besieged, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 8.

πολιορκητής, οὐ, ὁ, taker of cities, surname of Demetrius son of Antigonus, Diod. 20. 92, Plut. Demetr. 42, Aristid. 6, etc.

πολιορκητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for besieging, αἱ πολ. ἐπίνοια Polyb. 1. 58, 4.

II. τὰ —κά materials for a siege, Diod. 20. 103, etc.

2. a treatise on the art of sieges, as that by Aeneas Tacticus.

πολιορκία, Ion. —ῖη, ἡ, a beleaguering, siege of a city, Hdt. 1. 81, 190, 5. 34, Andoc. 10. 12, Thuc. 2. 78, etc.

2. metaph. a besieging, pesterer, Plut. Sull. 25; v. πολιορκία 2.

πολίος, ἄ, ὄν, also ὅς, ὄν (when required by the metre), ἄλδς πολιοῖο Il. 20. 229, Od. 5. 410, etc.; χήραν πολίον Eur. And. 348: (v. sub πελός):—gray, grizzled, grisly, epith. of wolves, Il. 10. 334, cf. Ar. Av. 967; of iron, 9. 366, al., Eur.; of the surging sea, πολίης ἐπὶ θυνὶ θαλάσσης Il. 4. 248; πολίην ἄλα ναίμεν 15. 190; ἐπὶ ῥηγμίνος ἄλδς πολιοῖο, v. supr.; π. πέλαιος Ar. Av. 350:—but,

2. most commonly of hair, gray or hoary from age, Il. 22. 74, Od. 24. 316, etc.; πολιοί gray-haired men, Od. 24. 498, cf. Soph. O. T. 183, Ar. Ach. 600, 610, 692, Plat. Parm. 127 B (but very rare in Att. Prose); Γραῖαι, ἐκ γενετῆς πολιαί Hes. Th. 271; etc.:—absol., αἱ πολιαί (sc. τρίχες), like canae in Cicero, Pind. O. 4. 40; ἄμα ταῖς πολιαῖς καυτούσαι as the gray hairs come down (i. e. from the temples to the beard, cf. πολιοκρόταφος, πολιοῖομαι), Casaub. Ar. Eq. 520, 908; also πολιαί, without the Art., Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 2, 5. 4, 1; cf. πολία, πολιοτήτης:—Pind. P. 4. 175 has a strange phrase, τίς σε πολιάς ἐξανίγχε γαστρός; what old woman's womb bare thee? as a sarcasm; so, π. δάκρυον ἐμβαλὼν an old man's tear, Eur. H. F. 1209; cf. Anth. P. 5. 220.

b. metaph. hoary, venerable, ὅς πολίφ νόμω αἶσαν ὕρθοι Aesch. Supp. 658; κληδὼν ἐν πολιαῖσι μένει φήμας Eur. El. 701; μῦθῳ π. χρόνῳ Plat. Tim. 22 B.

II. like λευκός, bright, clear, serene, ἔαρ Hes. Op. 475, 490; αἰθήρ Eur. Or. 1376; ἀήρ Ap. Rh. 3. 275.

πολιοτήτης, ητος, ἡ, grayness, of hair, like πολιά, Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 33, 5. 4, 2, al.

πολιό-τρίχος, on, = πολιώθρις, Opp. C. 3. 293.

πολιοῦχος, on, Ep. πολιοῦχος, Dor. —άχος (v. infr.), Lacon. πολιάχος Ahr. D. Dor. p. 568; cf. also πολιοσούχος: (ἐχω).

Protecting a city, ὦ π. κράτος Eur. Rhes. 822:—mostly like Πολιεύς, Πολιάς, epith. of the guardian deity of a city, Ἀθηναίη π. in Chios, Hdt. 1. 160; Παλλάς π., at Athens, Ar. Eq. 581; Ἀδῶνα π. Id. Nub. 602, cf. Ar. 827; so, Παλλάς πολιάχος Pind. O. 5. 24; π. θεοί Aesch. Theb. 312; δαίμονες Ib. 822; Ζεὺς π. Plat. Legg. 921 C; Ἀρτέμιδος πολιοῦχου Ar. Rh. 1. 318:—πολιοῦχος (elsewhere known as prop. n. Πολιάχος) is read by Dind. metri grat. in Aesch. Theb. 109 (Med. Ms. πολιάχοι), in Eur. Rhes. 821 (for πολιοῦχον), and should perhaps be read from MSS. ibld. 166 (where now πολυόχλου), cf. νόχοι for —ούχοι.

πολιο-φύλακῶ, of an army, to keep within the city, opp. to taking the field, Polyb. 18. 22, 4;—al. πολιοφυλακῶ.

πολιόχος, v. sub πολιοῦχος.

πολιό-χρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, white-coloured, white, κύκνος Eur. Bacch. 1364; Βεμβράδες Ar. Fr. 179.

πολιώω, v. πολιοῖομαι.

πολιόρροθος, f. l. for πολιορ-, q. v.

πολιρροθής, ου, ὁ, (βαίω) = πολιορροθος, Lyc. 210.

πόλις, ἡ: gen. πόλεως [dissyll. in Att. Poets, Pors. Med. 906]; in Att. poetry also πόλεος, Aesch. Theb. 215, Soph. Ant. 162; Ep. πόληος; Ion. and Dor. gen. πόλιος [dissyll. in ll. 2. 811]; in Ion. poetry also πόλεως Theogn. 774, 1039:—dat. πόλει, Ep. πόλη, Ion. πόλι:—acc. πόλιν, in Hes. Sc. 105 πόληα.—Pl. nom. πόλις, Ep. πόλεος, Od. 15. 412, Ion. πόλις:—gen. πόλιον:—dat. πόλιν Hdt. 1. 151; Ep. πόλίσσι Od. 21. 252, etc.; Dor. πόλίσσι Pind. P. 7. 8, Foed. Lacon. ap. Thuc. 5. 77, 79:—acc. πόλις, πόλιος (trisyll., Il. 4. 308, dissyll., Od. 8. 560); Ion. πόλις:—Dual πόλη Isocr. 44 B, 182 E, but in Cod. Urbin. πόλει, both forms being acknowledged by Choerob. pp. 112, 164, 337 Gaisf.: gen. τοῖν πόλεον Isocr. 55 C:—in Poets also (metri grat.) πόλις, q. v.

A city, Ilom., Hes., etc.; πόλις ἀκρῆ and ἀκροτάτη = ἀκρόπολις, the citadel, Il. 6. 88, 257, 20. 52; which at Athens also was often called simply πόλις, while the rest of the city was called ἄστυ, καλεῖται . . ἡ ἀκρόπολις μέχρι τοῦδε ἐπὶ ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων πόλις Thuc. 2. 15, cf. 5. 23, 47, Ar. Eq. 1093, Lysistr. 245, 288, 758, C. I. 76. 5., 160. 1, Antipho

146, 2, Xen. An. 7. 1, 27 (hence the guardian deities of the Athenian Acropolis were θεοὶ Πολιοῖοχοι, cf. πολιοῦχος, Πολιάς, Πολιεύς); so, Ἰνάχου π. the citadel of Argos, Eur. Fr. 230. 6; of the Cadmea at Thebes, Plut. Pelop. 18; cf. Strab. 371.—The name of the city was often added in gen., Ἰλίου π., Ἀργεῖος π. the city of . . , Aesch. Ag. 29, Ar. Eq. 815; but also in appos., ἡ Μένδη π. Thuc. 4. 130; ἡ π. οἱ Ταρσοί Xen. An. 1. 2, 26.

2. one's city or country, πόδι τοι π. ἡδὲ τὰ πόλεις; Od. 1. 170; etc.

3. ὁ ἐπὶ τῆς πόλεως = praefectus urbi, C. I. 2617, —21.

II. a whole country, as dependent on and called after its city, Od. 6. 177, cf. Heinr. Hes. Sc. 380; so also in Soph. O. C. 1533, etc.; esp. an island peopled by men, Ἀἴμον π. Θάνατος Il. 14. 230; περιρρύτας πόλεις Aesch. Eum. 77, cf. Eur. Ion 294, Ar. Pax 251 (v. Schol.), Böckh Expl. Pind. O. 7. 34, Dissen l. 4. 49 sq.; so, διώχληκε πόλεις πολλὰς . . , Σικελίαν, Ἰταλίαν, Πελοπόννησον, Θερραλίαν κτλ., Lys. 103. 38; cf. Strab. 356.

III. when πόλις and ἄστυ are joined, the former is the community or body of citizens, the latter their dwellings, Il. 17. 144 (but in the phrase δῆμος τε πόλις τε Od. 11. 14, πόλις denotes the town); ὦν πόλις ἀνδρὶς βίος δαλταῖα, where πόλις stands for a mass or number of citizens, Soph. O. T. 179:—hence,

2. the state (πολιτεία), Hes. Op. 238, Pind. P. 2. 160, and often in Att., as Soph. O. T. 22, etc., cf. Valck. Phoen. 932: esp. a free state, republic, Soph. Ant. 738 (coll. 734), Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 28, Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 22; τὰ τῆς πόλεως state affairs, government, Plat. Prot. 318 E; π. ἡ γενὼν καὶ κομῶν κοινωνία ζωῆς τελείας καὶ αὐτάρκους Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 14; τὴν π. φεύγειν to shun one's public duties, Dem. 1121. 15.

3. the right of citizenship, like Lat. civitas, Ar. Ran. 717, Dem. 549. 10.

IV. πόλιν παίζειν, a game resembling chess, Crat. Δραπ. 3. v. Meineke ad l. (Hence πολιτής, πολίχνη, etc.:—prob. from √ΠΑΛ, πύμ-πλη-μι, πλέ-ω, as the equiv. Skt. words, pur, pur-am, pur-i, from pri, pi-par-mi (imply).)

πόλισμα, τό, (πολίω) the buildings of a city, a city, town, (Lat. urbs as opp. to civitas), sometimes = πόλις, sometimes different from it; of Ecbatana, Hdt. 1. 98, cf. 57; of Thebes, Aesch. Theb. 63, al.; of Troy, Soph. Ph. 1424; of Athens, Id. O. C. 1496; also in Ar. Av. 553, 1565; and in Prose, Thuc. 1. 13., 4. 54; of the Acropolis, Dicaearch. ap. Ath. 594 F.

II. the community, Soph. O. C. 1496.

πολισμάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Polyb. 1. 24, 12, etc.

πολισμός, ὁ, (πολίω) the building of a city, Dion. H. 1. 57, 59.

πολισσονόμος, on, (πόλις, νέμω) managing or ruling a city, ἀρχαί Aesch. Cho. 864; π. βιοτή a life of social order, Id. Pers. 853.

πολισσός, on, (σώζω) guarding a city or cities, h. Hom. 7. 2.

πολισσοῦχος, on, poet. for πολιοῦχος, θεοί Aesch. Theb. 69, 185, 271, Ag. 338.

II. dwelling in the city, λέως, βροτοί Id. Eum. 775, 883; πολισοῦχοι = πολῖται, Christod. Ecphr. 396.

πολιότης, ου, ὁ, (πολίω) founder of a city, a word rejected by Poll. 9. 6, but prob. to be restored (for πλείστοις) in Joseph. A. J. 18. 1, 5, cf. Strab. 296.

πολιό-άρχης, ου, ὁ, a civic magistrate, at Thessalonica, Act. Ap. 17. 6, cf. C. I. 1967; in Egypt, Epigr. Gr. 430. 7; πολιταρχος, Act. Poliorc. 26:—hence πολιταρχέω, C. I. l. c.

πολιτεία, Ion. —ῖη, ἡ, (πολιτεύω) the relation in which a citizen stands to the state, the condition and rights of a citizen, citizenship, Lat. civitas, Hdt. 9. 34, Thuc. 6. 104, etc.; πολιτεῖαν δοῦναι τι Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 6; π. ἐστί μοι ἐν πόλει Ib. 1. 2, 10.

2. the life of a citizen, one's daily life, Lat. ratio vitae civilis, Andoc. 21. 7, Dem. 399. 6; ἐν εἰρήνῃ καὶ πολιτείᾳ Dem. 494. 3:—later, generally, life, living, ἐν τῷ πῳ Polyb. 18. 26, 6.

3. as a concrete, the body of citizens, Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 31., 4. 13, 7.

II. the life and business of a statesman, government, administration, Ar. Eq. 219, Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 15, etc.; ἄγειν τὴν π. Thuc. 1. 127; ἄλλων τρόπον τῇ π. κέχρημαι, = πεπολιτεύμαι, Hyperid. Eux. 389; ἡ Κλεοφάντος π. Aeschin. 75. 3; v. sub προαίρεσις 3:—in a collective sense, the measures of a government, τῇ πολιτείᾳ καὶ τοῖς ψηφίσμασι Dem. 254. 18, cf. 314. 22.

III. civil polity, the condition or constitution of a state, Antipho 120. 40, Thuc. 2. 37, etc.; τὴν ἐλευθερίαν . . , μάλλον δὲ καὶ τὰς πολιτείας Dem. 246. 25:—a form of government, Plat. Rep. 562 A, etc.; ὁμοιοιοῦνται τρεῖς εἶναι π., τυραννὶς καὶ ὀλιγαρχία καὶ δημοκρατία, Aeschin. 1. 19, cf. Plat. Rep. 544 B, Arist. Pol. 4. 7, 1, etc.; ἥτις π. συμφέρη Lys. 171. 37; π. ἐστὶ τάξις ταῖς πόλεσι ἡ περὶ τὰς ἀρχάς Arist. Pol. 4. 1, 10, cf. 3. 1, 4. 3, 5.

2. esp. a well-ordered republican government, a commonwealth, Id. Eth. N. 8. 10, 1, Plat. P. 4. 8, 1, sq.; ὅταν δὲ τὸ πλῆθος πρὸς τὸ κοινὸν πολιτεύεται συμφέρον π. καλεῖται Ib. 3. 7, 3; of any government administered by the πολῖται whether few or many, a republic whether oligarchical or democratical, Ib. 4. 4, 19, cf. 30; τὴν ἀρίστην πολιτεύσασθαι πολιτεῖαν Ib. 4. 1, 4:—then,

3. generally, a free community, republic, Xen. Ath. 1, 1, etc.; ἀπιστον ταῖς πολ. ἡ τυραννὶς Dem. 10. 21; οὐ γὰρ ἀσφαλὲς ταῖς πολιτεῖαις αἱ πρὸς τοὺς τυραννοῦν . . ὁμιλίαι Id. 71. 8; τοὺς τὰς π. μετίσταντας εἰς ὀλιγαρχίαν Id. 106. 12; τὰς μὲν π. πολεμοῦσι τὰς δὲ μοναρχίας συγκαταστᾶσι Isocr. 67 A.—On the word, v. Plut. 2. 826 C-F.

πολιτεύμα, τό, (πολιτεύω) the business of government, an act of administration, Dem. 263. 1., 272. 19; more commonly in pl. measures of government, Plat. Legg. 945 D, Isocr. 156 A; τῶν τοιούτων π. οὐδὲν πολιτεύομαι Dem. 107. 16; ἐν τε τοῖς κατὰ τὴν πόλιν πολιτεύμασι καὶ ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλησποδίοις both in my home and foreign policy, Id. 263. 4.

II. the concrete of πολιτεία (III), the government, Arist. Pol. 3. 6, 1, 3. 7, 2: but also,

2. = πολιτεία III, Ib. 3. 13, 8., 4. 6, 8, etc.; οἱ ἐν π. the citizens, Ib. 5. 4, 2, cf. 5. 6, 7; τὸ τῆς δημοκρατίας π. Aeschin. 51, 12, cf. Polyb. 1. 13, 12, Ep. Philipp. 3. 20.

πολιτεύτέον, verb. Adj. one must govern, Cic. Att. 2. 6., 10. 1, etc.

πολιτευτής, οὗ, ὁ, a *statesman*, Artemid. i. 79, Eus., etc.

πολιτεύω, fut. — σω Thuc. i. 19, Xen.: — prose Verb. to be a *πολιτής*, live as a citizen or freeman, live in a free state, Thuc. 2. 46, 3. 34., 4. 114, Xen. An. 3. 2, 26; π. παρά τισι Id. Hell. 1. 5, 19: opp. to one who is under a monarchy, Polyb. 4. 76, 2; but this is more freq. as Dep., v. infr. B. 1.

2. to have a certain form of polity, conduct the government, π. κατ' ὀλιγαρχίαν Thuc. i. 19., 3. 62; π. ὡς περ εἰώθεον Id. 4. 130; π. κατὰ τὰ ἴδια κέρδη Id. 2. 65; πρὸς τὸ ἴδιον κέρδος Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 13; ἐλευθέρως τὰ πρὸς τὸ κοινὸν π. Thuc. 2. 37: — in Pass., of the state, to be governed, τὰς εὐ πολιτευομένας πόλεις Isocr. 123 A, cf. Plat. Rep. 427 A, etc.; ἀνευ ὁμονοίας οὐτ' ἂν πόλις εὐ πολιτευθείη Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 16; τὰ αὐτοῖς πεπολιτευμένα the measures of their administration, Dem. 17. 15, cf. 227. 27, Isocr. 356 B, etc.; v. κρίσις III. 3. in Pass. absol. to be created a citizen, τοὺς ἐπὶ Γέλωνος πολιτευθέντας Diod. 11. 72.

B. most commonly as Dep., fut. πολιτεύσομαι Ar. Eq. 1365, Xen. Ath. 3. 9: aor. med. ἐπολιτεύσαμην Andoc. 21. 10, Dem. 297. 7, but pass. ἐπολιτεύθην Thuc. 6. 92, Lys. 175. 29, Arist. 83 B, etc.: pf. πεπολιτεύμαι, Lys. 172. 5, Plat. Legg. 676 C, Dem. 176. 23, etc.: — like the Act. to be a free citizen, live as such, and sometimes little more than to live, common in Att. Prose (used also once by Eur., and twice by Ar.); π. μετὰ τινων Andoc. 21. 10; ἐν δημοκρατίᾳ Xen. Cyr. i. 1, 1, etc.; ἐν ἐλευθερίᾳ καὶ νόμοις εἶ ἴσον Dem. 132. 15; opp. to μετουκέω, Lys. 122. 7; ἐν εἰρήνῃ Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 22; ἀδίκως πρὸς σφᾶς αὐτοὺς π. Lys. 143. 36; λαὸς πολιτεύειν ἂν they would form a state, Eur. Fr. 21.

II. then, since all citizens were members of the governing body, to take part in the government, Thuc. 2. 15, Hyperid. Euxen. 376, Dem. 230. fin.: to meddle with politics, Plat. Rep. 561 D; opp. to ἰδιωτεῖν, Aeschin. 27. 32. 2. c. acc. to administer or govern, ἅπαντα Ar. Lys. 573; τὰ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς πολιτεύεσθαι Dem. 151. 4; ἃ καὶ πεποίηκα καὶ πεπολιτεύμαι Id. 226. fin.; τὰ βέλτιστα π. Id. 297. 7, cf. πολιτεύω 1; π. πόλεμον ἐκ πολέμου to make perpetual war the principle of government, Aeschin. 51. fin.: then, absol. to conduct the government, Ar. Eq. 1365, Lysias 174. 12, Dem. 26. 24, etc.; τοῖς ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ πεπολιτευμένοις Dem. 19. 4; οἱ πολιτευόμενοι the ministers, Id. 36. 27., 749. 7.

III. to have a certain form of government, Isocr. 31 D, Plat. Rep. 568 B, etc.; κατὰ τὰ πάτρια π. Decret. ap. Andoc. 11. 24; πόλις δριστα πολιτευομένη Plat. Rep. 462 D; οἱ τὴν ἀνίσον πολιτείαν πολιτευόμενοι, i. e. οἱ τύραννοι, Aeschin. 1. 24, cf. Plat. Legg. 676 B.

IV. in the Rom. times, to serve as decurion, C. I. 8610.

πολιτήνῃ, ἡ, Ion. for πολιτεία, Hdt.

πολιτής [ῆ], ου, ὁ, Ion. πολιότης (q. v.), a member of a city or state (πόλις), a citizen, freeman, Lat. civis (v. αστός), Il. 15. 558., 22. 429, Od. 7. 131, Pind. O. 5. 38, etc.; π. ἀγαθός, κακός Thuc. 3. 42, Plat. Gorg. 517 C; πόλεως πολιτής Antipho 138. 28, Andoc. 1. 26; ὡ γὰρ πατρίαν πολιταί Soph. Ant. 806; κακὸς π. Eur. Bacch. 271; π. ὀρίζεται τῷ μετέχειν κρίσεως καὶ ἀρχῆς Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 6. 2. also like Lat. civis, a fellowcitizen, Hdt., etc.; Κάδμου π. Aesch. Theb. 1; π. Ἀθηναίων Andoc. 18. 12; ὡμῶν Lys. 159. 7; ὅς Plat. Prot. 339 E; and by a Com. metaph., οἶνον π. ὦν κρατίστου Amphip. Incert. 1.

II. generally, belonging to, connected with one's city or country, θεοὶ πολιταί = πολιοῦχοι, Aesch. Theb. 253; π. δῆμος = ὁ τῆς πόλεως, Ar. Eccl. 574.

πολιτικός, ὁ, ὄν, (πολιότης) of, for, or relating to citizens, ἐύλογος Plat. Gorg. 452 E; οἶκος πολιτικός 19 A; αἱ πολ. λειτουργίαι, opp. to αἱ τῶν μετοίκων, Dem. 462. 14; π. κοινωνία, βίος Arist. Pol. i. 1, 1 and 5, 10; πολ. χώρα, Lat. ager publicus, Polyb. 6. 45, 3; παῖδες π., opp. to the sons of country-people, C. I. 5805. 6, cf. 1586. 29. 2. befitting a citizen, like a citizen, civic, civil, Lat. civilis, ἰσονομία Thuc. 3. 82; σχήμα π. τὸν λόγον Id. 8. 89; τιμαί, ἀρῶνες Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 24 and 26; π. ἀρετὴ Id. Lac. 10, 7; ἡ πολιτικωτάτῃ ἐπίβ. Id. 4, 5; τὰ πολιτικά civil affairs, opp. to τὰ πολεμικά, Id. Hier. 9, 5, cf. Eq. Mag. 2, 1; πολιτικωτέρα ἐγένετο ἡ δαλιγάρια more constitutional, Arist. Pol. 5. 6, 3; π. ἀρχή, opp. to δεσποτική, lb. i. 5, 6; observant of social order, Polyb. 34. 14, 2; so in Adv., πολιτικός ἔχειν to think, act like a citizen, in a constitutional manner, Lat. civiliter agere, Arist. 56 D; οὐδὲ κοινὸς οὐδὲ π. ἐβίωσαν Id. 72 B; οὐκ ἴσως οὐδὲ π. Dem. 151. 4; π. ἀρχεῖν, opp. to βασιλικῶς, Arist. Pol. i. 12, 1; to δεσποτικῶς, 7, 2, 7: — hence, b. civil, courteous, Polyb. 24. 5, 7: — Adv. civilly, courteously, πρῶς καὶ π. μεμφιμορεῖν Id. 18. 31, 7.

3. consisting of citizens, τὸ πολιτικόν, = οἱ πολῖται, the community, Hdt. 7. 103, Thuc. 8. 93: τὸ π. στρατεύμα, opp. to τὸ τῶν συμμάχων, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 19; or without στρατεύμα, lb. 5. 3, 35, etc.; αἱ π. δυνάμεις, opp. to ξένοι, μισθοφόροι, Aeschin. 67. 31, Dem. 306. 17; οἱ π. ἱππεῖς καὶ πεζοὶ Polyb. i. 9, 4. 4. living in a community, ἀνθρωπος φύσει π. (ῥῶν Arist. Pol. i. 2, 9, cf. 3. 6, 3, 3. 17, 1; πολιτικά δ' ἐστὶν, ἂν ἐν τι καὶ κοινὸν γίγνεται πάντων ἔργον Id. H. A. i. 1, 25: — also, fit for free government (cf. πολιτεία III. 2), Arist. Pol. 3. 17, 1 and 4, cf. 4. 9, 3. II. of or befitting a statesman, statesmanlike, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 14, Plat. Alc. i. 133 E: — ὁ πολιτικός, the statesman, title of a dialogue by Plato, cf. Arist. Pol. i. 1, 2, 3. i. 1, 3. 6: — Adv. — κῶς, so far as is required for a statesman, lb. 3. 2, 1.

III. belonging to the state or its administration, political, Lat. publicus, opp. to οικείος, Thuc. 2. 40, etc.; π. πράγματα Isocr. 64 B; πρίξεις Plat. Hipp. Ma. 281 C; ἡ π. τέχνη Id. Prot. 319 A; and ἡ πολιτικὴ (sub. τέχνη), the art of government, Id. Gorg. 521 D, etc.; but, ἡ π. ἐπιστήμη or ἡ π. alone, the science of politics, i. e. the principles of social relations and duties, etc., as opp. to ἡ ἠθικὴ (ethics, the science of individual duties), often in Plat., as Polit. 259 C, 303 E, cf. Arist. Rhet. i. 2, 7, Eth. N. 6. 8, 2: — τὰ πολιτικά, state-affairs, public matters, Thuc. 6. 15, 89, Plat., etc.; τὰ π. πράττειν to take part in the

government, Plat. Apol. 31 D, Gorg. 521 D; but, τὰ π. βλάπτειν to prejudice the weal of the state, Id. Rep. 407 D.

2. civil, municipal, opp. to natural or general, οὗ γὰρ ἐκ πολιτικῆς αἰτίας Dem. 584. 14.

IV. generally, having relation to public life, political, public, opp. to κατ' ἰδίαν, Thuc. 8. 89; so, π. τιμαί Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 24; λόγος Isocr. 319 C; τίς πολ. καὶ κοινὴ βοήθεια; Dem. 328. 6.

V. of language or style, suited to a citizen's common life, received (cf. notus civilis et proprius sermo of Suet.), τῶν ὀνομάτων τὰ π. Isocr. 190 E; cf. Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. pp. 6, 7; opp. to ποιητικός, Phryn. 53.

VI. Adv. — κῶς, v. supr. 1. 2.

πολίτις, ἰδος, fem. of πολίτης, Soph. El. 1227, Eur. El. 1335, Plat. Legg. 814 C, Arist. Pol. 3. 2, 3, etc.; v. sub Πολίσις.

πολιτισμός, ὁ, the administration of public affairs, Diog. L. 4. 39.

πολιτο-γράφω, to enrol as a citizen, τινα Diod. 11. 49; absol. to act as registrar, C. I. 4016—17: — Pass. to be admitted to citizenship, οἱ πολιτογραφηθέντες C. I. 3137. 54, cf. Polyb. 32. 17, 3, Diod. 11. 72, 86, etc.

πολιτογράφία, ἡ, enrolment as a citizen, Diod. 11. 86.

πολιτο-κάπηλος [ᾶ], ὁ, a jobber in public offices, Suid. s. v. Ζήνων.

πολιτοκοπέω, = δημοκοπέω Poll. 9. 26; in Plat. Com. Πεισ. 5, = λοιδορεῖν, κωμωδεῖν.

πολιτοκοπία, ἡ, = δημοκοπία, Sannyrion Γελ. 6.

πολιτο-κόπος, ον, = δημοκόπος, A. B. 57.

πολιτο-φθόρος, ον, hurtful to the citizens, Plat. Legg. 854 C.

πολιτο-φύλαξ [ῆ], ἄκος, ὁ, one who watches citizens: of π., in Larissa, the chief magistrates, Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 9., 5. 6, 6: — πολιτοφύλακες, to watch the citizens, whether of the magistracy or of an enemy's garrison, prob. 1. Polyb. 18. 22, 4, Aen. Poliorc. 1: — πολιτοφύλακία, ἡ, a watching of the citizens, Id. 22.

πολίχνη, ἡ, (πόλις) a small town, a rare dimin. form, Call. Del. 41, Plut. Timol. 11, etc., — but occurring in earlier writers as prop. n., Πολίχνη, Att. Πολίχνη, a city in Chios, Hdt. 6. 26; in Crete, Id. 7. 170, etc.; in Ionia, Thuc. 8. 14; etc.

πολίχνηον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Plat. Rep. 370 D, Isocr. 111 A, etc.

πολιώδης, ἐς, (πολιός, εἶδος) grayish, whitish, Luc. Alex. 60.

πολιώμα, τό, grayness, Eust. 565. 9.

πολιώσις, ἡ, a becoming gray, Arist. Color. 6, 16, Plut. 2. 364 B.

πολλ-αγόρασος, ον, = ὁ πολλὰ ἀνούμενος Pherecr. Περσ. 7.

πολλάκις [ᾶ], Ep. and Lyr. πολλάκι, used now and then by Trag. metri grat., but only in lyrics (Aesch. Theb. 227, Supp. 131, Soph. Ph. 1456), never in Prose, for in Hdt. πολλάκις is now restored, Dind. de Dial. Hdt. xlii: (πολλός, πολὺς): Adv.

I. of time, many times, often, oft, Il. 1. 396, etc.; π. καὶ οὐκ ἅπαξ Hdt. 7. 46; π. τοῦ μηνὸς often in the month, Xen. Cyr. i. 2, 9.

II. of Degree and Number, π. μυρία many tens of thousands, Plat. Legg. 810 D, cf. Theaet. 175 A; of Quantity, τὴν οὐσίαν π. τοσαύτην ἐποίησε Id. Rep. 330 B; of Size, multitudes, π. μέizon Plut. 2. 944 A.

2. τὸ π. mostly, for the most part, Pind. O. i. 51: very much, altogether, Theocr. i. 144., 2. 88.

III. in Att., after εἰ, ἐάν, ἂν, perhaps, perchance, Lat. si forte, σεισμός εἰ γένοιτο π. Ar. Eccl. 791; ἐάν τι πολλά π. πάθω Ib. 1105; and with ἀρα inserted, ἐάν ἀρα π. νυμφόληπτος γένομαι Plat. Phaedr. 238 D, cf. Phaedo 60 E, Dem. 883. 1; so, μὴ πολλάκι, Lat. ne forte, Hipp. V. C. 907, Thuc. 2. 13, Plat. Prot. 361 C, al.

πολλαπλασιάω, to multiply, ἀριθμοὶ πολλαπλασιασάντες ἀλλήλους Eucl. 7. 10; metaph., Polyb. 30. 4, 13, Diod. i. 1: — Pass., Arist. Phys. 6. 7, 2.

πολλαπλασιασμός, ὁ, multiplication, Plut. 2. 388 C, etc.

πολλαπλασι-επιμερής, ἐς, containing a number many times, with more than one aliquot part over (e.g. $\frac{1}{2}$ = 3 $\frac{1}{2}$), and πολλαπλασι-επιμέριος, ον, containing a number many times, with one aliquot part over (e.g. $\frac{1}{2}$ = 3 $\frac{1}{2}$), Nicom. Arithm. pp. 104, 101.

πολλαπλασιος, α, ον, (ος, ον Alcidas. p. 51 Bekk.); Ion. — πλῆσιος, η, ον, like διπλῆσιος, though the α is short, v. Dind. de Dial. Hdt. xxxiv: (πολύς) — many times as many, many times more or larger, Hdt. 3. 135., 8. 140, al.; π. πρὸς πολλασημέριον Arist. Metaph. 4. 15, 1.

2. πολλή, ἡ, . . . or ἥπερ . . . many times as many as . . . many times more or larger than . . . Hdt. 4. 50, Plat. Rep. 530 C; so c. gen., Hdt. 7. 48, Antipho 122. 15, Thuc. 4. 94, etc.: — Adv. — ῶς, Hipp. 455. 18, etc.; also neut. pl. as Adv., Xen. Cyr. i. 5, 9.

II. πολλὰ, ἀναλογία, in Arist. An. Post. i. 12, 7, is understood by some to be geometrical progression (as 2, 4, 8, 16, etc.); by others a series in which each term is the square of the one before (as 2, 4, 16, 256, etc.).

πολλαπλασιότης, ητος, ἡ, the being a multiple, Iambl. in Nicom. 52.

πολλαπλασιώσω, ἡ, multiplication, Plat. Rep. 525 E: — Pass., Hipp. Acut. 394, Arist. Top. 8. 14, 5.

πολλαπλασιῶν, ον, = πολλαπλάσιος, Polyb. 35. 4, 4, Plut. 2. 215 B. Adv. — ὥτως, Poll. 4. 164.

πολλαπλασιώσις, ἡ, multiplication, Plat. Rep. 587 E, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 11, Metaph. 13. 6, 2, al., — sometimes with v. l. πολλαπλασιόσις.

πολλαπλῆσιος, η, ον, Ion. for πολλαπλάσιος.

πολλαπλῶς, ἡ, ον, contr. — πλῶς, ἡ, οὖν, manifold, many times as long, βίος διπλῶς καὶ π. Plat. Tim. 75 B; ὄνομα πολλαπλῶν multi-compound, opp. to ἀπλοῦν, διπλοῦν, Arist. Poet. 21, 3.

II. metaph., ἀπρὸ διπλῶς καὶ π., like Lat. multiplex, i. e. not simple and straightforward, Plat. Rep. 397 E.

πολλάχῃ, Adv. many times, often, Hdt. i. 42., 6. 21; opp. to οὐδαμῇ, Xen. An. 7. 3, 12.

II. in divers manners, Aesch. Supp. 468; πολλά πολλαχῇ Soph. O. C. 1626; τῇ τε ἄλλῃ π., καὶ δὴ καὶ . . . Hdt. 6. 21, cf. Thuc. 8. 87; π. ἄλλῃ Plat. Theat. 179 C, etc.; πολλαίς καὶ π. Id. Rep. 538 D.

πολλαχόθεν, Adv. from many places or sides, Thuc. 6. 32, Lys. 105. 7, Plat. Legg. 842 C, etc. II. from many considerations, for many reasons, Thuc. 4. 6, Plat. Symp. 178 C.

πολλαχόθεν, Adv. in many places, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 30, Plut. Pomp. 24.

πολλαχόσε, Adv. towards many sides, into many parts or quarters, Thuc. 2. 47; c. gen., π. τῆς Ἀρκαδίας Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 16.

πολλαχού, Adv. in many places, τοῖσιν αὖ πολλοῦ δ' οὐ Eur. Hel. 588, cf. Plat. Symp. 209 E, Crat. 408 A; ἐμὸς λόγος Id. Prot. 329 C; π. ἀλλοῦ Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 30. 2. c. gen., π. τῆς γῆς Plat. Phaedo 111 A. II. = πολλαχῇ, many times, often, Hdt. 6. 122, etc.

πολλαχώς, Adv. in many ways, Isocr. 42 C, Dem. 601. 9, etc.; π. λέγεσθαι in many senses, Arist. Top. 2. 3, 1 sq., Pol. 3. 3, 4, al.

πολλο-δεκάκις [α], Adv. many tens of times, Ar. Pax 243.

πολλός, πολλόν, Ion. masc. and neut. for πολὺς, πολύ.

πολλοσταίος, α, on, after a long time, Eubul. Incert. 20.

πολλοσθημῖος, on, (μύριον) many times smaller, opp. to πολλαπλάσιος, Arist. Top. 4. 4, 12, Metaph. 4. 15, 1; πολλαπλάσιον ἢ π. τοῦ πρότερον Id. Pol. 5. 8, 10, cf. Luc. D. Deor. 1. 1:—τὸ π. an infinitely small part, Arist. Top. 4. 4, 10, and v. l. (for πολλοστὸν μύριον) in Thuc. 6. 86.

πολλοστος, ἡ, ὅν: (πολλός, πολὺς) one of many, Lat. multesimus, π. ὧν τῶν Συρακοσίων, Lat. unus e multis, i. e. one of the common sort at Syracuse, Isocr. 95 B. 2. smallest, least, Plat. Legg. 896 B; αἱ π. ἡδοναί Id. Philib. 44 E; τὸ π. μέρος Andoc. 20. 39, Xen. Mem. 4. 6, 7; π. μύριον Thuc. 6. 86; oft. with a negat., οὐδὲ π. μέρος Lys. 144. 9, Isac. de Cleon. hered. 42 (34), etc.:—in Arithm., a fraction with a large denominator:—c. dat., τὰ π. σκληρότητι the least hard, Plat. Philib. 44 E:—Adv., δευτέρως καὶ πολλοστώς in a very small degree, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 5, 11, cf. Dion. H. de Rhet. 11. 9. 3. of time, πολλοστώ ἔτει in the last of many years, i. e. after many years, Cratin. Jun. Xeir. 1; πολλοστώ χρόνῳ after a very long time, Ar. Pax 559, Dem. 761. 21, Menand. Misoγ. 9. II. in Hellenist. Gr. = πολὺς, πολλοστώς ἔργον one that has done a great deal, opp. to ὀλιγοστώς, LXX (2 Regg. 23. 20).

πολλότης, ἡ, ὅν, numerousness, Damasc. in Wolf Anecd. 3. 228.

πολλύννομαι, Pass. to be multiplied, Phot.

πολο-γράφια, ἡ, a description of the heavens, Hipp. 1285. 53: a treatise by Democritus bore this title, Diog. L. 9. 48.

πόλος, ὁ, (πέλος, πέλομαι, πολεῖν) a pivot or hinge on which anything turns, an axis: 1. the axis of the sphere, γῆν εἰλουμένην περὶ τὸν διὰ παντὸς πόλον τεταμένον Plat. Tim. 40 B; ὁ ἄνω, ὁ κάτω π. the upper, lower end or pole of this axis, Arist. Cael. 2. 12 sq., Meteor. 2. 5, 12; π. ἀρκτικός, ἀνταρκτικός Id. Mund. 2. 5; π. ἀρκτικός, νότιος Ptol.; also called ὁ φανερὸς καὶ ὁ ἀφανής, Arist. Cael. 2. 14; π. τοῦ ὀριζήσαντος the zenith, Eucl.:—hence, the pole-star, Eratosth. Catast. 2, cf. Herm. Eur. Ion p. xix. 2. the sphere which revolves on this axis, i. e. the vault of heaven, the sky or firmament, Lat. polus, Aesch. Pr. 430, Eur. Fr. 836. 11; ἀστέρων π. Id. Or. 1685; τὸ τοῦ π. ἀπαντὸς ἡμισφαίριον Alex. Incert. 1. 7, cf. Ar. Av. 179 sq.; ψυχὴ δ' αἰθέριον κατέχει πόλον C. I. 3026. 3. the orbit of a star, Plat. Epin. 986 C, Anth. P. append. 27. 4. the crown of the head, Hesych.; or the whole head, Poll. 2. 99. II. land turned up with the plough, Xen. Occ. 18, 8. III. a spring on the axle-tree, to bear the body of the carriage, Diod. 18. 27. IV. a concave dial (called πόλος from being shaped like the vault of heaven), on which the shadow was cast by the γνῶμων, Hdt. 2. 109, Ar. Fr. 210, Luc. Lexiph. 4, Anth. P. 14. 139, Ath. 207 F, Suid. s. v. Ἀναγμάνδρος.

πολτάριον, τό, Dim. of πόλτος, a little porridge, poor bad porridge, Diosc. 2. 114; πολταρίδιον, Galen.; πολτίον, Gloss.:—cf. πόλφος.

πολτο-ποιεῖμαι, Pass. to be made into porridge, Diosc. 2. 128.

πόλτος, ὁ, porridge, Lat. puls, pulvis, Alcman 63, Epich. 11 Ahr., Plut. 2. 201 C, etc.: cf. πόλφος.

πολτώδης, es, (εἶδος) porridge-like, Erotian.

πολυάγαπτος, on, much-beloved, Hesych.

πολυάγκιστρος, on, with many hooks, Opp. H. 3. 78. II. πολυ-άγκιστρον, τό, a night-line, Arist. H. A. 4. 7. 14, 9. 37, 9.

πολυαγής, es, rarer form for πολυαγρος, Opp. C. 1. 88.

πολυαγρία, ἡ, a catching much game, Poll. 5. 12.

πολυαγρος, on, (ἀγρος) catching much game, Anth. P. 6. 184.

πολυαγρηνος, on, very unskilful, Eccl.

πολυάδελφος, on, with many brothers, Schol. Soph. Ant. 1, Poll. 6. 171.

πολυαῖς, es, (ἄημα) blowing hard, αὔραι Q. Sm. 1. 253.

πολυάθλος, on, conquering in many contests, Luc. D. Deor. 10. 1.

πολυαῖος, on, abounding in goats, Anth. P. 9. 744; πολυαῖς, Hesych.

πολυαῖκος, on, = πολυαῖς, Schol. Eur. Med. 10.

πολυαῖματος, on, full of blood, Emped. ap. Plut. 2. 683 E, Ath. 301 F.

πολυαῖμος, on, full of blood, of a full habit, Arist. H. A. 3. 4, 15, P. 3. 6, 6, and often in Hipp.:—πολυαῖμῳ, to have much blood, Arist. P. A. 2. 2, 10, G. A. 4. 1, 28:—πολυαῖμία, ἡ, fulness of blood, Ib. 13. 6, 9.

πολυαῖμων, on, gen. onos, bloody, Aesch. Supp. 840.

πολυαῖνενος, on, = sq., Eur. Heracl. 761.

πολυαῖνος, on, (αἰνῶ) much-praised, Homeric epith. of Ulysses, Il. 9. 673., 10. 544., 11. 430, Od. 12. 184.—But Buttm., Lexil. s. v. αἶνος 2, follows the second expl. given by Hesych., viz. πολὺμνος, not exactly talkative (which would rather suit Nestor), but full of wise speech and lore (cf. αἰνέω 1, αἶνος 1).

πολυαῖξ [α], ἱκος, (ἀίσσω) much-rushing, impetuous, furious, πόλεμος

Il. 1. 165, Od. 11. 314; κάματος π. weariness caused by impetuosity in fight, Il. 5. 811.

πολυάκανθος, ἡ, a peculiar kind of thorn, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 3.

πολυαλγής, es, very painful, Orph. H. 66. 2, Or. Sib. 4. 9.

πολυάλλητος, on, feeling much pain, Schol. Soph. Aj. 973.

πολυαλδής, es, (ἀλδαῖω) much-nourishing, Q. Sm. 2. 658.

πολυαλθής, es, (ἀλθεω) curing many diseases, Diosc. 3. 163.

πολυαλφής, es, (ἀλφάνω) fetching a high price, Nonn. D. 37. 715.

πολυαλφίτος, on, yielding much meal, κρήβη Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 2.

πολυάμμος, on, abounding in sand, sandy, Hesych.

πολυάμπελος, on, with many vines, Scholl. Il. 2. 507, etc.

πολυάναγνωσία, ἡ, much reading, much learning, Ath. 654 A.

πολυανάλωτος, on, causing much expense, E. M. 750. 48.

πολυάνδρωτος, to be full of men, to be populous, ὅχλοις π. αἱ πόλεις Thuc. 6. 17, cf. Strab. 383:—as Dep. πολυάνδρῳμαι, Diod. Excerpt. 547. 75, Ael. N. A. 5. 13.

πολυάνδρῖα, ἡ, populousness, Synes. 275 C, Themist. 74 C.

πολυάνδριος, on, of or connected with many men, τὸ π. κακὸν μεταδίδκειν, i. e. prostitution, Philo 1. 568. II. as Subst., πολυ-άνδριον, τό, a place where many people assemble, Plut. 2. 823 E. 2. a place where many people are buried, Dion. H. 1. 14, Strab., etc.

πολυάνδρος, on, (άνθρωπ) of places, with many men, full of men, Aesch. Pers. 73, 899. 2. of persons, many, numerous, Ib. 533, Ag. 693. II. γυνή π. wife of many husbands, Nonn. Jo. 4. 16.

πολυάνθεμος, on, (άνθεμον) rich in flowers, blooming, μίτραι Anacr. 65; ὦραι Pind. O. 13. 23.

πολυανθής, es, (άνθη) much-blossoming, blooming, ὕλη Od. 14. 353; ἔαρ H. Hom. 18. 17; πτερύγων χορὴν Mosch. 2. 59; also in late Prose, Diod. Fr. p. 644. 49:—poët. fcm. πολυάνθεα Nic. Th. 877.

πολυάνθος, on, = ἱερεῖα, Orph. H. 50. 7.

πολυάνθρας, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, rich in coal, Schol. Ar. Ach. 34.

πολυανθρωπία, ἡ, to be populous, prob. 1. in Joseph. A. J. 1. 4, 1.

πολυανθρωπία, ἡ, a large population, multitude of people, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 16, Vect. 4. 49, Arist. Pol. 7. 4, 13, al.

πολυανθρωπος, on, full of people, populous, Hipp. Art. 834, Thuc. 1. 24., 6. 3, Arist. Pol. 7. 4, 6, al.; —ανθρωπότερος, —τατος Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 5, Thuc. 2. 54. II. much-frequented, crowded, πανήγυρις Luc. Peregr. 1.

πολυάνθρωπος, on, numerous, ἔθνος Polyb. 3. 37, 11, al.

πολυάντυς, ὁ, ἡ, having many circumferences, Paul. Sil. Ambo 198.

πολυανώδυνος, on, with much anodyne power, Diosc. Noth. 4. 79.

πολυάνωρ [α], ὁρος, ὁ, ἡ, with many men, much-frequented, ὄρονος Eur. I. T. 1282; πόλις Ar. Av. 1313. II. γυνή π. wife of many husbands, Aesch. Ag. 62; cf. πολυάνδρος II.

πολυάρατος, on, v. πολυάρητος.

πολυάργυρος, on, rich in silver, πολυαργυρώτατοι, of the Lydians, Hdt. 5. 49; of places, Diod. 5. 36; οἰκοί Plut. Comp. Lys. c. Sull. 3.

πολυ-άρετος, on, of much virtue, Basil.

πολυάρητος, on, (ὑπάρμαι) much-wished-for, much-desired, ἡ τίς οἱ εὐδαίμων π. θεὸς ἦλθεν Od. 6. 280, cf. 19. 404, h. Cer. 220; in Att. Prose, τὴν πολυάρητον σοφίαν Plat. Theat. 165 C. [αἱ Ἴων., αἱ Ἀττ.]

πολυάρημος, on, numerous, manifold, Callicrat. ap. Stob. 485. 36; δύναμις Diod. 14. 25.

πολυαρκής, es, (ἀρκέω) much-helpful, supplying many wants, πολυαρκέστατος ποταμός Hdt. 4. 53; γῆ Dion. H. 1. 36; —εσάτη πόλις Plut. Alex. 26:—τὸ π. durability, Luc. Nectom. 15. Adv. —κως, Hesych.

πολυάρκης, vos, ὁ, ἡ, with many nets, ἀγρος Opp. C. 4. 10.

πολυάρματος, on, with many chariots, Soph. Ant. 149.

πολυαρμόνιος, on, many-toned, ὄργανα Plat. Rep. 399 D.

πολύαρνος, on, with many lambs or sheep, rich in flocks, heterocl. dat. πολυάρνῃ Il. 2. 106; v. πολυάρηνος.

πολυάρηνος, on, with many fields, Hesych.

πολυαρχία, ἡ, the government of many, Thuc. 6. 72, Xen. An. 6. 1, 18, Plut., etc.:—πολυαρχέομαι, Eus. P. E. 10 B.

πολυαρχιον, τό, name of a plaster, Galen.

πολύαρχος, on, ruling over many, Comut. N. D. 35; τὸ π., Greg. Naz.

πολυάστερος, on, poët. for πολυάστρος, Manetho 4. 26:—gen. πολυάστερος (as if from —άστηρ), Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 125 D.

πολυαστράγαλος, on, with many joints, μαστίς π. = ἀστραγαλότη, Anth. P. 6. 234.

πολυάστρος, on, with many stars, starry, Eur. Ion 870.

πολυάσχος, on, very busy, μαθηματικῇ Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 25.

πολυαυγής, es, very radiant, Eus. Laud. Const. 616 C.

πολυαυλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, with many furrrows, πέδιον π., opp. to ὀλιγαυλαξ, Anth. P. 6. 238; Αἰγυπτῶν Or. Sib. 4. 72.

πολυαυτής, es, much-grown, strong, large, Nic. Th. 73, 596.

πολυαύχενος, on, (αὐχὴν) with many necks, Anth. Plan. 92:—also πολυαύχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, Geop. 19. 22.

πολυάφορμος, on, with abundant materials, Eust. 5. 4.

πολυάχης, es, very grievous, λυμός Q. Sm. 10. 38.

πολυάχθος, on, with much chaff, Theophr. C. P. 4. 11, 4.

πολυβάδιστος, on, = πολύβατος, Schol. Opp. H. 1. 633., 5. 60.

πολυβάθης, es, very deep, Schol. Opp. H. 1. 633., 5. 60.

πολυβάρβαρος, on, very barbarous, ἔθνος Or. Sib. 3. 520.

πολυβάτος, on, much-trodden, Pind. Fr. 45.

πολυβάφης, es, much-dipped, of drowned men, but v. ἀλιβαφής.

πολυβέλεμος, on, with many missiles, Hesych.

πολυβενθής, es, very deep, ἄλς Od. 4. 406; λιμὴν Il. 1. 432, Od. 10. 125., 16. 324.

πολυβήματος, on, taking many sleeps, Hesych. s. v. πολυσκάρμοιο.

πολύβιβλος, *on*, of or in many books, *ιστορία* Ath. 249 A.
 πολύβιος, *on*, with much life or vigour, Eust. 916. 21.
 πολυβλήβης, *és*, very hurtful, Schol. Il. 14. 271, etc. II. pass.
 easily hurt, Plut. 2. 1090 B.
 πολυβλαστής, *és*, shooting vigorously, prob. I. Theophr. C. P. 3. 19, 2.
 πολυβλαστία, *ή*, vigorous shooting, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 5, etc.
 πολυβλέφρος, *on*, with many eyelids, Nonn. D. 20. 65.
 πολυβλής, *ήτος*, *ό*, *ή*, having struck many, Apoll. Lex. Hom.
 πολυβόεος, *on*, covered with many oxhides: *Ερ. fem. πολυβύβεια* Q. Sm. 3. 329.
 πολυβοήσια, *ή*, f. l. for περιβοήσια, Artemid. 2. 31.
 πολυβόητος, *on*, much-talked-of, Schol. Aesch. Supp. 532: much-sounding, Schol. Eur. Alc. 918.
 πολυβόλος, *on*, throwing many missiles, Math. Vett. 73.
 πολυβόρος, *on*, much-devouring, voracious, Plat. Criti. 115 A; opp. to πολυπότης, Hipp. Aër. 282.
 πολυβόσκος, *on*, (βόσκα) much-nourishing, γαῖα Pind. O. 7. 114.
 πολυβότανος, *on*, abounding in herbs, Eust. 1624. 10.
 πολυβύτερα, *ή*, fem. of the supposed πολυβοτήρ: (βόσκα):—much or all nourishing, Hom., and Hes., in Ep. form πολυβύτερα, as epith. of χθών; in Il. 11. 770 also of Ἀχαιΐς.
 πολυβότος, *on*, (βόσκα) much-nourishing, αἰὼν Βροτῶν Aesch. Theb. 774.
 II. having much pasture, γῆ Dion. H. 1. 37.
 πολυβότρυν, *vos*, *ό*, *ή*, abounding in grapes, of places, Hes. Fr. 19. 2, Simon. 19; ἀμπελος Eur. Bacch. 651.
 πολυβούλος, *on*, much-counselling, exceeding wise, Ἀθήνη Il. 5. 602, Od. 16. 282; γνῶμα Pind. l. 4. 122 (3. 90).
 πολυβούτης, *on*, *ό*, (βούς) rich in oxen, ἄνδρες .. πολύβρητες, πολυβούται Il. 9. 154, 296, cf. Hes. Fr. 39. 3.
 πολυβρόμος, *on*, (βρέμω) loud-roaring, Schol. Il. 13. 41.
 πολυβρόχος, *on*, (βρέχω) much-moistened, Diosc. 1. 186. II.
 (βρόχος) with many nooses, Eur. H. F. 1035.
 πολυβρώματος, *on*, composed of many meats, Schol. Opp. H. 2. 221.
 πολυβρωτός, *on*, devoured, mangled, μέλεα, of Actaeon, Nonn. D. 5. 502.
 πολυβύθος, *on*, = πολυβενθής, Philo 1. 6.
 πολυβύρρος, *on*, of or with many hides or skins, Schol. Ap. Rh. 3. 1230.
 πολυβύλαξ, *akos*, *ό*, *ή*, = sq., Auct. Cyp. ap. Ath. 334 D.
 πολυβύβαλος, *on*, with large clouds, fruitful, like ἐπιβάλας, Eur. Fr. 231.
 πολυβύβωμος, *on*, with many altars, Call. Del. 266.
 πολυβύβωτος, *on*, in Cratin. Σερφ. 6, prob. from βόσκα, many-feeding, fertile, as ironical epith. of the barren island of Seriphus.
 πολυγάθης, *és*, Dor. for πολυγηθής.
 πολυγάλακτος, *on*, with much milk, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 37; poet. Sup. πολυγαλακτοτάτη Anth. P. 9. 224.
 πολυγάλον, τό, (γάλα) a plant, polygala, milk-wort, Diosc. 4. 142.
 πολυγάμος, *on*, often-married, or, living in polygamy, Poll. 3. 48:—πολυγάμω, to live in polygamy; and πολυγάμια, *ή*, polygamy, Eccl. πολυγάμω, *ό*, *ή*, much-laughing, Plut. 2. 552 A.
 πολυγένειος, *on*, large-bearded, Gloss.
 πολυγενής, *és*, (γενέσθαι) of many families, Poll. 6. 171., 9. 21.
 πολυγηθής, Dor. -γάθης, *és*, (γηθέω) much-cheering, delightful, glad-some, Ὀραι Il. 21. 450; Διώνυσος Hes. Th. 941, Op. 612, cf. Pind. Fr. 5. 5; Διὸς εὐναί Pind. P. 2. 51; ὄρχημῶς Anth. P. 9. 189, etc.
 πολυγηραός, *on*, contr. -γήρω, *on*, very old, Asius 1, Plat. Ax. 367 B.
 πολυγηρία, *ή*, great age, Byz.
 πολυγλαγγής, *és*, (γλάγος) = πολυγάλακτος, Arat. 1100, Nonn. D. 9. 176.
 πολυγλευκος, *on*, abounding in must, βότρυν Anth. P. 6. 238.
 πολυγλήνος, *on*, many-eyed, Anth. P. 5. 262, Nonn. D. 3. 272. II.
 with many meshes, σαγήνη Opp. C. 1. 157.
 πολυγλύφης, *és*, (γλύφω) much-carved, Nonn. D. 3. 136, etc.
 πολυγλωσσία, *ή*, variety of tongues, Cyrill.
 πολυγλώσσος, Att. -ττος, *on*, many-tongued, δρῦς π. the vocal (oracular) oak of Dodona, Soph. Tr. 1163; π. βόη an oft-repeated or loud-voiced cry, Id. El. 641, 798. II. speaking many tongues or languages, Lyc. 1377, Luc. Jup. Tr. 13.
 πολυγλώχιν, *ivos*, *ό*, *ή*, many-barbed, Dion. P. 476, App. Civ. 5. 82:—Nic. Th. 36 has it of a stag's antler.
 πολυγυμπίτος, *on*, much-bent, much-twisting, μυχοί Pind. O. 3. 49; λαβύρινθος Anth. P. 9. 191: curling, frizzled, σέλιον Theocr. 7. 68.
 πολυγνομσύνη, *ή*, depth of knowledge, Poll. 4. 22.
 πολυγνώμων, *on*, very sagacious, Plat. Phaedr. 275 A, Dio C. 76. 16: sententious, Philostr. 502. Adv. -μόνως, Poll. 2. 23.
 πολυγνώριστος, *on*, easy to be recognised, Eust. 1421. 48.
 πολυγνώστος, *on*, = sq., Tzetz., etc.
 πολυγνώτος, *on*, well-known, Pind. N. 10. 70.
 πολυγμόφος, *on*, with many nails, well-bolted, νῆες Hes. Op. 658, cf. Aesch. Pers. 72.—Also πολυγμόφωτος, *on*, Eust. 174. 12.
 πολυγνόαντον, τό, (γύνω II) knot-grass, Diosc. 4. 6.
 πολυγονέομαι, Pass. to multiply, spread, νόσος Luc. Nigr. 38:—so in Act., of animals, Greg. Nyss.
 πολυγονία, *ή*, fecundity, Plat. Prot. 321 B, Arist. H. A. 6. 37, 4. 9.40.7.
 πολυγονο-εἰδής, τό, synonym for κληματίς, in Diosc. 4. 7.
 πολύγονον, τό, an herb, π. ἄρρεν Polygonum aviculare, π. θήλυ, perhaps Hippuris vulgaris, Diosc. 4. 4 sq., ubi v. Sprengel.
 πολύγονος, *on*, producing many of a birth, prolific, opp. to ὀλιγόγονος, of animals, Hdt. 3. 108, Hipp. Aër. 291, Aesch. Supp. 691, Arist., etc.
 II. of the Nile, much-producing, fertilising, Theophr. ap. Ath. 41 E, Diod. 1. 10.—Ep. πολύγονος, Opp. C. 3. 518, Nic. Al. 264.
 πολύγονους, *on*, many-jointed, ὄναυς Nic. Th. 872.

πολυγράμματος, *on*, marked with many letters, = στιγματίας Ar. Fr. 43.
 II. of great knowledge, very learned, Plut. 2. 1121 F, etc.
 πολύγραμμος, *on*, (γραμμή) marked with many stripes, Arist. Fr. 282.
 πολύγραος, *on*, (γρῶν) eating much, Hipp. in Galen. Lex.
 πολυγράφια, *ή*, a writing much, Diog. L. 10. 26.
 πολυγράφος, *on*, writing much, Sup. πολυγραφώτατος, Diog. L. 10. 26, Cic. Att. 13. 18.
 πολυγύμναστος, *on*, exercised or experienced by many, κακόν Luc. Tox. 14.
 πολυγύναιος, *ό*, (γυνή) having many wives, Ath. 556 F: so, πολυγύνης, *on*, *ό*, Poll. 6. 171; nom. pl. πολυγύναικες Strab. 835.
 πολύγυρος, *on*, with many windings, Jo. Chrys.
 πολυγώνιος, *on*, = sq., Theophr. Sens. 66, Poll. 4. 161.
 πολυγωνο-εἰδής, *és*, like a polygon, Arist. Probl. 15. 6, 4.
 πολύγωνος, *on*, polygonal, Arist. de Sens. 4, 23, Plut. 2. 1121 C.
 πολυδάφρ, *eros*, *ό*, *ή*, having many brothers-in-law, Arcad. 20. 12.
 πολυδαίδαλος, *on*, much or highly wrought, richly dight, chiefly of metal work, θῶρηξ, ἀσπίς, ὄρμος Il. 3. 358., 11. 32, Od. 18. 295, etc.; χρυσῶς Od. 13. 11; κλισμὸς Il. 24. 597; θάλαμος Od. 6. 15; of embroidery, Hes. Op. 64. II. act. working with great art or skill, very skilful, Il. 23. 743, Anth. Plan. So.
 πολυδαίμων, *on*, having many deities, dub. I. Orph. H. 17. 11 (where Ruhnke. πολυδέγμων).
 πολυδαισία, *ή*, an eating much, Suid. s. v. Ἀπίκιος; cf. πολυποσία.
 πολυδάκρυτος, *on*, = sq. 1, μάχης πολυδακρύον Il. 17. 192; Ἀρης Tyrtae. 8. 7; Ἀΐδης Eur. Il. F. 426; ψυχῇ Ap. Rh. 2. 916: cf. πολυδάκρυτος, πολυδάκρυς, ὅς, *ό*, *ή*, (δάκρυ) of or with many tears: hence, I. much-weep, tearful, sad, Ἀρης, πόλεμος, ὑσμίνη Il. 3. 132, 165., 17. 544; ἰαχῇ, γόος Aesch. Pers. 939, Cho. 449; π. ἰδὸνῃ Eur. El. 126. II. of persons, much-weeping, Id. Phoen. 366, Ar. Av. 212.
 πολυδάκρυτος, *on*, much wept or lamented, παῖς Il. 24. 620. 2. very lamentable, tearful, γόος Od. 19. 213, 251, Ar. Thesm. 1041; πένθη Aesch. Cho. 334. II. act. much-weeping, Eur. Hec. 650, Tro. 1105. [v. for in Il. 17. 192, Eur. H. F. 427, πολυδάκρυς is now restored.]
 πολυδακτύλος, *on*, many-toed, Arist. H. A. 2. 1. 30, P. A. 2. 16, 7, al.
 πολυδαμνός, *on*, (δαμῶν) taming much, Hesych.
 πολυδαπάνος, *on*, causing great expense or outlay, ἰρά Hdt. 2. 137; τράπεζα Xen. Lac. 5, 3. II. of a person, expensive, extravagant, Id. Apol. 19.
 πολυδαφνός, *on*, with many laurels, cited from Schol. Hes.
 πολυδέγμων, *on*, gen. ονος, (δέχομαι) containing or receiving much, Lyc. 700. II. πολυδέγμων, *ό*, like πολυδαίμων, a name of Hades, h. Hom. Cer. 17. 31, etc., ubi v. Ruhnke.; cf. πολυδαίμων.
 πολυδεής, *és*, (δέομαι) wanting much, Max. Tyr. 21. 4.
 πολυδειμάτος, *on*, much-affrighting, Or. Sib. 5. 95.
 πολυδεῖρας, *ados*, *ό*, *ή*, (δεῖρη) many-necked, ὕδρη Q. Sm. 6. 212: mostly of mountains, with many ridges or chains, Ὀλυμπος Il. 1. 499., 5. 754:—later, πολυδεῖρος, *on*, Nonn. D. 25. 199.
 πολυδέκτης, *on*, *ό*, the Allreceiver, i.e. Hades, h. Hom. Cer. 9; cf. πολυδέγμων II.
 πολυδένδρος, *on*, with many trees, abounding in trees, of a country, Strab. 826; heterocl. dat. pl. πολυδένδρῃσι Eur. Bacch. 560.
 πολυδένδρεος, *on*, Ep. for foreg., ἀγρός, κῆπος Od. 4. 737., 23. 139.
 πολυδερκής, *és*, much-seeing, far-seeing, Ἥως Hes. Th. 451; φῶς 755. Cf. πολυδερκής.
 πολυδερμος, *on*, = πολύρριμος, E. M. 395. 56.
 πολυδέσμος, *on*, fastened with many bonds, strong-bound, ἐπὶ σχεδῆς πολυδέσμου Od. 5. 33, 338.
 πολυδέτος, *on*, = πολυδέσμος, cited from Eus. H. E.
 πολυδευκής, *és*, a word subject to the same remarks as ἀδευκής. It first occurs as a pr. n. (with changed accent) Πολυδεύκης, *eos*, *ό*, prob. = ὁ πολλὴν δέξαν ἔχων, Pollux, one of the Dioscuri, son of Leda, brother of Castor, celebrated in the old legends as πῦρ ἀγαθός, Il. 3. 237, Od. 11. 300:—as an Adj., πολυδευκέα φωνήν is v. l. for πολυγχεῖα in Od. 19. 521,—a reading noticed by Ael. N. A. 5. 38, who expl. it by τῇν ποικίλως μεμιμημένην (sc. φωνήν), and Hesych. who expl. it πολ-λοῖς οἰκνύαν: the word occurs also in Nic. Th. 209 (πολυδευκέα μορφήν, with v. l. -δερκέα), and 625 (ἐλγχρῶσον π.), where the Schol. expl. it by τὰ ὅ γλυκέος; v. sub ἀδευκής.
 Πολυδεύκιον, τό, Com. Dim. of Πολυδεύκης, Luc. D. Mort. 1. 3.
 πολυδῆμος, *on*, populous, Poll. 9. 21.
 πολυδημῶδης, *és*, (εἶδος) = foreg., Diog. L. 7. 14.
 πολυδήνης, *es*, (δῆνεα) = πολύβουλος, πολύμητις, Hesych.
 πολύδηρις, *ό*, *ή*, = sq., Parmenid. ap. Diog. L. 9. 22.
 πολυδήριτος, *on*, much-contested, Opp. H. 5. 328.
 πολυδιάφθορος, *on*, much-destroying, Schol. Il. 4. 171.
 πολυδίκειω, to be engaged in many suits, to be litigious, Plat. Legg. 938 B.
 πολυδίκος, *on*, having many lawsuits, litigious, Strab. 709.
 πολυδίνης, *és*, much-whirling, Opp. H. 4. 485, Anth. P. 6. 39.
 πολυδίνητος, *on*, much-whirled, Dion. P. 407.
 πολυδισέκτης, *on*, much-divided, πνεῦμα Secund. Sentent.
 πολυδίψιος, *on*, (δίψα) very thirsty, of ill-watered countries, π. Ἄργος Il. 4. 171. Ath. 433 E and Strab. 370 expl. it by πολυπόθητος, much thirsted after by the absent Greeks; and Strab. also suggests πολυδίψιος (from ἔψω), very destructive, on the ground that Argos was not poor of water.—forgetting the legend that it was so, till Ἄργος ἀνυδρὸν ἐν Δαναοῖς ποίησεν ἐνυδρὸν (Hes. Fr. 58).
 πολυδίψος, *on*, making very thirsty, Xenocr. 25, Oribas. p. 20 Matth.
 πολυδόναξ, *akos*, *ό*, *ή*, with many reeds or pipes, Jo. Chrys.

πολυδότης, *ov*, much-lashed, Planud. *Ov. Met.* 15. 396.
 πολυδόνος, *ov*, much-driven, *πλάνη* Aesch. *Pr.* 788; cf. *ἀλιδόνος*.
 πολυδόξαστος, *ov*, much-famed, Schol. *Pind. O.* 6. 120.
 πολυδοξία, *η*, diversity of opinions, Damasc. in *Phot. Bibl.* 337. 38.
 πολυδοξος, *ov*, having various opinions, Stob. *Ecl.* 2. 82; *διδαχαί π.*
 Anth. *P.* append. 217. II. very famous, Timon ap. *Diog. L.* 9. 23.
 πολιδουλλία, *η*, abundance of slaves, Poll. 3. 80.
 πολιδουλος, *ov*, having many slaves, Poll. 3. 80., 6. 171.
 πολυδράστεια, *η*, (*δράω*) she that affects much, Cornut. *N. D.* 13.
 πολυδριον, τό, Dim. of πόλις, A. B. 857, Hesych.
 πολυδρομος, *ov*, much-wandering or rapid, *φύγη* Aesch. *Supp.* 737.
 πολυδροσος, *ov*, very dewy, of wine, Anth. *P.* 5. 134.
 πολυδρύμος, *ov*, with many woods, Rhian, ap. *Steph. B. s. v.* Μελαινάι.
 πολεδύνάμος, *ov*, with many powers or faculties, Stob. *Ecl.* 1. 840, Eccl.
 πολυδωρία, *η*, open-handedness, Xen. *Cyr.* 8. 2, 7, Poll. 3. 118.
 πολυδωρος, *ov*, richly dowered, *ἀλοχος* Il. 6. 394, *Od.* 24. 294, etc.
 πολυδενος, *ov*, with rich dowry, Hesych.
 πολυέδρος, *ov*, with many bases, polyhedral, *Plut. Pericl.* 13.
 πολυεθνής, *ἐς*, many-peopled: numerous, *Orph. H.* 77. 11, etc.
 πολυεΐδεια, *v. l.* for πολυεΐδία.
 πολυεΐδημον, *ov*, knowing much, *Sext. Emp. M.* 1. 63.
 πολυεΐδης, *ἐς*, of many kinds, πολυεΐδη φθέγγεσθαι to utter cries of
 divers kinds, *Thuc.* 7. 71; opp. to *μονοεΐδης* *Plat. Rep.* 612 A; to
 ἀπλοῦς, *Id. Phaedr.* 238 A; τὸ δεινὸν . . καὶ π. θέρμα *Id. Rep.* 590 A,
 cf. *Phaedo* 80 B; τὸ π. = πολυεΐδία, *Arist. Color.* 3. 1. Adv. -δῶς,
Dion. H. de Comp. 26.
 πολυεΐδία, *η*, diversity of kind, *Plat. Rep.* 580 D, *Clem. Al.* 163, 800.
 πολυεΐλητος, *ov*, much convoluted, *Ruf. Eph.* p. 61.
 πολυεΐμων, *ov*, of many garments, *Dionys.* in *Bruck Anal.* 2. 254.
 πολυεΐλαιος, *ov*, yielding much oil, *Len. Vect.* 5. 3.
 πολυέλεος, *ov*, very merciful, *LXX (Ex. 34. 6, Num. 14. 8, al.)*.
 πολυέλκτος, *ov*, much convoluted, *ἐντροπον* *Galen.*; πολ. ἀδὸν the
 pleasure of the mazy dance, *Eur. Phoen.* 314; π. χορείη *Nonn. D.* 21. 183.
 πολυελαΐς, *ικος*, ὁ, *η*, = foreg., *Phavorin. s. v.* τετραελαΐς.
 πολυελεκτής, *ἐς*, (ἐλκος) with many sores, *Aretac. Caus. M. Dint.* 1. 14.
 πολυένοις, *ov*, (ένος) = πολυετής, *Suid.*
 πολυεξόδος, *ov*, with many outlets, *Nicet.* II. with many out-
 goings, lavish, *Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p.* 96.
 πολυεπαίνετος, *ov*, much-praised, *Xen. Ages.* 6, 8.
 πολυεΐπεια, *η*, a speaking much, *Eccl.*
 πολυεπίης, *ἐς*, much-speaking, wordy, τέχνη *Aesch. Ag.* 1134.
 πολυέραστος, *ov*, much-loved, *Xen. Ages.* 6, 8, *Diod. in Phot. Bibl.*
 391. 41.
 πολυεργής, *ἐς*, = sq., *Anth. P.* 7. 400.
 πολυέργος, *ov*, much-working, hard-working, *Theocr.* 25. 27. II.
 pass. much-urough, elaborate, *Philo* 1. 665.
 πολυέρως, *ωτος*, ὁ, much-loving, *Hdn. Epimer.* 206.
 πολυέταιρος, *ov*, with many fellows or comrades, *Poll.* 3. 62.
 πολυέτηρος, *Ep. πολυ-*, *ov*, = sq., *Nonn. Jo.* 8. 58.
 πολυετής, *ἐς*, of many years, full of years, *Eur. Or.* 473, *Hel.* 651.
 πολυετία, *η*, length of years, *Diog. L.* 1. 72, *Dio C.* 66. 18.
 πολυευζωία, *η*, a long and happy life, *Byz.*
 πολυεύνομος, *ov*, much-wished-for, much-desired, *ἡ παιδὺς Orac.* ap.
Hdt. 1. 85; *ἄλβος* *Aesch. Eum.* 537; *πλοῦτος* *Xen. Cyr.* 1. 6, 45.
 πολυέυνος, *ov*, married to many, *Tetzet. Hom.* 152.
 πολυεὺσπλαγγχος, *ov*, very compassionate, *Eccl.*
 πολυευτάκτος, *ov*, very well ordered, τὸ π. *Ignat. ad Magnes.* 1.
 πολυεύχετος, *ov*, = πολυεύκτος, *h. Hom. Cer.* 165.
 πολυεύψητος, *ov*, much or well cooked, *Schol. Nic. Al.* 134.
 πολυζάλος, *ov*, (ζάλη) very stormy, *Byz.*
 πολυζήλος, *ov*, full of jealousy and rivalry, *βίος* *Soph. O. T.* 381;
 much-desired, longed-for, *lived*, *πόσις* *Id. Tr.* 185.
 πολυζήλωτος, *ov*, much envied, *Ἀρτεμις* *Eur. Hipp.* 169, cf. *Epigr. Gr.*
 471, 1028. 16.
 πολυζήμιος, *ov*, very hurtful, *Gloss.*
 πολυζήγιος, *ov*, (ζυγόν III) many-benched, *νῆς* *Il.* 2. 293; cf. *πολυκλής*.
 πολυζωίω, to be long-lived, *C. I. (addend.)* 4944 b.
 πολυζώητος, *ov*, = sq., *Achmes Onir.* 12, etc.
 πολυζώος, *ov*, = πολυβίος, π. κακόν, of a very aged man, *Com. Anon.*
 273.
 πολυζώος, *ov*, named from many animals, *ἄστρα* *Manetho* 4. 516.
 πολυζώωτος, *ov*, tight-girded, *Hesych.*, *E. M.*
 πολυζωρος, *ov*, much-speaking, *Anth. P.* append. 96, *Orph. Arg.* 487.
 πολυζήτης, *ἐς*, taking many characters, versatile, *Eust.* 1381. 41.
 πολυζήκοια, *η*, much learning, *Olympiod. Vit. Plat.*, *Eust.* 1459. 43.
 πολυζήκοος, *ov*, (ἀκούω) having heard much, much-learned, *Cleobul. ap.*
Stob. 45. 1; π. ἐν ταῖς ἀναγνώσεσι καὶ πολυμαθεῖς *Plat. Legg.* 810 E;
 π. ἀνευ διδαχῆς *Id. Phaedr.* 275 A.
 πολυζήλας, *ov*, (ἡλακάη II. 1) very reedy, *ποταμός* *Aesch. Fr.* 6.
 πολυήλατος, *ov*, very ductile, heterocl. dat. πολυήλατι χαλκῷ *Or. Sib.*
 5. 217.
 πολυήλιος, *ov*, much-sunned, very sunny, *Schol. Eur. Andr.* 534.
 πολυήλιος, *ov*, of many days, *Hipp. Art.* 832, *Plut. Lucull.* 21, etc.
 πολυήρατος, *ov*, (ἐράω) much-loved, very lovely, *γάμος* *Od.* 15. 126;
 εὐνή *Hes. Th.* 404; εἶδος *lb.* 908; ὕδαρ *Id. Or.* 739; ἥβη *h. Hom. Ven.*
 226; of places, *Θήβη* *Od.* 11. 275; *Λιβύη* *Orac.* ap. *Hdt.* 4. 159; γὰ
Κρόπος *Ar. Nub.* 301. 2. of persons, *Hes. Fr.* 1. 1, *Plut.* 2.
 767 E.
 πολυήρης, *ov*, (*ἐρα) rich in land, *Hesych.*: v. *Lob. Pathol.* 257.
 πολυήσυχος, *ov*, very quiet, *Schol. Aesch. Fr.* 139.

πολυήρης, *ἐς*, (ἡχος) many-toned, of the nightingale's voice, *Od.* 19.
 521: much or loud sounding, *αἰγαλός* *Il.* 4. 422.
 πολυήχης, *ov*, loud-sounding, *Eur. Alc.* 918.
 πολυήχης, *ov*, multiplicity of sound, *Dem. Phal.* 73.
 πολυήχος, *ov*, = πολυήχης, *Philo* 1. 372, etc.: metaph., *βίος* *πραχῶδης*
 καὶ π. *poisy*, *Epict. ap. Stob. t.* 1. 46. Adv. -χως, *Ael. N. A.* 12. 28.
 πολυθάβητος [α], *ov*, poet. for πολυθάβος, *Anth. P.* append. 173.
 πολυθάβμιος, *ov*, much-nourishing, *Orph. H.* 67. 1; cf. *ζωθάβμιος*,
φντάβμιος.
 πολυθαμβής, *ἐς*, much frightened or astonished, *Nonn. D.* 14. 418, etc.
 πολυθαρήτης, *ἐς*, much-confident, μένος *Il.* 17. 156, *Od.* 13. 387.
 πολυθαύμαστος, *ov*, much-admired, *Theod. Stud.*, *Suid.*
 πολυθεάμων [α], *ov*, having seen much, c. gen., *Plat. Phaedr.* 251 A.
 πολυθέατος, *ov*, much-seen, conspicuous, *Hesych.*
 πολυθεΐα, *η*, polytheism, *Or. Sib.* 2 in titulo, *Eccl.*
 πολυθεός, *ov*, of or belonging to many gods, *ἔδρα* *Aesch. Supp.* 424;
ἐκκλησία *Luc. Jup. Trag.* 14: —δῶς π. polytheism, cited from *Philo*;
 ἡ π. τῶν Ἑλλήνων πλάνη *h. Damasc.*; etc. Adv. -ως, *Greg. Naz.*
 πολυθεότης, *ητος*, *η*, polytheism, *Eccl.*
 πολυθερής, *ἐς*, (θερῶ) feeding many, *Schol. Soph. Tr.* 191.
 πολυθερμος, *ov*, very warm or hot, *Plut. Alex.* 4. *Galen.*
 πολυθέστος, *ov*, much-desired, *Call. Dem.* 48; cf. ἀποθέστος.
 πολυθηρία, *η*, great plenty of game, *Poll.* 5. 12.
 πολυθηρικός, *ov*, with much game, full of wild beasts, *Eur. Hipp.* 145,
Phoen. 802. II. taking many fish, *Heliod.* 5. 18.
 πολυθλιβής, *ἐς*, much-pressed, *Nonn. D.* 2. 494: —so πολυθλιβος, *ov*,
Achmes Onir. 77; πολυθλιπτος, *ov*, *Theod. Stud.*
 πολυθουρος, *ov*, leaping much: very lustful, *Opp. C.* 3. 516.
 πολυθραυστος, *ov*, much-broken, *E. M.* 1. 53.
 πολυθρήμετος, *ov*, rich in cattle, *Joseph. A. J.* 6. 13, 6.
 πολυθρέμων, *ov*, feeding many, epith. of the Nile, *Aesch. Pers.* 33;
Νύμφα *Orph. H.* 50. 12: cf. *βιοθρέμων*, *πελιοθρέμων*.
 πολυθρεπτός, *ov*, much-nourished, ἀνθη π. the many flowers that grow,
Orph. H. 42. 6. II. act. much-nourishing, *τιθήνη* *Christod. Ecphr.*
 376: —fem. πολυθρέπτρα, *Manass. Chron.* 30, etc.
 πολυθρήνητος, *ov*, lamentable, γενεά *Anth. P.* 7. 334, 15.
 πολυθρήνος, *ov*, much-wailing, αἰών *Aesch. Ag.* 714; ὕμνος *lb.* 711;
 π. Ἀλκυόν *Luc. Alc.* 1; π. ὕκωνος *Nic. Th.* 902.
 πολυθρίξ, *τρίχως*, ὁ, *η*, with much hair, *Anth. P.* 6. 276, *Geop.*
 17. 2, 1.
 πολυθρόνος, *ov*, (θρόνον) = πολυθρόμακος, *Nic. Th.* 875: also πολυ-
 θρόνος, *ov*, *Androm. ap. Galen.* 13. 875.
 πολυθροος, *ov*, contr. -θρους, *ov*, with much noise, clamorous, μάται
Aesch. Supp. 820; κυκλίων στίχως *Anth. P.* append. 109.
 πολυθρύλιος [υ], *ov*, much-spoken-of, hence well-known, notorious,
Plat. Rep. 566 B, *Phaedo* 100 B, *Polyb.* 9. 31, 4. Adv. -ως, *Poll.* 6.
 207.
 πολυθύρος, *ov*, (θύρα) with many doors or windows, *Plut.* 2. 99 E;
 generally, with many holes, *τριβάνιον* *Luc. D. Mort.* 1. 2. II.
 with many plates or leaves, δέλτον . . πολυθύροι διαπτυχαί *Eur. I. T.* 727;
 cf. *πολύπτυχος*.
 πολυθύσσανος, *ov*, with many tassels, epith. of *Artemis*, *Hesych.* (though
 he expl. it also by πολυθύσιastos, honoured with many sacrifices, and
 πολυθύστος (θύσιω) rushing violently).
 πολυθύστος, *ov*, abounding in sacrifices, έρανος, πομπάι *Pind. P.* 5. 102,
N. 7. 69; σφαγαί *Soph. Tr.* 756; ἄλαος Ἀρτέμιδος *Eur. I. A.* 185; *τιμή*
Id. Heracl. 777 (where *Dind.* πολυθύστος metri grat., cf. *ἄβυστος*).
 πολυτάχος, *ov*, crying much, *Apoll. Lex. Hom.*
 πολυτάμιον, *ov*, = πολυτάτωρ, *Orph. Lith.* 691, *Christod. Ecphr.* 133.
 πολυτρεΐα, *η*, much knowledge or wisdom, in pl., *η* πάντα φύλασσε
 νόου πολυτρεΐαν *Od.* 2. 346., 23. 77; πολυτρεΐαν *Theogn.* 703.
 πολυτρεΐς, *Ion. gen. ios*, *Att. eos*, ὁ, *η*, of much knowledge, wisdom,
 shrewdness, *Od.* 15. 459., 23. 82, *Hes. Th.* 616, *Ar. Eq.* 1068, *Arist.*
Il. A. 9. 17, 1: —a dat. πολυτρεΐδι in *Sappho* 158.
 πολυτρίνος [ι], *ov*, (ίς) with many fibres, *Theophr. II. P.* 3. 11, 1, etc.
 πολυτρίπια, *η*, abundance of horses, *Gloss.*
 πολυτρίπος, *ov*, rich in horses, *Il.* 13. 171, *Dion. P.* 308.
 πολυτρίτωρ, *ov*, opus, ὁ, *η*, very learned, *Anth. P.* 9. 280, *Dion. II. de*
Dinarch. 1, *Strab.* 149: —also πολυτρίτωρος, *ov*, *Schol. Lyc.* 5.
 πολυτρίχως, *ov*, ὁ, *η*, abounding in fish, *Strab.* 152: —so πολυτρίχωνος,
ov, *h. Hom. Ap.* 417.
 πολυτρίμιος, *ov*, v. sub πολυτρίμιος.
 πολυτρίκακός, *ἐς*, (πάργω, καίω) drying or parching exceedingly, *δίψαι*
Il. 11. 642: —very dry, χώρα *Anth. P.* 9. 678.
 πολυτρίκας, *ἐς*, (καίω) much-burning, *Anth. P.* 7. 648.
 πολυτρίκαδρος, ὁ, = πολυτρίγος, *Schol. Il.* 2. 74, etc.
 πολυτρίκαισάρις, *η*, (Καίσαρ) the government of many emperors at once,
 formed after πολυκοιρανίη, *Plut. Anton.* 81.
 πολυτρίκαλμος, *ov*, of or with many reeds, *Theophr. H. P.* 8. 9, 2, etc.;
 σύριγξ *Diod.* 3. 58.
 πολυτρίκαμπος, *ov*, = πολυτρίγος, *Suid.*, *Phot.*
 πολυτρίκαμπος, *ov*, very miserable, *Anth. P.* 9. 151.
 πολυτρίκαμπος, *ἐς*, = sq., *Theophr. Sens.* 65, *Anth. P.* 6. 297, etc.; τὸ π.
 τοῦ κισσοῦ *Plut.* 2. 649 B; metaph. of style, *lb.* 615 C, etc.
 πολυτρίκαμπος, *ov*, much bent, *Theophr. Sens.* 66: with many twists and
 turns, of elaborate ornament in music, π. μέλη *Parmen.* 146, cf. *Poll.*
 4. 66.
 πολυτρίκάνης, *ἐς*, (καίνω) much-slaughtering, θυσίαι π. βοτῶν with
 slaughter of many beasts, *Aesch. Ag.* 1169.
 πολυτρίκαπνος, *ov*, with much smoke, smoky, στέγος *Eur. El.* 1140.

πολυκάρηνος, Ep. πουλ-, on, *many-headed*, Anth. Plan. 91, Nonn. D. 40. 233.

πολυκαρπείω, to bear much fruit, Arist. G. A. 3. 1. 15, Theophr. πολυκαρπία, ἡ, abundance of fruit, Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 3, Theophr., etc. πολυκαρπος, on, rich in fruit, fruitful, ἀλσὸς Od. 7. 122., 24. 221; χθών Pind. P. 9. 14; τὸν π. οἰνάδας Βύτριν Eur. Phoen. 230; στέφανος μύρων Ar. Ran. 301; Φρύγες πολυκαρπύτατοι Hdt. 5. 49; θεοὶ C. I. 2175. II. πολυκαρπον, τό, a kind of *crataegus*, Hipp. 615. 18.

πολυκατασκευαστος, on, elaborately wrought, Schol. Il. 3. 358. πολυκατέρχαστος, on, variously wrought, Schol. Il. 4. 135. πολυκαυλος, on, many-stalked, Theophr. H. P. 7. 2. 8.

πολυκαυστος, on, much-burnt, Theophr. in Schneid. Ecl. Phys. p. 218. πολυκέλαδος, on, much-sounding, Luc. Trag. 118.

πολύκενος, on, with many gaps or vacancies, Arist. Probl. 25. 22, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 89, Plut. 2. 721 C.

πολυκέντητος, on, = πολυκεστος, Greg. Nyss., Suid., E. M. πολυκέρδεια, ἡ, great craft, πολυκέρδειον Od. 24. 167.

πολυκέρδης, ἐς, very crafty or wily, νόος Od. 13. 255; shrewd in business, money-making, Manetho 1. 132.

πολυκέρδία, ἡ, = πολυκέρδεια, Adamant. Physiogn. 2. 26. πολυκέρως, ὅς, ἡ, many-horned, π. φόνος the slaughter of much horned cattle, Soph. Aj. 55.

πολυκεστος, on, with much needle-work, well-stitched, ἱμάς Il. 3. 371. πολυκευθής, ἐς, much-concealing, λόγος π. cited from Clem. Al.

πολυκέφαλος, on, many-headed, Plat. Rep. 588 C, Soph. 240 C, Arist. G. A. 4. 3, 33; νόμος π. a celebrated air on the flute, so called from its expressing the hissing of the serpents round the Gorgon's head, Plut. 2. 1133 D, v. Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 12. 23.

πολυκήδεια, ἡ, much care or grief, Schol. Ap. Rh. 3. 298. πολυκήδης, ἐς, full of care, grievous, νόστος Od. 9. 37., 23. 351.

πολυκήριος, on, (κῆρ) very deadly, Nic. Th. 798, Anth. P. app. 119. 12. πολυκήτης, ἐς, full of monsters, Νεῖλος Theocr. 17. 98.

πολυκίνδυνος, on, very dangerous, Dem. Phal. 23. II. conversant with dangers, Eccl.

πολυκίνησια, Ion. -ίνη, ἡ, manifold motion, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 2. πολυκίνητος, on, full of movement, Arist. Mund. 6, 34, Plut. 2. 681 A.

πολυκλαγγος, on, very clamorous, ἔρως Ael. N. A. 2. 51. πολυκλάδος, on, with many boughs or branches, Theophr. H. P. 1. 3, 1; so πολυκλαδής, ἐς, lb. 1. 5, 1.

πολυκλαυστος or -κλαυτος, on, also ἡ, on Pors. Med. 822: —much lamented, Ep. Hom. 3. 5, Aesch. Pers. 674, Ag. 1526, Eur. Ion 869, etc.

II. act. much lamenting, γυναικες Emped. 318, cf. Mosch. 3. 74; π. ὑδκινθος Epigr. Gr. 547. 5; π. ποταμός εἰσὶν with tears, Arat. 360.—On the form, v. sub ἀκλαυστος.

πολυκλήεις, ἐς, far-famed, Manetho 4. 43 (al. πολὺ κλέος); Comp. —έστερος Themist. 53 B.

πολυκλείδωτος, on, (κλείδω) close shut up, Eust. 174. 11. πολυκλειστός, on, (κλείω) closely shut, Pseudo-Phocyl. 203.

πολυκλειτος, ἡ, on, far-famed, Pind. O. 6. 120, Fr. 206. πολυκλεπτος, on, very thievish, Tzetz. Hist. 13. 262, 365.

πολυκλήεις, εσσα, εν, = πολυκλήϊστος, Anth. Plan. 331. πολυκλήϊς, ἰδος, ἡ, (κλείς IV) with many benches of towers, in Hom. always in dat., as epith. of ships (cf. πολὺ ἔγγος), νῆρ πολυκλήϊδι Il. 7. 88, Od. 20. 382; νηοὶ πολυκλήϊσι Il. 2. 74, 175, etc.; so, νῆα πολυκλήϊδα Hes. Op. 815. [I always; hence Spohn de Extr. Od. Parte p. 195 writes πολυκλήϊς, ἰδος, but v. Jac. Anth. P. p. 359.]

πολυκλήϊστος, on, very celebrated, Nonn. D. 28. 77, Jo. 6. 31. πολυκληματώ, on, have many branches, Philo 1. 301.

πολυκληματος, many-branching, Eccl. πολυκληρος, on, of a large lot, i. e. with a large portion of land, exceeding rich, Od. 14. 211, Theocr. 16. 83.

πολυκλητος, on, called from many a land, of the allies of the Trojans, Il. 4. 438., 10. 420.

πολυκλίνης, Ep. πουλ-, ἐς, lying with many, Manetho 3. 332. πολυκλίνος, on, with many couches or seats, οἶκος Heliod. 5. 18.

πολυκλόνητος, on, much or always in motion, Synes. 98 A. πολυκλόπος, on, stealing much, v. l. Opp. C. 3. 267.

πολυκλυστος, on, much-dashing, stormy, πολυκλύστω ἐπὶ πόντῳ Od. 4. 354., 6. 204, Hes. Th. 189. II. pass. washed by many a wave, πολυκλύστω ἐνὶ Κύπρῳ Hes. Th. 199.

πολυκλυστος, on, with many suckers or branches, Arist. Plant. 1. 7, 8 (al. -κλυνος), Theophr. H. P. 6. 2, 6.

πολυκμήτος, on, (κμάω) much-wrought, wrought with much toil, Iliadic epith. of iron, as distinguished from copper, Il. 6. 48., 10. 379., 11. 133; —also, π. θάλαμος Od. 4. 718. II. later, laborious, τέχνη Anth. P. 9. 656; πόλεμος Q. Sm. 7. 424, etc.

πολυκνήμιος, on, (κνήμις I) with many mountain-spurs, mountainous, Il. 2. 497. II. (κνήμις II) τό π. a plant, Hipp. 615. 9, Diosc. 3. 108, Nic. Th. 559.

πολυκνήμιος, on, (κνήμις) steaming with sacrifice, Ap. Rh. 3. 880. πολυκοίλιος, on, with many stomachs, Arist. P. A. 3. 15. 1., 4. 3, 2.

πολυκομήτος, on, sleeping much, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 139. πολυκοινος, on, common to many or to all, τὰν π. ἀγγελίαν, i. e. death, Pind. P. 2. 77; π. Αἰδὸς Soph. Aj. 1192; εὐδαιμονία Arist. Eth. N. 1. 9, 4.

πολυκορανίη, ἡ, Ep. Noun, the rule of many, Il. 2. 204, cf. Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 27. II. rule over many, Rhian. in Stob. p. 54. 15.

πολυκοράνος, on, wide-ruling, Aesch. (Fr. 92) ap. Ar. Ran. 1270. πολυκόλλητος, on, compact of many pieces, Greg. Nyss.

πολυκόλος, on, with many folds, μήτρα Galen. πολυκόλυμβος, on, oft-diving, μέλη π., of the frogs, Ar. Ran. 245.

πολύκομος, on, with much hair or foliage, Diosc. 4. 165, 6.

πολύκομπος, on, much-boasting, Eccl.:—loud-sounding, αὐλός Poll. 4. 67.

πολύκομψος, on, very elegant, E. M. and Suid. s. v. στώμυλος. πολυκόπος, on, (κόπτομαι) in Ath. 20 E, παθητική τε καὶ π. ὄρησις, full of sorrow, as expl. by Casaub.

πολύκοσμος, on, much-adorned, Hesych. s. v. πολυδαίδαλος. πολυκόρανος, on, many-headed, Eur. Bacch. 1017; ἀρχὴ λευκὴ καὶ π., of the Roman Senate, Or. Sib. 3. 176.

Πολυκράτειος, α, on, of or belonging to Polycrates, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 9. πολυκράτης, on, to have much power, cited from Eunap.

πολυκράτης, ἐς, very mighty, ἀπὸ φθιμένων Aesch. Cho. 406. πολυκράτος, on, much-mixed, A. B. 371.

πολύκρετος, on, much-sounding, καθάρα Orph. H. 33. 16. πολυκρεως, on, with many meats, εὐαχία Philo ap. Eus. P. E. 392 B.

πολυκρημνος, on, with many steepes or mountains, Hesych. πολυκρίθew, to have plenty of barley, Eust. 658. 43.

πολυκρίθιος, on, abounding in, full of barley, Suid. s. v. κρίνον. πολυκρίμνος, on, = foreg., Suid. E. M.

πολυκρίτος, on, widely separate, Orph. H. 10. 18. πολυκρόκαλος, on, full of pebbles, Etym. Gud.

πολυκρόταλος, on, much rattling, χεῖρ Nonn. D. 5. 255. πολυκρότης, on, much struck or beaten, Hesych. s. v. ἀκρότης.

πολυκροτος, on, also ἡ, on (v. infir.):—ringing loud or clearly, h. Hom. 18. 37; χελωνίς Posidon. ap. Ath. 527 F. II. many-oared, of a ship, Anacr. 90. 2 (where the fem. πολυκρότη is found); cf. δίκροτος.

III. sly, cunning, wily, v. l. Od. 1. 1. πολυκρουνος, on, with many springs, στόματα π. fountains many-gushing, Anth. P. 9. 669.

πολυκρῶζος, on, (κρῶζω) much-croaking, Opp. C. 3. 117. πολυκτεάνος, on, = πολυκτηών, Pind. O. 10 (11). 44, Epigr. Gr. 592, al.

πολυκτημοσύνη, ἡ, great wealth, Clem. Al. 268, Poll. 2. 110, etc. πολυκτημιον, on, gen. ονος, with many possessions, exceeding rich, Il. 5. 613, Soph. Ant. 843; c. gen., π. βίου Eur. Ion 581.

πολυκτηνος, on, rich in cattle, Alex. Polyh. ap. Eus. P. E. 430 D. πολυκτησία, ἡ, = πολυκτημοσύνη, Ath. 233 C.

πολυκτητος, on, of large possessions, wealthy, Eur. Andr. 769. πολυκτίτος, on, (κτίζω) building much, Orph. H. 9. 2.

πολυκτόνος, on, (κτείνω) much-slaying, murderous, Aesch. Ag. 461, 734; δι' ἐμὲ τὰν πολυκτόνον Eur. Hell. 198.

πολυκτῶδης, ἐς, much-praised, very glorious, Anth. P. 1. 8, 4; —also πολυκτίστος, θεομοσύνη lb. 7. 593; πολυκτίστη σοφία lb. 9. 657.

πολυκύνθος, on, = πολυσπέρμος, Hesych. s. v. κύνθον. πολυκύκλος, on, with many circles, Hesych. s. v. πολυέλικτος.

πολυκύκος, on, (κυκῶ) much troubled, of the sea, Porphyri. Il. 2. 144. πολυκύλινδρος, on, much or often rolled, Eust. 1471. 7, Hesych.

πολυκύμαντος and -κύνματος, on, swelling with many waves, Byz. πολυκύμια, ἡ, multitude of waves, Byz.

πολυκύμων, on, gen. ονος, (κύνω, κύμα) swelling with many waves, πόντος Solon 12. 19, Emped. 235. II. bringing forth much, Schol. Aesch. Ag. 119.

πολυκύροτης, ητος, ἡ, = πολυκοιρανία, Eccl. πολυκύβωτος, ὅς, ἡ, a wine-bibber, Polemo ap. Ath. 436 D.

πολυκύκωτος, on, much-lamenting, Ἰδαίο δόμοι Theogn. 244. πολυκύκλος, on, in many clauses, Dem. Phal. 252.

πολυκύκωτος, on, much-revelling, Anth. P. 9. 524, 17, Anacreont. 43. 14. II. (κῶμη) with many villages, Athanas.

πολυκύκωτος, on, many-oared, Soph. Tr. 656, Eur. I. T. 981. πολυκύκωτος, on, much-warbling, ἀηδών Simon. 73.

πολυκύαλος, on, = πολυάλαος, Schol. Soph. Ph. 187. II. often said, Eust. 861. 33.

πολυλάλια, ἡ, talkativeness, Galen. πολυλάλος, on, much-prating, talkative, Schol. Ar. Nub. 1363, etc.

πολυλάος, on, populous, Phavorin. πολυλήϊος, on, (λήϊον) with many cornfields, Il. 5. 613, Hes. Fr. 39. 1.

πολυλήμενος, on, (λήμην) with many ports, Artemid. Ap. Aest. 287. 34. πολυλήμενότης, ητος, ἡ, a number of ports, Walz Rhett. 9. 175.

πολυλήμτος, ὁ, ravenous hunger, like βουλμία, Plut. 2. 694 A. πολυλήτάνευτος, on, to expl. πολυλλιστος, Schol. Od. 8. 445, etc.

πολυλλίθος, on, very stony, Anth. P. 6. 3. πολυλλιστος, on, also ἡ, on, C. I. 2388. 8: (λίσσεται):—sought with many prayers, πολυλλιστον δὲ σ' ἱκάνω, says Ulysses to the river which receives him from the sea (cf. τρῆλλιστος), Od. 5. 445; νῆος π. a temple much frequented by suppliants, h. Hom. Ap. 347, Cer. 28:—the proper form πολυλλιστος in Simon. 74, cf. C. I. (addend.) 511, p. 914.

πολυλλίτος, on, = πολυλλιστος, Call. Ap. 80, Del. 316, etc. πολυλογώ, to talk much, Galen., Poll. 10. 51:—verb. Adj. πολυλογητέον, one must speak at length, Clem. Al. 203.

πολύλογία, ἡ, much talk, talkativeness, loquacity, Plat. Legg. 641 E, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 3, Arist. Pol. 4. 10, 1.

πολύλογος, on, much-talking, talkative, wordy, loquacious, Plat. Legg. 641 E, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 3. II. pass. much-talked-of, Eccl.

πολύλοπος, on, covered with many rinds, Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 2. πολυλύχνος, ὁ, a lamp with many burners, C. I. 5997.

πολυμάθεια, ἡ, = πολυμαθία (q. v.), v. sub Πολύμνια. πολυμάθεω, to learn or know much, Plat. Rival. 137 B.

πολυμάθημοσύνη, Ep. πουλ-, ἡ, = πολυμαθία, Timo ap. Ath. 610 B. πολυμάθης, ἐς, having learnt or knowing much, Ar. Vesp. 1175, Plat. Legg. 810 E. Adv. —θως, Clem. Al.

πολυμάθεια, Ion. πολυμαθίη, ἡ, much-learning (cf. πολύνοια), Hera-

clit. ap. Diog. L. 8. 6., 9. 1, Plat. Legg. 811 A, 819 A; ἡ π. πολλάς παραχᾶς ποιεῖ Arist. Fr. 51:—**πολυμάθεια** is a freq. v. l.
πολυμάκαρ, ἄρος, ὁ, ἡ, most blissful or happy, Eust. 1542. 19.
πολυμάλος, ον, v. sub πολυμῆλος.
πολυμάνης, Ep. πολυ-, ἔς, very furious, Anth. P. 12. 87.
πολυμάνεντος, ον, often foretold, Plut. 2. 292 F.
πολυμάσχαλος, ον, (μασχάλη) with many snickers or side-shoots, δρῦς, μῖλος Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 4., 3. 10, 2., 3. 12, 3.
πολυμάταιος, ον, quite vain, useless, Aristas de LXX.
πολυμάχης, ον, much-fought-for, Luc. Cyu. 8.
πολύμαχος, ον, much-fighting, Schol. Opp. H. 5. 328.
πολυμεγέθης, ἔς, very large, Byz.
πολυμέδμνος, Ep. πολυ-, ον, with many medimni, Call. Cer. 2 and 120.
πολυμέθης, ἔς, drinking much wine, Anth. P. 11. 45.
πολυμέλαθρος, Ep. πολυ-, ον, with many apartments, houses, temples, Call. Dian. 225, Nonn. Jo. 14. 2.
πολυμέλεις, ἔς, (μέλος) with many members, Plat. Phaedr. 238 A. II. many-toned, varied, μέλος Alcman 1: Adv. -λως, Poll. 4. 57.
πολυμελής, ἔς, much-singing, Poll. 4. 67.
πολυμεφής, ἔς, much-blaming, Nonn. D. 4. 35, etc.
πολυμέρεια, ἡ, a consisting of many parts, Philo 1. 506, Plut. 2. 910 C.
πολυμερής, ἔς, (μέρος) consisting of many parts, manifold, opp. to εἰς, Tim. Locr. 98 D, Arist. de An. I. 5, 27, P. A. 4. 7, 1, al. 2. manifold, of divers kinds, τῆς ὕβρεως οὕτως π. Id. Pol. 5. 10, 15, cf. Poët. 23, 6:—Adv. -ρως, in many ways, Plut. 2. 537 D, Ep. Hebr. 1. 1.
πολυμέριμος, ον, full of care, Arist. Mund. 6, 34:—poët. form πολυμέριμος, ον, Hesych.
πολυμέριστος, ον, much-divided, cited from Schol. Opp.
πολυμετέβαλτος, ον, often transforming oneself, Eust. 1502. 62.
πολυμετέβαλος, ον, very changeable, Timaei Lex.
πολυμέταλλος, ον, of many metals, Auct. in Ideler Phys. 2. 233.
πολυμετρία, ἡ, a consisting of many metres, Eust. 353. 42.
πολυμέτρος, ον, of many measures, hence copious, abundant, π. στάχυς Eur. (Fr. 520) ap. Ar. Ran. 1240. II. consisting of many metres, Ath. 608 D.
πολυμήκας, ἄδος, ὁ, much bleating, αἶγες Bacis ap. Hdt. S. 20.
πολυμήκετος, ον, poët. for sq., Q. Sm. 2. 452.
πολυμήκης, ἔς, (μήκος) very long, Synes. 73 D, Poll. 4. 67.
πολυμήλος, ον, (μῆλον) with many sheep or goats, rich in flocks, of persons, Il. 2. 705., 14. 490 (never in Od.), Hes. Op. 306; of countries, Il. 2. 605, Pind. O. 1. 19, P. 9. 11 (where the form πολυμήλος is false, as the Dor. never said μάλα for μῆλα, sheep, Ahrens D. Dor. 153); Sup., Eur. Alc. 588.
πολυμήνης, ἰος, ὁ, ἡ, abounding in wrath, Anth. P. 9. 168.
πολυμήντις, ἰος, ὁ, ἡ, of many counsels, ever-ready, of Ulysses, Il. 1. 311, Od. 21. 274, cf. Ar. Vesp. 351; of Hephaestus, Il. 21. 355; πολυμήτιδι τέχνῃ Orph. Arg. 124:—so πολυμήτης, ον, ὁ, Hesych.; poët. πολυμήτη, Opp. H. 5. 6.
πολυμήτωρ, ορος, ἡ, mother of many, Opp. H. 1. 88.
πολυμηχανία, ἰον, -ίη, ἡ, the having many resources, inventiveness, readiness, Od. 23. 321, Plut. 2. 233 E; in pl. Manetho 6. 483.
πολυμηχανός, ον, full of resources, inventive, ever-ready, Homeric epith. of Ulysses, Il. 2. 173, etc., cf. Soph. Ph. 1135; in h. Merc. 319, of Apollo; π. μήτηρ, of Nature, Orph. H. 9. 1.
πολυμήγης, Ep. πολυ-, ἔς, much-mixed, Arist. G. A. 4. 3, 29, Anth. P. 9. 823:—**πολυμήγία**, ἡ, mixture of many ingredients, Plut. 2. 661 E.
πολυμυκτος, ον, = πολυμυγής, Orph. H. 9. 11:—**μυγματος**, ον, Galen.
πολυμύς, ἴγος, ὁ, ἡ, = πολυμυγής, Epiphani. 1:—**πολυμύξια**, ἡ, = πολυμυγία, Plut. 2. 1109 C, D: promiscuous intercourse, Epiphani.
πολυμίσγης, ἔς, much-hating, Luc. Pisc. 20.
πολυμύσθος, ον, receiving much pay or hire, v. l. Anth. P. 5. 2.
πολυμίτος, ον, consisting of many threads, Cratin. Incert. 115; τὰ πολυμίτα damask stuffs, in which several threads were taken for the woof in order to weave in patterns, Lat. *polymita*, Plin. 8. 74; πέπλοι πολυμίτοι damask (Egyptian) robes, Aesch. Supp. 432.—The art of weaving these stuffs was ἡ πολυμυτική or πολυμυταρική, Suid., Hesych.
πολυμνήμων, ον, remembering many things, Plut. 2. 292 A.
Πολυμνήστεια (sc. μέλη), τά, songs of Polymnestus, an old poet of Colophon, Cratin. Incert. 142.
πολυμνήστευτος, ον, much-wooded, Plut. 2. 766 D, C. Gracch. 4.
πολυμνήστη, ἡ, (μνάομαι) much courted or wooed, wooed by many, Od. 4. 770, 14. 64., 23. 149; also with masc. term., πολυμνήστοιο Τίσιδος Anth. P. 6. 274.
πολυμνήστου, ον, much-remembering, mindful, θεοῖσι π. χάριν τίειν Aesch. Ag. 821. II. pass. much-remembered, αἶμα Ib. 1459.
πολυμνήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, = πολυμνήμων, Aesch. Supp. 535.
Πολύμνια, ἡ, cour. for Πολυθῆμια, Polymnia or Polyhymnia, i.e. she of the many hymns, one of the nine Muses, Hes. Th. 78; later, the goddess of Lyric poetry, Schol. Ar. Rh. 3. 1; and of learning, also called Πολυμάθεια, Plut. 2. 746 E:—**Πολυμνίς**, ἰδος, C. I. 8185 d.
πολυμνιος, ον, (μνίον) full of moss, v. l. Nic. 950.
πολυμολπος, ον, = πολυμολπής, Poëta in Cramer An. Par. 4. 349.
πολυμορφής, ἔς, = πολυμορφος, Auson. Epist. 14. 25.
πολυμορφία, ἡ, manifoldness, Longin. 39. 3, Himer. Or. 21, 10.
πολυμορφος, ον, multiform, manifold, Hipp. Aër. 289, Arist. P. A. 4. 11, 22, al.; Sup., Id. H. A. S. 28, 11. Adv. -φως, Diod. 2. 52.
πολυμουστος, ον, rich in the Muses' gifts, Plut. 2. 744 A, Luc. Salt. 7.
πολυμόχθρος, ον, very bad, Theod. Prodr.
πολυμόχθος, ον, much-labouring, suffering many things, Soph. O. C.

165, 1231 (v. πλάω 1), Eur. Hec. 96, I. A. 1330, etc. II. pass. won by much toil, toilsome, ἀρετή Arist. in Bgk. Lyr. p. 461; κύδος C. I. 987: wrought with much toil, ἐλέφας Theocr. 28. 8.
πολυμύελος, ον, with much marrow, ὁστάει Hipp. Fract. 774.
πολυμύθος, ον, of many words, i.e. wordy, Il. 3. 214, Od. 2. 200. II. pass. much talked of, famous in story, ἀρεταί Pind. P. 9. 133. III. full of story, Καλλιόχη Anth. P. 9. 523:—τὸ π. fulness of legends, Arist. Poët. 18, 13, Strab. 654.
πολυμύξος, ον, with many wicks, of a lamp, Martial. 14. 14, in titulo.
πολυμύχος, ον, with many recesses, Schol. Call. Del. 65.
πολυμύδος, ον, with many temples, Theocr. 15. 109; Ion. -ντος, E. M.
πολυμύτης, ον, ὁ, with many sailors or ships, Aesch. Pers. 83.
πολυμυκτής, ἔς, much-wrangling, Aesch. Theb. 830:—often as a prop. n., Πολυμυκτής, ὁ, on which the Trag. are fond of playing, Ib. 557, 658, al.
πολυμυρον, τό, a plant, elsewhere ἀρνόγλωσσον, Diosc. 2. 153.
πολυμυφελος, ον, overcast with clouds, very cloudy, E. M. 7. 10, etc. —a Dor. form πολυμυφέλας, α, Pind. N. 3. 16.
πολυμυρμένη, ἡ, a great calm, Anth. P. 10. 102, f. l. for παλιν-.
πολυμύστος, ον, high-heaped, πῦρ Or. Sib. 3. 543.
πολυμύκης, ον, ὁ, a frequent conqueror, Luc. Lexiph. 11.
πολυμύνης, ἔς, deep with snow, Eur. Hel. 1326:—**πολυμύφος**, ον, E. M.
πολύνοια, ἡ, much-thought, thoughtfulness, opp. to πολυλογία, Plut. Legg. 641 E, Dio C. 52. 41; cf. πολυμαθία.
πολύνοος, ον, grazing much, Theophr. H. P. 9. 15, 4.
πολύνοος, ον, contr. -νους, ον, much thinking, thoughtful, Eus. P. E. 418 C, etc. Adv. πολύνως, Poll. 2. 230.
πολύνοστος, ον, liable to many sicknesses, Strab. 705.
πολύνοστος, ον, making much return; of meat, giving much nutriment, αἰτία Hipp. 361. 12; of seed (cf. νύστιμος), Theophr. H. P. 8. 8, 2.
πολύντρα, ἡ, the Lat. *polenta*, Hesych.
πολύνυμφος, ον, with many brides, Poll. 3. 48.
πολύνευος, ἰον, -ξευος, ον, poët. also ὁ, ον Pind. Fr. 87, N. 3. 3, cf. Pors. praef. Hec. ix:—of persons, entertaining many guests, very hospitable, Hes. Op. 713, 720 (in Ion. form); πολυεπέντατον Ζῆνα τῶν κεκμηκότων Aesch. Supp. 157, cf. Fr. 229. II. visited by many guests, βαμός, νᾶσος Pind. O. 1. 149, N. 3. 3; εἰκος Eur. Alc. 569.
πολύξεστος, ον, (ξέω) much-polished, Soph. O. C. 1570.
πολύξηρος, ον, very dry, Hesych. s. v. πολυκαγκίος, E. M.
πολύξύλος, ον, very woody, Schol. Il. 11. 155, Poll. 6. 171.
πολύογκος, ον, in great mass, Eccl.
πολυοδία, ἡ, a long way or journey, LXX (Is. 57. 10).
πολύοδμος, ον, (ὄδμη) strong-smelling, Orph. H. 42. 4.
πολύοδους, Ep. πολυ-, ὁ, ἡ, with many teeth, Nic. Th. 53, Nonn.
πολυοζία, ἡ, the having many branches, Theophr. H. P. 5. 2, 2.
πολύοζος, ον, with many branches, φλέβες Diogen. Apoll. ap. Arist. H. A. 3. 2, 8; of trees, Theophr. H. P. 3. 13, 3., 7. 2, 8.
πολυονέω, to be rich in wine, h. Hom. Merc. 91.
πολυονία, ἡ, abundance of wine, Geop. 4. 1, 14, etc. II. excess in wine, Lat. *vinolentia*, Plat. Legg. 666 B, Plut. 2. 239 A.
πολύονος, ον, rich in wine, of a place, Thuc. 1. 138; of men, Xen. Vect. 5, 3. II. drinking much wine, Greg. Nys.
πολύοκνος, ον, delaying much, very tardy, Schol. Soph. Tr. 841.
πολύόλβιος, = sq., Orph. H. 2. 12.
πολύόλβος, ον, very wealthy, of persons and countries, Dion. P. 934, Anth. P. 6. 114, Coluth. 280, etc.: of things, very abundant, ἔδωδῃ Anth. P. 9. 642. II. act. rich in blessings, Ἀφροδίτα Sappho 64; ἀρετή Anth. P. 8. 1, cf. 1. 29; Ἥλιος C. I. (addend.) 3883 l, etc.
πολυομβρία, ἡ, much rain, in sing. and pl., Geop. 1. 8, 3.
πολυομβρος, ον, very rainy, Schol. Nic. Al. 288.
πολυομιλῆτος, ον, having much intercourse, Nicet. Ann. 367 A.
πολυομμάτος, ον, many-eyed, of Argus, Luc. D. Deor. 3. 1.
πολυομφαλός, ον, with many navels: of a shield, with many bosses, Opp. C. 1. 218; of a cake, Clem. Al. 19.
πολυομνείος, ον, dreaming much, Plut. 2. 437 F.
πολύοπλος, ον, with many arms, Achmes Onir. 283.
πολύοσπος, ον, (ὕψος) full of juice, succulent, Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 2, etc.
πολύοσπτος, ον, much-seen, Poëta ap. Cramer. An. Par. 4. 349.
πολυόργιος, ον, celebrated with many orgies, Orph. H. 5. 4.
πολυορκία, ἡ, a custom of swearing, Philo 2. 196., 271.
πολυορκος, ον, swearing much, LXX (Sirac. 23. 10), Jo. Chrys.
πολυορμητος, ον, very impetuous, Suid. s. v. πολυαῖξ.
πολυορνίθος, ον, abounding in birds, αἶα Eur. I. T. 435.
πολύορνις, ἴθος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Schol. Ar. Av. 65.
πολυορόφος, ον, v. sub πολυώροφος.
πολυοσμία, ἡ, strength or quantity of smell, Theophr. C. P. 6. 16, 6.
πολύοσμος, ον, Att. for πολυόδμος, Theophr. C. P. 6. 16, 6.
πολυόσστεος, ον, with many bones, Poll. 2. 197; τὸ π. τοῦ σκέλους, i.e. the foot, Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 6.
πολυούσιος, ον, (οὐσία) substantial, Galen. 2. very wealthy, Theod. Stud.
πολυόφθαλμος, ον, many-eyed, Diod. 1. 11, Poll. 4. 141. 2. with many eyes or buds, ἀμπελος Geop. 5. 8, 1. II. as Subst. a plant, = βοῦφθαλμος, Hipp. Ar. 830, acc. to Galen.
πολυόχευτος, ον, very salacious, Suid. s. v. ἡλέκτωρ, E. M.
πολυοχλέομαι, Dep. to be much-peopled, of a city, Strab. 378, Diod. 14. 95:—so in Act., δύναμις πολυοχλοῦσα a numerous army, Dion. Il. 6. 64, v. l. 5. 6 (for πολυοχλος οὔσα).

πολυχλία, ἡ, a crowd of people, Polyb. 10. 14, 15, LXX (Job. 39. 7).
πολύχλος, *on*, much-peopled, populous, χώρα Polyb. 3. 49, 5; cf. πολυχλόμαι.
II. very numerous, ἄριστος εἶδη Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 21:—for Eur. Rhes. 166 v. πολιοῦχος.
πολυψία, ἡ, abundance of meats or fish, Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 3.
2. daintiness, Plat. 2. 662 A.
πολύψος, *on*, abounding in fish, λίμνη Strab. 560. **2.** luxurious, δειπνόν Luc. Gall. 11.
πολύπαθεια, ἡ, liability to various passions or impressions, formed after ἀπάθεια, Plut. 2. 167 E, ubi v. Wyttenb.
πολύπαθής, ἐς, (παθεῖν) subject to many passions or impressions, Plut. 2. 97 B, 171 F, v. Wyttenb. 167 E; poët., πολυπαθεῖς τύραννοι much perturbed, Anth. P. 9. 98.
πολύπαιδια, ἡ, abundance of children, fecundity, Isocr. 203 D, App. Civ. 1. 7.
πολύπαιλος, *on*, exceeding crafty, Od. 15. 419; v. παιτάλημα.
πολύπαις, παῖδος, ὁ, ἡ, with many children, Strab. 835, Anth. P. 8. 161: metaph. of Tyre, mother of many colonies, lb. 7. 428.
πολύπαιμος, *on*, very bright-shining, Anth. P. 9. 591.
πολύπαιμων, *on*, (πᾶμα, πέπαιμαι) exceeding wealthy, Il. 4. 433.
πολύπαιστος, *on*, exceeding wise, Orac. Sib. 2. 1.
πολύπαρθένυτος, *on*, having been long a maid, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1740.
πολύπαρθενος, *on*, having many maidens, Orph. H. 51. 12.
***πολύπαταξ**, ἄγος, ὁ, ἡ, (πατάσσω) much trodden, only found in acc, πολοπάταγα θυμέλαν Ilatin. 1. 3; and dat. —πάταγι, E. M. 280, Choerob. 415.
πολύπάτρητος, *on*, much trodden, Schol. Call. Jov. 26: metaph. common-place, threadbare, βαψφία Plut. 2. 514 C.
πολύπατρις, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, having more than one country, Eust. 4. 20.
πολύπειρία, ἡ, great experience, Thuc. 1. 71, Plat. Legg. 811 A, etc.
πολύπειρος, *on*, much-experienced, Parmen. 53 Karst., Ar. Lys. 1109, Diod. 1. 1; λατρὸν ὃ πολυπειρότατε Epigr. G. 202.
πολύπεῖρων, *on*, (πεῖρας) with many boundaries, manifold, λαός h. Hom. Cer. 297. **2.** with wide boundaries, opp. to ἀείρων, Orph. Arg. 33.
πολύπέλαστος, *on*, approached closely, Schol. Theocr. 2. 14.
πολύπέλεθρος, πολυ-, *on*, Ep. for πολυπέλεθρος, Q. Sm. 3. 396.
πολύπενθής, ἐς, much-mourning, exceeding mournful, of persons, Il. 9. 563, Od. 14. 386; θμός 23. 15; of events, π. μῦθος Aesch. Pers. 547:—Sup. —έστατος Plut. 2. 114 F.
πολύπενθιμος, *on*, = foreg., Anth. P. 7. 475.
πολύπενθής, ἐς, much-inquiring, ἡμέρα π. a day on which many persons consult the oracle, Plut. 2. 292 E.
πολύπιδητος, *on*, (πιδᾶω) to expl. πολυσκαρβος, Hesych.
πολύπιδων, *on*, causing manifold woe, baneful, h. Hom. Cer. 230, Merc. 37; π. νόσοι diseases manifold, Pind. P. 3. 81:—Πολυπιδωνίδης, *on*, ὁ, son of Polyphemus, with a play on πολυπήμων, Od. 24. 305.
II. pass. much-suffering, Manetho 1. 85, 4. 49.
πολύπηνος, *on*, thick-woven, close-woven, φάρα Eur. El. 190.
πολύπηγυς, *u*, gen. *vos*, many-armed, Nonn. D. 1. 204.
πολύπιδας, ἴκος, ὁ, ἡ, with many springs, many-fountained, Ἴδην πολυπιδάκα Il. 8. 47, 14. 283, etc.; πολυπιδάκος Ἴδης 14. 157, 20. 59, 218 (with v. l. πολυπιδάκω, which is rejected by Aristarch., but is retained in h. Hom. Ven. 54, Auct. Cypr. ap. Ath. 682 F, Hesych., etc.).
πολύπικρός, ἡ, *on*, of or for a polygus, σπαθίον π. a knife for removing polyp, Paul. Aeg. 6. 25.
πολύπικρος, *on*, very keen or bitter; πολυπικρα as Adv., Od. 16. 255: regul. Adv. —κρως, Eust. 1801. 35.
πολύπινής, ἐς, (πίνω) very squally, κάρα Eur. Rhes. 716.
πολύπιστος, *on*, very faithful, Hesych.
πολύπλαγκτος, *on*, (πλάω) much-wandering, wide roaming, far roving, ληιστήρι π. Od. 17. 425, cf. 511; of Io, Aesch. Supp. 572: π. έτα Soph. Aj. 1185; τίν' ἂν ἴδωι . πολυπλαγκτότερον; Eur. H. F. 1197:—ever-moving, κύκλοι Theogn. 1257. **2.** much-erring, πράπιδες Epigr. G. 594. 4. **II.** act. leading far astray, driving far from one's course, άνεμος Il. 11. 308:—In Soph. Ant. 615, π. έλπίς may be either wandering, uncertain, hope, or, misleading, deceitful; cf. πολυπλανής II.
πολυπλάγκτος, ἡ, a wandering far or long, Manetho 4. 222.
πολυπλανής, ἐς, (πλανᾶσθαι) roaming far or long, ἐν ἀλὶ πολυπλανής (sc. Menelaus) Eur. Hel. 204; π. έδος κτημάτων, opp. to ἀπλανής, Plat. Polit. 288 A; π. κισσός the straying ivy, Anth. P. 6. 154; π. πορεία devious, Plut. Crass. 29; π. ἐν γράμμασι Id. 2. 422 D:—Adv. —νως, wandering in all directions, Hipp. 277. 54. **II.** much-erring, or act., leading much astray, έλπις Musae. 75, Anth. P. 9. 134.
πολυπλάνητος [ᾶ], *on*, = πολυπλανής, of the Pelasgians, Hdt. 1. 56; π. αἰών Eur. Hipp. 1110; π. πίνω the pains of wandering, Id. Hel. 1319. **II.** of blows, falling in every direction, Aesch. Cho. 425:—τό πολυπλάνητον variableness, Manass. Chron. 2876.
πολυπλάνος, *on*, = πολυπλανής, Aesch. Pr. 585, Eur. Phoen. 661, Anth. P. 6. 69.
πολυπλάσιος, *a*, *on*, late form for πολλαπλάσιος, Anth. P. 6. 152; so πολυπλάσιων, *on*, prob. introduced by Copyists into Isocr. Antid. 188 (177):—hence, πολυπλάσιάζω, Hdn. 8. 2. v. l. Plut. 2. 388 D; and πολυπλάσιασμός, ὁ, Plut. 2. 1020 C, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 217.
πολύπλερος, *on*, many πλέθρα in size, farstretching, Eur. Ale. 687: of persons, rich in land, Luc. Icar. 18.
πολύπλεκτος, *on*, = πολυπλέκος, Nonn. D. 5. 247.
πολύπλευρος, *on*, many-sided, Plut. 2. 966 E.

πολυπλήθεια, ἡ, great quantity, ὕδατος Hipp. Aër. 290; τῶν φατῶν Arist. H. A. 6. 4, 6, etc.; written πολυπληθία in Soph. Fr. 583, Dem. ap. Poll. 4. 163, Strab. 757, etc.
πολυπληθέω, to become much, to multiply, LXX (Ex. 5. 5); π. ποσί to abound in feet, Ib. (Lev. 11. 42).
πολυπληθής, ἐς, very numerous, Schol. Ar. Pax 519. **2.** very full or infected, νασέων Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1.
πολυπληθία, ἡ, *v. sub* πολυπληθία.
πολυπληθύνω, πολυπληθῶ, false forms for πολὺ πλ., Lob. Phryn. 631.
πολυπλόκμος, *on*, with many feelers, of the polypus, Marcell. Sid. 36.
πολυπλοκία, ἡ, cunning, craft, Theogn. 67.
πολύπλεκος, *on*, (πλέκω) much-tangled, thick-wreathed, of a serpent's coils, Eur. Med. 481; of the polypus, with tangled, twisting arms, Theogn. 215; cf. πολύτροπος. **2.** nietafh. much-twisting, tangled, complex, θηρίον τυφῶνες πολυπλοκώτερον Plat. Phaedr. 230 A, ubi v. Stallb., πολυπλοκατῆ ἡ ἐν ὅπλοις τάξις Xen. Lac. 11, 5; μέτρα μολῶν Anth. P. 15, 27; of the chances in the game of πεσσί, Eur. I. A. 167:—Adv. —κως, Dion. H. de Thuc. 54. **b.** of persons and thoughts, αὐτῶποτε . . ἡκουσα πολυπλοκατέρως γυναικός Ar. Thesm. 435; π. νόμα Ib. 463; ένναυαι Luc. D. Mort. 10. 8.
πολύπλοος, *on*, contr. —πλους, *on*, sailing much, Walz Rhett. 9. 175.
πολυπλούσιος, *on*, very rich, Eccl.
πολυπλουτέω, to be very wealthy, Or. Sib. .
πολυπλουτος, *on*, = πολυπλούσιος, Or. Sib. 3. 241, Achmes Onir. 77.
πολύπνοια, ἡ, a constant or violent wind, Or. Sib. 8. 180.
πολύπνοος, *on*, contr. —πνους, *on*, blowing hard, Hesych. **II.** fragrant, Opp. C. 1. 461.
πολύπόδεος, *on*, of or belonging to a polygus, Poll. 6. 33, 47:—πολυπόδειον (sub. κρέας), τό, polygus-meat, Theopomp. Com. Ἄφρ. 2, Philyll. Πολ. 1, Mnesim. Ἰπποστρ. 1. 43, etc.
πολύπόδης, *on*, ὁ, poët. πολυ-, = πολύπους, Anth. P. 9. 227, etc.
πολύποδια, ἡ, a having many feet, Arist. P. A. 4. 6, 1.
πολύποδινή [ῆ], ἡ, a small polygus, elsewhere ἀσμούλη, Ath. 318 E.
πολύποδιον, τό, Dim. of πολύπους, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 B, Arist. H. A. 5. 18, 3, 9. 37, 25. **II.** a kind of fern, polygodium, Theophr. H. P. 9. 13, 6, Diosc. 4. 188, etc.
πολύποδότης οἶνος, ὁ, wine flavoured with fern, Aët.
πολύποδῶδης, ἐς, (είδος) of the polygus kind, Arist. P. A. 4. 9, 10.
πολύπόθης, *on*, much-regretted, C. I. 9301; v. πολοδύψιος.
πολύποκίλος, *on*, much-variegated, φάρα Eur. I. T. 1150, Eubul. Στεφ. 3. **2.** manifold, τελετή Orph. H. 5. 11, etc.
πολύποινος, *on*, punishing severely, Parmenid. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 11.
πολύπολις, εως, Ion. ias, ὁ, ἡ, poët. πολυπτ-, with many cities, Call. Dian. 225; ἡ π. Ἀλεξανδρεία Philo 2. 541.
πολύπόνος, *on*, very bad, Melamp. de Naev. p. 506.
πολύπονια, ἡ, much labour or toil, Plat. Rival. 133 E.
πολύπονος, *on*, of men, much-labouring, much-suffering, as a general epith. of mankind, π. ἄνδρες, βροτοί Pind. N. 1. 50, Aesch. Supp. 382, Eur. Or. 175, etc.; πολυπονωτῆτι βροτῶν Id. Hec. 722, cf. Ar. Thesm. 1023. **2.** generally, of things, full of pain and suffering, painful, toilsome, δόρυ Aesch. Pers. 320; τύφα Soph. Ph. 777; ἱσπεία Id. El. 515; ἀλγάραι Eur. Or. 1011; κροτῆρα π. πρὸς τὰς καρτερήσεις Plat. Legg. 633 B; δέ' ἐμὸν ὄνομα πολ. (i. e. Helen's) Eur. Hel. 199. Adv. —νως, Plut. Alex. 63, etc.
πολύπο-ξοῦτης, ὁ, an instrument for removing polyp, Paul. Aeg. 6. 25.
πολύπόρευτος, *on*, much-travelled, Hesych., etc.
πολύπορος, *on*, with many passages or pores, Plut. 2. 650 C, etc.
πολύπος, *on*, ὁ, poët. for πολύπους, q. v.
πολύποσια, Ion. —ῆ, ἡ, (πόσις) hard-drinking, the drinking of much wine (cf. πολυδαΐα), Hipp. Aph. 1258, Polyb. 5. 15, 2, etc.
πολύπότμος, *on*, with many or large rivers, Eur. Il. F. 409.
πολύποτέω, to drink hard, drink much wine, Hipp. Prorrh. 83.
πολύπότης, *on*, ὁ, (πίνω) a hard drinker, Theopomp. Hist. 149; poët. πολυ-, Anth. P. 9. 524, 17:—fem. πολυπότις, ἴδος, Ael. V. H. 2. 41.
πολύποτος, *on*, of many fates or fortunes, Orph. H. 69.
πολύπότνια, ἡ, strengthd. for πότνια, h. Hom. Cer. 211.
πολύποτος, *on*, much-drinking, Hipp. 358. 21, Arist. H. A. 8. 18, 3.
πολύπους, ὁ, ἡ, neut. πον: acc. masc. πολυπόδα Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 2: pl. neut. πολυπόδα Plat.:—many-footed, Soph. El. 488, Plat. Tim. 92 A; οὕτω τι πολυπόουν έστιν ἡ λίπη κακῶν Posidipp. Mόρμ. 2. **2.** pass. trodden by many feet, χώρα Orac. ap. Polyana. 6. 53.
πολύπους, or rather πολυπόους, αδες, ὁ, for the form πολύπους first appears in Arist.—Declension: nom. πολυπόους Soph. Fr. 289, Ar. 302, Eupol. Δημ. 23, etc.; gen. πολυπόδους Od. l. c., Plat. Com. Pha. 1. 16, Eubul. Τιτθ. 1: acc. πολυπόουν Ar. Fr. 235, Hegem. Φιλ. 1, Alex. Παμφ. 1, etc.:—pl., nom. πολυπόδες h. Hom. Ar. 77, acc. —ποδας Pherecr. Ἀγρ. 2, Plat. Com. Παιδ. 3; gen. πολυπόδων Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 29:—in Arist. the pl. is commonly πολυπόδες, etc., H. A. 4. 1, 22, etc., but an acc. πολύπους is given, Ib. 4. 8, 22; so in Luc. we have sing. acc. πολυπόδα Vit. Auct. 10, but πολυπόουν D. Marin. 4. 2:—in Poets often declined from πολυπόος (cf. ἀελλόπος, ἀρίποις), gen. πολυπόουν Theogn. 215, Ar. Fr. 235; pl., gen. πολυπόων Aimeps. Κατεσθ. 1; acc. πολυπόους Ar. l. c.:—Dor. pl. nom. πολυπότοι Epich. 33 Ahr.; acc. πολυπότοι Ib. 82; and nom. sing. πῶλυψ, Diphil. Siphu. ib. 356 E, Poll. 4. 204, cf. Lat. polygus (Hor. Epod. 12. 5, On. Halieut. 31). The common sea-polygus or octopus, once in Hom. (Od. 5. 432), then in Theogn. 215, etc., v. ll. c.:—Arist. comprehends many molluscs under this name, v. Bonitz Ind. p. 617 b. 49.
II. the woodlouse, millipes, Largus Comp. Med. 5; cf. ένς.
III. a polygus or morbid excrescence

in the nose, Hipp. 517. 29, Galen., etc., Poll. 4. 204; cf. Foës. Oecon. IV. π. βοτάνη, = πολυπόδιον, dub. in Geop. 15. 1, 14.

πολυπραγματέω, = πολυπραγμαίνω, Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 6.

πολυπράγματος, ον, = πολυπράγμων, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 228.

πολυπραγμαίνω, Ion. πολυπρηγμ-, to be busy about many things, to busy oneself, μη πολυπραγμαίνω take no trouble about it, Pherecr. Ψευδ. 1; π. τὰς αἰτίας ἐρευνώντας Plat. Legg. 821 A; περί τι lb. 952 D; περί τινος Id. Theaet. 184 E. 2. mostly in bad sense, to be a meddlesome, inquisitive busybody (cf. πολυπράγμων), Ar. Pl. 913, etc.; τὰ αὐτοῦ πράττειν καὶ μὴ πολυπρ. Plat. Rep. 433 A:—esp., like νεωτερίζω, to meddle in state affairs, intrigue, Lat. *novas res moliri*, Hdt. 3. 15 (like

πολλά πρήσσειν Id. 5. 33), Xen. An. 5. 1, 15. 3. later, c. acc., to be curious about, inquire closely into, ἀλλοτρία κακὰ Menand. Monost. 583, cf. Polyb. 3. 38, etc.:—Pass., Id. 12. 27, 4; so verb. Adj. πολυπραγμανητέον, one must search after knowledge, ἐκ τινος Id. 9. 19, 4.

πολυπραγμοσύνη, ἡ, the character and conduct of the πολυπράγμων, curiously, officiousness, meddlesomeness, bustling activity, Ar. Ach. 833, Lysias 93. 13, etc.; joined with ἀλλοτριοπραγμοσύνη, Plat. Rep. 444 B; opp. to ἀπραγμοσύνη, Thuc. 6. 87; cf. sq. 2. later, search after knowledge, Polyb. 5. 75, 6.—Cf. Plut. περί πολυπραγμοσύνης.

πολυπράγμων, ον, gen. ονος, (πράσσω, πρᾶγμα) busy after many things, over-busy, mostly in bad sense, meddlesome, officious, a busybody, Lat. *curiosus*, Enop. Πολ. 27 b, Ar. Av. 471, Lysias 170. 26, Isocr. Antid. § 105, 245, 253: an epith. often given to the restless Athenians, esp. by their political opponents, as in the plays so entitled by Timocles, Diphilus and Heniochus; applied to Socrates, Ar. Eppict. 3. 1, 21; cf. ἀπράγμων, φιλοπράγμων, Valck. Hipp. 785. 2. later and rarely in good sense, curious after knowledge, Polyb. 9. 1, 4; Ἡρόδοτος ὁ π. Diod. 1. 37.

πολυπράκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for πολυπράγμων, Manetho 4. 160. **πολύπρεμος**, ον, with many trunks, ὕλη Ar. Rh. 4. 161.

πολυπρεπής, ἐς, very distinguished, Philostr. 605.

πολυπρηγμονέω, Ion. for πολυπραγμαίνω.

πολυπρήων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, with many hillocks, Hermesian. 57.

πολυπροβάτος, ον, rich in sheep or cattle, Φρύγες πολυπροβατάται Hdt. 5. 49, cf. Xen. Vect. 5, 3.

πολύπρικοις, ον, (πρίφ) richly-dowered, Eust. 1383. 16.

πολυπρόσωπος, ον, many-faced, multifiform, οὐρανὸς π. the ever-changing sky, Lyc. Trag. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 1: of plays, with many masks or characters, Luc. Nigr. 20, cf. Plut. 2. 711 F, etc. Adv. —πως, Joseph. A. J. 16. 3, 3.

πολύπτερος, ον, many-winged, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 7, P. A. 4. 6, 4.

πολυπτόητος, Ion. —πτόητος, ον, much-scaled, timorous, Plut. 2. 44 C, Nonn., etc.; ὕμνα Anth. P. 5. 290: much-agitated, θάλασσα lb. 7. 624.

πολύπτορος, ον, with many shoots, branches, Nonn. Jo. 15. 4.

πολύπλεκτος, ον, manifold, intricate, ῥυθμοὶ Epigr. Gr. *928.

πολύπτυχος, ον, (πτύξ, πτυχή) of or with many folds: esp. of mountains, with many valleys, (so that from a distance their surface appears to be in folds, cf. πτύξ II), πολυπτύχου Οὐλύμποιο Il. 8. 411, cf. 20. 5, Hes. Th. 113; Ἰδῆς ἐν κνήμασι πολυπτύχου Il. 21. 449, etc.; of the mountainous tract of Phocis, Eur. I. T. 677: of a bandage, many times folded, Hipp. Fract. 751, etc. II. folded many times, with many leaves, δέλτοι Luc. Amor. 44; γραμματεῖον Poll. 4. 18.

πολυπτῶς, ὡκος, ὁ, ἡ, abounding in hares, Choerob. 176. 5.

πολύπτωτος, ον, (πτῶσις) with or in many cases, Eust. 349. 40, cf. 105. 26:—τὸ π. a rhetorical figure, cf. Quintil. 9. 3, 36, Longin. 23. 1.

πολύπυλος, with many gates, Diod. 1. 45.

πολύπυργος, ον, with many towers, Hom. h. Ap. 242.

πολύπυρος, ον, (πυρὸς) rich in corn, epith. of fruitful lands, Il. 77. 756, 15. 372, Od. 14. 335, all, Aesch. Supp. 555.

πολύπυρος, ον, (πῦρ) full of fire, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 880, etc.

πολύπυστος, ον, much-heard-of, far-famed, Nic. Al. 303.

πολυρέμβαστος, ον, (ρέμβασ) vagrant, φιλία Sappho 140.

πολυρρημονέω, πολυρρηγμ-, v. πολυρρ-.

πολυρριζος, ον, for πολυρριζος, Epigr. Gr. 1135.

πολυρραβδος, ον, with many stripes, Arist. Fr. 278.

πολυρράγης, ἐς, with many rents or clefts, Nic. Th. 59.

πολυρράβητος, ον, far-sounding, Opp. C. 3. 21, H. 5. 652.

πολυρράβημιγς, ἰγγος, ὁ, ἡ, with many drops, Nonn. D. 7. 174.

πολυρραίστης, ον, ὁ, slayer of many, Opp. H. 1. 463, v. l. Lyc. 210.

πολυρράβης, ον, (ράπτω) much-sewn, well-stitched (cf. πολυέκστος), Soph. Aj. 575:—so πολυρράπτος, ον, Theocr. 25. 265; and —ράβης, ἐς, Nonn. Jo. 9. 38.

πολυρρημονέω, to speak much, Eust. 805. 41, etc.

πολυρρημων, ον, (ῥῆμα) much-speaking, wordy, M. Anton. 3. 5.

πολυρρηγος, ον, rich in sheep, of a person, Od. 11. 256; of a country, Aesch. Fr. 449, etc.:—in pl. we have a heterocl. nomi., ἄνδρες πολυρρηγες, Il. 9. 154, 296, Hes. Fr. 39, 3; a dat. πολυρρηγῖν is cited by Hesych.; and a nom. πολυρρηγῖν occurs in Poëta ap. Hdn. c. μὲν λέξ. p. 15.

πολυρριζία, a multitude of roots, Theophr. C. P. 3. 10, 6.

πολυρριζος, ον, with many roots, Theophr. H. P. 9. 10, 2, Anth. P. append. 6. II. πολυρριζον, τό, synonym. of ἐπιμήδιον, Diosc. 4. 19.

πολυρρινος, ον, with many hides, σάκος Ar. Rh. 3. 1231.

πολυρροδον, ον, (ῥόδον) abounding in roses, λεῖμνα Ar. Ran. 548.

πολυρροδός, ον, much-dashing, loud-roaring, θάλασσα Q. Sm. 7. 395: beaten by many waves, Arat. 412:—also πολυρροθος, ον, φροῖμα π. the cries of many voices, Aesch. Theb. 7.

πολυρροιβήτος, ον, much-whirling, ἀτρακτος Anth. P. 6. 160.

πολυρροῖος, ον, with a loud rushing noise, Nic. Th. 792.

πολύρροος, ον, contr. —ροος, ον, = πολύρροτος, Poll. 6. 148, Eust. 96. 28.

πολύρρῆμος, ον, with many chariot-poles, Arr. Tact. 3. p. 10.

πολύρρῆτος, ον, much or strong flowing, of the sea, Aesch. Supp. 843; in Soph. Fl. 1420, Bothe restored παλῖρρτον.

πολύς, πολλή, πολὺ: gen. πολλοῦ, ἡς, οὗ: dat. πολλῷ, ἡ, ᾧ: acc. πολλόν, πολλήν, πολὺ:—Ion. nom. πολλός, πολλή, πολλόν, acc. πολλόν, πολλήν, πολλόν, this Ion. declension being retained by the Att. in all cases, except the nom. and acc. masc. and neut. Hom. uses both the

Ion. and Att. forms indifferently: in Hdt. the MSS. give πολύν in 3. 57, 6. 125, and πολὺ in 2. 106, 3. 38, 6. 72, 7. 46, 160,—prob. by error, Dind. de dial. Hdt. xlii; whereas πολλόν occurs twice in Trag. dialogue, Soph. Ant. 86, Tr. 1196. The following forms are found in Ep. writers,—sing. gen. πολέος Il. 4. 244, etc.; pl. nom. πολέες Hom., contr. πολεῖς only in Il. 11. 708; gen. πολέων 5. 691, etc.; dat. πολέσι 10. 262, etc.; πολέσι 13. 452, etc.; πολέεσι 9. 73, Od. 5. 54, Hes. Op. 119, etc.; acc. πολέας as trisyll., 3. 126, etc., but as dissyll., 1. 559, 2. 4, etc. (often with v. l. πολεῖς 15. 66, 20. 313, etc.): in later Ep. πολέες, πολέας are used as fem., Call. Dian. 42, Del. 28, Ap. Rh. 3. 21; neut. πολέα Q. Sm. 1. 74. Lastly, πολυλός, neut. πολυλός, are also Ep. forms, of which πολυλός is sometimes used as fem., e.g. πολυλὸν ἐφ' ὕγρην Il. 10. 27; ἡέρα πολυλὸν Il. 5. 776, though in 17. 269 we find ἡέρα πολλήν; the neut. πολυλός is only in Od. 19. 387; Hes. also once in masc., Th. 190: on nouns compd. with πολυλ-, v. sub πολυλμβότεια. The forms πολυλός, —ύ occur in MSS. of Hipp. and Aretae, but never in Hdt. Some traces of the Ep. forms are also found in Att. Poets, esp. in Trag., as dat. πολεῖ in a chorus, Aesch. Supp. 745; πολέα in a chorus, Id. Ag. 723, etc.; πολέων in a chorus, Eur. Hel. 1332; πολεῖσι Id. I. T. 1263. (Prob. from √ΠΛΕ, cf. πλέ-ες, πλε-ίων, πλε-ϊστος, πλὴν; Skt. *plu-us* (Ved. *plu-us*); Lat. *plu-res* (O. L. *ple-ores*), *plus*, *pler-ique*; Goth. *fil-u* (πολύς), *filu-sna* (πλήθος); O. N. *flæi-r*, *flæi-ster* (πλείων, πλείστος), etc.) [Prosody:—ύ always; pl. gen. πολέων, acc. πολέας are dissyll. in Il. 16. 655, 1. 559; πολλέων is necessary dissyll. in Hom.]

I. properly of Number, many, opp. to ὀλίγος, Hom., etc.; ἐξ ὀλίγων opp. to ἐκ πολλῶν, Hes. Th. 447; πολλὰ τριχόντων ἐτέων ἀπολείπων wanting many of thirty years, Id. Op. 694; παρησάν τινες καὶ πολλοί γ' Plat. Phaedo 58 D; οὐ πολλοὶ τινες Aesch. Pers. 510;—with nouns of multitude, πολὺς ὄμιλος Od. 8. 109; πολλὸν πλῆθος Hdt. 1. 141; πολλὸν ἔθνος Id. 4. 232; later also πολὺν . . ἐπ' ἔτος many a year, for πολλὰ ἔτη, Anth. P. 6. 235; πολὺς ἦν ὁ καταπλέων Polyb. 15. 26, 10:—also of anything often repeated, περί σέο λόγος ἀπικταί π. Hdt. 1. 30; πολλὸν ἦν τοῦτο τὸ ἔπος 2. 2, cf. 3. 137, etc.; πολὺν . . τὸ οὖν ὄνομα διήκει πάντας Soph. O. C. 305; τούτω πολλῷ χρήσεται τῷ λόγῳ often, Dem. 523. 27. 2. not only of Number in the strict sense, but also of Size, Degree, Force, Intensity, much, mightily, ὄμιλος, νικητὸς Il. 10. 6; π. ὕπνος deep sleep, Od. 15. 394; π. πῦρ 10. 359; π. ὕμναιος a loud song, Il. 18. 493; π. ὄρμας, ῥοῖος, etc., 2. 810, etc.; π. ἀνάγκη strong necessity, Valck. Phoen. 1668 (1674); π. γέλας, βοή much or great, Soph. Aj. 303, 1149; μαρία lb. 745; ὄλβος, αἰδώς Aesch. Pers. 251, Ag. 948; ἀλογία, εὐήθεια Plat. Phaedo 67 E, Phaedr. 275 C, etc. b. rarely of a single person, great, mightily, μέγας καὶ πολλὸς ἐγένεο Hdt. 7. 14, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1; so of persons, πολλὸς ὑπὸ παντὸς ἀνδρὸς αἰνεύμενος Hdt. 1. 98; Ἑρεοκλῆς ἀν εἰς πολλὸν . . ὀνομάσθη Aesch. Theb. 6; ῥώμην σώματος πολὺς Dion. H. 2. 42. c. joined with a Verb, Κύπρος γὰρ οὐ φορητὴν ἢ πολλὰ ῥῆνι if she flow with full stream, metaph. from a river, Eur. Hipp. 443; θρασυνομένῳ καὶ πολλῷ ῥέοντι Dem. 272. 22; from the wind, ὥς πολὺς ἔπειε καὶ λαμπρὸς was blowing strong and fresh, Id. 787. 22, cf. Ar. Eq. 760, Anth. P. 11. 49; and generally, with might or force, ὕταν π. ὁ θεὸς ἔλθῃ Eur. Bacch. 300; ἦν π. παρῇ Id. Or. 1200; π. καὶ τολμῶς Dem. 1024. 3:—so also, with a Partic. and εἰμί, e.g. πολλὸς ἦν λισσόμενος he was all intreaties, Lat. *multus erat in precando*, Hdt. 9. 91; π. ἐνέκειτο λέγων Id. 7. 153; π. τοῖς συμβεβηκόσιν ἐγκριταί Dem. 294. 21; so, π. ἦν ἐν τοῖσι λόγοισι Hdt. 8. 59; πρὸς ταῖς παρασκευαῖς Polyb. 5. 49, 7; ἐπὶ τῇ τιμαρίᾳ Diod. 14. 107; and without a Prep., π. ἦν τοῖς ἐπαίνοις Aeschin. 33. 29; π. μὲν γὰρ ὁ Φίλιππος ἔσται will be often mentioned, Id. 23. fin.; cf. γινώμ III.—In most of these cases a sense of repetition is joined with that of Degree, as appears from the examples given, cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 142, Pors. Advers. p. 307. 3. of the Value or Worth of a thing, πολέος ἐξ οὗ αἰὶς ἔσται Il. 23. 562, Od. 8. 405; πολλοῦ αἰεῖος, often in Att.; πολλῶν αἰεῖος Ar. Pax 918; πολλοῦ and περί πολλοῦ ποιεῖσθαι π., Lat. *magis facere*, cf. περί A. IV; ἐπὶ πολλῷ at a high price, Dem. 13. 22, cf. 103. 2:—πολὺ ἐστὶ τι it is worth much, of great consequence, Xen. Oec. 18, 7.

4. of Space, large, far, far and wide, wide-stretched, opp. to μικρός, often in Hom., Hes., etc.; π. χώρα, πεδίον, Il. 23. 520, Hes., etc.; πόντος, πέλαγος Hes. Op. 633, Soph. π. χῶρος πλατὺς καὶ π. Hdt. 4. 39; λίμνη μεγάλη τε καὶ π. Ib. 109; π. ἡ Σικελία Thuc. 7. 13; π. ἡ Ἑλλάς Plat. Phaedo 78 A, etc.:—πολλὸς ἔκειτο he lay outstretched wide, Il. 7. 156, cf. 11. 307;—π. κέλευθος a far way, Aesch. Pers. 748; also without κέλευθος or ὁδός, πολλὰ μὲν εἰς Ἡρακλείαν . . πολλὰ δὲ εἰς Χρυσόπολιν . . Xen. An. 6. 1, 16:—διὰ πολλοῦ, ἐκ πολλοῦ, v. infir. IV.

5. of Time, long, χρόνος Soph. Aj. 1402, etc.; πολὺν χρόνον Hom., Hes., etc.; οὐ π. χρ. Soph. Ph. 348, etc.; so, πολλοῦ χρόνου Ar. Pl. 98; χρόνῳ πολλῷ Soph. Tr. 228; διὰ πολλοῦ (sc. χρόνου) Luc. Necoym. 15; ἐκ πολλοῦ Thuc. 1. 58, Dem. 527. 19; ὥς ἐκ πλείστον φυλάττεσθαι Id. 585. 3; ἐπὶ πολλῷ Id. 13. 22; πρὶ πολλοῦ long before, Diod. 14. 43; οὐ μετὰ πολὺ Luc. Tox. 54:—ἐπὶ πολλῇς νυκτός, Lat. *multa nocte*, while still quite night, Thuc. 8. 101; πολλῇς ὥρας late in the day, Polyb. 5. 8, 3. II. Special usages:

1. partitive c. gen., e.g. πολλοὶ Τρώων, for πολλοὶ Τρῶες, 96. 28.

Il. 18, 271, etc.; also in neut., as πολλὸν σαρκὸς, π. βίης for πολλή σὰρξ, π. βίη, Od. 19, 450, 21, 185; in Prose, the Adj. generally takes the gender of the gen., τὸν πολλὸν τοῦ χρόνου Hdt. 1. 24; τῆς γῆς οὐ πολλὴν Thuc. 6. 7; τῆς ἀθάτης πολλὴν Ar. Pl. 694; πολλὴν τῆς χώρας Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 2.—On the insertion or omission of the Art., v. infr. 3. 2. πολὺς is sometimes joined with another Adj., πολλὰ δυστερεπὴ κακὰ Aesch. Cho. 277, cf. 585, etc.:—but it is often used as the predicate, and joined to another Adj. by καί, πολέες τε καὶ ἑσθλοὶ many men and good, Il. 6, 452, etc.; πολέες τε καὶ ἀλκιμοὶ Il. 21, 586; πολλὰ καὶ ἑσθλά Od. 2, 312; παλαιὰ τε πολλὰ τε Ib. 188; ἀκοσμά τε π. τε Il. 2, 213; πολλὰί γε . . καὶ ἄλλα Hes. Th. 363; and often in Hdt. and Att., π. τε καὶ κακὰ Hdt. 4, 167, etc.; π. κάγαθὰ Ar. Thesm. 351; π. καὶ ἀνόσια Plat. Rep. 416 E; π. καὶ μακάρια Id. Polit. 269 D; π. καὶ πονηρά Xen. Mem. 2, 9, 6; πολλὰ τε καὶ δ. Id. An. 5, 5, 8; μεγάλα καὶ π. Dem. 951, 5; καλοὺς καὶ π. κινδύνους, π. καὶ καλὰ παραδείγματα Dinarch. 104, 10 sq.; v. Lob. Paral. 60, 558. 3. in Att. with the Artic., to speak of persons or things well known, 'Ελένα μία τὰς πολλὰς, τὰς πάνυ πολλὰς ψυχὰς ὅλεσας those many lives, Aesch. Ag. 1456, cf. Soph. O. T. 845; ὡς ὁ πολλὸς λόγος the common report, Hdt. 1, 75:—also with abstract Nouns, τὰς πολλὰς ὕγιαιας Aesch. Ag. 1001; τὸ πολλὸν numbers, Hdt. 1, 136. b. οἱ πολλοὶ the many, i. e. the greater number, (like οἱ πλείστοι), Ἀθηναῖοι . . ἀπὸ πολλοῦ οἱ πολλοὶ Thuc. 1, 126, cf. 3, 32, etc.; τοῖς π. κριταῖς Soph. Ai. 1243; or with gen., τοῖς π. βροτῶν Ib. 652; οἱ π. τῶν ἀνθρώπων Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 24; (Hom. has it in this sense without the Art., Il. 21, 524, 22, 28)—strengthened, οἱ πολλοὶ ἅπαντες far the most, Hipp. 292, 28; for τὰ πολλὰ πάντα, v. infr. III. 1:—hence οἱ πολλοὶ, like τὸ πλῆθος, the people, the commonalty, opp. to οἱ μείζων κερκτινοὶ Thuc. 1, 6; to οἱ κορυμβοῖται Plat. Rep. 505 B; etc.; εἰς τὸν πολλὸν one of the multitude, Dem. 545, 22:—so, ὁ λέως ὁ πολὺς Luc. Rhet. Praec. 17; ὁ π. ὄμιλος Id. Luc. 2, Hdn., etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 193, 390;—(in Hom. and Hes., πολὺς λαός, more freq. πολλοὶ λαοί):—so also, c. τὸ πολὺ, c. gen., τῶν στρατιῶν τὸ πολὺν Hdt. 8, 100; τῶν λογάδων τὸ πολὺ Thuc. 5, 73; but also, ὁ στρατός ὁ πολὺς Hdt. 1, 102; ἡ δύναμις ἡ π. Thuc. 1, 24; ὁ π. βίσιος the best part of life, Soph. El. 185. d. τὰ πολλὰ the most, often for πάντα, Od. 2, 58, 17, 537, Hes. Op. 37; (but, elsewhere in Hom., πολλά, as Subst., means much riches, great possessions, Il. 9, 333, Od. 19, 195):—in Arist., πρὸς τὸ τῶν πολλῶν μέγεθος in regard to the size of the average, Rhet. 1, 7, 2, v. Cope ad l. 4. the pl. πολλά is used with Verbs in the sense of very much, too much, πολλά πράσσειν = πολυπραγματεῖν, Eur. Supp. 576, Ar. Ran. 228; π. παθεῖν Pind. O. 13, 90, etc.; π. ἔρξαι τινά to do one much harm, Aesch. Theb. 924. 5. πολλάς with Verbs of beating, the Subst. πληγὰς being omitted, v. sub πληγὴ. 6. πολὺς is repeated in many phrases, ἡ πολλὰ πολλοὶς εἰμι διάφορος βροτοῖς Eur. Med. 579, cf. Aesch. Supp. 451; τὰ μὲν οὖν πολλὰ πολλοῦ χρόνου διηγέσασθαι Plat. Rep. 615 A, etc.;—also πολλοὺ πολὺς, v. infr. III. 1. b:—so also with the Adv. πολλάκις, πολλαχῇ, etc. III. Adverbial usages: a. neut. πολὺ (lon. πολλόν), πολλά, much, very, Hom., etc.; strengthd. μάλα πολλά, Hom.; πάνυ πολὺ Plat. Alc. 1, 119 C; πολὺ τι Id. Rep. 484 D:—but also of freq. repetition, many times, i. e. oftentimes, often, much, Il. 2, 798, Od. 1, 1, etc., Hes. Op. 320; and the Homeric expressions μάλα πολλά κελύων, μάλα πόλλ' ἐπέελλα, λισσομένη μάλα πολλά, εὐχόμενος μάλα πολλά etc., may be as well understood of repeated, as of earnest commands and entreaties:—also with the Art., τὸ πολὺ for the most part, Plat. Prot. 315 A, etc.; ὡς τὸ π. Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 10, etc.; so, τὰ πολλὰ Thuc. 1, 13, 2, 11, 87, etc.; ὡς τὰ π. Id. 5, 65, etc.; τὰ πάντα Hdt. 1, 203, 2, 35, 5, 67. b. of Degree, far, very much, ἀπέφυγε πολλὸν τοὺς διώκοντας Hdt. 6, 82: the notion of Degree also lies in the absol. gen. πολλοῦ, very, θρασὺς εἰ πολλοῦ Ar. Nub. 915; πολλοῦ πολὺς, πολλοῦ πολλῇ, πολλοῦ πολὺ, much too much, Id. Eq. 822, Ran. 1046, cf. Dind. Nub. 915. c. of Space, a great way, far, οὐ πολλὴν Hdt. 1, 104; πολὺ οὐκ ἔξρεσαν Thuc. 1, 15, etc. d. of Time, long, ὡς πολλὸν τοῦτο ἐγένετο Hdt. 4, 126, cf. 6, 129. 2. πολὺ is often joined with Adjs. and Adv., a. with a Compar. to increase its compar. force, πολὺ κάλιον, μείζων, μέγαν, πολλὸν ἀμείνων, νεώτερος, παντότερος much, far more beautiful, etc., Hom., Hes., etc.; πολὺ μᾶλλον much more, far sooner, πολὺ τι μᾶλλον a good deal more, Schäf. Dion. H. Comp. p. 70, etc.:—words may be put between πολὺ and its Adj. in Att., π. ἐν πλέονι, π. ἐπὶ δεινότηρ Thuc. 1, 35, etc.; π. σὺν φρονήματι μείζονι Xen. An. 3, 1, 22, cf. 3, 2, 30, Bormen. Xen. Symp. 1, 4:—πολλῶν is often used with the Comp. for πολὺ, by far, Hdt. 1, 134, Aesch. Pr. 335, etc.; πολλῶ μᾶλλον Soph. O. T. 1159, Heind. Plat. Phaedo 80 E; οὐ πολλῶ τεφ ἀσθενέστερον not a good deal weaker, Hdt. 1, 181, cf. 2, 48, 67, etc.:—also with all words implying comparison, as πολὺ πρὶν much sooner, often in Hom.; π. πρό Il. 4, 373; with the compar. Verb φθάνω, πολὺ κε φθαίη Il. 815; and, in like manner, with προβαίνειν, προτρέχειν, προμάχομαι, etc. 6, 125, 11, 217; προέλαβε πολλῶ Thuc. 7, 80:—hence also may be explained the Homeric ἡμῶν πολὺ βούλεται ἡ Δαναοῖσιν νίκην, Il. 17, 331, Od. 17, 404—βούλεται being for μᾶλλον βούλεται:—πολύ γε in answers, after a Compar., ἀργός . . γενήσεται μᾶλλον; Ausw. πολὺ γε Plat. Rep. 421 D, cf. 387 E, etc. b. in like manner with a Sup., πολὺ πρῶτος, φίλτατος, κάλλιστος, πολλὸν ἄριστος far the first, etc., Il. 7, 162, etc.; π. πολυμρότατος, μέγιστος, etc., Thuc. 1, 74, etc.; πολλὸν τι μάλιστα Hdt. 1, 56; also, π. δὴ, π. δὴ γυναικ' ἀρίστην Eur. Alc. 442, cf. Ar. Av. 539, Archestr. ap. Ath. 302 A:—also, πολλῶ πλείστοι Hdt. 5, 92, 5, 8, 42; π. μεγίστους 4, 82. c. sometimes in Att. with a Positive, to add force to the Adj., ὦ πολλὰ μὲν ταῖνα, πολλὰ δ' αὖ σοφῇ Aesch. Ag. 1295; also, ἔς ποτ' ἀθλία πέφυκ' ἐγὼ Eur. Phoen. 620; πολὺ ἀφόρητος Luc. D. Mercetr. 9, 3:—so also πλείστα

and πάντα are used. IV. with Preps., 1. διὰ πολλοῦ at a great distance, v. διά A. II. 2. 2. ἐκ πολλοῦ from a great distance, Thuc. 4, 32, etc.; for a long time, v. ἐκ II. 1. 3. ἐπὶ πολὺ, a. over a great space, far, οὐκ ἐπὶ πολλόν Hdt. 2, 32; ἐπὶ π. τῆς θαλάσσης, τῆς χώρας Thuc. 1, 50, 4, 3, etc.:—to a great extent, Id. 1, 6, 18, 3, 83; v. sub ποῖόν B. II. 2. b. for a long time, long, Id. 5, 16; ἐπὶ π. τῆς ἡμέρας Id. 7, 38, cf. 39. c. to a great extent, Plat. Theaet. 153 B; so, ὡς ἐπὶ π. very generally, Thuc. 1, 12, Archyt. ap. Stob. t. 1, 80; ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ π. for the most part, Thuc. 2, 13, Plat., etc.; μὴ καθ' ἐν ἑκάστον, ἀλλ' ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ π. Isocr. 72 E; τό γ' ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ π. Id. 166 B. 4. κατὰ πολὺ, by far, νικᾶν Dion. H. 3, 66. 5. παρὰ πολὺ, by far, v. παρὰ C. I. 5. 6. περὶ πολλοῦ, v. supr. I. 3. 7. πρὸ πολλοῦ far before, τῆς πόλεως Dion. H. 9, 35; v. supr. I. 4. V. for Compar. πλείων, πλείων, Sup. πλείστος, v. sub vocc. πολυσαρκος, ov, very rotten, unsound, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 21. πολυσαρκεῖν, to be very fleshy, Greg. Nyss. πολυσαρκία, ἡ, fleshiness, plumpness, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 22, Plut. 2, 641 A. πολυσαρκος, ov, very fleshy, Arist. H. A. 7, 2, 9, P. A. 2, 10, 7, etc. πολυσέβαστος, ov, the Lat. augustissimus, Anth. P. 9, 419. πολυσέμενος, ov, exceeding venerable, Anth. P. append. 281, Orph. H. 21, 9. πολυσεπτος, ov, much-revered, Orph. H. 25, 6. πολυστήμαντος, ov, with many significations, cited from Eust. πολυστήμντωρ, opus, ὁ, giving commands to many, ruling over many, Αἰδωνεύς h. Hom. Cer. 31, 84, 377. πολυστήμιος, ov, = πολυστήμαντος:—Adv. -τως, cited from Clem. Al. πολυσθενής, ἐς, of much might, Luc. Trag. 192, Q. Sm. 2, 205. πολυστῆνής, ἐς, (αἰνῶμαι) very hurtful, baneful, κίων Aesch. Cho. 446. πολυστῆνία, ἡ, abundance of corn or food, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 16. II. much eating, Luc. Paras. 16. πολυστύτος, ov, abounding in corn, Xen. Vect. 5, 3, Strab. 731. II. high-fed, full of meat, Theocr. 21, 40. πολυσκαλμος, ov, many-oared, Anth. P. 7, 295. πολυσκαρῆμος, ov, (σκαίρω) much-springing, bounding, Il. 2, 814; or (as Strab. 573) driving swift horses; but, π. ὄνος Nic. Th. 350; νῆες Q. Sm. 5, 657. πολυσκάριστος, ov, = foreg., Apoll. Lex. Hom. πολυσκελής, ἐς, with many legs, Phavorin.:—metaph., Clem. Al. 677. πολυσκεπής, ἐς, sheltering entirely, πέτρα Ael. N. A. 14, 26. πολυσκεπτος, ov, far-seen, Βωτῆς Arat. 136. πολυσκήπτρος, ov, wide-ruling, Anth. P. 1, 10, II., 4, 3. πολυσκίος, ov, very shady, Hipp. 530, II, ap. Rh. 4, 166. πολυσκόπελος, ov, very rocky, Marc. Sid. 5. πολυσκοπος, ov, far-seeing, Pind. Fr. 74, 1. πολυσκύλαξ (or -σκύλακος), ὁ, ἡ, with many dogs, Nonn. D. 18, 246, in gen. pl., -άκων κεφαλᾶς of many dogs' heads. πολυσκώμων, onos, ὁ, ἡ, fond of mocking, Poll. 6, 171. πολυσμάρμαγος [α], ov, loud-roaring, Hesych., Suid. πολυσμνος, ov, in many swarms, μέλισσαι Choeril. in Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. p. 13. πολυσόφος, ov, very wise, Philostr. 600 (where Kayser πολλὸ σ.), Theocr. Stud. pp. 166, 199. πολυσπᾶθής, ἐς, (σπᾶθῇ) thick-woven, Anth. P. 6, 39. πολυσπαστος, ov, (σπᾶς) drawn by many cords:—πολύσπαστον, τό, a compound pulley, Plut. Marcell. 14, Galen., etc. πολυσπείρος, ov, (σπείρα) much-sown, Hesych. πολυσπείρεα, ἡ, wide diffusion, Nicet. An. 129 C. πολυσπέρης, ἐς, (σπείρα) wide-spread, spread over the earth, ἄνθρωποι Il. 2, 804, Od. 11, 365; Ὀκεανῖναι Hes. Th. 365; φήμη Theocrit. ap. Stob. t. 105, 25, etc. II. fruitful, καρποῦντες Emped. 256. πολυσπερματος, ov, = πολυσπερμος, Theophr. H. P. 7, 3, 4. πολυσπερμία, ἡ, abundance of seed, Horapollo 2, 115. πολυσπερμος, ov, abounding in seed, Arist. G. A. 1, 18, 57, al. πολυσπερχής, ἐς, very diligent, zealous, Eust. 442, 6, 1385, 23. πολυσπίλας, ἄδος, ἡ, with many rocks, Dionys. ap. Steph. B. v. Hραία. πολυσπλαγχνία, ἡ, great compassion, Eccl. πολυσπλαγχνος, ov, of great mercy, Ep. Jac. 5, 11, Theocr. Stud. πολυσπορος, ov, with many crops, fruitful, Eur. Tro. 743, Opp. C. 3, 23, Orph., etc. Adv. -πως, Lat. sparsim, Sext. Emp. M. 5, 58. πολυσπυδαστος, ov, = πολυσπερχής, Eust. 442, 8, etc. πολυστάγης, ἐς, (στάξ) dropping fast, Schol. Ar. Rh. 3, 805. πολυστακτί, Adv., = foreg., Schol. Soph. O. C. 1646. πολυστασίαστος, ov, much harassed by factions, App. Civ. 2, 151. πολυστάτος, ov, (ἵστημι) standing thick, Philo Byz. de VII Mir. 5. πολυστάφυλος [α], ov, rich in grapes, Il. 2, 507, h. Hom. 25, 11, Soph. Ant. 1133, etc. πολυστάχυς, v, rich in ears of corn, Theocr. 10, 42, Strab. 692. πολυστέγος, ov, with many ceilings or stories, Strab. 757. πολυστέβος, ov, much-trodden, Phot. (cod. πολυστεινός). πολυστειος, v. sub πολυστίος. πολυστέλεχος, ov, with many stems, Anth. P. 9, 312:—πολυστελέχης, ἐς, Theophr. H. P. 1, 3, 1. πολυστεντακος, ov, causing many groans, ποδάγρα Luc. Trag. 2; βίσις Anth. P. 7, 155. πολυστέπτος, ov, (στέφω) = sq., Paul. S. Ambo 269. πολυστέφανος, ov, with many wreaths, Emped. 27, Cratin. Incert. 143. πολυστεφής, ἐς, decked with many a wreath, Aesch. Eum. 39, Anth. Plan. 338, etc.; c. gen. wreathed with, δάφνης Soph. O. T. 83. II. twisted in many a wreath, κότινος Nic. Th. 378. πολυστήμιος, ov, (στήμι) thick-woven, Hesych.; cf. στήμιος. 4 L

πολυστιβία, ἡ, a constant treading, ἀτραπίταιο Opp. C. 4. 433.
 πολυσπίκτος, ον, (σπίζω) much-spotted, Orph. Fr. 7, Clem. Al. 286.
 πολυσπίος, ον, with many small stones, pebbly, Call. Jov. 26, Nic. Th. 950, Al. 466.—On the form πολυστειος, v. sub στία.
 πολυσπίπτος, ον, much-trodden, Hesych. (cod. πολύνκτικτος).
 πολυστήχια, ἡ, a number of lines, Anth. P. 9. 342.
 πολυστήχως, ον, = πολυστοιχος, στήλοι Strab. 806: of many lines or verses, Paul. Aeg. prooem.
 πολυστοιχία, ἡ, = πολυστοιχία, Liban. 1. 350 (ubi al. πολυτειχία).
 πολυστοιχος, ον, in many rows, ὀδόντες Arist. H. A. 2. 13, 11; κριθαί Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 2; π. γνάθαι jaws set with many rows of teeth, Lyc. 414.
 πολυστομέω, to speak much, Aesch. Supp. 502.
 πολυστομος, ον, many-mouthed, φλέψ Hipp. 277. 56; Νεῖλος Nic. Th. 175.
 II. much-speaking, φήμη Nonn. D. 26. 275; ἡχώ Id. Jo. 7. 40.
 πολυστονος, ον, much-sighing, mournful, of persons, Od. 19. 118, Aesch. Theb. 845. 2. of things, causing many sighs, mournful, grieved, κήδεα, Ἐπὶς, ἰός Il. 1. 445. 11. 73. 15. 451; εἴφων πολυστονον ἔρρον Archil. 3. 3; π. φάγῃς Aesch. Eum. 380; Τροία Soph. Ph. 1346; ἀρά, δαίμων, Ἐρινύς Eur. Supp. 835, etc.
 πολυστρέβλος, ον, = sq., Eccl.
 πολυστρέπτος, ον, much-twisted, ἀκανθα Nic. Al. 224, Orph. Arg. 1092, etc. 2. metaph., like πολύτροπος, versatile, wily, Christod. Ecphr. 172. 224.
 II. over-turned, Nonn. Io. 2. 15.
 πολυστροφής, ἐς, much-twisted, θαμύρη Opp. H. 5. 132.
 πολυστροβος, ποῖτ. -στροιβος, ον, much-tost, tempestuous, θάλασσα, Νεῖλος Nic. Al. 6, Th. 310.
 πολυστροφάληγξ, ἰγγος, ὅ, ἡ, much-whirling, ἀέλλαι Musae. 293; ῥιπή Nonn. D. 23. 263:—so, πολυστροφάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Ib. 6. 147.
 πολυστροφία, ἡ, convolution, Anth. P. 7. 198.
 πολυστροφος, ον, much-twisted, λίνα Anth. P. 6. 107. 2. = πολύτροπος, versatile, γνώμα Pind. Fr. 233; π. τὴν γνώμην Poll. 6. 131.
 πολυστύλος, ον, with many columns, Strab. 694, 806, Plut. Pericl. 13.
 πολυσύγκρατος, ον, mixed up of many things, Hesych.
 πολυσύγκριτος, ον, compounded of many things, Hesych.
 πολυσύλλαβος, ον, polysyllabic, Dion. H. de Comp. 11, Luc. Nec. 9.
 πολυσύμφωνος, ον, with many consonants, Phot. Bibl. 97. 40.
 πολυσύνδεσμος, ον, using many conjunctions, Schol. Thuc. 2. 41.
 πολυσύνδετος, ον, much-compounded, κόσμος Eus. L. Const. 12; ῥήματα Schol. Ar. Ran. 844, etc.:—τὸ π. the union of clauses by many particles, Rutil. Lup. 1. 14.
 πολυσφάραγος, ον, = πολυσμάραγος, Opp. C. 4. 445, Nonn. D. 2. 36.
 πολυσφελμος, ον, (σφέμα) with thick rind, Hesych.
 πολυσφόνδύλος, ον, many-jointed, Luc. Dips. 3.
 πολυσφράγιστος, ἰον. -σφρήγιστος, ον, with many seals, well-secured, Nonn. D. 4. 14, Jo. 15. 11.
 πολυσχημάτιστος, ον, multifiform, Poll. 5. 170:—τὸ π. variety of rhetorical forms, Dion. H. de Vett. Script. 3. 2. of verses, composed of various metres, Schol. Ar. Eq. 322, etc.
 πολυσχημος, ον, = sq., Aristaen. 1. 26.
 πολυσχημων, ον, of many shapes, varied in form, Strab. 121, Poll. 6. 171. Adv. -μόνως, Poll. 4. 98.
 πολυσχιδής, ἐς, (σχιζω) split into many parts, ἀπὼ τρύφω καὶ μὴ πολυσχιδεῖ by a simple and not a compound fracture, Hipp. Fract. 766; λώβραι πολυσχιδεῖσι λυθέντα, of a wreck, Opp. H. 4. 409. 2. much-cloven, opp. to ἀσχιδής, of certain figs, Arist. Probl. 22. 9; of a deer's horns, branching, Id. H. A. 3. 9, 4, cf. P. A. 3. 2, 5; of the lungs, Id. H. A. 1. 16, 11; of a mountain-range, Strab. 520. 3. of the hand, cloven into fingers, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 25; of the foot, into toes, Ib. 65:—hence, τὰ πολυσχιδῆ animals that have toes, not hoofs, Id. H. A. 2. 1, 3 and 30., 2. 10, 2, a.; esp. of birds, Ib. 2. 12, 3. 4. generally, much divided, of opinions, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 349; ἐμφασίς lambl. V. Pyth. 29 (161). Adv. -δῶς, Clem. Al. 268.
 πολυσχιδία, ἡ, a splitting into many parts, manifold division, δογματῶν Hipp. Acut. 383, cf. 28, 32.
 πολυσχιστός, ον, split into many parts, branching, κέλευθα Soph. O. C. 1592; ἀπρεκία Anth. P. 8. 7.
 πολυσχοινος, ον, of many cords, of a net, Marc. Sid. 92.
 πολυσχιδάτος, ον, with many bodies, Plut. 2. 427 B, Poll. 2. 235:—of large stout body, Diod. 1. 26.
 πολυσωρος, ον, rich in heaps of corn, of Demeter, Anth. P. 6. 258.
 πολυτάλαντος, ον, worth many talents, γάμος, μισθός Luc. D. Meretr. 7. 4, Apol. pro Merc. Cond. 12; of a book, Ath. 398 E. 2. possessing many talents, οἶκος Luc. Tox. 14, cf. Poll. 9. 54.
 πολυτάρακτος, ον, much-disturbed, Ach. Tat. 1. 13.
 πολυτάραχος, ον, causing much tumult, Schol. Il. 1. 34, etc.
 πολυταρβής, ἐς, much-frightened, Nonn. D. 43. 360, Anth. P. 9. 816.
 πολυτερής, ἐς, (τέρω) wearying much, Q. Sm. 4. 120.
 πολυτερής, ἐς, (τέρω) rich in stars, Arat. 604.
 πολυτεκνός, ον, to have many children, Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 9, Ephor. 53.
 πολυτεκνία, ἡ, abundance of children, Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 4.
 πολυτεκνος, ον, bearing many children, prolific, Aesch. Pr. 137, Arist. H. A. 9. 15, 3; v. sub ἀμύλλα. II. in Aesch. Supp. 1029, as epith. of rivers, fertilising (?).
 πολυτέλεια, ἡ, great expense, extravagance, opp. to εὐτέλεια, Hdt. 2. 87, Thuc. 6. 12; τρυφή καὶ π. Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 10; π. τῶν βίων Polyb. 13. 1, 1, cf. 9. 10, 5. 2. costliness, ἐσθθῶς Xen. Lac. 7, 3.

πολυτελεύομαι, Dep. to spend much, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 11; v. Lob. Phryn. 67:—an Act. πολυτελέω in Phot.
 πολυτελής, ἐς, (τέλος) very expensive, very costly, opp. to εὐτελής, οἰκία Hdt. 4. 79; πόλεμος Thuc. 7. 28; ζῶναι Plat. Hipp. Mi. 368 C; παρασκευαί Xen. Hier. 1, 20, etc.; π. νεκρὸς honoured with a costly funeral, Menand. Peripn. 2: generally, costly, valuable, πολυτελεσάτην τὴν τοῦ ὀρνῶν .. δύναμιν ἐξημυρρήρην Plat. Rep. 507 C, cf. Eurypham. ap. Stob. 536. 7.
 II. of persons, spending much, lavish, extravagant, a mild word for ἄσως, Menand. Incert. 137; γυνή π. ἐστ' ὀχληρόν Id. Misop. 1. 6, cf. Incert. 228; π. τῷ βίῳ Antipho Διδ. 2. 5.—Adv. -λῶς, Lys. 111. 8, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 4: Sup. -λέστατα, in the costliest manner, Hdt. 2. 86.
 πολυτενής, ποῖτ. πούλ-, ἐς, far-stretching, Dion. P. 99, 340.
 πολυτερπής, ἐς, much-delighting, Anth. P. 9. 504, Orph. ap. Eus. P. E. 100 C.
 πολυτέχνης, ον, ὅ, one skilled in divers arts, Solon 12. 49.
 πολυτεχνής, ἐς, wrought with much art, Orph. Arg. 583.
 πολυτεχνία, ἡ, skill in many arts, Plat. Alc. 2. 147 A, Diod. 1. 64; in pl., Perictyonē ap. Stob. t. 85. 19.
 πολυτεχνος, ον, skilled in many arts, Σιδόνιοι Strab. 757; π. εἰσβολαὶ κατασκευασμάτων Plut. Pericl. 12.
 πολυτίμητος, to esteem highly, Numen. ap. Eus. P. E. 727 D.
 πολυτίμητος [τ], ον, also ὅ, ὃν, Ar. Pax 978: (τιμᾶν):—highly honoured, used in addressing a divinity, ὦ Ζεῦ πολυτίμη' Pherecr. Κοριανν. 8, Ar. Fr. 303; ὦ πολυτίμη' Ἡράκλειος Ar. Ach. 807; ὦ π. θεοί Id. Vesp. 1001, Thesm. 594; ὦ π. Νεφέλαι Id. Nub. 269; ὦ π. Αἰσχυλῆ Id. Ran. 851; and (ironically) ὦ π. Εὐθύδημη Plat. Euthyd. 296 D.
 II. at a high price, very costly, Epich. 48 Afr., Ar. Ach. 759, Fr. 344. 9.
 πολυτίμος, ον, (τιμῆ) much-revered, θεοί Menand. Δεισ. 2.
 II. very costly, Anth. P. 5. 36, Babr. 57. 9. Adv. -μως, Polyb. 14. 2, 3.
 πολυτίμωρτος, ον, much-punished, Suid., Tzetz.
 πολυτίμος, ον, (τίω) worthy of high honour, Orac. ap. Hdt. 5. 92, 2 [where τ, v. Herm. Aesch. Ag. 72].
 πολυτλας, αντος, ὅ, (τλῆναι) having borne much, much-enduring, epith. of Ulysses, only in nom., Hom.; so, ironically, Soph. Aj. 954.
 πολυτλήμων, ονος, ὅ, ἡ, much-enduring, θυμός Il. 7. 152; 'Οδυσσεύς Od. 18. 319; βροτοί Ar. Pax 236.—A gen. πολύτλα occurs in Eust. 700. 32: acc. πολύτλαν Manetho 5. 268.
 πολυτλήτος, ον, (τλῆναι) having borne much, miserable, γέροντες Od. 11. 38; also, ὠδινέσι πολυτλήτησι Q. Sm. 11. 25.
 πολυτμήτος, ον, (τέμνω) much-cut, lacerated, παρεία Anth. P. 11. 66, cf. Opp. C. 2. 252. II. act. cutting much or deeply, of sharp pain, Opp. H. 5. 288.
 πολυτοιοῦτος, αὐτῶν, οὐτόν, many times so and so, e. g. πολυγῶχιν is a πολυτοιοῦτον of γῶχιν and τριγῶχιν, Eust. 89. 19.
 πολυτοκία, to be prolific, Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 3, G. A. 3. 1, 16, al.
 πολυτοκία, ἡ, fecundity, Arist. G. A. 3. 1, 10, 4, 13.
 πολυτόκος, ον, bringing forth many children or young ones, prolific, Hipp. 247. extr., Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 36, G. A. 3. 1, 9, al.
 πολυτόλμος, ον, very bold, Plut. 2. 731 C.
 πολυτόρος, ον, (τορέω) much-piercing, Hesych., Phot.
 πολυτραυμάτιστος, ον, much-wounded, Io. Chrys.
 πολυτράφης, ἐς, much-nourishing, productive, χώρα Diod. 2. 52.
 πολυτράχλος, with large or stubborn neck, Heracl. Alleg. 17.
 πολυτρέπτος, much-turning, changeable, Plut. 2. 423 A.
 πολυτρήρων, ανος, ὅ, ἡ, abounding in doves, Il. 2. 502, 582; cf. τρήρων.
 πολυτρήρος, ον, much-pierced, full of holes, porous, σπόγγος Od. 1. 111., 22. 439; of flutes, Anth. P. 9. 266., 505, 5; of a colander, Ib. 6. 101; of honeycombs, Ib. 9. 363, 15., 10. 41; of the lungs, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 10; τὸ π. τῆς χώρας Strab. 578.
 πολυτρίπους [τ], ὅ, ἡ, abounding in tripods, Anth. P. 7. 709.
 πολυτρίπτος, ον, rubbed very fine, Nic. Th. 104. II. much-trodden, frequented, Opp. H. 3. 502.
 πολυτρίχως, ον, (θρίψ) very hairy, bushy, πάγων Philonid. Incert. 5.
 II. πολυτρίχων, τό, a plant, Galen.
 πολυτροπία, ἰον. -ία, ἡ, versatility, craft, Hdt. 2. 121, 5, M. Anton. 12. 24. II. multifariousness, variety, Hipp. Acut. 383, Dion. II. Epist. 2 ad Amm. 3.
 πολύτροπος, ον, (τρέπω) much-turned, i. e. much-travelled, much-wandering, Lat. multum jactatus, epith. of Ulysses in Od., e. g. 1. 1., 10. 330:—that this is the sense here, and not sign. 11. 2 (infr.), is clear from the exegetical words that follow—ὅς μάλα πολλὰ πλάγχθη κτλ.
 II. turning many ways, of the polysyp, Theogn. 215. 2. metaph. shifty, versatile, wily, Lat. versutus, versatilis, of Hermes, h. Hom. Merc. 13, 439; τοῖς ἀσθενέσι καὶ π. θηρίοις Plat. Polit. 291 B; and in this sense Plato took the word as applied to Ulysses, Hipp. Mi. 364 E, 365 B, 369 B; τὸ π. τῆς γνώμης their versatility of mind, Thuc. 3. 83; τὸ π. of Alcibiades, Plut. Alc. 24:—fickle, ὅμιλος Pseudo-Phocyl. 89.
 3. of diseases, changeful, complicated, Plut. Num. fin.; πόλεμος τοῖς πάθει ποικίλος καὶ ταῖς τύχαις πολυτροπώτατος Id. Mar. 33.
 III. various, manifold, εὐμφοραί Plut. 2. 44; ἐθνη Plut. Marcell. 12; τύχαι Id. Alc. 2.—Adv. -πως in many manners, Ep. Hebr. 1. 1.
 πολυτροφία, ἡ, excess of nourishment, Theophr. C. P. 5. 15, 4, Clem. Al. 176.
 πολύτροφος, ον, well-fed, plump, Plut. Lycurg. 17, etc. II. parox. πολυτρόφος, ον, act. supplying food, Δάματερ π. Call. Cer. 2:—much-feeding, nutritious, τυρός, etc., Diosc. 2. 80, etc.
 πολυτροχάλος, ον, running about, bustling, ἀγοραί Christod. Ecphr. 15.
 πολυτρώγος, ον, much-wearied, Schol. Soph. Aj. 753.

πολυύραννος, *ov*, very despotic, Byz.
πολύτυρος, *ov*, with much cheese, Pherecr. Pers. 1. 7.
πολυυδρία, *η*, plenty of water, Theophr. C. P. 2. 14, 2.
πολυυδρος, *ov*, abounding in water, τόποι Plat. Legg. 761 B.
πολύυλος, *ov*, abounding in materials, Poll. 6. 171:—τὸ π. τῆς ῥητορικῆς Walz Rhett. 4. 63.
πολύυμνητος, *ov*, much-famed in song, Pind. N. 2. 8, M. Anton. 7. 6, etc.
πολύυμνος, *ov*, abounding in songs, much sung of, famous, θεός π., of Bacchus, Eur. Ion 1074, cf. h. Hom. 25. 7; Ἀθηναί Ar. Eq. 1328.
πολυυπνία, *η*, a sleeping much, Philo 2. 672.
πολύυπνος, *ov*, bestowing sound sleep, Orph. H. 2. 4.
πολύφαγίω, *ov*, to eat to excess, Eust. 1386. 51, etc.
πολύφαγία, *η*, excess in eating, Arist. G. A. 4. 3, 20, Plut. 2. 624 A.
πολύφάγος, *ov*, eating to excess, Hipp. 358. 19, Arist. Fr. 477.
πολύφαιμος, *ov*, Dor. for πολύφημος, Pind.
πολύφαις, ποῖε, ποῖα—, *ες*, very conspicuous, Eust. 254. 6, Io. Gaz.
πολύφάνταστος, *ov*, with many apparitions, σκότος Plut. 2. 167 A.
πολύφάρμακος, *ov*, knowing many drugs or charms, ἱητροί Il. 16. 28; Κίρκη Od. 10. 276; Παιών Solon 12. 57:—of countries, abounding in healing or poisonous herbs, Τυρηνία Theophr. H. P. 9. 15, 1; also, δυνάμεις π. Plut. 2. 408 B.
πολύφασία, *η*, (φημί) wordiness, Hesych., Galen.
πολύφαιματος, *ov*, of many appearances, multiform, Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 175 C.
πολύφάτος, *ov*, (φημί) much-spoken-of, very famous, ἀγῶνες Pind. P. 11. 71; π. ὕμνος an excellent, noble strain, Id. O. 1. 13, cf. N. 7. 119.
πολύφαιλος, *ov*, very bad, Eust. 1311. 62.
πολύφειγής, *ες*, bright-shining, Manetho 2. 347, Nonn. Io. 12. 43.
πολύφειδής, *ες*, very sparing, Eust. 1067. 20.
πολύφερβής, *ες*, = πολύφωβός, Nonn. D. 5. 218.
πολύφερνος, *ov*, (φερνῆ) = πολυένθος, Hesych.
πολύφημία, *η*, far-spread fame, whether good or bad, Poll. 5. 158.
πολύφημος, Dor. -φῆμος, *ov*, abounding in songs and legends, δαΐδός Od. 22. 376; also of a θῆρνος, Pind. I. 8 (7). 128; cf. πολυφάτατος.
II. many-voiced, wordy, ἀγορὴν πολυφῆμον ἱκέσθην Od. 2. 150; *ες* πολυφῆμον ἐξενέικαι to bring it forth to the many-voiced, i.e. the agora (the 'parliament'), Orac. ap. Hdt. 5. 79.
III. much-spoken-of, famous, ὁδός Xenophan. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 111; ὁ π. καὶ πολυάνυμος σοφός cited from Philo.
πολύφῆτωρ, *oros*, *ος*, *η* = foreg., Schol. Il. 9. 404.
πολύφθαρτος, *ov*, = πολύφθορος, Tzetz. Lyc. 207.
πολύφθογγος, *ov*, many-toned, Plut. 2. 827 A, 973 C, Ael. N. A. 5. 51.
πολυφθονερός, *ov*, very envious, as Epicurus called the Dialectic school of Megara, Diog. L. 10. 8; Plut. 2. 1086 E writes πολυφθόρος.
πολυφθόος, *ov*, epith. of a day at Delphi, on which the oracle was much consulted, Plut. 2. 292 F.
πολυφθόρος, *ov*, destroying many, deathful, rife with death or ruin, ἀμείρα, ὄμβρος Pind. N. 8. 53, I. 5 (4). 62; τύχαι, πλάνη Aesch. Pr. 633, 820; of persons, π. ἐν δαί Id. Theb. 926; cf. πολυφθόνος.
II. προπατορ. πολυφθόρος, *ov*, pass. utterly destroyed or ruined, Οἰχαλία, δῶμα Soph. Tr. 477, El. 10.
2. braving ruin and danger, of merchants, Id. Fr. 499.
πολύφιλάνθρωπος, *ov*, very benevolent, Jo. Chrys.
πολύφίλητος, *ov*, much-loved, Schol. Theocr. 15. 86.
πολύφιλία, *η*, abundance of friends, Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 4, Pol. 3. 13, 15, al.; ὑπερτείνειν ταῖς.. πολυφιλίας Id. 4. 6, 11.
πολύφιλος, *ov*, having many friends, dear to many, Pind. P. 5. 5, Lys. 112. 43, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 10, 1, Pol. 5. 11, 12, al.
πολύφιλτρος, *ov*, suffering from many love-charms, love-sick, Theocr. 23. 1.
πολυφλέγματος, *ov*, having much phlegm, Ptol. paraphr. Ptol. p. 214, Antyll. in Oribas. 92 Matth.
πολύφλογος, *ov*, (φλόξ) fiercely blazing, Hesych.
πολύφλοιος, *ov*, with much or thick bark, Hesych.
πολύφλοισσος, *ov*, loud-roaring, θάλασσα Hom., Hes., Archil. 8, etc.
πολυφλυαρία, *η*, much trifling, Eus. P. E. 30 B.
πολύφοβος, *ov*, very timid, Schol. Soph. Tr. 841.
πολύφονος, *ov*, with much slaughter, π. ἐορτά Alcman 18.
πολύφοντος, *ov*, much-roaming, Musae. 181.
πολύφονος, *ov*, murderous, Eur. H. F. 420, Rhcs. 52.
πολύφορβος, *ov*, also *η*, *ov* Il. 9. 568, Hes. Th. 912: (φορβή) —feeding many, bountiful, γαῖα Il. 14. 200, etc.
πολύφορέω, *ov*, to bear or yield much, Theophr. C. P. 5. 5, 4.
πολύφόρητος, *ov*, bearing much, Suid., Phot.
II. carried about, well-known, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 181.
πολύφορία, *η*, productivity, Xen. Ec. 19, 19, Poll. 1. 240.
πολύφορος, *ov*, bearing much, π. καὶ πεμφφόρος, Plat. Legg. 705 B, cf. Strab. 284.
II. that will bear much water, of strong vine, Galen. 11. 93, Geop. 7. 23; cf. ὕληφόρος:—metaph., πολυφόρη δαίμονι συγκρατᾶσθαι to have a fortune that wants tempering, Ar. Pl. 853.
πολύφορτος, *ov*, heavily laden, Manetho 3. 241: rich, Vita Hom. 1.
πολυφράδew, *ov*, to be very eloquent or wise, only found in part. πολυφράδew = sq., Hes. Fr. 54.
πολυφράδης, *ες*, (φράζω) very eloquent or wise, ἐννεσίησι πολυφράδεσαι δολωθεῖς Hes. Th. 494, cf. Simon. Iamb. 6. 93.
II. much talked of, famous, ἔργον Epigr. Gr. 618. 26.
πολυφράδεια ὕμνων, the eloquence of song, Hermesian. 5. 51.
πολυφραδμοσύνη, *η*, = foreg., Archyt. in Stob. Eccl. 1. 786.
πολυφράδμων, *ov*, = πολυφράδης, Ap. Rh. 1. 1311, Opp. II. 4. 24, Anth. P. 9. 816.

πολύφραστος, *ov*, much-spoken-of, far-famed, or, better, like πολυφράδης very wise, ἱπποῖ Παρμενίδ. 4 Karst.; so, π. δόλοισι shrewd, Opp. C. 4. 6; μενοινῇ π. Nonn. D. 4. 275.
πολύφροντις, *ιδος*, *ος*, *η*, full of thought, Anacreont. 51. 6, LXX (Sap. 9. 15).
πολυφρόντιστος, *ov*, much-thinking, thoughtful, Anth. P. 7. 84: very anxious, Schol. Soph. Tr. 109, Suid.
πολυφροσύνη, *η*, fullness of understanding, great shrewdness, Hdt. 2. 121, 6; in pl., Theogn. 712.
πολύφρων, *ov*, *ος*, *η*, (φρήν) much-thinking, thoughtful, Homeric epith. of Ulysses, Ὀδυσῆα πολύφρονα Il. 18. 108, etc.; of Hephaestus, ingenious, inventive, like πολύμητις, Il. 21. 367, Od. 8. 297.
πολύφυς, *ες*, (φυή) divided into many, manifold, Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 12; cf. διφυής.
πολύφυλλος, *ov*, with many leaves, thick-leaved, of the yew, Enop. A17. 1, cf. Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 8, etc.
πολύφυλοι, *ov*, consisting of many tribes, θνητοί Orph. H. 60. 2; as epith. of Egypt, Timon ap. Ath. 22 D.
πολύφυτος, *ov*, rich in plants or herbs, Phavorin.
πολυφώνew, *ov*, to sound or speak much, Eust. 751. 11.
πολύφωνία, *η*, variety of tones, αὐλῶν Plut. 2. 1141 C; ὀρνέων Diod. 2. 56; variety of speech, Joseph. A. J. 1. 4, 3.
2. loquacity, Plut. 2. 674 E.
πολύφωνος, *ov*, having many tones, ὀρνίθες Arist. P. A. 2. 17, 4, cf. Plut. 973 C, etc.; πολύφωνα κρῶρες Arat. 1002.
2. loquacious, talkative, π. ὁ οἶνος Plut. 2. 715 A, cf. Luc. Hist. Conscr. 4.
3. manifold in expression, of Homer, Dion. H. de Comp. 16, Strab. 149.—For Alcman 18, v. sub πολυφύοις.
πολύφωτος, *ov*, with much light, Eccl.
πολυχαίτης, *ov*, *ος*, with much hair, Hdn. Epim. p. 166.
πολυχαλκος, *ov*, abounding in copper or brass, πολυχρυσος καὶ π., of Troy, Il. 18. 289; of Sidon, Od. 15. 425; of Dolon, Io. 315.
II. wrought of brass, all-brasen, οὐρανός (v. sub voce), Il. 5. 504, Od. 3. 2, cf. Parmen. 18 Karst.; also called σιδήρεος (v. sub voce).
πολυχανδής, *ες*, wide-yawning, capacious, κρῶσος Theocr. 13. 46; ὄκμος Nic. Th. 951; κοτύλη πολυχανδεστέρα Themist. 299 C.
πολυχαράκτος, *ov*, variously formed, Second. Sentent. 3.
πολυχάρης, *ες*, (χαίρω) feeling or causing much joy, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 138, Hesych. s. v. πολυχρηδής.
πολυχαρίδης, *ος*, πολυχარიδα, or (to suit the metre) πολυχαρίδα, a Lacon. term of endearment in Ar. Lys. 1098, 1242, dearest! sweetest!
πολύχαρμος, *ov*, (χάρμη) very warlike, Anth. P. 5. 202.
πολυχείμερος, *ov*, (χειμῶν) very wintry, Opp. C. 1. 429.
πολυχείμων, *ος*, *η*, very wintry or stormy, App. Civ. 5. 108.
πολύχειρ, *ov*, *ος*, *η*, with many hands, many-handed, Soph. El. 488, Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 2.
II. with a large band of soldiers, Aesch. Pers. 83.
πολυχειρία, *η*, a multitude of hands, i.e. workmen or assistants, Thuc. 2. 77, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 26, Arist. Mund. 6. 14.
πολύχειρος, *ov*, = πολυχείρ, Heraclid. Alleg. 25.
πολυχεσος, *ov*, (χέω) π. νόσημα diarrhoea, Com. Anon. 365.
πολυχέυμων, *ov*, strong flowing, Basil.
πολυχίτων, *ος*, *η*, having many coats, πυρός, σπέρματα Theophr. C. P. 3. 21, 2, 5. 18, 2, etc.
πολύχλωρος, *ov*, very pale, τὸ π. Hipp. 1008 G.
πολύχυν, πολυχύνιον, false forms for πολύνχ-.
πολύχυνος, *ov*, contr. -χυνος, *ov*, very downy, Lat. lanuginosus, like the quince, Nic. ap. Ath. 66 E.
πολυχόew, *ov*, to yield much, be productive, Arist. G. A. 3. 1, 5.
πολυχόη, *η*, an abundant crop, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 486.
II. a diversity, variety, Theophr. H. P. 1. 14, ult.
πολύχοος or πολυχόος, *ov*, contr. -χους, *ov*, (χέω) —pouring forth much, yielding much, of animals, prolific, Arist. H. A. 9. 43, 2; of fruit and grain, Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 3; πολυχούστερα τὰ χείρονα C. P. 4. 8, 1, etc.
II. manifold, various, Arist. Rhet. 3. 17, 14; Comp. -χούστερος, Id. P. A. 2. 10, 3; π. καὶ ποικίλοι Theophr. H. P. 1. 1, 10; τὸ πολυχύν variety, cited from Polyb.
2. frequent, opp. to σπάνιος, Iamb. Arithm. p. 45.
πολυχορδία, *η*, the use of many strings in the lyre, Plat. Rep. 399 C, Ath. 352 D, etc.
πολυχορδός, *ov*, many-stringed, βάρβιτον Theocr. 16. 45; many-toned, of the flute, Simon. 56, cf. Plat. Rep. 399 C (where -όνατον), Poll. 4. 67; also, π. φθαί Eur. Med. 196; π. γήρως the sound of many strings, Id. Rhcs. 548:—metaph., δημοκρατία Plut. 2. 827 B.
πολυχορτος, *ov*, with much grass, Eust. 743. 30.
πολυχρημάτω, *ov*, to abound in money, Strab. 414.
πολυχρηματία, *η*, greatness of wealth, Xen. Symp. 4. 42, Poll. 3. 110.
πολυχρηματίας, *ος*, *ος*, a man of great wealth, Diog. L. 6. 28.
πολυχρημάτος, *ov*, very wealthy, Phintys ap. Stob. 445. 2.
πολυχρημοσύνη, *η*, = πολυχρηματία, Poll. 3. 110.
πολυχρήμων, *ov*, gen. *ov*, = πολυχρήματος, Polyb. 18. 18, 9.
πολυχρηστία, *η*, great usefulness, Theophr. H. P. 9. 20, 4.
πολύχρηστος, *ov*, useful for many purposes, very useful, Arist. G. A. 5. 8, 12; π. πρὸς τὸν βίον Id. Pol. 8. 3, 1.
πολύχρεια, *η*, variety of colour, Arist. Probl. 34. 4, 2, Ael. N. A. in epilogo.
πολυχρονία, *η*, length of time, τοῦ τόκου Arist. Probl. 10. 47.
πολυχρονίew, *ov*, to last long, LXX (Deut. 4. 26):—so πολυχρονέω, Eccl.
πολυχρόνιος, *ov*, existing a long time, of the olden time, ancient, h.

Hom. Merc. 125, Anth. P. 5. 255; so in Prose, Hdt. 1. 55, Hipp. Aph. 1250 (νόσημα), Plat. Tim. 75 B, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 16. II. *lasting for long*, π. ἔχειν τὴν ζωὴν Arist. de Longaev. 1. 2; ἀρχαί ἰδ. Pol. 4. 15, 1; βίου τέρμα *long-protracted*, Call. Lav. Pall. 128. 2. of animals, *long-lived*, Arist. H. A. 9. 7, 9, al.—Comp. —ώτερος, Hipp. Fract. 758, Plat. Phaedo 87 C, etc.; Sup. —ώτατος, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 16, Call. Del. 282.—Adv. —ως, Hipp. Ep. 1282. 6.

πολύχρονη, ἡ, *long duration*, Schol. Ar. Av. 604, Oribas. 94 Matth. πολυχρόνος, *ov*, later form for πολυχρόνης, Aeneas Gaz., etc. πολυχρόος, *ov*, contr. —χρους, *ov*, (χρᾶς) *many-coloured, variegated*, Arist. H. A. 1. 10, 2, Probl. 34. 4, 2:—poët. πολυ-, Opp. C. 4. 389. πολυχρύσος, *ov*, *rich in gold*, of persons, cities, etc., Hom. (v. πολυχάλκος); Μυκήνη Il. 11. 46; of Dolon, 10. 315; so Pind. P. 4. 94. Aesch. Pers. 3, 9, 15, Soph. El. 9, etc.; rarely in Prose, π. ἀνήν Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 25:—in Hes. Op. 519, of Aphrodité, *the gold-adorned*, and so later, sometimes in reference to her votive offerings, sometimes to her beauty, like χρυσή, Lat. *aurea Venus*.

πολυχρώματος, *ov*, = πολυχρόος, Plato ap. Poll. 4. 48, Strab. 694. πολυχρῶμος, *ov*, = foreg., Manetho 5. 248, Hdn. Epini. 153. πολυχρῶς, *ov*, = πολυχρόος, Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 19. πολυχύλος, *ov*, *with much juice*, Xenocr. 17 (42). πολυχύμος, *ov*, = foreg., Xenocr. 30 (59). πολυχύτος, *ov*, (χέω) *poured far and wide, widely diffused*, Plut. Cato Mi. 26, 2. 423 A, etc.

πολύχρητος, *ov*, *containing much or many*, Schol. Theocr. 13. 46, etc. πολυχρῖα, ἡ, *comprehensiveness, omniscience* Ptolema. πολυχῶρος, *ov*, *spacious, extensive*, "Αἰδώς Luc. Luct. 2. πολυχῶστος, *ov*, *high-heaved, tāφος* Aesch. Cho. 350. πολυπλάμῃος, *ov*, *very sandy*, Aesch. Supp. 870 (where Bamberger πολυπλάμιον, metri gr.); for πολυπλάμιος . . ἐπὶ ψαμάθους, Anth. P. 7. 214, Jacobs suggests πολυπλάμιος, *much torn by the waves*.

πολυψεκτος, *ov*, (ψέγω) *much-blamed*, Eust. 1962. 18. πολυψευδόκαυος, *ov*, *boasting much falsely*, Et. Gud. 270. 28. πολυψηφία, ἡ, *number or diversity of votes*, Thuc. 3. 10, Philo 2. 567.

πολυψηφίς, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, *with many pebbles, pebbly*, of river-beds or the sea-shore, πολυψηφίδα παρ' Ἐρμον Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 55; ῥηγμίν Nautmach. 60.

πολυψηφός, *ov*, = foreg., Schol. Call. Jov. 26, etc. II. *with many votes*, at elections, Luc. Harm. 3.

πολυψοφός, *ov*, *loud-sounding, noisy*, Paul. Sil. de Therm. Pyth. 51. πολυωδία, ἡ, *great anguish*, Epist. Eur. 4, Suid. πολυωδύνος, *ov*, (ὀδύνω) *very painful*, Ios Theocr. 25. 238; λαμπὰς ἔρωτος Anth. Plan. 201. II. *pass. suffering great pain*, lb. 111, P. 11. 386.

πολυωνιμία, *ov*, *to have many names*, Eust. 8. 26, Tzet. πολωνυμία, ἡ, *multitude of names*, Call. Dian. 7, ubi v. Spanh.

πολυωνύμιος, *ov*, (ὄνομα) *having many names*, Plat. Phaedr. 238 A, Arist. H. A. 1. 2, 2. 2. of several divinities, *worshipped under many names*, h. Hom. Cer. 18. 32, Bacchyl. 45, Soph. Ant. 1115, Ar. Thesm. 320, Call. Ap. 67, Theocr. 15. 109. 3. *συνώνυμα* were called πολωνύμια by the Peripatetics, A. B. 868. II. *of great name*, i. e. *famous*, h. Hom. Ap. 82, Hes. Th. 785, Pind. P. 1. 32.

πολυωνυχός, *ov*, *with many claws*, of birds, Arist. H. A. 2. 12, 3. πολωνυπός, *ov*, (ὥπη) *with many holes or meshes*, δίκτυον Od. 22. 386; —o πολωνυπός, ἔς, Ἄλκων Anth. P. 6. 27; ὀδύνων κύλπος Nic. Al. 323; πολωνυπές ὄμματα i. e. *honeycombs*, lb. 450:—late poët. fem. πολωνυπέτις, ἴδος, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 584. II. (ὥπη) *many-eyed*, cited from Eunap.

πολυωρέω, (ὥρα) *to esteem or regard highly*, opp. to ὀλιγωρέω, τινά Diog. L. 6. 9, cf. Diod. 18. 65; absol., ap. Aeschin. 8. 5:—Pass., πολυωρεῖσθαι ὑπὸ τινος *to be highly esteemed by one*, Arist. Rhet. 2. 2, 7. πολυωρετικός, ἡ, *ov*, *attentive, careful*, Plut. 2. 276 A.

πολυωρία, ἡ, *attention, consideration*, opp. to ὀλιγωρία, Zeno ap. Sext. Emp. P. 3. 248, cf. M. 11. 194, Diod. 1. 59.

πολυωρός, *ov*, (ὥρα) *many years old*, ὀνύς Dios ap. Stob. 409. 13. πολυωροφός, *ov*, (ὀροφή) *of many roofs or stories*, Eust. 640. 1; corruptly πολυωροφός in Strab. 753, Theophyl.

πολυώτος, *ov*, (ὥς) *many years old*, ὀνύς Dios ap. Stob. 409. 13. πολυωφέλης, ἔς, (ὀφέλος) *very useful, useful in many ways*, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 3, 7, Dion. H. 1. 36, etc. Adv. —λως, Ar. Thesm. 304; Sup. πολυωφέλεστατα, Xen. Eq. Mag. 1. 1.

πολυώψ, ὥπος, ὁ, ἡ, = πολυωπός, Anth. P. 6. 65, 9. 765. πολυφός (not πόλφος, Arcad. 84), ὁ, mostly in pl. *a sort of farinaceous food*, like macaroni, eaten with porridge (πόλφος), Lat. *pulpa*, Ar. Fr. 548, Metag. Incert. 1.

πολφο-φάκη [ἄ], ἡ, *a dish of macaroni and pulse*, Poll. 6. 61; written βολβοφάκη in Ath. 158 B, 584 D; cf. λειριοπολφανεμένη.

πόλχος, ὁ, v. ὄλχος fin. πόμα, τό, v. sub πῶμα.

πομπαῖος, α, *ov*, (πομπή) *escorting, conducting*, π. οὔρος *a fair wind*, Pind. P. 1. 66; so of a ship, ἐς Τροίαν . . ἔλτατα π. Eur. I. A. 1322, cf. πομπεύς; π. στρατηγός C. I. 3348.

II. *epith. of Hermes, who escorted the souls of the dead to the nether world*, like ψυχοπομπός, Aesch. Eum. 91, Soph. Aj. 832, v. Elmsl. Med. 742.

πομπεία, ἡ, (πομπεύω) *a leading in procession, a solemn procession*, Polyb. 31. 3, 2. II. *abuse, jeering, ribaldry*, such as was allowed to those who took part in the processions at the festivals of Bacchus and Demeter, Dem. 229. 3, Menand. Περὶνθ. 4 (a like licence was allowed the Roman soldiers in their triumphs, Suet. Jul. Caes. 49); metaph., ἡ

τοῦ δαίμονος καθ' ἡμῶν πομπεία *the mock that fate makes of us*, Heliod. 5. 6: cf. πομπεύω III, ἄμαξα I. 3.

πομπεύων, τό, (πομπή) *any vessel employed in solemn processions*, Aristid. 2. 38; mostly in pl., Andoc. 32. fin., Dem. 608. 4, 615, 2, Philochor. 124; at Rome *the apparatus of a triumph*, Dio C. 43. 42, 51. 21; called πομπεία σκευή in Diod. 12. 40 (vulg. πομπία).

II. at Athens, a public storehouse where such vessels were kept, Dem. 918. 26, Diog. L. 2. 43, 6. 22.

πομπεύς, *gen. ἑως* Ion. ἦος, ὁ, Att. pl. πομπῆς Plat. Com. Νύξ 3: (πομπός):—*one who attends or escorts, a conductor, guide*, Od. 3. 325, 376; of favourable winds, οὐροί πομπῆς νηῶν 4. 362. 2. *one who attends a procession*, Thuc. 6. 58, Inscr. Att. in Ussing. p. 46.

πομπενεὺς, ἡ, (πομπεύω) = πομπεία, Plat. Legg. 949 C. πομπευτήριος, α, *ov*, of or for a procession, Dion. H. de Dem. 32.

πομπευτής, οὐ, ὁ, = πομπεύς 2, Luc. Nec. 16.

πομπεύω, Ion. impf. πομπεύσκε Theocr. 2. 68: (πομπή):—*to conduct, escort*, e. g. as a guide, Od. 13. 422, Erinna 2; Ἐρμού τέχνην π. to play the part of Hermes, Soph. Tr. 620. II. *to lead a procession*, π. πομπήν, Lat. *promptum ducere*, ap. Dem. 522. 3, Polyb. 6. 39, 9, etc.; κατὰ κάλλος π. C. I. 3599. 27:—*Pass. to be led in triumph* (at Rome), Plut. Aemil. 34, cf. Flamin. 14, etc.:—*metaph. to parade ostentatiously*, ἀρχήν Arr. Epict. 3. 24, 118.

2. absol. *to march in a procession*, Dem. 572. 27, Arist. Incess. An. 14, 3, Theocr. 1. c.:—*metaph. to swagger, strut*, Luc. D. Meretr. 12. 2. III. *to abuse with ribald jests* (cf. πομπεία II), opp. to κατηγορεῖν, Dem. 268. 25; εἰς τινά Philostr. 684.

IV. in Heracl. Alleg. 4. = ἐρμηνεύω.

πομπέω, = foreg., Antimach. 5. 2, Hesych.

πομπή, (πέμψω) *conduct, escort, guidance*, θεῶν ὑπ' ἀμύμονι πομπή Il. 6. 171; οὔτε θεῶν πομπή οὔτε θνητῶν ἀνθρώπων Od. 5. 32; δόμεναι π. 9. 518; πομπή Διὸς ἐξενίου Aesch. Ag. 748; οὐρία π., of a fair wind, Eur. I. A. 352; also, ἀνταῖαν πνεύσαι π. lb. 1324: so, later, in pl., Ἀπολλωνία πομπαῖς Pind. P. 5. 122; Ζεφύριο πομπαῖ Id. N. 7. 42; Βασιλῶς ὑπὸ πομπαῖς Aesch. Pers. 58, etc. b. concrete, *an escort*, ὑπ' εὐφρονι πομπή Aesch. Eum. 1034, cf. Eur. I. A. 352, etc. 2. *a sending away, a sending home to his country*, εἵπειτα δὲ καὶ περὶ πομπῆς μνησόμεθα Od. 7. 191, cf. 8. 545, etc.; ὄψρα τάχιστα πομπῆς καὶ νόστοιο τῆς 6. 290; τεύχειν πομπήν τινι 10. 18, cf. Pind. P. 4. 292. 3. *a sending, mission*, θεοῦ τινος πομπή sent by . . of a dream, Hdt. 7. 16, 2, cf. Plat. Rep. 383 A; κατὰ σημείων πομπὰς lb. 382 E: simply, *a sending*, εὐλῶν Thuc. 4. 108. 4. *θεῖρη πομπή* Hdt. 1. 62, 3. 77, etc.; cf. συναλλαγή II. II. *a solemn procession*, Lat. *promptum*, ὑπὸ πομπῆς in procession, Hdt. 2. 45; σὺν πομπή 7. 197; πομπήν πέμψω 5. 56, Ar. Av. 849, Thuc. 6. 56; τινι in honour of a god, Ar. Ach. 247; μῆλων κνισέσσσα πομπή the flesh of sheep for sacrifice carried in procession, Pind. O. 7. 145; τὰς πομπὰς πέμπουσιν (cf. πέμψω III) Dem. 47. 14:—at Rome, *a triumphal procession*, Polyb., etc. 2. *τείνειν π.* to lead a long procession, of a military expedition, Aesch. Theb. 613, Eur. Rhos. 229. 3. *metaph. promp, parade*, π. καὶ ῥήματα ἀρχαῖος ῥημάτων Plat. Ax. 369 D.

πομπικός, ἡ, *ov*, of or for a solemn procession, π. ἵππος *a horse of state*, Xen. Eq. 11, 1, cf. Poll. 1. 211; στέμμα Diod. 18. 26; ἄρμα Dio C. 56. 3; μέλος Plut. Aemil. 33, etc.:—*metaph. promptous, skilful*, ὤψις Plut. Mar. 22; of the style of Isocrates, Dion. H. de Isaeo 19, cf. Longin. 8. Adv. —κώς, Id. 32, etc.

πομπίλος, ὁ, *a fish which follows ships*, *Gasterosteus ductor* L., Erinna 2, cf. Ath. 282 E, 283 F.

πομπίον, *ov*, also *ov*, Eur. Hipp. 578, Phoen. 1711: (πομπή):—*conducting, escorting, guiding*, Aesch. Theb. 371, 855; π. κῶπαι Soph. Tr. 560; πρὸς Eur. Hec. 1290, Hel. 1073; π. ὁ δαίμων Id. Phoen. 984; π. ἔχειν τινά lb. 1711:—c. gen., π. χώρα φίλων *a land that lends escort to friends*, Id. Med. 848; νόστον πομπίον τέλος *the home-sending end of one's return*, i. e. one's safe return home, Pind. N. 3. 43; cf. πομπή I. 2, and v. προσθαίρω.

II. *pass. sent, conveyed*, τινι to one, Soph. Tr. 872, cf. Eur. Hipp. 578.

πόμπιος, f. l. in Diod. 12. 40; v. sub πομπείων.

πομπός, ὁ, (πέμψω) *a conductor, escort, guide*, Il. 13. 416, 24. 153, 182, etc., Od. 4. 162, Hdt. 1. 121, 122; as epith. of Hermes (cf. πομπαῖος), Soph. O. C. 1548, cf. Aesch. Pers. 626; πομποὶ attendants, guards, Soph. O. C. 723; also πομπός, ἡ, *a conductress*, Od. 4. 826. 2. c. gen. rei, τῆσδε προστροπῆς π. conveyer, carrier of . . , these suppliant offerings, Aesch. Cho. 86; π. ἰσθί τῶν ἐσθλῶν (for πέμπε τὰ ἐσθλά), lb. 147. 3. *a messenger, one who is sent for a person or thing*, Soph. O. T. 289, O. C. 70, Tr. 617. II. as Adj., π. ἀρχαί *the conducting chiefs*, Aesch. Ag. 124; π. ἀνεμὸς Ael. N. A. 3. 13; πῦρ πομπόν *the signal or beacon fire*, Aesch. Ag. 299, Herm. Soph. El. 554; cf. ἀγγαρος.

πομπο-στολέω, (στέλλω) *to lead in procession, πομποστολεῖται τὰ ἱερὰ* Strab. 659:—π. τὸ σκάφος *to conduct it*, Luc. Amor. 11.

πομφολύγω, *to bubble up like boiling water*, Diosc. 5. 84; v. τὸνθολ-.

πομφολυγρός, ὁ, *ov*, *bubbling*:—τὸ π. *a plaster*, Paul. Aeg. 7. 17 (p. 286).

πομφολύγο-πάφλασμα, τό, *the noise made by bubbles rising*, Ar. Ran. 249.

πομφολύγω, *to make to bubble or boil*, τὴν θάλατταν Arist. Probl. 23. 4. 3:—*Pass. to form bubbles*, Diosc. 5. 85.

πομφολυγῶδης, ἔς, (εἶδος) *like bubbles*, Galen.

πομφολυγῶτος, ἡ, *ov*, *bubble-shaped*, Lat. *bullatus*, Math. Vett. 66.

πομφολύω or -ύσσω, *to bubble or boil up*, δάκρυα πομφόλυξαν tears gushed forth, Pind. P. 4. 215.

πομφόλυξ, ὄνος, ἡ, later also ὁ, Lob. Phryn. 760: (πομφός):—α

bubble, like *φυσάλις*, esp. a *water-bubble*, Hipp. Aph. 1259, Plat. Tim. 66 B, 83 D; *πομφόλυγες* are the constituent parts of *ἀφρός*, Arist. G. A. 2. 2, 4. II. *the boss of a shield*, elsewhere *ὀμφαλός*, from its being shaped like a bubble, Hesych.

III. *An ornament for the head worn by women*, like *ὄγκος*, Ar. Fr. 309. 13. IV. *the slag or scoriae left on the surface of smelted ore*, Diosc. 5. 85.

πομφός, οὐ, ὁ, a *blister on the skin*, Hipp. 485. 54, 641. 49; v. Foës. Oecon. (Hence *πομφόλυξ*, *πομφόλυξ*; *akuii* to *πέμφει*.)

πονέω, **πονέομαι**, A. in early Greek only found as Dep. *πονέομαι*, inf. — *ἐσθαι* II. 1: *impf. ἐπονέειτο*, Ep. *πονέιτο* (contr.) II. 1: fut. *πονήσεται* Od. 22. 377, Hipp. 592. 1; but *πονέσομαι* Luc. Asin. 9: — aor. *ἐπονῆσαν*, Ep. *πονῆσαντο* Hom., (dia-) Plat., Xen.; also *ἐπονῆσθην* Eur. Hel. 1509, (dia-) Isocr. Antid. § 286 (267): — pf. *πεπόννημαι*, Ion. 3 pl. — *ἔσται* Hdt. 2. 63, Att., — *ἦνται* Plat. Phileb. 58 E; plqpf. *πεπόννητο* II. 15. 447, Ep. 3 pl. — *ἦτο* Ap. Rh. 2. 263: I. absol. *to work hard*, *ὡς ἐπονέειτο* II. 2. 409; *ὄρεται πορεύσθαι λισσομένη* he ought to *suffer toil* in praying, Il. 10. 117; *ὅπλα . . τοῖς ἐπονέειτο* with which he *did his work*, of Hephaestus, 18. 413, cf. Od. 16. 13; *περὶ δόρυα . . πονέοντο* were busy about their supper, II. 2. 444, cf. Hdt. 2. 63; so, *πεπόννητο καθ' ἵππους* was busy with the horses, of a charioteer, II. 15. 447; *πονέοντο κατὰ κρατερὴν ὁμίην* were toiling in the fight, 5. 84, etc.; hence *πονέεισθαι* alone = *μάχεσθαι*, 4. 374, 13. 288; later, *π. τι* *to be busy with* . . , Arat. 82, cf. 758. 2. metaph. *to be in distress or anxiety*, *to distress or trouble oneself*, Il. 9. 12; cf. inf. B. II. 1. 3. *to suffer from illness*, *be sick*, Thuc. 2. 51.

II. c. acc. *to work hard at*, *to make or do with pains or care*, *τύμβον* II. 23. 245; *ταῦτ' ἐπονέειτο* *ἰδύριον* *πραπίθεσι* 18. 380; *ὅπλα . . πονησόμενοι* *κατὰ νῆα* Od. II. 9; *πονησάμενος τὰ ἔργα* Od. 9. 250, 310, cf. Il. 9. 348, Hes. Op. 430; *πονέοντες ἔρκος ἀλώης* Mosch. 4. 101; *πονησάτο δαίτα γέροντι* Ap. Rh. 2. 263.

B. after Hom., the act. form *πονέω* prevails: fut. *πονήσω* Aesch. Pr. 343, Plat. Rep. 410 B, Hipp. 589. 50, 592. 38; later *πονήσω* Arist. Mech. 25, 2, in Mss. of Hipp. Aph. 1250: — aor. *ἐπόννησα*, Dor. — *ἔσα*, Eur. Hipp. 1369, Plat. Rep. 462 D, Hipp. 391. 49, Theocr. 15. 80; later *ἐπόννησα* Polyae. 3. 10, 6, etc., and in Mss. of Hipp. 447. 42, 451. 39, etc.: — pf. *πεπόννηκα* Ar. Pax 820, Xen.: plqpf. *ἐπεπονῆκει* Thuc. 7. 38: — Pass., aor. *ἐπονῆσθην* (ἐ-) Id. 6. 31, Dor. subj. *ποναθῇ* (ᾱ) Pind. O. 6. 16: pf. *πεπονῆμαι* Soph. Tr. 985, Plat. Phaedr. 232 A (v. sub fin.): I. intr. *to toil, labour*, *περὶ λήιον* Hdt. 2. 14; *ἔς ἀκαίρα πονέει* Theogn. 919; *ἀλλως, μήτην π. to labour* in vain, Soph. O. T. 1151, Eur. H. F. 501; c. acc., *τὰ μὲν ὠφελοῦντα μὴ πόνει μήτην* *do not labour at* . . , Aesch. Pr. 44; *ἀνήνυτα π.* Plat. Rep. 531 A: rarely of things, *τίς . . αἶνος ἐν' ἀνδρὶ θέει . . πονήσει*; (where Stanley proposed *αἶνον will labour at* . .), Id. Ag. 1550. 2. c. acc. cogn., *π. πόνον*, *μύχους* *to go through, suffer* them, Aesch. Pers. 682, Soph. Ph. 1419, Eur. Hipp. 1369, Hec. 779, Plat., etc.; so, *ἀμύλλαν ποδοῖν π.* Eur. I. A. 212; *πολλὰ π.* Id. Supp. 577: — with modal words, *π. τι* *to suffer in or by a thing*, Pind. N. 7. 53; *δίψει* Aesch. Pers. 484; *γλαγχίνη πικρὰ* Soph. Tr. 681; *ὅπο* *χειμῶνος* Antipho 116. 25; *τῇ κήσει* Arist. H. A. 6. 17, 3; — c. acc. part., *πονέειν τὰ σκέλη* Ar. Pax 820; *τὴν κεφαλὴν, τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς*, etc., Arist. H. A. 5. 31, 5, al.; — and absol. *to labour under sickness, suffer*, Hipp. Vet. Med. S; *ἅπαν συμπαθεῖς ἐνδὸς μορίου πονήσαντος* Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 65; of an army, *to be hard-pressed, to suffer*, Thuc. 5. 73, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 21, etc.; so also of ships, Thuc. 7. 38; implements, arms, etc., *to be worn out, broken, spoiled*, Dem. 293. 4, Polyb. 3. 49, 11, cf. Wessel. Diod. 1. p. 499. 3. Pass., impers., *ὅντι ἀλως αὐτοῖς πονήνται* = *πεπονῆκασι*, Plat. Phaedr. 232 A. II. trans.

1. c. acc. pers. *to afflict, distress*, Pind. P. 4. 268: — Pass. *to be afflicted or worn out, to suffer greatly*, *ὀδύνας πονομένους* Soph. Tr. 985; *πόλεως πονομένης* *τῷ πολέμῳ* Thuc. 4. 59; *τόν τε θνήσκοντα καὶ τὸν πονοῦμενον* Id. 2. 51: — *to be worn out by running*, L. Dind. Xen. Eq. p. xxiv. b. in Pass., also, *to be trained or educated*, *πονήνται* ὁ πολιτικός *περὶ τὴν ἀρετὴν* Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, 2; *πεν. ἔχειν* τὴν ξίην Id. Pol. 7. 16, 13; *ἐν πεν.* Theocr. 13. 14. 2. c. acc. rei, like *ἐκπονεῖν*, *to gain by toil or labour*, *χρήματα* Xen. An. 7. 6, 41: Pass. *to be won or achieved by toil*, *καλὸν εἰ τι ποναθῇ* Pind. O. 6. 17, cf. P. 9. 166. — The rule of some Gramm. (E. M. 130. 3, A. B. 1411), that when *πονέω* means *to toil*, the fut. and aor. are *πονήσω*, *ἐπόννησα*, when *to suffer pain*, *πονέσω*, *ἐπόνεσα*, is not borne out by the examples (v. sup.). — The fut. med. *κατα-πονέσομαι* is used as trans. by Diod. II. 15; so aor. pass. *πονήθη* in Epigr. Gr. 179. 6; and the intr. and trans. senses are united in Anacreont. 36. 14 and 15.

πόνημα, τό, that which is wrought out, *work*, *μελισσών* Eur. I. T. 165; a *work*, book, Auth. P. 4. 3, 42, 9. 166. **πονημάτιον**, τό, Dim. of foreg., Eriphan., Phot. **πονήρεμα**, τό, a *knavish trick*, in pl., Dem. 423. 23, Dion. H. 6. 84, etc. **πονηρέομαι**, Dep. *to be in a bad state*, Hipp. Coac. 173, v. Foës. Oecon.

II. *to be evil*, *act wickedly*, *play the rogue*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 7; *οἱ πονοηρενέμενοι* Dem. 351. 9; cf. Plut. Cato Ma. 9, etc. **πονηρία**, ἡ, (πονηρός) a *bad state or condition*, *badness*, *ὀφθαλμῶν* Plat. Hipp. Mi. 374 D; *ἡ τοῦ σώματος π.* Id. Rep. 609 C. II. in moral sense, *wickedness*, *vice*, *knavery*, Lat. *pravitās*, *ἡ ψωρία* = *ἀδελφός* τῆς π. *ἐφ* Soph. Fr. 663, cf. Ar. Thesm. 868, Lysias 165. 37, Plat. Rep. 609 C, etc.; *εἰς π. τρέψασθαι* to turn to *vice*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 75; in pl. *knavish tricks*, *rogneries*, Dem. 521. 7, Arist. Rhet. 2. 12, 7. 2. baseness, cowardice, Eur. Cycl. 645.

πονηρο-διδάσκαλος, ον, *teaching wickedness*, Strab. 302. **πονηρο-κάρδιος**, ον, *bad-hearted*, Byz.

πονηρο-κράτομαι, Pass. *to be governed by the bad*, Arist. Pol. 4. 8, 5, Dion. H. 8. 31: — **πονηροκράτῃ**, ἡ, *government of the bad*, Id. 8. 5.

πονηρο-λογία, ἡ, a *speaking of bad things*, Arist. Top. 8. 14, 10.

πονηρό-πολις, εως, ἡ, *Roguetown*, a nickname given to some place by Philip, Theopomp. ap. Suid. s. v. *δούλων*, Plat. 2. 520 B.

πονηρός, ὁ, ὄν, (πονώ) properly in physical sense, *oppressed by toils*, *πονηρότατος καὶ ἄριστος*, of Hercules, Hes. Fr. 43. 5; and of things, *toilsome*, *painful*, *grievous*, *ἔργα* Ep. Hom. 14. 20; *νόσος* Theogn. 274; *φύρτιον* Ar. Pl. 352. II. *bad, in bad case*, in *sorry plight*, *useless*, *good-for-nothing*, *ἐύμαχοι* Ar. P. 220, cf. Nub. 102; *ιατρός* Antipho 126. 16; *κύνων*, *ἱππάριον* Plat. Euthyd. 298 D, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 19: — *δαίτια*, *τροφή*, *σιτία* Plat. Rep. 425 E, Legg. 735 B, etc.; *π. ἔξ* *σώματος* *weakly*, Plat. Tim. 86 D; *π. σῶμα* Id. Prot. 313 A; *π. σκώμματα* *sorry jests*, Ar. Nub. 542; *π. βούλευμα* Id. Lys. 517; *π. πράγματα* a *bad state of things*, Thuc. 8. 97, cf. 24, Xen. An. 3. 4, 35; *π. ἀρχή* a *bad beginning*, Aeschin. 2. 28; *π. ναυτιλίαν* *ναυτίλλασθαι* Plat. Rep. 551 C; *π. πολιτεία* Arist. Pol. 4. 9, 10: — so in Adv., *πονηρὸς ἔχειν* *to be in bad case*, Thuc. 7. 83, etc.; *πονηρὸς ἔχειν* *τὰ πράγματα* Lys. 143. 7; *π. διακείσθαι*, *διατεθῆναι* Isocr. 386 E, Dem. 1364. 5.

III. in moral sense, *bad*, *worthless*, *knavish*, Lat. *pravius*, *improbis*, *φῆμαι*, *βίος*, *ζοή* Aesch. Cho. 1045, Fr. 86, 395; and often from Eur. downwards; *πονηρὸς* *καὶ* *πονηρᾶν* *rogue and son of rogues*, Ar. Eq. 336; *πόνων* *πονηρὸς* *laboriously wicked*, Ar. Vesp. 466, Lys. 350; *π. πόρρω τέχνης*, i. e. *a knave by nature*, Id. Vesp. 192; *π. τοῖς φίλοις* Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 33; *πρὸς ἀλλήλους* Xen. An. 7. 1, 39; *π. λόγων* *ἀκρίβεια* Antipho 122. 40; *π. σύμβουλοι* Id. 137. 41; *τὰ πονηρὰ* *wickednesses*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 25; *πονηρὰ δρᾶν* Eur. Hec. 1190: — ὁ π. *the evil one*, Ev. Matth. 13. 19, v. Suicer s. v. 2. *base*, *cowardly*, like *κακός*, Soph. Ph. 437, etc.; *π. χρώματα*, i. e. the coward's hue, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 34: — in all senses opp. to *χρηστός*. — On the variation of accent, *πονηρός* and *πόνηρος*, v. *μοχθηρός* fin.

πονηρ-ὀφθαλμος, ον, *with evil* (i. e. *envious*) *eye*, Incert. V. T.

πονηρὸ-φίλος, ον, *fond of bad men*, π. ἡ τυραννίς Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 12.

πονηρὸ-φρων, φρονος, ὁ, *evil-minded*, Eccl.

πονηρὸ-ψυχος, ον, *of evil soul*, Gloss.

πόνησις, ἡ, (πονώ) *toil, exertion*, Critias 9. 30, Diog. L. 6. 70.

πονότης, verb. Adj. *one must toil*, Isocr. Antid. § 304, Plat. Rep. 504 D.

πονητικός, ὁ, ὄν, *subject to labour*, *laborious*, ὁ τῶν γυναικῶν *βίος* Arist. G. A. 4. 6, 15, cf. Longaev. 5. 6.

πονικός, ὁ, ὄν, (πόνος) *toilsome*, *hard-working*, Diog. L. 7. 170; Sup. — *ῶτατος*, Ibid. 180: — Comp. Adv. *πονικώτερος*, Joseph. A. J. 11. 8, 3.

II. *laborious*, *oppressive*, Theodor. V. T.

πονόεις, εσσα, εν, (πόνος) *toilsome*, Manetho 4. 373.

πονε-παίκτηρ, ορος, ὁ, *one that sports with danger*, Manetho 4. 276.

πόνος, ὁ, (v. *πένωμαι*) — *work*, esp. *hard work*, *toil*, *Lat. labor*, in Hom. mostly of *the toil of war*, *μάχης π.* *the toil of battle*, Il. 16. 568; and *π. alone* = *μάχη*, Il. 6. 77, Od. 12. 117, etc.; *πόνων ἔχειν* = *μάχεσθαι*, Il. 6. 525, 13. 2, Hes. Sc. 305, etc.; so, *π. ἀνδρῶν* Theogn. 987; *π. Ἐνυαλίου* Pind. 6 (5). 80; *ἐν τούτῳ τῷ π.* ὁ πολέμαρχος *διασθίρεται* in this battle (of Marathon), Hdt. 6. 114; (but, *ἐν τούτῳ τῷ π.* of a storm, Id. 7. 190); *ὁ Μηδιδὸς π.* *battle with the Medes*, Id. 4. 1; *ἐν τοῖσι Τρωικοῖσι π.* Id. 9. 27. 2. generally, *toil, labour*, *ἐπεὶ πάνσαντο πόνον* Il. 1. 467, al.; *π. τίθεναι* *τινὶ* *to cause toil* to one, Hes. Op. 468, cf. Il. 21. 525; *π. θέσθαι* *τινὶ* 17. 158; *π. λαμβάνειν* = *πονέειν* *Id.* 4. 1; *π. παρέχειν* Plat. Rep. 526 C; *π. μάταιος* *labour* in vain, Id. Tim. 40 D; *οἱ κατὰ τὰ σώματα π.* Id. Polit. 294 E; *πολλὰ π.* Aesch. Pers. 509; *μετὰ πολλοῦ π.* Plat. Soph. 230 A; *σὺν π.* Xen. Cyn. 9, 6; *οὐ μακρὰ π.* Aesch. Pr. 75; *ἀνεπ π.* Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 22; *πόνων πολλὴν ἔχει* involves much trouble, Ar. Pax 1216. 3. of special kinds of labour, *bodily exertion, exercise*, *στρατιωτικοὶ π.* Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 9; *ἐνάλιος π.*, i. e. *fishing*, Pind. P. 2. 144; in Pind. also of exertions in the games, N. 4. 1, I. 4. 79 (3. 65), etc.; *γυμνάσια . . νεανίαν πόνον* *the scene of youthful labours*, Eur. Hel. 209. 4. a *work*, *task*, *business*, *ἐπεὶ π.* ἄλλος *ἐπιτελεῖ* Od. 11. 54, cf. Soph. Ph. 864, etc. 5. implements for labour, *stock in trade*, *οὗτος ὁ τοῖς ἀλειτουργοῖς ὁ πᾶς πόνος* Theocr. 21. 14; *καὶ πόνος ἐντὶ θάλασσα* *the sea is their workshop*, Mosch. 5. 10; cf. *ἀθλημα*.

II. *the consequence of toil, distress, trouble, suffering, pain*, Il. 19. 227, 21. 525; *ἡ μὴν καὶ π. ἐστίν* . . , 2. 291; *παῖρος ἐν πόνῳ* *παισὶ* Pind. N. 10. 147; then often in Att., *πόνος πόνω πίνων φέρι* Soph. Aj. 866; *πόνων ἔχειν* Soph. O. C. 233, etc.; in pl. *pains, sufferings*, Aesch. Pr. 66, 326, etc.; *πόνους πονέει* (cf. *πονώ* B. 1. 2); *πόνους ἔχειν* *διὰ τινα* Ar. Eccl. 976: — also of disease, *κατέβαιναν ἐς τὰ στήθη* ὁ π. Thuc. 2. 49; *ἐς τὰ ἄρθρα πόνου* Hipp. Aph. 4. 44 and 45; *πλεῖρας, θώρακος πόνου*, etc., v. Foës. Oec. Hipp. III. *anything produced by work*, a *work*, *τρητὸς μελισσῶν π.*, of honey, Pind. P. 6. fin.; *μέγας πλούτου π.* (al. *πόρος*) Aesch. Pers. 751; *ὀψήλδος* *τεκτόνων* π. Id. Fr. 372, cf. Eur. Or. 1570; *ὁ ἐμὸς ὠτίων π.*, of a child, Id. Phoen. 30; so, *πόνων ὀφθαλμῶν ὀλέαντες*, i. e. the nestlings, Aesch. Ag. 54; *τοῖς ἡμετέροις π.* *the fruits of our labour*, Xen. An. 7. 6, 9.

IV. **Πόνος** a mythical person, son of Eris, Hes. Th. 226.

ποντ-ἀρχης and **πόντ-αρχος**, ὁ, ruler of Pontus, name of Achilles at Olbiopolis, C. I. 2076, — 77, — 80.

ποντιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, poet. fem. of *πόντιος*, ἄλμα Pind. N. 4. 59; *π. γέφυρα*, i. e. the isthmus, Id. I. 4. 34; *π. αὔρα* Eur. Hec. 444; *χελώνη* Crates Com. Σαμ. 1.

ποντίζω, (πόντος) *to plunge or sink in the sea*, *σκάφος* Aesch. Ag. 1014: Pass., *ὁ ποντισθεὶς* *Μυρτιάλος* Soph. El. 508.

Ποντικός, ὁ, ὄν, *from Pontus*, *Pontic*, *π. δένδρεον* (v. sub *πυρῆν*), Hdt. 4. 23; *τάριχος* II. Cratin. Διον. 7; *Π. μῦς* a kind of weasel, Arist. H. A. 8. 17, 4, 9. 50, 12, Plin. 8. 55.

ποντίλος, ὁ, = *ναυτίλος* II, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 28.

πόντιος, α, ον, also os, ον Eur. Alc. 595: (*πόντος*):—*of the sea*, epith. of Poseidon, h. Hom. 21. 3, Soph. O. C. 1072, etc.; *Πόντιε* Eur. Andr. 1011; π. *Θέτις*, *Νηρηίδες* Pind. N. 3. 60, P. 11. 5; π. *δάκη* sea monsters, Aesch. Fr. 583; π. *βόσκημα* Id. Fr. 270; π. *ῥόδω*, π. *πέλαγος* Pind. O. 2. 115, 7. 104; *κύματα*, *θύελλα* Aesch. Pr. 80, Soph. O. C. 1659, etc.; ῥῥην π. *πεφονγότες*, i. e. death by drowning, Aesch. Ag. 667. 2. *by the sea*, of places, *Ἰσθμός*, *ἀκτὴ*, *χρῆσις*, etc., Pind. O. 8. 64, Aesch. Pers. 449, etc. 3. *in the sea*, of islands, Pind. N. 8. 31; properly of those far in the sea, opp. to *πρόσγειοι*, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8. 43; of ships, Aesch. Pers. 553, Eur. I. A. 253, etc. 4. of persons, *δέχεσθαι πόντιους* Pers. 553, Eur. I. A. 253, etc. 5. brought by sea or from beyond sea, of iron, Aesch. Theb. 797. 6. *διὰ πόντους*, *ὑπερπόντιος*.

πόντισμα, τό, (*ποντίζω*) that which is cast into the sea, esp. as an offering, Eur. Hel. 1548.—*ποντιστής*, οὐ, δ, one who casts into the sea (cf. *καταποντιστής*), Paus. 8. 52, 2.

ποντίφες, δ, = the Rom. *pontifex*, Io. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 63, C. I. 4033. 22, al.

ποντο-βάφης, ἐς, (*βάπτω*) dipped in the sea, Byz.

ποντο-βροχος, ον, (*βρέχω*) drowned in the sea, LXX (3 Macc. 6. 4), Phot.

ποντο-γενής, ἐς, (*γενέσθαι*) seaborne, Orph. H. 54. 2., 80. 1:—fem. *ποντο-γένεια*, ἡ, formed like *ἀφρογενία*, Opp. C. 1. 33.

ποντο-γέφυρα, ἡ, a bridge of boats, Byz.

ποντόθεν, Adv. from or out of the sea, Il. 14. 395.

ποντο-θήρης, ον, δ, one who fishes in the sea, Anth. P. 6. 193.

ποντο-κράτωρ, ορος, δ, lord of the sea, Orph. H. 16 b. 7.

ποντο-κύκη, ἡ, a woman who disturbs the sea, i. e. a very shrew, Com. Anon. 276; Arcad. *παντοκύκη*, i. e. *παντοκύκη*, all-disturbing.

ποντο-μέδων, οντος, δ, lord of the sea, of Poseidon, Pind. O. 6. 176, Aesch. Theb. 131, Eur. Hipp. 744, Ar. Vesp. 1532; of Priapus, Anth. P. 10. 16:—*ποντο-μέδος*, occurs in Ep. gen., *ποντομέδοιο Ποσειδάωνος* Or. Sib. ap. Steph. Byz. s. v. *Τρινακρία*.

ποντο-ναύτης, ον, δ, a seaman, Soph. Fr. 499.

πόντονδε, Adv. into the sea, Od. 9. 495., 10. 48, Aesch. Supp. 34.

ποντο-παγής, ἐς, (*παγῆναι*) fixed, founded on the sea, Nonn. D. 41. 15.

ποντο-πλάνητος [α], ον, roaming over the sea, Orph. H. 37. 5.

ποντο-πλάνος [α], ον, (*πλάνη*) = foreg., Orph. H. 23. 8, etc.

Ποντοπόρεια, ἡ, a Nereid, *Seatraveller*, Hes. Th. 256: later as Adj., poet. fem. of *ποντοπόρος*, Greg. Naz.

Ποντοπορεία, ἡ, passage of the sea, Epiph. 275 D.

ποντοπορεύω, to pass over the sea, Ep. inf. —*μέναι* Od. 5. 277; elsewhere, in part., *πλέειν* .. *ποντοπορεύων* 5. 278., 7. 267; later as Dep., Orac. ap. Plut. Thes. 24.

ποντοπορεία, to pass the sea, ῥῥος *ποντοπορεύουσα* sea-sailing, Od. 11. 11; to sail the open sea, opp. to a coasting-voyage, Plut. Dio 25; *κύματα* .. *ποντοπορεί* *Βιότου* Anth. P. 10. 74.

ποντο-πόρος, ον, (*περίω*, *πορεύω*) passing over the sea, seafaring, of ships, Il. 1. 439., 2. 771, Od. 12. 69, Soph. Ph. 721, Aj. 250; of ναῦται only in Epigr. Hom. 8. 1; π. *βοῦς* Mosch. 2. 49.

Ποντο-ποσειδών, δ, *Sea-Poseidon*, Comic compd. Ar. Pl. 1050.

πόντος, ον, δ: Ep. gen. *ὁ πόντος* Od. 24. 83: (v. sub fin.):—the sea, esp. the open sea, common from Hom. downwards, except in Prose, where it is chiefly used of special seas (v. inf. II); it occurs however in the general sense, *ὅπότε πνεῦμα ἐκ πόντου εἴη* Thuc. 4. 26, cf. Plat. Rep. 611 E, Tim. 25 A; the Homeric epithets are,—in respect to extent, *ἀπείριτος*, *ἀπείρων*, *ἐνρῦς*, *μεγακτῆς*; in respect to colour, *ἡεροειδής*, *λοειδής*, *μέλας*, *οἶνός*; also *ἀπρῦγτος*, *ἰχθυόεις* (v. sub vocc.); opp. to *γαῖα*, Il. 8. 479, etc.; *κλεινοί*, *πλάξ*, *πέδιον πόντου* Pind. P. 4. 347., 1. 46, Aesch. Fr. 150; *θάλασσα πόντου* Il. 2. 145; but, *πόντος ἄλός πολλῆς* the wide waters of the gray brine, 21. 59, Theogn. 10. 106; so *pontus maris*, Virg. Aen. 10. 377; (cf. *πέλαγος*):—*πόντος γέφυρα* or *πύλας*, of the Isthmus, Pind. N. 6. 67., 10. 50.

2. metaph., *πόντος ἀγαθῶν* Sophron 101 Ahr.,—like, Shaks. 'sea of troubles':—so, π. *χρησίου* Phoenix ap. Ath. 530 E.

III. of special seas, π. *Ἰόνιος*, *Θηρίκιος* Il. 2. 145., 23. 230; οἱ *Αἰγαῖος* π. Hdt. 2. 97, etc.; *Ἰόνιος*, *Σαρωνικός*, *Σικελός*, etc., Eur. Tro. 226, Hipp. 1200, Cycl. 703:—but most commonly, π. *Εὐφείνος* Eur. I. T. 123; οἱ *Εὐφείνος* π. Hdt. 1. 6, Thuc. 2. 96, 97; (called *ἔφεινος*, Eur. I. T. 218, cf. Ovid. Trist. 4. 55); generally called simply ὁ *Πόντος* or *Πόντος*, Hdt. 7. 147, Aesch. Pers. 878, Ar. Vesp. 700, Arist. Meteor. 2. 1. 11, al.; but Hdt. also calls the whole Mediterranean ὁ *Πόντος* or *Πόντος*, 4. 8, 99, 177.

2. the country *Pontus* at the E. end of the Black Sea, App. Mithr. 8, etc.:—hence *Ποντικός*, q. v.

III. in Mythology, *Pontus* was son of Gaia, father of Nereus, Hes. Th. 132, 233 sq. (Curt. suggests that *πόντος* orig. meant *path-way* (= *ὁδὸς*), being related to *πάτος*, in like manner as *βένθος* to *βάθος*, *πένθος* to *πόθος*:—so Lat. *pons* orig. meant a gangway, v. Non. and Fest. s. v. *sexagenarii*.)

ποντο-τίνακτος [I], ον, shaken by the sea, Ep. Hom. 4. 6, as Pierson for the corrupt *ποντινάκτου*.

ποντό-φάρυξ, δ, ἡ, = *ποντοχάρυβdis*, Com. Anon. 273.

ποντο-χάρυβdis [α], εως, Ion. ιος, ἡ, a seagulf or whirlpool, Comic epith. for a desperate glutton, Horace's *barathrum macelli*, Hippon. 56 (Welcker), cf. *μεθυσοχάρυβdis*.

ποντώω, to sink in the sea, *tivas* Nic. Damasc. p. 445 Vales.: hence *πόντωσις*, εως, ἡ, Tzet. II. Pass. to become a sea, Q. Sm. 14. 604.

ποσφάγω, *ποσφάγος*, v. sub *ποσφαγέω*, —*φάγος*.

ποπάνευμα, τό, as if from *ποπάνειν* = sq., Anth. P. 6. 231.

πόπανον, τό, (*πέπνω*) like *πέμμα*, a round cake, used at sacrifices; often in Ar.; π. *θύειν* Ar. Thesm. 285, cf. Plat. Rep. 455 C, Arist. Fr. 447.

ποπανάδης, ἐς, (*είδος*) like a *πόπανον*, Hesych.

πόπαξ, like *πόποι*, an exclamation, *λού, λού, πόπαξ* Aesch. Eum. 143.

ποπάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = *πόπανον*, Anth. P. 6. 232.

ποπιζώ, to cry 'pop', or hoop like the hoopoe (ἐξοψ), Poll. 5. 89.

πόποι, exclam. of surprise, anger or pain, ὦ *πόποι*, ὦ *strange!* ὦ *shame!* akin to *παπαί*, *βαβαί*, Lat. *popae*, *fiel* often in Hom., who always has ὦ *πόποι* at the beginning of a verse and sentence; ὦ *πόποι*, *οἶόν ἐμπε* .. Od. 17. 248, cf. 454, Il. 8. 201, etc.; ὦ *π.*, *οἶόν δὲ νῦ* .. Od. 1. 32, etc.; ὦ *π.*, *ὦς* .. 10. 38, etc.; and very often, ὦ *π.*, ἡ *μάλα* δὲ .. and the like, rarely without a Particle following, Il. 21. 420:—so in late Ep. and Eleg. Poets:—Aesch. and Soph. also use ὦ *πόποι*, but only in lyrics, Pers. 852, Eum. 145, O. T. 167; (in Pers. 731, in a troch. line, c. gen., like *φεύ*): also with other exclam. *ὦ πόποι* (when it is often written *ποπό*), Aesch. Pr. 575, Ag. 1100; ὅσοιτο *πόποι* δα lb. 1072, 1076.—Later writers made out that the Dryopians called the gods *ποπῖοι*, Plut. 2. 22 C, cf. E. M. 823, 30; so that the word was not to be a mere exclam., but a vocat. But this was mere invention; the fact that Lycophron and Euphorion declined it through all cases only proves that the notion had gained currency among the learned of their time, Meineke Euphor. Fr. 99.

ποποποι, cry of the hoopoe, Ar. Av. 227.

ποπιζύω, Dor. —*ύσδω*: aor. *ἐπόπυσα*:—to whistle, cheep or chirp with the lips compressed: hence, I. to call to a bird or other animal in this way, Ar. Pl. 732, cf. Diod. 1. 83:—also, to call to a horse, in Med., Soph. Fr. 883, cf. Plin. 3. 36;—so *ποπιπυμός*, οὐ, δ, Xen. Eq. 9, 10, Plut. 2. 713 B:—hence, comically, to call to a nian, *πόρρωθεν ἀπιδὼν ἐπόπυσεν* Timocl. Agh. 1; cf. *ποπιπυλίζω*.

II. to applaud, flatter, *ἐπιοπυσθεὶς καὶ κροτηθεὶς* Plat. Ax. 368 D; so *ποπιπυσμα* in Juven. 6. 584; *ποπιπυσμός* Dion. H. de Comp. 14, Plut. 2. 545 C.

III. to smack, of loud kisses, Anth. P. 5. 245, 285.

IV. to cry *hush!* lb. 5. 245: also of an inarticulate sound, commonly used by the Greeks in case of thunder, as a sort of charm, Ar. Vesp. 626; *fulgetras poppysmis adorare consensus gentium est*, Plin. 28. 5.

V. in bad sense, to play ill on the flute, *let the breath be heard in playing*, Theocr. 5. 7.—Gell. 9. 9, rightly remarks that the word cannot be translated. (Redupl. form, like *κοκκύνω*, *γογγύνω*, *μορμύρει*.)

ποπιπυλίζω, Dor. —*άσδω*, = foreg. I, Theocr. 5. 89.

πόπιπυσμα, *ποπιπυμός*, v. sub *ποπιζύω*.

πορδάκος, v. sub *παρδάκος*.

πορδάλειος, α, ον, = *παρδάλεος*, Opp. C. 3. 467.

Π. (πορῶ) *flatulent*, Luc. Lexiph. 10.

πορδάλι-αγγῆς, *παρδαλίδεως*, *πόρδαλις*, v. sub *παρδ-*.

πορδῆ, ἡ, (*πέρδω*) *crepitus ventris*, Ar. Nub. 394:—hence *πόρδαν*, *ανος*, δ, a stinkard, nickname of Cynics, Arr. Epict. 3. 22, 80.

πορεία, ἡ, (*πορεύω*) a walking, mode of walking or running, gait, Lat. *incessus*, Plat. Symp. 190 B, Tim. 45 A; τὰ *ὀργανικά μέρη τῆς π.* Arist. de An. 3. 9, 6; he wrote a treatise *περὶ πορείας ζῴων*.

II. in military sense, a march, Thuc. 2. 18; *κατὰ θάλατταν π.* ποιεῖσθαι Xen. An. 5. 6, 11; π. *ἀντίειν* Id. Cyr. 8. 6, 18; *ἔλαι* lb. 5. 2, 31; *ἐκ π.* *μάχεσθαι*, Lat. *ex itinere*, Plut. 2. 198 B.

3. a crossing of water, passage, Aesch. Fr. 733, 823, 841.

4. generally, the course taken by a person, by an arrow, etc., Antipho 121. 28, Plat. Polit. 274 A; of the sun, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 32.

πορεῖν, aor. inf., v. sub **πόρω*.

πορεύω, τό, (*πορεύω*) a means of conveying, carriage, Lat. *vehiculum*, Plat. Legg. 678 D, Tim. 44 E, Polyb., etc.; cf. *πορήιον*.

πόρευμα, τό, a place in which one walks, *βροτῶν πορεύματα* their haunts, Aesch. Eum. 239.

2. a means of going, carriage, *νάϊον* π. a fleet, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 300.

πορεύς, εως, δ, = *πορήμενς*, Hesych.

πορεύσιμος, ον, also ὅν, (*πορεύω*) that may be crossed, passable, ἡ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ὁδὸς π. ἀνθρώπων ἐγγίγγοτο Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 16; εἰ π. εἴη τὸ ἔδαφος τοῦ ποταμοῦ lb. 18; π. ἦν τὸ .. *πέλαγος* Plat. Tim. 24 E:—in neut. [ἔδωκ], ἦνπερ ἦν *πορεύσιμος* by which it was possible to pass, Eur. El. 1046.

II. act. able to go or travel, Plat. Epin. 981 D.

2. able to carry, π. *ὄχημα τοῖς κομιζομένοις*, of the sea, Plut. 2. 86 E.

πορεύσις, ἡ, = *πορεία*, Def. Plat. 411 A, LXX (Gen. 33. 14).

πορευτός, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be traversed, ὁδὸς Soph. Ph. 993; ὁρη Xen. An. 2. 5, 18.

II. neut. *πορευτέον*, one must go, Soph. Aj. 693, Eur. Heracl. 730, Plat. Rep. 452 C.

πορευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for going on foot, walking, τὰ π. *ζῶα*, opp. to τὰ *πτηνὰ*, *ἐπνοστικά*, *νευστικά*, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 19, al.; π. *κίνησις* Id. de An. 3. 9, 5.

II. of or for a march, τὰ π. *διαστήματα* Polyb. 12. 19, 7, cf. 12. 20, 6; ὁ π. *στόλος*, of a fleet, C. I. 5889.

πορευτός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν, Aesch. Ag. 287, gone over, passed, passable, Polyb. I. 42, 3, etc.; *καίρος* π. the season for travelling, Id. 1. 37, 10.

II. act. going, travelling, *ισχυδὲς πορευτοῦ λαμπάδος* Aesch. I. c.

πορεύω, fut. *σω*; aor. *ἐπόρεσα*, etc.:—Pass. and Med., fut. *πορεύσομαι* Soph. O. T. 676, Plat. Symp. 190 D; *πορευθήσομαι* Inscr. Att. in C. I. 87, LXX:—aor. *ἐπορευάμην* (only in compds. ἔν-πρ- Ep. Plat. 313 D, Polyb. 2. 27, 2; *ἐπορευθῆν* Pind. Fr. 45, 8, Hdt. 8. 107, Thuc. 1. 26, Eur., etc.):—pf. *πεπόρευμαι* Plat. Polit. 266 C, Dem. 1248. 11: (*πόρος*).

I. act. to make to go, carry, convey, by land or water, *τινά* Arion in Bgk. Lyr. p. 567, Pind. O. 1. 125, P. 11. 32, etc.; *ἐπ' ἐστύλου νεῶς πορεύεσθαι* ἂν ἐς *δόμους* Soph. Ph. 516; *ὡς τάχις* τὰ μοι

μολών ἀνακαί . . τις πορευσάτω Id. O. C. 1476; ἐμὲ πόντιον σκάφος Ἄργος πορεύσει Eur. Tro. 1086; ποντίας ἀνα, ποί με πορεύσεις; Id. Hec. 447; βάσαν ὑμῶν πορεύσον Id. Med. 181; στρατιὰν περὶ ἡ π. ὡς Βρασιδαν Thuc. 4. 131, etc.; — c. dupl. acc. to carry or ferry over, Νέσσος ποταμὸν . . βροτοὺς μισθοῦ πόρευσε Soph. Tr. 559; γυναικὶ ἀρίστην λίμναν . . πορεύσει ἐλάττω Eur. Alc. 444.

2. of things, to bring, carry, Soph. O. C. 1602; to furnish, bestow, find, χρυσόν Eur. Phoen. 985; to set in motion, κινήσεις βραδύτητάς τε καὶ τάχη . . π. Plat. Legg. 893 D.

II. Pass. and Med. to be driven or carried, μέγας βούς ὑπὸ σμικρὰς μαστίγας εἰς ὁδὸν π. Soph. Aj. 1254; πρὸς βίαν π. Id. O. C. 845.

2. to go, walk, march, Hdt. and Att.; π. ἐφ' ἐνὸς σκέλους Plat. Symp. 190 D; ἐνδρόμα τινα Id. Polit. 266 C; ταχέως Xen. An. 2. 2, 12; τοῖν ποδοῖν Id. Cyr. 4. 3, 13; to go by land, opp. to going by sea, Id. An. 5. 3, 1; also to go across, pass over, διαφυλάσσειν τὰς σχεδίας, πορευθῆναι βασιλεῖ quibus transiret rex, Hdt. 8. 107; π. δι' Εὐρίπιδον Thuc. 7. 29; — often with Preps., π. ἐκ δόμων, ἔξω δαμότων Soph. Tr. 392, etc.; εἰς ἀγρόν Plat. Rep. 563 D; ἐκ . . εἰς . . Hdt. 4. 35; ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀχέροντα Plat. Phaedr. 113 D; and with acc. loci, to enter, π. στέγας Soph. Tr. 320, cf. Eur. Hel. 51; π. διὰ . . to march through . . Xen., etc.; — π. παρὰ βασιλέως to come from his presence, to come from one, Hdt. 6. 95; παρὰ βασιλέως πρὸς τὸν σατράπην Xen. An. 4. 5, 10; — πορευθεῖσθαι παρ' ἀνδρα, παρὰ γυναῖκα to repair to . . , go in to . . , of married persons, often in Hdt., cf. Valck. and Schwgh. ad 2. 115., 4. 1; also, π. πρὸς ἀνδρα Theano ap. Diog. L. 7. 22; — often c. acc. cogn., μακρὰν ὁδὸν π. Xen. An. 2. 2, 11, etc.; π. φυγῆν Eur. Ion 1238; τὴν εἰμαρμένην πορεύειν Plat. Menex. 236 D; σταθμούς μακροτάτους Xen. An. 2. 2, 12; — c. acc. loci, π. πολλὰν γῆν to go over, traverse, Arr. An. 6. 23; π. τὰ δύσβατα Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 27; τοσαύτη ὁρὴ Id. An. 2. 5, 18; — Special phrases: π. ἐς ἄρκυν to fall into . . , Eur. El. 965; π. ἐπ' ἔργον, εἰς πόνους Id. Or. 1068, Plat. 7. 2; π. εἰς τὰ κτήματα to come into . . , Dem. 1090. 9.

3. to walk, i. e. live, εἰ τὴν ὑπέρωπα . . π. Soph. O. T. 884.

4. metaph., ἡ πονηρία διὰ τῶν ἡδονῶν π. Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 24; of discourse, ἐκ τῶν λόγων π. Plat. Legg. 812 A; διὰ τὸν ὁμιλοῦνόμενον Xen. Mem. 4. 6, 15, etc.

πορήιον, τό, Cretan for πορεῖον, C. I. 2556. 30.

πορθέω, collat. form of πέρθω (more used in Prose), to destroy, ravage, waste, plunder, πόλις καὶ τεῖχεα Il. 4. 308; ἀνδρῶν ἀγρούς Od. 14. 264; τοὺς χώρους Hdt. 3. 58; πόλιν . . καὶ θεούς Aesch. Theb. 582; and often in Trag.; τὴν Σαλασσίαν κείνη καὶ π. Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 27; τὴν ἡπειρόν Thuc. 8. 57; π. ἐκ τῶν ἱερῶν τὰ ἀγάλματα Ath. 523 A; — Pass., πᾶν τὸ ἀστυ ἐπορθέετο Hdt. 1. 84; ὅλης τῆς Ἑλλάδος πεπορθημένους Isocr. 217 D; τὰ γύρτια πορθεῖται is carried off, Eupol. Kol. 19.

2. in pres. and impf., sometimes, to endeavour to destroy, to besiege a town, Hdt. 1. 162, etc., cf. Decret. ap. Dem. 282. 12, Dind. 12. 34, 15. 4.

3. of persons, to destroy, despoil, ruin, θεοὺς τοὺς ἑγγενεῖς Aesch. Theb. 583; φίλους Eur. Fr. 608; — absol. to do havoc, Id. Andr. 634; — esp. in Pass., αὐτοὶ ὑφ' αὐτῶν . . πορθοῦμεθα Aesch. Theb. 194; κατ' ἀκρας ὡς πορθοῦμεθα Id. Cho. 691; — of women, κόραι βία πρὸς ἀνδράν πορθοῦμεναι Eur. Phoen. 565, cf. Heind. Plat. Prot. 340 A; πορθοῦμενος σκόροδα robbed of them, burlesque phrase in Ar. Ach. 164.

πορθεῖν, ὄνος, δ, a ravager, Choerob. I. p. 72 Gaisf.

πορθήναι, τό, = sq., Plut. Sull. 16.

πορθήσις, ἡ, the sack of a town, Dem. 248. 5, Plut. Sull. 33, etc.

πορθήτης, α, ον, ravaging, Tzetz. Hist. 11. p. 215.

πορθήτης, οὐ, δ, a destroyer, ravager, Eur. Tro. 213, Lyc. 524.

πορθήτικος, ἡ, ὄν, ravaging, Hesych.

πορθήτωρ, ορος, δ, = πορθήτης, Aesch. Ag. 907, Cho. 974.

πορθημία, ἡ, a ferrying across a river, Apollod. 2. 7, 6; cf. πορθμία.

πορμεῖον, ἰον, — ἵον, τό, a place for crossing, a passage over, ferry, πορμεῖα Κιμμερικά (where it is used as a prop. n.), Hdt. 4. 12, 45.

II. a passage-boat, ferry-boat, Id. 7. 25, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 23, Antiph. Antipass. 2.

III. the fare of the ferry, ferryman's fee, Call. Fr. 110, Luc. D. Mort. 22. 1.

πόρθημενα, τό, a passage, ferry, κύπελλον π. ἀχέων, of the river Acheron, Aesch. Ag. 1558; cf. 'the Bridge of Sighs'.

πορθεύς, ἑως, ἰον, ἡ, δ, a ferryman, Lat. portitor, Od. 20. 187, Aesch. 76. 10, etc.; π. νεκύων of Charon, Eur. Alc. 522.

2. generally, a boatman, seaman, esp. as one of the crew of a passenger-ship, Hdt. I. 24, Ar. Eccl. 1086, Theocr. I. 57.

πορθευτής, Dor. — τᾶς, δ, = πορθεύς, Eust. 1888. 10; π. φωτός bringer of light, Synes. H. 5. 8; — fem. πορθευτρία, Manass. Chron. 4961.

πορθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a πορθεύς, engaged as a ferryman, Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 21.

πορθημενός, (πορθμός) to carry or ferry over a strait, river, etc., Lat. trajicere, στρατὸν Eur. Rhos. 429; τιναὶ εἰς Σαλαμίνα Aesch. 76. 10; then, generally, to carry over, carry, ἐφετάς τάδε πόρθημενον πλῆν Aesch. Cho. 685; δεῦρο βρέφος Eur. Ion 1599; γραφὰς πρὸς Ἄργος Id. I. T. 735; also, π. τινα ἐκ γῆς Soph. Tr. 802, cf. Eur. I. T. 1358; π. πόδα, ἵκνους to advance, Eur. I. T. 936, 266; — metaph. in Eur., ὑπόμνησιν κακῶν εἰς δάκρυα π. Or. 1032; π. τινα εἰς αἰματηρὸν γάμον I. T. 371; ποὶ διαγμὸν πορθεύεις; how far dost thou carry it? Ib. 1435; Ἀχέρον ἄχα π. βροτοῖσιν Licymn. 2; πορθεῖναι γὰρ ἔμοιγε κύλιν παρὰ σοῦ τὸ φίλημα Anth. P. 5. 261; — Pass. to be carried or ferried over, to pass from place to place, Hdt. 2. 97; π. ὅξους Eur. Tro. 569; c. acc. loci, to pass over or through, λευκὴν αἰθέρα πορθεῖμενός Id. Andr. 1229.

II. the Act. is also used intr., like Lat. trajicere, to pass over, ποταμούς Plat. Ar. 371 B; Ἀχέροντος ὕδαρ Anth. P. 7. 68; κύματα C. I. 1988 b. 1; τὶς ἀσπὴρ ὅδε π. Eur. I. A. 6.

πορθημενός, ἰον, for πορμεῖον.

πορθημία, ἡ, f. l. for πορθμία, Plut. Rom. 5.

πορθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for carriage, C. I. (addend.) 4302 a.

πορθημιον, f. l. for πορθεῖον, often in Mss. of Luc., etc.

πορθητός, ἰδος, ἡ, = πορθμός, Dion. P. 80. 344.

II. = πορθεῖον II. a ship, boat, Eur. Hipp. 753, Hel. 1061, I. T. 355, etc.; μόνος μόνῳ κόμει πορθητός σκάφος keep the ship for yourself alone (v. Herm.).

Eur. Cycl. 362; π. ναὺς Paus. 8. 25, 13.

2. metaph. of a table that brings in another course, Philox. ap. Ath. 643 A.

πορθητός, ὁ, (v. sub fin.) — a ferry or a place crossed by a ferry, a strait, narrow sea, firth, π. Ἰθάκης τε Σάμου τε Od. 4. 671., 15. 29; of the straits of Salamis, Hdt. 8. 76, 91; πορθὸν ἀμείψας Ἑλλάς, i. e. the Hellespont, Aesch. Pers. 69, cf. 722, 799; π. Σαρωνικός Id. Ag. 307; ὁ εἰς Ἀἶδον πορθμός the Styx, Eur. Hec. 1106; ὁ π. ὁ περὶ τὴν Σκύλλαν, i. e. the straits of Messina, Ep. Plat. 345 D, cf. Arist. Mirab. 55, Fr. 238; so, τρεῖν τὸν π., of the straits of Messina, Thuc. 6. 2; — generally, the sea, Pind. I. 4. 97 (3. 75).

2. any narrow passage, a tube, as of the clepsydra, Emped. 352, 359.

II. a crossing by a ferry, passage, Soph. Tr. 751, in pl.; cf. Eur. Hel. 532; χωρεῖ ὁ π. Macho ap. Ath. 341 C; π. χερσὶν ὁ π. passage to it, Eur. Cycl. 108; οὐ πάσι π. αὐτὸς Ἀργεῖοισιν ἦν Id. Hel. 127; cf. νόστος. (Lengthd. from

✓HEP, πόρος, v. sub περάω.)

πορίζω, fut. Att. πορίω Ar. Eq. 1079, 1101, Thuc., etc.; aor. ἐπόρισα Plat.; pf. πεπόρικα Id.; — Med., fut. Att. ποριοῦμαι Dem. 938. 5, πορίσσομαι Diod. Excerpt. 616. 62; aor. ἐπορίσαμην Ar. Ran. 880, etc.; — Pass., fut. πορισθήσομαι Thuc. 6. 37, 94; aor. ἐπορίσθη Thuc. 6. 37, etc., Dor. — ἵχθην Lysis ap. Iamb. V. P. 75; pf. πεπόρισμαι Isocr. Antid. § 297 (278), Dem. 1081. 20, (but in med. sense, Lys. 182. 6, Aesch. 84. 6, Philem. Incert. 40 b); plqpf. ἐπεπόριστο Thuc. 6. 29; (πόρος).

Properly, like πορεύω, to carry, to bring, σὲ θεὸς ἐπόρισεν ἀμέτερα πρὸς μέλαθρα (so Dind. for the Mss. readings ἐπώρσεν, ἔπωρσεν) Soph. El. 1266.

II. to bring about, to furnish, provide, supply, procure, cause, κακὰ τινα Ep. Hom. 14. 10; ἀγαθόν, νίκην, χρήματα, etc., Ar. Pl. 461, Ep. 594, Eccl. 246 C; ἀρχὴν πολέμου Ar. Baab. 8; τροφήν τοῖς στρατιώταις Isocr. 239 C; τοῖς μαθηταῖς δόξαν, οὐκ ἀλθῆναι Plat. Phaedr. 275 A; — and absol., θεοῦ πορίζοντος καλῶς Eur. Med. 879; — so also, often with a notion of contriving or inventing, μηχανὴν κακῶν, πόρους Eur. Alc. 222, Ar. Eq. 759, etc.; τέχνην ἐπὶ τινα Eur. I. A. 745; π. τριβὰς Ar. Ach. 386; διαβολὴν Thuc. 6. 29; σωτηρίαν τινα Plat. Prot. 321 B; ἀπόκρισιν τῆς ζητήσεως Id. Philib. 30 D, etc.; also, like Med., to get, Dem. 22. 26; — Med. to furnish oneself with, to procure, get, Lat. sibi comparare, ῥήματα Ar. Ran. 880; δαπάνην, χρήματα Thuc. 1. 83, 142., 4. 9; τὰς ἡδονὰς, τὰγαθὰ, τὰ ἐπιτήδεα, etc., Plat. Gorg. 501 A, etc.; μηχανὴν Id. Symp. 191 B; δειπνά Alex. Phry. 1; τὰ καινὰ ῥήματα Philem. I. c.; φῶς πόθεν Plat. Rep. 427 D; ἐκ τῶν ἀλλοτρίων π. τὸν βίον Isocr. 256 D; also, π. μάρτυρας Lys. 182. 6; πρόσφατα Id. 112. 26; λόγους Dem. 938. 5; αἰτίαι χρηστὰς ἐπὶ πράγμασι φαλούς Plut. 2. 868 D; — sometimes also, πορίζεσθαι τι ἐναντὶ Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 17, Plat. Symp. 208 E; — Pass. to be provided, τὰ τῆς παρασκευῆς πεπόριστο Thuc. 6. 29; ῥαδίως ἀπαιταγὰς . . ἐπορίζοντο inducements were easily provided, Id. 3. 82; δύναμιν πορ. ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ Plat. Rep. 364 B; πᾶσι τοῖς ὑπὸ τὸν λόγον πορρισσόμεναι Isocr. Antid. I. c., cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 2; πρὸς τὰ ψύχην καὶ τὰς ἀλέας πεπορ., of animals, adapted to . . , Id. H. A. 8. 12, 1, cf. P. A. 3. 4, 3.

2. πορίζεται τινα, as impers., it is in one's power to do . . , c. inf., Xen. Occ. 7, 19.

III. in Mathemat. writers, to deduce as a corollary.

πόριμος, ον, (πόρος) able to provide, full of resources, inventive, contriving, πόριμος αὐτῷ, τῇ πόλει δ' ἀμήχανος Ar. Ran. 1429; πόριμος τόλμα Id. Pax 1031; π. ὁ ἔρος Plat. Symp. 203 D; ῥήτωρ Poll. 4. 34; πρὸς τὰ καλὰ ποριμώτατος Synes. 187 B; — c. acc., ἀπορα πόριμος making possible the impossible, Aesch. Fr. 905.

2. of things, affording means of safety, saving, ἔργον Ar. Thesm. 777; ἐπιβολὴ Anon. ap. Suid.

3. in Medic. writers, finding or making a passage, Hipp. Acut. 392.

II. pass. able to be passed, practicable, ἀπορα γίνεται τὰ π. Joseph. A. J. proem. 3; ἐρωτῶ πάντα π. Luc. Dem. Enc. 14.

2. well-provided, like εὖπορος, ποριμώτερος ἐς πάντα Thuc. 8. 76; εἰποίησε τὸν ἀνθρώπινον βίον π. ἐξ ἀπόρου Gorg. Rhet. 190. 42.

ποριμότης, ἡ, inventiveness, Eust. Dion. P. 59.

πόρις, ἰος, ἡ, poet. for πόρις (q. v.), ἀγρῶν καὶ πόριος Od. 10. 410; also in Eur. Bacch. 737; of a girl, Supp. 628, Lyc. 184, etc.

πόρισμα, τό, (πορίζω III) in Geometr. writers, a deduction from a previous demonstration, a corollary; also = πρόβλημα, Euclid.; v. Papp. Coll. Math. 7. praef.

πορισμός, ὁ, a providing, procuring, τῶν ἐπιτηδείων Polyb. 3. 112, 2; absol. money-getting, Plat. 2. 524 D, cf. 92 B, 136 B, etc.; — also a means of getting, Plut. Cato Ma. 25; means of gain, 1 Ep. Tim. 6. 5.

ποριστέον, verb. Adj. one must provide, Schol. Eur. Or. 671.

ποριστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who supplies or provides, π. τῶν κακῶν τῷ δήμῳ Thuc. 8. 48; χρημάτων Eus. ap. Stob. t. 16. 24.

2. at Athens the πορισταὶ were a financial board appointed to raise extraordinary supplies, Procurators, Ar. Ran. 1501, Antipho 147. 14, Dem. 49. 18, cf. Böckh P. E. I. 223.

3. the name used by robbers of themselves, ὁ λησταὶ αὐτοὺς ποριστὰς καλοῦσιν νῦν Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 10, (as Pistol says: 'steal convey the wise it call,' cf. the Fr. chevaliers d'industrie.)

ποριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for providing, able to supply or procure, τῶν ἐπιτηδείων τοῖς στρατιώταις Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 6; ἀπερὶ ἐστὶ δύναμις π. ἀγαθὸν Arist. Rhet. I. 9, 4, cf. Plat. Gorg. 517 D.

ποριστός, ἡ, ὄν, provided: to be provided, Gloss.

πορκεύς, ἑως, δ, one who fishes with the net called πόρκος, Lyc. 237, 596, 1217, Pancrat. ap. Ath. 321 E.

πόρκης, ου, ὁ, a ring or hoop, passed round the joint of the spearhead and shaft, *περὶ δὲ χρύσεος θέε πόρκης* Il. 6. 320., 8. 495.

πόρκος, ὁ, a kind of fishing-net, Stallb. Plat. Soph. 220 C, Antiph. Kibap. 3, Diphil. Σχεδ. 1, Plut. 2. 730 C. II. also = Lat. *porcus*, Plut. Popl. 11, cf. Varro L. l. p. 38 Müller. (With signf. II cf. Skt. *prish-at*, Lat. *porcus*, Umbr. *pur-a*; Lith. *paršzas*, Slav. *pras-e*; A. S. *far-h* (*far-row*); O. H. G. *far-ah* (*ferkel*).)

πορκώδης, ἐς, (πόρκης, εἶδος) like a ring, Eust. 795. 39.

πορνάς, ἰδός, ἡ, = πόρνη, Epiphan.

πορνεία, ἡ, fornication, prostitution, Dem. 403. 26, etc.

πορνείον, τό, a house of ill-fame, brothel, Ar. Vesp. 1283, Ran. 113, Antipho 13. 5, etc.

πορνένυμα, τό, = πορνεία, Psell.: so, πόρνευσις, εὖς, ἡ, Secund. Sentent. 14.

πορνέντρια, ἡ, = πόρνη, Ar. Fr. 172.

πορνέω, to prostitute, debauch, Harp. s. v. *πρωλώσι*:—Pass., of a woman, to prostitute herself, be or become a prostitute, Hdt. I. 93, Eupol. Αὐτολ. 22, Lys. Fr. 36, Dem., etc.; in Aeschin. 8. 16, opp. to *ἐταίρειν* as more promiscuous; of a man, *πεπορνευμένος* Id. 22. 12. II. intr.

in Act., = Pass., Luc. Alex. 5, Phalar. Ep. 8.

πόρνη, ἡ, a harlot, prostitute, Archil. 131, Ar. Ach. 527, al. (Prob. from *περνάω*, because the Greek prostitutes were commonly bought slaves.)

πορνίδιον, τό, Dim. of πόρνη, Ar., etc. [*πορνίδιον*, Ar. Nub. 997, Com. Anon. 6: in Ran. 1301, *πορνίδιον*; but this passage is prob. corrupt, unless we assume an intermediate form *πορνίον*, v. Dawes Misc. p. 213.]

πορνικός, ὁ, ὡς, of or for harlots, Anth. P. 12. 7; π. τέλος the tax paid by brothel-keepers, Aeschin. 16. 44: cf. *πορνοτελώνης*.

πορνοβοσκέον, τό, a brothel, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1344.

πορνοβοσκέω, to keep prostitutes, keep a brothel, Ar. Pax 849.

πορνοβοσκία, ἡ, the trade and habits of a brothel-keeper, Aeschin. 84. 32.

πορνοβοσκός, ὁ, one who keeps prostitutes, a brothel-keeper, Myrtill. Incert. 1, Aeschin. 89. 4, Dem. 1354. 22, etc.; —name of a play by Eubulus.

πορνο-γέννητος, ον, born of a harlot, Malalas, Hesych.

πορνο-γράφος, ον, writing of harlots, Ath. 567 B.

πορνο-διδάσκαλος, ὁ, ἡ, a teacher of fornication, Aristaeon. I. 14.

πορνο-κόπος, ὁ, (κόπη) one who has commerce with prostitutes, a fornicator, Menand. Incert. 647, LXX (Prov. 23. 21), Eccl.:—Verb *πορνοκοπέω*, Poll. 6. 188 (vulg. *πορνοβοσκέω*):—Subst. -κοπία, ἡ, Schol. Ar. Av. 286.

πορνο-κτόνος, ον, killing prostitutes, Eccl.

πορνο-μνήτης, ἐς, mad after prostitutes, Schol. Ar. Ran. 432.

πορνο-μοιχῆς, ἐς, having commerce with harlots, Cyrill.

πόρνος, ὁ, (v. πόρνη) Lat. *catamitus*, *scortum masc.*, Ar. Pl. 155, Xen. Mem. I. 6, 13, Dem., etc.:—also = Lat. *paedico*, Id. 1489. 3.

generally, a vile wretch, Phalar.: *an idolater*, Suid.

πορνοσύνη, ἡ, = πορνεία, Manetho 4. 314.

πορνο-τελώνης, ου, ὁ, in Athens, the farmer of the tax imposed upon public prostitutes (*πορνοικὸν τέλος*), Philonid. Κοθορν. I; called *τελώνης* τοῦ π. τέλους, Aeschin. 17. 3; cf. Böckh P. E. 2. 49:—a nickname for tax-gatherers, Poll. 9. 29.

πορνο-τρίψ, ὁ, (τρίβω) = πορνοκόπος, Synes. 178 B, etc.; said to be the earlier word, Thom. M. 291, Phryn. 415; cf. οἰκὸτρίψ, παιδὸτρίψ.

πορνο-τρόφος, ον, ὁ, = πορνοβοσκός, Eus. de Mart. Palacst. 5.

πορνο-φίλος, ὁ, loving harlots, Anth. P. 11. 416; cf. παιδοφίλης.

πορο-πίεω, to make a pathway: to open the pores, Diosc. 5. 11; *πεποροποιημένον τὸ σῶμα provided with pores*, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 309:—Subst., ποροποιία, ἡ, Clem. A. 281.

πόρος, ὁ, (v. sub *περάω*) a means of passing a river, a ford or ferry, Lat. *vodium*, Ὁρόν π. Ἀλφειοῦ Thryum the ford of the Alphæus, Il. 2. 592, cf. h. Ar. 423, h. Merc. 398; πόρον Ἰζον Εἰάνθου Il. 4. 433., 21. 1; Ἀζίου π. Αἰσχύ. Pers. 493; Πλοῦτανο π. the Stygian ferry, Id. Pr. 806; μόγις ἔβρον τὸν π. Hdt. 4. 140; ἀπικνέται ἐς τὸν π. τῆς διαβάσεως to the place of the passage, Id. 8. 115; π. διαβήται π. Ἄλφους Aesch. Pers. 864, etc.:—then,

2. a narrow part of the sea, strait, Lat. *fructum*, διαβάς πόρον Ὀκεανοῦ Hes. Th. 292; παρ' Ὀκεανοῦ .. ἄβαστον π. Aesch. Pr. 531, cf. Hdt. 7. 183; so, π. Ἑλλάς (Dor. Ἑλλάς) = Ἑλλησποντος, Pind. Fr. 197, Aesch. Pers. 875, Ar. Vesp. 308; Ἴόνιος π. the Ionian sea which is the passage-way from Greece to Italy, Pind. N. 4. 87; πέλαιος Αἰγαίου πόρου Eur. Hel. 130; Εὐξένης, ἄζενος π. (cf. *πόντος* II), Id. And. 1262, I. T. 253; διαίρεσθαι τὸν π., i. e. the sea between Sicily and Africa, Polyb. 1. 37, 1:—ἐν πόρῳ in the passage-way (of ships), in the 'fair-way' (*fare-way*), Hdt. 7. 183, Thuc. I. 120., 6. 48; where the battle was fought, Hdt. 8. 76.

3. periphr., πόροι ἀλὸς the paths of the sea, i. e. the sea, Od. 12. 259; πόντος πλατὺς π. Dion. P. 131; ἐνάλιος π. Aesch. Pers. 453; π. ἀλὶερροί Ib. 367, Soph. Aj. 412; cf. κέλευθος:—and often of rivers, πόρος Ἀλφειοῦ, Σκαμάνδρου, i. e. the Alphæus, Scamander, etc., Pind. O. 1. 148, Aesch. Cho. 366; ῥυτοὶ πόροι Id. Eum. 452:—metaph., βίον π. the stream of life, Pind. I. 8 (7). 30.

4. an artificial passage over a river, a bridge, Hdt. 4. 136, 140., 7. 10:—also an aqueduct, Epigr. Gr. 913, cf. 1073. 4.

5. generally a pathway, way, Aesch. Ag. 910, Soph. Ph. 705, etc.; the track of a wild beast, Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 40; αἰθέρα θ' ἀγνὸν πόρον οὐρανῶν their pathway, Aesch. Pr. 281:—metaph., *πραπίδων πόροι* Aesch. Supp. 93.

6. a passage through the skin, αἱ πόροι the pores or passages by which the ἀπορροαὶ passed, acc. to Empedocles, πόρους λέγετε εἰς οὓς καὶ δι' ὧν αἱ ἀπορροαὶ πορεύονται Plat. Meno 76 C, cf. Tim. Loc. 100 E, Sturz Emped. p. 341; so of sponges, Arist. H. A. 5. 16, 8 sq.; of plants, Theophr. C. P. I. 2. 4.

b. of all ducts or openings of the body, π. πρῶτος, of the womb, Hipp. ap. Poll. 2. 222; πόροι σπερματικοί, θηρικοί π. Arist. G. A. I. 3. 2., 1. 14, 3; π. ὑστερικοί the ovaries, Ib. 2. 4. 18; τροφῆς π., of the oesophagus, P. A. 2. 3. 9, al.; of

the rectum, G. A. I. 13, 1, al.; of the urinal duct, Ib. 4. 4, 48; of the arteries and veins, H. A. 3. 1, 13, etc.

ο. of the passages or avenues leading from the organs of sensation to the brain, οἱ π. τοῦ ὀφθαλμοῦ Arist. de Sens. 2. 17, cf. H. A. I. 16, 6, P. A. 2. 10, 14; ὥτων, μυκτῆρων G. A. 4. 6, 8, cf. 2. 6, 32, etc.;—v. Bonitz Ind. Arist. p. 623.

II. c. gen. rei, a way or means of achieving, accomplishing, discovering, etc., οὐκ εἰδύνατο π. οὐδένα τοῦτου ἀνευρεῖν Hdt. 2. 2; οὐδεὶς π. ἐφαίνετο τῆς ἀλῶσις Id. 3. 156; τῶν ἀδοκῆτων π. εὔρε θεός Eur. Med. 1418, π. ὁδοῦ a means of performing the journey, Ar. Pax 124; but also, π. κακῶν a means of averting evils, a way out of them, Eur. Alc. 213, cf. 221:—c. iuf., πόρος εὐθαρσείν Andoc. 21. 37; πόρος τις μηχανῆς τ. . . τίσασθαι Eur. Med. 260:—with Preps., π. ἀμφὶ or περὶ τῶν Aesch. Supp. 806, Ar. Eccl. 653; π. πρὸς τὸ πολεμῆν Xen. An. 2. 5, 20.

2. absol. a providing, means of providing, opp. to ἀπορία, Plat. Meno 78 D sq.: a contrivance, device, resource, οἷας τέχνας τε καὶ πόρους ἐμψάμην Aesch. Pr. 477; εἰδύνατο γὰρ εὐρεῖν καὶ ἀμυχανῶν πόρον Ib. 59, cf. Ar. Eq. 757; μέγας π. Aesch. Pr. 111; τίνα π. εὐρω πόθεν; Eur. I. A. 356.

3. at Athens, π. χρημάτων a way of getting or raising money, Xen. Ath. 3, 2, Hell. 1. 6, 12, Dem. 14. 19; ὁ π. τῶν χρ. Id. 48. 15, etc.; μηχανάσθαι πρᾶσθον π. Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 10; and in pl., 'ways and means', resources, revenue, πόροι χρημάτων Dem. 328. 19; absol., πόρους πορίζειν Hyperid. Euxen. 46, cf. Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 9, Arist. Rhet. I. 4, 8, etc.; Xen. wrote a treatise entitled πόροι ἢ περὶ πρᾶσθων, de Vectigaliis.

III. a going, journey, voyage, μακρὰς κελεύθου π. Aesch. Theb. 546; παρόρνιθας π. τίθεσθαι Eum. 770, cf. Eur. I. T. 116, etc.; ἐν τῷ π. πλοῖον ἀνατρέφαι on its passage, Aeschin. 76. 11.

πορπακίζομαι, Dep. (πόρπαξ) to grasp a shield by the handle, bear a shield, Ar. Lys. 106:—Hesych. cites διαπορπακίσαι, to put the hand through the handle of a shield, so as to manage it, Hesych.

πόρπαμα, τό, a garment fastened with a πόρπη, always in pl., Eur. El. 820, H. F. 959, Rhés. 442; cf. *περόνημα*. II. = πόρπη, C. I. 1688. 27, s. Böckh p. 810.—Att. writers preferred the Dor. form πορπάμα: πόρπημα is late, as Nicet. An. 71 D; cf. πορπάω.

πόρπαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, the handle of a shield, Bacchyl. 13. 6, Soph. Aj. 576, Eur. Phoen. 1127, etc.; prob. a ring or loop, inside the shield, which could be taken out at pleasure, ἔχουσι πορπάκας [αἱ ἀσπίδες], i. e. they are ready for use, Ar. Eq. 858, cf. 849, and the Schol.:—v. ὄχανον. II. part of the headgear of a horse, Eur. Rhés. 385. (From πόρπη, as πόρπαξ from πόρπις, πύνδαξ from πύνδος, ὕσσαξ from ὕσος.)

πορπάω, Att. aor. imper. πορπάσον (not -ῆσον) Aesch. Pr. 61; so πορπάμα, προσπορπάτος are the Att. forms; but from the compd. ἐμπορπάομαι, we find ἐμπεπορπημένος, etc., even in Att. writers. To fasten with a buckle, to buckle or pin down, Aesch. I. c.:—the form πορπάω is f. l. in Plut. Num. 20.

πόρπη, ἡ, (πέρω) = περόνη, a buckle-pin, and so, generally, a buckle, brooch or clasp for fastening dresses, esp. on the shoulders; used for piercing the eyes, Eur. Phoen. 62, Hec. 1170;—mostly in pl., and of the fastenings for women's dresses, but also of men's, Il. 18. 401, h. Ven. 164, Eur. El. 318; of a hair-pin, Luc. Dom. 7.

πορπηδόν, Adv. like a buckle, Suid.

πορπώω, = πορπάω, Suid., Phot.: πόρπωμα, = πόρπαμα, Suid.

πόρρω, -ωθεν, -ωτέρω, -ωθεν, v. sub πρόσω, πρόσωθεν.

πορραῖνω, = πορραίνω.

πόρσιν, πόρσιστα, v. sub πρόσω.

πορσίνω [v.] fut. -ένω, Ep. -ένω, or πορραίνω, Ep. fut. -ανέω, v. sub fin.: (*πόρω). To offer, present what one has before prepared, in Hom. always of the wife preparing her husband's bed, hence a euphem. expression for to lie with the husband, to share his bed (cf. ἀντιάω IV), Ἀλκίνοος δ' ἄρα λέκτο μύχῃ δύμου . . παρ δὲ γυνὴ δέσποινα λέχος πόρσινε καὶ εὐνήν Od. 7. 347, cf. 3. 403; κείσε δ' ἐγὼν οὐκ εἴμι (says Helen) κείνον πορσίνεσσα λέχος Il. 3. 411; so also in later Ep., Ar. Rh. 3. 1129, 4. 1107, 1119:—in Pind. simply to offer, present, τρίτον [κατὰ τῆς] σωτῆρι πορραίνοντας I. 6 (5). 11.

II. generally, to make ready, prepare, provide, δαῖτα Ib. 4. 105 (3. 79); βίον τροφέα Soph. O. C. 341; τὸ κατ' ἡμᾶρ Id. Fr. 685; παῖσιν οἷα χρῆ καθ' ἡμέραν Eur. Med. 1020; Νύμφαις π. ἔρσιν Id. El. 625; γαμβροῖς χάριν Id. Supp. 132; τὰ ἐπιτήδεια Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 47:—Med. to provide for oneself, get ready, δειπνῶν Aesch. Pers. 375.

2. also of evils, ἐχθροῖς ἐχθρὰ Aesch. Ag. 1374; τόνδε . . μοῖρ' ἐπόρσινεν μόρον Id. Cho. 911, cf. Eur. And. 1063; μεγάλην κακὰ Ib. 352; π. τοῖς πολεμίοις κακὰ Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 17:—Pass., τίνος πρὸς ἀνδρὸς τοῦτ' ἄχος πορσύνεται; Aesch. Ag. 1251; ἐπορσύνθη κακὰ Id. Pers. 267.

3. to execute, order, arrange, adjust, π. κατὰ δάματα to manage (all things) in the house, h. Hom. 156; π. τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ Hdt. 9. 7; ταῦτα Aesch. Supp. 522; τάδε Soph. O. T. 1476; τὰλλα πάντα Id. Aj. 1398; π. πρᾶγμα μέγα Id. El. 670; πόνον προκείμενον Eur. Alc. 1150:—Pass., τὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ οὗτως ἐπορσύνετο Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 17; θεὰς π. μῆτις was accomplished, Ar. Rh. I. 802, cf. 2. 1051.

III. like θεραπεῖω, τρέφω, to treat with care, tend, ἐκέλευσεν ἥρω πορραῖνεν δόμην . . βρέφος Pind. O. 6. 54; π. δαίμονα, to honour, adore him, Ar. Rh. 2. 719, cf. 4. 897:—of things, τὸν οἶκον ταῦτα πορραῖνον Pind. P. 4. 269; τῶν δ' Ὀμήρου καὶ τῶδε . . ῥῆμα πόρσιν' regard, esteem it, Ib. 494.

IV. π. ὅπως μὴ . . with subj., cavere ne . . , Eur. Rhés. 878.—The form πορσύνω seldom appears without πορραῖνα as a v. l.: Wolf and others assume (from Od. II. c.) that πορσύνω is the true Homeric form; and so πορραῖνεσσα has been restored for πορραῖνεσσα in Il. I. c., against the authority of Aristarch.: v. Spitzner II. I. c.:—in Pind. and Ar. Rh. no rule can be laid down: in Trag. πορραῖνω is established, as also in Hdt. and Xen., the only Prose writers of authority who use the word: never found in Com.

πόρσω, v. sub πρόσω.

πόρταξ, ἄκος, ἡ, = *pórtis*, a calf, Il. 17. 4.
 πόρτις, v. sub πορτί.
 πόρτις, *tos*, ἡ, a calf, young heifer (younger than δαμάλη, says Eust.), Il. 5. 162, h. Cer. 174, Soph. Tr. 530; δαμάλη καὶ πόρτις Theocr. 1. 75; ἀργήλιν ἔτι π. Ar. Rh. 4. 1186; — a young cow, Theocr. 1. 121, Mosch. 3. 83; — rarely masc., Lat. *juvenus*, Aesch. Supp. 42, 313. 2. metaph. a young maiden, like Lat. *juvenca*, *juvencula*, Lyc. 102; v. sub πόρις.
 πορτί-τρόφος, *on*, nourishing calves, h. Hom. Ap. 21.
 πορφύρα [ῥ], Ion. -ρη, ἡ (v. sub πορφύρα) : — the purple-fish, Lat. *purpura murex*, Soph. Fr. 438, Archipp. Ίχθ. 6, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 2, al.; τρέφουσα .. πορφύρας ἰσάργυρον κηκίδα Aesch. Ag. 959; cf. κάλχη.
 II. the purple dye for wool obtained from it, purple, Hdt. 3. 22, Isocr. 240 D, Plat. Legg. 847 C; ἡ π. ἡ θαλαττία Phylarch. ap. Ath. 521 D, etc.; π. βαθυτάτη Ael. N. A. 4. 36; cf. φοινίξ B. 1.
 III. = πορφύρις, Polyb. 10. 26, 1, Plut., etc.; in pl. cloths of purple, πορφύρας πατῶν Aesch. Ag. 957; so collectively in sing., καμφοδοῖς .. πορφύραν εἰσφέρων, ὥσπερ οἱ Μεγαρεῖς Arist. Eth. N. 4. 2, 20.
 IV. πορφύρα πλατεία, the broad purple stripe on a Roman toga, Lat. *praetexta*, *latus clavus*, Polyb. 10. 26, 1, Dem. Phal. 108; so πορφύρα alone, Luc. Hist. Conser. 15, Paras. 58, etc.
 πορφύρατος, α, *on*, = πορφυρέος, v. Lob. Phryn. 147.
 πορφύρ-ἀνθεμος, *on*, = sq., Pseudo-Plut. de Fluv. 1152 B.
 πορφύρ-ανθής, *es*, with purple blossom, Theophr. ap. Ath. 681 B: τὸ π., synonym of ἡμεροκαλλίς, Diosc. 5. 137.
 πορφυρέιον, τό, a dye-house for purple, Strab. 757 (f. l. πορφυρίος).
 πορφυρέος, α, *on*, = sq., Suid.; cf. πορφυραῖος.
 πορφυρέος, *on*, Att. -ῦρος, α, *on*, Aeol. -ῦριος: (v. sub voc.): I. Homeric usage, 1. of the swollen or rolling sea (v. sub πορφυῶν), dark-gleaming, prob. without any distinct notion of colour, like ἡεροειδής, π. ἄλς Il. 16. 391; π. κύμα 1. 482, Od. 2. 428, etc. (of a river, Il. 21. 326, Od. 11. 243); so, π. νεφέλη Il. 17. 551; for Eur. Fr. 672, v. πορφυρένς. 2. π. αἷμα Il. 17. 361; π. θάνατος, of death in battle, 5. 83., 16. 334., 20. 477; where it means not red (like Virgil's *mors purpurea*), but dark, black (π. θάνατος) ὁ μέλας καὶ βαθύς Hesych.); so, Hom. speaks of αἷμα κέλαινον, κελαινεφές, θάνατος μέλας. 3. of stuff, cloths, etc., π. φάρος Il. 8. 221; χλαῖνα Od. 4. 115, 154; πέπλοι Il. 24. 796; δίπλαξ 3. 126, Od. 19. 242; ῥήγεια Il. 24. 645, Od. 4. 298; τάπητες Il. 9. 200, Od. 20. 151; σφαῖρα Od. 8. 373; cf. ἀλκυόφυρος; — here also it does not mean purple or red, but dark, russet, without any notion of artificial colour; for the purple-fish (*purpura*) was unknown to Hom.; nor does he seem to have been acquainted with the art of dyeing, except in the rudest form, Il. 4. 141. 4. of the rainbow, Il. 17. 547; where it seems to imply colour; but prob. it only means bright, lustrous; so in Il. 11. 26, serpents with their glittering scales are compared to rainbows; — this prob. is the sense in which Horace speaks of *purpurei colores*, Od. 4. 1, 10. — On the whole subject, v. *plura* sub πορφυῶν, and cf. Gladstone *Hom. Stud.* 3. 461, 471.
 II. after Hom. (from πορφυῶν) of a distinct colour, dark red, purple or crimson, Pind. P. 4. 203, 326, Simon. 44. 12, Hdt. 1. 50, Trag., etc.; τῆς σκιάς τὴν π. πρῶτον ἐνφαίνοντο· εἶτα .. τοῦτ' ἐστίν, οὐτε λευκὸν οὐτε πορφυῶν (cf. μεσολέυκος), Menand. Incert. 33. 2. bright-red, rosy, Lat. *purpureus*, π. Ἀφροδίτῃ Anacr. 2. 3; στόμα Simon. 72; γνάθῳ Phryn. Trag. ap. Ath. 604 A; cf. φοινίξ B. 1. 3. purple-clad, in purple, Luc. Tim. 20. 4. τὰ πορφυρὰ purple, Ael. N. A. 17. 33. — Cf. πορφυρός.
 πορφυρένς, *ews*, ὁ, a fisher for purple fish, Lat. *purpurarius*, Hdt. 4. 151, Arist. Probl. 38. 2; — so in Eur. Fr. 672, Lob. Phryn. 234 restores βίος πορφυρένς θαλάσσιος for πορφυροῦς.
 πορφυρεντής, *on*, ὁ, = foreg., Clem. Al. 239, Poll. 1. 96, etc.
 πορφυρεντικός, ἡ, *on*, of or for a purple-dyer, στέγει Eur. I. T. 263; ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη) his art, Poll. 7. 139.
 πορφυρέω, to catch purple fish, Acusil. Fr. 9; so in Med., Hices. ap. Ath. 87 B.
 II. to dye purple, Philostr. 31, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 1147.
 πορφυρέω, late form of πορφυῶν, ἀκροφανής .. πορφυρεὺν ἥως *grew* red, Nonn. Jo. 1. 44; — in all other places, as Dion. P. 1122, Opp. C. 2. 697, the metre requires πορφυῶν.
 πορφυρίζω, to be purplish, Diosc. 3. 44, Apollod. ap. Ath. 281 E; of the sea, Arist. Mirab. 130, 3; — so in Med., Apoll. Lex. Hom.
 πορφυρίον [ῥ], τό, Dim. of πορφυῶν, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 4.
 πορφυρίος, α, *on*, Aeol. for πορφυρέος, Sappho 68; cf. Ahrens 2, p. 79.
 πορφυρίς, *idos*, ἡ, a purple garment or covering, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 6; distinct from φοινικίς, 8. 3, 3, cf. Poll. 7. 55; π. θαλαττία Polyb. 39. 1, 2; π. ξέιτλα, opp. to ἀλφειά, Xen. Ec. 10, 3; ἡ βασιλείος π. Hdn. 1. 5; to wear a πορφυρίς was a sign of gay or immodest persons, Ath. 159 D, Luc. Hist. Conser. 10, Nigr. 13, etc.
 II. a red-coloured bird, τανυπτερός *ws* ὅκα π. Ibyc. 3, cf. Ar. Av. 304, Ath. 388 C-E, and v. ἀλκυόφυρος; cf. πορφυρίων.
 πορφυρίτης [ῥ], *on*, ὁ, like purple, π. λίθος porphyry, Dio C. 76. 15, Plin. 36. 11; κίονες π. columns of porphyry, C. I. 3148. 42; — so in fem., ἡ λιθοτομία ἡ πορφυρίτις a porphyry quarry, Aristid. 2. 349.
 πορφυρίων, *on*, ὁ, the purple cool or water-hen, *fulica porphyryon* L., *roule Sultane* Buff., Ar. Ay. 707, al., Arist. H. A. 2. 17. 32., 8. 6, 1, Lxx (Lev. 11. 18); differing from the πορφυρίς, Ath. 388 D, and the φοινικίπτερος.
 II. a kind of *polytus*, Artemid. 2. 14; a kind of whale, Hesych.
 πορφυρό-βαπτος, *on*, purple dyed, Plat. Com. Incert. 8.
 πορφυρό-βαφείον, τό, a dye-house for purple, Strab. 835.
 πορφυρό-βάφης, *es*, = πορφυρόβαπτος, A. B. 379, Poll. 7. 63.
 πορφυρό-βάφος, ὁ, a dyer of purple, Ath. 604 B.

πορφυρό-βλαστητός and -βλαστός, *on*, = sq., often in Manass. Chron.
 πορφυρό-γέννητος, *on*, born in the purple, a term of the Byzantine court for a child born to the reigning emperor, Hist. Byz.
 πορφυρό-εἰδής, *es*, purple, λίμνη Aesch. Supp. 529; ἄλς Eur. Tro. 124, cf. Arist. Color. 2, 4; and v. πορφυῶν. Adv. -δῶς, Diosc. 1. 99.
 πορφυρόεις, *es*, *en*, purple, Nic. Al. 544.
 πορφυρό-εργής, *es*, wrought of purple, E. M. 63. 46.
 πορφυρό-ζωνος, *on*, with purple girdle, Hesych. s. v. ἰζῶνος.
 πορφυρό-καυλος, *on*, with purple stalk, Theophr. H. P. 7. 4, 6.
 πορφυρό-κλέπτης, *on*, ὁ, a stealer of purple, Diog. L. 6. 57.
 πορφυρό-μίγης, *es*, mixed with purple, Poll. 7. 48., 10. 42.
 πορφυρό-νωτος, *on*, purple-backed, χθῶν Nonn. D. 44. 56.
 πορφυρό-πεζα, ἡ, purple-edged, Tryph. 66.
 πορφυρό-πώλης, *on*, ὁ, a dealer in purple, C. I. 2519; fem. πορφυρό-πώλις, *idos*, Act. Ap. 16. 14, Suid.; — πορφυρόπωλική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, their trade, A. B. 379, Harpocr.
 πορφυρός, α, *on*, poet. for πορφυρέος, Sappho 50, 95.
 πορφυρό-στροφος, *on*, spread with purple cloth, Aesch. Ag. 910.
 πορφυρό-σχήμων, *on*, (σχήμα) purple-clad, Polyae. 4. 3, 24.
 πορφυρούς, α, *on*, Att. contr. for πορφυρέος.
 πορφυρώ, to make purple, dye purple, Byz.
 πορφυῶ [ῥ], poet. Verb. only used in pres. and impf., properly of the sea, ὡς δὲ πορφυρὴ πέλαγος μέγα κύματι κοῦφῷ as when the huge sea grows dark, gleams darkly with dumb swell (i. e. with waves that do not break), Il. 14. 16; so also Arat. 158, 296, Ap. Rh. 1. 935; (of flame, Id. 4. 668). — Arist. Color. 2, 4, explains it of the reflected gleam on the shadow side of a wave: Cic. ap. Non. says, *unda cum est pulsa rennis purpureasit*: cf. πορφυρέος, v. Mure Hist. Gr. Liter. 2. 32 sq. 2. metaph., πολλὰ δὲ οἱ κραδίη πορφυρὴ much was his heart troubled, Il. 21. 551, Od. 4. 427, 572., 10. 309 (so καλχαίνω in Soph. Ant. 20); though others take it trans., his heart debated, brooded on many things, and so it is used by Q. Sm. 2. 85, Epigr. ap. Suid. in v.; so also in Ap. Rh. to ponder, consider much, 3. 456, 1161.
 II. after Hom., when the purple-fish (*purpura*) and its dye became known, πορφυῶν and πορφυρέος (q. v.) were taken to denote positive colour, to grow purple or red, οἶνω πορφυροῖς Theocr. 5. 125; τόσον ἄνθος χιονέας πορφυρε παρῆσι Bion 15. 19; αἰδοῖ π. παρήϊον Q. Sm. 14. 47; cf. Anth. P. 9. 249, Opp. C. 3. 347, Luc. Amor. 26, etc.; — and in Med., εἰδῆ μιν πόντος πορφυρεται Anth. P. 10. 14, cf. Himer. pp. 862, 886, etc. 2. trans. to dye purple, χείρας φόνω Nonn. D. 44. 106; and in Pass., [οἶνω] πορφυρετο πέτρῃ 45. 308, etc. (The √FTR is perh. connected with old Skt. *bhur* (micare, agitari), Lat. *fervere* : — πορφυῶν must be derived from the Verb, and not the Verb from πορφυῶν, for the latter word is of much later date: note also the difference of quantity.)
 πορφυρόειδής, *es*, = πορφυροειδής, E. M. 487. 4.
 πορφυρόματα, τό, the flesh of the swine sacrificed to Demeter and Persephone, Hesych.
 *πόρω, assumed as pres. to the aor. act. ἔπορον and pf. pass. πέπωμαι: for no example occurs of a fut. πορῶ or πόρω, as cited by E. M. 683. 55: (v. sub fin.): I. aor. ἔπορον, in Hom. mostly without augm.; part. πορὼν Il. 21. 80, Od. 19. 460, Aesch. Pr. 946; inf. πορεῖν Soph. O. C. 1255 (in Pind. P. 2. 105, πεπαρεῖν is now read); — to furnish, offer, present, give, of things, π. ἀμφιφορῆ, δέπας, δόρυ, δῶρα, ξεινήα, ἔδνα, εἴματα, ἵππους, κρέας, κρητῆρα, μέλιον, οἶνον, ὄπλα, τεύχεα, τόξον, φάρμακα, χλαῖναν, etc., Hom. and Hes.; and of conditions or qualities, π. μαυτοσύνη Il. 1. 72; πένθος, κακά, νόον, etc., Il. etc.; τιμὴν Hes. Th. 904; εὐχος π. to fulfil a wish, Od. 22. 7; ἀνδρὶ παρόκοντον π. Il. 24. 60; υἱοῖς θυγατέρας Od. 10. 7; πόρεν δὲ οἱ υἱὸν *he gave* her a son, i. e. begat one upon her, Il. 16. 185; so, ἔπορον οἱ χρυσὸν Pind. P. 13. 111; ἀγλαῖαν, αἶσαν, κύδος, etc., Id. 1. 2. 27, etc.; π. τινὶ γέρα, δωρεάν, τιμὰν, etc., Aesch. Pr. 108, 616, 946, etc.; λύσιν εὐαγῆ Soph. O. T. 921; Κύκλον θανάτῳ ἔπορον Pind. O. 2. 147; ὄρκον π. to offer to take an oath, Aesch. Eum. 489; — c. inf., πόρε καὶ οὐ κούρησιν ἔπεισθαι τιμὰς (for ὥστε ἔπεισθαι) Il. 9. 513; κτείνων ὃν *he* θεός *he* πόρε P. 6. 228; πόρε μιν Κενταύρῳ διδάσκει Pind. P. 3. 80; — absol., σοὶ θεοὶ πόροιεν, ὥς (= οἶα) ἐγὼ θέλω Soph. O. C. 1124.
 2. = πορεύω, to bring, ἐγ. τις .. δειρὸ πορῶσι lb. 1458.
 II. pf. πέπωμαι, only used in 3 sing. πέπωται (in Hes. also in plqpf. πέπωτο) : — it has or had been (is or was) fated, foredoomed, c. acc. pers. et inf., ἀμφὺ γὰρ πέπωται .. γαῖαν ἐρεῦσαι Il. 18. 329, cf. Pind. O. 8. 44, Eur. Alc. 21; c. dat. pers. et inf., πέπωτο οἱ .. δαμῆναι Hes. Th. 404, 475; τί γὰρ πέπωται Ζηνὶ πλὴν αἰὲ κρατεῖν Aesch. Pr. 519, cf. 815, Antiph. Incert. 1. 10; so, πεπωμένον ἐστὶ = πέπωται, ὅτῳ θανεῖν μὲν ἐστὶ μὴ πεπρ. Aesch. Pr. 753; ἐκ θεῶν πεπρ. ἐστὶ πολέμου γίγνησθαι Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 6. 2. part. as Adj., πεπωμένος, allotted, fated to one, ὁπωστέρω θανάτῳ τέλος πεπωμένον ἐστὶ Il. 3. 309; of persons, destined to a thing, ὅμῃ πεπωμένος ἀσπ. 15. 209., 16. 441., 22. 179, cf. Eur. Tro. 341.
 b. absol. destined, πεπωμένος βασιλεὺς Pind. P. 4. 109; τὸν πεπρ. μόνον Aesch. Fr. 299; πεπρ. βίος one's natural life (as in Lat. *mors fatalis* is a natural death), Pind. P. 6. 27; τὸ μύριον πεπρ. Id. N. 4. 100; π. ἀπὲρ 1b. 70; so in Trag., πεπρ. αἶσα, ἐνυφορά, etc., Aesch. Pr. 103, Soph. Ant. 1337, etc.; ἔταν ἔλθῃ τὸ πεπρ. τέλος Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 33; and ἡ πεπωμένη (sc. μοῖρα), like ἐμαρμένη, an appointed lot, so and Fate, Destiny, Hdt. 1. 91, Trag., and twice in Isocr. 11 D, 218 B (and hence may be explained, οὐ ταῦτα ταύτη μοῖρᾳ τὸν τελεσφόρος κρίνει πέπωται, i. e. ἡ πεπωμένη μοῖρα οὐ ταῦτα ταύτη κρανεῖ Aesch. Pr. 512); also, τὸ πεπωμένον Pind. Fr. 256, Aesch. Ag. 68, 684, Eur., etc. The whole word is poet., the part. pf. pass. being used once or twice in Prose, v. sup.
 (The √ΠΟΡ appears also in πορ-σύνω, Lat. *par-synio*.)
 *πῆς, Pron. : traced in the interrog. forms, ποῦ, ποῖ, πῇ, πῶς, πῶ, πόθι,

πόθεν, πότε, πότερος, πόστος, ποῖος, πόσος, to each of which there is a corresponding indef. form, **που, ποι, πη, πῶς**, etc.;—in these forms **π** in Ion. Gr. is represented by **κ**, as **κού, κοῖ**, etc.; so the equiv. forms are Skt. and Lat. **kas, ká**, = **quis, quae**? **kva** = **quā**? **kutos** = **quo**? **kathā** = **quā**? **quomodo**? **kadā** = **quum**? **ka-laras** = **πότερος, uter**? **ka-lamas** = **quis e pluribus**? **kati** = **quantus**? etc.; cf. Lith. **kas (who?)**, **kada (when?)**, **katras (uter?)**; Goth. **hvas (who?)**, **hvan (when?)**, **hvalhar (whether)**, etc. Besides these, there are also relat. forms, **ὅπου, ὅποι, ὅπη, ὅπως, ὅπθεν, ὅποιος**, etc.; in Ep. and Aeol. Gr. this **π** is doubled, **ὅππως, ὅπθεν**, etc.; and this is prob. the older form; one **π** being a relic of the **F**, **ὅφως** or **ὅκφως**, etc.: v. Curt. no. 631.)

ποσάκις [ἄ], Adv. **how many times? how often?** Lat. **quoties?** Ep. Plat. 353 D: poet. **ποσσάκι**, Call. Dian. 119. II. **so many times**, οἱ ποσάκις πόσοι [ἀριθμοί], i. e. **square numbers**, and οἱ ποσάκις ποσάκις πόσοι cubes, Arist. Metaph. 4. 14, 2.

ποσα-πλάσιος, α, ον, **how many times multiplied? how many fold?** Lat. **quotuplex?** where the answer is, **τετραπλάσιον**, Plat. Meno 83 B.

2. c. gen. **what multiple of...?** lb. 84 E.

ποσαπλούς, ἡ, οὖν, = **foreg.**, Athanas. Adv. **ποσαπλῶς; how many times?** Lxx (Ps. 62. 1).

ποσά-πους, ποδοί, ὁ, ἡ, **of how many feet?** Plat. Meno 85 B.

ποσάχρδος, ον, **with how many strings?** Bacchius de Mus. p. 15.

ποσάχως, Adv. **in how many ways?** Arist. Top. 1. 13, 1, Metaph. 5. 4, 4; τόπος ἐκ τοῦ π. **how many senses?** Id. Rhet. 2. 23, 9.

πόσε, Adv. **whither? πόσε φεύγετε;** Il. 16. 422, Od. 6. 199; **πόσ'** **ἔμην**; Od. 10. 431:—**ποί** was used in common Greek.

Ποσειδαία, τά, **games in honour of Poseidon**, Inscr. Spart. in C. I. 1430.

Ποσειδάνιος, v. sub Ποσειδώνιος.

Ποσειδαίος, Ποσειδειον, v. sub Ποσειδήιος, -ήιον.

Ποσειδεών, ἄνος, ὁ, the sixth month of the Athen. year, the latter half of December and former of January, Arist. H. A. 5. 9, 6, 17. 3. etc.; also used by Ionian Greeks generally, C. I. 2309, 2338. 43, 3028, 3664: called **Ποσειδώνιον** by Anacr. 6.

Ποσειδών, ὁ; gen. **ἄνος**, also **ῶ** Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 10. 18; acc. **Ποσειδῶ**; voc. **Ποσειδόν**: this form was contr. from the older Ep. **Ποσειδῶν** [ἄ], **ἄνος**, acc. **ἄνα**, voc. **Ποσειδῶν**, the common form first in Hes. Th. 732 (unless there **Ποσειδῶν** should be read); the Ep. form was also used by Pind., and by Soph. Tr. 502 (in lyr.):—Ion. **Ποσειδῶν, ἄνος**, Hdt.:—Aeol. **Ποσειδῶν** Alcae. 26:—old Dor. **Ποσιδῶν, ἄνος**, Epich. 24 Ahr., Pind. O. 13. 5, 57; also **Ποσιδῶς**, gen. ἄ, Enpol. Εἰλωτ. 6, acc. ἄν Epich., voc. ἄ Sophr., v. Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. p. 10: in later Dor. perhaps **Ποσιδῶν**, Pind. O. 1. 39, etc., Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 2; gen. ἄνος, Pind. P. 4. 245; acc. ἄνα, Id. O. 6. 97; voc. ἄν, Id. P. 6. 51: **παῖ τὸν Ποσειδῶν** Megar. Dor. in Ar. Ach. 798: (hence the name of the Dor. city **Ποσιδῶνα**):—Boeot. **Ποσειδῶν** or rather **Ποσιδῶν**, Corinna 1.—On these Aeol. and Dor. forms, v. Ahrens D. Aeol. pp. 14, 123, D. Dor. 243 sq. **Poseidon**, Lat. **Neptunus**, son of Cronos and Rhea, brother of Zeus, god of the water, esp. of the sea, husband of Amphitritē: on his attributes, etc., v. Müller Archæol. d. Kunst, § 354 sq. (Perhaps from the same Root as **πόσις**, q. v.)

Ποσειδώνιος, α, ον, **sacred to Poseidon**, Eur. Phoen. 188:—poet. **Ποσειδώνιος** Anth. P. 6. 4: Dor. **Ποσειδῶνιος** [ἄ], Pind. O. 5. 50, 10 (11). 32; and in Soph. O. C. 1494, the metre requires **Ποσειδανίω**.

II. **Ποσειδώνιον** (sc. **ἱερόν**), **τό, the temple of Poseidon**, Thuc. 4. 129, Paus. 10. 38, 8; **Ποσειδώνειον**, Arist. Fr. 238, Eust., Suid.; Dor. **Ποσειδάνειον**, A. B. 430, Suid. III. **Ποσειδῶνα, τά, his festival**, Strab. 487, Ath. 590 F.

Ποσειδωνο-πετής, ἑς, **coming from Poseidon**, formed like **διοπετής**, Oenoni. ap. Eus. P. E. 234 B.

πόσθη, ἡ, (v. **πέος**) **membrum virile**, Ar. Nub. 1014; **the foreskin**, Diosc. 4. 157:—hence the Dim. **πόσθιον, τό**, Ar. Thesm. 254, 515; and **πόσθων, ὧνος, ὁ**, (**πόσθη**) **properly one with a large πόσθη**, Luc. Lexiphr. 12; comic word for a little boy, Ar. Pax 1300; so, **ποσθαλίσκος, ὁ**, Id. Thesm. 291; cf. **θηταλίσκος, κωραλίσκος**.

ποσθία, ἡ, **a sty on the eyelid**, elsewhere **κρητή**, Galen.

ποσί-δεσμος, ὁ, **foot-shackler, fetterer**, word coined by Plat. Crat. 402 E.

Ποσιδήιος, η, ον, Ion. for **Ποσιδῶνιος** (which is cited by Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. p. 11 from Soph. Fr. 451), ἄλσος Ποσ. **a grove sacred to Poseidon**, Il. 2. 506, h. Ap. 230, cf. Strab. 347.

II. **Ποσιδήιον, τό**, Ion. for **Ποσιδῶνιον**, the temple of Poseidon, Od. 6. 266; written **Ποσειδῶνιον** in Paus. 2. 34, 9.

ποσίνδα, Adv. (**πόσος**) **how many times? π. παίζειν** = **ἀρτιάειν**, Lat. **ludere par impar**, in which one put up quickly so many fingers, and the other guessed how many, Xen. Eq. Mag. 5, 10, as restored by L. Dind. from Theognost. Can. 164: cf. **βασιλινδα**.

πόσις, ὁ, poet. **πόσις** Anth. P. 6. 323; gen. **πόσιος** (no Att. gen. **πόσιος** is found, Pors. Med. 906): **dat. ποσει**, Ep. **πόσει** Il. 5. 71: voc. **πόσι** Eur. Alc. 323, Hel. 644, Ar. Thesm. 913; also **πόσις** Eur. Hel. 1399: pl. **πόσις** Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 176, Ep.: acc. **πόσις** Il. 6. 240. **A husband, spouse**, often in Hom., Pind., etc.; **τὸν ὁμοδῆμιον πόσιν** Aesch. Ag. 1108: esp. **a lawful husband**, **μη πόσις μὲν Ἑρακλῆς ἑμός καλῆται, τῆς νεοτέρας δ' ἀνήρ** Soph. Tr. 550, cf. Il. 24. 725 with 763:—rare in Prose, Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 18; π. καὶ ἄλοχος lb. 1. 3, 1; **κρυπτός π.**, of a paramour, Eur. O. 561. (The orig. form must have been **πόσις**, as appears from **πότ-ια**, **δεσ-πότ-ης**, **δεσ-ποτ-ια** (i. e. **δεσ-πότ-ια**); cf. Skt. **pat-is** (**dominus, vir**), **pat-ni** (**domina, uxor**), **pat-yé** (**potior, rego**); Lat. **pot-is, pot-estas, pot-ior, possum** (**potis sum**), **com-pos, poi-a** (old word

for **victoria**); Lith. **fats, pati** (**man, wife**), **vesz-fats** (**dominus**). Prob. the Root is **ΠΑ**, = Skt. **pā, pā-mi** (**ineor**).)

πόσις, ἰος, Att. **ῶς, ἡ**; dat. **ποσει**, Ion. **πόσι** Hdt.: (**ΠΟ**, **πίνω**):—**a drinking, drink, beverage**, opp. to **ἐθνήσις, πόσιος καὶ ἐθνήσιος ἐξ ἔρον** **ἐντο** Il. 1. 469, etc.; so, **βρώσις τε π. τε** Od. 10. 176, cf. Hes. Sc. 395; **συγγίνεσθαι ἐς πῶν** to meet for a carousal, Hdt. 1. 172; so, **πρὸς πόσιν** **τετράφαι** Thuc. 7. 73; **λιπαρέειν τῇ πόσιν** Hdt. 5. 19; **παρὰ τὴν πόσιν**, Lat. **inter pocula, over their cups**, Id. 2. 121, 4; **ἐκ δὲ θοίνης π. ἐγένετο**, **ἐκ δὲ πόσιος κῶμος** Epich. 99 Ahr.; **πόσιος ἐν βάθει** Theoc. 14. 29. 2. **a draught, αἶμα πῖεται τρίτην πόσιν** Aesch. Cho. 578; π. **ὑστάτην** **ἐκπίνειν** Antipho 113. 30; **πόσις φαρμάκου** Id. 144. 3; in pl., Plat. Legg. 641 A.

ποσο-ποιός, ὄν, **making a certain quantity**, v. l. Arist. Metaph. 12. 8, 3.

πόσος; Ion. and Aeol. **κόσος, η, ον**; interrog. Adj. corresponding to the relat. **ὅσος** and demonstr. **τόσος**, Lat. **quantus**? of **what quantity?** opp. to **πῆλκος** (which refers to **bulk**), and often modified by the addition of **τις**:

1. of Number, **how many?** **κόσοι τινές εἰσιν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι** Hdt. 7. 234; **πόσα καὶ ποία**...; Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 7; **πόσα ἔργα**; Id. Cyr. 3. 1, 35; **πόσα ἄλλα δὴ ὑποδήματα** Arist. Eth. N. 5. 5, 10: with sing. Nouns, **how great? how much?** π. τι **πλήθος**; Aesch. Pers. 334; π. **τις ἀριθμός**; Plat. Theat. 198 C; π. **χρυσίον**; Xen. An. 7. 8, 1. 2. of Distance, **how far?** **πόσον ἄπεισιν ἐνθένδε τὸ στράτευμα**; Id. Cyr. 6. 3, 10; **πόση τις ὁδὸς εἴη** lb. 4. 6, 10; **μέχρι πόσον**; ap. Gell. 1. 3, 9. 3. of Time, **how long?** **πόσον τινὲς χρόνον**; Soph. O. T. 558, etc.; **πόσῳ χρόνῳ**; = **πότε**; Ar. Ach. 83. 4. of Value, **how much?** **πόσον δίδως**; Ar. Pax 1262; **πόσον; for how much? at what price?** Lat. **quanti?** Ar. Ach. 812, 898, Plat. Apol. 20 B, etc.; so, **ἐπὶ πόσῳ**; lb. 41 A, cf. Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 43; for **ἐκ πόσον** in Dem. 1216. 18, Dind. restores **ὁσόν**. 5. of Degree, **how great?** **πόθος**; πόσος **τις**; Ar. Ran. 55, cf. Plat. Symp. 216 D:—so in neut. Adv. **πόσον**; **πόσα; to what amount?** Ar. Eccl. 399, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 8.

II. **ποσός, ἡ, ὄν**, (oxyt.), indef. Adj. of a **certain quantity or magnitude**, Lat. **aliquantus**, Plat. Soph. 245 D, etc.; cf. **ποσάκις**;—**ἐπὶ πόσον for a certain time**, Polyb. 2. 34, 15, etc. 2. **ποσόν, τό**, = **ποσότης**, Plat. Philib. 24 D, Arist. Categ. 6, Metaph. 4. 13; **κατὰ πόσον** in point of quantity, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 7, 3.

III. Adv. **ποσῶς**, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 120, 227. (The Ion. form **κόσος** is the Lat. **quod quod**, by the same change as in ***πόσις quis**, v. sub ***πόσις**.)

ποσο-σύνταξις, ον, of **how many syllables?** Phavorin. s. v. **διδάμν**.

ποσότης, ητος, ἡ, **quantity**, Arist. Metaph. 6. 1, 2: in pl. **quantities**, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 129, Longin. 2.

ποσῶν, to reckon the quantity of, count, τὰς ψήφους Theophr. Char. 23:—Pass. **to make up a quantity, be reckoned by quantity**, Eccl.

ποσο-ῆμα, Adv. for how many days? Il. 24. 657.

ποσσι-κλύτος, ον, **famed for swiftness of foot**, Dionys. ap. Steph. Byz. s. v. **κάσπειος**.

ποσσι-κροτος, ον, **struck with the foot in dancing**, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 66.

II. act. **striking with the feet**, Orph. H. 30. 2.

ποσταῖος, α, ον, (**πόστος**) **in how many days?** Lat. **quota die?** π. ἂν .. **ἐκείσε ἀδικήμην**; Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 28; π. **πάρε**; Diog. L. 6. 39; cf. **δευτεραίος, τριταῖος**, etc.

ποστημέριον, τό, **what fraction of?** π. ὥρας; Orig. ap. Eus. P. E. 294 C.

πόστιον, τό, for **πόσθιον**, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1188.

πόστιος, η, ον; (**πόσος**) **which in a series?** Lat. **quotus, πόστιον δὲ ἔτος ἐστὶν ὅτε ξέλειπας ἐκείνον**; **how many years is it since...?** Od. 24. 288; **πόστην** (sc. ὥραν) **ἥλιος τέτραπται**; Ar. Fr. 210; **κατανοήσων πόσῳ αὐτὸν μέρει πάντες μαχεσάμενοι νενικήκαμεν**, i. e. **with how small a part**, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 16.

πότ, apocor. for **ποτί**, q. v.

πότα, Aeol. for **πότε**, as **ὄτα** for **ὄτε**.

πόταγε, Dor. for **πρόσαγε**, Theoc. 1. 62., 15. 78.

ποταγωγίς, v. sub προσαγωγίς.

ποταγῆδον, Dor. for **προσαγῆδον**, v. **προσάγω**.

ποταίνιος, α, ον, also **ος, ον** Soph. Fr. 162:—**fresh, new**, Lat. **recens, στέφανος** Pind. O. 10 (11). 72; **αἶμα** Aesch. Cho. 1055, Eum. 282. 2.

ποταμῆος, η, ον; (**πόσις**) **which in a series?** Lat. **quotus, πόστιον δὲ ἔτος ἐστὶν ὅτε ξέλειπας ἐκείνον**; **how many years is it since...?** Od. 24. 288; **πόστην** (sc. ὥραν) **ἥλιος τέτραπται**; Ar. Fr. 210; **κατανοήσων πόσῳ αὐτὸν μέρει πάντες μαχεσάμενοι νενικήκαμεν**, i. e. **with how small a part**, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 16.

πότ, apocor. for **ποτί**, q. v.

πότα, Aeol. for **πότε**, as **ὄτα** for **ὄτε**.

πόταγε, Dor. for **πρόσαγε**, Theoc. 1. 62., 15. 78.

ποταγωγίς, v. sub προσαγωγίς.

ποταγῆδον, Dor. for **προσαγῆδον**, v. **προσάγω**.

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ποταγωγίς, v. sub προσαγωγίς.

ποταγῆδον, Dor. for **προσαγῆδον**, v. **προσάγω**.

a river, Pind. P. 6. 6. 3. epith. of Artemis from the connexion of her worship with that of rivers, Disson Pind. P. 2. 7 (11).

ποταμίσκος, ὁ, Dimi. of ποταμός, Strab. 636.

ποταμίτης [ῖ], ου, ὁ, a water-finder, Lat. *aquilex*, Gloss.

ποτάμο-γείτων, ονος, ἡ, *pondweed*, Lat. *potamogeton*, Diosc. 4. 101.

ποτάμο-διάρτης, ου, ὁ, (διαίρα) a river-ferryman, Artemid. 4. 66.

ποτάμο-κλυστος, ον, *washed by a river*, Strab. 162, 187, etc.

ποτάμονδε, Adv. to towards a river, Il. 21. 13, Od. 10. 159, etc.

ποτάμωρρυτος, ον, (βέω) *watered by rivers*, A. B. 60.

II. *washed down by rivers*, κασιότερος Scymn. 164; ὄλβος Paul. S. Ephr. 596.

ποτάμος, οὔ, ὁ, (v. sub fin.):—a river, stream, Hom., Hes., etc.; Homeric epithets are ἀλιμυρῆς, ἀργυροβίνης, βαθυδίνης, βαθύροος, δεινός, διππετής, διητής, δίος, δονακέυς, ἐρροος, ἐριδουπος, εὐρὺ βέαν, θέσιος, ἱερὸς, ἱθίμοιος, καλλίροος, κελάδιος, λάβρος, πλήθων, χειμάροος, κύριος (v. sub vocc.); he believed that all rivers were fed by Ocean, as well as that they flowed into it, Il. 21. 196:—proverb., ἄνω ποταμῶν, of extraordinary events, Aesch. Fr. 378, cf. Eur. Med. 410, Hesych.; δις τῷ αὐτῷ π. οὐκ ἔστιν ἐμβῆναι Heraclit. ap. Arist. Metaph. 3. 5, 18; π. θαλάσση ἐρίσεις, of unequal combats, Suid., etc.:—of rivers of fire or lava, Pind. P. 1. 42, Aesch. Pr. 368:—νυκτὸς ποταμοί, of the rivers of hell, Pind. Fr. 95. 9.—Cf. πηγῇ, ἀρήνη, κρουῖς. 2. an artificial river, canal, Agr. An. 7. 21, Strab. 740. 3. metaph., ζαμουῖ π. κρέα θερμὰ κυλίνδων Teclid. Ἀμφικr. 1. 8, cf. Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 3.

II. as a person, Ποταμός a river-god, Il. 20. 7, 73, etc. (Prob. from ΠΟ, ποτός, πίνω; and if so, properly of fresh, drinkable water, ποτίμων ὕδωρ, opp. to the salt water of the sea. But it must be remarked that, in early geographical notions, the ocean also is a ποταμός, v. sub ὠκεανός.)

ποτάμο-φόρητος, ον, *carried away by a river*, Apocal. 12. 15.

ποτάμο-χωστός, ον, *deposited by a river*, Strab. 621, Diod. 1. 34.

ποτάμωδης, es, like a river, Eunap. in Phot. Bibl. p. 54. 15.

ποτάνης, ἐς, Dor. for ποσσηνής.

ποτανός, ὁ, ὄν, *winged, flying, furnished with wings*, Pind. P. 8. 48; ἐν ποτανοῖς among fowls, Id. N. 3. 140; π. οἰανοί Eur. Hel. 1478; πέδιλα Id. El. 460; π. εἰ μέ τις θεῶν κτίσας Id. Supp. 621, cf. 1142:—proverb. of vain pursuits (cf. πέτομαι II), ποτανὸν διώκειν ὄρνιν Aesch. Ag. 394: metaph., ποτανὸν ἐν Μοῖσαις, i. e. *soaring in the arts of the Muses*, Pind. P. 5. 153; ποτανᾷ μαχανᾷ by soaring art, i. e. by poesy, Id. N. 7. 31; ἐμὰ ποτανοὺς ἀμφὶ μαχανᾷ Id. P. 8. 48.—Properly Dor. for ποτηνός, which however only occurs in a Poet ap. Plat. Phaedr. 252 B.

ποτάομαι, poet. Frequent. of πέτομαι, Ep. also ποτέομαι Hom., who also uses the contr. form (v. infr.); Aeol. 2 sing. πότρη Sappho 43; Dor. 3 sing. ποτῆται, Aleman 13; Dor. part. ποτήμενος Theocr. 29. 30:—fut. ποτήσομαι Mosch. 2. 141:—aor. ἐποτήθη, Dor. -άθη [αῖ] Soph. Fr. 423, Ar. Av. 1338:—pf. πεπότημαι Dor. -αμαι (v. infr.):—on the forms v. Lob. Phryn. 581. To fly about, ὀρνίθων ἔθνεα ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα ποτάνται Il. 2. 462; νυκτερίδες . . τρίζουσι ποτάνται Od. 24. 7; κεραυνοὶ ποτάντο Hes. Th. 691; ποτᾶναι ἄλλοι ἐν ἄλλῃ h. Merc. 558; but in Trag. also simply = πέτομαι, to fly, Aesch. Ag. 576, Eur. I. T. 394, etc.; τὰ ποτήμενα συλλαβεῖν, of vain pursuits (cf. πέτομαι II), Theocr. 1. c.:—of sounds, βοᾶ π. Aesch. Theb. 84; ἐκ στομάτων εὐχὰ π. Id. Supp. 657:—pf. (with pres. sense), to be upon the wing, ψυχῇ δ' . . ἀποταμνέην ποτῆται Od. 11. 222; [μέλισσαι] αἰ μὲν τ' ἐνθα . . πεποτήηται, αἰ δέ τε ἐνθα Il. 2. 90; ἐπὶ πεποτήητο Hes. Sc. 148; Dor. πεποτᾶμαι in lyr. passages of Trag., Aesch. Pers. 669, Eur. 379. 2. metaph., δέμα προστατήριον καρδίας . . ποτᾶται hovers, Id. Ag. 977, cf. Cho. 390; τοῖον ἐπὶ κνέφας ἀνδρῶν . . π. Id. Eur. 378, cf. Pers. 669. 3. to be on the wing, to flutter, οὐκ ἐπ' ἀγλαΐται . . θυμὸν πεποτᾶται Eur. Hipp. 564; ἐπὶ τραγῳδίᾳ ἀνεπερῶσθαι καὶ πεποτῆσθαι τὰς φρένας, Com. phrase in Ar. Av. 1445; cf. ἐκποτᾶμαι, ἀναπετῶν.

ποτάπός, ἡ, ὄν, v. sub ποδάπός.

ποταυδᾶω, Dor. for προσαυδᾶω, Stesich. 90.

ποταυλέω, Dor. for προσαυλέω, Theocr.

ποτάφος, ῶα, φων, Dor. for προσήφος, Theocr. 4. 33.

πότε, Ion. κότε (v. *πός fin.), Dor. πόκα (v. infr.), Aeol. πότα A. B. 2. 606, 607:—interrog. Particle used in direct and indirect questions, corresponding to the relat. ὅτε, ὅποτε and demonstr. τότε, when? at what time? Il. 19. 227, Od. 4. 642; πύτ' εἰ μὴ νῦν . .; Aesch. Theb. 102; πύτ' ἀρα; = ἀρά ποτε; Lat. *inquamne*? Eur. Ion 563, cf. Aesch. Cho. 394; πότε δη; Ib. 720; ἐς πότε λήξει; (as in Germ. *bis wann*?) Soph. Aj. 1185. II. more often ποτέ, Ion. κοτέ, Dor. ποκά, enclit. Particle: 1. at some time or other, at some time, τάχ' ἂν ποτε θυμὸν ὀλέσσω Il. 1. 205, cf. Od. 2. 76, etc.; χίλιὰ ποκα βιβάντι, πλείους δὲ τῶν πῆ ποκα more of any at any time, Epigr. Lacon. ap. Poll. 4. 102. 2. in hypothet. clauses, questions, etc., at any time, ever, Soph. Aj. 755, 1133; cf. εἴ ποτε (sub εἰ vi. 4. e):—so also with the relat., ὅστις ποτέ, ὅστις δῆποτε, ὅστις δῆποσιν, v. δῆποτε; and with other relatives, ὅποι ποτέ, ὅπου π., etc., Soph. Ph. 780, Aj. 194, etc.: also after πω, v. πώποτε:—also very often with negatives, οὔτε ποτ' . . Il. 1. 226; οὐδέ ποτ' Il. 759; οὐδὲν ποτ' ἄλλο Aesch. Cho. 16; οὐδεὶς ἐρεῖ ποτ' Soph. Aj. 481; οὐκ ἂν δῆ ποτε, οὐ γάρ ποτε Il. 19. 271, etc.; τοῦτο μὴ δὲ ποτε Soph. Ant. 762, cf. 648, 750, etc.; and the negat. is often written with it as one word, v. sub οὐποτε, μήποτε, οὐδέποτε, μηδέποτε, οὐπάποτε, μηπάποτε. 3. in coroll. clauses it stands first, with accent, ποτέ μὲν . . , ποτέ δέ . . , at any time . . , at another . . , Lat. *modo . . , modo . .*, Plat. Theatr. 170 C, etc.; ποτέ μὲν . . , ἐνίστε δέ . . Plat. Phaedo 59 A; ποτέ μὲν . . , αὖτις δέ . . Id. Rep. 560 A; ποτέ . . , ποτέ δ' οὐ Id. Theatr. 192 D; ποτ' εἶχε . . , εἰτά γε νῦν Dem. 959. 25; ποτέ δέ . . , without any preceding Part., Theophr. Char.

6. III. of some unknown point of time, 1. in reference to the past, once, erst, ὅν ποτ' Ἀθήνη θρέψε Il. 2. 547, etc.; οὐς ποτ' ἀπ' Αἰνείαν ἐλόμην, of the day before, S. 108, cf. 14. 45; also, ἥδη ποτ' Il. 1. 260, Trag.; ποτ' ἤδη Aesch. Eum. 50; after ποῦ, πρόσθε ποῦ ποτ' Soph. O. C. 1549, etc.; χρόνῳ ποτ' Id. Ant. 303; esp. in telling a story, once upon a time, οὕτω ποτ' ἦν μὲν καὶ γαλῆ Ar. Vesp. 1182, cf. Eur. Phaedr. 237 B:—also with the historic pres., Soph. O. T. 715, Eur. El. 416, Bacch. 2:—with a Subst., ἐλς τὴν ποτε φίλιαν Andoc. 26. 16; τυράννων . . παλαί ποτε Soph. O. T. 1043, cf. Ph. 679, Tr. 555. 2. in reference to the future, at some time, καὶ ποτέ τοι . . παρῆσεται . . δῶρα Il. 1. 213, cf. 240, Soph. O. C. 386, Ant. 912, etc.:—also to denote earnest expectation, at length, εὐχεται ποτε . . ἰδεῖν Pind. P. 4. 522; ὁμός δὲ κοτε . . εἶπε Hdt. 1. 116; μόγυς οὖν π. Plat. Prot. 314 E; ἐμελλόν ὅρα παύσειν ποτέ Ar. Ran. 268; esp. with imperat., μέθες ποτέ dimitte tandem aliquid, Soph. Ph. 816; τίσασθ', ἄλλα τῷ χρόνῳ π. Ib. 1041, etc.:—hence 3. may be expressed the intensive force, in questions, τίς ποτε; Lat. *qui tandem? who in the world?* Aesch. Eum. 408, Soph. Ph. 220, etc.; τί ποτ' ἐστὶ τοῦτο, as an enquiry into the proper sense of a word, Plat. Theatr. 187 D, al., (v. sub τίποτε, τίπτε); οὐκ ἐξέρει ποτε; Id. O. T. 335, cf. 754, Aj. 1290, etc.:—so also to strengthen δέ, αἰ ποτε for ever and ever, αἰ ποτε ᾗ ταῦτα Soph. Ant. 456, cf. Aj. 320.

Ποτεῖδαν, Ποτεῖδαν, v. sub Ποσειδῶν:—Ποτιδαία, v. Ποτιδᾶς.

ποτέομαι, Ep. for ποτάομαι.

ποτέιδων, ποτιδῶν, Dor. for προσείδων, προσιδῶν, Theocr.

ποτένθης, Dor. for προσέλθης, Theocr. 15. 148.

ποτέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. of πίνω, drinkable, Plat. Legg. 674 B. II.

ποτέον, one must drink, Id. Crito 47 B, Prot. 314 A, etc.

ποτερίδω, Dor. for προσερίδω, Theocr. 5. 60.

πότερος, α, ον; Ion. κότερος, η, ον; (v. *πός):—whether of the two? Lat. *uter?* both in direct and indirect questions, ὅποτερος being the relat. form;—in Hom. only once, indirect, οὐκ ἂν γνῶνις, ποτέρουσι μετέη Il. 5. 85; κύτερα τούτων αἰρετάτερα ἔστι . .; Hdt. 3. 52, cf. 1. 126; πότερα τύχης καὶ πότερα γνώμης ἔργα κρίνεις; Xen. Mem. 1. 4. 4; σκόπει πρὸς ποτέρους διαλέγει Plat. Rep. 527 E, etc.:—sometimes the two objects referred to follow in apposition, ἐρωτῶντες τῆς μητρὸς, ποτέρος καλλίαν . . δοκεῖ εἶναι, —ἀ πατὴρ ἡ οὗτος Xen. Cyr. 1. 3. 2, cf. Mem. 1. 6, 9; πότερος . . , ὁ λατρός ἢ ὁ ὀψοποιός; Plat. Gorg. 464 D, cf. 498 A, etc.:—modified by τις, Plat. Legg. 715 A, etc.; repeated in the same sentence, ποτέρος ποτέρον φίλος γίγνεται; Id. Lysis 212 A. II. neut. ποτέρον and πότερα, as Adv. at the beginning of an interrog. sentence containing two alternative propositions, the second being connected by ἢ . . , as in Lat. *utrum . . , an . . , whether . . or . .*, a. Pind. P. 11. 35 sq., Fr. 232, Hdt. 1. 88, etc.; τίνες κατήρξαν, ποτέρον Ἑλληνες ἢ παῖς ἐμὸς; Aesch. Pers. 351, etc.; πότερα δικαστήν ἢ δικηγόρον λέγει; Id. Cho. 120, cf. Supp. 335. b. in indirect questions, ἐπεὶ εἰρεσθαι κύτερα τῆν ἐαυτοῦ ἢ τῆν Κύρου λέγει ἀρχὴν Hdt. 1. 91, cf. 3. 32, etc.:—the Verb is sometimes repeated, ποτέρον οὐδὲν δύναται ἀρεῖαι, ἢ ἐστὶν οἷς καὶ πᾶν ἀρέσκει; Xen. Mem. 2. 3. 6:—sometimes π. precedes the common Verb ποτέρον βούλοιο μένειν ἢ ἀπέναι; Xen. Cyr. 1. 3. 15, cf. Oec. 18, 1:—no distinction can be drawn between ποτέρον and πότερα, as appears from Dem. 646. 22, ποτέρον δέδρακεν ἢ οὐ, καὶ πότερ' ἀκὼν ἢ ἐκὼν; cf. Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 16. 2. sometimes a third clause (with ἢ) is inaccurately added, πότερα παρὰ δῆμου ἢ ὀλιγαρχίης ἢ μοναρχίῳ; Hdt. 3. 82, cf. Aesch. Supp. 247, Soph. O. T. 112; and a fourth, Id. El. 539. 3. the second alternative is sometimes left to be supplied, πότερα δὲ κεροτῶν λέγεις τάδε [ἢ μή . .]; Soph. Ph. 1235, cf. O. C. 333, Aesch. Pers. 239, Theb. 95, Ag. 274, Plat. Soph. 228 A, Rep. 501 D, etc. 4. πότερον is sometimes omitted in the first clause, ἐπισκέψασθαι . . ὁρῶ ἢ ψευδῆς Id. Theatr. 161 D, cf. Legg. 670 B.

III. without interrog., like ἄτερος, either of the two, Lat. *alteruter*, τί οὐ λέγει πότερος ὕμῶν; Id. Lach. 181 D; τούτων ποτέροις ἐπακολουθήσαι Id. Charm. 171 B, cf. Rep. 499 C, Philib. 20 E, Theatr. 145 A, etc.:—in this sense Phot. Lex. s.v., would write it oxyt. ποτέρος, α, ὄν.

ποτέρχομαι, Dor. for προσέρχομαι, Theocr.

ποτέρωθεν; Adv. from which of two quarters, Arist. Meteor. 2. 5. 19.

ποτέρωδι; Adv. (πότερος) on whether of the two sides? on which side (of two)? π. οὖν εὐαπατητότεροί ἐσμεν; Plat. Phaedr. 263 B; π. τὴν ἀπάντη ταύτην θήσομεν; Answ. πρὸς τὴν δικαιοσύνην, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 17; so, ποτέρωδες οὖν ὅωμεν τοῦτο; Answ. πρὸς τὴν ἀδικίαν, Ib. 14.

ποτέρος, Adv. of πότερος, in which of two ways? Lat. *utro modo?* π. ἂν μάλλον ἀνθρώποι σωφρονέοντες, ἀργυρόντες ἢ . . ἐπιμελούμενοι; Xen. Mem. 2. 7. 8, cf. 1. 6, 15, etc.; πότερον ἐστὶν αὐτῆς (sc. τῆς τραγῳδίας) τὸ ἐπιχείρημα . . , χαρίζεσθαι . . , ἢ καὶ διαμάχεσθαι . . , ποτέρος οἱ δοκεῖ . . ; Plat. Gorg. 502 B, cf. Crat. 435 E; ποτέρος οὖν οἶσι μάλλον ἂν φοβείσθαι . . , εἰ ὄρνεον . . , ἢ εἰ καταδόξασιν αὐτοῖς; Xen. An. 7. 7, 30.

2. in indirect questions, διορίσαι, π. λέγεις Plat. Rep. 341 B; διερευνήσασθαι . . π. ἔχει Ib. 368 C, cf. Polit. 272 D.

ποτέρωδε, Adv., v. sub ποτέρωδε.

ποτέχω, Dor. for προσέχω, Ar. Ach. 733, Theocr.

ποτή, ἡ, = πτήσις, flight, ποτὴ ἀνεδύσατο λίμνης Od. 5. 337; ποτήσων, v. l. h. Hom. Merc. 542.

πότημα, τό, a flight, Aesch. Eum. 250, as Dind. for the Ms. reading πατήμασι, observing that the Trag. always use ποτάομαι, not ποτ—

πότμα, τό, (ΠΟ, πίνω) that which is drunk, a draught, potion, in pl., Hipp. 520. 41, Diosc. 2. 189.

ποτμάτο-ποῖός, ὄν, preparing drink, Parmenio ap. Ath. 608 A.

ποτῆμεν, Dor. προσείμαι, Ep. Meliss. p. 62 Orelli.

ποτηνός, ἡ, ὄν, v. sub ποτανός.

ποτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a drinking-cup, wine-cup, Eur. Alc. 756, Cycl. 151.

ποτηρίδιον, τό, Dim. of ποτήριον, Menand. 'Al. 4.

ποτήριο-κλέπτης, ου, ὁ, cup-stealer, name of a poem by Euphorio.

ποτήριον, τό, neut. of sq. a drinking-cup, wine-cup, Alcae. 52, Sappho 72. Hdt. 2. 37., 3. 148, al., Ar. Eq. 120, 237, al.; οὔποι' ἐκ ταύτου μεθ' ἡμῶν πῖται π. lb. 1289; π. ἀργυρά, χρυσά C. 1. 138. 7, 19, 27, al.; κεραμεὰ Ctes. ap. Ath. 464 A, etc. 2. the Cup in the Eucharist, 1 Ep. Cor. 11. 25 sq., Eccl.

II. a kind of shrub, Astragalus pterium, Diosc. 3. 15, Plin. 25. 76, etc.

ποτήριο-φόρος, ον, bearing a drinking-cup, Autocr. ap. Ath. 460 D.

ποτηρο-θήκη, ἡ, a table for setting out cups, a buffet, Gloss.

ποτήριο-πλύτης [δ], ου, ὁ, washer of cups, Schol. Luc. Lexiph. 7.

πότης, ἦτος, ἡ, (πότος, πίνω) a drinking, drink, Hom., always opp. to ἐδότης, βρωτός, βρώσις, βρώμη, αἶτος, Il. 11. 780., 19. 306, Od. 10. 379, etc.; Dor. gen. ποτάτος, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 E.

πότης, ου, ὁ, a drinker, tippler, toper, fem. πότις, (but the masc. seems not to be used of persons, φιλοπότης being used instead, Piers. Hdn. 432), πότις γυνή Phryn. Com. Incert. 607; Αἰὲς ἀργὸς καὶ πότις Epicr. 'Αντίλ. 1. 5;—metaph., πότης λύχνος a tippling lamp, i. e. that consumes much oil, Ar. Nub. 57; so, στίλβη πότις Plat. Com. Incert. 15;—Comic Sup., ποτίσται γυναικες Ar. Thesm. 735, cf. Ael. V. H. 12. 26.

ποτητός, ἡ, ὄν, (ποτάομαι) flying, winged: ποτητά, τά, fowls, birds, formed like δακτά, ἐρετά, Od. 12. 62.

ποτί [τ], Dor. for πρὸς, also used in Hom., Hes. and Hipp. (but not in Hdt.), whether in or out of compos.; also found in a few places of Trag., as Aesch. Theb. 295, 345, Ag. 725, Eum. 79, Soph. Fr. 747, Eur. Hipp. 140, and in compds., as ποτινάσσομαι, ποτιμάσσιος, ποτιπίπτω, ποτιτρόπαιος. The elision of ι before a vowel is so rare in older Dor., that Böckh only admits it once in Pind., viz. O. 7. 90, cf. v. l. P. 1. 56; but it is found in later Dor., esp. in compos., v. ποθ-ήτω, ποθ-ίερος, πόθ-οδος, ποθ-οαίς, ποτ-αγε, ποτ-αργίς, ποτ-αἰδω, ποτ-αἰνίος, ποτ-αμέλγω, ποτ-αυλέω, etc. It is often apocop. before the Art., so as to form one word with it, ποτῶ, for πρὸς τοῦ, Theocr. 4. 50., 5. 74; ποτῶτ Inscr. Corcyr. in C. I. 1540. 17; ποτῶν Inscr. Arcad. ib. 1511, etc.; ποτῶν, for πρὸς τήν, Pind. Fr. 87, Ar. Ach. 732, etc.; ποτῶτ lb. 751, Lys. 117, etc.; ποτῶτς Foed. Lacon. ap. Thuc. 5. 77; ποτῶτς Ar. Lys. 1264; ποτῶτ lb. 1253;—so, ποτῶντοισι Epich. 25 Ahr.; rarely with Verbs, ποτῶμεν lb. 8; ποτῶντες Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5775. 30. Cf. προτί.

ποτιβλέπω, Dor. for ποσβ-, Theocr. 5. 36.

Ποτιδᾶς, Ποτιδᾶν, Ποτιδᾶων, Dor. for Ποσειδῶν, q. v.: hence the name of the Dor. city Ποτιδαία, ἡ, Ar. Eq. 438, Thuc., etc.; Ποτιδαίη in Hdt. 7. 123, etc.; written Ποτειδαία in the Ceramic Inscr. (C. I. 170): —Ποτιδαῖατος, Ion. -ήτης, ὁ, a Potidaean, Hdt. 8. 126, Thuc., etc.; Ποτιδαῖατικός, ἡ, ὄν, Potidaean, Thuc. 1. 118, etc.

ποτιδέγμενος, Dor. part. used also by Hom.; v. προσδέχομαι.

ποτιδεῖν, Dor. for ποσδεῖν, Theocr. 3. 39, etc.

ποτιδέρομαι, Dor. for ποσδ-, Il. 16. 10, Od. 17. 515, Theocr. 1. 36.

ποτιδῶμαι, Dor. for ποσδῶμαι, Theocr. 5. 63.

ποτιδῶμι, Dor. for ποσδ-, C. I. 1569. 36.

ποτιδῶρπος, ον, an old Dor. form used by Hom. (the common form ποσδ- not being found in use), of or serving for supper, ὕβριον ἀχθος ὕλης, ἵνα οἱ ποτιδῶρπον εἴη that it might serve to dress his supper, Od. 9. 234, cf. 249; ὕδωρ Ap. Rh. 1. 1209:—τὰ π.=τὰ προσσίτια, Hesych.

ποτίζω, fut. ἴσω and ἰῶ, (πότος) to give to drink, ἀκρητον ποτίσας Hipp. Aph. 1260; ἐπίποτος .. ὁ ἱατρὸς τὸ φάρμακον Arist. Phys. 2. 8, 11.

2. c. dupl. acc., τοὺς ἴππους νέκταρ ἐπίτιας gave them nectar to drink, Plat. Phaedr. 247 E; μικρὸν ὕδωρ π. τινά LXX (Gen. 24. 17); ποτήριον π. τινά Ev. Marc. 9. 41, cf. 1 Cor. 12. 13.

3. to water, Νείλος π. χθόνα Anth. P. 1. 100, cf. LXX (Gen. 2. 6); π. τὰ φύμενα Xen. Symp. 2. 25; also to water cattle, ταύρας καὶ πόρτιας Theocr. 1. 121:—Pass. to be watered, of plants, Arist. Plant. 1. 7, 3; of land, Luc. Abdic. 27, etc. 4. π. ὄνω C. I. 5128. 16.

ποτίθει, Dor. for πρὸςθες, Theocr. 14. 45;—Ahrens proposes ποτιδεῖ there is lack, D. Dor. p. 315.

ποτικλίνω, Dor. for ποσκλίνω, Od. 6. 308.

ποτικόλλος, ον, Dor. for πρὸςκ-, Pind. Fr. 280.

ποτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πότος, πίνω) fond of drinking, Plut. Demetr. 1, etc.: a boon-companion, Alcae. Com. Fav. 8. Adv., ποτικός ἔχειν to be given to drinking, Plut. Demetr. 36.

ποτικράνον, a Dor. form, not used in the common form πρὸςκ-, a cushion, like ποσκεφάλαιον, Theocr. 15. 3, Com. Anon. 314.

ποτιλέγω, ποτιμάσσω, Dor. for ποσλέγω, ποσμάσσω, Theocr.

ποτιμάσσιος, ον, a Dor. form, not found in the common form ποσμ-, π. ἐσχεθε κούρον Soph. Fr. 230.

πότιμος, ον, (πότος, πίνω) of water, drinkable, fresh, opp. to ἀλμυρός, Hdt. 8. 22, Hipp. 19. 48, Xen., etc. 2. metaph. fresh, sweet, pleasant, καρποὶ γλυκεῖς καὶ π. Theophr. C. P. 4. 4, 12; π. λόγος, opp. to ἀλμυρά ἀκοή, Plat. Phaedr. 243 D; τὰ χρησάτα καὶ π., opp. to τὰ δυσχερῆ καὶ μυχθηρά, Plut. 2. 469 C:—of persons, mild, gentle, Theocr. 29. 31, Diog. L. 4. 47; so in Adv., σάφως καὶ π. Philostr. 491.

ποτιμυθέομαι, Dor. for ποσμ-, Theocr.

ποτινεύμενος, Dor. for ποσνεύμενος, Orph. Fr. 19. 11.

ποτινίσσομαι, Dor. for ποσνίσσομαι, Aesch. Pr. 530.

ποτιπίπτω, Dor. for ποσπ-, Aesch. Theb. 95.

ποτιπλάσσω, ποτιπταῖω, Dor. for ποσπ-, Anth. and Q. Sm.

ποτιπτήσσω, Dor. for ποσππ- (which is not found in use), to crouch or cower towards, ἀκταὶ λιμένες ποτιπτηνῖαι (Ep. pf. part.) verging towards it, so as to shut it in, Od. 13. 98;—taken by Heyne and others as Ep. for ποσππησκύναι from ποσπίπτω, but cf. πῆσσω.

ποτιπτίσσω, Dor. for ποσπτίσσω, Od. 2. 77.

πότις, ἴδος, fem. of πότης, q. v.

ποτίσσω, Dor. for ποτίζω, Theocr. 1. 121.

ποτισμός, ὁ, a watering, Aquila V. T.; πότισις, ἑως, ἡ, Gloss.

ποτιστάζω, Dor. for ποσστάζω, Pind. O. 6. 126, P. 4. 243.

ποτιστάτος, Comic Sup. of πότης, q. v.

ποτιστέον, verb. Adj. one must water, Geop. 17. 20, 2.

ποτιστήριον, τό, a drinking-trough for cattle, LXX (Gen. 24. 20, 30. 38).

ποτιστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who gives to drink, Aquila V. T.

ποτιστρα, ἡ, a watering-place, a drinking-trough, Call. Dian. 50, Diod. 3. 17, Strab. 356; also ποτιστρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Tzetz. Cf. πίστρα.

ποτιτέρπω, Dor. for ποσπ-, also in Il. 15. 401.

ποτιτρόπαιος, ον, Dor. for ποσπ-, Aesch. Eum. 176.

ποτιφόριμος, ον, Dor. for ποσφ-, = πρὸςφορος, Epich. 73 Ahr.

ποτιφόρος, Dor. for πρὸςφ-, Pind. N. 3. 54, Tim. Locr. 104 A.

ποτιφωνήεις, εσσα, εν, Dor. for ποσφ-, also in Od. 9. 456.

ποτιψαύω, Dor. for ποσψ-, Pind. Fr. 86. 2.

πότμος, ὁ, (✓ΠΕΤ, πῆπω):—poët. word, that which befalls one, one's lot, destiny: 1. commonly of evil destiny, and often, like μοῖρα, μῖπος, of death; so in Hom. always, either of the killer, πότμον ἐφέμια Il. 4. 396, Od. 19. 550; or of the killed, πότμον ἐπισπείν Il. 6. 412, Od. 2. 250, etc.; he also joins θάνατον καὶ πότμον ἐπισπείν Il. 2. 359., 20. 337, etc.; more rarely θανέναι καὶ πότμον ἐπισπείν Il. 7. 52, Od. 4. 562; ὁλόμην καὶ πότμον ἐπισπών Od. 11. 197 (cf. ἐτόμμος); αἶ κε θόνῃς καὶ πότμον ἀναπλήσῃς βίωτοιο Il. 4. 170, cf. 11. 263;—also in Pind. and Trag., as, πότμον ἐφάμην = π. ἐφέμια, Pind. O. 9. 91; πότμον ἀμπίπλωντες ὁμοῖον, of the Dioscuri who lived on alternate days, Id. N. 10. 106; πότμον εἰλχε βίωτον Eur. I. T. 914.

2. without a sense of evil, π. συγγενῆς one's natural gifts, Pind. N. 5. 74; εὐτυχεῖ π. Aesch. Pers. 709; καλλίπαια π. Id. Ag. 762, cf. 1005; π. ξυνήθης πατρός my father's customary fortune, Soph. Tr. 88; π. ἀποτμος Eur. Hipp. 1144; θανένν' ἑλκασθ' ἐν Ἑλλάδι π. Arist. Fr. 625.

II. as a person, Destiny, Pind. P. 3. 153. [The first syll. always long in Hom., but sometimes short in late Ep., Jac. Auth. P. p. 572; commonly short in Att., but long in arsi, Soph. Tr. 88, Fr. 713.]

πότνια, ἡ: (for the Root, v. sub πόσις):—a poët. title of honour, used chiefly in addressing females, whether goddesses or women: 1. as Subst., = δέσποινα (as Apion long ago explained it), mistress, queen (v. sub fin.), πότνιαν ἀνγνῆν h. Hom. Cer. 203; mostly c. gen., πότνια θηρῶν (nom.) queen of wild beasts, Lat. potens ferarum, Il. 21. 470; πότνια βέλεων Pind. P. 4. 380; τὰν ἐρώτων πότνια, of Aphrodite, Eur. Fr. 781. 16; π. λαῶν Arat. 112;—without a gen. πότνι' Ἐρινύς Aesch. Theb. 887, Eum. 951; ὁ πότνιαν ἐξαπαφῶν ἐμάν Eur. Ion 703; πότνιαν, ἡν ἐμῶντο h. Hom. Ven. 24; θεσμοφόρους ἀργὰς ποτνίας Inscr. Prien. in C. I. 2907; often in voc., ὦ πότνι' Ἥρα Aesch. Theb. 152; ὦ πότνια (sc. Ἀθηνᾶ) Ar. Eq. 1170, al.; ὦ πότνι' Eur. I. T. 533, Ar. Pax 445; ὦ πότνια Id. Eq. 1170, v. infr.—in pl. of the Eumenides (but v. Ποτνιαί 11), ὦ πότνια δεινῶτες Soph. O. C. 84; τὸ τῶν ποτνιῶν ἰρὸν Hdt. 9. 97; also of Demeter and Cora, Soph. O. C. 1050, Ar. Thesm. 1149; also addressed to a mistress, Anth. P. 5. 270, cf. 254, 286.

2. as Adj., acc. to Apion, = τιμία, revered, august, in Hom. of the goddesses Artemis, Hebe, Enyo, Circe, Calypso, but most often of Hera; so in Hes., of Hera, Athena, Tethys, and Peitho; in Bacis ap. Hdt. 8. 77, of Νίκη; π. μήτηρ often in Hom.:—often also in Pind., and Trag., mostly of goddesses, esp. in invocation, π. γῇ Ep. Hom. 7. 1; ὦ π. χθῶν Aesch. Cho. 722, Eur. Hec. 70, cf. Ion 873; μάτερ π., addressed to Earth, Soph. Ph. 395; π. νύξ Eur. Or. 174; ὦ π. λήθη τῶν κακῶν lb. 213; ἔνοσι π. Id. Bacch. 555; ὦ π. αἰδώς Id. I. A. 821; ὦ π. μοῖρα καὶ τύχη lb. 1136:—the phrase π. συκῇ (used by Cleophon) is censured by Arist. (Rhet. 3. 7, 2) as θεῖος καὶ θεοῖς ἀρμόζουσα. The word is mostly used in voc.; and a masc. form ποτνίος occurs in Orph. Il. 10. 20., 16. 8.—For the Sup. ποτνιατάτη in Cleobn. ap. Diog. L. 1. 93 (where it is epith. of Lindos) Ahrens proposes from Mss. ποτνιαωτάτη.

II. the form ποτνᾶ occurs in the phrase πότνα θεά, Od. 5. 215., 13. 391., 20. 61, where Wolf read πότνια θεά, taking θεά as a monosyll.; but πότνα is confirmed by the phrase πότνα θεάων, like δῖα θεάων, h. Hom. Cer. 118; πότνα θεῶν, Eur. Bacch. 370; so in Tro. 293, Ion 457, Theocr. 2. 69, and many passages of late Ep. the form ποτνᾶ is required by the metre. This form is never found but in voc., save in Theocr. 15. 14,—where however Meineke restores ποτνιαν for ποτνᾶ. [The first syll. is used short by Theocr., but it is long in earlier poets, cf. πότμος: the final α always short, cf. ὁμνιος sub fin.]

Ποτνιαί, αἱ, an ancient Boeot. town, ruined even in the time of Paus., 9. 8, 1; perhaps the Ὑποθήβαι of Homer, Strab. 412.

II. Ποτνικός, ἑως, ὁ, a Potnian, Γλαῦκος Π. Aesch. Fr. 32–39;—fem. Adj. Ποτνιαῖς, ἄδος, Potnian, κλέουσι Ποτνιαῖδες lb. 171; ὦ Ποτνιαῖς κρήνη a spring near the Town, whereof those who drank went mad, Ael. N. A. 15. 25, cf. Paus. l. c.; Ποτνιαῖδες ἵπποι the mares that tore Glaucus in pieces, Strab. 409; hence, generally, Boeotian mares, though here the Schol. expl. it by μανικά, raging, furiosus, Eur. Phoen. 1124; so also Βάχκα καὶ ποτνιαῖδες (Hesych. μανιάδες καὶ λυσσάδες) Id. Bacch. 664; ποτνιαῖδες θεαί, of the Eumenides (the Schol. here also expl. it by μανικά, but v. πότνια 1. 1), Id. Or. 318:—prob. the legend of Glaucus gave rise to this sense of ποτνιαῖς, whence also arose the later Verb ποτνιαῖν.

ποτνι-ἀνάκτος, f. l. for ποτνιανᾶκτος.

ποτνιαῖν, Dep. to cry or lament aloud, shriek, howl, (v. sub Ποτνιαί 11), cited as Att. by Moer., but only found in late Prose; of women, Plut. Caes. 63, Ant. 35, 2. 408 A, etc.; of a man, Luc. Merc. Coud. 17, Gall. 20; of elephants, Ael. N. A. 5. 49:—hence ποτνιαῖς, ἑως, ἡ, loud

cf. Ar. Ran. 100:—also, *ἐξ ἐνός ποδός*, i.e. *μόνος ὤν*, Soph. Ph. 91; οἱ δ' ἀφ' ἡσυχίου π. i. e. οἱ ἡσυχῶς ὄντες, Eur. Med. 217.

II. metaph. of things, the *foot* or *lowest part*, esp. *the foot of a hill*, Lat. *pes* or *radix montis*, Il. 2. 824., 20. 59, Pind. P. 11. 54, etc.:—of a table, Ar. Fr. 447, Xen. Cyr. 8. 16, etc.; cf. *πέδα*:—the lines at the foot of the letter Ω, Callias ar. Ath. 454 A:—also=ποδῶν II. 1, Eur. Med. 679.

2. in a ship, *πόδες* are the two lower corners of the sail, or the ropes fastened thereto, by which the sails are tightened or slackened, the sheets (cf. ποδῶν II. 3), Od. 5. 260; χαλὰν πόδα to slack away or ease off the sheet, as is done when a squall is coming, Eur. Or. 707; τοῦ ποδὸς παριέναι to let go hold of it, Ar. Eq. 436; ἐκδοῦναι ὀλίγον τοῦ ποδὸς Luc. Contempl. 3; ἐκπετάσαι πόδα (with reference to the sail), Eur. I. T. 1135:—opp. to *τείνειν πόδα*, to haul it tight, Soph. Ant. 715; ναὺς ἐνταθεῖσα ποδὶ a ship with her sheet close hauled, Eur. Or. 706; λαῖφος ἑρυσσάμενοι τανύοντο ἐς πόδας ἀμφοτέρους Ap. Rh. 2. 931; ἱστία . . ἐτανύοντο ὑπ' ἀμφοτέρωι ποδῶσι Q. Sm. 9. 438; 60 Virg., una omnes fecere pedem, Ant. 5. 830:—but, 3. *πὰρ ποδὸς νῆος*, in Pind. N. 6. 95, seems to mean the rudder:—so, in Od. 10. 32, αἶψα γὰρ πόδα νῆος ἐνώμας, the Schol. explains πόδα by τὸν μεταγωγόν τοῦ κέρατος κάλων ἢ τὸ πηδάλιον.

III. a *foot*, as a measure of length, 4 palms (παλασταί) or 6 fingers, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch longer than our foot, Hdt. 2. 149, Plat., etc.; cf. ποδιαῖος:—proverb., *ἔκμετρα καὶ ὑπὲρ τὸν πόδα* Luc. pro Imag. 18.

IV. a *foot* in Prosody, Ar. Ran. 1322, Plat. Rep. 400 A, and Gramm.:—also of the monotonous proclamation of a crier, *κήρυκες ὅταν τὸν καλούμενον πόδα μέλλουσιν ἑρεῖν* Galen. 5. 394, cf. Luc. Demon. 65, Poll. 4. 91.

πῶδ, v. ποιῶν sub init.

πῶδης, es, (πόα, εἶδος) like grass, of the grass kind, Theophr., etc.: πῶδης in Hdt. 4. 477, Arr. Ind. 32. 4; ὅθεν πῶδέσπερον Arist. Probl. 12. 4:—τὰ πῶδη the grasses, Theophr. H. P. 1. 1, 10, etc. II. grass-green, Arist. Color. 5, 2, al.

πράγμα, Ion. πρήγμα, τό: (πράσσω):—that which has been done, a deed, act, Lat. *facinus*, being the concrete of πράσις, but often approaching to the abstract sense, Hdt., Pind., and Att.; opp. to ὄνομα, Andoc. 32. 39, etc.; and to λόγος, Dem. 21. 21, etc.; *πραγμάτων ὁρᾶν ὁδὸν* Pind. O. 7. 85; τῶν πραγμάτων γλῶσσαν ἰσχύειν πλέον more than facts, Eur. Hec. 1188; τὸ σὺν τῇ ἐστὶ τὸ πρ.; what is your work in life? Plat. Apol. 20 C; γυναῖον πρ. ποιεῖν to do a woman's work, Dem. 785. 25, etc.

II. often, like Lat. *res*, a thing, matter, affair, πᾶσαν τελευτὰν πρᾶγματι Pind. O. 13. 104, cf. P. 4. 495; πρ. τοῖνδε ἀσπασμένην γένεσθαι Hdt. 5. 33, cf. 9. 93; ἐς μέσον σφί προετίθει τὸ πρ. Id. 1. 206; τί δ' εἶδὼς τοῦδε πρ. περὶ; Soph. Aj. 747; τὸ πρ. εἰς ὑπέρδεινόν μοι περιέστη Dem. 551. 2; ὁράτε τὸ πρ., οἱ προσελήλυθε κτλ., Id. 42. 25, cf. 91. 21; σφισί τε καὶ Ἀθηναίοις εἶναι οὐδὲν πρ. they had nothing in common, Hdt. 5. 84, cf. Dem. 320. 8, etc.: often pleonast., ὡς ἀργαλέον πρ. ἐστί, c. inf., Ar. Pl. 1 τὰ μετέωρα πρ. things in heaven above, Id. Nub. 228, etc.

2. anything necessary or expedient, what must or ought to be, freq. in Hdt., in phrase πρήγμα ἐστὶ ἢ ἐστί μοι, c. inf., it is necessary, expedient, advisable to do . . , 'tis my duty or business to do, like Lat. *opus est*, εὗρισκε πρ. οἱ εἶναι ἐλαύνειν Hdt. 1. 79, cf. 4. 11; with a negat., εὗρίσκει οἱ οὐ πρ. εἶναι στρατεύεσθαι Id. 7. 12, cf. Eur. Med. 451, Plat. Gorg. 447 B; also, c. acc. et inf., οὐδὲν ἂν εἴη πρ. γνώμας ἐμέ σοι ἀποφαίνεσθαι; ὡς . . οὐδὲν ἂν πρ., εἰ καὶ ἀποθάνοι Id. Euthyphro 3 D; c. gen. rei, οἷς μὴδὲν ἦν πρ. τοῦ πολέμου Plat. Pomp. 65.

3. a thing of consequence or importance, πρ. ποιείσθαι τι Hdt. 7. 150; πρήγμα οὐδὲν ποιείσθαι Id. 6. 63.

4. of single persons, etc., μέγα πρ. a man of great importance, Dem. 928. 6; ἦν μέγιστον πρ. Δημοκρίδης παρὰ βασιλεῖ he was made much of by the king, Hdt. 3. 132; ἄμαχον πρ., of a woman, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 36; ἀσταθμυρότατον πρ. ὁ δῆμος Dem. 383. 4; πρ. μέγα φέρετος Αλεξ. Παρ. 2; cf. χρήμα II. 3.

5. used of a battle, as we say an action, affair, ὡς οἱ σθέντες ἐκ τοῦ πρ. ἀπέφυγον Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 17.

6. euphem. for something bad or disgraceful, the thing, the business, Thuc. 2. 64, Aeschin. 18. 38 sq.; Εὐρυβάτου πρᾶγμα, οὐ πόλεως ἔργον, his job, Dem. 233. 8.

7. a fact, opp. to λόγος, ἄνομα, Arist. Top. 6. 7, 2, Soph. Elench. 16, 2; πρὸς τὸ πρ. καὶ τὴν ἀλήθειαν Id. Phys. 8. 16; διαίρειν κατὰ τὸ πρ. Id. Pol. 1. 15, 9, etc.

8. the matter in hand, the question, πρὸς τὸ πρ. Id. An. Pr. 2. 27, 5; ἔξω τοῦ πράγματος, v. ἔξω I. 2. b.

III. in pl., πρᾶγματα, 1. circumstances, affairs, τὰ ἀνθρωπῆα π. Hdt. I. 207; ἐν εἰρήνῃ καὶ ἀγαθοῖς πρ. Thuc. 3. 82, cf. I. 89; τοῖς πράγμασιν τέθηκα τοῖς δ' ἔργοις δ' οὐ by circumstances, not by acts, Eur. Hel. 286; ἐν τοιοῦτοις πράγμασι Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 2, An. 1. 16, etc.; δεινὸς πρᾶγμασι χρῆσθαι Dem. 10. 2, cf. Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 1; τύχη τὰ θνητῶν πρᾶγμα, οὐκ εὐβουλία Poëta ar. Plat. 2. 97 C; ἀππλάχθαι πρᾶγματὸν to be quit of the business of life, Plat. Apol. 41 D, cf. Rep. 406 E; ἀποτυχάνειν τῶν πρ. to fail in success, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 28:—of the condition of a patient, Foës. Oec. Hipp.;—poët. also in sing., πῶ ποτ' εἰμι πρᾶγματος; Soph. Tr. 375, cf. Aj. 314.

2. state-affairs, κοινὰ πρ. Eur. I. T. 1062; τέρας γὰρ ὁ βίος καὶ τὰ πρᾶγμα ἐστὶ μοι Id. Hel. 260; ἐστ' ἐν ἡμῖν τῆς πόλεως τὰ πρ. Ar. Lys. 32; τὰ πολιτικά πρ. Plat. Apol. 31 D:—also, of a whole state or empire, τὰ Περσικά πρ. the Persian power, Hdt. 3. 137, cf. 7. 50, etc.; διαπεπόρθητα τὰ Περσῶν πρ. Aesch. Pers. 714; ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων τὰ πρ. ἐγένετο Thuc. 1. 74, cf. 100, etc.; μὴ νομίζετ' ἐκείνῳ τὰ παρόντα πεπηγμένα πρ. ἀθάνατα Dem. 42. 16, cf. 53. 1, etc.; παρσπασσάσθαι τῶν ὅλων πρ. Id. 10. 6:—also of government or administration, καταλαμβάνεσθαι ἢ καταλαμβάνειν τὰ πρ., Lat. *rerum potiri*, Hdt. 6. 39, Thuc. 3. 30, cf. 3. 11; ἔχειν τὰ πρ. Ib. 3. 62, 72, Hdt. 8. 83; κατέχειν τὰ πρ. Thuc. 4. 2; ἐς μέσον Πέρσῃσι καταθῆναι τὰ πρ. Hdt. 3. 80; οἱ ἐν τοῖς πράγμασι, like οἱ ἐν τέλει, those who are in power or office, the ministers, Thuc. 3. 28, Dem. 125. 7, Arist.

Pol. 5. 7, 12; οἱ ἐπὶ τοῖς πρ. ὄντας Dem. 110. 22; οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν πρ. Id. 309. 10; κοιναὶ τῶν πρ. Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 17:—νεώτερα πρ. innovations, Lat. *res novae*, Lys. 130. 18, Isocr. 151 E, etc., cf. Hdt. 5. 19; but, εἵνους τοῖς πράγμασι a friend to things as they are, Lys. 126. 10.

3. also one's private affairs or circumstances, Hdt. 7. 236, 237; ἔρπει ἢ ἀπάλαλε τὰμὰ πρ. Xen. Symp. 1. 15, cf. Eur. Alc. 382; τὰ πρ. alone, one's all, one's fortunes, ἐν φέρῃ ἐστὶ πάντα μοι τὰ πρ. Ar. Ach. 474:—so in sing., φαῦλον γὰρ εἶναι τὸ ἐμὸν πρᾶγμα Plat. Hipp. Ma. 286 E, cf. Apol. 20 C.

4. business, esp. law-business, πρὸς τινα Antipho 142. 39; πρᾶγματα πρᾶσσειν Lys. 120. 22; πρὸς τινα Thuc. 1. 128.

5. in bad sense, troubles, troublesome business, trouble, annoyance, ἀπάντων αἰτίους τῶν πρ. Ar. Ach. 310; πρᾶγματα ἔχειν, c. part. to have trouble about a thing, Hdt. 7. 147, Plat. Theat. 174 B, etc.; πρ. ἔχειν ἐν τινι Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 4, etc.; πρ. λαμβάνειν Id. Lac. 2. 9; πρ. παρέχειν τινὶ to cause one trouble, Hdt. 1. 155, Ar. Pl. 19, al.; c. inf., to cause one the trouble of doing, Plat. Phaedo 115 A, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 46, cf. Ar. Vesp. 311; πρᾶγματῶν . . ἀπαλλαγῆς Id. Ach. 270, cf. Bύσσω I. 2; ἀνευ πραγμάτων, σὺν πράγμασι Dem. 14. 28, Xen. An. 6. 1, 6; sometimes put as a general word after several particulars, ἐν τυραννίδι καὶ πλούτῳ καὶ πρᾶγμασι Plut. 2. 150 C, ubi v. Wyttben.:—seldom so in sing., πρᾶγμα παρέχειν Hdt. 7. 239; πρᾶγμα ἐστὶ τι Xen. An. 4. 1, 17.

6. material things, the world and its elements, εἴ τις ἐξ ἀρχῆς τὰ πρ. φύσιν βλέπειν Arist. Pol. 1. 2, 1, cf. Ar. Nub. 741; τὴν φύσιν καὶ τὰ πρ. cited from Plut.

πραγματεία, ἡ, (πραγματεύομαι) the careful prosecution of an affair or business, diligent study, hard work, Isocr. 11 D, 83 E, Plat. Crat. 408 A, al., cf. Stallb. Phaedo 63 A; πόνων πολλῶν καὶ πραγματείας Dem. 101. 22; πλέονος εἶναι πραγματείας Hipp. Vet. Med. 10; ἡ μάταιος πρ. [λογισμῶν] this idle attention to arguments, Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 8.

II. an undertaking, occupation, business, ἡ πρ. αὐτοῦ ἅπασα . . εἰς τοῦτο τελευτᾷ Plat. Gorg. 453 A; ἡ τοῦ διαλέγεσθαι πρ. the business of dialectic, Id. Theat. 161 E; τοῦ πολιτικοῦ . . πάσα ἡ πρ. περὶ πόλιν [ἐστὶ] Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 1, cf. Eth. N. 2. 3, 10; ἡ δημογραφικὴ πρ. the business of oratory, Id. Rhet. 1. 1, 10; τῆς ἀναίσχυοντος πρ. ἀποστήναι Aeschin. 88. 19; αἱ ἄλλαι πρ. official duties, opp. to ἀρχαί, Id. 55. 38:—esp. law-business, a lawsuit, Isocr. 18 C, 316 D, 317 E, 318 C:—in pl. affairs in general, κάτω βλέπειν εἰς ἀνθρώπων πραγματείας Plat. Rep. 500 C; πραγματείων μεθισταμέναν Antipho 120. 14; troubles, Dem. 1412. 20; πρ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα to have dealings with . . , Strab. 401.

III. the treatment of a subject, ἡ τοῦ ἐπιπέδου πρ., as a definition of geometry, Plat. Rep. 528 D; ἡ Πλάτωνος πρ. Plato's system or doctrines, Arist. Metaph. 1. 6, 1, cf. 1. 5, 3:—also, the manner of treating a subject, Id. Rhet. 1. 15, 21.

2. a philosophical argument or treatise, Id. Top. 1. 1, 1, 1. 2, 1, al.; τοῦ εἰδέναι χάριν ἡ πρ. Id. Phys. 2. 3, 1; ἡ παρούσα πρ. οὐ θεωρίας ἔνεκα Id. Eth. N. 2. 2, 1:—also the subject of such a treatise, τρεῖς αἱ πρ. Id. Phys. 2. 7, 3, cf. Soph. Elench. 33, 18, al.

3. an historical work, systematic history, in which events are put together connectedly as cause and effects, not merely in order of time (cf. πραγματικός II. 1), Polyb. 1. 1, 4, 1. 3, 1, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 13; Τρωικὴ πρ. the legends of the Trojan war, Argum. Soph. Aj.

πραγματεώδης, es, (εἶδος) looking like business (without being such), παιδία Plat. Parm. 137 B. Adv. -δῶς, Eust. 1762. 5.

πραγματ-εραστής, οὐ, δ, a lover of business, Philox. in Vol. Herculi. 1. 99.

πραγματεύομαι, τό, = πραγματεία, Eust. Opusc. 70. 62.

πραγματεύομαι, Ion. πρήγμ-: fut. -εύσομαι, cited from Joseph.: aor. ἐπραγματεύσαμην Hipp. 1202 A, Xen. Oec. 10. 9, etc.; but also ἐπραγματεύθη, Ion. ἐπρήγμ-, Hdt. 2. 87, Isocr. 249 A: pf. πεπραγματεύμαι Isocr. 221 A, Plat. Phaedo 99 D, 100 B, al., but the pf. also occurs in pass. sense, v. sub fin.: Dep.: (πρήγμα).

To busy oneself, take trouble, ἀπέδωκεν τὸ νεκρὸν οὐδὲν ἐτι πρηγματεύσέντες Hdt. l.c., cf. Plat. Crat. 437 C; πρ. νεκρὸν τὸν Id. Rep. 430 D, al.; περὶ τι Id. Theat. 187 A, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 7, etc.; πρ. ἐπὶ τινι to work at a thing, to labour to bring it about, Ib. 1. 3, 15; πρὸς τι Plat. Eryx. 398 A; πρηγματεύονται ὅπως ἀρξοῖσι exert themselves to . . , Xen. Lac. 14, 5; and c. inf. to exert oneself to . . , Plut. Them. 19. 2. to be engaged in business, spend one's time in business, τὴν νύκτα all night long, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 26; πρ. καὶ κακοπαθεῖν τὸν βίον ἅπαντα Arist. Eth. N. 10. 6, 6, cf. 4. 1, 43; πρ. ἀπὸ ἐμπορίας καὶ δανεισμῶν to raise money by trade and loans, Plut. Cato Mi. 59, cf. Sull. 17, etc.

II. c. acc. rei, to take in hand, treat laboriously, be engaged in, Plat. Prot. 361 D, Hipp. Ma. 304 C, etc.: to undertake, τὸν δευτέρον πλοῦν Id. Phaedo 99 D.

2. of authors, to elaborate a work, Ar. Nub. 526, Plat. Apol. 22 B: to treat of, περὶ φύσεως πάντα Arist. Metaph. 1. 8, 18; περὶ τίνος Id. Phys. 2. 2, 1, al.; περὶ τι Id. Metaph. 5. 1, 3, al.; τοιαύτην οὐκ ἐπραγματεύθησαν ἐκρίβωλογίαν περὶ τὰς φλέβας did not use such precision in treating of . . , Id. H. A. 3. 3, 5.

3. of historians, to treat systematically, τὰς πράξεις Polyb. 1. 4, 3; and absol., οἱ πραγματεύοντες systematic historians, Id. 5. 33, 5, etc.; cf. πραγματεία III. 3.

III. pf. πεπραγματεύμαι in pass. sense, to be laboured at, worked out, Plat. Apol. 22 B, Parm. 129 E, cf. Xen. Eq. 8, 10, Aeschin. 24. 5; so also pres., Arist. Eth. E. 1. 4, 2.

πραγματευτός, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be laboured at, τοῦτο πρ., ὥπως . . Arist. Pol. 7. 14, 8; τῷ νομοθέτῃ πρ. περὶ τίνος Ib. 8. 1, 1.

II. -τέων, one must treat, περὶ τίνος Id. Top. 1. 14, 5, cf. 15. 1.

πραγματευτής, οὐ, δ, a man of business, trader, Lat. *negociator*, Plut. 2. 525 A, etc.; πρ. Προλεμαίου his agent or attorney, C. I. 4299.

πραγματευτικός, ὁ, ὄν, occupied in business, Schol. Ar. Pl. 521.

πραγματίας, ον, δ, a troublesome fellow, A. B. 58.

πραγματικός, ὁ, ὄν, (πρήγμα) fit for action or business, active, business-like, used in later Greek for πρακτικός, esp. of men versed in state-affairs.

Polyb. 7. 11, 2., 7. 12, 2, al., cf. C. I. 4897 c. 7; *οἱ πρ.*, opp. to *οἱ στρατιωτικοί*, Id. 14. 1, 13, cf. 24. 5, 5, Cic. Att. 2. 20:—sometimes also of soldiers and the like, *men of action*, Polyb. 1. 35, 5, cf. 7. 11, 2:—hence the legal phrase *pragmatica sentio* or *jussio*, an imperial decree on public affairs, Cod. Just., etc. 2. in Roman writers, *pragmaticus* was one who suggested arguments to public speakers and advocates, a kind of *attorney*, Cic. de Orat. 1. 45, 59, Juven. 7. 123, Quintil. 12. 3, 4.

II. of things, 1. of history, *systematic*, Polyb. 1. 2, 8, etc.; cf. *πραγματεία* III. 2. *strong*, of a fort, Id. 4. 70, 10. 3. of a speech, conduct, etc., *able*, *frugal*, Id. 3. 116, 7., 36, 3, 1, etc.:—so in Adv. —*κῶς*, Id. 2. 13, 1, etc.

III. relating to *matter of fact*, *οἱ πρ. τόπος*, as opp. to *οἱ λεκτικοί*, Dion. H. de Comp. 1:—so Adv. —*κῶς*, opp. to *ψυχικῶς*, Script. Myth. p. 328 Western.

πραγματίων, τό, Dim. of *πράγμα*, a trifling matter, a petty lawsuit, Ar. Nub. 197, 1004, Arr. Epict. 1. 27, 16, etc.

πραγματίστηριον, τό, f. l. for *χρηματιστήριον*, Diod. 1. 1.

πραγματο-γράφω, to describe a thing, Eccl.

πραγματο-δίφης [ῖ], οὐ, ὁ, one who hunts after lawsuits, a pettifogger, Ar. Av. 1424.

πραγματο-ειδής, ἐς, laborious, troublesome, Hipp. 618, 25.

πραγματο-κοπέω, (κῶπω) to meddle in business, to be a meddling, seditious fellow, Polyb. 29. 8, 10, etc.; cf. *δημοκοπέω*, *δοξοκοπέω*.

πραγματο-λογέω, to treat systematically, Arist. Rhet. Al. 32, 2, Philo 1. 554.

II. to quarrel, argue, Diog. L. 9. 52.

πραγματο-μάθης, ἐς, skilled in business, Anon. ap. Suid.

πραγματο-ράφος [ᾶ], ὁ, author of troubles, Gloss.

πραγματώδης, ἐς, = *πραγματοειδής*, Isocr. 208 C:—Comp. —*ωδέστερον*

Dem. 427. 20.

πραγορίτης, οὐ, ὁ, a kind of wine, Hesych.

πράγος, εὐς, τό, poet. for *πράγμα*, Pind. 3. 10, Fr. 75, Aesch. Theb. 861, Pers. 248, Soph., etc.; also in Ar. Av. 112, Lys. 706. 2. =

πράγματα, state-affairs, Aesch. Theb. 2.

πράδησις, εὐς, ἡ, a breaking wind, Hipp. Progn. 40, etc. (acc. to MSS. cited by Littré 2. p. 138; vulg. *πέρρησις*): cf. *πέρδω*.

πραδίλη, ἡ, = *πεπραδίλη*, q. v.

πράεως, Adv. of *πραῖς*.

πράθειν, v. sub *πέρδω*; but *πράθεις*, v. sub *πιπράσκει*.

πραιδεύω, the Lat. *praedior*, Dio C. Fr. vat. p. 144.

πραιπόσιτος, ὁ, the Lat. *praepositus*, C. I. 3497. 8, al.

πραιτέτατος, ὁ, the Lat. *praetextatus*, Diod. 12. 53.

πραιτόριον, τό, = Lat. *Praetorium*, used in Ev. Matt. 27. 27, the official residence of the Governor, Government-house; and in Ep. Phil. 1. 13, it is commonly taken as the Emperor's Palace, but at Rome *Praetorium* generally meant the *Castra Praetoriana*, *ἐπαρχος πραιτωρίου*, v. C. I. 2596, al.

πραιφέκτος, ὁ, the Lat. *praefectus*, Just. M. Apol. 1. fin., C. I. 5187 b, al.

πράκος, ὁ, one condemned in a money-penalty, only in Delph. Inscr., *πράκος ἔστω κατὰ τὸν νόμον* C. I. 1702; so, *πρακτικὸς ἔστω* Ib. 1699, 1704, Anecd. Delph. 5; *πρακτικὸς*, Anecd. Delph. 13, 19, 25, 29; v. Curt. p. 44.

πρακτέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. from *πράσσω*, to be done, Plat. Prot. 356 C, etc.

II. *πρακτέον*, one must do, Soph. O. T. 1439, Plat. Prot. 356 B, etc.

πρακτήρ, Ion. *πρηκτήρ*, ἦρος, ὁ, (*πράσσω*) one that does, a doer, *πρηκτήρ* αἱ ἔργων Il. 9. 443; but in Od. 8. 162, *ναυτῶων*, *οἱ τε πρηκτήρες* ἔασιν, it must mean traders, Lat. *negotiators*; *παῖδων π. dealers* in . . . Manetho 6. 447; cf. *πράξις* I, *πραγματεύομαι* I. 2.

II. = *πράκτωρ* II. 1, Themist. 114 A, etc.

πρακτήριος, ον, efficacious, effectual, *τύχη* Aesch. Supp. 523.

πρακτής, ον, ὁ, = *πρακτήρ*, Suid. s. v. *ρέκτῃς*.

πρακτικός, ὁ, ὄν, (*πράσσω*) fit for action, fit for business, business-like, practical, like the later *πραγματικός*, *λεκτικοὶ καὶ πρ. καὶ μηχανικοὶ* Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 1; *φιλότεχνον καὶ πρ.* Plat. Rep. 476 A; *ζωή πρ.* Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 13, etc.; *αἱ πρ. ἀρχαὶ* the principles of action, Ib. 6. 12, 35; ἡ πρ. διάνοια, opp. to ἡ θεωρητική, Ib. 6. 2, 3, cf. Metaph. 1. 1, 2, de An. 3. 10, 2; and ἡ πρακτική (with or without *ἐπιστήμη*) practical science, as opp. to theoretical, Plat. Polit. 258 E, 259 D; τὰ πρακτικά action, Arist. Metaph. 5. 1, 5.

2. active, able, effective, also like *πραγματικός*, τὸ πρακτικώτατον μέρος τῆς δυνάμεως the most effective part, Polyb. 1. 30, 9, cf. 10. 23, 2; πρ. παρὰ τινος carrying one's point with another, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 3; *περὶ τῆς* Polyb. 7. 10, 5.

3. c. gen. able to effect, τῶν καλῶν, τῶν δικαίων, etc., Arist. Eth. N. 1. 9, 8., 5. 1, 3.

II. of things, action, vigorous, strong, οἶνον πρακτικώτερον Ar. Eq. 91; *ἱατρικῆς ὁξεία καὶ πρ.* Plat. Polit. 311 A; [ἡ ὀργή] πρακτικώτερον τοῦ μίσους Arist. Pol. 5. 10. 34; πρ. βίος a life of action, Ib. 7. 3; *ἱαμβεῖον πρ. suited for dramatic action*, Id. Poët. 24, 11.

III. Adv., *πρακτικῶς διακείσθαι πρὸς τι* Polyb. 6. 25, 4; Comp. —*ότερον*, Id. 5. 18, 7.

πρακτικὸς, ὄν, ὁ, = *πρακτήρ*, Suid. s. v. *πράκος*.

πρακτορεία, ἡ, the office of *πράκτωρ*, a collectorship, Stob. Ecl. 2. 332.

πρακτορεῖον, τό, a debtors' prison, Inscr. Aegypt. in C. I. 4957. 15.

πρακτός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of *πράσσω*: τὰ πρακτά things to be done, points of moral action, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 2, 1., 1. 6, 4, etc.

2. achieved, accomplished, *νηυοὶ πρ. κέλυνθα* Poëtā in Ruhnk. Ep. Crit. p. 192; but cf. *πράσσω* I.

II. *πρακτός ὑπὸ τινος* called on to pay money by one, C. I. 2448. VII. 2 and 22; cf. *πράσσω* V. 2.

πρακτός, ὄν, ὁ, Ion. for *πράξις*, E. M. 316. 34.

πράκτωρ, ὀρος, ὁ, = *πρακτήρ*, one who does or executes, an accomplisher, *Ζεὺς ὅστω πρ. φανή* Soph. Tr. 251; *πρ. πᾶν ἀκουσίων* Antipho 121. 39; with a fem. Subst., *Κῦπρις . . . τοῦδ' ἐφάνη* πρ. Soph. Tr. 860.

II. one who exacts payment, esp. at Athens, an officer charged with the col-

lection of taxes, a taxgatherer, Antipho 147. 14, Decret. ap. Andoc. 10. 36, Dem. 778. 18, C. I. 203—206; cf. Dict. of Antiqu.

2. in Poets also, one who exacts punishment, a punisher, avenger, Aesch. Supp. 646; πρ. αἵματος Id. Eum. 319; *φόνου* Soph. El. 953: so as Adj., even with a fem. Subst., *avenging*, *σὺν δὲ καὶ χερὶ πράκτορι* Aesch. Ag. 111.

Πράμνιος οἶνος, ὁ, *Pramnian wine*, Il. 11. 639, Od. 10. 235; also *Πράμνιος*, Hipp. 610. 6, Ar. Eq. 107, Fr. 301, v. Bgk. in Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 1076, Ephipp. Incert. 1.—The ancient Interpp. say that it was named from a Mount Pramné in the island of Icaria, or from a place near Ephesus or Smyrna, or in Lesbos. It was a strong, rough wine, Galen. Lex. Hipp.; whence Ar. Fr. 1. c. compares certain poets to it: Diosc. however (5. 9) gives it a different character.

πράμνη, ἡ, = *δικελλα*, Hesych.;—so *πράμνημα*, τό, Poll. 7. 150.

πράμος [ᾶ], ὁ, = *πρόμος*, dub. in Ar. Thesm. 50.

πράν [ᾶ], Dor. contr. from *πρᾶν*, *afortetime*, formerly, *erst*, Theocr. 3. 28., 5. 132, etc.; *πράν ποκα* 2. 115., 5. 81.—Its Root seems to have been *πρό*, cf. *πρίν*.

πράνης, *πράνιζω*, Dor. and Att. for *πρηνής*, *πρηνίζω*.

πραξίδιον, τό, Dim. of *πράξις*, E. M. 230. 10; *πραξίδιον*, Suid.

Πραξι-δίκη, ἡ, a goddess, represented with a bare head, to whom the heads of victims were offered, Orph. Arg. 31, Paus. 3. 22, 2, etc.

πραξί-κοπέω, to take by surprise or treachery, *πῶλον* Polyb. 3. 69, 1:—to overreach, outwit, *τινα* Id. 2. 46, 2.

πράξιμος, ον, of money, recoverable, Polyb. 22. 26, 17.

πράξις, εὐς, Ion. *πρήξις*, *ιος*, ἡ, (*πράσσω*):—a doing, transaction, business, *πλεῖν κατὰ πρήξιν* on a trading voyage (cf. *πρακτήρ*), Od. 3. 72., 9. 253; *ἐπὶ πρ. πλεῖν* h. Hom. Ar. 397; *πρήξις δ' ἥδ' ἰδίη*, οὐ δημοία private, not a public affair, Od. 3. 82; *πρήξιν μηδὲ φίλοιαν ὅμως ἀνακοίνο* πᾶσιν Theogn. 73; π. οὐρία Aesch. Cho. 814; ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς πρ. Thuc. 3. 114; πρ. περὶ τινος the transaction respecting . . . Id. 6. 88.

2. the result or issue of a business, esp. a good result, success, οὐ γὰρ τις πρήξις πέλεται . . . νόμοι no good comes of weeping, Il. 2. 524 (expressed infir. 550, by οὐ τι πρήξις ἀκαχήμενος); so, οὐ τις πρήξις ἐγίγμετο μυρομένοισιν Od. 10. 202, 568; *λυμαίνεσθαι τινι τὴν πρᾶξιν* to spoil one's market, Xen. An. 1. 3, 16; *πράξιν φίλαν* διδόναι to grant a happy issue, Pind. O. 1. 136; πρ. οὐρίαν θέλων Aesch. Cho. 814; *ταχεῖα δ' ἤλθε* χρησμών πρ. their issue, Id. Pers. 739; *ἀνευ τούτων οὐκ ἂν εἴη* πρ. Xen. Cyn. 2, 2.

II. an acting, transacting, doing, *κακὴν πρᾶξιν* Theogn. 1026; αἱ τῶν ἀγαθῶν πρ. Plat. Charm. 163 D; ἡ πρ. τῶν ἔργων Antipho 125. 5; πρ. πολεμική, ποιητική, πολιτική, etc., Plat., etc.:—action, opp. to *πάθος*, Plat. Legg. 876 D; to *εἶξιν*, Id. Rep. 434 A; opp. to speaking, Dem. 66. 7 and 19, 1414. 14; ἐν ταῖς πράξεσι ὄντα τε καὶ θεώμενα exhibited in actual life, Plat. Phaedr. 271 D: in Arist. Eth. N. 6. 2, *πράξις*, action, is expressly distinguished from *θεωρία* (speculation), and *ποίησις* (production), as also from *προαίρεσις* (purpose), cf. 1. 1, 1., 10. 8, 5, Pol. 1. 2, 6.

2. action, exercise, χειρῶν, σκελῶν, στόματος, διανοίας Plat. Lach. 192 A.

3. euphem. for sexual commerce or intercourse, Pind. Fr. 236, Aeschin. 22. 35, etc.; in full, ἡ πρ. ἡ γεννητική Arist. H. A. 5. 2, 2; cf. *πράσσω* II. 3.

III. an action, act, Soph. O. T. 895, O. C. 560, etc.; μάς οὐ μνησθήσομαι *πράξεως* Isocr. 259 A, cf. Polyb. 3. 19, 11, etc.

IV. like τὸ εὖ or κακῶς πρᾶσσειν, a doing well or ill, *faring* so and so, one's fortune, state, condition, ἀπέκλειε . . . τὴν ἑωυτοῦ πρ. Hdt. 3. 65, cf. Aesch. Fr. 695, Soph. Aj. 790, 792; *εὐτυχῆς πρ.* Id. Tr. 294; *κακαὶ πράξεις* Id. Ant. 1305.

V. conduct, dexterity, practical ability, Polyb. 2. 47. 5., 4. 77, 1:—also, practice, in the sense of trickery, treachery, Id. 2. 9, 2; κατὰ τινος or ἐπὶ τινι Id. 4. 71, 6, etc.

VI. the exaction of money, recovery of outstanding debts, arrears, etc., πρ. ἀμφοβολαίων Andoc. 12. 8; τοῦ μισθοῦ Plat. Prot. 328 B; *τελῶν* Id. Rep. 425 D; κατὰ Ἀρτέμιον . . . ἔστω ἡ πράξις τοῖσι δανείσασιν let the lenders have an action of recovery against Artemion, Dem. 926. 27; αἱ πρ. τῶν καταδικασθέντων Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 8:—hence, the exaction of vengeance, retribution, *βαρβάρων χάριν γάμων πρᾶξιν ὡς Ἑλλὰς λάβοι* Eur. I. A. 272.

VII. in pl. public or political life, ἡ περὶ τὰς πρ. ἐπιστήμη Dem. 1414. 4:—later, in sing., a public office, Hdn. 5. 1, etc.

VIII. the lecture of a Rhetorician or Philosopher, Marin. V. Procl. c. 22, etc.

πράδ-ως, Adv. temperately, Ar. Ran. 856, Ael. N. A. 5. 39. (Derived as from *πράδ-ωνος*, for no such form as *πράων* = *πρᾶος* exists, v. Lob. Phryn. 403.)

πρᾶος, ον, also *πραῦς*, Ion. *πρηῦς*, εἴα, ὅ:—the declension varies between the two forms:—*πρᾶος* supplies the sing. in Att., except that the fem. is always *πραεῖα* (*πρᾶος* as fem. being only found in Plat. 2. 168 D); whereas the sing. *πραῦς*, Ion. *πρηῦς*, is used in Ep. and Lyric Poets:—

in pl., we have nom. *πρηῖες* Hipp. 948 A, *πρηῖς* Anth. P. 5. 209, *πρᾶοι* Plat. Rep. 562 D, etc.; fem. *πρηεῖαι* Anth. P. 6. 249; neut. *πραεῖα* Xen. Oec. 15, 9, Eq. 9, etc., *πρᾶα* Arist. H. A. 1. 1, fin., Philo 2. 351; gen. *πραίων* Xen. An. 1. 4, 9; dat. *πραίοι* Plat. Legg. 888 A, 930 A, fem. *πραίων* C. I. 1598; acc. *πραεῖς* Polyb., etc., *πρᾶος* Isocr. 38 B.—Comp. *πρᾶότερος*, Lys. 160. 4, Plat. Tim. 85 A, etc.; Ion. *πρηῖτ-* Hdt. 2. 181:—Sup. *πρᾶστατος*, Plat. Phaedo 116 C, etc.; Ion. *πρηῖτατος*, Philodem. in Anth. P. 6. 349, Ar. Rh. 2. 937. The form *πρᾶος* (with a substcr.) is often found in MSS., and in C. I. l. c., cf. Phot., Et. Gud. 478. 31; but *πραῖς* never.

Mild, *soft*, *gentle*, opp. to *χαλεπός*, post-Hom. word:

1. of things, *πρᾶν σέλας* h. Ilom. 7. 10; *πρᾶν ἄσπος* Pind. P. 4. 241; of illnesses, *mild*, Hipp. l. c.; also, *πραεῖα* ἱατρεία Id. Art. 832: of sound, *soft*, *gentle*, *τὴν φωνὴν πρᾶστέραν* ποιοῦσιν Xen. Symp. 1. 10; *ἀνεμος* Anth. P. 6. 349; *ώδιες* Ib. 244; *κέντρον* Ib. 229, etc.

2. of persons, *mild*, *gentle*, *meek*, *πραῖς* ἀστούς Pind. P. 3. 124; *πᾶσιν ἱλεῶς τε καὶ πρᾶος* Plat. Rep. 566 E; *πρᾶος πρὸς τινα* Ib. 375 C; *πρᾶος* τὸ ἥθος Id. Phaedr. 243 C; *πρᾶος ἐν*

τοῖς λόγοις Id. Euthyd. 303 D;—esp. after having been angry, Hdt. 2. 181 (cf. *πράοτης*); ὁ θῆρ ὅς ἡμῖν πρᾶος, of Bacchus, Eur. Bacch. 436;—so of a horse, gentle, ἀλλήλους πρᾶστοι Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 29; of other animals, tame, ἰχθύων μεγάλων καὶ πρᾶτον Id. An. 1. 4, 9, cf. Arist. H. A. 1. 1; ζῶα . . πρᾶα πρὸς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους Xen. Oec. 15, 9. 3. of actions, feelings, etc., mild, τιμωρίας πρᾶστοι Plat. Legg. 867 B; ἡδονὰν πρᾶστοι Id. 815 E; λόγος, ἥθος, φύσις Id.; τὰ πρᾶα caresses, Xen. Eq. 9, 10; πρᾶστοι πάσχων Plat. Crito 49 B. II. *making mild, taming, φάρμακον πρᾶν τείνων ἀπὸ γένυν*, of a bride, Pind. O. 13. 121; *πρὸς κινεῖν αὐτὸν (τὸν ἵππον) ὡς πρᾶστοις σημείοις* Xen. Eq. 9, 3. III. Adv. *πρᾶως* (from *πρᾶος*), mildly, gently, *πρᾶως* πείθειν τινί, φέρειν τι Plat. Rep. 589 C, Crito 43 B; *πρᾶως* ἔχειν πρὸς τι Id. Lys. 211 E; *πρᾶως* λέγειν τὸ πάθος to speak lightly of it, Xen. An. 1. 5, 14; *πρᾶως* διακίεσθαι, opp. to *ὀργίλιστα*, Dem. 573. 24; *πρᾶως* οὐ πικρᾶς Id. 315. 15;—Comp., *πρᾶτότερον* προτιδίδκειν, κολάζειν Plat. Gorg. 489 D, Phaedo 94 D; *πρᾶτοτέρως* ἔχειν τινί Joseph. A. J. 17. 6, 4;—Sup., *πρᾶτον* . . ὡς πρᾶτατα Plat. Rep. 387 E. 2. later form *πρᾶώς* (from *πρᾶός*), Diod. 1. 36, Dicaearch., etc.;—cf. also *πρᾶϊνός*.

πρᾶότης, ητος, *q.*, mildness, gentleness, opp. to *χαλεπότης* Lys. 106. 15, Isocr. 38 C, Plat. Rep. 558 A, etc.; opp. to *ἀγριότης*, Id. Symp. 197 D; properly the contrary habit to passionateness (*ὀργιλότης*), Arist. Eth. N. 4. 5, Rhet. 2. 3, 1;—in pl., Isocr. 106 A;—*πρᾶυτης* is a later form, C. 1. 2788, Eccl.

πρᾶπίδες, αἱ, dat. *πρᾶπίων* Pind. O. 2. 171, Ep. *πρᾶπίδων*;—poët. word, 1. properly = *φρένες*, the midriff, *diaphragm*, ἔβαλ' ἡπαρ ὑπὸ πρᾶπίδων Il. 11. 579., 13. 412., 17. 349;—then, since this was deemed the seat of all mental powers and affections, 2. like *φρένες*, the wits, understanding, mind, *ιδιῶσι πρᾶπίδων* Il. 1. 608., 18. 380, etc.; *περὶ μὲν πρᾶπίδες*, *περὶ δ' ἔστι νόημα* Hes. Th. 656;—as the seat of desire, the heart, ἀπὸ πρᾶπίδων ἦδ' ἡμερος Il. 24. 514; ἔρχην ἄκοιτον ἀρᾶντων πρᾶπίδων a wife he had after his own heart, Hes. Th. 608; *πάσχων ὀρέγεσθαι πρᾶπίδων* Emped. 430; *πρᾶπίδων πλοῦτος* Id. 300, 420; also in Pind. O. 10 (11). 10, P. 4. 500, and in lyr. passages of Trag., Aesch. Ag. 380, 802, Eur. Andr. 481;—the sing. *πρᾶπις*, ἴδος, is rare, Pind. P. 2. 113, Fr. 228, Eur. Bacch. 428, 999 (lyr.), Epigr. Gr. 597.

πρᾶσιός, α, on, f. l. for *πράσιος*, Poll. 10. 42. *πρᾶσιά*, Ion. -νή, *q.*, a bed in a garden, garden-plot, Od. 7. 127., 24. 247, Theophr. H. P. 4. 4, 3, etc.; *ἀνθὼν πρᾶσιά* Longus 4. 2; cf. *ἀνθηρον*;—metaph., *πρᾶσια* in companies or groups, Ev. Marc. 6. 40. (Prob. from *πράσων*, and so properly, a bed of leeks.) *πρᾶσιάζω*, = *πρᾶσιζω*, Niceph. Blomm. II. to divide into beds, Aquila V. T.

πρᾶσιανός, ὄν, = *πράσιος*, M. Anton. 1. 5. *πρᾶσιζω*, (πράσων) to be leek-green, Diosc. 3. 94., 4. 155. *πρᾶσιμος*, ὄν, (πράσις) for sale, Lat. *venalis*, Plat. Legg. 847 E, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 42.

πρᾶσιμοχθος, ὁ, *q.*, a corrupt word in Eur. Fr. 986, for which the most prob. emendation is *Heimsoeth's* *περισσόμοχθος*.

πρᾶσινωδής, = *πρᾶσιζω*, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 617, etc.

πρᾶσινο-ειδής, *es*, leek-green, Olympiod. in Schneid. Eccl. Phys. p. 397.

πρᾶσινός, ὄν, (πράσων) leek-green, green, Arist. Meteor. 3. 2, 5., 3. 4, 23, al.

2. *Λίθος πρ.*, = *πρᾶσις*, Epiphani. de Gemm. 3. 3.

3. of *πράσιος* were the green faction in the Circus at Rome, Gataker ad M. Anton. 1. 5, Juven. 11. 196, Gibbon c. 40; τὸ πρ. (sc. μένος), Joseph. A. J. 17. 4, 4; so also *πράσιος* in Dio C. 73. 4., 79. 14.

πρᾶσινώδης, *es*, = *πρᾶσινωδής*, Schol. Theocr. 4. 28.

πρᾶσιον, τό, horehound, Lat. *marrubium*, Hipp. 681. 3, Theophr. H. P. 6. 2, 5, Diosc. 3. 119.

II. a water plant, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 24.

πρᾶσιος, ὄν, = *πράσιος*, Plat. Tim. 68 C; cf. *πράσιος*.

πρᾶσιόω, = *πρᾶσιάζω*, Aquila V. T.

πρᾶσις, *ews*, Ion. *πρᾶσις*, *ios*, *q.* (πρᾶσιζω);—a selling, sale, ὡν ἡ τε καὶ πρᾶσι (Ion.) χρέονται Hdt. 1. 153, cf. Soph. Fr. 756, Plat. Soph. 223 D; ἐπὶ πρᾶσι for sale, Hdt. 4. 17; κατὰ πρᾶσιν Hermipp. Φορμ. 1. 15; πρᾶσιν ἁγῶνων ποιεῖσθαι Aeschin. 16. 22; εὐρεῖν πρ. Ar. Fr. 477; πρ. αἰτέιν Eupol. Πολ. 33;—pl., Arist. Pol. 4, 10.

πρᾶσιτης οἶνος, ὁ, wine flavoured with horehound (πρᾶσιον), Diosc. 5. 58; but,

II. *πρᾶσιτίς*, ἴδος, *q.*, a precious stone, prob. the emerald (from *πράσων*, leek-green), Theophr. Lap. 37.

πρᾶσινο-ειδής, *es*, leek-green, Hipp. Progn. 40, Arist. Color. 5, 6, etc.

πρᾶσιός, *εσσα*, *ev*, (πράσων) = *foreg.*, Opp. H. 1. 107.

πρᾶσο-κουρίς, ἴδος, *q.* (κεῖρω) a grub which destroys leeks, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 12, Theophr. H. P. 7. 5, 4, Strattis Incert. 1: cf. *κάμπη*.

πρᾶσό-κουρον, τό, (κεῖρω) a leek-slice, Anth. P. 11. 203.

πράσων [α], τό, a leek, Chionid. Πτωχ. 4, Ar. Ran. 621, Theophr. H. P. 7. 1, 2, etc.; πρ. κεφαλῶντων Diosc. 2. 179; πράσα τὰ κευρώμενα sliced leeks, Artem. 1. 67.

II. a leek-like seaweed, Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 2, Plin. (Hence by transpos. *πάρσων*, *πάρρον*, Lat. *porrum*.)

πρᾶσόρρηγ, *q.* = *πρᾶσόκουρον*, Hesych.

πρᾶσό-χρους, ὄν, (χρᾶα) leek-coloured, Tzetz. Hist. 8. 971.

Πρᾶσσαίος, ὁ, poët. for *πρᾶσιός* (= *πράσιος*), Leek-green, name of a frog, Batr. 255;—so *Πρᾶσσο-φάγος*, *on*, Leek-eater, Id. 229.

πράσσω, Ep. and Ion. *πρήσσω*, Att. *πράττω* (first in Ar. and Xen.):—fut. *πράω*, Ion. *πρήω*;—aor. *ἐπράξα*, Ion. *ἐπρήξα*;—pf. *πέπραχα*, Ion. *πέπρηχα* Hdt. 5. 106; plqpf. *ἐπέπραχαι* Xen.; pf. 2 *πέπραγα*, Ion. *πέπρηγα* (it is laid down by Moer. 293, Phryn. in A. B. 60, that *πρήξα* is the Hellenic, *πέπραγα* the Att. form of pf.; but both forms occur in good writers, *πέπραχα* being trans. except in later Gr., as in Arist. Rhet. ad Alex. 35; *πέπραγα* commonly intr., v. infr. IV; hence

in Plat. Com. 'Υπερβ. 2 *πέπραγα* should be restored:—Med., fut. *πράξω* ai Xen.; aor. *ἐπράξην* Soph. O. T. 287, Thuc., etc.;—Pass., fut. *πραηθήσομαι* Aeschin. 67. 33, Arist., etc.; fut. 3 *πρησθήσομαι* Trag.;—aor. *ἐπράχην* Trag.;—pf. *πέπραγμα* Soph., etc.; but this pf. is sometimes used in med. sense, v. infr. v. 2, and cf. *διαπράσσω*. (The Root is prob. the same as that of *περώω*, v. infr. 1.) [α by nature, as is shown by the Ion. form *πρήσσω*; hence the accent in *πράγμα*, *πράξις*, etc.]

The primary sense seems to be to pass through, pass over, *dis tüsson ἄλα πρήσσοντες ἀπῆμεν* Od. 9. 491; *ρίμφα πρήσσοντε κέλευθον* Id. 14. 282., 23. 501; *ρίμφα πρήσσοντι κέλευθον* Od. 13. 83; *ὁδὸν πρήσσουσιν ὀδῖται* h. Merc. 203; also c. gen. (cf. *διαπρήσσω*, *ἀντίζομαι*, *κονίω*), *ἵνα πρήσσων ὁδοῖο* Il. 24. 264, Od. 15. 219; *ὄφρα πρ. ὁδοῖο* 15. 47; *ἵνα πρήσσω ὁδοῖο* 3. 476.—This is a purely Ep. usage. The phrases *πρ. κέλευθον*, *πρ. ὁδοῖο* might be expl. to accomplish a journey, or part of a journey, like Lat. *iter conficere*, but no such explanation suits the phrase *ἄλα πρήσσοντες* (which Rhianus proposed to alter into *πλήσσοντες*), and the old Interpr. concur in noting this sense of *πρήσσω* and *διαπρήσσω*, adding that *πρήσσω* was so used in the pres. only, Anecd. Oxon. 1. 355, E. M. 688. 1, cf. Eust. 1779. 29, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. II. commonly to achieve, bring about, effect, accomplish, *τι* Il. 1. 562., 18. 357, Od. 2. 191; *οὐτι πρ. to avail* naught, Il. 11. 552, etc.; *χρῆμα μὲν οὐ πρήξει, σὺ δ' ἐτίωσια πολλά* Ἀργεῖοις Hes. Op. 400; *πρ. κλέος to achieve*, *win it*, Pind. 1. 5 (4). 10; *πρ. δεσμών to cause one's bondage*, *bring it on oneself*, Id. P. 2. 74; *ὑμῶν πρ. grant power of song*, Id. N. 9, 7; *πρ. φόνον τινι to do murder upon him*, Id. 3. 81; *πρ. τὴν Κυρῖαν ἀπόστασιν* Hdt. 5. 113; *πρ. εἰρήνην, φιλίαν to bring it about*, Dem. 30. 16., 281. 19; also, *to attempt*, *plot*, *ti* Andoc. 24. 10;—c. dat. pers., *πρ. τινί φίλα* Aesch. Pr. 660; *χάρην τινι* Eur. Ion 37, cf. 895, El. 1133, etc.; *πρ. φρένας τινι to work his will*, Soph. Aj. 446;—*πρ. ὥστε* . . Lat. *efficere ut* . ., Aesch. Eum. 896;—Pass., *πέπρακται τοῦργον* Id. Pr. 75; *φεῦ φεῦ πέπρακται* Eur. Hipp. 680; *τὰ πεπραγμένα*, Lat. *acta*, Pind. O. 2. 29, etc.; *ἡ ἐπὶ τοῖς πεπρ. ὑδορία* Dem. 12. 19; *τὰ πεπρ. λίσαι* Id. 724. 24; so, *τὰ πραχθέντα* Aesch. Pr. 683, etc.; *τὰ ἔργα τῶν πραχθέντων* the facts of what took place, Thuc. 1. 22; *τό γε πραχθὲν ἀγνῶντων* θείναι Plat. Prot. 324 B.

2. absol. to effect an object, be successful, δὸς Τηλέμαχον πρήζοντα νέεσθαι Od. 3. 60; *ἐπρηξας καὶ ἔπειτα* Il. 18. 357; *πρήξει δ' ὀργαλέον* τι Od. 16. 88;—so, *οὐδέ τι ἔργον ἐνθάδ' ἐτι πρήξει* he will do no good, 19. 324;—v. infr. IV. 3. of sexual intercourse, Theocr. 2. 143; v. *πρᾶξις* II. 3. 4. to make so and so (cf. *ποιέω* III), *Νηριδῶν τινὰ πρ. ἀκοῖται* Pind. N. 5. 66. 5. to have to do, be busy with, *τὰ ἐαυτοῦ πράττειν to mind one's own business*, Soph. El. 678; *πράττων ἕκαστος τὰ ἐαυτοῦ* Plat. Phaedr. 247 A, cf. Polit. 307 E; *τὰ αὐτοῦ πρ. καὶ μὴ πολυπραγμονεῖν* Id. Rep. 433 A, cf. 400 E, etc. (whereas πολλά πρ. = *πολυπραγμονεῖν*, Hdt. 5. 33, Ar. Ran. 228, etc.); sometimes in praise, φιλοσόφου τὰ αὐτοῦ πρᾶντος καὶ οὐ πολυπραγμονήσαντος Plat. Gorg. 526 C, cf. Apol. 33 A, etc.; sometimes in blame, οὐδ' εὖ . . οἰκοῦνται αἱ πόλεις, ὅταν τὰ αὐτῶν ἕκαστος πράττωσι Id. Alc. 1. 127 B, cf. Rep. 452 C; also, *πρ. τὰ δέοντα* Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 1. 6. πράττειν τὰ πολιτικά, τὰ τῆς πόλεως to manage state-affairs, take part in the government, Plat. Apol. 31 D, Prot. 319 A; *τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων* Id. Symp. 216 A; *οἱ τὰ κοινὰ πρ. καὶ πολιτευόμενοι* Arist. Pol. 7. 2, 6;—then, absol., without any addition, *ἱκανὸς πράττειν*, of an able statesman or minister, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 15; *ἱκανὸς εἰπεῖν τε καὶ πράξει* both to propose and execute, *ib.* 2. 9, 4, cf. 2, 1; *πολιτεύεσθαι καὶ πρ.* Dem. 240. 28, cf. 245. 3; cf. *πράγμα* II. 2. 7. generally, to transact, negotiate, *οἱ πρᾶντες πρὸς αὐτὸν τὴν λῆψιν τῆς πόλεως* Thuc. 4. 114; *πρ. Θηβαίους τὰ πράγματα to manage matters* for their interest, Dem. 365. 15; and in Pass., τῷ Ἰπποκράτει τὰ . . πράγματα ἀπὸ τῶν ἀνδρῶν . . ἐπράττετο matters were negotiated with him by . ., Thuc. 4. 67;—but τὰ πράγματα is commonly omitted and the Verb is apparently intr., *οἱ πρᾶσσοντες αὐτῷ those who were treating with him*, Ib. 110, cf. 5. 76; *πρᾶσσειν πρὸς τινά* Id. I. 131., 2. 5., 4. 73, etc.; *ἐς τινά* I. 132; and in Pass., *ἐπράττετο οὐ πρὸς τῶν ἄλλων* Aeschin. 62. 40; also, *πρ. τι ὑπὲρ τινος* Dem. 801. 8, cf. 1370. 1; *πρ. περὶ εἰρήνης* Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 3; *οἱ πρᾶσσοντες the traitors*, Thuc. 4. 89, 113;—foll. by dependent clauses, *πρᾶσσε καὶ τὰ ἐμὰ καὶ τὰ σὰ ὑπὲρ κάλλιπτα* ἐξεῖ Id. 1. 129; *ἐς τὴν Πελοπόννησον ἔπρασσαν, ὅπῃ ὠφέλειά τῃ γενήσεται* Id. 1. 65; *πρ. ὅπως πόλεμος γένηται* Id. 1. 57; *πρ. ὅπως τιμωρήσονται* Id. 1. 56, cf. 3. 4, 70, etc.; c. acc. et inf., *τὴν ναῦν μὴ δεῦρο κλείν* ἐπράττεν Dem. 888. 14.

b. esp. of secret practices and intrigues, *εἰ μὴ τι σὺν ἀντὶφω ἐπράσσειτο* unless some bribery was a practising, Soph. O. T. 125; *καὶ τί καὶ ἐπράσσειτο ἐς τὰς πόλεις προδοσίους πέρι* Thuc. 4. 121, cf. 5. 83; *μετάστασις ἐπράττετο* Lys. 184. 6; *νῦν δ' αὖτ' Ἀτρεΐδαι φωτὶ παντοῦργω φένας ἔπραζαν* joddied them away to him, Soph. Aj. 445; cf. *διαπράσσω* II.

III. to practise, Lat. *agere*, *ponere*, *ponere* πρ. θεοδ. μάτους ἀρετὰς Pind. 1. 6 (5). 15; *δικαία ἡ ἀδίκᾳ* Plat. Apol. 28 B, etc.; opp. to *λέγω*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 1; *δὲ καὶ λέγειν ὀνομαζόμεν οἱ πεπραχότες* Menand. Incert. 75; *πολλὰ πρ. to exert oneself* much, Eur. H. F. 266 (v. supr. II. 5);—then absol. to act, *πρ. ἔργῳ μὲν σθένος βουλαῖσι δὲ φρήν* Pind. N. 1. 39; opp. to *πάσχω*, Plat. Rep. 527 A; *μεθ' ἑμῶν ἐπράττει*, i. e. he took our side, Isae. 52. 5.

2. to practise, study, δράματα Suid. s. v. Ἀριστοφάνης; *συλλογισμούς* Ar. Epict. 2. 17, 27; *ἐν τοῖς πρᾶττοιμένοις* in the poems which are now perused, Schol. Nic. Th. 11.

IV. to be in a certain state or condition, to do or fare so and so, have such and such success (cf. *εὐπραγία*), *ὁ στόλος οὕτω ἐπρηξε* Hdt. 3. 25, cf. 4. 77, Thuc. 7. 24; so, *ὡς ἐπρηξε* Hdt. 7. 18; *πρ. κατὰ νόον* Id. 4. 97, cf. Ar. Eq. 549; *πρᾶξαν ὡς ἐπρηξε* Aesch. Ag. 1288; *επρ.* *εὖ* or *κακῶς* πράττειν to do or fare well or ill, Pind. P. 2. 134, Hdt. 1. 24, 42, etc.; *φλαυρῶς* πρ. Id. 6. 94; *πρ. καλῶς* Aesch. Pr. 979; *ὅστις καλῶς πράττει*, οὐχὶ καὶ εὖ πράττει Plat. Alc. 1. 116 B, cf. *εὐτυχῶς*

Soph. Ant. 701; κάλλιστα Eur. Heracl. 794; μακαρίως, εὐδαιμόνως Ar. Pl. 629, 802; πρ. ἢ δύναται ἄριστα Hdt. 5. 30; πρ. ὡς ἄριστα καὶ κάλλιστα Thuc. 1. 129;—but these phrases are in truth ellipt. for εὖ πράττειν [τὰ αὐτοῦ], etc., to bring one's affairs to a good issue; and we sometimes find a neut. Adj. added, εὖ πρ. τι Soph. O. T. 1006, cf. O. C. 391; μηδὲν εὖ πρ. Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 8; χρηστὴν τι πρ. Ar. Pl. 341; καλά Thuc. 6. 16; χεῖρω Id. 7. 71; μεγάλα Eur. I. A. 346; πάντ' ἀγαθὰ Ar. Ran. 303, cf. Eq. 683; πολλὰ καὶ ἀγαθὰ Xen. An. 6. 4, 8; ἔμπρ. οὖν ἤθελεν Soph. O. C. 1704; πράξας ἄπερ ἤχουν Eur. Or. 355, etc.; and many like phrases. In all these, the success or failure is considered as the result of good or bad conduct, while in εὐτυχεῖν and δυστυχεῖν it depends on chance or circumstances, Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 14; the pf. 2 πέπραγα is mostly used in this sense, Hdt. 2. 172, Ar. Thuc., etc.

V. c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, πράττειν τινά τι to do something to one, like δρᾶν, εἰπεῖν τινά τι, Eur. Hel. 1394, Ar. Eccl. 108, Isocr. 251 E.

2. In another sense, πράττειν τινά ἀργύριον to exact money from one, first in Hdt. 3. 58; πράσσει με τὸν πόλεον me pay up the interest, Batr. 186; πρ. τινά χρέος Pind. O. 3. 12, cf. P. 9. 180; Δίκη πρ. τοῦφειδόμενον Aesch. Cho. 309; πρ. ἀντιπαινα Id. Pers. 476; then often in Att. writers, of state-officers, who collected the taxes (cf. πράκτωρ II, πρᾶξις VI, εἰσπράσσω, ἐκπράσσω III), Plat. Legg. 774 D, Dem. 617. 24, etc.; also, πρ. τι παρὰ τινος to obtain or demand from another, Hdt. 1. 106, cf. Duker Thuc. 8. 5; metaph., φόνον πρ. to exact punishment for a murder, to take vengeance for it, and so to avenge, punish, Aesch. Eum. 624; τὰ περὶ τὸν φόνον πρ. Plat. Legg. 867 D; πρ. τινά τι ὑπὲρ τινος to demand from one as the price for a thing, Luc. Vit. Auct. 18; also in Pass., πεπραγμένους τὸν φόρον called on to pay up the tribute, Thuc. 8. 5; πραχθεῖς ὑπὸ τάνδε Lys. 116. 5, cf. Plat. Legg. 921 C.—Med., πράσσειν τινά ἀργύριον, χρήματα, μισθόν, τόκους to exact for oneself, first in Pind. O. 10 (11). 36, Hdt. 2. 126, Thuc. 4. 65, etc.; τὴν διπλασίαν πρ. τὸν ὑποφείγοντα Plat. Legg. 762 B, cf. Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 482; πράσσειν χρέος Antipho ap. Ath. 525 B; φόρους πράσσειν ἀπὸ οὗ ἐκ τῶν πόλεων Thuc. 8. 5 and 37; παρὰ τινος Lys. 17. 3.—the pass. pf. and plpf. are used in med. sense, εἰ μὲν ἐπεπραγμένην τούτων τὴν δίκην if I had exacted from him the full amount, Dem. 845. 5.

VI. c. acc. pers., πράττειν τινά (like διαπράττω III), to make an end of him, Lat. conficere, prob. only in Aesch. Cho. 440; for πεπραγμένοι undone, Ib. 132, Casaub. restored πεπραμένους. VII. on the relation of πράσσω and ποίω, v. ποίω B. fin.

πρᾶσώδης, ἐς, (πράσσω) = πρασσειδής, leek-green, of part of the Indian Ocean, Agathem. 2. 11, p. 49, cf. Marcian. Periopl. p. 12.

πρᾶτέος, α, ον, to be sold, for sale, Lat. venalis, Plat. Legg. 849 C.

πρᾶτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a seller, dealer, Plat. Legg. 915 D, Isae. 82. 18, Dem. 967. 22., 970. 19, often in C. I. 2338; cf. πρᾶτωρ. II. πρ. λίθος the stone on which slaves were sold, also called πρᾶτήριον, Poll. 3. 78, 126.

πρᾶτήριον, Ion. πρητ-, τό, a place for selling, a market, Hdt. 7. 23, Plut. 2. 972 D; cf. πρᾶτήρ.

πράτης, ου, ὁ, = πρᾶτήρ, Isae. et Hyperid. ap. Poll. 7. 8.

πρᾶτλας, ου, ὁ, = πρᾶτήρ, used in Comedy, Poll. 7. 8, Hesych., Phot. πρᾶτισσος, Dor. for πρᾶτ-, C. I. 2060. 5.

πρᾶτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. sold, πρᾶτὸν νιν ἐξέπεμψεν Soph. Tr. 276.

πρᾶτος, α, ον, Dor. for πρῶτος, contr. from πρᾶτος (cf. πρᾶν for πρᾶν, θᾶκος for θᾶκος, i. e. θᾶκος), Epich. 94. 4 Ahr., Ar. Ach. 743, Theocr., etc.; Sup. πρᾶτιστος Theocr. 1. 77.

πράττω, Att. for πράσσω.

πρᾶτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = πρᾶτήρ, C. I. 2338. 84, 121.

πρᾶυ-γελως, Ion. πρηυγ-, ὅ, ἡ, softly-smiling, Licymn. 4, Anth. P. 9. 229., 10. 4.

πρᾶυ-θυμός, ον, of gentle mind, LXX (Prov. 14. 30):—Verb. πρᾶυθυμέω, Eust. Opusc. 345. 88:—Subst., -θυμία, ἡ, Eccl.

πρᾶυ-λογος, ον, of gentle words, Synes. Hymn. 6. 33.

πρᾶυ-μενής, ἐς, of gentle spirit, Hesych., in Adv. -νός.

πρᾶυ-μυτις, ιος, ὅ, ἡ, of gentle counsel, gracious, Pind. O. 6. 71.

πρᾶυ-νοος, Ion. πρηυ- [ῶ], ον, of gentle mind, Orph. H. 6S. 13, Anth. P. 7. 592, etc.; in Anth. P. 9. 769, with v. l. πρηυνομος.

πρᾶυνσις, εως, ἡ, a softening, appeasing, Arist. Rhet. 2. 3, 2.

πρᾶυντής, ου, ὁ, one who appeases, E. M. 426. 6.

πρᾶυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for appeasing, Arist. Rhet. 2. 3, 10.

πρᾶύνω, Ion. πρηύνω [ῶ]: fut. πρᾶύνω:—Med., Ep. aor. πρηύνω Nonn. 29. 276:—Pass., fut. πρηύνωσμαι Galen.: aor. ἔπραυνθη Plat. Rep. 440 D: pf. πεπράυνμαι v. infr. i. (πραῦς). To make soft, mild or gentle, to soften, soothe, calm, πρᾶύνειν Hes. Th. 254; πρ. τινα h. Hom. Merc. 417; πρ. ἑλκος to soothe a raging sore, Soph. Ph. 650; πρ. τινά λόγους Aesch. Pers. 837; πρ. τινὰ πρὸς ἀλλήλους Isocr. 50 B; πρ. ὑπερήφανα ἔργα Solon 3. 37; ὄργην Eur. Fr. 819; τὸν θυμὸν, τὸ θυμοειδές Plat. Legg. 731 D, 572 A; cf. Xen. Eq. 9. 61:—Pass. to become soft or gentle, grov milder, πρηύνομενον τοῦ χειμᾶνος Hdt. 2. 25; and of passion, to abate, Id. 2. 121, 4; of persons, Plat. Rep. 440 D, Arist. Rhet. 2. 3, 1. 2. to tame wild animals, οὐρῆας, κύνα Hes. Op. 795, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 9; ἐλέφαντα πρ. καὶ ἡμερώσας Ael. N. A. 10. 10:—Pass., πεπρασμένους πέρδιξ Ib. 4. 16; opp. to γείρεισθαι, of horses, Xen. Eq. 9. 10.

πρᾶυ-πάθης, ἐς, of gentle temper, Basil., and prob. l. in Philo 2. 595:—Verb. -παθεῖν, Id. 1. 547; Subst. -πάθεια, ἡ, Id. 2. 31.

πρᾶυς, v. sub πρᾶος.

πρᾶυσμός, ὁ, gentle treatment, Soran. p. 258. 12 Dietz.

πρᾶυ-τίνων, Ion. πρηυτ-, ὁ, with tamed neck, ταῦπος Anth. P. 9. 299.

πρᾶυ-τοκος, ον, with easy parturition, Philo 1. 577.

πρᾶυ-τροπος, ον, gentle of mood, Plut. 2. 493 D.

πρᾶως, v. sub πρᾶος III.

πρείγυς, Cretan for πρέσβυς, Sup. πρείγιστος, C. I. 2554. 59; also πρηγίστος, 2562. 23:—50 πρηγία, τά, = πρεσβεία, 2556. 29:—πρεγυτής, ὁ, = πρεσβυτής, 3051. 11., 3058. 5.

πρεμνίζω, to stub up, root up, Lat. excoicare, Test. ap. Dem. 1074.

13, Phot. 7. 146, Phot.:—πρεμνίζω, Hesych.

πρέμνιον, τό, Dim. of πρέμνον, Hesych.

πρέμνοθεν, Adv. from the stump, i. e. utterly, generally received in Aesch. Theb. 71, 1056, for the Ms. reading πρῦμνοθεν.

πρέμνον, τό, the bottom of the trunk of a tree, the stump: generally, the stem, trunk, Lat. codex, caudex, h. Hom. Merc. 238, Ar. Lys. 267, Lysias 110. 6, Xen. Oec. 19, 13, etc.

II. the root or bottom of anything, πρέμνα χθονία Pind. Fr. 58; metaph., πρέμνον πράγματος πελαγίου Ar. Av. 321; πρ. ἀρετῆς Q. Sm. 14. 197; of a woman, τὴν ἀρετῆς πινυτήν.. πρέμνον Epigr. Gr. 416. (No doubt akin to πρῦμός.)

πρέμνος, ὁ, = foreg., Phavorin., Theol. Arithm. p. 31, dub.

πρεμνώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a trunk, Theophr. H. P. 4. 10, 5, etc.

πρέπον, οντος, τό, part. of πρέπω, q. v.

πρεπόντως, Adv. part. of πρέπω, in fit manner, fitly, meetly, Aesch. Ag. 687; befittingly, gracefully, Pind. O. 3. 16.

2. c. dat. in a manner befitting, suitably to, σπαντὴ καὶ τῇ πατρίδι πρ. Plat. Legg. 699 D, cf. 835 B; c. gen., like ἀξίως, πρ. τῶν πραζάντων Id. Menex. 239 C.

πρεπτός, ἡ, ὄν, distinguished, renowned, Aesch. Eum. 914, Ar. Lys. 1298.

πρέπον, impf. ἔπρεπον, which were the tenses chiefly in use: fut. πρέψω Aesch. Eum. 995, Plat. Polit. 269 C, 288 C: aor. ἔπρεψα Aesch. Fr. 393, Plat. Charm. 158 C. Properly of impressions on the senses, 1.

on the eye, to be clearly seen, to be visible or be conspicuous among a number, ὁ δ' ἔπρεπε καὶ διὰ πάντων Il. 12. 104; μετ' ἀγορεύοντων Od. 8. 172, Hes. Th. 92: to be distinguished in or by a thing, φάρεσιν μελαγχίμοις Aesch. Cho. 12, cf. Theb. 124, Eur. Alc. 512, 1050, and v. sub μεταπρέπω; πρ. παρὶς φονίους ἀμυνμοῖς Aesch. Cho. 24:—to shine forth, shew itself, appear, φεῖναι χρυσοῦ πρ. Pind. P. 10. 106; πανσέληνος πρ. ἐν σάκῃ Aesch. Theb. 390, cf. Pers. 239, Ag. 241, 389; ἐπὶ τοῖς πρέπει ὕμῃσιν αἰδῶς h. Cer. 214; Ζεὺς πρέπων δι' αἰθέρος Eur. Hel. 215:—sometimes with a part., to be clearly seen as doing or being, ὁ φρυκτός ἀγγέλλαν πρέπει Aesch. Ag. 30; σπλάγχχνα.. πρέπονσ' ἔχοντες Ib. 1222, cf. Eum. 995.

2. on the ear, βοᾷ πρέπει the cry sounds loud and clear, Pind. N. 3. 110, Aesch. Ag. 321.

3. on the smell, to be strong or rank, Ib. 1311.

II. to be conspicuously like, to be like, to resemble, πρ. τινὶ εἶδος to be like one in form, Pind. P. 2. 70; πρέποντα.. ταύρῳ δέμας Aesch. Supp. 301; εἰ τι σὴ δοκεῖ πρέπον γυναικί Eur. Alc. 1121; πρέπει.. θυγατέρα μορφήν μᾶ Id. Bacch. 917:—also c. inf., τοῦδε γὰρ δράμην φωτὸς Περσικὸν πρέπει μαθεῖν his running is like Persian to behold, i. e. one may see it is Persian, Aesch. Pers. 247, cf. Supp. 719; more commonly with ὡς or ὥστε added, πρέπει ὡς τύραννος εἰσαρᾶν Soph. El. 664; ὡς πένθιμος πρέπει δρᾶν Eur. Supp. 1056; πρ. ὥστε θηρὸς.. φόβη Id. Bacch. 1187.

III. to be conspicuously fit, to become, beset, suit, c. dat. pers., θανάτῳ θανάτοισι πρέπει Pind. l. 5 (4). 20; εἶδος γὰρ.. πρέπεν.. θυγατρί Κρόνου P. 2. 70; τοῖς ὀλβίοις γε καὶ τὸ νικᾶσθαι πρέπει Aesch. Ag. 941, cf. Plat. Polit. 288 C, Charm. 158 C, etc.; also with a Prep., πὸς ταῦτ' ἐν χρηστοῖς πρέπει; Eur. Heracl. 510; οἳ δὲ εἰς πλῆθος πρέπει Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 24; also with partic., ὅ τι γινόμενον ἂν πρέποι Plat. Epin. 976 C, cf. Polit. 269 C, 288 C; so, πρέποι γὰρ ἂν (sc. λεχθεῖσα) Id. Soph. 219 C.

2. often in part., ὕμνοι πρέποντες γάμοις Id. Rep. 400 A, etc.; so, πρέπον ἐστί or ἦν is often used for πρέπει or ἔπρεπε, Id. Gorg. 503 E; ἦν τι ἄλλο πρέπον εἶναι δοκεῖ Thuc. 6. 26; very rarely c. gen., πρ. ἣν δαίμονος τοῦμοῦ τὸδε Soph. Aj. 534; cf. Thom. M. 734 and v. sub πρεπόντως.

b. part. neut. τὸ πρέπον, οντος, that which is seemly, fitness, propriety, Lat. decorum (Cic. Offic. 1. 17), Plat. Hipp. Ma. 294 A sq.; πρὸς τὸ μέτρον καὶ τὸ πρ. Id. Polit. 284 E, etc.; so, πρέποντα πάσῃν Antipho 123. 24; πρέποντα τῇ συγγενείᾳ ποιεῖν Isocr. 212 D.

3. rarely with a person as the subject, πρέπων ἑφύς πρὸ τῶνδε φανεῖν art the fit person to..., Soph. O. T. 9; Πομπήσις.. πᾶν τοῖς ἔπεισι πρέπων σιύειν them, Plut. Pomp. 72, cf. Poplic. 17.

4. in this sense mostly impers., πρέπει, Lat. decet, it is fitting, it becoms, suits, becomes, both of outward circumstances and moral fitness, c. dat. pers. et inf., οὐ πρέπει ἄμυν λύνειν τείχη Theogn. 235, cf. Hdt. 9. 79; οὐ πρέπει νῦν δάσασθαι Pind. P. 4. 261; πρέπει ἐσλοῖσι αἰνεῖσθαι Id. Fr. 86, cf. Aesch. Ag. 483, 941, Eur. Hipp. 115, etc.; δίκας.. οἷας ἐκείνοις πρέπει (sc. αὐτὸν δοῦναι) Hdt. 8. 114.

b. c. acc. pers. et inf., τὸν πρέπει τυγχάνεμεν ὕμνων Pind. O. 2. 83; cf. Aesch. Supp. 203, Soph. Tr. 728, Thuc. 1. 86, etc.

c. c. inf. only, πρέπει γαρνέμεν Pind. N. 7. 121, cf. P. 5. 57, Aesch. Theb. 656, Ag. 636, etc.

d. when an acc. alone follows, an inf. must be supplied, as τίσασθαι οὕτως, ὡς ἐκείνους [τίσασθαι] πρέπει Hdt. 4. 139, cf. 8. 68, 1; ἀμείβεσθαι ὡς ξένους [ἀμείβεσθαι] πρέπει Aesch. Supp. 195; πρέπει γόνυ σοί [ἀποκρίνεσθαι] Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 37; cf. Plat. Prot. 312 B, al.

πρεπδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) fit, becoming, suitable, proper, like part. πρέπων, Ar. Pl. 793; c. dat., Ib. 797; τὸ κάλλιον πρεπωδέστερον Plat. Alc. 1. 135 B, cf. Xen. Oec. 5. 10; πρεπωδέστατα γυναῖξί Id. Mem. 2. 7, 10, etc.

πρέπων, οντος, ὁ, a sea-fish, Opp. H. 1. 146, Ael. N. A. 9. 3S.

πρέσβα, ἡς, ἡ, old Ep. fem. of πρέσβυς (resembling in form δια, πόντα), the august, honoured (never the aged); in Il., mostly of Hera, "Ἥρη πρέσβα θεὰ 5. 721., 8. 383, etc.; also, πρέσβα Διὸς θυγατὴρ Ἄτῃ 91; in Od., of a mortal, πρέσβα Κλυμένοιο θυγατρὶν 3. 452:—cf. πρέσβερα, πρεσβής.

πρεσβεία, ἡ, (πρεσβείω) age, the state or right of the elder, κατὰ πρεσβείαν Aesch. Pers. 4, Arist. Pol. 1. 12, 3: hence, 2. rank, dignity, πρεσβεία καὶ δυνάμει ὑπέρχειν Plat. Rep. 509 B. II. an embassy, Ar. Lys. 570, Thuc. 4. 118, Plat. Rep. 422 D, al. 2. the body of ambassadors, as we say, the Embassy, Ar. Ach. 647, Eq. 795, Thuc. 1. 72, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 2, Aeschin. 29. 30, etc. (This sense arose from elders being the ambassadors of early times.) III. intercession, Phalar. Ep. 100, Eccl.

πρεσβέων, Ion. and Ep. — ἥων, τό, (πρέσβυς) a gift of honour, such as was offered to elders, πρεσβήων ἐν χειρὶ θήσω Il. 8. 289; λαχὼν πρεσβήμα τέχνης Anth. P. 9. 656: v. πρέγυς. 2. the privilege of age, and generally, a privilege, Dem. 1003. 10, Plat. 2. 787 D: pl. privileges, prerogatives, πρεσβεία δίδοναι τινί, c. inf., to give him a privilege, to . . . Plat. Gorg. 524 A; πρεσβείων ἐπιλαμβάνειν Arist. Eth. E. 7. 10, 1;—c. gen., πρεσβεία ἡς the chief share or sovereignty of the land, Soph. Fr. 19. 3. the right of the eldest, his share of the inheritance, πρεσβεία λαβεῖν Dem. 955. II. old age itself, Lxx (Ps. 70. 18).

πρεσβεύομαι, Pass. to be held in honour, adored, Lyc. 1265. **πρεσβεῖρα**, ἡ, fem. of πρέσβυς (cf. πρέσβα), θεὸν πρεσβεῖρα h. Hom. Ven. 32, cf. Eur. I. T. 963; opp. to νέαναι, Ar. Lys. 86; applied by way of parody to a large eel, πρ. Κωπῶδιν κορῶν Id. Ach. 883.

πρεσβευμα, τό, an ambassador, in pl. (cf. παιδευμα, etc.), πρεσβευματ' οὐ δῆμιτρος ἐς μυστήρια Eur. Supp. 173, cf. Rhcs. 936: in pl. also collectively, the Embassy, Plut. Timol. 9, 2. 541 E.

πρεσβεύς, ὁ, an ambassador, only found in dat. pl. πρεσβεύσι Lyc. 1056; for the pl. πρέσβυες in Hes. Sc. 245 (wrongly written πρεσβῆς) belongs to πρέσβυς 1. i: v. Lob. Phryn. 69.

πρεσβεύσις, ἡ, a being sent on an embassy, embassy, ἡ πρ. ἐγένετο Thuc. 1. 73, Dio C. 42. 46: πρεσβευσία, f. l. in Dion. H. ad Amm. 2. 3; v. Lob. Phryn. 532.

πρεσβευτής, οὗ, ὁ, (πρεσβείω) an ambassador, Thuc. 5. 4, Plat., etc.: the common pl. is πρέσβεις (v. πρέσβυς II), though πρεσβευταὶ also occurs, as in Thuc. 8. 77, Andoc. 28. 36; πρεσβευτὰς Alciphro 2. 2:—fem. πρεσβεύτρια, ἡ, an ambassadress, Opp. C. 1. 404: cf. πρέγυς.

II. an agent or commissioner, πρ. τινος, of Phormio the banker, Dem. 1121. 1. 2.—Lat. legatus, a lieutenant, Polyb. 35. 4, 5, C. I. 353. 32., 1076, al.

πρεσβευτικὸς, ὁ, ὄν, of or for an ambassador or embassy, Polyb. 9. 32, 4, Dion. H. 11. 25. Adv. —κῶς, Poll. 4. 26.

πρεσβέων, fut. εὐσώ: pf. πεπρέσβεκα:—Med., aor. ἐπρεσβευσάμην Thuc. 1. 92, etc.:—Pass., pf. πεπρέσβευμαι, v. sub fin.: (πρέσβυς): I. properly of age, 1. intr. to be the elder or eldest, Soph. O. C. 1422, cf. Plat. Legg. 951 E: c. gen. pers. to be older than, be the eldest of a number, τῶν πρεσβυτέρων ἐπρέσβευε Hdt. 7. 2; πρ. τῶν ἄλλων κατὰ τὴν ἡλικίαν Ath. 37 D; πρ. ἀπ' αὐτοῦ to be his eldest son, Thuc. 6. 55; of wine, πολλὰς πρ. ἐτίων . . ὥραια Archestr. ap. Ath. 29 C; πρ. τοῖς χρόνοις τὰ ἥρωικά Ath. 19 A:—hence b. to take the first place, be best, Soph. Ant. 720; οἷσι πρεσβεύει γένους, of the male sex, Eur. Heracl. 45. c. c. gen. to rank before, take precedence of others, πρ. τῶν πολλῶν πόλεων Plat. Legg. 752 E; hence to rule over, 'Ολύμπου πρ. Soph. Aj. 1389; c. dat., Id. Fr. 256. 2. trans. to place as oldest or first, to put first in rank, πρῶτων . . πρεσβέων θεῶν Γαῖαν Aesch. Eum. 1:—hence, to pay honour or worship to, πρῶτων τύνδε πρεσβεύσας τάφον Aesch. Cho. 488, cf. Soph. Tr. 1065, Plat. Symp. 186 B; joined with τιμῶν, Id. Crito 46 B; εἰ τὸν λόγον αὐτοῦ πρεσβεύεις any of his treatises, Ath. 352 D; πρ. τι πρὸ τινος Plut. Lucull. 3, Arr. An. 6. 30:—Pass. to be put in the first rank, hold the first place, Lat. antiquior sumi, Παλλὰς . . ἐν λόγους πρ. Aesch. Eum. 21; δ' ὅ' ὑστατός γε τοῦ χρόνου πρ. is first in point of time, Id. Ag. 1300: c. gen., πρεσβεύεται κακῶν is most notable of mischiefs, Id. Cho. 631; τὸ πρεσβύτερον τοῦ νεωτέρου ἐστὶ πρεσβευόμενον is more honoured than . . , Plat. Legg. 879 B; cf. πρέσβυς 1. 2.

b. later, to cultivate arts, etc., διαλεκτικόν, τὸ . . τοῦς λόγους πρεσβεῖον Diog. L. 1. 18; πρ. παρὰ 'Ροδίου ἀ κατὰ μὴν ἐγίνωσκον Philostr. 484; ὅπως (as much of the art as) ὁ τότε χρόνος ἐπρέσβευσεν Synes. 35 B. II. to be an ambassador or go as one, serve or negotiate as one, ἀπὸ Κορίνθων Hdt. 5. 93; εἰς τόπον Andoc. 34. 25; παρὰ or πρὸς τινα Plat. Charm. 158 A, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 3; τινὸς for one, Eur. Heracl. 479; absol., Ar. Ach. 610, etc.; c. acc. cogn., πρεσβεῖας, ἃς ἐπρέσβευσεν εἰς Θήβας Dinarch. 92. 11.

c. acc. objecti, πρ. τὴν εἰρήνην to negotiate peace, Andoc. 26. 21, Isocr. 78 A, Dem. 382. 17, etc.; so, πρ. ὑπὲρ τούτων τὰ βέλτιστα Dem. 400. 14; πρ. πολλὰ καὶ δεινὰ Ib. 12., 416. 9., 423. 15, cf. 440. 17. 2. Med. to send ambassadors, εἰς τόπον Thuc. 2. 7., 6. 104; πρεσβεύεσθαι παρὰ τινος 4. 41, etc.; πρὸς τινος 1. 126; ἐς Λακεδαίμονα περὶ καθόδου Id.:—also to go as ambassador, Id. 5. 39. 3. Pass., τὰ ἐαυτῶν πεπρεσβευμένα his negotiations, Dem. 347. 16, cf. 416. 22.

III. c. acc. rei, to set forth, plead, λόγους Diog. L. proem. 18, cf. Luc. Pisc. 23; πρ. τὸν θεὸν λόγον to preach the word, Eus. H. E. 1. 1.

πρεσβίους, ὄν, Ion. Adj. (πρέσβυς) aged, venerable, ὄμμα Anth. P. 1. 19, 11.—For πρεσβίων, v. sub πρεσβεῖον.

πρεσβιῆς, ἴδος, ἡ, —πρέσβα, πρεσβῆς τιμὴ the highest or most ancient honour, h. Hom. 29. 3.

πρέσβυς, ὁ, later form for πρέσβυς, πρεσβευτής, Schol. Ar. Ach. 93, Suid., etc.

πρέσβυς, ἡ, poet. for πρεσβεία, age, κατὰ πρέσβυν according to age, h. Hom. Merc. 431, Plat. Legg. 855 D, etc. II. an aged woman, Aesop. 22. 2. an ambassadress, Eust. 634. 4.

πρέσβυτος, ὁ, ὄν, poet. Sup. of πρέσβυς, eldest, most august, most honoured, h. Hom. 30. 2, Aesch. Theb. 390, Soph. Fr. 523, 539; also in

Tim. Loc. 104 B, ἡ πρεσβίττα (Dor.) φιλοσοφία:—also πρεσβίστατος, ὁ, ὄν, Nic. Th. 344: cf. πρέγυς.

πρέσβος, τό, poet. word, an object of reverence, Πέρσαις to them, Aesch. Pers. 623; πρ. 'Αργείων august assembly of . . , Id. Ag. 855, 1393.

πρεσβυ-γένεθλος, ὄν, —πρεσβυγενής, Orph. H. 3. 2.

πρεσβυ-γένεια, ἡ, seniority of birth, Hdt. 6. 51, Plut. 2. 636 D.

πρεσβυ-γένης, ἐς, (γενέσθαι) eldest-born, first-born, Il. 11. 249, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 610 (590): generally, ancient, primaevus, χρόνος Cratin.

Χειρ. 3. II. οἱ πρεσβυγενεῖς, Lacon. for οἱ γέροντες, Lat. senatus, Plut. Lycurg. 6., 2. 789 E.

πρεσβυ-γονία, ἡ, —πρεσβυγένεια, Hesych.

πρέσβυς, εὖς, ὁ, voc. πρέσβυς Ar. Thesin. 146:—an old man, Lat. senex, (the prose form being πρεσβύτης), in this sense only used in nom., acc., and voc., ὁ πρ. Πόλυβος Soph. O. T. 941; Φοῖνιξ ὁ πρ. Id. Ph. 562; πατέρα πρέσβυν Ib. 665; πρέσβυν Id. O. T. 1013, 1121; ὁ πρέσβυν Eur. Or. 476; but ὁ πρέσβυς is used much like ὁ πρεσβύτερος, the elder, Aesch. Ag. 184, 205, 530: (for the fem., v. πρέσβα, πρεσβεῖρα, πρεσβῆς, πρέσβυς)—pl. πρέσβεις, elders, always implying dignity, chiefs, princes (v. infr. III), Aesch. Pers. 840; Ep. πρέσβης Hes. Sc. 245 (v. sub πρεσβεύς):—dual πρέσβη, Ar. Fr. 495. Hom. uses only the Comp. and Sup., Comp. πρεσβύτερος, α, ὄν, elder, older, Il. 11. 787., 15. 204, Hdt. 1. 6., 2. 2, Pind., and Att.; ἐνιαυτῷ by a year, Ar. Ran. 18; πρεσβυτέρα ἀνθρώπου older than the fit number, Pind. Fr. 236; βουλαὶ πρεσβύτεραι the wise counsels of age, Id. P. 2. 122; of animals, Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 19 sq.; ἐπὶ τὸ πρ. ἵεναι to become older, Plat. Legg. 631 E;—Sup. πρεσβίστατος, ὁ, ὄν, eldest, Il. 4. 59., 11. 740, Hes. Th. 234, etc.; more definitely, πρ. γεγεῖλ Il. 6. 24; of animals, Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 19, al.;—for the poet. forms πρέσβιστος, πρεσβίστατος, v. πρέσβιστος, and cf. πρέγυς.

2. the Sup. is often used in the sense of reverend, honoured, from the respect paid to the aged and experienced, v. sub πρέσβιστος. 3. the Comp. and Sup. were used of things, πρεσβύτερον τι (or οὐδὲν) ἔχειν is precisely = Lat. aliquod (or nihil) antiquius habere, to deem higher, more important, τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ πρεσβύτερα ποιεῖσθαι ἢ τὰ τῶν ἀνδρῶν Hdt. 5. 63; οὐδὲν πρεσβύτερον νομίζω τὰς σωφροσύνας Eur. Fr. 951; ἐμοὶ οὐδὲν ἐστὶ πρεσβύτερον τοῦ . . Plat. Symp. 218 D; πρεσβυτάτον κρίνειν τι Thuc. 4. 61; πρεσβυτέρως γυναικτικῇ μουσικῇ τειμηκέναι more highly than . . , Plat. Rep. 548 C (cf. Liv. 7. 31 antiquior fides):—hence, merely of magnitude, πρεσβύτερον κακὸν κακοῦ one evil greater than another, Soph. O. T. 1395; χρεῶν πάντων πρεσβυτάτα Plat. Legg. 717 D; cf. πρεσβέων 1. 2.

II. like πρεσβευτής, an ambassador, in sing. only poet. Aesch. Supp. 728; ὁ πρέσβυς οὐτε τύπτεται οὐδ' ὑβρίζεται Poeta ap. Schol. Il. 4. 394; gen. πρέσβους Ar. Ach. 93;—but the pl. πρέσβεις is more used than πρεσβευταί, Ar. Ach. 61, Foed. ap. Thuc. 4. 118, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 13, Dem. 398. 26, 1, etc.; gen. πρέσβων, dat. πρέσβεσι Ar. Ach. 62, 76; the two forms in one clause, πρεσβευτὰς οὖν . . ἡμᾶς ἡμεῖς οἱ πρέσβεις ποιοῦμεν Andoc. 28. 37.

III. at Sparta a political title, diff. from γέρον (senator), a chief, president, τῶν ἐφόρων Inscr. Lac. in C. I. 1237, 1326; νομοφυλάκων 1363; Βιδέων 1364 A; συναρχίας 1347, 1375; τῆς φυλῆς 1273, 1377; τὰς ὥβας 1272 sq. 2. in Comp. πρεσβύτερος, an elder of the Jewish Council, Ev. Matth. 16. 21, etc.: an elder of the Church, presbyter, Act. Ap. 11. 30., 20. 17., 1 Tim. 5. 19, etc.; even the Apostles call themselves by this name, 2 Ep. Jo. 1. 1., 3 Jo. 1. 1, cf. 1 Pet. 5. 1.

IV. a name of the τρώχλος, Arist. H. A. 9. 11, 5, Hesych.:—also of a kind of daw or crough, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 15. (Curt. holds that πρέσβυς is identical with Lat. pris-cus, comparing the Cret. form πρέγυς, q. v., and that the Root is the same as that of the Skt. pra-yas, Comp. of pra (πρὸ), the orig. sense being earlier born.)

πρεσβυτερικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for the πρεσβύτεροι, Eccl.

πρεσβυτέριον or —εῖον, τό, a council of elders, presbytery, Ev. Luc. 22. 66, Act. Ap. 22. 5, 1 Tim. 4. 14. II. the office of presbyter, Eccl.

III. the place in which the presbyters meet, C. I. 8832.

πρεσβυτής, ἡτος, ὁ, (πρέσβυς) age, C. I. 2448. IV. 28, vi. 29, cf. Afr. D. Dor. p. 134.

πρεσβυτής [v], οὐ, ὁ, prose form of πρέσβυς 1, also used in Att. Poets, Eur. Phoen. 847, Ar. Ach. 707, Eq. 525, Nub. 358; πατέρα πρ. Κρόνου Aesch. Eum. 964; πρ. ἀνῆρ Antipho 125. 39; ὁ ἐκ παιδὸς μέχρι πρεσβύτου χρόνος Plat. Rep. 608 C, etc.; of animals, [λέοντες] ὅταν γέρονται πρεσβύται Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 6:—fem. πρεσβυτίς, ἴδος, an aged woman, Aesch. Eum. 731, 1027, Eur. Hec. 842, Plat. Ilipp. Ma. 286 A; πρεσβυτίς γυνή Aeschin. 76. 4; πρ. ἄνθρωπος Lys. 93. 7: cf. πρέσβυς.

II. a long-sighted person, as the old are wont to be, opp. to μύωψ, Arist. Probl. 31. 25, 1.

πρεσβυτικός, ὁ, ὄν, like an old man, elderly, Lat. senilis, ὄχλος Ar. Pl. 787; κακὴ πρ. the evils of age, Ib. 270, cf. Ael. V. H. 2. 34 (ubi vulg. πρεσβυτιδίου); πρ. παιδιὰ Plat. Legg. 685 A, etc.; οἱ στροφνοὶ καὶ πρ. Arist. Eth. N. 8. 6, 1. 2. old-fashioned, antiquated, ἴδεν πρ. τι Ar. Eccl. 278; περὶεργότερον καὶ πρ. Isocr. 416 A; ἀρχαῖον λιβαν καὶ πρ. Plut. Fab. 25. Adv. —κῶς, Plut. Thes. 14.

πρεσβυτίς, ἴδος, fem. of πρεσβυτής, q. v.

πρεσβυτο-δόκος, ὄν, receiving the aged, Aesch. Supp. 666.

πρεμυνεία, ἡ, gentleness of temper, graciousness, Eur. Or. 1323.

πρεμυνής, ἐς, poet. Adj. soft of temper, gentle of mood, kind, friendly, gracious, τιμι to one, Aesch. Ag. 840, Eur. Hec. 538; absol., ἴδιον . . πρεμυνεῖς ἀπ' ὁμματος Aesch. Supp. 207; 'Αχαιῶν πρεμυνεστέρων τυχὸς Eur. Tro. 734:—Adv., πρεμυνεῖς αἰτρεῖσθαι, παραινέειν Aesch. Pers. 220, 224; δέχεσθαι Id. Eum. 236. 2. of events, favourable, κατελθὼν . . πρεμυνεῖ τύχη Id. Ag. 1647; τελευτὰς . . πρεμυνεῖς κτίσειεν Id. Supp. 140; πρεμυνεῖς . . νόστου τοχότας Eur. Hec.

540. II. *prophitiat*, *χοαί* Aesch. Pers. 609, cf. 685. (From *πραθ* (πρῆθ), μένος, and the form *πρημενής* occurs in *Eigr.* Gr. 618. 40.)

πρεών, ὄνος, ὁ, = πρών, τοῦδε κατὰ πρέονος Anth. P. 6. 253.

πρήγμα, πρηγματεύομαι, Ion. for παραγμ—.

πρηγορεύω, = προαγορεύω, Hesych.

πρηγορέων or πρηγορών, ὄνος, ὁ, the crop of birds, Ar. Eq. 374 (metaph. of Cleon). Ar. 1113, where the forms πρηγορών, -ῶνας were restored by Benth. metri grat. (From πρῶ, γάειρον, because birds collect their food there before it passes into the second stomach, Poll. 2. 204, E. M. 688. 33, Suid., Zonar. —the form προηγορέων in E. M. and Suid. seems to be an error.)

πρηδών, ὄνος, ἡ, (πρήθω) an inflammation, Nic. Th. 365, Arctae. Cur. M. Ac. I. 1.

πρηθῆναι, v. sub πιπράσκω.

πρήθω, impf. ἔπρηθον (ἐν—): otherwise only used in aor. ἔπρησα: (for the signif. to burn, v. sub πίμπρημι; and on the union of these two senses, to burn and to blow, v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v.: cf. also ἐμπρήθω, πρηστήρ).

Ep. Verb (rarely used by Att. Poets, v. infr.), to blow up, swell out by blowing, ἔπρησεν δ' ἄνεμος μέσον ἱστίον Od. 2. 427; ἐν δ' ἄνεμος πρήσεν μέσον ἱστίον Il. 1. 481; ὧα νότον πρήσαντος Anth. P. 13. 27:—Pass., πέπρησο καὶ βῶα swell thyself up, Pherecr. Krap. 1; ἔπρησθη Amphip. Πλαν. 1. 10: cf. πρήσις, πίμπρημι II. 2. to blow out, drive out by blowing, τὸ δ' [αἷμα] ἀνὰ στόμα καὶ κατὰ ῥίνας πρήσσει he blew a shower of blood from his mouth and nostrils, Il. 16. 350: cf. ἀναπρήθω, πρίστις I.

3. to blow into a flame, fan, πρ. πυρὸς μένος Ar. Rh. 4. 819.

II. intr. to blow, Id. 4. 1537.

πρηκτός, πρηκτός, v. sub πρακτής, πρακτός.

πρημάδην, ἡ, name of a kind of olive, Nic. Al. 87.

πρημαίνω, (πρήθω) to blow hard, πρημαίνουσας τε θυέλλας Ar. Nub. 336.

πρημάς or πρημνάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a kind of tunny-fish, Plat. Com. Eὐρώπ. 2, Nicobar. Αἰμν. I, Opp. H. 1. 183;—in Arist. H. A. 8. 15, 5, Bekker gives *πρημάδες* for the Ms. reading *πρημάδια*.

πρηνηδόν, Adv. forwards, headlong, Nonn. Jo. 4. 23.

πρηνής, ἐς, Dor. πρᾶνής (a form also used in Att., v. infr.), gen. εὐς, contr. οὐς:—with the face downwards, head-foremost, Lat. *pronus*, opp. to ὑπῆριος (Lat. *supinus*), πρηνεὶς τε καὶ ὑπῆτιοι ἐκπεσον ἵππων Il. 11. 179; ἐκ δὲ φέροι . . ἐξεκλήσθη πρηνὴς ἐν κοίτῃσι ἐπὶ στόμα 6. 43, cf. 2. 418, 4. 544, Hes. Sc. 365; πρηνὴς ἐπὶ γαίῃ κεῖτο ταβέλι Il. 21. 118; mostly with Verbs of falling, πρηνὴς κάππεσε, ἤριπε, ἐκλήσθη, etc., 16. 413, etc.; πρηνέα . . ταυόσας [Ἐκτορα] 23. 25; κατὰ πρηνὲς βαλεῖεν Πριάμοιο μέλαθρον headlong down, 2. 414; ἐπὶ τὸ πρηνὲς ῥέπειν, i. e. forward, Hipp. 750 B, cf. 850 E; of the hand, with the palm downwards, Plut. Timol. 11; of ἀστράγαλοι, ὅρθοι πίπτοντες ἢ πρηνεὶς Id. 2. 680 A, cf. Poll. 7. 204.

II. πρηνὴς and ὑπῆτιος when applied to other animals signify respectively on the back and on the belly, above and below, when applied to man hind and fore, back and front, τὰ τετράποδα . . ἐν τοῖς ὑπῆτιοις οὐκ ἔχει τὰς τρίχας, ἀλλ' ἐν τοῖς πρᾶνεσι μάλλον: οἱ δ' ἄνθρωποι τοῦναντίον ἐν τοῖς ὑπῆτιοις μάλλον ἢ ἐν τοῖς πρᾶνεσι Arist. P. A. 2. 14, 2, cf. H. A. 2. 1. 16 sq., 3. 12, 4. 5. 2, G. A. 1. 5. 4; v. ὑπῆτιος II.

III. of the sides of hills, πρὸς ἀνάντες καὶ κατὰ πρᾶνοὺς καὶ πλάγια ἐλαίνεεν down hill, Xen. Eq. 3, 7, cf. An. 1. 5. 8., 4. 8, 28; κατὰ τὰ πρᾶνῖ Id. Eq. 8, 6; opp. to ὕρησις (up-hill), Id. Cyr. 2. 2, 24:—Comp. πρᾶνότερος, Att. An. 1. 1. (On the deriv., v. πρῶ.)

πρηνίζω, fut. ἰώω and ἰζω, to throw headlong, πρ. πόλιν to level it with the ground, Euphor. Fr. 16, Or. Sib. 4. 59, 106, cf. Valck. Hdt. 6. 27:—Pass. to fall headlong, πρηνιχθεὶς Anth. P. 7. 532; πρᾶνιχθῆναι τὸ ἐπὶ στόμα πεσεῖν Phot., Hesych.

πρηνισμός, ὁ, a throwing headlong, πύργων Or. Sib. 4. 69.

πρήξις, πρήξις, πρήσις, Ion. for πρᾶ—.

πρήσις, εὐς, ἡ, (πρήθω) a swelling, Arctae. Cur. M. Ac. I. 1, etc.

πρήσμα, τό, an inflammation or swelling, Hipp. 517. 29, etc.

πρησμονή, ἡ, = πρήσμα, Omeosoph.

πρήσσω, Ep. and Ion. for πρᾶσσω.

πρηστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (πίμπρημι, πρήθω) a hurricane attended with lightning, a fiery whirlwind descending like a water-spout (Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 104, Lucrer. 6. 423 sq.), πρηστήρων ἀνέμων Hes. Th. 846; βρονταὶ τε καὶ πρηστήρες ἔπεισιπποῦσι Hdt. 7. 42; τοφῶ καὶ πρηστήρ Ar. Lys. 974; πρ. ἐμπεσόντος Xen. Hell. 1. 3, 1:—also a gust of wind from subterranean caverns, Diog. L. 7. 154.

2. metaph. a burst of tears, Eur. Fr. 388.

II. a pair of bellows, Ar. Rh. 4. 777.

III. πρηστήρ, the veins of the neck when swollen by anger, Poll. 2. 134, Hesych.

IV. a kind of serpent, whose bite is poisonous, Diosc. Ther. 13, Ael. N. A. 6. 51.

πρηστηριάω, to burn up as with lightning, Hdn. Epim. 111.

πρηστηρίος, ον, burning, flaming, Byz.

πρηστηρο-κράτωρ [ᾶ], ορος, ὁ, ruler of thunders, Synes. H. 3. 161.

πρηστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πρήθω) = πρηστήριος, Galen. Lex. 11pp.

πρήστις, ἡ, v. sub πρίστις.

πρητήν, ἦνος, ὁ, a yearling lamb, Eust. 1625. 35, Hesych.: cf. ἐπιπρητήν. (On the deriv., v. πρῶ.)

πρητήριον, τό, Ion. for πρᾶτήριον, Hdt. 7. 23.

πρηυ-γελως, -νομος, -voos, πρηύνω, πρηύς, πρηυ-τένω, v. sub πρᾶυ—.

πρηών, ὄνος, ὁ, Ep. form of πρών, ὡς δ' ὕτ' ἀπὸ μεγάλου πέτρη πρη— ὄνος ὀρούση Hes. Sc. 437, cf. Coluth. 14 and 102, Nic. Al. 104; dat. pl. πρησίαν in Call. Dian. 52:—cf. πρῶν.

*πρίδαι, defect. Dep., from which is formed ἐπρίδαι, the aor. of ὠνέομαι (for ἑωνησάμην is not used in correct Att.), freq. in Att.;

2 sing. ἐπρίω Ar. Vesp. 1440; Ep. 3 sing. πρίατο Od. 1. 430:—imperat. πρίω Ar. Ach. 870; πρίω Ib. 34, 35, Eupol. Αἴγ. 2, etc.; Dor. πρίᾱ Epich. 93 Ahr.:—subj. πρίωμαι Ar. Ach. 812, 2 sing. πρίῃ Id. Nub. 614:—opt. πρίαιμην Soph. Ant. 1171, etc.:—inf. πρίσθαι (not πρίσθαι), Plat., etc.:—part. πρίμενος Thuc., etc.: (v. sub πρῶς: cf. περνώ, πλάττω, etc.). To have a thing sold to one, to buy, purchase, opp. to ἀνέσθαι, ἀποδόσθαι, Hom., Att.—Construct., c. dat. pretii, πρ. κτεάτεσσιν εἶδιν to buy with one's money, Od. 14. 115, 452; τὸ κάλλος ἀνόντος γάμοις Eur. Hel. 885, cf. Med. 233, etc.; c. gen., πρ. θανάτω to purchase by his death, Pind. P. 6. 38; πρ. τι ταλάντων, τεττάρων σίγλων Xen. Mem. 2. 5, 2, An. 1. 5, 6; π. πολλοῦ Id. Cyr. 3. 2, 19; (also, πρὸ πάντων χρημάτων Id. Mem. 2. 5, 3); metaph., οὐδενὸς λόγου πρίσθαι to buy at no price, Soph. Aj. 477; dat. pers. adde, πόσων πρίωμαι σοὶ τὰ χοιρίδια Ar. Ach. 812, cf. Ran. 1229, Soph. Ant. 1171; also, πρ. τι παρὰ τινος Hdt. 9. 94; πρ. τὴν χώραν ἧ ταλάντων παρὰ τινος Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 30; so c. inf., πρ. παρὰ τινος μὴ δοῦναι δίκην Andoc. 28. 20; πρ. τῆς ψυχῆς ὥστε μὴ . . , Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 36, cf. 8. 4, 23:—also πρ. alone, πρ. τίμον τοῦλαιον to buy it dear, Ar. Vesp. 253; πρ. τὴν ἐρήνην Aeschin. 52. 7; πρ. τὸ ποιῆσαι to buy the power of doing, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 10.

2. of slaves, πρ. σκλάβος τοξότας Andoc. 24. 8, cf. Posidipp. Σνυτρ. 1; τέκοντα πέντε μῶν Plat. Rival. 135 B; πρ. τοὺς δικαστάς to buy, i. e. bribe, them, Dem. 78. 19.

3. to rent or farm a tax, etc., Lat. *conducere, redimere*, τέλος Xen. Vect. 4. 20; μέταλλον Dinarch. ap. Dion. H. de Din. 13; ὧν ἐκ τοῦ δημοσίου Andoc. 12. 28.

4. on Ar. Ach. 34, 35, v. sub πρίων.

πριάμομαι, Med. to have one's head shaven, because Priam was represented on the stage with a bald head, Com. Anon. 171.

Πρίαμος, ον, ὁ, Priam, Il., etc.; so called, says Apollod. (2. 6. 4), because he redeemed (ἐπρίατο) his sister Hesionē from Hercules; but Πρίαμος itself meant a chief, king (πέρματος = βασιλεὺς, Hesych.), and Πέρματος was Aeol. for Πρίαμος, E. M. 665. 39, cf. Ahrens D. Aeol. 55), being connected with the Root πρῶ or περί:—Patron. Πριαμίδης, ὁ, Ep. gen. -ίδεω and -ίδαο, Il. 3. 356., 20. 77:—Adj. Πριαμικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or like Priam, Lat. *Priameus*, (from Ep. Πριαμῆος), τύχη Arist. Eth. N. 1. 10, 14; poet. fem. Πριαμῖς, ἰδος, Lat. *Priameis*, Eur. Hel. 1158, Or. 1481:—Dim. Πριαμύλλιον, τό, A. B. 857.

πριαπῆλον, τό, a name of the violet, Diosc. Noth. 4. 122.

πριαπίς, Ion. Πρηπ—, to be lewd, Anth. Plan. 237.

πριαπίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of Πρίαπος, a name of the ἐρυθρόνιον, Diosc. 3. 144.

πριαπισκωτός, ἡ, ὄν, shaped like the membrum virile, ποτύς Galen.

πριαπισμός, ὁ, priapism, lewdness, Galen.; cf. σατυρίασις.

Πρίαπος, Ion. Πρίηπος, ὁ, Πριάρος, the god of gardens and vineyards, and generally of country life, whose worship arose at a late period in Lampsacus and spread over all Greece. He is described as the son of Hermes and Aphroditē, Luc. D. Deor. 23. 1, Diod. 4. 6, Paus. 9. 31, 2; and was represented by a rude wooden terminal figure, painted red, with a club or garden-knife, and with a large generative organ, as the symbol of the fructifying principle in nature, v. Voss. Mythol. Br. 2. p. 295: the Poets have also a pl. Πρίηποι, like Σάτυροι, Mosch. 3. 27:—Adj.

Πρίαπεος, α, ον, Anth. P. 6. 254; Πρ. μέτρον Dion. H. de Comp. 4.

Πριάδωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like *Priapus*, lewd, Schol. Ar. Lys. 981.

πρίγκυες, οἱ, the Lat. *principes*, Polyb. 6. 21, 7, etc.

πρίζω, fut. ἰώω, = πρίω, to saw, Plat. Theag. 124 A, cf. Poll. 7. 114:—fut. med. προείται in Plut. 2. 1099 C is prob. f. l. for πρίται (from *πρίαμαι).

πριμάς, ἄδος, ἡ, v. sub πρημάς.

πρίν, formed with a comparative force from πρῶ, as is indicated by its combination with ἡ. [Acc. to Laroche, *Homer. Unters.* p. 256, πρίν is made long in Hom. only before words that originally began with a consonant: πρίν εἰδὺν τόκοιο Il. 17. 5; πρίν ἔσαι 21. 225; πρίν ἴλιον 22. 17; πρίν εἰδὼτας Od. 13. 113, and before the chief caesurae: in other cases it becomes πρίν γ'. In Att. Poetry always πρίν, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 176, Br. Ar. Eccl. 857, Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 795. In Doric πρᾶν—always with ᾶ.]

A. Adv. of Time, before, either in the sense of sooner (cf. *prius* and *potius*), or in that of *aforetime*, *formerly*, *erst* (implying duration up to a certain time):

I. of future time, with fut. indic., πρίν μὲν καὶ γήρας ἔπεισιν Il. 1. 29., 18. 283, Od. 2. 198, etc.:—with Subj. = fut., πρίν καὶ κακὸν ἄλλο πάθοςθα Il. 24. 551:—with Opt. and *ken*, πρίν κεν ἀνηθείς σὴν πατρίδα γαῖαν ἰκοῦ Od. 3. 117, cf. 11. 330., 14. 155, Ar. Pax 1076, 1112:—with Opt., Il. 24. 800:—with Imperat., 9. 250:—with Inf. (expressing a wish), 2. 413, (expressing an oath) Od. 4. 254.

II. of past time, 1. *formerly*, *once*, πρίν μὲν μὲν ὑπέσχετο . . , νῦν δέ . . Il. 2. 112, cf. 9. 19, 23, 827; πρίν μὲν πόσιν ἴσθων ἀπάλεσα Od. 4. 724, cf. 3. 408.

2. *formerly* (up to a certain point), before, in this sense often with the Art., τὸ πρίν γ' ἐκέκαστα Il. 5. 54; τὸ πρίν γε . . , νῦν δέ . . 13. 105; νῦν δέ . . τὸ πρίν γε 16. 208:—with the Art. there is often an ellipsis of the Part. ὦν, τὰ πρίν πελώρια (sc. ὄντα) the giants of old, Aesch. Fr. 151; τὸ πρίν Αἰγέως Aegaeus gone before, Soph. O. C. 69; ἐν τῷ πρίν χρόνῳ Id. Ph. 1224:—and in Att. Prose the adverbial πρίν must always have the Art., ἐν τοῖς πρίν λόγοις Thuc. 2. 62; τοὺς πρίν φυλαττούμενους Plat. Rep. 547 C, etc.

3. like other Adverbs, πρίν is sometimes followed by a case, πρίν ὥρας Pind. P. 4. 76; πρίν φάσιν Arr. An. 3. 18, 12.

B. as Conjunction, before that, before, ere. This usage seems to have been evolved out of the adverbial use of πρίν, and where the conjunctive clause is introduced by the conjunctive πρίν, the antecedent clause often has the adverbial πρίν (chiefly in Ep.), or its equivalents: πρότερον, πρόσθεν, πάρος (poët.), esp. with negat., οὐ πρίν . . , πρίν . . Il. 1. 97., 7. 481, Od. 19. 475; μὴ πρίν . . , πρίν . . Il. 2. 354, 355, Hdt. 4 M 2

1. 165, Eur. H. F. 605; πρὶν . . , πρὶν . . Il. 2. 348, 8. 452, Od. 19. 385; οὐ πρότερον . . , πρὶν . . Ar. Eccl. 620, Andoc. 31. 19, Dem. 126. 26, Plat. Lach. 187 E; μὴ πρότερον . . πρὶν . . Soph. Ph. 197, Aeschin. 2. 17, Plat. Phaedo 62 C; πρότερον . . , πρὶν . . Andoc. 29. 2, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 9; οὐ πρόσθεν . . , πρὶν . . Od. 17. 7, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 23; μὴ πρόσθεν . . , πρὶν . . Xen. An. 1. 1, 10; πρόσθε . . , πρὶν τυχεῖν Pind. Pyth. 2. 92; οὐ πάρος . . , πρὶν . . Od. 2. 127, 128, Il. 5. 218.—πρὶν is also not unfrequently preceded by φάναρ, Il. 16. 322, Antipho 115. 29, Thuc. 4. 79, 104, 6. 97, 8. 12, Xen. An. 4. 1, 21, Cyr. 2. 4. 25.—πρὶν sometimes takes ἢ after it, οὐ . . πρὶν ἢ ἀποπνεύσασθαι πρὶν ἢ ἕτερον γε πεσόντα αἵματος ἄσαι Ar. 11. 5. 258, cf. 22. 266; so in Hdt. 1. 136, 165, al.; and here and there in Att., from which it is sometimes removed by correction, Thuc. 5. 61, Lys. 104. 12, Isocr. 44 C, Lycurg. 166. 10, Aeschin. 45. 31, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 22; common in later Greek, Just. Mart. Apol. 1. 23, 30, etc.—As a Conjunction, πρὶν, before, ere, has numerous constructions which vary according to period and author.

I. πρὶν with Inf.,—the typical construction, πρὶν ἔλθειν= (the much later) πρὸ τοῦ ἔλθειν 'before coming'. This is the prevailing constr. in Hom., who employs it after positive and negative clauses alike: in Att. it is mostly found after positive clauses, and is always so used when the action does not or is not to take place: the tense that follows is, 1. regularly the aor., a. after a positive clause, ναεῖ δὲ Πηδαιον, πρὶν ἔλθειν υἱας Ἀχαιῶν Il. 13. 172, cf. 8. 454, 16. 322, Od. 1. 210; Zeus ἄλσειε βίην, πρὶν ἡμῖν πῆμα φνέσσαι 4. 668, cf. 1. 6. 465, 24. 245, Pind. P. 2. 92, 3. 9, N. 8. 19, Hdt. 6. 119, Aesch. Pers. 712, Ag. 1539, Soph. Ant. 120, Tr. 396, Eur. Alc. 281, etc., Ar. Eq. 258, al.; Antipho 137. 19, Thuc. 1. 125, Xen. An. 1. 7, Plat. Prot. 350 A, al.;—negative questions which expect a positive answer are considered positive, Eur. Andr. 1067, Ion 524, Rhes. 684, Ar. Ran. 480, etc. b. after a negat. clause, οὐδ' ὃ γε πρὶν Δαναοῖσιν ἀεκέα λοιγὸν ἀώπει, πρὶν ἢ ἀπὸ πατρὶ φίλῳ δόμεναι ἐλακτοῖτα κοῦρην Il. 1. 98, cf. 19. 423, Od. 2. 127, 4. 747:—in post-Hom. Greek a negat. antecedent is commonly foll. by πρὶν with a finite Verb (v. infr. II):—still the Inf. is found in passages in which πρὶν precedes, πρὶν ἰδεῖν δ', οὐδὲς μάντις Soph. Aj. 1418; πρὶν μὲν γὰρ κριθῆναι, οὐ βῆδον γὰρ εἰδέναι τὰς αἰτίας Andoc. 30. 7; πρὶν νικῆσαι . . , οὐκ ἦν . . Lys. 154. 26; πρὶν δὲ ταῦτα πράξαι, μὴ σκοπεῖτε Dem. 31. 21, cf. Lycurg. 167. 9:—also after Verbs of Fear (the positive being the thing dreaded), ὅταν δέδοισι μὴ πρότερον τὴ πάθῃ, πρὶν τέλος ἐπιβῆναι τοῖς πραττομένοις Isocr. 96 B, cf. Eur. Fr. 462, Soph. Tr. 632; in unfulfilled conditions and wishes, οὐδ' ὃ Πλαυτῶνος κούσιν οὐδ' οὐπὶ κούπῃ ψυχοπομπῇ ἂν Χάρων ἔρχον πρὶν εἰς φῶς σὺν καταστήσαι βίον Eur. Alc. 362, cf. Rhes. 61;—in the foll. examples πρὶν with Indic. or Subj. with ἂν would be more usu., ὥφθην οὐδέποτε πρὶν ταύτην τὴν συμφορὰν γενέσθαι Lys. 157. 5; οὐδὲ παύσεται χόλον . . , πρὶν κατασκήψαι τινα Eur. Med. 94, cf. H. F. 605; καὶ μοι μὴ θορυβῆσθαι μῆδεις πρὶν ἀκούσαι Dem. 60. 27, Xen. Oec. 4. 24, cf. Plat. Legg. 666 A:—so after a negat. Opt. with ἂν (though here Subj. with ἂν is an alternative construction), οὕτω γὰρ γένοιτ' ἂν οὐδ' ἂν ἐκ βασις στρατοῦ, πρὶν ὅρμῃ νῦν θρασυνηθῆναι Aesch. Supp. 773, cf. Plat. Legg. 769 E:—so after a past tense (in *orati. obliq.*), ὥμοσαν μὴ πρὶν ἐς Φώκαιαν ἔξειν, πρὶν ἢ τὸν μύθον τοῦτον ἀναφανῆναι Hdt. 1. 165, cf. 4. 9, Thuc. 7. 50, 5. 10, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 23, Cyr. 8. 1, 38, Plat. Phaedo 61 A. 2. also with pres. to convey a special sense of continuance, effort, or the like, 'before undertaking to', 'before proceeding to', πρὶν ἐξοπλίσαι Ar. Aesch. Supp. 702, cf. Ag. 1026; πρὶν νῦν τὰ πλείον' ἱστορεῖν . . , ἐξελθε Soph. O. C. 36, 37, cf. El. 20; πρὶν κλάειν Eur. Andr. 577, cf. Or. 1095; πρὶν λέγειν Ar. Thesm. 380, cf. Ach. 383, 384; also Hdt. 8. 3, Andoc. 29. 2, Thuc. 3. 24, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 25, Mem. 1. 2, 40, etc. 3. with perf., πρὶν τὸδ' ἐξηγητήκεναι Eur. Med. 79, cf. Phoen. 1145, El. 1069, Hdt. 3. 25; πρὶν καὶ τεύθσθαι Ar. Av. 1034, cf. Vesp. 1155, 1156, Pax 375, Lys. 322, Ran. 1185, Xen. An. 4. 1, 21, Plat. Theaet. 164 C, Prot. 320 A, etc.; in Hdt. 6. 116, Thuc. 5. 10, πρὶν ἦκαν=pf. II. πρὶν with a finite Verb: 1. with Ind., chiefly of the aor.: Hom. does not combine πρὶν with the Ind. (unless we count h. Apol. 357), but uses instead πρὶν ἢ ὅτε, πρὶν ἢ ὅτε δὴ, after positive and negative clauses;—posit., ἡλέωμεν . . , πρὶν ἢ ὅτε . . ἡγάγεσθαι Od. 13. 322; πρὶν ἢ ὅτε δὴ με . . κάλεσεν 23. 44, cf. Il. 12. 437;—negat., οὐδὲ κεν ἡμέας ἄλλο διέκρινεν . . , πρὶν ἢ ὅτε δὴ θανάτοιο . . νέφος ἀμφεκάλυψεν Od. 4. 180:—rarely with impf., οὐδ' ὥς τοῦ θυμὸν . . ἐπειθον, πρὶν ἢ ὅτε δὴ θάλαμος πύκα βάλλετο (*began to be hit*) Il. 9. 587; cf. Antipho 113. 28, Andoc. 31. 19 (where ὥχετο is plqpf. in sense), Dem. 126. 26:—often in Hom., with aor., a. after negat. clauses;—of a fact in the past, οὐκ ἦν ἀλέξμε' οὐδὲν . . , πρὶν ἢ ἐγὼ σφίσιν εἰδείεαι Aesch. Pr. 478 sq.; οὐ πρότερον ἀπανίστη . . Μαργῖνιος, πρὶν ἢ σφέας ὑποχειρίους ἐποίησαςτο Hdt. 6. 45, cf. 79; ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὥς . . ἤϊωσαν νεώτερόν τι ποιεῖν ἐς αὐτὸν . . , πρὶν ἢ δὲ αὐτοῖς μνηστῆς γίγνεται (histor. pres.=aor.) Thuc. 1. 132, cf. 3. 101, 5. 61, Ar. Av. 700, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 23, 4. 5, 13 (histor. pres.), Hell. 5. 4, 58, etc.;—so as part of an unfulfilled condition, οὐκ ἂν ἐσκαψάμεθα πρότερον . . , πρὶν ἐξηγήσαμεν Plat. Meno 86 D, cf. Theaet. 165 E; χρὴν τοῖνυν Αἰσπίνην μὴ πρότερον τιβῆναι τὸν ἑαυτοῦ νόμον, πρὶν τοῦτον ἔλυσεν γραψάμενος Dem. 486. 14. b. after positive clauses: (note that Verbs such as ἀμύρηναι Xen. An. 2. 5, 33, θαυμάζειν Thuc. 1. 51, λαμβάνειν Id. 3. 29 are really negative);—in Thuc. 1. 118, a positive is combined with a negat., cf. Aesch. Pr. 478 sqq.: here πρὶν is =εως, and the fact is often emphasized by δὴ, ἡγούμεν δ' ἀνὴρ ἀσπῶν μέγιστος . . , πρὶν μοι τύχη τοιαύτ' ἐπέστη Soph. O. T. 775 sqq.; σπουδαὶ δὲ λύγων ἥσαν ἴσαι πω, πρὶν . . πεῖθει (histor. pres.=aor.) Eur. Hec. 132, cf. πρὶν ἢ ὄρᾳ Id. Med. 1173; πρὶν δὴ τις ἐφθέγγαστο Andr. 1148; τὰ περὶ τοὺς ἀγῶνας κατελύθη (negat. idea) ὑπὸ ξυμφωρῶν, πρὶν δὴ εἰ Ἀθηναῖοι τότε τὸν ἀγῶνα ἐποίησαν

Thuc. 3. 104, cf. 7. 39, 71.

2. with Subj. only after negatives or equiv. of neg., οὐ πρὶν=εως or ἢν μὴ: (this notion is distinctly conditional, cf. Isocr. 77 A, where πρὶν ἂν varies with ἢν μὴ);—οὐ καταδυσόμεθ', ἀνυμνοῦμεν περ . . πρὶν μῶρσιμον ἡμῶν ἐπέλθῃ Od. 10. 174, 175; μὴ ποῦ καταδύσσο . . , πρὶν ἢ ἐμὲ . . ἰδῆαι Il. 18. 135, cf. 190, 24. 78; in 17. 506, πρὶν κε with Subj. (acc. to the best MSS.) varies with an Inf. after a negat.; so, πρὶν ἢ ὅτ' ἂν, ἀλλ' ὅμοσον μὴ μητρί φίλῃ τότε μνησσοῖσθαι, πρὶν ἢ ὅτ' ἂν ἐνδεκάτῃ τε δωδεκάτῃ τε γέννηται Od. 2. 373, 374, cf. 4. 475, 477:—in Prose the normal form is πρὶν ἂν, but the simple πρὶν is found, as also πρὶν ἢ: a. generally with aor., to express an action preceding the action of the anteced. clause, the Verb in which is fut. or some equiv. of the fut., οὐ γαμέετα παρθένος οὐδέμια, πρὶν ἂν τῶν πολεμίων ἀνδρα ἀποκτείνῃ Hdt. 4. 117, cf. 1. 82, 3. 109; νῦν δ' οὐδὲν ἐστὶ τέρμα μοι προκείμενον μόχθων (the sense here is fut.), πρὶν ἂν Zeus ἐκπέσῃ τυραννίδος Aesch. Pr. 756, cf. 166, 176; οὐ γὰρ ποτ' ἐξεῖ τῆσδε τῆς χώρας, πρὶν ἂν . . στήσῃς ἀγῶν Soph. O. C. 909, cf. 47, 1041, O. T. 1529, etc.; ἀν, ἀν ἐκμάθοις . . , πρὶν ἂν θάνῃ τὴς Id. Tr. 2; οὐκ ἀπείμι πρὸς δόμον παλιν, πρὶν ἂν σε . . ἔξωβάλω Eur. Med. 276, cf. 680, Alc. 1145 sqq., 1. A. 324, 1. T. 19, 1302; μὴ προκαταγίγνωσκε . . , πρὶν ἂν ἢ ἀκούσης ἀμφοτέρων Ar. Vesp. 919 sq., cf. Ach. 176, 230, Xen. Hier. 6, 13, Cyr. 1. 2, 8, An. 1. 1, 10, 5. 7, 12, Plat. Phaedr. 228 C, Lach. 187 E, etc.;—πρὶν without ἂν, μὴ στέναξῃ, πρὶν μᾶθῃ Soph. Ph. 917, cf. Ant. 619, Aj. 742, 965, Tr. 608, 946; οὐκ ἔστιν ὅστις αὐτὸν ἐξαίρησεται . . , πρὶν γυναικὶ ἐμοὶ μεθῇ Eur. Alc. 849, cf. Or. 1218, 1357; πρὶν χαρίσονται Ar. Eccl. 624; οὐ γὰρ ἀπείη τῆς ἀποικίης, πρὶν δὴ ἀπικάνται Hdt. 4. 157; πρὶν . . βεβαιωσάμεθα Thuc. 6. 10; πρὶν (ἀν?) ἀνάγκην τινὰ θεὸς ἐπιπέμψῃ Plat. Phaedo 62 C; πρὶν ἐξετάσῃ Hyperid. Euxen. 20:—πρὶν ἢ (never with ἂν), πρὶν ἢ ἀνορθώσῃ Hdt. 1. 19, cf. 136, etc.—Apparent exceptions to the rule that πρὶν or πρὶν ἂν with Subj. can only follow a negat., in good authors at least, vanish on inspection, ὃ δὲ ἀδικεῖ ἀναπειθεύμενος (where a negat. is implied), πρὶν ἢ ἀτρεκέως ἐκμάθῃ Hdt. 7. 10, 7; so, αἰσχρὸν ἡγοῦμαι πρότερον παύσασθαι, πρὶν ἂν . . ψηφίσῃσθε Lys. 164. 28; so, ὅστις οὖν οἶεται τοῖς ἄλλοις πράξειν τι . . , πρὶν ἂν . . διαλλάξῃ, λίαν ἀπλῶς ἔχει Isocr. 44 A (where =οὐ δὲ οἰεσθαι, as is shown by ἀλλὰ δὲ in the next sentence, cf. Dem. 38. 24):—πρὶν with Subj. (or Opt.) after a pos. clause occurs often enough in later Greek, cf. Orig. c. Cels. 1. 42, 2. 42, 6. 68, 7. 20. b. the pres. Subj. is comparatively rare: μῆψω πρὶν ἂν τῶν ἡμετέρων αἰῆς (the Verb has no aor. in Att.) μύθων Soph. P. 1. 1409; ὃ νομοθέτης τὰ διδασκαλεῖα ἀνοίγειν ἀπαγορεύει μὴ πρότερον πρὶν ἂν ὁ ἥλιος ἀνίσχῃ Aeschin. 2. 18, cf. Antipho 114. 27, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 8, Plat. Phaedr. 271 C. 3. πρὶν with Opt.: a. representing Subj. after historical tenses, οὐκ ἐθέλειν φεῦγην πρὶν πεῖρῃσαι Ἀχιλλῶς Il. 21. 580; πρὶν ἢ ὅτε, as with Subj., 9. 488; ἐδοξέ μοι μὴ σίγα πρὶν φράσαιμί σοι τὸν πλοῦν ποιεῖσθαι Soph. Ph. 551, Thuc. 3. 22, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 14, Hell. 6. 5, 19 (cf. 2. 4, 18), An. 1. 2, 2, Plat. Apol. 36 C, etc. b. by assimilation, ὅλας μῆψω πρὶν μάθομαι Soph. Ph. 960, Tr. 655; or after Opt. with ἂν, οὐκ ἂν πρότερον ὀρήσῃ πρὶν βεβαιώσασθαι Plat. Legg. 799 D, cf. Theogn. 125, 126, Soph. O. T. 505:—here, however, πρὶν ἂν with Subj. is more common, cf. Ib. 1530, Eur. I. T. 20, Ar. Lys. 704. 4. πρὶν ἂν with Opt. is doubtful, and (where it is not an error of the copyist) due to the change required by *orati. obl.*, ἀπαγορεύοντων τῶν φίλων τῶν ἐμῶν μὴ ἀποκτείνων τὸν ἀνδρα, πρὶν ἂν ἐγὼ ἐλθοίμι Antipho 133. 27, cf. Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 48, 2. 4, 18. 5. without a Verb, πρὶν ὥρῃ (sc. ἐστὶ) Od. 15. 394.

πρῖνιδιόν [νῖ], τό, Dim. of πρῖνος, Ar. Av. 615; in Byz., πρῖνιδιον. πρῖνιδος, ἡ, ὄν, made from the πρῖνος, Lat. *iligneus*, γῆνης Hes. Op. 427; ἀνθρακες Ar. Ach. 668; αἱ πρῖνιναι (sc. βάλανοι) Diosc. 1. 143; μῆκητες pr. fungi that grow under the ilex, Antiph. Incert. 3, cf. Anecd. Oxon. 3. 231 init.:—metaph. *oaken*, i. e. *tough*, *sturdy*, γέροντες Ar. Ach. 180; τὸ λαὸν στρωφὸν καὶ πρ. ἥθος Id. Vesp. 877; ἀλληγοῖαι Luc. Hist. Conscr. 8, cf. Anth. P. 7. 37: v. πρῖνώδης, σφενδάμνος.

πρῖνὸ-καρπος, ὁ, the acorn of the πρῖνος, Manass. Chron. 6128: so πρῖνον, τό, Galen.

πρῖνος, ἡ, also δ, Ar. Ran. 859, Amphip. Incert. 6; both δ and ἡ in Theophr.:—the evergreen oak, ilex, Hes. Op. 434, Ar. l. c., Theophr. 5. 95, cf. Theophr. H. P. 3. 16. 2. a small species, with prickly leaves, bearing berries (ἀκνολοί), Amphip. Incert. 6; from the kermes of which a scarlet dye was made, *quercus coccifera*, ἡ τὸν φοινικὸν κόκκον φέρει Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 3; still called πρῖνῆραι in Greece, Sibthorp in Walpole 2. p. 237.—In Simon. 23, we have πρῖνὸς ἄνθος, which, if correct, would be a heterol. genit., as if from a nom. πρῖν. [I always; hence in Hes. l. c. Schäfer restored δρῦς ἐλμα, γῆνης πρῖνου, for πρῖνου τε γῆνης; in Anth. P. 9. 312 ἡ πρῖνον ἢ τὰν . . , the reading is corrupt.]

πρῖνώδης, es, (είδος) *tough as oak*, Ar. Vesp. 383; cf. πρῖνινος.

πρῖνῶν, ἄνθος, δ, an ilex-grove, Gloss.

πρῖνῶζω, to saw, Gloss.

πρῖνόνον, τό, Dim. of πρῖνον, Philo in Math. Vett. p. 67.

πρῖνόντις, ἴδος, ἡ, a plant, *betonica*, *betony*, also κέστρον, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 8, Alex. Trall. 9. 531.

πρῖνον-ειδής, es, like a saw, Galen. Adv. -δῶς, Diosc. 1. 147, etc.

πρῖνώδης, es, = πρῖνονειδής, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 5, Anth. P. 7. 196, C. 1, C. 1, Ath. 655 E. [Mel. l. c. makes ἱ. v. sub πρῖνον.]

πρῖνονωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (as if from πρῖνώδης) made like a saw, jagged, serrated, στόμια Ar. Fr. 139; τοῦ κρανίου τὸ πρ. μέρος βαρὴ καλεῖται Arist. II. A. 3. 7, 2; πρ. ὕψεις serpents with serrated crests or backs, Philostr. 99; τῇ λοφίᾳ πρῖνονωτῇ Ib. 867; ἡ πρῖνονωτῇ τευχόποιᾳ, of a warlike engine, Math. Vett. 86.

πρῖώω, = πρῖνω, but found only in 3 sing. subj. πρῖω, Tab. Heracl. in

C. I. 5774. 121; part. pf. pass. *πεπρωμένος*, Hipp. V. C. 912; and in derivs. *πρίω*, *πρίωτος*.

πρίσις, ἦ, (πρίω) a *sawing, severing*, Arist. P. A. 1. 5, 12. in surgery, a *trepanning*, Hipp. V. C. 900, cf. 912 G. II. *πρ. ὀδόντων* a grinding of the teeth, from anger, Plut. 2. 458 C; or as an effect of some disease, Hipp. Prorrh. 71.

πρίσμα, τό, (πρίω) anything *sawn, sawdust*, Theophr. II. P. 5. 6, 3, Anth. P. 11. 207;—hence, *rotten wood*, Diosc. 1. 79. II. a geometrical *prism*, Euclid.

πρισματιον, τό, Dim. of *foreg.*, Procl.

πρισμός, ὁ, = *πρίσις* II, Hesych.

πριστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (πρίω) a *saw*, Aretae. Cur. M. Dint. 1. 2:—*πριστήρες ὀδόντες* the incisors, Auth. P. append. 373; cf. *γελασίνω*.

πριστηρο-εἰδής, ἐς, like a *saw*, LXX (Isai. 41. 15), Eccl.

πρίστις, ου, ὁ, a *sausage*, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1348, Poll. 7. 114. 2. a *saw or file*, Poll. 7. 113, Hesych.—Cf. *πρίστις*.

πρίστις, εως, ἡ, a large fish, prob. of the *whale* kind, Epich. 30 *Abr.*, Anth. P. 7. 506, Opp. H. 1. 370, Polycharm. ap. Ath. 333 F, Ael. N. A. 9. 49; *pristis* *et balanea*, Plin. 9. 3; and *pistrix* seems to be another form;—in Arist. H. A. 6. 12, it is mentioned among the *whales*.—Dind. follows Gesner in restoring *πρήστις* (from *πρήθω*), the *blowing fish*, *spouter*, cf. *φυστήρ*. But though *πρήστις* is given in the text of all the places cited, except Arist. and Anth., *πρίστις* is a constant v. l., and the existence of the Lat. *pristis*, *pistrix*, is in favour of the common form, which seems to be a variety of *πῆστις*, as *σκιμπτωμα*, *σκιπών* of *σκήπτωμα*, *σκήπων*.—It seems indeed to have been assumed that *πρίω* was from the same Root as *πρήθω*, to *blow*, v. the gloss of Hesych. (*πρίεται φυσούται*), and the derivation of *πρήθω* from *πρίω* in E. M.; and this expl. was applied to Ar. Rh. (l. c. sub *πρίω* 11); but Lob. explained this passage as below, and read *φυσούται* for *φυσούται* in Hesych.; cf. also Meineke Menand. Incert. 326 (ed. m.).

II. a sort of *ship of war*, prob. from its shape; Polyb. 17. 1, i. c. 16. 2, 9; the Lat. *navis rostrata*, cf. Liv. 32. 32., 35. 26., 44. 28. III. a kind of *cup*, also from the shape, *πρ.*, *τραγέλαφος* κτλ. Diphil. Tidor. 1, cf. Ath. 496 B, 754 A. **πρίστος**, ἦ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of *πρίω*, cut with a *saw*, *sawn*, ἐλέφας Od. 18. 196., 19. 564; *πρ. λόγῃς* *ῥήματα* Eur. Teleph. 26; of a conib, *πρ. ψήστῃς* *κνίσμα* Anth. P. 6. 233. II. that may be *sawn*, of marble, Joseph. A. J. 8. 5, 2.

πρίω, imperat. of *ἐπρίωμι*, v. sub **πρίωμαι*, and cf. *πρίω*.

πρίω (later *πρίω*, *πρίω* qq. v.) imperat. *πρίε* Soph. Fr. 777, Ar. Ran. 927; impf. *ἐπρίων* (ἐξ-) Thuc. 7. 25:—aor. *ἐπρίσα*, inf. *πρίσαι*, Hipp. 908 E, Thuc. 4. 100:—pf. *πέπρικα* (ἐμ-) Dioid. 17. 92:—Med., Babr. 28. 8, Luc. D. Meretr. 12. 2:—Pass., fut. *πρισθήσομαι* Galen.: aor. *ἐπρίσθη* Hipp. 1122 F, 1146 E, v. inf. r.:—pf. *πέπρισμαι* Hipp. 908 E, (δια-) Plat., (ἐκ-) Ar.: (v. sub *πρίστις*). To *saw*, *πρ. δίχα* to *saw asunder*, Thuc. 4. 100; *πρ. τὸν ἐλέφαντα* (cf. *πρίστος*) Luc. Hist. Conser. 51:—Pass., *κέρματα ὕταν πρισθῇ* Plut. 2. 953 B:—to *cut in pieces*, *ξαν* *ἐς* *θεοῦς* *πρισθεῖς* *ἐπείους* Eur. Hel. 389 (but v. Herm.): *χειρὸς* *πριόμενης* *severed*, Opp. H. 3. 515. II. in surgery, to *trepan*, Hipp. V. C. 904; cf. *πρίσις*.

II. *πρίων ὀδόντας*, Lat. *stridere* or *frendere dentibus*, to *grind* or *gnash* the teeth, of sick persons, Hipp. Progn. 37; esp. with rage, *μὴ πρίε τοὺς ὀδ.* Ar. Ran. 927; *τὰς σιαγόνας πρίων* Babr. 96. 3; cf. *ἐμπρίω*:—generally, to *bite*, *ὀδόντι πρίε τὸ στόμα* Soph. Fr. 777, cf. Tr. 976; [*αἱμαί*] *πρίωνσι* Opp. H. 2. 575:—metaph., *θυμὸν ὀδᾷ πρίων*, like *δακνὴ θυμὸν* (v. sub *δακνῶν*), Id. C. 4. 138; *χόλον πρ. ἐπὶ τινι* to *gnash* fury against one (v. *πρίστις* 1), Ar. Rh. 4. 1671:—Pass. to be *irritated*, *provoked*, *τινι* *by* or *at* a thing, *πριωμένη* *κάλλι* *Γανυμήδεος* Anth. P. 9. 77; *ἐνδοθὺν δὲ πρίεται* Menand. Incert. 326; *πρὶν* *πρὶν* *Babr.* 28. 8. III. to *seize as with the teeth*, *gripe*, *bind fast*, Lat. *stringere*, *ζωστήρι* *πρισθεῖς* *ἐπικύων* *ἐξ ἀντύγων* Soph. Aj. 1030, cf. *ἐκ* 1. 6; hence *ἀπρίξ*, *ἀπρίγδα*.

πρίωμα, τό, = *πρίσμα*, Hesych.

πρίων (A), ὁ, gen. *πρίωνος* Soph. Tr. 699, Cratin. Incert. 81; *πρίωνος* Ar. 1. citand., if the emend. be admitted. A *sausage*, *ὡς πρίων* (dual), ὁ *μὲν* *ἐλκει* *ὁ δ'* *ἀντενέδακε* Ar. Vesp. 694; so Dind. for *πρίων*, cf. Meineke C. 205. II. a *saw*, Soph. Tr. 699, Fr. 787, Cratin. l. c., Plut. 2. 654 F; *πρ. ὀδοντωτός*, opp. to *πρ. μαχαραιτός* (a toothless *saw* for cutting stone), Galen.; *πρίων ὀδόντων* a *saw* of teeth, i. e. a *jagged, serrated* row, Anth. P. 7. 401: absol. of a *serrated ridge of hills*, the *Span. sierra*, of the ridge joining the city and citadel of Sardis, Polyb. 7. 15, 6; of a ridge near Carthage, Ib. 1. 85, 7; *λόφοι πάντων* *ὀρέων* *ὡς* *οἶα* *πρίωνες* App. Illyr. 25; cf. Casaub. Strab. 633:—for Ar. Ach. 36. v. *πρίων* (B).

2. a *cylindrical saw*, a *trepan*, Hipp. 913 B sq.; cf. *πρίσις*. Phot., Lex. s. v., writes it oxyt. *πρίων*, to distinguish the Subst. from the part. *πρίων*, cf. Meineke l. c. [i. prob. always in Att., v. Pors. Med. 5; but ῥ in later Poets, as Nic. Th. 52, Anth. P. 6. 204.] **πρίων** (B), ὁ, a comic Noun, formed from *πρίω*, imperat. of *ἐπρίωμι*, with a pun upon *πρίω*, a *saw*, *χῶ* *πρ. ἀπὴν* *that rasping word*, *buy* . . . Ar. Ach. 36; it refers to *πρίω* in l. 34:—hence the gloss of Hesych., *πρίων* *ἀγοράζων*.

πρό, before:

A. PREP. WITH GENIT.: I. of Place, before, in front of, opp. to *μετά* c. acc. (behind), *ἡγερέθοντο* *πρὸ δαίμονος* Od. 24. 468, cf. Il. 15. 351, etc.; *πρὸ πύλῳ* *δεδαγμένον* Il. 19. 292; *κείνους* *κίχης* *σόμεθα* *πρὸ πυλῶν* Od. 10. 126, etc.; *φύλατοι* *αἰνῇ* *ὀσση* *πρὸ νέων* Il. 17. 2; *πυρὰ* *φαίνετο* *Ἰλιάθι* *πρὸ* 8. 561, cf. 10. 12, Od. 8. 581, etc.; *κλαγγὴ* *γερᾶν* *πέλερ* *οὐρανὸν* *πρὸ* Il. 3. 3; so in all later writers, *πρὸ* *τείχεων* Pind. O. 13. 78; *ἐμπροσθεν* *πρὸ* *τῆς* *ἀκροπόλεως*, *ὅπως* *δὲ* *τῶν* *πυλῶν* Hdt. 8. 53, cf. 9. 52; also in some measure opp. to *ἐν*, esp. in phrases *πρὸ δόμων*, *πρὸ* *δωμάτων* in front of, i. e. outside the house, Pind. P. 2. 35., 5. 129.

II. of Time, before, in front of, opp. to *μετά* c. acc. (behind), *ἡγερέθοντο* *πρὸ δαίμονος* Od. 24. 468, cf. Il. 15. 351, etc.; *πρὸ πύλῳ* *δεδαγμένον* Il. 19. 292; *κείνους* *κίχης* *σόμεθα* *πρὸ πυλῶν* Od. 10. 126, etc.; *φύλατοι* *αἰνῇ* *ὀσση* *πρὸ νέων* Il. 17. 2; *πυρὰ* *φαίνετο* *Ἰλιάθι* *πρὸ* 8. 561, cf. 10. 12, Od. 8. 581, etc.; *κλαγγὴ* *γερᾶν* *πέλερ* *οὐρανὸν* *πρὸ* Il. 3. 3; so in all later writers, *πρὸ* *τείχεων* Pind. O. 13. 78; *ἐμπροσθεν* *πρὸ* *τῆς* *ἀκροπόλεως*, *ὅπως* *δὲ* *τῶν* *πυλῶν* Hdt. 8. 53, cf. 9. 52; also in some measure opp. to *ἐν*, esp. in phrases *πρὸ δόμων*, *πρὸ* *δωμάτων* in front of, i. e. outside the house, Pind. P. 2. 35., 5. 129.

etc.; *πρὸ θυμῶν* Soph. El. 109, etc.; *τὴν* *πρὸ* *τοῦ* *Ἡραίου* *νῆσαν* *before* or *off* the Heraeum, Thuc. 3. 75, cf. 7. 22; *πρὸ ποδός*, v. sub *ποὺς* 1. 4. a; so, *πρὸ* *χειρῶν*, v. *χείρ* 1. 4. 1; *πρὸ τῶν* *ὀφθαλμῶν* *προφαινεσθαι* Aeschin. 47. 42.

2. with Verbs of motion, *πρὸ δ'* *ἀπ'* *αὐτῶν* *κύνες* *ἦσαν* Od. 19. 435, cf. Il. 23. 115; *πρὸ Ἀχαιῶν* *ἀγγελος* *ἦει* Il. 10. 286, cf. 13. 693; *πρὸ* *ἐθεν* *κλονέοντα* *φάλαγγας* 5. 96; so, *χωρεῖν* *πρὸ δόμων* *to come out in front of*, Soph. Tr. 960; *ἀγὲν* *τινὰ* *πρὸ δόμων* Eur. Hec. 59:—hence in the phrase, *γῆν* *πρὸ γῆς* *ἐλαίνεσθαι* to be driven to one land in front of another, i. e. from one to another (unless this usage belongs to III. 1), Aesch. Pr. 682; *διώκειν* *τινὰ* *γῆν* *πρὸ γῆς* Ar. Ach. 235.

3. before, in front of, for the purpose of shielding or guarding, *στῆναι* *πρὸ* *Τρώων* Il. 24. 215:—hence, like *ὑπέρ*, in defence of, for, *μάχεσθαι* *πρὸ* *τε* *παίδων* *καὶ* *πρὸ* *γυναικῶν* Il. 8. 57, cf. 4. 156, 373, Hdt. 8. 74, etc.; *ἰδέσθαι* *πρὸ* *πόλεως*, Lat. *pro patria mori*, Il. 22. 110; *πρὸ* *τῆς* *Σπάρτης* *ἀποθνήσκων* Hdt. 7. 134, cf. 172., 9. 72, Eur. Alc. 18, 645, etc.; *ἐπιστρεφὴν* *θέσθαι* *πρὸ* *τινός* Soph. O. T. 134; *διακινδυνεύειν* *πρὸ* *τινός* Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 4; *βουλεύεσθαι*, *πράττειν* *πρὸ* *τινός* Ib. 1. 6, 42., 4. 5, 44, cf. Mem. 2. 4, 7; *πρὸ* *τοξευμάτων* as a defence against arrows, Id. An. 7. 8, 18:—hence also for, instead of, *ἀγρυνεῖν* *πρὸ* *τινός* Ib. 7. 6, 36:—of an advocate, *πρὸ* *τῶνδε* *φωναίων* Soph. O. T. 10, cf. O. C. 811.

4. *πρὸ* *ὁδοῦ* *further* on the road, i. e. forwards, onward, Il. 4. 382; *πρὸ* *ὁδοῦ* *γίγνεσθαι*, *εἶναι* Ael. N. A. 3. 16., 7. 29; (hence the Att. Adj. *φροῦδος*):—so also to denote distance, *πρὸ* *πολλοῦ* *τῆς* *πόλεως* Dion. H. 9. 35; *πρὸ* *λ'* *σταδίων* *at a distance of* 30 stades, Strab. 382.

II. of Time, before, opp. to *μετά* c. acc. (after), *πρὸ* *γάμοιο* Od. 15. 524; *ἡώρι* *πρὸ* 5. 469; *πρὸ* *ὅ* *τοῦ* *ἐνόησεν* *one before* the other, Il. 10. 224; more freq. in later writers, *πρὸ* *τῶν* *Τρωαίων* Thuc. 1. 3, cf. 1. 1; *πρὸ* *τοῦ* *θανεῖν* Soph. Ant. 882; *πρὸ* *τοῦ* *θανάτου* Plat. Phaedo 57 A; *πρὸ* *τοῦ* *λοιμοῦ* Id. Symp. 201 D; *πρὸ* *δείπνου* Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 39; *πρὸ* *ἡμέρας* Ib. 4. 5, 14; *πρὸ* *τοῦ* *χρησθαι* *before* one uses it, Id. Mem. 2. 6, 6; *πρὸ* *μοίρας* *τῆς* *ἐμῆς* *before* *my doom*, Aesch. Ag. 1266; so, *πρὸ* *τῆς* *ἐμαρμένης* Antipho 113. 38; *πρὸ* *τοῦ* *καθήκοντος* *χρόνου* Aeschin. 71. 29, cf. 12; also, *πρὸ* *πολλοῦ* *long before*, Hdt. 7. 130, etc.; *πρὸ* *μικροῦ*, *πρὸ* *ὀλίγου* Plut. Pomp. 73, App. Civ. 2. 116:—*πρὸ* *τοῦ* *ταύτου* *before* this, *before*, Thuc. 2. 15; *ὀλίγον* *πρὸ* *τούτων* Ib. 8; so in *πρὸ* *τοῦ*, sometimes written conjunctim *προτοῦ*, Hdt. 1. 122., 5. 83, Aesch. Ag. 1203, Ar. Thesm. 418, Plat. Symp. 172 C, etc.; so, *ὁ* *πρὸ* *τοῦ* *χρόνου*, like *ὁ* *πρὶν* *χρόνος*, Aesch. Eum. 462, etc.; also, *οἱ* *πρὸ* *ἡμῶν* *γενόμενοι* Isocr. 295 A; *οἱ* *πρὸ* *ἐμοῦ* Thuc. 1. 97.

2. in later writers also with Numerals, *πρὸ* *τριάκοντα* *ἡμερῶν*, *ante triginta dies*, Ael. N. A. 5. 52; *πρὸ* *μίας* *ἡμέρας* Plat. Caes. 63; *πρὸ* *ἐναντιοῦ* Id. 2. 147 F:—also as a Comp., *πρὸ* *δυνεῖν* *ἡμερῶν* *ἢ* *ἐτελεύτα* Id. Sull. 37; *τῇ* *πρὸ* *μίας* *Νωνῶν* *Ὀκτωβρίων* *ante diem Nonas Oct.*, Id. 2. 203 A, cf. 319 B; *πρὸ* *πολλοῦ* *τῆς* *ἐορτῆς* Luc. Cronos. 14:—these phrases are imitated from the Latin, though *πρὸ* *πολλοῦ* (absol.) is used by Hdt., v. supr.

III. in other relations: 1. of Preference, before, sooner or rather than, *κέρδος* *πρὸ* *δικᾶς* *αἰνῆσαι* to praise slight before right, Pind. P. 4. 248, cf. Plat. Rep. 361 E; *πάν* *δὲ* *βουλόμην* *οἱ* *εἶναι* *πρὸ* *τῆς* *παρούσης* *λύτης* *anything before, rather than*, their actual grievance, Hdt. 7. 152; *πάν* *πρὸ* *τοῦ* *δουλεύειν* *ἢ* *ἐπεξελεῖν* Thuc. 5. 100, cf. 4. 59; *αἰρεῖσθαι* *ὁ* *κρίνειν* *τι* *πρὸ* *τινός* to choose one before another, Id. 5. 36, Plat. Rep. 366 B, Philib. 57 E; *πρὸ* *πολλοῦ* *ποιεῖσθαι* to esteem above much, i. e. very highly, Isocr. 110 B, cf. Thuc. 6. 10; *πρὸ* *πολλῶν* *χρημάτων* *τιμᾶσθαι* *τι* Thuc. 1. 33; *πρὸ* *ἀλλων* *more than* others, Plat. Menex. 249 E, cf. Aesch. Theb. 996; *δυσδαίμων* *πρὸ* *πασῶν* *γυναικῶν* Ib. 928; *πρὸ* *πάντων* *θεῶν* *τῇ* *Ἑστία* *πρώτῃ* *πρόθυεν* Plat. Crat. 401 D; also, after a Comp. where it is superfluous, *ἢ* *τυραννίδι* *πρὸ* *ἐλευθερίᾳ* *ἀσπαστότερον* Hdt. 1. 62, cf. 6. 12, Stallb. Plat. Apol. 28 D, Crito 54 B, Phaedo 99 A; so for *ἢ* after *ἄλλος*, *οὐδεὶς* *ἄλλος* *πρὸ* *σοῦ* Hdt. 3. 85, cf. 7. 3.

2. of Cause or Motive, Lat. *prope*, *for*, *out of*, *from*, *πρὸ φόβου* *for fear*, Il. 17. 667; to this is also referred, *ἀδελφῶν* *πρὸ* *ἄνακτος* *toiling in his service*, 24. 734; *πρὸ* *τῶνδε* *therefore*, Soph. El. 495; cf. inf. E. 1.

B. POSITION: words may be put between *πρό* and its case, as in Il. 23. 115; but it is never put after its case, except after the Ep. gen. in *—θι*, *Ἰλιάθι* *πρό*, *οὐρανὸν* *πρό*, *ἡώρι* *πρό*, v. supr. A. 1. 1., II. 1.

C. *πρό*, absol. as Adv.: I. of Place, before, opp. to *ἐπί* (after), Il. 13. 799, 800: before, in front, 15. 360: forth, forward, *ἐκ* *δ'* *ἀγαγε* *πρὸ* *φώσσε* 19. 118.

II. of Time, before, beforehand, *πρό* *οἱ* *εἵπομεν* Od. 1. 37: before, earlier, Hes. Th. 32, 38; *πρό* *γε* *στενάζεις*, *prematurely*, Aesch. Pr. 696.

III. when joined with other Preps. *ἀπρό*, *διπρό*, *ἐππρό*, *περιπρό*, *προπρό*, it strengthens the first Prep., or adds to it the notion of forward, forth; see these words with their adverbial forms *ἀπρόπρην*, *ἀπρόπρῳ*.

D. *πρό* IN COMPOS. I. with Substs., to denote 1. position before or in front, *πρόδομος*, *προάστειον*, *πρόθυρον*, *προπύλαια*, etc.

2. priority of rank, *πρόεδρος*, *προεδρία*, etc.: also priority of order, *προάγων*, *πρόλογος*, *προοίμιον*, *προπάτωρ*, etc.

3. standing in another's place, *πρόμαντις*, *πρόφρονος*. II. with Adjs., to denote 1. proximity, *πρόχειρος*; and readiness, *πρόθυμος*, *πρόφρων*.

2. a coming forth, *προβέβυκτος*, *πρόβρυτος*. 3. prelateness, *πρόμοιρος*, *πρόωρος*. 4. intensity, *πρώτας*, *πρώταρ*, *προπάρησε*; so also *πρόκακος*, *πρώταλος*; cf. Lob. Phryn. 47, Dind. Soph. Aj. 1124.

III. with Verbs, 1. of Place, before, forwards, *προβαίνειν*, *προβάλλω*, *προτίσῃμι*, etc.: also before, in defence, *προκινδυνεύω*, *προμάχομαι*, etc.

2. forth, *προέλκω*, *προφέρω*:—also publicly, *προγράφω*, *προειπεῖν*, *προκείμαι*.

3. before one, away, *προδίδωμι*, *προτίσῃμι*, etc. 4. before, in preference, *προαιρούμαι*, *προτιμάω*, etc. 5. before, beforehand, *προαισθάνομαι*, *προγινώσκω*, *προκαταλαμβάνω*, etc.:—also of foresight, *προνοέω*, *προοιάω*.

Ε. ETYMOLOGICAL REMARKS. From **ΠΡΟ**, by change of the vowel, spring many branches; all having the common notion of *before*, in regard sometimes to Space, sometimes to Time.

I. immediately from **πρό**, Lat. *pro*, comes *πρό-τερος*, *πρῶ-τος* (i.e. *πρό-ατος*, Dor. *πρῶ-τος*), *πρῶ-τῆ* (*πρῶ-τῆ*), *πρῶ-τῆ*, *πρῶ-τος* (*πρῶ-τος*), *πρῶ-τος* (*πρῶ-τος*); also *πρῆ-τῆ*, *ἐπὶ-πρῆ-τῆ*; and *πρῶ-μος*, *πρῶ-ταυ* (*πρῶ-ταυ*);—which forms almost always refer to being *before* in point of Time, sometimes in point of Number or Degree: this precedency of Degree, or Preference of one thing to another, is rendered by Lat. *prae*, which likewise includes the notion of Cause or Motive, Lat. *prae gaudio*, *prae timore*, for joy, for fear.

II. the notion of *before* in point of Place or Space passes through Dor. *προ-τί* into *πρός*, *πρῶσω*, *πύρσω*, *πύρρω*, etc., and appears in the kindred Nouns *πρῶ-ν*, *πρῶ-ν*, *πρῶ-ν*, *πρῶ-ν*, a *fore-land*, *head-land*; *πρῶ-ρα* the *front* of a ship: also the Adj. *πρῶ-νῆς*, *πρῶ-νῆς*, *προ-πρῶ-νῆς*, Lat. *pro-nus*, *leaning forward*.

III. by change of *o* into *i*, we have a new series of words connected with Time, *πρίν*, Lat. *pris-cus* (cf. *πρέσ-βυς*), *pris-tinus*, *pri-die*, *pri-diem*, *prior*, *primus* (*primus*), *princeps*.

IV. cf. Skt. *pra-* (as a prefix), *pra-thamas* (*primus*), *prá-tar* (*mane*); Lat. *prae*, *prandium*; Slav. *pra-*, *pro-*, *pru-uji* (*primus*); Lith. *pra-*, *fir-mas* (*primus*);—Goth. *frun-ma* (*próteros*), *frumist*; O. H. G. *fur-iro*, *fur-isto* (*prior*, *primus*), *frun-o* (*früh*).—Cf. also *παρά*, *páros*.

προαγαπάω, *to love before*, Eccl.

προαγγελεύς, *δ*, = *προάγγελος*, Hermipp. Astr. in Fabric. 4. 159 Harles.

προαγγελία, *ή*, a *previous announcement*, Eccl.

προαγγέλλω, *to declare or announce beforehand*, ταῦτα Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 12; πόλεμον Polyb. 3. 20, 8; μάχην ἐσεσθαι Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 34.

προάγγελμα, τό, a *forewarning*, Joseph. B. J. 1. 3, 5.

προάγγελος, *ον*, announcing beforehand: a *harbinger*, *herald*, τινος of a thing, Musae. 164, Coluth. 60, Plut. 2. 127 D, etc.

προάγγελος, *ή*, a *forewarning*, *early intimation*, τινος Thuc. 1. 137.

προαγγελτικός, *ή*, *ον*, a *guide to foretell*: Adv. —*κῶς*: both in Justin. M.

προαγγεῖς, *οἱ*, *δ*, a *guide*, Eccl.

προαγιαζώ, *to sanctify before*, Byz.

προακητηρίζω, *to tie with an ἀγκύτη before an operation*, Galen.

προάκνυνος, *ή*, *purification before* [the mysteries], Schol. Ar. Pl. 846.

προάκνυνω, *to purify by abstinence*, Joseph. A. J. 4. 3, 12, Arr. Epict. 3. 21, 14.

προακνίζω, = *προακνυνώ*, Eccl.

προακνισμός, *οἱ*, *δ*, = *προάκνυνος*, Jo. Philop.

προακνώω, *to be ignorant before or formerly of*, τι Galen.

προάκνυμι, *to break before or in advance*, πρὸ δὲ κύματ' ἔαξεν Od. 5. 385.

προακνόντως, Adv. *beforehand*, Epiphan.

προαγοράζω, *to buy beforehand*, *forestall*, Byz.

προαγοράνομι, *to be ἀγοράνομος or aedile first*, Dio C. 53. 33.

προαγοραστής, *οἱ*, *δ*, a *forestaller*, *regulator*, Gloss.

προαγόρευμα, τό, a *prophecy*, Chion Epist. 4.

προαγόρευσις, *ή*, a *stating beforehand*, Arist. Poët. 15, 10, Plut. Sull. 7.

II. a *proclamation*, App. Civ. 1. 26. 2. = *πρόρησις* II. 2, Poll. 8. 66.

προαγορευτέον, verb. Adj. *one must state beforehand*, Arist. Soph. Elench. 17, 19.

προαγορευτής, *οἱ*, *δ*, a *foreteller*, c. gen. rei, Cyrill.

προαγορευτικός, *ή*, *ον*, *prophetic*, Poll. 1. 15, etc.; *κινδυνόν* Artemid. 1. 66: *ή* —*κή* (sc. *τέχνη*), *the art of divination*, Poll. 1. 19.

προαγορεύω: aor. —*ηγόρευσα* Hdt. 1. 74, 125: pf. —*ηγόρευκα* Pseudo-Dem. 157. 19, (but the Att. fut. is *προεῖπ*, aor. *προεῖπον*, pf. *προεῖρηκα*). —*Pass.*, fut. (in Med. form) Xen. Eq. Mag. 2. 7: pf. —*ηγόρευμαι* Id. Mem. 1. 2, 35. *To tell beforehand*, τι Thuc. 1. 68, 2. 13; c. inf. *to tell or declare beforehand* that . . . Hdt. 1. 74, 91, Plat. Crito 51 D; *πρ.* ὅτι . . . Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 3; *ὡς* . . . Ib. 7. 5, 34:—*to tell or advise beforehand*, πολλοὶς *πρ.* τὰ μὲν ποιεῖν τὰ δὲ μὴ *πρ.* Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 4, cf. Plat. Legg. 907 D.

2. *to foretell*, *prophecy*, τὸ μέλλον Xen. Symp. 4. 5; *τὴν Χριστὸν ἀφίξειν* Just. M. **III.** *to speak before all, to state, declare or proclaim publicly*, τι Hdt. 7. 10, 4, 8. 83; *τινὶ* Id. 1. 153; *ἰσονομίην ἑμὶν* *πρ.* Id. 3. 142; *πόλεμον* *πρ.* Thuc. 1. 131, Dem. 157. 19, etc.: esp. of a herald or public officer, Hdt. 3. 61, 62; also, *to have a thing proclaimed by herald*, Id. 1. 22; *πρ.* ὑπὸ κύρκος Id. 9. 98 (though ἀναγορεύειν was properly the word for heralds, *προαγορεύειν* for magistrates, Xen. An. 2. 2, 20).

2. c. inf. *to order publicly*, *πρ.* ὑμῶν παρέναι Hdt. 1. 125, cf. 6. 37; *πρ.* τοῖς πολίταις μὴ κινεῖν . . . *to forbid* them to . . . Plat. Rep. 426 C, etc.; also without a dat., τοὺς Ἑλλήνας *πρ.* αὐτόνομους ἀμείναι Thuc. 1. 140, cf. Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 38; *πρ.* ἀπέχεσθαι orders [all men] to abstain, Arist. Fr. 385.—*Pass.*, *γυμνάζεσθαι* *προαγορεύεται* . . . ἅπασι Xen. Lac. 12, 5, etc.; *τὰ προηγορευμένα* Id. Mem. 1. 2, 35.

3. *to give notice* to persons accused of murder that they are excommunicated, *πρ.* εἰργάζεσθαι τῶν νομίμων Antipho 145. 23 sq., cf. 130. 23, Isocr. 73 D; absol., Antipho 147. 9; *τὴν πρόρησιν* *προαγ.* Plat. Legg. 871 B; cf. *προηγούμεναι* II. 2, *προειπεῖν* II, *πρόρησις* II. 2.

4. *to give notice* to persons to appear for trial, Dem. 1160. 20, Plut. Coriol. 18.

προαγορεύω, a late form for *προηγορεύω*, C. I. 5492. 5.

προαῖος, *δ*, a *guide*, Byz.

προαγρέω, = *προαιρέω*, Inscr. Accl. in C. I. 3524. 7.

προάγω [ᾶ], fut. ᾶω: pf. act. *προήλα* Dem. 346. 24, 772. 5, Paus.—*the aor. προήλα*, —*ἡξάμην* is extremely dubious, v. sub ᾶγω:—**Med.**, v. infrr.: pf. pass. in med. sense, infrr. 1. 5. *To lead forward, on, onward*, εἰς τύπον Id. 3. 148, etc.; also like *προπέμψω*, *to escort on their way*, Id.

8. 132; τοὺς πεζοὺς οὐ πολλὴν ὁδὸν Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 23:—*Pass.* *to be led on*, go on, *προάγεσθαι ἐπὶ συμφορᾷ* Andoc. 20. 42; *προήχθη* εἰπεῖν Arist. Phys. 2. 2, 8, cf. Menand. Ἐπικλ. 1.

2. *to bring forward*, εἰς τὸ φανερόν, εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν, Plat. Legg. 960 A, Polit. 262 C; *τὴν φύσιν* εἰς φῶς Ep. Plat. 341 D; *βουλὴν ἀπόρητον* εἰς φῶς ἡλίου Plut. 2. 552 D; *οἱ* *πρ.* εἰς φῶς=οἱ γοῦναι, Poll. 3. 8:—*to bring on* in age, *προαγεῖ* αὐτὸν ὁ χρόνος Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 4.

3. *to lead on, induce, persuade*, δὴλῶ *πρ.* τινά Hdt. 9. 90; *ἡ χρεῖα προάγει* Thuc. 3. 59:—the object is often added in the inf., *πρ.* τινά κινδυνεύειν Ib. 45; *ἐγὼ προήγαγον ὑμᾶς ἄξια τῶν προγόνων* φρονεῖν Dem. 296. 25; οὐ γὰρ ἐγώ *προαχθεῖν* ἂν εἰπεῖν Id. 540. 7, cf. 63. 3, 316. 12:—also with Preps., *πρ.* θυμὸν ἐς ἀμπλακίην Theogn. 386; *τινὰ* ἐς λόγους Plat. Tim. 22 A; *εἰς φιλοσοσίαν*, εἰς μίσος Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 22, Hell. 3. 5, 2; *εἰς ὄργην* ἢ φόβον ἢ ἔλεον Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 5; *εἰς γέλωτα* Ib. 3. 14, 7; *εἰς τοῦτο ὀργῆς προήχθησαν ὥστε* . . . Isocr. 397 A; *εἰς τοῦτο εὐφρέας καὶ βέλους ὥστε* . . . Dem. 618. 2, etc.; *τινὰ ἐπ' ἀρετῇ* Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 1; *πάντας* ἐκ . . . πολέμων ἐπὶ τὴν ὁμόνοιαν Isocr. 111 A; *πρὸς* . . . κακίας ὑπερβολὴν Dem. 468. 12:—so in Med., *εἰς τοῦτο σφρα προηγάζοντο* they brought them to such a pitch, Hdt. 7. 50, 2; *εἰς γέλωτα προαγαγέσθαι* τινὰ *to move* one to laughter, Id. 2. 121, 4; *τινὰ* εἰς ἔλεον Lycurg. 152. 12; *εἰς ἀνάγκην* Dem. 60. 12; c. inf., *τοῦτο πολεμῶν προάγεται* ἀμαρτάνειν Xen. Eq. Mag. 5, 15, cf. Aeschin. 70. 12, Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 18.

4. *to carry on or forward*, *τὴν αἵμασίαν* Dem. 1279. 13; *πρ.* τὴν πόλιν *to lead it on to power*, Thuc. 6. 18; *πρ.* αὐτὴν (sc. τὴν ἀρχὴν) *εἰς* τὸδε Id. 1. 75, cf. Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 4; *λόγοις* *προαγεῖν* . . . ἐργασίαι δ' οὐδὲν κινεῖ Cratin. Inscr. 139 b; οὕτως μέχρι πόρρω προήγαγον τὴν ἔχθραν carried it so far, Dem. 282. 4; *πρ.* τὰ πράγματα ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον Id. 1447. 2, etc.; *πρ.* τὴν πραγματοειάν εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν *to promote* the study, Aristox. in Stob. Ecl. 1. 16; *τὰ μαθήματα* Arist. Metaph. 1. 5, 1; *τὰς τέχνας* Id. Soph. Elench. 33, 15, cf. Poët. 4, 14; *πρ.* καὶ διαθροῦσαι τὰ καλῶς ἔχοντα τὴν περιγραφὴν *to carry on* and complete . . . Id. Eth. N. 1. 7, 17:—*Pass.* *to increase, wax*, Dem. 426. 7.

5. *of persons, to promote or prefer* to honour, Polyb. 12. 13, 6, etc.; *τινὰ* εἰς δόξαν, ἐφ' ἡγεμονίας Plat. Themist. 7, Galb. 20, etc.; *ἐπὶ μέγα προαχθῆναι* Luc. Alex. 55. **6.** *to prefer* in the way of choice (v. sub προηγμένα, τά).

7. *of plants, to produce, καρπούς, φύλλα*, etc., Arist. Plant. 1. 4, 1, al.

II. seemingly intr., properly of an officer, *to lead on* [his troops], *to advance, push forward*, Polyb. 2. 65, 1, 3. 35, 1, etc.: then, *to lead the way, go before, πράγει* δὴ Plat. Phaedr. 227 C; *σοῦ προαγοντος ἐγὼ ἐφεσθόμην* Id. Phaedo 90 B, Xen. An. 6. 3, 6, etc.:—sometimes an acc. is added, *to go before* others, *προῆγε* πολλὴν πάντας Joseph. B. J. 6. 1, 6, cf. Ev. Matth. 2. 9.

2. metaph., *οἱ προάγων λόγους* the preceding discourse, Plat. Legg. 719 A; *αἱ* *πρ.* γραφαὶ Joseph. A. J. 19. 6, 2.

3. *to go on, advance*, ἐπὶ πολλὴν προάγει τῇ τε βίᾳ καὶ τῇ ὡμότητι Decret. ap. Dem. 289. 9; *εἰς τῶν ἀσφατετέρων ἐπὶ τὰ ἀσφατέτερα* Arist. Phys. 1. 1, 2, cf. Pol. 3. 12, 4; *πολὴν* *πρ.* ὕβρεως Clearch. ap. Ath. 515 F; so, Schweigh. proposes in Hdt. 9. 92, *τὸ ἔργον προῆγε* for *προῆγε*;—of Time, *τῆς ἡμέρας ἤδη προαγοῦσιν* Polyb. 17. 8, 1.

4. *to excel*, τινος Diosc. 1. 91, Joseph. c. Apion. 2. 15.

προαγωγή, *ή*, the trade of a *προαγωγός*, *bandering, procuring*, Plat. Theat. 150 A, Xen. Symp. 4. 61, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 2, 13: this trade was criminal at Athens, Aeschin. 3. 7, Plut. Sol. 23; v. Dict. of Antiqq.

προαγωγέως, *ἑως*, *δ*, = *προαγωγός*, Dio C. 46. 6, Eccl.

προαγωγέω, (*προαγωγός*) *to lead on to prostitution, prostitute*, ἐλεύθερον παῖδα ἢ γυναῖκα *πρ.* Lex. ap. Aeschin. 3. 9, cf. Pseudo-Phocyl. 177, Plut. Sol. 23:—*Pass.*, Theopomp. Hist. 182, 252. **2.** metaph., *πρ.* ἐαυτὸν ὀφθαλμοῖς Ar. Nub. 980; and jestingly, *πρ.* τινὰ *πρόδωκε* Xen. Symp. 4. 62.

προαγωγή, *ή*, (*προάγω*) a *leading on, promotion*, Posidon. ap. Ath. 212 A; rank, eminence, Polyb. 6. 8, 4, 15. 34, 5, Diod., etc.; *ἐν* *πρ.* τινα ποιεῖσθαι, i.e. *to promote* him, Joseph. A. J. 15. 1, 1:—v. sub *προσ-αγωγή*.

προαγωγία, f. l. for *προαγωγή*, often in Mss.

προαγωγικός, *ή*, *ον*, *skilful in bandering*, Ptol., Eccl.

προαγωγός, *όν*, (*προάγω*) *leading on*, εἰς πεῖθω Schol. Soph. O. T. 14; *πρὸς* τὸ ἄμετρον Longin. 32.

II. as Subst. a *pander, pimp, procurer*, Ar. Ran. 1079, Vesp. 1028, Thesm. 341, Aeschin. 26. 17.

2. metaph. a *negociator*, Xen. Symp. 4. 64, Poll. 4. 34.

προάγων, *ὄνος*, *δ*, a *preliminary contest, prelude*, name of a play of Aristoph. (Frr. 74–83, v. Bergk in Com. Fr. 2. 1137), Plat. Legg. 796 D, Aeschin. 63. 14, etc.; *προαγῶνας* ἀεὶ κατασκευάζων *ἐαυτῷ* τῆς ἡμέρας *πρ.* 611. 8:—*the preparation* for a festival, Aeschin. 63. 14. (*προαγών* is the accent mostly found in Mss.; but *προάγων* is prescribed by Arcad. 10. 20, v. Lob. Paral. 201.)

προαγωνίζομαι, Dep. *to fight before*, ἐξ ὧν *προηγωνίσθη* from the contests you have before had, Thuc. 4. 126; *πρ.* περὶ τινας Diod. 19. 26; *ἐνναμύς* *οἱ* *προηγωνισμένη* not having been engaged before, Hdn. 3. 7; c. acc. cogn., *προαγωνιστέον* ἀγῶνας Plat. Legg. 796 A; so *Pass.*, *οἱ* *προηγωνισμένοι* ἀγῶνας Plut. Aristid. 12; *τὰ μὲν οὖν τῶν λόγων προηγωνίστο* αὐτοῖς Luc. Eun. 4.

II. *to fight for or in defence of* another, Philo 2. 177, Plut. Flamin. 11, etc.: *to plead in behalf of*, τιναν *πρόσθω*, 510.

προαγωνισμα, τό, a *previous contest*, *πρ.* ναυμαχίας App. Syr. 22.

προαγωνιστέον, verb. Adj., v. sub *προαγωνίζομαι*.

προαγωνιστής, οὗ, ὁ, *one who fights for another, a champion*, Philo 2. 312, 512, Luc. Salt. 14; *προαγ.* λόγοι Plut. Lysand. 26.
 προαδικέω, *to be the first in wrangling or wrong-doing*, Arist. Rhet. Al. 3, 33, Philo 2. 128:—*Pass.* *to be wronged before or first*, Dem. 289. 8, Aeschin. 72, 71, etc.
 προῶδω, *to sing before, prelude*, Aeschin. 50. 5.
 προαθετέω, *to reject as spurious before another*, Wolf Proleg. cclxxi sq.
 προαθλῶ, = *προαγωνίζομαι*, Schol. Pind. O. 8. 71, Eus. H. E. 4. 15.
 προαθρέω, *to foresee*, Eust. 86. 41.
 προαθροίζω, *to gather or collect before*, Poll. 2. 204, Galen.
 προαιδέομαι, *Dep.* *to owe one special respect, be under obligations to one*, ἡγεῖρον δωτίνας ἐκ τῶν πολλῶν, οἱ τινὲς σφι προαδέατο κού τι (Ion. 3 pl. pf.) Hdt. 1. 61; *tis ἐστι...*, ὧ ἐγὼ προαιδεύμαι; Id. 3. 140; cf. *προαφείλομαι*.
 προαικίζομαι, *Dep.* *to torture before*, Eus. D. E. 465 B.
 προαινίσσομαι, *Dep.* *to hint or indicate before*, Heraclid. Alleg. 66.
 προαίρεσις, εὖς, ἡ, *a choosing one thing before another, an act of deliberate choice, a purpose, resolution*, Plat. Parm. 143 C, Def. 413 A; *opp.* *to ἀνάγκη*, Isocr. 4 A; *ἐκ* *πρ.* καὶ βουλήσεως Dem. 1097. 22, cf. Arist. P. A. 2. 13, 3:—*κατὰ* *προαίρεσιν*, ἡ μὴ, δακρύειν Hipp. Aph. 1251; *τὰ κατὰ* *προαίρεσιν* ἀδικήματα *wrongs done from malice premeditation*, Lycurg. 169. 4; *ἢ* *κατὰ* *προαίρεσιν*, as a test of freedom, Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 6; *κατὰ* *τὴν* *πρ.*, *παρὰ* *τὴν* *πρ.* *according to, contrary to one's purpose*, Id. Metaph. 4. 5, 2 and 3:—*ἡ* *προαίρεσις* *is the characteristic of moral action* in Arist., Eth. N. 2. 6, 15., 3. 2-3., 6. 2, 4, al.
 2. *a purpose, plan, or scope of action*, τὴν *πρ.* τοῦ βίου Dem. 666. 21., 1183. 9; οὐδένος εὐδοκίμει πράγματος ἡ *πρ.* Id. 1457. 12; ἐπὶ τῇ τοῦ πλεονεκτεῖν *πρ.* (ἢ) Id. 662. 17; ἀνείδεα καὶ *πρ.* *πονηρίας deliberate wickedness*, Id. 1478. 27; τῶν καλῶν ἔργων Zaleuc. ap. Stob. 44. 20:—*absol.* *a course of life, principle of action*, *opp.* *to πράξις*, ἐν *πρ.* χρηστῇ καὶ βίῃ σφωρόναι Dem. 1479. 1; in pl. *principles*, Isocr. 3 D, Dem., etc.
 3. in political language, *a deliberate course of action, a policy*, ἡ *πρ.* ἡ ἐμὴ καὶ ἡ πολιτεία Dem. 257. 7, cf. 292. 16 sq.; in full, ἡ *πρ.* αὐτοῦ τῆς πολιτείας 349. 14; *opp.* *to ἡ τύχη*, 327. 22:—*also*, *a mode of government*, such as an oligarchy, Id. 168. 19; ἡ *πρ.* τῶν κοινῶν 323. 8; *also* in pl., τὰς κοινὰς *πρ.* *your public principles, your general policy*, 298. 5, cf. 296. 27; τὰς τοῦ δήμου *πρ.* 1475. 1.
 4. *a department of government*, πολλῶν *προαίρεσιν* οὐσῶν..., τὴν περὶ τὰς Ἑλληνικὰς πράξεις εἰλύμην 245. 5.
 5. *a political party*, οἱ τῆς ἐκείνου *πρ.* Id. 132. 18:—*also* *a sect or school of philosophy*, Plut. 2. 1137 A; αἱ ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ *πρ.* Luc. Demon. 4, etc.
 προαίρετός, verb. Adj. *of προαίρεομαι*, *one must choose, prefer*, Plat. Rep. 535 A, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 10, Xenophon. 1. 16.
 προαιρετικός, ἡ, ὅν, *inclined to prefer, deliberately choosing*, τοῦ πλεονεκτεῖν Arist. Eth. N. 5. 10, 8, Pol. 2. 7, 9; τῶν τοιαύτων λόγων Id. Metaph. 4. 29, 5.
 2. *absol.* *purposing, intentional*, ἐστὶν ἀρὰ ἡ ἀρετὴ ἐξ ἡς *πρ.* Id. Eth. N. 2. 6, 15; τὸ *πρ.* *the power of purposing, the will*, Plat. Cor. 32, etc.; *πρ.* *κίνησις* cited from Strabo; *πρ.* *ἐνέργεια* from Philo.
 προαιρετός, ἡ, ὅν, *chosen before others, deliberately chosen, purposed*, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 17, Metaph. 5. 1, 5, al.
 προαιρέω, fut. ἦσω; aor. προελόν. *To bring forth, produce from one's stores, προαῖρουσιν λαβεῖν* ἄφικτον, ἔλαιον κτλ. Ar. Thesm. 419; ἰσχυδᾶς Pherecr. Kor. 2; τὸν σῖτον... ἐντέθεν προαῖρουντας πωλεῖν Thuc. 8. 90; ἐκ τοῦ ταμείου Theophr. Char. 4.
 2. *to take away first*, Babr. 108. 26.
 II. *mostly* in Med., fut. -αἰρήσομαι; aor. -ελόμην; pf. pass. (in med. sense) -ῆρημαι, v. infir.:—*to take away first for oneself, remove out of one's way*, τι ἐκ τίνος Plat. Lys. 206 E, cf. Polyb. 16. 29, 1.
 2. *to choose before or sooner than another, prefer*, τίς τίνος Plat. Lach. 190 D, Luc., etc.; *often* *also* *follow*, by a Prep., πρὸ τοῦ κεκινημένου τὸν σὴν ὁρῶντα προαῖρεσθαι φίλον Id. Phaedr. 245 B; ἀντὶ ἀρετῆς... οὐδ' ἂν τὰ Σύρων... πάντα προελόμεθα Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 12; κριτικήν τινά (ἐπιστήμην) ἐκ τῶν ἁλλῶν προελόμεθα Plat. Polit. 292 B; τινὰς ἐκ τοῦ πλήθους Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 14; βελί... οὐδέτις ὃν προαῖρεσθαι βίαν Menand. Monost. 65:—*c. inf.*, *πρ.* *τοῦ κατεπεῖγον μάλλον πράττειν* ἡ... Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 2, etc.
 3. *c. acc.* *only*, *to take by deliberate choice, choose deliberately, prefer*, οὐτε Λακεδαιμόνα προήρου οὐτε Κρήτην Plat. Crito 52 E; προελέσθαι τὰ τοῦ δήμου Dem. 1482. 1; οὐ προσήκοντας... προηρῆσθαι λόγους Id. 270. 19; τῷ προαῖρεσθαι τάχαθ' ἡ τὰ κακὰ ποιοῦν τινὲς ἔσμεν Arist. Eth. N. 3. 2, 11, cf. Rhet. 2. 5, 4; τοῦτον τὸν ἀγῶνα προελόμενος *having undertaken*, Lycurg. 148. 23; πολλὰ καὶ καλὰ καὶ μεγάλα ἡ πόλις προεἰλετο δι' ἐμού Dem. 320. 23; ταῦτην *πρ.* τὴν σκέψιν Arist. Pol. 7. 2, 4; *opp.* *to φεῖνεσθαι* τι, Id. Eth. N. 10. 1, 1, Poët. 6, 24:—*absol.*, ὁ ἀκρατὴς ἐπιθυμῶν μὲν πράττει, προαῖρουμένος δὲ οὐ not by preference, not deliberately, Id. Eth. N. 3. 2, 4, cf. 5. 8, 5, Rhet. 1. 12, 22; cf. προαῖρεσις 1. 1.
 4. *c. inf.* *to prefer to do*, Lys. 186. 18, Plat. Demod. 381 A, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 30.
 b. *to purpose or propose to do*, ὑπὲρ ἐμού προῆρῆσαι λέγειν Plat. Phileb. 28 B; εἰ προαῖρησόμεθα... τοῦτον μεμνησθαι τι Dem. 286. 25; τὸν μένειν ἐπὶ τοῦτον προελόμενον Id. 327. 28; *πρ.* *λαβεῖν* Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 8;—*so*, the inf. being omitted, πλὴν ἂν ἐγὼ προελόμεν (sc. πρᾶξι) Dem. 291. 25, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 9, 8, Pol. 5. 1, 1.
 προαῖρω, (αἶρω) *to set out or depart before*, Plut. 2. 211 D.
 προαισθάνομαι, *Dep.* *to perceive or observe beforehand*, Thuc. 3. 38., 5. 58, Xen. An. 1. 1, 7, etc.; *πρ.* *τινος* *to become aware of a thing beforehand*, Thuc. 3. 102.
 προαισθησις, ἡ, *a presentiment*, Plut. 2. 127 D, ubi v. Wytt.
 προαῖτια, ἡ, *a preceding cause*, Damasc. in Wolf. Anecd. 3. 235; *also* *προαίτιον*, τό, Ib.
 προαῖτιόμαι, *Dep.* *to accuse beforehand*, τινα εἶναι Ep. Rom. 3. 9.

προαῖμαλατίζω, *to take prisoner beforehand*, Nicet. Eug. 7. 165.
 προαῖωνος, ον, (αἰών) *before time, from eternity*, Eccl.
 προαῖωρος, *to ripen before the time, be premature*, Hesych. II.
 to be at the age just before one's prime, Hipp. Coac. 221.
 προαῖονος, *to sharpen before or in front*, Hesych.
 προαῖοντιζομαι, *Pass.* *to be darted like a javelin before*, Luc. Tim. 3.
 προαῖονος, fut. -ακούσομαι, *to hear beforehand*, τι Hdt. 2. 5., 5. 86, etc.; τινός Polyb. 10. 5, 5; περί τίνος Dem. 604. 7; *also*, προαῖονος ὅτι... Hdt. 8. 79; προαῖονος ὡς εἴχε how matters stood, Id. 6. 16;—*of a horse*, τοῖς ὡς προαῖονος σημαίνει Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 21.
 προαῖονος, *to explain accurately before*, Schol. Arat. 58.
 προαῖονος, *to skirmish with missiles before the battle*, Poll. 1. 163; metaph. of argument, Jo. Chrys.
 προαῖονος, ἡ, ὅν, (προάγω, intr.) *going before*, Hesych.
 προαῖονος, *to feel pain beforehand*, Hipp. Protrh. 69; τὴν ὁσφύν in the loins, Ar. St. H. A. 7. 9, 1.
 προαῖονος, *to anoint beforehand*, Rufus, etc.:—Med., Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 90 A.
 προαῖονος, ἐς, (ἄλλομαι) *springing forward, i. e. overhanging, steep*, χῶρος II. 21. 262; ὕδαρ *πρ.* *water falling sheer down*, Ar. Rh. 3. 73:—*cf.* *πρηνής*.
 II. metaph. = *προπητής, πρόχειρος* (Hesych.), *reckless*, Lysis ap. Iambl. V. P. 77: *willful*, LXX (Sirac. 30. 8):—*Comp. Adv.*, προαῖονος *πλησιάζειν more readily or eagerly*, Strab. 549:—*the Adv.* προαῖονος *is censured by Phryn.* 245, Thom. M. 774.
 προαῖονος, = *προαῖονος*, Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 25, Phot., etc.
 προαῖονος, *Pass.* fut. -ἄλωσομαι; aor. 2 -ἔλωαν or -ἤλων; pf. -ἔλωκα or -ἤλωκα:—*to be taken or captured beforehand*, Joseph. B. J. 5. 9, 3, Plut. 2. 17 D, etc.
 II. *to be convicted beforehand*, Dem. 595. 17.
 προαῖονος, Med. = *προαῖονος*, Hesych.
 προαῖονος, *Dep.* *to spring forward*, Q. Sm. 4. 510, Anon. ap. Suid.
 προαῖονος, fut. -ἄμαρτῶμαι, *to fail or sin before*, 2 Ep. Cor. 12. 21., 13. 2; pf. pass. part., τὰ προαῖονος Hdn. 3. 14.
 προαῖονος, Med. *to pass to another place*, Hesych. II. c. acc. rei, *to receive in advance*, Plat. Legg. 921 E.
 προαῖονος, *to milk beforehand*, Paul. Aeg. 1. 4.
 προαῖονος, Dor. for προαῖονος, Hesych.
 προαῖονος [5], Med. *to defend oneself or take measures for defence beforehand*, Thuc. 3. 12.
 2. c. acc. *to take such measures against*, τὸν ἐχθρὸν οὐχ ὅν δρᾶ μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς διανοίας not for his acts only, but for his intention also, Id. 6. 38.
 προαῖονος, fut. -βήσομαι, *to ascend before, preascend, τὸν λόφον* Thuc. 3. 112; ἐπὶ τὴν ναῦν Polyæn. 6. 8, 1; τοῖς ὑπερκείμενοις μέρεσι Galen.
 προαῖονος, Med. *to say or sing by way of prelude*, Ar. Pax 1267, Isocr. 240 D.
 προαῖονος, *to look up before*, Hesych. s. v. προαῖονος.
 προαῖονος, *to exclaim before*, Dem. Phil. 15.
 προαῖονος, ἡ, *an ante-prelude*, Schol. Pind. N. 10. 62; poet. προαῖονος, Phot.
 προαῖονος, *to boil up before*, Cyrill.
 προαῖονος, *to proclaim before*, Jo. Chrys.
 προαῖονος, *to read aloud*, Dio C. 38. 2; esp. of a teacher reading aloud to pupils, Plut. 2. 790 E.
 προαῖονος, *to compel beforehand*, Themist. 74 B, Harp.
 προαῖονος, ἡ, ὅν, *far reading before*, Eus. in Phot. Bibl. 105. 20.
 προαῖονος, εὖς, ἡ, *a previous proclamation*, Byz.
 προαῖονος, *to announce, proclaim before*, Eccl.
 προαῖονος, *to describe or record beforehand*, App. Civ. 5. 145: *Pass.*, Joseph. A. J. 1. 3, 4; *so* in Med., App. Civ. 1. 6.
 προαῖονος, *to exercise before, τὴν φωνήν, τὸ στόμα* A. B. 61.
 προαῖονος, *to lead up before, τινὰ ἐπὶ τοῦ τεύχους* Joseph. B. J. 1. 2, 4:—*Pass.*, *to put to sea before*, Thuc. 8. 11, Polyæn. 4. 2, 2, etc.
 προαῖονος, *to shew before*, Eccl.
 προαῖονος, *to draw or paint before*, Eccl.
 προαῖονος, *to curse before*, Eccl.
 προαῖονος, *to examine before*, ap. Fabric. B. Gr. 13. 707.
 προαῖονος, *to look up before*, Hesych.
 προαῖονος, fut. -θαροῦμαι, *to leap up before*, Hesych.
 προαῖονος, *to take away before, ἢ μὴ με προαῖονος τὸ γῆρας* Isocr. 239 E; τοὺς χρύσους *πρ.* τῆς πύλεως Dem. 395. fin.; ἀ εἶρεσι *πρ.* *to refute by anticipation*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 17, 14; τὸν ἀνταγωνιστὴν *πρ.* Luc. Jup. Trag. 25, etc.:—*Med.* *to catch first, τὴν σφαιρᾶν* Poll. 9. 104.
 προαῖονος, *to use up, spend before, ἐν τῷ προαναισιμαμένῳ χρόνῳ* *πρ.* *τερον* ἡ μὲν γενέσθαι in times past before I was born, Hdt. 2. 11.
 προαῖονος, *Pass.* *to be dedicated before*, Joseph. A. J. 12. 2, 9.
 προαῖονος, εὖς, ἡ, *a table of contents*, Schol. Il. 15. 56, Eust. 1672. 35.
 προαῖονος, *to proclaim before*, Eccl.:—*κῆρυξις*, ἡ, Hesych.
 προαῖονος, *to stir up before, ἀγῶνας* Plut. Cato M. 26; *πρ.* *τὰ αἰσθητὰ* *to examine them before*, Id. 2. 948 C.
 II. intr. *to make previous movements*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 11; v. sub προεξαγωνίζω.
 προαῖονος, verb. Adj. *one must move before*, Oribas. 288 Matth.
 προαῖονος, Med. *to bewail before, τὴν συμφορὰν* Dion. H. 10. 49.
 προαῖονος, Med. *to unite before, τὸ ρεύμα* Paus. 8. 35. 1.
 προαῖονος, *to cut away, τὰς ἐμποδίας ὕλας* Joseph. B. J. 3. 6, 2.
 II. metaph., *πρ.* *μὴ*..., *to prevent from doing*, Clem. Al. 548.
 προαῖονος, *to cry out, exclaim before*, Eccl.
 προαῖονος [2], *to examine before*, of the measures to be submitted to the vote of the people, Arist. Pol. 4. 14. 7.

προανάκρουσις, ἡ, = προαναβολή, Schol. Od. 7. 208, Pind. P. 1. 4.
 προανακρούω, to push back before: — Pass. to retire first or before, Clem. Al. 634.
 II. Med., προανακρούσασθαι τι, in Music, to play as a prelude, Plut. 2. 161 C: to introduce by way of prelude, πρὸ καὶ προαναφωνήσαι τὰ τοῦ Ἐμπεδοκλέους Ib. 906 B; also of masters, to play by way of example, Plut. 2. 790 E: — Pass., τί . . ταυτὲ προανακέρουσαι; Philostr. 861.
 προανακύντω, to emerge before, Byz.
 προαναλαμβάνω, to take up before, εἰς τι Ath. 45 E: — to take up a narrative at an earlier point, Diod. 17. 5.
 II. to anticipate, surprise, Joseph. A. J. 16. 4. 4.
 προαναλάμπω, to shine forth before, Cyrill.
 προαναλέγω, to mention before, Papyr. Gr. Peyron 1. 34.
 Med. to gather up before, Geop. 10. 22, 1.
 προανάλισκω, fut. ἄνω: aor. — ἀνάλωσα. To use up or spend before, χρήματα Thuc. 1. 141; ἀργύριον Dem. 1031. 14; πρ., ἵνα διπλάσια κομισάνται Is. 157. 9; πρ. ἐαυτοῦ Dio C. 59. 18; πρ. τῆς γνώσεως ἐαυτοῦ, i. e. πρὸ τῆς γνώσεως, Plut. 2. 517 A: — Pass. to throw away one's life before, Thuc. 7. 81; of water, to be used up before, Arist. Meteor. 1. 13. 6.
 προαναλογία, ἡ, previous analogy, Damasc. in Wolf's Anal. 3. 235.
 προανάλωμα [vā], τό, previous expense, Artemid. 1. 70.
 προαναμαλάσσω, to soften, relax beforehand, Hipp. Art. 838 (from Mss. in Littre 4. p. 316 for προαν-).
 προαναμανθάνω, to learn before, Cyrill.
 προαναμέλω, to sing before or first, LXX (Sap. 18. 9).
 προαναξηραίνω, to dry up before, Galen, etc.
 προαναπαύομαι, Pass. to die before, Eus. H. E. 7. 24, 2, Basil.
 προαναπέιθω, to persuade before, Cyrill.
 προαναπέτομαι, to fly before one, Cyrill.
 προαναπηδάω, to leap up before, Cassius Probl.
 προαναπίμπλημι, to fill up before, Eccl.
 προαναπίπτω, fut. — πεσούμαι, to fall down before, Philo 1. 154.
 προαναπλάσσω, fut. — πλάσω, to transform before, ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον Hipparch. ap. Stob. 574. 20.
 προαναπλήρω, = προαναπίμπλημι, LXX (Sap. 19. 4), Eccl.
 προαναπνέω, to inhale before, Plut. 2. 949 C, Schol. Pind. N. 8. 32.
 προαναπτύσσω, to unfold before, Eccl.
 προανάπτω, to light up before, Eccl.
 προαναρκάζω, to carry off or arrest beforehand, Dem. 555. 24; πρ. τῆς παρασκευῆς τινα, i. e. πρὸ τῆς παρασκευῆς, Plut. Pomp. 76.
 προαναρρήγνυμι, to make burst open before, Eust. 1524. 42.
 προανάρρησις, εὖς, ἡ, = προαναγάρρησις, Cyrill.
 προανάρχος, ov, before and without beginning, θεός Anth. P. 1. 27, Eust. Opusc. 76. 77; cf. προανούσιος.
 προανασείω, to brandish before or in front, τὰ ὅπλα Diod. 5. 29.
 II. to agitate beforehand, τὸν δῆμον Plut. C. Gracch. 4.
 προανασκευάζω, to pack up and carry off beforehand, in Med., Joseph. B. J. 1. 15, 6: — Pass., τὰ λαμπρότατα . . προανασκεύαστα Ib. 1. 13, 9.
 προανασκοπέομαι, Dep. to look at beforehand, Joseph. A. J. 17. 5, 6.
 προανάστασις, εὖς, ἡ, a previous resurrection, Phot. Bibl. 288. 40.
 προαναστέλλω, to check beforehand, Plut. Peric. 15, Byz.
 προαναστέφω, to crown before, Eus. P. E. 311 B.
 προαναστρέφω, to turn back before, Dion. L. 10. 148.
 προανασώζομαι, Pass. to come in safety before, εἰς τύπον Eccl.
 προανατάσσω, to arrange or dispose beforehand, Jo. Chrys.
 προανατείνω, to hold up before, Joseph. B. J. 6. 1, 6.
 προανατίλλω, to rise before, of stars, Tim. Locr. 97 A, etc.: generally, to rise first, Cyrill.
 προανατένω, to dissect before, Galen.
 προανατίθημι, to dedicate before, προανετίθη C. I. 4283. 18: — Med. to entrust before, τί νί τι Byz.
 προανατολή, ἡ, a previous rising (of the sun), Ptolem., etc.
 προανατριβή [i], to rub or pound before, Diosc. 2. 140, Galen.
 προανατύπω, to design beforehand, prefigure, Cyrill.
 προανατύπωσις, εὖς, ἡ, a prefiguring, Cyrill.
 προαναφαίνω, to display beforehand, ἐχθός Paus. 4. 10, 7.
 προαναφέρω, to bring up or mention before, v. l. Schol. Eur. Phoen. 777: — in Pass. to rush up before, τινος Arist. Probl. 10. 54, 5; to rise before, of a star, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 15.
 προαναφθέγγομαι, Dep. to say by way of preface, Philo 1. 680, Phot.
 προαναφοιτάω, to go up before, Cyrill.
 προαναφορά, ἡ, = προανατολή, Paul. Alex. Apot. p. 53.
 προαναφύρω, to saturate before, σπόγγον αἵματι Rufus p. 231.
 προαναφυσάω, to play a prelude on the flute, v. προσαναφυσάω.
 προαναφώνω, to pronounce before, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 136; cf. προανακρούω: to proclaim before, predict, Schol. Il. 5. 662, etc.
 II. to say by way of preface, Dion. H. de Rhet. 2. 6, Plut. Pelop. 2.
 προαναφώνημα, τό, a previous exclamation, Schol. Ar. Pax 1.
 προαναφώνησις, ἡ, a previous proclamation, μετὰ κήρυκος πρ. Posidon. ap. Ath. 212 E.
 II. a preface, προῆμ, Heliod. 8. 17, Walz Rhett. S. 608, etc.
 προαναφωνητής, οὗ, ὁ, one who proclaims before, Eccl.
 προαναφωνητικός, ὁ, ὄν, signifying beforehand, Eust. 1941. 63, etc.
 προαναχάλαω, to undo or slacken before, Oribas. 332 Matth.
 προαναχρησμάδεω, to prophesy before, Cyrill.
 προαναχώννυμι, to heap up before, Synes.
 προαναχωρέω, to go away before, Dio C. 49. 7.
 προαναχώρησις, ἡ, a former departure, Thuc. 4. 128.
 προαναψηφίζω, to determine beforehand, Joseph. A. J. 18. 8, 2.

προανέειπον, aor. to proclaim before, Philostorg. H. E. 7. 14.
 προανείργω, to put away beforehand, Eccl.
 προανέλκω, to draw up before, Plut. 2. 905 C, in Pass.
 προανεννόητος, ov, surpassing all conception, Eccl.
 προανέρχομαι, Dep. to go up before, Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 6.
 προάνεσις, εὖς, ἡ, previous relaxation, Galen.
 προανευρόω, to unnerve before, Cyrill.
 προανευρύνω, to widen beforehand, Antyll. ap. Oribas. 188 Mai.
 προανευφημέω, to wish one good luck, Eccl.
 προανέχω, fut. — ἔξω, to hold up before, π. γωνίας to have projecting angles, Joseph. B. J. 5. 5, 6.
 II. intr. to rise up above or jut out beyond, v. l. Thuc. 7. 34; c. gen., Joseph. B. J. 5. 4, 4, etc.: metaph., πρ. ἐν τινι to excel in a thing, Clem. Al. 345.
 προανθῶ, to flower before its season, Theophr. C. P. 1. 10, 2, etc.
 προάνθησις, ἡ, a previous or first bloom, Schol. Ar. Pax 198, etc.
 προανθράκωμα, Pass. to be burnt to cinders before, Nicet. Eug. 4. 404.
 προανίπταμαι, Dep. to fly up before, Eccl.
 προανίστημι, to set up before, δρυφάκτων τῶν τεκτόνων Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 10; so in aor. 1 med., Ib. 5. 3, 2: — Pass. with aor. 2 act. to start up first, Strattis Incert. 4: to rise before daybreak, Poll. 1. 71.
 προανιστορέω, to search into before, Justin. M.
 προανίσχω, = προανέχω II. Plut. 2. 427 F, Joseph. B. J. 3. 3, 5.
 προανοίγω, to open before, τὴν ψυχὴν λόγους Plut. 2. 36 D.
 προανούσιος, ov, before and without substance, Synes. H. 2. 72; cf. προνάρχος.
 προανανίσχω, to rise opposite before, Eust. Opusc. 353. 87.
 προάνντω, fut. ὕσω, to accomplish before, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 2: — Pass., Sext. Emp. M. 8. 1, etc.
 προαπαγγέλλω, to announce before, Dio C. 38. 13, etc.
 προαπαγορεύω, the aor. in use being προαπέειπον: — to give in or fail before, Isocr. 322 A; πρ. ἀπὸ τραυμάτων Luc. Anach. 37.
 II. to renounce beforehand, τὴν συμβίωσιν Joseph. A. J. 15. 7, 10.
 προαπάγχομαι, Med. to strangle oneself before, Dio C. 77. 20.
 προαπαίρω, to depart before, Dio C. 36. 31, etc.
 προαπαλείφω, to wipe off, blot out first, Dio C. 43. 21.
 προαπαλλάσσω, Att. — ττω, to remove beforehand, τινὰ ἐκ τῆς δημοκρατίας Dio C. 44. 10; πρ. τινὰ φαρμάκῳ Id. 37. 13: — Pass. to depart or die beforehand, Id. 43. 11; so also intr. in Act., πρ. εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν Diod. 18. 15.
 προαπαντάω, to go forth to meet, Thuc. 1. 69, 4. 92.
 II. to meet beforehand, Id. 6. 42; τινι Luc. V. H. 1. 38.
 προαπάντησις, ἡ, a meeting before, a Rhet. figure, Walz Rhett. S. 689, 712.
 προαπαντλέω, to bathe before, ὕδατι τι Hippiatr.
 προαπαριθμέομαι, Med. to enumerate before, Byz.
 προαπάρχομαι, Med. to begin before, Eccl.
 προαπαστράπτω, to lighten before, Cyrill.
 προαπατάω, to deceive before, Greg. Nyss.
 προαπανδύω, = προαπαγορεύω I, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 3; πρ. τῆς ἐπιθυμίας ὁ ἥλος Plut. 2. 783 E.
 προαπαφρίζομαι, Pass. to cease frothing before, Galen.
 προάπειλῶ, to threaten beforehand, Joseph. B. J. 4. 6, 1, etc.
 προάπειμι, (εἶμι) to go away first, Luc. D. Mort. 5. 1, Jup. Trag. 52.
 προαπέειπον, aor. with no pres. in use, to give in or fail before (cf. προαπαγορεύω), Isocr. 76 C; πρ. προαπέρηκα Id. 404 D; fut. προαπερώ, Ael. N. A. 14. 11: — of inscriptions, to disappear before, Liban. 1. 369.
 II. to renounce or resign before, τὴν ἀρχὴν Dio C. 60. 15: — Med., προαπειπόμενοι τὴν φιλίαν Paus. 4. 5, 8.
 προαπεινώνω, to drive away before, τὰς μελίττας Geop. 15. 5, 5.
 προαπελέγγω, to refute before, Eus. ad Philostr. 428, in Pass.
 προαπέρχομαι, fut. — ελενύομαι, Dep.: — to go away before, πρὶν τὸν Βρασίδαν ἰδεῖν Thuc. 4. 125, cf. Dem. 445. 3: — πρ. τοῦ χρόνου to depart before the time, Plat. Legg. 943 D.
 II. to die for, τινος Liban. 4. 1046, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1005.
 προαπεχθάνομαι, Pass. to begin hostilities before, Dem. 179. 11.
 προαπηγέομαι, προαπκνέομαι, Ion. for προαφ-.
 προαποβάλλω, to throw away or lose before, Paus. 4. 7, 11, Cyrill.
 προαποβρέχω, to soak or soften before, Galen.
 προαπογεύομαι, Med. to taste before, τροφῆς Joseph. B. J. 7. 5, 4.
 προαπογιγνώσκω, to despair beforehand, τινός of a thing, Galen.
 προαπογλυκάινω, to sweeten beforehand, Rufus.
 προαπογράφομαι, Med. to describe before, χάπας Ptolem. Geogr.
 προαποδείκνυμι, to prove or demonstrate before, Isocr. 29 B, Arist. Plant. 2. 4, 10, Plut., etc.: — Med., App. Civ. 5. 41.
 II. Pass. to be appointed before, of magistrates, Dio C. 52. 42, 59, 9, etc.
 προαποδείξις, ἡ, a preliminary proof, Clem. Al. 443.
 προαποδίδωμι, Dep. to receive before, Leont. in Mai. Coll. Vat. 9. 521.
 προαποδίδωμι, to give an account of first, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 46.
 2. πρ. τὴν βάσιν to finish the apodosis of a sentence before it is expected, i. e. un rhythmically, Longin. 41. 2.
 προαποδότης, ου, ὁ, a previous traitor, C. I. 1756. 6.
 προαποδύομαι, Med. to put off beforehand, χιτῶνα Eumath. p. 62: metaph., τὰ πάθη Clem. Al. 569.
 προαποζέννυμι, to boil down beforehand, Galen.
 προαποθεσπίζω, to divine beforehand, Phot. in Mai. Coll. Vat. 1. 200.
 προαποθνήσκω, fut. — θανούμαι, to die before or first, Hdt. 2. 1: ἐπὲρ τινος Plat. Symp. 208 D; πρ. τῆς γηραιότητος to die before old age, Antipho 125. 25: of a coward, πρ. ἀπὸ τοῦ φόβου, i. e. before his real death, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 25.
 προαποθρηνέω, to bewail beforehand, Plut. Pomp. 78.

προποικίζομαι, Pass. to emigrate beforehand, App. Civ. 2. 119.
 προποικαθαίρω, to purify before, Eus. H. E. 10. 4, med.
 προποικαθίσταμαι, Pass. to cease and be cured before, Hipp. 151 E.
 προποικαλύπτω, to uncover or disclose before, Eccl.
 προποικαμένω, to grow tired before the end, give up the task, c. inf., Plat. Euthyphro 11 E; c. gen., π. τῆς τελευταίας ἐλπίδος Plut. Mar. 36.
 προποικέμαι, Pass. to be stored up before, Eccl.
 προποικείρω, to cut off before, Eccl.
 προποικινδένεω, to risk an engagement first, Dio C. 50. 19.
 προποικλείω, to shut out beforehand, App. Civ. 4. 77, Themist. 92 C.
 προποικληρόμαι, Pass. to be allotted beforehand, Luc. Bis Acc. 14.
 προποικλύω, to wash or cleanse beforehand, Galen. 13. 249.
 προποικλίνω [ῖ], to decline before, Eccl.
 προποικόπτω, to cut off before, Joseph. B. J. 4. 4, 4.
 προποικρούμαι, Med. to repel before, τὸ χεῖρον Synes. 146 A.
 προποικτείνω, to kill beforehand, Luc. Catapl. 8, Dio C. 54. 9, etc.
 προποικτινύμι, = foreg., Philostr. 305, Dio C. 59. 18.
 προποικτινύω, to receive or take away before, Origen.
 προποικλαύω, fut. -απολαύσομαι, to enjoy beforehand, Plut. Aemil. 30.
 προποικλείπω, to leave beforehand, οὐ πρ. τὴν κοινωνίαν, πλὴν ἐὰν χῆρος ἢ χήρα γένηται, of doves, Arist. H. A. 9. 7, 4; of water, to quit certain places first, Id. Meteor. 1. 14, 17; π. τὴν πρᾶξιν to be first to quit the mode of action, Id. Rhet. Al. 31. 5. II. intr. to fail before or first, Hipp. 611. 17; c. gen. to fail before, i. e. in comparison of, τοῦ σώματος . . πρ. ἡ ψυχῇ Antipho 149. 29; δύναμις προποικλείπει προθυμίας Plut. 2. 789 D, cf. 797 D; also in Med., Ib. 1078 F. 2. (sub βίον) to die before, Paus. 2. 1, 5.
 προποικεπίω, to shell or peel beforehand, Diosc. 2. 129.
 προποικλήγω, to cease first, M. Anton. 3. 1.
 προποικλλύμαι, fut. -ολοῦμαι, pf. -ύλωα: Pass. —to be first destroyed, to perish before or first, Antipho 137. 20, Thuc. 5. 61., 6. 77; μὴ ἡ ψυχὴ προποικλλύηται (as if from -απολλύνω), Plat. Phaedo 91 D; προποικλῶεν ἐφ' ἃ ἐπλέομεν Dem. 50. 24;—c. gen., τῶν ἄλλων προποικλοῦνται Lys. 193. 3.
 προποικολογέομαι, Dep. to answer before, Origen.
 προποικλύομαι, Med. to undo or refute before, Clem. Al. 325.
 προποικμισθῶ, to let out for hire before, Nicol. Damasc. 48.
 προποικνέμω, to assign before, Phot. Epist.
 προποικνεύρω, to enervate, weaken first, Cyrill.
 προποικνίπτω, to wash clean before, Galen.
 προποικνίσσω, to dry beforehand, Hipp. 453. 46.
 προποικνύω or -έω, to shave before, Oribas. 276 Matth.
 προποικνύω, to scrape off beforehand, Diosc. Parab. 1. 175.
 προποικτεράομαι, Dep. to attempt before, τινος Clem. Al. 999.
 προποικτεμπώ, to send away or dismiss before, Thuc. 3. 25, Dio C. 60. 34;—Med., Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 29.
 προποικπεραίνω, to accomplish before, Cyrill.
 προποικπίπτω, fut. -πεσοῦμαι, to fall off before, Theophr. II. P. 3. 7, 3.
 προποικπύω, to wash off before, Alex. Trall. 2. 126, Hippiatr.
 προποικπύωτος, ov, having fallen off before its time, Theophr. H. P. 3. 3, 8; the old Edd. wrongly πρόπύωτος.
 προποικρῶ, to start preliminary doubts and difficulties, Arist. Metaph. 2. 1, 3, An. Post. 2. 19, 1: Pass., τὸ προποικρῶμενον Id. Phys. 4. 1, 2:—also as Dep., προποικρῶνται περί τινος Plat. Tim. 49 B.
 προποικρρίπτω, to throw away before, τὰ ὅπια Dio C. 56. 14.
 προποικρρύπτω, to wash clean before, τὰ ἔκκη Oribas. 64 Matth.
 προποικσαρκῶ, to make incarnate before, Eccl.
 προποικσβέννυμαι, Pass., fut. -σβήσομαι, aor. 2 -έσβην, to be extinguished or go out first, Actuar. in Ideler Phys. 2. 459, M. Anton. 3. 1, 12. 15: to die first, Dio C. 3. p. 364 Sturz.
 προποικσημαίνω, to signify before, Basil.
 προποικσκευάζομαι, Med. to throw away before, Greg. Naz.
 προποικσμήχω, to wipe off before, Diosc. 1. 144.
 προποικσπῶ, to tear away before, τινά Dio C. 54. 31.
 προποικσταυρόω, to fortify with palisades before, Schol. Thuc. 6. 99.
 προποικστῆλλω, fut. -στελέω, to send away, dispatch beforehand or in advance, Thuc. 4. 77:—Pass. to be sent in advance, Id. 3. 112; but, προποικσταλῆναι τινος, = ἀποσταλῆναι πρό τινος, Ib. 5.
 προποικστερέω, to rob before, Epiphan.
 προποικσφάζω, to slay before, Luc. Hist. Conser. 26, Dio C. 65. 10.
 προποικτάσσομαι, to bid farewell before, τῷ βίῳ πρ. ξίφει Philo 2. 326.
 προποικτειχίζω, to bar by a wall before, τὴν ἐξοδον Jo. Chrys.
 προποικτέλεισμα, τὸ, the previous influence of a star, Procl. Apotel.: προποικτελεισματικός, ἡ, ov, of or concerned therewith, Ib.
 προποικτέλλω, to accomplish before, Byz.
 προποικτέμνω, to cut off in front, τὰς γλώσσας Dio C. 59. 10.
 προποικτίθημι, to put aside before, Basil.:—Med., πρ. ἐπαινῶν to throw out some praise before beginning to blame, Plut. 2. 856 D.
 προποικτίκτω, to lay eggs before, ψὰ εἰς . . Arist. H. A. 5. 27, 3.
 προποικτρέπομαι, Med. to turn aside before, leave off, c. part., προποικτρέπομαι διὰ κων Xen. An. 6. 5, 31; πρὸς τινα Dio C. 47. 36.
 προποικτρέβομαι, Med. to rub off oneself, to get rid of, τὴν Cyrill.
 προποικτυγχάνω, to be unlucky before, Schol. Il. 9. 223.
 προποικτυπόομαι, Med. to represent before, Basil.
 προποικφάινω, to declare or explain before, τὴν μουσικὴν Plut. 2. 1146 C; Καίσαρα πρ. τύραννον App. Civ. 2. 127:—Med., πρ. τὴν γνώμην to declare one's opinion before, Plat. Prot. 340 B, cf. Hipp. Ma. 288 D.
 προποικφῆμι, to deny before, Arist. Soph. Elench. 19, 2.
 προποικφθέγγομαι, Dep. to declare before, cited from Joseph.

προποικφθείρομαι, Pass. to die before, Eccl.
 προποικφτῖνῶ, to muzzle or stop before, Athanas.
 προποικφοιτάω, to depart (from life) prematurely, Plut. 2. 120 A, Cyrill.
 προποικχροάομαι, Dep. to use fully before, Schol. Eur. Hipp. 58. 2. to kill before, Dio C. 57. 15, Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. διέρρησαν.
 προποικχωρέω, to go away before, Thuc. 4. 90, Dio C. Fr. 165 Sturz, etc.
 προόπτω, to light or kindle before, Heliod. 1. 12.
 προπαυθέομαι, Med. to repel before, τινά Eccl.
 προπαργέω, to live idly before, Joseph. B. J. 3. 5, 1; vulg. ἀπειρηκότες.
 προπαρδέω, to water before, τὴν γῆν Clem. Al. 326.
 προπαρθεμβολέω, to set a bone in its former place, Galen.
 προπαρίθμηναι, ἡ, a counting or paying before, Greg. Naz.
 προπαρίσταω, to breakfast beforehand, Hipp. Acut. 388, Diog. L. 2. 139.
 προπαριστίδιος, ov, before breakfast, πλοῦς πρ. (said to consist of 250 stadia), Scylax p. 25.
 προπαρκτούρια, τά, = προπαρσία, prob. l. Clitodem. 23.
 προπαρμόζω, to fit on before, Hesych.
 προπαρῶν, τό, (ἀρῶν) a large wooden bowl in which wine was mixed, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 495 A.
 προπαροτριάω, to plough before, Schol. Ar. Pax 1158.
 προπαρπάζω, to snatch away before, ὡς περ ἱκτινὸς τὰ ὄψα Luc. Tim. 54: metaph., πρ. ἀλλήλων τὸ λεγόμενον to snaf at a conclusion, anticipate hastily, Plat. Gorg. 454 C; τὸ ζητούμενον πρ. ὡς ὁμολογούμενον Sext. Emp. M. 1. 157, cf. Luc. Tox. 6, etc.
 προπαρρᾶβνίζομαι, Med. to deposit by way of pledge before, Eus. V. Const. 1. 3.
 προπαρχώ, to begin first, ἀδικεῖν Joseph. A. J. 18. 9, 6; τῆς ἀδικίας Phalar. Ep. 13; so in Med., πρ. μάχης Arist. Fr. 268. II. to be in office before, οἱ προπαρχάντες αὐτῶν Dio C. 57. 14; πρ. ἀρχῆν Id. 76. 5; ταμίης ὁ πρ. Inscr. Boeot. in C. I. 1570 a. 38. 2. to be previous ruler of . . τῆς Μακεδονίας Dio C. 47. 21.
 προπασθενέω, = προκάμνω, Schol. Thuc. 2. 49.
 προπαστίτω, to go without food before, Galen. 14. 663.
 προπασκέω, to train or exercise before, Isocr. 56 A; c. gen., τὴν ἐξιν προήσκησαν ἡμῶν, i. e. πρὸ ἡμῶν Arist. Metaph. I (min.). 1, 3, cf. Joseph. B. J. 4. 2, 1.
 προάσκησις, εως, ἡ, previous exercise, Byz.
 προάσμα, τό, a prelude, Schol. Theocr. 1. 64, Byz.
 προασμενέω, to welcome before, Eus. D. E. 508 C.
 προασπάζομαι, Dep. to salute before, Eus. H. E. 8. 4.
 προασπίζω, to hold a shield before, τινός Philostr. 699, Hdn. 6. 2, Aristid., etc.: to cover with a shield, τινά Dion. H. 6. 93:—Pass. to be covered with shields, τοῖς ὅπλοις by them, Heliod. 9. 14. II. to put forward as a shield, τινά εἰς θώρακα Id. 3. 3.
 προασπιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, one who holds a shield before, a champion, τινος Nonn. D. 20. 50: 50, προασπιστής, οἱ, ὁ, Dion. H. 3. 14.
 προάστειον, Ion. -ήιον, τό, the space immediately in front of or round a town, a suburb, Hdt. 3. 142, (the Ion. form should be restored, Ib. 1. 78., 8. 139), Thuc. 2. 34, etc.; opp. to δῆς πόλεως περίβολος, Plat. Legg. 759 A, cf. Thuc. 5. 2:—also in pl., Hdt. 2. 41. 2. a house or estate in the suburbs, Polyb. 4. 78, II, Luc. Hermot. 24, etc.
 προάστιον, τό, = προάστειον, Pind. Fr. 95, 2, Soph. El. 1432.
 προάστιος, α, ov, = προάστειος, Soph. Fr. 647.
 προαστίτης [ῖ], ov, ὁ, a dweller in the suburbs, Steph. B. s. v. ἀστυ.
 προασφάλίζομαι, Med. to secure for oneself before, Eust. 52. 30, etc.:—Pass. to be so secured, Arctae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 3; προσφάλλεσθαι πρὸς τι Joseph. B. J. 6. 1, 4; ἐπὶ δα in hope, Id. A. J. 17. 5, 5.
 προασχολέω, to occupy before, Walz Rhett. 3. 571: Med., Byz.
 προασυχέομαι, Dep. to be unfortunate before, Diod. in Phot. Bibl. 382. 9.
 προαυδάω, to declare before or first, πύλεμον τινα Ar. Av. 556, in the rare contr. inf. προαυδάν.
 προαυλέω, to play a prelude on the flute, Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 1.
 προαύλημα, τό, a prelude on the flute, Hesych., Phot.
 προαύλια, ἡ, = προαύλιον II, E. M.
 προαυλίζομαι, Dep. to encamp before a place, c. gen., App. Hisp. 25.
 προαύλιον, τό, (αυλός) a prelude on the flute, Plat. Crat. 417 E, Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 1: metaph., πρ. τοῦ λόγου Themist. 367 A. II. (αυλὴ) a place before a court, vestibule, Poll. 1. 77., 9. 16, Suid. 2. προαυλία, τά, the day before a wedding, as ἐπαύλια is the day after, Eust. Opusc. 64. 58.
 προαυής, ες, well-grown, Hipp. Art. 827. II. pertaining to adults, Galen. Gloss.
 προαυήσις, ἡ, previous growth, Hipp. 1006 C.
 προαυέω, to increase before, Hipp. 1006 C:—Pass. to grow before, Theophr. C. P. 4. 10, 2 (Schneid. προαυέεται).
 προαφαιρέω, to take away before, π. τοῦ χρόνου to anticipate the appointed time, Ap. Civ. 2. 26:—Med., πρ. τὸ θάρος, τὴν συγγνώμην Diod. 5. 29, etc.
 προαφάνίζομαι, Pass. to disappear before, Diod. 1. 29, Heliod. 10. 36.
 προαφαινώ, to dry up before, προαφανανθῆναι Philo 2. 370.
 προαφίγω, fut. -εψῶ, to boil down before, Diosc. 1. 146, Galen.
 προαφύζομαι, Ion. προαφύγ-, Dep. to relate before, τὴν συμφορὴν Hdt. 3. 138.
 προαφίημι, to dismiss before, τὰ στρατόπεδα Dio C. 37. 50:—πρ. τοῦ αἵματος to let some blood before, Hipp. 688. 27.
 προαφικνέομαι, Dep. to arrive first, Thuc. 4. 2., S. 100.

προαφίσταμαι, Pass., with pf. and aor. 2 act. —to depart from before, τῶν ὅλων πρ., of soldiers laying down their arms, Dio C. 49. 41: —to fall off or revolt before, Thuc. 3. 12, etc. **II.** to leave off or desist before, Plat. Symp. 175 D, etc.; μὴ πρ., πρὶν ἂν . . . Id. Phaedo 85 C; πάντα . . . ἐξευρίσκειται, ἂν μὴ προασπότης Alex. Ἀχαι. 1. 2.

προαφορίζω, to define before, Eccl.

προαφρίζω, to foam before, Diosc. Parab. 2. 31.

προαβαδίζω [α], Adv. (προβαίνω) as one walks, Hes. Op. 727; πρ. ἔαγε lead them out onward, Ar. Ran. 351: metaph. advancing gradually, Iamb. V. Pyth. 121.

προβαδίζω, to go before, σκιά πρ. τοῦ σώματος Plut. 2. 707 B.

προβάθμιος, α, ον, sitting in the first place, Eccl.

προβαθύνω, v, very deep, Ar. Rh. 4. 283: opp. to προβαρύνω.

προβαίνω, fut. —βήσομαι: pf. —βέβηκα: aor. 2 προύβην:—of these forms Hom. uses only the pf.: but he has a part. pres. προβίβας (as if from βιβίω), but with v. l. προβιβῶν (as if from βιβῶν):—Hesych. also cites προβιβάσων:—also, for προβαίνω in Il. 12. 277, the Schol. mentions a v. l. προβάοντε (as if from προβάω, cf. Apoll. Lex.), and προβῶντες occurs in Cratin. Νομ. 5 (ubi v. Meineke), cf. ἑκβάω; to this form also some gramm. refer the imper. πρόβα (commonly taken as apocor. for πρόβητι), Eur. Alc. 872, Ar. Ach. 262; προβάτε Soph. O. C. 841, Eur. H. F. 1047 and all lyr. passages: v. Ahrens D. Dor. 338. To step on, step forward, advance, κρανιά (κοῦφα) ποῖ προβιβάς Il. 13. 18, 158, Od. 17. 27; τὸν δ' ὦκα προβιβάντα πόδες φέρον Od. 15. 555; ὑπασπίδια προβιβάντι Il. 13. 807, 16. 609; so also in all writers, Aesch. Pr. 247, etc.; πρ. εὐθείᾳ τοῖς σκέλεσι Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 3; c. acc. cogn., οἷαν ὁδὸν ἀ δειλαοτάτα πρ. Eur. Alc. 262; προβεβήκασι τὰ ἀριστερά have their left legs foremost (but with v. l. προβεβλήκασι, v. προβάλλω II. 1), Arist. Incess. An. 4. 9. 2. as a mark of Time, ἄστρα προβέβηκε they are far gone in heaven, i. e. it is past midnight, Il. 20. 252; ἡ νύξ προβαίνει the night is wearing fast, Xen. An. 3. 1, 13:—hence of Time itself, τοῦ χρόνου προβαίνοντος as time went on, Hdt. 3. 53, 140; οὐ μὲν χρόνος δὴ διὰ χρόνον προβαίνει μὴ Soph. Ph. 285; so, προβαίνοντος τοῦ ἔργου, τοῦ πολέμου Hdt. 7. 23, Polyb. 2. 47, 3; τοῦ κώωνος εὐ μάλα προβεβηκότες Ath. 477 E:—of Age, προβήθητι ἡ ἡλικία Xen. Apol. 6; and of persons, τοὺς ἡδὴ προβεβηκότες τῇ ηλικίᾳ advanced in age, Lys. 169. 38, Diod. 12. 18; and absol., οἱ προβεβηκότες Bato Incert. 1. 9, Luc. Nigr. 24; also, ἐπεὶ προβήθ' τοῖς ἔτεσι Macho ar. Ath. 580 C; προβεβηκότες ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις αὐτῶν Ev. Luc. 1. 7, cf. 18; ἡλικία εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν πρ. Ep. Plat. 325 C; πρ. εἰς πεντήκοντα ἔτη Dio C. 68. 4;—but of Time, also, to be gone by, past, Theogn. 583, cf. Polyb. 7. 11, 2. 3. metaph. of narrative, argument, action, events, μὴ πέρα προβῆς λόγον Cratin. Eύν. 6; προβήσομαι ἐς τὸ πρόσω τοῦ λόγου Hdt. 1. 5; πρ. ἐκ τῶν κνημῶν ἐς τοὺς μηρούς went on . . . Id. 6. 75; προύβην τῶνδε καὶ περαιτέρω Aesch. Pr. 247; πρ. ἐπ' ἔσχατον θρασέως Soph. Ant. 853; ποῖ προβήσεται λόγος; Eur. Hipp. 342; πέρας δὴ ποῖ κακῶν προβήσεται Id. Or. 511, cf. 749; τὸ τῆς τύχης ἀφάνες οἱ προβήσεται Id. Alc. 875; impers., ἐἰς τοῦτο προβεβήκει ὥστε . . . it has gone so far that . . . Plat. Legg. 839 C; τοσοῦτον προβεβήκαμεν ὥστε . . . Id. Theat. 187 A; πρ. πῶρρα μοχθηρίας to be far gone in knavery, Xen. Apol. 30; πρ. εἰς τοῦτο ἔχθρας Dem. 162. 2; εἰς ἀταξίαν Aeschin. 59. 5; μέχρι τίνος Polyb. 2. 1, 3. 4. to advance, proceed, make progress, προέβαινε τὸ ἔθνος ἄρχων the nation kept making advances in dominion, kept extending its sway, Hdt. 1. 134; τοσοῦτον προβεβήκαμεν, Lat. tantum profectus, Plat. Theat. 187 A; μὴ προβαῖν μείζον ἢ τὸν νῦν κακὸν creep on, increase, Eur. Med. 907; πρ. ἐπὶ πολὺ Aeschin. 25. 30; ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον πρ. τὰ πράγματα Polyb. 5. 30, 6. **II.** to go before, i. e. to be before or superior to, another, πολλὴ προβεβήκασι ἀπάντων ὁ βασιλεὺς Il. 6. 125; κράτει 16. 54, cf. 23. 190; δυνάμει τε καὶ αἰδοῖ Τρηχίνος προβεβήκει by might and awe he was over, i. e. ruled, Trachis, Hes. Sc. 355. **III.** c. acc. rei, to overstep, τέρμα προβάς (for ὑπερβάς) Pind. N. 7. 104. **IV.** sometimes, in Poets, with acc. as the instrum. of motion, πόδα πρ. Theogn. 283; τὰν πόδα Ar. Eccl. 161; προβάς δὲ κάλων Eur. Phoen. 1412; ἀρβύλαν προβάς Id. Or. 1470; προβάς τὸν πόδα τὸν ἀριστερόν, καὶ τὸν δεξιὸν ὑποβάς Poll. 5. 23, cf. Luc. Hist. Conscr. 29; v. βαίνω II. 4. **V.** Causal, in fut. act., to move or put forward, advance, τίς τρόπος ἄνδρα προβάσει [α]; Pind. O. 8. 83.

προβαρχήσος, ὁ, Ion. for —ειος, of Bacchus, leader of the Bacchanals, Eur. Bacch. 411:—**πρόβαρχος**, ov, frenzied, Philes in Thorlac. Opusc.

προβαλλάνειον, τό, a preparatory bath, C. I. 3080.

προβαλλός, ὁ, = πρόβλημα II, a shield, Arcad. 54. 6; **πρόβαλλος** in Phot., and **προβάλλος** in Hesych., are errors.

προβάλλω, fut. —βαλώ: pf. —βέβηκα: Ion. aor. 2 προβάλεσκον:—Hom. has only aor. act. and med. without augm. To throw or lay before, throw to, Lat. projicere, Νύκτος Βορέη προβάλεσκε [σχεδόν] φέρεσθαι Od. 5. 331; τοὺς μαζὺς κατὰ πρᾶβале Hdt. g. 112, cf. Plut. Pericl. 28; τραγῳδία τοῖς θεομένοις Ar. Pl. 798; π. πυρὸς ὀλίγους Id. Av. 625; πρ. τινὰ ταῖς Νούμφαις Plat. Phaedr. 241 E; cf. παραβάλλω I. 1. **II.** to put forward, as a defence, πρ. παράβλημα (signif. II), Plat. Soph. 261 A; opp. to συστήλλω, Arist. P. A. 2. 17, 2; ἄμφω τὰ δεξιὰ προβεβληκώς, of a horse, Id. Poët. 4, 6; so, τὰ ἀριστερά προβάλονται Id. Incess. An. 4. 9; cf. προβολή. 2. to put forward, i. e. to begin, ἐρίδα προβαλόντες Il. 11. 529. 3. to put forward as an argument or plea, πρ. Θέμιν Soph. Tr. 810; Κίπριν Eur. Hec. 825; ταῖνομα τὸ τῆς εἰρήνης Dem. 112. 26; ἀπορίαν Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 11:—Pass., τὸν ἰψὲ ἀπάντων προβαλλόμενον λόγον Thuc. 6. 92; v. sub ἐνθυμία. 4. to put forward or propose for an office, προβλ. λειτουργεῖν γομνασιάρχον Andoc. 17. 19; πρόβαλλ' αὐτὸν ἐς τὸ μέσον Luc. Catapl. 25. 5. to propose a question, task, problem, riddle (cf.

πρόβλημα IV), Ar. Nub. 757, Plat. Rep. 536 D, Charm. 162 B; πρ. αἰρεσιν χαλεπὴν Id. Soph. 245 B, cf. Phileb. 65 D, al. 6. to put forth beyond, κάρα . . . ὀχημάτων Soph. El. 740; τῶν ὀδόντων τὴν γλῶτταν Arctae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 7. **III.** to expose, give up, πρ. ἐαυτὸν to give oneself up for lost, Lat. spem abjicere, Hdt. 7. 141; ἐμαυτὸν εἰς δεινὰς ἀράς Soph. O. T. 745; also, ψυχὴν πρ. ἐν κύβαισι δαίμονος to hazard, venture, Eur. Rhcs. 183. **IV.** to send forth, emit, τραγὸς ὁσμὴν Diosc. 4. 50; τὴν φωνὴν ὀφείαν πρ. Diod. 3. 8 ἦχον τραχύν Id. 5. 30, etc.: to produce, καρπὸν Joseph. A. J. 4. 8, 19. **V.** intr. to fall forward, Schol. Ar. Av. 487.

B. Med. with pf. pass. (which is used also in pass. sense, v. infr.): —to throw or toss before one, οὐλοχότας προβάλλοντο Il. 1. 458, 2. 421, Od. 3. 447:—hence, later, to throw away, expose, Soph. Phil. 1007. 2. to lay before or first, θεμελίω τε προβάλλοντο Il. 23. 255. 3. to set before oneself, propose to oneself, ἔργον Hes. Op. 777. 4. to put forward, propose for election, Lat. designare, Hdt. 1. 98, Plat. Legg. 755 C sq., Isae. 54. 12, Xen., etc.; προβαλλόμενος αὐτὸν Dem. 519. 16:—Pass. to be so proposed, Hdt. l. c., Plat. Legg. l. c., etc.; προβληθεὶς Πυλάγορος οὗτος Dem. 277. 2: v. supr. A. II. 4. **II.** to throw beyond, beat in throwing; and so, to surpass, excel, c. gen. pers. et dat. rei, ἐγὼ δὲ κε σεῖο νομήματι γὰ προβάλωμι Il. 19. 218. **III.** to hold before oneself so as to protect, ἵππιν Τυρταε. 12. 3; Πηλεΐδα κατ' ὄμμα πέλταν Eur. Rhcs. 371; τὸ χεῖρε Ar. Ran. 201; πρ. τὰ ὅπλα, i. e. to present arms, whether for offensive or defensive purposes, opp. to μεταβάλλεσθαι (cf. προβολή I), τὴν φάλαγγα ἐκέλευεν προβαλέσθαι τὰ ὅπλα καὶ ἐπιχωρήσαι Xen. An. 1. 2, 17, cf. 6. 5, 16, Mem. 3. 8, 41:—so, in pf. pass., σερπίσαν προβεβλημένους having his pike advanced, with levelled pike, Diod. 17. 101; εἰκοσάπηνχυν τινα κόντον προβεβλ. Luc. D. Mort. 27. 4; also, προβεβλημένοι τοὺς θωρακφόρους having them to cover one in front, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 24; also, πρ. τὴν τάφρον, τὸ ρεῖθρον, τὸν ποταμὸν, of a general, Polyb. 1. 18, 3, etc.; πρ. τῆς . . . στρατοπεδείας τεύχος Id. 1. 48, 10, etc.:—then absol. to stand in front, stand on the defensive, πρ. ἀμφοῖν προβεβλημένους standing so as to cover both, Xen. An. 4. 2, 21; and c. gen., τοῦτον προβέβληται Dem. 560. 2; προβάλλεσθαι ἡ ἐναντίον βλέπειν οὐτ' οἶδεν οὐτ' ἐθέλει Id. 51. 27; προαίρεσις προβεβλημένη a defensive system, Id. 349. 15. 2. metaph. to put forward, τὴν ἀγαθὴν προβαλλόμενος ἐλπίδα Dem. 258. 23; ταύτην τὴν συμμαχίαν Id. 293. 20; τὴν Εὐβοίαν προβαλέσθαι πρὸ τῆς Ἀττικῆς Id. 326. 9, cf. 325. 27, Isocr. 107 B; τι πρὸ τῆς αἰσχύνης Aeschin. 55. 24. b. to bring forward or cite on one's own part, in defence, πρ. τὸν Ὀμηρον Plat. Lach. 201 B; πρ. μάρτυρας Isae. 63. 13, etc.; and so, ὁ προβαλλόμενος one who has brought evidence, Lex ap. Dem. 1132. 5; to cite as an example, ἔθνος οὐδὲν ἔχομεν προβαλέσθαι σοφίης περὶ Hdt. 4. 46:—to use as an excuse or pretext, Thuc. 2. 87, etc.:—προβεβλήνται (in med. sense) they have proposed, Id. 1. 37. 3. simply to put before, τί τινος Polyb. 3. 72. 9. 113. 6. **IV.** as Att. law-term, to accuse a person before the Ecclesia by the process called προβολή (v. προβολή V), literally, to present him as guilty of the offence, προβαλλόμεν ἄδικεν τοῦτον περὶ τὴν ἑορτήν Dem. 514. 6 (cf. Harp. s. v. παραβαλλόμενος); πρ. τινὰ τι 523. 21; τινὰ alone, 571. 16; ὁ προβαλλόμενος the prosecutor in a προβολή, 572. 15:—Pass. to be accused or presented, προὐβλήθησαν Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 35; generally, to attack, censure, Dion. H. 4. 24, etc., v. Wyttben Plut. 2. 257 E.

προβαπτίζομαι, Pass. to be baptized before, Clem. Al. 974.

προβασάνειω, to examine or test before, Hero in Math. Vett. 245. 2. to torture before, Luc. Tyrannic. 17: in Pass., Joseph. A. J. 17. 5. 5. **προβάσσια**, ἡ, apparently a sheep-pasture, Inscr. Boeot. in C. I. 1569 c. **προβάσιλευω**, to rule or govern before, Diod. 1. 51. **πράβασσις**, ἡ, property in cattle (πρόβατα), abundance of cattle, κειμήλιά τε πρᾶσάσιν τε Od. 2. 75: in Prose προβατεία. **II.** an advancing, procession, Galen.

προβασκαίνω, to envy before or because of, τινὶ τινος Liban. 4. 216.

προβασκάνιον, τό, (βάσκανος) a safeguard against witchcraft, an amulet or scarecrow hung up by workmen before their shops, Plut. 2. 681 F, Eust. Opusc. 41. 27, Hesych.; βασκάνιον was the correct form, acc. to Phryn. 86, A. B. 30.

προβάταια, ἡ, a name of the plant ὀκμιοειδές, Diosc. Noth. 4. 28.

προβάτεία, ἡ, (προβατεύω) a keeping of sheep, a shepherd's life, Plut. Solon 23, Poplic. II, A. B. 294. **II.** property in cattle, a flock of sheep, like the Homeric πρόβασις, Strab. 546, Ael. N. A. 4. 32, etc.

προβάτειος, α, ον, (πρόβατον) of a sheep, γάλα Arist. II. A. 3. 20, 12; κρέας Sext. Emp. P. 3. 223. **II.** προβάτειον, τό, a name of the ἀνύγλωσσον, Diosc. Noth. 2. 153.

προβατ-ἑμπορος, ὁ, a dealer in sheep, Theod. Stud.

προβατεύς, ὁ, = προβατευτής, name of a play by Antiphanes.

προβατεύσιμος, ov, suited for pasturage, χώρα Philo 2. 91, 131.

προβατευτής, οὗ, ὁ, (προβατεύω) a graser, Poll. 7. 184.

προβατευτικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or for cattle, κῶν Philostr. 278, Longus 3. 7: —ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη) the art of breeding or keeping sheep, Lat. pecuarius, Xen. Oec. 5, 3, Poll. 7. 184.

προβάτεια, to keep cattle, App. Civ. 1. 7 and 8:—to watch sheep, be a shepherd, Auth. P. 7. 636:—Pass. to be grazed by cattle, Dion. II. 1. 37.

προβατέων, ὄνος, ὁ, a sheep-pen, Hdn. Epim. 113:—also προβατών, ὄνος, Arcad. 15.

προβατῶν, τό, = πρόβατον, Hesych.

προβάτικος, ἡ, ὅν, of sheep or goats, χορὸς πρ. a chorus of goats, as in the Αἴγες of Eupolis, Meineke Com. Fr. 2. 427:—ἡ πρ. (sc. πύλη) the sheep-gate, Ev. Jo. 5. 2.

προβάτιον, τό, Dim. of πρόβατον, a little sheep, Lat. *ovicula*, Ar. Pl. 293, 299, 922, Plat. Phaedr. 259 A.

προβατο-βοσκός, ὁ, a shepherd, Hesych.

προβατο-γνώμων, ὁ, a good judge of cattle: metaph. a good judge of character, Aesch. Ag. 795; cf. ἱππογνώμων.

προβατο-δόρας, οὐ, ὁ, sheep-flayer, name of the month Ἀπριλίῳ, Procl. ad Hes. Op. 504.

προβατο-θρέμμων, ὁ, keeping sheep, Manass. Chron. 5199, 6127.

προβατο-κάπηλος, ὁ, a retailer of sheep, Plut. Peric. 24.

προβατο-κόμος, ὁ, one who cares for sheep, a shepherd, Walz Rhet. 3. 607.

πρόβατον, τό, mostly used in pl. πρόβατα (but often also in sing., Plat. Euthyd. 302 A, Cratin. Διον. 5, etc.); heterocl. dat. πρόβασι, Arcad. 138, Hesych., E. M.:—properly, anything that walks forward (προβαίνει), used (among the Ionians and Dorians) of all four-footed cattle, Hdt. 2. 41, cf. Simon. 249; of horses, Hdt. 4. 61, cf. Pind. Fr. 182-3; by Hom. generally of cattle, flocks and herds, Il. 14. 124, 23. 550, Hes. Op. 550, Hdt. 1. 203; opp. to ἄνθρωποι, h. Merc. 571; τὰ λεπτὰ τῶν προβάτων small cattle, i. e. sheep and goats, Hdt. 1. 133, 8. 137; but in Att. (never in Trag.) almost invariably of sheep, Ar. Av. 714, Thuc. 2. 14, etc.; ὥσπερ πρόβατον, βῆ βῆ λέγων βαδίζει Cratin. Διον. 5:—generally, slaughtered animals, whether for sacrifices, Lat. *victimae*, Hdt. 6. 56; or for food, Id. 1. 207; cf. Antipho 133. 2. 2. proverb. of stupid, lazy people, ἀριθμός, πρόβατ' ἄλλων Ar. Nub. 1203, cf. Vesp. 32; so, προβατίου βίος, i. e. a lazy do-nothing life, Ar. Pl. 922; and in Sophron 96 Ahr. we have a Comic Comp., προβάτων προβατότερον more sheepish than a sheep; also, τὸν γενομένον κύνα τῶν προβάτων φασι δεινὸν κατακοπτεῖν Dem. 782. 15; λέων ἐν προβάτοις Plut. Cleom. 33, cf. Polyb. 5. 35, 13. II. name of a sea-fish, Opp. H. 1. 146, Ael. N. A. 9. 38.

προβατό-νους, οὖν, with a sheep's mind, Byz.

προβατο-πώλης, ὁ, a sheep-dealer, Ar. Eq. 132, 138.

προβατο-σπάρακτης, ὁ, a tearer of sheep, Manass. Chron. 5972.

προβατό-στασις, εὐς, ἡ, a sheep-pen, Gloss.

προβατό-σχημος, ὁ, of sheep's form, ἴλκος Eccl., Byz.

προβατο-τρόφος, ὁ, breeding sheep, Schol. Pind. P. 12. 1.

προβατό-φρουρος, ὁ, guarding sheep, Byz.

προβατο-χίτων, ὁ, ὁ, with coat of sheep's skin, Hesych.

προβατώδης, ες, like a sheep, simple, Schol. Ar. Eq. 264, Eus., etc.

προβάω, v. προβαίνω sub init.

προβεβαίω, to confirm before, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 181.

προβεβούλα, an isolated poet. pf. 2 (προβούλομαι does not occur), to prefer one to another, τινά τινας Il. 1. 113, cf. Ion 10, Anth. P. 9. 445, Coluth. 199, etc.—On the form, v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 113 Ann. 5.

προβεβουλευμένος, Adv. premeditatedly, Poll. 6. 140.

πρόβημα, τό, a step forward, Ar. Pl. 759.

προβιάζομαι, Dep. to force a measure through, Aeschin. 64. 8.

προβιάζω: fut. δώω, Att. προβιάζω:—Causal of προβαίνω, to make step forward, lead forward, lead on, τινά Soph. O. C. 180; ποῖ προβιάζεις ἡμᾶς ποτε; to what point, how far do you mean to carry us? Ar. Av. 1570; τινὰ εἰς ἀρετήν, εἰς ἐγκράτειαν Plat. Prot. 328 B, Xen. Mem. 1. 5, 1; τὴν ἀρχὴν εἰς Μακεδονίαν to extend it . . . Dion. H. 1. 3:—to lead on, induce, λόγῳ τινά pr. Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 17, v. l. Aeschin. 67. 2. 2. to push forward, advance, τὸ ὑπερβαίνον τοῦ κρημνοῦ (by building a wall), Diod. 4. 78: to exalt, τὴν πατρίδα Polyb. 9. 10, 4; τινὰ εἰς τὰς ἀρχὰς to promote him, Dio C. 58. 23. 3. to teach beforehand, τινά τι LXX (Deut. 6. 7):—Pass. prob. in Ev. Matth. 14. 8.

II. intr.—προβαίνω, Polyb. 5. 100, 1. 10, 44. 1. 2. of a male, to mount before, ἄλλην Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 20.

προβιβάζω, v. sub προβαίνω.

προβιβάζω, ὁ, a leading forward, advancing, Nicom. Harm. 24.

προβιβάσμός, ὁ, an advancing, Artem. 2. 12: promotion, Byz.

προβιβρώσκω, to eat, devour before, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 2.

προβιβών, v. sub προβαίνω.

προβιοτενω, to live before, Greg. Nyss. 1. 120 B.

προβιοτή, ἡ, a former life, Hierocl. p. 80.

πρόβιότης, ἡ, ὁ, fore-; Clem. A. 460, Stob. Ecl. 2. 382.

προβύω, fut. ὥσωμαι, to live before, Clem. A. 580:—pf. pass. part., τὰ προβιωμένα one's previous life, Polyb. 11. 2, 9, Plut. 2. 10 B, 561 A, Joseph., etc.; so also pf. act. in intr. sense, τὸν προβιωκότα χρόνον C. 1. (addend.) 2347 l. 10.

προβλαστάνω, to shoot or sprout before, Theophr. C. P. 5. 1, 12, etc.; pr. πρότερον τινος Ib. 1. 13, 12.

προβλάσθημα, τό, a previous shoot, Theophr. C. P. 5. 2, 2.

πρόβλαστος, ὁ, a surname of Bacchus, Lyc. 577 (ἐπεὶ, ὅταν βλαστάνωσι αἱ ἀμπελοι . . . θύουσιν αὐτῷ, Schol.). II. f. l. for πρωτό-βλαστος, q. v.

προβλέπτω, οὐ, ὁ, one who foresees, Byz.

προβλεπτικός, ὁ, ὁ, able to foresee, τῶν μελλόντων Eust. 83. 33, Byz.

προβλέπω, to foresee, Dion. H. 11. 20:—Med., Ep. Hebr. 11. 40.

πρόβλημα, τό: (προβάλλω):—anything thrown forward or projecting, pr. ἀλίκυλλον a sea-washed promontory, Soph. Aj. 1219. 2. a hindrance, obstacle, Hipp. 582. 10, 599. 5, cf. Ael. N. A. 2. 13.

II. anything put before one as a defence (cf. προβολή III, πρόβολος 1. 2), a bulwark, barrier, screen, προβλήματα ἀντ' ἀσπίδων ἐποιεῖντο γερῶν δόρις Hdt. 7. 70, cf. 4. 175 τῶν . . . προβλημάτων τὰ μὲν πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον ὄπλαματα, τὰ δὲ φράγματα Plat. Polit. 279 D sq., cf. Soph. 261 A: pr. σώματος, of a shield, Aesch. Theb. 540; pr. νεῶν, of a wall, Eur. Rhes. 213; προβλήματα ἱππῶν χαλκὰ the brassy armour of horses, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 51. 2. c. gen. objecti, a defence against a thing, pr. πέτρων Aesch. Theb. 676; χείματος προβλήματα Eur. Supp. 207; pr. χειρῶν

Plat. Tim. 74 B; pr. κακῶν Ar. Vesp. 615; κρύους pr. ἡ ἐσθῆς Plut. 2. 691 D; but, 3. pr. φόβου ἢ αἰδοῦς ἔχειν to have fear or shanie as a defence, Soph. Aj. 1076:—τὸν ποταμὸν pr. ποιείσθαι, λαβεῖν Polyb. 2. 66, 1. 3, 14, 5.

III. anything put forward as an excuse or screen, pr. τοῦ τρόπου Dem. 1122. 21; so, pr. λαβεῖν τινα (as we say) to make a stalking horse of him, Soph. Ph. 1008.

IV. that which is proposed as a task, a task, business, Eur. El. 985, ubi v. Seidl. 2. a problem in Geometry, Plat. Rep. 530 B, Theat. 180 C sq., Plut. Marcell. 14, 19, etc. 3. in the Logic of Arist. a question as to whether a statement is so or not, Arist. Top. 1. 4, 3, cf. 1. 11, 1, al.:—τὰ προβλήματα was a work written by Arist., v. Meteor. 2. 6, 1, P. A. 3. 15, 2, G. A. 2. 8, 3, al.; also called τὰ προβληματικά, Id. Somn. 2, 19; but the work we now possess is not genuine, v. Bonitz Ind. p. 103. 24. 4. a problem, i. e. a difficulty, Polyb. 28. 11, 9.

προβληματίζομαι, Med. to put before one as a defence, Eust. Opusc. 204. 60, etc.

προβληματικός, ὁ, ὁ, of or for a problem, v. πρόβλημα IV. 3.

προβληματίον, τό, Dim. of πρόβλημα, Arr. Epict. 2. 20, 33.

προβληματο-πλόκος, ὁ, framing problems or riddles, Tzetz.

προβληματουργικός, ὁ, ὁ, of or for the construction of fortifications, Poll. 7. 207; ἡ pr. δύναμις the faculty of constructing them, Plat. Polit. 280 D.

προβληματώδης, ες, (πρόβλημα IV) problematical, Plut. Cato Mi. 25.

προβλής, ἡ, ὁ, ἡ, thrown forward, fore-stretching, jutting, προβλήτι σκοπέω Il. 2. 396; πέτρῃ ἐπὶ προβλήτι 16. 407; στήλας τε προβλήτας (v. sub στήλη) 12. 259; ἐνθ' ἀκταὶ προβλήτες ἔσαν Od. 5. 405, cf. 10. 89, 13. 97; also προβλήτες, without Subst., forelands, headlands, Soph. Ph. 936, cf. Q. Sm. 10. 175, and in sing., Opp. H. 5. 252; pr. ἐπαλξίς, ἐρίπνη, ὑπαρρεῖη, etc., Anth. P. 5. 294, 3, 7. 147, etc.—For Soph. Ph. 1455, v. προβολή II. 2.

προβλήσις, εὐς, ἡ, an eruption, ὕγρασις Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 5.

II. promotion, Byz.

προβλητικός, ὁ, ὁ, putting forth, productive, τινὸς Eccl.

προβλήτης, ἴδος, fem. of προβλής, Schol. Opp. H. 3. 460.

προβλήτος, ὁ, thrown forth or away, Lat. *projectus*, κωσὶν pr. cast to the dogs, Soph. Aj. 817.

προβλήτωρ, ὁρος, ὁ, = προβολός, Eccl.

προβλύω, to gush forth, Eccl.

προβλάσκω: aor. inf. προμολέει:—to go or come forth, to go out of the house, δμῶς δ' οὐκ εἰα προμολέμεν Od. 19. 25; ὁ δὲ προμολέων 4. 22, cf. 3. 388, Il. 21. 37; μὴ τι θύραζε προμολέων Od. 21. 239, 385.

προβοᾶω, to shout before, cry aloud, τῷ γε προβοᾶντε μάχην ὤτρυνον (v. προβαίνω init.), Il. 12. 277; δεινὸν τι προβοᾶ Soph. Ph. 218.

προβोधέω, Ion. -βωδέω, to hasten to aid before, προβοδῆσαι ἐς τὴν βοιωτῇν Hdt. 8. 144; v. l. προβοδῆσαι.

προβόλαιος, ὁ, held out before one, levelled, couched, in rest, προβολαῖφ δούρατι Theocr. 24. 123; and προβόλαιος alone, like πρόβολος 11, εἶω τὸν pr. ἔχων Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 148, ubi v. Schweigh.

προβόλεως, ὁ, a producer, Eccl.

προβολή, ἡ, (προβάλλω) a putting forward, esp. of a weapon for defence, τὰ δόρατα εἰς προβολὴν καθέαναι to bring the spears to the rest, couch them, Xen. An. 6. 5, 25; τὰ δόρατα ἀποτείνειν ἐς pr. Arr. An. 1. 6; so, ἐν προβολῇ θέσθαι ἕξιος to bring it to the guard, Anth. P. 7. 433; ἐν προβολῇ ἐστάναι to stand with spear in rest, Plut. Caes. 44, cf. Polyb. 2. 65, 11; ἐπλεθεῖν τὴν pr. to get under his guard, Dion. H. 3. 19; αἱ pr. τοῦ σώματος Xen. Cyn. 10. 22; ἡ pr. τῆς φάλαγγος the phalanx with its pikes couched, Polyb. 18. 13, 1; also, ἡ τῶν θυρεῶν pr. Id. 1. 22, 10:—of a pugilist, a lunging out with the fist, Theophr. 22. 120:—of the legs, a putting foremost, Arist. Incess. An. 4. 9, cf. πρόβਾਲω 11. 1. 2. a putting forth, blastos Georg. 5. 25, 1; φυτῶν Hesych.

II. anything projecting, a projection, prominence, ἡ pr. τοῦ χεῖλεως Hipp. 785 A, etc.; τῆς κεφαλῆς a bump of the skull, Ib. V. C. 895; τοῦ ὄμματος Arist. G. A. 5. 1, 36; τῆς γλώσσης Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 7; pr. ἀπὸ τοῦ χεῖλεως, of an elephant's proboscis, Id. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 13, cf. Ael. N. A. 5. 41.

2. like προβλής, προβλημα, a jutting rock, foreland or tongue of land, Soph. Ph. 1455 (as Herm. for προβλής); ἐπὶ προβολῇσι θαλάσσης Q. Sm. 9. 378, cf. Dion. P. 1013, Polyb. 1. 53, 10; Νειλοῦτον δῶρον ἀπὸ pr. i. e. from the Delta of the Nile, Anth. P. 9. 350:—also the spur of a hill, Plut. Crass. 22.

3. the head of a spear, Polyb. 18. 12, 3, etc.

4. a floating bridge, Id. 3. 46, 4.

III. a thing held before one as a defence (like πρόβλημα 11, πρόβολος 1. 2), a screen, bulwark, pr. μεγάλη τῆς χώρας Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 27; of the eyebrows, Id. Cyn. 5. 26; ὅπως ἡ pr. τοῖς . . . σπλάγγουσιν [τὸν νῶτον] Arist. P. A. 3. 9, 13; pr. σωτηρίας Demad. 179. 42:—but, c. gen. objecti, a defence against . . . δέματος pr. καὶ Βελῶν Soph. Aj. 1212; θανάτου Eur. Or. 1488; καυμάτων Plat. Tim. 74 B; τοῦ ἡλίου, τῶν ἀνέμων, τοῦ ψυχῶν Theophr. C. P. 2. 7, 4, etc.; πρὸς τοὺς χειμῶνας Ib. 3. 7, 2.

2. protection, τὰ προβολῆς ἐνεκα εἰργασμένα Plat. Polit. 288 B; pr. ἔχειν, of plants, Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 5, etc.

3. anything put forward as a pretence, a pretext, Tertull., cf. Schol. Eur. Med. 342.

IV. a proposing a person's name for election, Plat. Legg. 765 A; cf. πρόβਾਲω B. 1. 4.

V. as Att. law-term, a form of public process in which the plaintiff appealed to the Ecclesia for a vote in support of his suit before bringing it into court; also in pl., προβολαί, of the process generally; this was used only when the offence was in some sense a public outrage or injury, as when Demosthenes was assaulted by Meidias while he was Choregus at the Dionysiac festival, Dem. 518. 8. 577. 3; in pl., 517. 5, 518. 5; when magistrates, etc., were charged with corruption, Lex. Rhet. in Porson's Phot. s. v.; against συκοφάνται, Aeschin.

47. 26., Isocr. 344 B, Xen. Hell. 1. 7. 35, cf. Poll. 8. 46. A vote of the Ecclesia adverse to the accused was called *καταχειροτονία* (q. v.) Aeschin. 61. 7; this, however, worked merely as a *praedictum* against him at the trial, which still must be conducted with the regular forms, *εἰ δὲ τις καταχειροτονήσῃ, οὗτος εἰσάγεται εἰς δικαστήριον* Suid. s. v. *καταχειροτονίαν* : v. Att. Process p. 271 sq., Dict. of Antiqq. and cf. *προβάλλω* B. IV.

προβόλιον, τό, Dim. of *πρόβολος* II, a *baar-spear*, Xen. Cyn. 10. 1, Hyperid. ap. Harp., Philostr. 765, 805.

πρόβολος, οὐ, (*προβάλλω*) anything that projects : I. a *jutting rock, foreland*, ἐπὶ *προβόλῳ* Od. 12. 251 :—metaph. a *rock or stone in the path, an obstacle*, *προβόλοις προπταίει* Dem. 104. fin.; *λιμένας προβόλων ἐμπλήσαι* Id. 795. 14; *πρόβολοι ἐύλαν projecting barriers of wood*, to break the force of a stream, Plut. Caes. 22; *τὸν λογιζομένῳ ὡς πρ. ἐμπόδων κείμενον* Id. 2. 510 A : cf. *προβολή* II. 2, *πρόβλημα* 1. 2, a *defence, outwork, bulwark*, πρ. *πολέμου*, of a fortress, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 11, and 23 : of a person, a *shield, guardian*, πρ. *ἐμός, σωτήρ* δόμοις Ar. Nub. 1161.

II. a *pointed weapon, a hunting-spear*, Hdt. 7. 76; cf. *προβόλαιος, προβόλιον*.

προβοσκίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a *means of providing food* : I. an *elephant's proboscis or trunk*, Arist. P. A. 2. 16, 5, Polyb. 3. 46, 12, Phylarch. 36; also the *proboscis of a fly*, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 15.

II. in pl. the *two long feelers or arms of the cuttle-fish*, as opp. to their eight feet, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 8, P. A. 4. 9, 12 :—cf. *μυκτήρ* II.

προβοσκός, ὁ, an *assistant herdsman*, Hdt. 1. 113 (Mss. *προβόσκων*). **προβούλευμα**, τό, at Athens, a *preliminary decree or order of the senate*, which became a *βούλευμα* when passed by the Ecclesia, Dem. 228. 27., 703. 17, Aeschin. 71. 22; *ἐπέτειον* πρ. Dem. 651. 15 sq.; v. Dict. of Antiqq.

II. to express the Rom. *senatusconsultum*, Dion. H. 6. 67., 7. 38.

προβουλεύατιον, τό, Dim. of *foreg.*, Luc. Paras. 42, Alciphro 3. 22.

προβουλεύσις, ἥ, *previous deliberation*, Schol. Pind. O. 7. 79.

προβουλεύτης, οὐ, ὁ, *one who deliberates before*, Byz.

προβουλεύω, to *contrive or concert measures before*, ὅπως μὴδὲν δεήσει Thuc. 3. 82, cf. Hipp. Art. 819; *μὴ προβουλεύσας not deliberately*, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 8, 8 :—Med. to *debate or consider first*, τι ἰδὲ 1. 133; absol., Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 17, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 8, 5; *πρὸς τι* Hipp. 36. 24 :—

Pass., τὸ *προβεβουλευμένον* Arist. Eth. N. 3. 2, 17. 2. of the Senate at Athens, to *frame or pass a προβούλευμα*, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 7; ἡ *βουλή ταῦτα προβεβούλευκε* Dem. 351. 20; *προβεβούλευσεν ἡ βουλή* ἔξιναι Id. 567. 3; *τὴν δὲ βουλήν προβουλεύσασαν ἐκκλησίαν ποιεῖν* C. I. 75. 18, cf. 106; of magistrates, to *propose decrees*, *περὶ τινος* Thuc. 8. 1, Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 14, cf. *πρόβουλος* I :—impers. in Pass., *προβεβούλευται ὅπως . . it has been decreed that . .* Ar. Eccl. 623; *τῇ βουλῇ προβεβ.*, c. acc. et inf., Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 2;—so of the *gerousia* at Sparta, Plut. Agis 11; of the Senate at Rome, Polyb. 6. 16, 2.

3. to *award by a decree of this kind, τούτων τῶν προβεβουλευμένων . . δωρεῶν* Dem. 243. 6.

II. to *have the chief voice in the senate and in passing decrees*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 9.

III. πρ. *τινός* to *deliberate for one, provide for his interest*, Ar. Eq. 1342, Xen. An. 3. 1, 37; *τοῦ δήμου* for or before the people, Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 11.

IV. to *make up one's mind beforehand, prejudge a case*, Hipp. Fract. 750.

προβουλή, ἡ, *forethought*, ἐκ *προβουλῆς* of *malice aforethought*, Antipho 112. 10, Dio C. 47. 4, etc.

προβούλιον, τό, = *προβούλευμα*, Cyrill.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 519.

προβούλομαι, v. *προβέβουλα*.

προβουλόπαις, ἡ, in Aesch. Ag. 386, *προβουλόπαις* Ἀτης, prob. = *πρόβουλος* παῖς Ἀτης, the *fore-counselling daughter* of Atreus; formed, like *εὐφιλόπαις*, on the analogy of *ἀνλόπαις, κακοῖσις*, v. *κακός* sub fin.

πρόβουλος, οὐ, (*βουλή*) *debating beforehand or for others* :—hence of *πρόβουλοι* were

1. in some Greek states (prob. aristocratic) a *standing committee to examine measures before* they were formally proposed to the people, Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 4, 4. 15, 11., 6. 8, 17; such were those of Megara, Ar. Ach. 755; of Corcyra, C. I. 1839, -41, 43-46; so, *ἀπαγγέλλειν . . δήμον πρόβουλοισ* Aesch. Theb. 1006.

2. used of the twelve *deputies* of the Ionian states at the Panionium, Hdt. 6. 7, c. Wess. Diod. 15. 49; and of the *deputies* appointed by the Western Greeks to consult on the mode of meeting Xerxes, Hdt. 7. 172.

3. at Athens, the *provisional committee of Ten*, appointed for legislative purposes just before the constitution of the 400, Ar. Lys. 421, Lysias 126. 10, Arist. Rhet. 3. 18, 6; called *ἐγγραφεῖς* by Thuc. 8. 67; cf. Thirlwall Hist. Gr. 4. p. 3, Grote 7. p. 499.

4. of the Rom. *Consuls*, Dion. H. 4. 76., 5. 1, Plut. 2. 202 A.

προβράχης, f. l. for *προβραχῆς*, q. v.

προβρέχω, to *soak beforehand*, Arist. Probl. 22. 11, 2 :—Pass., aor. part. *προβρέχεις*, Hipp. 681. 9.

πρόβροτος, ὁ, a *former mortal*, dub. l. in Epigr. ap. Diog. L. 8. 45.

προβύω [v], fut. -*βύσω* :—πρ. *λύχνον*, like *προμύσσω*, to *push up* the wick of a lamp, to *trim it*, Ar. Vesp. 249; metaph., πρ. *φορτικὸν γέλωτα* Com. Anon. 274.

προβωθῆς, ἰον. for *προβοθηῶς*.

προβώμιος, οὐ, (*βωμῖος*) *before or in front of the altar, σφαγαί* Eur. Ion 376; *προβώμια*, τὰ, a *space in front of an altar*, Id. Heracl. 79.

προγάμειω, to *lie with before marriage*, Strab. 259 :—Pass., of a woman, to *be married before*, *τινὶ* App. Syr. 68.

προγάμιαιος, α, ον, = sq., Tzetz., cf. Lob. Phryn. 544.

προγάμιος, ον, (*γάμος*) *before marriage*, Ael. N. A. 9. 66.

προγάμια (sc. *λερά*), τὰ, a *sacrifice before a marriage*, also *πρόγαμοι* and *προτέλεια*, Poll. 3. 38.

πρόγάμος, ον, *marrying or married before*, *νύμφαι* Tryph. 341.

before marriage or a wedding : *Πρόγαμοι* title of a comedy by Menander, v. Meineke.

προγάδνω, to *cheer or comfort beforehand*, Philo 1. 104., 2. 416.

προγαγαλίζω (sub. *εαυτὸν*), to *prepare oneself for tickling*, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 7, 8.

προγαστρίδιος, α, ον, *worn in front of the belly*, ὕπλισις E. M. 589. 12 :—*προγαστρίδιον*, τό, a *false paunch worn by actors*, Luc. Salt. 27, Jup. Trag. 41; cf. *προστερνίδιον*.

προγάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, *fat-paunched, pot-bellied*, prob. l. Hipp. Aër. 295, Strab. 199, Anth. P. append. 321, Luc. Necyom. 11 : of a *pot-bellied bottle*, Meineke Antiph. Χρυσ. 1. 6.

προγελάω, to *laugh before* : metaph. of early morning, Philo 1. 603.

προγενέθλος, ον, *born before*, cited from Nonn.

προγένειος, ον, *with prominent chin, long-chinned*, Theocr. 3. 9.

προγενέτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = *προγεννήτωρ*, Pempel. ap. Stob. 461. 3.

προγενής, ἑς, *born before*, *primæval*, θεοὶ Soph. Ant. 938; cf. *μεταγενής* :—Comp. *προγενέστερος*, α, ον, *earlier in birth*, i. e. *older*, Il. 2. 555, Od. 2. 29, etc.; *γενεῖ* π. Il. 9. 161; *τινος* 23. 789; *οἱ πρ. those who have gone before us, our predecessors*, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 23, de An. 1. 2, 2, P. A. 1. 1, 44 :—Sup. *προγενέστατος*, *eldest-born*, h. Hom. Cer. 110, Arist. de An. 1. 5, 15.

προγεννάω, to *beget before*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 20, 3, Clem. Al. 769.

προγεννήτειρα, ἡ, an *ancestress* : a *mother*, Lyc. 183.

προγεννήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, in pl. *forefathers*, Eur. Hipp. 1380.

προγευάτιζω, to *taste before*, *τινός* Arist. de An. 2. 10, 5.

προγεύομαι, Med. to *taste before*, Arist. P. A. 4. 11, 3, Plut. 2. 49 E, etc.

προγεύστης, ον, ὁ, *one who tastes before, a taster*, Plut. 2. 990 A, Ath. 171 B : fem., -*γευστρίς*, ἰδος, Philo 1. 170, 603.

προγεωμετρέω, to *measure the earth before*, Endox. in Mai Coll. Vat. 1. 167.

προγηθῶ, to *rejoice before*, Philo 1. 602.

προγηράσκω (cf. *γηράσκω*), to *grow old before*, τοῦ χρόνου Hipp. Aër. 284.

2. to *grow prematurely old*, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 10, cf. Tim. 20, Clem. Al. 228.

πρόγηρος, ον, (*γῆρας*) *prematurely old*, Poll. 2. 13.

πρόγιγνομαι, ἰον, and later -*γίνομαι* [γ], fut. *γενήσομαι* : aor. *πρό-γενόμην* : pf. *προγέγονα* and -*γενένημαι* : Dep. To *come forwards*, *οἱ δὲ τάχα προγέγοντο* quickly they came in sight, Il. 18. 525, h. Hom. 6. 7; *ἀμύνει προγέγοντο* Hes. Sc. 345; *εἴσω* πρ. Opp. H. 2. 103; *κόπρον* ἐπὶ πρ. Call. Dian. 178.

II. to *be born before, exist before*, ἦν . . *προγεγονότες* ἔωσι πρὶν . . Hdt. 7. 3; *οἱ προγεγονότες* θεοὶ Id. 2. 146; *οἱ πρ. ἀνθρώποι* former men, Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 10; *οἱ προγεγεννημένοι* Id. Cyr. 8. 7, 24, etc.; *οἱ προγεγονόμενοι* the former ones, Polyb. 10. 17, 12.

2. of events and the like, ταῦτά μοι *προδεδόγμε* Plat. Symp. 219 E; *τὰ προγεγεννημένα* things foregone, things of old time, Thuc. 1. 20, etc.; *τὰ προγεγονότα* Hipp. 36. 4, etc.; *προγεγεννημένοι* πόλεμοι, καίροι Plat. Thuc. 1. 1, Decret. ap. Dem. 255. 22; *οἱ προγεγονότες* ἡμῖν ἐμ-προσθεν λόγῳ Plat. Legg. 699 E :—*προγίγνεται τί τινος* a thing happens before another, Tim. Loc. 97 A, Plat. Phileb. 39 D.

προγιγνώσκω, ἰον, and later -*γινώσκω* : fut. -*γινώσομαι* : Ep. aor. inf. *προγινώμεναι* h. Hom. Cer. 258.

To *know, perceive, learn, or understand beforehand*, τι h. Hom. l. c., Hipp. Aër. 281, Plat., etc.; absol., Eur. Hipp. 1072; πρ. *οὐτι* . . , Xen. Eq. Mag. 8, 12.

2. to *prognosticate*, πρ. *χειμῶνα* αἱ *μέλιτται* Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 57.

3. to *fore-know*, τινά Ep. Rom. 11. 2, etc.

II. to *judge beforehand*, πρ. *ἐς τὸ μέλλον* καλὸν Thuc. 2. 64; *to provide*, τι Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 11 :—Pass., *προγεγνωσμένος* *ἀδικεῖν* judged before to have done wrong, Dem. 861, 23.

προγλύκαίνω, to *sweeten before*, Galen.

προγλωσσέω, to *be of hasty tongue*, Schol. Il. 23. 473.

προγλωσσίς, ἰδος, ἡ, the *point of the tongue*, Poll. 2. 105.

πρόγλωσσος, ον, *hasty of tongue, talkative*, Clem. Al. 660, etc.

προγναιρίζω, to *apprehend before*, Arist. Top. 6. 4, 5.

πρόγνωσις, ἡ, a *perceiving beforehand*, Plut. 2. 399 D, 982 C, Luc. Alex. 8, etc.; in medicine, *prognosis or fore-judgment* of diseases, Anth. P. 11. 382, v. Foës. Oec. Hipp., and cf. Galen. 8. 692.

προγνώστης, ον, ὁ, *one who knows beforehand*, Eccl.

προγνωστικός, ὁ, ὄν, *foreknowing, prescient*, μύριον ψυχῆς Plut. 2. 433 A : c. gen., πρ. *τῆς κινήσεως τῶν νοσημάτων* Galen. :—τὸ πρ. a *sign of the future, prognostic*, Geop. 1. 2 : *προγνωστικά*, τὰ, name of a treatise by Hipp.; cf. *πρόγνωσις*.

προγονικός, ὁ, ὄν, *ancestral*, Polyb. 3. 64, 2, 13. 6, 3, etc.

πρόγονος, ον, (*γίγοναι, γέγονα*) *born before, early-born*, v. sub *μέτασσαι* : *first-born*, Epigr. Gr. *941.

II. a *forefather, ancestor*, Hdt. 4. 127, Pind. O. 6. 99; *πατὴρ σου* πρ. *πατῆρ* Eur. Ion 267, cf. Hel. 15; *Plat. Symp. 186 E, Euthyphro 11 B*; often in pl., Hdt. 7. 150, Pind. P. 9. 183, Aesch. Pers. 405, etc.; *οἱ ἀνοθεν* πρ. *Plat. Menex. 236 E*; *οἱ παλαι* πρ. Ep. Plat. 359 D; *ἐκ προγόνων*, Lat. *antiquitus*, Id. Theat. 173 D :—also of gods who are the authors or founders of a race (cf. *ἀρχηγέτης*). Aesch. Fr. 271, Isocr. 191 D, etc.; *Ζεὺ πρόγονε* Eur. Or. 1242; *θεοὶ πρόγονοι* Plat. Euthyd. 302 D :—also as fem., πρ. *γυνή* Aesch. Supp. 533, cf. 44 :—metaph., *οἱ πρ. the fathers or founders of a school*, Luc. Hermot. 15, Philostr. 333 :—*ἰὼ πόνοι πρόγονοι* *πόνων* troubles parents of troubles, Soph. Aj. 1197 (Dind. *ἰὼ πόνοι πρόπονοι*).

πρόγονος, ὁ, (*γονή*) a *child by a former marriage*, i. e. *one's step-son*, Lat. *privignus*, Eur. Ion 1329, Dion. H. de Isocr. 18, Luc. Calumn. 26, C. I. 4040. IV. v.

II. as fem., a *step-daughter*, Isae. pro Euphil. § 5, Strattis Incert. 16, Plut. Pomp. 9;—also *προγόνῃ* in Mss. of Philo 2. 303.

πρόγραμμα, τό, a *public proclamation or written order, a public notice*

in writing, programme, Dem. 772. 15, Plut. Galb. 5, Luc. Hermot. 11, etc.; v. Lob. Phryn. 249.

προγραμμαμός, ὁ, = προγραμμα, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 55, v. Ammon. 140. **προγραφή**, ἡ, a public notice, advertisement, Xen. Eq. Mag. 4. 9: a praetor's edict, Polyb. 26. 5, 2, Dio C. 47. 13; ἐκ προγραφῆς by edict, Id. 56. 25:—esp. a public sale of confiscated property, Lat. proscriptio, Strab. 249; ἐπὶ θανάτῳ προγραφὰ proscriptions, App. Civ. 1. 2. **II.** a programme, Diod. 12. 36.

προγράψω [ᾶ], fut. ψω, to write before or first, τὰς αἰτίας προέγραψα πρώτων Thuc. 1. 23: to write before or above, Ep. Eph. 3. 3; ὁ προγεγραμμένος ἀριθμὸς before-mentioned, Plut. 2. 1018 C. **2.** to write as a copy, Poll. 4. 18.

II. to write in public, πρ. τι ἐν πινακίοις to put up a public notice, Ar. Av. 450; πρ. κρίσειν or δίκην τινὶ to give notice of a trial, Dem. 1151. fin., Plut. Camill. 11:—also to appoint or summon by public notice, ἐκκλησίαν Aeschin. 35. fin., 36. 4; χορηγοὺς πρ. to appoint as choregi, Arist. Occ. 2. 32, 1; στρατιάς κατάλογον Plut. Camill. 39; and, in Pass., φρουρὰς προγραφείσης Dem. 1257. 5; πρ. ποτε δεῖ δικάζειν Arist. Fr. 378; πρ. ὑπὲρ ὧν δεῖ χρηματίζειν Ib. 394. cf. 429:—so perh., οἱς κατ' ὄφθαλμοὺς Ἰ. Χριστὸς προεγράφει was proclaimed or set forth publicly, Ep. Gal. 3. 1. **2.** to proclaim an auction, παρὰ τῇ ἀρχῇ Theophr. ap. Stob. 280. 50, cf. Plut. 2. 205 C:—to sell by auction, ἐν τῷ πραιτωρίῳ τὰ κτήματα Dio C. 51. 4. **3.** = Lat. proscribere, φυγάδα πρ. τινὰ Polyb. 32. 21, 12; οἱ προγεγραμμένοι the proscribed, Ib. 22. 1; οἱ προγραφέντες Dio C. 47. 13; προγραφεῖς ἐπὶ θανάτῳ Plut. Brut. 27:—so prob., οἱ προγεγρ. εἰς τοῦτο τὸ κρίμα those whose names have been registered for condemnation, Ep. Jud. 4.

III. to write a name at the head of a list, πρ. τινὰ ἐπὶ τῶν ψηφισμάτων Plut. Demetr. 10; πρ. τινὰ τῆς βουλῆς, of the Censor, to name a person princeps senatus, Id. Aemil. 38, Flamin. 18: so in Pass., προγράφειν αὐτὸν τοῦ συνεδρίου Id. 2. 318 C, ubi v. Wytttenb. **προγυμνασία**, to exercise or train beforehand, χέρα Soph. Fr. 450; αὐτὸν ἐς ἄλλον βίον Luc. Hermot. 78: esp. to train in oratory, Arr. Epict. 1. 26, 13, etc.:—Pass., of arguments or passages, to be prepared beforehand, Hermog.

προγυμνασία, ἡ, previous exercise, Iambl. ap. Stob. 471. 51, Clem. Al. 415. **προγύμνασμα**, τό, a preparatory exercise, πολέμον for war, Ath. 631 A; also in Rhetoric, Arist. Rhet. Al. 29, 4, cf. Ernesti Lex. Rhet. **προγυμναστικός**, verb. Adj. one must exercise beforehand, τὴν ψυχὴν Clem. Al. 874.

προγυμναστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who prepares others for exercises, Hyperid. p. 24 Teubner, Arr. Epict. 3. 20, 9., 4. 4, 31; also a slave who goes through exercises with his master, cf. Seneca Epist. 83. 3. **προδαῖναι**, inf. aor. pass. (with act. 3sg) from *δάω, to know beforehand, προδῶν ἢ προδαίνε Od. 4. 396; inf., Ap. Rh. 1. 106.—Hesych. cites the Act., προδίδασκεν προεμμάθηκεν.

προδαίνω, to weep before, Theod. Prodr. **προδανείζω**, to lend before or first, Dio C. 51. 17, Inscr. in Newton's Halicarn.:—Med., Luc. Sacrif. 3:—Pass., ὁ ἐς τὴν γένεσιν προδανειοθεῖς χρόνος Plut. Pericl. 13.

προδανείσμός, ὁ, a previous loan, C. I. (addend.) 2717 b. **προδανείστης**, οὗ, ὁ, a first lender, Inscr. in Newton's Halicarn. **προδᾶνάναι**, to spend beforehand, Luc. Abdic. 11.

προδείγμα, τό, a representation, Eccl. **προδίδω**, fut. σῶι, = προδειμαίνω, to fear prematurely, Soph. O. T. 90. **προδείξεως**, ον, before evening, πρ. ἔστιχεν Theocr. 25. 223.

προδεικνύμι and -ῶ Hdt. 1. 209., 7. 37: fut. -δείξω, Ion. -δέξω. To shew by way of example, προδέναντες σχῆμα, οὐκ ἔμελλε εὐπρεπέστατον φανέσθαι ἔχουσα Hdt. 1. 60; τὸν ζωστήρα προδέξας having pointed out [the use of] the girdle, Id. 4. 10. **2.** absol. to tell first, Aesch. Pr. 779, cf. Soph. O. T. 624. **II.** to foreshew what is about to happen, πάντα τὰ περιφερόμενα Hdt. 1. 209; τοῖς Ἑλλήσι τὴν ἐκλείψιν Id. 6. 27, etc.:—c. acc. et inf. to make known beforehand that ... Thuc. 3. 47; πρ. ὅτι ..., Plut. Phoc. 28. **III.** to point before one, σκῆπτρον πρ. (sc. τὴν ὁδὸν) to feel one's way with a stick, of a blind man, Soph. O. T. 456 (Seneca's baculo senili iter praetentare); πρ. τὸ τόξον to put it out before one, Luc. Herc. 1, cf. Hermot. 68; πρ. δειλάσματα to hold out baits, Themist. 271 C; πρ. χρεῶν ἀποκοπὰς Id. 2. 25. as a technical term of pugilists, χερσὶ πρ. to make feints with the hands, make as if one was going to strike, like Lat. praeludere, Theocr. 22. 102:—also in war, to make a demonstration, assume an attitude of attack, Xen. Eq. Mag. 8. 24; πρ. τινὰς ἐπιβολὰς Polyb. 2. 66, 2:—so of the cuttle-fish, πρ. εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 20.

προδείκνυμι, οὗ, ὁ, a pantomimic actor, Diod. Excerpt. 606. 66. **προδειμαίνω**, to fear beforehand, τι Idt. 7. 50, 1, Lyc. 276. **προδινῶ**, to work up before, τὸν λόγον Walz Rhett. 6. 124. **προδινέω**, to dine or sup before, Plut. 2. 226 E.

προδινπνόν, τό, = περιδινπνόν (nisi hoc legend.), Ath. 406 E. **προδέκτω**, opor, ὁ, Ion. for προδείκτω, a foreshewer, Hdt. 7. 37. **προδεξίδομαι**, Dep. to begin by saluting, τινα Heliod. 10. 2, prob. 1. for προσδεξ-.

προδερκομαι, Dep. to see beforehand, μύρον Aesch. Fr. 248. **προδηλοποιέω**, to make evident before, Eccl. **προδῆλος**, on, clear or manifest beforehand, Hipp. Art. 797, Eur. Or. 190, Plat. Phaedr. 238 B; οἱ πρ. φόβοι Arist. Eth. N. 3. 8, 15; τοῦ μὲν ὄντος προδήλου, τοῦ δὲ ἀνυπομμένου Isocr. 123 B; εἰ μὲν ἦν πρόδηλα τὰ μέλλοντα Dem. 293. 25:—προδῆλον ἦδη ἦν, ὅτι ..., Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 9; so, πρόδηλα γὰρ [ἔστι], ὅτι ... μέλλοντα Idt. 9. 17, cf. Xen. Eq. 3. 3:—ἐκ προδῆλου from a place in sight, in full view, Soph. El. 1429. Adv. -λως, Aeschin. 26. 9; πρ. θαρρύν Soph. Aj. 1311.

προδηλῶ, to make clear beforehand, shew plainly, Thuc. 6. 34, Plut. Pomp. 32: Pass., Polyb. 10. 46, 10, etc.

προδηλώσις, ἡ, a declaring beforehand, prognostication, Plut. 2. 398 D: a demonstration of the event, Id. Mar. 19.

προδηλωτικός, ἡ, ὁν, fit for shewing beforehand, Def. Plat. 414 B. **προδημάγω**, f. l. for προσδ-, q. v.

προδημεῖω, to confiscate before, Zonar. **προδημουργέω**, to create before, ap. Creuzer Plotin. de Pulchr. 411.

προδιαβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι, to go across before others, τάφρον, ποταμὸν Xen. Eq. 8. 3, Plut. 2. 968 E; absol., Dio C. 41. 47, etc.

προδιαβάλλω, to raise prejudices against beforehand, τινὰ Thuc. 6. 75, Hyperid. Lyc. 8:—Pass. to have prejudices raised against one, Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 24., 3. 17, 15.

προδιαβεβαίω, to confirm fully before, Nicom. Arithm. p. 70.

προδιαβιβάζω, to carry across before, Galen.

προδιαβρίχω, to sock before, Galen.

προδιαγινώσκω, fut. -γνώσομαι, to perceive or understand beforehand, Thuc. 1. 78.

II. to make a previous decree, Id. 5. 38; μηδὲν πρ. not to prejudge anything, Dio C. 52. 31, cf. Joseph. A. J. 17. 5. 3.

προδιαγνώσις, ἡ, a knowing accurately beforehand, Hipp. 369. 4.

προδιαγόρευσις, ἡ, an exact foretelling, Hipp. Aph. 1245.

προδιαγορεύω, to relate exactly beforehand, Jo. Chrys.

προδιαγράφω, to draw out beforehand, Aristaen. 1. 26.

προδιαγωγή, ἡ, a previous passing through, δι' ἀργύλου Plut. 2. 913 C.

προδιαγωνίζομαι, Dep. to fight it out beforehand, Diod. Exc. 518. 14.

προδιαδίδωμι, to disseminate before, φήμην κατὰ τινος Polyb. 40. 4. 2.

προδιαξύννυμι: in Gramm., προδιεξυνμένον σχῆμα (also called Ἀλκαμανικόν) a figure used by Alcman, when a Verb, being the predicate of two words, is joined to the first, as, ἐγὼ ἦλθομεν καὶ σύ Schol. Od. 10. 513; cf. Jelf. Gr. Gr. § 393. 5.

προδιαθερμαίνω, to warm through before, Galen.

προδιαθεσις, εως, ἡ, a predisposition, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 100.

προδιαθίω, to divide beforehand, Theod. Stud.:—in Isocr. 294 C, προελεσθαι is now restored.—Verb. Adj. προδιαίρετον, Olympiod.

προδιατάω, to prepare by diet, τινὰ, Galen.

προδιαίτησις, ἡ, preparation by diet, Luc. Necyom. 7.

προδιακαίω, to burn through before, Galen.

προδιακείμαι, Pass. to be in a certain place before, Arr. Epict. 3. 21, 14.

προδιακνέω, to set all in motion before, Joseph. A. J. 15. 5. 2.

προδιακρόναι, Dep. to attend before, Joseph. A. J. 18. 3. 4.

προδιακρίνω, to distinguish before, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 68; Bekk. προεικνέω.

προδιαλαμβάνω, to occupy before, Joseph. B. J. 4. 2. 1. **II.** to judge and decide beforehand, περί τινος, ὑπὲρ τινος Polyb. 9. 31, 2, 27. 7, 3; πρ. ὅτι ..., Id. 11. 1, 3; c. acc. et inf., 5. 29, 4. **2.** to describe, treat of before, Clem. Al. 325.

προδιαλέγω, to discuss before, Nicom. Arithm. p. 70. **II.** Med., with aor. pass., to speak or converse beforehand, περί τινος Isocr. 233 E; τινὶ with one, Dion. H. 3. 71, Diod. 20. 7; absol., μικρὰ πάννυ διαλεχθεῖς Isocr. 274 E.

προδιαλέξις, ἡ, a conversing beforehand, Gloss.

προδιαλπτέον, verb. Adj. one must distinguish before, Eccl.

προδιαλογίζομαι, to consider well before, Chrysipp. ap. Galen. 5. 150.

προδιαλύω, to dissolve or break up before, τὴν τάξιν Polyb. 11. 16, 2; τὴν γῆν Plut. 2. 640 E:—Pass., Arist. Probl. 23. 28.

προδιαμαρτύρομαι [ῶ], Dep. to call to witness or invoke beforehand, τινὰς Polyb. 26. 3, 6.

προδιαμορφῶ, to throw into shape before, Basil.:—προδιαμόρφωσις, εως, ἡ, Byz.

προδιαναπαύω, to make to cease before, Procop.

προδιανίστημι, to set up before, Byz.

προδιανόεμαι, Dep. to think over or extend before, Charond. ap. Stob. 291. 10, Arist. M. Mor. 1. 16, 1, Plut. 2. 942 A.

προδιανοίγω, to open out before, Eccl.

προδιαντλέομαι, Pass. to be exhausted beforehand, λόγος Ath. 185 A.

προδιανυκτερεύω, to pass the night before, Clem. Al. 408.

προδιανύω, to accomplish beforehand: Pass., προδιανύστω Dio C. 79. 8; τούτων ἡμῖν προδιηνυσμένων having been first treated of, Clem. Al. 901.

προδιαπέμπομαι, Med. to send on as a messenger, Polyb. 8. 20, 3.

προδιαπίπτω, to fall through or fail before, Stob. Eccl. 2. 234.

προδιαπλάσσομαι, Pass. to be moulded beforehand, Philo 2. 146.

προδιαπλέω, to sail across first, ἐς τὴν ἡπειρον ἐπὶ τινα Dio C. 47. 33.

προδιαπονέομαι, Pass. to be well trained before, of dogs, Poll. 5. 51.

προδιαπορέομαι, Pass. to be questioned before, Apoll. de Constr. 228.

προδιαπράττω, to execute before, Eccl.

προδιαρβῶ, to enucleate beforehand, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 96., 11. 18.

προδιαρβέομαι, Pass. to be numbered before, Apoll. Cit. p. 9 ed. Dietz.

προδιαρτᾶω, to plunder before, Dio C. 37. 14, Joseph. B. J. 2. 18, 8.

προδιασάλευω, to shake much beforehand, Oribas. 288 Matth.

προδιασάφειν, Pass. to be published beforehand, Joseph. B. J. 7. 5. 3.

προδιασεύω, to shake beforehand, Damascius de Princ. p. 75.

προδιασημαίνω, Med. to signify before, Actuar. in Ideler Phys. 2. 10.

προδιασκεδάννυμι, Pass. to be scattered before, Basil.

προδιασκευάζω, to arrange before, Phot. Bibl. 292. 14.

προδιασκεύη, ἡ, previous revision, Schol. Ven. 11. 24. 109.

προδιασκοπέω, c. fut. σκέψομαι, to examine well beforehand, Dio C. Fragn. Peiresc. 77. 2, Galen., etc.

προδιαστῆλλω, to distinguish before, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 317:—Med. to give a positive opinion before, Joseph. A. J. 4. 8, 4, etc.: to make a previous agreement with, τινί Ath. 521 A; and prob. 1. 263 D, for προσδ-.
προδιαστροφή, ἡ, previous distortion, Clem. Al. 487.
προδιασύνστημα, to arrange before, Schol. Il. 2. 225 (718).
προδιασφύ [ῥ], to pull in pieces or ridicule beforehand, Arist. Rhet. 3. 17, 14, Rhet. Al. 19, 13.
προδιασχιζω, to split before, Phot. in Wolf Anecd. 2. 187.
προδιατάσσομαι, Med. to arrange beforehand, Aen. Tact. 16.
προδιάταξις, εως, ἡ, previous arrangement, Eccl.
προδιατέμνω, to cut through beforehand, Philostorg.
προδιατίθημι, to arrange beforehand, Joseph. Genes. 33 A. II. to dispose of, treat, Suid. s. v. ἀμύνασθαι; πρ. τινά ὥσως..., Aristaeon. 1. 5; c. inf., πρ. τινά οικίαις ἔχειν Joseph. A. J. 12. 4, 3:—Med., Phot. in Wolf Anecd. 2. 250.
προδιατρᾶνώ, to make clear first, in Pass. or Med., Cyrill.
προδιατᾶνω, to sift beforehand, Galen.
προδιατύποιμαι, Pass. to be expressed by types beforehand, to be prefigured, Philo 1. 4, Clem. Al. 564, Jo. Chrys. 5. 33 C.
προδιατύπωσις, ἡ, a prefiguring, Clem. Al. 113, Basil.
προδιαφθείρω, to spoil, ruin, destroy beforehand, Isocr. 408 C: to corrupt or bribe beforehand, Dem. 520. 26:—Pass. to be ruined or lost beforehand, Thuc. 1. 119., 6. 78.
προδιαφορέω, to digest beforehand, Actuar. in Ideler Phys. 2. 428.
προδιαχαράσσω, to engrave before, Jo. Chrys.
προδιαχωρέω, to have a previous separation or difference with another, Arist. Rhet. 1. 12, 29.
προδιδάσκω, fut. ἀξω, to teach beforehand, τινά τι Soph. Aj. 163, Ar. Nub. 476; τινά Plat. Euthyd. 302 C, Gorg. 489 D, Hipp. Ma. 291 B; —c. acc. et inf., πρ. τινά σοφὸν εἶναι Soph. Ph. 1015, cf. Ar. Nub. 987, Dem. 1231. 26:—Med. to have one taught beforehand, Soph. Tr. 681, Ar. Pl. 687; cf. διδάσκω:—Pass. to learn beforehand, Thuc. 2. 40.
προδίδωμι, fut. -δώσω, to give beforehand, pay in advance, Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 7, Arist. Oec. 2. 24, 2, Polyb. 8. 17, 7:—to hand over, τινί τι Ath. 49 D. II. most commonly, to give up to the enemy, betray, τοὺς λοιποὺς τοῖσι Σαρμίσι Hdt. 6. 23, cf. Aesch. Pr. 38, etc.; πρ. τὴν Ποτιδαίαν Hdt. 8. 128; τὰν φυγάδα Aesch. Supp. 420; ἱκέτας Eur. Heracl. 246; πόλιν, πυργώματα, γῆν, etc., Hdt. 8. 128, Aesch. Theb. 251, etc.; τὰς πύλας, τὸ φρούριον Ar. Av. 766, Ran. 362; of a woman, πρ. τὸ σῶμα Lys. ap. Stob. 421. 36:—c. inf., ὃν οὐ προδιδωκας θανεῖν Eur. Or. 1588:—Pass., προδιδόμενος ὑπὸ Σιτάλκεω ἤλυσαν Hdt. 7. 137; ἀπόκωλα τλήμων, προδίδομαι Soph. Ph. 922. 2. to prove traitor to, betray, forsake in distress, abandon, οἱ με φίλοι προδίδαναι Theogn. 813; πρ. τὴν Ἑλλάδα Hdt. 9. 7, Ar. Pax 408; μηδαμῶς... προδῶς με Id. Thesm. 229; πρ. τὴν μητέρα Antipho 112. 8; τὴν πολιτείαν Plat. Legg. 762 C; ἐαυτὸν Id. Crito 45 C; τὸ δοκοῦν ἀληθὲς οὐχ ὥσιν προδοῦναι Id. Rep. 507 C:—Pass., προδεδόμεθα ὑπὸ τῶν συμμάχων Hdt. 9. 60: cf. προδοῦναι.
 3. absol. to play false, to desert, Id. 5. 113., 6. 15, etc.; so, οὗτοι προδῶσι χρησμός will not prove traitor, Aesch. Cho. 269; ἡ χάρις προδοῦναι ἀλίσκεται Soph. Aj. 1267; πρ. πρὸς τοὺς καπνίτας to treat treasonably with them, Hdt. 3. 45; c. acc. cogn., προδοῖαν πρ. to be guilty of treachery, Dinarch. 91. 27. 4. with a thing as subject, to betray or fail one, αἰ κάτω πλῖνθαι πρ. τὰς ἀνω Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 5; ὁ ὀφθαλμὸς πρ. τινά Dem. 1239. fin.:—hence, intr. to fail, Lat. deficere, of wine, Xenophon. 1. 5; of a river that has run dry, Hdt. 7. 187; of a tottering wall, useless for a defence, Id. 8. 52. 5. with a thing as object, to betray, give up, τὰ κρυπτά Eur. I. A. 1140; χάριν πρ. to be thankless, Id. Heracl. 1036; τὰ πράγματα Ar. Eq. 241; τὸ δίκαιον Plat. Legg. 907 A; ἐτέροσι τὴν νίκην Ib. 906 E; ὅρκους Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 22; καὶ τὸν τοῖς ἐναντίους Dem. 343. 3; τὴν καταχειροτονίαν Id. 553. fin.:—hence, to give up as lost, bid adieu to, ἡδονάς Soph. Ant. 1166; τὰς ἐλπίδας Ar. Nub. 1500; τὴν προαίρεσιν Dem. 1397. 25; τὸν ἄγωνα Aeschin. 16. 19.
προδιέξιμι, (ἐξιμι) = sq., Cyrill.
προδιεξέρχομαι, Dep. to go out through before, Xen. Cyn. 5, 4:—metaph. to go through before, τι Aeschin. 2. 10.
προδιεξοδεύω, = foreg.: to go through a preliminary train of thought, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 188; τὰ προδιεξοδεύοντα Eus. H. E. 10. 1.
προδιορτάζω, to celebrate a festival beforehand, Dio C. 37. 54.
προδιέπω, to administer beforehand, Joseph. B. J. 2. 14, 3.
προδιεργάζομαι, Dep. to work or mould beforehand, δεῖ προδιεργάσθαι... τὴν τοῦ ἀκρατοῦ ψυχὴν Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 6:—aor. προδιασπέρθημι in pass. sense, Id. Probl. 22. 11, 2.
προδιερεθίζω, to irritate before, Actuar. in Ideler Phys. 2. 427.
προδιερευνάω, to search through, discover by searching, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 4, Diod. 20. 26.
προδιερευνήτης, οὗ, ὁ, one sent before to search, a spy, scout, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 4, Plut. Comp. Pelop. c. Marc. fin.
προδιέρχομαι, Dep. to go through or penetrate before, Hipp. Acut. 395, cf. 78 F, 170 F, etc.; Νέστορος προδιεγλύθεν ἀρετὴ τῶν Ἑλλήνων τὰς ἀκοάς Xen. Cyn. 1, 7. II. to go through or narrate before, τι Diod. 1. 9; περί τινος 3. 11, al.
προδιεκρινέω, to examine carefully, cited from Polyb. Exc. Vat.; v. προδιακρίνω.
προδιηγέομαι, Dep. to relate beforehand, premise, Hdt. 4. 145, Dem. 1345. 10, etc.:—pf. in pass. sense, Hipp. Acr. 289.
προδιήγησις, ἡ, a detailing beforehand, Aeschin. 16. 30, Arist. Rhet. 3. 13, 5.
προδιηθέω, to pass through a sieve before, Arist. Probl. 23. 21.
προδιυδράομαι, Pass. to exude before, Galen.

προδίσταμαι, Pass., with aor. and pf. act. to go asunder beforehand, πρὸ τινος Joseph. B. J. 4. 3, 2.
προδικάζω, to judge beforehand, Philo 1. 603:—Med., Poll. 8. 24.
προδικασία, ἡ, as Att. law-term, the preliminary proceedings in a prosecution for murder, Antipho 146. 15; cf. A. B. 186.
προδικαστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who judges before or for another, Gloss.
προδικέω (πρόδικος), to be a patron, advocate, or guardian, Plut. 2. 737 B, 973 A; τῶν ἐνύδρων of water-animals, Ib. 975 B.
προδικία, ἡ, the privilege of being first heard, C. I. 1689 b, 1691, 1693. II. the office of πρόδικος, advocacy, Plut. 2. 793 D.
πρόδικος, ον, (δική) judged first, δίκαια πρόδικος causes which have the first turn of hearing, C. I. 2096, 2374 c, d (addend.), cf. Ar. Fr. 260. 2. decided by arbitration, ἐθέλω δίκην δοῦναι πρόδικον Ar. Fr. 260. II. as Subst. an advocate, defender, avenger, Aesch. Ag. 450, cf. Plut. 2. 1083 C:—there were public πρόδικοι in certain offices at Corcyra, C. I. 1839, 1841–45; at Hierapytna in Crete, 2556. 64. 2. at Sparta, a young king's guardian, Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 9; cf. Plut. Lycurg. 3.
προδιουκέω, to regulate, order, govern, manage beforehand, Dem. 625. 5, in Pass., cf. Luc. Hist. Conscr. 52: Med. in act. sense, Aeschin. 20. 33, Dion. H. de Rhet. 9. 7, etc. II. to digest before, στίβα προδιουκμένα Oribas. p. 75 Matth.
προδιοικῆσις, ἡ, previous regulation, Dion. H. de Rhet. 10. 13.
προδιοικητικός, ὁ, ὢν, regulating beforehand, M. Anton. 1. 16.
προδιοικονομέω, to regulate or prepare before, A. B. 743.
προδιομᾶλίζω, to make quite level before, Eccl.
προδιομολογέομαι, Dep. to agree in allowing beforehand, Plat. Tim. 78 A, Arist. Top. 1. 18, 6; π. τινι c. inf., Dio C. 38. 14; πρ. ἴνα... Id. 62. 21:—Pass., προδιομολογημένα points granted on both sides beforehand, Plat. Soph. 241 A; ἐκεῖνο προδιομολογήσθω Arist. Eth. N. 2. 2, 3:—verb. Adj. προδιομολογητέον, one must grant beforehand, Id. Top. 2. 3, 2.
προδιορθόομαι, Med. to improve beforehand, Hermias ad Plat. Phaedr.
προδιορθώσις, ἡ, a preparatory apology, Walz Rhett. 8. 433, Eust. 733. 6.
προδιορίζω, to limit or define beforehand, Diod. 12. 2, Galen., etc.; πρ. βραχέα περί τινος Diod. 1. 4:—so in Med., Id. 1. 5.
προδιυλίζω, to strain or sift off beforehand, Diosc. 1. 93.
προδιώκω, fut. ξομαι, to pursue further or to a distance, Thuc. 6. 70, Xen. An. 3. 3, 10.
προδιώξις, ἡ, continued pursuit, Schol. Hes. Sc. 154.
προδοκάω, fut. ἄσω, to lie in wait for, Hesych.
προδοκέω: only used in Pass., ὥστε προδοκῶτο αὐτοῖς had been before determined, Thuc. 7. 18; τὰ προδοκούμενα Id. 3. 40; προδεδόκτο ταῦτά μοι this was my former opinion, Plat. Phaedo 88 D.—The Act. in use is προδοξάζω.
προδοκή, ἡ, (δέχομαι, δοκῶ), a place where one lies in wait, lurking-place, δεδεγμένους ἐν προδοκῇσιν Il. 4. 107.
προδοκίμαζω, to try or prove beforehand, Eust. 1890. 28.
προδόμα, τό, that which is given beforehand, a pledge, Polyb., cf. Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 29. 23, Choerob. 368.
προδομένης, εως, ὅ, one who builds before, a name of certain gods, Paus. 1. 42, 1.
πρόδομος, ὁ, or πρόδομον, τό, the chamber entered immediately from the αὐλή, serving as the guests' sleeping-room, ἐν πρόδομῳ πρόσθεν θαλάμοιο θυράων Il. 9. 473; ἐν πρόδομῳ δόμου Il. 24. 673; the same as αἶθουσα, cf. Od. 4. 302 with 297:—τὸ πρόδομον occurs in C. I. 1233, 2754.
πρόδομος, ον, before the house, Anth. P. 6. 285; c. gen., Ἐκάτη τῶν βασιλείων πρόδομος μελάνθρων (Mss. πρόδομος), Aesch. Fr. 386.
προδοξάζω, to deem or judge beforehand, Plat. Theaet. 178 E, Arist. Metaph. 4. 6, 8:—also in Med., Id. Rhet. 1. 2, 4: cf. προδοκέω.
προδόξαισις, εως, ἡ, prejudgment, censured by Galen.
πρόδοξις, ον, judging of a thing prior to experience, A. B. 6, 404.
προδοσία, Ion. -ίη, (προδιδάμι 1) a giving up, betraying, abandoning in need, betrayal, Eur. Hel. 1633; but mostly in Prose, προδοσίην συντίθεσθαι Hdt. 6. 83., 8. 128; σκευήζεσθαι 6. 100:—προδοσία was a state-offence at Athens, treason, προδοσίας ἀλῶναι Dem. 740. 14, cf. Plat. Rep. 443 A, Dict. of Antiq.
προδοσικοπτος, ον, f. l. for προδωσ-, q. v.
πρόδοσις, ἡ, payment beforehand, money advanced, earnest-money, Dem. 1208. 16, 1210. 10:—προδοσίην πίνειν to drink on trust or credit, Hermipp. Incert. 7, ubi v. Meineke. II. betrayal, treason, Plat. Legg. 856 E.
προδοτήρ, verb. Adj. one must betray, abandon, Plat. Theaet. 203 E.
προδοτήρ, ἦρος, ὅ, = sq., Tzetz. Ante-Ilom. 382.
προδοτής, ου, ὁ, a betrayer, traitor, Hdt. 8. 30, 144, Timocreon 1. 5, and Att.; πρ. πατρός, πατρίδος, λέκτρων, etc., Eur. Or. 1057, Phoen. 996, etc.; ὅ ἐν λέξει πρ. Id. Med. 206; πρ. τῶν ὕρκων traitor to his oaths, Lys. ap. Dion. H. de Lys. 14. 2. one who abandons in danger, Aesch. Pr. 1068; πρ. τινὸς καταστήναι Andoc. 23. 5.
προδοτικός, ὁ, ὢν, traitorous, Luc. Calumn. 13; τὸ πρ. χρυσίον a traitor's hire, Plut. 2. 668 A, cf. Ath. 343 E, etc. Adv. -κῶς, cited from Luc.
προδότις, ιδος, fem. of προδότης, a traitress, Eur. Med. 1332, Il. 834, 931, 1148, Ar. Thesm. 393.
πρόδοτος, ον, betrayed, abandoned, Soph. El. 126, 208, 1074; πρ. ἐκ φίλων Eur. Hipp. 595.
πρόδουλος, ον, serving as a slave, of a shoe, only in Aesch. Ag. 945.
προδουλώω, to enslave beforehand, Onesand. 14. 2.

προδουτέω, *to fall heavily before*, pf. προδεδούπα Nic. Al. 313.
 προδρομή, ἡ, *a running forward, a sally, sudden attack*, Xen. An. 4. 7, 10; metaph., αἱ σαὶ πρ. τοῦ λόγου *your lively sallies*, Plat. Alc. I. 114 A.
 προδρομία, ἡ, = *foreg.*, Eccl.
 προδρομικός, ἡ, ὄν, *ready to run forward*, Eust. Opusc. 204. 10.
 πρόδρομος, ὄν, *running forward with headlong speed*, πρ. ἡλόν Aesch. Theb. 211; φυγῶδα πρόδρομον Soph. Ant. 108, etc.; μόλε πρ. Eur. Phoen. 296.
 2. *running before, going in advance*, πρ. στρατιῇ Schweigh. Hdt. 9. 14; κήρυκας πρ. προπέμπειν Id. 1. 60; πρ. ἦκω Eur. I. A. 424; often of horsemen in advance of an army, Hdt. 4. 121, 122; πρ. τῶν ἄλλων ἦκειν Id. 7. 203, cf. 9. 14, Thuc. 2. 22; so, λαὸς πρ. ἱππότης Aesch. Theb. 80:—ὁ πρ. *the advanced guard, 'the guides,' a special corps in the Maced. army*, Arr. An. 1. 12, cf. Diod. 17. 17; so, οἱ ἀμφὶ τὸν ἱππαρχον πρόδρομοι Xen. Eq. Mag. 1. 25; of light ships, Alciphro 1. 11.
 3. metaph. *a precursor, ἀστέρα*.. ἀελίου πρ. Ion Chius 11; ἡπάλος πυρετοῦ πρ. Ar. Fr. 315; δέπνον πρ. ἀρίστον Eubul. 'Ορβαν. 1. 13; πρ. τοῦ δοκούντος καλλίστου εἶναι Plat. Charm. 154 A:—v. πρόδομος.
 4. of Time, *early, πρόδρομοι early figs*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 1, 5 sq., cf. Ath. 77 B, Plin. 16. 49.
 5. πρ. (sc. οἶνος), v. sub πρότροπος.
 II. as Subst., πρόδρομοι, οἱ, 1. v. supr. 1. 2. 2.
 Northernly winds, *preceding the etesian winds*, Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 2, Probl. 26. 12, 2, Theophr. Vent. 11; cf. ἐτήσια.
 πρόδιδμαι, pf. -δέδωκα, *to set before*, τοῦ ἡλίου Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 13, πρόδιστος, ὥς, ἡ, *the time before sunset*, Manetho 6. 566.
 προδυστυχέω, *to be unhappy beforehand*, Isocr. 69 E, Dio C. 48. 42.
 προδυσωπέω, *to be ashamed or humble oneself beforehand*, π. τὴν ὀργὴν τινος Joseph. B. J. 2. 14. 7.
 προδωμάτιον, τό, Att. word for προκοιτών, Phryn. 252, Hesych.
 προδωράμαι, Dep. *to present before*, Eccl.:—also as Pass., τὰ προδωρήματα, cited from Joseph.
 προδωσείω, Desiderat. of προδίδωμι, *to wish to betray*, προδωσείοντι ἔξωκεν Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 347. 4.
 προδωσέ-ταιρος, ὄν, *betraying one's companions*, Scol. in Bgk. Lyr. p. 872, Dio C. 58. 14; cf. Lob. Phryn. 770.
 προδωσί-κομπος, ὄν, *a boaster who breaks his word*, Eust. 710. 12, Phot., Suid.; in MSS. wrongly written πρόδοσ-, cf. Lob. Phryn. 770.
 προέγγονος, ὁ, *a great-grandson*, C. I. (addend.) 4380 b 1.
 προεγγράφομαι, Pass. *to be inscribed beforehand*, Dio C. 39. 17.
 προεγγνῶ, *to betroth before*, Nicet. Eug. 1. 300.
 προεγγυμνάζω, *to exercise in before*, Origen.
 προέγγυνος, ὁ, ἡ, v. προύγγυνος.
 προεγείρω, *to wake up before*, εὐατοῦς Arist. Eth. N. 7. 7, 8:—προεγρήγορα, neut. *to wake before*, Id. Probl. 18. 1: cf. also προεγεγέρω.
 προεγκάθημαι, Pass. *to be implanted before*, τινι Polyb. 3. 15, 9.
 προεγκαλέω, *to accuse before*: Προεγκαλῶν name of a play by Menander.
 προεγκαταβάλλω, *to lay in before*, τοὺς θεμελίους Eus. Eccl. Proph. 1. 1.
 προέκειμαι, Pass. *to be laid or lie in before*, Hdn. 1. 17, C. I. 3516.
 προεκελεύω, *to urge on before*, Apoll. Lex. Hom.
 προεγκλέω, *to shut in before*, Theod. Prodr. p. 14, etc.
 προεγκρατεύομαι, Dep. *to practise continence before*, Basil.
 προεγκωμιάζω, *to praise beforehand*, Schol. Aristid. 31. 32.
 πρόεγμα, τό, for πρόεγμα, Eust. 1528. 26, Phot.
 προεγχαράσσω, *to engrave before*, Philo 2. 229:—*to scarify before*, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 13.
 προεγχεῖν, *to attempt before the time*, Polyb. 2. 68, 2.
 II. *to argue a matter before*, Arist. Top. 8. 9, 1.
 προεγχείρησις, ἡ, *a previous arrangement*, C. I. 356. 25.
 προεγχεῖρψ, *to put into one's hands before*, Byz.
 προεγχεῖρψ, *to rub in or on before*, Diosc. Parab. 2. 20.
 προεγχεῖρψ, ὁ, ἡ, *a pouring in before*, Hippiatr.
 προεδήδοκα, προεδεσθῆναι, v. sub προεδέω.
 προεδρία, ἡ, *the front seat in a theatre*, Dio C. 59. 7.
 II. in C. I. 5545 it must be *a chamber of some sort*, cf. ἐξέδρα.
 προεδρεύω, *to be πρόεδρος, act as president*, ἡ προεδρεύουσα φυλῇ (v. sub πρύτανις) Aeschin. 5. 21; πρ. τῆς βουλῆς Dem. 596. 3.
 προεδρία, Ion. -ῆ, ἡ, *the seat or dignity of πρόεδρος, the right or privilege of the front seats at public games, in theatres, in the public assemblies, bestowed as an honour on distinguished foreigners, ἀρέλεια καὶ πρ.* Hdt. 1. 54, 9. 73, cf. Ar. Thesm. 834, Xen. Vect. 3. 4, Decret. ap. Dem. 256. 7; on ambassadors, Aeschin. 64. 26; on citizens who had deserved well of their country, and (sometimes) of their descendants, Ar. Eq. 575, 702; often in Inscr., πρ. ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ C. I. 106. 19, cf. 1689 b, 1691-3, al.; πρ. τῶν ἀγώνων Plat. Legg. 881 B; ἐν ταῖς πανηγύρεσι Ib. 946 E:—hence *precedence, place*, πρ. ἀπονέμειναι τινι Hdn. 1. 8; ἐκατήναι τῆς πρ. Plat. 2. 535 B; in pl., Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 9. 2. in concrete sense, *the front seat*, Δαρεῖον ἐν πρ. κατήμενον on a chair of state (cf. προεξέδρα), Hdt. 4. 88; ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶσι πρ. ἐξαίρετους Id. 6. 57; ἐς τὴν πρ. πᾶς ἀνὴρ ὠσιζέται Ar. Ach. 42:—esp., at Athens, *the seats of the πρύτανις in the Ecclesia*, Dinarch. 106. 34.
 II. *the office of πρόεδρος* (II), εἶναι ἐν προεδρίᾳ Arist. Pol. 4. 26. [Xenophon. ap. Ath. 414 A.]
 πρόεδρος, ὁ, (ἔδρα) *one who sits in the first place, a president*, Thuc. 8. 67, Plat. Legg. 949 A; ὁ τῆς μαντείας πρ. δαίτης Arist. H. A. 8. 18, 3.
 II. in the Athenian ἐκκλησία, *the πρύτανις in office* were called πρόεδροι (v. sub πρύτανις), ap. Dem. 706. 20, Aeschin. 36. 27, Arist. Fr. 394, 397, 398; οἱ λαχόντες πρ. C. I. 108. 23, cf. 111. 4, 113. 11, al.:—*similar officers* at Mytilene, Thuc. 3. 25; in Aetolia, App. Maced. 7:—sometimes ὁ πρ. is used loosely for ὁ ἐπιστάτης, Plut. Aristid. 3, etc.
 III. in Christ. writers, *a bishop*, C. I. 8802, 8804, al.

προεῖργω, Ep. for προεῖργω, *to hinder or stop by standing before*, c. acc. et inf., προεῖργε πάντας ὁδεύειν Il. 11. 569.
 προεῖλῶ, *to train beforehand, τινὰ ἐπὶ τι* Plut. 2. 531 A:—Pass. *to be so trained*, Arist. Pol. 8. 1, 2; προεῖθισμένος, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 29:—Verb. Adj. προεῖθιστόν, *one must accustom before*, c. acc. et inf., Plut. Cat. Ma. 5.
 προεῖθισμός, οὗ, ὁ, *previous habitation*, Byz.
 προεῖδον, aor. with no pres. in use, προοράω being used instead, part. προεῖδων, inf. προεῖδεν: cf. προοῖδα. *To look forward*, δὲν μάλᾳ προεῖδων Od. 5. 393; *to see beforehand, catch sight of, μὴ πῶς με προεῖδων*.. ἀλέηται 4. 396; ἔτε προεῖδων ἰόντα κίρκον Il. 17. 756, cf. 18. 527, Hdt. 3. 14; so in Med., προεῖδέναι Od. 13. 155, Hes. Sc. 386 (al. προοῖδ-).
 2. of Time, *to foresee, portend, κακότητος ἀνάγκας* Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 140; ἐσσομένον Pind. N. 1. 40; absol., Plat. Legg. 691 B:—so in Med., Xen. An. 6. 1, 8, Dem. 128. 18, etc.
 II. *to have a care for, provide against, ἡμέαν οἰκοφθορήμεναι* Hdt. 8. 144; αὐτῶν (sc. τῶν ἀποβαίνοντων) Thuc. 1. 83:—but this sense mostly in Med., προῖδομενος (not προεῖδ- as the MSS.) αὐτῶν Thuc. 4. 64; προεῖδέναι τοῦ μέλλοντος Dio C. 45. 19; ὥπως μὴ.. Dem. 1262. 17.
 2. *to make provision, προεῖδέναι ὑπὲρ τινος* Id. 664. 17; οὐδὲν τοῦ χαρίων προεῖδeto Dio C. 56. 13.
 προειδολοποιέω, *to form an idea beforehand*, Heliod. 9. 25, in Pass.
 προεικάω, *to conjecture beforehand, τὰ μέλλοντα* Arist. Rhet. 1. 3, 4.
 προεικόνισμα, τό, *an image formed before*, Byz.
 προέμι, (εἰμι, ibo) *to go forward, go on, advance, κατὰ βραχὺ προῖον* Thuc. 1. 64; ὀλίγα βήματα προῖοντες Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 6; πρ. τῆς ὁδοῦ Xen. Ephes. 4, 4; of the Nile Delta, προῖοντες τῆς χώρας *as it advanced* (by deposit from the water), Id. 2. 15.
 2. of Time, προῖοντος τοῦ χρόνου *as time went on*, Hdt. 3. 96; so, προῖουσης τῆς πόσεως, τοῦ συμποσίου Id. 6. 129, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 13; προῖουσης τῆς νυκτὸς Xen. An. 2. 2, 19; πρ. τῆς ἡλικίας, τῆς ἐννοσίας Plat. Phaedr. 279 A, Theaet. 150 D; προῖοντος τοῦ λόγου, τοῦ ἄσματος Id. Phaedr. 238 D, Prot. 339 C.
 3. of persons reading, προῖον καὶ ἀναγινώσκων *going on reading*, Id. Phaedo 98 B; πρ. εἰς τοῦμπροσθεν Id. Gorg. 497 A, cf. Legg. 842 A.
 4. *to go first, go in advance*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 14, 2. 7:—c. gen. *to go before or in advance of*, τῆς στρατιῆς Hdt. 1. 80; and metaph., πρ. τοῦ καιροῦ Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 29.
 5. *to go forth*, Ar. Thesm. 69; πρ. ἐξω τῆς φάλαγγος Xen. Lac. 12, 3; πρ. τοῦ οἴκου Hdn. 1. 17, etc.:—*to spring from, γῆς τε καὶ ὕδατος* Aphthon. in Walz Rhet. 1. 78.
 6. πρ. εἰς τι *to pass on to, begin another thing*, Xen. Eq. 10, 13; πρ. εἰς τὸ ἀπειρον Arist. Eth. N. 1. 2, 1:—*to become, ἐξ οἰκτροῦ δεσπότης* πρ. Luc. Nigr. 20.
 7. of an action, *to go on well, succeed*, Xen. Vect. 6, 3.
 πρόεμ, (εἰμί, sum) *to be before*, τὰ τ' ἐσσομένα πρὸ τ' ἔοντα Il. 1. 70; αἰὲν ἐὰν προέαν τε Anth. P. 1. 20; οἱ προόντες Ath. 391 D; τὰ προσέμενα Plut. 2. 586 F.
 προέπον, aor. with no pres. in use, πρόφημι and προαγορεύω being used instead, part. προέπων, inf. προέπειν:—v. sub προερεῖω.
 II. *to tell or state before*, Plat. Euthyphro 3 C, al.: *to premise*, Aeschin. 1. 15; τοῦτο προεπώντα ἐπειπὶν τὰ ἔμπροσθεν Arist. Rhet. 2. 21, 7.
 III. *to proclaim or declare publicly, Lat. indicare, πόλεμον* τινι Hdt. 7. 9, 2, etc.; ἀγῶνάς τινι Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 18; νικητήριά τισι Ib. 2. 1, 24; θάνατον αὐτῷ πρ. μὴ πράξαντι ταῦτα Plat. Legg. 698 C:—πρ. τινὶ φόνον *to make proclamation of murder against him*, Dem. 1348. 12, cf. 1068. fin.
 III. c. inf. *to order or command before*, πρὸ οἱ εἰπομεν.. μὴτ' αὐτὸν κτείνειν Od. 1. 37, cf. Hdt. 1. 21, 155, 7. 12, Soph. O. T. 351; also, c. acc. et inf., πρ. σίτον ἐσάγειν τὸν βουλόμενον Thuc. 4. 26:—πρ. αὐτῷ δῆσιν *threatened him that*.. Andoc. 31. 18; πρ. τινι ὅτι.. ὥς.. Plat. Crat. 401 A, etc.
 2. the inf. is sometimes omitted, πρ. Αὐδοῖαν (sc. ποιεῖν), τὰ δὲ Κροῖος ἐπετίθετο Hdt. 1. 156; πρ. ἐξίνην τοῖσι Ἀκανθίοισι, like Lat. imperare frumentum, Id. 7. 116.
 προερινεύω, *to pacify beforehand*, Joseph. B. J. 3. 1, 2, etc.
 προερινήσομαι, προερινῆκα, v. sub προερεῖω.
 προερισάω [α], Ion. προεσ-, *to bring in or introduce before*, εἰς τοὺς φράτερας Dem. 1004. 6; τὴν κακίαν τῆς ἀρετῆς Plut. 2. 1066 D:—*to introduce or describe first*, τι Id. Dio 2:—Med. *to bring in beforehand for oneself or for one's own use*, *to bring in from the country into the town*, προεσάξαντο σιτία Hdt. 1. 190, cf. 8. 20.
 II. intr., πρ. ἑαυτοῦ *to go on the stage before oneself*, Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 13.
 προερισάω, ἡ, *an introduction, preface*, Eccl.
 προερισάω, ἡ, ὄν, *introductory*, Eccl.
 προερισβαίνω, *to go in before*, Cyrill.
 προερισβάλλω, *to throw in before*, Longin. 22:—absol. *to throw in a remark before*, περὶ τινος Epist. Socr. p. 44, Orelli.
 προερισβολή, ἡ, *an introduction, preface*, Cyrill.
 προερισδέναι, *to involve in previous ties: οἱ προερισδεμένοι persons bound by previous alliances*, Polyb. 9. 31, 1.
 προερισδύνω [ν], *to enter before*, Byz.
 προερισλαύνω, intr. *to go in before*, εἰς τὸ ἄστυ Heliod. 9. 1.
 προερισενεκτίον, verb. Adj. *one must bring in before*, Greg. Naz.
 προερισέρχομαι, Dep. *to come or go in before*, Dem. 840. 5, Diod. 16. 94, etc.
 προερισκαλέω, *to call in before*, Cyrill.
 προερισκλέω, *to shut in before*, Theod. Prodr.
 προερισκρίνομαι [ν], Pass. *to slip in before*, Clem. Al. 808.
 προερισσοδικόν, τό, *a vestibule*, Pallad. Hist. Lausiaca. p. 98.
 προερισσοδόν, τό, *an introduction, prelude*, Eust. Opusc. 268. 24.
 προερισπαῖω, *to burst in before*, Hesych.
 προερισπέμψω, *to send in before*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 6, Luc. Alex. 11, etc.
 προερισπορεύομαι, Pass. *to go in before*, Schol. Eur. Or. 57.

προειστρέχω, to run in before, Cyrill.
 προεισφέρειν, to carry in before, Schol. Ar. Ach. 322, in Med. 2.
 to advance money to pay the εἰσφορά for others, Dem. 1046. 24; ὑπερ-
 ἑαυτοῦ Id. 1208. 25; cf. C. I. (addend.) 2140 a 2, 2423 b. 3. to bring
 in before, νόμον Poll. 5. 166.
 προεισφορά, ἡ, money advanced to pay the εἰσφορά for others, Dem.
 977. 19., 1209. 2; cf. Böckh P. E. 2. pp. 5, 299, etc., and Dict. of
 Antiqu.
 προεκβάλλω, to throw out or eject before, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 10.
 προεκβάσις, ἡ, a previous going out, Eust. 1394. 14.
 προεκβιβάζω, to launch prematurely, εἰς πόλεμον Polyb. 20. 3, 2;
 Ernesti προεμβ-
 προέκγονος, ὁ, a great-grandson, Basilic.
 προεκδᾶπανάω, to consume, exhaust before, Polyb. 9. 43, 2.
 προεκδειπάζω, to frighten before, Cyrill.
 προεκδέχομαι, Dep. to intercept before, Strab. 15, Joseph. B. J. 7. 6, 4.
 προεκδημέω, to go abroad before, Eccl.
 προεκδιδάσκω, to teach thoroughly before, Joseph. A. J. 17. 6, 1, The-
 mist. 358 B, etc.
 προεκδίδωμι, to publish beforehand, Polyb. 16. 20, 7; ἐν τοῖς προεκδο-
 θεῖσι ὑπομνηματισμοῖς Dion. H. de Thuc. 1.
 προέκδοσις, ἡ, a previous edition, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 285, etc.
 προεκδρομή, ἡ, a running out in advance, of troops, Poll. 1. 164.
 προεκζέω, to boil off before, τὰ ὄστρεα Rufus.
 προεκκερίζω, to mow or cut off before, Greg. Nyss.
 προεκθερμαίνω, to warm thoroughly before, Paul. Ag. 1. 51, in Pass.
 προέκθεσις, ἡ, a previous notice, introduction, preface, Polyb. 3. 1, 7.
 8. 13, 2, Scymn. 13, etc.
 προεκθετοῦν, verb. Adj. one must premise, Strab. 785.
 προεκθετικός, ἡ, ὁν, introductory, prefatory, Eust. 20. 42, etc.
 προεκθέω, fut. -θένεσμαι, to run out before, sailly from the ranks, rush
 hastily on, Thuc. 7. 30, Att. An. 1. 1, 12, etc. 2. metaph. to outrun,
 λογισμοῦ Plut. 2. 446 E; ὁ λόγος προεκθεῖ Ael. N. A. 13. 11.
 προεκθρῶσκω, to leap out before, Eus. ap. Stob. 218. 23.
 προεκκαθαίρω, to clear out before, Joseph. A. J. 18. 5, 2.
 προεκκαίω, to burn up before, Galen., etc.
 προέκκειμαι, Pass. to lie before: to be cited above, Ath. 105 C, Longin.
 11, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 190. 2. to project beyond, τὸ μέτριον Philo-
 lostr. 887.
 προεκκενῶ, to drain off beforehand, Joseph. A. J. 3. 1, 2, Schol. II. 9.
 223: metaph. to exhaust a subject, Walz Rhett. 4. 490, etc.
 προεκκλύζω, to rinse out before, Galen.
 προεκκομίζω, to carry out beforehand, Hdt. 2. 63, Plut. Timol. 37.
 προεκκόπτω, to knock out before, Galen.
 προεκκρίνω [ῖ], to secrete and carry off before, Hipp. 50. 31, Diosc. 1. 59.
 προέκκρισις, εὖς, ἡ, previous secretion, Artemid. 4. 84.
 προεκκρούω, to push or drive out before, Dio C. 43. 4.
 προεκλάμπω, to shine out before, Themist. 201 D, C. I. 8808.
 προεκλέγω, to collect moneys not yet due, τὰ προεξελεγμένα Dem. 305.
 18., 1209. 7; χρήματα π. ἀπὸ τῆς ῥόδου App. Civ. 5. 2.
 προεκλείπω, to fall short of, c. acc., Hipp. Epist. 1274. 3.
 προεκλογίζομαι, Dep. to calculate before, Hierocl. p. 110.
 προεκλύω, to undo or relax before, Ath. 45 E. II. to weary
 before the time, Polyb. 15. 16, 3:—Pass., προεκκελυμένοι Anon. ap. Suid.
 s. v. ἐκπαθείς.
 προεκμανθάνω, to learn by heart before, Walz Rhett. 1. 175, A. B. 746.
 προεκνιτρώω, to clean beforehand with νίτρον, Diosc. 5. 1., 4. 138:—
 verb. Adj. -νιτρώων, Oribas. 302 Matth.
 προεκπέμπω, to send out before, Plut. Camill. 41, Alcib. 34, etc.
 προεκπετάννυμι, to spread out before, cited from Nicet. Ann.
 προεκπιδῶω, to leap out before, τῆς τάξεως Diod. 12. 64, cf. Themist.
 232 D:—verb. Adj. -πιδητέον, Clem. Al. 201.
 προεκπίνω [ῖ], to drink off before, Plut. 2. 768 D, Ath. 193 A.
 προεκπίπτω, to fall or come out before, to precede, τὸ κύμα πρ. τοῦ
 πνεύματος Arist. Probl. 23. 12:—metaph. to get abroad before, φήμη
 Plut. Galb. 5; πρ. εἰς γένεσιν Id. 2. 427 E. II. to go beyond
 limits, Strab. 16, Longin. 15.
 προεκπλέω, to sail out before, Plut. Aristid. 23, Nic. 20.
 προεκπληρῶ, to fill up before, Basil.
 προεκπλήσσω, to scare or astound before, Plut. Lysand. 25, Luc. Adv.
 Indoct. 9, etc.:—Pass., Luc. Alex. 16.
 προεκπλύνω [ῖ], to wash out before, Greg. Naz.
 προεκπνέω, to breathe out before, Theod. Prodr.
 προεκπνίγω, to suffocate before, Theod. Prodr.
 προεκπονέω, to work out, finish before, Simon. Iamb. 20.
 προέκπτωσις, εὖς, ἡ, a going beyond limits, Strab. 296.
 προεκρέω, aor. -εφρύην, to flow out before, Oribas. 36 Mai.
 προεκρήγνυμαι, Pass. to break out suddenly, esp. of diseases, Hipp. Epid.
 1. 942, cf. 50. 31.
 προεκρίπτω, to throw out before, Byz.
 προεκροφάω, to drink up before, Eumath. pp. 58, 62.
 προεκτείνω, to stretch out forth, Apoll. Lex. Hom.
 προεκτελέω, to bring quite to an end before, Ael. V. H. 13. 1.
 προεκτήκω, to melt before: metaph. in Pass., λυπαῖς προξετήκοντο
 Plut. 2. 107 A.
 προεκτίθηναι, to put out or publish before, τι εὖς τὸ δημόσιον Dio C. 53.
 21. II. Med. to set forth before or by way of preface, Arist. Rhet. Al. 30, 2, Polyb. 1. 13, 1, al.; so in pf. pass. προεκτέθειμαι, C. I.
 (addend.) 2561 b. 55. 2. to secrete and prepare beforehand, τοῖς
 ἐμβρυσίοις τὴν τροφήν Arist. G. A. 2. 7, 4.

προεκτίκτω, to lay eggs before, τὰ ῥά Arist. II. A. 5. 17, 8, al.
 προεκτίλλω, to pluck out before, Galen.
 προεκτίλλω [ῖ], to pay before, Themist. 199 C, Liban. 4. 85.
 προεκτρέχω, to run out before, Plut. Cor. 9, Pelop. 23:—to shoot out
 before, Theophr. C. P. 2. 1, 6:—to be born before, τινός Liban. 1. 226.
 προεκτρύχω, to wear out beforehand, App. Civ. 4. 108.
 προεκτύπω, to mould or model before, Philo 1. 4.
 προεκτύωμα, τό, an image formed before, Eccl.
 προεκφάινω, to shew forth before, Phot.
 προεκφέρω, to bear or put out before, τὴν χεῖρα Lxx (Gen. 38. 28):
 to pronounce before, Demetr. Phal. 51:—Pass. to be carried away head-
 long by a thing, Aristipp. ap. Stob. 157. 12.
 προεκφεύγω, to escape before, Plut. 2. 250 D, Dio C. Exc. Peiresc. 83;
 τοῦ πλοίου Dio C. 38. 50.
 προεκφλογώω, to set on fire before, Olympiod. ad Arist. Meteor.
 προεκφύβω, to scare away before, Plut. Mar. 19, Luc. Salt. 18, etc.
 προεκφύβησις, previous panic, Thuc. 5. 11, Dio C. Exc. Peiresc. 137.
 προεκφονιάω, to go forth, be announced, Dio C. 69. 1. 2. to go
 forth beyond, c. gen., Stob. Eccl. 1. 270.
 προεκφράζω, to express before, Eccl.
 προεκφωνέω, to pronounce one thing before another, τί τινος Sext. Emp.
 M. 1. 125. 2. to publish before, Greg. Nyss.
 προεκχέω, to pour out before, Luc. Pseudol. 4.
 προεκχωρέω, to go out before, Dio C. 41. 41., 43. 39, etc.
 προελαύνω, ἡ, a riding forward, Xen. Eq. Mag. 8, 3.
 προελαύνω, fut. -ελάσω, seemingly intr. (sub. ἵππων), to ride on or for-
 ward, Xen. An. 6. 3, 14: c. gen. to ride before one, Id. Mem. 3. 3, 1:—
 also in Pass., of Time, ὡς προῶσα τῆς νυκτὸς προελήλατο as the night was
 now far advanced, Hdt. 9. 44.
 προελέγχω, to refute before, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 261 B.
 προελευθερόωμαι, Pass. to be set free before, Dio C. 48. 34.
 προελέυνσις, ἡ, a going before, Justin. M. II. a going forth,
 procession, Eccl.: a progress or procession, Eust. 1292. 16, Tzetz. 2.
 a sally, Luc. Prom. es 6. III. promotion, Eccl.
 προελέσθωμαι, Pass. to be ulcerated before, Diosc. Parab. 1. 159.
 προέλκω, fut. -ελέκω [ῖ], to draw or drag forth, Ael. V. H. 4. 15,
 Joseph. A. J. 15. 3, 3:—Med., πρ. τὴν ἐσθῆτα having drawn it over his
 head, Schol. Soph. Aj. 245.
 προελπίζω, to hope for before, τι Posidipp. Incert. 1. 8, Ep. Ephes. 1.
 12, etc.
 προεμβαίνω, to embark first or before, Plut. Pomp. 79.
 προεμβάλλω, to put in or insert before, τι εἰς τι Paus. 9. 39, 11, etc.;
 metaph., πρ. τινὶ κατελπισμένον Polyb. 3. 82, 8:—Pass. to be inserted be-
 fore, Arist. Rhet. 3. 5, 2. II. absol., προεμβαλλόντων ἐς τὴν
 γῆν τῶν κέραν the horns first striking against the ground, of the βόες
 ὀπισθοδόνον, which by reason of their projecting horns were obliged to
 graze backwards, Hdt. 4. 183. 2. of ships, to make the charge
 (ἐμβολή) first, Thuc. 4. 25; (in Polyb. 16. 3, 2, πρ. πληγὴν τῇ νηϊ):—
 and so generally to attack before, τινὶ Diod. 15. 81. 3. to make an
 inroad before, εἰς χώραν Dio C. 36. 28., 37. 1.
 προεμβάτηριος, ον, belonging to a προεμβάτης, γέρας π. a reward given
 one who first boarded the enemy's ship, Heliod. 5. 31.
 προεμβάτης [ᾶ], ον, ὁ, one who embarks before or first; esp. who first
 boards the enemy's ship, Heliod. 5. 30.
 προεμβιβάζω, to put in before, πρ. τινὰ εἰς ἀπέχθειαν to make one
 hated before, Polyb. 2. 45, 4.
 προεμβολος, ὁ, the projecting beak of a ship, for piercing the enemy's
 ships, Hesych.; also προεμβολον, τό, Suid., Byz.; προεμβόλιον, Böckh
 Urkund. ü. d. Seewesen 342, 345; προεμβολίς, ἴδος, Poll. 1. 85.
 προέμεν, Ep. inf. aor. 2 of προέμω, Od.; cf. ἐξέμεν, ἐπιπροέμεν.
 προέμω, to vomit beforehand, Byz.
 προεμελετάω, to practise before, Eus. de Laud. Const. 6.
 προεμπεύω, to fix in before, Urbic. Tact. 128 A.
 προεμπιπλάμαι, Pass. to be filled up before, Luc. Calumn. 8.
 προεμπίπρημι, to kindle before, Dio C. 54. 5.
 προεμπίπτω, to fall on before, ἡ βολὴ πρ. τῷ ὕδατι Heliod. 9. 5, cf.
 Plut. 2. 948 A; πρ. εἰς γῆυσιν to rush headlong into . . . Diog. L. 4. 39.
 προεμπνέω, to blow into before, τῷ καλάμῳ Himer. Or. 12. 3.
 προεμπολεύς, ὁ, a previous buyer, A. B. 296.
 προεμφαίνω, to shew or exhibit before, App. Civ. 4. 125.
 προεμφανίζομαι, Pass. to appear before, Longin. 17.
 προεμφορέωμαι, Pass. to be filled full before, τινός of a thing, Plut. 2.
 1067 F.
 προεμφράσσω, to stop up before, τὰ ὄστα Clem. Al. 198.
 προεναπόκειμαι, Pass. to be laid up before in, Basil.
 προενάρχομαι, Dep. to begin before, 2 Ep. Cor. 8. 6.
 προενδείκνυμαι, Dep. to exhibit oneself or make a demonstration be-
 fore, τινὶ Aeschin. 85. 16; πρ. ὡς δάσωντες Dio C. 58. 10.
 προενδημέω, to be in a place or among a people before, Aen. Tact.
 29. 2. to be prevalent before, κακά Joseph. A. J. 2. 14, 4; πρ. τοῖς
 πράγμασι, to familiarise oneself with things beforehand, Posidon. ap.
 Galen. 5. 151.
 προενδίδωμι, to give in or yield before, Hipp. Art. S31, Plut. 2. 444 C.
 προενδύω, to put on before, Eccl.
 προενέδρα, ἡ, an ambush, Hesych.
 προενεδρεύω, to place in ambush before, ἱππίας ἐς ὅρος App. Ann. 20.
 προένεμι, (εἰμί sum) to be in before, Basil.
 προενείρω, to insert before, Aen. Tact. 31, Schol. Luc. Icar. 33.
 προενεκτέον, verb. Adj. of προφέρω, one must express before, Sext.
 Emp. M. 1. 222.

προένηςις, εως, ἡ, a bringing forward, Phot. in Mai Coll. Vat. 1. 308.
 προεργάζομαι, to practise before, Arist. Metaph. 8. 5, 1, Clem. Al. 634.
 προερχομαι, Pass. to be involved in before, τινι LXX (2 Macc. 5. 18).
 προεχέουρά, to bind by pledges before, τὴν γνώμην Schol. Il. 9. 45;
 προεχέουρας εὐεργεσίας Charito 2. 7.
 προερχέω, to sound before in, Jo. Chrys. II. πρ. τινι τι to make
 audible to him, Cyrill.
 προεθυμίζομαι, Dep. to think seriously on before, Strab. 110, Liban.:
 —used in Act. by Aen. Tact. 24.
 προεθυμίζω, εως, ἡ, previous thought, Hesych.
 προεπιστάμαι, Med. to object beforehand, Arist. Soph. Elench. 15. 8;
 so verb. Adj. προεστατέον, Ib. 17. 19.
 προεπνέω, προϋνέπω (as always in Trag.), to proclaim, announce,
 τι Aesch. Eum. 852, cf. Eur. Med. 351:—c. inf., πρ. τινὰ χαίρειν I publicly
 bid him hail, Soph. Tr. 227, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1085; also, πρ. δ' ὑμῖν
 ὅτι.. Aesch. Eum. 98.
 προενοέω, to ponder beforehand, Plut. 2. 1072 A, Artemid. 1. 3.
 προενοήμα, τό, a thing previously considered, Tzetz.
 προενοικέω, to dwell in or inhabit before, Diod. 5. 84, Philo 2. 132,
 etc.
 προενοίκοις, ἡ, a dwelling in a place before, τῶν Φαίδακων τῆς Κερκύ-
 ρας Thuc. 1. 25, cf. Dio C. 53. 16.
 προενοικίζω, to settle in before, Basil.
 προενοίω, to set at before, πρὸς πολέμους τινι Plut. Eumen. 6.
 προενοσκεύαζω, to arrange before, Theod. Metoch.
 προενοστᾶται, v. προεπιστάμαι.
 προενοίτω, to lay eggs in before, φά Arist. H. A. 2. 4. 17.
 προενοτυγχάνω, to converse with before, Plut. Nic. 10, etc.:—ἔως πρ.
 τῆς φωνῆς begins to converse before he speaks, Id. Pomp. 2.
 προενοτυπώ, to impress before, Eccl.
 προενοτύχω, to exist in before, Byz.
 προένωμα, τό, previous union, Damasc. de Princ. p. 143.
 προεπαγγέλλω, to announce beforehand, Dem. 419. 15, Arr. An. 6. 4.
 προεπαγκινώω, as a pugilistic term, to move the arms before begin-
 ning to fight: metaph. of a speaker, οὐδὲν προεπαγκινώω οὐδὲ προ-
 ακινώω εὐθὺς ἀρχέσθαι Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 11; v. Spanh. Call.
 Del. 322.
 προεπάγω, to lead or carry out first, τὴν λήϊν ἐς τὸν αἰγιαλὸν Hdt.
 9. 106; τοὺς ὀπλίτας ἔξω τῶν τειχῶν Thuc. 7. 6:—πρ. τῷ κέρα (as if
 intr.), to advance first with the wing, Id. 8. 25; πρ. τινὰ τοῦ ζῆν or ἐκ
 τοῦ ζῆν Polyb. 30. 7, 8, Plut. 2. 117 D:—Pass. to go out first, πρ. ναυαῖ
 Thuc. 7. 70.
 προεπαδύνάτω, to be wholly powerless before, Hipp. Protrh. 67.
 προεπαίρω, to take out before, Schol. Ar. Ag. 379, etc.:—Pass. to be
 deprived of before, τι Luc. Alex. 15. II. to conquer before, App.
 Civ. 4. 76, Dio C. 46. 37.
 προεπαίσσω, Att. —αῶσω, fut. ξω, to dart out before, as out of the
 ranks in battle, Hdt. 9. 62; aor. προεπάσαντες restored in Thuc. 8. 25,
 where the MSS. προεξάντες (from προεξάγω).
 προεπαίτω, to demand before, Walz Rhett. 1. 321.
 προεπαλλομαι, Dep. to leap out before, Themist. 15 D, Synes. 129 A.
 προεπαράντω, to do wrong before, Isocr. 75 B; εἰς τινα Id. 123 C.
 προεπαυάλλω, to spend before, Joseph. A. J. 2. 11, 2, etc.
 προεπαυάτω, to put forth as flowers first, Synes. 128 A: c. acc. cogn.,
 αἱ μεγάλαι φύσεις πρ. ἀποπα πολλὰ Plut. 2. 552 C.
 προεπαύνημα, τό, previous bloom, Suid. s. v. κύτταρος.
 προεπαύνησις, εως, ἡ, premature growth, τριχῶν Schol. Pind. N. 6. 104.
 προεπανίσταμαι, to set up before, Schol. Clem. Al. 264. II. προ-
 εφανίσταμαι, Pass., with aor. 2, pf., and plqpf. act. to rise and go out
 before or first, Hdt. 9. 62, cf. Dem. 282. 2; πρ. τῷ πολέμῳ Plut. Rom. 16,
 etc. 2. in a race, to start before the signal is given, of προ-
 εφανιστάμενοι βαπίζονται Hdt. 8. 59, cf. Plut. 2. 185 B.
 προεπαπτάω, to deceive before, Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 6.
 προεπαπλώω, to unfold before, Galen.
 προεπαποστέλλω, to send out before, Polyb. 3. 86, 3, etc.
 προεπάπτω, to light up before, Philopon. in Arist. Meteor.
 προεπαριθμέομαι, Med. to count up before, Schol. Pind. N. 3. 128.
 προεπαρπάω, to snatch away before, Byz., Eccl.
 προεπαρτάω, to hang in front, πρ. ἐκ τῶν ὤμων πέλεκυν Diod. 3. 26.
 προεπαρτάω, to prepare before, Eccl.
 προεπαρχέω, to begin before, τινὸς Eccl. II. to be leader, τῆς
 ποιμνῆς E. M. 542. 33.
 προεπασθενέω, to become quite weak before, Arist. Probl. 1. 50, 2.
 προεπασκέω, to practise before, Actuar. in Ideler Phys. 2. 146.
 προεπεγείρω, to excite before, A. B. 59.
 προεπέδρα, Ion. —η, ἡ, a chair of state, Hdt. 7. 44, Poll. 9. 49; cf.
 προεδρία 2.
 προεπέμει (εἰμι ibo), to sally forth from, τῶν ὅπλων Thuc. 3. 1.
 προεπελάυνω, fut. —ελάσω, to ride out before, Plut. Philop. 7, etc.; τῶν
 ἄλλων ἱππέων Luc. D. Metetr. 13. 1. 2. π. ποίῳ to run out in a
 ship before, Plut. Nic. 24.
 προεπελέγχω, to refute before, Eccl.
 προεπελκώω, to exulcerate before, Philum. ap. Oribas. 70 Mai.
 προεπεμέω, to vomit forth before, Oribas. 66 Matth.
 προεπεπιστάμαι, contr. προύξ-, Dep. to know well before, πάντα
 Aesch. P. 101; τὸ λοιπὸν ἄλγος πρ. τοῦ ὄψι 699.
 προεπεργάζομαι, Dep. to bring work to an end before, Walz Rhett. 1.
 321:—pf. pass. in pass. sense, τὸ μὲν . . οὐκ ἦν προεπεργαζόμενον Arist.
 Soph. Elench. 33, 35, cf. Paus. 1. 34. 5.
 προεπερευνάω, contr. προύξ-, to investigate before, Eur. Phoen. 92.

προεπερευνήτης, contr. προύξ-, οὗ, ὁ, an explorer sent before, Eur.
 Rhes. 296.
 προεπερχομαι, Dep. to go out before, τῷ πεῖπ Thuc. 7. 74; τῆς πόλεως
 Dion. H. 1. 46; εἰς Σαρδὺνα Polyb. 2. 23, 6.
 προεξετάζω, to examine before, Luc. Merc. Cond. 5, Sext. Emp. M.
 8. 265.
 προεξεκρίνω, to examine carefully before, Hipp. Aph. 1244.
 προεξεμᾶρίζω, to make easy beforehand, Eus. Laud. Const. 16. 3.
 προεξεύρισκω, to find out before, Eccl.
 προεξέφειμαι, contr. προύξ-, Med. to enjoin beforehand, Soph.
 Tr. 759.
 προεξέχω, to be eminent before, τινι in a thing, Eccl.
 προεξηγέομαι, Dep. to explain before, Dion. H. Rhet. 10.
 προεξηγήμα, τό, previous explanation, Eccl.
 προεξέλομαι, Dep. to propitiate before, Sostrat. ap. Stob. 404. 15.
 προεξυπάζομαι, Dep. to ride out before, Byz.
 προεξιστάμαι, Pass. to project forward, Arist. Physiogn. 5. 7.
 προεξοδεύω, to go forth before, Joseph. B. J. 7. 5. 4.
 προεξοίχομαι, Dep. c. pf. προεξήχκα, to have departed before, βίου
 Nicet. Eug. 6. 325.
 προεξομᾶλλω, to make level before, τὴν ὁδὸν Joseph. B. J. 3. 7. 3.
 προεξορμάω, to set out or start beforehand, Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 5, Dio C.
 46. 37. II. to rush out before the time, Arist. H. A. 7. 10, 6.
 προεξυβρίζω, to insult before, Eccl.
 προεξυμνέω, to celebrate before, Olympiod. in Plat. Alc. p. 95 Crenz.
 προεξυπνίζω, to wake up before, Byz.
 προεξυφαίνω, to finish off before, Eumath. p. 370.
 προεορτάζω, to celebrate before, Hdn. 1. 16, Themist. 42 D.
 προεόρτις, ον, (ἐορτή) before a festival, Greg. Naz.; πρ. τῆς ἐορτῆς
 Philo 2. 481: τὸ προεόρτιον, Eccl.
 προεπαγγέλλω, ἡ, = προεπαγγέλλω, Theod. Metoch.
 προεπαγγέλλω, to announce before, Dio C. 38. 13; πρ. τινι ὅπως . .
 Id. 40. 32. II. to canvass for an office before, Id. 39. 31. III.
 Med. to promise before, Id. 42. 32., 46. 40, N. T.
 προεπαγγελίς, ἡ, a previous announcement, Dio C. 38. 41.
 προεπαῖδο, to sing a song over before, τινι Orig.
 προεπαίνω, to praise beforehand, Thuc. 3. 38, C. I. (addend.) 2347 I.
 προεπαίρω, to raise before, Eccl.
 προεπανασείω, to raise the hand against before: metaph., ἡ παρασκευὴ
 προεπαναστάθῃ it was in agitation before, Thuc. 5. 17.
 προεπαφίημι, to send forward against the enemy, Luc. Tox. 54.
 προεπαίω, to be urgent before, Oribas. 77 Matth., Liban. 4. 150.
 προπέμει, to go to before, Byz.
 προπεισσέφω, to carry in before, Inscr. in Osann. Auct. Lex. 138.
 προπεπλάλλω, to lay upon before, τὰς χεῖρας τινι Polyb. 16. 9, 3.
 προπεπλουέω, to plot against beforehand, τινι Thuc. 1. 33:—Pass. to
 be the object of such plots, Id. 3. 83, Diod. 19. 65.
 προπεπυλῆ, ἡ, a plot laid beforehand, Dio C. Exc. Peiresc. 109.
 προπεπυλῆω, to foment beforehand, τὸ πρᾶγμα Galen.
 προπεπυλῆω, to recognise or observe before, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 119,
 210, 3. 22.
 προπεπιδέκνυμι, to display before, Isocr. 29 A (vulg. προεπει-):—Med.,
 Philo 1. 551:—Pass., Id. 2. 93.
 προπεπιδεσμός, ὁ, a band or ligature put on at first, Galen.
 προπεπιδέω, to bind on before, Galen.
 προπεπιδημέω, to be at home before, Charito 5. 2.
 προπεπιδώμι, to show proficiency before, Clem. Al. 823.
 προπεπιδόσις, εως, ἡ, a granting first, Theod. Stud.
 προπεπιδέυσις, ἡ, a Rhet. figure (called also σχῆμα Ἀλμανικόν) ex-
 plained under προδιαζέγγυμι, Eust. 606. 40., 947. 56.
 προπεπιδεωρέω, to contemplate before, Epist. Socr. 6, p. 9 Orelli.
 προπεπικονόω, to communicate before, τινι τι Dio C. 55. 4.
 προπεπικρίνω, to judge before, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 265.
 προπεπικρίζομαι, Dep. to calculate before, Sext. Emp. M. 2. 110:—Pass.,
 ἡ προπεπικρίσθαι ἀποδείξει before-stated, Philo 2. 497.
 προπεπικέομαι, Dep. to pay attention to before, τινὸς Galen.
 προπεπινέω, to observe or consider before, Strab. 109, etc.:—Pass.,
 Plut. 2. 1071 F, Sext. Emp. 11. 186.
 προπεπινέομαι, Pass. to be received as a guest before, Luc. Bis Acc. 7.
 προπεπινάσω, to strew upon before, Alex. Trall. 12. 777.
 προπεπινλήσω, to be the first to blame, αὐτῷ Arist. Rhet. 3. 7. 9.
 προπεπινμᾶστιά, ἡ, a previous sign, Actuar. in Ideler Phys. 2. 432.
 προπεπισκοπέω, aor. I —εσκεπᾶμην:—to inspect or consider before, Luc.
 Merc. Cond. 3, Ptol.:—pf. —έσκεμαι in pass. sense, Strab. 349.
 προπεπιστάμαι, Dep. to know or understand beforehand, Plat. Gorg. 459
 E, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 12, Ael. N. A. 7. 8, etc.
 προπεπιστέλλω, to order by letter before, τινι ποιῆν τι Paus. 7. 11, 1.
 προπεπιστάρω, to disturb before, Galen.
 προπεπιστάω, to enjoin before, Gloss.
 προπεπισθέω, Med. to attack first, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 726, Philo 2. 120.
 προπεπιδανέομαι, Pass. to appear before, Actuar. in Ideler Phys. 2. 428.
 προπεπικχερέω, to be the first to attack, Thuc. 6. 34, Plut. Thes. 11,
 etc. II. c. inf. to attempt beforehand, Ib. 9.
 προπεπικχερήσις, ἡ, an attacking first, Dion. H. 3. 4., 10. 43.
 προπεποικω, to colonize before, τὴν Μυσίαν Strab. 541 absol., τὰ τῶν
 προπεποικησάντων γῆν Id. 216.
 προερανίστρια, ἡ, a female president of the ἐρανισταί, C. I. 120. 23.
 προεργάζομαι, Dep. with pf. pass., to do or work at beforehand, τινι τι
 Hdt. 2. 158: to work or till beforehand, τῷ σπόρῳ νέον Xen. Oec. 20, 3:
 —pf. also in pass. sense, to be done before, Antipho 117. 31; so, τὰ

προεργασμένα *former exploits, former deeds*, Thuc. 2. 89, cf. 8. 65; ἡ προεργασμένη δόξα *glory won before*, Xen. An. 6. 1, 21.

προέρχου, v. sub προύργου.

προερεθίζω, *to irritate before*, Galen.:—Subst. προερεθισμός, οὐ, ὁ, *previous irritation*, ap. Ideler Phys. 2. 211.

προερέσσω, *to row forwards*, ἐς λιμένα προερέσσαμεν (sc. τὴν ναῦν) Od. 13. 279; cf. προεῖναι 2.

προερευνάω, *to search out first or before*, Onesand. 6:—Med., οἱ προερευνώμενοι ἱππεῖς *the videttes*, Xen. Lac. 13. 6.

προερέω, Att. contr. προεῖναι, serving as fut. to προείπον: also pf. προεῖρηκα, pass. —ημαι: aor. pass. προεῖρησθην, contr. προῖρησθην. *To say beforehand*, Plat. Polit. 292 D, etc.:—Pass., ἐκ τῶν προεῖρημένων Id. Phaedo 75 B; κατὰ τὰ πρ. Id. Rep. 398 C, 408 C, etc.; τὰ προρηθέντα Ib. 619 C; ταῦτά μοι προεῖρησθαι *be said by way of preface*, Isocr. 43 E, cf. 88 B.

II. *to order beforehand or publicly*, τινι c. inf., Hdt. 1. 77, 81; also, πρ. τινι ὥς . . Id. 3. 61:—Pass., προῖρησθ' ὅπως . . Plat. Symp. 198 E; προεῖρητο αὐτοῖς μὴ ἐπιχειρεῖν Thuc. 2. 84, cf. Antipho 146. 9; ἔχοντες τὸ προεῖρημένον *the prescribed implement*, Hdt. 1. 126; ἀπικέσθαι ἐς τὴν πρ. ἡμέρην Id. 6. 128; δεῖνον . . ἐκ πολλοῦ χρόνου πρ. ordered beforehand, Id. 7. 119:—πῶλεμος προεῖρησθ', Lat. *indictus est*, Xen. Ages. 1, 17.

προερμηνεύω, *to interpret before*, Eccl.

προεῖναι, Ep. aor. —έρυσσα:—*to draw on or forward*, in Hom. always of ships, 1. νῆα θοὴν ἀλαδὲ προεῖνυσεν *drew the swift ship forward*, by hauling her from the beach to the sea, Il. 1. 308; ἐπὶν ἀλαδὲ προεῖνυσσ' (sc. νῆας) 9. 358. 2. *to move the ship forward*, by rowing her towards shore, αὐτὰς δ' ἐσπυμένας προεῖνυσσεν ἡπειρόνδε Od. 9. 73; τὴν δ' εἰς ὅριον προεῖνυσσαν ἐρεμυοῖς Il. 1. 435, Od. 15. 497:—but this last sense is more than dub.:—in Il. I. c., Od. 9. 73, indeed, all the MSS. agree; but in Od. 15. 497 there is a v. l. προεῖρσαν, and in 13. 279 all agree in προεῖρσασιν: moreover Schol. Ven. on Il. I. c., and Aristarch. ap. Eust. 1615. 57 decide in favour of προεῖρσασιν, —αν; and the best Edd. have now received these forms.

προερχομαι: aor. προῆλθον: pf. προελήλυθα, contr. προῦλήλυθα, Piers. Moer. 302: Dep. Like πρόειμι (which serves as the fut.), *to go forward*, go on, advance, Hdt. 1. 207., 9. 14; ἐς τὸ δμαλὸν Thuc. 5. 65; ἐς τὸ πλεῖον Id. 2. 21; ἐκ τοῦ χωρίου Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 25; ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα Dion. H. 8. 58; and absol., προελθών = Att. παρελθών, *having come forward* to speak, Polyb. 4. 14, 7; προελθὼν ὁ κῆρυξ ἐκήρυττε . . Aeschin. 75. 27:—πρ. τὰ ἐμβρυα Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 8—c. acc. cogn., τὴν ἡμερσίαν ὅδον Plat. Rep. 616 B, cf. 328 E; also, κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν Xen. An. 4. 2, 16. 2. of Time, προελθόντος πολλοῦ χρόνου Thuc. 1. 10, cf. Plat. Polit. 273 A, Parm. 152 A; hence of persons, προελθυότες ταῖς ἡλικίας (cf. προβαίνω I. 2), Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 4: so, 3. *to go on*, in a story or argument, Plat. Phaedr. 237 C; πρ. εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν Id. Legg. 682 A, cf. Prot. 339 D. 4. metaph., τὰ Περσέων πρήγματα ἐς τοῦτο προελθόντα *the power of the Persians having advanced to this height*, Hdt. 7. 50, 2; ὁ μαθητὴς πρ. εἰς τοῦμπροσθε *makes progress*, Isocr. 415 C; ἐν ταῦτα πρ. ὥστε . . Id. Antid. § 88: often in bad sense, εἰς πᾶν μοχθηρίας πρ. Dem. 29. 18; οὕτως αἰσχυρῶς πρ. Id. 688. 17; οἱ πρ. ἀσελγείας ἀνθρώπων Id. 42. 25; εἰς τοῦτο προβέβηκεν ἔχθρας, ὥστε . . Id. 163. 2; προελθλυθέναι πόρρω φυλακῆς *to be far gone in cautiousness*, Id. Hier. 4, 4. 5. *to go before or first*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 9, etc.; πρ. τινος *to go before him*, Ib. 2. 2, 7; later, πρ. τινι Ev. Marc. 6. 33.

II. with instr. of motion, πρ. πόδα *to advance* (cf. βαίνω II. 4), Luc. Hermot. 32. προερωτάω, *to ask before*, Arist. Soph. Elench. 6, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 234. προσθίω, *to eat before*, πρὸ τοῦ ποτοῦ ἀμυνδαλὰς πεκράς Ath. 52 E:—*to eat before another*, to show that the food is not poisoned, Luc. Paras. 59; τινὸς Ath. 171 B:—the pf. προσθῆδoka occurs in Oribas.; the part. aor. pass. προσδεσθέν in Arist. Probl. 20. 34, 2. πρόσσειμι (πρῆσιμι) *a sending forth, emission*, τοῦ σπέρματος, τοῦ οὐρου, τῶν καταμηνίων, τοῦ περιττώματος, etc., Arist. H. A. 10. 2, 3, al. 2. *a thriving away*, opp. to λήψις, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7, 4. προσσκεκμημένος, Adv. *with forethought*, Antyll. ap. Oribas. p. 49 Mai. προσστιάτε or προστάτε, Ion. for προσεστήκατε, Hdt. προσστιάω, *to dine before another*, cited from Himer. πρότειος, ov, (ἔτος) *of the last year*, Arist. Probl. 20. 14, 2. προστέον, verb. Adj. of προίστημι, *one must throw away or give up*, τι Dinarch. 101. 44; τινί τι Id. 104. 1.

προστικτός, ἡ, ὄν, (πρῆσιμι) *emitting easily*, σπέρματος Arist. H. A. 10. 3, 11; opp. to καθεκτικός (retentive) Id. Probl. 33. 15, 4. II. apt *to throw away, giving lavishly, profuse, lavish*, Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 6, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 20; πρ. δαπάνης *lavish of expense*, Def. Plat. 416 B; χρημάτων Arist. Virt. et Vit. 5, 4; πρ. τινι *giving lavishly to* . . Id. Rhet. 1. 9, 29:—Adv. —κῶς, Id. Eth. N. 4. 2, 8.

προστοιμίζω, *to get ready before*, Aen. Tact.:—Med. *to prepare for one's own use or purpose*, Hdt. 7. 21., 8. 24:—Pass., Plut. 2. 230 E, al.

προστομασία, ἡ, *previous preparation*, Eccl.

προστομαστής, οὐ, ὁ, *one who prepares beforehand*, Eccl.

προευαγγελλίζομαι, Dep. *to bring glad tidings before*, Philo 1. 7 and 602, Schol. Soph. Tr. 335, Ep. Gal. 3. 8.

προευδοκίμω, *to be in good repute before*, Dio C. 39. 25; οἱ προευδοκιμώτες Dion. H. de Rhet. 5. 6.

προευεργετίζω, *to confer a favour on before*, τινα Schol. Pind. P. 2. 32. προευθετίζω, *to arrange before*, Apoll. de Constr. 303.

προευκρίνω, *to pick out carefully before*, Aretac. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 5; *to judge carefully*, ἀμφὶ τινος Id. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 10.

προελαβέομαι, aor. —ελαβήσθην: Dep.:—*to take heed, be cautious beforehand*, Dem. 798. fin.

προεμενίζω, *to make well-disposed before*, Schol. Arat. 636.

προεμποιρέω, *to share in good fortune before*, Nicet. Ann. 292 D.

προεμπάσχω, *to be well off before*, Jo. Chrys.

προεμπεπνέω, *to digest well before*, Galen.

προεπυρόμαι, Pass. *to be provided before*, Arist. Phys. 4. 1, 2, v. l. Dem. 731. 3.

προετιλέζω, *to hold cheap or despise before*, Schol. Ar. Av. 686.

προετρεπίζομαι, Dep. *to adjust or make ready before*, Joseph. A. J. 20. 4, 2; προετρεπισμένους *it having it ready*, Heliod. 7. 24:—aor. I in pass. sense, τῇ δέσῃ *προετρεπισθεῖς moved before*, Joseph. A. J. 20. 6, 3.

προετρεπισμός, οὐ, ὁ, *previous preparation*, Basil., Eust.

προευφραίνω, *to delight before*, Ael. N. A. 10. 19, Philo 1. 96, etc.

προεύχομαι, Dep. *to pray for*, τινας Greg. Naz.

προεφέψω, *to boil before*, Galen.

προεφίστημι, *to call one's attention to beforehand*, πρ. τοῦς ἀκούοντας ἐπὶ τι Polyb. 10. 2, 1:—Pass. *to be near before one*, Boisson. Anecd. 2. 453.

προεφωδεύομαι, Pass. *to be traversed before*, Strab. 574.

προεφωδιάζομαι, Pass. *to be provided for a journey*, προεφωδιάσθαι τινί Philo 2. 93.

προεφοράω, *to survey before*, M. Anton. 7. 49 (Schneider προαφ-).

προεφορμάω, *to rush upon first*, Heliod. 9. 17.

προεχής, ἐς, = σπουδαῖος, κραταῖος, Hesych.: v. sub προσεχής.

προέχω, contr. προῦχω, as always in Hom., except in Od. 12. 11, v. infr. B; contr. also in Soph., and in the Prose of Thuc.: fut. προέξω: aor. προέσχον, med. προσεσχόμεν, προῦσχόμεν: cf. προϊσχα. *To hold before*, τὴν ἀσπίδα τῆς καλῆς Ar. Nub. 989; esp. so as to protect another, πρ. τῷ χεῖρει Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 10:—Med. *to hold before oneself*, προῦχοντο ἐκάστοι ἐννέα ταύρους Od. 3. 8: *to hold out before one*, πρὸ δοῦναι ἔχοντο Il. 17. 355, cf. Hdt. 2. 42; προῦχόμεν σε *held you out as a child* (to do your needs), Ar. Nub. 1385. 2. metaph. in Med. *to put forward*, use as a *pretext*, τὰδ' ἂν προῦχοιο Soph. Ant. 80; ὅπερ μάλιστα προῦχονται, μὴ ἂν γίνεσθαι τὸν πόλεμον *which is the chief reason they allege*, to show that the war would not arise, Thuc. 1. 140. b. *to hold forth, offer*, ἃ προέχοντο αὐτοῖς Id. 3. 68:—But προϊσχομαι (q. v.) is more usual in this sense.

II. = πρότερον ἔχω, *to be possessed or informed of a thing beforehand*, πρ. τῶν Ἀθηναίων οὐ φίλιας γυνάμεις Hdt. 9. 4, cf. Diod. Excerpt. 586. 73, Dio C. 43. 3. 2. *to have before others*, οὐποτ' ἐκ' ἡμοῦ τιμῇν προέξουσι' ὁ κακοῖ τῶν ἐνδίκων *shall never have honour before the just*, Soph. Ant. 208: absol., ὁ προέχων *the first possessor*, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 1, 8.

B. intr. *to jut out, project*, in Hom. in a local sense, of headlands, towers, hills, ὅθ' ἀκροτάτῃ πρόχ' ἀκτὴ Od. 12. 11, cf. 10. 90; ἐπ' ἡώνας προέχουσας 6. 138; πύργω ἐπὶ προέχοντι Il. 22. 97; ἐπὶ προέχοντι μελάθρῳ Od. 19. 544; so, ἀκτὴν προέχουσα ἐς τὸν πόντον Hdt. 4. 177, cf. Thuc. 4. 109., 6. 97; τὸ προέχον τῆς ἐμβαλῆς Id. 2. 76.

II. in running, *to be the first, have the start* (cf. δοκεῖω), Il. 23. 325; c. gen., πρ. ἡμέρης ὁδῷ *to keep ahead* (of him) by a day's march, Hdt. 4. 120; προέχων τῶν ἄλλων [ὁ ἵππος] *getting before the rest*, Id. 9. 22; πρ. τῇ κεφαλῇ *to beat by a head*, in racing, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 16; τοσοῦτον ἐκείνων μεγέθει πρ. Luc. Musc. Enc. 1:—and of Time, προέχει [ἡ τριήρης] ἡμέρᾳ καὶ νυκτί *started first by* . . Thuc. 3. 49; εἰκόσιν ἔτεσιν πρ. Plat. Legg. 879 C:—metaph. *to have the advantage of*, τινὸς τῷ διπλασίῳ Antipho 122. 34. 2. of rank, c. gen., δῆμον προέχουσιν *they are the first or chief of the people*, h. Hom. Cer. 151:—absol. *to be superior*, *to be eminent*, Thuc. 3. 82; ἀνθραπεία φύσις πολεμία τοῦ προέχοντος *to all that is eminent*, Ib. 84; οἱ προέχοντες *the chief men*, Id. 5. 17, cf. 1. 39; οἱ πρ. βίου Arist. Eth. N. 1. 3, 2. 3. *to surpass, excel*, Soph. Ph. 138; πρ. ἅπασι τῶν ἐν τῇ . . χώρῃ in all things, Hdt. 1. 1, cf. 32, Thuc. 7. 60; c. gen., τέχνην γὰρ τέχνας ἑτέρας προέχει Soph. Ph. 137; πρ. τινὸς τοσοῦτον ὕσον . . Hdt. 2. 136; πολλὰ πρ. 3. 82; πρ. δυνάμει, πληθεὶ καὶ ἐμπειρίᾳ Thuc. 1. 18, 121; also, πρ. τινὸς τιμῇν *to be preferred to him in honour*, Soph. Ant. 208; πρ. ἐν τινι Thuc. 6. 16, Isocr. 209 B; κατὰ τι Luc. Amor. 30; absol., Hdt. 1. 56., 3. 82. b. rarely c. acc. pers. (cf. ὑπερέχω II. 3), Xen. An. 3. 2, 19:—Pass. *to be excelled*, Ep. Rom. 3. 9, Plut. 2. 1038 D.

III. impers., οὐ τι προέχει *it naught avails*, c. inf., Hdt. 9. 27.

προεψιδώω, = προαγορεύω, Hesych.

προέψω, fut. —εψήσω, *to cook or dress before*, Hipp. 497. 24, Ath. 351 B.

προεωλίζω, *to make meat tender by keeping*, Oribas. 12 Matth., Galen.

προεωσφόρος, ov, *preceding the morning star*, Eccl.

προζημιώω, *to punish before*, cited from Stob.

προζητινέω, *to seek before*, Arist. Memor. 2. 9, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 9.

προζύμιον [ῥ], τό, late word for ζύμη or φύραμα, Eccl.:—προζύμιτης, ov, ὁ, *one who eats προζύμιον*, Ib.

προζωγράφω, *to paint before*, Eccl.

προζώννυμι, Med. *to gird oneself in front*, as with an apron, ἔσαν λουόμενος προζώννυται (so Bentl.) Pherecr. Ἰπν. 7.

προηβάω, *to grow young or youthful before*, cited from Hipp.

προηγμενός, fut. σω, *to guide before*, Nonn. D. 47. 268.

προηγμένον, ὄνος, ὁ, *one who goes before as a guide*, Dem. 313. 27.

προηγέομαι, fut. ἡσομαι, Dep. *to go first and lead the way*, Hdt. 2. 48., 7. 40, Xen., etc.; τινι *for a person, i. e. to guide him*, Ar. Pl. 1195, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 1; πρ. τὴν ὁδὸν Id. An. 6. 5, 10: *to be the leader or spokesman*, Id. Hell. 1. 1, 27: *to precede in a statement*, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 210: of troops, *to form the van*, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 27; πρ. πᾶσι [τοῖς ποσίν] *to have all in front*, Arist. Incess. An. 17. 3. 2. c. gen., *to take the lead of*, τῶν προῦδων ἄλλους προαδούς . . προηγείσθαι Xen. Eq. Mag. 4. 5; πρ. τῆς πομπῆς Polyb. 12. 13, 11:—later, c. acc., ἀλλήλους πρ. τῇ τιμῇ Ep. Rom. 12. 10. 3. of things, τὸ πῦρ μὲν ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν ἱερῶν

προηγείται goes before, precedes, Xen. Lac. 13, 3; ῥάβδοι πρ. ἐκάστῳ Polyb. 6, 53, 8.

3. part. προηγούμενος, ἡ, on, going first, τὸ πρ. ἀτράνεμα the van, opp. to οὐρά, Xen. Ages. 2, 2; preceding, foregoing, γράμματα, λόγος, etc., Plut. Pomp. 45, etc.—τὰ προηγούμενα things granted, the premises, Lat. data, posita, Polyb. 16, 16, 2. **b. leading, principal**, ὁ πρ. λόγος, τὸ πρ. ἔργον, etc., Arr. Epict. 1, 20, 14, 2, 5, 4, etc.; τὸ πρ. a principal or important point, opp. to ὑπηρετικόν, Ib. 1, 20, 1, etc.

προηγεία, ἡ, a leading, guiding, Byz.

προηγέτης, οὐ, ὁ, one who goes before to shew the way, a guide, Soph. O. T. 1292, Ant. 990; so **προηγῆτήρ**, ἦρος, ὁ, Eur. Bacch. 1159.

2. one who conducts the bride's car in her procession, ὁρακόμενον καὶ προηγῆτην ἀκολουθεῖν τῷ ζεύγει Hyperid. Lyc. 4, cf. Hesych.

προηγητικός, ὁ, ὄν, going before, Philodem. in Gomperz Herk. Stud. 1, p. 39.

προηγῆτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = προηγῆτής, Philo 2, 105, Basil.

προηγμένα, τὰ, part. pf. pass. of προάγω I. 4, a term of Stoical philosophy, things that are preferred before others, not as absolutely good (ἀγαθά), but as better than what is absolutely bad, Cicero's *promota, producta, praeposita, praecipua* (de Fin. 3, 16, 4, 26), Zeno ap. Diog. L. 7, 105, Luc. Vit. Auct. 21, Bis Acc. 22; also called *ληπτά*, Plut. 2, 1068 A; opp. to ἀποπροηγμένα, Lat. *remota, rejecta* (Cic. u. s.), Stob. Ecl. 2, p. 244, Luc. II. c.—The aor. pass. προαχθῆναι was also used in this sense, Diog. L. 7, 106.

προηγόρεω, to be προήγορος, to speak on the part of others, Xen. An. 5, 7, Hell. 2, 2, 22; πρ. τινι to speak for another, Plut. Brut. 6.

II. Dor. προάγορεω, to hold the office of προάγορος, C. I. 5491.

προηγόρεω, ἄνωσ, ὁ, f. i. for προηγόρεω, q. v.

προηγορία, ἡ, a speaking in behalf of others, Luc. Pisc. 22.

προηγόρος, ὁ, (ἀγορά) one who speaks in behalf of others, a defender, advocate, Poll. 2, 126, Themist. 326 A, etc.

II. Dor. προάγορος [δ], a magistrate at Catania, Cic. Verr. 4, 23.

προηγούμενος, Adv. part. of προηγέομαι, beforehand, antecedently, Plut. Demetr. 1, Id. 2, 653 D, etc.

II. principally, directly, opp. to κατὰ συμβεβηκός, Theophr. Ign. 14, Sext. Emp. P. 2, 240.

2. chiefly, first, opp. to ἐπομένως, Plut. 2, 569 D, Arr. Epict. 1, 3, 1, etc. :—*jurposely*, opp. to κατὰ περίστασιν Ib. 3, 14, 7, cf. Ath. 233 B.

προήδομαι, Pass. to be pleased before or first, τῇ ιδέᾳ with . . . , Arist. Eth. N. 9, 5, 3.

προήκης, ἐς, (ἀκή) pointed in front, epith. of an oar, Od. 12, 205.

προήκω, to have gone before, be the first, δέξιμαί Thuc. 2, 34; χρέμασι Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 23; χρόνῳ τῶν ἄλλων Sext. Emp. M. 9, 1; τοῖς χρόνοις Ib. 1, 204.

2. to have advanced, πρ. εἰς βαθὺ τῆς ἡλικίας Ar. Nub. 513; ἡλικία Dio C. 58, 27; καθ' ἡλικίαν Plut. Alcib. 13; also, ἔχειν ἡλικίαν πλεον προήκουσαν Arist. Pol. 7, 17, 10; εἰς τοῦτο πρ. to be come to this pass, Dem. 28, 5; of time, τῆς ἡμέρας προηγούσας Plut. Brut. 15.

II. to have come forth, τοῦ δωματίου Heliod. 5, 2.

III. to reach beyond, τῆς ἀρκύας Xen. Cyn. 10, 7.

προήμαρ, Adv. all day, opp. to πρῶν, Simon. Iamb. 6, 47.

προήμαρ, to lame or soften before, Eccl.

προήρατος, α, ον, (ἀρά) before the time of tillage: προήρασία (sc. θυσία), ἡ, a festival at that time celebrated by Athens for the whole of Greece, Hyperid. ap. Harp., Lycurg. ap. Suid., cf. Schol. Ar. Pl. 1055, Phot., etc.:—θεοὶ προήρατοι the gods in whose honour it was performed, Plut. 2, 1119 F; Δημήτηρ πρ. Ib. 158 E, ubi v. Wyttén.

προήρασις, ἡ, joy beforehand, Plat. Rep. 584 C (vulg. προαισθήσις).

προήρασις, to overpower beforehand, τὸ πρηνεῖν τῶν ψυχῶν Polyb. 2, 53, 3 :—but mostly in pf. or plpf. pass. to be beaten or worsted before, τοῖς ὅλοις Id. 3, 90, 4, 10, 7, 6, Diod. 13, 79.

προήρασις, to make to resound before, τινος Pratin. 1, 13.

II. to sound before, Philostr. 480, Themist. 201 D.

προήρασις, ἐς, (θαλά) early growing, precocious, h. Hom. Cer. 242.

προήραντόμοι, Pass. to be put to death before, Manass. Chron. 1328.

προήρασις, to admire before, Greg. Nyss. 1, 690 D.

προήρασις, to work wonders before, Greg. Nyss. 2, 833 D.

προήρασις, Dep. to see before, Galen., Eus.

προήρασις, to dry in the sun before, Diosc. 5, 36.

πρόεως, ὁ, a great uncle, C. I. 3936.

πρόελευμος, ον, (θελυμνον) from the foundations, fram or by the roots, like πρόριζος, προελεύμους ἕκαστο χαιτας he tore his hair out by the roots, Il. 10, 15; προελεύμα χαμαὶ βάλε δένδρεα he threw to earth trees uprooted, 9, 541 :—but the sense is different in the third passage of the Il., 13, 130, σάκος ἀσκή προελεύμῳ φράξαντες fixing shield on shield close-pressed,—where θελύμα are the several layers or coats of shields, each overlapping its neighbour, in the close order of the phalanx (cf. τετραελεύμους); and so most of the old Interp. explain it by ἐπ' ἄλλῳ, συνεχῆς.—Later writers took it always in the sense of πρόριζος, ἐφύρει τὰς δρύς προελεύμους Ar. Eq. 528; προελεύμῳ μ' ἀπάλεσας Id. Pax 1210; cf. Call. Del. 134, Tryph. 397, Anth. P. 1, 26.—Poët. word, found also in late Prose, πρ. ἐκποστὶ praef. ad Arist. Plant., Byz.

πρόεμα, τό, a notice or order posted up publicly, Byzant.

II. a foundation, base, Math. Vet. 67.

προεματίω, to propose, Leont. in Mai Coll. Vat. 7, 152.

προεμελίος, α, ον, fundamental, Anastas. in Mai Coll. Vat. 7, 193.

προεμελιώω, to lay foundations before, Eulog. in Phot. Bibl. 272, 18.

προεμελιώσις, ὡς, ἡ, previous foundation, Tzetz.

προεραπεία, ἡ, in Rhetor., preparation for the introduction of something startling, Walz Rhet. 3, 179.

προεραπεία, to prepare beforehand, ἔρια (for dyeing), Plat. Rep. 429 E; πρ. ἐαντῶ τὸν ἀκροατὴν Ulp. proleg. Dem.

II. to court beforehand, τοὺς δυνάστες Plut. Alcib. 25.

προεραπεία, to warm before, Plut. 2, 690 C :—Pass., of water, Arist. Meteor. 1, 12, 15, Fr. 208.

πρόθεσις, ἡ, (προτίθημι) a placing in public;—of a corpse, the laying it out (cf. προτίθημι II), Plat. Legg. 947 B, 959 A, E, Dem. 1071, 21, etc.

2. a public notice, ἡ πρ. τῶν ἀναγγελλομένων Arist. Pol. 6, 8, 10.

3. the statement of the case, Id. Rhet. 3, 13, 2; πρόθεσιν ποιεῖσθαι ὑπὲρ τινος Id. Categ. 8, 38.

4. πρόθεσιν ποιεῖσθαι ἐπὶ ταῖς . . . προσδοκίαις to make payment in advance, C. I. 2058, 41.

5. οἱ ἄρτοι τῆς πρόθεσεως the loaves laid before, the sheavebread, Ev. Matth. 12, 4; ἡ πρ. τῶν ἄρτων Ep. Hebr. 9, 2; cf. LXX (Lev. 24, 5 sqq.).

II. a purpose, end, proposed, Philipp. ap. Dem. 284, 13, Arist. An. Pr. 1, 32, 2, etc.; κατὰ πρόθεσιν purpously, Polyb. 12, 11, 6; τὰ κατὰ τὴν πρ. Id. 1, 54, 1; πρ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Id. 4, 7, 2.

III. a supposition, calculation, Polyb. 6, 36, 1, 12, 21, 6.

IV. = προθεσμία, Epict. Enchir. 50, 1, Suid.

V. in Gramm. a preposition, Dion. H. de Comp. 2, Plut. 2, 1009 C, etc.

προθεσμία, to anticipate the day, Schol. Ar. Nub. 1202.

προθεσμία (sc. ἡμέρα), ἡ, in Att. law, a day appointed beforehand, a fixed or limited time, within which money was to be paid, actions brought, claims made, elections held, etc., and if this period was allowed to expire, no further proceedings were allowed, Dem. 952, 19, Aeschin. 6, 14; ἡ πρ. ἐξήκει is past, C. I. (addend.) 73 c. B; a pr. of three years or of ten years is mentioned in Plat. Legg. 954 D; of five years in Dem. 989, 19, 993, 3; cf. Paus. 4, 5, 10, and cf. Dict. of Antiqu.

2. generally, an appointed time, προθεσμία οὕτως τῷ κυνδύῳ Lys. 109, 42; πρ. ἀδικημάτων Id. 137, 37; μηδεμίαν πρ. εἶναι τῆς ἐπιλήψεως Plat. Legg. 954 E; τῆς προθεσμίας ὁλίγης εἰς τὴν χειροτονίαν οὕτως App. Civ. 1, 14; cf. Ep. Gal. 4, 2.

II. προθεσμία, α, ον, as Adj. fore-appointed, προθεσμία δρίξασθαι ἐορτὰς Luc. Nigr. 27; Ἐφεσσος, ἡ πρ. τῶν γάμων (sc. πύλης) Ach. Tat. 5, 21.

προθεσμίω, to foretell, τὸ μέλλον ἢ κρᾶντοισι Aesch. Pr. 211, cf. Plut. 2, 421 B, Luc. Alex. 19, etc. :—hence **προθεσμία**, τό, a prophecy, Eccl. : **προθέσεις**, ὡς, ἡ, prophesying, Byz.

προθετικός, ὁ, ὄν, (πρόθεσις II) having in view, τὸ τέλος Arist. M. Mor. 1, 18, 6.

II. of or for prefixing, πρ. μῶνον a preposition, Dion. H. ad Ammae. 2, 2; prepositional, σύνταξις Apoll. de Constr. 326, a.

προθέω, fut. -θεύσομαι, to run before, Il. 10, 362; πολλὸν προθέσει he was far ahead, Il. 22, 459, Od. II, 515, v. l. Hes. Sc. 240; opp. to ἀπολείπομαι, Plat. Crat. 412 A.

2. to run forward or forth, Xen. An. 5, 8, 13.

II. c. acc. to outrun, outstrip, Id. Cyn. 3, 7, Ael. N. A. 7, 26; c. gen., Plut. C. Acc. 18.

πρόθεω, old radic. form of προτίθημι, found once in Holm., τῶν νεκρῶν οἱ προθέοντων ἐνέεικα μυθήσασθαι; da they therefore let him speak reproachful words? Il. 1, 291.

προθεωρέω, to consider before, Hipp. 1283, 28, Arist. H. A. 4, 11, 4 (Bekk. προσ-), Eccl. :—verb. Adj. **προθεωρητέον**, v. l. Arist. Cael. 3, 3, 3.

προθεωρητικός, ὁ, ὄν, provident, Jo. Chrys.

προθεωρία, ἡ, previous examination, Basil.

II. a preface, Anecd. Oxon. 3, 376, Eust. Opusc. 56, 54.

III. providence, Eccl.

προθήκη, to sharpen at the point or beforehand, Gloss.

πρόθηκη, ἡ, a sign set up by artizans, Jo. Chrys.

II. a pre-fixing, Oecumen.

προθνήσκω, to hunt before, Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 452, 5.

προθησαυρίζω, to store up before, Arist. P. A. 3, 14, 9.

προθλάω, to crush before, Galen.

προθνήσκω, to die before, Thuc. 2, 52; πρ. τῆς μάχης Luc. Paras. 50; πρ. τῶ δέει Id. Tox. 60.

II. to die for, τινός Eur. Alc. 383, 684, Heracl. 590.

προθνήσκω, to wait before, Philo 2, 72, Aristid. 1, 419.

πρόθρονος, ὁ, a president, Anth. P. 8, 116.

προθρυλέω [ῥ], to noise abroad beforehand, Luc. Patr. Enc. 1.

προθρύσσω, to spring before, forth, forward, Hom., but only in Il., and always in aor. part. προθρύσαν, 17, 522, etc.; μέγα προθρύσαν springing far forward, 14, 303; οὐρανὸν προθρύσαντα Ar. Rh. 4, 641.

πρόθυμα, τό, (προθυία) a preparatory sacrifice offered before the regular one, Ar. Pl. 660, C. I. 158, v. Schol. Ar. l. c.; metaph., ἐμὸν θάνατον πρόθυμα ἔλαβον Ἀρτεμῖον Eur. I. A. 1311.

προθυμέομαι: impf. προθυμούμην Thuc. 4, 12, Plat., προσ- Ildt. 5, 78, 9, 37, and this form has been left by Edd. in Xen. Ages. 2, 1, Plat. Crat. 395 D :—fut. med. προθυμήσομαι Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 3, Plat. Meno 74 B, Polit. 262 A; pass. προθυμηθήσομαι Lys. 172, fin., Plat. Phaedo 91 A, 115 C :—aor. προθυμήσθην Antipho 112, 14, Thuc. 5, 17, Xen. An. 4, 1, 22, Plat. Phaedo 69 D : Dep. : (πρόθυμος). To be ready, willing, eager, zealous to do a thing, c. inf., Hdt. 1, 36, 206, 5, 78, al., Soph. Tr. 1119, Ar. Vesp. 1173, Lysias 98, 16, etc.; ὅς ἂν προθυμείσθαι ἐθέλῃ δικαίως γενέσθαι will shew zeal in becoming, Plat. Rep. 613 A, cf. Phaedo 75 B, Lach. 186 A, etc.; so also, πρ. ὅπως . . . Ildt. 1, 91, Plat. Phaedo 91 A; πρ. ὅπως ἂν ἐδδαίμοιτο Plat. Lys. 207 E; ὡς ὑστερήσει . . . προθυμείτω Xen. Ages. 2, 1.

2. absol. though an inf. may commonly be supplied, to shew zeal, exert oneself, Hdt. 8, 86, 9, 37, Aesch. Pr. 381, 630, Thuc. 4, 81, Xen. An. 6, 2, 22, etc.; cf. ἐπισπᾶω 4 :—to be of good cheer, in good spirits, opp. to ἀθυμέω, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 13.

3. c. acc. objecti, to be eager or zealous for, promote eagerly, desire ardently, τὴν ἐξουσίαν, τὴν ὁμοκρίαν

Thuc. 5. 17., 8. 90; but mostly with neut. Adj., *πρ. τοῦτο*, ὅπως .. Antipho I. c.; *μηδὲν ἄλλο ἢ τοῦτο* Plat. Phaedo 64 A, cf. Rep. 460 D, 472 E, al.; —also, *πρ. περί τι* Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 4.

προθυμητέον, verb. Adj. *one must be eager*, c. inf., Plat. Phaedo 90 E, al.; so in pl. —τά, Id. Legg. 770 B.

προθυμία, Ion. —ζη, ἡ, *readiness, willingness, eagerness, zeal*, ἧσι προθυμίῃσι [τῇ] πεποιθώς, i. e. *próthymos* was, Pl. 2. 588; then in Hdt. and Att.; opp. to ἀθυμία, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 13; τῶν πέρι καὶ τινα ἐνάγει *πρ. ἀποθνήσκειν* Hdt. 5. 49; *προθυμίας οὐδὲν ἔλλειπε* Aesch. Pr. 341; *μηδὲν ἀπολείπειν* *πρ.* Plat. Legg. 961 C; *ἀνέναι τῆς νῦν πρ.* Eur. Hipp. 285; *πρ. ἐμβαλεῖν τινι* Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 13, etc.; *πάση προθυμίᾳ* with *all zeal*, Plat. Rep. 412 E; *διὰ τὴν πρ.* Polyb. 1. 20, 15; *ὑπὸ προθυμίας* *zealously*, Plat. Phaedo 91 C —pl., *tās āgan próthymias* Eur. Or. 708.

2. c. gen. pers., *ἐκ τῆς Κλεομένηος προθυμίας* at his desire, Hdt. 6. 65, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1329; *κατὰ τὴν τούτου προθυμίην* as far as his desire goes, Hdt. 1. 124; *τοῦ θεοῦ προθυμίᾳ* by the will of the god, Eur. Ion 1385; *ἡ ἐμὴ πρ.* Lys. 129. 27.

3. c. gen. objecti, *πάσαν πρ. σωτηρίης* .. *παρέχουσαι* to shew the utmost zeal to save him, Hdt. 4. 98; *πρ. ἔργον* *readiness* for action, *the will or purpose* to act, Soph. Tr. 669, cf. Eur. I. T. 616; *πρ. τοῦ ἐθέλει κινδυνεύειν* Plat. Legg. 697 Φ, cf. 935 D, etc.

4. *πρ. ἔχειν*, = *προθυμεῖσθαι*, Hdt. 7. 53; c. inf., 1. 204, cf. Eur. Tro. 684; *πάσαν πρ. ἔχειν* Plat. Prot. 327 B, cf. 361 C; also c. part., *ἐφῇ πάσαν πρ. στέιν δέμενος* Id. Tim. 23 D; also, *πρ. ἔχειν ὅπως* .. Id. Menex. 247 A.

II. *good-will, ready kindness*, *πάσαν πρ. παρέχουσαι* *ἐπὶ τινα* Hdt. 7. 6; *ἐν τινι* 7. 19; *εἰς τινα*, *περί τινα* Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 43, An. 7. 6, 11., 7. 45; *ὑπὲρ τινος* Dem. 11. 13; *πρ. δεῖξαι* Thuc. 1. 74.

III. *salaciousness*, Soran. p. 262 Dietz. **προθυμίαομαι**, Med. *to fumigate before*, Joseph. A. J. 3. S. 6.

προθυμοεργεῖν, to go zealously to work, Theod. Stud.

προθυμο-ποιεῖσθαι, Dep. *to make willing or ready, to encourage*, Diod.

14. 56. The Act. in Eust. 1393. 43.

προθυμοποίησις, *eus*, ἡ, *an encouraging*, Eust. 1015. 3.

πρόθυμος, *on*, *ready, willing, eager, zealous*, *π. εἰμι*, c. inf., = *προθυμέομαι*, Hdt. 2. 3., 6. 5, al., Eur. Med. 720, Antipho 131. 30, etc.; *πρ. εἰς πύθεσθαι* Id. *was eager* to learn, Hdt. 2. 19; *εἰναί ὡς προθυμότατοι* *συνελέγειν* Id. 1. 36; *προθυμότερος ἐγένοντο* *ἐμὲ λαβεῖν* Plat. Symp. 220 E; also with an Art. inserted, *τὸ προστάλαιπωρεῖν* .. *οὐδεὶς πρ. ἦν* Thuc. 2. 53.

2. c. gen. objecti, *eager for*, *ὡν πρ. ἦσθ' αἰ* Soph. El. 3; *χρῖν* .. *ὡν πρόθυμοι γενεήμεθα* Thuc. 3. 67.

3. with Preps., *πρ. γίγνεσθαι* *ἐς τὰ πράγματα* Ar. Pl. 209; *πάρσχεν* *ἐαυτὸν* .. *προθυμότητος* *ἐς τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν* Thuc. 8. 68, cf. 74; *πρ. ἐς τὸ διώκειν* Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 22; *ἐπὶ τι* Id. Hell. 1. 1, 34; *πρὸς τι* lb. 1. 5, 2, Plat. Rep. 468 C, etc.

4. absol., Hdt. 9. 92, Eur. Bacch. 829, Hec. 307, etc.; —*τὸ πρόθυμον* = *προθυμία*, Eur. Med. 178, Plat. Legg. 859 B.

II. *bearing good-will, wishing well, devoted, φύλαξ* .. *τῇ σῇ πρόθυμος* *εἰς οὐδὲν κινηγία* Soph. Aj. 36; *πρ. εἶχ' ὀφθαλμὸν* *εἰς ἴασονα* Eur. Med. 1146; *πρ. τινὶ* *καὶ εἰς τινα* Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 40, 6. 5, 42, Lys. 160. 37.

III. Adv. —*ως*, *readily, zealously, actively*, Hdt. 1. 111., 5. 13, etc.; *πρ. μάλλον* *ἢ φίλος* with more zeal than kindness, Aesch. Ag. 1591; *πρ. λέγειν*, *ἔρωτάν, μανθάνειν, μάχεσθαι*, etc., often in Att.; *πρ. ἔχειν* *πρὸς τι* Plat. Symp. 176 C; —Comp. —*ότερον*, Thuc. 6. 80, Xen. An. 1. 4, 9, etc.; —Sup. —*ότατα*, Hdt. 2. 59, Thuc. 8. 68, etc.

προθύρα [ῥα], *a*, *on*, also *os*, *on*: (θύρα) —*before the door*; *προθυραία*, epith. of Artemis, Orph. H. 1. 4; but *Ἐκἀτῃ προθύρᾳ* in a hymn in Wakef. Silv. Cr. 4. 251, cf. Cyrill. in Joann. p. 1022; Fabric. conj. *προθυρία* [Ἀρτεμῖς], for *προθυρία* in Sext. Emp. M. 9. 185.

II. *προθύρα*, *τά*, like *πύρρρα*, *the space before a door*, h. Hom. Merc. 384.

πρόθυρον, τό, (θύρα) *the front-door, the door leading out from the αὐλή through the αἶθουσα*, *ἐκ δ' ἔλασε πρόθυρον καὶ αἰθούσῃ* Il. 24. 323, Od. 3. 493., 15. 146; also in pl., *στῆ δ' .. ἐπὶ προθύροις Ὀδυσῆος, οὐδὸν ἐπ' αἰελέον* 1. 103; *στῆμεν ἐνὶ προθύροις* Il. 11. 777, cf. Od. 8. 304., 10. 220; *παραστάδας καὶ πρ. βούλει ποικίλα*; Cratin. Dion. 9.

2. *the space before a door, a kind of porch or verandah*, the Lat. *vestibulum* (q. uo. Gallus ap. Gell. 16. 5 explains as *locus ante januam domus vacuus*, per quem a via aditus accessusque ad aedes est, and Vitruv. 6. 10 *ante januam vestibula*); in this sense Hom. mostly uses the sing., Od. 18. 10, 101, 386., 20. 355., 21. 299; pl., 4. 20; in the *πρόθυρον*, as in a chapel, the household gods were placed, Pind. P. 3. 139; —Hdt. has it only in this sense, and always in pl., 3. 35, 140, al.; so in Att., *πρόθυρα* *δωμάτων* Aesch. Cho. 966, cf. Eur. Tro. 194, Thuc. 6. 27; but in sing., Plat. Prot. 314 C, Symp. 175 A.

3. metaph., *Κόρινθος πρόθυρον Ποσειδάωνος* Pind. O. 13. 5; *ἐπὶ τῇσι τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ προθύροις* Plat. Philib. 64 C; *πρόθυρα* .. *καὶ σχήμα* .. *ἀρετῆς* Id. Rep. 365 C; *χείλη* .. *στύματος νεκταρέου πρόθυρα* Anth. P. 5. 56.

προθύρων, ὄνας, ὄ, = *πρόθυρον* 2, E. M. 806. 4, Arcad. 15, etc.

πρόθυσις, ἡ, *the foot of an altar*, elsewhere *κρηπίς*, Paus. 5. 13. 9.

προθύω, fut. —*θύσω* Eur. Ion 805, —*θύσομαι* Ar. Thesm. 38: —*to sacrifice or offer before*, *πρὸ πάντων τῶν θεῶν* *τῇ Ἑστίᾳ* *πρώτῃ* Plat. Crat. 401 D; *τινὰ ταῖς Μούσαις* Plut. Lycurg. 21; —Med., *πρ. τῷ Διὶ* *τὰ πέμματα* *to take care that they are offered*, C. I. 3599. 24; and metaph. *to have a person sacrificed or slaughtered before*, Luc. Tox. 50, Heliod. 9. 24.

II. *to sacrifice for or in behalf of*, *τινὸς* Eur. Ion 805; *ὑπὲρ τινος* Id. Supp. 29; —in Ar. Thesm. 38, both senses seem to concur.

προθυράκιον [α], τό, *a shield*, Strab. 828.

πρῶι, **πρῶϊος**, **πρῶϊμος**, f. ll. for *πρῶι*, *πρῶϊος*, *πρῶϊμος*, q. v.

προΐαλλω, *to send forth or away, dismiss*, *τινὰ* Il. 8. 365., 11. 3, Od. 15. 370; *σῖαλον* *πρ. Od.* 14. 18; *ὕστατον* Theocrit. 25. 235.

2. *to send before*, *χάριν, ὀργάνῃ* *τινι* Anth. P. 1. 29.—Ep. word, used by Hom. always in impf. without augn.

προΐαπτω, much like *προΐαλλω*, in Hom. always *to send men untimely*

(though this does not necessarily lie in the prepos.) to the nether world, *ἀνδρας* .. *Ἀΐδι προΐαψεν* Il. 1. 3., 6. 487; *Ἀΐδωνῃ* 5. 190:—Ep. word, used by Aesch. Theb. 322, *πῶλιν* .. *Αἰδᾶ προΐαψαι*. 2. absol. *to apply oneself, ἐσθλοῖς ἔργοις* Or. Sib. 14. 97. 3. Pass. *to project*, Nic. Th. 723.

προΐδρῶν, *to sweat beforehand*, Oribas. 313 Matth.

προΐεράομαι, Dep. *to be priest or priestess before*, C. I. 3657.

προΐζομαι, Med. *to sit before, take the first seat*, Hdt. 8. 67:—so, later, in Act., Plotin. 5. 8, 11, Schol. Ar. Pax 1241.—Also *προΐζανω*, Gramm.

προΐημι, 3 pres. *προΐει* as if from *προΐω*, Il. 2. 752; 3 opt. *προΐει* h. Hom. Ven. 153; Att. impf. *προΐειν*, *eis*, *ei*, now restored also in Hom., Il. 1. 326, 336, Od. 9. 88., 10. 100, etc.:—fut. *προΐσω*:—aor. 1 *προΐκα*, Ep. *προΐεκα*, both in Hom.:—aor. 2 indic. 3 pl. *προΐσαν* Od. 8. 399; opt. *προΐεν* Xen. An. 7. 2, 15; imperat. *προΐες* (Hdn. *π. μον. λέξ.* 24, but *προΐες* Arcad. 174), 3 sing. *προΐτω*, Il. 11. 796; *ἵψ. προΐμεν* for *προΐναι*, Od. 10. 155.—Med., aor. 1 *προΐκαμην* Dem. 365. 28., 367. 17., 886.

16, etc.; aor. 2 opt. *πρόνυτο* or *πρόνυτο* Id. 311. 27; cf. Xen. An. 1. 9, 10.—Pass., pf. *προΐεμαι*, plqpf. *προΐετο*, Dem., v. infr. II. 1. [On the quantity, v. ἵημι.] *To send before, send on or forward*, Il. 1. 195, 326, 336., 11. 201, Od. 9. 88, etc.; esp. *to send troops forward*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 22, 27, cf. Il. 12. 342; also, *to send something to another*, *ἀγχι* *Od.* 2. 92; *φῆμην* 20. 105; *τῷ κῦδος ἅμα* *πρόες* Il. 16. 241:—in Hom. often with an inf. added to define the action, *Ταλθύβιον προΐει* *λένα* Il. 3. 118; *αἰετῶν* .. *προΐεκε πέτεσθαι* Od. 2. 147; *οὐρον προΐεκεν* *ἀγναι* 3. 183; *πρ. τινὰ διδασκόμεναι, μυθήσασθαι, πνέσθαι*, etc., Il. 9. 442., 11. 201, 649, etc.; so, *βασιλευμέντοι προΐηναι* *will allow thee to* .. Pind. P. 4. 295, cf. Xen. An. 7. 2, 15.

2. *to send away, dismiss*, *let go*, Il. 4. 398; *τῆνδε θεῷ* *πρόες* *let her go* to the god, i. e. in reverence to him, 1. 127.

3. *to let loose, let fall*, esp. thoughtlessly, *ἔπος προΐεκε* *let drop* a word, Od. 14. 466, cf. 20. 105; so, *πῆδάλων* *ἐκ χειρὸν προΐεκε* *he let the helm slip* from his hands, 5. 316; and with inf., *πῶδα προΐεκε* *φέρεσθαι* *let slip* his foot so as to fall, 19. 468; —also, *δάκρυα προΐεκε* Eur. I. A. 1550.

4. with direct purpose, *to throw before one*, of a fisherman, *ἐς πόντον* *πρ. βοὸς κέρας* Od. 12. 253.

5. of missiles, *to send forth, shoot or dart forth*, *βέλος, ἔγχος, ὕστόν*, etc., Il. 5. 15, 280, 290, etc.; *ἀκόντια* *πρ. ἐπὶ τὸν νεβρὸν* Xen. Cyn. 9. 4.

6. of a river, *ὑδρὸν προΐει* *ἢ Πηνειὸν* *it pours its water into* the Peneus, Il. 2. 752, cf. Hes. Fr. 6 (ap. Schol. Ven. Il. 2. 522), Eur. Hipp. 124.

7. of liquids, *to emit*, *σπέρμα, κόπρον, περίτωμα, κάθαραι*, etc., Arist. H. A. 3. 22, 1., 5. 18, etc.; absol. in Med., *προΐεσθαι* *εἰς τὰ στρώματα* Macho ap. Ath. 578 C.

II. *to give away, give up, deliver over, betray* one to his enemy, Hdt. 1. 159., 3. 137; *χρήματα* *μέμφι* *πρ. offering to give* them .. 1. 24, cf. Ar. Nub. 1214; *τὰ ναῦς* *πρ. τινι* Thuc. 8. 32; with an inf. added, *γυναῖκα* *πρ. .. ἀπάγεσθαι* Hdt. 2. 115:—Pass. *to be given or thrown away*, *εἰ προΐετο* *ταῦτα ἀκονίτι* Dem. 295. 7, cf. 343. 19., 772. 19; v. infr. B. II. 2 and 3.

2. *ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτῆκα ἡδὺν* *πρ. αὐτὸν* *to give up or devote oneself to* .. Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 76.

B. in Prose mostly in Med. (which is never in Hom.), *to send forward from oneself, drive forward*, *τὸν λαγὼν* *εἰς τὰς ἀρκυς* Xen. Cyn. 6, 10; c. inf., *τοὺς ἐπ' ἄντας ἕμερος δρᾶν* *προΐεται* *forces them on to do*, Soph. Fr. 162:—of sounds, *to utter*, *τῇ φωνῇ* Aeschin. 31. 20, etc.; *λόγον* Tim. Locr. 100 C; *ῥῆμα* Dem. 377. 10; *πρ. πάσαν φωνὴν* *to use all sorts of entreaties*, Polyb. 3. 84, 10, etc.; *πρ. τὰ ἀπόρητα* Id. 3. 20, 3, etc.:—*πρ. γονήν, σπέρμα, κόπρον, οὐρον*, etc., *to emit*, Arist. G. A. 2. 4, 14, al.

II. *to give up, let go, to give up, to the enemy*, *Κέρκυραν* *τοῖς Κορινθίοις* Thuc. 1. 44, cf. 120, Dem. 249. 4., 582. fin., etc.; *πρ. σφᾶς αὐτοὺς* *gave themselves up as lost*, Thuc. 2. 51, cf. 6. 78; *σφᾶς αὐτοὺς* *καὶ τὰ ὕπλα* Polyae. 4. 3, 4.

2. *to desert, abandon*, *εἰ τὰ κάτω πρόνυτο* Thuc. 1. 120, cf. 2. 73, Xen. An. 1. 9, 10, etc.; *οὐδαμῇ προΐεντο* *ἐαυτοὺς* *did not lose themselves* (i. e. take bribes), Dem. 384. 15.

3. *to give away, give freely*, *ἐπαρὸν τινι* Thuc. 2. 43; *τὰ ἐαυτὸν* Dem. 922. 19, cf. 946. 10; *προΐεσθαι* *τινὶ* *τῶν σφετέρων* Lys. 162. 35; *ἀπὸ τῶν ἰδίων* Dem. 264. 23; *εὐεργεσίαν* *ἀνευ μισθοῦ* without a stipulated fee, leaving it to one's honour, Plat. Gorg. 520 C, cf. Phaedr. 231 C, Xen. An. 7. 7, 47, et ibi Schneid.:—*to give a thing up without payment received*, Plat. Legg. 849 E.

4. *to throw off, throw away*, *δοῖματιον* Dem. 583. 20: and, in bad sense, *to throw away*, *λόγους προΐεσθαι* Elmsl. Med. 1020 (v. supr. I. 3); *τὰ ἰδία* Xen. Cyn. 12, 11, etc.; *πρ. τὸν καιρὸν*, *τὸ παρὸν* Lycurg. 165. 36, Dem. 11. 22; *τὰ πράγματα*, *τὰ κοινὰ* Dem. 13. 8., 271. 24; *εἰ οὗτοι χρήματα* .. *μὴ προΐντ' ἂν*, *πᾶς ὅντιν καλὸν τὸν ἔρκον προΐεσθαι*; Id. 582. 26; *μηδένος κέρδους τὰ κοινὰ δίκαια* *πρ.* Id. 68. 4; *τὰ πατρίδα*, *τὰ τῆς δημοκρατίας ἰσχυρὰ* Aeschin. 78. 27., 87. 16; in Dem. 18. 15, *πύλεαν* .. *ὡν ἡμῖν ποτε κύριοι* .. *προΐεμένους*, the gen. is due to the attraction of the relat. ὡν:—absol. *to throw away one's advantage*, Iphicr. ap. Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 6; *to be lavish*, lb. 1. 9, 6.

5. a second predicate is sometimes added, *ἡμᾶς προΐεσθαι ἀδικουμένους* *to suffer us to be wronged*, Thuc. 2. 73, cf. Polyb. 30. 7, 4; *πρόκεινοι αὐτοὺς ἀπολέσθαι* Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 35; *πρ. τινὶ ὕμᾶς ἐξαπατήσας* Dem. 202. 20, cf. Lys. 131. ult., etc.; *πρ. τὰ ἰδία ἀνομοθέτητα* Plat. Legg. 780 A; with Preps., *τοὺς Ἕλληνας* *πρ. εἰς δουλείαν* Dem. 138. 5, cf. 61. 6.

6. *to suffer to escape*, *τοὺς ἐπεναντίους* Polyb. 3. 94, 8, cf. 4. 4, 3; *to let pass*, *τὸν χρόνον* Id. 3. 70, 10.

7. rarely in good sense, *to confide to one's care*, *give over to one*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 9; *ἐαυτὸν τινι* Id. An. 5. 8, 14; absol., lb. 7. 3, 31.

8. *to lend*, Plat. Demod. 384 C.

III. *to neglect, disregard*, *τι* Arist. Pol. 2. 11, 12, cf. 5. 7, 11:—absol. *to neglect all advice, to be reckless*, Dem. 388. 23, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 5, 14.

προΐκα, v. *προΐς* II.

προίκειος, *ov*, of or for a dowry, τὰ πρ. wedding gifts, Eccl.
προίκετεύω, to supplicate before, Eust. 1823. 32.
προικίδιον, τό, Dim. of προίξ, Plut. 2. 767 C.
προικίδιος, α, *ov*, = προίκειος, Philo 2. 443.
προικίζω, (προίξ) to portion, give a dowry to, τινά Diod. 16. 55, Philo, etc. — Προικισμένη, name of a Comedy by Apollodorus Caryst.
προικίματος, α, *ov*, (προίξ) gratuitous, κτήσις Dio C. 47. 17.
προίκιος, *ov*, = foreg., πρ. αἰδύς, of the cicada, Anth. P. 6. 120; πρ. χάρις, of honey, lb. 9. 404.
προικνέομαι, to come before, E. M. 692. 20, Hesych.
προικο-δότης, *ov*, δ, = ἐξουπότης, Schol. Il. 13. 382: -δοτέω, to give a dowry, Byz.; -δότησις, *ews*, ἡ, Eccl.
προικο-φορέομαι, Med. to receive as a dower, τὴν ὕβριν Eust. 1851. 16.
προίκτης, *ov*, δ, (προίξ) one who asks a gift, a beggar, Od. 17. 449; ἀνὴρ π. a beggar-man, lb. 352. II. = γόνος or βωμολοχος, Artem. praef.
προίκω, α, *ov*, = προίκειος, ap. Fabric. B. Gr. 12. 534, E. M., etc.
προϊλάσκομαι, Med. to appease beforehand, Paus. 5. 13, 4.
πρώϊμος, f. l. for πρώϊος, q. v.
προίξ, προίκός, ἡ, (so Arcad. 125, whereas Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. writes προίξ, προίκος; Ion. προίξ acc. to E. M. 495. 32: (v. sub fin.). A gift, present, προίκος γεύσασθαι Od. 17. 413; ἀργαλέον ἔνα προίκος χαρίσασθαι burthensome is it for a single person to give any fitting present (where one Schol. takes it as an Adv., like προίκα), Od. 13. 15. 2. after Hom. a marriage-portion, dowry, Hippon. 69, Andoc. 30. 40, Lys. 159. 19, Plat. Legg. 774 C, al.; ἐν προίκῃ τιμὰν to reckon as part of the dowry, Dem. 1156. 15. II. the Att. used acc. προίκα as Adv., like δωρεάν, as a free gift, freely, at one's own cost, Lat. gratis, Ar. Eq. 577, 679, Nub. 1426; προίκα ἐργάζεσθαι Plat. Rep. 346 E; δειπνεῖν Antiph. Turrp. 1; πρ. κρίνειν, προσβένειν without a gift, unbrided, Dem. 60. 2., 413. 16 and 20, cf. C. I. 399, 2099, al.; also, παῖς . . κακὸν μὲν δρᾶν πρ. προίκῃ ἐπιστάται of oneself, without a teacher, Soph. Fr. 779. (From **ΠΡΟΙΚΗ**, whence also κατα-προίξ-ομαι, and prob. προϊσομαι, προίκ-της, cf. Skt. prak'h (rogare, precari); Lat. prec-or, proc-or, proc-us.)
προίξις, *ews*, ἡ, a coming forth, E. M. 523. 2.
πρώϊος, f. l. for πρώϊος.
προϊππασία, ἡ, a riding before others, Polyae. 2. 3, 14.
προϊππεύω, to ride before or in front, Plut. Sull. 28, etc.; πρ. τοῦ στρατοῦ Id. Camill. 2; in Med., Id. Poplic. 22, etc.
προϊτῆται, Dep. to fly before, Byz.
προϊσσομαι, Dep. to ask a gift, to beg, Archil. 117. (Hence προϊττης. Prob. from the same Root as προίξ, q. v.: others connect it with ἰκτήρ, ἰκίτης; cf. Curt. Gr. Et. no. 24 c and p. 631.)
προϊστήμι, fut. -στήσω; aor. I προύστησα, part. προστήσας, inf. προστήσαι. A. Causal in these tenses, as also in pres. and aor. I med., to set before, προστήσας [σε] πρὸ Ἀχαιοῖν Τρωσὶ μάχεσθαι Il. 4. 156 (nowhere else in Hom.); c. gen., πρ. τὸ σῶμα τοῦ σκοποῦ to put his body in the way, Antipho 121. 31, cf. Polyb. 1. 33, 7. 2. to set over, ὃν ἡ πόλις ἀξιοῖ αὐτῆς προϊστάναι Plat. Lach. 197 D, cf. Polyb. 1. 33, 7. 3. to exhibit publicly, to prostitute, Dio Chrys. 1. 286. II. Med., mostly in aor. I, to put another before oneself, choose as one's leader, Hdt. 1. 123., 4. 80: c. gen., προϊστασθαι τουνού ἐαυτοῦ to take as one's guardian, Plat. Rep. 595 C, cf. 442 A, 599 A, Dem. 1357. 25; σφῶν αὐτῶν προϊστήσαντο Κηφισίον τιμαρὸν γενέσθαι Andoc. 18. 11; στρατηγὸν πρ. τινά τοῦ πολέμου Dem. 1432. 14. 2. to put before one, put in front, σκίπτωνα προϊστήσασθαι Hdt. 4. 172; τὰ ἄμματα Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 18; τὴν χεῖρα, so as to shade the eyes, Arist. Probl. 31. 28. 3. metaph. to put forward as an excuse or pretence, use as a screen, τί τοῦ προϊστήσω λόγῳ; Eur. Cycl. 319; τὰ τῶν Ἀμφικτυόνων δόγματα προϊστήσασθαι Dem. 62. 4, etc.; c. gen., τὴν ἀτυχίαν τῆς κακουρίας προϊστήσασθαι Antipho 118. 1; τοῦ ἀγῶνος τὴν πρὸς ἐμὲ ἔχθραν προϊστᾶται Dem. 230. 9. 4. προϊστήσασθαι Τυρταίῳ to put him forward, cite him as an authority, Plat. Legg. 629 A. 5. to prefer, value above, τὰ ὅτα τοῦ νοῦ προϊστήσασθαι Plat. Rep. 531 B.
B. Pass., with aor. 2 act. προϊσθῆναι: pf. προέστηκα, 2 pl. προέστατε Hdt. 5. 49; inf. προεσθάναι, part. προεστάς (v. infr.):—aor. pass. προεσθάνην, v. infr. II. 3. To put oneself forward, come forward, Dem. 1393. 19. 2. c. acc. to approach, ἡ σε . . λιπαρεῖ προϊσθῆναι χερὶ Soph. El. 1378; προϊσθῆναι μέσῃν τράπεζαν Id. Fr. 580:—in Hdt. 1. 86, 129, προϊστήναι is restored. 3. c. dat. to stand before or face another, σοὶ γὰρ Αἴας πολέμιος προύστην ποτέ Soph. Aj. 1133:—in Hdt. 1. 129, προεστάς is restored. 4. to stand in public, be a prostitute, Aeschin. Epist. 7, cf. Clem. Al. 524. II. c. gen. to be set over, be at the head of, be the chief-power, τῆς Ἑλλάδος Hdt. 1. 69., 5. 49; τῶν Ἀρκάδων Id. 6. 74:—esp. to be at the head of a party, act as chief or leader, τῶν παράλων, τῶν ἐκ τοῦ πεδίου Id. 1. 59; τοῦ δήμου 3. 82, cf. Ar. Vesp. 419, Thuc. 3. 70, Lys. 130. 20; τῆς πόλεως Thuc. 2. 65; πρ. αὐτῶν to be their ring-leader, Xen. An. 5. 10, 9, cf. Mem. 3. 4, 3; πρ. τῶν πολιτειῶν to head the respective parties in the state, Lys. 171. 40, etc.; hence absol., οἱ προεστάτες, Ion. -εῶτες, the leading men, chiefs of parties, leaders, Hdt. 4. 79, Thuc. 3. 11, etc.; so, οἱ προεστηκότες ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 1; οἱ μὲν [ἐν?] ταῖς πόλεσι προεστάντες Thuc. 3. 82; τῶ προεστάντι καὶ ἀρχόντι Plat. Rep. 428 E. 2. in various relations, to govern, direct, manage, οὐκ ὀρθῶς σεαυτοῦ προέστηκας you do not manage yourself well, Hdt. 2. 173; πρ. τῆς μεταβολῆς Thuc. 8. 75; τοῦ ἱεροῦ Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 31; τοῦ ἐαυτοῦ Bion Id. Mem. 3. 2, 2; τοῦ πράγματος Dem. 869. 2; ἐργασίας, τέχνης, etc., Plut. Pericl. 24, Ath. 612 A, etc. 3. to stand before so as to guard him, οἱ δορυφόροι Μασίστῳ προέστησαν Hdt. 9. 107, cf. Eur. Ilclacl. 306, etc.; hence

= προστάτης γενέσθαι, to support, succour, πρῶστην ἀναγκαῖα τόχης Soph. Aj. 803; ὁ προστάς τῆς εἰρήνης the champion of peace, Aeschin. 49. 41; πρ. τινος to be his protector, Anecd. Delph. 17; πρ. τῆς ἐναντίας γνώμης Polyb. 5. 5, 8:—τοῖσιν ἐχθροῖς πρῶστην φόνον were the authors of . . , Soph. El. 980; πρ. νόσου Eur. Andr. 221, ubi v. Musgr. —absol., βέλεα . . ἀραγὰ προεσθάνετα Soph. O. T. 206 (where Diod. προεσθάνετα, but cf. ἐσθάνην lb. 1463, παρεσθάνην 911). 4. to surpass, πάντων εὐφυχία Plat. Tim. 25 B.
προίστορομαι, Pass. to be before mentioned, Arist. Mund. 3, 12, Clem. Al. 564; τὰ προϊστορημένα Polyb. 1. 13, 9, Diod. 11. 89.
προίστωρ, *oros*, δ, one who knows beforehand, Phot., Hesych.
προίσχάνω, poet. for προίσχαι, Nonn. D. 11. 158.
προισχνάινω, to become dry or lean before, Arist. Probl. 3. 23.
προίσχω, = προέχω, to hold before, hold out, of boys playing at ποσίνδα, Xen. Eq. Mag. 5, 10 (in Hdt. 4. 200, προίσχε is restored):—mostly in Med. to hold out before oneself, stretch forth, χεῖρας Thuc. 3. 58, 66: c. gen. to hold before, τῶν ὤψεων τὰς χεῖρας Plut. Pomp. 71, cf. Cato Mi. 19.
II. metaph. in Med. (cf. προέχω 1. 2), to put forward, use as a pretext, allege, plead, Hdt. 1. 3, 141, al.; πρόσφαιν τὴν . . ὕβριν πρ. Id. 4. 165, cf. 6. 137., 8. 3; πρ. ἐγγυγγεῖαν Thuc. 1. 26; τὸν νόμον Plat. Alex. 14, etc. 2. to propose, offer, Hdt. 1. 141, 164, Thuc. 4. 87.
προϊτέον, verb. Adj. one must go before, Eccl.
προϊτητικός, ἡ, *ov*, eager to advance, Eust. 631. 56.
Προίτιδες (πύλαι), αἱ, one of the gates of Thebes, called from Proetus, Aesch. Theb. 377, cf. 395.
προϊχνεύω, to trace beforehand: = θεραπεύω, says Hesych.
προϊώξις [ῖ], ἡ, pursuit of the foremost, opp. to παλίσξις, Hes. Sc. 154.
πρόκω, Ion. Adv. forthwith, straightway, suddenly, Ap. Rh. 1. 688; in Hdt., πρόκα τε or πρόκατε 1. 111, 6. 134., 8. 65, 135. (Prob. a lengthd. form of πρό, cf. αὐτίκα, ἡνίκα, and v. Lob. Phryn. 51.)
προκαδικάζομαι, v. sub προκαταδικάζομαι.
προκαθαίρω, aor. προκαθελών, to conquer before, App. Pun. 126, Eus. H. E. 10. 4, 13.
προκαθαίρω, to cleanse before, τὰς ἀμπέλους Geop. 5. 29, 2:—Pass., ψυχὴ προκαθαυρμένη Clem. Al. 846, cf. Synes. 182 B.
προκαθαριεύω, to keep oneself pure before, Paus. 7. 26, 7.
προκαθαράζω, to snatch away before, Schol. Il. 2. 302.
προκαθάρισον, τό, previous purification, Schol. rec. Soph. O. T. 240.
προκάθαρσις, ἡ = foreg., Schol. Ar. Pl. 846, Byz.
προκαθεδρία, ἡ = προεδρία, E. Gud. 482. 43.
προκαθίζομαι, Dep. to sit before others, preside over, οἴκου Phintys ap. Stob. 445. 26; ἡ πρ. πόλις the metropolis, Schol. Soph. El. 4. 2. to sit down before and besiege, τόπον Alex. Polyh. ap. Eus. P. E. 432 D; τῆς χώρας Clem. Al. 418.
προκαθεύδω, fut. -εὑδήσω, to sleep before or first, Ar. Vesp. 104.
προκαθηγέομαι, Dep. to go before and guide, Polyb. 3. 95, 6; πρὸς τινα Id. 5. 86, 10; but, πρ. κρίσεως to influence a decision beforehand, Id. 3. 6, 7: to be the mover, authorise an act, Dion. H. 5. 65, cf. Sext. Emp. P. 2. 101, 116, etc.
προκαθηγέτις, *idos*, fem. of προκαθηγητής, a name of Athena, C. I. 4332; Dor. -ἀγέτις, Dionys. Hymn. 1. 6.
προκαθηγητήρ, ἦπος, ὁ, an instrument for boring, Math. Vett. 67.
προκαθηγητής, *ov*, δ, a leader, τοῦ συνεδρίου Heliod. 10. 4.
προκαθηγουμένως, Adv. eminently, Eriphian.
προκάθημαι, Ion. -κάτημαι, properly pf. of προκαθέζομαι. To be seated before, τοσοῦτο πρὸ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος πρ. to lie so far in front of Greece, of the Thessalians, Hdt. 7. 172; πρ. τῆς θαλάσσης Arist. H. A. 5. 18, 9. 2. to be seated or lie before a place, so as to defend it, and so, generally, to protect, defend, τῶν ἐαυτοῦ, Ἰώνων Hdt. 8. 36., 9. 106, cf. Thuc. 8. 76, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 4; στρατιᾶς πρ. of sentinels, Eur. Rhes. 6; often in Polyb.
II. to preside over, τὸ προκαθήμενον τῆς πόλεως Plat. Legg. 758 D; τοῦ πλῆθους Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 17; metaph., γενέσθαι ὁσφρησις πρ. Philo 1. 603. 2. absol. to sit in public or preside, Polyb. 5. 63, 7, etc.; οἱ πρ. ἄρχοντες Id. 12. 16, 6.
προκαθιδρύομαι, to be seated before, ἐπὶ λόφου Joseph. A. J. 1. 18, 10.
προκαθιρόομαι, Pass. to be consecrated before, Schol. Pind. P. 4. 361.
προκαθίζω, Ion. -κατίζω, to sit down before or in front, Il. 2. 403. 2. to sit in public, sit in state, ἐς θρόνον Hdt. 1. 14, cf. 97; ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ ἔδρα Hdn. 1. 9:—so in Med., προκατίζεσθαι ἐς τὸ πρόσκειον Hdt. 5. 12. 3. to settle before, εἰς τὸν Ἰσθμὸν lb. 6, 8; ἐπὶ τῆς διαβάσεως Id. Fr. Hist. 67:—so in Med., Arist. Probl. 26. 56, Polyb. 10. 49, 1. 4. c. gen. to sit before, to be chief of, τῆς Ἰλπίρου Id. 20. 3, 3; to have precedence of, τινὸς Luc. J. Trag. 9. II. trans. to set over, ἐπὶ Τυρρηνίας Polyb. 2. 24, 6.
προκαθίω, to let down beforehand, τίς τις τι Aen. Tact. 18; metaph., πόλιν πρ. εἰς ταραχὴν to plunge the city into confusion, Dem. 179. 20; πρ. τινά ξεπατᾶν to put a person forward in order to deceive, Id. 365. 13; πρ. τὸν λόγον, τὴν δόξαν to spread it before, Dio C. 58. 9, Aristid. 1. 482.
προκάθισις, ἡ, a sitting in public, Plut. 2. 166 A; ἐπὶ θρόνου Joseph. A. J. 17. 9, 5.
προκαθίστημι, to set before; so in Med., φύλακας πρὸς στρατοπέδου προκαθιστάμενοι causing them to be posted in front, Xen. Hier. 6, 9. 2. to prepare or arrange before, προκαταστήσασθαι τὸν λόγον Dion. H. Rhet. 5. 2; absol. to establish before, προκαταστήσασθαι ὅτι . . Sext. Emp. M. 8. 379. II. Pass., with aor. 2 and pf. act., intr. to be set before, φυλακῆς μὴ προκαθεσθηνίας no guard having been set, Thuc. 2. 2. 2. to be established before, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 41.

προκαθοδήγησις, εως, ἡ, *guidance in the way*, Niceph. in Mai Coll. Vat. 2. 649.

προκαθοράω, *to examine beforehand, to reconnoitre, νῆας ἀπέστειλαν προκαθορῶμενας* Hdt. 8. 23.

προκαθοσιδομαι, *Pass. to be dedicated before*, Heliod. 10. 37: *to be sanctioned before*, Joseph. A. J. 16. 11, 7.

προκαίω, fut. —καύσω, *to burn before*, Theophr. H. P. 2. 4, fin.: *Pass. to be lighted before*, of fires, Xen. An. 7. 2, 18.

προκακοπαθεῖν, *to suffer ills before*, Aesch. Supp. 864.

προκακόμοι, *Pass. to be afflicted before*, Joseph. Macc. 17. Schol. Ar. Ran. 33, etc.

πρόκακος, *ov, exceeding bad, κακά πρόκακα evils beyond evils*, Aesch. Pers. 986, 991; cf. πρόγονος fin.

προκαλέω, fut. ἐσώ, *to call forth*, Dio C. 44. 34; and in *Pass.*, Polyb. 23. 9, 2. *B.* mostly used in *Med.* to call forth to one, *to call out to fight, challenge, defy*, Lat. *provocare*, Aias δὲ πρῶτος προκαλέσαστο Il. 13. 809, cf. Od. 8. 142; ἴθι νῦν προκαλέσσαι .. Μενέλαος ἐξαιτίς μαχέσασθαι Il. 3. 432, cf. 7. 39; πάντας προκαλέσαστο χάρμην Il. 7. 218; so, later, *pr. eis agóna* Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 17, Luc. Symp. 20; *eis monomachian* Ael. V. H. 1. 24; μάχη Anacreont. 12. 7; ταῦτα *pr. τοὺς συνόντας* thus .., Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 4: *to challenge to drink*, Critias 2. 7; *pr. tina sympaízein* Anacr. 13:—*proverb.*, ἱππεῖς *eis pedion* προκαλεῖ, Σικριπτή *eis λόγους* προκαλοῦμενος, of one who challenges another in his own department, Plat. Theat. 183 D, cf. Menand. Καταφ. 3.

2. *to invite or summon beforehand*, *tina eis λόγους* Hdt. 4. 201, Thuc. 3. 34; *eis oponδas* καὶ διὰ τὸν πόλεμον Thuc. 4. 19; ἐπὶ ζυμναχίαν Id. 5. 43; ἐπὶ τιμαρίαν Dem. 586. 20; πρὸς τὸ ἀντιδρῶναι Plat. Symp. 217 C; [ἰχθύς] πρὸς τὴν θήραν *pr. Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 20*; *tina prós eautón* *to endeavour to attack him to oneself*, Polyb. 3. 77, 7.

3. *c. acc. et inf.* *to invite one to do* .., Soph. Fr. 903, etc.; *pr. tina eis λόγους* ἐλθεῖν Isocr. 100 C; εἰρήνην ποιεῖσθαι Xen. Hel. 2. 2, 15, cf. Plat. Euthyd. 294 B, etc.; προκαλοῦμεθα ὅς ὑμᾶς φίλοι εἶναι καὶ ἐκ τῆς γῆς ὑμῶν ἀναχωρήσαι Thuc. 5. 112; of things, προκαλεῖται παρασκευάσει *ti* *invites, admonishes*, as to .., Arist. Pol. 7. 12, 1;—*pass.* *pr. ei* βούλονται .., Thuc. 4. 30.

4. *absol.*, αὐτῶν προκαλεσαμένων *at or after* their invitation, Id. 4. 20, cf. Plat. Rep. 481 C:—*to appeal, προκαλεῖσθαι ἐπὶ τινι περὶ τινος* Polyb. 26. 2, 13.

II. *c. acc. rei, to offer or propose, δίκην* Thuc. 1. 39; πολλά, ταῦτα, etc., Ar. Ach. 984, Thuc. 2. 72, 73, etc.; τὰ εἰρημνά Id. 5. 37; τὰς σπονδὰς Ar. Eq. 796; *c. acc. pers.* added, προκαλεῖσθαι *tina* *thn eirēnēn* *to offer one peace*, Ar. Ach. 652, cf. Plat. Euthyphro 5 A, Charm. 169 C.

2. *as Att. law-term, to make some offer or challenge to the opponent for bringing about a decision, e. g. for submitting the case to arbitration, letting slaves be put to the torture, etc.*, προκαλοῦνται πρόκλησιν ἡμῖν (*v. πρόκλησις*), Dem. 969. fin., cf. Antipho 112. 15; also *c. acc. pers.* *to challenge him*, Id. 144. 6; also, *pr. tina eis pán* Id. ib. 22; *eis antídiōsin* Lys. 169. 12; *eis órkon* Dem. 1240. 27, cf. Isac. 59. 22; also, *pr. tina ti* *to make one an offer*, Id. 1168. 7, cf. 978. 16, 1021. 16; *c. acc. et inf.*, *pr. tēn mētrēa* ὑπόσαι *to offer* that she should take an oath, Dem. 1279. 15; *c. inf. only*, *pr. ἐθέλειν ἀποδεῖξαι* Id. 829. 12, cf. 1265. 13; also, *pr. κατά τινος eis μαρτυρίαν* Dem. 850. 13:—*Pass.*, *pr. eis κρίσιν* *perí* *tinōs* Thuc. 2. 34.

III. *to call up or forth, εὐγένηται* Eur. H. F. 308; τὸν θῆσαυρόν *ἐς τοὺςμαρῆς* Luc. Tim. 41.

προκαλίζομαι, *Ep. Dep.*, *prob. only found in pres. and impf.*:—*to call forth or out, challenge, defy, κόπους προκαλίζετο* Il. 5. 807; προκαλίζετο πάντας ἀρίστους ἀντίβιον μαχέσασθαι 3. 19, cf. 7. 150; ἀλλ' ὅγ' ἀεθλεύειν προκαλίζετο 4. 389; μὴν προκαλίζετο τοξάζεσθαι Od. 8. 228; χερσὶ δὲ μῆτι λίην προκαλίζεο *challenge me not to a pugilistic combat*, 18. 20.

προκαλινδύομαι, *Pass. to fall prostrate before another*, Lat. *provolvere ad genua*, Isocr. 72 C (*v. l.* προκυλ-), Dem. 450. 3, etc.; cf. προκυλινδύω.

προκάλυμμα, τό, *anything put before, a veil, curtain*, such as was hung in doorways instead of doors, Aesch. Ag. 691. 2. *a covering*, as a protection, Thuc. 2. 75; σάφ' ὁσάτεον *pr. Tim. Loc. 100 B.*

3. *metaph.* *a screen or cloak, ἀμαρτανομένον λόγοι* .. *pr. γίγνονται* Thuc. 3. 67; *pr. τῆς βδελυρίας* Luc. Pseudol. 31; *pr. προβεβλήσθαι τῆς αὐτομοχλίας* Id. Merc. Cond. 5.

προκάλυπτον, fut. ψῶ, *to hang before or put over as a covering*; παραπέτασμα Aen. Tact. 32:—*Med.* *to put over oneself as a screen or cloak, ἐπάλων* .. *προκάλυπτον* ἐπὶ τῆς ὕψας (*vulg.* προκάλυπτον) Eur. I. T. 312, cf. Plat. Prot. 316 D; οὐ προκαλυπτομένα [τι] παρηγόριον *putting no veil over one's face*, Eur. Phoen. 1485; π. δόξαν μετρώτητος Chion Epist. 15:—*Pass.*, *pr. τῆς ψυχῆς* .. ἐλον τὸ σῶμα προκεκαλυμμένον *having it put as a covering*, Plat. Gorg. 523 D.

II. *to cover over, ἦλιον νεφέλῃ* *pr. Xen. An. 3. 4, 8, Schneid.*:—*Med.*, προκάλυψατ' ὀμματα *veiled her eyes*, Eur. Med. 1147:—*Pass.* *to be covered*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 45.

προκάμνω, *to work or toil before*, Theogn. 921. II. *to toil for or in defence of*, τινός Soph. Aj. 1270.

III. *to grow weary, give up*, μὴ προκάμνε Aesch. Eum. 78; μὴ προκάμπε πόδα Eur. H. F. 119; of dogs, Poll. 5. 64.

IV. *to have a previous illness*, Thuc. 2. 49; —*to be distressed beforehand*, τοῖς μέλλουσιν ἀλγεῖν οἷς 2. 39; *c. gen.*, Ael. V. H. 14. 6.

προκάμπυλος, *ov, bent forward*:—προκάμπυλον, τό, = ἄβρυστον, Diosc. Noth. 3. 26.

προκάρδιον, τό, *the pit of the stomach*, Poll. 2. 164, 165.

προκάρηνος [ᾶ], *ov, head-foremost*, like πρηνής, Anth. P. 7. 632., 9. 533, Musac. 338, etc.

προκαρόμοι, *Pass. to be affected with drowsiness before*, Hipp. Si B, 121 A.

προκάρπιον, τό, *the part of the hand next the καρπός*, Poll. 2. 142.

προκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = πρόσ, h. Hom. Ven. 71.

προκαταβαίνω, *to descend before*, Arist. H. A. 7. 4, 1; *eis τὸν ἀγῶνα* Diod. 15. 85.

προκαταβάλλω, *to deposit before*, Philo 1. 320, etc.:—*Med.* *to lay the foundations of before*, θεάτρον, οἰκοδόμημα, etc., Dio C. 43. 49, 57. 10, etc.:—*verb.* Adj. προκαταβλήτεον, *ap. Fabric. B. Gr. 13. 705.*

προκαταβολή, ἡ, *a payment in advance*: in Att. Law, *the caution money paid down by a farmer of the revenue*, A. B. 193, E. M. 148. 52, Phot., cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 342.

προκαταβρέχω, *to soak beforehand*, Galen. 14. 392 Kuhn.

προκαταγγέλλω, *to announce or declare beforehand*, Act. Ap. 3. 18, 2 Ep. Cor. 9. 5, Joseph. A. J. 2. 5, 2.

προκαταγγέλλεις, ἡ, *previous announcement*, Schol. Thuc. 2. 1:—*Adv.* —αγγελτικῶς, Epiphan.

προκαταγέλω, *to ridicule before*, τινός Julian. 182 A.

προκαταγινώσκω, *to vote against beforehand, condemn by a prejudgment*, τινός Dem. 586. 23, Polyb., etc.; μὴ προκαταγινώσκ' .. πρὶν ἀντ' ἡ' ἀκούσης ἀμφοτέρων Ar. Vesp. 919; μὴ προκατεγνώκειν μηδὲν *not to prejudge in any point*, Dem. 226. 9.

2. *c. inf.*, *pr. ἡμῶν* .. ἡσσοῦς εἶναι *to prejudice us and say we are* .., Thuc. 3. 53; *so, σφῶν αὐτῶν* *pr. ἀδικεῖν* Lys. 160. 1; *pr. ἀδικεῖν* (without τινός), Andoc. 1. 18; and, *pr. ὡς ἀδικῶ* Aeschin. 29. 10.

3. *pr. τί τινος*, *as, φόνον τινός* *to give a verdict of murder against one beforehand*, Antipho 139. 30; *so, pr. τινός ἀδικόν* *ti* Id. 129. 40; ἀδικίαν τινός Lys. 152. 40:—*but, pr. θάνατόν τινος* *to pass sentence of death on before*, Diod. 18. 60, cf. Dio C. 46. 11.—*Verb.* Adj. προκαταγινώσκων, Clem. Al. 773.

προκαταγνῶμαι, *Pass. to be broken in pieces before*, Schol. Od. 3. 296.

προκαταγοητεύω, *to bewitch before*, Eccl.

προκατόγομαι, *Pass. to get into harbour before*, τινος Luc. Catapl. 18.

προκαταγράφω, *to write down before*, Soran. Obstetr. 1.

προκαταγωγή, ἡ, *a coming into port before*, Arr. Anab. 18.

προκαταδῶ, *to bind before*, ὅρκους Manass. Chron. 2986.

προκαταδικάζομαι, *Pass. to be condemned before*, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 1. 24; προκαδεδικάσθω δύο μνᾶς *to pay 2 minae*, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 171.

προκαταδορατίζω, *to slay with the spear before*, Byz.

προκαταδουλόομαι, *Pass. to be subdued before*, Diod. 12. 1.

προκαταδύνω [ῶ], *to set before*, Hipparch. in Pctav. Uran. 186 C: *so προκαταδύομαι*, Galen.

προκαταθάπτω, *to bury before*, Greg. Naz.

προκαταθετικός, ὁ, *ὄν, preparatory*, Phavorin.

προκαταθῶ, *to run down before*, Xen. An. 6. 3, 10.

προκαταθήγω, *to sharpen at the point before*, Hesych.

προκαταικίζω, *to torture before*, Eus. H. E. 5. 1, 13.

προκαταιονάω, *to moisten before*, Galen.

προκαταίρω, *to run in before*, τῶν πέλας *eis τὸν λιμένα* Philostr. 711.

προκαταίτιομαι, *Dep. to blame, accuse first*, Cyrill.

προκατακαίω, *to burn down before*, Dio C. 60. 34: of soldiers, *to burn all before them*, Xen. An. 1. 6, 2.

προκατάκειμαι, *Pass. to lie down before*, at meals, Luc. Merc. Cond. 18, Heliod. 4. 16.

προκατακλῶ, *to shatter before*, τὰς ψυχὰς Joseph. A. J. 10. 7, 4.

προκατακλίνω [ῶ], *to make to lie down before others*, at meals, Joseph. A. J. 15. 2, 4:—*Pass.*, = προκατάκειμαι, Luc. D. Deor. 13. 1: *to stoop down before*, Joseph. B. J. 5. 6, 3.

προκατάκλις, ἡ, *the first place at table*, Joseph. A. J. 20. 3, 2.

προκατακοιμίζω, *to lull to sleep beforehand*, Clem. Al. 181.

προκατακόπτω, *to cut up beforehand*, Antiph. Incert. 5.

προκατακρίνω [ῶ], *to form a prejudgment of*, τῶν ἀνθρωπιῶν τὴν ἀληθότητα Plut. 2. 112 C.

προκαταλαγχάνω, *to obtain beforehand*, Schol. Pind. N. 3. 129.

προκαταλαμβάνω, *to seize beforehand, preoccupy*, esp. by a military force, Thuc. 2. 2, 3. 112, Xen. An. 1. 3, 16, etc.:—*Pass.* *to be so occupied*, Thuc. 4. 89:—also in *Med.*, Polyb. 2. 27. 5, etc.

2. *generally*, *to preoccupy*, τὸ βῆμα Aeschin. 63. 44, cf. 89. 13; τὰ Φιλίππου ὤτα Id. 42. 20; πράγματα προκατειλημμένα, *by the previous speakers*, Isocr. 55 D.

II. *metaph.* *to prevent, anticipate, frustrate*, τὸν πόλεον τὰς ἀσπασίας Thuc. 1. 57, cf. Aeschin. 55. 21; *pr. ὅπως μὴ* .. Thuc. 3. 46, 6. 18; *absol.*, Id. 3. 2, etc.:—*in speaking*, *pr. τὰ ἐπίδοξα λέγεσθαι* Arist. Rhet. Al. 37. 16, al.:—*of persons*, *to anticipate or surprise them*, Thuc. 3. 3, Polyb. 2. 18. 6, cf. 3. 69, 3; (*hence intr.* *to come on suddenly*, Id. 39. 2, 3):—also in *Med.*, *pr. τὰς νόσους* Diod. 1. 82:—*Pass.*, *τῶν .. προκατειλημμένων κατηγορημάτων* *the charges that have been anticipated*, Dinarch. 90. 6.

III. *to overpower before*, *pr. ἡμᾶς ἐς τὴν ὑμετέραν ἐπιχείρησιν* *to crush us in preparation for an attack on you*, Thuc. 1. 33, cf. 36; *pr. τινὰ δεσμοῖς* Polyb. 16. 34, 11; *so also pf. pass.*, προκατειλημμαι *sc. Plut. 2. 476 C.*

2. *without any notion of force*, *to win over before*, preoccupy, *pr. καὶ προκολακεῖν τινά* Plat. Rep. 494 C, cf. Legg. 853 B; *pr. τινὰ υποσχέσει* Dem. 397. 3; τὴν ἐκκλησίαν Aeschin. 63. 17.

προκαταλάμπω, *to illumine before*, Schol. Il. 18. 486.

προκαταλεῖνω, *to smooth down before*, Eccl.

προκαταλέγομαι, *Pass. to be described beforehand*, Hdt. 4. 175, Ath. 119 A.

προκαταλήγω, *to terminate beforehand*, Polyb. 2. 14. 6.

προκαταληπτικός, ὁ, *ὄν, anticipative*, Epiphan.

προκατάληψις, ἡ, *preoccupation, anticipation*, of an adversary's arguments, Arist. Rhet. Al. 7. 3, 19, 1; ἐκ *pr.* Hecych. s. v. καταφάτου-μενῃ.

προκαταλιπαρέω, to importune before, Anna Comm.

προκαταλλάσσομαι, Pass. to be reconciled before, Dio C. 55 (3. p. 362 Sturz).

προκαταλύω, to break up or annul beforehand, νόμους Thuc. 3. 84; τὸν πλοῦν Dem. 1290. 15; τὸν βίον πρ. τοῦ ἔργου before finishing his work, Plut. Sol. 32; πρ. ἑαυτὸν to destroy oneself too soon, Joseph. B. J. 1. 6, 5.—Med., πρ. τὴν ἔχθρην to end their mutual enmity before, Hdt. 7. 6; τὸν πόλεμον Dion. H. 8. 47.

II. intr. to rest before, Philo 1. 229.

προκαταμαλάσσω, to soften beforehand, cited from Diosc.

προκαταμανθάνω, to learn or consider beforehand, Hipp. Acut. 383, Dio C. 52. 33, etc.

προκαταμαντεύομαι, Dep. to prophesy, Dion. H. de Rhet. 2. 8.

προκαταμηνύω, to indicate before, Cyrill. in Mai Auctt. Class. 10. 382.

προκατανάλλισκω, to squander beforehand, τὰ ἐφθία Ath. 168 D; πρ. τινὰ τοῖς βασάνοις to use him up before . . . , Ib. 214 D.—Pass., Dion. H. 3. 44.

προκατανοέω, to remark beforehand, Joseph. A. J. 17. 1, 1.

προκατανόησις, εἰς, ἡ, foreknowledge, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 79.

προκατ-αντλέω, to pour over beforehand, Galen.

προκατ-ανύσσω, Att. -ττω, to pierce beforehand, Dio C. 51. 14.

προκαταπαύω, to make to cease before, τινός from . . . , Liban. 1. 554.

προκαταπύμπλημι, to fill up before, Byz.

προκαταπύμπρημι, to burn beforehand, Dio C. 66. 3.

προκαταπνύω [τ], to swallow down beforehand, Joseph. B. J. 5. 10, 3.

προκαταπίπτω, to fall down before, Dio C. 71. 7; τοῦ τέλους before the end, Plut. 2. 458 C; metaph., πρ. ταῖς ψυχαῖς to despond beforehand, Diod. 20. 9.

II. λόγοι προκατεπίπτον εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην rumours reached Rome beforehand, Plut. Pomp. 43.

προκαταπλέω, to sail down before, Polyb. 1. 21, 4.

προκαταπλάσσω, to plaster before, Galen.

προκαταπλήσσω, to strike with terror beforehand, τινὰ Dio C. 47. 34; so in Med., Polyb. 5. 70, 9.—Pass., Diod. 19. 106.

προκαταπονέω, to weary before, Oribas. 288 Matth.

προκαταπτοέομαι, Pass. to be terrified before, Byz.

προκατ-αργέω, to annul before, Cyrill.

προκατάργμα, τό, a libation before the sacrifice, Schol. Ar. Pl. 660; cf. πρόθυμα.

προκατ-αριθμέω, to reckon up beforehand, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 363, Hierocl. in Stob. 461. 54.

II. to recount above, Just. M. Apol. 1. 22.

προκαταρκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, beginning beforehand, antecedent, immediate, πρ. αἰτία ἡ εἰσαρμένη Plut. 2. 1056 B, D; τὰ πρ. the immediate causes of things, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 16; cf. Diosc. Ther. prooem., and v. προκατ-όρχω.

2. παῖων πρ. a paeon preceded by a long syllable, opp. to καταληκτικός, cited from Dem. Phal. 3. in Rhet. prefatory.

προκατάρξιν, ἡ, a first beginning, τῆς δικῆς Pandect.

προκαταρρήγνυμι, to break down before, γεφύρας Dio C. 35. 7.

προκατ-αρτίζω, to complete beforehand, 2 Ep. Cor. 9. 5.—Pass., προκατ-ηρτισμένος Hipp. 24. 10 and 18.

προκαταρτισμός, οὗ, ὁ, previous completion, Eccl.

προκαταρτίζω, to prepare or temper beforehand, Plut. 2. 31 D.

προκατάρχω, to begin first, τῶν αἰτιῶν τινὰ μὲν ἐστὶ τὰ προκατάρχοντα Diosc. Ther. prooem.; προκατάρχοντος αὐτῆς τῆς εἰσαρμένης εἰσαρμένον Plut. 2. 574 C; cf. προκαταρκτικός.

2. to have the preëminence, Eccl.

II. to begin a thing before others, τοῦ πολέμου Dio C. 50. 2, cf. 41. 59.—so in Med., πρ. ὁρχήσεως Dion. H. 7. 72; λοιδορίας Dio C. 58. 1.—absol. to begin hostilities, Polyb. 3. 31, 5.—but, προκατάρχεται τινὶ τῶν ἱερῶν to serve one with the first or the best portion of the victim at sacrifices (one of the privileges of the citizens of the mother-city in their colonies), Thuc. 1. 25, cf. App. Civ. 1. 110.

προκατασκευάζω, to prepare beforehand, Polyb. 1. 21, 3, Diod. 15. 47; ἀναχώρησιν ἑαυτῷ Dio C. 46. 38; ταῦτα πρ. εἰρκτάς as prisons, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 19.—Med., Polyb. 4. 32, 7, etc.—Pass., Arist. Color. 2. 8.

προκατασκευάσσω, τό, preparation, Schol. Od. 1. 262.

προκατασκευαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, preparatory, Eccl.

προκατασκευή, ἡ, previous preparation, Polyb. 9. 20, 7, Joseph. B. J. 2. 21, 3.—a preface, introduction, Polyb. 1. 3, 10, 1. 13, 7, etc.

προκατασκευρόμαι, Pass. to be hardened beforehand; metaph., ἀπέχθεια προκατεσκευρωμένη inveterate enmity, Lxx (3 Macc. 4. 1).

προκατασκοπέω, fut. -σκέψομαι, to inspect beforehand, Dion. H. 11. 26, Arr. An. 1. 13.

προκατάσδεσις, ἡ, an introduction, Dion. H. de Rhet. 7. 4, Hermog.

προκαταστάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, preparatory, Walz Rhett. 8. 58.

προκαταστήλλω, to compose beforehand, Eust. 104. 14.

προκαταστρέφω, to overthrow beforehand, Joseph. B. J. 4. 7. 3, in Med.—to divert beforehand, Diog. L. 10. 148.

II. πρ. (sc. τὸν βίον) to come to an untimely end, Id. 2. 138.—hence προκαταστροφή, ἡ, death preceding that of others, Id. 10. 154.

προκατασφύρω [σ], to plunder all before one, Polyb. 4. 10, 8, etc.

προκατασφάζω, to slay before, App. Hist. 12.

προκατασφαλίζομαι, Med. to secure beforehand, Byz.

προκατασχάζω, to scarify beforehand, Diosc. 3. 94.

προκατάσχεσις, εἰς, ἡ, a stopping beforehand, ὁδῶν Byz.

προκατατίχω, to be beforehand, get the start of another, τινος Sext. Emp. M. 10. 145 sq.; Ib. 153. there is a v.l. προκατατρίχυνω.

προκατατίθεμαι, Med. to set down before, πρ. τὸν λόγον to make an introductory statement, Hipp. 340. 35; πρ. χάριν to do a favour beforehand, Joseph. B. J. 19. 1, 10, cf. Dio C. 47. 30.

προκατατρίβω, to crush before, Procop.

προκαταυλέω, to soothe by flute-playing, Cels. ap. Origen.

προκαταυλήσις, ἡ, a trial of the flute so as to get the proper pitch, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 4.

προκαταφέρομαι, Pass. to fall down or sink in first, Arist. Probl. 12. 2.

II. to die first, Liban. 2. 365.

προκαταφεύγω, -φεύξομαι, to escape to a place of safety before, Thuc. 3. 78; ἐς τὴν ναῦακτον Id. 2. 91; πρὸς τὸ ἱερὸν, of suppliants seeking sanctuary, Id. 1. 134.

προκαταχράομαι, Dep. to use up beforehand, τοῖς ἐφοβίοις Plut. Comp. Dion. c. Brut. 1, cf. Dion. H. de Rhet. 10. 13;—pf., διὰ τὸ προκαταχεῖσθαι (sc. τὰς ἐκκλησίας) in pass. sense, or (if τὰς ἐκκλησίας be supplied) in act. sense, Dem. 389. 13.

II. to kill before, ἑαυτὸν Dio C. 53. 23, Excerpt. 143 Sturz.

προκαταχρίω, to rub or smear beforehand, Diosc. 1. 53.

προκαταχωρίζω, to separate before, v.l. Lxx (3 Macc. 2. 29).

προκαταψύχομαι, Pass. to be cooled beforehand, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 22.

πρόκατε, v. sub πρόκα.

προκατεγγνύω, to betroth beforehand, Tzetz.

προκατεισδύνω, to go in before, Hero in Math. Vett. 146.

προκατελίσσω, to wrap up before use, τί τινι Hipp. Mochl. 864.

προκατελπίζω, to hope beforehand, περί τινος, Polyb. 14. 3, 1; ὑπέρ τινος Id. 2. 4, 5.

προκατεπεύγω, to urge forward, Joseph. B. J. 1. 19, 6.

προκατεργάζομαι, Dep. to complete or end beforehand, Galen.—the pf. προκατεργάσμαι is sometimes used in act. sense, Joseph. A. J. 19. 1, 14; sometimes in pass., Diod. 4. 17, Plut. Comp. Demetr. c. Anton. 1; the aor. προκατεργάσθην only in pass., Diod. 1. 53, Paus. 6. 6, 5.

προκατερχομαι, aor. -κατήλθον, Dep.: to return before, Hdn. 1. 10.

προκατεσθίω, fut. -έδομαι, to eat up beforehand, Luc. Hesiod. 7.

προκατεύχομαι, Dep. to pray before doing a thing, Heliod. 2. 35; πρ. τῆς προφῆς Joseph. B. J. 2. 8, 5.

προκατέχω, to hold or gain possession of beforehand, preoccupy, τὴν πόλιν Thuc. 4. 105; τὸ ἄκρον Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 59; τὸν διάπλον Polyb. 1. 61, 1; τὰς παρόδους Plut. Nic. 26; διὰ τὸ προκατεχέσθαι τὴν ἄκρον Polyb. 8. 33, 1.—Med. to hold down before oneself, προκατέσχετο χερσὶ καλύπτρην h. Hom. Cer. 197.—metaph. in Pass., πρ. εὐνοίᾳ, διαβολαῖς Polyb. 8. 33, 3, etc.

II. intr. to be superior, τινὶ in a thing, Id. 27. 13, 7.

προκατηγορέω, to bring accusations beforehand, περί τινος Dem. 95. 25.—Pass., τὰ προκατηγορηθέντα the accusations so made, Hyperid. Lyc. 8.

προκατηγορία, ἡ, a previous accusation, Thuc. 3. 53.

προκατηχέω, to soothe with sounds before, Cels. ap. Origen.

II. to instruct beforehand, Heliod. 9. 9, and Eccl.

προκατήχησις, ἡ, previous or first instruction, Simplic. in Arist. Categ.

προκατοδύρομαι, Dep. to lament before, Diod. in Mai's Coll. Vat. 1. 120.

προκατονομάζω, to name before, Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 14.

προκατοπιτρώω, to espy or reconnoitre first, Heliod. 9. 1.

προκατοπτρίζομαι, Pass. to see before as in a mirror, Eccl.

προκατορθώω, to be successful before, προκατορθώσας τι Dio C. 45. 42.

προκατορρωδέω, to fear or dread beforehand, Onesand. 4.

προκατοχή, ἡ, preoccupation, Byz.

προκατοχυρόω, to fortify before, Byz.

προκατόψομαι, fut. of προκαθοράω, Hdt. 8. 23.

πρόκαυσις, εἰς, ἡ, a previous burning, C. I. 5094.

πρόκειμαι, (on the Ion. form προκέσθαι v. sub κείμαι): fut. -κέισομαι.

Used as Pass. of προτίθημι, to be set before one, ἐπ' ὑνείαθ' ἐτοίμα προκείμενα χεῖρας ἱαλλόν the meats ready laid, Il. 9. 91, Od. 1. 149, etc.; πρ. δαῖς, δείπνον Hdt. 1. 211, 5. 105; τὰ πρ. ἀγαθὰ Id. 9. 82. 2. to lie exposed, ὅρῳ παιδὶν προκείμενον Id. 1. 111, cf. Dem. 1078. 26; ἐκ γῆς, ὅθεν προκίετο Soph. Tr. 702; ἄτιμος ὡδὲ πρόκειμαι, says Ajax of himself, Id. Aj. 427, cf. Eur. Tro. 1179.—esp. to lie dead, Aesch. Theb. 965, Soph. Aj. 1059; ὁ προκείμενος the corpse laid out for burial, Soph. Ant. 1101, Eur. Alc. 1012, Ar. Eccl. 537, cf. Av. 474, Antipho 145. 20, Luc. de Luctu 12; opp. to ἐξενηχθεῖς, Lys. Fr. 11.—metaph., πρὸς ὕβριν πρ. to be exposed to . . . , Diod. Excerpt. 596. 67.

3. to be set before

all, as the prize of a contest, τοῖσι . . . προκίετο μέγας τρίπος Hec. Sc. 312.—hence,

b. metaph. to be set before all, be set forth, proposed,

Lat. in medio poni, γνώμαι τρεῖς προκέατο three opinions were set forth,

proposed, Hdt. 3. 83, cf. 7. 16, 1; σκέψιν πρόκειται περί τινος Plat. Rep. 533 E, cf. Phaedr. 237 C; πρ. τῷ συμβουλευέοντι σκοπὸς τὸ συμφέρον is proposed as a mark, Arist. Rhet. 1. 6, 1.—often of contests and struggles,

πίκτος τε καὶ ἀγῶν ἔσχατος ψυχῇ πρ. Plat. Phaedr. 247 B, cf. Lach. 182 A;

καταγέλαστον . . . ὁ πάλας πρόκειται, τοῦτο πάλιν προτιθέναι Id. Euthyd. 279 D; to be extant, προοίμια πρ. Id. Legg. 722 D.—often in partic.,

ἀέθλος προκείμενος a task proposed, Hdt. 1. 126, 4. 10, cf. Aesch. Pr. 257,

755; ἀγῶνος μεγίστου πρ. Hdt. 9. 60; ἄλλα πρ. Lys. 96, 7, Xen. Cyr. 2.

307 A; τὸν πρ. πόνον Eur. Alc. 1149; ἔργον ἔχειν πρ. Plat. Rep.

4. 2, 4; τὰ προκείμενα, opp. to μέλλοντα ταῦτα, Soph. Ant. 1334, Eur.

Rhes. 984; so, ζυμωρὰς προκείμεναι Id. Alc. 551; τὸ πρ. ἐν τῷ λόγῳ

or τὸ πρ. the question under discussion, Plat. Gorg. 457 D, Lach. 184 C,

etc.; so, τὸ πρ. πρῆγμα the matter in hand, Ildt. 1. 207.—impers., περί

σωτηρίας προκείμενον when the question is concerning safety, Ar. Eccl.

401; πρόκειται ἡμῖν ζητεῖν Luc. Paras. 54, cf. Dion. H. de Rhet. 7.

5. 4. to be set forth or settled before, to be prescribed, ap-

pointed, νόμοι πρόκεινται Soph. O. T. 865; πρ. σημήνια signs fixed before-

hand, agreed upon, Hdt. 2. 38; αἱ προκείμεναι ἡμέραι the prescribed

days, Id. 2. 87; so, ἐνιαυτοὶ πρόκεινται ἐς ὀδῶνικοντα are set, fixed at

80, Hdt. 3. 22; *πρ. ἀνάγκη* Id. 1. 11:—of laws, νόμους ὑπερβαίνουσα τοὺς *πρ.* Soph. Ant. 481; of punishments, στέρεσθαι κρατὸς ἢν προκείμενος Aesch. Pers. 371; φόνος *πρ.* δημῶντος Soph. Ant. 36; πολλῶν [ἀμαρτημάτων] θανάτων ἡμέια *πρ.* Thuc. 3. 45; τὸ θανεῖν . . πᾶσι προκείται Epigr. Gr. 198. **II.** *to be first stated*, Arist. Top. 6. 5. 1. *to lie before, lie in front of*, c. gen., Ἀλγυπτος προκείμενη τῆς ἐχομένης γῆς Hdt. 2. 12, cf. 4. 99; ἢ (or αὐ) προκίετο μαστῶν περονίς where *was set* a brooch before her breasts (vulgo φ, sine sensu), Soph. Tr. 925; *πρὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων* *πρ.* τὰ παραφράγματα Plat. Rep. 514 B:—absol., of a cape, island, etc., ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ *πρ.* χωρίον Xen. An. 6. 4. 3; τὰ προκείμενα τῆς χώρας ὅρη Mem. 3. 5, 27; παρὰ ἡμῶν νῆσος *πρ.* Id. Ath. 2. 13, etc. **III.** *to precede, precede*, γράμμα *πρ.* an initial letter, Anth. P. 11. 426; ἐν τοῖς *πρ.* in the preceding pages, Apoll. de Conscr. 138, cf. 32, etc. *προκέλευθος*, *on, conducting*, τινος Mosch. 2. 147; χρεμέτισμα γάμου *πρ.* Anth. P. 5. 245; *π. ἡμέρα* Strattis Murr. 1; λαμπάδες C. I. 5172. *προκέλευσμα*, *to, an incitement*, Psell. *προκελευσματικός* (sc. πούς), *δ, a proceleusmatic*, a foot consisting of four short syllables, Gramm.; *πρ. ῥυθμός* Dion. H. 7. 72; μέτρον Hephaest. *προκελεύω*, *to rouse to action beforehand*, Hesych. *προκενεαγγέω*, *to fast beforehand*, Hipp. Acut. 387, 390. *προκενέω*, *to empty beforehand*, Joseph. B. J. 6. 7, 2:—Pass., Luc. Alex. 13, Hdn. 2. 7. *προκεντέω*, *to delineate before*, Eust. Opusc. 276. 10. *προκέντημα*, *τό, a thing pricked or traced out beforehand, the design of a work*, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 107, Walz Rhett. 1. 444:—*a pattern*, Clem. Al. 970: cf. *προχάραγμα*. *προκεφάλοιδομαι*, *Med. to sum up beforehand*, Eust. Opusc. 126. 12. *προκέφαλος*, *on, with a sugar-loaf head*, Schol. Ar. Av. 282, etc. **II.** *of verses, with a syllable prefixed*, as Il. 5. 349. *προκηδεύω*, *to bury before oneself*, τινά C. I. 3891:—Pass. *to be buried before*, Ib. 3113, 3902 f, al. *προκηδύομαι*, *Dep. to take care of, take thought for*, τινος Aesch. Pr. 620, Soph. Ant. 741, Tr. 966. *προκηραίνω*, *to be anxious for*, τινός Soph. Tr. 29; absol., τί ποτ', ὦ τέκνον, τάδε κηραίνεις; why art thou thus anxious? Eur. Hipp. 223. *προκηρύττω*, *τό, a previous announcement*, Justin. M. *προκηρυκεύομαι*, *Dep. to have proclaimed by herald, to give public notice*, Isae. ap. Poll. 4. 94: *to negotiate by herald*, περὶ τινος Andoc. 23. 45; πρὸς τινα Aeschin. 51. 14. *προκήρυξ*, *ἄκος, δ, a harbinger*, of John the Baptist, Cyrill. *προκήρυξις*, *ews, ἡ, proclamation by herald*, Theophr. ap. Stob. 281. 10. *προκηρύσσω*, *Att. -ττω, to proclaim by herald, proclaim publicly*, Soph. Ant. 461, Isae. 60. 2, etc.: c. inf., *πρ. ἀνέσθαι τὸν βουλόμενον* Arist. Oec. 2. 23; ὁ ἐφοροῖ *πρ. κείρεσθαι* Plat. Cleom. 9: c. acc. rei, *δρόμον* *πρ.* Soph. El. 684; ταῦτα Id. Ant. 34; *πρ. στεφάνους τινί* Polyb. 5. 60, 3; *πρ. ἀγοράν* Ael. V. H. 4. 1; τὰ ἄνια κατ' ἀγοράν Poll. 8. 103. *προκίθαρμα*, *τό, a prelude on the lyre*, Hesych. s. v. προαύλα. *προκινδυνεύω*, *to run risk before others, brave the first danger, bear the brunt of battle*, Thuc. 7. 56, Dem. 207. 11; *πρ. στρατεύομενος* Id. 25. 6:—c. gen., *πρ. τοῦ πλῆθους to brave danger for the people*, Andoc. 29. 4, cf. Xen. Hier. 10. 8; *πρ. τῷ βαρβάρῳ* (sc. τῆς Ἑλλάδος) *braved him for Greece*, Thuc. 1. 73; so, *πρ. ὑπὲρ τινος* Xen. An. 7. 3, 31, etc.; ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος Isocr. 56 A; ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐλευθερίας Lys. 151. 38; περὶ τῆς ἐλευθερίας Polyb. 9. 38, 4:—c. dat. modi, *π. τοῖς μεγίστοις ἀγῶσιν* Plut. Pelop. 19; *πρ. τοῖς Ἰβησι* *to engage first with them*, Polyb. 3. 113. 9. *προκινέω*, *to move forward*, τὸν στρατὸν Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 21: *to urge on*, *πρ. ἱππὸν* Id. Eq. 9. 3:—Pass. with fut. *mod. to come on, advance*, Id. Cyr. 1. 4. 23, cf. Hipp. 409. 18. **II.** *to excite or begin before*, τὴν μάχην Diod. 17. 19. **2.** *to excite or arouse before*, τὴν τοῦ νέου ψυχὴν Plut. 2. 36 D; τὴν πόλιν Joseph. B. J. 4. 4. 7. *προκιννάω*, *to mix before*, Eumath. p. 217. *προκίχραω*, *to lend before*, C. I. 2927. 7, Eccl. *προκλαίω*, *Att. -κλάω fut. -κλαύσμαι:—to weep beforehand or openly*, Soph. Tr. 963, Eur. Phoen. 1520. **II.** *trans. to lament beforehand*, τὸν νεκρὸν Hdt. 5. 8, cf. Eur. Alc. 526. *προκλαστός*, *on, broken off*, of verses defective in metre, Eust. 1647. 30. *προκλείω*, *to shut beforehand*, Anna Comn. 314 C. *προκλέπτομαι*, *Pass. to be deceived before*, Schol. Soph. Ant. 493. *προκληδὶ*, *Adv. by challenge*, Theodos. Can. 74 and 78, Suid. *προκληδονίζομαι*, *Dep. to forbode, prophesy*, Joseph. B. J. 3. 1. 3. *προκληρώω*, *to draw lots before*, Aen. Tact. 3. *προκλήξ*, *ἄγος, δ, ἡ, challenged*, Chocrob. in Theodos. 1. p. 174. *προκλήσις*, *ews, Ion. ios, ἡ, a calling forth, challenging, challenge, μονομαχίη* *ἐκ προκλήσεως ὑπὸν* or *by challenge*, Hdt. 5. 1, cf. 9. 75; *πρ. φεύγειν* Plut. Marcell. 2. **II.** *an invitation, offer, proposal*, τὴν *πρ.* ἡμῶν οὐκ ἐδέχεσθε Thuc. 3. 64, cf. Arist. Pol. 4. 4. 30, etc.; *πρ. ποιείσθαι* Dion. H. 7. 39; *προτιθέναι* App. Civ. 1. 4. **III.** *as law-term, a formal challenge or wager, offered by either party to his opponent, for the purpose of bringing disputed points to issue, somewhat like the Roman sponsio; such as a challenge to the opponent to let his slaves be put to the rack to give evidence against him, or an offer of one's own slaves to be tortured*, cf. Lys. 102. 6, Dem. 978. 8, 1387. 13; *a challenge or offer to take an oath with respect to the matter at issue*, Id. 1011. 8, 1279. 15, 1365. 16, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 29, etc.: phrases, *πρ. προκαλεῖσθαι* *to make such a challenge*, Dem. 970. 1; *δέχεσθαι* *to accept it*, Ib. 2, etc.; *φεύγειν* *to decline it*, Antipho 144. 28, etc.; *μαρτυρεῖν* *to appeal to it*, Dem. 1105. 5; *προκαλοῦνται* *πρ. ἡμᾶς ὡς αὐ*

δεχομένους ἢ . . Id. 969. fin., etc.—On the various kinds of *προκλήσις*, v. Hudtwalcker über die Diäteten, p. 49.

προκλητικός, *ἡ, ὄν, calling forth, challenging*, τὸ μέλος *πρ.*, of the partridge, Ael. N. A. 4. 16; ψόφον Clem. Al. 204; τῇ φωνῇ προκλητικὸν ἐπαλαλάζειν Plut. Marcell. 7; c. gen. *provocative of*, Diosc. 1. 162, etc. Adv. —κώς, Eust. Opusc. 180. 70. *προκλήτος*, *on, called forth to: alert*, Hesych. *προκλίνω*, *ἡ, a couch*, v. l. LXX (Cant. 1. 16). *προκλίνω* [ἱ], *to lean forward*, σώμα ἐς χεῖρα φιλίαν Soph. O. C. 201. *προκλίτης* [ἱ], *on, ὁ, one who sits in the first place*, Poll. 6. 12. *προκλύω*, *to wash out beforehand*, Philo 1. 257:—*as Medic. term, to purge beforehand by a clyster*, Alex. Trall. 8. 463. **II.** *to work off before*, τι Diosc. Parab. 1. 238. *προκλύτος*, *on, (κλύω) heard formerly, of olden time*, ἔπεα Il. 20. 204. *προκλύω*, *to hear beforehand*, Aesch. Ag. 251. *προκνήμιον*, *τό, the inner bone of the leg*, Lat. tibia, Poll. 2. 190; cf. *παραινέμιον*. *προκνήμις*, *ἴδος, ἡ, a covering for the leg*, Polyb. 6. 23, 8, Polyæn. 6. 4. 2. *προκνίς*, *ἴδος, ἡ, a sort of dried fig*, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 653 B, Phot., etc.; written *πρόκνις* in Eust. 1688. 30, and *πρόκνις*, Poll. 6. 81. *προκοιλόμαι*, *Pass. to get a paunch*, Eust. Opusc. 54. 63. *προκοίλιος*, *on, with a paunch*, Synes. 253 (προκόλιος is f. l.), Walz Rhett. 5. 594:—of a verse, opp. to *λαγαρός*, *having a long syllable instead of a short*, Eust. 12. 34., 52. 8, etc. *προκοιμάμαι*, *Pass. to fall asleep before*, Clem. Al. 452, C. I. 9277. *προκοινωνέω*, *to communicate before*, Theod. Stud. *προκοιτεία*, *ἡ, v. l. for προκαίτια*. *προκοιτέω*, *to keep guard before a place*, Joseph. B. J. 4. 5. 1, Dio C. 54. 15., 64. 7, etc. *προκοιτία*, *ἡ, watch kept before a place*, Dio C. 67. 15; in pl., like Lat. *excubiae*, Polyb. 2. 5. 6., 6. 35. 5. *προκοίτης*, *ὁ, (κοίτη) one who keeps watch before a place*, Lat. *excubitor*, Polyb. 20. 11, 5, Dio C. 67. 15, etc.:—*as Adj.*, *πρ. τῆς φρουρᾶς κῶν* Plut. 2. 325 B. *προκοιτάν*, *ἄνος, ὁ, later word for προδομάτιον (q. v.), an antechamber*, Poll. 10. 43; written *procoeton* by Plin. Ep. 2. 17. *προκολάζω*, *to chastise beforehand*, τῷ λόγῳ Arist. Rhet. 2. 3. 15. *προκολάεω*, *to flatter beforehand*, Plat. Rep. 494 C, Plut. 2. 65 E. *προκολλάω*, *to glue together before*, Hero in Matth. Vett. 246. *προκόλλων*, *τό, (κόλλας) a robe falling over the breast*, Theophr. Char. 6 and 22, Luc., etc.; *θεὸς αὐδεῖς εἰς τὸ πρ. φέρει ἄργύριον* Menand. Hiv. 1. **II.** *the entrance into a gulf*, Ach. Tat. 1. 1, v. Jacobs. ad l. *προκομία*, *ἡ, = προκόμιον*, Ael. N. A. 16. 10. *προκομιδὴ*, *ἡ, a bringing forward*, Phot. Bibl. 290. 7. **II. a funeral procession, Eus. V. Const. 1. 22. *προκομιζώ*, *to bring forward, produce*, Luc. D. Meretr. 4. 5, Longus 3. 20, Joseph. A. J. 1. 16, 2. **II.** *Pass. to be carried on before*, esp. to a place of safety, Hdt. 4. 122, Luc. Navig. 19: *to be borne in procession*, Diod. Excerpt. 644. 37: *to be carried out for burial*, Eus. V. Const. 1. 22, etc. *προκόμιον*, *τά, (κόμη) the front hair or forelock of a horse*, Lat. *capronae*, Xen. Eq. 5. 6; *τὸ πρ. τοῦ βουδῶντος* Arist. H. A. 9. 45. 5. **II.** *false hair, a false front*, such as the Persians and the Greek women wore, Ar. Fr. 309, Arist. Oec. 2. 15, 3; *πρ. πρόσθετον* Poll. 2. 30; *πρ. καὶ περίθετα* Ath. 523 A:—cf. *πηνίκη*, *φενάκη*. *προκομιστέον*, *verb. Adj. one must bring forward*, Clem. Al. 336. *προκόνδυλοι*, *oi, the top joints of the fingers*, Rufus; *προκόνδυλα*, *τά*, Hesych., Anecd. Oxon. 3. 121. *προκοπή*, *ἡ, progress on a journey*, Plut. 2. 76 D; cf. *προκόπτω* 1. **2.** *generally, progress, advance*, τὴν οἰσὴν ἔλεγε *προκοπῆς* *διόκλητον* that opinion forming was the stoppage of *progress*, Bion ap. Diog. L. 4. 50; *πρ. ἔχειν*, *ποιεῖσθαι*, *λαμβάνειν* Polyb. 2. 37. 10, al.; *ἡ ἐπὶ τὰ βέλτιον* *πρ.* Id. 1. 12, 7; opp. to *ἡ ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον* *πρ.*, Joseph. A. J. 4. 4. 1; *πρ. παλιντροπος* *progress in a contrary direction*, Polyb. 5. 16, 9; *πρ. ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ* Diod. 16. 6, cf. Cic. Att. 15. 16;—so in pl., Plut. 2. 75 B, Luc. Alex. 22; ἐν *προκοπαῖς* in one's *prosperity*, Epigr. Gr. 421, cf. 642. 4. *προκόπτω*, *fut. ψω, to forward a work (the metaph. being prob. taken from pioneers); but not properly trans., save with neut. Adj. (v. infr.):—the Pass. however occurs in Hdt., to be forwarded, to advance, prosper, ἀνωτέρω οὐδὲν τῶν πρηγμάτων προκοπόμενων* 1. 190; ἐς τὸ πρῶτον οὐδὲν προέκοπτετο τῶν πρηγμάτων 3. 56. **II.** with neut. Adj., *προκόψομεν οὐδὲν shall make no progress, advance not at all*, Alcac. 35; *τὰ πολλὰ προκόψας* *having made most things ready*, Eur. Hipp. 23; τί ἂν προκόψῃς; what good would you get? Id. Alc. 1079; οὐδὲν προέκοπτον εἰς . . they made no progress towards . . , Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 6; so, *πρ. οὐδὲν ἐς πρόσθεν* Eur. Hec. 961. **2.** c. gen. rei, *τοῦ ναυτικοῦ μέγα μέρος προκόψαντες* *having made improvements in their navy to a great extent*, Thuc. 7. 56; *ἡμῶν προκοπόντων τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐκείνης* *since we promote the increase of their empire*, Id. 4. 60; so, ἐπὶ πλείον *πρ. ἀσβετίας* *having advanced further in impiety*, 2 Ep. Tim. 2. 16, cf. *προλαμβάνω* 11. 3. **3.** *altogether intr., ἐπὶ τὰ σάουτα* *πρ.* Polyb. 9. 2; ἐπὶ πλείον *πρ.* Diod. 14. 98;—also, = *σοφὸς γίνεσθαι*, Plut. 2. 543 E, cf. Arr. Epict. 1. 4. 1, 3, 2, 5. *b.* of Time, *προκοπιούσης* *οὐδὸς* *as the way lengthens*, Babr. 111. 4; *ἡ οὐδὲν προέκοψεν* *is far spent*, Ep. Rom. 13. 11; *τῆς νυκτὸς προκοπιούσης* Joseph. B. J. 4. 4. 6; so, *πρ. ἡ θεραπεία* *goes on*, Galen. 13. 351 A; *ὁ λόγος* *πρ.* Sext. Emp. P. 2. 240. *c.* of persons, *πρ. διὰ τῆς λεωφόρου* *to advance* by the high-**

road, Anon. ap. Suid.; c. acc. cogn., τὴν ὁδὸν προκεκοφέναι Joseph. A. J. 2. 6, 7; and without ὁδόν, ἐπὶ πολλὰ προκεκοφότες Ib. 2. 16, 3; πρ. ἁ σταδίου Chion Epist. 4. 4:—c. dat. modi, ταῖς πλούτοις πρ. Diod. Excerpt. 598. 61; σοφία καὶ ἡλικία Ev. Luc. 2. 52; also, ἐν παιδείᾳ Diod. Excerpt. 554. 69; ἐν τοῖς μαθήμασι Luc. Hermot. 63, etc. (Coraeus on Isocr. suggested that the usage was borrowed from the practice of armics, which cut away obstacles that impede their progress, v. προδοποιέω.)

προκύσμημα, τό, an ornament in front, showy ornament, C. I. 3080, Diog. L. proem. 7, Longin. 43; πρ. κακίας Diog. L. 6. 72.

προκύσμιος, ον, (κύσμιος) before the world, Eccl. II. τὸ προκύσμιον the frontlet of a horse (nisi legend. προκύμιον), Plut. 2. 970 D.

προκύττα, ἡ, Dor. word for προκύμιον, Poll. 2. 29, Phot., Hesych.

προκύρτω, to get possession of beforehand, τινός Dio C. 40. 35. II. to prevail, Eccl.

προκρεμαννῶ, to hang in front, σάκκους Aen. Tact. 32:—Pass. in form προκρέμαται, to hang forward, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 19.

προκρημνος, ον, overhanging, beelling, ἀκρα Joseph. Mach. 7.

προκρίμα, τό, prejudice, 1 Ep. Tim. 5. 21, Anon. ap. Suid., Walz Rhett. 7. 1123, where also is the Verb προκριματίζομαι, to be punished.

προκρίνω [I], to choose before others, choose by preference, prefer, select, Thuc. 4. 80, Plat., etc.; προκρίνας οἵπῳ ἀδικιμάτατοι Eur. Phoen. 746, cf. Hel. 47; πρ. τινὰς ἐκ πάντων Hdt. 1. 70, cf. 9. 26; so in Med., τούτους ἐκ προκρίτων προκρινάμενος Plat. Legg. 537 D:—Pass. to be preferred before others, ταῖτα ἦν τὰ προκεκριμένα [γένη] the most eminent, Hdt. 1. 56; ὁ προκριθεὶς καὶ ὁ προκρίνων Plat. Legg. 765 E; ἐκ τῶν εἰκοσιετῶν οἱ προκρίνεντες Id. Rep. 537 B; ἀνθ' ἡμῶν προκρίθηται Isocr. Epist. 9. 17.

2. c. gen. to prefer before, οὐς ἐαυτῶν ἐν ταῖς ἀρχαῖς προκρίνουσιν Plat. Apol. 35 B, cf. Xenophon. 19. 14 Karst., etc.:—Pass., τῶν ἄλλων προκεκρίσθαι Hdt. 2. 121, 6; προκρίθηται ἀρχόντα Xen. An. 6. 1, 26; εἰ τις δ' ἡμῶν κάλλει προκριθῇ Cratin. Διγλ. 8.

3. c. inf. to prefer to do a thing, C. I. 3310:—Pass., προκρίθην κληροῦσθαι Dem. 1313. 20, cf. 1318. 16., 1313. 25; τούτου προκρίκεται ἐνὶ κάλλιστον Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 8, cf. 21;—but also without inf., τὸ ἐμὲ προκρίθηται ἀρχόντα Id. An. 5. 9, 26, cf. Hell. 6. 5, 34, Plat. Legg. 870 B.

II. to judge beforehand, distinguish, βαρὺ καὶ κοῦφον ἀπὰ .. προκρίνει Tim. Locr. 100 D; c. acc. et inf. to judge or decide beforehand that .., Xen. Apol. 15, Isocr. 42 A, 223 D, etc.; πρ. μάχην δι' ἱππέων to decide the battle by the horse before the foot comes up, prob. 1. Diod. 17. 19.

προκρίσις, ἡ, preference, selection, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 45, al.; ἐκ προκρίσεως Plat. Polit. 299 A. II. a prejudice, Clem. Al. 999.

προκρίσιος, α, ον, to be preferred, Xenocr. 45, Clem. Al. 236:—προκριταῖος is f. l. in Epiphani. 1. 33 C.

προκρίτικός, ἡ, ὄν, cf. or for preference: προκριτικόν, τό, a ground or cause for preference, Philostr. 389:—in Plat. 2. 1141 A, τὸ πρ. is a kind of verse, where Ritschl προκηγητικόν, a verse beginning with a cretic.

προκρίτης, οὗ, ὁ, one who selects, E. M. 435. 43.

προκρίτος, ον, chosen before others, select, picked, Plat. Rep. 537 D, Legg. 945 B, Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 10; πρ. ἡ .., chosen rather than .., Anth. P. 5. 258:—ὁ πρ. τῆς γερονσίας, Lat. Princeps senatus, Dio C. 53. 1, cf. 46. 20.

πρόκροον, v. s. προκρούω I. 2.

πρόκροσσοι, α, α, or ο, α, ranged at regular intervals, like steps or the battlements of a wall (v. κρούσαι, κροασοί:—so, in Il. 14. 35, the ships are drawn up on the beach πρόκροσσαι, i. e. ranged in a row; and in Hdt. 7. 188, a number of ships are said to be πρόκροσσαι ἐς πύκτον ἐπὶ ὁκτώ, i. e. ranged in rows turned seawards eight deep:—so of a richly-carved cup, περίε αὐτοῦ γυρῶν κεφαλὰ οἱ πρόκροσσοι ἦσαν the heads of griffins were set at intervals round it, Hdt. 4. 152; so, συνδέσεις οὐ περιφέρει, ἀλλὰ πρόκροσσαι not all round, but at regular intervals, Democr. ap. Theophr. de Sens. 79, cf. Opp. H. 4. 606:—metaph., πρόκροσσοι φεράμενοι ἐπὶ τὸν κίνδυνον rushing one after another into danger, Agathod. ap. Ath. 30 A.

πρόκροσσις, ἡ, and προκρουσμός, ὁ, a musical term.

πρόκρούω, to beat out and so to stretch, whence the name of the robber Προκρούστης, who stretched all his captives on the same bed, τῶν ἐλαττόνων τοὺς πόδας προέκρουεν Diod. 4. 59.

2. to attack, Ar. Lys. 1252, in Dor. impf. πρόκρουον or (acc. to Ahrens D. Dor. 188) πρῶκρουον.

II. like κρούω 8, to lie with a woman, Ar. Eccl. 1017.

προκρώζω, to croak before, Eust. Opusc. 269. 74.

προκτάομαι, Dep. to gain beforehand, Julian. 329 C.

προκτενίζω, to comb before, Galen.

προκυβερνάω, to guide the steerer from the prow, Poll. 1. 98.

προκυδάνω, strengthd, for κυδάνω, Orph. Arg. 1223 Herm.

προκυκλέω, to roll forth or out, in the Swallow-song, ap. Ath. 360 C (Bkg. Lyr. Gr. p. 883); vulg. προσκ—.

προκυλινδρῶμαι, Pass. to roll before or at the feet of, prostrate oneself before another, Lat. prostravi ad genua alicujus, τινι Ar. Av. 501, ubi v. Schol.; τινος Dem. 450. 2; πρ. ἡ πέδιφί τοῦ θηρεύοντος Arist. H. A. 9. 8, 3; cf. προκαλινδρῶμαι.

προκυλινδρῆμα, τό, previous rolling, cited from Synes.

προκυλινδρῶμαι, Pass. to roll forward, of a wave, Il. 4. 18. II. like προκυλινδρῶμαι, to roll at the feet of, τινος Arat. 188: fut. προκυλίσσεται [I], App. Exc. de Reb. Ital. 2. 5, 5; with a late pres. προκυλίσσεται, Dion. H. 8. 39.

προκυλίττις, ἡ, prostration before another, πρ. καὶ προσκνήσει Plat. Legg. 887 E; so προκυλίττις, ὁ, Dion. H. 9. 33.

προκυμία, ἡ, (κύμα) an embankment against the waves, a dyke, breakwater, Joseph. B. J. 1. 21, 6; so in A. J. 15. 9, 7, προκυμία should be restored for προκυματία.

προκύνειν, (κύν) of a dog, to give tongue too soon, Poll. 5. 65. **προκύνπτιον**, τό, a throne, Byz.; v. πρόκυψις.

προκύνω, fut. ψα, to stoop and bend forward so as to peep, ἔξω τέλους Ar. Av. 496; ἐκ τοῦ διφφου Dio C. 64. 6; διά τιναν ὅπῳν Sext. Emp. 7. 350, cf. 364; and c. gen., τῆς καλύβης Alciphro 3. 30; θυρίδων Babr. 116. 3:—of things, such as parts of the body, προκύνει ἀκροὺς ποδῶν Hipp. Art. 825; τιτθίον Ar. Ran. 412; γλώττα Luc. Alex. 12; κυνίδιον ἐκ τοῦ ἱματίου πρ. Id. Merc. Cond. 34:—metaph., τὸ νοητικόν πρ. Lysis ap. Iamb. V. Pyth. 77; ἐπ' ἀκρῶν τῶν χειρῶν πρ. τῆς λόγος Aristaen. 2. 10: cf. παρακύντω.

II. to stoop before, οὐ προεστάναι τῆς πόλεως, ἀλλὰ προκεκυνέαι Plut. 2. 633 D.

προκυρόομαι, Pass. to be confirmed before, Ep. Galat. 3. 17, Byz.:—Med., Walz Rhett. 1. 605.

προκύλις, εως, ἡ, a stooping forward, adoration, Eccl. II. the imperial throne, Boisson. Anecd. 5. 159, 167, etc.

Προκύων, κύνος, ὁ, Procyon, a constellation or star which rises (about the middle of July) before the dog-star, Arat. 450, Cic. N. D. 2. 44. Horat. 1 Od. 29. 18; being by later writers itself described as a dog, and called canicula by Plin. 18. 68, 2.

II. μικροὶ Καλλιμάχοι προκύωνες, a nickname of the Grammarians, snappers and snarlers, Anth. P. 11. 322:—but in Ath. 259 A, π. καὶ κόλακες (so Schweigh. for προσκ—), srael-like flatterers.

προκώλυμα, τό, a bulwark against, τινός Heliod. 9. 17.

προκώμιον, τό, the prelude sung by a κύμος, Pind. N. 4. 17.

προκώνια (sc. ἀλφίτα), τό, groats of fresh or unroasted barley, Hipp. 638. 5, Lycurg. al. ap. Harp., Galen., Phot., etc.; also πυροὶ προκωνία, Hipp. 581. 20: also πρόκωνα, Poll. 6. 77.—Demon ap. Harp. explains them κάχυρος κατηργημένα μετ' ἀρωμάτων.

πρόκωπος, ον, (κώπη) of the sword, grasped by the hilt, drawn, Aesch. Ag. 1651, Eur. Or. 1477, al. 2. metaph. ready, Aesch. Ag. 1652; πρ. ἔχειν τὴν δεξιάν Hdt. 7. 5.

προλάβῃ, ἡ, like λαβή, a hit, ἔξους Poll. 1. 136., 10. 144.

προλάβόντως, Adv. previously, Aesop. 119 Coraēs.

προλαγχάνω, to obtain by lot beforehand, Ar. Eccl. 1159.

προλαΐζωμαι, Dep. to receive beforehand or by anticipation, τινος some of a thing, Eur. Ion 1027 cf. λαΐζωμαι fin.

προλάκκιον, τό, a subsidiary reservoir, Arist. P. A. 3. 14. 13.

προλάλω, to prate before, Anth. P. 12. 208, Oribas. 93 Matth. II. to announce before, Eust. 1382. 24, etc.

προλαλιά, ἡ, an addressing, Thom. M.; v. προσλαλιά.

πρόλαλος, ον, chattering, Ael. ap. Suid., Manetho 5. 337.

προλαμβάνω, fut. ἀλψομαι; aor. προύλαβον; the Pass. rare, v. infr. 1. 5. To take or receive before, τὴν πόλιν Lys. 176. 5; τὰ χαρία καὶ λιμένας Dem. 20. 21; πρ. ἀργύριον to receive as earnest money, Dem. 1211. 5, cf. 970. 2S., 1217. 23; πρ. τὰ ἐφόδια Aeschin. 24. 30; τρία τάλαντα παρὰ τινος Id. 50. 20; τί τινος Dem. 32. 27, etc.:—also, πρ. χέριν Eur. Ion 914; μυθόν τῆς ἀγγελίας for the message, Luc. Merc. Cond. 37:—πρ. τὴν ἡλικίαν, Lat. decerpere florem aetatis, Aeschin. 23. 18; πρ. τὴν αὔξησιν to begin their growth before, Theophr. H. P. 8. 1, 4.

2. to take or seize beforehand, Dem. 234. 5; τούτο πρ., ὅπως ὁσόμενοι to provide that .., Id. 29. 1, cf. Aeschin. 73. 41; c. part., προλαβὼν προεγνωκῶτας ὑμᾶς first procured your vote of condemnation, Dem. 725. 8.

3. to take before, take in preference, τὴν πρὸ τινος Soph. O. C. 1141.

4. to take away or off before, ἐκ γὰρ οἴκων προύλαβον μόγις πόδα, μὴ θανεῖν Eur. Ion 1253.

5. to assume before, προεπλήθω .. διασχίλων σταθίων τὸ βάθος [εἶναι] Polyb. 34. 6, 7.

II. like προκαταλαμβάνω, to be beforehand with, anticipate, 1. c. acc. pers. to get the start of, τὰς κύνων Xen. Cyn. 5. 19, v. infr. 3; πρ. τινὰ τῷ λόγῳ Dem. 1439. 6; βραχὺν χρόνον πρ. τινὰ to outlive him, Plut. 2. 117 E; so also, πρ. τῇ μίσει τοὺς χειμῶνας Theophr. H. P. 8. 1, 3, cf. C. P. 3. 24, 3, etc. (but the v. l. τοῦ χειμῶνος deserves attention):—also c. gen. pers., προλαβὼν μου ὥστε πρότερον λέγειν Dem. 1103. 10.

2. c. acc. rei, πρ. γόνους, μαντεύματα Eur. Hel. 339, Ion 407; τὸν καιρὸν Polyb. 9. 14, 12, Plut., etc.; τῆς νυκτὸς ὅσπον ἂν δυναίμην Luc. Gall. 1, cf. Amor. 15; also of perception, πρ. ὧς οὕτως ἔχον πρὶν γινόμενον οὕτως ἰδεῖν Arist. G. A. 4. 1, 23; τὰ ζυμβησόμενα ταῖς ἐννοαῖς Polyb. 3. 112, 7, cf. 3. 1, 7; τὰ πολλὰ εἰκαστία Luc. Amor. 8, πρ. ὅτι .. Plut. 2. 102 E, etc.

3. c. gen. spatii, πρ. τῆς ὁδοῦ to get a start on the way, Hdt. 3. 105; πρ. πολλοῦ τῆς ὁδοῦ Polyacn. 7. 29, 2 (but just above, πρ. ὧς πλείστην ὁδὸν τοὺς διώκοντας); πρ. βάθους τῆς φυγῆς Thuc. 4. 33; πρ. τῆς διώξεως to get a start of the pursuers, Diod. 16. 94.

b. generally, πρ. τῶν κηρύκων to anticipate them, Arist. Rhetic. 3. 8, 1; τὸ χρόνον πρ. to precede in point of time, Id. Metaph. 8. 8, 14; cf. προκόπτω II. 2.

4. c. dat. modi, πρ. τῷ δρόμῳ to get a start in running, Xen. Cyn. 7. 7; τῇ διανοίᾳ Arist. Fr. 96; τῇ φυγῇ Plut. Alex. 20, Cic. 47.

5. absol., πολλὰ πρὸταβε was far ahead, Thuc. 7. 80, cf. Xen. Cyn. 6, 19, Dem. 48, 25, Polyb. 31. 23, 8:—to anticipate the event, prejudice, ἐπειδὴν πάντα ἀκούσθητε κρινάτε, καὶ μὴ πρότερον προλαμβάνετε Dem. 44. 3; οἱ νόμοι προλαβόντες ἐπιμένονται by anticipation, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 3; ὁ πρ. bios his previous life, Argum. Dem. 589. 3; οἱ προλαβόντες ancestors, Byz.; τὰ προλαβόντα what precedes, Byz.:—also in Med., προλαβάνων Meand. Incert. 152.

III. to repeat from the origin, Lat. altius repetere, Isocr. 119 A, 351 C.

προλάμπω, to shine forth, ἡμέρα πρ. Synes. Hymn. 2. 2; ζῶη Eust., etc.

πρόλαχος, εως, τό, the first lot, Suid. s. v. λάχος.

προλεάω, = προλείω, Jo. Chrys.

προλέγω, fut. φα, to pick out or choose before others, prefer, Ἀθηναίων προλεγεμένοι Il. 13. 689; ἐξοχώτατοι προλέγονται Pind. N. 2. 28; ἀρστές πασῶν ἐκ πολλῶν πρ. Theocr. 13. 18.

II. to foretell, προλέγειν, Isocr. 119 A, 351 C.

προλαμῶ, to shine forth, ἡμέρα πρ. Synes. Hymn. 2. 2; ζῶη Eust., etc.

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II. to foretell, προλέγειν, Isocr. 119 A, 351 C.

announce beforehand, of an oracle, Hdt. 1. 53., 8. 136; *λέμνησθ' ἄγω* *προλέγω* Aesch. Fr. 1071, cf. Soph. O. T. 973; *πρ. πρόρρησιν*, of a physician, Hipp. Progn. 42; *περί τῶν θείων τὰ μέλλοντα* Plat. Euthyphro 3 C, cf. Dem. 436. 25.

b. *to say beforehand*, ὅτι..., Plat. Rep. 337 A, Euthyd. 275 E, etc. 2. *to state publicly, proclaim, declare*, c. acc. et inf., Aesch. Theb. 336, etc.: c. acc., ὁ νόμος πρ. ἃ μὴ δεῖ πράττειν Lycurg. 15. 16; *προλέμει* Polyb. 13. 3. 5. 3. *πρ. τινὶ ποιεῖν τι* *to order him to do...*, Xen. An. 7. 7. 3, Dinarch. 99. 14; *προϋλεγον τὸ ψήφισμα καθελοῦσι μὴ ἂν γίγνεσθαι πόλεμον* Thuc. 1. 139:—*to caution, warn*, πρ. τινὶ μὴ φεύγειν Eur. Incert. 113. 10; *πρ. τινὶ δεῖ...*, Antipho 126. 17; *ὡς οὐ...*, Polyb. 5. 57. 2. 4. *to denounce punishment*, πρ. δεσμὸν τινὶ Dem. 719. 25.

προλείω, *to round beforehand*, Alex. Trall. 8. 464, Galen. *προλείπει*, fut. *ψαί*, *to go forth and leave, to leave behind, forsake, abandon*, νεκρὸν Il. 17. 275; *κτῆματα*.. ἀνδρας τε Od. 3. 314; *σε...* οὐ δύναμαι πρ. δίστηναι ὄντα 13. 331; *φεύγει πηούσ τε πολιτῶν καὶ πατρίδα γαῖαν* 23. 120; *μήτις σε προλείπει* *prudence has forsaken thee*, 2. 279; *φιλήν* πρ. Theogn. 1102; *οὐκ ἔτλη Σπάρτης ἡγεμόνας προλείπει* Simon. ar. Hdt. 7. 227; *πατέρα*.. ἐν λυγρῇ γῆρᾳ Soph. Aj. 507; *χώραν* πρ. *to abandon one's post*, Thuc. 2. 87; *τὸν ζυμμάχων κοινὸν* Id. 1. 74:—*simply to leave*, Ἀρκτοῦρος πρ. ῥόνον Ὁκεανὸς Hes. Op. 564; *ἀντρον*, ἔδραν, θάκον, etc., Pind. P. 9. 50, Trag.; *ψυχὴ* πρ. τινὰ Ar. Av. 1558.

2. c. inf. *to omit to do a thing*, Theogn. 351; *so, πρ. μὴ οὐ ποιεῖν* Soph. El. 132. 3. *rarely of things, to desert, fall once*, Ar. Thesm. 927; *ὅταν αὐτὰ τὸ ἀνθος προλήπῃ* Plat. Rep. 601 B; c. gen., *ἐφημερίων* πρ. Epigr. Gr. 321. 4. II. *intr. to cease, fall beforehand*, Ἀτρείδαις οὐ προλείπει φόνος Eur. Or. 817; *εἴ τῳ προλείπει ἡ βῶμη* Thuc. 7. 75; *of persons, to faint, fall into a swoon*, Eur. Hec. 438.

προλεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *foretelling*, Paul. Sil. 74. 67. *πρόλεξις*, εὐς, ἡ, *a foretelling*, Hesych.

προλεπτύνω, *to make thin or reduce beforehand*, τοὺς τράγους Arist. G. A. 1. 18. 58:—*Pass. to be made or become so*, Plat. Tim. 66 A, Arist. H. A. 3. 3. 6.

προλεσχηνεύομαι, Dep. *to hold conversations with one before*, *προλεσχηνευσάντων αὐτῷ ἀποστάσιος* περί Hdt. 6. 4.

πρόλεσχος, ὄν, *forward in talk, eager to begin*, Aesch. Supp. 200.

προλεύσσω, *to see before oneself or in front*, Soph. Ph. 1360.

πρόλημμα, τό, *something taken beforehand, an advantage*, πρ. ποιεῖν τινὶ Polyb. 17. 10. 3.

προλημματίζω, *to place before*, τινὸς Apollon. Constr. 13:—*Subst. προλημματισμός*, ὁ, *a preparatory exercise in singing*, Byz.

πρόληνον, τό, *a vessel in front of a wine-press*, LXX (Isai. 5. 2).

πρόληπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *anticipative*, δύναμις Plut. 2. 427 D; *σχῆμα* Walz Rhett. 8. 666. Adv. —*κῶς*, Schol. Ar. Av. 35, etc.

πρόληψις, ἡ, *a preconception*, such as (acc. to the Stoics) were originally implanted in the mind, ἔννοια φυσικὴ τοῦ καθόλου Chrysipp. ap. Diog. L. 7. 54; *κατὰ πρόληψιν ἐννοεῖσθαι* Epicur. ib. 10. 33, cf. Cic. N. D. 1. 16 and 17; *αἱ ἐμφυτοὶ* πρ. Plut. 2. 1041 E, 1042 A; *transl. by Cicero by notio, anticipatio, praenotio*, cf. Arr. Epict. 1. 22:—*but in another place* (2. 900 B) Plut. represents πρ. as opp. to ἔννοια, *a notion acquired by experience*:—hence, 2. in common use, *a previous notion or conception*, Polyb. 8. 29. 1; *πρ. ἔχειν* τινὸς Id. 4. 3. 8. II. in Rhet. = *προκατάληψις* II:—in Cic. de Div. 2. 53, Orelli *πρόσληψις*.

προλιμνάζω, *to form a marsh before a river*, Paus. 8. 22. 3.

πρόλιμος, ὄδος, ἡ, (λιμνὴ) *stagnant water left by a river overflowing, ἐν ταῖς προλιμνῶναι τῶν ποταμῶν* Arist. H. A. 6. 14. 2; cf. E. M. 798. 15 (ubi *προλιμνῶν*), Poll. 9. 49.

πρόλιμοκτονέομαι, *Pass. to be starved beforehand*, Arist. H. A. 8. 6. 3. *πρόλιπαίνω*, *to fatten or enrich before*, Diosc. Alex. procoem., Oribas. 176 Matth.

προλιχνεύομαι, Dep. *to lick beforehand*, Schol. Ar. Nub. 1202.

πρόλοβιον, τό, *the lower flap of the ear*, Poll. 2. 85.

πρόλοβος, ὁ, = *πρηγορέων*, *the crop of birds*, esp. of pigeons, Arist. H. A. 2. 17. 28, P. A. 3. 14. 9, al.:—*molluscs are said to have a πρ. ὀρνιθώδης*, P. A. 4. 5. 19, cf. H. A. 4. 1. 18.

πρόλοβώδης, es, *like the crop of a bird*, Arist. P. A. 4. 5. 9.

προλογέω, = *προλογίζω* I, Poll. 2. 123.

προλογίζω, *to speak a prologue*, Scholl. passim. II. *to be the first speaker*, Arg. Soph. O. C. 2. *to mention before, predetermine*, Clem. Al. 985.

III. *Med. to consider before*, Simplic. Epict. p. 99:—*Subst. -ισμός*, ὁ, δ, Hierocl. p. 152.

πρόλογος, ὁ, (πρόλεγω) in the early Trag. and Com. Poets, *the prologue, all that portion of the play that comes before the first chorus*, Arist. Poët. 12. 1, Rhet. 3. 14. 1; *but from the time of Eur. it became a monologue containing a narrative of facts introductory to the main action*, as in the Roman Comedy, Ar. Ran. 1119; *compared to a prelude in Music* by Arist. Rhet. 3. 14. 1:—*opp. to ἐπίλογος*. 2. *one who speaks the prologue*, Luc. Pseudol. 4. II. in Arithm., of ratios in which the first number is the largest, as 5; 3, v. sub ὑπόλογος II.

προλούω, *to wash beforehand*, Hipp. 617. 10, Galen.:—*Pass. to bathe beforehand*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 5 F.

προλοχίζω, fut. Att. *ἰώ*, *to lay an ambuscade beforehand*, c. acc. cogn., πρ. τινὰς ἐνέδρας Heliod. 6. 13:—*Pass.*, αἱ προλελοχισμένα ἐνέδραι *the ambush that had before been laid*, Thuc. 3. 112. 2. *to place men in ambuscade before*, Joseph. A. J. 5. 2. 11, B. J. 1. 2. 2. II. *to beset with an ambuscade*, πέμπει.. τοῦ στρατοῦ μέρος τι τὰς ὁδοὺς *προλοχισούσας* Thuc. 3. 110, cf. Plut. Sertor. 13; *also*, πρ. τὰ περὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐνέδρας Thuc. 2. 81.

προλοχισμός, ὁ, *an ambuscade laid before*, Conon ap. Phot. Bibl. 138. 5.

προλυμαίνομαι, Dep. *to destroy beforehand*, Polyb. 2. 68. 5.

πολύπτεομαι, *Pass. to feel pain or distress before*, Plat. Rep. 584 B, Phaedr. 258 E, Philib. 39 D.

πολύπτης, ἡ, *previous distress*, Plat. Rep. 584 C.

πολύται, οἱ, v. *ἄνται*.

πολύω, *to undo or refute before*, Schol. Dem. 1. 22.

προμαβάομαι, Dep. *to injure before*, Paus. 10. 35. 3.

προμαθεία, *προμαδῆς*, *προμαθῆς*, Dor. for *προμαθῆ*.

προμακρος, ὄν, = *προμηκής*, Hipp. 1194 G, Theophr. H. P. 3. 10. 3.

προμαλάγες, οἱ, *Cyprian name for flatterers*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 255 F.

προμαλακτῆριον, τό, *the room in which bathers were rubbed before bathing*, Galen. 12. 239; *προμαλακτον* in Schol. Nic. Al. 111.

προμαλάκυνω, = *εἰ*, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 119.

προμαλάσσω, Att. -*ττω*, fut. *ξω*, *to soften beforehand, make soft or supple by rubbing*, Arist. Probl. 2. 32. 2, Galen. 2. metaph., Philo 2. 579; and in Med., *προμαλάττεσθαι τὸν δῆμον* Plut. Caes. 6.

προμάλος, ἡ, *an unknown tree with supple springy branches, like ἰτέα*, ἄγνος, ἄλγος, prob. a kind of willow, Eupol. Aigy. 1, Ar. Rh. 3. 201, Anth. P. append. 54, Hipp. 667. 47.

προμάμη, ἡ, *a great-grandmother*, Philo 2. 565, 588, C. I. 5799.

προμανθάνω, *to learn beforehand*, and (in aor.) *to know beforehand*, Pind. O. 8. 79, and Att.; *οὐτε πρ. τι οὐτ' ἐπιμαθῶν* Thuc. 1. 138:—

c. acc. *to learn by rote*, ἀθλους προμαθεῖν Eur. Fr. 904. 10; *ἄσμα* Ar. Nub. 966; *μαθήματα* Plat. Legg. 643 C: c. inf., *προύμαθον στέργειν* τὰδε Soph. Ph. 538.

προμαντεία, Ion. -*ήνη*, ἡ, *the right of consulting the Delphic Oracle first*, Hdt. 1. 54, Dem. 119. 17., 446. 13; *often in Delphic Inscr.*, Δελφοὶ ἔδωκαν Φιλίππῳ.. προμαντεῖαν κτλ. C. I. 1691, cf. -92, -93.

προμαντεύμα, τό, *a prediction*, Suid. s. v. *τόνον*, Byz.

προμαντεύομαι, Dep. *to prophesy*, Hdt. 3. 125, Arist. Fr. 12: c. acc. *to foretell*, τι Eur. Fr. 485; *τὸν ἐλευθέρῳ* τινι Dio C. 57. 20; *πρ. ὧς...*, Luc. D. Deor. 16. 1; c. acc. et inf., Id. D. Mort. 11. 2.—*An Act. προμαντεύω* in Plut. Cato Ma. 23.

προμαντιόν, τό, = *προμαντεύμα*, Or. Sib. 3. 227.

πρόμαντις, εὐς, Ion. *ιος*, ὁ, ἡ, *a prophet or prophetess*, ᾧ παῖ πρόμαντι Λατοῦς ὄν *prophet son of Leto*, Eur. Ion 681. 2. esp., like *προφήτης*, *the representative of the god and the organ of his prophecies*, ἡ πρ. being specially the title of the Pythia or Delphic priestess, who gave out the answers of the oracle, Illd. 6. 66., 7. 111, 141; *τὴν πρ. τὴν ἐν Δελφοῖς* Thuc. 5. 16; *Φοῖβον πρ. Neophr.* ap. Schol. Eur. Med. 667; *so, ἡ πρ. of Apollo at Patara*, Hdt. 1. 182; *δ πρ. of Ptōān Apollo*, Id. 8. 135; *πρ. δὲ ὁ ἱερεὺς ἐστὶ* (sc. Διονύσου) Paus. 10. 33. 11; *Δωδωναίων αἱ προμαντῆς* Hdt. 2. 55.

II. as Adj. *prophetic, δική* πρ. *justice giving presage of the issue*, Soph. El. 757; *θυμὸς* πρ. 'my prophetic soul', Eur. Andr. 1072; c. gen., *τούτων πρ. οὐσα prophetic, foreboding of a thing*, Aesch. Cho. 758, cf. Eur. Hel. 338, Or. 1445.

προμαραίνομαι, *Pass. to die away first*, Arist. Probl. 23. 11.

προμαρτυρέω, *to testify before*, Epiphani., etc.

προμαρτυρία, ἡ, *previous testimony*, Walz Rhett. 6. 124.

προμαρτυρικῶς, Adv. *by testifying before*, Byz.

προμαρτυρομαι [5], Dep. *to witness beforehand*, 1 Ep. Petr. 1. 11.

προμάτωρ, Dor. for *προμήτωρ*.

προμάχων, *to fight in front*, ἀπὸ τῶν ἀρμάτων Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 60:—*Εἰληθῶν προμαχούσιν fighting before or for them* al., Simon. 93.

προμαχέων, ὄνος, ὁ, *a bulwark, rampart*, Lat. *propugnaculum*, Illd. 1. 98, Xen. An. 7. 18, 13; *πρ. τοῦ τείχεος* Hdt. 1. 104., 3. 151.

προμαχητικός, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. *προμαχάτ-*, *ready to fight in front*, Hippodam. ap. Stob. 248. 51.

προμαχέω, *τά*, a Laced. festival, Sosib. ap. Ath. 674 A.

προμαχίζω, (πρόμαχος) *to fight before*, Τρωσὶ *in front of the Trojans*, as their champion, Il. 3. 16; *but, also, to fight as champion with another*, Αχαιοὶ 20. 376; *πρ. τινὸς* Nonn. D. 27. 265, etc.

προμαχιδόνων, τό, and *προμαχίων*, ὁ, = *προμαχέων*, Schol. Eur. Hec. 910.

προμαχομαι [α], Dep. *to fight before, fight in the front rank, ἀπάντων before* al., Il. 11. 217., 17. 358; *οἱ προμαχόμενοι* Diod. 18. 44, Plut. Anton. 39.

II. *to fight for or in defence of*, τινὸς Ar. Vesp. 957. *πρόμαχος*, ὄν, *fighting before or in front*: *πρόμαχοι*, οἱ, *the first or foremost fighters, champions*, often in Hom., ἐν προμάχοισιν among the foremost, Il. 3. 31; *πρ. μύγντα* 4. 354; *πρώτοιςιν ἐν πρ.* Od. 18. 379; *προμαχὸν ἄνδ' ὄμλον* Pind. I. 7. 6, 49:—as Adj., *πρ. δούρην the champion spear*, i. e. of Hercules (v. Schol.), Soph. Tr. 856.

2. *fighting for*, πύλεως, δῶμαν Aesch. Theb. 418, 482; *θεσμῶν* Epigr. Gr. 912.

II. as a name of tutelary gods, Ἀθηνᾶ Πρόμαχος Alciphro 3. 51; *παρὰ προμάχῳ Παλαδίᾳ* Epigr. Gr. 912; (hence *Προμαχό-δραμα*, ἡ, as worshipped at Buporthmos, Paus. 2. 34. 8); *πρ. Ἡρακλῆς* Paus. 9. 11. 4; *πρ. Ἐρμῆς* Id. 9. 22. 1.

προμαχών, common form of *προμαχέων*, Schol. Eur. Hec. 910, Eust.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 167.

προμεθίζω, *to let go before*, πελειάδα νηὶς ἀπο πρ. Ar. Rh. 2. 329.

προμεθύσκομαι, *Pass. to be drunk with wine before*; aor. -*μεθύσθεις* Plut. 2. 734 A.

προμελάνομαι, *Pass. to become black before*, Nic. Th. 797.

προμελετώ, *to practise beforehand*, ἃ δεῖ λέγειν Ar. Eccl. 117; *τὴν μέθοδον* Plat. Soph. 218 D; c. inf., *πρ. ἐλαύνειν* Xen. Ath. 1, 20:—*absol.*, Ar. Thesm. 1177, Polyb. 10. 47. 3.

προμελέτης, ἡ, *previous exercise, a prelude*, Cyrill.

Προμείνεια, ἡ, (μένος) name of a prophetess of Dodona, *Fore-feeling*, Presage, Illd. 2. 55.

προμένειος σῖδη, ἡ, a sort of pomegranate, Nic. Al. 490.

προμερινάω, *to take thought before*, Ev. Marc. 13. 11, Clem. Al. 595.

προμεταβάλλω, to change before, Galen.

II. intr., Sext. Emp.

M. 5. 59.

προμετρέω, to measure out before, τιμήν τι Stob. Ecl. 2. 64. II. to measure out before, Isae. ap. Poll. 4. 166:—προμετρητής, οὗ, ὁ, a servant of the μετρονόμοι, Hyperid. ap. Harp.: προμέτρης, C. I. 3028.

προμετρητός, ἡ, ὄν, measured out, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 4. 167.

προμετώπιος, α, ον, =sq., Byz.

προμετωπίδιος, α, ον, before or on the forehead, Acl. N. A. 14. 26, E. M.; πρ. τοῖχος in front, Joseph. A. J. 15. 11. 5. II. as Subst., προμετωπίδιον, τό, the skin or hair of the forehead, ἵππων προμετωπίδια Hdt. 7. 70. 2. a frontpiece, frontlet, esp. for horses, Xen. An. 1. 8, 7, Cyr. 6. 4. 1; for men, C. I. 159. 8.

προμετωπίς, ἡ, a star on the forehead, Callix. ap. Ath. 200 E, 202 A. προμέτωπος, ον, with prominent forehead, Erotian. 384.

προμήθεια, Dor. —μάθεια, Ion. προμηθίη, in Att. Poets προμηθία (v. sub fin.) = foresight, forethought, ἀγαθὸν ἢ προμηθίη Hdt. 3. 36, cf. Pind. N. 11. 60, I. 5. 57; προμηθίαν λαβεῖν Aesch. Supp. 177, Eur. Hec. 795; πολλὴν προμηθειαν ποιεῖσθαι Plat. Min. 318 E; ἐν πολλῇ προμηθίᾳ ἔχειν τίνα to hold in great consideration, Hdt. 1. 88; προμηθίαν ἔχειν τινός Xenophon. 1. 24, Eur. Alc. 1054, Plat. Gorg. 501 B; προμηθειαν ἔχειν ὑπὲρ τινος Id. Rep. 441 E; παύειν τινὰ τῆς προμηθείας Antipho 118. 15:—with reference to Prometheus, Luc. Prom. es. 1. [The form προμηθία is now restored in all passages of Trag. Poets, since it is required by the metre in Soph. El. 990, O. C. 332, 1043, Fr. 688, Eur. Med. 741, Hec. 1137, Phoen. 1465, Andr. 690, I. T. 1202, and is admissible in Aesch. Supp. 177, Soph. El. 1036, 1350, Ph. 557, Eur. Alc. 1054, Ion 448, whereas προμήθεια is never required:—προμηθία is also a common v. l. in MSS. of Prose authors, as in Antipho l. c., Plat. Gorg. 501 B.

Προμήθεος, α, ον, or os, ον, Promethean, Anth. P. 6. 100, Nic. Al. 273, etc. II. Προμηθεύς, τά, the festival of Prometheus, Lys. 161. ult., Xen. Ath. 3. 4; cf. Dict. of Antiqu.

προμηθεύομαι, fut. —ήσομαι: aor. προμήθηθην Hipp. 617. 52., 790 G. Dep. To be προμηθής, to take care beforehand, to provide for, c. gen., πρ. ἑωυτοῦ Hdt. 2. 172; ὑπὲρ τινος Plat. Prot. 316 C; περὶ τι Id. Lach. 198 E; absol., Aesch. Pr. 381; c. inf., Alciphro 1. 10:—generally, to take heed, Lat. cavere, πρ. μὴ . . . Hdt. 3. 78:—c. acc. pers. to show regard or respect for, Id. 9. 108; c. acc. rei, Hipp. 765 D, Plat. Crito 45 A:—neut. part. προμηθεύμενον, absol. in pass. sense, care being taken, ὥς μὴ . . . ὅπως μὴ . . . Hipp. 813 G, 831 H.

προμηθεύμα, τό, foresight, Nicet. Ann. 22 A.

προμηθεύομαι, Dep., =προμηθεύομαι, Alex. Aphr. Probl. in praef.

Προμηθεύς, ἑως, Ion. εὖς, ὁ, Dor. Προμαθεύς, Prometheus, son of the Titan Iapetus and Clymené, Hes. Th. 510; but of Thenis, Aesch. Pr. 209: he was inventor of many arts, esp. those of working in metal and clay, whence he is said to have made man from clay, and to have furnished him with the ἔντεχον πῦρ stolen from Olympus: hence also his name, (from προμηθής, q. v.), opp. to his careless brother Ἐπιμηθεύς.—Forethought and Afterthought. The elements of the legend of Prometheus are in Hes. Op. 48, Th. 510 sq., cf. Plat. Prot. 320 D sqq.; the punishment inflicted on him by Zeus for his zeal in the cause of man in the Prom. Vincit. of Aesch. II. in Att., all artists that worked in clay were called Προμηθεές, Henist. Luc. Prom. 2.

III. as appellat. αὐτὸν γὰρ σε δεῖ προμηθεύς Aesch. Pr. 86; Αἰδῶς Προμαθεὺς [δυγατήρ] Pind. O. 7. 81, ubi v. Böckh (44), cf. Meineke Euphor. p. 128:—as Adj., προμαθεὺς ἀρχή provident rule (where Herm., metri grat., suggests προμαθής), Aesch. Supp. 700.—Cf. Ἐπιμηθεύς.

προμηθεύσις, εως, ἡ, =προμηθία, Nicet. Ann. 313 C.

προμηθεντικός, ἡ, ὄν, using forethought, Enst. 797. 39. Adv. —κώς, Id.

προμηθής, Dor. προμαθής, ες, forethinking, provident, cautious, μέλλους Thuc. 3. 82; τὸ προμηθές, =προμηθία Id. 4. 92; εἰς τὸν ἑπειτα βίον προμηθεύσας Plat. Lach. 188 B:—troubling oneself, eaving about a thing, τοῦ θανεῖν Soph. El. 1078:—Adv. —ὅως, Galen., etc.; ἐπὶ τὸ προμηθεύσασθαι τι Hipp. 832 A. II. of things, requiring forethought, Id. 385. 34. (It is difficult not to connect the word with √MA, μαθ-εῖν, μῆτ-ις, and not to regard Προμηθεύς as derived from it; though it is argued that this last word is =Skt. pramanthas, a stick which by friction produces fire.)

προμηθεύειν, verb. Adj. one must be cautious, cited from Schol. Thuc. προμηθία, —λή, v. sub προμηθία.

προμηθεύω, Adv. shrewdly, warily, with allusion to the name Prometheus, Ar. Av. 1511; Comp. —ώτερον, Enst. Opusc. 285. 16.

προμηκής, ες, (μήκος) prolonged, elongated, βέλος Hipp. V. C. 903; πρ. ἢ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν Arist. G. A. 1. 7, 1; σφήκες προμηκέστεροι τὴν μορφήν Id. H. A. 9. 41, 1, etc.; of Pericles, προμηκής τὴν κεφαλὴν Plut. Pericl. 3.

II. oblong, rectangular, Plat. Tim. 54 A; φύλλον προμηκέστερον ἀπίον Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 1. 2. of numbers, made up of two unequal factors (as 8 = 2 x 4, 32 = 4 x 8), opp. to τετράγωνος or ἰσοπλευρος, Plat. Theaet. 148 A, Diog. L. 3. 24. Cf. ἑτερομηκής.

προμηλώω, to probe beforehand, Hipp. 886 F.

προμηνήμα, τό, a previous indication, Jo. Chrys.

προμηνητός, ἱδός, ἡ, =sq., Byz.

προμηνητρία, ἡ, one who indicates before, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 402.

προμηνήω, to denounce beforehand, τινί τι Soph. Ant. 84, cf. Luc. Merc. Cond. 3: to indicate before, τι Plut. Lysand. 29, etc.

προμητήρ, Dor. προμάτωρ, ορος, ἡ, first mother of a race, formed like προπάτωρ, Aesch. Theb. 140, Eur. Phoen. 676, 828.

προμηχανάομαι, Dep. to plan or contrive beforehand, Dion. H. 1. 46., 7. 13, Luc. Alex. 38.

προμηχανουργέω, = foreg., Byz.

προμαίνομαι, to defile beforehand, Joseph. B. J. 4. 6. 3.

προμίσγνυμι, to mingle beforehand;—Pass., παλλακίδι προμίσγναι to have intercourse with her before, Il. 9. 452.

προμνήσκω, to remind beforehand, Gloss.

προμισθόομαι, Pass. to be hired beforehand, Plut. Marcell. 5.

προμνάμων [α], ονος, ὁ, a magistrate in Acarnania, C. I. 1793 α, c.

προμνάομαι, Dep. to woo or court for another, κύρην τινί Luc. Herod. 6; ἢ προμνησαμένη, = προμνήστρια, Xen. Mem. 2. 6. 36; and metaph., Plat. Theaet. 150 A, 151 B. 2. generally, to endeavour to obtain, to solicit, τοιαῦτα πρ. Xen. An. 7. 3, 18; πρ. αὐτῷ Κιλικίαν to solicit it for him, Plut. Lucull. 6; κωφότητα πρ. Id. 2. 38 B:—πρ. τινι ποιεῖν to plead with or persuade one to do, Plat. Menex. 239 C.

II. προμνήται τί μοι γνώμα my mind forebodeh somewhat, Soph. O. C. 1074.

προμνημονεύω, to mention before, Eus. H. E. 4. 17, fin., Byz.

προμνηστεύομαι, = προμνάομαι, Luc. Herod. 6, Alciphro 1. 37, etc.

προμνηστεύτρια, ἡ, = προμνήστρια, Jo. Chrys.

προμνηστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted to woo for another:—ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη) the art of match-making, Plat. Theaet. 150 A.

προμνηστίνου, αἱ, one by one, one after the other, προμνηστίνου ἐπήϊσαν Od. 11. 233; προμνηστίνου ἐσέλθετε 21. 230. (Commonly derived from μένω, for προμνηστίνου—each waiting for the one before. For the term, cf. ἀγχιεστίνος.)

προμνήστρια, ἡ, a woman who woos or courts for another, a match-maker, Ar. Nub. 41, Plat. Theaet. 149 D, Luc. D. Deor. 20. 16; metaph. ἡ κακίαν πρ. Eur. Hipp. 589; so, in Xen. Mem. 2. 6. 36, Valck. restores προμνηστρίας for —ιδας.

πρόμοιρος, ον, (μοῖρα) before the destined term, i. e. untimely, of death, Anth. P. 11. 159, Manetho 1. 276. 2. in epitaphs, of persons, Epigr. Gr. 418, 631, 707; so in Adv., προμοίρως βιώσας C. I. 953.

προμοιχεύω, to procure a woman, τινά τι Plut. Galb. 19.

προμολεῖν, v. sub προβάσσω.

προμολή, ἡ, an approach, vestibule, Ap. Rh. 1. 1174; but elsewhere always in pl., Ib. 260, 320., 4. 1160:—also of the foot of a mountain, Anth. P. 7. 9, Call. Dian. 142; the mouth of a river, Anth. P. 7. 246.

προμολών, v. sub προβάσσω.

πρόμορος, ον, = πρόμοιρος, Epigr. in Welcker's Syllogé p. 110.

πρόμος, ὁ, (πρὸ) the foremost man, in Hom. always = πρόμαχος, Il. 15. 293, Od. 11. 493, etc.; πρ. ἄνῃρ Il. 5. 533; πρ. τινί opposed to another in the front rank, Il. 7. 75, 116, 136, etc.:—later, generally, a chief, Lat. primus, princeps, Aesch. Ag. 200, 410; Ἀχαιῶν . . . πρόμοι Id. Eum. 399; γὰρ πρόμοι Soph. O. C. 384; Ἀθηναίων Eur. Tro. 31; τῶν Πανελληνίων πρόμω Κίμωνι Cratin. Ἀρχιλ. 1; so the sun is πάντων θεῶν θεός πρόμος, Soph. O. T. 660, cf. C. I. (addend.) 3883 l. The forms πρόμνος in Aesch. Supp. 904, and πρόμας in Ar. Thesm. 50, are dub.

προμοσχεύω, to plant out cuttings, Theophr. H. P. 6. 7. 3, C. P. 3. 5. 3:—προμοσχευσις, εως, ἡ, Gloss.

προμοσχέω, to work beforehand, like προσφύω, Eur. Supp. 1234.

προμόχθοι, οἱ, in Architecture, the beam-ends projecting over the wall-plate, C. I. 2297, Hesych.; projecturae tignorum in Vitruv. 4. 2.

προμύειν, to initiate beforehand, Byz.

προμύσις, ἡ, previous initiation, Plut. 2. 107 E.

προμυθίστρια, ἡ, Dor. for προμνήστρια, Poll. 3. 31, Valck. Hipp. 589.

προμύθιον, τό, the introduction to a fable, Walz Rhett. 1. 60.

προμυκτήρ, ἥπος, ὁ, the hooked end of the beak, Epiphan.

προμύλαα or προμύλλιος, ἡ, the goddess who presides over mills, Poll. 7. 180, Phot.

προμυλλαίνω, to pout the lips, Hipp. Vet. Med. 17.

προμύσσω, Att. —ττω, to snuff a lamp, τὸν λύχνον Plat. 2. 798 B, cf. Poll. 2. 72., 6. 103 (prob. as a v. l. for προβύσσω in Ar. Vesp. 250):—generally, to extort money from, τινά Hipp. 26. 46; ubi Coraes προσ-νύσσειν to tease.

προμυχιζέω, to groan or roar before, Hesych., Phot.

πρόναος, or πρόναϊος, α, ον, Ion. προνήιος, η, ον, Att. πρόνωος: (ναός) —before a temple, βαυμοί Aesch. Supp. 494:—esp. of gods whose statues stood before the temple, Ἀθηνά καὶ Ἑρμῆς πρόναοι, at Thebes, Paus. 9. 10, 2; Ποσειδῶν πρόνωος Hesych.; but most commonly of Athena at Delphi, because she had a chapel or statue there before the great temple of Apollo, κατὰ τὸ ἵπρον τῆς Προνήϊος Ἀθηναίης Hdt. 8. 37 (ter), cf. 39; ἐν δὲ Προνήϊος τῆς ἐν Δελφοῖς Id. 1. 92; Παλλάς πρόναϊα Aesch. Eum. 21; ἐναγής ἐστω τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος . . . καὶ Ἀθηναίς Προναίης Decret. Amphict. ap. Aeschin. 69. 14; χη Παλλάς, Δελφοί νυν ὄθ' ἰδρύσαντο πρόναϊν Call. Fr. 220; τὰ Ἀθανά τὰ πρόναϊα Inscr. Delph. in E. Curt. 43. 45; cf. πρόνοια III.

II. as Subst., πρόναος, ὁ, = πρόδομος, the hall or first room of a temple, through which one went to the ναὸς or cella, Diod. 14. 14, Strab. 805, Paus. 8. 32, 2, etc.; Ion. πρόνηος, Luc. Syr. D. 30; Att. dat. ἐν τῷ πρόνω, Inscr. in Rangabe Antt. 1. 162; Ion. gen. προνήϊου Hdt. 1. 51; dat. ἐν τῷ προνήϊῳ C. I. 71 α. 32., 138. 6 sq., 142. 5 sq.;—also as neut. πρόναον, τό, Joseph. A. J. 8. 3, 2, C. I. 4401, 4716; Ion. pl. προνηαί, Anth. P. 6. 281.

προναρκάω, to grow numb before, τὴν ψυχὴν Eus. H. E. 8. 3.

προναυκλήρος, ὁ, one who acts for a shipmaster, Eccl.

προναυμαχέω, to fight at sea for or in defence of, Μιλήτου Hdt. 6. 7; Πελοποννήσου 8. 60, 2.

προνέμω, to assign beforehand, τινί τι Pind. I. 8. 37; καθαρὰς χεῖρας πρ. to present unspotted hands, Aesch. Eum. 313. II. Med. to go forward in grazing: hence to gain ground, gather strength, spread, of war, etc., Soph. El. 1384.—Cf. ἐπινέμω.

προνέμομαι, Dep. to go forward, like προέρχομαι, Opp. H. 3. 238.

προνεύω, to stoop or bend forward, εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν Plat. Euthyd. 274 B;

These results were also expressed by Gertel, 1994, p. 21, on Wisconsin timber:

of Greece § 25). In time this relation assumed a formal, diplomatic character, and the *πρόξενος* enjoyed his privileges under the condition of *entertaining and assisting the ambassadors and citizens of the State* which he represented, so that the *πρόξενος* answered pretty nearly to our *Consuls, Agents, Residents*, though the *πρόξενος* was always a member of the foreign State. The office was at first prob. self-chosen (cf. *ἐθέλοντες* Thuc. 3. 70), but soon became matter of appointment: the *πρ.* was bound so to identify himself with the people he represented, that their country became to him a second country, Plat. Legg. 642 B.—At Athens and in other Gr. States, every State chose its own *πρόξενος*; at Sparta the *πρόξενος* were appointed by the Kings (Hdt. 6. 57) or by the People (C. I. 1335, Diog. L. 2. 51). As examples of *Athenian πρόξενος* in foreign states, we find Pindar at Thebes, Thucydides at Pharsalus, Doxander at Mytilene, Isocr. Antid. § 179 = 166, Thuc. 8. 92, Arist. Pol. 5. 4, 6; cf. Thuc. 2. 29., 3. 2, Aeschin. 90. 23, etc.; as *Spartan πρόξενος* at Athens, Cimón, Alcibiades and Callias, Andoc. 23. 43, Thuc. 5. 43., 6. 89, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 22; so, at Athens, Nicias was *πρόξενος* of Syracuse, Diod. 13. 27; Demosthenes and Thraso of Thebes, Aeschin. 46. 42 sq., 73. 20; at Sparta, Lichas was *πρ.* of Argos, Thuc. 5. 76; Pharaoh of Boeotia, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 6; Clearchus of Byzantium, Ib. 1. 1, 35; Polydamas of Thessaly, Ib. 6. 1, 4. Tyrants also and barbarian States had their *πρόξενος*, cf. Id. An. 5. 4, 2., 5. 6, 11. At Delphi there seems to have been a set of official *πρόξενος*, not attached to any special states, Eur. Ion 551, 1039, Andr. 1103; cf. the *Δελφοὶ ξαναγέται* of Pind. N. 7. 63. The *πρόξενία* sometimes was exercised by whole families and became an hereditary office, Thuc. 3. 2 and 85., 5. 43, Xen. Symp. 8. 39. The Athenian *πρόξενος* had (as we know) special privileges when they visited Athens, such as *ἰσοτέλεια*, *προεδρία*, etc., Dem. 475. 10, Dinarch. 95. fin.—On their duties, v. Dem. 1237. 17, cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 116. 4, Ulrich de Proxenia (Berl. 1822), Meier de Pr. (Hal. 1843).

2. in ancient Inscr. (C. I. 4) the *πρόξενος* seem to be *public officers* who had to do with the registration of wills, Böckh p. 12. II. generally, a *patron, protector*, Aesch. Supp. 419, 492, 919, 920, Ar. Thesm. 602, cf. 576; *φίλην γὰρ πρόξενον κατήνυσαν*, at the house of a kind *patroness*, i. e. Clytaemnestra, Soph. El. 1451; *πρόξενον χρῆσθαι τινι* Eur. Fr. 716.

2. as Adj. assisting, relieving, c. gen., *τεύχος πρ. εὐφραδῆς* Anth. P. 1. 28, 4, cf. Alciphro 3. 72.

προξήραιομαι, Pass. to be dried before, Diosc. 5. 86.

προξηρτοριζέμαι, Pass. to be rubbed dry before, Oribas. 313 Matth.

προξήραιο, to shave beforehand, Alex. Trall. 1. 4.—Pass., *προξηρημένοι τούς ἐγκεφάλους* Luc. Alex. 15.—also *προξηρύνω*, Galen. 14. 395; *προξηρύνω*, Oribas. 297 Matth.; and Subst. *προξήραιο*, cf. Ib. 161.

προοκάζομαι, Dep. to bray beforehand, Luc. Asin. 26.

προόδουσις, ἡ, a travelling before, Eust. 51. 26.

προοδευτής, οὗ, ὁ, one who precedes, Nicet. Ann. 139 C.

προοδεύω, to travel before, Luc. Hermot. 73.—Pass., metaph., *τὰ προοδευμένα* the matters over which we have travelled, Eus. D. E. 125 B.

προοδηγός, ὁ, one who goes before to shew the way, LXX (2 Macc. 12. 36), Jac. Anth. P. p. 198.—**προοδηγέω**, Eccl.

προοδικῶς, Adv. by procession, Eccl.

προοδιπορέω, to travel before, Luc. Hermot. 27; *τινι* Id. D. Marin. 15. 2.—Pass., *αὐτῷ προοδιπορήται* he has gone too far, Diog. L. 7. 176.

II. in Pass. also, to be travelled over before, Joseph. A. J. 3. 1, 1.

προοδοιπόρος, ὁ, one who travels before, Hesych. s. v. *ἑδοῦπος*.

προοδοποιέω, aor. *προοδοποίησα* Arist. Probl. 2. 11, 3; pf. *προοδοποίηκα* Id. Rhet. 2. 13, 7, pass. *προοδοποιήμαι*, Id. P. A. 2. 4, 2. 5, 6, G. A. 4. 4, 9, al.; so that the forms *προοδο-πεποίηκα*, *-πεποίημαι* (Probl. 30. 1, 22, Pol. 2. 9, 11) are prob. errors of the copyists.

To prepare the way before, prepare or pave the way, *τὸ γῆρας πρ. τῇ δειλίᾳ* Arist. Rhet. 2. 13, 7; πάντα πρ. πρὸς . . to make all preparations for . . , Id. Pol. 7. 17, 5; absol., Plut. 2. 663 F.—Med. to make one's way, tend in a certain direction, *πρὸς τὸ ἄνω* Arist. P. A. 3. 9, 8, cf. Probl. 2. 11.

II. c. acc. to prepare beforehand, *τὴν παιδείαν τινι* Plut. Lycurg. 4; *τὸ σῶμα πρὸς τὸ ἱδρῶν* Arist. Probl. 2. 11, 2, cf. Pol. 7. 17, 5; *τὴν ψυχὴν εἰς τι* Sext. Emp. M. 6. 34.—Pass. to be prepared before, αὐτοὺς παρήκον τῷ νομοθέτῃ *προωδοποιημένους* Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 11; πρ. τῷ πάθει Id. P. A. 2. 4, 4; *προωδοποιήται* ἑκαστος πρὸς τὴν ὁργὴν Id. Rhet. 2. 10, cf. G. A. 4. 4, 9; *εἰς τι* Id. Probl. 2. 11; part. *προωδοποιημένος*, ἡ, ον, prepared, ready, Id. Pol. 2. 9, 11.

προωδοποιητικός, ἡ, ον, going before to prepare the way, Galen. 14. 759.

προωδοποιός, ον, preparing the way, ap. Ideler Phys. 2. 378, Byz.

προόδος, ον, going before: *οἱ πρ. α party of soldiers in advance*, Xen. Eq. Mag. 4, 5.

προόδος, ἡ, a going on, advance, Emped. 220, Xen. Xell. 3. 4, 15; *ἐν τῇ πρ. τοῦ ἔτους* as the year advanced, Arist. Plant. 2. 9, 15; metaph. progress, Luc. Somn. 9.

II. a going out of camp, opp. to *εἰσόδος*, Polyb. 14. 1, 13.

2. a procession, Byz.

προόδους, οντος, ὅ, ἡ, with prominent teeth, Poll. 2. 96;—also *προώδων*, οντος, A. B. 58, etc.; *προόδων* Eust. 1872. 33, Phot.: v. Lob. Paral. 248.

προοδύνωμαι, Pass. to feel pain before, Schol. Pind. P. 2. 166.

προοδύρομαι [ῶ], Dep. to lament before, Schol. Eur. Med. 1016.

προοῖδα, inf. *προοιδέναι*, part. *προοιδῶς*, pf. (with plqpf. *προοῖδη*, ἥδεν, fut. *προοίσομαι*): cf. *προοιδόν*.

To know beforehand, Hdt. 1. 20., 9. 41., 7. 235, Andoc. 22. 5, Lys. 147. 18, etc.; *τὴν ἀλήθειαν περὶ τινος* Plat. Gorg. 459 E; *τὸν θάνατον* Ib. 523 D; *δὲ καὶ τινος οὐ προοῖδεν* προσέμουσος Isocr. 259 A; πρ. οὐτι . . Dem. 102. 10; πρ. τὴν χορηγὴν [ἔσται] Id. 50. 13; *ἐξ οὐ προοιδύτος unforeseen*, Dio C. 69. 4; c. part., *μὴ ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ . . κατοικισθησόμενον* (sc. τὸ Περσικόν) Thuc. 2. 17.

προοικεῖν, Med. to make friendly or win over beforehand, Jo. Chrys.

προοικέω, to dwell before, *ἐν τῇ νήσῳ* Diod. 15. 14.

προοικία, ἡ, the projecting eaves of a house, Clitod. ap. Hesych.

προοικοδομέω, to build before, Philo Belop. 84.—Pass., Luc. Alex. 14.

προοικονομέω, to arrange before, Cic. Q. Frat. 2. 3, 6, Joseph. A. J. 2. 5, 7.—Med. to get things previously arranged, Id. B. J. 7. 8, 2.—Pass. to be so arranged, *προοικονομῆται ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ ἡ φύσις ἑκατέρου* Arist. Oec. 1. 3, 4.

προοικονομία, ἡ, previous arrangement, Walz Rhett. 8. 608, Eust. 16. 7.

προοικονομικῶς, Adv. by way of preparation, Schol. Soph. El. 448.

πρόοικος, ὁ, the major-domo in the royal palace, Byz.

προοιμάζομαι, fut. *ἄσομαι*: pf. *πεπροοίμασαι* Luc. Nigr. 10.—in Trag. contr. *φοοιμάζομαι*: both forms occur in Arist. and later Prose; aor. *ἔφοοιμασάμην* Arist. Poët. 24, 14: pf. *πεπροοίμασαι* in pass. sense, v. infir.: Dep. To make a prelude, preamble or preface, Lat. *prooemior*, Aesch. Ag. 1354, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 4, Plat. Legg. 723 C; πρ. μακρῶς Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 11, cf. 3. 14, 10.

II. c. acc. to say by way of preface, premise, τί *φοοιμάξῃ νεοχρῶν*; Eur. I. T. 1162; *περὶ οὗ τοσούτου προοιμάζομαι* Plat. Lach. 178 F; *τούτους . . φοοιμάζομαι θεοῦ* begin by invoking them, Aesch. Eum. 20; c. dat. modi, φρ. τῷ λόγῳ Arist. Pol. 7. 1, 13; *δάκρυα* Themist. 173 D.—the pf. is used in pass. sense, *πεπροοίμασται τὰ νῦν εἰρημένα* Arist. Pol. 7. 4, 1; *ταῦτα ἔστω πεπροοιμασμένα* Ib. 7. 1, 13; *πεπροοίμασθω τοσούτα* Id. Eth. N. 1. 3, 8; *ἐν τοῖς πεπροοιμασμένοις* Id. Metaph. 2. 1, 5.

2. metaph. to inaugurate, *τὴν βασιλείαν φόνω* cited from Joseph.; cf. Diod. Excerpt. 531. 49.—The Act. in Anth. P. 1. 114, Method. 407 D.

προοιμαῖος, ἡ, ον, of or for a preface, Walz Rhett. 9. 485.

προοιμαστέον, verb. Adj. one must premise, Dion. H. de Rhet. 2. 8; contr. **φοοιμαστέον**, Arist. Rhet. ad Alex. 36. 1., 38. 2.

προοίμιον, τό, Att. contr. **φοοίμιον**, Aesch. and Eur.: (οἶμος):—an opening or introduction to a thing; in Music, a prelude, overture, Pind. P. 1. 6; in Ep. poems, a *proem, preface, preamble, introduction*, Lat. *exordium*, Pind. N. 2. 3, Ar. Eq. 1338; so in speeches, Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, Cic. de Orat. 2. 80, Quintil. 4. 1; *προοίμιος τῆς ἡδονῆς* with prefaces about pleasure, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 27.

2. metaph. of any prelude or beginning, *φοοίμιον χορεύσομαι* Aesch. Ag. 31, cf. 829; *φοοίμιος δυσφοοίμιος* (so Herm.) Ib. 1216; *λόγους . . μηδένα ὕν προοίμιος* only just beginning, Id. Pr. 741, cf. Theb. 7; *εἰ τι τοῦδε φρ. ματὰ* any part of this presage, Id. Eum. 142; *ὥρ' ἂν τάδε φοοίμια . . πόνων* Id. Supp. 830, cf. Eur. Hipp. 568, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 3; πρ. *ἐγγχών* Pind. Fr. 225; πρ. *δείνων* Alex. Kratav. 1. 3; πρ. *ἐχθρας*, τῆς ἀρχῆς Polyb. 23. 2, 15., 26. 5, 8; *δάκρυά μοι τὰ πρ. τῆς τέχνης* Luc. Somn. 3, etc.

II. generally, a *hymn or short poem*, such as those attributed to Homer, Thuc. 3. 104, Plat. Phaedo 60 D, cf. Rep. 531 D.

προοιμώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a prelude, Tzetz.

προοιστέον, verb. Adj. of *προφέρω*, one must premise, place first, Arist. Top. 2. 3, 6.

προοιστός, ἡ, ον, placed or set before, Apollon. de Pron. 322, etc.

προοιχομαι, Dep. to have gone on before, Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 8.

προοισθάνω, to slip before, Eust. Opusc. 354 46, Basil.

προολλάμω, to destroy beforehand, Greg. Nyss.

προομάλιζω, to make level or even before, Greg. Nyss.

προομάλυνω, = foreg., Plat. Tim. 50 E.

προομνύμι, and -*νύω* (Paus. 4. 5, 8), to swear before or beforehand, Dem. 861. 14; *τούς θεοὺς ἡ μὴν ἐλπίζειν . . by the gods*, Plat. Legg. 954 A; πρ. ἔρκον Paus. 1. c.

2. to testify on oath before, c. acc. et inf., *πρὸς μὲν τὸ μὴ* (Dobr. τὸ μὴ) *εἰδέναι* Aesch. Ag. 1196; πρ. τι εἶναι Dem. 859. fin.

προομολογέω, to grant or concede beforehand, *δοξασθὼν αὐτὸ δειν λέγεσθαι* Plat. Rep. 479 D.—Pass., *προομολογήται τι εἶναι* Id. Theat. 93 D; *τὰ προομολογημένα* things granted beforehand, Id. Theat. 159 C.—also in Med., Sext. Emp. M. 1. 9.—verb. Adj. **προομολογητέον**, Arist. Top. 2. 3, 3.

προομολογητής, εως, ἡ, previous concession, A. B. 1414.

προονειδίζω, to reproach before, Eust. 754. 47.

προονομάζω, to name beforehand, Eccl.

προοπτάνω, late and rare form for *προοράω*, Nicet. Ann. 15 D.

προοπτάω, to roast beforehand, Alex. Mithq. 1. 11.

προοπτέον, verb. Adj. of *προοράω*, one must look to, be careful of, *σέο τε καὶ σῆς ἀρχῆς* Hdt. 1. 120.

προοπτῆς, ον, ὁ, a scout, vidette, Polyb. 29. 6, 13, Plut. 2. 370 A.

προοπροτικός, ἡ, ον, of or for foreseeing, Προοπροτικά, τά, name of a work by Heraclides, Diog. L. 5. 88.

πρόοπτος, Att. contr. **προῦπτος**, ον, verb. Adj. of *προοράω*, foreseen, manifest, *πρόοπτος θανάτῳ δίδοναι τινα* Hdt. 9. 17; *ἐς προῦπτον κίνδυνον* Thuc. 5. 99, cf. 111; πρ. ἀγγέλου λόγος Aesch. Theb. 848; *ἐς προῦπτον* Ἀλδην Soph. O. C. 1440, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1366; *ἐς προῦπτον . . αὐτὸν ἐνέβαλεν κακὸν* Aristoph. Καλλ. 1; *ἐς προῦπτον . . ἐμπεσὶν κακὸν* Phoenicid. Incert. 1, 18.

II. conspicuous, καλλεῖ for beauty, Epiphani.

προοράσις, εως, ἡ, a foreseeing, prevision, Eccl.

προοράττικός, ἡ, ον, quick at foreseeing, Arist. Divinat. 2, 2; *τῶν ἀδελφῶν* Philo 2. 176; *τὸ πρ. μέρος τῆς τέχνης* the preventive province of medicine, Galen. Adv. -*κῶς*, Eust. Opusc. 302. 82.

προοράτῶς, ἡ, ον, verb. Adj. to be foreseen, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 23.

προοράω, fut. *προοράσωμαι*: pf. *προοράκα*; (cf. aor. *προοίδω*). To see before one, look forward to, *τὰ ἐμπροσθεν* Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 23; *to see what is just before the eyes*, Thuc. 7. 44.—absol. to look before one or

forward, eis τὸ πρόσθεν Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 12; ὀφθαλμοῖς *pr.* Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 21.

2. to see before, foresee, τὸ μέλλον Hdt. 5. 24, and in Att. Frns; *pr.* ὁλίγα περὶ τοῦ μέλλοντος Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 15; ἑαυτοῖς τὸ ἐπὶ Id. Symp. 4. 5; *pr.* τὸν πραγμάτων *pr.* οὐδὲν Dem. 52. 4, cf. 1262. 2S; *pr.* τι διανοία Arist. Pol. 1. 2, 2:—absol. τὸ προορᾶν . . σου your foresight, Id. 9. 79.

3. c. gen. to provide or make provision for . . , ἑαυτοῦ Id. 5. 39; τοῦ σίτου Id. 3. 159; ἐκείνων προορέων, ἄκως . . ἔχῃσι Id. 2. 121, 1.

II. in Att. also in Med., with pf. and plqpf. pass., to look before one, δυοῖν ὀφθαλμοῖν προεοράτο Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 21.

2. to foresee, ἐς οἷα φέρονται Thuc. 5. 111; τὸν πόλεμον Dem. 63. 11.

3. to provide for, τὸ ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν Thuc. 1. 17; ταῦτα Plat. Rep. 499B; πανθ' ἂ προσήκει Dem. 67. 24: to make provision, περὶ τινος Lys. 915. 2; *pr.* τι Diod. 20. 102; *pr.* μή . . , cavere ne . . , Dem. 773. 1.

προορίζω, to determine beforehand, ἡμέραν cited from Heliod.: to pre-determine, predestine, τινας εἰς τι Ep. Eph. 1. 5; τὴ γενέσθαι Act. Ap. 4. 28; τινα σύμμορφον (sc. γενέσθαι) Ep. Rom. 8. 29:—Med. to have a thing marked beforehand, v. l. for προσωρίσαστο in Dem. cit. snb προορίζω.

προορισμός, ὁ, previous determination, Hipp. 26. 31; so, προδρίσμα, τό, Hesych.; προορίστος, εὖς, ἡ, Eccl.

προορμᾶν, to drive forward:—Pass. to move forward, push on, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 1;—so also intr. in Act., Ib. 1. 4, 21, Hell. 5. 2, 28.

II. intr. also of plants, to advance, πρὸς αὐξήσιν Theophr. C. P. 1. 12, 8, cf. 1. 10, 7, etc.:—in pf. pass., Ib. 1. 12, 6.

προορμῆν, to sail from an anchorage, Poll. 1. 122; cf. ἔξορμῆν.

προορμίζω, to moor or anchor in front, δλκάδας πρὸ τόπου Thuc. 7. 38.

προορμίζω, ἀνεμοί, αἱ, North winds that prevail before the springbirds arrive, Genin. in Petav. Uran. 68 D.

προορῶν, to break loose before, τινός Themist. 7 C.

προορῶσω, to dig beforehand, cited from Apollod. Poliorc.

προορχήστηρ, ἦρος, ὁ, one who leads the dance, among the Thessalians = πρωταγωνιστής, Luc. Salt. 14.

προορυῶν, to make water before, *pr.* αἱματῶδες Hipp. 1133 A.

πρόουρον, τό, the first juice from the grapes, Hesych.

προούσιος, ον, existing before matter, θεός Synes. H. 3. 221.

προοφείλω, Att. contr. προῦφ; fut. ἴσω. To owe beforehand, πολλὰ πολλοῖς Dio C. 47. 16: metaph., *pr.* κακὸν τινι to owe one an atonement, i. e. to deserve evil at his hands, Eur. I. T. 523; *pr.* κακὸν ταῖς πλευραῖς to owe one's ribs a mischief, i. e. deserve a beating, Ar. Vesp. 3; so, *pr.* τινί, c. inf. I owe it to him to do so and so, Id. Lys. 648:—Pass. to be due beforehand, of debts, ὁ προοφειλόμενος φόρος the arrears of tribute, Hdt. 6. 59, cf. Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 7; τὸ ληθὲν προοφειλετο ἱματιοκατήλω Luc. Merc. Cond. 38:—then generally, ἔχθρη προοφειλομένη εἰς τινα the hatred one has long had reason to feel, Hdt. 5. 82; εὐεργεσία προοφειλομένη a kindness that has long remained as a debt, Thuc. 1. 32; προοφειλετο αὐτῷ κακὸν a debt of punishment had long been owing to him, Antipho 136. 26, cf. Dem. 539. 18; ἦν μοι τις οὐ μικρὰ *pr.* χάρις Luc. Abdic. 15.

II. = ὀφείλω II, to be bound to do, τὸ προοφείλεν καλῶς πράσσειν . . τοῦδε Eur. Heracl. 241.

προοφθαλμῖς, ἱδός, ἡ, the first bud of a young vine, Geop. 5. 3, 3.

προοχεύομαι, Pass. to be impregnated before, of eggs, Arist. G. A. 3. 7, 5.

προοχή, ἡ, a prominent point, eminence, Polyb. 4. 43, 2.

προόφιος, ον, foreseeing, a name of Apollo, Paus. 1. 32, 2.

πρόοφιος, εὖς, ἡ, a foreseeing, Thuc. 5. 8.

II. a seeing before one, οὐς τῆς προόψεως ἡ . . since there was no seeing where . . , Id. 4. 29 (v. l. προοφύεως).

προοπήγης, ἐς, (πήγνυμι) prominent, ὀφθαλμοὶ προπαγείς (προπαλῆς?) πολλὸν τοῦ κέρατος Luc. Musc. Enc. 3.

προπάθεια, ἡ, the first symptoms of a disease, Plut. 2. 127 D; v. Wytt.

προπάθημα, τό, a previous suffering, Hesych.

προπάθης, ἐς, suffering before, Philo 2. 595; but πραῖπαθης.

προπαίδεα, ἡ, preparatory teaching, τῆς *pr.*, ἣν τῆς διαλεκτικῆς δεῖ προπαίδεσθαι which they must receive before entering on dialectic, Plat. Rep. 536 D, cf. Luc. Rhet. Praec. 14:—so προπαίδευμα, τό, ἐγκύκλια *pr.* Philo 1. 157; προπαίδενους, εὖς, ἡ, Eccl.

προπαίδεον, to teach beforehand, τινα εἰς τι Clem. Al. 484:—Pass. (v. προπαίδεα), Plat. Rep. 536 D; τινας πάσας . . τέχνας ἐστὶν αἱ δεῖ προπαίδεσθαι Arist. Pol. 8. 1, 2; ὑπὸ τινος Sext. Emp. M. 6. 29.

προπαίδοποιεῖν, to generate before, Stob. Eccl. 1. 946.

προπαίω, to sport before, Anacreont. 63. 3.

πρόπαις, παιδός, ὁ, at Lacedaemon, a child up to the end of his fourth year, after which he began to be called παῖς, Gloss. Hdt.

II. = μαστρόπαις, Hesych.

πρόπαλαι, Adv. very long ago, Plut. 2. 674 F, Luc. Jup. Trag. 26; πρόπαλαι, πάλαι πάλαι, Ar. Eq. 1155; πάλαι καὶ *pr.* Themist. 38 A.

πρόπαλαιος, ον, very old, Synes. 132 B, Oribas. 83 Matth.

πρόπαλαιώ, to keep till old, ἰχθύας Rufus.

πρόπαλαίω, to struggle beforehand, τινί with one, Heliod. 2. 7.

πρόπαλεια, ἡ, prominence, ἡ τῶν αἰρίων *pr.* Sext. Emp. M. 8. 219.

προπάλης, ἐς, (πάλλω) prominent, ὀφθαλμοὶ Adamant. Physiogn. 2. 1, cf. προπαγής; τὸ γένειον προπαλέστερος (vulgo αἰτέρος), Poll. 4. 138.

Adv. —λως, Hesych.

προπάνδημος, ον, common to all, Eccl.

προπανυπέρτατος, for the highest, Epiphan.

προπαπικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or from a great-grandfather, Poll. 3. 18.

πρόπαπτος, ὁ, a great-grandfather, Lat. proavus, Andoc. 23. 2, Lys. 143. 26, Plat. Tim. 20 E.

πρόπαρ, (παρά) Prep. with gen. before, in front of, Hes. Th. 518, Eur. Phoen. 120: also, along, Ap. Rh. 1. 454.

II. absol. as Adv., before, sooner, rather, Aesch. Supp. 791. Cf. προπαρίω.

προπαράβάλλω, to put beside one beforehand, τί τινι Alex. Trall. 9. 533:—Med. to do so for oneself, λίθους προπαρεβάλλοντο σφίσιν Thuc. 7. 5.

προπαράγγελλω, to announce beforehand, C. I. 2556. 41, Heliod. 9. 10; c. inf., Dio C. 46. 41:—Pass. to be warned before, Aen. Tact. 27.

προπαράγγινωμαι, Dep. to be present before, Schol. Plat. Gorg. 506 D.

προπαράδιδωμι, to deliver or teach beforehand, Clem. Al. 564, Schol. Il. 6. 401, etc.

προπαράνυνω, to warn beforehand, Gloss.

προπαράιτησις, εὖς, ἡ, previous deprecation, Walz Rhett. 9. 518.

προπαράιτητον, as verb. Adj. from προπαράνυνωμαι, one must first deprecate or avoid, prob. 1. in Cyrill.

προπαράκειμαι, Pass. to lie beside before, Eccl.

προπαράλαμβάνω, to receive from another before, Dio C. 49. 18.

προπαράληγω, to be written in the antepenultimate, ἡ προπαράληγουσα (sc. συλλαβή) the antepenultimate, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1455, Eust., etc.:—also in Med., *pr.* τῷ ο. E. M. 308. 49.

προπαράνυθόμαι, Dep. to persuade beforehand, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 293.

προπαράσημαι, Pass. to be noted before, Eust. 1133. 14, etc.

προπαράσκενάζω, to prepare beforehand, ἔρια wool for dyeing, Plat. Polit. 308 D, cf. Rep. 429 D; πάντα τινί Xen. Meni. 2. 2, 5; *pr.* τὰς γνώμας Thuc. 2. 88; τι πρὸς τὴν τροφήν Arist. H. A. 9. 7, 5:—Med. to prepare for oneself, ἐντάφια Isae. 73. 15, cf. Plut. Eum. 6; ταῦτα περὶ τοὺς Ποτιδαίτας *pr.* Thuc. 1. 57; *pr.* τὸν θυμὸν for one's purposes, Dio C. 38. 13:—Pass., ἐκ πολλοῦ προπαρεσκευασμένοι, εἴ ποτε πολεμήσονται Thuc. 1. 68.

προπαράσκευασμα, τό, previous preparation, Schol. Eur. Ion 671.

προπαράσκευαστέον, verb. Adj. one must prepare before, Plut. 2. 124 A.

II. —έος, α, ον, to be prepared before, Moschio.

προπαράσκευτικός, ὁ, ὄν, preparatory, Oribas. 56, Eust. 1619. 1.

προπαράσκη, ἡ, preparation, Hipp. Acut. 387.

προπαράσπῳ, to draw over before, Theod. Prodr. p. 229.

προπαράσσω, Att. —τω, to post in front, Dio C. 49. 8.

προπαράτελευτος, ον, all but next to the end: ἡ *pr.* (sc. συλλαβή) = ἡ προπαράληγουσα, Gloss.

προπαράτήρησις, εὖς, ἡ, previous observation, Galen.

προπαράτιθημι, to set on table before, in Med., *pr.* τραγήματα Ath. 53 C, cf. 120 C.

II. to state or explain before, Clem. Al. 325, in Pass.

πρόπαρέχω, to offer before, ἐμαυτὸν ὡς σύμμαχον Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 20.

II. to supply before, μάς ἡμέρας σίτον Id. Hell. 5. 1, 18.

προπαρίστημι, to prove before, Origen.

προπάροισ, before a vowel —θεν, Prep. with gen., before, in front of, ἱμεῖν *pr.* μαχοία Il. 4. 348; πάνταν δὲ *pr.* 16. 218; Ἰλίον *pr.* 15. 66; Αἰγύπτου *pr.* Od. 4. 355; προπάροισεν ὀμίλῳ before the assembly, Il. 23. 804; *pr.* ποδῶν at one's feet, i. e. close at hand (cf. ἐμπόδων) 13. 205; ποδῶν *pr.* Od. 17. 357; *pr.* θυράων before the door, i. e. outside, 1. 107; Σκαίων *pr.* πυλάων Il. 6. 307; *pr.* πόλιος 2. 811, Hes. Sc. 385:—ἡμέρας *pr.* before, i. e. along, Il. 2. 92; *pr.* νεὺς before, i. e. beyond the ship, Od. 9. 482; opp. to μετόπισθε νεὺς lb. 539:—metaph., τῆς ἀρετῆς ἰδρύτα θεοὶ προπάροισεν ἔθικαν Hes. Op. 287.

b. never c. dat., for in such passages as Il. 11. 734, Od. 4. 225, the dat. belongs to the Verb, and προπάροισ is an independent Adv.

2. before the time of, Aesch. Theb. 334.

II. as Adv., 1. of Place, in front, in advance, forward, before, Il. 15. 260, Od. 17. 277, Hes. Th. 769.

2. of Time, before, formerly (v. ὀπίσσω), Il. 10. 476, 11. 734, Aesch. Ag. 1019; opp. to ὀπίσσω, Od. 11. 483; τῶν *pr.* εὐγενεῶν Eur. Phoen. 1510.

προπαροξύντικός, ὁ, ὄν, usually placing the acute on the antepenultima, Aiolois Eust. 75. 37.

προπαροξύνω [ῶ], to mark with the acute on the antepenultima, Plat. 2. 845 B:—so προπαροξύνοντες, Hesych.; verb. Adj. —ήτων, Schol. Ar. Pax 956:—Subst. προπαροξύνοντες, ἡ, Eust. 1361. 39, etc.:—Adj. προπαροξύνοντος, ον, with the acute on the antepenultima, Gramma.: Adv. —ως, lb.

πρόπας, πᾶσα, πᾶν, strengthd. poet. form for πᾶς, in Hom. and Iles. always πρὶταν ἡμαρ, all day long, Il. 1. 601, Od. 9. 161, etc.: except in Il. 2. 493, νῆας προπάσας all the ships together:—also in Trag., πρὸπασα χώρα, γαῖα Aesch. Pr. 406, Pers. 548; πρὸπας δόμος Id. Ag. 1011; πρὸπαντος χρόνου Id. Eum. 898; *pr.* στόλος, πύτμος Soph. O. T. 169, Ant. 859; πρὸπαντα κακὰ κακίων Id. O. C. 1237; *pr.* γένην Eur. Or. 972:—neut. πρὸπαν as Adv., utterly, Eur. Phoen. 1505.

προπαστός, ἡ, a vestibule, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 789; Schneid. προπαστός.

προπάσχω, to suffer first or beforehand, Hdt. 7. 11, Thuc. 3. 82, etc.: i. Soph. O. C. 230, Antipho 115. 22, Plat. Rep. 376 A: to be ill-treated before, ὑπὸ τινος Thuc. 3. 67:—also, ἀγαθὸν *pr.* Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 5.

προπάτορικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or from forefathers, ancestral, Eccl.: προπάτορος, ον, Epiphan.

προπατριάρχω, to be Patriarch before, Byz.

προπάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (πάτηρ) the first founder of a family, forefather, Pind. N. 4. 145, Hdt. 2. 161, 9. 122, Eur. Or. 1441; ὦ Ζεῦ, προγόνων προπάτωρ Soph. Aj. 389; of other tutelary gods, C. I. 3497, 3500:—in pl. ancestors, forefathers, Hdt. 2. 169, Plat., etc.

προπαῖω, to bring to an end before, Hipp. 425. 16:—Pass., Diod. 1. 39.

προπέλω, to persuade beforehand, Luc. Alex. 17.

πρόπειρα, ἡ, a previous trial or venture, πρόπειραν ποιέοιθα ἐν τινι, Lat. periculum facere in . . , Hdt. 9. 48; *pr.* ποιέοιθα εἰ . . , Thuc. 3. 86; *pr.* τινος λαμβάνειν Acl. N. A. 8, 22; of a trial in athletic exercises, C. I. 5913. 16, cf. 2374. 23.

προπειράζω, = sq, Philo Belop. 100.

προπειράω, to try or prove before, Oribas. 166 Matth. :—so in Med., with aor. and pf. pass., Luc. Hermot. 53, Dio C. 51. 11.
προπειρος, *ov*, trying before, Byz.
προπεμπτήριος, *ov*, = *sq.*, *pr.* *ὑμνος* a funeral hymn, Philostr. 135; *pr.* *ἐπαινος*, τιμὴ Eccl.; *ὃν* *pr.* funeral honours, Id.
προπεμπτικός, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, accompanying, escorting, used in escorting, Walz Rhett. 9. 257, Schol. Ar. Eq. 496. Adv. — *κῶς*, Iamb. V. Pyth. 145.
πρόπεμπος, *ov*, only used in neut. pl. *πρόπεμπα* as Adv. five days before, on the fifth day, Lex. ap. Dem. 1076. 21, Lys. ap. Harp., C. I. (addend.) 3641 b. 22, A. B. 296, Phot.: cf. *πρόριτος*.
πρόπεμψω, fut. *ψω*: aor. *πρόπεμψα*, contr. *προῦπεμψα*, — the only tense used by Hom. To send before, send on or forward, *πρό μ' ἐπεμψεν* *ἄναξ* Il. 1. 442; *εὐτὲ μιν εἰς Ἀἶδα* .. *προῦπεμψεν* S. 367, cf. Od. 17. 54, 117, etc.; *pr.* *κῆρυκας* Hdt. 1. 60, cf. 4. 33, 121, Thuc. 1. 29, Soph. El. 1158, etc.; *pr.* *ἄνδρας* *πρό* τοῦ στρατεύματος Xen. Cyr. 2. 4. 23; — Med., Ib. 5. 3, 53, An. 7. 2, 14: — with a thing for the object, *pr.* *φήμας* *τινὶ* Soph. El. 1155; *pr.* *ξίφος* *τοῦ* *afford, furnish*, Id. Ph. 1205; *pr.* *ἀχὴ* *to* *cause*, Id. Ant. 1287. 2. of things, to send forth, *σποδὸς* *pr.* *πύνας* *πλούτου* Aesch. Ag. 820; *ἀχὰν* *ἐς* *οὐς* *pr.* *γῆος* Id. Theb. 915; *λοὺς* *ἀφύκτους* *καὶ* *πρόπεμποντας* *φόνον* Soph. Ph. 105.
II. *to* *conduct, attend, escort*, Hdt. 1. 111., 3. 50, Soph. O. C. 1667, Antipho 113. 14, etc.; *τινὰ* *ἐς* *δόμους* Aesch. Pers. 530; *pr.* *νύμφην* Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 9, etc.; *pr.* *τινὰ* *χθονὸς* *from* the land, Eur. Hipp. 1099; *pr.* *τινὰ* *μέλει* *καὶ* *μολπαῖσι* Ar. Ran. 1525; *pr.* *τινὰ* *τοῖς* *ἵπποις* Xen. An. 7. 2, 8: — *to* *follow* a corpse *to* the grave, *τινὰ* *ἐπὶ* *τύμβῳ* Aesch. Theb. 1059, cf. Plat. Legg. 800 E, Menex. 236 D; *τιμὰς* *θεοῖς* *pr.* *to* *carry* offerings *in* *procession*, Aesch. Pers. 622: *joyously*, *τὸν* *ἕνα* *ψαμὸν* *ἐν* *τῷ* *ὄψῳ* *pr.* *to* *let* *one* *piece* *of* *bread* *be* *attended* *by* *one* *condiment*, Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 6: — *Pass.*, *πανδημεὶ* *πρόπεμπεσθαι* Isocr. 213 C; *ὕπὸ* *ποινητικῆς* *ἐπὶ* *φιλοσοφίᾳ* Plat. 2. 37 B. 2. *to* *persuade*, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 13.
προπεπτημένος, *ὃ*, one's father-in-law's father, cited from Schol. Soph.
προπεπταίνωμαι, *Pass.* *to* *become* *ripe* *before*, Hipp. 1133. 1.
προπεραῖω, *to* *complete* *before*, Apoll. de Constr. 31. 29.
προπεριελάω, *to* *wrap* *round* *before*, Orib. in Mai Anctt. Class. 4. 138.
προπερικαθαίρω, *to* *cleanse* *all* *round* *before*, Alex. Trall. 3. 215.
προπεριπατέω, *to* *walk* *about* *before*, Galen.
προπερισπῶω, *to* *circumflex* *the* *penultimate*, Schol. Ar. Eq. 21, etc.; verb. Adj. *περισπαστέον*, Ib. Pax 1, etc.: — *προπερισπῶμενον*, *τό*, *a* *word* *circumflexed* *on* *the* *penult.*, Adv. *προπερισπῶμενός*, *circumflexed* *on* *the* *penult.*, Ib. Av. 1655, etc.
προπερίρῃσι, Adv. *two* *years* *ago*, Lys. 114. 31, Plat. Enthyd. 272 C, Dem. 467. 14, etc.: often written *προπερίρην* before a vowel; but Phryn. and Ap. Dysc. (A. B. 60, 577) recognise *προπερίρην* as the true Att. form, and this is required by the metre in Pherecr. Incert. 93.
προπερύσινος, *ov*, of the year before last, *καρπὸς* Theophr. H. P. 3. 12. 4.
προπέσσω, Att. — *ττω*, fut. *πέψω*, *to* *digest* *beforehand*, Galen.
προπεπταίνωμι and — *ὦω*, *to* *spread* *out* *before*, *ὕμας* *αὐτοῦς* *προπετάσαντες* *ἡμῶν* Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 23; *κυλικεῖον* *τοῦτοῦτον* *προπέτταται* Ar. Fr. 159: — *metaph.*, *pr.* *σκιαγραφίαν* *πολιτείας* *πρὸ* *τῆς* *ἀληθείας* Dio C. 52. 7.
προπετόμαι, Dep. *to* *fly* *before*, *κόρακες* *pr.* *πρὸ* *τῆς* *στρατιᾶς* Arr. An. 3. 3; aor. — *επετάσθην* Ath. 395 A.
προπέτασμα, *τό*, *a* *curtain*, Themist. 165 C.
προπέτεια, *ῆ*, *headlong*, *reckless* *haste*, *vehemence*, *rashness*, *indiscretion*, Isocr. 100 C, Dem. 420. 11, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 8, 8; *τρώπον* *pr.* *Dem.* 526. 17; *pr.* *καὶ* *θρασύτητι* Id. 612. 28, cf. 663. 17; *pr.* *καὶ* *ἀπὸνεία* Id. 1097. 29; opp. *to* *σφροσύνη*, Id. 420. 11: — *fickleness*, Polyb. 10. 6, 2.
προπετέωμαι, Dep. *to* *be* *hasty*, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 20, 205, M. 9. 49, etc.
προπετής, *ῆς*, (*προπετῆς*) *falling* *forwards*, *inclined* *forward*, Lat. *prociidus*, *proclivis*, κεφαλὴ *pr.* *εἰς* *τοῦμπροσθεν* Hipp. Art. 780, cf. 197 A; *προπετέωμαι* *γένυες* *δροφί* jaws, Id. Art. 798; *ὃ* *μὲν* *αὐτὴν* .. *μὴ* *pr.* *πεφύκι* Xen. Eq. 1. 8; *pr.* *ἐν* *ἐλγίνῳ* *ἡ* *βῆδισι* Arist. Incess. An. 14, 2; *μὴ* *ὕβρις* *ἀλλὰ* *μικρῇ* *προπετέστερος* Id. Physiogn. 3. 5. 2. *throwing* *away*, *κεῖται* *προπετὲς* [*τὸ* *κάταγμα*] Soph. Tr. 701; *pr.* *εἶναι*, *γίγνεσθαι* Hipp. Progn. 37. 41, etc. 3. *drooping*, *at* *the* *point* *of* *death*, *ῆ* γὰρ *pr.* *Soph.* Tr. 976, cf. *προνωπῆς*; hence *pr.* *bios* *a* *short* *life*, Menand. Παρὰκ. 2; *ῆ* *pr.* *Μοῖρα* *untimely*, C. I. 1499. 4. *prominent*, of the eyes, Poll. 1. 189; *γνάθοι*, *ὄφρυς* Id. 4. 68, 134. II. *metaph.*, 1. *being* *upon* *the* *point* *of*, *pr.* *ἐπὶ* *πολλῆς* *χαίρας* Eur. Alc. 909; *τύμβου* *pr.* *παρθένος* Id. Hec. 152. 2. *ready* *for*, *prone* *to* *a* *thing*, *ἐπὶ* *ὃ* *εἰς* *τι* Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 15., 6. 5, 14; *πρὸς* *τὰς* *ἡδονὰς* Plat. Legg. 792 D; c. inf., *pr.* *μεταστῆσαι* Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 30. 3. *headlong*, *pr.* *ἀγείν* *τινὰ* Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 3. 4. *precipitate*, *sudden*, *rash*, *reckless*, *violent*, *pr.* *ἡδονὰς* *σώματος* Aeschin. 27. 8; *pr.* *γέλωας* *senseless* *laughter*, Isocr. 5 A; *ῆ* *pr.* *ἀκρασία* Arist. Eth. N. 7. 7, 8; *pr.* *bios* Menand. Παρὰκ. 2; *pr.* *γλῶσσσα* Alciphr. 3. 57: of a lot, *drawn* *at* *random*, Pind. N. 6. 107. b. of persons, *ὃς* *θρασεῖς* *προπετεῖς* Arist. Eth. 3. 7, 12; *τὰ* *θῆλα* .. [*τῶν* *ἀρρένων*] *προπετέστερα* Id. H. A. 9. 1, 5; *μανικός* *καὶ* *pr.* *ἐπὶ* *τῶν* *κινδύνων* Theopomp. Hist. ap. Ath. 435 B; *ὃ* *προπετεῖς* Arr. Epict. 4. 13, 5; *ὃ* *γλῶσση* *προπετεῖς* Anth. Plan. 89; *τὸ* *pr.* = *προπέτεια*, Hipp. 19. 16, etc. 5. *ἀρμονία* *προπετεῖς* *flowing* *rhythms*, Dion. H. de Demosth. 40. 6. as Medic. term, *subject* *to* *diarrhoea*, Anth. 584 D. III. Adv. — *τῶς*, *forwards*, *pr.* *εἰς* *τὸ* *κάναντες* *φέρεσθαι* Xen. Eq. 8, 8, cf. Anth. P. 5. 145. 2. *headlong*, *hastily*, *pr.* *φέρεσθαι* *εἰς* *τὴν* *τυραννίδα* Xen. Hiero 7, 2; *pr.* *ταχύγλωσσος* Hipp. 1136 F; *pr.* *ἐπερέσθαι* Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 8; *ἀποκρίνεσθαι*, *ἀποφαινεσθαι*, etc., Plat. Phileb. 45 A, Isocr. 290 A, etc.; *pr.* *ἔχειν* *to* *be* *rash*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 4; *μὲδεν* .. *πράγης* *pr.* Menand. Incert. 25; *προπετέστερον* *χρησθᾶν* *τινι* Polyb. 3. 102, 11.

προπέτομαι, Dep. *to* *fly* *forwards*, Eust. 899. 56.
προπέφαινα, 3 sing. pf. pass. of *προφαινα*, Il.
πρόπηγμα, *τό*, *a* *scaffold*, Gloss.
προπηγνύμι, also — *ὦω*, *to* *fix* *in* *front* *or* *before*: — pf. part. *προπεπηγώς*, *with* *a* *point* *prefixed*, Byz. 2. *προπεπηγὸς* *δάκρυον* *congealed* *before*, Diosc. 3. 92 (82).
προπηδᾶω, fut. *ῆσομαι* Aesch. Fr. 22 b: — *to* *spring* *before*, *τῶν* *ἄλλων* Luc. D. Mort. 19. 2. 2. *to* *spring* *forward*, *χηραμοῦ* *from* .., Babr. 107. 13; *τῆς* *σκηνῆς* Hdn. 6. 9; *ἔς* *τὴν* *ἀγοράν* Luc. Alex. 13.
προπηδησις, *ῆ*, *a* *springing* *forward*, Polemo Physiog. 1. 6.
προπηδᾶζω, fut. Att. *ῶω*: (apparently from *πῆλαξ* = *πηλός*, though neither *πῆλαξ* nor the simple *πηλαξίω* are found in use). *To* *bespatter* *with* *mud*, *or* *to* *trample* *in* *the* *mire*: but only used in *metaph.* sense, *to* *treat* *with* *contumely*, *to* *abuse* *foully*, *τινὰ* *Soph.* O. T. 427, Ar. Thesm. 386; and freq. in Att. Prose, as Thuc. 6. 54, 56, Andoc. 31. 14, Lys. 144. 39, Plat., etc.: — *Pass.*, *ἰδὼν* *προπεπηλακισμένην* [*τὴν* *φιλοσοφίαν*] Id. Rep. 536 C; *προπηλακισθέντες* *λόγους* *ἡ* *καὶ* *ἄτιμος* *λόγους* Id. Legg. 866 E; *ὑβρίζετο* *καὶ* *προπεπηλακίζετο* *ὑπὸ* *τοῦ* *δήμου* Dem. 126. 9. II. c. acc. rei, *to* *throw* *in* *one's* *teeth*, *reproach* *one* *with*, *εἰ* *τις* *πενίαν* *pr.* *Dem.* 312. 16.
προπηλάκισις, *ῆ*, *contumelious* *treatment*, *τὰς* *τῶν* *οἰκείων* *pr.* *τοῦ* *γῆρας* Plat. Rep. 329 B.
προπηλάκισμός, *ὃ*, = *foreg.*, Hdt. 6. 73; *ὑβρις* *καὶ* *λοιδορία* *καὶ* *pr.* *Dem.* 229. 9; *ὃ* *τῆς* *δικαιοσύνης* *pr.* Aeschin. 90. 22; in pl., *προπηλακισμοὶ* *κολάζειν* *Plat.* Legg. 855 B, etc.
προπηλάκιστικός, *ῆ*, *contumelious*: — Adv. — *κῶς*, Dem. 874. 14.
πρόπηξις, *ῆ*, *a* *fixing* *in* *front*, Oribas. 191 Mai.
προπηχίον, *τό*, *v.* *παρὰ* *πηχίον*.
προπαινω, *to* *enrich* *before*, *λόγον* *Byz.*
προπίνω, impf. *προπίνων*: fut. *προπίομαι*: aor. *προπίνω*: pf. *προπέπωκα*. *To* *drink* *before* *or* *first*, opp. *to* *μεταπίνω*, Hipp. Acut. 393, Ath. 156 E: *pr.* *τινὸς* *to* *drink* *before* *another*, Luc. Cronos. 18: — *metaph.*, *ψυχὰν* *τὰν* *ἐν* *ἐμὸι* *pr.* *to* *drink* *it* *in*, Anth. P. 5. 171. II. *to* *drink* *to* *another*, i. e. *to* *his* *health*, Lat. *propinare*, because the Greek custom was to drink first oneself and then pass the cup to the person pledged (never in Hom., v. Ath. 193 A; nor was there any health-drinking at Sparta, Id. 432 D), *ὅκως* *ἀμυσιν* *προπίω* *may* *drink* *a* *long* *draught* *first* *or* *as* *a* *pledge*, Anacr. 63; *φιάλαν* .. *γαμβρῷ* *pr.* *to* *drink* *it* *to* *his* *health*, *pledge* *it* *to* *one*, Pind. O. 7. 5; *προπίνω* *σοι* Xen. An. 7. 3, 26, cf. Ath. 426 A, 434 A, 463 E; *pr.* *μεστὸν* *ἀκράτους* *τινὶ* Plut. Alex. 39; also, *pr.* *φιλοτοσίας* *τινὶ* (v. *φιλοτοσίας* II), Dem. 380. fin., cf. Alex. Incert. 24; *προπινωμένη* *ποίησις* Dionys. Eleg. 1. 2. on festal occasions it was often a custom to make a present of the cup to the person pledged, *τὰ* *ἐκπώματα* .. *ἐμπύμπλας* *προπίνει* *καὶ* *ἐδωρείτο* Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 35; this was specially done, when a father betrothed his daughter, v. Pind. l. c., Chares ap. Ath. 575 D: — hence, 3. simply *to* *give* *freely*, *make* *a* *present* *of*, *ἀλλά* *τε* *πολλὰ* .., *καὶ* *ἐκπώματ'* *ὄργανα* *καὶ* *χρυσὰ* *προπίνων* *αὐτοῖς* *Dem.* 384. 13; *pr.* *τὴν* *ἐλευθερίαν* *Φιλίππῳ* *to* *make* *liberty* *a* *drinking-present* *to* *Philip*, *give* *it* *carelessly* *to* *him*, Dem. 324. 23, cf. Aesch. Fr. 128, Eur. Rhes. 405; *τοῦτῳ* *προπίνειν* *ὁ* *Βασιλεὺς* *κύμην* *τινα* Stephan. Philol. 1; *pr.* *τὰς* *πατρίδας* *Plut.* Arat. 14; *πέντε* *καὶ* *εἴκοσι* *μυριάδας* *ἀργυρίου* Id. Galb. 17; c. gen. pretii, *προπέτομαι* *τῆς* *αὐτίκα* *χόριτος* *τὰ* *τῆς* *πύλας* *πράγματα* *the* *interests* *of* *the* *state* *have* *been* *sacrificed* *for* *mere* *present* *pleasure*, Dem. 34. 24; App. Civ. 2. 143.
προπίπτω, aor. — *ἐπίσσω*, *to* *give* *to* *drink* *beforehand*, Hipp. 486. 1.
προπίπτω, fut. — *πεσοῦμαι*: aor. *προπίπτω*. *To* *fall* *or* *throw* *one-self* *forward*, as in rowing, *προπείοντες* *ἔρεσσον*, like Lat. *incumbere remis*, Od. 9. 490., 12. 194; *ἡ* *κοιλία* *pr.* *εἰς* *τὸ* *στόμα* Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 6: — of suppliants, *to* *fall* *prostrate*, Eur. Supp. 63: *to* *fall* *first*, in battle, Polyb. 1. 58, 8. II. *to* *rush* *forward*, *rush* *headlong* (cf. *προπετής*), *ἐν* *ναυεῖ* *Herm.* Soph. O. C. 157; *ἔς* *γαίαν* *Theoc.* 24. 111: — *to* *burst* *forth*, *pr.* *ἡ* *λίμνη* *Strab.* 764; *pr.* *σημεῖα* *they* *appear* (Bekk. προσπ.), Sext. Emp. M. 8. 219. 2. *metaph.* *to* *rush* *headlong*, Hyperid. ap. A. B. 112; *εἰς* *ἀκαιρον* *γέλωτα*, *εἰς* *κίνδυνον* *Diod.* 13. 83., 20. 88: *to* *be* *precipitate*, c. inf., M. Anton. 1. 17; absol., Plut. 2. 1056 F. Arr. Epict. 2. 1, 10, etc. III. *to* *move* *forwards*, *advance* *before* *the* *rest*, Polyb. 1. 20, 15; *οἱ* *προπίπτοντες*, opp. *to* *ἀναχαρούντες*, Id. 2S. 3, 4: — *to* *project*, of a hill, Id. 7. 17, 1; of an animal's snout, Strab. 827, etc.; c. gen. *to* *project* *beyond*, *τὰ* *μέσα* .. *προπέτασμα* *τῶν* *κεράτων* *Polyb.* 3. 115, 7, etc.; *κλίμαξ* *pr.* *τοῦ* *ἐμβόλου* *Id.* 8. 6, 4; *ἡ* *σάρισσα* *pr.* *πρὸ* *τῶν* *σωμάτων* *Id.* 18. 12, 4; *ἡ* *ἄκρα* *pr.* *ἔξω* *τῶν* *στηλῶν* *Strab.* 130.
προπιστεύω, *to* *trust* *or* *believe* *beforehand*, Xen. Ages. 4. 4, Dem. 662. 20, Dion. H. 11. 20, etc.
προπιστάωμαι, *Pass.* *to* *be* *made* *credible* *before*, pf. *προπιστάσμαι* Sext. Emp. P. 1. 116, M. 8. 62, 122, 261.
προπίτνω, *to* *fall* *prostrate*, *ἐς* *γὰν* *Aesch.* Pers. 588; of a suppliant, Soph. El. 1380: — On the form v. sub *πίτνω*.
πρόπλῃω, *τό*, *a* *model*, Cic. Att. 12. 41, 4, Plin. 35. 45.
προπλάσσω, *to* *mould* *or* *form* *before*, *τί* *τινος* *Philo* 1. 67.
προπλέω, *to* *plait* *before*, Galen.
προπλώω, fut. — *πλευσομαι*, *to* *sail* *before*, Thuc. 4. 120; cf. *προπλῶω*.
προπληρῶω, *to* *fill* *before*, Philo 1. 603, Diosc. Alex. prooem.
προπληρῶω, *to* *strike* *before*, *τὴν* *φύρμυγα* *Himer.* Or. 12. 3.
πρόπλοος, *ov*, contr. — *πλοος*, *ov*, *sailing* *before* *or* *in* *advance*, *τὰς* *πρόπλους* *ναῦς* *Thuc.* 6. 44; *τρεῖς* *νῆες* *αἱ* *πρόπλοι* *Ib.* 46; and *αἱ* *πρόπλοι* (without *νῆες*) *the* *leading* *ships*, Isocr. 59 D, App. Civ. 5. 85, etc.
πρόπλους, *ὃ*, *a* *sailing* *before* *or* *forward*, App. Civ. 5. 112.
προπλύνω, *to* *wash* *clean* *before*, Galen.

προπλῶ, Ion. and poet. for **προπλέω**, Hdt. 5. 98.
προπνίγειον, τό, the room before the πνίγεις, Vitruv. 5. 11, Plin.
προποδηγός, ὄν, going before to show the way, a guide, Plut. 2. 580 C;
 pr. σκήπτων Anth. P. 6. 294:—fem. **προποδηγέτις**, ἰδος, Orph. Arg. 340.
προποδίζω, (πούς) to advance the foot, κοῦφα ποδὶ προβιβᾶς καὶ ὑπα-
 στίδια προποδίζων Il. 13. 158, cf. 806; of a horse, Heliod. p. 111 Cor.; of
 the stars, Paul. Alex. Apol. 23. 6:—metaph. of speech, Eust. Opusc.
 271. 53.
προπόδιος, ov, before the feet, σύρμα Ptol. Almag. 2. 56.
προποδισμός, ὁ, a going onward, v. ἀναποδισμός; of stars, Nicom.
 Arithm. 1. 5.
προπόδον, τό, = πρόπους, Byz.
προποδών, Adv., better written divisim **πρὸ ποδῶν**.
προποῖω, to do before or beforehand, pr. χρῆσθαι ἐς τινα Hdt. 1. 41;
 pr. τι, opp. to **προπίσχω**, Dio C. Excerpt. 47. 2 Sturz; absol., μὴ διαφθα-
 ρῆναι .., ἀλλὰ προποῖσαι to make the first move, Thuc. 3. 13. II.
 to make beforehand, prepare, προεποιήτο αὐτῷ προέξερθαι Hdt. 7.
 44.
 III. c. acc. pers. to anticipate, Byz.
προπολεμέω, to make war for or in defence of another, τινος Isocr. 302
 E, Polyb. 2. 48, 1, etc.; τινὶ τινος with one for another, Dion. H. 6. 49;
 ὑπὲρ τινος Plat. Rep. 429 B: absol., οἱ προπολεμοῦντες the guards or
 defenders of a country, Ib. 423 A; so, τὸ προπολεμοῦν Ib. 442 B, 547 D,
 Arist. Pol. 2. 7, 4; τὸ προπολεμήσον the body intended to act as guards,
 Ib. 4. 4, 10.
προπολεμητήριον, τό, a bastion, outwork, pr. εἶναι τῆς Ἰταλίας
 Diod. 14. 100.
προπολεμῶς, ov, customary before war, ἱερὰ Dio C. 46. 33; τὰ pr.
 without ἱερὰ, Id. 50. 4, cf. Dion. H. 3. 9.
προπόλεος, ov, lying before a city, Basil., Suid.; τὰ pr., = πρόσσεται,
 Schol. Philostr. ap. Boisson. ad Marin. V. Procl. p. 140.
προπόλειμα, τό, service done, pr. δάφνης its service or use, = πρό-
 πολος δάφνη, Eur. Ion 113.
προπολεῖω, (πρόπολος) to minister to, θεᾶς Epigr. Gr. 785, Phot.
προπολέω, = foreg., Apollon. Lex. Hom.; in Med., Ach. Tat. 4. 15.
προπόλιος, ov, gray-haired before his time, Poll. 2. 12; πρόπολιος τὴν
 κόμην Schol. Pind. O. 4. 32: but, II. **προπόλιον** ἐξ ἐρπύλλου α
 chaplet, Sennus ap. Ath. 622 C; Dind. προκόμιον.
προπολιόμοι, Pass. to grow gray before, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 114.
πρόπολις, eas, ἡ, = πρόσσειον, Poll. 9. 15, Celsus ap. Orig. II.
 in a beehive, the gummy substance with which the bees line and fence their
 hives, Diosc. 2. 106, Varro R. R. 3. 16, 26, Plin., etc.; v. Voss. Virg. G.
 4. 40.
προπολιτεύομαι, Dep. with pf. pass. to transact beforehand, τῶν πάντα
 τὰ καθήκοντα πεπολιτευμένον Dio C. 52. 21; τινος before one, Themist.
 205 C:—the pf. is also used in pass. sense, τὰ προπολιτευμένα the pre-
 vious measures of his government, Polyb. 4. 14, 7.
πρόπολος, ov, (πολέω) employing oneself before: I. a servant
 that goes before one, an attendant, minister, τινος Aesch. Cho. 359;
 absol., Xenophon. 1. 18, Eur. Hipp. 200, Supp. 72, Ar. Nub. 436: a rower,
 Pind. O. 13. 77. 2. one who serves a god, esp. one who interprets
 his will to men, like πρῶμαντας, προφήτης, a minister, Ἐκάτη οἱ pr. ἔπ-
 λετο ἡ. Hom. Cer. 440; ὄνειρος Αἶδα pr. Ar. Ran. 1333; Πίνδαρος ..
 Πιερίδων pr. Anth. P. 7. 35; Ὀρφέα .. Μουσῶν pr. Ib. append. 250; αἰ-
 θέρος pr. .. πελειᾶς Simm. ap. Ath. 491 C:—generally, a temple-servant,
 bedel, like νεωκόρος, Hdt. 2. 64; pr. θεοῦ Ar. Pl. 670, cf. Eur. Hel.
 570, Anth. P. 6. 269, Strab. 232, 466, Dion. H. 1. 76. II. as
 Adj. ministering to a thing, devoted to it, ἐπινικίοις δοδαῖς Pind. N. 4.
 129.
πρόπομα, τό, a drink taken before meals, Ath. 58 B sq., 66 C sq., Plut.
 2. 734 A. II. = ἀκράταμα, Plut. 2. 624 C:—A form πρόπωμα is
 cited by Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 29, Theodos. 368.
προπομπεία, ἡ, = προπομπία, C. I. 124. 9, Dio Chr. 2. 148, Walz
 Rhett. 4. 182.
προπομπεύω, to go before in a procession, τινός before him or it, Luc.
 Merc. Cond. 25, Plut. 2. 365 A, Hdn. 5. 6: absol., Hdn. 2. 13, etc.
προπομπέω, to conduct as προπομπός, C. I. 5810, cf. addend.
προπομπή, ἡ, (προπέμω) a sending on before, αἱ pr. τῶν γραμμαστο-
 φόρων Plut. Galb. 8. II. an attending, escorting, esp. on departure
 Xen. Ages. 2, 27, Polyb. 20. 11, 8, etc.:—a professional escort, Plut.
 Num. 14 esp. in funerals, Io. Chrys.; cf. Longin. 28.
προπομπία, ἡ, an escorting in procession, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 462.
 37. II. the first place in a procession, Luc. Amor. 18.
προπόμπιος, ov, belonging to a procession, Eccl.
προπομπικός, ὄν, (προπέμω) escorting, esp. in a procession, pr. λύχος
 Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 17: c. acc., pr. χόας carrying drink-offerings in pro-
 cession, Aesch. Cho. 23. II. as Subst. a conductor, escort, protector,
 Id. Pers. 1036, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 2; of Hermes, Alex. Θεσπρωτ. 1; of the
 Furies, Aesch. Eum. 206; of priestesses of Athena, Ib. 1005; of atten-
 dants in a funeral-procession, Id. Theb. 1069.
προπονέω, to work or labour beforehand, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 80; τινὶ for
 another, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 16. 2. to work for or instead of another,
 τινος Xen. An. 3. 1, 37, Ib. 8. 2, 2. 3. c. gen. rei, to work for, work so
 as to obtain, τῶν εὐφροσύνων Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 32. 4. c. acc. rei, to
 obtain by previous labour, πολλά Luc. Vit. Auct. 23; τὰ προπεποιημένα
 Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 23, Hell. 6. 5, 40; τροφήν οὐκ ᾤκην, ἀλλὰ προπεποιη-
 μένην ὑπὸ τοῦ καυλοῦ καὶ τῶν βίζων elaborated before, Theophr. C. P. 4.
 6, cf. E. M. 73. 28. II. to suffer pain or be ill beforehand,
 Hipp. Aph. 1250; ἐκ τοῦ τραύματος Luc. J. Trag. 40: to be wearied
 before, of a horse, Ael. N. A. 14. 11. 2. trans. to weary before,
 εἰαυτὸν Plut. Otho 11:—Pass. to sink under affliction, Soph. O. T. 685.

πρόπονος, ov, very troublesome, πόνου πρόπονοι troubles beyond troubles,
 Soph. Aj. 1197 (as Dind. for πρόπονοι, cf. πρόκακος).
Προποντίς, ἰδος, ἡ, the Fore-sea, a name given to the Sea of Marmora,
 that leads into the Pontus or Black Sea, Hdt. 4. 85, Aesch. Pers. 875, etc.
προπορεύς, ἡ, those who go in front, an advanced guard, Polyb. 9. 5, 8.
προπορεύω, τό, progression, ἀστέραν pr. Orac. in Maith. Misc. p. 133.
προπορεύω, to make to go before, Ael. N. A. 10. 22:—Pass., with aor.
 nied., to go before or forward, pr. ἐμπροσθεν Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 23; pr.
 τινος to go before him, Arist. Mirab. 137; pr. ἐπὶ δύο ἡμέρας Polyb. 3.
 52, 8; οἱ προπορεύσάμενοι the von, Id. 2. 27, 2, etc.; ἡ προπορευομένη
 = πρόπολος, Ath. 267 C: of a river, to flow on or onward, LXX (Gen.
 2. 14). 2. to come forward, Polyb. 1. 80, 8, etc. 3. to be
 promoted, advance, πρὸς τὴν στρατηγίαν Id. 28. 6, 9, cf. 2. 2, 10., 2.
 4, 2.
προπορίζομαι, Pass. to be provided beforehand, Luc. Salt. 61.
πρόποσις, eas, ἡ, (πίνω) a drinking before or to one, προπόσεις πίνειν
 to drink healths, Alex. Δημητρ. 5; πῶν .. προπόσεις τρεῖς ἴσως ἡ τέτ-
 ταραι Antiph. Διδ. 1; pr. ἀποδραεῖσθαι, ὀρέγειν Critias 2; λαμβάνειν
 Polyb. 31. 4, 6, cf. Anth. P. 5. 134; προπόσεις ἐν τοῖς συμποσίοις
 ποιεῖν Ath. 432 D; δεξιόσθαι ἀλλήλους ταῖς pr. Joseph. A. J. 6.
 14, 6. 2. the drink itself, Simon. 170, Lys. Fr. p. 5 Reiske.—Cf.
 προπίνω.
προπότης, ὁ, one who drinks healths, προπότηι θίασοι, bands of revel-
 lers, Eur. Rhcs. 361.
προποτίζω, to present a draught, of physicians, Galen., etc.:—verb.
 Adj. -ιστέον, Paul. Aeg. 2. 45:—Subst. **προπότισμα**, τό, a draught,
 Rufus; and -ισμός, ὁ, Diosc. 2. 180:—also **προπότιον**, τό, Eccl.
πρόπους, ποδός, ὁ, one that has large feet, Phot., Suid. II. a
 star in the feet of the Twins, Eratosth. Catast. 10, etc. III. the
 projecting foot of a mountain, its first step or lowest part, Polyb. 3. 17, 2,
 cf. 8. 15, 4, Strab. 433, Anth. P. 7. 501, etc.; so, τοῖχων πρόποδες Tim.
 Lex. Plat.: metaph., ἀρετῆς pr. Greg. Naz. IV. = ποῦς II. 2, of a
 sail, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 567. V. **πρόποδα** μέλεα (?), Soph. in
 Cramer An. Par. 4. 183.
προπραγματεύομαι, Pass. to be treated before, Eunap. p. 11 Boiss.:—to
 be related before, Ptolem. Almag. 2. p. 416.
προπράσσω, Att. -ττω, to do before, τι Dio C. 52. 13; τὰ προπεπραγ-
 μένα Arist. Poët. 18, 3, Luc. Jud. Voc. 2. II. to exact, χάριτας
 ὀργᾶς λυγρὰς Aesch. Cho. 834 (v. Herm. in l.).
προπράτης [α], ov, ὁ, = προπῶλης, Lys. ap. Poll. 7. 12:—so, προπρά-
 τωρ, opos, ὁ, Isae. ib. 2. 11.
προπρεῶν, ὁ, = sq.: metaph. friendly, kindly, Pind. N. 4. 126.
προπρηγής, ἐς, stronger form of πρηγής, with the face downwards, Lat.
 pronus, ἐν κύνι ἑκτανύσας προπρηγέα Il. 24. 18; [φασγάνῳ] προπρηγῆς
 τόφας with the edge of the sword, Od. 22. 98:—neut. προπρηγές as Adv.,
 forward, opp. to ὀπίσσω, Il. 3. 218. [Hom. always makes 1st syll.
 long.]
προπρήων, onos, ὁ, stronger form of πρηών, Choerob. in Theodos. 71.
προπρό, strengthd. for πρό, Prep. with gen., before, Ar. Rh. 3.
 453. II. as Adv., on and in, thoroughly, quite, Ib. 1013., 4. 1235;
 cf. Heyne Il. 22. 221.—More common in compds., v. infir.
προπροβιάζομαι, Dep. strengthd. for προβιάζομαι, Ar. Rh. 1. 386.
προπροβῶ, strengthd. for προβῶ, Orph. Arg. 1255 (1263).
πρόπροθι, Adv. forwards, Opp. C. 1. 529.
προπροκάλυπτο, strengthd. for προκαλύπτο, Opp. C. 4. 334.
προπροκαταγῆδην, Adv. rushing down and onward, Ar. Rh. 2. 595.
προπροκυλινδῶμαι, Pass. to keep rolling before one (as a sup-
 pliant), roll at his feet, c. gen., προπροκυλινδόμενος πατρός Διός Il. 22.
 221; so also, δεῖρ' ἵκετο πῆματα πάσχων pr. Od. 17. 525, as Eust.;
 but others, seeing that Ulysses never in fact so humbled himself, expl. it
 wandering from place to place.
προπροσώπως, Adv. face to face, Byz.
προπροτίαινω, strengthd. for προτίαινω, Opp. H. 4. 103, in Med.
πρόπρυμνα, Adv. away from the stern, pr. ἐκβαλὼν φέρει, of the
 jactura of all the freight to save the vessel, metaph. in Aesch. Theb. 769;
 cf. Blomf. Ag. 1010.
πρόπρταιω, to stumble beforehand, dub. for προσπ- in Phalar. p. 234,
 Pseudo-Luc. Nero 3.
προπτέρῳ, τό, a projecting branch, Solon ap. Hesych.
πρόπτω, fut. σῶ, to spit forth or out, LXX (2 Macc. 6. 20).
πρόπτωμα, τό, a fall forwards, Galen. 2. πρόπτωσις I, Id.
πρόπτωσις, ἡ, a fall forwards, prolapsus, Diosc. 1. 90, Galen., etc.:
 a falling down before one, prostration, LXX (2 Macc. 3. 21). 2.
 ἡ τοῦ φθόγγου pr. utterance, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 117. 3. inclination,
 εἰς τι Ath. 180 A.
προπτωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, falling from over-haste, M. Anton. 11. 10.
προπύλαιος [ῥ], a, ov, (πύλη) before the gate, of the statues of gods,
 Ἀγυαὶ τοῦμοῦ προπύλων προπύλαια Ar. Vesp. 875; π. Ἐρμῆς, Ἀρεμῆς
 C. I. 4301, Paus. 1. 22, 8., 1. 38, 6. II. **προπύλαια**, τὰ, a gate-
 way, entrance, of Egyptian temples, Hdt. 2. 63, 101, 121, etc.; at
 Athens the famous *Propylaea* of the Acropolis, built by Pericles, first
 mentioned by Hdt. (5. 77), cf. Ar. Eq. 1326, Thuc. 2. 13, Dem. 174. 23,
 597, 8, Aeschin. 42. 2, Plut. Pericl. 28:—also in sing., τὸ τοῦ Διονύσου
 pr. Andoc. 6. 13, cf. Diod. 1. 67, Anth. P. 6. 297, C. I. 3419.
προπύλις, ἰδος, ἡ, = sq., Bito in Math. Vett. 109.
προπυλίτης, ov, ὁ, one who pursues his trade at the gate, C. I. 3028,
 ubi v. Böckh.
πρόπυλον, τό, (πύλη) mostly in pl., like προπύλαια, Hdt. 2. 91, Hipp.
 1136 C, Soph. El. 1375, Eur. Il. F. 523, etc.; in sing., Anth. P. 6. 114,
 Plut. 2. 363 F, C. I. 2661, 3192, al.

προπύλῶν, ἄνος, δ, the place about the πρόπυλον, Arcad. 17. 14.
 προπυλῶναι, Dep. to learn by inquiring before, hear beforehand, τ.
 Hdt. 1. 21., 5. 63, 102, Thuc. 4. 42, etc.
 προπύργιον, τό, a small outwork, Byz.
 προπύργιος, ον, furnished with towers, δόμος Byz.
 πρόπυργος, ον, offered for the towers, i. e. for the city, θυσία Aesch.
 Ag. 1168.
 προπύρεταινα, to have a fever beforehand, Hipp. 1128 H.
 προπύριδι, to soothe by fomentations, Hipp. 264. 12, etc.
 προπύρδομαι, Pass. to burn or glow beforehand, Alex. Trall. 8. 425.
 πρόπυστος, ον, having learnt before, A. B. 61.
 προπυγώνιον, τό, the front part of the beard, Poll. 2. 80.
 προπωλέω, to negotiate a sale, Plat. Legg. 954 A, C. 1. 1756.
 προπώλης, ον, ὅ, one who buys for another, one who negotiates a sale,
 Ar. Fr. 669, cf. Poll. 7. 11 sq.; so, προπωλητής, οὗ, ὅ, in the Egypt.
 Papyrus edited by Böckh p. 5.
 προπράχος, ὁ, (παχία) the fore-beach, Arr. Periplus. M. Rubri p. 10.
 προρέω, fut. -ρεύσομαι, Ep. Verb. to flow forward, flow amain, of
 rivers, Il. 21. 260, etc.; ἄλαδε προρέουσιν 12. 19, cf. 5. 598, Od. 5.
 444; εἰς ἄλαδε 10. 351; ἐκ πέτρης Hes. Th. 792.
 II. trans.
 to pour forth, h. Hom. Ap. 380; but Wolf writes προχέειν with Eust.,
 who cites the verse as Hesiod's (Fr. 6); so in Ap. Rh. 3. 225, [κρήνη]
 ὕδωρ προρέσκε (but with v. l. προχέσκε), cf. Orph. Arg. 1130 (1137).
 πρόριον, τό, the inner cuticle, Hesych.
 προροφῶν, to swallow before, Hipp. 622. 21; προροφάνα, 4So. 15.
 προρραῖνω, to sprinkle beforehand, Alex. Trall. 11. 606.
 προρρήγγνυμι, Pass. to break forth before, Poll. 5. 79;—so in Act.,
 Galen.;—hence προρρήγμα, τό, the membrane enveloping the foetus,
 Soran. 93 Emmerins.
 προρρηγήναι, v. sub προερέω.
 πρόρημα, τό, a prognostic, Hipp. Art. 825; a prophecy, Schol. Ap. Rh.
 1. 118.
 προρρήσις, ἡ, a foretelling, prediction, Hipp. Progn. 42, Anth. P. 11.
 382, Diod. 12. 361; cf. προρρηγνύσθαι.
 III. a previous instruction
 or warning, Thuc. 1. 49.
 2. a proclamation, πολεμῆν ἐκ προρρή-
 σεως Dem. 114. 2; αἱ προρρήσεις public notices, as in case of trials for
 murder, Antipho 139. 42., 141. 43, Plat. Legg. 871 C, 873 A, etc.; v.
 προαγορεύω II.
 III. in Rhet. an introductory statement, Arist.
 Rhet. Al. 31, 9.
 προρρηγῆναι, one must foretell, Plat. Legg. 854 A, 874 E.
 προρρηγικός, ὁ, ὄν, predictive, δύναμις Sext. Emp. M. 5. 1; πρ. βιβ-
 λίων, a treatise on predicting disease from symptoms, name of one of the
 oldest Hippocratic writings, v. Galen. S. 602.
 πρόρρητος, ον, proclaimed, commanded, Soph. Tr. 684.
 πρόρριζος, ον, (ρίζα) by the roots, root and branch, utterly, Lat. radi-
 cibus, funditus, θάμνοι πρ. πίπτουσι Il. 11. 157., 14. 415; so, πολλοὺς ὁ
 θεὸς προρρίζων ἀνέτρεψε Hdt. 1. 32; ἐτελεύτησε πρ. Id. 3. 40; Ζεὺς σ'.
 πρ. ἐκτρίβειεν Eur. Hipp. 684, cf. Hdt. 6. 86, 4; πρ. ἐφθάρτα γένος
 Soph. El. 765, cf. Andoc. 19. 7; δαμνῶν ἰδρύματα πρ. ἐξανέστραπται
 Aesch. Pers. 812; δῖφρων πρ. ἐκτριβείς Soph. El. 512; πρ. αὐτὸς ..
 ἀπολόμην Ar. Ran. 587;—neut. πρόρριζον as Adv., Arist. H. A. 9. 13,
 4, Lyc. 214.
 προρρίπτω and -έω, to throw away, Iambl. Myst. 3. 18, Eccl.
 προρρυθμίζω, to regulate before, Galen. 3. 525.
 πρόρρυμος, ον (ρέω) flowing forth or first, dub. in Geop. 9. 19, 8.
 προρρυσθῆναι, Pass. to be soiled before, Basil.
 πρόσ, Prep. with gen., dat. and acc.,—in which three cases the orig-
 inals are, respectively, motion from a place, abiding at a place, motion
 to a place: besides πρόσ, Hom. also uses the forms προτί, ποτί, usually
 c. acc., much more rarely c. dat., and each only once c. gen., Il. 11. 831,
 22. 198: ποτί is also the regul. Dor. form, but προτί is doubtful in Dor.,
 v. sub vocc. (The orig. form seems to have been προτί, cf. Skt. prati
 contra, versus), Slav. proti; and with ποτί, cf. Zd. paiti.—ποτί, πρόσ
 seem to be lengthd. from πρό, cf. πρόσω, πρόσθεν.)
 A. WITH GEN., πρόσ refers to that from which something
 comes:
 I. of Place, from any place, from forth, ἵκετο ἡ δὲ πρόσ
 ἡϊών ἡ ἐσπερίων ἀνθρώπων Od. 8. 29, cf. Il. 10. 428; τὸν πρόσ Σαρ-
 δέων ἡλεκτρον Soph. Ant. 1037.
 2. to express the relative situa-
 tion of objects or places, which we express by towards, whereas the
 Greeks took the object as the point from which the relation was esti-
 mated, νήσοισι πρόσ Ἥλιδος islands looking (as it were) from Elis, i. e.
 towards Elis, Od. 21. 347; πρόσ ἄλός, πρόσ Θύμβρης Il. 10. 428, 430;
 εἶναι πρόσ βαλίσσης Hdt. 2. 154; πρόσ τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου ἰδρῶσαι Id. 8.
 120; ἐστραπεδέωντο πρόσ Ὀλύμπου Thuc. 1. 62, etc.; often with words
 denoting the points of the compass, δύω θύραι εἰσίν, αἱ μὲν πρόσ βορέαο,
 αἱ δ' αὖ πρόσ νότον one looking northwards, the other southwards, Od.
 13. 110; so, οἰκόμενος πρόσ νότου ἀνέμου Hdt. 3. 101; πρόσ ἄρκτου τε
 καὶ βορέω ἀνέμου κατοικημένοι Ib. 102; πρόσ μεσαμβρίας Ib. 107; and
 even, χαρίων πρόσ τοῦ Τμῶλον τετραμένον (though in such phrases the
 acc. is more common) Id. 1. 84; so, πρόσ Πλαταιῶν Thuc. 3. 21; πρόσ
 Νεμέας Id. 5. 59. The same notion is expressed by πρόσ c. acc. (O. 1. 3),
 in accordance with our usage; and sometimes we find the two combined,
 πρόσ ἡὼ τε καὶ τοῦ Ταναΐδος Hdt. 4. 122; τὸν μὲν πρόσ βορέω ἐστέωτα,
 τὸν δὲ πρόσ νότον Id. 2. 121, cf. 4. 17.
 3. in hostile sense, on the side
 of, against, φυλακαὶ πρόσ Αἰθίοπων, πρόσ Ἀραβίων Id. 3. 30.
 4. before, in presence of, Lat. coram, like πρόσ c. dat., μάρτυροι ἔσταν πρόσ
 τὴν εὐάν μακρόν πρόσ τε θνητῶν ἀνθρώπων Il. 1. 339, cf. 16. 85., 22.
 514;—hence in the eyes of, ἀδίκον οὐκ οὐτε πρόσ θεῶν οὐτε πρόσ ἀν-
 θρώπων Thuc. 1. 71, cf. Xen. An. 1. 6, 6, etc.; ὅσιος πρόσ θεῶν Lex ap.
 Andoc. 13. 14; ὁ γὰρ καιρὸς πρόσ ἀνθρώπων βραχὺ μέτρον ἔχει Pind. P.

4. 508.
 5. in supplication, adjuration, protestation, oaths, etc., de-
 fore, and so by, Lat. per, γυνάσσομαι σε .. πρόσ τ' ἀλδρον καὶ πατρός
 Od. 11. 67; ἐπιορκῶν πρόσ δαίμονος to swear oneself by .., Il. 19.
 188; and so in Att., πρόσ θεῶν πατράων Soph. Ant. 838; πρόσ θεῶν,
 πρόσ τῶν θεῶν, etc.; ἱκετεύω, ἀντιβολῶ πρόσ παιδῶν, πρόσ γυναικῶν,
 etc., Dem. 842. 7, etc.:—in such phrases the Verb is often omitted, πρόσ
 Διός, πρόσ θεῶν or τῶν θεῶν, Trag., etc.; but not common with other
 words, πρόσ τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς Diarch. 95. fin.; πρόσ Χαρίτων Luc. Hist.
 Conscr. 14; μὴ πρόσ γενεῶν Soph. El. 1208; μὴ πρόσ ξενίας τὰς σὰς Id.
 O. C. 515;—sometimes in questions, πρόσ θεῶν, τίς οὕτως εὐθής ἐστίν;
 Dem. 13. 16; ἀρ' οὖν, ᾧ πρόσ Διός, ..; Plat. Rep. 459 A, cf. Apol. 26 E:
 —the Trag. sometimes insert the pron. σε between the prep. and its case,
 as in Lat. per te omnes deos oro, πρόσ νῦν σε πατρός πρόσ τε μητρός ..
 ἱκνοῦμαι Soph. Ph. 468; μὴ πρόσ σε γούναν Eur. Med. 324; μὴ πρόσ
 σε θεῶν Id. Alc. 275.
 6. of origin or descent, from, on the side
 of, γένος ἐξ Ἀλικαρρῆσου τὰ πρόσ πατρός by the father's side, Hdt. 7.
 99; Ἀθηναίων .. καὶ τὰ πρόσ πατρός καὶ τὰ πρόσ μητρός Dem. 1303. fin.,
 cf. Isocr. 35 C; πρόγονοι ἡ πρόσ ἀνδρῶν ἡ πρόσ γυναικῶν in the male or
 female line, Plat. Theat. 173 D; ὁ μὲν πατήρ πρόσ ἀνδρῶν ἦν τῶν Εὐ-
 πατριδῶν Isocr. 351 C; ὁ συγγενὴς τοῦ πατρός καὶ πρόσ ἀνδρῶν καὶ
 πρόσ γυναικῶν Dem. 1305. 17; πρόσ αἵματος blood-relations, Soph. Aj.
 1305; ὁ πρόσ αἵματος φύσιν Id. El. 1125.
 II. of effects pro-
 ceeding from what cause soever:
 1. from, at the hand of, with
 Verbs of having, receiving, etc., ὡς ἂν .. τιμὴν καὶ κῦδος ἄρῃαι πρόσ πάν-
 των Δαναῶν Il. 16. 85, cf. 1. 160, etc.; τιμὴν πρόσ Ζηνός ἔχοντες Od.
 11. 302; διδοί οἱ .. χάριν ποτ' ἀστῶν καὶ ποτ' ἐξίνων Pind. O. 7. 165;
 so, κυρεῖν τινος πρόσ τινος Hdt. 1. 59; τυγχάνειν τινός πρόσ θεῶν Aesch.
 Theb. 550, cf. Soph. Aj. 527; λαχεῖν, λαβεῖν τι πρόσ τινος Pind. N. 9.
 107, Hdt. 2. 139, etc.; so also with all Passive Verbs, ποτὶ Ἀχιλλῆος
 δεδιδάχθαι to be taught by .., Il. 11. 831; ἀριστα πέποιθται .. πρόσ
 Τρώων 6. 57; so, ἀταχε' ἀκούω πρόσ Τρώων Ib. 525; ταῦτα .. πρόσ
 τούτου κλένει Soph. O. T. 429; λέγεσθαι πρόσ τινος Hdt. 1. 47; ἀτιμά-
 ζεσθαι or τετιμῆσθαι πρόσ τινος 1. 61., 2. 75; λόγον οὐδεὶς γίγνεσθαι
 πρόσ τινος 1. 120; παθεῖν τι πρόσ τινος 1. 73; ἔργον γίγνεσθαι πρόσ
 τινος 7. 153; τὸ ποιούμενον πρόσ Λακεδαιμονίων 7. 209; αἰρεῖσθαι
 χρήματα πρόσ τινος 8. 111; ἱμέρον βέλει πρόσ σοῦ τέταπται Aesch.
 Pr. 650;—so with an Adj. or Subst., τιμῆσσα πρόσ τινος Od. 18. 162;
 ἐπιθρόνος πρόσ τινος Hdt. 7. 139; ἔρμος πρόσ τινος Soph. Ant. 919;
 πεινῶ, ἀρκεῖσι, δόξα πρόσ τινος Soph. El. 562, O. C. 73, Eur. Heracl.
 624;—with an Adv., οὐχ ἀχαρίστας μοι εἴμι πρόσ ὧν I shall meet
 with no ingratitude at your hands, Xen. An. 2. 3, 18, cf. Plat. Rep.
 463 D.
 2. by means or agency of, πρόσ ἀλλήλοιν θανεῖν Valck.
 Phoen. 1275, cf. Soph. O. T. 949, 1237.
 3. also of things, πρόσ
 τινος ποτ' αἰτίας τέθηκεν; from or by what cause? Ib. 1236; πρόσ ἀμ-
 πλακημάτων by or by reason of .., Id. Ant. 51; also, δαίτα πρόσ ὕδατος,
 πρόσ πρόσ dressed by means of .., Hipp. 347. 44 sq.
 III. of
 dependence or close connexion; and so,
 1. dependent on one,
 under one's protection, πρόσ Διός εἰσι εἶναι τι πτωχοί τε Od. 6. 207.,
 14. 57; δικάσπολοι, οἵτε θέμιστας πρόσ Διός εἰράσθαι by commission
 from him, Il. 1. 239; πρόσ ἄλλης ἴστων εὐαίνειν 6. 456.
 2. on
 one's side, in one's favour, for, like Hdt. 1. 75, 124, cf. Francke Tyrtae.
 1. 8, Soph. O. T. 1434, Tr. 479, etc.; πρόσ τῶν ἐχόντων .. τὸν νόμον
 τίθης Eur. Alc. 57.
 3. beside, i. e. with, by, μνήμην πρόσ τινος
 λείπεσθαι Hdt. 4. 144.
 IV. denoting that which is of and from
 any one, and so, fittingly, suitably, agreeably, becoming, like, οὐ πρόσ
 τοῦ ἀπαντος ἀνδρός, ἀλλὰ πρόσ ψυχῆς τε ἀγαθῆς καὶ βώμης ἀνδρῆς Id.
 7. 153, cf. 5. 12; ἡ κέρτα πρόσ γυναικός ἐστιν .. 'tis very like a woman,
 Aesch. Ag. 1636; οὐ πρόσ ἱατροῦ σοφοῦ θρηνηῖν Id. Aj. 581, cf. Ar.
 Vesp. 369, Eur. Hel. 950, etc.; πρόσ σοῦ ἐστί Id. H. F. 585, etc.; οὐκ
 ἦν πρόσ τοῦ Κύρου τρώπων Xen. An. 1. 2, 11, etc.;—also of qualities,
 etc., πρόσ δυσσεβείας Aesch. Cho. 704; πρόσ δικῆς agreeable to justice,
 Soph. O. T. 1014, El. 1211; οὐ πρόσ τῆς ὑμετέρας δόξης Thuc. 3. 59;
 εἰν τι ἡμῖν πρόσ λόγον ἡ if it be at all to our purpose, Plat. Gorg.
 459 C; πρόσ ἀγαθοῦ, πρόσ κακοῦ τινὶ ἐστί or γίγνεται it is to one's
 advantage or otherwise, Arr. An. 7. 16, Heliod. 7. 12; πρόσ ἀτιμίας,
 πρόσ δέους, πρόσ αἰσχύνῃς λαβεῖν τι to take a thing as an insult, regard
 it so, Plut. Cic. 13, Flam. 7; λαβεῖν τι πρόσ ὀργῆς Joseph. A. J. 8. 1,
 3; cf. Lob. Phryn. 10.
 B. WITH DAT., it expresses nearness or proximity, hard by, near, at,
 on, in, ποτὶ γαίῃ Od. 8. 190., 11. 423; ποτὶ γούνασι Il. 5. 408; ποτὶ
 δρυσὶν among the oaks, Id. 4. 398; πρόσ ἀκμοι χαλκείων Pind. P. 1. 166;
 ποτὶ γραμμᾷ στάσαι τινα Ib. 9. 209; ἀγκυραν ποτὶ ναὶ κρημνάντων Ib.
 4. 41; δῆσαι τινα πρόσ φάραγγι Aesch. Pr. 15; καμῖνι ποτὶ πρόσ
 κύματι Id. Theb. 210; πρόσ μέση ἰσθμῷ Soph. Tr. 371; πρόσ Ἀργείων
 στρατῷ Id. Aj. 95; πρόσ πέδω κείσθαι Id. O. T. 180; θακεῖν πρόσ ναοῖς
 Ib. 20, cf. Aesch. Eum. 855; πρόσ ἡλίου ναίουσι πηγαῖς Id. Fr. 808;
 πρόσ τῇ γῇ ναυμαχεῖν Thuc. 7. 34; ἐς μάχην καθίστασθαι πρόσ αὐτῇ τῇ
 πόλει Id. 2. 79; τείχος πρόσ τῇ θαλάσῃ Id. 3. 105; αἱ πρόσ θαλάττῃ πόλεις
 Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 1; τὸ πρόσ Αἰγίνῃ στρατεύμα off Aegina, Thuc. 1. 105;
 Αἰβύες πρόσ Αἰγυπτῷ bordering on .., Ib. 104; τὰ πρόσ ποσὶ that which
 is close to the feet, before one, Soph. O. T. 130, etc.; θρηνηῖν ἐπαφῶς
 πρόσ .. πῆματι over it, Id. Aj. 582.
 2. before, in the presence of,
 πρόσ τοῖς θεομοθέταις, πρόσ τῷ διατητῇ λέγειν Dem. 457. S., 1001. 4;
 ὅσα πρόσ τοῖς κριταῖς γέγονεν Ib. 520. 22; πρόσ διατητῇ φεύγειν Id.
 602. 5; so perhaps πρόσ δμασίῃ, Soph. Ant. 1189.
 3. also with
 Verbs denoting motion towards a place, followed by rest in or by it, to,
 upon, against, ποτὶ δὲ σκήπτρῳ βάλε γαίῃ Il. 1. 245, Od. 2. 50; βάλ-
 λειν τινὰ πρόσ πέτρῃ Od. 5. 415, etc.; νῆας ποτὶ σπλάγγεσσιν ἐβαλ-
 3. 29S, cf. 5. 401; λιαζόμενος ποτὶ γαίῃ sinking on the ground, Il. 20.
 420.
 4. sometimes with a notion of clinging closely, λαβεῖν πρόσ τι

οὐδὲν τὸ ἑνὸς βόσκον, Il. 20. 418; ἐλεῖν προτὶ οἱ 21. 507; πρὸς ἀλλήλοισιν ἔχουσι Od. 5. 329; προσπλεαμέναις . . πρὸς οὐρεσι Hdt. 3. 111.

II. to express close engagement or employment, *in, upon*, πρὸς αὐτῷ γ' εἰμὶ τῷ δεινῷ λέγειν Soph. O. T. 1169; εἶναι οὐ γίνεσθαι πρὸς τινι Plat. Phaedo 84 C, Dem., etc.; so, διατρίβειν οὐ σχολάζειν πρὸς τινι Epicr. Incert. 1. 3, Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 6; δλον εἶναι πρὸς τινι Dem. 380. 14; πρὸς τῇ ἀνάγκῃ τούτῃ γίνεσθαι Aeschin. 11. 5; τὴν διάνοιαν, πρὸς τῇ γνώμῃ πρὸς τινι Plat. Rep. 500 B, Aeschin. 81. 32.

III. to express union or addition only once in Hom., δασαν γ' ἑταροὶ τε κακοὶ πρὸς τοῖσι τε ὕπνος and besides them sleep, Od. 10. 68; πρὸς τοῖς παρούσιν ἄλλα *in addition to*, Aesch. Pr. 321, cf. Pers. 531; ἄλλους πρὸς ἐαυτῷ Thuc. 1. 90; δέκα μῆνας πρὸς ἄλλοις πέντε Soph. Tr. 45; τρίτος . . πρὸς δέκα ἄλλαισιν γοναῖς Aesch. Pr. 774; πρὸς τῇ σκυτοτομίᾳ *in addition to* his trade of leather-cutter, Plat. Rep. 397 E; often with neut. Adjs., πρὸς τῷ νέῳ besides his youth, Id. Symp. 195 C, cf. Theaet. 185 E; πρὸς τῷ βλαβερῷ καὶ ἀηδέστατον Id. Phaedr. 240 C; πρὸς τοῖς εἰρημένοισιν Thuc. 6. 90, etc.; and very often πρὸς τούτοις besides this, Lat. *praeterea*, Hdt. 2. 51, Aesch. Pers. 237, etc.; rarely *in sing.*, πρὸς τούτῳ Hdt. 1. 31, 41; πρὸς τοῖς ἄλλοις besides all the rest, Thuc. 2. 61, etc.—cf. the Adverb. usage, *infr.* D.

C. WITH ACCUS., it expresses motion or direction towards an object: I. of Place, *towards*, *lat. versus*, with Verbs of Motion, εἶναι πρὸς Ὀλομπον Il. 1. 420; εἶναι, ἐλθεῖν, βαίνειν, χωρεῖν πρὸς τεῖχος, etc., 12. 137, etc.; εἶναι πρὸς ἡὲ τ' ἡέλιον τε, ποτὶ ζόφον ἡερόντα Ib. 239 sq., etc.; so also, ἄγειν, φέρειν, προτὶ ἄστρ, ἄγειν προτὶ Ἴλιον, etc., 13. 538, 657, etc.; ἀγεσθαι πρὸς ὄκον, ἐρύσασθαι πρὸς Ἴλιον 9. 147, 18. 174, etc.; ἀπώσασθαι, δίσσασθαι προτὶ ἄστρ 16. 45, 15. 681, etc.; ῥίπτειν ποτὶ νέφεα Od. 8. 374; βάλλειν ποτὶ πέτρας 12. 71; κλινίδεσθαι ποτὶ χέρσον 9. 147; and in many other phrases.

2. with Verbs implying previous motion, *upon*, *against*, ἐρεῖδειν πρὸς τεῖχος, πρὸς κίονα Il. 2. 112, Od. 8. 66; κλίνειν πρὸς ἑνώπια Il. 8. 435, Od. 4. 42, etc.; ἐσάταιν πρὸς κίονα 1. 127; ποτὶ τοῖχον ἀρήρσθαι 2. 342; ποτὶ βωμῶν ἵζεσθαι 22. 334; πρὸς γοῦνὰ τινος καθίζεσθαι 18. 395, cf. Aesch. Pr. 276; ἐσάταιν πρὸς σφαγὰς to stand ready for . . , Id. Ag. 1057, cf. Soph. El. 931, Ph. 23.

3. with Verbs of seeing, looking, etc., *towards*, ἰδεῖν πρὸς τινα Od. 12. 244, etc.; ὄραν, ἀποβλέπειν πρὸς τι Aesch. Supp. 725, etc.; so also, στήναι ποτὶ πνόνην to stand so as to face it, Il. 11. 622; κλαίειν πρὸς οὐρανόν to cry to heaven, 8. 364;—of points of the compass, πρὸς ζόφον κείσθαι to lie towards the West, Od. 9. 26; ναίειν πρὸς Ἠὼ τ' Ἠέλιον τε 13. 240; so in Prose, πρὸς ἡὲ, μεσημβρίαν, ἐσπέραν, ἄρκτον towards the East, etc.; more fully, πρὸς ἡὲ τε καὶ ἡλίαν ἀνατολάς, πρὸς ἡὲ τε καὶ ἡλίον ἀνίσχοντα Hdt. 1. 201, 4. 40; also, ἀκτὴ τῆς Σικελίης πρὸς Τυρανηνὴν τετραμήνην Id. 6. 22; v. *supr.* A. 1. 2.

4. in hostile sense, *against*, πρὸς Τρώας μάχεσθαι Il. 17. 471; ἐστρατεύων . . πρὸς τεῖχεα Θῆβης 4. 378; πρὸς δαίμονα against his will, 17. 98; πρὸς στήθος βάλλειν 4. 108; ἐπὶ ἡδὲ πρὸς ῥόνον 21. 303; so, χρὴ πρὸς θεόν οὐκ ἐρίξειν Pind. P. 2. 163; χωρεῖν, ἐπύκναι πρὸς τινα Soph. Tr. 304, Thuc. 2. 65; ὅσα ἐπράξαν οἱ Ἕλληνες πρὸς τὸ ἀλλήλους καὶ τὸν βάρβαρον Id. 1. 118; and often with such Verbs as ἀγωνίζεσθαι, ἀντιβαίνειν, ἀντιτίπτεσθαι, μάχεσθαι, πολεμεῖν, etc.:—also in argument, *in reply to*, ταῦτα πρὸς τὸν Πιττακὸν εἰρηται Plat. Prot. 345 C; and so in the titles of judicial speeches, πρὸς τινα *in reply to*, less strong than κατὰ τινος against or in accusation, as Lat. *adversus* differs from *in*, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. clii; but also,

5. without any hostile sense, *addressing*, εἰπεῖν, μυθήσασθαι, φάσθαι, πρὸς τινα to address oneself to him, Il. 3. 155, 5. 274, etc.; λέγειν, φράζειν πρὸς τινα Hdt., and Att.; ἀγγέλλειν πρὸς τινα Aesch. Cho. 267; μυνησθῆναι πρὸς τινα Lys. 93. 28, etc.; ἀμείβεσθαι, ἀποκρίνεσθαι πρὸς τινα Hdt. 8. 60, etc.; also of communing with oneself, εἶπε πρὸς δὴν μεγάλη-τορα θυμῷ, ποτὶ δὴν μνησάτο θυμῷ Il. 17. 90, 200, etc.; ἀνανη-σθῆναι, διαλογίζεσθαι, διελέναι, ἐνθυμείσθαι πρὸς αὐτόν, etc., Isocr. 126 E, etc.; μυνέρεσθαι, φθεῖν πρὸς ἐαυτόν Ar. Eccl. 880, 931; ἐπικακῶν . . αὐτῇ πρὸς αὐτὴν Soph. El. 285;—hence of all sorts of personal intercourse, ὁμοῖα πρὸς τινα to take an oath to him, Od. 14. 331, 19. 288; σπονδὰς, συνθήκας ποιέσθαι πρὸς τινα Thuc. 4. 15, etc.; συγχωρεῖν πρὸς τινα Id. 2. 59; γίγνεται ὁμολογία πρὸς τινα Id. 7. 82, Hdt. 1. 61; ἢ πρὸς τινα ἐνυμαχία Thuc. 5. 22; πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἡσυχίαν εἶχον καὶ πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους . . εἰρήνην ἦγον Isocr. 150 A; ἢ πρὸς τινα φιλία, εὐνοία, εὐμένεια, πίστις Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 39, Arist. Pol. 5. 9, etc.; but also, πρὸς τινα ἔχθρα, ἀπέχθεια, ἀπιστία, μῖσος, πόλεμος Aesch. Pr. 492, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 10, etc.; also, σαίνειν πρὸς τινα Pind. P. 2. 150, O. 4. 8; παίζειν πρὸς τινα Eur. H. F. 952, etc.; ἀφροδισιαίνειν πρὸς τινα Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 14; ἀγαθὸς οὐ κακὸς γίνεσθαι πρὸς τινα Thuc. 1. 86; εὐσεβεῖς πρὸς τινα πέλεν Aesch. Supp. 339, etc.

6. of transactions, πρὸς Τυδεΐδην . . τεύχε' ἀμείβειν changed arms with Tydeides, Il. 6. 235; csp. of matters brought before a magistrate, λαγχάνειν πρὸς τὸν ἀρχοντα, γράφεσθαι πρὸς τοὺς θεσμοθέτας Ar. Dem. 1054. 17, 529. 16; δίκας εἶναι περὶ τούτων πρὸς τοὺς θεσμοθέτας Id. 892. 3 (v. A. 1. 4);—also, διαβάλλειν τινὰ πρὸς τοὺς πολλοὺς Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 31. 7. εἶναι πρὸς τι to be engaged in . . , Plut. Nic. 5, Cato Mi. 68; cf. B. II. II. of Time, *towards* or *near* a certain time, and sometimes (loosely) *at* or *about*, ποτὶ ἔσπερα *at even*, Od. 17. 191; ποτὶ ἔσπερον Hes. Op. 550; πρὸς ἐσπέραν Plat., etc.; ἐπεὶ πρὸς ἐσπέραν ἦν Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 22, An. 4. 5, 21; (but, πρὸς φῶς *in open day*, Soph. El. 640; or *by torch-light*, Plut. 2. 237 A); πρὸς ὕρθρον Ar. Lys. 1080; πρὸς ἔω Id. Eccl. 312; πρὸς ἡὲ γῆρας, πρὸς ἡμέραν ἐξέγρεσθαι Theocr. 18. 55, Plat. Symp. 223 C; πρὸς ἡῆρας, πρὸς τὸ γῆρας *for* or *in old age*, Eur. Med. 592, Plat. Legg. 653 A; πρὸς εὐάνθεμον φῶν *in the bloom of life*, Pind. O. 1. 109;—later, πρὸς τὸ παρόν *for the moment*, Luc. Ep. Saturn. 28, etc.; πρὸς

βαρύν, πρὸς ὀλίγον *for a little while*, Plut., etc.

III. of Relation between two objects, 1. *in reference to*, *in respect of*, *touching*, πρὸς τὸν λόγον Plat. Symp. 199 B, etc.; τὰ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον military matters, equipments, etc., Thuc. 2. 17, etc.; τὰ πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα our relations to the King, Dem. 178. 22; τὰ πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς our relations, i. e. duties, to the gods, Soph. Ph. 1441; μέτεστι πρὸς τὰ ἴδια διάφορα πᾶσι τὸ ἴσον, ἐλευθέρως πρὸς τὸ κοινὸν πολιτευόμεν, etc., Thuc. 2. 37, etc.; οὐδὲν διαφέρειν πρὸς τι Arist. Anal. Pr. 1. 1, 5; ὁ λόγος οὐδὲν πρὸς ἐμὲ is nothing to me, concerns me not, Dem. 240. 25, cf. 232. 7, etc.; σχετλιάζειν μηδὲν πρὸς τὸ πράγμα, nihil ad rem, Id. 1026. 21; οὐδὲν αὐτῷ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ἐστίν he has nothing to do with it, Id. 528. 16, cf. Isocr. 43 B;—often with Adv., ἀσφαλῶς ἔχειν πρὸς τι Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 14, etc.;—πρὸς τι εἶναι to be relative, opp. to ἀπλῶς, Arist., etc.

2. *in reference to*, *in consequence of*, πρὸς τούτῳ τὸ κήρυγμα Hdt. 3. 52, cf. 4. 161; πρὸς τὴν φήμην *at the news*, Id. 3. 153; χαλεπαίνειν πρὸς τι Thuc. 2. 59; ἀθύμως ἔχειν πρὸς τι Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 4, etc.;—often with neut. Pron., πρὸς τί; *wherefore?* *to what end?* Soph. O. T. 766, 1027, etc.; πρὸς οὐδὲν *for nothing*, *in vain*, Id. Aj. 1018; πρὸς ταῦτα *therefore*, *this being so*, Hdt. 5. 9, 40, Aesch. Pr. 915, 992, Soph. O. T. 426, etc.

3. *in reference to* or *for* a purpose, χρήσιμος, ἱκανὸς πρὸς τι Plat. Gorg. 474 D, etc.; ὡς πρὸς τι χρεῖας; Soph. O. T. 1174, cf. O. C. 71, Tr. 1182; ἔτοιμος πρὸς τι Xen. Mem. 4. 5, 12; πρὸς τὴν παρούσαν χρεῖαν ἱκανῶς διαρίσθαι Arist. An. Pr. 1. 1, 3.

4. *in proportion* or *relation to*, *in comparison of*, κοῦς τις ἀνὴρ δοκεῖ εἶναι πρὸς τὸν πατέρα Κύρον Hdt. 3. 34; ἔργα λόγον μείζον πρὸς πᾶσαν χάρην Id. 2. 35; often implying Superiority as the result of the comparison, πρὸς πάντας τοὺς ἄλλους, Lat. *prae aliis omnibus*, Id. 3. 94, 8. 44; but also Inferiority, πολλὰν ἂν οἶμαι ἀπιστίαν τῇ δυνάμει . . πρὸς τὸ κλέος αὐτῶν εἶναι Thuc. 1. 10, cf. Pind. O. 2. 159, Plat. Prot. 327 D, 328 C, Phaedo 102 C, etc.; πρὸς τὰς μεγίστας καὶ ἐλαχίστας ναῦς τὸ μέσον σκοπεῖν the mean between . . , Thuc. 1. 10;—also of numerical proportions, ὥστερ πέντε πρὸς τρία *as five to three*, Arist., etc.;—hence also of price, value, πρὸς ὀργύριον πωλεῖσθαι to sell for money, Theophr., etc.; πρὸς ἅλας ἀγοράζεσθαι Menand. Incert. 214; so, ῥηδὸνὰς πρὸς ῥηδὸν, φόβον πρὸς φόβον, etc., Plat. Phaedo 69 A.

5. *in reference to*, *according to*, πρὸς τὸ παρὲν βουλευέσθαι Hdt. 1. 20, cf. 113, Thuc. 6. 46, 47, etc.; πρὸς τὴν παρούσαν ἀρρωστίαν Id. 7. 47; θεωρεῖν, ἐξετάζεσθαι *in* πρὸς τι Dem. 230. 26, etc.; εἰ τι δεῖ τεκμairεῖσθαι πρὸς τὴν πολλὰν τῶν πρὸν Id. 820. 15; πρὸς ἄλλον ζῆν to live after his pleasure, Id. 411. 23, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 4; πρὸς τούτων πάντ' ἐσκόπον, πρὸς τούτων ποιοῦντο τὴν εἰρήνην Dem. 361. 5; πεπαιδευσθαι πρὸς τὴν πολιτείαν suitably to it, Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 22; πρὸς τὴν δύναμιν according to one's power, Dem. 199. 8; πρὸς τὰς τύχας γὰρ τὰς φρένας κεκτῆμεθα agreeably to . . , Eur. Hipp. 701.

6. *in accompaniment* to musical instruments, πρὸς κλάραμον Pind. O. 10 (11), 100; πρὸς αὐλὸν or τὸν αὐλόν Eur. Alc. 346, etc.; πρὸς ῥυθμὸν ἐμβά-νειν to step in time, Diod. 5. 34.

7. in Att., πρὸς c. acc. is often merely periph. for Adv., as πρὸς βίαν = βιαίως, by force, forcibly, Aesch. Pr. 208, 353, etc.; οὐ πρὸς βίαν τινὸς not forced by any one, Id. Enn. 5, (but also in spite of any one, Soph. O. C. 657); so, πρὸς τὸ βίαιον Aesch. Ag. 130; πρὸς τὸ καρτερόν Id. Pr. 212; πρὸς ἀλκίην, πρὸς ἀνάγκην Id. Theb. 498, Pers. 569; πρὸς ἰσχύος κράτος Soph. Ph. 594;—πρὸς ἥδονην εἶναι τινι Aesch. Pr. 494; πρὸς ἥδονην λέγειν, δημηγορεῖν so as to please, Thuc. 2. 65, etc., cf. Soph. El. 291, Eur. Med. 773; πρὸς ἦδ. καὶ λύπην ὁμιλεῖν Arist. Eth. N. 4. 7. 1, ἀπαντα πρὸς ἦδ. ζητεῖν Dem. 13. 23, cf. 226. 23; so, πρὸς τὸν τεχνικὸν calculated to delight, Thuc. 2. 53;—πρὸς χάριν so as to gratify, μήτε πρὸς ἔχθραν ποιεῖσθαι λόγον μήτε πρὸς χ. Dem. 90. 1, cf. Soph. O. T. 1152; πρὸς χάριν δημ-ηγορεῖν Dem. 29. 17, etc.;—and c. gen. rei, πρὸς χάριν τινός, like χάριν alone, Lat. *gratia*, for the sake of, πρὸς χ. βορὰς Soph. Ant. 30, cf. Ph. 1156; πρὸς ἰσχύος χ. by means of, Eur. Med. 538;—so, πρὸς ὀργὴν with anger, angrily, Soph. El. 369, Thuc. 2. 65, Dem. 1251. ult.; πρὸς ὀργὴν ἔλθειν τινι Id. 1001. 11, etc.; πρὸς τὸ λιπαρές, importunately, Soph. O. C. 1119; πρὸς εὐσέβειαν Id. El. 464; πρὸς καιρὸν seasonably, Id. Aj. 38, etc.; πρὸς φύσιν Id. Tr. 308; πρὸς εὐτέλειαν cheaply, vildly, Antiph. Incert. 1; πρὸς μέρος *in due proportion*, Dem. 954. 19; πρὸς ἰθὺ straight towards, Id. 14. 403; πρὸς ἀχθρόν, πρὸς ἀπέχθειαν, πρὸς διαβολήν, etc., Luc. Tox. 9, Hist. Conscr. 38, etc.;—and in Sup., πρὸς τὰ μέγιστα, like ἐς τὰ μάλιστα, in the highest degree, Hdt. 8. 20; πρὸς τὸ δικαίωσταν Dio C. Excerpt. 130 Sturz.

8. of Numbers, *up to*, *about*, Polyb. 16. 7, 5, etc.

D. ABSOL. AS ADV., = πρὸς B. III, besides, over and above; in Hom. always πρὸς δέ or ποτὶ δέ, Il. 5. 307, 10. 108, etc.; so also Hdt. 1. 71, etc.; πρὸς δέ καὶ Ib. 164, 207; πρὸς δέ ἐτι Ib. 3. 74; καὶ πρὸς Id. 7. 154, 184, Aesch., etc.; καὶ πρὸς γε Eur. Hcl. 110, etc., Pers. Phoen. 619; καὶ δὴ πρὸς Hdt. 5. 67; often at the end of a second clause, τὰδε λέγω, δράσω τε πρὸς Eur. Or. 622; ἀλογία . . , καὶ ἀμωβία γε πρὸς Plat. Meno 90 E; ἐνένηκοντα καὶ μικρόν τι πρὸς Dem. 47. fin., cf. 611. 2.

E. IN COMPOS., I. motion towards, as προσάγω, προσέρ-χομαι, etc.

II. addition, besides, as προσκτάμαι, προσδίδωμι, προστίθημι, etc.

III. a being on, at, by or beside; hence a remaining beside, and metaph. connexion and engagement with anything, as πρόσκειμαι, προσγίγνομαι, etc.

F. REMARKS, 1. πρὸς sometimes follows its case in poetry, metri grat., ποίμνας βουστάειας τε πρὸς πατρός Aesch. Pr. 653, cf. Theb. 185, Soph. O. T. 178, 525, Eur. Or. 94; v. Dind. Ar. Eq. 31.

2. in Hom. it is often separated from its Verb by tmesis. 3. it is very seldom followed by an enclit. Pron., though we find πρὸς με in Ar. Pl. 1055, etc.

προσάββατον, τό, the fore-sabbath, eve of the sabbath, LXX (Judith 8. 6), Ev. Marc. 15. 42; προσάββατος ἥως in Nonn. Jo. 19. 14.
 προσάββατοι, Dep. to admire besides, τινα Damasc. ap. Suid.
 προσάγαλλω, αορ. -ήγηλα, to honour besides, Eupol. Δημ. 19.
 προσάγανακτέω, to be angry besides, Hipp. 1285. 22, Dion. H. 10. 24; τινα at a thing, App. Civ. 1. 46, Joseph. A. J. 4. 8. 2.
 προσάγγελια, ἡ, a bringing of tidings or tidings brought, a message, Polyb. 5. 110. 11., 14. 6, 2, Plut. 2. 118 F.
 προσάγγελλω, to announce, bring tidings, τινί Ep. Plat. 362 C; τὰ προσάγγελλόμενα Polyb. 4. 19, 6; πρὶν τινα to announce him, Luc. D. Deor. 9. 1:—Pass. also c. part., προσάγγελλοντο μέλλοντες ἐμβαλεῖν Plut. Eum. 5.
 II. to denounce, τῇ βουλῇ τινα Id. Marcell. 2, cf. Id. Cic. 3, Luc. Tox. 32, etc.
 προσάγγελτις, οὐ, ὅ, an accuser, Gloss.
 προσάγελαίω, to add to the herd, Gloss.
 προσάγκειναι, Med. to take in one's arms besides, Aristaen. 1. 21, Joseph. B. J. 7. 9. 1, cf. Plut. 2. 139.
 προσάγκλισμα, τό, an embrace, Theod. Prodr.
 προσάγκλιναι, Pass. to be fastened with thongs, Math. Vett. 245.
 προσάγγιζομαι, Pass. to be adorned besides, Joseph. B. J. 5. 5, 2.
 προσάγνωω, to be ignorant besides, c. acc. cogn., ἔτερον ἀγνώμη Theophr. H. P. 8. 4. 9.
 προσάγνυμι, Pass. to break or dash against, Q. Sm. 3. 510.
 προσάγοράω, to buy besides, Diod. 13. 84, C. I. 2694 b, 3385.
 προσάγορεία, ἡ, = προσάγορεύεις, Eust. Opusc. 323. 80., 325. 33.
 προσάγορεύμα, τό, an address, name, Dion. H. de Rhet. 5. 1.
 προσάγορεύσεις, ἡ, an addressing, address, greeting, Menand. Παρακατ., Plut. Fab. 17, etc.
 προσάγορεύς, α, ον, to be called or named, Plat. Phaedo 104 A. 2.
 προσάγορεύον, one must call, τινα τι Arist. Poët. 1. 12.
 προσάγορευτικός, ὁ, ὄν, fit for addressing or greeting, γράμματα Joseph. A. J. 15. 6, 3.
 II. as Subst., τὸ προσάγορευτικόν, the dote given to visitors, Lat. sportula, App. Civ. 3. 44. 2. in Gramm. the vocative case, Diog. L. 7. 67.
 προσάγορεύω, the Att. aor. being προσείπον, fut. and pf. προσερῶ, προσείρηκα: (but προσάγορεύσαι occurs in Xen. Mem. 3. 2, 1, προσάγορευόμενον Plat. Theaet. 147 E), aor. pass. προσερρήθην (but προσάγορεύθην Aesch. Pr. 834, Anaxil. Neott. 2, Phileni. Incert. 16); v. Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 1, Plat. Theaet. 152 D, 182 D sq., where προσάγορεύω, προσείπον, etc., occur in juxta-position. To address, greet, accost, Lat. salutare, τινα Hdt. 1. 134., 2. 80; δυστυχούντες οὐ προσάγορευόμεθα in misfortune we are not spoken to, Thuc. 6. 16; πρὶν τινα εὐχῆς Plat. Legg. 823 D; πύρρωνεν πρὶν Theophr. Char. 3; ἐν ταῖς ἐπιστολαῖς τοὺς φίλους πρὶν Ep. Plat. 315 B. 2. c. dupl. acc. to address or greet as so and so, ὅψ' ὦν προσάγορεύθης ἡ Διὸς δάμαρ Aesch. Pr. 834; Δίκαν δὲ νιν προσάγορεύονεν Βροτοί Id. Cho. 950; τὸν αὐτὸν πατέρα πρὶν Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 14; βασιλεῖα πρὶν Plut. Aemil. 8, cf. Pomp. 8, etc.:—c. inf., πάσας ἡδονὰς ἀγαθὸν εἶναι προσάγορεύεις Plat. Phileb. 13 B, cf. Prot. 325 A; πρὶν τινα χαιρεῖν to bid one hail or farewell, Ar. Pl. 323, Plat. Legg. 771 A; so, μετὰ τοῦ χαιρεῖν πρὶν τινα Plut. Phoc. 17. 3. to call by name, call so and so, τὸν Ἀγαμέμνονα πρὶν ποιεῖν λαῶν Xen. Mem. 3. 2, 1; τί τὴν πόλιν προσάγορεύεις; Plat. Rep. 428 D, cf. Gorg. 474 E, Soph. 216 C, Lycurg. 151. 16; πρὶν τινα ὀνομάτι Antipho 146. 7, Plat. Polit. 291 E, etc.; ὀνομαστὶ πρὶν Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 47; τοῦτο τὸννομα πρὶν σφάσας αὐτοὺς Polyb. 1. 8, 1:—Pass. to be called, πρὶν εἰπεῖν Anaxil. Neott. 2; λίθος Philem. Incert. 16; often in Plat., as Rep. 597 E, Phileb. 54 A; τῷ ὀνοματὶ τινος, ἐνὶ ὄν. πρὶν Id. Symp. 205 C, Soph. 219 B, etc.
 II. to assign or attribute to, τινὶ τι Heind. Plat. Theaet. 147 D. III. to notice, state, mention, τι Id. Legg. 719 E.
 προσάγνυνέω, to lie awake by, sit up over, τινὶ Plut. 2. 1093 D, Clem. Al. 803, etc.
 προσάγω, fut. ξω:—aor. 2 προσήγαγον, rarely aor. 1 προσήξα as Thuc. 2. 97 (v. ἀγω): fut. med. (in pass. sense), Id. 4. 115. To bring to or upon, τίς δαίμων τόδε πῆμα προσήγαγε; Od. 17. 446, cf. Eur. Med. 993; πρὶν δῶρα τινα H. Hom. Ar. 272; ἀστει κόσμον Pind. 1. 6. (5). 101; θυσίας τινα Hdt. 3. 24; βωσκήματα Soph. Tr. 762; ὕμνων ἡ χορείας τῷ θεῷ Plat. Legg. 799 B; ἱερεῖα τοῖς βωμοῖς Poll. 1. 27; πρὶν πάντα ἱκανὰ τὸ furnish, supply, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 5; ἀρμαμάς Ib. 4. 3, 1; παρησιαν ἀνθρώπων δυστυχούντων Plut. 2. 69 A. 2. to put to, add, ἅμα ἡγόρευε καὶ ἔργον προσήγε (v. l. προσήγε) Hdt. 9. 92, cf. Ephor. ap. Macrobi. 5. 18. 3. to put to, bring to, move towards, ἀρπύ, like Lat. applicare, τὴν ἄνω γνάθον πρὶν τῇ κάτω Hdt. 2. 68; μὴ πρὶν τὴν χεῖρά μοι lay it not on me, Ar. Lys. 893; ὀφθαλμὸν πρὶν κεχρησμένον to apply it closely, Eur. Phoen. 1386; πρὶν τὴν βινὰ τινα Diod. Com. Έτυκλ. 1. 39; πρὸς τὸ στόμα τὰς χεῖρας Arist. H. A. 7. 10, 4, etc.:—of medical applications, ἥτια [ἱήματα] μετὰ τὰ ἰσχυρά Hdt. 3. 130, cf. Oribas. Fract. 81; so, παιδῶν πρὶν φαρμακείας χάριν Arist. Pol. 8. 3, 4. 4. of meats, etc., to set before, βρώματα τινα Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 4, cf. Plut. 2. 126 A, etc.; (but in Medic. writers, κομφόσι σιτισιοί πρὶν (sc. ἐαυτῶν), of a convalescent, Hipp. 376. 30; and absol. to take food, Id. 377. 17 sq.; cf. προσάγαγι 1. 1. 5. of clothes, μαλακῶς στολὴν πρὶν Plut. 2. 240 E. 6. metaphr., πρὶν ὕκνον τινα to put an oath to him, make him take it, Hdt. 6. 74. 7. in military sense, to bring up for the attack, move on towards, πρὶν λόχον πύλας Eur. Phoen. 1104; τῇ Ποσειδᾶν τὸν στρατὸν Thuc. 1. 64, cf. 7. 43; τὸ στρατεύμα ἀντίπαρρον πρὶν Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 23; στρατιὰν πρὶν πρὸς πολέμιους Id. Cyr. 1. 6, 43; v. infr. II: so also, πρὶν μηχανὰς πόλει Thuc. 2. 76, etc.; μηχανῆς μελλούσης προσάξασθαι (in pass. sense) Id. 4. 115, cf. Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 27, etc.; πρὶν βίαν τεύχεα, σὴ πῶλει, etc., Diod. 11. 32., 12. 46. 8. metaphr., πρὶν βίαν τινα,

Lat. vim adhibere alicui, Id. 15. 68, etc.; τὰς ἀνάγκας Thuc. 1. 99; σκυφοπτανίαν πρὶν τοῖς πράγμασι Dem. 372. 25; δεινὸν πρὶν τόλμαν to apply or put forth daring, Eur. Med. 859; πρὶν φόβον Thuc. 2. 97; πολλὰν φόβον προσάγομένω Xen. An. 4. 1, 23; πρὶν ἡδονὰς Plat. Legg. 798 E. 9. πρὶν φόρον to bring in tribute, Thuc. 2. 97; πρὶν τὰς εἰσφορὰς Polyb. 5. 30, 5. 10. to bring to or before, τῷ Κύρῳ τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 12, cf. Hell. 3. 4, 8, etc.:—to bring in, bring with one, Isac. 70. 27: to introduce, πρὸς τὸν δῆμον, πρὸς τὴν βουλὴν Thuc. 5. 61, Lys. 105. 37, Andoc. 15. 6; πρὶν τοὺς πρέσβεις Dem. 234. 20, cf. 299. 1; πρὶν τοὺς πρέσβεις πρὸς τὸν δῆμον, εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν C. I. 85 b, 8 (p. 897):—to introduce at court, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 8; cf. προσάγαγι II. 2, προσάγωγός:—also, λόγῳ πρὶν ὅτι... to introduce the statement..., Arist. Cael. 3. 5, 6; πρὶν τινα πρὸς μάθῃν Id. Pol. 7. 17, 4; τὰ λοιπὰ μυθικῶς προσήκοντα have been introduced, Id. Metaphr. 11. 8, 20. 11. to bring hither, lead on, τίς [σε] προσήγαγεν χρεῖα; Soph. Ph. 236; ἐλπίς μ' αἰεὶ προσήγε Eur. Andr. 27:—Pass., οἰκτὰ καὶ ἐπιεικέα πρὶν Thuc. 3. 47; βίβλ. Ib. 95; ἀκόντες πρὶν ὕπ' Ἀθηναίων Ib. 63, cf. Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 7. 12. in Pass. to attach oneself to, τινι Thuc. 2. 77., 3. 63, etc.; v. infr. B. II. seemingly intr. (sub. ἐαυτὸν, στρατὸν, etc.), to draw near, approach, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 22; esp. in a hostile sense, πρὸς τινα Id. Cyr. 1. 6, 43, An. 1. 10, 9, etc.; πρὶν κώμῳ τινα Ar. An. 2. 3; τοῖς βασιλεῦσι Plut. 2. 800 A; ἐγγυτέρω ταῖς ἐλπίσι Id. Galb. 9; τοῖς τεσσαρόκοντα ἔτεσι Id. Pomp. 46:—πύταγε (Dor. for πρόσαγε), come on, Theocr. 1. 62., 15. 78. 2. (sub. ναῦν) to bring to, come to land, Polyb. 1. 54, 5, etc.
 B. Med. to bring or draw to oneself, attach to oneself, bring over to one's side, Lat. sibi conciliare, προσήγαγο αὐτοὺς Hdt. 2. 172; ἀνάγκη προσάγεσθαι τινα Id. 6. 25, cf. Thuc. 1. 99; τάρετῃ πρὶν πόσιν Eur. Andr. 226; ἀπάτῃ πρὶν τὸ πλῆθος Thuc. 3. 43, cf. 48; χρημάτων καὶ δαρεῖς τὸν δῆμον προσάγεσθαι Plat. Legg. 695 D; τῷ ποιεῖν εὐ πρὶν τὰς πόλεις Isocr. 56 E; θεραπεῖαι Id. 31 B; so, ἵππων ἡμετέρων πρὶν τῷ χαλινῷ Xen. Eq. 9. 5; συμμάχους καὶ βοηθούς πρὶν Id. Mem. 3. 4, 9; πρὶν ἐπιμαχίαν τινὲς Thuc. 5. 82; πάντων πρὶν ὅμματα to draw all eyes upon oneself, Xen. Symp. 1. 9. 2. absol. to draw to oneself, embrace, Ar. Av. 141, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 39, Plat. Rep. 439 B; so, Eur. Supp. 1100, ἡ δ' ἐμὴν γενεάδα προσήγετ' αἰεὶ στόματι. 3. c. inf., ἡ Σφίγξ τὰ πρὸς ποσὶ σκοπεῖν... ἡμᾶς... προσήγετο πρὶν ὅς ἔμελλεν considering, Soph. O. T. 131; προσάμοι δάμαρτ' εἰδὼν σε..., will induce her to suffer thee..., Eur. Ion 659. II. to take to oneself, to take up, ὅσῳ Eur. Supp. 949; τὰ ναυαῖα Thuc. 8. 106:—to get for oneself, procure, import, Xen. Vect. 1, 7; so in Act., Id. Cyr. 5. 2, 5; τὰ προσαχθέντα imports, Id. Vect. 4, 18. 2. αἰς [ταῖς] προβοσκίαις πρὶν τὴν τροφὴν with which they bring it to their mouths, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 8, cf. 2, 14, P. A. 4. 9, 14. 3. μηδὲ προσάγω... χειμῶνας ἐτέρας do not add further troubles, Menand. Eὐν. 2; πρὶν πόνον to employ it for one's own advantage, Polyb. 29. 6, 13. 4. πρὶν μάρτυρα to cite as witness, Plut. 2. 1049 B.
 προσάγωγός, ὅς, ο, one who brings to, an introducer, πρὶν λημμάτων one who hunts for another's profit, a jackal, Dem. 750. 21, cf. Aristid. 2. 369, 395:—so, II. the spies of the Sicilian kings were called προσάγωγός, tale-bearers, Plut. 2. 522 D: but in Vit. Dion. 28, he uses a different form, τοὺς καλουμένους προσαγωγίδας (from -ιδης, ου, δ); and Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 7 regarded these spies as women, using the Sicil. form αἰ ποταγωγίδες.
 προσάγωγή, ἡ, (προσάγω) a bringing to, πρὸς τὴν τῆς τροφῆς πρὶν for the purpose of bringing the food to the mouth, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 28; θυσίων Phot. Bibl. 540. 41. 2. a bringing up, μηχανῶν, ὀργάνων, of engines to the walls, Polyb. 1. 48, 2., 14. 10, 9; ποιεῖσθαι τὴν πρὶν much like our phrase 'to make approaches', Id. 9. 41, 1. 3. a bringing to, acquisition, ἐνμαχῶν Thuc. 1. 82. II. a solemn approach, as at festivals or in supplication, Hdt. 2. 58. 2. approach, access to a person, esp. to a king's presence (cf. προσάγω 1. 10, προσάγωγός), Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 45, cf. Eur. Rom. 5. 2, Eph. 2. 18, etc.; πρὶν νεῶν a place for ships to put in, Polyb. 10. 1, 6, cf. Plut. Aemil. 13, Diod. 13. 46. 3. ἐκ προσάγωγῆς gradually, freq. in Hipp., c. g. Acut. 385; opp. to ἀδρόως, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 12; ἐκ πρὶν κατὰ μικρὸν Ib. 5. 6, 17, cf. 5. 11, 27, Meteor. 2. 8, 13; τόποι ὑψηλοὶ ἐκ πρὶν rising gradually to a height, Ib. 1. 13, 22:—in Dem. 678. 19, ἐκ πρὶν φίλος must mean a friend by compulsion; but Harpocr. read ἐκ προσάγωγῆς.
 προσάγωγίδης, v. sub προσάγωγός.
 προσάγωγιον, τό, a tool used by carpenters for straightening wood, a vice, or perhaps a cramp-iron, Plat. Phileb. 56 C, ubi v. Schol.
 προσάγωγός, ον, like ἐπαγωγός, attractive, persuasive, Thuc. 1. 21, cf. Def. Plat. 414 E; προσάγων ἐπειδὴν Luc. D. Deor. 20. 11; c. gen. exciting, πρὶν ἐπιθυμῶν τέχνῳ Dion. H. 2. 28.
 προσάγωνίζομαι, Dep. to contend besides, τινι with one, Philostr. 700, cf. Plut. 3. 141.
 προσάδικω, to do one wrong besides, Joseph. A. J. 13. 5, 4, Heliod. 2. 5.
 προσάδω, to sing to, τὴν ποταίσομαι to thee will I sing, Theocr. 2. 11. 2. πρὶν τραγῳδίαν to sing the songs in a Tragedy to music, Ar. Eq. 401; πρὶν μέλη Aristaen. 1. 2; πρὶν τὴν καθάρᾳ Ael. V. H. 14. 23. II. to harmonise, chime in with, Lat. concinere, τινι with one, Soph. Ph. 405; absol., Plat. Phaedo 86 E, Legg. 670 B.
 προσαθροίζω, to gather to, Gloss.
 προσαθροίσις, ἡ, a gathering into a place, Schol. Thuc. 1. 82.
 προσαθῦμω, to be discouraged at, τινι Joseph. B. J. 4. 1, 6.
 προσαθῦρω [ῶ], = προσπαίζω, Philostr. 812, Hesych.
 προσαιθρίζω, to send into the air, προσαιθρίζουσα πύμπνον φλόγα a line cited by Hesych., and ingeniously restored by Diind. in Aesch. Ag. 301 for the Ms. reading τῶν εἰρημένων; cf. οὐρανίζω.

προσακίζομαι, Dep. to torment besides, Joseph. B. J. 4. 4. 3.
προσαιονάω, to foment besides, Hipp. 655. 42., 885 F:—verb. Adj.
—ήτων, Archigen. ap. Oribas. 157 Cocchi.
προσαιρέομαι, Med. to choose and associate with, τινά τινι Thuc. 5. 63; **ἐαυτῷ** **πρ. τινά** to take for one's companion or ally, Lat. *cooptare*, Hdt. 3. 130., 9. 10, etc.
II. generally, to choose in addition to, τινά τινι Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 29; **τινα** **πρὸς τινι** Ib. 2. 1, 16.
προσαίρω, (αἶρω) to take up, **πρὸς** αὐτὸν **τὸ** **κανοῦν**, εἰ δὲ **βούλει**, **πρὸς**-**φέρει** Pherecr. Πεταλ. 7:—Med. **το** **εἶναι**, Hipp. Vet. Med. 10, Acut. 391, Philotim. ap. Ath. 81 B; also, **πρ. οἶνον** Galen. 7. 141; c. gen., Id. 11. 336.
II. in Dio C. 43. 17, for **προσῆραντο** Reiske **συνῆραντο** they took part.
προσαισθάνομαι, to perceive besides, Arist. Memor. 1. 8.
προσαΐσσω, Att. -άσσω, fut. **ἔω**, to spring or rush to, Od. 22. 337., 342. 365; **ὀμίχλη** **πρ. ὕσσοις** a cloud comes over my eyes, Aesch. Pr. 145.
προσαιτέω, to ask besides, ὁδὲν Pind. Fr. 166; **αἶμα** **πρ.** to demand more blood, Aesch. Cho. 401; **πρ. μισθὸν** to demand higher pay, Xen. An. 1. 3, 21.
2. to demand or require for a purpose, **ὅσους** **.. τὰ** **ἔργα** **προσαιτοῖ** Id. Vect. 4, 39.
II. to continue asking, and so, c. acc. pers. to importune, ask an alms of, Hdt. 3. 14, Isocr. 156 E, etc.: c. acc. rei, to beg for a thing, Eur. Hel. 791, Ar. Lys. 1141: c. dupl. acc. to beg somewhat of one, Eur. Hel. 512, Xen. An. 7. 3, 31:—c. gen. to beg some of .., Plut. Alcib. 4:—absol. to beg hard, to be importunate, Eur. Supp. 94, Ar. Ach. 429, 452, Plat. Symp. 203 B.
προσαίτης, ὄν, δ, a beggar, Plut. 2. 294 A, Luc. Navig. 24:—fem. **προσαίτις**, ἰδος, Suid.
προσαίτησις, ἡ, begging, ἐφημέριον τροφῆς Plut. 2. 499 D.
προσαιτητής, ὄν, δ, = **προσαίτης**, Hesych.
προσαιτιάομαι, to accuse besides, τινά Plut. Fab. 7.
προσαιωρέομαι, Med. to raise oneself, **τῇ** **λόγῃ** by or on one's lance, Diod. Excerpt. 594. 50.
προσακοντίζω, to shoot like a javelin, Luc. D. Mort. 12. 1.
προσακούω, fut. -ακούσομαι, to hear besides, **τι** Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 22., 3. 4, 1, etc.; **πρ. περί τινος** Plut. 2. 37 F.
προσακριβώω, strengthd. for ἀκριβώω, Arist. ap. Diog. L. 5. 28.
προσακρόομαι, Dep. = **προσακούω**, Boiss. Anecd. 2. 435.
προσακροβόλιζομαι, Dep. to skirmish with besides, Polyb. 3. 71, 10, etc.
προσακρόον, verb. Adj. of **προσάγω**, one must bring to or near, Plat. Rep. 537 A; **τι** **πρὸς** τι Hipp. Art. 792.
2. one must apply, introduce, **τὴν** **μουσικὴν** Arist. Pol. 8. 5, 24; **παράδειγματα** Id. Rhet. Al. 33, 2.
II. **προσακτέος**, α, ὄν, to be kept, **ἡνυχία** **πρ.** Aetiae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 3.
προσακτρίδες, αἱ, prob. the mandibles of the cockchafer (literally the bringers-to), Hesych.
προσαλαζονέω, to play the braggart besides, Hesych.
προσαλέγω, to feel pain besides, Byz.
προσαλείφω, to rub or smear upon, ἐκάστω φάρμακον ἄλλο Od. 10. 392.
II. to besmear, **τὰ** **κέρατα** Plut. 2. 559 F:—Pass., Ib. 911 D.
προσαλίγκιος, ὄν, like, Nic. Th. 739.
προσαλίζομαι, Pass. to be collected besides, Aen. Tact. 17.
προσαλίσκομαι, to be cast in a lawsuit besides, Ar. Ach. 701. (but Elmsl. rightly restored **πρὸς** ἄλ-).
προσάλληλος, ὄν, one with or against another, Ach. Tat. 2. 38.
προσάλλομαι, Dep. to jump up at one, like a dog, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 20; cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 4, Plut. 2. 977 C; of a wind, Arist. Mund. 4. 16.
προσαλλοτριβομαι, Pass. to be averse from, **τινι** **Σει**. Emp. M. 7. 140.
προσάλλπειος, ὄν, beside or near the Alps, ἔθνη Strab. 240.
προ-σάλλπιγξις, ἡ, a previous trumpet-sound, cited from Eust.
προσαμαρτάνω, f. l. for ἀμαρτάνω in Plut. 2. 834 D.
προσάμβυσσις, ἡ, poet. for **προσανάβασις**.
προσαμείβομαι, Dor. **ποταμ.**, Med., to answer, **τινα** Theocr. 1. 100.
προσαμείλομαι, Dor. **ποτ-**, Pass. with fut. med. to yield milk besides, Theocr. 1. 26.
προσαμύλλομαι, Dep. to rival besides, **τινι** Poll. 6. 126., 9. 20.
προσάμμα, τό, a band fastened on or to, Byz.
προσαμύχω, to veil besides, αὐχένα Chacrem. ap. Ath. 608 B:—Pass. to remain held or entangled in, **ἐξ** **ἄυθι** P. 12. 93.
προσάμυνω [ῶ], to come to aid, **τινί** Il. 2. 238., 5. 139., 16. 509, Plut. 2. 977 C; of a wind, Arist. Mund. 4. 16.
προσαμφέννυμι, Att. fut. -αμφῶ, to put on over, **τινά** **τι** Ar. Eq. 891.
προσαμφοσθητέω, to dispute also with, **τινι** Boiss. Anecd. 2. 337.
προσαναβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι, to go up or mount besides, Xen. Eq. Mag. 1. 2: of water-birds, **πρ. πρὸς τὰς πέτρας** Arist. H. A. 9. 21; **πρ. πρὸς τὸ ὄρηον** Dio C. 39. 45:—to rise higher, as a swollen river, Polyb. 3. 72, 4:—πόλις **προσαναβαίνουσα** lying on an eminence, Poll. 9. 20:—metaph., **πρ. τῷ** **Ῥωμύλῳ** to go back even to K., Plut. Thes. 1.
II. c. acc. loci, to climb, ascend, **τὸ** **σινὺν** **Plat.** **Com.** **Νικ.** 1.
προσαναβάλλω, to throw up besides, Arist. Mund. 4. 31.
προσανάβασις, poet. **προσάμβ-**, ἡ—**a** going up, ascent, LXX (Josh. 15. 3):—**κλίμακος** **προσανάβασις** ascent by means of ladders or the steps of a ladder, i. e. a scaling ladder, Aesch. Theb. 466, Eur. Phoen. 1173; **κλίμακος** **πρ.** Ib. 489, Bacch. 1213; **τις** **ἐσχών** **πρ.** a place where they may be approached, Id. Phoen. 744; **δωμάτων** **πρ.** i. e. the steps leading to the house, Id. I. T. 97. Cf. **πρόσβασις**.
προσαναγιγνώσκω, to read besides, Aeschin. 40. 17, Joseph. B. J. 2. 2, 4.
προσανάγκάζω, fut. **άσω**, to force or constrain besides, Thuc. 7. 18: to compress too tightly, of a wound, Hipp. Offic. 743: to draw violently towards, **τι** **πρὸς** **τι** Id. Art. 792.
2. to bring under command or

discipline, **τῇ** **ἄλλῃ** **μελέτῃ** Thuc. 6. 72.
II. c. acc. et inf. to force one to do a thing, **βίη** **με** **προσανάγκασσε** **πάσασθαι** **h.** Hom. Cer. 413; **πρ. τινά** **παρεῖναι**, **μῆνιν**, **ὁμολογῆναι**, **φιλέειν** Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 17, Plat. Symp. 217 D, 223 D, Prot. 346 B; but the inf. is often omitted, **τοὺς** **μὴ** **δεχομένους τὰς** **σπονδὰς** **πρ.** (sc. **δέχεσθαι**) Thuc. 5. 42; **πρ. τινά** **τι** to force him also (to do) something, Plat. Symp. 181 E.
III. to constrain or compel by argument, **τινά** **λόγους** Id. Phileb. 13 B.
2. **πρ. τι** **εἶναι** to prove that a thing necessarily is, Id. Legg. 710 A, Polit. 284 B.
προσαναγκαστέον, verb. Adj. one must compel, Plat. Polit. 284 B.
προσαναγορεύω, to announce besides, Plat. Rep. 580 C.
προσαναγράφω [ᾶ], to record besides, Plut. 2. 243 A, Luc. Macrob. 9:—Pass., **προσαναγραφέντες** **προβύται** **εἰς** **ταύτην** **τὴν** **στήλην** Lycurg. 164. 34, cf. Diod. 5. 46.
II. in Med., **προσαναγραφόμενοι** **τὰ** **λοιπὰ** **χρᾶσθαι** **having painted the rest of their skin**, Ath. 524 D.
προσανάγω, to carry up to, **ἐς** **φάος** **ἐκ** **βυθίας** **ποτανάγαγον** **Ιλῖος** Epigr. Gr. 1028. 71:—Pass. to be drawn up, **πρὸς** **τι** **Διον.** **H.** **de** **Comp.** 14.
2. seemingly intr. to come up to, **ἀπρὸς** **αὐτὸν**, Plut. 2. 564 C; **πρ. τῇ** **γῇ** **το** **πῦρ** **back to land**, Id. Pyrrh. 15.
προσαναδέχομαι, Dep. to expect besides, wait for, Polyb. 5. 13, 8, etc.
προσαναδίδωμι, to distribute or give out besides, Polyb. 10. 14, 3, Plut. 2. 241 F.
προσαναδιπλάζω, to redouble besides, Eust. Opusc. 316. 61.
προσαναζωπύρω, to kindle besides, **τινά** **ἐπὶ** **τινι** Eccl.
προσαναθλίβω [ῖ], to compress besides, Clem. Al. 221.
προσαναειδύομαι, Dep. to act impudently besides, Suid.
προσαναείρω, to lift up besides: Med. to take upon oneself besides, **πό-**
λεμον Thuc. 7. 28.
II. to destroy besides, **τάληθές** **Αριστ.** **Eth.** **N.** **10.** **1.** **3.** **cf.** **Αν.** **Pr.** **2.** **11.** **10.**
III. of an oracle, to give an answer besides, Plat. Rep. 461 E, Plut. 2. 403 C, etc.; **πρ. τινι** **ποιεῖν** **τι** **Δेम.** 522. 6.
προσαναισχύνομαι, Pass. to be spent besides, Hdt. 5. 34.
προσαναισχυντέω, to act impudently besides, Byz.
προσανακαίω, fut. **καύσω**, to kindle besides, Philo 1. 428.
προσανακᾶλομαι, Med. to invite besides, v. l. Eumath.
προσανακαλύπτω, to disclose besides, ὁδὲν Strab. 686.
προσανακείμαι, Pass. to lie hard by, Schol. Il. 15. 740, etc.
II. to be wholly given up or devoted to, **κυνηγεσίας** **Plut.** **2.** **314** **A**; **Ἀρείφ** **Phot.** **Bibl.** **93.** **4.**
προσανακεράννυμι, Pass. to be mixed up, **πίττη** **Αελ.** **N.** **A.** **14.** **4.**
προσανακλαίωμαι, Med. to lament along with, **τινί** **Συνε.** **227** **B.**
προσανακλίμα, τό, that on which one leans, Anth. P. 7. 407.
προσανακλινόμαι [ῖ], Pass. to lean on, **τινί** **Διόδ.** **17.** **41**, **Παῦς** **10.** **36**, **6**; of a city, **τῷ** **δρε** **προσανακκλήμην** **Strab.** **649**.
προσανακλίστις, ἡ, a leaning or lying on, Luc. Amor. 31.
προσανακοινόομαι, Med. to communicate besides, **τινί** **τι** **Διόδ.** **1.** **16**.
προσανακουφίζω, to relieve, refresh besides, Joseph. Vita 18.
προσανακρίνω [ῖ], to examine besides, Plut. 2. 43 E, 592 E, etc.
προσανακτάομαι, Dep. to recover besides, **τι** **Αλεξ.** **Trall.** **7.** **372**.
προσαναλαμβάνω, fut. -λήψομαι, to take in besides, **ἐπὶ** **τὸ** **κατάστρομα** **χιλίας** **Βύρας** **Δेम.** **910.** **10**; **παρὰ** **τῶν** **συνμάχων** **αὖτον** **cited** **from** **Polyb.**; **πρ.** **ἐσθῆτα** **περιπόρφυρον** **to** **assume** **also**, **Id.** **6.** **53.** **7**:—Pass., **πλείων** **προσαναλαμβάνοντες** **εἰς** **τὴν** **σύγκλητον**, of a batch of new senators, Plut. Rom. 13.
II. to recal to strength, to recruit, restore by rest, **τὴν** **δύναμιν** **ἐκ** **κακοπαθείας** **Polyb.** **9.** **8**, **7**; **ἐκ** **τοῦ** **πλοῦ** **αὐτοῦς** **22.** **25.** **6**; **τὸ** **στρατόπεδον** **Διόδ.** **17.** **16**:—also, **2.** intr. to recover, Polyb. 3. 60, 8.
προσαναλέγομαι, Med. to recount besides, LXX (2 Macc. 8. 19).
προσαναλικμάω, to winnow besides, of corn, Geop. 5. 32, 2.
προσανάλισκω, fut. -ανάλωσω, to lavish or consume besides, **πρ.** **καὶ** **τῶν** **φίλων** **Plat.** **Prot.** **311** **D**; **τὰς** **ἰδίας** **οὐσίας** **Δेम.** **460.** **2**; **πρὸς** **τοῖς** **αὐτοῦ** **καὶ** **τὰ** **τῶν** **ἄλλων** **Id.** **1025.** **20**; **πρ.** **χρόνον** **ἱστοῖς** **to** **waste** **time** **on** **..**, **Διόγ.** **L.** **6.** **98**.
προσανάλλομαι, Dep. to leap up at a thing, Arist. Fr. 291.
προσαναλογίζομαι, Dep. to reckon up besides, Plut. 2. 115 A.
προσαναλύω, to undo besides, Schol. Hipp. pr. 104, 151 Dietz.
προσαναμίσσομαι, Pass. to incur besides, **ἀσχος** **Βασίλ.**
προσαναμένω, to await besides, Diod. 15. 41., 16. 85.
προσαναμετρέω, to measure out besides, Heliod. ap. Oribas. 24 Mai.
προσαναμίγνυμι, to mix up besides, Byz.
προσαναμνήσκω, to remind of, **τινά** **τινος** **Polyb.** **4.** **28.** **6**, etc.
προσαναμύδομαι, Med. to recal afresh to memory, **τι** **Polyb.** **8.** **2.** **2**.
προσαναξέω, to scrape off besides, Oribas. 16 Mai.
προσαναπαύω, to make to rest at or beside, **τὴν** **δύναμιν** **Polyb.** **4.** **73.** **3**, etc.
II. Med. or Pass. to sleep beside, **τῇ** **γυναικί** **Νικοστρ.** **ap.** **Stob.** **447.** **41**; **τοῖς** **θυρεοῖς** **Plut.** **Sull.** **28**.
2. of words in a sentence, to be otiose, **Διον.** **H.** **de** **Dem.** **40**.
3. to acquiesce in, **τινι** **Joseph.** **A.** **J.** **6.** **14.** **3.** **M.** **Anton.** **4.** **31**.
προσαναπείθω, to persuade besides, Dio C. 44. 34., 46. 49, etc.
προσαναπειράομαι, Dep. to attempt the sea besides, Poll. 1. 123.
προσαναπέμπω, to send up besides, Gloss.
προσαναπεπτάννυμι, Pass. to be spread out besides, Planud. Ovid. Met. 4. 526.
προσαναπηδάω, to leap up on, **τῇ** **ἔχθρῃ** **Αελ.** **N.** **A.** **5.** **23**.
προσαναπύμπλημι, to fill besides, **τοὺς** **παρόντας** **κακοηθείας** **Plut.** **2.** **631** **E**.
2. to infect besides, **Αριστ.** **Probl.** **1.** **7**.
προσαναπίπτω, to recline by or with others at meals, **Polyb.** **31.** **4.** **6**.
προσαναπλάσσω, Att. -τρω, fut. **άσω**:—to mould upon or to; Pass., of a garment, **πρ. τῷ** **σώματι** **to** **be** **moulded** **to** **it**, **take** **its** **exact** **form**, **Clem.** **Al.** **234**.
II. to invent besides, **Σext.** **Emp.** **M.** **11.** **158**:—Pass.,

Longin. 7:—Med., *πρ. τινί τι* to ascribe to him by fiction, Eust. 1387. 22.

προσαναπλέω, to plait to or on, Alex. Trall. 10. 588.

προσαναπληρώ, to fill up or replenish besides, τὸν ἐνδεέστατον βίον Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 8, cf. Diod. 5. 71; τὰ ὑπερήματα τῶν ἀγίων 2 Ep. Cor. 9. 12; *πρ. δυνάμεις* to fill full of .., Clem. Al. 102:—Med. to add so as to fill up, Plat. Meno 84 D.

προσαναπνέω, to recover breath besides, Eus. H. E. 6. 41, 8.

προσαναπτύσσομαι, Pass. to be folded back upon, Arist. H. A. 5. 17, 6. **προσανάπτω**, to attach to besides, τινί τινα Schol. Ar. Av. 568.

προσαναπυθάνομαι, Dep. to inquire besides, Byz.

προσαναρρήγνυμι, fut. -ρήξω, to break off besides, τι Plut. Crass. 25.

II. to make to break or burst, τὸ ὑπόστημα Id. Cleom. 30:—metaph., *πρ. τὰς ἀδικούς ἐπιθυμίας* let them break out, Philo 2. 372, cf. 479.

προσαναρρίπτω, to fan or blow up besides, πύθον Philo 2. 442.

προσαναρτάω, to hang up upon, τινί τι Luc. Philops. 11.

προσανασείω, to shake up or about besides, Ilipp. Art. 782:—metaph.,

προσανασείσθαι λόγους to be roused still further, Polyb. 1. 69, 8; *δικαί* αὐτῷ *προσανασείοντο* were in course of promotion against him, Plat. T. Gracch. 21; cf. ἀνασείω.

προσανασπάω, to draw up besides, Eust. 679. 62.

προσαναστέλλω, to hold back besides, τὸν ἵππον Plut. Alex. 6.

προσανασύρω [v], to draw up besides, Byz.

προσανατάσσω, to draw up besides, ἐαντοῦ Artemid. 1. 1.

προσανατένω, to strain tight beside, ἱστίον καρχησίου Schol. Pind. N. 5. 94; *πρ. τὴν κεφαλὴν* Clem. Al. 854:—Med. to hold out by way of threat, τι Polyb. 26. 3, 13; hence, to threaten, τινί Id. 18. 36, 9:—Pass. to be excited or angry, *προσαναταθείς* Id. 5. 87, 4. **II.** in Polyb. 11. 22, 3, *πρ. τῇ ᾠρᾷ* to prolong the time, be later.

προσανατέλλω, ποῖτ. *προσαντ-*, to rise up to, ἐς οὐρανόν Eur. Supp. 688.

προσανατίθωμι, to offer or dedicate besides, δηνάρια C. I. 2782. 44; τὴν παρθερίαν τῷ θεῷ Suid. s. v. Πουλχερία:—Med. to take an additional burthen on oneself, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 8; but, *πρ. τινί τι* to contribute of oneself to another, Ep. Galat. 2. 6.

II. *προσανατίθεσθαι τινι* to take counsel with one, Chrysipp. ap. Suid. s. v. νεοττός, Luc. Jup. Trag. 1, Ep. Galat. 1. 16; *τινι περὶ τινος* Diod. 17. 116.

προσανατρέπω, to overturn besides, LXX (Sirac. 13. 27).

προσανατρέφω, to restore by food, Diod. 1. 43, cf. Cic. Att. 6. 1, 2.

προσανατρέφω, fut. -δράμωμαι, to run up to, λόφον Dion. H. 1. 56; ἐς τόπον Diod. 5. 47: metaph., *πρ. οὐαίαις*, i. e. to become suddenly rich, Id. 16. 83. **II.** to run back, retrace past events, Polyb. 5. 31, 8; so, *πρ. τοῖς χρόνοις* Id. 1. 12, 8, etc.

προσανατρίβω [v], to rub upon or against, τοῖς δένδροις τὰ κέρατα Ael. N. A. 6. 1:—Med. to rub oneself upon or against a thing, to frequent the gymnasium, Theophr. Char. 27, Plat. 2. 751 F:—metaph., *προσανατρίβεσθαι τινι*, i. e. to sharpen one's wits by disputing with him, Plat. Theaet. 169 C.

προσαναφέρω, to refer to any one for advice, *πρ. τῇ συγκλήτῳ περὶ τινος*, Lat. *referre ad senatum de aliqua re*, Polyb. 17. 9, 10, cf. Dion. H. 6. 56; *πρ. τῇ βουλῇ περὶ τινος* C. I. 5836, cf. 5838. 18; and absol., Polyb. 31. 19, 4; so, *πρ. τοῖς μύνοις* Diod. 17. 116.

προσαναφθέγγομαι, Dep. to pronounce besides, Philo 1. 161.

προσαναφλέγω, to light up besides, τὸ πῦρ Philo 1. 451.

προσαναφυσώω, to play on the flute besides, Plat. Com. Λακων. 1. 6.

προσαναφωνέω, to cry out besides, f. l. in MSS. for *προαναφ-*.

προσαναχρώννυμι, Med. to impart one's colour by contact, *προσαναχρώννυσθαι τὸ ψεύδος* to impart a false colour, Plut. 2. 16 F; absol., ἡδοναί *πρ. τῷ σώματι* impart their own hue to .., Ib. 672 F, cf. 51 F, 290 A, 490 C, 754 C.

προσαναχρώννω, to accumulate besides, Hermipp. de Astrol. p. 57 Bloch.

προσανεγείρω, to raise or rouse up besides, Byz.

προσανέμι, (ἐμί ibo) to go up to, Thuc. 7. 44, Dio C. 56. 13:—*προσανεῖοις πόλιν* a city lying on an ascent, Poll. 9. 20.

προσανείπον, aor. of *προσαναγορεύω* (q. v.), to declare, publish, order besides, Xen. An. 7. 1, 11, Dio C. 49. 14.

***προσανέρομαι**, only in aor. *προσανερόμην*, inf. -ερέσθαι, to question besides, Joseph. A. J. 19. 4, 1.

προσανέρπω, to creep up to, τῷ τραχήλῳ Plut. Themist. 26.

προσανερωτάω, to ask or inquire further, *πρ. ὅποια* .., Plat. Meno 74 C; cf. .. Clem. Al. 919.

προσανερίσκω, to find out besides, τὸ ἄκος Strab. 694.

προσανέχω, to hold up besides: metaph. to persevere or persist in, ἐλπίδι, ἐλπίσι Polyb. 4. 60, 8, 5. 72, 2; c. partic., *πρ. παραδοκούντες* Id. 3. 94, 3. **II.** to wait patiently for, *Βοηθείας* Id. 1. 84, 12; τὴν γνώμην θεῷ *πρ.* to wait patiently for him in mind, Joseph. A. J. proem.:—also c. acc., *πρ. τὸν καιρὸν* Polyb. 5. 103, 5; *πρ. ἔως* .. Id. 4. 19, 12.

προσανῆς, ἐς, Dor. for *προσῆς*, Pind.

προσανθέω, to flower beside, τινι Philostr. 823, Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 341. 17.

προσανιάω, to vex or annoy besides, Synes. 186 C.

προσανίημι, to let loose or slacken besides, τι Plut. 2. 1145 D.

προσανίσταμαι, to draw up water besides, dub. in Aristid. 1. 155.

προσανίσταμαι, Pass. to rise and press against, τινι Dion. H. de Comp. 22.

2. aor. 2. to rise in insurrection, Dio C. 39. 54.

προσανοιγνύμι, to open besides, Dio C. 73. 9.

προσανοιδέω, to swell up besides, Oribas. 103 Matthi.

προσανοικοδομέομαι, Pass. to be added for edification, LXX (Sirac. 3. 14).

προσανοιμῶω, to moan or sigh at a thing, Polyb. 5. 16, 4.

πρόσαντα, Adv. *uphill*, Dicaearch. p. 11 Huds.; perh. f. l. for *προσάντης*.

προσαντέλλω, ποῖτ. for *προσανατέλλω*, Eur.

προσαντεπιτάσσω, to issue an order against in return, Dio C. 38. 43.

προσαντενέω, to hold out against still longer, τινί Polyb. 16. 30, 5; absol., Id. 11. 21, 4.

προσάντης, ἐς, gen. εὖς, (ἀντην) rising up against, uphill, steep, Lat. *adversus*, κέλευθος Pind. 1. 2. 47, Thuc. 4. 43; ἐν ἡρέμα *προσάντει* Plat. Phaedr. 230 C; *φορὰ εἰς τὸ πρ.* Arist. Probl. 9. 4, 2. **II.**

metaph. *arduous*, *adverse*, ἀλλ' ἐν τῇ μοι *πρόσαντες* Eur. Med. 381; κενὸ μοι μόνον *πρ.* Eur. Or. 790; σκοπεῖν .., τί *πρόσαντες* εἰρήνη τῆς νομοθεσίας Plat. Legg. 746 C; *πρόσαντρες* [ἐσσι] c. inf., Isocr. 161 D:—also, *irksome*, *annoying*, *painful*, λόγος Hdt. 7. 160; *ζήτησις* Arist. Eth. N. 1. 6, 1; εἰ μή τι Μεγίλλω *πρ.* Plat. Legg. 702 D. **2.** of persons,

adverse, *hostile*, τινί to one, Eur. Med. 305; *πρ. πρὸς τι* setting oneself against it, Xen. Apol. 33:—Adv. -τως, *unwillingly*, Diod. 14. 1, etc. Cf. *πρόσαντα*.

προσαντιβάλλω, to compare, Eccl.

προσαντιβολέω, to supplicate besides, Joseph. B. J. 6. 2, 1.

προσαντιλαμβάνομαι, Med. to take hold of one another, τῶν χειρῶν by the hands, Strab. 155.

προσαντίος, α, ὄν, = *προσάντης*, Hesych.

προσαντλέω, to draw and pour upon: to bathe, foment, Oribas. 249 Matthi.:—Subst. *προσάντλησις*, ἡ, *fomentation*, Ib.; *προσάντλημα*, τό, Galen.

προσανυψώω, to raise to a greater height, τὰ τεῖχη Byz.

προσαίξω, to demand besides, Polyb. 3. 11, 7, 17. 8, 5; *πρ. τινα* c. inf. to ask one also to do a thing, C. I. 6819. 43.

προσαπαγγέλλω, to announce besides, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 2, Diod. 11. 4.

προσαπαγορεύω, to forbid besides, Dio C. 38. 34, 48. 43.

προσαπαίρω, to depart besides, Nicet. Ann. 246 A.

προσαπαίτω, to require from as a duty besides, Dion. H. de Dem. 43, Plut. 2. 177 E, Luc. Tyrann. 13.

προσαπαντάω, to go to meet, Philostr. 143; often f. l. for *προαπ-*.

προσάπαξ, Adv. *once*, Walz Rhett. 1. 112, Liban. 4. 586.

προσάπτω, to deceive besides, Strab. 256.

προσαπειλώ, to threaten besides, ap. Dem. 544. 26, Byz.

προσαπειπον, aor. 2. of *προσαπαγορεύω*, Aeschin. 60. 5, Dio C. 54. 2.

προσαπεκδύομαι, Med. to undress oneself besides, Greg. Naz.

προσαπεργάζομαι, Dep. to finish off besides, cited from App.

προσαπερείδομαι, Pass. to press forcibly against, πρὸς τι Arist. Probl. 25. 1: to lean on, τινι Apoll. de Constr. 135:—metaph. to rely mainly upon, ἐπὶ τὰς συνθήκας Polyb. 3. 21, 3.

προσάπτω, to be distrustful besides, Aristaen. 2. 14.

προσαποβάλλω, to throw away besides, αὐτὰ πρὸς ταῖς δώδεκα Ar. Nub. 1256; τοὺς φίλους τοῖς χρήμασι Plut. Nic. 5; τὰ οικεῖα Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 7.

προσαποβλέπω, to turn one's eyes and look at, τινί Ath. 180 B;

προσαπογράφω [v], to denounce besides, Lys. 132. 34, 135. 6.

προσαποδείκνυμι, to prove, demonstrate besides, Plat. Phaedo 77 C, Plut. 2. 998 B. **II.** to declare besides, συνάραχον *προσαποδείχθηναι* Dio C. 54. 10, etc.; *σύνναος τῷ Διὶ* *προσαποδείχθη* Strab. 329.

προσαποδεικτέον, verb. Adj. one must prove besides, v. l. Arist. Top. 4. 2, 7.

προσαποδιδράσκω, to run away besides, Dio C. 50. 33.

προσαποδίδωμι, to pay as a debt besides, Hyperid. Euxen. 30, Dem. 1036. 13; *ἀν .. δέη κέρματ' ἀποδοῦναι*, *προσαπέδωκεν* Ἀττικῇ Diphil.

Πολυτρ. 1. 13; metaph., *π. αἰσχύνην τινί* Plut. 2. 20 B:—Med. to sell besides, τι Diod. Excerpt. 585. 9. **II.** to add by way of completing, ἐκεῖνο τοῖς εἰρημέτοις Dion. H. de Dem. 54; τὰ λειπόμενα τῷ λόγῳ *πρ.* Plut. 2. 1100 E, cf. Strab. 566.

προσαπόδοσις, εὖς, ἡ, a Rhet. figure, by which a word is repeated in the second member of a sentence, v. Cic. Orat. 3. 52, Quint. 9. 3.

προσαποδοτέον, verb. Adj. one must add further, Arist. Top. 5. 2, 12, Ath. 371 D, etc.

προσαποδύομαι, Med. to put off besides, τὸν χιτῶνα τῷ ἱματίῳ Plut. 2. 139 D.

προσαποζημιόομαι, Pass. to be mulcted besides, τι of a thing, Walz Rhett. 1. 489.

προσαποθαυμάζω, to admire besides, Byz.

προσαποθλίβω [v], to force out, τινα τῇ θύρᾳ Joseph. A. J. 9. 4, 4.

προσαποθνήσκω, to die besides or with, LXX (Ex. 21. 29), Dio C. 53. 9.

προσαποκαλύπτω, to uncover besides, Eccl.

προσαποκρέμαμαι, Pass. to be hung up besides, Procop.

προσαποκρίνομαι [v], Dep. to answer with some addition, τοῖς ἐρωτημένοις Plat. Enthyd. 296 A, cf. Arist. Soph. Elench. 17, 4:—verb. Adj. *προσαποκρίτεον*, one must so answer, Arist. Metaph. 3. 4, 19.

προσαποκρούομαι, Med. to repel, Arist. Trall. 2. 150.

προσαποκτείνω, to kill besides, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 6, Plut. Dio 58.

προσαπολαμβάνω, to receive besides, Julian 228 B, Aesop., etc.:—in Hipp. Art. 788, *προσπελ-* should be restored.

προσαπολαύω, to enjoy besides, τινός Dion. H. 6. 58; c. acc. cogn., *ἐτερον τι πρ.* to gain something different besides, Plat. Alc. 2. 150 C.

προσαπολυμπάω, to forsake besides, Philostorg.

προσαπόλλυμι, and -ύω, to destroy besides, τινά Hdt. 2. 121, 2; *προσαπολλύνει καὶ τὰς μητέρας* Id. 6. 138, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1374:—Med. and Pass. to perish besides or with others, ἵνα μή *προσαπολάνται* Hdt. 6. 100; τοὺς φίλους *προσαπολαλέειν* Lys. 126. 5; *ἐλεῖν* ἂν *δικαιότερον* ἢ *προσαπολλοῦσθαι* Dem. 1313. 4. **II.** to lose besides, τὴν ἀρχὴν Hdt. 1. 207, cf. 9. 23; τὰ ἀρχαῖα *πρ.* πρὸς αἷς *ἐκτρήσαντο* Plat. Gorg. 519 A.

προσαπολογέομαι, Dep. *to make a defence besides*, Byz.
προσαπολύω, *to set free besides*, τινός from . ., Vit. Isocr.
προσαπομαντεύομαι, *to foretell besides*, πληγὰς τινι Walz Rhett. I. 468.
προσαποναίμαι, aor. part. -ονάμενος, Med. *to derive benefit besides*, τινός from . ., Walz Rhett. I. 453.
προσαποξέω, *to cut off besides*, τί τινος Liban. 4. 810.
προσαποπέμπω, *to send away or off besides*, Ar. Pl. 999.
προσαποπληρῶ, *to fill full besides*, Clem. Al. 563.
προσαποπλύνω [β], *to wash off besides*, Philo 2. 333.
προσαποπνίγω [γ], *to choke besides*, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. I. 4.
προσαποπρῶ, *to propose a further difficulty*, Arist. Pol. 3. 2, 4.
προσαπορραίνω, *to sprinkle besides*, τινός some of . ., Ael. N. A. 9. 63.
προσαπορρύπτω, *to wash clean besides*, Galen.
προσαποσυνέζομαι, Med. *to make away with besides*, τινα Joseph. B. J. 4. 5, 4.
προσαποσκώπτω, *to deride besides*, Walz Rhett. I. 456.
προσαποστέλλω, *to send off or despatch besides*, Thuc. 4. 108.
προσαποστερέω, *to defraud of besides*, τῆς νίκης Dem. 536. 14.
προσαποστρέφω, *to turn away besides*, Joseph. B. J. 2. 12, 1.
προσαποτίμημι, *to lose besides*, τὸ πνεῦμα τῷ χρυσίῳ Polyb. 13. 2, 5; so in Med., Clem. Al. 881.
προσαποτιμάω, *to estimate besides*, ὅν πρ. τῷ Λεωκράτει πλέον ἢ χιλίας the value of which he set at more . ., Dem. 1036. 17.
προσαποτινῶ [γ], fut. -τίσω [γ], *to pay besides*, μισθόν Plat. Legg. 945 A; τάκουσ Menand. Θραυρ. I. 9; opp. to -δίδωμι, Hyperid. Eux. 30.
προσαποτρίβω [γ], *to rub off upon*, τινί τι Ael. N. A. 9. 63.
προσαποφαινώ, *to shew or prove besides*, Plat. Polit. 287 A:—Med., Arist. Metaph. 13. 2, 15, Plut. 2. 152 B.
προσαποφέρω, *to carry off besides*, πολλά Posidon. ap. Ath. 210 F.
II. **προσαπηγέχθαι μου τούνομα ἐν τριτοῖς δῆμοις** was returned besides as liable to taxation, Dem. 1208. fin.
προσαποφράσσω, *to black up besides*, Dio C. 42. 38.
προσαποχρῶννύμαι, Pass. *to be coloured besides*, Matth. Vett. 284.
προσαποπνίγγω, *to scrape or rub off besides*, Diosc. 2. 92.
προσαπτέω, verb. Adj. *one must apply*, τινί τι Plat. Rep. 517 A. 2. *one must attribute*, τινί τι Polyb. 2. 60, 2.
προσαπτεκτός, ἡ, ὄν, *fond of touching*, τινός Schol. Luc. Gall. 27.
προσάπτω, Dor. **προτάπτω**, fut. ψω, *to fasten to or upon*, τύμβω τι πρ. Soph. El. 432; στέρνοισι στέρνα Eur. El. 1321; κύσμον Πενθεῖ, γλαῖον τέκνω Bacch. 859, Ion 27.
2. *to attach to, bestow upon*, γραῖνι, προτάπτειν κύδος Ἀχιλλεῖ Il. 24. 110; so, πρ. κλέος τινί Pind. N. 8. 62; τῷ τευθνηκῷ τιμάς Soph. El. 356; γῇ τῇδε . . ἔορτην καὶ τέλην Eur. Med. 1382; γέρας, ἐγκώμιον τινα Plat. Soph. 231 A, Legg. 822 B; εὐδαμονίαν τινί Id. Rep. 420 D; τὸ ὄνομα (sc. πῶρ) . . προσάψαι . . Ἑλληνικῇ φωνῇ Id. Crat. 410 A; ὠφέλειαν τινι Dem. 1417. 4; —and in bad sense, *to fix upon*, μή τι . . χρέος ἐμὰ πόλει προσάψης Soph. O. C. 235; πρ. τῇ τύχῃ αἰτίαν Menand. Incert. 20. 3. c. acc. only, *to apply*, μέλιον πρ. τῆς νόσου τὸ φάρμακον Soph. Fr. 514; πρ. χεῖρα Eur. Supp. 363; γνῶμην πρὸς τι Id. Fr. 364. 10; ἀληθῆδονα τινά Plat. Polit. 291 B:—simply *to add*, τι Id. Soph. 252 A. 4. *to deliver or confide to*, ναυτικόν τινι Xen. Ages. 1. 36. 5. *to ascribe or attribute to*, ἐκέινω (sc. τῷ Θαλῇ) προσάπτουσι τὸ κατανόημα Arist. Pol. I. 11, 8; πρ. τῇ Ἀπόλλωνι τὴν δόξαν Diod. I. 17; Ποσειδῶνι τὸ τοὺς ἔππους δαμάσαι Id. 5. 69; τὰ κατορθώματα τῇ τύχῃ Polyb. 32. 16, 3, cf. 4. 24, 3.
III. intr. *to fasten oneself to*, κάμωι . . ἀγχοῦ προσήψην . . ἐν δικήματι καίε very near me in the quoit-throw, Soph. Fr. 69: *to be added, ἐκ κακοῖς κακὰ προσάψει τοῖς παλαιοῖς* Id. O. T. 667; cf. συνάπτω B.
III. Med. *to fasten oneself upon*, Arist. Fr. 305: *to lay hold of, reach, touch*, τῷ στόματι πρ. [τινός] Xen. Mem. I. 3, 12; πρ. τῆς ἀλθρείας Plat. Tim. 71 E, etc. 2. *to have to do with, meddle with*, ὅτου ἀνδρὸς Aeschin. 69. 36; τῶν πραγμάτων Id. 72. 34; τοῦ λόγον, τοῦ πολέμου, τῆς πολιτείας, etc., Dio C. 60. 26., 44. 44, etc.
προσαποθῶ, *to push away or reject besides*, LXX (Sirac. 13. 21).
προσαραγμός, οὗ, ὄ, —προσάραγξι, Theod. Met.
προσάρακτός, ἡ, ὄν, *dashed against*, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 713.
προσάραξις, ἡ, *a dashing against*, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 412.
προσάραρίσκω, *to fit to*:—pf. 2. προσάραρα, Ion. —ἀρηρα, intr., *to be fitted to*, ἐπίσωτρα προσαρηρότα tires firmly fitted, Il. 5. 725: an Ion. pf. pass. occurs in Hes., προσαρήρεται ἰσοβοῇ Op. 429 (431).
προσαράσσω, Att. -τω, *to dash against*, πρ. τινὶ τὰς θύρας or εἰς τὸ μέτωπον τὴν θύραν *to slam the door in one's face*, Luc. D. Meretr. 15. 2, Naviq. 2: esp. of ship-wreck, πρ. ναὺς σικπέλους Plut. Marcell. 15; τὸ σκάφος τῷ αἰγιαλῷ Luc. V. H. 2. 47; ναὺς πρὸς τὴν ἄκραν Dio C. 48. 47; πρ. τὰς ναὺς *to wreck them*, Philostr. 172, etc.; so in Pass. *to be dashed against*, τῇ γῇ Ael. N. A. 12. 21; πρὸς ταῖς πέτραις Alciphro I. 1.
προσάρδω, *to water or irrigate besides*, Joseph. B. J. 3. 3, 4.
προσαρήγω, *to assist besides*, Byz.
προσάρηρα, **προσαρήρεται**, v. sub **προσαράρισκα**.
προσαρθῆραι, Pass. *to be attached by joints*, Hipp. Art. 810.
προσαρθρώω, ἡ, *a connexion by joints*, cited from Hipp.
προσαριθμέω, *to reckon among*, Joseph. A. J. 7. 12, fin., etc.:—Pass., Plut. 2. 1029 D:—verb. Adj. -ητέον, Poll. I. 138, etc.
προσαρίστω, *to breakfast besides or upon*, Hipp. 542. 40.
προσάρκεσις, εως, ἡ, *assistance*, C. I. 4464.
προσαρκῶ, fut. ἔσω, *to yield needful aid, succour, assist*, τινι Soph. O. T. 141; ὡς θέλοντος ἀν' ἐμοῦ πρ. τάν Ib. 12; ὡς ἀν' προσαρκεῶν σμικρὰ κερδάνη μέγα O. C. 72; τοῖς πᾶσι δέξαι καὶ πρ. χάριν Id. Fr. 470; cf. **προσάρχομαι**; absol., Eur. Ilec. 862:—Pass. *to be satisfied*, c. part., Longin. Fr. 5.

προσάρκτιος, or, *towards the north, northerly*, Polyb. 34. 5, 9, Strab. 64, etc.
πρόσαρμα, τό, (προσ-αἶρω) in pl., = **προσφορά**, *victuals, food*, Hipp. Aph. 1243; v. Foës. Oecon.
προσαρμῶς, new Att. -ότως:—*to fit to, attach closely to*, μαστῷ τέκνα Eur. Ion 762; τῷ προσαρμῶς στόμα; Id. H. F. 486; χέρας κόμπη πρ. Id. I. T. 1405, cf. Supp. 816; πρ. δρέπανα περὶ τοῖς ἄρσιν Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 17; τι εἰς τι Plat. Theat. 193 C, cf. 194 A and v. sub ἐμβιβάζω, χεῖλος I. 1:—Pass., **προσάρμοσται** [τὸ πηδάλιον] τῷ πλοῖν Arist. Mechan. 5. 1. 2. metaph. *to adapt*, ὄνομα πράγματι Plat. Crat. 414 D; ἐκαστον ἐκάστῳ Id. Phaedr. 271 B; πρ. ἐαυτὸν πρὸς τινα Plut. 2. 52 A; ῥυθμούς πρ. *to find fitting measures*, Plat. Legg. 669 C. 3. c. acc. only, πρ. τὴν χεῖρα *to fit it on to the stump*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 9; πρ. ξύλα *to a broken rudder*, Plut. Brut. 46; ἀντὶ δάρον πρ. δῶρα *to add fitting gifts*, Soph. Tr. 494. II. intr. *to attach oneself*, Arist. G. A. 1. 7, 3. 2. *to suit or agree with* a thing, τινί Plat. Phaedr. 277 C; πρὸς τι Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 21. III. Med. *to fit on to oneself*, Stob. Ecl. I. 106 Canter.
προσαρμοστέον, verb. Adj. *one must adapt*, Byz.
προσαρσίνω, *to snatch away besides*, Gloss.
πρόσαρσις, ἡ, (προσ-αἶρω) *an administering or taking of food*, Hipp. Acut. 388, v. Foës. Oecon. and cf. **προσαρτέον**.
προσαρτάω, *to fasten or attach to*, μόλυβδον πρὸς τοῖς ὕστοις Arist. H. A. 9. 13, 6; κυνὶ κώδωνα Babr. 104. 2: metaph. *to append*, πολλὰ τῇ στρατηγίᾳ Polyb. 9. 20, 5:—Pass. *to be fastened or attached to*, τινι Hipp. Fract. 759; πρὸς τινι Id. Art. 790; κατὰ τι Arist. H. A. 5. 18, 6; δεσμοὺς πρὸς τι Polyb. 3. 46, 8; absol., πρ. ἃ καρπὸς Theophr. C. P. 5. 4, 2. 2. metaph., also in Pass., *to belong to*, ὅσους νοῦ καὶ σμικρὸν προσήρηται Plat. Phileb. 58 A; *προσηρημένον τῷ καλῷ τὸ ἀγαθόν* Xen. Oec. 6, 15: *to accrue to one*, λήμα προσήρηται Dem. 60. 4; ἡδονὴ προσήρημένη devoted to . ., Luc. Nectom. 5; τῇ Σικελίᾳ Plut. Timol. 11, cf. Id. Pomp. 46, etc.
προσαρτέον, verb. Adj. *of προσ-αἶρω*, *one must administer food*, Hipp. Epid. I. 964; cf. **πρόσαρσις**.
προσάρτημα, τό, an **appendage**, Clem. Al. 488, Galen.
προσάρτησις, ἡ, (from Pass.) *a growing upon, attachment*, τῶν καρπῶν Theophr. C. P. 2. 9, 3., 5. 4, 2, etc. 2. *the place of attachment*, as of muscles, ἀκρι φέρων προσάρτησις Hipp. Art. 810.
προσαρτίω, Adv. lately, Lxx (3 Macc. 1. 19).
προσάραγμα, in Plat. Theat. 168 C the Mss. give **προσηγῆμα**, where Coraïs *προσηγίεσα μὲν*, while Buttm. defends the vulg. in the sense of ἐπαρχομαι, *to offer, present*.
προσασκέω, *to exercise besides*, αὐτοὺς ἐν ταῖς εἰρεσίαις Polvb. 5. 109, 4:—Pass., of land, *to be cultivated*, Joseph. B. J. 3. 2.
προσασπάζομαι, Dep. *to salute besides*, E. M. 260. 46.
προσαστρέφω, Dep. *to add wittily to one's words*, τι Polyb. Fr. Gr. 109 (where Suid. has -αστρεφάμενος).
προσαστράπτω, *to glitter so as to resemble*, τῷ χρυσῷ Philostr. 804.
προσασχολέομαι, Dep. *to be engaged besides*, Simplic. Epict. 41 C.
προσαῖτενίζω, *to gaze steadfastly at*, τινί Walz Rhett. 3. 563.
προσαῖτιμόω, *to disgrace or deprive of civil rights besides*, Dem. 981. 1; **προσηγιωμένους** Id. 834. fin., 842. 16.
προσαναίνομαι, Pass. *to be dried or wither away upon*, πέτραις Aesch. Pr. 147, cf. Hipp. 648. 2.
προσαναγάζω, *to look towards*, πόντον Lyc. 1082, cf. Ap. Rh. I. 1231:—Med., in Dor. form **ποσαναγασμένους** or **ποσαναγασμένους**, Diotog. ap. Stob. 331. 41; whence the Subst. **ποσαναγαστής**, εως, ἡ, *a looking at*, τινος, Ib. 45. II. c. dat. *to shine upon*, Joseph. A. J. 12. 2, 8.
προσαναύδω, *to speak to, address, accost*, often with a partic. added, ἀμειβόμενος, ἀπειλήσας, δακρύσασσα προσνήδα, etc.; **κλαίοντε προσνηδῆτην βασιλῆα** Il. II. 136, cf. 2. 22. 90; πρ. τινα ἐπέεσσι, μελιχίους ἐπέεσσι or κερτομῖαις, etc., 5. 30, 6. 214, etc.:—so also in Trag. and other Poets, πρ. τοὺς θεοὺς Aesch. Ag. 514; πάντας μύθοισι πρ. Id. Pers. 154, etc. 2. c. acc. rei, ἔπειτα περὶόντα πρ. Il. 4. 203, al.; and c. dupl. acc., ἔπειτα, πολλά, ἔπειτα πρ. τινα *to speak so and so to one*, I. 201., 17. 431, 22. 37, etc., cf. Hes. C. 326. II. *to speak of*, τινά τύχαν σθέν . . προσανῶν τύχῃ; Eur. Hipp. 826:—Pass., ἀδελφῇ σοὶ προσηδῶμην was addressed as . ., Soph. El. 1148.
προσαναίλιος, or, *near a farm-yard, rustic*, Eur. Rhes. 273.
προσαναῖλω, *to accompany on the flute*, μέλας Eur. Eccl. 592, v. sub **πιτισμός**:—absol., Arist. Andib. 23, Probl. 19. 39. 4:—Pass., Plut. 2. 1140 D.
προσαναῖλιος, ἡ, *accompaniment on the flute*, Poll. 4. 83.
προσαναῖνω, and -αῖξω, fut. -αῖξω:—*to increase, enhance, promote*, Hipp. 343. 34, Theophr., etc.; πρ. τινά τοῖς φιλανθρώποις *to honour him with*, . ., Polyb. 32. 5, 6; πρ. τὴν ἐκείνων ὑπόθεσιν *to confirm it*, Id. 28. 17, 6:—Pass. *to grow besides*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 9, 1, etc.: *to be added*, τινι Philet. 13.
προσαυγῆσις, ἡ, *additional growth*, Eust. Opusc. 321. 53.
προσαναυρίζω, *to meet with*, π. χειρῶν τροχῇ Trag. ap. Hesych., v. Dind. Aesch. Fr. 402. The same Gramm. has an aor. **προσαναυρῶν** προστυχῶν, and **προσάυρετο** (Phot. **προσάυρετο**) **προσέτυχε**, **προσηγάγετο**.
προσαυτέω, *to call to*, Epigr. Gr. 1013.
προσαντομολέω, *to desert to the enemy*, Byz.
προσανουργέω, *to make with one's own hands besides*, Themist. 319 A.
προσαύω, *to bring to*, πρὶν πυρὶ θερμῷ πόδα τις προσάσῃ Soph. Ant. 620 (with v. l. προσάσῃ), cf. **καταύω**.
προσαφαιρέω, *to take away besides*, Max. Tyr. 3. 5:—Med. *to take away for oneself besides*, Isac. 73. 38, Dem. 467. fin.; τινά τι Lys. 73.

38:—Pass. to have a thing taken away, to be deprived of, τι Luc. Amor. 36, Joseph. A. J. 7. 8, 4: to suffer aphæresis also, Apoll. in A. B. 568. προσαφάρπαζω, to snatch away besides, Eccl. προσαφάρπαζω, fut. —εψήσω, to boil down besides or with, Galen. προσάφῃ, ἢ, (προσάπτω) a touching or handling, E. M. 690. 4. προσάφῃς, ἔς, touching upon, adjoining, τι Hipp. 514. 38. προσαφικνέσθαι, Dep. to arrive at a place or to arrive and join a force, Thuc. 8. 30: to approach, τι Anth. P. 12. 185. προσαφίστημι, to cause to revolt besides, Thuc. 4. 117. προσαφουδών, to void excrement at one, Arist. H. A. 9. 45, 6, Mirab. I. προσαφουδών, to make like besides, Eccl. προσαφορίζω, to determine and assign besides, τι τι Eumath. p. 201, etc. προσαφουδοῦμαι, Pass. to be devoted to one, τι τι Eumath. p. 194. προσαφρίζω, to foam beside, Heliod. 3. 3. προσβαδίζω, = προσβαίνω, ap. Böckh Not. Crit. in Pind. p. 380. προσβαθύνω, to make still deeper, Oribas. Cocchi 93. προσβαίνω, fut. —βήσομαι: aor. 2 προσέβην: aor. med. προσεβήσατο, Ep. —ετο, Hom. To step upon, Hom. (who only uses aor. act. and med.), λάβ' προσβάς Il. 5. 620: πρόσ τὸ κάτω τοῦ τόξου τὸ ὀριστερὸν ποδὶ πρ., so as to get a purchase in drawing it, Xen. An. 4. 2, 28; τῷ ποδὶ Arist. Mechan. 14. 2. to go to or towards, approach, c. acc. loci, Ἥρῃ .. προσεβήσατο Γάργαρον ἄκρον Il. 14. 292, cf. 2. 48, 23. 117, Od. 21. 5; so Hes. Sc. 33, Aesch. P. 129, Eur. Alc. 480, etc.; —c. dat., τῷ τείχει πρ. Plat. Phaedr. 227 D, etc. 3. to mount or ascend, like ἀναβαίνειν, κατὰ τι Hdt. I. 84, cf. Polyb. 7. 17, 4; πρ. ἐς .., Soph. O. C. 125, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 29; πρόσ .., Polyb. 1. 30, 10, etc. 4. absol. to walk, πρ. μακρὰν σῆλην, Ph. 42. 5. metaph. to come upon, τίς σε .. προσέβα νῆα; Id. O. C. 1300; ἄλλους ἄλλα πρ. ὀδύνα Eur. I. T. 195. προσβακχεῖν, to send Bacchic rage upon one, τὸν οἰστρον ταῖς γυναῖδι Philostr. 790. II. intr., of Bacchic fury, to come over one, τι νὶ Δ. 667 (al. ἐμβακχεῖν). προσβάλλω, Dor. προτιβάλλω, to strike or dash against, ποτὶ σκῆπτρον βάλε γαῖῃ Il. 1. 245; ἀψίδα πέτρῃ πρ. letting it dash against, Eur. Hipp. 1233; τὸν πρὶν ἔλβον ἔρματι πρ. having wrecked his happiness on the rock, Aesch. Eum. 564; πρ. θηρία τι νὶ set them on him, Dem. 332. 2; of attacking, πόλαιοι .. πρ. λόχον Aesch. Theb. 460; πρ. ὄρνυ τι Eur. Phoen. 728; παῖδι χεῖρα Id. Alc. 307; —but often without any notion of violence, to put to, ἀπρὶς, μαλακὰν χέρα πρ. [ἐλκεῖ] of a surgeon, Pind. P. 4. 483; τι πρὸς τι Plat. Tim. 36 B; τὴν ὕψιν πρὸς τι Id. Theaet. 193 C; —but mostly τι τι νὶ, πρ. παρειὰν παρὶδὲ Eur. Ioc. 410; κλίμακας πύλας Id. Supp. 498; ὄμματα τέκνοισ Id. Med. 860: —Pass., κέρασι χρυσὰ στόμια προσβεβλημένοις having golden mouthpieces affixed, Aesch. P. 183. 2. to assign to, procure for, κέρδος τι νὶ Hdt. 7. 51; πρ. Ἀσκεδαμόνιοις Ὀλυμπιάδα to give them the honour of an Olympic victory, Id. 6. 70; πρ. ἄσπιν τῷ πατρί to cause him distress, Id. 1. 136; so, πρ. μελέταν σοφιστῶν Id. P. 1. 5 (4). 37; κακὸν τῇ πόλει Aesch. Pers. 781; διπλὰς ὁδοὺς μοι Id. P. 951; ὠδὶνας ἔμοι Soph. Tr. 42; εὐκλείαν σαυτῇ τε καμῶι Id. El. 973; μὴ σοὶ τιν' αἰσχρὰν πρ. κληθῶνα Eur. Alc. 315; πρ. τινὲ ἐγκλημα, αἰτίαν Antipho 126. 20, 121. 32; πρ. τινὲ αἰσχύνον Plat. Legg. 878 C; πρ. δεῖμα τι νὶ Lat. incutere timorem alicui, Eur. Ion 584; πρ. ὕργας ἀκροεστά τε νείκη Id. Med. 640; συμφορὰς καὶ νόσους τι νὶ Lys. ap. Ath. 552 B; ὅρκον πρ. τι νὶ to lay an oath upon him, Soph. Tr. 255; πρ. τὴν ἐαυτὸν φύσιν τις contribute their own nature, i. e. be like them, Acl. N. A. 14. 12. 3. with acc. of the object struck, ἀρούρας προσβάλλειν, of the Sun, to strike the earth with his rays, Il. 7. 421, Od. 19. 433; μὴ σε πρ. πέμφε Aesch. Fr. 195; of smells, βροτοῦ [ὁσμή] πρ. προσέβαλε Ar. Pax 180; ὁσμή πρ. τὰς ρίνας Acl. N. A. 13. 21; (but also, ὁσμή πρ. πνοὴν τι νὶ, Syr. D. 30; and absol., ὁσμή πρ. τι νὶ Theophr. H. P. 9. 7, 1, Diod. 2. 19); χρώμα οὐτὸ τὸ προσβαλλόν οὐτὸ τὸ προσβαλλόμενον neither that which strikes [the eye] nor that which is struck, Plat. Theaet. 153 E; πρ. σε τὸ λυτὸν καὶ αὐτοφύες Philostr. 878. 4. with acc. of the thing thrown, ἀτῦρον βαρὺν πρ. Diod. 2. 12, cf. Acl. N. A. 14. 22: —also c. gen., ἰχθύων πρ. sends [a smell] of fish, Strab. 720; κνίσθη πρ. Acl. N. A. 14. 27; and even ὁσμή πρ., Ib. 20. 5. metaph. to give heed or attend to a thing, understand it, προσβαλόνσ' ὅσα .. εἶπε Soph. Tr. 580; τὰ μὲν οὖν προσέβαλε Ib. 844. 6. μὴ μ' ἀνάγκη προσβαλῆς τὰδ' εἰκαθεῖν do not drive me by force to .., Soph. O. C. 1178. 7. to add, throw something to the bargain, Antipho. Tim. 1. 6. II. intr. to strike against, to make an attack or assault upon, πύλας Aesch. Theb. 615; αὐτοῖς, ἀλλήλοισ Eur. Phoen. 724, Thuc. 1. 49; τῇ Οἰνῶν, τῷ ἐνρματι, etc., Id. 2. 19 and 93, etc.; also, πρόσ τὸ τεῖχος Hdt. 3. 155., 9. 86, Lys. 142. 38; πρόσ τὴν πόλιν Thuc. 2. 56; πρόσ τοὺς ὀπίστας Xen. An. 6. 3; 7; πρόσ τὸν λόφον Ib. 4. 2, 11: —absol., to attack, charge, Hdt. 7. 211., 9. 22 and 25; προσβαλλὼν αἰρεῖ τὴν πόλιν by assault, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 13. 2. to put in with a ship, ἐς τὸν λιμένα Thuc. 8. 101; πρόσ Τάραντα Id. 6. 44; c. dat., Σικελίᾳ Ib. 4; ἰωνία Id. 8. 12; προσβαλοῦσθης τῆς νεῆς πρόσ δακκάδα Plat. Lach. 183 D. 3. generally, to go or come to, to impinge, πρόσ ὅμιν ἢ πρόσ ἀσπῆν Id. Rep. 401 C, cf. Arist. Color. 2. 4; of winds, Id. Probl. 26. 58; πρ. τοῖς ἀρχαῖσι to approach them, Plut. Nic. 30; ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίης τῇ Ἀττικῇ Id. Phoc. 21. B. Med. to throw oneself upon another, i. e. attack him, ταύτην οὐκ ἐπεί προτιβάλλαι, οὐτὲ τι ἐργῶ Il. 5. 879, cf. Ar. Rh. 4. 1046: —but, also, to associate with oneself, Opp. H. 5. 98. προσβαρέωμαι, Pass. to be weighed down, Theod. Stud. προσβάρηται, ἢ, (βαρὺς) a lying heavy or pressing upon, Gloss. προσβᾶσάνιζω, to torture besides, Ath. 214 C: but προβ- is the v. i.

προσβάσμος, ἡ, ὄν, accessible, Byz. πρόσβαιος, ἢ, (προβαῖνον) a means of approach, access, esp. uphill; κύρεσι, ἐνθα πρ. οὐδεμία ἴν Hdt. 3. 111, cf. Eur. El. 489, Thuc. 6. 96., 7. 45; πρόσβαιος τεκμαίρεται πύργων looks for means of approaching them, Eur. Phoen. 181; cf. προσαναβάσις. προσβατός, ἢ, ὄν, accessible, τι Xen. An. 4. 3, 12 and 8, 9; χαρίων ἐνθα οὐ προσβατὸν θανάτῳ where was no point accessible by death, Id. Apol. 23. προσβεβαίω, to confirm besides, Phalar. Ep. 79. προσβιάζομαι, Dep. to compel, constrain, τινα Ar. Pl. 16, Epist. Plat. 331 B: —πρ. ταῦτα to push too far, Id. Crat. 410 A: absol. to use force, Arist. G. A. I. 19, 4. II. πρ. τόπω to force or storm a place, Diod. 20. 39. III. in aor. pass. προσβιασθῆναι, to be forced or hard pressed, Thuc. 1. 106. προσβιασμός, ὁ, compulsion, Oribas. 98 Matth. προσβιαστίον, verb. Adj. one must constrain, τὴν φύσιν Plut. 2. 125 D. προστιβάζω: fut. Att. —βιῶμι Ar. Av. 425, Plat. Phaedr. 229 E. Causal of προσβαῖναι, to make to approach, bring nearer, τινα Plat. Meno 74 B, Plut. Pomp. 46; πρ. ἐαυτὸν κινδύνους to expose .., Longin. 15: —Pass., προσβιασθῆναι πρὸς τὴν ἀλήθειαν Luc. Philops. 33. 2. metaph. to bring over, persuade, εὐ προσβιάσεις με Ar. Eq. 35; τὸ τῆδε καὶ τὸ κεῖσε καὶ τὸ δεῦρα προσβιάζω λέγων Id. Av. 425; so, τῷ λόγῳ προσβιάζεις τινα Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 17, cf. I. 5. 1, Aeschin. 67. 2. II. of things, to add, ἐπὶ τοῖς τοῖς ἀπὸ προσβιάζειν, Plat. Theaet. 153 C. 2. πρ. τι κατὰ τὸ εἰκὸς to reduce it into accordance with probability, Id. Phaedr. 229 E; τᾶλλα πρ. κατὰ συλλαβὰς to reduce into syllables, Id. Crat. 427 C. προσβιῶ, to live longer, Plut. Num. 21, Lucull. fin. προσβλάπτω, to hurt or harm besides, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1086, etc. προσβλασφημέω, to blaspheme besides, Joseph. A. J. 6. 13, 6. προσβλέπω, Dor. ποτιβλέπω: fut. —βλέψω, φομαί (Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 1192). To look at or upon, c. acc., Aesch. Pr. 215, Soph. O. T. 1183, etc.; πρ. σ' ὀρθαῖς κέρασι Eur. Hec. 972; ὁμασι τοῖς ὀρθοῖσι ποτιβλεπεν Theocr. 5. 36; εἰδὸς με προσβλέψας μέγα Strato Φων. 1. 5; φίλιόν τι καὶ εἰρηγικόν πρ. τινα Luc. Luct. 4: —rarely c. dat., Xen. Symp. 3, 14, Plut. Cato Mi. 65, Luc. Alex. 42. 2. of things, to look at, regard, τὰ τοῦδε πράγῃ Soph. Aj. 346; τὸ ἀξίωμα τῆς βουλῆς Dem. 1485. 7. πρόσβλεψις, ἢ, a looking at or upon, τι νὶ Plut. 2. 45 C. πρόσβλησις, ἢ, application, τῆς σκῆψης Hipp. 638. 16. προσβλητός, ἢ, ὄν, added, affixed, LXX (Jer. 10. 9). προσβοᾶσθαι, Med. to call to oneself, call in, παριόντας προσεβῶσατο Hdt. 6. 35. προσβοηθῶ, Ion. —βωθῶ, to come to aid, come up with succour, absol., Thuc. 2. 25., 6. 66, 69, etc.; δέκα ναυσὶν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηναίων with ten ships .., Id. 8. 23; στρατιὰ καὶ ἵππους Xen. Hell. 1. 3. 5; προσβοηθῆσαι ἐς τὴν Βωιωτίνην Hdt. 8. 144; οἱ αὐτοῖς ὁ στρατὸς προσεβοηθήκει Thuc. 1. 50. προσβολή, ἢ, (προβάλλω) a putting to, application, e. g. of the touchstone (v. βάσανος), Aesch. Ag. 391; ἢ τῆς σκῆψης πρ., of the cupping-glass, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 12; ἢ πρ. τῶν ὁμμάτων πρὸς τι (cf. προσβάλλω I. 1) Plat. Theaet. 153 E; πάντας μιὰ πρ. προσβλέπειν with one glance, Clem. Al. 821; φίλια πρ. προσάπων, of kisses, Eur. Supp. 1138; and absol. a kiss or embrace, Id. Med. 1074 (ubi v. Elmsl.); τῆς γλῶττης προσβολαί, opp. to συμβολαί τῶν χειλῶν, Arist. P. 2. 16, 15; ἀνεῖν προσβολῆς (sc. τῆς γλῶττης) pronounced without applying the tongue to the teeth, etc., Id. Poët. 20. 2; ἢ τοῦ στομάχου πρ. the junction of the oesophagus with the stomach, Id. H. A. 2. 17, 9. II. (from intr. sense) a falling upon, an attack, assault (defined by Hesych. as τῶν ἀλλήλων ἢ συναφῇ καὶ κατοχῇ), πρ. Ἀχαιῶς Aesch. Theb. 28; προσβολὴν οἱ —λὰς ποιεῖσθαι περί τὸ τεῖχος Hdt. 3. 158., 4. 128, cf. Thuc. 2. 4., 5. 61, Xen., etc.; προσβολὰς παρασκευάζεσθαι τῷ τείχει Thuc. 2. 18; προσβολὴ ἐγένετο πρὸς τὸ τεῖχος Hdt. 6. 101; τὰς προσβολὰς ἀποκρούεσθαι Hdt. 4. 200; προσβολαὶ ἵππων Thuc. 3. 1, Xen.; πρ. sudden attacks, opp. to ἐπιστάδην μάχαι, Thuc. 7. 81; ἐκ προσβολῆς at the first assault, Philostr. 731: —on the nautical προσβολή, v. sub ἐμβολή. 2. generally, attacks, assaults, visitations, προσβολῆν Ἐρινύων Aesch. Cho. 283; μααμάτων Id. Eum. 600; δαιμόνων Ar. Pax 39 (with allusion to the stench striking one's nose, cf. ibid. 180, v. s. προσβάλλω I. 3); προσβολαὶ κακαὶ Eur. El. 829; πρ. θεαῖαι Antipho 123. 23; πρ. δεισιδαίμονας Plat. 2. 45 D, ubi v. Wytténb.; sing., προσβολὴ πυρὸς ἢ χειμῶνος Plat. Legg. 865 B. 3. without any hostile sense, an approach, βραδεία μὲν γὰρ ἢ ν' λόγους πρ. πόλιν δι' ὧτος ἔρχεται, i. e. impressions through the ears are lost in comparison with the eyes, Soph. Fr. 737; τοῦ ἡλίου αἱ πρ. αἱ πρῶται Acl. N. A. 14. 23. 4. a means of approaching, approach, παρέχειν προσβολὴν καὶ ἐπαφὴν Plat. Soph. 246 A; προσβολὰς ἔχειν, of a place, Plut. Caes. 53; προσβολὴν ἔχειν τῆς Σικελίας to afford a means of entering Sicily, Thuc. 4. 1; ἢ τοῦ στομάχου πρ. Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 9; οὐδὲν .. πράξεις τῆς πρ. Polyb. 3. 51. 4: —of ships, a landing-place, harbour, place to touch at, δακκάδων πρ. Thuc. 4. 53; of a place, ἐν προσβολῇ εἶναι to be a general place for ships to touch at, Id. 6. 48: —a meeting point, Plat. Tim. 36 C. III. (from Pass.) that which is put upon a weapon, the iron point, Dio C. 38. 49, Phryn. in A. B. 58; but προσβολή perh. is the true reading. προσβόρειος, ὄν, = πρόσβορος, opp. to καταβόρειος (q. v.), Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 7, Theophr. II. P. 1. 9, 2, etc. πρόσβορος, ὄν, towards or exposed to the north wind, Eur. Ion 11, 937, Theophr. H. P. 9. 2, 3, cf. Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 22. προσβράζω or —βράσσω, to throw up, dash against, σῶμα πίτυϊ προσβρασμένον ὑπὸ θαλάσσης Plut. 2. 675 E, cf. Zenob. 4. 35.

προσβραχῆς, *es, somewhat shallow*, Strab. 244 (in MSS. wrongly προβρ-), 282, 308; cf. Lob. Phryn. 540.

προσβρέχω, *to moisten or soak besides, τὰ σκέλεα θερμῷ Hipp. 403. 7.*

προσβωδῆς, Ion. for προσβωθῆς, Hdt.

προσβώμιος, *a, on, at the altar, Bdes Heliod. 10. 39.*

προσβωμολογῶ, *to play the buffoon to another, Hesych.*

πρόσγειος, Dor. προτίγειος, *on, (γῆα, γῆ) near the earth, of the moon,*

προσγειοτάτα Tim. Locr. 96 D, Zeno ap. Diog. L. 7. 145; *προσγει-*

ότερος, of a planet, Arist. Mund. 2. 7.

III. *near the ground, ταπεινὸς καὶ pr. Luc. Mete. 1.*

43. προσγελάω, fut. ἀσσομαι [α], *to look laughing at one, τινα Hdt. 5. 92,*

3, Eur. Med. 1162, Ar. Pax 600, Plat., etc.; *c. acc. cogn., προσγελάει*

τὸν πανύστατον γέλωα smile your last smile upon me, Eur. Med.

1041. 2. *metaphr., like Lat. arrideo, to delight, ὁμῶς βροτείαν*

αἰμάτων με προσγελάει Aesch. Eum. 253; σὲ τὰ φῦτὰ προσγελάσεται

Ar. Pax 600; προσγελάσθαι τε λοιπὰ παφλάζει Eubul. Titάν. 1, cf.

Diphil. Έμψ. 2. 5. 3. *later, c. dat., pr. τινι to smile upon one,*

Arist. Fr. 179, Eumath. p. 282; v. Lob. Phryn. 463.

προσγενής, *es, akin, τινι to one, Manass. Chron. 4497; τινος Suid.*

s. v. Πίνδαρος, Eust. 410. 37.

προσγενῶν, *to generate besides, Basil. — προσγέννημα, τό, an additional*

product, C. I. 4957. 62; προσγέννησις, εως, ἡ, Eustrat. in Arist.

Eth. N. 1. προσγενήτης, ἡ, ὅν, Eccl.

προσγίγνομαι, Ion. and later προσγίν- [ῖ]: fut. -γενήσσομαι: pf.

-γενήσσομαι: Dep. *To come or go to, to attach oneself to another,*

esp. as an ally, τινι Hdt. 4. 120., 5. 103, Thuc. 6. 6., 7. 50, etc.; θαρσύν

τοὺς προσγενόμενους by the reinforcements, Id. 2. 79; μὴ παραγενέσθαι

τῇ μάχῃ, ἀλλὰ pr. μετὰ τὴν μάχην Plut. Anton. 22:—also in political

warfare, προσγενόμενον αὐτῷ τοῦ δῆμου Hdt. 6. 136, cf. 8. 136, Xen. Cyr.

7. 5. 4, Plut. Themist. 7, etc. 2. *generally, to be added, accrue, Lat.*

accedere, Hdt. 6. 110, Eur. Andr. 702, Thuc. 1. 142, al.; ἐκ τῶν σιτίων

ταῖς . . σαρκὶ σάρκες pr. Plat. Phaedo 96 D; pr. πρὸς τινι to be so and so

in addition to . . , Id. Rep. 375 E; opp. to ἀπογίγνομαι, χωρίζομαι, Id.

Tim. 82 B, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 1, 14. 3. *to come to, happen to, τοῖς*

γὰρ θαυοῖσι μόχθος οὐ pr. Soph. Tr. 1173; γνῶσει . . θυμῷ τελευτή, ὥς

καὶ pr. Id. O. C. 1198; cf. El. 771, Lys. 169, 1, Plut. 86 E, etc.

προσγίγχομαι, *to make more clammy, Hipp. Acut. 393.*

προσγίγχομαι, Dep. *to desire eagerly besides, τοῦ εἶναι Arist. Metaph.*

1. 5, 3; also c. acc., pr. ταῖς ιδέαις τὰ μαθηματικά Ib. 13. 3, 11.

προσγυθίζω, τό, *a covering for the cheeks, Gloss.*

προσγραφεύς, *εως, ἡ, one who adds in writing, Gloss.*

προσγραφῆ, ἡ, *adscriptio of 1, opp. to ὑπογραφῆ, Eust. 1409. 47.*

πρόσγραφος, *on, added to a list, Lat. adscriptio, opposed to the*

citizens enrolled originally, Dion. H. 2. 56. II. *as Subst., τὸ πρόσ-*

γραφον τιμῆς a note or bill of the price, Plut. 2. 832 A.

προσγράφω [α], fut. ψω, *to write besides, add in writing, Andoc. 28.*

32; *ἀν τι προσγράφῃ βουλῇ ἡ ἀπολείπει Dem. 1132. 14; πρ. τι-*

μωρίαν ὀνόματι τῶν αἰτίας Id. 629. 1; πρ. τινὰ τῇ βουλῇ, τῇ πολιτείᾳ

Plut. Poplic. 21, etc.:—τὰ προσγραφέμενα conditions added to a treaty,

Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 37; προσγραφῆναι εἰς στήλην Lys. 136. 31; πρὸς φυλὴν

προσγραφῆναι ὅποιαν ἂν βούλωνται C. I. 2330. 11., 2333, cf. 2060. 29:

—Med. to cause to be registered besides, Isac. 79. 11, Dem. 615. 24.

προσγυμνάζω, *to exercise at or in a thing, Plat. Legg. 647 C: Med. to*

exercise oneself, Dio Chrys. 2. 86:—Pass., προσγεγυμνασμένος πολέμῳ

Plut. Marcell. 27.

προσγυμναστής, *οὗ, ὁ, a fellow-wrestler, Hyperid. Lyc. 25. 5.*

προσδανείζω, *to lend besides: Med. to have lent one, i. e. to borrow,*

besides, Xen. An. 7. 5, 5, Lys. 157. 1; so in pf. pass., προσδανείσθαι

ταῖς ξένοις that he had also borrowed from his friends, Id. 154. 19.

προσδανῶν, *to spend besides, C. I. 108. 8, Luc. Ep. Saturn. 39, cf.*

Dind. Xen. Vect. 3, 6:—Med., Themist. 289 B.

προσδιδέσθαι, Dor. aor. ποτεδασάμην, Dep. *to assign, τινί τι Tab.*

Heracl. in C. I. 5775. 54, 60, al.

προσδιψιλέναι, Dep. *to spend lavishly besides, Philo 2. 66.*

πρόσδεγμα, τό, *a reception, τῆς ξένης προσδέγματα Soph. Tr. 628.*

προσδεής, *es, needing besides, yet lacking, τινος Plat. Tim. 33 D, Luc.*

Demon. 4, Poll. 5. 170.

προσδεήσις, ἡ, *want, need, τινός of . . , Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 77.*

προσδεῖω, *to fear besides, ὥς . . , Dio C. 47. 4.*

προσδεῖν, *to shew besides, Poll. 9. 113.*

προσδεικτέον, verb. Adj. *one must prove besides, Arist. Top. 4. 2, 7.*

προσδεκτός, *a, on, verb. Adj. to be admitted, τινί by one, Plat. Tim.*

89 B. 2. *προσδεκτέον, one must receive, admit, Dinarch. 102. 1.*

προσδεκτικός, ἡ, *ὅν, inclined to receive, Byz.*

προσδεκτός, ἡ, *ὄν, acceptable, LXX (Prov. 11. 20), Clem. Al. 849.*

προσδενδρός, *on, attached to trees, of creeping plants, Theophr. C. P.*

2. 18, 2.

προσδεξιόμαι, *v. προδεξιόμαι.*

πρόσδεξις, *εως, ἡ, a receiving, admitting, Diog. L. 7. 47.*

προσδέομαι, Dor. ποτιδέομαι Theocr. 5. 63; fut. -δεήσομαι: aor.

-εδεήσθην: Dep. *To be in want of, stand in need of, require besides,*

τινος Thuc. 1. 102., 2. 41, Lys. 153. 40, Plat. Phileb. 63 C, etc.; with

neut. Adj., ἦν . . τι προσδέομαι if I be at all in want, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 17;

with inf. added, τοῦ ἱεροῦ προεστάναι οὐδὲν pr. Id. Hell. 7. 4. 35:—to

desire much, τινος Id. An. 5. 9, 24:—very rare in Act., except in the

impers. form, v. προσδέω (B).

2. *rarely impers. like προσδεῖ, Plat.*

Demod. 384 B, Alc. 2. 138 B, Xen. Ages. 1, 5.

III. *to beg or*

ask of another, τί τινος Hdt. 6. 35; οὐδὲν τῶν ἐκείνους ἡμῶν προσδεέτο

(i. e. οὐδὲν τούτων ἄ . .) Id. 8. 144, cf. 3. 75; rarely in this sense c. gen. rei, γυναικὸς οὐ προσδεόμεθα σευ τῆς ἐξέτας Id. 5. 40:—c. acc. pers. et inf. to treat one to do, Id. 1. 36, 6. 41; c. gen. pers. et inf. to beg of one to do, Id. 8. 40.

προσδέομαι, Dor. ποτιδέομαι II. 16. 10, Od. 5. 518; fut. -δεήσομαι: aor. act. -έδραον Aesch. Fr. 903, Eum. 167, pass. -εδέρχθην Id. Pr. 53; pf. -δέδαρκα: Dep. *To look at, behold, c. acc., Od. 20. 385,*

Aesch., etc.; προσδέεσθαι μ' ὄμμασι Eur. Med. 1040; ἄς οὐθ' ἥλιος

pr. ἀκτίων . . Aesch. Pr. 796. II. *to look closely, Soph. O. C. 122.*

πρόσδεσις, ἡ, *a tying on or to, Gloss.*

προσδεσύνω, *to bind one or to, τι πρὸς τι Diod. 4. 59; τι περὶ τι*

Schol. Ar. Vesp. 580:—so, προσδεσμένω τί τινι Ib. 1196; τι πρὸς τινι

Schol. Il. 1. 436.

προσδετέον, verb. Adj. *one must bind on, Geop. 5. 13. 3.*

πρόσδετος, *on, tied to a thing, τινι Eur. Rhes. 307, Anth. Plan. 147.*

προσδέχομαι, in Ion. Prose προσδέχομαι: fut. -δέξομαι: used by

Hom. only in Ep. part. aor. sync. ποτιδέχμενος, v. infir. II: aor. 1. προσ-

-εδέχθην in pass. sense, Diod. 15. 70:—Dep. *Properly, to receive*

favourably, accept, τὸ ἐκ Δελφῶν [χρηστήριον] Hdt. 1. 48, etc.: to

receive hospitably, Soph. O. T. 1428, Eur. Phoen. 1706; ζῶντ' Ἡρακλῆ

Soph. Tr. 233:—πρ. ἐς τὴν πόλιν to admit, Thuc. 2. 12; to admit into

one's presence, of a king, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 37, cf. Hell. 1. 5, 9.

2. *to admit to citizenship, Plat. Legg. 708 A, Dem. 1317. 6; so, ποῖα δὲ*

χέρην φρατέρων προσδέεται; Aesch. Eum. 656; πρ. ξυμμαχίαν Xen.

Hell. 7. 4, 2; τὴν φιλίαν, τὰς συνθήκας Polyb. 1. 16, 8 and 17, 1; also,

πρ. τινος ἐπὶ . . ὁμολογίας Id. 3. 18, 7. 3. *of the female, ἡ ἵππος*

πρ. τὸν ἄνδρα Arist. H. A. 6. 23, 7, cf. 6. 21, 7, Hdt. 2. 121, 5.

4. *to admit an argument, πρ. τὸ ψεύδος, λόγον ἀληθῆ Plat. Rep. 485 C,*

561 B:—to admit, be capable of, μήτε γένεσθαι μήτε ἄλθεσθαι Plat. Phileb.

15 B; φθορὰν Id. Tim. 52 A. 5. *to take upon oneself, τὸ ἀνάλογα*

C. I. 1326, —28. II. *used by Hom. only in Ep. part. ποτιδέ-*

χμενος, waiting for or expecting, δῶρον Od. 2. 186; σὴν ὄρνυμι H. 403;

σὺν μύθον 7. 161; ἡμέας 9. 545; λαὸν ὀρνυμένον Il. 19. 234; ἀγγελίην

Ib. 336:—after Hom., προσδεχόμενος ταυτοῦ οὐδὲν Hdt. 3. 146,

cf. Soph. Tr. 15, Eur. Alc. 131, etc.; παρὰ ἡ προσδέχεται Thuc. 4. 19;

τῷ Νικίᾳ προσδεχόμενον ἦν was according to his expectation, Id. 6. 46:—

c. acc. et inf. fut., οὐδὲν πάντας προσδεκόντα . . τὸν στόλον ὀρμήσασθαι

Hdt. 5. 34, cf. 6. 100., 7. 156, al.; πολεμῶς παρῆσθαι Xen. Cyr. 4.

5, 22; c. part. fut., ταῦτον pr. ἐπαναστῆσόμενον Hdt. 1. 89; πρ. τοῖς

πολεμίοις to await them, Polyb. 2. 69, 6, etc. 2. *absol. to wait*

patiently, εἶατ' ἐνὶ μεγάροις ποτιδέχμενοι Il. 2. 137, cf. 9. 628, Od. 2. 205,

etc. 3. *followed by ὅπου? ἂν with opt., Il. 7. 415; by εἰ with opt., Od.*

23. 91. III. *in pass. sense, to be admitted, εἰς τι Arist. Probl. 30. 11.*

προσδέω (A), fut. -δήσω, *to bind one or to, τὸ τὰν Ἀπολλῶνος ἐξάνον*

τῇ βάσει Diod. 17. 41; τι πρὸς τι Hipp. Fract. 760; in aor. 1 med., Id.:—

Pass., ἡμῶν ἀκούοι οὐ προσδέεται Hdt. 6. 119; ἦδον pr. Joseph.

A. J. 5. 2, 7. 2. *c. acc. only, to attach, τοὺς κάλους Hdt. 2. 36;*

ἐπ' ἄκρην μυρσίνην Id. 4. 195.

προσδέω (B), *to need besides (cf. προσδέομαι), c. gen. rei, λύπης τι*

προσδεῖς; Eur. H. F. 90. 2. *mostly impers. προσδεῖ, there is still*

need of, c. gen. rei, ὡς ἐκκαυμάτων μὴ μὰ προσδεήσειεν Soph. Fr. 218;

ναυτικὸν οὐπὲρ ὑμῖν μάστιγα προσδεῖ Thuc. 3. 13, cf. 1. 68, Xen. An.

3. 2, 24; εἰ τις ἐτι pr. τῇ εὐγκράσει Plat. Phileb. 64 B; προσδεῖν ἐφη

πρὸς τὸν μυσθόν that there was wanting something to make it up, Lys.

154. 2; τὸ ἐπὶλοιπον, οὐ προσδεῖ εἰς τὰς εἰκόσι μνᾶς Dem. 1355. 15;

c. inf., ἐτι προσδεῖ ἐρεῖσθαι Plat. Symp. 205 A:—distinguished from ἐνδεῖ

by Dem. 14. 23.

προσδηλόμαι, Dep. *to ruin or destroy besides, τι Hdt. 8. 68, 3.*

προσδηλώ, *to make plain besides, Arist. An. Post. 2. 7. 4.*

προσδηλωγέω, *to curry favour, Himer. p. 524; v. l. προδ-.*

προσδιαβάλλω, *to insinuate besides, τινὰ ἄδικα εἶναι Antipho 124. 12,*

cf. Plut. Fab. 7, etc. 2. *to slander besides, τινὰ Id. Alcib. 28; τοὺς*

πατρικίους τῷ δῆμῳ Id. Cotel. 27; προσδιαβληθῶναι εἰς τι Id. Peric. 29.

προσδιαίρω, *to divide besides, τισὶ τι Suid. s. v. διαίρω.* II.

Med. to divide or distinguish further, pr. τὴν λέξιν, ὅτι . . Arist. Rhet.

3. 12, 6; πρ. τινος κατὰ τι Ib. 1. 10, 9:—προσδιαιρετέον, verb. Adj.,

Id. Soph. Elench. 17, 2.

προσδιαιτάομαι, Dep. *to live beside, τῷ Νείλῳ Ael. N. A. 2. 48.*

προσδιακείμαι, Pass. *to be disposed besides, Ideler Phys. 2. 227.*

προσδιαλέγομαι, Dep. *to answer in conversation or disputation, διαλε-*

γόμενῳ οὐ προσδιελέγεται Hdt. 3. 50, cf. 52, Plat. Theaet. 161 B; ὁ

προσδιαλεγόμενος Id. Prot. 342 E, Soph. 218 A. 2 *simply, to hold*

converse with, θεοῖς pr. εὐχαῖς Id. Legg. 887 E.

προσδιαλύω, *to dissolve besides, Rutil. 202 Matth.*

προσδιαμαρτύρω, *to testify in addition, Isac. 56. 9, Aeschin. 46. 5;*

v. l. προδιαμ-.

προσδιανγκάζω, *to force or compel besides, Hipp. Art. 792.*

προσδιανῶ, *to distribute besides, λίτραν ἀργυρίου κατ' ἄνδρα Plut.*

Cato Ma. 10:—Med., in pl., to divide among themselves besides, Dem.

393. 26, Plut. Demetr. 30.

προσδιανίσταμαι, Pass. *to rise and stand near, Simplic. Epict. 70 C.*

προσδιάρκew, to last out, Aristid. I. 441.
προσδιάρπάζw, to plunder besides, Polyb. 4. 79, 2, Dio C. 47. 14.
προσδιασάφw, to add by way of explanation, Polyb. 3. 24, 25, Strab. 445, Plut. 2. 22 B: so **προσδιασαφηνίζw**, Jo. Chrys.
προσδιασάφους, εως, ή, additional explanation, Walz Rhett. 8. 467.
προσδιαστάλλωμαι, Med. to add further conditions, v. **προδιαστ-**:—verb. Adj. **προσδιασταλτέwν**, Alex. Aphrod. de Anim.
προδιαστρέφw, to pervert besides, Plut. 2. 61 B, 697 D, etc.
προδιαστύρω [v], to satirise or ridicule besides, v. I. for **προδιαστ-**.
προδιατάρασσω, to disturb besides, Dio C. 35. 10.
προδιατάσσω, Att. -ττω, to ordain besides, τι περί τινος Joseph. A. J. 4. 8, 41:—Med., Philo 2. 399.
προδιατίθεμαι, Pass. to be affected besides, Apoll. de Constr. 287.
προδιατρίβw [v], to have intercourse with, οι προσδιατρίβοντες σοι Plat. Theat. 168 A. 2. c. dat. rei, to occupy oneself with, συλλαβαίς καὶ ῥήμασιν Posidipp. Incert. 2: τῷ λόγῳ Aristid. I. 135. II. absol. to stay yet longer, Menand. 'Τποβ. 2.
προδιαφέρωμαι, Pass. to differ besides, Procl. in Alc. I. p. 265 Creuz.
προδιαφθείρω, to destroy besides, τινά Soph. Ph. 76; στρατιώτας Plut. Lucull. 30, etc.:—Pass. to perish besides, Isocr. 390 B.
προσδιδάσκω, to teach besides, συμκρόνwν τινί Plat. Charm. 173 D; πρ. ἀγαθὰ καὶ προσμανθάνειν Menand. Incert. 22.
προσδίδωμι, to give besides, βορὰς μέρος Soph. Ph. 309; κάμωι πρόσδοτέ τῆς ἡδονῆς Eur. Hel. 700; σοὶ μὲν πρ. μικρόν ἂν ἐδέξατο Ar. Eq. 1222; ἀδεαφοῖς πρ. ποσού Eur. Cycl. 531; οὐδεὶς πρ. μοι τῶν σπλάγχναν Ar. Pax 1111, cf. Isocr. 163 E; ἀεί πλώει πρ. Xen. An. I. 9, 19.
προσδιέρχομαι, Dep. to go through besides, Hipp. Protrh. 74, Plut. 2. 362 E.
προσδιηγέωμαι, Dep. to narrate besides, Theophr. Char. 7, Luc. Per. 43.
προσδιηθῶ, to filter through besides, Arist. Probl. 23. 21, in Pass.
προσδιίστημι, to separate besides, ἐπὶ μεῖζιν τινος Oribas. 98 Matth.
προσδικάζw, to award as a judge, τινί τι Dion. H. 11. 52:—Med. to engage in a lawsuit, τινί for ..., Dem. 976, 2.
προσδιοικέw, to manage besides, Dio C. 51. 18:—Med., Id. 40. 60.
προσδιορθόωμαι, Med. to correct besides, Aeschin. 39. 34, C. I. 2693 e. II. 1, 4697. 34.
προσδιορίζw, to define or specify besides, Dem. 496. 17; πρ. διὰ τίν' αἰτίας ..., Arist. de An. I. 3, 24; ἐν τίνι καὶ ποίw ..., Ib. 2. 16, al.; —so in Med., Id. Eth. N. 6. 3, 4, Metaph. 3. 3, 9, al.:—Pass., **προσδιωρίσθω** .. τὰ εἰωθότα Ib. 11. 2. in Med., also, to maintain besides, τι εἶναι Polyb. 32. 7, 10.
προσδιορισμός, a further definition, Ideler Phys. 2. 71, etc.
προσδιοριστέwν, verb. Adj. one must define besides, Arist. Top. 6. 14, I, H. A. 8. 2, 7.
προσδιορισμένως, Adv. definitely, Eccl.
προσδοκάw, Ion. -έw: fut. ἡσw: aor. ἐδόκησα. To expect, whether in hope or fear, first in 11d.; mostly c. inf. fut. to expect that one will do or that a thing will be, I. 42., 7. 156, 235, Aesch. Pr. 930, 988, etc.; so, c. inf. aor. and ἂν, that one would do or that a thing would be, Ar. Ran. 556, Plat. Crat. 438 E, Xen., etc.; without ἂν, Μενελάwν .. προσδοκά μολεῖν (=τὸ μολεῖν αὐτόν) expect his arrival, Aesch. Ag. 674. 2. c. inf. praes. to think, suppose that one is doing or that a thing is, Eur. Alc. 1091, Plat. Legg. 803 E, Xen. An. 5. 9, 16; c. inf. pf. to think that a thing has been ..., Plat. Polit. 275 A. 3. c. acc. rei, to expect, look for a thing, Aesch. Pr. 1026, Soph. Ph. 784, Antipho 131. 36, etc.; πρ. τινα to expect, wait for a person, Eur. Alc. 363, Xen., etc.
4. absol., Ἰλλὰς γεγενῆμαι προσδοκῶν from expectation, Ar. Thesm. 846; μηδεὶς .. προσδοκησάτω ἄλλως (sc. τοῦτ' ἔσεσθαι) Plat. Apol. 17 C; πρᾶγμ' ἔστ' ἐπίπονον τὸ προσδοκᾶν Menand. Kith. 7. 5. Pass., τὸ προσδοκῶμεν, opp. to τὸ ἀέλπτον, Eur. Fr. 554, Plat., etc.; ἐλπὶδα τῶν δωρῶν προσδοκᾶσθαι Dem. 1468. 13. 6. in Pass., also, ὁ Νικίου οἶκος προσδοκᾶτο εἶναι .. ἐκατόν ταλάντων was supposed to be worth ..., Lys. 156. 7; προσδοκᾶτο ἔχειν Ib. 14.—(The simple δοκάw is not found, only δοκέw, δοκεύw.)
προσδοκέw, aor. -έδοκα, to be thought besides, c. inf., ἀπειρόκαλος προσδοκεῖν εἶναι Dem. 617. 7., 757. 18; Dind. divisim πρὸς ἔδοξεν.
προσδοκήμα, τό, an expectation, Plat. Philib. 32 B.
προσδοκήσιμος, ov, to be expected, Byz.
προσδοκητέwν, verb. Adj. one must expect, Schol. Pind. N. 2. 16.
προσδοκητός, ή, ὄν, expected, Aesch. Pr. 935.
προσδοκία, ή, a looking for, expectation, whether in hope or fear, but more commonly fear, I. c. gen., μέλλοντος κακοῦ, δεινῶν, θανάτων Plat. Lach. 198 B, Tim. 70 C, cf. Soph. 264 B; πρ. τοῦ μέλλοντος Arist. P. A. 3. 6, 5; τὸν φόβον ὀρίζονται πρ. κακοῦ Id. Eth. N. 3. 6, 2; ἔχειν πρ. τῆς ἀσφαλείας Dem. 319. 9; πρ. ἀγαθῶν ἐμβάλλειν Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 10; πρ. μεγάλῃν ἔχειν ὡς εὐ ἐροῦντος τινος Plat. Symp. 194 A; τὰς τῶν ἔργων προσδοκίας ἀπατεῖν τινα, i. e. the fulfilment of the expectations raised, Aeschin. 52. 10. 2. absol., τῶν ὑποκειμένων προσδοκίαν καὶ τῶν ἐλπίδων Dem. 348. 23; αἱ ἔσχατα πρ. Diod. 20. 78. 3. foll. by a relat. word, προσδοκία ἦν μή .. or μή οὐ ..., Thuc. 2. 93., 5. 14; also, προσδοκίαν παρέχειν ὡς ..., Id. 7. 12; πρ. ἐμποικεῖν ὡς ..., Isocr. 159 E. 4. with Preps., πρὸς προσδοκίαν according to expectation, Thuc. 6. 63; so, κατὰ πρ. Plat. Soph. 264 B; opp. to παρὰ προσδοκίαν, which is used of a kind of jokes much relished by the Greeks, as, ἔχειν ὑπὸ ποσού—χίμωθα (where πῆδιλα was expected), Dem. Phal. 152, Walz Rhett. 8. 544, cf. Arist. Rhct. 3. 11, 6.
προσδοκίμος, ov, expected, looked for, or to be expected, π. ὁ θάνατος Hipp. Progn. 39, cf. 46; τοῖς παρέουσι τε καὶ πρ. κακοῖσι 11d. 8. 20. 2. often of persons, πρ. ἐστί, ή, is, was expected, στρατὸν πρ. εἶναι Κροίσω ἐπὶ τὴν χάρην Id. 1. 78; ἐς τὴν Κύπρον, ἐπὶ τὴν Μίλητον

πρ. expected to come to Cyprus, against Miletus, Id. 5. 108., 6. 6; κατὰ πόδας ἐμεῦ ἐλάναν πρ. ἐστί Id. 9. 89; τοῦ βαρβάρου πρ. ὄντος Thuc. 1. 14; ἐκ Πελοποννήσου ἄλλῃ στρατιᾷ πρ. αὐτοῖς Id. 7. 15, cf. Dem. 69. 23.
πρόσδομα, τό, something given into the bargain, Planud. Vit. Aesop. 2. τοῖς πρόσδομα, to add an opinion, Plat. Theat. 209 D. 2. to imagine further or besides, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 50, 62, etc.:—Pass., προσδοξάσθην περὶ τῆς θαλάσσης ταύτης πολλά ψεύδη Strab. 509.
προσδοξοποιέωμαι, Pass. to be subject to wrong opinions, Polyb. 17. 15, 16.
πρόσδοσις, εως, ή, a giving besides, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 491. 33.
προσδουλεύw, to be a slave besides, Gloss.
προσδοχή, ή, reception, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 89.
προσδρομή, ή, a sudden attack, Ptol. Tetrab. 3. p. 30.
προσδυσκολαίνw, to be peevish towards one, Plut. 2. 818 A.
προσδυσωπέw, to make ashamed at ..., Eccl.
προσδωρόμαι, Dep. to give besides, τινί τι Diod. 17. 38.
προσεάw, to suffer to go further, τινα Act. Ap. 27. 7.
προσεγγάλw, to laugh at, v. I. for **προσεγλάw**, Aescop. 143 De Fur.
προσεγγίζw, to bring near, Luc. Amor. 53. II. intr. to approach, τινί Anth. P. 7. 422, Diod. 3. 16; τινός Schol. Eur. Hec. 588; absol., Polyb. 39. 1, 4.
προσεγγισμός, ὁ, an approaching, Eccl.: -έγγισις, εως, ή, Byz.
προσεγγράφw [v], to inscribe besides upon a pillar, Hdt. 2. 102; to add a saving or limiting clause, Aeschin. 83. 5; τὰ προσεγγεγραμμένα C. I. (addend.) 4224 d.
προσεγγιάμαι, Med. to become surety besides, πρ. τινα ὀφλήματος to become his surety for the sum owed, Dem. 879. 2.
προσεγκαινίζw, to dedicate besides, Eccl.
προσεγκάλλw, to accuse besides, πρ. ὅτι ..., Diod. 14. 17; ὡς ..., Dio C. 41. 6; προσεγκ. τινί τι, exprobare alicui aliquid, Plut. 2. 401 B; absol., Alex. Mavt. 1. 8, Dion. H. 7. 46.
προσεγκέμαι, Pass. to lie heavy with, Hesych.
προσεγκελεύωμαι, Med. to exhort besides, τινα Plut. Aemil. 33; τινί Id. Alex. 10.
προσεγκρίνω, to reckon among, Eccl.
προσεγκύπτw, to stoop over, βίβλους Eccl.
προσεγρήγορα, intr. pf. of **προσεγείρω**, to keep awake also, Arist. Probl. 18. 1, 1.
προσεγγέw, fut. -χεῶ, to pour in besides, Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 16; ἐλαῖον εἰς τὰ ὕδα Id. Probl. 32. 10, Diphil. 'Απολιπ. I. 10:—Med. to cause to be poured in, Arist. Probl. 32. 11:—Pass., Id. G. A. 1. 18, 18.
προσεγγυρίπτw, to lean firmly on, τῇ πτέρνῃ Hipp. Art. 826.
προσεγγυρίw [v], to besmear besides or once more, τινά Anth. P. 11. 117.
προσεγγυνύw, to heap up in besides, γῆν Geop. 11. 7, 2.
προσεδαδίζw, to dash to the ground, Walz Rhett. 3. 661. II. in Aesch. Theb. 496, ὄφραον πλεκτάναισι περιδρομον κύτος προσδαδίζωται the shield is made fast or solid all round with wreathed snakes.
προσεδρία, ποῖτ, -εδρία, ή, a sitting by or near: esp. 1. a besieging, blockade, Lat. obsessio, Thuc. 1. 126, Dio C. 36. 34. 2. close attention to a thing, Lat. assiduus, Longin. Fr. 6. 2;—esp. a sitting by a sick-bed, Eur. Or. 93 (in form -εδρία), cf. Ib. 304; αἱ τῶν τέκνων πρ. paid by them, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 462. 41.
προσεδρευτικός, ή, ὄν, assiduus: Adv. -κῶς, Hesych. s. v. λιπαρῶς.
προσεδρεύw, to sit near, πύρα Eur. Or. 403; πρ. πρὸς τῷ διδασκαλείῳ to be in regular attendance at the school (as a menial), Dem. 313. 11, cf. C. I. 2715. 18; πρ. τινί to be always at his side, Dem. 914. 28. 2. to sit before and besiege a town, Lat. obsidere, πόλει Polyb. 8. 9, 11. 3. metaph. to sit by and watch, τοῖς πράγμασι, τοῖς καιροῖς Dem. 14. 15, Polyb. 38. 5; πρ. ταῖς φιλοπονοῖαις to persist in ..., Arist. Pol. 8. 4, 4; τῷ πόθῳ Alex. Τραυμ. 2:—absol. to watch patiently, Arist. H. A. 6. 14, 9, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 562 F; πρ. πρὸς τὸ ἐντελεῖς Arist. Pol. 8. 2, 5; πρὸς ἴδιον to one's own affairs, Ib. 2. 5, 6.
προσεδρία, ή, v. sub **προσεδρία**.
πρόσεδρος, ov, (ἔδρα) sitting near, Dio C. 57. 7; πρ. προσέδρου λιγνύος (v. sub λιγνύς) Soph. Tr. 794. II. assiduus, Hesych.
προσθείζw, to accustom or inure one to a thing, τινά τι Xen. Apol. 25; c. acc. et inf., Id. Cyr. 8. 1, 36, Eq. Mag. 1, 17:—Pass. to accustom oneself to a thing, τινί Id. Lac. 2, 4; c. inf., Luc. Dem. Enc. 17.
προσθεισμός, ὁ, habituation, Gloss.
προσθειστέwν, verb. Adj. one must accustom, Arr. Tact. 27 Hercher.
προσθεῖς, ἐς, (ἔδος) similar, τινί Nic. Fr. 2.
προσθεῖδw, inf. προσθεῖν, part. προσθεῖς, aor. 2 without any pres. in use, προσοράw being used instead (cf. also πρόσοιδα):—to look at or upon, Hes. Fr. 64. 2, Hdt. 1. 129, Aesch. Pr. 553, Soph., etc.:—also in Med. προσθεῖσθαι, first in Pind. P. 1. 49, Aesch. Pers. 48, 694, (for in Od. 13. 155 the true reading is προιδανται, and in Hes. Sc. 386 προιδέσθαι). II. Pass. προσείδομαι, to be like, Aesch. Cho. 178; v. εἶδω A. II. 3.
προσεῖκα, Att. for **προσείκα**, q. v.
προσεικάzw, fut. ἄzw: aor. -ήκασα. To make like, assimilate, τινί τι Plat. Rep. 473 C, Tim. 40 A, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 8:—Pass. to be like, resemble, τινί Aeschin. 89. 11. II. metaph. to compare, τινί τι Aesch. Theb. 431, Cho. 12, Eur. 559; κακῷ δὲ τῷ προσεικάzw τοῦτε I think this looks like mischief, Aesch. Ag. 1131;—but Ib. 163, οὐκ ἔχω προσεικάσαι .. I am not able to guess by comparison, cf. ἐπεικάzw.
προσεικέλος, ov, somewhat like, c. dat., Hdt. 2. 12., 3. 110; γλυκύτητα τοῦ φοίνικος τῷ καρπῷ πρ. in sweetness, Id. 4. 177.
προσεικής, ἐς, =foreg., Nic. Th. 292.

προσεικονογραφῶ, to describe by figures besides, Eccl.

προσεῖλω, Dor. ποτιεῖλω, to press or force towards, αἶ μιν ποτι νῆας .. ποτιεῖλω Il. 10. 347; αἶ, μὴ προσεῖλω χεῖρα Eur. Hel. 455 (vulg. προσεῖω) :—Pass., Sext. Emp. M. 9. 3, etc.

προσεῖλος, or, (εἶλη) towards the sun, sunny, warm, δόμοι Aesch. P. 451; αὐλὴ Eupol. Incert. 65; τόποι εὐκαίμενοι καὶ πρ. Theophr. C. P. 1. 13, 11, al.; τὰ προσεῖλα Philostr. 69 :—the Mss. generally give a faulty form πρόσλος, which should be everywhere corrected, v. Schneid. in Indice Theophr.

πρόσειμι, inf. -εἶναι, cf. πρόσειμι (εἶμι, ἰδο) 1. 2 : (εἶμι, sum). To be added to, τι Hdt. 2. 99, 7. 173, and Att. : to be attached to, belong to, ἀνδρὶ μνήμη πρ. Soph. Aj. 521; δέος, αἰσχυρὴ δύσνοια, λύπη πρ. τι Hb. 1079, El. 654; οὐχ ἅπαντα τῷ γῆρα κακὰ πρ. Eur. Phoen. 529, cf. Isocr. 256 C; δυσβουλία τῇ πόλει πρ. Ar. Nub. 588; τῇ βίᾳ πρ. ἐχθραὶ καὶ κίνδυνοι Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 12; ἐάν .. θερμότης τῷ δίψει προσῇ Plat. Rep. 437 D :—c. inf., πρόσεστι γυναιξὶ .. τίκειν Plat. Theact. 150 A.

2. absol. to be there, be at hand, προσῇν πλέον στύγος Aesch. Ag. 558; ὡς ἂν ἀγνοία προσῇ Soph. Ph. 129; γνῶνῃ γὰρ εἰ τις κἀπ' ἐμοῦ .. πρ. Id. Ant. 720; τοῦ λόγου δ' οὐ χρὴ φθόνον πρ. Id. Tr. 251; τύχῃ μόνον προσῇ Ar. Av. 1315; πρ. ἡ ὕβρις καὶ εἴ τι .. αἰσχύνῃ Dem. 17. 5; οὐδὲν ἄλλο προσῇν there was nothing else in the world, Id. 571. 25; τὰ προσόνθ' ἐαυτῷ one's own properties, Dem. 318. 3, cf. 1453. 25; ταῦτα πρόσσεσται this too will be ours, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 28; τὰς τρισχυλίας καὶ τὸ προσόν and the surplus, Dem. 949. 8.

πρόσειμι, inf. -εἶναι, (εἶμι, ἰδο), used in Att. as fut. of προσέρχομαι, and προσῆναι as impf. To go to or towards, approach, used absol. by Hom. and Hes. in dat. and acc. of part., χόρη δ' ἄρα of προσόντι H. 5. 682; ὡς εἶδον ζῶν .. προσόντα 7. 308; πρόστι Eur. Or. 150; σχολαίτερον προσόντας Thuc. 4. 47; to approach a great man, Id. 1. 130; of an enemy, βράβεις προσῆσαν Xen. An. 1. 8, 11, etc. :—c. dat. pers. to go to, approach one, Hdt. 1. 62, etc.; πρ. Σωκράτει to visit him as teacher, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 47; πρ. γυναικί, like προσέρχομαι, to go in to a woman, Id. Symp. 4. 38 :—also c. acc. loci, δῶμα, δόμον Aesch. Eum. 242, Eur. Cycl. 40 :—with Preps. governing acc., εἰς .., Soph. El. 436, Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 15, etc.; πρὸς .., Hdt. 8. 52, Plat. Rep. 620 D, etc., v. infr. 3.

3. in hostile sense, to go or come against, attack, καὶ φιλέοντα φιλεῖν καὶ τῷ προσόντι προσεῖναι Hes. Op. 351 (where, pace Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 84, the proverb loses all its force, unless προσεῖναι be taken = προσεῖναι, v. Apoll. Lex., Schol. Od. 1. 406); τῇ πόλει Xen. An. 7. 6, 24; πρὸς τινα Hdt. 9. 100, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 12; ἐπὶ τινα Hb. 7. 1, 24.

4. to come over to the side of, in war, ἥσαν τις ἐμὸι πρόσσεισι Thuc. 4. 85, cf. 1. 39. 5. of things, to be added, σόρκες ἐκ τῆς τροφῆς πρ. ταῖς σαρκί Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 17, cf. Gen. et Corr. 1. 5, 12, al.; τῷ δ' ἐναντίῳ κῦττι ἐλπίς προσῇ hope alone was left to it, Aesch. Ag. 817.

II. of Time, to come on, be at hand, ἐπεὶ προσῇ ἡ ὥρῃ (v. l. προσῇ) κῦσσεσθαι τὰς ἵππους Hdt. 4. 30, cf. 2. 41; ἐσπεῖρα προσῇ Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 25; so, προσόντων τοῦ θερμοῦ Plat. Phaedo 103 D; πρ. τῶν ἀνέμων Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 14.

III. to come in, of revenue, φόροι, τάλαντα πρ. Hdt. 3. 89, 91, sq., Thuc. 2. 13, etc.; τὸν φόρον ἡμῖν ἀπὸ τῶν πλεόνων .. προσόντα Ar. Vesp. 657; τὰ προσόντα χρήματα the public revenue, like πρόσδοι, Lat. redditus, Ar. Eccl. 712, Lysias 185. 3, Xen. Vect. 4. 1; τὰ προσόντα alone, Ar. Vesp. 664; τὰ πρ. τῇ πόλει Lysias 162. 37.

προσεῖπον, inf. προσεῖπν, used as aor. 2 of προσαγορεύω : Ep. προσεῖπον, the only form used by Hom. and Hes. : Dor. ποτιεῖποι, Il. 2. 329; Att. also προσεῖπα, as, etc., Eur. Med. 895, I. T. 370, Cycl. 101, Xen. Hier. 8. 3; cf. προσεῖω. To speak to one, to address, accost, Κάλχαντα .. κἀκ' ὁσόμενος προσεῖπεν Il. 1. 105, cf. Od. 4. 375, al.; ἀλλήλας προσεῖπον Hes. Th. 749; πρ. θεοῦ Aesch. Ag. 811, al.; βασιλεῦ, πῶς σε προσεῖπα; Ib. 785; δὸς μοι πρ. αὐτόν Soph. Aj. 538, cf. 1222; πρ. ὑνὸματί τινα Dem. 1351. 10; πρ. τινα φιλικῶς Xen. Hier. 8. 3; πρ. σε κατὰ σε to address you after your own manner, Plat. Gorg. 407 B :—c. dupl. acc., τὸν .. πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν addressed a speech to him, Il. 5. 632, etc.; τί προσεῖπας σ' ἔπος; Ar. Pax 520, cf. Eur. Heracl. 573.

2. to address as so and so, τινα ὡς ἀλλότριον Plat. Rep. 403 C; αὐτοκράτορα πρ. τινα to salute him as .., Plat. Galb. 5, etc.; πρ. τινα χαιρεῖν to bid him greeting, Eur. Cycl. 101. 3. to call so and so, to name, τί νυν προσεῖπας; Aesch. Cho. 997; τοῦτο γὰρ σ' ἔχω μόνον προσεῖπν Soph. O. T. 1072, etc.; τί ἐν ἐπῶν σέ τις ὀρθῶς προσεῖποι; Dem. 232. 20; ὃν μοι προσεῖπας πόσιν whom thou didst name my husband, Eur. I. T. 370; χρώμα πρ. τι to apply the name of colour to an object, Plat. Theact. 182 D; πρ. οὐδὲν ἄλλο to call them nothing else, Ib. 201 E; πολλάς ἐπιστάμας ἐνὶ λόγῳ προσεῖπν Ib. 148 D, cf. Rep. 580 E, etc.

II. to say something further, add, c. acc. et inf., Plat. Soph. 250 B; absol., Plat. 2. 155 D, etc.

προσεῖρομαι, Med. to ask besides, Hesych.

προσεῖρω, to annex, Phot., Suid.

προσεῖσάγω, to bring in besides, Diog. L. 9. 88 :—Med., Argum. Dem.

1128. fin.

προσεῖσινωρῶ, to aid in procuring, ὀργυρίον Isac. Fr. 2 Bekk.

προσεῖσινωμαι [ῖ], Pass. to come in besides, Eccl.

προσεῖσπέμω, to send in besides, Eccl.

προσεῖσπράσσω, to exact besides, δέκα τάλαντα Plut. Alcib. 8.

προσεῖσφῆρω, to contribute besides, Ath. 149 F, Longin. 15.

προσεῖσφορά, ἡ, an additional contribution, Joseph. A. J. 17. 7, 1.

προ-σεῖω, to hold out and shake, πρ. χεῖρα to shake it threateningly, Eur. H. F. 1218 (cf. προσεῖλω); προσεῖων ἀνασεῖν τε [τὸν πλόκαμον] to wave it up and down, Id. Bacch. 930; πρ. γυνὰ τὰ ξίφη Ael. V. II. 12. 23; θαλλὸν πρ. to wave a bough before cattle, so as to lead them on, Plat. Phaedr. 230 D; πρ. θήρατρα τοῖς ὄρνισι Ael. N. A. 1. 29; and metaph., πρ. Σεῖρηνas, ἀληθρίδας to hold them out as a bait, Ib. 17. 22, Epist. 16; πρ. φόβον to hold a thing out as a bugbear, Thuc. 6. 86. Cf. Ruhnk. Tim. s. v. θαλλός.

προσεκβάλλω, to cast out besides, Dem. 555. 2, Plut. C. Gracch. 14.

II. to draw out further, prolong, γραμμὴν Strab. 90.

προσεκβοῶ, to call out at the same time, Dio C. 44. 20.

προσεκδεκτέον, verb. Adj. as from προσεκδέχομαι, one must understand a thing as so and so besides, Schol. Ap. Rh. 3. 601.

προσεκδέρω, to flay besides, Posidipp. Xop. 1. 14 (Dind. πρὸς ἐκδαρείς).

προσεκδιδάσκω, strengthd. for προσιδιδάσκω, Dio C. Exc. 20. 2 Sturz.

προσεκδύω, to strip off besides, cited from Schol. Ar. Rh.

προσεκθρῶσσω, to spring out besides, Plut. 2. 1165 B.

προσεκκαίω, to set fire to besides, Dio C. 62. 17; to inflame besides, φιλοτιμίαν Plut. Cleom. 2 :—Pass., Sext. Emp. M. 11. 179, etc.

προσεκκαλύπτω, to uncover, disclose besides, Strab. 508.

προσεκκόπτω, to extirpate besides, Teles ap. Stob. 577. 20.

προσεκκλέγω, to pluck out besides, ὀδόντα Teles ap. Stob. 577. 22 :—Med. to select besides, οὐραγὸς Polyb. 6. 24, 2.

προσεκκλιπῶρ, to extort by importunity, Nicet. Eug. 6. 530.

προσεκκλιζομαι, Dep. to think out, reckon on besides, Dio C. 58. 7.

προσεκκλύω, to relax or weaken the more, Plut. 2. 143 C.

προσεκκνίνομαι, Pass. to be furious besides, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 11.

προσεκκπέμω, to send away besides, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 24.

προσεκπεπνύνμι, to spread out besides, Eccl.

προσεκπίνω [ῖ], to drink up besides : verb. Adj. προσεκπτόεν, Plut. 2. 111 C.

προσεκπίπτω, to fall out besides, of sinews (as well as flesh) mortifying, Hipp. Fract. 768.

προσεκπληρώω, to complete besides, τὰς ἐκτιμήσεις C. I. 4040 VIII. 10.

προσεκπλήσσω, to strike with terror besides, Zonar.

προσεκπνέω, to breathe out besides, Byz.

προσεκπνέω, to work out or finish besides, Plut. Nic. 17; τούτοις ἕτερα Clem. Al. 565; absol., Id. 371.

προσεκπορίζω, to supply besides, χρηστόν τι Galen.

προσεκπρίασθαι, to purchase besides, χώραν Dio C. 49. 14.

προσεκπύρῶ, to set on fire besides, ἐραστήν Luc. Tox. 15.

προσεκρίπτω, to throw out besides, Theod. Prodr.

προσεκσπῶω, to draw out besides, Arist. Probl. 4. 8.

προσεκτυπένω, to humble or degrade besides, Plut. 1. 814 E.

προσεκτύρασσω, to confuse still more, Plut. 2. 463 F, Dio C. 61. S.

προσεκτέω, verb. Adj. of προσέχω, one must apply, τὸν νοῦν ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς Plat. Meno 96 D, cf. Isocr. 410 B; absol. one must attend, τι to a thing, Plat. Demod. 384 E; λόγους Aeschin. 16. 43; cf. Polyb. 1. 64, 2.

προσεκτής, οὗ, ὁ, one who belongs, τι to one, Greg. Naz.

προσεκτίθεμαι, Med. to set forth besides, τι Nicom. Harmon. p. 24.

προσεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (προσέχω) attentive, Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 5; Arist.

Rhet. 3. 14, 7.

προσεκτίλλω, to pluck out besides, τὰ πτερά Ar. Av. 286.

προσεκτίνω [ῖ], fut. -τίσω [ῖ], to pay in addition, δίκην Plat. Legg. 933 E; ζῆμίαν Plut. Phoc. 27; χίλια τάλαντα Id. Arat. 54.

προσεκτραγῶδῶ, to exaggerate besides, Origen.

προσεκτραχηλίζω, to throw headlong besides, Arr. Epict. 3. 7, 16; Pass., Sext. Emp. M. 11. 179.

προσεκτυφλώω, to blind outright besides, τινα Plut. 2. 176 F.

προσεκφέρω, to pay besides, χίλια τάλαντα Polyb. 3. 27, 8.

προσεκφοβῶ, to frighten away besides, Dio C. 77. 15.

προσεκφυσῶω, to blow out besides, Eust. Opusc. 328. 7.

προσεκχλευάζω, to ridicule besides, τινα Dem. 704. 24.

προσελασία, ἡ, =sq., Gloss.

προσελάσσω, ἡ, a driving up, τῶν ὄνων Plut. 2. 866 C.

II. an assault, τῶν κοντοφόρων Dio C. 40. 22.

προσελαύνω, fut. -ελάσω, Att. -ελῶ Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 18; aor. 1 -ἤλασα.

To drive or chase to a place, Thuc. 4. 72; πρ. τὸν ἵππον Plut. 2. 755 B; πρ. τινα φιλοσοφίᾳ, Diog. L. 7. 5 :—Pass. to be driven or fixed to, πρὸς τι Plut. Crass. 25.

II. mostly intr., 1. (sub. ἵππον), to ride towards, ride up, Lat. adequitare, πρὸς τὸ στρατοπέδον Hdt. 7. 208, cf. 9. 20, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 17; ἐπὶ τινα Ib. 1. 4, 20; but also, πρ. ἵππῳ Hdt. 9. 43, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 7, Cyr. 1. 4, 17; πρ. ἐπὶ κομήλου Ib. 6. 2, 7; absol., οἱ πρ., opp. to οἱ προσεόντες (the infantry), Id. An. 6. 1, 7.

2. (sub. στρατόν), to march up, arrive, Ib. 1. 5, 12, etc.

προσελευσις, ἡ, a coming to, approach, Geop. 9. 4, 4; ἡ πρ. τοῦ περιβόλου the entrance of .., C. I. 3916. 16.

προσελέω, v. sub προσελέω.

προσεληναῖος, Dor. -σελῆναῖος, a, on, = προσεληνος, Pind. ap. Schneidew. Philolog. 1. 423, 428, 437.

προσεληνίς, ἰδος, pecul. fem. of sq., Hesych.

προσελήνης, or, (σελήνη) before the moon, older than the moon, a name given to the Arcadians, as priding themselves on their antiquity, Arist. Fr. 549, Hippys ap. Steph. B. s. v. Ἀρκάς, Plut. 2. 282 A, Schol. Ar. Nub. 398; cf. Ap. Rh. 4. 264. Others would fain connect it with προσελέω, and explain it = ὑβριστικός, E. M. 690. 11.

II. πρ. ἡμέραι the days before the new moon appears, Geop. 1. 6, 2.

προσέλω, to draw towards, draw on, τινα, prob. 1. Pind. O. 6. 142; πρὸς τινας .. δόξας αὐτῶν τὰ φαινόμενα πρ. Arist. Cael. 2. 13, 2 :—Med.

to draw towards oneself, attract, εἰς φιλότητα Theogn. 372; αἱ χεῖρες τὸ τόξον ἀπωθύνται τε καὶ πρ. Plat. Rep. 439 B:—aor. προσελκυσάμην (v. sub ἔλκω) Eur. Hipp. 1432, I. A. 1452, Ar. Eccl. 910, etc.

προσελλείπω, to be still wanting, πρ. τῷ σταδίῳ στάδιον to fail by the whole length of the course, of a very slow runner, Anth. P. 11. 85: τὰ προσελλείποντα the sums still wanting, Diod. 20. 101, C. I. 2423 b.

προσελλίξω, to hope besides, Suid. s. v. σπάδων.

προσελλύτρω, to sheath besides, Pithyll. ap. Ath. 6 C.

προσελώδης, es, near a marsh, τόποι Arist. Probl. 23. 34, 1.

προσεμβαίνω, to step upon, trample on, Lat. insultare, οὐ γὰρ θανόντι καὶ προσεμβήναι σε χρὴ; Soph. Aj. 1348.

II. to step into, enter, εἰς τι Diosc. 5. 19.

προσεμβάλλω, to throw or put into besides, Plat. Crat. 439 C; φρουρὰν εἰς τὸ Μονασίον Plut. Demetr. 34; ἀγκύρας εἰς τὸ στόμα τοῦ λιμένος Dio C. 43. 31, etc.

II. intr. to go into besides, Plut. 2. 751 F.

προσεμβιβάζω, to make to go in, Byz.

προσεμβλέπω, to look into besides, f. l. in Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 29; v. Bornem. Id. Symp. 2. 16.

προσεμβρέχω, to moisten besides, Galen.:—ἐμβρεκτέον, Soran. 220 Dietz.

προσεμβριμάομαι, Dep. to be very wroth with besides, LXX (Sirac. 13. 3).

προσεμμάτνω, to feel besides, dub. in Aristacr. 2. 22.

προσεμμένω, to abide still by, Byz.

προσεμπαίδεω, to educate among also, Clem. Al.

προσεμπαύσω, to sprinkle upon besides, Diosc. 2. 90, Oribas. 290 Matth.

προσεμπεδώ, to confirm besides, Hesych.

προσεμπερίω, to transfix besides, Eccl.

προσεμπελάζω, to draw near besides, τινί Eccl.

προσεμπτικραίνωμαι, Pass. to be yet more angry with, τινί Hdt. 3. 146, cf. 5. 62.

προσεμπίπλημι, to fill even to surfeiting, Clem. Al. 935.

προσεμπίπρημι, to set on fire besides, LXX (Ex. 22. 6), Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 36; cf. προσεμπυρίω.

προσεμπίπτω, to fall on besides, τινί Aristid. 1. 544.

προσεμπλέκω, to entwine besides, Eccl.

προσεμπλήσσω, to assail also, τὰς γυνάμεις Clem. Al. 935.

προσεμπολάω, to gain by traffic besides, Phot., Suid.

προσεμπτυρίω, v. l. for προσεμπίπρημι in LXX (Ex. 22. 6).

προσεμφαίνομαι, Pass. to appear to be in a thing, τινί Arist. Mechan. prooem. 6.

προσεμφανίζω, to testify besides, δωρεαὶς τὴν σπουδὴν Joseph. A. J. 8. 7, 3.

προσεμφέρεια, ἑ, resemblance, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 58.

προσεμφέρης, ἑς, resembling, φασίγητες αὐλοῖσιν προσεμφερέστατοι Hdt. 4. 2, cf. Eur. Fr. 385. 13, Xen. Symp. 4. 19, Arist. H. A. 9. 43, al. Adv. -ρως, Diod. Excerpt. 565. 21. Cf. ἐμφερής, προσφερής.

προσεμφέρω, to be like, Poll. 9. 131.

προσεμφωρέω, to put into one's mind, δειμάτα καὶ φόβους τινί Plut. 2. 168 A, cf. 547 C:—verb. Adj., προσεμφωρητέον ἐκείνοις τῆς δευσιδαιμονίας lb. 1104 B.

προσεμφράσσω, Att. -ττω, to block up besides, τὰς ὁδοὺς Galen. 6. 124.

προσεμφύομαι, Pass. to cling yet more closely, Diod. Excerpt. 558. 69.

προσεμφύρω [ῶ], to mix up in besides, τινί τι Tzetz.

προσέναγχος, Adv. very lately, Longin. 44. 1.

προσενδαιφιλούμαι, Med. to give into the bargain, τι Philo 1. 514.

προσενδείκνυμαι, Med. to exhibit besides, Dio C. 59. 13, 71. 32.

προσένεγμα, τό, an offering, gift, Eccl.

προσένεξις, εως, ἡ, = πρόσδοσις, Thom. M., Byz.

προσενεδρένω, f. l. for προσενδρ- in Aen. Tact.

προσενείρω, to insert besides, Byz.

προσενεκτέον, verb. Adj. of προσφέρω, one must offer, σιτία Arist. M. Mor. 2. 3, 12, Clem. Al., etc.

προσενεχυράζω, to seize as an additional pledge for payment, Σινώπην Dem. 610. 17.

προσενέχομαι, Pass. to be liable to a further charge, Eust. Opusc. 106. 17.

προσενθύμιομαι, Dep. to consider besides, Lyc. 176. 26, Walz Rhett. 1. 208, etc.:—verb. Adj. προσενθυμητέον, Eust. 513. 11, etc.

προσέν, for προσένεστι, there is here, τ. C. I. 150 B. 27.

προσενένεω, to address, accost, Pind. P. 4. 171., 9. 49, Trag.; τὰδε σ' ἐγὼ πρ. I address these words to thee, Aesch. Cho. 224.

2. c. inf. to treat or command, τὰνὰ ποιεῖν τι Pind. I. 6 (5). 24.

3. πρ. τινά τι to call by a name, Aesch. Ag. 162, 1291.

προσεννοέω, to think on, observe besides, Xen. Symp. 2. 16, Arist. de An. 3. 6, 2, Plut. 2. 640 E.

προσενοχλέω, to disturb still more, τὴν ὕπνν Hipp. 19. 41.

προσενώω, to unite to or with, Joseph. A. J. 8. 3, 6, etc.

προσεντάττω, to enrol besides, insert, Philo 2. 536, etc.

προσεντέλλω, to strain still more, πρ. πηγάς τινι to lay more blows on one, Dem. 528. 25; πρ. ἐρέας Plut. 2. 237 D, cf. Luc. Tim. 47.

προσεντέλλομαι, Dep. to enjoin or command besides, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 34, Polyb. 14. 2, 6, etc.

προσεντίκτω, to lay eggs in besides, v. l. for προεν-.

προσεντρίβομαι [ῖ], Pass. to be rubbed in besides, Epiphan.

προσεντρίφω, to insult besides, τινί Walz Rhett. 1. 482.

προσενυβρίζω, to abuse or maltreat besides, Polyb. 4. 4, 2.

προσενυφαίνομαι, Med. to weave in besides, Plut. Demetr. 12.

προσεξαγρίωνω, to exasperate yet more, τὸν θεὸν Joseph. A. J. 2. 14, 3.

προσεξαίρω, to destroy besides, Liban. 2. 193.

II. in Med.

προσεξαίρω, to choose for oneself besides, γυναῖκα Hdt. 3. 150.

προσεξαίρω, to raise still more, Joseph. A. J. 8. 6, 1.

προσεξάμαρτάνω, to err besides or still more, τι πρὸς τινι Dem. 1295. 13; τι Arist. H. A. 10. 1, 12.

προσεξάνδραποδίζομαι, Dep. to enslave besides, τὸν Ὀρχόμενον καὶ τὴν Κορωνεῖαν Dem. 375. 12; γυναῖκας καὶ τέκνα Paus. 3. 23, 4.

προσεξανίσταμαι, Pass. with aor. -ανέστην, to rise up to, πρὸς τι Plut. Pyrrh. 3, Dio C. 60. 6.

προσεξάπτω, to deceive besides, Hipp. Art. 812, Arist. de Lin. 18, Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 6.

προσεξαπλώω, to unfold besides, Erotian.:—in Sext. Emp. M. 1. 56, f. l. for προσεξ-.

προσεξάπτω, to kindle or inflame yet more, Joseph. A. J. 2. 16, 3: metaph., πρ. τὴν ὀργὴν lb. 14. 9, 4.

προσεξαρκέω, to practise besides, v. l. Plut. Caes. 17:—Pass. to be adorned yet more, Joseph. B. J. 3. 10, 7.

προσεξελαύνω, intr. to ride forth besides, Dio C. 45. 16.

προσεξελέγχω, to convict besides, τινὰ πεποιηκότα Dio C. 38. 43; ἐάντων, ὅτι . . . Id. 59. 2.

προσεξέλισσω, to unravel besides: of soldiers, to wheel them half-round, Polyb. 6. 40, 13.

προσεξεμέω, to spit out besides, Plut. 2. 524 A.

προσεξεργάζομαι, Dep. to work out or accomplish besides, Dem. 550. 16, cf. Hipp. Acut. 395, Macho ap. Ath. 578 D, etc.:—pf. in act. sense, Polyb. 12. 11, 8; but in pass. sense, Dem. 549. 19.

προσεξερεθίζω, to irritate still more, Joseph. Vita 57.

προσεξερεῖδομαι, Pass. to support oneself by, ταῖς χερσὶ Polyb. 3. 55, 4.

προσεξετάζω, to examine or search into besides, Dem. 586. 23, 722. 23, Luc. Tyrann. 11:—verb. Adj. -εξεταστέον, Byz.

προσεξενυαίριζω, to make easy besides, πάντα τινί Eus. Laud. Const. 16.

προσεξεύρεσις, εως, ἡ, an additional discovery, Plut. 2. 1135 D.

προσεξεύρημα, τό, = ὄρεγ., Eust. Opusc. 316. 67.

προσεξευρίσκω, to find out or devise besides, Hipp. Vet. Med. 10, Ar. Eq. 1283, Isocr. 75 F, Polyb. 1. 68, 10.

προσεξηγέομαι, Dep. to relate besides, LXX (2 Macc. 15. 11).

προσεξηπειρώω, to turn still more into dry land, Strab. 536.

προσεξηκμάζω, to draw out moisture besides, Plut. 2. 689 E.

πρόσξεις, ἡ, (προσέχω) attention, Plat. Rep. 407 B, Def. 413 D.

προσεξίστημι, to disconcert still more, Plut. 2. 128 E.

προσεξυβρίζω, to insult besides, Heraclid. Alleg. 52.

προσεξωθέω, to thrust out besides, Jo. Chrys.

προσεοικω, pf. with pres. sense (no pres. προσείκω being in use), Att. inf. προσεικέναι Eur. Bacch. 1284, Ar. Eccl. 1161: Dor. plpf. ποτῆκεν, Nossis in Anth. P. 6. 353:—besides which we have a pass. form of pf., προσήκει (cf. ἤκετο in Hom.) in Eur. Alc. 1063.

To be like, resemble, λέοντι Eur. Bacch. 1. c., cf. Plat. Prot. 331 D; γεράνῳ Cratin. 'Arx. 6; πρ. ταῖς ἐταίραις τὸν τρόπον in habits, Ar. l. c.; σοὶ τὴν σιμότητα Plat. Theaet. 143 E; also, πρ. τινὶ κατὰ τι Arist. H. A. 6. 7, 2; εἰς τι Plut. Num. 19.

II. to seem fit, τὰ μὴ προσεκότα things not fit and seemly, Soph. Ph. 903; σοῖς ἔρω . . . κοῦκ ἐμοὶ προσεκότα Id. El. 618.

III. to seem to do, c. inf., Dem. 505. 4.

προσεοικώς, Adv. so as to resemble, Dio Chrys. 1. 402.

προσεπαγγέλλομαι, Med. to promise besides, Diod. 3. 54., 19. 86.

προσεπάγω, to bring besides, add, ἔβην Polyb. 15. 25, 6; πρ. τινὶ to make additions to it, Ath. 216 B, etc.

προσεπαθρητέον, verb. Adj. one must observe besides, Cyrill.

προσεπαυνέω, to praise besides, Aeschin. 49. 13, Dio C. 47. 13.

προσεπαίρω, to raise besides, Clem. Al. 171:—metaph. to elevate or encourage yet more, Art. An. 4. 5, Dio C. 48. 21.

προσεπαυνέω, to demand besides, Eccl.

προσεπαυιάομαι, Dep. to accuse besides, Plut. C. Gracch. 6.

προσεπαυνέω [ῶ], to assist besides, τινί Byz.

προσεπαυερῶμαι, aor. of -είρωμαι, to ask besides, Dio C. 77. 8.

προσεπανθέω, to flourish in besides, τινι ap. Mai Spicil. Rom. 5. 456.

προσεπανίσταμαι, Pass. to rebel besides, Eus. H. E. 9. 8.

προσεπαυτελέω, to threaten besides, Dio C. 38. 35., 41. 33.

προσεπαράομαι, Dep. to imprecate besides, ἐξώλειαν ἐαυτῷ Dio C. 41. 38.

προσεπαρῶ, to govern as ἐπαρχος besides, Joseph. A. J. 8. 2, 3.

προσεπαυνέανω, to increase besides, Dio C. 40. 18., 43. 39:—also -αύξω, Eust.

προσεπαυξέσις, εως, ἡ, additional increase, Eust. Opusc. 200. 7.

προσεπαυρίσκομαι, Dep. to partake of besides, τινος Hipp. 509. 22.

προσεπεγείρω, to arouse besides, κλύδωνα Eccl.

προσεπεῖδον, aor. of -εῖδω, to observe besides, Themist. 310 B.

προσεπεῖπον, aor. 2, to say besides, Polyb. 4. 85, 2, Plut. Caes. 14, etc.

προσεπεισάγω [ᾶ], to introduce besides, Galen.

προσεπεισφίρω, to introduce besides, Longin. 9. 12, Poll. 5. 140.

προσεπελπίζω, to allure by hope besides, Dio C. 45. 6.

προσεπεμβαίνω, to trample on besides, Eccl.

προσεπεμβάλλω, to throw in, add besides, Diosc. 1. 72, Galen.

προσεπεξεργάζομαι, Dep. to complete still more perfectly, Philo 2. 203, Porphyr., etc.

προσεπεξευρίσκω, to invent for any purpose besides, Thuc. 2. 76.

προσεπεξηγέομαι, Dep. = προσεξηγ-, Clem. Al. 302.

προσεπεριδω, to prop or fix upon besides, Eccl.

προσεπερωτάω, to ask besides, Eust. Opusc. 215. 56, Thom. M. 369.

προσεπερωτητής, οὗ, ὁ, a second questioner, Gloss.

προσεπευχομαι, Dep. to pray besides, c. acc. et inf., Dio C. 55. 9.

προσεπευνάζω, to sell additionally cheap, Philo 2. 276.

προσεπευρέω, to abuse besides, Arist. Top. 8. 11, 1, Dio C. 52. 29.

προσεπιβαίνω, to tread upon besides, Byz.

προσεπιβάλλω, to throw upon besides, add over and above, *πρ. [τι] πρὸς τινι*, = ἐπιβάλλειν τινί [τι] Isocr. 123 D; *πρ. τῆς γῆς* to throw some more earth upon, Polyb. 9. 38, 2:—Pass., Hipp. 779 E.

προσεπιβεβαίω, to affirm or confirm besides, Allat. Orth. Graec. 2. 298 D.

προσεπιβλάπτω, to hurt besides, Eust. Opusc. 101. 2.

προσεπιβλαστάνω, to blossom besides or again, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7. 7.

προσεπιβλέπω, to look at besides, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 28, 16, Strab. 154.

προσεπιβοάω, to exclaim besides, Dio C. 75. 4.

προσεπιβοηθέω, to come to help, Joseph. A. J. 7. 7, 1.

προσεπιγεννάω, to beget or produce besides, Theophr. C. P. 1. 11, 6.

προσεπιγίγνομαι, Dep. to be added, Hipp. 454. 15, Polyb. 4. 45, 10.

προσεπιγινώσκω, to recognise besides, Ideler Phys. 2. 46.

προσεπιγλισχραίνω, to make sticky besides, Ideler Phys. 2. 112.

προσεπιγράφω [ᾱ], to write on besides, Theophr. Char. 13.

προσεπιδαψιλεύομαι, Dep. to spend lavishly besides, Philo 2. 286, etc.

προσεπιδείκνυμι, to exhibit besides, Polyb. 4. 82, 5, Dio C. 54. 14.

προσεπιδέομαι, Dep. to entertain besides, Gloss.

προσεπιδέσμεω, = sq., Walz Rhett. 1. 638.

προσεπιδέω, to bind over or fasten besides, Hipp. Fract. 761:—τι πρὸς τι Aen. Tact. 18.

προσεπιδιηγέω, to visit as a traveller, Joseph. B. J. 2. 11, 2.

προσεπιδιδάσκω, to instruct besides, Clem. Al. 825.

προσεπιδίδωμι, to give over and above, τί τινι Plat. Soph. 222 E, Dion. H. de Thuc. 5, Dio C. 49. 31.

προσεπιδιορίζω, to distinguish besides, Galen.

προσεπιδιόμω, to build upon besides, Eccl.

προσεπιδοξάζω, to confirm by approval, Epict. Fr. 180 Schweigh.; φαντασίας Gell. 19. 1, 18; cf. ἐπιδοξάζω.

προσεπιδράσσομαι, Att. -ττομαι, Med. to grasp for oneself, appropriate besides, Polyb. 21. 11, 6: metaph., *πρ. φθόνον* to draw envy on oneself, Id. 9. 10, 6.

προσεπιδυσφορέω, to be displeased besides, Ideler Phys. 2. 425.

προσεπιεύγνυμι, to add over and above, Byzant.

προσεπιζητέω, to demand besides, δέι τι Polyb. 25. 5, 11, Eust. Opusc. 202. 90.

προσεπιθεάομαι, Dep. to observe, consider besides, Longin. 30.

προσεπιθεσιζέω, to prophesy besides, Philo 2. 170.

προσεπιθετόν, verb. Adj. one must add besides, Eust. 35. 11.

προσεπιθερώ, = προσεπιθεομαι, τοὺς πυρετοὺς Hipp. Coac. 151; τὸν βίον Epist. Socr. 6:—verb. Adj. προσεπιθεωρᾶν, Longin. 9.

προσεπιθλίβω [ι], to press upon besides, Eumath. p. 18.

προσεπιθρύπτομαι, Pass. to be enervated besides, Clem. Al. 186.

προσεπικαλέω, to accuse besides, τινά τι Dio C. 42. 49. II. Med. to invoke besides, τινά Id. 62. 6.

προσεπικαλλωπίζω, to embellish besides, Eccl.

προσεπικαταβάλλω, to throw down besides, Eust. Opusc. 280. 73.

προσεπικαταδέω, to tie on or over besides, Hipp. Art. 791.

προσεπικατατείνω, to strain besides or still more, Joseph. Macc. 9.

προσεπικεμαι, Pass. to be urgent or instant besides, *πρ. ἡ πόλις ἀξιούσα εἰσφέρειν* Dem. 834. 19.

προσεπικηρύσσω, to proclaim besides, Dio C. 38. 17, in Pass.

προσεπικλύω, to deluge besides, Eccl.

προσεπικλώθω, to assign as one's destiny besides, Gloss.

προσεπικοσμέω, to embellish besides, Polyb. 6. 22, 3, etc.

προσεπικράτέω, to gain the mastery besides, Dio C. 44. 27.

προσεπικρεμάννυμι, Pass. to be hung to besides, τινος Hipp. Art. 782.

προσεπικρούω, to strike against besides, τι πρὸς τι Dio C. 36. 32.

προσεπικτόμαι, Dep. to gain or acquire besides, τιμὴν Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 31; *πρ. Λυδοῖσι [τινας]* to add them to the Lydian realm, Hdt. 1. 29.

προσεπιλαμβάνω, to take in along with something else, ταινίη βραχίονα Hipp. Fract. 758: to lay hold besides, κατὰ τὸ γόνυ Ib. 761. 2. to take or require still more, Theophr. H. P. 8. 2, 7: to take or occupy besides, Polyb. 10. 10, 5, etc.; *πρ. τὴν ἐποπτείαν* Plut. Demetr. 26. II. Med. to receive part of, τῶν χωρίων, τῆς τιμῆς Diod. 19. 9, Plut. Poplic. 20. 2. to help in a thing besides, *προσεπιλαβέσθαι τινὶ τοῦ πολέμου* Hdt. 5. 44; *πρ. τοῦ ἔργου* to take part in it, Dio C. 75. 6; absol., Plat. Tim. 65 D. 3. to touch on besides, Paus. 3. 6. 9: cf. *προσλαμβάνω, συλλαμβάνω*.

προσεπιλέγω, to say still further, τοῖς εἰρημώσι Theophr. C. P. 1. 21, 7, Polyb. 22. 7, 14, etc. II. Med. to pick out or choose besides, Diod. 19. 6.

προσεπιλιπαίνω, to fatten or enrich besides, Eust. Dion. P. p. 71 Bernh.

προσεπιλιχμάομαι, Dep. to lick besides, Philo 2. 318.

προσεπιλογίζομαι, Dep. to conclude besides, Euclid., Galen., etc.

προσεπιλοιμώττω, to suffer from pestilence besides, J. Lyd. de Ost. 58.

προσεπιμαρτάνω, to learn besides, Diod. 4. 25, Galen.

προσεπιμαρτρεύω, to attest besides, Ideler Phys. 2. 49.

προσεπιμάσσομαι, Dep. to add on besides, Nicet. Ann. 313 C; cf. Hesych.

προσεπιμελέομαι, Dep. to take care of besides, τινος Plat. Legg. 755 B.

προσεπιμετρέω, to give as additional measure, assign over and above, τινί τι Polyb. 4. 51, 6, Ath. 35 A, Plut. 2. 513 A, etc.

προσεπιμηχανήν, one must contrive besides, Paul. Aeg. 2. 45.

προσεπιμίγνυμι, one must mix in besides, Ideler Phys. 2. 50, etc.

προσεπιμνήσκω, Med. to make mention of besides, τινος Ideler Phys. 2. 146, 170.

προσεπινεύω, to assent besides, Schol. Il. 5. 290.

προσεπινόω, to think of or invent besides, Polyb. 20. 6, 4, Diod. 1.

15, etc.:—verb. Adj. -νοητέον, Procl. Chrestom. 468 Gaisf., Eust. 1532 ult.

προσεπινύσσω, to prick besides, Soran.

προσεπιορκέω, to swear a false oath besides, Ar. Lys. 1238.

προσεπιπέμω, to send to besides, Procop.

προσεπιπήδω, to leap upon besides, Liban. 4. 804.

προσεπιπίπτω, to fall upon or against besides, cited from Philo.

προσεπιπλάσσω, to add by way of friction, τινί τι Cornut. N. D. 17.

προσεπιπλέκω, to apply besides, Alex. Trall. 8. 424.

προσεπινπλώ, fut. -πλεύσομαι, to sail towards or against, Poll. 1. 124.

προσεπιπλήσσω, Att. -ττω, to rebuke besides, *πρ. δέι αὐτὸν αὐτῷ* Arist. Rhet. 3. 7. 9.

προσεπινπνέω, to blow favourably besides, Plut. Sert. 17, Clem. Al. 698.

προσεπιπονέω, to work still more, προσεπιπονέειν ἀκούοντας to take the additional trouble of listening, Aeschin. 34. 1.

προσεπιπραίνω, to sprinkle on besides, Byz.

προσεπιπρέω, to incline to besides, γνώμην Nicet. Ann. 360 D.

προσεπιπρῶω, to flow to besides, aor. προσεπιπρῆναι Hipp. 461. 14:—Pass. to be filled with water besides, Anon. in Anecd. Oxon. 3. 166.

προσεπιρίπτω, to throw to besides, ψαμοὺς κυνί Aesop. 338 ed. Furia.

προσεπιρρύννυμι, to strengthen besides or still more, Joseph. B. J. 1. 6 6:—Pass. to be stronger in a thing, τινί Polyb. 4. 80, 3.

προσεπισεμνύνω, to honour in addition, τινά τι Dio C. 51. 21.

προσεπισημαίνω, Dep. to indicate besides, Philo 1. 16.

προσεπιστίζομαι, Med. to provide oneself with further supplies of corn, Polyb. 1. 29, 1.

προσεπισκέπτομαι, late form of προσεπισκοπέω, Galen.

προσεπισκευάζω, to put in repair besides, Joseph. A. J. 8. 6, 1:—Pass., C. I. 4249, 4255.

προσεπισκήπτω, to treat besides, Heliod. 4. 18.

προσεπισκοπέω, to consider besides, Ideler Phys. 2. 63.

προσεπισκώπτω, to joke besides, Plut. Ages. 15, Dio C. 47. 8.

προσεπισπάομαι, Med. to draw forward for oneself, Hipp. 406. 33; μάρτυρα Polyb. 12. 13, 3; τρυφῆς Diod. 13. 77.

προσεπιστάζω, to let drop on besides, Eust. Opusc. 319. 59.

προσεπίσταται, Dep. to understand or know besides, τι Plat. Phaedr. 268 B, Charm. 170 B.

προσεπιστέλλω, to come to or upon, Orph. Arg. 536.

προσεπιστέλλω, to notify, enjoin, command besides, Thuc. 2. 85, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 2; esp. by letter, Thuc. 1. 132.

προσεπιστεφάνω, to crown besides, C. I. 6819. 38.

προσεπισυνάπτω, to join on besides, Eust. Opusc. 202. 93.

προσεπισυνείρω, to fasten on besides, Eust. Opusc. 245. 5.

προσεπισύρω [υ], to draw on or attack besides, Philo 1. 695., 2. 297.

προσεπισφάζω or -ττω, to kill over besides, Plut. 2. 1104 E, Argum. Soph. Ant.

προσεπισφίγγω, to bind or fasten to besides, Philo 1. 291, Greg. Naz.

προσεπισφραγίζομαι, Dep. to set one's seal to a thing besides, to testify besides, τι εἶναι Dem. 1487. 3, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 9. 194, Aristid. 2. 301.

προσεπισχυρίζω, to strengthen besides, Diog. L. 9. 77, Dio C. 40. 39.

προσεπισωρεύω, to pile up besides, Arr. Epict. 1. 2, 24, Artemid. 1. 16.

προσεπιτάλαιπωρέω, to endure still longer, Joseph. A. J. 4. 5, 2.

προσεπιτάσσω, Att. -ττω, to enjoin besides, Dio C. 72. 2, v. l. Isocr. 123 D:—Med. to take one's appointed post, Polyb. 1. 50, 7.

προσεπιτείνω, to stretch still further, to lay more stress upon, τι Polyb. 3. 24, 14. 2. to make still more intense, τὴν δίψαν Plut. 2. 689 D; τὴν ὀργὴν Joseph. B. J. 7. 3, 3. II. to torture or punish yet more, τινά Polyb. 1. 63, 2, cf. Diod. Excerpt. 557. 54.

προσεπιτελέω, to accomplish besides, θυσίας Ens. Laud. Const. 16.

προσεπιτερεῖομαι, Dep. to add as miraculous, τινί Clem. Al. 16.

προσεπιτερπομαι, Pass. to enjoy oneself still more, Ar. Ran. 231.

προσεπιτεχνάομαι, Dep. to contrive besides, Procop.

προσεπιτίθημι, to lay on besides, τὴν ἐτέρην χεῖρα ἐπὶ τὴν ἐτέρην Hipp. Art. 813; *πρ. δίκην τινί* Polyb. 35. 2, 7:—Pass. to be superimposed, Arist. H. A. 5. 17, 5. 2. to add further, Id. Eth. N. 7. 4, 6, Metaph. 1. 5, 15:—Med. to add to oneself, assume, ἐπανωμίαν Dio C. 37. 21: to take, χρήματα Dio Chrys. 1. 331. II. in Med. also, to attack, τινί Dio C. 53. 29.

προσεπιτιμώω, to reproach besides, τινί LXX (Sirac. 13. 22), Dio C. 58. 19. II. to raise the price of a thing still more, Ael. ap. Suid. s. v. βύβλον.

προσεπιτράγωδω, to add with tragic exaggeration, Anon. ap. Suid.

προσεπιτρέπω, to entrust or make over to besides, τὸ στρατόπεδον Dio C. 38. 8: to permit besides, *πρ. τινί*, c. inf., Id. 54. 10, etc.

προσεπιτρίβω [ι], to annoy besides, Plut. 2. 1048 E, Heliod. 1. 14.

προσεπιτροτεύομαι, Pass. to be under one's guardianship, ὑπὸ τινος Dem. 833. 18.

προσεπιτυγχάνω, to obtain besides, c. inf., Joseph. B. J. 1. 10, 3.

προσεπιφαίνομαι, Pass. to appear besides, Steph. B. s. v. Ἀκραΐφια.

προσεπιφέρω, to bear or produce besides, Xen. Oec. 5, 2. II. to add besides, Clem. Al. 760, Joseph. A. J. 3. 9, 1.

προσεπιφνίζω, to shout in applause, Philo 2. 630:—Pass., Strab. 802.

προσεπιφύγγομαι, Dep. to exclaim further, Polyb. 10. 4, 2: metaph. of birds, to scream ominously, Dio C. 72. 24.

προσεπιφιλοσοφέω, to infer besides, Eust. Opusc. 259. 38.

προσεπιφιλοτιμέομαι, Dep. to give generously besides, Byz.

προσεπιφοιτάω, to come in besides, Philo 2. 67.

προσεπιφύομαι, Pass. to grow on besides, τινί Clem. Al. 488.

προσεπιφώνεω, to say besides, add, Plut. Cato Ma. 27.

προσπευχάρισσω, to engrave on besides, τί τιτι Liban. 4. 599.
 προσπευχάρισμαι, Dep. to gratify besides, τιτι Xen. Eq. Mag. 3. 2.
 προσπευχέρω, to attempt besides, Byz.
 προσπευχώ, fut. -χεῶ, to pour on besides, Diosc. 2. 90, Oribas. 219 Matth.
 προσπευχλεύω, to mock or deride besides, Walz Rhett. 1. 482.
 προσπευχρώννυμι, Pass. to be coloured besides, Ideler Phys. 2. 147.
 προσπευχώννυμι, to add heap upon heap, Plut. 2. 1058 A.
 προσπεψεύδομαι, Dep. to lie besides, Heliod. 7. 2, Galen. 17 B. 141.
 προσπεψυφίζομαι, Dep. to decree by vote besides, Philo 2. 362.
 προσπεποικοδομέω, to build upon besides, Mai Spicil. Rom. 5. 456.
 προσπεπόμνυμι, to swear besides, Dio C. 37. 38.
 προσπεπονμάζω, to name besides, Byz.
 προσπεπόπτομαι, Dep. to contemplate besides, Walz Rhett. 1. 513.
 προσπεπορχέομαι, Dep. to dance to besides, τιτι Walz Rhett. 1. 483.
 προσπεποφλισκάνω, to incur besides, γέλωτα Dio C. 43. 20.
 προσπερᾶνζω, to levy contributions besides:—Pass., παραπληρώματι λέξ-
 εως προσηρᾶνθαι to be overloaded with expletives, Dion. H. de Comp. 9.
 προσπεργάζομαι, Dep. to work besides, μηδὲν τοῖς δεδραμένοις Eur.
 H. F. 1013; τὸ χρυσίον τῷ ἀγάλματι Plut. Pericl. 31:—ἀγαθὰ πρ. τιτι
 to do good service to one besides, Hdt. 6. 61. 2. to make or earn in
 addition, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 28.
 πρόσπεργον, τό, the earnings, interest upon money, Dem. 819. 2., 824.
 21., 825. 26, Dind. (vulg. ἔργον).—The Adj. πρόσπεργος is a f. l. in Auth.
 P. 6. 28S; Meineke ἐπιουργόν.
 προσπερέβω, to provoke besides, Arr. Epict. 2. 2, 16, Liban. 1. 690,
 Eust. Opusc. 254. 51.
 προσπερέδω, fut. σω, pf. pass. part. προσπερηρισμένος Hipp. Artic. 838,
 Arist. Mechan. 18, 1. To plant or set firmly against, κλίμακας τείχει
 Polyb. 4. 19, 3, cf. 5. 60, 8, Plut. Arat. 7; πρ. τινα τοῖς χερσὶ πρὸς τὰ
 νῆα τινος Polyb. 13. 7, 10; ἡ φύσις τὸ ἰσχυρόν εἰς μέσον προήρῃεν
 fixed it firmly, Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 32; ὅκειανφ πρ. Μακεδονίαν to make
 it bounded by the O., Plut. 2. 332 A; τὸ βλέμμα πρ. τινὶ Heliod. 1.
 21. 2. to thrust violently against, τὰ δούρατα, τὰς λόγχας πρὸς
 τι Polyb. 15. 33, 4., 6. 25, 5; τὰς σαρίσσας τοῖς θυρεοῖς Plut. Aemil.
 19. II. intr. to lean against, Id. 2. 983 B:—to press against,
 besiege, παντὶ τῷ στρατεύματι πρὸς Ἀκράγοντα Polyb. 1. 17, 8, cf. 1.
 11, 10.
 προσπέρεισι, εως, ἡ, a leaning against, Eust. Opusc. 35. 19.
 προσπερέσθαι, aor. 2 inf., with fut. -ερήσθαι. Med. :—to ask besides,
 Plat. Prot. 311 E, Tim. 50 A.
 προσπερέσσω, to row to, cited from Ael.
 προσπερέσσομαι, Dep. to belch at, τιτι Diod. Com. Ἐπίκλ. 1. 35:
 metaph., [κύματα] προσπερέσεται αὐτὴν [πέτρην] break foaming
 against the rock, Il. 15. 621, cf. Od. 5. 438.
 προσπερέω, Att. contr. προσπερῶ, used as fut. of προσαγορεύω, προσ-
 εἶπον being used as aor.: pf. προσέφηκα, -ημαι:—Pass., fut. προσρη-
 θήσομαι: aor. προσερρήθη: cf. προσρηθέν. To speak to, address,
 accost, τινα Eur. Alc. 1005, Plat. Phaedo 60 A; οὕτως ἦν οὕτω κακός, ὃν
 οὐ προσεῖπε καὶ προσερρήθη πάλιν Eur. Alc. 1055, cf. 942:—of one who
 addresses a god, Hdt. 5. 72. 2. c. dupl. acc. to call by a name,
 name, πολίτας πρ. ἀλλήλους Plat. Rep. 463 A; οὐρανὸν ἕνα πρ. Id.
 Tim. 31 A; τί προσερρῶμεν ὄνομα ζυμώσας δυνάμεις; Id. Soph. 227
 B; or simply, πρ. ὄνομα ταῦτόν Ib. 224 B:—Pass., βασιλικὸς προσερρήθη-
 σομαι Id. Polit. 259 B, cf. Crat. 403 A.—Cf. προσερέσθαι.
 προσπερέζω, Dor. ποτερίσσω, to strive with or against, αὐτόθι μοι ποτέ-
 ρισσε Theocr. 5. 60. II. to provoke to anger, Aquil. V. T.
 προσερμηνεύειν, verb. Adj. one must interpret besides, Psell.
 προσερίπτο, Dor. ποθέριπτο, fut. ψα: but the aor. in use is προσερίπτωσα,
 Ael. N. A. 2, 3, Plut. Pyrrh. 3, etc. To creep to, 1. absol. to
 creep or steal on, ἀπρόσχω, τύμβον προσερίπτων ἄσπον Soph. El. 900;
 of animals, Ar. Vesp. 1509, Plut. 2. 77 F, etc.; of ivy, προσερίπνευσε
 (vulg. -νε) Luc. Amor. 12:—metaph., ὃ πρ. χρόνος, i. e. the time that's
 coming, Pind. P. 1. 100, cf. N. 7. 100; πᾶν μοι φοβερόν τὸ πρ. every
 thing that approaches, Aesch. P. 127; τὸ πρ., also, what is coming, the
 coming event, Soph. Aj. 228; αἱ προσερίππουσαι τύχαι Aesch. P. 272;
 τούρων δόλω προσερίππον Soph. O. T. 539; προσερίπει .. τὸδ' ἔγγυς, of
 a patoxysm, Id. Ph. 787. 2. to come to or upon, c. acc. pers., Pind.
 O. 6. 142 (v. l. προσέλκει); c. dat. pers., σοὶ πρόσπερπον τούτ' ἐγὼ τὸ
 φάρμακον ὕρω, of punishment, Soph. Aj. 1255.
 προσερρυγᾶναι, aor. -ήρῳ, = προσερίπτομαι, τιτι Diod. Com. Ἐπίκλ.
 1. 35; absol., Theophr. Char. 19, Ael. N. A. 9. 11.
 προσέρχομαι: impf. -νήρχομαι Thuc. 4. 121 (v. sub ἔρχομαι): fut.
 -ελεύσομαι Polyb. 21. 11, 6 (but the Att. impf. and fut. are commonly
 προσήεν, πρόσσειμι, q. v.): aor. -ήλυθον, -ήλθον: pf. -ελήλυθα: Dep. To
 come or go to, c. dat., Aesch. Eum. 285, Soph. O. C. 1104, etc.; πρ.
 Σωκράτει to visit him as teacher, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 47; πρ. γυναῖκα to go
 in to a woman, Id. Symp. 4. 38:—c. dat. loci, δόμοις, ἀκταῖς Aesch. Eum.
 474, Eur. Hel. 1539; also c. acc. loci, πεσσούς, δώμα, βωμούς Eur. Med.
 68, 1205, Alc. 171:—with Preps. governing acc., πρ. πρὸς τινα or τι
 Hdt. 2. 121, 2, etc.; ἐπὶ .., εἰς .., v. inf. 4:—with Adv., τ. δεῦρο
 Soph. Aj. 1171, etc.; πῆλας πρ. μὲν Eur. Andr. 589, cf. Soph. Tr. 1076,
 etc.; ἐγγύθεν, ὅπισθεν Plat. Polit. 289 D, Rep. 327 B; ὅπῃ πρ. χρῆ Ib.
 493 B:—absol. to approach, draw nigh, Hdt. 1. 86, etc.; opp. to ἀπέρ-
 χομαι, Ib. 199; also of pain, pleasure, etc., to be nigh at hand, Soph.
 Ph. 777, Eur. Or. 857. 2. in hostile sense, πρ. πρὸς τινα Xen. Cyr.
 6. 2, 16. 3. to come in, surrender, capitulate, Thuc. 3. 59. 4. to
 come forward to speak, πρ. τῷ δήμῳ Dem. 229. 13; πρὸς τὸν δῆμον
 Aeschin. 85. 17; πρ. τῇ πολιτείᾳ, Lat. accedere ad remp., Plut. Cato Mi.
 12; πρ. πρὸς τὰ κοινὰ to come forward in public, Dem. 312. fin., cf. 891,

2; so, πρ. εἰς τὸ πολιτεύεσθαι, πρὸς τὴν πολιτείαν Dinarch. 104. 18.,
 107. 1; πρὸς τὴν πόλιν Dem. 1331. 18; πρ. πρὸς ἐν πράγμα ἴδιον Id.
 891. 2, cf. 783. 2; ἐπὶ τοὺς συμμάχους Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 3. 5. to
 visit, associate with one, πρὸς τινα Dem. 614. ult., 755. 5. 6. πρ.
 τοῖς θεοῖς, in supplication, Dio C. 56. 9. 7. πρ. τῇ σοφίᾳ, τοῖς
 νόμοις to be engaged in or with .. Philostr. 109, Diod. 1. 95. 8.
 of things, to be added, like προσγίγνομαι, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 5. 24,
 G. A. 1. 18, 17, al. II. to come in, of revenue, Lat. redire, Hdt.
 7. 144, Lys. 185. 8, Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 12.
 προσερωτάω, to question besides, τινα Plat. Theaet. 165 D; and in
 Pass., Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 4. 2. c. acc. rei, to ask besides, Arist. Rhet.
 3. 18, 2; πρ. τὸ ἐνδέξαι Id. Soph. Elench. 8, 3.
 πρόσσεισι, εως, ἡ, (προσίημι) a putting to or into, πρ. τῶν σιτίων α
 taking of meals, Arist. Probl. 30. 14, 4.
 προσεσπέρως, ov, towards the west, western, Arist. Fr. 433, Polyb.
 1. 2, 6, Scymn. 156, Strab., etc.
 προσεσπερος, Dor. ποθέσπερος, ov, = foreg.: τὰ ποθέσπερα, as Adv.
 towards evening, Theocr. 4. 3. 5. 113:—cf. προσεῖος. II. = προσ-
 εσπέρως, Steph. B. s. v. Ἀντιγόνηα.
 προσεταίρειομαι, Med., = seq., Luc. Catapl. 26.
 προσεταίριζομαι, Med. with pf. pass. (cf. Dio C. 58. 4):—to take to
 oneself as a friend, choose as one's friend or comrade, associate with
 oneself, τινα Hdt. 3. 70., 5. 66, Plut., Luc., etc.; in bad sense, πρ. ἐς
 πανδοχείον Luc. Philopat. 9. II. Pass. to associate oneself with
 another, τιτι Plat. Ax. 369 B.
 προσεταιριστός, ov, joined with as a companion, attached to the same
 εταιρεία or club, ὁπλίτης Thuc. 8. 100; as Subst., Dio C. 42. 51.
 προσέτι, Adv. over and above, besides, Hdt. 1. 41, Ar. Ach. 984, Av.
 855, Thuc. 1. 80, Plat. Philib. 30 B, etc.; sometimes separated by a word
 between, πρὸς δ' ἐτι Xen. An. 3. 2, 2, Cyr. 6. 2, 18.
 προσευαγγελίζομαι, Dep. to preach the gospel besides, Eccl.
 πρόσευμα, τό, a votive offering upon the statue of a god, Eubul.
 Σεμέλ. 2; cf. κάτευμα.
 προσεργετέω, to do good besides, τινα to one, Diod. 13. 22, Dio C.
 41. 63.
 προσεσθύνω, to bring to an account besides, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 16.
 προσεσκαίρω, to have fit time or leisure for, Lat. vacare, τιτι for a
 thing, Arr. Epict. 3. 22, 72, Plut. 2. 316 A, 1149 D; πρ. χωρίοις to
 frequent the country, Ib. 1150 B.
 προσευκτήριον, τό, a place for praying, Philo 2. 168, Eus. P. E. 179 B.
 προσευκτικός, ἡ, ov, fit for prayer, Walz Rhett. 9. 154. C. I. 8807.
 προσευλογέω, to praise besides, Joseph. A. J. 4. 8, 47.
 προσευνάβομαι, Pass. to lie as in a bed upon, τῇ γῇ Philostr. 738.
 πρόσευξις, ἡ, = προσευχή, Orph. H. 14. 9.
 προσευνάσχω, l. vulg. in lamb. V. Pyth. 33, ubi scrib. πρὸς εὐ παθεῖν.
 προσευνωρέω, to procure or provide besides, τιτι Dem. 962. 3, Eust.
 Opusc. 186. 48; v. Phryn. 595:—Pass. to be forthcoming, v. l. Dem.
 731. 3; so in Act., Procl. Hypot. 151.
 προσευνρίσκω, to find besides, Polyb. 1. 59, 6, etc.: simply to find, ὃν
 .. μόνον πρ. πιστών Soph. El. 1352.
 προσευσχολέω, to give one's time to a thing, τιτι Joseph. A. J. 2. 9, 6,
 B. J. 4. 10, 2, Suid.:—but always with v. l. προσασχολέω.
 προσευφημέω, to praise besides, Eccl.
 προσευφραίνω, to gladden besides, Philo 1. 230.
 προσευχαριστέω, to give thanks besides, Eccl.
 προσευχή, ἡ, prayer, ὅλος προσευχῆς, of the Temple, LXX (Isai. 56.
 7), cf. Ev. Matth. 21. 13. II. a place of prayer, esp. an oratory
 or chapel, C. I. 2079, 2114 b and bb (addend.); esp. among the Jews,
 Joseph. A. J. 14. 10, 23, Philo 2. 523, al., cf. Act. Ap. 16. 13, Juven. 3.
 296.
 προσεύχομαι, fut. ἔσομαι: Dep.:—to offer prayers or vows, τῷ θεῷ
 Aesch. Ag. 317, Eur., etc.; τῷ ἡλίῳ Plut. Symp. 220 D; πρ. τῷ θεῷ
 ασπρίαν ἡμῖν δίδόναι Plat. Criti. 136 A, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 1. 2.
 c. acc., πρ. τὸν θεόν to address him in prayer, Ar. Pl. 958, cf. Eur. Tro.
 887. 3. absol. to offer prayers, to worship, Hdt. 1. 48, Aesch. Pr.
 937, Soph. Ant. 1337, etc. II. πρ. τι to pray for a thing, Xen.
 Hell. 3. 2, 22; c. inf., ἵσαι προσεύχων pray for life, Epigr. Gr. 1040. 11.
 προσεφάλλομαι, Dep. to leap upon besides, Byz.
 προσεφαπλώω, to unfold besides, Byz.
 προσεφάπτομαι, Med. to touch besides, τιτι Byz.
 προσεφάρμαστέον, verb. Adj. one must adapt, τιτι Origen. 3. 416 D.
 προσεφέλλομαι, Med. to draw after one besides: metaph. go so far as
 to invite persons (to be citizens), Arist. Pol. 3. 5, 7.
 προσεφέπομαι, Dep. to follow besides, τιτι Byz.
 προσεφευρίσκω, = προσευνρίσκω, Clein. Al. 565.
 προσέχεια, ἡ, attention, Suid., Eccl.
 προσεχῆς, ἐς, (προσέχω) of Place, next to, πρ. ἐστάναι τιτι in battle,
 Hdt. 9. 28; νῆσος προσεχιστάτη τῇ ἡπείρῳ Strab. 681; ἐπλεον προσ-
 ἐχεῖς τῇ γῇ keeping close to .., Arr. Ind. 33; c. gen., πρ. τῶν κρηνῶν
 νάηθι Dion. H. 1. 32; ἐτέρων λίθων πρ. joined to .., Paus. 8. 37, 3. b.
 in geogr. sense, bordering upon, marching with, adjoining, c. dat., Λίβυες
 of πρ. Αἰγύπτῳ Hdt. 3. 91, cf. 13. 89; c. gen., τὸ πρ. τοῦ κατὰ κλισίον
 Arist. Meteor. 1. 3, 21, cf. Paus. 8. 4, 3:—absol., οἱ προσεχῆς their next
 neighbours, Hdt. 3. 93, 9. 102. 2. exposed to the wind, πρ. ἀκταῖς τοῖς
 ἐγγίστοις Anon. ap. Suid.; πρ. αἰγιαλὸς Λιβύῃ Strab. 232:—absol., πρ. καὶ
 ἀλῖμενος Id. 202, cf. 243, Dion. H. 3. 44, Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. βαχιδῶης; in
 this sense some critics would restore προσεχῆς, v. Kramer Strab. 1. pp.
 317, 368. 3. connected by relationship, Schol. Pind. N. 3.
 45. II. of Time, like πρόσφατος, not far gone, i. e. lately passed,
 late:—Adv. προσεχῶς, next after, immediately, Porphy. Isagog. 2. 24,

Galen., etc.; there is a Dor. form ποτεχει apparently in this sense, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 577.4. 121.

III. *attentive*, = προσέχων τὸν νοῦν (cf. προσέχων 1. 3), ἀγῆλα . . προσέχοντα τὴν λύρα Philostr. 779; τὸ πρ. = προσέχεια, Plut. 2. 898 E:—Adv. -χῶς, Hesych. IV. *proper*, ὀνόματα πρ., like κύρια, Dion. H. de Comp. 3. 2. of proofs, direct, Walz Rhett. 9. 517.

προσεχόντως, Adv. of προσέχω 1. 4, *attentively, carefully*, Hipp. 267. 33, Menand. Monost. 191.

προσέχω and προσίσχων, fut. ξω: aor. προσέσχον. To hold to, offer, προσέσχε μαστὸν [δράκοντι] Aesch. Cho. 531: to bring to, τὴν ἀσπίδα προσίσχων πρὸς τὸ δάπεδον Hdt. 4. 100; γῆ τὸ σῶμα Plut. 2. 1103 E.

2. πρ. ναῦν to bring a ship near a place, bring it to port, προσσχόντες τὰς νῆας Hdt. 9. 99; Μάλλε προσίσχων πῶραν Eur. Or. 362; τίς σε προσέσχε . . χρεῖα; brought thee to land here? Soph. Ph. 236; ναὶς πρὸς τὴν γῆν προσέσχε Dio C. 42. 4:—generally without ναῦν, to put in, touch at a place, προσέσχε ἐς τὴν Σάμον, ἐς Τύρον, etc., Hdt. 1. 2., 3. 48, cf. 4. 76, 145, 147; προσίσχων πρὸς τὴν Σίφωνα, πρὸς τὰς νῆσους Id. 3. 58, 6. 99; πρ. κατὰ τὴν Μαυρουσίαν Plut. Sert. 7; —also c. dat. loci, πρ. τῇ γῇ, τῇ νήσῳ, etc., Hdt. 4. 156; τῆς νήσου τοῖς ἐσχατοῖς Thuc. 4. 30:—also c. acc. loci, τινὶ στάδι προσέσχε τήνδε γῆν; Soph. Ph. 244, cf. Polyb. 2. 9, 2:—absol. to land, Hdt. 2. 182, etc.:—with words added, προσέσχον ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην πλέοντες Id. 6. 119; ναυσι προσέσχεν Thuc. 4. 11; πρ. τῇ νηὶ εἰς Ῥόδον Dem. 1285. 26.

3. to turn to or towards a thing, πρ. ὄμμα Eur. H. F. 931:—but mostly, πρ. τὸν νοῦν to turn one's mind, thoughts, attention to a thing, be intent on it, Lat. animus advertere or animadvertere, τινι or πρὸς τινι Ar. Eq. 503, 1014, 1064, Xen. An. 2. 4, 2, etc.; πρ. τὸν νοῦν τινι to give heed to him, pay court to him, Id. Cyr. 5. 5, 40; ἐαυτῷ τὸν νοῦν to be thinking with himself, in a fit of abstraction, Plat. Symp. 174 D; πρ. τὸν νοῦν πρὸς τι Antipho 124. 5, etc.; πρὸς τινι Ar. Nub. 1010; πρ. τὸν νοῦν μὴ . . to take heed lest . . , Plat. Rep. 432 B, etc.:—absol., πρόσσεχε τὸν νοῦν Cratin. Incert. 40, Pherecr. Ψευδ. 1, Ar. Pl. 113, etc.; τὸν νοῦν πρόσσεχε Id. Nub. 575, cf. Plat. Symp. 217 B; προσσχέτω τὸν νοῦν let him take heed, as a warning, Ar. Nub. 1122; so also, πρ. τὴν γνώμην Id. Eccl. 600, Thuc. 1. 95, 2. 11., 5. 26., 7. 15; πρ. τὴν διάνοιαν ὥς . . , to see how . . , Plut. Num. 14. 4. without τὸν νοῦν, μὴ πρόσσεχε . . Βουκόλοις Cratin. Incert. 82; πρ. ἐαυτῷ to give heed to oneself, Ar. Eccl. 294, Xen. Mem. 3. 7, 9; πρ. ταυτοῖς ἀπὸ τινος to be on one's guard against, Ev. Luc. 12. 1; πρόσσεχ' οἷς φράζω attend to what I shall tell you, Mnesim. Ἰπποτρ. 1. 21, cf. Dem. 132. 8, etc.; πρ. τῶν ἐμπεῖρων . . ταῖς ἀναποδείκτοις φάσεσι Arist. Eth. N. 6. 11, 6, cf. Pol. 2. 5, 16; πρ. τοῖς νόμοις Id. Fr. 496; —also, πρ. ἐπὶ τινι LXX (Gen. 4. 5); πρὸς τι Dem. 10. 14:—absol., πρόσσεχε, κἀγὼ σοι φράσω Athenio Saec. 1. 8; προσέχων ἀκονάστω attentively, Dem. 516. 26; πρόσσεχες Anecd. Oxon. 1. 121:—also, c. acc., προσέχων τε ταῦτα Critias ap. Sext. Emp. M. 9. 54; οὐ προσέχει τὰ πράγματα Philem. Σαρδ. 1.

b. to devote oneself to a thing, Lat. totus esse in illo, c. dat., γυμνασίοισι Hdt. 9. 33; τοῖς ἐργοῖς Ar. Pl. 553; τοῖς ναυτικοῖς Thuc. 1. 15; τῷ πολέμῳ Id. 7. 4; πλοῦτῳ Plat. Al. 1. 122 D; γεωργίᾳ καὶ εἰρήνῃ, τοῖς κοινοῖς, etc., Hdn. 2. 11, Plut. Cato Mi. 19, etc.:—absol., ἐντεταμένους, προθύμως πρ. Hdt. 1. 18, 8. 128. c. c. inf. to expect to do, Id. 1. 80. d. to continue, ἢ νοῦσος πρ. Hipp. 537. 28, cf. 535. 29, etc.; v. Foës. Oec. 5. Med. to attach oneself to a thing, cling or cleave to it, ὅ τὴ προσσχόιτο τοῦ πολλοῦ τῷ κόντῳ Hdt. 2. 136; ὥσπερ λέπας προσεχόμενος τῷ κόντι Ar. Vesp. 105, cf. Pl. 1006; τῷ τοίχῳ Arist. H. A. 5. 23, 2; absol., οἱ πολυπόδες οὕτω πρ. ὥστε μὴ ἀποσπᾶσθαι lb. 4. 8, 28.

b. metaph. to devote oneself to the service of any one, esp. a god, Pind. P. 6. 51 (though the place is dub.). 6. Pass. to be held fast by a thing, ὑπὸ τινος Eur. Bacch. 756: to be attached to it, πρὸς τῷ στήθει Hipp. Art. 792; πρὸς τῷ δένδρῳ προσίσχεσθαι Theophr. H. P. 9. 4, 4:—metaph. to be implicated in, τῷ ἄθλῳ Thuc. 1. 127. II. to have besides or in addition, δεῖ καὶ τοῦτο προσέχειν Plat. Rep. 521 D, cf. Dem. 877. 26, etc.

προσέψημα, τό, late form for προσόψημα, Lob. Phryn. 176. προσέψια, ἡ, intercourse, written προσεψία in Hesych. προσέψιος, ὄν, towards the east, Casaub. Strab. 511; cf. Ion. προσήψιος. προσεγγύνω, Pass. to be bound, yoked, attached to, τινι Luc. Nero 4: absol. to be attached, ἡ τὸ πηδάλιον προσέζευκται Arist. Mechan. 5. 10: to be contiguous, Joseph. B. J. 5. 4. 4.

προσζευκτέον, verb. Adj. one must join to, Schol. Eur. Alc. 891. προσημιώω, to punish besides, Isocr. 9 B; φονῇ τινα Plat. Gorg. 516 D.

προσηγνέω, to seek besides, Maxim. ap. Eus. P. E. 343 A. προσζωγραφέω, to paint besides, Theod. Prodr. προσζώννυμι, to gird besides; and πρόσζωστος, ὄν, Gloss. πρόσσηβος, ὄν, (ἡβῆ) near manhood, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 4, Dion. H. 2. 71, etc.; τὴν ἡλικίαν πρ. ὧν Luc. Somn. 1:—also, near womanhood, παιδίσκη Clearch. ap. Ath. 548 B.

προσηγορέω, to address, πρ. φίλως Soph. El. 1471: to console, τινα Eur. Phoen. 989.

προσηγορία, τό, the object of one's address, Eur. Supp. 803. προσήγορία, ἡ, a friendly greeting, familiarity, Diog. L. 3. 98, Plut. 2. 709 A. II. an appellation, name, Isocr. Antid. § 303, Dem. 72. 1, Arist. Categ. 5. 30, Pol. 3. 1, 3, al. 2. in Gramm. a common noun or name, nomen appellativum, as opp. to n. proprium, Zeno ap. Diog. L. 7. 58, Dion. H. ad Ammae. 2. 11.

προσηγορικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, of or for addressing, πρ. ὄνομα the praenomen, opp. to the nomen (τὸ συγγενικόν), Dion. H. 3. 65, 70., 4. 1; also the cognomen, Plut. Mar. 1. II. ὄνομα πρ. = προσήγορία II. 2, Dion. H. de Comp. 2, etc.:—Adv. -κῶς, by one's common name, Philo I. 150.

προσηγόρος, Dor. ποτάγορος, ὄν, (ἀγορεύω) addressing, accosting, αἱ πρ. δρῦες the speaking oaks, Aesch. Pr. 832; τί δὴτ' ἐμοὶ . . προσήγορος ἐστ' ἐστ' ἀκούειν; what word addressing me, i. e. address to me . . ? Soph. O. T. 1345; c. gen., Παλλάδος εὐγμάτων προσήγορος addressing prayers to her, addressing her, Id. Ant. 1185.

2. generally, conversable, mutually agreeable, φίλοι καὶ πρ. ἀλλήλοις Plat. Theaet. 146 A; γνώριμοι τε καὶ πρ. Iambl. V. Pyth. 237; θεοῖς πρ. Max. Tyr. 11. 8; πρ. τινος his friend, Dion. H. 1. 70; συμπόσιον οὐ πρ. ἐαυτῷ, i. e. too large for general conversation, Plut. 2. 678 D; γνώριμα καὶ πρ. familiar, Id. Cic. 40. 3. of things, agreeing, πάντα πρ. καὶ βῆτα πρὸς ἀλλήλα Plat. Rep. 546 B; ὁμόφρονα καὶ ποτάγορα ἀλλήλοισι Polus ap. Stob. t. 9. 54; so in other late Pythag. writers, σύμφρονα καὶ ποτάγορα, ὁμοῖα καὶ π., etc. II. pass. addressed, accosted, τῷ πρ.; by whom accosted? Soph. Ph. 1353. 2. called, πόλις δὲ Μουσῶν . . πρ. Id. Fr. 360.

προσηδομαί, Pass. to be delighted at or in, Hesych. s. v. ποθήνυτο. προσήζια, προσήκτα, v. sub προσοικα.

προσηκάμην, aor. I med. of προσήμι.

προσηκόντως, Adv. suitably, fitly, duly, πρ. τῇ πόλει as becometh the dignity of the state, Thuc. 2. 43; so also Plat. Legg. 659 B, Isocr. 32 C, 130 D, Hyperid. Eux. 30, etc.

προσηκω, Dor. ποθήκω, Orac. ap. Dem. 1072. 27, Anecd. Delph. 38. To have arrived at a place, to have come, be near at hand, be present, χρεῖα προσήκει Aesch. Pers. 143; ὥς φίλοι προσήκετε Soph. Ph. 229, cf. O. C. 35, El. 1142; ἐνταῦθ' ἐλπίδος προσήκομεν Eur. Or. 693; ὄχθα πρ. ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν reach to the river, Xen. An. 4. 3, 23; ἔσθαι πρ. πρὸς τὸ τῆς Ἑστίας ἱερὸν Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 31.

II. metaph. to belong to, εἰ τῷ ξένῳ τούτῳ προσήκει Δαῖψ τι συγγενές Soph. O. T. 814; τῷ γὰρ προσήκει . . τῷδε; whom does this concern? Id. El. 909; Πενθεὶ δὲ τί μέρος . . προσήκει; Eur. Bacch. 1302; ἐσθρὴν ἐαυτῷ τι προσήκειν Thuc. 1. 126; τῇ βασιλείᾳ πρ. οὐ βῆδιουργία, ἀλλὰ καλοκάγαθία Xen. Ages. 11, 6, cf. Plat. Rep. 443 A, Criti. 117 D, etc.; sometimes also foll. by πρὸς, οὐδὲν πρὸς τὸ Πέρσας πρ. τὸ πάθος Id. 8. 100, cf. Dio C. 58. 27:—also of persons, to belong to, be related to, τινὶ Eur. I. T. 550 (v. infr. III. 3); αὐτῇ πρ. Φειδίας is concerned with her, Ar. Pax 616; προσήκετε ἡμῖν τὰ μέγιστα Thuc. 6. 84; πρ. γένει Ar. Ran. 698:—c. inf., οὐ προσήκομεν κολάζειν τούτῳ we do not belong to punish, i. e. it is not for them to punish us, Eur. Or. 771: cf. infr. III. 1.

2. mostly impers. it belongs to, concerns, often with a negat. and gen. rei, οὐδὲν μοι πρ. τῆς αἰτίας ταύτης I have nothing to do with . . , Antipho 145. 15, cf. Xen. An. 3. 1, 31; ἐμοὶ οὐδαμῶν πρ. τοῦτο τοῦ πράγματος Andoc. 33. 30; οὐδ' οἵτιον πρ. ταυτοῖς οὐδένος τῶν Ἀγνίων Dem. 1056. 14, cf. 934. 3; so with a question, τί οὖν πρ. δὴτ' ἐμοὶ Κορινθίαν; Ar. Av. 969, cf. Plat. Rep. 527 D, Xen. Mem. 4. 5, 10, etc.

b. c. dat. pers. et inf. it belongs to, becometh, οἷς προσήκει πνεύθαι Aesch. Cho. 173; οὐ σοι προσήκει τήνδε προσφανεῖν φάτιν Soph. El. 1213; τούναντιον δρᾶν ἢ προσήκει αὐτῷ ποιεῖν Ar. Pl. 14; ἀγαθοῖς ὅμιν πρ. εἶναι Xen. An. 3. 2, 11, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 233 A; v. infr. III. 4:—also c. acc. pers., οὐ σε προσήκει . . λέγειν 'tis not meet that thou . . , Aesch. Ag. 1551, cf. Eur. Or. 1071, Plat. Gorg. 491 D, Xen. An. 3. 2, 15 (where the imperf. προσήκειν is used for προσήκει, cf. Id. Eq. 12, 14,—an Att. usage, acc. to Thom. M.):—sometimes the two constructions are combined, προσήκει τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις . . στέργειν, σὲ δὲ . . νομίζειν Isocr. 108 A, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 8:—sometimes the inf. is left to be supplied, νῦν δὲ ἀπολοφύραμενοι ὅν πρ. [ἀπολοφύρασθαι] . . ἄπιτε Thuc. 2. 46; ἐγὼ δὲ πάντα ὅσα πρ. τὸν ἀγαθὸν πολίτην [πράττειν], ἐπαρττον Dem. 288. 25, cf. 674. fin., Isocr. Antid. § 112 (119), Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 32.

III. the Partic. is very common, 1. belonging to one, αἰτία οὐδὲν μοι προσήκουσα Dem. 550. 23; μηθέν μὲν πρὸς ἡκουσα, of a slave, Anecd. Delph. 38; τὸ προσήκον ἐκάστῳ ἀποδιδόναι, cuique suum, Plat. Rep. 332 D:—also c. gen., τὰ πράγματα πρ. all that belongs to the subject, Id. Legg. 643 B:—absol., τὴν προσήκουσαν σωτηρίαν ἐκπορίζεσθαι one's own safety, Thuc. 6. 53; τὰς οὐ προσήκουσας ἀμαρτίας not his own faults, Antipho 122. 14; τὰ μὴ πρ. = ἀλλότρια, Thuc. 4. 61; οἱ πρ. ἐξήμαχοι Id. 1. 40; etc. 2. befitting, becoming, proper, meet, πρ. ἐγκλήματα lb.; ἡ πρ. σωτηρία Id. 6. 83; τιμαὶ Plat. Legg. 952 C, Epin. 985 D; ἔλεος Dem. 577. 27, etc.:—τὰ προσήκοντα what is fit, seemly, one's duties, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 1, Mem. 1. 1, 12, etc.; τὰ πρ. ἔργα Id. Hell. 3. 4, 16:—also, τὸ προσήκον fitness, propriety, ἐκτός τοῦ προσήκοντος Eur. Heracl. 214; πέρα τοῦ πρ. Antipho 129. 30; μακρότερα τοῦ πρ. Plat. Crat. 413 A; μάλλον τοῦ πρ. Id. Legg. 697 C; παρὰ τὸ πρ. Id. Philib. 36 D; κατὰ τὸ πρ. Plut. 2. 122 A; so, οὐκ ἐκ προσήκοντος Thuc. 3. 67:—c. inf., προσήκοντα ἀκούσαι σοφίσματα fit to hear, Plat. Rep. 496 A; λόγοι πρ. ἀκούειν Id. Legg. 811 D.

3. of persons, related, akin, τὸ ἀνέκαθε τοῖσι Κυψελίδαισι οὐδὲν ἦν προσήκων Hdt. 6. 128, cf. Aesch. Cho. 689, Soph. O. T. 814, Thuc. 2. 29; γένει προσήκων βασιλεῖ Xen. An. 1. 6, 1, cf. Plat. Legg. 874 A; οἱ προσήκοντες γένει Eur. Med. 1304; κατὰ γένος, διὰ συγγένειαν Plat. Thes. 19, Cato Mi. 14, etc.; οἱ προσήκοντές τινι Hdt. 4. 14, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 21, etc.;—and as Subst., οἱ πρ. τινος one's relations, Thuc. 1. 128, Lys. 149. 15; or οἱ πρ. alone, Hdt. 1. 216; οἱ μάλιστα πρ. Id. 3. 24, Plat. Apol. 33 D; Dor. οἱ ποθήκοντες Anecd. Delph. ut s.:—hence as Adj., αἱ προσήκουσαι ἀρεταὶ hereditary fair fame, Thuc. 4. 92.

b. οὐδὲν προσήκων one who has nothing to do with the matter, Plat. Rep. 539 D; c. inf., θεὸν . . οὐδὲν προσήκοντ' ἐν γέσθω παραστατέιν having no concern with assisting one in sorrows, Aesch. Ag. 1079; πρὸς τοῦς μὴ προσήκοντας (sc. ὀλιγορίας τυγχάνειν) Arist. Rhet. 2. 2, 18.

4. used absol. in neut., οὐ προσήκων though or since it is not fitting, Thuc. 3. 40, cf. 6. 84, Plat. Crat. 397 B; οὐδὲν προσήκον τινα ἐπιτάσσειν Thuc. 6. 82; and without a negat., ὥς πρ. αὐτοῖς χρῆσθαι Plat. Theaet. 196 E. (προσηλιάζομαι, Pass. to be exposed to the sun, Geop. 6. 2, 6.

προσήλιος, *on, iowards the sun, exposed to the sun, sunny*, τόποι ξηροὶ καὶ πρ. Xen. Cyn. 4, 6; οἶκοι Theophr. Odor. 40.

πρόσηλος, *v. sub πρόσκειλος*.

προσηλῶς, *to nail, pin, or fix to, τί τινα, τι πρὸς τι* Plat. Phaedo 83 D, Luc. Prom. 2.

II. *to nail up, τὰ παρασκήλια* Dem. 520. 19: Pass. *to be affixed by nails*, C. I. 159. 8., 5785. 21; of persons, *to be nailed to a plank* (cf. προσπασσαλέω), and in Rom. times *to be crucified*, Dem. 549. 1, Philo I. 237, 687, Eus. H. E. 8. 8.

προσήλυσις, *η*, = προσέλευσις, *approach*, Justin. M.

προσήλυτεύσις, *η*, *residence as a stranger*, Aquila V. T.

προσηλύτευμα, *to live in a place as a stranger*, LXX (Ezek. 14. 7), Eus. D. E. 297 C, Eriphan.

προσηλύτος, *on, one that has arrived at a place, a stranger, sojourner*, Lat. *advena*, τῷ προσελθόντι προσηλύτῳ LXX (Ex. 12. 49).

II. *one who has come over to Judaism, a convert, proselyte*, Ev. Matth. 23. 15, Act. Ap. 2. 10.

προσηλώσις, *η*, *a nailing on or to*, Apollod. Poliorc. p. 22: *crucifixion*, Eus., etc.

πρόσηλοι, properly a pf. of προσέζομαι, *to be seated upon or close to*, c. dat., δόμασι προσήμενοι Aesch. Ag. 1191; νερέρα πρ. κάπη Ib. 1617; βαμύται Soph. O. T. 15; rarely c. acc., καρδίαν προσήμενος Aesch. Ag. 834 (cf. καθίζω II) — generally, *to be or lie near, νᾶσαι* .. τῷδε γὰρ προσήμενοι Id. Pers. 880.

II. *to besiege*, Lat. *obsidere*, πύργοι Eur. Rhos. 390.

προσημαίνω, *to presignify, foretell, announce*, of the gods, Hdt. I. 45., 6. 27, Eur. Supp. 213, etc.; of Socrates' Genius, Xen. Mem. I. 1. 4: — of medical symptoms, Hipp. Progn. 38; of wind, *to give notice*, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 17.

II. *to declare beforehand, proclaim, τινί τι* Eur. Med. 725; of a herald, Hdt. 6. 77; c. inf., Πυθίη πρ. Αακεδαίμονιοις ἔλευθεροῦν τὰς Ἀθήνας orders them to .., Ib. 123, cf. Aeschin. 72. 8; πρ. ὤσ .., Plut. Nic. 1.

προσημαντικός, *η*, *όν, presignifying, τινος* Diod. 4. 6, Ath. 490 A.

προσημαντρον, τό, = sq., Byz.

προσημασία, *η*, *a foretoken, prognostic*, Diod. 5. 7, Strab. 304.

προσημειόμαι, Med. *to prognosticate*, τι Joseph. Macc. 15; as Pass., Eust. 225. 15: — Subst. **προσημειώσις**, *ews, η*, cited from Eus.

προσημενῶν, *to pass the day with, τινί* Suid. s. v. δράκαυλος, E. M.

προσημερος, *ον*, (ἡμέρα) *happening in one day*, Artemid. 4. 84.

προσημερώω, *to make subject, τινί τι* Eccl.

πρόσημον, τό, *a foretoken, presage*, dub. in Hesych.

προσηνεία, *η*, *mildness, softness, προσηνεῖς εἵνεκεν* for the sake of ease or comfort, Hipp. Acut. 387; of language, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 194.

προσηνεύω, *ον*, (ἀνεμος) *towards the wind, to windward*, opp. to ὑπηνεμῶς, Xen. Oec. 18, 6; καθίζειν ἐν προσηνεύῳ καὶ σκία Arist. H. A. 9. 16, 1; τὰ πρ. Id. G. A. 5. 3, 22; τὰ εὐπνοα καὶ πρ. Theophr. C. P. 2. 9, 1, etc.

προσηνεύομαι, Dep. *to be προσηνής*, Hesych.

προσηνής, Dor. *προσάνης* and *ποτάνης*, *ēs, soft, gentle, like ἐνήης*, opp. to ἀπνήης, Emped. 433, etc.; ξενία Pind. P. 10. 99; γλίσχρασμα

λείον .. καὶ πρ. Hipp. 385. 4; *προσανεῖα πίνειν* to drink soothing draughts, Pind. P. 93, cf. Hipp. Acut. 387; τὰ προσηνεύοντα βρωτὰ καὶ ποτὰ

Diod. 17. 28; τύπος ἐνδιατρίψαι .. προσηνεύοντος most pleasant, Id. 3. 69; πρ. ὁμιλία Plut. 2. 46 E; λέια καὶ πρ. κήνσις Ib. 673 B, cf. 1122 E; πρ. τι λέγειν to speak smooth, Thuc. 6. 77; φίλα καὶ πρ.

Plut. 2. 466 D; τὸ πρ. τοῦ φθέγματος Luc. Rhet. Pracc. 12.

2. c. dat., λυχνῶν προσηνής, i. e. *suitable, fit* for burning, Hdt. 2. 94.

3. of persons, *gentle, kind, οὐδ' ἀστοίτοι* πρ. Anacr. 14; τοῖς φίλοις οὐ πρ. οὐδὲ ἡδύς Plut. Nic. 5; εὐνους καὶ πρ. Id. 2. 708 C; προσηνεύοντα ..

τὰς ψυχὰς τὰ θήλια τῶν ἀρρένων Arist. Physiogn. 5, 2; τῷ ᾧθει προσηνεύοντος Plut. Phoc. 5; πρ. τὸ βλέμμα Luc. Pisc. 13; so also, προσηνής

ἔψις Menand. Incert. 58; τὸ προσηνές αὐτοῦ the enticement of it, Epict. Enchir. 34.

II. Adv. -νῶς, Theophr. Char. 17, Diod. 2. 57, Plut.; Comp. -εστέρας, Polyb. Excerpt. Vat. p. 456. — An irreg. Sup.

προσηνέστατος in C. I. (addend.) 2113 c. (On the deriv., v. sub ἀπνήης.)

προσηνής, *η*, *Ion. for προσήνεια*, Hipp. 269. 10.

προσήνη, *to make to rot before, κρέα* Arist. H. A. 8. 5, 5: — Pass., with pf. 2 *προσέσηπα*, *to grow putrid before*, Galen.

προσηρμοσμένως, Adv. *fittingly*, Hesych. s. v. ἀραρώσαι.

προσηρτάομαι, *Pass. to be conquered besides*, Byz.

προσηχέω, *to resound or re-echo*, Plut. Alex. 31; θαλάττη with the sea, Philostr. 833, cf. 487.

προσηχής, *ēs, re-echoing, v. l. for προσεχής*, Plut. Alex. 17.

προσηφός, *α, on, Ion. for προσέφως*, Dor. *ποταφός*, towards the East, καὶ τὸ ποταφὸν τὸ Ἀακίνιον Theocr. 4. 33; προσήφα Ἀρεμῆς, in Euboea, from the position of her temple, Plut. Themist. 8; Πρ. δαίμονες

Diod. 5. 55; cf. προσέσπερος.

προσηβάω, *to sit beside or upon*, ἔδραν Soph. O. C. 1166.

προσηβάλω, *to cherish besides*, γνάμας τισί Joseph. B. J. 4. 3. 10.

προσ-αφαίρεσις, *η*, *previous subtraction*, Paul. Alex. Apotel. 27, Ptol., etc.

πρόσθε, *Ion. and poet. for πρόσθεν*, q. v.

πρόσθεμα, τό, *an appendage*, Ep. Socr. 1; cf. πρόσθημα.

II. = πρόσθη, Anth. P. 12, 3, Clem. A. 553.

III. *a pessary*, Hipp. 582. 11., 599. 5.

πρόσθεν, and in Poets (metri grat.) **πρόσθε**, which is used also in Ion. Prose (Hdt. 1. 11, al.): Aeol. **πρόσθα**, A. B. 563, 604, E. M., Ahrens D. Aeol. 153; Dor. also **πρόθεν** (cf. ὑπέναν), Greg. C. 222: Adv. (πρὸ, πρόσ);

A. as Prep. with gen.:

I. of Place or Space, *before, στῇ πρὸσθ' αὐτοῖς*, etc., II.; πεζὺς πρὸσθ' ἵππων 13. 385, cf. 392, etc.;

τεύχε' ἔθηκε πρόσθεν Ἀχιλλῆος 19. 13; πρ. ποδῶν Od. 22. 4, cf. II.

23. 877; πρ. πυλάων, πρ. πόλιος before, i. e. outside, 12. 145, etc.;

νήσος .. πρ. Σαλαμῖνος τόπων Aesch. Pers. 447: — πρ. Μυρμιδόνων πολε-

μιζέμεν in front of them, at their head, II. 16. 220; and in Att., ἐν τῷ

πρ. τοῦ στρατεύματος in front of .., Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 52; ἐὶς τὸ πρ. τῶν

ὅπλων καθέζεσθαι Id. An. 3. 1, 33; ἐὶς τὸ πρ. τινὸς θέναι I ἐπὶ τῇ

γῇ Plat. Rep. 618 A: — often with collat. notion of defence, [σάκος]

πρόσθε στέρνον φέρον Id. 7. 224; στὰς πρόσθε νεκρῶν 16. 321; ἡ τοι

πρ. στᾶσα .. ἄμυνεν 4. 129; τῶν οὐτοῖ πρ. ἵσταμαι I defend them not,

Ib. 54: — hence, like πρὸ, ὑπέρ, for, πρόσθε φίλων τοκέων ἀλόχων τε καὶ

υἱῶν II. 21. 587, cf. 16. 833; ἔης πρ. πόλιος λαῶν τε πεσείν Od. 8.

524.

2. with Verbs of motion, πρ. ἔθεν φεύγοντα II. 5. 56, 80,

etc.; πρ. δὲ κίεν αὐτοῦ 15. 307; ἐὶς τὸ πρ. τῶν ὅπλων Xen. An. 3. 1,

33.

3. metaph., οὐδὲν ἐς πρ. κακῶν Eur. Hec. 961: of pre-

ference, ἄγειν τινὰ πρ. τινὸς Id. Bacch. 225; πρ. τινέων τί τινος Id.

Hec. 131; ἀσχερὰ πρ. τοῦ καλοῦ γῆρειν Id. Fr. 660; v. infir. B. 1.

II. of Time, before, πρόσθ' ἄλλων II. 2. 359; cf. 13. 66,

Soph. Ph. 778; τῶν πρᾶθε before them, Hes. Th. 746; cf. πρ. Aesch.

Pers. 529; τοῦ χρόνου πρ. θανοῦμαι Soph. Ant. 462; πρ. ἐσπέρας Xen.

Cyr. 7. 5, 43: — The gen. sometimes stands before πρόσθεν, II. 4. 54,

12. 145, Hes., etc., supr. cit. When it seems to be followed by a dat.,

this dat. must be connected with the Verb, and πρόσθεν taken as Adv.,

v. infir. B. 1. 1.

B. as Adv.:

I. of Place or Space, before, in front, πρόσθε

λέων ὄψθεν δὲ δράκων II. 6. 181, Hes. Th. 323; πρ. δὲ οἱ δόρυ τ' ἔσχε

καὶ ἀσπίδα II. 5. 300, cf. 315; πρ. δὲ οἱ ποίησε γαλήνην Od. 5. 452;

πρὸσθ' ὁρώων θάνατον II. 20. 481: — οἱ πρ. the front rank men, opp. to

οἱ ὀπισθεν, 5. 595; hence in Att., ἰδ. πρ. Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 8; τὰ πρ. Ib. 6.

3, 2; τὰ πρ. σκέλη (v. πρόσθιος) Id. Eq. 1, 12; ἡ χώρα ἡ πρ. Polyb. 3.

80, 3; ἐὶς τὸ πρ. 4. 66, 5; τοῦ πρ. ὀρέγεσθαι 3. 84, 12: — with collat.

notion of defence, πρ. σάκεα σχέδον II. 4. 113.

2. with Verbs of

motion, on, forward, πρ. ἔφευγε before, 22. 158; ἡ οἱ πρ. ἰούσα 20. 95;

πρ. ἡγεμονεύον Od. 22. 400, 24. 154; ἵππους πρ. βαλεῖν, v. βάλλω

A. II. 5; so, ἐς τὸ πρ. παριέναι Hdt. 8. 89; πάρι' ἐς τὸ πρ. Aesch.

43, cf. Plat. Rep. 437 A, etc.; πρ. προϊᾶσαι Id. Legg. 732 B.

3. metaph., ἐὶς τὸ πρ. αἰὲ ζῆται Id. Soph. 258 C; ἄγειν τινὰ ἐς τὸ πρ.

(v. supr. A. 1. 3), Soph. Aj. 1249.

II. of Time, before, formerly,

erst, Hom., Hes., etc.; οὐ πρόσθεν not before, Od. 17. 7; οὐποτε πρ.

Soph. Aj. 318; οὕτω πρ. Xen. An. 5. 4, 18; ἐτι πρ. Plat. Soph. 242 D;

σμηκρὰ πρ. Id. Legg. 969 B: — οἱ πρόσθεν ἄνδρες the men of old, II. 9.

524; so, τοῦ πρ. Κόδμον τοῦ πάλαι τ' Ἀγχιγόρος Soph. O. T. 268; ὁ

πρ. γεννηθείς Id. O. C. 375; ἡ πρ. the elder, Eur. Phoen. 58; so, of

things, οἱ πρ. πόνοι the former, earlier labours, Aesch. Supp. 52; ἄ πρ.

ἱππεία Soph. El. 504; ὁ πρ. λόγος Id. O. T. 851; ἡ πρ. ἡμέρα, νύξ, ὁ

πρ. χρόνος Xen. An. 2. 3, 1, etc.; τὰ πρόσθεν times bygone, Plat. Phaedr.

238 B: — also, τὸ πρ., as Adv., formerly, II. 23. 583, Od. 4. 658; ταῦτα τῷ

πρ. the same as before, Plat. Phaedr. 241 B; and τὰ πρ., Aesch. Ag. 19.

C. foll. by a Relat., πρόσθεν, πρὶν .., before .., Lat. priusquam, mostly

with a negat., οὐ πρόσθε .., πρὶν γέ με .. ἴδωται Od. 17. 7, cf. Xen. An.

I. 1, 10, Cyr. 1. 2, 8, etc.; but without a negat., πρ. πρὶν τυχύνει Pind.

P. 2. 169; — also, πρόσθεν ἡ .. Soph. O. T. 736, El. 82, 1333; πρόσθεν

πρὶν ἢ Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 23.

2. like Lat. potius, πρ. ἀποθανεῖν ἢ ..

to die sooner than .., Id. An. 2. 1, 10. Cf. πρὶν B. 1.

προσθεουργέω, *to consecrate, τινα* Eccl.

πρόσθεσις, *η*, (προστίθημι) *a putting to, application*, varθῆκαν Hipp.

Fract. 755; of ladders, πρ. κλίμακος Thuc. 4. 135, cf. Polyb. 5. 60, 7;

of the cupping-glass, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 12; κόμης προσθέσις the use of

false hair, Philostr. Epist. 22.

II. the administration of food,

nourishment, Hipp. Aph. 1244; cf. ἔνθεσις.

III. an adding,

addition, διὰ τὴν πρ. τῶν ἐτέρων τῷ ἐτέρῳ Plat. Phaedo 97 A, cf. 101

B, C; αἰσῆς κατὰ πρόσθεσιν Arist. Gen. et Corr. 2. 6, 5, cf. Phys. 1.

7, 7., 7. 2, 13: in arithmetical sense, opp. to ἀφαίρεσις (subtraction),

κατὰ πρ. ἀριθμεῖσθαι Id. Metaph. 12. 7, 11, cf. 13. 6, 2.

2. = προσ-

θήκη, an addition, Hipp. Acut. 390.

3. in the Logic of Aristotle,

the addition of notes (such as properties, accidents, and the like) to deter-

mine a general term, An. Post. 1. 27, de Interpr. 12, 7, Metaph. 6.

4, 7; ὁ ἐκ πρ. λόγος, opp. to ὁ ἐξ ἀφαίρεσως, Ib. 6. 5, 6, cf. Bonitz

Ind. p. 49; ἀκρατῆς κατὰ πρόσθεσιν with a difference, opp. to ἀπλῶς,

Eth. N. 7. 4, 3: — so, the mixed sciences are said to be ἐκ προσθέσεως,

while the abstract are ἐξ ἀφαίρεσως, Cael. 3. 1, 11, cf. Metaph. 1. 2,

5.

4. a long series, cited from Mus. Vett.

προσθετόν, verb. Adj. *one must add*, Plat. Symp. 206 A, Arist. Eth. N.

I. 11, 15, etc.

II. *one must accustom, train, τινὲ ποιεῖν τι* Xen.

Mem. 2. 1, 2.

προσθετέω, v. πρόσθετος fin.

προσθέτης, *ον, ὁ, one who adds, τινος* Eust. Opusc. 83 fin.

προσθητής, *ews, η*, addition, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 94.

προσθητικός, *η*, *όν, disposed to add, giving additional power*, Porphyrt.

ap. Eus. P. E. 113 B, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 166, etc.

πρόσθετος, *ον*, also *η*, *ον*, Xen. Eq. 12, 6, Luc. Salt. 27; or **προσθετός**,

Lib. Paral. 492: — verb. Adj. of προστίθημι, put to, applied, κλίμακες

Id. 1. 361; πτέρυγες Xen. I. c., cf. Herm. Aesch. Ag. 124.

2. added, put on, of false hair, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 2, Luc. Alex. 3, etc.; πρόσθετοι

(sc. κόμαι or κύματα) Ar. Fr. 310; προσκόμιον πρ. Poll. 2. 30; so, πρ.

παχύντης Luc. Salt. 27.

3. προσθητά (sc. ἡμέραι), = ἐκτακτά, Scalig.

Emend. Temp. p. 749; cf. περίθετος.

II. Lat. addictus, given

up to the creditor, of debtors, Dion. H. 6. 59, Plut. Lucull. 20; κτή-

ματα πρ. τινι ποιεῖν C. I. 2691.

III. πρόσθετον or προσθετόν,

τό, like πρόσθεμα III, a pessary, Hipp. 266. 13 sq., Arist. G. A. 2. 7, 18:

— hence

προσθῆ, fut. -θεύσομαι, to run towards or to, *τινι* Thuc. 4. 33, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 20, etc.; absol., Xen. An. 5. 7, 21.

προσθεύω, to contemplate or consider besides, Arist. H. A. 4. 11, 4, Oec. 1. 5, 4; —verb. Adj. -θεωρητέον, Id. Cael. 3. 3, 3.

πρόσθη, ἡ, = πρόσθεσις, only in Hesych., cf. Lob. Path. p. 36.

προσθήκη, ἡ, (προσθήκη) an addition, appendage, appendix, supplement, esp. in a book, *προσθήκας* . . . *μοι δ' λόγος ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἐδίδου* Hdt. 4. 30, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 3; *εὐ γὰρ πρὸς εὐ φανεία πρ. πέλοι* Aesch. Ag. 500; *σμερὰ πρ. Plat. Rep. 339 B*, cf. Lach. 182 C; *ἐν προσθήκῃς μέρι* by way of appendage, Dem. 2. 4, 154. 18; *ἐν ὑπέρτοι καὶ πρ. μέρι* Id. 37. 4; *ἐν πρ. μοίρα* Luc. Zeux. 2; *προσθήκῃς μοίρα ἐπέχειν* to serve as auxiliaries, Dion. H. 5. 67; [*Ἀντώνιος*] *πρ. τῆς γυναίκος ἦν* Plut. Anton. 62; hence, 2. an accident, mere circumstance, Dem. 1477. 20; *πάνιν εἰσι πράγμασι προσθήκαι δύο everything has two modes of doing*, Id. 645. 3, Alex. Incert. 631, Paroemiogr.

προσθήκη, *προσθήκη θεοῦ* Soph. O. T. 38; esp. of an adventitious kind, Dem. 777. 1.

πρόσθημα, τό, = *προσθήκη* 1, Eur. El. 191, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 13.

προσθηγάνω, fut. -θήσομαι, to touch, *τινος* Soph. Ph. 9, Eur. I. A. 339; *εἰ δὲ τῶνδε προσθίξει (vulg. -τοις) χερσὶ with the hand*, Eur. Heracl. 652, ubi v. Elmsl.; absol., *προσθιγὼν by his touch*, Aesch. Cho. 1059, cf. Soph. Ph. 817.

προσθίδιος, α, on, poet. for sq., Nonn. D. 1. 316, Poëta ap. Fabric. 4. 105 ed. Harles.

πρόσθιος, α, on, (πρόσθεν) the foremost, opp. to ὀπίσθιος, οἱ *πρ. πόδες the fore-feet*, Hdt. 2. 69; *πρ. πούς* Xen. Cyn. 9, 19, etc.; *τὰ πρ. κύλα* Plat. Tim. 91 E, etc.; *σκέλη τὰ πρ.* Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 7; and often *τὰ πρ.* alone, the front parts, opp. to *τὰ ὀπίσθια*, Id. H. A. 1. 12, 2, al.; opp. to *τὰ πρᾶν*, Id. G. A. 1. 13, 5; hence, *βάσιν χερσὶ πρόσθια καθαρμύσας*, i. e. using the hands as forefeet, Eur. Rhes. 210; —οἱ *πρ. ὀδόντες* Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 50, al.; *ἡ πρ. πιαγὼν the upper jaw*, in prone animals, Ib. 1. 11, 10; so, *χοροὶ οἱ πρ.* the front rows of teeth, Ar. Ran. 548; *πρ. θρίξ* Achae. ap. Ath. 690 B; *πρ. τραύματα*, wounds in front, Lat. *vulnera adversa*, Anth. P. 9. 279.—In Arist., *ἐμπρόσθιος* is a freq. v. l.

προσθλάω, to squeeze against, *τινὶ τι* Schol. Ar. Pax 542.

προσθλίβω [τ], to press or squeeze against, *τι πρὸς τι* LXX (Num. 22. 25); —Pass., Pint. 2. 878 F.

πρόσθλιψις, ἡ, pressure, oppression, Aquila V. T.

προσθό-δομος, ὁ, the chief of a house or its former lord, Aesch. Cho. 321.

προσθροέω, to address, call by a name, *τινα* Aesch. Pr. 595.

προσθνήμιος [ν], on, according to one's mind, welcome, *τινι* Anth. P. 6. 288.

προσθύω, to sacrifice besides, *τῷ δαίμονι* Ens. P. E. 154 D.

προστιάτρεω, Ion. **προσιτηρ-**, to heal besides, Hipp. 455. 49.

προστίδιοποιέω, to attribute as his own, *τινὶ τι* Eccl.

προσιδρόω, to sweat or labour besides, Eccl.

προσιδρύω, to place near, *τινὰ τινι* Procl. in Plat. Alc. p. 138 Creuz.

προσιγάνω, to sit by or near, rest or settle on, *ἡ μέλιττα πρὸς οὐδὲν σαπρὴν* πρ. Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 29; *τοίχους πρ.* cited from Diosc.: metaph., *κείνη μῆμος οὐ προσιγάνει* Simon. Iamb. 6. 84; *πρὸς ἄλλοι' ἄλλον πημονή* πρ. Aesch. Pr. 276; also *to cleave to*, *cling to*, Lat. *instare*, ἀρά *μοι* πρ. Id. Theb. 696; *ἀπὸ τῶν προσιγανόντων* from all that adheres, dirt, etc., Paus. 5. 14, 5. 2. absol., of a robe, *to sit close*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 10.

προσιήτης, εως, ἡ, adherence, Galen.

προσιζώ, fut. -ιζήσω, to sit by, *τινὶ* Diosc. 5. 102; c. acc. *to come and sit near*, *πάγον* Aesch. Supp. 189; *Ἀρτέμιον* Eur. Hec. 935 (cf. *καθίζω* fin.); also, *πρ. περὶ τὰ βήματα* Plat. Rep. 564 D; *πρὸς τι* Arist. H. A. 8. 11, 2; *ἐν τινι* Theophr. C. P. 5. 10, 3; —metaph., *to cleave to*, *μελέτημα* πρ. *τινὶ* Eur. Fr. 902. 9.

προσιήμι, fut. **προσιήσω**, med. -ήσομαι; aor. 1 **προσήκα**, med. -ηκάμην. To send to or towards, let come to, *τινὰ πρὸς τὸ πῦρ* Xen. An. 4. 5, 5, cf. Cyr. 7. 5, 39; *to apply*, *τινὶ τι* Id. Cyn. 10, 11.

II. mostly in Med., to let come to or near one, admit, *προσιέμαι τινα* ἐς τὰὺτ' ἐμάνω I admit one into my society, Xen. An. 3. 1, 30; *πρ. τινα* ἐς τὴν ὁμιλίαν Plat. Phaedr. 255 A; *πρ. τοὺς βαρβάρους* let them approach, Xen. An. 4. 2, 12; *πρ. τὸν πόλεμον* ἐς τὴν χώραν Dem. 124. 5; of animals, *ἵπποι χαλεπὸς πρ. ἂν πρόδηλα αὐτοῖς ἔστιν* Xen. Eq. 3, 3; *τιθασσέσθαι καὶ πρ. τὰς χεῖρας* Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 3; *πρ. τὰ παιδάρια* τῷ μασθῷ Plut. Cato Ma. 20.

2. to admit, allow, believe, *τοῦτο μὲν οὐ προσίεται* Hdt. 1. 75; *πρ. τὴν διαβολὴν* Id. 6. 123; *προσηγάμην τὸ ῥηέν* Eur. El. 622; *πρ. τὰ κεκρυμμένα* to agree to the proposed terms, Thuc. 4. 38, cf. 108; *τοῦτον [τρίπον] οὐδαμῇ προσίεται* Plat. Phaedo 97 B.

b. to admit, accept, submit to, *τεχνικὰ νόμια* Id. 1. 135; *τὴν ὀφείαν* Arist. H. A. 6. 20, 4; *ἤτταν* Xen. Cyr. 3, 45; *πρ. φάρμακον* to take it, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 17; *σῖτον* Cyr. 8. 7, 4; *ὄνον* Alex. Φρύξ. 1. c. to accept, allow, approve, *τὴν προσδοσίην* Hdt. 6. 10; *τὸ δ' ἀκαίρον . . μὴ προσείμαν* Eur. Fr. 885 (Iyr.); οὐδὲν *αἰσχροῦ* Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 13, cf. Mem. 2. 6, 18; *οὐδαμῇ πρ. οἱ θεοὶ τὸν πόλεμον* Id. An. 5. 5, 3; *πονηρίαν* Dem. 770. 12.

3. c. inf. to undertake or venture to do, Plat. Legg. 908 B, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 11 and 8, 5; *προσείτ' ἂν ὀψοθαίην* would submit to death, Alex. Pavn. 1; —also, to allow that . . , Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 83, etc.

4. c. acc. pers. to attach to oneself, attract, win, please, οὐδὲν *προσιέτο* μιν nothing moved or pleased him, Id. 1. 48; *ἐν δ' οὐ προσίεται* me one thing pleases me not, Ar. Eq. 359; *τοῦτ' οὐ δύνάται με προσέσθαι* Id. Vesp. 742; *προσιέται* (sc. Laïs) . . *καὶ γέροντα καὶ νέον* Epicr. Ἀντίλ. 1. 23.—With this, and signifi. 2, may be compared the double idiom, *I like it not, it likes me not*.

προσιέκευω, to supplicate besides, Philo 2. 581.

προσικνέομαι, Dep. to come to, reach, *δῆγμα δὲ λύπης οὐδὲν ἐφ' ἥπαρ*

πρ. Aesch. Ag. 792; also c. gen. to reach so far as, come at, *τόφω γὰρ οὕτως πῆματα προσίεται* (Meineke *προσθίεται*), Id. Cho. 1033; *πρὶν ἐκείνων προσικέσθαι* σου Ar. Eq. 761.

2. to approach as a suppliant, c. acc. loci, Aesch. Cho. 1035.

προσικτής, = sq., suppliant, Moschion ap. Stob. 561. 34.

προσικτωρ, opos, ὁ, one that comes to the temples, like *ἐκέτης*, a suppliant, Aesch. Eum. 441.

II. pass. *he to whom one comes as a suppliant*, a protector, of a god, Ib. 120, v. Müller Eum. § 60, not.; cf. ἀφικτωρ, προστρόπαιος.

προσιλάρευσμαι, Dep. to be cheerful towards, *τινι* Eccl.

προσιλιγγιάω, to turn dizzy at, *τινι* Theod. Metoch.

προ-σίνομαι [τ], Dep. to hurt before, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 4.

προσιπάζομαι, Dep. = sq., Diod. 3. 37.

προσιπνέω, to ride up to, charge, Thuc. 2. 79; *τῷ ποταμῷ, τῷ στρατοπέδῳ*, etc., Plut. Pyrrh. 16, Mar. 25, etc.

προσιπταμαι, later pres. for *προσιπέτομαι*, q. v.

προσιπταμι (later -ιστάω Arist. Probl. 2. 38, 1), to place near, bring near, *πρῶταν πρὸς κύμα* Eur. Tro. 102.

2. to weigh out to, *τινὶ τι* Macho ap. Ath. 243 F.

3. to stop or check, i. e. blood flowing from a wound, Hipp. 873 H; *τὸ πνεῦμα* Arist. I. c., cf. I. 41, 2.

4. to fix or plant firmly, *τὸ σῶμα προσστήσας* (al. *προστήσας*) Antipho 121.

30. II. mostly in Pass. *προσιπταμαι*, with intr. tenses of Act.,

to stand near to or by, *τινι* Hdt. 1. 129., 5. 51; *πύλαις* Aesch. Theb. 126, cf. Cho. 183, Ar. Ach. 683; —also c. acc. with a notion of *approaching*,

βωῶν προσίστην Aesch. Pers. 203; *προσστήναι τράπεζαν* Soph. Fr. 580; —with a Prep., *πρ. πρὸς τῷ δικαστηρίῳ* Aeschin. 16. 34; —c. gen.,

καρδίας προσίσταται (Heimsoeth *καρδίαν*) Aesch. Cho. 183; —absol., *πρ. ἄκονσόμενος* Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 13, cf. Eur. I. A. 23, Plat. Lys. 207 B.

2. metaph., *προσιπταται μοι* it comes into my head, occurs to me, *ὅ σσι*

προσίστη Plat. Symp. 175 D, cf. Theaet. 173 D; also c. acc., *ὡς δὲ ἄρα*

μιν προσστήναι τοῦτο Hdt. 1. 86.

3. to set oneself against, to encounter, *πρ. ὥσπερ ἀλλήλαι τούτων τὸν λόγον* Plat. Philib. 41 B.

b. more commonly c. dat. to offend, give offence to, *τοὺς ἀκούουσιν* Dem.

1393. 16; *προσιπτανται ἑμὶν αἱ τοιαῦται εἰσαγγελίαι* you are sick of them, Hyperid. Euxen. 18; *ὁ κόσμος πρ. ταῖς ἀκοαῖς* Dion. H. de Comp.

12 (ubi v. Schäf., p. 140), cf. Plut. 2. 629 E, etc. —in Medic., of the stomach, *to be set against food*, Hipp. 595. 47, cf. Plat. Com. Πείρ. 1:

—of pain, *to be oppressive*, *ἢ ἂν ὀδύνῃ*, Hipp. 481. 35, cf. 1235 A, etc.

προσιστορέω, to narrate besides, c. acc. et inf., Plut. Themist. 27. Id.

2. 301 D, Longin., etc.; verb. Adj. **προσιστορητέον** Strab. 345.

προσισχύνω, to be able besides, c. inf., Sext. Emp. M. 8. 308.

προσισχω, = *προσέχω*, q. v.

προσιτέω, verb. Adj. of *πρόσειμι* (εἰμι ibo), one must go to or approach, Plat. Theaet. 179 D, Xen. Cyn. 10, 21.

προ-στένω, to feed before, *τὰ φυρά* Geop. 5. 3, 1.

προσιτός, ὁ, ὄν, approachable, Plat. Philop. 15, Joseph. B. J. 3. 7. 7.

προσκαθαίρω, to pull down besides, Ar. ap. Harp. (Eq. 152, ubi κά-
θελε): —Pass., Dio C. 42. 26.

προσκαθίστομαι, Med. to attack besides, *τινος* Aristid. 2. 117.

προσκαθεδρία, ἡ, blockade, Byz.

προσκαθίζομαι, fut. -εδοίμαι; aor. *προσκαθεζόμεν*, in late writers

with aor. pass. *προσκαθεσθῆναι*, Lob. Phryn. 269; Dep. *To sit down*

before a town, besiege it, Lat. *obsidere*, *πόλιν* Thuc. 1. 26; *πόλει* Polyb.

3. 98, 7., 8. 9, 6; absol., Thuc. 1. 134; *πολιορκία* πρ. Id. 1. 11, 61,

Xen., etc. 2. to sit by, watch, *τοῖς πράγμασιν* Dem. 14. 15.

προσκαθέλω, aor. -εἰκάω, to haul down besides, *πόλιν* Plut. Cam. 8.

προσκαθεύδω, to sleep by or near, *τινι* Julian. Epist. 58.

προσκαθηλόμαι, Pass. to be nailed fast to, Clem. Al. 45.

προσκάθημαι, Ion. -κάτῃμαι, properly pf. of *προσκαθεζομαι*, to be

seated by or near, live with, *τινι* Hdt. 6. 94, Theophr. Char. 29; —of

bees, πρ. *θύμῳ* Plut. 2. 41 F; metaph., *τέχνην* πρ. Lyc. 386.

II. to sit down against a town, besiege it, Lat. *obsidere*, Hdt. 2. 157., 5.

104, Thuc. 7. 48, Dem. 676. 4, etc. III. to rest upon, be close

to, Arist. H. A. 3. 1, 15, Theophr. H. P. 7. 13, 6.

προσκαθιδρύω, to place upon, *τινὶ τι* Philo 2. 559.

προσκαθιερώω, to consecrate besides, *τινὶ τι* C. I. 3080.

προσκαθίζω, to sit down by or near, c. acc. cogn., *θάκον οὐκ εὐδαί-*

μονα Eur. Hel. 895; absol., Plat. Apol. 31 A, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 24; —

so in Med., Plat. Eryx. 397 D.

2. metaph. to sink, of pride, Ar. Epict. 2. 16, 10; —also in Med. to sit idle, Aeschin. 77. 33.

II. to sit down before a town, *προσκαθίσαντα πολιορκεῖν* Polyb. 1. 12, 4.

προσκάθισσις, ἡ, a sitting by or near, v. l. Plut. 2. 166 A.

προσκαθίστημι, to appoint besides, *στρατηγόν* Diod. 13. 80, cf. Plut.

Rom. 7; —so also in aor. med., Dio C. 66. 8, etc.; to arrange besides,

τὰ ἐν Πόντῳ προσκατεστήσατο Id. 42. 46.

προσκαθοπλίζω, to arm besides, *Εἰλωτας* Plut. Cleom. 23.

προσκαθοράω, to behold besides, *τι* Plat. Charm. 172 B.

προσκαينوργέω, to work some new mischief, cited from Joseph.

προσκαίνω, to renew in addition, prob. 1. Plut. 2. 273 C.

πρόσκαρος, on, in season, opportune, ῥῆμα Schol. Ar. Ach. 275.

II. lasting but for a time, temporary, πρ. ἡ *τέρψις*, opp. to *ἀθάνατος*, Dion.

H. Rhet. 7. 4 and 6; to αἰώνιος, 2 Ep. Cor. 4. 18, cf. C. I. 4957. 14:

—transient, short, *ἐκδρομαί* Plut. Pelop. 15; *θύρῳ* Luc. Dem. En-

com. 31.

προσκαίω, Att. -κάω; fut. -καύσω, to set on fire or burn besides, [*τὰ*

ἐψόμενα] Arist. G. A. 4. 2, 6; *τὴν δᾶδα* Theophr. H. P. 9. 3, 4; *ὑφὸν*

προσκέκαυκε Alex. Aef. 5. 3; —Pass., *σκενὴν προσκεκαυμένα* pots burnt

at the fire, Ar. Vesp. 939, cf. 828; metaph., *προσκαίεσθαι τι* to be in

love with . . , Xen. Symp. 4, 23.

προσκακόπαθῶ, to feel sorrow at a thing, *τινι* Eccl.

προσκακουργέω, to do one an ill turn besides, *τινα* Dio C. 45. 22.
 προσκακώομαι, Pass. to be damaged besides, Hipp. 47. 44.
 προσκαλέω, fut. *έσω*, to call to, call on, *summon*, *τινα* Thuc. 8. 98, Plat. Meno 82 A, etc. 2. to call on, invoke, Soph. Aj. 89; *ὀνόματι* Dio C. 71. 34. II. Med., with pf. pass. (v. infr.):—to call to oneself, call to one, *τινα* Xen. An. 7. 2, etc.; τὰς κύνας Poll. 5. 85; esp. to call to one's aid, *τινα* Hdt. 1. 69 (προσκαλείσθαι *τινα* ἐς λόγους Id. 4. 201, is f. l. for προκαλ—), ap. Dem. 283. 14; *τινα* ἐς τὴν πολιτείαν Plut. Demosth. 21:—to invite, Luc. Asin. 51, (and in Act., Id. Pisc. 39):—c. dupl. acc., δ προσκέκλημαι αὐτούς to which I have called them, Act. Ap. 13. 2. 2. in Att., of an accuser, to cite or summon into court, Teleclid. Ἀμφικτ. 4, Ar. Vesp. 1334; *πρ. τινα* ὕβρεως to lay an action of assault, Ib. 1417; in full, δίκην ἀσεβείας *πρ. τινα* πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα Lysias 104. 13, cf. 163. 24., 166. 31, Dem. 166. 32; *πρ. σε*... πρὸς τοὺς ἀγορανόμους βλάβης τῶν φορτίων Ar. Vesp. 1406; *πρ. τινα* εἰς δίκην δημοσίαν Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 5; *π. τινα* πρὸς τὸν ἄρχοντα εἰς διαδικασίαν Dem. 1052. 11, cf. 1054. 10; τράματος εἰς Ἄρειον πάγον Luc. Tim. 46:—Pass. to be summoned, λιποταξίαν, ξενίας, φόνον on a charge of... Dem. 999. 12 and 17, etc.; προσκληθεὶς δίκην εἰς Ἄρειον πάγον to have one's cause called before the Areopagus, Arist. Pol. 5. 12, 2; ὁ προσκληθεὶς the party summoned, Antipho 131. 1, Dem. 1190. 4, cf. Ar. Nub. 1277:—there is a peculiar usage in Dem. 1052. 14, παρὰ τοῦ... ἐχόντος τὸν κλῆρον προσκαλεῖσθαι that citation should be made of the party in possession; cf. 1054. fin., καθ' ὃν ἡ πρόσκλησις ἐστὶ παρὰ τοῦ ἐχόντος τὸν κλῆρον [the law], by which citation is made of the party... v. πρόσκλησις. 3. to cite as witness, Plat. Legg. 936 E; εἰς μαρτυρίαν Dem. 850. 14; μάρτυρα Plut. 2. 205 B.
 προσκάνω, to work besides, App. Pun. 97. 2. to suffer besides, Paus. 5. 13, 6.
 προσκάρδιος, Dor. ποτικ—, av, at the heart, Bion 1. 17.
 προσκαρτερέω, to persist obstinately in, τὴν παλιουρίαν Polyb. 1. 55, 4, Diod. 14. 87; τῇ προσευχῇ Act. Ap. 1. 14:—absol., Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 14. 2. to adhere firmly to a man, be faithful to him, *τινι* Dem. 1386. 6, cf. Polyb. 24. 5, 3. 3. Pass., ὁ προσκαρτερούμενος χρόνος time diligently employed, Diod. 2. 29.
 προσκαρτέρησις, ἡ, perseverance, patience, Ep. Ephes. 6. 18.
 προσκαρφύω, to attach with nails, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 56, 65, 113, etc.
 προσκαταβαίνω, to descend besides, Cebes Tab. 16, Anth. P. II. 99.
 προσκαταβάλλω, to deposit besides, Schol. Ar. Nub. 1237:—Med., Alex. Aphrod.
 προσκατάβλημα, τό, that which is paid besides: in pl. sums paid (from other funds) to make up a deficiency in the revenue, Dem. 731. 5 and 11:—προκαταβολή (at Athens) being the sum required to be advanced beforehand by the farmer of the revenue, προσκατάβλημα the sum paid to make up the deficiency afterwards, Böckh P. E. 2. 61 sq.
 προσκαταβόλημα, τό, f. l. for foreg., ap. Suid.
 προσκαταγέλαστος, ov, in Longus 2. 19 leg. καὶ πρὸς καταγέλαστοι.
 προσκαταγέλω, to laugh at besides, *τινος* Ath. 508 B.
 προσκαταγιγνώσκω, to condemn besides, Antipho 122. 44. II. to adjudge or award to, *τινι* τι Dem. 1281. 3.
 προσκαταγράφω, to enrol besides, στρατιώτας, ἱππεῖς Diod. 19. 15 and 40; *πρ. βουλευτῇ* to enrol as a new member of the council, Dion. H. 2. 47. 2. to register besides, τοὺς κύκλους Ptolem.
 προσκατάγω, to let down besides, Matth. Vett.
 προσκαταδεῖω, to fear besides, Dio C. 37. 39.
 προσκαταδείκνυμι, to point out, ordain besides, Dio C. 77. 9.
 προσκαταδέω, to bind down to or upon, τι κατὰ τι Hipp. Art. 783; τι κατὰ τι Ib. 785, Acut. 395.
 προσκαταδικάζομαι, Med. to condemn besides, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 8. 24.
 προσκαταίρω τῷ στόλῳ, to sail down against, Diod. 11. 61.
 προσκαταιοιχύνω, to disgrace still further, Plut. Phoc. 22.
 προσκατακλαίωμαι, Med. to lament one with another, Polyb. 40. 2, 9.
 προσκατακλέω, to shut up besides, Hesych. s. v. κατακυνῶν:—aor. pass. κατεκλείσθην Aesop. 187 ed. Furia.
 προσκατακλίνωμαι, Pass. to recline besides, Hesych. s. v. προσβάλον.
 προσκατακλύω, to deluge still more, Plut. 2. 549 E.
 προσκατακρύπτω, to conceal besides, Theod. Prodr. p. 218.
 προσκατατάσσομαι, Dep. to get besides, Polyb. 15. 4, 4, Diod. 2. 32.
 προσκατακτείνω, to kill besides, Palaeph. 32.
 προσκατακύκω, to mix or confuse besides, Hipp. 497. 17.
 προσκαταλάλω, to talk down besides, Arg. Ar. Nub.
 προσκαταλαμβάνω, to fasten down to a thing, τὰς χείρας πρὸς τὸ σῶμα, Hipp. Art. 808:—Pass., ἔλαιμα ῥητίνῃ προσκαταλαμβάνομενα treated with resin, having resin for one ingredient, Id. Art. 829. 2. to seize besides, Dio C. Excerpt. 92. 1 Sturz.
 προσκαταλέγω, to enrol besides or in addition to, *τινάς* τισι Dion. H. 3. 67, Plut. C. Gracch. 5, Arat. 14:—Pass., Id. Rom. 10. II. to reckon as belonging to, τοῖς ἐθνεσιν ἐκαστοῖς τὰς γαινηδύσας νήσους Strab. 265.
 προσκαταλείπω, to leave besides as a legacy, ἀρχὴν *τινι* Thuc. 2. 36: also, to leave or lose besides, τὰ αὐτῶν Id. 4. 62; σχολὴν Plut. 2. 840 E.
 προσκατ-αλείφω, to smear over besides, πηλῷ Arist. H. A. 5. 20, 1.
 προσκαταλλάττομαι, Pass. with fut. med., to become reconciled besides, Arist. Rhet. 1. 12, 4.
 προσκαταλύω, to undo or dissolve besides, Dio C. 47. 32.
 προσκαταμῖνω, to remain at a place afterwards, Hyperid. Lyc. 14.
 προσκατανέμω, to allot or assign besides, Plut. Solon 19; Καρπανάν τοῖς πένσιον Cato Mi. 33, cf. Dio C. 51. 4.
 προσκατανόω, to perceive besides, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 67 and 72.
 προσκατανόησις, ἡ, a perceiving besides, Epicur. Ibid. 79.

προσκαταφαίνω, to scrape or bruise all in pieces, Lyc. 173.
 προσκαταφύω, to prick out besides, E. M. 412. 53; L. Dind. προκατ—, προσκαταφύγνυμι, to fasten in besides, τι εἰς τι Ael. N. A. 8. 10.
 προσκαταπύπρωμαι, Pass. to be burnt down besides, Dio C. 62. 17.
 προσκαταπλήσσω, to strike with terror besides, Dio C. 38. 4., 39. 44.
 προσκαταποντίζω, =sq., Liban. 2. 246.
 προσκαταποντώ, to sink in the sea besides, δακάδας Dio C. 42. 38.
 προσκαταπράττω, to accomplish besides, Aristid. 1. 394.
 προσκαταπταίω, to scare besides, Byz.; v. Lob. Phryn. 495.
 προσκαταπυκνώω, to make still closer, τὴν ἐννοίαν Plut. 2. 491 A.
 προσκαταράομαι, Dep. to curse besides, Schol. Ar. Pax 248.
 προσκατ-ἀριθμέω, to count besides, Plut. Marcell. 30.
 προσκαταρρήγνυμι, to rend besides, τὴν ἐσθῆτα Dio C. 78. 7; and in Med., Id. 54. 1.
 προσκατασπῶ, to cause to putrefy besides, Hipp. 462. 20.
 προσκατασκάπτω, to undermine, destroy besides, Joseph. Vita 10.
 προσκατασκευάζω, to furnish or prepare besides, ἐμπόριον Dem. 467. 9; πύλας, τριήρεις Diod. 11. 21, 43, etc.; δυνάστην *πρ. τινα* to set him up besides, Polyb. 21. 9, 6:—Med. to procure for oneself, ἄλλα *τινα* τῶν καλῶν Arist. Top. 3. 2, 11:—Pass., Dem. 365. 25., 683. 23.
 προσκατασπῶ, to draw down besides, esp. ships into the sea, like προσκαθῆλω, Polyb. 4. 53, 1. II. Pass. to be brought away together, as in vomiting, Hipp. Coac. 221.
 προσκατασφίνομαι, Med. to subject to oneself besides, Dion. H. de Isocr. 14, Dio C. 37. 5, etc.
 προσκατασφύρω [v], to pull down besides, Anth. P. II. 174.
 προσκατατάσσω, to append, subjoin, Polyb. 3. 20, 1:—*πρ. ἐαυτὸν* *τινι* to attach oneself to, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 98, cf. 89, 91, Cornut. N. D. 32.
 προσκατατείνω, to stretch out or extend besides, Hipp. Art. 837.
 προσκατατίθωμι, to pay down besides or as a further deposit, τριώβολον Ar. Nub. 1235; ἀργύριον *πρ. μισθὸν* Plat. Theag. 128 A.
 προσκατατρέχω, to overrun besides, Joseph. A. J. 13. 12, 6.
 προσκαταφεύγω, to escape to, τοῖς σκηλοῖς ap. Suid. s. v. καθοσίωσις.
 προσκαταφθείρω, to destroy besides, Teles ap. Stob. 577. 25.
 προσκαταφρονέω, to despise besides, Dio C. 42. 37.
 προσκαταχέω, fut. -χεῶ, to pour out still more, Hipp. Acut. 395.
 προσκαταχράομαι, Dep. to kill besides, τοὺς ἐχθροὺς Dio C. 72. 14.
 προσκαταχρηματίζω, to transact business besides, Forshall Papyr. 1. p. 24. 46.
 προσκαταχωρίζω, to specify besides, τι Ib. p. 23. 43.
 προσκαταψεύδομαι, Dep. to tell more lies of, *τινος* Polyb. 12. 13, 3, Dio C. 45. 31, etc.
 προσκατεργάζομαι, Dep. to accomplish besides, Dio C. 37. 39: to earn besides, Id. 56. 41. 2. to dispatch or kill besides, Id. 63. 29.
 προσκατερίδομαι, Pass. to be pressed down besides, πρὸς γῆν Hipp. Art. 824.
 προσκατερείπω, to throw down besides, Paus. 3. 7, 10.
 προσκατεσθίω, fut. -έδομαι, to eat besides, Alex. Πάννυχ. 1. 5.
 προσκατεύχομαι, Dep. to curse besides, Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 8.
 προσκατέχω, fut. -κατέξω, to hold down besides, Hipp. Art. 798.
 προσκατηγορέω, to accuse besides, ἐπίδειξιν *πρ.* to accuse one also of making a display, Thuc. 3. 42; *πρ. τινὸς* ὄντι... Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 34, Plut., etc. II. Pass., in the Logic of Arist., to be predicated besides, de Interpret. 10, 3, An. Pr. 1. 3, 7, Metaph. 9. 2, 9.
 προσκατοικίζω, to remove to another settlement, Arr. An. 4. 22.
 προσκατόμνυμαι, Med. to take an oath besides, Pausan. 5. 42. 2.
 προσκατορδῶ, to set up or establish besides, *τινι* τι Heliod. 6. 13. II. to achieve besides, τι Dio C. 49. 23.
 προσκαυλέω, to shoot out like a stalk, Hipp. 278. 38.
 πρόσκαυμα, τό, a burning, *πρ. χύτρας* perh. = χύτρα προσκεκαυμένη LXX (Joel 2. 6, Nah. 2. 10):—πρόσκαυστος, εὖς, ἡ, Onibas:—προσκαυστικός, ἡ, ὄν, apt to burn the meat, of a cook, Popsidipp. Ἀναβλ. 1. 7, cf. Ar. Vesp. 939.
 προ-σεδάννυμι, to scatter besides:—Προσεδάννυμενος, title of a play by Alexis.
 πρόσκειμαι, (on the Ion. forms v. sub κείμει), serving as Pass. to προσ-τίθωμι, to be placed or laid by or upon, to lie by or upon, ἀδατα προσ-έκειτο handles were upon it, Il. 18. 379; τῇ θύρᾳ προσεῖσθαι to keep close to the door, Ar. Vesp. 142, cf. Eur. Phocn. 739; δοκοὶ τῇ τείχει... προσκείμεναι lying near the wall, Thuc. 4. 112; *πρ. ὁ καλὸς τῷ ἀγαθῷ* Xen. Oec. 6, 15: of places, to lie near, ἐπὶ καλῷ ἀκροατηρίῳ Polyb. 3. 24, 2, etc.:—ὁ προσκείμενος ἵππος the inside horse (turning a corner), Soph. El. 722. 2. to lie beside, cling to, ἀμφὶ μέσση περπετῇ προσκείμενον Id. Ant. 1223: esp. of a woman, to be given to a wife, *τινι* Hdt. 1. 196; v. προστίθωμι 1. 2. II. generally, to be involved in or bound up with, εἰ τῷ πρόσκειμαι χρηστῷ Soph. El. 240; εἰ σὺ πρόσκεισαι κακῷ Ib. 1040; κακοῖς γὰρ οὐ σὺ πρόσκεισαι μόνῃ Eur. Fr. 422; (but also, κακὸν πρόσκειται *τινι* v. infr. III.) 2. to be attached or devoted to, *τινι* Hdt. 6. 61; τῷ θεῷ, τῷ ὕλῳ Thuc. 6. 89, etc.; absol., θεραπεύων *πρ.* Id. 8. 52:—also to devote oneself to the service of a god, τῷ Διονύσῳ, τῷ θεῷ Dio C. 51. 25, Arr. Epict. 4. 7, 20:—also of things, *πρ. τῷ λεγομένῳ* to put faith in a story, Hdt. 4. 11; *πρ. αἵνῳ*, τῇ φιλονεικίᾳ to be addicted to wine, Ib. 133., 3. 34; ἄγρως to devote oneself to hunting, engage in it, Soph. Aj. 406; ταῖς ναυσὶ Thuc. 1. 93, cf. 8. 89; τῇ ταῦ ὄντος ιδέᾳ Plat. Soph. 254 A; τῇ τοῦ Ὀμήρου ποιήσῃ Paus. 2. 21, 10; τοῖς Δημοσθένους λόγοις Aristid. 2. 315; θεασμῷ Plut. Nic. 4. 3. to press upon, entreat, solicit, ἵκε ἔγκειμαι, τῷ Κίρῳ *πρ.* ὅραρα πέμπω Id. 1. 123; *πρ. αὐτῷ* ἀξιούντες... Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 7; absol., ἐπηκολούθουν κηνητόβλαν προσκείμενοι with importunity, Ar. Fr. 460; προσκείμενος ἐδίδασκε with zeal, Thuc. 7. 18; 4 P

δεόμενοι προσέκειντο Plut. Peric. 33. b. in military sense, to *press close or hard, pursue closely*, τιτιν Hdt. 9. 57, cf. 40, 60, Thuc. 4. 33, etc.; absol. to *follow close*, Ar. Eq. 245, etc.; τὸ προσέκεινον the enemy, Hdt. 9. 61; κλύδωνα πολεμίαν προσέκεινον Eur. I. T. 316, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 240 E:—metaph., ἔχθρα δὲ τῷ θανάτῳ προσέκειται Soph. Ant. 94:—rarely c. acc., οἱ μὲν προσέκεινται Eur. I. A. 814. **III.** with a thing for the object, to *fall to, belong to, τοῖσι θεῶν τιμῇ αὐτῇ προσέκεται* Hdt. 1. 118, cf. 2. 83, etc.; πρ. τιτιν δούλος Eur. Tro. 185:—to be *laid upon* as a charge, business, τούτοις προσέκεται . ἀποδεκνύμαι Hdt. 6. 57, cf. 1. 119; ἐμοὶ τούτῳ πρ., μηδὲνα πελάζειν δόμοις Eur. Hel. 433; of punishments, Xen. Vect. 4. 21. 2. to be added or attached to, *braχέει λόγῳ* . . . πολλὰ προσέκειται σοφῇ Soph. Fr. 89; τὴν ἀβουλίαν, ὅσῳ μέγιστον ἀνδρὶ πρόσκειται κακόν Id. Ant. 1243; ἡλῶς ἀλγει πρ. Eur. Alc. 1039; ἐπὶ τοῖς πάλαι κακοῖς πρ. πῆμα Id. Heracl. 483; κέρδος πρὸς ἔργῳ Id. Rhcs. 162; πρ. τῇ δόλῳ ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ ὥσπερ ἴπῳ Plat. Apol. 30 E; ταῦτα προσέκεισθαι τοῖς εἰρημένοις Isocr. Antid. § 210 (196):—absol., ἡ χάρις προσέκεσται Soph. O. T. 232; opp. to ἀφαιρεῖσθαι, Plat. Crat. 393 D. 3. in arithm. sense, opp. to ἀφαιρεῖσθαι, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 4, 12., 5. 11, 4, al. 4. in the Logic of Arist., to be added as a determinant (v. πρόσθεσις III. 3), de Interpret. I, 8, An. Pr. I. 8, 2, al.

προσκέειμαι, Med. to *shave oneself besides*, Ath. 565 A. **προσκέλλω**, to *push to land, land, νήσῳ* Orph. Arg. 1048. **προσκένω**, to *employ besides*, Epiphani. **προ-σκέπασμα**, τό, a veil or covering put before, Cyrill. **προ-σκέπτομαι**, Dep. = **προσκοπέω**, q. v. **προσκορδαίνω**, to *gain besides*, Dem. 1292. 6, Polyb. 32. 14, 12. **προσσεφάλλδιον**, τό, Dim. of sq., Eust. 1552. 31. **προσσεφάλλιον**, τό, a cushion for the head, pillow, Hipp. Fract. 763, Ar. Pl. 542, Lysias 121. 37, etc.:—then, generally, any cushion, a boat-cushion, Cratin. Ὁρ. 18, Hermipp. Στρατ. 5, cf. Theophr. Char. 2:—cf. ποτίκρανον. **II.** name for a treasure-chamber of the Persian kings, Chares ap. Ath. 514 F. **προσσηκός**, ἑς, (κῆδος) *bringing into alliance or kindred, ξεινοσύνη* Od. 21. 35 (or, as others, kind, affectionate), cf. Ar. Rh. 3. 588. **II.** **αἰνίον**, τινι Hdt. 8. 136; **προσηκός** kinsfolk, Anth. P. 7. 444. **προ-σηκνίον**, τό, the forepart or entrance of a tent, LXX (Judith. 10. 22). **II.** Lat. *proscenium*, = *λογεῖον*, Polyb. 30. 13, 4, Poll. 4. 123, C. I. 4283. 9. 2. a stage-curtain, Duris ap. Ath. 536 A, Synes. 128 C, Suid. **προ-σηκνίω**, to *presignify, forbode*, Hesych. **προσηκνύεσθαι**, Dep. to *send a herald to one*, Thuc. 4. 118. **προσηκνύσω**, Att. -τω, to *proclaim also*, C. I. (addend.) 3641 b. 21. **II.** to *summon also*, ἐς τὸ ἄστυ πρ. τοὺς φιλοσόφους Luc. Pisc. 39. **προ-σηκνύω**, to *sketch in outline beforehand*, Jo. Chrys. **προ-σηκνύω**, τό, a covering, skreen, Nicet. 184 D. **προσηκνύω**, Pass. to *wag one's tail*, εὐ ποτε κνίσειεν (Dor. for -ίζου) how nimbly didst thou twist about! Theocrit. 5. 117. **προσηκνύω**, to *expose oneself to danger*, perhaps f. l. for **προκ-**, Dio C. Excerpt. 86 Sturz. **προσηκνύω**, Pass. with fut. med., to *move to or towards*, sensu obs., of women, Ar. Pax 902, Eccl. 256, Xenarch. Πενταθλ. 1. 23:—so in Act. of the man, Phercer. Περσ. 2. **προσηκνύω**, ὄν, to *be moved to or towards*, Eccl. **προ-σηκνύω**, to *bound before*; and **προσηκνύω**, ἡ, Greg. Naz. **προσηκνύω**, to *lend besides*, Athan. **προσηκνύω**, to *weep at or during*, Ael. V. H. 9. 39. **προσηκνύω**, Pass. to *be shattered or shivered against*, Xen. Eq. 7. 6. **προσηκνύω**, ἡ, a *weeping at or during*, of penance, Eccl. **προσηκνύω**, to *shut to*, Just. M. **II.** in Tab. Heracl. (C. I. 5775. 69, 107) occurs the Sicilian Dor. Verb ποτικαίγω, in intr. sense, to be closed or bounded. **προσηκνύω**, to *assign by lot*, τούτῳ τῷ βίῳ ἡ τύχη πρ. σε Luc. Amor. 3:—Pass. to *be so assigned*, Philo 2. 366, 381: to be attached to, Act. Ar. 17. 4. **προσηκνύω**, ἡ, (προσηκνύω) a judicial summons or citation, Ar. Vesp. 1041, cf. Plat. Legg. 846 B, 855 D, Dem. 1054. 21 sq.; v. **προσηκνύω** II. 2. **προσηκνύω**, ἡ, ὄν, calling to, addressing, Plut. 2. 354 D. **προσηκνύω**, ὄν, summoned: **προσηκνύω**, τό, a meeting, οἱ ἐν προσκλήτῳ C. I. 5383, 5843. **προσηκνύω**, ἡ, leaning upon, recumbent, Geop. 9. 3, 2. **προσηκνύω**, τό, an easy chair, E. M. 690. 29. **προσηκνύω** [I], to *make to lean against, put against*, βέλως προσέκλινε κοράνη Od. 21. 138, 165:—Pass., ὀρόνος ποτικαίλται (Dor. pf. pass.) αὐτῇ [κίον] leans or stands against the pillar, (Wolf ποτ. αὐτῇ, is turned towards the fire), Od. 6. 308; νῶτον ποτικαίλμενον his back thereon reclined, Pind. P. 1. 54. **II.** to *make the scale incline one way or the other*: hence, to *turn or incline towards*, τὴν ψυχὴν τοῖς λόγοις v. l. Plut. 2. 36 D. 2. seemingly intr. (sub. εἰσόν), to *incline towards*, to be attached to one, join his party, Polyb. 4. 51, 5, cf. 5. 86, 10 (vulg. προσκυνώσι), Agatharch. ap. Ath. 528 A:—so in Pass., προσκλήθηται τινι Sext. Emp. M. 7. 324, Act. Ar. 5. 36 (vulg. προσκλήθηθαι). **III.** to *inflect* (grammatically), Apoll. de Constr. p. 319. **προσηκνύω**, ἡ, inclination, proclivity, Polyb. 6. 10, 10; τινι to one, Id. 5. 51, 8; ἐν δόγμασιν Diog. L. proem. 20, cf. Sext. Emp. P. 1. 16 and 230; κατὰ προσκλίσιν with partiality, 1 Ep. Tim. 5. 21. **προσηκνύω**, Dor. ποτικαίω. to *wash with waves*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 22; c. dat. to *dash against*, πρὶν γε θεοῦ τεμένει κύμα ποτικαίω

Orac. ap. Aeschin. 69. 25; τῷ ὕρει προσκλύζει τὸ πέλαγος Polyb. 5. 59, 5; πρὸς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν Plut. Dio 24:—Pass. to be washed, θαλάττῃ by the sea, Diod. 1. 31, etc. 2. metaph., τοῖς ὅμμασι τοῦ κάλλους μονονοῦχί προσκλύζοντας Luc. Amor. 53. **προσηκνύω**, ἡ, a washing with waves, Diod. 3. 19. **προσηκνύω**, τό, water for washing or fomenting, Oribas. 157 Matth. **προσηκνύω**, ὄν, he who dashes against, of Poseidon, Paus. 2. 22, 4. **προσηκνύω**, inf. -κνήσθαι, Pass. or Med. to *rub oneself against*, τινι Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 30, Plut. 2. 917 D; πρὸς τι Dio Chrys. **προσηκνύω**, to *scratch, tickle*, καπρὸν χειρὶ Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 462 F. **προσηκνύω**, Dep. to *whine to one in a fawning manner*, τινι, esp. of a dog, Heliod. 7. 10., 9. 10; in Heliod., as in Philostr. 662, προσκνύμενος should be restored for -όμενος. **προσηκνύω**, Pass. to *lie down and sleep beside*, ταῖς κώπαις Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 19 (v. l. προσκομίζ-). **προσηκνύω**, to *give a share of*, τινός τινι Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 6. **προσηκνύω**, to *be partaker, τινος of a thing*, Plat. Soph. 252 A; τινι with one, Id. Legg. 757 D. **II.** = **προσηκνύω**, to *give one a share of* . . . πρ. σφισι τῶν παρόντων Dio C. 37. 56, cf. 66. 12; πρ. τούτῳ ἀπὸ τῶν ἡμετέρων χρημάτων Dem. 918. 1. **προσηκνύω**, ὄν, for the bed or bedtime, Philo 1. 635. **προσηκνύω**, to *glue on or to*, τι πρὸς τι Hipp. Art. 799; πρ. τὸ ἐύλον Rangabé Antt. 88:—Pass., generally, to *be stuck to, stick or cleave to*, Plat. Phaedo 82 E, Legg. 728 B; of a husband, πρ. τῇ γυναίκα Ev. Matth. 19. 5; πρὸς τὴν γ. LXX (Gen. 2. 24), Ev. Marc. 10. 7, Ep. Ephes. 5. 31; v. **προσηκνύω** II. 2. **II.** intr. of style, to *be compact*, Dion. H. de Dem. 43. **προσηκνύω**, ἡ, a glueing to, affixing, τινος Joseph. A. J. 8. 3, 2. **προσηκνύω**, ὄν, glued to, Schol. Soph. Tr. 771. **προσηκνύω**, = **προσηκνύω**, Eccl. **προσηκνύω**, Dor. ποτικ-, ὄν, = **προσηκνύω**, Pind. Fr. 280. **προσηκνύω**, ἡ, an oblation, Hesych. **προσηκνύω**, fut. Att. ἰω, to *carry or convey to a place*, πρὸς τόπον Thuc. 1. 50, Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 4; λίθους πρ. for building, Dem. 1277. 12; πρ. τὴν μηχανὴν to *bring up* the engine to assault the wall, Thuc. 4. 115; τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς πρ. τὴν πόλιν to *win it to their side*, Plut. Arat. 25:—Med. to *bring with one, bring home*, Thuc. 1. 54: to *import*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 23, cf. Occ. 11, 16:—Pass., of ships, to *be brought to a place*, Thuc. 1. 51, cf. Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 19. **προσηκνύω**, verb. Adj. one must convey, Geop. 16. 4. **προσηκνύω**, ὄν, ὄν, one who brings to, a procurer, Cyrill. **προσηκνύω**, ὄν, ὄν, of or for conveying, Zonar. **προσηκνύω**, τό, (προσηκνύω) a stumble, λίθος προσκόμματος LXX (Isai. 8. 14), Ep. Rom. 9. 32: hence an offence, obstacle, hindrance, LXX (Ex. 23. 33), Ep. Rom. 14. 13, etc. **II.** the result of stumbling, a bruise, hurt, προσκομίσαν ἀπόλυσιν Plut. 2. 1048 C, cf. Ath. 97 F. **προσηκνύω**, Dep. = sq., Synm. V. T., etc. **προσηκνύω**, fut. προσκίψομαι: aor. προσκίψαμην (no pres. προσκίψομαι being used in good Att., so that in Thuc. 8. 66, Elnsl. restored προσκίψομαι as plqpf. for προσκίπτο; cf. σέπτομαι). To see beforehand, weigh well, look to, provide for, προσκίψαμενος ἐπὶ σεωυτοῦ Hdt. 7. 10, 4; ἀπαντα πρ. Ib. 177; πάντα προσκίψειν Soph. Ant. 688, Eur. Heracl. 470; τὸ σὺν προσκίψομαι Id. Andr. 257; τὰ κοινὰ προσκίψειν Thuc. 1. 120, cf. 4. 61; μὴ παθεῖν προσκόπουν were making provision against suffering, Id. 3. 83; προσκίψαθε ὅτι . . . Ib. 57; τῆς νυκτὸς προσκίπει, τί σοι ποιήσουσιν Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 42; οὐδέ τις εἰς τὰ πάντα προσκίπει is provident, Menand. Monost. 486:—so in Med., τὸ σὺν γε προσκοπούμενος Eur. Med. 459. 2. to watch (like a πρόσκοπος or spy), προσκίψομαι τὸν Παφλαγῶνα Ar. Eq. 154:—so in Med., προσκοπούμενη πύσιν Eur. I. A. 1098; foll. by a relat., πρ. τοῦ εἶναι οἱ πολέμοι Theophr. Char. 25. 2. 3. to prefer, πατρός δαμάτας προσηκνύω τὸν οὐμὸν Eur. Phoen. 473. **II.** Pass., τῶν . . . προσηκνύω τε καὶ προσκίψομαι Plat. Rep. 435 D; τὰ ῥηθσόμενα αὐτοῖς προσηκνύω Thuc. 8. 66 (v. sub init.). **προσηκνύω**, ἡ, a looking out for, ἐς πρ. τῶν Φοινισσῶν νεῶν οἰχεσθαι Thuc. 1. 116, cf. Dio C. Excerpt. 82. 57. **προσηκνύω**, ἡ, = πρόσκομος, offence, φθόνος καὶ πρ. Polyb. 6. 7, 8; πρ. καὶ μύσος Id. 30. 20, 8; πρ. καὶ ἀλλοτριότης Id. 31. 18, 4, etc.:—so προσκόπησις, εὖς, ἡ, Aquil. V. T. **προσηκνύω**, to *provide*, πάντα τισί C. I. 5187 b. 9. **προσηκνύω**, τό, a shade for the forehead and eyes, visor, dub. in Posidon. ap. Ath. 176 B. **προσηκνύω**, ὄν, seeing beforehand, foreseeing, sagacious, Pind. Fr. 255; (for Aesch. Enn. 105, v. sub ἀπρόσκοπος). **II.** as Subst. an outpost, vidette, Xen. Lac. 12, 6; and in pl. a reconnoitring party, Id. Cyr. 5. 2, 6, Dio C. 40. 10, etc. **προσηκνύω**, ὄν, ὄν, offensive, Arr. Epict. 1. 18, 10. **προσηκνύω**, fut. ψω, to *strike one thing against another*, Lat. offendere, πρὸς λίθον τὸν πόδα Ev. Matth. 4. 6, Luc. 4. 11, cf. πρόσκομμα; so, πρ. τὸν δακτυλὸν πρ. Arist. Vesp. 275. b. intr. to *stumble or strike against*, τινί Xen. Eq. 7. 6, Alex. Epist. 1, Arist. Probl. 5. 17, Plut., etc.; πνεύμα προσκόπων broken, interrupted breathing, Hipp. Aph. 1252. 2. to *press so as to produce friction*, Arist. Mechan. 11. 1. **II.** metaph., like προσκορῶ II, to *offend*, τινί Polyb. 5. 49, 5; stronger than διαφρασεῖν, Id. 7. 5, 6. 2. to *take offence at*, τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν τῷ μὴ ὀφρῶν Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 8; τῇ βαρύντῃ τινος Polyb. 1. 31, 7; also of things, πρ. τῷ ζῆν to be disgusted with life, Diod. 4. 61:—so in Pass., δῆμος πρ. αὐτῷ being offended with him, App. Civ. 2. 27, cf. M. Anton. 9. 3. **προσηκνύω**, ἡ, satiating, falling, Luc. D. Mort. 26. 2, Schol. Ar. Eq.

1955, etc.

II. pass. sated, *τινι* with . . . Heliod. 3. 4: Adv. προσκύνω (as if from πρόσκορος), Anth. P. 4. 3. 3; Walz Rhett. 3. 388.προσκοροδοφαγέω, to eat garlic first, Diosc. 4. 186, cf. Parab. 2. 66. προσκοσμέω, to adorn yet more, add ornament to, *τινα* or *τι*, Plut. 2. 316 D (ubi v. Wytttenb.), Joseph. B. J. 5. 13, 6, etc.

προσκόσμημα, τό, additional ornament, C. I. 1104. 3080.

προσκοτώω, to darken or cloud over beforehand, Polyb. 1. 48, 8.

πρόσκοψις, *ως*, ή, pressure, friction, Arist. Mechan. 11, 1.

προσκορᾶν, v. ποτίκρᾶν.

προσκορᾶν, to strengthen additionally, Hipp. Art. 824.

προσκορῆμάννυμι, to hang a thing on or to, *τινί* τι Geop. 10. 5:—Pass.

to be hung up to, to hang up, Ar. Fr. 187; so προσκορῆμαι, Hipp. 261.

13, Arist. Mechan. 24, 16, Polyb. 2. 10, 4.

προσκορῖν, [i] to adjudge or award to, Diog. L. 1. 74. Joseph. B. J. proeem. 4:—Pass. to be joined with, assimilated, opp. to ἀποκρίνομαι, a word of the Atomic Philosophy, Anaxag. Fr. 23.

πρόσκορῖσις, ή, union, increase, Artemid. 4. 2.

πρόσκορμα, τό, v. πρόσκορμα.

πρόσκορυσις, ή, a dashing against a thing, Plut. 2. 696 A.

II. offence, πρόσκορυν προσκορύνειν *τινί* to give him offence, Id. Cic. 34, cf. 2. 138 E, etc.

πρόσκορυσμα, τό, that against which one strikes, an obstacle, Arist. P. A. 2. 13, 12.

II. like πρόσκορμα, a stumblingblock, offence, Dem. 1257. 8, Dion. H. 10. 31; γίνεταί *τινι* πρ. πρόσκόλλους Id. 4. 25; τὰ πρὸ τὴν σιτοδοσίαν πρ. Id. 7. 45.—The form πρόσκορμα (which is preferred by Thom. M. 317) often occurs in the same Mss. as πρόσκορμα, v. Wytttenb. Plut. 2. 137 B.

πρόσκορυσμός, ό, = πρόσκορυσις, Stob. Ecl. 1. 598.

πρόσκορυστικός, ή, όν, offensive, Damasc. ap. Suid. s. v. ἐπίφορος, Schol. Ar. Ach. 316.

προσκορῶ, to strike against, to come in contact with, *τινι* Plat. Tim. 43 C; πρὸς τι Zenob. 3. 29; absol. to stumble, fail, μικρά Plut. Sull. 11, Lucull. 17.II. metaph., like προσκῶντι 11, to have a collision with another, give offence, τὸ πρ. καὶ φιλονεικεῖν περὶ *τινος* Dem. 63. 21; πρ. *τινὰ* to give certain offences, Id. 405. 7; πρ. *τινί* Plut. Them. 20, Fab. 26.2. to take offence at, be angry with, *τινί* Dem. 534. 14, 701, 23., 894. 18; ἀλλήλους Dinarch. 102. 43, Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 4; προσκορῶντας *τι* τούτῳ Aeschin. 15. 34; φιλοσοφία Plut. Cato Ma. 23; —absol., Plat. Phaedo 89 E; τῶν φίλων οἱ προσκορῶντες Arist. Eth. N. 9. 4. 2.—Cf. πρόσκορυνσις 11, πρόσκορυσμα 11.προσκότῃμαι, fut. ήσμαι: Dep. To gain, get or win besides, γῆν ἄλλην πρ. τῇ ἐαυτῶν Hdt. 3. 21; νήσους βασιλεῖ πρ. for him, 5. 31; δοῦλον πρ. as a slave, 6. 44; πρ. ἔθνεα 7. 8, 1; χώραν πρ. Thuc. 4. 95, cf. 3. 28; πόλιν Lys. 123. 42; πρ. πρὸς τὴν ἐαυτοῦ μοῖραν to gain and add to his own portion, Hdt. 1. 73; βραχὺ *τι* πρ. αὐτῇ [τῇ ἀρχῇ] to make a small addition to it, Thuc. 6. 18, cf. Xen. An. 5. 6, 15; πρὸς τοσούτοις ἀσχροῖς καὶ ἐπιτοκίαν πρ. Dem. 409. 9; part. pf. in pass. sense, τὰ προσκορῆμένα Thuc. 2. 62.2. of persons, to gain or win over, πρ. *τινα* φίλον Hdt. 1. 56; but, πρ. τὸν Καλλίμαχον to win over Callimachus to his side, 6. 110; πρ. τοὺς Ἀθηναίους 8. 136; so, c. inf., πρ. τῆς Καρίης τὴν πολλὴν φησι σύμμαχον εἶναι 5. 103.

πρόσκτησις, ή, increase of fortune, Artemid. 3. 61.

πρόσκτητος, *ον*, gotten besides, Hdn. 1. 5, 13.

προσκειτῆ, to build or found besides, πόλιν Strab. 169; τὰς Θῆβας τῇ Καδείᾳ Id. 401.

προσκυκλέω, f. l. for προκυκλέω, q. v.

προσκυλινδέομαι, Pass. to be rolled to, Clearch. ap. Ath. 332 D.

προσκυλλισμός, ό, f. l. for προκυλλ-, q. v.

προσκυλλῶ, to roll to, roll up, τὸν ὕμνον . . προσκυλλεῖ Ar. Vesp. 202:—aor. part., προσκυλλάσας λίθον Ev. Matth. 27. 60, cf. Ev. Marc. 15. 46. [i; but προσκυλλάσας in Manetho 5. 200.]

προσκυμᾶν, to dash against like waves, Philostr. 738.

πρόσκυνος, οἱ, f. l. for πρόκυνος, v. s. Προκύν.

προσκύνειν: fut. —ήσω Hippon. 24 (in tmesi), Plat. Rep. 469 A:—aor. προσκύνῃσα Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 18: poet. προσέκδσα Ar. Eq. 640, imper. πρόσκυναν Ib. 156, Soph. Ph. 776, inf. —κύναι Ib. 657, part. —κύνσας Ib. 533, 1408: pf. —κεκύνῃκα Plut. Alex. 54, LXX:—Pass., pres. inf. προσκυνεῖσθαι Eur. Tro. 1021: fut. —κυνθήσονται Eust. To make obeisance to the gods, fall down and worship, to worship, adore, c. acc., Hdt. 2. 121, fin., Aesch. Pers. 499, Soph. O. C. 1654, etc.:—proverb., οἱ προσκυνῶντες τὴν Ἀδράστειαν σοφοί, of deprecating the wrath of Nemesis, Aesch. Fr. 936, cf. Plat. Rep. 451 A; so, τὸν φθόνον δὲ πρόσκυπον Soph. Ph. 776; στείχε πρόσκυνας χθόνα, to avert divine wrath, Ib. 1408—also of sacred places, to do reverence to, ἔξῃ θεῶν Id. El. 1374; τὴν γῆν Ar. Eq. 156; τὰς θήκας Plat. Rep. 469 A; τὴν δούλον Dem. 442. 19:—absol., Ar. Eq. 640.

2. esp. of the Oriental fashion of making the salām or prostrating oneself before kings and superiors, absol., Hdt. 1. 119., 8. 118; c. acc., πρ. τὸν Δαρείον ὡς βασιλεῖα to make obeisance to him as king, Id. 3. 86; προσκύνειν διδάσκονται τὸν βασιλεῖα [οἱ ἐλέφαντες] Arist. H. A. 9. 46, 1— and more explicitly, πρ. προσπίπταν Hdt. 1. 134., 7. 136; so, πάντες σε προσκυνοῦμεν οἷδ' ἱκνήρηι Soph. O. T. 327; προσκυνῶ σ', ἀναξ, προσπίπτων Eur. Or. 1507; cf. Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 18., 8. 3, 14, Ar. An. 4. 11, Plut. Them. 27, etc.: hence the indignant phrases, οὐδὲνα ἄνθρωπον δεσπότην ἀλλὰ τοὺς θεοὺς πρ. Xen. An. 3. 2, 13; τοὺς ὑβρίζοντας πρ. ὥσπερ ἐν τοῖς βαρβάρους Dem. 549. 16:—ironically, πρ. *τινα* ὡς ἱερὸν καὶ θαυμαστὸν Plat. Rep. 398 A:—later, c. dat., Ev. Matth. 2. 2 and 11, Ev. Jo. 4. 23, Dio C. 67. 13.

προσκύνω, τό, an act of worship, salutation, Epigr. Gr. 1004, 1010, Eust. Opusc. 112. 59.

προσκύνήσιμος, *ον*, adorable, Jo. Chrys.

προσκύνῃσις, ή, adoration, obeisance, Plat. Legg. 887 E: a salām, τὰ βαρβαρικά, οἶον προσκύνῃσεις Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 9, cf. Plut. Alex. 54.

προσκυνήτης, α, *ον*, verb. Adj. to be worshipped; and —τέον, one must worship, Eccl.

προσκυνήτης, οὗ, δ, a worshipper, Ev. Jo. 4. 23, C. I. 4474. 51.

προσκυνήτός, ή, όν, to be worshipped, Eccl. Adv. —τῶς Eust. Opusc. 255. 90.

προσκύνπτω, to stoop to or over one, ὅταν . . προσκύνῃσας φιλήσῃ Ar. Vesp. 608; ἔλεγεν ἅπτα προσκεκῶσας Plat. Rep. 449 B; πρ. *τινί* τὸ οὖς to lean towards one and whisper in his ear, Id. Euthyd. 275 E: so, πρ. πρὸς *τινα* Ath. 181 F.

προσκύνω, and with three irreg. tenses, imperf. προσέκυνον, fut. προσκύνω, aor. προσέκυνσα.

To reach, touch, arrive at, c. dat., προσέκυνσε Κυθήρους Hes. Th. 198.

2. to meet with, *τινι* Emped. 40; ναὺς πέτρῃ πρ. Theogn. 1361; also c. acc. rei, ὅσ' ἐγὼ προσέκυνσ' ἦδη Soph. O. T. 1299; but reversely, δόμοισι πῆμα προσέκυνε betides the house, Aesch. Cho. 13.

3. to belong or be attached to, Diod. 16. 42; τὰ προσκυνούτα τούτοις Joseph. A. J. 13. 4, 9.

II. c. inf. to procure or bring about that . . , Hipp. 27. 40.

προσκύρῃσις, ή, a procuring, *τινος* Hipp. 28. 8.

προσκύρῃσμαι, Pass. to be confirmed besides, Apoll. de Constr. p. 119 (Bekk. προσηγῆσθαι).

προσκύρωσις, ή, confirmation; assignment, Byz.

προσκύσας, πρόσκυνον, aor. 1 part. and imper. of προσκυνέω.

προσκυμάζω, to burst riotously in upon, *τινί* Philostr. 144.πρόσκυπος, *ον*, at the oar, a rower, Thuc. 1. 10, Luc. Catapl. 19.

προσλαγχᾶν, to obtain by lot besides, δίκην προσέλχεν has brought an action against us besides, Dem. 884. 26, cf. Plut. Pericl. 36.

προσλάμβαναι, Dep. to take hold of besides, *τινος* Eur. Hec. 64.προσλάβω, to talk to or with, *τινι* Antiph. Μοῦχ. 2, Henioch. Τροχ. 1, Theophr. Char. 7; πρ. ἐαυτῷ τὰ Πινδαρικά Plut. 2. 602 E.

προσλάλημα [ᾶ], τό, = προσλαλία, Boiss. Anecd. 4. 447.

προσλαλία, ή, a talking to, address, Eust. Opusc. 325. 32, Byz.

προσλαμβάνω, fut. —λήψομαι, aor. προσέλαβον: pf. —λελάβηκα Eus. ap. Stob. 309. 54.

To take or receive besides or in addition to, get over and above, ὅσον ἐσθίαν ἄρτον προσέλαβε Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 4; πρὸς τοῖς παρόντις ἄλλα [κακά] Aesch. Pr. 321; τὸ ἀναίσχυτον τῆ συμφορᾷ Eur. I. A. 1145; πρ. αἰσχύνῃ Thuc. 5. 111, cf. Audoc. 26. 25; δόξαν γελοῖαν ἐαυτῷ Xen. Symp. 4. 8; ἀλλήν εὐκλειαν πρὸς ἐκείνους Id. An. 7. 6, 32; μισθὸν Ib. 7. 3, 13; λόγον τῇ δόξῃ Plat. Theaet. 207 C; δωρεὰς Dem. 386. fin.; παιδείαν Id. 1413. fin.; πρ. τοὺς καιροὺς to avail oneself of . . , Plat. Phaedr. 272 A τὴν ἐκάστων ἄνοιαν Dem. 20. 7:—absol. to make additions, gain something, προσλαμβάνειν δὲ δεῖ καθ' ἡμέραν δέι Soph. Fr. 779:—also in Med., Eur. Med. 988, Thuc. 6. 18, Plat. Rep. 556 E:—Pass., to be added to, closely attached, δεσμοῖς Arist. P. A. 2. 9, 6, cf. 3. 7, 9, H. A. 1. 17, 17; τὸ προσεληγμένον what has been gained, opp. to τὸ ἀπολεπόμενον, Plut. 2. 77 C; but in Music, ὁ προσλαμβανόμενος [τόνος] the note below the ὑπάτη, Ib. 1028 F sq.; v. Chappell Anc. Mus. pp. 97, 104.

2. c. acc. pers. to take to oneself, take with one, take as one's helper or partner, κῆδος καινὸν καὶ ξυνασπιστὰς φίλους Soph. O. C. 378, cf. Aesch. Pr. 217, Eur. Med. 885, Hipp. 1011; πρ. ἱππίας καὶ πελαγαστὰς Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 16; πόλεις τὰς μὲν βία τὰς δ' ἐκούσας Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 1; πρ. *τινὰς* τὸν πολιτῶν Dem. 194. 13; τὸν ἔθμον Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 32; πρ. ἀδελφῶν τοὺς παῖσι, by a second marriage, Xen. Lac. 1. 9:—with a second acc., πρ. *τινὰ* σύμμαχον Id. An. 7. 6, 27, cf. Lys. 176. 42:—also in Med., προσλαβέσθαι πόλιν Polyb. 1. 37, 5; μισθοφόρους Plut. Pelop. 27; προσλαβέσθαι γνώμην *τινὸς* to get his note besides, Polyb. 3. 70, 2.

3. in Logic, to assume besides, Arist. An. Post. 1. 12, 9:—Pass., Id. An. Pr. 2. 6, 3., 7. 3.

II. like συλλαμβάνω, to take hold of, *τινα* Soph. Tr. 1024; to fasten, καταβῆναι καὶ πρ. Theophr. H. P. 6. 2, 2, cf. Arist. H. A. 1. 17, fin.; πρ. τὸν ἀγωγέα βραχύντερον to shorten the rein, Strattis Χρῶς. 1: metaph., ἐμὲ τῆς ἀποκρίσεως . . πρ. to support me in finding an answer, Plat. Legg. 897 D:—Med. to take hold of, *τινος* Ar. Ach. 1215 sq., Lys. 202, cf. Plat. Rep. 556 E.2. in Med. also, πρ. *τινος* to take part in a work, be accessory to it, Xen. An. 2. 3, 11 and 12; προσελάβετο τοῦ πάθεος he was partly the author of the calamity, Hdt. 8. 90 (Bekker προσεβάλετο); πρ. *τινι* to help, assist, Ar. Fax 9.

προσλάμπω, to shine with or upon, Plat. Rep. 617 A: in Pass., τοὺς πλάνττας ὑπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου προσλάμπεσθαι Plut. 2. 889 C.

πρόσλαμψις, ή, a shining on, πρὸς τι Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 109.

προσλέγομαι, Pass. to lie beside, προσέλεκτο (3 aor. syncop.) she lay beside or by me, Od. 12. 34.

II. Med. to speak to, address, accost, *τινα* Theocr. 1. 92, Ar. Rh. 4. 833; metaph., κακὰ προσελέγαστο θυμῷ he took evil counsel with himself, meditated evil, Hes. Op. 497.

προσλείπειν, to be lacking, τὸ προσλείπειν τῆς φύσεως Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 15; τὰ προσλείπαντα τοῦ ἔργου C. I. 3935.

προσλεπύνω, to make lean or slender besides, Hipp. Mochl. 848.

προσλεῖσσω, to look on or at, c. acc., Soph. Aj. 546, 1044, O. T. 1376, etc.; absol., Id. Ph. 1068, etc.

πρόσλημμα, τό, that which is taken besides, Eccl.

II. προσληπτέον, verb. Adj. one must add, Strab. 451, 605.

one must assume besides, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 7, 2.

προσληπτικός, ή, όν, taking in addition, Epiphani.

πρόσληψις, ή, an assumption, Plat. Theaet. 210 A, Grammi.

2. the minor premiss of a syllogism, Lat. assumptio, Plut. 2. 356 C, Diog. L. 7. 82; cf. Orelli C. I. Divin. 2. 53; this was called κατὰ πρόληψιν first by Theophr., Schol. Arist. p. 189 b. 43; on Arist. An. Pr. 2. 5, 13, v. Waiz Org. 1. 495.

προσλιμενίζομαι and -εῖναι, Pass. *to run into harbour*, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 70, Eccl.

προσλιπαίνω, *to make still fatter or larger*, Dion. H. 5. 13.
προσλιπαρέω, *to persevere or persist in*, τοῖς χρήμασι in money-making, Plut. Aemil. 23, cf. 2. 39 A, et ibi Wyttben.: *to remain still in*, τῇ χώρα Arr. Epict. 3. 24, 33.—*to importune*, τινι Luc. Abdic. 16: absol. *to be importunate*, Plut. Pomp. 13.

προσλιπάρησις, εως, ἡ, *perseverance in a thing*, Oribas. 98 Matth. II. importunity, Luc. Calurni. 20.

προσλιχνέομαι, Dep. *to be eager after*, τι Byz.

προσλογίζομαι, Dep. *to reckon or count in addition to*, τινί τι Hdt. 2. 16., 5. 54, Lys. 155. 41:—so verb. Adj. προσλογιστέον, -έα, Hipp. 50. 33, Hdt. 7. 185. 2. *to take into account besides*, Arist. Cael. 2. 13, 9.

3. *to impute*, τὸ ἀσάφην πρ. τινι Plut. Camill. 28. III. *to compare*, τινί τι Aristid. I. 450. III. *to consider besides*, ὡς . . , Plut. Demetr. 38.

προσλογονοέω, *to add in narrating*, τινί τι Joseph. B. J. 1. 19, 3.
προσλοιδορέω, *to rail at besides*, Dio C. 38. 10.—Med., Joseph. A. J. 7. 8, 1; 1 aor. pass. in med. signf., Ib. 15. 7, 4.

πρόσλοπος, *arr, still left over and above*, Iambl. V. Pyth. 16.

προσλυπώ, *to grieve still more*, Byz.

προσλυσσάω, *to rage against or at*, τινι Joseph. A. J. 7. 9, 4.

προσμάχτην, verb. Adj. *one must learn besides*, Xen. Oec. 13, 1.

προσμανθάνω, *to learn besides*, Aesch. Pr. 697, Soph. Fr. 622, Ar. Vespr. 1208, Thesm. 20, 24; cf. προσδιδάσκω.

προσμαρτύρεω, *to bear witness in addition*, π. τι εἶναι Isae. 60. 42: *to confirm by evidence*, τῇ προκλήσει τὴν διαθήκην Dem. 1105. 2, cf. 1128. 12; πρ. τινί τι Plut. Aristid. 25, etc.:—intr., πρ. τινι *to bear additional witness to a thing*, Polyb. 3. 90, 4, Plut. 2. 119 E, etc.:—Pass., προσμαρτυρήθη δτι . . . Sext. Emp. M. 7. 212.

προσμαρτύρομαι [ῶ], Dep. *to call as witness*, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 88.

προσμάττης, *on, bearing additional witness*, Manetho 4. 161, 176.

προσμάσσω, fut. ῶ, *to knead or plaster one thing against another; to attach closely to*, χεῖλεσι χεῖλη Theocr. 12. 32; σικύην τῷ τῆς cupping-glass to the bruise, Nic. Th. 921; so, πρ. τὸν Πειραιᾶ τῇ πόλει Ar. Eq. 815, cf. Plut. Them. 19; and in Pass., πλεωραῖσι προσμαχθέν stuck close to his sides, of the poisoned robe, Soph. Tr. 1053, cf. Lyc. 1029; κηλῖδα προσμαχθῆσαι τῇ ψυχῇ Philostr. 131;—so in part. aor. med., τηλέφωλον ποτιμαζόμενον the leaf having attached itself closely to [the hand], sticking close, Theocr. 3. 29.

προσμαστιγνύω, *to scourge besides*, Basil.

προσμάχομαι [ᾶ], fut. -μαχέσθαι, Att. -μαχόμεναι: Dep. *To fight against*, τινι Plat. Legg. 647 C, 830 A, Polyb. 1. 28, 9; esp. *to assault a town*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 7; τοῖς τείχεσι Plut. Demetr. 33; πρ. κατὰ τὰς κλίμακας Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 7.

προσμεδιάω, *to smile upon*, with a sense of *approving*, Lat. arrideo, τινι Plut. 2. 28 A, 821 F, etc.; absol., Luc. Merc. Cond. 7 and 16.

προσμελέομαι, Dep.=ἐπιμελέομαι, Hesych.

προσμελῶδω, *to sing songs to or besides*, Semus ap. Ath. 618 A.

προσμένω, *to bide or wait still longer*, Hdt. 1. 199., 5. 19; σίγ' ἔχουσα πρόσμενε Soph. El. 1236, cf. 1399; ἡσυχάζων πρόσμένω Id. O. T. 620; πρ. ἐστ' ἄν . . , εως . . , Hdt. 8. 4, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 7. 2. C. dat. *to remain attached to*, *to cleave to*, πάθεα πρ. τοκέσιν Aesch. Eum. 497, cf. Act. Ar. II. 23; πρ. ταῖς δέησιν *to continue in* . . , I Ep. Tim. 5. 5.

II. trans. *to wait for*, *await*, c. acc., Theogn. 1140, Soph. O. T. 837, El. 164, etc.:—*to wait for one in battle*, i. e. *to stand one's ground against*, Pind. N. 3. 105:—also c. acc. et inf. fut., 'Ορέστην τῶνδε προσμενοῦσ' αἰεὶ πανοστήρ' ἐφῆξεν Soph. El. 303.

προσμερίζω, *to apportion to*, τινί τι Polyb. 22. 5, 15, Diod. 14. 107.

προσμεταπέμπομαι, Med. *to send for or send to fetch besides*, Thuc. 2. 100., 8. 71, Aeschin. 66. 10, etc.

προσμετασκενάζω, *to alter still more*, Dion. H. de Comp. 7 Schäf.

προσμετρέω, *to measure out to*, *join to*, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 4. 166: *to adapt*, τινί τι C. I. 3524. 13.

προσμηγνύω, *to point out besides*, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 273.

προσμηγνάνομαι, Pass. *to be cunningly fastened to or upon*, Aesch. Theb. 541, 643. II. Med. *to contrive or procure for oneself*, αὐτοῖς ἀσφάλειαν Plat. Rep. 467 C; διατριβὴν Dion. H. 7. 37.

προσμηγνῆναι, verb. Adj. *one must contrive besides*, Oribas.

προσμηγνῶ, fut. ῶ, *to rub down or clean beforehand*, Geop. 16. 15, 2.

προσμηγνύμι, Plat. Legg. 878 B, or more usually πρόσμωγν, v. infr.: fut. -μῶς: aor. -έμω. *To mingle or join with*, τῇ θαλάττῃ τὴν πόλιν Plat. Alcib. 15; τῷ ποταμῷ τὸ δεξιόν Artox. 8:—metaph., πρ. δεσπότην κρατεῖν *to lead him to sure victory*, Pind. O. 1. 34; and reversely, πρ. κινδύνον τινι Aeschin. 74. 24; cf. πελάγῳ B.

II. intr. *to hold intercourse with*, *approach*, ἐκείνῳ γ' οὐδὲ προσμύζει Soph. Ph. 106; Ζηνὶ προσμύζειν Eur. Fr. 903;—of things, ὅρος ἔφρ' προσμυγνῆναι Plat. Legg. 878 B; ψυχῇ ἀρετῇ θεῖα προσμύζουσα having become acquainted with . . , Ib. 904 D; προσμύζεν . . τοῦτος ἡμῖν come suddenly upon us, Soph. Tr. 821:—also, ἐπεὶ προσμύζεν ἐγγὺς τοῦ στρατεύματος came near . . , Thuc. 4. 93, cf. 7. 41; ἐγγύτερον ἐπὶ τινι Plat. Polit. 290 C; αὐτοῖς ἐγγύθεν Id. Legg. 873 B. 2. in hostile sense, *to go against*, meet in battle, engage with, προσμύζαν τοῖσι βαρβάροις Hdt. 6. 112, cf. 5. 64, etc.; so, πρὸς ἀταξίαν ταυατὴν . . ὁργὴν προσμύζωμεν Thuc. 7. 68:—absol. *to engage*, ὅπῃ προσμύζαν Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 46; οἱ τελευταῖοι . . προσμύζαν came up, Id. An. 4. 2, 16; οἱ Σκύθαι ἀποροῖ προσμύζωμεν difficult to come to close quarters with, Hdt. 4. 46.

3. *to come or go close up to* . . , προσμύζαν τῷ τείχεσι τῶν πολεμῶν Thuc. 3. 22; προσμύζον τῷ ζεύγματι Id. 7. 70; so, προσμύζον πρὸς τὰς ἐπάλξεις Id. 3. 22; but, πρὸς τὰς ἐντὸς [νέας] προσμύζει *to form a*

junction with them, Id. 7. 22, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 21; εἰς . . , Plut. Nic. 17; ποῦτ. c. acc., μέλαθρα πρ. Eur. O. 1290. 4. προσμύζαν τῇ Νάξῳ, τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ, τῇ Ἀσίῃ put to shore at, arrived at, landed in, Hdt. 6. 96., 7. 168., 8. 130; τῇ Τάραντι προσμύζεται Thuc. 6. 104, cf. 1. 46.

προσμήννω, f. l. for πυρὸς μένει in Orph. Lith. 11.

πρόσμυξις, ἡ, (προσμήννυμι) *a coming near to*, and (in hostile sense) *an attack, assault*, Thuc. 5. 72, Dio C. 40. 2, etc.

προσμήσσω, v. sub πρόσμωγνυμι.

προσμήσσω, *to hate besides*, Dem. 1001. 16, 1017. 14; better divisim.

προσμισθώω, *to let out for hire besides*, πρ. ἀφορμὴν *to put capital out at interest*, Dem. 948. 12:—Med. *to take into one's pay*, *to hire*, Thuc. 2. 33, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 7, Dem. 663. fin.

προσμοιράζω, *to allot to*, assign, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 956.

προσμολεῖν, inf. aor. of pres. προσβλάσσω, which does not occur, = προσέρχομαι, *to come or to go*, reach, arrive at, c. acc., Soph. Aj. 721; absol. *to approach*, Ib. 72, Tr. 1109.

προσμολυβδοχοέω, *to melt still more lead*, cited from Eratosth.

πρόσμονος, *on, durable*, Oribas. 329 Matth. Adv. -νος, Id.

πράσμονος, *on, doomed to woe*, corrupt in Aesch. Theb. 576.

προσμυθέομαι, Dep. *to address, accost*, Od. 11. 143, in Ep. form προτιμυθέσθαι; also c. dat., Theocr. 25. 66.

προσμυθεύω, *to add further fictions*, Strab. 27, 46, 461:—Pass., Polyb. 34. 2, 9.

προσμυθολογέω, *to talk or prattle with one*, τινι Luc. Saturn. 7.

προσμυθοποιέω, *to invent mythically besides*, τι Strab. 46.

προσμύρομαι [ῶ], Dep. *to flow to or with*, Anth. P. 9. 362, 23.

προσαναγγεῖω, *to build in addition*: Pass., ἐτέρας [νέας] . . εἶδε ναυπηγέσθαι Hdt. 7. 144: Med., Diod. 17. 95.

προσανεάνινομαι, Dep. *to add in youthful wantonness*, Dio C. 53. 13: *to promise wantonly*, τι Id. 59. 26.

προσένω, *to allot, assign, attach or dedicate to*, τοῖς γυμνικοῖς [ἀγῶνας] . . τοῖς θεοῖς Plat. Legg. 828 C; ἐαυτὸν τινι Dem. 783. 15; ταῖς τοῦ δήμου προαιρέσεσιν ἐαυτὸν Id. 1475. 1; ὅπου τὸ δίκαιον εἴη τεταγμένον, ἐνταῦθα πρ. ἐαυτοῦ Id. 1392. 12; ἐαυτὸν τῷ δικαίῳ Polyb. 6. 10, 9; ἀπολείπει τι Alciphro 1. 14;—*to add*, ὀκτακοσίου αὐτοῖς Dem. 182. 14; τὰς νήσους ταῖς γείτοσι μοίραις Arist. Mund. 3; πόλιν τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς Polyb. 2. 43, 5:—Pass. *to be assigned, attributed*, οἱ δ' ἄλλοι προσανεμύθησαν ὡς τούτους, ὡς ἐκείνους Dem. 26. 25., 172. 5; πρ. ὁ φίλος τοῖς πράγμασι, οὐ τὰ πράγματα τοῖς φίλοις Arist. Eth. E. 7. 2, 33; ὁ ὅλος δ' ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν προαιρηθεὶς τῷ κατὰ πόλιν being added, Dion. H. 10. 48:—Med. *to grant on one's own part*, πρόσνεμαι χάριν grant a further favour, Soph. Tr. 1216; προσνεμασθῆναι τινα θεῷ *to devote him to the god*, Ar. Av. 563.

II. πρ. ποίμνας, *to drive his flocks to pasture*, Eur. Cycl. 36.

πρόσνευσς, ἡ, *a nodding to*, decision, Cic. Att. 5. 4, 2. II. the tendency, direction of a falling body, Ptolem., etc.

προσνεύω, *to nod to*, assent, Plut. Brut. 1, Apoll. de Constr. p. 241.

II. *to incline towards*, Galen.

προσνέω, fut. -νέουσμαι, *to swim to or towards*, Thuc. 3. 112, Luc. Bis Acc. 21.

προσνέω, fut. -νήσω, *to heap up at*, ἐύλα ταῖς θύραις Plat. 2. 775 D.

προσνήχομαι, Dep. *to swim towards*, ἐς . . , Call. Del. 47; c. dat., Diod. 3. 21, Plut. Mar. 37, etc. II. also of water, in the Act. *to dash upon*, προσνέαχε θάλασσα dub. in Theocr. 21. 18.

προσνικάω, τῷ χρόνῳ *to use time as a help in overcoming an evil*, Hipp. Art. 828.

προσνίσσομαι, Dep. *to come or go to*, εἰς . . , Il. 9. 381 (in Dor. form ποτινίσσ-); οἰκοθεν οἰκάδ' Pind. O. 6. 167:—also, θεοῖς θοῖναις ποτινίσσ. *to approach them with sacrifices*, Aesch. Pr. 530. II. *to come against*, Soph. Ant. 129.

προσνοέω, f. l. in Xen., etc., for προσπεινώω or προνοέω.

προσνομίζω, *to use or practise besides*, Aristid. 1. 49 and 53.

προσνομθεύω, *to ordain by law besides*, Philo 2. 227, Dio C. 37. 29.

προσνωμάω, *to put to one's lips*, ὕδωρ *to be supplied from the prec. clause*, Soph. Ph. 717; but the Schol. connects εἰς ὕδωρ αἰεὶ προσνέωμαι, moved himself to it.

προσξηραίνομαι, Pass. *to become dry besides*, E. M. 384. 55.

προξύν-, v. sub προσυν-.

προ-σοβέω, *to frighten away before the time*, Synes 3 B.

προσογκέω, *to gain in bulk or weight*, Arist. Probl. 34. 11.

προσόδευμα, τό, produce, Theod. Met. p. 512 (vulg. προσόδημα).

προσοδεύω, *to bring to market*, Clem. Al. 566, Iambl. V. Pyth. 74:—Med. *to receive income or revenue*, Strab. 578, Philo 2. 371, etc.:—Pass. *to be received as revenue*, C. I. 9894 b: cf. πρόσδοδος II. 2. II. in Med. also, *to yield fruit*, γῇ Soph. Ar. J. 15. 5, 3.

προσοδιᾶς, = προσοδεύομαι, Eust. 1206. 18.

προσοδιακός, ποῦς, a metrical foot, consisting of two long syllables and one short (—υ), Hephaest.; ἀτίχοι pr. verses composed of such feet, opp. to dactylic, Dion. H. de Comp. 4; ῥυθμός pr. Plut. 2. 1141 A. (In Mss. often wrongly προσφδιακός or -υκός.)

προσοδικός, ἡ, ὄν, πρόσδοδος II. 2.) productive, Strab. 831:—τὰ προσοδικὰ accounts of revenue, C. I. 4957. 26.

προσόδιος, *on, belonging to or used in processions, processional*, μέλος pr. καὶ πομπικόν Plut. Aemil. 33; πρ. ἄσμα Paus. 4. 4. 1:—hence, προσόδιον (sc. μέλος), τό, a song, accompanied by flutes, sung on such occasions (v. Pind. Fr. 58–61), a solemn thanksgiving, Lat. supplicatio, Ar. Av. 853, C. I. 1585. 4, Ath. 253 B; cf. Spanh. Call. Jov. 1.

προσοδοπορεύω, *to travel to a place*, cited from Arctae.

πρόσδοδος Dor. πόδοδος C. I. 1464, al., ἡ, *a going or coming to*, an approach, Pind. N. 6. 76, Thuc. 4. 110; ἡ πρ. μάλιστα ταύτῃ ἐγένετο

the approach was most feasible on this part, Hdt. 9. 21; ἀπέπατο τὴν πρ. rejected his advances, Id. 1. 205; στυγαί πρ. μελάδραν to the halls, Eur. Alc. 861; πρ. χαλεπαὶ πρὸς τὸ χαίρων Xen. An. 5. 2. 3. 2. *an onset, pr. ποιεῖσθαι* Hdt. 7. 223., 9. 101; πρόσδοι τῆς μάχης onsets or attacks, Id. 7. 212; αἱ πρ. αἱ πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους Xen. Cyn. 12. 3. 3. like πομπή II, a solenne procession to a temple with singing and music, πρ. μακάραν ἐρτάται Ar. Nub. 307, cf. Pax 397; θυσίαι καὶ πρ. καὶ εὐχαὶ Lysias 106. 10; θεοὶ πρ. τε καὶ πομπὰς ποιεῖσθαι Plat. Legg. 796 C; αἱ πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς πρ. Xen. An. 6. 1, 11, cf. Dem. 254. 16; 4. the coming forward of a speaker in a public assembly, γράφεσθαι πρόσδον to petition for a hearing, Dem. 715. 25; πρ. ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς τὸν δῆμον Aeschin. 11. 42, cf. C. 1. 124, 1845. 39., 2329; αἱ εἰς τὸν δῆμον πρ. Aeschin. 35. 30; —also an address to the people, a speech, Isocr. 140 A. 5. sexual intercourse, Hipp. 1175 H, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 12. 6. the visit of a scholar to his master, Plat. 2. 1044 A. 7. an attack of sickness, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 2. II. income, rent, as opp. to stock or principal, πρόσδον μὲν οὐδεμίαν ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων Lys. 909. fin.; τοῦ ἐργαστηρίου λαβεῖν τὴν πρ. Dem. 819. 5; ἡ πρ. ἡ ἐκ τοῦ ἐργ. Id. 820; also in pl., πρ. ἴδια ὑπὸ τῶν κοινῶν Andoc. 30. 25, cf. Lys. 168. 36, Aeschin. 78. 32; generally, returns, profits, Plat. Legg. 846 E. 2. the public revenue, φόρων πρόσδος ἡ ἐπέτειος Hdt. 3. 89; ἡ πρ. ἐγένετο ἐκ τῆς ἡμέρας καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν μετᾶλλον Id. 6. 46; χρημάτων πρ. Thuc. 2. 97., 3. 13; but mostly in pl. the returns, revenue, income, Lat. reditus, proventus, ἀπὸ τούτου [τοῦ κλήρου] τὰς πρ. ποιήσασθαι Hdt. 2. 109; τοῦ τὰς πρ. μάλλον λείπει αὐτῶν that they might come in better, Thuc. 1. 4; τὰς πρ. ἀφαρεῖν Id. 1. 81; αἱ πρ. ἀπώλυντο Id. 7. 28; αἱ πρ. αἱ ἐξ Ἀμφιπόλεως γιγνόμεναι Isocr. 83 B; χρημάτων πρ. ἐκ πολλῶν μὲν λείπονται ἐκ πολλῶν δὲ ἐμπορίων Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 16; ὑποτίθενται τινὶ τὰς δημοσίας πρ. to mortgage them, Aeschin. 68. 25; —Xen. wrote a treatise intitled πόροι ἡ περὶ πρόσδων: —cf. πρόσειμι III, προσέρχομαι II. προσοδύρομαι, Dep. to lament beside, τάφος LXX (Sap. 19. 3). προσόζω, pf. προσόδωσα, intr. to smell of, be redolent of, κακοῦ Ar. Fr. 246; ἡδυσμάτων Philem. Μετῶν 1; γλυφάνου ποτύσδον (Dor. for προσόζον) Theocr. 1. 28. 2. absol. to stink, LXX (Ps. 37. 5). προσοίγνυμι, to open besides, Io. Chrys. πρόσσιδα, pf. without any pres. in use (v. *εἶδω B), to know besides; προσοιδεῖν χάριν to owe thanks besides, Ar. Vesp. 1420 (Diind. πρὸς εἶδ-), Plat. Apol. 20 A. προσοικεῖν, to assign to one as his own, τινὶ τι Strab. 244: —προσφαικίον ἑαυτὸν Ἀντάνων Ἡρακλεῖ associated himself with .., Plut. Anton. 60: —προσοικεωτέον, verb. Adj. one must attach to oneself, Clem. Al. 894. II. Pass. to be associated with, τινι Clem. Al. 488; οἱ προσφαικισμένοι near relations, Diod. 3. 9. προσοικέω, to dwell by or near, οἱ προσοικούντες neighbouring tribes, Isocr. 125 B; πρ. πόλεις Xen. Vect. 1. 8; πρ. θαλάττῃ, of towns, to lie by or near, Plat. Tim. 22 D. 2. c. acc. to dwell in or near, Ἐριδαννον Thuc. 1. 24; λίμνας καὶ ἔλη Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 7. II. Pass. to be settled at or in a place, τῇ πόλει Joseph. B. J. 4. 4, 3; to be associated with, τῷ σώματι Alex. Aphr. 2. 67. 2. of a place, to be inhabited, Plut. 2. 938 D. προσοίκτης, ἡ, a dwelling near, Paus. 6. 25, 5. προσοικεῖω, to found near or beside, ἡ προσοικεῖσθαι [πόλιν] Diod. 13. 79; also of a temple or worship, Porph. ap. Eus. P. E. 114 A. προσοικοδομέω, to build besides, πρ. [τεῖχος] to build another wall, Thuc. 2. 76; τῷ μὲν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ [βωμῇ] προσοικοδομήσας .. μείζον μήκος having built an additional length to the altar in the agora, i. e. having added to its length, Id. 6. 54, cf. Dion. H. 1. 79; metaph., ἄλλο τε εἶδος .. προσοικοδομῶν τὸ θνητὸν they also framed, Plat. Tim. 69 C, cf. Arist. Probl. 2. 2; πρ. πάθῃ μεγάλα τῇ λύπῃ Plut. 2. 168 A. προσοικονομέωμαι, f. l. for προσικ-, q. v. πρόσσοκος, on, dwelling near to, bordering on, neighbouring, Hdt. 1. 144, Thuc. 1. 24; οἱ πρόσσοκοι neighbours, lb. 7, etc.: —of places, πρόσσοκος θάλαττα χώρα abutting upon, Plat. Legg. 705 A; τὴν πρ. τῆς Ἰταλίας [χώραν] Plut. Fab. 2; τὸς Λυκίων πρ. Id. 2. 421 D. προσοικωζέω, to be afflicted at, πάθει Joseph. B. J. 1. 17, 3, Liban. 4. 225. πρόσσοισμα, τό, = τὸ προσφερόμενον, that which is brought to one, food, like προσφορά, Hipp. 421. 51., 422. 20. πρόσσοις, α, on, verb. Adj. of προσφέρω, to be added to, τινὶ Eur. Hec. 394; στέφανος πρ. Alex. Φιλισκ. 1. 2. προσοιστέον one must add, Ar. Thesm. 1132, Plat. Phaedr. 272 A, etc. 3. one must apply, use, γυμνάσια Arist. Pol. 8. 4, 7. II. (προσφέρωμαι) to be administered (as food or medicine), Hipp. Acut. 383. προσοίχομαι, Dep. to have gone to a place, Pind. P. 6. 4. προσοικέλλω ναῦν to run a ship on shore, Luc. V. H. 2. 2, Dio C. Fr. 3 Sturz. 2. absol. of the ship, to run ashore, Luc. Tim. 3; metaph., πρ. χρόνῳ Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 10. —In Dios ap. Stob. 409. 9, Ruhnk. restores ποτοπύλλω. προσολοφύρομαι [v], Dep. to wail to, vent one's griefs to, Lat. applo-rare, τινι Thuc. 8. 66; πρ. ἀλλήλοις to wail to one another, Plut. Cic. 47. προσομᾶλος, on, tolerably level, Diogen. 1. 65. προσομαρτέω, to go along with, τινι Theogn. 609. προσομιλέω, to hold intercourse with, live or associate with, converse with, τινι Theogn. 31, Eur. Med. 1085, Fr. 889, Plat. Gorg. 502 E; πρὸς τινα Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 30; τὰ ἴδια προσομιλούντες conducting our private intercourse, Thuc. 2. 37; πρ. διὰ χόρτος Plat. Soph. 222 E. 2. πρ. γυναικὶ Heliod. 4. 8, cf. Luc. Amor. 17. II. to remain at or cling to a place, ποτὶ πέτρῃ Theogn. 216, cf. Alciphro 1. 14; οἶνος ἀέρι πρ. is exposed to it, Geop. III. c. dat. rei, to be conversant

with, πέτρα Soph. Tr. 501; τῷ πολέμῳ Thuc. 1. 122; γυμναστικῇ Plat. Tim. 88 C; metaph., ὕβρις πρ. Id. Phaedr. 250 E. προσομιλήσις, εως, ἡ, association, communion, Clem. Al. 220. προσομιλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, qualified for intercourse with others: ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη) the art of discoursing, Plat. Soph. 222 C. προσομιλία, ἡ, = προσομιλήσις Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 115. προσομνύμι, to swear besides, Xen. An. 2. 2, 8, Plut. 2. 223 B. προσομοιάω, to be like, Geop. 2. 21, 6. προσόμοιος, on, also a, on Strab. 165: —nearly like, much like, τινι Eur. Phoen. 128, Ar. Vesp. 356, Av. 685, Plat. Soph. 267 A, etc. Adv. —ως, Id. Legg. 811 C, Amips. Σφενδ. 1. προσομοῖομαι, to make like, τινὶ τι Diog. L. 7. 40. 2. to be like, resemble, τὴν σύνεσιν ἀνθρώπων, τὴν ἀλκήν δὲ δράκοντι Dem. 1398. 24; so in pf. pass., προσομοιωσάτω Poll. 9. 131. προσομολόγῳ, to concede or grant besides, τινὶ τι Plat. Gorg. 461 B; to allow or confess a thing, Andoc. 3. 17; to acknowledge a further debt, πρ. τριακοσίας δραχμῶν Isocr. 366 D, cf. Dem. 826. fin.: —c. acc. et inf. to grant also that .., Plat. Soph. 248 D, Dem. 1179. 17: —Pass., παλάδι καὶ λιαν προσομολογημένα Aeschin. 61. 12; ἐκ τῶν προσομολογημένων Plat. Theat. 159 C. 2. to promise further, c. inf. fut., Dem. 1284. 17. 3. to give in, surrender, Xen. An. 7. 4, 24. προσομολογία, ἡ, a further admission, Dem. 1007. 7. προσομωργνύμι, to wife upon another, impart, τινὶ τι Themist. 248 D; so in Med., Plut. Crass. 2. προσόμουρος, on, Ion. for προσόμορος (which does not occur), like πρόσουρος, adjoining, adjacent, τινι Hdt. 4. 173. προσονειδίζω, to object as a reproach besides, τινι Schol. Ar. Vesp. 664; πρ. ὡς .., Joseph. B. J. 2. 2, 5: —Pass., lb. 2. 16, 4 (p. 191 Haverc.). προσονομάω, to call by a name, πρ. θεοὺς to give them the name θεοί, Hdt. 2. 52; αἰθέρα πρ. τὸν ἀναπτήτων τόπον Arist. Cael. 1. 3, 13; ὃν Ἀσφάλιν καὶ Γαιήον προσονομάζοντες Plat. Thes. fin.: —Aeol. Pass., προσονομαδεσθαι ἐνεργάτας C. 1. 3524. 8. προσονομασία, ἡ, a naming, appellation, Diog. L. 7. 108; Aeol. προσονύμασία, C. 1. 3524. 17. προσοπτίζω, Dor. ποτοπτ-, poet. for προσοράω, Nossis 6. προσοπτέον, verb. Adj. one must look to or at, τι Hipp. 7. 6. προσοπτίλλω, to gaze at: Dor. ποτοπτίλλω, v. sub προσοκέλλω. προσοράω, fut. —όραμαι: Dor. ποθόρημι Theocr. 6. 22, inf. ποθόρην Anth. P. 9. 604. To look at, behold, Mimnerm. 1. 8, Soph. Ant. 764, El. 381, Plat. Phaedr. 250 E; προσορώσα δόμοιοι βλάβαν Soph. Tr. 842; cf. aor. προσείδον: —so also in Med., προσοραμεῖα Soph. O. C. 244 (lyr.). προσοργίζομαι, Pass. to be angry at, Plut. 2. 13 D, Joseph. B. J. 2. 14, 6. προσορέω, to reach a thing to another, τινὶ Crates Epist. 22: —Pass. to stretch out after, and so, like προσκείσθαι, to be urgent, pressing with, τινι Schweigh. Hdt. 7. 6. προσορέω, (ὅρος) to border on, c. dat., Polyb. 10. 41, 4., 22. 5, 14. πρόσορθρος, on, towards morning: Dor. τὸ πόσορθρον, as Adv., Theocr. 5. 126; cf. προσέσπερος, προσέσως. προσορίζω, to include within the boundaries, add to a dominion, Strab. 189, Diod. 2. 3, C. 1. 3137. 101 (in Pass.): —Med. to add to one's dominion, τὴν γῆν πρ. τῇ σφετέρῃ Paus. 2. 36, 5: —in Eur. I. A. 1151, Scaliger restored προσορίζας πέδω. 2. to determine or fix besides, χρόνῳ πένθους ὀλίγον Plat. Lycurg. 27: —Med. to determine or define besides, Arist. Phys. 8. 1, 19, Rhet. 3. 5, 4. 3. Med. also as Att. law-term, προσορίσατο τὴν οἰκίαν διαχιλίαν he had the house marked with other stones (v. ὅρος II) to the amount of 2000 drachmae, i. e. mortgaged it anew to that amount, Dem. 877. 7. II. intr. to be adjacent, τῇ Συρίᾳ Diod. 2. 50. προσορμάω, intr. to rush on, v. l. for προορμάω, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 21. προσορμέω, to come to anchor at, τόπῳ Polyb. 10. 42, 1 Schweigh. προσορμίζω, to bring a ship to anchor at or near, Κνίδω προσορμίσαι (sc. τὴν ναῦν) Luc. Amor. 11; so, πρ. τοῖς ἀγυαλοῖς Iamb. V. Pyth. 3: —used by better authors in Med. to come to anchor near a place, εἰς τὰς νέας πρὸς τὴν νῆσον προσορμίζεσθαι Hdt. 6. 97; πρὸς τούτους (sc. λιμένας) μὴ προσορμίζω Dem. 795. 15; ποῖ οὖν προσορμίζεσθαι; Id. 52. 28; προσορμιάμενος τῇ Σαμοθράκῃ Plut. Aemil. 26; so, later, in Pass., προσορμισθεὶς τῷ ἀγυαλῷ Arr. An. 6. 20; τῇ Νόξῃ προσορμισθεὶς Ael. V. H. 8. 5, cf. Ev. Marc. 6. 53: —metaph., πρ. τοῖς μύθοις Philostr. 717. προσορμίσιν, ἡ, a coming to anchor or to land, Thuc. 4. 10, Synes. 272 D. πρόσορμος, ὁ, a landing-place, Strab. 666: —προσορμιστήριον, τό, an anchorage, Hesych. s. v. ἐπήριον. πρόσσορος, on, v. sub πρόσσορος. προσορχέομαι, Dep. to dance to or with, Luc. Calumn. 16; πρ. τοῖς λόγοις at the words, Plut. 2. 46 B. προσοσφραίνω, to give to smell, τινὰ τι Geop. 19. 2, 17. προσουδίζω, (οὐδᾶς) to dash to earth, τὸ παιδίον Hdt. 5. 92, 3; so, Eur. I. A. 1125 (v. προσορίζω 1. 1), Plut. Galb. 26, etc. προσορώω, to make water upon, προσορώνει τινὶ Dem. 1257. 18, cf. Arist. Mirab. 146, Theophr. Fr. 175; metaph., πρ. τῇ τραγῳδίᾳ, i. e. to trifle with it, Ar. Ran. 95; —a late Schol. interprets it to have a fair wind, to prosper. πρόσσορος, on, Ion. for πρόσσορος (cf. πρόσσομος), adjoining, bordering on, Αἰγύπτῳ τὰ πρ. Αἰθιόπῃ Hdt. 2. 18, cf. 3. 97, 102; τῇ Ἀραβίᾳ, πρ. ἐοῦσῃ (sc. τῇ Αἰθιόπῃ) Id. 2. 12; so Xen. in Att. form, τὰ πρόσσορα Cyr. 6. 1, 17, cf. Dio C. 36. 36, Poll. 1. 177, etc. II. in Soph. Ph. 691 (where the Ion. form is used, cf. ἀσσορος, ὕμνορος), ἐν αὐτῷ ἦν πρόσσορος where he had no neighbour but himself, i. e. lived in solitude, cf. Luc. Tim. 43 εὐχέλαιον μόνος ἑαυτοῦ γείτων καὶ ὕμνορος; but Bothe's

correction (ὃν αὐτὸς ἦν, πρόσουρον οὐκ ἔχων βάσιν, where he was all alone, having no neighbour tread, i. e. no neighbour) is very tempting.

προσούσια, ἡ, perhaps = συνούσια, name of a Comedy by Eubulus.

προσφοιλέτης, οὐ, ὁ, one who owes yet more, Origen.

προσφείλω, fut. ἥσω: aor. προσέφλυν. To owe besides or still, πολλά Thuc. 7. 48; δηλοῖσθα τάλαντα Plut. Alex. 15; πρ. τινὶ χάριν Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 16, cf. Dem. 37. 7., 650. 23; στρατηγίας προσέφλε was fined in his office of στρατηγός, Antiph. Στρατ. 1. 5:—absol., προσφείλοντας ἡμᾶς ἐνέγραψεν Dem. 825. 19:—Pass. to be still owing, be still due, ὁ προσφειλόμενος μισθός Thuc. 8. 45; so, ἡ ἔχθη ἡ προσφειλομένη ἐς Ἀθηναίους ἐκ τῶν Αἰγινήτων the hatred which was still due from the Aeginetans to the Athenians, i. e. their ancient feud, Hdt. 5. 82 (v. l. προῦφ-, cf. προσφείλω). **II.** to be behindhand, Polyb. 39. 2, 6.

προσφοθαλμιάω, to look with aching eyes at, τινί Philo 2. 560.

προσφολικάνω, fut. -οφλήσω: aor. -ώφλον, inf. -οφλεῖν (v. sub ὀφλι- σκάνω): 1 aor. προσφολῆσαι in Alciphro 3. 26. Like προσφείλω, to owe besides, πεντακοσίας δραχμὰς, ἄς προσφώλεν Dem. 1327. 21: absol. to incur a debt, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 24. 2. as law-term, to lose one's suit and incur a penalty besides, πρ. τὰ ἐπιτίμια, τὴν ἐπωβελίαν Dem. 939. 27., 1103. 15, Aeschin. 23. 25; χιλίας (sc. δραχμὰς) Dem. 647. 7;—and absol., Antiph. Στρατιωτ. 1. 5. 3. generally, to incur or deserve besides, πρ. αἰσχύνῃ Dem. 58. 10., 93. 3; πρ. ἀνελευθερίαν τῇ κακοῦσθῃα to get a character for malignity in addition to . . , Plut. 2. 43 D, ubi v. Wytenb.; πρ. τὸν ἰχθύων βίον to deserve to be said to live like fish, Polyb. 15. 20, 3.

προσοχή, ἡ, attention, Dion. H. 6. 85, Plut. 2. 514 E, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 53, etc. **II.** a putting to land, cited from Iambli.

προσοχθέω, = sq., Pisd. ap. Suid.

προσοχθίζω, to be wroth with, τινί LXX (Ps. 94. 10), Or. Sib. 3. 272; πρ. τῇ ζωῇ to be weary of . . , LXX (Gen. 27. 46). 2. Pass. to be treated with contumely, Ib. (2 Regg. 1. 21).

προσόχθισμα, τό, an object of wrath, an offence, LXX (4 Regg. 23. 13): -ισμός, ὁ, offence, Hesych.

προσοχλέω, to annoy or vex besides, Ath. 180 A.

πρόσοχος, ον, (προσέχω) attentive, Gloss. Adv. -χως, Suid.

προσοχύρω, to strengthen besides or still more, Schol. Thuc. 4. 9.

προσόψημα, τό, anything eaten with or besides the regular meal, Diosc. 1. 146, Ath. 162 C, 276 E, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 962 (v. l. προσέψημα), etc.

προσόψιος, ον, like ἐπόψιος, full in view, πάγος Soph. O. C. 1600.

πρόσοψις, ἡ, appearance, aspect, mien, ἀνδρὸς αἰδοίου Pind. P. 4. 51; periph., σὴν πρ. εἰσίδειν thy presence, thy person, thyself, thee, Soph. Aj. 70, cf. El. 1286, Eur. Or. 952; ὦ πόσις, ὦ φιλάττη, Id. Hel. 636; νεκρὰν πρόσοψιν . . τέκνον, i. e. τέκνον τεθνηκός, Epigr. Gr. 376. 8. **II.** a seeing, beholding, sight, Eur. Or. 1021; εἰς πρόσοψιν τινος ἔλθειν Andr. 685; μὴ ἔχων τὴν πρ. τὸν πολεμῖαν ἐκ πολλὰς Thuc. 2. 89 (cf. πρόσοψις); ἐκ πρώτης πρ. Luc. Anach. 29; cf. also πρόωσις.

προσποσώνω, to add to the dishes already mentioned, Ath. 331 C.

προσπάθεια, ἡ, passionate attachment, partially, Clem. Al. 128; πρὸς τι Dicaearch. p. 143 Fuhr; σαρκικαί πρ. Clem. Al. 880; v. Gatak. M. Anton. 12. § 4; ἀνευ προσπαθείας Sext. Emp. P. 1. 230.

προσπάθω, like προσπάσχω, to feel passionate love for, πρὸς τι Arr. Epict. 3. 24, 82; τινί Ib. 4. 1, 77; cf. M. Anton. 5. 1.

προσπάθης, ἐς, (πάθος) warmly attached, Schol. Pind. P. 2. 165. Adv.

-θῶς, Clem. Al. 554, 577; π. ἔχων τινί Eust. 18. 41.

προσπαίζω, fut. -παίζομαι: aor. προσέπαίσα, Plat. Euthyd. 283 B, Alciphro; later, προσέπαίφα Plut. Caes. 63. To play or sport with, τινί Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 4, Plat. Euthyd. 278 B:—metaph., προσπαίζονσα τοῖς ὤμοις κόμην playing over, Poll. 2. 25. 2. absol. to sport, jest, πρ. ἐν τοῖς λόγοις Id. Phaedr. 262 D, cf. Legg. 653 E, 804 B; opp. to σπουδάζειν, Id. Euthyd. 283 B. 3. to laugh at, τινί Plut. 2. 179 D, etc.: also in Med., App. Civ. 4. 118:—cf. προσγελᾶω and Lob. Phryn. 463.

II. c. acc., πρ. θεοῦς to sing to the gods, sing in their praise or honour, Plat. Epin. 980 B; and c. dupl. acc., ὕμνον προσεπαίσαμεν . . τὸν Ἔρωτα sang a hymn in praise of Eros, Id. Phaedr. 265 C. 2. to banter, τοὺς ῥήτορας Plat. Menex. 235 C, cf. Euthyd. 285 A; πρ. τὸν κύνα, τὸν ἄρκτον to tantalize, Luc. Dom. 24, Ael. N. A. 4. 45.

πρόσπατος, ον, (παίω) striking upon; hence, accidental, sudden, fresh, εἰ πρ. μὴ τύχαι κακά Aesch. Ag. 347, cf. Lyc. 211, Nic. Th. 690:—ἐκ προσπατος as Adv. suddenly, newly, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 5, 2, cf. Polyb. 6. 43. 3. Also Adv. -ως, Arist. Eth. N. l. c.

προσπαῖω, = προσπίπτω, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 885; also v. l. Soph. Fr. 310.

προσπάλαίω, to wrestle or struggle with, τινί Pind. I. 4. 90 (3. 71), Plat. Theaet. 162 B, Alc. 1. 107 E, al.; Ἀτλὰς οὐρανῷ πρ. Pind. P. 4. 516:—metaph., πρ. ἐν τοῖς λόγοις Plat. Theaet. 169 D; πρ. σφαῖρα to play at ball, Plut. 2. 793 B.

προσπάλλομαι, Med., Schol. Ap. Rh. 2. 45.

Πρόσπαλτα, τὰ, name of a deme in the φυλὴ Ἀκαμαντίς; Προσπάλ- ται, οἰ, name of a play by Eupolis, v. Ross Dem. v. Attika p. 132.

Προσπαλτόθεν, Adv. from Prosalta, Dem. 1071. 25.

προσπαρβάλλομαι, Pass. to be put by the table besides, δύο ἄλλα πρὸσβ. κλίνειν Plut. Cleom. 13.

προσπαργγέλλω, to order or enjoin besides, Dio C. 56. 25.

προσπαργάφω, to write besides, in addition, add yet besides, Plat. Phaedr. 257 E, Dem. 997. 6 sq., 1237. 5.

προσπαρῖδωμι, to hand over besides, C. I. 159. 20.

προσπαραινέω, to encourage or exhort besides, Dio C. 62. 8.

προσπαριρέομαι, Med. to take away besides, Dio C. 46. 40.

προσπαρακάlew, fut. ἔσω, to call in besides, invite, τοὺς ξυμμάχους, etc., Thuc. 1. 67., 2. 68., 8. 98. 2. to exhort besides, τινα εἶναι ἐτοιμὸν Polyb. 3. 64, 11, cf. Luc. Pseudolog. 2.

προσπαράκειμαι, Pass. to lie beside, Antig. Caryst. 15.

προσπαράκευόμαι, Dep. to persuade besides, Joseph. A. J. 7. 9, 7.

προσπαρалаβάνω, to take besides, Diosc. 1 prooem., Dio C. 42. 58.

προσπαρалаπτόν, verb. Adj. one must take besides, Clem. Al. 927.

προσπαράληψις, ἡ, a taking besides, ἑτέρου Philo 1. 485, Clem. Al. 861, etc.

προσπαραινέω, to remain by besides, Aesop. 256.

προσπαρამυθιτέον, verb. Adj. one must console besides, Ptol.

προσπαρалаπνήννμι, to fix besides, in addition, χάρακας Geop. 4. 12, 18.

προσπαρалаσκευάζω, to prepare besides, ἑτέραν δύναμιν Dem. 94. 20, etc.:—Med. to prepare for oneself besides, ὁμητήρια Dem. 445. fin.

προσπαρалаτίθμι, to put beside or add still more, Antig. Caryst. 15,

Ath. 137 E, etc.:—to put before one besides, Polyb. 3. 99, 7.

προσπαρалаτρώγω, to gnaw at the side besides; and, nictaph. to nibble at one's reputation or depreciate besides, Diog. L. 2. 107.

προσπαρалаφύομαι, Pass. with aor. 2 and pf. act. to be attached at the side, Soran. in Ilder Phys. 1. 256.

προσπαρалаεῖρχομαι, Dep. to go into besides, Eunap. p. 53 Boiss.

προσπαρалаβάλλω, to throw in besides, Ulp. in Dem. Lept.

προσπαρалаνοχλέω, to trouble or annoy besides, Boiss. Anecd. 2. 301.

προσπαρалаρέχω, to furnish or supply besides, τι Hipp. Art. 814; Ἀρκάσι ναὺς Thuc. 1. 9: so in Med., Plat. Rep. 437 E, Legg. 808 C.

προσπαρалаρίσσω, Med. to bring to one's side, subdue besides, Dio C. 50.

12. 2. to put in one's mind, excite besides, τόλμαν τινί Joseph. A. J. 19. 1, 10.

II. intr., προσπαρέστη τινὶ νομίζειν it came into his mind, Dio C. Excerpt. 119 Sturz.

προσπαρалаικέω, to duell near besides, Suid.

προσπαρалаίνω, to play the drunkard besides, Philostr. 849.

προσπαρалаξύνω, to give additional pain or inflammation, Hipp. Acut. 283; metaph. to provoke besides, Strab. 660, Plut. Alex. 52.

προσπαρалаρμάω, to incite besides, Joseph. A. J. 7. 14, 10.

προσπαρалаρτός, ὁν, (πέτρος) fixed to (the rock), δεσμῷ πρ. ἐγῶ Aesch. Pr. 142 (as one MS. reads for πρὸς πατρός, v. Dind.).

προσπαρалаλεύω, Att. προσπατ-, like προσηλύω, to nail fast to, σε τῷδε τῷ πάγῳ Aesch. Pr. 20; ἐμβάδια πρὸς τὸ μέτωπον Ar. Pl. 943;—

in Hdt. 9. 120, reversely, σανίδα προσπασαλεύσαντες (sc. αὐτῷ), though one is tempted to read σανίδι or πρὸς σανίδα, cf. 7. 33:—Pass.,

προσπεπαταλευμένον γράφουσι τὸν Προμηθέα πρὸς ταῖς πέτραις Mc-

nand. Incert. 6; τὴν Ἀνδρομέδαν ἐπὶ τινος πέτρας . . προσπεπ. Luc. D.

Marin. 14. 3; metaph., ἀχανής, προσπεπαταλευμένος, ἄφανος fixed to the spot, Hegesipp. Ἀδελφ. 1. 25.

II. to nail up or hang upon a peg, τὸν τρίποδα Hdt. 1. 144, cf. Theophr. Char. 21.

προσπαρалаσάλλω, = foreg., τῷ σώματι τὴν ψυχὴν Clem. Al. 486.

προσπάσσω, Att. -τώ, to sprinkle upon, τί τινι Onib. 148 Matth.

προσπάσχω, to have an additional or special feeling, Plat. Phaedo 74 A; τινί for a thing, Cic. Att. 2. 19, Plut. 2. 514 A, Luc. Dem. Enc. 40,

etc. **II.** = προσπαθεῖν, Isocr. 217 A, Macho Ἐπιστ. 1, Plut. Sert. 26; cf. προσπάθεια.

πρόσπεινος, ον, (πείνω) hungry, a-hungered, Act. Ap. 10. 10.

προσπερίζω, to make an attempt besides, Gloss.

προσπελάζω, fut. ἄσω [ά], to make to approach, bring near to, νέα

(monos) μέν μοι κατέφε . . ἄκρην προσπελάσας having driven her

against the headland, Od. 9. 285:—Pass. to approach, c. gen., Πανὸς

προσπελασθείσα having had intercourse with Pan, Soph. O. T. 1101.

II. intr. to draw nigh to, approach, τινί Plat. Symp. 206

D, Diod. 15. 42, etc.; cf. προσπλάζω.

προσπελάσις, ἡ, a bringing or coming near, Gloss.

προσπελαστήον, verb. Adj. one must bring near, put to, τὸ νήπιον

πρὸς τὸν μαστόν Moschio 94.

προσπελάτης [ά], οὐ, ὁ, = πελάτης, Theopomp. Hist. Fr. 41.

προσπέμπω, to send to, esp. of messengers or ambassadors, φίλους Ar.

Eq. 473; κήρυκα Thuc. 7. 3; πρ. τινά τινι to send or conduct one per-

son to another, αὐτὸν δεῖρο προσπέμψας ἐμοί Soph. O. C. 1349, cf. 1101,

Thuc. 1. 53, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 18; simply, πρ. τινί to send to one (sc. ἄγ-

γελον), Thuc. 7. 35, Dem. 393. 18, etc.; also, πρ. λόγους ἐς τινας Thuc.

8. 47; and absol., Hdt. 9. 108 (ubi v. Valck.), Thuc. 2. 79.

προσπεπαίνομαι, Pass. to become ripe besides, Clem. Al. 128.

προσπερδωμαι, Dep. with aor. 2 act. -ἐπαρδον, oppedere, τινί Ar. Ran.

1074, Sospit. Καταψ. 1. 12.

προσπεριβάλλω, to put round besides, of a bandage, Hipp. Fract.

765; περιτείχιμα τῇ πόλει Thuc. 5. 2; and so in Med., Philo 2. 181;—

but in Med., properly, to throw or draw round oneself, τεῖχην Isocr. 198

C; πρ. πλείονα μαλυσμὸν Plut. 2. 831 A:—Pass. to be drawn round,

στρατοπέδω ἐρύματος προσπεριβαλλομένον Thuc. 8. 40. 2. Med.,

also, to surround, τὸν πεδὺν στρατὸν ταῖς ναυσὶ πρ. Plut. Themist.

7. 3. Pass., κήπον ἐντὶ περὶβόλῳ προσπεριβελλομένον having also

a garden surrounded by one fence, Plat. Criti. 112 B, cf. Hipp. Fract.

779. **II.** in Med., also to grasp at, seek to obtain, Dem. 42. fin.,

Paus. 1. 10, 1.

προσπεριγίγνομαι, Dep. to remain over and above as surplus or net

profit, Dem. 467. 18, Plut. Ages. 32.

προσπεριελέω, to wrap round besides, cited from Soran.

προσπεριεργάζομαι, Dep. to busy oneself still further, enquire

curiously, Din C. 44. 35; Philo 1. 12., 2. 88, etc.

προσπεριλαμβάνω, to embrace besides, Dem. 714. 24., 726. fin., 765.

2; πρ. τινά ταῖς συνθήκαις Polyb. 3. 24, 1; πρ. τὴν νῆϊ Id. 5. 32, 3.

προσπεριουδένω, to travel round and describe besides, Strab. 488.

προσπεριόριζομαι, Dep. *to comprehend beside*, τι τινι Longin. 28.
προσπεριόριζω, *to lay by or save besides*, Dem. 832. 24.
προσπεριονάω, *to fasten or attach by means of a pin* (περιόνη), and, generally, *to fasten on*, τι πρὸς τι Plat. Phaedo 83 D; πρὸς τινι Xen. An. 7. 3. 21.

προσπέταμαι, Dep., = **προσπέτομαι**, Arist. H. A. 9. 43. 2.
προσπέτης, f. l. for **προπετής**, Dion. H. de Demosth. 40.
προσπέτω, fut. -πτήσομαι: aor. -επτάμην [α], but poet. also with aor. act. **προσέπτην** (v. inf.). Dep. *To fly to or towards, πόνεν προσέπτανθ' οἱ βομβυόλις*; Ar. Ach. 865; πρὸς τι Arist. H. A. 8. 3. 7; ἐάν τις σοὶ φίλος ὥσπερ μὴτα προσπτήται Xen. Mem. 3. 11. 5.

προσπένω, generally, *to come upon one suddenly, come over one*, ὁδὸν προσπένει μ' ἀφεγγής Aesch. Pr. 115; μέλος προσπένει μοι or music stole over my sense, Ib. 555; then of evil, misfortune, etc., τίς .. ἀρχὴ τοῦ κακοῦ προσέπτατο; Soph. Aj. 282, cf. Aesch. Pr. 644, Eur. Alc. 421.
προσπένυμαι, poet. for **προσπυνθάνομαι**, Soph. O. C. 121.

προσπεφύκτω, Adv. *clinging to*, cited from Schol. Soph.
πρόσπηγμα, τό, *that which gathers and hardens on a place*, Hipp. Protrh. 106.

προσπήννυμι and -νύω, fut. -πήνω:—*to fix to or on*, τινί τι Eur. Fr. 680, etc.; τι πρὸς τι Dio C. 40. 9; ἥλιος [τὸν ἀκινάκην] τῷ κολεῷ προσέπηγε Id. 63. 2:—absol. *to affix to the cross, crucify*, Act. Ap. 2. 23:—Pass. with pf. act. -πέπηγα, *to be fixed on besides*, Clem. Al. 45; περὶ τι Dio C. 45. 17.

προσπιδάω, fut. ἴσομαι Alex. Aet. 5. 16:—*to leap against or upon*, πρὸς ἑστίαν Andoc. 21. 31; ἀπὸς .. πρ. ταῖς δυνάμει Alex. I. c.; ἐπὶ τι Ar. Epict. 1. 2. 32; absol., Dio C. 76. 4; δόξα πρ. *sprang up suddenly*, App. Civ. 2. 45.

προσπιδάω, late collat. form of **προσπιδάω**, Artem. 1. 74, Hesych.
προσπιδάομαι, (πιδάω) *to take in one's arms or embrace besides*, Call. Jov. 46; Dor. ποτιπηχ-, Rhian. in Anth. P. 12. 121.

προσπιέζω, fut. ἐσώ, *to press besides*, τι Hipp. 406. 35; cf. πιέζω II. 1.

προσπιέζω, II. πρ. τι πρὸς τι *to press to or upon*, Arist. H. A. 4. 2. 13:—Philo has **προσπιέζω**, 2. 637.

προσπίλναμι, Pass. *to approach quickly*, νήσω Od. 13. 95.
προσπίνω [7], *to drink besides or afterwards*, Dio C. 75. 2.

προσπιπλάσκω, *to give to drink besides*, Hipp. 477. 43, 484 37.
προσπιπράσκω, *to sell besides or at the same time*, Poll. 7. 13.

προσπίπτω, fut. -πεσούμαι: for ποτιπηγνύω, v. sub ποτιπηγνύω. *To fall upon, strike against*, εἰς τι Soph. Ant. 855; τινι Xen. Eq. 7. 6, etc.; πρὸς τι Arist. Meteor. 3. 4. 25, al.:—*to fall against*, as a mound against a wall, Thuc. 2. 75.

προσπίπτω, 2. *to fall upon, attack, assault*, τινι Thuc. 1. 5, Xen. Hell. 3. 2. 3, etc.; πρὸς τινα Plat. Legg. 906 B; absol., Thuc. 3. 30, 103, Xen., etc. 3. simply *to run to*, Hdt. 2. 2, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 4.

προσπίπτω, 4. *to fall upon, embrace*, τινι Eur. Alc. 350; hence, πρ. τινι *to join the party of another*, Xen. Hell. 7. 1. 42, Plat. Phaedr. 270 A.

προσπίπτω, 5. *to fall in with, light upon, meet with, encounter*, μὴ λάθῃ με προσπεσών Soph. Ph. 46, cf. 156, Plat. Theaet. 154 B; c. dat. rei, *to fall in with, κληρώ* Eur. Tro. 291; αἰσχυρὰ ἐπιθυμία Xen. Apol. 30; μεγίσταις ἡδοναῖς Plat. Legg. 637 A; πρ. δήγματι *to be bitten*, Acl. N. 6. 51;—c. acc., μείζω βροτέας πρ. ὁμίλιας Eur. Hipp. 19:—with a Prep., εἰς Δίκας βάθρον προσπέσας Soph. Ant. 855, cf. Polyb. 1. 39. 3, Plut. 2. 788 C.

προσπίπτω, II. of things. 1. of events, accidents, etc., *to come suddenly upon, befall one*, τινι Hdt. 1. 32, Eur. Med. 225, I. T. 1229, Antipho 123. 22, Plat., etc.:—absol., καὶ συμφορὰ προσπίπτουσα such casualties as occur, Hdt. 7. 46, cf. Isocr. 417 B; αἰ πρ. τύχῃ Thuc. 1. 84; τὰ προσπεσόντα Eur. Fr. 507; τὰ πρ. γενναίως φέρειν Menand. Incert. 283; ἡ πρ. ἐπιθυμία Plat. Rep. 561 C; τὰ πρ. ἡμῖν δέματα Id. Legg. 791 C; πρὸς τὰ προσπίπτοντα according to circumstances, Arist. Pol. 3. 15. 4; τὰ πρ. εἰς τὸν ἀνθρώπινον βίον Hyperid. ap. Stob. 618. 19:—so, ὅ τι ἂν προσπέση ἰχθυῖδιον quicquid occurrerit, Arist. H. A. 8. 2. 15.

προσπίπτω, 2. of expenses, *to fall upon*, Thuc. 7. 28. 3. *to come to one's ears, be told as news*, like Lat. accidit nuntius, εἰ τινὶ ἀπιστότερος προσπέτωκε Aeschin. 62. 6, cf. Polyb. 5. 101. 3, Plut. Pericl. 16, etc.; εἰς Ῥώμην Polyb. 9. 6, 1:—impers., προσπέσσει news came that ..., c. acc. et inf., Id. 25. 4, 10, cf. 31. 22, 8.

προσπίπτω, 4. *to sit or fit closely to*, of a bandage, προσπεπτακός, opp. to χαλαρόν, Hipp. Fract. 755.

προσπίπτω, III. *to fall down at another's feet, prostrate oneself*, Hdt. 1. 134, al.; absol., προσπεσὼν ἔχου Soph. Aj. 1181; προσπεσὼν .. ἰκέτευε Eur. Plat. 349 A; ἰκέτης προσπίπτω Xen. Cyr. 4. 6. 2; c. dat., πρ. βωμοῖσι Soph. Tr. 904, cf. O. C. 1157; γόνασι τινας Eur. Or. 1332, Andr. 861, etc.; θεῶν πρὸς βέτας Ar. Eq. 31; πρὸς γόνυ Eur. H. F. 79.

προσπίπτω, 2. c. acc., πρ. τινά *to fall down to, supplicate him*, Id. Andr. 537, Tro. 757; πρ. βρέτη δαιμόνων Aesch. Theb. 95. Cf. προσπίνω, προσπυνάω.

προσπινάω, *to believe besides*, Aristid. 2. 332.
προσπίνω, poet. for προσπίπτω (v. sub πίνω), *to fall upon a person's neck, embrace*, τινι Eur. El. 576; νεκρῷ Id. Med. 1205; ἀμφὶ σὺν γενεῖδα Id. H. F. 1208.

προσπίνω, 2. *to come in, come upon the scene*, Id. Phoen. 1429.

προσπίνω, II. of things, *to fall upon*, ἰὸν προσπίνοντες ἀλλήλους Aesch. Pers. 461; of passion, σοὶ φρενῶν χόλος πρ. Eur. Med. 1266.

προσπίνω, III. *to fall down to or before, supplicate*, absol., αὐτοῦ τὸ προσπίνουσα Soph. El. 453; c. dat., προσπινόμεν σοι Id. O. C. 1754; but more commonly c. acc., Aesch. Pers. 152, Eur. Phoen. 924, etc.; πρ. γόνυ τινός Id. Supp. 10, cf. Hel. 64; προσπίνω σε γόνασι Soph. Ph. 485; also, πρ. τινά γονυπετὴς ἔδρας *to fall before one in kneeling posture*, Eur. Phoen. 293:—c. inf., πρ. σε μὴ θανεῖν I beseech thee that I may not die, Soph. El. 221.

προσπλάζω, poet. shortd. for προσπελάζω (intr.), *to come near, approach*, Il. 12. 285; c. dat., Od. 11. 583, Xenophon. 12 Karsten.

προσπλάσσω, Att. -πτω: fut. ἄσω:—*to form or mould upon*, νεοσσία προσπεπλασμένα ἐκ πηλοῦ πρὸς ἀποκρήμνοισι οὖρεσι nests formed of clay and attached to precipitous mountains, Hdt. 3. 111; προσπλάττειν τινί τι Plut. 2. 433 B; τῷ μύρμηκι λέοντος ἀκμήν Eust. Opusc. 332. 32.

προσπλάττω, II. *to increase*, τοὺς τόκους Plut. 2. 831 A:—Pass., of the body, *to increase by continued growth*, Galen.; πρ. πρὸς τινί *to be added to ..*, Call. Epigr. 54.

προσπλάσσω, ἡ, ὄν, *sticking on*, cited from Diosc.
πρόσπλατος, ὄν, (προσπλάζω) *approachable*, τινι Aesch. Pr. 716; Mss. πρόσπλατοι, sed v. Dind.

προσπλέκω, *to connect with*, τινί τι M. Anton. 10. 7, Galen.:—Pass. *to cling to*, Polyb. 5. 60. 7: *to be implicated with*, τινι Strab. 6, Plut. 2. 796 A: of sexual intercourse, Philo de Anim. 70. 1.

προσπλέω, fut. -πλεύσομαι: Ion. pres. **προσπλώω** Hdt. 8. 6., 9. 96, aor. **προσπλώω** 5. 98; whence it ought to be restored in 2. 5., 7. 194. *To sail towards or against*, Hdt. II. c., Thuc. 1. 47, Xen., etc.; τινι against one, Thuc. 2. 83; πρ. ἐν πλοῖφ Dem. 646. 10; of ships, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 33.

προσπλήρωω, *to fill up or complete a number*, ἱππίας πρ. εἰς δισχιλίους Xen. Cyr. 3. 24, cf. Hell. 1. 6. 3: esp. *to man and equip ships besides*, τινι still more ships, Thuc. 6. 104. 7. 34; so in Med., ἐκ Κερκύρας ἄλλας πρ. Xen. Hell. 5. 4. 66, cf. 5. 1. 27.

προσπλοκή, ἡ, *a close embrace*, αἰ πρ. τοῦ κισσοῦ Artemid. 1. 77.
πρόσπλους, ὁ, *access by sea*, App. Civ. 4. 102, Dio C. 37. 53, etc.

πρόσπλωτος, ἡ, ὄν, *accessible from the sea*, i. e. navigable, ποταμοὶ πρ. ἀπὸ θαλάσσης Hdt. 4. 47, cf. 71.

προσπλώω, Ion. for **προσπλέω**.
πρόσπνευσις, τό, *inspiration*, Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. πνεύσας.

πρόσπνευσις, ἡ, *a breathing in: fragrance or odour*, Diod. 2. 49. **προσπνεύω**, poet. -πνεύω Theocr. 17. 52: fut. -πνεύσομαι:—*to blow or breathe upon*, ἰνσπείρ, δέμα πρ. Soph. Fr. 310; ἔρωτας Theocr. I. c.:—Pass. *to be blown upon*, ἀπὸ βορρᾶ Geop. 2. 27. 1. 2. intr. *to blow to or over*, ἡμῖν .. πρ. αἶθρα Luc. Amor. 12; impers., c. gen., **προσπνεύει** μοι κρεῶν *a smell of meat comes to me*, Ar. Ran. 338.

προσπνεύω, II. in Gramm. *to add the hard breathing*, Seleuc. ap. Ath. 398 B, Apoll. de Constr. p. 144.

προσποθέω, *to desire to know besides*, Plat. Charm. 174 A.
προσποίω, *to make over to, add or attach to*, Lat. tradere alieni in manus, πρ. τινι τὴν Κέρκυραν Thuc. 1. 55, cf. 2. 2., 3. 70, etc.; πρ. Ἀλεβὸν τῇ πόλει Xen. Hell. 4. 8. 28, etc.; πρ. τινι χάριν Dem. 1393. 15.

προσποίω, 2. = **προσποίεομαι**, Xen. Ephes. 1. 5. II. mostly in Med. (with aor. pass. in Polyb., Diod.):—*to add or attach to oneself, ἐξυλινον πόδα* Hdt. 9. 37:—of persons, *to attach to oneself, win, or gain over*, τινα Hdt. 5. 71., 6. 66, Thuc. 4. 77, etc.; τὸν δῆμον Ar. Eq. 215; τοὺς θεοὺς Xen. Vect. 6. 3; with a second acc. added, φίλους πρ. τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους as friends, Hdt. 1. 6, cf. Xen. Hell. 4. 8. 28; εὐνοῦν πρ. τινα Eur. Hel. 1387; ὑπεκούς τὰς πόλεις Thuc. 1. 8; πρ. χαρίων ἐς ζυμναχίαν Id. 2. 30.

προσποίω, 2. *to take to oneself what does not belong to one, pretend to*, lay claim to, Lat. affectare, c. acc., τὴν τῶν γεφυρῶν διάλυσιν Id. 1. 137; φήμην Aeschin. 50. 26; μείζω τῶν ὑπαρχόντων Arist. Eth. N. 4. 7. 10;—c. gen. part., πρ. χρημάτων *to claim some of ..*, Ar. Eccl. 871, cf. Isae. 46. 30., 47. 11.

προσποίω, 3. generally, *to pretend, feign, affect, simulate*, ὀργὴν Hdt. 2. 121. 4; τὸ δεισθαῖ Isocr. 7 B; πρ. ἔχθραν *to use it as a pretence, allege*, Thuc. 8. 108; πρ. Ἀριστοτέλῃ Plat. Fisc. 50.

προσποίω, 4. c. inf. *to pretend to do or to be*, Hdt. 3. 2, Antipho 119. 26, Lys. 92. 43; ὅσοι πολιτικοὶ πρ. εἶναι profess to be, Plat. Gorg. 519 C, cf. Alc. 1. 108 E, etc.; πρ. μὲν εἰδέναι, εἰδότες δὲ οὐδὲν Id. Apol. 23 D, cf. 26 E; ὅρα μὴ τούτων μὲν ἐχθρὸς ᾦς, ἐμοὶ δὲ προσποιῶ (sc. εἶναι) Dem. 269. 9; μὴ ἀποκτείνας πρ. (sc. ἀποκτείναι) Lys. 136. 42:—c. inf. fut. *to make as if one would*, Xen. An. 4. 3. 20, etc.

προσποίω, 5. with a negat., like Lat. dissimulare, δεῖ δὲ, εἰ καὶ ἠδίκησαν, μὴ προσποιεῖσθαι one must make as if it were not so, Thuc. 3. 47; τούτων οὐ προσποιομένων Dem. 1142. 11; οὐδὲν πέπονθας δεινὸν, ἢν μὴ προσποιῶ Menand. Ἐπιτρ. 8, cf. Philon. Ἐπιθ. 1; so in aor. pass., σαφὲς εἶδός .. οὐ προσποιοῖσθαι δὲ Polyb. 5. 25. 7, cf. 31. 22. 1.

προσποίω, τό, *that which one takes to oneself unduly, the pretence or assumption of a thing*, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 7. 1, Heraclid. ap. Ath. 625 A.

προσποίω, 2. a mask, disguise, Dion. H. 10. 13, App. Civ. 3. 64, Plut.

προσποίω, ἡ, *a taking something to oneself, acquisition, ζυμναχίας* Thuc. 3. 82; ἔρωτων Joseph. A. J. 17. 4. 1.

προσποίω, 2. a pretension or claim to a thing, c. gen., Thuc. 2. 62., 6. 16, Plat. Lach. 184 B:—είρανεῖα is defined to be πρ. ἐπὶ χείρων πράξεων καὶ λόγων affectation of .., Theophr. Char. 1.

προσποίω, 3. absol. *pretension, affectation*, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7. 12., 9. 3. 2.

προσποίω, ἡ, ὄν, *making pretence to a thing*, c. gen., ἀνδρείας Arist. Eth. N. 3. 7. 8; δαλφονείας ἐξ πρ. ἀγαθοῦ Def. Plat. 416 A.

προσποίω, ὄν, ὄν, ὄν, or **προσποίω**, v. Lob. Paral. 493:—*taken to oneself, assumed, affected, pretended*, ἐραστής Plat. Lys. 222 A; ἐχθρα Dem. 1334. fin.; ἡ πρ. καλοκαγαθία Dinarch. 110. 34; φιλανθρωπία Arist. Virt. et Vit. 7. 2; φυνήγιστος 2. 39. 52. Adv. -τῶς or -τως, opp. to τῷ ὄντι, Plat. Theaet. 174 D, Dio C. 44. 47, etc.; also προσποιοῦντᾶ as Adv., Babr. 103. 5., 106. 17.

προσποίω, ἡ, ὄν, *to carry on war against*, be at war with another, Thuc. 8. 96, Plat. Rep. 332 E, Xen. An. 1. 6. 6; τινι Aeschin. 9. 34; χαλεπὸς προσπολεμῖν Isocr. 69 A, cf. Dem. 24. 12.

προσποίω, ἡ, ὄν, *to make one's enemy besides*, go to war with besides, τινα Thuc. 3. 3, Dio C. 37. 20.

προσπολέω, *to be a πρόσπολος, attend, serve*, τινι Eur. Tro. 264; δόμοις Id. Alc. 1024.

προσπολέω, II. Pass. *to be escorted by a train of attendants*, Soph. O. C. 1098, cf. 1103.

προσπολιτεύομαι, Med. to conduct the government besides, Phalar. Ep. 12.

πρόσπολος, δ, a servant, Soph. O. C. 897, 1553, Eur. Or. 106, etc.: a ministering priest, Aesch. Eum. 1024, Soph. O. C. 1053; πρ. θεᾶς Eur. Supp. 2; πρ. φόνου minister of death, Aesch. Theb. 574; Ἀπτοῖ πρ. C. I. 4700.—v. l. for πρόσπολος, Hdt. 2. 64, but the word is not found in Prose.

2. fem. a handmaid, Soph. O. T. 945, O. C. 746, etc.

προσπονέομαι, Dep. to work at, tire oneself with, τινι Byz.

προσπορεύομαι, Dep. to go to, approach, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 24; πρ. πρὸς τὴν ἀγορανόμιαν to go in quest of the office of Aedile, be candidate for it, Lat. ambire, Polyb. 10. 4, 1, cf. 10. 27, 8.

2. of a certain day, to draw near, approach, προσπορευομένης τῆς νομηνίας Arist. Occ. 2, 40.

II. to attach oneself to any one, LXX (Jos. 8. 35, Sirac. 12. 14).

προσπορίζω, fut. Att. ᾶ, to procure or supply besides, Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 5, Dem. 48. 9.

2. in Logic, to assume besides, Arist. Meteor. 3. 5, 6.

προσποριστέον, verb. Adj. one must supply besides, Theoph. Rhct. in Fabric. B. Gr. 13. 688.

προσπορπάτος, ἡ, ὄν, fastened on or to with a πόρπη, pinned down, δεσμὴ προσπόρ. Ar. 141.

προσπράσσω, Att.—τω, to exact or demand besides, τινὰ τι Ar. Fr. 277; so in Med., ἔτερα τοσαῦτα πρ. Andoc. 30. 39;—Pass. to have something exacted from one, Dio C. 66. 8.

προσπριάσθαι, aor. of προσανέομαι, to buy besides, τι παρὰ τινος C. I. 2693 e.

προσπταῖσθαι, τό, a stumble against something, a stumble, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 11, 8, Theophr. Char. 19, Luc. Peregr. 45, etc.

προσπταῖω, Dor. ποτιπταῖω, Q. Sm. 7. 81;—to strike against a thing, to sprain, τὸ γόνυ Hdt. 6. 134; πρ. τὴν πόδα to strike one's foot against things, to stumble along, halt, limp, Plut. Ages. 3; so, πρ. πόδεσσι Q. Sm. 1. c.

2. absol. to stumble, limp, Ar. Pl. 121, Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 3, Plat. Rep. 604 C.

3. c. dat. objecti, to stumble upon, strike against, τινὶ Dem. 104. fin.

4. also followed by a Prep., π. περὶ τὸν Ἀθῶν, of ships, to be wrecked, Hdt. 7. 22, cf. 6. 44; πρ. πρὸς τὸν οὐδὲν Plut. T. Gracch. 17; ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ Theophr. Char. 15.

5. generally, of the breath, πνεῦμα ἐν τῇ ἀνὰ φορῇ προσπταῖε is checked, Hipp. Art. 391; of the tongue, Arist. Probl. 11. 60; προσπταῖεν . . ποιεῖ τὸν ἀκροσθῆν Id. Rhct. 3. 9, 6.

II. metaph. to fail, opp. to εὐτοχέω, Hdt. 3. 40, 5. 62; esp. to fail in war, to suffer a defeat, ναυμαχίῃ 9. 107; μεγάλως προσπταῖσαι 1. 16, 2. 161, etc.; πρ. πρὸς Τεγεῖτας to lose a battle or be unlucky against them, 1. 65; τῷ πεζῷ πρ. πρὸς τοὺς Βρύγους 6. 45.

III. πρ. τινὶ to offend, clash with, Plut. Pericl. 30, Cato Mi. 30.

προσπτήναι, inf. aor. of προσπέτομαι.

προσπτήσω, to crouch or cower towards, ἀκταὶ λιμένος ποτιπτηνηλαί (Ep. part. pf. for προσπτηνηλαί) headlands, verging towards the harbour, i. e. shutting it in, Od. 13. 98;—in form it might belong to προσπίπτω, as it is often taken; but v. καταπτήσω, ὑποπτήσω.

προσπτυγμα, τό, the object of embraces, Eur. Or. 1049.

προσπύσσω, to embrace, Eur. El. 1255, 1325; Dor. ποτιπτ—, Orph. Lith. 317.

B. mostly as Dep. προσπύσσομαι, Dor. ποτιπτ— (but in Od. 2. 77, ποτιπτ—, acc. to Schol. Harl.): fut. —πύξομαι; pf. προσέπτυγμα Pind. 1. 2. 57;—properly of a garment, to fold itself close to, προσπύσσετο πλευραῖσιν ὀρτίκολλος . . χιτῶν Soph. Tr. 767.

II. commonly of persons, 1. to fold to one's bosom, clasp, embrace, πατέρα Od. 11. 451, cf. Eur. Bacch. 1320, Theocr. 3. 19, Luc., etc.; στόμα γε σὺν προσπύξομαι will press it to my lips, Eur. Phoen. 1671, cf. Med. 1400;—Pass., c. dat. to cling to, παρὲν ἡ προσπύσσεται Soph. Ant. 1237.

2. metaph. to embrace, greet warmly, welcome, τινα Od. 8. 478; c. dnp. acc., πρ. τινὰ τι to address a friendly greeting to one, 17. 509; προσπύσσεσθαι τινα ἐπεὶ, ἔργῳ to welcome with word, or deed, h. Hom. Cer. 199; προσπύσσεσθαι μῦθῳ to entreat warmly, importune, Od. 2. 77, 4. 657; (so, Nonn. Jo. 16. 23 uses the Act.)

3. θεῶν δαίτας προσπύσσεσθαι to welcome the feasts of the gods, i. e. honour or celebrate them, Pind. 1. 2. 57; and in bad sense, ὀρμὴ λαγόνας πρ. greets them with the harpoon, Opp. H. 3. 151.—The word is ποῖτ. and chiefly Ep.

προσπύστος, or, σπύτten on; degraded, Plut. 2. 565 B.

προσπύω, fut. —πύσω, but —πύσομαι Luc. D. Mort. 20. 2;—to spit upon, τινι Theophr. Char. 19, Luc. 1. c., etc.; πρ. τῇ ὕψει in his face, Diog. L. 2. 75; πρὸς τὸ πρόσσωον Hyperid. ap. Poll. 8. 76; rarely c. acc., πρ. τὸν Ζηρόδεμ Luc. Symp. 33.

2. metaph., πρ. τῷ καλῷ Epicur. ap. Ath. 547 A; ταῖς τοῦ σώματος ἡδοναῖς Plut. 2. 1088 B; absol., προσπύστας Id. Lucull. 18, cf. Phoc. 36.

III. trans. to spit forth, τι Clem. Al. 29.

προσπύωσις, ἡ, a falling or lying against, Hipp. 579. 33; αἰ τοῦ ῥοῦ πρ. Dioc. 3. 44; πνεύματος Plut. 2. 901 F, cf. Theophr. Vent. 21, etc.

προσπυνθάνομαι, Dep. to enquire or ascertain besides, Arist. Soph. Elench. 13, 3, Polyb. 5. 16, 3, Macho ap. Ath. 349 A, Plut., etc.; cf. προσπύδομαι.

προσπύρῳ, to kindle or incense still more, τινα LXX (2 Macc. 14. 11).

προσπυρῶ, to harden yet more, Greg. Nyss.

προσπυρῶ, to sprinkle besides, throw about, πρ. μίλτον κύκλῳ Ar. Eccl. 379.

2. to sprinkle on one, τινὶ τι Lyc. 684; πρ. τι τῇ θύρᾳ Strab. 675; absol., Arist. II. A. 9. 35.

3. Pass. to be sprinkled, ἀλμὴ with salt, Ib. 8. 10, 3, cf. Mirab. 78; ταῖς φλογὶ ὑπὸν the flames, Plut. 2. 627 D.

πρόσραμμα, τό, a patch, Phot.

προσαννίω, = προσποιῶ, Schol. Ar. Nub. 410.

πρόσραξις, εὼς, ἡ, a dashing against, Philo 2. 489.

προσραπτέον, verb. Adj. one must sew on, ap. Plut. Lys. 7, etc.

προσράπτω, fut. ψω, to stitch or sew on, τι πρὸς τι Hipp. Art. 827; τί τινι Diog. L. 6. 91; τρίβωνες προσεραμμένοι patched . . , Plut. Ages. 30.

προσράσσω, to dash against, τί τινι Paus. 8. 27, 14.

προσρέπω, to incline towards, τινὶ Joseph. A. J. 18. 6, 5.

προρέω, (v. βῶ) to flow towards a point, to stream in, assemble, Hdt. 1. 62;—to steal or creep towards, τῇ τραπέζῃ Plut. 2. 760 A; but also to rush up to, προσρῦεῖς αὐτῷ Id. Brut. 16, cf. Luc. Amor. 8, Philostr. 622.

προσρήγνυμι, —ω and later —ρήσσω: —ρήξω. To dash or beat against, τινὰ πέτρας Joseph. A. J. 9. 4, 6; τὸ παίδιον ὥσπερ σκάφος εἰς θηριώδη δαίταν Clem. Al. 130;—Pass. to beat or dash against, of waves, προσρήσεται M. Anton. 4. 49;—and so in Act., προσέρρηξεν ὁ ποταμὸς τῇ οἰκίᾳ Ev. Luc. 6. 48.

προσρήμα, τό, an address, salutation, Plat. Charm. 164 E, Dio C. 69. 18, etc.

II. that by which one is addressed, a name, designation, Plat. Phaedr. 238 B, Legg. 960 C, Dem. 630. 8, etc.

προσρήξις, ἡ, (προσρήγνυμι) a dashing against, Schol. Il. 1. 34, Aqu. Symm. Hab. 3. 9.

πρόσρησις, ἡ, an addressing, accosting, πρόσρησιν δίδονα τινὶ to accost him, Eur. I. A. 341, cf. Plat. Charm. 164 D, Xen. Hiero 8, 3; ἡ οἰκέτου πρ. Plat. Legg. 777 E; ἐπ' ἐξόδοισι γὰρ ἔθαπα . . σ', ἔνεκεν ἐμῆς πρ. to enable me to address thee, Eur. Hcl. 1166; so, ὁ σὺς δὲ τὸν ἑμὸν τοῖς ἐμπόροις πρ. ἔσται πανταχοῦ Plat. Com. Incert. 1.

III. in Logic, καθ' ἐκάστην πρόσρησιν according to the mode added in each case (cf. πρόσθεσις), Arist. An. Pr. 1. 2, 1.

προσρήσσω, = προσρήγνυμι, M. Anton. 4. 49, in Pass.

προσρητός, a, on, verb. Adj. (formed from fut. προσερῶ) to be addressed, called, Plat. Rep. 428 C, Legg. 812 B.

II. προσρητέον, one must call, Id. Rep. 431 D, Legg. 689 D, al.

προσρητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. (formed from fut. προσερῶ), accosted, belonging to salutations, Poll. 5. 137.

προσρηγῶ, to shiver besides, Hipp. 1238 C.

πρόρριζος, on, at the root, v. l. for πρόρριζος, Arist. H. A. 9. 13, 4.

προσρίζω, to root firmly, Philo 1. 334, Galen.

προσριπτέω, = sq., Plut. Lucull. 35.

προσρίπτω, to throw to, ἐπιστόλιον τινι Plut. Cato Mi. 24; κυνίδιος ἄρταν ἡ δότῶν Ath. 114 A;—metaph., τοὺς στρατηγούς τοῖς πολέμοις γυμνούς πρ. Plut. T. Gracch. 7, cf. Alex. 71; πρ. ὀνειδὺς τινι Polyb. 17. 14, 1;—Pass., Plut. Pomp. 74, etc.

προσρούομαι, Dep. to escape to a place of safety, c. dat. loci, Nicet.

πρόσρῦσις, εὼς, ἡ, a flowing to, afflux, Byz.

προσαῖνω, to fawn upon, coax, like αἰκᾶλλω, properly of dogs, Soph. Fr. 928, Ar. Cyn. 7. 2;—mostly metaph., οὐ γὰρ Ἀργείων τὸς εἴη φῶτα προσαῖνεον κακὸν Aesch. Ag. 1665; ποισαίνονσα . . παράγει βροτὸν Ἄρα (so Herm.) Id. Pers. 98.

2. of things, to please, like Lat. aridere, εἰ τῶνδε προσαῖνει σέ τι Id. Pr. 835, cf. Eur. Hipp. 863.

3. rarely c. dat., Ath. 99 E.

προσαῖνω, to grin or snarl at, like a dog, Luc. 880; ῥόδα προσσῆνός M. Anton. 1. 15, cf. Poll. 6. 123.

προσαλαπιστός, ὄν, at which the trumpet is blown, cf. προσαλαπιστός.

προσσίβω, to worship or honour besides, Aesch. Theb. 1023.

προσσεύω, part. pf. pass. προσεσσύμενος, rushing upon, Q. Sm. 8. 166.

προσσημαῖν, to signify or indicate besides, to connote, Arist. Interp. 3. 1, Rhct. 1. 13, 10, Poët. 20, 9.

προσσημαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, signifying besides, cited from Gramm.

προσσιδᾶν or —εἰλῶ, to spit upon, LXX (Lev. 15. 8).

προσσιτίος, on, of or for food, Hesych. s. v. ποτιδάρπια.

προσσεκάπτω, to throw up earth about, δένδρα ποτισκαπεῖ (Dor.) Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 173;—Subst. ποτισκαψ, εὼς, ἡ, Tab. Heracl.

προσσεκᾶν, to grow dry in a thing;—intr. pf. προσεσκέληκα, metaph. to persist in firmly, Suid., etc.

προσσοκοπέω, to contemplate besides, Strab. 337 (vulg. προσκοπεῖν).

προσσοκῶ, to jeer besides, Joseph. A. J. 6. 9, 4; aor. pass., Diog. L. 2. 120.

πρόσσοθεν, Adv. Ep. for πρόσθεν, Il. 23. 533.

προσσοτέρω, Adv. poet. for προσωτέρω.

προσσοπαίρω, to pant after a thing, τινὶ Plut. Otho 2.

προσσοπιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, having an attractive power, Arist. II. A. 10. 3, 3 and 13.

προσσοπίω, Pass. to be contracted, Arist. Physiogn. 3. 2.

προσσοπιδῶ, to pour besides, οἶνον κατὰ τινος Dion. H. 7. 72 ad fin.

προσσοπιδῶ, to be eager besides, Teles ap. Stob. 524. 35.

προσσοπιδῶ, to be deeply engaged in, τοῖς βίβλοις Philostr. 231.

προσσοπιδῶ, Dor. ποτιστ—, to drop on, shed over, τοῖς αἰδοῖα π. Χόρις μορῶν Pind. O. 6. 127; πρᾶν . . ποτιστᾶζων ἄρον letting full mild words, Id. P. 4. 244.

προσσοπιδῶ, to stir up to sedition, τινὰ Dio C. 38. 37;—Pass. to have a sedition stirred up against one, Id. 44. 10.

προσσοπιδῶ, to draw a stockade along or before a place, c. acc., πρ. τὰς τρήρεις Arnold Thuc. 4. 9.

προσσοπιδῶ, to go or come towards, προσεστῆχε μακρὸν Ὀλυμπον Od. 20. 73; δέωρο πρ. Soph. O. C. 30, cf. 320, O. T. 79.

προσσοπιδῶ, to lay upon, fit to, καρχησιῶ τὸ κέρας Luc. Amor. 6;—Med. to keep close to, τοῖς ὄρεσι, of a general, Plut. Sull. 19.

II. in pf. pass. to be tight-driven, close tucked in, Lat. adstrictus, of an abscess which does not project, Hipp. Progn. 39, cf. Galen. 12. 254 F; ἰσχία προσεσταλμένα loins drawn or tucked up, of dogs, Xen. Cyn. 4.

1, cf. Poll. 5. 58; καὶ αὖ πάλιν καὶ πρ., ἰσχίον πρ. Arist. Physiogn. 3, 1; ἢ [τοῦ βοῦ] ὁρῶν τῆς τοῦ ἵππου . . προσεσταλμένη μάλλον lying closer to the skin, Id. H. A. 9. 45, 2; αἱ ἀσφες ὁστέας πρ. Luc. Amor. 14; αἰδοῖον, τιποῖ πρ. Galen. 2. metaph. orderly, modest, ἐπιστήμη προσεσταλμένη καὶ κοσμία Plat. Gorg. 511 D.
προσπτερινίζομαι, Med. to clasp to one's breast, Joseph. A. J. 2. 9, 7, Longus 4. 23, Poll. 2. 162.
προσπτερινίζομαι, Dep. to lean upon, Eccl. ; in Hipp. Fract. 752, perh. ὃ ποτιστηριζόμεθα is the true reading.
προσπτοχάζομαι, Dep. to conjecture besides, Dem. Phal. 256.
προσπτορατοπεδεῖν, to encamp near, τύπω Polyb. 1. 42, 8, etc.
προσπυγχρίω [ῖ], to anoint besides, Alex. Trall. 12. 769.
προσπυχοφαντῶν, to slander besides, Dem. 280. 2; better divisim.
προσπυλλαμβάνομαι, Med. to take part in besides, tivos Dio C. 43. 47; v. προσπυλλάομαι.
προσπυμβάλλομαι, Med. to contribute to besides or at the same time, absol., Hipp. Fract. 769; πρὸς τι Id. Art. 797; προσπυμβάλετο τῆς ὁρμῆς . . αἱ νῆες the fleet contributed to their eagerness (where αἱ νῆες = τὸ ναυτικόν), Thuc. 3. 36 (v. 1. προσπυμβάλετο).
προσπυμπάθεια, ἡ, feeling entertained towards, Origen. 3. 320 A.
προσπυμπλέκω, to entangle besides: Pass., προσπυμπλέκῃσμαι, v. 1. LXX (Dan. 11. 10).
προσπυνάπτω, to add besides, τινί τι Sext. Emp. M. 9. 46, Ath. 180 D.
προσπυνδρεύω, to sit by one in council, v. 1. Diod. 11. 34.
προσπυνθερμαίνω, to warm besides, Hipp. 509. 3; Pass., Id. 506. 6.
προσπυννῆμι, to understand besides, Hipp. Acnt. 392, cf. 758 C, etc.
προσπυννίστημι, to recommend further, Dem. 1411. 5.
προσπυννίστημι, to settle with others in a place, join with others in a settlement, c. dat. pers., Thuc. 6. 2.
προσπυννίστημι, to give one's daughter in marriage besides, Dio C. 60. 5. II. Pass. to come to live, settle together with, M. Anton. 4. 21.
προσπυννιθεῖν, Med. to concert or agree besides, c. inf., Dio C. 46. 56.
προσπυννίζω or -ῖτω, to give a signal to, v. 1. for προσπυ-
προσπυννίζω [ῖ], to drag on or along, τὰ σκέλη Galen.
προσπυφαγμα, τό, that which is slain at . . ; cf. πρόσφαγμα.
προσπυφάω or -ττω, to slay at, Ὀρτήσιον τῷ μνημῆτι Plut. Brut. 28.
προσπυφτερίζομαι, Med. to appropriate besides, Byz.
προσπυφιδιάζω, to add besides, τινί τι Joseph. B. J. 3. 9. 5.
πρόσω, poet. for πρόσω.
προσσωρεύω, to store up besides, Luc. Anach. 25, Cornut. N. D. 16.
προσπτάγῃ, ἡ, =sq., Plut. 2. 1154 C, Byz.; cf. Moer. 318.
πρόσταγμα, τό, (προστάσσω) an ordinance, command, Plat. Rep. 423 C, al., Isocr. 77 D, etc.; ἐκ προπτάγματος Dem. 216. 11; κατὰ πρόσταγμα Diod. 4. 41, C. I. 2304, 2305; κατὰ τὸ πρ. τοῦ παιδαγωγοῦ (ἦν by his prescription, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 12, 8, cf. Ael. V. H. 9. 23.
πρόσταθεις, εἶσα, ἐν, v. sub προϊστάμη.
πρόστακτιόν, vrb. Adj. one must order, Xen. Hier. 9. 3; πρ. ὅπως . . Plat. Rep. 527 C.
πρόστακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (προστάσσω) of or for commanding, imperative, imperious, τὸ πρὸστακτικόν [ἡ ψυχὴ], opp. to ὑπηρετικόν (of the body), Arist. Top. 5. 1, 2; πρ. λόγος Plut. 2. 1037 F; βραχυλογία Id. Phoc. 5;—ἡ -κῆ (sc. ἐγκλησις) the imperative mood, Gramm.; also, πρ. ἐκφορά Apoll. de Constr. p. 76; τὸ πρ. σχῆμα Walz Rhett. 8. 631; also τὸ -κόν, Diog. L. 7. 66, 67.
πρόστακτός, ἡ, ὄν, ordained, ordinary, λειτουργία πρ., opp. to ἐγκύκλιος, Decr. ap. Dem. 256. 10.
προσπτάειν, to persist or persevere still further, Ar. Lys. 766; πρ. τῷ δόξαντι καλῶς to persevere in . . , Thuc. 2. 53, cf. Plut. Arat. 27.
πρόσταξῃς, ἡ, an arranging, posting, Acl. Tact. 31, Suid. II. an ordaining, an ordinance, command, Plat. Legg. 673 C, 761 E; πρόσταξιν ποιέσθαι τινι to command him, Arist. Top. 1. 8, 5, cf. Lys. 190. 22;—but also, πρ. ποιέσθαι to make an assessment of the number of men to be supplied, Thuc. 8. 3. III. at Athens, ἄνθρωποι κατὰ πρόσταξῃς citizens deprived of their rights in certain specified particulars, (opp. to παντάπασιν ἄνθρωποι), Andoc. 10. 25 sq., cf. Plat. Legg. 631 D.
προσπταπείνω, to humble besides, Eccl.
προσπτάρσσω, to trouble further, LXX (Sirac. 4. 3).
προσπταργύνω, to hasten to, Lyc. 748.
πρόσταξ, ἄδω, ἡ, (προίστημι) properly, the part between the two antae (or wall-ends) of a building, Vitruv. 2. 8; v. Dict. of Antiqq., s.v. antae; a vestibule, Ath. 205 A; cf. πρόστασις II.
πρόστασια, Ion. -ῖη, ἡ, (προίστημι) a standing in front, Polyb. 11. 1, 3. II. a standing before or at the head of, leadership, τὸ δῆμον Thuc. 2. 65; τοῦ πλῆθους Id. 6. 89;—absol. chieftainship, presidency, ἐπ' ἐτήσιω πρ. Id. 2. 80; οἱ πρόστασις ἀξιούμενοι Dem. 435. 27; ἡ ἱατρικὴ πρ. the authority of a physician, Hipp. 28. 12, cf. Polyb. 12. 28, 6; cf. πρόσταξ II, προϊστήμη B. II. 2. outward dignity, pomp, show, etc., οὐ μόνον πρ., ἀλλὰ καὶ δύναμις Polyb. 4. 2, 6, cf. 1. 55, 8, etc. III. a standing up in behalf of, patronage, protection, Polyb. 5. 43, 3, C. I. 2060, 9, al.; and in bad sense, partisanship, Dem. 145. 8; and then, collusion, champarty, ταῦτ' οὐχ ὁμολογουμένη πρ. Id. 872. 6. 2. as translation of the Roman patronatus, Plut. Rom. 13.
IV. a place before a building, a court or area, τὰ ῥοι Ἀθηναίων Ἀκροπόλεως Προπύλαια μετενεγκέν ἐν τὴν πρόστασιαν τῆς Καδμείας Aeschin. 42. 2; τῆς περὶ τὸ Διονυσιακόν θέατρον πρόστασις Polyb. 15. 30, 4; cf. Harpocr. s.v.:—in this sense Arcad. p. 99 writes πρόστασις.

πρόστασις, α, ὄν, = προστάτης II, Δημήτηρ πρ. Paus. 2. 11, 3. **πρόστασις**, ἡ, predominance of humours, Hipp. 1185 A;—in 414. 3. **πρόστασις**, ἡ, outward dignity, pompous appearance, pomp, Plat. Rep. 577 A. II. = πρόσταξ, C. I. 160. 1, 58, 62, al.
πρόστασσω, Att. -ττω: Dor. ποτιτάσσω C. I. 2525. 91: I. c. acc. pers., 1. to place or post at a place, προσπαθεῖς πύλας Aesch. Theb. 527, cf. 570, Soph. Ant. 670; χωρεῖτε οἱ πρόστασμεν (sc. ὑμᾶς) Eur. Or. 1678:—Pass., προσπαθέντα . . πύλαις Aesch. Theb. 527; ἢ ἂν τις προσπαθῇ Thuc. 2. 87, cf. 70. 2. to attach to, πρὸς τοῖς ἔθνεσι τοὺς πλησιόχωρους πρ. attaching to certain tribes their next neighbours, Hdt. 3. 89; also, ἐπὶ μοῖρῃ τινὶ βασιλεῖα πρ. ἐαυτὸν to attach himself to one party as their king, Id. 1. 94; so, πρ. τινὰς τινι to assign them to his command, Thuc. 5. 8; and in Pass., ἴνδοι προσπατάχατο . . Φαρναζόβρη Hdt. 7. 65; ἡ στρατηγὴν τινι προσπατάχμεν Thuc. 6. 42;—for Soph. O. T. 206, v. sub προϊστήμη. 3. reversely, πρ. ἀρχόντι τινι to appoint as commander over them, Thuc. 6. 93; and with the dat. omitted, Id. 3. 16, 8. 23: Pass., 8. 8. II. c. acc. rei, to give as a command, prescribe, enjoin, ἔργον, πόνον πρ. τινὶ Hdt. 1. 114, Eur. Ion 1176, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 25, Plat., etc.; πολλὰς ἐπιμελείας Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 8; πρ. ἐξ μνάς to prescribe 10 minae, Id. Eth. N. 2. 6, 7; also, πρ. τινὶ περὶ τινος Dem. 363. 26;—also in Med., Plat. Legg. 818 E:—Pass., τοῖσι δὲ ἵπποις προσπατάχατο to others orders had been given to supply cavalry, Hdt. 7. 21, cf. Aesch. Eum. 208; τὰ προσπαθέντα orders given, Hdt. 2. 121, 4; τὸ προσπατάχμεν Id. 9. 104; τὸ προσπαθῆν Hdt. 1. 114, Soph. Ph. 1010; τὰ προσπαθῆσθαι Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 6; absol., προσπαθῆν μοι the order having been given me, Lys. 183. 12, Dem. 1210. 5; πλείων τῶν ὑπὸ τῆς πόλεως προσπατάχμεν δαπανᾶσθαι Lys. 172. 18. 2. c. dat. pers. et inf. to command, order one to do, Hdt. 5. 105, 9. 99, Soph. O. C. 494, 1018, etc.; and this dat. must be supplied in such places as Hdt. 1. 80; also, πρ. τινὶ ὅπως . . Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 20, cf. προσπατάχμεν:—Pass., impers., ἐκέλευε τοῖσι προσπατάχατο πρᾶσσειν . . διαταμέναι Hdt. 7. 39. 3. also c. acc. et inf., Eur. Hel. 890, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 3; both usages occur in following clauses, ὅσα οἱ νόμοι πρ. τοῖς προσπατάχμεν ποιεῖν, ἡμῖν πρ. καὶ ἀναγκάζουσι ποιεῖν Dem. 1070. 1:—Pass. to be ordered to do, τέσσερες . . κῶμαι . . τοῖσι κυσὶ προσπατάχατο αἰτία παρέχειν Hdt. 1. 192, cf. Thuc. 5. 75, etc. 4. absol. to command, order, opp. to ὑπηρετεῖν, Arist. Top. 5. 1, 6:—Pass. to receive orders, lb.; οἱ προσπατάχμενοι Thuc. 1. 136.
πρόσταταις, ἡ, (προστάτης) = προστασία II, Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 10, Oec. 2, 6, Dio C. 41. 34, etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 527.
πρόστατενικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for exercising authority, Poll. 1. 178.
πρόστατεῖν, = προστατεύω, to be leader or ruler of, εἰτε χοροῦ εἰτε οἴκου εἰτε πόλεως εἰτε στρατεύματος Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 6, cf. Hiero 11, 5 and 7; absol. to exercise authority, Id. Hell. 3. 3, 6, Vect. 5, 6; ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν Id. Mem. 2. 8, 4. II. πρ. ὅπως . . , to have authority for providing that . . , to provide or take care that . . , Id. An. 5. 6, 21, Mem. 2. 7, 9 (v. 1. προστατῆς), C. I. 2. 5; with a gen. added, πρ. ἀνθρώπων ὅπως ἔξουσιν . . , lb. 1, 6, 7.
πρόστατεῖν, (προστάτης) to stand before, be ruler over, domineer over, χθονὸς Eur. Heracl. 207; αἰσχροῖν γυναῖκα προστατεῖν γε δωμάτων Id. El. 932; τῆς πόλεως Plat. Gorg. 519 C; τῶν μεγίστων Id. Lach. 197 E; πρ. τοῦ ἀγῶνος to be steward of the games, Xen. An. 4. 8, 25; πρ. τῆς νόσου, of a physician, Hipp. 28. 25; absol., ὁ προστατεῖν he that acts as chief, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 25, cf. Plat. Rep. 562 C:—for πρ. ὅπως . . , v. προστατεύω II:—Pass., προστατεύεσθαι ὑπὸ τινος to be ruled or led by one, Xen. Hier. 5. 1. II. to stand before as a defender, to be guardian or protector of, πυλῶν Aesch. Theb. 396; Ἥρα πρ. Ἀργείων Eur. Heracl. 350; ἀναίδειαν, ἥτερ μὲν πρ. ῥητόρων Ar. Eq. 325; παλιτῶν πρ. αἰρουμένων Menand. Incert. 52. 2. πρ. τινος to bring forward a measure respecting . . , C. I. 1845. 106. III. ὁ προστατῶν χρόνος the time that's close at hand, Soph. El. 781.
πρόστατήριος, α, ὄν, standing before, δεῖμα πρ. καρδίας fear hovering before, or domineering over, my heart, Aesch. Ag. 976. II. standing before, protecting, of Artemis, Id. Theb. 449; of Apollo as the tutelary god or (with Hesyeh., Phot.) from his statue standing before the doors, Soph. El. 637 (cf. 7), ap. Dem. 531. 8, C. I. 112. 8, 113. 15, al.; πρ. θεοῖ lb. 3530; cf. sq. III. δ Πρ., a Boeot. month, = Att. Anthesterion, Böckh C. I. 1. p. 732, Plut. 2. 65 E.
προστάτης, ὄν, δ, (προίστημι) one who stands before or first, a front-rank-man, like πρωτοστάτης, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 41, Eq. Mag. 2. 2 and 6:—but, II. commonly a chief, esp. of a party in democratic states (cf. προϊστήμη B. II), προστατεύω ἐπιλαβεσθαι Hdt. 1. 127, 5, 23; ὁ πρ. τοῦ δήμου Thuc. 3. 75, 82, 4. 46, 66, etc.; πρ. Κλέων Ar. Ran. 569, cf. Eq. 1128; μεταβολὴ ἐκ προστατῶν ἐπὶ τύραννον Plat. Rep. 565 D sq.; and perhaps in some state it became an actual title, Herm. Pol. Ant. 569;—ἀρχὴν ἐαυτοῦ προστατῆν, of the Tribune, (where προστατῆν should be restored from Mss.), App. Civ. 1. 1. 2. generally, a president, ruler, opp. to δούλος, Aesch. Sup. 963; Καδμείων Id. Theb. 1026; χώρας, χθονὸς Eur. Heracl. 664, I. A. 373; τῆς Ἑλλάδος προστατάται, of the Lacedaemonians, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 3, cf. Isocr. 62 A, Dem. 116. 20; πρ. τοῦ ἐμπορίου, of Greeks in Egypt, Hdt. 2. 178; τοῦ πολέμου Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 23; πρ. τῆς εἰρήνης its chief authors, Id. Hell. 5. 1, 36; πρ. τῆς πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς ἐπιμελείας Dem. 618. 8; πρ. καὶ ἐπιμελητῆς [τῆς παιδείας] Plat. Legg. 766 B; ἔρος πρ. τῶν ἀργῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν Id. Rep. 572 E; often in Inscr., πρ. τοῦ γυμνασίου C. I. 2881. 16; Βουλῆς, γεροντίας 5475, 2881. 20, etc. III. one who stands before and protects, a protector, guard, champion, πυλωμάτων Aesch. Theb. 408, cf. 798; πόλεως Soph. O. T. 303 (unless ἦς is relat. to ῥύσσω, —a protector against disease); τῆς ποιτικῆς Plat. Rep. 607 D; τῆς

ἐλευθερίας Dem. 199. 21, etc.:—esp. of certain gods, as Apollo, Soph. Tr. 209, C. I. 2067-75; cf. προστατήριος.

2. at Athens, of a citizen who took care of the μέτοικοι and others who had not civic rights (which relation resembled that of the Roman *patronus* and *cliens*, v. infr.), hence the phrases, ἐπὶ προστατὸν οἰκεῖν to live under protection of a *patron*, Lys. 187. 29., 188. 9, Lycurg. 168. 29; προστατὴν γράφειν τινά to choose as one's *patron*, Luc. Peregr. 11; ἴσο, προστατὴν γράφειν Luc. Pax 684; ἐπιγράφειν Luc. Bis Acc. 29; ἔχειν Id. Pl. 920, cf. Soph. O. T. 882; νέμειν pr. Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 4; but, γράφειν προστατὸν to enter oneself by one's *patron's* name, attach oneself to a *patron*, οὐ Κρέοντος προστατὸν γεγραπμένοι Soph. O. T. 411.

3. to translate the Roman *patronus*, C. I. 378, Plut. Rom. 13, Mar. 5, etc.

IV. προστατὴς θεοῦ one who stands before a god to entreat him, a *suppliant*, like ἐκέτης, Soph. O. C. 1171, 1278, cf. El. 1378.

προστατικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for a *prostatēs* (signf. II) Plat. Rep. 565 D. 2. of or for rank or honour, Polyb. 6. 33, 9, etc.—Adv. —κῶς, magnificently, Id. 5. 88, 4.

προστάτις, ἰδος, fem. of *prostatēs*, ἐὰν.. θέλῃθ' ὁμοῦ προστατίσι ταῖς σεμναῖς.. θαῖς (as Dind. for ἐὰν.. θέλῃθ' μοῦς πρὸς ταῖσι ταῖς σ.) Soph. O. C. 458; προστατὴν ἐπιγράφειν τινά Luc. Bis Acc. 29, cf. Charidem. 10; νόμῳις ὑδάτων προστατίσι Porphyr. Ant. N. 12, cf. 18; as a name of Rhea, C. I. 6835; cf. προστατὴς II. 1.

προστατήρια, ἡ, = foreg., cf. Gramm. Havn. ap. Osann. Auctar. p. 141.

προστατῶ, Att. for προστασσω.

προ-σταυρώω, to draw a stockade in front of or along, τὴν θάλασσαν Thuc. 6. 75; πύλιν, ἡ προσταυρωτο σταυροῖς App. Civ. 4. 79.

προ-σταφιδόμαι, Pass., of grapes, to become raisins before, Diosc. 5. 3.

προ-στέγασμα, τό, a projecting roof, Math. Vett. 21.

προ-στέγιον, τό, f. l. for προτέγιον, q. v.

προ-στέγων, to stop up before, Galen.

προστέγειν, to add to a wall or fortification, include in the city-wall, Thuc. 6. 3; pr. τῇ πόλει τὸν λόφον Dion. H. 3. 1.

προ-στέλχω, f. l. for προστείχω.

προσ τεκνῶμαι, Dep. to judge of by further symptoms, Hipp. Art. 817 (Littre προτεκν., to prognosticate), cf. 393. fin.:—verb. Adj.

προσ τεκμαίρεται, a, or, to be noticed besides, Hipp. Acut. 390.

προσ τεκνῶμαι, Med. to add of one's own device, Plut. Lysand. 26.

προστέλλω, fut. ἔσω, to pay or spend besides, Xen. An. 7. 6, 30; in Thuc. 6. 21, 5, προστελεῖται is the prob. reading; v. Arnold.

προ-στέλλω, to guard or cover in front, shelter, τὰ γυνὰ τινι Thuc. 5. 71, cf. Dio C. 40. 23:—Med., προστελεῖσθαι τινά to send armed into the field, Aesch. Theb. 415:—Pass., μακρὰν.. προστάλῃς ὁδὸν wast equipt for, did'st undertake, a long journey, Soph. O. C. 20.

προστέμνω, to cut also, ἀλλάντος προστεμνημένον a slice of sausage also, Antiph. Taμ. 1.

προ-στένάζω, = sq, v. πρωτ 3.

προ-στένω, to sigh or grieve beforehand, Aesch. Ag. 252.

προσ τερεύομαι, Dep. = ἐπιτερεύομαι, Phot. Bibl. 342. 27.

προσ τερνίδιον, τό, a covering or ornament for the breast, of horses, Xen. Eq. 12, 8, An. 1. 8, 7, cf. 6. 4, 1; cf. προματωπίδιος.

padding for the chest, Luc. Salt. 27; cf. προματωπίδιος.

πρό-σπερνος, on, before or on the breast, Aesch. Cho. 29.

προσπέρπω, Dor. ποτιτέρπω, to delight or please besides, Il. 15. 401:—Pass., Phot. Bibl. 400. 1.

προ-σπεφάνω, to crown beforehand, τινά τινι Ath. 128 C.

προσ τεχνῶμαι, Dep. to devise besides, Plut. Sertor. 11, Iambl. in Nicom. 142 C.

προσ τηθίδιος, on, = προστερνίδιος: προσ τηθίδιον, τό, a breast-ornament, Polyb. 22. 20, 6, cf. Poll. 2. 162:—also προσ τηθίδιος, on, Eust. 1328. 32.

προσ τηθίον, τό, a girdle, Greg. Nyss.

προσ τηθίς, ἰδος, ἡ, the ball of the foot (στήθος III. 2), Poll. 2. 198.

προσ τηκομαι, Pass., with πρ. προσ τεκνῶμαι, to stick fast to, cling to, προσ τεκνῶντος ἰού, of the poisoned robe clinging to Hercules, Soph. Tr. 833; and he is said to be ὑδρας προσ τεκνῶντος φάσματι, Ib. 836:—metaphr. to be given up to, engrossed by, πορισμῷ Plut. 2. 524 D; τοῖς ἀναγοῖς 600 E; τέχνη Ael. V. H. 3. 31; τῷ Κριτίῳ Philostr. 564; ἡδοναῖς Clem. Al., etc.

πρόσ τηξίς, ἡ, attachment, devotion, τῆς ψυχῆς Plut. 2. 1089 C.

προσ τηρῶ, to give heed to, Phleg.: προσ τηρῶντος, εως, ἡ, Greg. Nyss.

προσ τηρῶ, Dor. ποτ-; imper. προσ τηρῶ Aesch.: fut. προσ τηρῶ: aor. I προσ τηρῶ: aor. 2 προσ τηρῶ, subj. προσ τηρῶ (not πρόσ τηρῶ, Elmsl. Heracl. 476):—Med., aor. I προσ τηρῶ Hdt. 4. 65: more commonly aor. 2 προσ τηρῶ, subj. προσ τηρῶ (not πρόσ τηρῶ), 3 sing. opt. προσ τηρῶ (vulg. πρόσ τηρῶ) Dem. 68. 27, 154. 1:—Pass., aor. I προσ τηρῶ Thuc. 3. 82; but the Pass. is chiefly supplied by πρόσ τηρῶ, sometimes also by προσ τηρῶ. To put to, Lat. arponere, χερσὶν ἀπάσασθαι λίθον ὃν προσ τηρῶ Od. 9. 305 (cf. ἐπι τηρῶ II); pr. τὰς θύρας, τὴν θύραν to put to the door, Hdt. 3. 78, Lys. 92. 42; τὰς πύλας Thuc. 4. 67; κλιμακας τοῖς πυργοῖς Id. 3. 23; τομῇ προσ τηρῶ βόστρυχον having applied, fitted it to.., Aesch. Cho. 230; χεῖρά ἐλάτρη Eur. Bacch. 1110; γόνασιν ὠλένας Id. Andr. 895, cf. Soph. Ph. 942; φάρμακά τινι Plat. Rep. 420 C; μύσπας pr. to apply the spur, Polyb. 11. 18, 4; also, pr. χεῖρά ἐπὶ τι, Eur. Phoen. 1199.

2. to hand over or deliver to, θεῶν γύρα.. ἐφημέρῃσι προσ τηρῶ Aesch. Pr. 83, cf. h. Hom. Merc. 129; γυναικα pr. τινί to give her to him as wife, Hdt. 6. 126; but, pr. γυναικὶ τάλαντον, as a dowry, Hyperid. Lyc. 11; pr. τινά ἄλλω πατρί Eur. Ion 1545; "Αἰδῶ τινά Id. Hec. 368, cf. Phoen. 964, I. A. 540; pr. τινά πυρί Id. Supp. 948; pr. πόλιν Thuc. 4. 86; τὴν διοίκησιν τῶν κοιτῶν

Dio C. 52. 14:—also, νᾶσον εὐκαλεῖ pr. λόγῳ, for εὐκαλεῖν νᾶσον, Fınd. N. 3. 120.

3. simply, to give, beslow, φερνῶς Eur. Hipp. 628, cf. Dem. 402. 5; χρήματα Id. 307. 7, etc.; πίστιν τινί Id. 1270. 9; δῶρα καὶ τιμὴν τινι Dio C. Excerpt. 123 Sturz; τὰ ἴδια τοῖς ἀλλοτρίοις Menand. Incert. 31: absol., οὐ μόνον ἀνεμ μισθό, ἀλλὰ καὶ προσ τηρῶ pressing the gift upon one, Plat. Euthyphro 3 D.

II. generally, to impose upon, pr. πρόσ μᾶ τι to impose further business on a man, Hdt. 1. 108., 3. 62; also c. inf., pr. τινί πρόσκειν Id. 5. 30; pr. μέτρον to impose measure or bounds, Aesch. Cho. 796:—then, in various relations, pr. τινί ἀτίμην to impose, inflict disgrace upon him, Hdt. 7. 11; so, pr. μύρον Aesch. Cho. 482; ἀπὸς ἐπὶ τινι Soph. O. T. 820, cf. O. C. 154; ὄκνον Id. Ant. 243; βλάβην Id. Fr. 321; λύπην, πόνους Eur. Supp. 946, Heracl. 505, etc.; pr. τινί ἐκπληξὶν ἀφασίαν to strike him dumb with fear, Id. Hel. 549; ἀπληστῖαν τινί Id. Andr. 218; pr. τινί ἐνθῦμιον Antiph. 121. 2; ζημίαν τινί Thuc. 3. 39; pr. φιλανθρωπίαν eis.., to employ it on.., Dem. 384. 23.

2. to attribute or impute to, αἰτίαν τινί Eur. Ion 1525, Thuc. 3. 39; pr. θράσος τινί to impute boldness to one, Eur. Heracl. 475; θεοῖσιν ἀμαθίαν Id. Hipp. 951; τὸ ἐμπλήκτως ὁρῶν ἀνδρὸς μοῖρα προσ τεθῆ Thuc. 3. 82.

III. to add, τινί τι Hdt. 1. 20, al.; ἔργα πρὸς τῇ γνώμῃ Id. 4. 139; ἄλλων πρὸς ἑν ἔθικαν χρυσὸν Ib. 106; χάριτι χάριν Eur. H. F. 327; νοσοῦντι νόσον Id. Alc. 1047; pr. τῷ νόμῳ to add to it, Hdt. 2. 136, Thuc. 2. 35, cf. Plat. Rep. 468 B; προσθεῖναι τῷ δικαίῳ ἢ ὡς ἐλέγχομεν (for πλεόν ἢ..), Ib. 335 A; ὅρκῳ pr. (sc. τὸν λόγον) i. e. to make oath first and then add the statement, Soph. El. 47 (but Reisk. read ὅρκον, cf. ὅρκον προσ τεθέντος Fr. 419; ὑπόσας.. προσθεῖς τε χεῖρα δεξιᾶν Ph. 942); for Aj. 476, v. ἀναστήμι III; also, pr. τῇ ἐπὶ τινι Tr. 1253; τὶ πρὸς τι Arist. Rhet. 1. 4, 8, cf. Ar. Nub. 63, Plat. Phileb. 33 C:—absol. to make additions, to augment, Thuc. 3. 45, Arist. Poët. 24. 17., 26. 3:—Med., μὴ.. πρὸς κακοῖσι πρόσθεται κακόν Aesch. Pers. 531.

2. to add, esp. of adding articles to statements or documents, προσθεῖναι οὐδὲν εἶχον τοῖς εἰρημένους οὐδ' ἀφελέν Isocr. 288 C; pr. καὶ ἀφελέν τι περὶ τῆς ἐμμεχίας Thuc. 5. 23, cf. 29; pr. τὶ πρὸς τοῖς ἐν γκειμένοις Foed. ibid. 47; τὶ πρὸς τὰς συνθήκας Foed. ap. Polyb. 22. 26, 27: also without an acc., pr. τῷ δικαίῳ to add to the definition of right, Plat. Rep. 335 A, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 2. 6, 9; pr. ὑπὲρ.. Dem. 304. 23.

3. c. acc. pers., τινά προσ τηρῶ τῇδε στάσει; Aesch. Cho. 114; pr. ἐαυτὸν τινί to join his party, Thuc. 3. 92; pr. ἐαυτὸν τινί ἐς πίστιν, ἐπὶ τοῖς ἰδίοις κέρδει Id. 8. 46, 50.

4. in arithm. sense, to add, opp. to ἐξαίρειν or ἀφαιρῖν (to subtract), Plat. Crat. 418 A, cf. 431 C, 432 A, etc.; in the Logic of Arist., to add some determining word (cf. πρόσθεσις III. 3, πρόσκειμαι III. 4), An. Post. 2. 5, 2, Eth. N. 7. 4, 2, al.

B. Med., προσ τηρῶναι τὴν γνώμην τινι to associate one's opinion to another, i. e. agree with him, Dem. 1243. 9; and often absol. to join, add, associate oneself to (v. supr. III. 3), οἷς ἂν σὺ προσ τηρῶ Soph. O. C. 1332, cf. Thuc. 3. 11, 8. 48, 87, Dem. 68. 27, 154. 1; pr. τῷ δαστῷ to be favourable, well-inclined to him, Hdt. 2. 160, cf. Dem. 1060. 18:—absol. to come in, submit, ap. Dem. 238. fin.

2. to give one's assent, to assent, agree, τῇ γνώμῃ Hdt. 1. 109., 3. 83, Thuc. 6. 50, Xen. An. 1. 6, 10; τῷ λόγῳ τῷ λεχθέντι Hdt. 2. 120; τῷ Καρ- ἡδονίαν νόμῳ Plat. Legg. 675 A. 3. ψῆφον δ' Ὀρέστη τῇδ' ἐγὼ προσ τηρῶμαι, literally, will deposit this vote in favour of Orestes, i. e. will vote in his favour, Aesch. Eum. 735; so, ἡμῖν ἂν προσ τηρῶμεν τὴν ψῆφον εὐορκοῖτε Dem. 1320. 16; so, μὴ μὰ ψῆφῳ (sc. τὴν γνώμην), ἀλλὰ δοῖν Thuc. 1. 20; ψῆφον pr. ἐναντίαν τινί Ib. 40.

II. c. acc. pers. to associate with oneself, i. e. take to one as a friend, ally or assistant, win over, pr. τὸν δῆμον πρὸς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ μοῖρην Hdt. 5. 69, cf. Thuc. 6. 18; φίλον pr. τινά Hdt. 1. 53, 69, cf. Soph. O. C. 404; ταύτην πρόσθεν δάμαρτα take her to wife, Id. Tr. 1224; so, προσ τηρῶμενος ἔλαβε γυναῖκα Lxx (Gen. 25. 1);—also in bad sense, πολέμῳ pr. τινά Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 12.

2. c. acc. rei, to apply to oneself, βάλατον Hipp. 976 D, cf. 1133 C; πατρὸς στέρνα προσ τηρῶμαι θέλω Eur. H. F. 1408:—metaphr. to add to oneself, gain, pr. πλεόν to be profited, Soph. Ant. 40; pr. χάρην = ἐπιχαίρειν, Id. O. C. 767; esp. of evils, to bring upon oneself, πρὸς κακοῖσι κακόν Aesch. Pers. 531; μέμνηται Soph. O. T. 1460; κακά, ἄχθος, etc., Eur. Heracl. 146, etc.; οἰκέον πόνον, κινδύνους αὐθαίρετους, ἀχθῆδονας Thuc. 1. 78, 144., 2. 37; ἐχθρας ἐκουσίας πρὸς ταῖς ἀναγκαῖαις pr. Plat. Prot. 346 B.

b. to bring upon others, προσ τεθῆναι πόλεμον made war, Hdt. 4. 65; μὴν προσ τηρῶται τινί to vent wrath upon.., Id. 7. 229.

προσ τηκτω, to bring forth besides, Arist. H. A. 5. 17, 1.

προσ τηλῶ, to befool with dung, Ar. Nub. 411, Artemid. 2. 26.

προσ τημῶ, to award further penalty besides the legal and regular one (v. προσημῶ), which was allowed in certain δίκαι ἀτίμητοι, pr. τὴν κρινάσας τὴν δίκην ὅ τι χρὴ πρὸς τούτῳ παθεῖν Plat. Legg. 767 E, cf. 943 B; πρὸς τῷ ἀργυρίῳ π. δεσμὸν τῷ κλέπτῃ Dem. 736. 16, cf. 732. 31; pr. τῷ δημοσίῳ to adjudge to the treasury as a debt, Id. 528. 13; pr. τὸν τῷ δημοσίῳ δοῦναι ἰδιώτῃ Ib. 18; the Act. was used of the Court generally, the Med. of the individual δικαστῆς who proposed the additional penalty, ἐὰν προσημῶ ἢ ἡλιαία (sc. τὸ δεδεῖσθαι), προσ τημῶσθαι δὲ τὸν βουλλόμενον Lex ar. Dem. 733. 8, cf. Legem ar. Lys. 117. 31:—Pass., impers., προσ τημῶται τινι δεσμὸν the further penalty of imprisonment is laid on him, Id. 715. 11., 719. 18., 764. 18; εἰκασὶ δραχμῶν προσ τημῶται αὐτῷ Id. 152. 16.

προσ τημῶ [τ], τό, that which is awarded over and above the regular penalty, a fine, Dem. 700. 16, Poll. 6. 180., 8. 21, 149; v. προσημῶ.

προσ τημῶν [τ], ἡ, the adding a further penalty to the regular one, Ael. V. H. 14. 7:—generally, punishment, Justin. M.

πρόσ τιμον, τό, (τιμῇ) penalty awarded, Hipp. 2. 3, Polyb. 1. 17, 11, Keil Inscr. Boeot. p. 89.

2. a reward, Athanas., Suid.

προστιμωρέω, to assist besides, Hipp. Acut. 385, Aretac. Cur. M. Ac. I. 7, etc.:—Med., νοσῆματι πρ. to promote it, Galen.
 προστινάσσω, to shake at, Anth. P. 12. 67 (in tmesi).
 προ-στοιχεύω, to place first as elementary, Sext. Emp. M. I. 104.
 προστομαίον, τό, a door-frame, including both jambs and lintel, C. I. 160. 71, v. Böckh p. 280.
 προ-στομίον, τό, a mouth, esp. of a river, Aesch. Supp. 3.
 προστόμιον or προστομία, the joining of the lips, Poll. 2. 90.
 προ-στομίσ, ἴδος, ἡ, a mouthpiece, Math. Vett. 20.
 πρό-στομος, ον, pointed, Eubul. Σφιγγ. I. 10, Poll. 2. 101.
 πρό-στοον, τό, v. προσῶν.
 προστράφω, to exaggerate in tragic style, Strab. 814, Longin. 7.
 προ-στράτοπεδούμαι, Dep. to encamp before, Diod. 14. 17.
 προστράχηλίζω, to wrench the neck in wrestling, Plut. 2. 234 D.
 προστρέπω, to turn towards, esp. towards a god as an ἱκέτης, to approach with prayer, supplicate, τοσαῦτά σ', ὦ Ζεῦ, προστρέπω Soph. Aj. 831; c. acc. pers. et inf. to entreat one to do, μή μ' ἀτιμάσῃς . . . ὦν (= τούτων ἂν) σε προστρέπω φράσαι Soph. O. C. 50; c. acc. rei et inf. to pray that . . ., δέξομαι πρόστρεπ' Ἀργείων χθόνα Eur. Supp. 1195;—so in Med., πρ. δάμα, δόμος Ep. Hom. 15, Aesch. Eum. 205; γιν. Διὸς . . . Ἐργάνην Soph. Fr. 724; and in late Prose, as Acl. N. A. 15. 21, Plut. Cleom. 39, etc.:—Pass., simply, to be turned, εἰς ἀναισχυρίαν Plat. Legg. 919 C.
 2. to approach (as an enemy), Ἰαωλκὸν παλεμῖα χερὶ προστραπὼν Pind. N. 4. 90.
 II. in Med., also, to bring upon one's own head or to make a matter of προστροπή, τὴν πάθην Plat. Legg. 866 B.
 προστρέφω, to bring up in, ἱερεὺς τις ἄρας δόμους προστρέφεται Aesch. Ag. 735.
 προστρέχω, fut. -δράμωμαι, to run to or towards, come to one, πρὸς τινα Plat. Rep. 440 A; τινὶ Ar. Ach. 1084, Av. 759, Xen. An. 4. 3, 10, etc.; and absol. to run up, Id. Hell. 3. 1, 18, Cyr. 7. 1, 15, Dem. 586. 4, etc.
 2. in hostile sense, to run at, make a sally, πρὸς τινα Xen. Cyr. 5. 4. 47.
 3. of things, to happen to one, τινὶ Diod. 13. 37.
 II. metaph. to join or side with, τινὶ Polyb. 26. 3, 4, etc.; πρὸς τὴν γνώμην τινὸς Id. 28. 7, 8, cf. 17. 15, 2.
 προστριβω [τ], fut. ψω, to rub on or against, τινὶ τι Basil.; absol., προστριβὼντα by friction, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 6:—Pass., προστετριμμένους τισὶ worn down by intercourse with . . . , Aesch. Eum. 238.
 II. to attribute, πᾶν τὸ ἀνθρώπειον πάθος τοῖς θεοῖς Diog. L. proem. 5: Pass., γλώσση ματαίᾳ ζημία προστρίβεται Aesch. Fr. 329.
 III. offer in Med., mostly in bad sense, to inflict or rather cause to be inflicted, πληγὰς τινι Ar. Eq. 5; ὑμῶν τὸ μῆνιμα τῶν ἀλειτουργῶν προστρίβεται Antipho 127. 2; συμφορὰν ἢ βλασφημίαν ἡ κακὸν Dem. 786. 6; γὴν ὑποψίαν τῆς προδοσίας Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 89 F; but also, 2. in good sense, πλουτὸν δόξαν προστρίβεισθαι τινι to attach to one the reputation of wealth, Dem. 617. 4., 757. 16.
 πρόστριμμα, τό, that which is rubbed on: metaph. that which is inflicted upon one, esp. a brand, disgrace, affliction, Aesch. Ag. 195.
 II. a scraping, fragment, Plut. 2. 99 C.
 πρόστριψις, ἡ, a rubbing, galling, ἀσπράβης Theophr. Color. 28:—a conflict, Justin. M.
 προστρόποιος, Dor. ποτιτρόποιος, ον, (προστροπή): I. act. turning oneself towards, hence 1. of one who has incurred pollution by committing murder or some grievous crime or done something that was deemed impious (even ignorantly), and turns to a god or man to obtain purification, a suppliant for purification (more specific than ἱκέτης), τὸν πρ., τὸν ἱκέτην Soph. Ph. 930, cf. Aesch. Supp. 362, Soph. Aj. 1173, Ph. 930, Eur. Heracl. 1015, etc.; and as Adj., πρ. λίται Soph. O. C. 1309; c. gen., πρ. ἐστίας Aesch. Ag. 1587.
 2. of one who has not yet been purified after committing such crimes, a polluted person, Lat. homo fiacularis, elsewhere ἐναγής, Aesch. Eum. 41, 176, 234, 237, 445, Eur. H. F. 1259; πρ. τῆς πόλεως bringing pollution on the city, Eupol. Δῆμ. 20.
 3. of the pollution incurred, πρ. αἷμα blood-guiltiness, Eur. Ion 1260, H. F. 1161; τὸ πρ. guilt, Antipho 125. 2, Dio C. 42. 3.—On the nature of such pollution, the condition of the suppliant, etc., v. Müller Eumenid. § 51 sq.
 II. pass., ὃ ἂν τις προστρέπεται δέομενος (ap. Eust. 1807. 11), the god to whom the murdered person turns for vengeance, i.e. an avenger, like ἀλδστωρ, ὁ πρ. τοῦ θανόντος Antipho 125. 32, 126. 39, Aeschin. 49. 22, Polyb. 24. 8, 2, Paus. 2. 18, 2:—hence also of the Manes of murdered persons, visiting with vengeance, implacable, Antipho 119. 6, cf. Aesch. Cho. 287.—For the same double (act. and pass.) sense, cf. ἀφίκτηρ, προσίκτηρ.
 προστροπή, ἡ, properly a turning oneself towards; hence, the turning of a suppliant (ἱκέτης) to a god or man to implore protection or purification, the prayer or supplication of such person, Aesch. Eum. 718, cf. Plut. 2. 560 E:—then any address to a god, prayers, esp. of a solemn kind with sacrifices, θεοῖς . . . προστροπαῖς λικυμένην Aesch. Pers. 216, cf. Eur. Alc. 1156; ἐκίστα ἔξωθεν πρ. Eur. Heracl. 108; προστροπήν καὶ ἀρὰν ὑπὲρ τούτων ἐποιήσαντο Aeschin. 69. 11; προστροπήν θεὰς ἔχειν to discharge the duty of praying to the goddess, i.e. to be her minister, Eur. I. T. 618; but, πόλεως προστροπήν ἔχειν to address a petition to the city, Soph. O. C. 558; of libations, Aesch. Cho. 85.
 2. πρ. γυναικῶν a suppliant band of women, Ib. 21.
 II. the guilt or pollution of a murderer, Synes. 186 A, 202 D.
 προστρόπος, ον, poet. for προστρόποιος, Orph. Arg. 1233.
 πρόστροπος, ον, (προστρέπω) turned to or towards:—hence, like προστρόποιος, a suppliant, τινος Soph. Ph. 773; absol., Id. O. T. 41.
 II. accursed, Phot.
 πρόστροχος, ον, round, Hesych.

προστυγχάνω, to obtain one's share of, to obtain, προστυγχάνει πᾶν ἴσων Soph. Ph. 552; ἐμοὶ κολαστοῦ πραστυχᾶν Id. El. 1463: c. dat. to meet with, hit upon, light upon, Plat. Legg. 844 B, 893 E, Polit. 262 B, cf. Soph. 246 B.
 2. of events, to befall one, ἀτα πρ. τινὶ Pind. Fr. 171. 4.
 3. absol., ὁ προστυγχάνων, ὁ προστυχᾶν the first person one meets, the first that offers, any body, like ὁ τυχῶν, ὁ ἐπιών, Plat. Legg. 808 E, 914 B, cf. Thuc. 1. 97; τὰ προστυχόντα ξένια the guests fare set before him, Eur. Alc. 754; τὰ προστυχῶν a common, every-day matter, Plat. Tim. 34 C; τὸ πρ. ἐκάστοτε Id. Legg. 962 C:—ἐκ τοῦ προστυχόντος by accident, Plut. 2. 150 D, etc.; also offhand, ex tempore, Ib. 407 B; so, κατὰ τὸ πρ. Dion. H. 7. 1, fin. Cf. παρατυχάνα.
 πρό-στυλος, ον, with pillars in front, ναὸς Vitruv. 3. 1:—also as Subst., Id. 7. praef.
 πρό-στυμμα, τό, (προστώω) the process of preparing wool for dyeing, Hesych.
 πρόστυπος, ον, executed in low relief (basso relievo), opp. to ἔκτυπος (in high relief, alto r.), Ath. 199 E.
 2. as Subst., πρόστυποι, οἱ, of the Cherubim, Joseph. A. J. 3. 6, 5; for which just below he uses προστυπέεις, cf. Galen. 14. 710; cf. πρόστυπα, τά.
 II. lying flat, φύλλα Diosc. 4. 10.
 προστύπω, to mould to the shape of a thing, τὸν πνεύμονα τῷ θώρακι Galen. 2. 700; ἡ ἐσθὴς τῷ σώματι προστυπούται Clem. Al. 234.
 προστυπώσις, ἡ, (προστυπώ) a pressing flat, cited from Paul. Aeg.
 προ-στυφω [ϋ], to press or thicken beforehand, τὰ ἄρματα Theophr. Odor. 24; τὸ ἔλαιον Diosc. 1. 48:—to prepare wool for being dyed, Clem. Al. 144: metaph., πρ. τὸ ἦθος εἰς τὴν παραδοχὴν τῆς ἀληθείας Id. 366.
 προστυχῆς, ἐς, being in or near, engaged in or acquainted with, ταῖς τιθασείας τῶν ἰχθύων, Plat. Polit. 264 C; τῇ ἀστρονομίᾳ Id. Epin. 990 D; τῷ βίῳ Ib. 973 B, etc.; πρ. γίνεται=προστυγχάνει, Id. Legg. 955 D. Adv. -χῶς, Eus. P. E. 728 C.
 προ-στυφον (not πρόστυφον, Arcad. 120. 10), τό, a portico, Plat. Prot. 314 E, 315 C, Plut. 2. 838 D, etc.; in Mss. sometimes πρόστυον, as in C. I. (addend.) 4300 w. Cf. Lob. Phryn. 495.—As Adj., v. Schol. Il. 20. 11.
 προσυβρίζω, to maltreat besides, Dem. 524. 24., 1269. 23, etc.
 προσυγγίνομαι, old Att. προ-ϋγγ-, Dep. to speak with one before, τινὶ Thuc. 8. 14: to become acquainted with before, τοῖς βουλευμασί τινας Dio C. 52. 33.
 προσυγγράφομαι, Med. to write out before, Schol. Plat. Gorg. 448 C.
 προσ-συγκέμαι, Pass. to be fixed or settled before, Joseph. A. J. 18. 3, 2, 19. 2, 5; τὸ πρ. Aen. Tacit. 31.
 προ-συγχέω, fut. -χεῶ, to confuse before, Polyb. 5. 84. 9.
 προ-συζεύγνυμι, to yoke together beforehand, Eust. 61. 29.
 προσυλάκτω, to bark at, τινὶ Dion. H. de Thuc. 2, Themist. 205 D.
 προ-συλάω, to rob, spoil, plunder beforehand, Dio C. 60. 6.
 προ-συλλέγομαι, Pass. to assemble before, Dio C. 37. 33, etc.
 προ-συλλογίζομαι, Dep. to conclude by a prosyllogism (cf. sq.), Arist. An. Pr. 2. 19, 2., Top. 8. 1, 6:—verb. Adj. προσυλλογιστέον, one must use a prosyllogism, Ib. 6. 10, 4.
 προσυλλογισμός, ὁ, a syllogism, i.e. a syllogism the conclusion of which forms the major premiss of another, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 25, 11.
 πρόσ-υλος, ον, belonging to matter, Eccl. Adv. -ως, Dion. Ar.:—προσυλῶδης, ἐς, Eccl.
 προ-συμβαίνω, to happen before, Schol. Od. 7. 244, Eccl.
 προ-συμβιβάζω, to unite before, Hierocl. p. 120.
 προ-σύμβολον, τό, a prognostic, ap. Suid.
 προ-συμμίσγω, to intermix first, τὸ ὕδωρ ἐς τῶντό Hdt. 7. 129.
 προσύμναος, α, ον, addressed in hymns (?), θεά Epigr. Gr. 821.
 προσυμνέω, to celebrate in song besides, Schol. Theocr. 2. 11.
 προ-συμφύομαι, Pass., with aor. 2 act. to grow together before, Hipp. 455. 44.
 προ-συμφωνέω, to harmonise beforehand, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 183, in Pass.
 προσυναγείρω, to gather, collect beforehand, Cyrill.
 προ-συναθροίζω, to assemble together, Joseph. Vita 27.
 προ-συναγέρω, to contract before, Draco 157.
 προ-συναπάντησις, ἐως, ἡ, a rhet. figure, in which two nouns, placed first, have their respective attributes interchanged (as in Il. 4. 450), Walz Rhett. 8. 485.
 προ-συνάπτω, to connect or unite beforehand, Eccl.
 προ-συνδέω, to bind together before, Eccl.
 προ-συνδρεύομαι, Pass. to be settled in council before, τὰ προσυνεδρεύμενα Hippodam. ap. Stob. 248. 44.
 προ-συνεθίζω, to accustom to a thing before, A. B. 1415.
 προ-συνεπισωρεύω, to heap up or add before, Iambli.
 προ-συνίημι, to perceive or observe beforehand, Hipp. 392. 48.
 προ-συνίστημι, to recommend or praise before, Dion. H. de Rhett. 10, 5, Plut. 2. 19 B:—to mention before, Schol. Od. 9. 187.
 προ-συνοικέω, to cohabit or live as wife with before, τινὶ Hdt. 3. 88, Plut. Demetr. 14.
 προ-συνοικίζω, f. I. for προσσυνοικίζω, in M. Anton.
 προ-συντάσσομαι, Med. to arrange before, τὰς δυνάμεις Joseph. B. J. 5. 1, 1.
 προ-συντελέω, fut. ἔσω, to finish before, Aristas de LXX.
 προ-συντίθεμαι, Med. to contract beforehand, φιλίαν τινὶ Dio C. 36. 28; οὐδὲν προσυνθέμενος Joseph. B. J. 5. 13, 1, etc.
 προ-συντρίβω [τ], to break in pieces before, Dio C. 59. 20.
 προσυπάγομαι, Med. to mislead besides, Eccl.

προσυνταίντομαι, Med. to indicate besides, Eccl.
 προσυπακούω, to understand something not expressed, to supply in thought, τι Plut. Legg. 808 D;—often in Gramm., like Lat. subaudire; so Verbal προσυπακούστων Schol. Eur. Alc. 10, etc.
 προσυπανάπτω, to kindle secretly besides, τὴν ἔχθραν Eust. Opusc. 73. 80.
 προσυπαναπτύσσω, to unfold besides, Liban.
 προσυπαντάω, to meet with, Philo 2. 186, Eccl.
 προσυπαρῶ, to exist besides, οὐδὲ ταφῆναι προσυπῆρχεν ἐμοί and besides I could not have been buried, Dem. 549. 12, cf. Arist. Gen. et Corr. 2. 9, 2.
 προσυπερβαίνω, to indicate besides, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 495.
 προσυπερβάλλω, to overcome besides, Philo 1. 243, etc.
 προσυπεργάζομαι, Dep. to arrange for another, dub. in Plut. Sol. 12, for προῖπ-
 προσυπέροχομαι, to enter besides, Eccl.
 προσυπέχω (sc. λόγον), to be answerable also for, τῆς τύχης Dem. 1436. 7.
 προσυποσχέομαι, Dep. to promise besides, Plut. Demetr. 10, Dio C. 38. 31., 40. 60, etc.
 προσυπνέω, to sleep near, τι Eccl.
 προσυποβάλλω, to place under, submit besides, Plut. 2. 814 F, Galen.
 προσυποβάλλω [α], to sketch out besides, Longin. 14, Philo 1. 590, Diog. L. 6. 103.
 προσυποδείκνυμι, to shew besides, τινί τι Polyb. 23. 10, 4, etc.
 προσυποδεικτέον, verb. Adj. one must shew besides, Philo 1. 11.
 προσυποθήγω, to what upon, τινί τι Ael. N. A. 9. 16.
 προσυπόκειμαι, Pass. to lie under besides, Galen.
 προσυπολαμβάνω, to suppose besides, Arist. Cacl. 4. 1, 6, Dion. H.
 προσυπολογίζω, to calculate besides, Ptol.
 προσυπομένω, to endure besides, Philo 2. 531.
 προσυπομνήσκω, to remind one of a thing besides, τινί τι Polyb. 39. 2, 2:—verb. Adj. -μνήσκων, one must mention besides, Strab. 824.
 προσυπομνηματίζομαι, to write a commentary before (cf. ὑπομν-), Schol. Eur. Med. 209.
 προσυπονοέω, to suspect besides, Eunap. p. 110:—verbal -νοητέον, Procl.
 προσυποπτέω, to suspect besides, Dio C. 67. 4, etc.
 προσυποτάσσω, to subjoin besides, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 1.
 προσυποτίθημι, to put underneath besides, Hippiatr.:—Med. to suggest besides, Galen.
 προσυποτοπéω, to conjecture besides, Dio C. 58. 18., 66. 5.
 προσυπουργέω, to assist in besides, Joseph. A. J. 15. 6, 2.
 προσ-υρίγγωμαι, Pass. to be tunnelled beforehand, Diod. Exc. 521. 72.
 προσ-υρίζω, fut. ζω, to whistle by way of signal beforehand, Polyb. 8. 22, 5., 8. 27, 10, etc.
 προσ-υρῶ [ε], to drag forward, Theod. Prodr.
 προσ-υστέλλομαι, Pass. to be drawn up beforehand, LXX (3 Macc. 2. 29).
 προσ-υφαίνω, to interweave with, ἀθανάτω θνητόν Plut. Tim. 41 D; καὶ νινί τοῖς ἀρχαίοις Themist. 316 A, etc.
 προσυφαπλώω, to spread under besides, Eccl.
 προσυφίσταμαι, Pass. to present itself to the mind from without, τὰ προσυφεστώτα M. Anton. 5. 19.
 προσυψώω, to raise still higher, LXX (1 Macc. 12. 36), Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 30, etc.
 προσφάγμα, τό, =sq., Aesop.
 προσφάγιον, τό, (φαγεῖν) anything eaten with other food; like προσ-όψημα: generally, something to eat, Ev. Jo. 21. 5.
 πρόσφαγμα, τό, a victim sacrificed for others, πρόσφαγμα τύμβω Eur. Hec. 41 (ubi v. Herm.), I. T. 243, cf. Plut. Comp. Thes. c. Rom. 2: in pl. of a single victim, Eur. Hec. 265; of the victim's blood, Id. Alc. 845.
 II. sacrifice, slaughter, Aesch. Ag. 1278, Eur. Tro. 624.
 προσ-φάξω, later Att. -σφάττω, to sacrifice beforehand, τινί Eur. Hel. 1255, Plut. Minos 315 C, etc.
 II. to sacrifice for . . , τινός Valck. Phoen. 1005 (1010).
 προσφάβινμαι, Pass. to appear besides, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 57, Joseph. Macc. 4.
 προσ-φάλλομαι, Med. to fail, err first, or previously, Byz.
 προσφαντάω, to represent besides, Eccl.
 προσφάσθαι, inf. Med. from πρόσφωμ, Od. 23. 106.
 πρόσφωτος, ον, (πέφαμαι pf. pass. of *φένω) lately slain, fresh-slain (νεωστὶ ἀνθρωπίνος Phot.), νὺν δὲ μοι ἐσθλὴς καὶ πρ. ἐν μεγάρουσι κενός Pl. 24. 757; νεκρὸς πρ. Hdt. 2. 89., 2. 121, 5: then, II. generally, fresh, of fish, Antiph. Φιλοθ. 2, Menand. Τροφ. 1. 4, etc.; ζῶα πρ., opp. to salted, Diod. 3. 31, 5; πρ. καρποῖ, ἔλαιον Arist. Probl. 20. 30., 21. 4; χιῶν Polyb. 3. 55, 1; ὕδωρ Plut. 2. 690 C. 2. of events and actions, generally, fresh, new, recent, δίκαι Aesch. Cho. 804; ἐπιστολαὶ Soph. Fr. 130; ὄργη Lys. 151. 5; ὀχλεία Arist. H. A. 3. 1, 9; Ἀφροδίτη Alciphro 1. 39. 3. metaph. of persons, πρόσφατος κρίνεται, opp. to τὰδὲχματα ἔωλα . . καὶ ψυχρά, Dem. 551. 15; νεαλὴς καὶ πρ., opp. to τεταριχυνόμενος, Id. 788. 23; μάρτυρες . . οἱ μὲν παλαιοὶ οἱ δὲ πρ. Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 13, cf. Meteor. 1. 14, 9:—young, Ael. N. A. 7. 47.
 III. πρόσφατος as Adv. of Time, newly, lately, Pind. P. 4. 533; also πρόσφατος, Polyb. 3. 37, 11, Macho ap. Ath. 581 E, etc.
 προσφερής, ἐς, (προσφέρω) brought near, approaching; hence, metaph. resembling, similar, like, τινί Hdt. 2. 105., 4. 33, Aesch. Ag. 1218, Cho. 176, Eur. Hel. 591, Ar. Eccl. 67, Thuc. 1. 49, etc.; προσφερέστατος αὐτῇ Plut. Tim. 24 D; τὸ σῶμα προσφερὲς τῇ ψυχῇ Id. Rep. 494 B, cf. Philib. 51 D; προσφερέστερον δέμας Eur. Hel. 559:—rarely c. gen.,

πατρὸς προσφereῖς δμμάτων αὐγαί Id. H. F. 132:—Adv. -ρως, Plut. 2. 895 E, etc.:—cf. ἐμφερής, προσεμφερής, προσφέρω B. 1. 5. II. = πρόσφορος, conducive, useful, τινί Hdt. 5. 111 (v. l. προσφερέστερον).
 προσφέρω, Dor. ποτιφέρω; fut. προσοίσω; Ion. aor. pass. προσενείχην Hdt. 9. 71. To bring to or upon, apply to, Lat. applicare, πρ. πύργου κλιμάκων προσάβασαι Eur. Phoen. 488; πύρ τινι Id. Andr. 257; μηχανὰς [τοῖς τεύχεσι] Hdt. 6. 18, cf. Thuc. 2. 58; τὴν χεῖρα πρὸς τοὺς μνηστήρας Hdt. 3. 87; but, πρ. χεῖρά τινι to lay hands upon . . , Pind. P. 9. 62; πρ. χεῖράς τινι, in hostile sense, Polyb. 3. 79. 4 (but also in a friendly relation, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 31 sq.); πρ. τινὶ ἀνάγκη or ἀναγκαίην Hdt. 7. 136, 172, Aesch. Cho. 76; βάσανόν τινι Plut. Philib. 23 A:—without dat. to apply, exhibit, employ, use, πρ. βίην Hdt. 3. 19; πρ. καὶνὰ σοφά Eur. Med. 299, Ar. Thesm. 1130, cf. Soph. Fr. 702; ἱαμα Thuc. 2. 51; τεχνήματα Aesch. Fr. 338; πάσας μηχανὰς Eur. I. T. 112, etc.; πάντας ἐλέγχους Ar. Lys. 484; πρ. τὸλμην to bring it to bear, Pind. N. 10. 55; τὰς τομὰς καὶ τὰς καύσεις τινὶ Dio C. 55. 17:—also, πρ. πόλεμον Hdt. 7. 9, 3; ἔρωτα Plut. Symp. 187 E; ἄδλον Pind. O. 9. 162. 2. to add, μὴδὲ πρ. μέθω Soph. O. C. 481; εἰ καὶνὸν προσοίσομεν νέον παλαιῷ Eur. Med. 78, Plat. Theaet. 205 C; πρ. τι πρὸς τι Hdt. 6. 125, Dem. 937. 16. 3. to present, offer, give, λουτρὰ παρὶ Soph. El. 434; τὰ τόξα Id. Ph. 775; τὴν δῶδα τινι Ar. Pl. 1052; τὴν χεῖρά τινι ἀκράν Id. Lys. 436; δῶρα Thuc. 2. 97; οὐδὲν κολοβὸν προσφέρωμεν πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς Arist. Fr. 108; so, πρ. σφάγια καὶ θυσίας Act. Ap. 7. 42, cf. Hebr. 11. 4; τὸ δῶρον σου Ev. Matth. 5. 24, etc. b. esp. of meat and drink, θαλλὰν χυμαίρας Soph. Fr. 445; πρ. δ' ἂν δέη Hipp. 881. fin., cf. Plat. Charm. 157 C, Phaedr. 270 B, Plat. Com. Ἰώ 1, Alex. Πον. 4, etc.: to set meat before one, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 13 and 14, Plut. Legg. 792 A:—c. inf., πρ. τινὶ ἐμπεῖν καὶ φαγεῖν Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 1: v. infir. c. 1. 4. to bring forward, quote, cite, Pind. O. 9. 162:—also to bring forward proposals, make an offer, etc., πρ. λόγον τινὶ Hdt. 3. 134., 5. 30, 40; περὶ τινος Thuc. 3. 109; ὅτι . . , Dem. 1168. 22; so, λόγους πρ. τινὶ Thuc. 3. 4; περὶ ὁμολογίας, περὶ ζυμβάσεως πρ. τινὶ Hdt. 8. 52, Thuc. 2. 70; and in Med., Id. 1. 140; τοὺς λόγους τινὶ ἐναποστέλλει Id. 1. 57. II. to contribute, bring in, yield, like Lat. conferre, ἑκατόν τάλαντα πρ. ἰλδὲ πρ. 91, cf. Thuc. 1. 138, Xen. Vect. 2. 1., 4. 15, Dem. 816. 11; but, πρ. μετόκιον to pay an alien-tax, Xen. Vect. 2. 1. III. to bring one thing near another, make it like, πρ. νόον θανάτου Pind. N. 6. 7, cf. Fr. 173; so, πρ. τρύπους παῖδι Incert. ap. Schol. Pind. N. 3. 117; v. infir. B. 1. 5.
 B. Pass., with fut. προσοίσομαι Thuc. 6. 44, Dem. 1173. 14, aor. προσηνεγκάμην=προσηνέχην Diod. 16. 8. To be borne towards, and of ships, to put in, εἰς λιμένα Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 6; hence, 2. to go against, attack, assault, πρὸς τινα Hdt. 5. 34, 111, 112., 7. 209, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 30, etc.; τινὶ Hdt. 5. 109, Thuc. 4. 126, etc.; and absol. to rush on, make an onset, κατὰ τὸ ἰσχυρότατον προσενείχσαν Hdt. 9. 71, cf. 49., 5. 101, Thuc. 7. 44, Plat.; προσφereῖσαι ἀπορίαι difficult to engage, Hdt. 9. 49, cf. Plat. Lys. 223 B; but also, 3. without any sense of hostility, to go to or towards, ἐκ τοῦ Ἰκαρίου πελάγους προσφereῖσαι sailing, Hdt. 6. 96; πρ. τοῖσι Κορινθίοις to come to them, Id. 8. 94; πρ. εἰς λιμένα Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 6; τῷ σκοπέλῳ, τῇ Τρωάδι Luc. J. Trag. 15, D. Mort. 19. 2. 4. to deal with, behave oneself in a certain way towards one, Hdt. 7. 6; πρ. ὁμῖν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἰσού Thuc. 1. 140; τοῖς κρείσσοσι καλῶς Id. 5. 111, cf. 105, Eur. Cycl. 176, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 6, Heind. Plat. Theaet. 151 B; τισὶν οὐ μετρίως Dem. 117. 1; also, πρ. τρόπον τινα πρὸς τινα Plat. Lys. 205 B, cf. Phaedr. 252 D:—so, πρ. ἱπποῖς ὀρθότατα Xen. Eq. 1. 1; πρ. ζυμφοραῖς εὐγενετώτερον to meet them with intelligence, Thuc. 4. 18; πρὸς τὰ πράγματα πρ. ἄριστα Id. 6. 44, cf. Plat. Rep. 604 D; and, absol. to behave or bear oneself, ὀλιγώρως πρ. Lys. 115. 33, etc.;—προσφereῖσαι πρὸς λόγον to answer it, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 44. 5. προσφereῖσαι πρὸς τι to come near one, be like him, Hdt. 1. 116; v. supr. A. III, and v. προσφερής. II. προσφereῖσαι τινὶ to be put or imposed upon one, τὰ προσφερόμενα πρήγματα Hdt. 2. 173. III. of things, to be managed, Plat. Lys. 223 B. IV. to be added, Longin. Fr. 4.
 C. Med., προσφereῖσαι τι to take to oneself as meat or drink, πρ. σίτον, ποτόν Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 41, Aeschin. 20. 26, etc.; (hence in Pass., ἡ προσφερομένη τροφή Plat. Soph. 230 C; τὰ προσφερόμενα meat or drink, food, Xen. Cyn. 6. 2; or medicine, etc., Hipp. 959 A, etc.; v. supr. A. 1, 3, προσφορὰ III):—so in Soph. Ph. 1108, προσφereῖν φορβάν (suh. εἰναῖ) =προσφereῖσαι. 2. to exhibit, φιλοτιμίαν ὁμῖν Epist. Philipp. ap. Dem. 284. 1. 3. like the Act., to apply, μηχανήν Polyb. 1. 18, 11, etc. 4. to contribute, πλείστα πρὸς τι Athenio Σαμοθρ. 1. 2.
 προσφεύγω, to flee for refuge to, τινὶ Plut. Pomp. 46, Cic. 3, etc.
 προσφευγέον, verb. Adj. one must be liable to a prosecution besides, Dem. 977. 27.
 πρόσφωμ, mostly used in 3 sing. aor. προσέφη, to speak to, address. τινα Hom. and Hes.; τὸν δ' οὐ τι πρ. Il. 4. 401; absol., 13. 768, Od. 11. 565:—also inf. med. προσφάσθαι, Od. 23. 106.
 προσφθέγγομαι, Dor. ποτιφθ- Anth. P. 7. 656; Dep.:—to call to, address, accost, salute, τινα Eur. Alc. 331, Hipp. 1097, Or. 481, etc. 2. to call by a name, call so and so, καὶ πάγον Κρόνου προσφθέγγατο Pind. O. 10 (11). 61, cf. Plat. Polit. 287 E. II. intr. to sound to or to accompany, αὐλοῖ πρ. χοροῖς Poll. 4. 81.
 προσφθέγγητος, α, ον, accosting; δῶρα πρ. gifts brought to a bride with a salutation, Poll. 3. 36.
 προσφθεγγέω, Dor. ποτιφθ-, ον, addressed, saluted, σοῦ φωνῆς by thy voice, Soph. Ph. 1067. II. act. saluting, Anth. P. 7. 649.
 πρόσφθεγμα, τό, an address, salutation, mostly in pl., Aesch. Ag. 903,

Cho. 876, Eur. Ion 401, etc.; in sing., Soph. Aj. 500, Ph. 235, Eur. Heracl. 573.—cf. προσφώνημα.

πρόσφθεγξις, ἡ, an addressing, salutation, Gloss.

προσφθείρομαι, Pass. to be ruined besides, Plut. 2. 482 B;—to go to destruction, arrive in an evil hour, ἡν σοι λοιδορήται προσφθείρησι ἢ he be unlucky enough to meet and insult you, Ar. Eccl. 248; θεούση γὰρ προσφθαρείς mischievously meeting a ship in full course, Ael. N. A. 2. 17; so, γυναικί or πόρῃ προσφθαρήναι Alciphro 1. 32, 34; v. φθέρω II.

πρόσφθογγος, ὁν, addressing, saluting, μῦθος πρ. words of salutation, Aesch. Pers. 153; βοᾷ πρ. σοι νόστου Ib. 935.

προσφθονέω, to oppose through envy, Plut. Camill. 36, Alex. 33.

προσφίγγω, fut. γέω, to bind beforehand, Clem. Al. 7, Galen.

προσφιλία [ῖ], ἡ, kindness, good-will, Aesch. Theb. 515.

προσφιλῶ, to approach so as to kiss, οἱ προσφιλοῦντες the kissers, late phrase for οἱ ἀμειβόμενοι the rafters, Eust. 1327. 1.

προσφιλέω, ἔς, (φιλέω) dear, beloved, τῶν ἡλικίων .. προσφιλεστάτην Hdt. 1. 123, cf. Thuc. 5. 40; προσφιλέες τῷ βασιλεῖ dear or friendly to .., Hdt. 1. 163, cf. Soph. Ant. 898, Ph. 587, Plat., etc.: also of things, pleasing, agreeable, grateful, dear, Lat. gratius, ἔργον Aesch. Theb. 580; στολή, χάρις Soph. Ph. 224, 558; πάσαις ἡλικίαις .. ἡ χρῆσις αὐτῆς (sc. τῆς μουσικῆς) ἐστὶ πρ. Arist. Pol. 8. 5, 15; πρ. ἐκαστῶ .. τὸ κατὰ φύσιν Id. H. A. 8. 2, 12.

II. act., of persons, kindly affectioned, grateful, well-disposed, ὥς μ' ἔθεσθε προσφίλῃ Soph. Ph. 532, cf. Thuc. 1. 92., 7. 86;—Adv. —λῶς, kindly, Soph. El. 442, Plat. Legg. 822 B; πρ. ἔχειν τινὶ to be kindly affectioned to one, Xen. Hell. 2. 3. 44; πρ. χρῆσθαι τινί Id. Mem. 2. 3, 16; Comp. —έστερον Plat. Menex. 248 D; Sup. —έστατα Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 1; ποῖτ. προσφίλειος Epigr. Gr. 493.

προσφιλία, ἡ, = προσφιλία, Aquila V. T.

προσφιλοκάλῶ, to add from a love of splendour, Strab. 624, 793.

προσφιλονεκείω, to vie with another in anything, τινὶ πρὸς τι Polyb. 2. 19, 6.

2. to be devoted to a thing, τῇ δόξῃ τῇ αὐτοῦ Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 14.

3. absol., Joseph. B. J. 5. 11, 3.

προσφιλοπονέω, to be devoted to labour, Eccl.

προσφιλοσοφῶ, to study philosophy besides, to speculate further upon, c. dat. rei, Luc. Tim. 6, Saturn. 9, etc.; τὶ Plut. 2. 669 C.

II. to philosophise with another, c. dat. pers., Luc. Gall. 11, Philostr. 556.

προσφιλοτεχνέω, to employ further art, Athenio Σαμοθ. 1. 25, Philo 2. 509, 618; c. inf., Arr. Epict. 2. 20, 21.

προσφιλοτιμίωμαι, Dep. to pride oneself also, τινὶ ὑπὸν a thing, Ael. V. H. 9. 9, cf. C. I. 3956 b. 11.

προσφονεῖω, to go or come to frequently, to resort to, τὸ κουρεῖον, ἵνα οἱ Δεκελεῖς πρ. Lys. 166. 37, cf. 170. 8 and 13, Dem. 786. 8, etc.; πρ. τινὶ to visit constantly, associate with, Strab. 644; esp. to go to a master, Dion. H. de Rhet. 9. 11, etc.:—metaph., τὰ κακὰ πρ. πρὸς τὸ γήρας Antiphr. Incert. 68.

προσφορά, ἡ, (προσφέρω) a bringing to, applying, τῶν κλιμάκων Polyb. 5. 16, 7; application, use, Plat. Legg. 638 C; τῶν αἰπῶν cited from Arist.

2. a presenting, offering, Plat. Legg. 792 A.

II. (from Pass.) that which is brought to a person or thing, an addition, increase, τῶν ἡμαρτημένων ἀπὸ μὲν ἔστι, πρ. οὐκ ἔστ' ἐτι Soph. O. C. 1270: a bounty, benefit, Lat. beneficium, Ib. 581: a present, gift, Theophr. Char. 30: an offering, Act. Ap. 21. 26., 24. 17, etc.

2. income, revenue, Antipho ar. Harp., Joseph. A. J. 19. 8, 2.

III. (from Med.) a taking of food, Arist. de Somn. 3, 29, Metaph. 2. 4, 13; ἡ τοῦ ὕγρου πρ. Id. P. A. 3. 8, 3.

2. food, victuals, Hipp. Aph. 1245, Theophr. C. P. 4. 9, 6, etc.; v. Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 129 E.

3. flavour, Ath. 33 F.

προσφέρειω, to bring to, bring in, τὰ ὕπλα Hdt. 1. 82, 5; τὰ δράγματα Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 8; τῷ θανάτῳ δῶρα Menand. Incert. 158.

προσφέρημα, τό, = προσφορά III. 2, Eur. El. 423, Longus 3. 12.

πρόσφορος, Dor. ποτίφ-, ὁν, (προσφέρω) serviceable, useful, profitable, τὰ πρ. τῇ στρατίῃ Hdt. 7. 20, cf. Soph. O. C. 1774, etc.; absol., ἔχοντας τὰ πρ. Hdt. 4. 14; ἐκπορίζεσθαι ἀπὸ πρόσφορα ἦν Thuc. 1. 125, cf. 7. 62; hence,

2. suitable, fitting, worthy, Pind. N. 3. 54, 8. 82, etc. (v. sub ἀνηγόμεαι); c. dat., Ib. 7. 93, Eur. Supp. 338, Hec. 1246, Ar. Vesp. 809, Av. 124; (so in Pind. N. 9. 17, Herm. and Böckh have restored the dat.); in Eur. Phoen. 129, οὐκὶ πρόσφορος ἀμείψῃ γέννη, commonly taken as = προσφερέῃς, but the ordinary sense may be maintained, suitable to, agreeing with:—c. inf., οὐ πρόσφορον μολεῖν 'tis not fit or meet to go, Aesch. Eum. 207, cf. Pind. O. 9. 121, Elmsl. Heracl. 481.

3. προσφορον, τό, what is fitting or suitable, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 15; ἡ φύσις αὐτῇ ζητεῖ τὸ πρ. Id. H. A. 9. 12, 2:—πρόσφορα, τὰ, fitting service, c. gen., μακρὰς κελεύθου .. τὰ πρ. attendance meet for a long journey, Aesch. Cho. 710; τὰ πρ. τῆς νῦν παρουσίας ἐμφορὰς Eur. Hel. 515: absol., τὰ πρόσφορα all things meet or due (to or for the deed), Eur. Alc. 148; τὰ πρ. πάντα Ar. Pax 1025; also, τὰ πρ. as Adv., fitly, Eur. Hipp. 112, cf. 1361:—regul. Adv., πρόσφορος ἔχειν τινὶ Theophr. C. P. 4. 7, 2.

II. πρόσφορον, τό, that which is taken or eaten, Hipp. Vet. Med. 18; cf. προσφορά III. 2.

προσφράγισμα, to seal beforehand, C. I. 123. 66.

προσφύγη, ἡ, a refuge, Gloss.: also προσφύγιον, τό, Eccl., Byz.

πρόσφυγος, ὁν, fleeing for refuge, Aesop. 39, Hesych.

προσφυή, ἡ, (προσφύω) = πρόσφυσις II, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 8.

προσφυή, ἔς, (προσφύω) growing upon, Theophr. C. P. 1. 6, 3.

2. fixed or attached to, ὀρθῶν .. προσφύει ἐξ αὐτῆς [τῆς κλιθείρας] Od. 19. 58.

3. πρ. τινὶ attached or devoted to, ἐδωδαὶς καὶ .. ἡδοναῖς Plat. Rep. 519 B, cf. Philib. 64 C; Comp., Ib. 67 A.

II. naturally belonging to, suitable or fitted for a thing, Ep. Plat. 344 A, Dion. H. de Thuc. 5: c. inf., οὐκτίσασθαι προσφύεστατος most adapted to move

pity, Longin. 34:—Adv. —ῶς, Ion. —έως, προσφύεως λέγειν to speak suitably, ably, Hdt. 1. 27, cf. Luc. D. Meretr. 3. 2.

προσφύλακῃ, ἡ, f. l. in Polyb. 3. 75, 4, for προσφύλ-.

προσφύμα, τό, an appendage, Walz Rhett. 7. 1213.

πρόσφυξ, ὅς, ὁ, one who seeks protection, a client, Hdn. 5. 3, Byz.

πρόσφυσάω, to blow upon or fan besides, Arist. Mirab. 144:—c. acc., πρ. αἰμά τινι Dion. H. 11. 37; πρ. πόλεμον Polyb. 11. 5, 5.

πρόσφυσμα, τό, and —ησις, ἡ, a blowing upon, Greg. Nyss.

πρόσφυσις, ἡ, (προσφύομαι) a growing to, clinging to, as a man to his horse, Xen. Eq. 1, 11.

II. an ongrowth, junction, attachment, e. g. of the diaphragm to the spine, Hipp. Art. 810; of the navel in embryos, Arist. G. A. 2. 7, 1;—oft. in Arist. of all after or extraneous growths, opp. to σύμφυσις (congenital growth, v. προσφύω II. 1), ἐν γενέσθαι .. πρόσφυσις Phys. 5. 3, 7; ἡ τοῦ φύου πρ. G. A. 3. 3, 5; of zoöphytes, H. A. 5. 16, 8; of the assimilation of food, Probl. 2. 3.

πρόσφύτεω, Dor. fut. ποτιφύτεσῶ, to plant besides, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 174.

προσφύω, with fut. and aor. 1, to make to grow to: metaph., καὶ ταῦτ' ἀληθῆ .. προσφύσω λόγῳ will make sure, confirm, Aesch. Supp. 276; τοῦτο .. τῷ νυνὶ λόγῳ εὖ προσέφυσας Ar. Nub. 372.

II. mostly in Pass., with aor. 2 and pf. act., and fut. med., to grow to or upon, σφῆ κέρατα κρατὶ προσπεφύκειναι Eur. Bacch. 921, cf. Plat. Rep. 611 D, Tim. 45 A; ταῦτ' αὖ σοι προσφύσεται will accrue, Ep. Plat. 313 D:—the word is freq. in Arist. to denote any after or extraneous growth which does not form part of the organism, πρ. [τῷ ὄντι] τῇ ὑπερᾷ, πρὸς τὴν ὑπερᾷαν P. A. 3. 2, 1., 3. 3, 6, al.; τὰ κέρατα πρ. μᾶλλον τῷ δερματί 3. 9, 5; προσπέφυκεν ὥσπερ τὰ φύματα G. A. 4. 4, 41; of zoöphytes, H. A. 1. 1, 18, H. A. 1, 6; πρ. ταῖς πέτραις 4. 34, P. A. 4. 5, 49, al.; of tape-worms, H. A. 5. 19, 4; of food, to be assimilated, Probl. 1. 42, 5., 21. 2:—cf. πρόσφυσις II.

2. to hang upon, cling to, τῷ προσφύς ἐχόμεν Od. 12. 433; and absol., προσφύσα II. 24. 413; so in Plat. Legg. 728 B, etc.; of a fish, τῷ γκίστρῳ ποτεφύετο Theocr. 21. 46; προσφύγτες ἔχονται τοῦ χρυσοῦ they cling fast to it, Luc. Pisc. 51, cf. Musc. Enc. 3, etc.

προσφώνεω, to call or speak to, address, accost, τινα II. 2. 22, Od. 4. 69, etc., and Att.; absol., Od. 5. 159., 10. 109, etc.; when a dat. is added by Hom., as in τοῖσιν προσεφώνεε (Od. 22. 69), τοῖσιν is not to them, but in these words:—but c. dat. pers., Diog. L. 7. 7, Ev. Matth. 11. 16, Act. Ap. 22. 2:—c. dupl. acc. to address words to a person, οὐδέ τί μιν προσεφώνεον II. 1. 332, cf. Aesch. Fr. 155, Eur. Med. 664.

2. to call by name, ποδᾶν ὕμνον τόνδε .. προσφωνοῦμεν Aesch. Supp. 234; ὀνόματι πρ. τινα Eur. Tro. 942; πρ. τινα βασιλεῖα to salute him king, Polyb. 10. 38, 3, etc.

II. c. acc. rei, to pronounce, utter, τήνδε πρ. φάτιν Soph. El. 1213; to address or dedicate, βιβλίον τινὶ Ath. 313 F, Plut. Lucull. 1, etc.

προσφωνήεις, εσσα, ἐν, addressing, capable of addressing, Od. 9. 456, in Dor. form ποτιφωνήεις.

πρόσφθεγμα, τό, that which is addressed to another, on address, like πρόσφθεγμα, in pl., Soph. O. C. 325, Eur. Alc. 1144; in sing., Soph. O. C. 891.

προσφωνητικός, ἡ, ὁν, usual in addressing, λόγος πρ. a public oration or address, Dion. H. de Rhet. 5 (in tit.):—προσφωνήσιμος, ὁν, making known, Eccl.

προσφωνήσις, ἡ, an addressing, address, ap. Ath. 156 D, Dion. H. de Rhet. 5. 1, Longin. 26.

2. a dedication, γραμμάτων Plut. T. Gracch. 8.

προσφωνητέον, verb. Adj. one must address, τί τινι Sext. Emp. M. 1. 32.

προσφωνητικός, ἡ, ὁν, = προσφωνηματικός Walz Rhett. 9. 284, Scholl. Adv. —κῶς, Eust. 1410. 27.

προσχαίρω, to rejoice at, τινὶ Plut. Anton. 29, LXX (Prov. 8. 30).

προσχαλάω, to let down to, Eccl.

προσχαρής, ἔς, acceptable, pleasant, Eccl.

προσχαρίζομαι, Dep. to gratify or satisfy besides, τῇ γαστρί Xen. Occ. 3. 9; τινὶ τι to give freely besides, Strab. 329, Luc. D. Meretr. 9. 5, Ath. 211 B, etc.

προσχαῖσκα, aor. προσέχων: pf. in pres. sense προσέχενα. To gape or stare open-mouthed at one, μὴ χαμαιπετὲς βόσκα προσχάνης ἐμοὶ fall not prostrate before me with loud cries, Aesch. Ag. 920.

2. to gaze eagerly at, be greedy for, like Lat. inhiare, προσεχεχνῆναι τινὶ Polyb. 4. 42, 7, Philo 2. 560.

προσχεδιάζομαι, Dep. to get ready beforehand, τι Byz.

προσχεθῆν, aor. of προέχω (v. σχέθω), to hold before:—Med. to ward off from oneself, χειρὶ προσεχέσθην βέλεμα Theocr. 25. 254.

πρόσχερος, ὁν, f. l. for πρόχειρος, ap. Ath. 149 B.

προσχεύω, fut. —χεῶ, to pour to or on, Luc. Sacr. 9, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 3:—Med. to pour water on oneself, Hipp. 683. 7: to have poured on one, Arist. Somn. 3. 21, Probl. 3. 26, 5, al.

πρόσχημα, τό, (πρόεχω) that which is held before: hence, I. that which is held before to cover, a screen, cloak, τὸ σώφρον τοῦ ἀνάνδρου πρ. Thuc. 3. 82: a plea, pretence, pretext, ostensible cause, πατήρ .. σοὶ πρ. αἰέ, ὥς ἐμοὶ τέθνηκεν Soph. El. 525; τοῦτο πρ. ποιεῖσθαι Lys. 106. 25; also, πρ. τοῦ λόγου in the same sense, Hdt. 4. 167, cf. 6. 133; c. gen., αὐτὰι [αἱ πόλεις] πρ. ἦσαν τοῦ στόλου Ib. 44; Φίλιππος ἦν πρ. τοῦ πολέμου Polyb. 11. 6, 4; τῷ τῆς τέχνης πρ. on the ground of .., Dcm. 58. 16; πρ. ποιεῖσθαι ὡς ἐπ' Ἀθήνας ἐλαίνει to make a pretence or show of marching against Athens, Hdt. 7. 157; so, c. inf., πρ. ποιοῦμενοι τοὺς ἐπὶ Θράκης μὴ προδῶσιν to pretend that he will not .., Thuc. 5. 30; πρ. ἢ ἀνύνασθαι Id. 1. 96; also, πρ. ποιεῖσθαι τι to put forward as a screen or disguise, Plat. Prot. 316 D, E, cf. 317 A:—πρόσχημα, as acc. absol., by way of pretext, Hdt. 9. 87; καλῶν ὕπο-

μάτων καὶ προσχημάτων μεστή full of fair words and appearances, Plat. Rep. 495 C. 2. a *proem, preface*, πρ. καὶ ἀρχὴ τοῦ λόγου Id. Hipp. Ma. 286 A.

II. *that which is put forward by way of ornament, a show, an ornament*, as Miletus is called πρ. τῆς Ἰωνίης, Ionia's chief ornament, Hdt. 5. 28, cf. Polyb. 3. 15, 3. Strab. 450, 516, Plut. Alex. 17; and the Pythian games τὸ κλεινὸν Ἑλλάδος πρ. ἀγώνος, Soph. El. 682; μετὰ προσχημάτων δέσιν τῆς πόλεως a dignity, Dem. 288. 2; Ἀχιλλέα τιν' ἢ Νίβην ... πρ. τῆς τραγῳδίας the pomp or show of tragedy, Ar. Ran. 913; Δαρείον πρ. his pomp, Arist. Mund. 6. 8. 2. the outward appearance or condition of a wound, Hipp. 881. fin.

προσχηματισμός, ὁ, the lengthening of a word (perhaps προσχ.), Walz Rhett. 3. 367.

προσχίζω, to slit before or in front, Gloss.

πρόσχιμα, τό, a kind of shoe, slit in front (ἐσχισμένον ἐκ τοῦ ἐμπροσθεν Hesych.), Ar. Fr. 670:—but in Arist. it seems to mean the forepart of the shoe, from its being slit, Rhett. 2. 19, 10, Probl. 30. 8, 3.

προσχευάζω, to mock or jeer besides, Polyb. 4. 16, 4.

πρόσχορδος, ὄν, (χορδή) attuned to a stringed instrument; generally, in unison with, ἀποδιδόναι τὰ φθέγματα τὸς φθέγμασι πρόσχορδα to bring voices into unison with voices, Plat. Legg. 812 D, cf. Poll. 4. 58, 63, v. Chappell An. Mus. pp. 12, 143.

πρόσχορος, ὄν, belonging to a chorus, Ar. Fr. 396.

προσχόω, old pres. for προσχώννυμι, q. v.

προσχροάμοι, Dep. to use or avail oneself of a thing besides; riv. often in Plat.; τινι εἰς or πρὸς τι Id. Crat. 435 C, Criti. 115 A; or, τινι τι Id. Phileb. 44 D; c. dupl. dat., ὥσπερ μάντεσι πρ. τισι Ib. C.

προσχεμετίζω, to neigh to, ἵπποι ἵπποις Clem. Al. 51.

προσχερίζω, fut. ἥσω. Ion. -χερίζω, fut. ἥσω. To require or desire besides, c. gen., τυραννίδος οὐδεμῆς πρ. Hdt. 5. 11, cf. 18; οὐδὲ σοὶ προσχερίζομεν Soph. Ph. 1055; c. gen. pers. et inf., προσχερίζω ὑμῶν πείθεσθαι Μαρόντι I request you to obey him, Hdt. 8. 140, 2; c. inf. only, τί προσχερίζαν μαθεῖν; Soph. O. T. 1155, cf. O. C. 1168; so, in poetry, when it is used c. acc. only, an inf. may easily be supplied, πείσεσθε πᾶν ὅπερ προσχερίσετε (sc. πυνθέσθαι) Aesch. Pr. 641, cf. 787, Soph. O. C. 520, 1160, 1202.

πρόσχηρος, ἡ, use in a thing, M. Anton. 7. 5, Longin. 27. 2.

προσχερστέον, verb. Adj. of προσχόωμαι, one must use besides, Plat. Legg. 713 A.

προσχερίπτω, to touch, graze, Dor. ποτιχρ-, as Dind. for ἀπὲ χρ., Aesch. Theb. 84, cf. Orph. Lith. 53.

προσχερίω [i], to apply as salve, Hipp. 471. 16.

προσχερώννυμι, fut. -χερώω, to rub or spread upon, Diod. 19. 33.

προσχερώτα, Adv. body to body (cf. συγχρώτα) Artemid. 1. 79.

πρόσχυσις, ἡ, a pouring upon, sprinkling, τοῦ αἵματος Ep. Hebr. 11. 28.

πρόσχωμα, τό, a deposit made by water, πρ. Νείλου, of the Delta of the Nile, Aesch. Pr. 847, cf. Strab. 598.

II. a mound raised for attacking a city, Lxx (2 Regg. 20. 15).

προσχώννυμι and -ώω. Aeg. προσέχωσα:—a pres. προσχόω also occurs in Thuc. and Arist. infr. cit.: cf. προχόω, προχώννυμι, which are freq. as v. ll.

To heap upon: esp. of water, to deposit mud, silt, etc.; hence, 1. πρ. ταῖτα τὰ χερσὶα to form these new lands by deposition, of rivers, Hdt. 2. 10:—Pass. to be joined to the land by deposits of rivers, Theophr. H. P. 5. 8, 3.

2. to choke up with mud, silt up, τὸν .. ἀγκῶνα [τοῦ Νείλου] Hdt. 2. 99; πρ. τὰς ἀνωμαλίας to fill up hollows, level, Polyb. 6. 41, 4, cf. Strab. 275: absol., ὁ ποταμὸς προσχοῖ αἰεὶ continually forms fresh deposits, Thuc. 2. 102:—Pass., ἡ θάλαττα ἐξηπραίνοτο προσχονομένη Arist. Meteor. 1. 14, 4, cf. 24.

II. to throw earth against, Joseph. B. J. 5. 5, 1:—Pass., ἡ προσεχούτο [τὸ τεῖχος] where [the wall] had earth thrown against it, Thuc. 2. 75.

προσχωρέω: fut. ἥσω Thuc. 2. 79; but also -ήσωμαι Id. 8. 48, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 16, Plat. Rep. 539 A. To go to, approach, c. dat., προσεχώρεον .. τὸ στρατοπέδον τῷ στρατοπέδῳ Hdt. 4. 112, cf. Thuc. 3. 32; absol., opp. to ἀπένειναι, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 8.

II. to come or go over to, come in, join, τῷ Ἑλληνικῷ ἔθνει Hdt. 1. 58, cf. 7. 235; τῷ Μήδῃ Id. 1. 74, cf. 2. 2, etc.; πρὸς τινα Hdt. 4. 120, Thuc. 3. 61, Dem. 171. fin.; absol., Thuc. 2. 79, 3. 7, 52, al.; also, πρ. ἐς ὁμολογίαν or ὁμολογίᾳ Hdt. 7. 156, Thuc. 1. 117, 2. 100; πρ. τινι ἐς ἐνυμνασίαν Thuc. 1. 103; πρὸς ὁποῖον βίον ἄλλον .. προσχωρήσεται to what other sort of life he will give himself up, Plat. Rep. 539 A.

2. to accede, assent or agree to, οὐκ ἐθέλει οὐδὲ ὁ θεὸς προσχωρεῖν πρὸς τὰς ἀνθρωπίνους γνώμας Hdt. 8. 60, 3, cf. 8. 108, 9. 55; πρ. λόγους τινὸς Soph. Ph. 964; κάρτα πρ. πόλει, like συγχωρεῖν, Eur. Med. 222.

3. to approach, i. e. to agree with, be like, τὰ νόμαα Θρηζιῆς Hdt. 4. 104; ᾠδῶσαν πρὸς τὸ Καρικὸν ἔθνος Id. 1. 172.

4. to put faith in, believe, τινι Id. 5. 45.

προσχωρήσις, ἡ, a going towards, approach, Plat. Tim. 40 C, cf. Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 8.

II. a surrendering, joining, Byz.

προσχωρίος, ὄν, = πρόσχωρος Paus. 2. 18, 1, Strab. 719, where L. Dind. would restore the common form.

πρόσχωρος, ὄν, (χώρα) lying near, neighbouring, τόπος Aesch. Pers. 273, Soph. O. T. 1127; ἐνείναι Id. O. C. 493.

II. as Subst., a neighbour, οἱ πρ. τινος one's neighbours, Hdt. 9. 15, Soph. O. C. 493, 1064, Thuc. 8. 11, Plat. Legg. 737 D.

πρόσχωσις, ἡ, = πρόσχωμα, αἱ νήσοι .. τῆς πρ. σύνδεσμοι γίνονται Thuc. 2. 102; πάσα [Ἀλγυπτος] .. πρ. οὐσα τοῦ Νείλου Arist. Meteor. 1. 14, 8, cf. 10 and 23.

II. a bank or mound raised against a place, Thuc. 2. 77.

προσψάω, Dor. and poet. ποτι-, to touch upon, touch, τινι Pind. Fr. 86, 2, cf. P. 9. 213; absol., Soph. Ph. 1054, O. C. 330; ὅσον γ' αὐτὸς μὴ ποτιψάον χειροῖν Id. Tr. 1214.

προσψεύδομαι, Dep. to add falsely, Diod. 14. 65.

προσψεύδωμαι, Med. to vote besides, εἰρησθαί τινα τῆς ἀγορᾶς Lys. 105. 23; to grant by a majority of votes, τινι τι App. Civ. 2. 18, cf. Plut. Cato Mi. 32, Dio C. 37. 31, etc.:—used in pass. sense in aor., προσεψεύσθητο it was also voted, c. acc. et inf., Id. 56. 28.

προσψήφισμα, τό, an addition, rider to a decree, Walz Rhett. 4. 818.

προσψιθύριζω, to whisper, chirp, whistle to, τί τινι Anth. P. 5. 152, Iambl. V. Pyth. 13 (61).

προσψύχω [δ], to make still colder, Hipp. 649. 8.

II. (ψυχή) to devote oneself heart and soul, τύμβω Anth. P. append. 368 (v. Jacobs ad l.).

πρόσω, poet. πρόσσω; Dor. and old Att. πόρσω; later Att. πόρρω, like Lat. porro:—the form πρόσω is the oldest, being used by Hom., Hdt., Pind., and in the older Att.; πρόσσω in Hom. and Aesch.; πόρσω in Pind., Soph., Eur.; πόρρω in Plat., Xen., Com., and Oratt. (πρόσω should be restored in Soph. Fr. 737, and πόρσω in Eur. Rhos. 482):—Thuc. never uses the word (for πόρρω, 4. 103, is corrected into πρό ἔω from a Ms.).—Regul. Comp. and Sup. προσωτέρω, πορρωτέρω, προσωτίω, πορρωτίω, v. sub προσωτέρω:—poet. Comp. πόρσιον, Pind. O. 1. 183; Sup. πόρσιστα Id. N. 9. 69; cf. also προτῆρ: Adv.: (πρό).

A. absol.: I. of Place, generally with a notion of motion,

forwards, onwards, further, πρ. ἄνευ, φέρειν Il. 18. 388, Od. 9. 542, etc.; δοῦρα .. ὁρμενα πρόσσω Il. 11. 572; ἵπποι πρόσσω μεμαυῖαι Ib. 615; πρόσσω ἵεσθαι 12. 274, etc.; πρ. πᾶς πέτεται 16. 265; πρ. κατέκυψε Ib. 611; πρ. ἄϊτας 17. 734; πρ. τετραμμένους αἰεὶ Ib. 598; πρόσσω νέμεσθαι Hdt. 3. 133, παραγγέλλειν, πέμπειν πρόσσω Aesch. Ag. 294, 853; βῆναι, ἔρπειν πρόσσω Soph. Tr. 195, 547; μὴ πρόσσω φωνεῖν to speak no further, Id. El. 213; μὴκέτι πάπταναι πόρσιον Pind. O. 1. 183; πόρρω ποι ἀποκοπέσθαι Plat. Rep. 432 E:—also with the Art., πορεύεσθαι αἰεὶ τὸ πρόσσω Hdt. 7. 30, cf. 9. 57; also, ἵεναι τοῦ πρ. Xen. An. 1. 3, 1; ἦτε δὲ ἐς τὸ πρόσσω Hdt. 3. 25.

II. of Distance, far off, far away, παπταίνει τὰ πρόσσω Pind. P. 3. 39; ἔγγυς παρεστῶς καὶ πρόσσω δ' ἀποστατῶν Aesch. Eum. 65; ὡς ἀπ' ὀμμάτων, πρόσσω Soph. O. C. 15 πρόσσω λεύσσειν to see at a distance, Id. Fr. 737; ἔγγυς, ὁ πρόσσω βεβήκως Eur. Phoen. 596 (ubi v. Valck.); ἡ δὲ γ' εὐβόια .. παρὰ τεταταῖς μακρὰ πόρρω πᾶν Ar. Nub. 212; εἴτ' ἔγγυς, εἴτε πόρρω Plat. Prot. 356 E; πόρρω πον Id. Rep. 499 C, etc.; πόρρω ποτεῖν τι to leave at a distance, Anaxil. Neott. 1. 18; πᾶν πρ. γενέσθαι Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 16; οἱ πόρρω βάρβαροι Arist. Eth. N. 7. 5, 6:—v. sub προσωτέρω.

2. too far, καὶ νῦν ἴσως πόρρω ἀποτενοῦμεν [τὸν λόγον] Plat. Gorg. 458 B; οὐ πόρρω θελήσασιν' ἂν πτεῖν Id. Symp. 176 D.

III. of Time, forward, πρόσσω καὶ ὀπίσσω, v. sub ὀπίσσω:—henceforth, hereafter, Aesch. Eum. 747, cf. Pind. O. 10 (11). 68, P. 3. 197; ὡς πόρσιστα as late as possible, Id. N. 9. 69; ἥδη πόρρω τῆς ἡμέρας οὕτως far spent, Aeschin. 70. 41; μέχρι πόρρω till late, Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 4.

B. c. gen.: I. of Place, forwards to, further into, πρ. τοῦ ποταμοῦ προβαίνειν Xen. An. 4. 3, 28; cf. εὐθὺς B. 1:—metaph., προβήσεσθαι πόρρω τῆς μοχθηρίας will go far in wickedness, Id. Apol. 30; πρ. ἀρετῆς ἀνέκειναι to have reached a high point of virtue, Hdt. 7. 237; οὕτω πόρρω σοφίας ἦκειν Plat. Enthyd. 204 E; πόρρω σοφίας ἐλαύνειν Id. Enthypphro 4 B, cf. Gorg. 486 A, Cratyl. 410 E, Lys. 204 B; πρ. πᾶν ἐλάσαι τῆς πλεονεξίας Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 39:—also with the Art., προβήσομαι ἐς τὸ πρ. τοῦ λόγου Hdt. 1. 5; ἐς τὸ πρ. οὐδὲν προεκπίπτετο τῶν πραγμάτων Id. 3. 56; ἐς τὸ πρ. μεγάλους τιμᾶσθαι to be honoured to a high point of greatness, i. e. very greatly, Rhett. 1. 15, 14.

II. of Distance, far from, ὁ πρ. τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου Hdt. 5. 13; οὐ πρ. Σπάρτης πόλις Eur. Andr. 733; οὐ πόρρω τῶν βασιμῶν Plat. Legg. 800 C, cf. Xen. An. 3. 2, 22, etc.: also metaph., πρ. δικαίων Aesch. Eum. 414; πρ. τοῦ χειρίσματος Ilip. Art. 788; οὐ πόρρω τῶν διδουράμην φθέγγεσθαι Plat. Phaedr. 238 D; πόρρω πον τῶν ἐμῶν πεπολιτευμένων far below them, Dem. 325. 21; πόρρω εἶναι τοῦ οἰεσθαι Plat. Phaedo 96 E; πόρρω τῶν πραγμάτων Isocr. 44 A; πόρρω τὸ διαφθεῖναι Id. Antid. § 240; πόρρω τέχνῃς without art, i. e. naturally, Ar. Vesp. 192 (v. Schol., others translate this to a high pitch of .., as in sign. 1); τῆς ἡδονῆς ὁ πᾶν πόρρω Plat. Rep. 581 E; πόρρω λίαν τῆς ὑποθέσεως ἀπολαυθῆναι Isocr. 155 D; π. σαρκὸς very far (i. e. different) from, Arist. H. A. 2. 12, 11:—also foll. by ἀπό, πρ. ἀπὸ τῶν φορτίων Hdt. 4. 196; πᾶν πόρρω ἀπὸ τινος Antipho 132. 37; ἀπὸ τοῦ τέχους Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 49:—also, οὕτω πόρρω περὶ τοῦ δικαίου so far out of one's notions of right, Plat. Rep. 344 A.

III. of Time, ὡς πρόσσω ἢ τῆς νυκτὸς far into the night, Hdt. 2. 121, 4; πρ. τῆς νυκτὸς ἐλήλατο Id. 9. 44; διαλέγεσθαι πόρρω τῶν νυκτῶν Plat. Symp. 217 D; λίαν π. ἔδοξε τῶν νυκτῶν εἶναι Id. Prot. 310 C; καθεύδει μέχρι π. τῆς ἡμέρας Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 19; βιώτων πόρρω Eur. Alc. 910; π. ἥδη ἐστὶ τὸ πρ. θάνατον δὲ ἔγγυς Plat. Apol. 38 C; ὥλε καὶ π. τῆς ἡλικίας Plut. Demosth. 2.

προσώδης, ἐς, (ὄζω) smelling, stinking, Galen. Lex. Hipp. p. 550.

προσῳδία, ἡ, (ψῳδῆ) a song sung to music, an accompanying song, = ψῳδὴ πρὸς κιθάραν, Critias 48, ubi v. Bach.; cf. A. B. 703, Hesych. Phot., etc.

2. = προσφώνησις, Aesch. Fr. 339. II. = τόπος 11. 2. b (which was a later usage), the tone or accent of a syllable, differing from its metrical quantity and rhetorical intonation, φθόγγος καὶ πρ. notes and accents, Plat. Rep. 399 A, cf. Strab. 407, 601, Dion. H. de Comp.

2. a mark to shew the tone, an accent, πρ. βαρεῖα, ὀξεῖα, περισπῳμένη the grave, acute, circumflex, cf. Arist. Soph. Elench. 23. 1, Poët. 25, 18:—but they applied the word to other marks of pronunciation, as the breathing, Id. Soph. Elench. 21, 1; the apostrophe, hypodiatolē, and the usual mark for length or shortness, A. B. 674.

προσῳδιακός or -ικός, f. l. for προσοδικός, q. v.

προσῳδίων, τό, f. l. for προσῳδίων.

προσφῶδός, ὄν, (ψῆδῃ) *singing or sounding in accord, in tune, harmonious*, μέλος Eur. Fr. 632; ὕμνετο δ' αἰσχροῦς . . οὐ προσφῶδ᾽ Ἄν. Anon. 305, cf. Plut. 2. 443 A, Poll. 4. 58. 2. metaph., *πρ. στοναχά* Eur. Phoen. 1499; c. dat., *πρ. ἡ τύχη τῶμψ πάθει* Id. Ion 359; τῷ νόμῳ πρ. Plut. 2. 138 B.

πρόσφωθεν, Ἀτ. πρόσφωθεν, Ερ. πρόσσθεν II. 23. 533: the forms following the same rule as πρόσφα, πρόσφα, etc., whence the form πρόσφωθεν is restored by Dind. for πρόσφωθεν in Soph. Tr. 1003, though not found elsewhere: Adv. (πρόσφα) — *from afar*, opp. to ἐγγύθεν, πρόσσθεν . . ἐλαύνει μύνησας ἔππους II. l. c.; πρόσφωθεν βάλλειν, πρόσδέκασθαι Aesch. Ag. 947, 952; κλύει Id. Eum. 297, cf. 397; στείχειν Soph. Aj. 723; οὐ ταύτων εἶδος φαίνεται τῶν πραγμάτων, πρόσσθεν ὄντων ἐγγύθεν θ' ὁραμένων Eur. Ion 586; πρόσφωθεν ἀσπάσασθαι, ἀναγνῶναι, etc., Plat. Charm. 153 B, Rep. 368 D, etc. — Comp. πορρωτέρωθεν, *from a more distant point*, Isocr. 45 A, 119 A, 257 C, 347 D, Theophr. Sudor. 9. 4.

2. *distantly*, in sense, Diog. L. 7. 16. II. of Time, *from long, long ago*, Eur. Hipp. 831, Plat. Charm. 155 A, Dem. 143. 11, etc. **προσφῶδῳ**, *to push to or towards*, LXX (2 Mac. 13. 6), Geop.; freq. v. l. for προσφῶδῳ, as in Polyb. 1. 48, 8, Diod. 20. 95.

προσωνοίμα, Dep. *to buy besides*, Xen. Vect. 4. 7, Dem. 823. 18.

προσωνομασία, ἡ, f. l. for παρωνομασία.

προσωνυμία, ἡ, a surname, Hipp. (?), Plut. Pericl. 8. 39, etc.

προσωπάτα, τὰ, old Ep. pl. of πρόσωπον, q. v.

προσωπίειν, τό, a mask, Luc. Nigr. 11, Tim. 28; πρ. φέρεi, i. e. wears an ugly aspect, C. I. 3902 r; ἐν τῷ πρ. Σόλωνος *to do a thing under the mask, in the person*, of Solon, Plut. 2. 875 F; πρ. φιλανθρωπίας Eccl.

προσωπίδιον, τό, Dim. of πρόσωπον, Ar. Fr. 256, cf. Poll. 10. 127.

προσωπικός, ὅν, ὄν, of or on the face, ῥύπασμα Eust. Opusc. 217. 28. II. *personal*, ποιότης Ib. 267. 65.

προσώπων, τό, = προσώπειν, C. I. 1570 b. 16, 17. II. as the name of a plant, Pliny's *persulata* or *personata*, acc. to Sprengel *Arctium Lappa*, Diosc. 4. 107: also *προσωπίς*, ἴδος, lb.; and *προσωπίτις*, Geop. 5. 45, 4; — which last was also the name of an island in Egypt, Hdt. 2. 41, 165.

προσωποειδής, ἑς, like a face or a person, Tzetz.

προσωπολήπτης, οὐ, ὁ, a respecter of persons, Act. Ap. 10. 34: **προσωποληψία**, ἡ, respect of persons, Ep. Rom. 2. 11, Col. 3. 25, Ep. Jac. 2. 1.

πρόσωπον, τό: pl. πρόσωπα, Ερ. προσάπατα Od. 18. 192, Opp., etc.; dat. πρόσωπῳ II. 7. 212, cf. Lob. Parat. 176: a masc. nom. πρόσωπος is cited from Plat. Com. Incert. 39, v. Meineke Com. Fragn. 1. p. 173: (ὥψ). *The face, visage, countenance* (cf. μέτωπον), Hom., always in pl., even of a single person, except in Il. 18. 24; but in the Hymns and Hes. the sing. prevails, as in later writers; the Homeric usage occurs in Soph. Fr. 713, Xen. An. 2. 6, 11, Anth. P. 9. 322; — φαίνειν πρ. to unveil, appear, Pind. N. 5. 31; βλέπειν τινα εἰς πρ. Eur. Hipp. 280; ἐς πρ. τινὸς ἀφικέσθαι to come before him, Ib. 720; πρ. στρέφειν πρὸς τινα Id. Phoen. 457: — *κατὰ πρ. in front, facing*, Thuc. 1. 106, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 43, etc.; τὴν κατὰ πρ. τῆς ἀντίας φάλαγγος τὰν Id. 6. 3, 35; κατὰ πρ. ἀλγύρον *facing, fronting* Egypt, LXX (Gen. 25. 18); opp. to κατὰ νῶτον, Polyb. 1. 28, 9; κατὰ πρ. ἄγειν, opp. to ἐπὶ or κατὰ κέρατα, Id. 11. 14, 6, etc.; ἡ κατὰ πρ. ἐντευξίς a tête-à-tête, Plut. Caes. 17; also, πρὸς τὸ πρ. Xen. Cyn. 10, 9; βλέπειν εἰς πρ. τινος to regard his countenance, Ev. Matth. 22. 16; so, λαμβάνειν πρ. τινος, = προσωποληπτίαν τινα, Luc. 20. 21, Ep. Gal. 2. 6. — Mostly of the human face, *προτομή* being used for that of animals; but Hdt., 2. 76, uses πρόσωπον of the Ibis, cf. Arist. H. A. 6. 29, 6, 9, 47, 2; also of dogs, Xen. Cyn. 4. 2; of horses, Arist. H. A. 9. 47, 2; of deer, Ib. 6. 29, 6: — *the face of the moon*, Soph. Fr. 713: — *metaph.*, ἀρχόμενον πρ. ἔργου Pind. O. 6. 4, cf. I. 2. 13.

2. *the front of anything*, κατὰ πρ. τῆς νῆός Ach. Tat. 3. 1, 2; ἐπὶ πρόσωπον τιθέναι τὰς φάλας Asclep. ap. Ath. 501 D. II. 3. *one's look, countenance*, Lat. vultus, Aesch. Ag. 639, 794, etc.; οὐ τὸ σὺν δέισας πρ., cf. Hor. vultus instantis tyranni, Soph. O. T. 448: generally, a figure, form, person, Simon. 44 (50). 12, cf. Dissen Pind. N. 5. 16.

III. = προσωπεῖον, a mask, Dem. 433. 22 (some MSS. give προσωπεῖον), Arist. Poët. 5, 2 and 4, Probl. 31. 7, 5, Poll. 2. 47, cf. Aesch. Eum. 990; πρ. ὑπάρχοντων κατὰ χρυσὸν C. I. 139. 7; ὁδόνων πρ. (so Hoerschel for ὁδόνων) Plat. Com. Soph. 9; πρ. περιέθετον Aristomen. Γογγ. 1.

2. a dramatic part, character, Lat. persona, Arr. Epict. 1. 29, 45 and 57, ap. Suid. s. v. εὐθυδικία. — On the masks of the ancients, v. Dict. of Antiqu. s. v. persona.

3. like πρόσχημα II, Lat. forma, show, outward appearance, beauty, Pind. P. 6. 14, cf. I. 2. 13.

IV. a person, Polyb. 8. 13, 5, 12, 27, 10, N. T., etc.; δίκως μὴ κρίνει πρόσωπον Pseudo-Phoc. 8; προσώπω, ὅν καρδίᾳ in person, in bodily presence, 1 Ep. Thess. 2. 17, cf. 2 Cor. 5. 12: — on the Eccl. sense, v. Jacobson Patr. Ap. p. 6, Suicer s. v.

2. also in Gramm., a person.

προσωποποιέω, to personify, i. e. represent (lifeless objects, abstract conceptions, etc.) in human form or with human attributes, Eccl.; διάλογον πρ. to dramatise a dialogue, Dion. H. de Thuc. 37.

προσωποποιία, ἡ, personification; a dramatic form of composition, Dion. H. Vett. Script. 3, Marcellin. V. Thuc. 38: — *προσωποποίησης*, εως, ἡ, Eccl.

προσωποποιός, ὄν, making masks, Poll. 2. 47. 4. 115.

πρόσωπος, ὁ, = πρόσωπον, τό, Plat. Com. Incert. 39; but v. Meineke ad I. προσωπούττα, ἡ, contr. for προσωπίσσα, a vessel with a face, Meineke Com. Fragn. 2. p. 51.

προσωρέω, to heap up before, App. Civ. 1. 69.

προσρωτίζω, Att. πορρωτέρω, Comp. of πρόσω, farther on, further, Hdt. 2. 175; ἔτι πρ. 4. 7; ἐπιδιόκνειν ἔτι πρ. 8. 111; πρ. ἀπέναι Hipp.

Art. 812; αἱ πορρ. πόλεις the more distant, Polyb. 5. 34, 8; — c. gen. further than, Hdt. 4. 16, etc.; πορρ. τοῦ καιροῦ Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 13; πρ. εἰπεῖν τούτων Hdt. 6. 124; πορρ. τοῦ δέοντος Plat. Rep. 562 D: — also with the Art., τὸ προσρωτίζω Hdt. 1. 105. 3, 45, etc.; τὸ πρ. τούτων Id. 2. 103. 2. further from, τῶν πυλῶν Plut. Camill. 4; πορρ. τῶν τριτέων Plat. Phileb. 22 E.

II. Sup. προσρωτάτω, Att. πορρωτάτω, furthest, ἀποπτόνους ὡς δύνανται πορρωτάτω Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 54; ὅ τι πρ. σταθῆναι Id. Cyr. 2. 1, 11; τὰ προσρωτάτω the furthest parts, Hdt. 4. 43; also προσρωτάτα Id. 2. 103. 2. c. gen. furthest from, Plat. Legg. 800 C; πορρωτάτω τῶν ὑποψιῶν Isocr. 34 C; also, πορρ. ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως Isocr. 362 D; ἀφ' ὧν ὡς προσωτάτω ἐκφύγῃ as far as possible, Soph. El. 391; — but in Soph. Aj. 731, δραμούσα τοῦ προσωτάτω is preferred by Lob. to πορρωτάτω, since the Adjs. προσω-τερος, -τάτος are of later date. Polyb., l. c., has πορρωτέρον as Adv.; cf. πρόσωθεν fin.

προσωφελῶ, to help or assist besides, contribute to assist, τινα Hdt. 9. 68, Eur. Heracl. 34; also c. dat., like ἐπαφελῶ, Hdt. 9. 103, Eur. Alc. 41, Heracl. 330; absol., Dion. H. 8. 74; πρ. ἑς τὸ εὐσαρκον to contribute to it, Hipp. Art. 821; and in Pass., ὁ βραχίον τι προσωφελείται ἐς εὐσαρκίην gains something towards it, Ib.

προσωφελῆμα, τό, help or aid in a thing, c. gen., Eur. Med. 611.

προσωφελῆσις, ἡ, help, aid, advantage, Soph. Ph. 1406.

προσωφελήτειον, verb. Adj. one must assist, Xen. Ages. 11, 8.

πρόταγμα, τό, the van, Diod. 19. 27, Plut. Lucull. 28.

προτανί [X], Adv. in front of, πρ. τάξεω Eur. Rhos. 523.

προτανίος, late form of ποτανίος.

προτακτέον, verb. Adj. of προτάσσω, one must place in front, Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 10. 2. one must prefer, τί τινος Aeschin. 78. 8.

προτακτικός, ὅν, ὄν, fit for being placed before, σύνδεσμος, φωνήεντα, etc., Gramm.; ἄρθρον πρ. the prepositional article, ὁ, ἡ, τό, Apollon. de Constr. p. 301.

πρότακτος, ὄν, or προτακτός, ὄν, posted in front, οἱ πρ. the van, Plut. Camill. 41, Crass. 23, etc.: — on the accent v. Lob. Parat. 491.

προτάλαιπαρόμαι, Dep. to suffer beforehand, Poll. 6. 139.

προταμίειον, τό, a room before a storeroom, prob. f. l. for ταμίειον, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 5.

προταμίεω, to lay in beforehand, Luc. Salt. 61.

προτάμνω, Ion. for προτέμνω.

πρότανις, Accl. for πρύτανις, C. I. 2166. 31., 2265 b. 3 (add.).

πρόταξις, ἡ, a placing first or in front, Clem. Al. 558, Eus., etc.

προταράσσω, to disturb beforehand, Hipp. 1131 B, Themist. 50 B.

προταρβέω, to fear beforehand, τι Aesch. Theb. 332, Eur. Fr. 362. 25; c. inf., Id. H. F. 968. II. to fear or be anxious for one, τινος Soph. Tr. 89, Ant. 83.

προταρῖχέω, to salt or pickle beforehand, v. sub ταριχεύω II. II. in Hipp. Acut. 388, to reduce a patient by fasting; v. Foës. Oecon. s. v.

πρότασις, ἡ, (προτείνω) a stretching forward, προτάσεις πνευμάτων laborious attempts to breathe, Hipp. 396. 42; v. Foës. Oec.

II. (in pass. sense) that which is put forward; hence, 1. in the Logic of Arist., a proposition, πρ. ἐστὶ λόγος καταφατικός ἢ ἀποφατικός τινος κατὰ τινος An. Pr. 1. 1. 2: esp. the premiss of a syllogism, ἐκ δύο προτάσεων [πᾶς συλλογισμὸς] Ib. 1. 25, 8; etc.: — ἡ πρότασις being the major premiss, ἡ ἑτέρα or ἡ τελευταία the minor, Eth. N. 6. 11, 4., 7. 3, 13; cf. προτείνω III.

2. in Gramm. the hypothetical clause of a sentence, answered by the ἀπόδοσις; cf. Diog. L. 3. 51. 3. a question proposed, problem, Ath. 234 C, Plat. 2. 736 E, etc.

4. the earlier part of a dramatic poem, opp. to the ἐπίτασις (in which the action begins) and to the καταστροφή, Donat. in Terent. Androm. prolog. 1: — hence προτακτικὸν πρόσωπον a person introduced only in the πρότασις, Ib.

πρότασσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ξω — to place or post in front, πρ. σφᾶς αὐτοῦς πρὸ τῶν ἑαλόντων to put oneself in front of them, so as to defend them, Andoc. 14. 31; also, πρ. σφῶν αὐτῶν Ἀστυμαχόν put him at their head, as speaker, Thuc. 3. 52: — Med., προετάρσας τῆς φάλαγγος τοὺς ἱππέας he posted his horse in front of it, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 10: — Pass. to stand in front, stand before one, so as to protect, ἀναξ, προτάσσου Aesch. Supp. 835; τὸ προταχθέν, οἱ προτεταγμένοι the front ranks, van, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 37, Hell. 2. 4, 15, Ar. Pax 1340; προταχθέντας ὑπὲρ ἀπάντων Isocr. 61 C.

2. to prefer, τί τινος Schol. Ar. Ran. 546: cf. προτακτέον.

II. generally, to appoint or determine beforehand, χρόνον Soph. Tr. 164; ἄθλον Arist. Probl. 30. 11: — Med. to set before oneself, take as an example, Plat. Soph. 218 E: to propose to oneself, τι Ib. 224 D.

προτάτειν, verb. Adj. one must use as a πρότασις (II. 1), Arist. Top. 8. 1, 4.

προτάτικός, ὅν, ὄν, of or for a πρότασις (II. 1), Arist. Top. 8. 14, 9. Adv. -κώς, Id. Soph. Elench. 15, 9.

προτέγγω, fut. τέξω, to wet or moisten before, Ath. 692 B.

προτέγων, τό, = σκῆ, Poll. 7. 120, Plut. Caes. 17 (al. προστ-).

προτέγισμα, τό, the forepart of a roof, Poll. 1. 81.

προτείνω, to stretch out before, hold before, τὸν χαλινόν Xen. Eq. 6, 11; ὁ ναυτίλος πρ. τὰς πλεκτάνας Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 29. 2. to expose to danger, ψυχὴν . . προτείνω Soph. Aj. 1270.

3. metaph. to hold out as a pretext or excuse, πρ. πρόσφιν Hdt. 1. 156; σκῆψιν Eur. El. 1067; πρ. θεοῦ Soph. Ph. 992; παῖδός θάνατον Eur. Andr. 428; so in Med., πρ. τὴν ἡλικίαν Ep. Plat. 317 C.

II. to stretch forth, hold out, χεῖρα, χεῖρας, esp. as a suppliant, Archil. 117, Hdt. 1. 45., 7. 233. (so in Med., Id. 4. 136); πρ. τῇ χεῖρα Soph. Ph. 1292, etc.; also, προτείνει χεῖρ ἐκ χειρὸς ὄρεγματα (sic Herm. πρό ὄρεγμένα) Aesch. Ag. 1111; πρ. ἐαυτὸν to extend oneself, Plat. Rep. 449 B; hence intr. to stretch forward, προτείνουσα εἰς τὸ πέλαγος [ἄκρα] Id. Criti.

III A, cf. Polyb. 1. 29, 2, etc.

2. *πρ. δεξιάν* to offer, tender it as a pledge, Soph. Ph. 1292, Tr. 1184, Eur. Alc. 1118, etc.; so, *πρ. πίστιν* Dem. 659. 10.

3. to hold out, offer, tender, show at a distance, Lat. *ostentare*, μέγαλα *πρ.* ἐν οἷσι ὁμολογεῖν ἐθέλουσι Hdt. 8. 140, 2; κέρδος *πρ.* Aesch. Pr. 777; τελεταῖς Eur. Bacch. 238, cf. Hel. 28, Plat. Rep. 382 A; ἐλπίδα Eur. Fr. 130; δραχμάς Ar. Pl. 1019; ἔλευθερίαν Antipho 135. 16; δέλεαρ *πρ. τὴν ἡδονήν* Plut. 2. 13 A; *πρ. λόγους τινί* Plat. Phaedr. 230 D; also c. inf., *πρ. τινὶ λαβεῖν* Xen. Oec. 5, 8; —so in Med., Hdt. 5. 24, al.; ἔρωτα Plat. Phaedr. 266 A; φιλιαν Dem. 179. 17, etc.; —Pass., *δυνὸν προτεινομένοιον ἀγαθοῖν* Isocr. 123 B. cf. 257 A.

4. to put forward, as an objection, Dem. 341. 14; *πρ. ζητήματα*, ἐρωτήματα to propose, Plut. 2. 737 D, Arr. Epict. 3. 8, 1; αἰνιγμα τινί Diog. L. 2. 70, etc.; —Med., ὁμοιοτάτους *πρ. ἀνθρώπους* περὶ τὰ πολιτικά Plat. Gorg. 518 B.

5. in Med., *μισθὸν προτείνεσθαι* to claim or demand as a reward, Hdt. 9. 34.

III. to put forward as a proposition (πρότασις II. 1), Arist. An. Pr. 1. 32, 4, Top. 1. 10, 1, al.; so in Med., Id. An. Pr. 1. 27, 9.

IV. to prefer, τί τινος Clem. Al. 558.

προτεχίζω, to protect by a wall, Basil.

προτεχίσμα, τό, an advanced fortification, outwork, Thuc. 4. 90., 6.

100, Polyb. 2. 69, 6, etc.

προτεκμαίρομαι, v. s. προστεκμαίρομαι.

προτέλειος, ὄν, (τέλος) before initiation or consecration, θυσία Phot.; εἶχαί Eccl.

2. made perfect before, Eccl.

III. as Subst., προτέλεια (sc. ἱερά), τά, a sacrifice offered before any solemnity, θυτήν γενέσθαι . . , προτέλεια ναῶν as an offering in behalf of . . , Aesch. Ag. 226; before the marriage-rite, *πρ. δ' ἡδὴ παιδὸς ἐσφαγας θεῷ*; Eur. I. A. 718, cf. Plat. Com. Φάων 2. 5; *πρ. γάμων* Plat. Legg. 774 D; cf. Paus. ap. Eust. II. 881. 31, Ruhnk. Tim.

2. generally, a beginning, ἐν προτέλειος κάμακον in the preliminary conflicts, Aesch. Ag. 65; ἐν βύθῳ *πρ.* Ib. 720; —rarely in sing., Themist. 235 D, Synes. 53 D.

προτελείω, v. προτελίζω.

προτέλειος, εὼς, ἡ, the preordainment of the stars, Ptolemy: Adj. προ-

τελεστικῶς, ἡ, ὄν, Ib.

προτέλεσμα, τό, previous consecration, Eust. Opusc. 242. 91.

προτελευτάω, to die before, τινος Diog. L. 2. 44, Diod. I. 91, Plut.

προτελευτή, ἡ, earlier death, Paul. Al. Apotel. p. 48.

προτελέω, fut. ἐσώ, to pay as toll or tribute, and generally pay or expend beforehand, τινί τι Xen. An. 7. 7, 25, cf. Ages. 1, 18; ἐκ τινος *πρ.* εἰς τι Id. Vect. 3, 9, Luc. Philops. 14; —cf. προστελέω.

II. to initiate or instruct beforehand, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 14, in Pass.

III. to accomplish before, καθάραινα τινά Alciphro 2. 4.

προτελής, ἐς, (τέλος) = προτέλειος, esp. of the victim which was offered before a marriage, Agathocl. ap. Ath. 376 A.

προτελίζω: —*πρ. τὴν νεάνidia Ἀρτέμιδα* to present her an offering to Artemis preliminary to marriage, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 433; —Pass. to be so presented, Cratin. Πυρ. 8, acc. to Maxim. in Dionys. Areop. 2. 318, whereas Pachym. has προτελείσθαι: the same variety is found in the Mss. of Poll. 3. 38. Another form προτελείω is only known from Hesych., προτελείωσαμένη· προμνησμένη.

προτεμνίσμα, τό, (τέμενος) the precincts or entrance of a τέμενος, Thuc. I. 134: the vestibule of a temple, where the lustral water was kept, Heliod. 5. 15, etc.

προτέμνω, Ion. and Ep. —τάμνω: fut. —τεμῶ: aor. προὔτμω. To cut up beforehand, II. 9. 489.

II. to cut off in front, cut short, Lat. praecidere, κορμὸν ἐκ βίης *πρ.* προταμῶν Od. 23. 196.

III. Med. to cut forward or in front of one, εἰ ἄλλα δινηκέα προταμῶν if in ploughing I cut a long furrow before me, Od. 18. 375, (like ὄγκον ὁρῶν ἄγειν in Theocr. 10. 2); but, προταμέσθαι ἀρούρας to mow them before, Ar. Rh. 3. 1387.

προτενής, ἐς, (προτείνω) fore-stretching, ἀκρεμόνες Opp. C. 2. 304: of a spear, in rest, couched, Ap. Rh. I. 756.

προτενεύω, to taste before and take out the tid-bits; generally, to have the pick of a thing, Ar. Nub. 1200; cf. sq.: —Med., Eust. 1202. 3.

προτενής, ὄν, ὁ, one who picks out the tid-bits beforehand, a dainty fellow, gourmand, Ar. Nub. 1198 (ubi v. Schol.), Pherecr. Ἄγρ. 3, Philyll. Ἡρακλ. I, ubi v. Meineke. —At Athens, προτενῆς was an old name for forestallers or regraters (μεταβόλοι), who bought up provisions before they were brought into the market, Schol. Ar. I. c.: —later, = προγενετής, Ath. 171 B. —The word occurs as fem. in Ael. N. A. 15. 10: cf. Lob. Paral. 272.

προτεραιός, α, ὄν, (πρότερος) on the day before, formed like δευτεραίος, τριταίος, etc., τῇ προτεραιᾷ ἡμέρᾳ Plat. Phaedr. 59 D; c. gen., τῇ *πρ. ἡμέρᾳ* τῆς μάχης Thuc. 5. 75: —more commonly alone, τῇ προτεραιᾷ (sub. ἡμέρᾳ), Lat. *pridie*, Hdt. I. 84, 126, Andoc. 33. 1, Plat., etc.; c. gen., τῇ *πρ. τῆς* . . καταστάσεως μελλούσης ἔσεσθαι the day before the audience, Hdt. 9. 9, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 58 A; τῇ *πρ. ἣ* ἡ ἀνήγετο Lys. 153. fin.; τῇ *πρ. ὅτε* ταῦτ' ἔλεγε Dem. 553. 10; ἐκ τῆς *πρ.* Plat. Symp. 176 D. —Comp. προτεραιότερος, α, ὄν, long long before, Ar. Eq. 1165. —Cf. ὑπεραιός.

προτερεία, ἡ, = προτεραιά, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 101.

προτερεῖω, = sq., Eccl., Byz.

προτερῶς, (πρότερος) to be before, be in advance, Hdt. 9. 57; *πρ. τῆς οδοῦ* to be forward on the way, Ib. 66.

2. also of Time, to be beforehand with, get the start of, precede, opp. to ὑστερεῖω, τῇ *πρ. γενέσει* τί τινος Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 3, cf. 4. 6, 7; ἣ ὕψις *πρ. τῆς ἀκοῆς* Meteor. 2. 9, 8; of a birth, to take place before the time, Id. II. A. 5. 14, 2; *πρ. τοῖς χρόνοις* Diod. 3. 52, etc.; of plants, to be early, Theophr. C. P. 3. 24, 2; *πρ. εἰς τὴν φθορὰν* to perish first, Ib. 4. 2, 1.

3. to be beforehand, take the lead, Thuc. I. 33; οὐδὲν προτέρησατε you will gain

no advantage, Philipp. ap. Dem. 239. 9; of soldiers, to be superior, have the advantage, Polyb. 11. 14, 4, al.; κατὰ τι Id. 3. 110, 6; ἐν τινί Diod. 3. 49; *πρ. τῆς γνώμης* to carry one's motion, Id. 15. 53.

II. c. acc. to go beyond, surpass, surpass, σποράζῃ φύσιν *πρ.* Epigr. Gr. 252. 7.

προτέρηγνής, ἐς, born sooner, older, Call. Jov. 58, Antim. 15 Stoll.

πρότερημα, τό, (προτερῶς) priority in rank, or privilege, Hesych. —: in pl. gain, advantages, Polyb. 16. 20, 6.

2. in war, an advantage, victory, Id. I. 9, 7., 2. 10, 6, Diod. 3. 71.

πρότερησις, ἡ, superiority, Heliod. 4. 20.

προτερίζω, = προτερῶς, Gregent. Disp. p. 165.

προτερικός, ἡ, ὄν, v. προτερικός.

πρότερος and πρώτος, Comp. and Sup. formed from πρό, as Lat. prior, primus, from pra, Skt. prathamā (primus) from pra-, etc., —the sense precluding the use of a Posit. Adj.: —opp. to ὑστερος, ὑστατος.

A. Comp. πρότερος, α, ὄν, I. of Place, before, in front, forward, II. 16. 569., 17. 274; πόδες *πρ.* the fore feet, Od. 19. 228: —but mostly,

II. of Time, before, former, sooner, Hom., Hes., etc.; πρότεροι ἄνδρες or ἄνθρωποι Hom.; οἱ πρότεροι men of former times, II. 4. 308; (rarely without Art., Aesch. Ag. 1338, etc.); οὗτος δὲ πρότερης γενεῆς *πρ. τ' ἀνθρώπων* II. 23. 790: also, older, opp. to ὑπλότερος, 2. 707, etc.; πρότερος γενεῇ 15. 182; but, *πρ. παῖδες* children by the first or a former marriage, Od. 15. 22, cf. Hdt. 7. 2; τῇ προτέρῃ (sc. ἡμέρᾳ) on the day before, Lat. *pridie*, Od. 16. 50; ἡοὶ τῇ προτέρῃ II. 13. 794; (in Prose more commonly τῇ προτεραιᾷ, cf. προτεραιός); then often in Att., οἱ πρότεροι ἐπώνυμοι the first assailants, Thuc. 1. 123; οἱ *πρ. ἀνάβαντες* Xen. An. 1. 4, 12, etc.; ὁ πρότερος Διονυσίος D. the first or elder, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 12: —the Adj. is often used where we should expect the Adv. (which is never used by Hom.), ὅ *πρ.* ὅτε πρότερος καὶ ἔοργεν II. 3. 351, cf. Hes. Op. 706, etc.; τοῖς προτέροις μετὰ Κύρου ἀναβάσις Xen. An. 1. 4, 12; εἰ μὴ *πρ.* ἐοράκη αὐτὸν ἡ ἐκείνος ἐμέ Plat. Rep. 336 D, cf. 432 C, etc.

2. as a regular Comp., c. gen., ἐμέο πρότερος II. 10. 124; *πρ. τούτων* Hdt. 1. 168, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 86 B, Hipp. Ma. 282 D; ἐν τῇ *πρ. ἡμέρᾳ* τῆς τροπῆς Arist. Pol. 5. 12, 9; τῷ *πρ.* ἐπεί τῆς ἡμέρας Polyb. 2. 43, 6; also foll. by ἡ, τῷ προτέρῳ ἐπεί ἡ κρητήρα [ἐλήσαντο], Hdt. 3. 47.

III. of Rank, Worth, and generally of Precedence, before, above, superior, τινί in a thing, Isae. 37; Dem. 32. 19; *πρ. τινος* πρός τι, superior to him in . . , Plat. Lach. 183 B.

IV. after Hom., neut. πρότερον was freq. as Adv. before, sooner, earlier, Pind. O. 13. 44, Hdt. 4. 45, etc.; ὀλίγω *πρ.* Plat. Prot. 317 E: —c. gen., *πρ. φήμης* Aesch. Theb. 866; ὀλίγω *τι* *πρ. τούτων* Hdt. 8. 95; πολλοῖσι ἔτεσι *πρ. τούτων* Ib. 96; ἐναυτῷ *πρ. τῆς αἰρέσεως* Dem. 126. 10; also, *πρὸ τῶν Περσικῶν δέκα ἔτεσι* *πρ.* Plat. Legg. 642 D, cf. Criti. 112 A; τούτου *πρ.* Paus. I. 1, 2: —but most commonly foll. by ἡ, *πρ. ἡ κατὰ προσδοκίαν* Id. Soph. 264 B; with a Verb in Indic., Hdt. 6. 45., 8. 8; also in the Subj., Id. 7. 54; μὴ *πρ.* ἀπαναστάναι ἡ ἐξέλκω Id. 9. 87, cf. Antipho 115. 7, Thuc. 7. 63, etc.; also with the inf., *πρ. ἡ βασιλεύσαι* Hdt. 7. 2, cf. Thuc. 1. 69, etc.; —in all these cases πρότερον may also be foll. by πρὶν, πρὶν ἂν, πρὶν ἢ, Hdt. 1. 82, 140., 7. 8, 2., 9. 93, etc., cf. πρὶν; also, οὐ *πρ.* εἰ μὴ . . , Plut. Lysand. 10, etc.; οὐ *πρ.* εὖς . . , or εὖς ἂν . . , Lys. 126. 35, Ath. 640 C; μὴ *πρ.*, δὲ ὅταν . . , Polyb. 9. 13, 3: —The Adv. is also used with the Art., Plat. Rep. 522 A, Xen. An. 4. 4, 14, etc.; also c. gen., τὸ *πρ.* τῶν ἀνδρῶν τούτων Hdt. 2. 144: the Adv. is often put Id. 6. 87; αἰ *πρ.* ἀμαρτίαι Ar. Eq. 1355, etc.; but, Κύρος ὁ *πρ.* Luc. Sacrif. 5: —Cf. προτέρως, προτέρω, πρόσθεν.

B. Sup. πρώτος, ἡ, ὄν, properly contr. from πρώτος, Dor. πρώτος Theocr. (cf. Skt. prathamā):

I. as Adj., properly serving as the ordinal to εἰς, ἀέθλια θῆκε . . τῷ πρώτῳ ἀπὸ αὐτῶ δευτέρῳ . . , αὐτὰρ τῷ τρίτῳ . . , κτλ., II. 23. 265 sq., cf. 6. 179; opp. to ὑστάτος, 2. 281., 5. 703., 11. 299, etc.; to τελευταῖος, Aesch. Ag. 314; to πανύστατος, Od. 9. 449 sq.; etc.

2. of Place, first, foremost, πρώτιστον ἐν προμάχοις μίγνεται Od. 18. 379; and often ἐν πρώτοις or μετὰ πρώτοις alone, II.; πρώτη ἐν ὕμνῳ, ἐν πρώτῳ ὕμνῳ II. 15. 340., 17. 380; τῆς πρώτης τάττειν (sc. τάξεως) Isocr. 271 A, Lys. 147. 11, etc.; ἐν πρώτῳ βῦμα at the front or end of the pole, II. 6. 40., 16. 371; πρώτῳ θύρῃσι at the first or outermost doors, 22. 66; πρώτων ἐύλον the first or front bench, Ar. Ach. 28, Poll. 4. 121, etc.; οἱ *πρ.* πόδες, like πρόσθιοι, Id. I. 193: —πρώτοι ἀριθμοὶ primary or prime numbers, which are not divisible by an integer, Eucl. 7 def. 11 and 12.

3. of Time, πρὸς πρώτην ἔω at first dawn, Soph. O. C. 477; πρὸς πρώτην νύκτα Poll. 1. 70; cf. ἀσάβητον.

4. of Order, πρώτοι πάντων ἀνθρώπων Hdt. 2. 2; τὰ πρώτα τῶν ὀνομάτων Plat. Crat. 421 D; τῇ πρώτῃ τῶν ἡμερῶν Hdt. 7. 168, etc.; ἐπὶ τοῦ πρώτου [ἱερέως] first-offered, Xen. An. 4. 3, 9; ἐν τοῖς *πρ.* λόγοις in the first books, Arist. Pol. 4. 7, 2; *πρ.* οἰκία, ἡ *πρ.* πόλις the primary, original, simplest . . , Ib. 1. 2, 5., 4. 12; ἡ *πρ.* κοινωνία Ib. 1. 9, 5; ἡ *πρ.* ὀλιγαρχία Ib. 4. 6, 7, etc.; v. τελευταῖος I. 3: —ἐν πρώτοις, among the first, Isae. 67. 29, 33, etc.; hence, like Lat. *imprimis*, above all, especially, greatly, Hdt. 8. 69, Plat. Rep. 522 C; and in Att., ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις, (v. sub ὅ, τό A. VIII. 7): —the Adj. is often used where we should expect the Adv., Νέστωρ πρώτος κτύπον ἀπὲ II. 10. 532; etc.

b. in philos. writers, first in order of existence, primary, ἡ πρώτη οὐσία, ἡ *πρ.* ὕλη, ἡ *πρ.* φιλοσοφία, etc., freq. in Arist.; v. infir. II. 4.

c. πρώτος is also sometimes used, where we should expect πρότερος, Αἰνείας δὲ πρώτος ἀκόντισεν II. 13. 502, cf. 18. 92: —in late Greek it is even foll. by a gen., οἱ πρώτοι μου τὰς ἀνιχνεύσαντες Ael. N. A. 8. 12; ἀλόχου πρώτος before his wife, Epigr. Gr. 423. 2; γεννητῶν πρώτων μητέρους εἰς αἰδὴν πέμψει Manetho I. 329., 4. 404, cf. Ev. Jo. I. 15, 30., 15. 18; cf. πρώτως II, and v. infir. III. 3. c.

5. of Rank or Dignity, μετὰ πρώτοις among the first men of

the state, Od. 6. 60, etc.; νομίσαντες πρῶτοι ἂν εἶναι Thuc. 6. 28; διαβάλλει τοὺς πρῶτους Xen. An. 2. 6, 26; αἱ πρ. πόλεις Thuc. 2. 8; δ πρ. ἄρχων C. 1. 2457, 2837, al.; ὁ πρ. τῆς πόλεως, as a title, Ib. 2384, al.; ὁ πρ. συλλογισμὸς normal, typical, Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 13;—c. gen., ἐν πρῶτοις Μνηστράων Il. 15. 643; οἱ πρ. στρατοὶ Soph. Ph. 1305, cf. Eur. Hec. 304, etc.—c. dat. modi, πρ. ἀρετῇ, οἱ πρ. καὶ χρημασί καὶ γένει, πρ. πλούτῳ, etc., Soph. Ph. 1425, Thuc. 3. 65, Isocr. 353 A; πρ. ἐν συμφοραῖς βίου Soph. O. T. 33.

6. of Degree, the first, highest, μοῖρα Soph. O. C. 145; etc. II. as Subst. neut. pl. πρῶτα, τὰ, 1. (sc. ἀθλῶ), the first prize, τὰ πρ. λαβὼν Il. 23. 275; τὰ πρ. κρατεῖνεν δόρει Soph. O. C. 1313; πρῶτα ἔχεν κρηνησίαις Anth. P. 6. 118; τὰ πρ. φέρειν Ib. 8. 111; φέρεσθαι, Dio C. 42. 57, etc.

2. the first part, beginning, τῆς Ἰλιάδος τὰ πρ. Plat. Rep. 392 E; ἐν τοῖς πρ. Id. Symp. 221 D:—so, τὸ πρῶτον Id. Prot. 343 C.

3. the first, highest, in degree, τὰ πρ. τὰς λιμῶν (Dor.) the extremities of famine, Ar. Ach. 743; τὰ πρ. τῆς εὐδαιμονίας ἔχεν Luc. Contempl. 10; ἐς τὰ πρῶτα τιμᾶσθαι Thuc. 3. 39, 56; φρενῶν ἐς τὰ ἐμειωτοῦ πρ. οὐκ ἀνήκω I have not come to the best of my thoughts, have not considered fully, Hdt. 7. 13, cf. Dio C. 38. 22:—also of persons, ἐὼν τῶν Ἑρπεριῶν τὰ πρῶτα Hec. 6. 100; Λάμπων . . Αἰγινητέων τὰ πρῶτα Id. 9. 78, cf. Eur. Med. 917; τὰ πρῶτα τῆς ἐκεῖ μοχθηρίας Ar. Ran. 421.

4. in philos. writers, like στοιχεῖα, the primary things, elements, Arist. de Gen. et Corr. 2. 9, 2; τὰ πρ. αἰτία Id. Meteor. 1. 1, 1;—also τὸ πρῶτον the first beginning, principle, much like ἀρχή, Id. Phys. 2. 1, 5, al.

5. in Logic, the first undemonstrable propositions, on which all future conclusions rest, Id. Top. 1. 1, 2, cf. An. Post. 1. 2, 3, al.

III. as Adv., 1. τὴν πρῶτην (sc. ὥραν, ὁδόν) first, at present, just now, Hdt. 3. 134, Ar. Thesm. 662, Dem. 29. 1, etc.; so, τὴν πρῶτην εἶναι, like ἐκὼν εἶναι, Hdt. 1. 153.

2. with Preps., ἀπὸ πρῶτης (sc. ἀρχῆς), Antipho 136. 4, Thuc. 1. 77; ἀπὸ τῆς πρ. εὐθὺς Luc. Hist. Conscr. 1; ἐκ πρ. Babr. 45. 4:—κατὰ πρῶτας Plat. Polit. 292 B, Dio C. 52. 19; κατὰ τὴν πρ. εὐθὺς Id. 62. 3:—παρὰ τὴν πρ. the first time, Philostr. 28.

3. most commonly in neut. sing. and pl., πρῶτον, πρῶτα, a. first, in the first place, Lat. primum, πρῶτον τε καὶ ὕστατον (vulg. ὕστερον) Hes. Th. 34; πρ. μὲν . . , δεύτερον αὖ . . , τὸ τρίτον αὖ . . , Il. 6. 179; τί πρ., τί δ' ἔπειτα, τί δ' ὕστατον καταλέξω; Od. 9. 14; πρῶτον . . , αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα' . . , Il. 5. 458; πρ. μὲν . . , ἔπειτα δὲ . . , Soph. O. C. 632, Xen., etc.; πρ. μὲν . . , ἔπειτα . . , Plat. Phaedo 89 A, etc.; πρ. μὲν . . , ἔπειτα δεύτερον . . , τρίτον δὲ . . , Aeschin. 1. 34 sqq.; πρ. μὲν . . , εἶτα . . , Plat. Philib. 15 B; πρ. μὲν . . , εἶτα δὲ . . , Xen. An. 1. 2, 16; πρ. μὲν . . , εἶτα . . , εἶτι δὲ . . , Id. Mem. 1. 2, 1; πρ. μὲν . . , δὲ αὖ . . , Plat. Legg. 935 A; πρ. μὲν . . , εἶτι δὲ . . , Lys. 101. 28, etc.; πρ. μὲν . . , εἶτι τοίνυν Dem. 1097. 21; but very often answered only by δέ, Plat. Philib. 60 B, Dem. 123. 15, etc.:—sometimes the answering clause is left to be supplied, Aesch. Ag. 810, Dem. 78. 13, etc.:—so also, πρῶτα μὲν . . , ἔπειτα . . , or ἔπειτα δὲ . . , or εἶτα . . , or δὲ . . , etc., Soph. Tr. 616, Ph. 919, Ar. Pl. 728, etc.:—so also τὸ πρῶτον, first, in the first place, Il. 4. 267, Od. 23. 214, Pind., and Att.; τὸ μὲν οὖν πρ. Plat. Prot. 333 D, etc.; τὸ πρ. . . , μετὰ ταῦτα . . , Dem. 12. 27:—also τὰ πρῶτα, Il. 1. 6, Od. 1. 257; etc.; πόντω μὲν τὰ πρῶτα . . , αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα . . , Il. 4. 424; τὰ πρ. μὲν . . , ὥς δὲ . . , Aesch. Pers. 412; τὰ πρ. . . , τέλος δὲ . . , Soph. Fr. 162.

b. too early, before the time, ἡ τ' ἀρα καὶ οὐ πᾶσι παραστήσεσθαι ἐμελλε μοῖρ' ὁλοή Od. 24. 28.

c.—πρότερον, before, ἦν . . πρῶτον ἀπώλαμι κακίαις Ar. Eccl. 1079; πρῶτον οὐδ' ὕφ' ἐνός . . κρατηθέντες Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 1; θάλασσα πρῶτον ἦν ἡ γενέσθαι γῆν Heraclit. ap. Clem. Al. 712; λόγῳ πρῶτον τοῖς ἔργοις Arist. Rhet. Al. 1, 10; οὐ πρῶτον αὐτὴν ἀπέκτειναν πρὶν ἢ ἀπεκύνειν Ael. V. H. 5. 18; πρῶτον συμμελετᾶν ἡ μελετᾶν μαβέτω Anth. P. 12. 206.

4. first, for the first time, ἐνταῦθα πρῶτον ἔφαγον Xen. An. 2. 3, 16; so, οὐ νῦν πρ., ἀλλὰ καὶ πάλαι Soph. Ph. 966, cf. Aj. 110:—so also πρῶτον, πρῶτα are used after the relat. Pron. and after relat. Adv., ὄντινα πρῶτον ἀποσφύλλωσιν ἄελλαι Od. 3. 320, cf. 10. 328; ἐπεὶ πρῶτον, Lat. quum primum, as soon as, 13. 133; ἐπεὶ πρῶτα lb. 228, etc.; ἐπεὶ κε πρῶτα 11. 221; ἐπεὶ τὸ πρ. or τὰ πρ. 14. 467, 11. 12. 420; ἐπὴν τὰ πρ. 11. 6. 489, etc.; ἐπειδὴ πρῶτα or τὸ πρ. Od. 3. 183, 4. 13; ὁπότε κε πρῶτον 11. 106; so, εὐθ' ἂν πρῶτα Hes. Op. 596; ὅπως πρῶτα Id. Th. 156; ὥς τὸ πρ. Xen. An. 7. 8, 14; ὅτε or ὅταν πρ. Dem. 275. 1, Plat. Lys. 211 B; εἰδὼν ἢ πρ. Id. Rep. 338 C, Ar. Eccl. 1079.

IV. Adv. πρῶτως, first in Arist., as Eth. N. 8. 4, 4, 8. 7, 3, al.; v. Lob. Phryn. 311.—(From πρῶτος was formed a new Sup. πρῶτιστος, q. v.)

πρότέρω, Adv. (from πρό, as ἀποτέρω from ἀπό), further, forwards, like πρόω, ἴθυσαν δὲ πολὺ πρότερον Il. 4. 507; τῷ δὲ βάτην πρ. 9. 192; ἀλλ' ἔπει πρ. 18. 387; μεμνημένη δ' . . ἡ πρότερος . . δῶκος 5. 672; μαῖεσθαι πρ. Od. 14. 356; ἐτι πρ. 11. 23. 528, Od. 5. 417; καὶ νῦν κε δὴ πρότερώ ἔτ' ἐρις γένετ' the quarrel would have gone further, 11. 23. 490; ἡ κε πρότερώ ἀείεις; wilt thou carry me further away? 3. 400; οὐ πρ. no further, no more, Ap. Rh. 1. 919:—c. gen. loci, Dion. P. 923.

II. of Time, sooner, formerly, Call. Dian. 72. 2.—πρότερον, Eccl.

πρότερωθε, Adv. of foreg., = ἐκ τοῦ προτέρου, A. B. 1415, E. M.

πρότερος, Adv. of πρότερος, in the former manner, Byz.

πρότερωσε, Adv. toward the front, forward, h. Hom. 32. 10, Ap. Rh. 1. 306, etc.; πρ. κελεύθου Ar. Rh. 1. 1241.

προτεύνω, to do beforehand, Tzetz. Antehom. 380:—pf. pass. inf. προτετύχατο, to have happened beforehand, to be past, 11. 16. 60., 18. 112., 19. 65.

προτεχνολογέω, to treat technically before, Walz Rhett. 7. 551, Alex. Aphr. ad Arist. Top., etc.:—Subst. προτεχνολόγημα, τό, Steph. B, ap. Suid. s. v. Αἰθιοφ.

προτήθη, ἡ, a great-grandmother, Dio C. 59. 2, Poll. 3. 18. πρότηθης, ὅς, ἡ, born before Tethys, comic name of an old woman, with a play on foreg., Cratin. Incert. 134.

προτήκω, to melt beforehand, Hippiatr. 122.

προτηρέω, to premise, i. Eus. D. E. 369 C.

προτί [τ], an old, esp. Ep., form for πρός, often in Hom.; not used in pure Dor.; though in Cretan Doric we have πορτί, C. I. 3048-53; cf. Ahrens D. Dor. 358. [The i seems never to be elided.]

προτιπάτω, προτιβάλλομαι, προτιεῖν, προτιεῖναι, v. sub προσ-.

προτιπᾶσέναι, to tame before, Olympiod. ad Plat. Alc. p. 87.

προτιθῆμι, 3 pl. προθέουσιν Il. 1. 291; fut. —θήσω; aor. προύθηκα Att., also in Il. 24. 409:—Med., aor. 1 προύθηκαμην Hdt. 6. 21:—Pass., aor. 1 προύθηθην Eur., Plat., etc.; but the pres. and impf. pass. are supplied by πρόκειμαι.

To place or set before, set out, esp. of meals, τραπέζας νίζον καὶ πρότιθεν (Ep. for προύτιθεναι) Od. 1. 112; δαῖτά τινα προτιεῖναι Hdt. 1. 207, cf. Soph. Aj. 1294, Ant. 775, Ph. 274, etc.; ζεῖναι τινα Hdt. 7. 29:—so in Med. to set before oneself, have set before one, δαῖτα, δέπνον Hdt. 1. 133, 4. 26; κλίνας καὶ τραπέζας Plat. 2. 99 E; but also, προτιθέσθαι τινα ἄριστον to cause it to be set before him, Chionid. Πτωχ. 4.

b. like Lat. proicere, πρ. τινα κύνιν to throw him to the dogs, 11. 24. 409, cf. Hes. Th. 537; πρ. τινα θηρῶν ἀρπαγῇ Eur. El. 896.

c. generally to hand over to, give over to, τινὶ τι Soph. El. 1198, cf. 1487.

2. to expose a child, like ἐκτιθέναι, Hdt. 1. 112; πρ. τινα ἔρμηον Soph. Ph. 268:—Pass., ὁ θανάτῳ προτεθείς Eur. Phoen. 804.

3. to set before, set up as a mark or prize, propose, δέλομαι Hdt. 7. 197; ἀμύλλαν λόγων Eur. Med. 546; λόγους τοὺς ἀγῶνας Thuc. 3. 67; στέφανον τῶν ἀγῶνων τινὶ Id. 2. 46; πονηρίας ἀγῶνα Plat. Phaedo 90 B; πρ. τινὶ κρίσιν Lys. 178. 29; ἄπορον αἰρεῖν Plat. Theaet. 196 C; σκοπὸν κάλλιστον Polyb. 7. 8, 9; πρ. νόμον Eur. Hipp. 1046:—Pass., προτέθηθην ἐγὼ ἄθλον . . δόρυς Id. Hel. 42.

b. to set as a penalty, πρ. θανάτον ζημίαν Thuc. 3. 44; τιμωρίας ἐτι μείζους πρ. 1b. 82; τὰ ἔσχατα ἐπιτίμια Dem. 918. 4.

c. πρ. αἰρεῖναι to offer a choice, Plat. Theaet. 196 C and Med., προτιθεσθαι αἶρ. Id. Legg. 858 A.

4. to set forth, fix, set, ἐς ἐβδομήκοντα ἔτεα οὖρον τῆς ζῆς ἀνθρώπῳ πρ. Hdt. 1. 32; so in Med., οὖρον πρ. ἐναντιὸν 1b. 74.

5. to propose as a task, τινὶ τι Soph. Tr. 1049; τινὶ ποιεῖν τι Id. Ant. 216:—Med. to propose to oneself as a task or object, τι Plat. Phaedr. 259 E, etc.; c. inf. to propose to do, Plat. Rep. 352 D, Legg. 638 C, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 9, 4.

6. Med. also, to put forth on one's own part, display, shew, εὐλόβειαν Soph. El. 1334; ἀνδραγαθίαν Thuc. 2. 42.

7. προτιθεσθαι τινα ἐν οἴκῳ to set before oneself in pity, i. e. compassionate, Aesch. Pr. 239.

II. πρ. νεκρὸν to lay out a dead body, let it lie in state, Hdt. 5. 8, cf. 1. 112; so in Med., Eur. Alc. 664, Ar. Lys. 611, Thuc. 2. 34, Lys. 121. 35, etc.; also, ποτήρια χρύσεια προτίειτο Hdt. 3. 148.

2. to set out wares for show or sale, Luc. Nigr. 25, al.; also, πρ. τινα ἀγοράν Id. Bis Acc. 4, etc.; cf. Bast Ep. Cr. p. 179.

3. to propose, bring forward a thing to be examined and debated, Lat. in medium afferre, προτιεῖναι πρῆγμα, λόγον Hdt. 1. 206., 8. 59; γνώμας (v. sub καθήμι) Thuc. 1. 139; πρ. λόγον εἰς ἐκκλησίαν Aeschin. 36. 28; λόγον περὶ τινας Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 3; γνώμας πρ. αὐθις Ἀθηναίους, of the Prytanes, Thuc. 6. 14, cf. 3. 26; so, πρ. τὴν διαγνώμην αὐθις περὶ τινας Id. 3. 42, cf. Isocr. 162 A:—also c. inf., προθήσειν πένθος οἰκείον στένεναι will prescribe, order, Soph. Ant. 1249; προτιεῖναι λέγειν περὶ τινας to propose a discussion about . . , Thuc. 3. 38, cf. Dem. 317. 7, etc.; (but, προέθηκε παλαιὰ καὶ καινὰ λέγειν thought fit to speak . . , Hdt. 9. 27);—so, c. dat. pers. et inf., Hdt. 3. 38., 9. 94, Soph. Ant. 216; c. acc. et inf. πρ. γνώμην ἀπαφαίνεσθαι τὸν βουλούμενον Hdt. 4. 49:—Med., πένθος μέγα προθήκοντα proposed to themselves, made great mourning, Hdt. 6. 21; περαιτέρω ὦν οὐ προτιθεσθαι Plat. Theaet. 169 C, etc.:—Pass., ψήφους περὶ ἡμῶν ὑπὲρ ἀνδραποδισμοῦ προτεθείσα Dem. 361. 27.

4. to appoint, hold a meeting, βουλὴν Dion. H. 6. 15, etc., cf. Hemst. Luc. Necyom. 19:—Med., συγκληκτον προύθετο λέσχῃν appointed it to hear his decree, Soph. Ant. 160.

5. Pass., οὐ προτέθηθ' ὁσίαις λόγος speech was not allowed them, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 5.

6. Pass. to be publicly notified, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 8; cf. πρόθεσις 1. 2.

III. 1. to put forward, as one foot before the other, Eur. Hec. 67.

2. to hold out as a pretext, Soph. Aj. 1051:—Med., Polyb. 2. 19, 1, etc.:—cf. προτείνω.

IV. to put before or first, τι Plat. Soph. 257 B; προτιθέντι ἀνάγκη . . λόγους, opp. to ἐπιλέγοντι, Arist. Rhet. 2. 20, 9, cf. 21. 7:—Med. to put in front, τοὺς γροσφομάχους Polyb. 1. 33, 9; to premise, λόγον τινα Id. 3. 118. 11.

2. to put before or over, πέπλον ὁμάτων Eur. I. A. 1550, cf. I. T. 1218; πρ. προσίμων τοῦ λόγου Plat. Legg. 723 C:—Med., Polyb. 4. 25, 6, etc.

2. to prefer one to another, τί τινας Hdt. 3. 53, Eur. Med. 963; ἡδονὴν ἀντὶ τοῦ καλοῦ Eur. Hipp. 382:—Med., πάρος τοῦμὸ πᾶσι προύθεντο τὴν τυραννίδα Soph. O. C. 419.

προτίκτω, to bring forth before, Hipp. 262. 16.

προτίλλω, to pluck or pluck out before or in front, Gloss.

προτιμάσσω, Ep. for προσμάσσω.

προτιμῶ, to honour one before or above another, to prefer one to another, τινα or τί τινας Antipho 117. 4, Plat. Legg. 913 B, etc.; also, πρ. τινα ἀντὶ τινας Plat. Lys. 219 D; τι πρὸ τινας Id. Legg. 727 D; πλέον τινας lb. 777 D; μάλλον ἢ . . , lb. 887 B, cf. Isocr. 218 A.

2. c. acc. only, to prefer in honour or esteem, οὐδὲν πρ. τι Aesch. Eum. 739, etc., cf. Ag. 1415; τὴν αὐτονομίαν οὐ πρ. Thuc. S. 64; πρ. τῇν ἀλθῆαιαν Arist. Eth. N. 1. 6, 1:—Pass. to be so preferred, Thuc. 6. 9, Lys. 107. 34, etc.; προτιμηθῆναι μάλιστα τῶν Ἑλλήνων Xen. An. 1. 6, 5; προτιμᾶσθαι ἀποθανεῖν to be selected as a victim to be put to death, Thuc. 1. 133; also, προτιμᾶσθαι ἐς τὰ καυὰ (as we say) to be preferred to public honours, Id. 2. 37:—Med., τὸν δ' οὐδ' ἂν ἡμῶναιον προτιμησαίμην Xen. Mem. 2. 5, 3 (but Dind. -σαιμ' ἂν); fut. med. in 4 Q.

pass. sense, Xen. An. 1. 4, 14. 3. c. gen. only, *to care for, take heed of, reckon of*, Aesch. Ag. 1672; οὐδὲν πρ. τινα Eur. Alc. 762, Ar. Pl. 883, Dem. So. 22, cf. Ar. Ran. 638, 655. 4. c. inf. foll. by ἤ... *to wish rather, prefer*, προτιμῶντες καθαροὶ εἶναι ἢ εὐπρεπέστεροι Hdt. 2. 37, cf. Plat. Legg. 887 B: c. inf. only, *to wish greatly, wish much to do or be*, προτιμᾷ μὴ κακῇ πεφυκέναι Soph. Tr. 722, Eur. Med. 343; πρ. πολλοὶ μοι ζήϊνους γενέσθαι *to value at a great price the privilege of becoming my friend*, Hdt. 3. 21; τὸν δὲ ἐγὼ πᾶσι τυραννοῖσι προτίμησα μεγάλων χρημάτων ἐς λόγους ἔλθειν *the man whose opportunity of conversing with tyrants I should value at a large sum*, Id. 1. 86. 5. c. partic., πρ. τυπτόμενος *to care greatly about it*, Ar. Ran. 638; and, πρ. ὅπως τι ἔσται Id. Ach. 27.

προτίμησις [τ], ἡ, an honouring before or above others, preference, Thuc. 3. 82; in pl., Poll. 8. 140; κατὰ προτίμησιν in order of importance, Walz Rhett. 3. 708. προτιμῆτος, α, ον, verb. Adj. *to be preferred before*, τινὸς Plat. Legg. 726 A. II. neut. one must prefer, c. inf., Id. Crit. 109 A. προτιμία, ἡ, a preferring in honour, high honour, Max. Tyr. 1. 5; ἐς τὸ θεῖον paid to... C. I. 3045. 17. πρότιμος, ον, (τιμῇ) honoured above, worth more than, τινος Xenophon. (2. 17) ap. Ath. 414 B; προτιμώτερον τῶν χρημάτων Plat. Eryx. 393 D: absol., πρ. λίθοι precious stones, Id. Legg. 947 D, cf. Ael. N. A. 8. 4, Luc. J. Trag. 7, etc.

προτιμυθέμαι, Ep. for προσμυθέμαι.

προτιμωρέω, *to help beforehand or first*, τινι Thuc. 1. 74.—Med. *to revenge oneself before*, Id. 6. 57.

προτίσσω, ον, Ep. for πρόσσος, Manetho 2. 31.

προτίσσομαι, Ep. Dep., only used in pres. and impf., and never in the common form προτίσσομαι:—*to look at or upon, μηδὲ τιν' ἀνθρώπων προτίσσο* Od. 7. 31, cf. 23. 305.

προτίσσειν, ον, κραδίη προτίσσειν' ὕλερον 5. 389; θάνατον προτίσσειν θυμὸς ἀγγήρην 14. 219;—and so, prob., ἢ σ' εὖ γινώσκων προτίσσομαι from thorough knowledge of these I look on my fate, Il. 22. 356.

προτίστω, *to extend before*, τὴν χεῖρα P. Sil. Descr. S. Soph. 225.

προτιτρώσκω, *to wound beforehand*, Galen.

προτιτρώσκω, *to prepare before*, δαΐτα C. I. 3538. 34.

προτίω, fut. -τίσω [τ], *to prefer in honour, prefer*, τι Aesch. Ag. 789, Eum. 545; πρ. τινὰ τάφου *to deem the one more worthy of burial than the other*, Soph. Ant. 22.

πρότμησις, ἡ, (προτέμνω) the waist or loins, where the body is drawn in, Il. 11. 424, Q. Sm. 6. 374.

προτολμάμαι, Pass. *to be first ventured or risked*, ἐν Κερκύρα τὰ πολλὰ προτολμήθη Thuc. 3. 84; τὰ προτολμημένα Hdn. 6. 7, fin.; τὰ προτολμηθέντα Dio C. 47. 4.

προτομή, ἡ, (προτέμνω) the foremost or upper part of anything: esp., 1. the face of an animal (πρίστω being properly used of men), γλαυκὸν Antiphr. Κυκλ. 1. 4; γρυπὸς C. I. 139. 11; ἐλάφου Ib. 3852. 42; λύκων Diod. 1. 18; λέοντων, ταύρων Ib. 62; Κερβέρου Ib. 99;—on Philox. ap. Ath. 476 E, v. Mein. Com. Fr. 3. p. 645. 2. a bust or half-figure, Anth. Plan. 147, cf. Plut. 2. 1161 E, C. I. 6220; αἱ πρ. τοῦ Καίσαρος the busts on the Roman standards, Joseph. A. J. 18. 3, 1.

3. the forepart of a ship, Anth. P. 7. 215.

προτονίζω, *to haul up with πρότονον*, Anth. P. 10. 2.

πρότονιον, τό, a priest's robe, Poll. 10. 191, Phot.

πρότοννοι, οἱ: heterog. pl. πρότονα E. Gud. 483. 13:—two ropes from the masthead to the forepart of a ship, the forestays, (opp. to ἐπίτονος the backstay), κατὰ δὲ πρότοννοισιν ἔδωσαν [τὴν ἰστίαν] Od. 2. 425, 15. 290: when they were broken, the mast fell, ἰστίου δὲ πρότοννος ἔρηξ' ἀνέμοιο θύελλα ἀμφοτέρους, ἰστίος δ' ὅπως πίσειν 12. 409; by them also the mast was lowered, ἰστίον πρότοννοισιν ὑβέντες Il. 1. 434:—in sing., σστίρη ναὸς πρότοννον Aesch. Ag. 897, cf. Anth. P. 5. 204 (where others interpret it a forecabin), Luc. Navig. 5. II. in Eur., the πρότοννοι seem to be the haul-yards or ropes *to haul up the sail*, Hec. 114. I. T. 1134; so, κατὰ πρότοννον ἰστίον ἐκπετάσας Epigr. Gr. 779.

προτοῦ, for πρό τοῦ, πρό τούτου, ere this, aforesaid, erst, formerly, Hdt. and Att.; ὁ προτοῦ (sc. χρόνος) Thuc. 1. 32; cf. πρό A. 11.

προτραγῶδω, *to indulge in tragic declamation before*, ἐπὶ τι Schol. Eur. Hipp. 601, Greg. Nyss.

προτρεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for urging on, hortative, λόγοι Isocr. 1 C, etc.; ἡ πρ. σοφία skill in oratory, Plat. Euthyd. 278 C:—Adv. -κώς, persuasively, Luc. Somn. 3.

2. generally, exciting, stimulating, εἰς οὐρην Hipp. Acut. 394; κήρυγμα προτρεπτικώτατον πρὸς ἀρετὴν Aeschin. 75. 30.

προτρέπω, fut. -τρέψω, *to urge forwards*; used by Hom. only in Med. or Pass. *to turn in headlong flight* (cf. προτροπᾶν), προτρέποντο μελαινόνων ἐπὶ νῆων Il. 5. 700; of the sun, ὅτ' ἂν ἀψ' ἐπὶ γαίαν ἀπ' οὐρανὸνθεν προτροπήτηται Od. 11. 18, 12. 381; metaph., ἀρετὴ προτροπήσθαι *to give oneself up to grief*, Il. 6. 336.

II. later, in Act., *to urge forwards, urge on, impel*, τίς σ' ἀνάγκη τῆδε προτρέπει; Soph. El. 1193; πρ. τινά, opp. *to call on*, Id. O. T. 1446 (sc. must be supplied), Isocr. 107 C, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 5, 7:—c. acc. pers. et inf. *to urge on, impel, persuade one to do a thing*, Hdt. 9. 90, Soph. Ant. 270, Plat., etc.; προτρέπειν τινά ὥστε πεῖρασθαι Thuc. 8. 63; also foll. by a Prep., προτρ. τινὰ εἰς or ἐπὶ φιλοσοφίαν Plat. Euthyd. 274 E, 307 A, cf. Prot. 348 C; ἐπ' ἐλευθερίαν Id. Legg. 699 E; ἐπ' ἀρετὴν Isocr. 16 C, Lycurg. 149. 7, etc.; ἐπὶ τὰς ἀδικίας Isocr. 149 A; πρὸς ἀρετὴς ἐπιτηδεύματα Plat. Legg. 711 B, cf. Phaedo 89 A, etc.:—so, in Med., c. acc. pers. et inf., Aesch. Jr. 990, Soph. O. T. 1358, etc.; προτρέπεσθαι τινά ἐπ' ἀρετὴν, πρὸς ἐγκράτειαν Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 1, 4. 5; 1; εἰς τι Id. Cyr. 2. 2, 14; etc.; τὰ κατὰ τὸν Τέλλον προτρέψατο ὁ Σόλων τὸν Κροῖσον Solon roused the curiosity of Croesus as to Tellus, Hdt. 1. 31; προτρέψομαι I will exhort or urge thee, Soph. O. T. 1446:—Pass. *to be persuaded*, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 4.

III. *to promote, οὐρα, χυμὸν Galen.* IV. in Med., also, like Lat. *praevertēre, to outstrip, outdo*, τινὰ ἐν τινι Plut. 2. 624 C. V. also in Med. *to make a change, ἐν τῇ φαρμακείᾳ Hipp.*, v. Foës. Oecon. VI. in Eur. Hipp. 715 it is expl. by the Schol. *to search out, discover*: Monk suggests προσκοπίσθαι.

προτρέφω, fut. -τρέψω, *to nourish, feed before*, Alex. Trall. 8. 464.

προτρέχω, fut. -δραμοῦμαι: aor. προὔδραμον:—*to run forward or forth*, Antipho 122. 1, Xen. An. 1. 5, 2; ἀπὸ τοῦ δένδρου δύο βήματα Ib. 4. 7, 10. II. *to run in advance of, outrun*, τινὸς Ib. 5. 2, 4; πολλοῖς ἢ γλῶττα προτρέχει τῆς διανοίας Isocr. 11 A; πρ. τὰ κομψίζόμενα τῶν ἀκόσμων Theophr. H. P. 8. 7, 7.

προτριάκας, ἄδος, ἡ, the 29th day of the month, C. I. 1562.

προτριβω [τ], *to bruise beforehand*, Hipp. 652. 11, Diosc. 1. 129.

πρότριπτος, Adv. (τρίπτος) three days before, or for three successive days, Thuc. 2. 34, C. I. (addend.) 3641 b. 22; cf. Lob. Phryn. 414.

προτροπᾶν [α], Dor. -δαν, Adv. (προτρέπω) turned forwards, i. e. headforemost, with headlong speed, πρ. φοβέοντο Il. 16. 304; πρ. σπένδειν Pind. P. 4. 167; φεύγειν Plat. Symp. 221 C; φέρεσθαι Polyb. 12. 4, 4; πρ. ὥσασθαι *to drive headlong*, Plut. Ages. 18.

προτροπή, ἡ, (προτρέπω) exhortation, Tim. Locr. 103 E, etc.; opp. *to dissuade*, Arist. Rhet. 1. 3, 3; πρ. ἔχειν πρὸς τι Plat. Legg. 920 B; ἐπὶ τι Id. Clitoph. 40 S D; εἰς τι Plut. 2. 1128 A. II. impulse, action, Arr. An. 5. 28.

πρότροπος (οἶνος), ὁ, a sweet Mytilenæan wine, that flowed without pressing from the grape, Diosc. 5. 9, Ath. 30 B, 45 E, Galen.

πρότροχος, ὁ, (τρόχος) a fore-wheel, Math. Vet. 10. II. as Adj. os, ον, running before, surpassing, κλέος C. I. 4000. 2.

προτροχάιος [υ], ον, (τρώγη) epith. of Bacchus, presiding over the vintage, Ach. Tat. 2. 2, Ael. V. H. 3. 41 (vulg. προτρώγης); θεοὶ πρ. Poll. 1. 24:—προτρώγια, τὰ, a feast of Dionysos and Poseidon, Hesych.

προτρώγης, εως, ἡ, an early vintage, Schol. Arat. 150.

προτρώγητις, ἦρος, ὁ, a star on the right of Virgo, which rises just before the vintage, also called τρωγήτηρ, vindemiator, Arat. 137, Plut. 2. 308 A:—προτρώγητης, οὔ, ὁ, Ptol., etc.

προτρώγω, *to eat beforehand*, Hipp. 466. 44, 486. 9.

προτυγχάνω, *to happen or be before one, τὸ προτύχον the first thing that came to hand*, Pind. P. 4. 61, cf. Ap. Rh. 4. 84. II. *to obtain first*, c. gen., Dio C. 47. 34:—absol., οἱ προτυχόντες App. Civ. 1. 53.

πρότυπα, τὰ, projecting figures, such as lion's heads, at the end of the tūle-joints, Lat. antefixa, Plin. 35. 43; cf. πρόστυπος, and v. Dict. of Antt. s. v. tegula.

προτύπω, *to form or mould beforehand*, τὸ ἦθος Clem. Al. 366:—Med. *to form for oneself*, Heliod. 9. 25; *to figure to oneself, conceive*, Luc. Paras. 40. II. intr. *to be a model*, Anth. P. 1. 59.

προτύπτω, intr. *to press forwards*, Τρῶες δὲ προτύπταν ἀολλέες Il. 13. 136, 15. 306, 17. 262; ἀνὰ ρίνας δριμύ μένους προτύπτε burst forth, Od. 24. 319; so in later Ep., Ἀργῶ προτύπτεν ἐπαγομένη ἀνέμοισιν πόντον rushed forward to... Nic. Th. 176; πηλαμῖς προτύπτεν dashed against them, Opp. H. 4. 545:—so in Pass., προτυπέν urged on (against Troy), unless it be (as Paley) stricken by an untimely blow, struck as a first blow, Aesch. Ag. 132.

προτύπωμα, τό, a pattern, type, Simplic. Epict. p. 283 B, Eccl.

προὔβαλε, προὔβη, etc., contr. for προέβ-.

προὔγγυος, ον, contr. for προέγγυος, Dor. πώγγυος.

προὔγελω, v. sub προουελέω.

προὔγινω, *to be healthy before*, cited from Hipp.

προὔγραινω, *to moisten first, σώμα τροφῇ Hipp. Aph. 1249.*

προὔγραψε, contr. for προεγρ-.

προὔδιδάξω, προὔδωκα, contr. for προεδ-.

προὔθετα, προὔθηκε, contr. for προέθ-.

προὔκειτο, προὔκινδυνεύω, contr. for προεκ-.

προὔλακτε, *to bark in defence of*, τινος Alciphro 3. 62.

προὔλιγος, contr. for πρό ὕλιγος.

προὔμνη, ἡ, the plum-tree, Lat. prunus, Theophr. H. P. 9. 1, 2, Diosc. 1. 174:—προὔμνον, τό, a plum, Lat. prunum, Galen.; v. προὔνον.

προὔνεκος or προὔνικος, ὁ, (ἐνεγκεῖν) one who bears burdens for another, a hired porter, Com. Anon. 324, Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 983. 48, Diog. L. 4. 6, Hesych. II. like προφερός, lustful, lewd, φιλήματα Anth. P. 12. 209, cf. A. B. 1415, Phot., etc.

προὔνιντω, v. sub προενν-.

προὔνον, τὸ, and προὔνος, ἡ, = προὔμνον, cited from Alex. Trall. and Aët.

προὔξινγε, προὔξεπισταμαι, προὔξεργάζομαι, προὔξερευνάω and -ήτης, προὔξεφίεμαι, contr. for προεξ-.

προὔπαγομαι, Med. *to lead on, εἰς ἐρωτά τινος Dio C. 58. 28.*

προὔπαντάω, *to advance to meet*, Joseph. A. J. 8. 1, 2, B. J. 2. 5, 2, Eccl.

προὔπαντῆσις, εως, ἡ, a going to meet before, Byz.

προὔπαντιάζω, = foreg., Philo 2. 22.

προὔπαρξις, ἡ, pre-existence, Eccl.

προὔπαρχῃ, ἡ, a previous service, ἀμείβεσθαι τὴν πρ. Arist. Eth. N. 9. 2, 5.

προὔπαρχω, fut. ἔξω, *to be beforehand in a thing, to begin with, make a beginning of*, c. gen., ἀδικίας Thuc. 3. 40; τῶν ἐνεργεσιῶν, τῆς ἔχθρας Isocr. 89 C, 107 D; also c. dat., πρ. τῷ ποιεῖν εὖ Dem. 47. 1; with neut. Adj., πρ. τι ἐς τινα Cebeas Tab. 31, Dio C. 38. 34:—Pass., τὰ προὔπηρημένα, = προὔπαρχοι, benefits formerly received, Dem. 1191.

26. II. intr. to exist before, to be there before, be pre-existent, Thuc. 2. 85., 4. 126, Plat. Prot. 317 D, Arist., etc.; οἱ νόμοι οἱ προ-
πάρχοντες Arist. Pol. 4. 5, 4; ἡ τῶν σαμάτων αἰθήρις ἐκ προπάρχοντων
ἐστὶν from pre-existent materials, Id. Rhet. 3. 19, 2; πάσα μάθησις ἐκ
προϋπαρχούσης γίνεται γνώσεως Id. An. Post. 1. 1, 1; προϋπάρχοντα
things that happened before, past events, Dem. 12. 16; τὰ προϋπάρχοντα
former possessions, Dio C. 38. 38; οἱ πρ. ὑπατοὶ the previous Consuls,
Polyb. 3. 106, 2;—so in pf. pass., τὰ προϋπηργμένα your antecedents,
Dem. 314. 9, Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 31; οικειότης προϋπηργμένη Joseph. c.
Apion. 1. 29. 2. c. gen., τὸν κινούν πρ. τοῦ κινουμένου exists be-
fore . . , Arist. de Mot. An. 5. 2.

προϋπειμι, to subsist before, Apoll. de Constr. 22.
προϋπεκλύνω, to loosen or weaken beforehand, Heliod. 9. 17.
προϋπεμψάω, for προέπεμψα, Hom.
προϋπεξάγω, fut. ξάω, to bring out beforehand, Greg. Naz.
προϋπεξέρχομαι, Dep. to go out secretly before, Dio C. 48. 13.
προϋπεξορμάω, to go out secretly before, Luc. D. Mort. 27. 3.
προϋπεργάζομαι, Dep. to prepare beforehand, Diod. 3. 16.
προϋπεργασία, ἡ, preparation, introduction, Lat. praenuitio, as a
form of Rhetoric, like προπαρσασκή, Rufin. p. 219 Ruhnke.
προϋπισχνέομαι, Dep. to promise before, Polyb. 32. 9, 2, Dio C. 60.
25, etc.

προϋποβάλλω, to put under as a foundation, Plut. 2. 966 D, in Med.:
—Pass. to be prepared or ready as materials, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 51.
προϋπογραφή, ἡ, a pre-intimation, Plotin. 6. 7, 7.
προϋπογράφω [α], to sketch out, indicate before, ὅτι . . , Clearch. ap.
Ath. 553 F.—Med., Plut. Lucull. 31.
προϋποδείκνυμι, to explain beforehand, Longin. 43, Arist. 2. 226.
προϋπόκειμαι, serving as Pass. to προϋποτίθωμι, to subsist before, be
there as a foundation before, Longin. 5; τινι Plut. 2. 678 F. 2. =
προπάρχω II, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 94. II. to be mortgaged before,
Plut. Sol. 15, Inscr. Halic. in Newton.

προϋπολαμβάνω, to assume beforehand, Arist. An. Post. 1. 1, 3, Rhet.
2. 21, 15; ἀλόγως πρ. Id. Poët. 25, 24.
προϋπομνησκώ, to remind before, Cyrill. 333 C.
προϋπομνηματίζομαι, Dep. to write notes before, Schol. Pind. I. 2. 1.
προϋποπάζω, to strew under before, Geop. 12. 14, 1.
προϋποπτεύω, to suspect before, Joseph. B. J. 7. 4, Dio C. 38. 15.
προϋποστάω, ἡ, = προϋπαρξίς, Diosc. Ther. prooem.
προϋποστρώννυμι, to strew or put under before, Geop. 4. 15, 5, etc.
προϋποστύψω, ἡ, preparation of wool for dyeing, Theano Ep. 1.
προϋποτάσσω, to place under or entrust to one before, LXX, in Pass.
προϋποτίθωμι, to cut away from under before, Heliod. 4. 18.
προϋποτίθωμι, to set under before, Hipp. Acut. 387. II. Med.
to suggest or assume before, τι Plut. 2. 1013 B, Longin. 1, etc.;—Pass.,
προϋποτεθεῖσθαι = προϋπόκειμαι, Arist. Pol. 7. 4, 2.

προϋποτοπώ, to guess or suspect before, Dio C. 46. 49.
προϋποτύπωμα, Med. to sketch in outline before, Diod. Excerpt. 586.
74:—also as Pass., τούτων προϋποτυπωθέντων Philo 1. 493, etc.
προϋποτύπωσις, εὐς, ἡ, a previous sketch, Orig. 3. 534 C.
προϋποφαίνω, to indicate beforehand, Plut. 2. 583 B.
προϋποφεύγω, to escape secretly before, Suid.
προϋποχρησμάδεω, to tell by oracle beforehand, Cyrill. 534 A,
551 B.

προϋποχρίω, to smear slightly before, Diosc. (?), Galen., etc.
προϋπτος, ον, contr. for πρόπτος.

προϋργον, contr. for πρὸς ἔργον (as it is written in Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 10,
προῖργον in P. A. 3. 14, 5):—serving for or towards a work, serviceable,
profitable, useful, τι τῶν προϋργον something useful, Ar. Pl. 623, Thuc.
4. 16; οὐδὲν πρ. [ἐστί] it's no good, Andoc. 22. 20; πρ. τι δρᾶν Ar.
Eccl. 784; πρ. τι γίγνεται or ἐστὶ Plat. Theat. 197 A, Isocr. 44 D, etc.;
πρ. ἐστὶ εἰς or πρὸς τι 'tis a step towards gaining one's end, Plat. Rep.
376 C, D; πρ. ποιεῖν τι εἰς or πρὸς τι Ib. 498 D, Meno 84 B, Xen.
Hell. 7. 1, 10;—c. gen., τί μὲν πρ. ξυνύδου ταύτης ἀν εἶη; Plat. Demod.
380 C; so, οὐδὲν πρ. ἐστί, c. inf., Id. Alc. 2. 149 E, Dem. 57. 4:—also
as Adv. serviceably, conveniently, προϋργον πεσεῖν Eur. I. T. 309,
cf. Hel. 1379, Plat. Meno 87 A.

II. Comp. προϋργαίτερος, α, on, more serviceable, useful, important, ἕτερα ἦν προϋργαίτερα αὐταῖς
Ar. Lys. 20, cf. Dem. 412. 7; χάριν προϋργαίτερον Dinarch. 104. 44;
but mostly used in neut., τῷ δὲ οὐδὲν προϋργαίτερόν ἐστιν ἡ σκοπεῖν
Isocr. 68 B; πρ. ποιεῖσθαι τι to deem of more consequence, Thuc. 3. 109,
cf. Isocr. 122 E; οὐδὲν πρ. ποιεῖσθαι τούτου Polyb. 2. 7, 10, etc.;
πρ. γίγνεται, Plat. Gorg. 458 C.—Sup. προϋργαίτατος, η, ον, Suid., Hesych.;
but the form προϋργαίστατος is dub.

προϋσελέω, a word found only in two passages of Att. Poetry, ὕδων
ἐμαυτὸν ὡς προϋσελούμενον Aesch. Pr. 438 (where the Med. Ms. προ-
σπλούμενον with ε written over η, and the other copies προσελούμενον);
οὐς μὲν ἴσμεν εὐγενεῖς . . προϋσελόμεν (as the Rav. Ms.) Ar. Ran. 730.
In Hesych. we have the glosses προσελεῖν = προσηλακίζει, and προϋσελεῖν
= προσηλακίζειν, ὁβριζειν; in E. M. προϋσελεῖν λέγουσι τὸ ὁβριζειν; in
Suid., προσελόμεν = προσηλακίζομεν, ἐλαύνομεν, εἰσβάλλομεν; lastly,
Stob., 241. 37, writes προϋελόμεν in Ar. l. c.—Thus the sense is clear,
to misuse, maltreat, insult; but the form of the word is due to conjecture.
Till Porson's time, the Editors acquiesced in reading προσελού-
μεναν, προσελούμεν, and accounted for the length of the first syll. in
divers ways. But Porson restored the true form προϋσελέω from E. M.
l. c., and his conj. has since been confirmed by the Ravenna Ms. of Ar.
(In the forms προϋσελεῖν, γελοῦμεν (Hesych. and Stob.) the γ
prob. represents F, v. sub δῖγαμμα IV. The orig. form was prob. προ-
σφελέω, which was altered into προ-φσελέω or προϋσελέω; but the

origin of σφελέω still remains obscure, notwithstanding the inquiry of
Buttm. Lexil.)

προϋτίθει, προϋτρέπετο, προϋτυψα, contr. for προε-
ϋτύψαι, contr. for προέβαινε, Od.
προϋφαιρέω, to filch beforehand, πρ. τὴν ἐκκλησίαν, i. e. have it held
before the expected time, Aeschin. 36. 5.
προϋφάρπάζω, to snatch away beforehand, Schol. Ar. Pax 288, etc.
προϋφέλω, v. sub προοφέλω.
προϋφίστημι, to put under before, τινί τι Greg. Naz. II. Pass.
with aor. 2 act. to exist before, τινος Plut. 2. 570 F, cf. 636 C, etc.
προϋχω, προϋχουσι, προϋχοντο, contr. for προέχ-
ω.
προφάγειν, inf. aor. of προεσθίω, to eat before, Theopomp. Hist. Fr.
200, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 110, etc.

προφαίνω, to bring forth, bring to light, shew forth, manifest, τοῖσι
θεοῖς τέραα προφαίνων Od. 12. 394; οὐρανὸν σκέλη πρ. let them be seen,
Soph. El. 753; ὡς τέρατα πρ. Theophr. C. P. 2. 17, 4:—to display,
make a display of, τὰς περφυρίδας Luc. Nigr. 21; metaph., Ἀχιλλεύς . .
Αἰλῖναν πρ. brought it into light, made it illustrious, Pind. I. 8 (7).
123:—Pass. to be shewn forth, come to light, appear, προφαίνεσθαι πάσα
[παῖς] Od. 13. 169, cf. Hipp. Aër. 285, Soph. Ant. 1150, O. T. 163, Eur.
Hipp. 1228; προφάινεται ἅπαντα came all into sight, Il. 14. 332;—c.
inf., οὐδὲ προφαίνειν ἰδέσθαι there was not light enough for us to see,
Od. 9. 143:—part. aor. pass. προφάνεις, εἶσα, coming forward and ap-
pearing, 24. 160; προφάνεῖσα (dual fem.) ἀνὰ πολέμοιο γεφύρας Il. 8.
378; ἐς πόλεμον, ἐς πεῖλον προφάνεῖτε 17. 487., 24. 332; ὡς τις ἀφ'
αἵματος ὑμετέρου προφάνεῖσα Soph. O. C. 246; πολλὰ γέ μοι πρ. τοῖα
αὐτὰ πρὸ τῆς ψυχῆς present themselves, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 300 C, cf. 303
C.

2. to shew forth by word, indicate or declare before, οὐτε μείζον'
οὐτ' ἐλάσσονα Soph. Tr. 324; οἱ . . προφαινόμενοι θεοὶ indicated before
by the oracle, Dem. 532. 3; οἱ νῦν πρ. λόγος Plat. Rep. 545 B. 3.
= προτίθωμι 1. 3, to propose, ἀθλα Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 23; cf. προφράζω:—
Pass. to appear before (to the mind), ἄστοχα πρ. Plat. Charm. 172 E, cf.
Hipp. Ma. 300 C, D:—metaph. of sound, to be plainly heard, προφανὴν
κτύπος Soph. Ph. 202; προφάνη λέγων he manifestly spake, Id. O. T.
790.

II. to shew beforehand, foreshew, esp. of oracles and divine
revelations, Hdt. 7. 37, Soph. Tr. 850, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 25; πρ. πολλὴν
καρπὸν to have a great show of fruit, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 9:—also
foll. by a relat. clause, οἱ δαίμονες πρ. ὡς αὐτοὺς μὲν τελευτήσιν . . μέλλοι
Hdt. 1. 210; ὅκως στρατὴρ πέμψει . . οὐ προφαίνεισιν holdst out no
hope that . . , Id. 7. 161; c. inf., τὸν μοι οἱ δαίμονες πρ. ἐν τῇ ὄψει ἐπανα-
στήσασθαι Id. 3. 65:—Pass. or Med. to shew itself or appear before,
Xen. Cyr. 6. 3. 12.

III. seemingly intr. (the cognate acc. φάος
or φῶς being understood), to give forth light, shine forth, οὐδὲ σέκην
οὐρανὸν προφαίνε Od. 9. 145; to hold a light before one, Plut. Cic.
32; also of a torch, Id. Solon 21; ὁ προφαίνων a torch-bearer, Id. Cato
Mi. 41.

προφανέρω, to manifest beforehand, Eus. H. E. 4. 15.
προφάνης, ἐς, (προφαίνω) shewing itself or seen beforehand, Arist. Eth.
N. 3. 8, 15.

II. seen clearly or plainly, conspicuous, φῶς τῷ
Κύρῳ ἐπὶ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ πρ. γενέσθαι Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 15; τὰ προφανέστατα.
εἶδη Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 8. 2. metaph. quite plain or clear,
ἡμῖν προφανή Plat. Rep. 530 D; ἀπὸ τοῦ προφανοῦς openly, Thuc. 1.
35, 60., 2. 93, etc.; ἐκ τοῦ πρ. Id. 3. 43., 6. 73, etc.; ἐκ τοῦ προφανο-
τάτου Diod. 12. 39:—Adv. -νῶς, Polyb. 1. 21, 9, al. 3. metaph.
also, very famous or renowned, Manetho 2. 362. III. wide open,
στόματα Hipp. 598. 20.

πρόφανος, εὐς, ἡ, a foreshewing, suggestion, Soph. Tr. 662, c conj.
Dind., cf. Eust. Opusc. 96. 18.

πρόφαντις, ἴδος, ἡ, = προφήτις, Poll. 1. 14 (17).

πρόφαντος, ον, (προφαίνω) like προφανής, appearing at a distance, far
seen, hence far-famed, πρ. σοφία καθ' Ἑλλάδας Pind. O. 1. fin. II.
foreshew, esp. by an oracle, ἐμοὶ γὰρ ἦν πρ. Soph. Tr. 1159; ὡς τὸ
θεῖον ἦν πρ. as the divine oracle ran, Ib. 1163; ὡς σφί αἰεὶ τάντων πρ.
ἐγένετο Hdt. 5. 63; πρόφανατα δέ σφί . . ἐγένετο oracles were delivered
to them, 9. 93.

πρόφαντος, ορος, ὁ, = προφήτης, Nicet. Ann. 142 B.

προφασίζομαι: impf. προφασίζομαι Thuc. 1. 90: fut. Att. προφασι-
σάμαι Aeschin. 57. 13, -ίσομαι Schol. Ar. Eccl. 1019; aor. προφασισά-
μην Thuc. 5. 54, Xen., etc.; προεφ- Dio C. 59. 26: Dep. To set
up as a pretext or excuse, allege by way of excuse, plead in excuse, c. acc.,
τὸν αἰτιήτην Theogn. 935; τὸν μήνα Thuc. 5. 54; αἰεὶ τι Dem. 1173.
2. c. inf. to allege as an excuse that . . , ἀρροῦσθαι Id. 379. 13; so,
πρ. ὅτι οὐκ ἐπίσταται Xen. Oec. 20, 14; c. acc. cogn., πάσας προφά-
σεις πρ. Plat. Rep. 474 E, cf. Lysias 113. 39:—absol. to make excuses,
Ar. Lys. 756, Thuc. 1. 90; αὐκ ἐφη χρήνα πρ. οὐδὲ διαμέλλειν Id. 6.
25; πρ. ὑπὲρ τινος Isocr. 43 C:—the aor. is also used in pass. sense, ὡς
εὐρον ἅπαν . . προφασισθέν that all was used as a pretext, all was a mere
pretence, Thuc. 8. 33, Dio C. Fr. 65 Sturz. II. to allege (by
way of accusation) that . . , Σάρβειαν ἐπιβουλευσαί [ἡμᾶς] πρ. Plat.
Menex. 240 A.

πρόφασις, ἡ, gen. εὐς, Ion. ιος: voc. πρόφασι Epigr. Gr. 204. 6:
(φημί):—that which is alleged as the cause, whether the true cause or a
plea to cover the true cause (as in Hom., v. infr. 2. b). 1. an occasion,
cause, often in Hipp., e. g. Vet. Med. 9; esp. the occasion which brings out
a previous disposition to sickness, Epid. 3. 1066; and generally, the super-
ficial, obvious cause, opp. to the deeper and more real, v. Foes. Oecon.;
νόστου πρ. γλυκεροῦ κάλυεν μέναι Pind. P. 4. 56; καὶ ἐπὶ μεγάλῃ καὶ
ἐπὶ βραχείᾳ ὁμοίως προφάσις μὴ εἶται to great or small plea alike, Thuc.
1. 141, cf. Eur. I. A. 1180; τῆς ἀτίας τὴν πρ. Lys. 114. 43, cf. Id. 105.
5; πρ. ἀληθεστάτῃ Thuc. 1. 23., 6. 6, cf. Andoc. 31. 16, Dem. 279.

21; ἐπεικῆς Thuc. 3. 9; ἀναγκαία Isac. 48. 28, Dem. 1262. 17; φα-
νερὰ Hipp. Aph. 1246, Xen. Hell. 6. 4. 33; but, 2. mostly in bad
sense like παράχημα, a mere pretext, a pretence, excuse, shuffle, shift,
Hdt., etc.; opp. to the true cause (αἰτία), Thuc. 3. 13, cf. Ar. Vesp.
468, etc. 3. Construct.: a. *πρ. τινος the pretext or pretence*
for a thing, Hdt. i. 29, etc. b. *absol. in acc., πρόσασιν in pretence*,
ostensibly, οὐτ' εὐνῆς πρόσασιν κεκρημένος οὐτε τεν ἄλλον Id. 19. 262;
στενάχοντο γυναῖκες Πάτροκλον πρόσασιν, εἰδὼν δ' αὐτῶν κῆδε' ἐκάστη
Id. 302, cf. Hdt. 5. 33, Eur. I. A. 362, Ar. Eq. 466, Thuc. 3. 111, etc.
—more fully, πρόσασιν μὲν, opp. to τὸ δ' ἀληθές..., Thuc. 6. 33; *πρ.*
μὲν..., ἔργω δὲ..., Lys. 120. 35 — *absol. in dat., πρόσασιν* Thuc. 3.
86. c. often with Preps. — *ἀπὸ πρόσασιν τοῖνδε* Hdt. 7. 230, cf. 4. 145;
—πρόσασιν Thuc. 2. 49; *πρόσασιν διδόναι*, ἐνδιδόναι to give occasion,
make an excuse, Dem. 1067. 25., 280. 19; *πρ. ἐνδοῦναι τινι κακῷ γενέ-*
σθαι Thuc. 2. 87; *so, πρόσασιν θέσθαι to make an excuse*, Theogn.
364; *πρ. προτείνειν, προτείνεσθαι to put forward an excuse*, Hdt. 1. 156.,
8. 3; *παρέχειν* Ar. Av. 581, Dem. 140. 23; *πρόσασιν* ἔλκειν to keep
making pretences, Hdt. 6. 86; *πάσας πρόσασιν* ἔλκειν Ar. Lys. 726, cf.
πρόσασιν Thuc. 2. 86; *πρόσασιν φάσκειν* Ar. Nub. 56; *δέχεσθαι* Plat. Crat.
421 D; *εἰρίσκειν* Antipho 137. 8; *π. καλῶς εὐρημένη* Archipp. Πλουτ.
1; *πρ. ζητεῖν, παρίσθαι, κατασκευάζειν* Plat. Phaedr. 234 A, etc.; *πρ.*
ἔχειν ὡς..., to plead that..., Hdt. 6. 133; *ἔχει πρόσασιν* it is excusable,
Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 27; *πρόσασιν ποιεῖσθαι* ti Ep. Plat. 349 D; *πρόσασιν*
λαμβάνειν Dem. 277. 28; *πρόσασιν* ἔχεσθαι Hdt. 6. 94; *ἐπιλαμβάνειν*
Id. 3. 36., 6. 49; τὰς πρ. ἀφελείν Dem. 26. 2; *πρόσασιν* δεῖται ti
Arist. Rhet. i. 12, 23. f. elliptically, *πρ. μὴ πρόσασιν* no excuse,
no shuffling, Ar. Ach. 345; *μὴ πρόσασιν ἐνταῦθα* μοι Alex. Aes. 2. 1,
cf. τριβή 4. II. Pind. personifies Πρόφασιν, as daughter of ὕψι-
νος Ἐπιμαθεύς P. 5. 36. III. in Soph. Tr. 662, it must, if
correct, mean persuasion or suggestion; but v. sub πρόσασιν.

προφασιστικός, verb. Adj. *excuses must be made*, Arist. Rhet. Al. 30, 16.
προφασιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *serving for a pretext*, LXX (Deut. 22. 14).
προφάτος, ὄν = πρόσασιν, shewn forth, renowned, Pind. O. 8. 21.
προφάτω, **προφάτης**, Dor. for προφήτ-
προφάω, to shine forth, Maximi. π. καταρχ. 280.
προφέρης, ἐς, (προφέρω) ποῖτ. Adj. *carried before, placed before*, ex-
celling, c. gen., ἀλλὰς προφέρης τ' ἦν πρεσβυτάτη τε Hes. Sc. 260:—
Hom. only uses Comp., more excellent, superior, surpassing, τῶν δ'
ἄλλων ἐμὲ φημι πολὺ προφέρεσθον εἶναι Od. 8. 221; c. dat. rei,
ἀλματι, βῆθ' προφέρεσθες S. 128., 21. 134; also c. inf., [ῥήμιονα] βοῶν
προφέρεσθαι εἰς ἐλκόμενα Il. 10. 352:—Hes. also has the Sup., προ-
φερεστάτη ἐστὶν ἀπασάν Th. 79, 361 (where it is commonly interp.
eldest); and as v.l. (for πολλὸ φέρτατος) Od. 8. 128; in later Poets also
a Sup., ἀνὴρ προφερίστατος ἀνδρῶν Epigr. Gr. 591, cf. 435, 612:—we
also find a Comp. and Sup., προφέρτερος, προφέρτατος in the sense
of older, Soph. O. C. 1531, Fr. 399; and προφρίστος, Or. Sib. 3.
113. II. *looking older than one is, well-grown, precocious*, Plat.
Euthyd. 271 B, cf. Theopomp. Com. Στρατ. 4, Aeschin. 7. 35:—also of
plants and young persons, forced, premature, precocious, Aristox. ap.
Stob. 542. 48 sqq., Iambl. V. Pyth. 209.

προφέρω, Ion. impf. προφέρεσκεν Epigr. Gr. 686. 6: fut. προοίω:
aor. I προήνεκα: aor. 2 προήνεγκον Thuc. 5. 17: in Hom. only pres.
and impf.; a 3 sing. subj. pres. προφέρῃσι, as if from a form in μι, Il.
9. 323. To bring before one, bring to, give, present, ὡς ὄρνις...
νεοσσάσι προφέρῃσι μάστακα Il. l. c.; νέκυν Ἀχιλῆϊ 17. 121; οἱ μάν-
τιες ἀσάγῃα προφέρων Thuc. 6. 69; ἐντεῦθεν ὥσπερ ἐκ ταμείων P.
Isocr. II E. 2. of words, πρ. ὑνεῖδ' αὖτις τινι to throw reproaches in
his teeth, Il. 2. 251: and so, πρ. τινὶ to throw in one's teeth, bring for-
ward, allege, esp. in the way of reproach or objection, Lat. obicere,
exprobrare, μή μοι δῶρ' ἐπατὰ πρόφερε χροῦντες Ἀφροδίτης Il. 3. 64, cf.
Hdt. i. 3., 3. 120., 8. 61, 125, Isocr. 61 E; πρ. τοῖνομα τοῦτο ὡς ὑνεῖδ' αὖ-
τις Dem. 576. 13. 3. simply, to utter (v. προφορικός), αὐδᾶν, μῦθον
Eur. Supp. 600, Med. 189; πρ. Ἀτῶναν πάπαν to proclaim it as their
country, Pind. I. 5 (4). 55; πρ. εἰς μέσαν or εἰς τὸ μ. to propose, Plat.
Legg. 812 C, 936 A (and so in Med., Id. Phileb. 57 A). 4. to bring
forward, cite, μή πρ. τῇν τότε γενομένην ξυνομοσίαν Thuc. 3. 64, cf. 5.
26, Plat. Soph. 259 D; προφέρων Ἀρτεμιν putting forward her autho-
rity, Aesch. Ag. 201; πρ. τὰς ἐπὶ νεοειδιστοῦ τῶν ἡδονῶν citing by way
of example, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 3, 8, cf. Pol. 3. 17. 6:—so also in Med.,
ζῶα ἀνθρωπίνης πρ. φωνᾶς Sext. Emp. P. 1. 73; ἀναμνήσεως χάριν P.
Polyb. 4. 66, 10. 5. of an oracle, to propose as a task (cf. προτί-
θημι I. 5), τοῖσι Θεοῖσι προφέρει ἡ Πυθία τῇν ἐς Διβῶν ἀποκρίσιν
Hdt. 4. 151; ἡ Πυθία προφέρει φησι, τὰς Ἀθήνας ἐλευθεροῦν Id. 5. 63:—
Pass., προῦνεχθέντος τινὶ (gen. absol.) if it were commanded one to do
so, Aesch. Ag. 964. II. to bring forward, shew, display, πρ.
μῆνος Il. 10. 479; ἐρίδα πρ. to shew, i. e. engage in rivalry, Od. 6. 92;
πρόλεμον τινι πρ. to declare war against one, Hdt. 7. 9, 3:—Med., ἐπει-

δοκῶ ἐρίδα προφέρεισθαι to offer quarrel to one's host, Od. 8. 210, cf. Il.
3. 7.

III. to bear on or away, to carry off, sweep away, of a
storm, Il. 6. 346, Od. 20. 64; so of death, πρ. σάματα τέκνον Eur. Tro. 1332.

IV. to put or move forward, πόδα Eur. Tro. 1332:
—then, to promote, further, assist, Lat. proferre, promovere, ἥως τοι
προφέρει μὲν ὁδοῦ, πρ. δὲ καὶ ἔργου, for φέρει πρὸς τῆς ὁδοῦ, furthers
one on the road and in the work, Hes. Op. 577; so, πρ. εἰς τι to con-
duce, help towards gaining an object, Thuc. 1. 93, cf. Pind. P. 2. 159;
also, πρ. πρὸς τι Dio C. 78. 38:—Pass. to move forward, Arist. Incess.
An. 12. 4. 2. intr. to surpass, excel another, τινὸς Simon. 165.

Anth. P. 9. 344 (ubi vulg. Οὐρανίην); c. dat. rei, εἰρία καλλονῇ τε προ-
φέρωντα καὶ ἀρετῇ τῶν ἀπὸ τῶν ὠτων cotton wool surpassing sheep's
wool in beauty and goodness, Hdt. 3. 106; πλουτῶν καὶ εἰδὲι προφέρων
Ἀθηναίων Id. 6. 127; ἡ Νάξος εὐδαίμονι τῶν νήσων P. Id. 5. 28, cf.
Thuc. i. 123, 2. 89; also, πρ. τινὸς εἰς τι Eur. Med. 1092; ἐν τινι
Dio C. 77. 11:—hence προφέρῃς.

V. to bring forth children, Epigr. Gr. 686. 6. VI. to carry before, λύχνον τινὶ Dio C. 39.
31, cf. 72. 17.

προφύγων, fut. —φεύξομαι, aor. προῦφύγων (as always in Hom.). Ta
flee forwards, flee away, Il. 11. 340, Aesch. Fr. 66.

II. c. acc. to flee from, shun, avoid, μένος καὶ χεῖρας Ἀχαιῶν Il. 6. 502, etc.;
κακὸν 14. 81; προφυγῶν ἰοιδέα πόντον Od. 11. 107; οὐκ ἂν θάνατον
.. προφυγίσθα (Ep. opt.) 22. 325, etc.; πρ. χρέα to avoid debts, Hes.
Op. 645.

προφήμι, to say before or beforehand, Arist. Plant. 2. 3, 15, Justin. M.
προφημίζω, to spread a report, Dio C. 41. 41.

προφητάζω, = προφητεύω, Manetho c. 218; Schneid. προφητίζω.

προφητεία, ἡ, (προφηνάω) the gift of interpreting the will of the
gods, ἡ δὲ προφητεία διῆς φρενὸς ἐστὶν ἀπόρρωξ Orac. ap. Luc. Alex.
40: an oracle, Ib. 60; εἴ τοι μέμλεν ἔμπεδος P. Inscr. Newton's Halic.,
cf. C. I. 2869, 2880 sq.

II. in N. T., the gift of expounding of
scripture, or of speaking and preaching, under the influence of the Holy
Spirit (cf. προφήτης), Ep. Rom. 12. 6., 1 Cor. 12. 10., 1 Tim. i. 18.,
4. 14, al.

προφητεῖον, τό, the sanctuary of a prophet, Eccl.

προφηνάω, Dor. προφάτ-: fut. —εῖω Pind. Fr. 118, Eur. Ion 369:
—in impf. and aor. I the common Ed., of LXX and N. T. place the
augm. after the prep., προ-εφῆτεον, —εφῆτεσσα, as if there were a Verb
φηνάω (so προφηνεῖσθαι for προφηνεῖσθαι, Clem. Al. 604, προεπε-
φηνεῖτο Just. M. i. 35); but the correct forms ἐπροφηνάω, ἐπροφη-
τεῖσσα have been restored from the Vat. and other good MSS.

To be a prophet or interpreter of the gods, μαντεύω, Μοῖσα προφατεύω
δ' ἐγὼ Pind. l. c.; τίς προφηνάει θεοῦ; who is his interpreter? Eur.
Ion 413; οἱ προφηνάοντες τοῦ ἱεροῦ Hdt. 7. 111; τὰ θεῖα κατα-
λαβούσα τοῖς τε ἀνθρώποις προφηνέουσα Arist. Mund. 1, 2; οὐ μαν-
τεύων προσητῇ προφηνέων Luc. V. H. 2. 33, cf. Plat. 2. 412 B;
τὰ θεῖα .. τοῖς ἀνθρώποις πρ. Arist. Mund. 1, 2; οὐκ ἔστιν ὅστις σοι
προφηνάει τάδε will give thee this oracular advice, Eur. Ion 369;
ἡ μανία .. προφηνέουσα αὖτις with oracular power, Plat. Phaedr. 244 D.

II. in N. T. to expound scripture, or to speak and preach, under the influence
of the Holy Spirit, Ev. Luc. i. 67, Ev. Jo. 11. 51, Act. Ap. 2. 17., 19.
6., 1 Cor. 11. 4., 13. 9, al.

προφήτης, Dor. προφάτης [ā], ὁ: (πρόφημι). Properly one who
speaks for a God and interprets his will to man, a prophet; so Teiresias
is called, πρ. Διὸς Jove's interpreter, Pind. N. i. 91; Orpheus is Βάκχου
πρ., Eur. Rhes. 972; the Bacchae are Διονύσου πρ., Id. Bacch. 552;
Glauco is Νηρέως πρ., Id. Or. 364; but above all the term was applied
to the Delphic Apollo, Διὸς προφήτης ἐστὶ Ἀολεῖα πατρός (cf. ἐξηγη-
τής II), Aesch. Eum. 19, cf. Id. Fr. 82, Plat. Rep. 366 B, Virg. Aen. 3.
252; while the Pythia, in her turn, or other persons became προφῆται (or
προμάντιες) of Apollo, Hdt. 8. 36, 37, 135, cf. προφήτης; also of the
interpreters of the oracle at Branchidae, who were official persons elected
by lot, C. I. 2884, cf. Böckh. ad 2880; and at other places, Ib. 2190 b,
(addend.), 2869, —79, —80 sq., 3794, 4697. 6., 4840, al.:—then again
the προφήτης is the interpreter of the words of the inspired μάντις
(v. μάντις), δόμων προφῆται Aesch. Ag. 1099, cf. Theb. 610, Ar. Av.
972, Plat. Tim. 72 A, Phaedr. 244 D; so also, Poets are called οἱ
τῶν Μουσῶν προφῆται interpreters of the Muses, Plat. Phaedr. 262 D;
cf. προφηνάω, πρόμαντις, ὑποφῆτης.

2. generally, an interpreter,
declarer, ἐγὼ πρ. σοι λύγων γενήσομαι Eur. Bacch. 211; πρ. ἀτόμων,
of the Epicureans, Ath. 187 B; τῶν Πύρρωνος λόγων, of Timon, Sext.
Emp. M. i. 53:—so also a proclaimer, harbinger, as the bowl is called
κάμιν προφάτης, Pind. N. 9. 120; δέπνον πρ. λιμὸς Antiph. Philoth. 1.
23; τέττις .. θέρους γλυκὺς πρ. Anacreont. 35. 11.

II. some-
times the word is used of persons who believed themselves to possess
oracular power, as of Amphiaraus, Aesch. Theb. 610, cf. Ag. 409; of
Epimenides, Ep. Tit. i. 12.

III. in LXX the word is once used
in the classical sense of spokesman, interpreter, Ex. 7. 1, cf. 4. 16; more
often to transl. the Hebr. nābi, one who is moved to speak by God, one
who delivers His message or reveals His will and counsels, as distin-
guished from Hebr. roeh, δ βλέπων, seer, i Regg. 9. 9; v. Stanley
Jewish Ch., Lect. 19:—hence, 2. in N. T. one who possesses the
spiritual gift of προφητεία, an inspired preacher and teacher, the organ
of special revelations from God, i Ep. Cor. 12. 10., 14. 24, 25, etc.:—
and (as comprised in this), 3. the revealer and proclaimer of God's
counsel for the future, a prophet (in the modern sense of the word), a
predictor of future events, LXX, N. T., v. Act. Ap. 2. 30., 3. 18, 21, cf.
2 Pet. i. 19., 3. 2.

προφητίζω, = προφητεύω, Hipp. 83 D.

προφητικός, ἡ, ὄν, oracular. Luc. Alex. 60. Adv. —κῶς, Eccl.

προφήτης, ἴδος, fem. of προφήτης, of the Pythia, Eur. Ion 42, 321, cf. C. I. 3796; πρ. τῆς ἀληθείας Diod. 1. 2.
 προφητο-κράτωρ [ἄ], ὁ, chief of the prophets, Eccl.
 προφητο-κτόνος, ον, prophet-slaying, Eccl.
 προφητο-τόκος, ον, bearing prophets, Philo 1. 658.
 προφητό-φθεγκτος, ον, uttered by prophets, Eccl.
 προφητο-φόντης, ου, ὁ, = προφητοκτόνος, Eus. H. E. 5. 16.
 προφήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for προφήτης, Manetho 2. 317., 4. 227, etc.
 προφθαδίν, Adv. by anticipation, Nonn. Jo. 16. 19.
 προφθάνω [ἄ], fut. -φθάσω [ἄ] and -φθήσομαι:—to outrun, anticipate, c. acc., προφθάσασα καρδία γλῶσσαν Aesch. Ag. 1028; ἐγὼ.. σε προφθάσας λέγω.. Plat. Rep. 500 A; also c. part., προφθῆναι με παρακύσασα Ar. Eccl. 884, cf. Thuc. 7. 73. 2. absol. to be beforehand, Eur. Phoen. 1385; also in aor. med., προφθάμενος, Ap. Rh. 4. 913, Nonn. Jo. 13. 19.
 προφθάσία, ἡ, anticipation, name of a festival in Diod. 15. 18.
 προφθέγγομαι, Dep. to speak before, Gloss.
 πρόφθεγξις, ἡ, a speaking before, dub. in Poll. 2. 118.
 προφθίμενος [ἄ], ἡ, ον, dead or killed before, Anth. P. 7. 184. (A compd. of the part. φθίμενος, for no pres. προφθίνω occurs.)
 προφίλοσοφείω, to philosophise before, Orig.:—verb. Adj., προφίλοσοφῆν ὡν ποιήσαι Polyb. 2. 16 A.
 προφλεβοτομέω, to open a vein before, Galen. 19. 711.
 προφοβέομαι, Pass. to fear beforehand, fear at the thought of, πολέμους αἰμαρτέοντας Aesch. Supp. 1045; πρ. μὴ.., Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 24; absol., τὸ προφοβηθῆναι Dio C. 55. 18.
 προφοβητικός, ἡ, ὄν, apt to fear beforehand, Arist. Rhet. 2. 13, 7.
 προφορίζω, fut. ἴσω, to purify before, Nonn. Jo. 11. 55. II. to foretell, prophesy, Manass. Chron. 1557: hence προφορίσας, ἡ, -φορίσασμα, τό, -φορίσασμος, ὁ, divination, prophecy, Byz.
 προφορίζω, to be prevalent before, ἡ πρ. ἡδὲ δόξα Iamb. V. Pyth. (?)
 προφορῶ, ἡ, (προφῶρ) pronunciation, utterance, ῥημάτων Hdn. 1. 8, 12, cf. Dion. H. de Dem. 22, Wyttenb. Plat. 2. 41 A, Clem. Al. 203: τῶν φωνῶν, τοῦ λόγου Sext. Emp. P. 1. 15 and 203:—ὁ ἐν προφορᾷ λόγος = ὁ προφορικὸς λ., Ib. 777 B. II. a public reproach, rebuke, Polyb. 9. 33, 13.
 προφορέομαι, Med., in weaving, to carry on the web by passing the weft to and fro across the warp (which process is called διάτρεσαι); so, of a spider, τὴν ὁδὸν προφορέισθαι to run to and fro, Callias Κυκλ. 7, cf. Ar. Av. 4, Xen. Cyn. 6, 15.
 προφορικός, ἡ, ὄν, (προφῶρ) of or for utterance, uttered, opp. to ἐνδύατος (v. λόγος fin.), Philo 2. 154, Plut. 2. 777 C, 973 A, Clem. Al. 864, Walz Rhett. 2. 116, etc.
 πρόσφορος, ον, preceding, Aretin. ap. Diomed. 3. 5. II. (sub. ἰχθῶρ), ὁ, the fluid in which the foetus floats, discharged before parturition, Arist. H. A. 7. 7, 3; cf. ὕδωρ I. 3.
 προφύωσδε, Adv. f. l. for πρὸ φύωσδε, II.
 πρόσφαγμα, τό, (προφάσσω) a fence placed in front, like προτείχιμα, Arist. Oec. 2. 4, Diod. 19. 30: metaph., Polyb. 9. 35, 3, etc.
 προφράζω, fut. σῶ, to foretell, Hdt. 1. 120 (where Schweigh. takes it = προειπεῖν, προεῖν to speak out boldly): part. pf. pass. προσπεφραδμένα ἀδρα Hes. Op. 653, where προσπεφραδμένα might be read (v. προφαίνω 1. 3), but cf. Ap. Rh. 3. 1315.
 πρόσφρασσα, Ep. fem., = πρόσφρων, kindly, gracious, Il. 10. 290, Od. 5. 161, al.; others with more immediate reference to φράζομαι take it to mean having forethought, thoughtful.
 προφροντίζω, to consider before, Hipp. Aër. 281, v. Littre 2. 14.
 προφρύνω [ῶ], to toast, parch before, Galen.
 πρόσφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (φρῶν, φρονέω): poet. Adj.:—properly, with forward mind, Lat. propenso animo, hence kindly, gracious, willing, ready, glad to do a thing, commonly joined with a Verb., ἡμοσσαν πρόσφρων ἔπαιον καὶ χερσὶν ἀρξέων Il. 1. 77; πρ. κατένευσε Κρονίων 8. 175; ὃ δέ με πρ. ὑπέδεκτο 9. 480, Od. 2. 387; πρ. Δαναοῖσιν ἄμυνεν Il. 14. 71; so, πρ. τελείν, αἰεῖδεν Pind. P. 5. 156, N. 5. 41; πρόσφρων Μοῖσάν τε χυσεῖσθαι Id. 4. 73 (3. 61); καὶ σε.. πρ. θεὸς φυλάσσει Aesch. Cho. 1063; γενεὸν πρ. ἡμῶν ἀργῶς Soph. El. 1380; πρ. σε.. Ἐρμῆς Ἄιδης τε δέχοιτο Eur. Alc. 743. 2. of acts, efforts, earnest, zealous, ὅτε δὴ.. πρ. ἐθέλομαι ἐρύσαι in earnest, Il. 8. 23; οὐ νύ τι θυμῷ πρόσφρων μυθέομαι Ib. 40., 22. 184; εἰ δὴ πρόσφρων θυμῷ.. ἀνώγει 24. 140; ἀμύνειν πρ. Od. 16. 257, cf. Hes. Th. 536; also, πρ. κραδίη Il. 10. 244:—in Od. 14. 406 it is ironical, πρόσφρων κεν δὲ ἔπειτα Δία Κρονίωνα λιτοῖμην οἷ ὅς ἐγώ! earnestly would I pray to Zeus! II. Ep. Adv. προφρονέως, willingly, readily, earnestly, zealously, πρ. μάχεσθαι Il. 5. 810, cf. 7. 160; νηπια τέκνα πρ. βούισθε 17. 224; πρ. μὲν τῇ ἀνάξ 6. 173:—later, πρόσφρων φιλῆν Theogn. 786, Pind. P. 2. 29; ἐπιδεῖν Aesch. Supp. 1, cf. Ag. 173, Cho. 478, Eum. 927, 968.
 προφύας, ἄδος, ἡ, a sprout, Gloss.
 προφύλαγμα, τό, = σῶ, Hesych.
 προφύλακῆς, (προφύλασσω) a guard in front; in pl. outposts, videttes, rignets, Xen. Cyr. 3. 25, Eq. Mag. 7. 13; in sing., ἡ πρ. αὐτοῦ his advanced guard, Id. Hell. 4. 1, 24, cf. Polyb. 5. 3, 2; ἀριστοποιεῖσθαι διὰ προφύλακῆς with an advanced guard, with outposts, Thuc. 4. 30. II. a guarding, guard, Polyb. 5. 95, 5. III. a watch, vigil, LXX (Ex. 12. 42). IV. a preservative, amulet, cited from Diosc.
 προφύλακίς ναῦς, ἡ, a look-out ship, Thuc. 1. 117.
 προφύλακτέον, verb. Adj. one must use precaution, Plut. 2. 127 D.
 προφύλακτῆριον, τό, an outpost, guard, Tzetz., Hesych. II. a precaution, Basil.
 προφύλακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, precautionary, Walz Rhett. 1. 461: ἡ -κῆ, Medic.

προφύλαξ [ῶ], ἄκος, ὁ, an advanced guard: οἱ προφύλακες, = αἱ προφύλακαί, Thuc. 3. 112, Xen. An. 2. 4, 15, etc. II. an officer on guard, Aen. Tact. 22.—Also as fem. Eratosth. Catast. 22.
 προφύλασσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ἴσω:—to keep guard before, to guard a place or house, c. acc., νῆον h. Hom. Ap. 538 (in the rare Ep. imperat. form προφύλαχθε, for προφύλασσετε, for which Schneidew. conj. πεφύλαχθε), cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 14: also, προφύλασσειν ἐπὶ τινι to keep guard over a person or place, Hdt. 8. 92; and c. gen., Xen. Hier. 6, 10:—absol. to be on guard, keep watch, (cf. προφύλαξ), to keep a look-out, ἡ προφύλασσουσα (sc. ναῦς) = προφύλακίς, Hdt. 7. 179., 8. 92, cf. Ar. Ach. 1146, Thuc. 2. 93:—Med. to guard oneself, to be on one's guard, take precautions, προφύλαξτο ὅσα ἐδύνατο μάχιστα Hdt. 1. 185, cf. 9. 99, Thuc. 6. 38:—c. acc. to be on one's guard or take precautions against, Lat. cavere, Hdt. 7. 176, cf. Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 5, Mem. 1. 4, 13. II. later the Act. is used like the Med., to take precautions against, τὰ τοῦ σώματος κινήματα Plut. 2. 129 A, cf. Alex. Trall. 1. p. 1.
 πρόφυξ, ὕγιος, ὁ, a fugitive, Choerob. in Theodos. Can. p. 83, Malal.
 προφύβη, Pass., with aor. 2 act., to be born before, ὅς προφύβη πατήρ Soph. Aj. 1291.
 προφύρμα, τό, dough kneaded before, Eratosth. ap. Ath. 140 A.
 προφύρνω, to mix up or knead beforehand: so in Pass., μάζα προφυρθεῖσα Hipp. 355. 26. II. metaph., προπεφύρται λόγος the speech is all ready concocted, Ar. Av. 462; κακὸν μοι προπεφραμένον ἐστὶ (as we say) there's a mischief ready brewed for me, Id. Thesm. 75.
 προφύρτης (Ion. for -φύρατος), ἡ, ὄν, kneaded beforehand, πρ. μάζα a well-kneaded barley-loaf, Hipp. 368. 11., 373. 52.
 προφύσιον, τό, a case for the pipe of a bellows, Hesych.; cf. ἀκροφύσιον.
 προφύσις, ἡ, (προφύω) a germ, bud, knot, Hipp. in Galen. Gloss. p. 550.
 προφύτεύω, to plant before, Geop.: metaph. to engender, Soph. El. 199.
 προφώνω, to utter, say or declare beforehand, Ζηνὸς κόνον Aesch. Supp. 617; πῆματα, ἀλγῆ Id. Ag. 882, Eum. 466:—to utter before all, ἡχώ Soph. El. 109; προφώνει τόνδε ναυόρχαις λόγον gives this order before all to all, Aesch. Pers. 363. II. to order beforehand or before all, c. dat. et inf., καὶ σοὶ προφώνῳ τόνδε μὴ θάπτειν Soph. Aj. 1089, cf. Eur. Hipp. 956, El. 685; also with the inf. omitted, ὑμῖν προφώνῳ τάδε Soph. O. T. 223.
 προφωνήσιμος, ον, announcing before: ἡ πρ. (sc. ἡμέρα) Septuagesima Sunday, which announces the approach of Lent, Byz.: so also προφώνησις, εὐος, ἡ, Ib.
 προφωσφορέω, to carry a light before, Byz.
 προφωτίζω, to enlighten before, Cyrill.
 προχάζω, to give way forwards, i. e. to advance, Hesych., Phot.
 προχαίρω, to rejoice beforehand, Plat. Philob. 39 D; προχαρῆντες Orph. H. 85 (86). 9. II. in 3 imperat. προχαίρεσθαι, far be it from me! away with it! Aesch. Ag. 251; cf. χαίρω v. 2.
 προχαλάω, to loosen beforehand, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 5.
 προχαλκῶ, to forge beforehand, Aesch. Cho. 647.
 προχάνη, ἡ, a pretext, Call. Cer. 73, Fr. 26. (Derived by Eust. 1109. 39 from προχαίνω = προφασίζομαι.)
 προχάραγμα, τό, = προκέντημα, an outline, pattern, Walz Rhett. 1. 444.
 προχαράσσω, Att. -ττω, to engrave before: hence to make an outline, plan or sketch, Greg. Naz.
 προχάρης, ἐς, given as a thankoffering, ἄρτος C. I. 1464.
 Προχάρισια, ἡ, a name of Thetis, Hesych.
 προχάρισμα, τό, a gracious gift, Or. Sib. 5. 330.
 προχάριστήρια, τὰ, a thanksgiving to open the year, a festival of Athena, celebrated by all Athen. magistrates at the beginning of spring, Lycurg. ap. Suid. et Harp.: προσχ- in A. B. 295.
 προχειλίδιον, τό, the projecting part of the lip, Poll. 2. 90.
 πρόχειλος, ον, with prominent lips, Strab. 96, Luc. Philops. 34.
 προχειμάζω, of the weather, to be stormy before, Arist. Probl. 26. 8, 4.
 προχειμάσις, ἡ, premature wintry weather, Plin. 8. 57, Veget. 4. 40.
 προχειρίω, Att. fut. ἴω, to put into the hand, deliver up, πρ. τὴν ἐπὶ τῇ τριμυρίᾳ δοῦναι Dinarch. 110. 8: to have ready at hand, τέτταρα στρατόπεδα Polyb. 3. 107, 10:—Pass., mostly in participles, taken in hand, undertaken, τὸν προχειρισμένον λόγον Plat. Legg. 643 A; ἐτοῖμα καὶ προχειρισμένα ἀγαθὰ Dem. 85. 7. 2. elected before, προχειρισθέντες Polyb. 3. 106, 2: also destined before, τὰ Ποντικὰ προκεχ- στρατόπεδα Id. 3. 40, 14. II. most commonly as Dep. προχειρίζομαι, fut. -χειριούμαι:—to take into one's hand, and so to make ready, prepare for oneself, προχειριούμαι καθ' ἑαυτὸν τὴν ὁρίαν Ar. Eccl. 727; δύναμιν, στρατόπεδον, ναῦς Dem. 45. 10, Polyb. 1. 16, 2, etc.; ἐθῆρα Luc. Merc. Cond. 14; τὴν μαλάχην to eat it, Id. V. H. 2. 46; τὰς ῥήσεις, τοὺς λογισμούς Plut. 2. 396 C, 813 E: to prefer, τὸ ἀσάφες Dion. H. de Dinarch. 8. 2. to choose, elect, τινα Isocr. 184 A, Polyb., etc.; τινὰ ἐπὶ τι Dem. 773. 18; ἐπὶ τινι Plut. Caes. 58; πρὸς τι Polyb. 3. 44, 4. 3. c. inf. to determine to do, Id. 3. 40, 2. 4. to discuss or examine fine, τὰς ἀλλὰς κατηγορίας Categ. 8, 31; τὰς πάντων δόξας Id. Top. 1. 14, 1; so also, πρ. περὶ τινος Id. Cael. 1. 5, 5, cf. Phys. 3. 1, 2, Meteor. 3. 6, 14. 5. ἐπὶ παραδείγματι πρ. to propose by way of example, Id. Probl. 30. 1, 5:—in Pass., Id. Categ. 5, 6.
 προχειρίστω, εὐος, ἡ, a taking in hand, execution, Philop. ap. Suid. s. v. κινήσις.
 II. election, Eccl.
 προχειρόμαι, Pass. to be subdued before, Joseph. B. J. 4. 8, 1.
 πρόχειρος, ον, (χείρ) at hand, close to (cf. ὑποχείριος), Hipp. Art. 788; πρόχειρα φέλια δερκεσθαι at hand, ready, Aesch. Pr. 54; πρ. ἄλγος.. δέρομαι Soph. El. 1116; of a drawn sword or knife, Id. Ph.

747, Eur. Hel. 1564, El. 696, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 32; ἔβαλλον λίθους καὶ . . ἀκοντίους, ὡς ἑκάστος τι πρ. εἶχε Thuc. 4. 34; τὴν ἐπιστήμην οὐκ εἶχε πρ. ἐν τῇ διανοίᾳ Plat. Theaet. 198 D; πρ. μῦθος Id. Phaedo 61 B; τὰ κατὰ πάντων τῶν φιλοσοφούντων πρ. Id. Apol. 23 D; εἰ οὖν σοι πρὸ χειρὸν, εἰπέ Id. Min. 313 B; δὲ προχειρότατον ἔχω εἰπεῖν Dem. 700. 10; τὸ προχειρότατον ποιεῖν Isocr. 223 B; τὰ πρ. things close at hand, opp. to τὰ ἄπαρα (out of the way), Arist. Metaph. 1. 2, 9, cf. 9. 3, 5; τὰ προχειρότατα Id. Prob. 20. 12.

2. at hand, common, joined with φάλος, τὰ πρ. καὶ δημόσια Plat. Theaet. 147 A; αἱ πρ. ἡδοναὶ Id. Phileb. 45 A. 3. πρόχειρον [ἴστί] it is easy, c. inf., Id. Soph. 251 B, Philem. Ἐπιθ. 2; ψευδῆσθαι προχειρότατον ἀμαρτάνουσιν Lys. Fr. 54; so, ἐν προχείρῳ [ἴστί], c. inf., Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 3; ἐκ προχείρου easily, lightly, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 19.

II. of persons, ready to do, c. inf., Soph. El. 1494; so, πρ. εἰς τὸ δρᾶν κακὰ Philem. Incert. 69; πρ. τὴν φωνήν ready for flight, Eur. H. F. 161; so, πρ. γλῶττα Poll. 6. 120.

III. Adv. -ρως, off-hand, readily, ἀποκρίνασθαι Plat. Symp. 204 D; πρ. ἔχειν περὶ τι Arist. Top. 8. 14, 5, etc.; ἐπὶ τὰ πράγματα ὀργάν πρ. Amphip. Φιλῶδ. 1. 7; hurriedly, rashly, Theopomp. Hist. 249, Polyb. 5. 7, 2;—Comp. -οτέρως, Plat. Alc. 2. 144 D; -ύτερον Polyb. 1. 21, 5.

προχειρότης, ητος, η, readiness, Arr. Epict. 3. 21, 18: esp. in handling a subject, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 249.

προχειροτονέω, to choose or elect before, Plat. Legg. 765 B, Aeschin. 4. 11. 2. of things, to give a previous vote, Dem. 703. 18:—so Subst.

προχειροτονία, η, Arist. Fr. 396, Harp.

προχειρουργέω, to perform before, Joseph. B. J. 4. 8, 3.

πρόχρημα, τό, (πρόχρη) that which is poured forth, a deposit, Arist. P. A. 2. 1, 22; cf. πρόχρησις.

πρόχρησις, ποῖτ. collat. form of sq., Dion. P. 52.

πρόχρη, fut. -χέω, to pour forth or forward, πρ. ῥόν ἐς ἄλλα διᾶν, of a river, Il. 21. 219, cf. h. Ap. 241; so, ποταμοὶ δ' ἀμέραισι μὲν προχέοντι ῥόν καπνὸν Pind. P. 1. 43; τρις ὕδατος προχέον to pour in three parts of water first, Hes. Op. 594; σπονδὰς προχέαι Hdt. 7. 192, Critias 17:—metaph., πρ. αἰδοῖν v. l. Hes. Th. 83; ὅπα γλυκεῖαν Pind. P. 10. 87, cf. C. I. 401; λυγίαν θυμῶν Anacreont. 44. 11; cf. χέω:—Pass. to pour on or forth, metaph. of large bodies of men pouring over a plain, ἐς πεδὶον προχέοντο Il. 2. 465, cf. 15. 360., 21. 6; θυσιὰ . . προχέουσα Eur. Fr. 904; the literal sense of Pass. only late, Opp. C. 2. 39, Dio C., etc.; προχέται τὰ λεγόμενα Longin. 19:—τὰς προκεχυσμένας ἀκρας far-projecting, Philo 1. 14. Cf. προρέω II.

προχθές, Adv., the day before yesterday, Schol. Philostr. Her. p. 578 Boisson.; προχθές (i. e. προχθές) Boisson. Anecd. 4. 398.

προχθεσίνος, ἡ, ὅν, of the day before yesterday, E. M. 691. 36.

πρόχλωνος, ὄν, greenish, Schol. Ar. Pl. 204. Dind. suggests ὑπόχλω-.

πρόχυν, Adv., (πρὸ, γόνυ) like γνύε, with the knees forward, i. e. kneeling, on one's knees, πρόχυν καθήμενῃ falling on her knees, Il. 9. 570; metaph., ὡς κεν . . ἀπλόανται πρόχυν κακῶς that they may perish miserably on their knees, i. e. may be brought low and perish, 21. 460; so, πρόχυν ὀλέσθαι Od. 14. 69; just as Hdt. uses ἐς γόνυ βαλεῖν τινα, 6. 27; cf. γόνυ I. 5.—From ignorance of the metaph., πρόχυν was afterwards used as simply = πάνυ, Ar. Rh. 1. 1118., 2. 249.

προχόη, ἡ, (πρόχω) ποῖτ. noun, almost always in pl., the outpouring, i. e. the mouth, of a river, ἐπὶ προχόῃσι δυπετέσι ποταμοῖσι Il. 17. 263; ἐς ποταμοὺς προχάσας Od. 5. 453; ἐν προχόῃσι ποταμοῖσι 11. 242; ἐν προχόῃσι . . Ὀκεανοῖσι (for Ocean was a River in Hom.) 20. 65; Τριτωνίῃδος ἐν προχάσι λίμνας Pind. P. 4. 35, cf. Anacr. 297, Simon. 180, Aesch. Supp. 1025, Soph. Fr. 795, Ar. Nub. 272; θερμαῖς ὕδατος μαλακοῦ πρ. Aesch. Fr. 192:—the sing. in Hes. Op. 755. 2.—= πρόχυσος, a promontory, Archastr. ap. Ath. 314 E.

II. libations, Epigr. Gr. 619. 4, cf. 312. 16.

προχόη, ἡ, = πρόχοος, Ar. Rh. 1. 456, Anth. P. 6. 292, Alciphro 3. 47: on the accent, v. Lob. Paral. 379.

προχοῖδιον, Att. προχοῖδιον, τό, Dim. of πρόχοος, Cratin. Πντ. 16, Stratt. Ἀγνυ. 1, Strab. 812, etc.; cf. Pors. praef. Eur. Hec. p. li.

προχοῖτος, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of πρόχοος, = ἀμῖς, a chamberpot, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 10, cf. Ath. 496 C.

II. = ἐπιχυσος, A. B. 294.

πρόχους, Att. contr. πρόχους, ἡ; heterocl. dat. pl. πρόχουσι, like βοῦς, βοῦσι, as if of third decl. (v. Dind. Eur. Ion 435, Ar. Nub. 272, Piers. Moer. p. 296): acc. pl. πρόχους Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 7, Acl. N. A. 5. 23: (πρόχω).

A vessel for pouring out, a jug, pitcher, esp. a vase or ewer for pouring water upon the hands of guests, Il. 24. 304, Od. 1. 136., 4. 52., 15. 135, Hes. Th. 785, Soph. Ant. 430, Eur. Ion 435, etc.;—also the wine-jug from which the cupbearer pours into the cups, Od. 18. 397:—Thessal. for ληκῆθος, Clitarch. ap. Ath. 495 C; cf. ἄλπη. II. in Sicily, a liquid measure, C. I. 5641, etc.

προχορέω, to go or dance before in a chorus, πρ. κῶμον to lead a κῶμος or festive band, Eur. Phoen. 797.

προχῶν, collat. pres. of προχώννυμι, to pile in front, heap up, χῶμα Plat. Criti. 111 B, cf. Aristid. 1. 128.

προχράσμαι, Dep. to use before, Arist. de Xenoph. 1. 8; perh. προσχρ-.

προχρεία, ἡ, = ἀφορμή, capital for trade, A. B. 472.

προχρηματίω, to transact business before, Rangabé Antt. 1. 250. 55.

II. to prophesy, Method. 400 A:—so also προχρησμο-δῶν, Tzetz.

προχρηστικῶς, Adv. for using before, Epiphan.

προχρίω [ῖ], to smear before; πρ. τί τινα to smear or rub with a thing, Soph. Tr. 696, cf. Luc. Alex. 21:—verb. Adj. προχρηστέον, Ruf.

προχρονέω, to precede in order of time, Clem. Al. 932.

πρόχρονος, ὄν, of former time, πράγματα Luc. Salt. 80.

πρόχρυμα, τό, (πρόχω) wine that flows from the grape without pressing, Lat. vinum protropum, Geop. 6. 16, 1.

II. = πρόχοος, Moer. 422.

III. in building, a projecting strut or beam, Math. Vett.

πρόχρυσος, ἡ, (προχέω), a pouring out, πρ. τῆς γῆς a deposition of mud by water, alluvial soil, Lat. alluvies, Hdt. 2. 5; πρ. ἐξ Αἰθιοπίας κατεννευγμένην ὑπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ Ib. 12; πρ. ἰνδοέσσα Opp. H. 1. 116;—in Hdt. 1. 160, οὐλὰς κριθῶν πρόχρυσιν ἐποίητο (cf. sq.), πρόχρυσιν οὐλὰς must be taken as a simple Verb = προέχεε.

II. metaph. a pouring forth, τῶν παθῶν Longin. 9. 13.

προχῦται [ῖ] (sc. κριθαί), αἱ = οὐλὰς χῦται, Eur. El. 803, I. A. 1112, 1472, Ar. Rh. 1. 425.

II. flowers or wreaths thrown to popular persons in token of honour, Lat. missilia, Plut. Dio 29.

προχῦτης [ῖ], ὄν, ὅ, = πρόχοος, a jug or pitcher, Ion (Fr. 2. 3) ap. Ath. 463 B, cf. 496 C: esp. an urn to pour lustral libations from, Eur. I. A. 955.

προχῦτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for pouring, ἀγγεῖον Schol. Od. 1. 136.

προχῦτός, ἡ, ὄν, poured out in front:—Προχῦτὴ νῆσος the island of Procidia in the Gulf of Naples, formed by eruption from Vesuvius ('provolutis montibus insulam extitisse,' says Pliny), Dion. H. 1. 53, Strab. 247.

πρόχλωος, ὄν, very lame or halt, Luc. Ocypr. 146.

πρόχλωμα, τό, earth thrown up before a place, a dam, Inscr. Orchom. in C. I. 1569 c., v. l. Strab. for προσχ-.

προχῶνας, αἱ, the hips, Lat. os coccygis (cf. κοχώνη), Archipp. Ἰνυ. 2.

προχώννυμι, to soften beforehand, ὕδατι τὸν πλῶν Cyrill.

προχώννυμι or -ῶς, fut. -χῶσας, pf. -κέχῶκα:—to form by deposition before, τὰς νήσους Arist. Mirab. 81. II. to silt up, θάλατταν Aristid. 1 p. 21. Cf. προχῶω.

προχωρέω, to go or come forward, advance, πρὸς ἐμὴν χεῖρα as my hand guides thee, Soph. Ph. 148, etc.; of troops, Thuc. 2. 12., 3. 111, etc.; πρ. καὶ οὐ μένει Plat. Phileb. 24 D; of excrement, to be voided, Arist. H. A. 8. 5, 6; οἶκος εἰς βορρᾶ προκεχωρηκώς, Lat. vergens ad . . , Luc. Hipp. 7:—of Time, τοῦ αἰῶνος προκεχωρηκένος Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 1, cf. Hdn. 2. 2, 3, etc.; so, προχωρεῖ οὐ πύτος Xen. An. 7. 3, 26, cf. Luc. de Meretr. 15. 2:—of money, to pass current, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 178.

II. metaph., of States, wars, enterprises, etc., to proceed, advance, go on, often with some word to denote a good or bad issue, δόξας εὖ προχωρήσαι δόμος Eur. Heracl. 486; τὰ Πελοπόννησον πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἐξ ὀνόματος προκεχωρηκένος Hdt. 7. 50, 2; προχωρησάντων ἐπὶ μέγα τῶν πραγμάτων Thuc. 1. 16; οὕτως ὡμὴ πρ. ἡ στάσις Id. 3. 81; αὐτὰρ πρ. τὰ πράγματα ἡ ἐβούλετο Id. 1. 74; τούτων προκεχωρηκένων ὡς ἐβούλετο Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 1, cf. 7. 2, 1, Cyr. 2. 3, 16:—absol. to go on well, prosper, οὐ τι προχωρεῖν οἶον τε ἔσται Hdt. 8. 108; ἐπεὶ τέ σφι . . οὐ προέχωρε ἡ κάτοδος Id. 5. 62, cf. 7. 50, 2; τὸ ἔργον πρ. Thuc. 8. 68; τὰ πλείω αὐτοῖς προκεχωρηκένος Id. 7. 73, cf. 6. 103; τὰ νῦν προχωρησάντα your present successes, Id. 4. 18; of auguries and the like, τὰ διαβατήρια αὐτοῖς οὐ πρ. Id. 5. 54; ἴσως ἂν τὰ ἱερὰ μᾶλλον προχωροῖν ἡμῖν Xen. An. 6. 2, 21:—rarely of ill success, παρὰ δόξαν αὐτοῖς πρ. τῶν πραγμάτων Polyb. 5. 29, 1; τὸ δ' εἰς τούταντιον πρ. Luc. Alex. 36 (where Cobet perεχωρεῖ).

2. impers., προχωρεῖ μοι it goes on well for me, I have success, commonly with negat., ὡς οἱ δὲ οὐ προέχωρε when he could not succeed by craft, Hdt. 1. 205, cf. 84, Thuc. 1. 109, etc.; οὐ προέχωρε, ἡ προσεδέχοντο, things did not succeed, as . . , Thuc. 3. 18; c. inf., ἡν μὴ προχωρήσῃ . . ἐκαστος . . ἀπελθεῖν if it be not possible . . , Id. 4. 59; ῥίψαντες, ὡς ἑκάστος προέχωρε (sc. ῥίψαι) . . Ar. An. 1. 1, 21; so, ἡνίε' ἂν ἑκάστω πρ. Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 4; ὅσους σοι προχωρεῖ as much as is convenient, Ib. 3. 2, 29, cf. Schneid. An. 1. 9, 13:—absol. in part., προκεχωρηκένων τοῖς Αἰακιδαιμανίοις when things went on well for them, Id. Hell. 5. 3, 27.

3. later, of persons, to advance, ἐπὶ μέγα πρ. Luc. D. Mort. 12. 2; of excess, ἐς πᾶν τρυφῆς πρ. Dio C. 39. 37, cf. 48. 1; ἐς τοῦτο, ὥστε . . , Id. 73. 3; εἰς τοσοῦτον μανίας, ὡς . . Hdn. 1. 15.

III. to come forward to speak, πρ. τῶν ἄλλων to come out in front of the rest, Dinarch. 110. 7.

προχωρήμα, τό, excrement, Lxx (Ezek. 32. 6), Origen.

προχωρήσις, ἡ, a going forth, εἰς τι Hipp. Fract. 763: advance, Iambl. Protr. (Symb. Expl. 21).

προχωρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, = προφορικός, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 53.

πρόχως, ἡ, freq. v. l. for πρόσχως, e. g. Philostr. 606.

προψάλλω, to play on the harp before, and πρόψαλμα, τό, a prelude to a psalm, Eccl.

προψηλίζω, to stammer before, Greg. Nyss.

προψηλάφω, to handle beforehand, Paul. Aeg. 4. 1:—προψηλάφημα, τό, Procl.

προψηνίζω, to inoculate figs beforehand (cf. ψηνίζω), E. M. 818. 29.

προψηφίζομαι, Dep. to decree before: pf. part. in pass. sense, Dio C. 43. 14, C. I. 3597 b, 4380 n³ (add.).

προψηθίζω, to whisper before, Eumath. p. 81.

προψηχρίζω, = sq., of wine, Galen.

προψηχρῖ [ῖ], to cool before, Plut. 2. 690 F (al. περιψ-), Galen.

προψηδικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a prelude, Schol. Ar. Ach. 1143, Hephaest.

προψόδος, ἡ, (ψόδη) a prelude, overture, Schol. Ar. Av. 1372, E. M. II. a short verse before a longer one, opp. to ἐπψόδος, Hephaest. p. 130.

προώδων, = προόδων, q. v., A. B. 58.

προώθω, fut. -ωθήσω and -ώσω: aor. προέωσα, contr. part. πρώσας Anth. P. 12. 206, Luc. Asin. 9. 10. To push forward, push or urge on, Plat. Phaedo 84 D, Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 1, al.; βάλω πρ. τινα ἐπὶ τι Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 450 C; πρ. αὐτὸν to rush on, Xen. Cyn. 10, 10.

II. to push off or away, a wrestling term, Luc. 1. c.

προώλης, ἡ, (ἄλλω) destroyed or ruined beforehand, ἐξόλης καὶ πρ. (v. ἐξόλης) Dem. 395. 7, cf. 332. 22; ἄβιος καὶ πρ. σὺν τῷ σπέρματι ἐπὶθανοι C. I. 3915. 47, cf. Suid. s. v. σοβαρόν.

προωμοσία, ἡ, a previous oath, v. ἀνωμοσία.
 προωνόμααι, Dep. to buy beforehand, C. I. 2483, 2484, Galen.
 προωνύμιον, τό, (ὄνομα) the Roman praenomen, Gloss.
 προώνυμος, ὄν, (ὄνομα) with a praenomen, Nonn. D. 17. 397, Io. 9. 7.
 προωραϊζομαι, Med. to beautify oneself before, Eccl.
 προώριος, ὄν, = πρώριος, Nonn. Jo. 3. 17, etc.
 προωρισμένος, Adv. predeterminedly, Clem. Al. 778.
 πρόωρος, ὄν, (ώρα) before the time, untimely, Plut. 2. 101 F, Aretae.
 Caus. M. Diut. 2. 13, Anth. P. 7. 643, 13. 27, etc. Adv. -ρον, Luc.
 Amor. 21.
 πρόωσις, ἡ, (προαθῶ) a pushing forward or away, Arist. Cael. 2. 14,
 15, Mund. 4. 31, Theophr., etc.; contr. πρώσις in Hesych.
 προσωμός, ὄν, ὅ, = πρώσις, Math. Vett. 250.
 προσώτης, ὄν, ὅ, (προαθῶ) a projecting beam on the wall of a fortified
 place, like κεραία in Thuc., Aen. Tact. 32.
 προσωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, ὅ, of or for pushing forward, evacuating, Galen. Adv.
 -κώς, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 83.
 προωφέλω, to assist before, Philo I. 186, Eus., etc.
 πρύλες, ἔων, ὄν, men-at-arms, soldiers, αὐτοὶ δὲ πρ. σὺν τεύχεσι θα-
 ρηχόντες, opp. to chiefs fighting from chariots, Il. 11. 49, 12. 77;
 Λαοδάμαντα, ἡγεμόνα πρυλῶν 15. 517; 'Ἀρης .. πρυλέσσι κελεύων
 Hes. Sc. 193;—Herm. explains it as = πρόμαχοι (cf. πρύτανις), Opusc.
 4. 286-291; and Il. 21. 90 (πρώτοιαι μετὰ πρυλέσσι) to some extent
 supports this view. 2. later as Adj., close, in masses, like foot-
 soldiers, Opp. C. 3. 124.—Cf. sq.
 πρύλις [ῥ], εὼς, ἡ, a dance in armour, armed dance, Call. Jov. 52,
 Dian. 240; the Cretan equivalent for πυρρίχη, acc. to Arist. Fr. 476. (On
 the deriv., v. Heins. Sil. Ital. 3. 347.)
 πρύμνᾱ, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. πρύμνη (which form however was also used
 by Att. Poets metri grat., Soph. Ph. 482, Ar. Vesp. 399, just like
 τόλμη for τόλμᾱ, cf. A. B. 66. 23, Elmsl. Heracl. 19);—properly fem.
 of πρυμνός (sub. ναῦς), the hindmost part of a ship, the stern, poop, Lat.
 rufis, opp. to πῆρα, Hom., etc.; he sometimes has it in full, πρύμνη
 νηὺς (where we might expect the accent πρυμή, oxyt., as in πρυμνόν),
 νηὶ πάρα πρύμνῃ Il. 7. 383, 10. 35, etc.; ἐπὶ πρύμνῃ .. νηὶ 11. 600;
 νηὶ ἐνὶ πρ. Od. 2. 417; and in pl., νηυσὶ ἐπὶ πρύμνῃσι Il. 12. 403;
 ἐπὶ πρ. νέεσσι 13. 333; ἐπὶ πρύμνησιν (ναῦσι going before) 8. 475;
 though he also has πρύμνη νηὺς Od. 13. 84, cf. Plat. Phaedo 58 A, C;
 whereas νηὺς ἀπο πρύμνης (Il. 15. 435, cf. 704, Od. 13. 75) may be
 taken in either way. Special phrases:—ἐπὶ πρύμνῃ ἀνακροῦσθαι to
 back a ship (v. sub ἀνακροῦν and κροῦν); so, χαρεῖν πρύμνῃν to retire,
 draw back, Eur. Andr. 1120; ἐπεῖγε κατὰ πρύμναν, of a fair wind, Soph.
 Ph. 1451; κατὰ πρ. ἵσταται τὸ πνεῦμα Thuc. 2. 97; v. sub πῆρα.—
 Ships were generally fastened to land or drawn up on land by the stern,
 Il. 14. 32, cf. I. 409, etc.; hence, πρύμνας λῦσαι Eur. Hec. 539; cf.
 πρυμνήσιος, πρυμνήτης, πρυμνοῦχος. 2. metaph., πρ. πόλεως the
 Acropolis, Aesch. Supp. 344; but also of the vessel of the State, Id.
 Theb. 2 and 760; cf. πρυμνήτης:—so, ἐν πρύμνῃ φρενός, read by Herm.
 in Aesch. Supp. 989. II. generally the bottom, πρ. 'Οσας the
 foot of mount Ossa, Eur. El. 443; cf. πρυμνώρεια, πρυμνός.
 πρυμνάδε, Adv. towards the stern, Hesych.
 πρυμναῖος, α, ὄν, of a ship's stern, Opp. H. I. 191, Anth. P. 10. 16, etc.
 Πρυμνέως, ὁ, Steersman, name of a Phaeacian in Od. 8. 112; from
 πρύμνα, as almost all their names are connected with ships, cf. Παρφεύς.
 πρύμνη, v. sub πρύμνα.
 πρυμνήθεν, Dor. -θεν, Adv. of πρύμνη, from the ship's stern, Il. 15.
 716, Aesch. Theb. 920, Eur. I. T. 1349; πομπεύσας πρυμνάθεν, of a
 fair wind, Erinna (Fr. 2) ap. Ath. 283 D.
 πρυμνήσιος, α, ὄν, (πρύμνα) of a ship's stern, κάλως Eur. H. F. 479;
 cf. πρυμνήτης II. II. mostly in neut. pl. πρυμνήσια (sc. δεσμά,
 σχοινία), ropes from a ship's stern to fasten her to the shore, stern-cables,
 Lat. relinacula navis, often in Hom. (esp. in Od.), πρ. καταδῆσαι Il. 1.
 436, Od. 15. 498; ἀνάψαι 9. 137; opp. to πρ. λῦσαι 2. 418, 15. 286,
 552; ἀναλῶσαι 9. 178, etc.:—metaph., ἐν σοὶ τὰμὰ βίον πρυμνήσαι
 ἀνίπται Anth. P. 12. 159, cf. Eur. I. c.:—rarely in sing., Syncs. 228 A.
 πρυμνήτης, ὄν, ὅ, (πρύμνα) the steersman, whose place is at the stern:
 —metaph., χάρας ἤσσει πρ. ἀναξ 'the pilot' of the State, Aesch. Eum.
 16; ἀνδρα .. πρ. χθονός Ib. 765; cf. πρῆράτης. II. as masc.
 Adj. = πρυμνήσιος, πρ. κάλως, Eur. Med. 770:—of a fair wind, v. I. for
 ἀργέστης, Ar. Rh. 4. 1628.
 πρυμνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, = πρυμνήσιος, Callix. ap. Ath. 203 F.
 πρυμνόθεν, Adv. = πρυμνήθεν, Ar. Rh. 9. 911, Arat. 343, etc. II.
 from the bottom, hence like Lat. funditus, utterly, root and branch,
 ὀλλύναι, etc., Aesch. Theb. 71, 1056, cf. πρυμνός, πρύμνα II: it is
 needless to read πρέμνοθεν with Blonif.
 πρυμνόν, τό, the lower part, end, πρ. θέναρος Il. 5. 339; πρυμνοῖς
 ἀγορᾶς ἐπὶ at the far end of the agora, Pind. P. 5. 125.—Properly neut.
 of πρυμνός, as πρύμνα is fem.
 πρυμνός, ἡ, ὄν, Ep. Adj. the hindmost, undermost, end-most, Hom.;
 πρυμνός βραχίον the end of the arm (where it joins the shoulder), Il.
 13. 532, 16. 323; πρ. γλώσσα, κέρας, σκέλος, ὤμος, in all which cases
 it means the end of the limb next the body, the root, Il. 5. 292, 13.
 705, 16. 314, Od. 17. 504; so, πρυμνὴν ὕλην ἐκτάμνειν to cut off
 the wood at the root, Il. 12. 149; δόρυ πρυμνόν the lower part of
 a spear-head (where it joins the shaft), 17. 618; λαῶς .. πρυμνός
 παχὺς broad at base, opp. to ὑπερβὴν ὀξύν (which follows), 12. 446;
 Sup. πρυμνότατος Od. 17. 463;—for πρύμνη ναῦς, v. sub πρύμνα;
 v. also πρυμνόν, τό. (Acc. to E. M., from πείρω, περᾶω:—akin to
 πρέμνον).
 πρυμνοῦχος, ὄν, (ἐχω) holding the ship's stern, κάλως Anth. P. 7. 374:

cf. πρυμνήτης II, πρυμνήτης.
 II. detaining the ships (because they were anchored by the stern) the fleet, Ἀδλῆς Eur. Io 1022.
 πρυμνώρεια, ἡ, (ὄρος) the lower slope or foot of a mountain, Il. 14.
 307, Pisanod. ap. Steph. B. s. v. Νηφάτης. (Formed like ἀκνώρεια, cf.
 πρύμνη fin.)
 πρύτανεία, Ion. -νή, ἡ, (πρυτανεύω) the prytany or presidency, at
 Athens a period of 35 or 36 days, about $\frac{1}{10}$ of a year, during which the
 prytanes of each φυλή in turn presided in the Βουλὴ and ἐκκλησία (v.
 πρύτανις II), Antipho 146, 38, Andoc. 10. 17, etc. The first six presi-
 dencies in the year consisted of 35, the last four of 36 days, or (in the
 intercalary year of the Metonic cycle) the former of 38, the latter of 39
 days, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 127. 6.—Thus the days of the presidencies were
 counted as our days of the month, ἐνδεκάτῃ τῆς πρυτανείας (sc. τῆς
 Πανδιονίδος) ap. Dem. 708. 21, cf. 712. 18, C. I. 122. 4, 124, 148. 3,
 al.;—also, ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀντιοχίδος ἐνδεκάτης πρυτανείας in its 11th presi-
 dency, i. e. the 11th day of its presidency, C. I. 111, cf. 85 b (addend.), 115.
 10; also, κατὰ πρυτανείαν by presidencies, i. e. every 35 or 36 days, Lys.
 183. 27, Dem. 1353. 23; ὁ γραμματεὺς ὁ κατὰ πρ. C. I. 107. 38, 112.
 20, 113. 2; καθ' ἐκάστην πρ. Aeschin. 57. 23.—cf. Clinton F. H. 2
 append. 19. pp. 388 sqq.
 II. the office or government of πρυ-
 τανείας, at Miletus, Arist. Pol. 5. 5, 8; at Rhodes, Plut. 2. 813 D; at Halic-
 carnassus, C. I. 2656; at Mitylene, Ib. 2189. 2. any public office
 held by rotation for given periods: hence, in Hdt. 6. 110, πρ. τῆς ἡμέρης
 the chief command for the day, held by each general in turn.
 πρύτανεία, ἡ, as fem. of πρύτανις, a name of the goddess 'Εστία, C. I.
 (addend.) 2347 k. 11.
 πρύτανεον, Ion. -ήιον (also in a Cret. Inscr., C. I. 2554. 52), τό, the
 presidents' hall, town-hall, Lat. curia, a public building in Greek cities,
 Hdt. 1. 146, 3. 57, 7. 197, Thuc. 2. 15, etc.: the Prytaneion was con-
 secrated to Hestia or Vesta (Pind. N. 11. 1), to whom a perpetual fire
 was kept burning in it, which in Colonies was orig. brought from the
 Prytaneion of the mother-city. At Athens it was also called θόλος, and
 was the hall in which the Prytanes for the time being and some other
 magistrates had their meals, and where they entertained at the public
 cost foreign ambassadors, Ar. Ach. 125, Dem. 350. 24: citizens also
 of high public merit, and the children of those who fell in battle,
 were often rewarded by a seat at this public table, ἐν πρυτανείῳ δεῖπνεν,
 σιτῶσαι Ar. Pax 1084, Plat. Apol. 36 D, Dem. 414. 9, etc. (v. σιτή-
 σις); called by Liv. 41. 20, penetrale urbis, ubi publice, quibus is honos
 datus est, vescuntur; ἐπὶ δεῖπνον εἰς τὸ πρ. καλεῖν τινα Dem. 1210. 22,
 Aeschin. 34. 13, cf. Ar. Eq. 1404, C. I. 84, 87, 106; οὗ γὰρ μὴ τίθενται
 συμβολαί, πρ. ταῦτα πάντα προσαγορεύεται are called free tables,
 Timocl. Δρακοντ. 1. 18; hence Plato calls Athens τῆς 'Ελλάδος αὐτὸ
 τό πρ. τῆς σοφίας, Prot. 337 D, cf. Theopomp. Hist. Fr. 297. II.
 a law-court at Athens, τὸ ἐπὶ πρυτανείῳ δικαστήριον, ὃ ἐκ πρυτανείων
 καταδικασθέντες Dem. 645. 15, Plut. Solon 19. 2. πρυτανεία,
 τὰ, a sum of money deposited by each party to a lawsuit before the suit
 began, Lat. sacramentum, Ar. Nub. 1136, 1180, al.: the losing party
 uot only forfeited his own deposit, but had to repay the winner; the
 sum differed in amount according to the importance of the cause; the
 proportions are given by Böckh P. E. 2. 64, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 140;
 these deposits formed part of the revenue, Ar. Vesp. 659:—τιθέναι πρυ-
 τανείᾳ τινι to make this deposit against one, i. e. bring an action against,
 Lat. sacramento aliquem provocare, Ar. Nub. 1136, C. I. (addend.) 73 c.
 14; πρ. τίθετω ὁ δικάων τοῦ αὐτοῦ μέρους Dem. 1074. fin.; ἵν' αἱ
 θέσεις γίνονται τῇ νομῇ (sc. τῶν πρυτανείων) Ar. Nub. 1191; δέ-
 χεσθαι τὰ πρ. to receive this deposit, i. e. to allow the action to be
 brought, Ib. 1197; πρ. ἐκτίνειν to pay this deposit, Dem. 1158. 22.
 πρύτανεος, α, ὄν, of or belonging to the prytanes, Aristid. 1. 342;
 'Εστία πρυτανεία C. I. 2347 k. 11 (p. 1059).
 πρυτανεῦμα, τό, = πρυτανεία, Byz.
 πρύτανεῦς, ὅ, = πρύτανις, C. I. 2530, Harp. s. v. πρυτανεύοντα.
 πρύτανεῦω, to be πρύτανις or president, to hold sway, θανάτοιαι among
 them, h. Hom. Ap. 68.
 II. at Athens, to hold office as Prytani,
 properly used of the φυλή which happened to have the πρυτανεία (v.
 πρύτανις II), ἐτυχεν .. ἡ φυλὴ Ἀκαμαντὶς πρυτανεύουσα Plat. Apol.
 32 B, cf. Gorg. 473 E; Ἀκαμαντὶς ἐπρυτάνευσεν Thuc. 4. 118; Κεκροπίς
 ἐπρ. C. I. 76; etc.;—sometimes also of an individual member of the
 πρυτανεία, Antipho 146. 37, cf. Andoc. 7. 15. 2. πρ. περὶ εἰρήνης to
 put the question on a motion for peace, this being the duty of the
 Prytanes, Ar. Ach. 60; so, πρυτανεῦεν εἰρήνην Isocr. 66 A; also, πρ.
 τῶν εἰρήνῃν to obtain peace for another, Luc. Demon. 9; φίλων Dio C.
 46. 11; ὁ πρυτανεύσας ταῦτα καὶ πέσας, Lat. auctor, suavor sententiae,
 Dem. 191. 15. III. generally, to manage, regulate, joined with
 διαίκειν, Dem. 58. 19; ταῦτα πρ. Id. 191. 15:—Pass., πρυτανεῦεσθαι
 παρὶ τινος to suffer oneself to be guided by one, Id. 126. 14; metaph.,
 δεῖπνον χαρίεντως πεπρυτανευμένον served daintily, Alex. Kpat. 1.
 4; and of persons, to be entertained, Plut. 2. 602 A.
 πρυτανήνῃ, -ήιον, Ion. for πρυτανεία, -νεῖον.
 πρυτανικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a πρύτανις, ἡ πρ. ἐξουσία C. I. 2264, Ath.
 149 E:—pecul. fem. -ίτις, ἴδος, as title of 'Εστία, Ath. 149 D.
 πρύτανις [ῥ], gen. εὼς (also ἀρχι-πρυτανίδος C. I. 2576-S), ὁ: pl.
 πρυτάνεις (as if from πρυτανεύω):—a prince, ruler, lord, chief, of Hiero,
 Pind. P. 2. 106; πρ. στεροπᾶν κερανύντε, of Zeus, Ib. 6. 24; so, πρ. ἱππῶν,
 of Poseidon, Stesich. 45; ἀγορῆς πρ., of Apollo, Simon. in Anth. P. 6.
 212; μακάρων πρ., of Zeus, Aesch. Fr. 169; Κρόνιε Φρυγίων πρύτανι,
 Eur. Tro. 1288; πρ. συμποσίων, i. e. Bacchus, Ion. I. 14, cf. 9. 3; ὄνον
 .. ἀνθρώπων πρ. Id. 9; δυσμερῶν πρ., of the Sphinx, Aesch. ap. Ar.
 Ran.; Ἡρόδοτον .. ἱστορῆς πρύτανις Anth. P. append. 212; πλούτου
 καὶ σοφίης πρ., of Periarion, Inscr. in Diog. L. I. 97; πρ. ὕμνων (sc. ἡ

ψῆδη) ap. Ath. 633 A; μούσης ὑψιούου πρ. Epigr. Gr. 440. 10; τέχνας ὁ πρ. πέλεκυσ Anth. P. 6. 205.

II. at Athens, a *Prutyan* or *President*, τοὺς πρῦταίους τοὺς πρῦτα ἐπισταύοντας Andoc. 7. 15, etc.; they were a committee of 50, being the deputies chosen by lot from each of the 10 φυλαί, so that each set formed $\frac{1}{10}$ part of the βουλὴ or Council of 500; out of these 50 πρῦταίους one was chosen by lot as *chief-president* (ἐπιστάτης); he then chose 9 πρόεδροι; and the real business was in the hands of this smaller body, with a secretary (γραμματεὺς) added. —The φυλὴ which first entered office every year was determined by lot; and their term of office (πρῦταεὶα) was about five weeks. During this time all treaties and public acts ran in their name, in this form: Ἀκαταμάντις [φυλὴ] ἐπρῦταίει, Φαίνιππος ἐγραμμάτευε, Νικιάδης ἐπιστάτει (Thuc. 4. 118, cf. 6. 14, Plat. Apol. 32 B, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 14, C. I. 76, al.). —The πρῦταίους had the first place and hearing in the General Assembly (ἐκκλησίᾳ), conducted the whole of the business of the Council, and dined at the public cost in the πρῦταεὶον, v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 127. —On the πρῦταίους τῶν ναυκράων, v. sub ναύκαρος. 2. of the *President* of other Greek States, as Rhodes, C. I. 2530, cf. 2189; in Lycia, Ephipp. Ep. 1. 19; Miletus, Arist. Pol. 5. 5, 8; given as a title to the *Chief Priest*, Ib. 6. 8, 20 —rarely of a woman, C. I. 3415, 3953 d. (No doubt from πρῶ, and so literally a *foremost man*, cf. the Aeol. form πρῶτανις.)

πρῶ or πρῶ, πρῶαίτερον, πρῶαίτατα, v. sub πρῶαί.
πρῶγγυος, Sicilian Dor. for προύγγυος, προέγγυος, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 154, 160, 163, al.:—hence the Verb προγγυεύω=προεγγυάω, Ib. 155.

πρῶζος, ov, Att. for πρώζος, q. v.
πρῶν, Dor. πρώαν Theoc. 4. 60., 5. 4., 15. 15; contr. πρῶν Call. Fr. 84.—*lately, just now*, Lat. *nuper*, Il. 5. 832., 24. 500, al., Ar. Fr. 355, Alex. Xorh. 1, etc. II. in a more definite sense, the *day before yesterday*, οὐ .. χθές, ἀλλὰ πρ. Thuc. 3. 113; hence the phrases, μέχρι οὐ πρῶν τε καὶ χθές till yesterday or the day before, i. e. till very lately, Hdt. 2. 53; also, πρῶν καὶ χθές Dem. 1093. 3; χθές τε καὶ πρῶν Ar. Ran. 726; χθές καὶ πρ. Plat. Legg. 677 D; τὰ χθές καὶ πρ. Id. Gorg. 470 D; ἐχθές καὶ πρ. Isocr. 121 B; ἀρτι καὶ πρ., ὑψέ καὶ πρ. Plut. Brut. 1., 2. 394 C; v. πρώζος, and cf. Lob. Phryn. 323. (πρῶν seems to have come from πρῶην (sub. ὥραν), acc. sing. of πρώος; if so, the proper form is πρῶην.) [πρῶ- is used short by Theoc. Il. c.]

πρωθῆτης, ov, ὁ, (πρώτος) in the prime of youth, παῖδας πρωθῆτες Il. 8. 518; κύριος πρ. Od. 8. 263; so also in later Poets; also in late Prose, as Luc. D. Mort. 5. 2, App. Iber. 65:—fem. πρωθῆθη only in Od. 1. 431, πρωθῆβην ἐτ' εὖσαν.

πρωθῦντιον, τό, v. s. πρωτοῦντιον.
πρωθῦστερος, ov, hindmost foremost, last first, πρ. ὁ τρόπος Schol. Eur. Or. 702; neut. =ὑστερον πρότερον, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 887, etc.

πρῶ [ῖ], Att. πρῶ (Schol. Ar. Av. 132, Eccl. 290, Jo. Alex. τον. παραγγ. 32, Suid. s. v., etc.), though the MSS. commonly give πρῶν, πρῶν, or πρῶ: Adv.: (πρῶ). *Early, early in the day, at morn, Lat. mane*, opp. to ὕψέ, (acc. to Theophr. Fr. 6. 1, 9, the forenoon, between ἀνατολὴ and μεσημβρία), πρῶ ὁπρῶσι Il. 8. 530., 18. 277, 303; also c. gen., πρῶν ἐτι τῆς ἡμέρης Hdt. 9. 101; ἐκάστης ἡμέρας τὸ πρ. Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 30; πρῶ πάναν Ar. Vesp. 104; πρῶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ early next morning, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 16; ἅμα πρῶν Ev. Matth. 20. 1; ἀπὸ πρῶν ἔως ἑσπέρας Act. Ap. 28. 23. 2. generally, *betimes, early, in good time, Lat. mature, tempestive*, Hes. Op. 463, Fr. 45, Ar. Av. 132, etc.; also c. gen., πρῶν τοῦ ἡρος, τοῦ θέρεος Hipp. 938 D, 939 E, etc.; πρῶ τῆς ὥρας Thuc. 7. 39.

3.—πρῶ καιροῦ (A. B. 61. 18), too soon, too early, like Lat. *maturé* for *praematuré*, πρῶ γε στενάξεις (v. l. πρῶ) Aesch. Pr. 696; δέδωκα γὰρ μὴ πρῶ λέγειν αὐτὸν Soph. Tr. 631; πρῶ ἐσβαλόντες, καὶ τότε αἰτοῦν ἐτι χλωροῦ ὄντος Thuc. 4. 6, cf. Plat. Parm. 135 C.—πρῶ mostly takes its degrees of comparison from its deriv. Adj. πρώτος, viz. Comp., πρῶαιτερον, Sup. πρῶαίτατα, Hipp. 1022 G, 1127 B, Thuc. 7. 19 and 39., 8. 101, Plat. Phaedo 59 D, E, Theaet. 150 E, Prot. 326 E, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 9, etc.; but in Att. writers prob. the true forms were πρῶαίτερον, πρῶαίτατα, as written by Bekk. in Thuc. 7. 19, 39, etc.: the forms πρῶαιτερον, πρῶαίτατα are very late, though introduced by the Copyists into early texts, v. Dind. Steph. Thes. 6. 2130.

πρῶα, v. sub πρώτος.
πρῶι-ανθής, ἐς, *flowering early*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 1, 12.
πρῶιβλαστέω, to sprout early, Theophr. H. P. 1. 9, 6, C. P. 5. 6, 6, etc.

πρῶιβλαστής, ἐς, (βλαστῇ) *budding or sprouting early*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 14. 3, C. P. 1. 10, 7; perhaps also πρῶιβλαστός, ov, Schneid. Theophr. 4. p. 370; cf. ὕψιβλαστής.

πρῶιβλαστία, ἡ, an early budding, Theophr. C. P. 1. 21, 3.
πρῶιζός, Att. πρώζος, ὄν, =πρώος, E. M. 691. 56. II. πρῶιζά was used as Adv., just like πρῶν, χθιζά τε καὶ πρ. yesterday or the day before, Il. 2. 303, cf. Plat. Alc. 2. 141 D; οὕτω δὴ πρ. κατέδραβε so very early, Theoc. 18. 9, cf. Od. 15. 393. (In MSS. mostly proparox., but v. Hldn. ap. Arcad. 48. 23.)

πρῶιζω, to be up early, Greg. Naz.
πρῶιθεν, Adv. (πρῶν) *from morning*, ἀπὸ πρ. LXX (Ex. 18. 13, Ruth. 2. 7, al.), v. Eust. Opusc. 290. 77, and cf. πρῶιθεν.
πρῶι-καρπῶς, ov, *fruiting early*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 14. 3, C. P. 1. 10, 7:—hence πρῶικαρπῶ, to bear fruit early, C. P. 1. 13, 9; and πρῶικαρπία, ἡ, a fruiting early, Ib. 1. 17, 8.

πρῶιμος, [ῖ], ov, early, like ὥριμος, opp. to ὕλιμος, of fruits, Xen. Oec. 17, 4, Arist. Probl. 20. 14, 2: metaph. *precocious*, πρ. πονηρία Metrod. ap. Stob. 357. fin.: cf. πρώμος.

πρῶινός [ῖ], ἡ, ὄν, later form of πρώος, LXX (Gen. 49. 27, Ex. 29.

41. al.), Plut. 2. 726 E, Babr. 97. 17, Ath. 11 C, etc. Adv. —νῶς, Suid.

πρῶιόθεν, =πρῶιθεν, LXX (2 Regg. 2. 27).
πρώος, Att. πρώος, α, ov: (πρῶν, πρῶ):—*early*, I. *early in the day, at early morn*, Il. 15. 470 (where πρώος is used as Adv. like πρῶν); πρ. ἔχνος ἀγων Nonn. Jo. 21. v. 4, cf. Anth. P. 6. 304; also, περὶ δέλιον πρῶην (cf. δέλιον) Hdt. 8. 6; δέλιον πρῶας Philem. Incert. 116:—πρῶια used alone as Subst., ἦν δὲ πρῶια Ev. Jo. 18. 28; πρῶιας γενομένης Matth. 27. 1; gen. πρῶιας as Adv. =πρῶν, lb. 21. 18:—with Preps., καθ' ἐκάστην πρῶιαν Joseph. A. J. 7. 8, 1; ἀπὸ πρῶιας ἀχρὺς ἡλίου δύσεως C. 1. 1122.

II. *early in the year*, opp. to ὕλιος, πρώος [ὁ στρατός] συνέλεγετο Hdt. 8. 130; πρῶα τῶν καρπῶν early fruits, like ὥριμα, Ar. Vesp. 264; σικύων πρῶων Id. Pax 1001, cf. 1164, Theophr. C. P. 4. 11, 1; διὰ τὸ τὰ μὲν πρῶια τὰ δ' ὕψια προεῖσθαι (sc. πρῶ) Arist. H. A. 5. 9, 6; πρ. τόπος an early place, i. e. producing early fruits, Theophr. H. P. 8. 2, 9, cf. C. P. 3. 24, 2.

πρῶιότης, ητος, ἡ, earliness, of fruits, Theophr. C. P. 4. 11, 9.

πρῶιρα, poet. for πρῶρα, Simon. 32.

πρῶι-σπορος, ov, sown or to be sown early, Theophr. H. P. 8. 1, 3, both in Posit. and Comp.:—hence Verb πρῶισπορέομαι, Pass., Ib. 8. 1, 2.

πρῶιτερον, πρῶιτατα, v. sub πρῶι II.

πρωκτο-πεντετηρίς, ἡ, quinquennial debauchery, Ar. Pax 872.

πρωκτός, ὁ, the anus, hence generally, the hinder parts, lail, often in Ar.

πρωκτο-τηρέω, to be a watcher of πρωκτοί, Ar. Eq. 876.

πρῶμος, ov, Att. for πρώμος, Ar. Fr. 340.

πρῶν, ὁ, gen. and dat. πρώνος, πρῶνι, not πρώνως, πρῶνι (for it is contr. from πρῶον or πρῶν qq. v.), though in late writers πρώνως is admissible, as in Anth. P. 9. 328: (πρῶ). A foreland, headland, Lat. *promontorium*, πρῶν ἱσχυάν ὕδαρ ὕλης Il. 17. 747; besides this there only occurs in Il. the pl. πρώνοες from the lengthd. form πρῶων, 8. 557., 12. 282., 16. 299; (neither form occurs in Od.; Hes. has πρῆν); after Hom., πρώνοες καὶ χαράδρα Aleman 44; πρώνοες ἔξοχοι Pind. N. 4. 85; πρώνοες Λοκρῶν Soph. Tr. 788; Πόσειδον, δὲ Αἰγαίον μέδεις πρώνας Id. Fr. 341; ἔρημοι πρώνοες ἀνθρώπων Eur. Cycl. 116:—in Aesch. Pers. 132, ἀμφοτέρως ἄλιον πρῶνα κοινὸν αἶας is explained by Blomf. to be the bridge which jutted out across the Hellespont, or, perhaps better (by Schütz) the foreland of the Thracian Chersonnese; so, πρῶν ἄλιος, Ib. 879, is the headland of Ionia, apposite Chios (Blomf. ad l.), or perhaps rather the peninsula of Asia Minor, like ἀκρὴ in Hdt. 4. 38; on Aesch. Ag. 307, v. sub κάτοπτος.

πρῶν or πρῶν, v. sub πρών.

πρῶς, ἡ, gen. πρώκος, a *deudrop*, only found in pl., πρῶκας στίσιδεται ὥσπερ ὁ τέττις Theoc. 4. 16, cf. Call. Apoll. 40, Hesych.

πρῶος, a, ov, Att. for πρώτος, q. v.

πρῶ-πέρυσι, v. προπέρυσι.

πρῶρα, ἡ, (not πρῶρα, for it is contr. from πρῶειρα, a and a Dor. form πρῶειρα occurs in Simon. 32, cf. Dind. Soph. Ph. 482):—the forms πρῶρη, πρῶρην are rejected in Hdt. by Dind. de Dial. Hdt. xi; and the forms πρῶρα, πρῶραν, often found in Edd. of Prose writers are equally false, since πρῶρα is established by poetic usage: (πρῶ). The forepart of a ship, a ship's head, prow, bow, Lat. *prora*, εἰς ἱκρία νηὸς πρῶρης Od. 12. 230; often in Hdt. and Att.; πνεῦμα τοῦκ πρῶρας a contrary wind, opp. to κατὰ πρῶμαν, Soph. Ph. 639. 2. metaph., πρῶρα βίωτον the *prow* of life's vessel, i. e. early youth, Eur. Tro. 103; ὦ πρῶρα λοιβῆς Ἑρῖα thou who art first entitled to it, Soph. Fr. 650 b; πάροθεν πρῶρα .. καρδίας before my heart's *prow*, in front of my heart, Aesch. Cho. 390: (hence the compds. καλλιπρῶπος, βούπρῶπος, etc.).

πρωράδην, =πρωρατέω, Hesych.

πρωράθεν, Ion. —ηθεν, in Poets before a consonant —θε: Adv.: (πρῶρα):—*from the ship's head, from the front*, Pind. P. 4. 39., 10. 81, Thuc. 7. 36, etc.:—it is an old gen., as appears from the forms ἐκ πρῶραθεν, opp. to κατὰ πρῶμαν, Theoc. 22. 11; ἀπὸ πρ. Q. Sm. 14. 378.

πρωράτεύω, to be a πρῶράτης, Ar. Eq. 543, Demad. ap. Plut. Cleom. 27.

πρωράτης [ῖ], ὁ, πρῶρεν, opp. to πρῶνῆτης, προρέτα (Plaut.), Xen. Ath. 1, 2, Poll. 1. 95: metaph., πρ. στρατοῦ Soph. Fr. 470.

πρωράτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a πρῶράτης, Poll. 1. 89.

πρῶρ-αχθής, ἐς, laden at the *prow*: metaph. bowed forwards, Hesych.

πρῶρεν, ἔως, ἡ, the officer in command at the bow, as the κυβερνήτης at the stern (cf. πρῶράτης), the look-out man, Xen. An. 5. 8, 20, Oec. 8. 14, Dem. 884. 5, Arist. Pol. 3. 4, 2, etc.:—in Hom. as prop. n. of a Phaeacian, Od. 8. 113, cf. Πρῶρεν.

πρῶρηθεν, Adv., Ion. for πρῶραθεν.

πρῶρησια, τά, =κόρυμβα, E. M. 177. 47.

πρῶσας, πρῶσων, πρώσως, v. sub πρῶσθῶ, πρώσως.

πρωτ-ἄγγελος, ov, announcing first, c. gen., Anth. P. 9. 383, Nonn. Jo. 1. 46.

πρωτῶγέριος, a, ov, of Protagoras, μῦθος Plat. Theaet. 162 C, 164 D. πρωτ-ἄγιον, τό, the first fruits of the chase, Call. Dian. 104: mostly in pl., Anth. P. 9. 656, 8, Nonn. D. 37. 467, etc.

πρωτῶγωνιστέω, to be πρωταγωνιστής, Plut. Lysand. 23:—metaph. to play first fiddle, to take the lead, Arist. Pol. 8. 4, 5; τῶνος in a thing, Plut. 2. 332 D, 1141 D.

πρωτ-ἄγωνιστής, οὗ, ὄν, on the stage, one who plays the first part, the chief actor, Lat. *primarius partium actor*, Plut. 2. 816 F; πρ. τοῦ δράματος Luc. Calumn. 7: metaph., Aeschylus is said to have made the dialogue πρωταγωνιστής (i. e. play the first part) in a drama, Arist. Poët. 4. 16; πρ. τῆς ὑπερβίας Clearch. ap. Ath. 257 B, cf. E. M. 612. 51.

πρωτ-ἄθλος, ὁ, =πρωτόμαρτυρ, C. I. 8737, Eccl.

πρωτ-αίτιος, ov, a first author, Walz Rhett. 6. 412, Eccl.

πρωταίχμεια, τά, = πρωτόλεια, Lyc. 469; v. πρωτόλειος.
 πρωτ-ἀπόστολος, ὁ, the first of the Apostles, Eccl.
 πρωτ-ἀρχης, οὐ, ὁ, = sq., Manetho 1. 324., 4. 399.
 πρωτ-ἀρχος, ὁ, first-beginning, primal, πρ. ὅτα Aesch. Ag. 1192.
 πρωτ-ἐγγράφος, οὐ, first inscribed, v. ἐπεγγράφος.
 πρωτεία, ἡ, = sq., Justin. M.
 Πρωτεύω, to imitate Proteus; Eust. Opusc. 261. 11.
 πρωτεῖον, τό, (πρωτεῖα) the chief rank, first place, τὸ πρ. ἔχων Dem. 151. 8, cf. 331. 24. Diod. 1. 2, etc.:—but mostly in pl. the first prize, first part or place, Plat. Phileb. 22 E, 33 C, Dem. 247. 5; τὰ πρ. φέρεσθαι Dion. H. de Comp. 24; τῶν πρ. ὑπέρεσθαι Diod. 17. 54.
 πρωτ-εἰρήνη, οὐ, ὁ, (εἰρήνη) a Spartan youth in his 20th year, Phot., cf. μελλείρην; v. Müller Dor. 4. § 2 note.
 πρωτ-ἐκδικός, ὁ, the first judge; πρωτεκδικέω, to act as πρ.; πρωτεκδικικός, ὁ, ὅν, of or for a πρ.; πρωτεκδικεῖον, τό, the court of a πρ.; —Byz. words.
 πρωτ-ἐξάδελφος, ὁ, and —ἐξάδελφῃ, ἡ, = αὐτανέμειος, Thom. M., Byz.
 πρωτ-ἐπίσκοπος, ὁ, a chief bishop, Eccl.
 πρωτ-ἐπίτιτος, ὁ, a first epitrite (the foot u---), Tzetz.
 πρωτ-ἐργάτης [ᾱ], ὁ, and —ἐργάτις, ἡ, a first or chief worker, Byz.
 πρωτερική συκῆ, ἡ, a kind of early fig, Lat. praecoce, Seleuc. ap. Ath. 77 D (vulg. πρωτ-), Eust. 225. 44; πρ. παιδίον a precocious child, Hesych.
 Πρωτεσί-λαος, ὁ, Dor. —λας, α, Pind. I. 1. 83; Ion. and Att., —λεως, αω:—First of the people, name of the hero who first leaped ashore at Troy, Il. 2. 702:—Πρωτεσιλάειον, τό, his monument, Strab. 595:—Πρωτεσιλάεια, τά, his festival, Schol. Pind. I. 1. 11.
 πρωτεύω, (πρώτος):—prose Verb, to be the first, hold the first place, Andoc. 34. 24, Plat. Legg. 692 D, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 27; οἱ πρωτεύοντες the primates or chief men in a city, Isocr. 95 D, cf. Hdn. 8. 7, 3; ὁ πρωτεύων, as a title, C. I. 8627, —31, —51. II. with a modal verb added, to be first in a thing, καρτερία Xen. Ages. 10, 1; βδελυρία Aeschin. 27. 18; γένει Isae. 37. 25; ἐν ἔδρῳ Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 5; περὶ κακίαν Aeschin. 49. 29; φιλία πρ. παρὰ τὴν Κύρω Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 28, cf. Isocr. 39 B, 149 C. 2. c. gen. pers. to be first of or among, superior to, Ἑλλήνων Isocr. 141 B; τῶν ῥητόρων Aeschin. 24. 27, cf. Xen. Ages. 1. 3; πρ. τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος ταῖς κυνηγεσίαις Diod. 4. 81; πρ. Ἑλλάδος εἰς ἀρετὴν Epigr. Gr. 489:—also, πρ. ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλήσι Isocr. 164 B; ἐν τῷ δήμῳ Dem. 436. 15.
 πρωτ-ηρότης, οὐ, ὁ, one who ploughs earliest or first, Hes. Op. 488.
 πρωτοστεύω, to be the very first, M. Anton. 7. 55; Dor. πρᾶτ-, C. I. 2060. 6.
 πρώτιστος, ἡ, οὐ, also ος, οὐ h. Hom. Cer. 157:—poët. Sup. of πρώτος, the very first, first of the first, Il. 2. 228., 16. 656, Od. 19. 447; πολλὸν πρώτιστος Il. 2. 702, Od. 14. 220:—but he most commonly uses neut. πρώτιστον as Adv. first of all, Od. 10. 462., 20. 60, al.; as in Att., Ar. Lys. 555, Dem. 1076. 17, Antiph. Eὐπλ. 1, etc.:—so also πρώτιστα, Il. 1. 105, Od. 3. 419, Hes. Op. 109, Aesch. Fr. 195, Soph. O. T. 1439, El. 669, Ar. Pl. 792:—so, τὸ πρώτιστον Eur. Supp. 430; τὰ πρώτιστα Od. 11. 168; cf. Lob. Phryn. 419.
 πρωτο-αθλητής, οὐ, ὁ, the first athlete, of S. Stephen, Eccl.
 πρωτό-ἄλος, οὐ, (ἄλς) = πρωτόαλος, Hesych.
 πρωτό-αρχος, οὐ, = πρώταρχος, Byz.
 πρωτό-βαθρος, οὐ, taking the first seat, Pherecr. Incert. 73, cf. Ar. Vesp. 90:—πρωτο-βαθρέω, to place a man's seat in front of others, LXX (Euth. 3. 1).
 πρωτό-βλαστος, οὐ, first-born, Byz.
 πρωτοβόλεω, to throw first, take the first shot, Plut. 2. 173 D. 2. to shed the first teeth, Hippiatr., Geop. 16. 1, 13. 3. to put forth buds or blossoms, LXX (Ezek. 47. 12); metaph., πρ. χάριτας Anth. P. 5. 124.
 πρωτο-βόλος, οὐ, (βάλλω) striking first, βλέφαρα ap. Jac. Anth. P. 3. p. 67. 2. shedding the first teeth, of a horse, Hippiatr. II. προπαροχ. πρωτόβολος, οὐ, pass. first thrown at or struck, Eur. Tro. 1068.
 πρωτό-βουλος, οὐ, first-counselling, Byz.
 πρωτό-γάλα, τό, = πῶτος, Galen.
 πρωτό-γάμος, οὐ, just married, Orph. Lith. 253.
 πρωτο-γένεθλος, οὐ, = πρωτογενής, Greg. Naz.
 πρωτο-γένεια, ἡ, first-born, pecul. fem. of πρωτογενής, Orph. H. 9. 5.
 πρωτο-γένεος, οὐ, with the first beard, in the bloom of youth, as a stage of life, between μειράκιον and νεανίας, Philo 1. 159, cf. Eus. P. E. 379 B.
 πρωτο-γενής, ἑς, (γενέσθαι) first-born, primeval, εἶδος, κτῆμα Plat. Polit. 288 E, 289 A; of persons, Orph. H. 24 (25), 2, etc.
 πρωτο-γέννημα, τό, firstfruits, LXX (Ex. 34. 26, etc.), Philo 1. 172.
 πρωτο-γέννητος, οὐ, = πρωτογενής, Poëta in Cramer An. Par. 4. 270.
 πρωτο-γεύστης, οὐ, ὁ, a first taster, Gloss.
 πρωτο-γέωργος, ὁ, the first husbandman, Eust. Opusc. 162. 93.
 πρωτο-γλύφης, ἑς, first or newly carved, Anth. P. 5. 36.
 πρωτογονία, ἡ, first birth, name of a work by Cleidemus, Ath. 660 A.
 πρωτόγονον, τό, a name of the plant αἰείων, Diosc. Noth. 4. 89.
 πρωτό-γονος, οὐ, also ἡ, οὐ Paus. 1. 31, 4:—first-born, firstling, ἄρνες, ἔριφες, etc., Il. 4. 102, 120, etc., Hes. Op. 541, 590; φοῖνιξ πρ. first-born, first-created, Eur. Hec. 458:—of a child (v. τελετή II), πρ. ὅλος Id. I. T. 209; πρ. τῶν τέκνων C. I. 3823; often in Eccl. 2. of rank, πρ. οἰκοῦ high-born houses (ἐθνεγείς, Schol.), Soph. Ph. 180. 3. first-ordained, ὄρχησιν, Luc. Salt. 7. 4. Πρωτογόνῃ, ἡ, name of Persephone, Paus. l. c.
 II. parox. πρωτογόνος, ἡ, bringing forth first, Poll. 4. 208.
 πρωτό-γράφος, οὐ, first-written, Tzetz.

πρωτο-γύναικες [ῥ], οἱ, persons married for the first time, or who still have their first wife, Hesych.; cf. πρωτόποιος.
 πρωτο-δαής, ἑς, having learnt for the first time, Opp. H. 4. 323.
 πρωτό-δαμνος, οὐ, first-tamed, Hesych. s. v. ἄδαμνος.
 πρωτο-διάκονος [ᾱ], ὁ, the first deacon, Eust. Opusc. 239. 81, C. I. 8737.
 πρωτο-δίκαιος, οὐ, the first righteous man, Epiphani.
 πρωτο-δότης, οὐ, ὁ, the first giver, Dion. Ar.
 πρωτο-δρομία, ἡ, the first race, Byz.
 πρωτο-εδρία, ἡ, the first seat, Tzetz.
 πρωτο-ἐξάρχος, ὁ, the first exarch, Byz.
 πρωτο-εὐνοχος, ὁ, the chief eunuch, Tzetz., Byz.
 πρωτό-ζευκτος, οὐ, newly married, E. M. 17. 56.
 πρωτό-ζυγον, τό, the first line, of soldiers, Byz.
 πρωτό-ζυξ, ὅς, = πρωτόζευκτος, Anth. P. 9. 245.
 πρωτο-θεράπων [ᾱ], οὐτος, ὁ, the head-servant, Eust. Opusc. 291. 37.
 πρωτό-θετος, οὐ, first-created, of Adam, Eust. Opusc. 264. 73; λέξις or ῥῆμα πρ. a primitive word, Ib. 315. 60, etc. Adv. —τως, Ib. 40. 90.
 πρωτό-θνητος, οὐ, the first dead, Epiphani.
 πρωτοθονία, ἡ, (θονίη) the first part of a meal, Poll. 1. 34.
 πρωτό-θρονος, οὐ, filling the first seat, Call. Dian. 228, Coluth. 153: heterocl. pl. πρωτόθρονες, Anth. P. append. 51, cf. Lob. Phryn. 658:—so πρωτοθρόνιος, α, οὐ, of Artemis, Paus. 10. 38, 6.
 πρωτό-θροος, οὐ, Att. contr. —θρους, οὐ, speaking first, prophetic, κήρυξ, ὁμῆη Nonn. Jo. 3. 26, 12. 31.
 πρωτο-θύτης, οὐ, ὁ, the first sacrificer, Byz.
 πρωτό-θυτος, οὐ, first sacrificed, Schol. Lyc. 329.
 πρωτοκαθεδρία, ἡ, the first seat in a public place, Ev. Matth. 23. 6.
 πρωτο-καθεδρίτης [ῥ], οὐ, ὁ, one who sits in the first seat, Eccl.
 πρωτο-καίριος, οὐ, first of the season, early, ἔαρ Eccl.
 πρωτοκήριος, ὁ, (κηρός) inscribed in the first line of a wax-tablet, Lat. primicerius, v. Ducang.
 πρωτο-κήρυξ, ὅς, ὁ, the first herald, Eus. c. Marc. 75 D.
 πρωτο-κλητος, οὐ, first-called, Clem. Al. 976, Tzetz.
 πρωτο-κλισία, ἡ, the first seat at table, Ev. Matth. 23. 6, etc.; cf. 2 Macc. 4. 21 and v. πρωτοκαθεδρία.
 πρωτό-κολλον, τό, the first leaf of a volume, a fly-leaf stuck to the outside case by glue, and containing some account of the MS.
 πρωτο-κόμης, οὐ, ὁ, the first leader, Schol. Pind. 4. 145.
 πρωτο-κόμιον, ὁ, the advantage, Cyrill. 3. 104 A, 206 B.
 πρωτο-κορυφαῖος, ὁ, the first chief, Eccl.
 πρωτό-κοσμος, ὁ, the chief Cosmos, a Cretan magistrate, v. κόσμος III.
 πρωτο-κουρία, ἡ, the first shearing, LXX (Tob. 1. 6).
 πρωτόκουρος, οὐ, (κείρω) first cut, of clover, Arist. II. A. 8. 8, 2.
 πρωτο-κτίστης, οὐ, ὁ, the first creator, Eccl.
 πρωτό-κτιστος, οὐ, founded or created first, Clem. Al. 699, 976.
 πρωτο-κτίτωρ, ὁρος, ὁ, the first founder, C. I. 9336.
 πρωτο-κτόνος, οὐ, committing the first murder, the first homicide, of Ixion, Aesch. Eum. 718.
 πρωτοκύμων, οὐτος, ὁ, ἡ, (κύμα II) pregnant for the first time, ἔρωτος with love, Achil. Tat. 1. 10.
 πρωτο-κύνγος, ὁ, the chief huntsman, Byz.
 πρωτο-κύων, ὁ, first dog, i. e. chief of the Cynics, Anth. P. II. 154.
 πρωτο-κωμήτης, οὐ, ὁ, the head man of the village, Byz.
 πρωτόλεια, τά, (λεία), like ἀπλόλεια, the first spoils in war, and, generally, first-fruits (cf. προτέλεια), Lyc. 298, Joseph. A. J. 4. 8, 22, Phot., etc.; τὰ πρ. τῶν γάμων its first act, Dion. H. 4. 30, etc.; τῶν σὺν δὲ γονάτων πρωτόλεια θιγγάνω κτλ., as the first act of my supplication, Eur. Or. 382:—also as Adj., τὸ πρωτόλειον ἀτέφος Lyc. 1228, cf. Phot.
 πρωτο-λεχής, ἑς, bringing forth first, Opp. H. 4. 197.
 πρωτολογία, ἡ, the right of speaking first in a law-court, the part of the leading speaker, Demad. 178. 46, Walz Rhett. 2. 378, etc.
 πρωτολογικῶς, Adv. like a first speaker, Eust. Opusc. 40. 94.
 πρωτο-λόγος, οὐ, speaking first, and so = πρωταγωνιστής, Teles ap. Stob. 68. 48. II. ὁ πρ. ἀρχων the chief magistrate at Aphrodisias, C. I. 2760-64, —77; at Icolium, 3992.
 πρωτο-λοχία, ἡ, the first line of the λόχοι, Suid. s. v. μήκος φάλαγγος.
 πρωτο-μάγειρεντης, οὐ, ὁ, and —μάγειρος, ὁ, a head cook, Byz.
 πρωτό-μαντις, ὁ, ἡ, the first prophet or seer, τὴν πρ. Γαῖαν Aesch. Eum. 2, cf. E. M. 455. 50.
 πρωτό-μαρτύρ, ὅρος, ὁ, the first martyr, Eccl.
 πρωτό-μάχος, οὐ, fighting in the first rank, Ath. 154 E, cf. Anth. P. 5. 71.
 πρωτο-μήτωρ, ὁρος, ἡ, the first mother, Byz.
 πρωτό-μισθος, οὐ, serving for hire first, Lyc. 1384.
 πρωτό-μορος, οὐ, dying or dead first, Aesch. Pers. 568, cf. Epigr. Gr. 369.
 πρωτό-μορφος, οὐ, first formed, Gloss.
 πρωτο-μύσσης [ῥ], ἑς, first defiled, Schol. Aesch. Eum. 708.
 πρωτο-μύστης, οὐ, ὁ, one just initiated, Achil. Tat. 3. 22.
 πρωτ-ὀμφαλον, τό, the very centre of a shield, Hesych.
 πρωτο-ναύκληρος, οὐ, the first owner of a ship, Eccl.
 πρωτόνεως, gen. α, going by ship for the first time, Phot., Suid.
 πρωτό-νοια, ἡ, a first thought, Eccl.
 πρωτο-νύμφευτος, οὐ, just married, Callicr. ap. Stob. 487. 16.
 πρωτό-νυμφος, οὐ, = foreg., Byz.
 πρωτοπαγής, ἑς, (πήγνυμι) just put together, new-made, δίφροι, ἄμαξα Il. 5. 194., 24. 267; τὰ πρ. αὐτοῖς τῆς φύσεως Heracl. Al. 23.
 πρωτοπάθεια, ἡ, a first feeling, opp. to συμπάθεια, Galen.
 πρωτοπαθεῖω, to suffer or feel first, Clem. Al. 498, etc.
 πρωτο-παθής, ἑς, feeling first, Eust. 41. 2. Adv. —θῶς.

πρωτό-παις, *παῖδος*, ὁ, ἡ, *the eldest child*, Eccl.
 πρωτό-παλος, ὁ, *the first to engage*, of a gladiator, Dio C. 72. 22; opp. to δευτερόπαλος, cf. Böckh C. I. 2663 (p. 457).
 πρωτο-παπᾶς, ὁ, *a chief priest*, C. I. 8828.
 πρωτό-παππος, ὁ, *the first ancestor*, Eccl.
 πρωτο-πάτωρ [ᾶ], ὁ, *the first father*, Eust. Opusc. 248. 71.
 πρωτο-πειρά, ὁ, *first experience*, *a first trial*, Gloss.
 πρωτόπειρος, *ον*, (πειρά) *making the first trial*, a novice, of a bride, Theopomp. Com. Incert. 32; πρ. τῆς τέχνης Alex. Ἰσοστ. I. 4; τῆς κακοπαθείας Polyb. I. 61, 4; more rarely εἰς τι, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 600; πρὸς τι Anecd. Oxon. 3. 175.
 πρωτοπήμια, *ονος*, ὁ, ἡ, (πήμα) *the first cause of ill*, Aesch. Ag. 224.
 πρωτο-πλάσις, ὁ, *first formation or creation*, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 120; perhaps f. l. for πρώτη πλάσις.
 πρωτό-πλαστος, *ον*, *first-formed*, of Adam, LXX (Sap. 7. 1), Clem. Al. 559.
 πρωτό-πλοια, ἡ, *a first voyage*, Gloss.
 πρωτό-πλοος, *ον*, Att. contr. — πλοος, *ον*:—*going to sea for the first time*, νῆος Od. 8. 35, Hel. 1531; πρ. πλάτα *the first-plied oar* (of the ship Argo), Eur. Andr. 865, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 32:—*metaph.*, πρ. παρθένας *a maiden just embarking on the sea of love*, Plat. Epigr. 6. 4 (ap. Diog. L. 3. 31), cf. Anth. P. 5. 62 (in margin); but in Ath. 589 D, πρωτοπόρος.
 II. *sailing first or foremost*, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 27.
 πρωτο-ποιμήν, *ενος*, ὁ, ἡ, *a chief pastor*, *archbishop*, Eccl.
 πρωτό-πολις, *εως*, ὁ, ἡ, *first in the city*, τύχη Pind. Fr. 14.
 πρωτο-πολίτης [ι], *ου*, ὁ, *the first citizen*, Byz.
 πρωτο-πορεία, ἡ, *the advanced guard of an army*, *vanguard*, like προπορεία, Polyb. I. 76, 5, etc.
 πρωτο-πόρος, *ον*, *making one's first march*; cf. πρωτόπλοος.
 πρωτό-ποιος, *εως*, ἡ, *a woman who still has her first husband*, Themiso ap. Ath. 235 A, Poll. 3. 39; cf. πρωτογυναικες.
 πρωτο-πραξία, ἡ, *the right of first payment*, a privilege of certain creditors, C. I. 4957. 19 and 26; *jus primae exactionis*, Plin. Ep. 10. 109.
 πρωτο-πρεσβύτερος [υ], ὁ, *a chief presbyter*, C. I. 8822, -37.
 πρωτο-πρόεδρος, ὁ, *a chief president*, Eccl.
 πρωτο-πρόσωπος, *ον*, *in the first person*, Moschop.
 πρωτο-ραβδόχους, ὁ, *the chief wand-bearer or licitor*, Gloss.
 πρωτορρίζος, *ον*, *being the first root or origin*, Luc. Amor. 19.
 πρωτορρύτος, *ον*, (ρέω) *flowing first*, Opp. C. 4. 238, Galen. 13. 626.
 πρώτος, *η*, *ον*, v. πρότερος B.
 πρωτός, ἡ, *ον*, verb. Adj. of επέρμαι, *destined*, Arcad. 78.
 πρωτο-σάββατον, τό, *the first sabbath in Lent*, Ducang.
 πρωτο-σέβαστος, ὁ, *first honoured*, name of a Byz. officer.
 πρωτο-σέληνος, *ον*, *first of a moon or month*, of old, worn-out men, Eust. 1330. 13; cf. προσέληνος, Βενκεσέληνος.
 πρωτο-σπαθάριος, ὁ, *chief of the spatharii or guards*, a great officer at the Byz. court, C. I. 8682, 8801, al.
 πρωτο-σπόρος, *ον*, *sowing or begetting first*, Luc. Amor. 32; μόθου πρ. ἀρχή Coluth. 61.
 II. *proparox*. πρωτόσπορος, *ον*, *pass. first sown or generated*, Hermipp. Ep. ap. Ath. 451 F, Nonn. D. 9. 142, etc.
 πρωτο-στακτος, *ον*, *first drawn off*, πρ. κovia a lye made of lime and ashes, Paul. Aeg., etc., v. Ideler Phys. 2. 305.
 πρωτοστάσια, ἡ, *a standing first*, *the first rank*, Gloss.
 πρωτοστάτης, *ου*, ὁ, *chief of the first rank*, Philo 2. 109, Eccl.
 πρωτοστάτης [α], *ου*, ὁ, (ἱστανμι) *one who stands first*, esp. *the first man on the right of a line*, *the right-hand man*, ὁ πρ. τοῦ δεξιοῦ κέρως Thuc. 5. 71; but also, of πρ. the front-rank men, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 57., 6. 3, 24, Lac. II. 5, etc.:—*metaph.* a chief or leader of a party, Act. Ap. 24. 5.
 πρωτο-στεφάνος, ὁ, *the first crown-bearer*, Byz.
 πρωτο-στολιστής, *ου*, ὁ, *chief of the stolisai*, C. I. 4945, 4946.
 πρωτο-στράτηγος, ὁ, *the general-in-chief*, Byz.
 πρωτο-σύμβουλος, ὁ, *the first councillor*, Byz.
 πρωτο-σφακτος, *ον*, *slaughtered first*, Lyc. 329.
 πρωτο-σχεδής, *ἐς*, and -οχέδιος, *ον*, *written quite off-hand*, Tzet. 2.
 πρωτο-τάγως, Adv. *in the first place*, Dion. Ar.
 πρωτο-τακτός, *ον*, *to stand in the first rank*, Byz.
 πρωτο-τμήτος, *ον*, *first-cut*, like πρωτόκουρος, C. I. 2392.
 πρωτοτοκεύω, *το*, *to make first-born*, *invest with the privilege of such*, LXX (Deut. 21. 17).
 πρωτοτοκέω, *το*, *to bear one's first-born*, LXX (1 Regg. 6. 7, etc.).
 πρωτοτοκία, ἡ, *a bearing her first-born*; *first-birth*, Aquila V. T.
 πρωτοτοκία, *τά*, *the rights of the first-born*, birthright, LXX (Gen. 25. 32, sq.), Ep. Hebr. 12. 16;—v. l. -τοκεία.
 πρωτοτόκος, Dor. πρῶτοτόκος, *ον*, *bearing her first-born*, πρ. μήτηρ, of a heifer, Il. 17. 5; αἶψ Θεοκρ. 5. 27; ὕς, ταῦς Arist. H. A. 5. 14. 20., 6. 9, 2; of women, Plat. Theaet. 151 C, 161 A, Anth. P. 8. 163, Orph., etc.
 II. *proparox*. πρωτότοκος, *ον*, *pass. first-born*, Anth. P. 9. 213, N. T.; τῶ πρ. τῶν προβάτων LXX (Gen. 4. 4); πρ. ἡ σύ Id. (2 Regg. 19. 43).
 πρωτότομος, *ον*, *first cut*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 6, Anth. P. 9. 412.
 πρωτο-τρόφος, *ον*, *rearing the first child*, Manetho 3. 9, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 170.
 πρωτο-τύπια, ἡ, *the quality of a πρωτότυπον*, Eust. Opusc. 171. 28, etc.
 πρωτό-τύπος, *ον*, *in the first form*, *original*, *primitive*, Longin. 3. 11, Eus. II. E. 6. 16:—of words, opp. to κτητικός, as Ἑλλην is the πρωτότυπον of the κτητικὸν Ἑλληνικός, E. M. 29. 52, etc.
 2. πρωτότυπον, *τό*, *a prototype*, *archetype*, *original*, Poll. 5. 102.
 3. Adv. — πως, *originally*, *chiefly*, Evagr.
 πρωτο-τύωμα, τό, and -τύωσις, ἡ, *the first formation*, Eccl.
 πρωτο-ύπνιον, τό, *first sleep*, Athanas., also πρωθύπνιον, Eccl., Byz.

πρωτοῦργγης, *εως*, ἡ, *a first effecting*, τῆς μάχης Nicet. 389 D.
 πρωτοῦργος, *ον*, (ἐργῶ) *primary*, Plat. Legg. 897 A, Procl., etc.
 πρωτο-φαῖς, *ἐς*, *first shining*, πρ. σελήνην *the new moon*, Tryphiod. 517, Suid. s. v. Βούς ἑβδομος.
 πρωτοφάνεια, ἡ, *first appearance*, Eccl.
 πρωτο-φάνης, *ἐς*, *appearing first*, *first visible*, Synes. H. 3. 135, Schol. Eur. Hec. 451. Adv. — νῶς, Dion. Ar.
 πρωτο-φόνος, *ον*, *murdering first*, Eccl.
 πρωτο-φορέω, *το*, *to bear first*, corrupt in Ath. 565 F; Vales. προθορ-
 πρωτο-φόρημα, τό, *the first-fruits of the earth*, ἦρος πρ. Longus 3. 12.
 πρωτο-φύνης, *ἐς*, *first-produced*, *first-born*, Ap. Rh. 3. 851.
 πρωτο-φύτος, *ον*, = foreg., Anth. P. 4. 2.
 πρωτο-χνοος, *ον*, contr. — χνοος, *ον*, *with the first down*, Luc. Amor. 53.
 πρωτο-χορος, ὁ, *the first chorus*, name of a play by Alexis, etc.
 πρωτο-χρονος, *ον*, *from earliest time*, Lat. *primaeus*, Philes de Anim.
 πρωτο-χρύτος, *ον*, *first-flowing*, οἶνος Anth. P. 6. 44, Clem. Al. 123.
 πρώτως, Adv. of πρώτος, v. sub πρότερος B. IV.
 πρωῦδαν, contr. for προαῦδαν, Ar. Av. 556;—*prob.* the only example of this contraction.
 πρῶων, *ονος*, ὁ, Ep. lengthd. form for πρῶν, q. v.
 πτάζω, Aeol. for πτήσσω, Alcae. (27) ap. Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 23.
 *πταίρω, (the pres. in use was the Dep. πτόρνυμαι, Xen. An. 3. 2, 9, Philem. Incert. 13, Arist. Probl. 33. 1, 2 sq.): aor. 2 ἐπτάρον Hom., etc. (cf. ἐπιπταίρω); rarely aor. 1 πτάραντες Arist. Probl. 33. 16:—*Pass.*, v. sub fin. To sneeze, μέγ ἐπτόρε he sneezed aloud, Od. 17. 541,—which is there taken for a good omen, cf. 545, Ar. Ran. 647; ἐπταρον εἰς ἀνέμους Anth. P. 11. 375; οὐδὲ λέγει "Ζεὺς ὥσων," ἂν πτάρη, as we say "God bless you," Anth. P. 11. 268; (hence, παρμόν δ' ὀρνίθα καλεῖται Ar. Av. 720; σημείον οἰανιστικόν acc. to Arist. II. A. 1. 11, 6, cf. Ath. 66 C); also as a bad omen, λυπούμεθ', ἣν παρῇ τις Menand. Incert. 5. 9:—to make oneself sneeze, ἀναλαβὼν τοιούτων τι, οἶψ κινήσας ἂν τὴν ῥίνα, πτάρη Plat. Symp. 185 E:—*metaph.* of a lamp, to sputter, Anth. P. 6. 333:—also in aor. pass., part. παταίς Plat. Hipp. 1145 G, Arist. Probl. 8. 8. (The *ΠΙΤΑΙ*, πτάρ-νσθαι is represented in Lat. by *STER*, *ster-nuere*, cf. πτύρ-ομαι.)
 πταίσμα, τό, (πταίω) *a stumble*, *trip*, *false step*, *mistake*, Theogn. 1226, Plut. 2. 549 C, etc.; in writing, Longin. 33.
 II. *a failure*, *misfortune*, euphem. for a defeat, ἦν σφείας καταλάβη πτ. πρὸς τὸν Πέρσην Hdt. 7. 149; συμβαίνει πτ. τινι Dem. 135. 2, cf. Aeschin. 77. 13; γίγνεται πτ. Dem. 1479. 3; περὶ τὴν ναυμαχίαν Diod. 11. 15: v. πταίω II.
 πταισμάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Gloss.
 πταιστός, ἡ, *ον*, *liable to fail*, Cramer An. Par. 1. 43, Eust., etc.
 πταῖω, fut. πταίω Dem. 23. fin.:—aor. ἐπταῖσα Hdt., etc.:—pf. ἐπτακα Menand. Incert. 129, Bato Aitawl. I, (προσ-) Isocr. 133 B:—*Pass.*, v. infr. I:
 I. trans. *to make to stumble or fall*, τινὰ πρὸς τινι Pind. Fr. 221:—*Pass.* *to be missed*, of things, Ael. N. A. 2. 15; τὰ πταισθέντα failures, errors, Luc. Demon. 7; so, ἡ ἐπταίσθη his failures, Plut. Comp. Dion. c. Brut. 3.
 II. intr. *to stumble*, *trip*, *fall*, absol., Aesch. Ag. 1624 (as Butl. for πήσας), Soph. Ph. 215, etc.; πτ. πρὸς τινι *to stumble against*, *fall over*, πτ., ὥσπερ πρὸς ἔρματι, πρὸς τὴν πόλει Plat. Rep. 553 B, cf. Aesch. Pr. 926; πρὸς τὰς πέτρας Xen. An. 4. 3, 3; proverb., μὴ δις πρὸς τὸν αὐτὸν λίθον πταίειν Polyb. 31. 19, 5; also, πτ. περὶ τινι, as, μὴ περὶ Μαρδονίᾳ πταίσῃ ἡ Ἑλλάς lest Hellas should get a fall over him, i. e. be defeated by him, Hdt. 9. 101 (cf. πταίσαι II).
 2. *metaph.* *to make a false step or mistake*, *to fail*, Thuc. 2. 43, Dem. 23. 29, etc.; ὅταν πταίωσι τι *when they make a blunder*, of medical men, Philem. Σικ. I. 5; so, οὐκ ἐλάττω, ἐλάχιστα, τὰ πταίω πτ. Thuc. I. 122., 4. 18., 6. 33; ἐν τινι Dem. 321. 8; λογισμοῖς πτ. Menand. Παρακ. 4; τῇ μάχῃ, τοῖς ὅλοις, τοῖς πράγμασι, etc., Polyb. 17. 14, 13., 3. 48, 4, etc.; ἀνευδὴς ἂν καὶ μὴ πτ. τὴν διανοίαν περὶ τὰ ὄντα Plat. Theaet. 160 D.
 3. like a *Pass. Verb.* πτ. ὑπ' ἀνάγκης Soph. Ph. 215; πτ. ὑπὸ τινος Polyb. 5. 93, 2, etc.; ἐκ τύχης Id. 2. 7, 3.
 4. πτ. τῆς ἐλπίδος *to be balked of* . . . Hdn. 8. 5.
 5. ἡ γλῶττα πτ. stutters, Arist. Probl. 3. 31, 2. (Curt. suggests that it may be = παῖω, as πτόλις, πτόλεμος = πόλις, πόλεμος:—but it must be observed that πτόλις, πτόλεμος are merely poet. forms.)
 πτάκαδus [ᾶ], Adv. (πτάξ) *timidly*, Theognost. Can. 163. 22;
 πτακάλα or πτανάκα, *a boat-maul*, dub. form in Poll. 10. 166.
 πτάκας, (or πτάκis), ἴδος, peculiar fem. of πτάξ, Poll. 3. 136, Phot., Hesych.
 πτάκις, ὁ, *shyness*, *timidity*, Hesych.
 πτάκωρέω, = πτήσσω, πτάσσω, from πτάξ, Hesych.
 πτάμενος, *η*, *ον*, part. aor. of πέταμαι, II.
 πτᾶνός, ἂ, *ον*, Dor. τήνους.
 πτάξ, gen. πτακός, ὁ, ἡ, (πτήσσω) = πτάξ (cf. βᾶξ, βᾶξ), Aesch. Ag. 137. [ᾶ Aesch. I. c., though Draco 19. 14., So. 22 gives ᾶ: but when the penult. of the oblique cases was to be long, πτακός etc. were used].
 πταρμική, ἡ, *a plant*, *yarrow* or *milfoil*, Diosc. 2. 192, Galen.
 πταρμικός, ἡ, *ον*, *making to sneeze*, τὰ πταρμικά things like snuff, Hipp. Aph. 1255, cf. Arist. Probl. 39. 9, 3.
 πταρμός, ὁ, (πταίω), *a sneezing*, Hipp. Aph. 1256, Ar. Av. 720, Thuc. 2. 49, Plat. Symp. 189 A; v. Arist. Probl. 33. 1 sq.; v. sub πταίρω.
 πτάρνυμαι, v. sub πταίρω:—Act. πτάρνυμι, only in Cass. Probl. 44.
 πταρτικός, ἡ, *ον*, = παρμικός; but v. sub πταρτικός.
 πτεκάς, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, = πτάξ, Phot.
 πτέλας, ὁ, *a wild-boar*, Lyc. 833: in Hesych. also πτέλος.
 πτελέα, Ion. —ἐγ, *the elm*, ulmus campestris, still called φτελέα in Greece, Il. 6. 419., 21. 242, 350, Hes. Op. 433, Ar. Nub. 1008, etc.
 πτελεῖνος, *η*, *ον*, *made of elm*, Theophr. II. P. 5. 3, 4, etc.
 πτελεώδης, *ἐς*, (βέρος) *elm-like*, Hesych.

πτελεών, ὄνος, ὁ, (πτελέα) an elm-grove, Gloss.

πτεόν, τό, Att. for πτεών, q. v.

πτερίδιος, α, ὄν, feathered, E. M. 783. 26.

πτερίνος, η, ὄν, also ος, ὄν, (πτερόν) made of feathers, πτ. κύκλος a feather-fan, Eur. Or. 1429; πτ. πτερίν Anth. P. 6. 306; στέφανος Polyb. 6. 23, 12. 2. feathered, winged, Ar. Av. 900. II. with a colonnade, ναός Eratosth. Catast. 29, cf. Porph. ap. Stob. 185. 9 (where Jacobs restored πτερίνον for πτερίνον).

πτερίς, ἰδος, and πτέρως, εως, η, (πτερόν) a kind of fern, so called from its feathery leaves, Theophr. H. P. 1. 2, 5, Theophr. 3. 14, etc.

πτερίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of πτερόν, Babr. 118. 6.

πτερίσμα, f. l. for πτερύγισμα, q. v.

πτέρνα, Ion. πτέρνη, ἡ, the heel, II. 22. 397, cf. Hipp. 1153 G, Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 6; the under part of the heel, Aesch. Cho. 209;—proverb, εἶπερ τὸν ἐγκέφαλον ἐν ταῖς πτέρναις φορεῖτε Dem. 88. 2. 2. the heel of a shoe, A. B. 39. 3. a footstep, LXX (Cant. 1. 7). II. metaph. the foot or lower part of anything, πύργων Lyc. 442; τῆς μηχανῆς Polyb. 8. 8, 2. III. a ham, Batr. 37; cf. Πτερυγολύφος, etc. (Cf. Skt. pârshnis, Slav. plesna (planta pedis), Goth. fârtzna (ferse), Curt. p. 454.)

πτερνίζω, to strike with the heel, Hippiatr., Suid. 2. to trip up, supplant, LXX (Gen. 27. 36, etc.), Philo 1. 125. II. to sole an old shoe, A. B. 39.

πτερνίξ, ἴκος, ὁ, (πτέρνα) the middle stalk of an artichoke, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 11; πτερνίξ in Anth. 70 E.

πτερνίον, τό, Dim. of πτέρνα, Gloss.

πτερνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, the bottom of a dish, Alex. Incert. 54, Eust., etc.

πτερνίς, ὁ, a kind of hawk, Arist. H. A. 9. 36, 1.

πτερνισμός, ὁ, a supplanting, LXX (Ps. 40. 9); πτερνισμα, τό, Tzetz.

πτερνιαστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, one who strikes with the heel or trips up, Byz.: also πτερνιστής, οὗ, ὁ, Tzetz. H. 9. 181.

πτεροβάτης, ἡ, to walk on one's heels, cited from Paul. Aeg.

πτεροβάτης, ὄν, ὁ, one who walks on his heels, Hipp. Art. 826, Galen. II. a surgical bandage, Hesyech.

Πτερο-γλύφος [ῥ], ὁ, Ham-scraper, name of a mouse in Batr. 927.

πτερο-κοπέω, to stamp with the heels in a theatre, to shew disapprobation, Poll. 2. 197, 4. 122.

πτεροκόπτης, ὁ, (πτέρνα III, κόπω) ham-cutter, nickname for a parasite, Menand. Kerk. 5 (Ath. 241 E), Axionic. Χαλκ. 1. 2.

Πτερο-τρώκτης, ὄν, ὁ, Ham-nibbler, name of a mouse in Batr. 29; and Πτερο-φάγος, ὁ, Ham-eater, Ib. 230.

πτερο-φύλαξ [ῥ], ὄνος, ὁ, watching for the heel, ὄφης Nicet. 193 D.

πτερο-βάνω [ῥ], ἄνδρ, ὁ, ἡ, moving on wings, κύβητ Emped. 226.

πτερο-βάλος, ὄν, winged, Athanas.: -βολέω, to get feathers, Hesyech.

πτερο-δόντης, ὄν, (δόνω) moved by flapping wings; metaph. high-soaring, high-flown, Ar. Av. 1390, 1402.

πτερο-δρομία, ἡ, flight, v. l. Auth. P. 7. 699.

πτερο-εἰμων, ὄνος, ὁ, (εἶμα) feather-clod, Opp. C. 2. 190; restored by Schneid. in Or. Sib. ap. Phleg. Trall. 4, for πτεροεἰμονες.

πτερεῖς, εσσα, εν: sometimes in contr. forms, πτεροῦσσα Eur. Hipp. 733, Phoen. 1019; πτεροῦντος Id. Ion 202; πτεροῦντα Aesch. Supp. 1000. Poët. Adj. feathered, winged, ὄστροι, Id. Il. 5. 171, 16. 773; πέδιλα Hes. Sc. 220; αἰετός, Πάγαρος Pind. P. 2. 91, 1. 7 (6). 62; κύρα πτ., of the Sphinx, Soph. O. T. 509; πτ. ἵππος, of Pegasus, Eur. Ion 203; ἵπποι πτ., of the horses of the Sun, Id. Hel. 466; κεραυνός Ar. Av. 576.

2. feather-like, light, λαϊσμία (q. v.). 3. used by Hom. and Hes. mostly in the metaph. phrase, ἔπεα πτερόεντα winged words; so, πτ. ὕμνος Pind. I. 4 (5). fin.; πτερόεντι τροχῷ Id. P. 2. 41; so, φυγὴ πτερόεσσα Eur. Ion 1237; θυμός, νῆος Ap. Rh. 4. 23, etc.

πτερόν, τό, (πέτομαι, πτεῖσθαι) mostly in pl. feathers, Od. 15. 527, Hdt. 2. 73, al., and Att.; in sing. a feather, Eur. Rhes. 618, Ar. Ach. 584, 1105; πτεροῦ στήριξ a quill (cf. καυλός), Hipp. 886 G; τὰ ὅτα πτεροῦ κνήσθαι Luc. Salt. 2;—ἀντὶ τριχῶν πτερά φέειν Plat. Tim. 91 D, cf. Ar. Av. 106; ἡ τῶν πτερῶν ἀποβολή Plat. Phaedr. 246 D:—proverb., πόνου δ' ἰδοὺς ἢ οὐδαμοῦ ταῦτον πτερόν misery is of varied plumage, i. e. manifold, Aesch. Supp. 328 (cf. ὑμρόπτερος); τοῖς αὐτῶν πτεροῖς δάκνυσθαι to be shot with an arrow feathered from one's own plumes, Aesch. Fr. 129, cf. Ar. Av. 808, Pors. Med. 139. viii; ἀλλοτρίους πτεροῖς ἀγάλλεσθαι to pride oneself on 'borrowed plumes', Luc. Apol. Merc. Cond. 4. 2. = πτερύξ, a bird's wing, or commonly in pl. wings, II. 11. 454, Od. 2. 151, etc.; (in sing., Aesch. Fr. 305); αἰθέρα πτεροῖς ψάειν Aesch. Fr. 394 (cf. ἐκακρίζω); Παλλάδος ὑπὸ πτεροῖς ἔντας, metaph. from chickens under the hen's wings, Id. Eum. 1001; so, τὰ τέκν' ἔχων ὑπὸ πτεροῖς Eur. Heracl. 10, etc.:—as an emblem of speed, ὥσπερ πτερόν ἡ νύχμα Od. 7. 36; πόδα τιθεῖς ἴσον πτεροῖς Eur. I. T. 32; πηδᾶ τὰ δὴ κήματ' ἐς θεοὺς πτερᾶται Id. Fr. 508; also, τῷ αὐτῷ πτερά γίγνετο he got as it were wings, i. e. spirit, courage, Il. 19. 386.

3. the wings of a bat (v. πτίλον II), Hdt. 2. 76; of insects, Arist. H. A. 4. 7, 8, P. A. 4. 6, 3, al.; cf. τετραπτερος, πολύπτερος. II. any winged creature, as the Sphinx, Eur. Phoen. 806; a beetle, Ar. Pax 76. 2. like ὠανός, Lat. avis, an augury, omen, πιστὸν ἐξ ὧν πτ. Soph. O. C. 97; πολλὰ πτερά δέξατο νικᾶν Pind. P. 9. 220;—also, νωμᾶ δ' ἐν ὠανοῖσι τοῦκίνηι [Ἀφροδίτῃ] πτερόν ἐν θηρίῳ, ἐν βροτοῖσιν, ἐν θεοῖς her power, Soph. Fr. 678, 11.

III. anything like wings or feathers: as 1. a ship's wings, i. e. oars (cf. πτερώω), ἔρεμα, τὰ τε πτερά νηυσὶ πέλονται Od. 11. 125, 23. 272; so, νηὸς πτερά Hes. Op. 626 (where others take it of sails, cf. πτίλον III. 2); ὅππῃ νηὸς στείλαιμ' ἐν οὐρίῳ πτ. Eur. Hel. 147; σκάφος δίσσον πτεροῖσι Id. Tro. 1086;—hence of the wings of birds, πτεροῖς ἐρέσσεν Eur. I. T. 298; so, πτερυγῶν ἐρετμοῖσιν ἐρεσόμενοι Aesch. Ag. 52; πτερῶν εἰρεσίς, of Hermes, Luc. Tim. 40:—

also of wheels, Müller Lyc. 1072.

2. ἀέθλων πτερά, i. e. the crown of victory, which lifts the Poet to heaven, Pind. O. 14. fin., cf. P. 9. fin. 3. the leafage of trees, Soph. Fr. 24, in sing. 4. a fan or parasol, Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 786. 5. πτ. ἱέρακος, a hawk's wing, worn by the ἱερογραμματεῖς in Egypt, Diod. I. 87, cf. Clem. Al. 757; v. πτεροφόρης.

6. a feathered arrow, Eur. Hel. 76, cf. πτεροῖς, πτεράω I. 7. τοῦ πάγωνος τὰ πτερά the points of the beard, Luc. Merc. Cond. 33. 8. a ploughshare, Lyc. 1072. 9. in Architecture, the rows of columns along the sides of Greek temples, v. ἀπτερος, δίπτερος, περίπτερος, πτεράω:—in Egypt, where there were no side-columns, the side-walls, Strab. 805, Plut. 2. 359 A. b. a kind of coping or battlement, Lat. pinna, v. Ducang. c. a kind of iron-shod portcullis, or perhaps drawbridge, in gateways, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 114; cf. καθέτης.

10. πτερά θοιτάλικα were the fluttering corners of a kind of χλαμύς (v. πτερύξ II. 4), Poll. 7. 46; Hesyech. has πτερυγές μέρος χιτῶνος, τὰ περὶ τὰ κράσπεδα, cf. E. M. 448. 40, Dict. of Antiqq. s. v. Chlamys.—Cf. πτερύξ, πτερυγῶν throughout.

πτερο-νόμος, ὄν, plying the wings, Hesyech.

πτερο-ποιέω, = πτεροφύω, Suid. s. v. νύμφαι.

πτερο-ποικίλος, ὄν, motley-feathered, Ar. Av. 248, 1410.

πτερο-πους, ποδος, wing-footed, of Hermes, Anth. Plan. 234.

πτερορρύνω, (ρέω) to shed the feathers, lose feathers, moult, Ar. Av. 106, Plat. Phaedr. 246 C, Arist. H. A. 6. 9, 3, 8. 16, 3; metaph. to be plucked, fleeced, plundered, Ar. Av. 284; πτ. τὸν πλούτον Philostr. 273:—

πτερορρεῖν occurs in some Mss. of Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 26.

πτερορρύσις, ἡ, a losing feather, moulting, Hierocl., Greg. Nyss.

πτερότης, ἦτος, ἡ, the abstract quality of πτερά, formed like ποδότης, Arist. P. A. 1. 3, 2.

πτερο-φοῖτος, ὄν, wandering on wings, v. πτεροφύτωρ.

πτερο-φόρης, ὄν, ὁ, a name of certain sacred officers in Egypt, so called from the hawk's wing worn on their heads, Diod. I. 87, Clem. Al. 757; distinguished from the ἱερογραμματεῖς in the Rosetta Inscr. (C. I. 4697. 7), but identified with them by Diod. and Clem. Al. (v. πτερόν III. 5):—on the form, v. Keil Inscr. Boeot. p. 18.

πτερο-φόρος, ὄν, feathered, winged, Aesch. Ag. 1147, Eur. Or. 317; πτ. φύλα the feathered tribes, Ar. Av. 1757:—metaph., πτ. Διὸς βέλος the winged bolt of Zeus, Ib. 1714.

II. under the Roman Emperors, a flying post, courier, Lat. speculator, Plut. Otho 4.

πτερο-φύω, to grow feathers or wings, Plat. Phaedr. 251 C, 255 D, Luc. Icarom. 10, Plut. 2. 751 F.

πτερο-φύης, ἐς, growing feathers or wings, Plat. Polit. 266 E.

πτερο-φύσις, ἡ, = sq., Geop. 15. 2, 33.

πτερο-φύα, ἡ, a growing feathers, Hierocl.

πτερο-φύτευτος, ὄν, feather-planted, κήπος πτ., of the peacock, Manass. Chron. 264.

πτερο-φύτος, ὄν, = πτεροφύης, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1341; v. sq.

πτερο-φύτωρ [ῥ], ὄρος, ὁ, ἡ, feather-producing, διὰ πτεροφύτωρ' ἀνάγκην Plat. Phaedo 252 B, as restored by Heind. and Bekk. for πτερο-φύτων or -φύτων, cf. Stob. Ecl. I. 276, Damasc. ap. Suid. s. v. πτεροφύτωρ.

πτερώω, (πτερόν) to furnish with feathers or wings, feather, τινα Ar. Av. 1334, 1361, Rau. 1437, Plat. Rep. 467 D; for πτεροῦν βιβλίον, v. sub γλυφίς:—Pass. to be or become feathered, have or get feathers or wings, to be fledged, Ar. Av. 804, 1383, 1446 (with a play on sign. II), Plat. Phaedr. 248 E, 249 A, al.; ἔπος ἐπτερωμένον Ar. Ran. 1388.

2. ναῦν πτ. to have the oars spread like wings ready to dip into the water, Polyb. 1. 46, II (the pf. is intr., ναὺς ἐπτερωκία Ib. 9), cf. Plut. Anton. 63;—hence, τὰρσφ' πτερώω ἐπτερωμένα the dash made by the wing-like oars, i. e. the oars themselves, Eur. I. T. 1346 (which line Herm. and Dind. place after 1394 = 1362 Herm.).

II. metaph. to set on the wing, excite (cf. ἀναπτερώω), Ar. supr. cit.:—Pass. to be excited, ἐπὶ Πυθαγόρῳ Philostr. 9; χορεύειν Anacreont. 54. 4; πρὸς τὴν τοῦ πολεμοῦ ἐπιθυμίαν Luc. Dem. 4; ὑφ' ἡδονῶν Clem. Al. 288; absol., Plut. Artiox. 24.

πτερυγίζω, fut. ἴσω, (πτερύξ) to flutter with the wings, like young birds trying to fly, Ar. Av. 795, 1467; to flap the wings, like a cock crowing (cf. πτερῶσσομαι, πτερυγία), metaph. of a man, Id. Pl. 575; of sea-birds, Theophr. Sign. 2. 3:—in Ar. Eq. 522, the word alludes to a play by Magnes called Ὀρνίθες.

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πτερυγίον, ἡ, ὄν, (πτερύξ) = πτέρινος, Gloss.

πτερυγίων [ῥ], τό, Dim. of πτερύξ, Arist. H. A. 9. 13, 3, Incess. An. 17. 4. II. anything like a wing.

1. in pl. the fins of fish, Id. H. A. 1. 5, 7, 1. 2, 13, al.; also fin-like appendages, of certain kinds of crab, Ib. 4. 1, 7, 4. 2, 7;—also the fin-like extremities of the tail in certain crustacea, Ib. 1. 5, 10, 4. 2, 7 sq., G. A. 1. 14, 2; or on their feet, Id. P. A. 4. 8, 5;—also of the tails of certain insects, Id. H. A. 4. 7, 14;—of the feelers of the cuttle-fish, πτερυγί' .. οπλίας ἀπτημένα Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1. 16, cf. Alex. Pion. 3; also fin-like appendages of the τεύθος, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 16, cf. P. A. 4. 9, 15.

2. the horns of the horned owl (strix otus), Id. H. A. 8. 12, 12.

3. the end or tip of the rudder, Poll. 1. 90; of a pole, Hesyech.

4. in a building, a turret or battlement, or (as others) a pointed roof, peak, Ev. Luc. 4. 9, cf. Joseph. A. J. 15. 11, 5, πτερύξ II. 7:—in an engine, a projecting piece of wood, Polyb. 27. 9, 4.

5. = πτερύξ II. 4, Arist. Audib. 35, Poll. 7. 62, LXX (Num. 15. 37, etc.):—a similar appendage to a coat of armour, Schäf. Dion. II. de Comp. p. 251.

6. in the body, part of the shoulder-blade, Poll. 2. 177; of the ear, the parts joining the temples, Ib. 85, Hesyech.; of the nose, the parts joining the cheeks, Poll. 2. 80, Galen.

7. in Medic., a disease of the eye when a membrane grows over it from the inner corner, Galen. 7. 322, Cels. 7. 7. 5.—Cf. πτερύξ, πτερυγῶν throughout.

περυγισμα [ῥ], τό, *a flapping of the wings*, Longin. Fr. 3. 5, as restored by Ruhnke, for *πτερισμα*.

περυγιο-ειδής, *ēs, like feathers: like a wing*, ἀπόφωσις Galen. 2. 743. Adv. —δὸς, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12. 7.

περυγίζομαι, Pass. *to fly*, πῆδα μᾶτερὰ πεπερυγύμαι (Aeol. for ἐπερ-), Sappho 41; cf. πτοέω sub fin.

περυγιο-τόμος, ὁ, *an instrument for cutting away a περυγίον* (II. 7), Paul. Aeg. 6. 18:—**περυγοτομία**, ἡ, *the operation*, Medic.

περυγιο-τίραννος, ὁ, *king of feathers*, an Indian bird, Hesych.

περυγιάδης, *ēs*, contr. for περυγιοειδής, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12. 7; ὅτα πτ., of elephants, Aetiae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 13. 2. οἱ περυγιάδεις, emaciated persons whose shoulder-blades stick out like wings, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1090, cf. 1175 B, Galen. 2. 76, etc.

περυγί-ωκῆς, *ēs*, (ὠκύν) *fleet of wings*, Aesch. Pr. 286.

περυγίωμα [ῥ], τό, *the wings*, Horapollo 2. 118. II. *anything that hangs like a wing: the lobe of the ear*, Galen.; also *part of the pudenda muliebria*, Poll. 2. 174.

III. *the cloister round a Greek temple* (v. περὶν III. 9), Vitruv. 3. 2 (§ 29), 4. 7 (§ 61).

περυγυῶτος, ὁ, ὄν, *having wings, winged*, Arist. P. A. 2. 16, 10., 4. 12, 13; metaph., πτ. χρησμός Ar. Eq. 1086.

πτερυξ, ὄγος, ἡ; Ep. dat. pl. **πτερυγιοῖσι**: (περὶν):—*the wing of a bird*, II. 2. 316; mostly in pl. *wings*, Ib. 462, Od. 2. 149, Hes. and Att.; λευκὴ πτεροῖσι . . . πλὴν ἄκρων τῶν πτερυγῶν white in its plumage . . . save the tips of the wings, of the Ibis, Hdt. 2. 76; of Eros and Niké, Aristopho Πυθαγ. 2.

2. *a winged creature, a bird*, Anth. P. 6. 11; hence *an augury, omen*, οὐκ ἀγαθαὶ πτερυγες Call. Lav. Pall. 124.

II. *anything like a wing*, 1. in pl. = **πτερυγία**, the fins of fish, Arist. Mirab. 72, Ael. N. A. 11. 24; the flippers of seals, Arist. P. A. 4. 13, 29, cf. H. A. 4. 10, 11; of the tortoise, Nic. Al. 570; the feelers of certain molluscs, Arist. H. A. 2. 14, 4.

2. *a leaflet, part of a leaf*, Lat. *pinna*, Theophr. II. P. 3. 9, 6 (v. Schneid. ad l.). —also = **πετρίς**, Ib. 4, 2, 11 (ubi v. Schneid.), Diosc. 3. 151.

3. *a rudder*, Soph. Fr. 930; ἐξήρετροι πτ., of oars, C. I. 3694; cf. περὶν III. 1.

4. *the flap or skirt at the bottom of a coat of armour*, Xen. An. 4. 7, 15, cf. Eq. 12, 4 and 6; also of the Dor. χιτών, Ar. Fr. 312, Plut. Comp. Lyc. c. Num. 3, Poll. 7. 62, etc.; v. περὶν III. 10.

5. *the broad edge of a knife or hunting-spear*, Plut. Alex. 16, Poll. 5. 21; of the beak of the sword-fish (but with v. l. πύγχος), Ael. N. A. 9: 40.

6. *a lobe of the lungs*, Hipp. Coac. 181. 7. *the point of a building*, Poll. 7. 121; cf. περὶν II. 4.

III. *anything that covers or protects like wings*, πτ. πέλων Eur. Ion 1143; Εὐβοίης κολπῶδης πτερυξ, i. e. Aulis, Dind. Eur. I. A. 120, cf. Tro. 746.

IV. metaph., *πτερυγες γῶν the wings*, i. e. *the flight or flow*, of grief, Soph. El. 243, ubi v. Herm.; πτ. Πτερίδων Pind. I. 1. 90.—Cf. περὶν, περὶν-γῶν throughout.

πτερυξίς, *ēos*, ἡ, *a flapping of wings*, Eumath. 385.

πτερυγισμοί, Att. —πτομαι, fut. *φομαι*, Deph. *to move the wings, flutter*, *to clasp the wings like a cock crowing*, Babr. 65. 6, Ael. N. A. 7. 7, Luc. V. H. 2. 41, etc.

II. metaph. *to triumph, exult*, Diphil. Παρὰρ. 2, Philo 2. 418.

πτερώμα, τό, *that which is feathered*, e. g. *a feathered arrow*, Aesch. Fr. 129, Lyc. 56; cf. περὶν III. 6.

2. πτ. *βραχίλιον the fin by the gills of fishes*, Ael. N. A. 16. 12.

3. *the columellation on each side of a temple* (v. περὶν III. 9), Vitruv. 3. § 29, 4. § 61.

II. *plumage*, τὸ τῆς ψυχῆς πτ. Plat. Phaedr. 246 E; in pl., Arist. Color. 2, 4 and 12.

πτερώων, ὁ, *a bird of some kind*, Com. Anon. 172: on the accent, v. E. M. 226. 37.

πτερώωντος, *on, named from its feathers or wings*, Plat. Phaedr. 252 C. Πτέρως, *ōtos*, ὁ, *the winged god*, a play on the name of Ἐρως, Plat. Phaedr. 252 B.

πτερώσις, ἡ, *plumage*, Ar. Av. 94. 97; ἀπολαμβάνειν τὴν πτ., opp. to περορρνεῖν, Arist. H. A. 6. 9, 3, cf. 8. 18, 4, P. A. 1. 3, 1, etc.

πτερωτής, οὗ, ὁ, *one who furnishes with wings*:—metaph. *one who emboldens*, Eccl.

πτερωτικός, ὁ, ὄν, *of or for plumage*, Hierocl.

πτερωτός, ὁ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν, Soph. O. C. 1460:—*feathered*, Hdt. 2. 76; τοξέματα Eur. H. F. 571, cf. Or. 274; [ἡ ψυχὴ] ἦν τὸ παλαι πτερωτὴ Plat. Phaedr. 251 B; πτ. εἶναι, of birds, opp. to τριχας εἶχειν, Arist. P. A. 2. 12, al.; προσκεφάλαιον πτ. *stuffed with feathers*, Poll. 6. 10.

II. *winged*, ὡφες Hdt. 2. 75; ὄχος, ἄρμα Aesch. Pr. 135, Eur. I. A. 251, etc.; Διὸς βροντῇ Soph. I. c. (cf. περοφόρος); Ἄϊδας Eur. Alc. 261; ὄνειροι Luc. V. H. 2. 34:—so, πτ. φθόγγος, a sound as of wings in the air, Ar. Av. 1198:—*χιτωνίσκος* πτ. a tunic with wings (v. περὶν III. 10), Plut. 2. 330 B.

2. **πτερωτοί** (sc. ὄρνιθες) *feathered fowl, birds*, Eur. Bacch. 256; gen. **πτερωτῶν** Aesch. Supp. 510, Eur. Hel. 747; τὰ πτερωτὰ *winged animals*, including bats and insects as well as birds, Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 11, cf. 3. 12, 1; but sometimes of birds, as a subdivision of τὰ πτηνὰ, opp. to τὰ πτερωτὰ and τὰ δερμύπτερα, Ib. 1. 5, 10, al.

πτέσθαι, v. sub πέτομαι.

πτήμα, τό, *flight*, Suid.

πτήν, πτηνός, ὁ, ἡ, *winged*, Hdn. in Anecd. Oxon. 3. 2436, E. M.: cf. ἄπτην.

πτήναι, aor. 2 inf., v. sub πέτομαι.

πτηνάριον, τό, Dim. of πτηνός, a small bird, Byz.

πτηνο-βάτια, ἡ, *the coupling of birds*, Eccl.

πτηνο-βόλος, *on, striking birds*, Ioi Orph. H. 12. 16 (e conj. Loheek).

πτηνο-δρομέω, *to pursue a winged course*, Nicet. Eug.

πτηνο-κράτωρ [ᾶ], opus, ὁ, *the king of feathered fowl*, Byz.

πτηνο-ολέτις, ἰδος, ἡ, *bird-killing*, πτ. νεφέλη of a net, Anth. P. 6. 185.

πτηνο-πέδιλος, *on, with winged sandals*, Orph. II. 27. 4.

πτηνό-πους, ποδος, *wing-footed, swift-footed*, Manass. Chron. 171, etc.

πτηνός, ὁ, ὄν, Dor. πτανός, ᾶ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν Plat. Prot. 320 E: (πτή-ναι, πέτομαι):—*feathered, winged*, Διὸς πτ. κύνες, i. e. eagles, Aesch. Pr. 1022, Ag. 136; πτ. ὄφεις Id. Eum. 181; ὄρνις, οἰωνός Soph. Ph. 955, etc.; Ἐρως, ἔπποι Eur. Hipp. 1275, 1. T. 193; ἄρμα Plat. Phaedr. 246 E.

also of arrows, πτ. ἰοί Soph. Ph. 166; βέλη Eur. H. F. 179; cf. περὶν.

2. **τὰ πτηνὰ** *winged creatures, birds*, Aesch. Cho. 591, Soph. Aj. 168, Eur., etc.; called πτηνὸν ὄρνιθον γένος by Ar. Av. 1705; πτηνῶν γένη Id. Thesm. 46; opp. to τὰ πεζά, Plat. Symp. 207 B; τὰ πεζὰ and τὰ πλωτά, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 2, 3, cf. 5. 8, 5; including bats and insects as well as birds (v. sub περρωτός):—hence, πταναὶ θήραι the pursuit of winged game, Soph. Ph. 1146; called ἡ θήρα τῶν πτηνῶν by Plat. Legg. 823 B:—of young birds, fledged, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 147.

II. metaph., πτηνοὶ μῦθοι, like Homer's ἔπεα πτερόεντα Id. Or. 1176:—but, κοῦφοι καὶ πτ. λόγοι *fleeing, idle words*, Plat. Legg. 717 C; πτ. ὄνειροι Eur. I. T. 571; πτηνὰς διώκεις ἐλπιδας *fleeing hopes*, Id. Fr. 273.

2. **πανὰ ἰσχύς** *soaring, aspiring strength*, Pind. Fr. 74. 3.

πτηνο-τοξο-πυρφόρος, *on, with wings, bow and fire*, Ἐρως Nicet. Eug. 2. 143.

πτηνώδης, *ēs*, *winged, thoughtless*, Nicet. 396 B.

πτήεις, ἡ, (πτήσσω) *terror*, cited from Arist. Mirab., Aquila V. T., etc.

πτήσιμος, *on, able to fly, winged*, λόγοι Julian 383 D.

πτήσις, ἡ, (πτήναι) *a flying, flight*, Aesch. Pr. 488, Arist. P. A. 1. 1, 7, Eth. N. 10. 4, 3, al.

πτήσσω, Ar. Vesp. 1490, Xen.:—fut. πτήσω Anth. P. 12. 141, Or. Sib.:—aor. ἔπτηξα Att., Dor. ἔπταξα Pind. P. 4. 101, Ep. πτήξα Hom.: an aor. 2 ἔπτακον appears in the compd. καταπτακῶν Aesch. Eum. 252; and an Ep. 3 dual καταπτήτην in Il. 8. 136:—pf. ἔπτηχα Isocr. 94 A. (κατ-) Lycurg. 153. 1, Dem. 42. 21; later (if correct) ἔπτηκα (κατ-) Themist. 309 B; Ep. part. πεπτήσας, ὥτος (which is also pf. part. of πίπτω, cf. κατα-, προσ-, υποπτήσσω). (The ᾤΠΤΑ appears in καταπτήτην, ᾤΠΤΑΚ in καταπτακῶν, πτήξω, πτάξ, πτάξ-ός, etc.: a longer ᾤΠΤΩΚ in πτώσω (πτῶξω), πτώξ, πτωκ-ός.)

I. Causal, *to frighten, sear, alarm*, Lat. *terrere*, πτήξαι θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι Ἀχαιῶν Il. 14. 40; ἐχθροὺς πτήξαι Theogn. 1015; cf. ἐκπτήσσω:—but, ζυγὸν πτ. *to make a yoke dreaded*, Paul. S. Ecphr. 1. 26.

II. intr. *to crouch or cower down for fear* (cf. πτώσσω), properly of animals, ἄτε πτηνὸν ἀγέλαι τάχ' ἄν . . . πτήξαι ἀφανιοι Soph. Aj. 171; πτ. δέμας Aesch. Pers. 209; πῶλος πτ. αἰσχύναισιν Soph. Fr. 587, cf. Ar. Av. 777;—then of human beings, ἔπτασαν ἀκίνητοι νισσά Pind. P. 4. 100; ὑπὸ φόβῳ πτ. Eur. Bacch. 1036; πτήξαι ταπεινὴν Id. Andr. 165; πτ. θυμὸν Soph. O. C. 1466; κακῶς πάσχων πτ. Plat. Symp. 184 B; δοκεῖ μοι τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἀνδρὸς εἶναι, ἐντυχούντα ἐξυβρίσαι, καὶ παίσαντα . . . πτήξαι Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 26; ἐκ πόδων πτ. Ar. Thesm. 36;—with Preps., πτ. ἐν μυχοῖς πέτρας Eur. Cycl. 408; εἰς ἓνα χώρον Ar. Lys. 770, cf. Eur. Andr. 753; πόλις πρὸς πόλιν πτ. Id. Supp. 269; βαμὼν ὑπὸ Id. H. F. 974; also c. acc. loci, πτ. βαμὼν *to flee cowering to it*, Id. Ion 1280.

2. *to crouch like a wild beast ready to spring upon its prey*, Id. Andr. 753; ὁ λέων . . . ὀρώμενος . . . ὅν πτήσσει Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 3;—so of men in ambush, ὑπὸ τεύχεσι πεπτηγὸς Od. 14. 474:—ἐν χθονὶ πεπτηγός, in the grave, Simon. (?) 179.

3. rarely c. acc. rei, *to crouch for fear of* . . . ἀπειλάς Aesch. Pr. 175; δόρυ Luc. 280, C. I. 6020; (in Xen. Cyr. 3. 18, the acc. may depend on φοβούμενοι):—in the strange passage ταῖς διανοίαις μὴ πτήξαντες φόβον, Lycurg. 154. 9, φόβον must be taken as a cognate acc.; cf. δέος.

III. the Med. is dub. in Anth. P. 7. 626.

πτητικός, ὁ, ὄν, *ready or able to fly, winged*, Arist. H. A. 2. 12, 11., 9. 8, 1, P. A. 2. 13, 5, al. Adv. —κῶς, Plat. 2. 405 B.

πτιλο-βάφος, *on*, (βάπτω) *staining or dyeing feathers*, Gloss.

πτίλον [ῥ], τό: (πέτομαι, πτέσθαι):—used properly of the soft feathers or down under the true feathers (πτίλα πτερά ἀπαλά Hesych., Suid., Phot.), πτ. κύκνειον Pseudo-Soph. Fr. 708, (for the word is never used in Trag., Pors. Med. 284), Clytus ap. Ath. 655 D, Ael. N. A. 12. 4, etc.; κνεφάλων ἡ πτίλων σεσαμμένον Plat. Com. Πισα. 4, cf. Eubul. Ἀρχισκ. 1:—the down on a youth's chin, Jac. Anth. P. 773:—Ar. uses it as a Dim. of περὶν, a plumetel, for when Dicaeopolis says φέρε νῦν ἀπὸ τῶν κράνους μοι τὸ περὶν, Lamachus replies τοῦ πτίλων σοι, Ach. 585, cf. 588; and jestingly, πτίλον τὸ μέγα κομπολακύνθον Ib. 1182.

II. *a wing*, properly of insects (cf. πτιλωτός), Arist. Incess. An. 15. 6; so of the wing-like membrane in a kind of serpents, πτίλα ὅν πτερωτά Hdt. 2. 76;—also of birds, Philostr. ap. Boisson. V. Marin. p. 70.

III. *anything like a feather or wing*, 1. a leaf, Nic. Th. 524. 2. in pl. the sails of a ship, Lyc. 25.

πτιλό-ωτος, *on, with feathered back*, Anth. P. 9. 256.

πτιλόδομαι, Pass. *to have wings*, ἐπτιλωσθαι Philostr. 134.

πτίλος, ὁ, v. sq. II.

πτιλωτός, ὁ, (πτίλον) like πτερώσις, *plumage*, Ael. N. A. 16. 4.

II. *a disease of the eyelids in which their edges become swollen and inflamed*, and the eyelashes fall off, Galen. 10. 338 (Chart.), etc.; also, πτίλα βλέφαρα Diosc. I. 86; and the person afflicted therewith is called πτίλος, Galen. 10. 432; πτίλος τοὺς ὄφθαλμούς LXX (Levit. 21. 20).

πτιλώσω, *to have sore eyes*, Archyt. ap. Simplic. cf. foreg.

πτιλωτός, ὁ, ὄν, (πτίλον) *winged*:—in Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 10, πτιλωτά are insects or animals with membranous wings, hymenopterous; opp. to both πτερωτά and δερμύπτερα.

2. *stuffed with feathers*, of a cushion, Poll. 6. 10.

πτισάνη [ᾶ], ἡ, (πτίσω) *peeled barley*, Nicopho Xeip. 2; πτισάνη χαλός Hipp. Acut. 384.

II. *a drink made thereof, barley-water*, a ptisan, sometimes with the epithets παχεῖα or ὀλη, gruel with the barley left in it, as opp. to χαλός (strained gruel or barley-water), Hipp. Acut.

384, 385; both are opp. to ποτόν, lb. 395; πτισάνη ἔψιν Ar. Fr. 201, cf. 364, Alex. Μανδρ. 2.

πτισάνης, Dor. -vas, ὁ, one who shells or peels, Anth. P. 11. 351, where Scalliger restored πτιστής.

πτισάνων, τό, poet. for πτισάνη, Nic. Th. 590.

πτισάνορροφία, ἡ, a drinking of a ptiisan, Hipp. Acut. 385.

πτίσις [ῖ], εως, ἡ, a winnowing of grain, Geop. 2. 34, 1.

πτίσμα, τό, peeled or winnowed grain, cited from Strab. πτισμός, ὁ, like πτίσις, a winnowing, πτισμὸν προσαυλεῖν to sing a winnowing-song (cf. πτιστικός), Nicopho Χειρ. 5.

πτίσσω, Pherecr. Incert. 18, Ar. Fr. 267, 323: aor. ἔπτισα Hdt. 2. 92:—Pass., aor. ἐπτίσθην, (περι-) Theophr.:—pf. ἐπτίσμαι Arist. H. A. 8. 7, 1 (cf. περιπτίσσω). To winnow grain, Hipp. Vet. Med. 9, Pherecr., etc.; πτισσοῦσάν ᾠδὴν the song of women winnowing, Ar. Fr. 323. II. to peel or to bray in a mortar, τό μέσον ἐκ τοῦ λατοῦ Hdt. 2. 92;—in Diog. L. 9. 59, Luc. Hermot. 79, it must have the latter sense. (Cf. Skt. pish (to bruise), whence pish-i-ika (groats); Lat. pins-ere, pis-tor; Slav. pis-eno (ἀψιφρον):—the relationship of πτ-υ-ρον is not so clear, v. Curt. Gr. Et. 365 b.)

πτιστέον, verb. Adj. one must peel or winnow, Geop.

πτιστή, οὐ, ὁ, v. sub πτισάνης.

πτιστικός, ὁ, ὄν, fitted for winnowing, πτιστικὸν τερετίζειν (cf. πτισμός), Phryn. Com. Καμ. 2.

πτῶα, and (but not Att.) πτοῖα, Ep. πτοῖη Opp., etc.; ἡ: (πτοῖω):—object fear, terror, fright, Tim. Locr. 103 B, Erotian; in pl., Polyb. 1. 39, 14., 1. 68, 6, etc.

II. passionate excitement, πτ. εἰς ἀφροδίσια, περὶ τὰ ἀφρ. Ael. N. A. 10. 27, Porph. Abst. 1. 54; v. Wytt. Plut. 2. 83 D. III. = παρμός, Hesych.—On the forms, cf. Lob. Phryn. 495.

πτοῖαλος, Ep. πτοιαλέος, α, ὄν, scared, Opp. H. 3. 41, Eust. Opusc. 4. 96.

πτοῖω, also πτοῖω: fut. ἴσω: Ep. aor. ἐπτοῖσα:—Pass., Ep. aor. ἐπτοῖσθην: pf. ἐπτοῖμαι, Ep. ἐπτοῖμαι. To terrify, scare, Call. Del. 191, Anth. P. 7. 214:—Pass. to be scared, dismayed, φρένες ἐπτοῖσθην Od. 22. 298; ἐξ ὕπνου κέκραγεν ἐπτοισμένη Aesch. Cho. 535; ἐπτοισμένας δεινοὺς δράκοντι by serpents, Eur. El. 1255; ἐβαλλε χεῖρας ἐπτοισμένας Id. Tro. 559; ἐπτ. ἐπὶ τοῖς ἡγγελέμοις Polyb. 31. 19, 4.

II. metaph. to flutter, excite by any passion, τό μοι καρδίαν . . ἐπτόσεν Sappho 2. 6; τῆς δὲ φρένας ἐπτοῖσεν Κύπρις Ap. Rh. 1. 1232, cf. Poëta ap. Parthen. 21:—Pass. to be in a flutter, be passionately excited, Theogn. 1012, or rather Minnerm. 5. 2 (where there is also a collat. notion of fear), cf. Merrick. Tryph. 361; ἐπτοισμένοι φρένας Aesch. Pr. 856; ὡς ἐπτοῖται Eur. Bacch. 214, cf. I. A. 1029; ἐπτοῖσθι ἔρωτι Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 587; πτοῖσθαι ὑπ' ἔρωτι Call. Dian. 191; τὸ περὶ τὰς ἐπιθυμίας μὴ ἐπτοῖσθαι Plat. Phaedo 68 C, cf. Rep. 439 D; περὶ τὴν ὀρέαν Arist. H. A. 9. 8, 11, cf. 6. 18, 2; περὶ τὰ ὕψα Plut. 2. 1128 B; εἰς γυναῖκας Luc. Amor. 5; ἐπὶ τὸ νέον lb. 23; ἐπὶ γυναῖκι Parthen. 4; πρὸς τὰς αἰγας Plut. 2. 989 A; τὴν γυνῶν πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον Id. Sull. 7:—generally, to be distraught, μέθ' ὀμήλικας ἐπτοῖται he gazes like one distraught after his fellows, Hes. Op. 449; τὸ πτοῖσθαι distraction, Eur. Bacch. 1269. (Perhaps as √ΠΤΑ becomes ΠΤΑΚ (v. sub πτήσσω), so √ΠΤΟ in πτοῖω becomes ΠΤΩΚ in πτώσσω.)

πτόσις or πτοῖσις, εως, ἡ, any vehement emotion, passionate excitement, Plat. Prot. 310 D; περὶ τι Id. Symp. 206 D; ἡ τοῦ αἵματος πτ. Id. Crat. 404 A; cf. Arist. G. A. 4. 5, 9, Clearch. ap. Ath. 670 C.

πτοῖσθαι or πτοιστήτος, ἡ, ὄν, scared away, Nic. Al. 243, Maxim. π. κατ. 164.

πτοῖα, πτοῖαλος, πτοῖω, πτοῖσις, πτοιστήτος, v. sub πτο-.

πτοῖος, ὁ, = πτοῖα, πτοῖα, only in Hesych.

πτοῖωδης, ες, v. sub πτοῖωδης.

Πτολεμαῖκος, ἡ, ὄν, of or from Ptolemy, Strab. 118, Poll. 9. 85; Πτολεμαϊκά, τά, Ptolemaica, a name of coins, C. I. 1570 b, 39, 40:—Πτολεμαῖον, τό, a place at Rhodes sacred to Ptolemy, Diod. 20. 100.

Πτολεμαῖς, ἴδω, ἡ, a name of an Att. tribe, named after Ptolemy Euergetes, Poll. 8. 110.

II. name of several cities, esp. of one in Phoenicia, now Acre, Strab. 134, etc.:—Πτολεμαῖτης or -αἰεύς, ὁ, a citizen thereof, Steph. B.

Πτολεμῖζω, Πτολεμῖσθαι, Πτολεμόνδε, Ep. for Πτολεμ-.

Πτολέμος, ὁ, Ep. for Πόλεμος, Hom., Hes. The usual form is however more common in Hom.: he seems to have used this form and its derivatives only metri grat., after a word ending with a short vowel; cf. πτόλις.

Πτολίαρχος, Ep. for Πολίαρχος, Call. Jov. 73; -άρχης, C. I. 3769.

Πτολίεθρον, τό, Ep. lengthd. form for πόλις (Πτόλις), Hom., Hes.; never found in the form Πτολίεθρον, Wern. Tryph. p. 37.

Πτολί-οικος, ὁ, a dweller in the city, on Cretan coins.

Πτολίπόρθης, ὄν, ὁ, v. sub Πτολίπορθος.

Πτολίπόρθιος, ὄν, = sq., of Ulysses, Od. 9. 504, 530.

Πτολί-πόρθος [ῖ], ὄν, (πέρθω) sacking or wasting cities, epith. of Ares, Il. 20. 152, Hes. Th. 936; of Ulysses and Oileus, Il. 2. 278, 748; but mostly of Achilles, 15. 77, etc.; also, πτ. μάχη Pind. O. 8. 46; Πτολί-πορθον ἀτίχα Μῆδων Simon. 136;—also Πτολίπόρθης Aesch. Ag. 473:—the form Πτολίπορθος never occurs, for Πτολίπορθ' (voc.) is rightly restored in Aesch. Ag. 783; cf. Πτόλις.

Πτόλις, ιος, ἡ, Ep. form for πόλις, Hom., but prob. only metri grat., like Πτόλεμος, q. v.; also used by Aesch. and Eur. (in lyrics), Theb. 114, 843, Tro. 556; (in dialogue) Theb. 6, Eum. 9, Hec. 767, Andr. 699. In some derivs. the Ep. form only occurs, v. Πτολίεθρον, Πτολί-πορθος.

Πτόλισμα, = Πόλισμα, Phot. and Suid., prob. from a Trag.

Πτορθ-άκανθος, ὄν, with thorny branches, Theophr. H. P. 6. 1, 3.

Πτορθεῖον, τό, = sq., Nic. Al. 267.

Πτόρθος, ὁ, a young branch, shoot, sucker, sapling, Od. 6. 128; ὡς τις Πτόρθος ἠδύμην Eur. Hec. 20; Πτόρθοισι δάφνης Id. Ion 103; μαλάχης Ar. Pl. 544; οἱ Πτόρθοι καὶ οἱ νέοι κλώνες Plat. Prot. 334 B; Πτόρθος ἀπαλοῦς ἀπτοργώσας Empol. Afy. 1: generally, a branch, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 17, etc.:—πτ. μέγας, of Hercules' club, Auth. Plan. 103. II. a sprouting, budding, Hes. Op. 419.

Πτορθο-φορέω, to bear branches, v. sub Πτορθοφορέω.

Πτόρος, ὁ, rare form for Πταρός, Arad. 68.

Πτώδης or Πτωῶδης, ες, (είδος) scared, shy, Hipp., as cited by Erotian and Galen; though in the text (1170 E) we find Πτωῶδης.

Πτυαῖζω or Πτυελίζω (v. Πτύαλον) to expectorate, Hipp. Protrh. 69, cf. 131 F, 208 G:—Πτυαλισμός or Πτυελισμός ὁ, expectoration, Id. Progn. 42., 82 D, etc.

Πτύαλον or Πτύεalon, τό, (πνύω) spittle, saliva, Hipp. Aph. 1243, al., Arist. H. A. 8. 29, 4, G. A. 2. 7, 18:—also Πτύεalos, ὁ, Id. Eth. E. 7. 1, 11, Hesych. s. v. σάλαιος.—The forms in Πτυαλ- and Πτυεαλ- are used indifferently in Hipp. and later writers; in Arist. the latter only is found; cf. Πύελος 2, σάλαιος, ὕαλος.

Πτυαλώδης or Πτυεαλ-, ες, like saliva, Hipp. 213, Diogenian. Prov. 8. 71.

Πτυάριον, τό, Dim. of Πτύον, Hdn. Epim. 117, E. M., etc.

Πτυάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (πνύω) the spitter, a kind of serpent, Porph. Abst. 3. 9, Galen.

Πτύγμα, τό, (πνύσσω) anything folded, πέπαιο Πτύγμα a folded mantle, Il. 5. 315, cf. Anth. P. 6. 271:—in Medic., a piece of lint folded up to stop a wound, a pledge, Oribas. 302 Matth.:—Dim. Πτυγάτιον, τό, Paul. Aeg.

Πτύξ, γγγύς, ἡ, the eagle-owl, also ὕβρις, Arist. H. A. 9. 12, 5.

Πτυῖδιον, τό, Dim. of Πτύον, Schol. Ar. Av. 1150.

Πτυκτίον, τό, Dim. of Πτύξ, a folding tablet, Greg. Naz.

Πτυκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (πνύσσω) folded, πτ. πινάς (like the later δίπτυχα) folding tablets, consisting of two thin plates of wood, one folding upon the other, the oldest kind of writing tablets, Il. 6. 169; though not then used for writing, v. sub σῆμα, and cf. Wolf Proleg. p. lxxxii sq.

2. generally, capable of being folded or doubled up, κλίμαξ, Πύργος (cf. πνύσσω II), App. Hisp. 94, Civ. 5. 36. II. Πτυκτόν, τό, a folded bandage, cited from Paul. Aeg.; cf. sq.

Πτύξ, ἡ, (this nom. only in Gramm.), dat. Πτυξί II. 20. 22, pl. Πτύχες, Πτύχας Hom., Hes.: after Hom. we find the form Πτυχή, ἡ, which prevails in Pind. and Trag.; the metre requires acc. sing. Πτύχα in Eur. Supp. 979, but acc. pl. Πτυχάς in Soph. Fr. 150: in other places of Trag., either Πτύχας or Πτυχάς will suit the metre, and Elmsl. would always restore Πτυχάς, ad Med. 1264: (πνύσσω). Poët. word, a fold, leaf, layer, plate, mostly in pl., Πτύχες σάκεος plates of metal or leather, five, six, or more in strong shields, Il. 7. 247, 18. 481., 20. 269, Hes. Sc. 143: the folds of a garment, first in H. Hom. Cer. 176, then in Soph. Fr. 437, Eur. Supp. 979; of the entrails, κατὰ σπλάγχων Πτυχάς lb. 212; εἰς τὰς Πτυχάς Arist. H. A. 5. 17, 1; of a snail, ἔλυσεν ἡ κύγχη Πτυχάς Philes de Anim. 9. 5:—of writing tablets (cf. Πτυκτός), ἐν Πτυχαῖς βιβλῶν κατεσφραγισμένα Aesch. Supp. 947; γραμμάτων Πτυχάς ἔχων Soph. Fr. 150; ἐν δέλτῳ Πτυχαῖς Eur. I. A. 98, cf. C. I. 1907. 10.

II. of the sides of a hill, or hilly country, (which viewed from a distance appears to be in folds, cf. πολυπύχος), a cleft, glen, gully, corrie,combe, κατὰ Πτύχας Οὐλύμῳ Il. 11. 77; Πτύχες ἡμέρο-εσσαί (from the wind that rushes down narrow mountain-clefts), Od. 19. 432; also in sing., Πτυχή Οὐλύμῳ, Παρηγόσι II. 20. 22, h. Ap. 269, Merc. 555; so, Πτυχαὶ Κριαιά, Πινδου, Πέλοπος Pind. P. 6. 18., 9. 28, N. 2. 33; Κιθαῖρῶνες Soph. O. T. 1026; and often in Eur.:—so also of the sky with its cloud-clefts, Πτυχαὶ αἰθέρος, οὐρανὸν Eur. Or. 1631, Phoen. 84, Elmsl. Med. 1264:—the metaph. phrase ὕμνων Πτυχαί, Pind. O. 1. 170, is used of various turns of poetry, referred by Böckh to the varieties of the metre and music, by Dissen to the new turn given in that ode to the legend of Pelops.

III. the plate of a ship's stern, on which her name was written, called Πτυχή in Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 1089; Πτυχῆς in Poll. 1. 86:—in pl. = σανίδες, Id. 10. 24.

Πτύξ-αγρίς, ὁ, name of the crab which extracts the Πτύχες of the oyster from its shell, Zonar.

Πτύξις, ἡ, a folding, Eust. 633, 19, Hesych.:—a fold, LXX (Job 41. 5).

Πτύον, τό, (πνύω) a winnowing-shovel or fan, Lat. vannus, with which corn after threshing was thrown up against the wind to clear it of the chaff, Il. 13. 588 (in poet. gen. Πτυόφον), Aesch. Fr. 208, Soph. Fr. 930, Theocr. 7. 156; cf. λιμός, λιμῶν:—Πτέον also is cited as an Att. form, Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 948. 19, cf. Lob. Phryn. 321.

II. in Cyprus, a corn-measure; hence δίπτυον, half a μέδιμνος, Hesych.

Πτυρμός, ὁ, consternation, Eust. 795. 29, Phot.; Πτύρμα, τό, Malal.

Πτύρμαι [ῖ], aor. 2 ἐπτύρην [ῖ]: Pass.: (v. sub Πτύρμαι). To be scared or frightened, Hipp. 600. 35, Plut., etc.: properly of horses, to shy, start, Diod. 2. 19, Plut. Fab. 3; τινι at a thing, Id. Marcell. 6, Id. 2. 800 C; πρὸς τι Philo Bybl. ap. Eus. P. E. 34 A; c. acc., Πτυρῆναι τὸν θάνατον to start at, be alarmed at death, Plat. Ax. 370 A.

II. Causal in Act., to scare, Πτυράντες τοὺς ἀμαθεῖς ὕχλους Honil. Clem. 2. 39.

Πτυρτικός, ἡ, ὄν, timorous, ἔπαι Arist. Mirab. 169, Strab. 263, Eust. ad Dion. P. 373.

Πτύσις [ῖ], ἡ, (πνύω) a spitting, αἵματος Hipp. Aph. 1248, Arist. Phys. 7. 2, 5, etc.

2. = Πτύσμα, Id. H. A. 10. 3, 8.

Πτύσμα, τό, (πνύω) spittle, in pl., Hipp. Aph. 1253, cf. 184 B, 390. 55, Polyb. 8. 1, 5.

πτυσμός, ὁ, = πτύσις, Hipp. 1216 F.

πτύσσω, (ἀνα-) Soph. Fr. 284: fut. πτύξω (ἀνα-) Eur. H. F. 1256: aor. ἐπύξα Hom., etc.:—Med., Hom., etc.: fut. πτύξομαι (προσ-) Hom.: aor. ἐπύξαμην Ar. Nub. 267:—Pass., Hom.: aor. ἐπύχθη (ἀν-, δι-) Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 5, Soph. Ant. 709; also aor. 2 ἐπύχην [ῥ], (ἀν-) Hipp. 558. 28: pf. ἐπύχμαι App., etc.: (ἀν-) Eur. El. 357; also πέντυται Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 10: plqpf. ἐπύκτο (προσ-) Pind. I. 2. 56. (If akin to πικνός, πικνός, the orig. Root must have been ΠΥΚ, afterwards strengthened, and aspirated ΠΥΤΧ, whence πτύξ (πυχ-ός), πτυχ-ή.) To fold, double up, χιτῶνα, εἵματα πτύξαι to fold up garments, and put them by, Od. 1. 439, 6. 111, 252; of a bandage, Hipp. Fract. 758; χεῖρας πτύξαι ἐπὶ τινὶ to fold one's arms over or round another, Soph. O. C. 1611; βιβλίον πτ. to fold or close a book, Ev. Luc. 4. 20.

II. Pass. to be folded, doubled up, ἐγχεα δ' ἐπύσσοντο Il. 13. 134; γραμματεία ἐπυγμένη Hdn. 1. 17; πύργος ἐπτ. (v. πυκτός 2), App. Civ. 4. 72. 2. to fold or cling round, χιτῶν .. ἀμφὶ μηρὸν πτύσσεται Soph. Fr. 791.

III. Med. to fold round oneself, wrap round one, τι Ar. Nub. 267.

πτύσχοι or πτύχλοι, ol, v. sub ἐπυσσάχοι.

πτύχη, ἡ, post-Hom. form of πτύξ, q. v.

πτύχιον, τό, = πτυκτίον, Zenob. 5. 82, Arcad. 119. 9, etc.

πτύχιος, α, ov, = πτυκτός, E. M. 64. 28.

πτύχ(ι)ς, ἴδος, ἡ, v. πτύξ III.

πτύχωδης, es, in folds or layers, Arist. H. A. 5. 7. 2.

πτῶω, Hom., etc., v. infr.: fut. πτύσω [ῥ], Hipp. 112 E, or πτύσομαι Id. 607. 46: aor. ἐπύσσα Hipp. 816 G, 1220 H, Soph. Ant. 653, etc.: pf. ἐπύσσα Sext. Emp. M. 8. 252.—Pass., fut. πτυσθήσομαι Galen.: aor. ἐπύσθη Hipp. 459. 31, etc.; also aor. 2 ἐπύτη Id. 1023 H. (From ΠΥΤ, ΠΥΤ, cf. πτύ-αλον, πυτ-ίζω, ἐπι-φθύνω, ψύττω; Skt. śhīti, śhīti-āni; Lat. spū-o, pīti-ta; Goth. spei-u-ān (πύειν); O. H. G. spīu-an, spī-han (speien, spue, spit.) [ῥ] in pres. and impf.; except that Theocr. 24. 19, Ap. Rh. 2. 570, 4. 925, and later Ep. use ῥ in impf. before a short syll., v. ἀναπτύω: ῥ always in aor.] To spit out or ur, αἷμα Il. 23. 697: absol. to spit, Hdt. 1. 99, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1. 24. 2.

of the sea, to disgorge, cast out, τινὰ τηλόδ' ἀπ' ἡλύος Anth. P. 7. 283, cf. Ap. Rh. 2. 570, Opp. H. 5. 596: metaph., σποργὰν ἐπύσας εἰς ἀνέμους Anth. P. 7. 468—absol., ἐπ' αἰὶν πτύοντα, of waves, Theocr. 15. 133; ἰσπὺς ὥλισθεν εἰς ἅλα πτύσας with a splash, Anth. P. 9. 290. 3. metaph., πτύσας in token of abhorrence or loathing, Soph. Ant. 653; πτύσας προσάψω with an expression of loathing, lb. 1232; ἰδεῖν .. καὶ πτύσαι Epier. Ἀντιλ. 1. 20; cf. ἀποπτύω. 4. εἰς κόλπον πτύειν, Lat. in sinum spūere (Plin.), to avert a bad omen, disarm witchcraft, and the like, which was done three times, ὡς μὴ βασκανθῶ, τρίς εἰς ἐμὸν ἐπύσσα κόλπον Theocr. 6. 39, cf. 20. 11; φρίξας εἰς κόλπον πτύσαι Theophr. Char. 16, cf. Luc. Navig. 15, Paroemiogr.; so, ὑπὸ κόλπον πτ. Anth. P. 12. 229.

II. to promote the flow of spittle, of certain wines, Hipp. 358. 45. Πτώιος, contr. Πτώος, ov, a name of Apollo at Delphi, from Mt. Ptoön in Boeotia, C. I. 1625. 83:—τῶια the festival of Apollo Πτώιος, lb. 39.

πτωκάω, f. l. for πτωσκάω, q. v.

πτωκάς, ἄδω, ἡ, (πτῶξ, πτώσας) timorous, fearful, πτωκάσιν αἰδυῖναι Ep. Hom. S. 2; πτ. κύπερος crouching, low, Simmias ap. Hesych.:—in Soph. Ph. 1093, πτωχάδες is taken by the Schol. as a Subst., meaning the Harpies, and several variations are given by the Schol., as πτωχάδες, πρωτάδες (Brunck suggested πλωάδες, cf. Ap. Rh. 2. 1054), δρωμάδες.

πτῶμα, τό, (πίπτω, πτ-επωκα) a fall, πεσεῖν .. πτώματ' οὐκ ἀνασχετά Aesch. Fr. 919; πίπτουσι .. πτώματ' αἰσχροά Soph. Ant. 1046; πτ. θανάσιον πεσεῖ Eur. El. 686; οὐκ ἄν ἐπεσε τοιοῦτον πτ. Plat. Lach. 181 B. 2. metaph. like πτῶσθαι, a fall, misfortune, calamity, Lat. casus, τὰ θεῶν πτώματα calamities from (sent by) the gods, Eur. H. F. 1228: a failure, defeat, Polyb. 33. 12. 7.

II. of persons, a fallen body, corpse, carcase, mostly with a gen., πτώμα Ἑλένης, Ἑτεοκλέους Eur. Or. 1196, Phoen. 1697, etc.; πτώματα νεκρῶν lb. 1482; and without a gen., Aesch. Supp. 662, Polyb. 15. 14, 2, etc.:—also without any gen., ἐπιχωρίους .. πτώμασιν αἰματῶσι πέδον Aesch. Supp. 662; and πτώματα alone, Polyb. 15. 14, 2, etc.; cf. Valck. Phoen. 1490, Lob. Phryn. 375 sq.

2. also of buildings, ἐπὶ τοῦ πτ. on the ruins (of the wall), Polyb. 16. 31, 8, cf. 5. 4. 9, 5. 100, 6; πτώμα αἰκῶν, cited by Phryn. and Thom. M. as a correct phrase; πτ. ἐλαίων fallen olive-trees, Lys. ap. Harp.

πτωμάτιζω, to make to fall, Aquila V. T., Cyrill.:—Pass., ol πτωματιζόμενοι those who have the falling sickness, epileptic persons, Paul. Aeg., etc.

II. intr. to fall or be ready to fall, Inscr. in O. Müller's Mun. Att. p. 34.

πτωματικός, ἡ, ὄν, subject to epilepsy, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 215.

πτωμάτιον, τό, Dem. of πτώμα II, a corpse, C. I. 2801.

πτωμάτις, ἴδος, ἡ, a sort of cup, literally a tumbler, i. e. a cup that will not stand upright, and therefore must be emptied at once, Ath. 485 E.

πτωμάτισμος, ὁ, (πτωματίζομαι) epilepsy, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 277.

πτῶξ, ὁ, gen. πτωκός, (πτῶσσω) like πτώξ, the cowering animal, i. e. the hare, Il. 17. 676, cf. Theocr. 1. 110; also, πτώκα λαγόν (the two Subst. being joined, as in ἱρὴς κίρκος, σὺς κῆρκος), Il. 22. 310, cf. Babr. 102. 10; metaph. of a person, Aesch. Eum. 325.

II. as Adj. cowering, πτώκα δ' ἐν κλύφω δαρός Lyc. 944.—Poët. word for λαγώς.

πτῶσιος, ov, (πίπτω, πτ-επωκα) having fallen, fallen, στρατός Aesch. Ag. 639; σταγῶν πτ. lb. 1122.

πτῶσις, εως, ἡ, (πίπτω, πτ-επωκα) a falling, fall, κύβαν Plat. Rep. 604 C; κερανῶν Arist. Meteor. I. 1, 2, Plut., etc.; Φαέθωντος Polyb. 2. 16, 13.

II. a grammatical inflexion, esp. like Lat. casus, of

all the cases of nouns, except the nom. (τὸ ὄνομα), Arist. Interpr. 2, 3, al.; and sometimes including the nom., Id. Poët. 20, 10; also of all the tenses of verbs, except the pres., Id. Interpr. 3, 2; and of words formed from others, as the adverb from the adjective, Id. Top. 2. 9, 2, Rhet. 2. 23, 2.

III. in the Logic of Arist., a mood in any figure of syllogisms, An. Pr. I. 26, 1, cf. Ib. 4.

πτῶσκάω, poet. for πτώσσω, to crouch or cower for fear, Il. 4. 372, where Wolf and Heyne rightly reject the v. l. πτωκάω.

πτῶσσω, a collat. form of πτήσσω (cf. πτωέω), only used in pres., to crouch or cower from fear, properly of birds or other animals (cf. πτάξ, πτώξ), Od. 22. 304; πτ. ὥστε πέρδικα Archil. 95; πτώσσοι καθ' ὕδαρ flee cowering into .., Il. 21. 14;—then of men, τί πτώσσαις; 4. 371; τίς τοι ἀνάγκη πτώσσειν ..; 5. 634; πτώσσοντας ὕψ' Ἑκτορι 7. 129; κατὰ λαύρας .. πτώσσοντι Pind. P. 8. 124; εἰς ἐρμηίαν πτ. to flee cowering into .., Eur. Bacch. 223 (cf. πτήσσω):—πτ. ὑπ' ἀσπίδος to crouch beneath it, without any notion of fear, Tyrtaeus. 2. 36:—poët. Verb. used once by Hdt., εὔρειν τινὰς πτώσσοντας 9. 48, 1.

2. to go cowering or crouching about, like a beggar, to go begging (hence πτωχός), πτώσσω κατὰ δῆμον Od. 17. 227., 18. 363; c. acc. loci, ἀλλοτριους οἴκους πτώσσειν Hes. Op. 393.

II. c. acc. pers., οὐδ' ἔτι ἀλλήλους πτώσσομεν let us no longer flee from one another, Il. 20. 427; ποῖ καί με φυγὰ πτώσσοις ..; whither have they fled for fear of me? Eur. Ilec. 1005.

πτωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πτῶσις) of a case, capable of inflexion, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 84, Diog. L. 7. 58; πτ. σχῆμα, when several cases of the same Noun follow one another, Walz Rhett. 5. 451.

πτῶτός, ἡ, ὄν, apt to fall, fallen, Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. p. 38, Hesych.

πτῶχα-ἄλαστον, ὁ, ἡ, a braggart beggar, of Midas, Phryn. Com. Ἐπαλτ. 4, cf. Ath. 230 C.

πτωχεία, Ion. -ήνη, ἡ, (πτωχέων) beggary, mendicancy, ἐς πτωχήν ἀπὶχθαι Hdt. 3. 14; εἰς ἐσχάτην πτ. ἐλθεῖν Plat. Legg. 936 B; εἰς πτ. καταστῆναι Lys. 808. 9 Reisk.; in pl., Plat. Rep. 618 A; proverb., πτωχείας πενία ἀδεφφῆ Ar. Pl. 549.

πτωχεῖον, τό, a poorhouse, E. M. 187. 22, Byz.

πτωχ-ελένη, ἡ, a beggar-Helen, i. e. a prostitute, Ath. 585 B.

πτωχέων, fut. σω: Ion. impf. πτωχέουσιν Od. 18. 2:—to be a beggar, go begging, beg, πρὸς δαπν, ἀνὰ δῆμον Od. 15. 309., 19. 73, cf. Tyrtaeus. 7. 4, Ar. Nub. 921, etc.; ἐπὶ ξενίας Antipho 117. 22. 2. to be as poor as a beggar, Antipho. Incert. 83, Plat. Eryx. 394 B. 3. πτ. τινὸς to beg for, be poor in a thing, Eccl., metaph., πτ. τὴν διάνοιαν lo. Chrys.

II. trans. to get by begging, δαῖτα Od. 17. 11, 19. 2. c. acc. pers. to beg or ask an alms of, φίλους Theogn. 918.

πτωχήνη, Ion. for πτωχεία.

πτωχίζω, fut. ἴσω, to make a beggar of, beggar, LXX (1 Regg. 2. 7).

πτωχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or fit for a beggar, beggarly, στολή Eur. Rhcs. 503, Lycurg. 158. 35; ἐπιθυμία Plat. Rep. 554 B; πτ. βακτηρίου a beggar's staff, Ar. Ach. 448; ὑνόματα πτ. fit for beggars, Luc. Ilist. Conscr. 22.

πτωχίστερος, v. sub πτωχός.

πτωχο-γνωμοσύνη, ἡ, avarice, Byz.

πτωχο-δοχεῖον, τό, (δέχομαι) a poorhouse (?).

πτωχο-κομπος, ov, boasting of beggary, Byz.

πτωχο-μούσος, ov, Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, I quotes πτ. κόλαξ from Gorgias, as a frigid expression: the sense is dub.; perhaps living (or rather starving) by his wit.

πτωχο-νοία, ἡ, poverty of mind, Eccl.

πτωχο-ποιός, ov, drawing beggarly characters, of a poet, Ar. Ran. 842. 2. making poor, δικαιοσύνη Plut. comp. Aristid. c. Cat. 3.

πτωχός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν, Aesch. Ag. 1274, Soph. O. C. 751: (πτῶσσω)—properly one who crouches or cringes, hence, a beggar (v. πτώσσω 1. 2), Od. 14. 400., 18. 1, etc.; πτωχὸς πτωχῷ φθονέει Hes. Op. 26, Hdt. 3. 14; πτωχὸς ἀνὴρ ἀλάλθμενος ἐλθὼν a beggarman, Od. 21. 327; πτωχοὶ καὶ ἀλθόμενοι ἄνδρες Id. 19. 74; πτωχοὺς ἀλάσθαι Eur. Med. 515; πτωχοῦ βίος ζῆν ἐστὶν μηδὲν ἔχοντα, τοῦ δὲ πένητος ζῆν φειδόμενον Ar. Pl. 552; proverb., πτωχοῦ πήρα οὐ πύμπλαται Call. Fr. 360:—πτωχῇ a beggar-woman, Soph. O. T. 444, Anth. 453 A; πτωχὴ χῆρα Ev. Marc. 12. 42:—beggars, like ξένοι, were pecul. under divine protection, Od. 6. 208., 14. 58., 17. 475; but the word, unlike πένρης (q. v.), always had a bad sense till it was cubnob in the Gospels, v. Ev. Matth. 5. 3, Luc. 6. 20, cf. 2 Cor. 8. 9.

II. as Adj. beggarly, like πτωχικός, πτωχῷ διαίτη Soph. I. c.; πτ. στοιχεῖα Ep. Gal. 419:—c. gen. beggared of, poor in, πηγῇ πτ. νυμφῶν Anth. P. 9. 258.

2. Comp. πτωχύτερος, Timocl. Διον. 1. 10, Menand. Θεττ. 4; irreg. πτωχίστερος, Ar. Ach. 425; Sup. πτωχίστατος, Anth. P. 10. 50.

3. Adv. -χῶς, poorly, scantily, ἡτορία πτωχῶς μὲν, ἄλλ' ἀναγκαίως Babr. 55. 2.

πτωχοτροφεῖον, τό, a poorhouse, Epiphani. Suid.

πτωχο-τρόφος, ov, supporting the poor: hence πτωχοτροφία, to support the poor; and πτωχοτροφία, ἡ, support of the poor, Greg. Naz.

πτωχο-φάνης, ἐς, like a beggar, Eccl.

πυᾶλις, πυᾶλος, v. sub πυελ-.

πυᾶλις, ov, ὁ, a throw of the dice, Eubul. Kvβ. 2.

Πυανέψια (sc. ἐπαρ), τὰ, the Pyanepsia, an Athenian festival in the month Pyanepsion, in honour of Apollo; said to be so called from a dish of beans or (acc. to others) peeled barley and pulse, which was then cooked and eaten (πύανον εὔειν), Plut. Thes. 22, Ath. 408 A, etc. A form πυανύψια, τὰ, is cited by Harp., cf. πυανεψίων; and Suid. remarks that in other parts of Greece the festival was called πανύψια.

Πυανέψιος, ὁ, ὁ, the fourth month of the Att. year, so named from the festival Pyanepsia, corresponding to the latter part of October and former of November, Theophr. Il. P. 4. 2, 10, etc.; v. Clinton F. H. 2.

append. 19. A form *πυανοψίον* occurs in Att. Inscr., C. I. 71 b. 21., 270. 1, 10., 276. 13; cf. *Πυανέψια*.

πυάνιον [α], τό, Dim. of *πυάνος*, a mixture of various kinds of pulse, cooked sweet, Sosib. ap. Ath. 648 B.

πυάνος, ον, made of beans, πόλτος Alcan 63.

πυάνος, δ, an older word for *όλόπυρος*, Heliod. ap. Ath. 406 C, Poll. 6. 61; but Hesych. explains the Lacon. *πυάνος* by *κύαμοι έξθοί*, eaten at the *Πυανέψια*, cf. Enst. 1283. 10, Phot.

πυανόψια, *πυανόψιών*, v. sub *πυανέψ-*.

πυάρ, *πυάρτος*, τό, = *πυός*, the first milk after calving or rennet made from it, Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 1626. 5, Hesych., v. Nic. Al. 373.—*πυαρίτη* is prob. f. l. for *πυριάτη* of Eust. 1626. 5.

πυγάος, α, ον, (πυγή) of or on the rump: I. τό *πυγαίον* = *ή πυγή*, Hipp. Art. 823, Archipp. 'Pw. 2, Arist. H. A. 9. 35; τό π. άκρον, of a bird, Hdt. 2. 76:—also *ή πυγαία*, Archipp. 'Pw. 2. II. *πυγαία*, τά, in Architecture, the base of a column, elsewhere *σπείρα*, Hesych.

III. = *κατάπυγος*, Suid.

πυγ-αλγίας, ό, suffering pain in the buttocks, Strab. 639, as Lob. Path. 491 for *πυγαλγίας*; Schneid. *πυγαλγής*.

πύγ-αργος, ό, (πύγη) white-rump, the name of a kind of antelope, Hdt. 4. 192. II. the white-tailed eagle, the great erne, *Falco albicilla*, Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 1, which Aesch. Ag. 116 calls *έξόπιν άργάς*, and takes as a type of Menelaus, while the golden eagle represents Agamemnon; opp. to *ό μελάμυρος*, Archil. 177, cf. Lyc. 71 (et ibi Schol.), Soph. Fr. 931.

III. name of a kind of wagtail, *Totanus ochropus*, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 13.

πύγ-αρίζω, v. sub *πυδαρίζω*.

πύγ-ή, ής, ή: (v. *πυγών* fin.):—the rump, buttocks, Archil. 84, Ar. Eq. 365, etc.; in pl., Luc. Peregr. 17:—τό *πύγη* Ar. Thesm. 1187 is a barbarism; but there is a heterocl. acc. sing. *πύγα* in Arist. Physiogn. 6, 6:—*πρὸς πύγην άλλασθαι* to kick up the heels so as to strike the buttock in dancing, to dance the fling, a girls' exercise at Sparta, Ar. Lys. 82; cf. *πυδαρίζω*. 2. metaph. of fat, swelling land, like *οὔπαρ*, Eust. 310. 2.

II. = *οὔπαρ*, E. M. 513. 14.

πύγ-ηδον, Adv. *toil foremost*, *υποχωρεῖν πάλιν π.* (al. *παλιμπυγῆδόν*), of certain oxen, Arist. P. A. 2. 16, 6. II. *rump to rump*, Id. H. A. 5. 2, 2.

πύγ-ιδιον, τό, Dim. of *πύγη*, a thin rump, Ar. Ach. 638, Eq. 1368.

πύγ-ιστος, (πύγη) *paedico*, Ar. Thesm. 1120, Theocr. 5. 41, Anth. P. 9. 317.

πύγ-ισμα [v], τό, *paedicatio*, Theocr. 5. 43.

Πυγμαίο-μάχος, ον, fighting with pygmies, Schol. Il. 3. 6.

πυγμαίος, α, ον, (πυγμή II) a *πυγμή* long or tall, Philostr. 512. 2. of men, dwarfish, Hdt. 3. 37, Arist. Probl. 10. 12:—*Πυγμαῖοι*, οἱ, the *Pygmies*, a fabulous race of dwarfs on the upper Nile, said to have been warred on and destroyed by cranes, Il. 3. 6 (v. Schol.), Arist. II. A. 8. 12, 3, cf. Hdt. 1. c.

πυγμαῖ-έω, to practise boxing, be a boxer, Inscr. in Hdt. 5. 60, Anth. P. 6. 7, Ap. Rh. 2. 783.

πυγμαῖ-α, ή, boxing, Lat. *pugilatus*, Il. 23. 653, 665, Pind. O. 11 (10). 12, etc.; in pl., Pratin. 1. 10.

πυγ-μάχος [α], ό, (πυγμή, πύξ) one who fights with the fist, a boxer, Lat. *pugil*, Od. 8. 246, Pind. I. 8 (7). 135, cf. Theocr. 24. 112:—more commonly *πύκτης*.

πυγμή, ή, (πύξ) a fist, Lat. *pugnus*, Hipp. Art. 833, Eur. I. T. 1368; *τη π. θενείν* Ar. Vesp. 1384. 2. *πυγμή νικήσαντα* having conquered in the boxing-match, Il. 23. 669; also, *πυγμήν νικᾶν* Eur. Alc. 1031; *άνδρας πυγμᾶν ένικά* 'Οάλμπια Anth. P. 6. 256; *πυγμαῖς άεθλα* Pind. O. 7. 30, cf. 10 (11). 82; *πυγμήν* or *την π. άσκεῖν* Plat. Legg. 795 B, Dem. 1408. 16; oft. in Inscr., e. g. *πυγμήν Ζώϊλος* (sc. *ένίκησε*) C. I. 1590, cf. 1591 b, 2214. 29, al.; *πυγμή πατάσσειν* LXX (Ex. 21. 18, cf. Isai. 58. 4).

3. in Ev. Marc. 7. 3, *πυγμή νίψασθαι* is interpr. *diligently*; others take it = *πικινά*, *πικνά* (v. *πικνός* B. II), often. II. a measure of length, the distance from the elbow to the knuckles, = 18 δάκτυλοι, about 13½ inches, Poll. 2. 147, 158; cf. *πυγών*.

πυγμακός, ή, όν, of or for boxing, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 223.

πυγμα-μάχια, ή, f. l. for *πυγμαχία*, E. M. 695. 55.

πύγολαμπής, ίδος, ή, (πύγη) the fire-toil, i. e. the glow-worm, *Lamprolucania noctiluca*, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 6 (v. 1. *πτερόποδες*), 5. 19, 14 (v. 1. *πυρολαμπής*); in Phot., *πυριλαμπής*. Cf. *λαμπυρίς*.

πύγοναῖος, α, ον, a *πυγών* long, Theophr. H. P. 3. 17, 6, Menesthenes ap. Ath. 404 B, Eust.

πύγ-ο-ριζα, ή, a short, stumpy root, Hesych.

πύγ-ο-σκελīs, ίδος, ό, strictly tail-leg, a water-bird with legs set far back, like the grebe or puffin, Hesych.

πύγ-ο-στόλος, ον, epith. of a woman, with sweeping train, parodied from *έλκεστέππελος*, with collat. notion of *lewd*, Hes. Op. 371.

πύγ-ο-υλος, α, ον, poet. for *πυγοναῖος*, of the length of a *πυγών*, Od. 10. 517., 11. 25.

πύγ-ων, όνος, ή, the distance from the elbows to the first joint of the fingers, only occurring as a measure of length, = 20 δάκτυλοι or 5 παλαιαστάι, rather more than 15 inches, nearly = Roman *palmipes*, Hdt. 2. 175, Xen. Cyn. 10, 2, Archestr. ap. Ath. 321 A:—cf. *πῆχυς* v. *πυγμή* II. (It is tempting to refer it to the Skt. Root *bhuj* (to bow or bend), *bhuj-*α (hand); cf. Germ. *bieg-en*, *ellen-bag-en*, *el-bow*; so *πύξ* would be with bent or clenched hand, *πύγη* the first bent in sitting. But the Gr. form answering to Skt. *bhuj* ought to be *φυγ*; and Curt. inclines to connect *πυγ-ών*, *πυγ-ή*, *πύξ* with *ΠΥΓΚ*, *πυκ-ινός*, *πυκ-νός*.)

πύγωναῖος, α, ον, f. l. for *πυγοναῖος*, q. v.

πυδαρίζω, to dance the fling (cf. *πυγή* I. 1), *όνον έπάραντα τὰ σκέλη πυδαρίζειν* Pseudoiogr.:—hence, *αποπυδαρίζειν μόθωνα* to dance a fling, an uncouth Laconian dance, Ar. Eq. 697; *διαπυδαρίζω*, Com. Anon. 118. (Acc. to E. M. 696. 2, Aeol. for *ποδαρίζω* (from *πός*), cf. Lat. *tripudium*; others regard *πυγαρίζω* (from *πυγή*) as the true form, Schol. Ar. I. c.)

πυέλιον, τό, Dim. of *πυέλον*. [v Ep., v Att.]

πυελίς, ίδος, ή, in a seal-ring, the setting or socket of the stone, Lat. *pala* or *funda*, Ar. Fr. 297, Lysias ap. Harp. 2. a *sarcophagus*, written variously, dat. *πυαλίδι* C. 1. (add.) 4224 e; *πυαλείδα* or *πυελείδα* 3517, 4278 (add.); *πυαλίδι* 4232.

πυέλος, ή, an oblong trough, for feeding animals, Od. 19. 553: a *bathing-tub*, Hipp. Acut. 395, Ar. Eq. 1060, Pax 843, Thesm. 562, Crates 69, 5, Eupol. *Τεξ*. 8:—any *tub-shaped vessel*, a vat, kitchen-boiler, Ar. Vesp. 141. 2. a *sarcophagus*, Theophr. Lap. 60, C. I. 3785-88, 4164; written *πύαλος*, Ib. 2050, 3777; cf. *πυελίς* 2, and v. *πυαλόν*, ύαλος.

3. = *πυελίς* I, Poll. 7. 179. 4. in Eccl. a font. (Acc. to Curt., for *πλύνεος*, from *ΠΛΥΝ*, *πλύνω*.) [v Ep., v Att.]

πυελώδης, es, (είδος) like a trough, hollow, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 17.

πυετία, ή, (πύος, *πύαρ*) *beestings*, the first milk after calving, that curdles in the second stomach of ruminating animals, and is used as rennet in making cheese, Lat. *colostrum*, *coagulum*, Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 15, G. A. 2. 4, 29, Nic. Al. 68. 323; cf. *πυρία*.

πύη [v], ή, = *sq.*, Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 1. 8.

πύσις, ή, *pulmonary consumption*, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 7.

Πυθαγόρας, ον Dor. α, ό, the philosopher *Pythagoras*, Hdt. 4. 95, etc.:—hence *Πυθαγόρειος*, ον (Strab. 280, also α, ον, Tzetz.), Arist. Metaph. I. 5. al.; and *Πυθαγορικός*, ή, όν, Id. de An. 1. 3, 26:—*Πυθαγορίζω*, to be a disciple of *Pythagoras*, Anthip. Inscr. 1, Alex. *Ταράντ*. 1. 1; Adv. —*κώς*, in the manner of P., Eus. H. E. 4. 7, 7:—*Πυθαγορισμός*, ό, *Pythagorean doctrines*, Alex. *Ταράντ*. 1. 7:—*Πυθαγοριστής*, οὔ, Dor. —*ικτάς*, α, ό, a *Pythagorean*, follower of *Pythagoras*,—a subject of ridicule in the later Comic Poets, see the *Πυθαγορίζουσα* of Alexis, the *Πυθαγοριστής* of Aristophan (ap. Ath. 161 A sq.), cf. Theocr. 14. 5:—acc. to Origen, *Πυθαγοριστής* was an *esoteric*, *Πυθαγόρειος* (Alex. *Ταρ*. 1) an *esoteric*, *Pythagorean*:—fem. *Πυθαγορίδης γυναικες* Iambli. V. Pyth. 267. fin.—*Πυθαγορισμός*, ό, adherence to the rules of *Pythagoras*, Alex. *Ταρ*. 2.

Πυθαῖος, έας, ό, a name of *Apollo* at Delphi, Ross Inscr. 3. 272; also *Πυθαῖος*, C. I. 1877:—*Πυθαεία*, Dor. *Πυθαῖα*, τά, his festival at Megara and Sparta, C. I. 1058, 1429:—*Πυθαῖζω*, to consult his oracle, Eust. 274. 16:—*Πυθαῖστος*, οὔ, ό, one who consults it, Strab. 404, cf. C. I. 1688. 45.

Πυθ-αύλης, ον, ό, = *ό τᾰ Πύθια αὐλόν*, one who plays the air expressing the battle between *Apollo* and the *Python*, C. I. 1471, 1585, 1719, 1720, al.: it was played on a flute (called *αὐλός Πύθιος*), the air itself being *Πυθικός νόμος* and *Πυθικόν αὐλήμα*, Poll. 4. 81.

πυθεδών, ένος, ή, (πύθω) *putrefaction*, Nic. *Th*. 466, in pl.

πυθειών, τό, = *μαντεῖον*, Zonar., etc.

Πύθια (sc. *ίερεία*), ή, the *Pythia*, priestess of *Pythian Apollo* at Delphi, who uttered the responses of the oracle, Hdt., etc.; cf. *προφήτης*. II. *Πυθίη*, a name of *Artemis* at Branchidae, C. I. 2867, 2885.

Πύθια (sc. *ίερά*), τά, the *Pythian games*, celebrated every four years at *Pytho* or *Delphi* in honour of *Pythian Apollo*, Pind., etc.—It is pretty certain that they were held in the third, not the second Olympian year, and probably in the summer or autumn, Clinton F. H. 1, Append. 1, Arnold *Thuc*. vol. 2. fin.

πυθιάζω, to be inspired by *Apollo*, to prophesy, Steph. B. s. v. *Πυθᾰ*.

Πυθιάς, άδος, pecul. fem. of *Πύθιος*, Π. *βοά*, a song to *Apollo*, Soph. Fr. 435; *νίκη* Plat. Legg. 807 C. II. as Subst., 1. (sub. *ίερεία*), = *ή Πύθια*, the *Pythian priestess*, Plat. 2. 295 D; Π. *προφήτης*, one of the dramatic personae in Aesch. *Eum*.

2. (sub. *εορτή*), the celebration of the *Pythian games*, like τᾰ *Πύθια*, Pind. P. 1. 58., 5. 26, C. I. 5804. 15; α *Πυθιάς* α *ίερά*, α *ίεροπνῖα* α *Πυθιάς* Ib. 1688. 38, 44.

3. (sub. *νίκη*) a *Pythian victory*, *ένίκησε* .. *Πυθιάδα* *έξ* Paus. 6. 14, 10, cf. 10. 7. 4. 4. (sub. *πομπή*), a sacred mission from Athens to *Pytho* or *Delphi*, Strab. 422. 5. (sub. *υἱός*) the sacred way from *Delphi* to *Tempe*, Ael. V. H. 3. 1.

Πυθικός, ή, όν, of or for *Pytho*, *Pythian*, *χρηστήρια*, *μαντεῖον*, *έστία* Aesch. *Theb*. 747, Soph. *El*. 32, Eur. *Andr*. 1067, *Thuc*, etc.; *άθλα* Soph. *El*. 49; *δάφνη* Ar. *Pl*. 213:—τό Π. (sc. *χρηστήριον*) Id. *Eq*. 220.

Πύθιον [v], τό, the temple of *Apollo* at *Pytho* or *Delphi*, *Thuc*. 2. 15, Strab. 404; and at other places, Paus. 9. 35, 7, etc.

Πύθιο-νίκης [v], ον, ό, a conqueror in the *Pythian games*, Pind. P. 9. 1, Hdt. 4. 47:—*Πυθιονική*, ή, *Antiph*. 'Αλειν. 20, al.

Πύθιδ-νίκος, ον, of or belonging to a *Pythian victory*, Pind. P. 6. 4, etc.

Πύθιος, α, ον, (Πύθᾰ) *Pythian*, i. e. *Delphian*, epith. of *Apollo*, h. *Hom*. Ap. 373, Pind., and Att.; Π. alone, Eur. *Ion* 285; *έν Πύθιον* in his temple, *Thuc*. 6. 54 (mist leg. *έν Πύθιοι* or *έν Πυθᾰ*), as in Plat. *Gorg*. 472 A:—also, *οἱ Πύθιοι* α *Πύθια* the gods and goddesses worshipped at *Pytho* or *Delphi*, Ar. *Thesm*. 332, cf. C. I. 6769. 2. = *Πυθικός*, *άεθλα*, *στέφανοι*, *μαντεῖμα* Pind.; *άκται* Soph. O. C. 1047; *άσπραπαί* Eur. *Ion* 285; *κυκνος* Ar. *Av*. 870.—Cf. *Πύθια*, *Πύθια*, *Πυθαῖς*, *Πύθιον*.

II. *οἱ Πύθιοι*, Lacon. *Ποῖθιοι*, at Sparta, four persons whose office it was to consult the Delphic oracle on affairs of state, Hdt. 6. 57, Xen. *Lac*. 15, 5, Cic. *Div*. 1. 43; two of them were attached to the person of each king, and they had high privileges, *Mill*. *Dor*. 3. 1. § 9. [Since *v* is always long, it is prob. that *Πύθιος* in Eur. *Ion* 285 (*τιμᾰί σε Πύθιος άσπραπαί τε Πύθια*) is f. l. for *Φοῖβος*.]

πυθμενέω, (πυθμήν II) of a number, to be a power of some root,

and πυθμενικός, ἡ, ὅν, of the root of a number, Iambl. Arithm. 166, Theol. Ar. 11.

πυθμενίζομαι, Dep. to found, Eust. Opusc. 206. 91.

πυθμενιον, τό, Dim. of πυθμήν, Geop. 4. 4.

πυθμενθεν, Adv. from the foundation, Lat. funditus, οὐ πυθμ. not at all (cf. ἀρχήν), Hipp. Acut. 390.

πυθμήν, ἑνός, ὁ, the hollow bottom or stand of a cup, Lat. fundus, Il. 11. 635, 18. 375, Hes. Op. 367, Fr. 39. 7, Arist. Probl. 24. 5, etc.:—the lower parts of univalves, Id. H. A. 4. 4, 16, P. A. 4. 5, 30; so, π. τῶν σπάλγχνων, cited from Walz Rhett. 2. of the sea, the bottom, depths, π. θαλάσσης, πόντου, λίμνης, Hes. Th. 932, Solon 12. 20, Theogn. 1029; π. πελάγους Plat. Phaedo 109 C, cf. 112 B; Ταρτάρου Pind. Fr. 223:—metaph., π. κακῶν a depth, abyss of woe, Orph. Arg. 891.

3. the bottom or foundation of a thing, in pl., χόλνα ἐκ πυθμένων κραδαίνουσιν, like πρεμύθεν, Aesch. Pr. 1047; ἐκ π. δ' ἐκλινε . . κλῆθρα Soph. O. T. 1261; πυθμὴν γαίης, πέτρης Orph. Arg. 91, Lith. 160; the foot of a mountain, Arat. 989; π. γενειάδος Aesch. Fr. 30; δίκας π. is the anvil-stand on which is forged the sword of retribution, Id. Cho. 646, cf. 647:—metaph., πυθμένες λόγων fundamental forms, Prot. ap. Diog. L. 9. 54.

II. the bottom, stock, root of a tree, παρὰ πυθμὲν ἑλαινῆς Od. 13. 122, 372, cf. 23. 204; ἐν π. φηγού Hes. Fr. 54 Göttil; π. δρυός Poeta ap. E. M. 392. 12; ἀμπέλου Strab. 73; ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ π. Theophr. H. P. 2. 2, 9, cf. C. P. 3. 13, 3; metaph., ἐκ νεάτου π. ἐς κορυφὴν Solon 12. 10. 2. the stem, stalk, πυροῦ, κριθῶν Arist. G. A. 1. 20, 16, Diod. 1. 14; σικκῶν Poll. 2. 170:—metaph. the stem or stock of a family, Aesch. Cho. 260, Supp. 104; μικροῦ γένειοι' ἀν' σπέρματος π. μέγας, i. e. great things might come from small, Id. Cho. 204.

III. in Arithmetic, the root or fundamental number, as is 2 of 4, 3 of 9, etc., π. ἐπίτριστος (v. ἐπίτριστος), Plat. Rep. 546 C, cf. Arist. Pol. 5. 12, 8. (Cf. πύνδαξ, πύματος; Skt. budhnas; Lat. fundus; O. Norse botn (bottom); O. H. G. bodani (boden).) [v in Aesch. II, cc.]

Πυθώθεν, Adv. (Πυθῶ) from Pytho or Delphi, Steph. B.

Πυθοί, Adv. (Πυθῶ) at Pytho or Delphi, Pind. O. 7. 17, P. 11. 74, Simon. 156, Ar. Lys. 1131, Plat. Lys. 205 C, Xen. 2. to Pytho or Delphi, Πυθοί καὶ 'Ολυμπίαι Plut. Demetr. 11.—The trisyll. form Πυθόθι is cited by Choerob. 332 from Pind., cf. Isthm. 7 (6). 72.

Πυθόθις, f. l. for Πυθώδε, Hes. Sc. 480, Aristocl. ap. Eus. P. E. 761 A.

Πυθόκραντος, ον, (κραίνω) confirmed by the Pythian god: τὰ Πυθόκραντα the Pythian oracles, Aesch. Ag. 1255.

Πυθόκτονος, ον, slaying the serpent Python, Orph. H. 33. 4.

Πυθόληπτος, ον, seized with Pythic frenzy, Phot., Hesych.

Πυθόμαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, the Pythian prophet, Π. Λοφίας Aesch. Cho. 1030.

Πυθόμνηστος, ον, Πυθόμνηστος, Pind. P. 11. 67; Πυθόμνηστος Ἀφροδίτῃ, v. Büchch C. I. 508.

Πυθόχρηστος, Dor. -τας, ὁ, (χράω) sent by the Pythian oracle, πυθῶς Aesch. Cho. 940; cf. sq. II.

Πυθόχρηστος, ον, (χράω) delivered by the Pythian god, μαρτυρήματα Aesch. Cho. 901; νόμος Xen. Lac. 8, 5; μαρτυρίαν Arist. Pol. 7. 12, 2; κατὰ Πυθόχρηστον Argum. Soph. O. C. 112. II. = foreg., ὁ Π. Λοφίου νεανίας Eur. Ion 1218, cf. Plat. 2. 163 B.

Πυθῶ [v], Ep. impf. πύθωσκον Ar. Rh. 4. 1530; fut. πύσω Hom.: aor. ἐπύσα (κατ-) h. Hom. Ap. 371, Ep. πύσα Ib. 374 (but πύσε [v] Call. Fr. 313):—Pass., only used in pres. and impf. (From √ΠΥ, cf. Πυ-θά, πυ-θεῖν, πύ-ον; Skt. pū-yē (putresco), pū-yas, pū-ti (pus), pū-tis, pū-tikas (putidus); Zd. pū (foetere); Lat. pu-s, pu-teo, etc.; Lith. pu-ti (foedere), pu-lei (pus); Goth. fu-ls (dāen); O. Norse fu-i (putredo); fū-ki (foetor).) To make rot, to rot, σέο δ' ὅστα πέσει ἀρούρα Il. 4. 174; σέ γ' αὐτοῦ πύσει γαῖα h. Ap. 369; αὐτοῦ πύσε πέλαρ μένος 'Ηελίου Ib. 374, cf. Hes. Op. 624:—Pass. to become rotten, to decay, moulder, ὃ δ' αἶματι γαῖαν ἑρπύσαν πύσεται Il. 11. 395; ὅστα π. ὕμφορ Od. 1. 161, cf. Hes. Sc. 153; [ἄστα] ἀνδρῶν πυθόμενων Od. 12. 46.

Πυθῶ, gen. οὖς, dat. αἰ, ἡ, Pytho, older name of that part of Phocis at the foot of Parnassus, in which lay the city of Delphi, Πυθοὶ ἐνι πετρηέσση Il. 9. 405; Π. ἐν ἡγαθέη Od. 8. 80, Hes. Th. 499, etc.; also the oldest name of Delphi itself, Pind. P. 4. 117, 10. 6, Hdt. 1. 54:—cf. Πύθαν, Πυθάν, Πύθιος, Πυθία. (Prob. connected with πύθεσθαι [v], because, say the mythologists, the serpent Python rotted there, h. Hom. Ap. 372. It cannot well come from πύθεσθαι (to inquire of the oracle), because in Πυθῶ and all derives the v. is long.)

Πυθώδε, Adv. (Πυθῶ) to Pytho, Od. 11. 581, Soph. O. T. 603, 788, Ar. Av. 189, etc.; cf. Πυθοῖδε.—The word is often written Πυθώδε, but v. Apoll. de Pron. 372 C.

Πυθώθεν, Adv. (Πυθῶ) from Pytho, Pind. I. 1. 93, Steph. B.

Πύθαν [v], ονος, ὁ, (cf. Πυθῶ) the serpent Python, slain by Apollo, thence surmamed the Pythian, Ephor. ap. Strab. 422, Apollod. 1. 4, 1, Plut. 2. 293 C.

II. πνεύμα Πύθανος a spirit of divination, Act. Ar. 16. 16, cf. Joseph. Genes. 33 B and v. Πυθωνικός, Πυθόληπτος. 2. ventriiloquists (ἐγγαστριμβοί) also were called Πύθανες, Plut. 2. 414 E, Hesych.

Πύθαν, ὄνος, ἡ, = Πυθῶ, Il. 2. 519, h. Merc. 178, Simon. 154, Pind. O. 6. 81, Soph. O. T. 152, Ar. Ran. 658, al.

Πυθωνάδε, Adv. = Πυθώδε, Pind. O. 9. 18.

Πυθωνικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or for Pytho, inspired, Eust. Opusc. 292. 16; Πυθ. πνεύμα (v. sub Πύθαν), Eccl.

Πυθωνόθεν, Adv., = Πυθώθεν, Tyrtac. 2. 1, Pind. P. 5. 141.

Πυθώφης, α, ον, = Πύθιος, Steph. B.

Πύρ, poet. for πυρ, Simon. Iambl. 29; cf. Lob. Paral. 76.

Πύκα [v], poet. Adv., v. sub πυκνός B. III.

Πύκαίς, = ισχυρός, acc. to Theognost. Can. p. 23; whence Dind. proposes to restore it for πικνέντ' in Aesch. Cho. 385, where the first syll. ought to be short: the neut. is given as Πύκαες by Theognost. l. c., cf. p. 131.

Πύκαδω Od., Dor. Πυκάσω Theocr. 3. 14; but impf. ἐπύκαζον Id. 20. 22: Ep. aor. Πύκασα Hom.; also Πυκάσσα Sappho 5:—Med., Aesch., Eur.: Ep. fut. Πυκάσσομαι Maxim. π. καταρχ. 513: aor. subj. Πυκάσσομαι Anth. P. 11. 19:—Pass., aor. ἐπυκάσθην Hdt. 7. 197, etc.: pf. Πυκάσσομαι, Hom., Hes.; Aeol. part. Πυκακόμενος (or -όμενος) Sappho 62: (Πύκα, πύξ).

Poët. Verb. to make close, cover or wrap up, εμυραρ, often with collat. notion of protection, νεφέλη Πυκάσσα εἰς αὐτὴν Il. 17. 551; Πύκασεν κάρη ἀμφιτεβείσα [ἡ κνέη] 10. 271; Πύκ: νῆα λίθοισι τοῦ surround a ship with stones, so as to protect it while lying up, Hes. Op. 622, v. Herm. Opusc. 6. 1. p. 245:—to cover thickly, of a youth's chin, π. γένυς εὐανθέϊ λάχνη Od. 11. 320; Πύκ: πίδαλα πύλοισι τοῦ cover thick with hair, Hes. Op. 540:—esp., Πύκ: στεφάνοισι τοῦ cover thick with crowns, Eur. Alc. 796, Orac. ap. Dem. 531. 6, Theocr. 2. 153; and in Med., μελιδάτω κόρα Πυκάσσοι Cratin. Μαλθ. 1. 7; στεφάνοισι κεφαλὰς Πυκάσσομεθα Anth. P. 11. 19; also without στεφάνοισι, to crown, deck with garlands, Πύκαε κράτ' ἐμὸν νικηφόρον Eur. Tro. 353; and in Med., λουδοῦμενοι . . Πυκασσομεθα let us put on crowns, Anth. P. 5. 12:—Pass., στεφμασι Πάς Πυκασσοίς Hdt. 7. 197; δάφνη Πυκασσοίς (v. l. σκασσοίς) Eur. Andr. 1115; βαμδὶς ἀνθεσι Πυκασσοίσι Xenophon. 21. 11, cf. Epigr. in C. I. 4961:—the Pass. is used by Hom. only in part. pf. Πυκασσομένους, thickly covered, ὄξισι Il. 14. 289; ἄρματα δὲ χρυσῷ Πυκασσομένα κασσίτερόν τε 23. 503; but, ἄρματα εὖ πεπ. well covered with a cover (i. e. over them), 2. 777; ῥάκειον Πυκασσομένους ὄμους Od. 22. 488, cf. Eur. Rhes. 713; ὄρος Πυκασσομένον a hill well-clothed with wood, Hes. Th. 484; Aeol. Πυκακόμενος, covered, hidden, Sappho 62:—Med., κόμην Πυκάζω τῷδε cover thyself, Eur. Heracl. 725; π. τεύχεων δέμας Rhes. 90:—for Aesch. Theb. 149, v. εὐτυκάσσομαι. 2. metaph.,

"Ἐκτροπα δ' αἰνὸν ἄχος Πύκασε φρένας threw a shadow over his soul, Il. 8. 124, 17. 83:—Pass., αἰδοί Πυκασσομένους C. I. 4159; also, νδον Πυκασσομένους, close, cautious of mind, Hes. Op. 791; cf. Πυκνός v. Πυκνιμῆδης. II. to close, shut, shut up, ἐντὸς Πυκάζειν σφέας αὐτοῦσι τοῦ shut themselves close up within, Od. 12. 225; Πύκαε θάσσαν (sc. τὸ δάμα) shut it close (cf. Παντῶς), Soph. Aj. 581.

Πύκασμα, τό, that which is close, covered or thick, Symm. V. T.

Πύκασμός, ὁ, a covering or shutting closely, Greg. Nyss.

Πύκ-μῆδης, ἑς, (Πύκα, μῆδος) of close or cautious mind, shrewd, Od.

1. 438, cf. Il. 24. 252: also written παροxyt. Πυκνιμῆδης, h. Hom. Cer.

153: cf. Lob. Phryn. 671.

Πύκινά, neut. pl. used as Adv., v. sub Πυκνός B. II.

Πύκινά-θρηξ, = Πυκνόθρηξ, Nonn. D. 7. 322, etc.

Πύκινά-κίνητος [v], ον, moving constantly, Hipp. Art. 792, Galen.

Πύκινόρριζος, ον, (ρίζα) = Πυκνόρριζος, Hipp. 279. 14.

Πύκινός, Πυκνός, v. sub Πυκνός.

Πύκινά-φρων, ὁ, ἡ, = Πυκνιμῆδης, h. Hom. Merc. 538, Hes. Fr. 36.

Πυκνά, neut. used as Adv., v. sub Πυκνός B. II.

Πυκνάζω, to be frequent, Const. Apost. 2. 59, E. M., etc.

Πυκναῖα, ἡ, = Πυξ, cf. v.

Πυκνάκεις [α], Adv. oft-times, Arist. Probl. 3. 9, 1, 3. 20, 1.

Πυκν-άρμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, close-fitted, Democr. in Stob. Ecl. 1. 594.

Πύκνη, ἡ, = Πυξ, Phot.

Πυκνίτης [v], ον, ὁ, assembled in the Phyx, δήμος π. Ar. Eq. 42; cf. Πυξ.

Πυκνός-βλαστος, ον, covered with buds, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 11.

Πυκνός-γάμια, ἡ, frequent marriage, Eccl.

Πυκνός-γόνάτος, ον, (γόνυ II) with thick knots or joints, Diosc. 1. 17.

Πυκνός-δους, ὁ, ἡ, with teeth close together, Schol. Opp. H. 170, Lyc. 414.

Πυκνός-ἔθειρος, ον, = sq., Tzetz. Post-Hom. 471.

Πυκνός-θρηξ, τρήχος, ὁ, ἡ, thick-haired, Nonn. D. 36. 302; leg. Πυκνι-.

Πυκνός-καρπος, ον, thick with fruit, Luc. Amor. 12.

Πυκνός-κίνδυνος, ον, ever in dangers, v. l. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3. 23.

Πυκνός-κορον, τό, a plant, perhaps a kind of scabious, Diosc. 4. 176.

Πυκν-ορμάτω, to be thick with eyelet-holes, of a shield, Soph. Fr. 33.

Πυκνόν, neut. Adj. used as Adv., v. sub Πυκνός B. II.

Πυκνός-πλοῶν, to sail constantly, Hipparch. ad Arat.

Πυκνός-πνεύματος, ον, 'thick and scant of breath,' Hipp. 1179 H.

Πυκνός-ποιῶν, to make thick, Eust. 1546. 44.

Πυκνός-πορος, ον, with close or narrow pores, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 76.

Πυκνός-πτερος, ον, thick-feathered, π. ἀηδῶνες, where it seems to be a poet. periph. for Πυκναί, multitudinous, Soph. O. C. 17.

Πυκνός-ρράξ, ἄγος, (ράξ) thick with berries, Anth. P. 6. 22; v. l. Πυκνός-ρράξ, as in Strab. 726.

Πυκνός-ρίζος, ον, (ρίζα) with crowded roots, Theophr. H. P. 3. 11, 4.

Diosc. 1. 1.

Πυκνός-ρώξ, ὤγος, (ρώξ) v. sub Πυκνός-ρράξ.

Πυκνός, ἡ, ὅν, poet. also Πυκνίος, ἡ, ὅν, —Πυκνίος being the regular Ep.

form, and Πυκνός used metri grat., whereas Πυκνός is the Att. form;—

Soph. alone of the Trag. Poets uses Πυκνίος in lyr. passages, and it occurs

once in Com. (lyr.), Eubul. 'Ἰων 1:—a Lacon. Sup. Πυκνός-κατος in

Anth. P. 15. 27: (v. sub Πύξ). Close, compact, opp. to μαλός: and

so, I. of the substance, consistency of a thing, close, firm, solid,

opp. to what is loose and porous (μαλός, ἀραιός), Πυκνός θώρηξ Il. 15.

529; χαλῖναν Πυκνήν καὶ μεγάλην Od. 14. 521; Πυκνὸν νέφος Il. 5.

751; Πυκνὸν λέχος, not a strong bedstead, but a well-stuffed, firm

bed, 9. 621, Od. 7. 340; so, Πυκνὸν καὶ μαλακὸν Il. 14. 349; so,

σπάρτα Πυκνὰ ἐστραμμένα Xen. An. 4. 7. 15; Πυκνὸν ὅστος Plat. Tim.

75 A, cf. Hipp. Vet. Med. 17; σάρκες Plat. Tim. 74 E; χρυσὸν Πυκνόν

τερον Ib. 59 B; π. ἔβενος Theophr. H. P. 1. 5. 5; πλείωμω Plat. 2. 698

B; χωρία lb. 650 D.

II. of the close union of the parts of a thing, *close, thick, close-packed, crowded*, Lat. *densus*, opp. to what is loose and scattered, *πυκνὰ κίνυντο* φαλαγγες II. 4. 281; τῶν δὲ στιχῶν εἶστο πυκνὰ 7. 61, etc.; *πυκνὸν λόχον εἶσαν* (v. inf. III. 1), 4. 392, etc.; *πυκνὰ καρήματα λαῶν*, of the dense mass of heads in a crowd, II. 309; *πυκνοὶ ἐφέστασαν* ἀλλήλοισι II. 133, cf. Od. 5. 480; *σταυροῖσιν πυκνοῖσιν* II. 24. 453; *σταυροὺς . . πυκνὸς καὶ θαμέας* Od. 14. 12; *περὶ πτερὰ πυκνὰ βαλόντες*, of the thick plumage of a sea-bird, II. 11. 454; *πυκνὰ πτερὰ δένεται* ἀλμῇ Od. 5. 53, al.; often of thick foliage, *corpse or thicket*, ὕλη, λόχη, θάμνοι, ἔξοι, ῥωπή, δρυμὰ, πέταλα, etc., II. 18. 320, Od. 19. 439, etc.; *πυκνὰ νέφεα* Hes. Op. 551; *πυκνοῖσι λίθοισι* with close-laid stones, II. 16. 212; *πυκνοῖσι . . βελέεσσι* with a thick shower of darts, II. 576; so, *πυκνήσιν λιθάδεσσιν* Od. 14. 36; *τοξεύματα πολλὰ καὶ πυκνὰ* Hdt. 7. 218; *πυκνὸς ἴσσιος δεδορκῶς*, of Argus, Aesch. Pr. 678; *πεπλεκταμένην π. δράκωνιν*, of the Furies, Id. Cho. 1050; of *thick-falling* rain, snow, etc., *πυκνῆς ἀκούσαι* φακάδος Soph. Fr. 563; *πυκναὶ δρόσοι* Id. Aj. 1208; *πυκνὴ νιφάδι* Eur. Andr. 1129; *π. ῥόος* a dense current, Emped. 356; *π. ὀρίξ* Xen. Cyn. 4. 6; *π. τρίχες* Plat. Prot. 321 A; *δένδρα* Hdt. 4. 22, Xen.; *τὰ μανὰ καὶ π. κατὰ τὴν φυτεῖαν* Theophr. H. P. 1. 8, 2.

2. of an oft-repeated action, *frequent, many*, Lat. *frequens, creber*, *πυκνὸς θεοπρόσωπος* Ἰαλῆς Aesch. Pr. 658; *τῶν π. φιλημάτων* Id. Fr. 134; *π. ὁδοὺς ἐλθόντα* Eur. Tro. 235; *ἐν πυκνῷ θεοῦ τροχῷ* on the oft-revolving wheel, Soph. Fr. 713; *π. μεταβολαί* Hipp. Aët. 289; *π. πνεῦμα* quick breathing, Id. Acut. 386; *σφυγμὸς π. καὶ μανὸς* Plat. 2. 136 F; *ἐρατὴ μασὶ πυκνοὶ χρώμενοι* Thuc. 7. 44; *ἡ . . ἐξουσία μου μαντικῇ . . πᾶν πυκνὴ ἦν* Plat. Apol. 40 A; *ἐπιθυμία π. τὴ καὶ σφοδρά* Id. Rep. 573 E; *τὰς ἐντέξεις π. ποιέσθαι* Isocr. 6 B; c. inf., *πυκνότεραν ἀφικνεῖσθαι* πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις ποιεῖν τὴν πόλιν more frequently visited by . . Xen. Vect. 5, 1.

III. of artificial union, *well put together, compact, fast, strong, close-barred*, *πυκνὸς δόμος, χηλὸς, θύραι, θάλαμος, κευθμὸν* (v. inf. B. III. 1), II. 10. 267, 13. 68, 14. 167, etc.; *ἀπὸς βινοῖσιν πυκνὴ* 13. 804; hence, *close, concealed*, *πυκνὸς δόλος* 6. 187; and so perhaps *π. λόχος*, v. sup. p. 11.

2. *πυκνόν*, τό, a small interval in Music, Plat. 2. 1135 B, Aristox. Harm. p. 24; cf. *πυκνότης* I. 3, βαρὺ πυκνός, μεσσηπυκνός, ὀξύπυκνός. IV. generally, *strong* of its kind, *much, sore, excessive*, ἀτὴ II. 24. 480; *μελεθῶναι* Od. 19. 516; *ἄχος* Id. 16. 599, cf. Od. 11. 88, v. inf. B. 1. 3; —though these might be taken metaph. from the notion of an *overshadowing* cloud, as in *ἄχος πύκασε φρένας* II. 8. 124.

V. metaph. of the mind, *gagacious, shrewd, wise*, *πυκνὰ φρένας* II. 14. 294; *νῶς* 15. 461; *μῆδεα* 3. 208; *βουλή* 2. 55; *ἐφετμή* 18. 216; *μῦθος* Od. 3. 23; *ἔπος* II. 11. 788; *θυμὸς, βαυλαί* Pind. P. 4. 130., I. 7 (6). 11; *φρήν* Eur. I. A. 67; *μήτιδι πυκνῇ* Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 141; also in Prose, *πυκνὴ διάνοια* Plat. Rep. 568 A; *τὸ πυκνὸν terseness* of expression, Dion. H. de Thuc. 24.

2. of persons, *gagacious, shrewd, crafty, cunning*, *Σίσυφος πυκνότατος* παλάμας Pind. O. 13. 73; *κύων ἐρπετὸν πυκνώτατον* Id. Fr. 73; *πυκνοὶ τὰ wise*, Soph. Ph. 854; *πυκνότερον κινάδης* Ar. Av. 429; *ἄνθρωπος πυκνὸς καὶ σοφὸς* Critias 9. 12; *Βρισηὶς πυκνὴ* C. I. 815.

B. Adv. *πυκνῶς*, and after Hom. *πυκνῶς, θύραι* or *σανίδες πυκνῶς* ἀραρυταί *close or fast shut*, II. 9. 475, Od. 2. 344, etc. 2. *very much, often, constantly, sorely, greatly* (v. sup. IV), *πυκνῶς ἀκαχήμενος* ἦτορ II. 19. 312, Od. 19. 95, al.; so Xen. Cyn. 6. 22.

3. *gagacious, shrewdly, craftily*, π. ὑποθήσομαι II. 21. 293, Od. 1. 279; *πυκνῶς ἀνευρεῖν* Ar. Thesm. 438.

II. Hom. also uses neuters *πυκνόν* and *πυκνά*, *πυκνόν* and *πυκνά* as Adv., esp. in the sense *much, often*, *πῆρην πυκνὰ ῥωγαλὴν* a much torn wallet, a wallet full of holes, Od. 13. 438., 17. 198; *πυκνὸν περ ἀχέων* Od. 11. 88; so, *τέττιξ . . καταχέυει* αὐτὸν πυκνόν Hes. Op. 582; *πυκνὰ ἐκπίπτει ὁ ὄμιος* Hipp. Art. 780; in Prose, *πυκνὰ ἀποβλέπειν* Plat. Rep. 501 B; *π. μεταστρέφουσιν* Xen. An. 5. 9, 8; *πυκνὸν ἀναπνεῖν* Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 18; *πυκνότερον ἵεναι, παρέρχεσθαι* Plat. Rep. 328 D, Dem. 1035. 14; *πυκνότερα* (v. l. —ρον) *ἐπάγειν* Plat. Crat. 420 D; *Sup. πυκνότερα* Xen. Eq. 11, 11.

2. *πυκνὰ φρονεῖν* (v. sup. v.) Od. 9. 445. III. lastly Hom. often has poet. Adv. *πύκα* [πύκα], as if from *πυκνός, thickly, strongly*, *θάλαμος, δόμος πύκα ποιητὸς* Od. 1. 436., 22. 455; *σάκεος π. ποιητοῖο* II. 18. 608, etc.; *Δυκίων π. θωρηκτῶν* 12. 317, etc.; *πύλαι π. στιβαρῶς ἀραρυταί* lb. 454. 2. *πύκα βάλλετο* with *thick-falling* darts, 9. 588.

3. *wisely*, π. φρονεῖν 9. 554., 14. 217; *τρέφειν* to rear carefully, 5. 70.

πυκνός, gen. of *πνύξ*, q. v.

πυκνὸς-σάρκος, *on, with solid flesh*, Hipp. 241. 36, Arist. Probl. 1. 20.

πυκνοσπορέω, *to sow thick*, Theophr. H. P. 8. 6, 2:—Pass., *πυκνοσπορούμενοι* κύμασι lb. 8. 7, 2, cf. C. P. 4. 14, 2.

πυκνὸς-σπορος, *on, thick-sown*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 21, 5.

πυκνὸς-στικτός, *on, thick-spotted, dappled*, ἔλαφοι Soph. O. C. 1093.

πυκνὸς-στόλος, *on, with the pillars close together*, i. e. at a distance of 1½ diameters, opp. to *ἀραιστόλος*, Vitruv. 3. 3.

πυκνότης, ἦτος, ἡ, (*πυκνός*) *closeness, thickness, denseness, νεφέλων* Ar. Nub. 384, 406; *χρυσοῦ* Plat. Tim. 59 B; of flesh, opp. to *μανότης*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 18, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 1, 5, etc.; opp. to *ἀραιότης*, Id. Phys. 8. 7, 5; ἡ π. τῆς ἐνγκλήσεως Thuc. 5. 71; ἡ συνέχεια καὶ π. τῶν ῥωγαίων Plat. Crass. 24.

2. as Medic. term, π. κοιλίης costivity, Hipp. 1174 F.

3. of the closer intervals of the chromatic and enharmonic scales in music, Plat. Legg. 812 D; v. Chappell Anal. Mus. p. 144.

II. *frequency*, Lat. *crebritas, μεταβολῶν* Isocr. 65 A; *μέγιστος καὶ πληθὸς καὶ πυκνότης* Λυσιαν Plat. Legg. 734 A; ἡ π. τῶν ἐνοιῶν Longin. Fr. 6. 3, cf. Arist. Soph. Elench. 17, 8.

III. metaph. *agacily, shrewdness, craft*, ἐν τῷ τρῶφι Ar. Eq. 1132; π. καὶ πιθανότης τοῦ ἀνδρός Plat. T. Gracch. 15.

πυκν-ὀφθαλμος, *on, with thick-set eyes*, π. κύματι Menand. Incert. 1. 16; —of plants, *with thick-set buds*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 4, 1.

πυκνὸς-φύλλος, *on, with thick foliage*, Arist. Probl. 20. 36.

πυκνώω, (*πυκνός*) like *πύκνω*, to make close or solid, τὴν σάρκα Arist. Probl. 1. 52; of winds, *νέφει* π. τὸν οὐρανὸν thickens it, Id. Meteor. 2. 6, 21:—Pass., of vapour and air, lb. 1. 4, 12., 1. 7, 7.

2. to *concentrate, condense*, opp. to *μανῶω*, Id. Spir. 9, 1; of the effect of cold, Id. G. A. 5. 3, 24:—Pass., of frozen water, Id. Meteor. 7. 2, 3; ὁ σίδηρος ὑπὸ τοῦ ψυχροῦ πυκνοῦται is contracted, Plat. Alc. 6.

II. to *pack close*, π. ἐαυτοὺς to close their ranks, Hdt. 9. 18; τὸ βάθος ἐπὶ τὸ δεξιὸν Polyb. 18. 7, 8; τὴν τάξιν εἰς βάθος Plut. Flam. 8; *σαντὶν στρέβει* *πυκνώσας* spin yourself round and concentrate your thoughts, Ar. Nub. 701:—Pass. to be compressed, εἰς ἐλάττω τόπον Arist. Cael. 2. 13, 31; *πυκνοῦται ἡ διάνοια* Plat. 2. 715 C; *πυκνουμένη πνεύματι*, i. e. without taking breath, Lat. *uno spiritu*, Id. Demosth. 11; —so in Logic, *πυκνοῦται* τὸ μέσον is compressed, becomes closer in signification, Arist. An. Post. 1. 23, 4; also, *πεπύκνωται* [δ Ἀναίας] τοῖς νοήμασι of a terse style, Dion. H. de Lys. 5.

III. to *close, shut up*, π. τοὺς πόρους Theophr. Sudor. 27; τὸν στόμαχον Plat. 2. 687 D; *φλέβες πυκνωθεῖσαι* Hipp. 339. 37.

IV. Pass. to be thickly covered, τῶν ἰχνῶν by footsteps, Xen. Cyn. 5, 7.

V. it appears to be intr. in Arist. Meteor. 1. 7, 6. Cf. *καταπυκνῶω*.

πυκνώμα, τό, a thick cloth (cf. *σπάθημα*), Aesch. Supp. 235.

II. pass. *close order or array*, τῶν σαρισσῶν Plut. Aemil. 20, cf. Id. Philop. 9; τῶν κυμάτων Strab. 800; τῶν δένδρων, τῶν ὄζων Alciphro 3. 37, 55; τῶν τριχῶν lb. 66, etc.

2. in pl. condensed or combined notes, or frequently recurring notes, in music, Plat. Rep. 531 A; cf. *frequentamenta* in Gell. 1. 11, 12.

πυκνώσις, ἡ, (*πυκνόν*) *condensation*, opp. to *μάνωσις*, Arist. Phys. 8. 7, 5; to *ἀραιώσις*, Plut. 2. 695 B; π. ὑδατῶδης, of the air, Arist. Meteor. 3. 3, 3; τὸ νέφος π. ἀέρος Id. Top. 6. 8, 5.

II. (from *πυκνός*) *condensed matter*, Id. Meteor. 1. 7, 4, Plut. 2. 721 A; *close order*, κατὰ τὰς ἐναγωνίους π. Polyb. 18. 12, 2; τῶν σαρισσῶν 18. 13, 3.

πυκνωτικός, ὁ, ἄν, serving to close the pores, δύναμις π. τῶν σαρμάτων Diosc. 3. 25, cf. Arctae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 1; *ψυχροὶ τε καὶ π.*, of N. winds, Ptolem.

πυκτάλειω, = *πυκτεύω*, Sophron ap. E. M. 345. 39, Orion p. 62. 13:—so also *πυκτάλιω*, Anacr. 62. 4 (as if from *πύκαλος*, like *ἀπαλίσσω*, *δαμαλίσσω*, etc.).

πυκτεῖλον, τό, (*πυκτεύω*) a boxing-ring, Suid.

II. (*πυκτός*) a book-case, Zonar.

πυκτεύσις, ἡ, (*πυκτεύω*) *boxing*; and *πυκτεῦσις*, οὗ, ὁ, a boxer, Gloss.

πυκτεύω, to practise boxing, box, spar, Xen. Lac. 4, 6, Dem. 51. 24; π. καὶ παγκρατίζειν Plat. Gorg. 456 D; περὶ τῶν πρὸς τινα Corinna 11; εἰς κράτα π. to strike with the fist on the head, Eur. Cycl. 229.

πύκτης, *on, ὁ*, (πύξ, *πυγμή*) *boxer, pugilist*, Lat. *pugil*, Xenophon. 2. 15, Pind. O. 10 (11). 20, Soph. Tr. 442, Plat. Gorg. 460 D; opp. to *παλαιστής*, Id. Legg. 819 B; oft. in Inscr., C. I. 247, 425, al.; —so Pind. uses *πυγμαχός*, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 14.

II. a name of Apollo, Plat. 2. 724 C.

πυκτίω, as if *πυκτίω*, to fold, Suid., Zonar.

πυκτικός, ὁ, ὢν, skilled in boxing, Plat. Gorg. 456 D, Alc. 2. 145 D, etc.; opp. to *παλαιστής*, Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 14:—ἡ —κῆ (sc. τέχνη) the art of boxing, Plat. Gorg. 460 D, Alc. 2. 145 D; π. ἐπιστήμη Arist. Categ. 8, 26:—Adv. —κῶς, Schol. Theocr. 22, 67.

2. of or for boxers, μάχη Plat. Rep. 333 E; *πόνοι, γυμνάσιον*, etc., Rufus, Galen.; —ἡ —κῆ, a plaster for boxers, Id.

πυκτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = *πυκτίον*, a writing tablet, Anth. P. 9. 346, Galen., etc.; also *πύκτιον*, τό, Anth. P. 1. 84, Eccl.

πυκτίς, ἴδος, prob. ἡ, an unknown animal in Ar. Ach. 879, perhaps the beaver; but the best MSS. have *πικτίδης*.

πυκτο-μάχew, = *πυκτεύω*, Suid.

πυκτός, ὁ, ὢν, = *πυκτός*, Pandect.

πυκτοσύνη, ἡ, (πύκτης) the art of boxing, Xenophon. 2. 4.

Πυλαγόρας, *on, ὁ*, (Πύλα, ἀγείρω) one sent as an orator to (the Amphictyonic Council at) Pylae, a deputy sent by a Greek state to that Council (from Athens three Πυλαγόροι were sent, who with the Ἱερομνήμων formed their deputation), Dem. 277. 1, Aeschin. 69. 31, Strab. 420; ἦκειν . . φασὶ τὰς Πυλαγόρας Ar. Fr. 306.—The older form is Πυλαγῶρος (or rather Πυλαγῶρος), Hdt. 7. 213, 214; and so ap. Dem. 278. 19, 26, Aeschin. 71. 9 and 25.—Cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 14.

Πυλαγορέω, to be a Πυλαγόρας, to be sent as such, Dem. 279. 15, Aeschin. 71. 26.

Πύλαι, αἶ, v. *πύλη* II. 2.

Πύλαια, Ion. —αῖη (sc. σύνοδος), ἡ, fem. of *πυλαῖος*, the autumn-meeting of the Amphictyons at Pylae (or rather at Anthela near Pylae), Hdt. 7. 200; then, generally, the Amphictyonic Council, lb. 213, Oratt.

2. the right of sending deputies to this Council, Dem. 62. fin., 71. 13.

3. the place where the Amphictyons met, Plut. 2. 409 A.—It was generally sent that the Spring meeting (ἐαρινή, ἡρινή) Decret. ap. Dem. 278. 18, C. I. 1694) was held at Delphi, the Autumn meeting (μετοπωρινή or ὑπωρινή) Strab. 420, Curt. Anecd. Delph. 40, 45, al.) at Pylae; but an Autumn meeting at Delphi is mentioned in the Delph. Inscr., v. Curt. II. c., Hdt. II. c., etc.

II. a promiscuous crowd, such as was found at these meetings, *μύθων ἀπθόνων . . πυλαία* a *farrago*, Plut. Artox. 1; then, 2. *idle jesting, nonsense, trifling*, such as loungers at the Amphictyonic meetings indulged in, v. Wyt. Plut. 2. 239 C:—hence *πυλαιασταί*, *oi, jesters, merry-andrews, mountebanks*, such as flocked to Pylae and Delphi during the Amphictyonic assembly, Suid., Phot.:—acc. to Hesych., *πυλαιαστής* was Rhodian for a liar.

πυλαϊκός, ὁ, ὢν, *jesting, silly*, Plut. Pyrrh. 29; cf. *πυλαία* II.

4 R

πυλαι-μάχος, *ov*, = πυλαμάχος, in Ar. Eq. 1172, with a play on Pylos, as the scene of Cleon's triumph.

πυλαίος (not πύλαιος, Lob. Paral. 341), *a, ov*, at or before the gate, 'Ερμής Schol. II. 2. 842; cf. προπύλαιος. 2. (Πύλαι) at Pylos, Δημήτηρ ἡ Πυλαία Anth. P. 13. 25.

πυλαίτης, *idos*, ἡ, (πύλη) door-keeper, epith. of Athena, Lyc. 356.

πυλά-μάχος, *ov*, Dor. for πυλμα-, fighting at the gates, Stesich. 44, Call. ap. Schol. Od. 3. 380, ubi v. Butt. m.

πύλαοςχος, *ov*, = πυλούχος, Poeta ap. Plut. 2. 364 F.

πύλ-άρτης, *ov*, ὁ, (ἀρὰ) gate-fastener, he that keeps the gates of hell, epith. of the god who held this office, Αἶδω πυλάρται Il. 8. 367, 13. 415, Od. 11. 277; acc. to Apion, ὁ ταῖς πύλαις προσρητημένους, which gives the same sense.

πύλατις, *idos*, ποῖτ. fem. of πύλαιος, Soph. Tr. 639.

πύλα-ῶρος, *ov*, Ep. for πυλῶρος, keeping the gate, a gate-keeper, Il. 21. 530, 24. 681; but in 22. 69, where dogs are spoken of, θυραῶρος, guarding the doors, was restored by Aristarch.; later we have π. Πλούτωνος Κέρβερος, Anth. P. 7. 319. (Altered, to suit the Ep. metre, from πυλαῶρος, cf. τιμῶρος, τιμῶρος, and v. sub οὐρος *custos*.)

πύλῶν, *ωνος*, ὁ, = πυλῶν, Democ. ap. Stob. t. 105. 59, Opp. C. 3. 419, Anth. P. 5. 242, 7. 70, Nonn., etc. II. Laconic word for a wreath (prob. from φύλλον), Welcker Alcmān 29 (19 Bgk.), cf. Call. Fr. 358, Ath. 678 A.

πύλη [ῥ], ἡ, properly, one wing of a pair of double gates, ὀλίγον τι παρακλίναντες τὴν ἑτέραν πύλην Hdt. 3. 156; but mostly in pl. the gates of a town, opp. to θύρα (a house-door), Σκαυαί πύλαι Il. 3. 145, etc.; πύλας εὐ ἀρῆναι 7. 339; πύκα σιβαρῶν ἀρῆναι 12. 454; ἀπαρμέναι ἐν χερσὶ πύλας ἔχεται 21. 531; ἀνεσάν τε πύλας καὶ ἀπώσαν ὀχῆας 21. 537; πύλας ἀναπινύμεν, ἀνοίξει Pind. O. 6. 45, Aesch. Ag. 604; κλῆσαι Plat. Rep. 560 C; it may be remarked that the Art. is often omitted even in Prose:—in Soph. also sometimes in sing., Ant. 1186, Aj. 11, El. 818, and the pl. is sometimes used of several gates, Aesch. Theb. 125:—ἐν πύλαις in or at the gates, Ib. 160, 213, al.; πρὸς πύλας Ib. 377, 457:—the gates of a town was a place of public resort, for buying and selling, etc., Ar. Eq. 1246. 2. in Trag., sometimes, of the house-door, δαμάτων πύλαι Aesch. Cho. 732, cf. 561; γυναικείων π. the gate or door leading to the women's apartments, Ib. 878; πύλαις διπλαῖς ἐνθάδε Soph. O. T. 1244; ἐκτὸς αὐλείων πύλων Id. Ant. 18; of the door of a tent, Id. Aj. 11; so in sing., Id. Ant. 1186; πύλης ἀναστραφέναι Id. ap. Et. Flor. in Mélanges de litt. Gr. p. 32. 3. Αἶδω πύλαι, periph. for the nether world, hell, Il. 5. 646, 9. 312, Od. 14. 156; Αἶδω πύλαι Aesch. Ag. 1291, etc.; so, σκύτω πύλαι Eur. Hec. 1; νεγρέτω π. Id. Hipp. 1447. II. generally, an entrance, inlet, orifice, ἀμφὶ πύλας Ισθμοῦ Emped. 361; ἀναπταμέναις ἔχω τῶν ὤτων τὰς π. Ath. 169 A; πύλας τοῖς ὤσι ἐπιτίθεσθαι Plat. Symp. 218 B; of the liver, π. καὶ δοχαὶ χολῆς the orifice of the gall-bladder, Eur. El. 828, cf. Plat. Tim. 71 C, Arist. H. A. 1. 17, 12.

2. an entrance into a country through mountains, a mountain-pass, Hdt. 5. 52;—hence, Πύλαι, αἱ, the common name for Θερμοπύλαι, the pass round the mountains from Thessaly to Locris, considered the Gates of Greece, first in Hdt. 7. 176, 201; so, π. τῆς Κιλικίας καὶ τῆς Συρίας of the pass from Syria into Cilicia, Xen. An. 1. 4, 4; αἱ Συρία π. Ib. 5, cf. Hdt. 5. 52; also, αἱ Κάσπαι π. Strab. 520; π. Αὔδαι Id. 613; Ἀμανίδες π. Id. 676, 571 (αἱ Ἀμανικαὶ καλούμεναι Ar. An. 2. 7);—(these passes were sometimes really barred by gates, Hdt. 7. 176, cf. 3. 117, 5. 52, Xen. l. c.):—so also the Isthmus is called Πύλῳ πύλαι, Pind. N. 10. 50; or Κορινθίων π., Id. O. 9. 129; or αἱ π. τῆς Πελοποννήσου, Xen. Ages. 2, 17; or, Πέλοπος νάσσο δαμάτω π. Bacchyl. 7; v. πυλῶρος 1. 3. also of narrow straits, by which one enters a broad sea, Πύλαι Γαδερίδες the Straits of Gibraltar, Pind. Fr. 155; so, ἐπ' αὐταῖς στενωποῖς λίμνης π., of the Thracian Bosphorus, Aesch. Fr. 729; ἐν πύλαις, of the Euripus, Eur. I. A. 803.

Πύληγενής, v. Πυλογενής.

Πύληγόρος, *ov*, Ion. for Πυλαγόρος.

πύλη-δόκος, *ov*, watching at the door, of Hermes, h. Hom. Merc. 15.

πυλιάς, *αδος*, ἡ, an unknown precious stone, Aristaeas de LXX.

πύλιγξ, ἰγγος, ἡ, the hair about the posterior, Hesych.

πύλις, *idos*, ἡ, Dim. of πύλη, a little gate, postern, Hdt. i. 180, 186, Thuc. 4. 110, etc.; ὁ Ἑρμῆς ὁ πρὸς τῇ πύλιδι Dem. 1146, fin.; ὁ τοῖχος σὺν τῇ π. C. I. 1948.

πύλο-εἰδής, *es*, like a gate, Tzetz.

Πύλῳθεν, Adv. from Pylos, Od. 16. 323.

Πύλοι-γενής, *es*, (Πύλος) born or sprung from Pylos, Il. 2. 54, 23. 303, h. Ar. 424; but the usual form Πυληγενής is retained by Wolf. h. Ar. 398, as in Euphor. 59; cf. Lob. Phryn. 647.

Πύλῳδε, Adv. to or towards Pylos, Il. 11. 760, Od. 3. 182.

πύλος [ῥ], *ov*, = πύλη, only found in Il. 5. 397, ἐν πύλῳ, as Aristarch. and Schol. Ven.; Paus. and others ἐν Πύλῳ, v. Heyne ad l.

Πύλος [ῥ], *ov*, more rarely ἡ, Pylos, a town and district of Triphylia in Peloponnesus, where Nestor ruled, Hom.; he used it in both genders, though mostly in masc., as Hes. Sc. 360. There were two other towns of the same name, in Elis and Messenia, which even by ancient writers are confounded with the Triphylian Pylos, Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 6. 35.

πύλ-ουρός, *ov*, (οὐρος *custos*) = πυλῶρος, Hdt. 3. 72, 77, 118, 140, 156, always with v. l. πυλῶρος.—Cf. θυραῶρος.

πύλουχος, *ov*, supporting the gates, Joseph. A. J. 3. 6, 2.

πύλω, to furnish with gates, τὸν Πειραιᾶ Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 34:—Pass. to be so furnished, ἀπαντα πεπύλωτα. πύλαις Ar. Av. 1158.

πύλωμα [ῥ], *ov*, a gate, gateway, Aesch. Theb. 406, 799, Eur. Hipp. 808, Phoen. 1113, etc.

πύλῳν, *ωνος*, ὁ, (πύλη) a gateway, Arist. Mund. 6, 9, C. I. 521, al.; often separated from the house or temple to which it gave entrance, a gate-lower, gate-house, Polyb. 4. 18, 2, Luc. Hipp. 5, etc.; of a temple, Plut. Timol. 12; τετράθυρος π. Callix. ap. Ath. 205 B; π. τὸ μὲν μήκος διπλῆρον κτλ. Diod. 1. 47, cf. Luc. Nigrin. 23; ἡ θύρα τοῦ π. Act. Ap. 12. 13.

πύλωρῶ, to be a πυλῶρος, keep the gate, Luc. D. Mort. 20. 1, etc.; π. τὴν πόρῳν Clem. Al. 671; ὁ πινυθῆρας π. τὴν κόγχην Plut. 2. 980 B; metaphr., γλῶσσα π. τὴν γεῦσιν Hipp. Epist. 1289, 20.

πύλωριον, *ov*, the place of the πυλῶρος, porter's lodge, Poll. 1. 77.

πύλωρος, *ov*, a gate-keeper, warden, porter (v. πυλαῶρος, πυλῶρος), Aesch. Theb. 621; π. πύργων, naught, Eur. Tro. 956, 1. T. 1227; Αἶδω κίων Id. H. F. 1277; also as fem., ἡ π. δαμάτων γυνή Id. I. T. 1154; of the guards of the Propylaea at Athens, C. I. 306:—metaphr., τοῖον πυλῶρον φύλακα .. τροφῆς such a watchful guardian of thy life, Soph. Aj. 562; τῆς Πελοποννήσου πυλῶροι, of the Corinthians (v. πύλη II. 2), Plut. 2. 221 F. II. the pylorus or lower orifice of the stomach, through which the food passes into the intestines, Galen., etc.; v. Greenhill Theophil. p. 60. 13. (From πύλη, ὥρα.)

πύματ-ηγῶρος, *ov*, last-speaking, ἡχῶ Anth. P. 8. 206.

πύματος [ῥ], *ov*, Homeric Adj. = ἔσχατος, the kindmost, last, Il. 4. 254; ἄνδρα κτείνας π. 11. 759; ἐν πύμασιν, opp. to μετὰ πρώτοις, Ib. 65:—also outmost, ἀντὶς ἡ πυμάτη θένει ἀσπίδος 6. 118, cf. 18. 607; ῥῖνός ἐπὶ πυμάτῃ above the roof of the nose, 13. 616:—nethermost, φόρος Plat. Eleg. 12. 2; π. Ταρτάρου βάθρ Luc. Tragoedop. 295. 2. of Time, last, ὅστις ἐγὼ πύματον ἔδομαι Od. 9. 369; Ἑρμῆ πυμάτῃ σπένδοντες Ep. ap. Plut. 2. 714 C; π. τέλεον δρόμον .. ἵπποι Il. 23. 373; π. δ' ὀπίσσω δρόμον Od. 2. 20; used by Trag. only in lyrics, π. γῆρας Soph. O. C. 1236:—so πύματον and πύματα as Adv., at the last, for the last time, Hom., Hes.; πύματόν τε καὶ ὕστατον Il. 22. 203; ὕστατα καὶ πύματα Od. 4. 685, 20. 13; ἐν πυμάτῳ Soph. O. C. 1675. 3. of Degree, ὅτι πύματον by whatever is the last, worst fate, Id. O. T. 661. (Prob. from ΠΥΟΣ, which appears in Lat. *pro-s-t*, Oscan *pro-s-tom* (*prostremus*), Umbr. *pus*, *pus-tru*, Skt. *paś-kas* (*paśe*, *paś*), *paś-kimas* (*extremus*); so that the orig. form would be *paśmatos*.)

πύνδαξ, *ακος*, *ov*, (cf. πυθμήν) the bottom of a vessel, Ar. Fr. 263; τὸν πύνδακα εἰσπρύνειν to knock in the bottom so as to make the cup hold less, a trick of wine-sellers, Pherecr. Anp. 7, cf. Theophr. Char. 30; ἐκκρουσάμενος π. Ar. Fr. 263. 2. in Arist. Probl. 25. 2, it is the cover of an ἀμφορεύς, opp. to πυθμήν. II. Soph. is said to have used it for λαβή, a sword-hilt, Fr. 291; v. Hesych. s. v. ἀπνυδάκωτος, Phot.

πυνθάνομαι Hom., Att.; poet. also πειθόμαι (q. v.): Ep. impf. πυνθάνομαι Od. 13. 256:—fut. πυνθόμαι Hom., Att.; Dor. πυνσοῦμαι Theocr. 3. 51 (in Aesch. Pr. 988, πυνσεῖσθαι is prob. an error, v. Elmsl. Bacch. 797):—aor. ἐπυνθόμην; imperat. πυνθού, Ion. (with accent changed) πυνθῆν Hdt. 3. 68; Ep. opt. πυνθούτο Il. 6. 50, etc., (subj. πυνθόντωνται is f. l. for γε πυνθονταί, 7. 195), 3 pl. πυνθόισα Soph. O. C. 921:—pf. ἐπυνθόμαι Hom., Att.; 2 sing. πυνθόσαι Plat. Prot. 310 B, Ep. πυνθόσαι Od. 11. 494; inf. πυνθόσαι Thuc. 7. 67, etc.; part. πυνθόμενος Att.:—plqpf. ἐπυνθόμην Ar. Pax 615, Av. 470; 3 sing. ἐπυνθόστο Il. 13. 674; Ep. πυνθόστο Il. 521; 3 dual πυνθόσθην 17. 377. (From ΠΥΘΩ; cf. πυνθόμαι, πυνθ-σις, πυνθ-ην, πυνθ-τις, πυνθ-μα; Skt. *budh*, *buddh-āmi*, *budh-ye* (*animadvertere*, *expergiscere*); *buddh-is* (*mens*, *consilium*); Zd. *bud*; Slav. *būd-eti*; Lith. *būd-u*, inf. *būd-eti* (*vigilare*).)

To learn, whether by hearsay or by inquiry, (ἐξετίσθησαν τὰ ἐβούλοντο πυνθῆσθαι Hdt. 7. 105, cf. Veitch Gr. Verbs s. v.):—construction much the same as that of ἀκούω: 1. properly, πυνθ. τί τινος to learn something from a person, Il. 17. 408, Od. 10. 537, Aesch. Ag. 599, etc., and in Prose; but also, π. τι ἀπό τινος Aesch. Cho. 737; ἐκ τινος Soph. O. C. 1266; and often, παρά τινος Hdt. 2. 91, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 3, etc. 2. c. acc. rei only, to hear or learn a thing, Od. 3. 187, Aesch. Cho. 765, Antiphon 132. 22, etc.; and absol., ἀισχρὸν τῷδε γ' ἐστὶ καὶ ἑσομένῳ πυνθῆσθαι Il. 2. 119, cf. Pind. P. 7. 8, etc.; ὥς ἐγὼ πυνθάνομαι Hdt. 1. 22, etc. 3. c. gen. objecti, to hear of, hear tell of, hear news of, πυνθῆσθαι πατρός, ἀγγελίης, μάχης Il. 2. 251, 2. 256, al., cf. Soph. El. 35, Plat. Legg. 635 B. 4. π. τινά τινος to inquire about one person of or from another, Ar. Ach. 204, cf. Nub. 482; so, π. περί τινος Hdt. 2. 75; πᾶσαν πυνθῆσθαι τὸνδ' ἀλγίστην πέρι Thuc. Fr. 91, cf. Xen. An. 5. 5, 25, etc.:—c. acc. pers. only, to inquire about a person, Ar. Thesm. 619. 5. c. part., πυνθόμεν ὁρμαίνοντα ὁδὸν I heard that he was starting, Od. 4. 732, cf. Hdt. 9. 58, Soph. Aj. 692; π. τὸ Πλημμύριον ἐλακώσθαι Thuc. 7. 31, cf. Xen. An. 1. 7, 16, etc.; also, οὕτω .. πυνθόσθην Πατρόκλοιο θανόντος they had not yet heard of his being dead, Il. 17. 377, cf. 427, 19. 322, Aesch. Cho. 763; ὥς ἐπυνθοντο τῆς Πύλου κατελιγμένης Thuc. 4. 6; so, with an acc. rei added, εἰ σφῶν τάδε πάντα πυνθόισα μαρμαρμένον Il. 1. 257. 6. inf. to hear or learn that .., Soph. Tr. 103, Thuc. 7. 25, etc. 7. foll. by a relat. clause, ὥς πυνθόμεθα ὅπου ποτ' ἐσμέν Soph. O. C. 11; π. τί ποτε νοεῖ to inquire or learn what .., Plat. Lach. 196 C, cf. Xen. An. 6. 1, 25; π., ὅτεω .. συνοικίει Hdt. 3. 68; π. εἰ .., to inquire whether .., Aesch. Ag. 617, Soph. O. C. 993; τοῦ ξένου ἡδεῶς ἀν π., τί ταῦθ' ἡγόουντο Plat. Soph. 216 D; π. τινος, εἰ .. Xen. An. 4. 6, 17; π., ὅπως ἀν κάλλιστα πορευθεῖν Ib. 3. 1, 7, cf. Cyr. I. 4, 7.

πύξ, Adv. with clenched fist, πύξ ἀγαθὸς Πολυδευκῆς good at the fist, i. e. at boxing, Il. 3. 237, Od. 11. 300; πύξ προφροσίστατος 8. 130; οὐ γὰρ πύξ γέ μαχήσεται Il. 23. 621; πύξ μὲν ἐνίκησα Κλυτομήδεα Ib. 634; περιγυγνόμεν .. ἀλλαν πύξ τε παλαμοσύνη τε Od. 5. 103; περιηρήθη .. ἡ πύξ ἡ πύλη Ib. 206; οἱ δὲ μάχοντο πύξ τε καὶ ἐλκεδόν Hes. Sc. 302; πύξ ἀρετὰν ἐνάν by the fist, by boxing, Pind. O. 7. 163; πύξ Ἰσθμῷ

ἐλάν Simon. 161; πύξ πεπληγμένον Il. 23. 660; πατάσσειν, παίειν, παίεσθαι Ar. Ran. 547, Xen. An. 5. 8, 16, Lysias 101. 13, etc.; π. ἐπὶ κόρυς ἡλασα Theocr. 14. 34: — πύξ τοὺς δακτύλους ἔχειν to have one's fingers doubled up, fist clenched, cited from Hipp. (Cf. πύκ-της, πυγ-μή, πυγ-μάχος; Lat. pug-nus, pug-illus; Slav. pest-i (pugnus); O. H. G. fust (faust, fist):—cf. πυγάν.)

πύξ, πύγος, ἡ, later form for πυγή, Arist. Physiogn. 6. 6; cf. λισποπύξ. πύξ-άκανθα, ἡ, a thorn like the box-tree, elsewhere λύκιον, Diosc. 1. 132, Plin. 12. 15. πύξων, ὄνος, ὁ, (πύξος) a wood or grove of box-trees, Gloss. πύξιδιον, τό, = πύξιον, Ar. Fr. 671. II. Dim. of πύξ, Schol. Ar. Eq. 906.

πύξίζω, (πύξος) to be yellow like box-wood, Xenocr. Aq. 20. πύξινεος, α, ὡν, = sq., Anth. P. 6. 309. πύξινος, η, ὡν, (πύξος) made of box-wood, ζυγόν Il. 24. 269, Plat. Com. 'Eort. 10, Theocr. 24. 108; π. κτένα Anth. P. 6. 211. II. yellow as box-wood, Χαίρεφών ὁ π. Eupol. Πολ. 22, cf. Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1408, Philostr. 483, etc.

πύξιον, τό, a tablet of box-wood for painting on, Anaxandr. Ζωγράφ. I, cf. A. B. 113; for writing on, Ar. Fr. 671, Luc. Indoct. 15. II. a will, C. I. 3912, cf. 3919.

πύξις, ἴδος, ἡ, a box of box-wood, generally a box (pyx or pax in Eccl. language), Luc. Asia. 14, Philops. 21, etc.; π. χαλκή Walz Rhett. 8. 731; for ink, Joseph. B. J. 1. 30, 7. II. = πύξιον, Eust. 632. 57.

πύξιο-γράφω, to write on or draw on a tablet, Artemid. 1. 53.

πύξιο-εἰδής, ἑς, like box-wood, χρῶα Diod. 3. 35.

πύξος, ἡ, the box-tree or box-wood, first in Arist. Mund. 6. 37, Theophr. H. P. 3. 15, 5; but known to Hom. as appears from the Adj. πύξινος: the tree-box (πύξαρ) grows to a considerable size in Northern Greece, Smith Prodr. Fl. Gr. 2. 232:—proverb, πύξον εἰς Κύτωρον ἀγειν = 'to carry coals to Newcastle,' Eust. 88. 3. II. the pale yellow colour of box-wood, Nic. Al. 592, Th. 516; cf. πύξινος. (In Lat. the p becomes b, buxus, against the rule, v. Corssen Lat. Spr. 1. 127.)

πύξων, ὄνος, ὁ, = πύξιον, Hdn. in Bast Greg. 225.

πυο-εἰδής, ἑς, (πύον) like purulent matter, γάλα Arist. II. A. 6. 18, 24.

πύον, τό, (v. πύω) discharge from a sore, matter, Lat. pus, Emped. 336, Hipp. Aph. 1246, cf. Arist. G. A. 4. 8, 14, etc.:—pl. πύα, Hipp. 532. 51, etc.; also πύος, eos, τό, Id. 451. 13, 454. 2, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 1. [v. Emped. I. c., cf. Arcad. 121. 20.]

πυο-ποιός, ὢν, generating matter, suppurating, Diosc. 2. 181, Aretae. Cur. Acut. 2. 6:—hence πυοποιῶν, to generate matter, suppurate, Diosc. 2. 185, Stephan. in Mai's Spicil. 5, 2. p. 78; πυοποιήσις, εως, ἡ, generation of pus, Stephan. ibid.

πυορροῖα, (βῶα) to discharge matter, Hipp. 1210 E, Diosc. 1. 78 (77).

πύος, τό, = πύον, q. v.

πύός, ὁ, the first milk after the birth, Lat. colostrum, colostrum, whether of women or cattle (the former is called παρτόγαλα by Galen.); the latter, which we call beestings, was a favourite article of food in Greece, Ar. infr. cit., Cratin. 'Οδυσσ. 4, etc.: cf. πύαρ, πύετία, πύτια, πύριάτη. [Draco wrote πύος, but wrongly, v. Dind. Ar. Vesp. 710, Pax 1150, Fr. 302, 476: neither is πύος a possible accent, for υ is long, Ar. Vesp. 710, Fr. 302.]

πυολλικός, ὢν, (πύον, ἔλκω) drawing out matter, Hero in Math. Vett. 208, Galen.

πύω, (πύον) to cause to suppurate, Eust. 464. 27:—Pass. to suppurate, Arist. Resp. 20, 3.

πύππαξ, an exclamation of wonderment, bravo! like πόποι, βαβαί, βομβάξ, Lat. rapae, babai, Plat. Euthyd. 303 A:—hence πυππάω, to cry 'bravo,' Cratin. Δραγ. 7; cf. ὑπερπυππάω.

πύρ (in Simon. Iamb. 29 πύρ), τό, gen. πύρος; not used in pl., v. sub πυρά, τῷ.

(Hence πυρά (τῷ), πυρά (ῷ), πυρ-ετός, πυρ-σός, πυρ-ρός: cf. Umbr. pir (fire), Lat. pru-na (hot coals); Bohem. pyr (pruna); O. Norse fjǫrr; A. S. fyrr; O. H. G. fuir, etc.) [Though υ is long in nom., it is short in the old cases and in all derivs., except πυράν-της.]

Fire, Hom., etc.; πύρ καίειν or δαίειν to kindle fire, Il. 8. 521, Od. 7. 7, etc.; πύρ ἀνακαίειν, ἄπτειν, ἐξάπτειν, αἰθεῖν, ἐναίνειν, v. sub vocc.; πύρ ποιεῖν, ποιεῖσθαι Anaxipp. Έγκαλ. 1. 12, Xen. An. 5. 2, 27; πύρ φέρειν, προσφέρειν Il. 15. 718, Xen. An. 5. 2, 14; πύρ ἐμβάλλειν νηυσί, κλισίῃσι Il. 15. 597, Od. 8. 501; πύρ φασάν, ῥιπίζειν Ar. Lys. 293, Plat. Flam. 21.

2. the funeral-fire (cf. πυρά), ἵνα πυρὸς λελαγῶσι θανόντα Il. 15. 350, 2. 342, cf. 23. 45:—also, ζῶντα δίδονα τινὰ πυρὶ to burn one alive, Ildt. 1. 86.

3. sacrificial fire, ἐν πυρὶ βάλλει θυγάλλας Il. 9. 220, cf. Od. 3. 341, 446; κατὰ τοῦ πυρὸς σπένδειν Plat. Criti. 120 A; διὰ τοῦ π. ὀμνύναι Dem. 1269. 19.

4. the fire of the hearth, πυρὸς ἐσχάρας Il. 10. 418, cf. Od. 5. 59; ἔως ἀν αἰθρὴ πύρ ἐφ' ἐστίας ἐμῆς Aesch. Ag. 1435; πυρὶ δέχεσθαι τινα Eur. Or. 47; π. ἀσβεστόν or ἀθάνατον the fire of Vesta in the Prytaneion, Plut. Num. 9, etc.

5. the fire of lightning, κεραυνὸς ἀνέον πυρὸς Pind. P. 1. 9; πύρ πνέοντος κεραυνοῦ Id. Fr. 112; πυρὸς ἀμφήκης βόστρυχος Aesch. P. 1044; πυρὶ καὶ στεροπαῖς Soph. O. T. 470; παλτῶ ῥίπτει πυρὶ Id. Ant. 131; θείει πυρὶ παμφαῖς Id. Ph. 727:—also of the sun, θερμὸν π., opp. to χεῖμα, Pind. P. 3. 87, cf. Plat. Legg. 865 B; of the stars, πύρ πνέοντα ἄστρα Soph. Ant. 1146.

6. the fire or flame of torches, lb. 964, Fr. 480, etc.; π. εὐάγγελον, ἀγγαραν, πομπόν, of the beacon fire, Aesch. Ag. 21, 282, 299.

7. fever heat, violent fever, πύρ τινα λαμβάνει, ἐπιλαμβάνει Hipp. Epid. 1. 984, etc., v. Foës. Oecon.

II. proverb., ἐν πυρὶ γενέσθαι to be consumed, go to nothing, Il. 2. 340; εἰς πύρ δεσποτίας ἐμπέτειν Plat. Rep. 569 B; ἢν ἀρα πυρὸς γ' ἕτερα θερμύτερα Ar. Eq. 382; πύρ ἐπὶ πύρ ἐγγεῖν, ἀγειν, etc., Cratin. Bovi. 1, Ar. Fr. 389, Arist. Probl. 4. 28, etc., v. Wytt. Plat.

2. 61 A, Paroemiogr., Phot., etc.; εἰς πύρ θάλειν of vain attempts, Plat. Legg. 780 C; βασανίζειν ὡς χρυσὸν ἐν πυρὶ Id. Rep. 413 E, cf. Polyb. 22. 3, 7:—esp. as a symbol of things irresistible or terrible, ἀντίος εἰμι, καὶ εἰ πυρὶ χεῖρας ἔοικε Il. 20. 371; μάργαντο δέμας πυρὸς αἰθρομένοιο 11. 596, etc.; Ἐκτωρ πυρὸς αἰὼν ἔχει μένος 17. 565, cf. 6. 182; so, πύρ νιν οὐκ ἔδλει, τὸ πεπραμένον οὐ σχήσει πύρ Pind. P. 4. 414, Fr. 256; κρείσσον ἀμαμακέτον πυρὸς Soph. O. T. 177; (for Ant. 620, v. προσάω); οὐδὲν θηρίον γυναικὸς ἀμαχώτερον, οὐδὲ πύρ Ar. Lys. 1015; ἀναρχία κρείσσον πυρὸς Eur. Hec. 608; ἐχιδνήη καὶ πυρὸς περαιτέρω Id. Andr. 271; so, διὰ πυρὸς λέναι (as we say) to go through fire and water, dash through any danger, Xen. Symp. 4. 16, cf. Oec. 21, 7; but, διὰ πυρὸς ἦλθε ἐτέρω λέκτρῳ (sic leg.) she raged furiously against the other partner of the bed, Eur. Andr. 487, cf. Ar. Lys. 133; so, διὰ πυρὸς ἔμολον ματρὶ Eur. El. 1182; so, εἰς πύρ ἀλλεσθαί Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 9:—of persons, ὧ πύρ σὺ . . Soph. Ph. 927:—metaph. of anxious hope, θάλαττε τῷδ' ἀνηκέσθαι πυρὶ Id. El. 883; of love, Call. Epigr. 26. 47; rarely as an image of warmth and comfort, as in Aesch. Ag. 1435.

πύρά, ἄν, τῷ, watch-fires, used by Hom. only in acc., καίωμεν πυρά πολλὰ Il. 8. 509, cf. 554, 9. 77, 10. 12; πυρά ἑκακείην Hdt. 4. 134; πυρά δαίεται Eur. Rhcs. 136; ὥς . . ἡσθάνοντο τὰ πυρά . . φανέντα the beacon-fires, Thuc. 8. 102; π. κατασβεσνύναι Xen. An. 6. 1, 25; dat., ἀτίμος ἐν πυροῖσι, of sacrificial fires, Aesch. Cho. 485; ἐπιτυχάνειν πυροῖς ἐρήμοις Xen. An. 7. 2, 18, cf. Cyr. 4. 2, 16:—of volcanic fires, Arist. Mirab. 35.—(A sing. πυρὶν is cited by Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 38, but rejected by Eust. 729. 63: the accent, as well as the dat. πυροῖς, shews that it does not belong to πύρ.)

πύρά, ἄς, Ep. and Ion. πύρη, ἥς, ἡ, any place where fire is kindled, 1. a funeral-pyre, Lat. bustum, πυράι νεκρῶν καίοντο θαμναί Il. 1. 52, etc.; πυρὴς ἐπιβάντ' ἀλεγύνειν 4. 99, etc.; ἐν δὲ πυρὶ ὑπάτη νεκρὸν θέσαν 23. 165, cf. 24. 787, Pind. N. 9. 56, Soph. Tr. 1254, etc.; ποίησαν δὲ πυρὴν ἐκατόμπεδον Il. 23. 164; πυρὴν νῆησαι, συννῆσαι to raise one, Hdt. 1. 50, 86; π. ἄπτειν to light it, lb.; καίειν τινὰ πυρὶ Soph. El. 757; σκῦλα πρὸς πυρὰν ἐμῇν κόμει Id. Ph. 1432; ἐν τῷ π. κείσθαι Plat. Rep. 614 B; αἱ τῶν ζωηρθέντων εἰς τὴν π. σφαγαί lb. 391 B.

b. a mound raised on the place of the pyre, Lat. bustum, tumulus, Pind. I. 8 (7). 126, Soph. El. 901, Eur. Hec. 386, I. T. 26.

2. an altar for burnt sacrifice, Hdt. 7. 167, Eur. Ion 1258; ἐρκέος π. Tro. 483:—also the fire burning thereon, Hdt. 2. 39.

3. λαμπράτα a mass of burning torches, Diod. 17. 36.

πύρα-άρα, ἡ, a pair of fire-tongs, Il. 18. 477, Od. 4. 434, Call. Del. 144:—so, πύραργέτης καρκίνος Anth. P. 6. 92; πυραργικός κ. Eust. Opusc. 34. 25.

πυραγο-φόρος, ὡν, carrying the fire-tongs, Nicet. Eug. πύράω, to singe, a word coined by Gramm., v. E. M. 697.

πύραβος [ῶ], ὁ, poet. for σπύραβος, Nic. Th. 932.

πύρ-αἰδής, ἑς, (αἰθω) fiery, hot, Byz.

πύρ-αἰθοι, οἱ, (αἰθω) the Persian fire-worshippers, Strab. 733:—πύραι-θεῖον, τό, their temple, lb.

πύρ-αἰθω, to light a watch-fire,—a corrupt form, v. sub αἰθω.

πύρ-άκανθα, ἡ, the pyracanthus, Nic. Th. 856, Diosc. 1. 18.

πύρ-άκων, (ἀγω) to turn in the fire, and so to harden in the fire, char, Od. 9. 328.

II. to burn, Nic. Th. 688.

πύρ-ακτώ, = foreg., βέλη, ξύλα Plut. 2. 624 B, 762 B; ξύλα, τόξα πεντρακτώμενα Diod. 3. 25, Strab. 822:—πυρακτώθεις τὸν μηρὸν wounded by such a weapon, Luc. Tox. 55.

II. metaph. in Pass. to be inflamed, ζήλω Heliod. 2. 9.

πύρακτωσις, ἡ, a charring, burning, Galen.

πύραλῖς or πύραλλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, an unknown bird, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 15, Call. ap. Ath. 394 D, Ael., etc.

II. εἰλοῖαι πυραλλίδες (perhaps πυρρ-, as in Hesych.) a red kind of olive, ap. Orib. p. 33 Matth.

πύραμη [ᾶ], ἡ, = ἄμη, Schol. Ar. Pac. 298.

πύρ-ἄμηνος, ὁ, (πυρὸς) wheat-harvest, Arist. II. A. 6. 17, 15, Theophr. H. P. 7. 6, 2.

II. the time thereof, Damocr. ap. Galen.

πύραμῖδικός, ἡ, ὡν, pyramidal, Iamb. Arithm. 133.

πύραμῖδομα, Pass. to assume a pyramidal form, Arist. Plant. 2. 9, 1.

πύραμῖδος [ᾶ], ἡ, ὡν, (πυρὸς) poet. for πύρινος, as κρεάμνος for κρεῖονος, of wheat, wheaten, ἀβέρες Hes. Fr. 2. 2; ἀλευρα Polyaeen. 4. 3, 32.

πύραμῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, a pyramid, Hdt. 2. 8, 124 sq., Diod. 1. 63, Strab. 808, etc.

2. a pyramid, as a geometrical figure, Plat. Tim. 56 B, Arist. Cael. 3. 8, 1, al.

II. a sort of cake, Ephipp. Κυδων. 2; different from πυραμοῦς, acc. to Iatrocl. ap. Ath. 647 C; ἡ ἐκ πυρῶν καὶ μέλιτος, ὥστερ σπασμῶς ἡ ἐκ σπασμῶν καὶ μέλιτος E. M. (Kenrick believes the cake was pointed or pyramidal in shape, and that this gave its name to the pyramid, as σφαῖρα, κύβος, κυλινδρος, κώνος are all derived from familiar objects. Some derived πυραμῖς from πύρ, because of its pointed shape, Ammian. Marcell. 22. 15, cf. Plat. I. c.; some from πυρὸς, as if the pyramids had been granaries, Steph. B.:—but prob. the word, as well as the thing, is Egyptian.)

πύραμο-εἰδής, ἑς, like a pyramid, pyramidal, Arist. Plant. 2. 7, 9, Arr. An. 5. 7, 8; τὸ π. Sext. Emp. M. 10. 280.

πύραμοῦς, ὠντος, ὁ, for πυραμῖος (πυρὸς) a cake of roasted wheat and honey, Ephipp. Έφρηβ. 1. 3, cf. Ath. 114 B; given to him who kept awake best during a παννυχίς, Iatrocl. ap. Ath. 647 C.

2. generally, the meed of victory, prize, τὸ γὰρ τεχνόειν ἡμέτερος ὁ π. for stratagem the prize is ours, Ar. Thesm. 94, cf. Eq. 277.

πύραυνός, to be fiery bright, Walz Rhett. 1. 476; πυραυνίζω, Byz.

πύρ-αυγής, ἑς, (αὐγῇ) fiery bright, h. Hom. 7. 6, Anth. P. 12. 41, Noum., etc.

πύραυνος, ὁ, (αὐω) a pan of coals, Poll. 6. 88, 10. 104.

II. one

4 R 2

who lights a fire, Phot., Eust.—Name of plays by Alexis and others, Meineke Com. I. 394.

πυρ-αύστης, *ov, ὁ (αὐω)* a moth that gets singed in the candle, δέδοικα μῶρον κάρτα πυραύστου μόρον Aesch. Fr. 303, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 27, 2, Ael. N. A. 12. 8. [The word is suspected because of the *υ*, v. sub *πῦρ*.]

πυρ-άφλεκτος, *ov, unburnt by fire*, Suid., Eccl.

πυρβόλος, *ov, (βάλλω)* casting fire, Manetho 5. 93, Eumath.

πυρρηδόν, *Adv. like a tower* :—of soldiers, in masses or columns, in close array, Il. 12. 43., 13. 152., 15. 618 : v. **πύργος** II.

πυρρηρέαμι, *Pass. to be shut up as in a tower*, to be beleaguered, Aesch. Theb. 22, 184, Eur. Or. 762, 1574, Phoen. 1087 :—Eust. has an act. form **πυρρηρῶν**, *to fence with towers*, Opusc. 285. 62 ; and aor. med. **πυρρηρῶσθαι**, lb. 132. 6.

πυρρήρης, *es, of a place, furnished with towers, fortified, κῶμη* Orac. ap. Paus. 10. 18, 2. (Formed like **τειχέρης**, **ποδῆρης**, etc. ; v. **τρήρης**.)

πυργίδιον [*τῷ*, Dim. of **πύργος**, Ar. Eq. 793.

πυργίον, *ῥ, ov, tower-like, νομήματα π.* Aesch. Pers. 859 (lyr.) : the word occurs nowhere else, and the sense is uncertain.

πυργίον, *τῷ*, Dim. of **πύργος**, Luc. Pseudol. 19, Vit. Auct. 9.

πυργίσκος, *ῥ*, Dim. of **πύργος**, a burial-vault, C. I. 4207. 13., 4212, al.

II. Dim. of **πύργος** III, a casket, Artemid. 1. 76, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 78 :—**πυργισκάριον**, *τῷ*, Gloss. ; **πυργίσκιον**, *τῷ*, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 158.

πυργίτης, *ov, ὁ, of a tower, στρουθὺς π.* a house-sparrow, Galen.

πυργόβαρις, *εως, ἡ, (βάρυς 2)* a battlemented house, fortress, LXX (Ps. 121. 7).

πυργοδάκτυλος, *ov, (δαίω)* destroying towers, πόλεμοι Aesch. Pers. 105.

πυργοδόμημα, *τῷ*, a tower-like building, Byz.

πυργοδόμος, *ov, building towers, κῶθα* Nonn. D. 5. 67., 44. 41.

πυργοδρόμος, *ov, marching in columns (πύργος II)*, Eccl.

πυργοεῖδης, *ἑς, like a tower*, Joseph. B. J. 5. 5, 8, Dio C. 74. 5.

πυργόεις, *εσσα, ev, furnished with towers, πόλις*, Byz.

πυργόθεν, *Adv. from the tower*, Byz.

πυργοκέρατα, *metapl. acc. (like ὑψικέρατα, v. ὑψίκερας)*, with towering horns, Bacchyl. 47.

πυργομάχέω, *to assault a tower*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 18, An. 7. 8, 13. II. *to fight from a tower*, Polyb. 5. 84, 2, Plut. 2. 228 D.

πυργομάχος, *ov, fighting from a tower*, Ath. 154 F.

πυργοποιός, *ov, building a tower*, C. I. 8748, Theod. Prodr. :—hence **πυργοποιέω**,—*ποιέω*, ἡ, Origen.

πύργος, *ῶ*, a tower, esp. such as were attached to the walls of a city, often in ll., in Hes. Sc. 242, Hdt., etc. :—in pl. *the city walls with their towers*, Il. 7. 338, cf. 437 ; so in sing., *πόλιος ἦν περί πύργος ὑψηλός* Od. 6. 262 ; *πέριξ δὲ πύργος εἶχ' ἐπὶ πύλιν* Eur. Hec. 1209 ; *πύργος ἐπὶ τῶν γεφυρῶν ἐπιστήσαι* Plat. Criti. 116 A.

b. a movable tower for storming towns, first in Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 53., 6. 2, 18, cf. Polyb. 5. 99, 9 :—*the tower on the back of elephants*, cf. **πυργοφόρος**, **πυργόυχος**.

2. *metaph. a tower of defence*, as Ajax is called **πύργος Ἀχαιοῖς**, Od. 11. 556 ; *ἄνδρες πόλεως π. ἀρήϊος* Alcae. 22, cf. Dissen Pind. I. 4. 45 ; *παῖς ὄρσιν πατέρ' ἔχει πύργον μέγαν* Eur. Alc. 311, cf. Med. 389 ; *ἄσπας μοι π.* Ἑλλήνων πατρὶς Trag. ap. Plut. 2. 600 F :—*θανάτων δ' ἐμῷ χώρῃ π. ἀνέστας* a tower of defence from deaths, Soph. O. T. 1201 (v. sub *ῥῶμα* II) : cf. ἀκρόπολις II.

3. *the highest part of any building, a back-tower*, where the women lived, *καυκνυτο δ' ἤκουσε . . ἀπὸ πύργου* (sc. Andromache) Il. 22. 447 (above 440, she is represented as weaving a web *μυχῶ δόμου ὑψηλοῦ*), cf. 21. 526 ; *the tower of Hero*, Horace's *turris athenae*, Musae. 32, cf. Anth. P. 7. 402 ; of Cassandra, Lyc. 349 ; *αἱ ἄλλαι θέραπαιαν ἐν τῷ π. ἦσαν, οὐδὲρ διαίτῳται* Dem. 1156. 10 sq., cf. Philostr. 863 ; *the hut of Timon*, Paus. 1. 30, 4.

II. *part of an army drawn up in close order, a column*, Il. 4. 334, 347 ; hence **πυρρηδόν**, q. v.

2. among the Teians, a division of the people, like *ἄδμος*, C. I. 3064.

III. in Lat. (cf. Anth. P. 9. 482), *pyrgus* was = *frutillum*, a dice-box, so called from its shape ; cf. **πυργίσκος**. (Akin to *πέργαμος* q. v., also to Germ. *Burg*, our *burgh*, which words again are prob. akin to *Berg*, a hill, v. pl. in Pott Et. Forsch. 2. 118.)

πυργο-σειστής, *ov, ὁ, tower-shaker*, an engine, Walz Rhett. 3. 580.

πυργο-σκάφος [ἄ], *ov, undermining towers*, Lyc. 469.

πυργοῦχος, *ῶ, (ἐχω)* a tower-bearer : in ships of war, a platform, which bore towers for defence, Polyb. 16. 3, 12, Poll. 1. 92.

πυργοφορέω, *to bear a tower or towers*, Luc. S. Dea 15.

πυργοφόρος, *ov, bearing a tower*, of Cybelé, Anth. P. 5. 260 ; of Demeter, Suid. ; of elephants, Plut. 2. 307 B, Heliod. 9. 16.

πυργοφύλαξ [ῶ], *ῶ, a tower-guard, warder*, Aesch. Theb. 168.

πυργόω, *fut. ὄσω, (πύργος)* to gird or fence with towers, Θήβης ἔδος ἔκτισαν . . **πυργώσαν** Te Od. 11. 264, cf. Ep. Hom. 4. 3, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 174, Eur. Bacch. 172 :—Med. *to build towers*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 20.

2. *metaph. to fence, protect*, *δέμας ἀσπίδι* Nonn. D. 30. 52, etc.

3. *πυργωθείς furnished with a tower*, of an elephant, Anth. P. 9. 285.

II. *metaph. to raise up to a towering height*, **πυργώσαι ῥήματα σεμνὰ** *to build the lofty rhyme*, Ar. Ran. 1004 ; *τέχνην . . ἐπύργωσ' οἰκοδομήσας* ἐπεὶν μεγάλοις κτλ. Ar. Pax 749 ; *σο, αἰδοῖς εὐδαμονίας ἐπύργωσ' Eur. Supp. 998*, cf. Anth. P. 7. 39 :—hence, *to exalt, lift up*, *π. ἀνω τὰ μηδὲν ὄντα* Eur. Tro. 608 ; *τοδοῶν* Ib. 844 ; *ὕμῳς . . τυραννίας πατρὶ ἐπύργον* Id. H. F. 475 ; *σο, doctores, πυργούντες αὐτοῖς magnifying themselves*, Menand. φαν. 3 ; *σο, π. χάριν* *to exalt, exaggerate it*, Eur. Med. 526, cf. Elmsl. Herac. 293 ; *π. καθαυρὶς λούμεται* *to adorn (the city) with* . .

Epigr. Gr. 903 :—*Pass. to exalt oneself*, like *ὑψοῦσθαι*, Aesch. Pers. 192 ; *σο, πεπύργωσαι θράσει*, *λόγους* Eur. Or. 1568, II. F. 238.

πυργώδης, *es, = πυργοειδής*, Soph. Tr. 273.

πύργωμα, *τῷ*, that which is furnished with towers, a fenced city, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 140, Eur. Phoen. 287 :—in pl. *fenced walls*, Aesch. Theb. 30, 251, 469, Eur.

πύργωσις, *ἡ, the building of a tower*, Philo 1. 505.

πυργώτις, *ἰδος, a fem. of πυργώτις, π. ὑρῶνα* Aesch. Theb. 346.

πυργωτός, *ἡ, ὅν, (πυργῶ)* made like a tower, π. πετάσματα curtain-hangings edged like battlements, Ath. 196 C ; π. χιτῶν C. I. 155. 28, 48 ; v. Müller Arch. der Kunst § 339. 5 ; *σο, π. στέφανος* Cornut. N. D. 6.

πυρδαῖς, *ἑς, (δαίω)* burning with fire, incendiary, **πυρδαῖ τινα πρόνοια (Herm. **πυρδαῖν πρόνοιαν** metri grat.), of Althaea burning Meleager's fatal torch, Aesch. Cho. 606.**

πυρδαῖον or **πύρδαον**, *τῷ, (δαίω)* small wood for burning, elsewhere **φύρδαον** Hesych.

II. a kitchen or stove for cooking, Id.—He also cites a Lacon. form **πύρδαιον** (sic) = **μαγειρεῖον**.

πύρεθρον, *τῷ, pyrethrum, feverfew*, Nic. Th. 938, Diosc. 3. 86, Galen., etc. : cf. **πυρεῖτις** II.

πύρεον, *lon, -ήιον, τῷ* :—mostly in pl. *pieces of wood*, one of which was rubbed against another till they caught fire, Lat. *igniaria*, h. Hom.

Merc. 111, where the invention of this earliest mode of kindling fire is ascribed to Hermes (but in Diod. 5. 67 to Prometheus), Soph. Ph. 36 ; *τάχ' ἄν . . τρίβοντες, ὥσπερ ἐκ πυρείων, ἐκλάμψαι ποιήσασιν τὴν δικαιοσύνην* Plat. Rep. 435 A ; *πυρεῖα τε χερσὶν ἐνώμων* Theocr. 22. 33 ; *ἀμύρῃ πυρήϊα δινεύεσκον* Ar. Rh. 1. 1184 ; *πυρεῖα συντρίψαντες* Luc. V. H. 1. 32 ; the stationary piece was called *ἐσχάρα* or *στορεῦς*, the piece turned rapidly round *τρύπανον*, Theophr. Ign. 64.

II. in sing. *an earthen fan for coals*, (= *θυματήριον*, Suid., Hesych.), LXX (Ex. 27. 3) ; in pl., lb. (2 Paral. 4. 11 and 22).

πύρ-εκβόλος, *ov, yielding fire*, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 38, etc. ; *λίθος π.* Eccl. ; *σο, λίθος πυρεκβολήτης* [ῶ], Schol. Luc. V. H. 1. 3, 2 :—**πυρεκβολέω**, *to produce fire, ἐκ λίθου* Eust. Opusc. 240. 7 : *to throw out fire*, Eccl.

πύρ-έκγονος, *ov, born of fire*, Byz.

πύρεκτικός, *ἡ, ὅν, (πυρεῖω)* feverish, Galen., etc.

πυρέσσω, *Eur. Cycl. 228 ; Att. -πύρ Ar. Vesp. 813, Plat. :—fut. πυρέξω* Hipp. 589. 55 :—aor. **ἐπύρεξα** Id. 42. 14., 1093 F, 1131 G (the form **ἐπύρεσε** lb. 1146 F, etc., is now corrected from MSS.), Arist. Phys. 5. 4, 10 :—pf. **πεπύρεχα** Id. Probl. 11. 12 :—*Pass.*, pf. **πεπύρεμαι** Galen. : (*πυρετός*). *To be feverish, be in a fever, fall ill of a fever*, Hipp.

Aph. 1245, Eur. I. c., Ar. Vesp. 813, Aeschin. 69. 43.

πύρεταινω, = *foreg.*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15, Epid. 1121, etc. ; also in Med., *ῶσα συνεχῇ πυρεταίνηται* Hipp. Fract. 760 :—**πυρετιάω**, Geop. 11. 23, 2.

πύρετον, *τῷ*, Dim. of sq., a slight fever, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1093.

πύρετός, *οὐ, ὁ, (πῦρ)* burning heat, fiery heat, *φέρει πυρετὸν δειλοῖσι* Βροταῖοι (sc. Sirius), Il. 22. 31.

II. *feverish heat, a fever*, Ar. Vesp. 1038, etc. ; *ὀνῆσκειν ἐκ π.* Epigr. Gr. 247 :—the various kinds described by Hipp. will be found in Foës. Oecon. ; esp. a recurring or intermittent fever, π. ἀμφημέριον, *τρίημιον, τεταρταῖον*, quotidian, tertian, quartan fevers, Plat. Tim. 86 A ; *διαλείποντες* Arist. Probl. 1. 55, 3 ; v. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

πύρετο-φόρος, *ov, causing fever*, Schol. Soph. O. T. 27.

πυρέτω, *Att. for πυρέσσω*.

πυρετώδης, *es, (εἶδος)* like fever, feverish, *εἶγος* Hipp. Fract. 774 : *inflamed*, ἔλκος lb. 767 (v. l. *πυρῶδες*).

2. *subject to fever, κύστις* Id. Aër. 286.

3. of a sickly season, π. θέρος lb. 287 ; π. νόστι Arist. Probl. 1. 23, etc. Comp. -έστερος, Hipp. Art. 816.

πύρευς, *ἑως, ὁ, (πῦρ)* one who lights fire or burns, Hesych.

II. a fire-proof vessel, Anth. P. 13. 13.

πύρευτις, *οὐ, ὁ, one who fishes by torchlight*, Poll. 1. 96.

πυρευτικός, *ἡ, ὅν, (πυρεντής)* of, or for fishing by torchlight, *πυρεντική* (sc. θήρα) Plat. Soph. 220 D ; cf. **πυρία** II.

II. (*πυρεύω*) fit for burning, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 12.

πύρεύω, (*πῦρ*) to set on fire, burn, ὕλην Plat. Legg. 843 E.

πύρη, *ἡς, ἡ, lon.* and *Ep.* for **πυρά**.

πύρηιον, *τῷ, lon.* for **πυρεῖον**.

πύρην, *ῥος, ὁ, the stone of stone-fruit*, as of the olive, Hdt. 2. 92, Theophr. C. P. 5. 18, 4, etc. ; of the pomegranate, Hipp. 529. 31, Theophr. H. P. 1. 11, 6 ; of the medlar, lb. 3. 12, 5 ; of the date, Arist. Meteor. 1. 4, 10, Theophr. C. P. 1. 19, 2 ; of the willow, Theophr. ib. ; of the elder, Hipp. 651. 55 ; of the myrtle and grape, Arist. Probl. 20. 24 ; *the scale of a fir-cone*, Ath. 57 :—in Hdt. 4. 23 the *Ποντικὸν ἐνδεδρεον*, which produced a *πύρη*, is shown by Heeren to be prob. the bird-cherry, *prunus padus* L. : it cannot be the *nux Pontica* (hazel), for *πύρη* never means a nut or kernel.

II. *the hard bone of fishes*, resting on f. l. (*ἀπύρημος* for *ἀπύρημος*) in Archestr. ap. Ath. 299 A.

III. a grain of frankincense, cited from Hipp.

IV. *the round head of a probe*, Galen.

V. the name of a gem, Plin. 37. 73 :—The form **πυρήν** arose from copyists not knowing that *v* was long by nature.

πύρ-ἡνεμος, *ov, (ἀνεμος)* fanning fire, Anth. P. 6. 101.

πύρηιον, *τῷ*, Dim. of **πύρη** I, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7, 4.

πύρηνο-ειδής, *ἑς, like a stone in fruit*, Galen. 4. 24.

πύρηνο-σμίλη [ῶ], *ῶ, (πύρην IV)* a cutting instrument with a blunt end, Paul. Aeg. 6. 21.

πύρη-τόκος, *ov, (πῦρ)* producing fire, Anth. P. 6. 90.

πύρη-φατος [ἄ], *ov, (πυρός)* formed like *μυλῆφατος*, π. λάτρης *Δήμητρος*, the wheat-slaying servant of Demeter, i. e. a millstone, Anth. P. 7. 394.

πύρη-φόρος, *ov, poet.* for **πυροφόρος**, wheat-bearing, *πεδίον* Od. 3. 495, h. Hom. Ap. 228.

πύρία, *lon, -ίη, ἡ, (πῦρ)* a vapour-bath, made by throwing odorous

substances on hot embers confined under a cloth, Hdt. 4. 75, Arist. P. A. 2. 4, 5, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.; *πυρία* χρῆσθαι ἐκ λίθων διαπύρων Strab. 154; τὰ σάματα ταῖς π. εὖ διατίθῃσι Plut. 2. 658 E;—this invention is supposed to be indicated by Medea's caldron, Palaeph. 44: cf. *πυρία*. 2. = *πύελος*, Moschio ap. Ath. 207 F, Anth. P. 11. 243. 3. a cinereal urn, C. I. 3108, 3113.

II. *fishing by torch-light*,

Arist. H. A. 4. 10, 7; cf. *πυρεντικὸς*.

πυρία = *πυρία*, Galen.

πυρί-άλωτος, *ov*, *wasted by fire*, Philostr. 838.

πυρίαμα, τό, = *πυρία*, Hipp. 29S. 48, Arist. Probl. 1. 55, Philist. 63.

πυρίασις, ἡ, a *warming by a vapour bath*, Theophr. Ign. 37, Diosc. 1. 15.

πυρίατή [ᾱ], ἡ, (as Poll. 1. 248., 6. 54, and Phot., who says, *πυρίατή* θηλυκός, οὐχὶ πυρίατος, οὐδὲ πυρίατὴ ὀφυνόων); only found in dat.:—a *pudding made with beeings* (πύος), *beeings-putting*, ἐμπυρίαζόμενον *πυρίατή* Cratin. 'Oδ. 4; *πῦρ καὶ πυρίατή* (as restored for *πυρίατή*), Ar. Vesp. 710, cf. Eubul. 'Oλβ. 1, Luc. Lexiphr. 3, Poll. 1. 248, Phot.; in Hesych. *πυρίατον*, τό.—Cf. *πυριέφθον*, *πύαρ*.

πυρίατήριον, τό, (*πυρία*) a *vapour-bath*, Lat. *sudatio*, *sudatorium*, heated by a furnace underneath (v. *ὑπόκαυστον*), Eupol. Δημ. 30, Arist. Probl. 2. 29, 32, Plut. Cimon 1; τὸ π. τὸ Λακωνικόν, Lat. *Laconicum*, Dio C. 53. 27.

πυρίατός, ἡ, *ov*, *heated in or for a bath*, *κέραμος*, Galen.

πυρία, Ion. inf. -*ιην* Hipp. 48S. 40., 586. 11:—aor. *ἐπυρίασα* Id. 565.

47, etc.—Med., inf., -*ιῆσθαι* Ib. 31: aor. *ἐπυρίασῃην* Ib. 32., 586. 13, etc.—Pass., inf. *ἐπυριάζειν* Id. 621. 30: (*πυρία*). To put persons in a *vapour-bath*, c. acc., Hipp. Art. S13, Palaeph. 44, etc.:—metaph., τὸν λάρυγγ' ἥδιστα π. τεμαχίσι Croyl. Incert. 1:—Pass. to take a *vapour-bath*, Diosc. 3. 11, Ath. 519 E. 2. c. acc. cogn., π. *τρίακοντα* *πυρίας* to heat them, Hipp. 621. 28.

πυρί-βήτη, *ov*, ὁ, (*βαίνω*) *standing over a fire*, *τρίπους* Arat. 983: cf. *ἐμπυριβήτης*.

πυρί-βιος [ῖ], *ov*, *living in fire*, *ζῶα* Diog. L. 9. 79: in Gl. *πυρόβ-*.

πυρί-βλητος, *ov*, *struck by fire*, Nonn. D. 8. 355: metaph. *fevered*, Nic. Th. 774. II. act. = *πυροβόλος*, *ἀκίδες* Anth. P. 12. 76, Nonn. D. 30. 91.

πυρί-βρεμέτης, *ov*, ὁ, = *πυρίβομος*, v. sub *πυριγενής*: in Orph. H. 48, Herm. *ἐριβρεμέτης*.

πυρί-βριθής, *és*, (*βρίθω*) *laden with fire*, Orac. ap. Procl. in Plat.

πυρί-βομος, *ov*, *roaring with fire*, Orph. Arg. 1120, H. 19, etc.

πυρί-βρωτος, *ov*, (*βιβρώσκω*) *devoured by fire*, Strab. 805.

πυρί-γενής, *ov*, ὁ, = *sq.*, *fire-wrought*, *χαλινός* Aesch. Theb. 207, where Diind. proposes to restore *πυριβρεμῆται* from Timachid. ap. Hesych.

πυρί-γενής, *és*, = *foreg.*, *born in or from fire*, *δράκων* Eur. Fr. 937; *Διόνυσος* Strab. 628, etc. 2. of instruments, *wrought or forged by fire*, *στόμα* Eur. Hipp. 1223; *κῶδων* Henioch. Fory. 1; π. *παλάμη*, i. e. a weapon, Eur. Or. 820; cf. *foreg.*

πυρί-γλῆνος, *ov*, *fiery-eyed*, Opp. C. 9. 37, Orph. Lith. 651, etc.

πυρί-γλῶχιν, ὁ, ἡ, *barbed with fire*, Opp. C. 2. 166, Nonn. D. 1. 151.

πυρί-γόνος, *ov*, *producing fire*, Plut. Alex. 35. II. *proparox.*

πυρίγονος, *ov*, *pass. fire-engendered*, Ael. N. A. 2. 2.

πυρί-δαπτος, *ov*, (*δάπτω*) *devoured by fire*, Aesch. Eum. 1041.

πυρί-δειπνος, *ov*, a strange word, quoted by Schol. Aesch. Pr. 371, from Callim.:—if genuine, it must be *πυρίδαπτος*.

πυρίδιον, τό, Dim. of *πῦρ*, a *spark*, Plut. 2. 890 A, Stob. Ecl. 1. 522.

πυρίδιον, τό, Dim. of *πυρός*, Ar. Lys. 1206.

πυρί-δρομος, *ov*, *fiery in its course*, *ἥλιος* Orph. H. 7. 11., 19. 2.

πυρί-εφθον, τό, = *πυρίατή*, Philippi. Aul. 1 (as cited by Poll. 6. 54, whereas Ath. 658 D gives τὰς πυριέφθας, and Hesych. s. v. *πυρσπρίτης* cites a nom. *πυριέφθης*, ὁ), cf. Galen. 6. 384, Poll. 1. 248, Eust. 1626. 6 (ubi vulg. *πυριέφθον*), Phot., etc.

πυρί-ηκής, *és*, (*ἀκή*) *with fiery point*, Od. 9. 387, where some wrote *πυρίηκα* proparox.; v. Schol.

πυρί-θαλπής, *és*, *heated in the fire*, Ap. Rh. 4. 926, Nic. Th. 40, Anth. P. 7. 742, al.

πυρί-κάης, *és*, = *πυρίκαυστος*, Anth. P. 6. 281.

πυρί-καος, *ov*, (*καίω*) f. l. for *πυρκόος*, q. v.

πυρί-καυστος, *ov*, *burnt in fire*, Il. 13. 563, Plut. 2. 922 A. 2.

caused by a *burn*, *φλυκταινίδες* ὥσπερ π. Hipp. 994 D; ἔλκη π. Diosc. 1. 82 (81); so τὰ π. alone, Hipp. 769 A, Arist. Probl. 1. 54, etc.

3. *πυρίκαυστον*, τό, a *plaster for a burn*, Galen. II.

inflammatory, Plat. Tim. 85 C, in the form -*καυτός* (which also occurs in Luc. Asin. 6, etc.).

πυρί-καύτωρ, *opos*, ὁ, *one who burns with fire*, Timo Fr. 41.

πυρί-κμητος, *ov*, (*κάμνω*) *wrought at or with fire*, *λέβης* Call. Del. 145: *cooked with fire*, *scorched*, Nic. Th. 241.

πυρί-κοίτης, *és*, *wherein fire lies asleep*, *νάρθηξ* π., of the cane of Prometheus, Anth. P. 6. 294.

πυρί-κρόταφος, *ov*, *forged hot*, dub. in Hesych.

πυρί-κρίτος, *ov*, (*κρίω*) *made in or with fire*, ἐν *πυρκρίτοις* γῆς in earthen pots, restored by Meineke (for *πυρκνύποις*) in Timotheus (Fr. 14) ap. Anaxandr. Aloxp. I. 1.

πυρί-λαμπής, *és*, *bright with fire*, *ἀστέρες* Anth. P. 5. 16; *διφρος* [ἡέλιος] Ib. 1. 10, 41, cf. Arat. 1040, Opp. C. 3. 72; ὁ *σίδηρος* στίλβει *πυριλαμπές* Plut. Crass. 24 Schäf.

πυρί-λαμπής, ἡ, = *πυρολαμπής*, v. sub *πυρολαμπής*.

πυρί-ληπτος, *ov*, *seized by fire*, *πεδῖον* π. a *volcanic country*, Strab. 538; *πέτρα* Ib. 764.

πυρί-μάνω, *to break out into a furious blaze*, Plut. Alex. 35.

πυρί-μάρμαρος, *ov*, *sparkling like fire*, *ἀσθή* Manetho 9. 93, 391.

πυρί-μάχος, *ov*, *resisting fire*, of a fire-proof stone, Arist. Meteor. 4. 6, 10, Mirab. 4S. 1; cf. *πυρομάχος*. II. *fiery in fight*, Hesych.

πυρί-μορφος, *ov*, *fire-like*, *fiery*, Eccl.

πυρίνη, ἡ, dub. l. for *πυρήν* in Hipp. 651. 55, Hesych., etc.

πυρίνως [ῶ], ἡ, *ov*, (*πῦρ*) *of fire*, *fiery*, *ἀώμα* Arist. de An. 3. 13. 1, cf. Gen. et Corr. 1. 8, 19; εἰ. ὁ ἀήρ μὴ πῦρ, ἀλλὰ πύρινος Id. Meteor. 8. 7, 5; *ἀστρα* Cael. 2. 7, 1; π. *νύμφαι* *hot springs*, Anth. P. 14. 52.

πύρινος [ῶ], ἡ, *ov*, (*πῦρ*) *of wheat*, *wheaten*, *στάχυς* Eur. Fr. 374 (and Toup restored *πύρινον* for *πύρινον* in Fr. 352); *ἄρτος* Xen. An. 4. 5, 31; *αἶτος* Babr. 26; *πυρίανη* Arist. Probl. 1. 37, 1; *ἀχυρον*, *ἀλευρον* Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 1, etc.—Cf. *πυράμιος*, *πύρρον*.

πύριον, τό, f. l. for *πυρεῖον*.

πύριος, α, *ov*, = *πύρινος* (*πῦρ*) Iambl. de Myst. 7, Synes. H. 3. 373, etc.

πύρι-παις, ὁ, ἡ, *Son of fire*, of Bacchus, Opp. C. 4. 287.

πύρι-πληθής, *és*, *full of fire*, Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 4. 9.

πύρι-πλοκος, *ov*, *wreathed with fire*, *σειρή* Nonn. D. 30. 83.

πύρι-πνευστος, *ov*, = *πυρίπνοος*, Musae. 88, Nonn. D. 33. 6.

πύρι-πνέων, Ep. -*πνέειν*, *ov*, *part. with no Verb in use*, *fire-breathing*, Musae. 41:—in Eur. Ion 203, Herm. restores *πυρπνέουσαν* metri grat.

πύρι-πνοος, *ov*, contr. -*πνοος*, *ov*, (*πνέω*) *fire-breathing*, Pind. Fr. 150, Lyc. 1314, etc.; *fiery*, π. *τόξα* [Ἐρωτος] Anth. P. 5. 180; *ζῆλος* Ib. 7. 354, etc. Cf. *πύρπνοος*.

πύρι-πτερος, *ov*, *fiery-winged*, Theod. Prodr.

πύρι-πυράνης, *és*, = *πυροπυράνης*, Phot., Suid., etc.

πυρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, apparently = *πυρός*, C. I. 4700.

πύρι-σμάραγος [ᾱ], *ov*, *roaring with fire*, Theocr. Fistol. 8.

πύρι-σπαρτος, *ov*, *sowing fire*, *inflaming*, *δῆγμα* Anth. Plan. 20S.

πύρι-σπείρητος, *ov*, *swathed in fire*, Paul. S. Euphr. 475.

πύρι-σπορος, *ov*, *gendered in fire*, Orph. H. 44. 1, Opp. C. 4. 304.

πύρι-σσοος, *ov*, (*σώω*) for *πυρί-σοος*, *plucked from the burning*, Agamemnor ap. Schol. Lyc. 178.

πύρι-στακτος, *ov*, *fire-streaming*, *πέτρα* π., of Aetna, Eur. Cycl. 298.

πύρι-στάτης [ᾱ], *ov*, ὁ, a *tripod to stand on the fire*, Schol. Ar. Av. 436; also *πυρίστατος* and *πυροστάτης*, Eust. 1827. 56.

πύρι-στεφής, *és*, *fire-wreathed or crowned*, Nonn. D. 8. 289.

πύρι-σφρήγιστος (Ion. for *πυρισφράγ-*), *ov*, *sealed with fire*, Nonn. D. 13. 328.

πυρίτης [ῖ], *ov*, ὁ, (*πῦρ*) *of or in fire*, Luc. Sacrif. 6; π. *τὴν τέχνην*, i. e. a smith, Id. Jup. Conf. 8. II. π. *λίθος*, a mineral which strikes fire, the copper pyrites of mineralogists, Diosc. 5. 143, Plin. 36. 30; also, *πυρίτις λίθος* Eust. Opusc. 240. 57. 2. an unknown gem, Plin. 37. 73.

πυρίτης ἄρτος, ὁ, *wheaten bread*, Suid.

πυρίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, v. *πυρίτης*. II. (sub. *βοτάνη*), = *πύρεθρον*, Nic. Th. 683, Al. 531. 2. π. *νάβος* = *θυλακίτις*, Galen.

πύρι-τοκος, *ov*, *gendered in fire*, of Bacchus, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 95.

πύρι-τρεφής, *és*, *fire-fed*, Nonn. D. 2. 486.

πύρι-τρόφος, *ov*, *cherishing fire*, *πίσις* Anth. P. 6. 101.

πύρι-τροχος, *ov*, *fiery in its course*, Nonn. D. 14. 292.

πύρι-φάτος, *ov*, (*πέφωμαι*) *slain by fire*, Aesch. Supp. 627.

πύρι-φεγγής, *és*, *fire-blazing*, *fiery*, Procl. H. 4. 5, Orph. Arg. 212.

πύρι-φλεγέθω, *ov*, *blazing like fire*, *εἰσπτορον* Agesianax ap. Plut. 2. 921 B. II. as Subst., *Pyriphlegethon*, *Fire-blazing*, one of the rivers of hell, Od. 10. 513, cf. Plat. Phaedo 114 A.

πύρι-φλεγής, *és*, *flaming with fire*, *blazing*, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 19, Plut. 2. 948 C. 2. *violently inflamed*, *κοιλίη* Hipp. 610. 24;—corruptly *πυρφλεγέθης*, Id. 609. 51., 665. 23; π. *δίψα* caused by inflammation, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 2.

πύρι-φλέγων, *ov*, *foreg.*, Eur. Bacch. 1019.

πύρι-φλεκτος, *ov*, (*φλέγω*) *burnt or blazing with fire*, Aesch. Fr. 167, Eur. Ion 195; *fiery*, *βλάβαι*, *πύθου* Anth. P. 12. 151, Lyc. 217:—of colour, *βοστρύχια* Anth. P. 11. 66.

πύρι-φλογος, *ov*, *flaming with fire*, Emped. Sphacr. 112.

πύρι-φοίτος, *ov*, *walking in fire*, f. l. for *ἡερόφοίτος* in Orph.

πυρίχη [ῖ], ἡ, poet. for *πυρίχη*, Anth. P. 12. 156.

πύρι-χρος, *ov*, ὁ, ἡ, *fire-coloured*, Alcidi. ap. Arist. Rhct. 3. 3, 1.

πυρ-κάενς, *éws*, ὁ, *fire-kindler*, *Ναυπλιος* π., a play by Soph.: cf. *πυρ-φόρος*.

πυρ-καῖα, Ep. and Ion. -*τή*, ἡ; in Eur. Supp. 1207, trisyll. *πυρκαῖα*: (*καίω*):—any place where fire is kindled, a funeral pyre, νεκροῖς *πυρκαῖῃς* ἐπέπνεον Il. 7. 428, 431; *πυρκαῖῃ* ἐμαραίνετο 23. 228; *κατὰ* *πυρκαῖῃν* ἀβέαν αἰθμον αἰὼν quenched the burning pyre, 23. 250, cf. 237., 24. 791; *πυρκαῖῃς* νεκρῶν Eur. I. c.; *χλωρίαν*, ὅν. μυθολογοῦσι γενέσθαι ἐκ *πυρκαῖῃς* Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 20. 2. a *fire*, *conflagration*, *πυρκαῖῃς* γενομένης Hdt. 2. 66; *arson*, Lex ap. Dem. 627. 22; *πυρκαῖᾱς* γραφή, *δική* Poll. 8. 40, 117. 3. metaph. *the flame of love*, δι' ἧς ἡλθετε *πυρκαῖῃς* Anth. P. 7. 217. II. an olive-tree which has been burnt down to the stump, and grows up again a wild olive, Lys. 110. 24 (si sana l.), cf. Virg. G. 2. 303 sq. [καὶ in Poets, v. Lob. Phryn. 523.]

πυρ-κόος, *ov*, (*κοέω*) *one who watched a sacrificial fire* (at Delphi) to draw omens from it, Hesych.; whence the Delphians were called *πυρκόοι* (cf. *θυοκόος*), Plut. 2. 406 F (libri *πυρκαῖος*).

πυρμαχέω, = *πυρομαχέω*, q. v.

πυρναῖος, α, *ov*, (*πύρρον*) *fit for eating*, *σταφυλαί* Theocr. 1. 46.

πύρρον, τό, shortened for *πύρρον*, (*πύρινος*, *πύριος*) *wheaten bread*, Od. 15. 312., 17. 12, 362; esp. of bread with the bran in it, cf. Philen. Gramm. ap. Ath. 114 D. II. generally, *food*, *meat*, as opp. to drink,

Hesych., Suid., etc. (who give *πύρνος*, δ.); φήγονον π. *acorns* or *mast*, Lyc. 482, cf. 639:—hence *πυρναίος*.

πυρνοτόκος, *ov*, food-producing, *ἀρουρα* Epigr. Gr. 1028. 45.

πύρο-βλος, *ov*, = *πυρίβλος*, q. v.

πύρο-βόλος, *ov*, giving forth fire, fire-darting, *λίθοι* Origen.:—τὰ *πυρόβολα* bolts or arrows tipped with fire, Plut. Sull. 9, Auton. 66, etc.

πύρο-βόρος, *ov*, eating wheat, Q. Sm. 2. 197.

πύρο-γενής, *ἐς*, (πύρ) fire-born, of Bacchus, Auson. 29. 3.

πύρο-γενής, *ἐς*, (πυρός) made from wheat, Anth. P. 9. 368.

πύρο-γονος, *ov*, = *πυρίγονος*, Origen. 3. 289 D.

πύρο-δαίσιον, τό, (δαίω) a fire-place, Hesych.

πύρο-δόκος, *ov*, (πυρός) receiving wheat, δακώ Opp. H. 4. 501.

πύρο-ειδής, *ἐς*, like fire, fiery, Plat. Legg. 895 C, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 2. 3. 5. Adv. —δῶς, Plut. 2. 888 E.

πύρρεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, (πύρ) fiery, *κερανόος* Cleanth. 10; *ἀστήρ* Ap. Rh. 3. 1377; *ἄμματα*, πόθος, etc., Anth. P. 5. 15., 9. 132; *κάπρος* Opp. C. 1. 388; *βέλος* Nonn., etc. 2. δ *Πυρρῆς* the Planet Mars, from his fiery colour, Arist. Mund. 6. 18, Cic. N. D. 2. 20, Philo 1. 504.

πυρρῶντες, *oi*, a sort of trout, Mnesith. ap. Ath. 358 C.

πύρο-εργής, *ἐς*, (ἐργάω) working in or at the fire, Manetho I. 78.

πύρο-κάπηλέω, to deal in wheat, Poll. 7. 18.

πύρο-κλοπία, *ἡ*, a theft of fire, Anth. P. 6. 100.

πύρο-λαβής, *ιδος*, *ἡ*, (λαμβάνω) a pair of fire-tongs, Gloss.

πύρο-λαμπής, *ιδος*, *ἡ*, shining with fire, v. sub *πυρολαμπής*.

πύρο-λόγος, *ov*, (πύρος) reaping wheat, Anth. P. 6. 104 (Mss. *πυρίλ*).

πύρο-μαντις, *εως*, *δ*, and *ἡ*, a fire-prophet, v. l. for *πύρ*—, Artem. 2. 69:

—*πύρο-μαντεία*, *ἡ*, soothsaying from fire, Böckh Expl. Pind. p. 152.

πύρομαχῶ, to contend with fire, Basil.: *πυρμαχέω*, Archel. in Ideler Phys. 2. 345, etc.

πύρο-μάχος, *ov*, = *πυρμάχος*, Theophr. Lap. 9, Walz Rhett. 1. 580.

πύρο-μέτρης, *ov*, and —*μετρητής*, *αὐ*, *δ*, one who measures wheat, and

πύρομετρέω, to measure wheat, Poll. 7. 18.

**πύρρον*, τό, v. sub *πυρά*, τὰ.

πύροπίπτης [τ], *ov*, *δ*, v. *πυροπίπτης*.

πύρο-ποικίλος, *ov*, with fire-coloured spots, dub. 1. for *πυρρο-*.

πύροπωλείον, τό, the wheat-market, Poll. 7. 18.

πύρο-πώλεω, to deal in wheat, Dem. 376. 1.

πύρο-πώλης, *ov*, *δ*, a wheat-merchant, corn-merchant, Poll. 7. 18.

πύρορραγής, *ἐς*, (ρήγνυμι) bursting in the fire, Cratin. Ὄρ. 10: as Adv.

πυρορραγής, cracked, Ar. Ach. 933.

πύρες, *δ*, wheat, *μελιόχρονα* *πυρόν* Il. 8. 188., 10. 569; *κατὰ*

πυρόν ἀλέσσαν ground it (the flour or meal being ἀλείατα or ἀλεωρ,

opp. to ἀλφίτα barley-meal, cf. also μήλωψ), Od. 20. 109; given to

horses, 19. 536; in pl., mentioned with other grain, *πυροί τε ἐλαί τε*

lδ' εὐρυνέες κρεῖ λευκόν 4. 604; *πυροὶ καὶ κριθαί* 9. 110., 19. 112;

mown by the scythe, Il. 11. 67 sq.;—so in Hdt. 2. 36., 4. 33, Ar. Vesp.

1405, Pax 1145, Av. 580, Thuc. 6. 22, Dem. 386. 4. 2. a grain

of wheat, *ἐξ ἑνὸς πυροῦ εἰς πυρρὴν* Arist. G. A. 1. 20, 16. (Hence

πυρ-νός, *πύρ-νός*, etc.; Curt. compares Slav. *pyr-o* (δύρα), Bohem. *pyr*

(quitch-grass), Lett. *pür-ji* (triticum), Lith. *pyr-agas* (wheaten bread).

πύρο-σθενής, *ἐς*, mighty with fire, Lat. *ignipotens*, Gloss.

πύρο-στάτης, v. sub *πυρστάτης*.

πύροστομα, *ἡ*, (πυρός, τέμνω) a reaping of wheat, Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 2.

πύρο-φεγγής, *ἐς*, = *πυρφεγγής*, Or. Sib. 8. 435.

πύρο-φθόρος, *ov*, wheat-destroying, Epigr. Gr. 1027. 39.

πύροφορέω, to bear wheat, App. Civ. 2. 40.

πύρο-φόρος, *ov*, (πύρ), fire-bearing, βέλγπ. = *πυρόβολα*, Zozim. 2.

volcanic, πέδιον Id. 3. metaph. *inflammatory*, νοῦσος C. I. 511.

πύρο-φόρος, *ov*, (πυρός) wheat-bearing, ἀρουρα Il. 12. 314., 14. 123.

Simon. 9; *πείδιον* Il. 21. 602, Eur. Phoen. 644; *λιβύα* Pind. I. 4. 91 (3.

72); *γῆ* Solon 15. 2; *Γέλα* Aesch. Fr. 450: (in Od., the form is *πύρρ-*

φόρος). II. in Hes. Op. 547, ἀήρ π. air promoting the growth of

wheat; but Herm. suggests *πυροφόρος*.. ἐπὶ ἔργois.

πύρο-χρως, *αὐτος*, = *πυρίχρως*, Achmes 149, Galen.

πύρῳ, fut. *ῶσω*, (πύρ) to burn with fire, burn up, τὰς Ἀθήνας Hdt. 7.

8, 2., 8. 102; *στέγην* Aesch. Fr. 280; *ναούς* Soph. Aut. 286: to burn

as a burnt sacrifice, ὁσφύν Aesch. Pr. 497; *πυροῦτε σώματα* Eur. H. F.

244; π. Κόκλωπος ὅψιν to burn out his eye, Id. Cycl. 590, 600:—Med.,

παῖδα πυρσάμενην having placed one's son on the pyre, Anth. P. 7. 466:

—Pass. to set on fire, to be burnt, Τρώων πυρσθέντων Pind. P. 11. 50;

Ἰλίου πυρσόμενον Eur. Andr. 400, cf. Tro. 1283; *πυρσθῆναι θέμας* Eur.

I. T. 685, cf. Med. 1190; *πυρσόμενον τὸ σταῖς baked on the fire*, Arist.

Probl. 21. 10, cf. 23. 2. metaph. to set on fire, inflame, ἔπος π.

τινα Anacreont. (?) :—Pass. to be inflamed or excited, *παράγελμασιν*..

πυρσθεὶς καρδίαν Aesch. Ag. 481; *τινι* by a person (with love), Anth. P.

12. 87. III. absol. to produce fire, Arist. P. A. 2. 2, 26:—Pass. to

become fire, to be ignited, Plat. Tim. 51 B, 52 D, Arist. Cael. 3. 8, 11,

al. III. Pass. to be affected by fire, *δ χρύσος μόνος οὐ πυρσούται*

Arist. Meteor. 3. 6, 14. 2. also of gold, to be proved or tested by

fire, Apocal. 3. 18; metaph. of persons, proved by fire, approved, LXX

(Ps. 17. 31., 119. 140). IV. to fumigate, δῶμα θελεῖν Theocr.

24. 94.

πυρπλάμας, v. sq.

πυρ-πλάμας, *ἡ*, *ov*, cunningly wrought from fire, βέλος π., of the

thunderbolt, Pind. O. 10 (11). 96; cf. *πυρραγής* 2. II. acc. to

Hesych., *πυρπλάμα* were *δ* *διὰ τάχους* τὴ *μυχανάσθαι* δυναμένοι, καὶ

αἱ ποικίλοι τὸ ἦθος; cf. Eust. 513. 30, Suid., Phot.:—in Eust. l. c.,

πυρπалаμάσθαι = *κακοτεχνεῖν*, with reference to h. Hom. Merc. 357,

πυρπалаμάσθαι he played cunning tricks.

πύρ-πνοος, *ov*, contr. —*πνους*, *ονν*, = *πυρίπνοος*, fire-breathing, Τυφών

Aesch. Theb. 511, cf. 493; ταῦροι, λάενα Eur. Med. 478, El. 474;

χίμαιρα Anaxil. Neott. 1. 3; π. βέλος, of lightning, Aesch. Fr. 917;

βλέκει *πυρπνόου* ζάλης, of Aetna, Ib. 371. Adv. —*πνώας*, Eust. in Mai's

Spicil. 5. 311.

πύρ-πολῶς, to light and keep up a fire, watch a fire, Od. 10. 30, Xen.

Cyr. 3. 3, 25; π. τοὺς ἀνθράκας to stir up, fan the fire, Ar. Av.

1580. II. to waste with fire, burn and destroy, τὴν οἰκίαν Ar.

Nub. 1497; πόλιν Id. Vesp. 1079; π. καὶ καίονσι καὶ σφάττουσι Luc.

Calumn. 19:—also to burn with fire, π. τοὺς βαρβάρους Anaxil. Neott.

1. 9, cf. Ar. Thesm. 727:—also in Med., *πυρπολέσθαι* πᾶσαν τὴν

Ἀττικὴν to cause it to be burnt with fire, Hdt. 8. 50, cf. Palaeoph.

39. 2. metaph. of grief, Nic. Th. 245, 364; of love, Ach. Tat. 1.

11, Anacreont. 63. 6, Eumath., etc.

πυρπόλημα, τό, a watchfire, beacon, Eur. Hel. 767.

πυρπόλησις, *ἡ*, a wasting with fire, Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 11, Eccl.

πύρ-πόλος, wasting with fire, burning, *κερανόος* Eur. Supp. 640; cf.

πυρπολῶ II. II. pass., *ἀσθὴν* δέ τε π. θήσῃ wasted by fire, Orac.

ap. Phlegon. Mirab. 3. p. 49.

πύρρα, *ἡ*, (πυρρός) a red-coloured bird, Ael. N. A. 4. 5. II.

myth. name for Thessaly, Red Earth, whence the legend of Pyrrha and

Deucalion, M. Müller Sc. of Lang. 1. p. 12.

πυρράζω, to be fiery red, of the sky, Ev. Matth. 16. 2, cf. Eust. Opusc.

239. 33, etc.

πυρράκης [α], *ov*, *δ*, red, ruddy, LXX (1 Regg. 16. 12); also *πύρ-*

ράκων, Suid.

πυρράλις, v. sub *πυρραλίς*.

πυρρίας, *ov*, *δ*, a red-coloured serpent, Hesych. II. Redhead,

Rufus, common name of a slave, properly of the sly red-haired slaves

from Thrace, Ar. Rau. 730, etc.; cf. *ἑανθίας*.

πυρρίῳ, to be or become red, to blush, Heliod. 3. 5.

πυρρίζω, to be red or ruddy, LXX (Lev. 13. 19, al.), Philo 1. 194.

Πυρρίκος, *ἡ*, *ov*, named after Pyrrhus, of a certain breed of sheep,

Arist. H. A. 3. 21, 3; whence it is prob. that in 8. 7, 3 (*ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ*

τὰς καλονόμους πυρρίχας βοῖς) *Πυρρίκας* should be restored; in Theocr.

also (4. 20) ταῦρος δὲ *πύρριχος*, the second interpr. of the Schol. (ὁ

ἡπειρωτικός) points to a v. l. *Πυρρίκος*.

πυρρίχη [τ] (sc. ὄρχησις), *ἡ*, a kind of war-dance (cf. *ἐμμέλεια*), Ar.

Ran. 153, Xen. An. 6. 1, 12, Plat. Legg. 816 B; so called from one

Πύρριχος the inventor, acc. to Aristox. ap. Ath. 630 D, Strab. 467, cf.

480; or, acc. to Arist. Fr. 476, from its being first used at the funeral

of Patroclus (from *πυρά*); mentioned as a prize-contest, C. I. 2758 IV,

v., 3089, —90; cf. *πρύλλis*. 2. generally, *δυναί* π. strange contortions,

Eur. Andr. 1135:—proverb., *πυρρίχην βλέπειν* 'to look daggers,' Ar.

Av. 1169. Cf. *πυρίχη*.

πυρρίχιάκος, *ἡ*, *ov*, in the Pyrrhic metre: Adv. —*χῶς*, Hephaest., etc.

πυρρίχ-ἱάμβος, *δ*, a verse consisting of pyrrhic and iambus, Anecd.

Oxon. 3. 306.

πυρρίχίζω, to dance the *πυρρίχη*, Arist. Fr. 476, Luc. D. D. 8. 1, Plut.

2. 554 B.

πυρρίχιος [τ], *δ*, of or belonging to the *πυρρίχη*. π. ὄρχημα, ὄρχησις

the Pyrrhic dance, Luc. Salt. 9, Heliod. 3. 10; π. δρόμος Hdu. 4. 2,

9. II. ποὺς π. a pyrrhic, i. e. a foot consisting of two short

syllables, which was used in the *πυρρίχη* or war-song, Longin. 41. 1,

Demetr. Phal., etc.

πυρρίχισμός, *οὐ*, *δ*, a dancing of the *πυρρίχη*, Joseph. A. J. 19. 1, 14.

πυρρίχιστής, *οὐ*, *δ*, a dancer of the *πυρρίχη*: *οἱ* π. the chorus of

Pyrrhic dancers, Lys. 161. 37, Isac. 54. 30.

πυρρίχιστικός, *ἡ*, *ov*, of or like a *πυρρίχιστής*, Poll. 4. 73.

πύρριχος, *ἡ*, *ov*, Aeol. and Dor. for *πυρρός*, red, Theocr. 4. 20; but

v. *Πυρρίκος*!—with *πύρριχος* is compared *ῥοσίχος* from *ῥοσος*, but in

that case the accent should be *πύρριχος*.

πυρρίχο-τροχάιος, *δ*, a verse consisting of a pyrrhic and trochee,

Anecd. Oxon. 3. 306, 314.

πυρρό-γειος, *ov*, of or with red earth, Antyll. ap. Stob. 548. 22.

πυρρο-γένειος, *ov*, red-bearded, Anth. P. 7. 707.

πυρρό-θριξ, *δ*, *ἡ*, red-haired, v. l. Solon 24, Arist. Probl. 38. 2.

πυρρο-κόμης, *ov*, *δ*, = *πυρρόκομος*, Schol. Il. 2. 642.

πυρρο-κόραξ, *ἄκος*, *δ*, a crow with a red beak, Plin. 10. 68.

πυρρόμοι, Pass. to become red, Arist. Probl. 38. 2.

πυρρ-οπίτης [τ], *ov*, *δ*, (οπιπτεύω) one that ogles young boys with a

play upon *πυρρίπτης*, ogling wheat (i. e. dinner in the Prytaneion), Ar.

Eq. 407, v. Cratin. ap. Schol.:—cf. *γυναικοπίτης*, *οἰνοπίτης*, *παιδοπίτης*,

παρθενοπίτης.

πυρρο-ποικίλος, *ov*, red-spotted, of red granite, Tzetz., Plin. 36. 43.

πυρρός, *ἡ*, *ov*, Att.; *πυρρός*, *ἡ*, *ov*, Ion.; but in older Att. and Dor.

πυρρός, *ἡ*, *ov*, Aesch. Pers. 316, Eur. Phoen. 32, H. F. 361, Mosch. 2.

70: (πύρ). Flame-coloured, yellowish-red (*πυρρὸν ἐξανθὸν* τε καὶ φασιὸν

κράσει γίγνεται Plat. Tim. 68 C, v. Arist. Metaph. 9. 3, 6, Galen. 1.

397), of the yolk of an egg, Hipp. 663. 20; *ἡ λευκότης γίγνεται πυρρή*

Er. Comp. (for πυρρότερα), πυρρότερα φουρίσσεσθαι to be of a brighter red, Arat. 798.

5. of persons also, red with blushes, Ar. Eq. 900: κύων .. πυρρό' έχουσα δέργματα glazing with red eyes, Eur. Hec. 1265.

II. paroxyt. Πύρρος, ὁ, Pyrrhus, name for Neoptolemus, Apollod. 3. 13, 8, etc.

πυρρότης, ἡ, redness, Arist. G. A. 5. 5, 3, Galen.

πυρρό-τρίχος, ὄν, = πυρρότριξ, Theocr. 8. 3.

πυρρούλας, ὄν, a red-coloured bird (cf. πύρρα), perh. Luscinia rubecula, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 5 (v. l. πυρρόπας, etc.).

πυρρόχροος, ὄν, contr. -χρους, red-coloured, Plat. 2. 363 B. 364 A.

πυρραίνω, (πυρρός) to make red, tinge with red, π. ξανθὰν χαίταν Eur. Tro. 227; π. τὸ πρόσωπον φύκει Poll. 5. 102.

πυρσο-αυγής, ἑς, fiery bright, Orph. H. 18. 1.

πυρσεία, ἡ, (πυρσεύω) communication by means of πυρσοί, Polyb. 10. 43, 1, etc.; the news conveyed thereby, Id. 10. 45, 8.

πυρσευτήρ, ὁ, one who heats a room, etc., Aetiae. Sign. M. Diut. 1. 11.

πυρσεύω, to light up, kindle, πυρσεύσας .. σέλας Εὐβοίαν having lit it up with beacon-fires (σέλας combining with the notion of the Verb), Eur. Hel. 1126: metaph., π. ἔχθραν Diod. 11. 64; τὸ κάλλος Philostr. 939:—Pass. to blaze, μαρμαρυγῇ Heliod. 7. 5; ὅρα τις εἰαρινὴ π. beams forth, Id. 5. 13.

2. to set on fire, τρίχα Opp. C. 1. 327. II. to communicate news by means of πυρσοί, make signals by torches or beacon-fires, Xen. An. 7. 8, 15; τινί to another, Diod. 12. 49; τῶν φρυκταριῶν κατὰ διαδοχὰς πυρσευσάων ἀλλήλοισι Arist. Mund. 6. 12; πυρσεύετε κραυγὴν ἀγῶνος give a shout in signal of battle, Eur. El. 694:—Pass., δόξα ὥσπερ ἀπὸ σκοπῆς .. πυρσεύεται Plut. 2. 182 F: impers., πυρσεύεται fire-signals are made, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 62.

πυρσίξω, to be fiery red, Byz.

πυρσίτης, ὄν, ὁ, of fiery colour, v. l. Philostr. 99.

πυρσοβολέω, to shoot forth fire, π. ἀκτίνας Manetho 4. 214.

πυρσο-βόλος, ὄν, shooting forth fire, Anth. P. 12. 196, Manetho 4. 438.

πυρσο-γενής, ἑς, (γενέσθαι) fire-producing, Nonn. D. 2. 495.

πυρσο-γλωσσος, ὄν, with tongue of fire, Eccl.

πυρσο-ειδής, ἑς, like a beacon, Eccl.

πυρσο-ἐλκτος, ὄν, writhing in fire, ap. Marin. V. Procli 28.

πυρσο-θρίξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, = πυρρόθριξ, Poll. 4. 144.

πυρσο-κομος, ὄν, red-haired, Paul. S. Descr. S. Soph. 464.

πυρσο-κορσος, ὄν, = foreg., π. λέων a red-maned lion, Aesch. Fr. 111.

πυρσο-κόρυμβος, ὄν, with red grapes, Paul. S. Ambo 166.

πυρσο-λαμπής, ἑς, beaming with fire, Walz Rhett. 3. 525.

πυρσο-λάτρης, ὁ, a fire-worshipper, Eccl., Byz.: hence -λατρεύ, Ib..

πυρσο-λοφοί, οἱ, straps of leather dried at the fire, Autim. ap. Phot.

πυρσο-μόρφος, ὄν, of fiery form, Mai's Spicil. 5. 290: Adv. -φως, Ib. 376:—hence πυρσομορφώω, to make like fire, Ib. 281.

πυρσο-νωτος, ὄν, red-backed, δράκων Eur. H. F. 398.

πυρσο-πόλος, ὄν, = πυρρόλος, Greg. Naz.

πυρσός, ὄν, heterog. pl. πυρσά Eur. Rhes. 97: (πῦρ, πυρρός):—a firebrand, torch, Il. 18. 211, Eur. Phoen. 1376, etc.:—in pl. fires, λίθος μῆτηρ πυρσῶν Anth. P. 6. 28; ἡελίοιο Opp. H. 4. 353; of lightning, Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 239 B:—metaph., ἄψια πυρσὸν ὕμνων Pind. I. 4. 74 (3. 61), cf. Anth. P. 5. 1; πυρσὸν ἄναπτε κακῶν C. I. 2388; and, in pl., the fires of love, Theocr. 23. 7, Anth. P. 12. 17.

II. a beacon or signal-fire, bale-fire, Hdt. 7. 182., 9. 3, Polyb. 10. 44, 10, etc.: cf. πυρσεύω, φρυκταριός, φρυκτωρία. 2. pl. πύρσα, watch-fires, Eur. Rhes. 97, cf. 43.

πυρσός, ὁ, ὄν, old Att. for πυρρός, q. v.

πυρσο-τόκος, ὄν, fire-producing, π. λίθος a flint, Anth. P. 6. 27; λαίρῃ Noun. D. 37. 59; π. Ἄρης Manetho 4. 467.

πυρσοσυρτός, ὄν, = φρυκταριός, Polyaeen. 3. 9. 55:—also πυρσοσυρτός, ἴδος, ἡ, Anon. ap. Suid.: πυρσοσύριον, τό, Poll. 9. 14 (vulg. -συργία).

πυρσο-φάνης, ἑς, = πυροφάνης, Damasc.

πυρσο-φεγγής, ἑς, = πυριφεγγής, Psid.

πυρσο-φόρος, ὄν, carrying fire, νάρθηξ Nonn. D. 7. 340, etc.:—in Diod. 20. 48, πυρφόρος is restored by L. Dind. II. as Subst. a beacon-grate, Hesych.

πυρσώω, = πυρσεύω, Eccl.

πυρσώδης, ἑς, like a firebrand, bright-burning, φλόξ Eur. Bacch. 146.

πυρσο-ώτης, ὄν, ὁ, = sq., v. sub περιώπης.

πυρσο-ώπος, ὄν, (ῶψ) fiery-eyed, Opp. C. 1. 183: red, Marc. Sidet. 49.

πυρφορέω, to be a πυρφόρος, to carry a torch, = δαδουχέω, Eur. Tro. 348, C. I. 1586; c. acc., π. λαμπάδιον Heliod. 4. 1; cf. πυρφόρος. 2. to carry fire, θεωρίῃ ναὺς ἐκ Δήλου π. Philostr. 740. II. to set on fire, Aesch. Theb. 341.

πυρ-φόρος, ὄν, fire-bearing, Aesch. Theb. 432; esp. of lightning, π. κεραυνός Pind. N. 10. 132, Aesch. Theb. 444, Soph. O. C. 1658; ἀστραπαί Id. O. T. 100; ἔγχος Διὸς Ar. Av. 1749; and so prob., πυρφόρος αἰθέρος ἀστὴρ Id. Thebes. 1050:—πυρφόροι οἰστροί arrows with combustibles tied to them, so that they may set fire to wood-work, Thuc. 2. 75; so πυρφόροι alone, Diod. 20. 48 (cf. πυρσοφόρος), 96; βέλη π. Ib. 96; and πυρφόρα Ib. 88:—also πυρφόρος, ὁ, an engine for throwing fire, Polyb. 21. 5, 1: cf. πυρρόβλος. II. in special senses, 1. epith. of several divinities, as of Zeus in reference to his lightnings, Soph. Ph. 1198, cf. Ar. V. 151; of Demeter, in reference to the torches used by her worshippers (cf. δαδουχός), Eur. Supp. 260, cf. Phoen. 687; of Artemis (cf. ἀμύριπτος), Soph. O. T. 206; of a priest of Asclepius, C. I. 402, cf. 1178, Luc. Syr. D. 42. 2. Προμηθεὺς π. the Fire-bringer, name of Prometheus in a Satyric play of Aesch., which Poll. 9. 156., 10. 64, calls πυρκαεὺς, perhaps confusing it with the Ναυπλίου πυρκαεὺς of

Soph., v. Dind. Aesch. Fr. 187, Soph. O. C. 55; also of Capaneus, Aesch. Theb. 452, Soph. Ant. 135; of Eros, Anth. P. 5. 88:—but θεὸς πυρφόρος the fire-bearing god, the god who produces plague or fever, Soph. O. T. 27.

3. ὁ πυρφόρος, in the Lacedaemonian army, was the priest who kept the sacrificial fire, which was never allowed to go out, Xen. Lac. 13, 2, cf. Sturz Lex. Xen. s. v.; hence proverb. of a total defeat, ἐδεε δὲ μηδὲ πυρφόρον .. περιγενέσθαι Hdt. 8. 6, cf. Dio C. 39. 45, Pseudoimprogr.

πύρῳδης, ἑς, = πυρσειδής, like fire, of fire, fiery, ὄμματα Emped. ap. H. A. 5. 1, 21; Διὸς ἀστεροειδῆ Ar. Av. 1746; μαρμαρυγαί Plat. Criti. 116 C; ἀρχὴ π. Arist. Meteor. 1. 7, 4; ἀναθυμίασις ἐπὶ καὶ π. Ib. 3. 3, 5:—τὸ π. a fiery or hot substance, Arist. Mot. An. 10. 4, Plut., etc.; fiery nature, of Achilles, Ath. 624 A:—Adv. -δως, Diog. Apoll. ap. Diog. L. 9. 53, Stob. Eccl. 1. 508; also, πυρῳδὲς υποβλέπειν Poll. 5. 79.

II. fiery red, Arist. Meteor. 1. 5, 2, cf. de An. 2. 7, 8. III. in medic. sense, inflamed, betokening inflammation, ἔλκος Hipp. Fract. 767 (Littre; vulg. πυρῳδὲς).

πύρωμα [ῶ], τό, (πύρῳ) any burning body, Ptol., Byz.

πύρ-ωνία, ἡ, purchase of wheat, Eccl. II. Πυρῳνία Ἄρτεμις, as presiding over its purchase, Paus. 8. 15, 9.

πύρ-ῳπης, ὄν, ὁ, fem. πύρῳπις, ἴδος, = sq., Opp. C. 2. 317, Nonn. D. 5. 221.

πύρ-ῳπός, ὄν, (ῶψ) fiery-eyed, fiery, κεραυνός Aesch. Fr. 667; ἥλιος Id. Fr. 304; ἀστέρων π. κελευθός C. I. 1907; ῥόδον τῇ ὕψει π. Plut. 2. 648 A; τὸ λαμπρὸν καὶ π. Ib. 404 D.

II. as Subst. πυρῳφός, a kind of red bronze, Plin. 34. 20, cf. Lucret. 2. 803, Ov. Met. 2. 2.

πύρῳσις, ἑως, ὁ, (πύρῳ) a firing, burning, ὅλη πρὸς πύρῳσιν Theophr. H. P. 5. 9, 1.

2. exposure to the action of fire, as in cooking, Arist. Probl. 21. 12, Theophr. H. P. 7. 7, 2, 21; ἡ ἐν ὕγρῳ π. boiling, Arist. Meteor. 4. 3, 11, cf. Muesith. ap. Ath. 357 D.

3. a proving by fire, Hesych. II. heal, Arist. Meteor. 2. 9, 7, 3. 1, 9. III. metaph. burning desire, Schol. Ar. Pl. 975, Eccl.: burning zeal, Eccl.

πύρῳτερος, α, ὄν, poet. Comp. of πυρρός.

πύρῳτης, ὄν, ὁ, one who works with fire, a smith, LXX (Nchem. 3. 8).

πύρῳτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for burning, heating, Diosc. 2. 202, etc.

πύρῳτός, ἡ, ὄν, (πύρῳ) set on fire, fiery, Antiph. Φιλοθῆβ. 1. 21.

πῦς, Dor. for πῦ, Ammon. 121; Ahrens D. Dor. 361 reads πῶς.

πύσμα, τό, (πυνθάνομαι) a question, Plut. 2. 408 C; differing from ἐρώτημα, as requiring an explanatory answer, and not merely assent or dissent, v. Sext. Emp. P. 1. 189, Walz Rhett. 8. 455, 704.

II. an interrogative particle, Apoll. de Constr. 304.

πυσμᾶτικός, ἡ, ὄν, interrogative, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 315, Apoll. de Constr. 72: τὰ καὶ interrogative particles, E. M. Adv. -κῶς, Schol. Soph. O. C. 3.

πυσσάχος, ὁ, a kind of muzzle put on calves' noses to prevent their sucking, Virgil's capistrum, Hesych.

πυστίαμοι, = πυνθάνομαι, Plut. 2. 292 E, Hesych., Phot.

πύστις, ἑως, ἡ, (πυνθάνομαι) rarer form of πύστις, an asking, inquiring, τὰς πύστις ἐρωτῶντες, etc.: introducing the questions whether .., Thuc. 1. 5; κοινὴ .. ἡ π. ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ τε καὶ σοῦ Plat. Lach. 196 C; π. κατ' ἐσθλὴν ὕδατος Anth. P. 6. 203.

II. that which is learnt by asking, tidings, news, report, Aesch. Theb. 54 (but Stob. read πίστις), Eur. El. 690; κατὰ πύστιν ἡ χωρὶς according as they learnt which way he was gone, Thuc. 1. 136; κατὰ π. (v. l. πίστιν) τοῦ τρέφοντος by information received from the foster-father, Dion. H. 1. 81; πύσσει τῶν προγενομένων by hearing of what was done before, Thuc. 3. 82.

πυστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of πυνθάνομαι, learnt, E. M., Eust. 1684. 37.

πύτια, ἡ, (πύς) = πύστια, Arist. G. A. 1. 20, 18 (v. l. πύτια), Meteor. 4. 3, 15 (v. l. πύστια), cf. Mirab. 77 (v. l. πύτια); ἡ π. τῆς φώκης Plut. 2. 553 A.

II. a sort of cake, Alciphro Fr. 6. 10.

πύτιζω, fut. ἴσω, to spit frequently, spurt water from one's mouth, E. M. 697. 58; ἀποπύτιζω in Ar. Lys. 205:—hence Lat. pŭtizzare, to spit out wine after tasting, Terent. Heaut. 3. 1, 48; pŭtisma, spittle, Juven. 11. 173.

πυτιναῖος, α, ὄν, plaited with osier, περὰ πυτιναῖα are given to Diitrephes, because he had grown rich by his trade of a πυτινοπλόκος, Ar. Av. 798.

πυτινή, ἡ, a flask covered with plaited osier, like Florence oil-flasks, Poll. 7. 174; name of a comedy by Cratinus. [i, Draco 45. 10., 90. 14.]

πυτινο-πλόκος, ὄν, covering flasks with osier, Schol. Ar. Av. 1442.

πύτινος [ῶ], ὁ, name of a fish, prob. l. in Numen. ap. Ath. 327 F, cf. 304 E. (Perhaps from its shape.)

πυῳδής, ἑς, (πύον) like matter, πύταλον, οὐρῆσις Hipp. Progn. 43, etc.

πύωσις, ἡ, (πύω) suppuration, Galen.

πῶ; Adv., Dor. for ποῦ; where? A. B. 604, Hesych.; or rather for ποθεν; E. M. 773. 19:—found in the Mss. of Aesch. Ag. 1507.

II. πῶ μάλα; or πάμαλα; where in the world? how in the name of fortune? or, without a question, = οὐδαμῶς, not a whit, Pherecr. Ἄγρ. 9, Ar. Pl. 66, Fr. 126, Lysias ap. Suid. s. v., Dem. 357. 2.

πω, Ion. κω, enclit. Particle, up to this time, yet, in Hom. and Hes. always with a negat., like Lat. -dum (non-dum), with which it sometimes forms one word, οὔπω, μήπω, and the same usage prevailed afterwards; v. οὔπω, μήπω, οὐδέπω, μηδέπω, οὐτίπω, and esp. πῶποτε:—sometimes a word is interposed, οὐδ' ἀρα πῶ τι ζῆε Il. 17. 401; cf. Aesch. Pr. 27, 512, Soph. O. T. 105, Tr. 591, 1061, etc.; μὴ ξυναλ-λαγαντά πω Id. O. T. 1110.

II. after Hom., sometimes with questions which imply a negative, ἡ ξυναλλάξαι τί πω; Ib. 1130;

πόλις ἀφισταμένη τίς πω τούτῳ ἐπεχείρησε; has ever a city meditating revolt . . ? Thuc. 3. 45; v. sub πῶποτε 11.

πῶ, short for πῶθι, *drink!* in Aeol. dialect, Poëta ap. E. M. 698. 51.

πῶγων, *anos*, ὁ, the beard, πῶγωνα μέγαν ἔχειν Hdt. 1. 175; π. φύειν to grow a beard, Hdt. 8. 104 (cf. φύω); πῶγωνα καθίεναι to let it grow, Lat. *barbam promittere*, Ar. Eccl. 99; ὑποκαθίεις ἄτομα πῶγωνος βάθῃ Ephipp. Navaγ. 1. 7; βαθὺν π. καθιέμενος Luc. Philops. 5, cf. Pisc. 11, Plut. Anton. 18; π. ποδὴρην καθίεται Plut. 2. 52 C; πῶγωνος ἡδὴ υπομιπλάμενος just beginning to have a beard, Plat. Prot. init.; τὸν π. ξύρεσθαι, κατακείρειν Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 565 A, Plut. 2. 52 D.

2. of animals, π. ἱππελάφῳ Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 20; of the fish τράγος, Clearch. ap. Ath. 332 C:—also the wrinkled flesh about the bill of the ostrich, Arist. H. A. 9. 7, 10, cf. 2. 1, 20, Ath. 655 D, etc.; the wattles of a cock, Ammon. s. v. κάλλαια.

3. in plants, cf. τραγο-πῶγων. 4. the barb of an arrow, Poll. 7. 158, Hesych., etc. 5. πῶγων πυρὸς or φλογὺς a beard or tail of fire, Aesch. Ag. 306, Eur. Fr. 833.

πωγωνιαίος, α, ον, bearded, Gloss. πωγωνίας, ον, ὁ, bearded, Cratin. Incert. 94; of a cock (v. πῶγων 2), Ptol.

II. ἄστὴρ π. a bearded star, i. e. a comet, Arist. Meteor. 1. 7, 4, Plut. 2. 893 C, Diog. L. 7. 152, Plin. 2. 22, etc. πωγωνιάτης [α], ον, Ion. -ήτης, ὁ, = πωγωνίτης, Suid., E. M. πωγωνίον, τό, Dim. of πῶγων, Luc. Paras. 50, Anth. P. 11. 157. πωγωνιώτης [ε], ον, ὁ, bearded, Hdu. Epim. 112, Schol. Theoc. 6. 2. πωγωνο-κουρείον, τό, a barber's shop, and -κουρία, ἡ, shaving, Gloss.

πωγωνοτροφέω, to let the beard grow, Strab. 719, Diod. 4. 5, Plut.: and πωγωνοτροφία, ἡ, Plut. 2. 352 B.

πωγωνο-φόρος, ον, wearing a beard, Anth. P. 11. 410, Xenocr. Aquat. 35, Orib. 14 Matth.

πωγωνώδης, ες, (είδος) beard-like, καρπὸς Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 5. πῶσα, τά, v. πῶθι.

πῶλαριον, τό, Dim. of πῶλος, a young foal, Plato ap. Diog. L. 5. 2. πῶλεια, ἡ, = πῶλενσις, a breeding of foals, stud, breed, Xen. Eq. 2. 2 sq., Strab. 212:—formed like ἱππεία.

πῶλεος, α, ον, of a foal, χαίτη Suid. πῶλομαι, Ion. πῶλεύμαι, used by Hom. in part. πῶλεύμενος (found also in Aesch. Fr. 645), and impf. πῶλεύμην Od. 22. 352; πῶλέο 4. 811; πῶλεῖτο 9. 189; also Ion. impf. πῶλέσκετο Il. 1. 490, Od. 11. 240:—fut. πῶλῶμαι h. Hom. Apoll. 329, Ep. 2 sing. πῶλῶμαι Il. 5. 350. Er. Verb, properly a Frequent. of πῶλομαι, (as πατάσμαι of πέτομαι, στραφάω of στρέφω, etc., cf. πῶλῶ, Lob. Phryn. 584), to go up and down or to and fro, Lat. *versari in loco*, hence, to go or come frequently, οὔτε ποτ' εἰς ἀγορὴν πῶλέσκετο . . . οὔτε ποτ' ἐς πόλεμον Il. 1. 490, cf. 5. 350, 788; εἰς ἡμέτερον [δῶμα] πῶλεύμενος ἡματα πάντα Od. 2. 55, cf. 17. 534, 22. 352; πῶλεῖται τίς δεῦρο 4. 384; ἐνθάδε h. Ar. 170; ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα h. Ven. 80; μετ' ἄλλους Od. 9. 189; so, π. μετὰ τισι Emped. 401; περὶ πόλιν πῶλεύμενος Archil. 43; c. gen., ἀγγελίστην πῶλεῖται ἐπὶ νῦτα θαλάσσης she goes on a message, Hes. Th. 781.

II. to pursue a walk or line of life, esp. of a prostitute, Archil. 28 (acc. to Toup.).

πῶλευμα, τό, a colt, young horse, Max. Tyr. 7. 8. πῶλευσις, ἡ, horsebreaking, Xen. Eq. 2. 1.

πῶλευτής, οὐ, ὁ, a horsebreaker: generally, a trainer of animals, keeper, ἐλέφαντας Ael. N. A. 7. 41, 8. 17, 13. 8.

πῶλευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in horsebreaking, Ael. N. A. 11. 36. πῶλεύω, (πῶλος) to break in a young horse, Xen. Eq. 2. 1, Poll. 1. 182; of elephants, δαμῇ πῶλευθηρόμενος Ael. N. A. 13. 8; ἐκ νηπίων πεπωλευμένοι Ib. 16. 38.

πῶλέω, Ion. impf. πῶλέσκε Hdt. 1. 196; fut. -ήσω, Ar. Fr. 460, Xen.: aor. ἐπῶλῃσα Plut.:—Pass., fut. in med. form πῶλῆσεται Enbul. 'Ολβ. 1; but πεπῶλῆσται Aen. Tact. 10: aor. ἐπῶλῆσθην Plat. Polit. 260 D.

(From √ΠΕΛ, which occurs in πέλω, πέλομαι, to be, to be about, and ἐμ-πολ-ᾶω; and the same Root appears in a more literal sense in ἀμφί-πολος, πολέω, πολεύω, πῶλομαι, cf. infr. II. and v. αἰ-πόλος.) To exchange or barter goods, and so, to sell or offer for sale, opp. to ἀνείσθαι, Hdt. 1. 165, 196, and Att.; opp. to ἀποδίδω-σθαι (of the actual sale), Xen. Mem. 2. 5, 5, Symp. 8, 21; c. gen. pretii, ἐς Σάρδεις χρημάτων μεγάλων π. to sell at a high price for exportation to Sardis, Hdt. 8. 105, cf. Ar. Fr. 460; ἐπῶλε οὐδενὸς χρήματος refused to sell at any price, Hdt. 3. 139, cf. Thuc. 2. 60; so, τῶν πόρων π. ἡμῖν πάντα τὰ γὰρ οἱ θεοὶ Epich. ap. Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 20; ἀργυρίων, πολλοὺ π. τι lb. 1. 6, 13, etc.; π. τὰ σφῶν αὐτῶν μικροῦ λήμματος Dem. 157. 10; τιμῆς τεταγμένης π. Lys. Fr. 4; ἐρέσθαι ὅπως πῶλεῖ to ask what he wants for it, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 36; also, π. πρὸς ἀργύριον Theophr. H. P. 9. 6, 4:—π. τινί τι (cf. πῶς 1. 4) Stratitis Κίνησ, 1, Xen. Hier. 1, 13; τι πρὸς τινα Hdt. 9. 80, Xen. Oec. 1, 12; ὑπὸ κήρυκος π. τὰ κοινά Dem. 1234. 15; and absol., π. πρὸς τινα to deal with one, Ar. Ach. 722; πᾶν π. to retail, Plat. Polit. 260 D:—Pass. to be sold or offered for sale, ἐν ἀγορῇ πῶλευμένα Epigr. Hom. 14. 5, cf. Hdt. 8. 105.

2. π. τέλη to let out the taxes, Lat. *locare*, Aeschin. 16. fin.; cf. πωλητής.

3. to sell, i. e. give up, betray, τὰς γραφάς Dem. 1333. 18; τὰ τῆς πόλεως πράγματα Id. 384. 28; τὰ οἴκοι 80. 29:—of persons, to be bought and sold, betrayed, Ar. Pax 633; cf. πι-πράσκει.

II. in Soph. Fr. 480, πῶλοισα seems to be a necessary correction for πολοῖσα, in the literal sense of going about.

πῶλη, ἡ, = πῶλησις, Epich. 92 Ahr.; πῶλας πράξεις Sophron ap. Harpocr.

πῶλημα, τό, a thing sold or a sale, C. I. 5640 IV. 23, Poll. 3. 127, 7. 8.

πῶλης, ον, ὁ, a seller, dealer, only found in compos., except in Ar. Eq. 131, 133, 140; and here only used comically as the last word of an intended compd.

πῶλησις, ἡ, a selling, sale, Xen. Oec. 3. 9, Arist. Eth. E. 3. 4, 3.

πωλητήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, = πωλητής, Philo 1. 161.

πωλητήριον, τό, a place where wares are sold, an auction-room, i. e. shop, Hermipp. Incert. 12, Xen. Vect. 3. 13, etc. II. τὸ π. τοῦ μεταϊ-κίου the office of the πωληταί, who let out the metoec-tax, Dem. 787. 27.

πωλητής, οὐ, ὁ, one who sells; at Athens, the πωληταί were ten officers, who, like the Roman censors, let out (*locabant*) the taxes and other revenues to the highest bidders, and sold confiscated property, Antipho 147. 13, Arist. Fr. 401; and also sold the metoec-tax who failed to pay their tax, Dem. 788. 6.

II. at Epidamnus, an officer who regulated commercial dealings with the neighbouring barbarians, Plut. 2. 297 F.

πωλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, offering for sale, τὸ τῆς . . ἀρετῆς πωλητικόν the trade of offering excellence for sale, Plat. Soph. 224 D. Adv. -κῶς.

πωλήτρια, ἡ, iem. of πωλητήρ, Poll. 3. 80.

πωλικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πῶλος) of foals, fillies, or young horses, ἀπὴν π. a chariot drawn by young horses or (generally) by horses, Soph. O. T. 802; so, π. ἄντυγες, ὄχος, ὄχημα, ζυγά Eur. Rhes. 567, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 623, etc.; π. διάγματα pursuit in chariot drawn by young horses, Id. Andr. 993:—in the races, π. ἄρμα was opp. to ἄρμα τέλειος C. I. 1591 b. 61., 2758 III. D; cf. πῶλος.

2. of any young animal, πωλικὸν ζεύγος βοῶν a team of young oxen, Alcae. Com. Ier. γάμ. 1. 2. 3. poet., π. ἐδῶλια the girls' apartments, Aesch. Theb. 454; cf. πῶλος 1. 3.

πωλίον, τό, Dim. of πῶλος, a pony, Ar. Vesp. 189, Pax 75, Andoc. 9. 5, Arist. G. A. 2. 8, 15. II. the membrane round the foal in the uterus, Id. H. A. 8. 24, 10; cf. ἄμνιον 1. 2.

πωλο-δάμαστις, οὐ, ὁ, = πωλοδάμνη, Diod. 17. 26:—ἡ πωλοδα-μαστική, = ἡ πωλοδαμνική, Steph. B.

πωλοδαμνέω, to break young horses, Eur. Rhes. 127, 624, Xen. Oec. 3. 10; ἵπποι πωλοδαμνῆντες Plut. 2. 2 F. 2. μετατῆς, like πῶλεω, to train up, αὐτὸν ἐν νόμοις πατρὸς δέει πωλοδαμνῆν Soph. Aj. 549; π. τὴν νεότητά Luc. Amor. 45; νεότης πωλοδαμνεῖται Plut. 2. 13 E.

πωλο-δάμνη, ον, ὁ, (δαμῶ) a horsebreaker, Xen. Eq. 2. 1 and 3, etc. πωλοδαμνικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for horsebreaking, λέξις Eust. 743. fin.: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) the art of horsebreaking, Ael. N. A. 6. 8.

πωλο-κόμος, ον, tending horses, Gloss. πωλο-μάχος [α], ον, fighting on horseback or in a chariot, Νίκη Anth. P. 15. 50.

πῶλος, ὁ and ἡ, a foal, young horse, whether colt or filly, cp. Il. 20. 222, with Od. 23. 246; ἵππους . . πάσας θηλείας, πολλῆσι δὲ πῶλοι ὑπῆ-σαν Il. 11. 681; πῶλους δαμάσσι Pind. P. 2. 15; π. νεοζυγῆς Aesch. Pr. 1009, cf. Ag. 1641; ὁ ἐπὶ ἀδάμαστος π. Xen. Eq. 1, 1:—but used by Poets generally for ἵππος, Aesch. Fr. 341, Soph. O. C. 313, 1062, 1069, Eur. 705 sq.:—at the games there were races for young horses, opp. to τέλειος, C. I. 2758 III; cf. πῶλικός.

2. a young animal, esp. of domestic kind; of the elephant, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 32; of the dog, Anth. P. 12. 238; so, πῶλοι βουβαλίδων Ael. N. A. 7. 47.

3. in Poets, in fem., a young girl, maiden, like δάμαλις, μύοχος, πόρτις, Lat. *juvenca*, Anacr. 75, Eur. Hec. 144, Hipp. 546; κακῆς γυναικὸς πῶλον Id. Andr. 621; πῶλοι Κυπρίδος, of courtesans, Eubul. Harv. 1:—more rarely masc., a young man, Eur. Rhes. 386, Phoen. 926; ἀνδρὸς φίλου πῶλον . . ζυγύντ' ἐν ἄρμασι πημάτων Aesch. Cho. 794.

II. a Corinthian coin, from the figure of Pegasus upon it, Eur. Fr. 676, cf. Poll. 9. 76. (Cf. Lat. *pull-us*; Goth. *ful-a*; O. H. G. *fol-o* (*föhlen*, *font*, *filly*):—prob. also O. Gr. *παῖς* (i. e. *παῖς*), O. Lat. *Marci-por* (*-puer*), *pu-ra*, *pu-pilla*, etc., belong to the same family of words, so that the Root would be ΠΟΡ, v. Curt. Gr. Et. no. 387.)

πωλοτροφέω, to rear or breed horses, Geop. 16. 1. πωλοτροφία, ἡ, horsebreeding, Diotog. ap. Stob. 251. 98.

πωλοτροφικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for horsebreeding: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), = foreg., Ael. N. A. 4. 6.

πωλο-τρόφος, ον, rearing young horses, Anth. P. 9. 21:—generally, of π. τῶν ἐλεφάντων their trainers, Ael. N. A. 16. 36.

πωλύπιον, τό, Dim. of πῶλυπος, Hipp. 1056 E. πῶλυπος, πῶλυψ, v. sub πολύπους.

πῶμα, τό, a lid, cover, φαρέτρης Il. 4. 116, Od. 9. 314; χηλοῦ Il. 16. 221, Od. 8. 443; πῖθον Aes. Op. 94. 98; κάδον Archil. 4; σιδηροῦν Polyb. 22. 11, 16; ἔχει ἡ ἀσπρία (the larynx) ὄλον π. τὴν ἐγκλωπτιδα Arist. Resp. 11, 4, cf. H. A. 4. 4, 34, al.; π. τῆς θύρας τοῦ ἀντροῦ the stone that closed the entrance, Luc. D. Mariu. 2. 2. (Of unknown origin.)

πῶμα, τό, (√ΠΟ, πίνω, πέπωκα) a drink, a draught, Aesch. Eum. 266, Soph. Ph. 715, Eur. Plat., etc.: drinking water, Plat. Legg. 844 B; as pl., ἐστρεφέστατον πῶμα, of Dirce, Aesch. Theb. 308:—the short form πῶμα occurs in Pind. N. 3. 136, and in late Poets, Nic. Al. 105, 109, al.; also in Hipp. Vet. Med. 10 (opp. to βόφημα), and in late Prose, Lob. Phryn. 456, Paral. 425; but only as v. l. in correct writers, as Plat. Phaedo 117 B, Philob. 34 E; for the genuine Att. form is πῶμα, Pors. Hec. 392, Elmsl. Bacch. 279:—for πομάτιον in E. M. 578. 8, Dind. restores πῶμα τι from Hesych.

II. a drinking-cup, Hesych. πομάζω, (πῶμα) to furnish with a lid, cover up, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 56, Probl. 11. 8, Babr. 58. 2: also ποματίζω, Galen., Hesych.; v. Lob. Phryn. 671.

πωμάλι, v. sub πῶ.

πωμαστέον, verb. Adj., one must cover up, τι Geop. 7. 15, 1.

πωμαστήριον, τό, a lid, Synes. 73 A, 94 D (as Wessel. for κω-).

πωμάτις, ον, ὁ, (πῶμα) a snail, which in winter shut up its shell with a lid, *Helix pomatia*, Diosc. 2. 11.

πωματίζω, fut. ἴσω, = πωμάζω, Galen.

πωμάτιον [ᾱ], τό, Dim. of πῶμα, a little lid, Gloss.

πώποκα, Dor. for sq., οὐ πώποκα Epich. 94 Ahr.

πῶποτε, (πω, ποτέ) ever yet, Hom. and Hes. always with negat., and the same usage prevailed afterwards; v. οὐ πῶποτε, μὴ πάποτε, οὐδέπωποτε, μηδεπώποτε.

II. sometimes, later, without a negat., 1. with questions which imply a negat. (cf. πω 11), πού γὰρ πάποτ' ἀνενεφελῶν ὕοντ' ἤδη τεθέσσαι; Ar. Nub. 370; ἤδη πάποτε τοῦ ἡκούσας; Plat. Rep. 493 D:—the use of πω, πάποτε with a fut.-is manifestly incorrect, though it became common with late writers, Lob. Phryn. 458; where found in good authors, it is due to the Copyists, who introduced the phraseology of their own times; so that Dind. is justified in altering τίς γὰρ ἀλλοῦται πάποτε; into ἐτι ποτε; in Dem. 1115. 11; and οὐδὲν πω ἐνδωσούσι in Thuc. 2. 12, should prob. be οὐδὲν ἐτι.

2. with a conditional clause, also implying negation, εἰπου ξένον τις ἡδίκηε πάποτε Ar. Ran. 147, cf. Vesp. 556, Aech. 405, Plat. Theat. 196 A, Xen., etc.

3. after Relatives, οὐς φάμεν πάποτε τι.. πράξαι Plat. Rep. 352 C; ἄλλος ὅστις πάποτε τι γέγραφεν ἡ γράφει (where ἐτι must be supplied with the fut.) Id. Phaedr. 258 D; ὅσοι ἐμοῦ π. ἀκηκάσται Id. Apol. 19 C, cf. Dem. 19. 13., 54. 19, al.

4. with the Art. and Partic., οἱ π. γενόμενοι who ever yet existed, Isocr. 215 E, cf. 353 B, Plat. Phaedo 116 C, etc.:—the Partic. may be omitted, οἱ π. προδύται Lycurg. 167. 4; cf. π. Xen. Hell. 3. 5. 14.

πῶρεω, v. sub πῶρος.

πῶρητύς [ῥ], ἡ, misery, distress, Antim. 58, Hesych. The forms πῶρη and πῶρος are merely errors, Dind. Schol. Ar. Pl. 33.

πῶριᾶσις, ὤς, ἡ, a callus on the eye, Galen.

πῶριον, ἡ, ον, v. πῶρος 1.

πῶρο-εἰδής, ἐς, like tuff, λίθος Aretac. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 3:—of gall-stones, Galen.

πῶρο-κλήτῃ, ἡ, (πῶρος) a hardening of the scrotum, Galen., Poll. 4. 203. πῶρο-λῆκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (πῶρος) softening, relaxing, Plat. Aeg. 6. 109.

πῶρ-ὀμφαλον, τό, a hardening of the navel, Galen.

πῶρος, ὁ, Lat. *tophus*, Ital. *tuffa*, acc. to Theophr. Lap. 7, 1, foll. by Plin. 36. 28, a kind of marble, like the Parian in colour and solidity, but lighter; it is the πῶριος λίθος of Hdt. 5. 62, Ar. Fr. 429, cf. Siebel. Paus. 5. 10, 2., 6. 19, 1.

2. a stalactite in caverns, Arist. Meteor. 4. 10, 14.

3. a node on the bones, esp. on the joints of gouty persons, a chalk-stone, Id. H. A. 3. 19, 9, Diosc. 5. 108, etc.; cf. ἐξοστῶσις.

4. a stone in the bladder, Hipp. 230. 50, who also has the Dim. πῶριδιον, τό.

5. a callus or substance exuding from fractured bones and joining their extremities, M. Anton. 9. 36.

πῶρός, ὁ, ὄν, blind, acc. to Suid.; miserable, acc. to Hesych., etc.; but only as the simple of ταλαίπωρος; πῶρεω also is cited as an Elean word by Schol. Soph. O. C. 14; cf. Hesych., παρεῖν· κηδεύειν, πενθεῖν, etc.

πῶρώ, fut. ὥσω, (πῶρος) to petrify, turn into stone, Pisid. ap. Suid.

II. to cause a stone or callus to form; in Pass., of a stone forming in the bladder, Hipp. Acr. 256.

2. to unite fractured bones by a callus (cf. πῶρος 5), Hipp. Fract. 779, Diosc. 1. 89, 112 (111):—Pass. to become hard, Arist. Audib. 38, Theophr. H. P. 4. 15, 2.

III. metaph. in Pass. to become hardened, callous, of the heart, Ev. Marc. 6. 52, Ep. Rom. 11. 7; and (when the eyes are mentioned), to be blinded, LXX [Job 17].

πῶρῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like tuff-stone, Galen., Hesych., s. v. σπῖλος.

πῶρώμα, τό, a hardened part, callus, Hipp. Fract. 779, Poll. 4. 203.

πῶρωσις, ὤς, ἡ, the process by which the extremities of fractured bones are reunited by a callus (v. πῶρος 5), Hipp. Fract. 766, 792.

II. metaph. callousness, hardness, τῆς καρδίας Ev. Marc. 3. 5, Ep. Eph. 4. 18; absol., Ep. Rom. 11. 25.

πῶς; Ion. κῶς; interrog. Adv. of manner, how? in what way or manner? Lat. *quid? quomodo?* used in direct questions, as ὅπως in indirect, Hom., etc.; sometimes to express displeasure, Il. 4. 26, Soph. O. T. 391, Ph. 1031, Tr. 192; to express astonishment or doubt, πῶς εἶπας; Aesch. Pers. 798, Soph. El. 407, etc.; πῶς λέγεις; Id. Ph. 1407; πῶς φῆς; Aesch. Ag. 268, etc.; πῶς ταυτ' ἔλεξας; Id. Pers. 793; πῶς τοῦτ' εἶπας αὖ; Plat. Polit. 309 C; also, πῶς μὴ φάμεν..; surely we must, Plat. Theat. 161 E:—in dialogue to ask explanation, with a repetition of a word used by the previous speaker, δίκαια—Answ. πῶς δίκαια; Soph. O. C. 832; μὴ δίκαιος ἄν—Answ. πῶς μὴ δίκαιος; Id. Tr. 412; συμβολάς—Answ. πῶς συμβολάς; Alex. Manér. 4, etc.; v. Cobet N. LL. p. 16.

2. with a second interrog. in the same clause, πῶς ἐκ τίνος νεύς ποτε.. ἤκετε; how and by what ship..? Eur. Hel. 1543, cf. 873; πῶς τί τοῦτο λέγεις; how say you and what? Plat. Tim. 22 B, 3, Theat. 146 D, 208 E, etc.:—in these cases, some Edd. write the two questions separately,—πῶς; τί τοῦτο λέγεις; and the like.

3. c. gen. modii, like ὥς, πού, etc., πῶς ἀγῶνος ἤκομεν; how are we come off in it? Eur. El. 75; πῶς ἔχει πληθύνει ἐπισκοπεῖ Plat. Gorg. 451 C; v. ἔχω B. II. 2.

4. with Verbs of selling, how? at what price? like πύσον; πῶς ὁ σίτος ἔνιος; Ar. Ach. 758, cf. Ege. 480; τὰ δὲ ἀλφύτ' ὑμῖν πῶς ἐπώλουν;.. Answ. τεττάρων δραχμῶν.. τὸν κόφινον, Strattis Kinnsh. 1.

5. πῶς δοκεῖς; v. δοκέω 1. 2.

II. with Particles, πῶς ἂν..; πῶς κε ὃν κεν..; how possibly..? πῶς ἂν ἐνείπ' ἀπὸ σείδ'.. λισσοῖμιν οἷος; Il. 9. 437; cf. Od. 1. 65, etc.; πῶς ἂν γένοιτ' ἂν.. ἔκμακτρον παδῶν; Eur. El. 534:—so with Indic., Il. 22. 202, Eur. Alc. 97, etc.

b. in Trag., πῶς ἂν with the opt. is often used to express a wish, O ἦναι might it be? i. e. would that it were..! Lat. O si..! O utinam..! πῶς ἂν θάνοιμι; πῶς ἂν οἰοῖμιν, etc., Soph. Aj. 389, Eur.

Supp. 796, Hipp. 209, 345, al.; rare in Com., Ar. Thesm. 22; a trace of this usage appears in Hom., Od. 15. 195:—in late Prose, used in this sense with fut. or aor. 2 subj. without ἂν, M. Anton. 9. 40, v. Schäf. Melet. p. 100.

2. πῶς ὅρα..; in reply, how then? πῶς τ' ἀρ' ἴω..; Il. 18. 188, Od. 3. 22, al.

3. πῶς γὰρ..; also in reply, as if something had gone before, [that cannot be], for how can..? Il. 1. 123, Od. 10. 337, etc.; πῶς γὰρ κάτοιδ'α; Soph. Ph. 250, cf. 1383; v. infr. III. 1.

4. πῶς δὲ..; to introduce a strong objection, πῶς δὲ σὺ νῦν μέμονας, κύν' ἀδδείς..; Il. 21. 481, cf. Od. 18. 31, Aesch. Ph. 41, 259.

5. πῶς δὴ; how in the world? πῶς δὴ φῆς πολέμοιο μεθίμεν; Il. 4. 351, cf. 18. 364, Aesch. Ag. 543, etc.:—also, πῶς γὰρ δὴ; Od. 16. 70:—πῶς ἔδῃτα..; Aesch. Ag. 622, 1211, Ar. Nub. 79, etc.:—v. infr. III. 2.

6. πῶς καὶ..; how, tell me..? Eur. Hec. 515, Phoen. 1354, etc.; πῶς δὲ καὶ..; Aesch. Pers. 721:—but καὶ πῶς..; to introduce an objection, cf. Pers. Phoen. 1373, and v. sub καὶ A. II. 2, B. II. 2:—hence, καὶ πῶς; alone, how can it be? impossible! Plat. Alc. 1. 134 C, Theat. 163 D, etc.

7. πῶς οὐ..; how not so..? i. e. surely it is so.., πῶς οὐ δεινὰ εἰργασθε; Thuc. 3. 66, cf. Ar. Nub. 398, Dem. 317. 12, etc.; v. infr. III. 3:—πῶς μὴ..; with Subj., how shall I prevent..? Arr. Epict. 4. 10, 10.

8. πῶς οὖν..; like πῶς ἄρα..; Aesch. Supp. 297, 339, Soph. O. T. 568, etc.; so, πῶς ἂν οὖν.., with opt., Aesch. Pers. 243, Eur. I. T. 98.

9. πῶς ποτε..; how ever..? Soph. O. T. 1210.

III. πῶς foll. by several of the above-named Particles is often used in broken elliptical sentences, as,

1. πῶς γὰρ; inserted parenthet. in a negative sentence, for how is it possible? how can or could it be? hence in emphatic denial, κἀγὼ μὲν οὐκ ἔδρασα, τοῦτ' ἐπίσταμαι, οὐδ' αὖ σὺ· πῶς γὰρ; Soph. El. 911; οὐκ ἀπέρων (πῶς γὰρ);, ὅς γε.., Aesch. 329. 15., 584. 2, cf. Plat. Soph. 263 C, etc.; οὐδ' ἐπὶ τῇ ἐστὶν καταφυγῶν (πῶς γὰρ ἂν);, ὅστις.., Lysias 94. 18:—opp. to it is πῶς γὰρ οὐ; how can it but be? Lat. *quidni?* i. e. it must be so, Aesch. Cho. 754, Soph. El. 1307, Plat. Theat. 160 C, al.; even πῶς γὰρ; seems to be so used in Soph. Aj. 279, ubi v. Schäf., and cf. Koen Greg. p. 144.

2. πῶς δὴ; how so? Aesch. Eum. 601, Ar. Nub. 664, 673, etc.; πῶς ἔδῃτα; Plat. Gorg. 469 B.

3. πῶς δ' οὐ; like πῶς γὰρ οὐ; (v. supr. 1), Plat. Theat. 153 B, Rep. 457 B; πῶς δ' οὐχί; Soph. O. T. 1015, Ar. Pax 1027; but parenthetically, Soph. O. T. 567:—πῶς δ' οὐκ ἂν..; Aesch. Ph. 759.

4. πῶς οὖν; how then? how next? Eur. Med. 1376, Hipp. 598, 1261, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 64, Dem. 379. 15.

5. πῶς δοκεῖς; parenthet., in conversation, how think you? and so (losing all interrog. force), = λίαν, wonderfully, Valck. Hipp. 446, Br. Ar. Pl. 742, Herm. Ar. Nub. 878, cf. Aech. 24; also, πῶς οἶε; Ar. Ran. 54; cf. δοκέω 1. 2.

IV. πῶς in indirect questions for ὅπως, Aesch. Eum. 677, Soph. Tr. 991, Ar. Eq. 613, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 36, etc.

V. used by late writers in exclamations, πῶς παραχρήμα ἐξηράνθη..! Ev. Matth. 21. 20; πῶς δυσκόλως..! Ev. Marc. 10. 23; cf. ὥς D. 1.

πῶς, Ion. κῶς, enclit. Adv. of manner, in any way, at all, by any means, οὐ μὲν πῶς ἄλκον πέλετ' ὄρκιον Il. 4. 158, cf. Od. 20. 392; ἀλλὰ μὴ γέναιτό πῶς Aesch. Ag. 1249; v. sub οὐπῶς, μήπῶς:—often after other Adv. of Manner, ὥδὲ πῶς somehow so, Xen. Cyr. 3. 7, 6; ἄλλως πῶς in some other way, Id. An. 3. 1, 20; τεχνικῶς πῶς Ib. 6. 1, 5; εὐσηχημένως πῶς Id. Cyr. 1. 3, 9; sometimes merely to qualify their force, when it cannot be always rendered by any one English equivalent, ἀεὶ πῶς Il. 12. 211; μάλα πῶς Il. 14. 104, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 54; μόγις πῶς Plat. Prot. 328 D, etc.; rarely after Adj., μεταμελητικός πῶς Arist. Eth. N. 7. 1, 1:—with Verbs, καὶ ἔτυχέ πῶς τοῦ μάγου Hdt. 3. 78, cf. 108, 150; ἥθδ' εἰμί πῶς τῶν τῆσδε μύθων Soph. El. 372; πρόσοντες πῶς ταῦτα Thuc. 2. 3; ἀπώκησάν πῶς Id. 3. 20; often after γὰρ, ἐνεοῖται γὰρ πῶς.. τῇ τυραννίδι νόσημα Aesch. Ph. 224, cf. Cho. 958, etc.:—but most common after hypothes. Particles, εἰπῶς, εἰάν ὃν ἦν πῶς, Lat. *si qua, si forte*, Od. 14. 460, Soph. O. C. 1770, Tr. 584, Ar. Vesp. 399, etc.:—rarely alone, somehow, by chance, τὸ γὰρ κατάγμα τυγχάνει ῥήσασά πῶς Soph. Tr. 695.

II. πῶς, not enclitic, in a certain way, opp. to ἀπλῶς, Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 5; υἱὸς ὁ ἀπλῶς ὑπάρχων, ἀλλ' ὁ πῶς Id. Eth. N. 2. 5, 3; ἀλλὰ πῶς πραττόμενα καὶ πῶς νερόμενα δίκαια Ib. 5. 9, 15; πῶς ἔχειν Ib., etc.

2. πῶς μὲν.., πῶς δὲ.., in one way.., in another.., cited from Themist.; πῶς μὲν.., ὅλος δὲ.., Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 5; cf. Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 299. (Strictly speaking, πῶς is Adv. of πῶς, whence ποῦ, ποῖ, πῇ, etc.)

πωτάομαι, Ep. impf. πωτῶντο Il.: Dor. fut. πωτάομαι [ᾱ] Ar. Lys. 1013; aor. ἐπωτήθην Anth. P. 7. 699, (ἐξ-) Babr. 12. 1. Ep. for ποτ- (being a Frequentat. form, as στρωφῶς ὁ στρέφω, πωλῶμαι ὁ πωλέομαι, etc.), to fly about, λίθοι πωτῶντο Il. 12. 287; σπινθαρίδες H. Ar. 442; ψυχαὶ ἀσεβῶν.. πωτῶνται ἐν ἀλγῶσι Pind. Fr. 97; Ion. pres. πωτάσκειται ἀμβροτος αἶγλη Orac. ap. Marin. V. Procl. 28, cf. Lob. Phryn. 581.

πωτήτης, εσσα, εν, flying, Nonn. D. 8. 177, etc.

πώτημα, τό, v. sub πότημα.

πῶν, εος, τό, pl. πῶα, τᾶ (v. ποιμήν):—Ep. Noun, a flock, often in Hom. both in sing. and pl.; always of sheep, and in phrases, οἶων μέγα πῶν Il. 3. 198, etc.; οἶων πῶα Od. 11. 402 (in 12. 129, opp. to βοῶν ἀγέλας, as also to αὐῶν συμβόλια, αἰγῶν ἀπὸβλία); πῶσις μῆλων 4. 413, etc.; and in Hes. Op. 514, πῶα absol. for flocks of sheep.—It is cited by Arist. Poët. 21, 26, as one of the five nouns ending in υ.

πῶνξ, ὁ, a kind of heron, Arist. H. A. 9. 18, 2 (as cited by Hesych.; Bekk. φωνῆς); πῶνγξ in Anton. Lib. 5. E. M.; v. Lob. Phryn. 72.

P.

ρ, ρῶ, τό, indecl., seventeenth letter of the Gr. Alphabet, as numeral ρ' = 100, but ρ 100,000: reckoned as a semivowel by Arist. Poët. 20,

3. I. in the Indo-Europ. languages *ρ* generally remains unchanged; but Gr. *ρ* is sometimes, though rarely, represented by *ι*, as *εἶ-ρος*, *ἐρ-ιον*, Lat. *vell-us*, *vill-us*, Goth. *vull-a* (*wool*); *αῖρ-ον*, *αι-ῖνα*, O. Irish *fual*; but this change is more common in Gr. itself, cf. *Δλ* I.

II. Dialectic and other changes: 1. Aeol., *α*, at the beginning of words *β* was often prefixed, replacing the digamma, as *βρόδον βράκος βρίζα* for *ρόδον ράκος ρίζα*, Greg. Cor. 638, cf. 689, Ahrens D. Aeol. p. 34. b. in the middle of words *ειρ* became *ερρ*, as *ἐγγέρρῳ φθέρρῳ* for *ἐγγέριρ φθέρριρ*, Koen. Greg. 587, Ahrens D. Aeol. § 8. 5: but *οἰκτίρρῳ* for *οἰκτέρῳ*, lb. c. at the end of words *σ* passed into *ρ*, as *οὔτορ ἵππορ σκληρότηρ* for *οὔτος ἵππος σκληρότης*, Plat. Crat. 434 C; the Eretrians were noted for this over-use of *ρ*, cf. Strab. 448, and v. sub *ρωτακίω*: so also in Lacon., *παλεύρ σιόρ ἀβύρ* for *παλαιός θεός ἡώς* (*ἄως αὔως*); and sometimes in the middle of a word, as *παρτάδες μργώσαι* for *παστάδες μίσγυνσαι*, Ahrens D. Dor. § 8; cf. Lat. *arbor arbos*, *honor hanos*.

2. in Att., *α*, *ρ* replaced the *ι*, and old Att. *ρσ*, as *ἄρρη θάρσος πυρρός* for *ἄρρη θάρσος πυρός*, Koen. Greg. 630; but *πυρρός* occurs in Hdt.; and in Dor. *ρ* is occasionally found, Ahrens D. Dor. p. 102. 3. in some words *ρ* is transposed, mostly in Poets, for metrical reasons, as *κάρτος* Ep. for *κράτος*, *ἀταρπός* for *ἀτραπός*, *κραδίη* for *καρδία*; but it is sometimes dialectic, as *βάρδιστος* Dor. for *βράδιστος*, *βρόταχος* for *βάτραχος*; some of the Ep. forms are also Ion., Koen. Greg. 337; and in Att. *θράσος* and *θάρσος* are both used with a modification of the sense, v. *θράσος*.

III. *ρ* at the beginning of a word was pronounced so strongly (v. infr. 4), as to make a short vowel at the end of the word before long by position:—however this is only the case when two words are closely connected, as the Prep. and Subst. or Adj. and the Subst., and when the short vowel is in *arsi*, as, *ψυχῇ ὑπὸ ῥήτης* Il. 15. 171, cf. 8. 25, Od. 18. 262, Ar. Nub. 416; seldom in *thesis*, as Il. 24. 755, Od. 13. 438, Ar. Thesm. 781, Nub. 344: many examples are quoted from Pind. by Böckh v. l. O. 8. 23 (30), P. 1. 45 (86); from Trag. and Com. by Dawes Misc. Cr. p. 159, Markl. Supp. 94, Gaisf. Hephaest. p. 219, Monk Hipp. 461: acc. to Meineke, Com. Fr. 2. 303 sq., a short vowel was always long in this position in the old Comedy;—*πέρυσιν* [-υυ], as if *πέρυσιν*, in Theoc. 29. 26, is dub. 2. by reason of this strong pronunc., *ρ* was regularly doubled after a Prep. or a privat., and after the augment, as *ἀπορρίπτω ἄρρωστος ἔρεξα ἔρριπα*: so always in Prose: but the Poets take the licence of using a single *ρ*, esp. in compos. with an Adj. or Prep., as *καλλιρροός*, *ἀπορρίπτω*, *ἐριψε*; even with *α*, as *ἄρρωστος* (Anth. P. 11. 206); more rarely in a primary word, as *περίρχη*, v. Jac. A. P. 78, 493, 774: but these licences are not freq. in Hom., and very rare in Att. On the other hand *προρέω* is always used in good Greek, not *προρρέω*. 3. if *ρ* begins a word, it takes the rough breathing, except in the words *ῥάρος*, *ῥάπος*; but in Aeol. *ρ* was never aspirated, Schäf. Greg. 588, A. B. 693. Double *ρ* in the middle of words, which used to be printed *ῤῥ* (cf. Lat. *Pyrrhus*, *arrhabo*) is now commonly *pp*, as in old Mss., cf. Bast Greg. Cor. 733. Some old Gramm. wrote *ῖ* after a *tenuis* and *ῖ* after an *aspirate* in the middle of a word, as *Ἄτρεῦς*, *ἀφῥός*; and in reduplicated words beginning with *ρ*, as *ῥεραπισμένος*, *ῥερωπόμενος*, some would write *βεῖρ*-, on the analogy of *πεφίληκα*, *τέθραμμα*, etc., Göttling Accent. p. 205. In Greek, the first and second syll. seldom both began with *ρ*, as in Lat. *rarus*, *roris*, *ruris*, etc.; *ῥάπος*, *ῥωρός* and reduplicated pfs. seem to form the only exceptions: but the repetition of *ρ* was not rare when the first was preceded by a mute, as *Βραυρών*, *φρονυρά*, *κραίρα*, and in the middle of words, *ἄραρεν*, *ῶραρεν*, *γεραρός*: Lob. Paral. 14 sq. 4. *ρ* was called by the Ancients the dog's letter, *littera canina* (acc. to Lucil.), *irritata canis quod 'rr' quam plurima dicat*, v. Scal. Varro de Ling. Lat. vi (p. 192 Bip.), et ad Pers. 1. 109.

ῥά [ᾱ], enclit. Participle, Ep. for *ῥα* (q. v.), often in Hom., and Pind.; more rarely (in lyric passages) in Trag., ῥ *ῥα* Aesch. Pers. 633, Soph. Aj. 172; ῥ *ῖ* lb. 177; in Ar. Pax 114, Thesm. 260, Dind. restores *ᾱῖ*.—This is the only monosyll. Participle not ending in *ε*, which allows elision. *ῥᾱ*, poet. for *ῥάδιον*, cited from Alcman (26) by Apoll. Dysc. in A. B. 566; from Soph. and Ion by Strab. 364. It is the old Root (*ῥαῖ*, like *πρωῖ*), to which belongs the Comp. *ῥάων*: cf. the Ep. forms *ῥέα*, *ῥεῖα*. *ῥᾱ*, τό, the root of a plant of the species *Rheum*, to which belongs our *rhubarb* (i. e. *Rha barbarum*), Diosc. 3. 2; growing near the river *Rha* or *Volga*, whence its name acc. to Ammian. Marc. 22. 8, 28; cf. ῥήων. *ῥαβάσσω*, Att. -ττω, = *ῥάσσω*, *ᾱράσσω*, to make a noise, esp. by dancing or beating time with the feet, Hesych., Phot.; cf. Low Germ. *rabastern*!—also *ᾱραβάσσω* (or *ᾱραβάσσω*), Hesych.:—hence *ᾱρράβαξ*, ὁ, a dancer, and metaph. a brawler.

ῥαββί, *ῥαββονί*, *ῥαββονί*, *o my Master*, Hebr. words in N. T. *ῥαββεινάρι*, Dep. to angle as with a rod, cf. *ῥαβδίων* I. 2. *ῥαββη-φόρος*, *ov*, poet. for *ῥαβδοφόρος*, = *θυραφόρος*, Lyc. 1139. *ῥαβδίω*, to beat with a rod or stick, to cudgel, Ar. Lys. 587, Pherecr. Doulob. 12; *ῥ. δένδρα* to thresh trees, to bring down the fruit, Theophr. C. P. 1. 19, 4, etc.; *ἐλαίας* lb. 5. 4, 2; *ῥ. πυρούς* to thresh out wheat, LXX (Ruth 2. 17). *ῥάβδινος*, *η*, *ov*, (*ῥάβδος*) made of rods, Gloss. *ῥαβδίων*, τό, Dim. of *ῥάβδος*, a little rod or shoot, Theophr. H. P. 3. 17, 6; the wand of Hermes, Babr. 117. 9, Arr. Epict. 3. 20, 12; *πρὸς ῥαβδίου οἰκίσθησθαι*, of horses, Strab. 828. 2. a tendril appended to the lips of certain fishes, which are said *ῥαβδεύσθαι τοῖς ἐν τῷ στόματι, ἃ καλοῦσιν οἱ ἀλιεῖς ῥαβδία* Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 5. 3. an iron pin or stile, used in encaustic painting, Lat. *veruculum*, Plut. 2. 568 A, cf. Ath. 657 B. II. a name of the plant *άλμυρος*, Diosc. Noth. 1. 120.

ῥαβδισμός, ὁ, a flagellation, Eccl.:—also *ῥαβδιστής*, οὗ, ὁ, a flogger, MS. in Mus. Borgh. p. 52 Schow.

ῥαβδο-δίαυτος, *ov*, living by the painter's stile (*ῥαβδίων*), epith. of Parnassus, a parody on *ἀβροδίαυτος*, Ath. 543 D, 687 C.

ῥαβδο-εἰδής, *ἐς*, like a rod, striped-looking, *ἄνθος* Geop. 12. 37; *γόμφος* Hippiatr.:—also *ῥαβδώδης*, *ἐς*, Byz.

ῥαβδο-λογία, *ῆ*, a gathering of rods, Gloss.

ῥαβδο-μαντεία, *ῆ*, divining by a wand or staff, Cyrill. 3. 75 C.

ῥαβδο-μάχη, *ῆ*, a fighting with a staff or foil, Plut. Alex. 4.

ῥαβδονομέω, to be *ῥαβδονόμος*, sit as umpire, Soph. Tr. 516.

ῥαβδο-νόμος, *ov*, (*νέμω*) holding a rod or wand; hence, like *ῥαβδοῦ-χος*, of the Rom. lictors, Plut. Aemil. 32: an umpire, Hesych.

ῥαβδόμοι, Pass. to be striped (cf. *ῥάβδος* II), Jo. Lyd.

ῥάβδος, *ῆ*, a rod, wand, stick, switch, Lat. *virga*, Hom.; lighter than the *βακτηρία* or walking-stick, v. Xen. Eq. 11, 4, cf. 8, 4; (but = *βακτηρία*, Ev. Matth. 10. 10, al.):—also the young shoot of some trees, Theophr. H. P. 2. 1, 2, cf. Schneid. Ind.—Special uses: 1. a magic wand, as that of Circe, Od. 10. 238, 319, etc.; that with which Athena touched Ulysses, to restore his youthful appearance, *χρυσείῃ ῥάβδῳ ἐπεμάσαστο* Od. 16. 172; that with which Hermes overpowers the senses of man, Il. 24. 343, Od. 5. 47; that with which Hades rules the ghosts, Pind. O. 9. 51, cf. Iliad. Od. 1. 70, 18, and 24. 16 (v. *ῥαβδίων* I. 1): a divining rod, Hdt. 4. 67. 2. a fishing-rod, Od. 12. 251:—also a limed twig, for catching small birds, Ar. Av. 527. 3. a spear-staff or shaft, Xen. Cyn. 10, 3 and 16. 4. a staff of office, like the earlier *σκήπτρον*, Pind. O. 9. 50, Plat. Ax. 367 A:—dub. in Aesch. Supp. 248 for *ῥαβδούχος*. 5. the wand borne by the *ῥαψωδός*, *ἐπὶ ῥάβδῳ μῦθον ὑφαίνεσθαι* Call. Fr. 138, cf. Pans. 9. 30, 3, and v. *σκήπτρον*: hence, *κατὰ ῥάβδον ἐπέων* according to the measure of his (Homer's) verses, Pind. l. 4. 66, ubi v. Dissen. (3. 56), cf. Göttling praef. Hes. p. xiii. 6. a rod for chastisement, *ῥ. κοσμοῦσα* Plat. Legg. 700 C; *μάστιξ ἢ ῥ. ἡ* a riding-rod, Xen. Eq. 8, 4; *ῥ. βοηλάτις* an ox-goad, Anth. Plan. 200; *γαίνεσθαι ῥάβδους* Plut. Alex. 51, cf. Anth. P. 11. 153:—later, *αἱ ῥάβδοι* the fuses of the Roman lictors, Plut. Popl. 70, Lucull. 36; *ἀνθύπατος πρὸς πέντε ῥάβδους* C. I. 4033. 18., 4034. 11; cf. *ῥαβδονόμος*, *ῥαβδούχος*.

7. a shepherd's staff or crook, LXX (Mich. 7. 14). 8. lb. (Ps. 73. 3), *ῥ. κληρονομίας* seems to imply a measuring-rod. II. a stripe or strip, Il. 12. 297: a streak of light caused by refraction from the sun, Arist. Meteor. 3. 2, 6., 3. 6, 3, Mund. 4, 22, Theophr. Sign. 1, 11; a streak or stripe on the skin of animals, *διαποικιλία ῥάβδους* Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 25, cf. Clearch. ap. Ath. 332 C; of clothes, Poll. 7. 53; cf. *ῥαβδωτός* the flute of a column, cf. *ῥάβδωσις*: of minerals, a vein, Theophr. C. P. 4. 12, 6, etc.

III. in Gramm., 1. a line, verse, Schol. Pind. l. 3. 63. 2. a critical mark, like *ὀδελός*, Hesych. (In sense it comes near to *ῥαπίς*, *ῥόπαλον*; but v. Curt. Gr. Et. no. 513.) *ῥαβδουχέω*, to be a *ῥαβδούχος*, carry a rod or wand, esp. as a badge of office, Hippias ap. Ath. 259 D:—of the Roman lictors, to bear the fasces, Dio C. 48. 43; but in Pass. to have the fasces borne before one, Plut. Num. 10.

ῥαβδουχία, *ῆ*, at Rome, the insignia of the lictor, the fasces, Plut. Fab. 4, Cic. 16. *ῥαβδουχικός*, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, of or for *ῥαβδουχία*, Gloss. *ῥαβδούχος*, ὁ, (*ἔχω*) one who carries a rod or staff of office: 1. a judge, umpire at a contest, = *βραβευτής*, Plat. Prot. 338 A. 2. a magistrate's attendant, a staff-bearer, beadle, Ar. Pax 734; so, prob., in Thuc. 5. 50:—so, at Rome, of the lictors who carried the fasces, Polyb. 5. 26, 10, etc.; cf. *ῥαβδονόμος*, *ῥαβδοφόρος*:—also *ῥαβδούχοι*, αἱ, female attendants on Oenanthé, mother of Agathocles, Id. 15. 29, 13.

ῥαβδοφορέω, to carry a wand or stick, Strab. 783.

ῥαβδο-φόρος, *ov*, carrying a rod or staff, v. *ῥαβδοφόρος*. 2. = *ῥαβδούχος* 2, at Athens, a sort of beadle or constable, Schol. Ar. Pax 734; at Rome, a lictor, Polyb. 10. 32, 2. 3. as astrolog. term, applied to the planets, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 262, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 5. 31.

ῥαβδώδης, *ἐς*, v. sub *ῥαβδωδής*.

ῥαβδωδία, *ῆ*, and *ῥαβδωδός*, ὁ, as some wrote for *ῥαψωδός*, considering these words as deriv. from *ῥάβδος*; but v. *ῥαψωδός* fin.

ῥάβδω, τό, a rod or bundle of rods, Hesych.

ῥάβδωσις, *ῆ*, the fluting of columns, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 4, 2; cf. sq.

ῥαβδωτός, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, (as if from *ῥαβδών*, cf. *ῥάβδος*) made or plaited with rods, *ῥ. θύραι* wicker covers, Diod. 3. 22.

II. (*ῥάβδος* II) striped, *ἱμάτια* Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 16; of animals, striped, streaked, striated, Lat. *virgatus*, esp. lengthways, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 6: of columns, fluted, Eustrat. ad Arist. Eth. N. 10. 4: so of a cup, Polemio ap. Ath. 484 C.

ῥαγός, ἄθος, *ῆ*, (*ῥαγῖναι*, *ῥήγνυμι*) a rent, chink, Anth. P. 11. 407, Diod. 1. 39; a crack of the skin, Diosc. 1. 94; of the lips, Galen.

ῥαγδαίος, *α*, *ov*, (*ῥάγη*) tearing, furious, violent, of rain-storms, Arist. Meteor. 1. 12, 17, Audib. 45, Diod. 2. 27, Plut. Timol. 28, Luc. Tim. 3; of lightning, Wessel. Diod. 1. 141, Jac. Philostr. Imag. 273; of drinking, Clem. Al. 185.

2. of persons, raging, furious, Arist. Teleclid. Punt. 7, Ar. Fr. 37, Antiph. Ἀγροικ. 7; ὥς *ῥ. ἐξεκλήλυθεν* Diphil. Πολ. 2; *ῥ. ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶσι* Plut. Pelop. 1:—τό *ῥ.* violence, Plut. 2. 447 A, 456 C. Adv. -ως, Eccl.

ῥαγδαίωσις, *ῆ*, *ῆ*, violence, fury, Poll. 4. 22.

ῥαγδην, Adv., (*ῥάσσω*, *ῥήγνυμι*) tearingly, violently, Lat. *raptim*, Plut. 2. 418 E.

ῥάγη, *ῆ* = *ῥαγός*, *ῥήγμα*, Hipp. 235. 41., 236. 4, etc.

ῥαγίζω, fut. *ῖζω*, (*ῥάγ*) to gather grapes, Theoc. 5. 113.

ῥαγικός, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, (*ῥάγ*) of berries or grapes, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 12.

ῥαγίον [ᾱ], τό, Dim. of *ῥάγ*, E. M. 705. 52 (Gaisf. *ῥαγί*). II. a poisonous kind of spider, Aët.; v. sub *ῥάγ*.

ῥαγο-ειδής, *és*, like berries or grapes; *ρ. χιτών* in the eye, the choroid membrane, Greenhill Theophil. p. 159. 8.

ῥαγός, *εσσα*, *ev*, (ῥαγή) *corn, rent, burst*, *δέρος* Nic. Th. 821.

ῥαγο-λόγος, *ov*, gathering berries or grapes, *ἐχίνος* Anth. P. 6. 45:—

ῥαγο-λόγος, *to gather them*, Schol. Theocr. 5. 113; and —*λογία*, *ή*, Suid.

ῥαγώ-πους, *ποδός*, *ή*, *with capped feet*, E. M. 810. 28.

ῥαγώ, only in E. M. 703. 3, and Suid., *ῥαγῶσαι* *τεμεῖν*, prob. f. l. for *ῥαγῶσαι*.

ῥαγώδης, *es*, = *ραγοειδής*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 15. 4, v. Lob. Phryn. 76.

ῥαδαλός, *ή*, *όν*, v. sub *ῥοδανός*.

ῥαδαμνος, *όν*, v. sub *ῥοδαμνος*.

ῥαδαμνώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) like a young shoot, Schol. Nic. Th. 543.

ῥαδανίζω, v. sub *ῥοδανή*.

ῥαδανός, *ή*, *όν*, v. sub *ῥοδανός*.

ῥάδια, *τά*, a kind of easy shoes, Pherecr. Incert. 76, Plat. Com. Incert. 55.

ῥαδινάκη, *ή*, the Persian name for a black strong-smelling petroleum, found at Ardereica near Susa, Hdt. 6. 119. 4.

ῥαδινός, *ή*, *όν*, Aeol. *βραδινός*, *ά*, *όν*:—poët. Adj. slender, taper, *ἱμάσθαι* Il. 23. 583; *ἀκόντες* Stesich. 50; *κίονες* Ibyc. 52; of plants, *ὄρπαξ* Sappho 105; *φοῖνιξ* Theogn. 6; *κνυάρσσαι* Theocr. 11. 45, 27. 45.

2. of the form of the youthful limbs or body, taper, slim, *πόδες* h. Cer. 183, Hes. Th. 195; *χεῖρες* Theogn. 1002; *μηροί* Anacr. 65; *πάλοι* Id. 104, ubi v. Bgk.; *βραδινὰν Ἀφροδίταν* Sappho 91, cf. Theocr. 10. 24; *σώματα* Xen. Lac. 2. 6; *ῥαδινὸν τῷ μῆκει τοῦ σώματος* Plut. 2. 723 D; oft. in Anth.

3. generally, tender or mobile, *ἄσας* Aesch. Pr. 400; and the Gramm. give *εὐκίνητος* among other interpretations. (From *✓ΡΑΔ* or *ΒΡΑΔ*; cf. *ῥοδ-άνη*, *ῥαδ-άνη*, *ῥοδ-ανός* and *ῥαδ-αλός*, *ὀρδ-αμνος* and *ῥαδ-αμνος*, *ῥάδ-ιξ*, *ῥίξ-α*, and perh. *ῥοδ-όν* (Aeol. *βράδον*); so that the orig. notion would be *lilke*, *pliant*; cf. Hesych., *ῥαδές* *τὸ ἀμφοτέρω ἐγκελκίμενον*.)

ῥαδίς [ᾶ], *ίκος*, *ή*, a branch, Nic. Th. 378, 533, Al. 57, 331; of the palm, a frond, Diod. 2. 53. (Cf. Lat. *radix*.)

ῥάδιος, *α*, *ον*; Att. also *ον*, Ev. Med. 1375: Ep. and Ion. *ρήδιος*, *η*, *ον*, [ῥ], as always in Hom.; in Theogn. also *ρήδιος*, *η*, *ον* (but v. infr.):—Degrees of Comparison: the regul. Comp. *ῥαδιώτερος* (which occurs in Byz.) is cited from Hyperid. by Poll. 5. 107, perhaps by error for *ῥαδιέστερος*, which occurs in Hyperid. ap. Ath. 424 D, Arist. Probl. 2. 42, 2, Polyb. 11. 1, 1, 16. 20, 4:—but the form *ῥᾶν*, *ῥᾶον* (from *ῥᾶ*) is more common, Thuc. 5. 36, etc.; Ion. *ῥήαν*, *ῥήαν* Hipp. 538. 26; Ep. *ῥήτερος* Il. 18. 258, 24. 243; contr. *ῥήτερος* Theogn. 1370 (and Lachm. restores this form for *ῥῆδιος* in 574, 577); Dor. *ῥάτερος* Pind. O. 8. 78 (cf. Büchh v. l. ad 60, Lob. Phryn. 402); a form *ῥᾶσαν* is cited in E. M. 128. 15:—Sup. *ῥᾶστος*, *η*, *ον*, Att.; Ion. and Ep. *ῥήστος*, Od. 4. 505, Dor. *ῥᾶστος* Theocr. 11. 7; contr. *ῥῆστος* Timon. Fr. 41; Ep. *ῥήτατος*, v. infr. B. III. fin.: the regul. form *ῥαδιώτατος* only in Theod. Prodr.: cf. also *ῥᾶον*. (V. *ῥᾶ*, *ῥέα*, *ῥεία*.)

Easy, ready, and so easy to make or do, opp. to *χαλεπός* (Arist. Rhet. 1. 6, 27), *τινὶ* for one, Il. 20. 265, Od. 16. 221; *ῥηιδίον* *τοῖς ἔπος* a word easy for thee to understand and follow, 11. 146, cf. h. Ap. 534; *οἶμος ῥηιδίῃ* an easy road, Hes. Op. 290; *ταχὺς γὰρ Ἀϊδὸς ῥᾶστος ἀνδρὶ διατυχεῖ* Eur. Hipp. 1047:—c. inf., *τάφρος ῥηιδίῃ περῆσαι* easy to pass over, 11. 12. 54; *ῥηίτεροι* *παλεμίζον ἦσαν Ἀχαιοί* easier to fight with, 18. 258; *ῥηίτεροι*. Ἀχαιοῖσιν ἐναίμενοι easier for them to slay, 24. 243; *οὐ ῥηιδί* ἐστὶ θεῶν ἐρικυδέα δῶρα ἀνδράσι γε θνητοῖσι δαμνέμενα 20. 265, cf. Od. 16. 211.

2. *ῥαδίον* *ἐστι* it is easy, c. inf., *ῥάδιον* πόλιν σείσαι ἀφανυροτέρους Pind. P. 4. 484; *τοῖς γὰρ δίκαιος ἀντίχεν* οὐ ῥάδιον Soph. Fr. 99, cf. Ph. 1395, Ar. Thesm. 68, Thuc. 6. 21, Plat., etc.; c. acc. et inf., *τύραννον εὐσεβεῖν οὐ ῥάδιον* Soph. Aj. 1350, cf. Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 10; *χαλεπὸν τὸ ποιεῖν, τὰ δὲ κελεύσαι* *ῥ.* Philem. 'Εφ. 2; *ῥᾶον* *παραίνειν* *ἡ παθὺν καρτερεῖν* Meunand. Monost. 471, etc.;—also, *ῥᾶστοι* *εἰσιν ἀμύνεσθαι* = *ῥαδίον* *ἐστιν* *αὐτοῖς ἀμύνεσθαι*, Thuc. 4. 10; also, *ῥᾶστα* *εἰς τὸ βλάπτειν* (sc. *αἱ νῆες*) Id. 7. 67.

3. *ῥαδίον* *ἐστι* it is a light matter, you think little of doing, *παρ' ἑμὲν* *ῥ.* *ξενοκτονεῖν* Eur. Hec. 1247; *τὸ ἐπιτιμᾶν* *ῥ.* *καὶ παντὸς εἶναι* Dem. 13. 27.

II. of persons, easy, ready, complaisant, obliging, affable, Lat. *facilis*, *commodus*, *ῥᾶον* *χρησάται* τῷ Φιλίππῳ Id. 11. 21; 50, *ῥ.* *ῥῆα* Eur. Hipp. 1115; *ῥάδιον* *τὸν τρόπον* Luc. Merc. Cond. 40.

2. in bad sense, reckless, unscrupulous, Luc. Alex. 4; cf. B. 1. 2, *ῥαδιουρόγος*.

3. *ῥᾶον* *γενέσθαι* to be easier, get better, of a sick person, Hipp. 419. 43, (and of pain, *ἥν δὲ μὴ ῥᾶον* *ἦ* lb. 45); *ὥστερ* *ῥ.* *ἐσομαι* shall feel easier, better, Dem. 1118. 29; *ταῦτ' ἦν ποιῆτ*, *ῥ.* *ἔσει* Theopomp. Com. Φιν. 1; *Εὐριπίδου μνήσθητι, καὶ* *ῥ.* *ἔσει* Philippiid. Φιλαδ. 1; cf. *ῥαίζω*.

B. Adv. *ῥαδίως*, Ep. and Ion. *ῥηδίως*, as always in Hom., easily, lightly, readily, willingly, Hom., Hdt., etc.; in Att., often, *ῥαδίως* *φέρειν* to bear lightly or with equanimity, to make light of a thing, Eur. Andr. 744, etc.; *ῥ.* *ἀνέχεσθαι* lb. 232; *ῥ.* *ἀπολείπειν* to leave not unwillingly, Thuc. 1. 2.

2. in bad sense, lightly, recklessly, rashly, *ῥ.* *περὶ μεγάλων βουλευέσθαι* lb. 73, cf. Plat. Legg. 917 B; *ῥαδίως οὐτὰν* in this easy, thoughtless way, Id. Rep. 377 B, 378 A.

3. of things, *ταλάντων ῥαδίως ἄξιος* easily, fully, worth a talent, Isac. 72. 38; *οὐ* *ῥ.* *hardly*, scarcely, Plut. Lyc. 31, cf. Wytt. 2. 39 B.

II. Comp., *ῥᾶον* *φέρειν* Thuc. 8. 87; *ῥᾶον* *ὀμνύειν* *καὶ ἐπιπορνεῖν* *ἢ* *ὀτιοῦν* nothing so easy or natural, Dem. 1269. 13; Ion. *ῥῆον* Hipp. 538. 26; also *ῥηίτερος*, Id. 588. 23., 601. 10.

III. Sup. *ῥᾶστα*, esp. in phrases, *ῥᾶστα* *φέρειν* Soph. O. T. 320, 983; *ὥς ῥᾶστα* *φέρειν* Aesch. Fr. 104, Soph. Fr. 236, cf. Eur. Supp. 954, Thuc. 3. 82, etc.; *ῥ.* *τε* *καὶ ἡδιστα* *βιοτεύειν* Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 9; later, *ἀπὸ τοῦ ῥᾶστον*, *ἐκ τοῦ* *ῥ.* Dion. H. de Comp. 25, Plut. Fab. 11:—Ep. *ῥήματα* Od. 19. 577., 21. 75.

ῥαδιουργία, *to do things with ease or off-hand*, *οἷα πολλὰ* *ἢ* *θεός* *ῥ.* *Luc.*

Hermot. 71 (with an allusion to the tricks of sleeping fancy). 2. *to act thoughtlessly or recklessly*, *to do wrong*, *misbehave*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 25., 8. 4, 5, Oec. 20, 16; so in Pass., *γνοῦν* *πλείστα* (as L. Dind. for *πλείστους*) *ῥαδιουργεῖσθαι* Id. Lac. 5, 2:—generally, *to play the rogue*, *κλέπτει*, *τελευτεῖ*, *ῥαδιουργεῖ* Apollod. Com. Incert. 1. 13, cf. Plut. 2. 602 A.

ῥ. *ἐν ταῖς ἐφημερίαις* to make fraudulent entries, lb. 829 D.

II. *to live an easy, lazy life*, *take things easily*, opp. to *προνοεῖν*, *φιλοπονεῖν*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 8, cf. Hier. 8, 9, etc.

III. c. acc. *to treat slightly*, *slight*, *neglect*, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 284.

ῥαδιουργία, *τό*, a reckless act, crime, Dion. H. 1. 77, Plut. Pyrrh. 6, etc.

ῥαδιουργία, *ή*, ease in doing, facility, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 34; (prob. the interpr. *εὐκολία* in Suid., Phot., etc., refers to this passage).

II. easiness, laziness, sloth, lb. 7. 5, 74, Mem. 2. 1, 20, etc.

2. *recklessness*, want of principle, wickedness, Polyb. 12. 10, 5; esp. *lewdness*, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 20, and perhaps Cyr. 1. 6, 34: *fraud*, Plut. Cato Mi. 16.

ῥαδιουργικός, Adv. fraudulently: Comp. —*ότερον*, Byz.

ῥαδιουρόγος, *όν*, (ἐργῶ) properly, doing things easily; but only used in bad sense, unscrupulous, reckless, *ῥ.* *εἶναι ἐν τοῖς λόγοις καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις* Arist. Virt. 6, 5; as Subst. *a knave*, *rogue*, Polyb. 4. 29, 4, Plut. 2. 602 A; esp. for *πλαστογράφος*, *a forger*, Phot., etc.:—Adv. —*γῶς*, Epiphan.

2. of things, opp. to *ἀγνός*, *impure*, *θναῖα* Xen. Symp. 8, 9:—Comp. Adv. —*ότερον* in this sense, Arr. An. 2. 5.

ῥάζω, = *ῥόζω* (q. v.), *to snarl*, as a dog, metaph. of men, Cratin. Δηλ. 3.

ῥαθάγω, *to make a noise*, Hesych. s. v. *ἐρραθάγει*; cf. *συρραγαθεῖν*.

ῥαθάγος [ᾶ], *όν*, = *ῥόθος*, Schol. Nic. Th. 194, cf. Epigr. Gr. 1049. 4.

ῥαθαῖνα, = *ῥαῖνα*, Hesych.; but in Phot., = *ατρίνα*, as Hesych. expl. *ῥαθαῖνα*.

ῥαθάμνξ [θᾶ], *ιγγος*, *ή*, a drop, Il. 11. 536., 20. 501, Hes. Th. 183.

II. of solids, a grain, bit, *κοινὴς* *ῥαθαμίγγης* Il. 23. 502. —Cf. *ῥανίς*.

ῥαθαμίξω, = *ῥαῖνω*, Opp. H. 5. 657, Nonn. D. 6. 256.

ῥαθαπνίζω, (*ῥάσσω*, *πνιγὴ*) *to give one a slap on the buttocks*, Ar. Eq. 796; written *ῥοθοπνίζω* in Suid., and Thom. M. cites *ῥοθοπνιγμός*, *όν*.

ῥαθᾶσσω, = *ῥαῖνω*, Phot., Hesych.

II. = *πλήσσω*, Hesych.

ῥαθμύω, *to be* *ῥαθμύω*, *to leave off work*, *take holiday*, Polyb. 10. 20, 2.

2. mostly in bad sense, *to be remiss*, *be idle*, opp. to *πυνεύω*, Xen. An. 2. 6, 6, Isocr. 3 D, etc.; *ῥ.* *ἐπὶ τινι* Dem. 427. fin.; *περὶ τίνος* Polyb. 2. 49, 9; *τι*, *περὶ τι* Diod. 2. 18, 14. 88.

ῥαθυμητέον, verb. Adv. *one must be careless*, Basil.

ῥαθυμία, *ή*, easiness of temper, a taking things easily, Thuc. 2. 39.

2. recreation, relaxation, amusement, Eur. Cycl. 203; in pl., *αἱ* *καὶ αἱ ἀπὸνία καὶ ἀμέλεια* Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 4, cf. Polyb. 10. 19, 5.

II. mostly in bad sense, indifference, sluggishness, laziness, Lys. 117. 10, Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 5, al.; *ῥ.* *καὶ ἀμέλεια* Dem. 112. 4; *ῥ.* *κτῆσασθαι* *to get a name* for laziness, Eur. Med. 218.

2. *heedlessness*, *rashness*, *τοῦ λόγου* Plat. Phaedo 99 B.

ῥαθυμποῖός, *όν*, (ποιέω) *making thoughtless*, *careless*, etc., Eccl.

ῥά-θυμος, *ον*, (*ῥάδιον*, *ῥᾶον*) *light-hearted*, *easy-tempered*, *thoughtless*, *careless*, *ὡς* *ῥαθυμότατε* Plat. Theaet. 166 A.

2. mostly in bad sense, *taking things easy*, *indifferent*, *lazy*, *sluggish*, Lat. *soctus*, Soph. El. 958, Isocr. 195 D; *οὐδεὶς γὰρ ὦν ῥ.* *εὐκλεῖη ἀνὴρ* Eur. Fr. 239.

II. of things, easy, Lat. *securus*, *βίος* Isocr. 63 B; *ῥαθυμοτάτη καταφυγή* Id. 230 A; *τὰ ῥαθυμότατα αἰρείσθαι* Plat. Crito 45 D, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 10, 4.

III. Adv. —*μως*, Plat. Legg. 659 B, etc.

2. much like *ῥαδίως*, *lightly*, *with equanimity*, *ῥ.* *φέρειν*, *ὑποφέρειν* Andoc. 32. 17, Plat. Rep. 549 D, Legg. 879 C; *ῥ.* *ἔχειν* Isocr. 236 C; *περὶ τι* Polyb. 4. 7, 6; Comp. —*ότερον*, Isocr. 127 D, 142 A; *ῥαθυμότερως* *διάγειν* Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 14.

ῥάτῃ, *ή*, recovery from sickness, Hesych.; v. *ῥαίζω*.

ῥαιβηδόν, Adv., (*ῥαίβος*) as if crooked, E. M. 701. 12.

ῥαιβο-ειδής, *és*, crooked-looking, Hipp. Art. 810, Mochl. 842, v. Foës.

Oecon.: cf. *ῥοικοειδής*.

ῥαιβό-κράνως, *ον*, with crooked head, *καρὴν* Anth. P. 6. 35.

ῥαίβος, *ή*, *όν*, crooked, bent, esp. of bandy legs (v. sq.), *τὸ* *ῥαιβόν* Arist. Soph. Elench. 31, 3; cf. *βλαῖσός*, *ραικός*; also, *ῥ.* *γυῖα*, *βᾶσις* Nic. Th. 801, Lyc. 262; *νῆριται*, *δράκων* Id. 238, 217. (The orig. form seems to have been *ῥαγ-ός*, cf. Lat. *valgus*, Goth. *vraiga* (σκολιός);—for the diphth. cf. *✓ΠΑΓ* (*ρήγγιμι*), *ῥαῖα*, if these words be akin.)

ῥαιβοσκελής, *és*, (σκέλος) crook-legged, πάγυρος Anth. P. 6. 196.

ῥαιβότης, *ητος*, *ή*, crookedness, Eust. 914. 47.

ῥαιβός, (*ῥαίβος*) *to make crooked*, *bend*, Lyc. 563:—Pass., Eust. Opusc. 78. 16, etc.

ῥαίζω, Ion. *ῥηίζω*; fut. *ῖσω* (*ῥᾶ*, *ῥᾶν*):—*to grow easier*, *more endurable*, of ailments, Hipp. 1034 B, 1139, etc.

2. of persons, *to find relief*, *recover from illness*, Hipp. Fract. 755, Plat. Rep. 462 D, Dem. 13. 2: *to take one's rest*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 68 (though the reading varies); sometimes c. gen., *ῥ.* *πύων* *to rest from toil*, Memnon 4; *ῥ.* *ἐκ νόσου* Aech. Tat. 4. 16; cf. *ῥήδιος* 11. 3.

II. trans. *to make easier*, *alleviate* an illness, Hipp. Aph. 1254.

ῥαῖνω, Pind., Att.: fut. *ῥᾶν* Antiph. Φιλοθ. 1. 12, Lyc. 1104, but Att. also *ῥᾶν* (like *ῥᾶν*), Apoll. Dysc. de Adv. 600. 28:—aor. *ῥᾶνα* Archel. Θηρ. 1, cf. Eur. Rhes. 73, Cycl. 402; Ion. *ῥῆρνα* Hipp. (v. infr.):—Med., aor. *ῥῆρνα* (ἡν) *πῆρνα* Plut., Ath.:—Pass., aor. *ῥῆρνα* Hipp. Pind. P. 5. 135, Arist. Probl. (?):—pf. *ῥῆρμαι* Persae. ap. Ath. 740 F, 3 pl. *ῥῆρνα* Aesch. Pers. 571 (if Ilern. is right); later *ῥῆρμαι* Schol. Il. 12. 431. —Two irreg. Ep. forms must be noticed, imperat. aor. *ῥάσαστε* Od. 20. 150; and 3 pl. pf. pass. *ῥῆρᾶται* 20. 354, with plqpf. *ῥῆρᾶτο*, Il. 12. 431 [ᾶ]:—these are formed as if from another pres. *ῥάζω*, which however does not appear in use. (The synonym. forms *ῥαθαῖνα*, *ῥαθαμίξω*,

ραβάσσω (cited by Hesych. and others), and **ραδάμιγξ**, seem to shew that there was a threefold Root **PAN** (**βανίς**), **ΠΑΔ** (or **ΑΡΑ**, v. sub **ἀρδω**), and **ΠΑΘ**).

I. *to sprinkle, besprinkle*, with acc. of the object besprinkled, 1. properly with liquids, **ράσσετε** (sc. **δάμα ὕδατι**) Od. I. c.; **ράνον δόμοις** Com. Anon. 17, cf. Theophr. C. P. 4. 3. 3; **φόνει πεδίον** Pind. I. 8 (7). 110; **αἵματι θαρόν** Eur. I. A. 1589; **ἐλαίω ῥήνας** Hipp. Fract. 765; **μύραις β. ἐκ καλπίδων** Polyb. 31. 3. 17.—Pass., **πύργοι καὶ ἐπάλξεις αἵματι φωτῶν ἐρράδατ'** Il. 12. 431; **αἵματι δ' ἐρράδαται τοῖχοι** Od. 20. 354; **τὰ πρόσωπα διὰ τὸ ραίνεισθαι μέλανα γίνεταί** Arist. H. A. 6. 29. 6.

2. also of solids, **τὸ στρεῦν, destrew**, ἵπποι **ραίνοντο κοινή** Il. 11. 282; **ρ. χθόνα καρπῷ** Nonn. D. 2. 65. 3. metaph., **ρ. τινὰ ὕμῳ, νῆσον εὐλογίαις** Pind. P. 8. 81. I. 6 (5). 30 (cf. **ἀρδω** II). **II.** *to sprinkle, scatter*, with acc. of the thing scattered or sprinkled, **ράνω τε πεδῶν ἐγκέφαλον** will scatter it, Eur. Fr. 388 (cf. **ραῖω** I. fin.); **ραίνειν** *to sprinkle* (water) on the fish, Xenarch. Πορφ. 6; **ραίνειν ἐς τὰ βλέφαρα** *to sprinkle* (vinegar) in their eyes, Ar. Ran. 1441; **ρ. πυρούς** Opp. H. 2. 100; **χοάς** Lyc. 1185; cf. Loh. Soph. Aj. 376. **III.** absol. *to sprinkle water*, Arist. H. A. 9. 37. 6; **ραίνισι β. τὸ let water fall in drops**, Id. Meteor. 3. 4. 17.

ρῶϊος, **α**, **ον**, Ion. **ρήϊος**, **η**, **ον**, = **ῥάδιος**, cited from Opp. C. 101 (where however **ρήιον** is prob. the neut. Compar.).

ραιστήρ, ἥρος, **ᾶ** and **ῆ**, (**ραῖω**) *a smasher*, i. e. *a hammer*, Il. 18. 477 (where it is fem.), Aesch. Pr. 56, Call. Dian. 59; masc. in Anth. P. 6. 117; **χρῆσιν ἀπὸ ραιστήρος στήσαι** to set up a statue of one in beaten gold, Anth. P. 7. 5:—generally, *a destroyer*, **δαλὸς β. μεγάρων** Opp. H. 5. 120.

ραιστήριος, **α**, **ον**, *smashing, hammering*, **β. ἰδρῶς** the blacksmith's sweat or toil, Opp. H. 2. 28; **τὰ ραιστήρια** the hammers, lb. 5. 153. **II.** generally, *destructive, pernicious*, **β. φάρμακα**, opp. to **ἐσθλά**, Ar. Rh. 3. 803; c. gen., **β. θυμῷ** Ib. 790; **νηῶν** 4. 921.

ραιστηροκοτία, **ῆ**, *a working with a hammer*, Philo Byz. de vii Mir. 4.

ράιστος, **α**, **ον**, Dor. for **ρήστος**; v. **ῥάδιος**.

ραιστό-τύπος, **ον**, *struck with the hammer*, **ἄκρονες** Manetho I. 289, etc.

ραῖω, poet. subj. **ραῖσσι** Od. 5. 221: fut. **ραῖσω** (**διαρ-**) Hom., Ep. inf. **ραῖσμενα** Od. 8. 569: aor. **ῥαῖσα**, subj. **ραῖσι** 23. 235:—Pass., fut. (in med.) **ραῖσμαι** (**διαρ-**) I. 12. 355: aor. **ῥαῖσθαι** Hom. (Perh. akin to **ρήγναι**, cf. **ραῖβος**).

τὸ break, smash, shiver, shatter, **ρ. νῆα** *to wreck a ship*, Od. 8. 569, 13. 151, 23. 235; **ρ. τινὰ** to cause one to suffer shipwreck, 5. 221;—in Pass., **ραῖόμενος** one shipwrecked, Od. 6. 320; **ναῖς ραῖσθείσα** Ar. Rh. 2. 1113; also, **φάσγανον ῥαῖσθή** it was shivered, Il. 16. 339; **τῷ κέ οἱ ἐγκέφαλος γε διὰ σπένος . ραῖστο** πρὸς οὐδεὶ his brain would be dashed on the ground throughout the cavern, Od. 9. 459 (Eur. expressed this by **ραῖνω**, v. **ραῖνω** II); so, **αἰὼν δι' ὕστερον ῥαῖσθή** the marrow came rushing through the bones, Pind. Fr. 77. **II.** generally, *to destroy*, Ar. Rh. I. 617, Anth. P. 7. 529, etc.:—Pass. *to be broken down, crushed by suffering*, **ἀθαν . ραῖσθῇ** Aesch. Pr. 189, cf. Soph. Tr. 268.

ρακά, Hebr. word expressive of utter contempt, N. T.

ῥᾶκ-ενδύτης [ῥ], **ου**, **ῶ**, *wearing rags*, surname of one Joseph the Ragged, a monk who wrote on rhetoric, Walz Rhett. 3. 465 sq.; fem. **-ενδυτίς**, **ιδος**, C. I. 8721. 11; also **ῥακένδυτος**, **ον**, Hesych.; and Verb **ῥακενδύτω**, *to wear rags*, occurs in Eccl.

ῥάκεριζω, = **ραχερίζω**, Plat. Com. Incert. 67.

ῥάκετρον, **τό**, *a cooking utensil*, Poll. 7. 25: Hesych. has **βράκετρον** (Aeol.?), *a pruning-hook*.

ρακία, v. sub **ραχία**.

ρακίζω, **ρακκίζω**, **ρακκίζω**, collat. forms of **ραχίζω**.

ράκινος [ᾶ], **η**, **ον**, *ragged*, Gloss.

ράκινον [ᾶ], **τό**, Dim. of **ράκος**, mostly in pl. *rags*, Ar. Ach. 412, Vesp. 128, al.; in sing., **ράκινον** **τι** τὰ παλαιὰ δράματα Ach. 415.

ράκιο-συρραπτάδης, **ον**, **ῶ**, *a rag-stitcher*, in Ar. Ran. 842, of Euripides, *who tricked out his heroes in rags*, cf. Ach. 411 sqq.

ράκισ, **ιδος**, **η**, *a twig*, Hesych.

ράκιο-δύτης [ῥ], **ου**, **ῶ**, (**δύω**) *clad in rags*, Jo. Chrys.:—**ρακόδυτος**, **ον**, *ragged*, **στολή** Eur. Rhes. 712; whence **ρακόδυτέω**, Orig. 3. 346 C.

ράκοεις, **εσσα**, **εν**, *ragged, torn, tattered*, Anth. P. 6. 21. **II.** like **ραχέεις**, *wrinkled*, lb. 11. 66.

ράκος [ᾶ], **εος**, **τό**, *a ragged, tattered garment*, **ράκος ἀμφιβαλέσθαι** Od. 6. 178, cf. 13. 434, 14. 342, 349; **ἀνὴρ ἱματίον μὲν ἔχειν ῥάκος** Ar. Pl. 540; **ράκος φορεῖ** Antiph. Στρατ. I. 6, cf. Philem. Incert. 53:—often in pl. **ράκα**, Att. **ῥάκη**, *rags, tatters*, Od. 14. 512, 18. 67, 74, 19. 507, al., Hdt. 3. 129, Soph. Ph. 339, 274; (never in Il.). **2.** generally, *a strip of cloth*, **ράκα φαινέκα** Hdt. 7. 76: even *a strip of flesh*, **ὠματός β.** Aesch. Pr. 1023. **3.** collectively, *rag, lint*, Hipp. 472. 30, Diosc., etc.

II. in pl., also, *rents in the face, wrinkles*, Ar. Pl. 1065.

III. metaph. *a rag, remnant*, **εἰκόσαι τὸ ἐρείπον ῥάκει οἰκίας** Anon. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 13; of an old seaman, **ἀλίοιο βίου ῥάκος** Anth. P. 9. 242, cf. 7. 380, Luc. Tim. 32.—The Aeol. form **βράκος** (q. v.) loses the contemptuous sense. (This Aeol. form, as well as the sense, suggests a deriv. from **ΦΡΑΓ** (v. **ρήγναι**): but the interchange of **γ** and **κ** is questionable, and Curt. would refer **ράκος** to the same Root with **λάκος**, **λακίς**, *lacero, lacerna*, cf. Skt. **urāśk'** (*scindere*). Yet the usage of **ρακόμοι**, **ράκωσις**, compared with Lat. *ruga* (*vruga*), A. S. *wrinkle*, favours the old deriv.)

ράκο-φορέω, *to wear rags or tatters*, Schol. Ar. Pax 739:—the Adj. **-φόρος**, **ον**, occurs in Eccl.

ράκω, (**ράκος**) *to tear in strips*; Pass., Plut. 2. 642 E. **II.** metaph. *to make wrinkled*, Clem. Al. 281:—Pass., **ἐρρακωμένα πρόσωπα** wrinkled faces, Diosc. 5. 102. **2.** in Pass. *to be dispersed all about*, **ρακούσθαι ἐν τῷ σώματι** Hipp. 507. 51.

ρακτῆριος, **α**, **ον**, (**ράσσω**) *fit for striking with*, **κέντρα** Trag. ap. Hesych.

II. **μέλη βοῶν ἀναυλα καὶ β. broken, discordant**, (**ψοφῶδη καὶ θαυμάδῃ** Hesych.) Soph. Fr. 631.

ῥακτός, **ῆ**, **εν**, (**ράσσω**) *broken, rugged*, Lyc. 92. **II.** as Subst. *a cliff*, Hesych.

ῥάκτρια, **ῆ**, (**ρακτός**) *a pole for beating fruit-trees*, esp. *olives*, with, Poll. 7. 146, 10. 130: **ῥάκτριον**, **τό**, is dub. in Phot. and Hesych.

ῥακώδης, **ες**, (**εἶδος**) *ragged, χιτανίσκος*, Dio C. 65. 20. **2.** *wrinkled*, Anth. P. 5. 21; in Galen, of the worn and chafed skin of bed-ridden people.

ράκωμα, **τό** (**ράκω**) in pl., = **ράκη**, **ράκια**, *rags*, Ar. Ach. 432.

ῥακωσις, **ῆ**, (**ῥάκω**) *a becoming ragged or wrinkled*, as the skin, when the flesh under it is shrunk, Galen., *Paroemiogr.*

ῥάμμα, **τό**, (**ραῖνω**) *anything sprinkled*, Apollod. in Math. Vett. p. 37.

ῥάμμα, **τό**, (**ράπτω**) *anything sewn or stitched, a seam, hem*, Pind. Fr. 55, Hermipp. Μοῖρ. 9, Plat. Com. 'Εορτ. 11, Joseph. A. J. 3. 7. 5. **2.** *the fastening of a bandage by sewing* (as **ἄμμα** by a knot), Hipp. Offic. 743.

3. *a thread*, Diod. I. 87, Hippiatr.

ραμμάτωδης, **ες**, (**εἶδος**) *as if sewn*:—*like a thread*, Hesych.

ῥάμνος, **α**, **ον**, *a kind of prickly shrub*, also called **παλίουρος**, **Ῥαμνίς** Euripides, Eupol. Αἴγ. 1. 5: Theophr. mentions two kinds, white and black, H. P. 3. 18, 2; Diosc., I. 119, three.

Ῥαμνός, **ὄνυτος**, (contr. from **ραμνός**), **ὁ**, **Ῥαμνός**, a demus in Attica, (named from the **ῥάμνοι** growing in it, cf. *Thorn-ey*, the islet on which Westminster stands), **ῆ** ἐν 'Ρ. **θεός**, i. e. **Nemesis**, Paus. 1. 33. 2, cf. Strab. 396, 399, Wordsw. Athens and Att. p. 43; **Ῥαμνοῦντι**, not ἐν 'Ρ., at **Ῥαμνός**, Cobet V. LL. p. 201.—Hence **Ῥαμνούσιος**, **α**, **ον**, **Ῥαμνυσίαν**, Oratt.; **ῆ** **Ῥαμνούσια**, epith. of **Nemesis** from her temple at **Rhamnus**, Hesych., etc.; also **Ῥαμνουσίς**, **ιδος**, **ῆ**, Call. Dian. 232; **Ῥαμνουσιάς**, **ιδος**, **ῆ**, Anth. P. app. 50. 2.

ῥαμνο-φάγω, *to eat thorns*, Manass. Chron. 4205.

ραμφάσσομαι, Pass. *to have a beak*, Phot., Hesych.

ραμφή, **ῆ**, *a hooked knife*, like our *bill*, Polyb. 10. 18, 6, Hesych.

ραμφηστής, **ος**, **ὁ**, *a fish*, prob. *the pike*, Hesych., cf. Xenocr. 7.

ῥάμφοις, **τό**, Dim. of **ῥάμφος**, Gramm. ap. Schäf. ad Greg. Cor. p. 29.

ῥάμφος, **ιδος**, **ῆ**, *a hook*, Hero Belop. 140. **II.** *a ship of very curved shape*, Hesych.

ῥάμφος, **εος**, **τό**, *the crooked beak of birds of prey*: generally, *a beak, bill, neb*, Ar. Av. 99, Plat. Com. Σαφ. 5, Plut. 2. 980 E: cf. **ρύγχος**. (An Adj. **ραμφός**, *crooked*, in Hesych.)

ραμφώδης, **ες**, (**εἶδος**) *beak-shaped*, cited from Philostr.

ραμφός, **ῆ**, **ον**, = **ραμβός**, Hesych.

ρανίζω, = **ραῖνω**, Poll. 10. 30.

ῥανίς, **ιδος**, **ῆ**, (**ραῖνω**) like Homer's **ραθάμιγξ**, *a drop*, **πέτραν κοιλαίνει β. ὕδατος ἐνδελεχέει** Choeril. 9 (p. 169 Näge); **ὕγραί β.** Eur. Andr. 227; **δρῶσιν** Ion 106; **ῆ** β. **βέβληκέ** με *a rain-drop*, Ar. Ach. 171, cf. Arist. Meteor. I. 13, 10, 3. 4, 17. **2.** *semen virile*, Anth. P. 10. 45. **3.** metaph. *a drop, spot*, **τὰ πῖλα ἔχει ρανίδας** Ael. N. A. 17. 23; **αἱ τοῦ χρυσοῦ β.** Philostr. 134.

ραντήρ, ἥρος, **ῶ**, (**ραῖνω**) *one who wets*, esp. of the inner corner of the eye, also called **πηγή**, Nic. Th. 673, cf. Poll. 2. 71.

ραντήριος, **α**, **ον**, *of or for sprinkling*, **πέδαν ραντήριον besprinkled**, *reeking*, with blood, Aesch. Ag. 1092; Pors. read **πέδον ραντήριον** (as a Subst.) *deflement*; and, in the same sense, Dobree suggested the compd. **πεδάρραντήριον**.

ραντίω, = **ραῖνω**, Ep. Hebr. 9. 13, 19, 21:—Pass. *to be sprinkled*, Ath. 521 A, LXX (Levit. 6. 27, al.). **II.** of the effect, *to purify*, lb. (Ps. 51. 7), Ep. Hebr. 10. 22.

ραντισμός, **ὁ**, *a sprinkling*, **ἕδωρ ραντισμοῦ** LXX (Num. 19. 9 sq.); **αἷμα ραντισμοῦ** Ep. Hebr. 12. 24; cf. I Pet. 1. 2:—so **ράντις**, **εως**, **ῆ**, **Achmes Onir.** 188, in lemmate; and **ράντισμα**, **τό**, **Basil.**

ράντιστρον or **-τήριον**, **τό**, and **ραντιστήρ**, **ὁ**, *an instrument for sprinkling*, *a whisk*, Byz., Eccl.

ραντός, **ῆ**, **ον**, (**ραῖνω**) *sprinkled: spotted*, LXX (Gen. 30. 32), Gramm.

ῥᾶξ, **ῥαγός**, **ῆ**, **Ion.** and in later Gr. **ῥᾶξ**, **ῥαγός** (**ὁ** **ῥᾶξ** in LXX (Isai. 65. 8)), **cf. πτάξ**, **πτᾶξ**, Lob. Phryn. 76:—*a grape*, Archil. 179 (**ῥᾶξ**), Soph. Fr. 464; **κατὰ ῥάγα βοτρυῶν** for *each grape* in the bunch, Plat. Legg. 845 A; **ῥάγες βότρυας** Arist. H. A. 5. 18, 7, cf. Probl. 20. 23; **ῥάγας** . . ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ βότρυϊ Theophr. C. P. 5. 1, 1; **τὰς σταφυλὰς καὶ ὡς κατὰ μίαν τὰς ῥάγας** Philostr. 809:—generally, *a berry*, β. **γλυκυσίδης** Diosc. Parab. 2. 111; *a clove of garlic*, Id. 2. 181. **2.** *a venomous kind of spider*, so called from its shape, Ael. N. A. 3. 36; **ῥᾶξ** in Nic. Th. 717. **3.** in Poll. 2. 146, **ῥάγες** are *the tips of the fingers*.—Draco writes the nomm. **ῥᾶξ**, but v. Lob. Phryn. 76. (Cf. Lat. *rac-emus*.) [In Nic. Al. 184, **ῥάγασσι** should be read for **ῥάγεσσι**.]

ῥάωνος, = **ῥᾶων**, Adv. of **ῥᾶων**, Nicet. Ann. 114 C. etc.

ῥᾶος, as collat. form of **ῥάδιος**, formed erroneously by Gramm. from the Comp. **ῥᾶων**, and sometimes introduced into Mss. for **ῥάδιον**, as in Isocr. 214 D; v. Lob. Phryn. 403. On the Comp. **ῥᾶότερος** in late Greek, v. Lob. I. c., and cf. **ἀμεινότερος**, **μειζότερος**.—The Adv. **ῥᾶίως** only in Suid.

ῥάπα, **ῆ**, = Lat. *rapa*, = **γογγυλίς**, Diosc. 2. 134.

ραπάτι, **ῆ**, *a shepherd's pipe*, Hesych.; whence Casaub. restored **ραπατ-αὐλῆς**, **ου**, **ῶ**, *a pipe*, for **ραπαύλῆς** in Amer. ap. Ath. 176 D; for **ραπαύλῆς** in Eust. 1157. 39; and **ραπάταυλος** for **ραπάλως** in Hesych.

ῥάπιον, **τό**, *synon. of λεονταπέταλον*, Diosc. Noth. 3. 110, Plin. 27. 72.

ραπιδο-ποιός, **ον**, = **κρηπιδοποιός**, Hesych.

ῥάπιζω, fut. **ῖσω**, (**ραπίς**) *to strike with a stick, to cudgel, thrash, bastinado*, τινὰ Xenophon. ap. Diog. L. 8. 36, Hippon. 54, Plat. 7. 35,

223, Dem. 787. 23; τινὰ ῥάβδω Anacreont. 32. 2:—Pass., ῥ. ἐκ τῶν ἀγῶνων to be flogged off the course, Heraclit. ap. Diog. L. 9. 1, cf. Hdt. 8. 59: redupl. pf., ῥεραπισμένα νῦτα Anacr. 163. II. to slap in the face, later word for the Att. ἐπὶ κόρρης πατάει (Lob. Phryn. 175), ἐπὶ κόρρης ῥαπ. Plut. 2. 713 C; κατὰ κόρρης Arch. Tat. 2. 24; ἐπὶ τῇ σιαγῶνι Ev. Matth. 5. 22:—Pass., ῥαπισθῆναι τε καὶ πληγὰς λαβεῖν ἀπαλαῖσαι χερσίν Timocl. Maraθ. 1, cf. A. B. 300, and v. ῥάπισμα; so, ῥαπίς is distinguished from κολαφίζειν in Ev. Matth. 26. 67. III. generally, to strike, beat, τὸν δέρα Arist. de An. 2. 8, 3:—Pass., Id. Meteor. 2. 8, 33., 9, 17, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 96.

ῥάπισ, ἴδος, ἡ, a rod, Eust. 1658. 58; cf. χρυσόρραπισ. II. a kind of shoe, = κρηπίς, Hesych. E. M. 702. 33.

ῥάπισμα, τό, (ῥαπίω) a stroke, ἀνθρώπων ῥάπισμασι (Abresch ῥ.π.) Antiph. Φιλοθ. 1. 21. 2. a slap on the face, ῥ. λαμβάνειν Luc. D. Meretr. 8. 2; ῥ. ἀμφὶ πρόσωπα Anth. P. 5. 289; cf. ῥαπίσω.

ῥάπισμος, ὁ, (ῥαπίω) a striking, beating, cited from Cornut., Eccl. ῥάπτης, οὐ, ὁ, (ῥάπτω) one who stitches, a cobbler, Byz.

ῥαπτικός, ὁ, ὅν, of or for stitching, Schol. Philostr. p. 464 Boiss. ῥάπτω, ἴδος, fem. of ῥάπτης, Gloss.

ῥαπτός, ὁ, ὅν, (ῥάπτω) stitched, patched, χιτῶν, κνημίδες Od. 24. 228, 229; ἐν σκυταρίοις ῥ. Anaxil. Avp. 1; πλοῖα ῥ. boats made of hides sewn together, Strab. 308. 2. metaph. strung together, continuous, ῥαπτῶν ἐπέων αἰοδοί Pind. N. 2. 2; cf. ῥαψῳδός.

ῥαπτῶν ἐπέων αἰοδοί Pind. N. 2. 2; cf. ῥαψῳδός. II. worked with the needle; hence ῥαπτὸν, τό, an embroidered carpet (cf. consuta tapetio, Plaut.), Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 30; ῥαπτὴ σφαῖρα a ball of divers colours, Anth. P. 12. 44.

ῥάπτρια, ἡ, fem. of ῥάπτης, Eust. 1764. 60. ῥάπτω, Hom., etc.:—fut. ῥάψω (ἀπορ-) Aeschin. 31. 5:—aor. ἔρραψα, Hdt., Att.; Ep. ῥάψα Il. 12. 296; aor. 2 ῥέραπον (συν-) Noun. D. 7. 152:—plqpf. ἔρραφήκει (συν-) Xen. Eph. 1, 9:—Med., aor. ἔρραψάμην Ar. Eq. 784, etc.:—Pass., fut. ῥάψῃσθαι (συν-) Galen.: aor. ἔρραψην [ᾶ] Dem. 120. 2, v. infr.:—pf. ἔρραμαι Ar. Eccl. 24, Dem. 1268. 3: poët. plqpf. ἔραπτο (συν-) Q. Smi. 9. 359. To sew or stitch together, stitch, βοείας Il. 12. 296; τὸ ἐποχον Xen. Eq. 12, 9; absol., Ar. Pl. 513:—Med., ῥάπτειν αὐτὸν δὲ τὸν δερμάτων to make oneself a pipe of leather, Hdt. 3. 9; ῥαψάμενός σαι τοῦτ' (sc. τὸ προσκεφάλαιον) having got it stitched or made, Ar. Eq. 783; but also, to sew on or to one, Id. Nub. 538:—Pass., ἔρραφθαι τὸ χεῖλος to have one's lip sewed up, Dem. 268. 2, 1270. 2; ἔχειν πύργον ἔρραμμένον to have a beard sewed on, Ar. Eccl. 24; ἐν μηρῷ Διὸς ἔρραφή was sewn up in . . . Pseudo-Eur. Bacch. 243; ἔρραμμένα stitched work, a cushion or pad, Alex. Ἰσσοτ. 1. 11.

II. metaph. to devise, contrive, πλοῖα, κατὰ ῥάπην Od. 3. 118, Il. 18. 367; φόνον, θάνατον, μόνον ῥ. Od. 16. 379, 422; τινὶ for another, Hom. Il. c., cf. Eur. I. T. 681; also, ἐπὶ τινι φόνον ῥ. Hdt. 9. 17; εἰς τινα Eur. Andr. 911; ἐπιβουλὰς ῥ. τινὶ, Lat. suere dolos, Alex. Ἰσσοτ. 1. 3; proverb., τοῦτο τὸ ὑπόδγμα ἔρραψας μὲν οὐ, υπεὶσθας δὲ Ἀρισταγόρης you made the shoe and he put it on, Hdt. 6. 1; cf. κασσὺν, κάσσυμα. 2. generally, to string or link together, unite, αἰοδῆν Hes. Fr. 34; ῥ. ἔπη, v. ῥαπτός 1. 2.

ῥάψυς [ᾶ], vos, ἡ, the turnip, brassica napra, Glauc. ap. Ath. 369 B; also ῥάφυς, Speusipp. ibid., cf. Varro L. L. 5. 21, acc. to Scaliger:—ῥάπισ Hesych., ῥαπίς Numen. ap. Ath. 371 C, are prob. errors. (Cf. ῥάφανος, ῥαφανίς; Lat. rāpa, rapum; Slav. repa; Lith. ropė; M. H. G. rüebe (rübe); our rape is a different species, brassica naprus, cole-seed.)

ῥάριον, τό, Dim. of ῥάπος, Hesych. ῥάπος, οὐ, ὁ, Raros, father of Triptolemus, Paus. 1. 14. 3, Hesych., Suid.; in Phot. Ῥάπ, v. Lob. Paral. 74:—τὸ Ῥάριον πεδῖον the field of Rarus, where tillage was first practised, and which was sacred to Demeter, Paus. 1. 38. 6, Steph. B.; and (without πεδῖον) Ῥάριον, τό, h. Hom. Cer. 450; whence the goddess was herself called Ῥαριάς, ῥ. Steph. B. [a is long, h. Hom. l. c., so that the accent must be Ῥάπος, not Ῥάρος, as in most MSS.:—for the smooth breathing, v. Arcad. 200. 21, Choerob. 905. 3.]

ῥάρος, ὁ, a word found only in Gramm., expl. as = γαστήρ in E. M. 702. 37, Suid.; as Aeol. for βρέφος in A. B. 693; as = ἀμβλαθηρίον βρέφος in Lex. Spir. Valck. p. 242; as = ισχυρός (cf. ῥαρός), Hesych., Phot., Suid. [The breathing is smooth, as in Ῥάρος, A. B., and Lex. Spir. ll. c.]

ῥάσμα, τό, (ῥαίω) a shower, μύρον Ath. 542 C. ῥάσσετε in Od. 20. 150 belongs to ῥαίω.

ῥάσσω, Att. -ττω, (συν-) Dion. H. 8. 18:—fut. ῥάσω (συν-) Thuc. S. 96: aor. ἔρρασα Dem. 1259. 11, (συν-) Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 16:—Pass., fut. (in med. form) ῥάσομαι (καταρ-) Plut. Caes. 44: aor. ἔρραχθην (ἐπι-) Dion. H. 8. 18. Like ἄρσσω, to strike, dash, push, τινὰ εἰς τὸν βύβρον Dem. l. c.: to overthrow, τινὰς LXX (Isai. 9. 11).

ῥάσσαν, ῥάσσης, v. sub ῥάδιος. ῥάσσανεις, ἡ, = ῥαστώνη, Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. Ἀπίκιος. ῥαστώνειος, = ῥαθυμείος, to be idle, listless, τῇ ψυχῇ Xen. Oec. 20, 18, Dio C. 38. 39, etc.:—pf. pass. in med. sense, Aristid. Lept. 3, Thom. M. p. 775.

ῥαστώνειω, to grow easy, become less painful, Hipp. Prorrh. 71. ῥαστώνη, Ion. ῥηστώνη, ἡ, (ῥάτος) easiness of doing anything, Plat. Rep. 460 D, al.; opp. to χαλεπότης, Id. Criti. 107 B; ῥαστώνη or μετὰ ῥαστώνης with ease, easily, lightly, Id. Epin. 991 C, Legg. 625 B; ῥαστώνη παρασκευάζεσθαι τινος to do an easy way of doing a thing, Ib. 720 C, cf. 684 D; πολλὰ ῥ. γίνεται, c. inf., one has great ease in doing, Id. Gorg. 459 C; ὁχλῳ ῥαστώνην φυγῆς παρέχειν to provide an easy way of escape, Plat. Cam. 20; πρὸς τὰς ῥ. for the conveniences of getting food, Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 5.

II. easiness of temper, good nature, mildness, Lat. facilitas, c. gen. objecti. ἐκ ῥαστώνης τῆς Δημοκρί- δεος from kindness to Democedes, Hdt. 3. 136, cf. Polyb. 38. 3, 11; μη- δεῖμιν ῥ. διδόναι τοῖς ἀδικούσιν Dem. 722. 21, cf. Lys. 138 A. III.

relief from anything unpleasant, relief from pain, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1107; ῥ. τῆς πύσεως recovery from the effects of drinking, Plat. Symp. 176 B; ἐκ τῶν πόνων Id. Legg. 779 C; ἀσφάλεια καὶ ῥαστώνη τισὶ ἀπὸ λακεδαι- μονίων Polyb. 17. 14, 15. 2. absol. rest, leisure, ease, ῥαστώνην τινὰ ζητεῖν to seek some recreation, Lys. 169. 8, Plat., etc.; ὀλίγους πόνους πολλὰς ῥαστώνας κτῶμενος Isocr. 198 A; ῥαστώνην τινὰ ἔχει τὸ λέγειν it brings a certain relief, Dem. 1485. 22; ἀναπνοὴ καὶ ῥ. ἐν τῇ καύ- ματι παρέχειν Plat. Tim. 70 C; ὅτ' ῥαστώνην for the sake of resting, Xen. An. 5. 8, 16; πρὸς ῥ. καὶ διαγωγὴν Arist. Metaph. i. 2, 11. b. luxuriose ease, indolence, τῆς ῥ. τὸ τεργνόν Thuc. i. 120; ῥ. καὶ ῥαθυμία nonchalance, carelessness, Dem. 133. 12, cf. 241. 2 (but opp. to ῥαθυμία in Isocr. l. c.). c. resting-time, a season of calm and tranquillity, ἐν ἀπεριστάταις ῥ. σφάλλεσθαι Polyb. 6. 44, 8.

ῥατάνη, ἡ, Dor. ῥατάνα, Aeol. βρατάνα, a stirrer, ladle, Hesych. ῥάτερος, α, ον, irreg. Comp. of ῥάδιος, q. v.

ῥάτρα, Dor. for ῥήτρα. ῥάφᾶν-ἐλαιον, ὁ, oil of radishes, Diosc. i. 46, in lemmate. ῥάφᾶν [ᾶ], ἡ, = ῥάφανος, Batt. 53, Hippiatr.

ῥάφανδον, Adv. radish-like, of fractures, Galen., Soran.; cf. καυληδόν. ῥάφᾶνιδιον [ἰδ], τό, Dim. of ῥαφανίς, Plat. Com. Ῥερβ. 6.

ῥάφᾶνιδίω, to thrust a radish up the fundament, a punishment of adul- terers in Athens, Ar. Nub. 1083, cf. Luc. Peregr. 9, Boiss. Anecd. 3. 133, 137:—ἀποραφανιδίωσις, εως, ἡ, Schol. Ar. Pl. 168.

ῥάφᾶνιδώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a radish, Theophr. H. P. 7. 6, 2. ῥάφᾶνίνος, ἡ, ον, of radish, ἐλαιον Diosc. i. 45.

ῥάφᾶνις, ἴδος, ἡ, the radish, Lat. raphanus, Ar. Nub. 981, Pl. 544, Fr. 249, Comici ap. Ath. 56 E sq.; cf. ῥάφανος. (V. ῥάπυς.) [ῥ. is common.]

ῥαφᾶντις, ἴδος, ἡ, a kind of lily, so called from the look of its root, v. Plin. N. H. 21. 19. ῥαφᾶνος [ᾶ], ἡ, Att. for κράμβη, cabbage, Ar. Fr. 163; οἷδ' ὅτι καλοῦ- μεν ῥάφανον, υμεῖς δ' οἱ ξένοι κράμβην Apollod. Car. ap. Ath. 34 D; it was boiled for use, Nicoch. Incert. i, Alex. Incert. 22; τῆς ῥ., ἥν καλοῦσι τινες κράμβην Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 5, cf. Schneid. Ind. Theophr., Lob. Phryn. 141. II. also = ῥαφανίς, Arist. Probl. 20. 13, 2, Poll. 1. 247. (V. ῥάπυς.)

ῥάφᾶν-οὐρός, ὁ, a cabbage-watcher, gardener, like κηπουρός, Hesych. ῥαφᾶν-φαγία, ἡ, an eating of radishes, Hippol. Haer. S. 19.

ῥάφειον, τό, the workshop of a ῥαφεύς, utrino, Gloss. ῥάφεύς, εως, ὁ, (ῥάπτω) a stitcher, patcher, cobbler, Poll. 7. 42. 2. metaph., ῥ. φόνον a planner of murder, Aesch. Ag. 1604.

ῥάφη, ἡ, (ῥάπτω) a seam, Lat. sutura, ἱμάντων Od. 22. 186; χιτῶνος Plut. Cleom. 31. 2. the suture of the skull, κεφαλὴ οὐκ ἔχουσα ῥαφήν Hdt. 9. 83, cf. Hipp. V. C. 895, Plat. Tim. 76 A, Arist. H. A. i. 7. 3., 3. 7. 3; also of the heart and other parts, Id. P. A. 3. 4, 26., 4. 3, 2; ῥαφαὶ ὡστέων Eur. Phoen. 1159, Supp. 503. II. a stitching, sewing, τρήσει καὶ ῥαφῇ χρῆσθαι Plat. Polit. 280 C; αἱ ῥ. τοῦ τραύ- ματος, of a wound that had been sewn up, Dio C. 43. 21.

ῥάφη, ἡ, a large kind of radish, Trypho ap. Hesych. ῥάφιδεύς, εως, ὁ, = ῥαφεύς, Anth. P. 11. 288.

ῥάφιδευτής, οὐ, ὁ, a stitcher, embroiderer, LXX (Ex. 27. 16), cf. Origen. 3. 681 B.

ῥάφιδευτός, ἡ, ὅν, = ῥαπτός, LXX (Ex. 37. 21). ῥάφιδεύω, = ῥάπτω, Phot. Epist. p. 325:—ἡ ῥαφιδευτική (sub. τέχνη), the art of stitching or cobbling, Jo. Chrys.

ῥάφιδο-θήκη, ἡ, a needle-box, Gloss. ῥάφίς, Dor. ῥάπης, ἴδος, ἡ, (ῥάπτω) a needle, Hipp. 484. 31 (where Galen. ῥαφίω, αἱ γραφίαι), Archip. Πλουτ. 4, Anth. P. 11. 110; v. Lob. Phryn. 90. II. a sea-fish, from its needle-like shape, Epich. 40 Alr., Arist. Fr. 278, Opp. H. i. 172.

ῥάφυς [ᾶ], vos, ἡ, = ῥάπυς, q. v., Numen. ap. Ath. 371 C. ῥάχᾶδην, Adv. (ῥάχης) through or on the spine, Hesych.

ῥάχας, ἄδος, ἡ, a wooded ridge, Hesych., Phot. ῥάχετριζω, (ῥάχης) to cut through the spine, Poll. 2. 136; cf. βακετρίζω. ῥάχετρον, τό, = ῥάχης, Hesych.; acc. to Phot., the beginning of the spine, acc. to Poll. 2. 136 the middle. II. a butcher's knife or chopper, Poll. 7. 25; Hesych. cites βράκετρον (-τρον?) = δρέπανον.

ῥάχη, ἡ, f. l. for ῥάχος (ῥ), 1, 2, q. v. ῥάχια, Ion. ῥήχι(η), ἡ; (v. fin.)—like ῥηγμῖν, the sea breaking on the shore, esp. the flood-tide, opp. to ἄμπαρις, Hdt. 2. 11., 7. 198; joined with πλημμυρίς, Id. 8. 129 (ubi v. Valck.), Polyb. 1. 37, 2, al. 2. the roar of the breakers, metaph. of a crowd of people, Posidip. Incert. 1. 11; ῥ. ποιεῖν ἐν τῷ δῆμῳ Plut. 2. 789 D, cf. 791 A; proverb., ῥαχίς λαλίστερος Diogenian. 7. 99. II. a rocky shore or beach (πὰς πετρώδεις ἀγχιόλος Hesych.), ἀλίστονοι ῥ. Aesch. Fr. 713; παρ' αὐτὴν τὴν ῥ. Thuc. 4. 10, cf. Polyb. 3. 39, 4, al.: a reef, Arist. Plant. 2. 2, 12. 2. = ῥάχης II. i, Soph. Fr. 934. (ῥηχίη, ῥαχία must come from ῥήγ-νυμι, like ῥηγμῖν; cf. also ῥάχης.) [ῥά- metri grat. only in late Poets, as Anth. P. 7. 393.]

ῥάχιαιος, α, ον, (ῥάχης) of the spine, μέγες Hipp. Aph. 1259, etc. ῥάχιζω, fut. ἴσω, (ῥάχης) to cut through the spine, esp. as was done in sacrifices (Hesych.), to cleave in twain, of persons and animals, Aesch. Pers. 426 (et ibi Blomf.), Soph. Aj. 56, 299. II. to play the braggart, boast, lie, Dinarch. ap. A. B. 113, Hesych.

ῥαχίον, τό, Dim. of ῥάχης II. i, Byz. ῥάχης [ᾶ], ios, Att. εως, ἡ, the lower part of the back, the chine, σὺς ῥ. Il. 9. 208. 2. the spine or backbone, Lat. spina dorsi, σὺγκείται ῥ. ῥ. ἐκ σφονδύλων, τείνει δ' ἀπὸ τῆς κεφαλῆς μέχρι πρὸς τὰ ἰσχία Arist. II. A. 3. 7., 1, cf. P. A. 2. 9, 4, al.; ὑπὸ ῥάχιν παγῆναι to be impaled,

Aesch. Eum. 190, cf. Soph. Fr. 21, Eur. Cycl. 643; *μυελὸς κοίτης ῥάχως* Archel. ap. Antig. Car. 96 (89), cf. Plat. Tim. 77 D, 91 A.

II. anything ridged like the backbone: 1. the ridge of a mountain-chain, Hdt. 3. 54., 7. 216, Polyb. 3. 101, 2, etc.; *κατὰ ῥάχιν* along the ridge, C. 1. 2554. 150;—so Arist. 18 likened Thasos to an *ὄνου ῥάχιν*. 2. *ῥάχιν ὄνους* the bridge of the nose, Poll. 2. 79.

3. *ῥάχιν φύλλου* the mid-rib of a leaf, Theophr. H. P. 3. 7. 5., 3. 17. 4, etc. 4. the sharp projection on the middle of the shoulder-blade, Galen. 5. the outer edge (?) of the tendrils of the polypos, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 10. (Cf. *ῥάχετρον*, *ραχίτης*, etc.; O. H. G. *hrucki* (rücken); O. Norse *hrygg* (Scott. *rigg*, i. e. ridge):—*ραχίς* is perh. akin (cf. *ἀκανθα*, *spina dors*),—the common notion probably being that of a rough jagged edge, and *✓ΠΑΓ*, *ρηγνύν* can hardly be separated; v. Curt. p. 743.)

ῥαχιστής, οὐδ, (ῥαχίζω) he who cuts the victim through the spine, Phot. **II.** a boaster, braggart, Theopomp. Com. Παμφ. 4: also *ῥαχιστήρ*, cf. Hesych.

ῥαχιστός, ὁ, ὄν, cut up, cleft, Hesych. 'Επτά ἐπὶ Θ. 1. **ῥαχίτης**, οὐδ, fem. *ραχίτις*, ἰδος, (ῥάχιν) in or of the spine, *μυελὸς ῥ. the spinal marrow*, Arist. P. A. 2. 6. 3., 1. 7. 2, cf. *ῥάχιν* I; *ῥ. μυελος* Galen. **II.** ἡ *ραχίτις* (sc. νόσος) a spinal complaint, *rachitis*, *rickets*, Medic.

ῥαχιδής, ἐς, with surf or breakers, *αἰγιαλός, ἀκτὴ* Strab. 243, 545, 753.

ῥάχος, οὐ, ἡ (in Mss. often *ῥάχος*, but the Ion. form *ρηχός* Hdt. 7. 142, and the compd. *εὐρηχός* show that it must be either *ῥάχος* or *ῥάχος*:—in E. M. 703. 1 written *ῥάχος*, ὁ):—a thorn-bush, briar, opp. to high timber-trees, in pl., Xen. Cyn. 10, 7:—collectively, a thorn-hedge, Soph. Fr. 935, cf. Poll. 1. 225; in Hdt. l. c., *ρηχός* seems to mean a walled fence. 2. generally, a twig or branch, of the vine, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 3 (where Schneid. restored *ραχούς* for *ῥάχας*); cf. Hesych., Phot. **II.** at Troezen, the wild-olive tree, Paus. 2. 32, 10. (V. sub *ῥάχιν*.)

ῥαφαφῶδός, Boeot. for *ῥαφῶδός*, C. I. 1583. 11.

ῥάφιν, ἐως, ἡ, (ῥάπτω) a stitching together, *ἐπὶ ὧν* Eust. 6. 36. **ῥαφιδέω**, to be a *ῥαφιδός*, to recite the poems of others, esp. of Homer, *τί δὲ ποτ' οὖν . . ῥαφιδεύεις . . περὶ ὧν*; Plat. Ion 541 B; *ἄ τε εὖ ῥαφιδεῖ ἄ τε μὴ* lb. 533 C, cf. Isocr. 239 D; *τι περὶ τῶν* Luc. Jup. Conf. 1:—Pass., of the poems, to be recited, Lycurg. 161. 41. 2. absol., Arist. Poët. 26, 6:—of Homer and Hesiod, *ῥ. περὶ ὧν* reciting or declaiming, Plat. Rep. 600 D, cf. Diog. L. 9. 18; *ἐμμέτρως ῥ. πρὸς φίλους* Luc. Nec. 1. 3. in contemptuous sense, to repeat by heart or rote, to declaim, Dem. 181. 14, Luc. D. Mort. 15. 2; *λόγους ἀνεὺ ἀνακρίσεως καὶ διδαχῆς ῥαφιδούμενοι* Plat. Phaedr. 277 E; c. inf. to keep saying that . . , Dem. 770. 13. **II.** c. acc. pers. to sing of one, celebrate, *τοὺς ἀνδρείους* Ar. Eccl. 679.

ῥαφιδήμα, τό, anything recited by a *rhapsodist*:—in contemptuous sense, a piece of idle declamation, Cyrill.

ῥαφιδόα, ἡ, (ῥαφιδός) recitation of Epic poetry, Plat. Ion 533 B; *ἄλλα . . ὁ πατέρες ἔθεσαν ῥαφιδόας* Id. Tim. 21 B. 2. Epic composition, opp. to lyric (*κιθααρροῖα*), *ἐπιδεικνύναι ῥ. ἰδ.* Legg. 658 B; *ἀποτελεῖν* Clearch. ap. Ath. 275 fin.; then, generally, of all kinds of poetry, *ποιεῖν μυκτὴν ῥ. ἐξ ἀπάντων μέτρων* Arist. Poët. 1, 12.

III. a portion of an Epic poem fit for recitation at one time, e. g. a book of the Iliad or Odyssey, Plut. 2. 186 D, Luc. D. Mort. 20. 2, Contempl. 7.

ῥαφιδόκος, ἡ, ὡς, cf. or for a *rhapsodist*; ἡ—*κῆ* (with and without τέχνη), the *rhapsodist's art*, Plat. Ion 538 B, 540 A, al. Adv. —*κῶς*, Eust. 3. 55.

ῥαφιδόμοιρα, ἡ, (ποιέω) = *ῥαφιδήμα*, Epiphan.

ῥαφιδός, ὁ, (ῥάπτω, ῥή) properly one who stitches or strings songs together; esp. a person who recited Epic poems, a *rhapsodist*, sometimes applied to the bard who recited his own poem, as to Homer, Plat. Rep. 600 D; to Hesiod, Niccol. ap. Schol. Pind. N. 2. 2 (v. infr.); but *ῥαφιδόοι* commonly meant a class or school of persons who got their living by reciting the poems of Homer, first in Hdt. 5. 67; cf. Plato's Ion, which is a half-serious examination of the pretensions of the rhapsodists.—Hence, the poems of Homer came to be divided into certain lengths called *rhapsodies*, i. e. *lays*, *fyttes*, *cantos* (v. *ῥαφιδία* II): but it does not seem that the word *ῥάπτω* here means anything more than the even continuous flow (a kind of chant or recitative) in which the old Epic poems were recited, whence the *ῥαφιδόοι* were also called *στιχιδόοι*, so that no conclusion can be drawn from it to prove that these poems were made of fragments stitched (as it were) together; for *ῥαφιδός* might be applied (as we have seen) to the Poet himself; also, Hes., Fr. 34, speaks of himself and Homer as *ῥάψαντες αὐτοῖν*; and Pind., N. 2, 2, calls Epic poets *ῥαπτῶν ἐπῶν αὐτοῖν*: moreover the term was applied to other than Epic poems, Chamael. ap. Ath. 620 C; v. Müller Literat. of Greece, i. pp. 33 sq., and more at large, Wolf Proleg. pp. xcvi sq., Heyne II. 1. 8. p. 793, Nitzsch Quaest. Hom. iv. p. 13.—The *ῥαφιδόοι*, while reciting, held a wand in their hand (cf. *ῥάβδος* I. 5), whence some have wished to derive the word hence, as if *ῥάβδωδός*. **II.** Soph., O. T. 391, calls the Sphinx *ῥαφιδός κῶν*, because she proposed her riddle to every one she met, as the rhapsodists did their lays, cf. Welcker Cycl. p. 363.

ῥάων, ὄν, ῥάως;—v. sub *ῥάδιος*.

ῥέα, Ep. Adv. of *ῥέδιος*, easily, lightly, II. 5. 304., 8. 179, etc.; cf. *ῥεία*, *ῥά*, [ω, ι, c.]; but as one long syll. in 12. 381., 13. 144, IIes. op. 5.]

ῥεία, ἡ, Ep. *ῥείη* II. 14. 203, h. Ap. 93, Ven. 43, Hes.; *ῥεία δ' ὑποδμηθεῖσα* Hes. Th. 453 (but with v. l. *ῥείη δ' αὐδ' ὑποδμηθεῖσα*); gen. *ῥείας* Anth. P. 6. 219, 20; the common form *ῥεία* is found in II. 15. 187, as a monosyll.; the contr. *ῥῆ* cited from Pherecyd. by Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 7; *ῥείτης*, ὁ, only in Gramm., as part of the compds. *βαθῦρ*—*ἔνρ-ῥείτης*.

ῥῆ h. Hom. Cer. 459, Hes. Th. 647. *Rhea*, daughter of Uranos and Gaia, wife of Cronos, mother of Zeus and the gods, Hom., etc.; hence called *Μήτηρ θεῶν* C. I. 99. 1., 189, al.; and *ἡ Μήτηρ ἡ Φρυγία*, Ib. (addend.) 2107 b.

ῥεγνός, ὁ, a dyer, E. M. 703. 28 (v. l. *ραγνός*); **ῥεγιστής**, οὐδ, Hesych. *ῥεγνός* or *ῥεγνῶν*, ὄνος, ἡ, the Lat. *regio*, C. I. 3436.

ῥέγκος, ἐος, τό, a snoring sound, *stertorous breathing*, Hipp. Acut. 386, cf. 1155 C, 1229 D; but in the form *ῥέγγος* 1215 F; cf. *ῥέγκω* fin., *ῥεγγῶδης*.

ῥέγκω, fut. *ῥέγγω*, to snore, Lat. *sterto*, Aesch. Eum. 53, Ar. Nub. 5, al.; of horses, to snort, Eur. Rhés. 785; of a dolphin asleep, Arist. H. A. 4. 10, 11., 6. 12, 4:—in Ar. Eq. 115, also as Dep. *ῥέγκεται*, but (as the Schol. observes) only to balance *ῥέπεται*; see however Anth. P. 11. 343.—The form *ῥέγγω* occurs in Hipp. Aph. 1258, Arist. Il. c., Menand. Monost. 711, cf. *ῥέγκος*. (Hence *ῥέγκος* or *ῥέγγος*, *ρογκιάω*, and perh. also *ῥύγω*, *ῥύγγος*.)

ῥεγκῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) as if snoring, only in form *ῥεγγω*—Hipp. 1162 II.

ῥέγμα, τό, (ῥέζω) that which is dyed, like *ῥέγος*, Ibyc. 53.

ῥέγνις, ἐως, ἡ, (ῥέγκω) *stertorous breathing*, Hipp. Acut. 386.

ῥέγος, ἐος, τό, = *ῥήγος*, q. v. a rug, coverlet, Anacr. 97.

ῥέγγος, *ῥέγγω*, *ῥεγγῶδης*, v. sub *ῥεγκω*.

ῥέθῃ, ἡ, Lat. *rheda*, a wagon, Apocal. 18. 13:—Dim. *ῥέδιον*, τό, Hesych.

ῥέθρον, Ion. and poet. for *ῥέθρον* (q. v.), Hom., Hes., Hdt., Trag.

ῥέζω, Hom., Hes., etc., but rare in Att. (Pherecr. *Χειρ* 2 is mock heroic): imperf. *ῥέζων* Hom., Ep. *ῥέζων* Od. 3. 5, Ion. *ῥέζεσκον* II. 8. 250:—fut. *ῥέξω* Od. 11. 31, Trag.:—aor. *ῥέψεα* II. 9. 536., 10. 49, Plat. Legg. 642 C; in Poets also *ῥέρεα* Hom., Trag., Dor. part. *ῥέρεαι* Pind. O. 9. 142:—Pass., aor. I opt. *ῥεχθείη* Hipp. 1213 B (vulg. *ῥεχθείη*); part. *ῥεχθείς* II. 9. 250., 20. 198. (From *✓FPEP* = *✓FEP*, so that *ῥέζω* is merely a poet. form (used once by Plat.) of **ῥέγω*, *ῥέρω* (cf. Dor. and Boeot. *ῥέδω* in Eust. 226. 8., 984. 1, Ahr. D. Dor. p. 96). **I.** to do, act, deal, opp. to *εἰπεῖν*, Od. 4. 205., 22. 314; to παθεῖν, v. infr.:—Constr., 1. absol., *ἄλλε γε ῥέζει* II. 2. 802; *οὐ κατὰ μοῖραν ῥ.* Od. 9. 352, etc. 2. more often trans. c. acc. rei, to do, accomplish, make, *ὅσ' ἂν πεπνυμένους ἀνὴρ εἴποι καὶ ῥέζει* Od. 4. 205; *μέμμερα ἔργα, ὅσ' ἂν ἄνδρες ῥέζαντες* . . II. 10. 524, cf. Od. 22. 314; *τί ῥέζομεν*; II. 11. 838; *μέγα ῥέζει* *τι καὶ ἐσομένοισι* *πυθέσθαι* 22. 305, cf. 2. 274; *ὅ τι ποσσὶν* *τε ῥέζει* *καὶ χερσίν* Od. 8. 148; so in later Poets, *ῥέζοντά* *τι καὶ παθεῖν* *ἔσκει* Pind. N. 4. 52; *τί ῥέζω*; Aesch. Eum. 789, cf. Theb. 105; *τί ῥέζει* *τύχοιμ' ἂν* . . ; Id. Cho. 315, etc.; cf. *δράω*:—Pass., *οὐδέ τι μῆχος ῥεχθέντος κακοῦ ἔσθ' ἄκος* *εὐρεῖν* for mischief once done, II. 9. 250; *ῥεχθέν* *δὲ καὶ νῆπιος ἔγνω* 17. 32. 3. c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, to do something to one, often in Hom.; *κακὸν ῥέζειν* *τινὰ* II. 3. 354., 4. 32, Od. 2. 72; *ἀγαθὰ ῥ. τινὰ* 22. 209, cf. II. 9. 647; even, *οὐδὲν σε ῥέζω* *κακὰ* II. 24. 370: also with an Adv., *κακῶς ῥ. τινὰ* to maltreat one, Od. 23. 56; so, ἡ πόλις ἡμῶς *οὐ καλῶς ἔρρεε* Plat. Legg. 642 C; more rarely c. dat. pers., *μηκέτι μοι κακὰ ῥέζετε* *do me no more mischiefs*, Od. 20. 314; *ὅσα βορροῖς ἔρρεας* *κακὰ* Eur. Med. 1292. 4. with strength, signifi., *εἰ τι νῦος ῥέζει* *if it shall avail aught, be of any service*, II. 14. 62.

II. in spec. sense, to perform sacrifices, like Lat. *sacra facere*, *operari*, *ἱερὰ ῥέζων* Od. 1. 61, cf. 3. 5; *ἐκατόμβας ῥέζειν* *θεῷ* *to fulfil or accomplish a hecatomb to a god*, II. 23. 206, Od. 5. 102, Pind. P. 10. 53; *ῥ. θαλυσία* *τινι* II. 9. 535; *θύματα* *Ζηνὶ* *τῆς ἀλώσεως* Soph. Tr. 288; and, absol., *to do sacrifice*, like Lat. *operari*, *facere*, *ῥέζειν* *θεῷ* II. 2. 400., 8. 250, Od. 9. 553, etc.:—sometimes with the victim in acc., *ῥέζω* *βοῦν* *ἦνιν* *will sacrifice it*, II. 10. 292, Od. 3. 382, cf. 10. 523.

ῥέζω, a Dor. Verb. = *ῥάπτω*, to dye, Phot. and E. M. 703. 28, cf. Epich. ap. Orion. p. 139. (Cf. *ῥέγος*, *ῥεγνός*, *ῥεγιστής*, and lengthd. *ῥήγος*, *ῥήγεις*:—the Skt. Root is *rañg*, whence *rañg-āni*, *rañg-yāni* (*tingo*, *coloro*), *rag-as* (*rubor*), *rak-tas* (*rubor*).)

ῥέθο-μᾶλλιν, οὐδ, ὁ, (μῆλον B) with cheeks like apples, Schol. II. 22. 68. **ῥέθος**, ἐος, τό, a limb, in pl. the limbs, *ψυχὴ δ' ἐκ ῥέθων* *πταμένη* II. 16. 856., 22. 362; *ῥέθων* *ἐκ θυμῶν ἐλέσθαι* 22. 68; cf. Theocr. 23. 39. **II.** in sing. the face, countenance, Soph. Ant. 529, Eur. II. F. 1204. 2. the body, Lyc. 173.

ῥεία, Ep. for *ῥέα*, *ῥά*, (sometimes elided, II. 15. 356, Od. 17. 273), Adv. of *ῥάδιος*, easily, lightly, often in Hom., and Hes.; *θεοὶ ῥεία ῥέζοντες* the gods who live at ease, Lat. *securum agentes aevum*, II. 6. 138, Od. 4. 805; *τούτοιςιν μὲν ταῦτα μέλει, κίθαρις καὶ ἀοιδῇ, ῥεία* *lightly, pleasantly*, Od. 1. 160; strengthd. *ῥεία μάλ'* II. 3. 381., 15. 362, etc.; *ὥς ῥεία* *how easily, deftly!* 16. 745, 749.

ῥείη, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. for *ῥέα*.

ῥέθρον, τό, Att. contr. from Ion. and Ep. *ῥέθρον*, which is used by Trag. once in dialogue, Aesch. Pers. 497, but in lyrics often: (*ῥέω*):—that which flows, a river, stream, *ποταμοῖο ῥέθρα* *the streams, waters of* . . II. 14. 245; *ῥεταίνε* *ῥ.* 21. 218; *Στρυγὸς ὕδατος αἶψα* *ῥ.* 8. 369; *ῥέθρα* *first in h. Hom.* 18. 9, then in Trag.; *streams of blood*, Aesch. Ag. 210:—sing., *ἐκτρέφας τοῦ ποταμοῦ τὸ ῥέθρον* . . *ἐς τὸ ἄρυσσε χαρίον* Hdt. 1. 186, cf. 75., 179; *ῥέθρον* *Ἀλφειοῦ* Pind. O. 9. 29; *ῥέθρον* *ἀνγού* *Στρυμόνος* Aesch. Pers. 497; *ὅταν περάσῃ* *ῥέθρον* *Id.* Pr. 790; esp. of rivulets, brooks, Polyb. 3. 71, 4, etc.

II. the bed or channel of a river, *ἄπορον* . . *κύμα κατέσσυτο κατὰ ῥέθρα* II. 21. 382; *ποταμοὶ* *ῥ. ἀπεξηραμένοι* Hdt. 7. 109; *ποταμὸν ἐκτραπέσθαι* *ἐκ τῶν ἀρχαίων* *ῥ.* Id. 1. 75; *παρτρέφας* [*τὸν ποταμὸν*] *δὲ ἂν νῦν ῥέει* *ῥέθρον*, i. c. *ἐκ τῶν ῥέθρων* *δὲ ἂν νῦν ῥέει*, Id. 7. 130, cf. 127., 9. 51;—though it is not always easy to distinguish the bed or channel from the stream in its bed, v. Hdt. 1. 191., 2. 11; cf. *ἀπολείπω* IV. (For the termin., cf. *πολὶς-ἔθρον*.)

ῥείτης, ὁ, only in Gramm., as part of the compds. *βαθῦρ*—*ἔνρ-ῥείτης*.

ἀκίνητα κινούμεντες, opp. to οἱ τοῦ ὕλου στασιῶνται, Plat. Theaet. 181 A, Crat. 402 A, cf. Arist. Cael. 3. 1, 8, Metaph. 3. 5, 18., 12. 9, 21. 6. of persons, ῥ. ἐπὶ τι to be inclined, given to a thing, Isocr. 159 D; εἰς τι Plat. Rep. 485 D; οἱ ταύτην ῥνέντες Ib. 495 B. 7. of a ship, to leak, opp. to στεγανὸν εἶναι, Arist. Fr. 513, Paus. 8. 50, 7. 8. to have a flux, τὰς κοιλίας τὰς ῥεούσας Diod. 5. 41. II. very rarely trans. to let flow, pour, ἔρρει χολὰς Eur. Hec. 528, Rulink. Ep. Cr. 264, Wolf Dem. Lept. 273;—this differs from the usage 2. c. acc. cogn., βέτω γάλα, μέλι let the land run milk, honey, Theocr. 5. 124, 126; οἶνον ῥέων Luc. V. H. 1. 7, cf. Schol. Ar. Pl. 287, LXX (Joel. 3. 18);—this acc. the best writers commonly expressed by the dat., v. supr. I. 1.

*ῥέω, to say, v. sub ῥῶ. ῥηγέυς, εὖς, ὁ, (ῥήγος) a dyer, Schol. Il. 9. 661 (657), Hesych. ῥήγη, f. l. for ῥαγή, Galen. Lcx. Hipp. ῥήγος, α, ov, for Lat. regius, = τυραννικός, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 1. 3. ῥήγμα, τό, (ῥήγνυμι) a breakage, fracture, joined with στρέμμα (a strain), Dem. 24. 6, 156. 1, cf. 294. 21. 2. a laceration, rupture, Medic., cf. Arist. H. A. 10. 2, 5. 3. a rent, tear, in clothes, Archipp. ΠΑ. 4. 4. a cleft, chasm, like χάσμα, ῥ. τῆς γῆς Arist. H. A. 9. 41, 16: a chink, ἐν τοίχοις Polyb. 13. 6, 8. 5. = ἀπόρρηγμα, Francke Callin. p. 81. II. ai abscess, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon.: hence ῥηγματίας, ου, ὁ, one who has an abscess, Lat. vulsus, Diosc. 3. 163; ῥηγματώδης, ους, ὁ, Hipp. 1217 C.

ῥηγμίν or ῥηγμῖς (though prob. neither form is found in use), gen. ἰνός, ὁ. Like ῥαχία, ῥηχίη (q. v.), the sea breaking on the beach, the line of breakers, surf (v. ῥήγνυμι B. 1), ἀκρον ἐπὶ ῥηγμίνος ἁλός. ὁ. ἑσσκον Il. 20. 229; κώπῃσιν ἁλός ῥηγμῖνα θαλάσσης τύπτετε, of the broken sea between Scylla and Charybdis, Od. 12. 214, cf. Nitzsch Od. 9. 149; with the Prep. ἐπὶ, it may be rendered at the sea's edge, ἐκ. ὁ. βαίνον ἐπὶ ῥηγμῖνι θαλάσσης Il. 1. 437; κοιμήθημεν ἐπὶ ῥηγμῖνι θαλάσσης Od. 9. 169, cf. Pind. N. 5. 24; ἀκραίς ἐπὶ ῥηγμῖσιν ἀζέοντος πόρου Eur. I. T. 253; so with παρὰ, λαοὶ δὲ παρὰ ῥ. ὁ. δίσκοισιν τέρποντο Il. 2. 773, cf. Od. 4. 449;—the proper sense of the word appears plainly from Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 25, ὅταν κυμαίνουσα ἐκβάλλῃ [ἢ θάλαττα], . . παχέαια καὶ σκολιαὶ γίνονται αἱ ῥηγμῖνες· ὅταν δὲ γαλήνῃ ἢ, . . λεπταὶ εἰσι καὶ εὐθείαι. 2. metaph., ῥ. βῖοιο the verge of life, i. e. death, Emped. 186; ὥσπερ ῥηγμῖνα οὐσαν ἀέρος τὴν νεφέλην Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 26. II. a rent, cleft, Hesych.

ῥηγμῖς, ὁ = foreg., Gramm. ῥήγνυμι or ὄν (ἀνὰρ) Hipp. 299. 29; καταρ- Dem. 535. 2, etc.): ῥήσσω (v. infr. I. 1., II) is another form:—Ion. impf. ῥήγνυσκε Il. 7. 141;—fut. ῥήξω Il. Hdt., (ἐκ-) Soph. Aj. 775;—aor. ῥήξα Il. Att.:—pf. ῥήρηξα (δὲ-) only in LXX:—Med. ῥήγνυμαι, fut. ῥήξομαι, aor. ῥήρηξάμην all in Il.; Ep. aor. ῥήξάμην Il. 11. 90; rare in Att., Eur. Heracl. 835;—Pass., subj. ῥήγνυται Hippion. 13; Ep. 3 pl. impf. ῥήγνυάτο Arat. 817; fut. ῥήξομαι Plut., (διαρ-, ἐκ-, καταρ-) Ar. Ep. 340, Aesch. Pr. 367, etc.:—aor. ῥήραγην [ᾶ], the only aor. pass. used in Att.; ῥήρηχθην Tryphl. 11; pf. ῥήρηγμα (συν-) Od. 8. 137, (κατ-) Hdt. 2. 12; but the intr. pf. ῥήρηγα is more used, v. infr. C. 11. The word is hardly used by correct Att. Prose-writers, except in Pass. (From the same Root come ῥηκ-τός, ῥήγ-μι, ῥήγ-μιν; also ῥαγ-ή, ῥαγ-ᾶς, and ῥῶξ, ἀπόρ-ρωξ, διάρ-ρωξ, ῥογ-ᾶλεος, ῥωγ-ᾶς; prob. also ῥαχ-ίς, ῥαχ-ία, ῥηχ-ίη; but not ῥάκος, v. sub voce:—this Root is FPAI, as appears from Aeol. Fpῆ-is (Ahr. 33), Lat. FRAG, frang-o, freg-i, frag-men, frag-mentum, frag-ilis; Slav. breg-a (rīpa); Goth. brik-an (κλάιν), ga-bruk-a (κλάσμα); O. Norse brak-a; A. S. brec-an:—cf. also βῆω.) To break, break asunder or in pieces, rend,

shiver, shatter, τεῖχος, πύλας, σάκος, ὀώρηκας, ἱμάντα, νευρήν, ὀστέον, χρῶα, etc., Il., Hes.; only once in Od., προτιόνους ῥήρηξε 12. 409;—later, esp. to rend garments, in sign of grief, ῥ. πέπλους Aesch. Pers. 199, 468;—ῥ. ἔλκεα to make grievous wounds, Pind. N. 8. 50; ῥ. ὀστά, σέρκας Eur. H. F. 994, Bacch. 1130; γῆς δάεδον ἀρίστου Ar. Pl. 515;—then in late Prose, ῥήρτεν νευράν Strab. 711; τὰ δεσμά Luc. D. Deor. 17. 1; τὰς πύλας Id. Paras. 46; ῥήσεν αὐτὸν to rend him, Ev. Marc. 9. 18;—Med. to break for oneself, get broken, ὀρνυσθ' . . ῥήγνυσθε δὲ τεῖχος Il. 12. 440, cf. 224, 257, 291;—Pass., v. infr. B. 2. as a term in the earliest art of war, to break a line of battle or body of men, ῥ. φάλαγγα, ὅμιλον, στίχας ἀνδρῶν Il. 6. 6., 11. 538., 15. 615; τὸ μέσον ῥῆξαι to break through the centre, Hdt. 6. 113; also in Med., ῥήσασθαι φάλαγγας, στίχας to break oneself a way through the lines, Il. 11. 90., 13. 680, cf. Eur. Heracl. 835; absol., ῥήρηξάνην ἐς κύκλα . . ὕπλων broke through, Soph. Fr. 731; and in Med., ῥήξαμένω θέσθαι παρὰ νηνοὶ κελεύον Il. 12. 411. 3. to let break loose, let loose, ῥ. ἔριδα 20. 55. 4. after Hom., ῥῆξαι φωνήν to let loose the voice, properly of children and persons who have been dumb breaking into speech, Hdt. 1. 85., 2. 2: then to speak freely, speak out, (like rumpere vocem, Virg. Aen. 2. 129, etc.), Hdt. 5. 93, Ar. Nub. 356, 960; ῥῆξαι αὐδὴν Eur. Supp. 710; ῥήσασθαι φωνήν, ὁρόον ἀνδρῶν, φθόγγον Anth. P. 5. 222., 7. 597., 9. 61; and absol., ῥῆξον cry aloud, LXX (Isai. 54. 1); v. infr. C. 5. also, δακρύων ῥήσασθαι . . νάματα having let loose, having burst into floods of tears, Soph. Tr. 919; so also, ῥ. κλαυθμόν Plut. Per. 36; ῥ. εὐφροσύνην LXX (Isai. 49. 13); and, ὁ χώρος ῥήγνυσσι πηγὰς Plut. Mar. 19; ῥ. νεφέλην ἐς τινας Philostr. 853; v. infr. B.

II. absol., in the form ῥήσσω, of dancers, to beat the ground, Lat. tripudiare, dance, ῥήσσαντες ἀμαρτῇ μολπῇ τ' ἰνυμῶ τε ποσὶ σκαίροντες ἔποντο Il. 18. 571; οἱ δὲ ῥήσσαντες ἔποντο H. Ar. 516; for which Ar. Rh. 1. 539 has in full, ὥστε . . πέδον ῥήσσαι ποδῆσαι:—so also, ῥήσσειν τύπανα to beat them violently, Anth. P. 7. 709. III. later, as a term of fighters, to fell, knock down, Dem. 1259. 10; though ῥήσσω seems to have been more used in this sense, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 821.

B. Pass., mostly used in aor. ῥήραγην, to break, break asunder, burst, 3

ῥήγνυτο κύμα Il. 18. 67; κύμα . . χερσὶ ῥήγνυμεν 4. 425, Hes. Sc. 377; of clouds, Ar. Nub. 377; ῥαγῖναι τι τῆς γῆς, as in an earthquake, Plat. Rep. 359 D; ῥαγεῖσα Θηβαίαν κόλιν Soph. Fr. 781; ἱμάτια ῥαγέντα Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 16; ῥήττονται ὑδρία (by the cold) Strab. 307; ῥήγνυσθαι ὑπὸ φόδον, Lat. rumpi invidia, cited from Aristid. 2. to burst forth, like lightning, βροντῇ δ' ἑρράγῃ δ' ἀστραπῇ Soph. Fr. 507, cf. Ar. Nub. 583, Plut. 2. 919 C;—so, τὰ καταμήνια ῥ. Hipp. Aph. 1254, cf. 567. 30, Arist. H. A. 7. 2, 3, etc. 3. of ships, to be wrecked, Dem. 1289. 14; metaph., πολλῶν ῥαγεῖσάν ἐλπίδων Aesch. Ag. 505.

C. intr., like Pass., to break or burst forth, ῥήρηξεν ἐμὲτος Hipp.; εἰ θελήσῃς ῥῆξας ὑπερβῆναι ὁ ποταμὸς Hdt. 2. 99;—metaph. of showers, floods of tears, torrents, sudden misfortunes, bursts of passion, etc., Soph. O. T. 1076, where in answer to the words δέδοκ' ὅπως μὴ . . ἀναρρήξῃ κακά, Oedipus answers ὅπως χρήσῃ ῥήγνυντω (sc. κακά), where however others take it as trans. with Ἰσκαστῇ as the nom.:—but, II. in this intr. sense the pf. ῥήρηγα is commonly used, and this mostly has the sense to have broken out, while pres. pass. ῥήγνυμαι means to break out, ῥήρηγα παρὰ δακρύων Soph. Tr. 852; metaph., κακὸν πέλαιος ῥήρηγων Aesch. Pers. 433; τὰδ' ἐκ δυοῖν ῥήρηγων . . κακά Soph. O. T. 1280; σοὶ τὰδ' ῥήρηγων κακά Eur. Hipp. 1338; ῥήρηγότες λόγοι broken, disjointed, Com. Anon. 265. III. in lit. sense, γῆ ῥήρηγία (sic) broken, arable, opp. to ἄρρηκτος, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 19 sq.

ῥήγος, εὖς, τό, a rug, blanket, freq. in Hom. in pl. (the sing. in Il. 9. 661, Od. 13. 73, 118); mostly with epith. καλά, πορφύρεα Il. 24. 664, Od. 4. 297; or σιγαλέοντα, 6. 38., 11. 189, etc.: it was used either as the covering of a bed (v. sub δέμνιον), Il. 9. 661., 24. 644, Od. 3. 349, etc.; or of a seat, 10. 352; also like φάρος, as a garment, 6. 38; but since, in 13. 73, 118, Hom. expressly distinguishes ῥήγος and λῖνον, it is prob. that the ῥήγος was of wool: v. Nitzsch Od. 3. 349. (The epithets καλά, πορφύρεα, σιγαλέοντα favour the deriv. from ῥέζω to dye.)

ῥήδην, Adv. only in E. M. 363. 42, as part of the compd. διαρῥήδην. ῥήδιος, Ion. contr. form for ῥήδιος.

ῥηθῖναι, ῥηθῖσομαι, v. sub ῥῶ.

ρηίδιος, Ep. and Ion. for ῥήδιος.

ρηίζω, Ion. for ῥαίζω.

ρήιματος, ρηίματος, ρηίτερος, v. sub ῥήδιος.

ρηκτός, ου, ὁ, (ῥήγνυμι) a breaker, render; of an earthquake that breaks the earth into fissures, Arist. Mund. 4. 30.

ρηκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, apt to burst, τὸ ψυχρὸν φλεβῶν ρηκτικός Hipp. 1175 B. ρηκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ῥήγνυμι) that can be broken or rent, penetrabile, Αἴας . . χαλκῷ τε ρηκτὸς μεγάλοις τε χερμαδίοισιν Il. 13. 323.

ῥήμα, τό, (ῥέω, ῥῶ) that which is said or spoken, a word, saying, Theogn. 1148, Archil. 456, Simon. 44. 15., 95 (where perh. it = ῥήτρα II). Pind., etc.; in Prose first in Hdt., ὁ νόος τοῦ ῥήματος 7. 162; τὰ λεγόμενά τινος ῥήματα, 8. 83; τοῦ Πιπτακού . . περιεφέρετο τοῦτο τὸ ῥ. Plat. Prot. 343 B; τὸ δῶγμα τε καὶ ῥήμα Id. Rep. 464 E; ῥήματα, opp. to ἔργματα, Pind. N. 4. 10; to ἔργα, Soph. O. C. 783, Thuc. 5. 111; to τὸ ἀληθές, Plat. Phaedo 102 B; proverb., ῥήματα ἀντ' ἀλφίτων 'fine words butter no parsneps,' ap. Suid.;—ῥήματα πλέκειν Pind. N. 4. 154; ῥήματα θηρεῖν to catch at one's words, Auloc. 2. 23;—ῥ. ἱπποδάμωνα, ῥ. μυριάμορον Ar. Ran. 821, Pax 521; ῥήματα ἔχεισθαι to keep to the very word, Plat. Legg. 556 C; τῷ ῥήματι τῷ τῷδε προσχρώμενοι the word τῷδε, Id. Tim. 49 E; τῷ ῥήματι οὕτως εἶπες used words to that effect, Id. Gorg. 450 E; κατὰ ῥήμα ἀπαγγέλλειν word for word, Aeschin. 44. 16. 2. a phrase, opp. to ὄνομα (a single word), Plat. Crat. 399 B; λέγοντες ἐν μύθοις τε καὶ ἐν ῥήμασι Id. Legg. 840 C. 3. the subject of speech, a thing, Hebriarum in LXX and N. T. (e. g. Ev. Luc. 1. 37, 65., 2. 15); cf. ῥήτος IV. 2. II. in Gramm., a verb, opp. to ὄνομα (a noun), ῥήματα καὶ ὀνόματα Plat. Soph. 262 A sq., Crat. 425 A, al. Zeno ap. Diog. L. 7. 58, Arist. Poët. 20, 9;—from the fact that a Verb usually forms the predicate (Arist. Interpr. 3. 1), ῥήμα seems sometimes to be applied to an Adj. when used as a predicate, Ib. 1. 4., 10, 16.

ῥηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a verb; τὸ ῥ. the verb, Dion. H. de Comp. 22, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 195, Apollon. Adv. -κῶς, Gramm.

ῥηματίον, τό, Dim. of ῥήμα, a fee phrase, phraseic, Ar. Ach. 444, 447, Nub. 943;—also ῥηματίσκιον, τό, Plat. Theaet. 180 A.

ῥήμας, ουος, ὁ, = ῥήτωρ, acc. to Plut. 2. 675 A, an old v. l. in Il. 23. 886, for καὶ ῥ' ἤμους ἀνδρες.

ῥήν, ἡ, a sheep, lamb, late poet. word (formed from the Homeric compd. πολὺρ-ρηνος, -ρηνες, cf. ῥηνικός, ῥήνις), ῥήνεσαι Ap. Rh. 4. 1497; ῥήνα Nic. Th. 453; but we have ῥήνην for Ἀρνη as a pr. u., Il. 2. 728.

ῥηνικός, ἡ, ὄν, of a sheep, Hipp. 1155 E, etc.

ῥήνις, ικος, ἡ, = ἀρνάκις, Hipp. 611. 14 (as Galen read the passage).

ῥηνο-φορεὺς, ὁ, clad in sheepskin, of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9. 524, 18.

ῥήξ, ῥήγος, ὁ, the Lat. rex, C. I. 8727, al.

ῥήξηνορία, ἡ, might to break through armed ranks, Od. 14. 217.

ῥήξηνωρ, οπος, ὁ, (ῥήγνυμι, ἀνὴρ) breaking armed ranks, in Hom. always epith. of Achilles, Od. 4. 5, 11. 7. 228, etc.; so Hes. Th. 1007; of Apollo, Anth. P. 9. 525, 18.

ῥήξι-κλεῦθος, ου, opening a path, of Apollo, P. 9. 525, 18.

ῥήξι-νοος, ου, breaking the spirit, of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9. 524, 18.

ῥήξις, εως, ἡ, (ῥήγνυμι) a breaking, bursting, φλεβίου Hipp. Aph. 1252; ὅσπερ Id. V. C. 903;—ἐμπύρους τ' ἀκμαῖς ῥήξεις ι, e. both the pointed flames and the broken (the former a good omen, the latter bad), Eur. Phoen. 1255, cf. πυρὸς ἀκμαῖς Epier. Έμ. 1; κατὰ ῥήξιν νέφους Arist. Mund. 4. 11; ῥ. ἀέρος, as the effect of a mighty shout, Plat. Flam. 10.

2. a breaking forth, τῶν καταμήνιων Hipp. Aph. 1248; αἵματος ῥ. ἐκ τῶν ῥυνῶν Id. 38. 46;—suppuration, Id. Aph. 1253, cf. 1191 A.

II. a rent, cleft, like ῥήγμα, Plut. 2. 935 C.

ῥήξισθενής, ἐς, breaking the strength, Apollinar. Metaphr.

ρήξι-φλοιος, *ov*, with cracked, split bark, Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 2.
 ρήξι-φρων, *ονος*, *δ*, *ή*, (φρήν) = *ρήλινος*, Hesych.
 ρήξι-χθων, *ονος*, *δ*, *ή*, earth-cleaving, Orph. H. 51. 9.
 ρήων, *τό*, = *ῥα*, *rhubarb*, Galen.
 ρήσι-αρχος, *ο*, master of the sentences, *dub.* in Epich. ap. Hesych.
 ρήσιδιον, *τό*, Dim. of *ῥήσις*, a short speech or saying, proverb, Cyrill., Hesych.: also *ῥησιδίων*, Simplic.
 ρήσι-κοπέω, = *δημιγορέω*, properly, to cut or hew out phrases, Polyb. Exc. Vat. p. 396, Poll. 6. 119.
 ρήσι-μετρέω, to measure one's words, Luc. Lexiph. 9, Pseudol. 24.
 ῥήσις, *εως*, Ion. *ιος*, *ή*, (*ῥέω, ἐρῶ), a saying, speaking, speech, *μύθων* καὶ ῥήσιος Od. 21. 291; ῥ. ἀγγελίων Pind. N. 1. 89; καταπλέξει τὴν ῥήσιν to end one's speech, Hdt. 8. 83; ῥ. βραχεία Soph. Fr. 62; *ἐννεχῆς* Thuc. 5. 85; μακρὰν ῥήσιν οὐ στέργει πώλις Aesch. Supp. 273; εἰπεῖν ῥήσιν ἢ θρήνον ὅθλα Id. Ag. 1296; ῥήσιν λέγειν ἀμφὶ τινοῦ Id. Supp. 615; περὶ σμικροῦ πράγματος ῥήσις παρμήκεις ποιεῖν Plat. Phaedr. 268 C; μακρὰν ῥ. ἀποτεινέει Id. Rep. 605 D, Luc. Prom. 6:—*ή* ἀπὸ Σκυθῶν ῥήσις the Scythian answer, Hdt. 4. 127 (a phrase that became proverbial, Paroemiogr.).
 2. a resolution, declaration, ῥ. Λακεδαιμονίων (almost like ῥήτρα) Hdt. 1. 152, cf. Crates Incert. 16.
 3. speaking, as opp. to reading (ἀνάγνωσις), Dion. H. de Isocr. 2.
 4. a tale, legend, ἀνθρώπων παλαιὰ ῥήσις Pind. O. 7. 101.
 III. an expression or passage in an author, esp. a speech in a play, Ar. Nub. 1371, Vesp. 580, Ran. 151, cf. Dem. 315. 22; ῥ. τινὲς τῶν Ἀριστοφανέων Plut. 2. 712 D; esp., acc. to Phot., of the dramatic parts of epic poetry.
 IV. manner of speaking, style, ἡ κατὰ πεζὸν ῥ. prose, Longin. Fr. 3. 4.
 ῥήσκω, collat. form of *ῥέω* (ἐρῶ), Hesych., Phot.
 ῥήσσω, rarer collat. form of *ῥήγνυμι*.
 ῥήσωνή, *ή*, Ion. for *ῥαστώνη*.
 ῥήτεον, one must say, mention, τι Plat. Legg. 730 B, Soph. 227 D: one must pronounce, Id. Crat. 410 C.
 II. ῥήτεος, *α*, *ον*, to be spoken or mentioned, Hermog.
 ῥήτερος, Ion. for *ῥήτερος*, Theogn. 1370; cf. Lob. Phryn. 402.
 ῥήτηρ, ῥήσις, *δ*, (*ῥέω, ἐρῶ) like *ῥήτωρ*, a speaker, *μύθων* τε *ῥήτηρ* ἐμμεναι περικτητὰ τε ἔργων Il. 9. 433; cf. Hippon. 59, Anth. P. 7. 579, etc.
 ῥητιάριος, *δ*, the Lat. *retarius*, Artem. 2. 32.
 ῥητίνη, *ή*, resin of the pine (πέυκη), Hipp. Art. 829, Arist. H. A. 9. 20, Theophr. H. P. 9. 2, 1, etc. (Acc. to Isidor, from *ῥέω*, that which flows from the tree; but others think it a foreign word.) [i, Nic. Al. 300, 567; so Lat. *resina*, Mart. 12. 32.]
 ῥητινίζω, to be resinous, smell or taste of resin, Diosc. 3. 87.
 ῥητινίτης [i], *δ*, that tastes of resin, οἶνος ῥ. Lat. *vinum resinatum*, a mode of preparing it still used in Greece, Diosc. 5. 43.
 ῥητινο-λόγος, *ον*, (λέγω) gathering or collecting resin, Gloss.
 ῥητινώω, to yield resin: part. pass. pf. ἐρρητινωμένος, mixed with resin, κρητῆρ Hipp. Art. 827.
 ῥητινώδης, *ες*, resinous, Hipp. Mochl. 858, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 57 C.
 ῥητινωτός, *ή*, *όν*, resined, Gloss.
 ῥητο-λογία, *ή*, (λέγω) the composition of sentences, ἐπίπλαστος ῥ. rhetorical artifice, Tatian. Or. ad Gracc. 40.
 ῥητορεία, *ή*, skill in public speaking, eloquence, oratory, rhetoric, Plat. Polit. 304 A, Plut. 2. 975 C.
 II. a piece of oratory, set speech, Isocr. 87 D, 233 B, Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 10, in pl.
 ῥητορεῖω, to be a ῥήτωρ or public speaker, speak in public, to use or practice oratory, Isocr. 425 D, Plat. Gorg. 502 D; ῥ. καὶ πολιτεύεσθαι Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1034 B:—Pass., of the speech, to be spoken, τοὺς μὲν [λόγους] ῥητορεύεσθαι, τοὺς δὲ γεγραπτοὺς Isocr. 87 C: and so, later, in Act. c. acc., ῥ. τὴν προσβόλην to state that which he was charged with, Luc. Iaps. 2.
 II. to teach oratory, Strab. 650.
 ῥητορικὸς, *ή*, *όν*, (ῥήτωρ) oratorical, rhetorical, ἡ ῥητορικὴ (sc. τέχνη) rhetoric, the art of speaking, Plat. Phaedr. 266 D; so, τὸ ῥητορικόν Ib. C, Polit. 304 D; and τὰ ῥητορικά Diog. L. 4. 49, etc.; ῥητορικὴν δεξιάν *ο* δημοσίου καίρου οὐκ ἀναμένει an orator's timidity, Aeschin. 77. 7; ῥ. γραφὴ an indictment against an orator (παρὰν-μων), Isae. ap. Harp. s. voce, cf. Att. Proc. 209:—Adv. —*κῶς*, Plat. Gorg. 471 E, Aeschin. 10. 30; Comp., ῥητορικώτερον λέγεσθαι Dion. H. de Isae. 8.
 2. of persons, skilled in speaking, fit to be an orator, Isocr. 28 B, Plat. Phaedr. 260 C, 272 D, al.; φύσει ῥ. Ib. 269 D, etc.
 ῥητορο-διδάσκαλος, *δ*, a teacher of orators or of rhetoric, A. B. 1417.
 ῥητορο-μῶστις, ῥήσις, *δ*, the Rhetorician's scourge, as Aeschines of Mytilenê was called, Diog. L. 2. 64.
 ῥητορο-μυκτός, *ον*, *ύ*, (μύζω) Rhetorician-mocking, μυκτῆρ ῥ. Timo ap. Diog. L. 2. 19.
 ῥητός, *ή*, *όν*, verb. Adj. of *ῥέω*, ἐρῶ, stated, specified, covenanted, Lat. *ratus*, μοθῶ ἐπὶ ῥητῷ Il. 21. 445; ἐς χρόνον ῥ. παρῆναι at a set or stated time, Hdt. 1. 77, cf. Aeschin. 71. 12; ἡμέραι ῥ. Thuc. 6. 29; ἐπὶ ῥητοῖς γέραςι with fixed prerogatives (cf. ἐπὶ τισὶ ὠρισμένοις Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 14), Id. 1. 13; ῥ. ἀργύριον a stated sum, Id. 2. 7. 4. 69; ἐπὶ ῥητοῖσι, Att. ἐπὶ ῥητοῖς, on stated terms, on certain conditions, according to covenant, Hdt. 5. 57, Eur. Hipp. 461, Thuc. 1. 122, Andoc. 26. 15, al.; παρῆναι εἰς ῥ. ἡμέραν Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 6; ῥ. ἀπόκρισις a distinct, definite answer, Polyb. 32. 22, 7:—hence Adv. ῥητῶς, expressly, distinctly, Id. 3. 23, 5, etc., cf. Wetst. 1 Ep. Tim. 4. 1; so, ῥητότατα Sext. Emp. 7. 16.
 2. spoken of, known, famous, Hes. Op. 4.
 II. that may be spoken or told, εἰ ῥητόν, φράσων Aesch. Fr. 765; εἰ ῥητόν, ἡ οὐχὶ θεμιτόν ἄλλον εἰδέναι; Soph. O. T. 993; αὐδῶν ἀνύσι οὐδὲ ῥητῷ μοι Ib. 1289; ῥ. ἀρρητόν τ' ἔπος, Lat. *fas nefasque*, Id. O. C. 1001; δεινὸν γάρ, οὐδὲ ῥ. Id. Ph. 756; cf. ἀρρητός III. 3.
 2. that can

be spoken or enunciated, συλλαβή Plat. Theaet. 202 B, cf. 205 D, E: communicable in words, Ep. Plat. 341 C.
 III. in Mathem., ῥητά are rational quantities, opp. to surds (ἄλογα), ῥητὰ πρὸς ἄλλα Plat. Rep. 546 C, Hipp. Ma. 303 B, cf. Euclid. 10. def. 5-9; v. ἀρρητός IV, ἀπόρητος II.
 IV. τὸ ῥητόν the precise, literal contents of a document, the letter, Sext. Emp. M. 3. 36, etc.: also, τὸ ῥ. τοῦ ποιήτου his word, Clem. Al. 772.
 2. = ῥῆμα I. 3, even of a living thing, Hebr. *dāvar*, LXX (Ex. 9. 4).
 ῥήτρα, *ή*, Ion. ῥήτηρ, Aeol. *ῥράτρα*, v. infr.: (*ῥέω, ἐρῶ):—a verbal agreement, bargain, covenant, ἀλλ' ἄγε νῦν ῥήτηρ ποιησόμεθ' Od. 14. 393; παρὰ τὴν ῥήτραν Xen. An. 6. 6, 28; ῥ. πρὸς αὐτὸν καὶ ὁμολογία γίνεται Ael. V. H. 2. 7, cf. 10. 18; ποιοῦνται ῥήτρας ἐπὶ χρυσίῳ παμ-πύλλῳ they lay wagers, Id. N. A. 15. 24, ubi v. Jacobs.
 II. a word much used in Aeol. and Dor. states, a compact, treaty, *ῥάτρα* τοῖς φαλείοις καὶ τοῖς Ἥραφίοις (i. e. ῥήτρα τοῖς Ἥλείοις καὶ τοῖς Ἥραϊεύσι) Old Elean Inscr. in C. I. 11, ubi v. Böckh (p. 26).
 2. of the unwritten laws of Lycurgus, which assumed the character of a compact between the Law-giver and the People, Lex ap. Plut. Lycurg. 6, cf. 13: then, in later times, a decree, ordinance, of the Spartan kings, as of Agis, Id. Agis 8; εὐθείας ῥήτρας ἀνταπαμειβομένους (perh. in reference to the *σκολία ῥήτρα* mentioned in the ῥήτρα of kings Polydorus and Theopompus, Plut. Lycurg. 6), Tyrtae. 2. 8.
 3. at Byzantium = *προβουλεύματα*, ἐκ τὰς βασιλῆς ῥήτραν (ῥάτραν?) λαβὼν ap. Dem. 235. 21 (where Schaff. explains it *leave to speak*, v. infr.).
 4. generally, a law, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 33.
 III. speech, ῥήτρης εὐκλείδου πατῆρ, of Demosthenes, Christod. Ecphr. 24, cf. 256; ῥ. παραλαβεῖν to take up the word, Luc. Merc. Cond. 2; παραδιδόναι Id. Tox. 35:—in pl. words, speeches, Lyc. 470, 1037, Nic. Al. 132.
 ῥήτρεω, to pronounce, declare, *dikas* Lyc. 1400.
 ῥητροσύνη, *ή*, eloquence, Theod. Prodr. in *Notices des Mss.* 7. 2, 257.
 ῥητρο-φύλαξ [v], *ακος*, *δ*, a keeper of archives, Phot., etc.
 ῥήτωρ, *oros*, *δ*, also *ή* Ar. Fr. 673: (*ῥέω, ἐρῶ):—a public speaker, pleader, Lat. *orator*, ῥ. μύθων Eur. Hec. 126, etc.: esp. at Athens, of ῥήτορες the public speakers in the ἐκκλησία, a regular profession, by which men rose to office and honours, Ar. Ach. 38, 680, Eq. 60, 358, al., Thuc. 8. 1, Andoc. 23. 31, Plat., etc.; often in bad sense, Isocr. 185 B, Arist. Top. 6. 12, 5; οἱ δέκα ῥήτορες the Ten Attic Orators, generally published together, Luc. Amor. 29.
 2. in Soph. Fr. 937, one who gives sentence, a judge.
 3. later, esp. a teacher of eloquence, rhetorician, Lat. *rhetor*, Plut. 2. 131 A, etc.
 II. as Adj., ῥ. λόγος oratory, Epigr. Gr. 852. 7.
 ῥηχιάδης or ῥηχάδης, *ύ*, one who threw convicts into the sea, Suid., Hesych.
 ῥηχίη, ῥηχός, Ion. for *ραχία*, *ραχός*.
 ῥηχάδης, *ες*, (εἶδος) thorny, rough, Nic. Al. 230.
 ῥήων, *ον*, Ion. for *ῥίων*, Comp. of *ῥάδιος*, Lob. Phryn. 402.
 ῥήγαλός, *α*, *ον*, (ῥίγος) cold, chilling, ὕμνος Emped. 124.
 ῥήγεδανός, *ή*, *όν*, properly making one shudder with cold, chilling, but in Hom. only metaph., ῥήγεδαν' Ἐλένη at whose name one shudders, horrible, Il. 19. 325; so, ῥ. γήρσ Ap. Rh. 4. 1343, cf. Opp. H. 5. 37; μοῖραν ῥήγεδανού βιότου Epigr. Gr. 191. 6:—in literal sense, ῥ. πηρύλις Anth. P. 9. 384. (For the termin., cf. ἡμεδανός, μηκεδανός, οὔτι-δανός).
 ῥιγέω, = *ρίγω*, E. M. 620. 46.
 ῥιγέσι-βιος, *ον*, living in the cold, Poll. 4. 186, A. B. 61.
 ῥίγιον, Pind. N. 5. 91: fut. -ῆσω Il. 5. 351: aor. ἐρίγησα, Ep. ῥίγησα, Hom.:—pf. (with pres. sense) ἐρίγη, Dor. 3 pl. ἐρίγαντι Theoc. 16. 77; Ep. subj. ἐρίγησι Il. 3. 353; Ep. dat. part. ἐρίγοντι (for ἐρίγυσι) Hes. Sc. 228; plqpf. ἐρίγαντι Od. 23. 216. (From the same Root come *ρίγος*, *ρίγιον*, *ρίγιστος*, *ρίγ-ω*, *ρίγ-ηλός*, *ρίγ-εδανός*: the Lat. *frig-us*, *frig-eo*, *frig-idus* shew that the Root prob. was *FRIG*, so that perh. *φρίγος*, *φρίξ*, *φρίκη* are akin:—the connexion of O. H. G. *frīus-au* (to freeze); etc., is doubted, and that with *rigeo*, *rigidus* rejected, by Curt.) Properly, to shiver or shudder with cold (cf. *ρίγ-ω*); but in this sense not till after Hom., who only has it metaph. to shudder with fear or horror, ἰδὼν ῥίγησε Il. 5. 596, etc.; ἐρίγησαν ὅπως ἴδον 12. 208; so, of δὲ πάρεθνοι ῥίγησαν (the augm. being omitted in an iambic verse) Soph. O. C. 1607:—c. inf. to shudder to do, shrink from doing, ὅρα τις ἐρίγησι .. ἐκινούσθον κακὰ βέβαι Il. 3. 353, cf. 7. 114; cf. ἀπορρίγει:—foll. by a relat. clause, ὅπως ἐρίγει μῆ .. Od. 23. 216.
 2. like Lat. *frigere*, to cool or slacken in zeal, Pind. N. 5. 91.
 3. in Theoc. l. c., Φοίνικες .. ἐρίγαντι prob. means bristle with arms.
 II. trans. to shudder at anything, ῥήγειεν πόλεμον Il. 5. 351; ἐρίγη μάχην 17. 175; in 16. 119, ῥίγησεν τε is best taken parenthetically.
 ῥίγηλός, *ή*, *όν*, making to shiver, chilling, ὕστατοι Hes. Sc. 131; so in Nic. Al. 220, etc.; of persons, Poëta ap. Suid. Adv. —*ἄως*, Poll. 5. 111.
 ῥίγιον, Comp. neut. Adj. formed from *ρίγος*, more frosty, colder, ποτὶ ἔσπερα ῥ. ἔσται Od. 17. 191.
 II. metaph. more horrible or miserable, τὸ οἱ καὶ ῥ. ἔσται Il. 1. 325, cf. 563, 11. 405; τὸ δὲ ῥ. ἔσται .. ἄλγεια πάσχειν Od. 20. 220; κακῆς οὐ ῥ. ἄλλο Ηες. Op. 701; cf. Simon. Iamb. 7.—The masc. *ρίγιαν* seems not to occur.
 ῥίγιστος, *ή*, *ον*, Sup. Adj. formed from *ρίγος* (as *κύνιστος* from *κύδος*), coldest: most horrible, ῥίγιστος θεοὶ τετράλοτες ἐμίδον Il. 5. 873; Ζεὺς ῥίγιστος ἀιτροῖς Ap. Rh. 2. 215; ὁ δὲ ῥίγιστον ἔδωδε Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 55 A.
 ῥιγίτανον, *τό*, name of a plant, Geop. 12. 1.
 ῥιγνός, *ή*, *όν*, = *ῥικνός*, Hesych.:—*ῥιγνόμα*, = *ῥικνόμα*, q. v.
 ῥιγο-μάχης, or —*χος*, *ον*, *δ*, fighting with cold, Anth. P. 1. 155.
 4 S

ῥιγο-πύρετος, ὁ, a fever with shivering fits, ague, Galen.; also **ῥιγο-πύρετον**, τό, A. B. 42; and Dim. **-τίον**, τό, Hesych.

ῥίγος, εὖς, τό, (v. **ῥιγέω**) frost, cold, Od. 5. 472, Hdt. 6. 44, and Att.; ὑπὸ λιμοῦ καὶ ῥίγος Plat. Euthyphro 4 D; λιμὸς καὶ ῥίγει μαχόμενος Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 14; pl., ῥίγη καὶ θάλαττα Id. Oec. 7, 23. 2. a shivering from cold, Plat. Tim. 62 B; also a shivering fit, as in ague, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15, Aph. 1250; ῥίγεα πυρετῶδη Id. Fract. 774.

ῥιγῶ: fut. **-ώσω** Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 17, Ep. inf. **-οσέμεν** Od. 14. 481: aor. **ῥιγῶσα** Hipp. 1073 H. (**ἔν-ν**) Ar. Pl. 846:—pf. **ῥιγῶκα** Theophr. Ign. 74 (acc. to MSS.).—This word, like **ἰδρῶ**, has an irreg. contr. into **α, φ**, for **ου, ο**, as 3 sing. subj. **ῥιγῶ** Plat. Gorg. 517 D, Phaedo 85 A (where the MSS. **ῥιγοῖ**); opt. **ῥιγῶη** Hipp. 337. 34, Plut. 2. 233 A; inf. **ῥιγῶν** Ar. Ach. 1146, Vesp. 446, Ar. 935 (though **ῥιγῶν** is a v. l. Id. Nub. 442, cf. Plat. Rep. 440 C, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 10); part. fem. **ῥιγῶσα** Simon. Iamb. 6. 26; acc. **ῥιγῶντα** Crates Tolm. 1. Like **ῥιγέω** 1, to be cold, shiver from frost or cold, Od. 14. 481, Hdt. 5. 92, 7, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15, Aér. 282, and Att.; though often the forms may belong either to this or to **ῥιγέω**, as **ῥιγῶν τε καὶ πεινῶν** Ar. Ach. 857, cf. Nub. 416, Plat. Gorg. 517 D.

ῥιγῶδης, ἐς, chilly, accompanied by shivering, Hipp. Coac. 219, Galen. **ῥιγῶσας**, ἡ, a shivering, Achmes Onir. 191.

ῥίζα, ἡ, ἡ: acc. **ρίζην** for **ρίζαν** Marcell. Sid. 89 metri grat.: (v. fin.):—a root, Od. 10. 304., 23. 160, Att.; used as a medicine, Il. 11. 846; ῥ. ἐλαττοῦσα a purgative medicine, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.:—mostly in pl. the roots, Il. 12. 134, Od. 12. 435, etc.; δένδρεα μακρὰ αὐτῇσι **ρίζῃσι** Il. 9. 542; hence 2. in various metaph. usages, e.g. the roots of the eye, Od. 9. 390, cf. Eur. H. F. 933; the roots or foundations of the earth, Hes. Op. 19; χθόνα . . αὐταῖς **ρίζαις** πνεῦμα κραδαίνει Aesch. Fr. 1047; ἰσχυμένους **ρίζαις** Ἀιθιοῦσι ὕπο lb. 365; of feathers, hair, etc., Plat. Phaedr. 251 B, Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 12, of the teeth, Id. G. A. 5. 8, 9; γαστρός **ῥ.** ὁ ὀμφαλὸς Id. H. A. 1. 13, 1, etc. 3. **ἐκ ῥιζῶν ἀναίρειν**, radicilis, Plut. Pomp. 21, Heraclid. ap. Ath. 523 F; cf. **ρίζουεν**, πρό-**ριζος**.

II. anything that grows like a root from one stem, whence Pindar calls Libya the τρίτη **ρίζα** χθονός, considering the earth as divided into three continents, P. 9. 14. **III.** also, that from which anything springs as from a root, ἀστέων **ρίζα**, of Cyrené, as the root or original of the Cyrenaic Pentapolis, Id. P. 4. 26; the root or stock from which a family springs, Lat. stirps, ῥ. σπέρματος, γένους, etc., Id. O. 2. 83, 1. 8 (7). 123. Aesch. Ag. 966, Soph. Aj. 1178, etc.; and so a race, family, Aesch. Theb. 755, Eur. I. T. 610, etc.; συνοκρούμεν . . σπέρμα καὶ ῥ. Dem. 784. 28; also, ῥ. κακῶν, like Virgil's fons et origo mali, Eur. Fr. 904. 11; παντὸς ἀγαθοῦ Poëta ap. Ath. 280 A; καλοκάγαθίας Plut. 2. 4 B; ἀρχαὶ καὶ ῥ. ἡγῆς καὶ θαλάττης Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 2, etc.; cf. **ρίζωμα** 11.

2. a base, foundation, ῥ. πάντων καὶ βάσις ἀ γὰ ἐρήρεται Tim. Locr. 97 E, cf. Plat. Tim. 81 C. (Aeol. βριαδ-α:—cf. Lat. rad-ix; Goth. vaurt-; O. H. G. wurz-a (wurzel, wurtz); our root: v. Curt. no. 515.)

ρίζ-άγρα, ἡ, an instrument for extracting the roots of a tooth, cited from Paul. Aeg.

ρίζεον, τό, = **ρίζων**, Nic. Al. 265.

ρίζηδόν, Adv. (**ρίζα**) like roots, Heliod. 1. 29, Athanas.

ρίζηθεν, Adv. (**ρίζα**) from the roots, Ap. Rh. 3. 1400.

ρίζας, ου, ὁ, made from the root of a plant, ὁπὸς **ῥ.**, opp. to **καυλίας**, Theophr. H. P. 6. 3, 2, cf. Plin. 19. 15.

ρίζικος, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the root, Plut. Fr. 49, Eust. Opusc. 305. 37, etc.

ρίζιον or **ρίζιον**, τό, Dim. of **ρίζα**, a little root, Ar. Av. 654, Antiph. Aesch. 1, Theophr. C. P. 2. 18, 2, etc.

ρίζις, ἰδος, ἡ, poet. for **ρίζα** in Nic. Al. 403, 531 (with v. l. **ρίζας**).

ρίζος, ὁ, an Ethiopic animal of the elephant kind, Strab. 827.

ρίζο-βόλος, ον, striking root, Nic. Th. 69;—**ρίζοβολέω**, to strike root, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 57, Anth. P. 11. 246;—**ρίζοβόλησις**, εὖς, ἡ, a striking of roots, Byz.

ρίζο-δάκτυλος, ον, = **ρίζα** δακτύλου, the root, first joint of the finger, Melet. ap. Anecd. Oxon. 3. 119.

ρίζο-ειδής, ἐς, root-like, cited from Boisson. Anecd. 2. 405.

ρίζουεν, Adv. = **ρίζουεν**, by, from the roots, Nic. Al. 257, Th. 307, Luc. Tyrann. 13;—also **ρίζόθεν**, Nic. Fr. ap. Schol. Nic. Th. 462.

ρίζο-κέφαλος, ον, of plants, of which the flower grows straight from the root, Theophr. C. P. 1. 10, 5.

ρίζο-λογέω, to root out, τυράννοισι Diod. 16. 82.

ρίζο-πάγης, ἐς, (πῆγνυμι) firmly rooted, Nonn. D. 2. 247.

ρίζο-πρέμων, ὁ, ἡ, the root and origin, τινός C. I. 8735.

ρίζο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, a dealer in roots, Poll. 7. 196.

ρίζο-ορύκτης, ον, ὁ, = **ρίζωρύχος**, Philes Eleph. 86.

ρίζο-σύνετος, ον, radically intelligent, Eccl.

ρίζο-τηγικάρδιος, ον, melting the heart to the roots, Eccl.

ρίζοτομέω, to cut or prune the roots of a tree by digging round it, σκεπή **ρίζοτομηθεῖσα** Theophr. C. P. 1. 17, 10, etc. **II.** to cut up by the roots, extirpate, Diod. Excerpt. 590. 70:—esp. for medic. purposes, ῥ. βοτάνας to cut and gather their roots, Hipp. 1278. 38.

ρίζοτομία, ἡ, a cutting and gathering of roots, Theophr. H. P. 6. 3, 2, 9. 8, 2:—also **ρίζοτομήσις**, ἡ, Byz.

ρίζοτομικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the cutting and gathering of roots: **ρίζοτομικός**, τό, a botanical work of Amerias, mentioned by Ath. 681 F.

ρίζο-τέμος, ὁ, (τέμνω) one who cuts or gathers roots, esp. for purposes of medicine or witchcraft, a herbalist, Diosc. proem., Luc. D. Deor. 13. 1, Phot., etc.; Soph. wrote a play called **ῥίζοτόμοι**, the **Veneficæ**, v. Dind. Fr. 479; **ρίζοτόμος** ὥρα the time for cutting roots, Nic. Th. 494.

II. ἡ ῥ. name of a kind of iris, Plin. H. N. 21. 19.

ρίζο-τροφέω, (τρέφα) to grow, nourish roots, Poll. 1. 235.

ρίζουχία, ἡ, the root, origin of a family, Tzetz. Hist. 4. 330.

ρίζουχίζω, to transplant, Nicet. Ann. 97 D.

ρίζουχος, ον, (ἐξω) upholding the roots or foundation, epith. of Poseidon, like **γαῖοχος**, Call. Fr. 285; generally, upholding, **θεμελίδια** ῥ. Opp. 11. 5. 680.

ρίζοφάγος, to eat roots, Strab. 513; c. acc., ῥ. τὰ σπέρματα to destroy them by nibbling the roots, Id. 144.

ρίζο-φάγος [ἄ], ον, eating roots, Arist. H. A. S. 6, 2, P. A. 3. 1, 17; cf. P. Root-eaters, name of an Ethiopian tribe in Diod. 3. 23.

ρίζο-φοιτητός, ον, coming from a root, φλέβες **φοίνικος** Chaerem. ap. Theophr. H. P. 5. 9, 5 (where however Schneidewin reads **-φίτυτος**).

ρίζο-φόρος, ον, (φέρω) bearing roots, E. M. 515. 10.

ρίζο-φύω, to put out roots, Theophr. C. P. 1. 2, 1.

ρίζο-φύης, ἐς, putting out roots, Theophr. C. P. 1. 8, 1. **II.**

ρίζο-φυλλος, ον, with leaves from the root, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 9.

ρίζο-φύτος, ον, growing from a root, Ocell. Luc. 13, p. 513.

ρίζω, (ρίζα) to make to strike root; metaph. to plant, fix firmly, ὅς μιν [τὴν ναῦν] λαόν ἔθηκε καὶ ἐρρίψεν ἐνέρθεν Od. 13. 103; νήσους κατὰ βένθος πρῶμοθεν Call. Del. 35:—Pass., of trees and plants, to take root, strike root, Xen. Oec. 19, 9, Theophr. C. P. 1. 2, 1; so in Med., ἀρίστη μίσωσασθα ἡ σκεπή Id. H. P. 5, 6; and even in Act., Schneid. C. P. 2. 4, 1; so, αἱ πίνναι ἐρρίζωνται, opp. to ἀρρίζονται, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 20; ῥ. ἐπὶ τινι Anth. P. 6. 66; ὁδὸς βάθραισι γῆθεν ἐρρίζωμένους made fast or solid, Soph. O. C. 1591; of a bridge, αἰώνιος ἐρρίζωται C. I. 4440. 2. metaph., ἐρρίζωσι τὴν τυραννίδα Hdt. 1. 64, v. infr.:—Pass., τυραννὶς ἐρρίζωμένη Ib. 60, cf. Plat. Legg. 839 A; ἐξ ἀμοιβῆς πάντα κατὰ ἔρρ. have their root in . . , Sext. Emp. M. 1. 271, cf. Ep. Plat. 336 B; ἐν ἀγαπῇ ἔρρ. Ep. Eph. 3. 18. **II.** Pass. also of land, to be planted with trees, ἀλωή ἐρρίζωται Od. 7. 122.

ρίζωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a root, v. l. for **ρίζωδης** in Plut.

ρίζωμα, τό, (ρίζω) the mass of roots of a tree, Theophr. C. P. 3. 3, 4. **II.** an element, τέσσαρα μὲν πάντων μίσωματα πρῶτον ἄκουε Emped. 59, cf. 159; ἀνάσσει φύσεως ῥ. Pythag. ap. Plut. 2. 877 A. 2. a stem, race, Aesch. Theb. 413; θείων δ' ἀπ' ὀμφῶν ἔκγονον μίσωμάτων, i. e. on the side of both parents, Theodect. ap. Arist. Pol. 1. 6, 7.

ρίζ-ανύχια, ἡ, the root of the nail, should be read in Poll. 2. 145, cf. Paul. Aeg. 6. 85:—in Ruf. Eph. p. 30, **-νύχια**, τὰ.

ρίζεῦρξέω, to dig up roots, Plut. 2. 473 A, Greg. Nyss.

ρίζ-ωρύχος, ον, root-grubbing, of grammarians, Anth. P. 11. 322.

ρίζωσις, εὖς, ἡ, (ρίζω) a taking root, Theophr. C. P. 2. 12, 5, Plut. 2. 227 D:—metaph., ἡ ῥ. τοῦ γεννημένου, of the formation of the embryo, Plut. Lyeurg. 14, Poplic. 8.

ρίζωτής, οὗ, ὁ, a planter, founder, Synes. H. 5. 18.

ῥικνύεις, εἶσα, ἐν, poet. for **ῥικνός**, Nic. Th. 137, Christod. Ecphr. 338.

ῥικνύομαι, Pass. (**ῥικνός**) to grow stiff or be shrivelled by frost, heat, or old age, Arist. H. A. 5. 20, 5, Opp. H. 5. 592; metaph., of clothes, Epiph.

II. to dance with unseemly contortions, Soph. Fr. 297, cf. Luc. Lexiph. 8; whence also Bacchus was called γῆραι **ῥικνῶδης** in Anth. P. 5. 273.

ῥικνός, ἡ, ὄν, shrivelled with cold, Soph. Fr. 942; shrivelled by old age or disease, shrunk, contracted, Xenarch. Πενταθλ. 1. 8, Call. Fr. 49, etc.: v. Littre Hipp. Progn. 37:—generally, withered, shrivelled, crooked, **ῥικνός πόδας** h. Hom. Ar. 317; ἄψα Opp. C. 2. 346; **ῥικνοὶ πόδες** Ap. Rh. 1. 669; γούνατα Anth. Plan. 306; ῥ. κώδιον C. I. 6203. (Prob. for **ῥικνός** (as in Hesych.), from **ῥίγος**).

ῥικνότης, ἡ, a being shrivelled, etc., Greg. Nyss.

ῥικνός-φυής, ἐς, shrivelled or crooked by nature, Hesych.

ῥικνῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) shrivelled-looking, Hipp. 1175 H:—cf. **ῥικνύομαι** II.

ῥικνωσις, εὖς, ἡ, a shrivelling of the skin, Hipp. 1176 A, Galen.

ῥίμμα, τό, (ρίπτω) a throw, cast, ποδῶν Arion 6.

ῥίμμος, ὁ, later form for **ῥίμψ**, Nicet. Ann. 150 A.

ῥίμψα, Adv. lightly, swiftly, fleetly, **ῥίμψα** ἡ γούνα φέρει Il. 6. 511, etc., and Hes.; τοὶ δ' ἐπέοντο ῥ. μάλ' Il. 13. 30; ῥ. μάλα τραχέως 22. 163; δείπνον ἔλοντο . . ῥ. 8. 54; ῥ. τοξεύειν Pind. I. 2. 5; ῥ. βαίνειν Aesch. Ag. 407, cf. Ar. Rh. 1. 387, 1194. (Prob. from **ρίπτω**, ἔρριμμα.)

ῥίμφαλέος, α, ον, light, swift, Suid.

ῥίμφ-άρματός, ον, of a swift chariot, ῥ. διφρηλασία Pind. O. 3. 67; ῥ. ἀμύλλαις with the swift racing of chariots, Soph. O. C. 1063.

ῥίν, ἡ, later form for **ῥίς**, q. v.

ῥίνα, ἡ, = **ῥίνη** I, acc. to Moer. 338.

ῥίναριον, τό, a sort of skin-salve, Paul. Aeg. 3. 22.

ῥίν-αυλέω, to blow through the nose, snort, from anger, Gesn. Luc. Lexiph. 19; ῥ. τὰ αἰσχροῖ Tatian. Or. ad Graec. 22.

ῥίναν, (ῥίς) to lead by the nose, Pherecr. Adv. 1, Menand. Incert. 327.

ῥίναν, (ῥίνη) to file, fine down, Arist. Audib. 35 and 45, Acl. N. A. 6. 3; ψῆγμα **ῥίνην** filings, Anth. P. 9. 310: metaph. of literary work, Dion. H. de Thuc. 24.

ῥίν-εγκάθετη-γένειος, ον, (ῥίς, ἐγκαταπήγνυμι) with a nose reaching to the chin, with a nutcracker nose and chin, Anth. P. append. 288.

ῥίν-ἐγχύτρον, τό, an injection for the nose, Galen.:—**ῥίνεγχύτης**, ον, ὁ, an instrument for passing such injections, Metac.:—**ῥίνεγχύτω** or **-δω**, to inject at the nose, Diosc. 2. 210, in Pass.

ῥίνεω, = **ῥινάω**, Schol. Ar. Ran. 931.

ῥίνη [ῖ], ἡ, a file or rasp, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 33, Arist. Audib. 45; **ῥίνα** χαρακταί Anth. P. 6. 205. **II.** a shark with a rough skin, used (like shagreen) for polishing wood and marble, Lat. **squatina**, Epich. 30 Ahr., Archipp. Ἰχθ. 1, Arist. H. A. 5. 2, al. (Acc. to Arcad. p. 111. 24, the instrument was oxyt. **ῥίνη**, the fish paroxyt. **ῥίνη**; cf. Lob. Path. 66.)

ρίνηλασία, ἡ, a tracking by the nose, hunting by scent, Longus 1. 9. **ρίνηλασία**, to track by scent, ἔχων κακῶν β. Aesch. Ag. 1185; β. ἐκ τῆς ὁσμῆς Clem. Al. 210, cf. Philo 1. 628, etc.

ρίνη-λάτης, οὐ, ὁ, (ἐκείνῳ) one who tracks by scent, κυνῶν β. Poll. 2. 74. **ρίνη-λάτος**, ἡ, οὐ, tracked by the scent, ἔχων Opp. H. 2. 290.

ρίνημα, τό, (ρίνέω) that which is filed off, filings, in sing and pl., χαλκοῦ Hipp. 626. 41; ἀργύρου Sext. Emp. P. 1. 129, cf. Clem. Al. 43; ἐλέφαντος τοῦ ὀδοντος Aetiae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 13; πριστοῖσι λόγχῃς .. **ρίνημασιν** Eur. Fr. 725.

ρίνητης, οὐ, ὁ, (ρίνέω) one who files, Gloss.

ρίνιζω, = ρινέω, Achmes Onir. 64, in Pass.

ρίνιον, τό, Dim. of **ρίνη**, a small file, Hdn. Epim. p. 119. 2. = **ρίνιον**, Galen., Celsus. II. Dim. of **ρίς**, in pl. **ρίνια**, the nostrils, Arist. Physiogn. 3. 14, v. Lob. Phryn. 211.

ρίνισμα, τό, (ρίνιζω) = **ρίνημα**, Ctes. Ind. 25, Oribas. 311 Matth.

ρίνο-βάτος, ὁ, a rough-skinned fish, between the species **ρίνη** (signif. II) and **βάτος**, perh. *Raia rhinobatos*, Arist. H. A. 6. 11. 7; also **ρίνο-βάτης**, Id. G. A. 2. 5. 11.

ρίνο-βόλος, οὐ, striking the nose, of smells, Hesych. II. **ρίνοβόλος**, pass. emitted through the nose, of a snorting sound, Anth. P. 9. 769.

ρίνο-δέψης, οὐ, ὁ, (ρίνός) a leather-dresser, Hesych.

ρίνο-κερως, ὤτος, ὁ, (ρίς) the Rhinoceros or Nose-horn, Strab. 774 sq., Callix. ap. Ath. 201 C, Ael. N. A. 17. 44, C. I. 6131 b. 2. an Ethiopian bird, Aquila V. T., Hesych.

ρίνο-κολούστης, οὐ, ὁ, (ρίς) nose-clipper, of Hercules, Pans. 9. 25, 4. **ρίνο-κοπέω**, (ρίς) to cut off the nose, β. τινα Pandect., Suid.

ρίνο-κτύπεω, to make a noise with the nose, Gramm.; -κτύπις, ἡ, Ib.

ρίνο-λαβίς, ἴδος, ἡ, an instrument for taking hold of the nose, Synes. 201 C.

ρίνόν, τό, = **ρίνός** II. 1, a hide, II. 10. 155, Anth. P. 9. 328. 2. = **ρίνός** II. 2, a shield, Od. 5. 281, v. Schol.

ρίνο-πύλη (ῥ), ἡ, a side-gate, wicket, Polyb. 8. 27, 8., 8. 31, 5, etc. **ρίνός**, οὐ, (v. sub fin.), the skin of a living person, II. 5. 308, Od. 5. 426, 435, etc.; rarely of a dead one, Hes. Sc. 152; of one believed to be dead, Od. 14. 134; cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 746. II. the hide of a beast, esp. an ox-hide, often in Hom.; β. ἀγραύλου βοῦς Soph. Fr. 122; also, β. πολυαῖο λύκαο II. 10. 334; β. λέοντος Pind. I. 5 (6). 53; Hom. does not use it of the skin of a live beast, but it is so in Hes. Op. 513, Sc. 427; so, πολυκῆς ρινού Eur. Rhos. 784. 2. an ox-hide shield, σὺν β' ἔβαλον ρινούς II. 4. 447 (imitated by Ar. Av. 1274); cf. II. 16. 636, Od. 5. 281. 3. pl. the thongs of the boxing-gloves, Ar. Rh. 2. 58. —The gender is fem. in II. 7. 248, Od. 22. 278, Hes. Sc. 152, Eur. I. c., Nic. Th. 361, Ap. Rh. 4. 174; masc. in Nic. Al. 476, Opp. C. 3. 277; cf. **ρίνόν**, τό.

ρίνος, ὁ, = **ρίνη** I, Syntipas Fab. 5.

ρίνο-σίμνος, οὐ, (ρίς) snub-nosed, Luc. Bacch. 2.

ρίνο-τμητος, οὐ, (ρίς) with the nose cut off, mutilated, Byz.

ρίνο-τόμος, οὐ, (ρίς) piercing shields or hides, dub. l. for -τόπος in Nonn. D. 21. 87. —**ρίνο-τομέω**, = **ρίνοκοπέω**, Eust. 1839. 16.

ρίνο-τόρος, οὐ, (ρίνός) hide-piercing, shield-piercing, of Ares, II. 21. 392, Hes. Th. 934; θύρσος Nonn. D. 45. 288, etc.

ρίνουχος, ὁ, (ρίς II) a sewer, Lat. cloaca, Strab. 640.

ρίνο-φάλλιος, οὐ, with a white nose, Achmes Onir. 152.

ρίνο-χοος, ὁ, (ρίς) = **ρίνεγχύτης**, Hesych.

ρίνο-ώλεθρος, ὁ, (ρίς) a nose-plague, δαμή Com. Anon. 277.

ρίνη-τηρία, ἡ, = ἐφοκίς, a part in the stern of a vessel, Poll. 1. 86.

ρίον, τό, any jutting part of a mountain, whether upwards or forwards; hence, 1. the peak of a mountain, περί ρίον Οὐλύμπιο II. 8. 25, cf. 14. 154, 225, etc.; ρίον ὄρεω Od. 9. 191; ρίον ὄρεος h. Ap. 139. 2. a headland, foreland, Od. 3. 295; whence as pr. name of several places, esp. Ῥίον Μολυκρικόν and Ῥ. Ἀχαικόν at the mouth of the gulf of Corinth, Thuc. 2. 86 (cf. 84), like our North and South Foreland. 3. later, also, a bay formed by a foreland, Ael. N. A. 15. 3. (Perh. akin to **ρίς**, cf. Ness, Naze with nose.)

ρίπη, ἡ, (ρίπτω) poet. Noun, the swing or force with which anything is thrown, Lat. impetus, ὅση δ' αἰγανῆς ριπή .. τέτυκται as far as is the flight of a javelin, II. 16. 589; λαὸς ὑπὸ ριπῆς 12. 462, Od. 8. 192; so, πέτραι β. Eur. Hel. 1123; βελέων β. Pind. N. I. 102; ὑπὸ ριπῆς .. Βορέας the sweep or rush of the N. wind, II. 15. 171., 19. 358; ριπαὶ κυμάτων ἀνέμων τιν Pind. P. 4. 346, cf. Fr. 58. 6; β. ἀνέμων Id. P. 9. 84, Soph. Ant. 137 (where it is metaph. of gusts of passion, cf. 929); so also, ριπή Διὸθεν τεύχουσιν φόβον a storm, Aesch. Fr. 1089, cf. Ap. Rh. I. 1016; —in al. δ' ἀνὰ μέσσην ἀκτίῳ, αἱ δ' ἐννεύχων (so Lachm.) ἀπὸ ριπῶν (Soph. O. C. 1248), ἐνν. ἀπὸ ριπῶν prob. means from the quarter of the night storms, i. e. from the North, the land of darkness and gloom; (the Schol. read Ῥιπῶν the Rhipaeae mountains; cf. Ῥίτας ὄρος Alcm. 42; ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐσχάτης Σκυθίας αἱ καλούμεναι; Ῥίται Arist. Meteor. I. 13, 19) —β. πυρὸς the rush of fire, II. 21. 12; β. ἀνδρῶν 8. 355; ἀθανάτων Hes. Th. 681, 849; κερανῶν, χαλᾶς Opp. H. 3. 21, Q. Sm. I. 4. 77; ὑπὸ ριπῆς Ἀφροδίτης, of love, Opp. II. 4. 141; —and so. 2. β. πτερόντων a flapping of wings, Aesch. Fr. 1089, 126; of the buzz of a gnat's wing, Id. Ag. 893; of the lyre's quivering notes, Pind. P. 1. 18; —then 3. of quivering, twinkling light, ριπαὶ ἀστρων Soph. El. 106; and of any rapid movement, β. ποδῶν Eur. I. T. 885; β. ὠκυλάφ, of a dolphin, Opp. II. 2. 535; ἐν β. ὠφθαλμοῦ the twinkling of an eye, I Ep. Cor. 15. 52, Eccl. —lastly, 4. of a strong smell, β. οἴνων Pind. Fr. 147. —Cf. βολή, ὁρμή, ῥύμη, φορά. II. the wing as an instrument of swift motion, Ap. Rh. 2. 935.

ρίπημα, τό, = **foreg.**, Hesych.

ρίπιδον, τό, Dim. of **ρίπης**, a small bellows, Hdn. Epim. p. 118. 2. a small fan, Moschio 136. II. a little basket, Eccl.

ρίπιζω, fut. ἰσω, (ρίπις) to blow up or fan the flame, Lat. *conflare*, πολέμου ἐριν Fr. Hom. 26; στάδην ἀνεγείρει καὶ ριπίζει Ar. Kan. 360; β. πύρ Plat. Flam. 21; φλόγα Anth. P. 5. 122; —Pass., τεμάχῃ ριπίζεται the fish is fanned to boiling-point, Ar. Eccl. 842. 2. to fan a person, Hipp. Vet. Med. 14, Moschio 136; —Pass., ριπίζεσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν περιστερῶν Antiph. Στρατ. 2. 5; to be fanned or blown about, ὑπ' ἀνέμου Com. Anon. *48, Arist. Probl. 38. 6; πρὸς ἀνέμον Philo 2. 511; κλύδαν ἀνεμίζομενος καὶ ριπίζομενος Ep. Jacob. 1. 6; ριπίζομένη ἀχνη Dio C. 70. 4; metaph., β. ταῖς ἐλπίσι Alciphro 3. 47.

ρίπις, ἡ, (ρίψ) a fan for raising the fire, Ar. Ach. 669, 888; β. δ' ἐγείρει .. Ἡφαίστου κύνας, i. e. the slumbering flames, Eubul. Ὀρθ. 1. 7; β. πτερίνα Anth. P. 6. 306. II. a lady's fan, Strattis Ψυχ. 6, Dion. H. 7. 9, Anth. P. 6. 290. III. = **ρίψ**, Crates Ἥρ. 6. [The acc. **ρίπιδα** occurs in Anth. P. 306, and Draco 23 prescribes this as the quantity in common Gr.; but **ρίπιδα**, -ίδι in Ar., etc.]

ρίπισις, ἡ, (ρίπιζω) a blowing with a bellows or fan, Theophr. Ign. 36, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 113, Galen.; and δὲ ριπισμός, ὁ, Byz.

ρίπισμα, τό, the air of a fan, etc., β. λώπης Anth. P. 5. 294.

ρίπιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a fan, Athanas.; so **ρίπιστής**, οὐ, ὁ, Gloss.; **ρίπιστήριον**, τό, Epiphani.

ρίπιστός, ὁ, ὅν, (ρίπιζω) ventilated, airy, ὑπερφά LXX (Jer. 22. 14). **ρίπος** (not **ρίπος**), eos, τό, like **ρίψ**, a mat or hurdle, ῥιπέε καλᾶμεν Hdt. 2. 96; also **ρίπος**, ὁ, Diosc. I. 55, Agatharch. p. 47.

ρίπταξω, fut. ἀσώ, Frequentative of **ρίπτω**, to throw to and fro, throw or toss about, Lat. *jaclare*, *ριπταξέ* θεοὺς κατὰ δώμα II. 14. 257; ὄφρυσιν ριπτάξεν to move the eyebrows up and down, h. Merc. 279; —Pass, to toss oneself about, keep tossing, esp. in bed, Hipp. 1133 E, (so, **ριπτάξεν** εαυτὸν 485. 28; and **ριπτάξεν** alone, 399. 40); πρᾶγμα ἀγρυπνίας πολλαῖς ἐριπτασμένον Ar. Lys. 27; τῇ γνῶμῃ πολλὰ ριπτασθεὶς ἐπ' ἀμφοτέροισι Plut. Cic. 37. II. Pass. also = **ρίπτωμαι**, Anth. P. 5. 165.

ρίπτάριον, τό, a dart, missile; **ρίπτариотής**, ὁ, a darter, Byz.

ρίπτασμός, ὁ, a throwing or tossing about, τῶν μελέων Hipp. Acut. 393; absol. a tossing about in bed, Id. Coac. 129, Plut. 2. 455 B.

ρίπταστικός, ὁ, ὅν, tossing to and fro: τὸ β. = **ρίπτασμός**, M. Anton. 1. 16.

ρίπτέω, used only in pres. and impf., a collat. form of **ρίπτω**, first in Od., ἀν-ἐριπτοῦν ἅλα πηδῶ 13. 738, where it is required by the metre; so in Ar., **ριπτέτε** χλαίνας Eccl. 507; in all passages of Trag. it is merely a question of accent, and Elmsl. (Heracl. 150) would always read **ρίπτα**; but the MSS. concur in giving **ρίπτέω** in many passages both of Poets and Prose, **ριπτέουσιν** Hdt. 4. 94; **ριπτέουσιν** 4. 188, cf. 7. 50, 8. 53, Soph. Ant. 131, Aj. 239, Eur. I. c., Thuc. 4. 95, Plat. Tim. 80 A, etc. **ριπτίζομαι**, Pass. = **ριπίζομαι** (perhaps f. l. for it), Arist. Probl. 1. 55; 2. **ριπτός**, ὁ, ὅν, verb. Adj. of **ρίπτω**, throwing, cast, hurled, β. μύρος death by throwing down (a precipice), Soph. Tr. 357.

ρίπτω, also **ρίπτω**, and (in frequent sense) **ριπτός**, q. v. —Ion. impf. **ρίπτασκον** (or -εσκον) II. 15. 23, Od. 11. 591, Nic. Fr. 26; —fut. **ρίψω**: aor. **ἐρίψα** (**ἀπέριψα** Pind. P. 6. 37), Ep. **ρίψα** II. 3. 378; also 3 sing. aor. 2 **ἐρίψε**, Opp. C. 4. 350; —pf. **ἐρίψα** Lys. 117. 5; —Pass., fut. **ριψήσομαι** (ἀπορ-) Soph. Aj. 1019; **ριψήσομαι** Plut. C. Gracch. 3, LXX, (v. l. Soph. I. c.); 3 fut. **ἐρίψομαι** Luc. Merc. Cond. 17; —aor. **ἐρίψην** Aesch. Supp. 484, Eur. Hec. 335, Andr. 10, Plat.; also **ἐρίψην** [?] Eur. Hec. 335, Fr. 486, Plat., etc.; poet. **ἐρίψην** Anth. P. 12. 234; —pf. **ἐρίψμαι** ap. Hdt. I. 62, Eur., etc.; poet. redupl. **ἐρίρβμαι** Pind. Fr. 281; plarf. **ἐρίρβται** Luc. Nemony. 17; Ep. **ἐρίρβτω** Hom. (From **✓ΡΙΠ** come also **ρίμ-μα**, **ρίψ-ις**, **ρίπ-η**, and perh. **ἐρείπ-ω**; cf. Goth. *waip-a* (βάλλειν), O. Norse *verp-a*, A. S. *weorþ-an* (Engl. *warþ*), O. H. G. *werþ-an* (werfen), etc.) [i by nature, so that the Ep. aor. I is **ρίψα**, not **ρίβα**; i in fut. 2 and aor. 2 pass.] To throw, cast, hurl, διακον, σφαίραν II. 23. 842, Od. 6. 115; κερανῶν Pind. P. 3. 101; β. ἀπὸ βηλοῦ II. 1. 591, etc.; ἡ μὲν ἐλὼν **ρίψω** ἐς Τάρταρον II. 8. 13, cf. Aesch. Pr. 1051; ἐς τὸ δυστυχές Id. Cho. 913; ἐς φλόγα Soph. Tr. 695; ποτὶ νέφεια Od. 11. 591; β. χροῖνι to throw on the ground, Soph. Tr. 790, cf. Eur. I. A. 39; ἐς ὕδωρ ψυχρόν Thuc. 2. 49; absol., ἐριμμένους θρῶνται to the ground, prostrate, Polyb. 5. 48, 2; —to cast a net, ἐρίπται ὁ βόλος the cast has been made, Orac. ap. Hdt. I. 62; —β. τί τινοῦς to throw it at one, Eur. Bacch. 1097 (ubi v. Elmsl.), Cycl. 51; —β. τινα πρὸς πέτραν to throw him against a rock, Soph. Tr. 780; but, κατὰ στυφύλον πέτρας, κατὰ κρημῶν down from a rock, down a precipice, Eur. I. T. 1430 (cf. Aesch. Fr. 748), Thuc. 7. 44, Plat. Legg. 944 A; ὠλέαντες πρὸς οὐρανόν Eur. Hel. 1096. II. like **ριπτάξομαι**, β. εαυτὸν to toss oneself about, as in a fever, Hipp. 590. 9; ἐπὶ λαῖα καὶ ἐπὶ δεξιά Anth. P. 5. 119; —to throw about, πλοκάμους Eur. I. A. 755, Bacch. 150. III. to cast out of house or land, Soph. O. T. 719, Ph. 265, etc.; μὴ ριφθῶ κυνὶ πρόβλητος Ar. 830. IV. to throw off or away, of arms, clothes, Eur. El. 820, Plat. Rep. 474 A; τὸ ἱμάτιον Lysias 97. 30; so, ἐριψέ Πάλασος δεσπότην threw him, Pind. I. 6 (7). 64; esp. β. ἀσπίδα (cf. **ρίψαπτις**), Lys. 117. 1, etc. V. β. λόγους to cast them forth, hurl them, Aesch. Pr. 312, Eur. Alc. 650; —but also, to throw them away, waste them, Aesch. Ag. 1068, cf. Eur. Med. 1404; λόγους μάτην ριφέντες Id. Hec. 335; so, οἰχεται .. ταυτ' ἐριμμένα set at naught, Soph. Aj. 1271; cf. ἀπορίπτω III. VI. β. κλήρον ἐπὶ πάντας, as in a scramble, Plat. Rep. 617 E; so, β. πάντα κύβον κεφαλῆς ὑπερβην ἐμῆς Anth. P. 5. 25; so, **ρίπτεις** κυβεύων .. Ἄρη Eur. Rhos. 466; hence, β. κίνδυνον, to make a bold throw, make a venture or hazard, run a risk, Eur. Fr. 406. 7; cf. ἀναρίπτω II. VII.

ῥ. εαυτὸν to throw or cast oneself down, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 25;—then ῥίπτειν, absol., to fling oneself, ἐς πόντον Theogn. 176; ἐς ἄλμην Eur. Cycl. 166; ἐς τάρπον Id. Alc. 897; ῥ. ἐν πένθει κατὰ δρία Id. Hel. 1325, cf. I. A. 758, Menand. Δευκ. 1: v. βάλλω III, κρύπτω II.

ῥίς, ἡ, gen. ῥίνος, acc. ῥίνα, pl. ῥίνες, Ion. gen. pl. ῥινένες Hipp. Vet. Med. 15;—the nose, Lat. nasus, both of men and beasts, often in Hom., as Il. 5. 291, Od. 4. 445, so Hdt. 3. 154, Ar. Pax 21, etc. 2. in pl. the nostrils, but often, like Lat. nares, the nose, Il. 16. 503, Od. 5. 456, al., Hes. Sc. 267, Soph. Aj. 918, Ar. Nub. 344, etc.; στόμα τε ῥίνες τε Il. 14. 467, al., cf. Plat. Tim. 79 E; ἔλκειν τινὰ τῆς ῥίνος to lead him by the nose, Luc. Hermot. 73; ἔλκεσθαι τῆς ῥ. Ib. 68;—cf. γυνυπός, σιμός, μυκτῆρ.

II. in a Sicil. Inscr. in C. I. 5594. col. II. 36, 39, 53, 63, it is interpr. to mean a pipe or conduit (cf. ῥινούχος), or a projecting spur of land, v. Franck p. 619.—A later form is ῥίν, Hipp. 346, 50, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 2, Luc. Asin. 12, cf. Lob. Paral. 196. [E, except in late versifiers, Jac. Anth. P. p. 729.]

ῥίσκος, ὁ, a coffer, chest, esp. for plate or money, Lat. riscus, Antiph. Κυβ. 1, Phylarch. 9;—hence ῥισκοφυλάκιον, τό, a treasury, and -φύλαξ, ὁ, a treasurer, Aristaeas. II. a sarcophagus, C. I. 6270 a. 3.

ῥίφή, ἡ, = ῥίμμα and ῥίψις, Lyc. 235, 1326.

ῥίψ, ῥίπος, ἡ (later also ὁ, Lob. Paral. 114);—plaited work of osiers or rushes, wicker-work, a mat, Lat. crates, φράξέ δέ μιν [ναῦν] ῥίπεςσι διαμυρῆς οἰσύνῃσι, κύματος ἔλλαρ ἔμεν, evidently as a kind of bulwark (cf. παράρρημα), Od. 5. 256; ῥίψι καταστράγγειν Hdt. 4. 71;—proverb., θεοὺ δέλαντος κἂν ἐπὶ ῥίπτος πλείους Poeta ap. Plut. 2. 405 B, cf. Ar. Pax 699, Luc. Hermot. 28.—A later collat. form is ῥίπος, masc. and neut. (Hence ῥίψ-ις, ῥίψ-ίζω, ῥόψ; Lat. scirp-us; O. H. G. sciluf (schilf); cf. also γρίψ-ος, γρίψ-ος.)

ῥίψ-ασπις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, throwing away his shield in battle, a recreant, Ar. Nub. 353, Pax 1186, Plat. Legg. 944 B.

ῥίψ-αυχενά, to throw the neck up, as horses do, Theodoret.

ῥίψ-αύχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, throwing the neck up, properly of horses; metaph., ῥίψαυχην σὺν κλόνῳ Pind. Fr. 224; cf. ὑψαύχην, ἐρίαύχην.

ῥίψ-ἐπαλξίς, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, throwing down battlements, Byz.

ῥίψιμον, τό, (ῥίπτω) excrement, Ormeosoph. ap. Ducang.

ῥίψις (not ῥίψις), εως, ἡ, a throwing, casting, hurling, τοξικὴ καὶ πάσα ῥ. Plat. Legg. 813 D, cf. Arist. Phys. 7. 2, 3., 8. 5, 12. 2. a throwing about, ῥίψις ὀμμάτων Plut. Sull. 35. II. a being thrown or hurled, Ἡφαίστων ῥίψις ὑπὸ πατρὸς Plat. Rep. 378 D; ῥ. ἐπὶ πρόσωπον Plut. 2. 166 A; ῥ. καὶ πτώσις οὐρανῶν σωμάτων Id. Lysand. 12.

ῥίψοκινδυνεύσα, ἡ, fool-hardiness, Ptol.

ῥίψοκινδυνέω, to be fool-hardy, Dio C. 66. 8, cited also from Hipp.

ῥίψο-κινδύνος, εν, running needless risks, fool-hardy, reckless, ἔργον Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 9; ναυτιλία Alciph. 1. 3; of persons, vir projectae audaciae, Id. 3. 52, Poll. 1. 179; τὸ ῥ. App. Civ. 5. 84;—cf. ἀναρίπτω II. Adv. -vos, App. Civ. 1. 103.

ῥίψο-λογέω, to utter rashly, τι Polyb. 32. 6, 8, cf. 12. 9, 5.

ῥίψ-οπλος, εν, throwing away his arms, ἀτῆ ῥ., of a panic flight, Aesch. Theb. 315.

ῥίψ-οφθαλμία, ἡ, a casting the eyes about, Andronic. Rhod. de Pass. P. 743.

ῥίψ-όφθαλμος, εν, casting the eyes about, Eccl., Ptol.

ῥόα, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. ῥοή; in late Att. ῥοῦά, Arist. Color. 5, 21, Probl. 20. 9, al., Theophr. H. P. I. 6, 3, al.: cf. πῶα:—a pomegranate-tree, Od. 7. 115., 11. 859. II. the fruit, a pomegranate, h. Cer. 373, 412, Aesch. Fr. 328, Ar. Vesp. 1268, Fr. 506, Hermipp. Κερκ. 2, and often in Com., Plat. Legg. 845 B. 2. a knob shaped like a pomegranate, ῥοαὶ χρύσειαι, ἀργύρεαι Hdt. 4. 143; a tassel of like shape, like ῥόσκος, Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 4, B. J. 5. 5, 7.—Cf. σῖδη.

ῥοά, ἡ, Dor. for ῥοή, q. v., Pind.

ῥοάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ῥέω) a shedding of fruit, a disease of vines, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 6; ῥοάς in Geop.: cf. ῥοάς.

ῥογκιάω, = ῥέγκω, Dor. inf. ῥογκιῶν Epich. ap. Hesych.

ῥογός, ὁ, in Sicily and Magna Graecia, a granary, barn, Epich. ap. Poll. 9. 45, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 102, Hesych. (Cf. Goth. rik-a (sawen), A. S. hreac (a rick, heap).)

ῥογχαλίζω, to bark, Gloss. ad Theoc. 6. 30.

ῥογχασμός, ὁ, = ῥέγκος, Galen. 2. 61 E.

ῥοδ-άκανθα, ἡ, a wild rose, Gloss.

ῥοδάκινον, τό, = περσέα, Alex. Trall. 7. 323.

ῥοδᾶλός, ἡ, ὄν, = ῥόδιος, παλαιά Opp. C. 1. 501.

ῥοδάμνος, ὁ, = ῥόδαμος, ὀρόδαμος, Hesych.

ῥοδάνη, ἡ, (ῥοδανός) like κρίκη, the spun thread, woof or weft, Batr. 183, cf. Eust. 1527. 60, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1137, etc.; Hesych. gives ῥαδάνη, but (s. v. τοῦλη) ῥοδάνη:—a similar variation occurs in the Verb ῥοδανίζω to turn the thread by turning the distaff, to spin, Schol. Ven. B. 18. 576, Eust. 1527. 60; ῥαδανίζω, Eust. 1105. 22, cf. E. M. 702. 9, Hesych.

ῥοδᾶνός, ἡ, ὄν, waving, flickering, παρὰ ῥοδανὸν δονακῆα Il. 18. 576:—this is the received reading; and all agree in the sense, but there is a great diversity of authority as to the form; Zenod. gave διὰ ῥαδανὸν or κρᾶδανόν; Aristoph. παρὰ ῥαδανόν; the reading of Aristarchus is uncertain; v. Schol. Ven. and Spitzner's note ad l.; cf. also ῥαδινός.

ῥοδάριον, τό, Dim. of ῥόδον; conj. in Hesych. for ῥοιδάριον.

ῥοδέα, ἡ, contr. ῥοδή, q. v.

ῥοδέεις, εν, = sq., Suid.

ῥοδ-έλαιον, ὄν, rose-oil, Galen. 14. 545 Kuhn.

ῥόδεος, α, εν, of roses, ἄνθεα, πέ-αλα Ibyc. 4, Eur. Hel. 245; ἄνθη Id.

Med. 841; λίπος Nic. Al. 155. II. like a rose, rosy, σταφυλῆ Anth. P. 6. 102; μαζοί Nonn. D. 9. 296.

ῥοδῶν, ἄνος, ὁ, a rose-bed, rosary, like ῥοδών, Bgk. Lyr. p. 741.

ῥοδή, ἡ, contr. for ῥοδέα, a rose-tree, rose-bush, Archil. 25, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 4; Ion. ῥοδή, Ar. Rh. 3. 1020.

Ῥοδιακός, ἡ, ὄν, of Rhodes, Strab. 119; also Ῥοδιανός, η, εν, Diosc. 3. 101:—Ῥοδιακόν (sc. σκύφος), τό, a kind of cup made at Rhodes, Epigen. Ἡρών. 2, Diphil. Air. 1, etc.; also called Ῥοδιακὴ χυτρίς, Arist. Fr. 105, cf. Com. Fr. 4. 544; and Ῥοδιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Ath. 496 F, Phot. ῥοδίω, fut. ἴσω, (ῥόδον) to be like the rose, Ath. 677 E; τῇ ὁσμῇ Diosc. 1. 12; in colour, Geop. 14. 16, 2. II. trans. to scent with roses, τὰς συνθέσεις Theophr. Odor. 47:—Pass. to have one's grave decked with roses, C. I. 3754.

ῥοδίνος, ἡ, εν, (ῥόδον) made of or from roses, στέφανος Anacr. 95; μύρον Cephisod. Tröph. 1, Theophr. Odor. 20; cf. ἔλαιον.

Ῥόδιος, α, εν, (Ῥόδος) Rhodian, of or from Rhodes, Il. 2. 654, Xen., etc.; Ῥοδία τέχνη the art of painting, Mehlhorn Anacr. 15. 3, cf. p. 248:—ἡ Ῥοδία (sc. χώρα) Strab. 651, etc.:—Ῥόδια, τά, a kind of shoes, Hesych.:—cf. Ῥοδιακός.

ῥοδῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, a pastille made from roses, Diosc. 1. 131.

ῥοδίτης ὀίνος, ὁ, wine flavoured with roses, Diosc. 5. 35.

ῥοδ-οβᾶφής, ἑς, rose-coloured, Planud. Op. Metaph. 7. 705.

ῥοδ-οδάκτυλος, εν, rosy-fingered, as epith. of Ἥως in Hom. and Hes., cf. Nitzsch Od. 2. 1; Κύπρις Coluth. 98.

ῥοδ-οδάφνη, ἡ, the rose-laurel, i. e. prob. the Nerium oleander, or perhaps the rhododendron, Diosc. 4. 82, cf. Plin. 16. 33.

ῥοδ-οδενδρον, τό, = foreg., Diosc. 4. 82, Plin. 16. 33.

ῥοδ-οειδής, ἑς, rose-like, rosy, Musae. 114, Anth. P. 15. 40; χιτῶν Poll. 2. 70. Adv. -δώς, Eccl.

ῥοδόεις, εσσα, εν, of roses, ἔλαιον Il. 23. 186; ἄνθεα Eur. I. A. 1298; ῥ. χόρις as of roses, Anth. P. 5. 81. II. rose-coloured, εἶριβα lb. 6. 250.

ῥοδ-οκισσος, ὁ, rose-ivy, dub. l. in Theoc. 5. 131 for ῥόδα κισθός.

ῥοδ-οκλπος, εν, rosy-bosomed, εἰνομία Lyr. ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 174.

ῥοδ-ομᾶλον, τό, Dor. for ῥοδμήλον.

ῥοδ-ομελι, ιτος, τό, rose-honey, Oribas. 65 Matth.

ῥοδ-ομηλον, Dor. -μᾶλον, τό, a rose-apple: metaph. of a plump rosy cheek, Theoc. 23. 8. II. a confection of roses and quinces, Alex. Trall. 1. 8.

ῥοδ-ομῆγής, ἑς, (μῆγνυμι) mixed with roses, βάμμα Clem. Al. 235.

ῥόδον, τό, metaph. dat. pl. ῥοδέεσι occurs in Ar. Rh. 3. 1020:—the rose, Lat. rosa, first in h. Hom. Cer. 6, Theogn. 537, Pind. I. 4. 31, Hdt. 8. 138; in Acol. form ῥρόδον, Sappho 19:—metaph., ῥόδα μ' εἴρηκας you've spoken roses of me, have said all things sweet and beautiful, Ar. Nub. 910; πάττε πολλοῖς τοῖς ῥόδοις Ib. 1330: proverb., ὅς διὰ ῥόδων 'a bull in a china shop,' Crates Felt. 6. 2. = ῥοδωνία, Coluth. 348.

II. the pendula mulleberia, Pherecr. Metall. 1. 29; so ῥοδωνία, Cratin. Nem. 5; ῥοδών Schol. Theoc. 11. 10; cf. Hesych.

ῥοδ-οπεπλος, εν, with roseate veil or robe, Q. Sm. 3. 60S.

ῥοδ-οπηγος, Dor. -πᾶγος, v, gen. vos, rosy-armed, h. Hom. 31. 6, Hes. Th. 247, 251, Sappho 69, Theoc. 2. 148, etc.

ῥοδ-οπνοος, εν, breathing of roses, Ephep. in Meineke Com. 5. p. cxvii.

ῥοδ-οπῆγος, εν, rosy-rumped, Anth. P. 5. 55.

ῥοδ-οπῶλης, εν, ὁ, a rose-seller, Gloss.

Ῥόδος, εν, ἡ, the isle of Rhodes, Il., etc.; cf. Ῥοδιακός, Ῥόδιος.

ῥοδ-οσάχαρ, τό, sugar flavoured with roses, Galen.

ῥοδ-οσταγμα, τό, (στάζω) extract of roses prepared with honey, like ῥοδόμελι, Galen., Schol. Ar. Pl. 529; also ῥοδ-οστακτον, τό, Paul. Aeg. 7. 15.

ῥοδ-οστερνός, εν, with rosy breast, a name of Isis, C. I. 5115.

ῥοδ-οστεφής, ἑς, (στεφώ) rose-crowned, Nonn. D. 48. 68t.

ῥοδ-οσφῆρος, εν, rosy-ankled, Q. Sm. 1. 138, Christod. Ecphr. 160.

ῥοδουντία, ἡ, a dish flavoured with roses, Ath. 403 D; cf. ῥοδωνία IV.

ῥοδ-οφόρος, εν, bearing roses, LXX (3 Macc. 7. 17).

ῥοδ-οχειρ, χειρος, ὁ, ἡ, = ῥοδ-οπηγος, Schol. Theoc. 2. 148.

ῥοδ-οχροία, ἡ, a rosy colour, Manass. Chron. 181.

ῥοδ-οχρος, εν, contr. -χρους, εν, (χρῶα) rose-coloured, Opp. H. 1. 130, Anacreont. 57. 3:—also ῥοδέοχρ-, Manass. Chron. 1164.

ῥοδ-οχρως, ὠτος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Theoc. 18. 31.

ῥοδῶν, ἄνος, = ῥοδεῶν, Anth. P. 5. 36 (e conj. Jac.). II. v.

ῥόδον II.

ῥοδωνία, ἡ, (ῥόδον) a rose-bed, garden of roses, Lat. rosarium, Cratin. Nem. 5, Dem. 1251. 27, etc.; a rose-bush, Theophr. H. P. 2. 2, 1, Ael. N. A. 14. 24; cf. ἰωνία. II. a vine with gold-coloured grapes, Phot. III. = ῥοδ-οδάφνη Phot., A. B. 299. IV. = ῥοδουντία, Ath. 406 A. V. cf. ῥόδον II.—Others write ῥοδωνία (parox.), v. Lob. Paral. 317.

ῥοδ-οπός, ὄν, (ῶψ) rosy-faced, rosy, Diosc. 5. 130: poet. fem. ῥοδῶ-πς, ἰδος, Nonn. D. 10. 176.

ῥοδωτός, ὄν, ὡς, as if from ῥόδω: τὸ ῥ. rose-water, Lat. rosatum, Gloss. ῥοεδιον, τό, Dim. of ῥόος, a conduit, Inscr. in Gruter p. 212.

ῥόζω, = ῥύζω, to snarl, of dogs; metaph. of men, Phot., Suid.

ῥοή, ἡ, Dor. ῥοά, but in Att. the form in use was ῥοή (v. infr.), perhaps to distinguish it from ῥοά, pomegranate: (ῥέω):—a river, stream, flood, often in Hom., always in pl., and mostly with a gen. added, ἐν Ἰλκεα-νοῖο ῥοάων Il. 3. 5; Μαίανδρον τε ῥοάς 2. 869; ποταμοῖο, ὕδατος, etc.; so also in Hes., and Trag.; τεναγέων ῥ. Pind. N. 3. 43; ἀμπέλου ῥ. the juice of the grape, Eur. Cycl. 123; μέλιτος Bacch. 711; αἵματος Supp. 590; rarely in sing., παρ' Ἰσμηνοῦ ῥοάν Pind. N. 11. 46; ἀμπέλου ῥοή Eur. Bacch. 281:—metaph. the stream of song or poetry, ῥοαὶ Μοισῶν, ἔπειον Pind. N. 7. 17, 1. 7 (6). 26; ἡ διὰ τοῦ στόματος ῥ. Plat. Theaet.

206 D; προμαθείας ροαί Pind. N. 11. 61; also, *ρoai streams of events, the tide of affairs*, Id. O. 2. 62. 2. *a flowing, flux*, as a philosoph. term, Plat. Theaet. 152 E, v. Crat. 402 A; cf. *ῥέω* I. 5. Cf. *ῥόος* II, *ῥοα* I.

ῥοη-τόκος, *ov*, producing streams, Jo. Gaza.

ῥοή, (*ῥόος*) *to make a rushing noise, to dash*, as waves or the stroke of oars: hence, of a roaring fire, *ἐν ῥοοῖντι κριθάνω* Aesch. Fr. 321. 2. of any confused noise, *ταῦτα .. ἐρροῦσθαι ἐμοί* such clamours they raised against me, Soph. Ant. 290; *λόγοι .. ἐρροῦσθαι κακοί* there was a noise of angry words, Ib. 259.

ῥοηιάζω, strengthd. form of *ῥογέω*, *to ply the dashing oar*, Cratin. Incert. 8, Hermipp. Στρατιωτ. 5; also of the ship, *ἐκ πτύλων ῥ. Ἀρ. Fr. 60*. 2. of pigs eating, *to make a guttling noise*, Ar. Ach. 807; cf. *ῥόσιος* I. 2.

ῥοηιάς, *ἄδος*, *ῆ*, poet. fem. of *ῥόσιος*, dashing, *κώπη* Aesch. Pers. 396. *ῥοηίζω*, *to put in violent motion*, as waves, Planud.

ῥόσιος, *τό*, v. sq. II.

ῥόσιος, *ov*, also *a*, *ov* Anth. P. 9. 32., 10. 2: (*ῥόσιος*):—*rushing, roaring, dashing*, esp. like waves, *ἀμφὶ δὲ κύμα βέβρυχε ῥόσιον* Od. 5. 412; so of oars, *ῥ. κώπαι*, *πλάται* Eur. I. T. 407, 1133; of a ship *dashing through the waves*, Anth. P. 10. 2; *μετὰ ῥοσίου βίας* Arist. Mund. 4. 32:—metaph. of an orator, Poll. 6. 147; of a horse, Joseph. B. J. 6. 2, 8:—Adv. *-ίως*, Poll. 4. 24. 2. of pigs, *guttling*, Numen. ap. Ath. 327 A; cf. *ῥοηιάζω* 2.

II. as Subst. *ῥόσια*, *τά*, waves dashing on the beach, breakers, waves, Soph. Ph. 689, Eur. Cycl. 17, etc.; cf. *οὐτιδάνος* II:—and collectively in sing. *the surf, surge*, Aesch. Fr. 1048, Eur. I. T. 426, Thuc. 4. 10: esp. of the dash and sound of oars, Hyperid. ap. Suid. s. v., Strab. 725, etc.; *γλυκερὰ ῥ.* of wine, Anth. P. 11. 64:—generally, of rushing, dashing motion, *τῆς ἵππου τὸ ῥ. ἀνέχεσθαι* Dion. H. 6. 10; so, *τῆς ὀρμῆς, τοῦ θυμοῦ* Luc. Tox. 19, 55. 2. a loud shout, esp. of applause, *ῥ. αἰρεσθῆναι τι* Ar. Eq. 546; generally, a tumult, *ῥοί, ἔχαιρε* *ῥ. ἐν πόλει* καὶ οὖν Eur. Andr. 1066.

ῥοηιότης, *ἦτος*, *ῆ*, impetuosity, vehemence, of language, Poll. 4. 22.

ῥοσπογγίζω, v. *βαθασπυγίζω*.

ῥόσος, *δ*, a rushing noise, roar or dash of waves, the dash of oars, *ἐξ ἐνός ῥόσου* with one stroke, i. e. all at once, Aesch. Pers. 462, cf. *κέλευσμα*; *ποταμοὶ ῥόσῳ φερόμενοι* Clem. A. 122. 2. of any confused, inarticulate sound, *Περσίδος γλώσσης ῥ. the noise of the Persian* (i. e. barbarian) tongue, Aesch. Pers. 406. 3. of any rushing motion, *τῆς δὲ Δίκης ῥ. ἐλκομένης*, *ῆ* *κ' ἄνδρες ἄγῳσι δωροφάγοι* but there is tumult or confusion, when Justice is dragged whithersoever bribed judges lead her, Hes. Op. 222; *περύγων ῥ.* Opp. H. 5. 17; *αἰγὸς ῥ.* a goat's course or track, Nic. Th. 672. (Onomatop., like *ροῖσδος*, *ροῖζος*.)

ῥοαί, *ῆ*, (*ῥέω*) *a flow, flux*, Hipp. 411. 54. II. *a horse-pond*, Hesych.: hence *ροῖζω*.

ροαί, *ῆ*, later Att. for *ῥοά*, a mulberry.

ῥοαῖς, *ἄδος*, *ῆ*, f. l. for *ῥοάς*, Galen. II. a kind of poppy, *Pa-paver rhoeas*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 12, 4.

ῥοιβέω, fut. *ῆω*, like *ῥοφέω*, *to swallow with a noise, to suck down*, of Charybdis, Od. 12. 106, Trag. ap. Eus. P. E. 445 C, Anth. P. 7. 636; cf. *ἀναρροιβέω*. 2. *to make to gush forth, κρηναῖον ἔξ ἄμου γάγος* Luc. 247.

II. like *ροῖζω* (cf. *ροῖσδος*), *to move with a rustling sound*, *ροιβόδουσα κύλπον αἰγίδος* letting the swelling aegis rustle (as she flies), Aesch. Eum. 404.

ῥοιβήδων, = *ροῖζδων*, Q. Sm. 5. 381; also *ροιβήδην*, Phot.; cf. *ῥύβδην*.

ροιβήδης, *ῆ*, a whistling, piping, *Βουκόλων* Eur. I. A. 1086.

ῥοιβίδος, *δ*, any rushing noise or motion, *πτερῶν ῥ. the whirling of wings*, *stridor alarum*, Soph. Ant. 1004; *ἀνέμου ῥ. καὶ ῥυμῆ* the rushing of the wind, Ar. Nub. 407. (The usage of *ροιβίδος*, *ροιβέω*, agrees with that of *ροῖζος*, *ροῖζω*, cf. *ἀπορροιβέω*, *ἐπρροιβέω*: though in Ilom. the Verb. *ροιβέω* is used = *ροφέω*, as is *ἀναρροιβέω*.)

ροιβή-φείω, *to shout, scream*, Theognost. Can. 24. 2; in Hesych. prob. should be read *ροῖβωδεῖ*—*μετὰ ἡχοῦ αἰδεῖ*.

ροιβήριον or *ροιβήριον*, *τό*, = *sq.*, dub. in Hesych. s. v. *ἄφουκα*.

ροιδέα, *ῆ*, Hellen. form of *ῥοά*, Moschop.

ροιδιον, *τό*, Dim. of *ῥοά*, *ῥοα*, a small pomegranate, Menand. 'Eavt.

7. On the form, v. Pors. Hec. praef. p. li, Lob. Phryn. 87.

ροῖζαῖος, *α*, *ov*, = *ροῖζήεις*, Orph. Fr. 23, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 106 sq.

ροῖζω, Ion. and Ep. impf. *ροῖζασκε* or *-εσκε* Hes. Th. 835; aor. *ἐρροῖζ-ησα* Opp., Ep. *ροῖζησα* Il. 10. 502:—*Pass.*, v. infr.:—(*ροῖζος*). *To whistle*, Lat. *stridere*, Il. l. c.; of a snake, *to hiss*, Hes. l. c., Ar. Rh. 4. 129, etc.; *ἐν ὕδρην ἐρροῖζησε* Opp. H. 1. 563; of birds, *to rush or whirl through the air*, Luc. Amor. 22, cf. Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 7:—so in Med., Luc. 1426, cf. 1325; and in plupf. pass., *τάχ' ἄν ἐρροῖζητο δι' αἰθέρος* Anth. P. 11. 106; *ἰὼν τηλόθεν ῥοῖζομένων* Luc. 1426.

ροῖζήδᾱ, Adv. with rushing sound or motion, Nic. Al. 182, 498; so, *ροῖζήδην*, Id. Th. 556, Lyc. 66.

ῥοῖζεις, *εσσα*, *ev*, whizzing, rushing, *συριγμός* Nonn. D. 6. 191.

ροῖζημα, *τό*, a rushing, whirring noise or motion, as of birds, Ar. Av. 1182, cf. Luc. Musc. Enc. 2; *στεροπᾶς* Id. Jup. Trag. 1.

ροῖζησις, *εως*, *ῆ*, a whizzing, hurtling, Aquila V. T.

ροῖζήτωρος, *ῆ*, *ov*, whizzing, rushing, Eust. in Mai's Spicil. 5. 2, 230.

ροῖζήτωρ, *οπος*, *δ*, *ῆ*, one who moves with a rushing sound, Orph. Il. 5. 5., 7. 6.

ροῖζό-θεμης, *ῆ*, a noisy dispute, Cic. Att. 14. 10, 3; dub.

ροῖζος, *δ*, Ion. *ῆ*, the whistling or whizzing of an arrow, Il. 16. 361, cf. Plut. Marcell. 15, etc.; or of a scourge, Opp. H. 2. 352:—any whistling or piping sound, as of a shepherd, *πολλὰ ῥοῖζω* Od. 9. 315; *ῥ. πνευμα-των* Plut. 2. 18 B; *the rush of wings*, Acl. N. A. 26; of a stream, Ib. 17. 17; of the sea, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 60; *the hissing of a serpent*, Ap.

Rh. 4. 138, 1543; used of the sound made by filing, Arist. Audib. 35; of the letter *ρ*, Dion. H. de Comp. 14.—Cf. *ροῖσδος*, *ῥόσος*.

II. *rushing motion, a rush, swing*, like *ῥόσος*, *ῥύμη*, Plut. Marcell. 15, Demetr. 21.

ροῖζώω, = *ροῖζέω*, Hesych.; and *ροῖζομαι* occurs in Iambl. Myst. 103 (Parthey).

ροῖζω ἵππον, (*ῥοή*) *to water a horse, to ride him in a pond*, Auct. ap. Salmas. in Solin. p. 336.—The form *ροῖζομένους* is corrupt in Strab. 673, v. Kramer ad l.

ροῖζώδης, *es*, (*είδος*) like or with a rushing noise, Galen.: *τὸ ῥοῖζώδες* a rapid, whizzing motion, Plut. 2. 923 C.

ροῖή, *ῆ*, Ion. for *ῥοα*, a pomegranate.

ροῖκο-εἰδής, *ῆ*, *ov*, crooked-looking, Galen. 18. 1, 537: cf. *ῥαιο-εἰδής*.

ροῖκόος, *ῆ*, *ov*, like *ῥαῖβός*, crooked, *καρύνει* Theocr. 7. 18, cf. 4. 49; *περὶ κνήμας ῥοκός* bow-legged, Archil. 52 (v. l. *ῥαῖβός*, cf. v.); *ῥ. μῦρτο* Hipp. Mochl. 853; *τὸ ῥ. curvature* of the leg, Arist. Soph. Elench. 31, 3.—Ion. word, acc. to Greg. Cor. 554.

ροῖκόος, *ῆ*, *ov*, (*ῥέω*, *ῥόος*) fluid; hence, *failing, weak*, Hipp. 292. 36, Greg. Naz.

II. *suffering from a flux, diarrhoea, or the like*, Diosc. 5. 43.

ροῖκώδης, *es*, = *ροῖκοειδής*, *ὅστέα* Hipp. Mochl. 856; prob. l. for *ροῖω-δης*, 840 F.

ῥόινος, *ῆ*, *ov*, of the *ῥοα*, of pomegranate, *ῥάβδος* Anecd. Oxon. 3. 226.

ῥοῖσκος, *δ*, Dim. of *ῥοα*, a small pomegranate: also a knob or tassel shaped like a pomegranate, Lycon. ap. Diog. L. 5. 72, LXX (Ex. 28. 29), Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 4, cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 343.

ροῖσκος, *δ*, Dim. of *ῥοή*, a rivulet, brook, C. I. 5594. 16 sq.

ροῖσμός, *δ*, (*ροῖζω*) a swimming, of horses, Hesych.

ροῖτῆς οἶνος [i], *δ*, pomegranate-wine, Diosc. 5. 34.

ῥομβέω, (*ῥόμβος*) *to make to spin like a top, to whirl, to hurl*, Tinn. Lex. Plat.; but in Plat. Crat. 426 E, the MSS. give the form *ῥομβέω*.

ῥομβήδων. Adv. like a top, Manetho 4. 108.

ῥομβητής, *οὔ*, *δ*, one that spins like a top, Orph. H. 30. 2.

ῥομβητός, *ῆ*, *ov*, spun round like a top, whirled about, *ῥομβητοῦς* *δον-εῖν* *ποκάμους* Anth. P. 6. 219, cf. 218.

ῥομβιον, Att. *ῥυμβ-*, *τό*, Dim. of *ῥόμβος* I. 2, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 144.

ῥομβο-εἰδής, *ῆ*, rhombus-shaped, rhomboidal, Hipp. Art. 802, Strab. 78, etc.; *ῥ. σχῆμα* a rhomboid, i. e. a four-sided figure with only the opposite sides and angles equal, Hegesand. ap. Ath. 108 A, Eucl. I. def. 33:—*τὸ ῥ.* a place at Megara, Plut. Thes. 27.

ῥόμβος or *ῥύμβος*, *δ*: (*ῥέμβω*):—a spinning-top or wheel, Lat. *rhombus, turbo*, *ῥόμβων* *ἑνοῖς* Eur. Hel. 1362 (ubi v. Musgr. ap. Diind.).

2. a magic wheel, used by witches and sorcerers to aid their spells, in Propert. *rhombi rota*, Theocr. 2. 30, Luc. D. Meretr. 4. 5; cf. Horat. Epod. 17. 7 and v. sub *ῥυγέ*.

3. a kind of tambourine or kettle-drum, used like *ῥόπτρον* II, in the worship of Rhea, Eupol. Βαπτ. 15, Ar. Fr. 288, Diog. Trag. ap. Ath. 636 A, Ap. Rh. I. c.

II. a spinning, whirling motion, as of a top or wheel, *ἔλντα ῥόμβον ἀκόντων* shooting forth whirling darts, Pind. O. 13. 134; *ῥ. αλερού* the eagle's swoop, Id. I. 4. 81 (3. 65); *ῥ. κυμβάλων* Id. Fr. 48; *ἐν αἰθέρι ῥόμβῳ* in vortice aetherio, Eur. Fr. 596:—metaph., *Νέμεωσι* καὶ *ῥ. ἀλδστωρ* Epigr. Gr. 1046. 93.—The Gramm. hold *ῥύμβος* to be Att., *ῥόμβος* Hellenic, Schol. Theocr. 2. 30, Ath. 330 B.

B. a rhomb, lozenge, i. e. a four-sided figure with all the sides, but only the opposite angles, equal, an equilateral parallelogram, Arist. Mech. 23. 1, Euclid. I. def. 32; *ῥ. στερεός*, a figure composed of two cones on opposite sides of the same base, Archimed. 2. a species of fish, of which the turbot and brill are varieties, so called from its rhomb-like shape, Nausicr. ap. Ath. 330 B; yet this, though a Greek word, seems to have been the Italian name, *ψῆττα* being the Greek, v. Mein. Nausicr. Ναυκλ. 2.

3. a surgeon's bandage, so called from its shape, Hipp. Offic. 742.

4. a pattern of the same shape, in weaving cloth, Democr. ap. Ath. 525 C.

ῥομβο-τετραγώνων σχῆμα, the figure of an equilateral parallelogram, Tzetz. Hist. 8. 581.

ῥομβώω, *to bring into the shape of a rhombus*, Hero Belop. 137.

ῥομβώδης, *es*, v. sub *ῥεμβώδης*.

ῥομβωτός, *ῆ*, *ov*, verb. Adj. made in the shape of a rhombus, panelled in lozenge, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 D, Joseph. A. J. 12. 2, 10, Anth. P. 6. 111.

ῥόμμα, *τό*, (*ῥοφέω*) = *ῥόβημα*, Galen. Lex. Hipp.

ῥόμος, *δ*, a wood-worm, Lat. *teredo*, Arcad. 59; *ῥόμοξ* in Hesych.

ῥομφαία, = *βασιτάω*, Hesych.

ῥομφαία, *ῆ*, a large, broad sword, used by the Thracians, *ὀρθὰς ῥομφαίας* βαρυστήδους ἀπὸ τῶν δεξιῶν ἄμων ἐπισείοντες Plut. Aenil. 18, cf. Phylarch. Fr. 58:—generally, a sword, LXX (Gen. 3. 24, etc.), Ev. Luc. 2. 35, Apoc. 6. 8; of the sword of Goliath, LXX (1 Regg. 17. 51), Joseph. A. J. 6. 12, 4.

ῥομφαιο-φόρος, *ov*, bearing a sword, Manass. Chron. 4701.

ῥομφάνω, f. l. for *ῥοφάνα* or rather *ῥοφάνα* in Hipp.

ῥομφεύς, *εως*, *δ*, the waxed thread of shoemakers, usu. in pl., Hesych.

ῥόος, *ov*, *δ*, Att. contr. *ῥοῦς*, v. sub *ῥοῦς*: later writers have the heterocl. dat. *ῥοῖ*, like *voῖ* from *voῦς*, Hellenic. (?) ap. Schol. Il. 21. 242 (Fr. 132); also gen. *ῥοός*, acc. *ῥοα*, Lob. Phryn. 454, Paral. 173: (*ῥέω*):—like *ῥοή*, a stream, flow of water, current, often in Hom., but only in sing.; he often adds a gen., *ῥ. Ἀλφειοῦ*, Ὀκεανοῖο, etc., Il. 16. 151., II. 726; *κύμα ῥόοιο* 21. 263; *προχέειν ῥόον εἰς ἅλα* Ib. 219; *ποταμοὺς ἐτρέφε νέεσθαι* *καρ ῥόον* to flow in their own bed, 12. 33; *κατὰ ῥόον* down, i. e. with the stream, Od. 5. 327, 461, Hdt. 2. 96, etc.; metaph., *κατὰ ῥόον* *φέρεσθαι* Plat. Rep. 492 C; *ταυτὶ κατὰ ῥ. προχωρεῖ* Luc. Jup. Trag.

50; πρὸς ῥόν against it, Il. 21. 303 (cf. κατά B. 1. 1); Βόσπορος, ῥ. θεοῦ Aesch. Pers. 746:—a current at sea, ὑπὸ τε τοῦ ῥοῦ καὶ ἀνέμου Thuc. 1. 54:—a current of air, Emped. 356; also, ῥόος καπνοῦ Pind. P. 1. 43.

II. a flux, discharge of morbid humours, Hipp. Aph. 1255. Arist. H. A. 3. 19, 11; v. Foës. Oecon. III.—ροή 2, Plat. Crat. 411 D, cf. 419 D.

ρόπαλη, ῥ., = ῥόπαλον, Gramm.

ρόπαλη-φορέω, to carry a club, Cyrill.

ρόπαλιζω, to brandish a club, Gramm.: to beat with a club, Byz.

ρόπαλικός, ῥ., ὄν, like a club, i. e. thicker towards the end: hence, versus rhopalicus, a verse in which each word is one syllable longer than that before, as, Rem tibi confeci, doctissime, dulcisonogram, Serv.

ρόπαλιον, τό, Dim. of ῥόπαλον, Ath. 489 B.

ρόπαλισμός, priapism, Ar. Lys. 553.

ρόπαλο-ειδής, ἑς, like a club, βίγα Diosc. 3. 148.

ρόπαλο-μάχος, ὄν, = κορυνητής, Hesych. sub h. v.

ρόπαλον, τό, (ῥέπω) a club, i. e. a stick or cudgel which grows thicker towards the butt-end; used to cudgel an ass, Il. 11. 559, 561; to walk with, Od. 17. 195; the club of the Cyclops, 9. 319; of Hercules, Soph. Tr. 512, Ar. Ran. 47, 495; a war-club or mace, shod with metal, παγχαλκον Od. 11. 575, cf. Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 20; ῥόπαλα ξύλων τετυλωμένα σιδήρῳ Ildt. 7. 63, cf. Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 20; a hunter's staff, Xen. Cyn. 6, 11 and 17.

II. membrum virile, Anth. Plan. 261. III.—ῥήπρον ἴπ, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 36.

ρόπαλο-φόρος, ὄν, club-bearing, of Hercules, cited from Eust.

ρόπαλωσις, εὼς, ῥ, a clubbing, τριχῶν σχήσις Galen.

ρόπαλωτός, ῥ., ὄν, as if from ῥόπαλον, club-shaped, κύλιξ Dio C. 72. 18.

ρόπή, ῥ., (ῥέπω) inclination downwards, opp. to σῶς (motion upwards): esp. the fall of the scale (cf. ἀντιστήκω II), Aesch. Pers. 437; ῥοπήν ἔχειν μέχρι τινός to gravitate to . . . Arist. Cael. 2. 14; ῥ. ποιεῖν to restore the balance, Theophr. C. P. 5. 4, 7; ἀ γὰρ ἐπὶ τὰς αὐτὰς ῥοπὰς ἔρρηκται in aequilibrium, Tim. Loc. 97 E; διαφέρειν τὴν ῥ. to disturb it, Plut. Camill. 28; ἔχειν ῥοπήν μᾶς πέντε κτλ. to weigh so much, C. I. 123, 35, al.

2. metaph. the turn of the scale, the critical moment which is to determine the issue, Lat. momentum, ἀ δ' ἔχεται ῥοπὰς (sc. ἡ πόλις) is at a crisis of her fortunes, Alcae. (14) ap. Ar. Vesp. 1235; ῥ. Δίκας the balance or critical turn of Justice, Aesch. Cho. 61, cf. Ag. 250; ἐν οὖν ῥοπῇ τοιᾷδε κεκίμεν Soph. Tr. 82; οἱ ποιντοναῦται . . . λεπτὰς ἐπὶ ῥοπαίσιν ἐμπολὰς μακρὰς ἀεὶ παραρρίπτοντες staking great freights on slight turns of fortune, Id. Fr. 499; so, σμικρὰ παλαιὰ σώματα' ἐνῳξεί ῥοπή a slight turn of the scale puts an end to them, Id. O. T. 961; δέδορκε φῶς ἐπὶ σμικρὰς ῥοπῆς, of one at the point of death, Eur. Hipp. 1163; βλέπω δύο ῥοπὰς· ἡ γὰρ θανεῖν δεῖ ἡ . . . Id. Hel. 1090; ἐπὶ ῥοπῆς μιᾶς ὄντες depending on a single turn of the scale, i. e. in the most critical condition, Thuc. 5. 103; σῶμα νοσῶδες μικρὰς ῥοπῆς . . . δεῖται προσκαθεσθαι πρὸς τὸ κἀμειν Plat. Rep. 556 E; ῥ. βίου μοι the turning or sinking point of life, i. e. death, Soph. O. C. 1508; ῥ. σὺν ἡμῶν ὁ βίος Menand. Monost. 465; μεγάλῃς τὰς ῥοπὰς ποιεῖν Isocr. 69 C; μεγάλῃν ἔσσεσθαι ῥοπήν, εἰ . . . ἡ . . . γενήσεται Id. 302 E, cf. Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 14; ῥ. ποιεῖν τινός to turn the scale of, be decisive of, τοῦ πολέμου Isocr. 242 E, cf. Arist. Pol. 4. 1, 10, 10; πλείστην ῥ. παρέχουσα εἰς τὴν Polyb. 6. 52, 9; λαμβάνειν ῥοπὰς εἰς ἐκάτερα τὰ μέρη Id. 1. 20, 7, cf. 6. 10, 10; ῥ. δίδουσι τινὶ to incline towards, Id. 16. 14, 6.

II. that which causes inclination downwards, downward momentum, Arist. Mechan. 2. 3, 32. 1, Cael. 4. 1, 1, al.: metaph. influence, μεγάλη γὰρ ῥοπή, μάλλον δὲ ὕλον, ἡ τύχη παρὰ πάντα ἐστὶ τὰ πράγματα Dem. 24. 14; ῥοπήν ἔχειν to have or exercise influence, Id. 154. 18; ἔχειν βριθὸς καὶ ῥ. πρὸς τὸν βίον Arist. Eth. N. 1. 11, 3, cf. 1. 2, 3, 1. 7, 21, 10. 1, 1.

ρόπτος, ῥ., ὄν, verb. Adj. of ῥόφος, = ῥοφητός, Galen. Lex. Hipp.

ρόπτρον, τό, (ῥέπω) the wood in a trap which springs up when touched and catches the mouse, Archil. 180, Poll. 7. 114; metaph., δίκης ἔπαισεν αὐτὸν ῥόπτρον Eur. Hipp. 1172: cf. ὕσπληγγ II.

II. a musical instrument of the Corybantes, a tambourine or kettle-drum, Luc. Trag. 36, Anth. P. 6. 74; ῥ. βυρσοπαγῇ καὶ κοῖλα περιεπιναντες χηλῶσι χαλκοῖς Plut. Crass. 23; also called ῥόμβος or ῥύμβος.

III. the knocker on a house-door, Eur. Ion 1612, Ar. Fr. 103, Lysias 103. 16; cf. ῥόπαλον III.

ῥόσάτον, τό, the Lat. rosatum, Galen., Alex. Trall., etc.

ῥοῦδιον, τό, late form for ῥοῖδιον, Lob. Phryn. 87

ῥοῦς, ὁ, Att. contr. for ῥόος.

ῥοῦς, ὁ and ῥ: gen. ῥοῦ Hipp. 572. 10., 576. 27, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 5, etc.; but ῥοός Diosc. 1. 147, dat. ῥοῖ Dorio ap. Ath. 309 F; v. Lob. Phryn. 454:—a small tree, yielding an orange dye (in modern Gr. χρυσόφυλον), the sumach, Rhus cotinus or Coriaria, Diosc. 1. 147.

II. its fruit, Solon 43, Antiph. Aew. 1, Alex. Acē. 2; it was (and still is) powdered and sprinkled over meat, Sibth. in Walpole's Travels, 1. p. 238; also used in medicine, Hipp. ll. c.:—the fruit of one kind (ῥ. μαγειρικὸς or Συριακὸς Galen.) was used as a spice.

ῥουσαῖος, α, ὄν, = ῥούσιος, Palaeph. 52.

ῥουσιζω, to be reddish, Geop. 11. 23.

ῥουσίος, ὄν, reddish, Lat. russus, russeus, Diosc. 4. 133, cf. Anth. Plan. 386.

II. οἱ ῥουσίοι the Reds, those of the red party in the Circus, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 3. 26; cf. Juven. 7. 114.

ῥουσιώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) of a reddish colour, Schol. Od. 9. 125.

ῥουσιότοι, οἱ, = ῥουσίοι, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 25.

ῥοφέω, Ion. ῥυφέω, Hippon. 88, Ar. Fr. 108; another pres. ῥοφάω (ῥυφ-) in Hipp. 465. 4., 468. 3, etc.; ῥοφάω in Theophr. Nonn. 145:—fut. ῥοφήσομαι Ar. Vesp. 814; whence Elmsl. alters ῥοφήσεις into —ῥσει

in Ach. 278, Eq. 360, Pax 716:—aor. ἐρρόφησα Hipp. 474. 7, Ar. Eq. 51, (ἐκ-) lb. 701, (ἀρ-) Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 10:—Pass., aor. part. ῥοφηθείς Nic. Al. 389:—a form ῥυφέω (Ion., acc. to Phot.) occurs in Hippon. 115; aor. ῥοφήσαι Ar. Fr. 108 A; med. ῥοφήσασθαι Hipp. Epid. 7. 1213.

To sup greedily up, gulph down, ἀπὸ ζῶτων ῥοφεῖν ἐνυθρὺν . . . πέλας Aesch. Enim. 264, cf. Ar. Vesp. 812, 814, etc.; τινος some of a thing, Luc. Lexiphi. 5; ῥοφούντα πείν ὥσπερ βοῦν Xen. An. 4. 5, 32; absol., Ar. Eq. 51, Vesp. 906, 982; of Charybdis, Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 2.

2. to drain dry, empty, τρυβλίον Ar. Ach. 278, Eq. 905; so, ῥ. ἀρτηρίας, of the poison on the robe of Hercules, Soph. Tr. 1055.

II. to live on slops, opp. to ξηρὸν σιτίον, Hipp. Vet. Med. 10. (Hence ῥόμα, ῥόφημα, ῥοπ-τός: cf. Lat. sorb-eo, sorp-tus, sorb-ilis; Lith. sreb-iu, surb-iu (sorbeo), sriub-a (broth).)

ῥόφρημα, Ion. ῥυφ-, τό, that which is supped up, a thick gruel or porridge, opp. to πύμα, Hipp. Aph. 1261, Vet. Med. 10, Arist. Probl. 1. 37, 2.

ῥοφημάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Gloss.

ῥοφηματώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) of the nature of a ῥόφρημα, gruel-like, Galen.

ῥόφρησις, ῥ, a supping up, opp. to ἐσθδή, Arist. Meteor. 4. 3, 14.

ῥοφητικός, ῥ, ὄν, drawing in, absorbing, τινος Strab. 703.

ῥοφητός, ῥ, ὄν, that can be or is supped up, Strab. 709, Diosc. 5. 124, Galen.; cf. ῥοπτός.

ῥόφω, collat. form of ῥοφέω, cited by E. M. 705. 26, etc., cf. Lob. Aj. p. 181: hence ῥοπτός.

ῥόχινον, τό, a strickle, Hesych.

ῥοχθεῖν, (ῥόχθος) to dash with a roaring sound, of the sea, ῥόχθει γὰρ μέγα κύμα ποτὶ ξερὸν Od. 5. 402; προτὶ δ' αὐτὰς [πέτρας] κύμα μέγα ῥοχθεῖ 12. 60; ὑπὸ κύματι πέτραι ῥόχθεν sounded with the dashing of the waves, Ar. Rh. 4. 925; ῥοχθεῖν δὲ κἀλωες (cf. Virg. stridor rudentum), Opp. H. 1. 228.—Cf. ὄρεχθεῖν.

ῥόχθος, ὁ, a roaring, of the sea, Nic. Al. 390, Lyc. 402, 696, etc.

ῥωδῶν, ἑς, (εἶδος) with a strong stream, running violently, of a sea in which there are strong currents, Thuc. 4. 24, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 8; τὸ μάλιστα ῥ. τοῦ πελάγους Ael. N. A. 7. 24:—hence, of rocks, promontories, etc., exposed to such seas, κρημνός Strab. 362; ἀκραί Ael. N. A. 14. 24:—in Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 9, τόποι β. seem to mean lands liable to be overflowed, cf. Theophr. C. P. 3. 3, 4.

II. in Medic. running, ὀφθαλμία Hipp. Epid. 1. 943: of persons, affected with diarrhoea or other fluxes, Id. Acr. 281; αἱ ὑπέρλευκοι ῥωδέστεραι lb. 638; πυρετοὶ β. (fluente Cels.), Galen.: hence Adv., ῥωδῶς πυρέτιον Cass. Probl.

III. falling off, καρπός Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 10.

ῥοών, ὄν, ὁ, (ῥοά) a pomegranate-orchard, LXX (Zach. 12. 11).

ῥυαδικός, ῥ, ὄν, (ῥυάς) like diarrhoea, Paul. Aeg. II. of persons, suffering from it, Galen.

ῥυάκιον, τό, Dim. of ῥυάς, Eccī.

ῥυακώδης, ἑς, abounding in streams, Gloss.

ῥυάς, ἄκωρ, ὁ, (ῥέω) a rushing stream, a mountain-stream or torrent swollen by rains, Thuc. 4. 96. 2. esp. a stream of lava from a volcano, ὁ β. τοῦ πυρός ἐκ τῆς Αἰτνῆς Thuc. 3. 116, cf. Plat. Phaedo 111 E, 113 B, Arist. Mirab. 38, Theophr. Lap. 22; ὁ καλούμενος β. Diod. 14. 59; ὁ β. τοῦ πυρός in Thuc. 3. 116. 3. metaph., ῥ. ἀργύρου γενέσθαι Diod. 5. 35. 4. cetaceous fishes, ἔχει β. δύο ἐξ ὧν τὸ γάλα ρεῖ, two flow-holes, Arist. H. A. 2. 13, 3.

ῥυάς, ἄκωρ, ὁ, ῥ, τό, (ῥέω) fluid, flaccid, flabby, opp. to firm, ῥυάδος σπάρτατος γενομένου Arist. P. A. 3. 5, 14.

II. falling off, ῥ. ὀρίξ hair that falls off, Id. Probl. 10. 63; ῥ. ἀμπελος a vine that sheds its grapes, Hesych., whence prob. it should be restored for ῥοάς in Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 6.

III. as Subst., ῥυάδες, οἱ, fishes that go in shoals with the currents, like herrings, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 22., 5. 11, 2, al.

2. ῥυάς, ῥ, a disease of the eye causing a continual weeping discharge, Galen.

ῥύατο, 3 pl. aor. sync. of ῥύομαι.

ῥυάχετος [α], ὁ, Lacon. word in Ar. Lys. 170, ὁ τῶν Ἀσπανάων ῥυάχετος the unstable crowd of the Athenians; Hesych. and Phot. explain ῥυάχετος by ὁ ῥέων ὀχετός; and their authority, as well as the prob. deriv. from ῥυάξ, establishes this form; the Rav. MS. of Ar. gives ῥυάχετος; other MSS. and Snid. ῥυαχάχετος:—cf. σύρφαξ.

ῥύβδην, Adv. with a noise, Hippon. 26, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 12.

ῥυγάζω, = μυκτριζω, Phot.

ῥυγχαῖνα, ῥ, with a large nose or snout, Lat. nasuta, Gloss.

ῥυγχι-ελέφας, ὁ, with an elephant's trunk, Anth. P. 11. 204.

ῥυγχιζω, = ῥογχιζω, ῥέγχοι, Hesych.

ῥυγχιον, τό, Dim. of ῥύγχοι, Ar. Ach. 774, Theophr. Παγκρ. 1.

ῥυγχομαί, Pass., = ῥαμφόχομαι, Hesych., Phot.

ῥυγχοι, εὼς, τό, (ῥύζω) a snout, muzzle, properly of swine, Stesich. 14, Pherecr. Δηρ. 3, Anaxil. Καλυψ. 1, cf. Schol. Ar. Av. 348; of dogs, Theocr. 6. 30, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 6, 2, P. A. 2. 16, 1: of birds, a beak, neb, bill, Ar. Av. 348, 364, al.; and this is recognised as the proper sense by Arist. II. A. 2. 12, 6, P. A. 2. 16, 12., 4. 12, 9: cf. ῥάμφος. 2. comically, of a man's face, Cratin. Incert. 83, Archipp. Ἀμφ. 1; cf. Comici ap. Ath. 95, Meineke Araros Ἀδων. 1.

ῥύδην [ῥ], Adv. (ῥέω) flowingly, i. e. abundantly, Cratin. Incert. 84, Plut. Sulla 21, etc. Cf. ῥύβδην.

ῥύδων, Adv., = ῥέδων, ῥύδων ἀφηνεύς abundantly rich, Od. 15. 426.

ῥύζω or ῥύζω, like ῥάζω, to growl, snarl, like an angry dog (Poll. 5. 86), ῥυζῶν Hermipp. Εὐρωπ. 1, ubi v. Meineke; ῥύζει ἐπὶ κλαυτὸν νόμον snarls its melancholy ditty, Ar. Ran. 684;—also of hawks, Poll. 5. 89. (Cf. Lat. rudo, rugio, ringo.)

ῥύημα, τό, (ῥέω, ῥύηται) a kind of honey-cake, Galen.

ῥυθφενής, ἑς, (ῥέω, ἄφενος) *flowing with riches, abounding*, Dion. P. 337, Nonn. D. 10. 152; cf. εὐφφενής, and v. Od. 15. 426.

ῥυθφενία, ἡ, *affluence*, Call. Jov. 84.

ῥυθμείω, dub. 1. for ῥυθμίζω, in Clem. Rom. Fr. 8 Jacobson; and ῥυθμυτικός for ῥυθμικός, in Longin. Fr. 8. 2, Clem. Al. 413.

ῥυθμίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, *to bring into a measure of time or proportion*, περιόδους Plut. 2. 350 E: *to repeat a verse in proper time or rhythm*, i. e. *to scan it*, Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 238, Melet. p. 129:—Pass., ἐν δυοῖ τετραχόδοις ῥ. τὰ μέρη (sc. τοῦ οὐρανοῦ) Arist. Fr. 43.

II. generally, *to order, arrange, compose*, Arist. Metaph. 11. 10, 8, Spir. 5, 3:—Pass., Id. Phys. 7, 3, 2.

2. of persons, *to educate, train*, διὰ παιδικὰ Plat. Phaedr. 253 B, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 20; τὰν ψυχὰν Tim. Loc. 103 D; τὸ πρόσωπον Luc. Merc. Cond. 30; τὰς γνώμας Id. Anach. 22; δένδρα ῥ. ὥστε πρὸς μεσημβρίαν βλέπειν *to train them*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 9; ῥ. τινὰς *to bring them to order, correct them*, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2554. 60; ῥ. καὶ διδάσκει τινὰς κινεῖσθαι κινήσεις Sext. Emp. M. 8. 409; ῥ. λύπην ὅπου *to define the place of grief* (referring to the line before it), Soph. Ant. 318:—Med., ῥ. πλόκαμον μίτρασαι Eur. Hec. 924:—Pass., νηλεὲς ὦδ' ἐρρυθμαῖται thus ruthlessly *am I brought to order*, Aesch. Pr. 241; ὄρνεις ἐρρυθμαῖμένοι τὴν γλῶτταν *taught to speak*, Philostr. 9.

ῥυθμικός, ἡ, ὄν, *set to time, rhythmical, κίνησις* Plat. Polit. 307 A, etc.: of a man, Plat. 2. 1014 C. 2. of or for rhythm, Ib. 1138 B, 1144 C; ἡ ῥ. λέξις, opp. to ἡ πεζή, Dion. H. de Comp. 11; ὁ ῥυθμικός a metrical, Ib. 17.

ῥυθμιστής, οὗ, ὁ, *one who sets in order*, Theodoret. in Phot. Bibl. 508. 21.

ῥυθμιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *docile*, Oecum.

ῥυθμογράφία, ἡ, *a noting down of the time or rhythm*, C. I. 3083.

ῥυθμογράφος [ᾧ], *on, writing on rhythms*, of Hephaestion, Tzetz. in Cramer Anecd. Par. 1. 95.

ῥυθμο-εἰδής, ἑς, *like rhythm, rhythmical*, Dion. H. de Isocr. 2.

ῥυθμοσμία, Ion. ῥυσμ-, *Pass. to be moulded*, Democr. ap. Stob. 56. 33.

ῥυθμοποιία, ἡ, *a making of time or rhythm*, Plut. 2. 1135 C, etc.

ῥυθμο-ποιός, ὄν, *making rhythms*, Plut. 2. 1135 C.

ῥυθμός, Ion. ῥυθμός (v. inf. III, IV), ὁ: (v. sub ῥέω):—*any regular recurring motion* (πᾶς ῥ. ὡρισμένη μετρεῖται κινήσει Arist. Probl. 5. 16):

I. *measured motion, time*, Lat. *numerus*, whether in sound or motion, ἡ τῆς κινήσεως τάξις Plat. Legg. 665 A, cf. 654 A, 672 E; ὁ ῥ. ἐκ τοῦ ταχέος καὶ βραδέος διενεργημένος πρότερον, ὕστερον δὲ ὁμοιοποιησάντων γέγονεν Id. Symp. 187 B, cf. Cic. Orator 20 and 51, Suid. s.v., (though we confine the word *rhythm* to sounds only); therefore opp. to μέτρον and ἁρμονία, for there is *rhythm or time* in Prose as well as Verse, Ar. Nub. 638 sq., Plat. Rep. 397 B, 398 D, 601 A, Arist. Rhet. 3. 1, 4; λόγοι μετὰ μουσικῆς καὶ ῥυθμῶν ποιημένοι Isocr. 319 C: on the kinds of rhythm distinguished by the Ancients, v. Böckh Pind. T. 1. P. 2. pp. 22 sq. 2. special phrases: ἐν ῥυθμῷ in time, of dancing, marching, etc., Virgil's in numerum, ἐν ῥ. βαίνειν Plat. Legg. 670 B, Xen. An. 5. 4, 14, cf. Polyb. 4. 20, 6; ὀρχεῖσθαι Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 10; ἐν τῷ ῥ. ἀναπνεῖν *to respire regularly*, Arist. Probl. 5. 16, 1; so, σώζεσθαι ῥ. Aesch. Cho. 797; μετὰ ῥυθμοῦ Thuc. 5. 70; ῥυθμὸν χορείας ὑπάγειν *to keep time*, Ar. Thesm. 956; θάπτονα ῥυθμὸν ἐπάγειν *to play in quicker time*, Xen. Symp. 2. 22; πυρριχίαν ἐρόμω καὶ ῥυθμῷ Hdn. 4. 22.

II. *measure, proportion or symmetry* of parts, at rest as well as in motion, κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν ῥ. Plat. Legg. 728 E. III. generally, *proportion, arrangement, order*, ῥυθμῷ τιτι Eur. Cycl. 398; οὐκ ἀπὸ ῥυθμοῦ not without reason, Call. Ep. 44. 5. IV. *the state or condition of anything*, e. g. *the state of the soul, temper, disposition*, Theogn. 958 (where it is joined with ὀργή and τῆρος); οἷος ῥυθμὸς ἀνθρώπου ἔχει Archil. 60; ὅσοι χθονίου ἔχουσι ῥυθμὸς καὶ χαλεπὸς Anacr. 78; μένει.. χρημὶ οὐδὲν ἐν ταῦτ' ῥ. Eupol. Incert. 4.

V. *the form or shape* of a thing, Democr. ap. Diog. L. 9. 47; identified by Arist. with σχῆμα, Metaph. 1. 4. 11., 7. 2, 2, cf. Trendelenb. de Anima p. 214; μετέβαλον τὸν ῥ. τῶν γραμμάτων changed the *form or shape* of the letters, Hdt. 5. 58; of Chian boots, Hipp. Art. 828; of the *shape* of a cup, Alex. Δρωπ. 1. 4; of a breastplate, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 10; so of the geography of a country, Dion. P. 271, 620, etc.

VI. *the wise, manner or fashion* of a thing, Ἑλλην. ῥ. πέπλων Eur. Heracl. 130; τίς ῥ. φόνος; what kind of slaughter? Id. El. 772, cf. Supp. 94; ἐν τριγώνοις ῥυθμοῖς triangular-wise, Aesch. Fr. 72. [In Att., and esp. in late Poets, ῥ is not rare.]

ῥυτίσκαμα, Dep. (ῥέω) *to have diarrhoea*, Heliod. 2. 19.

ῥυκάνιζω [ᾧ], ἡ, *a plane, Lat. runcina*, (cf. τρανάνη, Lat. *trutina*), Anth. P. 6. 204:—hence ῥυκάνισις, ἡ, *a planing*, Bito in Math. Vett. 109; and ῥυκάνισμα, *to plane*, Gloss.

ῥύμα [ῥ], τό, (ῥέω, ἑρῶν) *anything that flows, a river, stream*, C. I. 1838. b. 5; metaph., θοὸν ῥύμα δινεύουσα Orph. H. 9. 22; ἀρ-μοκίης ῥ. Procl. h. Sol. 4.

ῥύμα, τό, (*ῥύω, ἑρῶν) *that which is drawn*: 1. τόξον ῥύμα, i. e. the Persian archers, opp. to λόγχης ἱαχὺς, i. e. the Greek spearmen, Aesch. Pers. 147; ἡ τόξον ῥύματος from the distance of a bow-shot, Xen. An. 3. 15; so, ἐς τόξον ῥύμα cited from Eupat. 2. a *twining-line*, Polyb. 1. 26, 14., 3. 46, 5, etc.

II. (ῥύομαι) *a defence, protection*, βασιλὸς φυγάσιν ῥ. Aesch. Supp. 84; ἀπασι κοινὸν ῥ. δαυμῶνα ἔδρα Eur. Heracl. 260; πύργον ῥ. a tower of defence, Soph. Aj. 159; c. gen. objecti, *a defence against*, [θίναντος] μέγιστον ῥ. τῶν πολλῶν κακῶν Aesch. Fr. 301; cf. πύργος 1. 2.

III. (ῥέω) = ῥέυμα, C. I. 1838 b (bis).

ῥύμ-ἀρχης, ου, ὁ, (ῥύμη II) *a street-inspector*, Aen. Tact. 3.

ῥύμβω, ῥύμβιον, Att. for ῥόμβ-, q. v.

ῥυμβονάω, (ῥυμβών) *to swing round and throw away*, ῥ. τὰ τιμώματα *'to make ducks and drakes' of money*, Acl. ap. Ruhnk. Tim.

ῥύμβος, ου, ὁ, Att. for ῥόμβος, q. v.

ῥυμβών, ὄνος, ἡ, *serpentine motion, a coiling, coil*, Ap. Rh. 4. 144.

ῥύμη, ἡ, (ῥέω) *the force, swing, rush of a body in motion*, Lat. *impetus*, ῥύμη ἐμπιπρεῖ with a *swing*, Thuc. 2. 76, cf. 81; περὶ ῥύμη ἰότη the *rush of wings*, Ar. Pax 86, cf. Av. 1182; τροχοῦ ῥύμαιαι τευκτόν ..

kutos formed by the *whirl of the potter's wheel*, Antiph. Ἀφροδισ. 1. 2, cf. Ar. Eccl. 4; ἡ ῥ. τῶν ἵππων Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 31; ἡ ῥ. τοῦ αἵματος the *flow of blood* in the veins, Hipp. 20. 29; ἡ ῥ. τῆς ἐκκρούσεως Xen. Cyn. 10, 12; τῆς ῥ. τῆς ἀλῆδος ὁ ψόφος, of the noise made by a boat in motion, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 12:—metaph., εὐτυχεῖ ῥύμη θεοῦ Eur. Rhes. 64; ἡ ῥ. τῆς τύχης Plut. Caes. 53; ἡ ῥ. τῆς ὀργῆς etc., the *vehement* of passion, Dem. 546. 29; cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. 462.

2. absol. a *rush, charge*, of soldiers, Thuc. 7. 70, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 31, cf. Lob. Phryn. 404; ἐπὶ τοῦ ῥόμβου καὶ τῆς ῥ. Ar. Nub. 407; cf. also ῥόζος.

II. *a quarter of a city, street, Lat. vicus*, τὴν ῥ. ὁδοιπορεῖν Philippid. Aae. 2; of a Roman camp, Polyb. 6. 29, 1: a *lane, alley*, opp. to πλατεῖα, Act. Ap. 9. 11; ἔσται μὲν ῥώμη ῥύμη καὶ Δῆλος ἀδ-ῥος Or. Sib. 8. 165.

ῥύμηδον, Adv. *with a swing or rush*, Polyaen. 4. 3, 5.

ῥύμμα, τό, (ῥύπτω) *anything used for washing, soap, lye*, Ar. Lys. 377, Plat. Rep. 429 E sq.

II. *sediment, dirt remaining from washing*, Schol. Nic. Al. 96.

ῥύμο-εἰδής, ἑς, *like an alley*: Adv. -δῶς, Eccl.

ῥύμός, ου, ὁ, (*ῥύω, ἑρῶν) *the pole of a carriage*, Il. 10. 505., 23. 393., 24. 271, Hdt. 4. 69; ἐν πρώτῳ ῥ. in front by the pole, Il. 6. 40., 16. 371:—also three stars in the Bear, Suid.

III. *a furrow, line, train*, like ὀλκός, Lat. *tractus*, of the trail of a shooting star, Arat. 927.

IV. = τάξις, an *order, group*, Hesych.; and this seems to be the sense in an Att. Inscr. (C. I. 150. 17 sq.), πρώτος ῥ., δεύτερος ῥ., etc.; v. Böckh. p. 234.

V. *a weight* at Rhodes, Suid.

ῥύμο-τομέω πόλιν, *to divide a town into streets or quarters* (ῥύμαι), Diod. 17. 52, Joseph. B. J. 3. 5, 2:—Pass., ἐρμυτομημένους πρὸς ὀρθὰς γωνίας Strab. 565.

ῥύμοτομία, ἡ, *division of a town into streets or quarters*, Polyb. 6. 31, 10, Diod. 17. 52, Strab. 646; in pl. *streets or quarters*, Anna Comn. 2. 6.

ῥύμολκός, (ῥύμα 1. 2, ἔλκω) *to draw by a line, to tow*, Lat. *remulcare* or *remulco agere*, ναὺν Polyb. 1. 27, 9, Strab. 233, etc.

ῥυνδακή [ᾧ], ἡ, *an Indian bird* of the size of a pigeon, Ctesias Pers. 61; in Plut. Artox. 19, ῥυνράκης, ου, ὁ.

ῥύομαι, Il., Hdt., Trag.; Ep. 2 sing. impf. ῥύσκειν from collat. form ῥύσκαμι, Il. 24. 730:—fut. ῥύσομαι [ῥ] Hes. Th. 662, Hdt., Trag.; 3 pl. ῥύσονται Call. Lav. Fall. 112:—aor. ἐρρύσαμην Il., Trag., Dion. H. 4. 68, etc.; also Ep. syncop. aor. 2 (with plqpf. form) ἐρῦτο (v. inf.).

3 pl. ῥύατο Il. 18. 515, ἐρῦντο Theocrit. 25. 76; inf. ῥύσασθαι Il. 15. 141:—Dep.: but in later writers, the aor. ἐρρύσθη is used in pass. sense, Ev. Luc. 1. 74., 2 Tim. 4. 17, Heliod. 10. 7. (The Act. ῥύω does not occur, ἐρῦτο *to draw* being used instead. But such derivatives as ῥύσιον, ῥύσος, ῥύτηρ, ῥύτωρ, ῥύτον, ῥύτις etc. show that an Act. ῥύω existed in sense at least:—and that the act. sense of ἑρῶν sometimes passed over into this of ῥύομαι, appears from sign. III, as also from ῥύσιον, ῥύσιος, ῥύτηρ.)

[Hom. and Att. Poets have ῥ in pres. indic.; but Hom. makes ῥ in ῥύμα, ῥύετ' at the beginning of verses, Il. 15. 257., 16. 799; so, ῥύομένους Aesch. Fr. 449:—Hom. has ῥ always in opt. ῥύοιτο, Il. 12. 8., 17. 224; in 3 pl. aor. 2 ῥύατο, 18. 515, Od. 17. 201:—ῥ always in fut. ῥύσομαι, Hes. and Att.; and in aor. 1, of which Hom. has the forms ἐρρύσατο, ῥύσασθαι, ῥύσατο, ῥύσαι, (ῥ only once in ῥύσαμην Il. 15. 29); ῥ also in ἐρῦτο 23. 519, Soph. O. T. 1351 (in lyr.), though Hes. Th. 301 has ἐρῦτο.]

Properly, *to draw to oneself*, i. e. *draw out of danger*, *to rescue, save, deliver*, Hom., Hes. and Att. Poets, also in Hdt., but hardly to be found in Att. Prose; ῥ. τινα Hom., etc.; often foll. by a Prep., ῥ. τινα ὑπὲρ θανάτου, ὑπὲρ κακοῦ *to save from out of* .., Il. 20. 300, Od. 12. 107; ὑπ' ἡέρος Il. 17. 645, cf. 224; ἐκ πόναν Pind. P. 12. 32; ἐκ τοῦ κακοῦ Hdt. 1. 87, etc.; ἐκ χειρῶν μαιφόνων Eur. Or. 1563; also, ἀπὸ φόνου Soph. O. T. 1352; ἀπὸ τοῦ πονηροῦ Ev. Matth. 6. 13:—so c. gen., ῥ. τινα τοῦ μη κατακαίθηται Hdt. 1. 86; τινα μάχας Pind. I. S (7). 114; κακῶν μύριον Eur. Alc. 77; τόξον Id. Ion 165; πολέμου καὶ μανιῶν ῥ. Ἑλλάδα Ar. Lys. 342; c. inf. alone, ῥ. τινα θανεῖν Eur. Alc. 11; τινα μὴ καταθνεῖν Id. H. F. 107, cf. Or. 599, Hdt. 7. 11:—also, *to save from an illness, cure*, Id. 4. 187; generally, 3. 132.

2. *to set free, redeem*, τὸν ἔνθεν ῥυσάμην *I set him free from thence*, Il. 15. 29; ἐκ δουλοσύνης Hdt. 5. 49., 9. 90; δουλοσύνης Ib. 76.

II. generally, *to shield, screen, guard, protect*, esp. of guardian gods, Il. 15. 257, 290, Aesch. Theb. 92, etc.; καὶ πᾶς βέβηλον ἄσας ἀν ῥυοίτῳ με; Id. Supp. 509; so of princes and chiefs, Il. 9. 396; of warders or watchmen, 10. 417; of swineherds, Od. 14. 107, etc.:—hence Hom. often joins ῥ. καὶ φυλάσσειν, Od. 1. c.; ῥ. καὶ σῶσαι Il. 15. 290; so, ἀρήγειν καὶ ῥ. Aesch. Eum. 232; ῥύον με κικφύλασσε Soph. O. C. 285.

2. often in Hom. of defensive armour, *to shield, cover*, Il. 10. 259., 16. 799, etc.; of a wall, 12. 8.

3. without any notion of defence, merely *to cover, screen*, Od. 6. 129.

4. in Soph. O. T. 312, 313, the word is used in a double sense, ῥύσαι σεαντὸν καὶ πόλιν, ῥύσαι δ' ἐμέ, ῥύσαι δὲ πᾶν μίasma τοῦ τεθηγκότος deliver thyself and the state and me,—and deliver us from, remove the pollution:—the last usage resembles that in Thuc. 5. 63, ἐργα γὰρ ἀγαθὰ ῥύεσθαι τὰς αἰτίας will remove, do away with the charges by good service; so, πάντα ταῦτα .. ῥύσομαι will fend off, ward off, Eur. I. A. 1383; ῥ. καμάρους Epigr. Gr. 853. 6.

III. *to draw back, to hold back, check*, ἠὼ ῥύσαι'

ἐπ' ὤκεανφ Od. 23. 244; νόστον ἐρυσσάμενοι Pind. N. 9. 55.
to keep off, Id. I. 8 (7). 114.

ρύπα, τὰ, heterocl. pl. of ῥύπος, q. v., Od. 6. 93.
ῥυπαῖνα: fut. ῥυπάνω (καταρ-) Isocr. 245 D:—**Pass.**, aor. ἐρρυπάν-
θην Plut. 2. 434 B: (ῥύπος). To defile, disfigure, ῥ. τὸ μακάριον
Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 16: metaph. to abuse, disparage, Pherecr. Incert. 48,
Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 10:—**Pass.** to be or become foul, opp. to λαμπρύνεσθαι,
Xen. Lac. 11, 3, Apoc. 22. 11.

ῥύπανσις, εὖς, ἡ, a fouling, Achmes Onir. 233.
ρύπαξ [ῥ], ακος, ὁ, a dirty fellow, formed like πλούταξ, etc.; Salmass.
Tertull. de Pallio p. 283, who compares *rupex*.

ῥυπαπαί, v. ῥυπαπαί.

ῥυπαρεῖσθαι, **Pass.** = ῥυπαῖσθαι, v. l. Apoc. 22. 11.

ῥυπαρία, ἡ, dirt, filth, Plut. 2. 142 A. 2. metaph. sordidness,
Cicilius 47 (ap. Poll. 3. 116), Teles ap. Stob. 522. 8, Plut., etc.

ῥυπαρό-βιος, **on**, of sordid life, Manass. Chron. 1995, 5289.

ῥυπαρο-γράφος, **on**, painting foul or mean objects, Plin. 35. 37; cf.
βαπογράφος.

ῥυπαρο-δίαιτος, **on**, = ῥυπαρόβιος, Timario in *Notices des Mss.* 9. 2. 242.

ῥυπαρο-κίρκμος, **on**, of a dirty earthenware colour, Alex. Mynd. ap.
Ath. 395 D (v. ll. ῥυποκέρμας, and ὑποκέρμας).

ῥυπαρο-μέλας, **ανα**, **an**, of a dirty black, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 395 D.

ῥυπαρός, ὁ, **on**, filthy, dirty, ἀκόλυθος Teleclid. 'Αμφ. 5; δάπιδες
Pherecr. Κραπ. 9; ἥδη χορηγὸν πάποτε ῥυπαρότερον τοῦδ' εἶδες; Eupol.
Incert. 7; β. ῥιον greasy, foul (cf. αἰσχύνη), Hipp. Fract. 765; y of metals,
impure, Diosc. 5. 84.

ῥυπαρότης, **ης**, **η**, = ῥυπαρία, Ath. 220 A.

ῥυπαρο-φάγος, **on**, foul-feeding, Tzetz. Lyc. 513.

ῥυπαρό-ψυχος, **on**, sordid of spirit; and ῥυπαροψυχία, ἡ, Byz.

ῥυπαρόδης, **es**, filthy, Tzetz. Lyc. 975.

ῥύπασμα, τό, dirt, filth, pollution, Greg. Nyss. :—also ῥύπασμός, ὁ,
Eust. 1849. 12; and Dim. ῥυπάσιμον, τό, Schol. Soph.

ῥυπάω, **Ep.** ῥυπάω, (ῥόπος) to be foul, filthy, dirty, slovenly, μάλα
περ ῥυπάνω καθήραι Od. 6. 87; ῥωγαλία, ῥυπάνω 13. 435; ἡ ὅτι
δὴ ῥυπάνω 19. 72; νὺν δ' ὅτι ῥυπάνω 23. 115; ῥυπάνω δὲ ἔστω χιτῶνα
24. 227; impf. ἐρρυπάνω Ar. Av. 1282; ῥυπάνω, κυφόν, ἀθλον Id. Pl.
266; of the habits of Spartans and Philosophers, ἐρρυπάνω, ἐσακράτω
Id. Av. 1282; τοὺς Πυθαγορίστας . . ῥυπάν ἔκοντας Aristopho Πυθαγ. 3,
cf. Luc. Nectom. 4.

ῥύπ-ἔλαιον, τό, foul, dirty oil, Paul. Aeg. 7. 17.

ῥυπέω or ῥυπόω, = ῥυπάω, v. l. Acl. N. A. 14. 4.

ῥυπήμων, **on**, = ῥυπαρός, Caesario Qu. 49.

ῥυπα-γράφος, **on**, v. ῥυπαρογρ-.

ῥύποις, **εσσα**, **εν**, = ῥυπαρός, Nic. Al. 469; ὤλη Anth. P. 6. 293, cf.
11. 158.

ῥυποκέρμας, **on**, f. l. for ῥυπαροκέρμας.

ῥυπο-κόνδυλος, **on**, with dirty knuckles, esp. of one who imitates the
Lacianons, Plat. Com. Πρεβί. 2 (ubi v. Meineke), cf. Ar. Fr. 620.

ῥύπον [ῥ], τό, = ὀρός, whey, Phot.; v. Lob. Phryn. 150.

ῥύπος [ῥ], ὁ, dirt, filth, dirtiness, uncleanness, used by Hom. only in
heterocl. pl., καθήραι τε ῥύπα πάντα Od. 6. 93; later in sing., Simon.
Amorg. 6. 63, Aesch. Fr. 76, Plat., etc.; ἀπαν ῥύπον all of it filth (acc.),
Theocr. 15. 20; of a person, πρὸς τὸ μὴ λαύσθαι ῥύπος Aristopho Πυ-
θαγ. 1. 4:—also ῥύπος, **εας**, τό, of cheese-parings, Hipp. 614. 54; pl.
ῥύπη Greg. Naz., Epiphani. :—but the existence of a neut. sing. ῥύπον is
without proof, v. Lob. Phryn. 150.

2. metaph. sordidness, mean-
ness, ὁ β. τοῦ χαμαὶ βίω M. Anton. 7. 47.

III. seeling-wax,
τοὺς ῥύπους ἀνασπάσαι Ar. Lys. 1200.

ῥυπο-φορέω, to wear dirty clothes, Schol. Ar., where Hemst. ῥυπαροφ-.

ῥύπόω, to make foul and filthy, to befoul (cf. ῥυπάω) :—**Pass.** to be foul
and filthy, Ep. part. pf. pass. βερυπωμένος, all filthy, Od. 6. 59, Hipp.
616. 36., 859 B (for which some Gramm. would write βερυπωμένος);
ἐρρυπωμένος Schol. Ar. Ach. 425.

ῥύπόω, ῥυπάνω, Ep. for ῥυπάω, ῥυπάνω.

ῥυπαπαί, a cry of the Athenian rowers, like ὦπη, yoho! Ar. Ran.
1073; hence comically, τὸ ῥυπαπαί, the crew, one's messmates, Id.
Vesp. 909.—Cf. ἱππαπαί.

ῥύπτειρα, as if fem. of ῥυτήρ (which is only f. l. in Diosc. 2. 84), *that*
cleanses from dirt, β. κοῖα soap, lye, Nic. Al. 370.

ῥυπτικός, ὁ, **on**, fit for cleansing from dirt, ῥυπτικωτάτη κόνις Plut.
2. 697 A; c. gen., β. τοῦ φάρυγγος cleansing or clearing the throat,
Arist. Probl. 11. 39, cf. Plat. Tim. 65 D; but c. gen. objecti, β. ξηρότη-
τας fit for cleaning it off, Arist. de Sens. 5. 1.

2. purgative, Id.
Probl. 3. 17, 1.

ῥύπτω, (ῥύπος), to remove dirt from, to cleanse, wash, esp. with soap
or lye, β. τὰ ἱμάτια Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 36; τὰν γλῶτταν Tim. Locr.
100 E; τὰς χεῖρας Philotim. ap. Ath. 79 C:—**Pass.** to wash oneself,
Antiph. Malθ. 1, Theophr. H. P. 9. 9, 3, Nic. Al. 530; proverb., ἐξ ὅτου
'γὼ ῥύπτομαι ever since I began to wash, i. e. from my childhood, Ar.
Ach. 17, cf. Juven. 2. 152.

ῥύπωδης, **es**, (εἶδος), filthy, dirty, Diosc. 1. 99.

ῥύπωσις, **εως**, ἡ, a pollution, Eust. Opusc. 167. 58.

ῥύπωτός, ὁ, **on**, befouled, polluted, Greg. Naz.

ῥυσαίνωμαι, **Pass.** to be wrinkled, Nic. Al. 78, Anth. P. 14. 103.

ῥυσάλειος, **a**, **on**, wrinkled, Nic. Al. 180.

ῥυσάω, = ῥυσαίνωμαι, Hesych.

ῥυσή, ἡ, a withering, decay, dub. in Suid.

IV. ῥύσμα, τό, a wrinkle, usu. ῥυτίς, Phot., Suid.

ῥύσθαι, v. sub ῥύομαι, Il. 15. 141.

ῥυτίζω, fut. ἄω, (ῥύσιον) to seize as booty or as a pledge, to drag
away, ψευδδοεῖται . . μαργώτης γνάβον ἐρρυσίαζον Aesch. Fr. 251, Eur.
Ion 523, Philo 1. 638:—**Pass.** to be so dragged away, Aesch. Supp. 424,
Eur. Ion 1406; of the addicti at Rome, Plut. Coriol. 5. 2. to
plunder, τὴν πόλιν Diod. Excerpt. 548. 59.

ῥυσι-βέσμος, **on**, defending altars, Aesch. Eum. 920.

ῥυσι-γενέθλος, **on**, (γενέθλη) protecting offspring, Byz.

ῥυσι-διφρος, **on**, preserving the chariot, of a charioteer, Pind. I. 2. 31.

ῥυσι-κοσμος, **on**, guarding the world, Hymn. in Virg. 18 [ῥύσι-].

ῥυσίλλα, ἡ, = ῥυτίς, Hesych.

ῥύσιμον [ῥ], τό, poet. for ἐρύσιμον, Nic. Al. 607.

ῥύσιον [ῥ], τό, (ῥύομαι, ἐρύω) that which is seized and dragged
away: I. booty, prey, ῥύσι' ἐλαυνέσθαι, of cattle, Il. 11. 674;
ταῦ ῥύσιον θ' ἤμαρτε Aesch. Ag. 535 (which, however, may belong to
signif. 11, v. Herm. in l.); ῥύσιον πολεμίων ἄγων Joseph. B. J. 1. 19, 2;
κατὰ ῥύσιον for purposes of plunder, C. I. 2347 c. 12.

II. that
which is seized as a pledge or surety, a pledge, surety, ῥύσια δούναι
Solon 19. 3 (ubi v. Coraë's ap. Bach.); ῥύσιον ἐφάπτεται shall lay hold
of you as a surety, Aesch. Supp. 412; ῥύσιον ἐφάπτεται lb. 728; μετ-
ῶν ῥύσιον πόλει θήσεις' ἐφάπτεται γὰρ οὐ ταῦτα μόναι, i. e. Oedipus
shall himself be seized, not his daughters alone, as a pledge or surety to
Thebes, Soph. O. C. 858; ῥύσιον θείναι τὸν παῖδα Joseph. B. J. 1. 14,
1; ῥύσια κατέχειν ἀντί τινος Dion. H. 5. 33.

III. that which
is seized by way of reprisals, or the reprisals themselves, φόνον ῥύσιον
ῥύσιον τίσαι to suffer death as reprisals for death, Soph. Ph. 959; ῥύσια
καταγγέλλειν to threaten reprisals, Polyb. 4. 53, 2.

2. ῥύσια, τά,
claims to persons or things alleged to have been seized, ῥύσια αἰτεῖσθαι
to make this claim, Id. 3. 17, 1; also, β. ἀποδοῦναι τι κατὰ τινος
Id. 23. 2, 13.

IV. ῥύσια, τά, (cf. ῥύσιος), deliverance, Aesch.
Supp. 314.

2. offerings for deliverance, β. ἀναγεῖν Dion. P. 527,
cf. Anth. P. 7. 605; ὠδῶν ῥύσια lb. 6. 274.

ῥύσιος, **on**, (ῥύομαι) delivering, saving, Aesch. Supp. 150; ῥύσια
ψυχῆς δῶρα Anth. P. 7. 605.

ῥύσι-πολις, **εως**, ὁ, ἡ, saving the city, Aesch. Theb. 130; β. Δαναῶν,
opp. to περσέπολις Τρώων, Poeta ap. Heliod. 3. 2.

ῥύσι-πνος, **on**, selling free from trouble, Anth. P. 9. 525, 18.

ῥύσι-πολις, poet. for ῥυσίαλις, Epigr. Gr. (add.) 888 a.

ῥύσις, ἡ, (ῥύομαι) deliverance, θανάτου from death, Epigr. Gr. 200,
LXX (Sirach. 51. 9).

ῥύσις [ῥ], ἡ, (ῥέω) like βέσις, a flowing, flow, issue, ὕδατος Plat.
Legg. 944 B; eis τό κοιλάταν ἡ β. Arist. Meteor. 2. 2, 16; opp. to
ἀμπαρῆς, lb. 2. 8, 7; β. αἵματος, κοιλίας Hipp. Aph. 124S, 1244; φλε-
βῶν Arist. P. A. 3. 5, 8; of fire, Theophr. Ign. 54; a shedding, τριχῶν
Galen.; used for γυνόρροια, LXX (Lev. 15. 2 sq.).

II. the course
of a river, stream, ποταμὸς ποιεῖται τὴν β. Polyb. 2. 16, 6, etc.

ῥύσις, ἰδος, ἡ, = ῥύτις, Cratin. Nom. 7; but Piers. (Moer. 412) read
χρυσίδα, v. Meineke ad l.

ῥύσκομαι, collat. form of ῥύομαι, ῥύσκειν, Ep. 2 sing. impf., Il. 24. 730.

ῥύσμος, ῥυσμάω, **lon**, for ῥυθμός, ῥυθμώω.

ῥυσό-καρφος, **on**, with shrivelled branches, Diosc. 1. 13.

ῥυσόομαι, (ῥυσός) **Pass.** to be or become wrinkled, shrivel, δέρμα Arist.
Probl. 24. 10, 2; of fruits, Diosc. 5. 12.—The Act. occurs in Hippiatr.

ῥυσός, ὁ, **on**, (*ῥύω, ἐρύω) properly, draw, draw up; hence shrivelled,
wrinkled, Il. 9. 503, Eur. El. 490, Ar. Pl. 266, Plat. Rep. 452 B; ῥυσά
πολίων σαρκῶν καταδρῦματα the tearing of old wrinkled flesh (cf. ῥυτίς),
Eur. Supp. 50; β. βουλευτήρια, prob. = ῥυσά βουλευταί, Theopomp.
Com. Incert. 6; ῥυσότερον βαλκαντίου πρόσωπον Menand. Incert. 117;
β. ἐπισκύνιον, of a frown, Anth. P. 6. 64:—also of fruits, etc., ἀκρόδρυα
ισχνὰ καὶ β. Plut. 2. 735 D; ἐλαῖαι Archestr. ap. Ath. 56 C; σῦκα
Philostr. 809.—The forms ῥυσσός, ῥυσσαίνωμαι, etc., arose from ig-
norance that v was long by nature, cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 60, Scidl. Eur.
El. 485.

ῥυσότης, **ης**, **η**, wrinkledness, wrinkles, Plut. Galb. 13, etc.

ῥυσο-χίτων, **ωνος**, ὁ, ἡ, with shrivelled coat or skin, κόκκος Orph. L.
715, as Tyrwhitt for χύσα-.

ῥυσσαίνωμαι, ῥυσσός, ῥυσσοόμαι, etc., v. sub ῥυσός.

ῥυσταγμα, τό, a dragging away, maltreatment, Lys. 1059.

ῥυστάω, Frequenter. of *ῥύω, ἐρύω, to drag about, drag to and
fro, πολλά ῥυστάεσκεν . . περὶ σῆμα he dragged it many times round
the grave of Patroclus, Il. 24. 755; δμῶς ῥυστάζοντας ἀεικέλιος κατὰ
δάματα Od. 16. 109., 20. 319; cf. sq.:—for the form cf. ἐλκυστάω,
ῥυστάω.

ῥυστακτός, **υός**, ἡ, a dragging about, rough handling, maltreatment,
Od. 18. 224.

ῥυστήρ, rare and late form for ῥυτήρ, a deliverer, Or. Sib. 3. 561, Wern.
Tryph. 266.

II. a rein, Phot.

ῥυστής, **ον**, ὁ, (ῥύομαι) a saviour, deliverer, Pseudo-Luc. Philopatr. 6,
LXX, and Eccl. :—also fem. ῥυστίς, ἰδος, Hymn. in Virg. 18.

ῥυσώδης, **es**, (εἶδος) wrinkled-looking, Anth. P. 5. 76.

ῥύσωσις, ἡ, (ῥύσσω) a wrinkling, Galen.

ῥύτά, τά, v. sub ῥύτός 2.

ῥυτ-ἀγωγέυς, **εως**, ὁ, the rope of a horse's halter, Xen. Eq. 7. 1, Poll. 10.
55; cf. ῥυτήρ 2. b, ἀγωγέυς II.

ῥυτήρ [ῥ], ἡ, as fem. of ῥυτήρ II, in Suid.

ῥυτή, ἡς, ἡ, Peloponnesian word for πήγανον, Lat. *ruta*, *rue*, Nic. Al.
306, Th. 523; cf. Valck. Adon. p. 220; v. ῥυτὼν.

ῥυτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (*ῥύω, ἐρύω) one who draws or stretches, β. βιοῦ, ὕστων
drawer of the bow, of arrows, Od. 18. 262., 21. 173.

2. like

límās, the strap by which a horse draws, a trace, Il. 16. 475; also, *b. the strap by which one holds a horse, a rein*, σπένδεν ἀπὸ ῥυτήρος with loose rein, Lat. *immissis habenis*, of full gallop, Soph. O. C. 900; ἀπὸ ῥ. ἐλαύνειν τοὺς ἵππους Dion. H. 4. 85, cf. 11. 33; Diod. 19. 26; —Phryn. A. B. 24 expl. it by ἀνὲν χαλίνου, cf. Poll. 1. 214. *c. a strap to flog with*, Dem. 402. fin., Aeschin. 49. 20, cf. Soph. Aj. 241, Fr. 938.

II. (ῥύομαι) a saver, guard, defender, ῥ. σταθμῶν Od. 17. 187, 223; —in Aesch. Theb. 318, *ῥυτῶρες* is the true reading.

ῥυτιδό-φλοιος, *ov*, with shrivelled rind, σῦκον Anth. P. 6. 22.

ῥυτιδῶν, to make wrinkled, shrivel up, Arist. Probl. 24. 7; —Pass. to be wrinkled, *ῥυτιδούμενοι* ὀφθαλμοί Hipp. 1165 E; *δέρμα ῥυτιδούμενον* Arist. H. A. 6. 25, 1, cf. G. A. 5. 1, 30; *φύλλα* Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 3, *μῆλον* Diosc. 1. 166; *ῥυτιδούμενος* τὴν ὄψιν Luc. Luct. 16.

ῥυτιδῶδης, *es*, (εἶδος) wrinkled-looking, γαστέρες Hipp. Protrh. 105, cf. Arist. H. A. 24. 2; *τά περὶ τὰ ὄμματα ῥ. Id.* Physiogn. 3. 1; *φύλλον ῥ.* Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 6.

ῥυτίδωμα, τό, a wrinkle, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1052, 1066.

ῥυτίδωσις, ἡ, a wrinkling, contraction, e. g. of the eye, Galen.

ῥυτίξω = *ῥυτιδῶ*, Gloss.

ῥυτίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a fold or pucker in the face, a wrinkle, Lat. *ruga*, Ar. Pl. 1051, Plat. Symp. 190 E, 191 A. [Derived from *ῥύω (v. ῥύομαι); yet with ῥ, except in late Poets, as Greg. Naz., v. Jac. Anth. P. 7. 726.]

ῥυτίσμα, τό, (ῥυτίξω) a darn or patch, Menand. Incert. 382.

ῥυτόν, τό, = *πήγανον*, Cratin. Fr. 16, ubi v. Meineke: v. *ῥυτή*.

ῥυτόν, τό, v. sub *ῥυτός* (ῥέω) II.

ῥυτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ῥύω, ἐρύω) dragged along, *ῥυτοῖσι* λείεσσι with large stones dragged along, i. e. too large to be lifted by the hand, Od. 6. 267, 14. 10; *ἱερὸν ῥυτῶν λίθων* Clem. Al. 511. *II. pl. ῥυτά, τὰ, reins* (cf. *ῥυτή* 2, b), *ῥυτὰ* χαλαίνειν Hes. Sc. 308.

ῥυτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ῥέω) flowing, running, fluid, liquid, *ῥυτᾶς* ἐξ ἁλός Aesch. Ag. 1408; ῥ. πόροι (v. πόρος I. 3) Id. Eum. 452; *ῥυτῶν ὑδάτων* λούτρα Soph. O. C. 1598; *πάγα* Eur. Hipp. 123; ῥ. ὕδωρ, opp. to *πηκτόν*, Tim. Locr. 99 C; to *στάσιμον*, Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 5; to *ὕμβριον*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 6, 3; to *φρεατιαῖον*, Plut. 2. 954 C. *II.*

ῥυτόν, τό, a drinking-cup or horn, running to a point, where was a small hole, through which the wine ran in a thin stream, Dem. 565. fin.; often made in the form of animals, Epinic. Ὑποβ. 1, Damox. Adv. πενθ. 1; cf. Dict. of Antt. s. v., and v. *κρουνίζω*; —from the Lat. *rhytium* in Martial. 2. 35, 2, we may infer a Greek Dim. *ῥυτίον*, τό.

ῥυτρόν, τό, an offering for deliverance, Hesych.; v. *ῥύσιον* IV.

ῥυτρός, τό, a plant with prickles only at the ends, acc. to some *Echinos*, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 4.

ῥύτωρ [ῥ], *opos*, ὁ, (*ῥύω, ἐρύω) one who draws, like *ῥυτήρ* I, χρυσέαν ῥ. τόξαν, of Apollo, Ar. Thesm. 108. *II. (ῥύομαι) a saviour, deliverer, defender, πόλεως* Aesch. Theb. 318 (v. *ῥυτήρ* II); *σωφροσύνης* ῥ. καὶ βιότου Epigr. Gr. 969. 6; ῥ. *βουκολίων* Anth. P. 6. 37; *κεκριφαλός* ῥ. χαίτας Ib. 6. 207; c. gen. objecti, one who saves or delivers from, λιμοῦ καὶ θανάτου Ib. 9. 351.

ῥύφάνω, *ῥύφω*, *ῥύφημα*, Ion. for *ῥοφάνω*, —έω, —ημα, qq. v.

ῥύψις, ἡ, (ῥύπτω) a cleansing, purifying, Plat. Tim. 65 E, cf. Tim. Locr. 100 E.

*ῥύω, whence ἐρύω, to draw; v. sub. ῥύομαι.

ῥυδῶδης, *es*, (εἶδος) running, flowing; of persons, ῥ. τὰ οὐρα incontinent of urine, Hipp. Art. 815; *σπέρμα* πολλὸ καὶ ῥ. flowing freely, Plat. Tim. 86 C, D; of fevers, continuous or frequent, Galen.

ῥῶ, v. ῥῥ.

ῥωβικός, ἡ, ὄν, unable to pronounce the letter ῥῶ, *ῥωβικώτερος* Diog. L. 2. 108; cf. *ῥωποπερηθρα*.

ῥωγᾶλέος, *a*, *ov*, (ῥῶξ) broken, cleft, *χιτῶν* χαλκῷ ῥ. Il. 2. 417; ῥ. *πήρη torn, ragged*, Od. 17. 198, 18. 109; *ράκος* ἡ δὲ χιτῶνα, *ῥωγαλέα* 13. 435, 438, etc.

ῥωγᾶς, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ῥῶξ) = *foreg.*, ragged, *πήρη* Babr. 86; ῥ. *πέτρα* a cleften rock, a cleft in the rock, Theocr. 24. 94; Ap. Rh. 4. 1448, cf. Nic. Th. 389; *κάπετος* ῥ. Posidipp. ap. Ath. 414 E; —cf. *ραγᾶς*, ἀπορ-ῥᾶξ.

II. as Subst. a rent in a wall, Hesych., who also cites *ῥωγή*, ἡ.

ῥωγματίας, *ov*, ὁ, = *ῥηγματίας*, Galen.

ῥωγμαή, ἡ, = *ῥωγή*, a fracture, Hipp. V. C. 898; ῥ. *ξύλον* a cleft, Arist. H. A. 9. 9, 4, cf. 5. 28, 4; also *ῥωγμός*, ὁ, Bion Fr. 15.

ῥωγμα-εἰδής, *es*, like a fracture, *ραφή* Hipp. V. C. 903.

ῥωδιός, ὁ, = *ῥωδιός*, Hippon. 59.

ῥώων, *ωνος*, ὁ, the nose, Hippiatr.; mostly in pl. the nostrils, Nic. Th. 213, Al. 117, Strab. 312, Poll. 2. 72, etc.

ῥωθώνιον, τό, Dim. a bird's beak, Orneosoph.

II. the peak of a pointed shoe, Byz.

ῥῶμα, τό, poet. for *ῥώμη*, Hesych. (as *γνώμα* for *γνώμη*).

*Ῥωμαῖζω, to speak Latin, App. Annib. 41. 2. to hold with Rome, *be of the Roman party*, Id. Pun. 68, Maced. 5.

*Ῥωμαῖκός, ἡ, ὄν, and *Ῥωμαῖος, *a*, *ov*, Roman, a Roman, Polyb., etc.; Sup. —*ῥωματος*, Anth. P. 9. 502: —*τὰ Ῥωμαῖα ludī Romani*, Dio C. 37. 8; —pecul. fem. *Ῥωμαῖς*, ἴδος, a Roman woman, Philodem. Epigr. 9. Adv. —*κῶς*, in Latin, Anth. P. 9. 502, etc.

*Ῥωμαῖστί, Adv. in Latin, Plut. App. Mithr. 2, Plut. 2. 318 D, al.

ῥωμᾶλέομαι, Pass. to be endued with strength, Arist. Physiogn. 5. 2.

ῥωμᾶλέος, *a*, *ov*, (ῥώμη) strong of body, ῥ. τῷ σώματι Plat. Ax. 365 A; *κατὰ χεῖρα* Plut. 2. 597 D; ῥ. ἄμοι Arist. Physiogn. 5. 8; ῥ. ἐν τῷ λέγειν Plut. C. Gracch. 4. 2. of things, mighty, strong, *ῥωμαλέωτερά* πέδιλα Hdt. 3. 22; *βίσιος* Anth. P. 7. 413. Adv. —*ως*, Themist. 249 D, Galen.

ῥωμᾶλέτης, ἦτος, ἡ, bodily strength, Walz Rhett. 3. 599.

ῥώμη, ἡ, (v. ῥώομαι) bodily strength, strength, might, Hdt. 1. 31., 8. 113; *γυνίαν* ῥ. Aesch. Pers. 913; *μεῖζον ἢ κατ' ἑμᾶν ῥώμαν* Soph. Tr. 1019; *ἐπ' ἀσθενούς ῥώμης ὀχλούμεθ'* Eur. Or. 69; *ῥώμη* χειρῶν χρῆσθαι Antipho 127. 25; *εἴ τω . . . προλείπει ἡ ῥ. καὶ τὸ σῶμα*, i. e. his bodily strength, Thuc. 7. 75; *μετὰ ῥώμης* in the full strength or vigour of life, Id. 2. 43; *ὕψιαν* καὶ κατὰ ῥ. Plat. Phaedr. 270 B; *τὴν ἰσχυρὰν δέινα καὶ τῇ ῥ.* Id. Symp. 190 B; ῥ. καὶ τὸλμη Dem. 301. 26; *ῥώμης ἀκμή* Eubul. *Ἀμάλθ.* 1: —in pl., *πιστεύοντες ταῖς ἐαυτῶν ῥ.* Lys. 169. 38; *ταῖς τῶν σωμάτων ῥ.* Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 19. 2. of nations, armies and the like, *τὴν παρούσαν νῦν ῥ. πόλεως* Thuc. 4. 18; *τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐγγεγνήτο* τῆς ῥ. Id. 7. 18, cf. 42., 4. 29.

3. of things, strength, force, might, *δορὺς* Eur. Supp. 26; *πνίγους* Plat. Legg. 633 C; *πνεῦμα* ἀνέμων ῥώμη ἔχει Eur. H. F. 102; also, ῥ. *ψυχῆς* Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 14; *ῥηδῶν* Plat. Legg. 841 A; *τοῦ λέγειν* Ib. 711 E; *λόγον* Id. Phaedr. 267 A; *ἡ τῶν λόγων* Cratin. Min. Tap. 1. 4. οὐ μὴ ῥώμη not single-handed, Soph. O. T. 123; *like δύναμις*, a force, i. e. army, Xen. An. 3. 3, 14, Hell. 7. 4, 16.

II. Ῥώμη, ἡ, Roma, Rome, first mentioned, among the Greeks, by Arist. Fr. 568, cf. Plaut. 1. 7, 5; deified in Inscr., θεὰ Ῥώμη C. I. 478, 2696, al.

ῥώννυμι Hipp. 380. 42; *ῥώννυμι* Tim. Locr. 103 E; *ῥώσω* (ἐπιρ-) Plut. 2. 9 E: aor. *ῥέρωσα* Plut., (ἐπ-) Hdt. 8. 14, Thuc. 4. 36: —Pass., *ῥώννυμι* Plut. Rom. 25. Cor. 24, etc.: fut. *ῥωσθήσομαι* Apollod. 1. 6, 3, (ἐπιρ-) Luc.: aor. *ῥέρωσθην* Thuc. 4. 72, Plat. Phaedr. 238 C, (ἐπ-) Soph.: pf. *ῥέρωμαι*, v. infir.: (v. sub *ῥώομαι*). To strengthen, make strong and mighty, *τροπὴ ῥώννυσι* Hipp. 1. c.; ῥ. ἄλλων, ὀρμᾶν Tim. Locr. 1. c.; *τὰς πόλεις* Plut. Pericl. 19; but

II. mostly used in pf. pass. (with pres. sense) *ῥέρωμαι*, and plqpf. *ῥέρωμην* (as impf.): —to put forth strength, have strength or might, *γυναικὲς ἴσμεν κούδαμῶς ῥέρωμεθα* Eur. Heracl. 636, cf. Thuc. 7. 15; *ῥέρωντο ἐς τὸν πόλεμον* Id. 2. 8, cf. 8. 78; *ῥέρωσθαι τὴν ψυχὴν* Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 29; so, *ῥέρωσθῃ χρημασιν* Plut. Popl. 23: —c. inf. to have strength to do, *be eager to do*, *ῥέρωτο πᾶς ξυνοπιλαμβάνειν* Thuc. 2. 8, cf. Lysias 132. 32, Plat. Symp. 176 B. 2. often in imperat., *ῥέρωτο*, farewell, Lat. *vale*, the usual way of ending a letter, as in Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 33, and in those attributed to Plat., etc.; also, *φράξας τινὲ ῥέρωσθαι*, Lat. *valere jubere*, Plat. Phaedo 61 B, Dem. 278. 6., 419. 12.

3. part. *ῥέρωμενος*, = *ῥωμᾶλέος*, v. sub *voce*. *ῥῶξ*, *ῥωγός*, ἡ, (v. sub *ῥήγνυμι*): —a cleft in Od. 22. 143, ἀνὰ ῥάγας μεγάροιο, the sense is dub.; it seems to mean by the narrow entrances or passages leading to the hall. 2. a broken bit, fragment, Clem. Al. 473.

II. = ῥάξ, q. v.

ῥώομαι, old Ep. Dep., of which Hom. uses 3 pl. impf. *ῥέρωντο*, Ep. ῥάωντο, and 3 pl. aor. *ῥέρωσαντο* (v. infir.): Nic. has also ῥάωτο, Th. 351. To move with speed or violence, to dart, rush, rush on, esp. of warriors, Il. 11. 50, 16. 166, cf. Hes. Sc. 230; *τεύχεσι* ῥ. περὶ πυρὴν to run round it, Od. 24. 69; *Νυμφάων, αἰτ' ἄμφ'* Ἀχελώϊον ἐρρώσαντο danced, Il. 24. 616 (cf. *ἐπιρρώομαι* II); or, c. acc. cogn., *χορόν ἐρρώσαντο* they plied the lusty dance, h. Ven. 262; *ὑπὸ ῥώοντο ἀνακτι* lustily they moved under the king's weight, Il. 18. 417; so, *κνήμη, γούνατα ἐρρώσαντο* Ib. 411, Od. 23. 3; also of the hair, *ῥέρωντο μετὰ πνοῖς* ἀνέμοιο it waved streaming in the wind, Il. 23. 367. (Hence prob. *ῥώννυμι, ῥώμη*, Lat. *robur, robustus*: perhaps also akin to *ῥύω, ἐρύω, ῥύμη.)

ῥωπάκιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Suid.

ῥωπάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = *ῥάψ*, Opp. C. 4. 393; so, *ῥωπαξ*, ἄκος, δ, Epiphan.

ῥωπέιον, τό, v. s. *ῥωπήιον*.

ῥωπέω, (ῥάψ) to cut down shrubs and underwood, prob. l. in Anth. P. 226.

II. (ῥάπος) = ῥωποπᾶλέω, Hesych.

ῥωπήεις, *εσσα*, *ev*, (ῥάψ) grown with underwood, ἄγκος Q. Sm. 7. 715.

ῥωπήιον, τό, (ῥάψ) Ep. word, never found in Att. form *ῥωπέιον*, and only used in pl., bushes, brushwood, underwood, *ῥωπήια* πυκνά Il. 13. 199, 23. 122, etc.; *κατὰ τὴ ῥωπήια* δῶν 21. 559.

ῥωπήζω, (ῥάπος) to deal in petty wares, Ion ap. Hesych.

ῥωπικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ῥάπος) of or for petty wares, trumpery, worthless, Plut. Lyc. 9; *ῥάπων* Anth. P. 6. 355; of persons, Polyb. 24. 5, 5; *ῥωπικὰ* γράψασθαι to paint poorly, coarsely, Anth. l. c.; cf. Plut. 2. 495 C, and v. sub *ῥωπογράφος*: —τὸ ῥωπικόν, tawdry ornaments in a speech, affectations, claptraps, Toup Longin. 3. 4, cf. Polyb. 24. 5, 5, Plut. 2. 495 C.

ῥωπήιον, τό, (ῥάψ) = *ῥωπέιον*, a bush, twig, bough, Dio C. 63. 28.

ῥωπο-γράφος, *ov*, (ῥάπος) one that paints petty subjects, such as still life, like the Dutch masters, Welcker ap. Jac. Philostr. Imag. 1. 31, 397, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 163. 5; cf. *ῥωπογραφός*: —*ῥωπογραφία*, ἡ, opp. to *μεγαλογραφία*, Cic. Att. 15. 16 b.

ῥωπο-περηθρα, ἡ, (πέπερος) empty braggart talk, Com. ap. Diog. L. 2. 108 (as restored by Meineke Com. Fragm. 4. 618), for *ῥωποστω-μυλήθρα*, from Plut. Demosth. 9.

ῥωπο-πώλης, *ov*, ὁ, a dealer in petty wares, a huckster, pedlar, LXX (Nehem. 3. 31), Galen.; —*ῥωποπᾶλέω*, to deal in small wares or frippery, Hesych. s. v. *ῥωπέειν*: —*ῥωποπωλείον*, τό, a small-ware shop, Gloss.

ῥῶπος, ὁ, petty wares, *ὅστις ῥῶπων ἐξάγει* χθονός Aesch. Fr. 256; ὁ ῥ. ὅν σὺ περιφέρει Diphil. Maiv. 1; *ἄπαρτον* εἶναι τὸν ῥ. Dem. 910. 1; *ἐλαῖον* καὶ ἄλλον ῥ. ναυτικόν Arist. Mirab. 135; *ὑαλὰ* σκευὴ καὶ ἄλλος ῥ. τοιοῦτος Strab. 200, cf. 376.

ῥωπο-στωμυλήθρα, ἡ, v. sub *ῥωποπερηθρα*.

ῥωρός, ὁ, ὄν, (ῥώννυμι) strong, mighty, Hesych.; cf. *ράρος*.

ῥῶς, *oi*, Scyth. for *ταῖροι*, and *oi Ῥᾶς the Russians*, Tzetz. Hist. 11. 881, etc.: *Ῥωσιστί, in Russ. Constat. Porph. de Adm. Imp. 75.

ῥῶσις, *ews*, ἡ, (ῥώννυμι) a strengthening, strength, Theophr. Vent. 23 Schuclid.; ῥ. καὶ θρέψις σώματος Sext. Emp. M. 11. 97; *ῥῶσιν* εὐχέσθαι

τινι C. I. 5100.

II. *encouragement, confirmation*, ἥθους Plotin.

284 F.

ῥωσκομένως, Adv. part. pres., as if from a Verb ῥωσσομαι = ῥώννυμι, *strangely*, Hipp. 268. 23.

ῥωσταξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a stand for putting anything on, Apollod. Pol. 44. Tzetz.

ῥωστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (ῥώννυμι) one who strengthens, dub. in Hesych.

ῥωστήριον, τό, a strengthening medicine, Phot.

ῥωστικός, ἡ, ὄν, strengthening, Galen.

II. *strong*, Clem. Al. 26.

ῥωτᾶν, ὁ, to make overmuch or wrong use of ῥ, Suid.

ῥωχή, ἡ, = sq., Eust. Opusc. 174. 24, etc.; of wrinkles, Marcell. Sid. 79. ῥωχμός, οὐ, ὁ, (ῥώξ) like ῥήγμα, a cleft, ῥωχμός ἐν γαίῃ a rummel or gutter scooped out by heavy rains, Il. 23. 420, cf. Opp. C. 3. 323; τῆς πέρας Plut. Crass. 4; οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν σεισμῶν ῥ. Strab. 367; cf. ῥωγή.

ῥωχμός, οὐ, ὁ, a wheezing, Aetiae. Caus. M. Diut. I. 11; from ῥώχω to wheeze, Soran. 185 Ermerins:—but in Clem. Al. 215, τῶν ἀποσεσάγμένων ταῖς προφάσις ὁ ῥ., it seems to mean *eructations*.

ῥώψ, ἡ, gen. ῥώπης, a shrub, bush; only used in pl. bushes, underwood, brushwood, Od. 10. 166, 14. 49, 16. 47; ἱμαντώδη φυτά, acc. to Eust. 1750. 2;—cf. ῥωπήνιον. (ῥώψ and ῥίψ are kindred forms.)

Σ.

Σ, σ, σίγμα, or better σίγμα (if σίξω be acknowledged as the Root), τὸ, indecl., eighteenth letter of the Greek Alphabet: as numeral σ' = 200, but σ 200,000: a semivowel, Arist. Poët. 20, 3, cf. Plat. Theat. 203 B.

A. its oldest forms were Μ, C. I. 1-7, 20, 30; then a zigzag of three strokes, ξ or ς, lb. 8, 9, 11, 12; afterwards rounded to the shape of a twisted curl, ξ, Eur. Fr. 385. 7, Theodect. ap. Ath. 454 D; then again, with four strokes, like a Scythian bow (Agatho ib. D), Σ, whence arose the later form Σ: after this, but yet early, it took the shape of a semicircle C, whence Aeschion (temp. Alexandri M.) calls the new moon τὸ καλὸν οὐρανὸν νέον σίγμα, cf. Nāke Choeril. p. 189, Böckh C. I. 1. p. 85: hence the Orchestra is called τὸ τοῦ θεάτρον σίγμα, Tim. Lex. p. 196: and Lat. writers used *sigma* of a semicircular couch, Mart. 10. 48, etc.; cf. also σιγμοειδής. When used in metaph. senses, σίγμα was sometimes declined, though Pors. Med. 476 denies this in the good Att. writers; and his corrections have been adopted by Meineke in Plat. Com. Eort. 7. Dind. in Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 10:—late writers, however, as Eust., declined it in all senses.

B. in the later written character, final σ became s; and many German Editors retain it at the end of the first part of words compounded with εἰς, πρὸς and δυσ-, and in such forms as νεώσοικοι, κυνόσουρα, Ἑλλησποντος, πρόσωπον, etc.: and some Ed. follow Eust. 880. 10 in writing σ for σσ in compos., as προσχέσαι προσσχέσαι, v. sub δυσσ-, and cf. E. M. 700. 16, Lob. Phryn. 673.

2. from final s must be distinguished the character σ' = 6, v. sub δίγγραμμα. 3. we also hear of σάν [ā] a Doric form of σίγμα, Hdt. I. 139, Pind. Fr. 47, Ath. 467 A; but it also appears in Att., Auctores ap. Ath. 453 D, 454 F, 466 F, cf. the compd. σαρμόφρος: it was prob. a second sibilant, related to the Hebrew *shin*, as *sigma* to Hebr. *samech*, Franz Elem. Epigr. Gr. p. 16:—as a numeral, σάν appeared at the end of the alphabet under the name of σαμπί or σαμπί, = 900, Schol. Ar. Nub. 23. This name was prob. due to the form ῥ, which appears in MSS., but never in Inscr. or coins; but whence this form arose remains unexplained.

C. in the Indo-Europ. languages, σ generally remains unchanged.

II. Dialectic and other changes: 1. Aeol. and Ion. into δ, as ὁμήϊ ἴδμεν for ὁμήϊ ἴσμεν, Ahr. D. Aeol. § 11, 2. 2. Aeol. and Dor. into τ, in the words τὴ τῆτα Ποτίδαν ποτί φατί for σὺ σέ ἴστω Ποτειδᾶν πρὸς φησί. b. so also freq. in later Att., as μέταυλος ναυτία τεύτλον τήμερον τῶνον for μέταυλος ναυσία εὐτῶλον σήμερον σῶνον, cf. Luc. Judic. Vocal., Lob. Phryn. 194. c. in later Att., also, σ passed into ττ, mostly in Verbs, as, πράττω τάττω for πράσσω τάσσω, but also in Substs. and Adjs., as θάλαττα διττός ἦττων for θάλασσα δισῶς ἦσσαν:—σσ being Ion. and old Att., ττ Dor., Boeot., and new Att.; though the change was not consistently made, and writers of a later period returned to σσ:—in Boeot., ττ even took the place of single σ, as ὁπότητος σκευάττη for ὁπότητος σκευάσπη. At Athens, Pericles is said to have set the fashion of rejecting the hissing σσ, and at the time of Plato Com. ττ had got the upper hand. Even fem. Adjs. like οἰνοῦσσα μελιτοῦσσα (from mascs. in -εύς) took -ούττα, Lob. Par. 335; and some prop. names, as Τημεσσος became Τημηττος. 3. in Aeol. and Dor. σ was often doubled, which practice was followed by Poets, as ὕσσος μέσσος for ὕσος μέσος, and very freq. in fut. and aor. forms ἔσω, ἴσω etc., to make the penult. long, Ahr. D. Aeol. § 9, D. Dor. § 13.

b. in several, esp. geograph., prop. names, when σ followed a long vowel (as Παρναῶς Ἀλλιακαρῶς Κρίσα Κηφισὸς Ἰαίσος Κνωσὸς Ταρτησός, and fems. in -ουσα) the late Greeks doubled σ, Wess. Hdt. I. 1, Böckh v. l. Pind. O. 9. 47, 13. 102, P. 1. 39:—so in κνίσσα ῥυσός. c. poet., σ is doubled in some compds., when the second part of the compd. begins with σ, as βοοσσός λαοσσός, v. Lob. Phryn. 647; and is inserted in some compds., as ἐπισσώλος ἐχέσπαλος σκαέσπαλος θεσκέπας θέσπης θεσπέσιος θεσφατός etc., v. Butt. Lexil. v. θεσκέλος 1; cf. however Lob. Phryn. 672. 4. σ sometimes passed into πτ or vice versa, as πέσσω and πέπτω, *ὕπτω ὄψομαι and ὕσσομαι, ἐνίσσω and ἐνίπτω, Batt. Lexil. s. v. ἀνήρπεν 19.

into ξ:

a. Dor., in fut. and aor. of Verbs, with their deriv. Nouns, as ἐργάσσομαι, ἐμέριξαι, Ahr. D. Dor. § 11. b. so in Ion., διδός τριβός for δισός τρισός. c. in old Att., the Prep. σύν, with all its Compds., was written ξύν, Pors. Med. 11, Elmsl. ib. 2.

6. Att. σ and σσ sometimes passed into ψ, cf. Ψ III; and sometimes Aeol., as Ψαπφοί, Ahr. D. Aeol. § 7. 5. 7. σ was prefixed, a. to words beginning with an aspirated vowel, esp. in Aeol., as in Lat., in which case σ represents the aspirate, Σέλλαι Ἑλλοι, Σαλμυνησός Ἀλμυνησός, σὺς (Lat. *sus*) ὄς; so in Lat., ἄλς *sal*, ξέ *sex*, ἐπτά *septem*, ἔρω *sero*, ὀλκός *sulcus*, εἶρω *sero* σείρω, ἥλιος *sol*, ὕλη *sylna*:—the same relation exists between Σκί and Ζδ.b. to words beginning with a conson., esp. μ and τ, μάραγδος σμάραγδος, μάραγμα σμάραγμα, μύραινα σμύραινα, μικρός σμικρός, τέρφος στέρφος, τέγος στέγη Lat. *lego*; more rarely before κ and φ, σκίδναμαι κίδναμαι, σφάλω fallo, σφενδόνη *funda*. 8. σ was inserted in the middle of words before θ, esp. by Poets in the 1 pers. pl. pass. and med., as τυπτούμεθα for τυπτούμεθα: so too the Adv. in *θεν*, as ὄπισθεν for ὀπιθεν, Lob. Phryn. 8: v. supr. 3.

9. conversely, the Lacon. used to throw out σ between two vowels, writing Μῶα for Μούσα, πᾶα for πᾶσα, ὄρμασιν for ὄρμασιν, ποιῆαι for ποιῆσαι, Koen Grepp. p. 252, 301: in pronouncing, the second vowel was aspirated, as if written Μῶα, πᾶα, ὄρμασιν, ποιῆαι, and so it ought, perhaps, to be written, Ahr. D. Aeol. § 36, 3, Dor. § 9.

b. Aeol. σ before λ, μ, ν, is assimilated, as χρίμμα for χρίσμα; Lacon. also before κ, διδάκκει for διδάσκει, Ahr. D. Dor. p. 104. 10. σ changes into ρ in some Dor. dialects, πελαργός θερμός for πελαργός θερμός, Ahr. D. Aeol. § 52, D. Dor. § 8: esp. in Lacon., where the endings -as -ης -os -ωs become -ap -np -op -wp. b. so also Dor. and Att. when another ρ goes before (except in composition), as ἄρρη for ἄρσιν, θάρρος for θάρσος; but in the latest Att. ρρ was resumed.

11. Lacon., σ is substituted for θ, as σιός Ἀσάνα ἀγασός παρσένος for θεός Ἀθήνη ἀγαθός παρθένης: this usage is dub. in Boeot., Cret., and Elean, Ahr. D. Aeol. § 36, 2, 52, 3, Dor. § 7, 3.

12. substituted for ν final, in 1 pl. act. of Verbs, and in some Advs., as αἰές πέρις for αἰένος πέρις. 13. subst. for ξ final in Magna Graecia, as βάνας = φάναξ, κῆς for κῆξ.

14. σσ for θ, Ion., as βύσσος for βύθος, E. M. 217. b. σκ for ξ, Aeol. and Dor., as σκίφος for ξίφος, Ahr. D. Aeol. § 7, 5, Dor. § 12, 6; σπ for ψ, Gramm. ap. Ahr. D. Aeol. § 7, 5.

c. σδ for ξ, Dor., as σδεύγλα μαοδὸς τράπεδα παῖδε for ξεύγλη μαζὸς τράπεζα παῖξε: but, in Inscr. and MSS., σ sometimes becomes ξ before a consonant, as Ζυῖνρα, ξβέννυμι, Butt. Ausf. Spr. § 3, Ann. 7.

15. s is appended to οὔτα, ἀκρι, μέχρι before a vowel, v. sub vocc.

σ', by apostroph. for σέ; also, though rarely, for σοί; v. sub σύ. II. for σά, but in Hom. only in phrases τὰ σ' αὐτοῦ, τὰ σ' αὐτῆς, Il. 6. 490. Od. 1. 356, etc.; so, in Trag. and later Poets, τὰ σ', Soph. O. T. 329, 405, Ph. 339, El. 1499, Eur. Supp. 456.

σά, fem. sing. and neut. pl. of σῶς.

σά μάν; Doric or Cyprian for τί μῆν; Ar. Ach. 757, 784, where it is Megarian Doric, v. Ahr. D. Dor. § 33, 7.

σαάμων, τό, Lacon. for σήσαμων, q. v.

Σαβῆσιος, ὁ, (Σαβῆς) a Phrygian deity, whose mysteries resembled the τελεραί of Bacchus; hence afterwards taken as a name of Bacchus himself, Ar. Vesp. 9, Av. 875, Lys. 388; θεῶ Σαβαξίω παγκοιρανῶ C. I. 3791, cf. 2447 c (add.), v. Lob. Agiaoph. pp. 642, 1046 sq.

II. Adj. Σαβῆσιος, α, ον, Bacchic, θύσθαλα Opp. C. I. 26; μυστήρια Clem. Al. 14; τὰ Σαβῆσια Strab. 471.

Σαβῆζω, to keep the feast of Bacchus, Schol. Ar. Av. 874.

σαβᾶω, to break in pieces, destroy, Hesych. s. v. σαβᾶσας, Phot.

σαβαῖ, a Bacchanalian cry, like εὐαῖ, εὐοῖ, Eupol. Βαπτ. 10.

σαβᾶκος, ἡ, ὄν, like σαβῶς, rotten: of a sore, putrid, Hipp. 461. 7.

2. shattered; and then (like θερμύνεσθαι, τρυφερός, Lat. *fractus*) enervated, effeminate, σαβακὶ σαλμακί Anth. P. 7. 222.—Said by Hesych. to be a Chian word.

σαβᾶκτης, ον, ὁ, (σαβᾶω) a shatterer, destroyer, of a mischievous goblin who broke pots, Ep. Hom. 14. 9: a fem. σαβακτρίς in Hesych.

σάβανον, τό, a linen cloth or towel, Lat. *sabannum*, Clem. Al. 190:—also σαβακάθιον, τό, Hesych. s. v. κεκρύφαλος, σαββακ—Phot., σαβάκανον Hesych. s. v. κρύφαλον.

σαβαρίχης, ἡ, pudenda muliebria, Telecl. Incert. 21; also σαβαρίχη or σαμαρίχη Phot., Theognost. in Anecd. Oxon. 2. 118; σάραβος Phot.

Σαβασμός, ὁ, (Σαβᾶω) the feast of Sabazius or Bacchus, Schol. Ar. Av. 874:—the cry Σαβοῖ used at this feast, Harpocr.

Σαβᾶν, ὁ, v. Σάββατον.

Σαββατεῖον, τό, a house in which the Sabbath service was held, perhaps a synagogue, Joseph. A. J. 16. 6, 2.

Σαββατίζω, to keep Sabbath, LXX (Ex. 16. 30, al.); ἡ γῆ σ. keeps Sabbath by resting untilled, lb. (2 Paral. 36. 21); fut. Σαββατίει lb. (Esdr. 1. 58); pf. σεσαββατίκα Just. M. Tryph. 12.

Σαββατικός, ἡ, ὄν, Sabbatical, Joseph. A. J. 14. 10, 6, B. J. 7. 5. 1; Σ. πόθος love for a Jew, Anth. P. 5. 160.

Σαββατισμός, ὁ, a keeping of days of rest, Ep. Hebr. 4. 9, cf. Plut. 2. 166 A.

Σάββατον, τό, the Hebrew Sabbath, i. e. Rest (θηλοῖ δὲ ἀνάπαυσιν . . τὸ ὄνομα Joseph. A. J. 1. 1, 1, LXX and N. T.); also in pl. of the single day, ὁπὲ τῶν σ'. Ev. Matth. 28. 1; ἡ ἡμέρα τῶν Σ. Marc. 2. 23, Luc. 4. 16, al.; (but ἡ ἡμέ. τοῦ lb. 13. 14): heterocl. dat. pl. σαββάσαι, N. T., Joseph., often with v. l. σαββάταις; but σαββαται is certain in Anth. P. 5. 160.

2. a period of seven days, a week, εἰς μίαν σ. on the first day of the week, Ev. Matth. 28. 1, Marc. 16. 2, cf. 1 Cor. 16. 2; πρώτη σ. Marc. 16. 9; δὲ τοῦ σ. Luc. 18. 12.

3. the month

Σαβάρ was the 11th of the Hebr. year, nearly = February, LXX (1 Macc. 16. 14).

σαββάτωσις, *εως*, and σαββώ, *οὗς*, *ή*, a disease of the grain in Egypt, Joseph. c. Ap. 2. 2.

Σαβίνα (or Σαβίνα, Arcad. 96), *ή*, *Herba sabina*, *savin*, Hippiatr.

σαβόι, *a cry of the Σαβοί at the feast of Sabazios*, *εὐοί Σαβοί* Dem. 313. 27, Strab. 471, cf. σαβαί.

Σάβος or Σαβός, = Σαβάσιος, Orph. H. 48 (49). 2, Phot., Hesych. — hence Σάβοι, *oi, persons dedicated to the service of Sabazius, Bacchanals*, Plut. 2. 671 E; Phrygian word, acc. to Steph. Byz. s.v. Σάβοι. — The modern Greeks still call a madman *ζαβός*, Coraë's Strab. p. 222.

σαβούρα, *ή*, = Lat. *saburra*, Nilus, cf. A. B. 401: *σάβουρος*, *ον*, *empty*, Eccl.

σαβρίας, *ό*, a kind of drinking-cup, Ath. 262 B.

σάβυτος, *ό*, a fashion of cutting hair, Hesych., Phot.

II. *pu-* *denda muliebria*, Ibid.; *σάβυττα*, Com. Anon. 231.

σαγάλινος, *ν*, *σάνδαλον*.

σαγάπηνον, *τό*, a plant, prob. the *Ferula Persica*, Galen.; also its gum, Diosc. 3. 95 and 85; and as Adj., *ὅπως σαγαπηνός* Galen. — hence *σαγάπηνίζω*, *to smell or taste like it*, Id.

σαγάρις, *εως* Ion. 105, *ή*; pl. *σαγάρις* Ion. — *is*: — a weapon used by the Scythian tribes, Hdt. 1. 215. 4. 5; *ἀξίνας σαγάρις* *εἶχον* Id. 7. 64; by the Persians, Amazons, Mosynoeci, etc., Xen. An. 4. 4. 16., 5. 4. 13; — acc. to Hesych., single-edged, and joined by Xen. with *κοπίς* and *μάχαρα*, Cyr. 1. 2. 9., 2. 1. 9., 4. 2. 22; prob. it was somewhat like the old English *bill*. (The word is said to be Persian for a sword.)

σαγάδης or σαγαγάνδης, *ον*, *ό*, Persian word for a messenger, Phot.

σάγαρον, *τό*, a kind of boat or canoe, Arr. Periopl. M. Rubr. p. 34.

σάδας or σαγδάς, *ό*, *v. ψάγδας*.

σαγή [*α*], *ή*, a man's pack, baggage, *αὐτόφορτος οἰκεία σάγη*, i. e. carrying his own baggage, etc., Aesch. Cho. 675: *a scrip, wallet, knapsack*, Ion ap. Poll. 10. 92: — then, generally, *harness, furniture, equipment*, παντελή σαγήν *ἔχων* Aesch. Cho. 560, cf. Eur. Rhes. 207; *τοξήρης* *σ*. Id. H. F. 188; esp. *armour, harness*, Soph. Fr. 939, cf. Poll. 7. 157; also in pl., *φεράσιμες σαγαί* Aesch. Pers. 240, cf. Theb. 125, 391.

II. later = *σάγμα* II, *a pack-saddle*, Babr. 7. 12, cf. Poll. 1. 185., 10. 54; *καμήλου* Joseph. A. J. 1. 19, 10: — also the padding of a saddle, Strab. 693. (Prob. from *σάττω*: hence *πασαγία* or *πασσαγία*, *σάγματα*; akin also to *σάγος* and *σάκος*. — On the accent, *v. Hdn.* ap. Arcad. 104. 25, Schol. Eur. Rhes. 207.)

σαγήναος, *α*, *ον*, of a *σαγήνη*, Anth. P. 6. 23 and 192.

σαγήνεια, *ή*, a hunting and taking with the *σαγήνη*, Plut. 2. 730 B, Himer. in Phot. Bibl. 364. 26.

σαγήνεύς, *εως*, *ή*, = *sq.*, Anth. P. 7. 276, 295, Plut. Pomp. 73.

σαγήνευτήρ, *ήρος*, *ό*, *one who fishes with the σαγήνη*: hence, of a comb, *πλατὺς τριγών σαγ.* Anth. P. 6. 211.

σαγήνευτής, *οὗ*, *ό*, = *foreg.*, Plut. 2. 966 D, Anth. P. 9. 370.

σαγήνευω, *to surround and take fish with a drag-net (σαγήνη)*, Philostr. 29, Luc. Gall. 3. D. Deor. 15. 3.

II. metaph. *to sweep* the whole population off the face of a country by forming a line and marching over it, a Persian practice, *σ. ἀνθρώπων* Hdt. 6. 31, Strab. 448, Diog. L. 3. 33; *σ. ὥσπερ ἐν δικτύοις* Hdn. 4. 9; *σ. Σάμων* *to sweep it clear* of men, Hdt. 3. 149; *σο*, [ὥς] *συνόψαντες* *.. τὰς χεῖρας σαγήνεύσαιεν* *πάσαν τὴν Ἑπρετικὴν οἱ στρατιῶται τοῦ Δατίδου* Plat. Legg. 698 D; cf. App. Mithr. 67. 2. generally, *to catch as in a net*, *σοφισταὶ σ. τὴν νέως* Lysis ap. Jambl. V. Pyth. 76, cf. Luc. Tim. 25; *σαγήνευθεὶς ὑπ' ἐρατοῦ* Anth. P. 11. 52, cf. Heliod. 1. 9.

3. in Eccl. *to catch alive, convert, save*, like *ζωγρέω* in N. T.

σαγήνη, *ή*, a large drag-net for taking fish, a *seine*, Ital. *sagena*, Luc. Tim. 22, Pisc. 51, Plut. 2. 169 C, N. T., etc.; *σαγήνην βαλλέν* Babr. 4. 1., 9. 6: — a *hunting-net*, Id. 43. 8. 2. = *ἐπίπλοος*, Poll. 2. 169.

σάγηνο-βόλος, *ό*, *one who casts the σαγήνη*, a *fisherman*, Anth. P. 6. 167., 10. 10.

σάγηνό-δετος, *ον*, (*δέω*) *bound or attached to a net*, ἄμμα Anth. P. 9. 299.

σάγη-φορέω, (*σάγος*) *to wear a cloak*, Strab. 196.

σαγίον (not *σάγιον*, A. B. 793), *τό*, Dim. of *σάγος*, Eccl.; *v. Ducan.*

σαγίς, *ιδος*, *ή*, *a wallet*, Hesych.

σάγισμα, *τό*, and *σάγιστρον*, *τό*, = *sq.* 1, Byz.

σαγίττα, *ή*, the Lat. *agilita*, Byz.

σάγκτος, *ό*, the Lat. *sanctus*, C. I. 5934.

σάγμα, *τό*, (*σάττω*) mostly in pl., *a covering, clothing*, esp. like *σάγος*, *a large cloak*, Ar. Vesp. 1142 — *the covering of a shield*, Eur. Andr. 618, Ar. Ach. 574.

II. later, like *σαγή* II, *a pack-saddle*, Strab. 693; *τὰ σ. τῶν ὑποζυγίων* Plut. Pomp. 41, Arat. 25; *τῆς καμήλου* LXX (Gen. 31. 34).

III. anything piled together, *a pile*, ὅπλων Plut. Cato Ma. 20.

σαγμάριον, *τό*, *a pack-horse*, Leo Tact. 4. 36, etc.: — also *σαγματάριος ἵππος* Id. 6. 29.

σαγματίζω, *to load with σάγματα*, Nilus Epist.: — *σαγματίζομαι*, *to be so loaded*, Byz.

σαγματίον, *τό*, Dim. of *σάγμα* in signif. 1, Arr. Epict. 4. 1. 80.

σαγματογήνη, *ή*, *an Indian stuff*, Arr. Periopl. M. Rubri p. 5, dub.

σαγματο-ποιός, *ό*, *a saddler*, Gloss.

σαγματώ, *to saddle or load a horse or mule*, Byz.

σάγο-ειδής, *ές*, *like a cloak*, Favorin. s. v. *ἀμφιδασεία*.

σάγο-πώλης, *ον*, *ό*, *a dealer in cloaks*, Eccl.

σάγος [*α*], *ό*, *a coarse cloak*, used by the Gauls, Polyb. 2. 28. 7., 7. 30, 1, Diod. 5. 30; by the Spaniards, App. Hisp. 42; *a soldier's cloak*, Lat.

sagum, Plut. 2. 201 C. (Said to be a Gallic or Celtiberian word: but it seems akin to *σάγη*, *σάγμα*, *σάκος*, *σάκος*, *σάττω*.)

Σαδδουκαῖοι, *oi*, *Sadducees*, name of a Jewish sect, *v. esp.* Act. Ap. 23. 8, Joseph. A. J. 13. 5. 9.

σάθριον, *τό*, prob. a kind of beaver, Arist. H. A. 8. 5. 8.

σάθη [*α*], *ή*, *membrum virile*, Ar. Lys. 1119.

σάθραξ, *ακος*, *ό*, *a louse*, Hesych.

σαθο-δοξία, *ή*, *unsoundness of opinion*, Nilus Epist.

σαθο-ποιέω, *to make unsound, to weaken*, Greg. Nyss.

σαθρός, *ό*, *ὄν*, *rotten, decayed, unsound*, *σκυτέες τὰ σ. ὑγία ποιέουσι* Hipp. 345. 37; of diseased or unsound parts of the frame, *τὰ σ. ὑπὸ τῶν ἰητρῶν ὑγιαίνονται* Ib. 42; *εὐροιμ' ἂν ὅπη σαθρὸς ἐστί* Plat. Euthyphro 5. *εὐρήσει τὰ σαθρά αὐτοῦ* (sc. Φιλίππου) *ὁ πόλεμος* Dem. 52. fin., cf. 24. 5. 155; *τὰ σ. τῆς τυραννίδος* Plut. Dio 23. — Adv., *σαθρὸς ἰδρυ- μένος* built on unsound foundations, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 10. 8.

2. of the sound of a cracked vessel, *sounding false*, opp. to *ὕγιής*, *εἰ πῇ τι σαθρὸν ἔχει*, *πάν περικρούμεν* Plat. Philib. 55 C; *εἰτε ὑγιές εἰτε σ. φθίγγεται* Id. Theat. 179 D; *ἀγγεία τετρημένα καὶ σ. Id.* Gorg. 493 E; [*φωναί*] *σαθραὶ καὶ παρερρηγνύει* Arist. Audib. 66; *ή* *κολακεία σαθρὸν ὀπηχεῖ* Plut. 2. 64 D.

3. metaph., *σ. κύδος* *rotten, unsound fame*, Pind. N. 8. 59; *πρὶν τι καὶ σαθρὸν ἐγγίνεσθαι σφί* before any unsound thought comes into their heads, i. e. before they prove traitors, Hdt. 6. 109; *σ. λόγος* Eur. Hec. 1190, Rhcs. 639; *τί τοῦτ' αἰνίγμα σημαίνει σ.*; Id. Supp. 1064; *τοῦτ' ἐς γυναῖκας δόλιον ἐστί καὶ σαθρὸν* Id. Bacch. 487; *σ. μετὰ θάλασσαν* Plat. Legg. 736 E, cf. Philib. 55 C; *σ. ἐστί* *.. πᾶν ὅ τι ἂν μὴ δικαίως ἢ πεπραγμένον* Dem. 303. 25. (Origin uncertain.)

σαθρότης, *ηρος*, *ή*, *rotteness, weakness*, Eust. 187. 39, Eccl.

σαθρόω, (*σαθρός*) *to make rotten or feeble*, LXX (v. l. Jud. 10. 8), Eccl.: — *Pass.* *to be or be made so*, Eccl.

σάθρωμα, *τό*, *that which is unsound, a flaw*, Hesych. s. v. *σαπρία*.

σάδων, *ωνος*, *ό*, from *σάθη*, like *πύσθων* from *πύσθη*, a coaxing word of nurses to a boy-baby, Teclid. Incert. 22.

σαικινέω or -ίζω, *to move*, Ar. Fr. 674; cf. *σαλακονίζω*.

σαϊνί-δωρος, *ον*, *coaxing by presents*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 8.

σαϊνο-λόγος, *ον*, *flaunting with words*, Moschop.

σαϊν-ουρίς, *ιδος*, *pecul. fem. of sq.*, Hesych.

σαϊν-ουρος, *ον*, (*ουρά*) *wagging the tail*, as a dog, Phot., Eust. 1821. 51.

σαῖνω: Ep. impf. *σαῖνον* Od. 10. 219; aor. *ἔσσηνα* 17. 302; Dor. *ἔσανα* Pind. O. 4. 7, P. 1. 100: — *Pass.*, Aesch. Cho. 191.

Properly of dogs, *to wag the tail, sauiw*, *ὅτ' ἂν ἀμφὶ ἄνακτα κύνας* *.. σαῖνοναι* Od. 10. 217; *νόησε δὲ διὸς Ὀδυσσεὺς αἰνούντας τε κύνας* 16. 6; *σαῖνοναυα δάκνει καὶ κύων λαϊθαργος* *εἰ* Soph. Fr. 902; *ή* *κύων ἔσσηνε καὶ προσῆλθ'* Apollod. Com. Incert. 1; — with the dat. added, *ουρή μὲν β' ὅ γ' ἔσσηνε*, of the dog Argus, Od. 17. 302; *ουρή τε καὶ οὐασι σαῖναι* Hes. Th. 771; *ἔσαν' ἐπ' οὐραν* Soph. Fr. 619 (where it is proposed to read *ἔσαναι* *οὐραν* *wagged his tail*, — a construct. occurring in Schol. Aesch. Theb. 704, Theoc. 2. 109); — *proverb.*, *σαῖνοναυα δάκνει* Soph. Fr. 902.

II. metaph. of persons, *to sauiw*, *cringe*, *ὕδαρει σ. φιλόττη* Aesch. Ag. 798, Sch. Pers. 97; also *σ. πρὸς τινα* Pind. P. 2. 151; *σ. ποτὶ ἀγγέλιαν* *to receive it with joy*, Id. O. 4. 7.

III. c. acc. pers. *to sauiw upon*, *κέρκω* *τινά* Ar. Eq. 1031, cf. Anth. P. 9. 604; *so* of fishes, *σαῖνοντες οὐράτοι* *τὴν κερκηνέμεν* Soph. Fr. 700.

2. *to sauiw on*, *greet* *τοῖς*, *greet*, *τινά* Pind. P. 1. 100; *σ. μόνον* *to cringe to it*, *seek to avert it*, Aesch. Theb. 383, 704; *παῖδος μὲν σαῖνι φθόγγος greets* *me*, Soph. Ant. 1214, Eur. Ion 685; *so*, *φάραρ γοῦν ἀπ' ὀφθαλμῶν σαῖνι* *me greets*, *cheers* *me* by the glance from her eyes, Soph. O. C. 321; *τὰ λεγόμενα* *.. α. τὴν ψυχὴν* Arist. Metaph. 13. 3. 5; *so*, *σ. τὴν ὑπόψχεον* *to receive it with marks of gladness*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 20: — *Pass.*, *σαῖνομαι* *δ' ὑπ' ἐλπίδος* Aesch. Cho. 191.

3. *to beguile, cozen, deceive*, Ib. 420; *ή* *δ' ἄρ' ἐν σκότῳ λαθοῦσά μ' ἔσαν'* *Ἐρινύς* Soph. Fr. 508; *σ. μ' ἐννυχος φρυκτωρία* Eur. Rhes. 55.

4. in Ep. Thess. 3. 3, *σαῖνεσθαι ἐν ταῖς θλίψεσι* seems to mean *to be shaken, disturbed*: Hesych. *σαῖνεσθαι* *κινεῖται*, *σαλεύεται*, *ταράττεται*.

σαῖρω: aor. 1 *ἔσηρα*, part. *σῆρας* Soph. Ant. 409: — pf. with pres. sense *ἔσηρα*, *v. infr.*:

I. in pf. *to draw back the lips and shew the teeth*, *to grin* like a dog, Lat. *ringi*, *σῆσσε* Alex. Iasoot. 1. 26; *σῆσση- ρέται* Ael. V. H. 3. 40; but mostly in part., *ἄπλητον σεσαῦρῖα* (Ep. for *σεσηρῖα*) Hes. Sc. 268; *οἷον σεσηρῶς ἔξαπατήσιν μ' οἰεῖται* Ar. Vesp. 900; *ἡγρωμένους ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισι καὶ σεσηρῶτας* Id. Pax 620, cf. Vesp. 901; *ἄμα σ. καὶ γελῶν* Com. Anon. 236; *γελῶντα καὶ σ.* Plut. 2. 223 B; *σιμὰ σ.* Anth. P. 5. 179; — but also without any such bad sense,

εἰπε σεσαῦρος ὁμῶτι μειδῶντι smiling, Theoc. 7. 19 (cf. *προσ- σαίρω*).

2. transferred to grinning laughter, *μειδῶμασι σεσηρῶσι* Soph. 272. 49; *σεσηρῶτι γέλωτι* Luc. Amor. 13: — the neut. is used in Adv. sense, *σεσαῦρος γελᾶν* Theoc. 20. 14; *σεσηρῶς αἰκάλλειν*, of a fox, Babr. 50. 14, cf. Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 26.

3. of a wound or sore, *ἔλκος σεσηρῶς καὶ ἐκπεπλεγμένον gaping*, Hipp. Fract. 773, cf. Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 2; also, *σ. χόσμημα*, of a metrical hiatus, Eust. 840. 43.

II. in pres. and aor. 1, *to sweep, clean, saίρειν* *τὸ δῶμα* Eur. Hec. 363; *σαίρειν στέγας* Id. Cycl. 29; *μυροῖνας ἱερὰν φύβαν*, *ἃ σαίρω* *δάπεδον θεοῦ* Id. Ion 120, cf. 115.

2. *to sweep up or away*, *πάσαν κύνιν σῆραντες* Soph. Ant. 409.

σαῖτης, *ό*, *a liquid measure*, = 22 *ἔξεται*, Epiphani.: also Dim. *σά- τιον*, *τό*.

σάκάδιον, *τό*, *an instrument named after the musician Sacadas*, Hesych.

σάκ-άνδρος, *ό*, *pu'denda muliebria*, Ar. Lys. 824: — *so*, *σάκας*, *ό*, Hesych.

σάκτας, *ό*, Phot.

σακέλιζω (sometimes *σακκ-*), Byz. form for *σακίζω*; also *σακέλισμα*, and *σακέλιστήριον*, *τό*, used in late Gramm. to explain *ἡμέμυς*.

σακέλλιον, *τό*, Dim. of *σάκος*, Phot., Hesych.

σάκις-πᾶλος, *ov*, (πάλλω) *wielding a shield, warlike*, Il. 5. 126, Call. Jon. 71; *σ. πορείη* Nonn. D. 23. 140, cf. S. 178.

σάκος-φόρος, *ov*, *shield-bearing*, of Ajax, Virgil's *clypei dominus septemplex*, Soph. Aj. 19; *σακεσφόροι γὰρ πάντες Αἰτωλοί* (cf. σάκος I. fin.) Eur. Phoen. 139.

II. (σάκος or σάκος III) *beard-bearer*, epith. of the demagogue Epicrates, Plat. Com. Πρεσβ. 4, ubi v. Meineke. σάκυν, *to strain, filter*, quoted by Ael. Dionys. ap. Eust. 940. 19, A. B. 113, and Suid. from Hdt. 4. 23, where the edd. have *σακκίουνι ἱματίουσι* (v. σάκος).

σάκίζω, = *foreg.*, Lyc. ap. Phot.; *σακκίζω* in Theophr. C. P. 6. 7, 4. σάκιον, v. sub σακκίον.

σάκίτας, *δ*, Dor. for σήκίτης.

σακκέω, = *σακεύω*, q. v.; also *σακκελίζω*, Galen.

σακκίας (or σακίας) *οἶνος, strained wine*, Poll. 6. 18.

σάκκινος, *η, ov*, (σάκος) *of sackcloth, ὕλισθηρ* Schol. Ar. Pl. 1088.

σακκίον, *ov*, σάκιον, τό, Dim. of σάκος or σάκος, *a small bag*, Xen. An. 4. 5, 36; σάκιον, ἐν ὁλπερ τὰργύριον ταμιεύεται *a bag*, such as those in which . . ., Ar. Fr. 305. 2. later, *sackcloth, mourning*, Menand. Δεισ. 4, Byz.

σακκίτης, *ιδος, ἡ*, a name for νάρδος.

σακκο-γενεῖο-τρόφος, *ov*, (σάκος III) *cherishing a huge beard*, Anth. P. append. 288.

σακκομάχη, *ἡ*, *a coarse sackcloth garment*, Eccl.

σακκο-πῆρα, *ἡ*, *a knapsack, wallet*, rejected by Poll. 10. 161, who cites it from Apollod. Com. (Αμφ. 1).

σακκο-πλόκος, *ov*, (πλέω) *plaiting sieves or strainers*, Gloss.

σάκος or σάκος, *δ*, v. sub fin. — *a coarse cloth of hair*, esp. of goats' hair, Lat. *cilicium*, σάκος τρίχινος Apocal. 6. 12, cf. LXX (Isai. 50. 3, Sirac. 25. 17).

II. *anything made of this cloth*: 1. *a sack, bag*, Hdt. 9. 80, Ar. Ach. 745, Lys. 1211. 2. *a sieve, strainer*, esp. for wine, Hippon. 48 (v. Welcker, 42), Poll. 6. 19. 3. *a coarse garment, sackcloth*, worn as mourning by the Jews, LXX (Gen. 37. 34), Ev. Luc. 10. 13, Joseph. B. J. 2. 12, 5, cf. Plut. 2. 239 C; afterwards of the dress of monks, Eccl.; — but in Byz. *a tight-fitting under-garment*, worn by the emperors and patriarchs.

III. *a coarse beard*, like rough hair-cloth, σάκον πρὸς τὰν γνάθον ἔχων Ar. Eccl. 502; cf. σακεσφόρος II. — The form σάκος is said to be Att., Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 940. 17, Phryn. 257, Thom. M. 789, etc.; while σάκος is called Dor. by Phryn. l. c., Hellenic by Moeris and Thom. M., Comic by Poll. 7. 191. In Ar. Ach. 822, Eccl. 502, σάκος is required by the metre, as is σάκος in Ach. 745, and in Hippon. l. c.; the Mss. of Hdt. give σάκος. (Prob. the word, like the thing, was borrowed from Phoenicia, cf. Hebr. *sag*.)

σακκο-φόρος, *ov*, *wearing coarse hair-cloth*, Plut. 2. 239 C: — hence σακκοφορέω, and σακκοφορία, *ἡ*, Justin. M.

σακκ-ώνυμος, *ov*, *named from a sack*, Schol. Lyc. 183.

σακκο-δερμῆτις (—δερμήτης?), *ov*, *δ*, *with skin of shields*, of a serpent, Soph. Fr. 562.

σάκος [ᾶ], *δ*, v. sub σάκος. B. σᾶκός, *δ*, Dor. for σῆκός.

σάκος [ᾶ], *eos, τό*, Ion. gen. σάκευς Hes. Sc. 334: (σάττω) — *a shield*, Hom., and other Poets, and in Hdt. 1. 52. The earliest shields were of wicker-work or of wood, covered with one or more ox-hides, sometimes covered with metal-plates, (that of Ajax had seven hides and an eighth layer of metal, Il. 7. 222); the shield of Achilles was wholly of metal, in five layers, 20. 270 sq.; — hence the epithets χάλκεον, χαλκήρης, τετραβέλυμον, ἐπταβόλιον: it was concave, and hence sometimes used as a vessel to hold liquid, Aesch. Theb. 540. How much the art of these early times was employed on the shields, appears from the epithets δαυδάλεον, ποικίλον, αἰόλον, παναίολον, φαιεῖον, and the descriptions of the shield of Achilles in Il. 18. 478 sq., and that of Hercules in Hes. Sc. 139 sq. The σάκος was in later times attributed to non-Greek tribes, as opp. to the Greek ἀσπίς or ἔπλον, Eur. Phoen. 138 sq.

2. metaph. *a shield, defence, βωμός, ἀρηκτον* σ. Aesch. Supp. 190.

σάκοντος, *δ*, some kind of *fish*, Geop. 20. 7, 1.

σάκο-φόρος, *ov*, = σακεσφόρος, Hesych.

σάκτας, *ov*, *δ*, (σάττω) *a sack*, Ar. Pl. 681, Poll. 3. 155., 10. 64. II. cf. σάκανδρος.

σάκτας, *δ*, Bocot. for ἱατρός, Strattis Φοιν. 3. 5.

σακτήρ, *ἦρος, δ*, (σάττω) *a sack*, Hesych.

σακτός, *ἡ, ὅν*, (σάττω) *cramped, stuffed*, Antiph. Κυκλ. 1. 3. II. strained (cf. σακεύω), Eupol. Incert. 107.

σάκτωρ, *ἡ, (σάττω)* = φορμύς, Phot.

σάκτωρ, *ορος, δ*, (σάττω) *a packer*, "Αἰδου σάκτορι Περσῶν *who fills the nether world with Persians*, of death, Aesch. Pers. 924 (unless the gen. Περσῶν be joined with ἦβαν, not with σάκτορι).

σάκχαρ, *αρος*, Galen.: also σάκχαρι Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri p. 9; σάκχαρις, *ἡ*, Diosc. Parab. 1. 41; and σάκχαρον, τό, Id. 2. 104; — *sugar* (made from an Indian cane or palm), Lat. *saccharum*. (Eastern word, cf. Skt. *sarkara*, Malay *jagara*.)

σακχ-ὑφάντης, *ov*, *δ*, (ὑφαίνω) *one who weaves sackcloth, a sailmaker*, Dem. 1170. 27, Poll. 10. 192.

σαλάβη, *ἡ, v. sub σαλάμβη*.

σαλάγω, = σαλάσσω, as παταγέω = πατάσσω, Opp. C. 4. 74 (where however there is a tinesis of ἐπισαλαγέω), 3. 352. 2. trans., sens. obs., *subagito*, Luc. Alex. 56.

σαλάγη or σαλαγή (Wernick. Tryph. 428), *ἡ, noise, outcry*, Hesych.

σαλαζέω, *to cry out in distress*, Anacr. 126: — σαλαϊσμός, *δ*, is read by Salmas. in Hesych. for σαλαίς.

σαλάκαν, *ωνος, δ*, a word of uncertain origin, denoting *a swaggerer*, Arist. Rhet. 2. 16, 2, Eth. E. 2. 3, 9., 3. 6, 2; — hence σάλακωνεῖα, *ἡ, ὅς*

swaggering, swagger, Arist. M. Mor. 1. 27, 1; σαλακωνία, *ἡ*, Alciphro 2. 3, Ath. 691 E: — and σάλακωνίζω or —ίζομαι, and σαλακωνέομαι, *to swagger*, Phot., Suid., Hesych.; σεσαλακωνίσην is the prob. l. in Meineke Com. Gr. 1. 98., 5. 2; and διασαλακωνίζω occurs in Ar. Vesp. 1169, with a play on the phrase σαλεύειν τὸν πρακτὸν (v. σαλεύω II. 3 and Schol. l. c.), cf. also σαυλοπροκτάω.

σαλάμνδρα, *ἡ*, (Lob. Paral. 1212), *a salamander, S. vulgaris*, a kind of lizard, supposed to be a fire-extinguisher, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 25, Theophr. Ign. 60, ubi v. Schneider.

σαλάμνδρεος, *ov*, *of or like a salamander*, σ. δάκος Nic. Th. 819.

σαλάμβη, *ἡ*, *a venthole, chimney or door*, Soph. Fr. 940, Lyc. 98: — σαλάβη, as written in Phot. 497, Hesych., seems to be an error; for in Lyc. l. c. the metre requires σαλάμβη.

Σαλαμίν, *ἴνος, ἡ, v. Σαλαμίς*.

Σαλαμίν-ἄφτης, *ov*, *δ*, *a betrayer of Salamis*, Solon 2. 4.

Σαλαμίνιος, *α, ov*, also *ος, ov*, *Salaminian, of or from Salamis*, Hdt. 5. 104, etc.; also Σαλαμινιακός, *ἡ, ὄν*, Strab. 335; and pecc. fem. Σαλαμινιάς, *ἄδος*, Aesch. Pers. 964.

II. Σαλαμινία (sub. ναὺς or τριήρης), *ἡ*, Ar. Av. 144, Thuc. 3. 33; v. sub παράλος III.

Σαλαμίς or (not so well) Σαλαμίν [ῖ], gen. *ἴνος, ἡ*, *Salamis*, an island and town of the same name, just opposite Athens, Il., etc. II. a town of Cyprus founded by Tencer of Salamis, h. Hom. 9. 4, Hdt. 4. 162.

σάλαξ, *ακος, δ*, (σαλάσσω) *a miner's sieve or riddle*, Theophr. or Arist. ap. Poll. 10. 149; Hesych. σάλαγξ.

σάλασσα, σαλασσομέδουσα, Dor. for θάλ—.

σῶλασσ, = σαλεύω, τινά Nic. Al. 457. II. *to overload, cram full*, σεσαλαγμένος οἶνψ Anth. P. 6. 56, cf. 11. 57, Id. Plan. 306. Cf. σαλεύω, ἀσπάλκτος.

σαλεία, *ἡ*, (σαλεύω) *unsteady, vacillating motion*, Polemo Physiogn. 11. 11 (where σαλίας); — Ep. σαλή, Wern. Tryph. 428, of brandished swords.

σάλευμα, τό, (σάλευω), *oscillation*, Artemid. 1. 79; σ. πολεμικὸν ἔππον Dio Chr. 2. 326.

σάλευσις, *ἡ, ὅς*, *oscillation*, Arist. Mech. 27, 1.

σάλευτός, *ἡ, ὄν*, *moved up and down, tossed*, Anth. P. 5. 175.

σῶλεως: fut. σω Or. Sib. 3. 177: aor. ἐσάλευσα Isocr. 178 D, Anth. P. 11. 83: — Pass., fut. σαλευθήσομαι LXX (Sirach. 16. 16), Ev. Luc. 21. 26; but σαλεύσομαι (in pass. sense) Or. Sib. 3. 675, 714, 751: aor. ἐσαλεύθην LXX (1 Macc. 9. 13), Act. Ap. 4. 31, 2 Thess. 2. 2, v. l. Isocr. l. c.: pf. σεσάλευμαι, v. inf. : (σάλας). To cause to rock, to make to vibrate or oscillate, to shake to and fro, c. acc., σαλεύει χειρὶν οὐδεὶς τὰς ἀκίρας Pythag. ap. Stob. p. 3. 48; πτέρωγα σ. Eur. Cycl. 434; σ. τρικυμῖα πέδον, of the sea, Lyc. 475; of an earthquake, Anth. P. 11. 83, cf. 259: — metaph., σ. τὴν δόξαν Plut. 2. 1123 F, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 8. 56, 337, etc.; σ. τινά ἐκ θεμελίων LXX (Sap. 4. 19); σ. τοὺς ὄχλους to stir them up, Act. Ap. 17. 13, cf. LXX (Sirach. 28. 14): — Pass. to be shaken to and fro, waver, oscillate, totter, reel, χθὼν σεσάλευται Aesch. Pr. 1081; κύκλος σαλεύόμενος Plat. Tim. 79 E, cf. Arist. Mech. 27, 1; of persons, ἐκ Βρομίου γυνία σαλευόμενος Anth. P. 11. 26, cf. 12. 31; ὅδοντες σαλευμένην κορῶν Archil. 93 (for σαλουμένην, from a collat. form σαλέω, which is cited by Phot.) Anth. P. 5. 54.

2. *to shake in measuring*, so as to give good measure, μέτρον σαλευόμενον Ev. Luc. 6. 38; cf. σαλάσσω II.

II. intr. *to move up and down*, to roll, toss, esp. of ships in a stormy sea or persons in them, σ. ἐν πλοίοις Xen. Oec. 8, 17, etc.; generally to be at sea, App. Mithr. 77: — metaph. to toss like a ship at sea, to be tempest-tost, to be in sore distress, πόλις γὰρ ἄγαν ἤδη σαλεύει Soph. O. T. 23; πρόσδοτος δὲ . . . Ἡλέκτρα Id. El. 1074; ὅταν ἡ σαλεύῃ πόλις Eur. Rhes. 249; σ. ἐν νόστοις ἡ γῆρα σ. Plat. Legg. 923 B, cf. Arist. Probl. 5. 24; ἐν κινδύνῳ σ. Dion. H. 10. 11; σ. ὑπὲρ τινος Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. Ποθαγόρας: to be unstable, Poll. 6. 121: — also simply like Lat. *versari*, to be engaged, ἐν τούτοις Sext. Emp. P. 1. 65; v. sub σάλος II.

2. of a ship also, σ. ἐπ' ἀγκύρας to ride at anchor, Plut. 2. 493 D; ἐπὶ μᾶς ἀγκ. Synes. 164 A, cf. 163 D, Polyæn. 2. 2, 7: — hence, metaph., σ. ἐπὶ τῶν ἐλπίδων Heliod. 1. 9; also, σ. ἐπὶ τινι to ride at anchor on one's friend, depend upon him, Plut. Demetr. 38, Heliod. 1. 26; γραῖν ἐπὶ ἐνὶ γομφίῳ σ. Alciphro 3. 28; ἐπὶ τοιούτοις παραγγέλμασιν Sext. Emp. M. 2. 12 (hence later in a causal sense, σ. ἐπὶ τινι τὸν βίον, τὰς ἐλπίδας to anchor it or them upon . . ., Macar. ap. Villos. Anecd. 2. 60, Heliod. 2. 33, Eumath. 93 A): cf. ὄχρω II. 3.

3. metaph. to roll like a ship, to roll in one's walk, of persons with the hip-joints far apart, Hipp. Art. 823, Theophr. Fr. 7. 12.

σαλέω, collat. form of σαλεύω, v. sub foreg. I. 1.

σάλη, Dor. σάλα, *ἡ*, = σάλος II. 2, Aesch. Fr. 362.

σαλία, v. s. σαλεία.

σάλλω, Dor. for θάλλω, Alcman 64.

σαλμακίδες, *αἱ*, a name for ἐταῖραι, Anth. P. 7. 222 (cf. Strab. 656).

σαλόδομαι, Pass. *to go delicately*, E. M. 270; akin to σαλακωνεῖω.

σάλος [ᾶ], *ἡ*, heterog. dat. pl. Alcman. ap. Apoll. Dysc. σάλεσσιν as if from σάλος, τό: — *any unsteady, tossing motion*, of an earthquake, χθωνὸς νῶτα σεισθήναι σάλω Eur. I. T. 46; esp. the tossing, the rolling swell of the sea, πόντος σ., πόντιος σ. Id. Hec. 28, I. T. 1443; so in pl., πόντιοι σάλοι Id. Or. 994.

2. an open roadstead, roads, opp. to a harbour, ἐν σάλῳ στήναι = σαλεύειν II. 2, Lat. in salo stare in ancoris, ἀλμυρον μὲν σάλους δὲ ἔχον Polyb. 1. 53, 10; οὕτε λιμὴν οὕτε σ. Diad. 3. 44, cf. Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri p. 5.

II. of ships or persons in them, *a tossing on the sea*, ἐκ πολλοῦ σάλου εὐδοντ' ἐπ' ἀκτῆς Soph. Ph. 271; σάλον ἔχων ἡ θάλασσα Plut. Luc. 10; κρηβαρῆεν ὑπὸ σ. Luc. Hermot. 28; ἐν τοσούτῳ σ. ναυτάσσει Id. Tox. 19: — metaph. of the ship of the state, tempest-tossing, τὰ μὲν δὴ πόλεως θεοὶ πολλὰ σ. σείσαντες ὤρθασαν πάλιν Soph. Ant. 162; πόλις . . . σαλεύει κἀνακου-

φίσει κάρα βυθῶν ἔτ' οὐχ οἷα τε φοινίου τε σάλου Id. O. T. 22; πόλιν ἐν σάλῳ ἐστί Lys. 107. 28; of soldiers, σάλον ἔχειν to be in distress, Plut. Alex. 32, cf. Aemil. 18: cf. σαλεύω II. 1. 2. distemper, restlessness, *perplexity*, Alcman l. c., LXX (Sirach. 40. 5). (From $\sqrt{\Sigma\Delta\Lambda}$ come also σάλη, σαλ-εύω, σαλ-εία, σαλ-άσσω, σαλ-αγέω, σάλ-αξ, σαλ-άγη, σαλ-ύγη; also σάλ-ος; also σαλ-αῖζω, σαλ-αλόν; cf. Lat. *sal-um*; O. H. G. *swell-an* (*schwellen*, *swell*):—σάλος is usually referred to *āls* (*mare*) but the orig. notion of σάλος is *unsteady motion*, while *āls* (*ἡ*) = *mare* is closely connected with *āls* (*δ*) = *sal*.)

σαλός, ἡ, *on*, silly, imbecile, Byz.; (Lob. Path. 276, compares *saialos*):—hence σαλότης, ἡ, silliness, Eccl.

σάλη, ἡ, a sea-fish, Lat. *salpa*, French *saupre*, Epich. (cf. Ath. 321 D sq.), Arist. H. A. 5. 9, 5, al.: also σάλπηξ, ἡ, Archipp. Ἰχθ. 11; σάλπας is v. l. in Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 19; σέρπη Ibid. 18., 9. 37, 14, al.; σάλπιγξ 5. 9. 5.

σαλπύγιον, τό, Dim. of σάλπιγξ, a tube, Galen.; properly a little trumpet, Hesych.

2. name of a plant, = ἵππουρις, Geop. 2. 6, 27.

σαλπυγγο-εἰδής, ἐς, trumpet-like, Rufus, Byz.

σαλπυγγο-λοχ-ὑπηνάδαι, οἱ, lancer-whiskered-trumpeters, Ar. Ran. 966.

σαλπυγγο-φάνης, ἐς, trumpet-like, ἤχος Eccl.

σαλπυγγοῦτος, ἡ, *on*, trumpeting, C. I. 3071. 8, Hesych.

σαλπυκτής, οὐ, ὁ, a trumpeter, Thuc. 6. 69, Xen. An. 4. 3, 29, etc.; the form σαλπηκτής or -ής occurs in Boeot. Inscr. (C. I. 1585-6); σαλπίστης in an Att. Inscr. (C. I. 306), in a Boeot. (1584 and -7), and in others, also in Polyb. I. 45, 13, Dion. H. 4. 17, etc.—Schäff. and L. Dind. would write σαλπηκτής in Att. Greek (on the analogy of *συρικήτης*, *φορμικήτης*); but general authority is in favour of σαλπυκτής, v. Lob. Phryn. 191.

σάλπιγξ, ἡ, a war-trumpet, *trump*, ὅτε τ' ἴαχε σάλπιγξ II. 18. 219; this was afterwards called σ. στρογγύλη; another for sacred purposes, σ. ἱερὰ Artemid. I. 56;—on various σάλπιγγες, v. Poll. 4. 85 sq., Schol. II. and Eur. Phoen. 1377;—the σάλπιγξ was esp. called Tuscan, *Τυρσηνική* Aesch. Eum. 568, Soph. Aj. 18, Eur. Phoen. 1377, Heracl. 831:—ὑπὸ σάλπιγγος by sound of trumpet, Soph. El. 711, cf. Ar. Ach. 1001; also, ἀπὸ σ. Xen. Eq. Mag. 3, 12, Polyb. 4. 13, 1: cf. σημαίνω II. 2, ὑποσημαίνω I. 2, φθέγγομαι I. 2.

2. metaph., Πιερίκᾳ σ., of Pindar, Anth. P. 7. 34; Παιανέω σ., of Demosthenes, Christod. Ecphr. 23; οὐρανίη σ. thunder, Tryph. 327, Nonn. D. 2. 557.

III. σάλπιγξ θαλασσία, elsewhere στρόμβος (2), Archil. 181 b; cf. σάλη.

IV. the trumpet-bird, from its trumpet-like note, acc. to Gramm., = τροχίλος.

V. a kind of comet, Io. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 73. (If connected with Lith. *szvilp-ju* (to whistle), *szvilp-ine* (a pipe), O. H. G. *swalve* (*cithara*), it must come from $\sqrt{\Sigma\Phi\Lambda\Pi}$: others refer to Skt. *svar* (*sonare*), and connect σάλπιγξ with σὺργξ:—for the term. -ιγξ, cf. φόρυγξ, λαίγξ, πλάστγξ.)

σαλπίζω, fut. ἰω LXX (Num. 10. 4): aor. ἐσάλπιξα Xen. An. I. 2, 17, Archipp. Ἰχθ. 11; Ep. σάλπιγξα II.:—later, fut. σαλπίσσω I Ep. Cor. 15. 52: aor. ἐσάλπισα Luc. Ocypr. 114, LXX, etc.—Pass., pf. σεσάλπηκται Endae. am. Stob. 366. 54; σεσάλπισται (περι-) Plut. 2. 192 B, 220 E:—σαλπίσσω is Tarentine, Eust. 1654, Anecd. Oxon. I. 62; σαλπίττω, Att., ap. Phot., et Luc. Jud. Voc. 10; σαλπιδῶ Boeot., Anecd. Oxon. 4. 325. To sound the trumpet, give signal by trumpet, σάλπιγξ σαλπ. Xen. An. 7. 3, 32; c. acc. cogn., σ. πολέμου κύπνον Batt. 203; βυθούς Xen. An. 7. 3, 32; σ. ἀνακλι-νῶν Anth. P. 11. 136; λυγρὸν ἤχον Ib. append. 30; τὸ δέπνον σημείον Ath. 130 B: metaph., ἀμφὶ δὲ σάλπιγγεν μέγας οὐρανός heaven trumpeted around, of thunder as if a signal for battle, II. 21. 388, cf. Wern. Tryph. 327:—impers., ἐπεὶ ἐσάλπιγξε (sc. ὁ σαλπυ-κτής) when the trumpet sounded, Xen. An. I. 2, 17; cf. σημαίνω II. 2, κηρύσσω I. 2. 2. c. acc., σ. ἡμέραν to proclaim, announce day, of the cock, Luc. Ocypr. 114.

σαλπυκτής, v. sub σαλπυκτής.

σάλπισμα, τό, a trumpet-call, Poll. 4. 86; σαλπισμός or -ιγμός, ὁ, Ibid.

σαλπιστής, v. sub σαλπυκτής.

σαλπιστικός, ἡ, *on*, of or for a trumpet, κρούματα Poll. 4. 84.

σαλπίττω or σαλπίσσω, v. σαλπίζω fin.

σάλπος, ὁ, v. sub σάλη.

σαλύνη, ἡ, (σάλος) constant motion, as of the spindle, Hesych.

σάλυξ, ἡ, = ἀγχοῦσα, Diosc. 4. 23.

σαλώμη, ἡ, a medicine (prob. from the pr. n.), Galen.

σάμα, τό, Dor. for σήμα, Pind.

σαμαγόρειος οἶνος, ὁ, a kind of wine, Ath. 429 F.

Σαμίανα, ἡ, (Σάμος) a ship of Samian build, used as a stamp on the Samian coin, Plut. Pericl. 26 (on which passage v. Bergk Ar. Babyl. 2); they had beaks like a swine's snout (cf. ὑπέρσος); so Ildt. 3. 59, speaks of τὰς πρῶτας νέες καπρίους ἔχουσαι, cf. Nāke Choeril. pp. 155 sq.

σάμαινα, Dor. for σημαίνω.

σαμακίον, τό, an article of female attire, Com. Anon. 319.

σαμαμίθιον, τό, a kind of worm, Sophronius ap. Mail Spicil. 3. 477. 481.

σάμαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a rush-mat, used as a bed in war, Chion, Hero. I.

σάμων, τό, Dor. for σημεῖον, C. I. 5168 or 5108.

σαμαρδάκος, ὁ, a buffalo, Jo. Chrys., v. Suicer.

Σαμαρεία, ἡ, Samaria, a city of Palestine, called Sebasté by Herod, C. I. 889, Strab. 760, etc.:—Σαμαρείτης, οὐ, ὁ, a Samaritan, N. T., etc.; fem. -εῖτις, ἰδος, Ib.:—Adj. -εῖτικός, ἡ, *on*, Epiphani.—Verb Σαμαρει-τίζω, to follow the Samaritan heresy, Chron. Pasch. I. 620; and Σαμα-ρειτισμός, οὐ, ὁ, Epiphani.

Σαμαίτης, οὐ, ὁ, poet. for Σαρμαίτης, Dion. P. 304.

σαμβάλον, σαμβάλισκος, v. sub σάνδαλον.

σαμβύκη, ἡ, a triangular musical instrument with four strings, Lat. *sambuca*, Arist. Pol. 8. 6, 13, Ath. 175 D, 633 F; its notes were so high, as to make it of little use:—of barbaric origin (Strab. 471, Ath. II. c.), being the Syrian *sabbā*, with m inserted, as in *ambubia* (from Syr. *abūbo*, a pipe); cf. κινύρα, νάβλα. 2. = σαμβυκίστρια, with a pun on signf.

II, Polyb. 5. 37, 10., 8. 8, 6, cf. Meineke Com. Gr. 4. 197.

an engine of like form used in sieges, Polyb. 8. 6, 2-11, Plut. Marcell. 15, Ath. 634 A.—Cf. σύμβυξ. [Penult. long in *sambūca*, Pers. 5. 95.]

σαμβυκίστης, οὐ, ὁ, a player on the sambūca, Euphor. 31:—fem. σαμ-βυκίστρια, Philem. Μοῖχ. 1. 5, Plut. Cleom. 35, Anton. 9.

σάμβυξ, ἡ, a word wrongly cited by Suid. from Polyb. 5. 37, 10.

σάμεια, ὧν, τά, marks on the edge of the dress, Lacon. word, Hesych.

σάμερον, Dor. for σήμερον, Pind.

Σάμη, v. sub Σάμος.

σάμηον, τό, Dor. for σημεῖον, Fragm. Pythag.

σαμινά, Lacon. for θαμνά, Hesych.

Σάμο-θράκη, Ion. -θητική, ἡ, Samothrace, an island near Thrace, noted for the early civilisation of its inhabitants, Hdt. 6. 47; the seat of the mysteries of the Cabiri, Id. 2. 51; called Σάμος Ὀθητική in Hom., II. 13. 12, h. Apoll. 34; and simply Σάμος, II. 24. 78, 753.—Its more ancient name was *Leucosia*, Arist. Fr. 538; and *Dardania*, Paus. 7. 4. 3. An inhabitant of it was Σάμοδόρξ (not Σαμοθράξ), Choerob. 176. 4, E. M.: Ion. pl. Σαμοθρήκες, Hdt. 2. 51., 8. 90; Adj. Σάμοθράκιος, Ion. -θητικός, η, *on*, Hdt. 7. 59, 108: cf. sq. and v. Κάβειροι.

Σάμος [ᾶ], ἡ, Samos, the name of several Greek islands: 1. an old name for Κεφαλληνία (q. v.), II. 2. 634, Od. 4. 671., 15. 29; also called Σάμη, 1. 246, h. Apoll. 429; though this, acc. to others, is a town on the island:—hence Adj. Σαμαῖος, α, *on*, Strab. 455. 2.

Σάμος Ὀθητική, v. Σαμοθράκη. 3. Samos, the large island over against Ephesus, first in h. Hom. Ap. 41:—hence Adj. Σάμιος, α, *on*, Hdt. I. 70, etc.; ἡ Σαμία (sc. γῆ), Ib., Theophr. Lap. 62; also, Σ. ὀστήη, play with medicinal properties, Galen.:—Σαμιακός, ἡ, *on*, Cratin. Ἀρχιλ. 11. (Acc. to Strab. 346, 457, Σάμος was an old word signifying a height, esp. by the sea-shore.)

σαμπί or σάμπι, v. sub Σ σ B. 4.

σαμφαριτική νάρδος, ἡ, a kind of *nard*, Diosc. I. 6.

σάμφειρος, v. sub σάμφειρος.

σαμ-φόρος, οὐ, ὁ, (φέρο) a horse branded with the old letter σάν (v. sub Σ σ B. 4), Ar. Eq. 603, Nub. 122, 1298: cf. κοππατίας, and Eust. 785.

σαμφήρα, ἡ, a kind of sword of state, Joseph. A. J. 20. 2, 3, cf. Suid.

σαμφύλιζω, to resemble *marjoram*, τῇ ὁσμῇ Diosc. 3. 40.

σαμφύλιχος, η, *on*, of *marjoram*, Diosc. I. 58 (in lemma), Aët. 4. 42.

σαμψίχον, τό, foreign name of ἀμάρακος or *marjoram*, Diosc. 3. 47, Arctae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 10:—written σάμψουχον, Nic. Th. 617, Paus. 9. 28, 3, Epigr. Gr. 548; σάμψυχος, ἡ, Arctae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 6; ὁ, Poll. 6. 107.

σάν, v. sub Σ σ B. [ᾶ, v. ap. Ath. 454 F.]

σανδάλιον, τό, Dim. of σάνδαλον, mostly in pl., sandals, Hdt. 2. 91,

Cratin. Nom. 10, Cephisod. Troph. 2, etc. II. a surgical bandage,

Oribas. 180; also σανδάλιος, ὁ, Id. 84.

σανδάλισκος, ὁ, Dim. of σάνδαλον, Ar. Ran. 405; cf. σαμβαλ-.

σανδάλιο-θήκη, ἡ, a sandal-case, Menand. Μισογ. 3.

σάνδαλον, τό, a wooden sole, firmly bound on by straps round the instep and ankle, Eupol. Χρυσ. γεν. 20; mostly in pl. sandals, first in h. Hom. Merc. 79, 83, 139; on the sandάλια Τυρρηνικά, v. Meineke Cratin. Nom. 10, Poll. 7. 86 sq.:—Acol. σάμβαλον, Sappho 99, Anth. P. 6. 267, v. Bgk. Anacr. 15; Dim. σαμβαλίσκος, ὁ, heterog. pl. -ίσκα, Hippon. 12.

II. a flat fish, like the sole or turbot, Matro ap. Ath. 136 B; also σανδάλιον, identified by Hesych. with ψῆττα, but distinguished from it by Alciphro 1. 7. (Prob. borrowed from the Pers. *sandal* (*calceus*).)

σανδάλιομαι, Pass. to be furnished with sandals, Eumath. p. 110.

σανδάλωδης, ἐς, sandal-like, Schol. Eur. Or. 1371.

σανδαράκη [ᾶ], ἡ, red sulphuret of arsenic, *realgar*, (ἀρσενικόν being the yellow sulphuret, *orpiment*, Diosc. 5. 121), Lat. *sandaraca*, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 8; written σανδαράχη in Hipp. 466. 20, Diosc. 5. 103, Alciphro I. 33, etc. 2. an orange colour made therefrom, Theophr. Lap. 40 and 50. (Cf. Skt. *sindūra* = *minium*.)

II. bee-bread, the same as κήνηθος, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 5; and as ἐριθάκη, Ib. 52.

σανδαράκιζω, or -χίζω, to be bright red, Diosc. 5. 113.

σανδαράκινος, η, *on*, of orange colour, Hdt. 1. 98, Ael. N. A. 17. 23:

—also σανδαραχώδης, ἐς, Ideler Phys. 2. 74.

σανδαράκουριον, τό, (*ῥιγω) a pit whence σανδαράκη is dug, Strab. 562 (where the MSS. -ούριον).

σάνδυξ, υκος, or σάνδιξ, υκος, ἡ, a bright red colour, also called ἀρμένιον, Strab. 529, Diosc. 5. 103; being σανδαράκη mixed with red ochre (*rubrica*), Plin. 35. 23; though a like colour was made from a plant of the same name, Sosibius ap. Hesych., Virg. Ecl. 4. 45, Plin. l. c.

2. σάνδυκες, among the Lydians, were transparent, flesh-coloured women's garments (dyed with this colour), Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 3. 64.

3. a kind of salve, Hesych.

II. a casket, Hesych. [ῥ in genit., Prop. 2. 19, 81; but ῥ in Gratinus Cyneg. 86.]

σανδῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, a transparent robe, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 3. 64.

σανίδιον, τό, Dim. of *sanis*, a small trencher, Ar. Pax 202, Menand. Hn. 2.

II. like πινάκιον, a tablet, register, ἐκ σανιδίου Lysias

146. 6, cf. Aeschin. 82. 29.

σανίδω, (σανίς) to board over, σεσανιδωμένα πλοῖα decked vessels,

Schol. Thuc. I. 10, cf. Athenio de Nacin. 6 A.

σανιδώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a plank, flat, Arctae. Caus. M. Diut. I. 8.

σάνιδωμα, τό, (σανίδω) a planking, framework, Polyb. 1. 22, 6., 6. 23, 3; a ship's deck, Theophr. H. P. 5, 7, 5.
 σάνιδωτός, ἡ, ὄν, planked, boarded over, LXX (Ex. 27. 8, al.).
 σάνις, ἰδος, ἡ, a board, plank, Anth. P. 9. 269, Polyb. 1. 22, 9, etc.; σ. ἄεος Call. Fr. 105;—hence anything made thereof, 1. a door, Hom. always in pl. folding doors, Lat. *fores*, Il. 12. 453, 461, Od. 22. 128, etc.; κολληταὶ σανίδες Il. 9. 583; σανίδες πυκινῶς ὀφραναί, δι- κλίδες Od. 2. 344, cf. 22. 128, Il. 21. 535; σ. πύλῃσιν ἐπικεκλημένα Il. 12. 121;—rarely in sing., Eur. Or. 1221.
 2. a wooden platform, scaffold or stage, ἐφ' ὧν ἦλθες σ. Od. 21. 51.
 3. a wooden floor, esp. a ship's deck, Eur. Hel. 1556, Luc. Jup. Trag. 48, Anth. P. append. 15, 3.
 4. in pl. wooden tablets for writing on, Eur. Alc. 968: esp. at Athens, tablets covered with gypsum (like Lat. *album*), on which were written all sorts of public notices, esp. the causes for hearing in the law-courts, Ar. Vesp. 349, 848; laws to be proposed, Andoc. 11. 28; laws corrected by the Thesmothetæ, Aeschin. 59. 11; lists of officers, Lys. 176. 9; names of deities, Dem. 79. 11 (where the sing. is used); cf. omnino Isocr. Antid. § 253. So at Rome, of the tables on which the laws were written, Dio C. 42. 32.
 5. a plank to which offenders were bound, or sometimes nailed as to a cross, πρὸς σανίδα προσπασσαλέειν τινά Hdt. 7. 33., 9. 120; ἐν and πρὸς τῇ σ. δεῖν Ar. Thesm. 931, 940 (where the Schol. cites Cratin.); σανίδι προσδεῖν Plut. Pericl. 28.
 σανάνκιον or σάννακρον, τό, a kind of cup, Philem. Xhp. 1.
 σάννας, ον, ὁ, a zany, Cratin. Incert. 33 A; cf. σαννίαν.
 σάννιον, τό, (σαίνω) sens. obsce. like Lat. *cauda*, Enpnl. Incert. 86:—σαννιόπληκτος, ον, = αἰδοῦσπληκτος, Hesych.:—cf. Lob. Rhem. 113.
 σαννίων, ὁ, = σάννας, Lat. *sannio*, Arr. Epict. 3. 22, 83.
 σαννυρίζω, to jeer, mock, prob. I. Hesych.
 σάνταλον, τό, the sandal-tree, Salmas. in Solin. 726; σάνδανον in Aët.; σαντάλιος, ἡ, ον, of the sandal-tree, ξύλα Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri p. 20 (vulg. σαγάλινα).
 σαντόνιον, τό, a kind of wormwood found in the country of the *Santon* in Gaul, Diosc. 3. 28; in Galen. *σαντονικόν*.
 σάξις, εως, ἡ, (σάτω) a cramming full, Arist. Probl. 25. 8, 4.
 σαδμβροτος, ον, preserving mortals, Procl. h. Minerv. 40.
 σαδ-πολις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, protecting cities, Coluth. 140, Nonn. D. 41. 395.
 σάος, as Posit., is found only in the contr. form *σῶς*, σᾶ (v. σῶς); but we find Comp. *σαώτερος* in Il. 1. 32, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 4, Theocr. 25. 59; Comp. Adv. *σαώτερον*, Anth. P. 9. 788; cf. *σῶος*.
 σαοσιμβροτος, ον, = σαδμβροτος, dub. in Hesych.
 σαοφρονέω, σαοφροσύνη, σαόφρων, ποῖτ. for σωφρ-; also in Aretae. σῶω, = σῶω, q. v.
 σαπαῖνα, ἡ, ὅ, Gallic name for the ἀναγαλλίς, Diosc. Noth. 2. 209.
 σαπέριδης, ον, ὁ, Pontic name for the fish *κορακίνος* when salted, Hipp. 546. 14, cf. Ar. Fr. 365, 546, Archipp. Ἰχθ. 10, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 117 A; but acc. to Parmeno, the name of a distinct kind of fish, cf. Ath. 308 F; cf. *σάπερις*. [ἀ ll. c., Pers. Sat. 5. 134.]
 σαπῆριον, τό, Dim. of foreg.; nickname of a courtesan, Ath. 391 C.
 σαπῆρις, ἡ, name of a fresh-water fish, different therefore from *σάπεριδης*, perh. a kind of sturgeon, Arist. H. A. 8. 30, 7.
 σᾶπηρ, v. sub *σήνω*.
 σαπῆριον, τό, a unknown animal, Med. Matthaei p. 54; cf. *σατῆριον* II.
 σαπρία, ἡ, (σαπρός) = σαπρότης, Diosc. 1. 112, Anth. P. 15. 38.
 σαπρίας οἶνος, ὁ, old, mellow wine (v. *σαπρός* II. 3), Hermipp. Φορμ. 2. 6.
 σαπριάω, = σαπρίζομαι, Nicet. Ann. 158 D.
 σαπρίσω, fut. ἰω, (σαπρός) to make rotten or stinking, LXX (Eccl. 10. 1) —Pass. to rot, decay, σαπρίσμαι τό ὅστεα Hipp. Fract. 774.
 σαπρό-γηρος, ον, rotten from old age, Nicet. Ann. 182 D.
 σαπρό-κνημος, ον, rotting the legs, ἔλκος Diosc. 4. 184.
 σαπρό-λογία, ἡ, foul talk, foul abuse, Nicet. Ann. 16 D, etc.
 σαπρό-πλουτος, ον, stinkingly rich, perhaps a parody on ἀρχαῖο- πλουτος, Antiph. Χρυσίδ. I (Dobree suggested *σατραπύπλουτος*, rich as a satrap).
 σαπρός, ὁ, ὄν, (✓ΣΑΠ, σήπω) *rotten, putrid*, Hippoc. 16, Hippocr. 278. 19; of the lungs, diseased, Lat. *tollens*, Id. 451. 6; of bone, carious, Id. 774 B; of wood and the like, *rotten, ιστίον* Ar. Eq. 918; βύρσα Id. Vesp. 38; *πινικίαςκος, φορμός, σχοινίον* Id. Pl. 813, 542, Vesp. 1343; ἐλαία Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 10; proverb., σαπρὸν πείσματος ἀνταλ- βέσθαι Theogn. 1362:—esp., of fish that have been long in pickle, *stale, rancid, τάρχος* Ar. Ach. 1101; opp. to *πρόσφατος*, Antiph. Φιλοθ. 2, cf. Κνωσθ. 2; βύρσα Ar. Vesp. 38; ἰμὸς Menand. Δεισ. 2; of withered flowers, Dem. 615. 11:—Adv., *σαπρὸς λούειν* so as to leave them filthy, Arr. Epict. 2. 21, 14.
 II. generally, *stale, worn out*, Lat. *obsoletus*, ἀρχαῖον καὶ σαπρὸν Ar. Pl. 322.
 2. of persons, γέρον ἂν καὶ σ. Id. Pax 698; ὦ σαπρά, to an old woman, Id. Eccl. 884, Hermipp. 'Αρποτ. 2; so, εἰνα σαπρὸν κοῦδὲν δύνασθαι Ar. Vesp. 1381; οὐδὲν ἔσμεν οἱ σ. Eur. Pol. 27; σ. γυναῖκα . . ὁ τρόπος εὐμορφὸν ποιεῖ Philem. Incert. 47; cf. Lob. Phryn. 377.
 3. of wine, without any bad sense, mellow (cf. *σαπρίας*), σαπρὸν οὐ τὸ μοχθηρὸν . . , ἀλλὰ παλαιόν, Εὐ- πολίς Phot., cf. Philyll. Incert. 6; so, τρὺς παλαιὰ καὶ σαπρά Ar. Pl. 1086; and Alex. 'Ορχ. I describes old wine as ὀδύνας οὐκ ἔχων, ἥδη σαπρὸς . . γέρον γὰρ δαμονίως; v. Piers. Moer. 353, Ruhnke ad Tim. et ad Rutil. Lup. 102.
 4. εἰρήνη σαπρά, a joke παρὰ προσδοκίαν, Ar. Pax 554.
 III. of sound, ἀδελὲ γὰρ σαπρά . . κρουμάτια Theopomp. Com. Σειρ. 2; perh. for *σαδρά*, v. *σαδρός*.
 σαπρο-σκελής, ἑς, with rotten legs, Theod. Prodr.
 σαπρό-στομος, ον, with foul breath, Arist. ap. Stob. 72. 53.
 σαπρότης, ἡ, rottenness, putridity, Plat. Rep. 609 E, Arist. Meteor. 4. 1, 6, al., Theophr. Odor. 2.

σαπρο-φάγέω, to eat putrid things, cf. Martial. 3. 77.
 σαπρο-φίλος, ον, (σαπρός III) fond of false notes, Music. Vett.
 σαπρο-φόρος, ον, (φάω) bearing rotten things, Eust. Opusc. 2. 88.
 σαπρόω, = sq. Thom. M. p. 790.
 σαπρόνωμι, Pass. to become rotten or stinking, Nic. Al. 468.
 σαπρόντιμος, ον, (ὄνομα) with a filthy name, Eust. Opusc. 4. 7.
 σαπφείριος, ἡ, ον, of or like lapis lazuli, Arist. Plant. 2. 9, 8, Philostr. 34; also os, Pseudo-Callisth. 1. 4.
 σαφειρίτης, λίθος, ὁ, = σάφειρος, Schol. Ap. Rh. 2. 395.
 σαφειρο-εἰδής, ἑς, sapphire-like, ap. Wolf Anecd. 3. 155.
 σάφειρος, ἡ, acc. to Beckmann Hist. of Invent., and King *Antique Gems*, not the sapphire, but lapis lazuli, of which two chief kinds, *κνανή* and *χρυσή*, are mentioned by Theophr. Lap. 23 and 37, Dion. P. 1104. (Prob. borrowed from the Phoenicians, cf. Hebr. *sappir*.)
 Σαφώ, οὖς, acc. οὖν Greg. Cor. 427, voc. οὖ, ἡ:—*Sappho*, Alcae. 54, etc.; Aeol. Ψαφώ Ib. 64, Ahr. D. Aeol. § 7, 5; in Inscr. and on coins sometimes Σάφφω, C. I. 1211. 4, Mionnet Descr. 3. p. 46:—Adj. Σαφφῶς, α, ον, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 596 D; or Σαφφικός, ἡ, ὄν, of Sapphic measure, Hephaest.
 σάπαν, part. aor. from σήπω.
 σάπαν, ανος, ὁ, Lat. *sapo*, soap, Germ. *Seife*, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 13:—a Celtic or German word, Plin. N. H. 28. 12. [ἀ, Seren. Sammon. 158.]
 σάπαναρκός, ἡ, ὄν, saponaceous, soapy, Medic.
 σάπῳον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Schol. Theocr. 3. 17.
 σάπωνις, ἰδος, ἡ, = ὕσσωον, Lex. Vet.
 σαράβαρα, τά, loose Persian trousers, Antiph. Σκυθ. 1; σαράβαρα also is used by LXX and Theodot. to express the Hebr. *serbalis* in Dan. 3. 27 (cf. 21), where Symm. renders the same by ἀναυρίδες:—it is prob. the Persian *shālvar* or *shulvār* (braccae). II. a musical instrument, a kind of cymbals, etc.
 σάραβος, ὁ, *puenda muliebria*, Arcad. 46, Hesych.
 σαρακόκοντα, σαρακόστος, Byz. form of τεσσαρέ-κοντα, -κόστος, Chron. Pasch. 352. 12, etc.
 Σάρᾱπς, ἰδος, ὁ, also Σέρᾱπς, *Sarapis* or *Serapis*, an Egyptian god, orig. a symbol of the Nile and of fertility, Call. Ep. 38. 5, Diod. 1. 25, Plut. 2. 362; he often appears in Inscr. in combination with Ζεὺς Ἥλιος, C. I. 4042, 4262, 4713, al.:—hence Σάρᾱπειον or Σεραπειον, τό, the temple of *Serapis*, Ib. 4401, Plat. Alex. 76, Dio C. 66. 24; Σαραπειέον, τό, Polyb. 4. 39, Maii Class. Auctt. 4. 445; Σαραπίον or Σερ-, Strab. 795, C. I. 2715 b. 4:—Σαραπισταί, οἱ, a guild or company formed of wor- shippers of *Serapis*, Ib. 120.
 σάρᾱπς, gen. εως or ιος, ὁ, a white Persian robe with purple stripes, Democ. Eph. ap. Ath. 525 C, Ctes. ap. Phot.
 σάρᾱπος, [ᾱ], ποδός, ὁ, ἡ, acc. σάρᾱπον and in Alcae. 38, σάραπον; (σαῖρω II, ποῦς) one who sweeps with his feet, i. e. one that has turned-out feet which he trails in walking, Lat. *plantus*, Alcae. l. c., Galen.
 σάργαλος, ὁ, a place in a chariot where the whip was kept, Poll. 7. 116.
 σαργάνη, ἡ, like παργάνη, a plait, braid, Aesch. Supp. 788. 2. a basket, Timocl. Anth. 1. Luc. Lexiph. 6, 2 Ep. Cor. 11. 33.
 σαργανίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = foreg., Cratin. Διονυσ. 7.
 σαργίνος, ὁ, a kind of gregarious fish, Epich. 31 Ahr., Arist. H. A. 9. 2. 1.
 σαργός (not σάργος, Arcad. 46), ὁ, name of a sea-fish, Lat. *sargus*, Epich. 44 Ahr., Philyll. Πολ. 1: Arist. seems to comprehend two distinct fishes under this name, 1. a kind of mullet (κεστρενός), H. A. 5. 11, 3 sq., 6. 17, 3. 2. the *sargus* (still so called in Greece), Ib. 5. 9, 5, 8. 2, 31.
 σάρδα, ἡ, a kind of tunny caught near Sardinia, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 120 E.
 σαρδάξω, v. sq.
 σαρδάνιος, α, ον, an Adj. used only of bitter or scornful laughter, *σαρ- δάνιον γελᾶν* (sc. γέλωτα) to laugh a bitter laugh, laugh bitterly, grimly, from anger or secret triumph, μεῖσις δὲ θυμῷ σαρδάνιον μάλα τοῖον Od. 20. 302; so, ἀνεκάγχασε μάλα σαρδάνιον Plat. Rep. 337 A; τί μάταια γελᾷς . . ; τάχα πον σαρδάνιον γελᾷσεις Anth. P. 5. 179; πούλαξο σίνεσθαι, μὴ καὶ σ. γελᾷσης Anth. Plan. 86; ridere γέλωτα σαρδάνιον Cic. Fam. 7. 25, 1. (The Root was perhaps connected with that of *σεσπῆρ*, *grinning, sneering*, Schol. Plat. l. c.; cf. *σαρδάξεν* μετὰ πικρίας γελᾶν Phot., Snid.—The common expl. given of this laugh was that it resembled the effect produced by a *Sardinian plant* (*ranunculus Sardois*, called *σαρδάνη* by Tzetz.), Polyb. 17. 7, 6, Plut. C. Gracch. 12, Nonn. D. 20. 309, Or. Sib. 1. 182, which when eaten screwed up the face of the eater, Paus. 10. 17, 13, Schol. Plat. l. c., Phot., Serv. Virg. Ecl. 7. 41; whence later authors wrote *Σαρδόνιον* for *Σαρδάνιον* (from *Σαρδῶ*), Polyb. l. c., Luc. Asin. 24, etc., and this appears as a v. l. in Hom. and Plat.; hence our form *sardonic*:—cf. Paroemiogr. pp. 102, 370, Gaisf.)
 Σάρδεις, εων, αἱ, *Sardes*, the capital of Lydia, Aesch. Pers. 45; dat. Σάρδεσι Ib. 321:—Ion. Σάρδεις Anth. P. 7. 709, etc., or Σάρδεις Hdt. 5. 102; gen. *Sardian*, dat. Σάρδιον Hdt. 1. 7., 5. 101, etc.; acc. Σάρδιος Call. Dian. 248, or Σάρδης Hdt. 1. 27:—Adj. Σαρδιάνιος, Ion. -ήνος, ἡ, ὄν, Hdt. 1. 22, 80, Eur. Fr. 631; οἱ Σαρδιανοὶ Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 3; οἱ Σάρδιοι Parthen. 22:—Σαρδιάνικός, ἡ, ὄν, Ar. Ach. 112, Pax 1174; v. *βάρμα*.
 σάρδιον and σαρδήνη, ἡ, the sardine, Lat. *sardina*, Galen.; so *σαρδίνος*, ὁ, Epacnet. ap. Ath. 328 F.
 σάρδιον, τό, the Sardinian stone, Plat. Phaedo 110 D, Theophr. Lap. 8 and 23; σάρδια, of female ornaments, Ar. Fr. 309. 13.—This stone was of two kinds, the transparent-red or female being our *cornelian*, the trans-

parent-brown or male our *sardine*, Theophr. Lap. 30:—later, λίθος σάρδιος Philopon. ap. Suid.; σάρδιος λ. Anecd. Oxon. 4. 229; σαρδόνιον Hesych. s. v. σαρδῶ.

σαρδόνιον, τό, = σαρδών, Xen. Cyn. 6. 9.

σαρδόνιος, α, ον, v. sub Σαρδόνιος.

σαρδόνυξ, ὅ, (σάρδιον) the *sardonyx*, Philem. Incert. 130 b, Anth. P. 1. 116, Joseph. A. J. 3. 7. 5, etc.; wrongly written σαρδώνυξ in B. J. 5. 5, 7, Plut. 2. 1160 F, etc.: σαρδόνυκος in Byz. The stone was called simply *onyx*, when the dark ground was simply spotted or streaked with white, but *sardonyx*, if the different colours were disposed in layers.

Σαρδῶ, ἡ, gen. ὄος contr. οὖς, dat. οἰ, *Sardinia*, Hdt. 1. 170, Ar. Vesp. 700; the obl. cases are sometimes Σαρδῶνος, -όνι, -όνα (as if from Σαρδῶν), Polyb. 1. 24. 5 sq., 1. 79. 1, etc.; Σαρδῶνος is prob. f. l. in Strab. 106: a nom. Σαρδῶν in Hesych.—Hence Adj. Σαρδῶνιος, Hdt. 1. 166, Theocr. 16. 86; cf. σαρδάνιος; (hence Σαρδονία = Σαρδῶ, C. 1. 2509. 14)—also Σαρδονικός, Hdt. 2. 105, Arist. Meteor. 2. 1. 11, Poll. 5. 26: Σαρδόνιος, Strab. 106. 122, etc.; (but Σαρδωνικός is prob. f. l. in Lyc. 796, Poll. 7. 77: in Hesych. Σαρδῶος, ῥα, ὦν, Polyb. 1. 42. 6, etc.:—Σαρδοί, οἱ, the *Sards* or *Sardinians*, Diod. Excerpt. 491. 10, but v. Schweigh. Polyb. 26. 7. 1; Σαρδοῖ Id. 1. 88. 9. II. a precious stone, prob. the same as the σάρδιον or the σαρδόνυξ, Philostr. 770, v. Lob. Phryn. 187.

σαρδῶν, ὄνος, ἡ, the rope sustaining the upper-edge of a hunting-net, Poll. 5. 31, Hesych.; cf. σαρδόνιον.

σαρρήτιον, τό, = σάρατις, Phot., Hesych.

σάρπ, τό, pl. σάρπια, an Egyptian water-plant, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8. 5. σαρπίν, acc. to Hesych., a kind of starling; cf. ψάρ, ψαρίον.

σάρισσα, ἡ, the *sarissa*, a long pike used in the Macedonian phalanx, Theophr. H. P. 3. 11. 2, Polyb. 2. 69. 18, etc., v. omnino 18. 12. Commonly written σάρισσα, from ignorance that the ι was by nature long, v. Ovid. Metaph. 12. 466, Lucan. 8. 298; cf. Λάρισα; but a v. l. σάρισα appears in the text of most of the best MSS. (v. Schweigh. Polyb. 2. 69), and this form is recognised by the canon of Choerob. in Anecd. Oxon. 2. 236: in Byz. σάριττα.

σάριστο-φόρος, ον, armed with the *sarissa*, Polyb. 12. 20, 2, Arr. An. 1. 14, etc.; v. foreg. Hence, -φορέω, Zonar.

σαρκάζω, (σάρξ) to tear flesh like dogs, Ar. Pax 482, ubi v. Schol.; cf. σαρκούων. 2. to pluck grass with closed lips, as grazing horses do, Hipp. Art. 785, v. Foës. Oecon. II. to bite the lips in rage, Galen. Gloss. Hipp.: hence to speak bitterly, sneer, εἰρωνεύεσθαι μετ' ἐπιστροφῆς Stob. Eccl. 2. 222; σαρκάζων .. καὶ σεσηρῶς Philo 2. 597; v. Schol. Ar. Ran. 966 (997), Eust. 1053. 32.

σαρκαμο-πίτυο-κάμπητις, ον, ὁ, sneering-pinebender, Comic word in Ar. Ran. 966.

σαρκαμῶς, ὁ, mockery, sarcasm, Walz Rhett. 8. 591, A. B. 10, etc.; v. σαρκάζω.

σαρκάω, v. σαρκούων.

σαρκ-ελάφεια (σε. σκῆκα) τά, venison-figs, a kind so called, Ath. 78 A. σαρκήρης, ἐς, of, consisting of flesh, στήχως ap. Hesych.

σαρκίδιον, τό, Dim. of σάρξ, a bit of flesh, Arist. G. A. 2. 7. 8, Fr. 315. σαρκίζω, to strip off the flesh, scrape it out, Hdn. 4. 64, cf. Poll. 2. 233.

σαρκικός, ἡ, ὄν, = σάρκινος I (which is v. l.), Arist. II. A. 1. 2. 7, α in Comp. II. fleshy, of the flesh, sensual, opp. to πνευματικός, Anth. P. 1. 107. Adv. -κῶς, Ignat. ad Eph. 10; Comp. -ώτερον, Clem. Al. 802.

σάρκινος, ἡ, ον, (σάρξ) of or like flesh, fleshy, σ. ὄζος (v. sub ὄζος); σ. μόρια fleshy parts, such as the tongue, Arist. H. A. 1. 11. 12; ἄνθρωποι θνατοὶ καὶ σ. Hipparch. ap. Stob. 573. 40; σ. ἰχθύς (opp. to a dream), Theocr. 21. 66; τὸ σ. τῶν λόγων their material import, Plut. 2. 79 C.—Adv. -ως, Clem. Al. 938, Orig., etc. 2. = σαρκικός II, Ep. Hebr. 7. 16, Eccl. II. with much flesh, fleshy, corpulent, Ar. Fr. 504, Eupol. Incert. 100; σάρματα Plat. Legg. 906 C; πύκται Arist. Eth. N. 3. 9. 3.

σαρκίον, τό, Dim. of σάρξ, a bit of flesh, carunculus, Hipp. Aph. 1252, al., Diphil. Ἀνθαστ. 1. 2, Arist. H. A. 2. 11. 8, al.

σαρκο-βλέπτῃς, ον, ὁ, one who looks only to the flesh, Eccl.

σαρκο-βόρος, ον, (βορά) eating flesh, carnivorous, ῥῥον Plut. 2. 956 C; ῥῥυθες Manetho 5. 193:—σαρκοβόρεω, Schol. Thuc. 2. 50; σαρκο-βόρια, ἡ, Manass. Chron. 159.

σαρκο-βρώς, ὥτος, ὁ, ἡ, = σαρκοβόρος, Moschio ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 242.

σαρκο-γενής, ἐς, (γενέσθαι) born of the flesh, cited from Eccl.

σαρκογονία, ἡ, (γενέσθαι) fleshy birth, Porphyry. Antr. N. 14.

σαρκο-δακής, ἐς, biting or eating flesh, Bios Orph. Fr. 12. 2.

σαρκο-ειδής, ἐς, flesh-like, of flesh, fleshy, φύσις Plat. Tim. 75 E; σ. ὦν τὴν φύσιν Arist. H. A. 1. 16. 16; Comp. -ειδεστέρα Hipp.: cf. σαρκώδης.

σαρκό-θλάσις, ἡ, and -θλασμα, τό, a bruise of the flesh, Theophran. Nonni.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 501.

σαρκο-κῆλη, ἡ, sarcocelé, a fleshy excrescence on the scrotum, Poll. 4. 203, Galen:—σαρκοκηλικός, afflicted with sarcocelé, Galen.

σαρκο-κόλλα, ας, ἡ, a Persian gum, Diosc. 3. 89, Galen., cf. Plin. H. N. 24. 14: the name is derived from its power of healing wounds.

σαρκο-κύν, ὁ, (σαρκάζω) a grinning dog, Hippon. 116; Schneid. and Dind. (Schol. Ar. Pax 481) read σαρκῶν κύων, from σαρκῶς, = σαρκάζω.

σαρκο-λαβίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Hippiastr., and -λάβος, ὁ, Oribas. 41 Mai, a surgeon's forceps:—σαρκολαβέω, Mai's Col. Vat. 9. 642.

σαρκο-λάτρης, ον, ὁ, a flesh-worshipper, Greg. Naz.

σαρκο-λίπης, ἐς, forsaken by flesh, lean, πλευρά Anth. P. 7. 383.

σαρκο-μάνω, to be mad with lust: and Subst. -μανία, ἡ, Eccl.

σαρκο-ὄμφαλον, τό, a fleshy excrescence on the navel, Galen.

σαρκο-πάγης, ἐς, (πήγνυμι) compact of flesh, Anth. Plan. 134.

σαρκο-πέδη, ἡ, the bond of the flesh, Greg. Naz.

σαρκο-πούς, ὄν, making into flesh; making fleshy, nourishing, fattening, Plut. 2. 771 B:—σαρκοποιέω, to make of flesh, τὸν ἄνθρωπον ὅλον Plut. 2. 1096 E; Pass., in Eccl. to be incarnate:—σαρκο-ποιία, ἡ, the making of flesh, Porphyry. Antr. N. 14. p. 14.

σαρκό-πυον, τό, a fleshy pustule, boil, Hipp. 220 C.

σαρκοπυώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like purulent flesh, cited from Hipp.

σαρκόρριζος, ον, with a fleshy root, Theophr. H. P. 7. 12. 1, Odor. 63.

σαρκοτάκης, ἐς, (τήκω) wasting the flesh, νοῦσοι Procl. h. Minerv. 44.

σαρκο-τοκέομαι, Pass. to be born like lumps of flesh, of young bears, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 42; opp. to ζῶο-, ψο-τοκέομαι. In Suid. σαρκοτικτω.

σαρκοτροφέω, to nourish or pamper the flesh, Greg. Naz.

σαρκο-τρόφος, ον, nourishing, producing flesh, Ideler Phys. 1. 208.

σαρκοφάγειω, to eat flesh, be carnivorous, Arist. II. A. 9. 42. 1, P. A. 3. 1. 14, al. II. c. acc. to eat the flesh of, ἀνθρώπους Diod. 1. 89; σ. τὰς ζῶων σάρκας Id. 5. 39; σ. μέλη to tear them all to pieces, Anth. P. 5. 151.

σαρκοφάγια, ἡ, an eating of flesh, flesh-diet, Arist. H. A. 8. 5. 2; Plut. wrote a paper περὶ σαρκοφαγίας, 2. 993 A sq.

σαρκο-φάγος, ον, (φάγειν) eating flesh, carnivorous, τὰ σ. (sc. ζῶα) Arist. H. A. 1. 1. 26. 5. 31. 1, al.; σ. ὄρνεον Plut. Cleom. 39. II. λίθος σ. a limestone (of which the best kind was quarried at Assos in Troas), remarkable for consuming the flesh of corpses laid in it, Erast. ap. Poll. 10. 150, Plin. H. N. 2. 96: hence coffins were often made of it, and such a coffin was called σαρκοφάγος (prob. fem.), C. I. 6559, cf. Juven. 10. 172.

σαρκο-φάνης, ἐς, looking like flesh, with a fleshy outside, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 50.

σαρκο-φθόρος, ον, flesh-consuming, ἀγλή Orph. II. 69. 7.

σαρκοφορέω, to bear flesh, Clem. Al. 251.

σαρκο-φόρος, ον, clothed with flesh, Clem. Al. 665, Or. S.b. 8. 222.

σαρκό-φραν, ον, (φρήν) fleshly-minded, Byz.

σαρκο-φύεω, to produce flesh, make it to grow, Hipp. 525. 55.

σαρκοφύα, ἡ, a growth of flesh, σ. τάχιστα Hipp. Fract. 774.

σαρκό-φυλλος, ον, with fleshy leaves, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10. 4. 4. 6. 7.

σαρκο-χάρης, ἐς, (χαίρω) taking delight in the flesh, Greg. Naz.

σαρκῶς, (σάρξ) to make fleshy or strong, Hipp. Offic. 745, Arist. II. A. 8. 21. 6; v. Wytt. Plut. 2. 79 C:—Pass. to grow fleshy, Aret. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 8; σεσαρκωμένος fleshy, Hipp. Art. 784, Arist. P. A. 2. 10. 12.

II. to make or produce flesh, to flesh up a wound, σαρκούσα ἀνάτρυψις Hipp. Offic. 748:—Pass. θάσσον σαρκούνται Id. Fract. 769.

III. to make flesh of, χαλκῶν σ., of a sculptor, Anth. P. 9. 742.

IV. in Pass. to be made flesh, of Christ, C. I. 8643, 8661, Symbol. Nicen.

σαρκώδης, ἐς, = σαρκοειδής, fleshy, opp. to ἄσκαρος, Hipp. Vet. Med. 18. Aët. 292, Xen., etc.; θεοὶ ἐνάμιοι καὶ σαρκώδεις gods of flesh and blood, Hdt. 3. 29; τὸ σαρκώδες the fleshy part, Arist. II. A. 2. 17. 29; or flesh-like substance, Ib. 3. 16:—also of plants, σ. τὸ φύλλον ἔχει Theophr. H. P. 1. 10. 4, etc.:—of wine, of a full body, Ath. 27 C.

σάρκωμα, τό, a fleshy excrescence, esp. in the nose, Galen., etc.

σάρκωσις, ἐως, ἡ, the growth of flesh, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 2: also = foreg., Diosc. 5. 135. II. in Eccl., the Incarnation.

σαρκωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, making flesh grow, Galen.

σάρμα, τό, (σέσσηρα, σάρπη) a chasm in the earth, E. M. 709. II. (σάρπη) = σόρον II, Rhinthon ap. Hesych.

Σαρμάτης, ον, ὁ, = Σαυρομάτης, q. v.: poet. Σάματης, Dion. P. 304.

σαρμῶς, ὁ, acc. to Hesych. a heap of earth or sand, etc.: whence σαρμῶ in Tab. Heracle. (C. I. 5774. 136) is expl. to dig sand.

σάρξ, ἡ, gen. σαρκός, Aeol. σῶρξ E. M. 708. 31: (deriv. uncertain):—flesh, Lat. caro, Hom., etc.: he always uses pl., except in Od. 19. 450, where (as in Hes. Sc. 364. 461) it is the front muscle of the thigh: for by the pl. is meant all the flesh or muscles in the body, κορέει κύνας .. δημῷ καὶ σάρκεσιν Il. 8. 380., 13. 832; ἐγκατά τε σάρκας τε καὶ ὀστέα Od. 9. 293, cf. 11. 219; σάρκες περιτρομέοντο μέλεσιν 18. 76; so in Hes. Th. 538, Pind. Fr. 150, and Att.; τούτου σάρκας λύκοι πᾶσονται Aesch. Theb. 1035; ὀπτάς σάρκας Id. Ag. 1097; σάρκες δ' ἀπ' ὀστέων .. ἀπέρρεον Eur. Med. 1200; but sometimes to represent the whole body, μήτε γῆ δέξαιτό μου σάρκας θανόντος Id. Hipp. 1031, cf. 1239, 1343, etc.:—the sing. is used later in same sense, τοῦ αἵματος .. πηγνύνοντο σάρξ γίνεται Hipp. 237. 13, etc.; κορέσαι στόμα πρὸς χόριν ἐμὰς σαρκὸς αἰόλας Soph. Ph. 1157; ἔδαπτον σάρκα Eur. Med. 1189, cf. Bacch. 1136, Cycl. 344, etc.; also collectively, of the body, γέροντα τὸν ναῦν, σάρκα δ' ἠβώσαν φέρι Aesch. Theb. 622; σαρκὶ παλαιῇ Id. Ag. 72; σαρκὸς περιβόλαια, ἐνδύτα Eur. H. F. 1269, Bacch. 746:—Plat. uses sing. and pl. in much the same manner, ταῖς σαρκὶ σάρκες προσγίγνεται Phaedo 96 D, cf. Symp. 211 E, Rep. 556 D, etc.; τῆς σαρκὸς διαλυτικόν Tim. 60 B, cf. 61 C, 62 B, etc. 2. ἡ σάρξ τοῦ σκῆτους the inner or flesh-side of leather, Hipp. Art. 799. 3. the fleshy, pulpy substance of fruit, Theophr. C. P. 6. 8, 5, cf. H. P. 1. 2. 6., 4. 15. 1, etc. II. the flesh, as the seat of the affections and lusts, fleshy nature, σαρκὶ δουλεύειν καὶ τοῖς πάθεσι Plut. 2. 107 F, cf. 101 B; freq. in N. T. 2. in N. T. also, for man's nature generally; πᾶσα σάρξ all human kind, 1 Petr. 1. 24.

σαρξ-φάγος and -φάγον, τό, in Paul. Aeg. and other Med. writers, prob. merely corruptions of the Lat. saxifragus, saxifrage: Galen writes it correctly σαξίφραγος, except in 13. 935.

σάρων [ᾶ], τό, (σάρω II) a broom, besom, Pythag. ap. Plut. 2. 727 C, Anth. P. 11. 207. II. sweepings, refuse, Lat. quicquid, such as

sea-weed, Call. Del. 225:—comically, of an old woman, παλαιὴν οἰκίαν σάρον Ion ap. Hesych.—The Atticists reject the word, but v. Poll. 6. 94., 10. 29, Lob. Phryn. 83.

σάρος or σαρὸς, ὁ, a Chaldaean cycle of years (3600), Beros. ap. Syncell. 30. 6, cf. Suid., Hesych. (ubi v. Schmidt.): also of 3600 days, Syncell. 58. 6.

σάρω, = σαῖρω II, to sweep clean, τὴν οἰκίαν Ev. Luc. 15. 8, Artemid. 2. 33:—Pass., οἶκος σασαρωμένος Ev. Matth. 12. 44, etc. II. Pass., also, of the thing swept, κύμα .. μεταξὺ χοιρῶν σαρούμενον, Lyc. 389. Rejected by the Atticists, v. Lob. Phryn. 83.

σαρπη, ἡ, and σαρπίων, τό, = σάλπη (q. v.), A. B. 794: σαρπίς is expl. by σαρπός in Anecd. Oxon. 2. 466.

Σαρπηδών, ὄνος, ὁ, Sarpedon, Il.: but we also have gen. Σαρπηδόντος, dat. —οντι, Il. 12. 379, 392, voc. Σαρπηδῶν 5. 633, as if from a nom. Σαρπηδών:—Σαρπηδονεῖον, τό, his shrine at Xanthos, App. Civ. 4. 78:—Adj. Σαρπηδόνιος, α, ον, Aesch. Supp. 869.

σάρπος, ὁ, a wooden chest, Hesych.; cf. σάρπη.

σάρωμα, τό, (σάρω) sweepings, A. B. 434, Anecd. Oxon. 2. 453, Suid.

σάρων, ὄνος, ὁ, a lewd fellow; also the pudenda muliebria, Hesych.

σάρωνις, ἴδος, ἡ, an old hollow oak, Call. Jov. 22, Nicaen. ap. Parthen. 11. 2, Hesych., E. M.; Hesych. cites also σορωνίς: ἐλάτῃ παλαιά.

σάρωσις, ἡ, (σάρω) = σάρωμα, Suid.

σάρωσις, ον, ὁ, (σάρω) one that sweeps, a sweeper, Gloss.

σάρωτρον, τό, a broom, Eust. 1887. 35, Thom. M. 547, v. Lob. Phryn. 131.

σάσαμον, σασαμόπαστος, etc., Dor. for σησαμ-.

σάσαι, Paphian for καθίσαι, Hesych.; cf. θάσω.

σάσσω, v. σάττω.

Σατάν or Σατάν, and Σατανᾶς, gen. ᾱ, ὁ, Satan, Hebr. word for an adversary, ὁπποῦντι, LXX (3 Regg. 11. 14, 23), transl. by ἐπιβουλῶν in LXX (1 Regg. 29. 4, cf. Numb. 22. 32):—Also the accuser, transl. by ὁ διάβολος in Job. 1. 6 sq., Zach. 3. 1:—hence as the chief of the evil spirits, the Devil, N. T. and Eccl.:—Adj., Σατανικός, ἡ, ὄν, Adv. —κῶς, Eccl.

σαταρίς and σαταρνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, some kind of head-dress for women, Hesych., s. v. σάττα.

σάτες or σάτες, Dor. for σήτες, τήτες, this year.

σάτινῃ [ῖ], ἡ, a war-chariot, chariot, car, ποιῆσαι σατίνας τε καὶ ἄρματα h. Hom. Ven. 13; ἐπιβαίνει σατινῶν Anacr. 20. 12; ὑγιῶνς ἐξέασα θεὰ σατίνας Eur. Hel. 1311.—Hesych. cites σάτιλλα, = πλειάς, the constellation being regarded as a car.

σάτον, τό, a Hebrew measure, $\frac{1}{12}$ of a κόρος, = about a modius and half or 24 sextarii, Ev. Matth. 13. 33, al., cf. Joseph. A. J. 9. 4, 5, Hesych.

Σατορνάλια, τά, the Lat. Saturnalia, Arr. Epict. 1. 25, 8; cf. Κρόνιος.

σάτρα, prob. for σάρ-πα = O. Pers. zar-anya, gold, Ar. Ach. 100, cf. 103.

σάτραπ-άρχης, ὁ, = σατράπης, σατραπ-άρχης, ἡ, = σατραπεία, Byz.

σάτραπεία, Ion. —ήτης, ἡ, a satrapy, the office or province of a satrap, Hdt. 1. 192., 3. 50, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 10.

σάτραπείον, τό, the palace of a satrap, in pl., Heliod. 8. 12 (bis).

σατραπείων, τό, he a satrap, exercise the authority of one, δειτὴν γυναικὰ σατραπείων Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 12.

2. c. gen. to rule as a satrap, σ. τῆς χώρας lb. 10, An. 3. 4, 31;—also c. acc., τὰ ἐν μέσῳ σ. lb. 1. 7, 6; Αἰγυπτῶν Heliod. 2. 24; cf. κρατεῖν I and v.

σάτραπης [ᾱ], ον, ὁ, a satrap, Lat. satrāpa, title of a Persian viceroy or governor of a province, cf. Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 2., 8. 6, 3, Menand. Incert. 348, etc. (In Theopomp. also ἐξαρτράπης, and in Carian Inscr. ἐξαιθραπείων, ἐκασατραπείων (v. Büchh. C. I. 2. p. 470, which comes nearer the Hebr. pl. achashdarp'nim (Dan. 3. 2., 6. 2, Esther 1. 4, al.); being the old Pers. khshatra-pā = the Shah's Officer, the Vice-roy; cf. Rawlins. Hdt. 1. 192.

2. as a cant word for a rich man, great man, Paus. 6. 25, 6; as we used to say, a 'bashaw', a 'nabob', σ. ἐκ πέντητος Luc. Nigr. 20.

σάτραπικός, ἡ, ὄν, of a satrap, ἡ σ. οἰκονομία, opp. to ἡ βασιλική, Arist. Oec. 2. 1, 2 sq.

II. like a satrap, luxurious, συμπασιόν Plut. 2. 616 E; αὐλή Id. Agis 3; δωρεαί Alciphro 1. 38:—pecul. fem. σατραπίς, ἴδος, Philostr. 68.

σατραπό-πλουτος, cf. sub σαπρόπλουτος.

σάτρη, ὁ, = σατράπης, Phot.

σάττα, ἡ, = σαταρίς, Hesych.

σάττω, Ion. σάσσω Hipp. 466. 21: impf. ἔσαττον Pherecr. Κοριανν, 12: aor. ἔσαθα Hdt. 7. 3, Xen. Oec. 19, II, Alex. Λευκ. 1:—Med., v. infr. II. 1. c:—Pass., aor. ἐσάχθην, v. infr. II. 2: pf. ἐσάκαται Cericid. ap. Stob. t. 4. 43; imper. σασάχθω Antiph. Φίλωτ. 1; v. infr.—In Hipp. the fut. is formed in σ (like πλάσω from πλάσσω), ἐσάσω 504. 54; and aor. ἐσ-ἐσάσα 500. 13., 504. 55. (The Root is ΣΑΤ, as appears from σάγμα, σάγος, σάγη; cf. also σάκος.) To pack or load, properly of putting the packsaddle with its load on beasts of burthen, cf. σάγμα; hence,

1. of warriors, to load with full armour:—Pass. to be so armed or harnessed, Hdt. 7. 62, 70, 73, 86 (always in Ion. 3 pl. plupf. pass. ἐσασάχατο); ἀσπίδι τὰ χαλκῇ μαρμαίροντι σασαγμένοι Theocr. 17. 94; cf. σάγη.

2. to furnish with all things needful, σάξαντες ὕδατι [τὴν ἐσβολὴν] having furnished the entrance (into Egypt) with water, Hdt. 3. 7.

II. generally, to load heavily, fill quite full, stuff full, πᾶς δ' ἀνὴρ ἔσαττε τεύχος ἡ κούρ' ἡ κωρύκος Pherecr. l. c.; ἔσαττον τὰς γνάβους stuffed them full, Eubul. Καμπ. 4:—Pass. ὁ σπλὴν σασάχθω Antiph. Φίλωτ. 1.

b. c. gen. rei, σ. τῶν ὀρυμάτων σ. τὴν κοιλίην Hipp. 682. 43; τὸ δέρμα κνεφάλῳ σ. Theopomp. Com. Πανταλ. 2; in pf. pass., πημάτων σασαγμένους laden with woes, Aesch. Ag. 644; τριήρης σασαγμένη ἀνθρώπων Xen. Oec. 8, 8; γαστέρ' ἦν κἀχάρων σασαγμένους Pherecr. Incert. 14.

c. c. dat., τυρῶ τε σάξον ἀλόι τ' (sc. τὸν σαῦρον) Alex. l. c., cf.

Luc. Herm. 65, S. Dea 48; so in Med., χρυσῷ σαξάμενος πήρην Id. Peregr. 30, cf. Cericid. l. c., Diog. L. 6. 9;—so, πῖμπλημι is used both with gen. and dat. rei.

2. to fill full of meat or drink, to satisfy, σ. καὶ πληροὶ τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν Arist. Probl. 21. 14, 2:—Pass., σασαγμένους πλουτοὺν τὴν ψυχὴν having his fill of riches, Xen. Symp. 4. 64; τρυφῆς .. σαχθέντες κέαρ Nauck Fr. Trag. p. 628.

III. to pack close, press down, σ. τὴν γῆν περὶ τὸ φυτόν to stamp down the earth about a plant, Xen. Oec. 19, 11; σ. καρπὸν εἰς ἀγγεῖα to pack or cram it into .., Polyb. 12. 2, 5:—Pass. to be packed close, σὺν .. εἵμασιν σασαγμένοις Simon. Amorg. 19 (Welck. σασαγμένοι), Arist. Meteor. 2. 7, 8, Probl. 25. 8, 4.

IV. intr. to sink down, settle, Anna Comn. 2. 73.

σατύριακή, ἡ, name of an antidote, Paul. Aeg.

σατύριαις, ἡ, (Σάτυρος) a swollen state of the genital organs, priapism, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 12, Galen.

II. a disease in which the bones near the temple become prominent, like Satyrs' horns, Galen.: cf. ἐλεφαντίασις.

2. a swelling of the glands about the ear, Hipp. Aph. 1248 (v. l. σατυριασμός, as in Ruf. Eph., v. Litttré), Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 11.

σατύριον, to suffer from σατυρίασις, Arist. G. A. 4. 3, 22, Rufus.

Σατύριον [ῖ], τό, Dim. of Σάτυρος, Strattis Incert. 1. 4.

Σατύριζω, to represent as a Satyr: to parody, travesty, Clem. Al. 52.

Σατύρικος, ἡ, ὄν, (Σάτυρος) suiting a Satyr, like a Satyr, Σακράτης .. σ. καὶ ὑβριστῆς φαινόμενος Plat. Cato Ma. 7, cf. Plat. Symp. 221 E; ἐφήμεροι καὶ Σατυρικοὶ τοῖς βίοις Plut. Galb. 16, cf. Pericli. 13.

2. of or resembling the Satyr drama, Plat. Symp. 222 D; ποιήσας Arist. Poët. 4. 17; ὄρχησις Dion. H. 7. 72; δράμα Id. Rhet. 3. 6, etc.; absol., σατυρικόν, τό, a Satyr drama, Xen. Symp. 4. 19, Arist. l. c.; also, σατυρικὴ Cramer An. Par. 1. 7: v. sub Σάτυρος II, and cf. Σαίληνικος.

σατύριον, τό, a plant which excited lust, supposed to be a kind of orchis, Diosc. 3. 143 sq., Plut. 2. 126 A.

II. a water animal of the rodent kind, perh. sorax moschatus, Arist. H. A. 8. 5, 8.

Σατύρισκος, ὁ, Dim. of Σάτυρος (1. 2), Theocr. 4. 62., 27. 3, 47.

σατύριος, ὁ, = σατυρίασις, Galen.

Σατύριστής, οὗ, ὁ, a player of Satyr dramas, Σατυριστῶν χοροὶ Dion. H. 7. 72; but also Σατυρισταὶ χ. (as Adj.) Ibid.

Σατύρο-γράφος, ον, writing Satyr dramas, Diog. L. 5. 85, C. I. 1585. 18, cf. 1584. 24.

Σατύρος, ὁ, Dor. Τίτυρος (q. v.), a Satyr, companion of Bacchus, at first represented with long pointed ears, snub nose, goat's tail, and small budding horns (v. φήρεα) behind the ears: later, goats' legs were added; and to this half-beast's form was assigned a lustful, half-brutal nature, v. Schol. Theocr. 4. 62, where Aesch. (Fr. 29), and Soph. (Fr. 131) are cited: we hear of Satyrs as sylvan gods first in Hes. (γένος οὐτιδανῶν Σατύρων καὶ ἀμχανοεργῶν Fr. 13. 2), but he says nothing of their figure. Acc. to Gerhard (del Dio Fauno, Neap. 1825), the Satyr differed from the Pan and Faun by the want of horns: he resembled the Silenus, but was of more ancient date, Paus. 1. 23, 5, cf. Hdt. 7. 126, with Xen. An. 1. 2, 13, Plat. Symp. 215 A sq. Bacchus himself is called Σάτυρος in Anth. P. 9. 524:—σατύρων πρόσωπα as ornaments, Lys. Fr. 19.

2. a lewd, goatish fellow, Lat. caprineus, Julian. Caes. 5. 5; βασιλεὺς Σατύρων, of Pericles, Hermipp. Μοῖρ. 1; so σατύρα, ἡ, of a courtesan, Com. Anon. 106, cf. Lucr. 4. 1169 Lachm.:—Socrates is called ὁ Σ. ὄρε, from his ironical humour, Plat. Symp. 216 C.

3. from their supposed likeness, a kind of tailed ape, cf. Arist. G. A. 4. 3, 22, cf. Paus. 1. 23, 5 sq., Ael. N. A. 16. 21, and v. τίτυρος II.

II. a play in which the Chorus consisted of Satyrs, the Satyr drama (not to be confounded with the Rom. Satura or Salira); hence in pl., ὅταν Σατύρους ποιῆς Ar. Thesm. 157; ἐν τοῖς Σ. οὗς Μενέδημον ἐπέγραψεν [Λυκίφρων] Diog. L. 2. 140, cf. Ath. 55 C; ἐν Ὀμφάλῃ Σατύρους Strab. 60.

It formed the fourth piece of a Tragic tetralogy, and is said to have been invented by Pratinas (about 500 B. C.) in compensation for the exclusion of the Dionysian element from Tragedy; the only Satyr drama extant is the Cyclops of Eur.; but it is remarked of the Alcestis in the argument, τὸ δράμα ἐστὶ Σατυρικώτερον. The fragments of the Satyrographi have been collected by Friebl (Berlin, 1837): see also Casaubon's Treatise de Satyrica Gr. Poesi. (Origin uncertain: from σε-σπρηναι acc. to Ael. V. H. 3. 40.)

[Σατύρος; so that when the 1st syll. is long, the Dor. form Τίτυρος (q. v.) should prob. be restored.]

Σατύρο-φνη, ηρος, ὁ, a wild creature like a Satyr, Arcad. 20.

Σατύρῳδης, es, Satyr-like, ὦτα Luc. Zeux. 6; γένειον Ael. N. A. 16. 10.

σαυκός, ἡ, ὄν, dry, Syracus. word, Hesych., who also cites σαυχμός and σαχνός = χαῖνος, σαθρός, ἀσθενής.

σαυκρός, ὁ, ὄν, = ἀβρός and σαυκρόπους, ὁ, ἡ, = ἀβρόπους, Hesych.

σαυλόμοι, Pass. (σαῦλος) to swagger, dance affectedly, δοιδάς Βαρβίτων σαυλούμενοι Eur. Cycl. 40, cf. Luc. Lexiph. 10.

σαυλο-προκτιῶ, to walk in a swaggering way, so as to make the hinder parts sway to and fro, Ar. Vesp. 1173; cf. περι-προκτιῶ, σαῦλος, σαλακανίζω.

σαῦλος (not σαυλός, Arcad. 53, E. M. 270), η, ον:—an Adj. descriptive of gait and carriage, σαυλὸς καὶ διεργηκῶς (acc. to Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1164); this agrees well with the words σαῦλα ποδὶ βαίνειν applied to the gait of the tortoise, straddling, waddling, h. Hom. Merc. 28; also of the loose, wanton gait of courtesans or Bacchantes, σ. βαίνειν Anacr. 105; σαῦλα Βασαφρίδες Id. 55; but of a prancing horse, σ. βαίνειν, ἵππος ὡς κορωνίδης Simon. Amorg. 16: cf. σαυλόμοι.

σαῦλωμα, τό, (σαυλόμοι) effeminacy, Hesych.

σαννάκος, a specimen of Triballian jargon in Ar. Av. 1615.

σαννιδῶ, to hurl a javelin at, strike with a javelin, τινά Diod. 5. 29.

σαύνιον or σαύνιον, τό, a javelin, Menand. Φιλαδ. 2, Strab. 717, 734.

Diod. 14. 27, etc. Festus derives the Lat. *Sannites* from this word; and *σαυρίτης* is given as the true Greek form by Strab. 250 (though elsewhere he writes *σαννίται*, 249 sq.); so *σαυρίτης* (sc. χώρα), ἡ, *Sannium*, Polyb. 3. 90, 7. II. *membrum virile*, Cratin. Incert. 122.

σαύρα, Ion. σαύρη, ἡ, a lizard, Lat. *lacerta*, Hdt. 4. 192 (cf. 183), Aesch. Fr. 145, Arist. H. A. 1. 1. 27., 1. 5. 6, al.; cf. σαῦρος.

a plant, prob. a kind of cress or nasturtium, Nic. ap. Ath. 684 D:—also as Dim. *σαυρίδιον*, τό, Hipp. 875 A, Galen., etc.

III. *membrum virile*, esp. of boys, Anth. P. 12. 3 and 242.

IV. αἱ σαύραι αἱ ἐκ φοινίκων πεπλεγμέναι *plaited cases of palm-bark*, used in setting dislocated fingers, Hipp. Art. 839; but as this singular usage of the word is not noticed by any of the ancient Interpreters, Coraë suggests *σειραὶ* as the prob. reading.

σαυρίγγη, ἡ, = *σαύρα*, Hesych.

σαυρίτης [ῆ], ου, ὁ, a kind of *serpent*, Hesych.

ιδος, ἡ, a name for the *αναγαλλίς*, Diosc. Noth. 2. 209.

σαυρο-εἶδής, ἐς, like a lizard, Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 1.

σαυρο-κτόνος, ου, lizard-killer, epith. of Apollo, as represented in a famous statue by Praxiteles, Plin. 34. 19, 10, cf. Martial. 14. 172.

Σαυρομάτης [ᾶ], ου, ὁ, a *Sarmatian*, Hdt. 4. 21, 110, etc.; also Σαρμάτης, Böckh C. I. 2. pp. 83, 109:—fem. Σαυρομάτις, Plat. Legg. 804 E, etc.; also as fem. Adj., Hdt. 4. 123; Σαρμάτισσα, Anecd. Delph. no. 16:—Adj. Σαυροματικός, ἡ, ὄν, Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 19; Σαρματικός, Strab. 312.

σαῦρος, ὁ, = *σαύρα* (as *lacertus* = *lacerta*, in Virg.), Hdt. 4. 183, Hipp. 58. 18., 490. 47, Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 6, al.

II. a sea-fish, Alex. Λευκ. 1; v. ap. Ath. 322 C sq., Arist. H. A. 9. 2, 1; elsewhere τραχύρος.

σαυρωτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a *ferule* or *spike* at the butt-end of a spear, by which it was stuck into the ground, elsewhere οὐρίαχος, στύραξ, Il. 10. 153, Hdt. 7. 41; cf. Polyb. 6. 25, 6., 11. 18, 4, Anth. P. 6. 110.

II. the form *σαυροβριθής* cited by Hesych. seems to show that *σαῦρος* was also = *σαυρωτήρ*.

σαυρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (as if from *σαυρομαί*) furnished with a *σαυρωτήρ*, Hesych.

II. also spotted like a lizard, Id.

σαῦσός, ακος, ὁ, a *mild kind of cheese*, Hesych.

2. a leguminous plant, Hdn. ap. Anecd. Oxon. 3. 284.

σαυσάρισμός, ὁ, *paralysis of the tongue*, Arist. Probl. 27. 3, 3:—Hesych. also cites *σαυσάρως* = ψιθύρος.

σαυτοῦ, ἦς, v. sub *σεαυτοῦ*.

σανχυμός, ὄν, v. sub *σανκός*.

σαφά [σᾶ], ποῖτ. Adv. of *σαφής*, clearly, plainly, assuredly, freq. in Hom., etc., esp. with Verbs of knowing, most freq. *σαφά οἶδα*, *σαφά εἶδως*, etc., like *εὖ οἶδα*, *εὖ εἶδως*, etc., *tō know assuredly, of a surety*, followed by relat., Il. 2. 192, etc.; by *εἰ*, 5. 183; c. acc., Od. 17. 373; absol., 2. 108; c. gen., *δὲ σάφα θυμῷ εἰδείη* *τράπον* Il. 12. 228, cf. Od. 1. 202; c. inf., Il. 15. 632; freq. also in Trag., *σάφ' οἶδα*, *σάφ' ἴσθι*, etc.; *σάφ' ἴσθι* *ὑπὲρ* *Αἰ.* Pl. 889; now and then in Prose, Hipp. Art. 829, Antipho 143, 32, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 21;—so, *σαφά ἐπίστασθαι* Od. 4. 730; *σαφά δαεῖς* Pind. O. 7. 166:—often also with Verbs of speaking, *σαφά λειπνὸν* to tell clearly, plainly, Od. 2. 31, Pind. O. 8. 61; to speak truly, as opp. to *ψεύθεσθαι*, Il. 4. 404; σ. *φράζειν* Hipp. 383. 51; *μυθήσασθαι* Theocr. 25. 198. Cf. *σαφής*.

σαφᾶνής, ἐς, Dor. for *σαφηνής*, Pind.

σαφῆς, = *σαφηνίζω*, Gramin.; elsewhere only in compds., *δια-σαφέω*, etc.

σαφέως, v. sub *σαφῆς* II.

σαφ-ηγορίς, ιδος, as *pecul. fem.* of *σαφήγορος*, *speaking clearly or truly*, Σίβυλλα Anth. P. append. 101 (ap. Paus. 10. 12).

σαφηνεία, ἡ, (*σαφηνής*) *clearness, distinctness, perspicuity*, Isocr. Antid. § 189, Plat. Phaedr. 277 D; opp. to *ἀσάφεια*, Id. Rep. 478 C; *πάσις σ. λαβεῖν* *τι* Id. Soph. 254 C; σ. *τινος* Id. Rep. 524 C; *τῶν χορδῶν* Id. Legg. 812 D; *τῶν πραχθέντων σαφηνέειν* *πυθέσθαι* to learn the plain truth, Antipho 112. 44; *σαφηνεία λόγων* *εἰδῶς* *τι* Aesch. Theb. 67.

σαφηνέω, = *σαφηνίζω*, Anecd. Boiss. 4. 356; *διασαφηνέω* occurs in Hipp. Epist. 14; cf. *σαφηνής*.

σαφηνής, Dor. -ᾶνης, ἐς, = *σαφής*, Aesch. Pers. 634, 738, Soph. Tr. 892; *τὸ σαφανές* *the plain truth*, Pind. O. 10 (11). 67:—in Aesch. Cho. 107, the Ms. reading *σαφηνή* presents difficulties; Paley reads *σαφηνή* clearly intimated; Schütz *σαφ' ἦν μοι* it was made clear to me, like *ἦν σαφῶς* in Ag. 1636. Adv. -νός, Theogn. 957; Ion. -νέως, in Hdt. (who never has the Adj.) with the Verbs *εἰπῶν*, *λεγέσθαι*, *ἐξαγγέλλεσθαι*, 1. 140., 3. 122., 6. 82; *τὰ λοιπὰ σοι φράσω* σ. Aesch. Pr. 781.

σαφηνίζω, fut. Att. ἰω, (*σαφηνής*) to make clear or plain, point out clearly, explain, *τοῦτο δὴ σαφηνίζω* Aesch. Fr. 227, cf. 621; *ἐξιστορήσας καὶ σαφηνίσας* *ὁδόν* Id. Cho. 678; σ. *τοὺς κρατύτεροντας* Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 5; *τὴν παιδείαν* Id. Rep. Lac. 2. 1, cf. Mem. 4. 3, 4., 7. 6; σ. *τὴν βασιλείαν* to determine the succession, Id. Cyr. 8. 7, 9.

2. absol. to articulate clearly, Arist. H. A. 9. 49 B, 7, Probl. 8. 14., 11. 27, 2.

σαφηνισμός, ὁ, explanation, distinction, Dion. H. 1. 66.

σαφηνιστίον, verb. Adj. one must declare, explain, Athanas.

σαφηνιστής, οὗ, ὁ, an explainer, Origen.

σαφηνιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, explanatory, *τινος* of a thing, Luc. Salt. 36.

σαφής, ἐς, gen. εὖς, contr. *οὖς*, clear, plain, distinct, of things heard, perceived or known, *σαφές δ' οὐκ οἶδα* h. Hom. Merc. 208, (Hom. only has the Adv. *σαφά*, q. v.); *μῦθος* Aesch. Pr. 641; *λόγος* Ag. 1047; *ῥησμός* Ar. Lys. 777; *κτύπος* Soph. O. C. 1501; *φλέγμαρ* *ὀρνίθων* El. 18:—then, generally, of things clear or manifest to the mind, σ. *ἀπερὰ* Pind. I. 1. 30; *τέκμαρ* Id. N. 11. 55; *σημεῖον* Soph. El. 23; *πρόνοια* Id. O. T. 978; *τεκμήριον* Eur. Hipp. 926; *πίστις* Thuc. 1. 35; *βάσανος* Plat. Legg. 957 D; *σαφές τοῦτο παντὶ ὕτι* . . , it is manifest that . . , Id. Phaedr. 239 E; σ. *τι* . . λέξον Aesch. Pers. 705; *σαφῆ δ' ἀκούεις* Id.

Supp. 948; *σαφῆ* . . ἐκ στρατοῦ φέρων Id. Theb. 40; *σαφές καταστήσαι* *τι* to make it quite clear, Thuc. 1. 140, cf. 3. 40; *τὸ σαφές* *the clear truth*, Id. 1. 22; *σοφὸν τοι τὰ σαφές*, οὐ τὸ μὴ σ. Eur. Or. 397.

2. in Trag. also of persons, σ. *ἄγγελος* Aesch. Theb. 82; *φίλος* Eur. Or. 1155; *μηνυταί* Plat. Legg. 917 E: esp. of seers, oracles, prophets, as in Virgil *certus Apollo, sure, unerring*, Soph. O. T. 390, 1011, O. C. 629; *accurate*, *γραμματεὺς* Aesch. Fr. 370.

II. Adv. *σάφως*, Ion. -έως, h. Hom. Cer. 149, and often in Hdt., esp. (like *σάφα*) with Verbs of saying, hearing, knowing, clearly, plainly, distinctly, well, *σαφέως φράσαι*, *ἠθλοῦν*, *δεικνύναι*, *εἰδέναι*, *ἐπίστασθαι*, Hdt., Att.; *μαθεῖν* Pind. P. 2. 47; *ἀκούειν* σ. Soph. Ph. 595; σ. *ἤρετο* Thuc. 1. 118, etc.;—strengthd., *εὐ γὰρ οἷδ' ἐγὼ* σ. Ar. Pax 1302.

2. clearly, certainly, manifestly, without doubt, σ. *μ' ἐς οἶκον* *σὺς λόγος* *στέλλει* *πάλιν* Aesch. Pr. 387; ἦν σ. was manifest, Id. Ag. 1636; *κατοικεῖ* *τοῦδε* *τοὺς τόπους* σ. Soph. Ph. 40; σ. *φρονεῖ* be well assured of it, Ib. 810; σ. *ἀπολωλέναι* to be undoubtedly dead, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 15; *πῆγνυμαι* σ. Antiphr. Neaw. 1. 7; σ. *Σιδηρῶ* *truly* so called, Soph. Fr. 573; *τῶν σ. ἀποχειροβιάτων* Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 37, cf. Symp. 4. 32.

3. in affirmative answers, yes certainly, Ib. 4. 60.—Comp. -έστερον, Aesch. Cho. 735, 767, often in Plat.; -έστερος Arist. Metaph. 1. 5. 13:—Sup. -έστατα, Aesch. Ag. 38, Soph. O. T. 286, Ar. Pl. 46, and Plat. (σαφής is orig. the same with σοφός, as Eur. indicates, Or. 397 (v. supr.), though in jest opp. to it by Ar. Ran. 1434, ὁ μὲν σοφῶς γὰρ εἶπεν, ὁ δ' ἑτερος σαφῶς, cf. Eur. Or. 1. c.:—prob. the Root is to be found in the Lat. *sap-io*, *sap-or*, *sap-iens*, so that the orig. sense would be *having a clear, defined taste*; cf. *ὄπος*.)

σαφήτωρ, ορος, ὁ (as if from *σαφέω*), an explainer, interpreter, Hesych.; perhaps from Il. 9. 404, where *ἀρήτωρ*, as epith. of Apollo, was explained by some as = *ἀσαφήτωρ*; cf. *Λοξίας*.

Σαφῶ, v. sub *Σαπῶ*.

σῶω, Root of *σῆθω*, to sift, bolt, Hdt. 1. 200, in 3 pl. σῶσι.

σῶω, imperat. pres. med., and Ep. 3 sing. impf. act. of *σάωω*.

σῶός, = *σῶς*, σῶς, C. I. 5773. 15.

σῶωσ, fut. of *σάωω*.

σῶωτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, poet. for *σῶτήρ*, Simon. 128.

σῶωτης, ου, ὁ, (σῶω) poet. for *σῶτήρ*, epith. of Dionysos, Anth. P. 9. 603, Paus. 2. 37, 2.

σβέννυμι Plat., etc.; or σβεννύω Pind. P. 1. 8, Theophr., etc.: impf. *ἐσβέννυμι* Paus. 4. 21, 4:—fut. *σβέσω* App. Civ. 2. 68, (κατα-) Aesch., Eur., Ep. *σβέσω* Orac. ap. Hdt. 8. 77:—aor. *έσβεσα* Hom., Att., Ep. inf. *σβέσσαι* Il. 16. 621:—pf. and aor. 2, v. infr.:—Med., fut. *σβήσομαι* (ἀπο-) Plat. Legg. 805 C: aor. *έσβεσσα* Anth. P. 9. 104:—Pass., Hes. Op. 588: fut. *σβεσθήσομαι* Galen.: aor. *έσβεσθη* Hipp. 400. 52, (κατ-) Xen., etc.:—pf. *έσβεσμαι* Ael. N. A. 9. 54, etc., (ἀπ-) Hipp. 555. 50:—besides these, the aor. 2, and pf. and plqpf. act. are used intr.

έσβην Il. 9. 471, (ἀπ-) Eur. Fr. 961, (κατ-) Hdt. 4. 5; part. *ἀσβεστός* Hipp. 1133: pf. *έσβηκα* (ἀπ-) Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 13, (κατ-) Aesch. Ag. 888: plqpf. *έσβηκει* (ἀπ-) Plat. Symp. 218 B.

(From *σβε* or *σβε*: hence also Lat. *Ve-senus*, *Ve-suvius*, i. e. the *Unextinguished*, acc. to Pott Et. Forsch. 1. 87.)

To quench, put out, Lat. *extinguere*, used by Hom. in this literal sense only in the compd. *κατα-σβέννυμι*, q. v.; σβ. *τὸ καύμενον* Hdt. 2. 66; *καυάντων* Pind. P. 1. 8; *φλόγα* *αἵματι* Ap. Rh. 4. 668.

2. of liquids, to *droin*, *dry up*, v. *κατα-σβέννυμι*.

3. generally and metaph. to quench, quell, check, *κεῖνός γ' οὐκ ἐθέλει σβέσσαι* *χόλον* Il. 9. 678; *ἀνθρώπων σβέσσαι* *μένος* 16. 621; *ὑβρίν* Simon. (133) ap. Hdt. 5. 77, cf. Plat. Legg. 835 D; *εἰ μὴ* *θεῶν* *τις* *τῆνδε* *πείραν* *έσβεσεν* *Σοφ.* Aj. 1057; *ὡς* *φόνος* *σβέσθη* *φόνος* *Εὐρ.* H. 14; *έσβεσε* *κύματα* *νῆνεμος* *αἰθρη* *Αἰ.* Av. 778; σβ. *αὔην* *καὶ* *ἐπιρροήν* *Πλάτ.* Legg. 783 A; *τὸν θυμὸν* *Id.* 888 A; *ὁ βορέας* *σβ.* *τὴν θερμότητα* *Αἰ.* Meteor. 1. 10, 4; *ὑδατι* *διψῶν* *σβ.* *Αἰ.* Rh. 3. 1349; σβ. *τυραννίδα* *Anth.* P. app. 314; *κλέος* *Ib.* 9. 104; *Ἑλλάδα* *φανήν* *Ib.* 451.

II. Pass. *σβέννυμι* (with intr. tenses of Act., v. supr.), to be quenched, go out, Lat. *extingui*, properly of fire, *οὐδὲ ποτ' έσβη* *πῦρ* Il. 9. 471, cf. Theophr. Ign. 61: so of inflamed pustules, to go down, disappear, Hipp. 400. 52; *ἀπὸ* *μετὰ* *δῶν* *σβεσθέντα* *κοιλά*, Diph. ap. Ath. 121 C; metaph. of men, to become extinct, die, Simon. (?) 190, Anth. P. 7. 20.

2. of liquids, to become dry, γάλα *Αἰ.* H. A. 7. 11, 2; (cf. *ἡ Μηδικὴ πόα* *σβέννυται* *τὸ γάλα* *Ib.* 3. 21, 4); *πηγαί* *Anth.* P. 9. 128; *αἶμα* *Plut.* 2. 49 D; *αἶγες* *σβέννυνται* *goats which are off their milk*, Hes. Op. 588, cf. Jac. Anth. 2. 1, p. 349, 2, p. 179.

3. generally, to be quelled or lulled, of wind, *οὐδὲ ποτ' έσβη* *αὖρος* *Ο.* 3. 183; *τὸ μάχμον* *σβεννύμενον* *ὑπὸ γήρας* *Plut.* Pomp. 8; *έσβέσθη* *Νικανδρος* the glow of his passion is quenched, Anth. P. 12. 39; of an orator, Dion. H. ad Pomp. 4; *έσβ.* *τὰ φίλτρα* *Anth.* P. 7. 221, cf. Philostr. 42, Longin. 21.

σβέσις, ἡ, a quenching, pulling out, or (from Pass.) a going out, extinction, *πυρὸς μάρανός* *καὶ* *σβ.* Arist. Resp. 8. 4, cf. Juvent. 5. 1; opp. to *διάλαμψις*, Id. Meteor. 2. 9, 19.

σβεστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, an extinguisher, Plut. 2. 1059 C.

σβεστήριος, α, ov, serving to quench or put out, *καυλόμενα* [πυρὸς] *σβ.* Thuc. 7. 53; and as Subst., *σβεστήρια τοῦ πυρὸς* *Dion.* H. 3. 56, Plut. Camill. 34, etc.; metaph., σβ. *κακοῦ φάρμακον* *Heraclit.* Alleg. Hom.:—also *σβεστικός*, ἡ, ὄν, Arist. Probl. 23. 15, Theophr. Ign. 59.

σβεστός, ἡ, ὄν, quenched, extinguished, Nonn. D. 28. 189.

σγουρός, ἡ, ὄν, dark, tawny, Byz. word; v. Ducang.

σδεύγλα, ἡ, Aeol. for *ζεύγλη*, Erinna: so, *Σδεύς*, *σδύγος*, v. sub *Ζε*.

-σε, adverbial Suffix, denoting motion towards, e.g. *άλλοσε* to some other place, *άμφοτέρωσε*, etc.

σεαυτοῦ, -ῆς, contr. *σαυτοῦ*, -ῆς, Ion. *σεωντοῦ*, ἦς, reflexive Pron. of 2nd pers., of thyself, etc., in masc. and fem. of gen., dat. and acc. sing., first in Alcæe. 84, Pind. Fr. 64, Hdt. 1. 45, 108, Att.; *ἐν* *σαντῷ* *γενού*

contain thyself, Soph. Ph. 950: rarely in neut., φίλον ξύλον, ἐγείρε μοι σεαυτὸν καὶ γίγνου θρασύν Eur. Fr. 604:—the Trag. use the unconstr. form, but not so freq. as the contr., Soph. Ant. 447, 547, O. T. 312, etc.:—in pl. always separated, ὅμων αὐτῶν, etc.: and orig. it was separated in sing., as in Hom., who always says, σοὶ αὐτῷ, σ' αὐτόν; and so τὰ σ' αὐτοῦ, τὰ σ' αὐτῆς for τὰ σά, Il. 6. 490, Od. 1. 356, 14. 185:—These separated forms, σοὶ αὐτοῦ, αὐτοῦ σοῦ, etc., came to be used in Att., not as reflexive, but as emphat. personal pronouns, cf. Plat. Gorg. 472 B, Aesch. Theb. 632.

σεβάζομαι: Ep. aor. σεβάσσατο Il. 6. 167, 417; ἐσεβάσθην Anth. P. 7. 122, Or. Sib., etc.: fut. σεβασθήσμαι Greg. Naz., etc. To be afraid of anything, c. acc., σεβάσασθαι γὰρ τὸν θυμῷ Il. 11. c. 2. later, =σεβομαι, εἶναι θανόντα Orph. Arg. 550. **II.** Act. σεβάω, not till Clem. Al. 33.

σεβας, τό, only used in nom., acc., and voc. sing.; pl. **σέβη** Aesch. Supp. 755, as if from **σέβος**, τό: (**σεβομαι**):—reverential awe, a feeling of awe and shame, which rises to prevent one doing something disgraceful (cf. **σέβομαι**), **σέβας** δὲ σε θυμὸν ἱκέσθω Πάτροκλον Τρωΐσι κνῶνι μέληθρα γενέσθαι Il. 18. 178; αἰδώς τε **σεβας** τε joined, h. Cer. 190; also awe with a notion of wonder, **σεβας** μ' ἔχει εἰσορόντα Od. 3. 123, 4. 75, 142, etc.:—generally, reverence, worship, honour, esteem, often in Trag.; σ. ἀνίσταται Aesch. Cho. 54; σ. τὸ πρὸς θεῶν Id. Supp. 396; c. gen. objecti, Διὸς **σέβας** reverence for him, Id. Cho. 645; c. gen. subjecti, πάγος ἀρεῖος, ἐν δὲ τῷ **σέβας** δάτων Aesch. Eum. 690; so, εἰ περ ἴσχει Ζεὺς ἔρ' ἐξ ἐμοῦ σ. Soph. Ant. 304. **II.** after Hom., the object of reverential awe, holiness, majesty, Aesch. Supp. 84, 776; σ. ἐμπόρον, of a funeral mound serving as a land-mark, Eur. Alc. 1000:—hence as periph. for persons, ὦ μητρὸς ἐμᾶς σ. Aesch. Pr. 1091; σ. κηρύκων, of Hermes, Id. Ag. 515; **σέβας** ὡ δέσποτ' Id. Cho. 157, cf. Eur. I. A. 633; Πειθοῦς σ. Aesch. Eum. 885; τοκέων σ. Ib. 545; Ζηνὸς σ. Soph. Ph. 1289; and of things, σ. μῦθων Aesch. Fr. 135; χειρὸς Eur. Hipp. 335; σ. ἀρρήτων ἱερῶν Ar. Nub. 302, cf. Pors. Med. 750; so Shaks., 'my sceptre's awe.'

2. an object of wonder, a wonder, **σέβας** πᾶσιν ἰδέσθαι h. Hom. Cer. 10; θεοῖς σ. ὀφῆτον Orac. ap. Dion. H. 1. 68; cf. Soph. El. 685, where Orestes is called πᾶσι τοῖς ἐκεῖ **σέβας**; Ἥλιε, .. Ὁρῆϊ πρέσβιστον **σέβας** (as Bothe and Lob. for **σέλας**), Id. Fr. 523; so also, of an honour conferred on one, as the arms of Achilles on Ulysses, Id. Ph. 402.

σέβασις, ἡ, reverence, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 1117 A.

σεβασμα, τό, that for which awe is felt, an object of awe or worship, Dion. H. 1. 30, Act. Ar. 17. 23, Clem. Al. 696, etc. **II.** =**σεβασις**, Dion. H. 5. 1, Clem. Al. 829.

σεβασμῶς, τό, to hallow and make worthy, τινός of a thing, Jo. Damasc. **2.** =**εὐσεβέω**, Zonaras.

σεβάσμιος, ov, in Hdn. and Byz. also os, a, ov: (**σέβας**):—reverend, venerable, august, Plut. 2. 764 B, Luc. Amor. 19, etc.; τὸ σ. Orph. H. 27. 10:—τὸ πρὸς θεοῦ **σεβ.** reverence for .., Hdn. 2. 10:—Adv. **-ίως**, Clem. Al. 439, etc. **II.** as a title, like **σεβαστός**, for Augustus, the Roman Emperor, Hdn. 2. 3, cf. 2. 8, etc. **2.** **Σεβάσμια**, τά, games in honour of the Emperor, Eckh. d. Num. 4. 436; cf. **Σεβαστείον** II.

σεβασμότης, ητος, ἡ, a being venerable, holiness, Eccl. **σεβασμός**, ὁ, =**σεβασις**, θεῶν Plut. 2. 879 F, Clem. Al. 42; ἀρχὴ **σεβασμοῦ** μεστὴ of majesty, Dion. H. 6. 81: in pl., Orph. H. 17. 18, v. Dion. H. 2. 75.

σεβασμοσύνη, ἡ, poet. for **σεβασμότης**, Or. Sib. 7. 73. **Σεβαστεῖον**, τό, a temple of Σεβαστός, i. e. Augustus, Philo 2. 567 (vulg. -άσιον); also, Σεβαστεῖος ναός C. I. 2839. **II.** **Σεβαστεία**, τά, games in honour of the Emperor, Ib. 1186. 7, 10; written Σεβαστά, Ib. 2810 b. 13 (p. 1112); cf. **σεβασμός** II. 2.

σεβαστέον, verb. Adj. one must reverence, Psell.

σεβαστεύω, =**σεβάζομαι**, Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 26, in Pass.

Σεβαστίης, ἡ, the Lat. Augustus, Anth. P. 9. 355.

σεβαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, reverent, lamb. Protr. p. 324 Kiessl., Pyth. ap. Phot. Bibl. 438. 20. Adv., σεβαστικῶς διακείσθαι πρὸς τινα to have reverence for him, Dion. H. ad Pomp.

σεβαστικός ὅρκος, ὁ, an oath by the genius of Augustus, C. I. 1933.

σεβαστο-κράτῳ, to rule as Augustus or Augusta, Tzetz. Hist. 11. 45.

σεβαστο-κράτωρ, opus, ὁ, a subordinate, but still royal, title in the Byzantine court, Anna Comm. 1. 184; fem. -κρατόρισα; Adj. -κρατορικὸς, ἡ, ὄν; Subst. -κρατορία, ἡ; Verb -κρατορέω, C. I. 8750.

σεβαστός, ἡ, ὄν, revered, venerable, reverend, august, Dion. H. 2. 75; θεοῖ Inscr. Boeot. 12 Keil. **II.** the imperial name Augustus was rendered by Σεβαστός, Strab. 156, 578, Paus. 3. 11, 4, Act. Ar. 25. 21, Hdn. 2. 10, etc.; Κάλαρος Σ. θεοῦ Luc. Macrob. 21, cf. 17; ἐπὶ τοῦ πρώτου Σ. is the time of the first Emperor, Id. Laps. 18; κατὰ τὸν Σ. μάστιγα Salt. 34, etc.; Augusta by Σεβαστή or Σεβαστίς (q. v.); joined with Αὐγούστος, -ούσθη, C. I. 3770: cf. **σεβασμός**, **Σεβαστεῖον**.

Σεβαστότης, ητος, ἡ, the dignity of Σεβαστός (11), Cinnam. 210.

Σεβαστοφάντης, ov, ὁ, priest of Augustus, Lat. sodalis Augustalis, C. I. 3187, 3726, al.; cf. Tacit. Ann. 1. 54.

Σεβαστο-φόρος, ὁ, title of a great officer of state, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 86, Suid. s. v. Αὐγούστος.

σεβένιον and **σεβένιον**, τό, the sheath of the flower of the palm, Archig. ap. Galen.:—Adj., **σεβέννιος**, η, ov, Eccl.

σέβησις, ἡ, v. s. **σέβισις**.

σεβίζω, mostly used in pres.; fut. **σεβίω** Dio C. 52. 40: aor. **ἐσέβισα** Soph. Ant. 943, Ar. Thesm. 106;—Med. and Pass., v. infr. Like

σεβάζομαι, to worship, honour, Lat. **revereor**, τινά Pind. P. 5. 107, Aesch. Eum. 12; σὸν κράτος Id. Ag. 258, cf. 785; σ. τινά τιμαῖς, λιταῖς

Soph. O. C. 1007, 1557; εὐχαῖς Eur. El. 195; σ. τινά τινος to honour or admire one for a thing, Ib. 994; καὶνὰ λέχη σ. to devote oneself to a new wife, Id. Med. 155; **εὐσεβίαν σεβίασα** Soph. Ant. 943; σ. **βάρη** to commemorate them (prob. by a dirge), Aesch. Pers. 945;—Pass., **ἐσεβόμενοι ἐν θυσίαις** Pind. I. 5 (4). 37; σ. ἀνδράσιν ἡδὲ γυναῖκιν Emped. 404:—also Med. in sense of Act., σ. δαίμονας Aesch. Supp. 815, cf. 922; οὐδὲν **σεβίζει** γενεθλίου ἀπὸς **standet** not in awe of them, Id. Cho. 912; so Soph. uses aor. pass. part., **ἀγὼ σεβισθείς** O. C. 636.

σέβισις, εως, ἡ, worship, θεοῦ, ἀστρον Clem. Al. 760, 795 (vulg. **σέβισις**).

σέβισμα, τό, =**σεβασμα**, Schol. Aesch. Eum. 92.

σεβιστός, ἡ, ὄν, =**σεβαστός**, Hesych.

σεβομαι, Dep. mostly used in pres.; aor. **ἐσέφθην** Soph. Fr. 175, Plat. Phaedr. 254 B, Porphy. V. Plotin. p. 63, cf. Buttin. Ausf. Gr. 2. p. 386: fut. **σεβήσομαι** Diog. L. 7. 120. (From **√SEB** come also **σέβ-ας**, **σεβ-άρομαι**, **εὐ-σεβ-ής**, **δυσ-σεβ-ής**, **σεμ-νός**, **σεμ-τός**; cf. Skt. **seṇ** (venerari); perhaps also Lat. **severus**, **se-rius** (i. e. **seu-rius**).)

To feel awe or fear before God, esp. when about to do something disgraceful, to feel shame, to feel religious awe, οὐ νυ **σέβεσθε**; Il. 4. 242, cf. Ar. Nub. 293; τιμῶν καὶ σεβόμενος Plat. Legg. 729 C; σ. καὶ φοβεῖσθαι Ib. 798 C; **σεφθεῖσα awe-stricken**; Id. Phaedr. l. c.:—rarely c. inf. to dread or fear to do a thing, σ. προσειδέσθαι .. ἀντία φάσθαι Aesch. Pers. 694; **μαίνειν τὸ θεῖον** Plat. Tim. 69 D; **σέβεται καὶ φοβεῖται** .. τό τι κινεῖν τῶν καθεστῶτων Id. Legg. 798 B; so c. acc. rei, to fear to do it, Antipho 120. 28; also c. part., σ. προσορᾶν Plat. Phaedr. 250 E. **2.** after Hom., c. acc. pers. to honour with pious awe, to worship, Lat. **veneror**, Κρονίδαν Pind. P. 6. 25; θεοὺς Aesch. Supp. 921, etc.; πάντων ἀνάγκαν κοινοβωμίαν Ib. 223; Λατῶν Ar. Thesm. 123; **Αὐκοῦρον σέβεσθαι** to worship him as a hero, Hdt. 1. 66, cf. 7. 197; **ὡς θεὸν σ. τινα** Plat. Phaedr. 251 A:—then, to do homage to kings, etc., Aesch. Pr. 937:—generally, to pay honour or respect to men, **ναυατὸς ἄγαν** σ. Ib. 543; φίλον Soph. O. C. 187; **ἐξέον** Ph. 1163, etc.; σ. **τινα τύχης μάκαρος** Eur. I. T. 647. **3.** of things, τὰ βιβλία **σεβόμενοι** μεγάλως Hdt. 3. 128; ὄργια Ar. Thesm. 948; **ὦ Πιερία, σέβεται σ'** Εὐνός Eur. Bacch. 566; σ. τὸ σῶφρον Plat. Legg. 837 C. **II.** the act. form **σέβω** is post-Hom., used only in pres. and impf., just like **σέβομαι** 2, c. acc. to worship, honour, mostly of the gods, σ. **Δήμητρος** πατήγην Archil. 107; πατρός Ὀλυμπίου τιμᾶν Pind. O. 14. 17; θεοὺς Aesch. Theb. 596; Νύμφας Id. Eum. 22; **Ἄιδην** Soph. Ant. 777; τὰν Ἄιδον Ib. 780; **θεῶν ἱερόμα** Id. Aj. 713, etc.; rare in Prose, νομίζεται θεοὺς **σέβειν** Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 19, cf. Ar. Nub. 600; but also of parents, Soph. O. C. 1377, cf. Ant. 511; of kings, Id. Aj. 667, etc.; of suppliants, Aesch. Eum. 151; λέγω κατ' ἀνδρα, **μὴ θεῶν, σέβειν** ἐμὲ Id. Ag. 925; αἰχμὴν .. μάλλον θεοῦ σ. Id. Theb. 529; σ. **ὀνεῖρον φάσμα** Id. Ag. 274; **εὐ σέβειν** τινὰ for **εὐσεβεῖν εἰς τινα**, Pors. Phoen. 1340, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 85 (cf. **εὐσεβέω**); **σέβειν** τι or **τινὰ ἐν τιμῇ** Aesch. Pers. 166, Plat. Legg. 647 A:—c. inf., **ὑβρίζειν ἐν κακοῖσιν** οὐ **σέβω**, i. e. τὸ **ὑβρίζειν**, I do not respect, approve it, Aesch. Ag. 1612; τὸ **μὴ ὀδεῖν** **σεβόντες** Id. Eum. 749:—rarely of a god, Ποσειδῶν .. τὰς ἐμὰς ἀπὸς **σέβων** Eur. Hipp. 896:—then, **σέβομαι** as Pass. to be revered, ἡ δ' οἴκοι [πόλις] **πλέον δίκη σέβου'** ἄν Soph. O. C. 760; τὸ **σεβόμενον** =**σέβας**, Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 205. **2.** more rarely absol. to worship, to be religious, τὸν **σέβον'** ἐνεργετέιν Aesch. Eum. 725, cf. 897; οὐ γὰρ **σέβεις** Soph. Ant. 745; **κρίνειν** .. ἐν ὁμοίῳ καὶ **σέβειν** καὶ **μὴ** Thuc. 2. 53.

σεβομένος, Adv. =**σεβασμῶς**, Ammon.

σέβειν, v. sub σύ.

σεύειν, ὁ, v. sub **σείσω**.

Σιληνικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or like Silenus, Σατυρικὸν δράμα καὶ Σ. Plat. Symp. 222 D.

Σιληνός, ὁ, Silenus, a constant companion of Bacchus, Pind. Fr. 57, Hdt. 7. 26, 8. 138, etc.; v. Voss. Virg. Ecl. 6. 14, 18, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 386: he is represented as father of the Satyrs, Eur. Cycl. 13, 82, 269; and the older Satyrs were called **Σιληνοί**, h. Hom. Ven. 263, cf. Diod. 3. 72, etc.; but he was distinguished above them by prophetic powers, Ael. V. H. 3. 18, Virg. Ecl. 6. 31. The form **Σιληνός** is later and not so good, cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 34. V. Σάτυρος 1. 1. **2.** a figure of Silenus, used as a casket for precious pieces of sculpture, Plat. Symp. 215 A, B.

Σιληνώδης, es, (εἶδος) like Silenus, σχῆμα Plat. Symp. 219 D.

σεῖν, Dor. for **θεῖν**, to run. **II.** **σεῖν** is also a whistling sound used by nurses to induce young children to make water, Ar. Fr. 675.

σεῖο, v. sub σύ.

σεῖος, a, ov, Lacon. for **θεῖος**, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 1, 3, cf. Plat. Meno 99 D.

σειρά, Ion. **σειρή**, Dor. **σηρά** Anecd. Oxon. 2. 260, E. Gud., ἡ: (είρω, αἰρώ):—a cord, rope, string, band, **σειράς** τ' **εὐπλέκτους** Il. 2. 115; **σειρὴν δὲ πλεκτὴν** Od. 22. 175, 192; σ. χρυσεῖα a cord or chain of gold, Il. 8. 19, 25, cf. Plat. Theaet. 153 C; v. also **σαῖρα** IV. **2.** a trace (cf. **σεραφόρος**), Poll. 1. 141. **3.** a cord or line with a noose, like the lasso of the Gauchos in S. America, used by the ancient Sagartians and Sarmatians to entangle and drag away their enemies, Hdt. 7. 85, Paus. 1. 21, 5; hence also the Parthians are called **σεραφόροι**, Suid.

II. metaph. of an animal's tail, Nic. Th. 119, 385. **III.** σ. τῆς κεφαλῆς a lock of hair, LXX (Judic. 16. 13); σ. **τριχῶν** Poll. 2. 30.

IV. a chaplet, Byz. **V.** metaph. also a line, lineage, pedigree, Byz.

VI. a disease of horses, etc., Hippiatr.

σειρ-ἀγωγεύς, ὁ, a cord for leading (cf. **ροταγωγεύς**), Poll. 1. 216.

σειραδὴν [α], Adv. (**σειρά**) with a rope, Pallad. H. Lausiac. p. 55.

σειράδιον, τό, Dim. of **σειρά**, Eust. 1291. 32, 1923. 55, Lob. Phryn. 74.

σειραῖνον, (Σείριος) to dry up by heat, parch, ap. E. M. 710. 22; cf. **σειραῖος** a form **σειρεῖος** in Hipp. 49. 21 is very dub.; cf. **σειρώω**.

σειραῖος, α, ον, (σειρά) joined by a cord or band, ἵππος α, =σειραφόρος, Soph. El. 722; δύοι γὰρ ἵπποις . . τρίτος παρείπετο α. . . ῥυθισσάμενος Dion. H. 7. 73; ὥστα σειραῖον (sc. ἵππον) Eur. Fr. 779 S; σ. ἱμάς the attaching trace of the horse, Poll. I. 148; cf. ἵπποσειραῖος. 2. of cord twisted, βρόχιος Eur. H. F. 1011; μῆρινθος Orph. Arg. 241.

σειρά-φόρος, ἰον. σειρήφ-, ον, led by a rope, κάμηλος Hdt. 3. 102. 2. σειραφόρος (sc. ἵππος), ὁ, a horse which draws by the trace only (being harnessed by the side of the pair under the yoke, cf. ζύγιος), a trace-horse, outrigger, so that σειραφόρος was taken metaph., sometimes for a yoke-mate, coadjutor, Aesch. Ag. 842; sometimes for one who has light work, Ib. 1640, cf. Ar. Nub. 1300.—A biga had two ζύγιοι, a quadriga two ζύγιοι and two σειραφόροι.—Cf. σειράος, παράσειρος, δεξιόσειρος, παρήγορος. II. carrying a noose, v. σειρά I. 3.

σειράω, (σειρά) to bind or draw with a rope, Phot. σειρέω, to empty, drain dry, E. M. 710. 25. Σεληδών, ὄνος, ἡ, late form of sq., Schol. Il. 24. 253.

Σειρήν, ἡ, Siren: in pl. Σεῖρῃνες, αἱ, the Sirens, mythical sisters on the south coast of Italy, who enticed seamen by the magic sweetness of their songs, and then slew them: the legend is first found in Od. 12. 39 sq., 158 sq. Hom. only knows of two (whence the Ep. dial gen. Σεῖρῃνων, Od. 12. 52, 167); increased to three, Πεισανίη, Ἀγλαύπη, Θελξίπεια, or Μολπή (Μολπαδία), Ἀγλαοφῆμη, Θελξιόπη, Schol. Od. l. c., etc.; and some added a fourth, Λυγεία; there were eight acc. to Plat. Rep. 617 B, C, to represent the notes in the music of the spheres: they were described as πτεροφόροι by Eur. Hel. 167, cf. Fr. 903; as bird-footed by Anaxil. Neott. I. 21, Lyc. 653. The Greeks often put figures of Sirens on their tombs to represent mourners, Erinna in Anth. P. 7. 710, cf. 491, Lyc. 1463; cf. Müller Archäol. d. K. § 393. 4.—On the legend, v. Voss Antisymb. I. pp. 255 sq., 2. p. 338, Nitzsch Od. 12. 44.

II. metaph. a Siren, deceitful woman, Eur. Andr. 936: also, the Siren charm of eloquence, persuasion, and the like, Aeschin. Sb. 17 sq., Anth. P. append. 349; λόγων σ. καὶ χάρις Plut. Mar. 44, cf. Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. 26;—a late poet calls Menander σειρήνα θέατραν, A. I. 6083.

III. a kind of solitary bee or wasp, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 2. IV. a small singing-bird, Hesych.; perhaps as an interpr. of its usage in LXX (Isai. 13. 23., 34. 13, etc.), where however it seems to mean the owl or some similar melancholy bird.

V. a constellation, like Ζείριος, Eust. 1709. 54. VI. a light garment, Gramm.; cf. σείριμος. (Origin unknown. Commonly derived from σειρά, the entanglers, enchainers.)

Σειρήνιος, ον, Siren-like: metaph. bewitching, Joseph. Macc. 15, Heliod. 5. 1:—in Mss. often σειρήνιος. Also Σεληνικός, ἡ, ὄν, Schol. Od.; fem. Σεληνίς, ἰδος, Dion. P. 360, Tzetz.

σειρηφόρος, ον, ἰον. for σειραφόρος. σειρίαιος, ἡ, (not σῆρ-) a disease produced by the heat of the sun, a coup-de-soleil, Lat. sideratio, Paul. Aeg. 1. 13.

σειριάω, (not σῆρ-) (σειρίος) to be hot and scorching, of the sun, Arat. 331.

II. to be suffering from scorpion, Diosc. 4. 71, Parab. I. 9, etc.: σ. τοὺς πόδας, of horses (v. σειρά VI), Hippiatr.

σειρικόν, τό, chicory, endive, Suid.

σειρίνος, ἡ, ον, (σειρός), hot, scorching, esp. of summer heat, σ. ἱμάτια light summer clothes, Lycurg. ap. Harpocr.

σειρίσεις, εσσα, εν, (Ζείριος) scorching, ἥλιος Opp. C. 4. 338; ἀτμός Nonn. D. 12. 289.

σειριό-καυτος, ον, scorched by the sun or dog-star, Anth. P. 9. 556.

σειρίος, ὁ, (σειρός) the scorcher, name of the dog-star, Lat. Sirius (v. κύνων), which marks the season of greatest heat, i. e. Aug. 24 to Sept. 24, when Sirius sets with the sun, Hes. Op. 505, 607, Sc. 153, 397, Archil. 55, Eur. Hec. 1104, I. A. 7; called Ζείριος κύνων, Aesch. Ag. 967, Soph. Fr. 941; Ζείριος ἀστήρ, Hes. Op. 415; Ζείριον ἀστρὸν, Archil. 54.—In some of these places, ancient Interpreters expl. it as =ἥλιος, but needlessly, v. Göttl. Hes. Op. 417; but in Orph. Arg. 121, σ. ἥελιος. 2. σειρίον (sc. ἱμάτιον), Harpocr., Phot. (Suid. cites a form Ζείρ; cf. Skt. svar (caelum), sūr-as, sūr-yas and Zd. hvar-e (the sun); Lat. sol; Goth. saul; O. Norse sól; Lith. saulė:—these words may be akin also to εἰλ-η, ἀλ-έα, σέλ-ας (cf. Hesych., βέλα (i. e. Féla) ἥλιος καὶ αὐτὴ ὑπὸ Λακωνῶν), but they are distinct from ἥελιος, ἥλιος, v. ἥλιος sub fin., and prob. from σέλας, σελήνη, v. σέλας sub fin.)

σειρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Dim. of σειρά II, Xen. Cyn. 9. 13, 14, 15, 19.

σειρομάστις and σειρός, ὁ, v. sub σῆρ-.

σειρο-μάστις, ἴγος, ἡ, a knotted scourge, Eccl., Byz.

σειρο-φόρος, ον, =σειραφόρος, only in Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 223 (signif. 1), and Suid. (signif. II).

σειρώω, to dry up by heat, τὸ σῶμα σειροῦ (-εοῖ) Hipp. 49. 21.

2. generally, to exhaust, empty, Symm. Jerem. 48. 12.

σειρώσις, ἡ, (σειρά) a binding, tying, fastening, Phot.

σειρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, bound, Symm. V. T.

σεισ-ἀγθεια, ἡ, (σειάω) a shaking off of burdens, Plut. Lucull. 20: a name for the disburdening ordinance of Solon, by which all debts were lowered, Diod. I. 79, Plut. Solon 15, cf. Thirlwall Hist. of Gr. 2. 34; so of Caesar, σείσασθαι τινὶ τὸν κνέφειζε τοὺς χρεωφειλέτας Plut. Caes. 37.

σεισίσις, ἡ, (σειάω) a shaking, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 2: a concussion of the spine, Galen.

σεισι-χθων, ὄνος, ὁ, earth-shaker, epith. of Poseidon, Pind. I. I. 76, Dion. H. 2. 31, etc.; cf. ἐνοσίχθων, ἐνοσίχθων; of Zeus, Orph. H. 14. 8.

σεισμός, τό, (σειάω) a shaking, LXX (Sirc. 27. 4).

σεισμάτις, ον, ὁ, of earthquakes, shaking, tremulous, Diog. L. 7. 154; σεισμ. τάφος a burial in the ruins caused by an earthquake, Plut. Cim. 16.

σεισμο-κράτωρ, ορος, ὁ, earthquake-lord, Jo. Damasc.

σεισμο-λόγιον, τό, a treatise on earthquakes, Const. Porph. Caer. 477.

σεισμός, ὁ, (σειάω) a shaking, shock, γῆς σ. an earthquake, Eur. H. F. 862, Thuc. 3. 87; χθονός Eur. I. T. 1166; absol., Hdt. 4. 28., 5. 85., 7. 129, Soph. O. C. 95, Ar. Eccl. 791, Thuc. I. 23, etc. 2. generally, a shock, agitation, commotion, σ. τοῦ σώματος Plat. Phileb. 33 E, cf. Tim. 88 D; ἐξῶθεν . . προσφέρειν τοῖς . . πάθει σεισμόν a shock, Id. Legg. 790 E; σ. τῆς οὐράς Poll. 5. 61; σ. ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ Ev. Matth. 8. 24.

σεισο-λόφος, ον, shaking the crest, Hesych. s. v. τινάσσειν ἡλῆ.

σεισο-πύγλις, ἰδος, ἡ, a name for the bird ιὺξ (cf. κναίειν), Schol. Theocr. 2. 17, etc.;—Dini. σεισοπύγιον, τό, Tzetz. Hist. I. 1. 577.

σεισο-φύλλος, ον, =Homer's εἰνοσίφυλλος, Eust. 1613. 42.

σειστής, οὗ, ὁ, (σειάω) the earth-shaker, Jo. Lyd. de Ostent. 54.

σειστός, ἡ, ὄν, (σειάω) shaken, Ar. Ach. 346. II. σειστός, ὁ, as Subst. a woman's ornament, Byz.; v. Lob. Paral. 348.

σειστρον, τό, (σειάω) a rattle used in the worship of Isis, described by Plut. (de Iside 63) 2. 376 C sq., cf. Philostr. 769; the Lat. sistrum is freq., v. Lat. Dict. 2. a child's rattle, Jo. Chrys. II. a brothel, Socr. H. E. 5. 18.

σειστρος, ον, ὁ, a vetch-like plant, growing in the Scamander, Arist. Mirab. 160 (Bekk. σίστρο), cf. Plut. 2. 1157 E.

σειστρο-φόρος, ον, bearing the sistrum, Βούβαστος Epigr. Gr. 1028. 3.

σεισών, ὄνος, ὁ, (σειάω) an earthen vessel for shaking beans in while being roasted, like our coffee-roaster, Alex. Δημ. I, Axionic. Χαλκ. 3. Also σείεις, ἔως, ὁ, Poll. 7. 181.

—σειάω, ending of Verbs expressing desire or intention, Desideratives, like Lat. -urio. They are formed from the fut. of the orig. Verb, as

γελασείω, παραδασείω, πολεμείω, etc.

σειώ, poet. σῶ Anacr. 42: Ep. impf. σείων Od.; ἰον. σείασκον or -εσκον (ἀνασ-) h. Hom. Ar. 403:—fut. σείω LXX, (δια-) Hdt. 6. 109, (ἐπι-) Eur. Or. 613:—aor. εἰσα, Att.:—pf. σέεικα (κατα-) Phileni. Φασμ. I, (ἐν-) Luc. Merc. Cond. 30.—Med., Ep. aor. σείαστο Il. 8. 199, (ἀπεσ-) Ar. Nub. 287, Plat.:—Pass., aor. ἐσείσθη Hdt. 6. 98, Att.: pf. σέεισμαι Pind., Att. (Lob. Rhem. 112 suggests that by the sense of unsteady motion this Root is connected with that of σάλλω, σαλεύω, etc.)

To shake, move to and fro, Hom. (esp. in Il.); σ. ἐγχείρη, ἔγχος, μέλιν to shake the poised spear, Il. 3. 345., 13. 135., 22. 133, etc.; αἰγίδα 15. 321; σείνιδας α. to shake the door by knocking, v. 583; of galloping horses, σείων ζυγὸν ἄμφω ἔχοντες Od. 3. 486; σ. λόφος, of a warrior, Alcae. 14 Ahl., Aesch. Theb. 385; ἥριπας χερσὶν σ. Soph. El. 713; χαλινούς Eur. I. A. 151; σ. χαίτην, κόμη, etc., Anacr. 49, Eur. Cycl. 75, Med. 1191; εὐπτερον θέμας Id. Ion 1204; κόρα σ., as sign of discontent, Soph. Ant. 291; but of one dancing, Eur. Bacch. 185:—also σείειν τῇ οὐρᾷ Xen. Cyn. 3. 4, cf. Aesop. 278.

2. of earthquakes, which were attributed to Poseidon (cf. Plat. Crat. 403 A), ὅστις νομίζει Ποσειδεῖαν τὴν γῆν σείειν Hdt. 7. 129; then without τὴν γῆν, αὐτοῖς ὁ Ποσειδῶν σείσας ἐμβάλοι οἰκίας Ar. Ach. 511, cf. Lys. 1142; so, βρονταῖς χθόνα σ. Id. Ach. 1752; also impers., σείει there is an earthquake, Thuc. 4. 52, Xen. Hell. 4. 7, 4; cf. νῆφω, ὕα.

3. metaph. to shake, agitate, disturb, πόλιν Πινδ. P. 4. 485; ὅρχος σείμενος φύλας σείσαντες ὠρθωσαν πάλιν Soph. Ant. 163; so, σ. τὴν καρδίαν to turn the stomach, Ar. Ach. 10; σ. τὴν κεφαλὴν to cause a concussion of . . , Hipp. 80 A, v. infr. II. 2:—σ. τινα εἰς τι to stir up or excite him to . . , Plut. Phoc. 23, Jac. Philostr. Imag. 574. 4. in Att., to accuse falsely or spitefully, so as to extort hush-money (v. συκοφαντής), σ. καὶ παρ᾽ αὐτῶν Ar. Eq. 840; εἰσίων τοὺς παχέας καὶ πλουσίους Id. Pax 639; ἐτέρους τῶν ὑπεθνήκων εἰσεῖ καὶ ἑανοκράτης Antipho 146. 22; cf. Lat. concussio, concussor.

II. Pass. to shake, heave, quake, of the earth, εἰσείοντο πόδες Ἰδης Il. 20. 59; ἄηλος . . πρῶτα καὶ ὕστατα . . σείσθαισιν Hdt. 6. 98; v. supr. I. 2 and σεισμός I:—metaph. to be shaken to its foundation, τὸ τετρπὸν πιτνεῖ . . σείσμενον Pind. P. 8. 134; οἷς . . ἂν σεισθὴ θεῶν δῖμος Soph. Ant. 584.

2. generally, to move to and fro, ἐγχεα σείμενα Il. 13. 135, 558; φαεινὴ σείετο πῆλξ lb. 805; κύμα σείονται Ar. Lys. 1312; ὅρχος σείμενος φύλας an orchard waving with foliage, Hes. Sc. 298; ὀδόντες εἰσείοντο his teeth were loosened, Hdt. 6. 107; σείσθησαν σάλας Eur. I. T. 46; τὸν ἐγκέφαλον σείσθαι Ar. Nub. 1276, cf. Hipp. Aph. 1260; εἰάν σείσθῃ ὁ ἐγκέφαλος Id. 197 F:—of drugs, to be passed through a sieve, Medic.

III. Med. to shake something of one's own, σείσμενας πτερά πατρός Theocr. 13. 13; σ. γυνίαν ἀπο νήκων ἀλμυρῶν Ar. Rh. 4. 1367; σ. πλοκαμίδας Anth. P. 5. 273. 2. like Pass. to shake oneself, to shake, stir, Ὁρῆ σείαστο εἰνὶ ὀρνῶν Il. 8. 199; εἰσείαστο δάφνινος ὀρνῆς Call. A. 1.

σελάγιω, (σέλας) to enlighten, illumine, ἀκτὶς ἀέλιω σελάγεσκε: γαίαν Epigr. Gr. 1028. 9:—Pass. to beam brightly, σελαγεῖται δ' ἄν' ἄστρ' πῦρ Eur. El. 714; ὄμμα σελαγεῖται Ar. Nub. 285, cf. 604 (where σελαγεῖ is 2 sing.); also, to be in a blaze, Id. Ach. 924 sq. II. intr. to shine, beam, Opp. C. I. 210., 3. 136.

σελάγιω, =foreg. II, Nonn. D. 7. 195, etc.

σελάγισμα, [α], τό, Manetho 4. 189; and σελαγισμός, ὁ, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 362, lighting.

σελαη-γενέτης, ον, ὁ, father of light, Anth. P. 9. 525, 19.

σελαη-φόρος, ον, (σέλας) light-bringing, Manetho 4. 333.

σελαῖω, =σελαγίω, Tzetz.

σελάνα, -ναία, Dor. for σελήνη, -ναία.

σέλας, αος, τό: Hom. uses, besides nom., the dat. σέλας Il. 17. 739, contr. σέλα Od. 21. 246: in later Poets we have also a pl. σέλας Anth. P. 9. 289:—poet. Noun, light, brightness, the bright flame or blaze of fire, σ. πυρός Il. 19. 366, al.; καυόμενος πυρός, αἰδομένοιο lb. 375. 8. 563, etc.; σ. ἐν σέλαϊ μεγάλα, without any word added, 17. 739; δαῖδαν σ.

Od. 18. 353, Hes. Sc. 275; σ. λαβρὸν Ἡραίου Pind. P. 3. 69; "Ἡραίστος... λαμπρὸν ἐκέρπειον σ., of a beacon fire, Aesch. Ag. 281, cf. 289; "Ἡραίστος τευκτον σ., of a volcano, Soph. Ph. 956; καμίνου Aesch. Fr. 280; ἐρέσσιον σ. Soph. Tr. 607;—of the heavenly bodies, σ. γένετ' ἦντε μῆνης Il. 19. 374; ἥλιος σ. Aesch. Eum. 926, Soph. El. 17, Ar. Av. 1711; and so of daylight, καθαρὸν ἀμέρας σ. Pind. Fr. 106. 4, cf. Soph. Aj. 856; πρὶν θεοὺ δύναι σέλας Eur. Supp. 469; τὸ σ. καὶ τὸ φῶς ταύτων Plat. Crat. 409 B:—lightning, a flash of lightning, δαίμονον σ. Il. 8. 76; called σέλας Διὸς Soph. O. C. 95; σέλας ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ Hdt. 3. 28; a meteor, Arist. Mund. 4. 23:—a torch, h. Hom. Cer. 52, Anth. P. 9. 46, etc.:—the flash of an angry eye, ἐξ ὀμμάτων ἤστραπτε γοργῶπον σ. Aesch. Pr. 356, cf. Eur. Cycl. 663 (as in Hom., ὅσσε λαμπέσθην ὥσει τε πυρὸς σέλας Il. 19. 366; ὅσσε δεινὸν ὑπὸ βλεφάρων ὥσει σέλας ἐξεφάνθεν Ib. 17): metaph., ἔρωτος σ. Theocr. 2. 134, cf. Anth. P. 12. 93. (σέλας seems properly to be light not (necessarily) accompanied by heat, cf. σελήνη; whereas εἶλη, ἥλιος always imply light and heat: cf. Lewis Astr. of Ancients, p. 17, and v. sub σείριος.)

σελάσκω, to shine, Theognost. in Anecd. Oxon. 2. 11. σέλασμα, τό, a shining, Manetho 4. 601; σέλασμός, ὁ, Ib. 36, etc. σέλασσομαι, Dep. to shine: impers., σελάσσει αὶ shines, Nic. Th. 46. σέλας-φόρος, ον, light-bearing, light-bringing, λαμπρὰς Aesch. Eum. 1022; ἀστήρ Christod. Ecphr. 360; name of Ἀρτεμῖς (v. πυρφόρος), Paus. 1. 31, 4:—σελασφορέω, to shine, Byz.; -φορία, ἡ, splendour, Eust. Opusc. 320. 36.

σελάτης, ον, ὁ, a snail, Hesych. σελάχιον, τό, Dim. of σέλαχος, Eupol. Aἴγ. 2, Plat. Com. Κλέοφ. 1, Luc. Lexiphr. 6:—poët. σελάχειον, τό, Opp. H. 1. 643.

σελάχος, τό, mostly in pl. σελάχη, τά, of all cartilaginous fishes, including the sharks, Arist. H. A. 2. 13. 6, 3. 1. 26, al.; ἰχθύσι σελάχη Hipp. 478. 54, etc. (Some derived the name from σέλας, because fishes of this kind emit a phosphorescent light, Galen. 6. 737 Kuhn.)

σελάχιδες, ἐς, (εἶδος) of or like the tribe of σελάχη, ἰχθύες Arist. H. A. 5. 5. 5, P. A. 3. 7. 5, 4. 13, 20, al.

σελάω (σέλας) intr. to shine, Nic. Th. 691. II. trans. to enlighten, Greg. Naz. Carm. 2. 72.

σελευκίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of woman's shoe from Seleucia in Syria, Poll. 7. 94, Hesych. II. a drinking-cup, so named after Seleucus, Polemo ap. Ath. 497 F, Plut. Aemil. 33.

III. σ. τρήρης, a kind of ship, Plut. Pomp. 77. IV. a bird which eats locusts, Plin. 10. 39, Hesych., etc.

σεληνιαίη, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. for σελήνη, Emped. 244, Ar. Nub. 614, and in late Prose, e.g. Luc. Astrol. 3 and 15; Dor. and Att. σελαναία Eur. Phoen. 176 (lyr.), Plat. Crat. 509 C.

σεληνιαὸς, α, ον, lighted by the moon, σ. νύξ a moonlight night, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 62: of the moon, αἴγλη Ap. Rh. 4. 167; ἀκτίς, αὐγή Anth. P. append. 51. 27, etc.; τοῦ σεληνιαίου [μεγέθους] Diog. L. 1. 24. 2. moon- or crescent-shaped, v. σελίνιος: τὸ σ. a horseshoe, Leo Tact. 5. 4.

3. σ. πάθος = σεληνιασμός, Eccl. σελήνη, ἡ, Dor. σελάννα, Pind., etc., Aeol. σελάννα Sappho 3. 58 (cf. κρίνη, κρίννα), Ahr. D. Aeol. 1. p. 65; cf. also σεληνιαίη:—the moon, Lat. luna, Hom., etc., cf. κύκλος II. 4; σ. πᾶθουσα the full-moon, Il. 18. 484; σ. ἀεζομένη, ὀλίγη κεράσει Arat. 780, 733; νομῆνια κατὰ σεληνὴν, i.e. by the lunar month, as opp. to the reckoning of the Calendar, Thuc. 2. 28; τὰς ἡμέρας κατὰ σ. ἀγέιν Diog. L. 1. 59; πρὸς τὴν σεληνὴν ὁρᾶν by moonlight, Andoc. 6. 18, cf. Xen. Hell. 1. 5. 9; also, εἰς τὴν σ. Aeschin. 67. 35; ἐν σεληνῇ Ach. Tat. 3. 2:—ἡ ἐκ τῆς σ. νόσος = σεληνιασμός, Ael. N. A. 14. 27:—τὴν σ. καθαρῶν, Horace's lunatic deducere, of Thessalian witches, Ar. Nub. 750, Plat. Gorg. 513 A:—also for a month, δεκάτῃ σεληνῇ in the tenth moon, Eur. El. 1126, cf. Alc. 431, Tro. 1075; πολλὰς σεληνάς Id. Hel. 114.—The full moon was an auspicious time for marriage, v. sub διχόμενις; whereas the new moon was the time at which the monthly interest on loans became due (as the Kalends at Rome), Ar. Nub. 17, 1131 sq.; cf. ἐνός 1. 2.

2. a round, moonshaped wheaten cake, Eur. Fr. 352, cf. Alciphro 2. 4, Poll. 6. 76.

3. a round table, etc., Ath. 489 C. 4. name of a plant, Pseudo-Plut. 1161 B, cf. σεληνιον II.

5. the bald crown of the head, Synes. 74 C sq., Nicet. Ann. 222 A.

II. as fem. prop. n., Selené, the goddess of the moon, never in Hom., Nitzsch Od. 9. 144; acc. to Hes. Th. 371 sq., she was the daughter of Hyperion and Theia; in h. Hom. Merc. 100, her father is Pallas, in later writers Helios: the worship of Selené often agrees with that of Artemis, Nitzsch l.c. (σελήνη is plainly akin to σέλας (q. v.), as Lat. luna (Lucina) to luceo: v. σείριος, and cf. M. Müller Chips, 1. ch. xv.)

σεληνιαίος, ἐσσα, εν, lighted by the moon, Paul. S. Ambo 244. σεληνιαζομαι, Dep. to be moonstruck, i.e. not what we call lunatic, but epileptic, Ev. Matth. 4. 24, 17. 15, cf. Marc. 9. 17, Luc. 9. 39; v. Origen 3. 575-577, Caesarius Quaest. 50, who clearly identify σεληνιασμός with ἐπιληψία.

σεληνιακός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the moon, lunar, μὴν Plut. Num. 18; σφαῖρα Id. 2. 376 D: Adv. -κῶς, by lunar reckoning, Chron. Pasch. 371:—also σεληνιαίος, α, ον, Byz.

II. epileptic, cited from Alex. Trall., cf. Orph. Lith. 50.

σεληνιασμός, ὁ, epilepsy, Diosc. Noth. 478 F, Orig. 3. 578 B: cf. σεληνιαζομαι.

σεληνιαῖος, ποῖτ, for σεληνιαζομαι, Ep. 3 pl. -ιδων Manetho 4. 548. σεληνίζω = σεληνιαζομαι, prob. l. Manetho 4. 81; al. σεληνάζω.

σεληνιον, τό, Dim. of σελήνη, moonlight, Arist. Mirab. 55, Ath. 276 D, E.

II. the peony, Diosc. Noth. 3. 157. σεληνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, the ivory crescent on the boots of the Roman senators, Plut. 2. 282 A; Dim. σεληνίσκος, ὁ, Jo. Lyd. de Magistr. 2. 13.

2. a similarly shaped amulet, Hesych. 3. = σεληνῇ 1. 2, Phot.

σεληνίτης λίθος [ῥ], ὁ, moon-stone, selenite, i.e. foliated sulphate of lime, so called because it was supposed to wax and wane with the moon, Diosc. 5. 159, Psell. in Ideler's Phys. 1. 246. It was sometimes used to glaze windows, (whence it was called φεγγίτης); also known as ἀφροσέληνος, moonfroth.

2. οἱ Σεληνίται the men in the moon, Luc. V. H. 1. 18.

σεληνό-βλητος, ον, moonstruck, epileptic, Schol. Ar. Nub. 398.

σεληνό-γονος, ἡ, or -γονον, τό, the peony, Diosc. 3. 157; v. σεληνιον.

σεληνοδρόμος, τά, (δρόμος) certain astronomical books, Byz.

σεληνο-εἰδής, ἐς, like the moon, moonshaped, Cleomed., Suid.

σεληνό-πληκτος, ον, = σενηλόβλητος, Schol. Ar. Nub. 397, Suid.

σεληνό-τρόπιον, τό, name of a mystic plant, formed after ἡλιοτρόπιον, Procl.

σεληνό-φως, ὠτος, τό, moonlight, moonshine, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 B; formed like λυκόφως, σκιάφως.

σελίδη-φάγος [α], ον, (σελῖς) devouring leaves of books, of a bookworm, Anth. P. 9. 251.

σελίδιον, τό, Dim. of σελῖς, the page or column of a book, v. l. Polyb. 5. 33, 3, Suid., freq. in Ptol.

σελίδωμα, τό, a broad plank, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 528.

σελίνινος [ῥ], ἡ, ον, of parsley, Lat. apiaceus, Dio C. Fr. 3, Tzetz. Lyc. 1232: but Toup ad Suid. proposes σεληναῖος, moonshaped.

σελινίτης οἶνος, ὁ, wine flavoured with parsley, Diosc. 5. 74.

II. -ῖτις, ἰδος, ἡ, = χαμαικύσος, Diosc. 4. 126 (Noth.).

σελινό-εἰδής, ἐς, like parsley, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 5.

σελίνιον, τό, Aeol. σελίνιον Anecd. Oxon. 2. 258:—a kind of parsley, Lat. apium, Il. 2. 776, Od. 5. 72; σελίνιον σπέρμα Hdt. 4. 71:—the Ancients ate the roots (Ar. Nub. 982, Eubul. Ίξ. 1, Theophr. C. P. 6. 11, 10), and made chaplets of the leaves (Anacr. 54, Theocr. 3. 23, Anth. P. 4. 1, 32); and with such chaplets the victors at the Isthmian and Nemean games were crowned, Pind. O. 13. 46, N. 4. 143, I. 2. 23, cf. Diod. 16. 79: such chaplets were also hung on tombs, whence proverb. of persons dangerously ill, σελίνιον δέεται Plut. 2. 676 D, cf. Meineke Euphor. p. 108: mostly planted in garden borders, whence the prov., οὐδ' ἐν σελίνω σουστὶν οὐδ' ἐν πηγάνῳ 'tis scarcely begun yet,' Ar. Vesp. 480.

II. pudenda muliebria, Phot., cf. Schol. Theocr. 11. 10. (Perh. from the same Root as ἔλιξ, ἔλισσω, from its crisped leaves (ὥσπερ σ., οὐλα, cf. Poeta ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 13, Anth. P. 5. 121; πολύγναμpton σ. Theocr. 7. 68): others from ἔλος, because it delights in wet spots, ἐλεόθρεπτον σελίνιον Il. 2. 776.) [? only in Anth. P. 7. 621.]

σελινό-σπερμον, τό, parsley-seed, Geop. 8. 30.

Σελίνιος, οἶντος, ὁ, Selinus, in Sicily, Thuc. 6. 4:—Adj. Σελινούντιος, α, ον, of Selinus, Id. 8. 26, Strab. 275; cf. sq.

σελινονόσος, α, ον, parsley-leaved, κράμβη Eudem. ap. Ath. 369 E.

II. in Theophr. C. P. 3. 21, 2, Σ. πυρὸς is prob. wheat of Selinus in Sicily, cf. H. P. 8. 4. 3, 8. 5, 1, Plin. 18. 64; so, γῆ Σελινουσία is earth used in adulterating indigo, Diosc. 174, Plin. 35. 46 and 194.

σελῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, a plank: mostly in pl. the planks or rowing-benches of a ship, cf. σέλμα, Eust. 1041. 27, Poll. 1. 88, Hesych.: also the benches in a theatre, A. B. 62.

II. metaph. a leaf or sheaf of papyrus, several of which were gummed together to make a page, and divided by ruled lines (v. Ritschl Alex. Bibl. p. 128) σελίδων κανόνισμα φιλόβιον Anth. P. 6. 295; σελίδων σμάντων πλευρῆς, of a lead pencil, Ib. 62:—generally, the page of a book, Polyb. 5. 33, 3, Anth. P. 6. 227, 7. 117, 594, al.; Σαπφῶαι.. σελίδες Posidipp. ap. Ath. 596 D; and more generally still, a book, σ. Ἰλιάδος Anth. P. 7. 138, cf. append. 109, 134, 148.

σέλλα, ἡ, a seat, Lat. sella, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 860.

II. a saddle, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 1. 32: hence σελλάριος, ὁ, the Lat. sellarius, C. I. 3372.

σελλίζομαι, Pass. to imitate the Selli, affect an ostentatious poverty, Phrynich. Com. Kρον. 5, ubi v. Meineke:—σελλισμός, ὁ, prob. l. Theognost. in Anecd. Oxon. 11.

σελλιον, τό, Dim. of σέλλα, Byz.

Σελλοί, αἱ, the Selli, original inhabitants of Dodona, guardians of the oracle of Zeus bound to live a rough, austere life, Σελλοὶ ἀνιπτόποδες χαμαιεύναι Il. 16. 234; τῶν ὀρέων καὶ χαμαιοκτῶν.. Σελλῶν Soph. Tr. 1167; ἐν δασράτῳ πέδῳ εὐδουσι, πηγαῖς δ' οὐχ ὑγραίνουσιν πόδας Eur. Fr. 368, cf. Arist. Meteor. 1. 14, 15, Strab. 328. (Pind. has Ἑλλοί, which is a sister-form of the same word, akin to Ἑλλην, Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 1. 81: Curt. suggests ἀλλομαι as the Root, comparing Lat. Salii from salio: Hesych. seems to connect the word with the sacred seat of Zeus at Dodona, Ἑλλα· καθέδρα, καὶ Διὸς ἱερὸν ἐν Δωδωνῇ (v. ἔλα ap. eund.), cf. σέλα-μα, Lat. sell-a.)

σέλα, τό, (akin to σελῖς) the upper planking of a ship, the deck, h. Hom. 6. 47; metaph., γεμισθεὶς ποτὶ σ. γαστρὸς ἄκρας Eur. Cycl. 506: generally, a ship, Lyc. 1216, Anth. P. append. 15.

2. in pl. σέλματα, rowing-benches, Lat. transtra, Archil. 4, Aesch. Pers. 358, Ag. 1442, Soph. Ant. 717, Eur. Or. 242; in Hom. ζυγά, though the compd. ἐσσελμος shews that the word σέλα was not unknown to him.

3. generally, a seat, throne, Aesch. Ag. 183; cf. ἡμαι fin.

II. any timberwork, σέλματα πύργων, prob. scaffolds behind the parapet, on which the defenders of the wall stood, Id. Theb. 32.

2. logs of building timber, Strab. 222.

σελμῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, an angler's noose made of hair, Hesych.

2. also, = σέλα, Id.; also σελμός, ὁ, Id.

σέλπον, τό, = σίλφιον, Hesych.

σέλω, Lacon. for θέλω, Ar. Lys. 1080.

σεμίδαλις, ἡ, εὖς or ἰος, (in Archestr. ap. Ath. 112 B εὖς):—the finest wheaten flour, Lat. simila, similia, Hipp. 356. 28., 405. 39, Ar. Fr. 364, Hermipp. Φορμ. 1. 22, Strattis Ἀνθρ. 2 (who has genit. -ἰδος):—σεμίδα-

λίτης ἄρτος, ὁ, *bread made of σερμίδαλις*, Hipp. 356. 17, cf. Ath. 109 C, 115 C, D.—Later the Romans had a still finer flour, which Galen. 6. 483 calls *σίλικυρις* (Lat. *siligo*), adding that the word is not good Greek.

σεμνεῖον, τό, (σεμνός) a sanctuary, Gramm.; in Eccl. a monastery, and used of something similar in Philo 2. 475.

σεμνηγορέω, = σεμνολογῶ, περί τινος Philo 2. 164; τι Heliod. 9. 9: —σεμνηγορία, ἡ, = σεμνολογία, Timo ap. Plut. Num. 8.

σεμνό-βιος, ον, of grave, holy life, Manass. Chron. 2574, 4283.

σεμνο-γάμια, ἡ, (γάμος) holy wedding, Jo. Chrys.

σεμνο-εὐδής, ἐς, solemn-looking; majestic, Eccl. Adv. -ῶς, Eccl.

σεμνο-ήθης, ἐς, of grave character, Eccl.

σεμνό-θεοι, οἱ, Druids, Arist. Fr. 30.

σεμνό-θεσμος, ον, worshipped with solemn rites, θέειν δὲ σεμνόθεσμον αἰθέρος μυχόν as Philag in Eur. Hel. 866; cf. θεῖω.

σεμνο-κομπῶ, to vaunt, boast highly, Aesch. Fr. 123; cf. Lob. Phryn. 416.

σεμνο-κομψο-ψευδο-μῦθο-πλαστία, ἡ, (πλάσσω) fine dainty lying story-making, Theodoret.

σεμνο-ληρώ, to trifle solemnly, Cyrill.

σεμνολογῶ, to speak gravely and solemnly, affectedly, σ. τινι ὡς .. to tell one gravely that .. Aeschin. 40. 29; ἀμφί or περί τινος App. Hispan. 18, Civ. 1. 9; τι περί τινος Luc. Sacr. 5.—also as Dep. σεμνολογέομαι, to talk in solemn phrases, Dem. 421. 19; νεανικῶς σ. τι Luc. Amor. 50; σ. τὸν Θησέα καὶ τὰ Μηδικά Plut. Sull. 13.

σεμνολογήμα, τό, = sq., pride, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 201. II. anything that one may be proud of, Dio C. 50. 27.

σεμνολογία, ἡ, grave, solemn speech, Dion. H. de Comp. 11, de Thuc. 23 and 50, Plut. 2. 1046 D.

σεμνολογικός, ὁ, ὡς, of or for grave, solemn speech, Suid. in Adv. -κῶς.

σεμνο-λόγος, ὁ, one who speaks solemnly or affectedly, Dem. 271. 19: —Adv. -γως, App. Mithr. 70.

σεμνό-μαντις, ἐως, δ, a grave and reverend seer, Soph. O. T. 556.

σεμνο-μῦθῶ, = σεμνολογῶ, Eur. Hipp. 490, Andr. 234: also as Dep. σεμνομυθεῖμαι, Philo 1. 233.

σεμνομυθία, ἡ, = σεμνολογία, Suid. s. v. Ἀδάμ.

σεμνόν, τό, = λόγος, Diosc. 1. 35.

σεμνο-νυμφοστολία, ἡ, a solemn decoration of the bride, Eccl.

σεμνο-πανούργος, ὁ, a solemn rascal, Eustrat. in Arist. Eth. N.

σεμνο-παράσιτος, ον, a pompous parasite, Alex. Κυβερν. 1. 5.

σεμνο-περιπάτητος, ον, walking solemnly about, Eccl.

σεμνοποιέω, to make august, to magnify, Strab. 467, Joseph. A. J. 16. 5 (9). 3:—to praise, Eust. 748. 49. II. to reverence, Eccl.

σεμνο-ποιός, ὡς, giving an air of gravity, Eccl.

σεμνό-ποτος, ον, costly to drink, of Lesbian wine, Antiph. Ὅμοι. 1. 5.

σεμνό-πους, δ, ἡ, πουν, τό, marching solemnly, Byz.

σεμνοπρέπεια, ἡ, a grave, solemn bearing, Diog. L. 8. 36: in addresses, ἡ σὴ σ. your majesty, Synes. 266 B, etc.; of the Virgin, Eccl.

σεμνο-πρεπής, ἐς, solemn-looking, dignified, Dio C. 42. 34; τὸ σ. = σεμνοπρέπεια, Id. 68. 31. Adv. -πῶς, Hdn. 2. 10.

σεμνο-πρόσωπος, ον, of a grave countenance, Eust. Opusc. 119. 2:—hence σεμνοπροσώπειν, to assume a grave, solemn countenance, ἐπὶ τινι Ar. Nub. 363, cf. Anth. P. 11. 382.

σεμνός, ὁ, ὡς, (v. σέβομαι):—revered, august, honoured, holy, solemn: I. properly of certain gods, of Demeter, h. Hom. Cer. 1, 486; of Rhea, h. Hom. 12. 1; of Hecate, Pind. P. 3. 140; of Thetis, Id. N. 5. 45; of Apollo, Aesch. Theb. 800; of Poseidon, Soph. O. C. 55; of Pallas Athena, Ib. 1090:—at Athens the Erinyes were specially the σεμναὶ θεαί, Id. Aj. 837, O. C. 90, 459, Ar. Eq. 1312, Thesm. 224, Thuc. 1. 126, ap. Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 12; or simply Σεμναί, Aesch. Eum. 383, 1041, Eur. Or. 410; τὸ σ. ὄνομα τῆς θεᾶς, Soph. O. C. 41; σ. βάθρον the threshold of their temple, Ib. 100; σ. τέλη their rites, Ib. 1050: cf. Meineke Menand. p. 346, cf. Müller Eum. 5, 80, 87. 2. then of things divine, ἔργα σ. h. Hom. Cer. 478, Soph. Tr. 765; θέμεθλα δίκης Solon 3. 14; ὑγίεια Simon. 70; θυσία Pind. O. 7. 75; σ. ἄντρον the cave of Cheiron, Id. P. 9. 50, cf. O. 5. 44; σ. δῶμος the temple of Apollo, Id. N. 1. fin.; παῖδες Aesch. Pers. 393; σέλαμα σ. ἡμέναν, of the Olympian gods, Id. Ag. 183; σ. ἔργα, of the gods, Id. Suppl. 1037; μυστήρια Soph. Fr. 943, Eur. Hipp. 25; οὐρανοῦ τέρμας Eur. Hipp. 746; σ. βίος devoted to the gods, Id. Ion 56; σεμνὰ φθέγγεσθαι = εὐφῆμα, Aesch. Cho. 109, cf. Ar. Nub. 315, 364; σ. τι ἐναρπάζειν, of an oracular saying, Aesch. Fr. 521; τὸ σ. holiness, Dem. 556. 10.

II. of human beings, revered, august, solemn, stately, majestic, ἐν θρόνῳ σεμνῶ σεμνὸν θακύνοντα Hdt. 2. 173, cf. Aesch. Cho. 975; σ. ὁσὸς Ἀλκαῖδαν Pind. O. 6. 115, and often in Trag., esp. Eur.; πρόσχρητα σεμνὸς κοῦ ταπεινὸς Id. Fr. 689; αἱ φαυλότεραι .. παρὰ τὰς σεμνὰς καθεδούνται beside the great ladies, Ar. Eccl. 617, cf. Isocr. 35 C; so in Plat., σ. καὶ ἅγιος νοῦς Soph. 249 A; οἱ σεμνότετοι ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν Phaedr. 257 D; of Tragedy, Gorg. 502 A; opp. to χαῖνον, Soph. 227 B; to κομψός, Xen. Oec. 8, 9; σεμνὸς οὐ προσάπτου συναγωγαῖς ἀλλὰ βίον κατασκευαῖς Isocr. 197 E. 2. of human things, august, solemn, noble, stately, grand, majestic, dignified, θάκος Aesch. Ag. 519; ἰμάτια Ar. Pl. 940, cf. Ran. 1061; ταφή Xen. Hell. 3. 1; πράγματα, ἔργα Ar. Vesp. 1472, Isocr. 277 C; σεμνοτέραν τὴν πόλιν ποιεῖν Isae. 55. 31; οἰκία τοῦ γέγοντος οὐδὲν σεμνοτέρα Dem. 35. 22, cf. 36. 21; ψεύδει [τοῦ Ὁμήρου] σ. ἐπεστί τι Pind. N. 7. 32; λεγόντων .. περὶ αὐτοῦ σ. λόγους Hdt. 7. 6; so of style, Arist. Poët. 22, 3, cf. Rhet. 3. 2, 2, al.; of certain metres, Ib. 3. 8. 4; ἐπὶ τὸ σ. μιμεῖσθαι to imitate it in its noble qualities, Plat. Legg. 814 E, σ. τι λέγειν, πράττειν Id. Rep. 382 B, Eur. Tro. 447; σεμνὰ ἄλλα μεμαρηνέαι Id. Epist. 341 E; οὐδὲν σ. nothing very wonderful, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 2, 6; so, τὶ ἂν

εἶη τὸ σ. (sc. τοῦ νοῦ); Id. Metaph. 11. 9, 1:—σεμνὸν ἔστι, c. inf., 'tis a noble, fine thing to .., Plat. Crat. 392 A, Isocr. Antid. § 6.

III. in bad sense, proud, haughty, Aesch. Cho. 795, Eur. Med. 216, etc.; τὸ σεμνὸν ἔφη Soph. Aj. 1107; σεμνότερος καὶ φοβερώτερος Andoc. 31, 27.

2. mostly in contempt or irony, solemn, pompous, grand, σεμνὸν ἔστιν ὁ ἐναρπάζειν Aesch. Pr. 521; σεμνὸν βλέπειν to look grave and solemn, Eur. Alc. 773; σεμνὰ σεμνύνεται Id. I. A. 996; τὸ σεμνόν = σεμνότης, Id. Hipp. 93; τὸ σ. ἄγαν καὶ τραγικόν Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 4:—the word is very freq. in Com. writers, ἀνελετοῖς ὀφρῶς, of Plato, Amphis Δεξ. 1; ὡς σ. οὐπίτριπτος how grand the rascal is! Ar. Pl. 275; ὡς σ. ὁ κατάρτος Id. Ran. 178; λόγοι σ. Id. Vesp. 1175; σεμνὸς σεμνῶς χλανιδὶ ἔλκων Ephipp. Πελασγ. 1:—of things, σ. βρώμα a noble dish, Aristopho Περ. 1, cf. Archestr. ap. Ath. 295 C; σ. ὁμή Μnesim. Ἰπποτρ. 1. 60; etc.

IV. Adv. -νῶς, Aesch. Supp. 193, Eur. Ion 1133, Ar. Vesp. 585, etc.; σεμνῶς κεκοσμημένος Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 6; etc.; περί εὐτελῶν σ. λέγειν Arist. Rhet. 3. 7, 1:—Comp. -ότερον, Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 20; Sup. -ότατα, Polyb. 15. 31, 7.

σεμνό-στομος, ον, solemnly spoken, haughty, in sarcastic sense, μῦθος Aesch. Pr. 953:—Adv. Comp. -ότερον, Tzetz. Hist. 6. 35.

σεμνότης, ἡ, gravity, solemnity, dignity, majesty, σεμνότης ἔχει σκότος Eur. Bacch. 486, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 1, Isocr. 283 C, Plat. Menex. 235 B; ἐπὶ τῆς σεμνότητος αὐθάδεις ὑπολαμβάνεσθαι Dem. 1405. 16; σ. τοῦ ῥήματος Id. 1452. 27; τῆς λέξεως Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 4; and in pl., σ. ἀληθινὰ καὶ πεπρασμένα Isocr. 136 C, cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 17, 4.

II. in bad sense, affected gravity, solemnity, pompousness, Luc. Prom. 7; and of a girl, prudery, Eur. I. A. 1344.

σεμνό-τύμος, ον, revered with awe, Aesch. Cho. 358, Eum. 833.

σεμνό-τροπος, ον, of grave manners, Poëta ap. Cram. An. Par. 4. 271.

σεμνο-τύφια, ἡ, (τύφος) empty solemnity, grave airs, M. Anton. 9. 29.

σεμνο-φάνης, ἐς, grave-looking, Origen, Eus. P. E. in prooem.

σεμνο-φορέω, to be gravely clad, Byz.

σεμνό-φωνος, ον, = σεμνόστομος, Eccl.

σεμνό-ψαλλον, τό, (ψάλλω) solemn song, Theod. Stud.

σεμνώ, fut. -ώσω, to make solemn or grand, to exalt, magnify, embellish, τὰ περὶ Κύρον Hdt. 1. 95; ἄλλως σ. τι Id. 3. 16:—Pass. to hold the head high, give oneself airs, Callias Πεδ. 2.

σεμνύνω, = foreg., to exalt, magnify, τὸν σαυτοῦ θεόν Plat. Phileb. 28 A; τὸ ὦ Id. Phaedr. 244 D; ἑαυτοῦς Id. Phileb. 28 C, cf. Polit. 263 D; ὕμᾶς Dem. 415. 12; τὰ παρ' ἑαυτοῦς Id. 691. 5; also with a satirical sense, ταῦτα περὶ ἐωνδρὸν ἐσεμνύνει thus did he throw a cloak of majesty about himself, Hdt. 1. 99:—Pass. to be in high repute, δεικανικὴ καὶ ἱατρικὴ σεμνύνονται Plat. Rep. 405 A.

II. Med., with aor. ἐσεμνύναμην, to be serious, grave, solemn, esp. to affect a grave and solemn air, σεμνὰ γὰρ σεμνύνεται Eur. I. A. 996, cf. Fr. 916; μηδ' αὐθαδῶς σεμνύνόμενος χαλῆπαυε Ar. Ran. 1020, cf. Av. 727; with part., σεμνύνονται ὡς τι ὄντε Plat. Phaedr. 242 E; οὐ σεμνύνεται ἐσχματισμένῳ Id. Gorg. 511 D; σ. πολίτης ἄν. Luc. Patr. Enc. 2; also, σ. ἐπὶ τινι, like λαμπρύνεσθαι, to be proud of a thing, to pique oneself on it, Plat. Theaet. 175 A, Isocr. 352 C, Dem. 414. 12; ἐν τινι Dem. 313. 7; also c. dat., τῷ σπανίως ὀράσθαι σ. Xen. Ages. 9, 1, cf. 2, Hdn. 1. 5; rarely c. acc., σ. τὴν μοιχείαν Id. 5. 7, cf. Plat. Theag. 130 B; c. inf., Heliod. 2. 34; σ. διότι Polyb. 9. 35, 1.

σεμνώμα, τό, dignity, majesty, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 9. 77; in pl., Eust. 18. 25.

σενδούκη, ἡ, Dim. σενδούκιον, τό, = κιβώτιον or σκενῶριον Schol. Ar. Pl. 711, 810.

Σεξτίλιος [ῖ], ον, = Lat. *sextilis*, Σ. μὴν August, Dion. H. 9. 25, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 71.

σέο, v. sub ὄν.

σεπτάς, ὁδός, ἡ, (ἐπτά, septem) = ἐπτάς, in Pythagorean philosophy, Theol. Arithm. 43, cf. Nicom. ap. Phot. Bibl. 144. 15.

Σεπτέμβριος, α, ον, = Lat. *Septembris*, Jo. Lyd. de Ost. 25.

σεπτέος, α, αν, verb. Adj. of σέβομαι, to be revered, Greg. Naz.

σεπτῶς, (σεπτός) = σέβομαι, Hesych.

σεπτήριον, τό, a novennial festival at Delphi in commemoration of Apollo's combat with the Python, Plut. 2. 293 B, cf. Hesych.

σεπτικός, ὁ, ὡς, reverential, of words, Hesych., Suid.

σεπτός, ὁ, ὡς, verb. Adj. of σέβομαι, august, σ. Νείλου ῥέος Aesch. Pr. 812; σεπτὰ μόρφα βασιλεῖδος Epigr. Gr. 989. 3, cf. 991. 9; in late Prose, Dio C. 53. 16. Adv. -τῶς, Eccl.

σεραπίς (or *sarapias*), ὁδος, ἡ, an archaic plant, elsewhere ὄρχις and τριόρχις, Diosc. 3. 142, Plin. 26. 62.

σεράπιον, τό, syrph, cited from Actuar.

Σεράπιον, Σεραπίων, v. sub Σάραπις.

Σεραφέμ, οἱ, the Hebr. *Seraphim*, LXX (Isai. 6. 2):—Σεραφικός, ὁ, ὡς, Seraphic, Eccl.

σερίφς, ἡ, gen. -ίδος, and in Gramm. -εως; pl. *seirpes* Diog. Cyn. Epist. 32 (Hercher):—a kind of endive or chicory, Lat. *seris*, Epich. 113 Ar. (who gives *sepidia*), Diosc. 2. 160, Anth. P. 11. 413; called also τρώγμεα, and (from its bitter flavour) πικρίς.

σερίφον, ἡ, Diosc. 3. 27 (with v. l. *σερίφον*, τὸ), or *σερίφον*, τό, Diosc. prooem. Galen.:—a kind of wormwood, called also ἀγρίνθον θαλάσσιον, *Artemisia maritima* L.

II. γράψ *σερίφον* or *σερίφον*, a kind of locust, = μάντις, a name used for an old maid, Zenob. 2. 94, Suid.

σέρφος, ὁ, a small winged insect, prob. a kind of *gnat* or winged ant, Ar. Vesp. 352 (ubi v. Schol.), Av. 82, 570:—proverb., ἔστι κανὺν μύμητι κανὺν σέρφω χολή even the gnat has its sting, Schol. Ar. Av. 82, Vesp. 352, cf. Anth. P. 10. 49:—written *σνρφός* in Hesych.

σεσαρός, Dor. for σεσρώς, Ep. fem. σεσάρυα (like ἀράρυα).
σεσέλιω-πάγης, ἐς, compounded with σέσελις, Philox. 16.
σέσελις, εὼς, ἡ, a shrub of the same kind as the κρότων or σίλι (Tor-
dylum officinale, acc. to Littré Hipp. Acut. 387), Arist. H. A. 9. 5. 1,
Diosc. 3. 54-56, Plut. 2. 383 E:—also σέσελι, τό, Alex. Λεβ. 2. 8,
Theophr. H. P. 9. 15. 5.

σεσερίνος, ὁ, a sea-fish, Arist. Fr. 278.
σεσπρότως, Adv. of σέσπρα (σαίρω) with a grin, Poll. 3. 132, Boiss.
Anecd. 5. 455.

σεστήμενος, Adv. part. pf. pass. silently, Jo. Chrys.
σίσιλος, ὁ, a snail with a shell, living on shrubs, Epich. (?) ap. Ath.
63 C, cf. Diosc. 2. 11; also σέσηλος Hesych.: cf. also σέμελος, which,
acc. to Hesych., has no shell.

σεσθημένως, Adv. hurriedly, rapidly, Thom. M. s. v. ἀποσθώ.
σεσοφισμένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. cunningly, Xen. Cyn. 13, 5.
σεστέρτιος, ὁ, the Lat. sestertius, C. I. 2905 G. 8; σηστέρτιος in
Plut. Fab. 4?

σεσκόφανημένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. sycophantically, Epiphan.
σεσφρονισμένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. temperately, Aesch. Supp. 724.
σέτω, Lacon. for θέτω, v. sub τίθημι, Ar. Lys. 1080.

σεύ, Ion. for σοῦ, v. sub σύ.
σεύα, σεύμαι, v. sub σεῶν.

Σευτλαῖος, ὁ, (σεῦτλον) name of a frog in Batr. 212, Beety.
σεύτλιον, σευτλῖς, ἡ, v. sub τευτλ-.

σευτλο-μόλοχον, τό, literally, beet-mallow, by some supposed to be
spinach, Geop. 12. 1, 4.

σεῦτλον, τό, Ion. and late Att. for τεῦτλον.

σεῶν, with σ doubled after the augm., as always in Hom. (except in
ἐξ-εσῶθῃ Il. 5. 293): Ion. impf. σεῖσκε Q. Sm. 2. 353: aor. ἐσσεῖα
Il.; Ep. also σεῖα 20. 189:—Med., subj. σεῖναιτι II. 415: impf. ἐσ-
σεῖντο 2. 808: aor. ἐσσεῖαντο II.; Ep. also σεῖατο Ib.:—Pass., aor.
ἐσῶθην [ῶ] Eur. Hel. 1302 (ἐξ- Il., v. supr.), ἐσῶθην Soph. Aj. 294,
Soph. also σῶθην Aesch. Pr. 135, part. σῶθεις Id. Theb. 942, Pers. 865,
Pind. O. C. 119 (all lyr.), but in iamb., O. T. 446:—pf. (with pres. sense)
ἐσῶμαι, part. ἐσῶμενος (not -μένος), Adv. ἐσῶμενος Hom.:—to these
must be added poet. aor. 2 (with plqpf. form) ἐσῶμην [ῶ], 2 sing. ἐσσω
for ἐσσου II. 16. 585, Od. 9. 447: 3 sing. ἐσῶτο, Ep. σύτο Hom. ἐπέ-
συτο Eur. Hel. 1163, Phoen. 1065; part. σύμενος Aesch. Ag. 746, Eum.
1007, cf. 786, 816 (all lyr.):—besides these forms, we find σεῦται, 3
sing. of a synop. pres. pass., Soph. Tr. 645; also σεῦμαι (Dor. σῶμαι
Epilyc. Καρὰλ. 2), συνῶται Aesch. Pers. 25; imperat. σοῦ Ar. Vesp. 209;
σούσθω Soph. Aj. 1414; σοῦσθε Aesch. Theb. 31, Ar. Vesp. 458, etc.;
inf. σοῦσθαι Plut. 2. 362 D:—Hesych. cites an imperat. σῶθι or
σῶθι. (From √ΣΥ, i.e. ΣΕ or ΣΕΕ, whence also perh. come
σοβ-ή (cauda), σοβ-έω, σοβ-αρός, cf. O. N. svip-a, O. H. G. sweif
(schweif).)

Poët. Verb. used here and there in late Prose), to put in
quick motion, drive: esp., 1. to hunt, chase, Διωνύσιος τιθήνας
σεῦε κατ' ἡγαθέην Νυσήιον Il. 6. 133: to drive away, σεῦεν κύνας ἀλ-
λυδὺς ἄλλῃ πυκνήσιν λιθάδεσσιν Od. 14. 35:—more often in Med., ὥς
δ' ὅτε κάρπιν ἀμφὶ κύνας σεῖναιτι Il. 11. 415, cf. 549, 3. 26; ὥς
τ' . . ἀγρίον αἶγα σεῖσαντο κύνας 15. 272, cf. 20. 148; metaphr.,
σ. κακότητα ἀπὸ καρήνου h. Hom. 7. 12; θάμβος με σ. Orph. Lith.
531.

2. to set on, let loose at, ὅτε πού τις θηρητὴν κύνας . . σείη
ἐπ' ἀγροτέρῳ συτ II. 11. 293. 3. to drive or hurry away to or from
a place, Αἰνείαν δ' ἐσσεῖεν ἀπὸ χθονός Il. 20. 325; ἵππους ἐκ πεδίου 15.
681; [τινά] κατ' ἰθαῖαν ὀρέαν 20. 189:—c. inf. to urge on, set to
work, ἡμῶνους ποταμὸν παρὰ δινηντα τρώγειν . . Od. 6. 89:—metaphr.,
σ. νόον πρὸς μόχθον Anth. P. 1. 93.

4. of things, to throw,
hurli, [τὸν δέ] ἔλκον ὥς ἐσσεῖεν κακύνεισθαι threw him so that he rolled,
Il. 11. 147; στρόμβον δ' ὥς ἐσσεῖεν βαλῶν 14. 413; also, αἶμα ἐσσεῖα
(v. sub ἀπρεκής) 5. 208; v. infr. It. 1.

II. Pass. and Med. to
be put in quick motion, and so, to run, rush, dart or shoot along, ἐπὶ
τεύχεα to arms, 2. 808; ἐπὶ κοῖτον Od. 14. 456; νέρθε δὲ ποσσὶν
ἐσσωμαι Il. 13. 79; σεῖατ' ἐπειτ' ἀνὰ ἄστν 6. 505; σεῖατ' ἐπειτ' ἐπὶ
κῆμα Od. 5. 51, cf. Il. 14. 227; κατ' ἀμαξίτην 22. 146; παρ' ἐρινέον
11. 167; ἀμφ' Ὀδυσῆα 11. 419; ἰθὺς Λυκίαν 16. 585; διὰ πτόος Od.
9. 447; so in Trag., ἐκτόπιος σῶθεις having gone, departed, opp. to
παρών, Soph. O. C. 119; δφ' ἐστίας Aesch. Pers. 865; ἐκ ναού, ἐξ ἔδρας
Eur. I. T. 1294, etc.; σῶθην δ' ἀπέδιδος ὄχρ πτερωτῶ Aesch. Pr. 135;
κατὰ γὰς σῶμεναι Id. Eum. 1007, cf. Ag. 746; ἀνὰ νάπη Eur. Hel. 1302:
—of things, αἶμα σύτο shot or gushed out, Il. 21. 167; ψυχὴ κατ' . .
ᾠτειλὴν ἐσσαντο 14. 519; ὅς πυρὸς σῶθεις σίδηρον Id. Theb. 942; ἐσῶθῃ
ἔξω πτόον Arctae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 9.

2. c. inf. to hasten, speed,
ὅτε σεῖατο διώκειν when he hastened to pursue, Il. 17. 463; ὄφρα ὕλη
σεῖατο καήμεναι that the wood might speed to the burning, i.e. burn
up quickly, Il. 23. 198, cf. 210; ἐσσαντα κελεύεισθαι is eager to sing of,
Pind. I. 8 (7). 133. 3. metaphr. to be eager, have longings, θυμὸς
ἐσσαντο Od. 10. 484; esp. in pf. part. ἐσῶμενος used as Adj. (and there-
fore not written ἐσσωμένος), v. sub voce.

σεφθεῖς, v. sub σέβμαι.

σεῶν, Dor. for θέω.

σεῶν, gen. pl. of σῆς.

σεωντοῦ, -τέον, fem. σεωντῆς etc., Ion. for σεωντοῦ, q. v., Hdt.
σήθω (for the pres. v. σῶω, ἀπο-σῶθω): aor. part. σῆσας Hipp. 614.
53:—Pass., aor. ἐσῶθην or ἐσῶθην Arctae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 4, and cited
from Diosc.: pf. σέσημα or σέσημα Hipp. 491. 1., 533. 44. To
sift, bolt.

σηκάω, (σηκός) to drive to a pen and shut up in it, hence generally,
to pen in, coop up, σηκασθην (for ἐνηκισθῆσαν) κατὰ Ἴλιον were cooped
up there, Il. 13. 131; ἐν αὐλίῳ σηκασθέντες Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 4.

σηκη-κόρος, ὁ, ἡ, = σηκοκός, Poll. 7. 151, Suid.

σηκίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (σηκός) a female house-slave, housekeeper, portress, Ar.
Vesp. 768, Pherecr. Ἀγρ. 1; cf. Poll. 3. 76, Phot.

σηκίτης [ι], ου, Dor. σῆκῆτις, α, ὁ, (σηκός) kept in the fold, sucking,
of a young lamb, Theocr. 1. 10, Epigr. 4. 18.

σηκο-κόρος, ὁ, ἡ, (κορῶ) cleaning a stable, byre or pen, a herdsman,
Od. 17. 224; cf. σηκηκόρος.

II. a chapel-keeper, Zonar.

σηκ-οκός, ου, ὁ, (δῆλμα) a stall-waster, ληστής Hesych.

σηκός, Dor. σῆκός, ὁ, a pen, fold, esp. for rearing lambs, kids, calves,
Od. 9. 219, 227, 319, 439, 10. 412, cf. Il. 18. 589, Hes. Op. 785; εἰς
τὸν σ. φέρειν, metaph. of young children, Plat. Rep. 460 C; σηκὸν
νομίζειν τὸ τεῖχος Plat. Theat. 174 E; σ. δράκοντος the dragon's den,
Eur. Phoen. 1010, cf. 931; οἱ πέριδες δύο ποιοῦνται τῶν ψῶν σηκούς
nests, Arist. H. A. 6. 8, 4.

II. a sacred enclosure, a chapel,
shrine, Soph. Ph. 1328, Eur. (v. infr.), v. l. Hdt. 4. 62:—acc. to Ammon,
the σηκός was sacred to a hero, the ναὸς to a god,—a distinction not
observed by the Poets, cf. Eur. Phoen. 1753, Rhcs. 501, with Ion 300,
etc., and v. Valck. Hdt. 6. 19. 2. a sepulchre, burial-place, enclosed
and consecrated, ἀνδρῶν ἀγαθῶν ὅδε σῆκος Simon. 5. 6, cf. Trag. Fr.
Odes, p. 137 Nauck, Plut. Cim. 8, Epigr. Gr. 781. 7, C. I. 4264, -65,
-66 c, al.

III. the hollow trunk of an old olive-tree, v. Lysias
περὶ τοῦ σηκού. IV. a weight, in the balance, Eust. 1625.
26. (Cf. Lat. saep-es, saep-io.)

σηκῶ, to weigh, balance, C. I. 151. 40, Plut. 2. 928 D: cf. ἀντισηκῶ.

σηκῦλη, ἡ, = σηκίς, Ael. Dionys. ap. Eust. 1625. 24, Phot., Hesych.

σηκῶδης, ἐς, (σηκός II, εἶδος) chapel-like, Ael. N. A. 10. 31.

σηκόμα, Dor. σῆκόμα, τό, (σηκῶ) a weight in the balance, C. I. 123.

8, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 4. 172, Arist. Mechan. 20, 5; συμκρὸν τὸ σὸν σ.

προστίθης slight is the weight that you throw into the scale, Eur. Heracl.
690; σ. μολὶβδῶνα leaden weights or counterpoises, Polyb. 8. 7, 9; τὸ
κατὰ σιν σ. τῆς προβολῆς of the spear, Id. 18. 12, 3. 2.=ρόπη,

a momentum, Id. 18. 7, 5. 3. a return, recompense, Phalar.
57.

II.=σηκός II, a sacred enclosure, Eur. El. 1274.

σηκατήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (σηκῶ) the beam of a balance, Hesych.

σηλαγγεύς, ὁ, a gold-miner, Agatharch. M. Rubri § 27, 28.

σηλία, ἡ, = Att. τηλία, A. B. 382.

σηλίον, τό, a small vessel used by bakers, Hesych.

σήμα, Dor. σῆμα, τό, a sign, mark, token, whereby to know a person
or thing, Il. 10. 466, 23. 326, Od. 19. 250, etc.: the star on a horse's
forehead, Il. 23. 455; ἡβης σήματα γιγνομένης Solon 25. 4; νέφος σ.

χειμῶνος Archil. 49:—esp., 1. a sign from heaven, an omen,
portent, Hom., etc.; in phrases, σήματα φαίνειν Il. 2. 353, cf. 308;
κτύπε Ζεὺς, σήμα τιθεῖς Τρώεσσι 8. 171; δεικνὺς σήμα βροτοῖσι 13.
244; so, θεοῦ σήμασι πιθέσθαι Pind. P. 4. 355, cf. 1. 5; φλογωπὰ σ.
Aesch. Pr. 498, cf. Cho. 259; ἐφήμερ . . οὐρανὰ τε σ. Soph. Fr. 379;
of things heard as well as seen, ἔπος φάτο σήμα ἀνακτοῖ Od. 20. 111.

2. generally, a sign to do or begin something, τῶδε σ. τεύχῳ 21. 231;
σ. ἀποσῶτο Hes. Op. 448: esp. a watchword, τί τὸ σήμα προεῖ Eur.
Rhcs. 12, cf. 688; a battle-signal, signal, σ. μάχης Id. Phoen. 1377; in
Byz., the banner for giving such signals; v. s. σημαία.

3. the sign
by which a grave is known, a mound, cairn, barrow, Lat. tumulus, Il. 2.
814, etc.; τοῦ δὲ τάφου καὶ σήμ' αἰδὲς ποίησεν Ἄναρπος Hes. Sc. 477;
σ. χεῖν to raise a mound, 6. 419, etc.; c. dat. pers., σήμ'α τέ οἱ χεῖω
Od. 2. 222; σήμ'α τέ μοι χεῖται . . ἀνδρὸς δυστήνου 11. 75; παρὰ σήματι
Πέλοπος Pind. O. 10 (11). 30:—generally, a grave, tomb, Hdt. 1. 93,
4. 72; τὸ δημόσιον σ. Thuc. 2. 34; στήλαι καὶ σήματα Id. 1. 93, cf.
2. 34; later also a gravestone, Ar. Thesm. 886, 888, etc.:—Plat. plays
upon this sense, τὸ μὲν σῶμα ἐστὶν ἡμῖν σήμα, Gorg. 493 A, cf. Crat.
400 B, and v. δσημάτων III.

4. a mark to shew the cast of a quail
or javelin, ὑπέρβαλε σήματα πάντων Il. 23. 843; ὑπέρπατο σ. πάντα
Od. 8. 192 sq.: also a boundary-mark, Dion. P. 18.

5. a token by
which any one's identity or commission was certified, μὴ ἐρέειν καὶ
ἦτε σ. ιδέσθαι Il. 6. 176, cf. 178; the tokens produced, 168, the σήματα
λυγρὰ, by Bellerophon, were doubtless pictorial, not written, tokens, v.
γράφοι init.:—the mark, token on the lot of Ajax, 7. 189, cf. 175; so,
the device or bearing on a shield, by which a warrior is known, often in
Aesch. Theb., as 387, 404, Eur. El. 456; of the seal impressed on a
letter, τῶνδ' ἀποῖοις σ. Soph. Tr. 614:—cf. σημείον 5, ταυρίπους.

6. a constellation, σ. κυνὸς Eur. Hec. 1273: mostly in pl. the heavenly
bodies, Lat. signa, Soph. Fr. 379:—cf. Il. 22. 30, of Sirius, λαμπρῶτα-
τος μὲν ὅδ' ἐστὶ, κακὸν δὲ τέ σήμα τέτυκται. (Of doubtful etymo-
logy. Lob., assuming that θ and σ may be interchanged, as in Lacon.
Gr., refers it to √ΘΕ, τι-θη-μι.)

σήματιον, τό, = σημάτιον, Schol. Ar. Pl. 451, Eust. 1675. 46.

σημάδι, ἡ, (σημα 2) a military standard, Lat. signum militare, Polyb.
2. 32, 6, C. I. 4040 iv, al.

2. a band under one standard,
the Roman manipulus, Polyb. 6. 24, 5, etc.

II. an image, statue,
like Lat. signum, Joseph. B. J. 2. 9, 2.

III. in Schol. Ar. Rau.
963, a coat of arms.

σημαίνω II, Att.: Ion. impf. σημαίνεσκον Q. Sm. 4. 193:—fut. ση-
μῶναι Aesch. Ag. 497, Thuc. 6. 20, Ion. ἀνέω Od. 12. 26, Hdt. 1. 75:
—aor. ἐσημάνατ, Att.; but in Mss. of Xen. and later writers ἐση-
μῆνα:—pf. σεσημάνατ Arr. Epict. 3. 26, 29, Eus. P. E. 666 D, and other
late writers:—Med., fut. σημανοῦμαι, Ion. -έομαι Hipp. 383. 52, etc.:
aor. ἐσημάνην Il. 7. 175, Att.:—Pass., fut. σημαθήσομαι Sext.
Emp. M. 8. 267, (ἐπ-) Eur. Ion 1593; fut. med. in pass. sense, Hipp.
556. 22:—aor. ἐσημάνην Dem. 1143. 26; pf. σεσημάσμαι Hdt. 2. 39,
Plat. Legg. 954 B, etc.; but 3 sing. σεσημάνται Hdt. 2. 125, inf. σεση-
μάνθαι Ar. Lys. 1198 (σημα). To shew by a sign, indicate, make

known, point out, τέματα Il. 23. 358, 757; δείξω ὁδὸν ἥδ' ἐκαστα ση-
μαίνω.

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μάνθαι Ar. Lys. 1198 (σημα). To shew by a sign, indicate, make

μανέω Od. 12. 26; τοῦτον σημήνας *after indicating the person*, Hdt. 1. 5, cf. 34; τέκμαρ Aesch. Cho. 667; θησαύρισμα Soph. Ph. 37; σ. τι περί τινος Plat. Legg. 682 A; σ. ὅ τι χρὴ ποιεῖν Xen. Apol. 12; σ. εὐδα πάντα (sc. εἶναι) Theocr. 22. 22.—Med., πάντα σημαίνει *you have all things shewn you*, Epigr. Gr. 1039. 11.

2. absol. *to give signs*, φθόγγος, φῶς σ. Aesch. Supp. 245, Ag. 293; ὁ λόγος σ. Soph. Tr. 345; κανὼ σ. *to make signal*, Aesch. Ag. 497; esp. in fut. with αὐτός, πλοῦς αὐτὸς σημαίνει Eur. Hel. 151; τὸ δ' ἔργον αὐτὸ σημαίνει Id. Andr. 265; αὐτὸ σημαίνει (without subst.), Id. Phoen. 623; ἄλλα δ' αὐτὸ σημαίνει Id. Bacch. 976.

3. of omens, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 2, etc.; σ. ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς Id. An. 6. 1, 31; περί τινος Id. Mem. 1. 1, 19; ἐπὶ τοῖς μέλλουσι γένεσθαι Thuc. 2. 8; πρὸ τῶν μελλόντων Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 17.—Pass., σημαίνεσθαι διὰ τῶν ἐμπύρων Plut. 2. 222 F, etc.

4. in later Prose intr. *to appear, be manifest*, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 4; (but Pass. in same sense, Ib. 8. 1, 7); σ. ἐκ τῶν εἰρημένων Plat. Epin. 989 A; v. δηλώω II.

b. σημαίνει impers., *signs appear*, Arist. Probl. 26. 12, 1.

II. *to give a sign or signal to do a thing*, c. dat. pers., Ib. 10. 58., 17. 250; c. inf., σ. τινὶ ποιεῖν τι Hdt. 1. 116, cf. 6. 78, Aesch. Ag. 26, Soph. Aj. 688, Xen. An. 6. 1, 24; μὴ σημήναντός σου *without any order from you*, Plat. Phaedo 62 C.—also c. gen., like ἄρχω, *to bear command over*, στρατῷ Ib. 14. 85; also, σ. ἐπὶ θυμῷ γυναῖδι Od. 22. 427.—*to give orders*, ὁ δὲ σημαίων ἐπέτελλεν Ib. 21. 445, cf. Od. 22. 450; πᾶσι δὲ σημαίνει Ib. 1. 289; in part., σημαίων=σημάντωρ, Soph. O. C. 704, O. T. 957.—also, σ. ἐπὶ or πρὸς τι *to give a sign to do something*, Wern. Tryph. 145.

2. in war or battle, *to give the signal of attack*, etc., Thuc. 2. 84, etc.; in full, σ. τῇ σάλπιγγι Andoc. 7. 9, Xen. An. 4. 2, 1; σ. τῷ κέρατι *ὡς ἀναπαύεσθαι* Ib. 2. 2, 4; c. acc., ἀναχωρεῖν *to give a signal for retreat*, Thuc. 5. 10; ἔπειδ' ὁ σάλπιγξ σημήνην τὸ πολεμικόν Xen. An. 4. 3, 29, cf. 32; τὸ ἀνακλητικόν Plut. 2. 236 E; c. inf., Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 18, etc.—also impers., σημαίνει (sc. ὁ σάλπιγξ) *signal is given*, as, τοῖς Ἕλλησι *ὡς ἐσήμηνε when signal was given for the Greeks to attack*, Hdt. 8. 11, cf. Thuc. 2. 84; c. inf., ἐσήμηνε πάντα παρατρέχοντα *signal was given to make all ready*, Hdt. 9. 42, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 830; v.s. κηρύσσω I, σάλπιξω.

3. generally, σ. τῷ ἔργῳ τι or ποιεῖν τι Xen. Eq. 9. 4, 7, 10.

4. *to make signals*, εἰς τὴν πόλιν Id. Hell. 6. 2, 33; σ. ὡς πολέμιον ἐπώντων Ib. 7. 2, 5.—Pass., ἐσημάνθησαν προσπίπτονται Ib. 6. 2, 34.

III. *to signify, indicate, announce, declare*, φόνον Eur. H. F. 1218; τινὶ τι Hdt. 7. 18., 9. 49, Soph. O. T. 225.—foll. by a relat., σ. ὥς..., ὅτι... Hdt. 1. 34, 108, Soph. O. C. 320; σ. ὅ τι χρὴ σοι συμπράσσειν Aesch. Pr. 295; σ. ὅπῃ γῆς περὶ λάνηται Ib. 565; σ. ὅπου... Soph. El. 1294; σ. ὅπου τ' εἰ χῶπιθεν Id. Fr. 91; σ. εἴτε... Id. Ph. 22.—c. part. *to signify* that a thing is, σημαίνει φρυκτὸ φῶς... μολὼν Aesch. Ag. 293; Κρέοντα προσσείχοντα σημαίνουσι μοι Soph. O. T. 79, cf. O. C. 1669; ταῦτα ὡς πολέμου ὄντος σημαίνει Plat. Legg. 626 E, cf. 722 E.

2. generally, *to signify, interpret, explain*, Hdt. 1. 108., 3. 106, Aesch. Pr. 618; absol., σημαίνει tell, Soph. O. C. 51, cf. O. T. 1050; οὐ στήλῶν μόνον σ. ἐπιγράμματα 2. 43.

3. of a writer, *to signify, indicate*, ὅτι... Strab. 639.—of words, sentences, etc., *to signify, mean*, ταῦτον σημαίνει Plat. Crat. 393 A, cf. 437 C, Phaedr. 275 D, Arist., etc.; σημαίνοντα significant sounds, opp. to ὅσημα, Arist. Poët. 21, 1 sq.—Pass., τὸ σημαίνον *the sense, meaning* of words, Id. Rhet. 3. 2, 13, Dion. H., etc.; hence Gramm., πρὸς τὸ σημαίνον *according to the implied sense rather than the form*.

IV. =σφραγίζω, *to stamp with a sign or mark, to seal*, Lat. obsignare, mostly in Med., Plat. Legg. 954 C, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 17, Isac. 63. 6.—Pass., εὐ σε σημαίνει *to be well sealed up*, Ar. Lys. 1198; τὰ σεσημασμένα, opp. to τὰ ἀσημαντα, Plat. Legg. 954 A, cf. Lysias 897. 2, Dem. 999. 16.

B. Med. σημαίνωμαι, like τεκμαίρομαι, *to give oneself a token*, i. e. conclude from signs, conjecture, τὰ μὲν σημαίνωμαι, τὰ δ' ἐκπέπληγμαι Soph. Aj. 32; ἀστροῖς σ. τὸ δείκναι, proverb, in Ael. N. A. 7. 48; σ. τι ἐκ τινος Ib. 2. 7; of dogs hunting, μυζήτῃσι σ. τι Opp. C. 1. 454.

II. *to mark for oneself*, σημαίνεσθαι βύβλω (sc. βούν), i. e. by sealing a strip of byblus round his horn, Hdt. 2. 38, cf. 39.

2. *to mark out, choose for oneself*, τοὺς εὐρωστούτατους Polyb. 3. 71, 7.

σημαιο-φόρος, *on*, Lat. signifer, a standard-bearer, Polyb. 6. 24, 6, etc. σημάλειος, *α, on*, (σημα) giving a sign, epith. of Zeus, who sends signs by thunder, Paus. 1. 32, 2.

σημάνσις, ἡ, (σημαίνω)=σημασία, cited from Nicom. Geras.

σημαντός, *α, on*, verb. Adj. *to be noted*, τόποι Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 2.

2. σημαντέον, *one must note, point out*, Ammon.

σημαντήρ, ἦρος, δ.=σημάντωρ, Ap. Rh. 1. 575; σ. κλήρον its owner, Id. 3. 1403.

II. a seal, signet, Joseph. A. J. 11. 6, 12., 20. 2, 3.

σημαντήριον, τό, a mark or seal upon anything to be kept, Aesch. Ag. 609; of dub. signif. in Soph. Fr. 379.

II. a place for coining money, a mint, ap. Harpocr.

σημαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, significant, opp. to ἄσημος, ὄνομα ἐστὶ φωνὴ ἀνεν χρόνου σημαντική Arist. Interpr. 2. 2; ῥῆμα... φωνή... σημαντική μετὰ χρόνον Id. Poët. 20. 9; λόγος... ἐστὶ φωνὴ σ. κατὰ συνθήκην Id. Interpr. 4, 1;—c. gen., σ. ὕψους Id. Top. 1. 15, 10; σ. πάσης κακίας Diod. 3. 4;—σ. ὄρη mountains giving signs of the weather, Theophr. Fr. 6. 4, 2.

Adv. -κῶς, Arist. Top. 1. 15, 10; Sup. -ῶτα, Longin. 31. 1.

σημαντός, ἡ, ὄν, marked, emphatic, of time in music, Plut. 2. 1140 F, Aristid. Mus. 1. p. 37, cf. Büchh. Metr. Pind. p. 23.

σημάντρια, ἡ, fem. of σημαντήρ, lambd. V. Pyth. 236.

σημάντριον, τό, =σημάντρον, Soph. Fr. 379.

σημαντρίς γῆ, clay used for sealing, like our wax, Hdt. 2. 38.

σημαντρον, τό, =σημαντήριον, a seal, σημαντρα σῶα unbroken seals, Hdt. 2. 121, 2; σ. ἀνιέναι, ἀνοίγειν Eur. I. A. 325, Xen. Lac. 6. 4; metaph., δεινοὺς σημαντροῖσι ἐσφραγισμένοι, i. e. wounded, Eur. I. T. 1372.

σημάντωρ, ὁρος, ὁ, (σημαίνω II) one who gives a signal, a leader, commander, Il. 4. 431, cf. Od. 19. 314; of a horse, a driver, Il. 8. 127; of a herd, a herdsman, 15. 325; Jupiter is called θεῶν σ., Hes. Sc. 56; σημαντόρες ἄνδρες h. Ap. 542; ἐθνεῶν ἔσαν ἄλλοι σημαντόρες, of the subordinate officers, Hdt. 7. 81.

2. an informer, guide, v. I. Soph. O. T. 957; παγίδων σ. φελλῶν indicator of the nets, Ant. P. 6. 27; μόλιθον, σελίδων σημαντόρα πλευρῆς (v. σέλις II), Ib. 62, cf. 64.

II. later merely as an Adj., even in fem., σημαντορὶ φωνῇ Nonn. D. 37. 551, cf. Wern. Tryph. 237.

σημασία, ἡ, (σημαίνω II) the giving a signal or command, LXX (Num. 29. 1); αἱ ἀπὸ τῶν ἀρκτων σ. Diod. 2. 54.

II. a marking, signifying, αἱ πράξεις ἥθους σ. ἐστὶν Arist. Probl. 19. 27, cf. Strab. 369.

2. the signification of a word, Gramm.:—notation in Music, Gaudent. p. 20.

III. the decisive appearance of a disease, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 5, al.

IV. a mark, ἐν δέρματι χρωτὸς LXX (Lev. 13. 2).

σηματίομαι, =σημαίνομαι, Schol. Soph. Aj. 31.

σημάτιον [ᾱ], τό, Dim. of σῆμα, Eust. 1675. 44. 2. as Byz. law-term, a bond, =ἐνέχυρον.

σηματόσις, ἔσσα, ἐν, (σῆμα 3) full of tombs, χθών Anth. P. 7. 628.

σηματοπρόγος, ὁ, (*ἔργω) one who makes devices for shields, Lat. signifex, Aesch. Theb. 491.

σημεία, ἡ, late form of σημαία, introduced by Copyists into the text of Dion. H., Diod., etc.

σημαιο-γράφος [ᾱ], ὄν, writing in certain characters, a shorthand writer, Plut. Cato Mi. 23, C. 1. 3902 d.—hence -γραφεῖον, τό, his office or shop; and -γραφικὴ τέχνη his art, Byz.

σημαιο-λύτης, ὄν, ὁ, an interpreter of signs, Byz.:—Λύττω, Planud.

σημειόν, τό, Ion. σημήτιον, Dor. σαμῖον (q. v.):=σῆμα in all senses, and more common in Prose, but never in Hom. or Hes.: a mark by which a thing is known, Hdt. 2. 38; σημεία τῶν δεδουασμένων...

σημεία πάντων ὧν ἔπραξαν Plat. Rep. 614 C; and of the future, τυραννίδος σ. Aesch. Ag. 1355; σ. λαβεῖν ἐκ τινος Eur. Hipp. 514; a trace, track, σημεία δ' οὐτε θηρὸς οὐτε τοῦ κυνῶν... ἐξεφαίνετο Soph. Ant. 257, cf. El. 886; τῆς καταβάσεως Xen. An. 6. 2, 2; of a cork on a buoy, Paus. 8. 12, 1.

2. a sign from the gods, an omen, Soph. O. C. 94; σ. ἀπὸ θεῶν Antipho 139. 2; cf. Plat. Phaedr. 244 C, Apol. 40 B, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 1;—esp. of the constellations, regarded as signs, δύεται τὰ σημεία Eur. Rhes. 529, cf. Ion 1157.

3. a sign or signal to do a thing, made by flags, ἀνέδειξε σημήτιον τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀνάγεσθαι he made signal for the rest to put to sea, Hdt. 7. 128; αἶρεν, κατασπᾶν τὸ σ. to make or take down the signal for battle, Thuc. 1. 49, 63, etc.; καθαιρεῖν τὸ σ. to take it down, strike the flag,—a sign of dissolving an assembly, Andoc. 6. 4; ὕστερος λαβεῖν τοῦ σημείου Ar. Vesp. 690; generally, a signal, σ. υποδείχοντι τινι ὅτι..., Ar. Thesm. 1111; τὰ σημεία αὐτοῖς ἤρθην the signals agreed upon, Thuc. 4. 42; τὸ σ. τοῦ πυρός, ὡς ἐήρτο, ἀνέσχον Ib. 111.

4. a standard or flag, on the admiral's ship, Hdt. 8. 92; on the general's tent, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 13;—then, generally, a standard, ensign, Eur. I. A. 255; ἔξω τῶν σημείων out of the lines, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 19; hence, a boundary, limit, ἔξω τῶν σ. τοῦ ὑπερέτερον ἔμποριον out of the limits of your factory, Dem. 932. 15; of mile-stones, Plut. C. Gracch. 7.

5. a device upon a shield, Hdt. 1. 171, Eur. Phoen. 143. 1114; upon ships, a figure-head, Ar. Ran. 933, cf. Eur. I. A. 255, Ar. Eq. 952, Vesp. 585, Plat. Theaet. 191 D, al., Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 30, cf. Dem. 1039. 11;—a figure, image, σ. Διὸς κητσίον Anticl. ap. Ath. 473 B; worked on carpets, Hesych., s. v. ἱππολεκτρίων;—a badge, τριαναν σ. θεοῦ Aesch. Supp. 218;—in pl. written characters, γράμματα σημεία... φωνῆς Epigr. Gr. 580. 11.

6. a signal, watchword or warcry, Polyb. 5. 69, 8; ἀπὸ σημείων ποιεῖν τι Thuc. 2. 90, 4, cf. Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 28.

II. a sign, token, indication of anything that is or is to be, Soph. O. T. 1059, Eur. Phoen. 1332; σ. φαίνεις ἐσθλὸς... γεγῶσ Soph. El. 24, cf. O. T. 710; τέχνης σ. τῆς ἐμῆς Id. Ant. 998;—in reasoning, a sign or proof, Ar. Nub. 369, Thuc. 1. 6, 10, etc., Andoc. 22. 42, etc.; σ. ἐπιδεικνύειν ὅτι..., Aeschin. 41. 35., 60. 8; τὰδε τὰ σ. ὥς..., Xen. Ages. 1, 5; σ. εἰ..., Plat. Gorg. 520 E; ὅτι ἀγαθὸς ἦν..., τοῦτο μέγιστον σ. Id. Min. 321 B; τὸ μὴ ἐκδυσθῆναι οὐδὲν σ. ἐστὶ in no proof to the contrary, Antipho 117. 2; also an instance, example, Hipp. Vet. Med. 17;—σημεῖον δέ' or σημεῖον γάρ' to introduce an argument (cf. τεκμήριον II. 2), Dem. 563. 6, Isocr. 58 C, 63 A, etc.

2. in the Log. of Arist. A sign, used as a probable argument in proof of a conclusion, opp. to τεκμήριον (a demonstrative or certain proof), v. Anal. Pr. 2. 27, 2, Soph. Elench. 5, 9, Rhet. 1. 2, 16.

3. in Medic. a symptom, aetiae, etc.

III. =στιγμή, a mathematical point, Arist. An. Post. 1. 10, 3, Top. 6. 4, 5, Phys. 8. 8, 6, Eucl. Def. 1; also, σ. χρόνον punctum temporis, Id. Cael. 1. 12, 19, Phys. 8. 8, 20 sq.

2. in Prosody and Music, a time, unit of time, note, Lat. mora, Aristox. p. 39; cf. Herm. Opusc. 2. 108.

σημαιο-σκοπός, ὁ, one who observes omens, a diviner, Aquila V. T.:—hence —σκοπία, to divine, Symm. V. T.; —σκοπία, ἡ, divination, Tzetz.

σημαιο-φόρος, ὄν, f. l. for σημαοφόρος in Dion. H. 8. 65, Plut. Brut. 43.

II. a miracle-worker, Byz.

σημειώω, =σημαίνω, to mark (by milestones), Polyb. 3. 39, 8, in Pass., cf. 1. 47, 1;—to seal, ἐπιστολὰς σφραγίζει Dion. H. 4. 57.

II. Med. to mark for oneself, note down, remark, Theophr. C. P. 1. 21, 7, Polyb. 22. 11, 12, etc.

2. to interpret anything as a sign or portent, Id. 5. 78, 2, Strab. 404.

3. in Gramm., of marginal notes, σημειώσεις=nota bene, Ath. 55 B, oft. in Scholl.:—in Pass. σεσημειώται it is written in the margin, Eus. H. E. 6. 16; τὰ σεσημειωμένα noted as exceptions, A. B. 1257; fut. σεσημειώσεται Id. 2. 577, 583, 588, al.

μήλα Ath. 81 A;—though in other usages, as, σ. ἄλευρον Hipp. 407. 8, Diosc. 2. 107; σ. ἄλγος Hipp. 407. 32., 802. 28; ἄλγος Plut. 1. c., either sense is appropriate; v. Foes. Oecon. Hipp., Poll. 6. 73;—Hesych. also expl. σήτειος by νέος;—Galen. has σητανάδης, es, in same sense;—cf. also σιτανίαις.

σητάω, (σής) to eat, fret, of moths, Suid.

σητες, Dor. σάτες, this year, eis τὸν σάτες ἐνιαυτὸν C. I. 5475. 10; but mostly found in the familiar Att. form τήτες, q. v.

σητόβρωτος, ov, eaten by moths, LXX (Job 13. 28), Ep. Jacob. 5. 2. σητόδοκος, ἴδος, ἡ, a butterfly, Hesych.

σητόκοπος, ov, (κύπτω) = foreg., Diosc. 2. 213, Anth. P. 11. 78.

σήψ, gen. σήπος, ἡ, (σῆπω) a putrefying sore, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1085.

II. σήψ, ὁ Arist., Theophr., ἡ Diosc. 1. 68, al.:—a serpent, the bite of which causes intense thirst, Arist. Mir. 164, Theophr. H. P. 9. 11, 1, etc.; διψῶς Nic. Th. 147; putrefaction followed, Ael. N. A. 16. 40; cf. Lob. Paral. 113.

2. a kind of lizard, Nic. Th. 147. 817; called σαύρα χαλκιδικὴ by Diosc. 2. 70.

σηψιδάκης, ἐς, causing putrefaction by its bite, Plato ap. Arist. Top. 6. 2. 4.

σήψις, Dor. σᾶψις, εως, ἡ, (σῆπμαι) fermentation, putrefaction, decay, ὕγρων Tim. Locr. 102 C, cf. Arist. H. A. 6. 15. 4; τὸ τέλος τῆς κατὰ φύσιν φθορᾶς σ. ἐστίν Id. Meteor. 4. 1. 5 sq.; σ. χαλερὴ Hipp. Prorrh. 75; σ. ὁστέων = σφάκελος, Moer. II. (σῆπω) the process by which the stomach rejects that part of food which is not nutritious, opp. to πέψις, Arist. G. A. 3. 11, 15, cf. Ath. 276 E, and v. σῆπω II. 4.

—σθα, an ancient ending of 2 pers. sing. in the Act., retained in Hom. and other Poets, freq. in the subjunctive, more rarely in opt., as in ἐθέλσθαι, ἐχρῆσθαι, εἴπρασθαι, κλαίοισθα, etc. In Dor. and Aeol. it was general; while in Att. it was retained only in some irreg. Verbs, ἦσθα, ἐφῆσθα, οἶσθα, ᾗδῆσθα.

σθενάρως, ἄ, ὄν, poet. Adj. strong, mighty, ᾿Ατῆ II. 9. 505; βραχίων Eur. El. 389; ἀσθῆρια Hipp. Fract. 773;—Comp., σθενάρωτερον ἵππων φυνγὲ πύδα νωμῶν Soph. O. T. 467.

σθένεια, τᾶ, (σθένος) a trial of strength, an ἀγὼν at Argos, Plut. 2. 1140 C, Hesych. II. σθένεια, ἡ, the strong one, of Athena, Lyc. 1164; also σθενίαις, ὁδος, Paus. 2. 30. 6.

σθένιος, ὁ, = σθενάρως, epith. of Zeus at Argos, Paus. 2. 32. 7., 2. 34. 6; fem. σθενιάς, ἴδος, of Athena at Troezen, Ib. 2. 30. 6., 2. 32. 5.

σθενοβλάβης, ἐς, hurting the strength, weakening, Opp. C. 2. 82.

σθενοβρῦθις, ἐς, stout and strong, ἵπποι Polyae. 4. 7, 12 (Schneid. στεγνοβρ-).

σθένος, εως, τό, strength, might, esp. bodily strength, first in II., where it is very freq., but not so in Od.; κέρτερ τε σθένει τε Il. 17. 329; ἀλκῆς καὶ σθένους Ib. 499; χερσὶν τε ποσὶν τε καὶ σθένει 20. 361; so, ποδῶν χερῶν τε σθ. Pind. N. 10. 90; opp. to φέρην, Id. N. 1. 39; γνῶμαι πλεον κροτοῦσιν ἡ χερῶν σθ. Soph. Fr. 676—c. inf., σθ. πολεμίζειν strength to war, Il. 2. 451; σθ. ποιεῖν εὖ Aesch. Eum. 87; σθ. ὥστε καθελεῖν Eur. Soph. 66;—more rarely of the force of things, as of a stream, Il. 17. 751; so, σθ. ἀέλιον Pind. P. 4. 256; σθένος ἔμαρψαν Id. N. 6. 20;—σθένει by force, Soph. O. C. 842, Eur. Bacch. 953; λόγῳ τε καὶ σθένει both by right and might, Soph. O. C. 68; so, ὑπὸ σθένους Eur. Bacch. 1127; παντὶ σθένει with all one's might, Thuc. 5. 23, Plat. Legg. 646 A, etc.,—the only phrase in which prose writers use the word; v. infr. III.

2. later, strength, might, power of all kinds, moral as well as physical, ἀνάγκης Aesch. Pr. 105; τῆς ἀλθρείας Soph. O. T. 369; ἀγγέλων σθ. their might or authority, Aesch. Cho. 849; c. gen. obj., ἀγωνίας σθ. strength for conflict, Pind. P. 5. 151; εἰ σθ. λάβοιμι if I had strength enough, Soph. El. 333, cf. 348; etc.

II. a force of men, like δύναμις, Il. 18. 274; ἐπελθὼν οὐκ ἐλάσσοι σθ. Soph. Aj. 438.

2. metaph., like Lat. vis for copia, a quantity, profusio, flos, σθ. πλοῦτον Pind. I. 3. 3; ὕδατος, νικηφόρ Id. O. 9. 77, Fr. 74. 8.

III. periph., like βίη, ἴς, μένος, as σθένος Ἰδομενῆος, Ἠριάνος etc., for Idomeneus, Orion, etc. themselves, Il. 13. 248., 18. 486, Hes., etc.; σθ. ἵππων, ἵππιον Id. Sc. 97, Pind. P. 2. 22; etc.;—in Plat. Phaedr. 267 C, Χαλκηδονίων σθ. is ironical.

σθενόω, to strengthen, Hesych.

σθένω, only used in pres. and impf., Trag. Verb. found also in late Ep., and in Ael. N. A. 11. 31; (σθένος). To have strength or might, be strong or mighty, οὐκ ἂν σθένοντᾶ γε... ἐλέν με in my strength, Soph. Ph. 947; σθενόντων βραχιόνων Eur. H. F. 312; c. dat. modii, σθ. χερῶ, ποσὶ τοῦ σθ. in hand, in foot, Soph. El. 998, Eur. Cycl. 651, Alc. 267; also, σθ. μάχῃ, χρήμασι Id. Fr. 1035, El. 939; σθένοντος in πλοῦτῳ Soph. Aj. 488; often with a neut. Adj., μέγα, μῆζον σθ. Aesch. Ag. 938, Fr. 1013; οὐδὲν σθ. Soph. O. C. 846; ὅσον σθ. quantum valet, Aesch. Eum. 619; τοσοῦτον σθ. Soph. Aj. 1062; ὅσοντερον ἂν σθ. Id. El. 946, cf. Tr. 927; εἰς ὅσον σθ. Id. Ph. 1403.

2. to have strength or power, εἰ τις ἄλλος ἐν πόλει σθ. Id. O. C. 456, cf. 734; οἱ κατὰ σθένοντες they who rule below, the gods below, Eur. Hec. 49.

3. of things, σθένουσα λαμπράς Aesch. Ag. 296; ἀσπραπαῖσι λαμπράδων σθένει Id. Fr. 383.

4. c. inf. to have strength or power to do, be able, mostly with a negat., οὐδέπω μάκρην πτεῖσθαι σθ. Soph. O. T. 17; προσβλέπων γὰρ οὐ σθ. Ib. 1486; οὐ γὰρ ἂν σθένει... ἐρπειν Id. O. C. 501, cf. 256, 1345, Aj. 165, etc.; σιγᾶν οὐ σθ. Eur. I. A. 655;—with inf. omitted, τὸδ', εἴπερ ἔσθενον, ἔδρων ἂν Soph. El. 604; εἰμι... ὥπιοντε ἂν σθ. Id. Aj. 810, etc.

5. c. acc., βάρος οὐκέτι χεῖρες ἔσθενον Anth. P. 6. 93.

σιά, Lacon. for θεά, Ar. Lys. 1263, 1320.

σιαγόνιον, Ion. σιηγ-, τό, Dim. of σιαγών, Hipp. 469. 32, LXX (Deut. 18. 3).

σιαγονίτης μῦς, ὁ, the muscle of the jawbone, Alex. Trall. 1. 97.

σιαγών, Ion. σιηγών, ὄνος, ἡ, the jawbone, jaw, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1096, Soph. Fr. 114, Ar. Fr. 278; κινεῖται δὲ τοῖς... ζώουσιν ἅπανιν ἡ κατάθεν σ., κτλ., Arist. P. A. 3. 7. 4, cf. H. A. 1. 11, 10;—cf. ὑαγών.

σιαινῶ, to cause loathing or disgust to a person, c. acc., Schol. Luc. D. Mort. 10. 9;—Pass., aor. ἐσιάνθη, to feel it, Hesych., and Eccl. Cf. Hemst. Luc. 1. c.

σιαλενδρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = σιαλῖς, Call. ap. Hesych.

σιαλίξ or σιελ-, (σίαλον) to slaver, foam, Hipp. Prorrh. 77; σιαλίξων ἦχος a slaving noise, Ibid.

σιαλικός, ἡ, ὄν, (σίαλον) of spittle or slaver, Gloss.

σιαλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, a kind of bird, Ath. 392 F.

σιαλισμός or σιελ-, ὁ, a flow of saliva, Galen., Rufus, al.

σιαλιστήριον or σιελ-, τό, a bridle-bit, which is apt to be covered with foam, Geop. 16. 1, 12.

σιαλίτης or σιελ-, ov, ὁ, secretion of saliva, μύες Anecd. Oxon. 3. 136.

σιάλων or σιέλον, τό, (cf. ὕαλος ὕελος, πύαλον πύελον):—spittle, saliva, Hipp. Aph. 1259, Pherecr. Kor. 3, Xen. Mem. 1. 2. 54; σιάλω παῖδια παραλείπειν Democ. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 4, 3;—in Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 2, LXX (Isai. 40. 15) σιέλον is restored.

II. also, = μύς, κόρυς, Hipp. 251. 36; cf. σιαλός (Adj.). (Cf. Lat. saliva; O. Norse, A. S., and O. H. G. slim; Slav. slina;—Curt. refers σιάλος to the same Root:—cf. also σιαλῶεις.)

σιάλο-ποιός, Ion. σιαλοπ-, ὄν, producing spittle, Xenocr. Aq. § 47.

σιάλος, ὁ, a fat hog, Il. 21. 363, Od. 2. 300., 20. 163; also, σῦς σιάλος Il. 9. 208, Od. 14. 41, 81, etc.,—where σιάλος is the specific Subst., added as in ἀνὴρ βασιλεύς, ἱρῆς κίρκος, σῦς κῆριος, etc.

2. fat, grease, Hipp. 403. 11.

II. = σιάλον, E. M. 712. 3, Moer., etc. (V. σιάλον).

σιάλο-χόος, ov, (χέω) letting the spittle run, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 7, Dint. 2. 6; σ. ἀδένες the salivary glands, Galen.;—hence σιάλοχόω, to slaver, Hipp. 357. 34.

σιάλω, (σίαλος) to fatten, Hesych.;—to make shining, polish, Id.

σιαλώδης, es, (σίαλον) like slaver, slaving, Hipp. 304. 51, Diou. P. 791.

II. (σίαλος) fat-like, fatty, Hipp. 678. 13.

σιάλωμα, τό, = σιάλον, cited from Aretae.

II. an ornamental shield-rim, Polyb. 6. 23. 4; cf. σιαλῶμα.

σιβδη, ἡ, Dor. for σιδῆ, Call. Lav. Pall. 28.

Σιβύλλα, ἡ, a Sibyl, Ar. Pax 1095, 1116, Plat. Phaedr. 244 B.—Acc. to Hieron. adv. Jov. 1. 41, for Θεο-βούλη (Dor. Σιο-βόλλα), she that tells the will of God, a prophetess. Earlier writers only recognise one Sibyl (for Σιβύλλα καὶ Βακίς, Arist. Probl. 30. 1, 19), is evidently no exception. She was first localised at Erythrae, or Cumae, Arist. Mir. 95, Schol. Plat. 1. c.; later many Sibyls are spoken of, the Delphic, Samian, etc., cf. Salmas. in Solin. pp. 75 sq., Alexandre Or. Sib. Excurs. 1. pp. 98 sq.

Σιβυλλαινῶ, to foretell like a Sibyl, Diod. 4. 66.

Σιβύλλειος, α, ov, Sibylline, Σ. βιβλοῖ, at Rome, Plut. Fab. 4; τὰ Σ. Dion. H. 6. 17, Plut. Marcell. 3, etc.; also Σιβυλλιακός, ἡ, ὄν, Diod. Excerpt. 602. 37. On the χρῆσμοι Σιβ. of the Greeks, v. Alexandre Or. Sib. Excurs. 2; of the Romans, Ib. 3; of the Christians, Ib. 4.

Σιβυλλιάω, to play the Sibyl; metaph. to be like an old Sibyl, old womanish, Ar. Eq. 61.

Σιβυλλιαστής, οὐ, ὁ, a believer in the Sibyl, Cels. ap. Orig. 5. 61; a seer, diviner, Plut. Mar. 42.

σιβύνης, ἡ, and σιβύνης [ῥ], ov, ὁ, Alex. Leuc. 3, Anth. P. 7. 421, Anth. P. 6. 93;—a hunting spear, generally, a spear, pike, Diod. 18. 27., 20. 33;—Dim. σιβύνιον, τό, Polyb. 6. 23. 9. Cf. σιβύνη, σιγύνης, σιβήνη.

σιγᾶ, Adv. (σιγῇ) silently, used in Att. Poets, σιγ' ἔχοντες Soph. Ph. 258; σιγ' ἔχουσα πρόσμενε Id. El. 1236; ἀλλὰ σ. πρόσμενε Ib. 1399; σιγ' ἄκουεν Id. Fr. 819; κάθιστο σιγᾶ Ar. Ach. 59; also as an exclam., σιγᾶ hush! be still! Aesch. Ag. 1344; so, οὐ σιγᾶ; Id. Theb. 250; οὐ σιγ' ἄντε; Soph. Aj. 75;—the public crier proclaiming silence said σιγᾶ πᾶς (sc. ἔστω) Ar. Ach. 238, cf. Eur. Hec. 532; σιγᾶ κηρύσσειεν Id. Phoen. 1224.

2. under one's breath, in a whisper, quietly, secretly (cf. σιγῇ II), τάδε σιγᾶ τις βαῦζει Aesch. Ag. 449; σιγ' ἐπέρχεται φάτις Soph. Ant. 700; σιγᾶ σῆμαινε Id. Ph. 22; σιγᾶ μὲν ἡρώεσσιν ἐκέλευτο Orph. Arg. 700; πᾶς αἱ πατρῷαι σ' ἄλοκος φέρειν.. σιγ' ἐδυδάθησαν; Soph. O. T. 1212.

σιγᾶ, imperat. of σιγάω, q. v.:—σιγᾶ, Dor. for σιγῇ.

σιγᾶ, 3 pers. sing. of σιγάω; or Dor. dat. of σιγῇ.

σιγάω, to bid one be silent, silence him, τινά Xen. An. 6. 1, 32; τύμ-πανα Opp. C. 2. 286.

σιγάλεος, α, ov, silent, still, Anth. P. 7. 597, Orph. Arg. 1001, etc.

σιγάλῶεις, εσσα, εν, (v. sub fin.):—glossy, glittering, Ep. Adj. 1.

of woman's apparel, σ. χιτῶν Od. 15. 60., 19. 23; εἵματα Il. 22. 154, Od. 6. 26; ῥήγεα Ib. 38; δέσματα Il. 22. 468;—cf. Pindar's νεοσί-γαλος, new and glossy.

2. of horses' reins, glittering with colour or metal work, Od. 6. 81, Il. 5. 226, etc.;—not supple, flexible, like ἵγρος nor yet foamy (as if from σιάλον);—so also of house-furniture, θρόνος Od. 5. 86; of a queen's chamber, ὑπερώια σιγαλόεντα 16. 449., 18. 206, etc.; in Homer's time kings' houses were decked with precious metals, v. 7. 84 sq., cf. 4. 45; so, νηὸν σιγαλόεντα Epigr. Gr. 832.

II. fatty, oily, ἀμύνδαλα Ilernipp. Φορμ. 20; μνία Numen. ap. Ath. 295 C.

The only true deriv. is from σιάλος, cf. σιαλῶμα II with σιαλῶμα II, Φιγαλεῖς Φιγαλία with Φιαλεῖς Φιαλία, ἐγὼ ἐγῶν with Boeot. ἰά, ἰῶν, and v. Lob. Path. 93, Aglaophor. 853. From the shining or glossy look of fat things the transition is very easy to the general notion of rich, spleu- did, as is the case with λιπαρός from λίπς, λίπος; and it was evidently so taken by the writers cited under II.) [σῖ, metri gr.; cf. ἀθάνατος.]

σιγάλος, Dor. for σιγῆλός, Pind.

σιγῆλός, (σιγαλῶεις) to make smooth, polish, Apoll. Lex. Hom.

σιγάλωμα, τό, an instrument for smoothing or polishing, esp. of shoemakers for smoothing leather, Apoll. Lex. Hom., Hesych. II.

a border, edging of a dress, Hesych.; v. σιάλωμα II.

σιγάς, the reading of the Mss. in Aesch. Ag. 412, i. e. perh. σιγάς, Dor. for σιγῆς, σιγῆς, silent; but the passage is hopelessly corrupt.

σιγάω, fut. ἥσομαι in correct writers, as Soph. O. C. 113, 980, Eur. Bacch. 880, etc.; later, ἥσω Anth. P. 9, 27, Dio Chr. (cf. σιωπάω):—pf. σείσηκα Aeschin. 85, 9:—Pass. fut. σιγήθησομαι Eur. I. T. 1076; σείσηθαι Ep. Plat. 311 C: aor. εἰσηθήν Eur. Supp. 298, Aeschin. 39, 28; pf. σείσημαι, v. infir. (σιγή). To be silent or still, to keep silence, used by Hom. only in imper. σίγα, hush! Il. 14. 90, Od. 17. 293; σιγᾶν h. Hom. Merc. 93, Hdt. 8. 61, 110; but freq. in Pind. and Att., as Pind. N. 10. 53, Aesch. Fr. 198, etc.; σ. περί τινος Eur. Hipp. 312; πρὸς τινα Plat. Phaedr. 276 A; πρὸς τι, ἐν τινι Xen. Cyr. 5, 20, An. 5. 6, 27.

2. metaph. of things, σιγᾶν δ' ἄκροισιν Id. Supp. 181; σ. αἰθῆρ Eur. Bacch. 1084; σ. πόντος, σ. αἴθραι, ἀ δ' ἐμὰ οὐ σ. ἀνία Theoc. 2. 38:—in Eur. Fr. 781. 13, τὰ σιγᾶντ' ὑνύμασ' .. δαίμων seems to be τὰ ἀρρήτα, secret, mystical:—Pass., μέφωμαι σιωπῇ ὡς εἰσηθήη κακῶς, where σιωπῇ εἰσηθήη is taken from an act. constr. c. acc. coga., σιγᾶν σιωπῇ Id. Supp. 298; also, τί σείσηται δόμος Ἀδμήτου; why is it all silent? much like τί σιγά; Id. Alc. 78. See the fallacy which turns on the usage of σιγᾶν in regard to speech and sound in Plat. Euthyd. 300 B, Arist. Soph. Elench. 4, 4.

III. trans. to hold silent, to keep secret, Hdt. 7. 104, Pind. Fr. 49, Aesch. Pr. 106, 441, Ag. 36, etc.:—Pass. to be kept silent or secret, Lat. taceri, σείσημαχον χρήμα Pind. O. 9. 156 (v. sub σκαῖος II. 2); ὁ θάνατος .. εἰσηθήη Hdt. 5. 21; σείσημος Soph. Fr. 585, Eur., Plat., etc.—The rule, that σιγάω is always intr., whereas σιωπάω is also trans., is sufficiently refuted by the passages cited under each word: cf. Lat. sileo, laceo, each of which is used in both senses.

σιγῆν, Lacon. for θιγῆν, Ar. Lys. 1004.

σιγγάριος, ὁ, the Lat. singularis, C. I. 3497.

σιγγήριος, οὐ, ὁ, (ἐρπω) one that glides silently to a place, Call. Ep. 45. 6.

σιγή, Dor. σιγά, ἡ, (v. sub fin.), silence, σιγῇν ἔχειν to keep silence, Hdt. 1. 86; σιγῇν ποιεῖσθαι to make silence, Id. 6. 130; παρέχειν Soph. Tr. 1115, etc.; σιγῇν φυλάσσειν Eur. I. A. 542; σιγῇν τῶνδε θέσομαι περὶ Id. Med. 66; γύναι, γυναιεὶ κόσμον ἡ σιγῇ φέρεϊ Soph. Aj. 293; κόσμος ἡ σ. τε καὶ τὰ παῖρ' ἔπη Id. Fr. 61; ὡ παῖ, σιώμα· πόλ' ἔχει σ. καλὰ lb. 102, cf. Arist. Pol. I. 13, 11, etc.; ἡ ἀγαν σ. Soph. Ant. 1251, cf. 1256:—in pl., σιγαὶ ἀνέμων Eur. I. A. 10; σιγαὶ .. τῶν νεωτέρων παρὰ πρεσβυτέρους Plat. Rep. 425 B.

II. σιγῇ, as Adv. in silence, the only case used by Hom. (cf. σιωπῇ II), πάντες ἔλατο σιγῇ Il. 19. 255, etc.; and, like σίγα, as an exclam., σιγῇ νυν be silent now! Od. 15. 440; so, τῇ σιγῇ Hdt. 7. 237; also, in an under tone, in a whisper (cf. σίγα 2), σιγῇ ποιεῖσθαι λόγον Id. 8. 74; σιγῇ βουλευέσθαι Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 19; also, διὰ σιγῆς, μετὰ σ. Plat. Gorg. 450 C, Soph. 264 A.

2. secretly, σιγῇ ἔχειν τι to keep it secret, like σιωπᾶν, Hdt. 9. 93; σιγᾷ καλύψαι, στέγειν, κεύθειν Pind. N. 9. 14, Soph. O. T. 341, Tr. 989.

3. c. gen., σιγῇ τινος, like κρύφα τινός, ὑπκούσιν to him, Hdt. 2. 140, Eur. Med. 587. (Hence σιγᾶω, σιγᾶ-α, σιγᾶ-ηλός:—prob. from same Root as O. Norse sveig-ja (flectere), M. H. G. swig-en (cf. Germ. schweigen), though by Grimm's law g ought to be k: in this case the Root must have been $\Sigma\Gamma\text{II}$ or $\Sigma\Gamma\text{IK}$.)

σιγῆλός, ἡ, ὅν, Dor. σιγάλός, ὅν, Pind. P. 9. 163:—disposed to silence, silent, mute, Hipp. Acut. 395, Soph. Tr. 416, Ph. 741; of animals, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 29; τὰ σιγῆλα silence, Eur. Bacch. 1049. Adv.—λῶς, Poll. 5. 147.

σιγῆρὸς, ὁ, ὅν, less Att. form for σιγῆλός, Menand. Monost. 167; opp. to talkative, γυνή LXX (Sirach. 26. 14).

σιγῆς, Dor. 2 sing. of σιγάω, Ar. Ach. 778.

σιγητέον, verb. Adj. one must be silent, Eur. Hel. 1387.

σιγητικός, ἡ, ὅν, = σιγῆλός, Hipp. 22. 48.

σιγγιλλάρια, τά, the Lat. sigillaria, puppets, M. Anton. 7. 3.

σιγῶν, τό, a kind of cicada, Schol. Ar. Av. 1095.

σίγλαι, αἱ, earrings, Aeol. word, Poll. 5. 97, and Hesych.

σίγλος or σίκλος, ὁ, the Hebr. shekel, a weight and coin, expressed by δίδραχμον in LXX (Gen. 23. 15, al.); but = 4 Att. δραχμαὶ in Joseph. A. J. 3. 8, 2: the latter value agrees with Ev. Matth. 17. 24, where δίδραχμον expresses the half-shekel paid as the Temple-tribute, cf. Ex. 30. 13, Dict. of Bible, 2. pp. 408 sq. 2. the Persian σ. was the $\frac{1}{10}$ part of the Babylonian silver talent, half the silver stater of Asia Minor, and = $7\frac{1}{2}$ Att. ὄβολοι, Xen. An. 1. 5, 6; or 8 ὄβολοι, acc. to Phot.: v. Mommsen Röm. Münzwesen, p. 13.

II. an earring, Phot.; whence σιγλο-φορέω, to wear earrings, in Hesych.

III. a measure of corn, etc., = μέ-

διμος, in Polyb. 34. 8, 7,—perh. corrupt for Σικελικός (sc. μέδιμος).

σίγμα or σίγμα, the letter sigma, v. sub Σ σ.

II. a C shaped portico, Byz.; v. Ducang.

σιγματίζω, to write with sigma, διπλῶς σιγματίζεται is written with double σ, Eust. 1389. 15.

σιγμο-ειδής, ἑς, of the shape of sigma (C), crescent-shaped, semicircular, Galen. 4. 133:—also σιγματο-ειδής, Onosand. 21, Malal., etc. Cf. Bast. Greg. Cor. 916.

σιγμός, ὁ, (σίω) hissing, as of tortoises, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 9; as a signal, Plut. 2. 593 B; in Gramm., of sibilants, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 102.

σίγνον, τό, the Lat. signum, a statue, C. I. 6015, Anna Comm. 2. 246.

σιγνο-φόρος, ὁ, the Lat. signifer, of begging priests (μητραγυῖται), Tzetz. Hist. 13. 245.

σίγος, εὖς, τό, = σιγή, Anecd. Oxon. 2. 319.

σίγραι, οἱ, acc. to Hesych. a kind of wild swine, βραχεῖς καὶ σιμοί.

σίγνης, οὐ, ὁ, a spear, like σιβύνη, Hdt. 5. 9, Opp. C. 1. 152; also σίγνης, ὁ, Ap. Rh. 2. 99, Anth. P. 6. 176; σίγνον, τό, Arist. Poët. 21, 6, Anth. P. 7. 578; and in Lyc. 556, σίγνον.—Seemingly a dialectic form of σιβύνη or -ύνης, Cyprian acc. to Hdt. and Arist. II. c., Thracian and Maced. acc. to Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 320, etc. (cf. signif. III); v. Sturz Dial. Mac. pp. 46 sq.

II. σιγῆς among the Ligyes near Mar-

seilles was used for κάππος, Hdt. I. c.

III. the Σίγναι were a people on the Middle Danube, Hdt. I. c.; in Ap. Rh. 4. 320, Σίγνοι; in Strab. 520, Σίγνοι. [In Ap. Rh. and Opp., ὅ; which led to its being often written with double ν, σιγύνης, etc.;—but ὅ in σιβύνη.]

σίγχος, ὁ, v. sub σκίγχος.

σιγῶδης, ἑς, (εἶδος, silent, cited from Hipp.

σιδάρος, Aeol. and Dor. for σίδηρος; for all forms in σιδαρ-, v. sub σιδαρ-.

σιδεύς, α, ον, (σίδη) of the pomegranate, Theognost. Can. 54.

σιδέννης, οὐ, ὁ, Lacon. word, a boy in his fifteenth or sixteenth year, Phot.; v. Müller Dorians, 4. 5, § 2.

σίδη, ἡ, = ῥόδα, a pomegranate tree and fruit, Emped. 287, Hipp., Nic. (v. infir.): σιδέα in a Sicil. Inscr. (C. I. 5594. I. 54); σιδέα in Call. Lav. Pall. 28.

II. a water-plant, near Orchomenus, in Boeotia, perhaps the water-lily, Lat. Nymphaea alba, Theophr. H. P. 4. 10, I, etc. [I in signif. I, Emped. I. c., Nic. Ther. 72, 870, etc., and so in all derivs., v. σίδιον; I in signif. II, lb. 887.]

σιδη-αγωγός, ὄν, attracting iron, μάγνης σ. Sext. Emp. M. 1. 226.

σιδηρία, ἡ, a working in iron, Xen. An. 5. 5, 1.

σιδηρία, τά, iron-works, iron-mines, Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 11, Theophr. H. P. 5. 9, 2, de Lap. 52; cf. σιδηρουργεῖον.

σιδηρ-ένδυτος, οὐ, iron-clad, Theod. Prodr.

σιδηρεος, α, Ion. and Ep. η, ον, Att. contr. σιδηροῦς, ᾧ, οὖν (cf. χάλκεος, -οὐς, χρύσεος, -οὐς): in later writers also σς, ον, Theognost. Can. 56; Ep. also σιδηρεος, η, ον, -αῖος Cyrill.: Dor. σιδάρεος, -αῖος, Aeol. σιδάριος Ahr. D. Aeol. § 12, 4: (σιδηρος):—made of iron or steel, iron, Lat. ferreus, Hom., etc.; σιδηρεος ἄλων II. 5. 723; σιδηρεὶ κορύνη II. 141; σιδηρεὶ πύλαι 8. 15; ὑποκρητρίδιον Hdt. 1. 25; σκί-ταλον Theoc. 17. 31; χεῖρ σιδηρὰ a grappling-iron, Thuc. 4. 25. 7. 6:—also, σιδηρεος δ' ὀρμαγδός, i. e. the clang of arms, II. 17. 424; σιδηρεος οὐρανός the iron sky, the firmament, which the ancients held to be of metal, Od. 15. 329, 17. 565 (cf. χάλκεος):—Hesiod's last and worst

Age was that of Iron, Op. 174 sq. 2. metaph., ἡ γὰρ σοὶ γε σιδηρεος ἐν φρεσὶ θυμός a soul of iron, i. e. hard, stubborn as iron (cf. σιδηρος I. 2), II. 22. 357, Od. 23. 172; οὐδὲ μοι .. θυμός ἐνὶ στήθεσσι σ., ἀλλ' ἐλεμῆμον 5. 191; οὐδ' εἴ τί κοδὴν γε σιδηρεὶ ἐνδύδην ἦεν 4. 293; σιδηρεὶν νύ τοι ἦτορ II. 24. 205, 521; ἡ βᾶ νυ σοίγε σιδηρεα πάντα τέκνεται thou art iron all! Od. 12. 280; πυρὸς μένος .. σιδηρεον the iron force of fire, II. 13. 177:—of Hercules, the ironsided, Simon. 16; so of men, Ar. Ach. 496; σὰρξ σ. Theoc. 22. 47; ὦ σιδηρεὶ O ye ironhearted! Aeschin. 77. 25, cf. Lys. 117. 44; εἰ μὴ σιδηροῦς ἐσσι, οἶμαι ἐννοῦν γεγονέναι Lys. 17. 44; σ. λόγοι Plat. Gorg. 509 A.

II. σιδάρεος, οἱ, a Byzantine iron coin, always used in Dor. form, even at Athens, Ar. Nub. 249, Plat. Comm. Πεισ. 3, cf. Poll. 7. 105.

σιδηρεὺς, ἑως, ὁ, a worker in iron, a smith, Xen. Ages. 1. 26, Vect. 4, 6.

σιδηρεῦς, (σιδηρος) to work in iron, Poll. 7. 105.

σιδηρῆς, εσσα, εν, poet. for σιδηρεος, Nic. Al. 51, Manetho 1. 313.

σιδηρίζω, to be like iron, of the magnet, Galen.; of chalybeate baths, Antyll. ap. Oribas. 279 Matth.

σιδηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for iron or iron-working, Gloss.

σιδηρῶν, τό, (σιδηρος) an implement or tool of iron, θερμοῖσι σ. ἐκκαίειν τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς with hot irons, Hdt. 7. 18; σιδηρίων ἐπαίειν to feel iron, not to be proof against it, Id. 3. 29; of a knife, Id. 9. 37, cf. Lys. 95. 35; σ. λιθοῦργά, of a stonemason's tools, Thuc. 4. 4, cf. Plat. Euthyd. 300 B, Theophr. de Lap. 41;—σ. πλατέα, Arist. Cael. 4. 6, 1.

σιδηρίτης, οὐ, ὁ, fem. -ίτης, ἴδος: Dor. σιδάριτας, α, ὁ:—of iron, σ. πόλεμος iron war, Pind. N. 5. 35; σ. τέχνη the smith's art, Eupol. Taf. 13; σ. πέτρα rock with iron ore in it, Diod. 5. 13; so, σ. γῆ Arist. Fr. 326, Poll. 3. 87.

2. ἡ σιδηρίτης λίθος the loadstone, Strab. 703, Plut. 2. 1005 C, etc.; (but σιδηρίτης λ. Orph. L. 355, 384, 413):—in Plin. N. H. 37. 4, 10, etc., a precious stone.

III. σιδηρίτης a kind of herb, Diosc. 4. 33 sqq. (ubi v. Sprengel.), Arctae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 12; also, σ. πῶς Hesych.; βοτάνη ἡ σ. Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 6.

σιδηρό-βάφος, οὐ, of ferruginous colour, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 27.

σιδηρο-βόλιον, τό, an anchor, Schol. Luc. Lexiphr. 15.

σιδηρο-βόρος, οὐ, = σιδηροβόρος, σ. σιδηρος a file, Opp. C. 2. 174.

σιδηρο-βριθής, ἑς, iron-loaded, ἐξέλου Eur. 535.

σιδηρο-βρώς, ἄτος, ὁ, ἡ, (βρωρώσκω) iron-eating, θηγάνη Soph. Aj. 820; where the Schol. has a fem. form —βρώτις, ἴδος.

σιδηρο-δάκτυλος, οὐ, iron-fingered, κρέατα Anth. P. 6. 101.

σιδηρο-δέσμιος, οὐ, with bonds of iron, ἀνάγκαι LXX (3 Macc. 4. 9); also —δέσμιος, οὐ, Chron. Pasch. 729. 4; and in Sozomen. H. E. 2. 9, —δεσμώτης.

σιδηροδετέω, (δέω) to bind in iron, cited from Heraclit.

σιδηρό-δετος, οὐ, iron-bound, πόρπακες Bacchyl. 13. 6; ἐδέδετο ἐν ξύλῳ σ., of stocks, Hdt. 9. 37.

II. of persons, in irons, σ. ἔχειν τινά Anna Comm. 1. 401.

σιδηρο-θήκη, ἡ, an armoury, arm-chest, Hesych. s. v. ὀγκία.

σιδηρο-θώραξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, with iron breastplate, Schol. II. 2. 47, etc.

σιδηρο-κατάδικος, οὐ, condemned to the iron, i. e. mutilated, Basil.

σιδηρο-κμής, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, (κίμνω) slain by iron, i. e. by the sword, used with the neut. dat. βοτῶσι, Soph. Aj. 325; cf. ἀνδροκμής.

σιδηρο-κόπος, οὐ, (κόπω) forging iron, Jo. Chlrys.

σιδηρο-κρότης, οὐ, forged of iron, Byz.

σιδηρο-μήτωρ, *oros*, *ὄ, ἡ*, mother of iron, *aia* Aesch. Pr. 301.
 σιδηρον, τό, v. σιδηρος.
 σιδηρο-νόμος, *ov*, (νέμω) distributing with iron, i. c. with the sword, *χείρ* Aesch. Theb. 758.
 σιδηρό-νωτος, *ov*, iron-backed, *ἀσπίδος τύποι* Eur. Phoen. 1130.
 σιδηρο-πέδη, *ἡ*, an iron fetter, Eust. 1411. 32.
 σιδηρό-πλαστος, *ov*, moulded of iron, Luc. Ocypr. 164.
 σιδηρό-πληκτος, Dor. — *πλεκτος*, *ov*, smitten by iron, Aesch. Theb. 911.
 σιδηρό-πλοκος, *ov*, plaited of iron, Heliod. 9. 15.
 σιδηρο-πλύτης, [ῥ], *ov*, *ὄ, ἡ*, one who washes iron, Hesych. s. v. *σάλαγξ*.
 σιδηρο-ποιία, *ἡ*, a working in iron, Eust. Ousc. 34. 33.
 σιδηρο-ποικίλος, *ὄ*, name of a variegated stone, ap. Plin. N. H. 37. 67.
 σιδηρό-πους, *ov*, iron-footed, *ἴπποι* Noun. D. 29. 206.
 σιδηρό-πτερος, *ov*, iron-winged, Schol. Ar. Rh. 2. 1032, etc.
 σιδηρο-πώλης, *ov*, *ὄ, ἡ*, an ironmonger, Poll. 7. 196.
 σιδηρος, Dor. σιδάρος, *δ*; also fem., Nic. Th. 923: a neut. σιδηρον v. 1. 12. 765, cf. Schol. Mi. 11. 4. 151, pl. σιδηρα Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 12. Tzetz.: (v. sub fin.) — iron, Lat. *ferrum*, first in Hom.; with the epith. *πολύς* II. 9. 366, Od. 24. 168; *ἰδείς* II. 23. 850; (note that *πολύς*, *ἰδείς* are used also of the sea); *μέλας* Hes. Op. 150; also *αἰθαν* σ., which seems to have polished, II. 4. 485, Od. 1. 184. Since iron is only found in the shape of ore, and presents some difficulty in smelting, it was the last of the common metals which the Greeks were able to bring into general use, Hes. l. c. (cf. *χαλκός*) hence it is *πολύμηκτος*, wrought with much toil, II. 6. 48., 11. 379., 12. 133, Od. 21. 10. — it was however wrought into farming implements in Homer's time (v. *inf.* II), and formed the axle of Hera's car, Il. 5. 723: — the art of hardening iron was understood, Od. 9. 391 sq., (so that *κύανος* may be steel): it was early made an article of traffic, *νίνοντο* v. Ἀχαιοί, ἄλλοι μὲν χαλκῷ, ἄλλοι δ' αἰθαν σ. II. 7. 472; *πλέων μετὰ χαλκόν ἄγας δ' αἰθαν αἰδηρον* Od. 1. 184, ubi v. Nitzsch; and was evidently of high value, since it is given with gold and copper in payment of ransom, II. 6. 46., 10. 338; pieces of it were given as prizes, 23. 261, 850. It mostly came from the north and east of the Euxine, hence *Σκυθῆς* σ. Aesch. Theb. 817; called *ὁ πόντιος ξείνος* Ib. 942; cf. *χάλυψ*. 2. often as a symbol of hardness (cf. *σιδήρεος* 2), or of stubborn force, II. 20. 372, Od. 19. 494; *ὀφθαλμοὶ ὡσεὶ κέρα ἔστασαν* ἢ σ. Ib. 211; *οὐ σφί λίθος χρεὺς οὐδὲ σ. II. 4. 509; ἐκ σ. κεχάκευται* v. ψυχάν Plat. Fr. 88, cf. Soph. Fr. 573; *ἦσθα στέαφρος* ἢ σ. Eur. Med. 1279, cf. Plind. Legg. 666 C; also of firmness, steadfastness, *πέρης νόος* ἢ σ. Mosch. 4. 44, cf. Ach. Tat. 5. 22. II. like Lat. *ferrum*, anything made of iron, an iron tool or implement, esp. for husbandry, II. 23. 834, cf. 4. 485: esp. of weapons, an arrow-head, 4. 123; a sword or knife, 18. 34., 23. 30, Od. 16. 294, cf. Eur. Or. 966; an axe-head, Od. 19. 587; — also generally, armour, arms, *οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι σιδηρον κατέθεντο* Thuc. 1. 6; cf. *σιδηροφορέω*: — also a knife, sickle, Hes. Op. 385; in pl., fishing-hooks, Theocr. 21. 49; irons, fellers, Tzetz. 13. 302; cf. *σιδηρον*. III. a place for selling iron, a smithy or a cutler's shop, Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 7. (Curt. compares Skt. *svid-itas* (molten), *svid-an* (an iron plate), O. H. G. *swēz-an* (frigere), and the name of *Sued-en*. But *σιδηρος* as a name for iron occurs only in Gr., cf. *χαλκός* sub fin., and on the history of the various names for this metal iron, v. M. Müller Sc. of L. 2. pp. 230 sq.
 σιδηρό-σπαρτος, *ov*, sown or produced by iron, Luc. Ocypr. 100.
 σιδηρό-στομος, *ov*, iron-mouthed, hard-mouthed, *ἴππος* Epiphani.
 σιδηρο-τέκτων, *ov*, a worker in iron, Aesch. Fr. 714.
 σιδηρό-τεκτων, *ov*, wrought of iron, *βέλους* Philippid. (?) ap. Meinecke Com. Gr. 1. 529, ex Ath. 609 F, cf. Meineke l. c.
 σιδηροτοκέω, to produce iron, Schol. Ar. Rh. 1. 1323.
 σιδηρο-τόκος, *ov*, producing iron, Anth. P. 9. 561.
 σιδηρο-τεμέω, to cut or cleave with iron, Anth. P. 9. 311.
 σιδηρό-τροχος, *ov*, with iron wheels, *ἄμαξα* Suid.
 σιδηρο-τρύπανον [ῥ], τό, an iron borer, ap. Steph. B. v. *Λακεδαίμων*.
 σιδηρό-τρωτος, *ov*, wounded with iron, Schol. Il. 13. 323.
 σιδηρουργεῖον, τό, iron-works, Strab. 191. 214, 821.
 σιδηρουργία, *ἡ*, a working in iron, Poll. 7. 105.
 σιδηρουργός, *ὄ, ἡ*, an iron-worker, smith, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 5, v. Franz C. 1. 3. p. 297.
 σιδηροῦς, *ἡ, οὖν*, v. sub *σιδήρεος*.
 σιδηροφορέω, to bear iron, wear arms, go armed, Thuc. 1. 6; also in Med., Id. 1. 5, Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 19: — c. acc. cogn., σ. *πυλέει* Diod. 5. 9. II. to go with an armed escort, Plut. Cic. 31, also in Med.
 σιδηροφορία, *ἡ*, the wearing of arms, Byz.
 σιδηρο-φόρος, *ov*, producing iron, γαῖα σ., of the Chalybes, Ap. Rh. 2. 141, cf. 1005. II. made of iron, γόμφοι Noun. Io. 18. 5, etc.
 III. bearing arms or tools, Id. D. 46. 2, Anth. P. 8. 203.
 σιδηρό-φρων, *ov*, gen. *ov*, of iron heart, Aesch. Pr. 242; σ. *θυμός* Id. Theb. 52; *φόνος* Eur. Phoen. 672.
 σιδηρο-φύξ, *ἡ*, (φύω) of iron nature, dub. I. in Poll. 7. 106, where Bekk. reads *σιδηρό-φυσα*, a forge-bellows.
 σιδηρό-χαλκος, *ov*, of iron and copper, *τομή* Luc. Ocypr. 96.
 σιδηρο-χάρμης, *ov*, *ὄ, ἡ*, fighting (or perhaps exulting) in iron, epith. of mailed war-horses, Pind. P. 2. 4: cf. *χαλκοχάρμης*.
 σιδηρο-χίτων [ῥ], *ανὼς, ὄ, ἡ*, with iron tunic, Nonn. D. 31. 162.
 σιδηρόω, (σιδηρῶ) to overlay with iron, *σικηρώσας ἐπὶ πολλὸν τῆς ὀρυμῆς* Luc. Pisc. 51: — mostly in Pass., *ἔσειδήρωτο ἐπὶ μέγα καὶ τοῦ ἄλλου ξύλου iron had been laid over a great part of the rest of the wood*, Thuc. 4. 100; *δράκοντα . . σιδηρομένον* Posidipp. Xop. 1. 8; also *iron-clad*, Eccl. σιδηρόδης, *εἰς*, (ἔδος) of iron, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 64.
 σιδηρῶμα, τό, iron-ware, ironmongery, Nicet. Eug. 8. 96.
 σιδηρωρχεῖον, τό, an iron-mine, Ptol.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 232.

σιδήρωσις, *εως, ἡ*, iron-work, Bito Machin. 107.
 σιδίο-ειδής, *ἑς*, of pale yellow colour, like pomegranate-peel, jaundiced, Hipp. 58. 17., 490. 47, etc.; v. Foës. Oecon.
 σίδιον, τό, (σιδή) pomegranate-peel, Hipp. 574. 25, Ar. Nub. 881, Theophr. C. P. 5. 6, 1; τὰ σίδια = τὰ περικάρπια τῶν βοῶν, Alciph. 3. 60. [σῖ- Ar. l. c.; σῖ- Luc. Trag. 156.]
 σιδιωτόν, τό, a medicine prepared from or with σίδιον, Paul. Aeg. 6. 22.
 σιδόεις, *εσσα, ev*, of the pomegranate, Nic. Al. 276.
 Σιδωνίην, Adv. from Sidon, Il. 6. 291.
 Σιδον-ῥήψ, *ἑς*, from the Sidonian loom; a conjecture for *σινδον* —.
 Σιδούς, *ὄντος, ὄ*, Sidus, a place near Corinth, where (no doubt) pomegranates grew, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 13, Nic. ap. Ath. 82 A; also Σιδόεις, Euphor. etc. ap. Ath. 82 A: Adj. Σιδούντιος, a, *ov*, Steph. B.; fem. — *πιάς*; *ἄδος*, Hesych.
 Σιδών, *ἄνος, ἡ*, Sidon, one of the oldest cities of Phoenicia, Od. 15. 425, Hdt., etc.; hence Adj. Σιδώνιος, a, *ov*, Il. 6. 290, Aesch.; later Σιδώνιος, Hdt., Att.; fem. Σιδωνιάς, *ἄδος*, Eur. Hel. 1451: — Σιδόνες, *οἱ*, men of Sidon, Il. 23. 743; also Σιδόνιος Od. 4. 84, 618; Σιδονίη (sc. γῆ) 13. 485. [On the quantity, v. Draco p. 81. 23.]
 σιελίζω, σιέλον, etc., Ion. for σιαλ-: — σιέλος in LXX (Isai. 40. 15).
 σίζω, mostly used in pres. and impf.: aor. 1 *ἔσιξα* Paul. Sil. Descr. S. Soph. 210 (Bekk. σίζω): — onomatop. Verb, to hiss, esp. of the noise made by plunging hot metal into cold water, to which is compared the hissing of the Cyclops' eye when the burnt stake was thrust into it, *ὥς τοῦ σίζ' ὀφθαλμοῦ ἐλαϊνέω περὶ μοχλῶ* Od. 9. 394; so, of a pot boiling, Magnes. Διονυσ. 2, Ar. Eg. 930; of fish frying, Id. Ach. 1158, and freq. in Comedy: — σίζει δὲ ταῖς ῥίσεσι κινεῖ δ' οὐσας, of Hercules snorting as he eats, Epich. 10 Ahr.: — of the note of the *κύψιχος*, Poll. 5. 89. — (Hence *σιγμός*, *σιγμός*, *σίγμα*, *σίξιν*).
 Σιδωνία, Ion. — *ἡ*, Hdt. 7. 122, *Sithonia*, a part of Thrace, and poet., generally for Thrace: hence Σιδώνιος, a, *ov*, Thracian, Steph. B., Σιδών, *ἄνος* and *ἄνος, ὄ*, a Thracian, Lyc. 1357, 583; and Σιδωνίς, *ἰδος, ἡ*, a Thracian woman, Nonn. D. 13. 336. Some forms in *δ* are used by Poets metri grat., Σιδωνία Euphor. Fr. 55, Σιδωνίς Nonn. D. 48. 113; so in Virg. and Ov., *Sithonis*, *Sithonius*.
 Σικάνια, Ion. — *ἡ*, *Sicania*, properly a part of Sicily near Agrigentum, so generally for Σικελία, Od. 24. 307: — Σικανός [i. Call. Dian. 57], *ὄ, ἡ*, a Sicanian, Thuc. 6. 2, etc.; Adj. Σικανικός, *ἡ, ὄν*, Ib. 62; ἐν τῇ Σικανικῇ τῆς Σικελίας Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 40.
 σικαρίος, *ὄ*, the Lat. *sciarus*, Act. Ap. 21. 38, Joseph. A. J. 20. 8, 10, al.
 Σικελία, *ἡ*, Sicily, Pind., Hdt., etc.: hence Σικελίδης, *ov*, *δ*, Sicilian, Theocr., etc.; Σικελιάθεν, from Sicily, Eust. Ousc. 275. 84. [Σί-, in dactyls, as *ἀρχαίε* Σικελικάι, Bion. 1. 8, etc.; Σικελίδας, Theocr. 7. 40; cf. Virg. Ecl. 4. 1.]
 Σικελίζω, to do like the Sicilians; hence, 1. = *ὀρχέομαι*, Theophr. ap. Ath. 22 C, from one Andron of Catania, a flute-player. 2. to play the rogue, Epich. ap. Suid. s. v.; cf. *κατασκελίζω*.
 Σικελικός, *ἡ, ὄν*, Sicilian, Ar. Vesp. 838, etc.; Σ. *ποικιλία* ἔφου, for the Sicilian banquets were proverbial, Plat. Rep. 404 D, cf. Hermist. Luc. D. Mort. 9. 2, Horat. Od. 1. 3, 18: — Adv. — *κάος*, Epiph. Phil. 1.
 Σικελιώτης, *ov*, *ὄ, ἡ*, a Sicilian Greek, as distinguished from a native Σικελός, Thuc. 7. 32, etc.: — Adj. — *ιωτικός, ἡ, ὄν*, Diosc. 3. 29; and as fem. — *ιώτης, ἰδος*, Paus. 10. 11. Cf. *Ἰταλιώτης*.
 Σικελός, *ἡ, ὄν*, Sicilian of or from Sicily, Lat. *Siculus*, γυνὴ Σικελή Od. 24. 211, 389; ἀμφίπολος Ib. 366; γαῖα Theophr. 783; πάγος, πόντος Eur., etc.; rare in Prose, *πυρὸς* Σ. Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 3.
 II. Σικελοί, *οἱ*, the Siceli, Od. 10. 383, Hdt., etc.; for their migration from Italy, v. Thuc. 6. 2, Niebuhr R. H. 1. p. 47.
 σίκερα, τό, a fermented liquor, strong drink, LXX (Levit. 10. 9, Isai. 24. 9), Ev. Luc. 1. 15; gen. *σίκερος* Eus. P. E. 275 B: — σικερο-ποτέω, Caesar. Quaest. 47: — σικερατίω, Eus. l. c. (From Hebr. *shêkâr*).
 σίκη, *ἡ*, the Lat. *sica*, Joseph. A. J. 20. 8, 10.
 σικιννίω, to dance the Sicinnis, Clem. Al. 130.
 σικιννίς [σ], or σίκινς (Dind. Eur. Cycl. 37), *ἰδος, ἡ*, but acc. Σίκιννιν Dion. H. 7. 72: — the Sicinnis, a dance of Satyrs used in the Satyrical drama, Eur. l. c., Dion. H. l. c., Luc. Salt. 22; named from its inventor Σικιννίος, ap. Ath. 20 E, 630 B; or from Sicinnis, a nymph of Cybele, Arr. ap. Eust. 1078. 20. — Also written Σίκιννον, τό, Clem. Al. 271, Suid.; Σίκιννα, τό, A. B. 267. Orig. a Cretan dance in honour of Sabazius, Höck's Kreta, 1. p. 209.
 σικιννότης, *οὗ, ὄ, ἡ*, a Sicinnian dancer, ap. Ath. 20 A.
 σικινο-τύρβη, *ἡ*, a common air on the flute, Trypho ap. Ath. 618 E.
 σίκλος, *ὄ, ἡ*, σίγλος, q. v.: — Dim., σικλίον, τό, Pseudo-Galen.
 σίκυα, Ion. — *ῥη, ἡ*, a fruit like the cucumber (cf. *σικύα*), but not eaten till ripe, perli. the melon, Arist. H. A. 9. 14, 2, Speusipp. ap. Ath. 68 F: the plant grew to the height of a tree, Theophr. C. P. 1. 10, 4. 2. in Hellespont. dialect, the long Indian gourd (the round sort being *κολοκύνθη*), Ath. 58 F sq., cf. Schneid. Theophr. l. c.: — in Att., *κολοκύντη* was the generic name. 3. = *κολοκύνθιν*, *ἡ*, Hipp. 605. 46; also σικυάνη. II. a cupping-glass, because it was shaped like the gourd, *cuicurbita*, Crates Incert. 5, Hipp. Vet. Med. 17, Aph. 1255, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 12: cf. *κύθος* III.
 σικυάζω, (σικύα II) to cup, Arr. Epict. 2. 17, 9, Achmes Onir. 32; later also σικυάω, Theophr. Nonn., who also ha. verb. Adj. — *αστέιον*: — hence σικυάσις, *εως, ἡ*, a cupping, Achmes l. c.; σικυασμός, *ὄ*, Ideler Phys. 2. 281.
 σικυδίων, τό, Dim. of σικύα, σίκυος, Phryn. Com. Μονοτρ. 7.
 σικυιδόν, Adv. (σικύα) gourd-like, esp. of a fracture, when the bone breaks smoothly off without splinters, Paul. Aeg. 6. 89; cf. *κανηδόν, ἢ βαφανηδόν*.

σικυήλατον, τό, a cucumber-bed, Hipp. 234. 44, Eust. Opusc. 275. 4:—σικυήρατον, in LXX (Isai. I. 8), Eccl.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 86.

σίκυον, τό, the seed of cucumbers or gourds, dub. in Theophr.

σίκυον-πέπων, ονος, ὁ, = σίκυος πέπων (v. πέπων I. 2), Galen.

σίκυος or σικυός, ὁ, the common cucumber or gourd, Ar. Ach. 520, Pax 1001; eaten unripe and raw, Hipp. 360. 26; also called σίκυος ἄγριος, Id. 584. 13., 623. 27; and σίκυος, vos, ὁ, Alcae. 144. The σικυία was a different kind eaten ripe, = σίκυος σπερματίας, σ. πέπων, or simply πέπων, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp., Lob. Phryn. pp. 258 sq. [The Lat. cucumis comprehends both kinds. [σῖ- Cratin. 'Oδ. 8, Praxilla 1.]

σικυώδης, es, like the σικυία or σίκυος, φύλλον Theophr. H. P. 7. 13. 1. σικυών, ὄνος, ὁ, (σικυία, σίκυος) a cucumber-bed, Eust. 291. 36, etc.

II. as pr. n. Σικυών, ὄνος, ἡ, Sicyon, Il. 2. 572, Pind., etc.; also ὁ, Xen. Hell. 4. 2. 14., 7. 2. 11, cf. Schweigh. Ath. 629 A; then as Adj., γῆ Σ. Anth. P. append. 9. 60:—regul. Adj. Σικυνώσιος, α, ον, Sicynian, Thuc. 1. 28, etc.; Σικυνωκός or -ιακός, ἡ, ὄν, Ath. 196 E, 271 D, etc.—Adv. Σικυνώσῃ, or from Sicyon, Pind. N. 9. 2.—The people themselves called their town Σικυνών, A. B. 555; its oldest name was Μηκώνη, Strab. 382.

σικυνώη and -ία, ἡ, = σικυία, in all senses, Hipp. 423. 55., 424. 2, etc.; cf. Wytt. Plut. 2. 154 C.

Σικυνῶνα (sc. ὑποδήματα), τά, Sicynians, a kind of women's shoes, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 15, Poll. 7. 93, cf. Lucret. 4. 1118.

σικχαίωμα, Dep. = sq., Eust. Opusc. 158. 75. 2. to mock, Hesych. σικχαῖνα, (σικχός) to loathe, dislike, c. acc., σικχαίνω πάντα τὰ δημόσια Call. Epigr. 29. 4; absol., Polyb. Excerpt. Vat. p. 456, Arr. Epict. 3. 16, 7, etc. II. so in Med., Call. Epigr. 30. 4, and freq. in later writers, Gataker M. Anton. 5. 9, Lob. Phryn. 226; aor. ἐσικχάνθη Schol. Ar. Ran. 442.

σικχαντός, ἡ, ὄν, disgusting, loathsome, M. Anton. 8. 24, Eccl. σικχαῖστος, ἡ, nausea, Moschio M. Mul. 28; σικχασμός, ὁ, Eust. Opusc. 251. 93.

σικχός, ὁ, a squeamish, fastidious person, esp. in eating, opp. to παμφάγος, Arist. Eth. E. 3. 7. 6, Plut. 2. 87 B, Ath. 262 A. II. sickening, offensive, Eust. 1817. 63. Cf. ἀσικχος, σικχαίνω.

σίκχος, εος, τό, = βδέλυγμα, Synim. V. T.:—also σικχότης, ητος, ἡ, Eust. 972. 35.

Σιλεντιάριος, ὁ, the Lat. *Silentiarius*, an officer who looked to the quiet of the Byz. Palace, having the rank of Senator, Evagr. H. E. 3. 29, Agath. 297. 2, Procop. I. 243; v. Gibbon.

σιλεντίον, τό, a secret council of the Byz. Emperor, Malal. 438. 23, etc. Σιληνός, ὁ, v. Σιληνός.

σιλη-πορδέω, Dor. σιλᾶ-, (πέρδομαι) a word used by Sophron ap. Schol. Luc. Lexiph. 21, Posidon. ap. Ath. 212 C, to behave with vulgar arrogance:—Subst., σιληπορδία, ἡ, Luc. l. c. (The first part of the compd. is dub.:—the word remains in modern Gr.)

σίλι, τό, = κρότων or κίκι, called in Hdt. 2. 94 σιλλικύπριον, τό, v. Plin. N. H. 20. 5; cf. also σέσειλι.

σίλιγγιον, τό, Lat. *siligo*, fine early wheat, which the Greeks first procured from the Romans, Eccl.:—σίλιγγις, εως, ἡ, flour from siligo, a still finer kind than σείμαδαλις (q. v.), Galen. 6. 483, Eust. 1753. 6, E. M. 793. 8:—σίλιγγίτης ἄρτος, ὁ, bread made therefrom, Galen. l. c.; and σιλίγγις, ον, ὁ, Eust. 1753. 7.

σίλιγνῶς, (σίλλος) to insult, mock, jeer, banter, Diog. L. 9. 111, Luc. Prom. 8, Ael. V. H. 3. 40, Poll. 2. 54, etc.

σιλλικύπριον, v. sub σίλι.

σίλλο-γράφος [ῥ], ον, α writer of σύλλοι, v. σύλλος II:—hence σιλλογράφῃ, Eust. Opusc. 221. 1, Zonar., etc.; σιλλογραφία, ἡ, Eust. 1850. 34.

σίλλος (not σίλλος, Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. p. 11), ὁ, squint-eyed, ἐγὼ σ. γεγέννηται σε περιωρῶν Luc. Lexiph. 3;—prob. a variation of the form ἰλλός; cf. σιλλῶ.

II. commonly, a satirical poem or lampoon in hexam. verse, such as those written by Timon of Philus (about 268 B. C.), called ὁ σιλλογράφος, Ath. 22 D, Julian. 207 C: in these σύλλοι he attacked all the Greek Philosophers, except Pyrrho and the Sceptics, to whose school he himself belonged, v. Diog. L. 9. 109–116:—his Fragments are found in Brunck's *Analecta* (2. 67 sq.), and separate editions have been published by Wölke (Warsaw 1820), and F. Paul (Berlin 1821):—if the poems of Xenophanes of Colophon (B. C. 538) were entitled σύλλοι by himself (as might be inferred from Strab. 143, Schol. Ar. Eq. 406, Eust. 204. 21), the first usage of the word must be thrown back accordingly; but it is prob. that σύλλοι were attributed to Xenophanes, partly from the fact that the poems in which he attacked the theology of Hom. and Hes. resembled the σύλλοι of Timon, partly because Timon introduced Xenophanes as an interlocutor in his own σύλλοι, v. Diog. L. 9. 111; so, in later writers, the name was given to any lampoon or satire in the style of Timon's poems, Lat. *sillus*, Sext. Emp. P. I. 224, Poll. 2. 54, etc.; τὸν σ. ψόγον λέγουσι μετὰ παιδείας δυσαρέστου Ael. V. H. 3. 40. (Cf. σιλλῶ.)

σίλλῶ, = σιλλαῖνα, Poll. 9. 148; expl. by Hesych. and Phot. (who cites Archipp.), τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἡμέρα περιφέρειν.

σίλλυβος, ὁ, a kind of thistle, the shoots of which were eaten, Diosc. 4. 159.

II. a parchment-label (Lat. *index*) appended to the outside of a book, Cic. Att. 4. 4 b, cf. 4. 5, 3:—but pl. σίλλυβα, τά, = θύσανοι, Poll. 7. 64; while Hesych. expl. σίλλυβον as ἀκάνθιον ἄρδρον καὶ ἐδάδιον τι καὶ τὸ τῶν βιβλίων δέρμα, and Diosc. 3. 10., 4. 159 gives σίλλυβον in the former of these two senses.

σίλλοδωροι, οἱ, the *soldarii* of Caesar (B. G. 3. 22), a Gallic word translated by εὐχωλμαῖοι, vassals who have vowed to live and die with their lord, Nic. Damasc. ap. Ath. 249 B.

σίλουπος, ὁ, the eating of a σίλουπος, a serving it up at table, Diphil. 'Απολιπ. 1. 11.

σίλουρος [ῥ], ὁ, a river fish, Lat. *silurus*; it was so large as to require to be drawn out by horses or oxen, Ael. N. A. 14. 25;—perh. the *sheat*? Diodor. 'Επικληρ. 1. 36, Sopat. ap. Ath. 230 E, Juvenal. 4. 33.

σίτλη, ἡ, an insect, blatta, Arist. H. A. 8. 17, 8, Ael. N. A. 1. 37, Luc. Gall. 31; also tineæ, a book-worm, Luc. adv. Indoct. 17 (where the form τίτλη occurs, cf. Lob. Phryn. 300), Anth. P. 9. 251. II. a kind of boat, Schol. Ar. Pax 143, Suid. Cf. τίτλη.

σίτλφεις, εσσα, εν, of sylphium, Nic. Al. 329.

σίτλφον, τό, Lat. *laserrhium*, an umbelliferous plant, the juice of which was used in food and medicine, Solon 38, Hdt. 4. 169; ὅπως σ. Hipp. Acut. 387; ὅπως καὶ καυλός lb. 389, cf. Soph. Fr. 945; freq. in Ar. as an eatable, esp. mashed up with cheese, Av. 534, 1579; and having a very strong flavour, Id. Eq. 895 sq.—It grew largely in the district of Cyrené, and was an article of export (cf. καυλός), v. Rawlinson, Hdt. 4. 169; hence the proverb, τὸ βάττον σίτλφον, of rare and precious commodities, Ar. Pl. 925, Arist. Fr. 485.—Hdt. uses τὸ σίτλφον as almost = the sylphium country, 4. 192.—Sometimes σίτλφον was used of the root of the plant, opp. to its stalk (καυλός), seed (μαγύδαρις), and leaf (μάσπετον), Theophr. H. P. 6. 3, cf. Antiph. Δυσέπ. 1, Alex. Δέβ. 2. 5, Poll. 6. 67.—Bentl. (Correspondence, Letters 235, ap. Gaisf. Hdt. l. c.) thinks it is the *assafoetida*, still much eaten as a relish in the East: it is now thought that the Persian sort, which yielded the ὑπὸς Μηδικός, was the *assafoetida*, and that the African sort, yielding the ὑπὸς Κυπριακός, was (Della Cella) the *Ferula tingitana*, or (Sprengel) the *Thapsia gumifera*, v. Bähr Hdt. l. c., v. also Theophr. H. P. 6. 3.

σίτλφιο-φόρος, ον, bearing sylphium, Strab. 133.

σίτλφίω, to prepare with sylphium, σεσίτλφωμένος = sq., Philox. 2. 31 in Meineke Com. Fr. 3. p. 644.

σίτλφωτός, ἡ, ὄν, prepared with sylphium, Ar. Fr. 180.

σίτμαινω, to be σίμως (q. v.), Anecd. Oxon. I. 138.

σίτμαλος, ὁ, = σίμως, Tzetz. Post-Hom. 377.

σίτμα-σχηνη, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, slant-necked, dub. in Tzetz. Post-Hom. 669.

σίμβλευω, (σίμβλος) intr. to form or grow in a hive, σ. κηρύττοφα δῶρα μελισσῶν Anth. P. 6. 236.

σίμβλη, ἡ, = σίμβλος, Hesych.

σίμβλητις, η, ον, of or from the hive, σ. ἔργα honey, Ap. Rh. 3. 1036;—pecul. fem. σίμβλητις, ἰδος, πέτρα σ. a hole in a rock used by bees as a hive, Id. l. 1. 580; also, μελίσσαι σίμβλητιδες Anth. P. 9. 226; written σίμβλιδες in Hesych.

σίμβλος, α, ον, of a hive, found in one, dub. in Diosc. 2. 104.

σίμβλο-ποιέω, to make or gather into a hive, μέλι Eust. Opusc. 270. 92; Med. l. 145. 83.

σίμβλος, ὁ, a beehive, Hes. Th. 598, Theocr. 19. 2, Ap. Rh. 2. 132, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 49. 2. metaph. any store or hoard, σ. χρημάτων Ar. Vesp. 241; cf. Lat. *favissae* for *thesaurus*:—later, σίμβλον, τό, Eumath. 237, 381; pl. σίμβλα, Opp. C. 1. 128, Alciph. 3. 23.

σικμίνθιον, τό, v. s. σικμίνθιον.

σικμίκιον, τό, a musical instrument of 35 strings, Poll. 4. 59 (v. l. σικμικόν).

σίμο-ειδής, ἐς, snubby, στόμα Ael. N. A. 12. 27.

Σιμόεις, εντος, ὁ, Simois, Il.; contr. Σιμοῦς, οντος, Hes. Th. 342;—Adj. Σιμονίτιος, contr. Σιμονίτιος, α, ον, Eur. Or. 809, I. A. 767; also es, on Id. Hel. 250; poet. fem. Σιμονεῖτις, ἰδος, Id. Andr. 1018; Σιμονίτης Ar. Thesm. 110; also Σιμοεῖσιος, ον, Strab. 597, Tryph. 326.

σίμο-πρόσωπος, ον, snub-nosed, dish-faced, ἵππος Plat. Phaedr. 253 E.

σίμως, ἡ, ὄν, snub-nosed, flat-nosed, like the Tartars (or Scythians, as the Ancients called them), Hdt. 4. 23, cf. 5. 9; φαυλότεροι καὶ σ., σ. καὶ αἰσχροί Ar. Eccl. 617, 705, cf. Theocr. 3. 8; represented as giving an arch, pert look (as in Fr. *nez retroussé*), σίμως ἐπιχαῖρος κληθεῖς Plat. Rep. 474 D, cf. Plut. 2. 56 C, Poll. 2. 73; Arist. says that all children are σίμοι, Probl. 33. 18; said of dolphins, Arion in Bgk. Lyr. p. 567; of dogs, Xen. Cyn. 4. 1; of the hippopotamus, Hdt. 2. 71, Arist. H. A. 2. 7, 2; of the ponies of the Sigmynæ, Hdt. 5. 9, 3; of goats and bees, Theocr. 7. 80., 8. 50; and the Lat. *simius*, *simia*, shews that it was applied to monkeys. 2. of the nose, snub, flat, opp. to γρυπός, Plat. Theaet. 209 C; τὸ σ. τῆς μύτης, = σιμώτης, Xen. Symp. 5. 6, Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 7.—As this kind of nose gives a pert expression, we find σίμα γελᾶν (cf. Lat. *naso suspendere aduico*), Anth. P. 5. 177; σίμα σεσηπὺς μυχθίσις lb. 179; cf. σιμῶ 1.

II. metaph. bent upwards, like the curved slope of a hill-side; then, like προάντης, Lat. *acclivis*, up-hill, opp. to κατάντης, Lat. *declivis*, χαρῖον Ar. Lys. 288, ubi v. Schol.; πρὸς τὸ σίμον δύκειν to pursue up-hill, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 23; πρὸς τὸ σ. ἀνατρέχειν Dionys. Com. 'Ομων. 2, cf. Arist. Probl. 2. 38; ὁδὸς Xen. Cyn. 6, 5; τὰ σίμα ὑπερβαλεῖν lb. 5, 16:—αἱ σίμαι the ends of the lyre, Hesych.; also parts of the cornice, Id., cf. Vitruv. 3. § 63.

generally, bent in, hollow, concave, opp. to κυρτός, ἡ γαστήρ τῶν ἀδείπνων σιμή Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 21; τὰ σίμα τοῦ ἥπατος the bottom of the liver, Poll. 2. 213, Galen.; χεῖρ σιμή Ath. 630 A;—of splints, in Hipp. Offic. 745, acc. to Galen, rounded and tapering off towards the end, so as gradually to diminish the pressure; also of a kind of bandage, lb. 742.

Σίμος, ὁ, masc. prop. n. Flat-nose, Anth. P. 6. 310, al., (where the accent. Σίμος is wrong);—used to denote a Satyr., C. I. 7417, –59, –60, al.:—Σίμος is a dim. form. II. a kind of tunny or (as others) mackerel, Opp. H. r. 170.

σίμωτης, ητος, ἡ, (σίμως) the shape of a snub nose, snubbiness, opp. to γρυπότης, Plat. Theat. 143 E, 209 C, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 21. II. metaph., τὴν σ. τῶν δόντων the upward curve of the tusks of a wild boar, Xen. Cyn. 10, 13.

σιμο-τομέω, (τέμνω) in Geop. 5. 17, 6, perhaps to *cut short off*.
 σιμο-τράχηλος, *ov*, = σιμαχών, Tzetz. Hist. 11. 100.
 Σιμούς, *οὐντος*, *δ*, contr. for Σιμάεις.
 σιμόω, (σιμός) to turn up the nose, and metaph. = μέφομαι (cf. σιμός 1. 2), Hesych.
 II. generally, to bend upwards, *την ἰγνάν* Heliod. 10. 31; *τὴν αὐχένα, τὰ νῶτα* Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 460:—Pass. to become snubbed, Hipp. Art. 802; of the nose, Id. 1164 E; *πύδες σεσιμαμέναι upturned feet*, as of some wading birds, Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 8, cf. Hipp. Art. 826.
 σιμ-ωδία, *ῆ*, a loose song, named from one Σίμων, its inventor, Strab. 648:—σιμ-ωδός, *δ*, Aristod. ap. Ath. 620 D; cf. ἰλαρῶδός.
 σιμωμα [ῖ], τό, anything turned up, σ. ναός the upturned bow of a ship, Plut. Pericl. 26: cf. σάμανα.
 Σίμων, *ωνος*, *δ*, Simon, one of the Telchines (v. Ῥελχίν), used prov. of a confederate in evil, *οἶδα Σίμωνα καὶ Σ. ἐμέ* Zenob. Prov. 5. 41.
 II. name of a throw on the dice, Eubul. Κυβ. 2. 6.
 Σιμωνίδης, *ων* and *Ion*. *ew*, *δ*, Dor. -*δας*, *α*, voc. -*ιδῆ* (Theogn. 469), Simonides, the name of two celebrated poets, Hdt. 5. 102, Plat. Prot. 339 A, Ath. 460 B, etc.:—Adj. Σιμωνίδειος, *ων*, of or like Simonides, τρόπος Plut. 2. 1137 F.
 Σιμωνίζω, to imitate Simon, Eust. Opusc. 261. 57.
 σινάμωρευμα, τό, a stolen dainty, Pherecr. Incert. 10.
 σινάμωρος, (σινάμωρος) to ravage or destroy wantonly, τῆς Ἑλλάδος μηδεμίαν πόλιν σινάμωρειν Hdt. 1. 152, cf. 8. 35; also intr., σ. ἐς τι Paus. 2. 32, 3:—Pass. to be treated wantonly, lewdly, γυνὴ σινάμωρμένη χλαίρῃ Ap. Nub. 1070.
 σινάμωρία, *ῆ*, mischievousness, joined with ὕβρις, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 6, 6; greediness, Schol. Ar. Av. 1690: extravagance, Themist. 294 A.
 σινά-μωρος [ᾶ], *ων*, mischievous, hurtful, ὀλέθρια καὶ σ. Hipp. Art. 816; wantonly mischievous, wanton, Anacr. 52; of a dog, Plut. 2. 3 A, Schol. Ar. Pax 1009:—c. gen. rei, τῶν ἐαυτοῦ σ. ruining his own affairs, Hdt. 5. 92, 6.
 2. wanton, lewd, Jac. Ach. Tat. 609. (The deriv. from σίνομαι is clear: as to the term. -μωρος, v. sub ἰσώμωρος.)
 σινάπ-ἐλαιον, τό, mustard-oil, Diosc. 1. 47.
 σινάπῃ [σῖ], *ews*, Anaxipp. Ἑγκαλ. 1. 45, N. T., and σινάπῃ, ὅς Diocl. ap. Ath. 68 E, τό; *Ion*. σίνπη, *ews* or *ios*, Arist. Plant. 1. 5, 5, Archig. ap. Galen., etc., or σίνπη Nic. ap. Ath. 366 D; also σίνπητος, acc. *ων*, *δ*, Nic. Al. 533, mustard, Lat. *sinapi*:—in correct Att. none of these forms appear, but *vāpu*, Ath. 367 A, cf. Lob. Phryn. 288.
 σινάπιδιον, τό, Dim. of σινάπι, Alex. Trall. 7. 311.
 II. = μίλ-τος, as if = σινοπική, Eust. Dion. P. 1178.
 σινάπῖζω, pf. σενάπικα, to apply a mustard-blister to one, τινά Xenarch. Σκωθ. 1, v. Matthaei Med. pp. 298 sq.:—Pass. to have a mustard-plaster applied, τὰ σινοπασμένα μέρη Ib. p. 300.
 σινάπινος [ᾶ], *η*, *ων*, of mustard, Diosc. 1. 47, Galen.
 σινάπινος [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of σινάπι, E. M. 713. 38.
 σινάπισμα, τό, a mustard-blister, Soran. Obstet. 227. fin.
 σινάπισμός, *δ*, the use of a mustard-blister, Diosc. Ther. 3, Aët., etc.
 σινάπιστέον, verb. Adj. one must put on a mustard-blister, Diosc. Ther. 2.
 σινάρος, *ᾶ*, *δ*, *ων*, (σίνομαι) hurt, damaged, ὀδύντες, σκέλος Hipp. 781 F, 800 D, 819 G; τὸ σινάρων Id. Fract. 774.
 σινάς, *ᾶδος*, *ῆ*, destructive, Hesych.
 σινδόνη, *ῆ*, f. l. for σινδόνιον in Galen. Gloss.
 σινδόνιον, τό, a curtain, garment, etc., made of σινδών, Dio C. 79. 13, Poll. 7. 73; also σινδονίσιον, *ῆ*, Plut. 2. 340 D.
 σινδονίτης [ῖ], *ων*, *δ*, wearing clothes of σινδών, Strab. 719:—made of σινδών, τελαμών Poll. 4. 181; χιτὼν Phot.
 σινδονο-εἰδής, *ῆ*, (εἶδος) like σινδών, cited from Eust.
 σινδονο-φορέω, to wear clothes of σινδών, Strab. 711.
 σινδον-ὑφής, *ῆ*, woven like or of σινδών, Philox. 2. 43; v. Σιδον-
 σινδρων, *ωνος*, *δ*, = σινάρως II, βαπτικῶς, mischievous, Hermon ap. Ath. 267 B;—also = δουλέκουλός, Alex. l. c.:—Hesych. also cites σινδρός, *δ*.
 σινδών, *ᾶνος*, *ῆ*, (acc. pl. in Hesych. σουδῶς, as εἰκούς from εἰκών):—*sinдон*, a fine cloth, a kind of cambric or muslin, (prob. derived from Ἰνδός, *Sind*), Hdt. 1. 200., 2. 95, v. Ritter Erdkunde 5. 436; σινδὼν βυσσίνη, used for mummy-cloth, Hdt. 2. 86., 7. 181 (v. sub βύσσοι); but also ἐξ ἐρίου τὰς σινδῶνας ὑφαίνουσιν, says Theophr. H. p. 4. 7, cf. Strab. 693:—later, generally, *fine linen*, βρόγχ μινδῶει σινδῶνος Soph. Ant. 1222; σινδῶνος βυσσίνου τελαμῶνες surgeons' bandages, Hdt. 7. 181; τῶν πάντων λεπτῶν ἱματίων καὶ σινδῶνων Thuc. 2. 49, 4.
 2. anything made of this cloth, a muslin garment, Luc. D. Conc. 10; a napkin, Lat. *napula*, Alciphro 3. 66; a ship's sail, Eur. Fr. 775. 36, Alciphro 1. 12, etc. Cf. Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 180.
 σινέομαι, dub. *Ion*. form for σίνομαι, q. v.
 σίνπη, *Ion*. for σινάπι.
 σινάζω, (σινίον) = σῆθω, to sift, winnow, Ev. Luc. 22. 31, Hesych., Phot.:—aor. pass. σινιᾶσθαι (from σινάω), v. Eust. Opusc. 140. 77.
 σινιάσμα, τό, that which is sifted off, chaff, Pallad. H. Laus. 39.
 σινίον, τό, late word for a sieve; so σινιατήριον, τό, Hesych., σινιατρον, Syntipas ap. Ducang.; v. Lob. Phryn. 131.
 σίνις [σῖ], *ιδος*, *δ*, acc. σίνιν, (σίνομαι) a ravager, plunderer, σ. κτεάνων Soph. Fr. 230; λέοντα σίνιν δόμοις (Conington suggested λέοντος ἰνῶν here and ὅσος in v. 728), Aesch. Ag. 718, cf. Call. Ap. 90, Lyc. 539:—also as Adj. *destroying*, σ. ἀνὴρ as an example of a γλῶσσα, Poëta ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 2.
 II. as prop. *un*, Σίρις, The Destroyer, a famous robber of the Isthmus of Corinth, called ὁ Πιτυοκάπτης, Eur. Hipp. 977, Chron. Par. in C. I. 2374. 36, Xen., etc. The form Σίρις is incorrect.

σιν-όδους, *οντος*, *δ*, *ῆ*, *hurting with the teeth*, Hesych. Cf. συνόδους.
 σιν-όδων, *οντος*, *δ*, a gregarious and carnivorous fish, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 24., 9. 2, 1, al.: the Mss. vary between σινόδων, συνόδων.
 σίνομαι, Aeol. σίννομαι Sappho 14; 2 sing. σίνηαι Od. 12. 139; *Ion*. impf. σινέσκετο, -οντο Hes. Fr. 137 Marksch., Od. 6. 6:—fut. σινήσομαι Hipp. 610. 10:—aor. 3 pl. σίνοντο Hdt. 8. 31, -έστο 7. 147:—the Mss. give a form σινέομαι in Hdt. 4. 123., 5. 81, etc., Hipp. 500. 47 sq., 510. 52; but σίνομαι is the only form in Hom., and prob. should be restored everywhere, v. Dind. Dial. Herod. p. xlii:—no Act. σίνω occurs (except in Galen.), but σίνομαι is used as Pass. by Orph. Arg. 212. (From
 ✓ΣΙΝ come also σίν-ος, σίν-ις, σίν-της, σίν-τωρ, Σίν-τις, Σίν-ων, σινά-μωρος.) [ῖ] in Hom., Hes., and later Ep.; but ῖ in δαινής; and Aesch. and Soph. use σίνος, σίνις with ῖ].
 I. to harm, hurt, do one harm or mischief, in Hom., who uses the Verb only in Od. (but v. infr. II, and cf. σίντης), of plunderers and marauders, of σφέας σινέσκοντο, of the Cyclopes who used to plunder the Phaeacians, Od. 6. 6; ὅτε μοι αἰνέοντο γ' ἐταίρους, of Charybdis destroying his comrades, 12. 114; ἐλ δέ κε σίνηται (sc. Ἑελίου βόας) 11. 112., 12. 139 (cf. βόες δασέες Ib. 110); so, οὐ σινέσκετο καρπὸν Hes. Fr. 2. 3; and in later Ep., δλῶπῆς . . σινομένη τὰν τρώεσσι plundering the grapes, Theocr. 1. 49; σ. ἐπαυλα καὶ . . ἄνδρας Anth. P. 6. 272, cf. Ap. Rh. 1. 951, 1260, etc.:—so in *Ion*. Proce., to pillage, waste a country, Hdt. 5. 74, 2., 6. 97, 2., 8. 31, 3; to waste, destroy the crops, Id. 1. 17, 3., 4. 123, 1; so in a Cretan inscription, αἰ δέ κα αἰνῆται [τοὺς καρπούς], ἀποτεισάτω τὰ ἐπιτίμια ὁ σινόμενος C. I. 2556. 28; in a Delphic, 1688. 42; in a Sicilian, 5774. 81; σ. τὴν Μηδικὴν Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 4, cf. 3. 3, 5; ἐάν υποδύοντο . . σινηταί τι τῶν πέλας Plat. Legg. 936 E.
 II. generally, to hurt, harm, damage, like Att. βλάπτω, αἰδῶς, ἥτ' ἄνδρας μέγα σίνεταί Hes. Op. 316 (interpolated also in Il. 24. 45, v. Schol. Ven.); [ὁ κροκόδειλος] οὐδὲν σ. τὸν τρώχλον Hdt. 2. 68, 5; τὴν ἔδραν τοῦ ἵππου μὴ σ. τὸν ἵππον his back, Xen. Eq. 12, 9: esp. in war, to injure, harass, σ. τὸν στρατὸν Hdt. 5. 27, 2; τοὺς πολεμίους μέγα σ. Id. 7. 147, 1, cf. 9. 49, 2, Xen. An. 3. 4, 16; opp. to ὠφελεῖν, Id. Lac. 12, 5.—The word is orig. *Ion*., being never used by Att. Poets, and in Att. Prose chiefly by Xen.; but cf. σίνος, σίνις.
 σίνος, *eos*, τό, hurt, harm, a lesion, Hipp. 759 A; pl. lesions, Id. Acut. 393, al.; generally, mischief, injury, Hdt. 8. 65.
 II. of things, a mischief, bane, plague, used by Aesch. alone of the Trag., πρέπει σ. the mischief is revealed, Ag. 388 (lyr.); σ. ἐσθμημάτων ruin to them, Ib. 561 (iamb.); σ. πολυκτρῶν, of Helen, Ib. 733 (lyr.); of the δαστήρ (star-fish), Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 20, cf. Theophr. C. P. 2. 7, 5.—*Ion*. word, very rare in the best Att. Prose, as Isocr. 415 E. [σῖ, Aesch. Il. c., Nic. Th. 1. 653; but, in Al. 231, σίνεα, v. sub σίνομαι.]
 σινότης, *ητος*, *ῆ*, faultiness, Gloss.
 σινῶ, late form of σίνομαι, Manetho 6. 552, cf. Phot. Bibl. 57. 38.
 σίντης, *ων*, *δ*, (σίνομαι) poet. word, tearing, ravenous, of the lion, like the later σίνις, Il. 11. 481., 20. 165; of the wolf, 16. 353; with a fem. Subst., σίνταο φάλαγγος Nic. Th. 715.
 2. as Subst., = ἔχης, Ib. 623; a spoiler, thief, Opp. H. 4. 602.
 Σίντιες, *oi*, the Sintians, a name of early inhabitants of Lemnos, who were pirates (cf. σίνομαι), Il. 1. 594, Od. 8. 294:—hence Σίντιες, *ιδος*, *ῆ*, old name of Lemnos, Ap. Rh. 1. 608., 4. 1759:—Adj. Σιντιακός, *ῆ*, *ων*, Orph. Arg. 473.
 σίντωρ, *opos*, *δ*, = σίντης, Anth. P. 6. 45.
 σινῶδων, v. σινῶδων.
 σίνων, *ωνος*, *δ*, v. sub σίσων.
 Σίνων, *ωνος*, *δ*, (σίνομαι), *Sinon*, i. e. the Mischievous, the Greek who persuaded the Trojans to receive the wooden horse: the story is not in Hom., but Soph. had a play of this name, cf. Arctin. ap. Procul. Chrestom. p. 11 Bekk.
 Σινώπη, *ῆ*, Sinopé, a town of Paphlagonia on the Black Sea, Hdt. 1. 76, etc.; Σινωπέως, *ῆ*, *δ*, an inhabitant of it, Simon. 119, Xen. An. 5. 3, 2, etc.; Σινωπίτης, Dion. P. 225: ἡ Σινωπίς or Σινωπίτις, the country, Strab. 561. fin. 546: Adj. Σινωπικός, *ῆ*, *δ*, Steph. B.
 II. ἡ Σινωπική (sc. μίλτος), a red earth found in Cappadocia, imported into Greece from Sinopé, Lat. *rubrica Sinopica*, v. Theophr. Lap. 52, Diosc. 5. 111, Strab. 540, etc.; so, ἡ Σινωπία Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 8; and σινωπίδιον, τό, Tzetz. Hist. 13. 44.
 Σινωπίζω, to behave like the courtesan Sinopé, Hesych.
 σινωτικός, *ῆ*, *δ*, (σινῶ) mischievous, Schol. Nic. Al. 231, Ptol.
 σίζις, *ews*, *ῆ*, (σίω) a hissing, such as is made by plunging hot metal in water, Arist. Meteor. 2. 9, 10.
 σιο-εἰδής, *ῆ*, (εἶδος) like σίω, E. M. 134. 25.
 σιο-κόμος, *ων*, Lacon. for θεο-κόμος, with hair like the gods, Eupol. Incert. 129 (as Meineke corrects σιῶκολλου).
 σιο-κόρος, *δ*, Lacon. for θεο-κόρος, = νεωκόρος (q. v.), Hesych.
 σión, τό, a marsh plant, perhaps the water porsnep, *Stium latifolium* and *augusti*, or marshwort, *heliosciadion nodiflorum*, Theocr. 5. 125 (in pl.) Diosc. 2. 154:—v. *Ion* sub fin.
 σίος, Lacon. for θεός, Ar. Lys. 81, 174, al., v. ap. Thuc. 5. 77, and θεός II.
 σίπᾶλος, *purblind*, Poëta ap. E. M. 714. 5, Eust. 972. 30:—v. σιφᾶλός.
 σιπαχόρας, *ων*, *δ*, an Indian tree mentioned by Ctes. Ind. 19.
 σίπυδος, *ῆ*, collat. form of sq., Poëta ap. Luc. Alex. 25.
 σίπη, *ῆ*, a vessel for keeping meat in, a meal-tub, meal-jar, Ar. Eq. 1296, Pl. 806, Pherecr. Τυρανν. 3, Anth. P. 6. 302: the Att. form σιπῶα, though cited by Harp. and Hesych., does not occur: on a collat. form without σ, v. Lob. Phryn. 301: cf. also σίφυς.
 σίπηθεν, Adv. from the meal-tub or bread-basket, Call. Fr. 454.
 σίραιον [ῖ], τό, new wine boiled down, Lat. *defrutum*, Ar. Vesp. 878, Antiph. Aew. 1, Alex. Acθ. 2. 8, Περηρ. 2. 3; also, οἶνος σίραιος Diosc.

5. 9, Aretae, Cur. M. Ac. I. 1, or σίρινος Eust. 1385. 14; also of figs, Galen.

σιρίασις, σιριάω, σίριος, worse forms for σειρ-.

σιρίκον, τό, silk, v. sub σηκός.

σιρίκοποιός, ὁ, a silk-manufacturer, C. I. 5834, v. addend.

σίρις or σίρις, ἰδος, ἡ, name of a plant, also ἔρις or ἔρις, E. M.

σιρο-μάστης, οὐ, ὁ, properly a pit-searcher, i. e. a sort of probe or gauge, with which the tax-gatherers searched corn-pits and magazines, used also in war to try whether there were pits in the ground, Math. Vett.

II. a barbed lance of the same shape, LXX (3 Regg. 18. 28, etc.), Philo 1. 135, Joseph. A. J. 7. 2, 2.

σίρος, ὁ, a pit or vessel for keeping corn in, Eur. Fr. 824, Anaxandr.

Πρωτ. 1. 28, Dem. 100. fin. II. a pitfall, Lat. sirus, Long. 1.

11. [Ἰ, Anaxandr. l. c., Anth. P. append. 25; but in common language Ἰ, Draco p. 81, whence the form σειρός.]

σισάριον, τό, a woman's ornament of gold, Poll. 5. 101, Hesych.

σισάρον, τό, a plant with an eatable root, perhaps *Sium asiarum*, Lat. siser, Epich. ap. Ath. 120 C, Diosc. 2. 139.

σισαλισμός, or -ιγμός, ὁ, = σισμός, Schol. Od. 9. 394, Eust. 1636. 17.

σισμός, ὁ, (αἰζώ) = σίσις, a hissing, Suid.

σισότη, ἡ, a roll of hair, like κρώβουλος, LXX (Levit. 19. 27).

σίστρος, ἡ, a kind of plant, Arist. Mirab. 160, Plut. 2. 1155 E.

σίσιβος, ὁ, a rare dialectic form for θύσανος, akin to σίλλυβος and σίττυβος, Eust. 976. 28, Phot.

σίσυμβρινος, ἡ, οὐ, of σίσυμβρον, μύρον Antiph. Θορικ. 1. 5, Theophr.

σίσυμβριον, τό, = sq., Cratin. Malθ. 1. 3, Ar. Av. 160, Arist. Fr. 325, Theophr., etc.

II. a woman's ornament, Poll. 5. 101.

σίσυμβρον, τό, a sweet-smelling plant, perhaps mint or thyme. [σῖ-]

Anth. P. 4. 1, 19, but σῖ- Nic. Th. 896.]

σίσυρα [ῖ], ἡ, a cloak of goats-hair, which served as a garment by day and a coverlet by night, like the modern Greek grego (cf. βαῖτη, and v. sub χλαῖνα), Ar. Kan. 1459, cf. Vesp. 738, Eccl. 347; ἐν πέντε σ. ἐγ- κεκορύδηντος Id. Nub. 10; σ. δερματίνῃ Plat. Eryx. 400 E; cf. σίσυρα: Hesych. also has σίσυς.—Tzetz. (Schol. ad Lyc. 634) distin-

guishes σίσυρα as made ἐκ δέρματος ἐντρίχου in σίσυρα = ἀτρίχον δερμάτιον.

σίσιρυγχίον, τό, a bulbous plant of the Iris kind, Theophr. H. P. I. 10. 7.

σίσυρνα, ἡ, = σίσυρα, a garment of skin, v. l. Hdt. 4. 109, 7. 67; τῆς σ. τῆς λεοντείας Aesch. Fr. 108; also σίσυρνος, ὁ, σίσυρνον, τό, Hesych.: —a Dim. σισύρινον (lib. σισυρίνιον), τό, in Schol. Theocr. 5. 15.

σίσυρνο-δύτης [ῖ], οὐ, ὁ, one who wears a σίσυρνα, Lyc. 634..

σίσυρνο-φόρος, οὐ, = σισυρόφορος, Hdt. 7. 67.

σίσυρνώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a skin or fur, στόλος Soph. Fr. 362.

σίσυρο-φόρος, οὐ, wearing leather, Synes. 23 C: —φορέω, Anna Comn.

σίσις, ὁ, any coarse or cheap garment, Tzetz. ad Lyc. 634.

σίσιφιζω, to act like Sisyphus, i. e. siliy and unscrupulously, A. B. 64.

Σίσυφος [ῖ], οὐ, ὁ, a mythic king of Corinth, noted as the craftiest of men, Il. 6. 153; punished in the shades below, Od. 11. 593; proverb., πλείονα δ' εἰδείης Σίσυφον Theogn. 702; Σισύφου μηχαναί Ar. Ach. 391; nickname of the Spartan Dercyllidas, Xen. Hell. 3. 1. 8:—Adj.

Σισύφεος, α, οὐ, Eur., etc.; also Σισυφία χθών, i. e. Corinth, Poëta

ap. Paus. 5. 2, 5; or Σισυφίς ἀκτή, alia Theocr. 22. 158, Anth. P. 7.

354:—Σισυφείον, τό, the temple of S., Diod. 20. 103, Strab. 379.

(Prob. a redupl. form of σοφός (with Aeol. v for o), the Wise or Crafty;

Hesych. cites σέσφυος πανούργος.)

σίσιον, ὁ, a Syrian plant, *Sison amomum*, the seeds of which were used

as a spice and as a medicine, Diosc. 3. 64; apparently the same as σίνων

in Aretae, Cur. M. Ac. 2. 5, etc.

σίτα, τό, heterog. pl. of σίτος.

σίτ-ἀγέρτης, οὐ, ὁ, (ἀγείρω), a collector of corn for state purposes, a

commissary, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 177; such persons are called

ἀγέρται ἀπὸ σιτανίας in a Taurum. Inscr. (C. I. 5640 III. 34); or simply ἀγέρται Ib. 1. 35, al.: cf. σιτολόγος, σιτοφύλαξ.

σίτ-αγωγιώ, to convey corn, Luc. Nav. 14:—c. acc. cogn., σ. σιταγωγιάν

Luc. l. c.; absol., Dio C. 47. 37., 49. 27.

σίτ-αγωγία, ἡ, conveyance of corn, Luc. Nav. 14.

σίτ-αγωγός, ὁ, (ἄγω) conveying or transporting corn to a place, σ.

πλοία provision-ships, Hdt. 7. 147; ἀκατοί Ib. 186; ναὺς Andoc. 22.

21, Thuc. 8. 4; ὁλκός Ib. 6. 30; cf. σιτηγός, and v. Phryn. p. 430.

σίτανις πυρός, ὁ, prob. buck-wheat, Theophr. H. P. 8. 2, 3; prob.

diff. from σητάνιος, v. C. P. 4. 10, 3.

σίτ-ἀποχία, ἡ, (ἀπέχω) abstinence from food, Hesych. s. v. βουβίλις.

σίτ-άριον, τό, Dim. of σίτος, mostly in pl., a little corn, Philem. In-

cert. 12, Plut. 2. 1097 D: a little bread, Polyb. 16. 24, 5: a little food,

Hipp. 1093 G.

σίτ-άρκεια, ἡ, = σιταρκία, v. l. Polyb.

σίτ-αρκω, to supply with provisions, σιταρκῆσαι (vulg. -χῆσαι) Diod.

Excerpt. Vat. p. 39, cf. Eust. 626. 55:—Pass., Strab. 833.

σίτ-άρκισις, εως, ἡ, a supplying with provisions, Zonar.

σίτ-αρκία, ἡ, sufficiency of provisions, supplies, τριμήριον σ. Arist. Occ.

2. 24, 2; and the same form ought prob. to be restored in 2. 29, 2. 39,

though the MS. authority is in favour of σιταρχία; there is the same

uncertainty in MSS. of Polyb., e. g. 1. 52, 5., 1. 70, 3, etc.

σίτ-άρκιον, τό, a store-chest, Eccl.

σιταρχεύω, v. σιταρκέω.

σίτ-αρχημα (-άρχημα?), τό, a soldier's rations, Antiph. Διδυμ. 2. 12.

σίτ-αρχης, οὐ, ὁ, (ἀρχω) the president of the commissariat, a com-

missary-general, victualler, Philo 2. 69:—σίταρχος, ὁ, in Harmod. ap.

Ath. 148 F.

σίταρχία, ἡ, the office of supplying a town or army, the commissariat,

victualling department, Philo 2. 64, Phot., etc.

furnished, v. σιταρκία.

σίτελα, ἡ, (σιτεύω) a feeding, fattening, Gloss.

σίτευσμος, ἡ, οὐ, of or for feeding: τὸ σ. a fowl stuffed for the table, Lemma to Anth. P. 9. 484 and 486.

σίτευσος, εως, ἡ, = σιτέλα, Gloss.

σίτευσις, οὐ, ὁ, one who feeds cattle, etc., Plut. 2. 750 C.

σίτευτός, ἡ, ὁ, fed up, fatted, παῖδες Xen. An. 5. 4. 32; of beasts,

Polyb. 39. 2, 7, N. T.; σ. χήν, Lat. altilis, Epigen. Bákx. 2, etc.

σίτεύω, to feed, fatten, σιτεύεσκον κτήνεια (Ion. impf.) Hdt. 7. 119, cf.

Plut. 2. 661 B; but παῖων is the Att. word, Moer. 332.

II. Pass. to feed on, to eat, c. acc., Polyb. 12. 2, 5 (v. l. σιτέομαι), Plut.

Lucull. 40, Ath. 651 E: cf. sq.

σίτεω, part. gen. σιτεύμενον Hipp. 228. 40 (v. l. σιτευμένον): aor. I

part. σιτήσας Hesych.:—elsewhere as Dep. σιτέομαι, Ion. impf. σιτέ-

σκοτοντο Od. fut. σιτήσονται Ar. Nub. 491, Pax 724, Arist. Mund. 6. 34:

aor. ἐσιτήθη C. I. 1327, Dor. poet. σιτάθη Theocr. 9. 26: (σίτος). To

take food, eat, οἶκος ἐν τῷ σιτέσκοντο Od. 24. 209, so Hdt. 1. 94, 133,

Plat. Apol. 36 D; v. Πρηνταίνειον I. 2. c. acc., like Lat. vescor, to

feed on, eat, ἔχθους, καρποὺς σιτέεσθαι Hdt. 1. 71, 200, 202; ἐλπίδας

Aesch. Ag. 1663; ἀπομαγαδαλῆς Ar. Eq. 415 sq. (ubi v. Br. et Dind.);

τὴν σοφίαν Id. Nub. l. c.; ὥπως, οἷς αὐτὸς σιτοῖτο σίτοις, τοῦτοίς ὁμοῖα

παρετίθειτο αὐτῷ Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 3; κρέας σ. Theocr. l. c. 3. c. gen.

to eat of, Philes de An. 1. 24; ἀπὸ πινος Heliod. 2. 23; τινι Scymn. 8. 54.

σίτη-βόρος, οὐ, (βορά) eating corn, Nic. Al. 115.

σιτηγέω, = σιταγωγιώ, to convey or transport corn, eis τὸ Ἀττικὸν

ἐμπόριον Dem. 917. 26, Ἀθήναζε Id. 941. 4, cf. Lycurg. 151. 21: to im-

port corn, παρὰ τινος Dem. 467. 25.

σιτηγία, ἡ, the conveyance or importation of corn, eis τόπον Dem.

1286. 17.

σιτή-γονος, οὐ, produced for food, Nic. Al. 424 (Schneid. χυλήγ-).

σίτ-ηγός, ὁ, (ἄγω) = σιταγωγός; σ. πλοία Dem. 1213. 2; τὰ σ. (sub.

πλοία), Plut. Galb. 13.

σιτηρεσιάζω, to supply with provisions, eis δῖμνον Arist. Occ. 2. 38.

σιτηρέσιον, τό, provisions, victuals, esp. of soldiers' provision-money,

Xen. An. 6. 2, 4; δέκα ἑκαστος τοῦ μηνὸς δραχμὰς σιτηρέσιον λαμβάνει

Dem. 48. 4; ἐδίδου τοῖς ναύταις σ. Id. 1223. 6, cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 365:

—at Rome, σιτ. ἔμμηνον a monthly allowance of grain to the poorer

citizens, Lat. tessera frumentaria, Plut. Crass. 2, Caes. 8, 57, Cato Mi.

26; cf. σιταδοῖω.

σίτηρός, ὁ, ὁ, (σίτος) of corn, τὰ σ. γέυματα food made from corn,

Hipp. Acut. 385:—μέτρα σ. corn measures, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 7, 5; μέ-

διμνος σ. C. I. 123. 27.

II. fit for food, eatable, Xenocr. Aquat.

41.

III. καρπὸς ὁ σ. corn or grain in all its various kinds,

cereals, Theophr. Vent. 13; so, τὰ σιτηρά = τὰ σιτάδη, as opp. to ζῆα,

λάχανα, Id. H. P. I. 10, 7, Diosc. 3. proem.

σίτησις, εως, ἡ, (σιτεύω) an eating, feeding, ἐπὶ σιτήσῃ for home

consumption, opp. to πρᾶσις, Hdt. 4. 17; σ. καὶ διαίτα Plat. Rep. 404 D.

σ. ἐν Πρηνταίνειον public maintenance in the Prytanæum, Ar. Ran. 764,

Andoc. 33. 14, Plat. Apol. 37 A;—so, absol., σίτησιν αἰτεῖν Ar. Eq.

574; γέρα .. δίδοται σ. Timocl. Δρακ. 1. 18; also in pl., Dem. 489. 25;

cf. Πρηνταίνειον I, σίτιον II. 3.

II. food, σίτησις εἶναι κρέα ἐφθά

Hdt. 3. 23, 1.

σίτη-φάγος, οὐ, (φάγειν) = σιτηβόρος, ἀκρίς Anecd. Oxon. 1. 210.

σιτήω, aor. ἐσίτηα Xen. Symp. 4. 9:—Med., fut. -ίσομαι (ἐπι-) Arr.

An. 3. 20; Att. -ιούμαι Pherecr. Γρα. 1; Ion. -ιεύμαι (ἐπι-) Hdt. 9. 50:

aor. ἐπισιτάμην (ἐπι-) Thuc.: pl. σισίτισμα, v. infr.: (αἰτός). To

feed, nourish, fatten, τινά Hdt. 6. 52, Ar. Eq. 716, Isocr. 8 C; τινά τι

Xen. Symp. 4. 9: cf. σιτεύω:—Pass. = σιτέομαι, to eat, c. acc., πρῶκας

σιτίζεται Theocr. 4. 16:—metaph., τὸν Ἰσαῖον ὕλον σισίτισται (af

Demosthenes), Pyth. ap. Dion. H. de Isaeo 4.

σιτικός, ἡ, ὁ, (σίτος) of wheat or corn, σ. ἐξαγωγή exportation of

corn, Polyb. 28. 14, 8; οἱ σ. καρποί Id. 5. 21, etc.; σ. τροφή Strab.

242; ὁ σ. νόμος, lex frumentaria, Plut. C. Gracch. 5; σ. πρώσοδοι C. I.

4697. 11.

σίτινος, ἡ, οὐ, = σιτικός, Geop. 2. 23, 9.

σίτιον, τό, (σίτος) mostly in pl. στία; (the sing. in Hipp. 10. 33.,

610. 10, Plat. Rep. 338 C, Phaedr. 241 C, and some later writers, in signif.

II. 2); only used in Prose and Comedy:

1. grain, corn, ἧλον

ὄρθμαι τὰ σ. Pherecr. Ἀγρ. 1.

II. food made from grain, bread,

σίτια .., μάλιστα μὲν τοὺς ἐκ πυρῶν ἄρτους λέγων Hipp. 404. 32;

ποιεῖσθαι σίτια ἀπὸ ὀλυρέων to feed off spelt, Hdt. 2. 36, cf. ἀπο-

ζῶω.

2. generally, food, victuals, provisions for men, opp. to χόρτος

(fodder for cattle), Id. 1. 94, 188, etc.; σιτὶ ἡμερῶν τριῶν three days'

provision, of soldiers, Ar. Ach. 197, Pax 312, cf. Thuc. 1. 48, 3. 1; σίτια

καὶ ποτὰ meat and drink, Plat. Gorg. 490 B, Xen. An. 1. 10, 9; ἐν τοῖς

σ. τε καὶ ὕψος Plat. Prot. 334 C; opp. to βροφίματα, Hipp. Acut. 385;

cf. σίτος I. fin.

3. τὰν Πρηνταίνειον σίτια public maintenance in the

Prytanæum, Ar. Eq. 709; cf. σίτησις.

4. rarely food for dogs, Xen.

Cyn. 7. 11.

III. = σίτος III, Ar. Eccl. 355.

σίτισος, εως, ἡ, freq. v. l. for σίτησις, which is now generally restored.

σίτισμα, τό, a feeding, fattening, Anon. ap. Wernsd. ad Philen p. 42;

σίτισμός, ὁ, Schol. Nic.

σίπιστός, οὐ, ὁ, = σιτεντής, Philes de Anim. 5. 96.

σίπιστός, ἡ, ὁ, verb. Adj. of σιτίζω, = σιτεντός, Ath. 656 E, Ev.

Matth. 22. 4, Joseph. A. J. 8. 2, 4.

σίτλα, ἡ, = Lat. situla, Alex. Trall. 1. 2:—Dim. σιτλίον, τό. II.

a water-bucket, pail, Ulp. in Dem. Mid., Eccl.

σιτο-βολών, ὄνος, ὁ, (βάλλω) a place for laying up corn in, a corn-

loft, granary, Lat. horreum granarium, Philo Belop. p. 87, Geop. 1. cf.

βολεών:—so σιτοβόλιον, τό, Polyb. 3. 100, 4; σιτοβολεῖον, Menand. Eύν. 6, σιτόβολον, τό, C. I. 2058 B. 48.

σιτο-βόρος, ον, =σιτοφάγος, read by E. M. in Nic. Th. 802.

σιτο-βρύτης, ἰδος, ἡ, *abounding in corn*, of Demeter, Poëta ap. Wernsd. ad Philen p. 40.

σιτο-δάτης, ὁ, *corn-eater*, Theod. Prodr. Galeom.

σιτο-δεία, ἡ, *want of corn or food*, Hdt. 1. 22, 94, Thuc. 4. 36.

σιτο-δόκη, ἡ, *a granary*, Poll. 6. 34.

σιτο-δόκος, ον, *holding food*, πῆρα, γαστήρ Anth. P. 6. 95., 11. 60.

σιτοδοσία, ἡ, *gratuitous distribution of corn*, Dion. H. 7. 45, Antiphon ap. Poll. 8. 103.

σιτοδοτέω, *to furnish corn or provisions*, like σιτομετρέω, Poll. 6. 36.

II. *to furnish with provisions or victuals*, τινας Themist. 292 D:—Pass. *to be provisioned or victualled*, Thuc. 4. 39; esp. at Rome, ὁ σιτοδοτούμενος ὄχλος or δῆμος Dio C. 43. 21., 55. 10; cf. σιτηρέσιον, σιτοδοσία.

σιτο-δότης, ου, ὁ, *a furnisher of corn*, like σιτομέτρης, C. I. 2804, Manetho 5. 308.

σιτο-δοχείον, τό, = σιτοδόκη, Aquila V. T., Eccl.

σιτο-θήκη, ἡ, *a granary*, Themist. 221 B.

σιτο-κάπηλευω, *to deal in corn*, Poll. 7. 18.

σιτο-κάπηλος, ον, *a dealer in corn, cornfactor*, Philastr. 19, Poll. 7. 18.

σιτο-κλέπτης, ου, ὁ, *a stealer of corn*, etc., Byz.

σιτο-κλονέμαι, Pass. *to be in want of corn*, Hesych.

σιτό-κουρος, ον, (κείρω) *consuming bread and doing nothing else*, fruges consumere natus, Alex. Πανν. 6, Menand. Θραυλ. 4, Πωλ. 1.

σιτό-κριθον, τό, *a sort of corn-rent, consisting of wheat and barley*, Byz.

σιτό-δαλέρης, ὁ, *pest of corn, destruction of corn*, Hdn. Epim. 203.

σιτο-λευψία, ἡ, (λείπω) = σιτοδεία, Greg. Nyss.

σιτολόγος, *to collect corn, to forage*, Polyb. 1. 17, 9: c. acc., σ. τὴν χώραν Id. 3. 101, 2.

σιτολογία, ἡ, *a collecting of corn, a foraging*, Diod. 20. 42, Plut. Fab. 8; also σιτολόγιον, τό, Hdn. Epim. 237.

σιτο-λόγος, ὄν, (λέγω) *a collector of corn or provisions*, Inscr. Aeg. in C. I. 4862 b. A, cf. σιταγέρτης.

σιτομετρέω (σιτομέτρης), *to deal out portions of corn or provisions*, Polyb. Fr. 44; σ. τινι Diod. 13. 58; c. acc. cogn., σ. αἶνον LXX (Gen. 47. 12).

2. trans., σ. δύναμις *to supply a force with provisions*, *to victual it*, Polyb. 4. 63, 10, etc.:—Pass., ὁ πεζοὶ σιτομετροῦνται τι they have it served out as rations, Id. 6. 39, 13.—Phryn. 383, Thom. M. 795, object to the word, preferring αἶνον μετροῦμαι.

σιτο-μέτρης, ου, ὁ, *one who measures and deals out corn or provisions*, Byz. 2. *a magistrate who had to inspect the corn-measures*, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 7. 18, Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 3.

σιτομετρία, ἡ, *the office of αἰτομέτρης*, Plut. Cato Ma. 8. II. *a measured allowance of corn, rations*, Diod. 2. 41, C. I. 4039. 29: so,

σιτομετρίον, Ev. Luc. 12. 42; —μετρον, τό, Plut. 2. 313 B.

σιτο-μνημόνιον, (μνήμων) = σιτομετρία, A. B. 62 Hesych.

σιτο-νόμος, ον, (νέμω) *dealing out corn or food*, σ. ἐλπίς *the hope of getting food*, Soph. Ph. 1091.

σιτοποιέω, *to prepare corn for food, to make bread*, Eur. Tro. 494; σ. τινι *to give victuals to any one*, Xen. Cyr. 4. 4, 7. II. Med. *to prepare food for oneself*, lb. 6. 2, 31: *to take food*, lb. 1. 6, 36.

σιτοποιία, ἡ, *breadmaking, the preparation of food*, Xen. Oec. 7. 21.

σιτοποιικός, ἡ, ὄν, *for breadmaking*, ὄργανα, σκεύη Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 31.

Oec. 9, 9; μηχανήσιν Polyb. 1. 22, 7:—in Galen. σιτοποιητικός.

σιτο-ποιός, ὁ, ἡ:—σ. ἀνάγκη *the task of grinding and baking*, Eur. Hec. 362.

II. as Subst. *one that ground the corn in the hand-mill*, οἱ σ. ἐκ τῶν μυλῶνων Thuc. 6. 22; but mostly fem., *a baking-woman*, Hdt. 3. 150; γυναῖκες σ. Id. 7. 187, Thuc. 2. 78; opp. to ὀψοποιός (a cook), Plat. Gorg. 517 D, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 3; *to μάγειρος*, Plut. Alex. 23.

σιτο-πομπία (in Mss. often -εία), ἡ, *the conveyance or convoy of corn*, Dem. 254. 22., 307. 16., 326. 11., 671. 13. II. *a supply of corn*, τῆς σ. ἐπιλιπούσης Diod. 14. 55.

σιτοπονήω, = σιτοποιέω, Philo 2. 233., 467:—so, σιτοπονία, ἡ, Id. 1. 392;—σιτο-πόνος, ὁ, ἡ, lb. 131, al.

σιτο-πράτης (ᾶ), ου, ὁ, = σιτωπῶλης, Poëta ap. Wernsd. ad Philen p. 36. Tzetz.

σιτοπωλέω, *to deal in corn*, Poll. 7. 18.

σιτο-πώλης, ου, ὁ, *a cornmerchant, cornfactor*, Lys. Or. 22 (κατὰ τῶν Σιτωπωλῶν), Arist. H. A. 6. 24, 3 (where Bekk. -πώλους).

σιτος, ὁ, heterog. in pl. σῖτα, τά, Hdt. 4. 128., 5. 34, and Att., cf. Pors. Med. 494:—no neut. sing. αἶνον has been found, and pl. masc. αἶνοι, αἶνοι only in Eust. Opusc. 140. 77:—corn, grain, comprehending both wheat (πυρός) and barley (κριθὴ) σ. ἀέσφατος ἡδὲ καὶ οἶνος γίγνεται Od. 13. 244; περί σῖτον ἐβόλην about the shooting of the corn into ear, Thuc. 4. 1; τοῦ ἀκμαζόντος at its ripening, Id. 2. 19; σ. ἐν ἀκμῇ ἐστὶ Id. 3. 1., 4. 2; τῶν νέων σ. τὴν τῇ καλὰμῃ ἀποκείμενον Xen. An. 5. 4, 27; σ. ἀληγεσμένους, ἀπηλομημένους ground corn, Hdt. 7. 23, Thuc. 4. 26, Dem. 1040. 22; σῖτον εἰσάγων Thuc. 2. 6, etc.; σ. ἐπεισάκτος Dem. 254. 20; σῖτον εἰσαγαγὴ, ἐξαγαγὴ Arist. Fr. 410, Eth. N. 5. 5, 13; συγκρομῆ Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 14; cf. σιτοφύλακες. 2. *food made from grain, bread*, as opp. to flesh-meat, σῖτος καὶ κρέα Od. 9. 9., 12. 19, Hdt. 2. 168; σῖτον ἐδόντες is a general epith. of men as opp. to beasts, ὅσοι νῦν βροτοὶ εἰσιν ἐπὶ χθονὶ σ. ἐδ. Od. S. 222, cf. 9. 90; hence it is said of savages, who eat flesh only, that οὐδὲ τι σῖτον ἥσθον, Hes. Op. 145; and to shew that men are not savage, σῖτον καὶ σπείρουσι καὶ σιτῶνται Hdt. 4. 17; σαρὸν σῖτον κεχυμένον Id. 1. 22; so, Palamedes is said to have taught men σῖτον εἰδέναι, Aesch. Fr. 181; ♂

cf. σιτοφάγος:—also, ἐσθίειν ἐπὶ τῷ σ. ὄψον Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 2; κάρδαμον ἔχειν ἐπὶ τῷ σ. Id. Cyr. 1. 2, 11; ὄψωρ πίνειν ἐπὶ τῷ σ. lb. 6. 2, 27, cf. Plut. Them. 29, with Id. 2. 328 F.

3. in a wider sense, *meat*, as opp. to *drink*, σῖτος ἡδὲ ποτὴς Od. 9. 87, ll. 19. 306; σ. καὶ οἶνος Od. 4. 479, ll. 9. 706; σ. καὶ μέθυ Od. 4. 746, etc.; even of porridge (κυκεών), 10. 235; so, σῖτα καὶ ποτὰ Hdt. 5. 34, Xen. An. 2. 3, 27; σ. ποιεῖν καὶ οἶνον Plat. Rep. 372 A:—generally, *food*, ἀκμήν σῖτοιο Il. 19. 163, cf. 166, Aesch. Fr. 181; as opp. to *sleep*, σῖτος καὶ εὐνή Od. 20. 130, ll. 24. 129; ὕπνον καὶ σ. αἰρεῖσθαι Thuc. 2. 75: *provisions*, αἶτα ἀναίρεσθαι Hdt. 4. 128; σῖτα καὶ νέας παρέχειν Id. 7. 21; τριάκοντα ἡμέρων σ. Fed. ap. Thuc. 5. 47. 4. *rarely of beasts, food*, fodder, Hes. Op. 602, Eur. H. F. 383, Xen. Eq. 4. 1.—In the general sense of *food*, Prose writers prefer the dim. form σῖττα, τὰ.

II. in Att. Law, *the public allowance of grain made to widows and orphans*, σῖτον δίδουσι, ἀποδίδουσι Dem. 818. 6., 839. 4, Arist. Fr. 384.

2. σῖτον δίκαια, actions under the Athen. Corn-law against regraters and monopolists, Isae. 38. 38, Dem. 1362. 27, cf. Att. Proc. p. 425.

3. *the allowance made to the ἱππεῖς*, C. I. 147; v. Böckh P. E. 2. 19.

4. *the public distribution of corn in Rome*, τὸν ἐπὶ τοῦ σῖτου ὄντα ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ Arr. Epict. 1. 10, 2.

III. in Medic. writers, also, *the food which is rejected in digestion*, Hipp. 1143 A, 1164 F, al.; v. Foës. Oecon.

σιτό-σπορος, ον, *sown with corn*, Dion. H. 4. 56.

σιτουργία, ἡ, = σιτοποιία, Schol. Call. Cer. 22.

σιτουργός, ὄν, (*έργω) = σιτοποιός, Plat. Polit. 267 E.

σιτοφαγέω, *to feed on bread*, etc., Eust. Dion. P. 310.

σιτο-φάγος [ᾶ], ον, *eating corn or bread*, Od. 9. 191, Hdt. 4. 109,—a common epith. of men, like σῖτον ἐδόντες, opp. to ὄψοφάγος, Clem. Al. 202.

σιτο-φόρος, ον, *carrying corn or provisions*, of beasts of burden, Hdt. 1. 80., 3. 153., 7. 125. II. *producing corn*, Theophr. H. P. 8. 2, 8, Philo 2. 390.

σιτοφύλακεῖον, τό, *a granary*, Suid.

σιτοφύλακες, οἱ, *corn-inspectors*, Athenian officers, originally three in number, but afterwards ten in the City and five in Peiræus, who registered all imports of corn, and superintended the sale of corn, flour, bread, to see that they were sold by lawful measure, Lys. 165. 35, Dem. 467. 5, Arist. Fr. 411, v. 306; cf. Böckh P. E. 1. p. 113. II. similar officers at Tauromenium, C. I. 5640. 1. 28, II. 26, al. (where the metapl. dat. σιτοφυλάκοις is used), v. Franz p. 643.

σιτοφύλακῶ, *to act as σιτοφύλαξ*, *to watch corn*, App. Pun. 8. 47.

σιτό-χρους, ον, contr. -χρους, ον: (χρῶς) *of the colour of ripe wheat*, Lat. robeus, Opp. C. 1. 435:—of a person, σ. τὴν ὄψιν Anna Comm. 1. 446.

σίττα, a cry of drovers to urge on or guide their flocks (Hesych.), st! sh! chit! σίττα, νέμεσθε Theocr. 8. 69; σίτθ', ὁ λεπαργῶς Id. 4. 45; —when ἀπό follows, to drive them off, οὐκ ἀπὸ τὰς κράνας σίττ', ἀμύνει; Id. 5. 3; σίττ' ἀπὸ τὰς κοτῖνας lb. 100; when πρὸς follows, to lead them on, σίτθ', ὁ Κυριαῖος, ποτὶ τὸν λόφον Id. 4. 46; also ψίττα, ψύττα. —Still in use in Lower Italy, acc. to Stollberg.

σίττακη, ἡ, softer pronunciation for ψίττακος, Philostorg. H. E. 3. 11. Perhaps σίττας, ὁ, cited in Hesych., is the same.

σίττη, ἡ, *a bird, the nuthatch*, Sitta Europaea, (Hippon.) ap. Schol. Ar. Av. 704, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 21., 9. 17, 1, Call. Fr. 173:—Hesych. has also σίττας, ὁ, as a kind of owl, jay, or hawk.

σιττύβη, ἡ, *a leathern garment*, Hesych., and prob. l. Poll. 7. 70.

σιττύβιον, τό, *a small skin, piece of leather*, Arcad. 122, Phot.

σίττύβος, ὁ, = κάκκαβος, Αἰσῶς, Antiph. Παρὰσ. 1. 7.

Σίτω, οὗς, ἡ, epith. of Demeter, Polemo ap. Ath. 416 B, Ael. V. H. 1. 27.

σιτώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like corn*, Hipp. 339. 25, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1; τὰ σ. cereals, Theophr. H. P. 8. 1, 1; cf. σιτηρὸς III.

σίτων, ὄνος, ὁ, *a cornfield*, v. l. Plut. 2. 524 A: *a granary*, Byz.

σιτ-ῶνης, ου, ὁ, (ἀνέκομαι) *a buyer of corn, a commissary for buying it*, a public officer in many Greek states, as at Athens, Dem. 310. 1; in Laconia, C. I. 1370; at Thyatira, 3490; at Tauromenium, 5640. 1. 32, al.; cf. σιταγέρτης:—σιτῶνῶν, ὁ, ὡς ἡ σιτῶνῶν, C. I. 1370., 2058 A. 65.

II. *a corn-merchant*, Liban. 4. 164, Greg. Naz.

σίτωνία, ἡ, *a purchase of corn, the office of σιτῶνῶν*, Dem. 918. 27, C. I. 2058 A. 67., 5640. 1. 35, Philo 2. 64, etc.:—so σιτωνικόν, τό, C. I. 2140.

σιτῶνιον, τό, *a public granary, storehouse*, C. I. 5640. 1. 1. 37, 41., III. 33, al.

2. *an allowance for bread*, cited from Peyron Pap. Gr.

σιφαιὸς ἄρρος, ὁ, a dub. phrase in Luc. Lixph. 6; Suid. gives σιφαιῶς.

σιφᾶρος, ὁ, Lat. supparum, *a top-sail*, ἐπαίρειν τοὺς σ. Arr. Epict. 3. 2, fin.

σιφλός, ἡ, ὄν, *crippled, maimed*, Lat. mancus, πύδα σιφλός Ap. Rh. 1. 204; of the eyes, *blinking, purblind*, v. Jac. Anth. P. p. 662. II. *empty, hollow*, νάρθηξ τὰ ἐντὸς σ. quoted as a Lycian phrase by Eust. 972. 38; of persons, *with an empty stomach*, i. e. *hungry, greedy*, σ. γένος πλοῦτων Opp. H. 3. 183; metaph. of light character, untrustworthy, Eust. 1. c.—A late word, known however to Hom. in the Verb σιφλάω: Hesych. cites a form σιφνός: κενός; and there is still another form, σιπαλός, cited by Hesych. and Zonar. with the expl., χαλεπός, ἀκάθαρτος, ἀμορφος.

σιφλός, ὁ, *a defect, reproach*, μορφῆς Lyc. 1134.

σιφλώω, *to maim, cripple, bring to misery*, Il. 14. 142, et ibi Heyn.; cf. σιφλός.

σιφλώω, (σιφλός) *to mock*, Gloss.

σιφλωμα, τό, *a feebleness, hollowiness*, Eust. 972. 41.

σιφνέως, ἑως, ὁ, (σιφνός) *a mole*, so called from its supposed blindness, Lyc. 121.

σιφνιάζω, *to play the Siphnian*, Ar. ap. Suid. s. v. χιάζω, cf. Poll. 4. 65, Hesych.

O.H.G. *scar* (plough-share):—a lengthd. form appears prob. in $\sqrt{\Sigma\text{KALPI}}$, whence $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\lambda\text{-}\alpha\zeta$, $\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\sigma\acute{\alpha}\lambda\text{-}\alpha\zeta$; Lat. *scalp-o*, *talp-a* (for *stalpa*.)

σκάλη, ἡ, (σκάλλω) a knife, sword, Soph. Fr. 549, v. Gatak. M. Anton. II. 15. On the accent, v. Arcad. Ito. 2.

σκαλίδιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Ar. Fr. 714. [—μτ—, Meineke Menand. Troph. I. p. 160.]

σκαλμός, ὁ, the pin or thole to which the Greek oar was fastened by the τροπήτης, Lat. *scalmus*, *raxillus*, h. Hom. 6. 42, cf. Aesch. Pers. 376, Eur. Hel. 1598, I. T. 1347; ὑπομόχλιον ὁ σκ. γίνεται Arist. Mechan. 4. 1.

II. σκ. θρανίτης a bank or bench of towers, Polyb. 16. 3. 4.

σκαλοβάτης, ὁ, (σκάλα) one who goes up a ladder, Gloss.:—σκαλοβατέω, to go up a ladder, Hesych.

σκαλοπιά, ἡ, a molehill or mole's run, Theophr. H. P. 7. 12. 3.

σκάλοψ, σπος, ὁ, (v. σκάλλω) the digger, i.e. the mole (O. Engl. *mould-warp*, i.e. thrower up of earth), Ar. Ach. 879; cf. $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\zeta$: Phot. cites $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\psi$ (σκάλοψ?) from Cratin. Kλεοβ. 6.

σκάλσις, εως, ἡ, (σκάλλω) a hoeing, digging, Theophr. H. P. 2. 7. 5 (al. $\sigma\sigma\kappa\alpha\lambda\sigma\iota\varsigma$), cf. $\sigma\kappa\alpha\lambda\iota\varsigma$ —also $\sigma\kappa\alpha\lambda\epsilon\iota\alpha$, $\sigma\kappa\alpha\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$.

σκαλωματα, τά, in Polyb. 5. 59, 9, seems to be the breaks or reaches of a river:—σκάλωμα and σκαλωσις are used for a rope ladder, Cotelier. Mon. Eccl. 3. p. 336 B.

σκαλωτής, ὁ, = Lat. *scandularius*, a shingler, roofer, Theophr. Cont. 808.

Σκάμανδρος, ὁ, the Scamander, the famous river of Troy, ὃν ἔανθον καλέουσι θεοί, ἄνδρες δὲ Σκάμανδρον II. 20. 74 (cf. κύμινδης),—now called the *Bouniobashi*:—Adj. Σκάμανδριος, ov, Scamandrian, II. 2. 465, Soph. Aj. 419, Eur. Tro. 374, etc.; whence Hector called his son Σκαμάνδριος, II. 6. 402. [Σκά—; Hom. does not lengthen a short vowel before the Σκ—, cf. σκῆπτρον.]

σκαμβός, ἡ, ὄν, crooked, bent, σκ. ξύλον οὐδέποτε ὀρθόν 'there's no straightening a crooked billet,' Pseudoionogr.: esp. bent asunder, bow, of the legs, opp. to βλασιός, Geop. 19. 2. 1.—metaph., σκ. καρδία LXX (Ps. 100. 4).—Hesych. cites σκαμβάλυξ = σκαμβύς, σκαμβάς = πόρνη, σκαμβυξ = σκόλοψ.

σκαμβότης, ητος, ἡ, crookedness, and σκαμβόω, to twist, Athanas.

σκαμβώδης, es, (είδος) = σκαμβύς, Nicet. Ann. 386 D.

σκαμβώσις, εως, ἡ, a crooking, bending, Eccl.

σκάμμα, τό, (σκάπτω) that which has been dug, a trench, pit, Plat. Legg. 845 E.

II. in the gymnastic schools, a place dug out and sandes, on which the leapers practised, C. I. 2758 III. col. 3 D. 8, etc.: proverb., ἐπὶ σκάμματος εἶναι to stand at bay, Polyb. 40. 5. 5; εἰς τὸ σκ. ἐστηκέναι Io. Chrys.; ἐπὶ μέγιστα σκ. καλεῖν to greater trials, Id.—For τὰ ἔσκαμματα, which were different, v. sub σκάπτω II. 3.

σκαμματίζω, to contend on the σκάμμα (II), Eccl.

σκαμμωνία, ἡ, a plant, *Convolvulus Scammonia*, from the roots of which the purgative medicine *scammony* is extracted, Eubul. Γλαυκ. I, Arist. Probl. 1. 41, 43, Theophr. (v. Schneid. Ind.), Diosc. 4. 171;—in Nic. Al. 578 we find σκαμμωνίον, τό; and in 484 occurs a seemingly poet. form κάμων, ανος.

σκαμμωνίτης οἶνος [Γ], wine prepared with σκαμμωνία, used as a purgative, Diosc. 5. 83, Plin. 14. 19, 5.

σκαμνόν, τό, Lat. *scamnum*, a seat, bench, Byz.:—but σκαμνος, ὁ, = σκίμπος, Schol. Ar. Nub. 633; v. $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\kappa\alpha\acute{\nu}\tau\eta\varsigma$.

σκανά, Dor. for σκηνή, Theocr.

σκανάδα, ἡ, or rather σκανάλη, = sq., Alciphro 3. 22.

σκανάληθρον [ἄ], τό, the stick in a trap on which the bait is placed, and which, when touched by the animal, springs up and shuts the trap, the trap-spring, also called πάσσαλος or ῥόπτρον, Poll. 7. 114., 10. 156: metaph., σκανάληθρ' ἱστάς ἐπ' ὧν setting word-traps, i.e. throwing out words which one's adversary will catch at, and so be caught himself, Ar. Ach. 687, ubi v. Schol. (σκανάδalon is the simpler form, though not found in classical Gr.)

σκανάλλω, to make to stumble, give offence or scandal to any one, τινά Ev. Matth. 5. 29., 17. 27, etc.:—Pass. to be made to stumble, to take offence, Ib. 26. 33, etc.; ἐν τινί Ib. 11. 6., 26. 31, etc.; ἀπὸ πίστewς Eccl.

σκανάδalon, τό, (v. σκανάληθρον) a trap or snare laid for an enemy, LXX (Josh. 23. 13., 1 Sam. 18. 21), cf. Ep. Rom. 11. 9., 1 Petr. 2. 7:—metaph. a stumbling-block, offence, scandal, Ev. Matth. 18. 7, Luc. 17. 1, etc.

σκανδαλο-πλόκως, Adv. by contriving snares, Theod. Prodr. Galeom. 31.

σκανδαλο-ποιός, ὄν, causing offences, Eccl.

σκανδάλος, ὁ, = σκανάδalon, Hesych.

σκανδαλ-ουργός, ὄν, = σκανδαλοποιός, Eccl.

σκανδαλός, = σκανδαλίω, prob. I. in Aquila V. T.

σκανδαλώδης, es, (είδος) offensive, scandalous, Eccl.

σκανδικο-πώλης, ου, ὁ, a dealer in chervil, as Aristoph. called Euripides, Phot., Hesych., cf. Ach. 478 sq.

σκανδικώδης, es, like, of the nature of chervil, Theophr. H. P. 7. 11. 1.

σκάνδις, ἱκος, ἡ, (Schol. Ar. I. c.), chervil (i.e. *Chaerophyllum*), shepherd's needle, eaten as a vegetable in Attica, Ar. Ach. 478, Andoc. ap. Suid. s. v., Theophr. H. P. 7. 8. 1; cf. σκανδικοπώλης.

σκάνδυς, ἕκος, ὁ, = foreg., Diosc. 2. 168.

σκανθαρίζω, = σκανθαρίζω, Poll. g. 122, 126.

σκάνις, ἱκος, ὁ, ἡ, = σκαίως, Hesych.

σκάνος, Dor. for σκήνος, Tim. Locr.

σκάπνευς, εως, ὁ, = σκαφεύς, Lyc. 652, Luc. Tim. 7, Vit. Auct. 7.

σκάπνη [ἄ], ἡ, (σκάπτω) a digging tool, mattock, used by athletes for exercise, Wüstem. Theocr. 4. 10, Anth. P. 5. 240., 9. 644; cf.

σκαφεύον. II. the act of digging, trenching, Theophr. H. P. 2. 7. 1, Anth. P. 9. 644.

σκάπνήτης, ου, ὁ, = σκαπνεύς, σκαφεύς, Zonar.

σκαπνόν, τό, Dim. of σκαπνή, Eccl.:—but σκάπ-, Dor. for σκηπ-, σκαπέρδα, ἡ, a game of youths at the Dionysia: a rope was passed through a hole in a post, and boys at each end (placed back to back) tried to pull their opponent up, Poll. 9. 116, Hesych.: playing at this game was called σκαπέρδαν ἔλκειν, Poll. I. c.

σκαπερδεύω, in Hippon. 1, expl. by Tzetz. (Anecd. Oxon. 3. 351) συμμαχῆσαι; but by Hesych., λοιδορῆσαι.

σκάπετος, ὁ, (σκάπτω) mostly in form κάπετος, q. v.: σκαφετός and σκαφητός are also cited by Gramm.

σκάπος, ὁ, Dor. for σκήπτρον, Lat. *scapus* (shaft), Hesych.

σκάπος, ὁ, = κάπος, Hesych.

σκάπτειρα, ἡ, fem. of σκαπτήρ, σ. δίκελλα Anth. P. 6. 21.

σκαπτέον, verb. Adj. one must dig, Schol. Soph. O. C. 884; pl. —εία, Poll. I. 226.

σκαπτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a digger, delver, Hom. ap. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 7. 2.

σκάπτον, τό, Dor. for σκήπτρον.

σκαπτός, ἡ, ὄν, (σκάπτω) dug: that may be dug:—Σκαπτή ὕλη a country in Thrace, named after a forest, Hdt. 6. 46, Theophr. Lap. 17:—ἐν τῇ σκαπτῇ ὕλῃ Plut. Cim. 4, Marcellin. V. Thuc. 40, 74:—the form Σκαπτή-σὺλη (cf. ὕλη, *sylvā*) is preserved in Theophr. Lap. 17, Steph. B.; so, *Scapten-sula* Lucret. 6. 810.

σκαπτοφόρος, ου, Dor. for σκηπτοφόρος.

σκάπτω, fut. σκάψω Plat. Legg. 778 E, (κατ-) Eur. H. F. 566:—aor. ἔσκαψα Hipp. 789 G, (κατ-) Hdt., etc.: pf. ἔσκαφα (κατ-) Isocr. 298 A, 303 B:—Pass., fut. σκαθήσομαι Polyae. 5. 10, 3: aor. ἔσκαφην [ἄ] Geop., (κατ-) Eur., etc.: pf. ἔσκαμμαι Plat. Crat. 413 A, Luc. Gall. 6.

(From $\sqrt{\Sigma\text{KALPI}}$ come σκαπ-άνη, σκάπ-ετος (κάπετος); cf. Slav. *kop-atī* (fodere); Lith. *kap-as* (tumulus)—the π is aspirated in ἔσκαφ-α, ἔσκαφ-ην, σκάφ-ος, σκάφ-η.) To dig, absol., Hipp. Art. 789, Plat. Legg. 778 E; μοχθεῖν καὶ σκ. Ar. Pl. 525: proverb., σκάπτειν οὐκ ἐπίσταμαι Id. Av. 1432, cf. Fr. 4: also in Med., σκ. διέκλῃρ Pseudo-Phocyl. 146.

II. c. acc. 1. to dig, delve, for cultivation, σκάπτων, ἄρων γῆν, ποιμνίους ἐπιστάτων Eur. Fr. 188, cf. Xen. Oec. 16, 15; τοὺς ἀμπελώνας Diod. 4. 31; ὑπόλοιπον γῆριον Luc. Tim. 31.

2. to dig about, cultivate by digging, φυτὰ σκ. (as we say to hoe turnips), h. Hom. Merc. 90, cf. Xen. Oec. 20, 20:—metaph., σκάπτει, μοχλεῖται θύρετρα digs about them, digs them up, Eur. H. F. 999.

3. of the thing dug, σκ. τάφρον to dig a trench, Thuc. 4. 90; σκ. βαθεῖαν (sc. τάφρον) Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 4; θεμελίους Luc. Alex. 20:—Pass., τὰ ἔσκαμμένα scores to mark the leaps of the πένταθλοι, hence, metaph., ὑπὲρ τὰ ἔσκαμμένα ἄλλεσθαι to overleap the mark, Plat. Crat. 413 A, cf. Luc. Gall. 6, Bast Ep. Cr. p. 243, and v. σκίωμα II.

σκαρδαμνέτω, = σκαρδαμύσσω, Luc. Lexiphi. 4; τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς Schol. II. 13. 443.

σκαρδαμνέτης, ου, ὁ, one who blinks or winks, Arist. Physiogn. 6. 47.

σκαρδαμνέτικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to winking, blinking, of the eye, Arist. H. A. 1. 10, 3, cf. Physiogn. 3. 6.

σκαρδαμύσσω, Att. —τω: fut. ἔσω:—to blink, wink, Lat. *nictare*, opp. to a steadfast gaze, Hipp. Coac. 128, Eur. Cycl. 626, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 28, Symp. 4. 24; σκ. τοῖσιν ὀφθαλμοῖσι Hipp. 555. 54; of birds, σκ. ὑμένι Arist. P. A. 2. 13, 1., 4. 11, 8, cf. H. A. 2. 12, 7; of the eyes, Id. Physiogn. 3. 2 and 6; cf. $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\kappa\alpha\rho\delta\alpha\mu\upsilon\sigma\tau\omega$.—Also written *καρδαμύσσω*.

σκαρθμός, ὁ, (σκαίρω) a leaping, leap, run, Ap. Rh. 3. 1260, Nic. Th. 139; ἵππον σκ. the foot of the bounding horse, Arat. 281; σκ. στόλον, of a ship, Lyc. 101, cf. Epigr. in Suid. (in Anth. P. 7. 215 σκαλοῖσι).

σκαρίζω, (σκαίρω) to jump, throb, palpitate, Geop., Eccl.: cf. $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\kappa\alpha\rho\iota\zeta\omega$, σπαρίζω.

σκάρις, ἴδος, ἡ, another form of $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\kappa\alpha\rho\iota\varsigma$, Hesych.

σκάριςμός, ὁ, (σκαρίζω) = σκαρθμός, Hesych., Eust. 1164. 31.

σκάριτις, ἴδος, ἡ, a sponse coloured like the fish scarus, v. Plin. 37. 72.

σκάριτφόμαι, Dep.: (σκάριφος):—to scratch an outline, sketch lightly, to do anything slightly or slovenly, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1545 (1497); so σκάριτφος, Ib.; cf. $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\kappa\alpha\rho\iota\tau\acute{\alpha}\phi\omega\mu\alpha\iota$. (Hence Lat. *scarificare*, to scarify.)

σκάριτφισμός, ὁ, a scratching up, σκαριφισμοὶ λήρων small criticisms, petty quibbles, Ar. Ran. 1497, ubi v. Schol.; also σκαριφθημοί, Numen. ap. Eus. P. E. 728 B; σκαριφθήματα, Schol. Ar. Nub. 630, Phot.; —εύματα, Suid.; —ίσματα, Hesych. s. v. σκαθῆματα.

σκάριτφος, ὁ, properly the same as $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\kappa\alpha\rho\phi\omega\varsigma$, cf. σκαρφίον:—but in usage, 1. a pencil, a stile, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1545 (1497), Hesych.; also σκάριφον, E. M. 273. 34.

2. an outline, sketch, Schol. Ar. I. c., Hesych.; also σκάριφον, τό, Eust. Opusc. 326. 61.

σκαρμός, = σκαλμός I, Leo Tact. 19. 5.

σκαρο-λάχωνον, τό, a plant, perhaps mercury or endive, Geop.

σκάρος, ὁ, a sea-fish, *scarus Cretensis*, supposed by the ancients to chew the cud, Epich. 24 Ahr., Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 25, Archestr. ap. Ath. 320 A. (Prob. from σκαίρω, Arist. Fr. 313.) [ἄ, II. c.; but in Ennius, *scārus*, Meineke Philem. (Στρατ. I. 20.) p. 386.]

σκάρος, τά, = σκαρθμός, E. M. 723. 2.

σκάρις, ου, ὁ, (σκαίρω) springing, nimble, Hesych.

σκάριφῃ, ἡ, black hellebore, ap. Ducang.

σκαρφίον, τό, a fragment or splinter, used in drawing lots, Byz.

σκασιμός, ὁ, (σκάζω) a limping, halting, Aquila V. T.

σκατός and **σκάτους**, gen. of σκάψ.

σκάτοφάγιω, to eat dung or dirt, Antiph. Kop. I. 4.

σκάτο-φάγος, ου, (φάγειν) eating dung or dirt, Epich. 34 Ahr., Me-naud. Inert. 237; as epith. of Asclepius, with allusion (says one Schol.) to a foul practice of Hippocrates, Ar. Pl. 706, cf. Argum. Metr. Eq.

σκαῦρος, ὁ, Lat. *scaurus*, with projecting ankles, Hippiatr. (Cf. σκαῖος.)
σκάφαλος, ὁ, (σκάφη) a bucket for drawing water, Hesych.
σκάφεια, ἡ, a digging, hoeing, Suid.
σκαφεῖδιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Hdn. Epim. 239 (not to be confused with σκαφίδιον, q. v.).

σκαφεῖον, τό, a digging tool, spade, hoe, mattock, Diod. 4. 31, Clearch. ap. Ath. 648 F, Inscr. in Böckh's *Urkunden* p. 106, 540; cf. σκάφιον IV.

2. a concave mirror, v. σκάφιον I. 3.

σκάφετος, ὁ, = σκάπετος, Gloss.

σκάφευς, ἔως, ὁ, (σκάπτω) a digger, deliver, ditcher, Eur. El. 252, Archipp. Incert. 2;—in Alcman 59, Dind. σκάφευς as Dor. gen. of σκάφος.

σκάφευσις, ἡ, = σκαφεία, Suid.

II. a cruel mode of death,

v. σκαφεύω, Eunap. p. 59, Tzetz. Hist. 10. 885.

σκάφευτής, οὗ, ὁ, = σκαφεύς Manass. Chron. 6707.

σκάφω, (σκάφη) to lay a person in a trough with the head, arms and legs hanging out, and so expose him in the heat of the sun, until he dies eaten by insects,—a Persian mode of torture, cf. Ctesias Pers. 30, Plut. Atox. 16.

σκάφη [ᾱ], ἡ, (σκάπτω) like σκάφος, anything dug or scooped out, as

1. a trough or tub, basin or bowl, (known to Hom. only in the Dim. σκάφης), Hdt. 4. 73, Ar. Eccl. 742, Fr. 154 and often in Com.; a kneading-trough, Timocl. Ψευδ. 1, cf. Poll. 10. 102: a washing-tub, bath, Hipp. 684. 53, Aesch. Fr. 224: a bowl or tray on which offerings were carried by metochai at the Panathenaea, C. I. 150. 46., 151. 26; cf. σκαφηφόρος.

2. a light boat, skiff, cutter, Lat. *scapha*, Ar. Eq. 1315 (with a pun on signf.), Polyb. 1. 23, 7.

3. an ark in which children were exposed, Soph. Fr. 574, cf. Arist. Poët. 16, 3, Phylarch. 56, Plut. Rom. 3.

4. proverb., τὴν σκάφην σκάφην λέγειν 'to call a spade a spade,' to call things by their right names, without affected delicacy, Plut. 2. 178 B, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 41.

II. a kind of head-band, Galen. 12. 468; cf. σκάφιον II.

III. a concave sundial (cf. πώλος), Lat. *scaphium*, Vitruv. 9. 9, § 42, Poll. 6. 110; σκαφίς in Martian. Cap. 6. § 597.

σκάφη, ἡ, (σκάπτω) a digging, like σκαφεία, Procl. Hes. Op. 569; cf. Arcad. 115.

2. in App. Pun. S. 136, = κατασκαφή.

σκάφη-πλοος, ον, navigable, Byz.

σκαφητός, ὁ, = σκαφετός, σκάπετος, a hoeing or digging, Theophr. C. P. 3. 16, 2, Strab. 165.

σκάφη-φόρος, ὁ, a bowl-carrier:—at Athens the μέτοικοι were esp. called σκαφηφόροι, because in the Panathenaeic procession they had the duty of carrying bowls or trays (v. σκάφη I. fin.), filled with offerings of honey, cakes, etc., as their wives were called ὑδριαφόροι from their carrying pitchers (ὑδρία) for the wives of the citizens; and their daughters σκιαφόροι, from their carrying parasols (σκιάδια) over their heads, Dinarch. ap. Harp., Poll. 3. 55 Phot.:—these duties were considered servile, v. Ael. V. H. 6. 1, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 115. 10.—Hence σκαφηφορέω, to be a σκαφηφόρος, Ael. l. c.; and in A. B. 280, σκαφηφορία, ἡ.

σκάφια, ἡ, Sicil. for σκάφος, a trench, pit, C. I. 5594.

σκαφίδιον, τό, Dim. of σκάφης I. 2, a small skiff, Polyb. 34. 3, 2, Strab. 24, Contempl. 8: cf. σκαφεῖδιον.

σκαφιό-κουρος, ον, one with his hair cut in the fashion σκάφιον (II), Phot.

σκάφιον [ᾱ] (not σκαφίον), τό, Dim. of σκάφη, a small bowl or basin, Theophr. C. P. 4. 16, 3; used in baths, Lyc. ap. Ath. 501 E, cf. Hesych. s. v. χύτλον: a small cup, Ath. 142 D, etc.

2. a woman's chamberpot or nightstool, Ar. Thesm. 633, cf. A. B. 301; so Lat. *scaphium* in Juven. 6. 264.

3. a concave mirror, used as a burning-glass, with which the Vestal virgins kindled the fire, Plut. Arat. 3, and (in form σκαφεῖον) Id. Num. 9; cf. ὕαλος.

II. a fashion of hair-cutting (borrowed from the Scythians), in which the hair was cut close off round the head, so as to leave it only on the crown, which then looked like a bowl, σκάφιον ἀποκεκαρμένον shorn in this fashion, Ar. Thesm. 838; σκάφιον ἀποτετιλμένον Id. Av. 806:—hence,

2. the crown of the head, μὴ καταγῆς τὸ σκάφιον Id. Fr. 502.

III. in pl. = ἰσχία, τά, Poll. 2. 183.

IV. = σκαφεῖον, Hipp. Fract. 757.

σκάφης, ἰδος, ἡ, like σκάφιον, Dim. of σκάφη; esp.,

1. a bowl, ἄγχεα πάντα, γαυλοὶ τε σκαφίδες τε small milk-pails, Od. 9. 223; mentioned among bakers' vessels in Ar. Fr. 367:—later a drinking vessel or measure, like κύχη, Hipp. 632. 30, etc., v. Foës. Oecon.:—a pot for honey, Theocr. 5. 69.

2. a small boat, skiff, canoe, Anth. P. 7. 214.

3. cf. σκάφη III.

II. = σκαφεῖον, a shovel, Ib. 6. 297, Synes. 66 D.

σκαφίτης, οὗ, ὁ, (σκαφίς I. 2) one who guides a skiff or small vessel, a rower, steersman, Dem. Phal. 97, Strab. 817.

σκαφο-εἰδής, ἑς, like a boat or skiff, Diod. 2. 31: like a bowl, Stob. Ecl. Phys. p. 46 Gaisf., Plut. 2. 890 D sq.; τὸ σκ. a bowl-shaped body, Plut. 2. 891 E.

σκαφο-λουτρώ, to bathe in a tub, Alex. Trall. 12. 696.

σκάφος [ᾱ], ὁ, (✓ΣΚΑΠ, σκαφῆναι) a digging, hoeing, τότε δὲ σκ. οὐκέτι οἰνῶν the time for hoeing vines, Hes. Op. 570; ὁ δεύτερος σκ. τῶν νέων ἀμπέλων Geop. 3. 4, 5.

σκάφος [ᾱ], eos, τό, (✓ΣΚΑΠ, σκαφῆναι) anything hollowed, like σκάφη, the hull of a ship, Lat. *alveus*, Hdt. 7. 182, Thuc. 1. 50; ἐν μέσῳ σκάφει Soph. Tr. 803; ὑπτιούτο δὲ σκάφη νέαν *Alveus* Pers. 419 (v. Blomf. Gloss. 425); ναυτικά σκ. Soph. Aj. 1278; Ἀργούσ σκάφος Eur. Med. 1; ναὺς or νέος σκάφος is used poet. = ναῦς, Id. I. T. 732, al.:—generally, a ship, οὐδ' ἐπ' οὐτίσιν σκάφος Aesch. Ag. 1014, cf. Suppl. 440, Ar. Ach. 541, Dem. 128. 21; σκαφεύς ἀνδρῶν Anacr. 59:—metaphr., σκ. πόλεως the ship of the state, Ar. Vesp. 29.

2. the hollow of the external ear, Poll. 2. 85.

II. = σκαφεῖον, Anth. P. 6. 21.

σκάφωρ, ἡ, = καφώρ, a bitch-fox, vixen, Ael. N. A. 7. 47.

σκαδῶν, late form of sq., Eccl.

σκαδάννυμι, Theophr., etc., also σκαδῶ Nic. Al. 596:—fut. σκαδῶσσι [ᾱ] Theogn. 883, Plut., etc.; Att. σκαδῶ Aesch. Pr. 25, 925, (ἀπο-) Soph. O. T. 138; (δια-) Ar. Vesp. 222, Av. 1053 (also in Hdt. 8. 68); (συσκ-) Ar. Ran. 903:—aor. ἐσκαδῶσα, Ep. σκαδῶσα, the only tense used by Hom.:—Med., aor. ἐσκαδῶσιν (κατ-) Xen. An. 7. 3, 32, (ἀπ-) Plat. Ax. 365 E:—Pass., fut. σκαδῶσθαι Nic. M. Anton. 6. 4, Galen.:—aor. ἐσκαδῶσθαι, p. f. ἐσκαδῶσαι, v. infr.

(From ✓ΣΚΕΔ come also σκεδ-asis, σκεδ-ναμι, etc., and without the σ, κεδ-άννυμι; or, with κ aspirated, ΣΧΕΔ, whence σχέδ-ος, σχεδ-ία; also ΣΧΑΔ, as in σχάξ-ω, cf. χάω.) To scatter, disperse, ἀπὸ πυρκαϊῆς σκαδῶσαι [λαόν] Il. 23. 158, cf. 19. 171; λαὸν σκαδῶσαι κατὰ νῆας 23. 162:—also of things, σκαδῶσαι δ' ἀπὸ κῆδεα θυμοῦ Od. 8. 149; ἥρα μὲν σκαδῶσαι Il. 17. 649, cf. Od. 13. 352; πῶν νῦν αἶμα .. ἐσκαδῶσ' ὄξυς Ἀρης shed the blood all round, Il. 7. 330; πάχην .. ἥλιος σκεδῶ πόλιν Aesch. Pr. 25; τρίαυαν .. σκεδῶ will shiver it, Ib. 925; μὴ σκαδῶσαι τῷδ' ἀπὸ κρατὸς βλεφάρων θ' ὕπνον, sleep being conceived of as a cloud over the eyes, Soph. Tr. 989: to scatter abroad, of Pandora opening the fatal casket, Hes. Op. 95.

II. Pass. to be scattered, to disperse, σκαδῶσθαι ἀνὰ τὰς πόλεις Hdt. 5. 102; esp. of a routed army, Thuc. 4. 56, 112., 6. 52; σκ. καθ' ἀρπαγὴν, of plundering parties, Xen. An. 3. 5, 2; ἐπὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεα Id. Eq. Mag. 7. 9;—of the rays of the sun, πρὶν σκαδῶσθαι θεοὺ ἀκτίνας to be shed abroad (cf. σκιδναίμαι), Aesch. Pers. 502:—of a report, to be spread abroad, ἐσκαδῶσμένου τοῦ λόγου Hdt. 4. 14; also, ὥςιν ἐσκαδῶσμένην vision not confined to one object, Xen. Cyn. 5, 26.

σκαδῶσις, ἡ, a scattering, σκαδῶσαι θείναι = σκαδῶσαι, Od. 1. 116., 20. 225; σκ. τοῦ ζοφώδεος Arctae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 3.

σκαδασμός, ὁ, = σκαδῶσις, Philo 1. 686, M. Anton. 7. 32, etc.

σκαδαστής, οὗ, ὁ, a scatterer, Philo 1. 135, Phot.

σκαδαστός, ὁ, ὡν, verb. Adj. that may be scattered, οὐσία κ. dissoluble substance, *materialis* Cic., Plat. Tim. 37 A, Plut., etc.

σκαδῶ, later form of σκαδάννυμι.

σκαθρός, ὁ, ὡν, exact, careful, γνώμη σκαθρὴ βασανίσας Hipp. 595. 27; ἵππος σκαθρότερος Id. Ar. 817; διαίτα Galen., etc., v. Foës. Oecon.; τάλαντον τρυτάνης Lyc. 270. Adv., σκαθρῶς προὔξεισταισθαι Aesch. Fr. 102, cf. 488; ὕρην Eur. Fr. 88.

σκαίρος, σκαίρων, etc., incorrect forms of σκίρως, etc.; v. Schmidt Hesych. s. vv.

σκελε-αῖγης, ἑς, (ἀγγυμι) breaking the legs, Schol. Il. 7. 101; τὸ σκ. a fracture of the legs, Gloss.

σκελεῖαι, αἱ, (σκέλος) breeches, Antiph. Ἀντ. 3; cf. περισκελί, ἀναξυρίδες, σαρβάρα, and v. Poll. 7. 59, Hesych.

σκελεταῖα, ἰον., -ῖη, ἡ, a being withered, Arctae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 13.

σκελετεύμα, τό, anything withered, Schol. Nic. Th. 696.

σκελετεύω, = σκέλλω, Poll. 2. 194, Zonar.:—Pass. to wither or waste away, Ar. Fr. 677.

II. to dry or salt flesh, Diosc. 2. 2; in full, σκελ. δι' ἄλως Id. 2. 27; also, to embalm a corpse, Teles ap. Stob. 234. 11; and Pass. to be embalmed, Galen.

σκελετίζω, = σκελετεύω, Zonar.

σκελετός, ὁ, ὡν, (✓ΣΚΕΛ, σκέλλω) dried up, withered, Κινησίας σκ., ἄπυρος Plat. Com. Incert. 2; σκ. δάκος Nic. Th. 696.

II. σκελετόν (sc. σώμα), τό, a dried body, a mummy, Plut. 2. 736 A, cf. 148 A; also nasc., Λάμπρον .. Μουσῶν σκελετός Phryn. Com. Incert. 1; ἡμιθανὴ σκελετόν Anth. P. 11. 392; τῶν ὑπὸ γῆν σκελετῶν λεπυτῶτα Id. 92; κείσεται σκελετός καὶ τὸ μῦθον γενόμενος Plut. Anton. 75.

2. a skeleton, Galen. 2. 221, 222, al.

σκελετώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) like a mummy, Luc. Salt. 75, Erotian.

σκελίδιον, τό, Dim. of σκελλίς, σκελῖς, Schol. Nic. Al. 432.

σκελίω, (σκελῖς) = υποσκελίω, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 159, LXX (Prov. 19. 3).

σκελῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, later form for σκελῖς, q. v.

II. v. sub σκελλίς.

σκελίσκος, οὗ, ὁ, Dim. of σκέλος, Ar. Eccl. 1168.

σκελίσμα, τό, and σκελισμός, ὁ, a tripping up, a snare, Eccl.

σκελιστής, οὗ, ὁ, a supplanter, Eccl.

σκελιφρός, (in Erot. σκελεφρός), ὁ, ὡν, dry, parched, lean, dry or lean looking, Hipp. Aër. 282, Ar. 785; Att. σκληφρός, q. v.

σκελλῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, = ἀγλῖς (?), Plut. 2. 349 A.

σκελλός, ὁ, ὡν, (σκέλος) crook-legged, Schol. Ven. Il. 16. 234, Hesych.; common word for βαῖβος, E. M. 701. 10.

σκελλῶ: fut. σκελλῶ Galen. 6. 558; aor. I ἔσκηλα, opt. σκήλει Il.; ἔσκεila Zonar. 1650:—Pass., v. infr. II. (From ✓ΣΚΕΛ come also ἀσκελ-ῖς, περισκελ-ῖς, σκελ-φρός, also σκληφρός, σκληφρός; perh. akin to Lat. *squal-eo*.) To dry, dry up, make dry, parch, μὴ μένος ἡέλιου σκήλει' ἀμφὶ περὶ χρᾶ ἵεναι ἡδὲ μέλεσιν Il. 23. 191; fut. ἐνσκελλῶ.

II. Pass., σκελλομαι (κατα- Aesch. Fr. 481): fut. σκελούμαι Hesych.; with intr. pf. act. ἐσκέληκα in pres. signif.:—(in compds. also with an intr. aor. 2 act. σκληναι, cf. ἀπόσκλημι):—to be parched, lean, dry, ἐσκληνῶτα καπνῷ smoke-dried, Choeril. 4, cf. Nic. Tr. 718; χρῶς ἐσκέληκα Ar. Rh. 2. 201; Ep. part. nom. pl. ἐσκληνῶτες Ib. 53; cf. ἐν-, ἐξ-ἐσκέληκα.

σκελό-δεσμος, ὁ, a garter, = περισκελῖς, Gloss.

σκελό-κοπία, ἡ, (κόπτω) the fracture of a leg, Gloss.

σκελο-πέδη, ἡ, a fetter, Gloss.

σκέλος, eos, τό, the leg from the hip downwards, only once in Hom., πρυμνὸν σκέλος the ham or buttock, Il. 16. 314; ὁ κάμηλος ἐν τοῖσι ὑποσίτοις σκελέσις ἔχει τέσσερας μῆρους καὶ γούνατα τέσσερα Id. 2. 103, cf. 7. 61, 88; τὰ σκέλη τε καὶ τὰ ἰσχία πρὸς τὴν γῆν ἔρπαια Plat. Phaedr. 254 E, cf. Arist. II. A. 1. 15. 5; of dancers, σκέλη ῥίπτειν, αἶρειν Ar. Pax 332, Eccl. 295; σκ. οὐράνιον ἐκλακτῖεν Id. Vesp. 1492, cf. 1525; οὐρανῷ σκέλη προφαίνων, of one thrown head foremost, Soph. El. 753;

βαδίζειν ἐπὶ δυοῖν σκελοῦν, ἐφ' ἐνὸς σκέλους πορεύεσθαι Plat. Symp. 190 D; ὁ δεινός, ὁ ταλαύριος, ὁ κατὰ τοῖν σκελοῖν he with the legs, the strider, Ar. Pax 241: of men commonly τὸ σκέλη, uot τὰ σκ., Meineke Com. Fr. 3. p. 451; but τὰ σκ., Luc. Indoct. 9. 2. as a military phrase, ἐπὶ σκέλος πάλιν χαρεῖν, ἀνάγειν to retreat with the face towards the enemy, retire leisurely, Lat. *pedetentim*, Eur. Phoen. 1400, Ar. Av. 383; (like ἐπὶ πόδα in Xen., cf. ποὺς I. 6, b. 3. κατὰ σκέλος βαδίζειν, of the lion and the camel, with the hind foot following the fore on the same side (not crosswise as most do), to amble, pace, (*pedatim gradi* Plin. 11. 105), Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 15., 9. 44, 3. 4. παρὰ σκέλος ἀπαντᾷ it meets one across, i. e. crosses one's path, thwarts one, Arr. Epict. 2. 12, 2 (unless π. μέλος be read).

II. metaph., τὰ σκέλη the legs, i. e. the two long walls connecting Athens with Peiræus, Strab. 395, Plut. Cim. 13; τὰ μακρὰ σκ. Diod. 13. 107, Plut. Lys. 14; called *brachia* by Liv. 31. 26, Propert. 3. 20, 23; v. Wordsw. Ath. and Att. c. 24;—also of the long walls between Megara and Nisaea, Ar. Lys. 1170, cf. Thuc. 4. 109; between Corinth and Lechaenum, Strab. 350. 2. the sidepoles or frames of an engine, Oribas. 122 Mai. 3. part of a surgical bandage, lb. 92. 4. the members of a sentence, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 94.

σκελο-τύρβη, ἡ, a lameness in the leg, such as to make one totter about, frequent in Arabia, Strab. 781; acc. to Galen., a kind of paralysis. σκελῦδριον, τό, Dim. of σκέλος, Arr. Epict. 1. 12, 24. σκελῦθριον, σκελῦθρος, f. l. for σκῦλῦθριον, -θρος, qq. v. σκέμμα, τό, (σκέπτομαι) a subject for speculation or reflection, a question, Hipp. Acut. 384, Plat. Rep. 435 C, 445 A. II. speculation, Id. Crito 48 C; τὸ σκ. περὶ δυοῖν ἐστὶν Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 2.

σκεμμός, ὁ, late form for σκέψις, only ap. Suid. σκενῶδλη, ἡ, v. the Att. σκενῶδλη;—Dim. σκενῶδλιον, τό, Hero Belop. 123.

σκένος, Aeol. for ξένος. σκέπᾶ, v. sub σκέπας. σκεπάζω, fut. ἴσω, (σκέπω) prose form of σκεπάω, to cover, shelter, σκ. τὰ δέοντα σκέπης Xen. Meni. 3. 10, 9, cf. Eq. 12, 8, Arist. Incess. An. 12, 11; αἱ τρίχες σκεπάζουσι Id. P. A. 2. 14, 6, cf. G. A. 5. 5, 5;—1 aor. med., Galen. 4. 549;—Pass., ὅφ' ἱματίον Hipp. Aër. 285, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 17; esp. of armour, Polyb. 1. 22, 10, etc.; ἐσκεπασμένην σκοπαῖς guarded, watched, Lyc. 1311; σκ. ἀπὸ καύματος LXX (Sirach. 14. 27);—cf. στεγάζω. II. c. acc. rei, to keep off, Lat. *defendo*, τὸ καύμα σκ. τινὶ Anacreont. 17 (15), 9.

σκέπᾶνον, τό, a covering, κεφαλῆς Anth. P. 6. 208. σκεπᾶνός, ὁ, ὄν, sheltered or sheltering, κευθμῶνες Opp. H. 3. 636; ὑπόρμισαι Anth. P. 7. 699; cf. σκεπῆρός. σκεπᾶνός (not σκεπανός), ὁ, a fish of the tunny kind, Lat. *umbra*, Opp. H. 1. 106; in Dorio ap. Ath. 322 E, σκεπίνος. σκεπανῶνδον, Adv. like the bandage called σκεπαρνον, Hipp. Fract. 770. σκεπαρνίζω, to hew with a σκεπαρνον, Hero in Math. Vett. 244. σκεπαρνιον, τό, Dim. of σκεπαρνον, Byz.

σκεπαρνισμός, ὁ, a severance of the skull, cited from Hipp. σκεπαρνον, τό, or σκεπαρνος, ὁ, (the Homeric passages leave the gender uncertain, but acc. to Phot., the masc. was the old form, as in Hipp. Art. 802, Soph. Fr. 787; later, the neut. prevailed, Leon. Tar. in Anth. P. 6. 205, Luc. Jup. Conf. 11, Poll. 10. 146);—a carpenter's axe or adze, esp. for hewing and smoothing the trunks of trees, different from the πέλεκυς (felling-axe or hatchet), Od. 5. 235-7., 9. 391; ἀμφίξουν Leon. Tar. I. c.

II. from some likeness in the shape, a surgical bandage which winds slightly, Lat. *ascia*, Hipp. Offic. 742, in neut. form; pl. Id. Art. 802, πλείους σκεπαρνούς several turns of the ascia. III. used, as a sort of pun, of a sheepskin, as σκεπ-αρνον, Artemid. 4. 24, cf. Dion. Tyr. ap. Pallad. in Phot. Bibl. 532. 28, A. B. 734. (✓ΣΚΕΠ) seems to be akin to ΣΚΑΠ in σκάπ-τω, perhaps also to ΚΟΠ in κόπ-τω.) [Hom. does not lengthen the short vowel before σκ-, so that perh. it was pronounced κεπαρνον, cf. Σκιδναῖος.]

σκέπας, aor. τό, (σκέπω) a covering, shelter, Hom. (but only in Od.); καὶ δ' ἀρ' Ὀδυσσῆ' εἶσαν ἐπὶ σκέπας placed him in or under shelter, 6. 212, cf. 210; σκέπας ἀνέμοιο shelter from the wind, 5. 443., 7. 281., 12. 336; absol. in poet. nom. and acc. pl. σκεπᾶ (cf. κρέα) Hes. Op. 530, cf. Ruhnk. h. Hom. Cer. 12; so, σκ. ὅμμον Lyc. 736; in clothes, Anth. P., etc., but of the Maced. hat (καυστή), lb. 6. 335;—in pl., ζωσμένοι σκέπαι λινοῖς Porph. Abst. 4. 12.—In Prose commonly σκέπη (q. v.), or σκέπασμα.

σκέπασμα, τό, (σκέπαω) a covering, τῶν σκ. ὑποπετάσματα μὲν ἄλλα, περικαλύμματα δὲ ἕτερα Plat. Polit. 276 D; of a cap or shoe, Id. Legg. 942 D; of clothing generally, Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 3; also, ὄνυχες σκ. τῶν ἀκρωτηρίων εἰσὶν Id. P. A. 4. 10, 28; of the eyelashes, Id. G. A. 5. 1, 36; of the pericarpium in plants, Id. de An. 2. 1, 6; οἰκία σκ. ἐκ πλινθῶν καὶ λίθων Id. Metaph. 7. 3. 1. Also σκεπασμός, ὁ, E. M.

σκεπαστόν, verb. Adj. one must cover, Geop. 9. 11, 3;—τία, Medic. σκεπαστήριος, α, ὄν, fitted for covering, defensive, δοραῖς χρῆσθαι σκ. Diod. 1. 25; ὕπλον Id. 5. 18; τὰ σκ. ὅπλα Dion. H. 2. 38, 39; also τὸ σκ. (without ὕπλον) Id. 8. 89; of a cloak, Philo. 1 20.

σκεπαστής, οὗ, ὁ, (σकेπάω) a shelterer, protector, LXX (Ex. 15. 2, 3 Macc. 6. 9, etc.).

σκεπαστικός, ὁ, ὄν,=σκεπαστήριος, Arist. G. A. 1. 12, 5; ἀγγεῖον σκ. σωματῶν Id. Metaph. 7. 2, 8; σκ. ὕπλα Ath. 193 C. Adv.—κῶς, Hipp. 20. 10.

σκεπαστός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj. covered, σκ. (sub κλισία), ἡ, a shed, Eust. 1165. 52, etc.;—σκεπαστόν, τό, a tilted wagon, Hdn. p. 444 Piers.; in Gloss. a hood.

σκεπάστρα, ἡ, a surgical bandage, Galen.

σκέπαστρον, τό, contr. for σκεπαστήριον, a veil, Symm. V. T. σκεπάω, (σκέπω) like the prose form σκεπάω, to cover, shelter, ἀνέμων σκεπᾶσαι κύμα (Ep. for σκεπᾶσαι, σκεπᾶσαι) they ward off (provide shelter against) the sea raised by the wind, Od. 13. 99; κύλιν σκεπᾶσιν εἵθειρα Theocr. 16. 81.

σκεπαινός, ὁ, ὄν,=σκεπανός, ὑπὲρ αὐχένος σκεπαινός (κύλιν ταπεινός) Scymn. 335; ἐν τοῖς σκεπαινοῖς in the sheltered places, LXX (Nehem. 4. 13). σκέπη, ἡ, like the Ep. σκέπας (q. v.), a covering, shelter, protection, Hipp. Vet. Med. 14; σκ. ἄκπανος Id. Acut. 395; of clothes, Id. Aër. 285; of arms, Polyb. 6. 22, 3, etc.; of the flesh as the covering of bones, Tim. Locr. 100 B; of the hair, σκέπης χάριν αἱ τρίχες Arist. P. A. 2. 14, 3; δέισθαι σκέπης lb.; ἐν σκέπῃ εἶναι lb. 4. 10, 57; σκ. δερματικὴ Id. G. A. 1. 12, 2; σκ. φλοιώτις=φλοιός, Lyc. 1422.

II. shelter, protection, τὰ δέοντα σκέπης the parts of the body needing protection, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 9; σκῶν καὶ σκ. παρέχειν Plat. Tim. 76 D; ἐν σκέπῃ εἶναι Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 57; σκέπην ἔχειν Diod. 5. 65. 2. c. gen., σκέπη πνευματὸν shelter from them, Hipp. Aër. 281; so, ἐν σκέπῃ τοῦ πολέμου Hdt. 7. 172, 215; τοῦ φόβου Hdt. 1. 143; τοῦ κρύους Ael. N. A. 9. 57;—but, ὑποστέλλειν ἑαυτὸν ὑπὸ τῇ Ῥωμαίων σκέπῃ under their protection, Polyb. 1. 16, 10.

σκεπίνος, ὁ, ὄν,=σκεπανός, Archig. in Cocch. Chirurg. p. 118.

σκέπινος, ὁ,=σκεπανός, ὁ, q. v.

σκέπος, εος, τό,=σκέπη, E. M.

σκεπέον, verb. Adj. of σκέπτομαι, one must reflect or consider, Ar. Eq. 35, Thuc. 1. 72; σκ. τι ταῦτ' Plat. Theaet. 188 C; περὶ τινος Id. Tim. 28 B; τόδε, εἰ... Xen. Eq. 34; τίς ἐστι Id. Cyr. 1. 3, 17; ποῖά ποτε... Id. Symp. 8, 39; ὅπως... Id. An. 1. 3, 11.

σκεπτεός, α, ὄν, to be considered, examined, ἡ ἀλήθεια αὐτῶν σκ. Antipho 124. 10.

σκεπτήριον, τό,=τεκμήριον, a proof, Manetho 4. 65.

σκεπτικός, ὁ, ὄν, (σκέψις) thoughtful, reflective: οἱ σκεπτικοί, also ἀπορητικοί, ἐφετικοί, the Sceptics or hesitating philosophers, who asserted nothing positively, but only opined, Cic. opinatores, the followers of Pyrrho, Luc. Vit. Auct. 27, Diog. L. prooem. 20., 9. 69 sq., v. Gell. 11. 5; ἡ σκ. φιλοσοφία or ἀγωγή Sext. Emp. P. 1. 5, 7, etc. Adv., σκεπτικῶς ἔχειν to profess the Sceptical philosophy, Diog. L. 9. 71; Comp.—ἄτερον, Sext. Emp. M. 2. 895, etc.

σκέπτομαι, Hom., Theogn., and Ion. Prose; but Att. writers (before Arist.) hardly ever have the pres. and inimpf. σκέπτομαι, ἐσκεπτόμην (Plat. Lach. 185 C, Alc. 2. 140 A are exceptions; in Thuc. 8. 66, Elmsl. restored plqpf. προῦσκειπτο);—they use σκοπῶ or σκοπῶμαι as pres., while they always take the other tenses from σκέπτομαι,—viz. fut. σκέψομαι Ar. Pax 29, Thuc. 6. 40, etc.; aor. ἐσκεψάμην Aesch. Cho. 229, Soph., Eur., Thuc., etc.; pf. ἐσκεμμαι, Eur., Plat., etc., v. Elmsl. Heracl. 148, cf. σκοπέω;—but the pf. is used also in pass. sense, as also some other tenses, v. infr. II. 4. (From ✓ΣΚΕΠ come also σκοπ-ῆ, σκοπ-ιά (and perh. σκόπ-ελος), σκοπ-ός, σκόπ-ω; cf. Lat. *spec-io* (*pro-spicio*, etc.), *spec-ula*, *spec-ulum*, *spec-to*; Skt. *spas* (*specular*), *spas-as* (*speculator*); Zd. *spas* (*speculator*); O. Norse *spá* (Scott. *spae*, to predict); O. H. G. *speh-ōn*, *spāh-i* (*prudens*, *callidus*; etc.)

I. to look about, look carefully, spy, σκεψάμενος δ' ἐς νῆα θοὴν ἄμα καὶ μεθ' ἐταίρους Od. 12. 247; so, σκεψάσθε δ' ἐς τὸνδ' Eur. Hipp. 943; c. acc., σκεπτεῖ ὕστατον τε ῥοῖον καὶ δοῦπον ἀκόντων he looked after the whistling of the darts (so as to shun them), Il. 16. 361; σκέπτο δὲ νῦν ἄλλον Theogn. 1095; σκεπτόμενος τοὺς νεκρούς Hdt. 3. 37; σκεπτόμενος... βλῶστρον τοῖς ῥοῖς look well at it, Aesch. Cho. 230; τὴν ἑγχελιν Ar. Ach. 889; κλόνον Eur. Ion 206; τὰ ἔνδον Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 8; τιν' ἐς ἐστ' ἡμῶν ἐσκεμμένοι looking into you and seeing... Eur. Heracl. 147;—foll. by a Relat., σκέπτεο νῦν... αἶκεν ἰδῆαι Il. 17. 652; σκ. πόθεν ἡ στάσις, ἡ τίς ὁ θῦλος Batt. 135; τί εἶπ' το καλῶν Xen. An. 4. 5, 20; ἐἴη ἰχὺν ἀνθράκων lb. 7. 3, 42;—absol. to look out, reconnoitre, σκεπτεσθαι Hdt. 4. 196; εἰς τὸ σκεπθῆναι for observation, Hipp. 6. 43; σκέψαι look, Aesch. Cho. 229, etc.; σκεψάσθε, παῖδες look out, lads! Ar. Eq. 419.

II. later of the mind, to look to, view, examine, consider, think on, σκεψάσθε... τὴν τύχην δυοῖν βροτοῖν Soph. Aj. 1028; σκέψαι δὲ τοῦτο πρῶτον Id. O. T. 584; ὁ πολλὰς ἐσκεψάμην Thuc. 6. 38, etc.; τὸ δίκαιον Eur. Or. 494; μηδὲν ἐσκεψάμην δικ. Dem. 576. 7; τι πρὸς ἑαυτὸν Plat. Phaedo 95 E; τι ἐκ τῶνδε from these facts, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 38, Dem. 23. 1; also, περὶ τινος Plat. Lach. 185 C, Crat. 401 A;—absol., σκεψάσθε νῦν ἄμεινον Eur. Or. 1291; σκεψάμεθα δὴ Ἀρ. Thesm. 802; σκεψάσθαι ἀπὸ τῶν παίδων to judge by what children do, Ar. Pl. 576; ἐν σοι σκεψάμεθα Plat. Soph. 239 B;—σκέψασθε δέ... only consider, to call people's attention to a point, Antipho 146. 10, Thuc. 1. 143;—foll. by a Relat., as οἶος, ὅποιος, ὅπως, ὅς, Aesch. Pr. 1015, Soph. Tr. 1077, Eur. I. A. 1377, etc.; by ὅτ' πρόφα, Thuc. 1. 107; by πᾶς... πόθεν... πότερον... ἡ... Xen. An. 4. 5, 22., 5. 4, 7., 3. 2, 20, etc.; by εἰ, where ἡ μή must be supplied, to consider whether or no, Ar. Pax 29, Xen. An. 3. 2, 22; in full, σκ. τοῦτο, εἰ... Soph. O. T. 584, cf. El. 442, Ar. Eq. 1141, etc.; σκεπτόμεθα τί ἐστὶν ἡ ἀρετή Arist. Eth. N. 2. 2, 1. 2. rarely, to think or deem a thing to be so and so, καλλῶ θάνατον σκεψάμενος Plat. Legg. 854 C.

3. to think of beforehand, provide, τὰναγκαῖα ἐκάστης ἡμέρας Menand. Incert. 28; τὸ ἐμφέρον Plat. Rep. 342 A; to prepare, premeditate, excoogitate, λόγους Dem. 749. 18; εἰ τι χρῆσιμον ἐσκεμμένον ἦκει Id. 9. 6. 4. the pf. is also used in pass. sense, πάντα ἐσκεμμένα ἡτοῖμασται with consideration, Thuc. 7. 62; σκοπεῖτε οὖν. Answ. ἐσκεπται Plat. Rep. 369 B, cf. Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 8, Dem. 576. 27., 1403. 21; so also 3 fut. pass. ἐσκεπεται, Plat. Rep. 392 C; aor. ἐσκεπθῆν Plat. Hipp. 6. 43; aor. 2 and fut. 2 ἐσκεπῆν (ἐν-), σκεπῆσμαι (ἐπ-), LXX.

σκεπτοσύνη, ἡ, poet. for σκέψις, Timo ap. Sext. Emp. P. 1. 224.

σκέπω, radic. form of σκεπάζω, only in pres. and inimpf., Hipp. Art. 789,

Polyb. 16. 26, 13; but freq. in Luc. and later Prose, Tim. 21, 13c. 29, etc., Ildn. 3. 3., 5. 3., etc.

σκέραφος or σκέραφος, τό, expl. by Hesych., etc., who explain it by λαδρία, κακολογία, διασφαιμία, etc.

σκερβόλλω, to scold, abuse, σκ. πονηρά 'to talk Billingsgate,' use foul abuse, Ar. Eq. 822, Hesych. (who also cites κερβολέω).

σκέρβολος, scolding, abusive, Call. Fr. 287, Hesych.

σκεινάγωγιω, to pack up and carry away goods, ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν σκ. to pack up one's chattels and remove into the city, Dem. 237. 21, Aeschin. 46. 28, 65. 10:—Med., Schol. Ar. Pax 631.

σκεναζώγημα, τό, a wagon for removing goods, Nicet. Ann. 67 A.

σκευ-ἀγωγός, ὄν, (σκεύος) conveying goods, ἀμαζαί Poll. 10. 14; ἡμίονοι Synes. 118 D; τὰ σκ. baggage-wagons, Plut. Pomp. 6:—also transport vessels, transports, Strab. 780.

II. as Subst. one who looks to the baggage of an army, the baggage-master, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 4. Cf. σκευοφόρος.

σκενάω, fut. ἄσω Ar. Eq. 372: aor. ἐσκεύασα Ar., Plat.; Dor. -ἄσα (κατ-) Tim. Loc. 99 A:—Med., aor. ἐσκεύασαμιν Dinarch. Fr. 31: pf., v. infr.:—Pass., fut. -ασθήσομαι Oribas.; (κατα-) Dem.:—pf. ἐσκεύασμαι, Ion. 3 pl. ἐσκευάσθαι, and so of plqpf. -ατο, Hdt.; used in med. sense, Eur. Supp. 1057, Lys. Fr. 54: (σκεύος, σκευή). To prepare, make ready, esp. to prepare or dress food, πρόβατα Hdt. 1. 207, cf. 73; ὅ τι ἂν τις . . σκεύαση Ar. Eq. 53; ἄλφιντα Ib. 1104; ὕφον Alex. Δημητρ. 5, Philem. Στρατ. 1; τὸ δειπνον Plat. Com. Zeús κακ. 1; θοίνην Plat. Theat. 178 D; ακ. ἐλλέβορον μετὰ φαρμάκον Strab. 418; κρέα ὅπτα σκ. Diod. 2. 59; μεταρph., ἐπίστασαι τὸν σάυρον ὡς χρῆ σκεύασαι Alex. Λευκ. 1; σκ. ἐκ τινος περικύματα to make mince-meat of him, Ar. Eq. 372; ὕμας . . φρυκτοὺς σκενάσω Id. Vesp. 1331:—Med. to prepare for oneself, and then much like the Act., θοίνην Eur. H. F. 956; ἄλφιντα Plat. Rep. 372 B.

2. generally to make ready, σκ. κατὰ οἶκον making all ready in the house, h. Hom. Merc. 285; χαλιδόν . . χαλκεί ἐκδιδόντα σκεύασαι giving it him to make, Plat. Parm. 127 A; σκ. ἡδονὰς to provide, procure, Id. Rep. 559 D; also, τόσα σκ. ἑαυτοῦ παῖσι for (i. e. against) them, Eur. H. F. 969:—so in Med., like μηχανάσθαι, to contrive, bring about, πλῆκτον, προδοσίην σκ. Hdt. 5. 103, 6. 100; hence, to purvey for oneself, secure, carry off, Lys. Fr. 32, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 10. 16; cf. σκευαζώω.

II. of persons, to furnish, supply, only in Pass., αἰτίοισι καὶ προβάτοισι ἐδ ἑσκευασμένους Hdt. 1. 188; ποταμοῖσι οὕτω σκεύη ἐσκευάσθαι Id. 4. 58; ἢ πράγμα νεοχρὸν ἐσκευάσθη Eur. Supp. 1047.

2. to dress up, dress out, τὴν γυναῖκα σ. πανοπλίᾳ Hdt. 1. 60, cf. 80; ἄνδρας τῇ τῶν γυναικῶν ἐσθήτῃ Id. 5. 20; τὴν ἀδελφεῇν ὡς εἶχον ἄριστα Ib. 12; σκ. τινὰ ὥπερ γυναῖκα Ar. Thesm. 591; σκ. τινὰ [ὡς] χοῖρον Id. Ach. 739; σκ. [αὐτὴν] ὡς ἐδύνατο κάλλιστα Xen. An. 6. 1, 12; οὕτω σκεύασαντες ἑαυτοὺς (sc. ὡς οἰκέτας) Plut. Caes. 31; also, σκ. τινὰς ἑς ὑπέρτας, ἑς στρατιώτας App. Civ. 4. 45, 46:—σκ. εἰδωλὸν τινα to dress up a figure like him, Hdt. 6. 58; cf. ἐσκευάζω:—Pass., ἐσκευασμένοι fully accoutred, Thuc. 4. 32; εὐνοῦχοι ἐσκευασμένοι dressed up as . . , Ar. Ach. 121; rarely of things, τὰ προπύλαια τύποι . . ἐσκευάσθαι are decorated with . . , Hdt. 2. 138.

σκενάριον, τό, Dim. I. of σκεύος, a small vessel or utensil, mostly in pl., Ar. Ach. 451, Ran. 172, Pl. 809, al.; in sing., Ib. 1139.

II. of σκευή, a paltry garment, Plat. Alc. 1. 113 E.

σκεναζία, ἡ, (σκενάω) a preparing, dressing, esp. of food, ὕφον Plat. Lys. 209 E, Alc. 1. 117 C, Min. 316 E; and absol., ἐὰν ἡ σκ. καθάριος ᾖ Menand. Φασμ. 1; σκ. φαρμάκων Diod. 5. 74: in pl. modes of dressing, receipts, Alex. Kpat. 1. 24; metaph., σκ. τῆς μουσικῆς Astydam. ap. Ath. 411 A.

II. furniture, ὄνων Callix. ap. Ath. 200 E.

σκενάσις, εὖς, ἡ, =foreg., dub. Alex. Kpat. 1. 24.

σκενασμα, τό, a preparation, a dish of food, Schol. Ar. Lys. 664; of Deianira's φίλτρον, Schol. Soph. Tr. 594.

II. in pl. equipage, LXX (Judith. 15. 11).

σκευαστέον, verb. Adj. one must prepare to do a thing, c. inf., Ar. Pax 885.

II. one must prepare, compound a medicine, Diosc. 2. 90.

σκευαστής, οὗ, ὁ, a preparer, φαρμάκων Tzetz. Hist. 8. 920.

σκευαστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of σκενάω, prepared by art, artificial, opp. to φύτευτός, Plat. Rep. 510 A; of drugs, Luc. Alex. 31; τὰ σκευαστά Plat. Rep. 515 C, Arist. Metaph. 4. 2, 7.

σκευή, ἡ, (v. σκεύος fin.)—equipment, attire, apparel, dress, Lat. apparatus, Hdt. 7. 15, Soph. O. C. 555, Eur., etc.; σκ. Μηδικὰ ἐνδύεσθαι Thuc. 1. 130; σκευήν τινα περιθέσθαι Plat. Crito 53 D; σκευῆς ἀνάθεσις, of the chorus, Lysias 162. 2; esp. of the dress of a singer or actor, ἐνδύς πᾶσαν τὴν σκ. Hdt. 1. 24, cf. Ar. Ran. 108; τραγική σκ. Plat. Rep. 57 B; of soldiers, σκ. ψιλή Thuc. 3. 94; of horse-furniture, Id. 6. 94; of the dress of priests and public officers, Andoc. 15. 10.

2. a fashion, style of dress or equipment, Μηδικὴ αὕτη ἡ σκ. ἐστὶ Hdt. 7. 62; τὴν αὐτὴν σκ. ἐχοντες Id. 7. 66, cf. 73, al.; ἐπὶ πολλὴ αὕτη ἡ σκ. κατέσχευεν Thuc. 1. 6; ἡ σκ. τῶν ὑπῶν Ib. 78.

II. tackle, as of a net, Pind. P. 2. 145, cf. ἐνάλιος; of a ship, Diod. 14. 79, Act. Ap. 27. 19.

2. =αἰδοῖον, Anth. P. 5. 242; cf. σκεύος III.

σκευη-φορέω, -φόρος, ὄν, =σκευοφ-, Schol. Ar. Ran. 14.

σκευο-γράφικός, ἡ, ὄν, descriptive of tools or utensils; τὸ σκ. name of a work by Eratosthenes, Poll. 10. 1.

σκευο-θήκη, ἡ, a chest for all kinds of σκευή, esp. an arms-chest, Aesch. Fr. 273, cf. Aeschin. 57. 27, Philoch. 135, Ath. 460 D.

σκευο-πλαστής, ἡ, a moulding of pots, pottery, Suid. s. v. Κωλιάς:—Adj., σκευοπλαστικός τροχός, ὁ, a potter's wheel, Ib.

σκευοποιέω, to fabricate, ὄργανα Plut. Marcell. 16; ῥυτόν Ath. 497 B.

II. esp. to prepare by art or cunning, σκ. τὰς ὄψεις, of women painting their faces, Alex. Ἰσοστ. 1. 27; σκ. διαθήκας to forge a will, cf. Isae. ap. Poll. 10. 15, Hyperid. ap. Harp.:—Pass. to be tricked out, disguised, τοῖς τοῦ φίλου ἐπιστήμοις Plut. 2. 59 B; cf. σκευωρέω II.

σκευοποίημα, τό, in pl. the mask and dress of a tragic actor, Plut. Crass. 33.

II. a trick, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 10. 15.

σκευοποιία, ἡ, a preparing of masks and other stage-properties, Philostr. 245, Poll. 10. 15.

σκευο-ποιός, ὁ, a maker of masks and other stage-properties, Ar. Eq. 232, cf. Arist. Poët. 6. 28, Ath. 621 E, Plut. 2. 1123 C.

σκευο-πώλης, οὗ, ὁ, one who sells σκευή, Poll. 7. 197.

σκεύος, εὖς, τό, (v. sub fin.) a vessel or implement of any kind, in sing., Ar. Thesm. 402, Thuc. 4. 128; in dual, σκευή δύο χρησίμω Ar. Eq. 983, cf. Plat. Rep. 596 B; and in pl., κλίνει καὶ . . τᾶλλα σκευή Ib. 573 A, al.:—but the pl. is often used in a collective sense, all that belongs to a complete outfit, house-gear, utensils, chattels, as opp. to live-stock and fixtures, Ar. Pax 1318, Lysias 154. 35, Plat., etc.; σ. γεωργικά farming implements, Ar. Pax 552; σ. ἱερὰ sacred vessels and implements, Thuc. 2. 13:—esp. of military accoutrements, equipment, καὶ τὰ περὶ τὸ σῶμα σκευή Id. 6. 31; τὰ τῶν ἵππων σκ. Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 55; so also of the baggage of an army, and, generally, baggage, luggage, Lat. impedimenta, Ar. Ran. 12, 15, Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 6; ὅναι αὐτοῖς σκεύειν packs and all, Id. Hell. 5. 4, 17:—the tackling or gear of ships, naval stores, etc., Plat. Criti. 117 D, Lach. 183 E, Xen. Oec. 8, 11; σκ. τρηγικά Dem. 1145. 2; (so, collectively, in sing., Act. Ap. 27. 17):—all kinds of σκευή are catalogued by Pollux (10).

2. an inanimate object, a thing, opp. to ζῶον, σῶμα, Plat. Rep. 601 D, Gorg. 506 D:—Protagoras gave the name of σκευή to neut. nouns, ἀρρενα καὶ θήλεα καὶ σκευή Arist. Rhet. 3. 5, 5; the same as τὰ μεταξὺ ὀνόματα, Id. Soph. Elench. 14, 4:—so, σκεύος ὑποτακτικὸν a subordinate person, a mere tool or chattel, Polyb. 13. 5, 7:—in N. T., in good sense, σκ. ἐκλογῆς a chosen instrument, of S. Paul, Act. Ap. 9. 15.

II. τὸ σκεύος, the body, as the vessel of the soul, a metaph. clearly expressed in 2 Ep. Cor. 4. 7, ἔχομεν δὲ τὸν θησαυρὸν τοῦτον ἐν ἱστροκίνοις σκεύεσιν, cf. 1 Thess. 4. 4, 1 Petr. 3. 7;—so the body is called τὸ τῆς ψυχῆς ἀγγεῖον by Philo 1. 223, 407; vas animi by Cic. Tus. 1. 22, cf. Lucret. 6. 17.

III. =αἰδοῖον, Ael. N. A. 17. 11, Anth. Plan. 243; so vas in Plaut. (From

✓ΣΚΤ come also σκευή, σκευ-ἄζω; prob. also σκῦ-τος, κύ-τος (cutis); cf. Skt. sku, sku-nōmi (tego), Lat. ob-scu-rus, scu-lum, cū-tis; A. S. scū-a (umbra), hūd (hide); Slav. sti-tu (dōpīs); Lith. sku-ra (leather):

cf. also σκῦ-λον, σκῦ-λος.)

σκευο-τρυψ, ἴβος ὁ, ἡ, (τρίβω) one who breaks vessels, Arcad. 94.

σκευουργία, ἡ, (*ἔργω) =σκευοποιία, Plat. Polit. 299 D; also σκευουργική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, Poll. 7. 210.

σκευοφορέω or -φόριον, τό, a yoke resting on the shoulders for carrying pails, elsewhere ἀνάφορον, Plat. Com. Zeús κακ. 8.

II. pl., baggage, Leo Tact. 5. 7:—On the form, v. Theognost. Can. 129.

σκευοφόρος, to carry σκευή or baggage, be a baggage-carrier, Xen. An. 3. 2, 28, Cyr. 3. 1, 43, 8. 3, 7:—Pass., σκευοφορεῖσθαι καμήλοις to have one's baggage carried by camels, Plut. Crass. 21.

σκευοφορικός, ἡ, ὄν, or for baggage-carrying, στρατὸς σκ. the body of σκευοφόροι Xen. Lac. 73, 4; βάρος σκ. the load usually packed on one animal, a beast's load, Id. Cyr. 6. 1, 54.

σκευοφόριον, τό, v. sub σκευοφορέω.

σκευοφοριώτης, οὗ, ὁ, comic form of σκευοφόρος, formed after εἰραφιώτης, Eupol. Ταξ. 9.

σκευο-φόρος, ὄν, carrying σκευή, αἱ σκ. καμήλοι the baggage-camels, Hdt. 1. 80; ὑποζύγια Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 24; ὄνος Poll. 1. 139; so, τὰ σκ. (sc. κτήνη), the beasts of burden in the train of an army, Thuc. 2. 79, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 45, An. 1. 3, 7, al.; in sing., Polyb. 3. 79, 2, etc.

II. as Subst., of persons, a baggage-carrier, porter, Ar. Ran. 497; of σκ. the sutlers, camp-followers, esp. the servants of the ὀπλίταις, who carried his baggage and shield, of σκ. τε καὶ τὰ ὑποζύγια Hdt. 7. 40, cf. Thuc. 2. 79, Xen., etc. Cf. σκευαγωγός.

σκευοφύλακός, to watch the baggage, Plut. Alex. 32.

σκευοφύλακion, τό, a storehouse, repository, (also written -εῖον), Byz. σκευο-φύλαξ [ῥ], ἄκος, ὁ, a storekeeper, Poll. 10. 16, LXX (1 Regg. 17. 22).

II. in Eccl. an officer who had charge of the sacred vessels and implements:—hence, ὁ τῆς . . σοφίας σκ. C. I. 8694.

σκενώω, (σκεύος) =σκευόω, Hesych.

σκενύφιον, τό, Dim. of σκεύος, Io. Lyd. de Magistr. 2. 7.

σκενωρέωμαι, aor. ἐσκευωρησάμην Dem. 1116. 8; pf. ἐσκευήρημαι Id. 884. 22, 885. 10, and Dep.; but an Act. σκενωρέω occurs in Philo 2. 569; and pf. ἐσκευήρημαι in pass. sense, Dem. 1103. 9: (σκευός).

Properly, to look after the baggage or utensils (σκευή), but only found in general sense, to inspect, examine thoroughly, τοὺς τάφους Strab. 741; σκ. τὴν Πομπηίου οἰκίαν to ransack it, Plut. Caes. 51, cf. Camill. 32, 2. 587 F.

II. to fabricate, make up, c. acc., Dem. 884. 22, 885. 10, 1116. 8, 1134. 7; mostly with a sense of fraud or intrigue, τὰ ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ Id. 115. 5; σκ. ὑποκρίσεις to contrive dramatic effects, Plut. 2. 711 E.

III. intr., σκ. περὶ τὰς νεοττίδας to be busy about them, Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 8; also pf. in pass. sense, πρὸς ἀπάτην, ἐπὶ ἀπάτῃ ἐσκευωρήμενα Ens. P. 131 C, 213 C, cf. V. Const. 3. 57,—but in both places with v. l. ἐσκευωρημένα, cf. σκαιωρέω.

2. to act knavishly, Dem. 217. 16.

3. absol. to plagiarise, Diog. L. 2. 61.

σκενωρήμα, τό, a fabrication, fraud, Dem. 955. 3, 1035. 14.

σκενωρία, ἡ, attention to baggage, etc., Poll. 10. 15; then, generally, great care, excessive care, σκ. ποιέσθαι περὶ τοὺς νεοττούς Arist. H. A. 9. 49, 3, etc.; ἡ περὶ ταῦτα σκ. Id. G. A. 1. 7, 3; σκ. γίγνεται περὶ τι Philem. Παρεσ. 2; critical nicety or elaboration, Dion. H. de Comp. 25; σκ. ποιητική Id. de Thuc. 29; τεχνική Ib. 5.

II. fabrication, knavery, intrigue, Dem. 1272. 8, cf. Plut. Lysand. 25, Dion. 30.

σκευωρός, ὅς, (ῥα, ὄρος) = σκευοφύλαξ, Cratin. Πανοπ. 7.

σκέψις, εὐς, ἡ, (σκέπτομαι) a viewing, perception by the senses, ἡ δὲ τῶν ὁμμάτων σκ. Plat. Phaedr. 83 A; watching, Hdn. 8. 3.

II. examination, speculation, consideration, reflection, πολλὰς σκέψεις τὸ εὐρῆμα Hipp. Vet. Med. 9, cf. Plat. Alc. 1. 130 D; βραχείας σκέψεις ἐστὶ Id. Theat. 201 A; νέμειν σκεῖν to take thought of a thing, Eur. Hipp. 1323; ἐνθεῖς τῇ τέχνῃ σκεῖν Ar. Ran. 974; σκεῖν ποιεῖσθαι Plat. Phaedr. 237 D; προβάλλειν σκ. Id. Philob. 65 D; σκ. λόγων Id. Rep. 336 E; σκ. περὶ τινος inquiry into, speculation on a thing, Id. Gorg. 487 E, etc.; περὶ τι Id. Legg. 636 D; ἐπὶ σκεῖν τινὸς ἐλθεῖν, ἵνα, ὁρᾶν Xen. Oec. 6, 13, Plat., etc.

2. a speculation, consideration, inquiry, ταῖτα ἐξωτερικωτέρας ἐπὶ σκέψιος Arist. Pol. 1. 5, 4; ἔξω τῆς νῦν σκ. Id. Phys. 5. 4, 9; οὐκ οἰκεία τῆς παρούσης σκ. Id. Eth. N. 8. 1, 7, etc.

3. hesitation, doubt, esp. of the Sceptic or Pyrrhonic philosophers, Anth. P. 7. 576; v. σκεπτικός II. 4. in politics, a resolution, decree, Lat. consultum, συνεδρίου Hdn. 4. 3, 21, cf. Poll. 6. 178.

σκήλαι, v. sub σκέλλω.

σκηνώ, = sq., σκεῖν, v. l. for -οῦσιν, Xen. An. 7. 4, 12.

II. elsewh. as Dep., with pf. and plqpf. pass., to dwell, live, σκηναῖσθαι παρὰ τὸν ποταμόν Plat. Rep. 621 A; σκηνησάμενος ἐν θαλάττῃ Id. Legg. 866 D; σκηνηζόμενοι, prob., in covered carriages (v. σκηνή III), Ar. Ach. 69; τὰ .. ἱερά, ἐν οἷς ἐσκήνουντο in which they found harbourage, Thuc. 2. 52.

2. a. acc., σκηνησαμένοι καλύβην having built him a hut or cottage, Id. 1. 233.—Cf. σκηνέω.

σκηνεύομαι, Dep. to pretend, feign, εὐθείαν Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 1. 31.

σκηνώ, fut. ἥσω, (σκηνή) to be or dwell in a tent, to be encamped, often in Xen., v. σκηνάω; generally, to be quartered or billeted, ἐν οἰκίᾳ Thuc. 1. 89; ἐν κώμας, κατὰ τὰς κώμας Xen. An. 1. 4, 9, 4. 5, 23; κατὰ ναῦν Id. Hell. 5. 1, 20; σκ. εἰς τὰς κώμας to go to the villages and quarter themselves there, Id. An. 7. 7, 1; πρὸς τῷ ὄρει Id. Hell. 4. 6, 7; ἐν τῷ ὄρει, ἐν τῷ αἰγιαλῷ πρὸς τῇ θαλάττῃ Id. An. 4. 8, 25, 6. 4, 7, etc.; οἰκοί, ἔξω σκ. to have one's meals at home, abroad, Id. Lac. 5. 2, 15, 4; hence, to banquet, Id. An. 4. 5, 33, 5. 3, 9, etc.—The fut., aor., and pf. pass. may belong either to σκηνέω or -άω: we have confined the Deponent usage to σκηνάω, because σκηναῖσθαι is certainly found in Plat., and the other Dep. forms may belong to it; cf. σκηνώ I. 2.—The proper difference of σκηνέω (or -άω) and σκηνώ is, that the former signifies to be in tents, be encamped; the latter, to set up tents, encamp; though this is not strictly observed, v. Eust. 70 sq., Poppo Indices ad Xen. An. et Cyr.

σκηνευτής, οὐ, ὁ, = σκηνίτης, acc. to E. M. 743, A. B. 304.

σκηνή, ἡ (v. κιά fin.), a covered, sheltered place; (Hom. has only κλισίη, q. v.); esp.,

I. a tent or booth, ἐπὶ σκηναῖς .. ναυτικά Soph. Aj. 3; σκηνὴς ἔνδον Ib. 218; ὑπὸ σκηναῖς Ib. 754; σκηνὴς .. ὑπαυλος Ib. 796; σκηνὴν ποιεῖν Thuc. 2. 34; πῆσθαι Hdt. 3. 83, cf. Andoc. 33. 8; ἵστασθαι Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 3; τὰς σκηνὰς καταλύειν, διαλύειν to strike the tents, Polyb. 6. 40, 2, Paus. 10. 25, 3;—a booth in the market-place, Ar. Thesm. 658, Dem. 284. 24;—in pl. a camp, Lat. castra, Aesch. Eum. 686, Ar. Pax 731, freq. in Xen. 2. generally,

a dwelling-place, house, temple, Eur. Hec. 1289, Ion 806.

II. a wooden stage or scaffold for actors to perform on, Plat. Legg. 817 C, cf. Vitruv. 5. 8; σκηνὰ ἐμ Πυλαίᾳ & πρώτα Anecd. Delph. 45;—in the regular theatre, the σκηνή was a wall at the back of the stage, with columns, and doors for entrance and exit; the stage (in our sense) was προσκήνιον or λογεῖον, the sides or wings παρασκήνια, and the wall under the stage, fronting the orchestra ὑποσκήνια. The scenes (in our sense) were changed by various contrivances (v. ἐκκύκλημα, ἐξώστρα, περιακτος).

As to scene-painting v. σκηνογραφία:—τραγική σκηνή is esp. a high sort of tower, such as that from which the prologue of Aesch. Ag. is perhaps spoken, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 54, Plut. Demetr. 44, Suid.—On the whole subject, v. Poll. 4. 123–132, Dict. of Antiq. p. 1122.

2. οἱ ἀπὸ σκηνῆς, the actors, players, the σκημικοί, opp. to the θυμεικτοί (members of the chorus), Dem. 288. 18; also, οἱ περὶ σκηνὴν Plut. Galb. 16; οἱ ἐπὶ σκ., Alciphro 3. 65, Luc. Necyom. 16, v. Schäf. Mel. 27; cf. σκημικός.

3. τὸ ἐπὶ σκηνῆς μέρος that which is actually represented on the stage, Arist. Poët. 24. 6;—and, τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς σκηνῆς (sc. ᾠσματα), songs or odes sung by one of the characters standing on the stage (not by the chorus), Ib. 12, 2; τὰ μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς σκ. οὐκ ἀντίστροφα, τὰ δὲ τοῦ χόρου ἀντίστροφα Id. Probl. 19. 15, cf. 48.

4. metaph. stage-effect, acting, unreality, σκηνή πᾶς ὁ βίος 'all the world's a stage,' Anth. P. 10. 72; a theatrical trick, a deception, Joseph. B. J. 2. 21, 2, Hdn. 3. 12.

III. the tented cover, tilt of a wagon or carriage, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 11; σκ. τροχόλατοι Aesch. Pers. 1000, cf. Ar. Ach. 69; also a bed-tester, Dem. 1031. 10.

2. in large ships, a state-cabin on the poop, Poll. 1. 89.

IV. an entertainment given in tents, a banquet, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 1, 4, 2, 34, etc.; σκ. δημοσία Id. Lac. 15, 4.

σκήνημα, τό, = σκηνή, a dwelling-place, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 19, Anon. ap. Suid.: in pl. a nest, Aesch. Cho. 251.

σκηνήτης, ου, ὁ, f. l. for σκηνίτης, q. v.

σκηνήδιον, τό, Dim. of σκηνή, Thuc. 6. 37.

σκηνέκευομαι, Dep., properly to play a part as an actor: metaph. to deceive one in a thing, τινί τι Menon 51.

σκημικός, ἡ, ὄν, (σκηνή II) of the stage, scenic, theatrical, Plut. 2. 1142 B; ἄγών C. I. 2820 A. 15; σκ. φιλόσοφος, of Euripides, Ath. 561 A:—Adv. -κῶς, Eust.

2. ὁ σκημικός an actor, esp. as opp. to one of the chorus (θυμεικτός), Plut. Otho 6; cf. σκηνή I. 2.

σκηνίπτω, in Hesych., expl. by διαφθεῖρω;—Nic. Th. 193 has the compd. διασκηνίπτω, of the ichneumon and the crocodile's eggs.

σκηνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = σκηνή, Plut. Lucull. 7.

σκηνίτης (in MSS. sometimes wrongly σκηνήτης), ου, ὁ, a dweller in

tents or booths, of nomad tribes, Strab. 130, 492, etc.: one who keeps a stall instead of a shop, C. I. 1625. 53, v. Keil Inscr. Bocot. p. 143; and so a low fellow, Isocr. 365 C.

II. as Adj. in or belonging to a tent, Blos Diod. 2. 40; κισσός Anth. P. 7. 36.

σκηνο-βᾶτέω, to tread the stage, Synes. 20 A, cf. Clem. Al. 293.

II. to bring on the stage, exhibit publicly, τὴν μοχθηρίαν Heracit. ad Hermod.:—Pass., ποιήματα σκηνοβατεύειται are brought upon the stage, Strab. 233, cf. Heracit. Alleg. 30, Philo 2. 597.

σκηνογράφω, to depict as in scene-painting, Clem. Al. 768.

2. to represent theatrically, to exaggerate, Heliod. 10. 38.

σκηνογράφια, ἡ, scene-painting, Arist. Poët. 4. 16 (who ascribes its introduction to Sophocles).

2. metaph. illusion, σκ. καὶ τραγῳδία Plut. Arat. 15, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 88.

σκηνογράφικός, ἡ, ὄν, for or in the manner of scene-painting, ὥς Strab. 236; θαυματουργία Heliod. 7. 7.

σκηνο-γράφος [ᾶ], ὁ, a scene-painter, Diog. L. 2. 125.

σκηνο-πᾶγής, ἐς, (πῆγνυμι) put together like a tent, θαλάμει Epigr. ap. Suid., (but in Anth. P. 6. 239 κρησπαγής is read).

σκηνο-πηγέω, to put up a tent; σκ. τὰ καπηλεία to set them up like tents, Ath. 442 C.

2. of the feast of tabernacles, Joseph. A. J. 13. 11, 1.

σκηνοπηγία, ἡ, a setting up of tents: nest-building, ἡ τῆς χειμῶνος σκ. Arist. H. A. 9. 7, 1.

2. the feast of tents or tabernacles, LXX (Deut. 16. 16, 2 Macc. 1. 9), Ev. Jo. 7. 2; ὁ σὺλλογος τῆς σκ. Inscr. Aeg. in C. I. 5361:—in Eccl. also σκηνοπηγία, τὰ.

σκηνοποιέω, to make a tent or booth, LXX (Isai. 13. 20, 22. 15), Greg. Naz.; so in Med., Diosc. 2. 176:—but Med. in prop. sense, to make oneself a tent or booth, Arist. Meteor. 1. 12, 16, Clearch. ap. Ath. 522 E, Diod. 3. 27.

σκηνοποιία, ἡ, tent-making: a pitching of tents, Polyb. 6. 28, 3; metaph., σκ. τῆς τύχης frequent change of fortune, as if she was one of a nomad tribe, Heliod. 10. 16.

II. theatrical display, Julian. 216 D.

σκηνο-ποιός, ὄν, tentmaking, φύσις Stob. Eccl. 1. 1084:—as Subst. a tentmaker, Act. Ap. 18. 3.

II. a maker of stage-properties, Coni. Anon. 312.

σκηνορράφειον, τό, the workshop of a tentmaker, Zonar.:—in Isocr. Antid. § 306, f. l. for ακιραφείον.

σκηνορράφω, (ράπτω) to sew or make tents, Nicet. Ann. 143 B.

σκηνορράφος, ὄν, (ράπτω) sewing tents; as Subst. a tentmaker, Ael. V. H. 2. 1:—also, σκηνορραφικός, ἡ, ὄν, Nicet. Eugen. 1. 115.

σκήνος, Dor. σκάνος, εὐς, τό, like σκηνή, a hut, tent, etc., C. I. 3071.

II. the body (as the tabernacle of the soul), Hipp. 269. 22, 916 A, Democr. ap. Stob. 133. 40, Plat. ap. Clem. Al. 703, Tim. Locr. 100 A, 101 C, E, 2 Ep. Cor. 5. 1; σκ. μέλισσας Anth. P. 9. 404.

2. a dead body, corpse, Epigr. Gr. 97, 226, 422, al.; even of an animal, σκ. μάσχου Nic. Al. 447, cf. Th. 742; cf. σκέως II.

σκηνο-φύλαξ [ῶ], ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, a guard or watcher in a tent, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 5, Dion. H. 10. 44.

σκηνώ, to pitch tents, encamp, Xen. An. 2. 4, 14, 7. 4, 11.

2. = σκηνέω (q. v. sub fin.), to live or dwell in a tent, Id. Cyr. 2. 1, 25; generally, to settle, take up one's abode, κατὰ τὰς κώμας Xen. An. 4. 5, 23; ταῖς οἰκίαις Ib. 5. 5, 11; ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει Id. Hell. 5. 4, 56:—hence in pf. pass. to live or be, πόρρω ἐσκήνωται (v. l. ἐσκήνηται) τοῦ θανάσιμου εἶναι Plat. Rep. 610 E.

II. to pitch a tent, Polyaeu. 7. 21, 6.

2. to occupy with tents, ἐπέμπα Plut. Camill. 31.

σκηνοδριον, τό, Dim. of σκηνή, Plut. Mar. 37.

σκηνώμα, τό, = σκήνημα, mostly in pl., Eur. Hec. 616, Ion 1133, Cycl. 323, Xen., etc.; soldiers' quarters, Xen. An. 7. 4, 16.

2. in sing. metaph. the body, = σκήνος II, 2 Ep. Petr. 1. 13:—a corpse, Byz.

σκήνωσις, ἡ, the construction of a tent or house, Agatharch. Periopl. M. Rubri p. 35.

II. a dwelling in one, Diod. 3. 19.

σκηνωτής, οὐ, ὁ, a comrade in a tent, Hesych.

σκηνωτός, ἡ, ὄν, represented on the stage, scenic, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 1. 40.

σκηπάνη [ᾶ], ἡ, A. B. 794; Dim. σκηπάνιον, τό, Il. 13. 59, 24. 247.

σκηπίων, ὁ, later form of σκίπιν, q. v.

σκηπταρχέω, to wield the sceptre, Tzetz. All. II. 21. 68.

σκηπτο-βάμων [ᾶ], ὄν, gen. ovos, sitting on the sceptre, ὁ σκ. ἀετός, κίων Διὸς Soph. Fr. 766, cf. Pind. P. 1. 10.

σκήπτρον, τό, for σκήπτρον, seems only to be found in Dor. form ακάπτον, and the compds. σκηπτοῦχος, σκηπτοῦχια, σκηπτοβάμων.

σκηπτός, ὁ, (σκήπτω) a thunder-bolt (σκηπτοὶ λέγονται τῶν κεραυνῶν ὅσοι κατασκήπτουσιν εἰς τι Arist. Mund. 4. 20), Soph. Ant. 418, Xen. An. 3. 1, 11; οἷα σκ. ἐμπέτουν Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 6:—metaph., λοιμοῦ σκ. Aesch. Pers. 715, cf. Soph. O. T. 28; of war, Eur. Andr. 1047, cf. Rhes. 674, Dem. 292. 28; καλοῦσιν μ' οἱ νεώτεροι .. σκηπτῶν, says a parasite, Antiph. Πρωγ. 1. 10; σκ. πῶθος falling like a thunderbolt, Herodic. ap. Ath. 219 E.

σκηπτοῦχια, ἡ, the bearing a staff or sceptre as the badge of command, military command, esp. of the Persians, ἐπὶ σκηπτοῦχια ταχθεῖς Aesch. Pers. 297; and technically, the rank or power of a Persian σκηπτοῦχος (v. sq. 2), Strab. 498.

2. generally, command, power, Lye. 111, Anth. P. append. 357.

σκηπτοῦχος, Dor. σκαπτ-, ὄν, (σκήπτω, ἔχω) bearing a staff, baton, or sceptre as the badge of command, σκ. βασιλεὺς, a sceptred king, Il. 2. 86, Od. 2. 231, etc.; ὅστις σκ. εἰη Il. 14. 93; c. gen., σκ. θεῶν, of Aphrodité, Orph. II. 54 (55). 11; 'Ἄρῃς ἡγόρευσε σκ. h. Hom. Mart. 6.

2. as Subst. a wand-bearer, a great officer in the Persian court, generally a eunuch, ἡ τύραννος ἡ σκ. Simon. Iamb. 6. 69, cf. Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 16, 8. 1, 38, 8. 3, 15, An. 1. 6, 11.

σκηπτο-φόρος, ὄν, = σκηπτοφόρος, Anth. P. 7. 428.

σκήπτρον, τό; Dor. σκάπτρον (Pind. O. 7. 50, P. 1. 9, etc.), later ακάπτρον (Anth. P. 7. 428), but σκήπτρον in lyr. passages of Trag., as

σκ. τὰ ἡλιούμενα Xen. Oec. 19, 18; σκ. ἔθειραν, with a chaplet, Simon. 150; φάρεα, παραβαλλόμενα γένυσιν, ἑσκίαζον Eur. I. T. 1152, cf. Hipp. 134; absol., of the Sun, to cast a shadow, Arist. Meteor. 3, 4, 17:—of the sundial, ὁ γνῶμων σκιάζει τὴν ἑκτὴν marks it by its shade, Alciphro 3, 4:—Pass. to be in shadow, Arist. Color. 2, 4; cf. σκιάω: σκιάζεσθαι τοῖς ποσὶ, of the Σκιάποδες, Ctes. ap. Harp. II. generally, to overshadow, cover, Τιτῆνας βελέεσσιν Hes. Th. 716; τὸ γένειον τὴν ὀπίδια πᾶσαν σκιάζειν Hdt. 6, 117; σκιάσι γένυν, of a youth's beard just darkening the chin, Anth. P. 12, 26; so in Pass., ἐπεὶ δὲ τέκνων γένυσ ἑμῶν σκ. Eur. Phoen. 63.

III. to shade in painting, Luc. Zeux. 5; cf. σκιαγράφος II. IV. καύμα σκ. to keep off the sun's heat, Lat. defendere aestatem, Alciphro 3, 12.

σκιαθῆρας, οὐ, ὁ, (θηρῶν) the shadow-catcher, i.e. a sundial, Vitruv. I. 6; v. l. σκιοθῆρας, v. σκιάθρον.

σκιάθρῳ, to seek the meridian-line, Hesych. s. v. φρέαρ (ubi σκιοθ-). σκιάθρικός, ἡ, ὄν, ὄργανον, =σκιαθῆρας, Byz.; τὸ σκιοθρικόν in Cleomed., and σκιοθ. γνῶμονες in Strab. 125.

σκιά-θρον (sc. ὄργανον), τό, =σκιαθῆρας, Diog. L. 2, 1;—also σκιά-θρον, Plut. Marcell. 19, Diog. L. 2, 1; σκιάθρον, ὁ, Schol. Ptol.; and, as Adj., σκ. ὄργανον Ptol.—Dim. σκιοθρίον, τό, Schol. Luc.

σκίαϊνα, ἡ, a sea-fish, Lat. umbriua, Arist. H. A. 8, 19, 5, cf. Ath. 322 F.—also σκιάϊς, ἰδος, ἡ, Epich. 28 Ahr.; and in Galen., σκινίς, ἰδος. σκιάσκος, ἡ, ὄν, shady, Hdn. Epim. 126, prob. f. l. for σκιάρος.

σκιά-μύχω, to fight in the shade, i.e. in the school (for practice), to spar, σκ. πρὸς τὸν οὐρανὸν to practise the arms by beating the air, Cratin. Bouk. 3, cf. Posidon. ap. Ath. 154 A, et ibi Schweigh. II. to fight with a shadow, Plat. Apol. 18 D: to fight, struggle in vain, σκ. πρὸς ἀλλήλους Id. Rep. 520 C; πρὸς ἡμᾶς αὐτοῦς Id. Legg. 830 C.—Pass., ἐπὶ μάτην σκισμαχούμενα thrown out at random in disputations, Luc. Pisc. 35.—σκισμαχέω is a later form, Philo 2, 356, Antyll., etc.

σκιά-μάχια, ἡ, a fighting in the shade, i.e. practising in the school, Lat. umbratilis exercitatio: esp. an exercise with the hands and feet not much unlike χερσινόμοια, cf. Paus. 6, 10, 3. II. a fighting with a shadow, a mock-fight, Plut. 2, 130 E, Eust. 663, 16.—σκισμαχία is a later form, Galen.

Σκιά-ποδες [α], οἱ, Shade-footed or Shady-feet, a fabulous people in the hottest part of Libya, with immense feet which they used as sunshades as they reclined, Ar. Av. 1553, cf. Schol. ad l., Ctes. Fr. 89.

σκιάρο-κομος, οὐ, with shading leaves, ὕλη Eur. Bacch. 876, v. Elmsl.

σκιαρὸς, ὁ, ὄν, v. sub σκιερὸς.

σκιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (σκιά) any thing serving as a shade, a kind of canopy or arbour (in form like an umbrella), Theocr. 15, 119, Callix. ap. Ath. 141 F, Plut. Themist. 16; of Dionysus (cf. σκιάδειον), Poll. 7, 174, Hesych. 2. Σκιάς—the θόλος at Athens, Inscr. Att. in C. I. 123, 39; ἐπὶ Σκιάδος Tholo praefectus, lb. 184, 191-4, v. Böckh p. 326, Ammon. ap. Harp.: also, a rotunda at Sparta in which the assemblies of the people were held, Paus. 3, 12, 8, Anth. P. 9, 488. II. the umbel of umbelliferous plants, Phanias ap. Ath. 371 D.

III. =ἀναδενδράς, Hesych.

σκίασμα, τό, (σκιάζω) a shadow thrown over, a shadow, τῆς γῆς, of eclipses, Diod. 2, 31, Plut. 2, 891 F; a reflected image, shadow in water, Callistr. p. 896, etc.—generally, a shelter, =σκιάδειον, Eust. Opusc. 284, 36.

σκιασμός, ὁ, =foreg., Schol. Arat. 869.

σκιαστής, οὐ, ὁ, dub. word in Greg. Naz. by some explained an umbrella-bearer; by others an embroiderer (cf. σκιστός): fem. σκιάστρια, Byz.; v. Ducang. II. epith. of Apollo, of dub. sense, Lyc. 562.

σκιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, shading, covering, Schol. Soph. O. C. 318.

σκιατράφῳ, v. l. for σκιατρός, in Plat. and Stob. Il. c.

σκιατράφης, ἑς, (τρέφω) brought up in the shade, i.e. leading a sedentary life, Lat. umbratilis, Agath. Hist. 1, 7.

σκιατράφια, ἡ, a being brought up in the shade, a sedentary, effeminate life, Plut. Aemil. 31: in pl. effeminate habits, Id. 2, 209 C; and so Dind. reads elsewhere in Plut., and Diod. 20, 62, where others σκιατρός.

σκιατράφιας, οὐ, ὁ, =σκιατράφης, Poll. 4, 147., 6, 185 (v. l. -τροφίας).

σκιατρός, ἰον. σκητρός; in Att. also σκιάτράφῳ, v. infr., and cf. Lob. Phryn. 578: (σκιά, τρέφω). To rear in the shade or within doors, i.e. to bring up tenderly, σκ. τὰ σώματα Max. Tyr. 28, 3:—Pass. to keep in the shade, shun heat and labour, σκινᾶς πηζόμενοι ἐσκητρός-φέντο Hdt. 6, 12; μὴ σκιατράφουμένους Poeta ap. Stob. 520, 38; καθήσθαι καὶ σκιατραπεῖσθαι Xen. Oec. 4, 2; ἐσκητράφην τῶν σώματων ἔφει Plut. 2, 8 D; of plants, to be reared, grow in the shade, Theophr. C. P. 2, 7, 4.

II. intr. in Act. to wear a shade, cover one's head, σκητρός-φένουσι, ... τιράας φορόντες Hdt. 3, 12: hence also just like Pass., πλοῦσιος ἐσκητράφης a rich effeminate man, opp. to πέννης ἡλιωμένος one who bears all the heat of the day, Plat. Rep. 556 D, cf. Phaedr. 239 C, Pers. Sat. 4, 18, 33.

σκιατρός, ἡ, v. sub σκιατράφια.

σκιαγέω, (σκιά, αἰγῆ) to have dim sight, to be purblind, from having as it were shadows before the eyes, Hipp. 57, 11., 558, 22.

σκιάω, =σκιάζω, to overshadow, make shady, ἄμνον . . ἀκροτάτη κορυφῇ σκιάει Ar. Rh. 1, 604, cf. Nic. Th. 30, Arat. 864:—Pass. to be shaded or dark, δύσετό τ' ἥλιος σκιάωντό τε πάσαι ἀγυαί (cf. 3 pl. impf.), Od. 2, 388, 3, 487, etc.

σκίγγος or σκίγος, ὁ, a kind of lizard found in Africa and the East, used in medicine, Diosc. 2, 71, cf. Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 2, 5 (v. l. σίγγος).

σκιδνῆμι, collat. form of σκεδάννυμι (q. v.), to disperse, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1, 5, Plut. 2, 933 D; used by Hom. in compd. διασκιδνῆμι.

II. mostly used in Pass. σκιδνᾶμαι, and hardly seen in pres. and impf., (in Hipp. 336, 3 Littre has restored σκεδασθῇ from

Mss.):—to be spread or scattered, disperse, as a crowd or assembly, αὐτοὶ δ' ἐσκιδναντο κατὰ κλισίας τε νέας τε Il. 1, 487; ἐπὶ σφέτερα σκιδνασθαι Od. 1, 274; ἐσκιδναντο ἐν ἐπὶ νῆα ἑκαστος Il. 19, 277., 23, 3; ἐπὶ νῆας ἑκαστοὶ ἐσκιδναντ' ἰέναι 24, 2; σκιδνασθ' ἐπὶ ἑκάστῳ Od. 2, 252; ἐσκιδναντο ἰδὲ πρὸς δώμαθ' ἑκαστος Ib. 258; of foam or spray, ὕψοι δ' ἄχνη σκιδνᾶται Il. 11, 308; of a cloud of dust, ὕψι δ' αἶελα σκιδνᾶται 16, 375; of a stream, ἀνὰ κῆπον ἅπαντα σκιδνᾶται Od. 7, 130; also, ὕμῃ σκιδνᾶτο h. Cer. 279; ὕψ σκιδναμένη Hes. Th. 42; σκιδναμένα γάρυρ Simon. 51; σκιδναμένα ἐν στάθεσι ὄργαι Sappho 31; σκιδναμένης Δημήτερος, i.e. at seedtime, in spring, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 14; ἅμα ἡλίῳ σκιδναμένης as the sun begins to spread his light, i.e. soon after sunrise, Id. 8, 23; also not seldom in Hipp. of the spread of a disease through the system, 305, 36., 408, 44, etc.; also in Plut.; but not found in good Att., except compd. διασκιδνᾶμαι in Thuc. 6, 98; and the simple σκιδνᾶμαι in Theophr. Sens. 55, 56.

σκιερὸς or σκιάρος, ὁ, ὄν, but the former prevails, v. ll. c.: (σκιά):—shady, giving shade, ἐν νέμει σκιερῷ Il. 11, 480; ἄσπος ἐπὶ σκιερῶν Od. 20, 278; σκιαρὸν τε φύτευμαι Pind. O. 3, 32; σκιεροῖσιν ὕπ' ἔρνεσιν Ibyc. 1, 3; σκιερὰ δάφνη Eur. I. T. 1246; ὦ σκιερὰ φυλλὰς Id. Fr. 310; ὅρος σκιερὸν Ar. Av. 349:—oddly, σκιεροῖσι πόθοισι longings for the shade, Opp. H. 4, 438.

2. shady, in the shade, σκιερὸς θώκος Hes. Op. 572; ἀπὸ σκιαρᾶν παγῶν Pind. O. 3, 24; ἀναπανταί σκιαρὰ (11.—εραί) Plat. Legg. 625 B. 3. dark-coloured, Hipp. 1082 A; τὸ σκ. μέλαν φαίνεται Arist. Col. 1, 5; ἄνθος ὁπάρης Anth. P. 6, 154; φρίκη σκ. βάλαττα Alciphro 1, 17; κείαται ὑπὸ σκ. κόνιν Epigr. Gr. 212, etc.

σκή, σκητρός, ἡ, Ion. for σκία, σκατρός, ὁ.

σκίλλα, ἡ, ὄν, the squill, like σχίνος, Theogn. 537, Arist. H. A. 5, 30, 4, Theophr. H. P. 7, 9, 4, Theocr. 7, 107; used in purificatory rites, Diphil. Inscr. 3, Theophr. Char. 16, ubi v. Casaub. —Dim. σκίλλιον, τό, Aët.

σκιλλετικός, ἡ, ὄν, (σκίλλα) of squills, ὅσος σκ. vinegar of squills, Diosc. 2, 202, Oribas. 31 Mai, etc.; sometimes wrongly written σκιλλητικός:—also σκίλλινος, ἡ, ὄν, Diosc. Parab. 1, 78, Oribas. 65 Mai; and σκίλλης, οὐ, ὁ, late Medic.

σκίλλο-κρόμμυον, τό, =σκίλλα, Schol. Theocr. 5, 121.

σκίλλωδης, ἑς, like squills, Theophr. H. P. 9, 18, 3; of taste, Id. C. P. 1, 7, 4, Hices. ap. Ath. 87 C; Comp. —έστερος, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 121 A.

σκισμάλιζω, fut. Att. ἰω, to jeer at, flout, τῶν Ar. Pax 549; ῥηματίους Id. Ach. 444; σκ. ποδὶ τὸ kick, Diog. L. 7, 17:—expl. as Att. for the common Gr. καταδακτυλίζω by Moer. 360, A. B. 48, cf. Schol. Ar. Il. c.; another expl. is given in Schol. Ar. Pac. 1, c., viz. to hold up the middle finger (sens. obsc.), v. Juv. 10, 53, Mart. 2, 28; called digitus infamis by Pers. 2, 33. [The quantity of σκισ- is not determined.]

σκισμᾶζω, to halt, limp, Ar. Fr. 678; also κισμᾶζω, ὁκισμᾶζω, Hesych., who also cites the Adj. σκισμῶς, ἡ, ὄν, halt, Hesych., cf. Schol. Ar. Nub. 254.

σκισμβρον, τό, =σισύμβριον, Geop. 12, 35.

σκισπόδιον, τό, Dim. of σκίμπος, Philem. Έφεδρ. 1, Luc. Asin. 3, etc.; so σκισποδίσκος, ὁ, Synes. 23 D.

σκίμπος, ποδος, ὁ, a small couch, low bed, like ἀσκήντης or κράββατον, Ar. Nub. 254, 709, Plat. Prot. 310 C, Xen. An. 6, 1, 4.

II. a kind of litter or palanquin used by invalids travelling, Galen.

σκίμπτομαι, =σκήπτομαι, to allege, ἄροτρον σκίμψατο καὶ βόας Pind. P. 4, 399, v. Böckh v. l. O. 6, 101 (171).

II. Pass., ἦν [τὸ βῆγμα] ἐς τὴν φλέβα σκισμῶθ' fall upon it, Hipp. 455, 26.

σκίμπων, a late form of σκίπων, sometimes introduced into Mss. of good authors.

σκιναξ [ξ], ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (commonly deriv. from κινῶ): quick, nimble, epith. of hares, σκ. νεαροῖο λυγροῦ Nic. Th. 577; so ὁ σκ., =λαγῶς, Id. Al. 67; and Hesych. has κινᾶξ in same sense.

σκινῶρ [ξ], ἄρος, τό, the body, Nic. Th. 694; cf. σκῆνος II.

σκινδάλαιμιζω, to search thoroughly, Theophyl. Sim. Ep. 24.

σκινδάλαιμος, Att. σκινδάλαιμος, ὁ, a splinter, shingle, Lat. scindula, σκινδάλαιμος Hipp. 649, 49; synecp. σκινδάλαιμος Diosc. 1, 17, Alciphro 3, 64.

II. metaph., λόγων ἀκρίβων σκινδάλαιμος straw-splittings, quibbles, Ar. Nub. 130, cf. Ran. 819, Luc. Hes. 5:—cf. ἀνασχιנדυλεύω.

σκινδάλαιμο-φρόστης, οὐ, ὁ, a straw-splitter, Anth. P. 11, 354.

σκινδάριον, τό, an unknown fish, Anaxandr. Λυκούργ. 1, 4.

σκινδαρος, ὁ, an indecent gesture, Hesych., Phot.: Hesych. also cites Verbs σκινδαρεύομαι, σκινδαρίζω, σκινδίζομαι.

σκινδάφος, ἡ, a she-fox, υἱέην, Ael. N. A. 7, 47; cf. κίδαφος.

σκινδαψός, ὁ, a four-stringed musical instrument, Anaxil. Λυρ. 2, Theopomp. Coloph. al. ap. Ath. 182 A, cf. 636 B.

2. a word without meaning, a 'what d'ye call it,' used when one is uncertain about a word, Timo ap. Diog. L. 7, 15, Artem. 4, 2, Galen. (the last also uses the Verb σκινδαψίζομαι, 8, 662), Io. Damasc. 1, 12 C, etc.

II. an ivy-like tree, Clitarch. ap. Schol. Ar. Rh. 2, 906.

III. an unknown bird, Hesych.

σκίνδιον, τό, =λέυκαμα, Lat. album, Theognost. in Anecd. Oxon. 2, 15.

σκινθός, ἡ, ὄν, diving, Theophr. H. P. 4, 6, 9.

σκιο-γράφος, etc., later forms for σκια-γράφος, Lob. Phryn. 646.

σκιο-εἰδής, ἑς, fleeting like a shadow, shadowy, σκιοεἰδέα φύλ' ἄμνην ἄ Ar. Av. 686 (in a mock heroic line); σκιοεἰδῆ φαντάσματα Plat. Phaedo 81 D; θυσίην σκ. Anth. P. 11, 34:—Adv. —δῶς, Eccl. 2, of colours, dark, Arist. Color. 5, 11: cf. σκιάδης.

σκίοεις, εσσα, εν (a neut. σκίοειν metri grat., Ap. Rh. 2, 404):—like σκιερὸς, shady, shadowy, οὐρεα, ὄρεα σκ. shady, i.e. thickly-wooded, mountains, Il. 1, 157, Od. 7, 268, Pind. P. 9, 60; σκ. μέγαρα dark chambers, Od. 1, 365., 4, 768; ὄρθρον ὑπὸ σκιδέντα the morning twilight, Tryph. 236.

2. act., νέφεα σκ. overshadowing clouds, Il. 5, 525.

Od. 8. 374, etc. II. *unsubstantial*, of a reflexion in a mirror, τύπος Anth. P. 6. 20., g. 807; κέρδος ἀνείρου lb. 11. 366.

σκιοθήρας, -θήρον, -μαχέω, -μαχία, -τραφέω, -τραφής, etc., late forms of σκία—

σκιοιργάνω, (*ἐργω) to be busy about shadows, Theod. Metoch. p. 389. σκί-ουρος, ὁ, (οὐρά) properly the shadow-tail (cf. σκιάποδες), i. e. the squirrel, Opp. C. 2. 586; cf. Plin. 8. 58; also καμψίουρος, ἵππουρος. (Hence our *squirrel*, through a Lat. Dim. *sciur-iolus*.)

σκιοφάνης, ἑς, shadowy, phantom-like, Eust. 1699. 8.

σκιοφῶρος, ον, shadow-bringing, shadowy, Gloss.

σκιόφως, ὠτος, τό, twilight, formed like λυκόφως, Heliod. 5. 27, Eccl. σκιδυφύκτος, ον, cooled or dried in the shade, Schol. Nic. Th. 97, 693.

σκιόπαι, = σκίπτομαι, Schol. Il. 1. 220; σκίπαι Hesych.

σκιόπων, ἄνους, ὁ, (σκίπτομαι) = σκήπτρον, a staff, Hdt. 4. 172, Hipp. Art. 820, Eur. Hec. 65, Cratin. Keip. 2, Ar. Vesp. 727; σκ., γερουτικὸν ὄπλον Call. Ep. 1. 7.—The form σκίππων occurs as v. l. in Hdt., Eur., etc.; σκίππων in Anth. P. 6. 293, 294. 7. 65, 89, etc., recognised also by Hdn. Epim. 127, Theognost. in Anecd. Oxon. 2. 34: the prop. n. *Scipio* is Σκιπίων in Paus. 8. 30, 9, C. I. 2656 b (p. 1107), though Σκηπίων occurs in MSS. of Plut., etc.

Σκίρα, [Ὶ], τά, the festival of Athena Σκίρας, held in the month Pyanepsion (i. e. in October), Ar. Thesm. 834, Eccl. 18, 59, Pherecr. Inert. 49: to be distinguished from the Σκιροφόρια, which fell in Scirophorion (June), Clem. Al. 14, Phot., etc.: v. C. F. Herm. in Dind. Annot. ad Dem. 2. p. 740.

σκιραίνω, = σκίρω, Schol. Soph. Aj. 651.

Σκίρας, ἄδος, ἡ, name of Athena (v. σκίρον), Strab. 393, Paus. 1. 1, 4., 1. 36, 4.

σκιράφειον (in MSS. sometimes σκίραφίον), τό, a place where persons play at dice, a gambling-house, Isocr. 149 C, Antid. § 306, cf. Amphis Κυβ. 1, Theopomp. Hist. 254. Hence, σκιραφέα, ἡ, dicing, gambling, Gloss.

σκιράφεντής, οὐ, ὁ, a dice-player, Amphis Κυβ. 1.

σκιράσφος [Ὶ], ὁ, a dice-box, E. M. 717:—metaph. trickery, cheating, Hippon. 84. (Commonly deriv. from the place Σκίρων, v. σκίρον II.)

σκιράφωδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) tricky, swindling, A. B. 101.

σκιρία, ἡ, = σκίρος I. 2, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 14.

σκιρίδιον, τό, a name of the fish βασιλίσκος, Schol. Opp. H. 1. 129.

Σκίριται, οἱ, the Scirites, a distinguishing division of the Spartan army, consisting of six hundred foot: they fought on the left wing near the king, and were (originally at least) περίοικοι, from the Arcadian town Σκίρος, and its district Σκίρις, Thuc. 5. 67, 68, 71, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 24, cf. Thuc. 5. 33, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 21: also Σκιρίτης λόχος Diod. 15. 32. Some have supposed that they were cavalry, from Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 1, but wrongly; v. Müller Dor. 3. 12. § 6.

σκιρίτης, ὁ, (σκίρος) a worker in stucco, Zonar. 1651.

σκιρόν [Ὶ], τό, the white sunshade which was borne from the Athenian Acropolis (Strab. 393, Lysimach. ap. Harp. s. v.), in the festivals of Athena Σκίρας, thence called Σκίρα and Σκιροφόρια (v. Σκίρα); others derive these names from an image of Athena made of gypsum (σκιρος), cf. Schol. Ar. Vesp. 925 (921), A. B. 304; (in which case it must be written σκίρον). Others derive it from Σκίρος, a seer, who built a temple to Athena under this name in the district called Σκίρον (v. sign. II), Paus. 1. 36, 4, Plut. Thes. 17;—and a promontory of Attica opposite Salamis was called Σκίράδιον, Plut. Sol. 9. II. Σκίρον, τό, like Lat. *Suburra*, the disreputable part of a town, district of brothels and the like, Alciphro 3. 8, 25, Steph. B.

σκιρόν, τό, = σκίρος (q. v.), the hard rind of cheese, cheese-parings, Eupol. Χρυσ. γέν. 5, Ar. Vesp. 925, ubiv. Dind. II. a scar, Tzetz. Hist. 5. 702.

σκιρός or σκιρρός (v. σκίρος fin.), ἄ, ὄν, hard, νοσήματα Themist. 110 C: metaph. σκιρροὶ θεοὶ (v. l. for σκληροὶ) Plut. 2. 421 E, ap. Eus. P. E. 188 D; γέροντες Schäf. Long. p. 364.

σκιρός or σκιρρός (v. sub fin.), ὁ, gypsum, stucco, also λατὺνη II, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 925 (921), Suid.; in Suid. also σκίρρα, ἡ; also γῆ σκιρράς, Schol. Ar. I. c. 2. any hard coat or covering, a hardened swelling or tumour, induration, Lat. *scirrhus*, Hipp. 598. 48, cf. Foës. Oecon.: a coat of dirt, σκίρον ἡμφιεσμένη Eupol. Χρυσ. 5, cf. Cratin. Inert. 28. II. a corpse, corpse-laid, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 144 (v. Franz, p. 706 a).

2. a root or stump, acc. to Aristarch., who shortened II. 23. 332, 333 into one line, ἡ δὲ σκίρος ἔην· νῦν αὖ θέτο τέρματ' Ἀχιλλεύς, v. Schol. Victor. ad I. III. Σκίρος, ἡ, a town in Arcadia; v. sub Σκιρίται. (The forms σκίρρος, σκείρος arose from ignorance that the ι was long by nature; cf. νῆσσα, θρυλέω: so, Σκείρων, Σκειρωνίδες, etc., v. Schmidt Hesych. s. vv.)

Σκίρο-φορία, τά, v. sub Σκίρα, τό.

Σκιροφοριών, ἄνους, ὁ, Scirophorion, the 12th Attic month, the latter part of June and former part of July, so called from the festival Σκιροφόρια, Antipho 146. 18, cf. Arist. H. A. 5. 11, 1., 6. 21, 7, Theophr. II. P. 4. 11, 5, C. I. 109. 1., 113. 9, al.

σκιρόμαι, Pass. to be or become indurated, Hipp. 658. 45, cf. 569. 44: to be ingrained, πρὶν τὰν νόσον εἰς τὸν μυελὸν σκιρωθῆναι Sophron ap. E. M. 718.—In Nic. Th. 75, pro σκιδρώσαι, legend. videtur σκιρῶσαι.

σκιραίνω, -ρράς, -ρρία, -ρρίτης, -ρρον, -ρρος, -ρρός, -ρρώω, -ρρων, v. sub σκίρ—

σκιρτάω, Ion. -έω Opp. C. 4. 342:—a sort of Frequent. of σκαίρω, to spring, leap, bound, of young horses, αἱ δ' ὅτε μὲν σκιρτῶεν ἐπὶ (εἰδωρὸν ἀνυρῶναι . . . ἀλλ' ὅτε ἐπὶ εὐρία νῶτα θαλάσσης II. 20. 226 sq.; πῶλοι ἐσκιρτῶν φόβω Eur. Phoen. 1125; cf. goats, Theocr. 1. 152; of the Bacchae, Eur. Bacch. 446; ὀρχήσθε καὶ σκ. καὶ χορεύετε Ar. Pl. 761, cf. Vesp. 1305; ἀλλεσθαι καὶ σκ. Plat. Legg. 653 E: to be

skittish, unruly, unmanageable, Eur. Fr. 364. 31, Plat. Rep. 571' C, etc.:—metaph., σκιρτᾷ δ' ἀνέμων πνεύματα πάντων Aesch. Pr. 1086.

σκιρτηδόν, Adv. by leaps or bounds, Orph. Fr. 24.

σκιρτημός, ὁ, = σκίρτησις, Orph. L. 218.

σκιρτήμα, τό, a bound, leap, esp. of restive or frightened animals, ἐκμανεῖ σκ. ἥσσον Aesch. Pr. 600, cf. 675; ποδῶν σκιρτήματα ἔλαυνε Eur. H. F. 836, cf. Hec. 526, etc.—Hence Adv. σκιρτηματικῶς, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1125.

σκιρτήσις, ἡ, a bounding, leaping, Plut. Cleom. 34., 2. 1091 C:—rioting, uproar, σκιρτήσεις ἐθνῶν Id. 2. 341 F.

σκιρτήτης, οὐ, ὁ, a leaper, Σάτυρος Mosch. 6. 2; Πάν Orph. H. 10. 4, etc.

σκιρτητικός, ἡ, ὄν, skittish, unruly, Plut. 2. 12 B, Comut. N. D. 20.

σκιρτο-βάτέω, to leap about through, τι Eccl.

σκιρτο-πόδης, ον, ὁ, spring-footed, Σάτυρος Anth. Plan. 15*.

σκιρτο-ποιέω, to make to leap, LXX (Ps. 28. 6); Aq. σκιρτώσει.

Σκίρτος, ὁ, Leaper, name of a Satyr, Anth. P. 7. 707, Nonn.; Σκίρτου, attendants of Bacchus, Comut. N. D. 30.

σκιρῶδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) of a hard nature, callous, Poll. 4. 203, Galen.

σκιρῶμα, τό, = σκίρος I. 2, Diosc. I. 1, Poll. 4. 198.

Σκίρων [Ὶ], ἄνους, ὁ, Attic name for the wind which blew from the Scironian rocks in the Isthmus of Corinth, Arist. Fr. 238, Strab. 28, 391; but it is a north-west wind, like ἀργέστης, in Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 8:—the form Σκίρων is warranted by an Att. Inscr. (C. I. 518), cf. σκίρος and v. Elmsl. Heracl. 860.

II. a mythical robber who haunted the rocks between Attica and Megara, killed by Theseus, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 14, Plat., etc.; Σκείρωνος ἀκτή or ἀκταί the coast near these rocks, Soph. Fr. 19, Eur. Hipp. 1208; the adjacent sea was Σκιρωνικὸν αἰῶμα θαλάσσης Simon. in Anth. P. 7. 496; the rocks themselves Σκιρωνίδες πέτραι, Eur. Hipp. 979, Heracl. 860, Strab. 391; without πέτραι Polyb. 16. 16, 4; written Σκιρωνίδες in Arist.; Σκιρωνίς ὁδός the road from Athens to Megara, Hdt. 8. 71.

Σκίτῃλοι [Ὶ], οἱ, lewd fellows, lechers, invoked as demons in Ar. Eq. 634; a word of quite uncertain origin:—Toup restores ἐσκίταλις was lustful, for ἐσκυτ-, in Longus. 3. 13.

Σκίτων, ὁ, Feeble, Pherecr. Inert. 50; v. Phot.

σκιφή [Ὶ], ἡ, (σκιφός) = κνιτεία, Crantor ap. Diog. L. 4. 27:—also σκιφία, ἡ, Hesych., s. v. κνιβία.

σκιφίας, ον, ὁ, Dor. for ἐφίβας, the sword-fish, Epich. 29 Ahr., Hesych.

σκιφίω, Dor. for ἐφίβω, Hesych.

σκιφίνιον, τό, a basket of palm-leaves, Hesych.

σκιφός [Ὶ], τό, Acol. for ἐξίφος, a sword, Schol. Il. 1. 220, E. M. 718. 11, etc.; σκίφος A. B. 815. On the form v. Meincke. Com. Fr. 3. 73.

σκιφός, ἡ, ὄν, = κνιτός, Hesych., Suid.

σκιφύδιον, τό, Dor. for ἐφιδύριον, Epich. 23. 5 Ahr.

σκιψ, ὁ, = ἀκνίψ, Lob. Phryn. 400.

σκιώδης, ἑς, contr. from σκιοείδης, shady, πέτρα Eur. Supp. 759; χωρία Theophr. H. P. g. 18, 2. 2. of weather, dark, gloomy, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1082; of colours, dark, Arist. Color. 3. 9. Adv. -δός, Byz.

σκιατός, ἡ, ὄν, (σκιώ) shaded; σκ. ζώνη a belt striped with colours shading into one another, Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri p. 13.

σκλημα, τό, dryness, hardness, induration, Galen.

σκληναι, v. sub σκέλλω.

σκληρᾶγωγέω, to bring up hardy, τὰς θυγατέρας Luc. D. Marin. 16. 1;

σκληρὴν λέγειν to make it harsh or austere, Dion. H. de Thuc. 30.

σκληρᾶγωγία, ἡ, hardy training, Λακωνική Philo 2. 482, Suid.

σκληρ-ἀργιλλος, ον, of or with hard clay, Geop. 9. 4.

σκληρ-αὐχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, stiff-necked, unmanageable, properly of horses, Philo 1. 528, Plut. 2. 2 F, Clem. Al. 73:—σκληραυχενία, ἡ, stiffness of neck, prob. I. Epiphan. Cf. σκληροτράχηλος.

σκληρ-ευνία, Ion. -λη, ἡ, the use of a hard bed, Hipp. 366. 55.

σκληρία, ἡ, = σκληρότης, hardness, Plut. 2. 376 B, Clem. Al. 488. 2. an induration, Diosc. 2. 81, Aretae., etc. II. metaph. = σκληρο-

καρδία, Eus. D. E. 24 B.

σκληρίασις, ἡ, an induration of the eye-lid, Galen.

σκληρό-βλος, ον, leading a hard life, Tzetz.; -βίσιος, A. B. 62.

σκληρό-γεως, ον, with a hard soil: ἡ σκλ. (sc. γῆ), Philo 2. 619.

σκληρο-γνώμων, ον, hardhearted, Moschop. ad Hes. Op. 146:—Subst.

σκληρογνώμοσύνη, ἡ, Byz.

σκληρό-δερμος, ον, with hard skin, Arist. H. A. 5. 33, 2, al.: τὰ σκληρόδερμα crustaceous animals, such as the κάραβος, lb. 1. 5, 10., P. A. 2. 13, 2, al.

σκληρο-δαιτός, ον, of a hard, austere way of life, Philo 2. 163.

σκληρο-ειδής, ἑς, of hard nature or kind, Hesych.

σκληρό-θριψ, ὁ, ἡ, with hard, coarse hair, πρόβατα Arist. G. A. 5. 3,

19; opp. to μαλακόθριψ, Id. Physiogn. 2, 7.

σκληρο-καρδία, ἡ, hardness of heart, LXX (Jer. 4. 4), Ev. Marc. 16. 14.

σκληρο-καρδῖος, ον, hardhearted, stubborn, LXX (Prov. 17. 20, Ezek. 3. 7).

σκληρο-κέφαλος, ον, hard of head, Theophr. Nonn.

σκληρό-κηρος, ον, overlaid with hard wax, δέλτοι Diog. L. 7. 37.

σκληρο-κοίλιος, ον, costive, Diosc. 5. 27.

σκληροκοιτέω, (κοίτη) to sleep on a hard bed, Hipp. 338. 23;—

σκληροκοιτία, ἡ, = σκληρενία, Theophr. Fr. 7. 2.

σκληρό-κοκκος, ον, with hard seeds, βόαι Antiphr. Boiow. 2.

σκληρο-λέκτης, ον, ὁ, harsh-speaking, Schol. Ar. Nub. 1367.

σκληρο-πάγης, ἑς, firmly put together, hard, Xenocr. Aquat. 8.

σκληροπαίκτης, ον, ὁ, (παίγω) a kind of buffoon or juggler, also σκν

ροπαίκτης, Hippoloch. ap. Ath. 129 D.

σκληρο-πετρέ-στερνος, ον, stony-hearted, Nicet. Eug. 6. 468.

σκληροποιέω, to *harden*, Xenocr. Aquat. 18.
σκληρο-ποιός, *όν*, making hard, hardening, Plut. 2. 953 C.
σκληρό-πους, *ποδός*, *όν*, *hard-footed*, Gloss.
σκληρο-πρόσωπος, *ον*, *hard, bold of face*, Theodot. V. T.
σκληρός, *όν*, Dor. **σκληρός** Timi. Loc. 104 C. (v. sub fin.) :—*hard*, Lat. *durus*, opp. to *μαλακός* in all senses : 1. *hard to the touch*, *ξύλον σκλ.* ἡ *μαλακόν* Theogn. 1194 ; *ἐλαία* Pind. O. 7. 53 ; *γῆ* Aesch. Pers. 319, cf. Xen. Oec. 16, 11 ; *κοίτη* Plat. Legg. 942 D ; etc. 2. of sound, *hard, harsh, crashing*, *σκληρὸν ἐβρόντησε* Hes. Th. 839 ; *σκλ. βρονταί* Hdt. 8. 12 ; *σκληρότερα ἢ φωνή* Arist. Audib. 17, 27, al. ; *τόνος ἀπηνῆς καὶ σκλ.* Plut. Phoc. 2 ; cf. *αὖτος* and Virgil's *aridus fragor*. 3. of taste and smell, *hard, harsh*, as opp. to sweet, Lat. *asper*, *σκλ. ὕδατα* (springing from a rocky soil) Hipp. Aër. 280 ; so, *σκληρότατος ἄρρ καὶ τόπος* Polyb. 4. 21, 5 ; *ἀνεμος* Poll. 1. 110, cf. Ael. N. A. 9. 57 ; of wine, *dry, austere*, Ar. Fr. 563 ; *οἶμαί* Theophr. C. P. 6. 14, 12 ; metaph., *σκ. φράσις* Dion. H. ad Pomp. 1. 2, 6. 4. *hard, stiff, unyielding*, Lat. *rigidus*, opp. to *ὑγρός* (lithe and supple), *τίτθια σκλ. καὶ κνύδαντα* Ar. Ach. 1199 ; *σκληρότεροι μαστοί* Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 33 ; *σκέλη*, *χρυσός* Xen. Eq. 1, 5 ; *τί τὸ ἰγρὸν τοῦ χαλινῶ καὶ τί τὸ σκλ.* Ib. 10, 10 ; of the hair (cf. *σκληρόβρις*), Arist. H. A. 3. 10, 4, al. ; *σκλ. δέρμα, σάρξ*, etc., Id. P. A. 3. 3, 14, etc. ;—of persons, Plat. Theaet. 162 B ; of dogs, *σκλ.* τὰ *εἶδη* Xen. Cyn. 3, 2 ; *τράχηλος* Ib. 5, 30 ; οἱ τὸ σῶμα *σκληροί* Arist. Prob. 3, 16, al. 5. *κοιλία σκλ.* *costive*, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Arist. P. A. 3. 7, 15. 6. of boys who look old for their age, *stiff, sturdy*, Plut. Ages. 15, Luc. Salt. 21, cf. Stallb. Plat. Symp. 196 A. 7. of light, *strong*, *ἐν σκληρᾷ αὐγῇ ἡ μαλακῇ* Arist. Color. 3, 11. II. metaph., 1. of things, *hard, austere*, *μὴ τὰ μαλακὰ μῦθοι, μὴ τὰ σκλ.* ἐχρῆς Epich. 121 Ahr. ; *τράχη* Soph. O. C. 1615 ; *δαίτα* Eur. Fr. 529 ; *ἀγαγαί* Plat. Legg. 645 A ; *βίος* Menand. Vened. 5 ; *τὰ σκλ.* *hard words or hardships*, Soph. O. C. 1408, etc. ; *σκλ. συμφοραὶ* Ar. Fr. 685 ; *σκληρὰ μαλθακῶς λέγων* Soph. O. C. 774 ; τὸ *σκλ.* = *σκληρότης*, ἡ *δαίτα* .. *ὑπερβάλλει ἐπὶ τὸ σκλ.* Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 24. 2. of persons, *hard, harsh, austere, stern, cruel, obstinate, stubborn*, Soph. Fr. 19, Plat. Theaet. 155 E, Tim. Loc. 1. c. ; *σκλ. δαῖδος*, of the Sphinx, Soph. O. T. 36 ; *σκλ. γὰρ αἶψ* Eur. Alc. 500 ; *σκλ. δαίμων* Ar. Nub. 1264 ; *σκληρὸς τοὺς τρόπους* Id. Pax 350 ; *ἀγριοὶ καὶ σκ.* Arist. Eth. N. 4. 8, 3 ;—so, *σκλ. ψυχῇ* Soph. Aj. 1361, Tr. 1260 ; *σκλ. ἄγαν φρονήματα* Id. Ant. 473 ; *ἦθος* Plat. Symp. 195 E ; *σκλ. θρόσος* *stubborn* courage, Eur. Andr. 260 ; of a wind, *violent*, Ep. Jacob. 3. 4. III. Adv., *σκληρῶς* *καθεῖσθαι*, i. e. *on a hard seat*, Ar. Eq. 783 ; *ἐνόνεσθαι* Xen. Cyn. 12, 2. 2. *hardly, with difficulty*, Eur. Fr. 284, 9. 3. *harshly, obstinately*, *σκλ. διαμάχεσθαι* Plat. Legg. 629 A ; *ἀπειλεῖν* 885 D ; *τὰ μαλακὰ σκλ. καὶ τὰ σκληρὰ μαλθακῶς λέγειν* Arist. Rhet. 3. 7, 10 ; *σκλ. αὐλεῖν* Id. Audib. 48. (The Root seems to be the same as that of *σκέλλω*, *σκληρῶν*, v. sub *σκέλλω*.)
σκληρό-σάρκος, *ον*, with *hard flesh*, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 7, de An. 2. 9, 4.
σκληρό-στομος, *ον*, *hard-mouthed*, of horses, Poll. 1. 197. II. *hard to pronounce*, *σῖγμα* Aristox. ap. Ath. 467 B.
σκληρό-στράκος, *ον*, *hard-shelled*, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 9.
σκληρότης, Eretrian for *σκληρότης*, Plat. Crat. 434 C.
σκληρό-στρωτός, *ον*, *hard-bedded*, *κοίτασμα* Manass. Chron. 5843.
σκληρο-σώματος, *ον*, with a *hard body*, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 120.
σκληρότης, *ητος*, *η*, *hardness*, opp. to *μαλακότης* Plat. Rep. 523 E, Arist. P. A. 1. 4, 8, al. 2. of taste, *austerity, harshness, οἶνου* Theophr. C. P. 6. 14, 12. 3. *stiffness, rigidity*, Arist. Probl. 5, 6 ; *ἡ τῆς κοιλίας σκλ. costivity*, Hipp. Aër. 284. II. of persons, *hardness, austerity, sternness*, τὸ *δαίμονος* Antipho 122. 44 ; *σκλ. καὶ ἀργουκία* Plat. Rep. 607 B, cf. 410 D ; Achilles as a *παράδειγμα σκληρότητος*, Arist. Poët. 15, 11.
σκληρο-τράχηλος, *ον*, *stiffnecked*, LXX (Ex. 33. 3, al.), Act. Ap. 7. 51 ; cf. *σκληροαχὴν* :—*σκληροτραχηλέω*, Phot., Hesych. ; also —*τάω*, Byz. :—*σκληροτραχηλία*, *η*, Eccl.
σκληρο-ουργός, *όν*, apparently, *one of a corps of masons* in the Roman army, C. I. 4716 d. 15, 20, 35.
σκληρουχία, *η*, (*ἐχω*) *severity*, Joseph. A. J. 8. 8, 2.
σκληροφθαλμία, *η*, *hardness of the eyes*, Paul. Aeg. 3. 22.
σκληρο-όφθαλμος, *ον*, *having hard dry eyes*, opp. to *ὕγροφθαλμος*, Arist. H. A. 2. 13, 12, P. A. 2. 2, 8, al. ; also, *σκλ. ὅμματα* H. A. 4. 2, 10.
σκληρό-φρων, *ον*, *hard of mind or soul*, Schol. Soph. Aj. 926.
σκληρο-φυής, *ἐς*, of *hard, harsh nature*, *tough*, Xenocr. Aquat. 7.
σκληρο-φυλλός, *ον*, with *hard leaves*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 2.
σκληρο-χάλινος, *ον*, *hardbitted, hardmouthed*, Achmes Ouir. 152.
σκληρό-χειρ, *όν*, *hardhanded*, Hesych.
σκληρό-ψυχος, *ον*, *hardhearted*, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 242.
σκληρυντικός, *η*, *όν*, *hardening*, Medic.
σκληρύνω, to *harden*, opp. to *μαλᾶσσω*, Hipp. Acut. 391, Arist. H. A. 5. 16, 7 ;—Pass., with pl. *ἐσκληρυνμαι* Hipp. 427. 20, and —*υνμαι*, to be *hardened*, *grow hard*, Id. Vct. Med. 18. 2. metaph., *σκλ. τὴν καρδίαν τινος* to *harden his heart*, LXX (Ex. 7. 3, etc.), cf. Ep. Rom. 9. 18, Hebr. 3. 8 ; Pass., LXX (Sirach. 30. 11).
σκληρύνω, τό, = *σκληρῶμα*, Hipp. Coac. 167.
σκληρυνμός, *όν*, *hardening, induration*, Hipp. Protrh. 68, cf. 131 D, etc.
σκληρώδης, *ἐς*, contr. for *σκληροειδής*, Manetho 4. 325.
σκληρῶμα, τό, *an induration*, Hipp. 1135 G, Oribas. 39 Mai.
σκληρώσις, *εως*, *η*, = *σκληρῶμα*, Moschio 133.
σκληρός, *όν*, (prob. from *σκέλλω*) *slender, slight, thin*, Plat. Enthyd. 271 B, and prob. 1. in Arist. Somn. 3, 17, Probl. 30. 1, 14 ; of a woman, Theopomp. Com. Στρατ. 4.
σκολιός, *ον*, = *σκολιός*, Arcad. 37.
σκνήφη, *η*, = *ἀσκαλάφη*, Hesych. s. v. *κνίδαι*.

σκήνπιος, *ον*, (*σκήνπιος* B) like *κνεφαίος*, *dark*, *σκν. ὕδτης* a wanderer in the twilight, Theocr. 16. 93.
σκήνπια, *η*, = *κνίπια*, Byz.
σκήνπιος (A), *η*, *όν*, (*σκήνπι*) *niggardly, stingy*, Aspas. ad Arist. Eth. fol. 51 A, Hesych. ; *σκήνπιος* in Phryn. 398.
σκήνπιος (B), *η*, *όν*, *dim-sighted*, *ἡ τυφλὸς ἡ τις σκήνπιος* Simon. Iamb. 17 ; *σκήνπιος* in Hesych. (who also cites *σκήνπιος τὸ σκότος*), cf. *σκήνπιος*.
σκήνπιότης, *ητος*, *η*, *stinginess*, like *κνιπότης*, Schol. Luc. Jup. Tr. 15.
σκήνπο-φάγος [α], *ον*, *eating scabites*, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 7.
σκήνπιω, to *pinch, nip*, Hesych. (Akin to *σκήνπι*. The form *σκήνπιω* also occurs in Hesych. = *διέφθειρεν*, etc.)
σκήνπιος, *η*, *όν*, v. *σκήνπιος*.
σκήνπιότης, *ητος*, *η*, = *σκήνπιότης*, Byz.
σκήνπις, *όν*, not *η* (Lob. Plat. 114), gen. *σκήνπιος* ; nom. pl. *σκήνπιες* Origen. c. Cels. 5. 7 :—an insect found under the bark of trees eaten by the woodpecker, Arist. H. A. 9. 9, 1, Sens. 5, 22 (in both places with v. l. *κνήψ*, as in Theophr.), Plut. 2. 636 D : from its quick jump comes the proverb, *ἡ κνήψ ἐν χώρᾳ* 'a flea at home' Strattis Incert. 12, Paroemiogr. (Cf. Slav. *skniba* = *culex*.)
σκολιδιον, τό, = *σκιᾶδειον*, Hesych.
σκολιδος or *κοιδος* (Arcad. 47), *όν*, Maced. for *διοικητής* or *ταμίης*, Poll. 10. 16, Phot., Hesych. ;—as epith. of Dionysus, Menand. Kth. 9, v. Hemst. Poll. 1. c.
σκολιός, *όν*, read by Schneid. in Nic. Th. 660, from the Schol. (who explains the vulg. *σκαίοις* by *σκιεράς*, *ἀνηλούς*), and Hesych.
σκολιός, *όν*, the wall-plate of a building, Hesych.
σκολιάω, to be *crooked*, *σκ. ταῖς ὁδοῖς* to *walk in crooked ways*, LXX (Prov. 14. 2).
σκολιόνομαι, Pass. to *grow crooked*, esp. *sideways*, Hipp. Art. 812 ; *εἶσω* *σκ.* Ib. 815.
σκολιόβουλος, *ον*, of *crooked counsel*, A. B. 329, Suid.
σκολιό-γνῶμος, *ον*, *crooked-minded*, Theod. Stud.
σκολιό-γραπτος, *ον*, *marked with oblique lines*, Arist. Fr. 281.
σκολιο-γράφος, to *write across or crooked*, Byz.
σκολιοδρομέω, to *run a crooked course*, Cyrill.
σκολιο-δρόμος, *ον*, of the moon, *going in an oblique orbit*, Orph. H. 50. 4, Manetho 4. 478.
σκολιόθρις, *τρίχες*, *όν*, *η*, with *curled hair*, Nonn. D. 15. 137 : with *crisp leaves*, *ἀκανθα* Anth. P. 4. 1, 37.
σκολιό-καυλος, *ον*, with *crooked or slanting stalk*, v. l. Theophr. H. P. 7. 8, 2.
σκόλιον, τό, properly neut. of *σκολιός* (sub. μέλος), a *song which went round at banquets*, esp. at Athens during the Peloponnes. war ; being sung to the lyre by the guests one after another. It is said to have been introduced by Terpander (Plat. Gorg. 451 E sq.), and *σκόλια μέλη* are attributed to Alcaeus and Anacreon, Ar. Fr. 2 (p. 530), cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 14, 10 ; but the first extant examples occur in Pind. Fr. 87, 9, Ar. Ach. 532, Ran. 1302, cf. Vesp. 1222–1248. The name is of uncertain origin : some refer it to the character of its music (*νόμος σκολιός*, as opp. to *ὀρθός*) ; others to the *ρυθμός* *σκολιός*, or amphibrachic rhythm, recognised in many *Scolia* ; but most, after Dicaearch., Plut., etc., to the *irregular, zigzag way it went round the table*,—each guest who sung holding a myrtle-branch (*μυρρίνη*), which he passed on to any one he chose, cf. Ar. Nub. 1364, et ibi Schol.—There is a collection of the extant *Scolia* by Ilgen., Carm. Conviv. Graec. (Jena 1798), v. also Bgk. Lyr. Gr. pp. 871 sq. On their nature, see Ilgen, pp. lxxxv. sq., Ath. 649 sq.
σκολιόμοι, Pass. to be *bent, crooked*, Hipp. Art. 807 ; of plants with crooked roots, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 4.
σκολιο-πλάνης, *ἐς*, *darting aslant, κερασταί* Nic. Th. 319.
σκολιο-πλόκαμος, *ον*, with *twisted locks or curls*, Nonn. D. 26. 65.
σκολιο-πόρος, *ον*, with *winding passages*, *ᾠτα* Sext. Emp. P. 1. 126.
σκολιός, *όν*, *curved, bent, aslant*, Lat. *obliquus*, opp. to *ὀρθός*, *εὐθύς*, *σκ. σίδηρος* Hdt. 2. 86 ; *σκ. σκίπωνι* Eur. Hec. 65 : of rivers and paths, *winding*, *πατάμους* Hdt. 1. 185., 2. 29 ; *Μαίανδρος* *σκ. εἰς ὑπερβολὴν* Strab. 577 ; *οἶμος, ἀτραπτός*, etc., Ar. Rh. 4. 1541, Nic. Th. 478, etc. ; *ρήγιμεις* Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 25 ; so, *λαβυρινθος* Call. Del. 311 ; *πλέγμα* *ἑλικος* Anth. P. 7. 24 ; *πλοκαμίδες* Nonn. D. 14. 182 :—*twisted, tangled, báτος* Anth. P. 7. 315, cf. 11. 33 ; *εἰς τὸ σκ.* Hipp. Art. 803. 2. *bent sideways, δουλείη κεφαλῇ, σκολιῇ* (Hor. *capite obstituto*) Theogn. 536 ; *πίδες* Pind. Fr. 217 ; *ἵππος* *σκ. crooked made or going askew*, Plat. Phaedr. 253 D.—Cf. *σκόλιον*. II. metaph. *crooked*, i. e. *unjust, unrighteous, θέμιστες* Il. 16. 387 ; *μῦθοι, δίκαι* Hes. Op. 192, 219 ; *λόγους* Theogn. 1147 ; *ἀπάται* Pind. Fr. 232. 2. *πατέων ὁδοῖς* *σκολιαῖς* Id. P. 2. 156 : *riddling, obscure, ῥημάτια* Luc. Bis Acc. 16 :—rarely of men, *θύνει* *σκολιόν* makes the *crooked one* straight, Hes. Op. 7 ; *σκ. καὶ βορβόρος* Plut. 2. 551 F ; in Eccl., *ὁ σκ. the Evil One* :—with Verbs, *σκολιά φρονεῖν*, opp. to *εὐθύς* *ἐμμεν*, Scol. Gr. 15 Bgk. ; *σκ. πράττειν, εἰπεῖν* Plat. Theaet. 173 A ; *τυφλὰ καὶ σκ.* Id. Rep. 506 C, cf. Gorg. 525 A :—so in Adv. *σκολιῶς*, Hes. Op. 256, 260 ; *σ. ἔχειν* Diod. 16. 91 ; so, *εἰς σκολιά* Plat. Theaet. 194 B. III. Strabo's *σκολιά ἔργα* (p. 640), which has caused great discussion, is only a corrupt reading for *Σκόπα ἔργα*, as restored by Tyrwhitt. (Prob. akin to *σκοληνάς*.)
σκολιότης, *ητος*, *η*, *crookedness*, *σκ. τῆς καμπῆς*, of a Parthian bow, Plut. Crass. 24 : in pl. the *windings* of a stream, etc., Strab. 577. II. metaph. *inequality, σκολιότητα* *ἔχειν* to be *unequally affected*, Hipp. 400. 8. 2. of men, *crookedness, dishonesty*, LXX (Ezek. 16. 5).
σκολιόφρων, *όν*, *η*, (*φρήν*) of *crooked mind*, Hipp. 1283. 35, Nonn. Jo. 8. 129, etc. ; cf. *σκολιόβουλος*.
σκολιό-χειλος, *ον*, *crook-beaked*, like *ἀγκυλοχείλης*, A. B. 329.

.. θεωῖν σκ. ἰδὲ καὶ ἀνδρῶν h. Hom. Cer. 62: also, *one who watches or marks game*, Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 40.

3. in Hom., also, a *spy*, scout, Il. 10. 324, 526, 561 (in which sense Xen. prefers *κατάσκοπος*); σκ. καὶ κατασπέρτας στρατοῦ ἐπεμψα Aesch. Theb. 36, cf. Eur. Tro. 956;—so, of a *messenger who has been sent to learn tidings*, Soph. O. C. 35, cf. Ph. 125; σκοπός, ναὺν κατόπτας Eur. Hes. 556.

II. *the distant mark or object on which one fixes the eye, a mark*, Lat. *scopus*, σκοπὸν ἄλλον, ὃν οὐπὼ τις βάλεν ἀντρ., εἰσομαί αἰκε τύχῳ Od. 22. 6; ἀπὸ σκοποῦ away from the mark, 11. 344; ἀπὸ σκ. εἰρηκεῖναι, εἰρησθαί Plat. Theat. 179 C, Xen. Symp. 2, 10; so, παρὰ σκοπὸν Pind. O. 13. 134; σκοπῶ ἐπέχειν τόξον to aim at it, Ib. 2. 160; σκοποῦ τυχεῖν Id. N. 6. 46; ἐκυσσας ὥστε τοξότης .. σκοποῦ Aesch. Ag. 628; ὥστε τοξῶται σκοποῦ, τοξέειν ἀνδρὸς τοῦδε Soph. Ant. 1033; σκοπὸν ἀκοντίστας θόλιον ἰμοί Antipho 123. 10; ἐπὶ σκοπὸν βάλλειν Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 29; παραλλάξει τοῦ σκοποῦ καὶ ἀμορτίει Plat. Theat. 194 A; ἀποτυγχάνειν σκοποῦ Id. Legg. 744 A; στοχάζεσθαι σκοποῦ Id. Rep. 519 C. 2. metaph. *an aim, end, object*, οὗτος .. δοκεῖ δ σκ. εἶναι πρὸς ὃν βλέποντα δεῖ χῆν Id. Gorg. 507 D; τὴν ἡδονὴν σκ. ὀρθὴν πᾶσι ζῴοις γεγονέναι Id. Phileb. 60 A; σκοπὸς τυραννικὸς τοῦ δῆδ Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 9; etc.

III. name of a dance, Eupol. Incert. 131.

σκορακίζω, fut. Att. ἰω, to bid one go ἐς κόρακας, to dismiss contemptuously, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 16, Alciphro 1. 38:—Pass. to be treated contemptuously, Lat. *contumelia affici*, Dein. 155. 15 (but v. Cobet V. LL. p. 48), Plut. Artox. 27; σκ. εἰς χάρον ἀσέβων Philo 1. 139.

σκορακισμός, ὁ, *contumely*, Plut. 2. 467 A, LXX (Sirac. 41. 19).

σκορακιστέον, verb. Adj. *one must reject with contempt*, Philo 1. 267, al.

σκόρδαξ, v. l. for κόρδαξ, Mnesim. Ἰπποτρ. 1. 18.

σκορδινάομαι, Ion. —έομαι, Dep. —to stretch one's limbs, yawning, gape, properly of men or dogs half roused from sleep, Lat. *pandiculari*, Hipp. 262. 28, cf. Poll. 5. 168; hence also of a person tired or enervated, στένω, κέχηνα, σκορδινάομαι Ar. Ach. 30; σκ. καὶ δυσφορεῖς Id. Ran. 922, cf. Vesp. 642.

II. in Medic. writers, of one who is disposed to vomit, *to retch*, Erotian.; and in the same sense σκορδίνημα, τό, σκορδίνησμός, ὁ, Hipp. 1020 F, 1184 E; cf. Lob. Phryn. 511.

σκορδίζω, (σκόρδον) to be like garlic, τῇ ὁσμῇ Diosc. 3. 115.

σκόρδον, τό, a plant which smells like garlic, perhaps water-germander, Diosc. 3. 125, Orib. 196 Mai. [i. Androm. (127) ap. Galen. 4. 429.]

σκορδό-ζεμα, τό, a decoction of garlic, Hieroph. in Ideler Phys. 1. 410.

σκορδο-λάσσον, τό, in late Medic., *assafoetida, laserpitium*, Ducang.

σκόρδον, τό, late form for σκόρδον, garlic, often in Genp., etc.; and used, metri grat., by Crates ap. Diog. L. 6. 85:—Dini., σκορδόνιον, τό, Diosc. Parab. 2. 112.

σκορδό-πράσον, σκορδοφαγία, σκορδοφόρος, v. sub σκορδο-.

σκορδύλη [ῶ], ἡ, a young tunny-fish, Arist. II. A. 6. 17, 13; cf. κορδύλη III.

σκορδύλλος, ὁ, a kind of beetle, Hesych.

σκορδο-άλμη, ἡ, a sauce or pickle composed of brine and garlic, Cratin. Od. 5, Ar. Eq. 199, 1095, Eccl. 292.

σκορδίζω, to dose with garlic, properly of game-cocks which were primed with garlic before fighting, φάσκων φιλεῖν μ' ἐσκορδύσας Ar. Eq. 946:—Pass., ἐσκορδισμένους primed with garlic, Ib. 494, Ach. 166, cf. Xen. Symp. 4. 9, and v. φουσιγγῶ.

II. to flavour with garlic, κάβαλα ποιήσας .. κάσκορδισμένα Diphil. Ἀπολ. 1. 13.

σκορδόνιον, τό, Dim. of σκόρδον, in pl., Ar. Pl. 818, Antipho. Βομβ. 3.

σκορδοδοειδής, ἑς, like garlic, Diosc. 3. 47.

Σκορδοδο-μάχοι, οἱ, Garlic-fighters, Luc. V. H. 1. 13.

σκορδοδο-μίμνητός, ἡ, ὄν, resembling garlic, φούας Ar. Fr. 122.

σκόρδον, τό, contr. σκόρδον (q. v.), garlic, Lat. *allium*, the root of which consists of several separate cloves (γελγίθες), and is thus distinguished from the onion (κρύμνον), and leek (πράσον), first in Hdt. 2. 125., 4. 17, Hipp. Acut. 389; also in pl., σκορδὸν κεφαλαί Ar. Vesp. 679, cf. Pl. 718; σκορδόδους ἀλείφειν = σκορδοδίζειν, Id. Pax 502; σκόρδοκα φαγεῖν = ἐσκορδοδίσθαι, Id. Lys. 690.

II. τὰ σκ. the garlic-market, Eupol. Incert. 5.

σκορδοδο-πανδοκευτρι-αρτοποιῶν, ἰδος, ἡ, Comic word in Ar. Lys. 458, a garlic-bread-selling hostess.

σκορδοδο-πράσον, τό, a kind of garlic, Diosc. 2. 183, in form σκορδο-.

σκορδοδο-πώλης, οὐ, ὅ, a garlic-seller, Schol. Vesp. 680, Poll. 7. 198.

σκορδοδο-φάγος, τό, to eat garlic, Hesych.:—σκορδοδο-φάγια, ἡ, an eating of garlic, Diosc. Par. 2. 15; σκορδο-, Theoph. Nonn.

σκορδοδο-φόρος, οὐ, garlic-bearing, Schol. Ar. Pl. 718, Pax 245; σκορδο-, Eust.

σκορδοδὸν, ὄνος, ὁ, a bed of garlic, Hesych.

σκορπανα, ἡ, a kind of fish, Ath. 320 F; fem. of σκορπίος, acc. to Eust. 1129. 24, v. Lob. Path. 279.

σκόρπειος, α, οὐ, Ion. —ήσις, ἡ, οὐ, of the scorpion, Orph. L. 504. 616, Manetho I. 35.

σκορπιαίνομαι, Pass. to be enraged, Procop., Suid.

σκορπιᾶκος, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a scorpion; τὸ σκ. a remedy against the scorpion's sting, Byz.

σκορπιανός, ἡ, ὄν, born under the Scorpion, Basil.: cf. κριανός.

σκορπίδιον, τό, Dim. of σκορπίος v. Polyb. 8. 7, LXX (1 Macc. 6. 51).

σκορπίζω, fut. ἰω, to scatter, disperse, just like ἀκεδάννυμι, an Ion. word, used by Hecataeus (Fr. 371), cf. Phryn. 218, Lob.; but elsewhere only in later writers, as Strab. 19S, LXX, and N. T.

σκορπιό-θηκτος, ἡ, οὐ, stung by a scorpion, Diosc. I. 4, Geop. 12. 13, 6.

σκορπιο-ειδής, ἑς, scorpion-like, cf. σκορπιώδης.

II. τὸ σκορπιοειδές, a plant, so called from the likeness of its seed to a scorpion's tail, Diosc. Noth. 4. 195; also σκορπιούρος.

σκορπιόεις, ἑσσα, εν, of a scorpion, τύμμα Nic. Th. 654, cf. Al. 145.

σκορπιόθεν, Adv. from, by a scorpion, σκ. βεβόλημένος Orph. L. 755.

σκορπιο-κτόνον, τό, synonym for ἡλιοτρόπιον in Diosc. (Noth.) 4. 193.

σκορπιο-μάχος [ᾶ], ὄν, fighting with scorpions, ἀκρίς Arist. Mirab. 139.

σκόρπιον, τό, a name of the σίκυς ἀγριος, Diosc. Noth. 4. 152.

σκορπιόδομαι, = σκορπιαίνομαι, Hesych.

σκορπιό-πληκτος, οὐ, = σκορπιόθηκτος, Diosc. 4. 195.

σκορπίος, ὁ, a scorpion, Aesch. Fr. 165, Plat., etc.; σκ. δ χερσαῖος (v. infr. II) Arist. H. A. 5. 26:—proverb., ὑπὸ παντὶ λίθῳ σκορπίον φυλάσσει Praxilla 4; ἐν παντὶ σκορπίος φρουρεῖ λίθῳ Soph. Fr. 35; ὥσπερ ἔχης ἡ σκ. ἡρέως τὸ κέντρον Dem. 786. 4; used to punish adulterers, Plat. Com. Pha. 1. 21. (Perhaps akin to σκοροβαῖος, which Hesych. cites as equiv. to σκάραβος, κόραβος.)

II. a prickly sea-fish, Comici ap. Ath. 320, Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 26.

III. a prickly plant, perhaps *Spartium scorpius*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 18, 2, etc.

IV. the constellation *Scorpio*, Arat. 85, Eratosth. Catast. 7.

V. an engine of war for discharging arrows, Plut. Marcell. 15, Böckh Urkunden p. 411, etc.

σκορπίουρος, οὐ, (οὐρά) scorpion-tailed: esp. as the name of a plant, *Scorpiurus sulcatus* (Sprengel), Diosc. 4. 28.

σκορπιο-φόρος, οὐ, producing scorpions, Eust. Opusc. 113. 5, Ptol.

σκορπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of sea-fish, Arist. H. A. 5. 10, 5; v. l. σκωμβρίς.

σκορπισμός, ὁ, a scattering, Aquila al. V. T.:—σκόρπισμα, τό, Byz.

σκορπιστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of σκορπίζω, dispersed, Jo. Chrys.

σκορπίτης [ι], οὐ, ὁ, scorpion-like, name of a stone, Plin. H. N. 37. 10.

σκορπιώδης, ἑς, contr. for σκορπιοειδής:—metaph. scorpion-like, Philo 2. 576, malignant, Poll. 6. 125, Eust. 851. 52.

II. τὸ σκορπιώδες, the Chelifer cancracides, an insect found in books, Arist. H. A. 4. 7, 7, cf. 5. 32, 3.

σκορπίων, ὁ, = σκορπίος V, Gloss.

σκοτάζω, to grow dark, LXX (Ezek. 31. 15, etc.), cf. συσκοτάζω:—so in Pass., σκοτασθήσεται Schol. Pind. N. 4. 64.

σκοταῖος, α, οὐ, and in Diod. and Plut. os, ον: (σκότος):—in the dark, joined with a Verb. of persons,

1. before morning, ἐλέγρετο τῆς νυκτὸς ὅσον σκοταῖος διελεύθιν τὸ πείδιον Xen. An. 4. 1, 5, cf. 10; ἐτι σκ. παρήλθεν Id. Hell. 4. 5, 18; or,

2. after nightfall, ἦδη σκ. ἀναγὰρ Id. Cyr. 7. 1, 45; σκοταῖοι προσιώντες Id. An. 2. 2, 17: cf. κνεφαῖος.

II. of things, dark, obscure, νύξ Diod. 3. 48; ἐνέδραι Plat. Fab. 7.—Cf. σκοταῖος.

σκοταρία, ἡ, darkness, Hesych.

σκοταρχής or σκόταρχος, ὁ, the prince of darkness, Theod. Stud., who has also the Verb σκοταρχέω.

σκοτασμός, ὁ, a being or becoming dark, τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν Diosc. 7. 8.

σκοτάω, = σκοτάζω: Ep. 3 pl. σκούσσι, Nic. Al. 35.

σκοτέα, ἡ, = σκοτία, LXX (Mich. 3. 6).

σκοτεινάσμαι, τό, a becoming dark, Gloss.

σκοτεινο-ειδής, ἑς, = σκοτώδης, Schol. Opp. H. 3. 163.

σκοτεινός, ἡ, ὄν, (σκότος) dark, like σκότιος, νυκτὸς ἄρμ' ἐπέιγεται σκ. Aesch. Cho. 661; σκ. τῶν ἐνεργούντων βέλος Ib. 286; σκ. περιβολαί, of a scabbard, Eur. Phoen. 276; τύπος Plat. Rep. 432 C; ὁδοί Xen. Cyn. 6, 5; τὰ σκ. θεῖσθαι Plat. Rep. 520 C; τὰ σκ. καὶ τὰ φανὰ Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 1; ἀνὰ τὸ σκ. προΐδεν in the darkness, Thuc. 3. 22:—of a person, darkling, blind, καίπερ σκ. Soph. O. T. 1326; σκ. ὄμμα Eur. Alc. 385; —τὰ σκοτεινά the dark shadows in a picture, Plut. 2. 57 C; σκοτεινὸν δῆρ to live in darkness, Plat. Legg. 781 C.

II. metaph., like σκότιος, dark, obscure, opp. to ἐλλόγιμος καὶ φανὸς (metaphorically), Id. Symp. 197 A; σκ. καὶ δυσδιερεύνητος Id. Rep. 432 C; so Heraclitus was called ὁ σκοτεινός, Arist. Mund. 5. 5, Cic. Fin. 2. 5, 15; σκ. προσίμῳ Aesch. 32. 41; σκ. ἀκοαὶ obscure reports, Plat. Criti. 109 E; σκ. μηχανήματα dark, secret, Eur. Fr. 290; ὀρκῶναι Id. Bacch. 611:—Adv., σκοτεινὸς διαλέγεσθαι Plat. Rep. 558 D, cf. Dion. H. de Thuc. 32. 1:—for Pind. N. 7. 90, v. sub κοτεινός.

σκοτεινότης, ἡ, darkness, obscurity, Plat. Soph. 254 A.

σκοτεινο-φόρος, οὐ, bringing darkness, Jo. Chrys.

σκοτεινώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) = σκοτώδης, Schol. Nic. Th. 28, Hesych., etc.

σκοτερός, α, ὄν, = σκούσιος, σκ. νύξ Orph. Arg. 1045; cf. νύκτερος for νύχιος, ζοφερός for ζόφος, δυοφερός, etc.

σκοτεῖω, (σκούσιος) to hide oneself in darkness, Hesych.

σκοτέω, = σκοτάω, in Philo Byz. de vii Mir. 2, Greg. Nyss. 2. 670 B, but prob. f. l. for σκοτάω, v. Bast. Ep. Crit. p. 44.

σκοτία, ἡ, (σκούσιος) darkness, gloom, Ap. Rh. 4. 1698, Gregor. in Anth. P. 8. 187, 190, and other late writers; v. Moer. p. 354.

II. in Architecture, the scotia or cavetto, a sunken moulding, so called from the dark shadow it casts, Hesych., Vitruv. 3. 3.

σκοτιαῖος, α, οὐ, collat. form of σκοταῖος, Hipp. 595. 24, Poll. 1. 69; v. Lob. Phryn. 552.

σκοτίας, οὐ, ὁ, one who keeps in the dark, a runaway slave, Lat. *tenebrius*, Hesych.

σκοτίζω, to make dark, Themist. 153 A:—Pass. to be dark, darkened, Plut. 2. 1120 E; τῇ διανοίᾳ Ep. Eph. 4. 18; χολῇ τὰς φρένας Tzetz.

σκούτιον, τό, = σκούσιος, Or. Sib. 14. 6, where Dind. σκούτιον.

σκούσιος, α, οὐ, also os, ον, Eur. Alc. 125, Joseph. A. J. 19. 7, 1: (σκούσιος):—dark,

I. of persons, in the dark, darkling, in secret, secret, σκούτιον δέ ἐ γίνετο μήτηρ, i. e. not in open, lawful wedlock, Il. 6. 24; so prob., καὶ σκούσιοι φθινύθουσι παῖδες ἐν θανάτῳ (the Schol. expl. it οἱ μὴ γνήσιοι ὄντες τῶν θεῶν παῖδες), Eur. Alc. 989; so also, σκ. εἰναὶ secret, clandestine loves, Id. Ion 860 γαμεῖ .. σκ. λέχος, opp. to a wedded wife, Id. Tro. 44; λέκτρον σκούσια νυμφευτήρια Ib. 252; λέχη σκούσια νυμφεύειν Eubul. Navn. 1; σκ. Κύπρις Anth. P. 7. 51; rare in Prose, Charax ap. Schol. Ar. Nub. 508.

2. in Crete the boys were called σκούσιοι, because they lived in the women's apartment, Schol. Alc. 1. c.

II. of things, dark, νύξ Eur. Hec. 68, Alc. 269, etc.; ὁθαλαμοί

Eur. Phoen. 1542; of the nether world, Id. Alc. 125. 2. metaph., like σκοτεινός, dark, obscure, of dithyrambs, Ar. Av. 1389; ἡ διὰ τῶν αἰσθημάτων κρίσις Democrit. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 138.—Adv.—ως, Byz. σκοτισμός, ὁ, a darkening, σκ. καὶ φωτισμοὶ ἀέρος Cleomed. Math. p. 49, cf. Eust. 849. 24: of the mind, Clem. Al. 214: = σκοτοδινία, Hesych. σκοτίας, ὁ, ὁ, epith. of Zeus, like κελευστής, νεφεληγερέτης, etc., Paus. 3. 10. 6; so in Steph. B., Zeus Σκοτίας or —vās.

σκοτο-βινία, (βινέω) Comic word formed after σκοτοδινία, in *teuebris concumbere cum aliqua gestio*, Ar. Ach. 1221.

σκοτο-δασύ-πικνύ-θρις, τριχός, ὁ, ἡ, dark with shaggy thick hair, κυνὴ σκ., of a 'cap of darkness', Ar. Ach. 390.

σκοτό-δειπνος, ὁν, eating in the dark, Hesych. s. v. ζοφοδεκίας.

σκοτο-δινέω = σκοτοδινία, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 1.

σκοτο-δινία, Ion. -ῖη, ἡ, dizziness, vertigo, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12. 11., 144 A, 463. 3, Plat. Soph. 264 C, cf. ἰλιγγος.

σκοτο-δινάσις, ἡ, = ἰλιγγίς, Poll. 2. 41. 4, 184.

σκοτο-δινάω, to suffer from dizziness or vertigo, Ar. Ach. 1219, Plat. Theat. 155 C, Legg. 663 B, etc.—on the form, v. Lob. Phryn. 82.

σκοτό-δινος, ὁ, = σκοτοδινία, Hipp. Aph. 1249, 109 H. Adv.—ως, Aretae.

σκοτο-δότης, ὁν, ὁ, bringing the darkness of death, Manass. Chron. 4459.

σκοτο-εἰδής, ἐς, dark-looking, Plat. Phaedo 81 D Bekk. (al. σκοιειδ-).

σκοτιάς, ἐσσα, ἐν, poet. for σκόπιος, dark, νέφος Hes. Op. 553; ζῆφος Ar. Rh. 2. 1106; νύξ Nic. Al. 188: metaph., σκοτούσσα θεῶν περί δόξην a dark, doubtful opinion, Emped. 388.

II. Σκοτούσσα, ἡ, a town in Thessaly, Polyb., etc.; sometimes written Σκοτούσα; but the double s occurs in C. I. 1936. 23, and is confirmed by the unconstr. form Σκοτούσσα in a verse cited by Paus. 7. 27. 6.

σκοτοεργός, ὁν, working in the dark, κλιβαρεύς Manetho 1. 80.

σκοτοπόρος, ὁν, (βορά) devouring in the dark: metaph. malicious, *mischievous*, Hesych., Eust. 1496. 38.

σκοτούμαι, ἡ, = σκοτομήνη, Anth. P. 13. 12, Or. Sib. 5. 479: generally, darkness, Greg. Naz.:—cf. Phryn. 499.

σκοτο-μήδης, ἐς, of dark counsel, wily, Eust. 1496. 37.

σκοτο-μήνη, ἡ, a moonless night, Aristid. 1. 570, Eus. V. Const. 1. 59: also σκοτομήνια, Chrysipp. ap. Schol. Ven. 11. 21. 483, Aquila V. T.

σκοτο-μήνιος, ὁν, dark and moonless, νύξ Od. 14. 457.

σκοτο-ποιός, ὁν, making darkness, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 952:—hence, σκοτοποιέω, Schol. Il. 20. 38; and σκοτοποιία, ἡ, Dion. Areop.

σκότος, ὁν, ὁ, more rarely σκότος, εὐς, τό, v. sub fin.: (perh. akin to σκιά):—darkness, gloom, Od. 19. 389, Pind., and Att.: opp. to φάος, Aesch. Cho. 320, Soph. Aj. 394, etc.; to ἡμέρα, Plat. Def. 411 B. 2. in Il. always of the darkness of death, mostly in phrase, τὸν δὲ σκότος ὅσσε κάλυψεν 4. 461. 1, 6. 11. al.; στυγερὸς δ' ἀρα μιν σκότος εἶλεν 5. 47., 13. 672; so in Att. Poets, e.g. σκότος θανάει Eur. Hipp. 837; ἥδη με περιβάλλει σκ. Id. Phoen. 1453; σκ. γίγνεται Pherecr. Doul. 5; σκότον εἶναι τεθνηκότος (sc. Αἰσχύλου) Ar. Fr. 505.

3. so of the nether world, Pind. Fr. 95; σκότον νέμοντα Τάρταρον τε Aesch. Eum. 72, cf. Pers. 223; τὸν αἰὲ κατὰ γὰρ σκότον εἰμένους Soph. O. C. 1701; παῖδες ἀρχαῖον σκότον Ib. 106; ἰὼ σκ., ἐμὸν φάος Id. Aj. 394; γῆς σκότος κέρπυττα Eur. Hel. 62, cf. Hipp. 837; σκότον πάλαι Id. Hec. 1.

4. the darkness of the womb, φυγόντα μητρίθεν σκότον Aesch. Theb. 664; in pl., ἐν σκότοις νηδύος τετραμμένη Id. Eum. 665. 5. also of blindness, σκότον νέφος Soph. O. T. 1313; ὁδονεκεῖ... ἐν σκότῳ... ὁφείλοτο, i.e. οὐκ εἶτο ὁφείλοτο, Ib. 1273; βλέποντα νῦν μὲν ὄρν, ἔπειτα δὲ σκότον, i.e. μῆδεν, Ib. 419; σκότον δεδωκώς Eur. Phoen. 377, cf. H. F. 563:—also, dizziness, vertigo, Hipp. 1149 B; σκότοι πρὸ τῶν ὁμμάτων Arist. H. A. 7. 4. 3; cf. σκοτούδιος, -δινία.

6. metaph., σκότω κρύπτειν, like Horace's *nocte premere*, to hide in darkness, Soph. El. 1396, cf. Pind. Fr. 171. 5., 252; opp. to σκότον ἔχειν, to be in darkness, obscurity, Id. N. 7. 19, Eur. Fr. 1039. 8; ἀπορία καὶ σκ. Plat. Legg. 837 A; καὶ περικαλύψαι τοῖσι πράγμασι σκότον Eur. Ion 1522: so with Preps., διὰ σκότους ἐστὶ it is dark and uncertain, Xen. An. 2. 5, 9; ἐν σκ. καθήμενος Pind. O. 1. 134; ἐν σκ. τεχνάσθαι Soph. Ant. 494; κατὰ σκότον Id. Ph. 578; ὑπὸ σκότον Id. Ant. 692, Eur. Or. 1457, Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 4; ὑπὸ σκότῳ Aesch. Ag. 1030, Eur. Phoen. 1214. 7. of a person, Μητρόπολις ὁ σκ., like ὁ σκοτεινός, the mystery, v. l. Hippion. Fr. 112:—also darkness, i.e. ignorance, Dem. 411. 25; but also deceit, σκ. καὶ ἀπάτη Plat. Legg. 864 C.

8. the dark part or shadow in a picture, Eust. 953. 51, Suid. s. v. ἀπεισκοταμένα.—A neut. σκότος was also used, though Ael. Dion. ar. Eust. 1390. 56 regarded the masc. as the Att. form: the neut. never occurs in Ar., and is nowhere required by the metre in the Trag., though it occurs in the Mss. here and there, mostly as a v. l., Aesch. Fr. 5, Soph. O. C. 40, Eur. Hec. 831, H. F. 563, 1159, Fr. 538; it is found however, without v. l., in the best Att. Prose, Plat. Rep. 516 E, Crat. 418 C, Xen. An. 2. 5, 9., 7. 4, 18, Dem. 281. 3, etc.; also in Hdt. 2. 121, 5.

σκοτο-φόρος, ὁν, bringing darkness, Eust. Opusc. 174. 68:—φορέω, Ib. 236. 53.

σκοτό-φρων, ὁ, ἡ, dark-minded,—a nickname, suggested by the pr. n. Λυκόφρων, Schol. Lyc. 1.

σκοτώω, to make dark, darken, to blind, σκοτάωσιν βλέφαρα καὶ δεδωκότα Soph. Aj. 85:—Pass. *to be in darkness, 'be blinded, suffer from vertigo, like σκοτοδινία*, Plat. Rep. 518 A, Prot. 339 E, Theat. 209 E.

II. *to slay*, Byz.: v. Ducang.

σκοτώδης, ἐς, contr. for σκοτεινός, dark, Plat. Phaedo 81 B, Rep. 518 C. 2. obscure, Id. Crat. 412 B.

σκ. = σκοτοδινία, Id. Epid. 1. 948, cf. 948 H.

σκοτώδης, ἡ, darkness, Phot. Bibl. 143. 28, Theol. Arithm. 6.

σκότωμα, τό, dizziness, vertigo, Polyb. 5. 56, 7 (in pl.), Plut. 2. 137 D, etc. II. slaughter, Byz.: v. Ducang.

σκοτωματικός, ὁ, ὁν, causing dizziness, Diosc. 5. 43. 2. suffering from it, Id. 2. 78, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 71, etc.

σκότωσις, ἡ, (σκότω) a darkening, eclipse, μαυτικῶν δυνάμεων σκότωσις Plut. 2. 414 D.

II. dizziness, vertigo, Galen., Theoph. Protosp. p. 133; cf. σκότωμα.

σκοτουλάτος, ὁν, Lat. *scutulatus*, checkered or of light texture, of dresses, Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri p. 13, cf. Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 1. 10:—Subst.

σκοούλωσις, ἐως, ἡ, a being checkered, Hero:—v. Ducang.

σκυβάλλω, ὁ, a kind of cheese-cake, Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 647 D.

σκυβάλλω, to look on as dung, to reject contemptuously, Dion. Il. de Orat. 1:—Pass., opp. to λαμπρύνωμαι, Pempel. ap. Stob. 460. 51:—also σκυβαλεῖω, Schol. Luc. Necr. 17.

σκυβάλλικτος, ὁ, ὁν, dirty, mean, σκ. ἀργύρια, of bribes, Timocreon 1. 6; Mss. σκυβαλικά, contra metri.

σκυβάλισμα [ᾶ], τό, = σκύβαλον, Pseudo-Phocyl. 144.

σκυβάλισμός, ὁ, contemptuous rejection, Polyb. 30. 17, 12.

σκυβάλον, τό, dung, excrement, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 18, Plut. 2. 352 D; pl., σκ. λευκά καὶ ἀργυρώδεα Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 15, cf. Ep. Phil. 3. 8, Joseph. B. J. 5. 13. 7.

2. refuse, offal, leavings, ἀποδειπνίον σκ. Anth. P. 6. 302; ἀνδρα πολυκλαυτον, ναυτιλίας σκ. Anth. P. 7. 276; πέφρησ λοπὸν ἐτι σκ. Ibid. 382: pl., δειπνον ἀπὸ σκυβάλων Ib. 6. 303; σκ. ἀνθρώπου Lxx (Sirach. 27. 4). (Commonly deriv. from ἐς κύνας βαλεῖν, cf. σκουακίω.)

σκυβάλωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) refuse-like, Byz.: τὸ σκ. = σκύβαλον, Eccl.

σκυβαλῆτης οἶνος [ῖ], ὁ, wine run from grapes without pressure, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 9, Diut. 1. 5, Galen., etc.

σκυδίω, = σκινθίω, Hesych.

σκυδμαινος, ὁν, = σκυθρωπός, dub. in Hesych.; v. Lob. Techn. 279.

σκυδμαίνω, = σκύζομαι, μή μοι, Πάτροκλε, σκυδμαίνεμεν Il. 24. 592.

σκύζα, ἡ, (κύω, κύω) lust, Philet. 32, but v. Meineke Com. Fr. 4. p. 648.

σκύζω, to be at heat, of dogs (cf. καπράω), Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 8; of women, A. B. 12.

II. to bark during sleep, Poll. 5. 86.

σκύζομαι, Ep. Dep., used mostly in pres.: impf. ἐσκύζοντο, σκύνοντο Q. Sm. 3. 133., 5. 338: Ep. aor. opt. σκύσσατο (ἐπι-) Od. 7. 306. *To be angry or wroth with one, σκυζομένη Διὶ πατρί* Il. 4. 23., 8. 460; σκύνεσθαί οἱ εἶπε θεοὺς 24. 113; μή μοι σκύνῃς Od. 23. 209: absol. *to be wroth, ὁ σὺ εὖ γέγωγε σκυζομένης ἀλέγῳ* Il. 8. 483, cf. 9. 198. (Prob. from √ΣΚΥΖ (cf. σκυδ-μαινω), which becomes ΣΚΥΘ before ρ, as in σκυθ-ρός, σκυθ-ρωπός, though other examples of such a change may be hard to find.)

Σκυθαινά, ἡ, a fem. form of Σκυθῆς, Ar. Lys. 184, Alex. Incert. 64.

σκυθάριον, τό, Scythian wood, = θαψος, Schol. Theocr. 2. 88.

σκυθ-άρχη, ὁν, ὁ, chief of the Scythians, Byz.

Σκυθῆς [ῖ], ὁν, ὁ: voc. Σκυθά Theogn. 829, Ar. Thesm. 1112, etc.:—a Scythian, first in Hes. Fr. 17; proverb., Σκυθῶν ἐρημία, as we might say 'the desert of Africa', Ar. Ach. 704, cf. Aesch. Pr. 2:—metaph. any rude, rough person, ἐν λόγοις Σκ. Plut. 2. 847 F, cf. Menand. Incert. 4. 13.

2. as Adj. Scythian, Σκ. ὄμιλος Aesch. Pr. 417; σίδηρος Id. Theb. 817 (cf. Χάλυψ); κύανος Theophr. Fr. 2. 55.

II. at Athens, a policeman, one of the city-guard, which was mostly composed of Scythian slaves, Ar. Thesm. 1017, 1026, Lys. 451; cf. τοξότης III.

Σκυθία, ἡ, Scythia, Call. Dian. 174; Σκυθίηνδε, Ib. 256:—Σκυθιάς, ἡ, a name of Delos, Nicanor ap. Steph. B., cf. Hdt. 4. 33.

Σκυθίζω, fut. ἴσω, to behave like a Scythian; i.e., 1. to drink immoderately, Hiero. Rhod. ap. Ath. 499 F, cf. ἐπισκυθίζω.

2. from the Scythian practice of scalping slain enemies (Hdt. 4. 64), to shave the head, ἐσκυθισμένος εὐρω Eur. El. 241; so, [χαίτην] ἐσκυθίξε cut it off in mourning, Epigr. Gr. 790. 8: cf. ἀποσκυθίζω, χιρὸμακτρον.

Σκυθικός, ὁ, ὁν, Scythian, Aesch. Cho. 160, etc.; of persons with a ruddy complexion, Cratin. Incert. 64:—ἡ -κῆ (sc. γῆ), Alcae. 49, Hdt., etc.:—τὸ -κὸν the Scythian race, Zosim. 4. 20, cf. Luc. Tox. 54:—fem. Σκυθίς, ἴδος, acc. ἰν, Aeschin. 78. 19.

II. αἰ σκυθαίκα a kind of shoes, like Περισυθαί, Σκυθαῖα, etc., Lys. ap. Harpocr.

III. Adv.—κῶς, Strab. 513, Plut.

Σκυθισμός, ὁ, the Scythian age, preceding the Hellenic, Epiphani.

Σκυθιστῖ [τι], Adv. (Σκυθίῳ) in Scythian fashion, Soph. Fr. 420. 2.

in the Scythian tongue, Hdt. 4. 27. 59.

Σκυθό-γλωσσος, ὁν, speaking Scythian, Manass. Chron. 6698:—Σκυθογνώμων, ὁν, Scythian-minded, Ib. 3948:—Σκυθολογός, ὁ, a Scythian-killer, Theod. Prodr. in Notices des Mss. 8, 2, p. 171:—Σκυθόμητρες, αἰ, children of Scythian mothers, Tzetz. Anteh. 22:—Σκυθοτρόφος, ὁν, rearing Scythians, Manass. Chron. 3754.

Σκυθός, ὁ, Aeol. for σκύφος, Parmeno ap. Ath. 500 B.

Σκυθο-τοξότης, ὁν, ὁ, a Scythian Bowman, v. l. Xen. An. 3. 4. 15.

σκυθράζω, to be angry, peevish, Eur. El. 830.

σκυθράξ, ὁ, v. κυρσάνιος.

σκυθρός, ὁ, ὁν, (√ΣΚΥΖ, σκύζομαι) angry, sullen, Menand. 'Αδελφ. 13, Arat. 1120.

σκυθρωπάω, to look angry or sullen, be of a sad countenance, mostly in pres., Ar. Lys. 7. Pl. 756; ὡς οὐδὲν ἦσθα πλὴν σκυθρωπάειν μόνον Amphip. Δεξ. 1, cf. Antiph. Φιλοθ. 2; aor. 1, ἐσκυθρωπάσαν ἀκούσαντες Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 21; σφόδρα πάνιν σκυθρωπάσας Aeschin. 33. 5; pf. ἐσκυθρωπάσας Plat. Alc. 2. init.; ἐσκυθρωπάκις Dem. 1122. 12: cf. σκυθρωπός.

2. to be of a sad colour, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 378.

σκυθρωπασμός, ὁ, sadness of countenance, τῶν φιλοσόφων Plut. 2. 49 F.

σκυθρ-ωπός, ὁν, also ἡ, ὁν Hipp. 1114 A, Ephor. Fr. 155, Plut. 2. 417 C, etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 105: (σκυθρός, ὦψ):—angry-looking, of sad or angry countenance, sullen, Eur. Med. 271, Hipp. 1172; γέλωας Aesch. Cho. 738; ὄμμα, πρόσωπον Eur. Phoen. 1333, etc.; σκ. τινι Id. Alc. 774; ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Mem. 3. 10. 4; opp. to ἰκαρός, φαῖδρός, Ib. 2. 7. 12., 3. 10. 4:—also of affected gravity, Dem. 1122. 20, Aeschin. 56. 31:—

τὸ σκυθρωπὸν, = sq., Eur. Alc. 797, cf. Bacch. 1252, Plat. Symp. 206 D. — Adv., σκυθρωπὸς ἔχειν Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 1. II. of things, gloomy, sad, melancholy, γήρας Eur. Bacch. 1252; σκυθρωποτέρα ὁδὸς Archyt. ap. Stob. 13, 2; μέλαρ Paus. 10. 7; πύλαι Plut. Demosth. 30, etc.: — of colour, sad-coloured, dark and dull, Lat. tristis, opp. to λαμπρός, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 378.

σκυθρωπότης, ἡ, σullenness, Hipp. Coac. 152 D, Dion. H. de Rhet. 8. σκυλαδέφης, ὁ, = σκυλοδέφης, Eust. 450. 6. σκυλάκαινα [α], ἡ, poet. fem. of σκυλάξ, Anth. P. 9. 604, Orph. Arg. 982. σκυλάκεια, ἡ, a breeding of dogs, Plut. Cato Ma. 5, Poll. 5. 51. σκυλάκειος, α, ὄν, of puppies, κρέα Hipp. 536. 10, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 225. σκυλάκευμα [α], τό, a whelp, cub, contemptuously of a boy, Epigr. ap. Plut. 2. 241 A, Anth. P. 3. 7.

σκυλάκευς, ὁ, = σκυλάξ, Ep. gen. — ἦος, — ἦαν Opp. C. 1. 481., 4. 227. σκυλάκευτής, οὗ, ὁ, a dog-trainer, Himer. ap. Phot. 373. σκυλάκευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for puppies, Philo 1. 202. σκυλάκευς (σκυλάξ) to pair dogs for breeding, c. acc., Xen. Cyn. 7. 1, Arr. Cyn. 31, 3. — Pass., ὑπὸ λυκαίνης σκυλακεύεσθαι to be suckled by a she-wolf, Strab. 299.

σκυλάκηδόν, Adv. like a young dog, puppy-like, Synes. 90 A. σκυλάκινος [α], ἡ, ὄν, of young dogs, Gloss. σκυλάκιον [α], τό, Dim. of σκυλάξ, a young puppy, Plat. Rep. 539 B, Xen. Cyn. 7. 3.

σκυλάκτις, ἡ, protectress of dogs, of Artemis, Orph. H. 35. 12. σκυλάκο-δρόμος, ὄν, ὥρα, of the dog-days, Poëta de Herb. 140. σκυλάκο-κτόνος, ὄν, dog-killing, Glycon ap. Hephaest. 62. σκυλάκοτροφία, ἡ, a breeding, rearing of dogs, Opp. C. 1. 436. σκυλάκοτροφικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the breeding and rearing of dogs: ἡ σκ. (sc. τέχνη), this art, Ael. N. A. 6. 8.

σκυλάκο-τρόφος, ὄν, breeding or rearing dogs, εὐνή Opp. H. 1. 719. σκυλάκωδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a young dog: τὸ σκ. a puppyish character, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 4.

σκυλάξ [ῥ], ἄκος, ὁ, and (as always in Hom., and Hes.) ἡ: — a young dog, whelp, puppy, Lat. catulus, Od. 9. 289, 12. 86, Hes. Th. 834; κύων ἀμαλῆσι περὶ σκυλάκεσσι βεβῶσα Od. 20. 14; in full, σκ. κύων Hdt. 3. 32: — generally, a dog, masc. in Eur. Bacch. 338, Plat. Rep. 375 A, 537 A; fem. in Plat. Parm. 128 C, Xen. Cyn. 7. 6; ἄδων τρίκρανος σκ., of Cerberus, Soph. Tr. 1098. 2. of other young animals, like σκυμνός, a whelp, cub, ὄρεσκῶν σκυλάκων πελαγίων τε Eur. Hipp. 1277; ἄρκτου Luc. D. 1. 5; γαλέης Nic. Th. 689; of a dolphin, Arion Bgk. p. 567: — the Graminaries are called σκυλάκες Ἰηνοδότου, whelps of his litter, in Anth. P. 11. 321.

III. σχήμα ἀφροδιακῶν, Hesych. (Prob. from √ΣΚΥΛ, σκύλλω, from the nature of young dogs; cf. Σκύλλα.) σκυλάω, = σκυλεύω, Anth. P. 3. 6.

σκυλαία, ἡ, a despoiling, plundering, LXX (1 Macc. 4. 23). σκυλεύμα [ῥ], τό, esp. in pl. the arms stripped off a slain enemy, spoils, Eur. Phoen. 857, Ion 1145, Thuc. 4. 44.

σκυλεύσις, ἡ, = σκυλαία, Symm. V. T.: — σκυλευμός, ὁ, Eust., etc. σκυλευτής, οὗ, ὁ, one who strips a slain enemy, Symm. V. T., Byz. σκυλευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, stripping a slain enemy, Ἀθηναί Tzetz. Lyc. 853. σκυλεύω (σκύλον) to strip or despoil a slain enemy of his arms (for it was not right to take off the clothes also, Plat. Rep. 469 C), Lat. spoliare, first in Hes., and Hdt.; c. acc. pers. et rei, Κύκνον σκυλεύσας (v. l. σὺλσ-α) ἀπ' ὤμων τεύχεα Hes. Sc. 468; c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, σκ. τοὺς τελευτήσαντας πλὴν ὅπλων Plat. l. c.; ἀμφόβριαν δερμάτων Nic. Th. 379: — c. acc. pers. only, σκ. τοὺς νεκροὺς Hdt. 1. 82, Thuc. 4. 44, 97; σκ. τὰς πλείεις Polyb. 9. 10, 13. 2. c. acc. rei et gen. pers. to strip the arms off an enemy, τὰ ὅπλα σκ. τῶν πολεμίων Lys. 123. 44, cf. Xen. An. 6. 1, 6, Hell. 2. 4. 19; so, ἀπὸ τῶν .. νεκρῶν σκ. ψέλια κτλ. Hdt. 9. 80.

σκυλέω, = σκυλεύω, C. I. 3757, 4077, al., Eust. σκυλήτριά, ἡ, she who strips a slain enemy, παρθένος Lys. 853. σκυλή-φόρος, ὄν, poet. for σκυλοφόρος, Anth. P. 9. 428.

σκύλιον, τό, a dog-fish, Lat. canicula, Arist. H. A. 6. 10, 10 sq. Σκύλλα, ἡ, ἡ, Od. 12. 235; elsewhere in Od. Σκύλλα, Scylla, daughter of Crataeis, a monster barking like a dog, with twelve arms, and six necks, who inhabited a cavern in the Straits of Sicily, Od. 12. 85 sq., 108, 230, 245; cf. Aesch. Ag. 1233, etc.; — a fable that afterwards underwent many changes, v. Dict. of Biogr. s. v.: — Σκύλλαν αἰδεῖν, in allusion to a drama bearing that name, Arist. Poët. 26, 3. (From σκύλλω, because she rent her prey and barked like a σκυλάξ, Od. 12. 86, 96, 245.)

σκύλλαρος, v. l. for κύλλαρος in Arist. H. A. 4. 4. 32. σκύλλο-πνίκτης, ὄν, ὁ, dog-throttler, choke-dog, as interp. of the Lydian name Can-daules, Tzetz. Hist. 6. 482; v. Curt. Gr. Et. no. 84.

σκύλλος or σκύλος, ὁ, = σκυλάξ, E. M. 720. 191, Hesych. σκύλλω, aor. ἔσκυλα: — Pass., aor. ἔσκυλόην Eust. 769. 41., 1516. 57; in Eccl. also ἔσκυλν [ῥ]: pf. ἔσκυλμαι, v. infir. (From √ΣΚΥΛ come also σκύλ-ον, σκύλ-μα, σκύλ-μός, Σκύλ-λα, σκύλ-αῖ: — Curt. compares also κο-σκυλ-μάτια, Lat. qui-squil-iae.) To rend, mangle: — Med., σκύλαιο κάρη may'st thou tear thy hair, Nic. Al. 412: — Pass., σκύλλονται, of dead bodies torn by fish, Aesch. Pers. 577; ἔσκυλται .. κίαννος Anth. P. 5. 175; ἔσκυλται δὲ κόμη Ib. 259.

2. metaph. to trouble, annoy, Lat. vexare, σκύλας καὶ ὕβρισις Hdn. 7. 35, τὸν στρατὸν Id. 4. 13; μὴ σκύλλε τὸν διδάσκαλον Ev. Marc. 5. 35, Ev. Luc. 8. 49: — Pass. and Med., μὴ σκύλλου trouble not thyself, Ev. Luc. 7. 6; σκύλλῃαι πρὸς τινα to take trouble for him, Eccl. 1; ἔσκυλμένοι Ev. Matth. 9. 36.

σκύλα, τό, hair plucked out, κύμης σκύλματα Anth. P. 5. 130; σκύλα κόμης Ib. 248; cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. 73. σκυλμός, ὁ, (σκύλλω) a rending, mangling, laceration, Anth. P. 5. 199, Schol. Il. 17. 62: — in pl. vexations, LXX (3 Macc. 3. 25., 4. 6), Artemid. 2. 30, Manetho 4. 364.

σκυλοδεψέω, to tan hides, Ar. Pl. 514 (as Bentl. for σκντοδεψέω). σκυλοδέψης, ὄν, ὁ, (δέψω, δεψέω) a tanner of hides, Ar. Av. 490, Eccl. 420; cf. σκντοδέψης, from which it differs only in the quantity of the first syllable: — so σκύλο-δεψος, ὁ, Dem. 781. 18; v. σκυλαδέψης, — os.

σκύλον, τό, mostly in pl. σκύλα, like ἐνάρη, the arms stripped off a slain enemy, spoils, Lat. spolia, Soph. Ph. 1428, 1431, I. T. 74, El. 7. 1000, Thuc. 4. 134; εἰς σκύλα γράφειν to write one's name on arms gained as spoils, which were then dedicated to a deity, Eur. Phoen. 574, cf. Cycl. 9, Thuc. 2. 13., 3. 57: — rarely in sing., like ἐλαρ, booty, spoil, prey, σκύλον οἰωνός Eur. El. 897, cf. Rhes. 620; τὰς πτέρυγας .. τῇ Νίκῃ φορεῖν ἔδωσαν, .. σκύλον ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων Aristopho Πυθαγ. 2. 9; σκύλον τὴν ὑπατίαν φέρεσθαι Plut. Mar. 9. (For the Root, v. σκέος; akin to σῦλ-ον, σὺλ-η, σὺλ-ᾶω, and to Lat. spoli-ia: — perh. also to σκύλος [ῥ], cf. σκῦτος, κύτος.)

σκύλος [ῥ], εος, τό, an animal's skin, lion's hide, etc., τὸ δὲ σκ. ἀνδρὶ καλύπτῃ Call. Fr. 142, cf. Theocr. 25. 142, Anth. P. 6. 35, 165; the outer husk of a nut, Nic. Al. 270: — in Nic. Th. 422, the heterocl. pl. σκύλα occurs. (V. sub σκύλον.)

σκυλοφορία, ἡ, spoliatio, Philodem. de Rhet. σκυλο-φόρος, ὄν, receiving the spoil, Anth. P. 6. 161; Ζεὺς σκ., as a transl. of the Rom. Jupiter Feretrius, Dion. H. 2. 34.

σκύλο-χάρης, ἐς, delighting in spoils or booty, Anth. Plan. 214. σκύλω, (σκύλος) to veil, cover, Hesych. σκύσις, ἡ, (σκύλλω) = σκυλμός, Hesych., Eccl.

σκυμν-αγωγέω, to lead about whelps, Eust. 1098. 49, Schol. Il. 17. 133. σκυμνείος, α, ὄν, belonging to whelps, Suid. σκυμνέω, = σκυλακέω, Philostr. Imag. 2. 18.

σκυμνόν, τό, Dim. of σκύμνος, τῆς φάκης, τῆς ἄρκτου Arist. H. A. 9. 1. 9., 9. 6. 1: — σκυμνίσκος, ὁ, Theod. Prodr. σκύμνος, ὁ, (and in Eur. Or. 1493, ἡ), a cub, whelp (cf. σκυλάξ I. 2), esp. a lion's whelp, Il. 18. 319; in full, σκ. λέοντος Hdt. 3. 32, Eur. Supp. 1222, Ar. Ran. 1431, cf. Eq. 1039; λεαίνης Soph. Aj. 987; also of other animals, σ. λύκου Eur. Bacch. 699; λυγγός Lasus 4 Bgk.: τῆς ἄρκτου, τῆς ἐλέφαντος Arist. H. A. 6. 18. 5., 6. 27; ἀλώμενος Nic. Lycurg. 18.

2. in poets also of men, Ἀχιλλεύος σκ. Andr. 1171, cf. Rhes. 382; of women, Or. 1213, 1388.

σκυμνο-τακίω, to produce its young alive, Arist. Fr. 305. σκυμνο-τρόφος, ὄν, suckling, rearing whelps, Manass. Chron. 5861.

σκύνιον [ῥ], τό, (σκύνω) the skin above the eyes, Nic. Th. 177. 443, Poll. 2. 66, in pl.: cf. ἐπισκύνιον.

σύνπφειος, σκύφιος, v. sub σκύφιος, σκύφος. σκυράω, to gambol (from eating the herb σκύρον), Nic. Th. 75.

σκυρθάλλας, σκυρθάλλος, σκυρθάνιος, v. κυρσάνιος. σκυρίπτω, = κυρίπτω, Suid.

σκύρον [ῥ], τό, a plant, prob. the same as δοκρον, Nic. Th. 74; cf. σκυράω.

σκυρόομαι, Pass. to be raved, Hesych.; and ὁδὸς σκυρωτή, via strata, Id.: — also σκυρώδης, ες, stony, Eust. Dion. P. 520.

σκύρος, ὁ, = λατύπη, the chippings of stone, Schol. Pind. P. 5. 124, Hesych. Σκύρος, ἡ, the isle of Scyros, one of the Sporades, not far from Euboea, so called from its ruggedness (cf. σκύρος, σκυρόομαι), Hom.; αἰεΐα Il. 9. 688: — Adj. Σκύριος, α, ὄν, of or from Scyros, Pind. Fr. 73, etc.; Σκ. ἀρχή, proverb. of a useless acquisition, Eust. 782. 52: — Σκυρίος, ὁ, a Scyrian, Hdt. 7. 183, etc.; Σκυρία δίκη, a phrase for severe punishment, such as banishment to Scyros, Poll. 8. 81. — Adv. Σκυρόθεν, from Scyros, Il. 19. 332.

σκυρμός, οὗ, ὁ, (σκύσομαι) anger, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 134. σκυτάλη [α], ἡ, a staff, cudgel, club, Diod. 3. 8; σκ. ἀγριέλαος, of Hercules' club, Anth. P. 9. 237; cf. σκύταλον: — Special usages: 1. at Sparta, a staff or baton, used as a cypher for writing dispatches, thus: — a strip of leather was rolled slantwise round it, on which the dispatches were written lengthwise, so that when unrolled they were unintelligible: commanders abroad had a staff of like thickness, round which they rolled these papers, and so were able to read the dispatches: — hence σκυτάλη came to mean a Spartan dispatch, Thuc. 1. 131, Xen. Hell. 3. 3. 8, cf. Ar. Lys. 991, Plat. Lysand. 19, A. Gell. 17. 9; and, generally, a dispatch, message, as Pind. calls the bearer of his ode σκυτάλα Μοῦσαν, O. 6. 154, where the Schol. quotes ἀχρυνμένη σκυτάλη from Archil. (Fr. 82), cf. Plut. 2. 152 E: — ἡ σκυτάλης περιτροπή, of labour in vain (v. sub ὑπερος), Plat. Theaet. 209 D.

2. a pole or staff, like those of a sedan-chair, LXX (Ex. 30. 4).

3. a strickle or rule for levelling grain piled up in a measure, Poll. 4. 170.

4. a wooden tally or ticket on a money-bag, etc., Diod. 13. 106.

5. a strip or rod of metal, Heliod. 9. 15.

II. a sucker from the stem, Geop. 9. 11, 4, al.

III. a cylinder or roller wherewith heavy weights are moved, Arist. Mechan. 9. 1, 11, 1; so Lat. scutula in Caes. B. C. 3. 40.

IV. a serpent, of uniform roundness and thickness, Nic. Th. 384.

2. a fish of like shape, Opp. H. 1. 184.

V. = φάλαγξ II, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 126. σκυτάλη-φόρος, ὄν, to carry a club, Strab. 688: — φόρος, ὄν, Id. 776.

σκυτάλλας, ὄν, ὁ, cudgel-shaped, σκ. σίκυος a long cucumber, Theophr. H. P. 7. 4. 6, Ath. 74 A; αὐτὰς σκ., Juba ap. Ath. 177 A. σκυτάλιζω, to cudgel, τινά Tzetz.

σκυτάλιον [α], τό, Dim. of σκύταλον, a little staff, baton, σκυτάλη ἐφόρον Ar. Av. 1283, where the Schol. remarks on the exceptional quantity σκυτάλη ἐφόρον, quoting Nicoph. Ἀφρ. (2) as another example;

Pors. however doubted, and proposed to read *ἐσκυτάλιόφρον* in Ar. I. c.; see also Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 548. 2. a little pipe, flute, Poll. 4. 82.

3. a lever, handle for turning a windlass, etc., Hero Spir. 230 A. II. name of a plant, = *κοτυληδών* 5, Diosc. 4. 92.

σκυτάλις, ἰδος, ἡ, Dim. of σκυτάλη, a stick, Hdt. 4. 60. 2. = σκυτάλον 1. 3, esp. as used by fishermen for drawing the net to land (Lat. *scutula*), Ael. N. A. 12. 43. 3. = σκυτάλη 1. 2, Joseph. A. J. 3. 6, 3. 4. = σκυτάλη 1. 1, Diod. Excerpt. Vat. p. 12, Aen. Tact. 22. fin., etc. 5. an engine for hurling fire, Suid. 6. a finger-joint, like σκυτάλη v, Poll. 2. 144, Galen.

II. = σκυτάλη II, Geop. 4. 3, 11; hence a withy, willow wand, Strab. 818. III. a small crab, of the *karis* kind, Hesych. 2. a kind of caterpillar, E. M. 720. 45.

σκυτάλιος, ὁ, club-law, such as prevailed at Argos, Diod. 15. 57, Plut. 2. 814 B, Hellad. in Phot. Bibl. 534. 34.

σκυτάλον [ῥ], τό, = σκυτάλη, a cudgel, club, Pind. O. 9. 45, Hdt. 3. 137, Ar. Eccl. 76, Xen. An. 7. 4, 15: — so σκυτάλος, ὁ, Tzetz. II. v. σκῆτη.

σκυτάλω, to cudgel, E. M. 720, Hesych. σκυτάλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, = *ραβδατός*, E. M. 720.

σκυτάριον, τό, Dim. of σκύτος, Anaxil. Λυροπ. 1. II. a little shield (*scutum*), Hesych., s. v. σκουράριον.

σκυτεία, ἡ, shoemaking, Hipp. 820 D (vulg. σκυτῆς), Poll. 7. 80; also σκ. τέχνη, Manetho 4. 321.

σκυτεῖον, τό, a shoemaker's workshop, Teles ap. Stob. 95. 21, Vit. Hom. 9. σκυτεῖς, ἑως, ὁ, (σκούτος) = σκυτοτόμος, Ar. Av. 491, Plat. Gorg. 491 A, Xen. Ages. 1. 26, etc.

σκυτεῖς [ῥ], ἑως, ἡ, = σκυτεία, Arist. Eth. E. 2. 1, 6. σκυτεῖον, to be a shoemaker, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 22.

σκῆτη, Dor. σκῆτα, ἡ, = κεφαλῆ, Hesych., cf. Boisson. Anecd. 1. 239: — in Archil. 109 occurs σκῆταν (Bgk. σκῆτην), expl. by Erotian, as part of the neck, as the scap, as the marrow of the spine: Hesych. also has σκῆτα: τὸν τράχηλον, Σικελοί; and in Schol. Ar. Pax 1283, τὰ σκῆταλα (σκῆτα?) . . . ὁ ἐστὶ τοὺς τραχήλους.

σκυτίζω, to scourge, Hesych. σκυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (σκούτος) skilled in shoemaking, Ep. Socr. 13: ἡ — κῆ (sub. τέχνη) = σκυτοτομία, Plat. Rep. 374 B, al.

σκυτῖνος, ἡ, ὄν, (σκούτος) leathern, made of leather, μάστιξ Anacr. 19; ἀναξυρίδες, ἐσθῆς, σκευή Hdt. 1. 71., 4. 189., 7. 71; πλοῖον 1. 194; ἀμαξίς Ar. Nub. 880; χύτρα Crates Σαμ. 1; ὑποκεφάλαιον Hipp. Art. 798; κράνη Xen. An. 5. 4, 13: — σκῆτινον καθεῖμενον a leathern phallus, Ar. Nub. 538; cf. σκούτος II. fin.; so, σκῆτιν ἐπικουρία Id. Lys. 110; a phrase which is used by Strattis to denote the feebleness of Samyrio, Ψυχαστ. 4; prob. both writers meant to pun upon the proverb σκῆτιν ἐπικουρία, v. σκῆτινος. 2. metaph. of skin and bone, γαυνί, σκ. δαιμόνια Anth. P. 11. 361.

σκῆτις, ἰδος, ἡ, Dim. of σκούτος, Diog. L. 4. 56. σκῆτο-βράχιον, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, with the leathern arm, nickname of Dionsysius the historian, Ath. 515 D, cf. Sueton. Gramm. 7.

σκῆτοδεψέω, to dress leather, Poll. 7. 81. σκῆτοδέψης, ὄν, ὁ, a leather-dresser, currier, Theophr. Char. 17, Plut. Num. 17: cf. σκυλοδέψης.

σκῆτοδεψικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for curriers or currying, Theophr. H. P. 3. 17, 5. 15, 2: — ἡ — κῆ (sc. τέχνη), the art of leather-dressing.

σκῆτοδέψος, ὁ, = σκυτοδέψης, Plat. Gorg. 517 E, Luc. V. Auct. 11. σκῆτον, τό, v. sub σκῆτη.

σκῆτο-πώλης, ὄν, ὁ, a leather-seller, Poll. 7. 80. σκυτορράφος [ᾱ], ὁ, (ρίπτω) a shoemaker or leather-worker, Oribas. in Cocch. Chirurg. 161: — Verb. — *παρέω*, Theod. Metoch.

σκῆτος, τό, like κύτος [ῥ], a skin, hide, esp. a dressed or tanned hide, Od. 14. 34, Hipp. Art. 799, Ar. Eq. 868, Pax 669; εἰ ἐμβάται γένοντο σκῆτος Xen. Eq. 12, 10; τὰν σκῆτων ῥυτίδες Plat. Symp. 191 A; σκυτῶν τομή Id. Charm. 173 D; v. sub fin.

II. a leather thong, a whip, Dem. 572. 27, Plut. Pomp. 18, etc.; σκῆτη βλέπειν to look as if one was going to be whipped, Eupol. Χρυσ. γέν. 12, Ar. Vesp. 643: ὁ νοῦς γὰρ ἡμῶν ἦν τὸ ἐν τοῖς σκῆτεσι (but with a reference to Clean the tanner), Id. Pax 667; σκ. τέμνειν εἰς νοθεσίαν ἀφρόνων Ep. Socrat. p. 28.

2. the leathern phallus introduced in Att. Comedy; cf. σκῆτινος. (Cf. Skt. *sku*, *sku-nōmi* (tego); Lat. *ob-scū-rus*; and with σκῆτος, κύτος [ῥ], cf. *scū-tum*, *cū-tis* — v. σκεύος.) [σκῆτος with ῥ occurs in Mss.; but in Ar. Pl. 514 Bentl. restored σκυλοδεψέω; so in Theoc. 25. 142 Toup restored σκύλος, and in Lyc. 1316 Bachm. gives κύτος.]

σκυτοτομεῖον, τό, a shoemaker's shop, Lys. 170. 9, Macho ap. Ath. 581 D (v. l. — *ιον*).

σκυτοτομέω, to cut leather for shoes, to be a shoemaker, Ar. Pl. 162, 514, Plat. Rep. 454 C, al.; σκ. ὑποδήματα Id. Charm. 161 E.

σκυτοτομία, ἡ, shoemaking, Plat. Rep. 397 E, cf. Charm. 173 D. σκυτοτομικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a shoemaker, τὸ σκ. πλῆθος Ar. Eccl. 432; ὁ σκ. = ὁ σκυτοτόμος, Plat. Gorg. 443 C; ἡ — κῆ (sc. τέχνη), = foreg., lb. 333 A, etc.; ἡ σκ. τέχνη, Aeschin. 14. 1.

σκῆτο-τόμος, ὁ, (✓TEM, τέμνω) a leather-cutter, a worker in leather, Il. 7. 221, Plat. Rep. 601 C, Xen., etc.: esp. a shoemaker, cobbler, Ar. Eq. 740, Lys. 414, Plat. Gorg. 447 D, al.

σκῆτο-τράγῳ, to gnaw leather, κῶαν Luc. Indoc. 25, Alciphro 3. 47. σκῆτο-φάγος, ὄν, (φάγειν) leather-eating, v. l. Poll. 6. 40.

σκῆτόω, to cover or guard with leather, ῥύλιαν ἐσκυτωμένα μάχαιραι Polyb. 10. 20, 3; τόξα ἐσκ. Böckh Urk. p. 111, etc.

σκῆτώδης, εἰ, (εἶδος) like leather, Arist. II. A. 9. 37, 24. σκῆφειος, α, ὄν, like a σκύφος, θέπας Stesich. Fr. 7. [ῥ; but Stesich. I. c. has ῥ unless we read with Bgk. σκῆφῖον]; v. sub σκύφος.]

σκῆφῖον, ἡ, = σκύφος, Gloss. II. Medic., the skull, Paul. Aeg. 3. 22. σκυφῖμος, ὁ, an operation to relieve the eye, Boiss. Anecd. 1. 230. σκῆφο-εἰδής, ἑς, like a σκύφος, Ath. 499 A.

σκῆφο-κῶνακτος, ὄν, carried round in cups, Epich. ap. Hesych. s. v. σκύφος, ὄν, ὁ, and σκύφος, εἰς, τό: — a cup, can, esp. used by poor country folks, Od. 14. 112 (where Aristarch. read *ῥῶκε σκύφον*, Aristoph. Byz. σκύφος) the neut. is used by Epich. 61 Ahr., Eur. Cycl. 390, 411, Fr. 135, Epigen. Βακχ. 3, Alex. Λευκ. 2, Archipp. Ἀμφ. 3; but the masc. by Alcim. 18, Anacr. 82, Simon. 247, Eur. Cycl. 256, 556, Arist. Pol. 7. 2, 11, C. I. 2852. 55, etc.: — of wooden milk-vessels, Theocr. 1. 143; *κισσοῦ σκ.*, *κισσῶν σκ.*, = *κισσόβιον*, Eur. Il. c., Fr. 135. (Prob. from *κῶν* to contain, akin to κύφος II, κύπελλον, κύπη, Lat. *cūpa*.) [ῥ; — yet Hes. Fr. 42. 2, 5, Anaximand. and Panyas. ap. Ath. I. c., have ῥ, in which case it was purposed to write σκῆφῖος; but even if the word was so pronounced in Ion. and Aeol., the spelling of the old form was prob. not changed, Scaliger Eus. Chron. 119, Wolf praef. II. p. lxxi; cf. Ζεφυρίη, ὄφης, φιλόσοφος, Βρόχος, Ιαχέω.]

σκῆφωμα, τό, = σκύφος, Aesch. Fr. 184. σκωληκίας, ἡ, = σκωληκῶσις, Theodot. V. T.

σκωληκιάω, to breed worms, be wormeaten, Achmes Onir. 60 and 65, Geop. 10. 90, 5.

σκωληκίζω, to wriggle like a worm, Hesych.: of the pulse, to beat feebly and irregularly, Galen.

σκωληκῖον, τό, Dim. of σκῶληξ, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 18., 6. 17, al. σκωληκίτης [ῥ], ὄν, ὁ, wormlike, κηρός Diosc. 1. 79.

σκωληκῶ-βρωτος, ὄν, wormeaten, of a tree, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 1; eaten of worms, of a man, Act. Ap. 2. 23; cf. σκωληκοτόκος.

σκωληκο-εἰδής, ἑς, wormskaped, Arist. H. A. 5. 20, 3, Galen. 2. 730. σκωληκο-κάμπη, ἡ, a kind of caterpillar, Eccl.

σκωληκόμοι, Pass. to breed worms, be wormeaten, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 2, C. P. 4. 14, 4, etc.

σκωληκοτόκω, to breed, produce worms, of animals that produce their young in this shape, Arist. G. A. 1. 21, 7, al.: — Pass. to be born in this shape, lb. 2. 1, 28, al.

σκωληκο-τόκος, ὄν, breeding worms, Arist. H. A. 4. 11, 9, al. σκωληκο-φάγος [ᾱ], ὄν, eating worms, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 4.

σκωληκῶδης, εἰς, contr. for σκωληκοειδής, φά Arist. G. A. 2. 1, 22; τὰ σκ. the grubs or larvae of insects, Arist. G. A. 3. 9, 6.

σκωληκῶσις, εἰς, ἡ, a being wormeaten, Theophr. H. P. 7. 5, 6. σκῶληξ, ἡκος, ὁ, a worm, esp. the earthworm, Lat. *lumbricus*, ὥστε σκῶληξ ἐπὶ γαίῃ κείτο ταθείς Il. 13. 654. 2. of the grubs or larvae of insects, Ar. Vesp. 1111, Fr. 503, Nicophro Ἀφρ. 1; ἐξ οὗ ὕλον ὅλον γίνεταί τὸ φῶν, opp. to the egg (φῶν), Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 3, cf. G. A. 2. 1, 10, H. A. 5. 19, 2 sq., al.

3. of worms in dung, in decayed matter, in trees and wood, lb. 5. 19, 3, 9. 19, 4, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 6, etc. 4. in animals, Arist. H. A. 2. 15, 10, al. 5. the silkworm, Eust. Opusc. 304. 70. 6. metaph., οἱ κῶλακῆς εἰσι . . οὐσίαι σκῶληκος Anaxil. Incert. 1. II. the thread twisted from the distaff, Epigen. Ποντ. 1. III. Aeol. for κολόκεμα, Plat. Com. Ἑλλά. 8; cf. A. B. 62. 20, Hesych., Phot. IV. a wormskaped cake, Alciphro Fr. 10. V. a heap of threshed corn, also ἀντλος, Hesych.

σκῶλο-βατίζω, to walk on stilts, Epich. ap. E. M. 155. 39; cf. ἀσκω-λιάζω. — But σκῶλοβάτης, ὁ, acc. to Hesych., is the weevil.

σκῶλον, τό, = σκῶλος, E. M., Hesych. II. a stumblingblock, hindrance, like σκάνδαλον, LXX (Ex. 10. 7, al.); — whence σκῶλομαι, Pass., to be offended, Aquila V. T.

σκῶλος, ὁ, like σκῶληξ, a pointed stake, ὥστε σκ. πυρίκαυστος Il. 13. 564; also a thorn, prickle, Ar. Lys. 810. 2. metaph. evil, ruin, LXX (2 Paral. 28. 13).

σκῶλοπτομαι, Dep. to wove to and fro, νεότην σκ. οὐρήν Nic. Th. 229. σκῶμμα, τό, (σκῶπτω) a jest, joke, gibe, scoff, Eupol. Κόλ. 1. 15., Προσπ. 2, Ar. Nub. 542, Pax 750, Pl. 316, Plat., etc.; ἐν σκῶμματος μέρει by way of a joke, Aeschin. 17. 41; εἰς γέλωτα καὶ σκῶμματα ἐμβαλεῖν Dem. 1261. 14; εἰς σκ. καταστήναι Lys. Fr. 45; σκ. παρὰ γράμμα a pun, Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 6; it generally implies scurrility, but not necessarily, v. Eth. N. 4. 8, 9 sq.

σκωμματικός, ἡ, ὄν, mocking, satirical, Procl. in Tim. 2. p. 108. σκωμματιον [ᾱ], τό, Dim. of σκῶμμα, Ar. Vesp. 1289.

σκωπαῖος, ὁ, among the Sybarites, a dwarf, Timon ap. Athen. 518 E; also στίλπων or στίλβων. (Prob. from σκῶπτω.)

σκῶπάλεος, α, ὄν, = σκωμματικός, Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. p. 4. σκῶπτεμα, τό, = σκῶψ (2); cf. Aesch. Fr. 73, Lob. Phryn. 613.

σκωπίας, ὄν, ὁ, = σκῶψ (2), Poll. 4. 103. σκωπητῆλος, ὄν, = σκωπητικός, Zonar. Adv. — λῶς, Epiphan.

σκῶπτης, ὄν, ὁ, (σκῶπτω) a scoffer, E. M. 593. 7, Suid. σκωπητικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to mockery, jesting, Plut. Lucull. 27; σκ. τι εἰπεῖν Luc. Demosth. Enc. 33. Adv. — κῶς, Poll. 5. 161, 9. 149.

σκῶποῦλος, ὄν, ὁ, a mocker, jester, Ar. Vesp. 788, Dio C. 46. 18, etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 613. (From σκῶπτω, as *μαίνωλης* from *μαίνομαι*.)

σκωπο-λόγος, ὄν, = σκωπητικός, Schol. Ar. Ach. 854. σκῶπτρια, ἡ, fem. of σκῶπτης, Procop. Anecd. p. 41.

σκῶπτω: fut. σκῶψομαι Ar. Ach. 854, whence Elmsl. (278) restores σκῶψῃ for — *εἰς* in Nub. 296; aor. *ἐσκῶψα* Hdt., Att. — Med., aor. *ἐσκῶψαμην* Alciphro 3. 571 — Pass., aor. *ἐσκῶφθην* Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 18; p. f. *ἐσκῶμαι*, imper. *ἐσκῶθω* (ἀπ-) Luc. Bacch. 8. (v. sub σκῶψ.) Τὸ *λοῦ*, mock, jeer, scoff, att. τινὰ Ar. Nub. 540, 992, Ran. 417, etc.; σκ. τὴν *μανίαν* τινός Id. Nub. 350, cf. Pax 745; τινὰ τῆς *ἀμεριμνίας* for his want of thought, Ach. Tat. I. 7; τινὰ εἰς τι Plut. Lycurg. 19; also, σκ. εἰς τὰ *βῆκία* to jest at them, Ar. Pax 740; εἰς τινὰ Aeschin. 33. 30;

πρός τινα Plat. Theag. 125 E. b. in good sense, to *joke with*, τινά Hdt. 2. 121, 4.—Pass. to be *jeered*, Nicol. Com. Inert. 1. 31. 2. absol. to *jest, joke, be funny*, Cratin. Inert. 152, Ar. Eq. 525, Nub. 206, etc.; σκώφοντα εἶπεν Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 8; σκ. καὶ κομφοῦν Ar. Pl. 557; σκ. ἀγροίκως Id. Vesp. 1320; χλευάζειν καὶ σκ. Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 12; ὡς περ Ἀναξανδρίδης ἔσκαψεν according to the joke of An., Id. Eth. N. 7. 11, 3.—to *joke, jest, be in fun*, opp. to σπουδάζω, Eur. Cycl. 675, Xen. Symp. 9, 5; sometimes in a positively good sense, εὖ σκώπτειν Arist. Eth. N. 4, 8, 7; ἐμμελὺς σκ. Id. Rhet. 2. 4, 13. σκωπτῶδης, es, = σκωπτικὸς in Adv. -δῶς, Epiphani. σκῶρ (not σκῶρ, Dind. Ar. Ran. 146), τό; gen. σκῶτος, in Sophron σκῶτους, v. Lob. Phrya. 293.—*dung, ordure*, Ar. I. c., Pl. 305, Strattis Ἀταλ. 3. (Prob. from √ΣΚΑΡΤ, (σκατ-ός for σκαρ-ός as ἥπατ-ός for ἥπαρ-ός); cf. Skt. sakrit, Lat. sterc-us, sterg-ilinium (cf. στεργ-άνος= κοπρών Hesych.); but √ΣΚΑΤ recurs in O. Norse skit-a, A. S. scit-an, etc.) σκωρῆμῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, a *night-stool*, Ar. Eccl. 371. σκωρία, ἡ, (σκῶρ) the *dross of metal, slag, scoria*, as in Lat. stercus ferri, Arist. Meteor. 4. 6, 9, de Sens. 5, 5, Strab. 399, Diosc. 5. 9, 4. σκωριο-εἶδής, es, like *dross*, Greg. Nyss. σκῶψ, ὁ, gen. σκῶπος, nom. pl. σκῶτες.—a small kind of *owl* (γλαῦξ being the generic name), prob. the *little horned owl, Strix scops*, Od. 5. 66, Theocr. 1. 134; cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 3, 9, 28, 1. 2. a *dance* in which the dancers mimicked an owl, Ael. N. A. 15. 28, Ath. 301 A, 629 F;—in the last place it is explained of *blinking with the eyes and shading them with the hand* so as to see better; so also Poll. 4. 103, Hesych.: cf. σκῆπτομαι sub fin., ὑπόσκοπος. 3. a kind of *fish*, Nic. ap. Ath. 329 A. (Prob. from √ΣΚΕΠ, σκῆπ-τομαι, because of its *large glaring eyes* (cf. lit. cit. sub 2), just as κλέψω from κλέπ-τω, φάρω from φέρ-ω:—if so, σκῶπτω must be derived from σκῶψ (not σκῶψ from σκῶπτω), so that the orig. sense of σκῶπτω would be to *hoot like an owl*.) σκῶψις, ἡ, (σκῶπτω) *mockery, scoffing, banter*, Alex. Ὀδ. ὑφ. 1. σμῆλερος, ἄ, ὄν, = *μαλερός*, Poëta de Herbis 101. σμῆράγδεος, α, ὄν, of *smaragdus, μέταλλα* Heliod. 2. 32, etc. σμῆράγδιζω, to be of a *smaragdus green*, Diod. 2. 52, Diosc. 5. 160. σμῆράγδινος, η, ὄν, of *smaragdus, λίθος* Apocal. 4. 3. II. smaragdus-green, ap. Cels. 5. 19. σμῆράγδιον, τό, Dim. of σμῆράγδος, M. Anton. 4. 20. σμῆραγδίτης, ὄν, ὁ, of the *kind or colour of the smaragdus, λίθος* LXX (Esth. 1. 6); mons Smaragdites, Plin. 37. 18. σμῆράγδος, ἡ, (the masc. is not certain until late, Orph. Lith. 608, Cosmas), Lat. smaragdus, a *precious stone of a light green colour*, first in Hdt. 2. 44., 3. 41, who calls it σμ. λίθος. It is commonly identified with the *emerald*; but King (*Antique Gems* pp. 27 sq.) argues that the true emerald was unknown to the Ancients;—it was apparently a semi-transparent stone like *aqua marina*, cf. Theophr. Lap. 23 sq., Plin. 37. 5, Lucas Quaest. Lexilog. § 46; or, perhaps, all greenish crystals were so called; e. g. there was a *pillar of smaragdus* in the temple of Hercules at Tyre, Hdt. 2. 44, which Theophr. (l. c. 25) suspects to have been false;—these giant smaragdi may have been *green jasper* or *malachite*, or (more probably still) *green glass*. King supposes the 'Bactrian or Scythian emerald' of Pliny to have been the *green ruby*.—A form *μαράγδος* occurs in Poets, as Orph. l. c., Nonn. D. 5. 178., 18. 80, cf. Ath. 94 B. (Prob. a foreign word. The Skt. marakatas or marakats has the same sense; but neither can its etymology be traced, Curt. p. 526.) σμῆραγδό-τιμος, ὄν, *precious as the smaragdus*, Byz. :—and σμῆραγδό-δῶδης, es, like *smaragdus*, Schol. Nic. Th. 443. σμῆραγέω, to *crash*, of various loud noises, as of thunder, ὅτ' ἀπ' οὐρανόθεν σμῆραγέω Il. 21. 109; σμῆραγεί πόντος 2. 210; σμ. λειμῶν resounds with the *screaming of cranes*, Ib. 463; of the battle of the Titans, Ilcs. Th. 679 (so σμῆραγίζω Ib. 693); of the bowels, Hipp. 658. 29 :—rare of persons, Ἀρης ὑπόθεν ἔσμαρ. Call. Del. 136. (Onomatop. like σφαραγέω.) σμῆράγῃ, ἡ, a *crashing, roar*, Opp. H. 5. 245. σμῆραγίζω, v. sub σμῆραγέω. σμῆραγνα, ἡ, a *sounding scourge*, Hesych.; cf. μῆραγνα. Σμῆράγος [ᾶ], ὁ, *Smasher*, a *lubber-fiend* in Ep. Hom. 14. 9. σμῆράσσω, = *μαράσσω*, σμῆραγέω, E. M. 720. 58. σμῆριλη [ῖ], ἡ, = *μαρίλη*, Arist. Mirab. 41. σμῆρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a small poor sea-fish, *picarel*, Epich. 35 Ahr., Arist. H. A. 8. 30, 5, Opp. H. 1. 109, etc. [ᾶ: only in Marcell. Sid. 97, ᾶ.] σμῆας, 3 sing. contr. σμῆ (ἐπι-) Cratin. Κλεῖβ, 9, Ar. Thesm. 389, inf. σμῆν Luc. Lexiph. 3; 3 sing. pass. σμῆται Antiph. Μαλθ. 1; but in Ion. and late Prose, σμᾶ, σμᾶται, Hdt. 9. 110, Luc. Gymn. 29 (cf. χράω) :—the Ion. form σμῆε is prob. corrupt, v. Dind. de Dial. Hdt. p. 29 :—impf. ἔσμων (ἐξ-) Hdt. 3. 148; aor. ἔσμησα Alex. Πον. 3 :—Med., pres. part. σμῶμενος Ar. Fr. 326; aor. ἔσμησάνην Hdt. 4. 73; Dor. part. σμῶσάμενος Call. Lav. Pall. 32. (From √ΣΜΑ comes also σμῆ-χω, cf. ψάω ψήχω, νάω νήχω.) To *wipe or cleanse with soap or unguent* (σμήμα), ἀποπλῦματι τὰς τρίχας Diod. 5. 28; metaph., σμήσας τε λεπτοῖς ἀλοι (sc. τὴν σπῆαν) Alex. l. c.;—but the Act. is mostly found in compds. δια-, ἐκ-, ἐπι-σμάω :—oftener in Med. σμᾶσθαι τὴν κεφαλὴν Hdt. 4. 73., 9. 110; λιπαρὸν σμᾶσάμενοι πλόκαμον Call. Lav. Pall. 32; absol., κατέλιπον αὐτὴν σμῶμεν ἐν τῇ πυέλω Ar. Fr. 326, cf. Antiph. Μαλθ. 1. 4.—σμάομαι, σμήμα are said by Phryn. to be more Att. than σμήχομαι, σμήγμα, v. Lob. p. 253; Moer. however cites βύπτομαι, βύμμα as the true Att. words. II. to *wipe, wipe clean, τὴν κάρδοπον* Luc. Lexiph. 3. σμερδάλιος, α, Ion. η, ὄν, Ep. Ad. (for Ar. Ev. 553 is a mock heroic line), *terrible to look on, fearful, δράκων* Il. 2. 309; of Ulysses when cast up by the sea, Od. 6. 137; σμ. κεφαλῇ, of Scylla, 12. 91; χαλκὸς σμ. brass *dire-gleaming*, Il. 12. 464, 13. 192; so, of armour of all kinds,

σάκος, αἰγίς, δορτήρ 20. 260, 21. 401, Od. 11. 609; οἰκία σμ., of Hades, Il. 20. 64; ἔρις Hes. Th. 710; πόλις Ar. l. c., etc. 2. *terrible to hear*, esp. in neut. as Adv., σμερδάλιον δ' ἐβόσσε Il. 8. 92, etc.; σμ. κονάβησαν, κονάβιζε 2. 334, Od. 10. 399; so also in pl., σμερδάλια κτυπήαν, of Zeus, Il. 7. 497; σμ. ἰάχων 5. 302. (The Root prob. appears in Skt. mard, Lat. morder; O. H. G. schmerz-an; Engl. to smart.) σμερδῶς, ἡ, ὄν, = *σμερδάλιος*, αἰγίς Il. 5. 742; σμερδῶναι γαμφηλαῖσι συρίζων φόνον Aesch. Pr. 355; μυγαλέη Nic. Th. 815 :—as Adv., σμερδῶν βοῶν Il. 15. 687, 73; δέρεται h. Hom. 31. 9. σμῆω, v. sub σμᾶω. σμήγμα, τό, = *σμήμα* (v. σμᾶω fin.), Hipp. Acut. 395, Plut. Demetr. 27. σμήματο-πῶλῃς, ὄν, ὁ, *one who sells soap and the like*, Gloss. σμηγματῶδης, es, (εἶδος) of *detersive quality*, Hipp. Acut. 392, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 10. σμήκτης, ὄν, ὁ, *one who rubs or cleanses*, Gloss. σμηκτικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, *purgative*, of certain medicines, Diphil. Med. ap. Ath. 55 B, 64 B; δύναμις σμ. τῶν ὀδόντων Diosc. 2. 4. σμηκτρίς (sc. γῆ), ἴδος, ἡ, a kind of *fuller's earth*, for cleaning cloth, Nicoch, Ἡρακλ. 1, Cephisod. Τροφ. 4; also, γῆ σμ. Hipp. 667. 1 (v. l. σμηκτῖς), 884 E :—on the form, v. Lob. Phryn. 253. σμηλακῶω, to *produce a sound*, Hesych. σμήλη, ἡ, = *σμήγμα*, dub. in Alex. Trall. 6. 86. σμήλω, = *σμάω*, σμήχω, only in Hesych. σμήμα, τό, (σμάω) lit. *anything used for wiping and cleansing, soap, unguent*, Antiph. Κορυκ. 1, Philox. ap. Ath. 409 E :—σμήγμα is said to be less Att., v. σμᾶω fin. σμηματο-φορεῖον, τό, a *box of unguents*, etc., Ar. Fr. 120 :—also σμηματο-δοκίς and -θήκη, ἡ, Hesych. s. v. βύμμα. σμηνέω, to *settle in a swarm*, ἐπὶ τι Epiphani. σμηνήδον, Adv. (σῆμῶν) in *swarms*, Hdn. Epim. p. 127. σμηνίον, τό, Dim. of σμήνος, Diosc. 2. 106. σμηνίων, ἄνος, ὁ, a *stand of beehives*, Apollon. Hist. p. 89. σμνηνο-δόκος, ὄν, *holding a swarm of bees*, Anth. P. 9. 438. σμνηνο-κόμος, ὄν, (κομέω) *keeping bees*, Hesych. σμήνος, Dor. σμᾶνος, εὐς, τό, = *σῖμβλος*, a *beehive*, Lat. alveare, σμή-νοισι (v. l. σῖμβλοισι) κατηφερέεσι Hes. Th. 594, cf. Plat. Rep. 552 C, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 6 sq. :—in Hdn. π. μὲν λέξ. p. 16, σμήνη, ἡ. II. commonly = *ἐσμός*, a *swarm of bees*, σμ. ὡς μελισσῶν Aesch. Pers. 129, cf. Plat. Polit. 293 D, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 44, α.; of wasps, Ar. Vesp. 425; of hornets, Arist. H. A. 9. 42, 3. 2. generally, a *swarm, crowd, βομβεῖ δὲ νεκρῶν σμ.* Soph. Fr. 693; ὅλον σοφιστῶν σμ. Cratin. Ἀρχιλ. 2; σμ. θεῶν, of the clouds, Ar. Nub. 297; and, metaph., τὸ τῶν ἥδων σμ., σμ. τι ἀρετῶν Plat. Rep. 574 D, Meno 72 A; ἀποικίων σμήνη Aristid. 1. 115 :—a pl. σμήνη μελισσῶν occurs in Orac. ap. Plut. 96 B. σμηνουργέω, to *be a bee-master*, Suid. II. in Pass., of bees, to *swarm*, ἐν τοῖς δένδρεσι Strab. 509, cf. 73. σμηνουργία, ἡ, *beekeeping*, Poll. 7. 101. σμηνουργός, ὁ, = *μελισσοουργός*, a *bee-master*, Ael. N. A. 5. 13, Poll. σμῆσις, εὐς, ἡ, a *cleansing*, τῶν ὀδόντων Diosc. 2. 5., 5. 116. II. a *wiping off*, τῶν αἱμάτων Eus. P. E. 453 D. σμηρία, ἡ, a *plant*, perh. l. for σπειραία in Theophr. II. P. 6. 1, 4, cf. Plin. 21. 29; but Hesych. has σμηρία κισσός. σμηρίγξ, ἰγγος, ἡ, = *μῆριγξ*, Lyc. 37, Poll. 2. 22. σμηρίζω, to *polish by rubbing*, Hero. Spir. 165 D, 180 D. σμηρίνθος, ἡ, = *μῆρινθος*, Plat. Legg. 644 E. σμηρίον, τό, = *πρόπολις* II, Arist. Plant. 2. 9, 14. σμηρίς, ἡ, v. σμῆρις. σμηρίσμα, τό, the *tube of a siphon*, Dim. σμηρισμάτιον, τό, Hero. Spir. 159, 160. σμήχι, ἡ, = *σεύτλιον*, Hesych. σμήχω, impf. ἔσμηχον Od. 6. 226; aor. ἔσμηξα Nonn. D. 25. 331, etc. :—Pass., σμήχομαι Hipp. Acut. 395; aor. ἔσμηχον (δι-) Ar. Nub. 1237. Length. form of σμάω, to *wipe off* by help of soap or unguent (cf. σμήμα, σμήγμα), to *wash off*, ἐκ κεφαλῆς δ' ἔσμηχεν ἄλδς χνόον Od. l. c. 2. to *clear off* by help of lotions or salves, Diosc. 1. 39., 2. 11, etc. : to *purge away*, τὸ φλέγμα Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 10. II. to *wipe clean*, Lyc. 876; ἀσιδα σμ. Babr. 76. 12 : proverb., Αἰθίοπα σμ. 'to wash a blackamoore white,' Luc. adv. Indoct. 28, Pseudo-miogr., Aesop. :—Med. and Pass. to *wash oneself or get oneself washed*, Hipp. l. c.; σμηχομένα κρόταφον *wiping her brow clean*, Anth. P. 6. 276.—Cf. σμάω fin. σμῆγδον, σμῆγω, occasional v. l. for μῆγδον, μῆσγω. σμῆκραστις, ἴδος, ὁ, v. μῆκραστις. σμῆκρίζω, to *make very small, reduce to powder*, Hesych. σμῆκρινός [κρί], ὄν, ὁ, *one who minds little things, a niggard*, used as a generic name in the new Greek Comedy, like *Harpagon* in the French, Meunand. Ἀσπ. 3, Ἐπιτρ. 5, cf. Alciph. 3. 43. σμῆκρο-, for all words beginning thus v. sub μικρο-. σμῆκρός, ἄ, ὄν, Ion. and old Att. for μικρός, q. v. σμῆκρότης, σμῆκρόφθαλμος, σμῆκρίνω, v. sub μικρο-. σμίλα, ἡ, = *σμίλη*, Anth. P. 6. 62, 295. σμιλάκινος, η, ὄν, of the *σμίλαξ*, ξύλον Poll. 5. 32 :—also σμιλάκειος, α, ὄν, Theognost. p. 55. σμίλαξ, older Att. μίλαξ, ἄκος, ἡ, (but τοῦ σμίλακος Theophr. II. P. 1. 10, 5, ὁ) :—in Arcadia, a *tree of the πρίνος kind*, Ib. 3. 16, 2, cf. Plin. H. N. 16. 6. II. = *μίλος*, Lat. taxus, the *yew*, Plat. Rep. 372 B, Diosc. 4. 80, Plut. 2. 647 F; cf. σμῖλος. III. σμίλαξ κηπαία, like δόλιχος or φάσχος, a leguminous garden-plant, Phaseolus vulgaris, the fruit of which (λόβια) was dressed and eaten like kidney-beans, Diosc. 2. 176. IV. a *bindweed or convolvulus*, σμ. τραχέα the rough bindweed, Theophr. II. P. 3. 18, 11, Sprengel Diosc. 4. 142 (144); σμ. λεία,

acc. to Sprengel, *Convolvulus sepium*, Ib. 143 (145).—This last is prob. the *σμίλας* or *μίλας* of the Trag. and Com.; v. Eur. Bacch. 108 (where Mr. Sandys thinks that the *σμ. πρᾶξις* is meant, and connects it with our *black bryony*), 703, Ar. Nub. 1007, Av. 216, etc.; *σμ. ἡ πολύφυλλος* Eupol. ΑΓγ. 1, ubi v. Meineke. (On the form, v. Dind. Ar. Nub. l. c.)

σμιλάριον, τό, Dim. of *σμίλη*, Paul. Aeg. *σμιλέα*, and *σμιλέουσιν*, ἡ, a carving, Hdn. Epim. p. 127. *σμιλένυμα* [?] , τό, a piece of carved work: metaphr., *σμιλεύματα* ἔργων finely carved works, Ar. Ran. 819.

σμιλεντός, ἡ, ὄν, cut, carved, (cf. *νεοσμιλεντος*), Anth. P. 7. 411. *σμιλέναι*, to carve finely, Greg. Naz.; *σμ. ἐννοίας* Eust. Opusc. 106. 29. *σμίλη* [?] , ἡ, a knife for cutting, carving or pruning, Lat. *scalprum*, Ar. Thesm. 779, Plat. Rep. 353 A, Babr. 98. 13: a graving tool, sculptor's chisel, Anth. P. 7. 429; a surgeon's knife or lancet (cf. *φλεβοτόμος*), Luc. adv. Indoct. 29, Poll. 4. 181; a shoemaker's, Plat. Alc. 1. 129 C; a vine-dresser's, in Geop. 5. 35, 1 (but v. Plat. Rep. 353 A); a penknife, Anth. P. 6. 67, etc.:—cf. *σμίλα*.

σμιλι-γλύφος [?] , ὄν, chiselling, τέχνηαι Epigr. Gr. 402. 3. *σμιλίον*, τό, Dim. of *σμίλη*, Lat. *scalpellum*, Plut. 2. 60 A, Luc. Gall. 26. *σμιλίωσις*, ἡ, ὄν, shaped like a *σμιλίον*, Heliod. in Chirur. Cocch. 94, cf. Paul. Aeg. 6. 91.

σμιλοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a *σμίλη*; in Adv. -δῶς, Greg. Nyss. *σμιλος*, ὁ, = *μίλος*, the yew, Nic. Al. 624 (611). *σμιλονυρίδια* (sc. ὑποδήματα), τά, a kind of shoes, Poll. 7. 89, Hesych. (For *Smindyrides* of Sybaris, v. Hdt. 6. 127.)

Σμινθεός, εὐς, ὁ, epith. of Apollo, Il. 1. 39; either (from *Σμίνθος* or *Σμίνθη* a town in Troas, Hesych., Steph. Byz.), the *Sminthian*; or (from *σμίνο*) the mouse-killer, Schol. Ven. ad l., cf. Strab. 604, 613:—also *Σμίνθιος*, ὁ, Ael. N. A. 12. 5, Schol. Il. l. c.

σμίνθος, ὁ, a mouse (a Cretan word, Schol. Ven. Il. 1. 39), Aesch. Fr. 226, Lyc. 1307, Anth. P. 9. 410, Strab. 613 (where the Mss. *σμίνθιοι*):—also *σμίνθα*, ἡ, Hesych.—Cf. *Σμινθεύς*.

σμινθίδιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Ar. Fr. 372. *σμινύη* (not *σμινα*), ἡ, a two-pronged hoe or mattock, Lat. *bidens*, like *δίκελλα*, Ar. Nub. 1486, 1500, Av. 602, Pax 546, Plat. Rep. 370 D; cf. Lob. Phryn. 302; *σμινύδας* in Ar. Fr. 372 (Poll. 10. 173) is perh. an error for *σμινάδας*, cf. Bgk. in Meineke Com. Fr. p. 1118.

σμίνυον, τό, = *foreg.*, prob. l. for *σμίνον* in Nic. Th. 386. *σμοιός*, ἡ, ὄν, Arcad. 37, *σμοίος*, α, ὄν, Theognost. in Anecd. Oxon. 49), = *σκυθρωπός*, also *μοιός*, *σμοιός*, Gramm.

σμός, = *σμός*, E. M., Anecd. Oxon. 2. 407. *σμηγρός*, ποῖτ. for *μογρός*, with pain, painful, Ap. Rh. 2. 374, 4. 380; *σμηγερὸν σμηγρῶς* Eust. Ph. 166, as Brunn for *στυγερὸν στυγρῶς*; cf. Schol. ad l., Hesych., Adv. 315. 4:—Hom. has only the compd. Adv. *ἐπισμηγρῶς*, q. v.

σμίλα or *σμίλλα*, ἡ, a fish, Alex. Trall. 11. 617, Geop. 20. 7, 1. *σμιλίχη*, ἡ, the hole in the yoke in which the pole was inserted, Hesych. *σμιζών*, ὁ, = *μύζων*, Arist. H. A. 5. 11, 3.

σμίρνα, ἡ, = *μύρνα*, Plat. Com. Συμμ. 6, Arist. H. A. 2. 13, 5; cf. *σμίρος*, Adj. -ώδης, es, Epiphan. *σμιρίξ*, ποῖτ. for *μυρίξ*, κόμας Archil. 26.

σμίρις, ἰδος, ἡ, emery-powder, used by lapidaries, Diosc. 5. 165; *σμίρις* in Hesych.;—also *σμιρίτης λίθος*, ὁ, LXX (Job 41. 7).

σμίρνα, Ion. *σμύρνη*, ἡ, like *μύρνα*, *myrrh*, the resinous gum of an Arabian tree (prob. a kind of acacia), used for embalming the dead, Hdt. 2. 40, 73, 86; called *σμύρνης ἰδρώς* by Eur. Ion 1175; burnt as incense, βαμὸς ἀτμίων πυρὶ σμύρνης σταλαγματὶς Soph. Fr. 340; ὑποσθμῆνι Hippi. 565. 16; used for anointing, σμύρνη κατὰλειπτας Ar. Eq. 1332; as a salve for ulcers, σμύρνησι ἰώμενοι τὰ ἔλκεα Hdt. 7. 181; cf. Theophr. H. P. 9. 1, 2, 9. 4, 3, 10, Diosc. 1. 77. (The orig. form must have been *μύρνα*, from Phoen. *mūrāh*; cf. *κιννάμωμον*.)

Σμύρνα, Ion. -νη, ἡ, *Smyrna*, in Ionia, Hom. Ep. 4. 6, Mimnerm. 9 (where it is called *Aeolic*, cf. Hdt. 1. 149):—*Σμυρναῖος*, α, ὄν, of *Smyrna*, Pind. Fr. 218; *Σμυρναϊκός*, ἡ, ὄν, Ath. 319 D, etc.—In Inscr. and Coins often written *Σμύρνα*, C. I. 247, 1590, al.

σμυρναῖος, α, ὄν, of *myrrh*, Anth. P. 4. 1, Arr. Periopl. M. Eux. pp. 13 sq. *σμυρνήον*, τό, = *σμυρνίον*, Nic. Th. 848, Al. 405. *σμυρνη-φόρος*, ὄν, = *σμυρνοφόρος*, Greg. Nyss.

σμυρναῖος, = sq. 1, dub. in Alex. Trall. 9. 165. *σμυρνίζω*, to flavour or drug with *myrrh*, οἶνος ἐσμυρνισμένος Ev. Marc. 15. 23. 2. intr. to be like *myrrh*, Diosc. 1. 79.

σμυρνίνος, ἡ, ὄν, (*σμύρνα*) of *myrrh*, made from it, LXX (Esth. 2. 12). *σμυρνίον*, τό, = *ἱπποστέλιον*, Diosc. 3. 72 (79): cf. *σμυρνέον*. *σμυρνισ*, εὐς, ἡ, an embalming with *myrrh*, Aët. 16.

σμυρνο-βότανον, τό, = *σμυρνίον*, Gramm. *σμυρνο-φόρος*, ὄν, bearing *myrrh*, γῆ Strab. 769. *σμίρος*, ὁ, a kind of eel, different from *σμίρνα*, Arist. H. A. 5. 10, 3.

σμίχω: aor. *ἐσμίξα* (κατ-) Il. 9. 653, Anth. P. 5. 254:—Pass., aor. *ἐσμίχην* (κατ-) Theocr. 8. 90; *ἐσμίχην* (ἀπ-) Luc. D. Mort. 6. 3; pf. *ἐσμίχην* (κατ-) Heliod. 7. 21: [v, except in aor. pass. *σμιχθήναι*.] To burn in a slow smouldering fire, to make a thing smoulder away, cf. *κατασμίχω*: metaph. of grief, *τεῖρ' ὀδύνῃ σμίχουσα* Ap. Rh. 3. 762:—Pass. to smoulder away, Ἰλιος πυρὶ σμίχεται Il. 22. 411; by the fires of love, Mosch. 6. 4, cf. Ap. Rh. 3. 446.

σμίω, to smite, cited as the Root of *σμῶδις*, E. M. 721. 23. *σμωδικός*, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to weals or bruises, *σμ. φάρμακον* a plaister for them, Galen. Lex. Hipp.

σμῶδις, ἡ, ὄν, a weal, swollen in size, caused by a blow, Lat. *vibex*, *σμῶδις δ' αἵματι βέεσσα μεταφρέναν ἐξυπνίστην* Il. 2. 267; *πυκναὶ δὲ σμῶδιγες* α, αἵματι φωνικέσσαι ἀνδραμον 23. 716.

σμώνη, ἡ, a squall of wind, Arcad. 112, E. M. 721. 28, al. *σμάχω*, fut. *ἐσῶ*, (σμάω), to rub down, grind down, *καὶ σμάχεται ἀμφοῖν ταιν γνάθων* Ar. Pax 1309; *σμάχας* Nic. Th. 530. 2. metaphr.

to attack with abuse, Diod. ap. Schol. Ar. Thesm. 396 (389). *σπαρᾶναι*, Dep. to bear oneself pompously, give oneself airs, Anth. P. 5. 273, 280, 11. 382.

σπαρᾶναι, ἡ, ὄν, = *σπαρᾶναι*, σφοδρῶς, Hesych. *σπαρᾶναι-βλέφαρος*, ὄν, with haughty upraised eyebrows, i. e. supercilious, pompous, Anth. P. 5. 217.

σπαρᾶναι, ἡ, ὄν, (σπαρᾶναι) properly, scaring birds away:—and so, I. rushing, rapid, violent, ἀνεμος φέρεται σ. Ar. Nub. 406; σ. κατέχει αὐρα Id. Pax 944:—Adv. -ρῶς, opp. to ἡσυχῶς, ἡρέμα, Ib. 83. II. swaggering, pompous, magnificently, haughtily, much like *σεμνός* III. *σπαρᾶναι* Id. Pl. 872; *λίαν ἦν θρασὺς καὶ σ.* [ὅτι ἔρανος] Aristopho Πύθαγ. 2; of a horse, like γαῖρος, Xen. Eq. 10, 17; σ. καὶ ὀλίγαρος Dem. 1357. 25; σ. αὐχρῆν, φέρυς Anth. P. 5. 28, 92; *σπαρᾶναι τῇ χαίτῃ* Luc. Zeux. 5; of a triumphal procession, Plut. Sull. 34:—Adv. -ρῶς, Polyb. 3. 72, 13, Plut. Alcib. 4. 2. of things, σ. μέλος Ar. Ach. 674; *τιὰρα* Plut. Alex. 45; *σπαρᾶναι τιμῇ* at a higher price, Ael. N. A. 16. 32; *σπαρᾶναι γελᾶν* Plato in Anth. P. 6. 1, Theocr. 20. 15.

σπαρᾶναι, ἡ, ὄν, arrogance; and *σπαρᾶναι-φρων*, ὄν, arrogant, Byz. *σοβάς*, ἀδῶς, ἡ, ποῖτ. fem. of *σπαρᾶναι*, of bacchanals and courtesans, insolent, capricious, Eupol. Incert. 62. II. ἡ *σοβάς* a kind of dance, Ath. 629 F.

σπαρᾶναι, to scare away birds (v. sub fin.), ἡμεῖς δὲ... οὐ σπαρᾶντος αὐδένος, ἀνεπτόμεθ' Ar. Av. 34; ἐπειδὴ τούτων σπαρᾶναι (just above he had been called *στρούθος*), Id. Vesp. 211; σ. τὰς ἀλεκτρούνας Plat. Com. Δαῖδ. 2; οὐ σπαρᾶναι' ἐξω τὰς ὄρνιθας ἀπ' ἡμῶν; Menand. Ἐπίκλ. 5; *τέττιγας* Arist. H. A. 5. 30, 7; so also, ὥσπερ αἰπύλιον αὐτῶν τῇ ῥάβδῳ σ. Luc. Catapl. 3; v. sub ἀποσπᾶναι. 2. generally, to drive away, clear away, τὴν κόνιν Xen. Eq. 5, 5. II. to move rapidly or violently (cf. *σπαρᾶναι* 1), *ταχὺν ποδὲν κύνεα σπαρᾶναι* Ar. Vesp. 1523; σ. τὸν κύλικα to push about the bottle, cited from Philostr.; ἔχοντες ξύλα σπαρᾶναι τὴν ὕλην they beat the wood (so as to put up the birds), Arist. H. A. 9. 36, 4. 2. metaphr., οὐ παῖς σπαρᾶναι τοῖς ποτηρίοις let him ply [the guests] with cups (cf. *πατάσσει* II. 2), Amphis Ἐπίδ. 2. 3. metaphr. also in Pass. to be much agitated, vehemently excited, γυνὴ σεοσθημένη Hipp. 1278. 4, cf. Philostr. 209; *σεοσθημένος αἰσθρῶ* Anth. P. 6. 219; *σεσ. πρὸς δόξαν* all in a fever for glory, Plut. Pomp. 29; *σεσ. περὶ τι* Philo 1. 131; *ῥύθμος σεσ. hurried, wild*, Longin. 41. 1; *σεσ. κίνησις* Philo 2. 267.

III. intr. to walk in a stately, pompous manner, to strut, swagger, διὰ τῆς ἀγορᾶς σπαρᾶναι Dem. 565. fin.; *σπαρᾶντες ἐν ὄχλῳ προσημῶναι* Plut. Solon 27; *μετὰ παρασκευῆς καὶ θεραπείας* sc. Alciphro 1. 38; *σπάσει ἐς Ἄργον ὀφείλει* you! Luc. D. Deor. 24. 2; σ. παρὰ τὸν Δρύαντα Longus 3. 29. (From *σπαρᾶναι* or *σπαρᾶναι* (=*σπαρᾶναι*), which is akin to *σπαρᾶναι*, σπαρᾶναι:—σπαρᾶναι was a cry to frighten birds, shoot, shoot! Ar. Vesp. 209; perh. however this was independent of *σπαρᾶναι*. Hence come *σπαρᾶναι*, etc.)

σπαρᾶναι, ἡ, a horse's tail, Hippiatr.:—the horsehair plume of a helmet, Suid.:—a growth of rough hair, Synes. 80 D: cf. *σπαρᾶναι*. *σπαρᾶναι*, ἡ, agitation, excitement, περὶ τι Plut. 2. 256 C, 671 F.

σπαρᾶναι, σὺ, ὁ, one who scares or drives away, Epiphan. *σπαρᾶναι*, τό, a fly-flap, ὄν, σ. τῶν ἐπιστομῶν Philo 2. 428. *σπαρᾶναι*, ὁ, (σπαρᾶναι) = *σπαρᾶναι*, Schol. Dem. (?)

σπαρᾶναι [?] , ὁ, a name of hawkweed, Diosc. Noth. 3. 72. *σπάγος*, ὁ, = *σπάγος*, q. v. *σπαγκώδης*, es, (εἶδος) like the plant *σπάγος*, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 5.

σπαγκίτης [?] , ὄν, ὁ, hawkweed, Diosc. (Noth.) 3. 72. *σπάγος*, ὁ, the southwistle, *sonchus*, Antiph. Incert. 1; also *σπάγος*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 10, 6. 4, 3, etc.

σπαῖ, v. sub *σπᾶναι*. *σπαῖ*, Ion. gen. of *σπᾶναι*, σπᾶναι. *σπαῖς*, ἰδος, ἡ, = *σπαῖς*, Hesych.

σπαῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, = *σπαῖς*, Hesych. *σπαῖς* and *σπαῖς*, a bird which indicates the nearness of land in the Indian ocean, Cosmas Ind. 2. 132 D, 133 A.

σπάκος, ὁ, a sort of lasso, to entrap cavalry:—*σπακεύω*, -ίζω, to use the *σπάκος*, Byz.; cf. Chilmead, ad Malal. p. 619 ed. Bonn. *σπαλαικία*, ἡ, = *σπαλαικία*, Luc. Salt. 80; v. Ammon. περὶ *σπαλαικίας*.

σπαλαικίω, fut. Att. *ἰώ*, to speak or write incorrectly, commit a solecism, φωνῇ *σκυθικῇ* σπαλ. to speak bad Scythian, Hdt. 4. 117; σ. τῇ φωνῇ Dem. 1110. 29, cf. Arist. Soph. Elench. 14, Rhet. 3. 5, 7; *σπαλαικίω* = τῇ λέξει *βαρβαρίζω* Id. Soph. Elench. 3, 2; σ. καὶ *βαρβαρίζω* Plut. 2. 59 F, cf. *σπαλαικίω*. II. to err against good manners or propriety in any way, to behave awkwardly, περὶ τι Plut. 2. 45 E, ubi v. Wyllenb.; τῇ χειρὶ Philostr. 542.

σπαλαικίω, ὁ, incorrectness in the use of language, a solecism, Arist. Soph. Elench. 14; *βαρβαρισμός* ἡ σ. Plut. 2. 731 F, cf. Luc. Vit. Auct. 23; and v. *σπαλαικίω*; but the Gramm. distinguished *βαρβαρισμός*, incorrectness in the use of words, from σπαλ. incorrectness in the construction of sentences, Apollon. de Constr. p. 108, Suid. s. v. *βαρβαρισμός*, al.

II. awkwardness, Plut. 2. 520 A. *σπαλαικιστής*, σὺ, ὁ, (σπαλαικίω) one who speaks incorrectly, commits solecisms, title of a Dialogue by Luc.

σπαλαικίω, es, like a solecism, solecistic, Eust. 1752. 43, etc.: Adv. -δῶς, Orig. 3. 438 A:—in Galen. also -ώδης, es.

σπαλαικίω, ὄν, speaking incorrectly, using provincialisms, barbarous, Galenus Anacr. 79; οἱ *σπαλαικοὶ* foreigners, Hippon. 36; *βάββαρον* ἡ σ. τι M. Anton. 1. 10. II. metaphr., like *ἀπειροκάλος*, erring against good manners, awkward, clumsy, σ. τῇ τρέφῃ Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 21, cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 16, 2, 2. 817 A; *σπαλαικότερον* αὖν εἶναι, c. inf., it would be

clumsy, absurd, Hipp. Fract. 763:—Adv. —*κως, rudely*, σ. κεκομμένοι, of coins, Diog. L. 7. 18. (Said to come from the corruption of the Attic dialect among the Athenian colonists of Σόλοι in Cilicia, Strab. 663, Diog. L. 1. 51.)

σολοικο-φάνης, *es*, like a *salecism*, σχηματισμοί Dion. H. de Dinarch. 8. Adv. —*νως*, Eust. 630. 46.

σολοι-τύπος [σ], *on*, hammering a mass of iron (σόλος), Hesych.:—but also, II. forged at Sali, χαλκός lb.

σόλος, *o*, a mass or lump of iron, used in throwing, σόλον αὐτοχόωνον Il. 23. 826; held in the palm and thrown after whirling the arm around, lb. 840, cf. 844, C. I. 1541, Sosith. ap. Herm. Opusc. 1. 59; distinguished from the flat stone δίσκος or quoit; but in μέγαν περιγέα πέτρων, .. σόλον Ἀρεος, σόλος seems = δίσκος, Ap. Rh. 3. 1366.

σπομφός, *h*, *on*, spongy, porous, σ. οἶον σπογγία Hipp. 408. 42; of pumice-stone, Alex. Λεβ. 5. 10; ἡ γλῶττα σπρῆ μανή καὶ σ. Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 12; often of the lungs, lb. 1. 17, 7. Respir. 15. 1, al.; σπομφή σπρῆ, of fish, Archestr. ap. Ath. 316 A; of ground, χώρα σ. καὶ ὑπαντρος Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 8, cf. 1. 14, 17.

σπομφή, *h*, metaph. of sound, hollow or thick, σπομφὸν φθέγγεσθαι Hipp. 471. 43; half way between λευκός and μέλας in sounds, as φαῖος in colours, v. Arist. Top. 1. 13, 6 sq.; so in Lat. *fusca vox*, opp. to *candida*, Cic. N. D. 2. 146; cf. *εὐσθός*. (A comparison of the Lat. *fung-us*, Goth. *swamm-s* (spónggjos), O. Norse *svamp-r*, O. H. G. *swam* (*schwamm*) leads Curt. to identify σπομφός with σπόγγος, σπώγγος, *spunge*.)

σπομφότης, *h*, *on*, sponginess, τὸν πλεῦμονος Arist. P. A. 3. 6, 4.

σπομφώδης, *es*, (είδος) of spongy, porous nature, Theophr. II. P. 9. 14, 1.

σπος, *h*, *on*, Ep. and Ion. form of σός, *ws*: v. sub σός.

σπορέλλη, nickname of an old man, with one foot in the grave (cf. σπορδαίμων, σπορ-πληκτος), Ar. Fr. 1. 1, ubi v. Dind. The form σπορέλλη (Eust. 1289. 15) is rejected by Bgk. in Meineke Com. Fr. 2. 1034.

σποριδιον, *τό*, Dim. of σόρος, Hierocl. cited by Boisson. in Steph. Thes.:—σόριον, *τά*, C. I. 2846. 10.

σopsis, *idos*, *h*, a sorceress, Achmes Onir. 275.

σπορδαίμων, *onos*, *h*, a nickname of one on the brink of the grave, an old ghost, Com. Anon. 277, cf. Plut. 2. 13 B; cf. σπορέλλη, σπορπληξ.

σπορο-εργός, *on*, (ἔργον) coffin-making, τεχνάσματα Manetho 4. 101.

σπορο-πηγός, *o*, *o*, (πήγνυμι) a coffin-maker, Ar. Nub. 846, Auth. P. 11. 122, 123;—σποροπηγίον, *τό*, his workshop, Poll. 7. 160.

σπορδ-πληκτος, *on*, σπορο-πληξ, *o*, ἡ,=σπορδαίμων, Eust. 1431. 43.

σπορο-ποιός, *on*, making coffins, Poll. 10. 150.

σπόρος, *h*, a vessel for holding anything, esp. a cinerary urn, ὡς δὲ καὶ ὅσπερ ἂν ὁμῇ σπόρος ἀμφικλυττοί Il. 23. 91 (made of gold, if the following line be genuine):—a coffin, Hdt. 1. 68, 2. 78, Ar. Ach. 691, Lys. 600, etc.; of stone, Theophr. Ign. 45, cf. Böckh C. I. 2. p. 533:—proverb., τὸν ἕτερον πόδα ἐν τῇ σπορᾷ ἔχειν Luc. Hermot. 78.

σός, *h*, *on*, as nickname of an old man or woman, Ar. Vesp. 1365, Macho ap. Ath. 580 C.

σός, *h*, *on*, possessive Adj. of 2 pers. sing. (σὺ), the earlier Ep. and Dor. form being *τέος* (q. v.), *thy, thine*, i. e. of thee, Lat. *tuis, tua, tuum*, Hom., etc.; Ep. gen. σός Od. 15. 511; σὸν δέμας, σὸν ἔργον, λέχος σόν, etc., Aesch. Fr. 146, 635, al.; σὸς ἑταῖρος a friend of yours, Plat. Lys. 204 A, etc.;—in Att. often with the Art., δέμας τὸ σόν, τὸ σόν κάρα, etc., Aesch. Fr. 1019, Ag. 1615, al.; (but never so when it serves as predicate, ὅς σόν τδ' ἔστι τούργον Soph. El. 296; πάτερ, σός εἰμι Ant. 635); σὸν ἔργον c. inf., 'tis thy business to .., ἔργον ἦδ' ἔστι σὸν τὰ λοιπὰ ὑπηρετῆν Soph. Ph. 15; σὸν, σὸν [ἔστι] alone, σὸν δ' αὖ τὸ σιγᾶν Aesch. Theb. 232, cf. Soph. El. 1470:—σὴ μὲν ἐγώ, σὴ δὲ πάντα *thine* am I, *thine* are all things, Call. Del. 219.

σός, *h*, *on*, without a Subst. *thine*, εἰ ἑτέαν γε σός εἰμι *thy son*, Od. 9. 529, cf. Eur. Hel. 226; σὸ μὲν ἀπάγον τὴν σὴν Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 37:—οἱ σοὶ *thy kinsfolk, people*, Soph. O. T. 416, 1448, etc.:—τὸ σὸν *what concerns thee, thy interest, advantage*, Id. El. 251, Aj. 1313; *thy words, thy purpose*, Id. Aj. 99, 1401, etc.:—τὰ σά *thy property*, ἐπὶ σοὶσσι καθήμενος Od. 2. 369, cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 12; εὐ φρονῶ τὰ σά *thy interests*, Soph. Aj. 491; καὶ σέ καὶ τὰ σά Id. El. 522, etc.

σός, *h*, *on*, with a gen. added, τὰ σ' αὐτῆς ἔργα Il. 6. 490; σὴ δ' αὐτῆς κράτει Od. 22. 218; σὸν μόνος δώρημα Soph. Tr. 775; τὸν σὸν τοῦ πρόσθετος [δρδαίμων] Ar. Ach. 93.

σός, *h*, *on*, less freq. in apposition with another Adj., οὗ σὸς ὁμάνυμος οὗτος Plat. Theat. 147 C.

σός, *h*, *on*, objective, of or for thee, σὴ πῶθ' Il. 19. 321; σός τε πόθος σά τε μήδεα Od. 11. 202; σὴ προμηθία Soph. O. C. 332; προνοία τῇ τε σὴ καμῇ Eur. Andr. 660; εὐνοία τῇ σὴ Plat. Gorg. 486 A.

σός, *h*, *on*, a geometrical instrument, Hesych.

σοῦ, gen. of σὺ; also of σός: in Hom. only the latter.

σοῦ, *soo*, *shoo* I, a cry to scare away birds, v. σαβέω fin.

σουβή-τταλος, *o*, a kind of fenke, Lat. *savillus*, Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 647 C.

σοῦβλα, *h*, Lat. *subula*, Eccl. 1:—σοῦβρίζω, *to pierce*, Suid. s. v. πείρω.

σοῦβρος, *o*, an unknown animal, Opp. C. 2. 382, Anecd. Oxon. 4. 267.

σοῦδαρίον, *τό*, the Lat. *sudarium*, Ev. Luc. 19. 20, Io. 11. 44, cf. Poll. 7. 1: but Dor. form *σῶδαρίον* occurs as early as Hermipp., Lucert. 8.

σοῦκίνος, *h*, *on*, made of amber (*succinum*), Artemid. 2. 5: cf. *σοῦχινον*.

σοῦμα, v. sub σένω: cf. also ἀέσσομα.

σοῦμεκα, Att. crasis for σοῦ ἔνεκα, Soph. Ph. 554 (Aurat. σοῦ νέα).

Σουνι-ἀράτος, *on*, (Σούνιον) worshipped at Sunium, Ποσειδῶν Ar. Eq. 560; parodied in Av. 868, Σουνιέρικος Hawk of Sunium.

Σούνιον, *τό*, Sunium, the southern headland of Attica, first in Od. 3. 278:—Adj., Σουνιακός, *h*, *on*, Hdt. 4. 99; pecc. fem. —*νῆας*, *ships*, Dion. P. 511:—Σούνιεύς, *ewos*, *h*, pl. Σουνιεύς, a man of Sunium, Decret. ap. Dem. 238. 17, Anaxand. Ἀγχ. 1.

σοῦρίζω, Att. crasis for σοὶ ὀρίζω, Aesch. Cho. 927.

σοῦς, *o*, upward motion, a Democritean term, Arist. Cael. 4. 6, 31; Lacon. for ἡ ταχεία ὁρμή, acc. to Plat. Crat. 412 B;—in Hesych. σοῦσις, *ewos*, *h*. (Akin to √ΣΤ, σένω, σοῦμαι.)

σοῦσθαι, σοῦσθε, σοῦσθω, v. sub σένω.

Σουσί-γενής, *es*, born at Susa, Aesch. Pers. 644.

σοῦσίνος, *h*, *on*, (σοῦσον) of lilies, ἔλαιον Hipp. 573. 28., 582. 36; cf. Theophr. Odor. 27, Diosc. 1. 62, and v. λείρινος.

σοῦσις, *ewos*, *h*, v. sub σοῦς.

σοῦσον, *τό*, the lily, ap. Ath. 513 F;—a Phoen. word, acc. to Zonar.; cf. Hebr. *shûshan*; *σασά* in Diosc. Noth. 3. 116.

Σούσα, *τά*, Susa, in the province of Susiana or Shushan, Hdt. 1. 188; the winter and spring residence of the King of Persia, Id. 5. 52, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 22, An. 3. 5, 15:—Σούσιος, *o*, a man of Susa, Id. Cyr. 5. 1, 1:—Σούσις, *idos*, *h*, this province, Aesch. Pers. 119, 557; (Σ. γυνή a woman of Susa, Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 11); also Σουσιάδες πέτραι, Diod. 17. 68; and Σουσιανή, *h*, Id. 2. 2.

σοῦστῖ, Att. crasis for σοὶ ἐστῖ, but only when σοὶ is enclitic, Aesch. Eum. 913, Ar. Ach. 339.

σοῦσθα, v. σοίσθα.

σοῦχινον, *τό*, = Lat. *succinum*, Clem. Al. 443.

σοῦχος, *o*, name of the crocodile in one part of Egypt, Strab. 811.

σοφία, *Ion*. —*ίη*, *h*, properly cleverness or skill in handicraft and art, as in carpentry, τέκτονος, ὅς ῥά τε πάσης ἐν εἰδῇ σοφίης Il. 15. 412; of the Telchines, Pind. O. 7. 98; ἡ ἐντεχνος *o*, of Hephaestus and Athena, Plat. Prot. 321 D; of Daedalus and Palamedes, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 33, cf. 1. 4, 3; in music and singing, τέχνη καὶ σ. h. Hom. Merc. 483, cf. 511; in poetry, Pind. O. 1. 187, cf. Ar. Ran. 882, etc., Xen. An. 1. 2, 8; in driving, Plat. Theag. 123 C; in medicine or surgery, Pind. P. 3. 96; δυσθανάτων ὑπὸ σοφίας εἰς γῆρας ἀφίκετο Plat. Rep. 406 B; σ. δημηγαρικῇ, δικανικῇ lb. 365 D:—σ. τινὸς knowledge of, acquaintance with a thing, lb. 360 D; ἡ περὶ Ὀμήρου σ. Id. Ion 542 A; ὃ σοφία ἀλλὰ φύσει ποιεῖν Id. Apol. 22 C; σμαίνοντες τὴν σοφίαν .., ὅτι δρετὶ τέχνης ἐστὶν Arist. Eth. N. 6. 7, 1:—rare in pl., Pind. O. 9. 161, cf. Ar. Ran. 676, Epigr. Gr. 1100.

σοφία, *h*, *on*, 2. skill in matters of common life, sound judgment, intelligence, prudence, practical and political wisdom, etc., such as was attributed to the seven sages, like φρόνησις, Theogn. 1074, Hdt. 1. 30, 60; ἡ περὶ τὸν βίον σ. Plat. Prot. 321 D; ἡ τῶν δεινῶν σ., opp. to ἀμαθία, lb. 360 D; τὴν τότε καλουμένην σ., ὅσων δὲ δεινότητα πολυτικήν καὶ δραστήριον σύνεσιν Plut. Themist. 2; also, in not so good a sense, cunning, shrewdness, craft, like δεινότης, Id. 1. 68, etc.; τὸ λουδορῆσαι θεοῖς ἐχθρὰ σ. Pind. O. 9. 57.

σοφία, *h*, *on*, 3. knowledge of the sciences, learning, wisdom, philosophy, Theogn. 790, 876; σοφία σοφίαν παραμείβει Soph. O. T. 504; freq. in Eur., e. g. μόρισμα .. οὐ σοφία τις ἀπώσεται Heracl. 615; τὸ σοφὸν οὐ σοφία (v. σοφός 1. 3), Bacch. 393, etc.;—often in Arist., the supreme science, the science of causes, philosophy, metaphysic, Eth. N. 6. 7, Metaph. 1. 1, 17., 1. 2, 1 sq., 2. 1, 6., 10. 1, 1; but also of natural philosophy and mathematics, lb. 3. 4., 10. 4., 3.

σοφία, *h*, *on*, 4. among the Jews, Σοφία, recognised first as an attribute of GOD, became identified with the Spirit of God, cf. Prov. 8 with Sirach. 24 sq., and v. Westcott in Dict. of Bible, 3. 1782:—canonized as *S. Sophia* by the Greek Christians, v. Gibbon, ch. 40.—Cf. σοφός, σοφιστής throughout.

σοφίζω, *to make σοφός, to make wise, instruct*, LXX (Ps. 19. 7); τινὰ εἰς τι 2 Ep. Tim. 3. 15.

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τὸ γὰρ σ. δημοτικόν Ar. Nub. 205; πρὸς μὲν Σωκράτη . . τὸ σ. μοι οὐδὲν Plat. Symp. 214 A; τὸ τοῦ δρεπάνου σ. Id. Lach. 183 D. 2. in less good sense, a *Sly trick, artifice, δίκη* δούναι σ. κακῶν Eur. Bacch. 489; cf. Hec. 258; ἐπ' ἡμᾶς τὰν παρόντα σ. Thuc. 6. 77, cf. Dem. 924. 2; a *stage-trick, clatrap*, Ar. Ran. 17, cf. 872, 1104; of *tricks* in government, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 4, 6, 12. 3. a *captious argument*, such as the Sophists used, a *quibble, fallacy, sophism*, Plat. Rep. 496 A, Dem. 775. 6, Arist., etc.; σ. ὀλιγαρχικά Id. Pol. 4. 13, 5, cf. 5. 8, 4; σ. τῆς ῥητορικῆς Longin. 17. 2; opp. to a true logical conclusion (φιλοσόφημα, ἐπιχειρήμα), Arist. Top. 8. 11, 12.—Ar. calls a person *σόφισμ' ὄλον*, Av. 431, cf. Casaub. Ath. 11 B.

σοφισματίας, οὐ, δ, a *clever sophist*, Nicet. Ann. 363 A.

σοφισματικός, ἡ, ὄν, cf. or for *sophisms*, of a person, Gell. 18. 3.

σοφισματίον, τό, Dim. of *σόφισμα*, Luc. Parasit. 43.

σοφισματώδης, ες, *sophistical*, Arist. Top. 8. 3, 1.

σοφισμός, ὁ, late form for *σόφισμα*, Byz.

σοφιστεία, ἡ, the *art of a sophist, sophistry*, Diog. L. 2. 113, Plut. 2. 78 F, etc.; σ. *μαντική* of Balaam, Philo 1. 609; acc. to Poll. 4. 50, a barbarism for *σοφιστική*, ἡ.

σοφιστέον, verb. Adj. one *must contrive*, ὥπως ἂν . . Arist. Pol. 6. 4, 19.

σοφιστεῖν, τό, = *σόφισμα*, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 259 C.

σοφιστεύω, to *play the sophist, deal or argue as one*, Dem. 1415. ult., Arist. Soph. Elench. 1, 7, cf. Cic. Att. 9. 9. 2. to *give lectures*, as the Sophists did, esp. in Rhetoric, Plut. Lucull. 22, Caes. 3, etc.; ἐπ' ἀργυρίῳ Id. 2. 1047 F.—also c. acc. cogn., σ. τὰ ῥητορικά to *lecture in rhetoric*, Strab. 614.

II. trans. to *devise artfully*, τὴν Heliod. 6, 9; also to *conceal artfully*, to *dissemble*, τὸν ἔρωτα Id. 1. 10.

σοφιστήριον, τό, a *sophist's school*, Clem. Al. 11.

σοφιστής, οὐ, ὁ, (σοφίζω) a *master of one's craft or art*, of a diviner, Hdt. 2. 49; of poets, μελέταν σοφισταῖς πρὸς βαλόν Pind. I. 5 (4). 36, cf. Cratin. 'Αρχ. 2; of musicians, σοφιστῆς . . παραπαίων χέλυον Aesch. Fr. 320, cf. Eupol. Incert. 73, Plat. Com. Σοφ. 13; σοφιστὴρ Ὀρμηκί (sc. Orpheus) Eur. Rhes. 924, cf. Ath. 632 C;—with modal words added, οἱ σ. τῶν ἱερῶν μελῶν Ael. N. A. 11. 1; or of the Creator of the universe (ὁ δημιουργός), πάντων θαυμαστὸν λέγει σ. Plat. Rep. 596 D; of cooks, εἰς τοὺς σ. τὸν μάγειρον ἐγγράφω Alex. Μιλ. 1. 14, cf. Euphro 'Αδελφ. 1. 11; τὴν ἱππείαν σκεπὴν . . Ael. N. A. 13. 9; metaph., σ. σημάτων *skilled*, learned in misery, Eur. Heracl. 993;—then, 2. like *φρόνιμος*, one who is *clever in matters of life, a wise, prudent man, wise statesman*, in which sense the seven Sages are called σοφισταί, Hdt. 1. 29, cf. Isocr. Antid. § 251, Arist. Fr. 7, Dem. 1416. 11, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 208 R.—so too Pythagoras, Hdt. 4. 95, cf. Hipp. Vet. Med. 16; so of the Βραχυμέναι, Arr. An. 6. 16, 5, v. sub γυμνασσοφιστής; often with a slightly iron. sense, ἵνα μάθῃ σοφιστῆς ἂν Διὸς νοθέστερος Aesch. Fr. 62 (ubi v. Blomf.), cf. 944; κρείσσαν σοφιστῶν πάντος ἐβρέτι Soph. Fr. 88, cf. Eur. Hipp. 921; προν., μῶς σοφιστὴν ὅστις οὐχ αὐτῷ σοφός Menand. Monost. 332; cf. omnino Aristid. 2. p. 311, in the noblest sense of *σοφός, the wise man, philosopher*, v. Valck. Hipp. 921.

III. at Athens, from Plato's time, a *Sophist*, i. e. one who *gave lessons* in grammar, rhetoric, politics, mathematics, for money, such as Prodicus, Gorgias, Protagoras, (τῇ σοφίαν τοὺς ἀργυρίῳ τὸ βουλομένην πωλοῦντας σοφιστὰς ἀποκαλοῦντες Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 13), Thuc. 3. 38, Plat. Prot. 313 C, Euthyd. 272 A, Lach. 186 C, Meno 85 B, cf. Isocr. Antid. § 159, Arist. Soph. Elench. 2, 6, Aristid. 2. 311; σ. ἀχρηστοὶ καὶ βίον δέμενοι Lyc. 912. ult.—The Sophist, acc. to Cic. de Orat. 3. 16, united *dicendi fandi sapientia*, ability both to speak and act; for many of them, as Gorgias, were themselves public speakers (*oratores*), as well as teachers of rhetoric (*rhetoires*). Many of the Sophists doubtless cared not for truth or morality, and merely professed to teach how to make the worse appear the better reason; but there seems no reason to hold that they were a special class, teaching special opinions; even Socrates and Plato were sometimes styled Sophists, Aristid. 2. 249; and Philosophers generally are so called in a law of 307 B. C.; v. Grote Plato 1. p. 262 note, cf. 177, 541 sq., and cf. Cope in Journ. of Classical Philol. 1. pp. 145 sq., Jowett Introd. to Plat. Soph.—From the ill repute of the professed sophists at Athens, it came to mean, 2. a *sophist* (in bad sense), a *quibbler, cheat*, Ar. Nub. 331, 1111, al., Plat. Soph. 268 D; γόητα καὶ σοφιστὴν ὀνομάζων Dem. 318. I.

3. in later times, the term *σοφιστής* returned into honour, being applied to the *rhetorics, Professors of Rhetoric, and prose writers of the Empire*, such as Philostratus and Libanius; it often appears as a title in Epitaphs, C. I. 373 b (addend.), 397, 424, Epigr. Gr. 591, 877, al.—Cf. σοφία, σοφός throughout.

σοφιστιάω, to *play the sophist*, Eubulid. Καμ. 1, Plut. 2. 42 A.

σοφιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (σοφιστής) of or for a *sophist, bios* Plat. Phaedr. 284 E; τὸ σ. γένος the *class of sophists*, Id. Soph. 224 C; ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) their *art, sophistry*, lb. 224 D, al. 2. like a *sophist, sophistical*, μὴ σοφιστικὸς ποιεῖν ἄλλα σοφούς Xen. Cyn. 13, 7; σοφὸν ἡ σ. ἐροῦμεν Plat. Soph. 268 B; σ. λόγος a *fallacy*, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 3.—Arist. wrote a treatise περὶ σοφιστικῶν ἐλέγχων. Adv. -κῶς, Plat. Theaet. 154 D, Arist. Rhet. 3. 18, 4.

σοφιστο-μένω, to be *mad after the sophists*, Greg. Naz.

σοφιστο-ρήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = *σοφιστής καὶ ῥήτωρ*, Tzetz. Hist. 11. 189.

σοφιστο-τάκτος, οὐ, *wisely set or placed*, Eccl.

σοφιστρια, ἡ, fem. of *σοφιστής*, prob. coined by Plat. Euthyd. 297 C.

σοφο-δότης, ἰδος, ἡ, *giver of wisdom*, and -δωρος, οὐ, Dion. Ar.

Σοφοκλής Ar. Ran. 787, Pax 695. contr. **Σοφοκλής**, ὁ; gen. *έους*, later also *έος*; acc. *έα*, later ἦν Epigr. in Vit. Soph.:—*Sophocles*:—Adj. **Σοφόκλειος**, α, οὐ, Dion. H. de Comp. 9.

σοφό-νοος, οὐ, contr. -*vous*, οὐν, *wise-minded*, Luc. Rhet. Prace. 17.

σοφο-ποιός, ὄν, *making wise*, hence -*ποιέω*, -*ποίησις* and -*ποιία*, ἡ, all in Dion. Ar.

σοφός, ἡ, ὄν, (v. fin.):—properly, *skilled in any handicraft or art, cunning in his craft*, generally, of any one who excelled his fellows in anything, Theogn. 120; ἀματηγλάτας σ. Pind. P. 5. 154, cf. N. 7. 25; κυβερνήτης Aesch. Supp. 770; μάντις Id. Theb. 382; ὀλιανότατος Soph. O. T. 484; of a sculptor, Eur. Fr. 373; even of hedgers and ditchers, as in the Margites ap. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 7; but in this sense, mostly of Poets and Musicians, Pind. O. 1. 15, P. 1. 42, 3. 200; ἐν κισθῶ σ. Eur. I. T. 1238, cf. Ar. Ran. 896, etc.; cf. σοφία 1, σοφιστής 1. 1; σ. τὴν τέχνην ἱβ. 766; περὶ τι Plat. Legg. 696 C; γλῶσση σ. Soph. Fr. 109;—also, *clever, one who has natural abilities* for anything, opp. to ὁ μάθων one who owes all to teaching, σοφὸς ἂ πόλλ' εἰδὼς φνῶ Pind. O. 2. 154. 2. like *φρόνιμος*, *clever in matters of common life, wise, prudent*, ὁ χρηστὸν εἰδὼς, οὐχ ὁ πόλλ' εἰδὼς, σοφός Aesch. Fr. 286 a; esp. in political matters, in which sense the seven Sages were so called, v. Dicaearch. ap. Diog. L. 1. 40 sq., cf. σοφιστής 1. 2: hence, *cunning, worldly wise*, Pind. I. 2. 19, cf. Hec. 3. 85; σ. ἄνδρες Θεσσαλοὶ shrewd fellows, the Thessalians 1 Id. 7. 130; σ. παλαιστής . . ἀλλὰ καὶ σοφὰ γνῶμαι . . ἐμποδίζονται Soph. Ph. 431, cf. 440. Aj. 1374; πολλὰ σ. Aesch. Ag. 1295; ἂ δέ σ. Eur. Bacch. 655 sq.; μείζων σοφία σ. Plat. Ag. 20 E.—so, σ. πρᾶξις Pind. O. 11 (10). 10; νοῦς Soph. El. 1016; φύσις Ar. Vesp. 1282:—so even of animals, Xen. Cyn. 3. 7, 6, 13; σ. πειθῶ Pind. P. 9. 69; εὐβουλία Aesch. Pr. 1038:—τὸ σοφὸν a *shrewd thought, shrewdness*, Plat. Rep. 502 D, etc.; τὰ π' ἐμοῦ σοφὰ, δάκρυα my tears, all the resources that I have, Eur. I. A. 1214; εἰ δίκαια, τῶν σοφῶν κρείσσαν τὰδε better than all craft, Soph. Ph. 1246; σοφὸν [έστι] c. inf., Eur. Hec. 228. 3. as restricted by philosophers, *skilled in the sciences, learned, profound, wise*, freq. in Eur., Plat., etc.; hence, ironically, *subtle, abstruse, obscure* (as the word *transcendental* is sometimes used with us), opp. to *σαφής*, Ar. Ran. 1434, cf. Plat. Euthyd. 293 D, (whereas Eur. Or. 397, says σοφὸν τὸ σαφές, οὐ τὸ μὴ σαφές); τὸ σοφὸν οὐ σοφία wisdom overmuch is no wisdom, Id. Bacch. 392; τὸ τε μὴ θνητὰ φρονεῖν οὐδὲν ποικίλον οὐδὲ σοφόν is nothing curious or recondite, Dem. 120. 21.—For these successive limitations of sense, v. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 7, and cf. σοφία.—The history of our word *cunning* may be compared with that of *σοφός*, or rather of *σοφιστής*.—Construction:—c. acc. rei, Eur. Bacch. 655, Plat. Phileb. 17 C, etc.; also, σ. ἐν τινι Eur. I. T. 662, 1238; εἰς τι Id. Fr. 162; περὶ τι or τινος Plat. Symp. 203 A, Apol. 19 C; rarely c. gen. solo, κακῶν σοφός Aesch. Supp. 453; also c. inf., Pind. P. 8. 104, Soph. Fr. 470, cf. Valck. Hipp. 921; but it is mostly used absol.

II. pass., of things, *cleverly devised, prudent, wise*, νόμος Hdt. 1. 196; νοήματα, ἔπεα Pind. O. 7. 132, P. 4. 244, etc.; γνῶμαι Soph. Aj. 1091, Ph. 431; νοῦς Id. El. 1016; πάντα προσφύραν σοφὰ all wise sayings. Id. Fr. 702, cf. Ph. 1245; χρόνον τε διατριβάς σοφωτάτας ἐφηύρε Id. Fr. 380; σοφώτερ' ἢ κατ' ἀνδρα συμβαλεῖν ἐπη Eur. Med. 675; σ. φυγὴ Id. Supp. 151; οὐδὲν σοφὸν εἶναι seems no great wisdom, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 9, 15.

III. Adv. *σοφῶς, cleverly, wisely*, etc., first in Soph. Ph. 423, al.; then in Eur., Ar., etc.; cf. *σαφῶς* fin.—Comp. -ώτερον, Eur. Hec. 1007; later -ωτέρως, Schol. Hec. 984; Sup. -ώτατα, Eur. Hel. 152S, Ar. Nub. 522. The word does not occur in Hom. or Hes. (though it was an ancient v. l. in Il. 2. 712), except in the Margites l. c.; but its derivs. σοφία, σοφίζομαι do. (The Root appears in Lat. *sap-ere, sap-or, sap-iens*:—the pr. n. *Σι-σνφ-ος* (with Aeol. *v* for *o*) is prob. from the same Root, the *Crofty*:—v. also *σαφ-ής*.)

σοφο-τέχνης, ὁ, *skilled in art*, Epigr. Gr. 841. 3 (where a nom. pl. σοφοτεχνήες occurs).

σοφουργός, ὄν, (*ἔργω) *working skilfully*, Anth. P. 1. 106:—also *σοφουργικός*, ἡ, ὄν, *adapted for so doing*, Eccl.

σοφούω, = *σοφίζω*, LXX (Ps. 145. 8), Eccl.

σοφώδης, ες, (έιδος) of *wise character*, Byz.

σῶω, rare Ep. Verb. for *σάωω, σώζω*, to *preserve, save, deliver*, σῶης, σῶη Il. 9. 424, 681; σώωσι 9. 393.

σω-ωδὴν, ἡ, *saving in travail*, epith. of Artemis, C. I. 1595. 3.

σω-ναυτής, ὁ, *saver of sailors*, of a harbour, Schol. Ap. Rh. 2. 746.

σπάδαξ, ακος, ὁ, ἡ, v. σπάκα.

σπαδίξω, (σπάω) to *draw off, spadiréas* τὸ δέρμα Hdt. 5. 25.

σπαδίξ [ᾱ], ικος, ἡ, (σπάω) a *bough or branch torn off* (cf. κλάδος from κλέω), esp. a *palm-branch* or *frond*, like *βαῖς* (cf. σπάθη 7), σπ. φοίνικος Porph. Abst. 4. 7; and so absol., Plut. 2. 724 A; pl. in Lat. *spadica* (Ammian. 24. 3); applied to other plants, e. g. ῥυτῆς Nic. Al. 528. 2. as Adj. *palm-coloured* (cf. φοινῆς), our bay, Lat. *sfadix* in Virg. G. 3. 82, cf. A. Gell. 2. 26. 9. **II.** a *stringed instrument like the lyre*, with high notes, Poll. 4. 59; condemned by Quintilian as effeminate, 1. 10, 31. **III.** the *rind stripped from the root of the πρίνος*, Gramm.

σπάδιον, τό, Dor. for *στάδιον* (cf. Lat. *spatium*), Inscr. Arg. in C. I. 17; cf. Ahr. D. D. p. 109.

σπαδονίζω, (σπαδών):—σπ. τὸν ἥχον to *have a feeble, enervated sound*, of the short vowels, Dion. H. de Comp. 14.

σπαδονισμα, τό: σπαδονισμα μασσῶν, prob. *relaxed condition, flaccidity*, Anth. P. 5. 204; cf. σπαδονίζω.

σπαδονισμός, ὁ: in Dion. H. de Dem. 40, ἥχων σπαδονισμοί must be *harsh, unpleasant* sounds, such as are produced by the concurrence of aspirates.

σπάδων [ᾱ], ὁ, *avos* and *ovros* Lob. Phryn. 273; (σπάω): an *emiel*, Lat. *spado*, Diod. Excerpt. 580. 46, Philo 1. 604, Plut. Demetr. 25, Artemid. 2. 69. Hence, in Zonar., σπαδονισμός, ὁ, *castration*.

σπαδών, ὄνος, ἡ, (σπάω) a *convulsion, cramp, spasm*, Hipp. 451. 2S sq. Nic. Al. 317. 2. generally, *a tear, rent, rag*, Hesych. (Sometimes less accurately written σπάδων.)

σπάζω, Achaean word for σκίζω, Hesych.

σπαθάλιον [α], τό, v. sub σπατάλιον.

σπαθάρια, ἡ, a match at sword-play, E. M. 212. 10.

σπαθάριος, ὁ, (σπάθ 5) in Byz. a guardsman, C. I. 8902, al.: cf. πρωτοσπαθάριος.

σπαθᾶτός, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. for σπαθητός, Hesych.

σπαθᾶω, in weaving, to strike down the woof with the σπάθῃ (q. v.), σπ. τὸν ἱστὸν to make the web close and strong, Philyll. Πολ. 4, cf. Poll. 7. 36.

II. metaph. in Ar. Nub. 55, λίαν σπαθᾶν to lay it on too thick, go too fast, a cant phrase for throwing away money (prob. with a play on σπαταλάω); so, τὰ πατρῷα βρούκει καὶ σπαθᾶ Diphil. Ζωγρ. 2. 27; σπ. τὰ χρήματα Plut. Peric. 14, cf. 2. 168 A, Luc. Catapl. 20, Philostr. 223, Alciphro 3. 34:—metaph. also in Dem. 354. fin., ἐσπαθᾶτο ταῦτα καὶ ἐδημηγορεῖτο, where the best interpr. seems to be that of the Scholium, ἐσπαθᾶτο = ἐδαφιλεύετο, these were the prodigalities indulged in, thus were all advantages squandered away; so, ἀκρίτως φέρεται καὶ σπαθᾶται τὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων Plut. 2. 168 A. 2. also = ἀλαζονεύομαι, Menand. ap. Phot. (Mist. 1).

III. σπ. φυτὰ to prune, clip plants, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 496.

σπάθῃ [α], ἡ, any broad blade, of wood or metal: 1. a flat wooden blade used by the ancient weavers in their upright loom (instead of the comb (κτεῖς), used in the horizontal), for striking the threads of the woof home, so as to make the web close, Aesch. Cho. 232, Philyll. Πολ. 4, Plat. Lys. 208 D; acc. pl. Aeol. σπαθᾶς, Anth. P. 6. 288:—cf. σπαθᾶω, κερκίς. 2. a saddle or spatula, Lat. spatula, for stirring anything, Alex. Δρωπ. 2; esp. for medical purposes, Oribas. 122 Mai., etc.

3. like πλάτη, the paddle or blade of an oar, Lyc. 23. 4.

4. the broad ribs, in pl., Poll. 2. 181, Anecd. Oxon. 4. 256:—in Hipp. also the shoulder-blade, scapula, 273. 17. 5. the broad blade of a sword, Χαλκιδεὶς σπάθαι Alcæa. 15 B; σπάθῃ κολοῦν φασγάνου Eur. Fr. 374; σπάθην παραφαῖναν .. χρυσένδετον Philem. Πτωχ. 4. 6. a scraper for currying horses, Poll. 1. 185. 7. the stem of a palm-branch, Hdt. 7. 69: also the spathe of the flower in many plants, esp. of the palm kind, Theophr. H. P. 2. 6, 6., 2. 8, 4, Poll. 1. 244. (Lat. spatula, Ital. spada, Germ. spatel, our spade, paddle, etc.)

σπαθήμην, τό, a web made close by striking, Hesych.

σπ. φρενῶν, = τὸ πυκνῶν φρον, a shrewd fellow, Phot., Suid.

σπαθήνης, ἡ, a striking the web with the σπάθῃ, Arist. Phys. 7. 2, 4.

II. a squandering, Suid.: hence σπαθητής, οὗ, ὁ, Byz.

σπαθητός, ἡ, ὄν, struck with the σπάθῃ, compactly woven, Aesch. Fr. 331, Soph. ap. Poll. 7. 36, cf. Ath. 525 D.

σπαθηφόρος, ὁ, a sword-bearer, a police-officer at Alexandria, Philo 2. 528.

σπάθια, ἡ, a blow with a σπάθῃ, Achines Onir. 119, 249, Byz.

σπάθιας, οὗ, ὁ, like a σπάθῃ, κτείνες σπ. the broad ribs, Opp. C. 1. 296.

σπαθίζω, (σπάθ 2) to spread with a spatula, Nicol. Myreps.:—Med. to use one in anointing oneself, Hesych.

2. (σπάθ 5) to play with the sword, v. l. Cratin. Τροφῶν. 4:—to strike with the sword, Nicet. Eng.

II. = σπαθᾶω II, to squander, Byz.:—Pass, to be destroyed, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 2. 1.

σπαθίνης [ι], οὗ, ὁ, (σπάθ) a young deer, so called from the shape of its horns, Enst. 711. 38: in Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 175, σπαθίνεια, ἡ.

σπαθίον, τό, Dim. of σπάθῃ (signf. 1), Anth. P. 6. 283; (signf. 5), Math. Vett. 318; (signf. 2), Galen.; (signf. 6), Hippiatr.; (signf. 7), Cosmas Ind.

σπαθίος-ουρος, ὁ, sword-tail, name of an animal that kills mice, perhaps the γαλή, Aët.

σπαθίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = σπάθῃ, I. a spatula, Ar. Fr. 8, Eubul. Σρεφ. 7.

2. a small sword, Gramm. in Bibl. Coisl. p. 514. II. a closely-woven cloth (v. σπάθ 1), Poll. 7. 36.

σπαθισμός, ὁ, a smiting with the sword, Achines Onir. 119.

σπαθιστήρ, ἵππος, ὁ, a surgical instrument, Epiphani., Byz.

σπαθίτης οἶνος [ι], ὁ, palm-wine, Alex. Trall., etc.; v. σπάθ 7.

σπαθο-μήλη, ἡ, a flat broad probe, Galen.

σπαθο-φοῖνις, ἰκος, ὁ, = σπάθ 7, Nicol. Myreps.

σπαθο-φυλλος, οὗ, (σπάθ 5) with sword-shaped leaves or spines, as the fir, prob. l. Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 4, for σπανόφ-.

σπαίρω, to gasp, pant, quiver, of dying fish, Arist. Resp. 3, 2, cf. Ar. Rh. 4. 874, Anth. P. 6. 30, etc.; oftener with a prefixed, δσπαίρω, q. v. (From √ΣΠΑΡ come also σπαράσσω; cf. Skt. sphar, sphur-āmi (mico, tremo); Zd. sphar (gradior):—Curt. regards σπαίρω as belonging to the same Root; cf. also πάλλω.)

σπάκα, Median for κύνα, Hdt. 1. 110; whence the Gramm. in Anecd. Oxon. 3. 284 formed σπάς, ακύς, ἡ, cf. κύων fin.; and in Hesych. σπάδακας is expl. by κύνες.

σπάλαβρον, τό, v. σπάλευθρον.

σπάλακία, ἡ, a defect in the eye, dim-sightedness, Hesych.

σπάλαξ, ἰκος, ἡ, also δσπάλαξ (q. v.), a mole, Arist. de An. 3. 1, 5; but nasc. in Ael. N. A. 11. 37, Clem. Al. 71, Or. Sib. 1. 370:—also written σφάλαξ, Pans. 7. 24, 11, Draco 51. (V. sub σκάλω.)

σπαλῆς, Aeol. for σταλῆς, part. aor. pass. of στέλλω.

σπάλιον, τό, Aeol. for ψάλιον, ψέλιον; σπαλῆς, for ψαλῆς, v. Ahr. D. Aeol. p. 49.

σπαλίων, ὁ, a wicker-roof to shelter soldiers, Lat. vinea, Byz.

σπᾶν-ἀδελφός, οὗ, with few brothers or sisters, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 101, Manetho 4. 390, etc.:—Subst. σπαναδελφία, ἡ, Ptolem.

σπανακόν, τό, spinach, Byz.; σπάρνακα is f. l. in Hesych.

σπᾶν-ανδρία, ἡ, lack of men or persons, Cyrill.

σπᾶνῃ, ἡ, = σπάνις, Eccl.; v. l. in Theophr. C. P. 3. 8, 3, Paus. 10. 33, 8, etc.

σπᾶνία, ἡ, = σπάνις, Eur. Rhes. 245, Diod. Excerpt. 507. 91, Phot.

σπᾶνίσις, Adv., = Att. ὀλιγάκις, Luc. Rhet. Præc. 17, Phot., etc.

σπᾶνίζω, fut. Att. ἰω:—of things, to be rare, scarce, few, scanty [καλὰ

ἐργα] Βασσιδαῖσιν οὐ σπ. Pind. N. 6. 54; τοῦλαῖον σπανίζοντος Ar. Vesp. 252; τὰ παρ' ἀμφοτέρους σπ. Diod. 2. 54, etc. 2. of persons, to lack or be in want of a thing, ὑδάτων Hdt. 2. 108; χρημάτων, Bion Id. 1. 187, 196; οὐ σπανίζοντες φίλων Aesch. Cho. 717; πέπλων, ποιμήνης, βασιμῶν, etc., Eur. Med. 960, etc.; ἀργυρίου Ar. Nub. 1285; νεῶν μακρῶν Thuc. 1. 41; τροφῆς Id. 4. 6, etc.; of a country, σπ. πύκνης Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 1.

II. trans. to make rare or scarce, τὰ μέταλλα Philo Byz. de VII Mir. 4:—Pass., = Act. (signf. 1), to be rare, LXX (Job 14. 11); but, 2. the Pass. is used in the best authors, = Act. (signf. 2), to be in want of, ἐσπανίσμεθ' ἄργων Aesch. Pers. 1024; ὄρεῖς .. φίλων ὥς ἐσπανίσμεθα Eur. Or. 1055; πάντων σπανιζόμενοι Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 16: absol. to be in want, μὴ σπανιζόμεσθα Eur. Med. 560.

III. in Dicaearch. (?) for σπανίζει σίτην, and in Strab. 155 for σπανίζονται οἶνον, Dind. restores σίτον, οἶνον.

σπάνιος [α], α, ον, (also os, ov, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 9, Theophr. Lap. 3, Polyb., etc.), of persons and things, rare, scarce, scanty, first in Hdt. 2. 67., 5. 29; σπ. θήρεμα λαβεῖν .., a rare catch, Eur. I. A. 1162; δυσπρόσιτος, ἔσω τε κλήρωσιν σπάνιος, Ib. 345; σπάνιον ἐαυτὸν παρέχειν, like Lat. difficilis aditus habere, Plat. Euthyphro 3 D; ὕδατι σπανίῳ χρώμενοι having a scanty supply of water, Thuc. 7. 4:—c. inf., σπ. ἰδεῖν rare to behold, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 3; of persons in an Adv. sense, σπάνιος ἐπιφαιτὰ he seldom visits, Hdt. 2. 73; so, σπ. φανῆναι to be seldom seen, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 46, cf. Plat. Legg. 953 C; σπάνιόν περιπεπλήκασι Strab. 686:—σπάνιον ἔστι, c. inf., it is seldom that .., Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 3, Isocr. 210 C; σπάνιον εἰ τις it is rare for one to .., Strab. 297:—τὸ σπάνιον = σπάνις, Aeschin. 79. 27, Arist. Meteor. 3. 2, 8; δ ταῦς διὰ τὸ σπ. θαυμάζεται, Eubul. Φοῖν. 1.

II. Comp. σπανιώτερος, Hdt. 8. 25, Thuc. 1. 33, etc.:—Sup. -ώτατος, Id. 7. 68, Plat., etc.

III. Adv. -ίως, seldom, Xen. Ages. 9, 1, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 30; so σπανίᾳ, Plat. Phaedr. 256 C; and σπάνιον Arist. Meteor. 3. 2, 6, Strab. 168, Plut., etc.: Comp. -ιώτερον Thuc. 1. 23; -ιαιτέρον v. l. Theophr. H. P. 7. 5: Sup. -ιώτατα Aen. Tact. 37; -ιαιτάτα Clem. Al. 202.—Rare in Poets, as Ion Chius 3. 4.

σπανιότης, ητος, ἡ, = sq., lack, γῆς Isocr. 47 C, 68 A.

σπάνις, ἡ, gen. εως, dat. εἰ, Ion. i.: (v. sub πένησι):—of things, scarcity, rareness, dearth, lack, τόλμησιν Eur. Or. 942; ἀνδρῶν Dem. 779. 16; θηρίων Strab. 127; νεκύων Anth. P. 9. 53:—οὐ σπάνις .. ἔχειν = οὐ σπάνιον, there is no lack, no difficulty, in getting, Eur. I. A. 1163; σπ. ἐστὶ τυχὲν τινος 'tis rare to get a thing, Epigr. Gr. 52, 53:—absol. dearth, τροφᾶς ἐν τῇ μεγάλῃ σπάνει παρέσχε C. I. 378; ἡ .. σπ. πρό-χειρος εἰς τὸ δρᾶν κακὰ want, poverty, Philem. Incert. 69.

II. of persons, lack, want, c. gen., ἐν σπάνι Βύβλων Hdt. 5. 58; σπ. τοῦ βίου poverty, Soph. O. T. 1461; βίω Eur. Hec. 12; ἦν δέ του σπάνιν τιν' ἴσχυς Soph. O. C. 506, cf. Plat. Legg. 678 D; σπ. τῶν ἀναγκαίων Antipho 125. 24; τῇ τῶν χρημάτων σπάνει Thuc. 1. 142; ἀργυρίου Lys. 152. ult.; ἐν σπάνει χρημάτων Dem. 389. 6.

σπανιμός, ὁ, = foreg., Nicet. 24 D.

σπανιστός, ἡ, ὄν, (σπανίζω) of things, scanty, δωρήματα Soph. O. C. 4:—scarce, ἄρωμα Philostr. 611; ἐν σπανιστοῖς κείται Id. 604. II. of a country, σπανιστὴ καρποῦ stinted of .., Strab. 727.

σπανο-καρπία, ἡ, lack of fruit, Diod. 5. 39.

σπανό-ουρος, οὗ, (οὐρά) with scanty tail, Achines Onir. 152.

σπανό-πῶγος, αῶνος, ὁ, with scanty beard, Ion ap. Poll. 2. 88.

σπάνος, ἡ, ὄν, = σπάνιος, rare, uncommon, Hesych.:—lacking, esp. in compos.: in Byz. = σπανιστός.

Σπᾶνός, ἡ, ὄν, older form of Ἰσπανός, Schaff. Plut. Sert. 11.

σπανό-σιτία, ἡ, lack of corn or food, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 7.

σπανό-σπερμος, οὗ, with few seeds, Paul. Alex. Apotel. 4.

σπανό-τεκνος, οὗ, lacking children, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 101.

σπανό-φυλλος, οὗ, lacking in leaves; v. sub σπαθοφυλλος.

σπάν-υδρος, οὗ, lacking water, Diphil. Siphna. ap. Ath. 80 C. Hence, σπανιδριον, τό, a spot where water is scarce, Eccl.

σπαράγμα, τό, a piece torn off, a piece, shred, δσων σπαράγματα all whose mangled corpses, Soph. Ant. 1081; σπαράγμα κόμας Eur. Andr. 826; γίνεται τὰ μὲν ἀπὸ σπερμάτων τὰ δ' ἀπὸ σπαράγματων others from slips, Arist. G. A. 3. 11, 11; σπ. κρημῶν jagged fragments, Plut. Mar. 23; σπ. στεφάνων, λόγων fragments of .., Plut. 2. 463 A, etc.; σπ. γραμμάτων abbreviations, Ib. 1011 D.

II. = σπαράγμος, a tearing, rending, δαμάλας διεφόρου σπαράγματος Eur. Bacch. 739.

σπαράγματῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) convulsive, κραυγὴ Plut. 2. 130 D.

σπαράγμος, ὁ, a tearing, rending, mangling, δαιμον ὄνυχά τιθεμένα σπαράγμοι Eur. Hec. 656; σκ. Βακχῶν by them, Id. Bacch. 735; but σπαράγμοι χαίτης, χωρὶς etc., rending of them, Id. Phoen. 1525, Tro. 453.

II. a convulsion, spasm, Aesch. Fr. 165, Soph. Tr. 778, 1254:—generally, an agony, Walz Rhett. 1. 613.

σπαράγμῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) = σπαράγματῶδης, Hipp. 1215 F.

σπαράκτις, οὗ, ὁ, one who rends in pieces, Walz Rhett. 3. 606. Fem. σπαράκτρια, Manass. Chron. 3552:—Adj., σπαρακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, and Adv. -κῶς, Eccl.

σπαράξις, ἡ, = σπαράγμος, Gloss.

σπαράσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. ἑσ Aesch. Pr. 1018: aor. ἐσπάραξα Babr. 95. 40, (κατ-) Ar. Eq. 729:—Med., fut. -ζομαι Eur. Andr. 1209, (in l. A. 1459 σπαράσσεισθαι is now restored in pass. sense):—Pass., pf. ἐσπάρκαται (δω-) Eubul. Adv. 1. (Akin to σπαίρω.) To tear, rend in pieces, mangle, Lat. lacerare, esp. of dogs, carnivorous animals, and the like, σπ. σάρκα ἀπ' ὀστέων Eur. Med. 1217; also, σπ. τὰς γνάθους Ar. Ran. 424:—Med., σποράσσεισθαι κόμας to tear one's hair, Id. Andr. 1209. 2. to rend asunder, φάραγγα βροντῇ .. πατήρ σπαράξει Aesch. l. c.

3. metaph. to pull to pieces, attack, Lat. conviciis lacerare, ἀνδρα σπαράττων καὶ ταράττων καὶ κυκῶν Ar. Ach. 688; σπ.

τινὰ τῷ λόγῳ ὡς περ σκυλάκια Plat. Rep. 539 B; τὰς ἀρχὰς Dem. 785. 18, cf. Ar. Pax 641; λῶβαις σπ. τινὰ Lyc. 656. 4. Medic., σπ. στόμαχον to provoke sickness, Galen; so, σπαρτακτέον Orib. 136 Matth.:—Pass., σπ. ἀνημέτος to retch without being able to vomit, Hipp. 207 H.

σπαργάνω, = σπαργανώ, Plat. Legg. 782 E. σπαργάνιζω, = σπαργανώ, Hes. Th. 485.

σπαργάνων, τό, Dim. of σπαργανόν, a water-plant, Linnaean name of the bur-reed, (others the butomus), Diosc. 4. 21, Plin. N. H. 25. 9.

σπαργάνιτης, ου, ὁ, a child in swaddling-clothes, h. Hom. Merc. 301; formed like εἰραφιότης.

σπαργάνων, τό, (σπαργώ) a band for swathing infants, a swathing band, h. Hom. Merc. 151, 306, Pind. N. 1. 58:—mostly in pl. swaddling-clothes, h. Merc. 237, Pind. P. 4. 202; παῖς ἐτ' ὃν ἐν σπαργάνοις Aesch. Cho. 755, cf. 529, 759, Ag. 1606; εἰς σπαργανὰ μ' αὐτὸς ἔθηκεν Epigr. Gr. 314. 6; ἐκ πρώτων σπ. ab incubabulis, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 41; τὰ τῆς γενέσεως εὐτελὴ σπ. a mean origin, Hdn. 7. 1:—hence, 2. in Trag. anything which reminds of one's childhood, the marks by which a person's true birth and family are identified, Lat. monumenta, crepundia, cf. Brunck Soph. O. T. 1035, Donat. Terent. Eun. 4. 6, 15; allusion is prob. made to this usage in Ar. Ach. 431, τούτων (sc. τοῦ Τηλέφου) δὲς . . μοι τὰ σπ. II. a plant, = ὠκίμοειδές, v. Diosc. 4. 28.

σπαργάνω, like σπαργώ (q. v.), to wrap in swaddling-clothes, swathe, σπαργανώσαντες πέπλοις [τὸν παῖδα] Eur. Ion 955, cf. Arist. H. A. 7. 4. 10, Ath. 258 A; metaph., ὁρίσας ταύτην (sc. τὴν αἰμίαν) ἐσπαργάνωσα Sotad. Έγκλ. 1. 28; ἀχύροις σπ. τὴν χιώνα Plut. 2. 691 C:—Pass., Hipp. Aër. 292, 766 C; ἐσπαργανώμενος Ev. Luc. 2. 12.

σπαργάνωμα, τό, = σπαργανόν, A. B. 304, Phot.; cf. σπαργώω.

σπαργώ, fut. ἴσω, like ὀργάω, to be full to bursting, to swell, be ripe, μαστὸς σπαργών Eur. Bacch. 701, Cycl. 55; of a woman with child, Plat. Symp. 206 D; or swelling with milk, μήτερες σπαργώσαι Id. Rep. 460 C; σπ. τοὺς μαστοὺς ὑπὸ γάλακτος or γάλακτι Dion. H. 1. 79, Plut. 2. 320 C. 2. to swell with humours, τὰ ἄνω . . σπ. Hipp. 1053 G.

3. of plants, Poll. 1. 230. II. metaph., like Lat. *turgere*, to swell with desire or passion, Plat. Phaedr. 256 A; περὶ τινος, πρὸς τι Plut. 2. 585 C, 1100 A; ἐπὶ τι for a thing, Id. Artor. 3:—absol. to wax wanton, be insolent, σπαργώσαν . . τὴν ἀρχὴν ὥρων Plat. Legg. 692 A; ὀλιγαρχία Plut. Lycurg. 7; δῆμος Id. Comp. Per. c. Fab. 1. (An altered form of σφρηγία, and prob. Lat. *turgeo* has the same origin, Curt. p. 653: cf. also σφαραγέομαι.)

σπαργώω, = σπαργάω, Hesych., v. l. Q. Sm. 14. 283.

σπαργνόμαι, Ep. for σπαργανόμαι, acc. to some in Or. Sib. S. 478.

σπαργώ, only once, in Ep. aor. 1, = σπαργανώ, σπάρξαν ἐν φάρει λευκῇ h. Hom. Ar. 121. (This is the Root of σπαργανόν, σπαργανώ, etc.: the meaning of σπείρον, σπείρα, σπειρώ, bring them into connexion with these words.)

σπαργώωσις, ἡ, a swelling, distention, μαστῶν Diosc. 3. 41, and so prob. in 2. 129, where the MSS. σπαργανώωσις.

σπαρίζω, older form of σκαρίζω, acc. to Eust. 943. 13, Phot.

σπαρνός, ἡ, ὄν, poet. for σπανός, σπανίος, Aesch. Ag. 556.

σπάρος [ᾶ], a sea-fish, the gilt-head, *sparus auratus*, Epich. 24 Ahr., Matro ap. Ath. 136 C, Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 26.

σπαρτα-γενής, ἐς, producing the shrub *spartos*, App. Hesp. 12.

Σπαρτάκειος, α, ov, of *Spartacus*, Plut. Pomp. 31.

σπαρτέον, verb. Adj. of σπείρω, one must sow, Clem. Al. 188.

σπάρτη, ἡ, = σπάρτον, a rope or cord of *spartos* (v. σπάρτος, ὁ), Ar. Av. 815 (with a play upon *Sparta*), cf. Cratin. Νέμ. 9, et ibi Meineke.

II. like στάθμη, a plumbline, Hesych., cf. Alciphro 2. 4. 15: cf. σπάρτος I.

Σπάρτη, Dor. Σπάρτα, ἡ, *Sparta* in Laconia, Hom., etc.:—hence Adv., Σπάρτηθεν, from *Sparta*, Od.; Σπάρτηνδε, to *Sparta*, Ib.:—Σπαρτιάτης, [ᾶ], ou, ὁ, a *Spartan*, Eur. Or. 457, Thuc., etc.; Ion. -ήτης, ew, Hdt. 1. 65:—fem. -αῖς, ἴδος, (sub. γυνή) a *Spartan woman*, Eur. And. 596, etc.; (sub. χώρα) *Laconia*, Plut.; also as Adj., Σπ. γυνή, χθὼν, γῆ Eur. Hel. 115, Or. 537, etc.; also Σπαρτιάς, ἄδος, Steph. B.:—Adj. Σπαρτιάτικος, ἡ, ὄν, *Spartan*, Paus. 6. 4. 10, Luc., etc.

σπαρτίνη, ἡ, = σπάρτη, Ael. N. A. 12. 43.

σπαρτίνος, η, ov, made of *σπάρτος*, Cratin. Νέμ. 9, ubi v. Meineke.

σπαρτίον, τό, Dim. of σπάρτον, a small cord, Ar. Pax 1247; Philippid. Aak. 1; of the cords of a bedstead, Arist. Mechan. 25, 2, Poll. 10. 36.

II. the tongue of a balance, Lat. *ansa*, *agina*, Arist. Mechan. 2. 1. 9. III. = σπάρτος I, Diosc. 4. 158.

σπαρτιο-χαλῖτης, ου, ὁ, with scattered, scanty hair, Plat. Com. Πρεσβ. 2; cf. Lob. Phryn. 662.

σπαρτό-δετος, ov, (δέω) bound with *σπάρτος*, Opp. C. 1. 156., 4. 412.

σπάρτον, τό, a rope, cable, Il. 2. 135, Hdt. 5. 16; τὰ σπ. ἐκ κλινῶν Thuc. 4. 48:—properly, like σπάρτη, a rope made of *σπάρτος*, Lat. *spartum*, *sparte*.—Homer's cables could not be made of the Spanish *σπάρτος* (v. sub voc.), as this plant was not known to the Greeks till long after, Varro ap. Gell. 17. 3, Plin. 24. 40; and the latter supposes they were made of the common broom (*Spartium scoparium*); cf. σπάρτος I, in which sense *σπάρτον* is used by Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 49. 2. a measuring cord, like οχοῖνος, Call. Fr. 158. II. = σπαρτίον II, Arist. Mechan. 1, 17 and 20.

σπαρτο-πλόκος, ov, making ropes of *σπάρτος*, Poll. 7. 181.

σπαρτο-πόλιος, ov, with a sprinkling of grey hairs, like the Homeric μεσαιπόλιος (Schol. Il. 13. 361), Menand. ap. Phot. (v. Com. Fr. 5. p. 108), Poll. 4. 133, 134, 151; σπαρτο- in Hesych. II. name of a gem, Plin. 37. 73.

σπαρτο-πώλης, ὁ, a dealer in ropes or mats of *σπάρτος*, Poll. 7. 181.

σπαρτός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὅς, ὄν, Eur. Supp. 578: (σπείρω) = σῶνι, *groun*

from seed, cultivated, Diosc. 3. 45, etc. 2. of men, ol . . σπαρτοὶ τε καὶ αὐτόχθονες Plat. Soph. 247 C; σπαρτῶν γένος children of men, Aesch. Eum. 410:—at Thebes, Σπαρτοί, ol, the Sown-men, those who claimed descent from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, the *Cadmeans*, *Thebans*, Pind. 1. 1. 41., 7 (6). 13; Σπαρτῶν στάχες Eur. H. F. 5; λόγῃ σπαρτός the Theban spear, Id. Supp. 578; Ἐχίων σπαρτός C. I. 6126 B, 6129 A. II. scattered, of the limbs of a corpse, Anth. P. 7. 383:—Adv. -τῶς, Eccl.

σπάρτος, ὁ, ὃν, ἡ, the shrub *σπάρτος*, broom, comprising (acc. to Beckmann Hist. of Inventions) both *Spartium junceum* and *Stipa tenacissima* L., growing in Spain (both kinds being still called *esparto* there), and (as Pliny says) used by the people of the country for divers purposes, but by the Carthaginians and Romans (and afterwards by the Greeks) for making cords or ropes; the former prob. in Plat. Polit. 280 C, Xen. Cyn. 9, 13, Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 2; the latter in Plin. 19. 7. 2. the common broom, *genista* (*Spartium scoparium*), Id. 24. 40; v. sub σπάρτον. II. σπάρτος, ἡ, = σπάρτη II, Schol. Plat. Charm. 154 B.

σπαρτο-φόρος, ov, bearing the shrub *σπάρτος*, Strab. 160.

σπαρτώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like *σπάρτος*, susp. in Ael. N. A. 1. 19.

σπάσις, εως, ἡ, a drawing up, traction, Arist. Probl. 5. 19. II. drawing in, suction, ἡ τῆς τροφῆς σπ. Id. P. A. 4. 12, 10; σπάσει πίνειν, opp. to λάβει and κάψει, Id. H. A. 6. 8, 1; cf. σπάω.

σπάσμα, τό, (σπάω) a sprain or rupture of muscular fibre, Hipp. Aph. 1254, Plat. Tim. 87 E: a spasm, convulsion, τῶν ὑπερῶν Arist. H. A. 10. 4, 1, cf. Probl. 5. 39. II. that which has been torn off, a piece, shred, Plut. Lys. 12, Sull. 21; cf. Wyttenb. 2. 99 C. 2. σπ. ξίφους, the sword-blade, as drawn from the scabbard, Plut. Otho 17.

σπασματίων, τό, Dim. of foreg., Theophr. H. P. 9. 9, 2 (al. σπάματα).

σπασματώδης, ἐς, = σπασμώδης, Arist. Probl. 5. 1, 1 (v. σπερματώδης), Theophr. Fr. 7. 15.

σπασμός, ὁ, (σπάω) = σπάσμα, a convulsion, spasm, Hdt. 4. 187, Hipp. Aph. 1245; βρυχώμενος σπασμοῖσι Soph. Tr. 805: a fit of epilepsy, Hipp. 174 B:—metaph., ἔλαψεν ἄτης σπ. Soph. Tr. 1082. II. priapism, Lat. *lentigo*, Ar. Lys. 845. III. violent agitation, as of the sea, Diod. 3. 44, Plut. Cic. 32. IV. a drawing, μαχαιρῶν 2 Macc. 5. 3.

σπασμώδης, ἐς, convulsive, spasmodic, Hipp. Protrh. 69; τὰ σπ. attacks of cramp, Id. 173 F; ἀλγῆματα σπ. Id. 77 A.

σπαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (σπάω) drawing in, absorbing, πρὸς αὐτὴν Arist. H. A. 10. 7, 4; τῆς τροφῆς Id. P. A. 4. 6, 13.

σπατάγγης, ου, ὁ, a kind of sea-urchin, Ar. Fr. 359, Arist. H. A. 4. 5, 2; πάταγγας acc. pl., Poll. 6. 47.

σπατάλαω, to live lewdly, to run riot, Polyb. Excerpt. Vat. p. 451, Epigr. Gr. (add.) 646a, LXX (Sirach. 21. 15), 1 Tim. 5. 6; τὰ σπαταλῶντα τῶν παιδιῶν spoil children, Theano p. 741 Gale: cf. κατασπατάλαω.

σπατάλη, ἡ, lewdness, wantonness, riot, luxury, Anth. P. 11. 17, LXX (Sirach. 27. 13); of a dainty feast, Anth. P. 7. 206., 11. 402; of ornaments, χρυσομανῆς σπ. Ib. 5. 302; χρυσόδετος σπ., i. e. a bracelet, Ib. 6. 74; χρυσοφόρος σπ. ταρσῶν, i. e. an anklet, Ib. 5. 27, cf. 271. (Hence also σπαταλάω, σπατάλαμα, σπατάλιον, etc.)

σπατάλημα, τό, = foreg., Anth. P. 6. 942.

σπατάλιον, τό, written also σπαθαλίον, a kind of bracelet, Tertull. Cult. Fem. 13; also, a mode of dressing the hair in a simple knot, corymbus, Constitit. Apost. 1. 3; v. Salmas. ad Solin. p. 537.

σπατάλιστής, ου, ὁ, a profligate, Eccl.

σπατάλος, ov, wanton, lascivious, κλέμασμα Anth. P. 5. 18; of persons, Eus. P. E. 276 A, Eust., etc.;—written oxyt. in Anth. P. 5. 27.

σπάτειος [ᾶ], ov, (σπάτος) of a skin or leather, Hesych.

σπατίω, fut. ἴσω, (σπάω) to draw, suck, Hesych.

σπατίλη [ῖ], ἡ, thin excrement, as in diarrhoea, Hipp. Acut. 38S: generally, ordure, Ar. Pax 48. II. (σπάτος) parings of leather, Schol. Ar. I. c.; also πατίλη Anecd. Oxon. 2. 303; πασίτη Arcad. 109, Theognost. Can. 111. 10.

σπατίλ-ουρος [ῖ], ὁ, (οὐρά) foul-tailed, filthy, Hesych.

σπατο-λεαστής, Dor. -ληστιάς, ὁ, a leather-dresser, restored by Böckh in an Arg. Inscr. (C. I. 1134).

σπάτος [ᾶ], τό, a hide, leather, Boeot. word ap. Schol. Ar. Pax 48.

σπάω, Att. fut. σπᾶσω [ᾶ] Lyc. 484, (δᾶ-) Hdt. 7. 236, (ἐπ-) Soph. Aj. 769:—aor. ἔσπᾶσα Att., Ep. σπᾶσα Hom.:—pf. ἔσπᾶσα Arist. Probl. 22. 2, (ἀν-) Hipp. 262. 35, Ar. Ach. 1069:—Med., fut. σπᾶσσομαι Aesch. Theb. 1036, etc.:—aor. ἐσπᾶσάνην, Ep. σπᾶσάνην, the tense most in use in Hom., Ep. σπᾶσσοσθε, σπᾶσσομένους (metri grat.) Hom.:—Pass., fut. σπᾶσθήσομαι Galen., (δᾶ-) Xen. An. 4. 8, 10:—aor. ἐσπᾶσθην Il. 1. 458, Att.:—pf. ἔσπᾶμαι Hipp. 455. 13, (δι-) Thuc., etc.; but also in med. sense, Xen. An. 7. 4, 16, Cyr. 7. 5, 29. (A comparison of the O. H. G. *spahn*-an leads to the conjecture that √ΣΠΑ is a shorter form of √ΣΠΑΝ; cf. πείνομαι.) Mostly poet. (ἔλκω being preferred in Prose), to draw, hence,

1. of a sword, to draw, mostly in Med., φάσγανόν τε σπᾶσσοσθε Od. 22. 74; σπᾶσσομένους . . ἄορ παχέος παρὰ μηρῶ Il. 16. 473; ἐκ δ' ἀρα σπύργους . . ἐσπᾶσαι Έγχοις Il. 9. 387; ἐκ χειρὸς χεῖρα σπᾶσσο Od. 2. 321; σπᾶσάνην βῶπας τε λυγῶν τε 10. 166; but in Act., ξίφος σπᾶσαντα Eur. Or. 1194; φάσγανον σπᾶσας χεῖρ Id. I. T. 322:—Pass., σπᾶσθέντος (sc. ἔγχεος ἔξ ὠτειλῆς) Il. 11. 458; also, ἐσπᾶσμένοι τὰ ξίφη having their swords drawn, Xen. An. 7. 4, 16; ἐσπᾶσμένοι δν εἶχεν ἀνικάνην Id. Cyr. 7. 5, 29; ἐσπᾶσμένοι τοῖς ξίφεσι Diod. 4. 52. 2. of other things, πάλον σπᾶν τὸν δρῶν the lot (out of the helmet, etc.), Aesch. Ag. 333:—absol., σπᾶν ἀνδρείως pull, hoist away, like men, Ar. Pax 498.

II. of violent actions, to pluck off or out, κῆλην Soph. O. T. 1243; λάχνην Tr. 690.

2. like σπαρᾶσσω, to tear, rend, esp. of ravenous animals, like σπαράσσω, Soph. Ant. 258, 1003; λαιμοτούμους κεφαλὰς Eur. I. A. 776; σπ. τοῖς

δυνεῖν [τοὺς νεοττοῦς], of the eagle, Arist. H. A. 9. 34. 3:—Pass., φλέβιον, σάρκα σπασθῆναι Hipp. 453. 13 sq. 3. to wrench, sprain, τὸ σκέλος ἔσπασε Plut. Arat. 33:—Pass., τὸν μηρὸν σπασθῆναι Hdt. 6. 134; τοὺς πόδας Eur. Cycl. 639. 4. to snatch, tear or drag away, πῶλον παρὰ ξυνομένων Plat. Legg. 666E; ἑλαφὸν ἀπ' ἐμῶν γονάτων Eur. Hec. 92:—Pass. νέκ βραχίονος σπασθεῖς Ib. 408; ὑπὸ πτερῶν Id. Andr. 441. 5. metaphr. to carry away, draw aside, ἀλλὰ σ' ἔσπασεν πειθῶ Soph. El. 561; τὰ πάθη οἷον νεῦρα σπ. ἡμῶν Plat. Legg. 644E. 6. Medic. to cause convulsion or spasm, prob. I. Hipp. Art. 830, v. Littre:—Pass. to be convulsed, σπασθεῖς ἀποθνήσκῃ Hipp. Art. 1252, cf. 1255, Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 11, etc.; ἑσπᾶτο γὰρ πέδονδε καὶ μετὰ τοῖς, of Hercules in his agony, Soph. Tr. 786; cf. σπᾶσμα, σπασμός:—metaphr. to be harassed, anxious, Arr. Epict. 1. 1, 16.

III. to draw in, suck in, θρόμβον αἵματος Aesch. Cho. 533; ἔσπασεν ἄνυσιν ἐλκυσας Eur. Cycl. 571; συνεκθανεῖν σπᾶντα χρὴ τῷ πᾶσι Ib. 573; μεστήν ἀκράτου Θηρίκλειον ἔσπασεν Alex. Ἀγων. 4, cf. Incert. 20; this was the mode of drinking used by the συνδόντας and by birds, while λάττω designates that of the κερκαραδόντα (cf. σπᾶσις), Arist. H. A. 8. 6, 1, cf. Plut. 2. 699D; so, σπ. τὸν μαστὸν to suck it, Arist. H. A. 7. 10, 5; σπᾶν ἄνυσιν Acl. N. A. 6. 51; and in Med., ταῖρου αἷμα σπασόμενος Apollod. 1. 9, 27:—Pass., of the female, to be sucked, Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 11; cf. ἔλκω II. 4. 2. so also, σπᾶν τὸ πνεῦμα Id. de Resp. 5, 6; τὸν αἶρα τὸν κοινόν Menand. Incert. 2. 7; c. gen. part., σπ. τῆς ὀργάνου Arist. H. A. 9, 6, 7; ἔκαστον τῶν τοῦ σώματος τὸ αὐτῷ οἰκίον ἔσπασκέναι Id. Probl. 22. 2, cf. H. A. 10. 5, 7.

3. metaphr., πειθῶ τε καὶ ἴμερον ἔσπασεν ἐκ... drew, derived... Epigr. Gr. 810. 5; σπ. ἔρωτα to enjoy it, Opp. H. 4. 269; ὀλίγον ὕπνου σπ. to snatch a little sleep, Heliod. 5. 1; and in Med., Id. 2. 16. IV. to draw tight, pull the reins, ἵππον, ἵππου στόμα Xen. Eq. 7. 1, 9, 5; but, τὸν χαλινὸν ἐκ τῶν ὀδόντων ἵππου Plat. Phaedr. 254E. 2. of angling, ἡ μὲν ἡδὴ οὐδὲν ἔσπασεν Ar. Thesm. 928: hence, proverb., οὐκ ἔσπασεν ταύτη γε 'he took nothing by his motion,' Id. Vesp. 175. V. σπᾶσαι ἐπανεμῖαν to adopt, appropriate a surname, Philostr. 590, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 1. 46; ἀρχὴν λυρικῆς καὶ πέρας ἔσπ. Anth. P. 9. 184; ῥίζαν σπ. τινος to derive one's origin from... Lyc. 623; σπ. τὴν κλῆσιν ἀπὸ τινος Sext. Emp. M. 1. 46; ἐννοίαν θεοῦ ἐκ τῶν κατὰ τοὺς ὕπνους φαντασιῶν Ib. 9. 25.

σπεῖν, σπέω, v. sub ἔσπ.

σπέως, τό, Ep. for σπῆος.

σπείρα, ἡ, Lat. *spira*, anything wound or wrapt round, ποιεῖν τι ὅλον σπείραν to twist it into a ball, Hipp. 471. 44. 2. in pl. the coils or spires of a serpent, Soph. Fr. 480, Ar. Fr. 426; πολύπλοκοι σπ. Eur. Med. 481, cf. Ion 1164; and so in sing., Nic. Th. 156, etc.; hence, of the creature itself, Ar. Rh. 4. 151, Arat. 47. 89, etc.: cf. σπείρημα. 3. a rope or cord, Hipp. 685. 10, Nic. ap. Ath. 683C; σπείρας δυντόκλωστοις with the net's meshy folds, Soph. Ant. 347: esp. a ship's cable, Plut. 2. 507A: a padded circle used by women carrying weights on their head, Apollod. 2. 5, 11. 4. a mode of dressing the hair, Poll. 2. 31, 4. 149.

5. σπείραι βύβειαι thongs or straps of ox-hide to guard and arm a boxer's fist, the caestus, Theocrit. 22. 80. 6. a knot or curl in wood, Theophr. H. P. 5. 2, 3, Plin. 16. 76, 1. 7. a kind of cheese-cake (al. σπῖρα), Chrys. Tyan. ap. Ath. 647D. 8. = Lat. *torus*, one of the large rounded mouldings in the base of an Ionic or Corinthian column, C. I. 160. 64., 2713-14, Poll. 7. 121, Vitruv. 3. 41 sq.

II. a body of men-at-arms, used to translate the Roman *manipulus*, = two centuries, Polyb. 11. 23, 1, etc.; κατὰ σπείρας, *manipulatio*, Ib. 3. 115, 1:—but in Act. Ap. 10. 1, a cohort, cf. C. I. 4. p. 162 (Indices), Joseph. B. J. 3. 4, 2. (Cf. σπάρτον, σπυρίς, Lat. *sparta*.)

σπείραλα, ἡ, meadow-sweet, *spiraëa*, so called from the shape of its follicles, Theophr. H. P. 1. 14, 2., 6. 1, 4.

σπείραμα, Ion. -ημα, τό, (σπειράμα) a coil, spire, convolution, ἐχιδνῶν Aesch. Cho. 245; ὄφιν Arist. Mirab. 130, cf. Diod. 3. 36, Plut., etc.; σπ. περιφύριον δράκοντος, of a serpent-shaped ornament, Anth. P. 6. 207:—metaphr., αἰῶνος σπ. a period, cycle, Anth. P. append. 109. 2. = σπῖραγον, Nic. Al. 417.

3. a twisted cord or thread, Phot., etc. σπείραμα, (σπείρα) Pass. to be coiled or folded round, πέντε ζώναι ἑσπείρητο Eratosth. ap. Ach. Tat. Isag. 153C; πέριξ... σπειρηθεῖς [δράκων] Nic. Th. 457; δράκοντα... ἑσπειράμενον περὶ τὸ ἀγγεῖον Paus. 10. 33, 9: σχοινίον ἑσπειράμενον... ὡς δράκοντα Sext. Emp. P. 1. 227; c. dat., ὄφεις ἑσπειράμενοι τοῖς πᾶσιν ἐκὼς coil round them, praef. ad Schol. Lyc. 2. metaphr., λόγος Dem. Phal. 8.—Cf. περι-, συ-σπειράω.

σπειρ-ἀρχης, ου, ὁ, a leader of a σπείρα (II), *spirarches*, Orell. Inscr. Lat. 1. 411.

σπειράσις, εως, ἡ, a being coiled up, compressed, Plut. 2. 1077B.

σπειρ-αχθῆς, ἐς, with heavy coils, κνώδαλα Nic. Th. 399.

σπειρηθῶν, Adv. in coils or spires, spirally, Opp. H. 1. 516, Anth. P. 9. 301; σπ. γράφειν A. B. 1170. II. (σπείρα II) of troops, in *maniples*, *manipulatio*, Polyb. 5. 4, 9, etc.; ἡ σπ. μάχη Strab. 155.

σπείρημα, Ion. for σπείραμα.

σπειρικός, ἡ, ὄν, like a coil, spiral, Procl. in Euclid.

σπειρίον, τό, Dim. of σπείρον, a light, summer-garment, Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 4. II. Dim. of σπείρα (8), the base of a column, Hero Autom. 246C.

σπειρο-δράκοντό-ζωνος, ov, girt with coils of snakes, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 182.

σπειρο-εἰδώς, (εἶδος) Adv. spirally, Ruf. Eph. 62.

σπειρο-κέφαλον, τό, (σπείρα 8) the base and head of a column, C. I. 3148. 19, 29.

σπείρον, τό, a piece of cloth, Hom. (only in Od.), εἴλωμα σπείρων a wrapping cloth, 6. 179; κατὰ σπείρα sorry wraps, of a beggar, 4. 245; αἶκεν ἄτερ σπείρου κῆραι without a cere-cloth or shroud, 2. 102., 19. 147., 24. 137; σπείρον καὶ ἐπίκριον sail and sailyard, 5. 318; πείσματα καὶ

σπείρα [where the ult. is long in arsi], 6. 269; v. Nitzsch 10. 32:—later, a garment, νυμφιδίου σπείρου καλύπτῃ Eurphor. 48; cf. σπείρον. σπειρό-πῶλις, ιδως, ἡ, one who sells old clothes, σπ. ἀγορά the old clothes market, Poll. 7. 78. For the accent, cf. λαχανόπωλις.

σπείρος, τό, = σπείρον: metaphr., σπείρα Βολβῶν the coats of onions, Nic. Th. 882.

σπειροῦχος, ὁ, (ἔχω) circle-holding, v. καρκίνος v.

σπειρώ, (σπείρον) = σπαργάνω, Call. Del. 6, Jov. 33. II. Pass. to be coiled up or concentrated, περὶ τὴν Hipp. 278. 47., 279. 15.

σπείρω, Aeol. σπέρρω: A. B. 663, E. M. 300. 19: Ion. impf. σπείρεσκον Hdt. 4. 42:—fut. σπερῶ Eur. El. 79, Plat.; Aeol. σπέρσω Schol. Eur. Hec. 202:—aor. ἔσπειρα Eur., Plat.:—pf. ἔσπαρκα Polyae. 2. 1, 1, etc.:—Med., aor. σπείρασθαι Ap. Rh. 3. 1028; aor. 2 σπαρέσθαι or σπερέσθαι Polyae. 8. 26:—Pass., fut. σπαρήσσομαι LXX, (δια-) Diod. 17. 69; aor. ἑσπάρην [α] Soph. O. T. 1498, Thuc. 2. 27; (the forms σπαρήσσομαι, ἑσπάρην are now corrected in Zach. 1. 2, Xen. An. 4. 8, 17):—pf. ἔσπαρμαι Eur. H. F. 1098, Ar. Ran. 1206, Plat., etc. (From √ΣΠΑΡ or ΣΠΕΡ; cf. σπαρ-ῖναι, ἑ-σπαρ-μαι, σπαρ-τός, σπέρ-μα.)

To sow: I. to sow seed, Hes. Op. 389, Ar. Av. 710, etc.; c. acc., κέγχρου Hes. Sc. 399; σίτον Hdt. 4. 17; στάχυν Eur. Cycl. 121; of Cadmus, σπ. γηγενή στάχυν Id. Bacch. 264; and in Med., σπείρασθαι ὀδόντας Ap. Rh. 3. 1028:—absol. to sow, opp. to θερίζειν, Ar. Av. 710, etc.:—metaphr., θερ. καὶ σπ. ταῖς γλάσσαις, of corrupt orators, Ib. 1697; καρπὸν ὠν ἑσπερε θερίζειν Plat. Phaedr. 260D; αἰσχροῦς μὲν ἑσπερας κακῶς δὲ ἐθέρισας Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 4:—proverb., σπ. εἰς πέτρας τε καὶ λίθους Plat. Legg. 838E; σπ. κατὰ πετρῶν, κατὰ θάλασσαν, etc., Luc. Amor. 20, etc. 2. to sow children, to engender, beget them, Soph. Aj. 1293, Tr. 33, etc.; of σπείραντες the parents, Epigr. Gr. 145. 5, cf. 713. 3; σπ. θύττα παλλακῶν σπέρματα Plat. Legg. 841D:—Pass. to spring or be born, θῆενπερ αὐτὸς ἐσπάρη Soph. O. T. 1498, cf. Eur. Ion 554, Plat. Rep. 460B; v. inf. II. 2. 3. to scatter like seed, strew, throw about, χρυσὸν καὶ ἄργυρον Hdt. 7. 107; σπ. φλόγα Trag. ap. Arist. Poët. 21, 14; of liquids, to scatter or sprinkle, ἐκ τευχέων σπ. δρόσους Eur. Andr. 167:—to spread abroad, extend, σπ. ἀγλαῖαν νύμφην Pind. N. 1. 16; of a report, σπ. ματαίαν βάσιν, as Virg. *spargere voces*, Soph. El. 642; μὴ σπείρε πολλοὺς τὸν παρόντα δαίμονα do not speak of it indiscriminately, Id. Fr. 585:—Pass. to be scattered or dispersed, ἑσπαρμένους κατὰ... πόλιν, of the ashes of Solon scattered over Salamis, Cratin. Xer. 5; ἔγχρη τόξα τ' ἑσπαρται πέδω Eur. H. F. 1098; of persons ἑσπάρησαν καθ' Ἑλλάδα Thuc. 2. 27; ἑσπαρμένοι εἰς ἀργαῇν Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 22; κατὰ χεῖρας Ib. 6, 2, 17; also, ἑσπαρται λόγος Ar. Ran. 1206.

II. to sow a field, σπείρειν Hes. Op. 461; γῆν, πεδιάδα, τέμενος Hdt. 4. 42., 9. 116, 122; ἄρουραν Aesch. Fr. 155; ἡ σπειρομένη Ἀγρυπτος the arable part of Egypt, Hdt. 2. 77; τυχεῖν μὴ ᾗδ' ἑσπαρμένη Ar. Pax 1140; ἀρούραι καὶ σπείρεται τὸ Θηβαίων ἄστν Dinarch. 93. 14:—proverb., πόντον σπείρειν, of lost labour, Theogn. 106, 107:—metaphr., σπ. καυστάταις διανοίαις Ar. Vesp. 1044; σπ. εἰς ἀρετὴν ἑκέρχυν Plat. Legg. 777E. 2. of procreation, κατὰ... σπ. ἄρουραν Aesch. Theb. 754; σπ. τέκνον ἄλοκα Eur. Phoen. 18; σπ. λέχη Id. Ion 64; v. supr. I. 2.

σπειρώδης, ἐς, (σπείρος) with many coats, of onions, Nic. Al. 253, 527.

σπείρωσις, εως, ἡ, = σπείραμα, cited from Schol. Arat.

σπείρασις, σπείρασκος, σπείσω, v. sub σπένδω.

σπείσις, ἡ, (σπένδω) = σπονδή, Zonar.

σπείσσιον, verb. Adj. of σπένδω, one must pour a drink-offering, Poll. 10. 65.

σπέκλον, τό, = Lat. *speculum*, a mirror, Zonar.: hence σπεκλο-ποιός, ὁ, *specularius*, Gloss.

σπεκλώω, σπέκλωμα, v. σπλεκ-.

σπεκουλάτωρ, opus, ὁ, in Ev. Marc. 6. 27, for the Latin *speculator*, = δορυφόρος, one of the body-guard, employed in carrying messages, and seeking out those who were proscribed or sentenced to death, cf. Seneca Benef. 3. 25, etc.

σπέλεθος, v. I. for πέλεθος in Ar. Eccl. 595.

σπείλον or σπέλλιον, τό, Aeol. for ψέλιον, A. B. 815, Anecd. Oxon. 4. 326.

σπενδαυλός, σπενδέων, σπενδοποιός, f. II. for σπονδ-.

σπένδω, Ep. subj. 2 σπένδωθα Od. 4. 591: Ion. impf. σπένδουσεν Il. 16. 227, Od. 7. 138:—fut. σπείσω Or. Sib. 7. 81, (κατα-) Hdt. 2. 151, Eur.:—aor. ἔσπεισα Hom., Trag.; Ep. 14:—Med., aor. ἑσπείσαμην Hdt., Att.; Ep. subj. σπείσομεν, for -ωμεν, Od. 7. 165, 181:—Pass., ἑσπείσθη Plat. Rom. 19; pf. ἑσπείσαμεν, v. inf. II. fin. (From √ΣΠΙΕΝA come also σπονδ-ῆ, σπονδ-εῖος, etc.) To pour or make a drink-offering, because before drinking wine they poured a portion on the table, hearth, or altar, Lat. *libare* (cf. λείβω), often in Hom.:—absol., σπείσαν τ' ἐπὶν ὁ ἄσων ἤθελε θυρῶς Il. 9. 177, Od. 3. 342; ἐπὶν σπείσῃς τε καὶ εἴσῃ Od. 3. 45, cf. Soph. Ph. 1033, Eur. Bacch. 313, etc.;—also with dat. of the god to whom the libation was made, ἑπείας ἑλδὸν σπείσασκε θεοῖσι Od. 8. 89; οὐτὲ τεω σπένδασκε θεῶν ὅτε μὴ Δία, of Achilles, Il. 16. 227, cf. 6. 259, Od. 3. 334, etc.; so Theogn. 490, and Att.:—the liquid poured is mostly in acc., σπ. οἶνον to pour wine, Il. 11. 775, Od. 18. 151; λοιβάς Soph. El. 270; σπονδάς, χοάς Eur. El. 512, Or. 1322; ellipt., σπ. ἀγαθοῦ δαίμονος (sc. σπονδῆν) Ar. Eq. 106; σπ. οἶνον (partit. gen.) Hdn. 5. 5:—rarely c. dat. rei, ὕδατι σπ. to make a drink-offering with water, Od. 12. 363; Ὀλύμπῳ σπ. δοῦναι to make libations with songs to Zeus, Pind. O. 5 (6), 13:—also c. dat. instrumenti, σπ. δέπαι, δέμασαι Il. 23. 196, Od. 7. 137; χρυσίδι Cratin. Nóm. 7; χαλκῇ φιάλῃ Hdt. 2. 147; ἐκ χρυσῆς φιάλης Id. 7. 54; and c. gen., σπ. βαϊὰς κύλικος Soph. Fr. 49:—in N. T. (Ep. Phil. 2. 17, cf. 2 Tim. 4. 6) the Pass. is used metaphr. of a person, σπένδομαι ἐπὶ τῇ θυσίᾳ I am offered (as a drink-offering) upon it, which Hcsych. explains,

θυσίαζομαι. 2. the religious sense, which the word always has in Hom., was afterwards lost, so that it means simply to *sow*, Hdt. 4. 187, Plat. Legg. 799 B, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 1.—metaph., σπ. δάκρυα Anth. P. 7. 555, Epigr. Gr. 559. 6, al.; ξίφος αἷμα τυράννων ἔσπ. Anth. P. 9. 184.

II. Med. to *pour libations one with another*, and, as this was the custom in making treaties or agreements, to *make a treaty, make peace*, Hdt. 3. 144, cf. Ar. Ach. 199, Av. 1534, Thuc. 4. 99, 119, Xen., etc.; τὰ μὲν σπενδόμενοι τὰ δὲ πολέμουίντες Thuc. 1. 18.—Construction, σπένδεσθαι τινι to *make peace with one*, Eur. Bacch. 284, Ar. Ach. 225, Thuc. 5. 5, etc.; in full, σπένδεσθαι τινι σπονδὰς Id. 5. 14; (but, σπένδεσθαι τῇ πρεσβείᾳ to *give it pledges of safe conduct*, Aeschin. 62. 39, cf. 42. 27; so, σπ. τινι to *obtain a truce for one*, Xen. An. 2. 3. 7); σπένδεσθαι πρὸς τινα, for τινι, Thuc. 5. 17, 30, Xen. An. 3. 5, 16;—metaph., σπ. ξυμφοραῖς καὶ θεσπίσασιν Eur. Or. 1680 sq.;—the object of the treaty is expressed by ἐπὶ τοῖσδε, on these terms, Id. Phoen. 1240; ἐφ' ᾧ . . . , Xen. An. 4. 6, also, σπ. τινι ὥστε . . . , c. inf., Thuc. 6. 7; σπ. ἡ μὲν . . . , c. inf., Id. 4. 118; or c. inf. alone, Id. 7. 83; more rarely c. acc., λ' ἔτεα εἰρήνην σπείσασμενοι Λακεδαιμονίοισι to *conclude a 30 years' peace with them*, Hdt. 7. 148; ἑσπείσθαι νεῖκος to *make up a quarrel*, Eur. Med. 1140; πόλεμον Dion. H. 9. 36; σπ. ἀναιρεσιν τοῖς νεκροῖς to *obtain a treaty for taking up the dead*, Thuc. 3. 24; σπ. τινι ἡμέραν τοὺς νεκροὺς ἀνελέσθαι Id. 4. 114; σπ. ἀναχάρρην τινι Id. 3. 109; σπ. περί τινος Plut. 2. 494 D.—pf. ἑσπείσμαι is used in med. sense in Eur. Med. l. c.; but in pass. sense, ἑσπείσθαι τὰς σπονδὰς Thuc. 4. 16; οἷς ἑσπείστο Id. 3. 111; so in aor., ἑσπείσθησαν ἀνοχαί Plut. Romul. 19. III. the Act. seems to be used for the Med. in Thuc. 4. 98, τοὺς νεκροὺς σπένδουσιν ἀναιρεῖσθαι, where Poppe σπένδουσιν; and in Anth. P. 9. 422, σπείσαι δεύτερα φίλτρα γάμον, where Dind. σπείσαι:—of the Med. in sense of Act. the only sure example is Eumath. p. 254.

σπείος, Ep. σπείος, τό, Ep. Noun, a *cave, cavern, grotto*, deeper (it seems) than *άντρον*, Nitzsch Od. 5. 57; used for folding sheep in, Il. 4. 279; as the dwelling of the Cyclopes, Od. 9. 400; ἐν σπείσι γλαφυροῖσι Ib. 114; for drawing a ship into, 12. 317.—Of the form σπείος, Hom. uses only nom. and acc. sing., Il. 13. 32, Il. c.; irreg. dat. σπῆι 18. 402, Od. 2. 20, etc., cf. Hes. Th. 297 (σπῆι in Opp. C. 4. 246): of the Ep. form σπείος, acc. sing. only in Od. 5. 194: gen. σπείους several times, but only in Od.: of the pl., only dat. σπείσι and σπῆσσι, which are freq., but only in Od.; in h. Ven. 264, also gen. σπείων; an irreg. dat. pl. σπᾶεσσι, as if from σπείας, in Xenophan. ap. Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. p. 30. (Cf. σπῆλαιον, σπῆλυξ; Lat. specus, spelaeum, spelunca.)

σπεράδος, τό, = σπέρμα, Nic. Th. 649, Al. 330; Ep. dat. pl. σπεράδεσι, Al. 134.

σπερνῶν, Adv. (σπέρχω) *hastily*, Hesych. σπέρνυλος, ὁ, a *little bird, sparrow*, Hesych., cf. Lob. Path. 24.

σπέρμα, τό, (σπέρω, σπέρω) *that which is sown, the seed or germ* of anything, in Hom. only once in metaph. sense, v. infr. I. 2: I.

mostly, the *seed of plants, animals, κρῦπται* h. Hom. Ccr. 308, Hdt. 3. 97; σπέρματα seeds, Hes. Op. 444, 469; σπ. τῇ γῇ δίδόναι, ἐμβάλλειν Xen. Oec. 17. 8 and 10; proverb., εἰς πέλαγος σπ. βαλεῖν Epigr. Gr. 1038. 9;—of fruit, Antiph. Boiwt. 1;—pl., τοῖς γαῖης σπέρμασι with the *products of earth*, of com-stalks, Anth. P. 9. 89. 2. metaph. of the *germ, origin, element* of anything, σπ. πυρός Od. 6. 490; φλογός Pind. O. 7. 87, cf. P. 3. 65; σπέρματα = στοιχεῖα, semina rerum, Anaxag. ap. Arist. Cael. 3. 3, 4; σπ. ὀλβου Pind. P. 4. 453; σπ. κακὰ παρασχέιν Dem. 280. 28; σποκοφάντων σπ. καὶ μῖζαν δεῖν ὑπάρχειν τῇ πόλει Id. 784. fin.; σπ. τῆς στάσεως Plut. Mar. 10; τοῦ ὄρκου Longin. 16. 3.

II. of animals, = γονή II, Lat. semen genitale, σπ. θεοῦ φέρειν to be *pregnant by the god*, Pind. P. 3. 27; but, σπ. φέρειν Ἡρακλέους to be *pregnant of Hercules*, Id. N. 10. 29; so, σπ. ἔχειν, δέχεσθαι Id. O. 9. 92, P. 4. 452; μυελὸν . . . εἰς σπ. καὶ γόνον μερίσσειν Tim. Locr. 100 A, cf. Plat. Tim. 86 C; σπ. παραλαβεῖν Eur. Or. 543; σπέρματος πλήρη Plut. Lyc. 15.—in pl., κατ' ἀμφοτέρω τὰ σπ. θεῶν ἀπόγονος Hipp. 1271. 41, cf. Aesch. Eum. 803, 909, Soph. O. T. 1246. 2. race, origin, descent, τοῖσιν . . . σπέρμ' ἰδεῖν βουλῆσθαι Ib. 1077; τίνος εἰ σπέρματος πατρός; Id. O. C. 215; γενέλον ἀσπέρμα τ' Ἀργείον Aesch. Supp. 290, cf. Cho. 236; σπ. ἄντασ' Ἐρεχθεῖδαν Soph. Ant. 981; cf. Pind. O. 7. 171, etc.

3. in Poets often, *seed, offspring*, Orac. ap. Thuc. 5. 16; τὸ βρότεον σπ. Aesch. Fr. 295; σπ. Πειλοπιδῶν Id. Cho. 503, cf. 236; sometimes of a single person, Pind. O. 9. 92, Aesch. Pr. 705, Cho. 474, Soph. Ph. 364, etc.; rarely in pl., Aesch. Supp. 290, Eum. 909, Soph. O. C. 600; once even in Plat., ἀνθρώπων σπέρμασι νοουθετοῦμεν Legg. 853 C.

σπερμ-ἄγοραιο-λεκιθο-λᾶχανό-πωλις, ἰδος, ἡ, a *green-grocery-market-woman*, Ar. Lys. 457.

σπερμαῖον, (σπέρμα) to *sow with seed, fertilise*, of the Nile, Plut. 2. 366 A; of the male, Horapoll. 2. 115; c. acc. cogn., σπ. σπέρμα Aquila V. T.

2. metaph. to *procreate*, σπ. γενεήν Hes. Op. 734, cf. Call. Fr. 207, Christod. Ecphr. 210; absol., Arist. Probl. 4. 4, 2.—Med., Nonn. D. 3. 295.

σπερματία, ἡ, *seed, a crop of seeds*, Symm. V. T.

σπερματίας σικυός, ὁ, a *cucumber or gourd 'left to ripen for seed*, opp. to εὐνοχίας, Cratin. Ὀδυσσ. 8.

σπερματίζω, to *sow*, τῇ εἰς γῆν Hermes Stob. Ecl. 1. 476.—Pass. of a woman, to *conceive, be pregnant*, LXX (Lev. 12. 2); cf. ἐκσπερματίζω. 2. to *trace one's seed or family*, Eust. 1348. 52. II. intr., of plants, to be in *seed*, LXX (Ex. 9. 32).

σπερματικός, ἡ, ὄν, (σπέρμα) of or for *seed or generation, spermatic, πόροι, ὄργανα* Arist. G. A. 1. 3, 2, 1. 4, 1; περιττώμα Ibid. 7; ζῶα Ib. 1. 19, 16; ἀπόκρισις Id. P. A. 4. 5, 55: *fruitful in seed*, Id. G. A. 1. 19, 16, Theophr. C. P. 1. 16, 4; σπ. γένεσις from *seed*, Ib. 1. 2, 1. b.

spermatic, capable of procreating, Arist. Probl. 4. 4, cf. G. A. 3. 1, 13.

2. metaph. containing the *germs of things*, hence in Stoic philosophy, σπ. λόγοι certain laws of *generation*, contained in matter, Diog. L. 7. 148, Plut. 2. 637 A, Ritter's Hist. of Philos. 3. p. 528:—Adv., σπερματικῶς λέγειν Clem. Al. 30S. II. like seed, scattered, Ulpian. Dem. 9. 6, Walz Rhett. 4. 414.

σπερματίον, τό, Dim. of σπέρμα, Theophr. ap. Ath. 66 E, Diosc. 2. 211.

σπερματισμός, ὁ, *production of seed, μεταφυσικόν πρὸς τοὺς σπερματισμοὺς* (sc. τὰ φυτά) Theophr. H. P. 7. 5, 3, whence in the similar passage, Ib. 7. 4, 3 (τοὺς σπ. μεταφύροντες), Schneid. conjectures that πρὸς ought to be inserted.

II. copulation, LXX (Lev. 18. 23).

σπερματίτης, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. Adj. spermatic, φλέβες σπ. (al. σπερματίδες) Syennas ap. Arist. H. A. 3. 2, 15, Clem. Al. 126.

II. masc. σπερματίτης λόγος, = σπερματικός 2, Nicom. ap. Phot. 143. 32.

σπερματο-θήκη, ἡ, a *seed-chest or granary*, Psell.

σπερματολογέω, v. sub σπερμολογέω.

σπερματο-λόγος, ov, = σπερμολόγος, τέτρακες Epich. 25 Ahr.

σπερματόομαι, Pass. to be *sown*, of land, Theophr. C. P. 3. 2, 2. 2.

of plants, to *come to seed, bring seed to perfection*, Id. H. P. 6. 8, 2.

σπερματο-πώλης, ov, ὁ, a *seedsmān*, Nicoph. Χειρ. 1. 5.

σπερματούχος, ov, (ἔχω) *seed-holding, fruitful, δύναμις* Porph. ap. Eus. P. E. 109 C, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 85.

σπερματο-φάγος, ὁ, ov, *eating seeds*, Diod. 3. 24.

σπερματώδης, es, (εἶδος) *like seed*, Schol. Nic. Al. 252; σπ. κινήσις the action of a *sower*, v. l. for σπασματώδης in Arist.

II. germinant, metaph., Charond. ap. Stob. 289 fin.: in the *germ, undeveloped*, Artemid. 4. prooem.

σπερμάτωσις, ἡ, a *bearing of seed, seeding*, Phanias ap. Ath. 61 F.

σπερμαῖον, τό, = σπέρμα, Nic. Al. 201, Th. 599, 894, etc.

σπερμεῖος, α, ov, of, *presiding over seeds*, Orph. H. 33. 3, 39. 5.

σπερμο-βολέω, to *emit seed*, Horapoll. 1. 46.

σπερμογονέω, to *bear seed*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 14, 3.

σπερμογονία, ἡ, the *production of seed*, Eccl.

σπερμο-γόνος, ov, *bearing seed*, Greg. Naz.

σπερμολογέω, to *pick up seeds*, like birds, Hipp. 357. 40, Plut. 2. 473 A:

metaph. to *glean, pick up, collect by little and little*, Philostr. 524 (Kayser from Mss. σπερματολ-).

2. to be a *σπερμολόγος* (signif. 2), a *babblers*, buffoon, Philostr. 203.

σπερμολογία, ἡ, *babbling, gossip*, Plut. Alcib. 36., 2. 65 B, etc.

σπερμολογικός, ὁ, ὄν, *like a σπερμολόγος* (II), *frivolous*, τὰ σπ. καὶ περίεργα Plut. 2. 664 A.

σπερμο-λόγος, ov, (λέγω) *picking up seeds*, of hard-billed, granivorous birds, Plut. Demetr. 28, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 387 F; βασιλεὺς σπ., i. e. the wren, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 6:—and as Subst., σπερμολόγων τε γένη Ar. Av. 232, cf. 579.

II. *picking up scraps, gossiping*, ἀνθρώπων Dion. H. Excerpt. p. 2340 Reisk.; also, σπ. ῥήματα Plut. 2. 456 D.

III. as Subst. *one who picks up and retails scraps of knowledge*, an idle babblers, Dem. 269. 19, Ath. 344 C, Act. Ap. 17. 18, cf. Casaub. Theophr. Char. 6; in Supp., Dion. H. Epit. 17. 6.

σπερμο-νόμος, ov, = *foreg.*, 1, Eust. 1547. 54, Hesych.

σπερμόομαι, Pass. to *bear seed*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 8 (v. l. σπερμουέω).

σπερμο-ποιέω, to *generate seed*, of men, Arist. H. A. 10. 5, 5.

σπερμουχέω, f. l. for σπερμύομαι, q. v.

σπερμοφαγέω, to *eat seeds*, -φαγία, ἡ, *an eating of seeds*, Byz.

σπερμο-φάγος, ov, = σπερματοφάγος, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 56, Greg. Nys.

σπερμοφορέω, to *bear seed*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 2, 2., 6. 7, 1.

σπερμο-φόρος, ov, *bearing seed*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 2, 1, Anth. P. 6. 104.

σπερμοφύω, to *produce seed*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 4, 7, etc.

σπερμο-φυής, es, *growing from seed*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 10, 1.

Σπερχεύς, ὁ, the *Spercheus*, i. e. *Rapid* (from σπέρχω), a river of Thessaly, Il.

σπερχνός, ἡ, ὄν, (σπέρχω) *hasty, rapid*, βέλος Hes. Sc. 454: generally, *hasty, hurried*, ἄγγελοι Aesch. Theb. 285; so, of diseases and pains, violent, Hipp. 483. 48., 577. 6, al.

II. act. *hastening, pressing*, Hesych.; so σπερχνο-ποιός, ὄν, Id.

σπερχυλλᾶν, Adv. (σπέρχω), *hastily, vehemently*, Com. Anon. 387.

σπέρχω, Hom.; in Att., ἐπι-, κατα-σπέρχω; in Hdt., περι-σπέρχω;

—the Act. used only in pres. and impf.:—Pass., Hom.: aor. part. σπερχθεῖς Hdt. 1. 32, Pind. N. 1. 60. (From σπέρχω come also σπερχ-

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θεῖς Hdt. 1. 32, Pind. N. 1. 60. (From

σπευδόντως, Adv. in haste, Hesych.

σπεύδω, Ep. inf. σπευδέμεν Od. 24. 324: fut. σπεύσω Att.: aor. ἔσπευσα Att., Ep. subj. σπεύσομεν for -ωμεν, Il. 17. 121: pf. ἔσπευκα Paus. 7. 15, 11:—Med., Aesch. Ag. 151: fut. σπεύσομαι Il. 15. 402:—Pass., pf. ἔσπευσμαι Luc. Amor. 33, etc. (From √σΠΕΤΑ come also σπουδ-ή; cf. Lat. stud-ere, stud-ium, with a change similar to that in σπαλεῖς Acol. for σταλεῖς, σπολάς for στολάς, σπάδιον for στάδιον: perh. also O. H. G. spū-on, spū-on-an, spūa-tōn, A. S. sped-an (speed).) I. trans. to set a-going, to urge on, hasten, quicken, ταῦτα δ' ἅμα χρῆ σπεύδειν Il. 13. 236; οἱ δὲ γάμον σπεύδουσιν Od. 19. 137, cf. Hdt. 1. 38, Bornem. Xen. Symp. 7. 4; παῖδας σπεύδων τὰ σπείδει Hdt. 1. 206; σπ. ἄλλαν ὁδὸν Eur. Ion 1226; σπ. οἱ μὲν ἴδιν, οἱ δὲ σίλφιν, οἱ δ' ὄξος procured quickly, got ready, Solon 38; κλίμακας Eur. I. T. 1351; so in Hdt. 8. 46, Δημοκρίτου σπεύσαντος, an acc. must be supplied:—also, to seek eagerly, strive after, μηδὲν ἄγαν Theogn. 335, 401; σπ. βίον ἀθάνατον, ἀρετὰν Pind. P. 3. 110, 1. 4. 22 (3. 31); εὐφύγκαν ἀντ' εὐβουλίας Eur. Supp. 161; τὴν ἡγεμονίαν Thuc. 5. 16; χάριν τινός Eur. Hec. 1175; θανάτου τελευτῶν Med. 152; πόλεμόν τινα H. F. 1133:—to promote or further zealously, to press or urge on, τι τὸν φέρεϊ φρήν Aesch. Supp. 599; τὸ σὺν σπεύδουσ' ἅμα καὶ τοῦμιν Soph. El. 251; ἀγαθὸν τινα Eur. Hec. 122; τὸ ἐφ' ἑκάστον Thuc. 1. 141; σπ. ἀσπυδάστ' ἐπὶ τινι Eur. I. T. 200; σπ. τὰ ἐναντία τινὶ Andoc. 20. 4; in arguing, σπ. εὐντῶ ἐναντία Plat. Prot. 361 A; σπ. τοῦτο, πως . . . Id. Legg. 687 E; μὴ σπεύδ' ἂ μὴ δεῖ, μὴ δ' ἂ δεῖ σπεύδειν μέν Menand. Monost. 358;—foll. by a conj., εἰς τοὺς πλουσίους σπεύσω ὅπως ἀν' ἐγγραφήσιν Ar. Eq. 926:—Med., σπευδομένη θυσία Aesch. Ag. 151:—Pass., ζυγὸν πάσι ἀγαθὸν σπεύδεται Hdt. 7. 53; ἔσπευσμένοι χρεῖται pressing needs, Luc. Amor. 33; ἔσπευσμένος in haste, App. Pun. 8. 24. 2. c. acc. et inf., σπεύσατε . . . Τεῦκρον ἐν τάχει μολεῖν urge him to come quickly, Soph. Aj. 504; σπεύδων . . . κάπετον τιν' ἰδεῖν hasten to look out for . . . Ib. 1165.

II. more often intr. to press on, hasten, Il. 8. 191, 11. 119, 23. 414, Hes. Sc. 228, and Att.; σπ. ἀπὸ βυτῆρος with loose rein, Soph. O. C. 900; σπ. δρόμῳ Eur. Ion 1556; πέσῃ Xen. An. 3. 4, 49, etc.:—to exert oneself, strive eagerly or anxiously, of warriors fighting, Il. 4. 232, 5. 667, etc.; of a smith at work, 18. 373; of beasts of draught, 17. 745; of bees working, Hes. Th. 597; ὥς σὺ σπεύδεις as you urge, contend, Plat. Prot. 361 B:—proverb., ὅταν σπεύδῃ τις ᾧ θεὸς ἐνὰ πτερά Aesch. Pers. 742; σπεύδω βραδέως festina lente, Gell. 10. 11; σπ. τινὶ to exert oneself for another, Alex. Incert. 65:—Construct., 1. c. part., σπεύσε πονησάμενος τὰ ἔργα (for σπουδαῖος ἐπονῆσται), Od. 9. 250, cf. 310, Soph. El. 935, Eur. Med. 761, Ar. Ach. 179; and reversely σπεύδων is used as an Adv. in haste, eagerly, τοὶ δὲ σπεύδοντε πετέσθην Il. 23. 506; ἵκετο σπεύδων Pind. P. 4. 167; εἰς ἀρμόν μοι . . . σπεύδων σπεύδοντι ποδ' ἦξει Aesch. Pr. 192; σπ. ἐβόηθη Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 1.

2. c. inf. to be eager to . . . Hes. Op. 22, 671, Pind. O. 4. 21, N. 9. 50, Hdt. 8. 41, Aesch. Ag. 601, Soph., etc.; so in Med., σπευδομένη ἀφέλει Aesch. Eum. 306. 3. c. acc. et inf. to be anxious that . . . ἐρήνην ἐλυσσάσθαι Hdt. 1. 74; ἐσπεύδεν εἶναι μὴ μάχης Ar. Pax 672, cf. Plat. Prot. 361 B; so, τὸ λεκτικὸς γενέσθαι τοὺς συν-ντας οὐκ ἐστ' Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 1.

4. foll. by a relat., σπ. δὲ Ζεὺς μήποτ' ἄρξειεν Aesch. Pr. 203; σπ. ὅπως μὴ . . . Plat. Gorg. 480 A; ἴνα μὴ . . . Id. Polit. 264 A, Isocr. 75 A; ὥστε μὴ, c. inf., Theophr. Odor. 57. 5. foll. by a Prep., σπ. ἐς μάχην to hasten to . . . Il. 4. 225; so also in Med., σπεύσσομαι ἐς Ἀχιλλῆα, ἴνα . . . 15. 402; σπ. εἰς ἀφένων Hes. Op. 24; εἰς ἀρετὴν Theogn. 403; ἐς θαλάμους Eur. Hipp. 183; ἐς τὰ πράγματα Id. Ion 599, etc.; εἰς ταῦτό τινα Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 4; δώματος εἰσω Eur. Med. 100; ἐπὶ τῷ Lycurg. 155. 10, Plut., etc.; σπ. περὶ Πατρόκλοιο θανάτου to struggle for him, Il. 17. 121; ὑπὲρ τινος C. 1. 2147; πρὸς τινα Ar. Vesp. 1026, etc.; also, σπ. ὁδὸν Epigr. Gr. 653. 3.

6. with an Adv., σπ. οἱ θέλει Soph. Tr. 334; δεῦρο Ar. Ach. 179; ἐνθα Xen. An. 4. 8, 14, etc. 7. to be troubled in mind, harassed, LXX (Ex. 15. 15, 1 Regg. 28. 21, al.). σπευσάτων, verb. Adj. one must hasten, Ar. Lys. 320, Polyb. 4. 30, 5. σπευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, hasty, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 34. Adv. -κώς, E. M. 738. 27. σπευστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be done or pursued eagerly, A. B. 63. σπῆλαιον, σπῆτι, v. sub σπέος. σπῆλαδιον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of σπήλαιον, Theopomp. Com. Παντ. 1.—For the form, cf. ἐλάδιον [ᾶ], E. M. 240. 3. σπῆλαιο-ειδής, ἐς, = σπῆλαίωδης, Eust. 187. 41., 892. 33. σπῆλαιον, τό, (σπέος) like σπήλαγξ, a grotto, cave, cavern, Lat. spelaeum, Plat. Rep. 514 A, 515 A, 539 E. 2. in LXX (Hab. 2. 15), it seems to be used for the privy parts. 3. a place behind the scenes in a theatre, Poll. 4. 124.

σπῆλαϊτης, ου, ὁ, worshipped in grottoes, of certain gods, Paus. 10. 32, 5. σπῆλαιώτης, ἐς, cavern-like, κατάγους οἰκήσις σπ. Plat. Rep. 514 A. σπῆλαιώτης, ου, ὁ, a dweller in a cave, hermit, Eccl. σπῆλυγγῶδης, ἐς, = foreg., E. M. 724. 3. Also σπῆλυγγοειδής, ἐς, Schol. Od. 5. 405.

σπῆλυγξ, υγγος, ἡ, (σπέος) = σπῆλαιον, Lat. spelunca, οἰκεῖ σπῆλυγγα Arist. H. A. 9. 17, 2, cf. Ar. Rh. 2. 568; Νυμφῶν σπ. αὐτὸς τεγον Dionys. ap. Ath. 401 F; πόντος ἐνὶ σπῆλυγξί βαθείας Epigr. Gr. 1028. 61. σπῆγγος, ὁ, = σπίνος, Hesych.

σπῆις, ἐς, gen. ἐός, only in Il. 11. 754, διὰ σπιδέος πεδίοιο which is interp. by the authorities cited in Schol. Ven. as meaning either vast, broad, or rugged, difficult: the former interpr. is confirmed by other forms, viz. σπιδὼν μῆκος ὁδοῦ Aesch. Fr. 334 (which is interp. in E. M. by μακρὸν): σπιδόθεν = μακρόθεν, Antim. 74; σπιδένος = πικρός, συνεχής, and σπιδέως = πλατὺς, μέγας, πικνός, Hesych.; and σπῆζω = ἐκτείνω Schol. Ar. Vesp. 18, Eust. 996. 22 sq. (which seems to be the Root of

σπιδαμή).—We may therefore put aside the suggestion of Ptolem. Ascal. and others, who read δι' ἀσπιδέος π. shield-like, round;—indeed such a form in such a sense is impossible; even if the form ἀσπιδέος be accepted, it must still be regarded as = σπιδής with a euphon. prefixed.

σπῆζα, ἡ, (σπῆζω) a bird of the finch kind, perh. the chaffinch, Fringilla caelebs, Soph. Fr. 382, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 4., 9. 7, 11; ἤντε γλαύκα πέρι σπῆζαι Timo ap. Diog. L. 4. 42:—Dim. σπῆζιον, τό, Hesych.

σπῆζας, ου, ὁ, the sparrow-hawk, Falco Nisus, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 1., 9. 36, 1.

σπῆζιτης, ου, ὁ, the great tit, ox-eye, Parus major, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 4.

σπῆζω, to pipe, chirp, of the shrill note of small birds, also πῆπῆζω, Lat. pipio, Arat. 1024, Theophr. Fr. 6. 3, 2.

σπῆζω, to extend, v. sub σπιδής.

σπιθάμή, ἡ, (v. sub σπιδής) the space one can embrace between the thumb and little finger, a span, Lat. dodrans (E. M. s. v. παλαιστή), as a fixed measure, about 7½ inches, first in Hdt. 2. 106, Hipp. Mochl. 865 (though the compd. τρισπιθάμος occurs in Hes. Op. 424); also in Plat. Alc. 1. 126 C, Arist. H. A. 8. 28, 5, Pol. 5. 3, 6:—metaph., σπ. τοῦ βίου Diogenian. 8. 17.—Cf. δοχμή.

σπιθαμαῖος, α, ου, of a span, a span long, broad, etc., Hipp. Art. 834, Arist. H. A. 9. 45, 4, Pol. 7. 4, 10 (σπιθαμαῖος is f. l., v. Lob. Phryn. 544):—also σπιθαμήσιος, α, ου, Athanas.

σπιθαμώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = foreg., v. l. Diosc. 4. 59.

σπιλάδωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) rock-like: rocky, Strab. 777.

σπιλάζω, = σπιδάω, Basil.

σπίλας (A), ἄδος, ἡ, a rock over which the sea dashes (opp. to ὕφαλοι πέτραι in Anth. P. 11. 390), νῆας γε ποτὶ σπιλάδεσσιν ἔαζαν κύματα Od. 3. 298; δοῦπον ἀκόνουσ ποτὶ σπιλάδεσσιν θαλάσσης 5. 401 (v. sub πάρος); ἐφ' ὑψηλαῖς σπιλάδεσσιν Soph. Fr. 341; πλαγκαῖ σπ. Ar. Rh. 4. 932; πέτρα σπ. Id. 3. 1294; ρέιθρον ἀπὸ σπ. Theocr. Ep. 4. 6:—generally, a slab, Soph. Tr. 678; a hollow rock, cave, Simoñ. (?) 191. II. as Adj. stony, chalky, γῆ Theophr. C. P. 2. 4, 4.

σπίλας (B), ἄδος, ἡ, = σπῆλος (δ), a spot, κατὰ στικτον σπιλάδεσσιν πυρῶν Orph. L. 614:—in Ep. Jud. 12, 'either σπιλάς spot, or σπῆλος rock will suit the sense.

σπίλη, ἡ, = σπῆλος (δ), Hesych.

σπίλο-λογέω, to gather spots: to stain, τι Eccl.

σπίλον, τό, only in pl. strings of gut, Hesych.

σπίλος, ἡ, = σπῆλος, a rock, cliff, Arist. Mund. 3. 4, Arr. Periopl. M. Rubri p. 12, Lyc., etc. [? in Lyc. 188, cf. Ion ap. Hesych., so that the accent σῆλος is wrong.]

σπίλος [?], ὁ, a spot, speck, fleck, stain, blemish, Dorio ap. Ath. 297 C; σπ. αἵματος Joseph. A. J. 13. 11, 3; σπ. σελήνης Plat. 2. 921 F: esp. on the body, Diosc. 1. 39, Luc. Amor. 15, etc.:—metaph. a stain of impurity or vice, Lysis ap. Iamb. V. P. 162; of persons, Dion. H. 4. 24 (perhaps with a play on πῆλοι), Ep. Ephes. 5. 27. The Att. use κηλῖς instead, Lob. Phryn. 28. [In the equiv. σπῆλος (B) and in the compd. ἀσπίλος, it is short; so that the accent is not σπῆλος.]

σπῆλω, to stain, soil, Dion. H. 9. 6, Ep. Jacob. 3. 6, Clem. Al. 295:—Pass., part. pf. ἐσπιλωμένος Luc. Amor. 15, Ep. Jud. 23: cf. ψελύω.

σπῆλαδής, ἐς, (σπίλας, σπῆλος, ἡ) rocky, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 19, Polyb. 10. 10, 7. Lob. (Phryn. 28) would read σπιλαδῶδης, but v. Dind. in Steph. Thes. s. v.

σπῆλωμα, τό, defilement, filth, dung, LXX (Isai. 28. 8).

σπῆλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (σπῆλω) stained, soiled, Gloss.

σπῆνα or σπῆνη, ἡ, = σπίνος, Hesych.

σπινθάρῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, = σπινθήρ, a spark, h. Hom. Ar. 422; σπινθάρυξ, υγος, ἡ, Ar. Rh. 4. 1544.

σπινθεύω, to emit sparks, Hesych.

σπινθήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, a spark, Ar. Pl. 1053, Arist. Phys. 3. 5, 19, Cael. 1. 7, 18; of a star, τοῦ δὲ τε πολλοῦ ἀπὸ σπινθέρων ἵενται Il. 4. 77; metaph., σπ. Μεγαρικῷ ψηφίσματος ἐξέφωσεν πόλεμον Ar. Pax 609; ἐκ τούτου τοῦ σπ. ἐξεκαῦθη πόλεμος Polyb. 18. 22, 2; ὀφθαλμοὺς σπινθῆρας ἔχει Aeth. P. 12. 196. (Cf. Lat. scintilla.)

σπινθήραξ, ακος, ὁ, = σπινθήρ; a form implied in σπινθηράκισμα, τό, Byz.; σπινθηράκιον, τό, Greg. Nyss.; σπινθηρακώδης, ἐς, Cramer An. Par. 4. 324.

σπινθηρίω, to emit sparks, Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 7, Sign. 1. 19; so σπινθηρίω, Theod. Prodr.; σπινθηράκιζω, Nicet. Ann. 17 D. II. to cause the emission of sparks, Plat. 2. 893 C.

σπινθηρο-βόλος, ου, emitting sparks, Jo. Chr.:—σπινθηροβολέω, Byz.

σπινθηρο-ειδής, ἐς, like a spark, Epiphani., etc.

σπιντίδιον [ῖδ], τό, Dim. of σπίνος, Ar. Fr. 344. 7; also σπινίον, τό, Eubul. Incert. 14.

σπίνος, ὁ, (σπῆζω) a bird, of the finch kind, perh. the siskin, Fringilla spinus, Ar. Av. 1079, Pax 1149, Eubul. Incert. 15. 2, 5, etc.; σπ. σπρούθος Theophr. Sign. 3. 2:—the name σπίνος still remains in Chios.—In Hesych. also σπῆνα, σπῆγγος. II. a kind of stone, which blazes when water touches it, Arist. Mirab. 41, Theophr. Lap. 13.

σπῆνός, ἡ, ὄν, = λαχνός, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 202; so, σπῆνῶδης, ἐς, Ptol.

σπλαγχνεύω, to eat the inwards (σπλάγχνα) of a victim after a sacrifice, Ar. Av. 984; cf. Lat. visceratio, and v. Dio C. 37. 30, Dorothe. ap. Ath. 410 A:—Pass., ἐσπλαγχνυμένον τῶν ἱερῶν Dion. H. 1. 40. II. to prophesy from the inwards, (cf. σπλαγχνισκός), Strab. 154; so in Med., Poll. 1. 27.

σπλαγχνίδιον, τό, Dim. of σπλάγχων, in pl., Diphil. Ἀπληστ. 1. 2.

σπλαγχνίζομαι, Dep. to feel pity, compassion or mercy, ἐπὶ τινα Ev. Marc. 6. 34., 8. 2, etc.; περὶ τινος Ev. Matth. 9. 36:—the Act. σπλαγχνίζω occurs in I. xx (2 Macc. 6. 8), = σπλαγχνεύω.

σπλαγχνικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the bowels, φάρμακα Diosc. I. 81.

σπλαγχνισμός, ὁ, a feeding on the inwards of a sacrifice, Lat. visceratio, LXX (2 Macc. 6. 7, al.).

σπλάγχχον, τό—mostly in pl. σπλάγχχνα, the inward parts, esp. the nobler pieces, the heart, lungs, liver, kidneys (*viscera thoracis*) which in sacrifices were reserved to be eaten by the sacrificers at the beginning of their feast (distinguished from the *έντερα* or *κοιλία* (*viscera abdominis*), as Lat. *viscera* from *intestina* by Cels., cf. Hdt. 2. 40, Aesch. Ag. 1221, Arist. P. A. 3. 4, 1 sq.); σπλάγχχ' ἐπάσαντο Il. 1. 464, Od. 3. 9; δάκε δ' ἄρα σπλάγχχον μοίρας Od. 3. 40; σπλάγχχνα δ' ἄρ' ὀπτήσαντες ἐνώμων 20. 252, cf. Ar. Pax 1105—hence the *sacrificial feast*, Lat. *visceratio*, Id. Eq. 410, Vesp. 654, cf. C. I. 2448. VI. 17., 2656. 11, al.—also as used in divination, σπλάγχχων τε λειότηθα Aesch. Pr. 493, cf. Eur. Supp. 212, Aeschin. 76. 26. 2. though the σπλάγχχνα were mostly distinguished from the *έντερα* yet the word was sometimes applied to the latter also, cf. Eur. El. 828 sq., with 838 sq.

3. any part of the inwards, ὑπὸ σπλάγχχων ἐλθόν to come from the womb, cf. a babe, Pind. O. 6. 73, N. 1. 53; τῶν σπλν. ἐκ σπλάγχχων ἔνα Soph. Ant. 1066; μητρός τὴν σπλάγχχον Epigr. Gr. 691. 2;—and in sing., τὸ κοινὸν σπλ. οὐ πεφύκαμεν Aesch. Theb. 1031; of the lungs, μόχοις ἀνδροκμήτι φυσάει σπλ. Id. Eum. 249; τοῦ γέιτονος αὐτῷ σπλάγχχου of the liver and spleen, Plat. Tim. 73 C.

II. metaph., like our heart, the seat of the feelings, affections, esp. of anger, σπλν. θερμαίνειν κότῳ Ar. Ran. 844; τὰ σπλ. ἀγανακτεῖ Ib. 1006; μομφὰς ὑπὸ σπλάγχχους ἔχειν Eur. Alc. 1009; and, generally, of anxiety, Aesch. Ag. 995; σπλάγχχνα δέ μου κελαυνοῦται Id. Cho. 413; of pity, Ep. Phil. I. 8., 2. 1, etc.—so in sing., Soph. Ag. 995, Eur. Or. 1201, Hipp. 118; ἀνδρὸς σπλάγχχον ἐκμαθεῖν, i. e. to learn a man's true nature, Id. Med. 220; ἀνδρὸς πονηροῦ σπλ. οὐ μαλίσσεται Menand. Monost. 31. (Hence σπλαγχνίζομαι: v. sub σπλήν.)

σπλάγχχ-ὀπτής, ον, ὁ, one who roasts σπλάγχχνα, but only as n. pr. of a slave of Pericles, Plin. H. N. 22. 20., 34. 19.

σπλαγχνο-σκόπος, ον, examining the inwards of a victim, to prophesy from them, Lat. *extispex*, Theophrast. Chron. 43 C.—hence the Verb σπλαγχνοσκοπεῖν, Socrat. H. E. 3. 13, and Subst., σπλαγχνοσκοπία, ἡ, Hermias in Plat. Phaedr. p. 109.

σπλαγχνο-τόμος, ον, cutting up the σπλάγχχνα, Ath. 147 A: hence Subst., σπλαγχνοτομία, ἡ, the cutting them up; and Adj., σπλαγχνοτομικός, ἡ, ὄν, Tzetz. II. p. 97, 108.

σπλαγχνο-τύπος [ῥ], ον, striking, injuring the stomach, etc., Byz.

σπλαγχνοφάγος [ῥ], ον, eating the σπλάγχχνα, ἀετὺς Pseudo-Plut. 2. 1153 A, cf. LXX (Sap. Sol. 12. 5).

σπλεκόω, to have sexual intercourse (whence διασπλ.), also written πλεκώ, σπλεκλώ, Ar. Lys. 152, cf. Poll. 5. 93. Hence Subst., σπλέκωμα, τό, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1083. (Root supposed to be πλέκω, Hemst. Schol. Ar. Pl. 1082.)

σπληδός, ὁ, = σποδός, Lyc. 483, Nic. Th. 763.—σπληδός, ἡ, Hesych.

σπλήν, ὁ, gen. σπληνός:—the milt, spleen, Hdt. 2. 47, Hipp. Vet. Med. 18, Ar. Fr. 421, Antiph. Φιλώτ. 1. 8; τὸν σπλήνα ἐκβάλλειν, of one dying with anxiety, Ar. Thesm. 3.

2. pl. σπληνές, affections of the spleen, Hipp. Aph. 1248. 3.

3. αἰγὸς σπλήν, a name of the mallow, Diosc. 2. 144.

II. = σπληνίον, Hipp. Offic. 745. (Akin to σπλάγχχον: cf. Skt. *plikan*; Lat. *lien*; Slav. *slezena*; Lith. *bluznis*.)

σπληνάριον, τό, = σπληνίον I, Diosc. Parab. 1. 54.

σπληνιάω, to be splenetic, Arist. P. A. 3. 7, 15, Probl. 9. 5.

σπληνίδιον [ῥ], τό, = σπληνίον, Alex. Trall. 8. 480.

σπληνίζομαι, Dep. = σπληνιάω, Greg. Naz.

σπληνικός, ἡ, ὄν, (σπλήν) of the spleen, ἡ σπλ. ἀρτηρία Anecd. Oxon. 3. 120.

II. of persons, diseased in the spleen, *hypochondriac*, *splenetic*, Macho ap. Ath. 348 E, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp. s. v. σπλήν.

σπληνίον, τό, a bandage or compress of linen moistened or spread with something to lay on a wound, Hipp. Fract. 769, Philom. Incert. 25; cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp. s. v. σπλήν.

II. a plant of the fern kind, *spleenwort*, = ἀσπλήνιον, Diosc. 3. 151.—On the accent, v. Theognost. 123. 20.

σπληνίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of σπληνίον I, Hipp. 467. 42.

σπληνίτις, ιδος, ἡ, of the spleen, φλέψ σπλ. a bloodvessel of the spleen, Syennos ap. Arist. II. A. 3. 2, 7, Rufus.

σπληνο-δάπανος, ον, consuming, wasting the spleen, Nic. Myreps.

σπληνόμοι, Pass. to have a compress applied (σπληνίον I), Oribas. in Cocchi. Chirurg. p. 90.

II. to be distended, [τὸ αἷμα] ὑφ' οὗ σπληνοῦται τὸ ἥπαρ Philostr. 350.

σπληνώδης, ἐς, = σπληνικός, Hipp. Aph. 1257, etc.

σπογγάριον [ῥ], τό, Dim. of σπῳγγος, M. Anton. 5. 9. II. a kind of eyewash, Alex. Trall. 2. 127.

σπογγεύς, ἑὸς, ὁ, = σπογγοθήρας, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 6, Probl. 32. 5.

σπογγή, ἡ, σπογγή, ἡ, = σπῳγγος, a sponge, Lat. *spongia*, Ar. Ran. 482, 487, Arist. H. A. 9. 14, 3, Arctae. Cans. M. Diut. 1. 10; σπογγίᾱς μαλακώτερον τὸ πρόσωπον Com. Anon. 285; σπογγίᾱς ἔπαινος, said of a toper, Aeschin. 42. 40.—On the Att. and Ion. accent, v. Greg. C. p. 148, Snid.

σπογγίᾱς, ον, ὁ, = foreg., Ar. ap. Schol. Aeschin. 42. 40; v. Meineke Com. Fr. 4. 647.

σπογγεύς, ἡ, dub. form for σπογγεύς, in Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 5.

σπογγίζω, fut. ἴσω, to wipe with a sponge, Ar. Thesm. 247; τὰ βάθρα Dem. 313. 12; τὰ ὑποδήματα Ath. 351 A, Arr. Epict. 2. 22, 31.

II. to wipe away, τὸν ἰδρώτα . . ἀπ' ἐμοῦ σπόγγιστον Pherecr. Ἐπιλ. 7.

σπογγίον, τό, Dim. of σπῳγγος, Ar. Ach. 463; v. σπῳγγος fin.

σπόγγισμα, τό, that which is wiped off with a sponge, cited from Eust.

σπογγιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for sponging: ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη) Plat. Soph. 227 A.

σπογγίτης, ον, ὁ, of, in, or like a sponge; of a stone, in Plin. N. H. 37. 10, cf. Psell. in Ideler Phys. 1. 244.

σπογγο-εὐδής, ἐς, sponge-like, spongy, Hipp. Vet. Med. 17., 274. 41, al.; cf. σπογγώδης. Adv. —δᾶς, Epicur. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 532.

σπογγο-θήρας, ον, ὁ, a diver for sponges, Plut. 2. 950 B, 981 E:—ἡ σπογγοθηρική (sub. τέχνη) Poll. 7. 139.

σπογγο-κολυμβητής, οὐ, ὁ, = foreg., Lycurg. ap. Poll. 7. 137, A. B. 301.

σπογγο-λογέω, to collect with a sponge, τὰς ψίχας Pallad. H. Laus. 41.

σπόγγος, ὁ, a sponge, σπ. πολυτρήτοιον τραπέζας νίζον Od. 1. 111, cf.

22. 439; σπῳγγῷ ἀμφὶ πρόσωπον καὶ ἀμφω χεῖρ' ἀπομόρην Il. 18. 414; ὑγρῶσσαν σπόγγος ὥλεσεν γραφὴν Aesch. Ag. 1329; used at the bath, Ar. Fr. 50, Crates Θορ. 2; for cleaning shoes, Ar. Vesp. 600, v. sub σπογγίζω. On their nature, v. Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 18., 8. 1, 7; on the mode of getting them, Ib. 9. 37, 6.

II. any spongy substance, σκωνώνης σπ. Hipp. 679. 33: οἱ σπόγγοι the glands in the throat, tonsils, from their spongy nature and liability to swell, Id. 1121 E, Galen. (The form σφόγγος is doubted by Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 463, Lob. Phryn. 113, but etym. reasons make it prob. that the form in φ was the older, v. sub σομφός.)

σπογγο-τήρας, ον, ὁ, the sponge-watcher, a small creature like a spider which inhabits sponges, Plut. 2. 980 B; cf. πιννοτήρης.

σπογγο-τόμος, ον, ὁ, one that cuts sponges from the rocks, Opp. H. 2. 436., 5. 612, Schol. Aesch. Supp. 412.

σπογγώδης, ἐς, = σπογγοειδής, Hipp. 270. 30, Hesych.

σποδά, ἡ, appears to be Lacon. for σπουδή, Ar. Lys. 173.

σπόδειος, v. sub σπώδιος.

σποδ-εύνης, ον, ὁ, lying on ashes, Anth. P. 15. 26.

σποδέω, to pound, smite, crush, τοὺς καθίσκους συγκεραυνώσω σποδῶν Cratin. Πυτιν. 8. 4, cf. Ar. Nub. 1376, Ran. 662, Ar. Pax 1016; σπ. τοῖς κονδυλοῖς Id. Lys. 366; cf. ἀπο-, κατα-σποδέω.—Pass., σποδοῦμεν νιφάδι pelted by the storm, Eur. Andr. 1129; πρὸς πέτρας σπ. dashed against the rocks, Id. Hipp. 1238; absol., στρατὸς κακῶς σπ. handled roughly, in sorry plight, Aesch. Ag. 670.

II. = βινέω, Ar. Eccl. 942, 1016.—Pass., of the woman, Ib. 908, Thesm. 492; of boys, Id. Eccl. 113.

III. to eat greedily, devour, Ar. Pax 1306; ὀβελίαν Pherecr. Ἐπιλ. 1; cf. παίω (B).

IV. in Diphil. Ἀπολ. 1. 12, ἀψινθίῳ σπόδησον, smother them in wormwood, is now received e conj. Dind. (There is no indication of the connexion of this Verb with σποδός, except perh. in Cratin. l. c.)

σποδησι-λαύρα, ἡ, a street-walker, Com. Anon. 106.

σποδιά, Ion. —τή, ἡ, a heap of ashes, ashes, Od. 5. 488, Enr. Cycl. 615, Plat. Com. Φα. 1. 9; σποδιῇ κεχυμένος Call. Dian. 69; often in Epitaphs of the dead, Anth. P. 7. 279, 435, al.: *scoria*, the dross of metals, Diosc. 5. 85.

II. metaph., cf. σποδός IV.

σποδιαῖω, = σποδίζω, ἄρτος σποδιασθεῖς Psell. in Boiss. Anecd. 3. 217.

σποδιαῖος, α, ον, = σποδῖος, ap. Salmas. in Solin. 181 E.

σποδιακός, ἡ, ὄν, made from σποδῖον, cited from Paul. Aeg.

σποδῖος, ἀδός, ἡ, a tree of the plum kind, *bullace*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 6,

4; written σπονδιάς in Ath. 50 B.

σποδίζω, fut. Att. ἰω, to roast or bake in the ashes, μύρτα καὶ φηγοῦς πρὸς τὸ πῦρ σπ. Plat. Rep. 372 C; ἡ με κεραυνῶ . . σποδίσον burn me to ashes, Ar. Vesp. 329; σπ. τὰς τρίχας to singe, Diod. 3. 25; cf. ποδίζω.

II. intr. to be ash-coloured, Diosc. 5. 170.

σποδῖον, τό, = σποδός III, Posidon. ap. Strab. 163.

σποδιόμοι, Pass. to smoulder, metaph., Nicet. Ann. 106 D.

σποδῖος, α, ον, ash-coloured, gray, ὄνος Simon. Iamb. 6. 43 (where Bgk. σπόδειος), Arist. Fr. 271.

2. of the ashes, epith. of Apollo, Paus. 9. 11, 7 (vulg. Σπώνδιος), 9. 39, 9.

3. metaph., v. σποδός IV.

σποδῖτης ἄρτος [ῥ], ὁ, bread baked in hot ashes, Diphil. Διαμαστ. 1.

σποδο-εἰδής, ἐς, ash, ash-coloured, like σποδῖος, Hipp. 1221 B, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 2., 9. 22, 2.—so σποδιώδης, ἐς, Erotian.

σποδοῖς, ἐσας, ἐν, ash, dusty, τέφρῳ Or. Sib. 4. 178.

σποδο-κράμβη, ἡ, ashes of cabbage, Synes. in Fabr. Bibl. Gr. 8. 245.

σποδοδομαι, Pass. to be burnt to ashes, Hipp. 667. 10, Lyc. 178, Anth. P. 10. 90.

II. Med., ἐσποδᾶσαντο τὰς κεφαλὰς strewed their heads with ashes, LXX (Judith. 4. 11).

σποδ-όρηξ, ον, ὁ, (σποδέω) a euarche, Eust. 1431. 47.

σποδός, ἡ, wood-ashes, embers, Od. 9. 375, h. Merc. 238, Soph. Ant. 1007; generally, ashes, Hdt. 2. 140; ἐπ' Ἰσμηνοῦ τε μαντρεῖα σποδῶ, of the ashes of an altar, Id. 4. 35, Soph. O. T. 21; of the dead, Aesch. Ag. 435, 443, Cho. 687, Soph. El. 758, etc.; ἀμφὶ σποδὸν κἀρα κεχυμένα, in sign of mourning, Enr. Supp. 826, cf. 1160; σποδὸς δὲ τὰλλα, Περικλῆς, Κόδρος, Κίμων Alex. Ἀσώτ. 1. 12;—it was a Persian punishment to throw culprits into a room filled with ashes, with meat and drink in sight but out of reach, ρίψαι ἐς οἴκημα σποδοῦ πλέον Hdt. 2. 100, 7; εἰς τὴν σποδὸν ἐμβάλλεται Ctes. Pers. 18. § 48; cf. omnino LXX (2 Macc. 13. 5 sq.), Val. Max. 9. 2, 7, Ovid. Ibis 317.—There seems to be no difference in sense between σποδός and τέφρα: both occur in Trag., the latter alone in Com. and Prose.

II. dust, τῆς χαμᾶθεν σποδοῦ Hdt. 4. 172; μετρεῖν τὴν σποδὸν, of labour in vain, Arr. Epict. 3. 26, 17.

III. the oxide of certain metals, σπ. Κυπρίη oxide of copper, σπ. Ἰαλυνῶτις, etc., Hipp. 877 C, cf. Diosc. 5. 85.

IV. metaph., σπ. κοιλίαν, πῖθον, of a bibulous old woman, 'a soaker,' 'a sponge,' Anth. P. 6. 291, 7. 455; so, διψὰς σποδιῇ 9. 549.

σποδῶδης, ἐς, contr. for σποδοειδής, App. Civ. 5. 114, etc.

σπολά, ἡ, Aeol. for στολή, Sappho 74 Ahr., v. Dial. Aeol. p. 41.

σπολάς, ἀδός, ἡ, a leathern garment, buff-jerkin, Aeol. for στολᾶς (cf. στολά), but found in Soph. Fr. 16, Ar. Ag. 933, 935, 944, Xen. An. 3.

3, 20., 4. 1, 18 (with v. 1. στολάς).—Prob. the name was adopted with the thing from some Aeol. tribe, cf. Poll. 1. 135., 7. 70.

σπόμενος, part. aor. 2 med. of σπονδαί.

σπονδ-ἄγωγος, ὄν, offering σπονδαί, A. B. 62.

σπονδ-ἄρχος, ὄν, beginning the drink-offering, A. B. 62:—σπονδ-ἄρχη, Poll. 6. 30:—σπονδαρχία, ἡ, for σπονδῆς ἀρχή, the beginning of the drink-offering or libation, the right of beginning it, Hdt. 6. 57.

σπονδαυλῆς, ὄν, to play the flute at a σπονδή, Artemid. 1. 58.

σπονδ-αὐλῆς, ὄν, ὁ, playing the flute at a σπονδή, C. 1. 2915, 2983, al. σπονδαῖζω, (σπονδαῖος II) to consist of spondees, Plut. 2. 1137 B:—metaph., in Cic. Att. 7. 2.—Sometimes written σπονδαῖζω and σπονδίζω, v. Dind. Steph. Lex.

σπονδαϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, (σπονδαῖος II) spondaic, consisting of spondees, τρῶπος Plut. 2. 1137 B; αὐλοῖ Poll. 4. 81:—Adv. -κῶς, Eust. 546. 16. II. an antispast, Schol. Hephaest. p. 160.

σπονδαϊσμός, ὁ, (σπονδαῖω) the use of the spondee, Plut. 2. 1135 A, B. II. in Music, a raising of the voice through an interval of three quarter-tones (διεσεις), Aristid. Quint. p. 28.

σπονδαιο-δάκτυλος, ὁ, a spondee and dactyl, Walz Rhett. 6. 103.

σπονδαιο-κατάληκτος, ὄν, ending with a spondee, Schol. Ar. Ran. 243.

σπονδαῖον (sc. σκῦφος), τό, a cup from which the σπονδή was poured, Clearch. ap. Ath. 486 B, Philo 2. 157, Plut. 2. 377 E, etc.: Ion. σπονδῆον, C. 1. 2384 g (addend.).

σπονδαιο-παράληκτος, ὄν, of a verse with a spondee before the last syllable, Tzetz. in Anecd. Oxon. 3. 311, cf. Hephaest. 45.

σπονδαιο-πυρρίχιος, ὁ, a foot consisting of spondee and pyrrhic, i. e. Ionicus a majore, Tzetz. in Anecd. Oxon. 3. 305.

σπονδαῖος, α, ὄν, used at a libation, αὐλήμα, μέλος Dion. H. de Demosth. 22, Poll. 4. 79, etc. II. σπονδαῖος (sc. πούς), ὄν, in metre, a spondee, a foot consisting of two long syllables, Dion. H. de Comp. 17, Plut. 2. 1135 A, etc.;—so called because this was the metre proper to the slow solemn melodies used at σπονδαί.

σπονδαιο-τρόχαιος, ὁ, a foot consisting of spondee and trochee, Tzetz. in Anecd. Oxon. 3. 315.

σπονδή, ἡ, (σπένδω) a drink-offering, like χοή, i. e. the wine which was poured out to the gods before drinking to hallow the draught, Lat. libatio, σπονδῇ θυέσσαι τε ἱδὸσκεισθαι Hes. Op. 336; οὐ σπονδῇ χρέωνται οἱ Πέρσαι Hdt. 1. 132; ἦν δὲ καμπέλου σπονδῇ Soph. Fr. 464; ἐκ σπονδῆς θεοῦ after the drink-offering to him, Eur. Cycl. 469; σπονδὴν ἐγγχεῖν Ar. Pax 1102, Antipho 113. 25; ἐγκανάσαι Ar. Eq. 106; σπονδὴς θεοῦ λείβεω, σπένδων Aesch. Supp. 982, Eur. El. 511; Διοσκόριος μέτα σπονδῶν μεθέειψ Eur. Hel. 1668, cf. Bacch. 45; σπονδὰς ποιεῖν Menand. Kerk. 2; more often ποιεῖσθαι, Antipho 113. 24, etc.; τρίτας σπονδὰς ποιεῖσθαι (where the pl. is used of a single libation), Xen. Cyr. 2. 3. 1, cf. τριτὸς σπονδῶν, σωτήρ 1. 2; the custom is described in ll. 7. 480; the rite was accompanied by a hymn, v. Ar. Pax 431 sq.; σπονδῶν μετεῖχε καὶ εὐχῶν was partaker in the festal rites, Dem. 380. 24; περὶ σπονδῶν καὶ κύλικας ἔχειν to be engaged in feasting, Hdn. 4. 11; of the rites of hospitality, Dem. 400. 17. II. in pl., σπονδαί was a solemn treaty or truce, (because solemn drink-offerings were made on concluding them, Diod. 3. 71; different from εἰρήνη, Andoc. 24. 40); σπονδαί τ' ἄκριτοι καὶ δεξιάς ἦς ἐπέπιονεν the truce made by pouring unmixed wine, ll. 2. 341., 4. 159; σπ. τοῦ πολέμου Aeschin. 51. 15; αἱ Λακεδαιμονίων σπ. the truce with them, Thuc. 1. 35, cf. 5. 30; αἱ πρὸς τινι σπ. Id. 1. 44, etc.; σπονδὰς φέρειν to offer a truce, Eur. Phoen. 97; παραδιδόναι Ar. Eq. 1389; προκαλεῖσθαι Ib. 796; σπ. δέχεσθαι Thuc. 5. 21, 30; ἄγειν Id. 6. 7; αἰρεῖσθαι Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 1; σπονδῶν τυχεῖν Id. An. 3. 1, 28; σπ. ποιεῖσθαι τινι to make a treaty with any one, Hdt. 1. 21; πρὸς τινι Ar. Ach. 52, 131; more rarely, σπ. ποιεῖν Ar. Ach. 53, Thuc. 5. 76; σπ. σπένδωσθαι (v. sub σπένδω); ὁμνυῖν Thuc. 5. 23; σπ. γίγνονται Hdt. 7. 149; ἐπὶ τούτοις on these conditions, Thuc. 4. 16; σπονδῶν εὐσθενῶν Hdt. 7. 149; αἱ σπ. προχαροῦσι Thuc. 1. 87; μένουσι Xen. An. 2. 3, 24; even, σπονδὰς τέμνειν (on the false analogy of ὅρκια τ.) Eur. Hel. 1235; σπ. ἀπειρεῖν Lys. 165. 28; συγχέειν Thuc. 5. 39, cf. 1. 146; λείπειν Id. 1. 78, etc.; παραβαίνειν Ar. Av. 461; σπονδῶν σύγχυσις Plat. Rep. 379 E; σπονδὰς ἄγειν πρὸς τινος Thuc. 6. 7; ἐμμένειν ἐν σπονδαῖς Id. 5. 18; σπονδὰς ποιεῖσθαι τὰ περὶ Πύλον=σπένδωσθαι τὰ π. II, to make a truce as regards . . . Id. 4. 15; σπ. αἰτεῖν τοῖς σώμασι, ὥστε ἀπελθεῖν to ask for a safe-conduct, Aeschin. 46. 38. 2. esp. the solemn truce or armistice (like the Truce of God) during the Olympic games, etc., αἱ Ὀλυμπικαὶ σπ. Thuc. 5. 49, cf. Aeschin. 45. 38; τὰς σπ. ἐπαγγέλλειν εἰς τόπον Thuc. 5. 49. 3. the treaty itself, the document, εἰρήνη ἐν ταῖς σπ. Id. 1. 35.

σπονδηῖσμος, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a drink-offering, σοὶ φέρω σπονδήσιμα Philem. Πρωχ. 1 (where Meineke σπονδὴν ὕμα).

σπονδη-φόρος, ὄν, =σπονδοφόρος, Method. p. 409 B:—σπονδηφορέω Luc. Syr. D. 42 (al. σπονδὴν φορ-).

σπονδιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, f. l. for σποδιάς, q. v.

σπονδίζω, late form for σπένδω, Eccl.

σπονδῖς, ὁ, one who offers a σπονδή, Hesych.

σπονδῖται, ἰδος, ἡ, making a σπονδή, Anth. P. 6. 190.

σπονδο-ποιέομαι, Dep. to conclude a truce, C. I. 1570 a. 10, Posidon. ap. Ath. 477 B, Nic. ib. 477 B. II. to represent as making libations, τινος Ath. 179 C.

σπονδοφορέω, to offer a σπονδή, Poll. 8. 139.

σπονδο-φόρος, ὁ, one who brings proposals for a truce or treaty of peace (σπονδαί), Ar. Ach. 217. II. a herald or officer who published the sacred σπονδαί and ἐκεχειρία of the Olympic and other games, σπονδοφόρος Ζηνὸς Ἀλείου Pind. 1. 2. 35, ubi v. Dissen. (23); cf. Thuc. 5. 49, Schneid. Xen. Hell. 4. 7, 2; οἱ σπ. οἱ τὰς μυατηριώτιδας σπονδὰς

ἐπαγγέλλοντες Aeschin. 45. 38; cf. C. I. 1240, -49, -52, -53. 2. as a translation of the Latin *foedalis*, Dion. II. 1. 21, Plut.

σπονδύλη, -ύλιον, -ύλιος, -υλῶδης, -ύλος, v. sub σπονδ-.

σπορά, ἡ, (σπείρω) a sowing of seed, σπερμάτων Plat. Rival. 134 E; hence metaph., σπ. μαθημάτων εἰς ψυχὴν Ibid. b. of children, σπορὰς γε μὴν ἐκ τῆσδε from this origin, Aesch. Pr. 871; τοιοῦτος ὅν τοιφῶ ὕνειδεις σποράν; his origin, birth . . .? Soph. Aj. 1298; procreation, Plat. Legg. 729 C, 783 A. 2. seed-time, sowing-time, ἀπὸ τῆς σπορὰς Theophr. II. P. 8. 2, 6; δεκτέστιν ἐν σποραῖσιν in the tenth seed-time, i. e. year, Eur. El. 1153. II. the seed sown, ξηρὰ σπ. seed sown in a dry land, Id. Andr. 637.

b. of persons, seed, offspring, Soph. Tr. 316, 420; σπ. δράκοντος Id. Ant. 1125; γυναικαὶ καὶ τέκνων . . σποράν Menand. Incert. 41:—in pl. young ones, dub. in Eur. Cycl. 56; generally, θηλὸς σπ. the female race, Id. Hec. 659, cf. Tro. 503.

σποράβη [α], Adv. scatteredly, here and there, Lat. sparsim, σπ. ἀπόδυσθαι Thuc. 2. 4; οἰκεῖν Plat. Prot. 322 A, cf. Isocr. 48 C; τὰ λεγόμενα σπ. Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 7; σπ. τὸν πρὸς αἰδέομενος casually, promiscuously, Anth. P. 11. 442; σπ. ἀναγέγραπται Plut. 2. 269 D; οἱ σπ. Πυθαγόρειοι, opp. to οἱ ἐλλόγιοι, Diog. L. 8. 91.

σποραδικοί, ἡ, ὄν, scattered, living here and there, τὰ σπ. ᾧα, opp. to τὰ ἀγέλαία, Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 5, II. A. 1. 1, 23; of diseases, sporadic (v. σποράς fin.), Galen.

σποράζω, to scatter, tear asunder, τὰμὰ θέλων σποράσαι (sc. μέλη), of a lion, Epigr. Gr. 96. 3.

σποραῖος, α, ὄν, =σπόριμος:—σποραῖα, τά, seeds, Babr. 13. 2.

σποράς, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, (σπείρω) mostly in pl. scattered, Hdt. 4. 113; of ships scattered by a storm or a defeat, Thuc. 1. 49., 3. 69, 77; βωκοικαὶ Μούσαι σπ. πόκα, i. e. not collected into a volume, Anth. P. 9. 205, cf. 11. 442; νησιώτης σπ. βίος, prob. a vagrant life, Eur. Rhes. 701; so of men, σποραδῆς . . τὸ ἀρχαῖον ᾤκων, i. e. not in communities, Arist. Pol. 1. 2, 7; of animals, opp. to ἀγέλαος (cf. σποραδικοί), Id. H. A. 9. 25, cf. 1. 1, 23; σπ. ἀστέρες Id. Meteor. 1. 8, 17, 19; σπ. λόγοι unconnected, Plut. 2. 431 C; σπ. νῆσοι scattered, not in a group, Diod. 3. 44; hence, αἱ Σποράδες the islands off the west coast of Asia Minor, opp. to αἱ Κυκλάδες, Ar. Rh. 4. 1711, Strab. 124:—of diseases, scattered, sporadic, opp. to endemic, Hipp. Acut. 384 (Littre σποραδῆς).

σπορεῖς, ἴως, ὁ, a sower, Xen. Oec. 20, 3:—σπορευτής, ὁ, Hesych.

σπορευτός, ἡ, ὄν, σπών, σπ. χώρα seed-land, Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 6.

σπορητός, οὐ, ὁ, σπών corn, growing corn, Aesch. Ag. 1392. 2.

a sowing of corn, τὸ σπ. διακλύνειν Xen. Hell. 4. 6, 13; σπ. ὄσπριον Theophr. H. P. 8. 2, 8.—On the accent, v. ἄμνητος.

σπόριμος, ὄν, (σπείρω) sown, to be sown, fit for sowing, αὐλας Theocr. 25. 219; γῆ σπ. seed-land, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 10; so, ἡ σπ. (sc. γῆ), Theophr. H. P. 6. 5, 4; τὰ σπόρια the corn-fields, Ev. Matth. 12. 1, Geop. 1. 12, 37; σποριμὴν πεδίων βάσιν, i. e. solid corn-fields, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 72.

3. of the seed, fit for sowing or bearing seed, LXX (Gen. 1. 29).

4. μέτρον σπ. a measure of seed-corn, Anth. P. 6. 95. II.

act., αἰδῶς σπ.=τὸ αἰδοῖον, Manetho C. 396.

σπορο-λογέομαι, Pass. to have its produce gathered, of land, Dion. H. Epit. 15. 3 (v. l. ὁπωρολογεῖται).

σπόρος, ὁ, (σπείρω) a sowing, Hdt. 8. 109, Xen. Oec. 7, 20, Theocr., etc., μετὰ τὸν σπ. Plat. Tim. 42 D; metaph., ὁ γῆς σπ. καὶ ἄνθρωπος, Plut. 2. 144 B:—pl., Theophr. H. P. 7. 5, 5. 2. seed-time, Xen. Oec. 17, 4; ἀπὸ σπόρου Theocr. 10. 14.

II. seed, σπ. ἐν νεοίσιν βάλλουσιν Theocr. 25. 5, cf. Ar. Rh. 3. 413. 2. produce, fruit, harvest, crop, Hdt. 4. 53; γᾶς σπ. Soph. Ph. 706. 3. offspring, Lyc. 221, 750, etc. 4.=γονή, semen genitale, Hipp. 359. 41, Plut., etc.

σποῦ, in Scythian, an eye, Hdt. 4. 27.

σπονδαῖω: Att. fut. ἀσπομαι Plat. Euthyphro 3 E, Dem. 583. 2, later ἔσω Polyb. 3. 5, 8, Diod., etc.:—aor. ἐσπονδάσα Eur. H. F. 507, Plat. Phaedo 114 E:—pf. ἐσπονδάκα Ar. Vesp. 694, Plat., etc.:—Med., v. supr., and cf. διασποράν=Pass., fut. σπονδασθήσομαι Ael. N. A. 4. 13; aor. ἐσπονδάσθην Strab. 833, Plut.: pf. ἐσπονδάσμαι Plat. Lys. 219 E, v. infr.: I. intr. to make haste, 1. of things, to be busy, eager, zealous, earnest to do a thing, c. inf., Soph. O. C. 1143, Eur. Hec. 817, Plat., etc.; ὅτ' ἐσπονδάσας ἀρχεῖν wast eager to rule, Eur. I. A. 337; c. part., ἐσπ. διδάσκων Xen. Oec. 9, 1: often also, σπ. περὶ τινος or τι Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 8, Plat. Rep. 330 C, etc.; ὑπὲρ τινος Dem. 1371. 10; εἰς τι Id. 577. 14; πρὸς τι Id. 617. 10; ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 11; c. dat., σπ. γάμψ Aristae. 2. 3; σπονδίζοντα τοῖς πράγμασι τοῖς ὀνόμασι παίζειν Dion. H. de Lys. 12; σπ. ὅπως . . , to endeavour that . . ., Dem. 1053. 21. 2. of persons, σπ. πρὸς τινι to be busy with him, Plat. Gorg. 510 C, etc.; εἰς τινι Anth. P. 9. 422; σπ. περὶ τινι to be anxious for his success, canvass for him, Isocr. 4 A, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 13, etc.; περὶ τινος Xen. Lac. 4. 1; ὑπὲρ τινος Dem. 583. 2, etc.; so, σπ. τινί Plat. Apox. 21, Arr. Epict. 1. 11, 27. 3. absol. to be serious or earnest, Ar. Ran. 813, and often in Plat.; opp. to σκῶπτειν καὶ κωμωδεῖν, Ar. Pl. 557; σπονδαῖε ταῦτα ἡ παίζει; Plat. Gorg. 481 B, etc.; ἐσπονδάσας, ὅτι ἐπελαβόμεν ἐρεσχάλην σε you took it seriously, because I . . . Id. Phaedr. 236 B; ἐσπονδάκατον they have worked hard, Ar. Vesp. 694, cf. Plat. Tim. 21 C; μάλα ἐσπονδάκῳ προσώψῃ with a very grave face, Xen. Symp. 2, 17; ἐσπονδανία in haste, hurriedly, Ar. Thesm. 572; ἐσπονδαῖως eagerly, Menand. Incert. 37. II. trans., 1. c. acc. rei, to do anything hastily or earnestly, τὸ αὐτοῦ Eur. H. F. 507; ἡδονὰς Plat. Phaedo 114 E, etc.; opp. to παρέργῃ χρᾶσθαι τινι, Id. Euthyd. 273 D; τὰ ἐαυτοῦ ἡδέα Xen. Symp. 8, 17; σπ. τοῦτο, ὅπως . . Id. Eq. 11, 10:—Pass., σπονδίζεσθαι τι is zealously pursued, πᾶν ὅ τι σπ. Eur. Supp. 761; ἄγων σπ. Xen. Lac. 10, 3; χρήματα μετὰ πολλῆς δαπάνης σπ. Plat. Rep. 485 E; ἡ κωμωδία διὰ τὸ μὴ

σπουδάσθαι .. ἐλάθεν because it was not treated with any care, Arist. Poët. 5, 3; οὐ πάντῃ σπουδάζεται ὑπ' αὐτῶν is not much valued, Luc. Contempl. 11:—esp. in part. pl., ἡ τὴν χρημάτων ἐσπουδασμένη σπουδὴ their serious pursuit, Plat. Lys. 219 E; προῖμα θαυμαστῶς ἐσπουδασμένα elaborately worked up, Id. Legg. 722 D, cf. 659 E; so, τὰ μάλιστα ἐσπ. σίτα καὶ ποτὶ τὰ choicest, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 38; εἰ ταῦτα ἐσπουδασμένα ἐτέθη ἐν γράμμασι if those papers were seriously bestowed on letters, Ep. Plat. 344 C; αἱ ἐσπουδασμένοι παιδαί Arist. Rhet. 1, 11, 15, cf. Pol. 7, 17, 5.

2. Pass., also, of persons, to be treated with respect, opp. to καταφρονεῖσθαι, Arist. Rhet. 2, 3, 7: τὰ be courted, Strab. 833, Plut. Them. 5, Diog. L. 5, 75; of women, Plut. Cimon 4, cf. Artox. 26. b. in LXX, to trouble, disturb any one, Job. 22, 10, 23, 16.

σπουδαῖο-γέλοιος, ov, = σπουδογέλοιος, Eust. Opusc. 89, 47.

σπουδαῖο-γραφῶ, to write gravely, Byz.

σπουδαιολογῶ, to speak seriously, talk on serious subjects, Xen. Symp. 8, 41; and so in Med., Id. An. 1, 9, 28:—Pass., ὁ λόγος ἐσπουδαιολογῆθαι the matter was treated seriously, Id. Symp. 4, 50.

σπουδαιολογία, ἡ, serious talk or conversation, Anecd. Oxon. 2, 318.

σπουδαῖο-λόγος, ov, = sq., Phot. Bibl. 205, 14. Adv. -γῶς, Philo 1, 218.

σπουδαῖο-μῦθος, ov, speaking seriously or on grave matters, Democrat. Pythag. p. 631 Gale.

σπουδαῖος, α, ov, (σπουδῇ) properly in haste, quick, only in Poll. 1, 197, 3, 149, cf. Polyacn. 6, 24, 1:—but in usage always denoting energy or earnestness in action: I. of persons, earnest, serious, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 16, cf. Symp. 8, 3; opp. to παῖων, Schäf. Plut. 4, p. 409; active, zealous, in canvassing, Plut. Aemil. 1: hence 2. good, excellent in his kind, Hdt. 8, 69; but not freq. till Plat.; opp. to φαῦλος, Plat. Legg. 757 A, 814 E, Arist. Poët. 2, 1; σπ. ἀκροατῆς Isocr. 289 E; σπ. αἰγλήτης, ἀλλ' ἀνθρώπος μοχλῆρ' ἄνθρωπος Antisth. ap. Plut. Per. 1; κισαρῆτης Arist. Eth. N. 1, 7, 14; ἀνδράποδον Dem. 119, 8; σπ. τὴν τέχνην Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 2; περὶ τι Plat. Legg. 817 A.

3. of men of character and importance, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 24. 4. in moral sense, good, opp. to πονηρός, Id. Hell. 2, 3, 19; οἱ σπ. τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων Ib. 3, 1, 9; σπ. τὰ ἦθη Isocr. 2 D; τῷ ἀρετῇ ἔχειν σπ. λέγεται Arist. Categ. 8, 27, cf. Eth. N. 9, 4, 2; and Arist. uses the word often to express a man who does his duty in life, Ib. 5, 3, 6, Pol. 3, 4, 4, 7, 13, 10, al.:—so, σπουδαῖον = ἀγαθόν, Id. Eth. N. 5, 9, 6, 5, 10, 1;—and generally of all good and virtuous objects or qualities, Id. Metaph. 4, 16, 3, 8, 9, 1, Eth. N. 7, 8, 5, al.

II. of things, worth one's serious attention, serious, weighty, Theogn. 65, 70, 116, etc.; τὰ σπουδαίεστερα (ἐστατά) τῶν πραγμάτων Hdt. 1, 8, 133, cf. Isocr. 24 D; ταῦτά ἐστι σπουδαῖα Dem. 701, 4, etc.; opp. to γέλοιος, Ar. Ran. 390; γελᾶν ἐπὶ σπουδαῖος Plat. Euthyd. 300 E. 2. good of its kind, excellent, σπ. νομαί Hdt. 4, 23; ἡ σπουδαιότητα [τῶν ταριχεύσεων] the most elaborate, costliest, Id. 2, 86; ἰσχυροῦς χρῆμα σπουδαῖον Id. 5, 48; λόγοι σπ. Pind. P. 4, 235; μουσικὴ Plat. Legg. 668 B; τιμαί Id. Rep. 519 D; σπέρματα Xen. Mem. 4, 4, 23; δῶρον οὐ σπ. εἰς ὅσον not goodly to look on, Soph. O. C. 577; τραγῳδία σπ. Arist. Poët. 5, 10; σπ. ὑπόδημα Id. Eth. E. 2, 1, 6.

III. Adv. σπουδαῖως, with haste or zeal, seriously, earnestly, well, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 9, Plat. Crat. 406 B, etc.:—Comp., -στερον, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 20; Sup., -ότατα, most carefully, in the best way, Hdt. 2, 86.—Beside the regul. Comp. and Sup., we find irreg. forms -έστερος, -έστατος, Hdt. ll. c., Hecatae. ap. Eust. 1441, 15.

σπουδαῖότης, ητος, ἡ, the character of the σπουδαῖος, earnestness, seriousness, goodness, ἥθους Def. Plat. 412 E, Diod. 1, 93.

σπουδαῖο-τριβῶ, to be active, busy, and Subst., -τρίβησις, εως, ἡ, activity, zeal, Byz.

σπουδ-αρχαῖος, ov, ὁ, a busy electioneerer, Hesych.

σπουδαρχῶ, = σπουδαρχιάω, Themist. 103 C, Synes. 240 A, Dio C. 36, 10, al.

σπουδ-άρχης, ov, ὁ, one who is eager for offices of state, a place-man, Xen. Symp. 1, 4; but L. Dind. rejects the word, reading σπουδαρχίας from Hesych. and A. B. 63.

II. one who begins a thing with zeal, Theod. Stud. 22 B, 39 A.

σπουδαρχία, ἡ, eagerness to gain offices of state, active canvassing for them, Lat. ambitus, Plut. Aemil. 38, Dio C. 52, 15, Philo 1, 290.

σπουδαρχίας, ὁ, v. sub σπουδαρχῶ.

σπουδαρχιάω, to be eager for offices of state, canvass for them, Arist. Pol. 5, 5, 10, Dio C. 36, 22, 55, 5, al.:—on the form, v. Lob. Phryn. 81.

σπουδαρχιδης, ov, ὁ, comic Patronymic of σπουδαρχης, Son of Place-man, Ar. Ach. 595; cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 5, p. 38, and v. στρατανιδης, μισθαρχιδης.

σπουδασμα, τό, a thing or work done with zeal, a pursuit, τὰ ἀνθρώπινα σπ. Lat. hominum studia, Plat. Phaedr. 249 D: a great work, Arr. An. 7, 13, Sext. Emp. P. 3, 279; of literary work, Eus. H. E. 2, 18.

σπουδασμάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., a short treatise, Phot. Bibl. 150, etc.

σπουδαστέος, α, ov, verb. Adj. of σπουδάζω, to be sought for zealously, Xen. Lac. 7, 3.

II. σπουδαστέον, one must bestir oneself, be earnest or anxious, περὶ τινος Eur. I. A. 902; ἐπὶ τινι Plat. Rep. 608 A; ὑπὲρ τινος Isocr. 135 A; ὅπως .., Arist. Eth. N. 1, 7, 21.

σπουδαστής, ov, ὁ, one who wishes well to another, a supporter, partisan, Lat. fautor, Plut. Cacs. 54, Artox. 26.

σπουδαστικός, ἡ, ὁν, zealous, earnest, serious, opp. to φιλοπαίγμων, Plat. Rep. 452 E; σπουδαστικότερος Arist. Rhet. 2, 17, 3. Adv., σπουδαστικῶς ἔχειν Plat. 2, 613 A.

σπουδαστός, ἡ, ὁν, that deserves to be sought or tried zealously, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 297 B, Arist. Eth. N. 8, 14, 4.

σπουδεργος, ov, (*ἐργῶ) working diligently, Anna Comu. 2, 346.

σπουδῇ, ἡ, (σπεύδω) haste, speed, σπουδῇν ἔχειν, ποιεῖσθαι to make haste, Hdt. 9, 89, 3, 4, Thuc. 4, 30; σπ. τῆς ὁδοῦ haste on the journey, Thuc. 7, 77; σπ. τίθεσθαι Soph. Aj. 13, cf. Fr. 235; ὅκως σπουδῆς ἔχει τις according as one makes speed, Hdt. 9, 66:—χωρίον .., οἱ σπουδῇν ἔχω whither I am hastening, Ar. Lys. 288:—σπουδῇ in haste, v. inf. IV; so, σὺν σπουδῇ ταχὺς Soph. Ph. 1223; διὰ σπουδῆς Eur. Bacch. 212, Xen., etc.; ἐκ σπουδῆς Arist. Mirab. 86; μετὰ σπουδῆς Hdn. 6, 4, etc.; κατὰ σπουδῇ Thuc. 1, 93, 2, 90, Xen., etc.; (but this sense often runs into the next).

II. zeal, pains, exertion, trouble, ἀτερ σπουδῆς Od. 21, 409; σῆς ὑπὸ σπουδῆς Aesch. Theb. 585; σπουδῆς ἄξιος Soph. O. T. 778, Plat. Rep. 604 C, etc.; often in dat. σπουδῇ, zealously, v. inf. IV, 2:—so, σὺν σπουδῇ Plat. Legg. 818 C, cf. Xen. An. 1, 8, 4; ἐπὶ μεγάλῃ σπ. Plat. Symp. 192 C; μετὰ πολλῆς σπουδῆς Id. Charm. 175 E:—σπουδῇν ποιεῖσθαι, c. inf., to take pains to .., Hdt. 7, 205; πολλὴν σπ. ποιεῖσθαι Id. 6, 107; σπ. ποιεῖσθαι περὶ τινος Plat. Symp. 177 C, etc.; περὶ τι Id. Phaedr. 179 D; also c. gen., σπουδῇν τινος ποιήσασθαι to make much ado about a thing, Hdt. 1, 4; σπ. λόγων κατατινόμενον zeal for the conflicting arguments, Eur. Hec. 132; σπ. ἐπὶ τινι Luc. Salt. 1; πρὸς τι Diod. 17, 114;—so, σπ. τιθέναι ἀμφὶ τινος Pind. P. 4, 492; σπ. θέσθαι χάριν τινος Soph. Aj. 13;—σπ. ἔχειν, c. inf., Hdt. 6, 120, cf. 7, 149; σπ. ἔχειν τινός Eur. Alc. 778, 1014; περὶ τινος Plat. Rival. 136 C; εἰς τι Eur. Med. 557; ὅπως τι γένηται Dion. H. de Comp. 22:—σπ. γίγνεται περὶ τι Plat. Phaedr. 276 E; σπ. ἐστὶ περὶ τινος Dem. 90, 10:—σπουδῆς καὶ βουλῆς προσδεῖσθαι Dem. 123, 3:—ἡ σπ. τῆς ἀπείνης my zeal in coming, Hdt. 5, 49; σπουδῇ ὅπλων with great attention to the arms, Thuc. 6, 31, cf. Plat. Legg. 855 D; ἐρώτων Ib. 632 A; σπ. πλήθους γνησμάτων eagerness for .., Ib. 740 D:—in pl. zealous exertions, Hdt. 5, 5, Eur. Ion 1061, Arist. Rhet. 1, 11, 4.

2. esteem, regard for a person, διὰ τὴν ἐμὴν σπ. Antipho 146, 13; πάντῃ πολλῆς σπ. ἄξιος Xen. Symp. 1, 6:—in pl. party feelings or attachments, rivalries, σπ. ἰσχυροῦ φίλων περὶ τινος Hdt. 5, 5; κατὰ σπουδᾶς Ar. Eq. 1370, Ael. V. H. 3, 8; σπουδαί ἐρώτων Plat. Legg. 632 A:—esp. canvassing, Lat. ambitus, Plut. Lucull. 42, Crass. 7.

3. a disputation, Philostr. 167, 252. III. zeal, earnestness, seriousness, σπουδῇν ἔχειν, ποιεῖσθαι, = σπουδάζειν, Eur. Phoen. 901, Ar. Ran. 522; σπουδῆς μὲν μεστοί, γέλωτος δὲ ἐνδεέστεροι Xen. Symp. 1, 13;—often with a Prep., in adv. sense, ἀπὸ σπουδῆς ἀγορεύειν in earnest, seriously, Il. 7, 359, 12, 233;—μετὰ σπουδῆς, opp. to ἐν παιδείᾳ, Xen. Symp. 1, 1; μετὰ τὴν παιδείαν καὶ μετὰ σπουδῆς Plat. Legg. 887 D; οὐ σπουδῆς χάριν ἄλλα παιδείας ἔνεκα Id. Polit. 288 C, cf. Symp. 197 E; χωρὶς σπουδῆς Arist. Rhet. 1, 9, 2. 2. an object of attention, a serious engagement, σπουδῇν ἐπ' ἄλλῃν Ἡρακλῆς ὁρμάμενος Eur. Supp. 1199; pl. ἐν τῇ παιδείᾳ καὶ ἐν σπουδαῖς Plat. Legg. 647 D, cf. 732 D, al.

IV. σπουδῇ, as Adv. in haste, hastily, προερέσαμεν Od. 13, 279; ἀνάβαινε 15, 209; στρατιῇν ἄγειν Hdt. 9, 1, al., cf. 89; often in Att., σπ. πάντῃ Thuc. 8, 89, etc.; σπουδῇ πᾶσι Eur. Hec. 216.

2. with great exertion and difficulty, and so, hardly, scarcely, much like σχολῇ, Il. 2, 99, 5, 893, Od. 3, 297; σπ. παρπεπθόντες Il. 23, 37, Od. 24, 119.

3. earnestly, seriously, urgently, σπουδῇ καλεῖν τινα Eur. Phoen. 849; πλείν Thuc. 3, 49; ἀκούειν Plat. Rep. 388 D; σπ. χαριεντίζεσθαι Id. Apol. 24 C; σπ. σπουδῇ attentively, Id. Phaedr. 98 B; πολλῇ σπ. very busily, Hdt. 1, 88, Xen., etc.; πάσῃ σπ. μανθάνειν Plat. Legg. 752 A, etc.

σπουδο-γέλοιος, ov, blending jest with earnest, Strab. 759, Diog. L. 9, 17.

σπύραθος [σ], ὁ ὅς ἡ, = σπυράς, only in pl., Hipp. 571, 18, 575, 48, Diosc. 2, 98; so σπυράθιον, τό, Diosc. 6, 55; σπυραθία, ἡ, Poll. 5, 91.

σπυράθωδης, es, (εἶδος) like sheep's or goats' dung, τὰ σπ. Ilipp. Porroth.

70, cf. 217 C, etc.; σπ. κοιλία Id. Coac. 194.

σπύρας, Att. σφυράς, ἄδος, ἡ, a ball of dung, such as that of sheep or goats, hence in pl., σφυράδων ἀποκνίσματα scraps of sheep's or goats' dung, Ar. Pax 790, ubi v. Schol., and cf. Hesych.: metaph. a pill, τρεῖς σφυράδας Hipp. 657, 24.—Cf. σπύραθος.

σπυρθίζω, = πυθαρίζω, Ar. Fr. 681.

σπυρίδιον [τ], τό, Dim. of σπυρίς, Ar. Ach. 453, 469, Pherecr. Ἐπιλησμ. 3:—also, in Byz., σπυριδάλιον, τό.

σπυρίδιον, Adv. like a σπυρίς, A. B. 783.

σπυρίδωδης, es, (εἶδος) of the look of a σπυρίς, Schol. Ar. Ach. 1096.

σπύρις, ἴδος, ἡ; σφυρίς in Hipp. Art. 838, C. I. 2347 k (add.), 2956:—a large basket, a creel (v. κόφινος), Hdt. 5, 16, Ar. Pax 1005, cf. Fr. 368, 464, Antiph. Ἀντ. 1, etc.

2. used to translate the Lat. sporta, sportula, σπυρίς δεινυμένη Arr. Epict. 4, 10, 21; δεινύον ἀπὸ σπυρίδος, cena e sportula, Ath. 365 A, C. I. ll. c.

σπυρίχιον, τό, Dim. of σπυρίς, Poll. 6, 94.

σπυρός, ὁ, Syracusan form for πυρός, Anecd. Oxon. 1, 362.

σταβατίνης, ov, ὁ, and σταβεῖς, εως, ὁ, = καπετῶν, καπεύς, Hesych.

σταγνῆν, Adv. (στάζω) in drops, drop by drop, Hipp. 1174 H, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2, 2.

Στάγειρος, ἡ, a city in Macedonia, Hdt. 7, 115, etc.; also Στάγειρα, τά, Arist. Fr. 619, etc.:—Σταγειρείτης, ὁ, a Stagyrite, esp. of Aristotle, Steph. Byz.:—Σταγειρόθεν, from Stageira, Tzetz. in Anecd. Oxon. 4, 131, 32, Eust.

στάγες, v. σταγών I. fin.

στάγετός, ὁ, (στάζω) a drop, Aquila V. T., Nilus.

στάγμα, τό, that which is dropped, a drop, distilment, τῆς ἀνθεμουργοῦ στ., i. e. honey, Aesch. Pers. 612; μίλτιον στ. Anth. P. 6, 103.

στάγονίλας, ov, ὁ, running in drops, drop by drop, Diosc. 1, 81.

σταγονό-θαλπος, ὁ, one who melts and purifies metals, Hesych.

σταγών, ὄνος, ἡ, (στάζω) a drop, κροκοβαθῆς στ., of blood, Aesch. Ag. 1122, cf. Cho. 400; φόνου Soph. O. T. 1278, cf. Eur. Bacch. 767; ὡς ἐκ πέτρας ὑγρὰ ρέουσα σταγών, of water, Id. Supp. 81; δῖφαι στ., of tears, Aesch. Cho. 186, cf. Ag. 888; σταγύνες οἶνου Eur. Cycl. 67;

Λεσβία στ., of wine, Ephipp. Incert. 1; τῆς .. ἀπὸ Λέσβου .. σταγόνος Antiph. Ὀμ. 1; σπονδύτις στ. = σπονδή, Anth. P. 6. 190; στ. μαζών, of milk, Anth. P. 7. 552; στ. πίσης, Strab.; στ. τοῦ κόσμου, the sea, M. Anton. 6. 36; μεταβάλλεται εἰς σταγόνας [ἢ ἀτμός] Arist. Plant. 2. 1, 10; ψυχραῖς σταγόνεσσι with dew-drops, Epigr. Gr. 551. 7; σταγόσι κατέστικται is bedropt with speckles, Ael. N. A. 12. 24; κατὰ σταγόναν guttatim, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 90.—irr. nom. pl. στάγες as if from στάς, Ar. Rh. 4. 626.

II. a metal, = δρείχαλκος, Tim. Locr. 99 C. v. Schol. **στάδα**, acc. fem. metapl. of στάδιος (as if from στάς) λίμνη στ. standing, still water, Draco 36. 15.

στάδαιος, α, ον, (στάδην) standing erect or upright, Zeῦς στ., in act to hurl his bolt, Aesch. Theb. 513; στ. ἔγχυ πικρὰς for close fight, opp. to missiles (cf. στάδιος 1), Id. Pers. 240; στ. σώμα firm, steady, of the cube, Tim. Locr. 98 C.

στάδην [ἀ], Adv. (ἴστημι) in standing posture, στάδην ἱστῶτες standing stock-still, Plat. Com. Σκεν. 1. II. (ἴστημι Δ. IV) according to weight, Nic. Al. 327; cf. στήδην.

σταδίαζω, to measure by stades:—metaph., ὁ σταδίαζων (sc. λόγος) conjecture, Mar. Victor. ad Cic. Rhet.

σταδιδρομέω, -δρόμος, v. sub σταδιοδρ-.

στάδιατος, α, ον, (στάδιον) a stode long, deep, high, στ. βάθος Polyb. 34. 11, 14; ὁ στ. δρόμος Dion. H. 7. 73; πυραμίδες σταδιαταὶ τὸ ὕψος Diod. 1. 52; διφθεραῖ στ. τοῖς μεγέθειν Ath. 539 C.

σταδιασμός, ὁ, a measuring by stades, Strab. 47. 75, C. I. 2758 (saepius).

σταδιεύς, ἔως, ὁ, = σταδιοδρόμος, Polyb. 40. 1, 1, Anth. P. 9. 557; παῖς στ., in the title of Pind. O. 14, cf. N. 8.

σταδιεντής, οὐ, ὁ, = foreg., ἵππος Nicet. Ann. 158 B.

σταδιένω, (σταδιεύς) to run as in the stadium, δρόμος Arist. Fr. 13; βίον Philo 1. 328; δόλιχον βιώτου Epigr. Gr. 311. 4.

σταδίη, ἡ, v. sub στάδιος.

σταδιοδρόμεω, to run in the stadium, race, Plat. Theag. 129 A, Dem. 1386. 10.—in Eur. H. F. 863, where the Mss. give the anomalous form σταδιοδραμούμαι, though the correct form σταδιοδρομήσω would have equally well suited the metre, Herm. proposes στάδια δραμούμαι; but v. Lob. Phryn. 618.

στάδιο-δρόμος, ὁ, one who runs the stadium, one who runs for a prize, Simon. 154, Pind. O. 13 (in titulo), Plat. Legg. 833 A, Aeschin. 22. 30.—the collat. form σταδιδρόμ-, C. I. 2758. 7 sq., Paus. 6. 20, 9, etc.; **στάδιοδρόμος**, ου, ὁ, Ar. Fr. 682. Cf. σταδιεύς.

στάδιον [ἀ], τό: pl. στάδια and heterog. στάδιοι; Hdt. uses both, στάδιοι 1. 26., 2. 149, 158, al., στάδια 4. 101., 5. 53., 9. 23; so Thuc. in the same chapt. (7. 78) has στάδια once and σταδίοις twice; στάδια Eur. Ion 497, Ar. Av. 6, Antiph. Ἐφέσ. 1, Plat. Phaedr. 228 A, etc.; στάδιοι Ar. Ran. 1319, Plat. Criti. 113 C, 117 E, etc.; but there is no example of the sing. masc.—properly, that which stands fast (v. sub fin.), hence, I. as a fixed standard of length, a stade, = 100 ὀργυαῖα or 6 πλέθρα (Hdt. 2. 149), i. e. 600 Greek, 606½ English feet, about ½ of a Roman mile, Polyb. 3. 39, 8, Strab. 322.—a longer stade, of which there were 7½ in a Roman mile, is mentioned first by Dio C. 52. 21; cf. Ideler in the Berlin Acad.'s Transactions, 1812-13, pp. 187 sqq., Hussey Weights and Measures, append. 11 sq. 2. in Ar. we have ἑκατὸν σταδίοισιν ἄριστος 'best by a hundred miles', Nub. 430; πλεῖν ἢ σταδίῳ χαλίστερος Ran. 91.

II. a race-course, (because the most noted, that of Olympia, was exactly a stade long): properly, a single course, opp. to the δίαυλος (cf. C. I. 232), Pind. O. 13. 50; σταδίου πόνος (or τόνος), δρόμος, τιμὰ Id. O. 10 (11). 76., 13. 41, 49; γυμνὸν στ., opp. to δελτήριος δρόμος, P. 11. 74; ὠκύντερον σταδίον Theogn. 1306; ἀγωνίζεσθαι στ. to run a race, Hdt. 5. 22; ἀμιλλᾶσθαι Plat. Legg. 833 A; νικᾶν Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 1, cf. Pind. N. 8. 26; ἀσκεῖν Plat. Theag. 128 E.—ἐν σταδίοις, i. e. in the amphitheatre, C. I. 4377. 2. any area, for dancing, Eur. Ion 497.—ἐξίλον στ., of a chess-board, Anth. P. 15. 18. (From √ΣΤΑ, ἰ-στη-μι, στή-ναι: with Dor. σπάδιον (q. v.), cf. Lat. spatium.)

στάδιο-νίκης [ῖ], ου, ὁ, a winner in the stadium, Byz.

στάδιος [ἀ], α, ον, (√ΣΤΑ, ἴστημι) standing, fast and firm, σταδίη ὑσμίνη close fight, fought hand to hand, Lat. pugna stataria, Il. 13. 314, 713, cf. Thuc. 4. 38; ἐν σταδίῳ (sc. ὑσμίνη) Il. 7. 241., 13. 514; ἡ στ. μάχη Ath. 273 E; cf. σταδίατος.—πίδαξ σταδίῳ μένει, of a spring from which no water flows, Opp. C. 4. 326. 2. firm, fixed, strong, θάλαμοι Pind. O. 5. 29;—τὸ στ. immobility, Dio C. 39. 43. 3. standing upright or straight, στ. χιτῶν = ὀρθοσταδίας, an ungirt tunic hanging in straight plaits, Call. Fr. 59, v. Lob. Phryn. 238; ὠμὰς στ. a stiff breastplate, plate-armour, as opp. to στρεπτός or δαυσιδωτός, Müller Archæol. d. Kunst § 337. 3., 342. 4. II. (ἴστημι Δ. IV) weighed, Nic. Al. 402.

στάζω, Att.: fut. στάζω Il., Dor. 1 pl. σταφεύμε Theocr. 18. 46: aor. ἔσταξα Eur., Ep. στάξα Hom.:—Pass., aor. 1 ἐστάχην (ἐπ-) Hipp. 880 E, (ἐν-) Diosc. 2. 210: aor. 2 ἐστάγην (ἐπ-, ἐν-) Id. 1. 18., 2. 37. (From √ΣΤΑΓ, cf. σᾶγ-ῆναι, σᾶγ-ῶν, and perh. Lat. stagnum.)

I. of persons, I. c. acc. rei, to drop, let fall or shed drop by drop, Πατρόκλῳ .. νέκταρ στάζει κατὰ βροῦν Il. 19. 39, cf. 348, 354; σπέρμα θανάτων ματρὶ τετὰ στάξιν Pind. N. 10. 151; στ. αἷμα Aesch. Cho. 1059; ἰδρῶτα σώματα ἀπο Eur. Bacch. 620, cf. Tro. 1199; βύτρων Id. Phoen. 230; πέτρα στ. ὕδωρ Id. Hipp. 122; esp. of tears, στ. δάκρυ Id. I. A. 1467; ἀπ' ὀμμάτων ἔσταγα πηγὰς Id. H. F. 1355; and metaph., στ. πόνον κατ' ὀμμάτων Id. Hipp. 526; χερίματα Anth. P. 5. 13; ἱμερον etc., Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 728. 2. c. dat. rei, αἵματι στάζοντα χεῖρας having one's hands dripping with blood, Aesch. Eum. 42; κἀρα στάζων ἰδρῶτι Soph. Aj. 10; δακρύουσι στ. κόρας Eur. Andr. 234; ἀφρῶ γένειον Id. I. T. 308.—also without any acc.,

the part affected being in the nom., στάζουσι κόρας δακρύουσι Id. Ion 876; also, ἐν αἵματι στάζουσιν χεῖρα Id. Bacch. 1164;—rarely c. gen., χεῖρ στάζει ὀνηλῆς Aeres Soph. El. 1423.

II. of things, to drop, fall in drops, drip, trickle, Hdt. 6. 74; στάζει φοῖνιον τὸδ' αἶμα Soph. Ph. 783; metaph., στ. δ' ἐν πνυφ καρδίᾳ .. πόνος Aesch. Ag. 178; ψόφος στ. δι' ὧτων Eur. Rhes. 566.—c. gen., ὅπνν σταζόντα τομῆς dripping from the cut, Soph. Fr. 479; ἐκ κρατὸς αἷμα στ. Eur. Med. 1199, etc.; σμικρὸν ἀπὸ βινῶν ἔσταξε Hipp. 951 E.

2. of dry things, as ripe fruit, to drop off, Aesch. Supp. 1001.—Cf. καταστάζω.

στάθεν, στάθεν, v. sub ἴστημι.

στάθερο-ποιέω, to make firm, establish, Eus. H. E. 9. 7.

στάθερος, ἄ, Ion. ἡ, ὄν, (v. sub fin.) standing fast, steadfast, firm, fixed, στ. γαῖα, terra firma, opp. to ἄστατος, Opp. C. 2. 412; ἡ στ. (sc. γῆ) Anth. P. 7. 393., 8. 159;—of the sea, calm, still, στ. χεῖμα Aesch. Fr. 274 (nisi legend. χεῖμα); βύθος Dion. H. 1. 71; ἡ στ. (sc. θάλασσα) Anth. P. 10. 17, cf. Poll. 1. 106; στ. ὕδωρ stagnanti, App. Pun. 99; στ. μέλαν, of ink, Anth. P. 6. 66. 2. στ. μεσημβρία high noon, when the sun as it were stands still in the meridian, Plat. Phaedr. 242 A; so, στ. ἡμῶν mid-day, Ar. Rh. 1. 450; τὸ σταθεράτατον τῆς μεσημβρίας Synes. 202 C; νυκτὸς τὸ σταθεράτατον Euseb. p. 74; θέρος σταθερόν mid-summer, Antim. 76. 3. steady, settled, of weather, ἀπρ εὐδίας καὶ στ. Dion. H. de Dem. 7; στ. εὐδία Plat. Dion. 38, cf. M. Anton. 12. 22; οὐ σταθερόν φῶς οὐδ' ἡμέριον Id. 2. 934 E. 4. metaph. στ. κάλυξ ἥβης Ar. Fr. 74; στ. ἡλικία Joseph. B. J. 3. 1, 3; ἡ ἀρετὴ στ. τι Anth. P. 10. 74; σωφροσύνη Epigr. Gr. 910. 2; στ. βάσιμα, βλέμμα, etc., Philo, etc.; of speech, calm, deliberate, τὸ βραδὺ καὶ στ. Dion. H. de Comp. 23. 5. not used, properly, of persons, Phryn. 215, Thom. M. 301, but v. E. M. 277. 49. Adv. —ῶς, constantly, Cratin. Σεριφ. 4. (The √ΣΤΑΘ is lengthd. from √ΣΤΑ, ἰ-στη-μι, στή-ναι, as in σταθ-μός, σταθ-μή, ἀ-σταθ-ής, Lat. stab-ulum.)

σταθερότης, ἡ, steadiness, firmness, Eustrat. ad Arist. Eth. N. 1, Theod. Prodr.

σταθερόω, to make firm, establish, Theod. Stud.

στάθευσος, ἡ, a scorching, Arist. Meteor. 4. 2, 1., 4. 3, fin. (where the Mss. σᾶτευσος, cf. σᾶένω).

στάθεντός, ἡ, ὄν, scorched, burnt, Aesch. Pr. 22.

στάθνω, to scorch, roast, fry, esp. fish, Ar. Ach. 1041, cf. Eccl. 127, Arist. H. A. 4. 21, Theophr. H. P. 7. 13, 3; στ. τινὰ τῇ λαμπάδι Ar. Lys. 376.

στάθνηρος, σταθνήροτης, late forms of σταθερός, σταθερότης, Schaff. Dion. H. Comp. p. 338.

στάθι, Dor. for στήθι, imperat. aor. 2 of ἴστημι.

σταθμάω, to measure by rule (στάθμη), πλεόρου σταθμήσας μήκος εἰς εὐγώνιον (sc. τὴν σκῆνην) Eur. Ion 1137; στ. τὸ ὕδωρ to measure or weigh it, Ath. 43 B.—Pass. to be measured, estimated, σταθμείμενα Hipp. 246. 24; fut. med. in pass. sense, ταλάντω μουσικῇ σταθμήσεται Ar. Ran. 797; plqpf. pass., ἐπὶ τριῶν ἐστάθμητο πλευρῆσιν Arat. 234, cf. Call. Fr. 94.

II. more often as Dep. σταθμάομαι Soph., Plat.; Ion. σταθμόομαι (like ἐσθόομαι for ἡττάομαι), v. sub σταθμός:—to measure, σταθμάτω .. ἄλσος πατρὶ Pind. O. 10 (11). 53;—also to calculate, estimate distance or size, without actual measurement, Hdt. 2. 150; στ. ὅκως ἐξελεύσεται .. 9. 37; μετρεῖν ἢ σταθμάσθαι Plat. Legg. 643 C, cf. Call. Fr. 94; σταθμῇ στ. τι Luc. Hist. Conscr. 63.

2. metaph. to measure, estimate a thing, τινι by some property, τὸ σῶμα .. στ. ταῖς χάρισι Plat. Gorg. 465 D; εἰ τι δεῖ σταθμάσθαι τούτῳ Theophr. H. P. 9. 4, 9; absol. to conjecture, Soph. O. T. 1111. 3. to attach weight to a thing, value it, στ. ὧν ὅδε λέγει Plat. Lys. 205 A.

σταθμεύω, (σταθμός) to have or take up quarters, App. Mithr. 20; ἐπὶ τοῦ βεύματος Anon. ap. Suid.; ἐπὶ λίμνῃ App. Pun. 99.

στάθμη, ἡ, (v. σταθερός sub fin.):—a carpenter's line or rule, Lat. amussus, ἔσσε δ' ἐπισταμένους καὶ ἐπὶ στάθμῃν ἰθύνει [δοῦρα] Od. 5. 245, cf. 17. 341., 21. 44., 23. 197; so, τᾶφρον ἐπὶ στ. ἰθ. 21. 121; also, στάθμη δούρου νήιον ἐξιδύνη Il. 15. 410; τόνρον καὶ στάθμης καὶ γυνάμονος .. εὐθύτερον Theogn. 805; ἐπὶ στ. θείναι μίαν on a level, Arist. P. A. 2. 10, 20;—properly στάθμη was the line rubbed with chalk or red ochre, Lat. linea rubricata, being expressly distinguished from the rule (κανὼν) by Plat. Phileb. 56 B, Xen. Ages. 10, 2, Plat., etc.: hence, proverbially, τοῖς μὲν λόγοις τοῖς οἰσίν οὐ τεκμαίρομαι, οὐ μάλλον ἢ λευκῷ λίθω λευκὴ στάθμη, like a chalked line on chalk, i. e. a line that leaves no mark, Soph. Fr. 307; so elliptically, ἀτεχνῶς λευκὴ στάθμη εἰμὶ πρὸς τοὺς καλοὺς Plat. Charm. 154 B, cf. Plut. 2. 513 F.

2. proverb. also, parā στάθμῃν by the rule, Lat. ad amussim, εἰμι παρὰ στ. ὀρθὴν ὁδὸν Theogn. 939, cf. 543; τεκτόνος παρὰ στ. ἰόντος Soph. Fr. 421; (but in Aesch. Ag. 1045, παρὰ στ. seems to mean beside or beyond the line, beyond measure); also, κατὰ στάθμην ἰστασθαι Democr. ap. Plut. 2. 929 C κατὰ στ. νοεῖν to guess aright, Theocr. 25. 194; ὧς ἀπὸ στάθμης Dion. H. de Comp. 23; στάθμῃν Arctae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 11; πρὸς στάθμῃν τίθεσθαι Poeta ap. Plat. 2. 75 F.—στάθμα πατρία the measure [of piety] towards his father, Pind. P. 6. 45;—for Pind. P. 2. 166, v. sub ἔλκω B. 3.

II. the plummet or the plumbline, πολυ-βαχθῆς Anth. P. 6. 103; κατὰ στάθμην φέρεσθαι to descend perpendicularly, Arist. Cael. 2. 14, 6.

III. like γραμμὴ, the line which bounds the racecourse, the goal, Lat. meta, πρὸς στάθμην δραμεῖν, metaph. of man's life, Pind. N. 6. 13; so, παρ' οἷαν ἤκομεν στ. βίον Eur. Ion 1514;—also the starting point, Lat. carceres, στάθμης ὀρμηθέντες ἀπόστατοι Opp. H. 4. 102.

IV. metaph. a law, rule, ὅπνν σταθμά νέμεσθαι Pind. Fr. 4. 5; Ὑλλίδος στάθμης ἐν νόμοις, i. e. according to laws of Dorian rule, Id. P. 1. 120, cf. Fr. 4. 4.

V. δοράτων στάθμαι the butt-ends, like σαυρωτήρες, Diod. 17. 35.

στάθμησις, ἡ, (σταθμός) a measuring or weighing, Gloss.

σταθμητέον, verb. Adj. *one must estimate*, Eust. Opusc. 170. 96., 171. 2. σταθμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for measuring, στ. τῆς ἰσότητος Sext. Emp. M. 7. 442; στ. λέξις a carpenter's word, Eust. Si. 17.

σταθμητός, ἡ, ὄν, (σταθμάω) *to be measured, τινι by a standard*, Plat. Charm. 154 B, cf. Poll. 4. 93; οὐ στ. incalculable, Nicet. Ann. 81 D; οὐ στ. τὸ μέγεθος Arr. ap. Suid.

σταθμίδιον, τό, in Galen. seems to be a small box.

σταθμίζω, = σταθμάω, *to weigh*, Aq. V. T., Eust. 114. 6, Suid.

σταθμῖον or σταθμῖον, τό, Dim. (in form of σταθμός III, the weight of a balance, Hipp. Fract. 756. II. a standard-weight, στ., ἂ δ ἄλλος σηκῶσαι ἐψηφίσαντο C. I. 150. 45., 151. 40.

σταθμιστής, οὗ, δ, one who weighs, Gloss.

σταθμο-δότης, οὗ, δ, a quartermaster, Plut. Demetr. 23.

σταθμόνδε, Adv. *to the stall, homewards*, Od. 9. 451.

σταθμός, δ, in Att. with heterog. pl. σταθμοί, Soph. Ph. 489, O. T. 1139, Eur. H. F. 999, Xen. Eq. 4. 3, etc.; σταθμοί however occurs not only in Hom., but in Eur. Andr. 280, Or. 1474: (for √ΣΤΑΘ, v. σταθερός sub fin.). A standing place for animals, Lat. stabulum, a stable, stall, fold, sty, the particular kind being determined by the context or by an epith. τῶ μὲν (the lions) δρ', ἀρπάζοντε βίας καὶ ἰφια μῆλα, σταθμούς ἀνθρώπων κεραζέοντο Il. 5. 557; κατὰ σταθμούς δύ-
ταοί [δ λέων] Ib. 140, cf. 12. 304., 18. 589; κατὰ στ. ποιμνήιον 2. 470; σταθμῶν ἐν οἰσπόδι 19. 377; of styes, Od. 14. 32, 504, etc.; the stable of the griffin of Oceanus in Aesch. Pr. 396; of a deer's lair or harbour, Arist. H. A. 6. 29. 4., 9. 5, 2:—of men, a dwelling, obode, first in Hes., ἀπὸ σταθμῶν [Χείρωνος] Th. 294, cf. Pind. O. 5. 21; Αἶδα Id. O. 10. 110; οὐρανὸν I. 7 (6). 65, cf. Soph. Ph. 489, Eur. Rhes. 293.

2. quarters, lodgings for travellers or soldiers, Lat. statio, mansio, castra, Xen. An. 1. 8, 1, al. 3. in Persia, σταθμοί were stations or stages on the royal road, where the king rested in travelling, σταθμοί βασιλῆιου Hdt. 5. 52., 6. 119, cf. 7. 119, Plut. Artax. 25: hence in reference to Persia it is used loosely of distances, a day's journey, day's march, averaging about 5 parasangs or 150 stades, for the length of the stage depended on the nature of the road, cf. Hdt. 5. 53, Xen. An. 1. 2, 10-20, and Sturz Lex. Xen. 4. like Lat. statio, a station for ships, Eur. Rhes. 43, Lyc. 290, 1371. II. an upright standing-post, often in Hom.; sometimes of the bearing pillar of the roof, παρὰ σταθμὸν τέγεος Od. 1. 333., 8. 458., 18. 209; παρὰ στ. μεγάροι 17. 96, cf. 22. 120, 257; in pl., Eur. I. T. 49:—also a door-post, Od. 4. 838., 17. 340; and in pl., like παραστάδες, door-posts, ἀργύρεοι σταθμοί ἐν χαλκῇ ἔσταναν οὐδῶν 7. 89, cf. 10. 62, 11. 146, etc.; so in Hdt. 1. 179, Soph. El. 1331, Eur. Or. 1474: later, the pl. σταθμά was used in this sense, Id. H. F. 999, Ar. Ach. 449; στ. θυρῶν Theocr. 24. 14. III. (ἴσθημι Δ. IV) the balance, γυνή.. σταθμὸν ἔχουσα Il. 12. 434; ἰστὰν σταθμῶ τὴ πρὸς τὴ τοῦ τινος against another, Hdt. 2. 63; αἶγεν ἐπὶ τὸν στ. Ar. Ran. 1305; ἐμβαδὲς ἐν τὸν στ. Ib. 1407; ἔλκειν σταθμὸν to weigh so much, Hdt. 1. 50, cf. Eupol. Δήμ. 1. 2. weight, στ. σίτου Hdt. 2. 168; σταθμὸν ἔχειν τάλαντον to weigh a talent, Id. 1. 14; διαφέρειν ἐν τῷ σταθμῷ Hipp. Aër. 280; absol. in acc., ἀνάθηματα ἴσα σταθμὸν τοῖς.. equal in weight to .., Hdt. 1. 92; ἡμίτλητον σταθμὸν διτάλαντα two talents in or by weight, Ib. 50; σταθμὸν Βαβυλωνίον τάλαντον a talent, Babylonian weight, Id. 3. 89, cf. Thuc. 2. 13; μύριος χρυσὸς σταθμὸς Eur. Bacch. 811; σταθμὸς τινος ἦν τὴν Arist. H. A. 8. 30, 7; νόμισμα.. ὕρισθεν μεγέθει ἢ σταθμῷ Id. Pol. 1. 9, 8:—in pl. weights, ἐψηφνε.. σταθμῶν ἀριθμὸν καὶ μέτρων ἐνρήματα Soph. Fr. 379, cf. Decret. ap. Andoc. 11. 25, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 10, etc.; μέτρα.. καὶ μέρη σταθμῶν Eur. Phoen. 541, cf. Ar. Av. 1040, Plat. Legg. 757 B; μέτρα.. καὶ σταθμά Plat. Legg. 746 E. 3. a standard weight kept under public authority, C. I. 123. 38, al.; cf. Böckh p. 165. § 2.

σταθμοῦχος, ὁ, (ἐχω) a keeper of a house, landlord, Aesch. Fr. 225, Antiph. Ὀβρ. 1: esp. a lodginghouse-keeper, one who rents a whole house, and sub-lets it by separate rooms, Böckh P. E. 1. 188., 2. 15. σταθμῶς:—the aor. med. σταθμώσασθαι is freq. in Hdt. in sense of σταθμίσσασθαι (v. σταθμάω II), to form an estimate, to judge or conclude by or from a thing, τινι Hdt. 7. 11, 214; στ. τινι, ὡς.. or ὅτι.. to conclude by a thing that .., Id. 3. 15, 38., 4. 58., 7. 102:—but the MSS. give σταθμίσσαμενος in 2. 2., 9. 37; so also part. pres. σταθμῶμενος or σταθμῶμενος appears in 2. 150., 7. 237; but in S. 130 σταθμῶμενος.

σταθμώδης, es, (εἶδος) full of dregs or sediment, turbid, τὸ σταθμωδέστανον τοῦ ὕδατος Hipp. Aër. 285. σταθμών, ὄνος, ἡ, = σταθμός II, Hesych. σταίμεν, σταίτε, σταίην, Att. for σταίημεν, σταίητε, σταίην, opt. aor. 2 of ἴσθημι. σταῖς or σταῖς (not στᾶς), τό, gen. σταπίος:—flour of spelt mixed and made into dough, Hdt. 2. 36, Hipp. Ar. 805, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 16, Probl. 21. 8, 1; εἰ μὴ κόρη δέουσι τὸ σταῖς Eupol. Incert. 40: cf. ξυά. II. = στέαρ, Hipp. 585. 3., 631. 41.

σταῖτινος, ἡ, ὄν, of flour or dough of spelt, Hdt. 2. 47, Plut. Lucull. 10:—so, σταίτημα, τά, cakes of spelt, Hesych. σταίτιτης [ἰ], οὗ, δ, = foreg., Epich. ap. Ath. 110 B.

σταίτιδης, es, (εἶδος) like dough, τὸ στ. τοῦ ἀρότου the soft, crumbly part of the loaf, Poll. 6. 93.

στακτή, ἡ, (στάζω) Lat. stacte or stacta, the oil that trickles from fresh myrrh or cinnamon, oil of myrrh or cinnamon, Antiph. Φρεαρ. 1, cf. Theophr. H. P. 9. 4, 10, Odor. 29, etc.

στακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = sq., cited from Paul. Aeg. 2. fit for filtering, ἀγγεῖα Hesych.

στακτός, ἡ, ὄν, (στάζω) oozing out in drops, trickling, droppings, distilling, μύρον Ar. Pl. 529; χυλοὶ Plat. Criti. 115 A; στακτὸν ἐλαίου oil

that runs off without pressing, virgin-oil, like στακτή, Geop. 7. 12, 20; στ. ἄλμη brine, Ib. 20. 46, 5; στ. κωνία lime-water, Ib. 6. 7, 1. 2.

στακτά, τά, perhaps filtering vessels, Athen. ap. Oribas. 54 Matth.

στακτώδης, es, (εἶδος) ash-coloured, Asch. Schol. Opp. H. 1. 214.

στάλα, Dor. for στήλη.

σταλαγέω, f. l. for σελαγέω in Or. Sib. 5. 117, Hesych.

στάλαγμα, τό, (σταλάσσω) that which drops, a drop, Aesch. Eum. 502; πνὸν φοινίκον σταλάγματος Soph. Ant. 1239; πόματος Philostr. 116.

στάλαγμαῖος, α, ὄν, in drops, drop by drop, Paul. Alex.

στάλαγμαῖας, οὗ, δ, dropping, trickling, Plin. H. N. 34. 32.

στάλάγμιον, τό, Dim. of στάλαγμα; in pl. eardrops, earrings, in Plaut. Men. 3, 18.

στάλαγμος, δ, (σταλάσσω) a dropping, dripping, from the mouth of horses and hunted animals, Aesch. Theb. 61, Eum. 247, cf. 783; στ. φόνον Eur. Hec. 241; αἵματος Id. Ion 351, 1003; of a profuse sweat, Hipp. Aph. 1261, cf. Progn. 38; ὁ στ. κατατρίβει τοὺς λίθους Arist. Phys. 8. 3, 5; κίον πεπήγαμεν ἀπὸ τιναν στ., of stalactites, Id. Mirab. 59;—also, στ. σμύρνης Soph. Fr. 340; στ. εἰρήνης the least drop of .., Ar. Ach. 1033; τύχης στ. Menand. Monost. 240;—contemptuously of a little man, Anaxand. Ὀδ. 2. 3.—In Arat. 966, Dind. reads στάλακμος metri grat., comparing σταλαγδών in Hesych. 2. acc. to E. M. 576. 25. Accl. = ὀδύνη.

στάλαξ, = σταλάσσω, Aquila V. T.

στάλακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, dripping, dripping, χάλκανθον Diosc. 5. 114; cf. σταλαγμαῖας.—Also σταλακτός, ἡ, ὄν, and σταλακτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, lb.

στάλάσσω, late -τω (Porph., Theod. Prodr.): aor. ἐστάλαξα Lyc. 37, Lxx (Mic. 2. 11): I. of persons, to let drop, δάκρυ στ. Eur. Hel. 633; δακρύων αὐγὰς εἰς οἶδμα Id. Hipp. 741; ἡμῖν τῆς σταλάσσωσιν having a napkin dripping wet, Sapph. 116. II. of things, to drop, drip, Eur. Phoen. 1388:—c. acc. cogn., στ. φόνον to drip with blood, Id. Andr. 1047. Cf. στάζω, καταστάζω, σταλάω.

στάλαω, = σταλάσσω, I. of persons, to drop, let fall, δάκρυ Anth. P. 7. 552; αἰγίεροι τὸ ἡλεκτρον ἐπ' αὐτῷ δάκρυον σταλάουσιν Luc. Astrol. 19; στ. γόνον Christ. Ephr. 160:—with δάκρυα omitted, στάζει ἑμματα Anth. P. 5. 237. II. of things, to drop, drip, Arat. 962; ὅθεν ἀμβρόσια στ. Synes. 337 B.

στάλιξ, ἴκος, ἡ, (√ΣΤΑΛ, στέλλω) a stake to which nets are fastened, Theocr. Epigr. 3, Plut. Pelop. 8, Anth. P. 6. 109, etc.; distinguished from σχαλῖς, Opp. C. 1. 150, 157, Poll. 5. 19, 31., 10. 141.

σταλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, = στάλιξ, Hesych., v. l. Xen. Cyn. 2. 8, 6, 7, for σχαλῖς.

σταλίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, Dor. for στήλιτις.

στάλλα, Acol. for στήλη, C. I. 4923. 9.

στάλουργός, ὄν, Dor. for στήλη-, (*ἔργω):—with a στήλη or gravestone, τύμβος Anth. P. 7. 423; but στάλοῦχος is the prob. l., v. Jacobs.

στάλυν, εως, ἡ, (στέλλω) a compression, restriction, Galen.

σταλτέον, verb. Adj. of στέλλω, one must check, Galen. II. one must deck out, equip, Clem. Al. 277.

σταλτικός, ἡ, ὄν, capable of contracting, contractile, Arist. Probl. 1. 33; οἶνος κοιλίας σταλτικώτατος Strab. 237; δύναμις στ. τῶν ἑκασποκύντων Diosc. 5. 102.

στάλυξ, ἡ, = σταλαγμός, prob. l. for στάληξ, Zonar.:—hence νεοστάλυξ, and (through σταλύνω, which is not found) ἀναστάλυξ, ἀναστάλυν.

στάμαγορίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dor. for στήμαγ-, (στήμων I, ἀγέω) the twisting of several threads of the warp into one, Hesych.

στάμεν, Dor. for στήναι, v. ἴσθημι, Pind.

στάμιν or στήμιν, ὁ; Ep. dat. pl. στήμινεσσι is the only case found in use: (√ΣΤΑ, ἴσθημι);—in pl. the ribs or frame-timbers of a ship, which stand up from the keel, Lat. statumina, (ὀρθὰ ξύλα, οἶον στήμινον) ἐκείντα Aristarch. ap. E. M. 724; v. sub. ἱκρία, Od. 5. 252, cf. Nonn. D. 40. 446, Poll. 1. 92;—Ath. 207 B, who makes the word fem., seems to have taken it as = ἐπηγεκνίδες, but wrongly.

σταμνᾶριον, τό, Dim. of στάμνος, Eupol. Μαρικ. 17, Ephipp. Incert. 3.

σταμνῖον, τό, Dim. of στάμνος, a wine-jar, Ar. Ran. 22, Lys. 196, 199, Menand. Δυσκ. 3. 2. = ἄμιν, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 234, cf. Phryn. 400.

—Also σταμνίσκος, ὁ, Poll. 7. 162.

στάμνος, ὁ, also ἡ, Hermipp. Φορμ. 2. 7, Eratosth. ap. Ath. 499 E: (√ΣΤΑ, ἴσθημι):—an earthen jar or bottle for racking off wine, Ar. Pl. 545, Lys. 196, Fr. 448, Hermipp. l. c., Dem. 933, 25, etc.; the operation was called κατασταμνίζειν—generally, a jar, Hipp. 1234 B. The word is less Att. than ἀμφορεύς, Moer. 44: it seems to have been the generic word, ἀμφορεύς being a special kind with handles, Letroune Vases grecques p. 12.

σταμν-οῦρος, ὁ, a keeper of the oil-jars in the palaestra, Hesych.

στάν, Acol. 3 pl. aor. 2 of ἴσθημι. 2. neut. of part. aor. 2.

στάνω, Cretic for ἴσθημι:—Med., στάνεσθαι πόλιν Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2556. 66, v. Böckh p. 416.

στάξ, v. s. σταγών.

στάξις, ἡ, (στάζω) a dropping, dripping, e. g. of blood from the nose, Hipp. Coac. 125, cf. 80 E, 171 E; στ. αἵματος ἐκ μῶν Id. 183 H.

στάς, v. σταῖς.

στάσάνη [ᾱ], ἡ, (ἴσθημι) a pledge given, Hesych.

στάσιάζω, fut. ᾶσω, (στάσις): I. intr. to rebel, revolt, rise in rebellion, τινί against one, Hdt. 4. 160, Xen. An. 2. 5, 28, etc.; πρὸς τινα Id. An. 6. 1, 29, Plat. Rep. 545 D, etc. 2. in the Greek states, to form a party or faction, be at odds (defined by Arist. as existing όταν ἑκάτερος ἐαυτὸν [ἄρχειν] βούληται, Eth. N. 9. 6, 2), Hdt. 1. 59., 7. 2, Cratin. Δραπ. 5, Plat. Rep. 488 B, al.; ἀλλήλους Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 17; ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισι Hdt. 1. 60; περὶ τῆς ἡγεμονίας Id. 8. 3; ὑπὲρ τῆς δημοκρατίας Lys. 196. 18; πρὸς τινα ὑπὲρ τοῦ δήμου Andoc. 23. 2:—

generally, to *quarrel*, τάσεις είνεον Hdt. 9. 27; διά τι Plat. Rep. 464 E; ἐν ταῖς Ib. 465 B; στ. τοὶ ἐχθροὶ μεθ' ἡμῶν to side with us against them, Ar. Eq. 590; στ. κατ' ἀλλήλους περί τινας Thuc. 4. 84; πρὸς ἀλλήλους περί τινας Plat. Rep. 488 B.

3. of the states themselves, to be at discord, be distracted by factions and party strife, Ar. Av. 1014, Thuc. 4. 1, 66, Plat., etc.

4. generally, to be in a state of discord, to disagree, περί τινας Plat. Euthyphro 8 D, al.

5. σώμα στ. αὐτὸ αὐτῷ Id. Rep. 556 E, cf. 352 A; ἡ ψυχὴ στ. Ib. 586 E, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 4. 9.

II. trans. to revolutionise, throw into confusion, τὴν πόλιν Lys. 1. 4; τὰ πράγματα Pseudo-Dein. 157. 10; τοὺς οἴκους Anon. ap. Stob. 510. 1, etc.: and so in Pass., = sign. 1. 3, διὰ τὸ τὴν Ῥώμην στασιάζεσθαι Dio C. 40. 32; τὸ στασιασμένον Sext. Emp. M. 7. 346.—This trans. sense is expressed by στασιάζειν ποιῶ in Isocr. 68 B, etc.

στασι-αρχος, ου, ὁ, (στάσις B. II) the chief of a band or company, Aesch. Supp. 13.

2. the head of a party, a leader in sedition, App. Civ. 1. 2, Dio C. Excerpt. 109 Sturz.—Also στασιάρχης, ὁ, Dio C. 60. 31.

στασιασμός, ὁ, a raising of sedition, Thuc. 4. 130., 8. 94, Menand. Incert. 388.

στασιαστής, ου, ὁ, one who stirs up to sedition, Dion. H. 6. 70, Joseph. A. J. 14. 1, 3.—The Att. word was στασιώτης, Moer. 359.

στασιαστικός, ὁ, ὄν, seditious, factious, opp. to πολιτικός, Plat. Polit. 303 C; λόγοι Aeschin. 83. 34; πράττειν οὐδὲν στ. Plut. Cor. 6. Adv., στασιαστικὸν ἔχειν to be factious, περί τι Plat. Phaedr. 263 A; πρὸς τινα Dem. 116. 9., 245. 20; στ. χρησθαι τοῖς δσπρακμοῖς in a factious spirit, Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 23.

στάσιμος, ον, (στάσις): I. act. setting, stopping, τὰ στάσιμα τοὺς αἵματος stypsis, Hipp. 638. 18.

II. pass. brought to a stand, standing, stationary, Hipp. Acut. 388; of water, stagnant, Id. Aër. 283, Xen. Oec. 20, 11, etc.; στασιμώτατος ποταμῶν Hipp. Aër. 290; στ. αἶμα Id. 397, 34; στ. ὕδατα, opp. to βυρὰ, Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 5.

b. stable, steadfast, steady, set, firm, like στρυφνός, opp. to ὑγρός and βρώδης, Hipp. 638. 36, cf. 563. 36; τὸ ψυχρὸν εἰκοίε στ. εἶναι, opp. to κινητικόν, Plut. 2. 945 F; στ. κίνησις Plat. Soph. 256 B, cf. Theaet. 180 B, Arist. G. A. 1. 4, 5; πνεῦμα Theophr. C. P. 5. 12, 11; στ. ἄστρα fixed, Poll. 4. 156.—Adv. —ως, Hipp. 388. 41; Comp. —ώτερος Plat. Tim. 55 E.

2. of men, steadfast, steady, solid, Lat. constans, φύσεις κώμοι καὶ στ. Id. Rep. 539 D; τὰ στ. γένη ἐξίσταται εἰς ναθρότητα Arist. Rhet. 2. 15, 3; φρόνιμοι καὶ στ. Polyb. 27. 13, 10; —ώτερος, opp. to τοκημρότερος, Id. 21. 5, 5; τὸ στ. steadiness, Id. 6. 58, 13; τὸ στ. τοῦ ἵππου the heavy cavalry, Id. 3. 65, 6; so, of στασιμώταται τῶν ἀνδρῶν Id. 15. 16, 4.

3. of music, ἡ δωριτικὴ στασιμώτατή καὶ μάλιστα ἦθος ἔχουσα ἀνδρεῖον Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 12, cf. 8. 5, 23, Probl. 19. 48; μέτρον στασιμώτατον, of heroic verse, Id. Poët. 24, 9; λέξις στ. Id. Eth. N. 4. 3, 34—but, b. στάσιμον (with or without μέλος), Sext. Emp. M. 6. 17, Ath. 592 B, Poll. 4. 53, in Tragedy, a song of the Chorus continued without the interruption of dialogue or anaepastics, and perhaps so named from its regular structure; or, acc. to others, because the στάσιμον was not sung till the chorus had taken its place in the orchestra, after the παράδος, Ar. Vesp. 270, Arist. Poët. 12, 8; στάσιμον is also called στάσις μελῶν in Ar. Ran. 1281.—in Comedy there were no στάσιμα, Herm. Arist. Poët. l. c.

4. ἀργύριον στ. money out at interest, Solon ap. Lys. 117. 39.

III. (στάσις A. II) weighed, weighable: τὰ στάσιμα, = σταθμία, Cephisod. Incert. 2; τὸ τῆς πρῶξης στ. Polyb. 8. 21, 1.

στάσιοκοπεῖν, (κόπτω) to stir up sedition, Nicet. Ann. 157 B.

στάσιο-ποιός, ὄν, causing sedition, Joseph. Vit. 27.—στασιοποιέω, Id. A. J. 17. 5, 5; and στασιοποιία, ἡ, Olympiod. in A. B. 1419.

στάσις [ᾱ], εως, ἡ, (στασι-, ἴ-στημι) a placing, setting, τῶν δικτύων Xen. Cyn. 2. 8., 9, 16 (which others interpret in signif. B. 1); τῶν κλιμάκων Polyb. 5. 60, 7.

II. (ἵστημι A. IV) a weighing, weighing off or to, αὐτῇ ὅτι λοιπὴ σφῶν στάσις Ar. Ran. 1401; ἡ στ. τοῦ μισθοῦ the weighing out or paying of wages, cited from Hipp.

B. (ἵσταμαι) a standing, the posture of standing, Aesch. Eum. 36 (al. βάω): a standing still, stationariness, ἀπόφαις τοῦ ἵναι acc. to Plat. Crat. 426 D; opp. to φορὰ, κίνησις, Ib. 437 A, 438 C, Soph. 250 A, 251 D, Arist. Metaph. 5. 1, 4, al.; ὁμμάτων στάσεις a fixed stare, Hipp. Foës. 397, 7; στ. ὦτων a pricking of the ears, Poll. 5. 61.

2. the place in which one stands or should stand, a position, posture, post, station, ἔχοντες στάσις ταύτην ἐς τὴν ἵστημεν Hdt. 9. 21; λέβητες . . φυλάσσαν τὴν ὑπὲρ πυρὸς στάσις Aesch. Fr. 1; ἰδέσθαι . . τιν' ἔχει στάσις Eur. Fr. 310, cf. Ar. Pl. 953; τῶν ἱνῶν στάσις ἰστάναι Eur. Bacch. 925; περί στάσεις πρὸς ἀλλήλους διαγωνίζεσθαι Aeschin. 83. 22; τῆς αὐτῆς ἡξιοῦσθαι στάσεις Dem. 428. 19; στ. ἵππων = ἱπποστάσις, σταθμός, a stable, stall, Eur. Fr. 445; ὄνων ἵππων τε στάσεις Ephipp. Pel. 3; τῆς στάσεως παρασύρω . . τὰς δρῶς Ar. Eq. 528; κατὰ τὴν στ. διὰ στάσεις standing each in his place, Antidot. Πρωτ. 1.

b. a point of the compass, ἡ στ. ἡλικία τῶν ὀρέων Hdt. 2. 26; ἡ στ. τοῦ νότον καὶ τῆς μεσαμβρίας Ibid.; cf. Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 18.

3. the position, state, or condition of a person, Lat. status, ἐν τῇ καλλίῳ στάσει εἶναι Plat. Phaedr. 253 D.—esp. of moral, social, political position, μερικακίδης Polyb. 10. 33, 6; ἰδιώτων Epict. Ench. 48; φιλοσόφον Art. Epict. 3. 15, 13; στ. ἔχειν ἐν τῷ βίῳ Ib. 1. 21, 1.

4. στάσις μελῶν, v. sub στασίμων II. 3.

II. a party, company, band, Aesch. Ag. 1118, Thuc. 114. 459, Eum. 311: a sect of philosophers, Plut. Cic. 4, and freq. in Sext. Emp.—hence a philosophic position or opinion, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 48., 3. 33, etc.

III. esp. a party formed for seditious purposes, an illegal union to carry out political views, a faction, Theogn. 51, 779, Solon 3. 19, Hdt. 1. 59, 60; ἐπεκράτησε τῇ στάσει Ib. 173; αἱ τῶν Μεγαρέων στάσεις Thuc. 7. 41.—hence,

2. faction, sedition,

discord, οἶκων Pind. N. 9. 31, al., Hdt. 5. 28, al.; στ. ἀντιάνειρα Pind. O. 12. 23; σκεπτομένων πόθεν ἡ στ. how the row began, Batr. 135; στάσις ἐν ἀλλήλοις ἀροῦντο a contest, Aesch. Pr. 200; ἡ στ. ὅταν στάσις ἐπελθῇ Soph. Tr. 1180; στ. γλώσσης Id. O. T. 634; στάσεις νοσοῦσα πόλις Eur. H. F. 34; στάσις ποιήσθαι Isocr. 56 D; στάσεις παύειν Xen. Mem. 4. 6, 14; κατὰ στάσεις Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 12.

3. division, dissent, στάσις ἐνέεσθαι τῇ γνώμῃ Thuc. 2. 20; οὐκ ἐνι στάσις there's no disputing it, Aesch. Pers. 738.

4. metaph., στ. τῶν ἀνέμων Alcae. Fr. 18; ἀνέμων πνεύματα . . στάσις ἀντίπινον ἀποεικνύμενα Aesch. Pr. 1088; γίγνεται τις ἀνέμων στ. Polyb. 1. 48, 2; στ. κυμάτων Ach. Tat. 3. 2.

IV. στάσεις = τὰ πεφυκότα σπέρματα Ar. Fr. 683.

V. a statute, decree, LXX (Dan. 6. 7., 1 Macc. 7. 18).

στάσιωδης, es, (εἶδος) factious, seditious, Arist. Probl. 30. 11, 3; τὸ κινητικὸν καὶ στ. Polyb. 1. 9, 6. Adv., στασιωδῶς ἔχαι Schol. Lyc. 128.

2. quarrelsome, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 4.

στάσιωρὸς, ὁ, (ῥῥα) waicher of the station or fold, like θυρωρὸς, πυλωρὸς, Eur. Cycl. 53, v. Herm.

στάσιωτής, ὁ, a state of faction, formed after πολιτεία, Andoc. 30. 4, Plat. Legg. 715 B, 832 C.

στάσιωτής, ου, ὁ, (στάσις B. III) mostly in pl. the members of a party or faction in a state, partisans, οἱ τοῦ Μεγακλέους στ. Hdt. 1. 60, cf. 59, 173, al.; acting as a body-guard, Antipho ap. Harp.:—οἱ στ. τοῦ δλον the partisans of this theory, with a punning allusion to στάσιμοι, as opp. to ὁ βρόντης, Plat. Theaet. 181 A, v. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 10. 46. Cf. στασιώτης.

στάσιωτικός, ὁ, ὄν, inclined to faction, seditious, κατὰ τὸ στ. Thuc. 4. 130; καίριος 7. 57; λόγοι 8. 92. Adv. —ως, Arist. Pol. 5. 6, 15.

στάσκε, lon. 3 sing. aor. 2 of ἵστημι, Il. 3. 217.

στάτιον, verb. Adj. of ἵστημι, one must appoint, ἀρχοντα Plat. Rep. 503 A.

στάτενους, v. sub στάθηναι.

στάτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (στα-, ἴ-στημι A. IV) a weight, = λίτρα, κρόκης πέντε στατήρες Eupol. Taf. 7, cf. Poll. 4. 173, Phot.

II. a coin of a certain weight, a stater, both gold and silver, properly the πρῶτον part of a talent (v. τάλαντον II. 2):

1. the gold stater best known at Athens was the Persian (Hdt. 3. 130), which took the name στατήρ Δαρεϊκὸς or simply Δαρεϊκός, Daric, acc. to most authorities from the new coinage of Darius Hystaspes (cf. Louis d'or, Napoleon, as names of coins), though the Persian stater itself is older than D., Hdt. 7. 28, Thuc. 8. 28, cf. Harpocr.: it weighed πρῶτον of the Euboean gold talent, and was worth about 11. 2s. The Athenians occasionally coined gold staters slightly heavier than Darics, but current at the same rate, both kinds being called στατήρες or στατήρες χρυσοῦ, Ar. Nub. 1041, Pl. 816, Plat. Euthydr. 290 E; Philip of Macedon and Alexander coined staters of the same weight as the Attic, called Φιλίππειοι and Ἀλεξάνδρειοι, Poll. 9. 59, 84. These staters had the weight of two Solonic silver drachmae (v. τάλαντον II. 2. b); and in Xen. An. 1. 7, 18 we find 10 Attic talents (60,000 drachmae) paid by 3000 Darics (gold to silver being as 10:1).

2. the oldest gold staters were probably the Cyzicene and Phocaean of Asia Minor (Κυζικηνοὶ and Φωκαῖται), which were both double staters, of about twice the weight of the Daric, but often so alloyed that their value was very low; in Dem. 914. 11 the Κυζικηνός is valued at only 28 Attic drachmae (instead of 40), cf. 1019. 16, Thuc. 4. 52, Xen. An. 5. 6, 23; the staters of Croesus (Hdt. 1. 54) were probably of this kind, but purer, ἐυδόκιμος δ' Ἰγυδάς χρυσοῦ καὶ ὁ Κροῖσος στατήρες Poll. 3. 87.

3. a silver stater was current in Asia Minor, weighing πρῶτον of the Babylonian silver talent (or 1/3 of the Daric): a silver coin of half this weight was the σίγλος (q. v.), representing the drachma (i. e. the πρῶτον part) of the Babylonian talent, Xen. An. 1. 5, 6.

4. there was also a Greek silver stater (somewhat heavier than no. 3), being πρῶτον of the Aeginetan talent, Ib. 5. 2, 22.

5. the Corinthian silver stater was borrowed directly from the Persian gold standard (like the Solonic silver coins): its weight and value are disputed, v. Jowett on Thuc. 3. 70.

6. later writers sometimes call the Attic silver τετραδραχμον (the most common coin of Athens) στατήρ, A. B. 307. 13, cf. Phot. s. v. στατήρ.

III. one who owes money, a debtor, πολλοὶ στ., ἀποδοτήρες οὐδ' ἂν εἰς Epich. 79 Ahr.

στάτηριαίος, α, αν, worth a stater, Theopomp. Com. Καλλ. 3.

στατίας, ου, ὁ, Att. for στατίτης, Hesych.

στάτιζω, ποῖτ. for ἵστημι, to place: Pass. = ἵσταμαι, to stand, Eur. Alc. 90.

II. the Act. also is used intr. to stand, Id. El. 315.

στάτικός, ὁ, ὄν, (ἵστημι) causing to stand, bringing to a stand-still, Arist. Probl. 13. 5; ἄρτον γένος στ. καίσιος Strab. 824; hence, astrigent, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 80 F; ἡ στατική, an astrigent herb, staticé, Diosc. Parab. 2. 82.

II. (ἵστημι A. IV) skilled in weighing, Plat. de Justo 373 C, E.—ἡ στατική (sc. τέχνη) the art of weighing, Id. Charm. 166 B; opp. to μετρητική, Id. Phileb. 55 E; ἀρχὴ στ., opp. to κινητική, Arist. Metaph. 8. 8, 1, cf. 4. 2, 5, Top. 4. 6, 6. Adv. —ως, Poll. 4. 171.

στάτινος, στατίτης, (στάς) Att. for στατ- [ᾱ]

στατών, ὁ, = the Lat. statio, C. I. 5853. 5, al.: and στατιωνάριος, ὁ, = stationarius, Ib. 32.

στάτός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ἵστημι, placed, standing, στατός ἵππος a stalled horse, Il. 6. 506., 15. 263; στατόν ὕδωρ standing water, Soph. Fr. 716; στατοῖς λίκνοισι Id. Fr. 724; στ. λίθος set up, Anth. P. 9. 806.—στατός χιτών = ὀρθοστάδιος or στάδιος χιτών (v. στάδιος I. 3), Plut. Alcib. 32; and στατός alone (without χιτών), Art. Epict. 2. 16, 9;

στ. θώραξ = σταδῖος, Schol. Ar. Pax 1227.

II. οἱ Στατοί, =

Ἀγαθοεργοί, A. B. 305, cf. Ruhnke. Tim.

στάτωρ, opus, ὅ, = Lat. *stator*, C. I. 4956. 23.

σταῦ, v. sub *δίγαμμα*.

σταυρικός, ὅ, ὡν, of or like a cross, σημεῖον, θάνατος, σχῆμα Byz.

σταυρίον and σταυρίδιον, τό, Dim. of σταυρός, Byz.

σταυρο-γράφω, to write, draw the figure of a cross, Tzetz. in Cramer Anecd. Par. I. 63.

σταυροδόχος, ὡν, receiving the cross, Eccl. — neut. as Subst. a roodloft, lb.

σταυροειδής, (εἶδος) Adv. like a cross, Hesych.

σταυρο-λάτρη, ὡν, ὅ, a worshipper of the cross, Eccl.

σταυρομόρφος, ὡν, (μορφή) cross-shaped, Pisid.

σταυροπάγης, ἐς, (πήγνυμι) crucified, Eudocia.

σταυρο-πάτης (ᾶ), ὅ, one who tramples on the cross, an apostate: hence σταυροπατέω, to trample on the cross; and -πατία, ἡ, a trampling on the cross, apostasy, esp. applied to perjury, Eccl.

σταυρο-πήγνυον, τό, the planting or setting up of a cross, as in the consecration of churches; also the right of doing so, Byz. II. a cross or instrument of torture, Byz.

σταυρο-προσκύνειν, εἰς, ἡ, the worship of the cross, Byz.

σταυρός, ὅ, an upright pale or stake, σταυροὺς ἐκτός ἔλασσε διαμπερές ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα πυκνοὺς καὶ θαμέας Od. 14. 11, cf. 11. 24. 453, Thuc. 4. 90, Xen. An. 5. 2, 21; of piles driven in to serve as a foundation, Hdt. 5. 16, Thuc. 7. 25: cf. σταυρώμα. II. the Cross, as the Roman instrument of Crucifixion, Diod. 2. 18, cf. Plut. 2. 554 A; ἐπὶ τὸν στ. ἀπάγεσθαι Luc. Peregr. 34; στ. λαμβάνειν, αἶρειν, βαστάζειν, metaph. of voluntary suffering, Ev. Matth. 10. 38, Luc. 9. 23, 14. 27: its form was represented by the Greek letter T, Luc. Jud. Voc. 12, cf. σταυρωτός: — also a pale for impaling, Plut. Artox. 17.

2. the sign of the cross, as a signature to bonds, etc., Byz. 3. the sceptre of the Emperors of Constantinople, Byz. 4. a diacritic mark in Mss., Böckh Schol. Pind. p. 3. (The *✓*ΣΤΑΥ or ΣΤΑΥ is lengthd. from *✓*ΣΤΑ, ἴ-στη-μι; cf. Skt. *śhāv-aras* (firm); Zd. *śtāv-ra* (strong); Lat. *stiv-a*, in-stav-ro; Goth. *stiu-r-jan* (istānā, διαβεβαιούσθαι).)

σταυρό-τύπος, ὡν, marked with the cross, Eccl. Adv. -πῶς, Hesych.

σταυροφάνεια, ἡ, (φάνηναι) the appearance of the Holy Cross, Eccl. — Adv. σταυροφάνως, in the form of the Cross, Anth. P. 1. 60.

σταυροφόρος, ὡν, (φέρω) bearing the cross, Anth. P. 8. 146, Byz. —

σταυροφορέω, to bear the cross, Nicet. Ann. 253 A.

σταυρο-φύλαξ [ῶ], ἄκος, ὅ, guardian of the cross, Eccl.

σταυροχάρης, ἐς, (χαρῆναι) rejoicing in the cross, Eudocia.

σταυρῶν, (σταυρός) to fence with pales, impalisade a place, Thuc. 7. 25; στ. τὰ βάθρ ὑλοῖς Diod. Excerpt. 507. 69: — Pass., Thuc. 6. 100. II. to crucify, Polyb. 1. 86, 4, Ev. Matth. 20. 19, etc.; cf. ἀναστ. — metaph., στ. τὴν σάρκα to crucify it, destroy its power, Ep. Gal. 5. 24, cf. 6. 14.

σταυρώμα, τό, a palisade or stockade, Lat. *vallum*, Thuc. 5. 10., 6. 64, 74, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 3, etc.

σταυρώσμιος, ὡν, of the crucifixion, ἡμέρα στ. Eccl. 2. deserving crucifixion, Lat. *furcifer*, Hesych.

σταυρώσις, ἡ, a palisading, Thuc. 7. 25. II. crucifixion, Eccl.

σταυρωτής, οὗ, ὅ, a crucifier, Eust. Opusc. 162. 11.

σταυρωτός, ὅ, ὡν, made cross-wise, cruciform, of a church, Byz.

σταφιδευταῖος, α, ὡν, (σταφίς) of dried grapes, like στεμφυλῆτης, Hipp.

497. 8; σταφιδίος οἶνος raisin wine, lb. 7; σταφιδίτης οἶνος Gloss.

σταφιδό-ποιία, ἡ, a making of raisins, Geop. 5. 52.

σταφιδόω, to dry grapes, make them into raisins, Diosc. 5. 27: — Pass.,

Geop. 5. 45. 4.

σταφίς, ἴδος, ἡ, v. sub ἀσταφίς.

σταφύλαγγρα, ἡ, (σταφυλή, ἀγρεύω) a forceps for taking hold of the uvula, Hipp. 21. 20, Paul. Aeg. 6. 31; who has also (3. 26) σταφυλ-επάτρη, ὅ, (ἐπαίρω) in same sense.

σταφύλη, ἡ, a bunch of grapes, σταφυλῆς μέγα βριθοῦσαν ἀλαῆν Il. 18. 561; ἡμερὶς ἡβώσασα τεύχλει δὲ σταφυλῆσι Od. 5. 69, cf. 7. 121; σταφυλάει παντοῖα 24. 343, cf. Plat. Legg. 844 E, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 11; πυρναῖας στ. Theocr. 1. 46; of ripe, fresh grapes, opp. to ὑμαφᾶς on the one hand, and σταφίς on the other, Anth. P. 5. 304. II. the uvula in the throat when swollen at the end so as to resemble a grape on the stalk, Hipp. Progn. 45, Nicoph. Incert. 8, Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 12; cf. Foës. Oecon., and v. sub κατόρροος.

σταφύλη, the plummet of a level, ἵπποι σταφύλη ἐπὶ νῶτον ἔεισαι horses equal in height even by the level, matched to a nicety, Il. 2. 765; cf. Call. Fr. 159, Hesych., E. M. 742. 44.

σταφύληκόμος, ὡν, (κομῶ) cultivating grapes, Nonn. D. 9. 29., 12. 21.

σταφύλητομία, ἡ, a cutting of the uvula, Poll. 4. 185.

σταφύλη-τόμος, ὡν, grape-cutting, Nonn. D. 7. 165.

σταφύληφόρος, ὡν, (φέρω) bearing grapes, Planud.

σταφύλλιζω, (σταφύλη) to make even, Hesych.

σταφύλλινος, ὅ, ὡν, of a bunch of grapes, dub. in Schol. Nic. Th. 858.

σταφύλλινος, ὅ, and (in Numen. ap. Ath. 371 C) ἡ, a kind of carrot or parsnep, Hipp. 686. 37, Nic. ap. Ath. l. c., Theophr. H. P. 9. 15, 5. 2. = βρωνία, dub. in Schol. Nic. Th. 858. II. στ., ὅ, an insect, about the size of the σφονδύλη (Sundev. thinks the *Meloe*), Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 6, Hesych.

σταφύλιον, τό, Dim. of σταφυλή, M. Anton. 6. 13.

σταφύλις, ἴδος, ἡ, like σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes, Theocr. 27.

9. II. the swollen uvula, Hipp. 471. 4, Hesych.

σταφύλῆτης, ὅ, guardian of grapes, epith. of Bacchus, Ael. V. H. 3. 41.

σταφύλο-βολεῖον, τό, Poll. 7. 151., 10. 129; and -βόλιον, Id. 1. 245,

A. B. 303, a vat or basket in which grapes are put for pressing.

στάφυλό-δενδρον, τό, name of a tree in Plin. N. H. 16. 27.

στάφυλό-δρόμος, Dor. -ας, ὅ, one who runs at the Carneia (prob. at the time of vintage), Inscr. Lacon. in C. I. 1387-8; -δρέμος in A. B. 305, Hesych., where an explan. is given.

στάφυλο-κάτοχος, τό, = σταφυλάγγρα, cited from Aët.

στάφυλο-καύστης, ὅ, an instrument for burning the uvula, Paul. Aeg. 6. 31.

στάφυλοκλοπίδης, ὅ, a grape-stealer, Anth. P. 9. 348.

στάφυλοτομέω, to cut grapes, or to cut the swollen uvula; the two meanings seem to be confused in Artemid. 3. 46.

στάφυλο-τόμον, τό, a knife for cutting the uvula, Paul. Aeg. 6. 31.

στάφυλο-φόρος, ὡν, carrying grapes, κύφινος Eust. 1625. 14. II.

τὸ στ. μόριον = σταφυλή 1. 2, the uvula, Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 12.

στάφύλαμα, τό, a defect in the eye inside the cornea, Diosc. 1. 137.

σταχάνη, ἡ, (ίστημι, στήκω) a balance; Doric word, Paroeniogr.,

Suid., etc.; v. Lob. Pothol. 176.

στάχι, ἴος, τό, a sort of vermillion, Choerob. 1. 373.

στάχος, τό, Indian or Syrian nard, Hierophil. in Ideler Phys. 1. 409

sq., cf. Salmas. in Solin. pp. 746 sq.

στάχνηκομάω or -έω, to be decked with ears of corn, of fields, Opp. C.

2. 150; cf. Lob. Phryn. 629.

στάχνη-κόμος, ὡν, cultivating ears of corn, Δημήτηρ Nonn. D. 1. 104.

στάχνη-λόγος, ὡν, gleanings ears of corn, Eust. 100. 14.

στάχνηρρος, ἄ, ὡν, bearing ears of corn, Theophr. H. P. 9. 16, 4; τὰ

στ. the plants that bear ears, the cereals, lb. 1. 11, 4, etc.

στάχνη-τόμος, ὡν, cutting ears of corn, reaping, ὅπλον Anth. P. 6. 95.

στάχνη-τρόφος, ὡν, nourishing ears of corn, αὐλας Anth. P. 7. 209.

στάχνη-φόρος, ὡν, bearing ears of corn, Epitaph. in C. I. 948, Philo

2. 583, Manetho 4. 454.

στάχυνος, ἡ, ὡν, of an ear of corn, Lat. *spiceus*, Jo. Lyd. de Ostent.

σταχύτης [ῆ], ὅ, synonym. of ποταμογείτων, Diosc. Noth. 4. 101, 135.

στάχυ-μήτωρ, opus, ἡ, mother of ears of corn, of Isis, Anth. Plan. 264.

στάχυο-βολέω, to put forth ears, Theophr. C. P. 1. 20, 2.

στάχυο-ειδής, ἐς, spiked like an ear of wheat, Diosc. 4. 15: — so σταχυό-

θριξ, τρίχος, ὅ, ἡ, νάρδος Anth. P. 4. 1, 45.

στάχυο-λογέω, to glean ears of corn, Schol. Theocr. 3. 32, Suid.; and

-λογία, ἡ, Gloss.

στάχυοομαι, Pass. to grow in a spike or as an ear, σπέρμα Diosc. 4. 1.

στάχυο-πλόκαμος, ὡν, wreathed with ears of corn, Orph. L. 240.

στάχυο-στεφάνος, ὡν, crowned with ears of corn, Δημ. Anth. P. 6. 104.

στάχυο-τόμος, ὡν, cutting ears of corn, Gramm.: — σταχυοτομέω, to

reap corn, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 982.

στάχυο-τρόφος, ὡν, nourishing ears of corn, Orph. H. 39. 3.

στάχυο-φόρος, ὡν, bearing ears of corn, Gloss.: — σταχυοφορέω, to

bear them, Philo 2. 400; — and -φορία, ἡ, the bearing of them, Phot.

ap. Maii Coll. Vat. 1. 307 (where -εία).

σταχυο-φύεω, to produce ears of corn, Gloss.

στάχυς [ῆ] Eur. H. F. 5], vos, ὅ: pl., Ep. dat. σταχύεσαι Il. 23.

598: acc. στάχυς Ar. Eq. 393: — an ear of corn, Lat. *spica*, in pl., ll.

l. c., Hes. Op. 471, etc.; τοὺς ὑπερέχοντας τῶν στ. Arist. Pol. 3. 13,

17; in sing., Aesch. Supp. 761, Eur. Fr. 304, 305, Soph. Fr. 462 b, and freq.

in Eur.: — metaph., στ. ἀπὸς Aesch. Pers. 821; ἐκ καλᾶμης . . στάχυες

of Bacchylides' poems, Anth. P. 4. 1, 34: — in Eur. of the Theban Σπαρ-

τοί, Phoen. 939, H. F. 5, Bacch. 264; and in Ar. Eq. 393, of the crop

reaped by Cleon in capturing the Spartans at Sphacteria. 2. generally,

a scion, child, progeny, στ. ἀρσῆν Eur. Fr. 362. 22, cf. Lyc. 214;

δισσὺν Βορέην στ. Orph. Arg. 216; τέκνων Manetho 6. 304; ἀνδρῶν

Nonn. D. 18. 267; Ἑλλάδος ἀμῶν ἀγαμῶν στ. Anth. P. 9. 362. 3.

name of a star in the constellation Virgo, *spica Virginis*, Arat. 97; in

pl., Manetho 2. 134. II. the lower part of the abdomen, Lat.

pubes, Poll. 2. 168, Eust. 194. 4. III. the plant *stachys*, wound-

wort, Diosc. 3. 120, Plin. 24. 86. IV. νάρδου στάχυς = στάχος,

Geop. 7. 13, 1. V. a surgical bandage, described by Oribas.

106 Mai. (The *✓*ΣΤΑΧ is perh. lengthd. from *✓*ΣΤΑ, ἴ-στη-μι:

the form ᾗ-στάχους has a euphon. prefixed.)

στάχυδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like ears of corn; of the cereal kind, τὰ στ.

Theophr. H. P. 1. 14, 2., 8. 3, 3: — στ. κοῦρη the constellation Virgo,

Nonn. D. 2. 655.

σταῖζω, to fatten, Theodot. V. T.

στάξ, τό, gen. σταέτος [v. sub fin.]; contr. στήρ (Archigen. ap. Galen.

13. 476; gen. στήρος Afr. Cest. 294 D; also σταέαρ, Choerob. 1. 381:

(*✓*ΣΤΑ, ἴ-στη-μι): — stiff fat, tallow, suet, such as ruminating animals

have, Lat. *sebum*, opp. to *πιμέλη* (Lat. *adeps*, soft fat), ἐκ δὲ σταέτος

ἐνεκε μέγαν τροχὸν a large cake of suet, Od. 21. 178, 183; οὔτε *πιμέλην*

οὔτε *στάρ* Arist. P. A. 2. 5, 2; τὸ τῶν ἰχθύων στ. *πιμελῶδες* Id. H. A.

3. 17, 3, al.; — but we find *στάρ* used for *πιμέλη* in Xen. An. 5. 4. 28,

etc.; so, στ. *χῆναιον*, ὀρνίθειον Diosc. 2. 93. II. = σταῖς, dough

made from flour of spelt, Hipp. 570. 6., 610. 19, Arist. Probl. 4. 21,

Theophr. H. P. 9. 20, 2, ubi v. Schneid., Strab. 823 (citing Hdt. 2. 36,

where σταῖς is in our text), cf. LXX (Deut. 32. 14, Ps. 81. 16, al.); as

vice versa σταῖς (q. v.) is used for *στάρ*. [The gen. is used as disyll.

σταέτος in Od. ll. c.; but *σταῖται* trisyll., Diphil. Incert. 38; σταέτιον [ᾶ]

as quadris., Alex. Ἐπερ. I.]

σταέτινος, ἡ, ὡν, (στάρ II.) = σταίτινος, Aesop. 36 (Furia): — also

σταετίτης (sc. *πάκος*), ὅ, Hesych.

σταέτιον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of σταέαρ, q. v. sub fin. II. = ζύμη, Paul.

Aeg. 3. 28.

σταέτο-κήλη, ἡ, a sebaceous formation in the scrotum, Galen.

σταέτοδομαι, ἡ, to be fattened, μύσχοι ἐσταετούμενοι LXX (Ezek. 39.

18). II. to have a σταέτωμα, Hippiatr.

στευτῶδης, es, (εἶδος) like tallow or suet, Arist. H. A. 3. 17, 2, al.; ζῶα στ. animals that have tallow or suet, Id. P. A. 2. 6, 2, Diosc., etc. —
στεάτωμα [α], τό, a sebaceous tumour, Galen., etc., v. Poll. 4. 103 :—also Dim. **στεατῶματιον**, τό, Heliod. ap. Oribas. 37 Mai.
στεγάω, fut. **στέγω**, to cover, **ἀσπίδες τὰ σώματα στεγάζουσι** Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 32; τὸ **στεγάζον**, of the body which covers the soul, Diog. L. 10. 65; to roof a building, C. I. (add.) 2056 g, al.; metaph., ὕπνος στ. **τινα** covers, embraces, Soph. El. 817 :—Pass., **στεγάζεσθαι** τῇ γῇ Theophr. C. P. 1. 12, 3; **πλοῖον ἐστεγασμένον** a decked vessel, Antipho 132. 8, cf. Xen. Oec. 19, 13.
στεγάνη [α], ἡ, a covering, Anth. P. 6. 294. Hence, **στεγανέω**, to be under cover, Hesych.
στεγανό-νδιον, τό, house-rent, Ath. 8 D, Poll. 1. 75., 10. 20; **στεγανό-μιον**, Eust. 1761. 25, Eccl.
στεγανόμιος, ον, (στέγη, νέμω III) inhabiting a house, Lyc. 1095: ὁ στ. the master of a house, Poll. 1. 74., 10. 20; v. Lob. Phryn. 641.
στεγανό-πους, ποδός, ὁ, ἡ, covering oneself with one's feet, Alcman 56 (Welck.); cf. σικιπόδες. II. web-footed, opp. to σχιζοπούς, Arist. H. A. 2. 12, 3., 8. 3, 15, al.; τὰ **στεγανόποδα** Id. P. A. 4. 12, 8, al.; cf. **στεγνός**.
στεγανός, ἡ, ὄν, (στέγω) covering so as to keep out water, water-tight, waterproof, impervious to wet, τριχες Xen. Cyn. 5, 10; **πλοῖα** Arist. Fr. 513; **κλῶνες** . . **κεράμων στεγανώτεροι** Anth. P. 9. 71; **πικνὸν καὶ στεγανόν** Plut. 2. 692 A; **προβλημάτων στεγανώτατον** πρὸς ὑστέρους Plut. Ant. 45; cf. **στεγνός**. 2. generally, covering, enclosing, confining, δίκτυον Aesch. Ag. 358. II. closely covered, sheathed, λευκὴς χιτῶνος πτέρυγι **στεγανός**, of Polynices, represented as an eagle, covered by his white Argive shield (v. **λευκάστις**), Soph. Ant. 114; of a building, **ἀναθεν στ. roofed over**, Thuc. 3. 21, cf. Call. Cer. 55. Poeta ap. Clem. Al. 586, Dion. H. 1. 26; **οὐς [ναυός]** . . **δοκὸς στεγανὸν παρέχει** Eur. Fr. 475 a. 6. 2. metaph., διὰ τὸ ἀκόλαστον αὐτοῦ καὶ οὐ στεγανόν because of its intemperance and leakiness, Plat. Gorg. 493 B; and of persons, close, reserved, Lat. **tectus homo**; proverb., **Ἀρεσπαγίτου στεγανώτερος** Alciphro 1. 13, cf. Themist. 263 A, 323 D, etc., v. infr. III. 2.
III. Adv. —**νῶς**, confinedly, through a covered passage or tube, ἡ προηϊόσα στ. Thuc. 4. 100; **παμάζειν στ.** to cover tightly, Diosc. 2. 91; στ. πρὸς τὰς τῶν ὑετῶν φερόν ἀντέχειν cited from Philo. 2. metaph., **στεγανώτερον φρονεῖν** Anth. P. 5. 216; **στεγανώτατα** τὴν αὐτοῦ γνῶμην ἐνδὸν κατέχει Memnon 6.—Cf. **στεγνός**.
στεγανότης, ητος, ἡ, imperviousness, Dion. P. 1166: security, τῶν ὤλων Nicet. Ann. 265 C.
στεγανῶω, —**στέγω**, Eust. Opusc. 273. 46., 286. 57, Galen.
στεγανῶμα, τό, roofing-timber, E. M. 725. 43, Hesych.
στεγανώσις, εως, ἡ, a covering, defence, Eust. Opusc. 50. 46.
στέγ-αρχος, ὁ, master of the house, Hdt. 1. 133, Antiph. Ὀβρ. 1.
στεγασίμος, ον, covered: shady, Hesych.
στέγαιος, ἡ, (στέγαιω) a covering: roofing, Gloss.
στέγαισιν, τό, anything which covers or shelters, a covering, Xen. An. 1. 5, 10; ἐν τεύτῳ κρύπτεται **στεγασίμασιν** Antiph. Παῖδ. 1. 2. a roof, Lat. **tectum**, opp. to **σκέπασμα**, Plat. Polit. 279 D, cf. Criti. 111 C.
στεγαστέον, verb. Adj. one must cover, τί τινα Xen. Eq. 12. 7.
στεγαστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a coverer, a tile, Hesych. s. v. σωλῆνες; **κέραμος στ.** Poll. 7. 124., 10. 182; ὁ στ. ὁρόφος 10. 172.
στεγαστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who covers, Gloss.
στεγαστός, ἡ, ὄν, covered, sheltered, Strab. 773, Poll. 10. 52.
στεγαστρίς, ἡ, that serves for covering, διφθέρα Hdt. 1. 194. II. as Subst., prob., the eornice, C. I. 4712, v. Franz. ad I.
στέγαστρον, τό, a covering, cover, wrapper, Aesch. Cho. 984, Fr. 355; esp. of leather, Lat. **segestre**, Plut. Crass. 3. 2. a place in which to hide or keep anything, a receptacle, Antiph. Ἀφρ. 1. 9. 3. a covered carriage, cf. Varro L. L. 5. 166.
στέγη, ἡ, (στέγω) a roof, Lat. **tectum**, Hdt. 6. 27, Aesch. Ag. 897, Xen., etc.; **παρέχειν τινὶ στέγην** to give one shelter, Arist. Fr. 588. II. a roofed place, a chamber, room, Hdt. 2. 148, 175, Eupol. Kól. 13, Xen., etc.; **ἐρκεινος στ.**, of a tent, Soph. Aj. 108; a hare's seat or form, Id. Fr. 184; **ἐκ κατάρυχος στ.**, of the grave, Id. Ant. 1100, cf. 888 :—a story of a house, Byz. 2. often in pl., like Lat. **tecta**, a house, dwelling, Alcae. 15, Aesch. Ag. 3. 518, al.; **κατὰ στέγας** at home, Soph. O. T. 637, al. III. the deck of a ship, **stega** in Plaut. Bacch. 2. 3. 44, Stich. 3. 1, 12.
στέγ-ἦρης, es, with roof, roofed, οἶκος Moschio ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 242.
στέγνις, ιδος, ἡ, (στέγνις IV) a prostitute, Poll. 7. 201, Hesych.
στέγνο-πᾶθῶ, to suffer from constipation, Soran. 213 Dietz :—**στεγνο-ποιέω**, to cause it, Hermetes in Ideler. Phys. I. 395 :—**πολίσις**, Soran. 162.
στεγνός, ἡ, ὄν, contr. from **στεγανός**, watertight, waterproof, πῖδος Hdt. 4. 23; **οἰκήματα στ.** πρὸς ὕδωρ καὶ πρὸς χιῶνα Hipp. Acr. 291, cf. Theophr. C. P. 6. 19, 3; **στέγν' ἐχὼ οἰκήματα**, of a cave, Eur. Cycl. 324. 2. as Subst., **στεγνόν**, τό, a covered dwelling, Xen. Oec. 7. 19, cf. 9, 3, An. 7. 4, 12, Diod. 18. 25, etc.; ἐν **στεγνῷ** ποιεῖσθαι τὰς νεοτίας under cover, Arist. H. A. 9. 30, 2, ἐν τῷ στ. φυλάττειν A. Mirab. 138. II. closed, costive, Hipp. 604. 21, Diosc. 5. 17; τὰ στ. πάθη Id. 1. 3. III. **στεγνὰ** πτερὰ wings joined by a membrane, like those of the bat, Nic. Th. 762; cf. **στεγανόπους** II.
στεγνότης, ητος, ἡ, closeness: στ. γαστρός costiveness, Hipp. 404. 27.
στεγνο-φυῆς, es, of thick nature, Anth. P. 11. 354.
στεγνώω, (στέγνυς) to cover closely, τί τινα Galen. II. to make costive, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. praef.:—Pass. to check bleeding or other discharges, cited from Diosc. 2. to solder, cf. **συστεγνώω**.
στέγνωσις, ἡ, a making close or costive, a checking of natural evacua-

tions, **κοιλίας** Diosc. 1. 160; a stoppage of the pores, Oribas. ap. Phot. Bibl. 175. 32, Galen.; opp. to **χαλνώσις**, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 238.
στεγνωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, making costive, astringent, Diosc. 1. 160; στ. **κοιλίας** Id. 1. 164.
στεγο-νάμιον, τό, = **στεγανόμιον**, Byz.
στεγο-ποιέω, to build for a dwelling, αὐλάς Schol. Tzetz. Antehom. 262 :—Med. to build oneself a house, Procl. in Hes. Op. 569.
στέγος, εος, τό, = the Homeric **τέγος**, properly a roof, Diod. 19. 7, 45, Poll. 1. 81. II. mostly, like **στέγη**, a house, mansion, Aesch. Pers. 141, Ag. 310, Soph. Aj. 307, etc. III. **δέξαι μ' ἐς τὸ σὺν στ.**, i. e. into the urn containing his ashes, Id. El. 1165; so, of a grave, Lyc. 1098. IV. = **τέγος**, a brothel. **στεγέεσαι** Manetho 2. 430, cf. 6. 533. Poët. noun, used only in nom. and acc. sing., except in Manetho.
στέγω, used by correct writers mainly in pres. and impf.; fut. **στέξω** Diod. 11. 29: aor. **ἐστέγα** Polyb. 8. 14, 5, Plut., etc., v. sub fin.:—Med., aor. **ἐστέγατο** Anth. P. 13. 27:—Pass., aor. **ἐστέχην** Simplic. (From **√ΣΤΕΓ** come also **στέγη**, **στέγος**, **στεγανός**, **στεγνός**; cf. Skt. **sthaḡ**, **sthaḡ-āmi**; Lith. **steg-iu** (**lego**), **stog-as** (**tedum**):—this Root loses the init. s in **τέγος**, **τέγη**; Lat. **teg-o**, **teg-imen**, **teg-ula**, **tug-urium**, **tec-tum**; O. Norse **þek-ja**; A. S. **þecc-an**; O. Norse **þak** (Scott. **thack**, our **thatch**); O. H. G. **dak-ju** (**decke**). To cover closely, so as to keep water either out or in: A. to keep out water, **δῶμος ἅλα στέγων** a house that keeps out the sea, i. e. a good ship, Aesch. Supp. 134; absol., **νῆες οὐδὲν στέγουσαι** not watertight, Thuc. 2. 94; **εὐνάς τοιαύτας ὥστε . . στέγειν** . . **ἰκανὸς εἶναι** Plat. Rep. 415 E, cf. Tim. 45 C, Crat. 412 D; τῇ . . **στεγούσῃ** γῇ in the impervious earth, Id. Criti. 111 D; **ξύλα** . . **συμμεῖν καὶ στέγει** Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 4, cf. 5. 4, 5; **οἰκία στέγουσα καὶ ὀρθή** (as now deciphered) C. I. 103, fin.:—so in Med., **στέγεσθαι ὕμνους** to keep off rain from oneself, Pind. P. 4. 144; **ναὺς οὐκ ἐστέγατο κύμα** Anth. P. 1. c.; **παρέχειν στεγόμενα** (sc. τὰ οἰκοδομήματα) C. I. 5774. 142. 2. of other things, to keep off, fend off, repel, **πῖλοι οὐκ ἐστέγον τοξέματα** Thuc. 4. 34; **δῶρον πολέμου στέγειν** Aesch. Theb. 216; **στέγων γὰρ ἐχθροὺς θάνατον εἶλετ** Ib. 1009; στ. τὰς πληγὰς At. Vesp. 1295. 3. later, to bear up, sustain, support, ἡ θάλαττα . . στ. τὰ βάρη Arist. Fr. 209; στ. τὸν ὄροφον Joseph. A. J. 5. 8, 12; ὁ κρύσταλλος στ. τὰς διαβάσεις στρατοπέδων Diod. 3. 34; to bear up against, endure, resist, Polyb. 3. 53, 2, 18. 8, 4, etc.; στ. νόσον Anth. P. 11. 340; **βάρος** Ib. 6. 93; τὸ **δυσώδες** Memnon ap. Phot. Bibl. 524; τὰς **δέξιαις** Philo 974 C ad Henschel; ἡ ἀγαπή στ. πάντα 1 Ep. Cor. 13. 7, cf. 9. 12 :—absol. to contain oneself, hold out, 1 Thess. 3. 1 and 5 :—in Soph. O. T. 11 a Copyist introduced **στέγαντες**, in this late sense, for **στέφαντες**. II. with acc. of the thing covered, to cover, shelter, protect, **πύργοι πόλιν στέγουσιν** Soph. O. C. 15, cf. Aesch. Theb. 797, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 33 :—metaph., **ὄρκος στ. τὴν ὀμίονον αὐτῶν** Diod. 11. 29; ἡ γῆ **ἐστέγει** ἔξλων retained and cherished it, so that it struck root, Plut. Rom. 20, cf. Alex. 35. 2. to cover, conceal, keep hidden, **κακὸν τι κεύθει** καὶ **στέγει** ἐπὶ σκότῳ Eur. Phoen. 1214; **ῥῆει . . κὰν ἐγὼ σιγῇ στέγω** Soph. O. T. 341; **τί χρὴ στέγειν ἡ τί λέγειν**; Id. Ph. 136; **τὸ γὰρ γυναικὶν αἰσχρὸν ἐν γυναικὶ χρὴ στέγειν** Id. Fr. 609; στ. τὰμὰ καὶ σ' ἔπει Eur. El. 273 :—Pass. to be kept secret, Thuc. 6. 72; **παρ' ὕμῶν εὖ στέγοιμῃ** let my counsel be kept secret by you, Soph. Tr. 596.
B. to keep water in, hold water, to hold water within itself, keep in, **δάκρυον ὄμματ' οὐκέτι στέγει** Eur. I. A. 888; **οὐκ ἂν δύναμιν μὴ στέγοντα μινπλάναι** I could not fill leaky vessels, Id. Fr. 891; **ὕδωρ στ.**, of a vessel, Plat. Rep. 621 A; also, στ. τὸ πῦρ to keep it in, Id. Tim. 78 A, cf. Arist. Probl. 8. 19 :—metaph., **τὴν ψυχὴν κοσκινῶ ἀπείκασι** . . **πετημένην**, ἀτε οὐ δυναμένην στέγειν δι' ἀπιστίαν καὶ λήθην Plat. Gorg. 493 C; **[ψυχὴν] στέγουσαν οὐδὲν** Id. Legg. 714 A; τὸ οὐ στέγον ἐλάνθαν the incontinent part of men, Id. Rep. 586 B; then, II. generally, to contain, hold, **ἀγγος στ. σώμα τοικεῖνον** Soph. El. 1118, cf. Eur. Ion 1412; **ἄχλον στ. δῶμα** Id. Hipp. 843.
στεία, ἡ, worse form for **στία**.
στείβεός, **στείβια**, = **στιβεός**, **στιβία**, dub.
στείβω: Ep. impf. **στείβον** Hom., Ion. **στείβεσκον** Q. Sm. 1. 352: fut. **στείψω** Apollin. V. T.: aor. **ἐστείφα** (κατ-) Soph. O. C. 467. (From **√ΣΤΙΒ** come also **στιβέω**, **στιβέος**, **ἀστιβέης**, **στιβέας**, **στιβέρος**, **στιπ-τός**, and with long penult. **στιβέω**, **στοιβέω**, **στοιβέω** :—prob. akin to **√ΣΤΕΜΦ**, **στέμβω**.) To tread or stamp on, tread under foot, of horses, **στείβοντες νέκυνς τε καὶ ἀσπίδας** Il. 11. 534, cf. 20. 499; **στείβον ἐν βόθρῳ** **εἴματα** trod the clothes in pits (cf. Germ. **walken**), in order to wash and clean them, Od. 6. 92; στ. **δόμον ποσὶ** Anth. P. 9. 327. 2. c. acc. cogn. to tread or walk on a path, **κέλευθον ποδὶ** Eur. Hel. 869; **πέδον** Ar. Rh. 3. 836; also, **χοροὺς στείβουσι** ποδοῖν tread measures, Eur. Ion 495; **νομόν στ.** Nic. Th. 609. 3. absol. to tread, **κατὰ πόπον** h. Hom. 18. 4; **ποδὶ στ. ἀνοσίφ** Eur. Hel. 689; **ἵνα στείβουσι κύνες** Id. Hipp. 217, cf. Opp. C. 1. 456. II. to stamp down, in Pass., **κονία στείβομένη** Theocr. 17. 122; **αἱ στείβομεναι ὁδοὶ** the beaten, frequented roads, Xen. An. 1. 9, 13.
στείλαός, ὡς, =sq., Hipp. Fract. 757, cf. 633. 34.
στείλεῖ, ἡ, Ion. word, the hole for the handle of an axe, Od. 21. 422, Nic. Th. 387; **στείλεῖ** in Ap. Rh. 4. 957; Att. **στείλεά** in Antiph. Kib. 4, v. Aen. Tact. 18.
στείλεόν, τό, the handle or helve of an axe fitted into the στείλεῖ, Od. 5. 236 :—also **στείλεός**, ὡς, Aesop. 420 of Eur. (cf. **στείλαός**); root.
στενάριον, τό, Eust. 1531. 39. Cf. **στελέων**, **στέλεχος**.
στεν-αύχη, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, narrow-necked, Ion. for **στεν-**, **λάγυνος** Anth. P. 6. 248.
στενάρ-πορος, **στενός**, **στενότης**, Ion. for **στεν-**.
στείνος, εος, τό, (στέινω) a narrow, close or confined space, **στείνει ἐν αἰσάτῳ** Il. 8. 476; **μάχη ἐν στ. τῷδε** 15. 426; ἐν στ. Od. 22. 460;

στείνος ὁδοῦ κοιλῆς Il. 23. 419.

distress, πόνοι καὶ στείνεια, Lat. *angustia*, h. Hom. Ap. 533; so *στένος* in Aesch., σφαιροειδὲς ὑπὸ στένει to learn wisdom by suffering, Eum. 520.

στείνω (v. sub *στένω*), to make strait, straiten, confine, crowd, στείνοντες Nonn. D. 23. 5; Ep. impf. στείνον Orph. Arg. 112.

II. used by Hom. and Hes. only in Pass., and that only in pres. and impf., to become strait, to be narrowed, θύρετρα στείνεται φεύγοντι Od. 18. 386; of persons, to be straitened for room, στείνοντο δὲ λαοὶ Il. 14. 34, cf. Ap. Rh. 2. 128.

2. to be or become full, be thronged, γαῖα στείνομένη Hes. Th. 160: c. gen., στείνοντο δὲ σκηοὶ ἀρνῶν ἡδ' ἐρίφων Od. 9. 219; νεκρῶν ἐστίνετο γαῖα Q. Sm. 7. 100; c. dat., ποταμοὶ στείνόμενοι νεκρῶσσι crowded with . . . Il. 21. 220; νῆσοι στείνόμεναι Κῦλχοισι Ap. Rh. 4. 335; πῶσι . . αὐτῇ σ. Opp. H. 4. 397; στείνοντο . . ἄγροι μνηστῶν were filled with . . . Theoc. 25. 97.

3. hence metaph. to be straitened, distressed, ἀρνέει λαχρῶν στείνόμενος burdened with its wool, Od. 9. 445: metaph., σ. πικρῆσι μελῆδ' ὅσιν Christod. Ecphr. 16.

στείνωπος, v. sub *στενωπός*.

στείνωμεν, Ep. 1 pl. subj. aor. 2 of *ίστημι*, Il. 15. 297; cf. βείωμεν for βῶμεν, τραπέωμεν for τράπωμεν, etc.

στείνωτος, ἡ, ὄν, v. sub *σιπιντός*.

στείρα (A), ἡ, (στερεός) the stout beam of a ship's keel, esp. the curved part of it, cutwater, Lat. *carina*, ἀμφὶ δὲ κύμα στήρη πορφυρεὺν μεγάλ' ἴαχε Il. 1. 482, Od. 2. 428, cf. Poll. 1. 85; cf. στείρωμα, στερέωμα, στήρημα:—a form *στήρη* only in Anecd. Oxon. 3. 396.

II. in Poll. 2. 31, prob. f. l. for *σπείρα*.

σπείρα (B), ἡ, a cow that has not calved, βοῦν στείραν . . βέβειν Od. 10. 522, 11. 30,—where *στείραν* is a specific Subst. in appos. with βοῦν, like βοῦς ταῦρος, οὐς κάπρος, etc.; for if it were an Adj., the Homeric form would be *σπείρη*: cf. *σπείρος*.

στείρων, to be barren, Byz.

στείρώομαι, Pass. to be hard, barren, LXX (Sirac. 42. 10), Philo 1. 564. *σπείρος*, ὄν Eur. Andr. 711, like *σπείριος* II, barren, Lat. *sterilis*, of females, ἡ σπείρος οὕσα μόσχος Eur. I. c.; of eunuchs, Maneth. 1. 125.

2. fem. *σπείρα*, of a woman, LXX (Gen. 11. 30, 25. 21), Ev. Luc. 1. 7, 36, cf. Anth. P. 7. 468, Lyc. 670; σπείρησι γυναῖξί Orph. Lith. 453. *σπειρο-φύης*, ἐς, (φυή) barren, Jo. Damasc.

σπειρώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) as it were barren, Hipp. 659. 44, Iambl. V. Pyth. 73.

II. = *σπείρος*, Manetho 1. 49.

στείρωμα, τό, (σπείρος) = *σπείρα* (A), *στερέωμα*, Hesych.

στείρωσις, ἡ, (σπείρος) barrenness, unfruitfulness, Philo 2. 310, Eccl.

στείρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, making barren, Eccl.

στείχω, Hom., Att.; also στίχω Hesych. (a form restored, metri grat., by Dind. in Soph. Ant. 1129): impf. ἔστειχον Il. 9. 86, etc.: aor. ἔστειξα (only in compd. *περίστειξας* Od. 4. 277): aor. 2 ἔστειχον Il. 16. 258, Theoc., etc., but never in Att.

(From *√STIX* come also *στίχ-ος*, *στίχ-ας*, *στίχ-ομαι*, *στίχ-εἶναι*; cf. Skt. *stigh* (ascendere); Lat. *ve-stig-ium*, *fag-stig-ium*; Goth. *steig-a* (ἀναβαίνειν), *stai-g-a* (ὁδός); O.H.G. *steg-a* (ascensus, cf. *steigen*); Slav. *stiz-a* (semita); Lith. *stai-g-us* (hasty).)

Ion. Verb. used by Hom. and other Poets, to walk, march, go or come, the direction being given by a Prep. or by the context,

a. of motion to or towards, πρὸς οὐρανόν Od. 11. 17; ποτὶ πύργους Aesch. Theb. 297; πρὸς δόμους Id. Ag. 1657; πρὸς Αἴδων Eur. Or. 97; στείχ' εἰς ἀγορὰν πρὸς τοὺς Ἑρμᾶς Mnesim. Ἰππύτ. 1. 2; ἐπὶ τὴν ἐνὶνῆν Hdt. 1. 9; σ. ἀνά, κατὰ ὕδωρ Od. 23. 136, 17. 204; ἀνὰ δῶν 7. 72; δὲ ἄστεως Aesch. Supp. 496; ἐς Ἄργος Id. Cho. 675; ἐς Αἴδαν κατὰ γὰς Eur. Hipp. 1366; θύραξ Od. 9. 418; ἔσω Aesch. Cho. 554; δέωρ Soph. O. C. 1151:—c. acc. loci, to go to, approach, γὰς, ποῖν, δόμους Aesch. Pr. 708, Supp. 955, Soph. O. C. 643; absol., Id. Tr. 179, Eur. Rhcs. 992.

b. of motion from, ἀπ' Ἄργους σ. Il. 2. 287; ἀπ' Οὐλύμπων Hes. Th. 690; ἐκ δόμων Soph. O. T. 632; οὐκὼν Pind. N. 9. 46; and absol. to go, depart, στείχωνμεν Aesch. Pr. 81, cf. Cho. 98, Soph. Ant. 98, Fr. 47.

2. to go after one another, go in line or order (whence *στίχος*, *στίχες*, *στοίχος*), ἐς πόλεμον σ. to march to war, Il. 2. 833; οἱ δ' ἄμα Πάριον ἔστινον 16. 258; σ. ἐπὶ τοὺς ξείνους against them, Hdt. 9. 11; σ. ἐν εὐθείας ὁδοῖς Pind. N. 1. 37.

3. c. acc. cogn., σ. ὕδωρ Aesch. Ag. 81, Soph. Ant. 808; so the words ἀνὴρ ὕπλιτης κλίμακος προσαμβάσεις στείχει, in Aesch. Theb. 467, may be compared to our phrase of 'walking a horse up to a place.'

4. metaph., αὐδᾶ σ. ἀπ' Αἰγίνας Pind. N. 5. 6; ῥιπὴ ἐπ' ἐμοὶ Aesch. Pr. 1090; ἰούλος ἄρτι διὰ παρηδὼν Id. Theb. 534; πρὸς τοὺς φίλους στείχοντα . . κακὰ Soph. Ant. 10; τὴν ἀπὴν . . στείχουσιν ἀπὸ τοῖς Ib. 186; ἀκτὶς ἡλίου Eur. Rhcs. 992.

στικτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (στέγω) of or for keeping out water, c. gen., τέχναι βεγμάτων στικτικάι, i. e. house-building, Plat. Polit. 280 C. Adv.—κῶς, metaph. guardedly, Poll. 5. 147.

στέλγιδω-λήκθους, ὅ, collat. form of *σλεγγιδω-*.

στέλγιδω-ποιός, ὄν, = *σλεγγιδωποιός*, E. M. 730. 36.

στέλγης, ἴδος, (and acc. to Hesych., εἶος), ἡ, = the usual *σλεγγίς*, Polyb. 26. 7, 10.

στέλγισμα, τό, στέλγιστρον, τό, = *σλεγγ-*.

στέλεα, Ion.—εἴ, v. sub *σπειλεῖν*.

στέλεον, τό, = *σπειλεῖν*, a handle, Babr. 139, Anth. P. 6. 297;—also *στέλεός*, ὁ, E. M. 339, 57, etc.

2. an implement of cookery, Anaxipr. Κιθαρ. 1. 3. (Cf. *στέλεχος*.)

στέλεω, to furnish with a handle, Anth. P. 6. 205.

στέλεφύρος, ὁ, a plant of the grass kind, Theophr. H. P. 7. 11, 2.

στέλεχρῶν, Adv. stem by stem, Ap. Rh. 1. 1004 (al. *στοιχρῶν*).

στέλεχρ-όμος, ὄν, cutting stems, Anth. P. 6. 103.

στέλεχιαῖος, α, ὄν, of a trunk or stem: φλέψ σ. the vena porta, from

which all the others were supposed by the Ancients to branch, Galen.; cf. Greenhill Theophr. p. 78.

στέλεχον, τό, Dim. οἱ στέλεχος, Hesych.

στέλεχο-εἶδής, ἐς, = *στέλεχιαῖος*, Stephan. de Urin.

στέλεχο-καρπος, ὄν, bearing fruit on the stem, Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 4. *στέλεχος*, τό, also ὁ, Luc. V. H. 1. 8, Poll. 10. 166: (v. sub *στέλλω*):—the crown of the root, whence the stem or trunk springs, Lat. *codex*, *drusus* ἐν στέλεχί Pind. N. 10. 115, cf. Hdt. 8. 55.

2. generally, a trunk, log, στέλεχρ φέρειν, 'portare fustes,' Ar. Lys. 336; ἐκπρεμνίζειν στέλεχρ Dem. 1073. 27; εἰσδύσθαι εἰς τὰ σ. of hollow trunks, Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 7. 3. metaph. a blockhead (like *stipes*), Lysipp. Incert. 1.

στέλεχρῶ, to form a stem:—Pass. to grow into one, Strab. 694.

II. metaph. to bring to full growth, ἀπερὶς στέλεχρ Dem. 2. 456:—Pass., Ib. 348.

στέλεχρῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) with a stem or trunk, Theophr. H. P. 3. 15, 1, 3. 17, 1.

στέλιδιν [τ], τό, Dim. of *στέλεον*, Babr. Fab. 21.

στέλις, ἴδος, ἡ, a parasitic plant, a kind of mistletoe, Theophr. C. P. 2. 17, 1; acc. *stelin* in Plin. 16. 93.

στέλλω Hom., Hdt., Att.: fut. *στέλω* Trag., Ep. *στέλω* Od. 2. 287:—aor. ἔστειλα Att., Ep. *στέιλα* Od. 14. 248:—pf. ἔσταλκα Arr. An. 2. 11, (ἀπ-, ἐπ-) Eur., etc.:—plpf. ἔσταλκει Arr., (ἐπ-) Thuc.:—Med., Hom., Att.: fut. *στέλωμαι* Lyc. 604:—aor. ἔστειλάμην Il. 1. 433, Trag.:—Pass., fut. *στέλλομαι* (ἀπο-) Aeschin. 69. 34, Dem. 730. 4:—aor. ἔστάλθην (in compd. *ἀποσταλθόντες* C. I. 3053 A. 4, cf. Schol. Od. 8. 21; but commonly ἔστάλην [ᾶ] Hdt., Att.:—pf. ἔσταλμαι Hdt., Att.: plpf. ἔστάλμην, 3 pl. ἔστάλατο Hes. Sc. 288; ἔσταλάδατο (a dub. form) Hdt. 7. 89.

(From *√STEL*, *ΣΤΑΛ* come also *στάλ-ει*, *στάλ-ις*, *στάλ-ων*, *στέλ-ειν*, *στέλ-εος*, *στέλ-ειν*, and perh. *στέλ-η* and cf. Lat. *prae-stol-ari*, *stol-idus*, *stul-tus* (cf. *stipes*); O.H.G. *stil* (*stiel*, *stal-k*); *stell-an* (*stellen*); Lith. *stel-uti* (*bestellen*)).

Radic. sense: to set, place; esp. to set in order, to arrange, array, equip, make ready, ἐτάρους στέλλων Il. 4. 294; σ. τινὰ ἐς μάχην 12. 325; σ. νῆα to rig or fit her out, Od. 2. 287, 14. 247; πλοῖον Hdt. 3. 52; ναὺς τριάκοντα Thuc. 7. 20; τὰ ἐκ νέως Soph. Ph. 1077; also, στρατιὴν, στόλον, στρατὸν στέλλαι to fit out an armament, get it ready, Hdt. 3. 141, 5. 64, Aesch. Pers. 177, etc.; ᾧ δὴ τοῦτον πλοῖον ἐστέλλαμεν Soph. Aj. 1045:—also, στέλλειν τινὰ ἐσθῆτι to furnish with, dress in, a garment, Hdt. 3. 14; χιτῶνι Soph. Tr. 612; also c. dupl. acc., στόλῃν σ. τινά Eur. Bacch. 827 sq.; σ. τινὰ ὡς δεσποῖνας Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 5; σ. τ. ἔλκος to dress, anoint it, Hipp. V. C. 908: to bury, ἐνὶ γαίᾳ σ. Ap. Rh. 3. 205; νεία δ' ὡς ἔσταιε Anth. (?) :—Med., στέλλασθαι πέπλους to put on robes, Eur. Bacch. 821; metaph., ἐπὶ θήρας πτόον ἐστέλλων didst set thy heart upon the chase, Id. Hipp. 234; c. dat., ἐσθῆτι στείλαμενοι having dressed oneself in . . , Luc. Philops. 32: metaph., σ. καθ' ἑρμηνείαν II. 5. 2:—Pass. to fit oneself out, get ready, ἄλλοι δὲ στέλλασθε κατὰ δ' στρατὸν Il. 23. 285; στρατὸν κάλλιστα ἐσταλμένον Hdt. 7. 26, cf. 3. 14, al.; c. acc. cogn., ἰππῶδα στόλῃν ἐσταλμένον equip in . . , Id. 1. 80, cf. 7. 62, 89, 93; also c. dat., προποῦσθ' στόλῃ ἔστ. Plat. Legg. 833 D:—foll. by a Prep., ἔστ. ἐπὶ πόλεμον Xen. An. 3. 2, 7; ἐς, ἐπ' ἄγρην Lyc. 604, Anth. P. 7. 535; περὶ ὕργια Eur. Bacch. 908; metaph., ἐπὶ τυραννίδ' ἐστάλῃς Ar. Vesp. 487; πρὸς κρίσιν Plat. Phileb. 50 E; also c. inf., ἐστέλλετο ἀπέναι he prepared to go, Hdt. 3. 124; κινεῖν κώπας Eur. Tro. 181.

II. from the sense of getting a ship or army ready, comes that of to despatch on an expedition, and, generally, to despatch, send, ἐς οἶκον πάλιν Aesch. Pr. 387, etc.; ἐξ ἐνδὸς στείλαντος Soph. O. C. 737; c. inf. to charge one to do, Id. Ph. 495:—Pass. to get ready for an expedition, to start, set out, Hdt. 1. 165, 5. 53, 124, al.; and so (esp. in aor. 2 pass.) to have set out, to be on one's way, Id. 4. 159, 5. 92, 2, 125; c. acc. cogn., ὕδωρ στέλλεσθαι Soph. Ph. 1416, cf. Ar. Rh. 4. 296; σ. πρὸς θάλασσαν Eur. Hel. 1527; ἐπὶ τι for some purpose, Hdt. 3. 102, Soph. O. C. 550; τούτων γὰρ εἴνεκ' ἐστάλην Id. Aj. 328; ἴδως ἐν κούφῳ σταλέεις Pind. O. 13. 69; οἵπερ ἐστάλην ὁδοῦ Soph. El. 404; οἵκαδε ἀπὸ Τροίας Eur. Tro. 1264; κατὰ γῆν (al. γῆς) Xen. An. 5. 6, 5:—absol., στέλλω, κομίζου begone! Aesch. Pr. 392:—c. acc. loci, ὁμηραλὸν γῆς σ. Eur. Med. 668; μέλαθρα Id. H. F. 109;—of things, to be sent, Soph. Tr. 776.

2. in Att. the Act. has sometimes the intr. sense of the Pass., like Lat. *trajicere*, to prepare to go, start, set forth, where *στόλον* may be supplied, ἔσταιε ἐς ἀποκρίν Hdt. 4. 147, cf. 148, 5. 125, Soph. Ph. 571, 640, Eur. Supp. 646:—c. acc. cogn., κέλευθον τήνδε . . ἔσταιε Aesch. Pers. 609.

b. reversely, ἡ ὁδὸς ἐς Κόρινθον στέλλαι leads to Corinth, Luc. Hermot. 27.

3. to undertake a task, Ep. Plat. 313 E:—so in Med., στέλλεσθαι πρὸς τι Plat. Phileb. 50 E; ἐπὶ τι Id. Soph. 230 B.

III. Soph. has the Med. in the sense of μεταστέλλομαι, μεταπέμπομαι, to send for one, O. T. 434;—he also uses in a somewhat similar way, to fetch, bring a person to a place, Ib. 860, cf. O. C. 298, Ph. 60, 495, 623, 983; ὕμᾶς ἔσταιε ἰκέσθαι Ant. 165.

IV. to bring together, gather up, make compact (cf. *συστέλλω*), esp. as a nautical term, ἰστία . . στείλαν took in, furled the sails, Od. 3. 11, 16. 353; στείλασα λαῖφρος Aesch. Supp. 723; and in Med., ἰστία μὲν στείλαντο Il. 1. 433, cf. Call. Del. 320, Arist. Mech. 7, 1; and absol., στέλλεσθαι (sub. ἰστία) Polyb. 6. 44, 6, Teles ap. Stob. 5. 67; so, ἐπιστολάρην δὲ χιτῶνας ἐστάλατο they girded up, tucked up their clothes to work, Hes. Sc. 288, cf. Ar. Rh. 4. 45.

2. in Medic. writers to bind, make costive, σ. τὴν κοιλίαν Alex. Aphr. Probl. praef.:—Pass., φλέβες στέλλονται shrink up, Nic. An. 193.

3. generally, to check, repress, Philo 2. 274, etc.; and so in Med., Polyb. 8. 22, 4; λόγον στέλλεσθαι to draw in, shorten one's words, i. e. not speak out the whole truth, Eur. Bacch. 669, cf. Anth. P. 11. 149; σ. τὸ συμβεβηκός to hush it up, Polyb. 3. 85, 7:—πρὶς ὧν στέλλεσθαι to draw up one's face, look

rueful, A. B. 62.

4. also in Med. to shrink, flinch from a thing, *οὐτ' ἂν ἀπόσχοιτο ὡν ἐπιθυμούντων, οὐτε στείλαιτο* Hipp. Vet. Med. 10: *στελλόμενοι τούτο ἀνοίδων* this 2 Ep. Cor. 8. 20.

στελμονίαι, αἱ, broad belts put round dogs when used to hunt wild beasts, Xen. Cyn. 6, 1:—Hesych. has also *στέλμα* = *στέφος*.

στεμβάζω, = sq., Hesych.; aor. inf. -άσαι, E. M. 158. 37.

στεμβώ, to shake about, agitate, Aesch. Fr. 412: to misuse, handle roughly, Eust. 235. 8. (From *√ΣΤΕΜΒ* or *ΣΤΕΜΦ*, cf. *ἀ-στεμφής*, *στεμφ-υλον*, Skt. *stambh*, *stambh-nūmi*, *stambh-nāmi* (fulcio, innotor), *stambh-as* (postis); O. H. G. *stamph* (piliun), *stamph-on* (stamfsen, stamp); *√ΣΤΙΒ*, *στείβω* is prob. akin, as is indicated by *στεμφυλον* and the Teut. words cited.)

στέμμα, τό, (στέφω) mostly in pl. (sing. in Il. 1. 28, Ar. Pax 498), a wreath, garland, chaplet, esp. of the suppliant's laurel-wreath, wound round a staff, *στέμματ' ἔχων ἐν χερσὶν... χρυσὴν ἀνὰ σκήπτρῳ* Il. 1. 14, 373; *σκήπτρον καὶ στ. θεοῖο* Ib. 28, cf. Eur. Andr. 894; sometimes worn on the head, *στέμμασι πικραθείς* Hdt. 7. 197; *στ. ἐπὶ τῶν κεφαλῶν ἔχοντας* Plat. Rep. 617 C; *Φοῖβος ἔλακεν ἐκ τῶν στεμμάτων* from shrine with chaplets decked, Ar. Pl. 39, cf. Eur. Ion 1310, Thuc. 4. 133: *στ. πάλας*, as a prize, Epigr. Gr. 247; *στέμματ' Ὀλυμπιάδων* Ib. 881, etc.; *δ' ἐπὶ στεμμάτων*, cf. *στέφανος* II. 2. 2. the Schol. Soph. O. T. 3 says the *στέμματα* were wreaths of wool wound round the olive-branch; hence *στέμματα φαίνειν*, Eur. Or. 12. II. in Plut. Num. 1, *στέμματα* = Lat. *stemma* (Juv. 8. 1, Plin. N. H. 35. 2), *pedigrees*, family-trees. 2. so *στέμμα* = a guild, C. I. 3995 b; = *φυλή*, lb. 9897.

στεμματῆ-φόρος, on, decked with a wreath, Tzetz. Hist. 1. 447; so *στεμματιαῖος*, α, on, Hesych., A. B. 305.

στεμματίας, on, ὁ, one who wears a wreath, of Apollo, Paus. 3. 20, 9.

στεμματίον, τό, Dim. of *στέμμα*, Gloss.

στεμματο-φόρος, on, wearing a garland, Ptol. Tetr. 176; -*φορέω*, Tzetz.

στεμματώ, to furnish with a wreath or chaplet, Eur. Heracl. 529.

στεμφυλίς, ἴδος, ἡ, dub. l. for *στεμφυλίτις*, Ath. 56 C.

στεμφυλίτης [ι], on, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ἴδος, made from grapes already pressed, *τρύγες στεμφυλίτιδες* wine made in this way, Lat. *lora*, Hipp. 359. S. 497. 8.—Also *στεμφυλίς*, ὁ, Hesych. s. v. *λάκρος*.

στέμφυλον, τό, (στέμβω) a mass of olives from which the oil has been pressed, *olive-cake*, Lat. *froces* (from *frango*), Ar. Eq. 806; but mostly in pl., Hipp. Acut. 395, Ar. Nub. 46 (*jubi* v. Schol.), Fr. 345; *λαπῶσι στεμφύλλοις* Phryn. Com. Ποαστρ. 1, cf. Androcl. ap. Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 22, Ath. 56 D. II. in pl. also, a mass of pressed grapes, Lat. *flocces*, Hipp. 485. 39., 523. 29, Lyc. 678; *σταφυλῆς στέμφυλα* Arist. Fr. 102.—The former sense is said to be that of the Att. writers, Phryn. 405.

στενάγμα, τό, a sigh, groan, moan, Soph. O. T. 5, Eur. Or. 1326, Heracl. 478, Ar. Eccl. 367, etc.

στεναγμός, ὁ, a sighing, groaning, moaning, Pind. Fr. 150. 4, Aesch. Pers. 896, Fr. 382, Soph. O. T. 30, 1284, Eur. Or. 959, Plat. Rep. 578 A. στεναγμώδης, ἑ, (είδος) like a sigh or groan, accompanied therewith, *ἀναπνοή* Nemes. N. H. 28.

στενάζω Trag.: fut. -άσω Lyc. 973, (ἀνα-) Eur. I. T. 656:—aor. *ἐστέναγα* Att.:—Pass., pf. *ἐστέναγμα* Lyc. 412. Properly a frequentat. of *στένω*, to sigh often, sigh deeply, generally, to sigh, groan, moan, Aesch. Pr. 696, Pers. 1046, Eum. 789, Soph. Ph. 916; *ἐπ' ἀτῇ* Id. El. 1299; *στ. κακοῖς* Eur. Alc. 199, cf. Phoen. 1035; often with a neut. Adj., *οἰκτρὸν δεινὸν* st. Id. Supp. 104, Med. 1184; *πολλὰ μέγα στ. Id. I. A. 1143, I. T. 957; τί ἐστένας τοῦτο; why utterest thou this moan?* Id. I. T. 550; hence c. acc. cogn., *παῖδαν στ. Id. 578*, cf. H. Fr. 753; *ἀρὰς τέκνον* Id. Phoen. 334; *πῆλίκον τί ποτ' ἂν στεναίεν;* Dem. 690. 18. 2. trans. to sigh over, bewail, bewail, *πύθμον* Soph. Ant. 882, cf. O. C. 8672, Eur. I. T. 550, etc.; *τινά Id. Phoen. 1640, Bacch. 1028, Dem. 835. 12.*

στενακτέον, verb. Adj. one must bewail, τὰ τούτων Eur. Supp. 291.

στενακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = sq., Theod. Stud., Hesych.

στενακτός, ἡ, ὄν, to be mourned, giving cause for grief, *ἀνήρ* Soph. O. C. 1663; *ἀτῇ* Eur. H. Fr. 917. 2. mournful, *λαχὴ* Id. Phoen. 1302.

στεν-αύχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, narrow-necked, cf. *στεν-α*.

στεναχέω, -χῆ, = *στοναχέω*, *στοναχῆ*, Epigr. Gr. 208. 20., 707; cf. *στεναχίζω*.

στεναχίζω or *στοναχίζω*, (the latter form seems to have most authority for Hom., La Roche Text-Kr. p. 354):—Ep. lengthd. form of *στενάχω* (q. v.), only used in pres. and impf., to groan, sigh, wail, Il. 19. 304, Od. 9. 13., 11. 214, Hes. Th. 558; *μεγάλα στ. Il. 23. 172; ἀδύνα, ἀδύνων στ. Il. 23. 225, Od. 24. 316:—so in Med., Il. 2. 784., 7. 95.* II. trans. to bewail, lament, c. acc., Od. 1. 243; v. Buttin. Lexil. s. v.

στενάχω [α], poet. lengthd. form of *στένω*, only used in pres. and impf. (v. sub fin.), and mostly in part. pres., to groan, sigh, wail, freq. in Hom., who joins *ἀδύνα στενάχων* Il. 24. 123, etc.; *βαρέα στ. S. 334, etc.; βαρὺ στ. Od. 8. 95, 534; μεγάλα Od. 4. 516, etc.; πικρὰ μάλα στ. Il. 18. 318., 21. 417:—he also uses the Med. in act. sense, στενάχοντο* Eur. 301., 23. 1, etc.; sometimes also in Trag., as Aesch. Fr. 99, Soph. El. 141, 1076; metaph. of the roar of torrents, Il. 16. 391; the loud breathing of horses galloping, lb. 393; *θῆρ... στενάχων βρέμει* Ar. Rh. 1. 1247; *στοαὶ στεναχοῦσες* groaning from being overcrowded (cf. *γέμου*, Ar. Ach. 548:—in Soph. El. 1076, *πατρός* seems to be corrupt.

II. trans. to bewail, lament, τὴν αἰὲ στεναχέσκει Id. 19. 132; *τὸ παρὸν... πῆμα στενάχω* Aesch. Fr. 99; so in Med., *τοὺς δὲ στενάχοντο* Od. 9. 467. The aor. to *στενάχω* and *στεναχίζω* is *ἐστονάχησα*; and these are the three forms which seem guaranteed by the best authorities, *στενάχω* alone of the three being used in Trag.—Cf. *στεναχίζω*.

στενό-βουλος, on, of narrow counsel, *inops consiliū*, Or. Sib. 5. 241.

στενό-βρογχος, on, narrow-throated, of vessels, Arr. Epict. 3. 9, 22.

στενο-επιμήκης, es, of a narrow oblong shape, Eust. 849. 8.

στενό-θώραξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, with narrow breast or chest, Galen.

στενο-κόιλιος, on, narrow-bellied, Ael. ap. Ptol. Harmon.

στενο-κορίσις, ἡ, (κόρη III) unnatural contraction of the pupil, Veget.

στενο-κύμων, onos, ὁ, ἡ, surging in a strait, Archastr. ap. Ath. 313 A.

στενο-κύκλιος, on, of hair, so fast set in, that one screams when it is pulled out, Comic word in Ar. Lys. 448.

στενολεσχέω, to talk subtly, quibble, Ar. Nub. 320.

στενο-λέσχης, on, ὁ, one that talks subtly, a quibbler, Suid.

στενολεσχία, ἡ, quibbling, Cyrril.

στενο-λογέω, Hesych.; and -λόγος, Eust. 25. 33, = -λεσχέω, -λέσχης.

στενό-μακρος, on, narrow and long, Schol. Soph. Tr. 98:—also -μή-

κης, es, Schol. Eur. Hec. 29.

στενο-μονία, ἡ, (μονή) a narrow dwelling, Byz.

στενο-πάθος, to be distressed, Cass. Probl. 70 (Ideler *στεγνοπ*—).

στενό-πορθμος, on, at or on a strait, Χαλκίς Eur. I. A. 167:—pecul.

fem. στενοπορθμῆς, ἴδος, Archastr. ap. Ath. 92 D.

στενο-πορία, ἡ, a narrow way or pass, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 20 (v. l. -χωρία, cf. I. 3, 7), Dio C. 48. 41; cf. *δυσπορία*.

στενό-πορος, Ion. στεν-, on, with a narrow pass or outlet, *χωῖος* Hdt. 7. 211; *πύλαι* Aesch. Pr. 729; *ἐξόδος* Eur. Andr. 1144; *ὄρμοι* *Ἀδύλιδος* Id. I. A. 1497; *διὰ κνανέας στ. πέτρας* Id. I. T. 899; *ἀκτὴ* Lyc. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 1; *ῥῆτα* Sext. Emp. P. 1. 126. 2. as Subst. στενό-

πορρα, Ion. στεν-, τὰ, narrow passes, defiles, Hdt. 7. 223; *τὰ στ. τῶν χωρίων* Thuc. 7. 73:—in sing. στενόπορον, τό, a strait, narrow, Xen. Hell. 4. 6, 12, Ath. 2. 13.

στενό-πορος, ὁ, ἡ, narrow-footed (al. *στεγανόπους*), Arist. Physiogn. 6, 2.

στενο-πρόσωπος, on, narrow-faced, Arist. Physiogn. 5, 5, in Comp.

στενό-πρωκτος, on, narrow-rumped, Phot.

στενόρρινος, on, (ρίσις) with a narrow nose, Theoph. Protosp. p. 149.

στενορρύμη [ν], ἡ, (ρύμη II) a narrow lane, Hdn. Epim. p. 123.

στενός, Ion. στενός, ἡ, ὄν: (v. sub *στένω*):—*narrow*, *strait*, opp. to *εὐρύς*, *πλατύς*, first in Hdt. 2. 8., 4. 195, al.; *ψαλὶς* Soph. Fr. 336; *δίαυλος* Eur. Tro. 435; *ἐσβολή* Hdt. 7. 175; *πόρος* Ib. 176; *ἡ ἐσόδος* Thuc. 7. 51; *οὐτ' εὐρεία οὐτε στενὴ διαφυγὴ* Plat. Legg. 737 A; *ἐν στενῷ*, Ion. *στενῷ*, in a narrow compass, Hdt. 8. 60, 2, Aesch. Pers. 413; *ποικίλιν τὸν δῆμον εὐρὺν καὶ στενὸν* Ar. Eq. 720; also, *στ. ποδεῶν* Hdt. 8. 31; *ἐντερον* Ar. Nub. 161; *πόροι*, *φλέβες* Tim. Locr. 101 A, Plat. Tim. 66 A; *κεφαλῇ*, *πῶδες* Xen. Cyn. 5, 30. 2. as Subst. τὰ στενά

the narrows, straits, of a pass, Hdt. 7. 223; of a sea, Thuc. 2. 86, etc.; *τὰ στ. τοῦ πορθμοῦ* Strab. 257; so, *τὸ στενὸν the strait* (Hellespont), Luc. D. Mar. 9. 1; *ἐπὶ στ. τῆς ὁδοῦ* Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 29; also, *ἡ στενὴ* a narrow strip of land, Thuc. 2. 99. II. metaph. narrow, close, confined, *ἀπειρηθῆναι ἐς στενὸν* to be driven into a corner, Hdt. 9. 34; *στ. ὥμεν χρόνον* Menand. Πλοκ. 9; *ἐἰς στ. κομῆν* τῆς τροφῆς *τινὶ καταστήσεται* Dem. 15. 24; *ἐἰς στ. τοῦ καιροῦ φθείρεσθαι* Alciphro 1. 24.

2. scanty, little, petty, Plat. Gorg. 497 C; *πρόθεσις* Polyb. 7. 7, 6; *ἐλπίδες* Dion. H. 4. 52. 3. of sound and style, thin, meagre, Arist. Audib. 57, Rhet. 3. 12, 2.—The old Gramm./say that *στενός*, like *κενός*, forms the Comp. and Sup. *στενότερος*, *στενίστατος*, prob. from the earlier Ionic forms *στεινότερος*, *-ότατος*, (*στεινότερος* occurs in Hdt. 1. 181., 7. 175, *στενότερος* in Plat. Phaedo 111 D (in most Mss.), Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 3), Choerob. 550. 17 Gaisf., E. M.; and *στενίστατος* is required by the metre in Scymn. 709; the reg. form *στενώτερος* is found in Hipp. Vet. Med. 17, Plat. Tim. 66 D, Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 29, al.

III. Adv., *στενὰς* *διακρίσθαι* to be in difficulties, Diog. L. 8. 86.

στενός, eos, τῷ, cf. Ion. *στεινός*.

στενό-σμος, on, with narrow border: ἡ στ. the Roman *tunica angusticlavia*, opp. to *πλατύς*, Arr. Epict. 1. 24, 12.

στενό-στομος, on, narrow-mouthed, *τεύχος* Aesch. Fr. 107, cf. Artem. 1. 66; of a harbour, Strab. 308.

στενότης, Ion. στεν-, ἡ, (στένος) narrowness, straitness, 'Ελ- λησποντον, *ἐόντα στενότητα μὲν ἔπτα σταδίων* Hdt. 4. 85; *τῇ τοῦ λιμένος στ.* Thuc. 7. 62, cf. 4. 24; *θώρακος* Hipp. Vet. Med. 18; *διὰ τὴν στ. τῶν χωρίων*, of Thermopylae, Lys. 193. 29; *τοῦ εἰσοφάγου* Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 8; pl., *βένουσα κατὰ τὰς στ.* through the narrows, Id. Meteor. 2. 1, 9. II. metaph. scantiness, *δαπανημάτων* Joseph. A. J. 19. 7, 5.

στενο-τράχηλος, on, narrow-necked, Schol. Ar. Rh.

στενό-φλέβος, on, with narrow, small veins, Galen.

στενο-φλέβο-τόμος, ὁ, a narrow lancet, Paul. Aeg. 6. 8.

στενο-φυής, es, narrow by nature, Alex. Incert. 30. 5.

στενο-φύλλα, ἡ, narrowness of leaf, Theophr. C. P. 6. 18, 8.

στενό-φυλλος, on, narrow-leaved, Theophr. II. P. S. 4. 1, Diosc. 2. 131.

στενό-φωνος, on, with a weak, thin sound, *ὄργανον* Poll. 2. 111.

στενοχωρέω, to be straitened or pressed for room, Conici ap. Ath. 583 B: metaph. to be anxious, in difficulty about, *τινὶ* Hipp. 27. 35. II. trans. to crowd, straiten, *τοὺς ἀπαντῶντας* Luc. Nigr. 13; *τὰς πύλας, τὰς ὁδοὺς* Charito 5. 3, etc.:—Pass., with fut. med. (Themist. 310 D), *τὰς ἐν* to be crowded together, Arist. Plant. 2. 1, 11, Diod. 20. 89; *ἐν ταῖς στ.* Luc. Tox. 29; *ἐστ. τὰ κολαστήρια* Synes. 147 A; of a picture, *τὰ ἐν* to be cramped or confined, Themist. 1. c. 2. metaph. to press closely, *τινα* LXX (Judic. 16. 16):—Pass. to be straitened, cramped, *ἐν τοῖς σπλάγχνοις* 2 Ep. Cor. 6. 12; *τῷ κακῷ* Schol. Eur. Med. 57; *τῷ βίῳ* Greg. Nyss.

στενοχώρημα, τό, a case of straitening, difficulty, Hesych.

στενοχώρης, es, = *στενώχωρος*, Arist. G. A. 3. 4, 5, v. Lob. Phryn. 185.

στενοχώρησις, eos, ἡ, = *στενοχωρία*, Eust. Opusc. 166. 76.

στερεόςσαρκος, *ov*, with hard or firm flesh, Hipp. 589. 5.
 στερεότης, *ητος*, *η*, stiffness, hardness, firmness, solidity, Plat. Tim. 74 E, Arist. P. A. 3. 3. 5.
 στερεόφρων, *ονος*, *υ*, *η*, (*φρήν*) stubborn-hearted, Soph. Aj. 926.
 στερεόφωνος, *ον*, of hard, strong voice, Byz.
 στερεώω, to make firm or solid, *τὸν πόδα* Xen. Eq. 4. 3, cf. 5:—Pass. Arist. G. A. 2. 2, 2. 2. 2. to make strong, strengthen, *τινα* Act. Ap. 3. 16:—Pass. to be made strong, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, Act. Ap. 3. 7: metaph. to be firmly established, confirmed, Diod. 17. 57, LXX.
 στερέω, 3 sing. imper. *στερέτω* Plat. Legg. 958 E; otherwise the pres. only occurs in form *στερέσκω* and compd. *ἀπο-στερέω*:—fut. *στερήσω* Soph. Ant. 574, but *στερῶ* Aesch. Pr. 862:—aor. *ἐστέρησα* Eur. Andr. 1213, Plat., but inf. *στερέσαι* Od. 13. 262; *ἐστέρεαι* Epigr. Gr. 325. 14; *στερέσας* Ib. 624. 6:—pf. *ἐστέρηκα* Polyb. 31. 19, 7, (*ἀπ-*) Thuc., etc.:—Pass., pres. hardly to be found except in forms *στερόμαι*, *στερίσκομαι* (v. Dind. Xen. Cyr. 7. 3. 14, An. 1. 9, 13): fut. *στερήσσομαι* Diod. 4. 23, Dio C. 41. 7, etc.; and as v.l. in Isocr. 121 C (cf. 146 C), but in the best MSS. *στερήσομαι*, as in Soph. El. 1210, Thuc. 3. 2, Xen. An. 1. 4, 8., 4. 5, 28, Mem. 1. 1, 8:—aor. *ἐστέρηθην* v. infir.; poet. also in aor. 2 part. *στερείς* Eur. Alc. 622, Hec. 623, Hel. 95, El. 736:—pf. *ἐστέρημαι* v. infir.; in Anecd. Oxon. *ἐστέρεσμαι*:—plqpf. *ἐστέρητο* Thuc. 2. 65. (From *√STEP* come also *στερίσκω*, *στερόμαι*; cf. Goth. *stila* (steal).) To deprive, bereave, rob of anything, c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, *εὐνέκα* με στερέσαι *τῆς λήϊδος ἥθελε* Od. 13. 262; *ἀνδρ' ἕκαστον αἰῶνος στερεῖ* Aesch. Pr. 862, cf. Soph. Ant. 574, Eur. Heracl. 807, etc.; *στ. τινα τῆς σατηρίας, τῆς ψυχῆς*, etc., Thuc. 7. 71, Plat., etc.; *μὴ στερείτω τὸν ζῶντ' ἡμῶν* Plat. Legg. 958 E:—Pass. to be deprived, bereaved or robbed of anything, c. gen., *ὅπλων στερηθεῖς* Pind. N. 8. 46; *τῶν ὁμμάτων, τῆς ὀφθας* *στερηθήναι* Hdt. 6. 117., 9. 93; *φροντίδος* *στερηθεῖς* Aesch. Ag. 1530; *τῆς βασιλείης* *ἐστέρημαι* Hdt. 3. 63, cf. 5. 84; *τοῦ παιδὸς ἐστερημένος* Id. 1. 46; *γῆς πατρίδας* Aesch. Enn. 755; *μετοικίας* *τῆς ἀνθ. Soph. Ant. 890; φίλων* Id. Fr. 741; *τῆς πόλεως* *Antipho 117. 18*, cf. Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 8; *ἀγαθῶν* *Andoc. 24. 25*; so also Plat., etc.:—absol., *τὸ ἐστερηθῆαι* a state of negation or privation, Arist. Categ. 10. 10. II. rarely c. acc. rei, to take away, *μισθὸν* *Anth. P. 9. 174. 12*:—Pass. to have taken from one, *πλούτων .. κτήσιν ἐστερημένην* *Soph. El. 960* (though this acc. may be construed with *στενέιν*); *βίον* *στερείς* *Eur. Hel. 95*; cf. *ἀποστερέω*.
 στερεώδης, *ες*, (*εἶδος*) of firm or solid nature, cited from Alex. Trall.
 στερέωμα, *τό*, (*στερέω*) a solid body, *Anaxag. ap. Plut. 2. 891 C*; a cube, *Nemes. N. H. 5*. 2. a foundation, c. g. the skeleton, on which the body is, as it were, built, *Arist. P. A. 2. 9. 12*: metaph. the solid part, strength of an army, *LXX (1 Macc. 19. 14)*; also, a ratification, *Ib. (Esth. 9. 29)*: steadfastness, *Ep. Col. 2. 5*. 3. also = *στεῖρα* (of a ship), *Theophr. H. P. 5. 7. 3*. 4. in *LXX*, the firmament, i. e. the sky, the heaven above, *Gen. 1. 6, Ezek. 1. 22*.
 στερεώσις, *ὁ*, (*στερεώω*) a making firm or hard, confirmation, *Aquila V. T.* 2. *η* *στ. τῆς μάχης* obstinacy of conflict, *LXX (Sirac. 28. 10)*.
 στερεωτής, *ὁ*, *ὅς*, one who strengthens, *Schol. Opp. H. 4. 421*.
 στερεωτικός, *ῆς*, *ὄν*, strengthening, consolidating, *τῆς σαρκὸς* *Antyll. ap. Matth. Medic. 123*.
 στέρεμα, *τό*, (*στερέω*) that which is taken away, *ναὸς* *στ.*, f. l. prob. for *τέρεμα*, *Soph. Fr. 226*. II. = sq., cited from Callisthen.
 στέρηςις, *ῆς*, (*στερέω*) deprivation, privation, loss, of a thing, *ἀρχῆς* *Thuc. 2. 63*; *πνεύματος* *Plat. Legg. 865 B*. 2. negation, privation, *Arist. Rhet. 3. 6. 7*, *Categ. 8. 8*, *Metaph. 3. 2. 11*, al., v. *Bonitz Indic.* *Arist. p. 699 b*; *τὰ κατὰ στέρεσιν λεγόμενα* *negatively*, *Chrysipp. ap. Diog. L. 7. 190*.
 στερητός, *α*, *ον*, verb. Adj. to be deprived, *τινὸς* *Hipp. Acut. 390*.
 στερητικός, *ῆς*, *ὄν*, depriving: *τὸ στ.* = *στερῆσις*, *Plut. 2. 947 D*. II. = *ἀποφατικός*, privative, negative, of propositions, opp. to *κατηγορικὸς*, *καταφατικός*, *Arist. An. Pr. 1. 18. 1*, al.;—Adv. —*κῶς*, *negatively*, *Ib. 1. 4. 14*, *Metaph. 9. 5. 8*.
 στέριπτο, for *στερίστος*, barbarism in *Ar. Thesm. 1185*.
 στερίσκω, Att. collat. pres. of *στερέω*, *τινά τινας* *Thuc. 2. 43*, *Diod.*, etc.:—Pass., c. gen., *Eur. Supp. 1093*, *Agatho* *ap. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 2. 6*, *Thuc. 1. 73.*, 2. 49, *Plat.*, etc.; but also in *Hdt. 4. 159.*, 7. 162.
 στερίφνομαι, Dep. to be unmarried, *Hesych.*
 στερίφνης, *ῆς*, *ὄν*, cited by *Erotian* from *Hipp. 337. 36* (where our text has *στρυφνός*), and *Ar. Ach. 180* (where *στειπτός*).
 στερίφσομαι, Pass. to become hard or solid, *Philo 2. 117*.
 στερίφο-ποιέω, to make firm or hard, *Suid.*
 στερίφος, *ῆς*, *ον*, = *στερεός*, *στερεός*, firm, solid, of ground, *διὰ τοῦ ἔλους, ἢ ἦν .. στεριφώτατον* *Thuc. 6. 101*, cf. *Anon. ap. Suid. s. v.*; *τὰς πρῶτας στεριφώτερας ἐποίησαν* *Thuc. 7. 36*; *στεριφοῖς .. τοῖς ἐμβόλοις* with their rans made solid, *Ib.* II. = *στεῖρος*, Lat. *sterilis*, barren, unfruitful, of women, *Ar. Thesm. 641*, *Plat. Theaet. 149 B*, cf. *Ruhnck. Tim.*; of animals, *Arist. H. A. 9. 4*; of fruit, *Theophr. C. P. 2. 11. 2*. III. as Subst., *στερίφος*, *ῆς*, = *στέριλα* (B), *Suid.*
 στερίφότης, *ητος*, *η*, hardness, solidity, *Schol. Il. 11. 256*.
 στερίφωμα, *τό*, a solid foundation, *App. Civ. 4. 109*.
 στερκτέον, verb. Adj. of *στεργῶ*, one must acquiesce, *τινὶ* in a thing, *Dinarch. 101. 42*, *Poeta ap. Suid. s. v. ἀνάγη*.
 στερκτικός, *ῆς*, *ὄν*, (*στεργῶ*) disposed to love, affectionate, *πρὸς τὰ συνήθη* *Arist. H. A. 9. 44. 2*; *στ. τέκνων* *Plut. 2. 7 E*; *τὸ στ.* = *στοργή*, *Ib. 769 C*; *ἔχομεν φύσει τι στ.* *Arr. Epict. 2. 10. 23*.
 στερκτός, *ῆς*, *ὄν*, verb. Adj. of *στεργῶ*, to be loved, amiable, loved, *Soph. O. T. 1338*; *στ. κακὸν* *Io. Pedias. de Mul. Mal. 5*.
 στερνίδιον, *τό*, Dim. of *στερνόν*, *Gloss.* II. = *προστερνίδιον*, *dub. ap. Walz Rhett. 1. 531*.

στερνίζομαι, Dep. to receive into the bosom, *Clem. Rom. 1. 2*.
 στερνίξ, *ικος*, *ῆς*, = *ἐντερνίξ*, *Hesych.*
 στερνίον, *τό*, some kind of meal, *freq.* in *Alex. Trall.*
 στερνίτης [ῆ], *ου*, *ὅς*, fem. —*ίτις*, *ιδος*, of the breast, *Poll. 2. 182*.
 στερνο-βρίθης, *ῆς*, with a strong chest, *ἵππος* *Polyaen. 4. 7. 12*.
 στερνο-κόμοιαι, Dep. to beat one's breast for grief, *Schol. Arat. 195*.
 στερνο-κτύπια, *ῆς*, the sound of beaten breasts, *Manass. Chron. 3024, 3324*—for *στερνοκτυπέω*, v. sub *στερνοτυπέομαι*.
 στερνό-μαντις, *εως*, *ὅς*, *ῆς*, = *ἐγγαστρίμυθος*, *Soph. Fr. 52*; cf. *θυμόμαντις*.
 στερνόν, *τό*, the breast, chest, *freq.* in *Hom.* both in sing. and pl.; he always has it of males (using *σῆθος* of both sexes), *βάλε δούρι στερνόν ὑπὲρ μαζοῦ* *Il. 4. 528*, etc.; *κῆρδεμον ὑπὲρ στερνόν τανύσσαι* *Od. 5. 340*, cf. *Pind. N. 10. 127*, *Xen. An. 1. 8. 26*; and in pl., *εὐρύτερος δ' ὤμοισιν ἰδὲ στερνόναι* *Il. 3. 194*; *ἢν δέ τί οἱ κραδίη .. στερνόναι πατόσσει* *13. 282*; *στέρνα λαχυνάτα* *Pind. P. 1. 34*; also of horses, *Il. 23. 305, 508*; and of sheep, *Od. 9. 443*—in *Trag.* also of women, in sing., *Soph. Tr. 482*, *Eur. Hec. 563*; and in pl., *μαστὸς τ' εἰδείε στέρνα* *Th. 1b. 560*; *στέρναν πληγαί*, like *Lat. plantus*, *Soph. El. 90*; *ἐν στέρνῳ νοῖσι πεσούνται δούποι* *Id. Aj. 632*; *στέρν' ἀρασε* *Aesch. Pers. 1054*; cf. *στερνοτυπῆς*—*Xen.* also uses it in pl. of a single man, *Cyr. 1. 2. 13*; *παῖδας εἰς τὰ στέρνα .. παῖδα* *Ib. 4. 6. 4*. 2. in *Trag.* also, like *σῆθος*, *στέρθεα*, the breast as the seat of the affections, the heart, *ἀνδρῶν γὰρ ἐσθλῶν στέρνον οὐ μαλίσσεται* *Soph. Fr. 203*; *τὸ σὺν μὴ στ. ἀλγύνουμι* *Ib. 482*; but mostly in pl., *ἤλγυνεν ἐν στέρνῳ φρένα* *Aesch. Cho. 746*, cf. *Soph. Ph. 792*; *οὕτω χρὴ διὰ στέρναν ἔχειν* *one ought to feel thus*, *Id. Ant. 639*; *στέρνεος ἔγκατασθῆσαι* *τι* *Simon. 85*; *Ἄρη ἐν στέρνῳ ἔχειν* *Eur. Phoen. 134*; *ἐξ εὐμενῶν στ. δεχέσθαι* *τινα* *Soph. O. C. 487*. II. metaph., *στέρνα* *γῆς* a broad swelling country, *Poeta ap. Suid.*, cf. *στερνοχῶς*. 2. ὑπὸ στέρνῳ καμῖνον in the heart of the fire, *Nic. Th. 924*.—The word is little used by *Prose* writers, except *Xen.*
 στερνό-πληκτος, *ον*, struck in the breast, *Nicet. Eugen. 4. 396*.
 στερνο-σμάματος, *ον*, v. sub *στερνοσμάματος*.
 στερνοτύπεομαι, = *στερνοκτόμομαι*, *Lat. plangere*, *Hippias ap. Ath. 259 E*, *Plut. 2. 114 F*, *Joseph. A. J. 4. 8. 48*:—hence also *Act. στερνοτυπέω*, *Byz.*; and, in *Aesop. 159*, *στερνοκτυπέω*, v. *Lob. Phryn. 593*.
 στερνο-τύπης, *ῆς*, (*τύπη*) of or from beaten breasts, *κτύπος* *Eur. Supp. 604*; *πάταγος στ.* *Anth. P. 7. 711*; cf. *στέρνον* *1. 1*.
 στερνοτύπια, *ῆς*, a beating of the breast for grief, *Lat. plantus*, *Luc. Luct. 19*, *Philo 2. 579*:—also *στερνο-κτύπια*, q. v.
 στερνουχος, *ον*, (*ἔχω*) broad-swellings, *χθὼν στ.* of the plain of Athens, *Soph. O. C. 601*; cf. *στέρνον* *11*.
 στερνο-ὄφθαλμος, *ον*, with eyes in the breast, *Aesch. Fr. 202*.
 στερνώδης, *ῆς*, (*εἶδος*) with large broad breast, *Gloss.*
 στερνίς, *εως*, *ῆς*, (*στέργω*) affection, *Clem. Al. 451*: cf. *στοργή*.
 στερνομαι, only used in pres. and impl., the other tenses being derived from *στερέομαι* (v. sub *hac v.*):—to be without, to be wanting in, to lock, want, lose, *Lat. carere*, *νίκης τε στερεοίαι* *Hes. Op. 209*; *στερεοῖσθαι τῆς χάριτος* *Hdt. 8. 140. 1*; *στερομένην φίλων* *Aesch. Ag. 1429*, cf. *Eur. I. A. 889*; *στερεοῖσθαι κρατὸς* *Aesch. Pers. 371*; *στερομαι δὲ οἴκων, στ. παίδων* *Eur. Ion 865*; *φίλων στερομαι* *Id. El. 1309*; *στερομένους ἂν ὁ θεὸς ἔδωκεν* *Antipho 125. 27*; *στερεσθῶ τῆς ἀρχῆς* *Plat. Legg. 948 A*; *ἥσας ἂν .. τῶν αὐτῶν στερωνται* *Id. Rep. 433 E*, etc.:—absol., *χαίρειν τε καὶ στερεοῖσθαι* *Soph. Tr. 136*; *ὑπὸ Ἀγασταῶν στερῆσθαι οὐδεὶς οὐδὲν πάποτε ἐνεκάλεσε* *Xen. Ages. 4. 1*.
 στεροπέυς, *ὁ*:—for the pl. *στεροπέης* in *Poeta ap. Plut. 2. 1129 D*, *Wytt.* restored *ἡεροπέης*.
 στεροπή, *ῆς*, poet. word, like *ἀστεροπή*, *ἀστραπή*, a flash of lightning, *στ. πατρὸς Διὸς* *Il. 11. 66, 184*, *Hes. Th. 845*; *ἀκτίες στεροπέας ἀπορηγνύμεναι* *Pind. P. 4. 353*; *στεροπῆν κεραυνῶν τε πρῶταις*, i. e. *Zeus*, *Ib. 6. 24*; *ἔλκες .. στεροπέης* (*ἀντροῦ*) *Aesch. Pr. 1084*; *βροντῇ στεροπῇ* *Id. Supp. 35*, etc.:—generally of flashing dazzling light, gleam, sheen, *χαλκοῦ ὑπὸ στεροπῆς* *Il. 11. 83*, cf. *Od. 4. 72*; of the sun, *ᾧ λαμπρῇ στεροπῇ φλεγέθων* *Soph. Tr. 99*.
 στεροπ-ηγέρετα, *ὁ*, *Ep.* for *στεροπ-ηγερῆτης*, either (from *ἀγείρω*, cf. *νεφέληγερῆτα*), he who gathers the lightning, or (from *ἐγείρω*) who raises the lightning, *Zeus* *Il. 16. 293*, *Q. Sm. 2. 164*. [4, except by position.]
 Στερόπης, *ον*, *ὅς*, *Lightner*, name of one of the three Cyclopes, *Hes. Th. 140*, *Call. Dian. 68*.
 στέροψ, *οπος*, *ὁ*, *ῆς*, flashing, *στ. λιγνύς* *Soph. Ant. 1127*: acc. to *Gramm.* also as Subst. = *στεροπή*.
 στερο-βάρης, *ῆς*, hard and heavy, prob. l. in *Hesych.* for *στεροβαρῆς*.
 στερο-βόας, *ὁ*, v. l. for *στεροβόας*, q. v.
 στερο-βράχιον [ῆ], *ονος*, *ὅς*, *ῆς*, strong of arm, *Manass. Chron. 5242*.
 στερο-γυιος, *ον*, with strong limbs, *Anth. Plan. 52*.
 στερο-νους, *ον*, hard, stern-minded, *Tzetz. Hes. Op. 129*.
 στεροόμαι, Pass. = *στερεύομαι*, *Bacchius* *ap. Erotian*.
 στερο-ποιέω, to harden, strengthen, *Schol. Od. 9. 393*; metaph., *φίλον* *App. Pun. 61*; *Med.*, *οὐραγίαν* *Polyb. 5. 24. 9*.
 στερο-πυργος, *ον*, with strong towers, *Manass. Chron. 1442*, etc.
 στερός, *α*, *ὄν*, also *ὄς*, *ὄν* *Pors. Hec. 147*, cf. 296:—collat. form of *στερεός*, *stiff*, *firm*, *solid*, opp. to *soft*, *pliant*, *fluid*, *Tim. Locr. 101 A*; of certain animals, *Arist. G. A. 4. 5. 7*; of earth, opp. to *χαλνός*, *Id. Probl. 23. 29*; of water, frozen, *βερβρον* *Hdn. 6. 7. 16*; but also *hard*, *Plut. 2. 725 D*:—*stiff*, *strong*, *δύρου* *Eur. Supp. 711*; *σῶμα* *Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 8*; *στ. ἀντικνήμιον* *stiff*, *numb* with age, *Ar. Ach. 218*. 2. *hard*, *rugged*, *uneasy*, *λέκτρα* *Eur. Tro. 114*; *στ. τροφῇ hard fare*, *Luc. Lexiph. 23*; Adv., *στερότατα βιώσαι* *Id. Macrobi. 3*. metaph. *stiff*, *stubborn*, *hard*, *cruel*, *ἀνάγκης* *στερραὶ δύναι* *Aesch. Pr. 1052*, cf. *Eur. Hec. 1295*; *στ. δαίμων*, *ἀλγύδονες* etc., *Id. Andr. 98*, *Med. 1031*;
 4 Y 2

ψυχῇ Ar. Nub. 420:—Adv., *sterrōs*, *stiffly*, *obstinately*, Xen. An. 3. 1, 22; *sterrōs* φέρειν χρῆ συμφορὰς *stiffly*, *firmly*, Menand. Monost. 480:—Sup. *sterrōtata* Clem. A. 183.

στερροσώματος, *ov*, with strong body or frame, Xenarch. Bont. 1, as Lob. for *στερνασώματος*, v. Meineke ad l.

στερρότεχος, *ov*, strongly walled, Manass. Chron. 3170.
στερρότης, *ητος*, *η*, hardness, firmness, *η* *στ.* τοῦ πάγου of ice that will bear, Plut. 2. 969 A, etc.

II. *solidity*, opp. to *υρρότης*, Arist. G. A. 4. 5, 6.

III. *η* *σῆ* *στ.*, as a title, Eus. H. E. 10. 6, 1.

στερρώνυς, *υχος*, *ὅ*, *η*, with strong claws, Schol. Ap. Rh. 3. 233, Hdn. Epim. p. 204.

στερφίνιος, *η*, *ον*, and **στέρφνιος**, *ον*, hard, stiff, Hesych.

στερφο-πέπλος, *ον*, clad in hide or skin, Lyc. 652.

στερφος, *εος*, *τό*, a hide, skin, *στερφεσιν* αἰγίους Ap. Rh. 4. 1348, cf. Anth. P. 6. 208; *στερφος* ἐγγλαινούμενον Lyc. 1347; cf. *τέρφος*, *έρφος*.

II. = *κεράμιον*, Schol. Ap. Rh. l. c.

στερφώ, to cover with hide, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 1348, etc.:—Subst., **στερφώσις**, *η*, Hesych.: and **στερφωτήρ**, *ήρος*, *ὅ*, one clad in hides, *στ.* στρατός Ibyc. 55.

στέρω, not used in Act., v. *στέρομαι*.

στεύμαι, an Epic Decr., used by Hom. only in 3 sing. of pres. and impf., *στεύται*, *στεύτο*, and once by Aesch. in 3 pl. *στεύνται*; 1 sing. *στεύμαι* only in Orph. L. 82. In II. always with inf. fut., to make as if one would ... , to promise or threaten that one will ... , *στεύται* γάρ τι ἔπος ἔρειν Il. 3. 83; *στεύτο* γὰρ ... νικησέμεν 2. 597; *στεύται* γὰρ νῆων ἱποκύβην ἀκρα κόρυμβα 9. 241; *στεύτο* γὰρ ... οἰσέμεν ἔντα καλά 18. 191; *στεύτο* ... ἀπολέψμεν οὐατα χαλκῶ 21. 455; ἐμοὶ τε καὶ Ἡρῇ *στεύτ'* ἀγορεύων Τρωαὶ μάχισσέσθαι 5. 832; once with inf. aor., *στεύται* δ' Ὀδυσσεὺς ἀκούσαι Od. 17. 525; so, *στεύται* ... ζυγὸν ἀμφιβαλεῖν δούλων Ἑλλάδι Aesch. Pers. 49; with inf. pres., *στεύται* δ' Ἡλίου γόνος ἔμμεναι boasts that he is ... , Ap. Rh. 2. 1204:—absol. once in Od., *στεύτο* δὲ δούλων, πικρὴν δ' οὐκ εἶχεν ἐλᾶσθαι he made eager efforts in his thirst, 11. 584.

(The Root seems to be ΣΤΥ, ΣΤΕΦ, v. sub *στύω*, *στύλος*: the orig. sense therefore would be to raise oneself up, exert oneself; and so it was taken by Aristarch., κατὰ δῖοναν ὀρίσκειτο, οὐκ ἐπὶ τῆς τῶν ποδῶν στάσεως, Schol. Ven. Il. 2. 597, cf. Apollon. Lex., Hesych.)

στεφάνη [ᾱ], *η*, (στεφώ) anything that surrounds or encircles the head, for defence or ornament: I. the brim of the helmet, projecting behind as well as before, βάλλ' ἔγχεϊ ὀξύνεντι αὐχέν' ὑπὸ στεφάνης εὐχάλοιο Il. 7. 12; *στ.* χαλκοβάρεα 11. 96: the helmet itself, ἐπὶ στεφάνῃ κεφαλῆων αἰέρας θήκατο χαλκείῃ 10. 30, cf. Plut. 2. 726 F.

2. part of a woman's head-dress, a diadem, coronal, Il. 18. 597, h. Hom. 5. 7, Hes. Th. 578, Ar. Eccl. 1034; found on statues of Hera, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 532. 5; distinguished among the votive offerings from *στέφανος*, C. I. 140. 43 sq., 141. 39, al.; also of men, *στεφ.* χρυσὴ of a crown of honour, Hdt. 8. 118; as a piece of outlandish luxury, Ar. Eq. 968:—metaphr., of a city, ἀπὸ στεφάναν κέκασται πύργων thou hast been shorn of thy coronal of towers, Eur. Hec. 910, cf. Tro. 779, Anth. P. 9. 97:—*στ.* τριχῶν the outer fringe of hair round bald or shaven crowns, as represented on comic masks, Poll. 4. 144, cf. 2. 40; of the clerical tonsure, Byz.

3. in Medic., the sutura coronalis, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 12, Poll. 2. 39.

b. in the eye, the iris, Galen.; acc. to others, the rim of the eyelids, Ruf. Eph., Hesych.

c. a circular muscle, such as the sphincter ani, Poll. 2. 211, cf. Oribas. p. 183, Mai, etc.

d. of animals, the upper rim of the hoof, coronet, Opp. C. 1. 232:—also of the stripes of the wild ass, Ib. 3. 187.

4. a kind of laurel, of which crowns were made, Diosc. 4. 147.

II. the brim or edge of anything, the brow of a hill, edge of a cliff, Il. 13. 138, cf. Polyb. 7. 16, 6:—and, generally, the edge, border of anything, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 2; *ταλάριον* Mosch. 2. 55; *τύμβιον* Ap. Rh. 2. 918; *βασιμῶ* Hesych.

2. part of the ποδοστράβη, Xen. Cyn. 9, 12, cf. Poll. 5. 32.

στεφανήνδον, Adv. like a crown, Manetho 4. 429, Nonn. Io. 6. 8.

στεφανήνπλοκῶ, to plait wreaths, Sappho 33, Ar. Thesm. 448.

στεφανήνπλόκια, *τά*, a place where wreaths are plaited or sold, Anth. P. 12. 8.

στεφανήν-πλόκος, *ον*, *plaiting wreaths*, Theophr. H. P. 6. 8, 1, Plut. 2. 645 F; also *στεφανονπλόκος*, Parmen. ap. Ath. 608A;—but in all these compds. the form with *η* is best, Lob. Phryn. 650.

στεφανήνφορέω, Dor. *στεφανᾶφ*-, to wear a wreath, Eur. H. F. 781, Dem. 530. fin.; oft. in Inscr., C. I. 3595. 32, al.; c. acc. cogn., *στ.* κίττου στέφανον Ib. 2144. 7.

II. to be a στεφανηφόρος (signf. 1), Ib. 2264. m. 11 (p. 1034).—Also *στεφανοφορέω*, Hipp. 1255. 6, Hephaest.

στεφανήνφορία, Dor. *στεφανᾶφ*-, *η*, the wearing a wreath, esp. of victory, Pind. O. 8. 13; *νίκης* *στ.* Eur. El. 862.

II. the right of wearing a crown, which belonged to certain magistrates (v. sq. 11), Dem. 535. 2; *ταῖς κοιναῖς* *στ.* Lex ap. Aeschin. 4. 1; πολλὰς .. *στ.* πεποιηκώς C. I. 2771. 4, cf. 2814, al.

στεφανήνφορία, *ων*, *τά*, = *foreg.*, Cyrill.

στεφανήν-φόρος, *ον*, wearing a crown or wreath, crowned, *θίσσος* Eur. Bacch. 531; ἵππαι Theocr. 16. 47; *στ.* ἀγὼν = *στέφανιτης*, a contest in which the prize was a crown, Hdt. 5. 102, Andoc. 29. 11; hence, Ἀλφειέ, Διὸς *στ.* ὕδωρ Anth. P. 9. 362; *στ.* ἔβραι Schol. ap. Ath. 694 C; *νίκη* Anth. Plan. 62.

II. *στεφανηφόρος*, *ὅ*, the title of certain magistrates in the Greek states who had the right of wearing crowns when in office, as the Archons at Athens, Aeschin. 3. 33; compared with the Roman *flamen* by Dion. H. 2. 64, cf. Ath. 215 B, 533 D; often in Inscr., Φοῖβου *στ.* ἱερέως Epigr. Gr. 823, cf. C. I. 2071, -73, -74, al.; and of women, Ib. 2162., 2331. 2; ὁ ἀρχὼν τὴν *στ.* ἀρχὴν Ib. 2330. 6., -32, -33, al.; *δραχμαὶ τοῦ* *στ.*, i. e. fresh from the mint, Lenormant *Monn. Ant.* 2. 238.

στεφάνια, *α*, *ον*, of or like a crown, κάλαμοι *στ.* τὸ πάχος Diod. 2. 59 (si vera l.):—*στ.* βαφῆ sutura coronalis, Galen., Ruf., etc.

στεφάνιας, *ον*, *ὅ*, = *στεφανηφόρος*, Argum. Eur. Hipp. 1.

στεφάνιζω, Dor. aor. 1 ἐστεφάνιξα, to crown, Ar. Eq. 1225.

στεφάνικος, *η*, *ὄν*, of or for a crown, C. I. 3971. V, Theod. Stud.

στεφάνιον [ᾱ], *τό*, Dim. of *στέφανος*, Alciphro 1. 36.

στεφάνιος, *ιδος*, *η*, = *στεφάνη* II, a parapet, Schol. Ar. Ach. 922.

στεφάνισκος, *ὅ*, Dim. of *στέφανος*, Anacr. 54, Anacreont. 45. 15; also -*ισκη*, Th. Theognost. Can. 110.

στεφάνιτης [i], *ον*, *ὅ*, of or consisting of a crown: *στ.* ἀγὼν a contest in which the prize was a crown, Xen. Mem. 3. 7, 1, Dem. 500. 5, Lycurg. 154. 22, Ister 60 B: esp. of the four great games, cf. ἀργυρίτης.

2. in late Greek, of persons, a crowned conqueror, victor, Eumath. p. 141, C. I. 2931, 5906, al. **II.** fem., *στεφάνιτις* wreathed, *μυρσίνη* Schol. Il. 17. 51.

2. *η* *στ.* (sc. βαφῆ) sutura coronalis, Poll. 2. 37.

στεφάνιον, *αως*, *η*, the crested daw, Hesych.

στεφάνο-δότης, *ον*, a giver of crowns, resurward, Theod. Stud.

στεφάνο-ειδής, *ἐς*, = *στεφανώδης*, Eust. Opusc. 179. 4.

στεφάνο-πλοκέω, -πλοκία, -πλόκιον, -πλόκος, worse forms for *στεφανηπλ.*, Lob. Phryn. 650.

στεφάνο-ποιός, *ὅ*, a crown-maker, Arist. M. Mor. 2. 7, 30, A. B. 602.

στεφάνο-πώλης, *ον*, *ὅ*, a dealer in crowns or chaplets, Poll. 7. 199, Suid.:—fem. -*πώλις*, *ιδος*, Plut. 2. 646 E, 972 E; *Στεφανοπώλιδες*, name of a comedy by Eubulus;—also -*πωλήτρια*, *η*, Poll. 7. 199.

στεφάνος, *ὅ* (στέφω) properly, that which surrounds or encompasses, *στ.* πολέμοιο the circling crowd of fight, Il. 13. 736; of the wall round a town, Pind. O. 8. 42; *πλόιος* *στ.* Anacr. 76, cf. Orph. Arg. 762, 895; v. *στέφανη*, *εὐστέφανος*; *καλλιπαις* *στ.* a circle of fair children, Eur. H. F. 839.

II. mostly, a crown, wreath, garland, chaplet, whether as a prize, mark of honour, or festival ornament, h. Hom. 6. 42: *χρύσος* Ib. 32. 6; *στ.* ποίης Hes. Th. 576, cf. Pind. P. 4. 426; *κίσσινος* Eur. Bacch. 702; *ρόδιος*, *ρόδοις* Anacr. 83, Theocr. 7. 64; *ανθεμύντες* Anacr. 61, cf. 95; *στ.* πλεκτὸς ἐκ λευκῶνος Eur. Hipp. 73, cf. Xenophon. 1. 2; *στ.* ὄριος Eur. Bacch. 703; *μύρταν* Ar. Ran. 330; *κίττου* καὶ *τῶν* Plat. Symp. 212 E; *φιλύρας* Xenarch. Στρατ. 1, etc.; *στέφανωσεν* *δρακόντων* *στέφανος* Eur. Bacch. 102; *στ.* εἶρεν, *πλέκεν*, *ἀνείρεν* Pind. N. 7. 113, 1. 8 (7), 148, Ar. Ach. 1006; *ὠθαίνεν* Plut. 2. 646 E; *περιθέσθαι* *φύβαιοι* Sappho 44, cf. Eur. Med. 984; *θεῖσα* ἀμφὶ βοστρυχῶς Ib. 1160; *περιβέναι* *στ.* τινα Ar. Eq. 1227; *χρυσὸν* *στ.* ἀνάδειν *τινα* Thuc. 4. 121; *στέφανω* *στέφανωθῆναι* Plat. Ion 530 D;—*στέφανοι* were the regular accompaniment of a feast, *μύρα*, *στέφανους* *εἰτοίμασον* Menand. *Κεκρύφ.* 2, cf. *Amphis* *Γυναικομ.* 1, Alex. *Φίλικ.* 1, etc.; and were hung at the door on festive occasions, Ephipp. *Γην.* 2. 2.

b. in pl., of *στ.* the garland-market, place where the garland-makers had their shops, Antiph. *Δίδυμ.* 4, v. Meineke.

2. the conqueror's wreath at the public games, *crown of victory*, Pind. O. 8. 99; *στ.* τῆς ἐλαίης Hdt. 8. 26, cf. Eur. Ion 1433; also called *στ.* θαλλοῦ, Plat. Legg. 943 C, Aeschin. 34. 12., 80. 37; *στ.* θαλλοῦ χρυσοῦς an olive crown worked in gold, C. I. 151. 33, v. Böckh p. 242, cf. Callix. ap. Ath. 108 A, 201 D; also, *στ.* χρυσοῦς *διάλιθος* Ib. 199 C:—hence, generally, the meed of victory, the prize, victory, like Lat. *palmata*, τοῦδε γὰρ ὁ στέφ. Soph. Ph. 841; *νικᾶν* *παγκράτιον* *στέφανον* Pind. N. 5. 9, cf. I. 1. 20; *στέφανον* *προτίθενται* to propose a prize, Thuc. 2. 46; *στ.* λαχεῖν, *δέχεσθαι* to win one, Pind. O. 10 (11), 73, P. 1. fin.—These prize-crowns were mostly of leaves (v. supr.), as of *κότινος* at the Olympic games (Ar. Pl. 586), *δῶδην* at the Pythian, *σέλινον* at the Nemean, *κισσός* or *πίτυς* at the Isthmian:—ὁ ἐπὶ τοῦ *στέφανου* was the title of an officer who had charge of these matters, C. I. 3151, cf. 4705.

3. generally, a crown of glory, an honour, glory, Inscr. ap. Hdt. 4. 88, Lycurg. 154. 17; *ἐλευθερίας* ἀμφέθετο *στ.* Simon. 105; *στ.* *εὐκλείας* μέγας Soph. Aj. 465, cf. Eur. Supp. 315, etc.; *ἀνδρὸς* *στέφανος* *παῖδες* Epigr. Hom. 13, cf. Eur. I. A. 194.

4. in the later times of Athens a public officer was often presented with a golden crown in approbation of his conduct; see the famous Orations of Aeschin. in Ctesiphontem, and Dem. pro Corona.

5. a crown as a badge of office, public honours, distinction, Dem. 524. 24; *πέπαινται* ἀρχόντες καὶ τοὺς *στ.* περιήρηνται Id. 802. 5; v. *στέφανηφόρος*, *στέφανω* fin.

6. a constellation, the Crown, Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 14, Arat. 71.—Cf. *στέφανη*.

στεφάνουχος, *ον*, (ἐχῶ) wearing a crown, Diog. L. 1. 73.

στεφάνο-φορέω, -φέρεια, -φόρος, worse forms for *στεφανηφ.*, Lob. Phryn. 650.

στεφάνω, fut. ὥσω: Ion. pres. pass. *στεφανέμαι* for *στέφανομαι*, Hdt. 8. 59: (στέφανος):

I. used by Hom. and Hes. only in Pass. to be put round as a crown or garland, and simply to be put round, Lat. *circumdari*, ἢν περὶ μὲν πάντη φύβος ἐστεφάνωται round about the shield is Terror wreathed, Il. 5. 739; so, τῇ δ' ἐπὶ μὲν Γοργῶ ἐστεφάνωτο 11. 36; ἀμφὶ δὲ μὲν ὅσον νέφος ἐστεφάνωτο all round about him was a cloud, 15. 153; περὶ ὅσον πόντος ἐστεφάνωται the sea lies round about the island, Od. 10. 195: rarely c. acc., *τείρεα*, *τά τ'* οὐρανὸς ἐστεφάνωται constellations which heaven has all round it. Il. 18. 485, Hes. Th. 382; of a crowd of people surrounding anything, ἀμφὶ δ' ὀμίλος ἀπείριτος ἐστεφάνωτο h. Hom. Ven. 120; *περὶ δ'* ὄλβος ἐστεφάνωτο around were riches in a circle placed, Hes. Sc. 204:—this old Ep. usage recurs in Ar. Rh. 3. 1214, Q. Sm. 5. 99, Orph. Arg. 45, Dion. P. 4, etc.; and so the Act. is used in Opp. C. 4. 90, *περίτραχον* ἐστεφάνωσεν αἰμασίην made a fence round.

2. to be surrounded, Lat. *cingi*, ἐστεφανώμενος *τήρην* *μυρσίνη* having his tiara wreathed with myrtle, Hdt. 1. 132; *πέδια* ὄρεσιν ἐστεφάνωται are surrounded by ... , Hipp. Aër. 292; ὅπλαισιν πόλις Epigr. ap. Pans. 9. 15; *χρῶν* ἐν ὠκεανῷ Dion. P.

4;—so the Act., [Βαβυλῶνα] *τείχεσιν ἐστεφάνωσε* Dion. P. 1006. II. after Ilom. in Act., *to crown, wreath, χαίτην* Pind. O. 14. 35; *στ. τινος* Eur. Or. 924; *κρᾶτα κισσίνους Βλαστήμασι* Id. Bacch. 177; *στεφάνῳ* Ib. 101, Ar., etc.; *ρόδοις* Ar. Eq. 966; *στ. τινος ὡς σωτήρα* Andoc. 7. 13; *πλὴν ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων* Id. 32. 28; *τὸν κικάντα θαλλῶ* Plat. Legg. 946 B; *τοῖς ἀρίστοις* Diod. 4. 32, cf. 20. 84 (but τὰ ἀρ. στεφανοῦσθαι Philostr. 711); *νίκαι στ. τινος* Pind. N. 11. 26;—of crowning a corpse, Ar. Eccl. 538; a tomb, Luc. Contempl. 22; ships, Plut. 2. 981 E: metaph., *στ. τινος μολεπᾷ* Pind. O. 1. 162; *χρηστοῖς ἦθεσι* Ar. Nub. 960:—sometimes also c. gen. rei, *στ. τινος πίτυος* Philostr. 720, Schäf. Long. p. 369, Phalar. 149; so in Med., Dio Chr. 1. 291:—*στεφανοῦν εὐαγγέλια* *to crown one for good tidings*, Ar. Eq. 647:—Pass. *to be crowned or rewarded with a crown*, Hdt. 7. 55, 8. 59; *ἐλαίᾳ* Pind. O. 4. 19; *πόρᾳ* P. 8. 27; *φυτῶν* (al. φυτῶ) *στεφανομένους* Aesch. Tat. 1. 5; *στ. καὶ ἀνακρινύττεσθαι* Andoc. 22. 4:—Med. *to crown oneself, στεφανωσάμεν ὄντι* καὶ . . . *σπείραισι δρακόντων* Soph. Fr. 480; *στεφανοῦσθε* κισσῶ Eur. Bacch. 106; *στεφανωμένους καλῶμε* Ar. Nub. 1006: also absol., of one going to sacrifice, Thuc. 4. 80; *τῷ θεῷ* Xen. Hell. 4. 3. 21; at a festival, Ar. Ach. 1145, Menand. Ψευδ. 1. 15, etc.; of a Spartan preparing for battle, cf. Xen. Lac. 13. 8. 2. *to crown, honour*, Ἑλλάδα Eur. Tro. 1030, cf. Critias 3. 1; of a gift of money, *στ. τινος ταλάντους, μυαῖς* Polyb. 13. 9. 5, Diod. 14. 53, Plut. Timol. 16. 3. in Med. also *to win a crown, of the victor at the games*, Pind. O. 7. 29, 146, 12. 25, N. 6. 33. 4. *to crown as an honour or reward* (cf. *στεφανῶν* II. 4), *δοκιμάσαντες τὸν ἀξίον στεφανοῦν* Lys. 176. 1: generally *to honour*, Harpocr. s.v. 5. *to crown or honour with libations*, σ. τύμβον αἵματι Eur. Hec. 128; cf. *στεφῶ* II. 3. III. Pass. *to wear a crown as a badge of office, esp. of persons sacrificing*, Xen. An. 7. 1. 40; of magistrates in office, ὁ ἀρχὼν ὁ ἐστεφανώμενος Dem. 520. 16.—V. plur. in Spitzn. Excurs. 28. ad II. στεφανώδης, *es*, (είδος) *like a wreath, wreathed, χλόη* Eur. I. A. 1058. στεφανώμα [α], τό, *that which surrounds, a crown or wreath*, Theogn. 995; *βωμῶν* Pind. I. 4. 106; *μεγάλαιν θεαῖν ἀρχαῖον στ.* Soph. O. C. 654; *στ. πύργων* [the city's] coronal of towers, the encircling towers, Soph. Ant. 122, cf. O. C. 14. 2. *a crown as the prize of victory*, Pind. P. 12. 9; *σελίνων* I. 2. 22. 3. in pl. *the place where crowns or garlands were sold*, Ar. Eccl. 503, Pherecr. Ag. 2. 4. *of plants used for making garlands*, Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 1, ap. Ath. 672 A, F, Hesych. II. *a reward, ornament, honour, glory, πλοῦτος*, Κυράνας Pind. P. 1. 96, 9. 5, cf. I. 4 (3). 76; *παῖδα Διὸς βύνῃσαι, στ. μύχων* as a reward for . . . Eur. H. F. 355. στεφανωματικός, ἡ, *ὄν, of or for a crown*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 12. 4, Diosc. στεφάνωσις, ἡ, *ἀνθρ., C. I. 2525 b. c. 27, Ath. 673 A sq.; μετὰ τὴν στ. τῶν δῶμων* after being crowned by the peoples, C. I. 3067. 24, cf. 3068 A. 20. στεφάνωτης, οὗ, ὁ, *one who crowns*, Hdn. Epim. p. 211, Cyrill. στεφανωτικός, ἡ, *ὄν, of or for crowning*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 13. 3, etc. II. *στεφανωτικόν, τό, money for crowning a tomb, left by will*, C. I. 3912. -16. στεφανωτρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *of or fit for a crown or wreath*, Apollonian. Krrt. 1; *Βύβλος* Theomp. Hist. 168, cf. Plut. Ages. 36: also στεφανωτὶς, Theophr. H. P. 5. 8, 3; cf. Lob. Phryn. 255. στεφῆ-πλόκος, *an*, = στεφανηπλόκος, Plut. 2. 41 E; so στεφεφφόρος = στεφανηφόρος, Lyc. 327, C. I. 8695, al.; -φορέω, Dion. H. 3. 21; -φορία, Byz.:—v. Lob. Phryn. 650. στεφεφ-δότης, *av*, ὁ, *a giver of crowns*, Eccl.:—στεφεφκόμητος, Manass. στέφος, *eos*, τό, (στέφω) *poet. for στέφανος, a crown, wreath, garland*, Emped. 402, Eur. I. A. 1512, etc.:—pl. στέφη = στέμματα, Aesch. Ag. 1265, Theb. 101, Soph. O. T. 913. 2. *of libations*, Aesch. Cho. 95; cf. στέφω II. 3. στέφω, Od. 8. 170, Soph. Ant. 431, Hyperid.: impf. ἔστεφον Il. 18. 205, Aesch. Theb. 50: fut. στέψω Soph. Aj. 93, Eur. Tro. 576:—aor. ἔσπεψα Att.:—Med., fut. στέψαμαι Ath. 676 D: aor. στεφάμεν Anth. P. 9. 363, 3, Dion. II., etc., (ἐ-) II. 1. 470:—Pass., fut. στεφθήσονται Galen.: aor. στεφθήναι Eur. Hel. 1360: pf. ἐσπεψμαι Aesch. Supp. 344, Plat., etc.:—στεφανῶν is more freq., esp. in Prose. (From √ΣΤΕΦ for ΣΤΕΠ, v. infr.) come also στέφ-ος, στεφ-ανή, στέφ-ανος; cf. Skt. sthāp-ayāmi (stare facia, colloco); Lat. stip-s, stip-o, stip-ular, stip-es; O. H. G. stif-t. A comparison of the Lat. words with the Homeric usage of ἐπιστέφαντο (v. sub ἐπιστέφω), and of ἐπιστέφης in Archil. suggests that the orig. notion was that of *filling, packing close*, τὸ στέφειν πληρώων τινα σημαίνει Arist. Fr. 108; cf. stipatores (v. sub stip-o). In usage, *to put round, Lat. circumdare*, ἀμφὶ δέ οἱ κεφαλῇ νέφος ἔσπεφε δία θεῶν Il. 18. 205; ἀλλὰ θεὸς μορφῇν ἔπεισ στέφει Od. 8. 171; μνημεῖα χερσὶν ἔσπεφον πρὸς ἀρμ. Ἀδράστου *hung them round it*, Aesch. Theb. 50; λάφυρα δαῖων . . . ἀγνοῖς δόμοις στέφω πρὸ ναῶν Ib. 278:—Med. *to put round one's head, ποῖν, ῥοδᾷ* Anth. P. 9. 363, Ath. 676 D, cf. Orph. Arg. 323; στ. ἱούλους Mehlh. Anacr. 32. 10:—cf. ἀμυρῖν-στέφω. II. *to surround, encircle, crown, wreath*, τινὰ ἀνθεσὶ Illes. Op. 75; *παχυρῆσιν λαφύροις* Soph. Aj. 93; *μυρσίνης κλάδαις* Eur. Alc. 759; *ἐρίῳ* Plat. Rep. 398 A; *κάρᾳ κισσῶ* Eur. Bacch. 341; στ. τινος πρὸς τὸν πλοῦτον Plat. Phaedo 58 C; νεκρὸν Lyc. 799; στήλην Call. Ep. 7, cf. Anth. P. 7. 657:—Med., στέφον κόρα *crown thy head*, Eur. Bacch. 313; *στέψασθαι φύλλοις* *crown thyself with* . . . Ar. Rh. 1. 1124; *κεφαλᾶς τινι* Nic. Fr. 38:—Pass. *to be crowned*, Aesch. Supp. 344; *τινι* with a thing, Id. Eum. 44; *τινος* Nonn. D. 5. 282; with acc. of the games in which the prize is won, σπεφθεῖς παγκράτιον C. I. 4380. 10; *ἐστέπειν τὰ Ὀλύμπια* Luc. Muc. Enc. 13; *ἐστέφειν δρόμον* [ὁ ἵππος] Epigr. Gr. 625; *σπεφθεῖς στάδιον* Ib. 947. 3; so also in Med., στέψασθαι Ἰσθμια καὶ Νεμέους . . . πύτυον Orph. Fr. 15; *στέψαμενοι*

σταδίου Anth. Plan. 371. 2. *to wreath* a bowl or cup with leaves, Alex. Kύν. 1. 6, cf. Ar. ap. Ath. 479 C, and v. ἐπιστέφω 1. 3. *to crown or honour with libations, λοιβαῖσι τριπρόνδοι τὸν νέκυν στ.* Soph. Ant. 431; *τύμβον λοιβᾶσι . . . στέφαντες* Id. El. 53; *ὅπως . . . αὐτὸν ἀφανεωτέραις χερσὶν στέφανω* Ib. 458; cf. στεφανῶν II. 5, στέφος 2, Eur. Or. 1322. III. Pass., *στεφανος ἐκ βιβλίου στέφόμενος* *twined of biblus*, Ath. 676 D, cf. Plin. 34. 19. στέφω, *eos*, ἡ, *a crowning*, Schol. Ar. Rh. 2. 159. στέφμεν, Ion. 1 pl. subj. aor. 2 of ἵστημι, dissyll. in Il. 11. 348, 22. 231. στήδην, Adv., = στάδην II, *by weight*, Nic. Al. 327. στήης, στήῃ, Ep. 2 and 3 sing. subj. aor. 2 of ἵστημι. στήθριον, τό, *the pail of a war-horse*, Byz. 2. *a bust*, Byz. στήθειος, *ov*, of the breast, Eust. 1189. 54:—σθηθεῖον, τό, *a breast-work*, parapat. Moschop.; σθηθαῖον in Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1180. σθηθαῖος, *a*, *ov*, of the breast, Schol. Ar. Eq. 765. σθηθίας, *ov*, ὁ, a kind of bird, Hesych. σθηθικός, ἡ, *ov*, of the breast, τοῦ στ. τῶπου Arist. P. A. 3. 4. 19. σθηθῖον, τό, Dim. of στήθος, Alex. Ἰσάστ. 1. 13, Arist. Physiogn. 6. 11:—σθηθίδιον, Suid. σθηθιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = σθηθῖον I, Gloss.:—σθηθιστήριον, τό, Byz. σθηθο-δέσμη, ἡ, *a breast-band for women*, E. M. 749. 44; σθηθόδεσμος, ὁ, Poll. 7. 66;—also, Dim. -δέσμων, τό, E. M.; and in LXX (Jer. 3. 22), Galen., -δεσμός, ἴδος, ἡ:—v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst 339. 3. σθηθο-εἰδής, *es*, *rounded like the breast*, Hipp. 476. 53. σθηθο-κυρτος, *ov*, *with gibbous breast*, Schol. Clem. Al. σθηθο-μελής, *es*, *singing with the breast*, epith. of the cicada, Greg. Naz. ap. Valck. Theocr. 7. 139: cf. Cramer An. Par. 4. 350. στήθος, *eos*, τό, (v. sub fin.) —the breast, Lat. pectus, being the front part of the θώραξ, divided into two μαστοί (Arist. H. A. 1. 12, 2, P. A. 4. 10, 32 sq.); Hom. uses it of both sexes (whereas he has στήρνον only of the male), βάλε στήθος παρὰ μαζῶν Il. 4. 480; ἔβαλε στ. μεταμάζιον 5. 19; κληῖς ἀποέργει αὐχένα τε στήθος τε 8. 326; also in pl., like Lat. pectora, ἀπὸ στήθεσιν (Ep. gen.) ἔλασεν 5. 41, Od. 22. 93; στήθεά τ' ἦδ' ἐπάλιν δειρῇν (of Briseis), Il. 19. 285; of animals, 11. 282, 12. 204, al., cf. Xen. Cyn. 4. 1:—the seat of the voice and breath, the chest, 11. 3. 221, 9. 610; but more often as the seat of the heart, 1. 189, Od. 1. 341, etc., cf. Sappho 2. 6:—hence, II. metaph. the breast as the seat of feeling, passion, and thought, as we use the heart, freq. in Hom., but always in pl., θυμὸν ἐν στήθεσιν ὄρνεν Il. 2. 142, etc.; θάρσος ἐν στήθεσιν Il. 5. 70; ἔχει κόνον . . . ἐν στ. ἐοῖαν 1. 83; ἐν γέρ τοι στ. μένος πατρῶν ἦκα 5. 125; νύκτα καὶ θυμὸν ἐν στ. ἔχοντες 4. 309; ἡτῆν ἐν στ. κέκευθεν Od. 3. 18, cf. Pind. Fr. 239; twice in Aesch. (lyr.), διὰ, ἐκ στήθεων Theb. 503, 865; never in Soph. or Eur.; in Prose, εἰπεῖν ἂ ἐφῆσθα ἐν τῷ στήθει ἔχειν Plat. Phaedr. 236 C; πᾶν τὸ στ. ἔχειν Ib. 235 C:—proverb., ἀπὸ ἢ ἐκ στήθους by heart, Byz. III. in Hipp. = στήρνον, the breast-bone, 791 H: but also generally the chest, 24. 5, etc. 2. the ball of the foot, Id. Art. 822, 824, cf. 276. 9, 1120 B, 2. *to sarkwōdes* τὰ ποδὸς Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 6; also προσθηθῖς, Poll. 2. 198. 3. a swelling, tumour, ἐν τῷ ἡπαστῃ Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 6. IV. a breast-shaped hill or bank, a bank of sand or earth in a river or the sea, Lat. dorsum, Polyb. 4. 41, 2; cf. ταυρία II. (Prob. from √ΣΤΑ, ἱ-στη-μι, implying firmness and strength.) σθηθύνον [v], τό, Dim. of στήθος, Ephipp. Γηρ. 2. 7, LXX (Ex. 29. 26, al.), etc.; v. Lob. Phryn. 384. στήκη, late pres. formed from ἵστηκα (pf. of ἵστημι), *to stand*, LXX (3 Regg. 8. 11), Ep. Rom. 14. 4, 1 Cor. 16. 13; so ἑστήκω in Anth. P. append. 65. στήλη, Dor. στάλα, ἡ, (v. sub fin.):—a block of stone used as a prop or buttress to a wall, στήλας τε προβλήτας ἐμώχλεον Il. 12. 259; as an image of firmness, v. infr. II. 1:—also, a block of rock-crystal, in which the Egyptian mummies were cased, Hdt. 3. 24:—and so, generally, a block or post, Lat. cippus, (rather than a pillar, κίων, Lat. columna), μεταξὺ τοῦ κίονος καὶ τῆς στήλης ἐφ' ᾧ ἔστιν ὁ στρατηγὸς ὁ χαλκὸς Andoc. 6. 15. II. a block or slab, bearing an inscription, a monument; and so, 1. a gravestone, Il. 11. 371, 16. 457, Od. 12. 14, Hippion. 9, Simon. 6; ὥστε στήλη μένει ἐμπεδον, ἥτ' ἐπὶ τύμβῳ ἑστήκει Il. 17. 434; cf. 13. 437, ὥστε στήλην ἀτρέμας ἑσταύρα; στήλαι ἀπὸ σημάτων Thuc. 1. 93; οὐ στήλων μόνον . . . ἐπιγραφῇ II. 2. 43; μήτε στήλαις μήτε ἰνύμασι δηλοῦντας τοὺς τάφους Plat. Legg. 873 D; στάλαν θέμεν (of a poet), Pind. N. 4. 130. 2. a block or slab set up in a public place, a monument, inscribed with record of victories, dedications, votes of thanks, treaties, decrees, and other documents, Hdt. 2. 102, 106, 4. 87, Ar. Ach. 727, Thuc. 5. 49, 56; στήλη λιθίνη, χαλκῇ Ib. 47; τί βεβούλευται περὶ τῶν σπονδῶν ἐν τῇ στήλῃ παραγράφαι; Ar. Lys. 513; ἐκ κύβητων καὶ στήλων Lysias 184. 38, cf. Andoc. 13. 1, 27. 43:—γράφειν τινὰ εἰς στήλην, ἀναγράφειν ἐν στήλῃ, whether for honour, as in Hdt. 6. 14; or for infamy, as in Andoc. 7. 45, Dem. 121. 21, etc. (cf. στήλιτης, στήλιτεύς):—also the record itself, a contract, agreement, στήλας ἀναγράφειν Lys. 185. 12; κατὰ τὴν στήλην according to agreement, Ar. Av. 1051; στ. αἰ πρὸς Θηβαίους Dem. 209. 5; μάτην ἐν ταῖς στ. ἐστὶν Isocr. 77 D; τῆς στ. τὰ ἀντίγραφα Dem. 495. 23; παραβῆναι τὰς στ. Polyb. 26. 1. 4. 3. a block or post placed on mortgaged ground, as a record of the fact, Poll. 3. 85; v. s. στίξω. 4. a boundary post, στήλας ὀρίεσθαι Xen. An. 7. 5, 13; στήλας διαλαβεῖν τοὺς ὅρους Decret. ap. Dem. 278. 23:—the turning-post at the end of the racecourse, Lat. meta, Soph. El. 720, 744, Xen. Symp. 4. 6:—hence, περὶ τὴν στ. διαφείρεσθαι Lys. Fr. 2. 3. 5. for Στήλαι Ἡρακλήϊα, v. sub Ἡρακλείους, and cf. Strab. 170 sq.;—so, στ. Διονύσιον mountains in India marking the limits of the progress of Bacchus, Dion. P. 623, cf. 1164. (From √ΣΤΑ, ἱ-στη-μι, as στῶ-λος from √ΣΤΥ, στήνω:—but the Aeol.

form *στάλλα* (q. v.) inclines Curt. (no. 218) to refer it to *ῥΣΤΑΛ*, *στέλλω*; cf. also *σπῆλλα*, C. I. 3627. 1., 3902 b. 10., 3982. 17. al.) *σπηλίδιον*, τό, Dim. of *σπῆλη*, a little monument, Theophr. Char. 21: a boundary-stone, Hesych.

σπηλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ: acc. pl. *σπηλίδας* Epigr. Gr. 425. 7:—Dim. of *σπῆλη*, Strab. 17.1:—name of a turret near Rhegium, Id. 257, etc. II. = *στυλῖς* II, Poll. 1. 90.

σπηλίτευσις, [ῖ], ἡ, a being placarded as infamous, Byz.—*σπηλίτευμα*, τό, an invective, Poll. 181.

σπηλίτευτικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or fitted for invective, λόγος Eccl.

σπηλίτευν, τό, to inscribe on a *σπῆλη*, *τὴν κατόραν* Plut. 2. 354 B: to record, τὰς ἀρετὰς ἐν ταῖς γραφαῖς Philo 2. 2, cf. 1. 206. II. in bad sense, to post or placard publicly, and metaph. to inveigh against, Eccl.: *σπηλίτευμένος* branded as infamous, Poll. 8. 73.

σπηλίτης [ῖ], οὐ, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, ἴδος, of or like a *σπῆλη*, λίθος Luc. Philops. 11: ἐπὶ σταλίδιτι πέτρα (Dor.) Anth. P. 7. 424. II. inscribed on a *σπῆλη*, posted or placarded as infamous, *σπηλίτην τιὰ ἀναγράφειν*, ποιεῖν Isocr. 348 D, Dem. 122. 24: *στ. γεγωνὸς ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει* ap. Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 25: cf. *σπῆλη* II. 2, *σπηλιεύν*.

σπηλοβάτης [ᾱ], οὐ, ὁ, one who ascends a pillar, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 330. *σπηλογράφεω*, to inscribe on or as on a tablet, Philo 1. 477, Joseph., Eccl.: generally, to describe, Byz.

σπηλογράφημα, τό, a portrait-statue, Manass. Chron. 4789.

σπηλογράφια, ἡ, an inscription on a tablet, Eccl.: also = *σπηλογράφημα*, lb.

σπηλογράφικός, ἡ, ὅν, inscribed on or as on a tablet, Byz.

σπηλο-εἰδής, ἐς, like a *σπῆλη*, of the form of one, v. l. for *στυλ-*.

σπηλο-κόπας, οὐ, ὁ, tablet-picker, epith. of Polemo, a sort of 'Old Mortality', who went about copying the inscriptions on public monuments (*σπῆλαι*), Ath. 234 D.

σπηλο-κοπή, τό, to inscribe on a *σπῆλη*, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 8. 73.

σπηλουργός, v. *σταλουργός*.

σπηλῶν, to set up as a *σπῆλη* or monument, *πέτρων ἐπ' ἡρίω* Anth. P. 7. 394: *σπαρὸν λίδων ἐπὶ τινα* LXX (2 Regg. 18. 17):—Pass. to be so set up, to stand firm, lb. (Judic. 18. 16, etc.):—Med., *σπηλοῦσθαι* τι to devote oneself to another, Eccl.

σπῆλωμα, τό, a pillar, v. l. in LXX.

σπῆλωσις, ἡ, a recording on a tablet, τοῦ ψηφίσματος C. I. 3600. 20.

σπῆμα, τό, the exterior part of the membrum virile, Poll. 2. 171. II.

the stamen of a flower, Hesych. III. as nautical term, prob. = *σταμίν*, Id.

σπημ-ἀγορίς, ἴδος, ἡ, s. v. *σταμ-*.

σπημεν, *σπήμεναι*, Ep. inf. aor. 2 of *ἴσπημι*.

σπημονάριον, τό, Dim. of *σπῆμων*, a machine used in building, Math. Vett. 320 C.

σπημόνιος, οὐ, ὁ, in Cratin. Incert. 96, *στ. κίκιννος* a thread-like curl. *σπημονίζομαι*, Dep. to stretch the warp in the loom: of the spider, to begin his web, Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 3.—The Act. *σπημονίζω* is explained by *λεπτύνω* in Zonar.; but Eust. 1770. 64 has the part. *σπημονίζων* neut. = *τρίβων*, *threadbare*.

σπημόνιον, τό, Dim. of *σπῆμων* (signif. I), Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 14. 2. pl., in wicker-work, of the upright sticks, into which the pliant twigs are plaited, Math. Vett. 30.

σπημόνιος, οὐ, ὁ, of or like the threads of the warp, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 11:—written *σπημνιος* in Hesych.

σπημονο-ντικός, ἡ, ὅν, of the *σπῆμων* or warp, τέχνη *στ.* the art of spinning, Plat. Polit. 282 E, cf. Poll. 7. 30, 209.

σπημονοφυής, ἐς, (φύη) of the same kind with the threads of the warp, Plat. Polit. 309 B.

σπημονόδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like the threads of the warp, of a torn, ragged edge, Plut. 2. 966 E.

σπημορράγες, (ῥΠΑΓ, ῥήγνυμι) intr. to be torn to shreds, *στ. λακίδες ἐσθματών* Aesch. Pers. 836.

σπῆμων, ονος, ὁ, (ῖ-σπημι) the warp in the ancient upright loom at which the weaver stood instead of sitting, (the woof being called *κρόκη*, v. sub voc.), *σπῆμωνι δ' ἐν παυρῷ πολλὴν κρόκα μὴρύσασθαι* Hes. Op. 536: *ἀντεσθαι* Hermipp. Ἀθ. γον. 5: *ἀκλώστους στ.* Plat. Com. Incert. 53: cf. Plat. Polit. 281 A, 282 D, Crat. 388 B.

II. a thread, *στ. νείν* Batr. 183, Ar. Lys. 519, Menand. Incert. 301: *σπῆμων* ἔξεο-μένος, nickname of a very thin person, 'a threadpaper,' Ar. Fr. 684.

Σπῆνια, τά, a festival in which the return of Demeter from the nether world was celebrated by women by night, with mutual abuse and low language, cf. Ar. Thesm. 834, Eubul. Incert. 25:—hence the Verb *σπηνίσαι* to be scurrilous, Hesych.

II. a place at Athens, Alciphro 2. 3. *σπῆρ*, contr. for *στέαρ*, as *κῆρ* for *κέαρ*.

σπῆριμα, τό, a support, foundation, *χερὸς στ.* the support of one's hand, Eur. I. A. 617: *θνητῶν στ. κραταῖον* Orph. H. 17. 7: *σπῆριμάτος* δεῖσθαι Plut. 2. 649 B.

2. = *σπῆριγέ* 2, Nicostr. Incert. 11, Plut. Coriol. 24. 3. = *στέρις* (A), *στερέωμα*, Nonn. D. 40. 451.

σπῆριμός, ὁ, a setting firmly, propping, supporting, τινας Eccl. II. pass. a being fixed, standing still, τῶν πλανητῶν Diod. I. 81, cf. Plut. 2. 76 D.

2. fixedness, of steady light, as opp. to flashing, Arist. Mund. 4. 23: *ἐκπεσὶν τοῦ ἰδίου στ.* from your proper firmness, Ep. Petr. 3. 17.

3. in Rhet. a sustaining of the voice on certain words or syllables, so as to give them force, *αἱ μακρὰ συλλαβαί, σπῆριμούς* τινας ἔχουσιν καὶ ἐγκαθίσταται Dion. H. de Comp. 20, cf. Longin. 40. 4: so, *ἀντισπῆριμός*, Dion. H. de Comp. 16.

σπῆριγέ, γγος, ἡ, a support, prop, stay, *στ. τοῦ σώματος*, of the *κνήμη* or large bone of the leg, Xen. Eq. 1. 5; *αἱ στ. τῶν πύργων* Diod. 18. 70.

2. the fork with which the shafts or pole of a two-wheeled

chariot was propped, until the beasts were yoked to it, Lat. *furca*, Lys. ap. Poll. 10. 157, cf. Plut. 2. 280 E.

σπῆριζω Soph., cf.: fut. -ίξω, -ίξω, -ίξω—all in LXX:—aor. *ἐσπῆριξα* II, Ep. *σπῆριξα*, inf. *σπῆριξαι* Od. 12. 434, Thuc. 2. 49: later *ἐσπῆρισα* Ap. Civ. 1. 98, *σπῆρισάτω* Anth. P. 14. 72:—Med., aor. *ἐσπῆριξεν* II, Hipp., etc., v. infir.:—Pass., fut. *σπῆριχθήσομαι* Galen.: aor. *ἐσπῆριχθην* Tyrtæ. 8. 22, Hipp. 898 B: pf. *ἐσπῆριγμα* Hes. Th. 779, Hipp., etc.: plqpf. *ἐσπῆρικτο* II. 16. 111, Hes., etc. (From *ῥΣΤΑ*, ῖ-σπημι.)

To set fast, make fast, prop, fix, set, *ῖριδας ἐν νείρῳ σπῆριξε* he set rainbows in the cloud, II. 11. 28: *οὐρανῷ ἐσπῆριξε κάρη*, of Eris, 4. 443: *σπῆριξεν αὐτὸ αὐτὸ φησι τὸ ἀπειρον* (sc. Anaxagoras) Arist. Phys. 3. 5. 17: *στ. σήματ' ἐν οὐρανῷ* Arat. 10:—so, prob., *λίδων κατὰ χθονὸς ἐστ. he set the stone fast in the ground*, Hes. Th. 498: *βάσαι ἐσπῆριξαν* Nic. Fr. 2. 49.

2. support, *σίτω τινα* LXX (Gen. 27. 37): metaph. to confirm, establish, *τὴν ἀρχὴν* App. Civ. 1. 98: *τοὺς ἀδελφούς* Ev. Luc. 22. 32, cf. 2 Thess. 2. 17.

3. Med. like Act. to fix, ground, establish for oneself, *κόσμον* ἐαῖς *σπῆριξάτω* βουλαῖς Orph. Fr. 5: *πόδα ἐπὶ γαίης* Anth. P. 14. 72: *σπῆριξάτω κύμα* ἡνέμεον settled its wave into a calm, lb. 9. 271.

B. Pass. and Med. to be firmly set or fixed, to stand fast or steady, *οὐδὲ πόδεσσιν εἶχε σπῆριξασθαι*, i.e. he could not get a firm footing, II. 21. 242, cf. Plut. Eum. 11: *οὐδαμῇ ἐσπῆρικτο* Hes. Sc. 218: *δῶματα* κίσιον πρὸς οὐρανὸν ἐσπῆρικται the house is lifted up to heaven on pillars, Id. Th. 779: so, *ὀρθὴ δ' ἐς ὀρθὴν αἰδέθ' ἐσπῆριξάτω* Eur. Bacch. 1073: *σπῆριχθεῖς ἐπὶ γῆς* Tyrtæ. 7. 32: *πρὸς τῇ γῇ* Arist. Meteor. 3. 5. 15: *σπῆριξασθαι* ἰσχυρῶς *τὴν πτέρυν* to light heavily on it in jumping, Hipp. Fract. 759, Art. 840: *ὕδων, ἐφ' οὗ ἐσπῆρικται τὸ ἄλλο σῶμα* is steadied, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 24: *ἀμπελος κάμα* στ. Anth. P. 7. 731:—

of the fixed stars, Arat. 230, 274, etc.: opp. to *ἀκοντίζεσθαι*, Arist. Mund. 4. 23:—*πέτρος ἐσπῆρικται* Call. Ap. 23: *χάσμα μέγα ἐστ.* Ev. Luc. 16. 26: of places, merely to be situated, Dion. P. 204, etc.

2. metaph., *κακὸν κακῷ ἐσπῆρικτο* evil was set upon evil, II. 16. 111: *τί τοι χύλος ἐσπῆρικται*: Ap. Rh. 4. 816: *δέκατος μείς οὐρανῷ ἐσπῆρικτο* the tenth month was set in heaven, h. Hom. Merc. 11: of a person, *ὅπου .. σπῆριξει* ποτέ wheresoever thou art larrying, art settled, Soph. Aj. 195.

II. the Act. also occurs intr. in same sense, *οὐδὲ πῃ εἶχον σπῆριξαι* ποσὶν ἔμπεδον Od. 12. 434 (like *σπῆριξασθαι* in II. 21. 242, v. supr.): *κύμα οὐρανῷ σπῆριζαν* a wave rising up to heaven, Eur. Hipp. 1207: and metaph., *κλέος οὐρανῷ σπῆριζον* Id. Bacch. 972, v. Elmsl.: *πρὸς οὐρανὸν καὶ γαίαν ἐσπῆριξε* φῶς lb. 1081, cf. Plut. Sull. 6.

2. of diseases, to fix, settle, determine to a particular part, *ὅποτε εἰς τὴν καρδίαν σπῆριξαι* (sc. ἡ νόσος) Thuc. 2. 49: *ἐνταῦθα στ.* ἡ νόσος Hipp. Aph. 1250: *βέλος* Id. V. C. 904, etc.: cf. *σπῆριξαι* 2:—Aretæ. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 5 has this in Pass.

3. of the heavenly bodies, to pause, stand still, Plut. 2. 76 D, etc. 4. metaph., *στ. ἐπὶ δόγματος* Diog. L. 2. 136.

σπῆρικτέον, verb. Adj. one must fix, make firm, Poll. 1. 213.

σπῆρικτής, οὐ, ὁ, one who fixes, a fastener, Schol. Opp. H. 3. 373.

σπῆρικτικός, ἡ, ὅν, firmly set, fixed, Procl.:—also *σπῆρικτός*, ἡ, ὅν, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 73, Isid. 4. 26.

σπῆριξίς, εως, ἡ, a fixed position, Schol. Ar. Nub. 1509.

2. determination of a disorder to a particular part, ἐς ὀφθαλμὸν Hipp. 1134 A: cf. *σπῆριξίς* B. II. 2.

σπῆριξος, ὁ, (ἴσπημι) Ζεὺς Στ. the Rom. Jupiter Stator, Plut. Cic. 16:—called Ἐπιστάσιος, Id. Rom. 18.

σπῆσι-φύλλον, τό, = *τηλέφιλον*, Hesych.

σπῆσι-χορος [ῖ], οὐ, establishing or leading χοροί:—hence as n. pr., Σπῆσιχορος, Dor. Σπῆσι-, ὁ, the Lyric poet Stesichorus, whose real name was Tisias, Simon. 19, Plat. Phaedr. 243 A:—proverb., *οὐδὲ τὰ τρία Σπῆσιχορου* (i. e. strophæ, antistrophæ, epode) γῶναι, of illiterate persons, Paroemiogr.:—Adj., Σπῆσιχορείος, οὐ, Plut. 2. 1135 D, etc.

2. a throw on the dice which shewed eight pips,—acc. to Poll. 9. 100, from the eight-sided monument of the poet at Himera. II. Σπῆσιχόρη occurs as = *Τερψιχόρη*, C. I. 8185 d.

σπῆτι or *σπῆτις*, ἡ, rare Dor. word for *γυνή*, Anth. P. 1. 15, 21, 26: cf. Lob. Paral. 429. (Perh. the form arose from a false reading of II. 1. 6, διὰ σπῆτιν ἐρίσαντε, having quarrelled about a woman, Eust. ad I., A. B. 735.)

σπῆτιώδης, ἐς, contr. for *σπεατώδης*, Hipp. ap. Galen.

σπῆ, v. sub Σσ.

σπῆ, ἡ, like *ψῆφος*, a small stone, pebble, Ap. Rh. 2. 1176 (ubi v. Schol.): also *σπῆτιον*, τό, Hipp. ap. Galen.: cf. *σπῆζω*, *σπῆωδης*. (Curt. compares Goth. *stains*, stone, etc.) [ῖ: later writers, ignorant of this, wrote *σπῆα*, *σπῆων*.]

σπῆζω, τό, to pell with pebbles, Hesych.

σπῆβαδεύω, to use as litter for animals, spread as litter, Diosc. 3. 29.

σπῆβῆδιον, τό, Dim. of *σπῆβός*, Plut. Philop. 4, Luc. Tox. 31.

σπῆβαδο-κοιτέω, to sleep on litter, Polyb. 2. 17, 10: ἐν σάγους Strab. 155.

σπῆβαδο-ποιέομαι, Dep. to make oneself a bed of straw and leaves, Arist. H. A. 8. 30, 4., 9. 7, 2:—so in Act., Schol. Soph. Ph. 1108.

σπῆβάζω, τό, to tread upon, ἐσπῆβακα πεπτάτωκα Hesych. 2. to spread as bedding, in Pass., Schol. Theocr. 7. 67.

3. in Med. to follow the track, track out, Aresas ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 848, 854:—cf. *σπῆβίζομαι*.

στιβάρός, ἡ, ὅν, (v. sub fin.) strong, stout, sturdy, freq. in Hom. and Hes., both of men's limbs, ὄμος, αὐχὴν, βραχίονα II. 5. 400., 18. 415, Od. 18. 68: μέλας Hes. Sc. 76: so, *στ. πλεῖραι* Pind. Fr. 77: and of weapons, ἔγχος, σάκος II. 5. 746., 3. 335, etc.: *δίσκος στιβαρότερος* more massy, Od. 8. 187:—later, of persons, *στ. τις κατάρτα* Ar. Thesm. 639: *στ. τὸ σῶμα* Joseph. B. J. 6. 2, S. *στ. τῇ γλώσσῃ* LXX (Ezek. 3. 6): *μοῖρα στ.* Anth. P. app. 101: *εὐεπῆ* (of Aeschylus), Anth.

P. 7. 39; λέξιν Dion. II. de Thuc. 24:—Adv., *πύκα στιβαρότης ὁρανοῦ* . . . *πύλας gates close shut*, Il. 12. 454; *στ. φρόντιζε* M. Anton. 2. 5. (Prob. from *√ΣΤΙΒ*, *στειβ-ω*, so that the orig. sense would be *compact, solid*; akin to *√ΣΤΙΦ*, *στιφ-ρός*, and prob. also to *√ΣΤΥΦ*, *στυφ-ερός*.)

στιβαρότης, *ή, firmness*:—as an official title, Eus. H. E. 9. 9, 11.

στιβαρόω, *to strengthen, confirm*, Byz.

στιβάς, *ἄβος, ή, (στεβή) a bed of straw, rushes, or leaves (cf. σπιπτή φυλλάς, Soph. Ph. 33), whether strewed loose (see Ev. Marc. 11. 8, where στιβάς is the true reading for the vulg. στραιβάς), or stuffed into a mattress*, Eur. Hel. 798; *χαμαίπετῆς* Id. Trö. 507; *χῶ στ. ἐσσεῖται πεπυκασμένα* . . . *κνύξ τ' ἀσφοδέλω τε* Theocr. 7. 67, cf. 13. 34. 2. *a mattress*, Hdt. 4. 71, Ar. Pl. 663; esp. one used by soldiers, Eupol. Ταξ. 4 (ubi v. Meineke.), Ar. Pax 348, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 16; *σολώνων* Ar. Pl. 541; *ἐπὶ στιβάδων σμίλακι καὶ μυρρίνας ἐστρωμένον* Plat. Rep. 372 B. 3. generally, *a bed*, Theopomp. Hist. 190. 4. *the nest or lair of mice*, Arat. 1139; of fishes, Arist. H. A. 8. 30, 4.

στιβεία, *ή, a treading, walking*: hence, *a path, way*, Hdn. Epim. 128:—*cf. στιβή*. II. *a tracking with hounds*, Diod. 4. 13.

στιβέως, *ἑως, ὁ, (στιβέω) a walker, traveller*, Hesych.,—esp. *a fuller* (Germ. *walker*), who cleans clothes by treading them, Schol. Ap. Rh. 2. 30, Nic. Th. 376:—*cf. στειβω* I. I. fin. II. *one who tracks out*, *στ. κύνων* Opp. C. 1. 462.

στιβευτής, *οὔ, ὅ, = foreg., στ. κύνων* Sostrat. ap. Stob. 403. 56.

στιβέω, *to track out*, Diod. 5. 3, Plut. 2. 966 C. *to explore, τὸ μέλ-λόν* Ib. 399 A:—Pass., *στιβευόμενος τόπος* Ib. 918 B. II. *intr. to walk, travel*, Hesych.

στιβέω, *(στιβος) to tread, traverse, only once in Pass., πᾶν ἐστίβηται πλεῖρον every side has been traversed, searched*, Soph. Aj. 874; *cf. ἀστίβητος, ἀστίβητος*.

στιβή [ῖ], *ή, frozen dew, rime, hoar frost*, Od. 5. 467, 17. 25, Call. Ep. 32. (Prob. from *στειβω*, as *πάγος, πάχνη*, from *πήγνυμι*.)

στιβή, *ή, = στίμμι*, A. B. 68, 114.

στιβήεις, *ἑσσα, εν, frosty, rimy*, Suid.

στιβί, *τό, Lat. stibium = στίμμι*, q. v.

στιβίη, *ή, Ep. for στιβεία* 1, Opp. C. 1. 37.

στιβίω, *(στίβη) to freeze*, Hesych.

στιβίζομαι, *Med. or Pass. to paint one's eyelids and eyebrows with black paint (στίβι)*, Strab. 775, LXX (Ezek. 23. 40), Eus. H. E. 5. 18.—Wrongly written *στιβάζομαι* in Mai's Spicil. 2. 189 B, etc.

στίβος [ῖ], *ὁ, (στεβήω) a trodden way, track, path*, h. Hom. Merc. 352; *ἔρμος ἐνθ' ἂν ᾗ βροτῶν στίβος* Soph. Ant. 773, cf. Ph. 157, Eur. I. T. 67, Or. 1274; *σ. ἐνύμνητο κατὰ στ. Ἡρακλῆϊ* Ap. Rh. 1. 1253; v. sub ὀγμένω.

II. *a track, footstep*, h. Hom. Merc. 353, Hdt. 4. 140, Aesch. Cho. 210, 228, Soph. Ph. 29, 48, etc.; *ἔπεσθαι κατὰ στίβον on the track or trail*, Hdt. 5. 102, cf. 4. 122, 9. 59; also, *στίβοι ποδῶν* Aesch. Cho. 205; *ἵππων* Xen. An. 1. 6, 1; *λέχος καὶ στίβοι φιλόδοπος traces of those who had lain there*, Aesch. Ag. 411; *ῥῶν στίβος of hounds on the track*, Anth. P. 9. 516. III. = *στιβεία*, *a going, gait*, as Herm. takes *στίβον κατ' ἀνάγκην* in Soph. Ph. 206.

στιβώ, *to afflict*; and **στίβωσις**, *ή, affliction*, Eccl.

στιγεύς, *ἑως, ὁ, (στίζω) one who tattoos, a tattooer*, Hdt. 7. 35. II. in Suid. = *κεντήριον, an awl or needle for puncturing*.

στίγμα, *τό, (στίζω) the prick or mark of a pointed instrument, a spot, mark*, Arist. H. A. 7. 6, 6; *στ. ἐγγράφειν κεφαλῇ* Polyae. 1. 24; esp. *a tattoo-mark, brand*, *στ. ἱρά*, shewing that the persons so branded were devoted to the service of the temple, Hdt. 2. 113, cf. 5. 35 and v. στίζω; esp. of a runaway slave, Plat. Com. Ὑπερβ. 2 (cf. Ep. Gal. 6. 17). 2. generally, *a mark, spot*, as on the dragon's skin, Hes. Sc. 166 (where Herm. would read *στιγμαὶ δ' ὡς ἐπέφανον* . . . *κυνέαι κατὰ νῶτα*).

στιγματίζομαι, *to bear tattoo-marks*, Luc. Syr. Dea 59.

στιγματίζω, *ον, bearing tattoo-marks (v. στιγματόω)*.

στιγματίας, *ον, Ion. -ίτης, εω, ὁ, one who bears tattoo-marks, a branded culprit, runaway slave*, Asius 1, Pseudo-Phocyl. 212, Ar. Lys. 331, Hermipp. Φορμ. 1. 19, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 24; *στ. οἰκείτης* Lys. ap. Ath. 612 C: generally, *a scoundrel*, Byz.; *cf. στίγαν*. 2. in Comedy, *one whose property is marked as mortgaged*, Cratin. Incert. 140; *cf. στίζω*.

II. *a critic who lays great stress on punctuation*, of Nicanor, Eust. 20. 12, Suid.; v. *στιγμή* II.

στιγματίζω, like *στίζω*, *to prick, puncture*, Chron. Pasch.: *to brand*, metaph., *ψυχὴν διὰ κληίδων* Basil.

στιγματό-φόρος, *ον, = στιγματίζω*, Polyae. 1. 24; v. Lob. Phryn. 682.

στιγμή, *ή, (στίζω) like Lat. punctum, a mark made by a pointed instrument, a prick, spot*, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 398 D. 2. *a mathematical point*, Arist. Top. 1. 18, 8, Eth. N. 10. 3, 4, de An. 3. 2, 20, al.; *ὅσον στ. αἰματίνης of the size of a spot of blood*, Id. H. A. 6. 3, 2. 3. metaph. of anything very small, *a jot, tittle, εἴ γε εἴχε στιγμὴν ἡ σκιά* τούτων Dem. 552. 7, cf. Menand. Incert. 389:—of time, *στιγμὴ* 201; *ἐν στ. χρόνῳ in a moment*, Ev. Luc. 4. 5; *στιγμὴ χρόνῳ ὁ βίος* Plut. 2. 13 D, cf. 111 C, Anth. P. 7. 472. II. in Gramm., *στιγμή* or *τελεία στιγμή is the full stop, period, μέση στ. the colon, ὑποστιγμή the comma*, A. B. 758: Nicanor made 8 *στιγμαὶ*, Ib.

στιγματίας, *α, ὧν, no bigger than a point*, Plut. 2. 1084 B, Cleomed. p. 72; of time, *momentary*, Plut. 2. 117 E; *στιγματίας* is f. l., Lob. Phryn. 544.

στιγμακῶς, *Adv. with a full stop*, Eust. 399. fin.

στιγμός, *οὔ, ὁ, a pricking*, Aesch. Supp. 139.

στίγαν, *ἄνος, ὁ, = στιγματίας*, Ar. Fr. 46; *cf. πέδαν*.

στίζω, *Simon. 78; fut. στίξω* Hdt. 7. 35, Eupol. Ταξ. 11: aor. *ἔστιξα* Hdt. 5. 35:—Med., Luc., etc.: aor. *ἔστιξα* Hdn. Nonn.:—Pass., aor. part. *στιχθεὶς* Porph. V. Pyth. 15: pf. *ἔστιγα* Id., Att. (From *√ΣΤΙΠ*,

cf. ἔστιγμαι, στιγ-μή, στίγ-μα, also στικ-τός; cf. Lat. *di-sting-uo, in-sting-tus, in-stig-o, sti-malus, sti-lus* (for *stig-lus*); Goth. *stik-s* (*στιγμή*), *stak-s* (*στίγμα*); A. S. *stie-ian* (*to stick*); O. H. G. *stih-u* (*stechen*); *stach-ila* (*stachel*), *stich-ila* (*stichel*), etc., in Skt. without the s, *stī, stīg-āmi* (*acuo*), *stīg-man* (*acutus*), *tik-tas* (*amarus*); so, Zd. *tigh-ra* (*acutus*), *tigh-ri* (*sagitta*). To mark with a pointed instrument, to prick, stab, Lat. *pungere, stīxw se* *βελόνασιν τριάν* Eupol. Ταξ. 11. II. *to tattoo*, as the Thracians used to do, among whom τὸ ἐστίχθαι ἐγγενὲς ἐκέρταται Hdt. 5. 6 *ἀποσυρῆσας τὴν κεφαλὴν ἐστίξε* Ib. 35; so, *ἐστιγμένοις ἀνέμον* Xen. An. 5. 4, 32; of the Britons, τὰ σώματα στίζονται γραφαῖς ποικίλων χῶων Hdn. 3. 14. 2. *to brand*, as a mark of disgrace, Hdt. 7. 35, Ar. Ran. 1511; *τοὺς δὲ* . . . *ἔσ-τίον στίγματα βασιλῆα* branded them with the royal brand-marks (as we might say, *with the broad arrow*), Id. 7. 233; esp. of runaway slaves, *δραπέτης ἐστιγμένος* Ar. Av. 760, cf. Andoc. ap. Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1001; so, *ἔστ. αὐτομόλος* Aesch. 38, 26 (*cf. στιγματίας*); *κατὰ τοῦ προσώπου* Ael. V. H. 2. 9, cf. Diphil. Πολυπρ. 1. 7. 3. merely for the purpose of marking as one's property, as *στίξαι ἵππον* Phot.; *cf. κοπταίς, σαμφοράς*—*στίξεν χάριον* to mark a piece of land as mortgaged, by a notice set up upon it, Poll. 3. 85; *cf. ἀστικτος, στιγ-ματίας* 2. 4. rarely c. dupl. acc., *στίγματα στίξιν τινά* to brand one with a mark, Hdt. 7. 233; *στ. ἵππον εἰς τὸ μέτωπον* to brand the figure of a horse on one's forehead, Plut. Nic. 29; *στ. εἰς τὰ μέτωπα* γλαυκᾶς Id. Peric. 26; *cf. Xen. I. c.* 5. metaph., *εἰς ἅλα στίξουσα* πνοά Simon. 78; *βακτηρία* *στ.* to beat black and blue, Ar. Vesp. 1296. II. in Gramm., *to put a full stop*, Lat. *interpungere*, Anth. P. 15. 38; *cf. στιγμή* II.

στικτέον, *verb. Adj. one must put the stop (στιγμή)*, Schol. II. 2. 173, al.

στικτό-πους, *ον, with spotted feet*, ἔλαφα Opp. C. 1. 307.

στικτός, *ή, ὄν, verb. Adj. of στίξω, pricked, punctured, brachyones* Anth. P. 7. 10;—generally, *spotted, dappled*, of fallow-deer (cf. *λάσιος*), Soph. Ph. 184, El. 568; *νεβρίδες* Eur. Bacch. 111, cf. 835; *ἔλαφος* Epigr. Gr. 1082. 4; *ῥαῖνα* Opp. C. 3. 288; *ταῖς* Philostr. 856—also, *στ. πτέρυγ*, of the *ἔσπυ*, Aesch. Fr. 305. 7; and so Eur. Phoen. 1115, *στικτοῖς ὄμμα-σιν* *δεδορκῶτα*, where the Schol. has *ποικίλοις*.

στίλβη, *ή, (στίλβω) a lamp*, Ar. Fr. 470, Hermipp. Θεοί 8, Plat. Com. Incert. 15. II. *a mirror*, Hesych.

στίλβων, *Adv. shining, glittering*, Suid.

στίλβδών, *όνος, ή, brilliance, brightness, polish*, *στ. λαβεῖν* Theophr. H. P. 5. 4, 2; *ὄφθαλμῶν* Plut. 2. 889 D.

στίλβδωντας, *Adv. of στίλβω, brilliantly*, Schol. Arat. 330.

στίλβο-ποιέω, *to make to shine*, Diosc. 1. 90.

στίλβος, *ή, ὄν, = στίλπνός*, Galen., Eccl.

στίλβότης, *ητος, ή, = στίλπνότης*, Schol. Alex. 57, Eccl.

στίλβω, *= στίλπνώ*, Diosc. 5. 173, LXX (Ps. 7. 13):—Pass. *to glitter, shine*, Eccl.

στίλβω, *used chiefly in pres. and impf.: aor. ἔστίλψα* Charito 2. 2, v. sub fin. (The *√ΣΤΙΑΒ* becomes *ΣΤΙΑΠ* in *στίλπ-νός*.) *To glitter, gleam*, of polished or bright surfaces, *ἦκα στίλβοντας* ἑλαιοί Il. 18. 596; *κάλλει τε στίλβαν καὶ εἰμασιν* 3. 392; *κάλλει καὶ χάρισι* στίλβαν Od. 6. 237; *λαμπραὶ δ' ἀκτίνες ἀπ' αὐτοῦ αἰγλήεν στίλβουσιν* *beam* from him, h. Hom. 3. 11; *στ. ὅπλοις* Eur. Andr. 1146; *ἰδὼν στίλ-βοντα τὰ λάμβδα*, i. e. the λ upon the Lacedaemonian shields, Eupol. Incert. 37; *στ. νῶτον περὶ γούρον χρυσαῖον* Ar. Av. 697; *στ. ἄνθε* . . . *ἔπα-μίδα* Achae. ap. Ath. 414 D; *στ. ἐν χρωματὶν ποικιλία* Plat. Phaedo 110 D: absol., of sleek horses, Eur. Rhcs. 618; of brilliant complexion, Theocr. 2. 79, etc.; of water in motion, Plat. Tim. 59 B, cf. Arist. Meteor. 2. 9, 18; of the white gleam on the eye, Id. H. A. 6. 3, 6; of the fixed stars, as opp. to the planets, *to twinkle* (but cf. *στίλβω*), Id. An. Post. 1. 13, 2, Cael. 2. 8, 10; c. acc. cogn., *στ. ἀστραπὰς* *to flash* lightning, Id. Or. 480; and so, metaph., *στ. ὀμηλικὴν ἐρατεινὴν* Orph. Arg. 1113. 2. metaph. *to shine, be bright*, Eur. Hipp. 195. II. trans. = *στίλπνώ*, *στίλβει τὸ πρόσωπον* Diosc. 1. 111; *στίλψασα τὰς* *παρεῖας* Aristae. 1. 25.

στίλβωμα, *τό, = στίλβατρον*, Diosc. 1. 57. II. *a glittering ornament*, Byz.

στίλβων, *οντος, ὁ, the Shiner*, name of the planet Mercury, Arist. Mund. 2. 9, Plut. 2. 430 A, and (in acc. form *στίλβανα*) 1029 B, Cic. Nat. D. 2. 20. II. v. *στίλπνω*.

στίλβωσις, *ή, a making to shine, γενέσθαι εἰς στ.* to be made bright, LXX (Ezek. 21. 10), Eccl.

στίλβωτης, *οὔ, ὁ, a polisher*, Gloss.

στίλβατρον, *τό, a cosmetic*, Diosc. 1. 33.

στίλη [ῖ], *ή, a drop*, Lat. *stilla*: metaph., like *στιγμή*, *a little bit, a moment*, *κατεκοιμήθημεν ὅσον στίλην* Ar. Vesp. 213.

στίλπνός, *ή, ὄν, glittering, glistening*, *ἔρσαι* Il. 14. 351; *ὄφθαλμοί* Arist. Physiogn. 6. 38; *μαργαρίτα* Luc. Imag. 9; of cosmetics, Diosc. 5. 99.

στίλπνότης, *ητος, ή, = στίλβότης*, Plut. 2. 921 A, etc.

στίλπνώ, *to make to shine, polish*, Arr. Epict. 2. 8, 25, Galen.

στίλπνω, or **στίλβω**, *ὄν, Sybar. name for a dwarf*, Ath. 518 E.

στίλψις, *ἑως, ή, (στίλβω) a shining, glittering*, Origen., Tzetz.

στίμμι or **στίμι**, *ιος or εως, or ιδος, τό, Lat. stimmi or stibium, sesqui-sulphuret of antimony*, whence a dark pigment was made, with which women, esp. in the East, stained their eyelids, so as to add to the beauty of the eyes, Diosc. 5. 99, cf. Plin. 33. 33:—also *στίμμις* or *στίμμις*, *ή, acc. στίμιν* Antiph. Παροιμ. 2, Ion ap. Poll. 5. 101.—It is still used in Asia under the names *cohel, surme*.

στιμμίζω, *to tinge the eyelids black with στίμμι*, Democr. ap. Fahr. Bibl. Gr. 5. 337:—Med. *to tinge one's eyelids with black*, Galen. 6. 439; *στ. τοὺς ὄφθαλμούς* LXX (4 Regg. 9. 30, Ezek. 23. 40).

στῖμμις, ἡ, v. στῖμμις.

στῖμμις-μας, τό, black pigment prepared from στῖμμις, Hesych.

*στῖξ, ἡ, a word only used in gen. στῖχος II., acc. στίχα Simon. 136; and in nom. and acc. pl. στίχες, στίχας;—the other cases being taken from στίχους, which, in all cases, is the commonest form in Prose: (v. sub στείχω);—a row, line, rank or file, esp. of soldiers, τῆς μὲν ἡς στῖχος ἦρχε Μενέσθεος II. 16. 173; στῖχος εἰμι διαμπερές 20. 362, cf. Simon. 1. c.;—elsewhere in pl., στίχες ἀνδρῶν, Τρώων, Δαναῶν II.; ἀσπιστῶν II. 16. 173; so, Hes. Sc. 170; mostly, of foot, but also, στ. ἥρων τε καὶ ἱππῶν II. 20. 326;—κατὰ στίχας in ranks or lines, ἴζοντο κατὰ στ. 9. 326; but, ἥλθε κατὰ στ. through the ranks, 16. 820, cf. 5. 590., II. 91; of dancers, θρήσκον ἐπὶ στίχας ἀλλήλοισιν 18. 602;—also in Att. Poets, στίχες ξένων Aesch. Theb. 925; πολεμίαν, Καδμείαν Eur. Heracl. 676, Supp. 669; τῶν λαῶν An. Eq. 163; σὺν καὶ λεόντων Hes. Sc. 170; γεράων Arat. 1031.

2. metaph., ἀνέμων στίχες Pind. P. 4. 373; ἐπὶ στίχες verses, lays, Pind. P. 4. 100; later, νῆσαν στ. Dion. P. 514; βίβλων Anth. P. 7. 56.—Cf. στίχος, στίχους, στίχοις.

στίξ, ἡ, (στίγω) a marking with a pointed instrument, pricking, e. g. of notes, Auctt. Mus. 2. punctuation, Byz. 3. generally, a spot or mark, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 221.

στίον, τό, v. sub στία.

στιπτός, ἡ, ὦν, properly trodden down, Lat. stipatus, στιπτὴ φυλλὰς, = στιβάς, Soph. Ph. 33; and the Acharnians in Ar. Ach. 180, are called στιπτοὶ γέροντες, tough, sturdy old fellows; perhaps with allusion to ἀνθρακες στιπτοί, a kind of hard charcoal, mentioned by Theophr. Ign. 37; for the Acharnians were noted charcoal-makers, v. Ar. Ach. 34. 333 sq. (In some MSS. of Soph. written στιπειτός, as also ἀ-στιπειτός for ἀ-στιπτός.)

στίφος, εὖς, τό, (στείβω) a close-packed or compact body: a body of men in close array, a column, mass, Hdt. 9. 57, Aesch. Pers. 20; νεῶν στίφος the close array of ships, Ib. 366; στίφος ποιήσασθαι Hdt. 9. 70; cf. Ar. Eq. 852, Pax 564, Thuc. 8. 92, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 19, etc.; also in pl. masses, groups, Polyb. 2. 68, 4, Philo 2. 455.

στιφάω, to harden, Ath. 323 F, Eust. 1913. 45.

στιφάρος, ὁ, ὦν, (v. sub στιβαρός), firm, solid, of olives, Ar. Fr. 190; σκέλη Xen. Cyn. 4. 1, cf. 5. 30; πλεκτάνη Crohyl. Ψευδ. 2; καυλὸς σαρκοῦς καὶ στ. Arist. H. A. 3. 1, 24; opp. to μαδαρός, of flesh, Ib. 4. 6, 9; to ὕψος, Id. G. A. 2. 5, cf. H. A. 3. 6, 2; to σομφός, G. A. 2. 1, 16; ὧν στερεὸν καὶ στ. Ib. 3. 3, 3; of persons, stout, sturdy, νεανίας Philostr. Jun. 887, cf. 863, 866.

2. metaph. stubborn, Eust. Opusc. 115. 49.—στυφνός is a freq. v. l.

στιφρότης, ἡ, solidity, stoutness, Timocl. Μαραθ. 1. 3.

στίχ-αοῖδος, ὁ, one who sings verses, a poet, Anth. Plan. 316.

στίχ-αομαί, Ep. Dep., used by Hom. only in Ep. 3 pl. impf. ἐστιχόωντο: (*στίξ, στίχας, στείχω)—to march in rows or ranks, esp. of soldiers, II. 2. 92., 4. 432, etc.; also of ships in line, 2. 516, 602, etc.; of shepherds with their herds, 18. 577; of cattle, Theocr. 25. 126:—of two persons together, II. 3. 266, 341.—In later Ep. we have the Act. στίχ-οισι intr., just like στίχ-αομαί, of trees, to stand in rows, Ap. Rh. 1. 30, cf. Mosch. 2. 142, Arat. 191, Orph. L. 269; part. neut. στίχ-όωντα, Arat. 372.

στίχ-όριον [ᾶ], τό, a variegated tunic, as a vestment, Eccl.

στίχας, ἄδος, ἡ, poet. for στίχος, C. I. 3535. 26, in dat. στίχ-άδεσαι.

στίχες, αἱ, v. sub *στίξ.

στίχηδόν, Adv. in rows, lines or verses, Hdn. 4. 9, A. B. 784; cf. sq.

στίχηδης, ἡ, in rows or ranks, Heliod. 3. 2: in verse, Eus. P. E. 514 B:—also στίχηρός, ὁ, ὦν, Eccl.:—on βίβλοι στίχηραι or στίχηδόν γεγραμμένα, v. Ritschl die Alexandr. Biblioth. p. 106.

στίχ-ιδιον, τό, Dim. of στίχος, Plat. 2. 60 A, 668 A, etc.

στίχ-ίζω, to arrange in verses, Anon. in Fabric. Bibl. Gr. 8. 613, not (ed. Harles).—Pass., v. l. for στίχ-ίζομαι in LXX (Ezek. 42. 2).

στίχ-όιους, ἡ, ov, of lines or verses, στ. θάνατος of one who was rhymed to death, Anth. P. 11. 135:—so στίχ-όικός, ἡ, ὦν, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 317.

στίχ-όισμος, ὁ, the numbering of the lines of a book, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 291.

στίχ-ιστίον, verb. Adj. of στίχ-ίζω, Tzetz. 9. 292.

στίχ-ιστής, οὗ, ὁ, a writer of verse, Tzetz. Lyc. 425, v. Thom. M. 463.

στίχ-ο-γράφος [ᾶ], ὦν, writing verse, Anth. P. append. 321.

στίχ-ο-μῦθος, to answer one another line by line, Poll. 4. 113.

στίχ-ο-μῦθος, ἡ, a conversation in alternate lines, Poll. 4. 113.

στίχ-ο-πλόκος, ὁ, (πλέκω) a versifier; a bad word, acc. to Thom. M. s. v. ἰάμβων ἐργάτης.—στίχ-ο-πλόκεω, to compose verses, Byz.

στίχ-ο-ποιός, ὁ, a verse-maker, Eccl.; στίχ-ο-ποιός, Gloss.; and στίχ-ο-ποιία, ἡ, verse-making, versification, Plat. 2. 45 B.

στίχος [ῖ], ὁ, (√ΣΤΙΧ, στείχω) a row or file of soldiers, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 9, etc.; of trees, Id. Oec. 4. 21; of numbers, Plat. Phaedo 104 B; of the cells in a honey-comb, Arist. II. A. 9. 40, 9, cf. *στίξ, στίχ-όος.

II. a line of poetry, a verse, Ar. Ran. 1239; στ. ἥρωικός Plat. Legg. 958 E; τὸν βίον ἔθρακας εἰς στίχον, i. e. have described life in one line, Nicostr. Incert. 2:—a line of prose, Dion. H. de Thuc. 19.

στίχ-οουργός, ὁ, a verse-maker, Thom. M. s. v. ἰάμβων ἐργάτης:—στίχ-οουργέω, to make verses, Eust. 32. 22:—στίχ-οούργημα, τό, and -γία, ἡ, versification, Schol. Lyc. 324, 817.

στίχ-ω [ῖ], v. sub στείχω.

στίχ-ωδός, ὁ, contr. for στίχ-αοῖδος, Menaechn. ap. Schol. Pind. N. 2. 1.

στίχ-ωδης, ἡ, (στίον) stony, hard, Lat. scrupulosus, Galen. Lex. Hipp.

στέλεγγ-ιδιον, τό, Dim. of στέλεγγις, Theopomp. Hist. 282.

στέλεγγ-ιδιο-λήκυθος, ὁ, the slave who carried his master's στέλεγγις and λήκυθος to the bath, Poll. 3. 154 (who finds fault with the word); cf. ἐυστράληκυθος.

στέλεγγ-ιδιο-ποιός, ὦν, making στέλεγγιδες, Strab. 717; cf. στέλεγγ-ιδ-ο.

στέλεγγ-ιδ-ο, to scrape or dress with ἡ στέλεγγις, Suid.:—cf. ἀποστλ-.

στέλεγγις, ἰδος, ἡ, older word for ἐύστρα (Erotian. Gloss. Hipp.), a scraper, to remove the oil and dirt (γλοῖος) from the skin in the bath or after the exercises of the Palaestra, Hipp. Acut. 395, Ar. Fr. 189, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 368 C, cf. Dict. of Antiq. p. 141:—proverb. of poverty, οὐδ' ἐστὶν αὐτῇ στέλεγγις οὐδὲ λήκυθος Ar. Fr. 14, cf. Cic. Fin. 4. 12, Plat. 2. 59 F:—at Sparta reeds were used, but generally it was of metal, Plat. 2. 239 A, cf. Diod. 13. 81.

II. a sort of tiara overlaid with metal (ἐπίπικτος), C. I. 159. 9 and 10, cf. Poll. 7. 179; of gold, Polyb. 26. 7, 10, Ath. 128 D; proposed as a prize, Xen. An. 1. 2, 10; worn by the θεωροί sent to an oracle or a solemn festival, Heraclid. Tar. ap. Erotian, Gloss. Hipp., Sosib. ap. Ath. 674 B:—in Ar. Thesm. 556, the women are said to draw wine with their στέλεγγιδες; so, τῇ στλ. κὰν ἀρῶσαι τις Arist. Top. 6. 6, 18.—Many forms occur, στέλεγγις Polyb. 1. 66, Suid., E. M.: στέλεγγος, A. B. 793; στέλεγγις Artem. 1. 66; στεργγίς Heraclid. l. c., cf. Lat. strigil (stringo); Dim. στέλεγγιον, A. B. 793.

στέλεγγισμα, τό, like γλοῖος, the oil and dirt scraped off by the στέλεγγις, Lat. strigmentum, Arist. Mirab. 105; in form στέλεγγισμα, Lyc. 874.

στέλεγγιστρον, τό, = στέλεγγις, Gloss. in form στέλεγγ-.

στοά, ἄς, ἡ, also στοᾶ (in anapaest. verse) Ar. Eccl. 684, 686, and in a Dor. Inscr., C. I. 2483. 22:—a roofed colonnade, piazza, cloister, Lat. porticus, Hdt. 3. 52, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 29., 7. 4, 31; such colonnades were commonly attached to a temple, but also were separate buildings, used as places of resort in the heat of the day, cf. Dict. of Antiq. II.

at Athens this name was given to various public buildings of this character: as, 1. a storehouse, magazine, warehouse, esp. for corn, Ar. Ach. 548; στοᾶ ἀλφιτοπολῖς Id. Eccl. 686, cf. 14. 2. ἡ βασιλείος

στοᾶ the court where the ἄρχων βασιλεὺς sat, Ib. 684; ἡ τοῦ βασιλέως στοᾶ Plat. Theaet. 210 D, cf. Euthyphro 2 A, Paus. 1. 3, 1., 1. 14, 6, Poll. 8. 85-7. 3. the Ποσειδέ, Andoc. 11. 37; v. ποικίλος II. 3.—Zeno of Citium and his successors taught in this colonnade, and so his school was called of ἀπὸ (ἐκ) τῆς στοᾶς or Στωικοί, Plat. 2. 879 A, Luc. Pisc. 43; and as a nickname, Στωάκες Hermes ap. Ath. 563 C:—cf. also Plat. Theag. 121 A, Dem. 918. 10, Aeschin. 80. 5.

III. a long roof or shed to protect besiegers, like Lat. vinea, testudo, Polyb. 1. 48, etc. (Perh. from √ΣΤΕΓ, στέγω, so that στοᾶ stands for στογιά, as Lat. mai-or for magi-or, ai-o for agi-o (cf. ne-g-o, ad-ag-ium), v. Philolog. Soc. Transact. 6. p. 138—it is difficult to connect it with στυλός, as Curt. suggests. The o becomes ω in στωίδιον, Στωικός.)

στοβάξω, to scold, abuse; and στόβασμα, τό, a scolding, Hesych.

στοβέω, to scold, E. M. 385. 19.

στόβος, ὁ, abuse, bad language, Hesych. (from στόμφος).

=φλυαρία, bragging, vaunting, Lyc. 395.

στοᾶ, ἡ, v. sub στοᾶ.

στοιβάξω, to pile or heap up, pack together, Luc. Catapl. 5, LXX (Lev. 1. 7); cf. διαστοιβάξω:—metaph., ἐστωισμένη διάνοια Synes. 42 A.

στοιβάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = στιβάς, Zonar.; v. στιβάς.

στοιβάς, ἡ, a stuffing, heaping up, E. M. 727. 37.

στοιβαδία, ὦν, heaped up or together, Gloss.

στοιβαδμός, ὁ, a heaping up, Nicet. Ann. 102 C.

στοιβαδστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who heaps up, Gloss.

στοιβή, ἡ, (στείβω) a shrubby plant, the same as φέως, Theophr. II. P. 6. 1, 3; its branches were used to make brooms, τὴν στέγην ὑφέλλοντα . . . πυνθῆναι στοιβῆς Hippon. 42, also to pack wine-jars, A. B. 515.

2. a cushion, pad, Arist. P. A. 2. 9, 6. 3. padding, Eupol. Incert. 132; and metaph. 'padding,' an expletive, Ar. Ran. 1179.

4. generally, a pack, heap, λίθων, βοτρυῶν Eust. Opusc. 184. 39., 309. 41; ἐν στ. 55. 67; στ. κρέατων 127. 77.

στοιβηδόν, Adv., crammed in, Simplic. ad Arist. 4. p. 30. 43 ed. Berl.

στοιβο-εἰδής, ἑς, loose, porous, ἀάρε Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 72.

στοῖδιον, τό, Dim. of στοᾶ, Strab. 396; but v. sub στάδιον.

Στωικός, v. sub Στωικός.

στοιχαδικός, ἡ, ὦν, prepared from the plant στοιχάς, στ. ὕψος Diosc. 5. 53 in lemmate.

στοιχαδίστης [ῖ], ὁ, flavoured with the plant στοιχάς, οἶνος Diosc. 5. 54.

στοιχάς, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, (στοίχος) in rows one behind another, ὠλάδες Nonn. 10. 6. 22:—αἱ Στοιχάδες (sc. νῆσοι) a row of islands off Mar-seilles, now les Isles d'Hyères, Ap. Rh. 4. 554, Strab. 184; cf. Κυκλάδες, Σποράδες.

2. ἐλαῖαι στοιχάδες olive-trees (prob. because planted in rows) which were not sacred, like the μούρια, Solon ap. Poll. 5. 36, Philo-ch. 62.

II. στοιχάς, ἡ, an aromatic plant, Lavandula stoechas, Orph. Arg. 916, Diosc. 3. 31.

στοιχεακός, ἡ, ὦν, (στοιχείων II. 1), literal, alphabetic, Eust. 35. 24.

Adv. -κώς, Id. 83. 39.

στοιχειο-λάτρης, οὗ, ὁ, a worshipper of the elements, Athanas.

στοιχείον, τό, (στοίχος) properly, one of a row: hence, I. in the sun-dial, the shadow of the gnomon, which advances regularly hour after hour, ὅταν ᾖ δεκάπων τὸ στ. when the shadow is ten feet long, i. e. when the sun is sinking, when it is near supper-time, Ar. Eccl. 652, v. Schol.; so, θηνικήν ἂν εἰκοσι ποδῶν . . . τὸ στ. ᾗ Eubul. Incert. 1; στοιχείων ἡ σκιά Philon. ap. Phot.

II. generally, one of a series, a component part, element (ἀδιαίρετον τῷ εἶδει Arist. Metaph. 4. 3, 1, cf. Cael. 3. 3, 1):—hence

1. a simple sound of the voice, as the first element of language, Plat. Crat. 424 D; τὸ ῥῶ τὸ στ. Ib. 426 D; γραμμάτων στ. καὶ συλλαβάς Id. Theaet. 202 E.; στ. ἐστι φωνῇ ἀδιαίρετος Arist. Poët. 20, 2.—στοιχεῖα therefore, strictly, were different from letters (γράμματα), as Priscian distinguished between elementa (or elementa litterarum) and litterae, elementary sounds and letters:—κατὰ στοιχείων in the order of the letters, alphabetically, Anth. P. 11. 15, Plat. 2. 422 E.

2. in Physics, στοιχεῖα were the component parts of matter,

elements, reduced to four by Empedocles, who called them *ῥιζώματα*, v. Sturz. Emped. pp. 255 sqq.; the word *στοιχεία* being first used by Plat., τὰ πρῶτα οἰονπερὶ στ., ἐξ ὧν ἡμεῖς τε ἐνυκείμεθα καὶ τὰλλα Theaet. 201 E; τὰ τῶν πόντων στ. Polit. 278 C; αὐτὰ τίθενται στ. τοῦ παντός Tim. 48 B, cf. Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 8, 3, Metaph. 2. 3, 2, Diog. L. 3. 24, Bentr. Phal. p. 523; στ. σωματικά Arist. Meteor. 1. 1, 1; equivalent to ἀρχαί, Thales ap. Plut. 2. 875 D, Anaxim. ap. Diog. L. 2. 1, Arist. Phys. 1. 5, 6, Metaph. 12. 10, 5, al.; but Arist. also distinguishes στ. from ἀρχή as less comprehensive, and takes στ. for the material cause, as opp. to ἀρχή (the formal or motive). Metaph. 4. 1, 1, 4, 3, 1., 6. 17, 12; αἰθέρ, κόσμου στ. ἀριστον Orph. II. 4, 4; ἀνηλεές στ., of the sea, Babr. 71. 4.

3. also the *elements of knowledge and the sciences*, in Geometry, *points, lines, surfaces*, Arist. Categ. 12, 3, Metaph. 4. 3; in Arithmetic, a *unit*, lb.; in Grammar, στ. τῆς λέξεως parts of speech, Id. Poët. 20, 1, Dion. H. de Comp. 2; in Logic, the major premisses of syllogisms, Arist. Metaph. 3. 3; in Rhet. *common places*, Id. Rhet. 1. 6, 1., 2. 22, 13.

4. generally, a *simple or elementary principle*, ὁρᾶμενοι ἀπὸ τῶν στ. from the first elements, in teaching, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 1; χρηστῆς πολιτείας στ. Isocr. 15 A; τὸ πολλοῦς εἰρημένον μέγιστον στ. Arist. Pol. 5. 9, 5; τὸ νόμισμα στ. καὶ πέρας τῆς ἀλλαγῆς a first principle or condition, lb. 1. 9, 12; στ. τῆς ὅλης τέχνης Nicol. Inert. 1. 30.

5. in later writers the planets were called *στοιχεῖα*, Eccl., v. Vales. ad Eus. H. E. 3. 31, Manetho 4. 624; esp. a sign of the Zodiac, Diog. L. 6. 102; cf. *στοιχεῖα*.—See further M. Müller, *Science of Lang.* 2. pp. 79 sq.

στοιχείω, to teach or set down as elements (*στοιχεῖα*), Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1036 A: Pass. to be trained, disciplined, Eccl. II. to enchant, charm, Tetz. II. p. 93.

στοιχειώδης, es, (εἶδος) *elementary*, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 1, 15; Sup. στοιχειώδιστα Id. Metaph. 1. 8, 3; Comp. —ἐστερος Plut. 2. 1004 A; esp. of Grammar, τὰ στ. μύρια Dion. H. de Thuc. 22:—Adv. —ὄως, Diog. L. 7. 131., 10. 34.—Cf. *στοιχῶδης*.

στοιχειώμα, τό, an element, principle, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 36. II. in pl. the signs of the Zodiac:—hence *στοιχειωματικοί*, oi, persons who cast nativities from the signs of the Zodiac, Ptolem., Byz.

στοιχειώσις, εως, ἡ, elementary instruction, an elementary treatise, Diog. L. 10. 37; αἱ στ. a work by Epicurus, lb. 44:—the alphabet, Epiphani.

στοιχειωτής, οὔ, ὁ, a teacher of elements, of Grammarians, Apoll. de Constr. p. 303, Walz Rhett. 7. 2. p. 923.

στοιχειωτικός, ἡ, ὁ, elementary, Diog. L. 10. 30; διδασχ., φιλοσοφία Clem. A. 673, 771. II. magical, Byz.

στοιχῶ, fut. ἦωα, (στοῖχος) to go in a line or row, of waves, Alcae. 11 Ahr.; μὴ ἐγκαταλίπειν τὸν παραστάτην, ὃ στοιχῶν not to desert him beside whom he ought to stand in battle,—from the oath of Athenian citizens, ap. Stob. 243, 21, Poll. 8. 105:—hence, to go in battle-order, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 34, Eq. Mag. 5. 7:—to dance in rows, Jac. Philostr. Imag. 647; to be in rows, of leaves, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 5, cf. 3. 5, 3; κατὰ τὸ στοιχῶν in sequence, Arist. Interpr. 10, 3.

II. c. dat. to be in line with, walk by, agree with, submit to, τῇ προβόσει τῆς συγκλήτου Polyb. 28. 5, 6; ταῖς πλείοσι γνάμμοις Dion. H. 6. 65; τῷ νομίματι Sext. Emp. M. 1. 178; τοῖς προειρημένοις φιλοσόφοις lb. 11. 59; τῷ κανόνι τούτῳ Ep. Gal. 5. 25, cf. Philipp. 3. 16; τοῖς χροσ. Ar. Pl. Rom. 4. 12; μὴ στ. to be contented with one wife, Schol. Ar. Pl. 773.

III. *στοιχεῖς φυλάσσω τὸν νόμον* observest it regularly, Act. Ap. 21. 24.

στοιχηγορεύω, to tell in regular order, Aesch. Pers. 430.

στοιχηδῖς, Adv., =sq., Theognost. Can. 163.

στοιχηδόν, Adv. in a row, Arist. G. A. 4. 4, 6, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 7. Ap. Rh. 1. 1004.

στοιχῆμα, τό, a contract, pledge, Byz.:—a deposit, Eust. 1312. 21.

στοιχῶν, verb. Adj. one must agree with, τινὶ Eust. Opusc. 49. 80.

στοιχῶς, α, ov, of one row or course, of range-work in masonry, Inscr. ap. Müller Munim. Ath. p. 36.

στοιχίζω, to set in a row, esp. to set a row of poles with nets to drive the game into, Xen. Cyn. 6, 8; cf. *στοῖχος* II, *περαιοχίζω*:—Pass. to be set in rows, LXX (Ezek. 42. 3).

II. to order or arrange in system, τρόπους μαντικῆς Aesch. P. 484; cf. *διαστοιχίζομαι*.

στοιχισμός, ὁ, a surrounding with hunting-nets, Poll. 5. 36.

στοιχο-μυθῆω, =στοιχηγορεύω, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 429, Phot.

στοῖχος, ὁ, (στειχῶ, cf. αἰτίχος) a row, αἰτίχοι τῶν ἀναβαθμῶν, of a flight of steps, Hdt. 2. 125; esp. a row of persons standing one behind another, as in a procession, ἐπὶ στοῖχον =στοιχηδόν, Ar. Eccl. 756; κατὰ στοῖχον Thuc. 2. 102; κατὰ στοῖχους Ar. Fr. 45:—so, of ships, a column, ἐν στοῖχοις τρισὶ Aesch. Pers. 366; of soldiers, a file, Thuc. 4. 47; διὰ στοῖχων παρατάσσειν Dio C. 63. 4; of deer swimming, Opp. C. 2. 226; of the ranks and files of the chorus in Greek plays, Poll. 4. 108, 109:—a row or course of bricks, etc., in building, Inscr. I. c. sub *στοιχῶς*:—an arithmetical series, Arist. Metaph. 13. 6, 2.

II. a line of poles supporting hunting-nets, into which the game were driven, Xen. Cyn. 6, 10 and 21.

στοιχῶδης, es, (εἶδος) in rows, κριθή στ. barley which has its grains one directly under another, Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 2 (vulg. *στοιχειώδης*).

στολ-άρχης, ov, ὁ, =στόλαρχος, Anth. P. append. 204, Hesych.

στολαρχία, ἡ, the office or rank of στόλαρχος, Manass. Chron. 2911.

στόλαρχος, ὁ, the commander of a fleet, Poll. 1. 119.

στόλας, ἄδης, ἡ, (στόλος 1. 3) moving in close array, Αἰθῆνες οἰωνοὶ στολῶδες Eur. Iliad. 1480; Ald. στοχῶδες, in a row.—Cf. *στολᾶς*.

στολή, ἡ, Aeol. *στολά* q. v.: (στέλλω):—an equipment, fitting out, στρατῶν Aesch. Supp. 704.

2. like στόλος 1. 3, an armament, Id. Pers. 1018.

III. *equipment in clothes, raiment, dress*, lb. 192.

oft. in Soph., and Eur.; *στολήν ἱππὰδα ἐσταλμένοι* Hdt. 1. 80; στ. ἱππική Ar. Eccl. 846; *σκυδική* Hdt. 4. 78; *ὀρηκία* Eur. Rhos. 313; *Μηδική* Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 40; *γυναικεία* Ar. Thesm. 851, cf. 92; *τοική* Plat. Legg. 833 B, etc.; cf. *ἑλληνί* 11:—metaph. of birds, στ. περῶν Ach. Tat. 1. 15. 2. a piece of dress, a garment, robe, Lat. *stola*, Soph. O. C. 1357, 1597, Eur., etc.; στ. θηρός, of the lion's skin which Hercules wore, Eur. H. F. 465; ἐν στ. περιπατεῖν in full dress, M. Anton. 1. 7, cf. Ev. Marc. 12. 38.

στολίδιον, τό, Dim. of στόλις, Aen. Tact. 29.

στολιδόμα, Med. to dress oneself in, νεβρίδα στολιδωσάμενα Eur. Phoen. 1754.

στολιδώδης, es, in folds, folded, Hipp. Art. 826, in Comp. —ἐστερος.

στολιδώμα, τό, a fold, πέπλον Anth. P. 5. 104.

στολιδωτός, ἡ, ὁ, verb. Adj. of στολιδόμα (στόλις II), στ. χιτῶν a long tunic hanging in many folds, such as we see in many ancient statues, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 2; cf. Poll. 7. 54.

στολίζω, fut. ἴσω, (στολῖς) like στέλλω, to put in trim, στολίσας νηὸς περὰ drawing in the sail, Hes. Op. 626.

2. to equip, dress, τινά τινα Anacreont. 15. 29; τινά Plut. 2. 366 F.—Pass., ἐστολισμένοι δορεῖ armed with spear, Eur. Supp. 659; νῆες σημείους ἐστ. Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 255; νυμφικῶς ἐστ. Ach. Tat. 3. 7; ἐστ. στολὴν βασιλικὴν LXX (Esth. 8 (9). 15); absol., ἐστ. in full dress, lb. (1 Esdr. 1. 2, etc., cf. Esth. 4. 4, 6. 9).

3. metaph. to deck, adorn, τί τινα Anth. P. 9. 214.

II. to be a stolistēs, C. I. 481. 9.

στόλιον, τό, Dim. of στολή II, a scanty garment, of the dress of philosophers, Anth. P. 11. 157, Arr. Epict. 3. 23, 35.

στολῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, =στολή II, a garment, robe, Eur. Phoen. 1491, Anth. P. 7. 27, etc.; νεβρῶν στολῖδες, i. e. fawnskins worn as garments, Eur. Hel. 1539.

2. νηὸν στολίδες sails, Anth. P. 10. 6:—but, στολῖς ἄκρα =ἀκροστόλιον (q. v.), Eratosth. Catast. 35.

II. in pl. folds or tucks in a garment, πέπλον Eur. Bacch. 936; τῶν ἀνδρῶντων Arist. Audib. 35; cf. στολιδωτός: so of wrinkles or folds in the womb or other parts, Medic.; also the wrinkles of a knitted brow, Plut. 2. 64 A, cf. Poll. 2. 46.

στόλισις, εως, ἡ, a clothing, dressing, Philo 2. 157.

στόλισμα, τό, an equipment, garment, mantle, Eur. Hec. 1156.

στολισμός, ὁ, an equipping, dressing with robes, στ. θεῶν Inscr. Rosett. in C. I. 4697. 6, cf. 8795.

2. equipment, dress, LXX (2 Paral. 9. 4, al.).

στολιστήριον, τό, a place where the priests attend themselves or the statues of the gods, a vestry, Plut. 2. 359 A, cf. Wytt. 352 B.

στολιστής, οὔ, ὁ, =ἱεροστόλος, Plut. 2. 366 E, Clem. A. 758:—fem. *στολιστρία*, ἡ, Manass. Chron. 6096.—Cf. *πρωτοστολιστής*.

στολμός, ὁ, =στολή, equipment, raiment, Eur. Supp. 1055; but mostly with a word added, πρόστερον στ. πέπλον Aesch. Cho. 29; μέλανα στ. πέπλον Eur. Alc. 215, cf. 819, 923; also, στ. τε χωρὶς τάνδε .. πέπλον over the body, Id. Andr. 148; also of chaplets, στεφάνων ἱεροῦ στ. Id. Troi. 258, cf. H. F. 526:—also of sails, στολμοὶ τε λαΐφους Aesch. Supp. 715.

στολο-δρομέω, to go in a fleet, Hero in Math. Vett. 265 A.

στόλοισκος, ov, of a kid 'cui frons turgida cornibus', with knobs instead of horns, Hesych.: τὸ καὶ τὸν ὄντα τὸν ὄντα, Phot.

2. of men, bald, Hesych.: metaph. ugly, rude, Id.

στόλος, ὁ, (στέλλω) an equipment, esp. for warlike purposes, an expedition by land or (more frequently) sea, often in Hdt.; στόλον .. οὐκ ἐκίκατ' ἀλάσσαν .., ἀλλὰ κατ' ἡπειρον 5. 64; often followed by ἐπὶ c. acc., ὁ ἐπὶ Αἰθίопας στ. 3. 25; ἐπὶ Λιβύην στρατὸς μέγας στόλος 4. 145; also, ὁ στ. ἐστὶν εἰς Πισιδας Xen. An. 3. 1, 9, cf. Eur. Hec. 1141; so, ὁ πρὸς Ἰλίον στ. Soph. Ph. 247; οὐτε τοῦ πρώτου στ. lb. 73; στόλον αἶρειν Aesch. Pers. 795, Eur. Hec. 1141; τεθριπποβάμων στ. an equipage with four horses, Eur. Or. 989.

2. generally, a journey or (oftener) a voyage, Soph. Ph. 499; οὐ μοι μακρὸς εἰς Οἶτην στ. lb. 490; στ. ποιεῖσθαι Xen. An. 1. 3, 16; πλεῦσαι Soph. Ph. 1037; ἰδίῳ ἀνέγειρεν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ ἰδίῳ private undertaking, on one's own account, opp. to δημοσίῳ or κοινῷ στ., Hdt. 5. 63., 6. 39, cf. Thuc. 8. 9; metaph., εὐανθέα στ. ἀναβαίνων Pind. P. 2. 114; ἐλευθέρῳ στόλῳ with free course, lb. 8. 141; πατρῶν στόλον, adverbially, by my father's sending, Schäf. Soph. Tr. 562.

b. the purpose or cause of a journey, a mission, errand, Soph. O. C. 358; τινὶ στόλῳ προσέρχες ..; πόθεν πλέων; where Neoptolemus answers ἐξ Ἰλίου .. ναυστολῶ, Soph. Ph. 244; ὁ δὲ στ. νῶν ἐστὶ παρὰ τὸν Τηρέα Ar. Av. 46.

3. an armament, army, Hdt. 5. 64; τὸν ἐπὶ τὰς ἀρχὰς στ., of the Seven against Thebes, Soph. O. C. 1305, cf. Tr. 226, 496, etc.;—or, a sea-force, fleet, Hdt. 1. 4., 5. 43; στ. χιλιοναύτης of the expedition against Troy, Aesch. Ag. 45, cf. 577; ναυβάτη στόλῳ Soph. Ph. 270; οὐ πολλὰς στόλας, i. e. in one ship, lb. 547, cf. 561; νεὼν στ. Thuc. 1. 31; στ. ἀγείρειν lb. 9; συναγείρειν Hdt. 1. 4; opp. to καταλύνειν, Hdt. 7. 16, 2; generally, a party, a band, troop, freq. in Aesch. Supp., as 2, 29; παῖδων, γυναικῶν, πρεσβυτέρων Id. Euim. 1027, cf. 856; νοσεῖ δὲ μοι πρόπας στόλος all the people, Soph. O. T. 169.

4. παγκρατίου στ., periphr. for παγκράτιον, Pind. N. 3. 27; στ. λόγων a set narrative, Emped. 87.

II. an appendage, excrescence, στ. ὀμφαλῶδης Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 6; the stump of the tail, in animals, Id. P. A. 2. 14. 5; σμικρὸ γ' ἐνεκὸν [κέρκον] ἔχοντι τινα στόλον lb. 4. 10, 52.

2. =ἔμβολον, a ship's beam, of which the extremity was called ἀκροστόλιον, Pind. P. 2. 114; plated with brass, χαλκήρης στόλος Aesch. Pers. 408, cf. Intersp. ad Eur. I. T. 1135; δώδεκα στόλοι ναῶν, for δώδεκα νᾶες, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 277; δρυοπαγῆς στ. =πάσας ὁδοὺς, Soph. (Fr. 629) ap. Hesych.

στόμα, τό, Dor. στόμα Theoc. 25. 25. (v. sub fin.):—the mouth, Lat. os, lb. 14. 467, etc.; αὐν τε στόμ' ἐρείσαι Od. 11. 425; ἡμεῖραν γλῆκρου στ. Solon 21; of animals, Hes. Sc. 146, 389, etc., Soph. Ph. 1156:—the pl. is sometimes used for the sing., like Lat. ora, ἀμφιπύκνον στό-

μασιν, of kissing, Soph. Tr. 938, and freq. in later Poets, Ap. Rh. 4. 1607, Nic. Al. 210, 240, etc.:—metaph., *στόμα πολέμοιο, ὕμνης the very jaws of the battle*, as of a devouring monster, Il. 10. 8., 20. 359 (but cf. infir. III. 1.). 2. esp. *the mouth as the organ of speech, δέκα μὲν γλώσσα, δέκα δὲ στόματ'* 2. 489; *βραχὺ μοι στόμα πάντ' ἀναγῆ-σασθαι* Pind. N. 10. 35; often in Trag., *στ. θηλυθήναι* Soph. Aj. 651 (v. infir.); *στ. τὸ δίδον the mouth of Jove*, Aesch. Pr. 1032; *τὸ Φοῖβου θεῖον ἀφ' αὐτοῦ στ.* Id. Fr. 281, cf. Soph. O. C. 603; *τὸ στρουγγύλον τοῦ στόματος* Ar. Fr. 397; *ἐγὼ Μοῦσαν καπνῶν στόμα* their mouthpiece, organ, Theocr. 7. 37, cf. Mosch. 3. 73; *Πιερίδων τὸ σοφὸν στ.*, of Homer, Anth. P. 7. 4. cf. 7. 6., 7. 75., 9. 184:—then, sometimes, *speech, words*, Soph. O. T. 426, 706, O. C. 132, etc.; *εἰς τὸδ' ἐξελ-θόντος ἀνδρῶν στ.* Ib. 981; *κάν φέρη καλὸν στ.* Id. Fr. 669; *τὸ σὺν .. στ. εἰλεῖν* Id. O. T. 671; *διδόναι στ. καὶ σοφίαν* Ev. Luc. 21. 15; in pl. of a single speaker, Soph. O. T. 1219:—special phrases: *οἶγεν στ.* Aesch. Pr. 611; *λῦεν, διαίρειν στόμα* Eur. Hipp. 1060, Isocr. 252 C, Dem. 375. 15; *κοιμᾶν στόμα*, i. e. to keep silence, Aesch. Ag. 1247, 293; *ἰσχε δακῶν στ. σὺν* Soph. Tr. 977; *διδόναι πρὶς τὸ στ.* Id. Fr. 777; *σο, στόμα κλέινει, ἐπέχειν* Eur. Phoen. 865, Hec. 1283; *σῖγ' ἔχειν στ.* Id. Hipp. 660; *εὐ ἔχειν = εὐφημεῖν*, Eupol. Incert. 117; *δάκνειν στ.*, i. e. to keep a forced silence (cf. δαεῖ), Aesch. Fr. 293;—v. sub θηλύνω; *συγκλῆναι* Ar. Thesm. 40. 3. with Preps., a. *ἀπὸ στόμα ἔχειν* to have always in one's mouth, whether for good or ill, Eur. El. 80; *ἀπὸ στ. καὶ διὰ γλώσσης ἔχειν* Id. Andr. 95. b. *ἀπὸ στόματος εἰπεῖν*, *ἔχειν ἀπὸ γλώσσης*, to speak by word of mouth, i. e. by memory (cf. ἀπὸ χειρὸς), Plat. Theaet. 142 D, Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 9, Philom. Nem. 1, etc. c. *διὰ στόμα λέγειν* Aesch. Theb. 579, cf. Eur. O. 103; (s. *κατὰ τὸ στ.* ἔδειν Ar. Nub. 158); *διὰ στόμα ἔχειν* Id. Lys. 855; *οἶκτος ἦν διὰ στόμα* was in every one's mouth, Aesch. Theb. 51; *πᾶσι διὰ στόματος 'tis the common talk*, Theocr. 12. 21, cf. Theogn. 18. d. *ἐν στόμασιν οὐ στόματι ἔχειν* Hdt. 3. 157., 6. 136; *πολλῶν κείσθαι ἐν στόμασιν* Theogn. 240; *ἐν τῷ στ. λέγειν* Ar. Ach. 198. e. *ἐξ ἑνὸς στ.* with one voice, Ar. Eq. 670, Plat. Rep. 364 A; *σο, ὡς ἀπ' ἐνὸς στόματος* Anth. P. 11. 159. f. *ἐπὶ στόμα οἱ* one's face, face-foremost, *ἐξεκλισθῆναι πρὶν στ.* Id. 6. 43., 16. 410; *ἐπὶ στ. πίπεν* Plat. Artiox. 29, etc.;—also, *ὅ τι ἦλθεν ἐπὶ στ.* whatever came uppermost, Lat. *quicquid in buccam venerit*, Plat. Rep. 563 C, cf. Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 13; for *ὅς ἐπὶ στ.*, v. *βοῦς* IV. g. *κατὰ στόμα* face to face, Lat. *adversa fronte*, Hdt. 8. 11, Eur. Heracl. 801, Reges. 409, cf. Xen. An. 5. 2, 26; *κατὰ στ. τινος confronted with him*, Plat. Lysis. 855 D; v. *supr. c.* II. *στ. ποταμοῦ the mouth of a river*, Lat. *ostia*, Il. 12. 24, Od. 5. 441, Aesch. Pr. 847, etc.; *σο, ἡνὶος στ. μακρόν the wide mouth of the bay*, Il. 14. 36, cf. Od. 10. 90, Hdt. 2. 17; *στ. τοῦ Πόντου*, Lat. *fauces Ponti*, Id. 4. 86, cf. Thuc. 4. 49, 102; *τὸ στ. τῆς ἑσβολῆς* Ar. Eccl. 1107:—but also, *a chasm or cleft in the earth or rock with a stream gushing out*, Hdt. 1. 202; *τὸ ἀνω, τὸ κάτω στ. τοῦ ὀρύγματος the width of the trench at top, at bottom*, (cf. *gaufe, gap*), Id. 7. 33, 37. 2. *any outlet or entrance, ἀργαλέον στ. λαῦνης* Od. 12. 137; *στ. τῆς ἀγυαῖς* Xen. Cyr. 2. 4. 4; *στ. φρέατος* Id. An. 4. 5, 25; *καθίσκου* Ar. Fr. 231, cf. Anth. P. 6. 251; *χρόνιον 'Αἶδα* στ. Pind. P. 4. 44; *διεῖδον* Plat. Phaedr. 251 D; *ἐπάμπλον στ.* the seven gates of Thebes, Soph. Ant. 119:—*medic.*, *στ. τῶν μητρῶν, τῶν ὑστερῶν* Hipp. 604, 24., 1254. fin., al.; *τῆς κοιλίας* Arist. An. Post. 2. 11, 5; *γαστρός* Nic. Al. 20. III. *the foremost part, face, front*: 1. of weapons, *the point, κατὰ στόμα εἰμένα χαλκῶ* Il. 15. 389; *the edge of a sword*, Lat. *acies*, *τὸ στ. τῆς αἰχμῆς* Philostr. 732, Ev. Luc. 21. 24, etc.; (but wrongly so taken in Soph. Aj. 651):—also like Lat. *acies*, *the front ranks of the battle, the front*, οἱ ἀπὸ στόματος (opp. *τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς οὐρᾶς*), Xen. An. 3. 4. 42 and 43, cf. Hell. 4. 3, 4; *τὸ στ. τοῦ πλαισίου* Id. An. 3. 4. 43, cf. 5. 4. 22, Polyb. 10. 12, 7; (so perhaps *στ. πολέμοιο, ὕμνης* in Hom. should be taken, v. *supr. I. 1*). 2. generally, *ἄκρον στ. πύργων the edge or top of the towers*, Eur. Phoen. 1166; *στ. πέπλου* Paul. Sil. Ambo 257; *στ. σιδηρῶν κριοῦ* Math. Vett. 6 C:—in Xen. Ages. 11, 15, *πρὸς τῷ στόματι τοῦ βίου* at the very verge of life, (Cf. Zδ. *staman* (os). From the same Root come *στόμαχος, στόμιον, στομῶλος*, etc.) *στομακάκη* [α], ἡ, *a disease in which all the teeth fall out, scurvy of the gums*, Strab. 781 (where Mss. —*κάκη*), cf. Plin. H. N. 25. 6; the analogical form *στομοκάκη* has no authority, v. Lob. Phryn. 668. *στομαγέω*, *to have a sore mouth*, Poll. 4. 185. *στομαλγία*, ἡ, (ἀλγος) *soreness of the mouth*, Poll. 4. 185:—metaph. *a mouth-plague*, i. e. incessant chattering, Id. 2. 101. Cf. γλώσσαλγος. (*στόμαχος, στομαγία, στομαγέω*, are prob. merely Att. forms of *στομαγ-*, v. Pott Et. Forsch. 2. 98.) *στομα-λίμνη*, ἡ, like λιμνοθάλαττα, *a salt-water lake, estuary*, Strab. 154, 595; there was an old reading in Il. 6. 4, *μεσσηγὺς ποταμοῖο Σκαμανδρῶν καὶ στομαλμῶν*, v. Schol. Ven.:—the form *στομαλίμνον*, τό, occurs in Theocr. 4. 23. *στομαργία*, ἡ, *endless talking*, Philo 2. 219. *στόμαργος*, *on, busy with the tongue, a noisy prater, loud-tongued*, Aesch. Theb. 447, Soph. El. 607; *στ. γλωσσαλγία wearisome talkativeness*, Eur. Med. 525. Cf. γλωσσαλγος. *στοματικός*, ἡ, ὅν, (*στόμα*) *good for the mouth, φάρμακον* Diosc. 3. 7, cf. Antyll. in Matth. Med. 336. *στοματὸ-διαστολεῦς*, *ὄν, ὅ, a surgical instrument used to keep the mouth open*, Heliod. ap. Oribas. in Mai Class. Auct. 4. p. 10. *στοματουργός*, ὄν, (**εργα*) *wordmaking, γλώσσα* Ar. Ran. 826. *στομα-αυλέω*, *to mimic a flute with the lips*, Plat. Crat. 417 E, cf. Poll. 2. 101. *στομαχέω*, *to be squeamish, fastidious*, Greg. Nyss.; in Basil. M. *στομαχάω*, but with v. l. —έω. *στομαχικός*, ἡ, ὄν, *of the stomach, πῶτος* Arctae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 6;

συγκοπή Galen. 2. *disordered in the stomach*, Diosc. 4. 38, Arctae., etc.; mentioned with *μελαγχολικός*, Plut. 2. 732 A. Adv. —*κως*, Galen. *στόμαχος*, ὁ, (*στόμα* II) properly, *a mouth, opening*: hence, 1. in the oldest Greek, *the throat, gullet*, ἀπὸ στομάχους ἀνῶν τάμε νηλεῖ χαλκῶ Il. 3. 292., 19. 266; *κατὰ στομάχου θέμεθλα νύξ* 17. 47; the same as οἰσφοράγος, Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 8 sq., compared with 1. 12, 1. 2. in Hipp. also, *the neck of the bladder*, Aër. 286; or of the uterus, 598. 45., 677. 32, etc. 3. after Arist. *the orifice of the stomach*, = *στόμα γαστρός* Nic. Al. 22, Plut. 2. 687 D, Galen.; and later, *the stomach itself*, Plut. 2. 698 A, Ath. 79 F.—Cf. Foës. Oecon., Greenhill Theophil. p. 56, 10. *στόμβος*, ἡ, *ον*, = *βαρύηχος, βαρύφθογγος*, Hipp. (471. 43) ap. Galen., where φθέγγεται in *stomachus* stands in the text. *στομῆρης*, *ες*, v. sub *στομῶδης*. *στομίζομαι*, Dep. *to take with the mouth*, Aquila V. T. *στόμιον*, τό, Dim. of *στόμα*: generally, *a mouth*, Posidipp. Xop. 1. 16; *στομίοισι* δυαλλέσις Nic. Al. 12; of a venomous beast, Ib. 524, Th. 233. II. *the mouth of a vessel, κέρασι χρυσᾷ στ. προσβεβλη-μένους* Aesch. Fr. 183; *the mouth of a cave* used as a grave, Soph. Ant. 1217; hence *a cave, vault*, as if it were the entrance of the lower world, Aesch. Cho. 807 (of Delphi), cf. Plat. Rep. 615 D, E:—of any aperture or opening, Tim. Locr. 101 D, Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 2; *a cavity* from which winds issue, Arist. Mund. 4, 28; *στ. γαστρός* Nic. Al. 509; *the socket of a bolt, στομίοις κλῆθρα δέχοισθε* Anth. P. 7. 391. III. *a bridle-bit, bit, χαλινούς καὶ στόμια ἐμβαλεῖν* Hdt. 4. 72, cf. 1. 215; *χάλυβος .. στόμιον παρέχουσα* Soph. Tr. 1261; *γνώμη στομίων ἄτερ ἑσθίας* Aesch. Pr. 287; *δακνὸν δὲ στ. ὡς νεογνῆς πῶλος* Ib. 1009; *στόμιον δέχεσθαι* Soph. El. 1462; *στ. ἐνδακνέιν* Eur. Hipp. 1223; *συν-δακνέιν* Xen. Eq. 6, 9; *στ. Τροίας a bit or curb* for Troy, of the Greek army, Aesch. Ag. 133. 2. = *φορβεία*, Eust. 539. 16. 3. *a female ornament for the neck*, Poll. 5. 98. *στόμις*, ὁ, *a hard-mouthed horse*, Aesch. Fr. 346, ubi v. Herm. (386); *στόμις* in Suid. *στομίς*, ἰδος, ἡ, = *στόμιον* III. 2, Poll. 10. 56. *στομο-δόκος*, *ον*, = *στομῶλος*, Pherecr. Incert. 71. *στομο-κάκη*, ἡ, v. s. *στομακάκη*. *στομο-κοπέω*, *to chew*, Lat. *maxillo*, Gloss. *στομοποιέω*, (as if from *στομοποιός*) = *στομῶν* III, Schol. Od. 9. 393. *στομῶν*, fut. ὥσω, (*στόμα*) *to muzzle or gag*, Hdt. 4. 69;—*Pass.*, *πῶλους .. φιομοῖν .. ἐστομαμένους* having their mouths muzzled, Aesch. Fr. 341. II. (*στόμα* II) *to furnish with a mouth or opening*, λιμένα Poll. 2. 100; also, 2. = *ἀναστομῶν*, *to open*, in a medic. sense, either by the knife, or by alternatives, Hipp. Art. 805. III. (*στόμα* III, 1) of iron, *to harden so as to take a sharp edge, make into steel*, Plut. 2. 943 D, 946 C, Philo Belop. 104 B:—*Pass.*, *ἐγχος ἐστομαμένον* Epigr. Gr. 790. 5. 2. metaph. *to steel, harden, train for anything*, Ar. Nub. 1108, 1110; *στ. στομάχους* Muson. ap. Stob. 160 fin.:—*Pass.*, *στομῶνται φύσις πρὸς τι* Philo 1. 625; *στομῶσθαι καὶ κρα-τύνεσθαι* [τὰ βρέφη] Plut. Lyc. 16. IV. *ἀκοντιστὰς τὴν οὐ-ραγίαν καὶ τὰς πλευρὰς στ. to edge, fringe, fence with javelin-men*, Plut. Anton. 42; so perh., in *Pass.*, [δράκαινα] ἐχίδναις ἐστομαμένην Eur. I. T. 287. *στομαφάω*, fut. ὥσω, (*στόμφος*) *to speak mouthfuls, to mouth, rant, vaunt*, Ar. Vesp. 721. 2. *to speak a broad, coarse dialect*, Hermog. in Walz Rhett. 3. 224; cf. *στομαφάω*. *στόμαφας*, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (*στόμφος*) *one who speaks mouth-filling words*, esp. such as have the broad α and ω (cf. *στομαφάω*),—as Aeschylus is called in Ar. Nub. 1367, v. Schol. ad l.: cf. ὁμαφας fin. *στομαφασμός*, ὁ, *a talking big, bragging*, Nicet. Chron. 17 D. II. *a talking broad*, as ἀμαφασία, γνάμπτω for ἀρασία, γνάπτω, Eust. 1123. 41., 1350. 26. *στομαφαστής*, οὗ, ὁ, *a big talker*, Timario in Notices des Mss. 9. 229. *στομαφαστικός*, ἡ, ὄν, *using broad forms of words*, Eust. 12. 4, etc. *στομφο-λογέω*, = *στομαφάω*, Hesych. *στόμφος*, ὁ, also *στόμβος* Lyc. 395; (*στόμα*):—*a full mouth*, hence, 1. *lofty phrases*, like ὕγκος, Lat. *amphullae*, Longin. 3. 1: also in worse sense *bombast*, Id. 32. 7. 2. *scoffing, abuse*, like λαιδορία, Lyc. I. c. *στομφός*, ὄν, also ἡ, ὄν, *high-sounding, bombastic, bragging*, Walz Rhett. 7. 2, 963;—also *στομφώδης*, *ες*, Ib. 6. 225; *τὸ στ.* Greg. Nyss. *στομώδης*, *ες*, (εἶδος) = *εὐστομος, εὐφημος*, Soph. Fr. 947. *στόμαμα*, τό, (*στομῶν*) like *στόμα* II, *a mouth*, Πόντιον Aesch. Pers. 878. II. (*στομῶν* III) *hardened iron so as to take a sharp edge, χαλυβδίκων στ. iron hardened into steel*, Cratin. Xείρ. 14, cf. Plut. 2. 326 B; *σιδηρὸν τὸ στ. the hardening of iron into steel*, Arist. Meteor. 4. 6, 9, Plut. 2. 625 B, cf. 510 F, 625 C, 693 A; *ὄξει διαπύρον σιδηρὸν στ. κατασβέσαι* Id. Lyc. 9. 2. *λεπίς στομάματος a scale which flies from hammered iron*, Lat. *squamæ ferri*, Diosc. 5. 90; *στόμωμα* alone, Plin. N. H. 34. 25, Oribas., etc. 3. *metaph.* of an army (cf. *acies*), *στ. δυνάμεις* Diod. 19. 30:—hence, *στ. εἰς μάχην ἡ ἀρχὴ* Plut. Flam. 2:—also, *στ. τοῦ οἴνου* Id. 2. 692 D; *τῆς ἀνδρείας* 988 D. *στόμωσις*, *ως*, ἡ, (*στομῶν*) *a hardening of iron so as to take a sharp edge, a making it into steel, πελέκεις* Plut. 2. 156 B; *δεῖσθαι στομώσεως* Muson. ap. Stob. 160. 55; *δέχεσθαι τὴν στομῶσιν* Plut. 2. 73 C, etc.:—metaph., *στόμα πολλῶν στομῶσιν ἔχον* a mouth that hath much sharpness of tongue, Soph. O. C. 795; cf. *δύναιτο στόμα* in Tr. 1176, and v. ἀναστομῶω. *στομωτής*, οὗ, ὁ, (*στομῶν* III) *one who hardens iron into steel*, Gloss.; *στομωτής*, ἦρος, Byz. *στομωτός*, ὄν, verb. Adj. *hardened, hard* (?), Aesch. Fr. 248. *στοναχέω*, 3 pl. —*εὐντι* Mosch. 3. 28; fut. ἦσω Or. Sib. 10. 297; aor. *ἐστοναχισα*, the only tense used by Hom., (ἐπ-) Il. 24. 79, inf. *στο-*

ναχῆσαι 18. 124, cf. Q. Sm. 1. 573: (v. sub στενάχω):—Ep. form of στενάχω (in Soph. El. 133 Elmsl. restored στενάχων), to groan, sigh, 1. l. c.; cf. πόντος Orph. H. 37. 17.

II. trans. to sigh, groan over or for, τινα Soph. El. 133, Mosch. 3. 28.

στοναχή, ἡ, (στενάχω) like σπένος, a groaning, wailing, 11. 24. 512, 696, Od. 16. 144; στ. ἀνακαλείσθαι Eur. Phoen. 1500; also in pl. groans, sighs, 11. 2. 39, al. (cf. ὄρημα); so in Pind. N. 10. 141, Soph. Aj. 203; στοναχὰς μέλπεσθαι τεκέων Eur. Andr. 1037:—so, στοναχή θαλάσσης Anth. P. 7. 142.

στοναχῆσις, εὖς, ἡ, = ατοναχή, Theod. Stud.

στοναχίζω, v. sub στενάχω.

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στονόεις, εσσα, εν, (στένος) causing groans or sighs, βέλεια 11. 8. 159; ὕποιοι Od. 21. 60; κῆδεα 9. 12; ἀέθλοι Hes. Sc. 127; πλαγά Aesch. Pers. 1053; αἰδάρους Soph. Tr. 887, etc. 2. generally, mournful, sad, wretched, αὐτῇ, εὐνῇ Od. 11. 382., 17. 102; αὐτῇ 11. 8. 159; ὄμαδος Pind. 1. 8 (7). 55; γῆρυς Soph. O. T. 187; δ στ. ὄρνις, of the nightingale, Id. El. 147; ἀτονόφισσαν ἀφύταν Epigr. Corc. in Epigr. Gr. 180:—neut. as Adv., ἀτονέν λέλακε χῶρα Aesch. Fr. 406.

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στοναχίζω, v. sub στενάχω.

στονάχος, ὁ, = ατοναχή, Suid.

στονός, ὁ, (στένω) a sighing or groaning, "Ἐρις ὑφέλλουσα στονόν ἀνδρῶν 11. 4. 445; αἶμα καὶ ἀργαλέος στ. ἀνδρῶν 11. 214; τῶν δὲ στονός ὠρνυτ' αἰκίη 10. 483, Od. 22. 308; στονόν .. ἄκουσα κτεινόμεναι 23. 40; δῆκη δὲ καὶ πόλιν στ. Aesch. Theb. 900; στονόν σαιντοὶ ποιεῖς Soph. Ph. 752; in pl., Aesch. Theb. 146; of the sea, στονῶν .. βρέμευσαν ἀκταὶ Soph. Ant. 592:—rare in Prose, Thuc. 7. 71.

στονύς, ὅς, ὅς, any sharp point, as of a rock, πρὸς δὲν στίνυχα πετρίαν λίθον Eur. Cycl. 401; πετρίαι στονύς Ap. Rh. 4. 1679; νη-αἰωτικός στ., Πάχυνος Eur. 1181; Οὐταῖος στ., of the boar's tusk, Lyc. 486; Λοῖγιος στ., of the spike of the fish πργῶν, Id. 795; of the claw of a beast of prey, Opp. C. 3. 232; of pen-knives, τοὺς σιλίνυχας ἀτό-νυχας Anth. P. 6. 307. Cf. στόρβυξ.

στοργή, = στέργω, Hesych.

στοργή, ἡ, (στέργω) love, affection, esp. of parents and children, Emped. 380, Antipho ap. A. B. 78; ἡδὺ γε πατὴρ τέκνοισιν, εἰ στοργὴν ἔχει Philem. Incert. 108; γονέων πρὸς ἐκγόνα στ. Plut. 2. 1100 D; in pl., Manetho 4. 378, etc. 2. rarely of sexual love, Anth. P. 5. 166, 191., 7. 476. Cf. στέργω, φιλόστοργος, -έω, -ία.

στορέννυμι not found in use, though Pass. στορέννυμι occurs in Schol. Theocr. 7. 59;—shortened στορνύμι Eur. Heracl. 702, (κατα-) Od. 17. 32; imper. στορνύ Ar. Pax 844; part. στορνύντες, στορνύντα Hdt. 7. 54, Soph. Tr. 902; compd. καστορνύσα Od. 17. 32; by metath., στρῶν-νυμι Aesch. Ag. 909, cf. Com. Anon. 17; also στρῶννυα, Aristid. 1. 216, cf. Ath. 48 D; imper. στρῶννύ Com. Anon. 17; imperf. ἐστρῶννυν Ev. Matth. 21. 8, Ev. Marc. 11. 8:—fut. στορέσω Theocr. 6. 33; Att. απορῶ (παρ-) Ar. Eq. 481, (ὑπο-) Eubul. Προκρ. 1; also στρῶσω (ὑπο-) Eur. Hel. 59, Amph. Incert. 10; and στρῶννυσω (ἐπι-) Luc. Philopat. 24:—aor. ἐστῶρεσα, Ep. στόρεσα Hom., Att.; also ἐστῶρεσα Hdt. 6. 139, Trag.:—plqpf. ἐστῶρεσκον Heliod. 4. 16, (κατ-) Babr. 34:—Med., στορνύμι (ὑπο-) Xen. Cyr. 8. 16; imperf. ἐστορνύντο Theocr. 22. 33:—fut. στορῶσμαι LXX:—aor. ἐστορέσθην, Ep. στ-, Theocr. 13. 33, Ap. Rh. 1. 375 (ὑπ-) Ar. Eccl. 1030; also ἐστῶρεσθην Theocr. 21. 7:—Pass., inf. στορνύνσθαι (ὑπο-) Xen. Cyr. 8. 16; fut. στῶρεσθαι Orph. Sib. 5. 437:—aor. ἐστορέσθην Plut. 2. 787 E, Dio C. 74. 13, (κατ-) Hipp. 16. 26; ἐστορήθην Hesych.; ἐστῶρεθην (κατ-) Diod. 14. 114:—pf. ἐστόρεσμαι Theod. Prodr.; ἐστῶρεμαι h. Hom. Ven. 159, Eur. Med. 380, Thuc., etc.:—plqpf. ἐστόρεστο Dio C. 74. 13, Himer. ap. Phot. Bibl. 369. 22; also ἐστῶρω 11. 10. 155, Hdt. (From √ΣΤΩΡ, v. supr., whence prob. στρατός; cf. Skt. star, stri-nāmi, stri-nāmi, star-as (torus); Zd. star (sternere), stoir-is (στῶμα), Lat. ster-no, stra-men, stra-mentum, and (with the s dropped) tor-us; Goth. straw-ja (στῶννυμι); O. H. G. strā-o (strew), strō-wes (straw); Lith. straja (straw); Slav. po-stel-ja (στῶμνῃ).) Properly, to spread the clothes over a bed, λέχος στορέσαι, Lat. lectum sternere, to spread or make up a bed, 11. 9. 621, 660; so, δέμνια, τάπητας, κῶα στ. Od. 4. 301., 13. 73, 11. 24. 798; στορνὺς δέμνια Soph. Tr. 902; κλίνην ἐστῶρασαν Hdt. 6. 139; στ. τινὶ λέχος Ar. Pax 844; λέκτρα σοὶ ἀντὶ γάμων ἐπιτύμβια Anth. P. 7. 604:—also absol

στραγγαλόμαι, Pass. (v. *στράγγε*) to be twisted or knotted up, Philo Belop. 57 D; ἡ οὐρά *στρ.* is curled tight, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 76. II. to be strangled, LXX (Tob. 2. 3).

στραγγέειν, *h*, hesitation, loitering, rejected by Poll. 9. 137; but to be read in M. Anton. 4. 51.

στραγγέειν, τό, a *cupping instrument*, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 59; cf. σικύα. **στράγγευσμα**, τὸ, an act of hesitation or delay, prob. 1. in Plut. Alex. 58. **στραγγέομαι**, Med. (*στράγγε*) to squeeze oneself up, twist oneself about, only found in metaph. sense, to loiter, ἐγὼ δὴ τ' ἐνθαδὶ στραγγέομαι Ar. Ach. 126; τί ταῦτ' ἔχω *στρ.*; why keep loitering thus? Id. Nub. 131; *στρ.* περί τι Macho ap. Ath. 580 E; restored for *στατενομένην* in Plut. Rep. 472 A; v. Kuster Suid. s. v. ἡ δὲ χελώνης. Cf. the Homeric *στρεβύομαι*. II. the Act. is cited in Schol. Ar. Lys. 17, E. M. 330. fin., in the sense of the Med.

στραγγέειν πυρός, *h*, a kind of *wheat*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 21, 2. **στραγγίλλω**, (*στράγγε*) to wring or squeeze out, ὕδωρ Diosc. 1. 32; *στραγγίει* τὸ αἷμα LXX (Lev. 1. 15);—to press, squeeze, ἐλαίαις Geop. 9. 32. II. Med. = *στρεβύομαι*, Schol. Il. 15. 511, E. M.; but Act. in same sense, Schol. Od. 12. 351.

στραγγίς, ἰδος, *h*, = *στράγγε*, dub. in Phot.

στραγγός, *h*, ὄν, (v. *στράγγε*) twisted, crooked, Phot., Hesych., Suid. II. metaph. *toruous, complicated, irregular*, Medic. 2. *shameless*, Basil.—In MSS. sometimes wrongly *στραγός*.

στραγγουρία, *h*, (ὀνύρε) retention of the urine (when it falls by drops), *strangury*, Hipp. Aph. 1247, al., Ar. Vesp. 810, Ep. Plat. 358 E;—and **στραγγουρέω**, to suffer from *strangury*, Poëta de herbis 38; also **στραγγουρίω**, Ar. Thesm. 616, Plat. Legg. 916 A.

στραγγουρικός, *h*, ὄν, liable to, suffering from *strangury*, Hipp. 513. 23; τὰ *στρ.* = *στραγγουρία*, Id. Coac. 190; πάσθ Plut. 2. 1089 E.

στραγγουρώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) of the nature of *strangury*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 943, 947, etc.

στράγγε, *h*, gen. *στραγγός*, that which is squeezed out, a drop, Menand. Θυσ. 4, Anth. P. 4. 1, 38; cf. Schol. Ar. Nub. 131; κατὰ *στράγγα* βεῖν Arist. Plant. 2. 9, 14, Theophr. H. P. 9. 18, 9. (The *✓*ΣΤΡΑΓΓ, Lat. STRING, has two chief signifi., I. to squeeze out, as in *στράγγε*, *στραγγουρία*, *στραγγίλλω*, or to squeeze, twist, as in *στραγγάλη*, *στραγγαλῖς*, etc., and metaph. in *στραγγεῖομαι*, *στρεβύομαι*. II. to strip, as in Lat. *string-o*, *stric-lus*.)

στράβη, *h*, = *δσπράττω*, E. M. 514.

στράπτω, fut. *ψω*, rarer and later for *δσπράττω*, to *lighten*, Soph. O. C. 1515, Ar. Rh. 1. 544; metaph., νόω Anth. P. 8. 23; σοφίη Ib. 125. 2. c. acc. cogn., αἰγλῆν Orph. H. 19. 2; μαρμαρυγῆν Orph. C. 3. 349.

στρατᾶγέω, *στρατᾶγός*, Dor. for *στρατηγέω*, C. I. 1702, -57, 1841, al. **στρατᾶρχέω**, to command an army, τῶν for one, Joseph. B. J. 4. 1, 10. **στρατᾶρχης**, *ou*, δ, the general of an army, = *στρατηγός*, Hdt. 3. 157, 8. 44, Aesch. Fr. 181.

στρατᾶρχία, *h*, the office or dignity of general, Philo 2. 90.

στράτ-αρχος, δ, = *στρατᾶρχης*, Pind. P. 6. 31, 1. 5 (4). 50.

στρατᾶς, assumed as pres. of the Ep. impf. *ἐστρατᾶντο*, they were encamped, Il. 3. 187, 4. 378.

στρατεία, Ion. -*ητί*, *h*, (στρατεύω) an expedition, campaign, στρατηγὸν or -εἶαν ποιεῖσθαι Hdt. 1. 71, 171, Thuc. 2. 11, etc.; ἐπὶ τινος Hdt. 5. 77, etc.; *στρ.* γίνεται ἐς . . . Hdt. 7. 174, Plat. Symp. 219 E, etc.; ἀπὸ στρατείας coming from war, after service done, Aesch. Ag. 603, Eum. 631; κατὰ τὴν Σιτάλκω στρατεῖαν about the time of his expedition, Thuc. 2. 101; εἰς *στρ.* ἀγειν τινὰς Eur. Supp. 229; ἐπὶ *στρατείας* εἶναι to be on foreign service, Andoc. 21. 29, Plat. Symp. 220 A; so, ἐν *στρατείᾳ* εἶναι Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 19; παραγγέλλειν τινὶ *στρατεῖαν* κατὰ γῆν Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 13; *στρατείας* ἐκδήμιος οὐκ ἐξήσαν Thuc. 1. 15; *στρατεῖαν* ἐννελεῖν 1. 3; οἴκοι καὶ ἐπὶ *στρατείας*, Lat. *domi militiaeque*, at home and abroad, Plat. Phaedr. 260 B, ubi v. Stallb.; *στρ.* δ' οὐ φέρε περιουσίαν Menand. Παρὰ. 2:—often also in pl. *military service, warfare*, Plat. Rep. 404 A; πρὸς ταῖς αὐτοῦ *στρατείας* in addition to the campaigns which he is bound to serve, Id. Legg. 878 C; ὥφισθαι *στρατείας*, Lat. *exauctorari*, Plut. 2. 274 A. 2. *στρ.* ἐν τοῖς ἐπώνυμοις a levy of those liable to serve in the year of such and such archons, Harpocr. s. v.

3. *στρ.* ἡ ἐν τοῖς μέρεσιν, an expedition for special service, to train the young soldiers next after serving as *peripoloi*, Aeschin. 50. 34 sq., cf. Suid. s. v. *περθερία*, C. F. Hermann, Pol. Ant. 152. 13. 4. *military discipline*, *h*, ἀκριβὴς *στρ.* Dio C. 78. 36.—*στρατιά* is a constant v. l., and is sometimes undoubtedly used = *στρατεία*, v. *στρατιά* II and cf. Meineke Eupol. Incert. 63; but *στρατεία* = *στρατιά* is very rare, and only metri grat., as Eur. Rhcs. 263, 1. A. 495.

στράτειος, δ, as a name of Zeus, warrior, C. I. 5935; so *στρατεία*, *h*, of Aphroditē, 2693 f.

στρατεύω, τό, (*στράτευ*) like *στρατεία*, an expedition, campaign, often in Hdt. and Att.; *στρ.* ἐπὶ Σάμω Hdt. 3. 49; ἐφ' Ἑλλάδα Aesch. Pers. 758; διέφυγον τὸ *στρ.* escaped the threatened invasion, Hdt. 8. 112; in pl., Ar. Lys. 1133. II. an *armament, army, host*, Hdt. 1. 6, 7. 48, and Trag.; *στρ.* πέλων Aesch. Pels. 469; διαπύοντι *στρ.*, i. e. composed of Asiatic mercenaries, Hermipp. Στρατ. 1; ἱππικὸν Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 26; πολιτικὸν Id. Hell. 5. 4, 41;—also a *naval armament*, Thuc. 6. 74; τὸ ναυτικὸν *στρ.* Ἀχαίων Soph. Ph. 59. 2. = *στρατός* 2, the people, *στρ.* Παλλᾶδος Eur. Supp. 653.

στρατεύσεαι, Desiderat. to be anxious for war, Dio C. 53. 25.

στρατεύομαι, *on*, fit for military service, serviceable, ἡλικία Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 12; *στρ.* ἔτη Id. Cyr. 1. 2, 4; οἱ *στρατ.* Polyb. 6. 19, 6.

στράτευσις, *h*, an expedition, like *στρατεία*, Hdt. 1. 189, Dion. II., etc.

στρατεύειν, verb. Adj. one must make an expedition, ἐπὶ τινος Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 41.

στρατεύομαι, *h*, *on*, inclined to war, warlike, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 562 F; *στρατευτικᾶτος* Alex. Τραυμ. 2.

στράτεω: Boeot. impf. *ἐστρατεύαον* Keil Inscr. II. 6: (*στρατός*). To serve in war, serve as a soldier, do military service, take the field, march, first in Hdt., ἐπὶ τοὺς Πέρσας, ἐπὶ τὴν Μίλητον 1. 77, 6. 7, cf. Eur. H. F. 825, Thuc. 3. 7, etc.; ἐς Πλαταιάν, εἰς Σικελίαν, etc., Id. 2. 6. Xen., etc.; πρὸς Ἀβυδὸν Id. Hell. 1. 2, 16; *στρ.* ὅποι Κύρος ἐπάγγελαι Id. Cyr. 7. 4, 9; c. acc. cogn., *στρ.* στρατεῖαν Eur. Supp. 116; πόλεμον Thuc. 1. 112. 2. as Dep. *στρατεύομαι*: fut. -*εύσομαι* Hdt. 7. 11, Dem. 95. 19; aor. *ἐστρατεύσαμην* Hdt. 1. 204, Soph. Aj. 1111, Isocr. 111 C, etc.; also *ἐστρατεύθην* Pind. P. 1. 98, Apollod. 1. 9, 131, Boeot. *ἐστρατεύσθην* Using Inscr. no. 52; pf. *ἐστράτευμαι* Isae. 49. 28, etc., v. infr.;—used just like the Act. to serve, take the field, Lat. *militari*, Hdt. 7. 61, 64, 66, al.; *ἐστρατευμένος* having been a soldier, Ar. Ran. 1113, cf. Lysias 114. 33; φίλος αὐτῷ *στρατεύομαι* Ar. Thesm. 232, cf. Eupol. Δῆμ. 15. 8; *στρ.* ὁπλίτης Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 1; *στρ.* ἐκ καταλόγου (v. sub *κατάλογος* 2).

3. to lead an army, march, *στρ.* ἐπὶ τοὺς Πλαταιάς, ἐπὶ τὰς Θήβας Hdt. 6. 108, 9. 56; ἐπὶ κρυστάλλου Id. 4. 28, etc.; μετὰ τινος Eur. 1. A. 967; ὑπὲρ τινος Plat. Rep. 429 B, etc.; ἐνεκά τινος Soph. Aj. 1111; ὑπὸ τινι Plat. Canill. 2; ἐπὶ τινι Id. 3. 139, etc.; ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην Id. 1. 4, cf. Aesch. Pers. 790, Andoc. 27. 20, etc.; πρὸς . . . Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 3; *στρ.* μισθοῦ Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 7; *στρ.* ἔξω Plat. Legg. 814 A; opp. to ἐπιδημεῖν, Lys. 160. 2; to δημηγορεῖν, Andoc. 32. 4; c. acc. cogn., Isae. 82. 25, etc.—In Hdt. the MSS. vary between the Act. and Med., as in 1. 204, 6. 7; in Att. writers the Med. became much the most freq.

II. later, in Act., to take or receive into the army, to enroll, enlist, App. Civ. 1. 42, 2. 141, 5. 137, Hdn. 2. 14.

στρατηγέειν, f. l. for *στρατηγόν*, q. v.

στρατηγέτης, *ou*, δ, = *στρατηγός*, Byz.: the fem. -*ηγέτις*, ἰδος, Nicet. An. 99 D, Tzetz. 1. -*ηγέστια*, *h*, = *στρατηγία*, Byz.

στρατηγέω, Aeol. *σποταγέω* C. I. 2189. To be *στρατηγός*, to be general, Hdt. 5. 27, Eur. Heracl. 391;—esp. at Athens (v. *στρατηγός* II), Ar. Eq. 288, Nub. 586, Thuc. 1. 57, etc.; προγόνων τῶν ἐστρατηγεύοντων υἱὸς Aeschin. 4. 38, cf. Dem. 922. 7; καὶ πολυετέων καὶ *στρατηγέων* Isocr. 110 D; *στρ.* ἀπὸ μεγάλων τιμημάτων to be elected general from the amount of one's property, Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 16;—so, at Rome, to be consul, Polyb. 2. 21, 7, etc.; or (more common) to be praetor, Plat. Anton. 6; *στρατηγῶν καὶ ὑπατεῶν* Id. Cato Ma. 4, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 149.

b. c. gen. to be general of an army, τῶν Ἀλφῶν, Ἐπερτρίων, etc., Hdt. 1. 34, 5. 102, 7. 82, 161; often so in Att., as Thuc. 1. 29, Xen., etc.; so, *στρ.* Σόμου Plat. Peric. 26; πολέμου Dion. H. 3. 22 (v. l. -*ον*).

c. also like *ἡγεσία*, c. dat., *ἐστρατηγῆσε* Λακεδαιμονίοισι ἐς Θεσσαλίην Hdt. 6. 72, cf. Aesch. Eum. 25, Eur. Tro. 926, And. 324, Lys. 135. 29; but, *στρ.* Ξέρξην to be general of his army, Paus. 9. 1, 2.

d. foll. by a Prep., *στρ.* ἐπὶ τῷ *πῶ* Andoc. 30. 39; ἐν Τροίᾳ Soph. El. 1; ἐς Θεσσαλίην Hdt. 6. 72; *στρ.* ὑπὲρ τινων to serve as general in their service, by their authority, Dem. 482. 14, Isocr. 73 A.

e. c. inf. to manoeuvre so as to . . . μάχην θέσθαι Plat. Pyrrh. 21, cf. Crass. 25, etc.

f. c. acc. cogn., *στρ.* *στρατηγίας* Andoc. 19. 11; ναυμαχίαν, πόλεμον Dem. 172. 15, 1191. 21;—but also with neut. Adj., to do a thing as general, τούτω Xen. An. 7. 6, 40; πάντα *στρ.* ἐπὲρ Φιλίππου to carry on the whole war in Philip's favour, Dem. 30. 13; τοιαῦτα *στρ.* to manage matters so in his command, Hdt. 9. 106; εἰ μὲν ἄλλο τι καλῶς *ἐστρ.* Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 51; hence sometimes in Pass., *h* πόλις . . . ὑπὸ ὧν . . . *στρατηγείται* Plat. Ion 541 C, cf. Dem. 52. 2; *στρατιά* *στρατηγούμενη* ὑπὸ τινος Isocr. 79 E; *ἐνοῖν* . . . *στρατηγείται* φυγῇ Eur. Heracl. 39; τὰ *στρατηγούμενα* Dem. 47. 5; *στρατηγέθηναι* to serve under a *στρατηγός*, Polyb. 3. 4, 14.

2. metaph., *h* τύχη *ἐστρ.* Xen. An. 2. 13, cf. 3. 2, 27; πού σὺ *στρατηγέης* τοῦδε; Soph. Aj. 1100; *ἐστρ.* *h* σωτηρία τὸν ἀγῶνα Plat. 2. 506 E.

II. c. acc. pers. to out-general, Epist. Socr. 28 (in Pass.), Polyb. 9. 25, 6 (with v. l. *καταστρατηγῶν*), cf. Dion. H. 5. 29; metaph. of Homer, *δημαγωγῶν καὶ στρατηγῶν* τὰ πλῆθη Strab. 20.

στρατήγημα, τό, the act of a general, esp. a piece of generalship, a stratagem, Xen. Mem. 5. 5, 22, Isocr. 248 C, Polyb. 3. 18, 9, etc.;—*στρατηγήματα* was the title of a work by Polyænus; so *στρατηγηματικά* by Frontinus.

στρατήγησις, *ews*, *h*, the command of an army, Nicet. Ann. 99 B.

στρατηγέειν, verb. Adj. one must be a general, one must command, Plat. Sisyph. 389 D.

στρατηγικός, *h*, ὄν, v. l. for *στρατηγικός* in Plat. Phileb. 56 B.

στρατηγία, Ion. -*ητί*, *h*, the office, dignity, or post of general, command, Hdt. 1. 59, 5. 26, Eur. Andr. 678. 704, Eupol. Δῆμ. 13, Μονότρ. 4, Thuc., etc.; παραδύεν τινὰ τῆς *στρ.* Hdt. 6. 94; ἀνάσσειν Ἑλλάδος *στρατηγίας* being chief general of Greece, Eur. I. T. 17; τυραννίδος μίμναις μάλλον *h* *στρ.* Thuc. 1. 95;—of a naval command, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 13.

2. the office of *στρατηγός*, an ἀρχὴ at Athens, a sort of War-minister, Ar. Pl. 192, Aeschin. 33. 28; so in pl., Plat. Apol. 36 B, Rep. 599 C, etc.; ἐν ταῖς ἐναυσίαις *στρ.* Plat. Per. 16; the Presidency of the Achaian league, Polyb. 4. 37, 1, etc.;—at Rome the Praetorship, Plat. Cato Mi. 39, etc.; cf. *στρατηγός* II. 3.

3. a period of command, campaign, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 39. II. the qualities or skill of a general, generalship, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 14, Mem. 3. 1, 5, Plat., etc.; a device, piece of strategy, Diod. 17. 23; cf. *στρατηγία*.

III. the province governed by a *στρατηγός*, ap. Plin. 6. 9.

στρατηγιάω, Desiderat. of *στρατηγέω*, to wish to be a general, wish to make war, Xen. An. 7. 1, 33, Dem. 435. 27; to be going to war, ἐπὶ τινι Strab. 309.

στρατηγικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a general, *praxis* Plat. Polit. 304 E; *ἐπιστήμη*, δύναμις Arist. Eth. N. 1. 1, 2., 1. 6, 4, etc.; *ἔργα* Xen. Oec. 20, 6; *ἀκνή* Plut. Luc. 16:—*ἡ*—*κῆ* (sc. *τέχνη*) = *στρατηγία* II, Plat. Euthyd. 290 D, etc.:—so, τὰ *στρ.* Xen. Cyt. 1. 6, 12, Isocr. 103 C; also a treatise on strategy, Diog. L. 5. 80. II. of persons, suited or fitted for command, general-like, versed in generalship, Plat. Gorg. 455 C, Xen. Cyt. 8. 4, 7, Mem. 1. 1, 8, etc.:—Adv., *κῶς*, εὖ καὶ *στρ.* Ar. Av. 362; Comp., *ἄτερων*, Polyb. 10. 32, 7. 2. at Rome, *praetorian*, Strab. 684, Plut. Oth. 9.

στρατήγιον (in MSS. sometimes *-εῖον*), τό, the general's tent, Lat. *praetorium*, Soph. Aj. 721, Dem. 1043. 11. 2. at Athens, the place where the *στρατηγοὶ* held their sittings, Aeschin. 39. 24., 74. 21, Plut. Per. 37, etc. 3. a camp, Byz. (and so some take it in Soph. l. c.).

στρατήγης, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. Adj. of the general, *ἀκνή* Paus. 4. 19, 1; *πόλει* *στρ.* the door or entrance of the general's tent, Soph. Aj. 41; *ναῦς* *στρ.* the admiral's ship, flag-ship, Thuc. 2. 84, cf. Andoc. 2. 31; so, ἡ *στρ.* alone, Hdt. 8. 92:—at Rome, *σπεῖρα* *στρ.* cohorts *praetoria*, Plut. Ant. 39, cf. App. Civ. 3. 45., 5. 3. II. as Subst., fem. of *στρατηγός*, a female commander, Ar. Eccl. 835, 870, Pherecr. Incert. 53.

στρατήγισσα, ἡ, the wife of the *στρατηγός*, Byz.

στρατήγος, ὁ, Dor. *στρατῆγός*, Aeol. *στροταγός*, v. snb. vocc.: (the fem. in Ar. Eccl. 491, 500, is merely comic):—the leader or commander of an army, a general, Archil. 52, and freq. from Hdt. downwards; *ἀνὴρ* *στρ.* Aesch. Ag. 1627, Plat. Ion 540 D; opp. to *ναύαρχος* (admiral), Soph. Aj. 1232 (v. infr. II. 1). 2. generally, a commander, governor, *πόλει* *κῆρυγμα* θείναι τὸν *στρατηγόν* Soph. Ant. 8, cf. Arist. Mund. 6. 11. 3. c. gen., *στρατηγὸς τοῦ πεδίου* Hdt. 7. 83; *τῶν παραλασσάνων* 2. 25, etc.; *Ἀχαιῶν* Soph. Aj. l. c.; *στρατηγὸς* Xen. An. 1. 7, 12. 4. metaph., *παραλαβὼν* .. οἶνον *στρατηγόν* Antiph. 'Ἀκεοστ. 1; *στρατηγὸν κυνηγεσίαν* masters of hounds, Arist. Mund. 6. 10; so, *strategum* *te facio huic convivio*, Plant. Stich. 5. 4, 20. II. at Athens, the title of 10 officers elected by yearly vote to command the army and navy, and conduct the war-department at home, commanders in chief and ministers of war, first in Hdt. 6. 109,—where they are all in the field, with the Polemarch at their head, cf. *πολέμαρχος*, and v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 152; cf. *στρ.* οἱ εἰς *Σικελίαν* Andoc. 2. 30; *μετὰ τὴν ἐς Ἀμφίπολιν* *στρ.* after I went as general to Amphipolis, Thuc. 5. 20; *στρατηγούς* εἵλοντο *δεκα* Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 16, cf. Eupol. Δῆμ. 15. 4 sq., Plat. Com. Incert. 5, etc.; when distinguished from *ναύαρχος* and *ὑπαρχος*, the *στρατηγὸς* is commander of the infantry, Dem. 290. 3: we hear of eleven *στρατηγοὶ* sent to Potidea, Thuc. 1. 57; five to Macedonia, Ib. 61; three to Sicily, Id. 4. 2, etc.; cf. Dem. 47. 13. 2. also of chief magistrates of the cities of Asia Minor, Hdt. 5. 38; of the Achaeans and some other Greek states, Polyb. 2. 43, 1, etc. 3. *στρ.* ὑπάτος, the Roman Consul, Id. 1. 52, 5; so, *στρατηγός* alone, Id. 1. 7, 12, etc.: cf. ὑπάτος II; *στρ.* *ἐξαπέλεκτος* the Praetor, Id. 3. 106, 6; even the Praetor urbanus, Id. 3. 1, 5; called *στρ.* κατὰ πόλιν, C. I. 5879, 2; and *στρ.* alone for the Praetor, Dion. H. 2. 6, etc.; cf. *στρατηγέω* I. 1, *στρατηγία* I. 2:—also of the *duumviri* or chief magistrates of Roman colonies, as of Philippi, Act. Ap. 16. 20, sq.; at Agrigentum, Ath. 37 C; in Egypt, C. I. 4721, 4723, 5078. 4. an officer who had the custody of the Temple at Jerusalem, ὁ *στρ.* τοῦ ἱεροῦ Ev. Luc. 22. 52, Act. Ap. 4. 1, Joseph. B. J. 6. 5, 3. 5. *στρ.* *νυκτερινὸς* a superintendent of police in Egypt, Strab. 797.

στρατήγη, ἡ, Ion. for *στρατεία*, Hdt.

στρατήλασσία, Ion. *-λή*, ἡ, an expedition, campaign, Hdt. 4. 105., 7. 14, al.; *στρ.* ἐπὶ Αἰγυπτὸν ἐποιέετο 2. 1; also in Plut. 2. 326 C. II. improperly, the army itself, as Hdt. 8. 140, 1.

στρατήλατες, to lead an army into the field, ἐπὶ τινα, ἐπὶ χῶραν Hdt. 1. 124., 5. 31, al.; *στρ.* ἐκέισε Aesch. Pers. 717; *δεῦρο* Eur. Heracl. 465; absol., Hdt. 7. 105, Aesch. Eum. 687. II. c. gen. to be commander of, to command, Eur. H. F. 61, Rhcs. 276; c. dat., Id. Bacch. 52, El. 321, 917.

στράτ-ηλάτης [ἄ], ὢν, ὁ, (ἐλαύνω) a leader of an army, a general, commander, Pratin. I. 11, Soph. Aj. 1223, Eur., and in late Prose; Ἑλλάδος Id. Or. 970; also of an admiral, *στρ.* νῶν Aesch. Eum. 637.

στρατήλατικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a commander, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 247. Adv. *-κῶς*, Enst. Opusc. 254. 60.

στράτιά, Ion. *-νί*, ἡ, = *στρατός*, an army, Pind. O. 6. 28, Aesch. Pers. 534, Ag. 799, etc.; *στρ.* *ναυτική*, πρὸς Thuc. 6. 33, etc.; in Hdt. 6. 12, absol. for a land force, as distinguished from seamen; so, *τῆς* *στρ.* *κάκιστος* ἦν ἀνὴρ Eupol. 'Ἀστρατ. 1. 2. generally, a host, company, band, Pind. P. 11. 75, N. 11. 45. II. sometimes = *στρατεία*, an expedition, Ar. Eq. 587, Thesm. 828, 1169, Lys. 592, Thuc. 8. 108; *ἔτε* .. ἐπὶ *στρατίαν* go .. on service, Ar. Ach. 1143; v. sub *στρατεία*.

στράτι-αρχος, ὁ, = *στράταρχος*, Xen. Lac. 13, 4, Anth. P. 1. 98:—also, *στρατιάρχης*, Dio C. 55. 28, etc.

στράτικός, ἡ, ὄν, v. l. for *-ατικός*, Xen.

στράτιος [ἄ], α, ὢν, of an army or war, warlike, Ἄρεως *στρατιώτερος* Alcae. 29; epith. of Zeus, Hdt. 5. 119, Arist. Mund. 7. 3; of Ares, Plut. 2. 757 D; *στρατία*, of Athena, Luc. D. Meretr. 9. 1:—*στράτιον* as Adv. valiantly, μέγα καὶ *στρ.* κατέπαρξεν Ar. Vesp. 618.

στρατιώτης, ὢν, ὁ: voc. *στρατιῶτα* Philem. Incert. 63 a: (*στρατιά*):—a citizen bound to military service; then generally, a soldier, Hdt. 4. 134, al., Cratin. 'Oδ. 5, etc.; *στρατιῶτας καταλέγειν* Ar. Ach. 1065; *ἄνδρες* *στρ.*, in a speech, Thuc. 7. 61; collectively, in sing., ὁ *πολὺς ὅμιλος* καὶ *στρ.* Id. 6. 24; also of soldiers serving on ship-board, Id. 2. 88. 2. later, a soldier by profession, = *μισθοφόρος*, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 8, 9, cf. Archestr. ap. Ath. 4 F. II. *ποτάμιος* *στρ.* an Egyptian

water-plant, Sprengel Diosc. 4. 102; *στρ.* *χιλιόφυλλος*, *Achillea millefolium*, yarrow or milfoil, Ib. 103.

στρατιωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for soldiers, *οἰκήσεις* Plat. Rep. 415 E; *ἀκνή* Xen. Cyt. 4. 5, 39, etc.; ὄρκος Dion. H. 6. 23; *χρήματα* Dem. 14. 18:—τὸ *στρ.* (sc. *ἀργύριον*) the pay of the forces, Dem. 167. 16; bnt, τὸ *στρ.* (sc. *πλῆθος*) the soldiery, Thuc. 8. 83; τὰ *στρατιωτικά* (sc. *ἔργα*, πράγματα), military affairs, Plat. Ion 540 E, Xen. Cyt. 2. 1, 22. II. fit for a soldier, military, like *στρατεύσιμος*, *στρ.* ἡλικία the military age, Ib. 6. 2, 37; φίλον εἶχον τινα *στρατιωτικόν* a military friend, Phoenicid. Incert. 1. 5. III. warlike, soldierlike, γένη Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 7, cf. Polyb. 23. 17, 3; opp. to *πολιτικός*, Ib. 10. 4; but also to *στρατηγικός*, Id. 3. 105. 9.

B. Adv., like a soldier, *στρατιωτικῶς* (ἦν Isocr. 248 E; like a rude soldier, brutally, Polyb. 22. 21, 6. 2. of ships, *στρατιωτικώτερον* παρεσκευασμένοι equipped rather as troop-ships than for an engagement, Thuc. 2. 83.

στράτιωτης, ἴδος, fem. of *στρατιώτης*; as Adj., *στρ.* ἀραγά the marital aid, Aesch. Ag. 47; *τέχνη* Plut. Marcell. 14; *λεχὺς* *στρ.* a soldier's wife, Eupol. Ταξ. 9. 2. *στρ.* (sc. *ναῦς*), a troop-ship, transport, Thuc. 1. 116., 6. 43., 8. 62, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 36. 3. (sub *νῦν*) the soldier-fly, elsewhere. *κύων*, Luc. Munc. 12.

στράτοκῆρυξ, ὅκος, ὁ, the herald of a camp or army, Lxx (3 Regg. 22. 36), Att. Tact. 10. 4.

στράτολογέω, (λέγω), to levy an army, enlist soldiers, Dion. H. 11. 24, etc.:—Pass., *συμμάχων* *στρατολογηθέντων* Diod. 12. 67, cf. Plut. Caes. 35.

στράτολόγημα, τό, an army, a levy, Nicet. Ann. 57 D, Eccl.

στράτολογία, ἡ, a raising, levying an army, Dion. H. 6. 44, etc.:—also, *στράτολόγησις*, ἡ, Byz.

στράτο-μάντις, εὼς, ὁ, prophet to the army, Aesch. Ag. 122.

στράτο-νομάρχης, ὢν, ὁ, a military prefect, C. I. 8617.

στράτοπεδάρχης, = *στρατηγέω*, East. Opusc. 273. 92.

στράτοπεδ-άρχης, ὢν, ὁ, a military commander, Lat. *tribunus legionis*, Dion. H. 10. 36, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 22.

στράτοπεδάρχια, ἡ, the office of *στρατοπεδάρχης*, Dion. H. 10. 36.

στράτοπεδάρχικος, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a *στρατοπεδάρχης*, Ptol.

στράτοπεδεία, ἡ, = *στρατοπέδευσις*, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 24, Dion. H. 10. 23.

στράτοπέδευμα, τό, a camp, an army, Diod. 15. 83 (Dind. *στράτευμα*), East. Opusc. 210. 50.

στράτοπέδευσις, ἡ, an encamping, Xen. Cyt. 8. 5, 6, Plat. Rep. 526 D. 2. an encampment, the position of an army, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 25.

στράτοπέδευτικός, ὁ, ὄν, of an encampment, σχήματα Polyb. 6. 30, 3. *στράτοπέδευ*, to encamp, *βινουκα*, take up a position, Xen. An. 7. 6, 24, cf. Poppe Cyt. 4. 2, 6:—more often as Dep. *στρατοπεδεύομαι*, Hdt. 1. 62, 76., 2. 141, Thuc. 1. 30, etc.; *ἔστρατοπεδεύεσθαι* to be in camp, Xen. An. 2. 2, 15: of a fleet, to be stationed, Hdt. 7. 124.

στράτο-πέδον, τό, the ground on which soldiers are encamped, a camp, encampment, Hdt. 5. 63, Aesch. Theb. 79; so in Hdt. 2. 154, *στράτο-πέδα* is the name of a part of Egypt, cf. 112:—hence, a camp, encamped army, Hdt. 4. 114, Soph. Ph. 10, etc.; in both senses, Thuc. 3. 81. 2. at Rome, the Castra Praetoriana. II. generally, an army, Hdt. 1. 76, 9. 51, 53; also, a squadron of ships, Id. 8. 94, Thuc. 1. 117, Lys. 162. 9; *στρ.* *ναυτικά* καὶ *πεζικά* Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 18. 2. the Greek name for the Roman legion, Polyb. 1. 16, 2, etc. III. the court or suite of the emperor or his representative, Byz.

στράτοπλάτωσις, ὢν, (πλέω) transporting an army, ῥῆτραι *στρ.* orders for sailing, Lyc. 1037.

στράτος, ὁ, (v. *στορέννυμι*):—properly an encamped army, generally, an army, host, often from Hom. downwards, who most often has *ἀνὰ στρατόν* or *κατὰ στρ.* throughout the army; Ep. gen. *στρατόφι* Il. 10. 347; *στρ.* *ἀνδρῶν* a military force, Hdt. 1. 53; of a naval force, *στρ.* *ναυβάτης*, *χιλιόναυς*, *νήτης*, *ναυτικός* Aesch. Ag. 987, 634, Eur. Or. 341, Thuc. 4. 85., 7. 71; in prose it is to be supplied with ὁ *πεσὺς*, ὁ *ναυτικός*, Hdt. 8. 130, etc., cf. Aesch. Pers. 728. 2. in Hom. *στράτος* always means the soldiery, the people, exclusive of the chiefs: so, in later Poets, the commons, people, = *λαός*, *δῆμος*, opp. to οἱ *σφοῖοι*, Pind. P. 2. 160, cf. O. 9. 143, Aesch. Eum. 683, 762, Soph. El. 749; so, *στόλος* I. 3. 3. any band or body of men, as of the Amphictyons, Pind. P. 10. 12; of the Centaurs, Ib. 2. 86; metaph., *ἐπιβρόμιον νεφέλας* *στρ.* *ἀμείλιχος* Ib. 6. 11.

στράτο-φύλαξ [ῥ], ἄκος, ὁ, a commanding officer, Strab. 567.

στράτω, to lead to war, Arcad. 157; otherwise only found in part. aor. I pass. *στρατωθέν*, Aesch. Ag. 135. For *ἰστρατώνω*, v. *στρατώω*.

στράτωλλαξ, ὁ, Comic Dim., Lat. *imperatorculus*, Cic. ad Att. 16. 15.

στράτωνιδης, ὢν, ὁ, Comic patronymic, as we might say *Son of a Gun*, Ar. Ach. 596; cf. *Σπουδαρχίδης*.

στράτωρ [ἄ], ὢν, = Lat. *strator*, a groom, Const. Porph. de Caer. 452.

στρέβλευμα, τό, as if from *στρεβλέω*, perversity, frowardness, Symm. V. T.: v. s. *στρεβλός*.

στρέβλη, ἡ, (στρεβλός) an instrument for twisting or winding, a windlass, Arist. de Motu An. 7. 7 sq.; and some such instrument must be meant by the *στρέβλαι* *ναυτικά* in Aesch. Supp. 441:—a screw, Plut. 2. 950 A. II. an instrument of torture, Polyb. 18. 37, 7, Joseph. Macc. 7. 4, Luc., etc. 2. metaph. torture, λύπας, μερίμνας, ἀρπαγὰς, *στρέβλας*, νόστος Diphil. Incert. 5.

στρέβλο-κάρδιος, ὢν, perverse or froward of heart, Aquila V. T.:—hence the Verb *στρεβλοκαρδιάω*, Byz.

στρεβλό-κερως, ὢν, and *-κίρῡτος*, ὢν, with crumpled horns, East. 1394. 39, Hesych.

στρεβλό-νοος, ὢν, contr. *-νους*, ὢν, of perverse mind, Byz.

στρεβλό-πους, πουν, *crook-footed*, Tzetz. Hist. 10. 623.

στρεβλόρ-ῖν, ἵνος, (*bis*) *crook-nosed*, Tzetz. post-Hom. 663:—also *-ῖνος*, *ov*, Byz.

στρεβλός, ἡ, ὄν, (*στρέφω*) *twisted*, *crookt*, *κύτταρον* Ar. Thesm. 516; στρεβλὸν ὀρθάσαι κλάδον Menand. Incert. 163; *λοξοβάται*, στρεβλοί, of crabs, Batt. 307; *μυκτήρ* Nic. Al. 442; *κανὴν* Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 5: of one *with distorted eyes, squint-eyed*, like *ατραβός*, Eupol. Mar. 6, cf. A. B. 62, Hipp. Aët. 289; of the brows, *knit, wrinkled*, Anth. P. 7. 440.

II. metaph., like *σκολῖος*, *crooked, cunning*, στρεβλοῖσι παλαίμασι by *cunning* dodges in wrestling, Ar. Ran. 878:—*perverse, froward*, Lxx (Ps. 17. 26, Sirach. 36. 20).

στρεβλό-στομος, *ov*, *with perverse mouth*, Byz.

στρεβλότης, ἡτος, ἡ, *a being twisted, crookedness*, τῆς ἀίχμης Plut. Mar. 25; *καμπαῖς καὶ στρεβλότης*, of roads, Id. 9. 968 A.

στρεβλό-χείλος, *ov*, of *crooked, i. e. deceitful lips*, Nicet. Ann. 16. 3.

στρεβλώω, fut. ὥσω Plut. Phoc. 35: aor. ἐστρέβλωσα Dinarch. 9S. 14.

I. *To twist or strain tight*, τὰ ὅπλα ὀνοῖσι ξυλῖνοισι *drawing* the cables *taut* with windlasses (cf. στρέβλη), Hdt. 7. 36: *to screw up* the strings of an instrument, ἐπὶ τῶν κολλόπων στρεβλοῦν τὰς χορδὰς Plut. Rep. 531 B.

II. *to twist or wrench* a dislocated limb, with a view to setting it, στρ. τὸν πόδα Hdt. 3. 129; also of wrestlers, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 435:—Med., ἐς τοῦπισιν τὰς χεῖρας στρ. Alciphro 3. 43:—Pass., στρεβλοῦσθαι τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς *to squint*, cited from Alex. Aphr.

2. *to stretch on the wheel or rack, to rack, torture*, applied to slaves for the purpose of extracting evidence, Ar. Nub. 620, Ran. 620, Antipho 133. 17; στρεβλοῦν . . τοῦτον ὡς κατάσκοπον Antipho. Incert. 17:—Pass., στρεβλοῦσθαι ἐπὶ τροχοῦ Ar. Lys. 846, Pl. 875; στρεβλωθεῖς ἀπέθανε Lysias 134. 40, cf. Andoc. 7. 2:—Pass. also has fut. med. στρεβλώσομαι in pass. sense, Rep. 361 E.

3. metaph. *to pervert or distort words*, 2 Ep. Petr. 2. 16:—Pass., Lxx (2 Regg. 22. 27).

στρεβλῶσις, ἡ, *a putting to the torture*, Joseph. A. J. 19. 1, 5, Plut. 2. 1070 B:—also στρέβλωμα, τό, Greg. Naz.

στρεβλωτήριος, α, *ov*, *racking, torturing*, Hesych. s. v. λῦγος:—στρεβλωτήριον, τό, *a rack*, Joseph. Macc. 8.

στρεβλωτής, οὗ, ὅ, = στρεβλωτήριον, Gloss.

στρέμμα, τό, *that which is twisted, a thread*, Lxx (Judic. 16. 9):—*a twist, roll*, = στρεπτός 3, Hesych.

στρέψω, 2. *a winding*, paraphr. Dion. P. p. 395 Bernh.

II. *a wrench, strain, sprain*, Hipp. Offic. 748; ῥήγμα ἢ στρέμμα Dem. 24. 6., 156. 1.

στρέπτα ἡσπυλος, α, *ov*, (*αἰγλή*) *whirling-bright*, Νεφέλῶν στρεπταίγλαν (or -ἄν) . . ὕμνων Ar. Nub. 335, in imitation of dithyrambic poetry, v. Schol.:—Bentl. reads *στραπταίγλαν*, *flashing light*, cf. *στράπτων αἰγλήν* Orph. H. 18. 2.

στρεπτόν, verb. Adj. *one must turn*, Theod. Prodr. p. 390.

στρεπτήρ, ἡρος, ὅ, (*στρέφω*) = *στροφεύς*, Anth. P. 5. 294.

στρεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for twisting*; τὸ στρεπτικόν, as a part of ὑφαντική, Plat. Polit. 282 D, cf. Poll. 7. 209.

στρεπτινὸν, Adv. (*στρέφω*) *a game in which a piece of money, shell, or the like being laid down, was to be struck by another so as to be made to turn over*, Poll. 9. 110, 117.

στρεπτινόν, τό, (*λύω*) *a grammatical figure, in which the clauses are as if they were intertwined*, Schol. Aristid. p. 105.

στρεπτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of στρέφω, *easily twisted, pliant*: στρεπτός χιτών was (acc. to Aristarch.) *a shirt of chain-armour or mail*, Lat. *lorica annulata*, elsewhere *ἀλυσιδανὸς χιτών*, Il. 5. 113., 21. 31; στρεπταὶ λόγοι *pliant* withs, Eur. Cycl. 225; στρ. κόλῳες *twisted*, Orph. Arg. 621; ἀρπευγὴν Anth. P. 6. 160; ξύλον στρ. καὶ ἐλιπτόμενον *twisted, gnarled*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 13, 2; στρ. κερκίφαλοι *twined, wreathed*, Anth. P. 6. 219; θύσανοι Ib. 225; ῥυτίδες Ib. 5. 204.

2. στρεπτός, ὅ, (in Diod. 5. 45, στρ. κύκλος), *a collar of twisted or linked metal*, Lat. *torques*, esp. among barbarous nations, χρύσεος στρ. περιαρχένιος Hdt. 3. 20., 9. 80, cf. Plat. Rep. 553 C, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 2, etc.:—also, στρεπτόν, τό, C. I. 150. 27., 151. 38; pl., Plut. Artox. 13.

3. of pastry, *a twist or roll*, Dem. 314. 1, cf. Hippol. ap. Ath. 130 D, Poll. 6. 77.

II. metaph. *to be bent or turned*, στρεπτοὶ καὶ θεοὶ αὐτοὶ the gods themselves may be *turned* (by prayer), Il. 9. 497; στρ. φρένες 15. 203; also, στρ. γλῶσσα *a glib, pliant tongue*, 20. 248.

III. *bent, curved*, στρ. σίδηρος, of a pick-axe, Eur. H. F. 946; κοράνη, of a bow, Theocr. 25. 212; ἀγκίστρα Anth. P. 6. 27.

στρεπτο-φόρος, *ov*, (στρεπτός 1. 2) *wearing a collar or necklace*, Lat. *torquatus*, Hdt. 8. 113.

στρεπυγῶν, ὄνος, ἡ, *distress, suffering*, Hdt. A. 313.

στρεπύομαι, Pass. *to be squeezed out in drops*; Homeric Verb, only used metaph., *to be drained of one's strength, to be exhausted or worn out*, *to weary oneself*, δῆθα στρεπύεσθαι ἐν αἰνῇ δημοσῇ Il. 15. 512; δῆθα στ. ἐὼν ἐν νήσῳ ἐρήμῳ Od. 12. 351; στρ. καμύτοι Ap. Rh. 4. 384; νόσφ. Call. Cer. 68:—absol. *to be distressed, suffer distress or pain*, Nic. Al. 291, cf. Ar. Rh. 4. 621, 1058. Cf. *σπραγγεύομαι*.

στρεφε-δίνω, *to spin or whirl* something round: Pass. *to spin round and round*, ὅσας οὖ στρεφεδύνθην (for -νήσαν) his eyes *went round*, in one turned by a blow on the nape of the neck, Il. 16. 792.

II. intr. *to spin, whirl round*, Q. Sm. 13. 6.—Cf. *στροφονδύνωμαι*.

στρέφος, εὐς, τό, = στρέμμα, Hesych.

στρέφος, τό, = στέρφος, and στρεφόω, = στερφώω, Hesych.

στρέφω, II., Att.: Ep. impf. στρέψασκον Il. 18. 546:—fut. στρέψω Att.:—aor. 1 ἐστρέψα, Ep. στρέψα:—pf. ἐστρέφα (ἀν-) Theognet. Φάσμ. 1. 8, (ἐπ-) Polyb. 5. 110. 6, (με-) Aristid.:—Med., Hom., Att.: fut. στρέφομαι Ib.: aor. ἐστρέψαμην Soph. O. C. 1416, (κατα-) Thuc.:—pf. pass. ἐστραμμαι (in med. sense), v. καταστρέφω:—Pass., fut. στράψήσομαι (ἀνα-) Isocr. 95 A, (δια-) Ar. Eq. 175, Av. 177, (μετα-) 3

Plat. Rep. 518 D, (συσ-) Hipp. 242. 33; also fut. med. ἀποστρέψομαι in pass. sense, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 36:—aor. 1 ἐστρέφθην often in Hom. (but only in part): Ion. and Dor. ἐστράφθην Sophron 81, Theocr. 7. 132, and Hdt. 1. 130, in compos., (but στραφῆναι Id. 3. 129):—aor. 2 ἐστράφη [α] Solon 36. 6, always in Trag., and almost always in Att., yet cf. Ar. Thesm. 1128, Plat. Polit. 273 E. (From √στρεφ come also στροφ-ῆ, στροφή-γῆ, στροφ-άλγῆ, etc.: it becomes ΣΤΡΕΒ in στρεβ-λός, στρεβ-λή, στρόβ-ος, στρόβ-ιλος, στράβ-ων, and has μ before β in στρόμβ-ος, στρομβ-έω.—Notwithstanding its resemblance to τρέπω in form and sense, a comparison of the derivs. of στρέφω (στρεβλός, στρόβος, etc.) with those of τρέπω (esp. Lat. *torqueo*) shows that the Roots are independent.) *To turn about or aside, turn*, ἀψ δὲ θεοὶ οὐρον στρέψαν Od. 4. 520; ἵππους στρ. *to turn* horses, Il. 8. 168, Od. 15. 205, etc.; (for Il. 18. 544, 546, v. infir. D); so, στρ. πηδάλιον Pind. Fr. 15; τὸν οἶακα Αναξάνδρ. Ἀρχ. 1. 5, cf. Menand. Ὑποβ. 3. 4; σάκος Soph. Aj. 575; of persons, ἡλίαν πρὸς ἀντολὰς στρέψασα σαυτὸν Aesch. Fr. 707; πρόσωπον πρὸς κασίγνητον στρέφε Eur. Phoen. 457, cf. Hec. 344; πάλιν στρέφεις κἀρα Id. Med. 1152; ὄμμα πανταχὶ στρέφαν Id. 1. T. 68; στρ. ἀνταγείας κόρας Ar. Thesm. 902; ἐαυτὸν εἰς πομπὰν πράγματα Ar. Nub. 1455; πάλιν πρὸς κέρδος ἴδιον Eur. Supp. 413; στρατὸν πρὸς ἀλκήν Andr. 1149: *to wheel* soldiers round, Xen. Lac. 11, 9; v. infir. D.

2. *to make to revolve* as on an axis, κεραιὶν γαίαν στρ., i. e. on the potter's wheel, Samyr. Γέλ. 4; τὸν κούμνον μῆτε αὐτὸν στρέφειν ἐαυτὸν, μῆτε . . ὑπὸ θεοῦ στρέφεσθαι διττὰς περι-αγωγὰς Plat. Polit. 269 E, cf. Rep. 617 A, Epin. 977 B.

II. πᾶν' ἄνω τε καὶ κάτω στρ. *to turn* upside down, Aesch. Eum. 651; so, κάτω στρ. Soph. Ant. 717, Ar. Eccl. 733; στρ. λόγους ἄνω καὶ κάτω Plat. Gorg. 511 A, cf. Euthyd. 276 D; ἄνω κάτω στρ. Dem. 544. 2; so, δικά καὶ πάντα πάλιν στρέφεται Eur. Med. 411; and στρέφειν alone, *to overturn, upset*, Id. 1. T. 1166, Fr. 540; γῆν στρ. *to turn* it *up* by digging or ploughing, Xen. Oec. 16, 25:—c. acc. cogn., πόσας στρ. στροφὰς *to try* all kinds of *twists*, Plat. Tim. 43 D:—στρ. πανταχὶ τὰ γράμματα *to change and modify* them, Id. Crat. 414 C; c. inf. *to change* a thing so as to . . , εὐλαίαν ἔχειν βιοτὰν στρέφασιν φάμα Eur. Med. 416.

III. *to twist* a rope, Xen. An. 4. 7, 15; στρ. τὸ σφυρὸν *to sprain or dislocate* it, Arr. Epict. 3. 15, 4; (so, στραφῆναι τὸν πόδα Hdt. 3. 129, cf. Plat. Legg. 789 E).

2. metaph. of gripping pain, *to twist, torture, κακὸν στρέφει με περὶ τὴν γαστέρα* Antipho. Ὀμφ. 2, cf. Ar. Pl. 1131, Fr. So. Ael. N. A. 2. 44; v. sub στρόφος II, στροφείο: so, στρ. τὴν ψυχὴν *to torture, agitate, alarm*, Plat. Rep. 330 D.

3. of corruptions in Music, v. κάμπτη III.

IV. *to twist, plait, σπάρτα ἐστραμμένα* Xen. An. 4. 7, 15, cf. h. Hom. Merc. 411: *to spin*, ὑπὸ μακρῷ λίνῳ στροφομένη Luc. Jup. Conf. 7: metaph., στρ. μεγάλας περιόδους Plut. 2. 235 E.

V. as a technical term of wrestlers, *to twist* the adversary back, Poll. 3. 155, cf. Ar. Eq. 264:—metaph., ἔριδα στρέφειν Pind. N. 4. 151.

VI. metaph. *to turn* a thing over in one's mind, Lat. *consilium animo volvere*, absol., τί στρέφω τάδε; Eur. Hec. 750; πρὸς ἀλλήλους Luc. Alex. 8; βουλὴν ἐν ἑαυτῷ Ael. N. A. 10. 48; τὸ πρᾶγμα πανταχὶ στρέφων ἀγαγεῖν εἰς τινα Dem. 552. 13.

VII. *to turn from the right course, divert, embuzzle* moneys, Lys. 905. 4.

B. Pass. and Med. *to twist or turn oneself, to turn round or about, turn* to and fro, Il. 5. 40, 475, etc.; ἐν τε κύνεσσι κάμπριος ἢ ἐλέων στρέφεται 12. 43; ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα στρέφεσθαι, of one tossing in bed, 24. 5; τί δοκολοαίνεις καὶ στρέφεις τὴν νύχθ' ὄλην; Ar. Nub. 36, cf. Amphib. Ἰαλ. 1.

2. *to turn* to or from an object, acc. to the context, ἐμῆλθεν στρέψω' ἐκ χάωρος Il. 6. 516; *to turn back*, 15. 645; *to return*, Soph. O. C. 1648, Ant. 315, etc.; *ατραφέντες κέφενγον* Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 63, cf. An. 3. 5, 1, etc.; ποῖ στρέφει; *whither away?* Ar. Thesm. 230, 610.

3. of the heavenly bodies, *to revolve, circle*, Od. 5. 274, Plat. Tim. 40 B; of the distaff, Id. Rep. 617 A; of a joint, ἐν ἀρθρῳ στρ. κοτυληδῶν Ar. Vesp. 1495.

II. *to turn* or *twist* about, like a wrestler trying to elude his adversary; and so, in argument, *to twist and turn, shuffle, τί ταῦτα στρέφει*; Ar. Ach. 385; τί ὄητα ἔχων στρέφει; Plat. Phaedr. 236 E, etc.; πᾶσας στροφὰς στρέφεσθαι *to twist* every way, Id. Rep. 405 C, v. supr. II. 1, Euthyd. 302 C, στροφῇ 1. 2.

2. *to turn* and *change, κἂν σοὺ στραφεῖν θυμὸς* Soph. Tr. 1134; *στροφόμενα λέγων things that tell both ways*, Dion. H. de Rhet. 15: c. gen. causac, τοῦ δὲ σοῦ ψόφον οὐκ ἂν στραφείην I would not *turn* for any noise of thine, Id. Aj. 1117; cf. ἐπιστρέφω 1. 3.

III. *to attach oneself, stick close, ναυλεμέως στρεφθεῖς* Od. 9. 435., 16. 362:—then simply, like Lat. *versari*, *to be* always engaged, ἐν τινι Plat. Theat. 194 B, cf. 181 C; περὶ τι Arist. Metaph. 3. 2, 20.

2. generally, *to be* at large, go about, ἀνεμμένη στρέφει Soph. El. 516; and of things, *to be* rife, ταῦτα μὲν ἐν δῆμῳ στρέφεται κακὰ Solon 15. 23.

3. *ἐστραμμένος, ἡν, ov*, of places, εἴαρ, ἐπὶ τύπον τέρπον, *lying towards* . . , Polyb. 2. 15, 8, etc.

C. in strict Med. sense, *to turn about with oneself, take back*, Soph. O. C. 1416.

D. intr. in Act., like Pass. *to turn about*, Il. 18. 544, 546,—where however ζεύγεα may be supplied from 543, as may οἷς in Od. 10. 528, and ἵππους in Xen. Eq. 7, 18; of soldiers, *to wheel about*, Xen. An. 4. 3, 26, and 32; στρέφοντες ἀπεχώρουσιν Id. Ages. 2, 3; ὁ στρέφων κύκλος ἡλίου *revolving*, Soph. Fr. 771, cf. Eur. Ion 1154; στρέψαι δεῦρ', of the Comic Chorus, Plat. Com. Παιδάρ. 1.

στρέφωσις, ἡ, (*στρέφω*) = στέρφωσις, Hesych.

στρέψαῖος, ὅ, v. sub στροφαῖος.

στρέψασκον, v. sub στρέφω.

στρεψ-αύχη, ενος, ὅ, ἡ, *neck-twisting*, v. sub κώθων.

στρεψί-κερως, ωτος, ὅ, ἡ, *an African antelope with twisted horns*, Plin. N. H. 11. 45.

στρεψίμαλλος, *ov*, with tangled fleece; *στρ.* τὴν τέχνην, metaph. of Euripides, in reference (it is said) to his complex phrases, Ar. Fr. 542, cf. Eust. 103S. 17, Hesych., Phot., but Dind. corrects στρεψίμελος, as given by Schol. Nub. 787.

στρέψω, *ews*, *η*, a turning round, Arist. P. A. 4. 13, 21: a change, Byz.

2. metaph. deceit, Hesych.

στρεφο-δικέω, to twist or pervert the right, Ar. Nub. 434: and στρεφο-δικο-πάνουργία, *η*, cunning in the perversion of justice, Id. Av. 1468.

στρήνη, *η*, = Lat. *strena*, Ath. 97 D; cf. ἐπινομίς II.

στρήνης, *ές*, strong, hard, rough, harsh, esp. of sounds, like τραχύς, ὄξύς: hence neut. as Adv., στρήνές βρέμει ἀκτὴ Ar. Rh. 2. 323; στρήνές φωνεῖσα θάλασσα Anth. P. 7. 287; στρήνές φθέγγεσθαι, of the piercing sound of the trumpet, Id. 6. 350: cf. στρηνός, στρηνύζω. (Perh. connected with √ΣΤΕΡ, στερεός, Lat. *strēnuus*.)

στρηνιάω, fut. ἀσώ, (στρήνης) to run riot, wax wanton, a word of the new Comedy for τρυφάω, Antiph. Διδ. I (ubi v. Meineke), Sophil. Φυλ. 1. 3, Diphil. Incert. 48, also in N. T., Apocal. 18. 7 and 9; cf. Phryn. 381.

II. to exult over, τινι Lyc. ap. Ath. 420 B; cf. Lob. Phryn. l. c.

στρήνος, *δ*, Lyc. 438, and Epiphau.; but in Anth. P. 7. 686, LXX, and N. T., εὖς, τό, (στρήνης):—haughtiness, arrogance, like ὕβρις, LXX (4 Regg. 19. 28), Apoc. 18. 3, etc.

II. c. gen. eager desire, μόρου Lyc. l. c.

στρηνός, *η*, ὄν, = στρήνης, Nicostr. in Meineke Com. Fr. 5. p. 84, Theod. Stud.

στρηνό-φωνος, *ov*, rough or loud-voiced, Callias Incert. 5.

στρηνύζω, (στρήνης) to trumpet, of elephants, Juba ap. Poll. 5. 88 (with v. l. στρυνύζω).

στριβιλίκιγξ, Comic word, οὐδ' ἂν στριβιλίκιγξ not the least, not a fraction, Ar. Ach. 1035; the Schol. ad l. cites also στρίβος, a weak fine voice; comparing also λικιγξ, a bird's voice.

στριγγίζω, to scream, screech, Byz.

στρίλας, *δ*, a wizard, and στρίγλα, *η*, a witch: v. Ducang.

στρίξ, *η*, gen. στρίγος, a night-bird, so called from its shrieking cry, Lat. *strix*, Anton. Liber. 21, Theognost. in Anecd. Oxon. 2. 41, 132 (where also a form στήλις is cited).—Cf. στρίγξ II. 8.

στρίφνός, *η*, ὄν, (v. στίβαρος):—firm, hard, solid, Hipp. Vet. Med. 14, Plut. 2. 642 E; ὅστω στρίφνότερα Hipp. 249. 42.

στρίφνος, *δ*, hard, sinewy flesh, LXX (Job 20. 18).

στροβάνικος, *ov*, in Hesych., ἡ τῷ στροβείν νικώσα.

στροβανίος, *δ*, a tripod, Hesych.

στροβείω, *ews*, *η*, an instrument for stirring used by fullers, Schol. Ar.

στροβείω: fut. στροβήσω Lyc. 756.—aor. ἐστροβήσα Plut. Num. 13:—Pass. and Med., v. inf.: πρὶ ἐστροβήσῃ Lyc. 172: (στροβός, cf. στρομβός).

To twist, twirl or whirl about, πάντα τρόπον σαυτὸν στροβέει Ar. Nub. 700; στροβέει (sc. σαυτὸν), Id. Eq. 386, Vesp. 1528:—metaph., με δευὸς ὀρθομαντίας πόνος στροβέει Aesch. Ag. 1215; τίνες σε δεύει... στροβουῖσι; Id. Cho. 1052: to distract, distress, νόσος ἐστροβήσῃ τὴν Ῥώμην Plut. Num. 13:—Med., μανίας ὑπὸ δεινῇ ὁρμῇ στροβήσεται Ar. Ran. 817:—Pass. to whirl about (cf. στροβός), ὅσῳ ἐν χειμῶσι στροβουίμεθα Aesch. Cho. 203: to be distracted, νύκτωρ καὶ μετ' ἡμέραν Polyb. 24. 8, 13:—an inf. στροβουῖσθαι (εἶσθαι?) is cited by Moer. p. 196.

στροβήσις, *ews*, *η*, distraction, confusion, Epiphau. 1. 35.

στροβητός, *η*, ὄν, wheeled round or about, Luc. Trag. 12.

στροβιλία, *η*, = στροβίλος I. 6, Gloss.

στροβιλίω, = στροβιλίζω, dub., v. Lob. Phryn. 396 sq.

στροβιλεῖν, ἄνω, *δ*, (στροβίλος I. 6), Lat. *pinetum*, Gloss.

στροβίλη [ἡ], *η*, a plug of lint twisted into an oval shape like a pine-cone, Hipp. 884 D sq.; cf. Föes. Oecon.

στροβιλίζω, to twist about, αὐχένα Anth. P. 6. 94.

στροβίλινος [ἡ], *η*, *ov*, of a pine-cone, ῥηγίνη Diosc. 1. 92.

στροβίλιον [ἡ], τό, Dim. of στροβίλος, a small pine-cone, Diosc. Par. 2. 108.

2. a cone-shaped earring, Poll. 5. 97.

στροβιλίτης, flavoured with pine-cones, οἶνος Diosc. 5. 44.

στροβιλό-βλέφαρος, *ov*, = ἐλικοβλέφαρος, Orph. Lith. 666; Tyrwhitt, metri grat., στροβιλόβλέφαρος, yet v. στροβίλος, fin.

στροβιλό-ειδής, *ές*, like a στροβίλος, conical, σχῆμα Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 9; ὕψος Strab. 795.

στροβίλος, *δ*, (στροβός, στρέφω):—anything twisted up (cf. στροβίλος), hence of the hedgehog, στροβίλος ἀμφ' ἀκανθῶν εἰλίξας δέμας Ion ap. Ath. 91 E; ὁσπράκος *στρ.* of an egg-shell, Lyc. 506, cf. 89.

II. as a name of various twisted or spinning objects:

1. a kind of sea-snail, Schol. Ar. Pax 864.

2. a top, Plat. Rep. 436 D, Plut. Lysand. 12.

3. a whirlpool, a whirlwind which spins upwards, Arist. Mund. 4. 16, Menand. Incert. 7; τρικυμία καὶ *στρ.* Luc. Tox. 19, cf. Aristid. I. 164, Poll. 4. 159.

4. a twist or turn in music (cf. καμπή II), Pherecr. Xείρ. I. 14, Plat. Com. Incert. 57.

5. a whirling dance, pirouette, Καρκίνων στροβίλοι Ar. Pax 864, cf. Vesp. 1502, Ath. 630 A.

6. = κάνων, the cone of the fir or pine, fir-apple, pine-cone, Lat. *nux pinea*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 1; κόκκος στροβίλος C. l. 598o. 12; cf. Schneid. in Indice, Lob. Phryn. 397: also of the tree itself, a fir, pine, Plut. 2. 684 D, Diosc. 1. 86. [regularly, as in ll. cc.; but ἡ in signif. 6, Anth. P. 6. 232, cf. στροβιλόβλέφαρος.]

στροβιλόσ, *η*, ὄν, spinning, whirling, Anth. P. 15. 25.

στροβιλόω, to turn about, keep going, τὴν γλῶσσαν Plut. 2. 235 E.

στροβιλόδης, *ες*, contr. for στροβιλόειδής, Plut. Sull. 17.

στροβός, *δ*, a twisting or whirling round; in Aesch. Ag. 657, the words ποιμένος κακοῦ στροβώ refer to the whirlwind, which scattered the ships, instead of keeping them together like a good shepherd (cf. στροβώ (Pass.), στρομβός 2); but cf. Supp. 767.

στρογγύλαινω, to make round or globular, Plut. 2. 894 A, in Pass.

στρογγύλιζω, = στρογγύλλω, τὰ νοήματα Dion. H. de Lys. 13.

στρογγύλισμα, τό, a pithy, terse expression, Walz Rhett. 8. 619.

στρογγύλις, *ος*, *δ*, one who rounds or turns round, Mai Spicil. 2. 205.

στρογγύλλω, (στρογγύλος, cf. στωμύλλω, στωμύλος), to round off, make round, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 8, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 96 (both in Pass.).

II. to twirl, spin, χεῖρ *στρ.* κρόκην Anth. P. 7. 726.

στρογγύλμα, τό, a globular morsel, grain, Byz.

στρογγύλο-γλύφος, *ov*, cut round, Hero Autom. 269 B.

στρογγύλο-δίνητος [ἡ], *ov*, turned into a round shape, rounded, Archestr. ap. Ath. 112 A.

στρογγύλο-ειδής, *ές*, of round form or look, Plut. 2. 1121 C. Adv.

-δῶς, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 107.

στρογγύλο-καυλός, *ov*, with a round stalk, Theophr. H. P. 7. 4. 5.

στρογγύλο-ναύτης, *ov*, *δ*, a merchant-seaman, Ar. Fr. 685.

στρογγύλοπλευρός, *ov*, round-sided, of an eel, Strattis Φιλ. 1.

στρογγύλο-πρόσωπος, *ov*, round-faced, Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 4, Physiogn. 3. 5.

στρογγύλος [ἡ], *η*, *ov*, (στράγγω) round, spherical, opp. to πλατύς, Hipp. Vet. Med. 171, Hdt. 2. 92, Ar. Nub. 676, 751, 1127, Plat., etc.; ἄτομα στρογγυλότερα Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 66; λίθοι *στρ.* pebbles, Xen. Eq. 4. 4; εὔλα *στρ.* unsquared logs of timber, opp. to σχιστά and πελεκητά, Theophr. H. P. 5. 5, 6; of the Sphere, *στρ.* τὴν ὄψιν Hermipp. 'Αθ. γον. 1; of gourds, Epicur. Incert. 1. 25.

2. circular, opp. to εὐθύς, Plat. Meno 74 D; *στρ.* καὶ προμήκη σχήματα Id. Tim. 73 D; τὸ *στρ.* καὶ τὸ εὐθύ Id. Meno 75 A.

3. of persons, round, compactly formed, Xenarch. Πεντ. 1. 8, cf. Plat. Symp. 189 E; so of lions, opp. to μακρός, Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 7; of dogs, σκέλη Xen. Cyn. 4. 1.

4. of ships, *στρ.* ναῦς, *στρ.* πλοῖον, = γαυλός, ὀκάς, a merchant-ship, from its round, roomy shape, as opp. to the long narrow ship-of-war (μακρὰ ναῦς), Hdt. 1. 163, Thuc. 2. 97, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 21;—so, of cups and vessels, Alex. Incert. 12, Menand. 'Αναστ. 1:—of sail, rounded, full, App. Civ. 4. 86.

II. metaph. of words and expressions, well-rounded, compact, pithy, terse, *στρ.* ῥήματα Ar. Ach. 686; *στρ.* ὀνόματα ἀποτε- τρέφονται Plat. Phaedr. 234 E, cf. Plut. 2. 45 A; *στρ.* λέξεις Dion. II. de Comp. 7. fin.; αὐτοῦ τὸ *στρ.* τοῦ στόματος his compactness, terseness of expression (of Euripides), Ar. Fr. 397; συστρέφειν τὰ νοήματα καὶ στρογγύλους ἐκφέρειν to express neatly and tersely, Dion. H. de Isocr. 11; so Cic., apte et rotunde, de Fin. 4. 3; verba or oratio pressa, de Or. 2. 23, Brut. 55; προστιθεῖς τὸ διῶτι στρογγυλῶτατα as tersely as possible, Arist. Rhet. 2. 21, 7; so Germ. gedungen.

2. στρογγύλος βιοῦν, i. e. to live closely, i. e. simply, economically, Plut. 2. 157 B.

στρογγύλο-στεγός, *ov*, with a round roof, dome, or vault, Byz.

στρογγυλότης, *η*, *ος*, roundness, Plat. Meno 73 E, 74 B, Arist., etc.

στρογγύλο-οψίς, *ews*, *δ*, *η*, round-faced, Byz.

στρογγύλω, to be round, only in Byz.: but

II. Pass. στρογγυλόμαι, to be or become round, globular, Anaxag. ap. Stob. Append. p. 6 Gaisf.

2. to have the semblance of roundness, opp. to being really round, Plut. 2. 1121 A.

στρογγύλωμα [ἡ], τό, a knot, τριχῶν LXX (1 Regg. 13. 16).

στρογγύλωσις [ἡ], *η*, a rounding, Hipp. Art. 827.

στρογγυλό-ωψ, ὀψος, round-eyed, synon. of Κυκλώψ in Schol. Virg.

στροβίλος, στροιβός, *δ*, = στροβός, στροβίλος, Hesych.

στρομβείον, τό, Dim. of στρομβός (4), θύμβρης Nic. Th. 629.

στρομβέω, = στροβέω, συστρέφω, Phot.

στρομβή, *η*, = στρομβός I. 1, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 887.

στρομβηδόν, Adv. like a top, whirling, Anth. Plan. 300.

στρομβο-ειδής, *ές*, contr. -ώδης, *ες*, like a στρομβός (2): τὰ στρομβο-ώδη spiral shells and the creatures in them, snails and the like, often in Arist., as H. A. 4. 4, 2, P. A. 4. 9, 2, al.; τὰ στρομβοειδή, H. A. 4. 4, 18.

στρομβός, *δ*, (στρέφω) like στροβός, στροβίλος, a body rounded or spun round: hence,

1. a top, Lat. *turbo*, Il. 14. 413; ὥσπερ *στρ.* στρέφεται Luc. Asin. 42.

2. = στροφάλιγξ, a whirlwind, Aesch. Pr. 1085.

3. a spiral snail-shell, Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 1, P. A. 2. 17, 16, etc.; a shell used as a trumpet, a conch, Lyc. 250, Plut. 2. 713 B.

—also, the snail, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 22, cf. 4. 4, 35, Theocr. 9. 25.

4. = στροβίλος II. 6, Nic. Th. 884.

5. a spindle, Lyc. 585.

στρομβώω, to whirl round, στρομβούσης αὐτὸν δὴς τίνης Philostr. 815.

στρομβώδης, *ες*, v. sub στρομβοειδής.

στροπᾶγέω, στροπᾶγος, Accl. for στρατηγ-, C. I. 2189, -86, -91.

στροπαρίον [ἡ], τό, Dim. of στροπός (1), Eubul. Incert. 14.

στροπύειον μῆλον, τό, a kind of quince, Anth. P. 6. 252; and so, without μῆλον, Nic. Al. 234, cf. Diosc. 1. 160; also written στροπύειον (v. l. -ειον) Theophr. H. P. 2. 2, 5, cf. Philem. 'Αγρ. 1.

II. v. στροπύειον II.

στροπύειος, *ov*, *δ*, = στροπύος, Com. Anon. 172, ubi v. Meineke.

στροπύειω, to chirp like a στροπύος, to twitter, chatter, Ar. Fr. 717.

II. to cleanse with the herb στροπύειον, Diosc. 2. 84.

στροπύειον, τό, Dim. of στροπύος (1), Anaxandr. 'Αντ. I, Arist. H. A. 5. 2, 4, 9, 7, 10.

II. Dim. of στροπύος (II), soap-wort, a plant used for cleansing wool, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 3, al.; στροπύειον ῥίζα Hipp. 571. 54: a sprig or chaplet of this plant, Eubul. Στεφ. 2 (with a play on στροπύος III), cf. Ath. 679 B; written στροπύειον, Orph. Arg. 963.

στροπύεις, ἴδος, *η*, Dim. of στροπύος I, Eust. Opusc. 312. 1, cf. Alex. Mavp. 1, et ibi Meineke:—also στροπύισκος, *δ*, Theod. Prodr.

στροπύειον, ἄνω, *δ*, = sq., Greg. Naz.

στροπυο-κάμηλος [ἡ], *δ*, also *η*, an ostrich, from its camel-like neck, Diod. 2. 50, Strab. 772, (cf. Opp. C. 3. 453, μετὰ στροπυοῦ κάμηλον); struthio-camelus in Plin. N. H. 10. 1, 1.

II. = στροπύειον II, Diosc. 2. 192.

στροπυο-κέφαλος, *ov*, with the head of a στροπύος, Plut. 2. 520 C.

στρουθοπιαστής, οὗ, ὁ, (πιάζω) a *birdcatcher, fowler*, Hesych.
στρουθό-πους, πουν, with *sparrow's* or *ostrich's feet* (for authorities differ.—Schol. Ar. Av. 876 explaining it of *large*, Plin. 7. 2 of *small feet*).
στρουθός, ὅ, also *the sparrow, Fringilla domestica*, Il. 2. 311 sq. (where it is fem.), Hdt. 1. 159, Ar. Vesp. 207, Av. 578, etc.;—in *κατά-μομφάτε φάσματα στρουθῶν* (Aesch. Ag. 145); *στρουθῶν* is prob. an interpolation, due to a remembrance of the sparrows mentioned in Il. l. c.; for the word spoils the dactylic metre, and is so foreign to the sense of the passage, that the Schol. interpreted it by τῶν αἰετῶν, referring to v. 136 sq.
 2. *ὁ μέγας στρ.* the large bird, i. e. the *ostrich, Struthio*, Xen. An. 1. 5, 2; also called *στρουθὸς κατάγας* (i. e. the bird that runs, does not fly), Hdt. 4. 175, 192, Schneid. Xen. An. 1. 5, 2; or *χερσαῖος*, Ael. N. A. 14. 13; ὁ *στρ.* ὁ *Διυικός* Arist. P. A. 4. 14. 1., 4. 12. 34, etc.; ὁ *ἐν Αἰγύβῳ* Id. H. A. 9. 15, 2; ὁ *Ἀράβιος* Ath. 145 D; also simply *στρουθὸς* (fem.), like *στρουθοκάμηλος*, Ar. Ach. 1106, Av. 875; masc., Luc. Dips. 6:—the word is also applied to the mythic birds of Lake Symphthalus, Epigr. Gr. 1082. 5. 3. *στρ. κατουκᾶς* a hen, Nic. Al. 535, cf. 60.

στρ., ἡ, a plant, = *στρουθῖον* II, Theophr. H. P. 9. 12, 5.
III. στρ., ὁ, a lewd fellow, lecher, (as in Juvenal, *passer*), Hesych.; cf. *στρουθῖον* II. (Curt. compares Goth. *sparu-a*, O. H. G. *spar-o* (*sparrow*); the *p* and *t* being interchanged, as in *σπουδῇ, studium*:—Hesych. cites a form *στροῦς*.)

στρουθοφάγος, ον, feeding on birds, esp. *ostriches*, Diod. 3. 28, Strab. 772.
στρουθώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like an *ostrich*, Schol. Ar. Av. 877.
στρουθωτός, ἡ, ὅν, as if from *στρουθῶ*, painted or embroidered with birds, Sophron ap. Ath. 48 C.

στροφαῖος, α, ον, (στροφῆς II), epith. of *Hermes, standing as porter at the door-hinges*, Ar. Pl. 1153, with a play on the etymol. meaning, *twisty, shifty*, v. Schol. ad l.: also *στρεψαῖος*, Id. Fr. 174,—which others regard as a prop. n.
στροφάλιξ [ᾱ], ἡ, γγος, ἡ, (σπρέφω, στροφαλίζω):—a *whirl, eddy, μετὰ στροφάλιγγι κονίης* Il. 16. 775., 21. 505, Od. 24. 39; ἀελλῶν Opp. H. 1. 446; κάπνοιο Ar. Rh. 4. 140; of water in a bucket, Ib. 3. 759.—metaph., *στρ. μάχης* Anth. P. 7. 226.
III. anything of a round shape, e. g. a *cheese*, Nic. Th. 697.
IV. like στροφίγξ, a thing to turn upon, a *pivot, hinge*, Epigr. in Cramer. An. Par. 4. 385.

στροφάλιζω, a lengthd. form of *σπρέφω*, ἡλάκατα *στρ.* to turn the spindle, i. e. to spin, Od. 18. 315; cf. Anth. P. 6. 218.
στροφάλος, ὁ, a top or whirling instrument, *στρ.* Ἐκατικός, used in magic, Schol. ad Synes. 361 D. **II. a curved handle** on a catapult, Nicet. Ann. 88 B, etc.
στροφάς, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, (σπρέφω) turning round, revolving, circling, of the constellations, ἀρκτου στροφάδες κέλευθοι the Bear's circling paths, Soph. Tr. 131, (so, ἀρκτου στροφαῖ Id. Fr. 379); cf. Dion. P. 594:—ἀελλα *στρ.* a whirlwind, Orph. Arg. 675:—of cranes on their return, Arat. 1032; of fish, στροφάδες περὶ πτέρην Numen. ap. Ath. 319 B. **II. Στροφάδες** (sc. νῆσοι), αἱ, the *Drifting Isles*, a group not far from Zacynthus, supposed to have been once floating, cf. Thuc. 2. fin.; in earlier times called *Πλωταί*, cf. Ap. Rh. 2. 295:—cf. Σποράδες, Κυκλάδες.

στροφεῖον, τό (σπρέφω) a twisted noose, cord, Xen. Cyn. 2. 6, cf. Poll. 5. 29.
II. an instrument for turning anything with, esp. in the theatre, a *machine, by which an actor disappeared from the audience*, Id. 4. 127, 132. 2. a wooden windlass, capstan, on which a cable runs, Luc. Navig. 5.

στροφῆς, ἑως, ὁ, (σπρέφω) one of the vertebrae of the neck or spine, Poll. 2. 130. **II. the socket in which the pivot of a door (ὁ στροφίγξ) moved**, Ar. Thesm. 487, Fr. 251, Hermipp. Moip. 2, Theophr. H. P. 5. 6, 4, Polyb. 7. 16, 5.
στροφῆω, to have the colic (v. σπύφος II), Ar. Pax 175.
στροφῆ, ἡ, (σπρέφω) a turning, e. g. of a horse, Xen. Eq. 7. 15 and 17., 10. 15; a revolving, circling, v. sub στροφάς; τῶν ὤρων Plat. Legg. 782 A; ἐν στροφαῖσιν ὀμμάτων with rolling of the eyes, Eur. H. F. 932. 2. a twist, such as wrestlers make to elude their adversary, πάσας στροφὰς σπρέφεσθαι Plat. Rep. 405 C:—metaph. a slippery trick, a dodge, οὐ δεῖ στροφῶν Ar. Pl. 1154, Eccl. 1026, cf. Ran. 775; so, δημηγούρους εὐπιθεῖς *στρ.* Aesch. Supp. 623; cf. σπρέφω B. II.

**III. in Music, a twist or turn, κατακάμπειν τὰς στρ. Ar. Thesm. 68: cf. καμπῇ III.
II. the turning of the Chorus, dancing towards one side of the ὀρχήστρα: the strain sung during this evolution, the strophē, to which the ἀντιστροφῆ answers, Pherecr. Xep. 1. 9, Dion. H. de Comp. 19, and freq. in Gramm.**

στροφίγγιον, τό, Dini. of στροφίγξ, θύρας Zonar.
στροφιγγο-εἶδής, ἐς, like a στροφίγξ, Apoll. Poliocr. 44 B in Adv. —δῶς.
στροφίγξ, ἡ, γγος, ὁ, and in E. M. 446. 31, etc., ἡ; (σπρέφω)—like στροφῆς, the pivot, axle or pin on which a body turns, Eur. Phoen. 1126. 2. στροφίγγες were pivots working in sockets, Lat. *scapi cardinales*, at top and bottom of a door, which served instead of hinges: they were made from the λωτός, πύγος or πρίνος, whereas the στροφῆς, made from the πελέα, was the socket in which the στροφίγξ turned, Theophr. H. P. 5. 5, 4 sq., cf. Vitruv. 4. 6, Plut. Rom. 23:—hence of the vertebrae, as the pivots on which the body moves, Pherecr. Incert. 71 b, Plat. Tim. 74 A, B. 3. the cock, tap of a water-pipe, etc., Schol. Ar. Nub. 450. 4. metaph., *στρ. γλώττης*, of a well-hung tongue, Ar. Ran. 892.

στροφικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for turning, turned, v. sub λισχυροί.
στροφίον, τό, Dim. of σπύφος, a band worn by women round the breast, Pherecr. Añp. 1, Ar. Lys. 921, Thesm. 139, 255, Fr. 509, C. I. 151. 8; cf. σπύφος I, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 339. 3. **II. a headband worn by priests**, Plut. Arat. 53, cf. Philoch. 141 B, Arr. Epict. 3. 21, 16.

στροφίς, ἰος, ἡ, a twisting, slippery fellow, Ar. Nub. 450, Poll. 6. 130; cf. σπρέφω B. II.

στροφῆς, ἰδος, ἡ, = σπύφον, Eur. Andr. 718.

στροφο-δίνεομαι, Pass. to wheel eddying round, of vultures wheeling round their nest, Aesch. Ag. 51. Cf. σπρεφένεω.

στροφόομαι, fut. —ώσομαι, Pass.: (στροφῆς II); properly, to have the colic, Diosc. 1. 30, Arr. Epict. 4. 9, 4:—cited from Alex. Trall. as intr. in Act.

στροφός, ὁ, (σπρέφω) a twisted band or cord, used as a sword-belt, ἐν δὲ στροφός ἦεν ἀορτή on it was a cord to hang it by, Od. 13. 438, 17. 198; generally, a cord, rope, Hdt. 4. 60. 2. = σπύφον, a maiden-zone, Aesch. Theb. 871; and Spanh. restored στροφός for σπύφους in Supp. 457.

3. a swathing-cloth, swaddling-band, h. Hom. Ap. 122, 128; like σπάργανα. **II. a twisting of the bowels, colic**, Lat. *tormina*, στροφός μ' ἔχει τὴν γαστέρα Ar. Thesm. 484, cf. Damox. Σύντ. 1. 25, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12, Aph. 1249; κοιλίας Id. Act. 389; v. σπρέφω A. III. 2, στροφῆω.

στροφώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) the colic (στροφός II), Erot. Gloss. Hipp.; but in Hipp. Prorrh. 81, the prob. l. is τροφώδης (Kuhn τρομῶδης). Adv. —δῶς, Archigen. ap. Galen. 7. 415 E.

στροφώμα, τό, = σπύφίγξ 2, Hero Belop. 130 A.

στροφωμάτιον, τό, Dim. of στροφῆ, Hero Spir. 166 A.

στροφωτός, ἡ, ὅν, (as if from στροφῶ) made with hinges or pivots, turning on them, θωράματα LXX (Ezek. 41. 24); cf. σπύφίγξ 2.

στρύξ, rare collat. form of στρύω, Erotian.

στρυθῖον, τό, Aeol. for στρουθῖον (II), Galenē ap. Ath. 679 C.

Στρυμονίας, ἰον. —ίης (sc. ἀνεμος), ὁ, a wind blowing from the Strymon towards Greece, i. e. a NNE. wind, Hdt. 8. 118, cf. Aesch. Ag. 192; Στρ. Βορέας, Call. Del. 26.

Στρυμόν, ὄνος, ὁ, the Strymon, a river of Thrace, Hes. Th. 339, Ildt., etc.:—Adj. Στρυμόνιος, α, ον, of the Strymon, Aesch. Pers. 869, Eur., etc.; pecul. fem. Στρυμονίς, ἰδος, Steph. B.:—also Στρυμονικός, ἡ, ὅν, Strab. 330, Ptol.

στρινίζω, v. sub στρηνίζω.

στρινός, ἡ, ὅν, (στύφω) of a taste which draws up the mouth, rough, harsh, astringent, Hipp. Vet. Med. 13, Plat. Tim. 65 D, Xen. Hier. 1. 22; τὸ στρινὸν συνάγει τὰν γαστρίν Tim. Locr. 101 C; στρ. μήλα Antiph. Παροιμ. 1; βόλβη Anth. P. 11. 410. **II. metaph. of temper or manner, harsh, austere, στρ. ἦθος Ar. Vesp. 877, Arist. H. A. 1. 9, 1; ἀνθρώποι Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 11; ὅν στρ. Arist. Eth. N. 8. 5, 2; ἐν τοῖς στρ. καὶ πρῆσβυτικοῖς Ib. 8. 6, 1;—οἶνον πολίτης ὡν κρατίστου στρινὸς εἰ Amphip. Incert. 1.**

III. like στριφνός, stiff, rigid, Hipp. Añr. 282; οὐρή Opp. C. 1. 411:—Adv. —νῶς, Eust. 931. 45, etc.—στρινός, στριπός are freq. vv. ll.

στρινότης, ἡ, a rough, harsh taste, sourness, Arist. Categ. 8. 8, Probl. 1. 42, 4. **II. metaph. harshness of style**, Dion. II. de Demosth. 34; στρ. περὶ τοῦ ἥθους, Plut. Mar. 2.

στρινόν, (σπρυφνός) to act as an astringent, τοῦ σπρυφνόντος πικροῦ Plut. 2. 624 E. **II. metaph. of style, to make harsh**, Eust. 1151. 27, etc.

στρήχον, τό, = sq., Nic. Th. 878, Diosc. 4. 72:—στρήχνη, ἡ, is dub.

στρήνυς, ὁ, also *h*, nightshade, solanum, a family of plants of which the Ancients knew three or four species, some poisonous, one (κηπαῖος) bearing an eatable berry of an acid vinous flavour, Theophr. H. P. 7. 15, 4. Diosc. 4. 71-4.

στρώμα, τό, (σπρᾶννυμι) anything spread or laid out for lying or sitting upon, a mattress, bed, Lat. *stragulum, vestis stragula*, ἀσπάλαθι δὲ τάπητι ὁμοῖον στρώμα θανόντι Theogn. 1193:—in pl. the bedclothes, the coverings of a dinner-couch, Ar. Ach. 1090, Nub. 37, 1069, al., cf. Ath. 48 B sq. (σπρᾶννυμι is the Trag. word); στρ. πορφύρεοβαπτα Plat. Com. Incert. 8; κατακείσθαι ὑπὸ στρ. Lys. 142. 5; στρ. ἱμάτια, ἐπιπλά Id. 903. 5; στρ. ἀρεσθαι Ar. Ran. 596; στρ. ὑποσπᾶν to pull the bed from under one, Dem. 762. 4; περισπᾶν Xen. Cyn. 38: cf. σπρᾶματῆς.

2. a horsecloth, horse-trappings, Luc. Cyr. 8. 19, Antiph. Ἰππ. 1, cf. Poll. 1. 183. **II. a pavement**, C. I. 2266. 24, 4957 f (add.). **III. in pl. also piles for building bridges on**, Lat. *sublicae*, Polyæn. 8. 23, 9.

σπρᾶματῆς, ἑας, ὁ, the coverlet of a bed, first in the New Comedy, Antiph. Ἀποκαρ. 1, Alex. Κρατεν. 4, etc., cf. Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 7:—also = σπρᾶματόδεσμον, Poll. 7. 79, cf. Lob. Phryn. 401. 2. in pl. σπρᾶματῆς, patchwork (such as these coverlets were often made of), the name of works such as we call *Miscellanies*, Gell. Epil. § 7; the σπρᾶματῆς of Plut. is cited by Eus. P. E. 22 A; the best known is the σπρᾶματῆς of Clemens Alex.

II. a flat fish marked with divers colours, Philo ap. Ath. 322 A.

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στρωμνηφόρος, *ov*, carrying the bedding, Theognost. 96. 31.

στρώννυμι and -ύω, *v. sub* στρόννυμι.

στρώσις, *εως, ή*, a spreading, covering, Ath. 48 D: bedding, Eccl. II. a raving, δδών Dion. H. 3. 67; λίθου στρώσει πεποιικαμένα Joseph. B. J. 7. 8, 3, cf. C. I. 5578.

στρωτήρ, *ήρος, ό*, (στρώννυμι) a *rafter laid upon* the bearing beam; mostly in pl., Ar. Fr. 54 (where allusion is made to the proverb in A. B. respecting a drunken man, *εταν μη δύνηται τις τοὺς στρωτήρας ή τὰς δοκοὺς ἀρριμνείν*), Theophr. Fr. 8, 12, Polyb. 5. 89, 6, C. I. 2454, cf. Böckh Inscr. 1. 281; generally, a *crossbeam*, Hipp. Art. 783, 838:—cf. A. B. 302, where στρωτήρες are said also to mean *the planks nailed across the rafters*; opp. to δοκοί, Strab. 773. II.—στρώτης, Greg. Naz.

στρωτήριον, τό, Dim. of *foreg.*, E. M. 228, 49:—στρωτηρίδιον, Hesych. στρώτης, *ου, ό*, (στρώννυμι) like στρωτήρ, *one that spreads*, esp. *one that gets ready the beds and dinner couches*, Lat. *strator*, Heraclid. ap. Ath. 48 D, Plut. Pelop. 30.

στρωτός, *ή, όν*, (στρώννυμι) *spread, laid, covered*, Lat. *stratus*, λέχος Hes. Th. 798, Eur. Or. 313; λέκτρα Id. Hel. 1261; στρωτά φάρη = στρώματα Soph. Tr. 916.

στρωφάω, poet. and Ion. Frequent. of στρέφω, as *τραπάω* of τρέπω, to turn constantly, *στρ. ήλάκατα* to keep turning the spindle, i. e. spin, Od. 6. 53, 306, etc.; *πιδάλοιν παλάμη* to steer, Anth. P. 9. 242; metaph., *Βουλῆν* Ap. Rh. 3. 424:—Pass. to turn oneself about, keep turning, so as to face the enemy, *κατ' αὐτοὺς στρωφᾶν* Tr. 13. 557: to roam about, wander, *θηρὸν ἐκὰς στρ.* 20. 422; *στρ. ἐπὶ πόλεις* to visit cities and abide there, Hes. Op. 526; *καθ' Ἑλλάδα* . . . *ἀνὰ νήσους* Theogn. 247; *ἀνὰ τὴν πόλιν* Hdt. 2. 85; *ἄλλη κάλλη δαμάτῃν* Soph. Tr. 907; hence, like Lat. *versari in loco*, to move freely in a place, live there, *κατὰ μέγαρον* Il. 9. 463 (459), cf. Hipp. Art. 826 (where it is wrongly written *στρωφάομαι*); *ἐν λέξει στρωφώμενος*, i. e. claiming a husband's rights, Aesch. Ag. 1224; *ἐν νέοις στρωφωμένη* Eur. Alc. 1052;—of the heavenly bodies, to revolve, Manetho 2. 34. II. intr., *στρωφᾶν* for *στρωφᾶσθαι*, Ap. Rh. 3. 893.

στύγ-άνωρ [α], *ορος, ό, ή*, (στυγέω) *hating a man or the male sex*, Aesch. Fr. 724.

στυγᾶξ, *ό, όν*, in Eust., only an error for *στυπαξ*, q. v.

στυγερός, *ά, όν*, (στυγέω) poet. Adj. *hated, abominated, loathed, or hateful, abominable, loathsome*, freq. in Hom., Hes., and Trag., both of persons and things; *στ. Αἰδῆς* Il. 8. 368, Od. 2. 135; *δαίμων, πόλεμος, γάμος, πένθος*, etc., Od. 5. 396, Il. 4. 240, etc.; *μοῖρα, μούσα* Aesch. Pers. 909, Eum. 308; *γαῖα* Soph. Ph. 1174; *μάτηρ* Eur. Med. 113:—c. dat. *filled with hate* to any one, *στυγερὸς δέ* *οἱ ἐπλετο θυμῷ* he was his enemy in heart, Il. 14. 158; but, *λάβα Πιερίσιν στ. hateful* to them, Soph. Fr. 146.

2. *hateful, wretched, miserable*, Bios Id. Tr. 1016; *στ. πάθεα*, *στ. ἐγώ* Ap. Ach. 1191, 1207 (prob. a parody); *πλοῦτος . . . θανάκοντι* *στυγεράτως* Pind. O. 11 (10). 108. II. Adv.

-ρως, to one's sorrow, miserably, Il. 16. 723, Od. 23. 23, Soph. Ph. 166. στυγερ-ώτης, *es, (ώψ)* *with hateful, horrid look, horrible*, epith. of ζήλος, Hes. Op. 194:—also *στυγερ-ώπης, όν, στ. ιδέσθαι χῶρος* Anth. P. 9. 662.

στυγέω, Il. 7. 112, Hdt., Trag.: aor. *ἐστύγηκα* Joseph., (ἀπ-) Hdt.:—Pass., fut. *στυγήσομαι* in pass. sense, Soph. O. T. 672: aor. *ἐστύγησεν* Aesch., Eur.: pf. *ἐστύγηκα* Lyc. 421.—This poet. Verb is lengthd. from √ΣΤΥΓ (whence also Στύξ, *στύγ-ος, στυγ-ερός, στυγ-νός*), and from this Root the tenses used by Hom. are directly formed, viz. aor. *ἱ ἐστύξα*, opt. *στυδέαμι* Od. 11. 502; aor. *2 ἐστύγων* 10. 113, cf. Il. 17. 694.

To *hate, abominate, abhor*, c. acc., freq. in Hom., Hes., and Trag.; also in Theogn. 278, Pind. Fr. 217, 2, Hdt. 7. 236, and thrice in Ar., but never in Att. Prose; being a stronger word than *μισέω*, for it means to *shew hatred*, not merely to *feel it*, *τὸ πράγμα* . . . *ἦν μὲν ἀγίως μισεῖν* *ἐχθρ, στυγεῖν δίκαιον* Eur. El. 1016:—c. inf., also, to *hate or fear* to do a thing, Il. 1. 186., 8. 515, cf. Soph. Ph. 87, Ar. Rh. 2. 628:—Pass. to be *abhorred, detested*, *τὸν μέγα στυγούμενον* Aesch. Pr. 1004; *φοῖβος στυγηθῆν* Id. Theb. 791; *τί δ' ἐστὶ . . . πρὸς γ' ἐμοῦ στυγούμενον*; what is the horrid thing that I have done? Soph. Tr. 738.

II. in aor. 1, to *make hateful*, *τῷ κέ τῳ στυδαίμι μένος καὶ χεῖρας* *what would I make my courage and my hands a hate and fear to many a one*, Od. 11. 502:—but this aor. is used in the common sense by Ap. Rh. 4. 512, Anth. P. 7. 430.

στυγήμα [ῆ], τό, *an abomination*, Eur. Or. 480; ᾧ στυγήμα, in addressing a person, Babr. 95. 62.

στυγηρός, *όν, hated, abominated, hateful*, Ἥρα στ. Aesch. Pr. 592; absol. Ep. Tit. 3. 3; *στ. ἔρας* Heliod. 5. 29.—Also *στυγητέος*, Byz.

Στύγιος [ῆ], *α, ον*, Aesch. Pers. 668; also *ος, ον*, Eur. Med. 195, Hel. 1355: (Στύξ):—*Stygian, of the nether world*, ἀχλὺς Aesch. l. c.; *δύμος* Soph. O. C. 1564; *ποταμὸς* Plut. Phaedo 113 C. II.—στυγητός, *hateful, abominable, λῦται, ὀργαί* Eur. Il. c.; *ἡμέρα* Plut. 2. 828 A.

στυγνάζω, *ατιν, (στυγνός)* to have a gloomy, lowering look, ἐπὶ τῷ λόγῳ Ev. Marc. 10. 22; *στ. τὸ πρόσωπον* Eumath. 9S:—absol., of threatening weather, Ev. Matth. 16. 3; cf. *στυγνότης*.

στυγνᾶσις, *εως, ή*, = *στυγνότης*, Apollod. ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 1012.

στυγν-ήγρος, *ον, gloomy of speech*; generally *ominous*, Greg. Naz.

στυγνία, *ή, sadness, gloom*, Schol. Il. 24. 253.

στυγνοποιέω, to sadden, make gloomy, Gloss.

στυγνο-ποιός, *όν, making sad or gloomy*, Schol. Il. 14. 158.

στυγνο-πρόσωπος, *ον, of sad countenance*, Greg. Naz.

στυγνός, *ή, όν*, (contr. from *στυγανός=στυγερός*), *hated, abhorred, hateful*, of persons and things, Archil. 74; *ἀτη, δαίμων* Aesch. Pr. 886, Pers. 472; ᾧ *στυγνὸς αἰών* Soph. Ph. 1348; *ᾧδαι* Id. Aj. 561, etc.:—c. dat. *hateful or hostile to one*, Aesch. Pers. 286, Soph. El. 918. II.

gloomy, sullen, like Lat. *tristis*, *πρόσωπον* Aesch. Ag. 639, Eur. Alc. 777; *ὀφρύων νέφος* Eur. Hipp. 173, cf. 290; *στυγνοὶ κλαίουσι* Epwtres Mosch. 3. 67; *ὀραν στυγνός*, opp. to *φαιδρός*, Xen. An. 2. 6, 9 and 11 (but rare in Prose):—*στυγνὸς μὲν εἶκον δῆλος εἰ sullenly, with an ill grace*, Soph. O. T. 673; neut. as Adv., *στυγνὸν οἰμώξας* Ant. 1226.

στυγνότης, *ήτος, ή, gloominess, sullenness*, Lat. *tristitia*, Alex. Πυθαγ. 3; *βλέματος*, Plut. Mar. 43; of the sky, Polyb. 4. 21, 1; cf. *στυγνάζω*.

στυγνό-χρος, *ον, sad-coloured*, Nicet. Ann. 352 D.

στυγνός, to make gloomy, Hesych.:—Pass. to be gloomy, *κλαίοντι καὶ ἐστυγνόμεν* Anth. P. 9. 573.

στυγὸ-δεμένος, *ον, hating marriage, νόος* Anth. P. 10. 68.

στυγός [ῆ], *εος, τό*, (√ΣΤΥΓ, *στυγέω*) *hated*, esp. as expressed in looks, *sullenness, gloom*, τὸ δῶσφον στ. Aesch. Ag. 547; *φρενών* st. Ib. 1308, Cho. 81. II. *an object of hatred, an abomination*, Id. Ag. 558, Cho. 392; of persons, *δεσπότης στ. thy hated lord*, Ib. 770; *στυγή θέν*, of the Erinyes, Id. Eum. 644, cf. Theb. 653; *θέν στ.*, of a parricide, Id. Cho. 1028; *τοῦτ' ἐμήσατο στ. this deed of horror*, Ib. 991.—Rare, except in Aesch.

*στυγώ, *v. στυγέω*.

στυλάριον, τό, Dim. of *στύλος*, Math. Vett. 119 A; *στυλίδιον*, Strab. 49.

στύλις, *ίδος, ή*, Dim. of *στύλος*, Dion. H. 3. 21:—a strange form of the acc., *στυλλεῖδαν*, occurs in C. I. 3293. II. like *στυλῖς*, a mast to carry a sail at the stern, as in a yawl, Plut. Pomp. 24, cf. Poll. 1. 90.

III. the cartilage which divides the nostrils, Id. 2. 79.

στυλίσκος, *ό*, Dim. of *στύλος*, a staff or rod, Hipp. Mochl. 865, Strab. 164.

2. part of a surgical instrument, Oribas. 128 Mai. II.

= *στυλῖς* II, Eust. 1039. 38.

στυλίτης [ῆ], *ου, ό*, *standing or dwelling on a pillar*, Evagr. H. E. 1.

13 (in tit.), cf. 5. 21:—Adj., *στυλιτικός, ή, όν*, Eust. Opusc. 97. 78, etc.

στυλό-βάτης [ῆ], *ου, ό*, the base of a column, stylobate, Plat. Com.

Εορτ. 12, Hero Autom. 259 B, Vitruv. 3. 3, 4. 7.

στυλό-γλύφος [ῆ], *ον, cutting pillars*, Philo Byz. de VII Mir. 1.

στυλο-ειδής, *ές, like a stile*, Galeu. 4. 43 B.

στυλο-πινάκιον, τό, a pillar with figures on it, Anth. P. 3, in tit.

στύλος, *ό*, (v. fin.) a pillar, esp. as a support or bearing, Hdt. 2. 169;

στέγης Aesch. Ag. 898; *δόμων* Eur. I. T. 50; *στ. οἶκον* . . . *εἰσι παῖδες*

ἀρσενες Ib. 57. 2. a post, pale, Hipp. Art. 813, Eur. Fr. 202, Polyb.

1. 22, 4. II.—Lat. *stilus* (cf. *στυλοειδής*); but as the best

authorities write *stilus*, not *stylus*, and the penult. of this word is short,

stilus, whereas *υ* always in *στύλος* (Eur. Il. c., Anth. P. 7. 648, Inscr.

ap. Paus. 5. 20, 7), it is prob. that the Lat. *stilus* rather belongs to

στέλεχος, stalk, which is one of its senses. (From √ΣΤΥ, a modified

form of √ΣΤΑ, *ῖ-στη-μ*, comes also *στυών*; cf. Skt. *sthū-nā* (pillar),

sthū-las (stuporous); Zd. *stu-na* (pillar); Lith. *stu-lys* (stump).)

στυλῶ, to prop or stay with pillars, Apoll. Poliorc. 17 B; metaph.,

ζῶην στυλῶσθαι to give stay to one's life (by means of children),

Anth. P. 7. 648.

στυλῶμα, τό, a prop, support, Apoll. Poliorc. 17 A.

στυλωτός, *ή, όν*, *having pillars, supported on them*, Schol. Il. 20. 11.

στυμῶ, τό, Aeol. for *στύμα*, Theocr. 29. 25.

στύμα, τό, (στυώ) priapism, Plat. Com. Φά. 1.

στυμμα, τά, (στύψω) an astringent, esp. used for thickening oil, that

it may retain scent better, Diosc. I. 76, Galen.; cf. *στύψις* III. II.

metaph., *στυμματι ἀσθηροτάτω τῷ φόβῳ* Clem. Al. 144.

στυμνός, *ή, όν*, (στυφώ) *drawn up: firm, solid*, Arcad. 62, Hesych.

Στυμφάλιος, Ion. -ήλιος, *ή*, (also *ύ*, Polyb., Strab.), a city and moun-

tain of Arcadia, Il. 2. 608, etc.:—Adj. Στυμφάλιος, *α, ον*, Ion. -ήλιος,

ή, ον, Hdt. 6. 76, Pind., etc.; fem. Στυμφαλίς, *ίδος*, Ap. Rh. 2. 1054,

Strab. 371, 389, etc.

Στύξ, *ή*, gen. Στυγός, (v. *στυγέω*) the Styx, i. e. the *Hateful*, a river of

the nether world, Il. 8. 369; by which the gods in Homer swore their

most sacred oaths, *v. στ. ὄρκος*:—also the nymph of this river, eldest

daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, Hes. Th. 361. 2. a well of fatal

coldness in Arcadia, v. Hdt. 6. 74, Strab. 389, Paus. 8. 18.

II. as appellat. a horrid monster, a reptile, ἀπάρων . . . *ὑπὸ στυγῖ* Aesch. Cho.

532 (where however Schütz restored *στυγῖος*). 2. a piercing chill,

as of frost, in pl., *αἱ στυγῖες εἰσιδύνται εἰς τὰ σώματα* Theophr. C. P.

5. 14, 4. 3. hatred, abhorrence, esp. of mankind, Alciphro 3. 34.

στυπάζω, (στύπος) to strike, beat, Hesych. 2. to thunder, Id.

στυπό-γλύφος, *ον, cutting, working trunks or stems*, Hesych.

στύπος [ῆ], *εος, τό*, a stem, stump, block, Lat. *stipes*, *στιβαρόν στ.*

ἀμπέλου Ap. Rh. I. 1117; *δρύινον* Polyb. 2. 10, 4:—also = *κύτος*, δέλιον

στ. Nic. Th. 952, Al. 70. (From √ΣΤΥΠ, cf. Skt. *stūp-as* (cumulus);

Lat. *stip-a*, *stup-eo*, *stip-es*; akin prob. to √ΣΤΥΨ, v. sub *στυψ-ελός*.)

στυπᾶς, *ός*, = *στυπνοπώλης*, nickname of Encrates, Ar. Fr. 540.

στυπένιος, *ή, ον*, of *town*, LXX (Levit. 13. 27); Cod. Vat. *στυπ-*

πίνιος:—the more correct form *στυππίνιος* appears in Com. Aulon. 261,

Diod. I. 35, A. B. 33.

II. metaph. like *town*, feeble, Paroemiogr.

στυπτεῖον, τό, the coarse fibre of flax or hemp, *town*, oakum, Lat.

stipbar, Hdt. 8. 52, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 23, Dem. 1145. 6, etc. (In MSS.

written also *στυπείον* and *στυππείον*: but the ancient Att. Inscr. in

Böckh's *Urkunden* i. d. *Seewesen*, p. 533, confirms the form *στυπτεῖον*.)

στυππειο-πώλης, *ου, ό*, a dealer in oakum, Ar. Eq. 129; cf. *στυππαφ.*

στυππη, *ή*, = *στυππειον*, Joseph. ap. Suid. s. v., Schol. Luc. Asin. 31.

στυπτηρία, Ion. -ή (sc. γῆ), *ή, an astringent earth*, made from

χαλκίτις (q. v.), comprehending apparently both *alum* and *vitriol*, Hdt.

2. 180, (Tim. Locr. 99 D, and freq. in Hipp. (e. g. 877), Arist., etc.; v.

Foës. Oecon., Beckm. Arist. Mirab. 139.

στυπτηριώδης, *es, like στυπτηρία, containing it*, ὕδατα Hipp. Acr.

286, Probl. 24. 18, Theophr. C. P. 2. 5, 1.

στυπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (στυφώ) *astringent*, Diosc. 1. 168 (in Comp.), etc.; τὰ *στυπτικά astringents*, Hipp. ap. Aph. 1259.

στυράκιζω, (στυράξ B) *to stick or thrust with the butt end of a lance*, Hesych., etc. II. (στυράξ A) *to be like the gum of the storax*, esp. in smell, Diosc. 2. 106.

στυράκιον [α], ἡ, ὄν, (στυράξ) *made of storax*, μύρον Diosc. 1. 79. 2. *made of the wood of the tree στυράξ*, ἀκοντίσματα Strab. 570.

στυράκιον [α], τό, Dim. of στυράξ (B), ἀκοντίον Thuc. 2. 4.

στυράξ (A), ἄκος, ὅ, *storax*, a sweet-smelling gum or resin used for incense, Mnesim. Ἰπποτρ. 1. 62, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 27, Theophr. H. P. 9. 7, 3, Diosc. 1. 79. II. *στυράξ*, ἡ, *the shrub or tree producing this gum*, Hdt. 3. 107; but masc. in Strab. 570, Plut. Lysand. 28.

στυράξ (B), ἄκος, ὅ, *like σανρωτήρ, the spike at the lower end of a spear-shaft*, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 19, Plat. Lach. 183 E; cf. ἐπιδορατίς.

στυρβάζω, = τυρβάζω, A. B. 303.

στυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (στυώ) *causing priapism*, στ. δυνάμεις ἀφροδισιας, Phylarch. ap. Ath. 18 E.

στυφέβανος, ὅ, v. τυφεβάνος.

στυφέλιγμος, ὅ, *ill-usage, abuse*, Ar. Eq. 537 (as the Rav. Ms.; vulg. -ισμός).

στυφέλιξω, (στυφέλος) *to strike hard*, τρίς δέ οἱ στυφέλιξε .. ἀσπίδ' Ἀπόλλων Il. 5. 437; πολλά δὲ χερμάδια μέγαλ' ἀσπίδας ἐστυφέλιξαν 16. 774; *στυφέλιξε δέ μιν* (sc. ἐχέειν) P. 261; ὡς ὅποτε νέφεα Ζεφύρος στυφέλιξ drives away the clouds, 11. 305; εἰ .. κ' ἐθέλῃσιν Ὀλύμπιος .. ἐξ ἐδῶν στυφέλιξαι *to thrust him from his seat*, 1. 581; τὸν δ' .. ἐκ δαιτύος ἐστ. 2. 496; οὐδὲ μιν ἐκτός ἀπαρτίστ' ἐστ. Od. 17. 344; τινὰ κορύνη Ar. Rh. 2. 115; κύμα .. ναίτας ἐς κορυήν στυφέλιξαν ἀκα Anth. P. 7. 665; ἀνακτας ἐκ θεμέθλων Ib. 15. 22. 2. generally, *to treat roughly, misuse, maltreat*, Il. 21. 380, 512, Od. 18. 416; τινὰ ὀνειδίζει Ar. Rh. 1. 273.—Ep. word, used by Pind. Fr. 247, Soph. Ant. 139 (where it is absol.); also, στ. τρώματα Hipp. Fract. 772.

στυφέλος, ἡ, ὄν, ἀν. Aesch. Pers. 964, and **στυφλός**, ὄν;—the latter form only used by Trag. in senariis, the former twice by Aesch. in lyrics, and by late Poets; v. infr.:—*hard, rough, στυφελού* .. ἐπ' ἀκτάς Aesch. l. c.; *στυφλὸς παρ' ἀκτάς Ib. 303; τῇσδ' ἀπὸ στυφλοῦ πέτρας Id. Fr. 748; στυφλὸς δὲ γῇ καὶ χερσὺς Soph. Ant. 250; ὑπὸ στυφλοῖς πέτραις Eur. Bacch. 1137;—so in later Poets, ἀκτὴ στ. Ar. Rh. 2. 323, etc.; σκῆπτρος Anth. P. 11. 31; ὕδους Opp. C. 3. 442; rare in Prose, C. I. 1755. II. of flavour, *astringent, sour, acid*, μέλι Anth. P. 4. 1, 22; σταγών Ib. 9. 561. III. metaph. *harsh, severe, cruel*, ἐφέται Aesch. Pers. 80; Κόλλοι Orph. Arg. 1010. (From √ΣΤΥΦ come also *στυφ-λός*, *στυφ-ω*, *στυφ-ις*, *στυμ-μα*: prob. akin to √ΣΤΥΠΗ, and perh. √ΣΤΙΒ, *στέιβ-ω*; cf. *στιβ-αρός*, *στιφ-ρός*.)*

στυφλώδης, es, (είδος) = *στυφλός*, Q. Sm. 12. 449. **στυφώεις**, εσσα, εν, poet. for *στυπτικός*, v. l. Nic. Al. 375. **στυφοκόπος**, ὄν, (στυφός, κόπτω) *striking with a stick*; used, like ὀρτυγόκοπος, of a favourite Athen. game, in which they put quails in a small ring, and hit them on the head with little sticks: if a quail flinched and ran out of the ring, it was reckoned as beaten, Ar. Av. 1209 (the MSS. and Schol. *στυφοκόμπου*, but cf. ὀρτυγόκοπος and v. Bruckn. ad l.).

στυφός, ἡ, ὄν, *astringent*, Arist. Plant. 2. 10, 2, Geop. 6. 11, 2.

στυφότης, ἡ, ὄν, *thickness, firmness, solidity*, Plut. 2. 96 F. 2. of taste, *austerity, acidity*, Synes. 53 C, etc.

στυφώ [ῥ], fut. *ψω* (v. sub *στυφέλλω*):—*to contract, draw together*, κοιλία στυφέται becomes costive, Hipp. Aër. 285; esp. of mordants used to fix the colours in dyeing, στ. τὰ βάψιμα τῶν ὑμῶν Lysis ap. Iamb. V. P. p. 162, cf. Plat. Rep. 429 D.—esp. of an astringent taste, χεῖλεα στυφθεῖς *having his lips drawn up* by the taste, Anth. P. 9. 375; also ἀνδρες ἐκτυμένον, = *στυφέλλοι*, Eccl.:—metaph. of sounds, φωναὶ στυφουσιν τὴν ἀκοήν, opp. to διαχέουσιν, Dion. H. de Comp. 15. II. intr. (though an acc. may easily be supplied), *to draw up the mouth*, to be astringent, Arist. Probl. 1. 38, Philonid. ap. Ath. 675 E, Diosc. 1. 169, 172, Hices. ap. Ath. 321 A. 2. metaph. *to be harsh, austere, gloomy*, Themist. 339 A. [v. Nic. Al. 375.]

στυφωῖα, ἡ, a plant, = *στοιχάς*, cf. Diosc. Noth. 3. 31. **στυφῖς**, εως, ἡ, *contraction, astringency*, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 80 F; of food which has a costive effect, Hipp. Acut. 385; *contraction of the skin*, Schol. Il. 14. 216. II. in dyeing, *the steeping of the fabric in some astringent solution*, as alum, to prepare it for taking the dye aright, Arist. Color. 4. 4, Clem. Al. 237, 792;—*sufficere lavam medicamentis, ut purpurum combat*, Cic. III. in perfumery, *the thickening of oil with certain drugs* to make it retain the scent longer, Diosc. 1. 5; cf. *στυμμα*.

στυώ, fut. *στυσω* [ῥ] Anth. P. 10. 100: anr. *ἐστύσα* Ar. Lys. 598: (v. sub *στύλος*). *To make stiff or erect*: sens. obsc., *penem erigere*, Ar. l. c.:—Pass., with intr. pf. act. *ἐστύκα* (Lacon. 3 pl. —avri Ar. Lys. 996), Ar. Av. 1256; ἐπὶ τινα Luc. Alex. 11.

Στωάξ, ἄκος, ὅ, (στοά) *one of the Porch*, i. e. a *Stoic* (a nickname, the true name being *Στωϊκός*), Hermias ap. Ath. 563 D.

στωάδιον, τό, Dim. of στοιά, Diog. L. 5. 51, E. M. 486. 20., 550. 6; written *στωάδιον* in Math. Vett. 9 A; (which in early Greek would be *στοάδιον*), v. Lob. Phryn. 88.

στωακεύομαι, Dep. *to play the Stoic*, πρὸς τινα Numen. ap. Eus. P. E. 736 C.

στωικός, ἡ, ὄν, (στοά) *of a colonnade or piazza*:—hence, *Stoic*, of or belonging to the Stoics or their system (because Zeno taught in the στοά Ποικιλῇ), οἱ τῆς Στ. αἰρέσεως ἡγεμόνες Dion. H. de Comp. 2; ἡ *Στωϊκὴ* Diog. L. 6. 14; *στωικός a Stoic*, C. I. 880, Diog. L. 7. 5; οἱ Στ. φιλόσοφοι Act. Ap. 17. 18:—in Anth. P. 9. 496, metri grat., *Στωϊκός*.

στώμιξ, ἄκος, ἡ, a wooden beam, Hesych.

στωμύλλομαι, Dep. = *στωμύλλομαι*, Alciph. 2. 2, Clem. Al. 297; τι περὶ τίνος Phot. Bibl. 415.

στωμυλήθρα, ἡ, = *στωμυλία*, Numen. ap. Eus. P. E. 735 C; **στωμυλήθρα** A. B. 5.

στωμυλήθρος [ῥ], ὄν, *talkative, babbling*, Aristae. 1. 1:—Ath. 381 B has ὁ *στωμυλήθρος δαιταλεῖς*, as if from *στωμυλήθρας*, δ, —unless it be abstract for concrete, from foreg.

στωμυλία, ἡ, *wordiness*, Ar. Ran. 1069, Polyb. 9. 20, 6: *persiflage*, small talk, Anth. P. 7. 222; στ. Ἀττική Plut. Cim. 4.

στωμυλιο-συνλεκτάδης, ὄν, ὅ, a gossip-gleaner, Ar. Ran. 841.

στωμύλλω, (from *στωμύλος*, as *στρογγύλλω* from *στρογγύλος*):—*to be talkative, to chatter, babble*, τριβολοκράτακα Ar. Nub. 1003; Indiculously of birds, Id. Ran. 1310. II. more freq. as Dep. *στωμύλλομαι* Id. Thesm. 1073, Ran. 1071; fut. *στωμυλοῦμαι* Eq. 1376; aor. *ἐστομυλάμην* Ach. 579, Thesm. 461: in good sense, *to talk, chat* away, eis ἀλλήλους Pax 995.

στωμύλμα, τό, = *στωμύλλω*, Ar. Ran. 943. II. of persons, a chatterbox, Ib. 92; cf. Dion. H. de Rhet. 18.

στωμύλος [ῥ], ὄν, and in Luc. Mus. 10, ἡ, ὄν: (στώμα):—*mouthy, wordy, talkative, chattering*, Ar. Ach. 429, Theocr. 5. 79, Plat. Eryx. 397 D, etc.; c. inf., λαλήσαι *στωμύλος* Alciphro 3. 65; ὀμιλήσαι στ. Luc. Imagg. 15; τὰ στ. ταῦτα *this nonsense*, Anth. P. 9. 39:—in good sense, *fluent*, στ. εὐτυχίη Ib. 187:—so, τὸ στ. Dem. Phal. 151. Adv. —ύλως, Poll. 5. 161; —ωτέρως Io. Lyd.

σῦ, subst. Pron. of the second pers., *thou*: Ep. nom. *τύνη* Il. 5. 485, al. (Lacon. *τύνη*, Hesych.): Aeol. and Dor. *τύν* Sappho. 1. 13, Pind., Epich., Theocr., etc.; Boeot. *τοῦ*, v. sub v. (The orig. form was *τῦ*, acc. *τέ* (or *τφέ*); cf. Skt. *tva*, *tvam*, Zd. *tum* (*tu*); whence *τε-ός* i. e. *τεφός* (*sós*), Skt. *tu-as*, Zd. *thva* (*tu-us*); Lat. *tu*, *tuus*; Lith. *tu*, *tuasis*; Slav. *ty*, *tvoy*; Goth. *thun*, *theins* (*thine*); O. Norse and A. S. *þu*, etc.) [ῥ], except in Ep. nom. *τύνη*: Dor. dat. *τίν* Theocr. 2. 20, 3. 33, etc., and (acc. to the old reading, —Herm. etc. *τίν γ'*) Pind. 1. 6 (5). 5; but *τίν*, Alcmān 19, Pind. P. 1. 56, 8. 97, etc.—Even in Ep. there seems to have been no elision of the dat. *σοί* or *τοί*, Heyne Il. T. 7. p. 401.] Nom. *σῦ*, Od. 18. 31, etc.; vocat., 21. 193, Ar. Pl. 1069.—Gen. *σοῦ*, enclit. *σου*, never in Hom., who uses *σεῦ*, *σέο*, *σείο*; also *σέθεν* (which also occurs in Lyr. and Trag.), and as enclit. *σεν*, *σο*: Hdt. has only *σο* (enclit.), *σεῦ*:—Dor. *τεῦ*, *τεν* Theocr. 5. 19, etc.; rarely *τέο*, Alcmān 51; lengthd. *τεοῦ* Epich. 157 Ahr., Sophron 76, and (in Il. 8. 37, 468) *τεοῖο*;—Aeol. and Dor. *τεῦς* Corinna 24; and *τεοῦς* Sophron Fr. 76; enclit. *τεος* Id. 77; Cret. *τέορ* Hesych.;—other Dor. forms are *τίω*, *τίως*, *τίος*, Apollon. de Pron. 96 C, cf. Ahrens D. Dor. p. 250.—Dat. *σοί*, Ion. and Dor. *τοί*; Hom. and Hdt. use *τοι* only as enclit., *σοί* when it is made emphatic by the accent; in Att. both *σοί* and *σοι* (enclit.);—Dor. *τείν*, *τίν*, the former also in Il. 11. 201, Od. 4. 619, Inscr. ap. Hdt. 5. 60, 61, etc.; the latter in Alcmān 19, Pind. O. 10 (11). 114, Theocr., etc., cf. Ahrens p. 254.—Acc. *σέ*, enclit. *σε*, Hom., etc.; Dor. *τέ* Alcmān 36, Theocr. 1. 5; or (enclit.) *τυ*, cf. Ar. Eq. 1225, Theocr. 56, 78, etc. 2. strengthd. by compos. with the enclit. *γε*, *σύνγε*, *σούγε* etc., (like *ἐγώγε*), *thou at least, for thy part*, several times in Hom. and freq. in Att.; Dor. *τύνγε* Epich. 125 Ahr., Timocr. 1; *τύνγα* Theocr. 5. 69, 71: Dat. *σοίγε*: Acc. *σέγε* Hom.:—also *σύντερ*, Il. 24. 398. 3. in the Prose of Hdt. *σῦ* is used c. inf., as c. imperat., 3. 134., 4. 163. II. Dual nom. and acc. *σφῶι* (v. *τφέ*, sub *σῦ*). *you two*, both of you, Hom. and Ion.; *σφῶ* (not *σφῶ*) Il. 1. 574., 11. 782, etc., and Att.:—Gen. and Dat. *σφῶν* freq. in Hom.; contr. *σφῶν* once in Hom., Od. 4. 62, and always in Att., e. g. Aesch. Pr. 12, cf. Piers. Moer. 266. None of these forms are enclit.—It has been supposed that *σφῶι* and *σφῶν* are used for each other; but in Il. 4. 286, *σφῶι* is the acc. depending on *κελεύω*; and in Od. 23. 52, *σφῶν* is dat. commodi after *ἦτορ*; v. Butt. Lexil. s. v. *νῶι* 7. 8. III. Plur., nom. *ὑμεῖς* (cf. Skt. *yushmê*, Goth. and Lith. *jus*); ye, you, Hom., etc.; Aeol. and Ep. *ὑμμες* Hom., Sappho 26; Dor. *ὑμές* Sophron 33, cf. Ar. Ach. 760, 761, 862; Boeot. *οὔμές* Corinna 6;—a resolved Ion. form *ὑμέες* is quoted in a hexameter of Parthenius (ap. Apoll. de Pron. 378) and another of Tzetzes (Anecd. Oxon. 3. 333), but prob. only by an error of the copyists, v. Dind. Dial. Hdt. p. xx.—Genit. *ὑμῶν*, Att.; in Hom. *ὑμέων* (dissyll.) and *ὕμειων*, Il. 1. 159, etc., 4. 348., etc.; Aeol. *ὑμμέων* Alcae. 93; Boeot. *ὕμειων* Corinna 22.—Dat. *ὑμῖν*, Hom., etc.; in Trag. also *ὑμῖν* [ῖ] Soph. Aj. 864, El. 1328, etc., or, as some Gramm. wrote it, *ὑμῖν*: these same Gramm. wrote *ὑμῖν* (as enclit.) in Od. 1. 376., 2. 141, etc., v. E. M. 432:—Aeol. and Ep. *ὑμῖ*, *ὑμῖν* Od. 2. 316., 11. 335, etc., Hes. C. 328, Sappho 17, and Pind.—Acc. *ὑμᾶς*, Att.; but Hom. uses the Ion. form *ὑμέας* (dissyll.); Aeol. and Ep. *ὑμμε* Il. 11. 781, al., Pind. I. 5 (6). 28; also in Aesch. Eum. 620 (senar.), and Soph. Ant. 846 (lyr.); Dor. *ὑμέ* Alcmān 37, Sophron 99.—The pl. is sometimes used in addressing one person, when others are included in the speaker's thought, as Od. 12. 81 sq., cf. Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 7. 17, Tibull. 1. 3, 1; and v. s. *ὑμέτερος* fin.

συνάγριος, ὄν, of the wild boar, *σῆτερ* Diosc. 2. 90; and so it should be τὰ σ. (sc. κρέα), Lync. ap. Ath. 402 A.

συναγρεσία, ἡ, (σῦς, ἀγρῶ) a boar-hunt, Antiph. P. 6. 34.

συ-αγρευτής, ὄν, ὅ, a boar-hunter, Tzetz. Hist. 7. 69.

συναγρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a sea-fish, v. l. for *συναγρίς*, q. v.

συναγρος, ὅ, (σῦς, ἀγρῶ) one who hunts wild boars, of a dog, Soph. Fr. 166.

II. = *σὺς ἀγριος*, a wild boar, Antiph. Ἀπρᾶς. 1, Dionys. ap. Ath. 401 F, etc.; but never in the best Att., Lob. Phryn. 381.

III. name of a kind of frankincense, Diosc. I. 81.

συναγρώδης, es, (είδος) like a wild boar, Polyb. 34. 3, 8.

σῦ-αγχος, ὄν, choking or suffocating swine, Hesych.

σῦαινα, ἡ, (σῦς) properly, a sow:—name of a sea-fish, Opp. H. 1. 129.

συσάκιον, τό, Dim. of *συσάξ*, Hieroph. in Ideler Phys. I. 412.

συσάνια, ἡ, Dor. for *συνήνια*, q. v.

συσάξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a kind of pulse, Choerob. 305, cf. Lob. Paral. 276.

συσάξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a kind of fish, Nicet. Ann. 39 B.

συσάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a sow, Hesych.

συσάξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (σὺς) hoglike, swinish, Hesych.: also *συσάλλας*, *συσάξ*, ruttish, lustful, Id.: cf. Lat. *subare*.

Συβάριος, α, ov, = *Συβαρτικός*, Epich. ap. Suid.

Συβαρίζω, fut. *ισάω*, to live like a Sybarite or voluptuary, Archyt. ap. Stob. 269, 52:—*συβαρίζειν* also occurs in Ar. Pax 344, and *συβαρισμός* in Phryni. Com. ap. Schol. I. c. with *ῥ* in both passages, whereas *ν* of *Σύβαρις* and its derivs. is short: hence Meineke restored in Ar. I. c., *σὺβριάειν* (v. sub v.), and in Phryn. I. c. *Συβαρισμός*.

Σύβαρις [ῥ], ἡ: gen. *εας* Diod. Excerpt. 550. 93, Ath. 521 A; dat. *ει* Ar. Vesp. 1435: Ion. gen. *-ιος* Hdt.; also *ῖος* Strab. 386, Philostr. 166:—*Sybaris*: a city of Magna Graecia, on a river of the same name, noted for luxury, Hdt. 5. 44, etc.

II. as appellat. *luxury, voluptuousness*, *συβάριδος μεσότης* Philostr. I. c.; cf. Plut. Crass. 32. (From *σοβαρός*, acc. to Valck. Callim. p. 182. But the name of the city and river was doubtless older than the luxury of the citizens, though this existed in very ancient times, and seems to have given rise to the words *Συβαρίζω*, *Συβαρισμός*.)

Συβαρίτις [ῥ], ου, ὁ, a Sybarite, Hdt. 5. 44, Ar. Vesp. 1427:—fem. *Συβαρίτις*, ιδος, Ib. 1438; and as Adj., *Συβαρίτιδες* *εὐωχία* Sybaritic feasting, Id. Fr. 3; *Σ. κρίνα* Theocr. 5. 146.

Συβαρίτικος, ἡ, ὄν, of Sybaris: *λόγοι* *Σ.* a class of fables among the Greeks, Ar. Vesp. 1529, ubi v. Schol., Ael. V. H. 14. 20. Adv. —*κῶς* ap. Suid. s. v. *ἄδην*.

σὺβάς, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, v. *σὺβάξ*.

συσάβηλος, ὁ, cf. *συσάβη*.

σὺβήνη or σὺβίνη [ῥ], ἡ, a flute-case, Ar. Thesm. 1197, 1215 (where a barbarian is speaking); the latter form in Poll. 7. 153., 10. 153, E. M., Hesych.

σὺβάσιον, τό, (σὺς, βύσκω) a herd of swine, Il. 11. 679, Od. 14. 101 (both times in pl. *σὺν* *σὺβάσιον*, where the metre requires *σὺβόσιον*, as it is in the Townley MS.), Polyb. 12. 4. 8.

Σύβοτα, τά, in Thuc. 1. 47, 50, 52, the name of some islets near Corcyra, with part of the opposite coast; originally, no doubt, *swine-pastures*, τὰ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ *Σ.* Ib. 54.

σὺβότιος, ου, ὁ, = *σὺβότιος*, Arist. Poët. 16. 4, Hesych.; cf. Jac. Ael. 8. 19.

σὺβριάω, = *σοβαρεύομαι*, *τροφάω*, Hesych.; and *σὺβριασμός*, ὁ, = ἡ ἐν *εὐωχίᾳ* θύρῳβος Id.:—whence it has been suggested to restore *σὺβριάω* for *Συβαρίζω* (q. v.) in Ar. I. c.; and in E. M. *σὺβριάω* is expl. as put by metath. for *σὺβαρίζω*; but it is prob. that *σὺβριάω* is derived not from *Σύβαρις*, but from *√ΣΥΡΒ* = *ΤΥΡΒ*, v. sub *τύρβη*.

σὺβριακός, ἡ, ὄν, = *πολυτελής*, Hesych.

σὺβρώτω, to be a swineherd, Moer. 355 (al. *σὺβρώτω*).

σὺβρώτης, ου, ὁ, (σὺς, βύσκω) a swineherd, Od. 4. 640., 14. 420, Hdt. 2. 47, 48, Plat., etc.; cf. *σὺβρώτης*, *ὑφορβός*.

σὺβρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a swineherd, μέλος *σὺβ.* the swineherd's song, Plat. Com. Incert. 12, cf. Plut. 2. 776 D.

σὺβώτρια, ἡ, fem. of *σὺβώτης*, Plat. Com. Incert. 12.

συνγάλακτος, ὄν, (γάλα) = *μοσχάλακτος*, Byz.

συνγάληνιάω, to be calm or smooth together with, ποταμῷ Eust. 1233. fin.

σύνγαμβροι, οἱ, the husbands of two sisters, Poll. 2. 32, etc.:—hence Adj.,

σύνγαμβρικός, ἡ, ὄν, Byz.:—*σύνγαμβρία*, ἡ, Ib.

συνγάμνω, to marry together or at the same time, Sext. Emp. M. 10.

99:—*συνγάμια*, ἡ, union by wedlock, Gloss.

σύνγαμος, ὄν, united in wedlock, married, ἄλλῳ to another, Eur. El. 212; σ. *δάμαρ* Lyc. 1220:—as Subst., *σύνγαμος*, ὁ or ἡ, a husband or wife, Orph. Arg. 893, Epigr. Gr. 266:—generally, connected by marriage, Eur. Phoen. 428 (but the line is prob. spurious).

2. *σύνγαμος* σοι Ζεύς, sharing your marriage-bed, of Amphitryon, Id. H. F. 149; in pl. the rival wives of one man, Id. Andr. 182.

συνγάνυσκαμαι, Dep., = *συνχαίρω*, *τινι* Themist. 57 D.

συνγαυριῶ, to boast, exult together, Eccl.

συνγεγίτων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, bordering, neighbouring, γαῖα Eur. Supp. 386.

συνγελάω, fut. *άσομαι*, to laugh with, join in laughter, Eur. Fr. 364. 22; οἶνω *καίρια* σ. Call. Epigr. 32.

συνγελοιάω, to laugh and joke with, *τινί* Io. Chrys.

συνγεμίζω, to help in loading, Eccl.

συνγένεια, ἡ, (συνγενής) sameness of stock, descent or family, relationship, kin, Eur. I. A. 492, Thuc. 3. 65, etc.; πρὸς *συνγένειας* καὶ *κηδεστίας* Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 21: c. gen. *kin, relationship, with or to another*, ἡ *ξ.* τοῦ θεοῦ Plat. Prot. 322 A; διὰ τὴν τοῦ *Ἡρακλέους* *ξ.* Id. Lys. 205 C, cf. Charm. 155 A;—so c. dat., κατὰ τὴν αὐτὴν *ἐκατέρω *ξ.** with either of them, Id. Polit. 307 D; *ξ.* ἔχειν *τινί* Ib. 257 D; also, ἡ πρὸς τοὺς παῖδας σ. Isocr. 119 D; ἡ πρὸς ἀλλήλους σ. Id. 49 B, etc.:—not properly applied to the relation of parents and children (v. *συνγενής* II. 1. b), γένος γάρ, ἀλλ' οὐχὶ *συνγένεια*, τοῦτ' ἐστίν Isac. 72. 32, yet cf. Diod. 13. 20.

2. ties of kindred, family connexion, family influence, Plat. Rep. 491 C, Symp. 178 C.

3. the relation of a colony to the mother-city, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 328.

4. metaph., κατὰ σ. τῆς μορφῆς Arist. H. A. 5. 1, 5; ἡ πρὸς τὸ .. *ἱερὸν* πῦρ σ. παντὸς πυρὸς Plat. 2. 702 E; ὥτων καὶ γλώττης Luc. Herc. 5.

II. *kinsfolk, kin, family*, Eur. Or. 733; of a single kinsman, Ib. 1233;—collectively, *one's kin, kinsfolk, kinsmen*, Id. Tro. 749; ἡ *Περικλέους* ὅλη οἰκία ἡ ἄλλη *συνγένεια* Plat. Gorg. 472 B, cf. Charm. 155 A; in pl. *families*, Dem. 25. 87., 796. 17.

2. of animals, *kind, species*, παρὰ τὰς *συνγένειας* συνδυάσθαι Arist. H. A. 6. 11, 7, cf. 5. 1:—generally, a *kind, class*, Id. An. Post. 1. 9, 2.

συνγένεος, ὄν, *akin, kindred*, Ζεὺς σ. *presiding over kindred*, Eur. Fr. 988:—*συνγενεῖδω*, to be *akin to*, *τινί* Epiphan.

συνγενεῖρα, ἡ, (cf. *γενεῖρα*) a kinswoman, Eur. El. 746.

συνγενέως, ἔως, ὁ, late form for sq., Jo. Malal. 326. 14.

συνγενής, ἐς, (γενέσθαι) born with, congenital, connate, natural, in-born, ἦθος Pind. O. 13. 16; εὐδοκία N. 3. 69; νόσμος σ. ἐστὶ *τινι* Hipp. Prorrh. 83; φόβος Aesch. Eum. 691; παυροῖς .. ἐστὶ *συνγενής* τῷδε natural to them, Id. Ag. 832; ἡ *τυχὴ* προσγίγνεθ' ἡμῖν σ. τῷ σώματι Philem. Ἀποκαρπ. 1; προδίδει σ. οἷς ἔπεται who have the natural gift to foresee, Pind. N. 1. 41; *συνγενεῖς* μήνες *my connate months*, the months of my natural life, Soph. O. T. 1082; σ. *τρίχες* the hair born with one, i. e. the hair of the head as opp. to the beard, Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 7., 7. 4, 7; σμυρία σ. *marks born with one*, Ib. 7. 6, 5; *δυνάμεις αἱ σ.*, opp. to αἱ *ἐθεῖ* and αἱ *μαθηταί*, Id. Metaph. 8. 5, 1; τὸ *συνγενεῖς* αὐξίς increases its natural force, Id. Eth. N. 3. 12, 7:—so in Adv., *συνγενεῖς* δύσστηνος miserable from my birth, Eur. H. F. 1293; v. sub *σύμ-φωτος*.

II. of the same kin, descent or family, *akin to*, *τινι* Id. I. 109., 3. 2, Att. 1:—absol. *akin, cognate*, Pind. P. 4. 236; θεός Aesch. Pr. 14; γυνή Eur. Andr. 887; χεῖρ Soph. O. C. 1387; *συνγενέστατος* most nearly *akin*, Isac. 85. 25; σ. γάμος marriage with one's kin, Aesch. Pr. 885; of animals, Arist. H. A. 5. 1, 6, G. A. 2. 8, 2, al.:—hence, b.

as Subst. a kinsman, relative, οὐσα σ. ἐκείνου Ar. Pax 618; τῆς ἐμῆς γυναικὸς *ἐσυνγενή* (dual, cf. *περικαλλή* Thesm. 282), Id. Av. 368; φίλος σ. *ξ.* *τινος* Plat. Rep. 487 A, cf. 378 C; ἔργον εὐρεῖν *συνγενή* πένητος ἐστίν Menand. Ἀδ. 8; γάμει τὴν *συνγενή* Id. Incert. 224; oft. in pl., οἱ *συνγενεῖς* *kinsfolk, kinsmen*, Pind. P. 4. 236, Hdt. 2. 91, al.; not properly applied to children (ἐγγοναί) in relation to their parents, Isac. 72. 12, v. sub *συνγένεια* I, yet cf. Andoc. 3. 31; proverb., τοῖς *συνγενεῖσι* τὰ τῶν *συνγενῶν* Id. 48. 40.

c. τὸ *συνγενεῖς*, = *συνγένεια*, *kindred, relationship*, Aesch. Pr. 289, Soph. El. 1469, Thuc. 3. 82, etc.; also the spirit of one's race, Pind. P. 10. 20, N. 6. 15; εἰ τοῦτ' ἀποσπῆκει Λατῶ τι σ. if he had any connexion with him, Soph. O. T. 814; of tribes, κατὰ τὸ *ξ.* Thuc. 1. 95.

2. metaph. *akin, cognate, of like kind*, τοὺς τρόπους οὐ *συνγενής* Ar. Eq. 1280, cf. Thesm. 574; *συνγενής* ὁ κύσθος αὐτῆς θάτερα (for τῷ τῆς ἑτέρας) Id. Ach. 789, cf. ὅμοιος B. 2; freq. in Plato, ἡ ψυχὴ σ. οὐσα τῷ σώματι Rep. 611. 8; τῇ πολεμικῇ σ. ἡ πόλις Legg. 814 D; τοῖς .. λόγοις τὴν αἰτίαν *συνγενή* δεῖ νομίζειν Arist. G. A. 5. 8, 1, cf. Rhet. 2. 23, 8;—rarely c. gen., νοὺς αἰτίας *ξ.* Plat. Philib. 31 A, cf. Phaedo 79 D, Rep. 403 A; absol., σ. *τιμωρία* a fitting, proper punishment, Lycurg. 165. 10; *συνγενή* things of the same kind, homogeneous, Arist. An. Post. 1. 9, 1; τὰ σ. καὶ τὰ ὁμοιεῖδ' Id. Rhet. 3. 2, 12; ἐν γαῖᾳ μὲν σῶμα τὸ *συνγενεῖς* its consenger, Epigr. Gr. 261. 7:—Adv., *συνγενεῖς* ἐρχεσθαι Plat. Legg. 897 C; *ξ.* *τρέχων* Πλάτωνι Alex. Ἀγκ. 1.

III. at the Persian context, *συνγενής* represented a title bestowed by the king as a mark of honour (like our English *Cousin*, Germ. *Vetter*, and v. ὅμοιος II), Schneid. Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 27, Ib. 2. 2, 31, Diod. 16. 50; oft. in Inscr., e. g. C. I. 2285, 2622, al.

συνγένησις, ἡ, a meeting, Plat. Legg. 948 E; cf. Lob. Phryn. 352.

συνγενικός, ἡ, ὄν, congenital or hereditary, of a predisposition to disease, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1074, cf. Plat. Pericl. 22, Diog. L. 10. 129; σ. *τρίχες* Arist. Probl. 4. 18, 1.

II. of or for kinsmen, Lat. *gentilicis*, σ. *φιλία* between *kinsfolk*, opp. to *ἐταιρικῇ*, Id. Eth. N. 8. 14, 1; σ. *ἱερῶσιναι* Dion. H. 2. 21; τὰ .. πρὸς ἀλλήλους σ. *δικαία* C. I. (add.) 2152 b:—Adv. —*κῶς*, like *kinsfolk*, Dem. 797. 2.

2. metaph. *kindred, of a common kind*, ἔχειν τὴν μορφήν σ. Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 1; τὰ κοινὰ καὶ σ. things common and of our own nature, Alex. Ἀγκ. 1. 7; εἶδη πρὸς ἀλλήλα σ. Arist. H. A. 4. 7, 1:—Adv., in this sense, Diog. L. 10. 72.

3. of, belonging to the *συνγενεῖς* (III), Ath. 48 E.

συνγενής, ιδος, pecul. fem. of *συνγενής*, Plat. 2. 265 C, C. I. 2995, 5852;—acc. to Poll. 3. 30, ἐσχάτως *βάρβαρον*:—*συνγένισσα*, Epiphan.

συνγεννάω, to assist in procreating, Arist. H. A. 9. 50, 7, cf. 3. 1, 18; metaph., *ξ.* τὸ χράμα to assist in generating it, Plat. Theaet. 156 E.

συνγενήτωρ, οπος, one who assists in generating, a common parent, *ξ.* *τέκνον* (where from the context it seems to mean the wife), Plat. Legg. 874 C.

συνγενο-κτόνος, ὄν, (κτείνω) slaying one's kindred, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 391.

συνγερόν, οντος, ὁ, a co-mate in old age, Babr. 22. 7.

συνγερόμαι, Dep. to taste with, eat with, *τινος* Schol. Ar. Pax 1115.

συνγεργάω, to be a fellow-labourer, Isac. 76. 25.

2. trans. to help to till, χωρίον Eunap. p. 32.

συνγεργός, ὁ, a fellow-labourer, Ar. Pl. 223 (v. Schol. on the accent).

συνγερθεῖν, pf. —*γερθεῖν*, to rejoice with, *τινι* Eur. Hel. 727: *συνγερθεῖν*, Byz.

συνγερσάσκω, fut. —*γερσάσκω*, aor. —*εγερσάσκω*. To grow old together with, γηράσκοντι τῷ σώματι *συνγερσάσκουσι* καὶ αἱ φρένες Hdt. 3. 134; ἐγὼ σ. ἔθρεφα σὺν δὲ γηράται θελῶ (v. sub *γερσάσκω*) Aesch. Cho. 918; cf. Eur. Fr. 1044, Isocr. 2 C, and v. *συννεύειν*:—a pres. *συνγερσάω* occurs in Aretae. Cur. M. Acut. 1. 5.

σύνγρογος, ὄν, growing old together, Anth. P. 7. 260, 635.

συνγίγνομαι, Ion. and in later lyr. *συνγίγν-* [ῖ]: fut. *-γενήσονται*, aor. *-γενέσθην*, pf. —*γέγονα*: Dep. To be born with, ἅμα *γινομένους* Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 18, cf. Diod. 2. 56, Manetho 1. 200:—but most commonly,

II. to be with any one, hold converse or communication with, associate or keep company with, *τινι* Hdt. 3. 55, Eur. El. 603, Ar. Nub. 1317, Vesp. 1468, Thuc. 2. 12, Plat., etc.; χαλεποὶ *ἐσυνγενέσθαι* Plat. Rep. 330 C; πᾶσαν τὴν συνουσίαν *ξ.* Id. Legg. 672 A;—also, σ. *ἐς λόγους* *τινί* Ar. Nub. 253.

2. of disciples or pupils, to hold converse with a master, consult him, *περί τινος* Plat. Phaedo 61 D, cf. Ar. Av. 113, Eq. 1291, cf. Plat. Meno 91 E, Xen. Mem. 1. 21, 27; of the master, Plat. Pericl. 4.

3. σ. *γυναικί*, like *συνουσιάζειν*, to have sexual intercourse with her, Hdt. 2. 121, 5, Xen. An. 1. 2, 12, etc.; of

the woman, Plat. Legg. 930 D.

4. *to come to assist*, *τινι* Aesch. Cho. 245, 456; absol., Soph. El. 411; *ἐν δὲ γενοῦ ἐχθροῦς* Aesch. Cho. 460. 5. absol. *to come together, meet*, Thuc. 4. 83., 5. 37; σ. ἐς πᾶσαν Hdt. 1. 172; οἱ συγγιγνώμενοι comrades, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 16; ἀριθμὸς συγγ. accompanying, associated, Plat. Epin. 978 A. III. of things, *to fall in with, become acquainted with*, *σπλάγχνοισι* Eupol. Δῆμ. 22, cf. Aastr. 6; ἐνδεία Plat. Phileb. 45 B; ὁδοποσίαι Id. Legg. 674 A; λόγῳ Arist. Rhet. Al. 1, 10.

συγγινώσκω, Ion. and in later Gr. συγγίν-; fut. συγγινώσμαι; aor. 2 συγγέναν; pf. συνέγνωκα. *To think with, agree with*, *τινι* Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 27; *τινὶ* τῷ Isac. 73. 21; μετὰ πολλῶν τῶν ἀμαρτιῶν ἐνέγνωσαν shared the error with them, Thuc. 8. 24;—absol., like Lat. consentire, to consent, agree, Hdt. 4. 5, Thuc. 2. 60; so in Med., Hdt. 3. 99., 7. 12. 2. later, *to be privy to a thing, join in a plot with*, *τινι* App. Civ. 2. 6, Dio C. 44. 13, etc.; συγγενωκότες conspirators, App. B. C. 2. 5.

II. σ. ἐαυτῷ *to be conscious*, with part. in nom., σ. καὶ αὐτοὶ σφίσις ὡς ἡδικηκότες Lys. 115. 11; σ. ἐαυτοῖς κλαῖας βουλευόμενοι Dion. H. 2. 55; but with part. in dat., σ. αὐτοῖσιν ἐμὴν οὐ ποιήσας ὁρθῶς Hdt. 5. 91, cf. Dion. H. 3. 60;—so in Med., συγγενωσκέτω ἐαυτῷ οὐκέτι εἶναι δυνατός Hdt. 3. 53; and without ἐαυτῷ, εἰ συγγενωσκόμενοι εἶναι ἔσσαν Id. 4. 126, cf. 1. 45., 5. 86. 2. *to allow, acknowledge, own, confess*, *τι* Id. 4. 3, Ar. Eq. 427, Thuc. 7. 73; c. acc. et inf. *to acknowledge, allow, confess that*..., συγγινώσκοντες ποιεῖν σε δίκαια Hdt. 1. 89; συνέγνω ἐαυτοῦ εἶναι τὴν ἀμαρτίαν lb. 91, cf. 4. 43;—so, c. part., παθόντες ἀν συγγινώμεν ἡμαρτηκότες Soph. Ant. 926; also, σ. ὡς... Plat. Legg. 717 D;—absol. *to confess one's error*, νῦν συγγινώδης χρῆσθαι τῇ ἐκείνου γνώμῃ Hdt. 7. 13, cf. 9. 122;—so also in Med., οὔτε συγγινωσκόμενοι (sc. τοῦτο) Id. 5. 94, cf. 6. 92; c. inf., οὐ συγγενωσκέτω αὐτὸς... εἶναι αἰτίος Id. 6. 61, cf. 140. 3. c. acc. rei, *to yield up*, Xen. Ath. 2, 20.

III. *to collect or conclude from premises*, *ἐκ τίνος ὅτι*... Dion. H. 4. 4. IV. *to have a fellow-feeling with another*; and so, *to make allowance for him, excuse, pardon, forgive*, Soph. El. 257, Eur. Ion 1440, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 13; *τινι* Soph. Tr. 279, Eur. El. 1105, etc.; σ. *τινὶ* τὴν ἀμαρτίαν, Lat. *ignoscere alicui culpari*, Id. Andr. 840, cf. Aesch. Pers. 215; *τινὶ* τῆς ἐπιθυμίας Plat. Euthyd. 306 C; *τινὶ* ὅτι... Id. Menex. 244 B; ξ. εἰ... Ar. Vesp. 959; also, ξ. τοῖς εἰρημένοισι Eur. El. 348, Plat. Symp. 218 B; κλοπαῖς Eur. I. T. 1400, cf. Ar. Eq. 1299; ξ. ἡμῖν τοῖς λαλεῖσκένοισι Eur. Hel. 82;—so in Med., Aesch. Pers. 216;—Pass., used impersonally, συγγινώσκειται μοι, Lat. *ignoscitur mihi*, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 44, and cited from Synes.—This last sense of the Verb first occurs in Att., though Hdt. uses συγγινώμῃ in the sense of *pardon*.

συγγλυκαίνω, *to join in sweetening*, στόμα Nic. Eug. 5. 202.

συγγνώα, ἡ, = συγγνώμη 2, only in Soph. Ant. 66.

συγγνώμη, Att. ξυγγν-, ἡ, acknowledgment, confession, συγγνώμην ἔχειν, ὅτι... *to acknowledge that*..., Hdt. 7. 13, Plat. Rep. 472 A. II. *a fellow-feeling with another*, Ar. Pax 997; implying a moral estimate of the nature of an act, *a lenient judgment, allowance*, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 11, 1, cf. I Ep. Cor. 7. 6. 2. *pardon, forgiveness*, (v. συγγινώσκω IV), a. συγγνώμην ἔχειν *to pardon*, Eur. Or. 661, Ar. Pax 668, etc.; σ. ἔχειν *τινὶ* Hdt. 1. 116, 155, Soph. Ph. 1319, Ar. Nub. 138, Xen., etc.; ἐαυτῷ κακῷ ὄντι Plat. Rep. 391 E; *τινος* for a thing, Hdt. 6. 86, 3, Soph. El. 400, Ar. Vesp. 368, Plat., etc.; *περὶ* τι Arist. Eth. N. 6. 11, 1; foll. by εἰ..., Eur. Hipp. 117, etc.; by inf., Soph. Aj. 1322; c. gen. absol., σ. ἔχει ἐμοῦ παρανοήσαντος Ar. Nub. 1480;—so, σ. ποιήσασθαι Hdt. 2. 110; δίδοναι Polyb. 8. 1, 2; νέμειν, ἀπονέμειν Paus. 2. 27, 4, Luc. Nigr. 14;—opp. to b. συγγνώμης τυγχάνειν, Xen. Mem. 1. 7, 4, cf. Andoc. 18. 30, Lys. 92. 7; *παρὰ* τίνος from a person, Id. 190. 22, Isocr. 240 C, etc.; *τινός*, ὑπὲρ τίνος for a thing, Eur. Hipp. 1326, Isocr. 289 D; συγγνώμην ἀμαρτεῖν... *ἀλφίσοντα* will be pardoned for offending, Thuc. 3. 40; συγγνώμην αἰρεῖσθαι Plat. Criti. 106 B. c. γίγνεται *τινὶ* εἰ *τινος* συγγνώμῃ Hdt. 9. 58; ἐστὶ *τινὶ* συγγνώμῃ I excuse you, Id. 1. 39, cf. Thuc. 8. 50;—ἐγγνώμῃ [ἐστὶ] c. acc. et inf., it is excusable that..., Id. 4. 61., 5. 81, Dem. 415. 16; τὸ πεπεῖσθαι... ἐγγνώμῃ Id. 1443. 27; also with a part., σ. [ἐστὶ *τινὶ*] πλούτων ἀγερομένων Anth. P. 11. 389; σ. [ἐστὶ] εἰ..., ἐάν..., Thuc. 1. 24, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 372 A. 3. of acts, etc., κακὰ μέγα, ἀλλὰ συγγνώμην ἔχει admit of excuse, are excusable, Soph. Tr. 328; ἔχειν *τι* συγγνώμης Thuc. 3. 44, cf. Plut. 2. 1118 E; τὰ ῥηθησόμενα ἐγγνώμης δεῖται Plat. Criti. 107 A.

συγγνωμένω, later form for συγγινώσκω IV, Apollod. 2. 7, 6, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 126, etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 382.

συγγνωμονήρεον, verb. Adj. *one must make allowance*, Schol. Arist. Rhet.

συγγνωμονικός, ἡ, ὅν, inclined to pardon or make allowance, indulgent, Arist. Rhet. 2. 6, 19, Eth. N. 6. 11, 1;—Adv. -κῶς, Eccl.

II. of things, *pardonable*, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 8, 12; οὐ θανατοσύν, ἀλλὰ σ. Ib. 7. 8, 6.

συγγνωμοσύνη, ἡ, = συγγνώμη, θεσθαί σ. Soph. Tr. 1265.

συγγνώμων, Att. ξυγγν-, ὄν, gen. onos: (συγγινώσκω I):—agreeing with, Plat. Legg. 770 C; v. gen. App. Civ. 2. 122; *τινος* about a thing, Plut. Cleom. 10.

II. (συγγινώσκω IV) disposed to pardon or forgive, indulgent, Eur. Fr. 1030, Plat. Legg. 921 A; συγγν. εἶναι *τινὶ* *to be indulgent, shew favour to a person*, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 14; σ. εἶναι *τινος* *to be disposed to forgive a thing*, Eur. Med. 870, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 37; σ. *τινὶ* τῶνσιν Dion. H. 1. 58;—ἐγγνωμονέες ἔστε *ταὶ* καλὰ ἔσθαι and τῆς τιμωρίας τυγχάνειν *you allow them to*..., Thuc. 2. 74;—τὸ ἐγγνωμον *indulgence*, Plat. Legg. 757 D. 2. pass. *pardoned, deserving pardon or indulgence*, εἰ ἐστὶ τὸ ἀκούσιον, Thuc. 3. 40; ξ. *τι* γίγνεται *indulgence* is shewn, Id. 4. 98.

συγγνωρίζω, *to share in knowledge*, Arist. Eth. E. 7. 12, 5.

σύνγνωσις, ἡ, (συγγινώσκω I) joint knowledge, Clem. Al. 327.

συγγνωστέον or -έα, verb. Adj. *one must pardon, indulge*, *τινὶ* Plat. Phaedr. 236 A.

συγγνωστός, ὄν, and in Schol. Soph. Tr. 729 ἡ, ὄν:—verb. Adj. *to be pardoned, pardonable, allowable*, Eur. Heracl. 435, 981, Bacch. 1039, Ar. Thesm. 418, etc.;—συγγνωστόν or συγγνωστόν ἐστὶ, c. inf., Soph. Fr. 323, Eur. Alc. 140, Med. 491, 703, etc.; c. part., αὐτοῖς συγγνωστέον πλάττανσιν..., they may be forgiven for..., Plut. 2. 1083 F. 2. of persons, σ. τῆς φιλοτιμίας Philostr. 491, cf. Max. Tyr. 4. 3; c. part., σ. ἐπικλαστέον for being..., Plut. Coriol. 36, cf. Luc. Anach. 34; σ. εἰ..., Luc. D. Deor. 6. 3;—Adv. -τῶς, late Byz.

συγγογγύζω, *to murmur together*, Eccl.

συγγογγυλίζω, *to turn round together*, v. sub γογγύλλω.

συγγομφόω, *to fasten together with nails*, Diod. 14. 72, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 6, Plut. Num. 9; metaph., ὥσπερ ἐν σῶμα συγγομφωμένον ἐαυτῷ Id. Pyrrh. 33.

συγγονή, ἡ, = οὐστάσις, Democ. ap. Hesych.

σύγγονος, ὄν, poet. Adj. = συγγενής, born with, congenital, inborn, natural, ἀτρεμία Pind. N. 11. 15; σύγγονον [ἐστὶ] βροτοῖσι τὸν πε- σόντα λακτίσαι Aesch. Ag. 885. II. connected by blood, akin, Lat. cognatus, Pind. P. 9. 190, Eur. Hipp. 1379, etc.; σ. ἐστία Pind. O. 12. 21; σ. τέχνας the arts proper to his race, Id. P. 8. 86; συγγόνῳ φρενὶ Aesch. Theb. 1034; συγγόνων Ἐρινύων Id. Ag. 1190;—as Subst. a brother, sister, Eur. I. T. 795, 805; ξ. Διοσκόρου Ἐλένη Id. Hec. 441, etc.; συγγονοὶ kinsfolk, cousins, Pind. O. 8. 105, P. 3. 69, Eur.

III. native, of one's country, ὠπαρ Soph. Fr. 758.

συγγονυκλῖτέω, *to bow the knee together*, Theod. Stud.

σύγραμμα, τό, (συγγράφω) a writing, a written paper, Hdt. 1. 48, Plat., etc.;—a written composition, book, work, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 21, Plat. Gorg. 462 B, Theaet. 166 C, etc.; esp. a prose work, paper, treatise, τὰ κατὰ λόγον or καταλογάδην σ., opp. to ποιήματα, Id. Legg. 810 B, Isocr. 16 B, cf. 23 B; a written speech, Id. 405 C. II. a written form, regulation, ordinance, Plat. Polit. 299 D sq.; σ. πολιτι- κῶν Id. Phaedr. 258 C;—a clause of a law, Aeschin. 71. 30. 2. a physician's prescription, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 10, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 21. Cf. συγγραφεύς.

συγγραμμάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Luc. Herod. 1, Longin. 1. 1.

συγγραμμάτο-φύλαξ, ὁ, a keeper of books, Schol. Luc. Apol. 2, Suid.

συγγραφεύς, ὢς, ὁ, one who collects and writes down historic facts, an historian, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 1, Dion. H. de Thuc. 5; then, generally, a prose-writer, opp. to ποιητής, Plat. Phaedr. 235 C; τῶν λόγων lb. 278 E, Isocr. 317 C; and, simply, a writer, author, Ar. Ach. 1150, Plat. Phaedr. 272 B; cf. Heind. Plat. Lys. 204 D, Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. 105.

II. συγγραφεῖς, οἱ, at Athens (in the 21st year of Pelop. war) commissioners appointed to draw up measures for altering the constitution, Thuc. 8. 67, cf. Isocr. 151 D.

συγγραφῆ, ἡ, a writing or noting down, Hdt. 1. 93; ἔχει συγγραφῆν affords material for writing, Aristid. 1. 274. II. that which is written, a writing, book, esp. in prose: a history, narrative, ἡ Ἀττικὴ ξ. Thuc. 1. 97, cf. Arr. An. 6. 16, 5, Paus. 10. 19, 5, etc. 2. a written contract, a covenant, bond, Lat. syngrapha, opp. to the looser ἀνάλα- λαγμα, Hipp. Jusi., Thuc. 5. 35, etc.; συγγ. ναυτικά a bond to secure money lent on bottomry, Dem. 932. 3, 882. 7, 883. 16; so in sing., 908. 21., 923. 4; κατὰ τὰς συγγραφὰς according to the bond or covenant, Lys. 184. 38; ἀνδράντα ἐκδεδωκὸς κατὰ συγγραφῆν having contracted for its execution, Dem. 268. 10; μὴ κατὰ συγγραφὰς Aeschin. 23. 3; δοκιμασθῆναι κατὰ τὴν σ. ταύτην C. 1. 2266. 15; ξ. ἔχειν παρὰ τίνος to have entered into a contract for the execution of a painting, Andoc. 31. 17; cf. συγγραφῶ IV. 3. any document, Plat. Legg. 953 E.

συγγραφικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to writing, esp. prose works, ποιητικὸς ἡ ξ. Luc. Merc. 35; of or in prose composition, δεινότης Id. Pisc. 23; ἀρετὴ καὶ κακία Hist. Conscr. 42; συγγραφικώτερον εἶδος more suited to prose, Walz Rhet. 9. 279. Adv. συγγραφικῶς εἶπειν to speak like a book or bond, i. e. with great precision, Plat. Phaedo 102 D.

σύγγραψος, ἡ, = συγγραφῆ, Inscr. Orchom. in C. I. 1569. 4.

συγγραφο-φύλαξ [ῶ], ὁ, a keeper of bonds or contracts, Papyr. in Reuvens Trois. Lettre, p. 21.

συγγραφῶ [ᾱ], fut. ψω, to write or note down, Lat. conscribere, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 16;—so in Med. to have a thing written down, take care that it is written down, Hdt. 1. 47, 48., 7. 142, Ar. Thesm. 432. 2. to describe, c. εἶδος τοῦ καμῆλου οὐκ ὄντι τὶ ἐστὶ Hdt. 3. 103, cf. 6. 14. II. to compose a writing or a work in writing, Lat. conscribere, (cf. συγ- γραφεύς, σύνγραμμα), περὶ τίνος Xen. Eq. 1. 1, Plat. Min. 316 D; c. acc., πόλεμον ξ. to write the history of the war, Thuc. 1. 1, cf. 6. 7; ξ. τὴν ὕψοποιαν to compose a book on cookery, Plat. Gorg. 518 B; ξ. βουλήν περὶ βίου ξ. Id. Legg. 858 C; to describe, Theocr. Epigr. 20. 4 (where it is used of poetry, cf. Anth. P. 9. 165) esp. to write in prose, opp. to poetry (ποιεῖν), Plat. Lys. 205 A; ξ. ἐπαινοὺς καταλογάδην Id. Symp. 177 B, cf. Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. pp. 25, 70, 105, 185. 2. esp. to compose a speech to be delivered by another, Isocr. I. C. 230 A, and Plat.; so also in Med., ξ. λόγους οἷους εἰς τὰ δικάσθημα to get speeches composed, Id. Euthyd. 272 A; and in Pass., λόγους συγγραμμένους Id. Phaedr. 258 A.

III. to compile, draw up, τοὺς πατρίους νόμους Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 2, cf. Lex ap. Andoc. 13. 3;—Med., συγγραφῆσθαι τι to draw up a contract or bond (cf. συγγραφῆ II. 2), συγγραφάμενος ᾧ δεῖσθαι ἀποδοῦναι Xen. Eq. 2, 2, cf. Plat. Gorg. 451 B; συγγραφῆσθαι εἰρήνην πρὸς τινά to make a treaty of peace with another, Isocr. 265 E; σ. περὶ τίνος Id. 78 B; so absol. to sign a treaty, Thuc. 5. 41; σ. γάμον to make a contract of marriage, Plut. 2. 1034 A;—c. inf., Theophr. H. P. 5. 5, 5; and elliptically, συγγραφῆσθαι ἐς ἐμπόριον to make a contract [to carry a ship] to a port, Dem. 1286. 19., 1297. 3;—Pass., ὁ συγγε-

γραμμένος one bound by contract, Hipp. Jusj.:—but πατέρες συγγεγραμμένοι = the Rom. *Patres conscripti*, Plut. Rom. 13.

2. to draw up a form of motion to be submitted to vote, *παράνομα συγγεγραφέαι* Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 12; elsewhere but this sense is confined to the Med., *μετὰ τῆς γραμματέως συγγράφομαι* Ar. Thesm. 432, cf. Plat. Gorg. 451 B.

IV. to paint to order or by contract, Ar. Av. 805; cf. εὐτέ-
λεια.

2. to paint together, *τινὰς ἐν γραφαῖς* Dio C. 58. 4, cf. 50. 5.
συγγυμνάζω, to exercise together, *τὴν φάλαγγα ἐπὶ τι* Polyb. 5. 65, 3; *ἐαυτὸν πρὸς τι* Diog. L. 6. 90, cf. 5. 3.—Pass. to exercise oneself with or together, Plut. Symp. 217 B, C, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 12, 2, etc.; so in aor. med., Phot. Bibl. 173. 8.

συγγυμνάσια, ἡ, common exercise, *αἰσθήσεων* Plut. 2. 898 B, 905 B, etc.
συγγυμναστής, οὗ, ὁ, a companion in bodily exercises, Plat. Soph. 218 B, Legg. 830 B, etc.; ἐν παλαίσματι Xen. Lac. 9, 4.

σύγε, v. σύ.

συγκαθαίρω, to burn up together, Plut. Aemil. 24: to burn along with, *τινὶ τι* Id. 2. 141 E.

συγκαθαίρω, Ion. συγκατ-: fut. ἦσω: aor. συγκαθείλον:—to put down together, to join in putting down, *τὸν βάρβαρον* Thuc. 1. 132; *τὴν ἐκείνων δύναμιν* Id. 6. 6; *τοὺς κρατούντας* Id. 8. 46. 2. to take down with others, *ἐκείνην τοῖς ὑπηρεταῖς συγκαθείδε* with their help took down the body, Plut. Agis 20; *φορτίον σ. to help to take it off*, opp. to συνεπι-
τιθέναι, Pythag. ap. Porph. V. Pyth. 42, cf. Diog. L. 8. 17. II. to accomplish a thing with any one, σ. *τινὶ ἀγῶνας τοὺς μεγίστους* Hdt. 9. 35.

συγκαθαίρω, to be pure along with, *καθαρεύοντι* Eust. 143. 6.

συγκαταβρῖζω, to join in composing the limbs of a dead man, to join in preparing for burial, Soph. Aj. 922.

συγκαταρπάζω, to snatch, plunder together, Nicet. Eug. 1. 28.

συγκαθέσθω, ὁ, an assessor, colleague, Eccl.: v. Lob. Phryn. 465.

συγκαθεύωμαι, fut. -εσθῶμαι, to sit down together, Plat. Theat. 162 D, Prot. 317 E, Isocr. 236 D, of a body of people, *γεροσύλια* Plut. Marcell. 23; *τοῖς ἀρχοῖσι συγκαθεσθεῖς* their assessor, C. I. 4266 e. II. to crouch down, cower, Plut. 2. 970 E.

συγκαθεῖμαρμαι, pf. pass. with pres. sense, to be joined together by fate, *ἀλλήλοισι* Hierocl. ap. Stob. 416. 3; impers., *συγκαθεῖμαρται τινὶ* it is one's joint destiny, c. inf., Nemes. N. H. 37.

συγκαθεῖρω, Att. for συγκατεῖρω, to shut up with others, *τινὰ τινι* Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 36, Plut., etc.:—Pass. to be shut up with, *τινι* Aeschin. 26. 9, Luc. Calumn. 18.

συγκαθέλω, fut. ἔω: aor. -εἰλῶσα (cf. ἔλω):—to drag down with or together, *τὸ γεῶδες πρὸς τὴν γῆν* Jobius ap. Phot. Bibl. 206. 4:—fut. pass., συγκαθελκυθήσεται Aesch. Theb. 614.

συγκαθέσθω, ἡ, = συγκατάθεσις, v. l. in Plat. Anton. 24.

συγκαθεύδω, ἡ, sexual intercourse, Schol. Od. 23. 346.

συγκαθεύδω, fut. -εὐθήσω, to sleep with, *τούτῳ θανούσῃ* ξ. Aesch. Cho. 906; esp. of sexual intercourse, σ. *τινὶ* Cratin. Incert. 174, Ar. Eccl. 1009, Plat. Legg. 828 B.

συγκαθεῖψω, fut. -εψήσω, to boil down with, *τί τινι* Diosc. 2. 129.

συγκαθεῖμαι, properly pf. of συγκαθεῖζομαι, to be seated or sit with or by the side of, Hdt. 3. 68, Eur. Bacch. 810: of a number of persons, to sit together, Xen. An. 5. 7, 21; esp. of persons sitting to deliberate, to sit in conclave, meet in assembly, ἐν τῇ Πυκνίᾳ Ar. Vesp. 32; ἐν συνεδρίῳ Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 23; περὶ εἰρήνης Thuc. 5. 55; absol., Aeschin. 69. fin.

II. to sink or subside together, settle down, Lat. *considere*, Strab. 775; ἐς γόνυ καθήμενος Luc. Pseudol. 20.

συγκαθεῖδω, to set up or dedicate with, *τὸν Ἑρμῆν ταῖς Χάρισι* Plut. 2. 44 E:—Pass., οἱ συγκαθεῖδόμενοι θεοὶ C. I. 1444. 6, cf. Strab. 411.

συγκαθεῖρω, to join in dedicating, Plut. Camill. S. C. I. (add.) 3827 g.

συγκαθεῖω, fut. -ιθήσω, to make to sit together or in a body, *τὸν λαόν* LXX (Ex. 18. 13):—Med. or Pass. to sit in conclave, meet for deliberation, σ. *τὸ δικαστήριον* Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 35, cf. Dem. 1434. 6.

II. intr., = Med. to sit with one, *παρὰ τινι* Luc. Merc. Cond. 33. 2. to sit or settle down, of quadrupeds that lie down by doubling their legs under them, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 9; σ. ἐπὶ τὰ ὕπασθεν lb. 6. 27, cf. LXX (Num. 22. 27), and v. συγκαμπύω; σῶμα συγκαθεῖκος a bent, stooping figure, Arist. Probl. 3. 2; of men, to crouch down, Plut. Arat. 21; also, τὰ νῆψι σ. εἰς τὰ κοῖλα Theophr. Sign. 1. 3.

συγκαθεῖω, fut. -καθήσω, to let down with or together, to deposit together, *κόσμον* Eur. Hel. 1068:—σ. *ἐαυτὸν* to let oneself down, lower oneself, εἰς τι Plat. Theat. 174 A; ὁμοῦ σ. *ἐαυτὸν* εἰς θάλασσαν to throw himself into it along with her, Plut. 2. 163 C; σ. *Μούσας* τοῖς Βατράχοις to bring them upon the stage at the same time with... Didasc. ad Soph. O. C.:—Pass. to stoop down and enter, εἰς τύπον of an ambush, Polyb. S. 26. 1.

II. (sub. *ἐαυτῶν*) to settle down, crouch, squat, Arist. Probl. 2. 31, 2, Diod. 20. 51; συγκαθέσις τῆς θηλείας ἐπιβαίνει τὸ ἄρρεν Arist. H. A. 5. 2, 4.

2. to stoop, condescend, accommodate oneself, οἱ γέροντες συγκαθίεντες τοῖς νέοις Plat. Rep. 563 A; εἰς... Dion. H. 6. 56, etc.: absol., Plat. Prot. 336 A, Theat. 168 B: cf. συγκαταβαίνω 6, and v. Lob. Phryn. 398.

3. to descend a hill, σ. *τῇ τιμῇ* to come down in price, Lync. ap. Ath. 313 F.

συγκάθισις, εὼς, ἡ, a sitting together, session, Byz.:—also συγκάθισμα, τό, Ephr. Syr.

συγκαθίστημι, to bring into place together, *τὸν στόλον μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων τρηπάρχων* ap. Dem. 569. 6.

2. to join in setting up or establishing, esp. of setting up kings, Lat. *constituere*, *τὴν τυραννίδα* Aesch. Pr. 305; *τὰς μοναρχίας* Isocr. 67 A; cf. Lex ap. Andoc. 13. 13, Plat. Rep. 567 A, Xen. Ages. 2, 31; or, of settling disturbed countries, Thuc. 4. 107:—to help in arranging, managing, treating, νόσον Eur. Hipp. 294, cf. Thuc. 8. 68; *κυνὸς κόμιστῃ* ἐς Ἄργος ξ. Eur. H. F. 1387.

II. in Pass., and intr. tenses of Act. to go down (into the

arena) with another, to take one's ground for a contest with any one, σ. *τοῖς πολεμίοις* εἰς τὴν μάχην, *τοῖς ὑπεναντίοις κατὰ πρόσωπον* Polyb. 11. 23, 4, 9. 3, 6; *πρὸς τινα* Id. 31. 20, 8; οἱ συγκαθεστώτες the contending parties, Id. 4. 12, 6.

συγκαθοράω, to see at once or together, Basil.

συγκαθορῖζομαι, Pass. to be at anchor along with one, Polyb. 5. 95. 3.

συγκαθορῶ, to consecrate together with, Plut. 2. 636 E, Joseph. A. J. 16. 2, 4.

συγκαθυρῶ, to join in insulting, *τινὰ* Greg. Nyss.

συγκαθυφαίνω, to interweave with, *τι σὺν τινι* LXX (Ex. 28. 17), and Eccl.:—Pass., LXX (Isai. 3. 23).

συγκαينوτομέω, to join in innovating, Sever. in Mai Coll. Vat. 7. 71.

συγκαιρος, ον, of the season, *ἀνθῇ* Alciphro 3. 16; *seasonable, suitable*, τῇ ὥρᾳ Anon. ap. Suid.

συγκαίω, Att. -κάω [ᾱ]; fut. -καύσω. To set on fire with or at once, burn up, Lat. *comburere*, Plat. Tim. 22 C; ὁ οἶνος σ. *τὰς φλέβας* Hipp. 286. 45:—Pass. to be burnt up, calcined, Plat. Tim. 49 C, Hipp. 976 E, etc.; also of the effect of intense cold, Diog. L. 2. 118. 2. intr., *κοιλία* *ξηγκαίει* ἀγαθαὶ liable to inflame, Hipp. Aër. 284, cf. Vet. Med. 12.

συγκακοπᾶω, to partake in sufferings, 2 Ep. Tim. 1. 8: to feel for or with, *τινι* Eccl.

συγκακοπράγημα, τό, fellowship in ill, Nicet. Eug. 7. 47.

συγκακοσυγνέω, to be party with another in injuring, *τινὶ τινα* Dion. H. 1. 78, cf. 6. 41: absol. to join in the injury, Dem. 881. 19 (in argum.).

συγκακοῦργος, ὁ, an accomplice in mischief, Eust. Opusc. 280. 5.

συγκακοχέομαι, Pass. to endure adversity with, *τινι* Ep. Hebr. 11. 25, Eccl.

συγκάκω, to injure, harm, or corrupt conjointly, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 281:—Pass. to be injured also, together, Hipp. Mochl. 854:—Also

συγκάκω, Theophr. Odor. 56.

συγκάλεστέον, verb. Adj. of sq., one must summon, Theod. Prodr.

συγκάλέω, fut. ἔσω, Att. -καλῶ Xen. An. 3. 1, 46. 1. to call to council, convoke, convene, ll. 2. 55, 10. 302; so in Hdt. 1. 206, Aesch. Supp. 517, Ar. Av. 201, Xen., etc.; *τὰς γυναικας ἐπὶ τι* Ar. Lys. 22; σ. *τινας* παρῆναι Luc. Vit. Auct. 1: also in Med., Hdt. 2. 160, Ev. Luc. 9. 1, etc. 2. to invite with others to a feast, σ. *αὐτοῖς καὶ Ἀρτάβαζον* Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, τ.

συγκάλυνδύομαι, v. l. in Xen. for συγκυλ-, Plat. 2. 902 C.

συγκάλλυνω, to sweep together, Arist. Probl. 24. 9, 1; cf. καλλύνω.

συγκάλυμμα, τό, a covering, LXX (Deut. 22. 30, 27. 20):—συγκα-
λυμμός, ὁ, is f. l. for ἐγκαλ- in Ar. Av. 1496.

συγκάλυπτός, α, ον, to be veiled, concealed, λόγος Aesch. Pr. 523.

συγκάλυπτός, ἡ, ὄν, wrapped up, κνίσση κῶλα σ. Aesch. Pr. 496.

συγκάλυπτρα, ἡ, a covering, Byz.

συγκάλυπτω, fut. ψω, to cover or veil completely, σὺν δὲ νεφέεσσιν κάλυψεν γαῖαν Od. 5. 293; σ. *τι* χρόνῳ Eur. Phoen. 872, cf. Plat. Rep. 452 D; ἐξάγει συγκακαλυμμένην *μυφίλην* up, Plut. Num. 10:—Med., aor. συγκαλύφσθαι, to wrap oneself up, cover one's face, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 28, Symp. 1. 14. 2. intr. in Act., λόγος συγκαλύφας ἀχλύϊ

Themist. 59 B.

συγκάλυψις, ἡ, a covering quile up, Byz.

συγκάμνω, to labour or suffer with, sympathise with, *τινὶ* Aesch. Pr. 413, 1059, Eur. Alc. 614, etc. 2. to work, toil or travail with, *τινὶ*

Soph. El. 987, Eur. Rhes. 396; ἐν μοι.. σύγκαμνε Id. H. F. 1386; τὰ πολλὰ Paus. 8. 14, 9, cf. Plut. 2. 95 E; ἡ ψυχὴ σ. *τῷ σώματι* Id. 2. 137 D: absol., Soph. Aj. 988; σ. *δορί* with the spear, Eur. Rhes. 326.

συγκάμψις, ἡ, a bight, joint, αὐχὴν λαγαρός κατὰ τὴν σ. Xen. Eq. 1, 1; αἱ σ., of the fingers, Polybus ap. Arist. H. A. 3. 3, 4; αἱ τὸν ἄρθρον σ. Poll. 2. 234.

συγκάμπτος, ἡ, ὄν, bent together, Arist. Incess. An. 9, 11.

συγκάμπω, fut. ψω, to bend together, esp. to bend the knee-joint, τὸ σκέλος Hipp. Art. 791, Plat. Phaedo 60 B; τὸν νῶτον *τινος* LXX (Ps. 68. 22); and intr. to bend down, lb. (4 Regg. 4. 35):—mostly in Pass., opp. to ἐκτείνεσθαι, Xen. Eq. 12, 5; συγκαμμένῳ τῷ σκέλει, of a person mounting a horse, lb. 7, 2; συγκαμμένους τοῖς δακτύλοις with the fingers doubled up, Diog. L. 6. 29: esp. of the action of sitting down, *ἐγκαμψθεὶς* κάθηται Plat. Phaedo 98 D, cf. Hipp. Offic. 743, Arist. Probl. 6. 3; of the foetus in the womb, Id. H. A. 7. 8, 2; of animals lying down with their knees bent under them, σ. ἡ βοῦς lb. 6. 21, 1; cf. συγκαθίζω II.

συγκαμψις, ἡ, a bending together, Hipp. Offic. 746; ἐν συγκάμψει at the bend of the arm, Id. Fract. 752; ἡ σ. τοῦ σκέλους Arist. Incess. An. 12, 5; τοῦ σώματος Id. Probl. 2. 38, 2; τῶν κώλων Plat. 2. 234.

συγκακνήφορέω, to help as cane-bearer, Scol. ap. Eust. 1574. 21; (but συστειφανήφορος in Ath. 695 D).

συγκαπηλεύομαι, Dep. to join in bargaining away, Philostorg. H. E. 3. 18.

συγκαρδίνω, to suffer in the heart together, Theod. Prodr.

συγκαρδίνωμαι, Pass., to entwine or interlace its roots, of wheat, Pherecr. Autóm. 8, cf. Poll. 7. 150.

συγκαρτερῶ, to endure together, Theod. Prodr.

συγκάσιγνήτη, ἡ, an own sister, Eur. I. T. 800.

σινγκάσις, ὁ and ἡ, an own brother or sister, *κούρα* Eur. Alc. 410.

συγκαταβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι, aor. -έβην. To go or come down with, τὰ σὰ πτέρνγνι Eur. Andr. 505; ὅμα τοῖς φοῖσι Arist. G. A. 3. 5, 13:—metaph., σ. *ταῖς ἡλικίαις* ἐπὶ τὸν αὐτὸν καιρὸν Id. Pol. 7. 16, 2, cf. lb. 9:—of the hair on the side of the face, like *συγκάσις*, Jacobs Philostorg. p. 266. 2. to go down together, opp. to ἀνέρχομαι, Id. Meteor. 2. 3, 32; esp. to the sea-side, Thuc. 6. 30; εἰς ὁμαλοὺς τόπους Polyb. 1. 39, 12; ἀπὸ τοῦ λόφου Plat. Crass. 31.

3. to come down to one's aid, *Ζεὺς*.. Μοῖρὰ τε συγκατέβη Aesch. Eum. 1046, cf. Cho. 727. 4. like Lat. descendere in arenam, σ. εἰς κίνδυνον, εἰς πόλεμον, etc., Polyb. 3. 89, 8,

5. 66, 7, Diod., etc.; εἰς παράταξιν Diod. 17. 98, etc. 5. to come down to, agree to, εἰς κρίαν, εἰς συνθήκας, etc., Polyb. 3. 90, 5. 4. 4, 5, etc.

6. metaph. to let oneself down, submit to, εἰς τι Id. 4. 45, 4, etc.; σ. εἰς πᾶν to agree to all conditions, Id. 3. 10, 1: generally, to stoop, condescend, Id. 26. 10, 4; esp. in Eccl., of God's dealings with mankind. 7. to come down in one's price or demands, Id. 22. 9, 12. Cf. συγκαθήμι.

συγκαταβάλλω, to throw down along with, ἐαυτὸν τι Plut. Lucull. 23; τὰ χρήματα σ. to contribute, Dio C. 48. 53; τὸ πλεόν Anth. P. 4. 3, 24.

συγκαταβάσις, ἡ, condescension, accommodation, of God's dealings with mankind, ἡ πρὸς πάντας σ. Eus. H. E. 7. 24; ἡ πρὸς τὸ ταπεινὸν σ. Greg. Naz.; esp. of the Incarnation, cf. Suicer s. v.

συγκαταβάτης [βᾶ], οὐ, ὁ, one who stoops, Theod. Stud. συγκαταβατικός, ἡ, ὁ, condescending, accommodating, Jo. Chrys. Adv. —κώς, by way of accommodation, condescendingly, Eccl.

συγκαταβιβάζω, to lead or decoy down with one, Polyb. 5. 70, 8. συγκαταβιδύω, fut. —βιδύσμαι, to live with or together, Plut. 2. 754 A, Alciphro 1. 32; ἡ κακία τοῖς πολλοῖς σ. Plut. 2. 500 F.

συγκαταγῆράσις, ἡ, a growing old together, Plat. Legg. 930 B. συγκαταγῆράσκω, fut. —γῆράσμαι: aor. —εγῆράσα. To grow old with or together, τινί Isaac. de Menecl. hered. 7; λύπη σ. ἀπὸρρῳ βίω to last to the end of it, Menand. Kith. 1; so of fast colours, σ. τῷ εἰρῳ Hdt. 1. 203; πάθος σ. τινί Arist. H. A. 10. 7, 3, cf. G. A. 4. 7, 3; absol., σ. οἱ ὕδοντες Hipp. 251. 54, cf. 641. 27.

συγκαταγινώσκω, later —γινώσκω, to condemn along with or at once, σ. ἑμῶν παθεῖν τι Aristid. I. 495 —Pass., Ap. Civ. 1. 62.

συγκατάννυμι, to crush, Symm. V. T., Julian. Or. 60 A. συγκαταγομφώ, to nail together, join together, Plut. 2. 426 C.

συγκαταγράφω [ᾶ], fut. ψω, to inscribe together, εἰς τι Procl. Sphaer. p. 19. συγκαταλάω, fut. έω, to bring down along with or together, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 2, Meteor. 3. 1, 8. 2. to join in bringing back, τὸν τύραννον Ar. Thesm. 339, cf. Isocr. 349 D; τὸν δῆμον Aeschin. 38. 21; from exile, Ep. Plat. 333 E.

συγκαταλογῇ, ἡ, a bringing down together, Philo Belop. 74. συγκαταδαρθάνω, to sleep with one, Ar. Eccl. 613, 622.

συγκαταδρῶ, to join in fighting, Cyrill. 741 D. συγκαταδικάζω, to sentence or condemn together, τινά τινι Eccl.

συγκαταδιώκω, to pursue with or together, Thuc. 8. 28, in Pass. συγκαταδουλώω, to join in enslaving, τινά τινι Thuc. 8. 46; so also in Med., Id. 3. 64, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 3. 81.

συγκαταδύνω [ῶ] and —δύω: aor. —κατέδυν. To sink or set together with, Πλειδῆ Theocr. Epigr. 9: —to sink, be drowned together, Plut. 2. 599 B: to dive together, in Med., Luc. Tox. 18. II. trans., σ. τὸν ἥλιον Eust. 182. 28.

συγκαταδύσσει, εὐς, ὁ, a sinking, setting together, Strab. 12, Ptol. συγκαταζάω, to spend one's life with, τινί Plut. 2. 749 D, 1129 B.

συγκαταζεύγνυμι, fut. ζω, to yoke together, join in marriage, τινά τινι Plut. Camill. 2: —Pass., ἄτη συγκατέζευκται κακῇ has become a yoke-fellow with misery, Soph. Aj. 123; cf. σὺπεράννυμι.

συγκαταθάπτω, to bury along with, Hdt. 2. 81., 5. 92, 7, Lys. 196. 12. συγκαταθάσις, ἡ, approval, sanction, Polyb. 2. 58, 11, etc.: —agreement, concord, 2 Ep. Cor. 6. 16. 2. in Stoic philos. the assent given by the mind to its perceptions, assensus in Cic. Acad. Pr. 2. 47, cf. Plut. 2. 1055 F, 1056 C, etc.; a term introduced into Latin by Cicero, Plut. Cic. 40: cf. συγκατατίθημι.

II. submission, Plut. Anton. 24, Eus. H. E. 7. 24.

συγκαταθετέον, verb. Adj. one must agree with, τινί Diosc. praef. συγκαταθετικός, ἡ, ὁ, assenting, approving, Plut. 2. 1122 B: affirmative, Suid. s. v. ἀππαπαί. Adv. —κώς, Arr. Epict. 1. 14, 7.

συγκαταθεῖω, to make an inroad with another, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 1. συγκαταθλάω, to break all to pieces, ποτήριον Macho ap. Ath. 348 F.

συγκαταθνήσκω, to die along with, τινί Mosch. 3. 65, Anth. P. 7. 139. συγκαταθύω, to sacrifice together, Eust. 1875. 10.

συγκαταίθω, to burn together, Soph. Ant. 1202. συγκαταίνεω, to agree with, favour, τινί Xen. Cyr. 3. 20, Polyb. Exc. Vat. p. 444.

II. c. acc. rei, to sanction, approve, Hipp. 25. 49, Polyb. 15. 8, 9, Plut. Camill. 6. 2. to yield, grant, τί τινι Lyc. 1223.

συγκάταινος, οὐ, agreeing with, assenting, τινί Philipp. ap. Dem. 284. 3, Diod. 15. 92; πρὸς τι Joseph. A. J. 4. 8, 23.

συγκαταίρω, Ion. for συγκαθαίρω, Hdt. συγκαταίρω, to come to land together, Plut. Crass. 20, v. l. Polyb. 1. 52, 6: metaph., αἱ νίκαι σ. τινὲς πόλιν Themist. 42 B.

συγκατατιδόμεαι, in aor. I συγκατατιπθῆναι as Pass., to be jointly accused, Joseph. A. J. 15. 7. 10.

συγκατακαίνω, = συγκατακτείνω, App. Civ. 4. 42. συγκατακαίω, Att. —κάω [ᾶ]: —to burn along with a thing, τὰς σκηνάς Xen. An. 3. 2, 27, Anth. P. 11. 133: —Pass. to be burnt with, τινί Hdt. 4. 69, Diod. 2. 28., 19. 33.

συγκατακλύπτω, to wrap up with or in, σῶμα τρίβωνι Diod. 18. 46. συγκατακέμει, Pass. to lie with, of sexual intercourse, ἀνδράσι Ar. Eccl. 614; absol., Plat. Symp. 191 E, Phaedr. 255 E. 2. to recline together at meals, οἱ συνανακείμενοι the guests, Plut. 2. 660 A.

συγκατακεράννυμι, to commingle, mix up with, Greg. Nyss.; in Pass., Aresas ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 856.

συγκατακερματίζω, to reduce to small pieces, Eust. Opusc. 206. 65. συγκατακλάω, to break to pieces at once, Nicet. Eug. 1. 26.

συγκατακλειστέον, verb. Adj. one must shut up together, Geop. 6. 2, 7. συγκατακλείω, Ion. —κλήω, to shut in or enclose with or together, Hdt. 1. 182, Alcae. Com. Παλ. 2; ἀνδρας λέουσι Luc. D. Mort. 14. 4; metaph., σ. τινά ἀπορία Id. Vict. Auct. 9: —Pass., Arist. II. A. 5. 32, 1.

συγκατακλιρονοέομαι, Dep. to inherit along with, LXX (Num. 32. 30). συγκατακλίνω, to allot along with something else, Byz.

συγκατακλίνω [ῖ], to make to lie with, τινά γαμετῇ Plut. 2. 665 A: —Pass. to lie together, Ar. Nub. 49; συγκατακλινέντες πλησιάειν Arist. II. A. 5. 14, 23; τινι with one, Plut. 2. 138 D, Clearch. ap. Ath. 516 B.

2. Pass., also, to lie on the same couch with another at table, ἕσεται συγκατακλινέας Ar. Ach. 981.

συγκατακλίσσις, ἡ, a lying together with another, ἀνδρὸς ἀλλοτρίου σ. Plut. 2. 768 B.

συγκατακλύζω, to overflow all at once, Psell. in Ideler Phys. 1. 238. συγκατακοιμῶ, to cause to sleep with another, Joseph. A. J. 12. 4, 6.

συγκατακολουθεῖω, to follow together, Strab. 809. συγκατακομίζω, to bring down together, σκάφος σ. τι εἰς πόλιν Dion. H. 7. 12.

συγκατακόπτω, to cut up or in pieces along with or together, Matthaei Medic. p. 36: —Pass., Plut. Sull. 22, Caes. 18, etc.

συγκατακοσμέω, to order or arrange together, Plut. 2. 938 F. συγκατακόσμησις, εὐς, ἡ, an ordering or settling together, Philodem. ap. Vol. Hercul. 1. 38, 39.

συγκατακρηνίζω, to throw down a precipice along with or together, Joseph. B. J. 4. 1, 9, in Pass.

συγκατακρίνω [ν], to condemn together, Eccl. συγκατακρίτος, οὐ, condemned together, Byz.

συγκατακτάομαι, Dep. to join with another in acquiring, σ. Φιλίππῳ τὴν ἀρχὴν Dem. 246. 3, cf. Strab. 287, Diod. 14. 98.

συγκατακτείνω, to slay together, aor. 2 part., συγκατακτὰς .. βοτὰ καὶ βοτήρας Soph. Aj. 230; but —έκτανον Eur. Or. 1089.

συγκατακλινόμεαι, Pass., pf. —κεκλίσμαι, to be rolled down together with, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 168.

συγκαταλαμβάνω, fut. —λήψομαι, to seize, take possession of together, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 42: to occupy at the same time, in a military sense, τὸ χαρίον Thuc. 7. 26; τὴν πόλιν Isocr. 488 A. 2. to comprehend together with, τινί Diog. L. 9. 97, in Pass. 3. to conclude from premises, Polyb. Exc. Vat. p. 394.

συγκαταλύνω, to join in distressing, Cyrill. 384 E. συγκαταλέγω, to select and arrange, Arist. Rhet. Al. 23, 2. 2. to elect with or together, Plut. 2. 819 A; τινά τινι Clearch. ap. Ath. 235 A. 3. to reckon or count among, Strab. 620, cf. 619; τινά τισι Apollod. 3. 6, 3.

II. Pass. to recline along with, in aor. sync., συγκατέλειτο ἡμῖν Luc. Charid. 4.

συγκαταλείπω, to leave together, σ. φρουράν to leave a joint garrison in a place, Thuc. 5. 75.

συγκαταλήγω, to leave off together, Dem. Phal. § 2, Greg. Nyss. συγκαταλογίζομαι, Dep. to take into account together, Joseph. A. J. 15. 7. 4, 16. 4, 1.

συγκαταλῶ, to join or help in undoing or putting down, τὸν δῆμον Thuc. 8. 68, Andoc. 13. 39, Lys. 146. 7, etc.; c. acc. pers., Plut. Pomp. 67; σ. βίον ἅμα τινί Dion. H. de Isocr. 1. II. intr. to halt or stop for the night with another, Plut. 2. 94 A.

συγκαταμένω, to remain, wait together, Synes. 149 D. συγκαταμίγνυμι, and —ύω, fut. —μίξω, to mix in with, mingle, blend with, Χάριτας Μούσαις συγκαταμινύς Eur. H. F. 674, cf. Strab. 570: —Pass., φθαῖς καὶ θαλάσσιν τὴν ψυχὴν συγκαταμίνυνται has his spirit absorbed in .., Xen. Hier. 6, 2; σ. εἰς τὸ σῶμα to be absorbed into .., Plat. Polit. 288 E; τῷ ὕπρῳ Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 13.

συγκαταμῶ, to be quite closed up, Anth. P. 9. 311. 2. trans., Enthym. ap. Tafel. Thessal. 394.

συγκαναυμαχέω, to assist in conquering by sea, τινά Aeschin. 38. 23, Diod. 5. 52.

συγκαναίνομαι, to assign or ascribe also, Longin. F. 5. 5. II. Med. to divide jointly among themselves, τὴν γῆν Thuc. 6. 4.

συγκαναευσί-φάγοις, οὐ, living by saying 'yes,' Comic epith. of parasite, Crates ap. Stob. 150. 40.

συγκαναεύω, to agree, consent to, τοῖς λεγομένοις Polyb. 3. 52, 6, etc.; absol., Anth. P. 5. 287. 2. to grant at the same time, τινί τι Polyb. 7. 4, 9.

συγκαναοίω, to understand together, Greg. Nyss. συγκαταπαίζω, to jest on a thing at the same time, τι Eust. 1653. 26.

συγκαταπάτεω, to trample down together, ἀλλήλους Diod. 17. 34. συγκαταπαύω, to bring at the same time to an end, Eust. 1393. 5.

συγκαταπέμπομαι, to be sent along with, τινί Joseph. A. J. 18. 1, 1. συγκαταπλήμπλημι, fut. —πληθώ, to infect likewise (v. ἀναπλήμπλημι II. 2), τοὺς ἀναίτιους Antipho 116. 13.

συγκαταπύρραμαι, aor. —πύρρῳ, to be burnt with or together, Philo 2. 21, Paus. 2. 35, 4, Dio C. 44. 50.

συγκαταπίνομαι [ῖ], Pass. to be swallowed together, Philo 2. 178, Clem. Al. 14.

συγκαταπίπτω, fut. —πεσοῦμαι, to fall down along with, σ. ταῖς τύχαις to let one's spirits fall with one's fortunes, Dion. H. de Isocr. 9.

συγκαταπλέκω, to intertwine or intermix with, τοῖς κάρφεσι πηλόν Arist. H. A. 9. 7, 2; τοῖς ἐπαινοῖς νύμους Dion. H. ad Pomp. 1, cf. Plut. Solon 3, etc.: —Pass., Id. 2. 648 B.

συγκαταπλήσσω, to join in striking down, cited from Mai Bibl. Offenb. συγκαταπνίγω [ῖ], to throttle together, Psell.

συγκαταπολέμω, to join in subduing, τοὺς Ἀθηναίους Diod. 16. 22; τὴν γῆν Ἀσίαν Id. 19. 15, cf. Strab. 624.

συγκαταποντώ, to sink in the sea together, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 92. συγκαταπράσσω, Att. —πρω, to join in accomplishing, Dem. 63. 2, Dio C. 59. 10: —Med., Dem. 96, 21.

συγκαταρίθμω, to reckon together with, τινί τι Acl. V. H. 2. 41, etc.;

Med. to reckon in the number, take into account, Arist. Categ. 8, 38:—
 Pass. to be included in the number, Philo 1. 83, Plut. 2. 120 B.
 συγκαταριθμητέον, verb. Adj. one must include in the account, Origen.
 συγκαταρρῶ, to flow down or fall off together, Onesand. 4, Phot.
 συγκαταρρίπτω, to throw down together, Diod. Excerpt. 577: 3, Luc.
 Contempl. 5.
 συγκαταρροφέω or -άω, to swallow down together, Theod. Prodr.
 συγκατάρχω, to rule over others together with . . . τινός τινι Cyrill. 2.
 in Med. to begin the sacrifice together, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 8. 83.
 συγκατασβέννυμαι, Pass. to be extinguished together, Plut. 2. 973 D.
 συγκατασείομαι, Pass. to be shaken down together, Greg. Nyss.: metaph.
 κ. τὴν ψυχὴν ἐπὶ τῷ γεγονότι Manass. Chron. 4826.
 συγκατασημαίνω, to signify, imply at the same time, Cyrill.
 συγκατασκάπτῃς, ov, ὁ, a joint-destroyer, Lyc. 222.
 συγκατασκάπτω, to demolish with another or altogether, Eur. Or. 735.
 Phoen. 884, Rhcs. 391, Andoc. 13. 38.
 συγκατασκεδάννυμι, to pour over at the same time, in Med., Xen. An.
 7. 3, 32; but v. Schneid.
 συγκατασκευάζω, to help in establishing or framing, τὴν ἀρχὴν Thuc.
 1. 93, cf. Xen. Lac. 8, 3; πάνθ' ὅποσα σ. τὸν ἀνθρώπινον βίον Plat.
 Polit. 274 D, cf. Isocr. 27 E, etc.; [δημιουργοῖ] τὸν βίον ἡμῖν σ. τέχνας
 Plat. Legg. 920 D; σ. τὸ ἐπιτήδειον Xen. Vect. 4, 38; σ. τὸν ἐν Ἀμ-
 φίσσῃ πόλεμον to join in promoting it, Dem. 275. 16; πάντα σ. τινὶ to
 assist him in promoting, Id. 33. 4; absol., Id. 215. 27.
 συγκατασκηνώ, to bring into one dwelling with others, Xen. Cyr.
 5. 4, 17.
 συγκατασκήπτω, to dart down together, σ. ἀετοὶ δύο Plut. Brut. 37.
 συγκατάσκοπος, ὁ, a fellow-spy, Byz.
 συγκατασπᾶω, to pull down with oneself, τὸν ἥρωα Luc. Nigr. 11;
 τινα ἐπὶ τὴν ὁμίαν διαβολὴν Id. Pisc. 32:—Pass. to be dragged down
 along with, τινι Plut. 2. 914 E; τὰ φρούρια τὰ εἰς τὴν Σύραν ἐπικράτειαν
 συγκατασπασθέντα which were at the same time brought under their
 dominion, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 24. II. to gulp down, swallow together,
 ἀγκιστρον δέλεσσι Luc. D. Mort. 8.
 συγκατασπείρομαι, Pass. to be sown or planted together, Eriphan. 185 A.
 συγκαταστάσιζω, to help in stirring up, τὴν πόλιν Plut. Philop. 13.
 συγκατάστασις, ἡ, a falling in with so as to fight, σ. τὸν θηρίων α
 conflict with animals, Polyb. 4. 8, 9 (where Suid. συγκατάσπασις).
 συγκαταστέλλω, to help to repress, τι Theod. Prodr.
 συγκαταστενάζω, to mourn along with, τινὶ Nicet. Eug. 1. 73.
 συγκαταστερέφω, to bring to an end together, τὸν βίον Plut. Demosth.
 3. II. Med. to conquer together or at the same time, Thuc. 6.
 69, Isocr. 107 E, etc.; σ. τὴν ἀρχὴν Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 18.
 συγκαταστυρόμαι [ῶ], to be dragged down with, τινι Philo 2. 666.
 συγκατασφάττω, to slay together, Byz.
 συγκατασχηματίζομαι, Pass. to be in conformity with, τινι Plut. 2. 442 D.
 συγκατασχίζω, to slit or split at the same time, τί τινι Galen. 8. 323.
 συγκατάσσω, Att. -ττω, to arrange or draw up together, τινὰ εἰς
 τὴν φάλαγγα Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 32; metaph., σ. τινὰ εἰς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ φιλίαν
 Polyae. 5. 2, 22:—Pass. to be arranged harmoniously, M. Anton. 7. 9.
 συγκαταθεμένους, Adv. pf. pass. part. in an orderly way, Hesych.
 συγκατατείνω, to extend with or together, τὸ σκέλος Hipp. Art. 833.
 συγκατατῆκομαι, Pass. to melt away together with, συγκατατῆκεσθαι
 τοῖς ἔργοις, Lat. intabescere rei, to pine away over, M. Anton. 5. 1.
 συγκατατίθημι, to deposit together or at the same time, ἑμαυτὸν συγ-
 κατέθηκα τάφῳ Epigr. Gr. 367, cf. Poll. 8. 157; in Med., Isae. 59.
 28. 2. Med., σ. τινι τὴν αὐτὴν δόξαν περὶ τινος (where δόξαν
 represents ψῆφον) to put down the same vote or opinion with another,
 agree entirely with him, Plat. Gorg. 501 C:—then, with dat. only, to
 agree with, assent to, τοῖς παρακαλουμένοις Philipp. ap. Dem. 283. 22;
 ταῖς ἐπιβολαῖς σ. τινὶ Polyb. 3. 71, 5, etc.: σ. ὅτι . . . to agree that . . .
 Arist. Top. 3. 1, 1:—cf. συγκαταθεσις.
 συγκατατρέχω, to run over so as to join, ἀλλήλα Leucipp. ap. Diog. L.
 9. 31.
 συγκατατρίβω [ῖ], to crush together, Plut. Cleom. 26.
 συγκατατρώγω, aor. -ἐτράγον, to eat at the same time, Plut. Sol. 20.
 συγκαταυγάζω, to join in illuminating, Cyrill.
 συγκαταυλίζομαι, to dwell, settle with or together, Cyrill.
 συγκαταφάγειν, inf. aor. of συγκατεσθίω.
 συγκαταφέρω, to carry down or away together, τί τινι Plut. 2. 994 D:
 —Pass. to be carried down together, Arist. Probl. 23. 4, 1 and 5, 4, cf.
 Meteor. 2. 3, 10 and 13; σ. τῷ βάρει τῆς πληγῆς to sink down with . . .
 Diod. 16. 12; metaph., σ. δόξῃ περὶ τινος to go along with an opinion,
 Polyb. 10. 5, 9, etc.
 συγκαταφεύγω, to flee to for safety together, εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν Ath. 593 B;
 πρὸς τὰς ἀμάξας Dio C. 38. 33.
 συγκαταφθέρω, to destroy or lose together, Polyb. 9. 26, 6.
 συγκαταφλέγω, to burn with or together, Luc. Nigr. 30; τὸν κόσμον
 Id. Luc. 14:—Pass., σ. τῷ ἀνδρὶ Plut. 2. 499 C; αὐτὸς καὶ πόλις ὁμοῦ
 συγκαταφλέγῃ Polyae. 7. 24.
 συγκαταφοιτάω, to go down together, Cyrill.
 συγκαταφονεύω, to put to death with or together, Polyae. 8. 69.
 συγκατάφυρτος, ov, (φύρω) mixed or kneaded in with, Philox. 3. 17.
 συγκαταχορεύω, to dance over, i.e. insult, together, Eust. Opusc. 298. 29.
 συγκαταχράσσομαι, Dep. to abuse or misuse together, Clem. Al. 615.
 συγκαταχρώννυμι, to stain, or metaph. to imbue, together, Greg. Nyss.
 συγκαταχώννυμι, fut. -χώσω, to bury with, τινὶ Geop. 1. 6, 3, in Pass.
 συγκαταχύνω, to blame together, τινὰ τινι Cyrill.
 συγκαταψεύδομαι, Dep. to join in a lie against, τινος Aeschin. 49. 21.
 συγκαταψηφίζομαι, Dep. to condemn with or together, Plut. Themist.

21. II. Pass. to be reckoned along with, μετά τινων Act. Ap. 1. 26.
 συγκαταψύχομαι [ῶ], Pass. to be cooled together, Planud. Ov. Met. 12.
 422, etc.
 συγκατεσθίω, fut. of συγκατεσθίω.
 συγκατέειμι, (εἶμι ἰδο) to go down with, τινι Luc. D. Mort. 27. 7; like
 συγκαταβαίνω, of hair on the side of the face, σ. τῷ λούλῳ παρὰ τὸ οὖς
 Philostr. 779:—absol. to descend together, Arist. Probl. 12. 12.
 συγκατείργω, fut. ἔω, Att. συγκατείργω.
 συγκατεπείγω, to urge on together, Eust. 682. 61, in Pass.
 συγκατεργάζομαι, fut. -άσσομαι; pf. pass. -είργασμαι; Dep. To
 help or assist any one in accomplishing a work, σ. τινι τὴν βασιλὴν
 Hdt. 1. 162, Eur. Or. 33; τὸ πᾶν ξ. Thuc. 1. 132: c. dat. only, to be of
 use to any one, to help, aid, assist, Hdt. 2. 154, 8. 142, etc. 2. to help
 to conquer a country, Plut. Pyrrh. 18. 3. to kill with or
 together, join in murdering, Eur. H. F. 1024.
 συγκατέρχομαι, Dep. with aor. and pf. act.:—to descend in company
 or together, Arist. Insomn. 3, 10. II. to come back together,
 return from exile together, Lys. 187. 33, Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 15, etc.; τινι
 with one, Lys. 188. 6; μετά τινος Plut. Dio 29.
 συγκατεσθίω, fut. -έδομαι, Ath. 386 E; pf. -εδήδοκα Plut. 2. 94 A:
 aor. -έφαγον:—to eat up, devour with or together, Plut. 1. c., Thes. 22,
 Mnesith. ap. Ath. 357 E, etc.; τοῖς ἀρτοῖς τὰς τρίχας Julian 378 C.
 συγκατευθύνω, to help to direct, τὴν γνώμην ἐπὶ τι Plut. 2. 778 F.
 συγκατεύδομαι, Pass. to go to bed to, sleep with, τινι Zonar.:—also
 συγκατεύνδαισις, εως, ἡ, Eccl.
 συγκατεύχομαι, Dep. to join in praying for a thing, τι Soph. Ant.—συκ-
 1336. II. to pray to with or together, Plut. 2. 492 D.
 συγκατέχω, to help in holding down, Plat. Crat. 404 A.
 συγκατηγορέω, to join in accusing, τινος μετά τινος Dem. 434. 22.,
 1232. 24; τινι with one, Id. 302. 25; absol., Hyperid. Euxen. 26. II.
 in Logic, to predicate jointly;—whence συγκατηγόρημα, τό, a co-pred-
 cate, a word which can only be predicated in conjunction with other words,
 such as Adjectives and Adverbs; and συγκατηγορηματικός, ἡ, ὅν,
 that can be used as a συγκατηγόρημα.
 συγκατηγόρησις, ἡ, a joint accusation, Schol. Ar. Eq. 826.
 συγκατηγόρος, ὁ, a joint accuser, counsel for the prosecution, Hyperid.
 Euxen. 27.
 συγκατηρέφῃς, ἐς, quite covered, Lyc. 1280.
 συγκατοιέω, to dwell with one, τινι Plut. Pericl. 20; metaph., γέρον
 γέροντι συγκατέφικεν πίνος Soph. O. C. 1259.
 συγκατοιέω, to colonise jointly, join or assist in colonising, τὴν Σάμον
 Hdt. 3. 149, cf. Thuc. 6. 4., 8. 79. II. σ. τινὰ τινι to settle or
 plant in a place along with, αὐταῖς σ. δάκη Eur. Hipp. 646. III.
 metaph. to establish jointly, μυηθεῖα καὶ τὰ ἀγαθὰ ἔδωκε Thuc.
 2. 41; ἔρωτα τοῖς λογιμοῖς Mas. Tyr. 7. 5.
 συγκατοίκος, ov, dwelling together, Theod. Prodr.
 συγκατοικτίζομαι, Med. to lament with or together, Soph. Tr. 535.
 συγκατομώω, =foreg., Theod. Prodr.
 συγκατοίχομαι, to go to ruin, perish with, τινι Eust. Opusc. 289. 34.
 συγκατολισθαίνω or -άνω, to slip and fall together, Diod. 1. 30.
 συγκατονομάζω, to join in naming, τινὶ Athanas.
 συγκατορθώω, to help in righting, τι Isocr. 112 E; τινι πάσας τὰς
 πράξεις Strab. 617, cf. Dion. H. 6. 86.
 συγκατορύσσω, Att. -ττω, to bury with, τί τινι Plut. Lysand. 30, cf.
 Luc. Luc. 14; τινὰ τινι Plut. 2. 1113:—Pass., σ. τινι Satyr. ap. Ath. 249 A.
 συγκατπύσσω, ἡ, a patching up; generally, a hashing up, preparation,
 βρωμάτων Clem. Al. 852. Hence συγκατπυστής, ov, ὁ, in Gloss., con-
 cinnator.
 συγκατπύω, to patch up, cobble, of shoemakers, saddlers, etc., θάραξ
 ἐκ δερμάτων συγκατπυμένους Luc. Hist. Conscr. 23, cf. Saturn. 28:
 —metaph., ψεύσματα συγκατπύειν to patch up lies, Clem. Al. 893.
 σύγκαυσος, ἡ, (συγκαίω) a burning up, conflagration, Plat. Tim. 83
 A: a burning, baking, e. g. of bricks, Arist. Audib. 37.
 συγκείας, v. sub συγκαίω.
 σύγκειμαι, Pass. to lie together, τρεῖς ὁμοῦ ξ. Soph. Aj. 1309; μετά
 τινος Theophr. H. P. 1. 2, 1; νεκρὸς μόνος τὰ ὅσα κατὰ σχῆμα συγ-
 κείμενος having the bones laid together in their places, Luc. Philops.
 31. II. as Pass. to συντρίβημι, to have been put or fitted together,
 to be composed or compounded, σὺνκειται τὸ σῶμα ἐξ ὅστων καὶ νεύρων
 Plat. Phaedo 98 C; ἐκ σταχείων Id. Theaet. 201 E, cf. Xen. Cyn. 5. 29;
 τὴν φύσιν ἡμῶν ἐκ τε τοῦ σώματος συγκείσθαι καὶ τῆς ψυχῆς Isocr.
 Antid. § 193; χαρὸς ἐξ ἀνθρώπων ξ. Xen. Oec. 8, 3; μέλος ἐκ τριῶν σ.,
 λόγος, ἀρμονίας, ῥυθμοῦ Plat. Rep. 398 D, cf. Phaedo 92 A; πολιτεία σ.
 ἐκ δημοκρατίας καὶ τυραννίδος Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 18; of quack-doctors, ἐξ
 ἀδοξίας συγκείμενοι Hipp. Lex. p. 2; ἐξ ὀνομάτων σ. ἄνθρωπος Aeschin.
 86. 27; σ. τὴν ψυχὴν ἐξ ἀσελγείας καὶ ὀμώτητος Plut. Sull. 13;—c.
 gen. only, ἄρμα ἵππων σ. τεττάρων Philostr. 788; εἰς ἐν σ. compounded
 into one body, Plat. Philib. 29 D. 2. of written compositions, to
 be put together, composed, κτήμα ἐς ἀελ . . . ἐξέκεται [ὁ λόγος] Thuc. 1.
 22, cf. Plat. Hipp. Ma. 286 A; σ. ποίημα Id. Lys. 221 D; λόγοι πρὸς
 Δημοσθένει αὐτῷ συγκείμενοι Aeschin. 34. 18; συμφορὰὶ ὑπὸ ποιητῶν
 συγκείμεναι misfortunes composed or invented by poets, Isocr. 76 A;
 οὐπὺ σ. τέχνην περὶ αὐτῶν no art of Rhetoric has yet been put together,
 Arist. Rhet. 3. 1, 5, cf. 2. 44, 11; ὁ μῦθος σ. ἐκ θαυμασιῶν Id. Metaph.
 1. 2, 10:—also, λόγος λαμπρὸς καὶ συγκείμενος, like Lat. compo-
 situs, Suid. s. v. Μεδῶδιος; and of persons, τὴν γλῶτταν σ. Philostr.
 176. 3. to be contrived, concocted, τῆδε σ. δόλος Eur. Rhcs. 215;
 πικρότερον ἢ ἀληθέστερον σ. Antipho 122. 41; πάντα αὐτῷ σὺνκειται
 καὶ μεμηχανῆται Lys. 98. 34; τὰ ὑπὸ τῶν τριάκοντα πλοσθέντα . . .
 συγκείμενα ἐπὶ τῇ τῶν πολιτῶν βλάβῃ concocted, Id. 124. 33. 4.

in the Log. of Arist., τὸ συγκειμένον = τὸ σύνθετον (v. σύνθετος 1. 2), Metaph. 8. 10, 1 sq., cf. 9. 3. 4.

III. to be agreed on by two parties, συμφέιναι ὁ ἐνέκεται Thuc. 4. 111; ταῖτα ἡμῖν οὕτω συμφέεισθαι Plat. Legg. 822 C; also, σπονδὰς οὐ καλὰς ἐνέκεινται Thuc. 8. 43;—often in part. agreed on, arranged, αἱ συγκειμέναί ἡμέραι Hdt. 3. 157; ἡμέρη μὴ τῆς σ. one day after that agreed on, Id. 6. 89; φλογὸς σημεῖα τὰ ξ. Ar. Eccl. 6; ὁ σ. χρόνος the time agreed upon, Hdt. 4. 152; τὸ σ. χωρίον Id. 8. 128, cf. 5. 50; κατὰ τὰ σ. according to the terms of the agreement, Id. 3. 158, etc.; κατὰ τὰ σ. πρὸς τινα according to what had been agreed on with him, Id. 6. 14, cf. Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 4; ἐκ τῶν ξ. Thuc. 5. 25; παρὰ τὰ σ. Luc. J. Trag. 37; ἀπὸ ξ. λόγου Thuc. 8. 94. 2. impers. συγκίεσθαι, it has been or is agreed on, τῆς ὥρης ἐς τὴν συνεκτέτο σφί ἀπαλ- λασσέσθαι Hdt. 9. 52; absol., καθάπερ ἐνέκειτο Thuc. 4. 23; ὥσπερ σ. Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 10, cf. Plat. Crat. 433 E; καθάπερ ἦν ἐνέκειντο Ar. Eccl. 61; so, συγκειμένον σφί, c. inf., since they had agreed to... Hdt. 5. 62.

συγκειμένως, Adv. connectedly, without interval, Enst. 1634. 54.

συγκεκαλυμμένος, Adv. of συγκαλύπτω, furtively, Athanas.

συγκεκομμένος, Adv. of συγκόπτω, concisely, A. B. 751.

II. in a fainting fit or syncopé, Psell. in Ideler Phys. 1. 231.

Gramm., by syncopé, in a syncopated form, Et. Gud. 631. 57.

συγκεροτημένος, Adv. of συγκροτέω, in a finished way, Luc. Merc. Cond. 15.

συγκεκάρυξ, to babble, of a fountain, Poëta in Cramer. An. Par. 4. 323.

συγκελεύω, to join in ordering, bidding, etc., Eur. I. A. 892, Thuc. 8. 31.

σύγκελλος, ὁ, the attendant of a bishop or abbot, Byz.; v. Ducang.

συγκέλλω, to push together, Opp. H. 5. 602.

συγκενέω, to empty out together, cited from Alex. Trall., Porph.

συγκεντέω, to pierce together, to stab at once, Lat. telis confodere,

Hdt. 3. 77, Polyb. 4. 22, 11, etc.;—Pass., ἐμελλε συγκεντηθήσεσθαι

Hdt. 6. 29; cf. συνακοντίζω.

συγκέντρωσις, εὼς, ἡ, astronom. term in Ptol., interpreted a simul- taneous relation of centres.

συγκεράννυμι or -νῖν, poet. συγκεράω Nic. Al. 321: fut. -κεράσω

[ἀ]: pf. -κέκρακα:—Pass., fut. συγκεκράσσομαι Eur. Ion 406: aor. i.

συκράσθην [ἀ], Ion. -εκέσθην; also -εκέρασθην Plat. Legg. 889 C: pf.

συκράσμαι. To mix up with, commingle or blend with, πολλά ἐνὶ

οὐ εἰς ἐν Id. Crat. 424 D, Tim. 68 D; λύπη τῇ ἡδονῇ ξ. to temper

pleasure by a mixture of pain, Id. Phileb. 50 A; τὸ πικρὸν μέλιτι Anth. P.

12. 154. 2. to mix together, commingle, πολλά Plat. Crat. 424 E;

τὸν πέπτον [κύσθον] Anth. P. 12. 168; μέλας συγκεράσας τὸς ἔγχους

Anacreat. 20; ἐξ ἀμφοτέρων ξ. to make a mixture of both, Plat. Rep.

397 C. 3. to attempt, compose, τὸ σῶμα i Ep. Cor. 12. 24. II.

more freq. in Pass. to be mixed or blended with, coalesce, τινι or πρὸς τι

Plat. Tim. 68 C, Phileb. 46 E. 2. to be commingled, blended to-

gether, τὰ παλαιὰ συγκερ. ἄλγη the old commingled woes, Aesch. Cho.

744; παίδων ὅπως γὰρ σπέρμα Eur. Ion 1. c.; ὁμοῦ τὸ τε φαῖλον καὶ

τὸ μέσον καὶ τὸ πῶν ἀκριβῶς... ἐνυκράσθην Thuc. 6. 18; τῇ τῶν ἐναν-

τίων κρίσει ξ. Plat. Legg. 889 C; ἐξ τινων Id. Tim. 37 A; ἀπὸ τινων Id.

Phaedo 59 A; παιδεία εὐκαίρως συγκεκραμένη Dem. 1414. 7; συγκεκρα-

ται αὐτῶν ἡ φύσις, of the dog and fox, Xen. Cyn. 3. 1. 3. of friend-

ships, to be formed by close union, φιλία μεγάλα συγκεκρήσαν Hdt. 4.

152, ubi v. Wess.; and so in Med., συγκεράσασθαι φιλίαν to form a

close friendship, πρὸς τινα with any one, Hdt. 7. 151; cf. Dion. H. 6. 7,

Pots. Med. 138. 4. of persons, to be closely attached to, to be close

friends with, τινι Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 1. b. to become closely acquainted

with, become deeply involved in, συγκεκράμαι δύο Soph. Ant. 1311;

πολυφῶρ συγκεκράμαι δαίμονι Ar. Pl. 853; so, πένια δὲ συγκεκράσθη

δυσσεύει τροπῇ Soph. Fr. 681; οὐκ ἐν τῷ συγκεκραμένῳ deeply affected

by... Id. Aj. 895; for Tr. 662, v. sub πάγχιςτος. 5. of vowels, to

coalesce, Draco. III. Med. to mix with or for oneself, πάντα εἰς μίαν

ἰδέαν Plat. Tim. 35 A, cf. 69 D; σ. αἰσθησῖς v. Id. Legg. 961 E.

συγκερασμα, τό, a mixture, a tempering, Eccl.

συγκερασμός, ὁ, a mixing, tempering, Gloss.

συγκεραστός, ἡ, ὅν, tempered by mixing; τὸ σ. a mixed drink, Gloss.

συγκερατίζομαι, Dep. to fight with the horns, LXX (Dan. 11. 40).

συγκεραυνώω, to strike with or as with a thunderbolt, shiver in pieces,

Cratin. Puv. 8, Eur. Bacch. 1103, ubi v. Elmsl.;—Pass., ἐγκεραυνωθείς

thunder-stricken, Lat. attonitus, οὐρανὸς ξ. φρένας Archil. 72.

συγκεράω, v. sub συγκεράννυμι.

συγκερικίζω, to weave together, Plat. Polit. 310 E.

συγκεκάλωω, to bring together under one head, to sum up, make a

summary of, τὰ λεχθέντα Arist. de An. 3. 8, 1; more freq. in Med.,

βοῦλει συγκεφαλαιώσασθαι ἑκάτερον Plat. Phileb. 11 B, cf. Soph. 210 B;

τὰς πράξεις Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 15; συγκεφαλαιωσάμενος εἰπεῖν Arist. Pol.

6. 8, 21:—Pass. to be brought under one head, summed up, Aeschin. 62.

9. Arist. Metaph. 9. 9, 1: σ. παλαιὰ πράξεις ὀλίγους ἐπιστάτας much

business is summarily done by few officers, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 14; ἐκ πολ-

λοῦ ὀλίγον σ. a small quantity is distilled from a large, Arist. Prob. 4. 12, 2.

συγκεφαλαιώμα, τό, the sum total, Iamb. Arithm. 90 C, etc.

συγκεφαλαιώσις, ἡ, a summing up, summary, Def. Plat. 415 B, Polyb.

9. 32, 6; σ. τῶν ἐπὶ μέρος εἰς τὸ καθόλου Sext. Emp. M. 7. 244.

συγκεφαλαιωτικός, verb. Adj. one must sum up, Iamb.

συγκεφαλαιωτικός, ἡ, ὅν, summing up the chief points, Eust. 1521. 19.

συγκεχυμένος, Adv. of συγχέω, mixedly, confusedly, indiscriminately,

Arist. Eth. N. 7. 1, 6, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 171, Plut., etc.

συγκληδότης, ὅς, ὁ, one's brother-in-law, wife's sister's husband, ap.

Dem. 949. 6; one's father-in-law, Diod. Excerpt. 594. 57.

συγκληδών, to join in burying, Phylarch. 25; metaph., κατὰ συγκε-

κλήδων τινι Plut. 2. 114 E, cf. Guid. s. v. δανακ.

συγκληρύσσω, to proclaim, preach along with, τινι Clem. Al. 683.

συγκινδυνεύω, verb. Adj. one must face danger along with, τινι Cic.

Att. 9. 4, 2, Epict. Enchir. 32. 3.

συγκινδυνεύω, to incur danger along with others, τινι Thuc. 8. 22,

Plut., etc.; τῷ φράζειν σ. τινι by saying, Plat. Legg. 969 A; μετὰ τινος

Polyb. 2. 3, 5;—absol. to share in the danger, be partners in danger,

Xen. Ages. 11, 13, Plat. Phileb. 29 A, Dem. 196. 3, etc.; c. dat. modi,

τῷ ναυτικῷ with their navy, Isocr. 179 A.

συγκινέω, to move together, to stir up or excite together, Polyb. 15,

17, 1, Act. Ap. 6. 12:—Pass. to move along with or together, Arist. Top.

2. 7, 5, Probl. 18. 42, 4, etc.; σ. κινήσεις ἀνελευθέρους Plut. 2. 704 D:—

τὸ συγκεκινημένον excitement, Longin. 15; συγκεκ. λόγος Id. 29. II.

apparently intr., Arist. Probl. 27. 11, 2.

συγκίνημα [ῖ], τό, a commotion, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 170 (v. l. κίνημα).

συγκινήσις [ῖ], ἡ, commotion, τοῦ θερμοῦ Arist. Probl. 26. 48, 1; τῆς

ψυχῆς Longin. 20.

συγκίνητικός, ἡ, ὅν, stimulative, Cass. Probl. 16 (vulg. συγκριτικός).

συγκίρνημα, = συγκιράννυμι, Ath. 38 F; also συγκιρνώ, Tzetz. prolog.

ad Lyc. i.—Med., Ath. 476 A, Diog. L. 7. 158; Pass., Tim. Loc. 96 A,

Schol. Soph. O. C. 159.

συγκλαίω, to weep with, τινι Luc. Asin. 22, Anth. P. 9. 573.

συγκλάσις, ἡ, a breaking together, Theodor. V. T.:—also συγκαλασ-

μός, οὐ, ὁ, a gnashing, ὀδόντων LXX (Joel 1. 7); and σύγκλασμα,

τό, breakage, Hesych. s. v. λύσιμα.

συγκλάω, fut. -κλάσω, to break together, break off, κλήματα Ar.

Eccl. 1031, cf. Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 C:—Pass., of persons engaged in

servile occupations, to be doubled up, cramped, τὰς ψυχὰς συγκαλασ-

μένοι τε καὶ ἀποστερυνμένοι διὰ τὰς βαναυσίας Plat. Rep. 495 E;

οἱ δούλοι... κάμπτονται καὶ συγκλῶνται Id. Theaet. 173 A; cf. ἐκ-

κλώω. II. intr. to dash together, Ath. 608 C.

σύγκλεισις, old Att. ἐγγκλήσις, εὼς, ἡ, (συγκλείω):—a shutting up,

closing up (of a line of battle), Thuc. 5. 71; τῆς φάλαγγος ἡ ξ. Ar. An.

1. 4; συγκαίεισι καλύειν τὴν διόδον Theophr. Odor. 36. II. a

being closed, σύγκλειον ἔχειν to be closed, Hipp. 310, v. Poës; ἰσχυρὰν..

τὴν ξ. αὐτῶν πρὸς ἀλλήλα κέκτρηται are closely locked together, Plat.

Tim. 81 B; συναφῆς καὶ συγκαίειως χάριν Arist. Spir. 7, 3. 2.

συγκαίεισι narrow passes, defiles, Polyb. 5. 44, 7, Plut. Canill. 41 (Reiske

et Schäf. συγκαίεισι in the sense of συγκλίναί).

σύγκλεισμα, τό, a border, LXX (3 Regg. 7. 29); cf. συγκαλειστός 3.

συγκαλεισμός, ὁ, a being shut up, confinement, LXX (Isai. 24. 22,

Ezek. 4. 3, 7): metaph., σ. καρδίας, closeness, hardness of heart, lb.

(Ios. 13. 8).

συγκαλειστός, ἡ, ὅν, verb. Adj. shut up, ζῶφω Luc. Trag. 64. 2.

with the power of closing, ὄστρακα Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 11. 3. in LXX

(3 Regg. 7. 28) ἔργον συγκαλειστόν is = σύγκλεισμα.

συγκλείω, fut. -κλείσω; Ion. -κλήω, fut. -κλήσω; old Att. ἐνγκλήω,

fut. -κλήσω; Ep. aor. συνεκλήισσα Noun. D. 48. 309:—Pass., aor.

συνεκλήισθην, old Att. ἐννεκλήισθην; pf. συνεκκλείμαι Isocr. 342 D, but

-εἰμαι Menand. Incert. 124, Diod. 15. 63, etc.; old Att. ἐννεκλήισμαι,

Ion. συνεκκλήισμαι (v. infir.). To shut or coop up, hem in, enclose, Hdt. 4.

157, 7. 41; ξ. τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἐς τὸ ἱερὸν Thuc. 8. 67; πρὶν συγκαίεισαι

(sc. τοὺς ἰχθύς τοῖς δικτύοις) Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 14; αἱ συγκαίεισσαι

πλευραὶ τοῦ στήθους Id. P. A. 2. 9, 8; σ. τινὰς ἐντὸς τευχῶν Polyb. 1. 17,

8; εἰς πολιορκίαν Id. 1. 8, 2; σ. θεοὺς ἄλλω to include them in matter,

Plat. 2. 426 B; [ἡ πολέμια] ἐνέκλειε διὰ μέσον shut off and intercepted

them, Thuc. 5. 64:—Pass., λίμνη συγκεκλήμενη παντὶθεν ὁρεῖσι Hdt.

7. 129; σ. εἰς στενὴν ἐντομήν Diod. 1. 32; συγκεκλήμενη πέπλος εὖρος

muffled, Eur. Hec. 457. 2. generally, of straits or difficulties, τινὰ εἰς

οἱ πρὸς καίρων Polyb. 3. 63, 3. 11, 2, 10:—Pass., συγκαλείσθαι ὑπὸ καίρων,

πραγμάτων Id. 2. 60, 4. 11. 20, 7; εἰς χαλεπὸν.. συγκαλεισμένους βίον

'cabin'd, cribb'd, confined,' Menand. 1. c. 3. to pit against one

another, set together to fight as in the lists, οἱ σε καὶ ἑρμῶν ἐπὶ..

ἐνέκλεισται Eur. Andr. 122; cf. συνέκλει μάχεσθαι Il. 1. 81. II.

to shut close, to close, στόμα Hipp. Aër. 292, Eur. Hipp. 498; ὄμμα Id.

Hec. 430, Ion 241; τὰ βλέφαρα Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 6; ξ. τὰς πύλας Thuc.

4. 67, etc.; τὰς θύρας Aeschin. 11. 5; absol., σύγκλειε τὰς θύρας,

Ar. Ach. 1096; so, σ. τὰ δικαστήρια to close the courts, Ar. Eq. 1317;

τὰ κοπήρια Lys. Fr. 2. 5; σ. τοὺς ἰσθαμνοὺς to close them up by blows,

Dem. 1259. 13:—Pass., τὸ δεσποτὶκὸν συνέκλειτο Anac. 7. 26; of

bivalve fish, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 4. 2. as if intr., ὥρα ἤδη συγκαλεισθῆς

as the season was now closing in, i. e. the days becoming shorter, Polyb.

17. 7. 3. III. to close jointly, συνανοίγντων καὶ συγκαλειόντων

C. 1. 76. 17. IV. σ. τὰς ἀσπίδας to lock their shields, Xen. Cyr.

7. 1, 3; hence, absol., to close up, as an army closes its ranks, Thuc. 4.

35; τὸ αὐτὴν ἐνυκλήσθην τὴν part that was not closed up, of a gap in the

line, Id. 5. 72. 2. to connect closely together, ἐν ἀβροῖς συγκεκλή-

μένον καλῶς well linked or connected, Eur. Bacch. 1301; σ. (sc. τὴν

πλὴν) εἰς ταύτῃν Plat. Criti. 117 E, cf. Tim. 76 A, etc.; σ. τὴν ἀρχὴν

τῶν βήθησθαι μελλόντων τῇ τελευτῇ τῶν προειρημένων Isocr. 238 A,

cf. 342 D:—Pass., συγκαλεισθῆσθαι ταῖς τε ἐπιγυμνασίαις καὶ ἐγκτήσεσι

παραλήλως Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 19. Cf. κλείω.

συγκλέπτης, οὐ, ὁ, a fellow-thief, Poll. 6. 158.

συγκλέπω, to steal along with, μετὰ τινος Antipho 145. 27; τὰς

ψήφους Sext. Emp. M. 2. 39. II. to deceive, elude, evade, αἱ

βαφαὶ σ. καὶ τὴν ὄψιν καὶ τὴν γνῶμην Hipp. V. C. 903.

συγκληρία, ἡ, a connexion, παθημάτων Hipp. 1194 D; v. Poës. Oecon.

συγκληρονομέω, to be joint-heir, LXX (Sirach. 22. 26).

συγκληρονόμος, οὐ, a joint-heir with, τινος Ep. Rom. 8. 17, Eph. 3. 6, etc.

συγκληρός, οὐ, having lots or portions that join, bordering upon, neighbour-

ing, χθών Eur. Heracl. 32; τέχνη Nic. Al. 1. II. assigned by the same

lot, allotted, σ. θνητῶν Plut. 2. 103 F, cf. Luc. Amor. 24; c. gen., Lyc. 995:

συγκληρώ, to join or embrace in one lot, δύο τμήματα Plat. Legg. 745 C. 2. to choose by lot, δικαστήριον Plut. Alcib. 19. II. to assign by the same lot, τινί τι Dem. 183. 1: to couple with one, τινά τι Aeschin. 52. 34:—Pass., τὰ ὅλα πολλὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων .. ἔχει συγκληρωμένα assigned them by the same lot, Ael. N. A. praef.; συγκληρωσθαι σιωπῇ to be all doomed to silence, Ib. 15. 28. **συγκληρώσις**, ἡ, community, Lat. consortium, τοῦ βίου Pandect. **συγκλήσις**, **συγκλήω**, v. συγκλείσις, συγκλείω. **συγκλητικός**, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀνκλήτος) of senatorial rank, Lat. senatorius, Diod. 20. 36, Plut. Galb. 9, Luc. Alex. 25, and oft. in Inscr., as C. I. 423, 2782, al. **συγκλητός**, **ον**, called together, summoned, στρατεύμα v. l. Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 301 (v. σύγκλυς); συγκλητον τήνδε γερόντων .. λέσχην Soph. Ant. 159; οἱ σ. invited guests, Poll. 6. 12. II. σ. ἐκκλησία at Athens, an assembly specially summoned by the στρατηγός (opp. to the ordinary meetings, αἱ κυρία), Decret. ap. Dem. 238. 2, cf. 249. 12, and Dict. Antiqu. 2. generally, σύγκλητος (sc. ἐκκλησία), ἡ, a legislative body, Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 10; at Argos, C. I. 1124; at Carthage, Polyb. 10. 18, 1; and in the Achaean League, Id. 29. 9, 6; oft. of the Roman Senate, Id. 20. 12, 3, al., and in Inscr., as C. I. 1711. 7., 2222, al. **συγκλινής**, ἡ, (κλινώ) inclining together, τὸ σ. ἐπ' Αἴαντι, perhaps, the united force directed against Ajax, Aesch. Fr. 77. **συγκλινία**, αἱ, the meeting-line at the foot of two mountain slopes, αἱ ξ. τῶν τόπων narrow defiles, Plut. Pomp. 32, Pyrrh. 28. **συγκλίνω**, **ον**, sharing one's couch, = συγκλείσις, Menand. Incert. 393. **συγκλινώ** [τ], to lay together:—Pass. to lie with, γυναῖκι Hdt. 2. 181; of the woman, Eur. Alc. 1090. 2. intr. in Act. to lean, incline together, Polyb. 7. 12, 4. II. to decline alike, Apollon. de Constr. p. 107. **συγκλίσαις**, ἡ, an inclining together; cf. συγκλείσις fin. **συγκλίτης** [τ], **ον**, ὅ, one who lies with one, a companion at table, Plut. 2. 149 B, 503 A. **συγκλονέω**, to dash together, confound utterly, συνεκλόνειν γὰρ ὕπτοι [τοῦς Τρῶας] Il. 13. 722; νέας Anth. P. 9. 755; ἀπολασθή ψυχὴν, ὥσπερ νῆα ἀνεμοί .. σ. Eus. ap. Stob. 79. 18; τοὺς καρπούς E. M. 378. 48. **συγκλεῖδάσθαι**, = sq.; metaph., Iamb. V. Pyth. 65. **συγκλεῖδωνίζομαι**, Dep. to be disturbed by the waves, Eumath. p. 254. **συγκλύζομαι**, Pass. to be washed over by the waves, of a ship, Plut. 2. 206 C, 467 D. II. metaph. to be plunged in debt, Ib. 831 B. 2. to be in agitation, confusion, τὰ τῆς Ἀσίας ἐνγκεκλυσμένα πράγματα Philostr. 509. **σύγκλυς**, ὁδός, ὅ, ἡ, washed together by the waves; but only used metaph., ἀνθρώποι σύγκλυδες a promiscuous crowd, a mob, rabble, Lat. colluvies hominum, Thuc. 7. 5; so σύγκλυδες alone, Plat. Rep. 569 A, Strab. 190, etc.; σ. ὅμιλος Plut. Mar. 45:—also with neut. Subst., συγκλῦδων καὶ μεγάλων ἡδῶν ἀνέπλεοι Philo 2. 312; so, σ. στρατεύμα restored for σύγκληταν in Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 301:—also σύγκλῦδον, **ον**, Clem. Al. 796 (unless συγκλῦδον be an error for σύγκλυδον); and Hesych. cites a neut. pl. σύγκλῦδα.—Cf. Dorv. Charit. p. 612, and v. s. σύνγλυς. **συγκλυσμός**, ὁ, a meeting of woves, Menand. Incert. 7 Arist. Mirab. 130, 2. **συγκλώθω**, to connect by spinning; metaph., M. Anton. 10. 5; so in Med., Eust. Opusc. 276. 37:—Pass., Plotin. 145 E; συγκεκλωσμένον ἦν αὐτῷ, c. inf., Schol. Pind. O. 1. 38. **σύγκλωτος**, **ως**, ἡ, a spinning together:—a uniting by fate, M. Anton. 2. 3, 3. II. **συγκνίσσομαι**, Pass. to stew together with, συγκεκνισσόμενα ζωμῷ κρέατα Ath. 395 F. **συγκοιλαῖον χεῖρα**, to hold out the hollow of the hand together, of a beggar, Byz. **συγκοιμώμαι**, Pass., with fut. —ἵσσομαι, pf. —κειοίμην. To sleep with, lie with, of the man, σ. γυναῖκι Hdt. 3. 69, Lys. ap. Ath. 535 A; of the woman, Aesch. Ag. 1258, Soph. El. 274, Eur. Phoen. 54, etc.:—absol. to be bedfellows, of children, Arr. Epict. 2. 22, 13. II. metaph., σ. τοῖς πράγμασι, of an historian, rebus gestis indimere, Polyb. Exc. Vat. p. 401. **συγκοιμημα**, τό, partner of one's bed, in pl., Eur. Andr. 1273, cf. Monk Hippol. 11. **συγκοίμησις**, ἡ, a sleeping together, lying with, ἡ τῶν γυναικῶν ξ. Plat. Phaedr. 255 E, cf. Rep. 460 B; μετὰ τινος Dio C. 79. 13. **συγκοιμητής**, **οῦ**, ὁ, a bedfellow, Hesych., Gloss. **συγκοιμίζω**, to put to bed together, join in wedlock, τινά τι Ar. Av. 1734. **συγκοινδύομαι**, Med. to communicate, impart, τινί τι Thuc. 8. 75. **σύγκοινος**, **ον**, v. s. σύγκομος. **συγκοινωνέω**, to have a joint share of, τινος Hipp. Art. 840, v. l. Isae. 70. 28, Dem. 1299. 20: σ. τινί τι to go shares with one in a thing, Alex. O'Anon. 1. 5. 2. in N. T. c. dat. to take part in, have fellowship with, ταῖς ἀμαρτίαις Apoc. 18. 4; τοῖς ἔργοις Ep. Eph. 5. 11; σ. μου τῇ θλίψει Ep. Phil. 4. 14. **συγκοινωνήναι**, verb. Adj. one must have a share of, τινός Theod. Stud.:—and συγκοινωνία, ἡ, a partaking, communion, Id. **συγκοινωνός**, ἡ, ὄν, partaking jointly of, τινος Ep. Rom. 11. 17, 1 Cor. 9. 23; ἐν τῇ θλίψει Apoc. 1. 9. **συγκοντάδιος**, **ον**, = σύγκοιτος, Hesych. (for —τάλιος). **συγκοντάζω**, to make to lie with, τινά τι Tzetz. Lyc. 848:—Pass., = συγκοιμώμαι, Zonar., etc. **συγκοίτιον** (sc. ἀργύριον), τό, a harlot's hire, Hesych. **σύγκοιτις**, ἴδος, pecul. fem. of sq., Gloss. **σύγκοιτος**, ὁ, ἡ, a bedfellow, Com. Anon. 305, Anth. P. 5. 152, 191, etc.: metaph., ὕπνον σ. γλυκύν Pind. P. 9. 42; ἡ κακία σ. ὀδυνηρά Plut. 2. 100 F. II. as Adj. of or for sexual intercourse, φίλτρα Anth. P. 5. 196. **συγκολλάω**, to help in chastising, τινί τι Plat. Legg. 730 D.

συγκολλάω, to sew in pieces, Aquil. V. T. **συγκολλάω**, to glue or cement together, Ar. Vesp. 1041, Plat. Menex. 236 B; τινα εἰς ταῦτό Id. Tim. 43 A; τινί τι Luc. Alex. 14. **συγκολλάσις**, ἡ, a glueing or sticking together, Clearch. ap. Ath. 393 A; metaph. an attachment, Themist. 268 A. **συγκολλητής**, **οῦ**, ὁ, one who glues together, a fabricator, ψευδῶν Ar. Nub. 446. **σύγκολλος**, **ον**, (κόλλα) glued together, βάρη Nic. Fr. 9:—mostly in Adv. συγκόλλως, in accordance with, τινί Aesch. Supp. 310; σ. ἔχειν to agree, Id. Cho. 542; σ. κολλᾶν τι ἐπὶ τινί Anth. P. append. 117:—also neut. pl. as Adv., λόγος σύγκολλα .. τεκταίνεται Soph. Fr. 746. **συγκολυμβάω**, to swim with or together, Antisth. ap. Diog. L. 6. 6, Anticlid. ap. Ath. 11. 15. **συγκομιδή**, ἡ, of harvest, a gathering in, ἐν καρποῦ ἐνκομιδῇ εἶναι to be engaged in gathering in the harvest, Thuc. 3. 15; ξ. τῶν ἐκ γῆς καρπῶν Plat. Theat. 149 E, etc.; τῶν ὠραίων Id. Legg. 845 E; σίτου Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 14: absol. harvest, C. I. 355. 12: cf. συγκομίζω 1. 2. 2. in pass. sense, a being gathered together, crowding, ἐξ ἀγρῶν ἐς ἀστυ Thuc. 2. 52. 3. a. ιστορίας a compiling of history, Hdn. init. **συγκομίζω**, fut. Att. —ῶ, to carry or bring together, collect, Hdt. 1. 21., 2. 121, 4., 9. 80:—Med., with pf. pass., to bring together to oneself, collect round one, ἱατροῦ ἀρίστους πρὸς αὐτὸν Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 24; συγκεκόμισθε κάλλιστον κτήμα εἰς τὰς ψυχὰς ye have stored up in your souls to learn, Ib. 1. 5, 12; ὀλίγα τῇ μνήμῃ Luc. Nigr. 10; σ. πρὸς ἐαυτὸν to claim as one's own, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 17:—Pass., ἐκέατο ἀέες συγκεκομισμένοι heard together, Hdt. 8. 25; metaph., ἐνταῦθα γὰρ μοι ταῦτα συγκομίζεται are goined both at once, Soph. O. C. 585. 2. of the harvest, to gather in, store up, house it, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 3, etc.; and in Med., Id. An. 4. 6, 37, cf. Hdt. 2. 94:—Pass., of the harvest, ὅργη συγκομίζεσθαι it is ripe for carrying, Id. 4. 199; ἐλαχίστους πόνους συγκομίζειται is got in .., Diod. 1. 36: cf. συγκομιδῇ. II. to help in burying, τόνδε τὸν νεκρὸν .. μὴ ἐνκομίζεῖν Soph. Aj. 1048; ἐφθῆ τὸ σῶμα συκομισθῆναι the burial was completed, Plut. Sull. 38. **συγκομισμός**, ὁ, = συγκομιδῇ, Eust. Opusc. 178. 58. **συγκομιστόν**, verb. Adj. one must gather, collect, Hesych. **συγκομιτήρια** (ἱερὰ), τὰ, the feast of harvest-home, Hesych.; also θάλισα, τὰ, cf. Eust. 772. 23. **συγκομιστής**, **οῦ**, ὁ, a gatherer, καρποῦ Eust. 1488. 59, cf. C. I. 8751. **συγκομιστός**, ὅ, ὄν, brought together, Lat. collotitus, δεινόν σ. a picnic, cited from Ath. II. ἄρτος σ. bread of unbolted meal, Hipp. Vet. Med. 13, Acut. 389, Trypho ap. Ath. 109 F, cf. 115 D; σ. διατήματα mixed food, v. Foës. Oec. Hipp.—On the accent, v. Lob. Paral. 489. **σύγκομος**, τό, (συγκομιδή) some kind of food or medicine, in Alex. Trall. 9. 525:—also Dim., —μάτιον, τὰ, Hesych. **συγκονιομαι** [τ], Pass. to roll in the dust with another, i. e. to wrestle or struggle with, τινί Plut. 2. 52 B, 97 A, Max. Tyr. 7. 6 (where some MSS. have —ῖομαι). **συγκοπή**, ἡ, a cutting up, cutting into small pieces, Schol. Luc. V. Auct. 19, cf. Plut. 2. 912 E: a cutting of metal into pieces for coinage, Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri 6: metaph., extreme conciseness, opp. to συντομία, Longin. 42. 2. in Gramm. syncopé, i. e. a cutting a word short by striking out one or more letters, Plut. 2. 1011 E; κατὰ συγκοπήν καλεῖσθαι Id. Rom. 11; but in Longin. 39, = ἀποκοπή II. II. collision, αἰ σ. τῶν ἡγῶν Dion. H. de Comp. 22. III. sudden loss of strength, syncopé, Arctae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 3, Galen., etc.; ἡ τοῦ πνεύματος σ. Dion. H. de Comp. 15:—cf. σύγκοπος, συγκοπῶ II. **συγκοπῶ**, to labour along with, ἀλλήλοις Ignat. ad Polyc. 6, Byz. **συγκοπος**, **ον**, (συγκοπή III) falling down in a swoon, Dioc. 3. 57. **συγκοπτικός**, ἡ, ὄν, apt to cause syncopé, Eust. Opusc. 9. 10; σ. πάθος = συγκοπή III, Psell. in Ideler Phys. 1. 231. **συγκοπτός**, ἡ, ὄν, choked up, λάχανα Ath. 373 A: on the accent v. Lob. Paral. 489. **συγκόπτω**, fut. ὄν: pf. —έκοφα Plat. Theat. 169 B, etc. To beat together, cut up, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 3; χειμῶν .. συνέκοψε πάντα καὶ διέλυσε Hdt. 7. 34:—Pass. to be broken up, C. I. 1570 b. 1; metaph., πολλὰ φίλια συνέκοψεν Luc. Calumn. 1. 2. to thrash soundly, pound well, τινά Lys. 97. 42, Plat. I. c., Xen. Symp. 8, 6, Metagen. Θουρ. 4; of cocks fighting, Aesop. 16 de Fur.:—Pass., συγκεκομμένος Eur. Cycl. 228, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 20; συγκεκόφθαι Ar. Nub. 1426, etc. 3. Med. to beat oneself, lament, Eumath. 390, Schol. Aesch. Cho. 23. II. to cut short a sound or word (v. συγκοπή 1. 2), Dion. H. de Comp. 16, E. M. 299. 28, etc. III. in Pass., esp. in pf., to be worn out, suffer from συγκοπή (III), Theophr. Fr. 7. 2; συγκεκομμένοι τὰ πνεύματα Dion. H. 5. 44; συγκε. ὑπὸ τῶν ἀγῶνων Plut. Comp. Cim. et Luc. 3; often in Galen. **συγκοπώδης**, **ες**, (είδος) accompanied by syncopé, Galen. 7. 686. **συγκορδύλλομαι**, Pass. to be tropped close up, συγκεκορδύλημένος Phot.; and this should be read in Hesych. for —λίμένος. **συγκορῦβαντιάω**, to join in Corymbantia revels, to share in inspiration or frenzy, Plat. Phaedr. 288 B, Eus. P. E. 737 C, Anon. ap. Suid. **συγκορῦβαίος**, ὁ, a joint chief, Eccl. **συγκορῦφος**, **ον**, with the vertices joined, κῶνοι Arist. Probl. 15. 11, 2. **συγκορῦφός**, to bring together to one point, Longin. 24: to bring to a head, to complete, Dion. H. de Thuc. 9. 5. **συγκορῦφωσις**, ἡ, = συγκεφαλαιώσις, Theol. Arithm. p. 25. **συγκοσμέω**, to arrange together, to adjust, Arist. Cael. 2. 13, 2:—Pass., ἐξ ἐναντίας συγκε. M. Anton. 7. 48. II. to confer honour on, to be an ornament to, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 26. **συγκοτταβίζω**, to play at the coltabos together, Com. Anon. 74.

συγκυφίζω, to help to lift or lighten, τὸ βάρος Sext. Emp. P. 3. 15; to help to keep above water, τινά Luc. Tox. 20, cf. D. Deor. 20. 6.
συγκυρᾶδίνω, to shake together, Arist. Mund. 4, 29:—Pass., Hypsac. ap. Stob. 505. 50.

συγκράζω, v. συγκρέω.

συγκραιπάδω, to revel together, cited from Nicet. Ann.

συγκράμα, τό, a commixture, mixture, Arist. Mirab. 33, Plat. 2. 943 E. συγκράματικός, ἡ, ὄν, mixed together, Plut. 2. 904 F.

συγκράσις, εὖς, ἡ, a mixing together, commixture, blending, tempering, Hipp. Vet. Med. 18, Eur. Fr. 21. 4, Alex. Pavn. 2. 10, Plat., etc.; ἡ σ. τῶν χρωμάτων Id. Polit. 277 C; ἡ τε ἐς τοὺς ὀλίγους καὶ τοὺς πολλοὺς ἡ, a blending of oligarchy with democracy, Thuc. 8. 97; ἡ .. ὑγρότης ξὶ φέρονσα τὴν πρὸς τὸ φῶς σ. Plut. Arat. 10:—of friendship, Id. Anton. 31; cf. συγκεράννυμι. II. a mixture, compound, οὐ θητὸς οὐδ' ὀδόντας, ἀλλ' ἔχων τινὰ συγκράσιν but compounded so to say of both, Alex. 'Ἐπν. 1; τὸν καιρὸν .. τῆς συγκράσεως, i. e. the moment when the dish is neither too hot nor too cold, Id. Pavn. 2. 10; τὴν τοῦ βίου σ. Menand. Incert. 468.

συγκράτῶν, verb. Adj. of συγκεράννυμι, Plat. Phileb. 62 B.

συγκράτῃω, to hold together, ἡ ψυχὴ σ. ἡμᾶς Plut. 2. 876 A; to keep troops together, Id. Phoc. 12. 2. to sustain, strengthen, Arctac. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 5. 3. to hold in, keep under control, τὸ πνεῦμα Diog. L. 6. 76; ἀπορρητὸς λόγους Plut. 2. 508 D.

συγκράτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = συγκρατικός, Ptol., etc.

συγκράτος, ὄν, mixed together, Luc. Amor. 12, Heliod. 3. 15, etc.; closely united, σ. ζεύγος Eur. Andr. 494.

συγκρατίζω, to strengthen at the same time, to make quite strong, τὸ πῦρ σ. τὸν κέρανον Plut. 2. 656 E:—Pass. to become so, Hipp. 1006.

συγκρέω, to sing together, Ael. N. A. 11. 1, with v. l. συγκράζω.

συγκρέμα, to hang together, Eccl.

συγκερννίζω, to throw down a precipice together, Polyb. 8. 34, 7.

συγκερννίζω, of two parties, to combine against a common enemy, E. M. 732. 54:—συγκερννισμός, ὁ, Plut. 2. 490 B.

συγκρέμα, τό, a body formed by concretion, a compound, Democr. ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 17, cf. Sext. Emp. P. 2. 24, Anaxag. ap. Plut. 892 A, Poeta ap. Plut. 2. 883 A, Polyb. 8. 34, 7, Plut. 2. 898 D, etc. 2. σ. μουσικῶν a concert, LXX (Sirach. 35. 5).

II. a judgment, decree, lb. (1 Macc. 1. 57), cf. Theodot. Dan. 4. 21. III. = σύγκρισις III, LXX (Dan. 5. 26).

συγκριματικός, ἡ, ὄν, = συγκρατικός, Galen.

συγκριμάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., M. Anton. 8. 25.

συγκρίνω [ῖ], to separate and compound anew, generally, to form by concretion, compose, compound, opp. to διακρίνω, Emped. ap. Arist. Metaph. 1. 4, 6, cf. 1. 3, 8, Epich. 126 Ahr., Tim. Locr. 101 C, Plat. Tim. 67 D, etc.; esp. in physical philosophy, τὰ συγκρινόμενα bodies in course of formation by concretion, Anaxag. 3, cf. Plat. Phaedo 72 C, Parm. 157 A; συνεκρίθη συνέστη Hipp. 1170 H; συγκρίνεσθαι εἰς ὕδρα, of vapour, Arist. Meteor. 2. 9, 20, cf. 1. 13, 12; ἐξ οὗ συνεκρίθη of which it was formed, Plat. 2. 905 A.

II. to compare, τι πρὸς τι Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 38, Pol. 4. 11, 1, cf. Philem. Incert. 17, Lob. Phryn. 278; τινί τι Anth. P. 12. 204; ἐαυτὸν τινί Plut. C. Gracch. 4, M. N. T.; συγκρ. τι ἐκ παραθέσεως Polyb. 12. 10, 1; σ. τὰ λεγόμενα to compare and examine them, Id. 14. 3, 7, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 9. 2, 9; μή με τάφω συγκρινε do not measure, estimate me by my tomb, Anth. P. 7. 137:—Pass. to measure oneself with another, strive or contend, τινί Diod. 4. 14; εἰς ἀμύλλαν Id. 1. 58;—a usage blamed by Luc. Soloec. 5, Thom. M. p. 821.

III. σ. ἐνύπνια to interpret dreams, LXX (Gen. 40. 8).

σύγκρισις, ἡ, a forming by concretion, composition, opp. to διάκρισις, Tim. Locr. 100 F, Plat. Tim. 64 E, 65 C, Arist. Phys. 8. 9, 6 sq., Metaph. 1. 3, 9, etc.; of formation and birth, as opp. to dissolution (διάκρισις), Dion. H. 2. 56; γεωδὺς ἀντεχόμενα συγκρίσεως of an earthy consistency, Dion. 1. 7.

2. in a concrete sense, a compound substance, Arist. Meteor. 1. 8, 16, al., G. A. 1. 20, 9. II. a comparing, comparison, Philem. Incert. 17; πρὸς ἄλλα Arist. Top. 1. 5, 9, cf. Polyb. 15. 11, 9; τινὸς τινί Id. 6. 47, 10; οὐκ ἔχων σ. πρὸς τι admitting of no comparison with .., i. e. beyond all comparison better, Demetr. Scceps. ap. Ath. 658 B; συγκρίσει by comparison, Babr. 101. 8; κατὰ σύγκρισιν Gramm.;—freq. in late Prose, as Luc. and Plut.

III. σ. ἐνύπνιον interpretation of a dream, LXX (Gen. 40. 12, al.); τῆς γραφῆς Id. (Dan. 5. 7, 17).

συγκρίτιον, verb. Adj. one must compare, Arist. Pol. 4. 12, 3, Origen.

συγκρίτης [ῖ], ὄν, ὁ, a judge's assessor, E. M. 779. 17, Eccl.

συγκριτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for compounding, compositive, opp. to διακριτικός, Plat. Polit. 282 B sq., Arist. Top. 1. 15, 21; ἡ —κῆ (σ. τέχνη) Plat. l. c. B, C.

II. comparative, Plut. 2. 616 D; δ συγκρ. (sc. τρόπος) the comparative degree, lb. 677 D, Gramm.; τὰ σ. (sc. ὀνόματα) Greg. Cor. p. 110:—Adv. —κῶς, Diog. L. 9. 75.

συγκρίτος, ὄν, (συγκρινώ) formed by concretion: compact, firm, opp. to λευμένος, Xenocr. Aq. 1. 38. II. comparable, tinn Polyb. 12. 23, 7, prob. I. Dion. H. de Thuc. 61. 3:—Adv. —τως, Athanas.

συγκροτάζω, = σ. I, Byz.

συγκροτέω, to strike together; σ. τὸ χεῖρε to clap the hands for joy, Xen. Cyr. 2. 5, 5, Ath. 420 C; but also to smite them together in grief or anger, Luc. Somn. 1. 4; σ. σ. τοὺς ὀδόντας ὑπὸ τρόμον, ὑπὸ τοῦ κρύους Id. Jup. Trag. 45, Catapl. 20.

2. absol. to clap, applaud, approve, Isidor. 3. 353:—and, in Pass. to be applauded, Xen. Symp. 8. 1.

II. metaph., σ. ὀνόματα to weld words together (by composition), Plat. Crat. 409 C, 415 D, 416 B;—of style, λέξεις συγκεκριμένην filthy, terse, Dion. H. de Dem. 18, de Isocr. 2, etc.

b. to hammer out, concoct, ἀνάπαιστα Luc. Symp. 18; κατηγορίαν Id. Eun. 13; ἔριν Id. Jup. Trag. 33.

c. to weld a number of men into one body, i. e. organise them, τὸν χορόν Dem. 520. 11; σύνδεικτον Plut. 2. 528 B; πτόν Luc. Gall. 12; ἐνομοσίαν Id. Phal. 1. 4; γάμους Ach. Tat. 2. 11:—esp. of military or naval forces, to collect, levy, σ. δύναμι, στράτευμα Ildu. 1. 9, etc., cf. Aristid. 2. 157:—also of philosophic training, Diog. L. 7. 32, 185:—often in pf. part. pass. συγκεκριομένης well-trained, in good discipline, ναὺς συγκεκρι. Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 12; συγκεκριομένης τὰ τοῦ πολέμου Dem. 23. 3; εἰς πολεμικὴν ἀσκήσιν Hdn. 7. 2; συγκεκρι. πληρώματα Polyb. 1. 61, 3; ἑταιρία Plut. Lys. 13.

d. συγκεκριομένης ἡ μόχλη is joined, Cyrill.

συγκρότημα, τό, anything welded together; metaph. a compact body or mass, organised company, Schol. Ar. Pl. 325, Greg. Nyss., etc.; of a single man, Schol. Eur. Rhes. 499:—an expedition, Cyrill.

II. metaph. also an artifice, craft, Schol., Dem.

συγκροτέσις, ἡ, (συγκροτέω) a welding together, Eust. Dion. P. 558, Id. Opusc. 199, 62.

συγκροτητικός, ἡ, ὄν, for combining, opp. to διαλυτικός, Jo. Chrys.

σύγκρομα, τό, borrowed money, or a compound dish, Hesych.

συγκρούσιος γέλας, ὁ, laughter accompanied by clapping of the hands, immoderate mirth, Pseudoemigr.; in Suid., γέλας συγκροτούσιος.

σύγκρουσις, ἡ, collision, ἀνέμων Theophr. Vent. 54; νεφῶν Diog. L. 2. 9; νεῶν Dio C. 49. 1; φωνήντων Dion. H. de Vet. Cens. 3, Plut. 2. 1047 B. 2. metaph. a collision, conflict, Id. Num. 17; πρὸς τινα Argum. Ar. Nub.

II. in Music, the rapid alternation of two notes, a shake, Ptol. Harmon.

III. in Rhet. the collision of contradictory statements, Walz Rhet. 9. 509.

συγκρουσμός, ὁ, = foreg., ἐνέων Plut. Marcell. 16; νεφῶν Id. 2. 893 E, etc.

συγκρουστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for σύγκρουσις III, Ulpian.

συγκρουσίη, ἡ, ὄν, struck together, ἱμάτιον συγκρ. a cloth with a close shaggy pile, like velvet or plush, Hesych.

II. σύγκρουστον, τό, seems to be an enclosure in C. I. 3900 (p. 25), 3902 i, o.

συγκρούω, to strike together, Lat. collido, σ. τὸ χεῖρε to clap the hands, Ar. Ran. 1029; πλοῖα ἀλλήλοις Plut. Lucull. 12; τοῖς δούρασι τὰς ἀσπίδας Apollod. 1. 1, 7; τὰ φωνήεντα Dem. Phal. 68 sq., cf. Philostr. 594.

2. metaph. to bring into collision, ὁ Φίλιππος .. πάντας συνέκρουε Dem. 231. 12, cf. 282. 1; σ. τινὰ ἀλλήλοις to wear out by collision, Thuc. 1. 44; σ. φίλους φίλους καὶ τὸν δῆμον τοῖς γυναιμένοι Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 8; διάλυε, μή σύγκρουε μαχομένους φίλους Menand. Monost. 122; σ. τινὰ πρὸς τινα Luc. Icarom. 20, etc., cf. Babr. 44. 4; τὰ δοκάρματα πρὸς ἄλλα Iamb. ap. Stob. 472. 29; σ. πόλεμον Diod. 12. 3:—σ. τι τῶν ἐκείνου πραγμάτων to throw them into confusion, Isocr. 68 B.

3. intr. to clash together, come into collision, τὸ ἀντίπαρον ἐσυκρούσῃ Thuc. 7. 36; of a horse's front and hind hoofs, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 2; νῆες ἀλλήλαις συγκρούουσαι Polyb. 1. 50, 3, cf. Diod. 3. 51, etc.; metaph., Theophr. Char. 12, Plut. Alex. 47.

III. = συγκροτέω, to weld together: metaph. to try to reconcile discrepancies, Strab. 510.

συγκρύπτω, to cover up or completely, ὕπλοις δέμας Eur. Heracl. 721:—to conceal utterly, Hipp. Fract. 765, Eur. I. T. 1052, Fr. 684, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 40, Dem. 23. 29; πενίαν Amphip. 'Ἐρῶ. 1; τῷ λόγῳ σ. τι Dem. 1446. 8 (where Schäfer συγκρύπτει); δυσμένειαν Plut. Galb. 19. 34.

II. to join or help in concealing, σ. τινί τὴν ἀμαρτίαν Andoc. 9. 48, cf. Antipho 118. 19, Isocr. 37 E, 362 B.

συγκτάσμαι, Dep. to win or gain along with, τί τινα Thuc. 6. 69., 7. 57; τὴν ὅλην χώραν συγκτήσασθαι to have gained joint possession of it, Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 9.

συγκτερίζω, fut. ἔξω, to join in paying the last honours to a corpse, Ap. Rh. 2. 838.

συγκτησίειδον or -ίδιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Julian. 426 D.

σύκτησις, ἡ, joint possession of estates, Nicet. Ann. 61 A:—also συγκτησία, ἡ, Eccl.

συγκτήτωρ, ὀπος, ὁ, a joint-possessor, Gloss.

συγκτίζω, fut. ἰσώ: pf. —έκτικα:—to join with another in founding or colonising, σ. Βάττε Κυρήνην Hdt. 4. 156, cf. Thuc. 7. 57; τῶν συνεκτικῶν τὴν πατρίδα C. I. 2771. 1. 6, cf. 2814. 2. αὐλῶνες εὖ συνεκτιμένοι well cultivated, Strab. 206. II. in Eccl. to share in the act of creation:—Pass. to be created along with, LXX (Sirach. 1. 14).

σύγκτισις, ἡ, the joint-founding of a city, Nicom. Arithm. 1. 3, p. 71.

συγκτίστης, ὄν, ὁ, a joint-founder or coloniser, Hdt. 5. 46.

συγκτύπω, to clang together, κύμβαλα Nonn. D. 3. 240.

συγκυβερνάω, to share in governing; and συγκυβέρνησις, εὖς, ἡ, joint government, Eccl.

συγκυβερνήτης, οὗ, ὁ, a person with whom one plays at dice, a fellow-gamster, Aeschin. 8. 41., 9. 6.

συγκυβεύω, to play at dice with, τινί Hdt. 2. 122, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 12, 2. συγκυβεύομαι, Pass. to be generated together, tinn Porph. Antr. Nymph. 28.

συγκυκκάω, to throw into a ferment, to confound utterly, τὴν Ἑλλάδα Ar. Ach. 531: to mix confusedly, ἐς ταῦτον ὑμᾶς πρύβλιον Id. Pl. 1107; τοιαῦτα σ. to make such confusion, Plat. Legg. 669 D.

συγκυκλέω, to help in rolling or revolving, Plat. Polit. 269 C.

συγκυκλόμαι, Med. to encircle completely, of netting fish, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 12.

συγκυκλώψ, ὀπος, ὁ, a fellow-Cyclops, Eust. 1622. 49.

συγκυκλινδέομαι, Pass. to roll about or wallow together, ἀκρασία Xen. Symp. 8. 32: so συγκυκλινδόμεν in Sext. Emp. M. 1. 291.

συγκυκλίωμα [ῖ], Pass., = foreg., Diod. 5. 32; Διογένηι with him, ap. Ath. 588 E.

2. of an eagle, to swoop, ἐπὶ γῇν Diod. 16. 27.

συγκυμαίνομαι, Pass. to be all stormy with waves, of the Atlantic Ocean, Seleuc. ap. Stob. append. p. 79. 4, Gaisf.

συγκυνηγετέω, to hunt together, Plut. 2. 97 A, etc.
 συγκυνηγέτης, ου, ὁ, = συγκυνηγός, Xen. Cyn. 10. 3, Aeschin. 90. 6.
 συγκυνηγῶ, = συγκυνηγετέω, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 12, 2, Diod. 4. 34.
 συγκυνηγός, Dor. and Att. συγκυνῶγός, ὁ, ἡ, a fellow-hunter, Eur. 1. T. 709, Bacch. 1146, Plut. 2. 749 E; fem. a fellow-huntress, Eur. Hipp. 1093.

συγκυνίζω, to play the dog (i. e. the cynic) together, Crates in Notices des Mss. 11. 2, p. 34.

συγκύπτειν, ου, ὁ, one who leans forwards: in Mechanics, a kind of prop or support, Lat. capreolus, Vitruv. 4. 2.

συγκύπτω, fut. ψω, to bend forwards, stoop and lay heads together, παῖδ' ἀναγκύπτοντ' ἀμβληχάται Ar. Vesp. 570; σ. πρὸς ἀλλήλους, of mares, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 11: —metaph., οἱ κακοῦντες τὰ κοινὰ συγκυψάντες ποιοῦσι they do it in concert, in conspiracy, Hdt. 3. 82, cf. 7. 145; καὶ συγκυψάντες ἀπάντες γελῶσιν Phryn. Com. Ep. 1; τοῦτο δ' ἐς ἐν ἐστὶ συγκυψήφω Ar. Eq. 854: —generally, to draw together, ἦν δὲ ἐν συγκύπτῃ τὰ κέρατα τοῦ πλαισίου Xen. An. 3. 4, 19, cf. 21. II. to be bowed down, to be bent double, as under a burden, Philostr. 843, Ev. Luc. 13. 11; συγκυψήφω Themist. 90 B; σ. τῷ προσώπῳ LXX (Job 9. 27); hence to toil painfully, Synes. 273 A.

συγκυρῶ, aor. -ἐκύρσα and -έκυρσα: —to come together by chance, μίπως συγκυρῶσιαν ὁδὸν ἐνὶ μόνυχῃς ἵπποι Il. 23. 435; so of ships, Hdt. 8. 92: to meet with an accident, τῆδε συγκυρῶσι τύχῃ Soph. O. C. 1404; κήτεσι πολλοῖς συγκυρῶσιναι Diod. 17. 106; τραγικοῖς πάθει Id. 20. 21; εἰς ἐν μοίρᾳ συνέκυρσας art involved in one and the same fate, Eur. Andr. 1172. 2. c. part. like τυγχάνω, συνέκυρτε θῶν happened to be running, Emped. 260; εἰ συνέκυρθε . . παρεπείσοις νῆυσί whether it fell in the way by chance, Hdt. 8. 87.

III. of events and accidents, like συμβαίνειν, to happen, occur, ἦν δὲ τι δεινὸν συγκυρῶσιν Theogn. 698 B; τῶδε οἶδα . . τοῖς ἐν Ἰταλίῃ συγκυρῶσαντα Hdt. 4. 15; σ. μοι ἄδονα Eur. Ion 1448; τίς τύχη μοι ἐνκυρήσει; Id. I. T. 874; impers., c. inf., συνέκυρσε γενέσθαι it came to pass that . . Hdt. 9. 90; τὰ συγκυρήσαντα what has occurred, Id. 1. 119; δὲ καὶ συνέκυρσε Polyb. 2. 65, 7, cf. Diod. 1. 1; παρὰ νινος on his part, Dion. H. 5. 56; so in Pass., τὸ ἐς Λακεδαιμονίους συγκυρῶσιναι Hdt. 9. 37.

III. of places, to be contiguous to, τινι Polyb. 3. 59, 7, etc.; πρὸς τόπον Plut. Aristid. 11.

συγκυρήμα [ῶ], τό, a coincidence, Polyb. 4. 86, 2, Dion. H. 9. 38, etc.: a combination, Eust. 1363. 15.

συγκυρήσις, ἡ, concurrence, coincidence, κατὰ συγκυρήσεις καιρῶν Diog. L. 10. 98: a conjuncture, Polyb. 9. 12, 6.

συγκυρία, ἡ, a rarer form for foreg., τὰ ἀπὸ συγκυρίας chance events, Hipp. 49. 28; διὰ συγκυρίαν Id. Vet. Med. 11; κατὰ σ. Ev. Luc. 10. 31, Eust. 376. 12.

συγκυριολογέομαι, Pass. to be styled Lord together with, τινι Athanas. συγκυριολογέω, = συγκυνώ, Epinik. Mnes. 1.

σύγκυρμα, τό, = συγκύρημα, Boisson. Anecd. 3. 57.

συγκυρόω, to sanction along with, Walz Rhett. 9. 271.

σύγκυρσις, ἡ, = συγκυρήσις, Synes. 134 B.

συγκωθωνίζομαι, Dep. to tinkle together, Ath. 19 D.

σύγκωλος, ου, with limbs set close together, ἀκέλη Xen. Cyn. 5. 30.

συγκωλύω, fut. ἄσω Dor. ἄφω, to march together in a κύμας, Pind. O. 11 (10). 16; τινὶ πρὸς τινα Antig. Caryst. ap. Ath. 603 E: generally, to join in revelling, τινὶ Posidipp. ap. Ath. 414 E, Luc. Salt. 11.

σύγκωμος, ὁ, ἡ, partner in a κύμας, a fellow-reveller, Eur. Bacch. 1171, Ar. Ach. 264; c. dat., σ. Διονύσῳ Aesch. Fr. 392 (as Pors. for σύγκωμος): —Tzetz. has also συγκωμαστής, οὗ, ὁ.

συγκωμῶ, to satirise as in a comedy, τινὶ τι Luc. Pisc. 26.

συγγαίνω, to card wool with or together, Crates ap. Plut. 2. 830 C.

συγγενίτευω, to live abroad along with another, C. I. 6341, Nicet. Eug. 9. 247, Jo. Chrys.

συγγέω, fut. -έξω, to smooth by scraping or planing: —Pass., metaph. of style, to be polished, Dion. H. de Comp. 22 ad f.; cf. Alcimad. Soph. 20, Plut. 2. 853 D.

συγγεραίνω, to dry up together, Galen.

συγγυρέω, to shear, clip together, Byz.

συγγέω, fut. ὤω, to grind up, bruise, φάρμακον Hipp. 893 A: to tear in pieces, τὰ γράμματα Diog. L. 4. 47.

συγγαίω, = συγχωρέω, Hesych.

συγγαίρω, fut. -χάρησομαι: aor. -εχάρην (Polyb. 30. 16. 1., 15. 5, 13), imperat. -χάρηθι Anacreont. 34. 30. To rejoice with, take part in another's joy, Aesch. Ag. 793, Ar. Pax 1317; χαίρει . . καὶ συγγαίρουμαι ἡμεῖς Id. Eq. 1333; σ. ἐπὶ τινι at a thing, Xen. Hiero 11, 12; σ. ἀγαθῷ γενομένῳ Plat. Epin. gss B; also c. dat. pers., τὸν συναλγοῦντα καὶ σ. τῷ φίλῳ Arist. Eth. N. 9. 4, 1; οὐ σ. οὐδὲ συναλγεῖν ἑαυτοῖς Ib. 9.

II. to wish one joy, congratulate, σ. τινὶ τῶν γεγεννημένων to wish one joy of . . . Dem. 194. 23; so, σ. τινὶ ἐπὶ τινι Polyb. 30. 16, 1; σ. τινὶ ὅτι . . Aeschin. 34. 9.

συγγαλάω, to relax with or at the same time, Archyt. ap. Steph. Excerpt. p. 81: Pass., σ. τῷ ἥρῃ Clem. Al. 221.

συγγαλεπαίνω, to be angry together, Memnon 51.

συγγαλέω, to weld together, τινὶ τι Ath. 488 F.

συγγαρκτηρίζω, to stamp, designate together, Eccl.

συγγαράδω, to lacerate at the same time, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 2.

συγγαρκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = συγγαρκτικός, q. v.

συγγαρίζομαι, Dep. to be agreeable at the same time or with others, to comply with, gratify, Athanas.; τὸ συγγαρισμένον τοῦ λόγου Plut. 2. 44 E (v. l. κεχαρ-).

συγγαρκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, congratulatory, Joseph. B. J. 4. 10, 6, with v. l. συγγαρκτικός, which form occurs in Zonar and in Philo I. 81 (ubi Codd. συγγαρκτικός).

συγγαυνοῦμαι, Pass. to be swollen, puffed up, τινι Tzetz. Hist. 10. 932.

συγγεῖλαι, αἰ, the joining of the lips, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 18.

συγγεμάω, to winter along with, τινι App. Civ. 5. 27: —Med. to go through the winters with one, Ar. Pl. 847.

συγγερίζω, to administer along with, τινὶ τι Polyb. 6. 2, 14.

συγγεροπονέω, to do also by manual labour, ὀλίγα Luc. Lexiph. 2.

συγγεροπονέω, to confer on one together; in Pass., Greg. Nyss.

συγγερουνέω, to put hand to a thing together, to accomplish, τὰ ἱερὰ Isae. 70. 28; ἀδίκημα Philo 2. 15.

συγγέω, fut. -χέω, εἰς, ἐν (v. sub χέω): Hom. uses pres. and impf. act. and Ep. aor. συγγέας, but more commonly Ep. form συνέχευα, inf. συγγεῖται; and 3 syncop. aor. pass. σύγγυτο: —aor. pass. -εχέθη [ῶ] and later -εχέθη, Lob. Phryn. 731. To pour together, commingle, confound, συνέχευε ποσὶν καὶ χερσὶν [τὰ ἀθύρματα] Il. 15. 364, cf. 366, 373; σ. τὰ διακεκρυμένα Plat. Philob. 46 E; σ. τὰς ψήφους to mix them up, Isae. 52. 26; τὰ σύμβολα Dem. 570. 18; τὰς τάξεις Polyb. 1. 40, 13; τὰς ὕψεις Poll. 1. 118: —Pass., ἡνία δὲ σφιν σύγγυτο Il. 16. 471; μεταλλεῖα συγγεγμένα all in confusion, Plat. Legg. 678 D; τοὺς στήμονας συγγεγμένους διακρίνομεν Id. Crat. 388 B.

2. like συγγώννυμι, to make ruinous, destroy, obliterate, demolish, σ. τοὺς τάφους Hdt. 4. 127; τὴν ὁδὸν Id. 7. 115 (cf. Bähr ad l.); δῶμα, δόμος, etc., Eur. Ion 615, etc.

3. to confuse, blur, τὰ γράμματα Id. I. A. 37; συγγεγμένον μέλαν an indistinct black mark, Arist. H. A. 7. 6, 6, v. sub ἀμυδρός; φωνή σ. Diod. 1. 8: —so of style, Rhetor.

II. of the mind, to confound, trouble, μὴ μοι σύγγει θυμὸν Il. 9. 612, cf. 13. 808; σὺν δὲ γέροντι νῦος χυτο 24. 358; συνεχέοντο αἱ γλώσσαι τῶν φαιμένων Hdt. 7. 142: also with the person as object, ἀνδρα γε συγγεῖται Od. S. 139, cf. Hdt. 8. 99: —Pass., τί συγγυθεῖται ἔστηκα Eur. Med. 1005.

2. to confound, make of none effect, obliterate, πολὺν κάματον καὶ ὄξυν σύγγεας Ἀργείων Il. 15. 366, cf. 473; τὴν πάρος σ. χάριν Soph. Tr. 1229: esp. of contracts, engagements, and the like, to make of none effect, frustrate, violate them, ἐπεὶ σὺν γ' ὅρῳ ἔχουαν Τρῶες Il. 4. 269, cf. Plat. Rep. 379 E, Hipp. Jusi.

Eur. Hipp. 1063; τὰ πάντων ἀνθρώπων νόμιμα Hdt. 7. 136, cf. Antipho 125. 26; ἄνω κάτω τὰ πάντα σ. ὁμοῦ Eur. Bacch. 349; τὴν πολιτείαν Dem. 729. 14; συγγέχευε νῦν τὴν πίστιν ὁ καθ' ἡμᾶς βίος Menand. Inert. 286; συννοσίαν Luc. Bis Acc. 17: —Pass., λέλυται πάντα, συγγεχέυται Dem. 777. 10.

III. πόλεμον συγγ. to stir up a war, Lat. conflare bellum, Polyb. 4. 10, 3, etc.

συγγήρα, ἡ, a sister-widow, Eccl.: —συγγηρέω, to become or be widowed together, Eccl.

συγγιλιάρχος, ὁ, a fellow-tribune, Joseph. A. J. 19. 1, 5.

συγγίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a kind of shoe or sock, Anth. P. 6. 294, Suid.: the form συγκάς, ἴδος, occurs in Poll. 7. 86, Hesych.; and in Hesych. also σῆχοι, ὧν.

συγγλενάζω, to mock together, Jo. Chr.

συγγλόδρωσις, ἡ, a growing into one cartilage, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 32, 130.

συγγορδία, ἡ, harmony, concord, Soph. Fr. 361, Aristoxen. p. 22.

σύγγορδος, ου, in harmony, of musical strings, Hesych. s. v. ἀντίχορδα.

συγγορέα, ἡ, = συναφία, Hesych.

συγγορευτής, ὅν, ὁ, a companion in a dance, Plat. Legg. 653 E, 665 A, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 20.

συγγορευτρία, fem. of foreg., partner in the dance, Ar. Fr. 399.

συγγορεῖν, to join in the dance, Ar. Av. 1761. II. to be of the same chorus, Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 21, Plut. 2. 94 B.

συγγορηγέω, to assist with supplies, τινὶ εἰς τοὺς παρεστῶτας καιροὺς Polyb. 4. 46, 5; τινι Id. 5. 55, 1, etc.; c. acc. rei, σ. τροφὰς τινι Plut. Rom. 6; absol., σ. ἀφειδύς Id. Cleom. 6.

II. to contribute towards, τοῖς γάμοις Id. Phoc. 30.

συγγορηγός, ὄν, a fellow-choragus: generally, sharing with a partner in the expense, Dem. 853. 1.

σύγχορος, ὄν, partner in the chorus, Νυμφῶν Orph. H. 10. 9.

σύγχορτος, ου, with the grass joining, i. e. bordering upon, marching with, θρόνα σύγχορτον Σπρία Aesch. Supp. 5; Οἰνῶν συγχορτα . . πεδία Eur. Fr. 179; also c. gen., σύγχορτοι Ὀμόλας Id. H. F. 371; Φθίας . . καὶ πόλεως Φαρσαλίας σύγχορτα πεδία i. e. the marches or boundaries of . . Id. Andr. 17.

συγχόω, v. sub συγγώννυμι.

συγγαίνομαι, Pass. to incur contamination, Eust. Opusc. 34. 38.

συγγράδομαι, fut. ἡσομαι, Dep. to make joint use of, generally, to make use of, avail oneself of, τῇ συμμαχίᾳ, τοῖς καιροῖς, etc., Polyb. 1. 8. 1., 18. 34, 6, etc.; ταῖς ναυσὶ πρὸς τι Id. 4. 6, 2; τινι συναγωνιστῇ as a coadjutor, Id. 3. 14, 5: of commercial dealings, σ. τῇ νήσῳ Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri p. 159: generally to have dealings or associate with, Ev. Ioann. 4. 9: of sexual intercourse, Byz.

II. to borrow jointly, τὶ τινας something from another, Polyb. 1. 20, 14.

συγγρηματίζω, to be spoken of together, called by the same name with, τινὶ Origen.: —to be conjoined, Ptolem.; cf. χρηματίζω.

σύγρησις, ἡ, common or joint use, τῶν ἐμπορίων Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri p. 15; ἀρετῶν Clem. Al. 376.

II. σ. ὀνομάτων the use of words as synonymous, Ath. 477 C (Casaub. συγγύσει).

συγρηστέον, verb. Adj. one must use or apply, Clem. Al. 853.

συγρηρητηρίαζομαι, Dep. to consult an oracle together, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1091, Eust. Dion. P. 369.

συγγράμπτω, = συγγραφῶ, Hesych.

σύγρησμα, τό, an ointment, salve, Diosc. I. 131, Oribas. 67 Mai.

συγρηστέον, verb. Adj. one must anoint, cited from Alex. Trall.

συγρηστέος, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be applied as ointment, Paul. Aeg. 3. 18.

συγχρίω [ῶ], to anoint together or all over, τῷ χεῖρῃ Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. I. 2; τὴν κεφαλὴν μύρῳ Ath. 46 A: —Pass. to be rubbed in, Diosc. 1. 18.

συγχροίζω, = συγχρώζω II; σ. αὐτοῖς τὸν ἀέρα giving it the same tinge with themselves, Stob. App. 10. 2.

συγχρονέω, to be contemporary with, τινι Clem. Al. 382, Suid.; of several persons, to be contemporaries, Ath. 599 C. II. in Med. to be in the same tense, Apoll. de Constr. 205.

συγχρονίζω, = foreg. I, τινί Sext. Emp. P. 2. 245, Eust. II. (as if from χροαίνω) to spend some time in a place, LXX (Prol. Sirac.).

συγχρονισμός, δ, agreement of time, ap. A. Gell. 17. 21.

σύγχρονος, ον, contemporaneous, Nonn. 10. 9. 14.

σύγχρους, ον, contr. -χρους, ον (χρᾶ) of like colour or look, like δόχρους, Polyb. 3. 46, 6.

II. skin to skin, touching, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 596 D, Nic. Fr. 19.

συγχρώζω, to give a colour to:—Pass. to take the same or a like colour, Diod. 2. 52, Plut. 2. 934 D.

II. in Pass. also, to be closely joined, Com. Anon. 333, cf. Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 366, Valck. Phoen. 1619.

συγχρωτίζομαι, = συγχρώζομαι, Herm. Trism.; -ματισμός, δ, Hesych.

συγχρώτα or σύγχρωτα (Lob. Phryn. 414), Adv. as if from σύγχρως, body to body, Artemid. 1. 82.

συγχρωτίζομαι, Pass. = συγχρώζομαι, to have intercourse with, τοῖς νεκροῖς Zeno ap. Diog. L. 7. 2, cf. Just. M. Ep. ad Diog. 12; of sexual intercourse, Eust. 1069. 1.

συγχυλδομαι, Pass. to be converted into chyle, Diosc. Par. 2. 137.

σύγχυμος, ον, easily converted into nutriment, Et. Gud. 571. 34.

σύγχυμι, to confound, by reasoning, Act. Ap. 9. 22.

σύγχυσις, εως, ἡ, (συγχέω) a mixing together, commixture, confusion, confounding, ἡ τῶν ὁλῶν σ. Hipp. 1174 F; σ. ποιέσθαι Polyb. 30. 13, 7; σύγχυσιν λαβεῖν to be commingled, Plut. 2. 990 A; σ. ἔργων Ib. 122 B; σ. literarum, Cic. Att. 6. 9, 1: political confusion, σ. τῆς πολιτείας Ib. 7. 8, 4.

3. in Gramm., of composition, confusion, indistinctness. II. of persons, confusion, Luc. Nigr. 35, cf. Polyb. 14. 5, 8; σ. ἔχειν to be confounded, Eur. I. A. 354, 1128; σ. ὁμαρίων Anth. P. 5. 130.

III. of contracts, and the like, a violation, τῶν σπονδῶν Thuc. 1. 146., 5. 46; νόμων Isocr. 64 C; σ. ὁρκίων Plut. Alcib. 14,—a title given to the first half of Il. 4, cf. v. 269, Plat. Rep. 379 E.

2. confusion, destruction, C. I. 1543.

συγχυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, commingling, confounding, τινος Plut. 2. 948 D. 2. in Eccl. of heretics who confounded the two natures of CHRIST.

συγχωαίνω, to halt along with, τινί Eust. I.—in Basil, also —χωλεύω.

σύγχωμα, τό, that which is heaped together, a heap, Or. Sib. 1. 568.

συγχώνεω, to melt down, Lycurg. 164. 29, 39, Dem. 615. 12.

συζώννυμι and -ῶν, in earlier writers συζχῶν, inf. συζχοῖν Hdt. 4. 120, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 18: fut. -χῶσω: pf. pass. -κέχωσμαι Hdt. 8. 144.

To heap all together, to heap with earth, cover with a mound, bank up, τὴν σόρον, τοὺς τάφους Hdt. 1. 68; σ. τὰς κρήνας, τὰ ὕδατα to fill them up with earth, Id. 4. 120, 140, Xen., etc.;—also of persons, σ. τοὺς ἀποσφαγέντας εἰς τάφους to bury them, Diod. 19. 107, cf. Plut. Alex. 77.

II. to make into ruinous heaps, demolish, τό ἐργον Hdt. 7. 225; τὰ τείχεα καὶ τὰ οἰκήματα Id. 9. 13; τὴν ὁδὸν Id. 8. 71; also in Pass., οἰκήματα συγκεχυμένα Ib. 144.

2. generally, to confound, κύμα . . τῶν τ' ἁσπάρων δόδοις Aesch. Pr. 1049.

συγχωρέω; fut. ἦσω Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 12, Isocr. 118 D, —ῆσομαι Eur. I. T. 741, Menand. Hp. 5, Plat., etc.

To come together, meet, πέτραι συγχωροῦσαι the Symplegades, Eur. I. T. 124: to combine, opp. to ἐκχωρέω, Anaxag. 19; σ. ἕτερον ἑτέρῳ Arist. Cael. 2. 14, 9;—συγχωρεῖν λόγους to meet in argument, bandy words with one, Eur. Hipp. 703; so, perhaps, Antipho 132. 35.

II. to get out of the way, make way, τινι Ar. Vesp. 1516: to give place, give way, yield or defer to, Lat. concedere, τινί Id. Lys. 1111, Thuc. 1. 140, Plat., etc.; ξ. ἀνάγκη Eur. Fr. 956; Συρηκοῖσι τοῖς τῆς ἡγεμονίας συγχ. to make concessions to them about the command, Hdt. 7. 161; ξ. ἀλλήλοις to make a compromise, Thuc. 3. 75; and, in bad sense, to be in collusion with, connive at, τοῖς πονηροῖς Dem. 922. 17; ξ. πρὸς τινος to come to terms with them, Thuc. 2. 59, 3. 27:—absol. to give way, Hdt. 5. 40, Soph. Ph. 1343, Plat., etc.; οὐ συγχωρεῖν to refuse to come to terms, Thuc. 2. 66, cf. 3. 96, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 27.

2. to accede or agree, assent to, acquiesce in, τῇ γνώμῃ Hdt. 4. 148, Thuc. 7. 72; γνώμῃ μὴ συγχωρεῖσθαι, c. inf., agreed to do, Eur. Hec. 127, cf. Hdt. 2. 2; τοῖς ἐδ' λεχθεῖσι σ. λόγους Eur. Hipp. 299; ξ. τῇ αἰτίᾳ Plat. Phaedo 100 A; opp. to ἐναντιοῦσθαι, Andoc. 23. 32; so, ξ. παθήμασιν ἢ ἐναντιοῦμένην Plat. Phaedo 94 B:—absol. to agree, acquiesce, consent, assent, συγχωρεῖν θέλων Soph. Ph. 1343, cf. Hdt. 3. 83., 4. 43, Dem. 303. 23; τὸ συγκεχωρηκὸς τῆς εὐσεβείας a yielding, unexact temper of piety, Dem. 433. 17.

3. c. acc. rei, to concede, give up, yield, συγχωροσάντων ταῦτα τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων Hdt. 9. 35; ταῦτα συγχωρήσεται; Eur. I. T. 741; ξ. ταῦτοισι τῶν περὶ Αἰ. Nub. 1438, cf. Av. 1685; σ. τινι τὴν εἰρήνην Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 10; ξ. τι περὶ τῆς χώρας Isocr. 130 D; σ. θάνατον ἐαυτῷ τὴν ζημίαν to acquiesce in death being his punishment, Dinarch. 91. 11:—Pass., τὰ συγχωρηθέντα χρήματα Dem. 985. 22; εἰρήνην, ἡμέραν συγχωρηθεῖσα Id. 231. fin., 1042. 26.

4. to concede or grant in argument, Plat. Legg. 811 B, cf. Rep. 383 C, etc.; c. acc. et inf. to grant thoi . . Ib. 489 D, Theat. 169 D, 183 B, al.; σ. ἄντι . . , Legg. 705 E; σ. ταδε, ὡς . . , Rep. 543 B; σ. ταῦτα, ὡς . . , Euthyphro 13 C, etc.:—Pass., τὰ συγκεχωρημένα ὑπὸ πάντων Phileb. 14 D.

5. to forgive a debt, Diog. L. 1. 45; σ. ἀμαρτήματα Eccl. 1: absol., συγχώρησον ῥαδιον me, Byz.

6. impers. συγχωρεῖ, it is agreed, it may be done, ὅπρ' ἂν συγχωρῇ as may be agreed, Thuc. 5. 40; εἰ συγχωρῶν if it were possible, v. l. Xen. Eq. 9, 11.

συγχώρημα, τό, a concession, consent, Polyb. 5. 67, 8, etc.; συγχ.

λαβεῖν παρά τινος 4. 73, 10; περί τινος 1. 85, 3; σ. γίγνεται τινι 6. 13, 3; σ. τιμῆς Plut. Popl. 20.

συγχώρησις, ἡ, concession, Id. Plat. Legg. 770 C; τὴν σιγὴν σ. θεῖναι to take silence for consent, Id. Crat. 435 B; τὴν τῷ λόγῳ σ. consent signified in word, Id. Legg. 837 E.

2. forgiveness, jo. Chr.

συγχωρητός, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be conceded, Luc. Herm. 74.

2. neut., συγχωρητόν, one must concede, Plat. Phaedr. 234 E, etc.: so in pl. συγχωρητέα, Soph. O. C. 1426, Plat. Legg. 895 A, etc.

συγχωρητής, οὐ, δ, one who forgives, Ephr. Syr.

συγχωρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to yield, forgiving, Byz. Adv. —κῶς, Origen.

συγχωρία, ἡ, = συχώρησις, Hipp. 28. 36.

σύγχωρος, ον, (χώρα) of the same country, αἱ πόλεις αἱ σ. C. I. (add.) 2561. 44.

σύγχωσμα, τό, (συζώννυμι) that which is heaped or thrown up, dub. in Greg. Naz.:—συγχωρόμος, δ, Phot. in Mai Coll. Vat. 1. 305.

σὺδην [ῶ], Adv. (σεῶν) impetuously, hurriedly, σ. αἰρεσθαι φυγὴν Aesch. Pers. 480.

σύνειος, α, ον, (σὺς) of swine, Lat. suillus, χρίσμα σ. hogs'-lard, Xen. An. 4. 4, 13 (ubi Muret. σούσων); τὰ σ. (sc. κρέα) Luc. Hist. Conscr. 20; σ. δίκτυα hunting nets, Aen. Tact. 11.

συνάω, to live with, χαλεπὴ συζῆν Plat. Polit. 302 B, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 6, 1, 9. 9, 10, al.; c. dat. pers., σ. τινι Ar. Fr. 231 b, Dem. 363. 4; μετὰ τινος Arist. Eth. N. 8. 3, 4; c. dat. rei, σ. φιλοπραγμούνῃ to pass one's life in meddling, Dem. 13. 10; Βίψ' αὐχμηρῶ σ. Luc. Salt. 1; but, θηρίον ὕδατι συζῶν a creature living in water, Aesch. (?) in A. B. 5.

2. absol. to live together, Arist. Pol. 3. 6, 3, cf. 3. 9, 13, Eth. N. 8. 3, 5; οἱ συζῶντες Ib. 8. 5, 1.

συνζεύγνυμι, fut. -ζεύω, to yoke together, couple or pair together, unite, ἵππους Hdt. 4. 189, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 26: esp. in marriage, Eur. Alc. 166, Xen. Oec. 7, 30; σ. νέους καὶ νέας Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 6, sq.; τὸν Ἄρη πρὸς τὴν Ἀφροδίτην Ib. 2. 9, 8:—Med. to yoke for oneself, ἄρμα Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 51:—Pass. to be yoked with, coupled with, paired, μετ' ἀλλήλων Arist. H. A. 7. 6, 1; πρὸς ἀλλήλους Polyb. 8. 6, 2; metaph., τῷ συνεζεύχεται πλάνῳ; Eur. Alc. 482; τὸν ἐμὸν δαίμον', ὃ συνεζεύγην Id. Andr. 98, cf. Ion 343; τινὶ πτόμῳ συνεζεύγην; Id. Hel. 255; οἷά ξεμφορὰ συνεζεύγης Id. Hipp. 1389; συζεύγντες ὁμιλοῦσι they live in close familiarity, Xen. Lac. 2, 12.

2. more rarely, also in Pass., of things, to be closely united, πεμπάδι συζεύγεις Plat. Rep. 546 C; συνεζεύκται ἡ φρόνησις τῇ τοῦ θῆους ἀρετῇ Arist. Eth. N. 10. 8, 3, cf. 10. 4, 20.

συνζεύξις, εως, ἡ, a being yoked together; esp. of wedded union, Plat. Legg. 930 B, Arist. Pol. 1. 3, 2, 7. 16, 10.

2. of things, close union, combination, Hipp. Art. 792, Plat. Rep. 508 A; ὁ τῆς συζ. τῆς τούτων ἀριθμοῦ the number of their combinations, Arist. Pol. 4. 8, 4; τοσαύτ' εἶδη . . ὅσα περ αἱ συζ. τῶν μορίων Ibid.; cf. διάμετρος, συνδυασμός.

συνζέω, fut. -ζέω, to boil together, σῶζεσθαι τρις Diosc. 2. 91.

σὺζησις, ἡ, a living together, Athenas.

συζητέω, to search or examine together with, τινι Plat. Crat. 384 C, etc.; τινὶ καὶ μετὰ τινος, περὶ τινος Id. Meno 90 B.

II. σ. τινὶ or πρὸς τινι to dispute with . . , Act. Ap. 6. 9, 9. 29; σ. πρὸς αὐτοὺς Ev. Marc. 1. 27, cf. Luc. 22. 23.

συζητήσις, ἡ, a joint inquiry, Cic. Fam. 16. 21, 4.

II. a disputation, Philo 11 (Hoeschel), Act. Ap. 15. 7, etc.

συζητητής, οὐ, δ, a joint inquirer: a disputer, 1 Ep. Cor. 1. 20.

συσόφω, to darken utterly, Anna Comm. 1. 35:—Pass., Anth. P. 9. 290.

συνζυγέω, to draw together in a yoke, to be yoke-fellows, of beasts of draught; then, metaph., ὅπου γὰρ ἰσχύς συζυγοῦσι καὶ δίκη Aesch. Fr. 311 a.

2. of soldiers, to stand in one rank, Polyb. 10. 21, 7.

3. to be correlative, Plut. 2. 1022 E, Sext. Emp., etc.:—in Gramm., of forms, to correspond, E. M.

συνζυγής, δ, ἡ, a consort, LXX (3 Macc. 4. 8).

συνζυγία, ἡ, = σύνζευξις, Eur. H. F. 675: a union of branches with the trunk, σ. τῶν φλεβῶν Arist. H. A. 7. 8, 6; so in plants, Theophr. H. P. 3. 11, 3, etc.

II. a yoke of animals, a pair, σ. πῶλων Eur. Hipp. 1131, cf. Plut. Demetr. 1: generally, a pair, Plat. Phaedo 71 C, Parm. 143 D, Arist., etc.; κατὰ συζυγίας in pairs, esp. of animals, κατὰ συζυγίας φολοῦσιν . . οἱ ἄρρενες θήλειον Id. H. A. 8. 15, 3, cf. 9. 48, 6; hence,

2. coupling, copulation, Anth. P. 5. 221., 10. 68; σ. πεντηγών, δονάκων Ib. 5. 268, 6, etc.

3. in war, a squadron of four war-chariots, = two ζυγαρχαί, Asclepiod. Tact. 8.

III. a conjunction of words or things in pairs, a syzygy, Arist. Top. 2. 7, 3, Gen. et Corr. 2. 5, 7, Meteor. 4. 1, 1; but also relation of terms, Cic. Top. 3.

2. in Gramm., a conjugation or declension, Dion. H. de Comp. 14, Ath. 392 B.

3. in Prosody, a syzygy, διάποδα; cf. τετράμετρος.

συνζυγος, α, ον, poet. for σύνζυγος, joined, united, χάριτες Eur. Hipp. 1147.

II. act. joining, uniting, like ζυγία, epith. of Hera, as patroness of marriage, Stob. Eccl. 2. 54, cf. Poll. 3. 38.

συνζυγίτης, ον, δ, = sq., Nicet. 343 A.

σύνζυγος, ον, (συνζώννυμι) yoked together, paired, united, esp. by marriage, σ. ὁμαινῶν wedded union, Aesch. Cho. 599; ζῶα σ. living in pairs, Arist. H. A. 9. 2, 2.

2. as Subst., fem., a wife, Eur. Alc. 314, 342; masc., a yoke-fellow, comrade, Id. I. T. 250, Ar. Pl. 943; a brother, Eur. Tro. 1001; of things, ἀδελφὰ τούτους καὶ σ. ποιεῖν Plut. 2. 10 D.

II. common, σ. πᾶσι πατρίσι Epigr. in Brunck. Anal. 2. p. 57:—Adv. —γως, conjointly with, τινί Apoll. de Pron. 324 C, etc.

συνζυμῶ, to leaven, make to ferment, v. l. for ζυμῶν in Schol. Lyc. 640.

σύνζυξ, ὅς, ἡ, = σύνζυγος, Plat. Phaedr. 254 A; of wedded pairs, Eur. Alc. 921, cf. C. I. 4175.

II. united, ἐπιμέλεια Isocr. Antid. § 182.

σῶμα, τό, a girdle, Aesch. Supp. 462.

συνζώννυμι, fut. -ζῶσω, to gird together, gird up, τι Ar. Thesm. 255:

—Med. to gird up one's loins, Ib. 656, Lys. 536. 2. in Med. also to gird on one's armour, LXX (1 Macc. 3. 3).
συζωογονέω, to make quick at the same time, Eust. Opusc. 263. 9.
συζωοποιέω, to quicken together with, τινα τινη Ep. Ephes. 2. 5.
σύζωος, *ov*, living with or together, Greg. Nyss.
σύη-βόλος, *ov*, striking or killing swine, Opp. C. 2. 27.
σύη-στυ, *η*, a pig-sty, Lat. *stula*, formed like θυήλη, ἀνθήλη, Hesych.
συηνέω, *συηνία*, *v. η* ηνέω, ὑνία.
σύθεν, *σύνθι*, *v. sub* αεύω.
σύνθιον [τ], *τῷ*, Dim. of *σῦς*, a porker, M. Anton. 10. 10.
σύνθιος, *η*, *ov*, *v. l.* in Xen. An. 4. 4, 13 for *σύνθιον*.
σύνθω, (*συνή*) to gather or pluck ripe figs, Ar. Av. 1699 (with a play on *συνκαφαντέω*, cf. *συνκαστής*), Poll. 1. 242, etc.; *σ. σῦκα* Xen. Oec. 19, 19; *σ. ἀπὸ δένδρων* Dio C. 56. 30; *σ. τὰς συνκάς* to gather figs from the fig-trees, Poll. 1. 226. II. to scrutinize, Aristaeon. 1. 22, Hesych.; hence sensu obscc., Strattis 'Αγαλ. 1. 2. Cf. *συνκαφαντέω* II.
συνκάλλης, *ιδος*, *η*, (*σῦκον*) prob. the becca-fico, *Sylvia ficedula*, Arist. H. A. 9. 49 B, Ael., etc.: Epich. Fr. 49 Ahr. writes *συνκαλλίς*, metri. grat.: cf. *μελαγκόρυφος*.
συνκάμινεα, *η*, = *συνκάμνος*, Diosc. 1. 180.
συνκάμινος [μ], *η*, *ov*, of or belonging to the *συνκάμνος*, *σ. τρίμμα* (cf. *συνκάμνος*) Sotad. Ξεγκλ. 1. 4.
συνκάμινον [α], *τό*, the fruit of the *συνκάμνος*, a mulberry, Lat. *morum*, Amphis Incert. 6, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 15, LXX (Amos 7. 14); its juice was used by women as a wash, Eubul. Στεφ. 1. 2, Philippiid. Φιλαθ. 1.
συνκάμινος [α], *η*, more rarely *ὁ*, the mulberry-tree, *morus*, *δ* *σ. συνκάμιν*, ὄρεα, φορεῖ Amphis Incert. 6, etc.; there were two kinds, red (or black) and white, Theophr. C. P. 6. 6, 4, v. Schneid. in Jud. II.
σ. ἡ Αἰγυπτία, = *συνκόμορος*, *v. sub* h. v.
συνκάμινωδης, *ες*, (*εἶδος*) like a mulberry, σφαῖρα Phantias ap. Ath. 51 E.
συνκάριον [α], *τό*, Dim. of *σῦκον*, a small fig, Eupol. Λακων. 1.
συνκάς, *αδος*, *η*, = *συνκίς*, Poll. 1. 242.
συνκάσιος, *ov*, of or belonging to figs, Ζεὺς *συνκάσιος* = *καθάρσιος* (because figs were used in lustration), Eust. 1572. 58; or (from some Com. Poet) the god of sycophants, Hesych.
συνκαστής, *οὐ*, *ὁ*, = *συνκαφάντης*, E. M.:—fem. *συνκαστρία*, Hesych.
συνκία, *η*, Ion. and Ep. *συνκία* as always in Hdt., but in Od. the nom. sing. is contr. *συνκίη*, *ης*, whereas nom. pl. is *συνκίαι* Od. 7. 116, acc. *συνκίας* 24. 341 (and these must be pronounced as dissyll.): Ion. gen. pl. *συνκίων* (better *συνκίαι*, Dind. Dial. Hdt. p. XI), Hdt. 1. 193: *Δορ. συνκία*, q. v. The fig-tree, Lat. *figus* (the fruit being *σῦκον*). Hom. only in Od.; γλυκερή 7. 116; Theophr. mentions many kinds, cf. Schneid. Index s. v., Ath. 74 C sq.:—*ἱερὰ* σ. a place at Athens, where Demeter first produced the fig-tree, Ib. D, cf. Paus. 1. 37, 2. 2. = *σῦκον* 1, a fig, Ar. Av. 590. II. the resin of the pine or fir, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9, 3, Plin. 16. 19. III. a kind of spurge, also called *πέπλος* or *πέπλως*, Diosc. 4. 186, Plin. 27. 93. IV. = *σῦκον* II, piles, Diosc. 2. 200:—also an excrescence on a horse's hoof, Poll. 4. 203, Hippiatr.
συνκυγορία, *η*, (*σῦκον*, ἀγορεύω) = *συνκαφαντία*, Hesych.
συνκία, *η*, Dor. for *συνκίη*, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 172; but *συνκία* in an Inscr. of Halesus, 5594. 1. 66.
συνκίδιον [κ], *τό*, Dim. of *σῦκον*, Ar. Pax 598.
συνκίζω, fut. *ισω*, to fatten with figs, Anth. P. 9. 487; cf. *συνκόμαι*.
σύνκινος, *η*, *ov*, (*σῦκον*) of the fig-tree, a. *ξύλον* fig-wood, Ar. Vesp. 145 (where reference is made to the pungent smoke produced by burning it); κλωὸς σ. Ib. 897; τρυγῖν Plat. Hipp. Ma. 290 D, sq.:—the wood of the fig was spongy and proverbially useless (Horace's *inutile lignum*), Plat. l. c., Theophr. lgn. 72, Plut., etc.:—hence, 2. metaph., *σύνκινον* ὄντες worthless, good-for-nothing fellows, Theocrit. 10. 45; σ. σοφιστῆς Antiph. Κλεοφ. 1. 4; proverb., σ. ἐπικουρία, of feeble, useless help, Hesych. (*v. sub* σύνκινος); γ. *σύνκινον* Luc. Indoct. 6; so, in Ar. Pl. 946, σ. σύνκινος a false, treacherous comrade, with a play on *συνκαφαντικός*. II. of figs, πόμα σ. fig-wine, Plut. 2. 752 B.
συνκινό-φυλλον, *τό*, a fig-leaf, Gloss.
συνκίον, *τό*, a decoction of figs, Hipp. 470. 50., 471. 28.
συνκίς, *ιδος*, *η*, (*συνκίη*) a slip or cutting from a fig-tree, a young fig-tree, Ar. Ach. 996, Fr. 340.
συνκίτης [τ], *ov*, *ὁ*, fem. *-ίτης*, *ιδος*, fig-like, of figs, οἶνος σ. fig-wine, Diosc. 5. 41. 2. *συνκίτης*, a fig-coloured gem, Plin. 37. 73. II. a Lacedaem. name of Bacchus, Ath. 78 C.
συνκο-βασίλεια, *τά*, royal figs, a very fine kind, Ath. 78 A; cf. *σῦκον*:—when dried they were called *βασιλίδες* *ισχάδες*, Id. 76 E.
συνκόβιος, *ov*, living on figs, living by slander, Schol. Ar. Pl. 873, E. M.; cf. *συνκολόγος*.
συνκολογέω, to gather figs, Ar. Pax 1346. II. to speak about figs, Ath. 79 A.
συνκο-λόγος, *ov*, gathering figs: picking up slander, Schol. Ar. Pl. 873, E. M.; cf. *συνκόβιος*:—both these words imply *συνκαφαντίας*.
συνκομίζεις, *η*, a conserve of figs and other fruits, Eust. Opusc. 259. 12.
συνκομάμματος, *ὁ*, a fold-trout, Schol. Plat. p. 73 (387); cf. *βλιτομάμματος*.
συνκομορέα or *-αία*, *η*, = *συνκόμορος*, Ev. Luc. 19. 4.
συνκομορίτης [τ], *ὁ*, prepared from *συνκόμορος*, οἶνος Diosc. 5. 42.
συνκόμορον, *τό*, the fruit of the *συνκόμορος*, Strab. 823, Diosc. 1. 181, Ath. 51 B.
συνκόμορος, *η*, (*μύρον*) the fig-mulberry, an Egyptian kind that bears its fruit on the branches, and has leaves like the white mulberry, *Ficus sycomoros*, Diosc. 1. 181, Plin. 13. 14; Theophr. calls it *συνκάμνος* ἡ Αἰγυπτία, H. P. 1. 1, 7, 14. 2; and the *συνκόμορος* was often called

simply *συνκάμνος*, as in Strab. 823, Diosc. l. c., Diod. 1. 34, Ev. Luc. 71. 6. (The Hebrew is *sikmah*).
σῦκον, Boeot. *τύκον* (Strattis Φων. 3), *τό*, the fruit of the *συνκία*, a fig, Lat. *figus*, Od. 7. 121, Hdt. 2. 40, and Att.; βασιλεια σ. were a large kind, Philem. Incert. 130 α:—to eat figs in the heat of the day was thought to cause fever, Phercer. Κρατ. 2, Ar. Fr. 76, Nicoph. Σειρ. 1; *ἐγρὰ* σ. Plat. Legg. 845 B:—proverb., ὅσα διαφέρει σῦκα καρδάμων 'as different as chalk from cheese', Menioch. Τροχίλ. 1. 2; σῦκα αἰτεῖν, proverb. for τρῶφαν, Ar. Vesp. 303; *σῦκον χειμῶνος ζητεῖν*, of a foolish enterprise, M. Anton. 11. 33. II. from its shape, a large wart on the eyelids, Ar. Ran. 1247, cf. Hipp. Epid. 3. 1085; also of piles, Galen., cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp., and v. *σύνκωσις*, *συνκία* IV.
συνκαφαντία, *η*, *ov*, *δ*, fig-nibbler, Comic nickname for a miser, Archil. Fr. 183, Hippon. Fr. 117.
συνκο-πράγος, *ov*, (*πράγειν*) fig-eating, Ael. N. A. 17. 31.
συνκοφάγέω, to eat figs, Eccl.: *συνκοφάγος*, *ov*, = *συνκοπράγος*, Hesych.
συνκαφαντέω (*συνκαφάντης*): 1. c. acc. pers. to accuse falsely, slander, calumniate, Ar. Ach. 519, Vesp. 1096, Av. 1431, Plat., etc.; σ. καὶ σείειν τινά Antipho 146. 22; σ. τοὺς τὰς οὐσίας ἐχόντας Arist. Pol. 5. 5, 1; cf. *συνκαφάντης*:—Pass. to be falsely accused, Lys. 152. 36, Xen., etc.; ὑπὸ τινος *συνκαφαντοῦμαι* Lys. Fr. 26. 2. c. acc. rei, to represent falsely, misrepresent, Dem. 639. 17:—but, σ. τριάκοντα μῶνὰς to extort them by false accusations, Lys. 177. 32; εἰ τινὸς τι *ἐσυνκαφάντησα* Ev. Luc. 19. 8. 3. absol. to deal in false accusations, Ar. Av. 1452, Plat. Rep. 341 B, Lys. 164. 15; σ. κατ' ἀγοράν Diphil. Έμπ. 1. 16: generally, to deal falsely, to give false counsel, Dem. 475. 26. II. to argue like a *συνκαφάντης*, argue sophistically, Arist. Top. 6. 2, 1, 8. 2, 2; cf. *συνκαφάντης* II, *συνκαφαντία* II.
συνκαφάντης, *ὁ*, a sycophant's trick, false accusation, calumny, Aeschin. 33. 19 C. I. 4957. 40. II. a sophisticated artifice, Arist. Soph. Elench. 15. 5.
συνκαφάντης, *ov*, *ὁ*, a false accuser, backbiter, slanderer, Ar., etc.; (but never used by the Greeks in the modern sense of sycophant, i. e. *κλέα*):—generally, a false adviser, Dem. 475. 27.—The Sycophants began to multiply from the time of Pericles, and were a common object of attack to the Comic writers, Ar. Ach. 559, 818 sq., al., v. Schol. Pl. 31, Antipho 138, 32, Andoc., etc. (The word was derived, acc. to Ister and Philomnest. ap. Ath. 74 E, Plut. Solon 24. 2, 523 B, from *σῦκον*, φαίνω, and properly meant one who informed against persons exporting figs from Attica, or persons plundering sacred fig-trees. But *συνκαφάντης* in the sense of an informer never occurs, and this explan. is prob. a mere invention; cf. Lys. 171. 14 (τῶν *συνκαφάντων* ἔργον ἐστὶ καὶ τοὺς μηδὲν ἡμαρτηκότας εἰς αἰτίαν καθιστάνειν), Dem. 1309. 12 (τοῦτο γὰρ ἐστὶν ὁ σ., αἰτίαςσασθαι μὲν πάντα, ἐξελέγχει δὲ μηδὲν). It was suggested by Mr. Lancelot Shadwell, that the word properly meant a *fig-shewer*, i. e. one who brings figs to light by shaking the tree (the figs having been hidden in the thick foliage); and then, metaph., one who makes rich men yield up their fruit by false accusations and other vile arts: in support, he cites the usage of *σείω* in the sense of *conculco* (σείω I. 4), and compares the phrases *ἐσείον*, *ἤτουν χρήματ'*, *ἤπεικον*, *ἐσυνκαφάντων*, Ar. Fr. 20, cf. Eq. 840, Pax 639; *ἐτέρου* σ. *ἐσείει* καὶ *ἐσυνκαφάντει* Antipho 146. 22; *μηδὲν διασείηται* μηδὲ *συνκαφάντηται* Ev. Luc. 3. 14; so also, *ἀποσυνκάζεις* *πιέζων* τοὺς ὑπευθύνους, σκοπῶν ὅστις.. Ar. Eq. 259 sq.; *ἀμέλγει* τῶν *ξένων* τὸν *καρπίμους* Ib. 324.
συνκαφάντης, *η*, = *συνκαφαντία*, Nicet. Ann. 74 A.
συνκαφαντός, *η*, *ὄν*, liable to false accusation, Schol. Ar. Ran. 53.
συνκαφαντία, *η*, false accusation, slander, calumny, Lys. 102. 5., 180. 2, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 12, Dem., etc.; σ. τινὶ διδόναι to give occasion for false accusation against him, Id. 642. 11. II. a logical deception, sophism, Arist. Rhet. 2. 24, 10, cf. Eth. E. 2. 3, 11; σ. τοῖς πράγμασι προσάγειν to pervert facts, Dem. 372. 25.
συνκαφαντίας, *ov*, *δ*, in Ar. Eq. 437, *πνέει κακίας καὶ συνκαφαντίας*, Caecias is blowing and the Sycophant-wind; but there is a play on *κακίας* καὶ *συνκαφαντίας*, there is a wind of villany and sycophancy.
συνκαφαντικός, *η*, *ὄν*, slanderous, calumnious, Dem. 967. 11, Philostr. 307. Adv. —*κῶς*, Isocr. Antid. § 330, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 10.
συνκαφάντρια, *η*, fem. of *συνκαφάντης*, Ar. Pl. 970.
συνκαφανώδης, *ες*, (*εἶδος*) *sycophant-like*, Lys. Fr. 2. 1, Diod. 15. 40.
συνκοφάσις, *η*, used metri grat. for *συνκαφαντία*, Anth. P. 7. 107.
συνκοφορέιον, *τό*, a basket for carrying figs, Gloss.
συνκοφορέω, to carry figs, Anth. P. 9. 563.
συνκο-φόρος, *ov*, fig-bearing, γῆ Strab. 178.
συνκό-φυλλον, *τό*, a fig-leaf, Hesych.
συνκχάς, *συνκχίς*, *σύνκως*, *v. sub* γχίς.
συνκώδης, *ες*, (*εἶδος*) *fig-like*, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 5; σ. *ἐπαναστάσεις* σ., of warts or piles, Oribas. ap. Phot. 176. 3; cf. *σῦκον* II.
συνκοφαντία, Schol. Ar. Pl. 873.
σύνκωμα [ν], *τό*, = *σύνκωσις*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1247.
συνκῶν, *ῶνος*, *ὁ*, a fig-garden, LXX (Jer. 5. 17); *συνκῶν*, Ib. (Amos 4. 9).

συκωρέω, *to watch figs*, Poll. 7. 143:—συκωρός, ὄν, (ῥα) *watching figs*, Id. 7. 140, 143, Phot.; but in Schol. Ar. Pl. 874, =συκοφάντης.

συκώσις [ῥ], ἡ, *an ulcer resembling a fig ripe to bursting*, with projecting edges, esp. on the eyelids, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.; cf. συκον II.

συκωτός, ἡ, ὄν, *fed on figs*, ἦπαρ συκ. *the liver of an animal so fattened*, Lat. *jeur ficulini*, Oribas., cf. Salmas. Solin. 743 F. II. *made of figs*, συκωτά, τά, Galen.

σύλα, τά, v. sub σύλη.

σὺλ-ἀγωγέω, (σὺλον) *to carry off as booty, lead captive*, τινα Heliod. 10. 35, Ep. Col. 2. 8. II. *to rob, despoil*, τὸν οἶκον Aristaeon. 2. 22.

σὺλαγωγία, ἡ, *robbery*, Epiphani. 56 D.

σὺλαῶ, impf. contr. even in Ep. σὺλάω, σύλα II. 6. 28., 4. 116, Ion. 3 impf. σὺλάσκει Hes. Sc. 480:—Pass., fut. συληθήσομαι Aesch. Pr. 761, and συλησσομαι in same sense, Paus. 4. 7, 10. (From σὺλον, σύλη, v. sub σκῦλον.)

*To strip off, esp. to strip off the arms of a slain enemy, Hom. (only in Il.), Pind., etc. Construction: 1. in full, c. acc. pers. (et rei, *to strip off from another, strip him of his arms*, (cf. σκυλεύω), μὴ μιν Ἀχαιοὶ τεύχεα συλήσασσι Il. 15. 428., 16. 500; ἐπειτα δὲ καὶ τὰ (sc. ἐνέρα) . . νεκροὺς ἀμ πεδῖον συλήσετε 6. 71; συλὰς με κασίγνητον Eur. I. T. 157; σ. τὴν θεὸν τοὺς στεφάνους Dem. 616. 19:—*

Pass., c. acc. rei, *to be stripped, robbed, deprived of a thing*, σκήπτρα συληθήσεται Aesch. Pr. 761; ταῦτ' (sc. τὰ τόξα) ἐσυλήθη γῶ Soph. Ph. 413; λέκτρα συλάσθαι βία Eur. I. A. 1275; συληθεὶς τὰς βοὺς Isocr. 119 D.

συνελημέθα τὰ ἡμέτερα ὑπὸ τούτων Dem. 931. 21. 2. c. acc. pers. only, *to strip, strip of his arms*, ἡ τινα συλήσων νεκρὸν Il. 10. 343, 387: *to strip bare, pillage, plunder*, τὰ ἱρά, τοὺς θεοὺς, etc., Hdt. 6. 101, Plat., etc.; θεῶν βρῆτη Aesch. Pers. 810; νεκρὸν Plat. Rep. 469 D:—Pass., συλάσθαι βαρβάρων ὕπο Eur. Hel. 600.

3. c. acc. rei only, *to strip off, ὅρα τάχιστα τεύχεα συλήσειε Il. 4. 466, etc.*; often with additions, ἀπ' ὧν τευχέ' ἐσύλα 6. 28, etc.; τὰ μὲν ἐντὲ' ἀπὸ χρόδς . . συλήσας 13. 640:—then, b. *to take off or out*, ἐσύλα τόξον took out the bow [from its case], Il. 4. 105; σύλα πῶμα φαρτέρης took the lid off the quiver, Ib. 116; with a notion of violence or suddenness, c. κράτα Μεδίῶσας Pind. P. 12. 28.

c. *to carry off, τοὺς πολέμους οὐ συλήσειν αὐτὰ* (sc. τὰ χρήματα) *will not seize them as booty*, Hdt. 5. 36, cf. 9. 116; σ. θεῶν γέρα Aesch. Pr. 83, cf. Soph. O. C. 922, Ph. 1363; συλ. τῷ λόγῳ τὰ τῶν προγόνων ἔργα Dem. 442. 7:—Pass., *to be carried off as spoil*, σεσυλημένον ἀγαλμα Hdt. 6. 118; *to be taken away*, Eur. Hipp. 799; metaphr., συλάται ὕπνος ἀπὸ γλεφάρων Bacchyl. 13. 10.

4. after Hom., c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, *τίς σε δαίμων συλὰ πάτρας*; carries thee away from . . , Eur. Hel. 669:—Pass., συλαθεὶς ἀγνεύων stealing from among the boys, and enlisting among the men, Pind. O. 9. 135.—Cf. σκεύω, σκεύω.

σὺλεύω, Ep. form of foreg., used only in pres. and impf. *to despoil of arms*, τὸν μὲν ἀρ' . . ἐσύλευον Il. 5. 48; also, *to despoil secretly, to trick, cheat*, Ad. 436.

2. *to steal away*, σ. βλεφάρων φάος Anth. P. 5. 231. Cf. σκεύω.

σὺλέω, =σὺλάω, Q. Sm. 1. 717; ῥήματα σ. ἀλλήλους Xanth. 1:—Med. *to steal for oneself*, κηρίον ἐκ σίμβλον συλεόμενος Theocr. 19. 2. II. *to rescue*, σὺλέων τινὰ ἔς ἐλευθέρων ἔδονα ἢ ἐπ' ἐλευθερίᾳ, a formula in the manumission of slaves at Delphi, Inscr. Delph. in C. I. 1699, 1701-6.

σὺλή, ἡ, or σὺλον, τό: (v. σκῦλον):—*the right of seizing the ship or cargo of a foreign merchant, to cover losses received through him* (cf. σῦμβολον II); generally, *the right of seizure, right of reprisal*, properly of goods, as opp. to ἀνδροληψία, σὺλον ἔχειν κατὰ τινας Arist. Oec. 2. 11, 1; ἐν σὺλῳ when engaged in privateering, C. I. (add.) 2447 b, 11;—but mostly in pl. σὺλαι or σῦλα, διὰ τὰς σὺλας Dem. 1232. 4; σὺλας δίδοναι τινὲ κατὰ τινας Id. 931. 23; ὅπου σὺλα μὴ ὦσιν Ἀθηναῖοι where the Athenians have [to fear] no right of seizure, ar. Dem. 927. 4; διδομένην σὺλῶν Φασηλίτας κατὰ Ἀθηναίον Id. 931. 23; [ὅρῳ] Βωιωτὸς σὺλα ποιούμενος [seeing] the B. exercising this right, Lys. 185. 18; σὺλα συλάσθαι *to be plundered*, Babr. 2. 12.—This right of reprisal, when exercised in war towards a whole state, answers more or less to the modern letters of marque, v. Böckh P. E. 1. 185., 2. 575.

σὺλημα [ῥ], τό, *spoil, booty, plunder*, Theod. Prodr.

σὺλήσις, ἡ, (σὺλάω) *a spoiling, plundering*, Plat. Legg. 853 D, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 583.—In the latter place, some take σὺλήσις as an Adj. stolen.

σὺλήτρεα, ἡ, fem. of sq., as if from σὺλητήρ, Eur. H. F. 377.

σὺλητής, οὗ, ὁ, *a robber*, Epiphani. 336 B.

σὺλητωρ, ορος, ὁ, =σὺλητής, Aesch. Supp. 927, Nonn. D. 24. 306.

σὺλαβή, ἡ, (σὺλλαμβάνω IV), *conception, pregnancy*, only in Menand. ap. Clem. Al. 505.

II. act. *that which holds together*, συλλαβαὶ πέπων, i. e. a girdle, Aesch. Supp. 457. 2. pass. *that which is held together*, esp. of several letters taken together so as to form one sound, a syllable, βοᾷ . . γραμμάτων ἐν συλλαβαῖς Aesch. Theb. 468; ἀφῶνα καὶ φωνάνα συλλαβὰς τε θεῖς Eur. Fr. 582. 2; oft. in Plat., Arist., etc., γράψαντος τὰς αὐτὰς συλλαβὰς ὅσπερ . . νῦν γράφατε verbatim et literatim, Dem. 253. 5; σ. βραχέα καὶ μακρά Arist. Categ. 6. 3:—in Byz., συλλαβαί=Lat. *literae*, a letter.

III. in Music, the chord called the Fourth, Böckh Philolaos p. 68.

σὺλλαβίζω, *to join letters into syllables, to pronounce letters together*, Plut. 2. 496 F, Luc. Gall. 23.

σὺλλαβικός, ἡ, ὄν, *syllabic*, Porph. Adv. —κῶς, E. M.

σὺλλαβο-μάχη, ὄν, *to fight for syllables*, Philo 1. 526.

σὺλλαβοπευσίᾳλητής, οὗ, ὁ, (σὺλλαβή, πειθόμεναι, λαμβάνω):—*examining each syllable before pronouncing it*, Hegesand. ap. Ath. 162 A.

σὺλλαγεύω, =σὺμπερνεύω, Hesych.

σὺλλαγχάνω, pf. —λήξομαι: pf. —είληχα. *To be joined by lot with, τινὲ*

Plat. Polit. 266 C, E, Tim. 18 E; ὁ ταῖς ὥραις ἐκείναις συνεληγμένος μεσο- βασιλεὺς who was chosen by lot to be interrex at that time, Plut. Numi. 7.

σὺλλαβέω, *to talk with or together*, τινα Polyb. 4. 22, 8; ἐπὶ τὸν δῆμον ὑπὲρ τινοσ C. I. 1337. 23; μετὰ τινοσ Ev. Matth. 17. 3, etc.; πρὸς τινα Ev. Luc. 4. 36; ὑπὲρ τὸν ἐνδόνων Polyb. 1. 43, 1.

σὺλλάλημα, τό, *a speaking together*, Hesych.:—so σὺλλάλησις, ἡ, Philodem.; and σὺλλαλία, ἡ, Eccl.

σὺλλαμβάνω, fut. —λήξομαι: pf. —είληχα, pass. —είλημαι: aor. συν- ἐλάβον, inf. συλλαβεῖν:—the pres. med. occurs in Philem. Παγκ. 1; the aor. med. frequently; (in Xen. An. 7. 2, 1 συλληφθήσεται has been re- stored for συλλήψεται).

To take and bring together, collect, gather together, esp. *to rally scattered troops, τῆς στρατιῆς τοὺς περιγενομένους* Hdt. 5. 46; τὸ στράτευμα Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 1; τὰς δυνάμεις Plat. Gorg. 456 A; so, ἡ θοινάτορος Eur. Ion 1217.

2. simply, *to take with one, carry off*, Soph. Tr. 1153, etc.; συλλαβὸν κατέκρινεν εἰς Ἀσκήλῃον Ar. Vesp. 122, cf. Anth. P. 5. 53; συλλαβὸν θεοπίσματα κείται παρ' Ἀιδῇ with all his prophecies, Soph. O. T. 971; ἔρρε, τῶσδε συλλαβὸν ἀράς Id. O. C. 1354; ἔκπλεε σεαυτὸν συλλαβὸν ἐκ τῆσδε γῆς rack yourself off, Id. Ph. 577.

3. *to put together, close, τὸ στόμα καὶ ὀφθαλμοὺς* (of a corpse), Plat. Phaedo s. fin.; σ. αὐτοῦ τὸ στόμα shut his mouth, Ar. Ach. 926, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 7.

4. in speaking, *to comprehend, comprise*, ἐνὶ ἐπεί πάντα συλλαβὸν εἶπεν Hdt. 3. 82; πᾶν . . συλλαβὸν εἶρηκας Id. 7. 16, 3; εἰ ἐς ἐν πάντα Plat. Soph. 234 B, cf. Theaet. 147 D; τὰ ἄλλα εἰς ταῦτό Id. Polit. 263 D:—Pass. *to be comprehended* (logically), μετὰ τοῦ γένους αἱ συλλαβανόμεναι διαφοραὶ Arist. Metaph. 6. 12, 5, cf. 2. 3, 8; συνεληφθαι τῇ ὕλῃ, i. e. *to be concrete*, opp. to abstract, Ib. 6. 10, 9, cf. 6. 15, 1, al.

II. *to lay hold of, seize, grasp*, Hdt. 6. 26; κόμην ἀπρίξ ὕνυι συλλαβὸν χειρὶ Soph. Aj. 310; σ. τῆς πτερυγῶ τοῦ περοῦ *to catch and hold it by the wing*, Archil. ap. Luc. Pseudol. 1; σ. τῶν σχοινῶν *to lay hold of them*, help to pull, Ar. Pax 437; hence in part., συλλαβὸν ποιεῖν τι *to do it quickly, in a hurry*, Id. Eq. 21; also in Med., συλλαβεῖσθαι τοῦ ξύλου Id. Lys. 313, Pax 465:—*to buy up*, τὰ τρύβλια Id. Eq. 650.

2. *to seize the person of . . apprehend, arrest*, Hdt. 1. 80., 2. 114, al., Ar. Ach. 206, Antipho 133. 3, Andoc., etc.; σ. ζῶντα, ὕμνον Eur. Rhés. 513, Or. 1189; τινὰ εἰπὶ θανάτῳ Isocr. 73 A:—Pass., πρὶν συλλαβῆσθαι before they were arrested, Thuc. 1. 20.

3. of the mind, *to grasp the meaning of, conceive, comprehend, understand*, τὸ χρησθήριον, τὸ ῥηθέν, τὸν λόγον, τὴν φωνὴν Hdt. 1. 63, 91., 2. 49., 4. 114; παρκεῖμεν συλλαβὸν τέρας Pind. O. 13. 103, cf. Plat. Soph. 218 C.

III. *to receive at the same time, enjoy together*, Hdt. 1. 32.

IV. of females, *to conceive, become pregnant*, Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 16, G. A. 1. 19, 19, al.; ἐν γαστρί Hipp. Aph. 125; σ. ἐμβρυον Luc. V. H. 1. 22:—of the womb, σ. τὸ σπέρμα Arist. H. A. 7. 4, 1, al.

V. *to take with or besides, take as an assistant, τὴν δίκησιν* σ. Eur. Fr. 588; ἀγέ- κτον εἰ καρδία Id. H. F. 853.

VI. c. dat. pers. *to take part with another, assist him*, οὐ τοῖς ἀδύμοις ἡ τύχη εἰ. Soph. Fr. 666, cf. Eur. Med. 813, Hdt. 6. 125, etc.; τὰ δυνατὰ τῇ πύλει εἰ. Ar. Eccl. 861; σ. τινὲ τι *to take part with or assist one in a thing*, Id. Lys. 540, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 49, etc.; so, σ. τινὲ τινοσ Eur. Med. 946, Ar. Vesp. 734; σ. τινὲ τινοσ Dem. 231. 25; also with a Prep., συνέλαβε γὰρ ἄλλα . . ἐς τὸ πείθεσθαι contributed towards persuading, Hdt. 7. 6, cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 28:—absol. *to assist*, Aesch. Cho. 812, Soph. Tr. 1019, Ar. Eq. 229, Thuc. 1. 118, etc.

VII. in Med., c. gen. rei, *to take part in, συνελάβετο τοῦ στρατεύματος* Hdt. 3. 49; ὅστις νόσον κάμνοντι συλ- λάβοιτο Soph. Ph. 282; ἐνελάβοντο τοῦ τοιοῦτος οὐχ ἥμιστο, ὥστε . . especially contributed to this, Thuc. 4. 47:—rarely c. acc., σ. κυβερ- νήτην Plat. Legg. 709 C:—sometimes in tmesis even in Prose, ξύμ μοι λάβεσθε τοῦ μύθου Id. Phaedr. 237 A, cf. Anth. P. 9. 559.—Cf. συνεπι- λαμβάνομαι.

σὺλλάμψις, *to shine together with, τινὲ* Synes. H. 5. 13, Nonn. Io. 1. 6.

σὺλλάμψις, ἡ, *a union of light*, Plut. 2. 625 F; opp. to ἐλλοαμψίς.

σὺλλανθάνω, *to escape at the same time, τὶ καὶ τι* Geop. 11. 22, 1.

σὺλλατρεύω, *to serve with or together*, Plut. 2. 941 E.

σὺλλαφίσσω, *to devour or carry off together*, Lyc. 1267.

σὺλλαεῖνω, Ion. συλλεαίνω, *to smoothen by rubbing together, to polish*, Dion. H. de Dem. 1090.

II. *to pound up with, τι μετὰ τινοσ* Arctae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1; Pass., Galen. 9. 432.

σὺλλέγηδν, Adv. collectively, Byz.

σὺλλεγμα, τό, *a collection, heap*, Hesych.

σὺλλέγω: fut. —λέξω: aor. —έλεξα Ar. Ran. 1297, etc.: pf. —έλεξα Dem. 328. 11., 522. 12:—Med., fut. —λέξομαι, aor. —ελεξάμην Hom., Att.: pf., v. mox infir.:—Pass., fut. —λεγήσομαι Aeschin. 68. 1:—aor. —ελεξέθην Id. 1. 97, etc., but rare in Att., Ar. Lys. 526, Plat. Legg. 784 A; the aor. 2 —ελέγην being preferred, Ar. Vesp. 1107, Eccl. 116, Thuc., etc., and some- times in Hdt., 7. 173., 9. 27:—pf. —είλεγμα Ar. Ev. 294, Thuc. 3. 94, etc., (also used in med. sense, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 1, Hyperid. p. 14 Schnei- dew., Dem. 1351. 10); —λέεγμα Hdt. 7. 26., 9. 41, rare in Att. as Ar. Eccl. 58.

To bring together, collect, gather, κτέατα Il. 18. 301; ξύλα Soph. Tr. 218; τὰ ὅσπερ, τὸν λιβανωτὸν Hdt. 1. 68., 3. 107; σ. σφίσι φερνάς Id. 1. 93; βίον ἀνευ πόνου Eur. El. 81; ἐράνους Dem. 574. 12; ἐράνον παρὰ φίλων Antipho 117. 9, Xen.:—σ. μονοδίας, μέλη *to compose*, or rather *to compile, scrape together*, Ar. Ran. 849, 1297, cf. Ach. 398; ῥήματα καὶ λόγους Dem. 328. 11; σ. ὕβρεις αὐτοῦ *to compile a list of them*, Id. 522. 12; absol., ὁ μὲν γὰρ αὐτῷ συλλέγει collects for himself, Menand. Kól. 6; περὶ τὸν συλλέγειν *to go about picking up information*, Dem. 525. 23:—Med. *to collect for oneself*, for one's own use, ὅπλα τε πάντα λάρανα ἐς ἀργυρίην συλλέγατο Il. 18. 413, cf. Ar. Pax 1327, Plat., etc.:—Pass., αἶμα συλ- λέγεται τινὲ ἐπὶ τοὺς τιτθοὺς gathers there, Hipp. 1056 G; ἀμαρτή-

κατα .. συνευλεγμένα Dem. 131. 5; etc. 2. σ. σθένος to collect one's powers, make a rally, Eur. Phoen. 850; so, ἐκ τῆς ἀσθενείας σ. ἐαυτὸν Plat. Ax. 370 E;—Pass., ψυχὴν εἰς αὐτὴν συλλέγειν Id. Phaedo 83 A. 3. Pass. to come together, become customary, ἡ πολυλογία σ. αὐτῶ Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 3. II. of persons, to call together, Eur. I. T. 303; ὡς ἐμὲ Lys. 170. 3;—so in Med., ἐταίρους συλλέγομαι Od. 2. 292, cf. Xen. An. 7. 4, 8, etc.;—Pass. to come together, assemble, esp. in aor. 2, Hdt. 1. 81., 7. 8, 1, etc.; ἐκέισε σ. Andoc. 17. 25; εἰς ταῦτ' σ. Plat. Legg. 961 A. 2. to collect, get together, στασιώτας Hdt. 1. 59; ἐγχεύουσιν Eur. I. T. 303; χορὸν Antipho 142. 34; ἐκκλησίαν Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 8; σ. στρατὸν to raise or levy an army, Lat. *conscribere*, Thuc. 4. 77, Xen. An. 6. 1, 6, etc.

συλλείβω, to collect and distil, Arist. Meteor. 1. 13, 12;—Pass. to be distilled, Hipp. 278. 53, Arist. G. A. 3. 1, 24.

συλλείδω, to make smooth by rubbing together, Geop. 17. 5, 3.

συλλειτουργύω, to be συλλειτουργός, Athanas, etc.

συλλειτουργός, ὄν, performing a public service (λειτουργία) with or at the same time, a colleague, Theodot. V. T., Eccl.

συλλεκτός, ὄν, gathered or brought together, Hesych.

σύλεκτρος, ὄν, partner of the bed, husband or wife, Eur. H. F. 1268; σ. Διὸς sharing [Alcmena's] bed with Zeus, of Amphitryon, Ib. 1; so, of Ixion, σ. τῷ Διὶ Luc. D. Deor. 6. 5.

σύλλεξις, ὥς, ἡ, a contribution, Antiph. Tupp. 1, cf. Poll. 6. 179.

συλλεσχηνέω, to converse with, τινί App. Civ. 2. 98.

συλλήβδην, Adv. collectively, in sum, in short, Theogn. 147, Phocyl. 18; βραχεῖ δὲ μύθῳ πάντα σ. μάθε Aesch. Pr. 505; ἀγαθὰ σ. ἅπαντά σοι φέρω Ar. Pl. 646; τὸν φόρον .. σ. τὸν προσώτων Id. Vesp. 657; ἡ ἀδίκια καὶ ἡ ἀσέβεια καὶ ξ. πᾶν τὸ ἐναντίον τῆς .. ἀρετῆς Plat. Prot. 323 E, cf. 325 C; σ. διδάσκειν Isocr. 46 C; opp. to κατὰ σμικρόν (little by little), Plat. Rep. 344 A; to καθ' ἑκαστον, Xen. Oec. 19, 14.

συλλήβην, to come to an end together, σ. ἀλκάδι καιομένη Antipho. P. 7. 585.

II. to end in the same way, Apoll. de Constr. 168.

συλληγίζομαι, Dep. to join in *plundering*, Joseph. B. J. 2. 22, 2.

συλληγίσις, ὥς, ἡ, (λαγχάνω) a joining together by lot or fate, Plat. Tim. 18 E, M. Anton. 3. 11, etc.; σ. πυκτῶν a pairing of boxers by lot, Plat. Legg. 819 B, cf. Wytténb. Plut. 2. 390 B.

συλληπτόν, verb. Adv. one must seize together, τι Eur. Cycl. 472.

2. συλληπτέας, α, ὄν, to be seized, Luc. D. Mar. 6. 3.

συλληπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, collective, ὀνόματα Eust. 219. fin.: *comprehensive*, Porphy. Isag. 2; σ. σχήμα = ἀσφάλῃς I, Walz Rhett. 8. 666;—Adv. —κῶς, Gramm.

II. apt or able to conceive, θήλειαι Arist. G. A. 2. 8, 15; = *promoting conception*, Aët. ap. Phot. Bibl. 180. 25.

συλληπτρια, ἡ, fem. of sq., Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 32.

συλληπτήρ, ὀρος, ὅ, a partner, accomplice, assistant, Aesch. Ag. 1506; τινὲς in a thing, Eur. Or. 1229, Antipho 123. 35, Plat. Symp. 218 D, etc.

συλληρέω, to trifle with, τινί Greg. Naz.

συλληρτέω, to join in robbing, Eunap. ap. Suid. s. v. γιγαντῶδες; σ. τινί Eust. Dion. P. 680.

συλληρτής, οὗ, ὅ, a fellow-robber, Xen. Ephes. 1, Charito 3. 3;—fem. συλληρτρία, Ar. Fr. 399.

σύλληψις, ὥς, ἡ, a taking together, conjunction, of sounds, Nicom. Harm. p. 16. fin.; of two consonants, Gramm.

2. in Rhet. a figure by which a predicate belonging to one subject is attributed to several, Walz Rhett. 8. 604, etc.

II. a seizing, laying hold of, arresting, apprehending, ποιεῖσθαι σύλληψιν to arrest, Thuc. 1. 134; σ. κατασκευάζειν τινὲς Aeschin. 85. 37, cf. Lys. 152. 29; σ. νεῶς Polyb. 1. 46, 9.

III. conception, pregnancy, Arist. H. A. 7. 3, al.; ἡ ἐν μητρὶ σ. 'Ρωμύλου Plut. Rom. 12.

IV. a taking part with another, assistance, Id. 2. 808 F.

συλληπταίνομαι, to be melted together, Strab. 223, Plut. 2. 1011 B.

συλλογέυς, ὥς, ὅ, one who collects, Polyæn. 2. 34;—at Athens, a collector of dues, C. I. 99 (ubi v. Böckh), 157. 20: cf. συλλαγή.

συλλογευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for collection, τὸ σ. (sc. ἀργύριον), C. I. 2448 v. 10., VII. 11.

συλλογή, ἡ, (συλλέγω), like σύλλεξις, a gathering, collecting, φρονγάνων Thuc. 3. 111; τῶν καρπῶν Arist. P. A. 3. 1, 11; συλλογὰς .. τοῦ βίου scraping together of the means of life, Philom. Incert. 7: metaph., ἐν γενεῖου συλλογῇ τριχώματος in the first harvest of a beard, i. e. in early manhood, Aesch. Theb. 666.

2. at Athens, the collection of dues, Isae. ap. Harp. (where Meier συλλογῆς, old Att. nom. pl. of συλλογέυς).

3. a raising, levying of soldiers, Lat. *conscriptio*, συλλογὴν ποιεῖσθαι Xen. An. 1. 1, 6.

4. a summary, recapitulation, Dem. 522. 14.

II. (from Pass.) an assembly, meeting, Hdt. 5. 105, C. I. 112. 14; ποιεῖν συλλογὴν to hold an assembly, Lys. 160. 23: of things, an aggregation, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 42.

συλλογίζω, to gather together, glean from various quarters, Dion. II. de Vett. Cens. 1. fin.

II. elsewhere only as Dep. συλλογίζομαι: aor. —ελογισάμην Plat. Rep. 618 D, al.; rarely —ελογίσθην Ib. 531 D: pf. —λελόγισμαι, v. infir.—to collect and bring at once before the mind, to compute fully, sum up, τὰ ἐξ Ἑλλήνων .. τεύχεα Hdt. 2. 148; ἕτερα σ. πρὸς τὸ κεφάλαιον Lys. 906. 10; τὰς ἐορτὰς εἰς τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν Plat. Legg. 799 A; ταῦτα πάντα σ. Id. Charm. 160 D; τὰ κατηγορημένα ἐξ ἀρχῆς σ. to recapitulate, Dem. 396. 28; τοὺς καιροὺς, τὰς ὑποσχέσεις Id. 356. 1 sq.; ἐκ τῶν εἰρημένων σ. τὸ κεφάλαιον Arist. Metaph. 7. 1, 1; μανθάνειν καὶ σ. τὴν ἑκαστον Id. Poët. 4. 5; τὰς χρεῖας Polyb. 1. 44. 1; τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ τοκμήματος Plut. Pomp. 60: σ. οὗτι .. Plat. Legg. 670 C.

III. to collect or conclude from premisses, Lat. *colligere*, τὰ συμβαίνοντα ἐκ τοῦ λόγου Plat. Gorg. 479 C, al.; σ. τὴν ἐκ τῶν ὁμολογούμενων Ib. 498 E, σ. περὶ τίνος, ὅτι .., Id. Rep. 516 B; σ. ἐξ αὐτῶν παῖς τις .., Ib. 345 A; σ. ὁρθῶς τίνος ἐνεκα ἐπραττε Dem. 285. 23;

and in pass. sense, συλλελογισμένον ἦν αὐτῷ c. inf., he had resolved to .., Polyb. 14. 4, 4;—hence, 2. in the Logic of Aristotle, to conclude by way of syllogism, infer logically by figure and mood, συλλα. τι κατὰ τινος one thing of another, An. Pr. 1. 23, 3; τὸ .. ἄκρον τῷ μέσῳ σ. Ib. 2. 23, 2; τι ἐκ τίνος Rhet. 1. 2, 13; συλλα. τι εἶναι An. Post. 1. 16, 1;—the pf. is used in pass. sense, οὗτος ὁ λόγος οὐ συλλελογισται is not syllogistic, An. Pr. 1. 25; συλλελογισμένα logically concluded, opp. to ἀσυλλόγιστα, Rhet. 1. 2, 18, etc.: cf. συλλογισμός 11. 2.

συλλογίματος, α, ὄν, disposed to unite, collected from divers places, ὕδατα (opp. to πηγαία) Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 6; ἄνθρωποι Luc. Tox. 19. Adv. —ως, Nicet.

συλλογισμός, ὁ, a reckoning all together, calculation, κατὰ τοὺς τῶν πατέρων σ. according to the calculations of what their fathers received, Diod. 17. 94.

2. generally, ratiocination, reasoning, Hipp. 24. 38, Plat. Theaet. 186 D, Arist. P. A. 2. 12, 8, etc.

3. consultation, deliberation, Polyb., etc.

II. a conclusion, inference from premisses (Cicero's *ratiocinatio*) Plat. Crat. 412 A; σ. ἐστίν, ὅτι τοῦτο ἐκεῖνο Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 23;—hence, 2. in the Logic of Arist., a syllogism or demonstrative argument, in which a conclusion is deduced by comparison of its terms with a third or middle term, invented by Arist. himself (Soph. Elench. 33) and elaborately worked out in his Organon; this deductive process was properly opposed to the inductive (ἐπαγωγή), An. Post. 2. 23, 1, Rhet. 1. 2, 8, Eth. N. 6. 3, 3; but the word is sometimes used in a looser sense, ὅ ἐξ ἐπαγωγῆς συλλα. inductive argument, An. Pr. 2. 23, 2; τὸ ἐνθύμημα σ. τις Rhet. 1. 1, 11; cf. συλλογίζομαι 11. 2.

συλλογιστέος, α, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be concluded, Plat. Rep. 517 C.

II. neut. συλλογιστέον one must conclude, Arist. Top. 8. 11, 2: one must compute, Id. Eth. N. 1. 11, 5.

συλλογιστία, ἡ, argumentation, Epiphan.

συλλογιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for concluding, illative, Def. Plat. 414 E.

2. syllogistic, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 25, 9, al.;—Adv. —κῶς, Id. Rhet. 2. 24, 2.

σύλλογος, ὁ, an assembly, concourse, meeting of persons, whether legal or riotous, σ. ἐγένετο Hdt. 8. 74; Ἀχαιῶν ξ., name of a play by Soph.; ξ. γυναικοπλήθεισιν Eur. Alc. 951; σ. στρατευμάτων Id. I. A. 514, cf. 825; σ. ἐστὶ περὶ τινος Id. Hel. 878; σ. ποιεῖν Thuc. 1. 67., 4. 114 (cf. ἐκκλησία); σ. ποιήσασθαι, opp. to διαλύειν, Hdt. 7. 10, 4, cf. 7. 8 init., 8. 24, Eur. Heracl. 335, etc.; of the people, διαλυέσθαι ἐκ τοῦ σ. Hdt. 3. 73;—in Att. of any special public meeting or assembly, opp. to the common ἐκκλησία, Thuc. 2. 22, Plat. Legg. 764 A; ἐκκλησίαι καὶ ἄλλαι ξ., ὅστις ἂν πολιτικός ξ. γένηται Id. Gorg. 452 E, cf. Xen. An. 5. 7, 2, Dem. 378. 24;—often of a muster of forces, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 11, al.; so, σ. νεῶν Andoc. 28. 17;—σ. θεραπείας a medical consultation, Hipp. 28. 28.

II. metaph. collectedness, presence of mind, σύλλογον ψυχῆς λαβεῖν Eur. H. F. 626.

συλλογχεύω, to pierce with lances together, Theod. Stud.

συλλοιδόρῶ, to join in reviling, LXX (Jer. 29. 22).

συλλοξοβλεπῶ, to eye askance together, Theod. Prod.

συλλοῦμαι, Med. or Pass. to bathe together, Plut. Cato Ma. 20, etc.

συλλοῦσθαι, to lie in ambush together, Hesych.

II. in LXX (1 Macc. 4. 28), Plut. Galb. 15, συλλοχῆσαι is f. l. for συνελοχῆσαι.

συλλοχία, ἡ, incorporation of soldiers into λόχοι, κατὰ τὰς σ. in masses, Hipp. 259. 34 (Galen. expl. it by ἀθροίσματα).

συλλοχίζω, to embody or incorporate soldiers, εἰς ἐν τάγμα Plut. Galb. 15; εἰς ἐκατοστίας Id. Rom. 8, cf. App. Civ. 5. 3; κατὰ φύλα Plut. 761 B;—v. συλλοχάω.

συλλοχίτης [ῆ], ὄν, ὁ, a soldier of the same λόχος, Hdt. 1. 82, Plut. 2. 858 D.

συλλυπέω, to hurt or mortify together, σ. τινα αὐτῷ to make him share one's grief, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 11, 4.

II. Pass., with fut. —λυπηθήσομαι Hdt. 6. 39, but med. —λυπήσομαι Plat. Rep. 462 E;—to feel pain for, sympathise or condole with, τινί Hdt. 9. 94, cf. 6. 39, Antipho 122. 4, etc.

συλλύσις, ὥς, ἡ, a solution of difficulties, settlement, agreement, treaty, Diod. 12. 4 and 25, C. I. 2139 b. 18 (add.), 2265. 15, 2561 b. 34 (add.).

συλλυσοῦμαι, Pass. to go mad with, τινί Auth. Plan. 83.

συλλύω, fut. ὑσώ, to help in loosing, ἐλύλιν δεσμὰ μητρὸς Eur. Andr. 723;—Med., τῷ Πριάμῳ συλλυσοῦμενοι τὸν παῖδ' to assist him in redeeming .., Ar. ap. Ath. 21 F.

II. to solve difficulties, settle, put an end to, τὰ νείκη, τὸν πόλεμον Diod. 3. 63, Excerpt. 623. 23; σ. τινὰς to reconcile them, Inscr. Megar. IV. b. 8 Keil; and so prob. Soph. Aj. 1317, εἰ μὴ ἐνανθάνω, ἀλλὰ συλλύσαν πάρεσσι not to stir conflict, but to reconcile, (or it may be taken in signif. 1, not to bind fast, but to undo the knot, cf. Ant. 40, Eur. Hipp. 671);—Med. and Pass. to come to a settlement, πρὸς τινα Diod. 12. 4; ἐπὶ πᾶσι τοῖς δικαίοις LXX (2 Macc. 11. 14).

III. in Aesch. Cho. 294, δέχεσθαι δ' οὐτε συλλύειν τινα, the Schol. expl. συλλύειν by συγκαταλέγειν, συνοικεῖν, to rest under the same roof.

συλο-λωπία, ἡ, clothes-stealing, Poll. 7. 42: vulg. συλωπία.

σύλον, τό, v. sub σύλη.

σύλ-όνυξ, ὅχος, ὅ, ἡ, (συλάω) paring the nails, Anth. P. 6. 307.

σύλο-χρηματέω, to rob of money, Basil.

σύμα, Lacon. for δῦμα, Thuc. 5. 77.

συμβάδην [ᾶ], Adv. with the feet together, opp. to περιβάδην (astride as in riding), Nicet. 41 A; cf. συσταδῶν.

συμβάδιζω, to go with, τινί Joseph. A. J. 1. 20, 3, Dio C. 77. 13, Ael.

συμβαίνο, fut. —βήσομαι: pf. —βέβηκα, 3 pl. sync. —βεβᾶσι Eur. Hel. 622, Ion. inf. —βεβάναι Hdt. 3. 146: pf. inf. pass. —βεβάσθαι Thuc. 8.

98: aor. 2 *συνέβην*, inf. *συμβήναι*: aor. 1 subj. pass. *ἐνυμβαῖν* Thuc. 4. 30. To stand with the feet together, opp. to *διαβαίνειν*, Hipp. Offic. 740; *διαβαίνοντες μᾶλλον ἢ συμβεβηκότες* Xen. Eq. 1, 14; *συμβεβηκώς τὸ πόδε* Poll. 3. 91; *συμβαῖσα τὸ πόδε*, opp. to *περιβάδην* (cf. *συμβάδην*), Ach. Tat. 1. 1; *ἀνδρείας συμβεβηκώς a statue with closed feet*, as in early Greek art, Müller *Archäol. d. Kunst* § 68. 3. 2. to stand with or beside, so as to assist, *συμβήναι ποδὶ* Soph. Aj. 1281, cf. 1237; σ. *κακοῖς* to be joined to them, i. e. increase them, Eur. Hel. 37. 3. to meet, τὸν *συμβαίνοντά σοι* Eur. Pol. 418; σ. *αὐτοὶ αὐτοῖς* Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 17; *συμβέβηκεν οὐδαμῶς* has never come in my way, has had naught to do with me, Eur. Hel. 1007.

II. most commonly metaph. to come together, come to an agreement, come to terms, Lat. *convenire*, Hdt. 1. 13, 82, Eur. Phoen. 71, etc.; *τινὶ* with another, Hdt., etc.; *τίρυνθι συμβέβηκε* has agreed with the Tiryinthians, Soph. Tr. 1152; *πρὸς τινα* Thuc. 4. 61, etc.; with a neut. Adj., *ἢν ἐνυμβαῖ τί σοι* Ar. Ran. 175; *ἢν τι ἐνυμβαίνωσι* Thuc. 2. 5; ξ. *τὰ πλείω*, οὐδὲν Id. 4. 117., 5. 36; *τάλλα* τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις Id. 8. 98;—c. inf., *συνέβησαν ἐς ταῦτόν* . . , τὸν δὲ βασιλεύειν Hdt. 1. 13; σ. *ὕπηκοοι εἶναι* Thuc. 1. 117; ξ. *ἢν τις ἀλίσκοιται* . . . δούλον εἶναι Ib. 103; σ. τοῖς Πλαταείοις *παραδοῦναι σφᾶς* αὐτοὺς Thuc. 2. 4; σ. *πρὸς Νικίαν* . . ἐπιτρέψαι Id. 4. 54; also, *συνέβησαν* . . ὥστε *τρηκοσίους μάχεσθαι* Hdt. 1. 82; σ. *εἰς τὸ μέσον* to agree to a compromise, Plat. Prot. 337 E; *λόγους σ.*, of a verbal agreement, Eur. Med. 737; but in Andr. 233, prob. to agree to her words:—generally, to make friends with, *τινὶ* Ar. Ran. 807; *ἐκ πολέμου ἐνυμβ.* Id. Vesp. 867; *ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου* Thuc. 4. 19; *ἐπὶ τοῖς εἰρηνέμοις* Eur. Phoen. 590—in pf. *συμβεβάναι* and Pass., of the terms, to be agreed on, *δοκέοντες πάντα συμβεβάναι* (though πάντα may be neut. Adj. after σ.), Hdt. 3. 146; *ἐπὶ τούτοις ἐνυμβεβασθαι* Thuc. 8. 98; *ἔως* τὰ *πὲρ* τοῦ πλείονος *ἐνυμβαῖν* Id. 4. 30, cf. Poll. 8. 140. 2. to agree with, be on good terms with, οὐ . . *Ἀθηναίοις συνέβαιν'* Αἰσχύλος Ar. Ran. 807; σ. *ἐκατέρω τῶν στάσεων* to hold with one and other of them, Dion. H. 2. 62. 3. of things, to coincide, correspond with, Lat. *quadrare*, ὁ χρόνος τῇ ἡλικίᾳ *συμβαίνει* Hdt. 1. 116; *ἐθέλων εἰδέναι εἰ [οἱ κείνων λόγοι] συμβήσονται τοῖς λόγοις τοῖσι ἐν Μέρφῃ* Id. 3. cf. Lys. 113. 10; *ἐς ταῦτόν σ. τοῖς ἐμοῖς στίβους* Aesch. Cho. 210; *τῷ παντί* Plat. Legg. 903 D:—absol., *ὅπως ἂν ἀρτίκολλα συμβαίη* τὰδε Aesch. Cho. 580; *οἱ λόγοι σ.* Eur. Hel. 622; *χρησμοί τε συμβαίνουσι* are in harmony therewith, Ar. Eq. 220, cf. Soph. Tr. 1164; foll. by a Prep., *συμβαίνει αὐτὸ εἰς ταύτην εἶναι πέμπτην* Dem. 360. 5; *τούτο σ. οὐ πλεόν ἢ ἐς δώδεκα* comes to no more than 12, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 12, cf. Aristid. 1. 343:—of ashlar-work, to fit or range exactly, M. Anton. 5. 8. 4. to fall to one's lot, c. dat. pers., *ἅται σ. μοι* Eur. I. T. 148; *ἦδοναί τινι* Isocr. Antid. § 222; *τρηπαρχία μοι* Dem. 1154. 11; *ἀτυχία* Id. 1319. 10; *ἐνέργειαν συμβαίνειν καὶρόν* Id. 493. fin.

III. of events, to come to pass, fall out, *ἁρπην*, Lat. *contingere*, *συμβαίνει δ' οὐ τὰ μὲν, τὰ δ' οὐ* Aesch. Pers. 802; *τῶνδε ναυηρέων σ.* Soph. Tr. 173; *ἐάν μὴ θέα τις ξ.* τύχη Plat. Rep. 592 A; *αἱ δὲ συμβαίνουσαι τύχαι* Id. Criti. 120 E; *εἰ καὶρος σ.* Xen. Eq. Mag. 2. 5; *χρηστόν τι σ. παρὰ θεῶν* Dem. 12. 15:—also euphem., *ἀν τι ἐνυμβῇ* if anything happens (i. e. any evil), Id. 551. 15:—generally, to occur, be found, exist, ἐν τῇ ἀρχαίᾳ *ἡμετέρα φωνῇ* Plat. Crat. 398 B:—but, b. mostly impers., sometimes c. dat. et inf., *συνέβη αὐτῷ Ὀλυμπία ἀνελέσθαι* Hdt. 6. 103, cf. 3. 50, Thuc. 1. 1; sometimes c. acc. et inf., *συνέβη Γέλανα νικᾶν* Hdt. 7. 166, cf. Thuc. 8. 25, etc.; in Plat. often *συμβαίνει εἶναι* or *γίγνεσθαι* it happens to be, i. e. is, *κάθαρος εἶναι τούτο σ.* Phaedo 67 C, cf. Crat. 396 B; *ὅσα ἐνυμβαίνει γίγνεσθαι* καὶ ὅσα *ἐνυμβήσεται* Id. Polit. 301 E; σ. *τῷ οἰκοδόμῳ μουσικῷ εἶναι* Arist. Metaph. 4. 7. 1; foll. by ὥστε, Soph. Tr. 1152, Arist. Pol. 2. 2, 5; but also c. part., σ. *ὄν, γινόμενον* Plat. Soph. 224 D, Philab. 42 D. o. τὸ *συμβεβηκός a chance event, contingence*, Plat. Parm. 128 C, Dem. 89. 27; so, *τὰ συμβαίνοντα* Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 43; *τὰ συμβάντα* Xen. An. 3. 1, 13; *ἀπὸ τοῦ συμβαίνοντος εἰληφέναι τὴν προσηγορίαν* Polyb. 10. 28, 7:—κατὰ *συμβεβηκός by accident, contingently*, opp. to *καθ' αὐτό*, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 10, 5, al. (v. infr. IV); so, *τοῦ συμβαίνοντος ἔστι 'tis an every-day matter*, Isae. 47. 40. 2. joined with Adverbs or Adjectives, to turn out in a certain way, *ὁρθῶς σφι συνέβαινε ἡ φήμη* ἐλθοῦσα Hdt. 9. 101; *κακῶς, καλῶς ἐνυμβήναι* Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 63, Cyr. 5. 4, 14, Eur. I. T. 1055; *τὰ ματρὸς ἐχθιστά* *συμβέβηκε* Soph. El. 262; *ταῦτα . . λαμπρὰ σ.* Ib. 1164; *συμβεβάνον οἱ λόγοι . . ἀληθεῖς* Eur. Hel. 622; *ἅπιστ' ἀληθὲς πολλὰ σ. βροτοῖς* Poëta ap. Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 1; σ. *μέγιστον* καλὸν ἢ ἀδικία Plat. Gorg. 479 C, cf. Alc. 1. 130 C, Crat. 398 E; *τὸ μαρτυρεῖν τούναντιόν ἐνέβη* Thuc. 2. 17; *τούτων ἐνυμβαίνοντος τοῦδε* Id. 1. 74; *ἐνέβη τι αὐτοῖς ὥστε* . . Id. 4. 79:—absol., to turn out well, Lat. *succedere*, *ἦν ἐνυμβῇ ἡ πείρα* Id. 3. 3; *εἰ μοι σ. τοῦτο* Plat. Legg. 744 A.

3. of consequences, to come out, result, follow, *παπανώντες ἐς τοιαῦτα ἀφ' ὧν ἡ ἀσθένεια ἐνυμβαίνει* Thuc. 8. 45; *κάλιστον δὲ ἔργον ἡμῖν ἐνυμβήσεται* Id. 6. 33. b. of logical conclusions, to result, follow, often in Plat. and Arist., as Phaedo 74 A, Gorg. 459 B, etc.; σ. *ἐκ τῶν κειμένων* Arist. Top. 8. 1, 17, al.:—impers., it follows, c. inf., Plat. Theat. 170 C, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 12, 1, al., cf. Dem. 792. 7; also, σ. *ὅτι ἀδύνατον [ἔστι τι]* Arist. Cael. 1. 3. IV. in the Logic of Arist. τὸ *συμβεβηκός* has several senses: 1. a contingent attribute or 'accident' (in the modern sense), An. Post. 1. 4, 6, Top. 1. 5, 8, al.; *κατὰ συμβεβηκός 'accidentally'*, opp. to *καθ' αὐτό*, Phys. 2. 1, 2, Metaph. 9. 1, 1, al.; to *ἄπῳς*, An. Post. 1. 2, 1, al.; to *φύσει*, de An. 1. 3, 4. 2. any attribute, whether 'property' or 'accident,' necessarily resulting from the notion of a thing, so that it do not enter into the essence or definition thereof, *ὅσον τῷ τριγώνῳ τὸ δύο ὁρθῶς εἶχειν* Metaph. 4. 30, 4; distinguished by the addition of *καθ' αὐτό*, An. Post. 1. 22, 8, Top. 1. 8, 3, al.; cf. Trendel. de An. I. 1, 1.

συμπαχεῖν, to join in the feast of Bacchus or Bacchic revelry, absol., *πᾶν ὄρος ξ.* Eur. Bacch. 725; *μετὰ τίνος* Plat. Phaedr. 234 D.

σύμβακος, δ and *ἦ, joining in Bacchic revelry*, Philodem. ap. Ath. 445 B; *Κασσάνδρα ξ. θεοῖς* Eur. Tro. 500.

συμβάλλεσθαι, Med. to bathe together with, τινι Io. Lyd. de Mag. 3. 62.

συμβαλλο-μάχος, ὄν, joining in the fight, Et. Gud. s. v.

συμβάλλω: fut.—*βάλλω*: aor.—*έβαλον*, inf.—*βάλλειν*: pf.—*βέβληκα*: aor. 1 pass.—*εβλήθην*—of these tenses Hom. uses only pres. act., aor. act. and med., but most commonly Ep. intr. aor. *συμβλήτην*,—*βλήμεναι*, Med. *σύμβλητο*,—*βληντο*,—*βληται*,—*βλήμενος*, fut. *συμβλήσομαι*, 2 sing. *συμβλήσῃ* (Il. 20. 335):—the forms *συμβάλλεσθαι*, *συμβάλλε-μενος* in Hdt. appear to be false, Ion., cf. 1. 63 with the v. ll.

To throw together, dash together, *σύν β' έβαλον ῥινούς*, of men in close combat, Il. 4. 447., 8. 61; *τὰς άσπίδας* Eur. Phoen. 1405, cf. Ar. Pax 1274, Xen., etc.: to bring together, unite, e. g. of rivers that fall into one another, *ἐς μισγάγειαν συμβάλλεται ὕδωρ* Il. 4. 453; *ῥοὰς Σιμῶες συμβάλλεται* ἡδὲ *Σικαμάδος* 5. 774:—so in Med., πολλοὶ *παμποῖ* σ. τὸ σφέτερον ὕδωρ Hdt. 4. 50 (cf. *δακρυά δάκρυσι* σ. Eur. Or. 336); ὁ *Ἀκείσιος* σ. τῷ *Ἰδραῶντι* (sc. τὸ ὕδωρ) Arr. An. 6. 1; σ. τὰ *ῥα* *πρὸς τὴν γῆν* have their ears reaching to . . , Arist. H. A. 8. 28, 5. 2. to throu together, collect, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 5, etc.; so, *διαφέροντα σ. εἰς ταῦτόν* to treat things different as if they were similar, Plat. Polit. 285 A. 3. seemingly intr. to come together, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 41; *ἐνθά δι-στομοί . . σ. ὁδοί* where two words join, Soph. O. C. 901; *ἡ φλέψ σ. τῇ ἀποσχίσει* Arist. H. A. 3. 3, 21; *αἱ φλέβες σ. εἰς ἐν* Id. P. A. 3. 5, 17; etc. 4. σ. *βλέφαρα* to close the eyes, in sleep, Aesch. Ag. 15; σ. *ὄμμα*, in death, Il. 1294 (but, *ποιὸν ὄμμα συμβαλῶ*; how shall I meet her eyes with mine? Eur. I. A. 455). 5. generally, to join, unite, σ. *σχοινία* to twist ropes (cf. *συμβολεύς*), Ar. Pax 37; ξ. *δεξιὰ ἀλλήλοισι* to join hands, Eur. I. A. 58; σ. *λόγους τινὶ* Ib. 830; *κρηδᾶς ἵπποις συμβεβλη-μένας* throwen in heaps before them, Xen. An. 4. 31; σ. τὰ *χρόματα* εἰς τὰς *τέρας* Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 7. 6. σ. *συμβόλαιά τινι* or *πρὸς τινα* to make a contract with a person, esp. to lend him money on bond, Dem. 907. 5, Plat. Rep. 425 C, cf. Thuc. 5. 77; *συμβόλαιον εἰς τὰν δράπαδα* *συμβεβλημένον* money lent on the security of the slaves, Dem. 822. 4, cf. 8; absol., in same sense, Isocr. 402 D, Plat. Alc. 1. 125 D: to advance, lend, *πέρα μεδιδόνον κρηδῶν* Isae. 80. 30; *ἐπὶ τισι* on certain terms, Dion. H. 6. 29; σ. *δανεισθῶ* Plat. Legg. 921 C; σ. *τὸν συμβαλὸν* the lender, creditor, Med. 1283. 15, cf. Dion. H. 5. 63 (but, of *συμβ.* the borrowers, debtors, Id. 4. 9):—Med., with pf. pass. to bring together some of one's own property, to pay a share, contribute, *συμβάλλεσθαι ὁκάδα τινὶ* to give him one's merchant-vessel, Hdt. 3. 135, cf. Lys. 908. 1, Xen. Ages. 2, 27; σ. *χρήματά τινι* εἰς *τροφὴν τῶν στρατιωτῶν* to advance it, Id. An. 1. 19; *τριπρεῖς εἰς κίνδυνον* Isocr. 61 A. 7. generally, to contribute, lend, imputa, χρυσία, etc., Ar. Eccl. 446, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 5; and in Pass., *συμβάλλεται τις . . μερὶς* Alex. Μιλησ. 1. 4:—but this sense mostly in Med., *συμβάλλεσθαι τέμενος* Pind. I. 1. 84; *ἡ τύχη οὐδὲν ἔλασσον ἐνυβάλλεται εἰς τὸ ἔπαρην* Thuc. 3. 45, cf. Hipp. Aër. 281; *τὸ μὴ ἀγανακτεῖν . . ἄλλα τέ μοι πολλὰ συμβάλλεται, καί . .* many circumstances contribute to my feeling no vexation, and especially . . , Plat. Apol. 36 A; σ. *βοήθειαν οὐ σμικρὰν πρὸς τι* Id. Legg. 836 B; σ. *τιμὴν τινι* Isocr. 425 D; οὐ *δεῖ λογιζεσθαι, πότερος πλείω συμβέβληται* Xen. Occ. 7. 13; often with μέρος as the obj., σ. *μέρος ἔργων* Andoc. 18. 38; μέρος σ. *πρὸς ἀρετὴν* Plat. Legg. 836 D, cf. Rep. 331 B, Dem. 1031. 14; *οὐκ ἐλαχιστον μέρος πρὸς τι* Isocr. 156 B; *μεγίστην μοῖραν εἰς τι* Plat. Tim. 47 C, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 28:—so also absol., *οὔτε ποταμὸς οὔτε κρήνη οὐδεμία ἐοδιδούσα ἐς πληθὺς οἱ συμβάλλεται* contributes to its bulk, Hdt. 4. 50; *συμβάλλεσθαι πρὸς τι* Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 21, Isocr. 143 E:—πολλὰ ἔστι τὰ *συμβαλλόμενα* τοῖς *βουλομένοις* Antipho 138. 38, where it is almost = to help, be useful to them, cf. Plat. Legg. 905 B, Dem. 555. 13; c. part., ξ. *φθείρουσα* contributes towards destroying, Aesch. Cho. 1012; rarely c. gen. partit., *ἐνυβάλλεται πολλὰ τοῦδε δέματος* many things contribute [their share] of this fear, i. e. join in causing it, Eur. Med. 284. 8. *συμβάλλεσθαι γνώμας* to add one's opinion to that of others, Hdt. 8. 61; *περὶ τίνος* Plat. Polit. 298 C; *συμβαλὸν γνώμην* contribute your opinion, help in judging, Soph. O. C. 1151; σ. *τὴν γνώμην τῆς βουλῆς* εἰς τὸν δῆμον to communicate it, C. I. 85 b. 12 (addend.), cf. 108. 25., 2270. 26.

9. συμβάλλειν λόγους to converse, and συμβάλλειν, absol., like Lat. *conferre* for *conferre sermonem*, σ. *τινὶ* or *πρὸς τινα* Plat. 2. 222 C, Act. Ap. 15:—also in Med., *συμβάλλεσθαι λόγους* περί *τίνος* Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 21; but, *λόγον σ. περὶ βίον* to give an account of life, Plat. Legg. 905 C:—also, *συμβάλλεσθαι τι* to have something to say, Id. Ion 532 C, 533 A; *περὶ τίνος* Id. Symp. 185 C, Xen. An. 4. 6, 14. 10. συμβάλλεσθαι λόφον to agree upon a hill, Ib. 6. 1, 3.

II. to bring men together in hostile sense, to set them together, match them, like *συνίημι*, Lat. *committo*, ἀμφοτέρους *θεοὶ σύμβαλον* Il. 20. 55; *ἐμὲ . . καὶ Μενέλαον συμβάλετε . . μάχεσθαι* 3. 70; σ. *σκόμνον λέοντος σκύλακα κύνος* to set one to fight with the other, Hdt. 3. 32; *ἀνδρα ἀνδρὶ καὶ ἵππον ἵππῳ* σ. Id. 5. 1; σ. *τινὰς εἶς ἔριν* περί *τίνος* Xen. Lac. 4. 2; σ. *ἀλεκτρύνας* Id. Symp. 4. 9; *ἀνδρας φίλους* Id. Cyr. 6. 1, 32; *εἰς χεῖρα δούλον δεσπότην μὴ συμβάλης* Philom. Lucert. 111 b:—metaph., *ἀναισχυντία ξ. τινὰ* καὶ *προσηγορίας κτλ.* to make him contend with . . , Plat. Legg. 647 C. b. Med. to join in fight, *σὺν δ' έβαλοντο μάχεσθαι ἐναντίον* Il. 12. 377.

c. intr. to come together, *σύμβαλον μάχεσθαι* 16. 505; also *συμβ.* alone, to come to blows, engage, often in Hdt., either absol., or c. dat. pers., α. 1. 77, 80, 82, 103; *Ἀρης Ἀρεὶ ἐνυμβαλεῖ, δικά δικά* Aesch. Cho. 461; *Ἐλλάγην Μήδους* σ. Simon. 138; also, σ. *πρὸς τινα* Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 20, Isocr. 54 D; *εἰς μονομαχίαν πρὸς τινα* Strab. 676; *ἐνυβάλλων* coming into collision, Plat. Polit. 273 A.

2. in a dub. passage, Il. 12. 181, we have σ.

πόλεμον καὶ δημοσίᾳ to engage in war; and so in Att., σ. μάχην τινί, Lat. *committere pugnam*, Eur. Bacch. 837; ἔχθραν, ἔριν σ. τινί Id. Med. 44, 521; —so, metaphr., συμβαλεῖν ἔπη κατὰ τοὺς ἱεροχάους, Soph. Aj. 1323; ἀσχυρὸν δέ μοι γυναιξὶ συμβάλλειν λόγους Eur. I. A. 830.

3. in Med. to fall in with one, meet him by chance, c. dat., often in Hom., who uses Ep. aor. ἐμβλήτο and fut. συμβλήσεται solely in this sense, Νέστορι δὲ ἐμβλήντο Il. 14. 27, cf. 39; εἰ δ' ἄρα τις... ἐμβλήεται ὀδύτης Od. 7. 204; ἐμβλήμενος ἄλλος ὀδύτης 11. 127; ὅτε κεν συμβλήσεται αὐτῷ Il. 20. 335; ἐμβλήτην ἀλλήλου Od. 21. 15, cf. Il. 21. 578.

4. so in Att., συμβαλὼν having met, Aesch. Cho. 677; οἱ συμβάλλοντες those who come in contact with one, Plut. Marcell. 20; σὺς ἐμὲ σ. gather round me, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 41.

III. to put together, and in Pass. to correspond, tally, φόνον δὲ κηκὶς ξὺν χροῦν ἐμβάλλεται Aesch. Cho. 1012. 2. to compare, συμκράτ. μεγάλοισι Id. 2. 10; ἐαυτὸν τινί Id. 3. 160; ἐν πρὸς ἐν Id. 4. 50; τι πρὸς τι Lycurg. adv. Leocr. § 68; πρὸς ἀλλήλα Plut. Theat. 186 B; οὐδὲν ἦν τούτων... πρὸς ἀτταγῆνα συμβαλεῖν Phoenic. Miso. 1. 5; —so in Pass., Hdt. 2. 10, 3. 125; τὸ Βαβυλῶνιον τάχατον συμβαλόμενον πρὸς τὸ Εὐβοϊκὸν the Babyl. talent being compared with, reduced to, the Euboic, Id. 3. 95; —hence, b. in Med. to put together, reckon, compute, Id. 6. 63, 65, cf. 2. 31, 4. 15; so in Pass., ἡ ὕδὸς ἀνὰ διηκόσια στάδια συμβαλλήσεται μοι Id. 4. 101; v. sub δάκτυλος 1. 1.

c. to compare one's own opinion with facts, and so to conclude, infer, conjecture, interpret, συμβαλεῖν τι εἶναι Pind. N. 11. 43; σ. ὅτι... Plat. Crat. 412 C; ε. τοῦτο Soph. O. C. 1474; τοῦτο σ., ὅτι... Ar. Vesp. 50; τὰ πρὶν οὐκ εὐγνώστα σ. Eur. Or. 1394; εὐ ἐνέβαλεν αὐτὰ Ar. Eq. 427; ἦν [γνώσις] οὐδ' ἂν εἰς γνώσιν ποτ' οὐδ' ἂν ἐμβάλοι Id. Vesp. 72; σ. ἐπη Eur. Med. 675; τούναρ Id. I. T. 55; τὴν μαυτεῖαν φησὶν Crat. 384 A; τὸν χρησμόν Arist. Fr. 489, cf. 66; σήματα σ., εἰ... ἦ Arist. 1146; —so in Med., absol., often in Hdt., as 4. 15, 45, 87; c. acc. to make out, understand, τὸ πῆγμα 4. 111; σ. ἡ εἰς τινος 6. 107; c. acc. et inf., 1. 68, 2. 33, 112, al.; συμβάλλεσθαι ὅτι... 3. 68.

IV. in Med. to agree upon, fix, settle, λῶφον εἰς ὅν... ἀλίσσεται Xen. An. 6. 3, 3.

σύμβημα, τό, (συμβαίνει III) a chance, casualty, Luc. Vit. Auct. 21 (but as a parody on sign. II), M. Anton. 7. 58.

II. as philosoph. term of the Stoics, = κατηγορήμα, a complete predicate, such as an intrans. Verb, e.g. Σωκράτης περὶπατεῖ: while an impers. Verb was regarded as an incomplete predicate, e.g. Σωκράτει μέλει, and called παρασύμβημα, παρακαταγόμενον, Apoll. de Constr. p. 36; v. Menag. Diog. L. 7. 64. [If Dor. for σύμβημα, it must be σύμβημα: but Lob. Paral. 423 questions this.]

συμβαματικός, ὁ, ὄν, = κατηγορητικός, Ptolem. Tetrab. 4. p. 203.

συμβαπτίζομαι, Pass. to be plunged along with others in, τῷ πάθει Heliod. 4. 20.

συμβαρβαρίζω, to join or side with the barbarians, Basil.

συμβάρβαρος, ον, a fellow-barbarian, Eust. Opusc. 292. 28.

συμβάρυνω, to use the grave accent with, A. B. § 81.

συμβάσειω, Desiderat. of συμβαίνω II, to wish to make a league or covenant with, τινί Thuc. 8. 56.

συμβασίλευς, ὁ, a joint-king, Eus., etc.; v. Lob. Phryn. 172.

συμβασιλεύω, to rule or reign together with, τινί Polyb. 30. 2, 4, Plut. Lyc. 5, Luc. D. Deor. 16. 2, etc.

σύμβασις, εως Ion. ιως, ἡ, (συμβαίνω) a bringing one foot up to the other, in walking, Hipp. Art. 824 D.

II. (συμβαίνω II) an agreement, arrangement, treaty, συμβάσεις... οὐκ ἐθέλουσι ἀντιμένειν Hdt. 1. 74; ε. ποιέσθαι Eur. Supp. 739; δὲς ξύμβασιν τέκνοις make them friends, Id. Phoen. 85; εἰς ε. ἀγειν τινός Id. Andr. 423; ἡ ε. ἐγένετο Thuc. 3. 28; ἀπὸ ξύμβασεως by agreement, Id. 4. 130.

III. (συμβαίνω III) like σύμβημα, a chance, casualty, Ep. Plat. 359 B.

συμβαστάζω, to carry together with, τινί τι App. Civ. 4. 27.

II. Pass. to be compared with, τινί LXX (Job. 28. 19).

συμβατέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be agreed, Schol. Soph. O. C. 1426.

συμβατεύω, to couple with a female, Lat. coire, Palaeph. 40.

συμβάτηριος, ον, = sq., λόγοι Thuc. 5. 76, Dion. H. 2. 45, al.; σπονδοί Philo 1. 392, al.

συμβατικός, ὁ, ὄν, (συμβαίνω II) tending or leading to agreement, disposed thereto, ξυμβ. λόγοι Thuc. 6. 103; οὐδὲν πράξαντες ξυμβατικούς having effected nothing towards an agreement, Id. 8. 91, cf. 71; —Adv., συμβατικῶς ἔχειν to be disposed for agreement, Plut. Flamin. 5, etc.

II. (συμβαίνω III) Adv. —κῶς, by chance, Eus. P. E. 248 C, etc.

συμβατόν ἐστι = συμβαίνει, Polyb. 9. 2, 4.

συμβαινώσω, to abominate together, Theod. Prodr.

συμβεβαίω, to confirm, ἔργω σ. τι Clem. Al. 205. 47.

συμβεβηκώς, Adv. part. pf. act. of συμβαίνω, by chance, cited from Nicom. Ar.

συμβεβηλώω, to desecrate along with, τινί Nemes. Nat. Hom. p. 356.

συμβελγής, ἐς, (βέλως) hit by several arrows at once, Polyb. 1. 40, 13; elsewhere καταβελγής.

συμβελτιόμαι, Pass. to be improved together, Phot. Bibl. p. 94. 14.

συμβία, ἡ, in late Inscr. for σύμβιος (ἡ), a wife, C. I. 5570, 5767, 9297.

συμβιάζομαι, Dep. to force into union, εἰς ἀλλήλας Longin. 10. 6; —pf. in pass. sense, πάντα τὰ νῦν συμβεβιασμένα which have been reduced or extorted by force, Dem. 100. 3.

συμβιβάζω, Causal of συμβαίνω, to bring together: Pass. to be put together, to be knit together, framed, ἕκ τιος Ep. Ephes. 4. 16, Col. 2. 19.

2. metaphr. to bring together, bring to terms, reconcile, Hdt. 1. 74; σ. τινά τινα to reconcile one to another, Thuc. 2. 29; σ. τινὰς εἰς τὸ μέσον, as mediator, Plat. Prot. 337 E; —Pass., συμβιβασθέντας ὁμοίως by common agreement, Arist. Soph. Elench. 24. 1.

II. like ἀνυβάλλω III, to put together, compare, examine, τὰ λεγόμενα Pl.

Hipp. Mi. 369 D; σ. περί των ὁ ἕκαστον εἶη Id. Rep. 504 A (though Timaeus here explained it intr. to agree, v. Ruhnk.).

III. to prove logically (cf. συμβαίνω III. 3. b), Arist. Top. 7. 5, 10, Soph. Elench. 28; τι ἐκ των Id. Top. 8. 11, 9; σ. ὅτι... lb. 7. 5, 2; σ. ὡς... Id. Rhet. Al. 4. 9, 36, 8; σ. πότερον... Id. Top. 8. 3, 4; ὅτι... Act. Ar. 9. 22; c. acc. et inf., Ocell. Luc. 3.

2. to teach, instruct, τινά and τινά τι, like διδάσκειν, LXX (Isai. 40. 14), 1 Ep. Cor. 2. 16; —the Attics using προαβιβάζειν in this sense.

συμβιβάζω [?] ἡ, a bringing together, reconciliation, Hesych., Suid.: —an agreement, union, Ptol. Tetr. 4. p. 182; φιλαί καὶ σ. Artemid. 1. 67.

II. teaching, instruction, Hesych.

συμβιβασμός, ὁ, union, G. Pisid.

II. mediation, Iambl. V. Pyth. 69; σ. εἰρήνης Epiphani.

συμβιβαστέον, verb. Adj. one must reconcile, Byz.

συμβιβαστής, οὗ, ὁ, a reconciler or comparer, Gloss.

συμβιβαστικός, ὁ, ὄν, leading to reconciliation, Plut. Alcib. 14.

σύμβιος, ον, living with, τινί Theophr. C. P. 2. 17, 5.

II. as Subst., ὁ and ἡ, a companion, partner, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 11, 1: a husband, Anth. P. app. 331. 4; a wife, lb. 282, Diod. 4. 46; cf. συμβία.

συμβιώτευσ, ἡ, a living together, Eust. Opusc. 16. 14.

συμβιώτευω, = sq., Anth. P. append. 39, Synes., etc.

συμβίωθι, fut. —βιώσωμαι: pf. —βέβιωκα: aor. —έβίωον, inf. —βιώναι, but also aor. I —βίωσαι Theophr. H. P. 2. 1, 2, Diod. 4. 54.

To live with, τινί Isocr. Antid. § 97, Dem. 313. 5; μετὰ τινος Arist. Magn. Mor. 2. 15, 9; πρὸς τινα (v. συμβιῶντες); ἡδιστος συμβιώναι Isocr. 414 A; χείρους πρὸς τὸ συμβίον Arist. Eth. N. 4. 11, 12; ὡς κοινή συμβιωσόμενοι Plat. Symp. 181 D; of a wedded pair, as opp. to mere cohabitation (συνουκίαν), Wytttenb. Plat. 2. 142 F.

2. of plants, ἐλαία πρὸς κίττον σ. Theophr. I. c. 3. metaphr., σ. τῷ φρονεῖν Clearch. ap. Ath. 548 D; ἀγαθὴ τύχη Dem. 315. 18; χαρὰ σ. τινί Plut. 2. 1099 F; σ. μέοφι θανάτου, of a disease, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 4.

συμβιωσις, ἡ, a living with, companionship, connexion, Polyb. 5. 81, 2, Cic. Att. 13. 23, etc.; μετὰ τινος Polyb. 32. 11, 10: of wedded life, Diod. 4. 54, C. I. 1433, al.

II. = συμβία, lb. 5006.

συμβιωτός, ον, one must live with, ἐνδρὶ πρὸς γυναικα Arist. Eth. N. 8. 12, 8.

συμβιωτής, οὗ, ὁ, one who lives with, a companion, partner, prob. l. Eupol. Kόλ. 26, cf. Polyb. 8. 12, 3, Cic. Fam. 9. 10, etc.

II. esp. of the confidants or minions of the Roman Emperors, Plut. 2. 207 C, Jul. Caes. 21, cf. Becker Röm. Alt. 2. 3, p. 231.

συμβιωτικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for companionship, Greg. Nyss.

συμβιλάττομαι, Pass. to be hurt also, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 65, Eust. 1946. 32.

συμβλαστάνω, to sprout together, M. Anton. 11. 8, Galen.

συμβλασφηνέω, to speak ill of together, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 221.

συμβληήδην, Adv. = συλλήδην, in Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 2.

σύμβλημα, τό, a joining, joint, seam, LXX (Isai. 41. 7).

συμβληής, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, thrown together, Orph. Arg. 684.

σύμβλησις, ἡ, union: a joint, LXX (Ex. 26. 24).

II. comparison, κατὰ σύμβλησιν Sext. Emp. M. 7. 375, etc.; ἡ πρὸς ἀλλήλα σ. reference to... , Diog. L. 9. 87.

2. interpretation, τοῦ σημείου Att. An. 1. 18, 12.

III. assistance, πρὸς βίω Id. 7. 105.

συμβλητέον, verb. Adj. one must compare, Gloss.

συμβλητικός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj. contributive, πρὸς τι Arist. Probl. 30. 14.

συμβλητός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj. comparable, capable of being compared, absol. or c. dat., Arist. Top. 1. 15, 19, Phys. 7. 4, 1 sq., Metaph. 12. 6, 2, 12. 8, 4, Eth. N. 5. 5, 10; σ. πάν πρὸς πάν Id. Pol. 3. 13, 6, cf. Theocr. 5. 92; τὸ πλῆθος Theophr. C. P. 6. 3, 4; οὐ σ. κατὰ τοῦτο, πότερον... , Arist. Phys. 7. 4. 8; κατὰ τὸ μάλλον Id. Top. 1. 15, 19.

II. intelligible, ἀνθρωπίνῃ γνῶμῃ οὐ σ. ar. Suid. s. v.

συμβλύω, Eccl., and in Nonn. D. 4. 330, συμβλύνω, to spurt out together.

συμβλώω, fut. ἡσσομαι, to cry aloud or shout together with, τινί Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 26; σ. τισὶ τὸ πολέμιον Dio C. 41. 58.

II. σ. ἀλλήλους to shout to, call on at once, Xen. An. 6. 3, 6; and so prob., Cyr. 3. 2, 6.

συμβλοθεῖα, ἡ, joint aid or assistance, Thuc. 2. 82.

συμβλοθῶ, to render joint aid, join in assisting, τινί Xen. Ages. 1, 38; ἐπὶ τινος Ar. Lys. 247; ἐς Ἄργους Thuc. 3. 105; absol., Id. 2. 80, 81, etc.

συμβλοθεός, ὄν, assisting jointly, LXX (3 Regg. 20. 16).

συμβολαιογράφω, to write contracts, Eust. Opusc. 71. 94.

συμβολαιογράφος [α], ὁ, a notary, C. I. 8855, Hesych.

συμβόλαιον, τό, like σύμβολον, a mark or sign from which one concludes anything, a token, Hdt. 5. 92, 7; a symptom, Soph. Ph. 884.

II. at Athens, a contract, covenant, engagement, bond, in acknowledgment of a loan (v. συμβάλλω 1. 6), συμβόλαιον λαχεῖν (sc. δίκην) to obtain leave to bring an action for enforcing a contract, Lys. 148. 21; οὐ τὸ παράπαν σ. ἐξαροῦνται μὴ γενέσθαι Dem. 907. fin.; συμβόλαιον... οὐτε ναυτικοῦ οὐτε ἐγγείου a bond without security either on bottomry or on land, Id. 893. 14; ἀπάλωτο ἂν τῷ παρί τὸ σ. his loan would have been lost, Id. 1185. 11; ποιέσθαι τὸ σ. Arist. Rhet. Al. 14, 2; —but mostly in pl., even of a single contract, τὰ πρὸς ἀλλήλους συμβ. Plat. Polit. 294 E; σ. ἂ πρὸς ἀλλήλους συμβάλλομεν Id. Rep. 425 C; σ. συμμαχίας Id. Legg. 958 C; τὰ Ἀθηναίεσσι καὶ τὰ Ἀθηναίων συμβ. a bond for money lent on freights to and from Athens, Dem. 882. 6; τὰ σ. διαλύειν Arist. Pol. 3. 2, 2; —this money was recoverable by action, αὐτὰ τὸν συμβολαίων δίκαι Dem. 882. 6, Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 10; ἀντίδικος ἐκ συμβολαίων the opposite party in such a suit, Isae. 54. 16; συμβόλαια ἀποσπεῖν to fail in payment of money lent on such bond, Isocr. 283 D, Dem. 884. 9; πράξεις συμβολαίων exaction of such moneys, Andoc. 12. 8; μικρὰν ἔνεκα σ. for paltry sums so lent, Lys. 129. 24; τὰ τοῦ καθ' ἡμέραν βίου συμβ., i. e. the engagements of life, common civil rights, Dem. 298. 3; τὰ περὶ τὴν ἀγοράν σ. A. list. Pol. 4. 15, 22; —Cf.

συγγραφή, συνάλλαγμα, συνθήκη. 2. generally, an engagement, Eur. Ion 411. III. *intercourse, ἀνδρὸς πρὸς γυναῖκα* Plat. Alex. 30, cf. Anton. 25.

συμβολαῖος, α, ον, of or concerning contracts, αἱ ἐ. δίκαι, in Thuc. I. 77, are = αἱ τῶν συμβολαίων δίκαι (actions for enforcing contracts) and not αἱ ἀπὸ τῶν συμβολῶν δίκαι suits instituted according to treaty, (v. συμβολὸν I) acc. to Grote H. of Gr. 6. p. 57 note, Goodwin in Amer. J. of Philology, no. 1; but see against them, Jowett Thuc. 2. p. lxxxv.

συμβολατεύω, Epich. ap. Hesych., cf. συναλλακτεύω.

συμβολεὺς σχοινίαν, ὁ, a twister of cords, Greg. Cor. 551. 2. the forked pole with which fishermen stretch their nets, Hesych. II. σ. φίλων one who sets friends at enmity, Phrynich. ap. A. B. 61.

γλῶττης σ. an interpreter, Poll. 5. 154.

συμβολέω, like συμβάλλομαι, to meet or fall in with, τινι Aesch. Theb. 352 (cf. σύμβολος), App. Civ. 4. 65, 85.

συμβολή, ἡ, (συμβάλλομαι) a coming together, meeting, joining, συμβολὰς τριῶν κελεύθων Aesch. Fr. 171, cf. Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 29; the confluence of two rivers, Diod. 17. 97, Arr. An. 6. 4, 6, Using Inscr. p. 3; συμβολαὶ τῶν νέων Arist. Audib. 39; σ. φωνηέντων a meeting of vowels in compound words, Id. Rhet. ad Alex. 24. 1, cf. Dion. H. de Dem. 40. 2. in concrete sense, the part that meets, the joining, end, Lat. commissura, τοῦ ζωστήρος Hdt. 4. 10; τῶν ἀξόνων Xen. Eq. 10, 10; τῶν ὀστέων, of the joints, Hipp. Art. 838, cf. Plat. Phaedo 98 D; τοῦ ἰαχίου Hipp. 1143 G: the suture of the skull, Arist. de Spir. 10, 10, Poll. 2. 36; τῶν χειλῶν συμβολαί, opp. to τῆς γλῶσσης προσβολαί, of the pronunciation of labial and lingual letters, Arist. P. A. 2. 16, 15.

II. in hostile sense, an encounter, engagement, battle, συμβολὴ γίγνεται Hdt. 1. 74, 7. 210; συμβολὴν ποιεῖσθαι Id. 6. 110; τῆς σ. νικᾶν, ἐσσωθῆναι Id. 4. 159, 1. 66; of ships, Aesch. Pers. 350; ἀλεκτρούρων σ. Hdn. 3. 10. III. = συμβόλαιον II, a contract, covenant, συνθήκη καὶ σ. πρὸς τινος Arist. Rhet. 1. 4, 11; (in Ar. Ach. 1210, 1211, there is a play on signs. II and III, encounter and accounts, charge and charges).

IV. in pl., συμβολαί were contributions made to provide a common meal, Cicero's *collectae*, συμβολὰς πράττεισθαι to make people pay their share of the reckoning, Eubul. Oid. 1. 4; τὰς ἐ. κατατίθεναι, καταβάλλειν to pay one's shot, Antiph. 'Al. 1. 8, Diog. Com. 'Eπίκλ. I. 13; σ. φέρειν, ἐπιφέρειν Alex. Mandr. 4, Hege-sand. ap. Ath. 365 D; πίνειν ἀπὸ συμβολῶν, like *de symbolis esse* in Terent. Eun. 3. 4, 2, Alex. 'Ἰσοστ. 2; cf. συνάγω II. 3, σύμβολον I. 8, συμβολικός 2:—also, the meal or entertainment itself, a picnic, Xen. Symp. 1, 16. 2. generally, a contribution or subscription, συμβολὰς δίδοναι τῇ πολιτείᾳ Plut. Agis 9, cf. Arat. 11; εἰς τὸν πόλεμον σ. παρὰσχέσθαι Id. Comp. Dion. 1:—rarely in sing., Luc. D. Meretr. 7.

συμβολήσις, ἡ, (συμβολέω) = foreg. 1. 2, Poll.

συμβολικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or belonging to a συμβολή or a σύμβολον, esp., 1. *sheiving, signifying by a sign or symbol, symbolical, figurative*, Luc. Salt. 59:—Adv., συμβολικῶς φράζειν by signs, Plut. 2. 511 B, cf. Diog. L. 7. 66. 2. of or for a contribution, esp. for a picnic, πρόποισι Anth. P. 5. 134, cf. Ath. 547 D.

συμβολιμαῖος, α, ον, = συμβόλαιος, Hesych.

συμβολο-γράφος [ᾶ], ὁ, the writer of a symbol or creed, Greg. Nyss.:—hence -γράφω, and -γράφημα, τό, Eust.; -γραφέα, ἡ, Eccl.

συμβολο-δείκτης, ον, ὁ, an interpreter of signs, Eccl.

συμβολοκοπέω, to contribute to feasts (v. σύμβολον I. 8), to be given to feasting, LXX (Deut. 21. 20, Sirach. 18. 33), Philo I. 359.

συμβολο-κόπος, ον, (κόπτω) given to feasting, Aquila and Symm. V. T.

συμβολομαντεία, ἡ, divination from signs, Greg. Nyss.:—μαντις, εως, ὁ, Eccl.

σύμβολον, τό, (συμβάλλω III. 2. c) a sign or token by which one knows or infers a thing; φυλάσσω λαμπράς τό σ. the token of the beacon-fire, Aesch. Ag. 8; τέκμαρ τοιούτων ἐ. τέ σοι λέγω Ib. 315; σ. σαφῆς λύτης Soph. Ph. 403, cf. O. T. 221, Eur. Or. 1130, etc.; σ. ποιεῖσθαι τῆς σωτηρίας, ἐάν . . Dem. 191. 22:—often in pl., σ. τινι τίθεσθαι Theogn. 1146; εἰρεῖναι Dind. O. 12. 10; of marks on the body, Eur. El. 577; of omens, Archil. 41, Aesch. Ag. 144. 2. a token, badge, ensign, σ. νίκης 'Ἰσθμιάδος, of the ivy-wreath, Call. Fr. 103; of a standard, Hdn. 4. 7; of the insignia of deities, Dion. H. 8. 38; τῆς βασιλείας Plut. Comp. Cim. 3; εἰράνας ἐ. καὶ πολέμου of a trumpet, Anth. P. 6. 151; νόμισμα ἐ. τῆς ἀλλαγῆς ἐνεκα γενήσεται Plat. Rep. 371 B; ὄνομα ἐ. a noun, as the conventional sign of a thing (*notae rerum verba*, Cic.), Arist. Sens. 1, 11. 3. a pledge or pawn, on which money was advanced, Lys. 154. 14; also, = ἀρραβών, a token, earnest, or pledge, χρυσὸν φιλίας συμβ. Plut. Pyrrh. 20, cf. Artox. 18, Ar. Fr. 145. 4. in medic. sense, a symptom, Arctae. Cur. M. Diut. I. 4, al. 5. in pl. also tallies, Lat. *lesserae hospitales*, i. e. the halves or corresponding pieces of a bone or coin, which two ἐνοί, or any two contracting parties, broke between them, each party keeping one piece, (διαπερισμμένα ἡμίσει ἀκριβῶς ὥσπερ ἐλ τὰ σύμβολα Eubul. Ξοῦθ. 1), Hdt. 6. 86, 2, Eur. Med. 613, C. I. 87; (and in sing. one half or corresponding portion, ζητεῖ . . τὸ αὐτοῦ ἑκάστος ἐ. Plat. Symp. 191 D, cf. Arist. Pol. 4. 9, 1); ὥσπερ σύμβολα ὀρέγεται ἀλλήλων τὰ ἐναντία Id. Eth. E. 7. 5, 5; ὥσπερ ἐκ σύμβολων Id. Meteor. 2. 4, 8; ἐχέειν σύμβολα πρὸς ἀλλήλα to have fixed relations . . Id. Gen. et Corr. 2. 4, 4, cf. Emped. ap. G. A. I. 18, 9, Ar. (Fr. 145) etc. ap. Poll. 9. 71 sq., and v. sub λίστη; so of tokens, by which to identify one, = γνωρίσματα, Eur. Ion 1386, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 46; so also, εἰς σ. ἐλθεῖν to compare notes, Eur. Hel. 291:—in Com., τὸ δρῶς σύμβολον κεκαρμένους; i. e. having half my head shaven, Hermipp. Δῆμ. 1.

6. at Athens, a ticket, cheque, counter, Lat. *tessera*, such as the dicasts had given them on entering the court, and on presenting which they received their fee, Dem. 298. 6, Arist. Fr. 420, Poll. 8. 16; also in the ecclesia, Ar. Eccl. 297; cf. Böckh P. E. I.

315. 7. a permit or licence to reside, given to aliens, σ. ἐπιβάλλειν τινὶ to make one take out his licence, Ar. Av. 1214, ubi v. Schol. 8.

a ticket or cheque given by each person who joined in a picnic, to be presented for payment at the end, cf. συμβολή III: these were commonly sealed, or signets were given instead of them, whence σύμβολον and σφραγῖς are often synon., Ar. Av. ubi supr. 9. at Rome, = *tessera frumentaria*, a ticket entitling the holder to a donation of corn or money, cf. Dio C. 49. 43:—also a small coin, Hermipp. Φορμ. 4, Ar. Fr. 145.

10. like Lat. *tessera*, a signal, ἐπιχειρήσεως Plut. Rom. 14: a verbal signal, watchword, like σύνθημα, v. Eur. Rhes. 573, Or. 1130. 11. a symbol, outward sign, of a thought or feeling, Arist. Interpr. 1, 2, 2, 14, 14; τὰ σ. Πυθαγόρου, his allegorical precepts, Arist. Fr. 192, Plut. 2. 727 C sq.; σ. τῶν ὀργιασμῶν their symbols or outward expression, Ib. 611 D; so of allegorical style, Demetr. Phal. in Walz 9. 102; διὰ συμβόλων μνησέναι Philo, etc. 12. in Eccl. the watchword or distinctive mark of the Christian body, consisting in their confession of faith, a creed, Lat. *symbolum*; but also used of the symbols or outward signs in the sacraments. 13. in C. I. 123. 8, σύμβολα seem to be the standard weights of the city. II. in legal phrase, σύμβολα were covenants between two states for mutual protection of commerce, such, that all commercial disputes were settled in the law-courts of the defendant's city (cf. συνάλλαγμα), v. Harpocr. s. v.; εἰαί . . αὐτοῖς συνθήκαι περὶ τῶν εἰσαγωγίμων καὶ σύμβολα περὶ τοῦ μὴ δίκειναι Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 7; σύμβολα ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς πόλιν to make a commercial treaty with a state, Dem. 79. 17, cf. Andoc. 31. 28, C. I. 87. 10; τὰ σ. συγχέειν to violate such treaty, Dem. 570. 18:—this relation (which superseded the more ancient process of reprisals, σῦλα, βύσια) was called ἀπὸ συμβόλων κοινωνεῖν, Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 4; οἱ δίκας λαμβάνειν καὶ δίδοναι (cf. λαμβάνω II. 1. d); these lawsuits were αἱ ἀπὸ συμβόλων δίκαι, Arist. Fr. 378 (cf. συμβόλαιος); and to bring such action was ἀπὸ συμβόλων δικάζεσθαι δίκας, Antipho 138. 31:—at Athens, however, these phrases were often applied to the arrangement by which that state compelled all her subject-states to bring their causes for trial to her courts, Xen. Ath. I. 16.—Cf. Böckh P. E. 2. p. 141, Dict. of Antiq. s. v. 2.

in sing. a convention, or ordinance, ἡ κατὰ τὸ σ. ἐδικαιοδοσία πρὸς τινα Polyb. 24. 1, 2, cf. 32. 17, 3; κατὰ τὰ σ. C. I. 1607, 1707; κατὰ τὸ δοχθεῖν κοινᾶ σ. Ib. 2556. 70, App. Civ. 2. 132.

σύμβολος, ον, (συμβάλλω) meeting by chance, (but Valck. ἐνυμβολοῦσιν, for -οῖσιν), Aesch. Supp. 502.

II. σύμβολος (sc. οἰανός), ὁ, = σύμβολον I. 1, an augury, omen, Aesch. Pr. 487, Xen. Apol. 13, cf. Soph. Fr. 161, Ar. Av. 721.

σύμβόσκομαι, Pass. to feed together, LXX (Isai. 11. 6).

σύμβοτος, ον, pastured together or in common, Hesych.

συμβούλευμα, τό, advice given, Xen. Apol. 13, Eq. 9, 12; σ. Περι-άνδρου πρὸς Θρασύβουλον Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 13.

συμβούλευσις, ἡ, advice, Def. Plat. 413 C.

συμβουλευτός, α, ον, to be given as advice, Thuc. I. 140. II.

συμβουλευτόν, one must advise, τινί Isocr. Antid. § 187.

συμβουλευτής, οὔ, ὁ, (συμβουλεύω) an adviser, Lat. *auctor*, Plat. Legg. 921 A.

II. (Βουλευτής) a fellow-senator, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 6.

159, Dio C. 59. 26.

συμβουλευτικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or for advising, hortatory, opp. to βιαστικός, Plat. Legg. 921 F:—of oratory, deliberative, opp. to δικανικός and ἐπι-δεικτικός, Arist. Rhet. I. 3, 3:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) Sext. Emp. M. 2. 90; so τὸ -κόν and τὰ -κά, Arist. Rhet. 2. 18, 1, Plut. 2. 744 D, Philo-istr. 731. Adv. -κῶς, Poll. 4. 26.

συμβουλεύω, to advise, counsel, τινί, like Lat. *consulere alicui*, esp. used of orators who recommend measures to the people. c. dat. pers. et inf., to advise one to do a thing, Hdt. 1. 53, 59, 2. 107, Thuc. I. 65, etc.; οὐ συμβουλεύων ἔβρεγ στρατεύεσθαι advising him not . . , Hdt. 7. 46:—rarely c. acc. et inf., συμβουλεύω . . συμβῆναι ὑμᾶς I advise that you should . . , Plat. Prot. 337 E.

2. and without the inf., σ. τινί τι Hdt. 1. 71, etc.; τινί περὶ τινος Plat. Prot. 319 D, etc.; εὖ σ. τινι Theogn. 38:—σ. τι to recommend a measure, τὰ ἀρίστα Hdt. 7. 237; χρῆσθαι σ. τινι Ar. Nub. 793; πορεύειν Xen. An. 5. 6, 12; etc.; but c. acc. cogn., σ. συμβούλους to give advice, Plat. Gorg. 520 D:—Pass., συμβου-λεύεται τι advice is given, Ep. Plat. 330 D; τὰ παρὰ τῶν θεῶν συμβου-λεόμενα Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 2; τὰ συμβουλεύοντα Isocr. 29 C. 3. foll. by a relat., σ. περὶ τινος ὡς . . Xen. Vect. 4, 30; σύμ μοι βούλευσον, ποτέρην ἄγω Call. Ep. 1. 5.

4. absol. to advise, give advice, Soph. O. T. 1370, etc.; ὁ συμβουλεύων or -εύσας, an adviser, Lat. *auctor*, *suasor sententiae*, Lex ap. Andoc. 13. 8, Arist. Rhet. I. 1, 10; τὰ συμβουλεύ-οντα τῶν ποιημάτων didactic poems, Isocr. 23 B.

II. Med. to consult with a person, i. e. ask his advice, τινί, Lat. *consulere aliquem*, Hdt. 2. 107, Plat., etc.; τι in a matter, Thuc. 8. 68; σ. τι μετὰ τινος to debate a matter with another, Ar. Nub. 475: absol. to consult, deliberate, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 7, etc.—We have the Act. and Med. opposed, συμβου-λεούμενον ἂν συμβουλεύσειε τὰ ἀρίστα if one asked his advice he would give him the best, Hdt. 7. 237; [τοῖς ἑλλασσ.] συμβουλεόμενος ἐνε-βούλευσε τάδε Xen. An. 2. 1, 17. 2. = Act., often in late writers, v. Dind. Diod. t. 3. p. 57.

συμβουλή, ἡ, = συμβουλίαι, Hdt. I. 157, Xen. An. 5. 6, 4, Plat., etc.:—proverb., ἐπεὶν συμβουλή counsel is divine, Ar. Fr. 104, cf. Ep. Plat. 321 C.

—pl., συμβουλὰς συμβουλεύειν Id. Gorg. 520 D, al. II. counsel,

consultation, deliberation, debate, εἰς ἐ. παρακαλεῖν τινα Id. Prot. 313 A; ἐ. πολιτικῆς ἀρετῆς a debate on it, Ib. 322 E; ὅταν περὶ τινος ἐ. ἡ Id. Gorg. 455 C; ἐνεκά τινος Id. Legg. 942 A; εἰς ἐ. καλεῖν τινος Id. Prot. 313 A.

συμβουλίαι, Ion. -λή, ἡ, advice or counsel given, esp. in public affairs, Hdt. 3. 1, 125, 4. 97, al., Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 4; ἡ Περιάνδρου Θρασύβουλος

σ. Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 16; in pl. *counsels*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 2, Dem. 342. 29.
II. *counsel, consultation*, λαβεῖν τινα εἰς σ. Menand. Monost. 355. Cf. συμβουλῇ.
συμβούλιον, τό, *advice, counsel*, Plut. Rom. 14; esp. with purposes of evil, Ev. Matth. 12. 14, Ev. Marc. 3. 6. **II.** *a council*, C. I. 1543. 11, Plut. Lucull. 26., 2. 169 D.
συμβούλομαι, Dep. with fut. med. and pf. pass.:—*to will or to wish together with*, συμβούλου μοι θανεῖν Eur. Hec. 373. **2.** *to agree with*, τινι Plat. Crat. 414 E, Lach. 189 A. **3.** absol. *to consent*, Id. Legg. 718 B, Euthyd. 298 B.
συμβουλος, ὁ, (βουλῇ) an adviser, counsellor, esp. in public affairs, Hdt. 5. 24., 7. 50, 2, Soph. Ph. 1321, Thuc. 3. 42, etc.; σ. πονηρός Antipho 137. 41; as fem., Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 13;—c. gen. pers. one's adviser, Aesch. Pers. 175, Ar. Thesm. 921, etc.; σ. τινι Ar. Nub. 1481, Xen. Symp. 8, 39; *μαριὰς σ. τοῦ κασιγνήτου* Eur. Hel. 1019, cf. Isocr. 23 C:—but also c. gen. rei, σ. λόγον τοῦδε μοι γένεσθε Aesch. Pers. 170; τῆς ἀρχῆς .. ἐμβούλοισιν .. ὑμῖν χρῆσθαι Ar. Eccl. 518; σ. περί τινος Aesch. Cho. 86, Plat. Prot. 319 B; ὑπὲρ τίνος Isocr. 9 D:—ἐμβουλός εἰμι=συμβουλεύω, *to advise*, c. inf., Aesch. Eum. 712, cf. Plat. Legg. 930 E:—opp. to συκοφάντης, Dem. 291. 16. **II.** as a title, **1.** at Athens, the council of the Θεομοῖνται were called their σύμβουλοι, Id. 1330. 15, cf. Dict. of Antiqu. v. πάρεδροι. **2.** at Sparta, a board of counsellors sent with the general, Thuc. 5. 63. **3.** officers at Thurii, Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 13. **4.**—Roman legatus, Polyb. 6. 35, 4:—also used to expl. the Rom. *consul*, Dion. H. 4. 76.
συμβράβεύω, *to minister along with*, τινι LXX (1 Esdr. 9. 14).
συμβράσσομαι, Pass. *to boil up together*, to be shaken up, Galen. 14. 333: metaph., *καχασαμῶ συμβράττεσθαι* to be convulsed with laughter, Nicet.
II. *to be thrown out as in boiling*, LXX (2 Macc. 5. 8).
συμβρέμω, *to roar along with or together*, Dio C. 66. 22.
συμβρέχω, *to wet or moisten together*, Galen. 14. 399.
συμβροσ, ὁ, = κάμπος, Hesych.
συμβροχθίζω, *to gulp down together*, Eccl.
συμβρύκω [ῶ], *to gnash*, τοὺς ὀδόντας Iamb. V. Pyth. 194.
συμβύω, fut. ὕσω, *to cram or huddle together*, Ar. Vesp. 1110.
σύμβωμος, ον, *sharing the altar, worshipped on a common altar*, θεοὶ Strab. 512, etc.; σ. σύνναος; σ. τινι Plut. 2. 492 C.
συμμάθητις, οὗ, ὁ, a fellow-disciple, schoolfellow, Plat. Euthyd. 272 C; ἐγένοντο ἐαυτῶν συμμαθηταὶ τῆς τέχνης fellow-pupils in the art, Anaxipp. Έγκ. 1. 2.
συμμάθητιώ, Desiderat. of συμμαθάνω, Dionys. Ar.
συμμαίνομαι, with pf. 2 *συμμήνη*: aor. συνεμήνη [ᾱ]:—Pass. *to be mad together, join in madness*, τινι with one, Luc. Salt. 83; σ. τοῖς μαυνομένοις proverb. in Suid.: absol., Menand. Παιλ. 2.
συμμάκῃζω, *to praise as happy together*, Athanas.
συμμάλῃσσω, *to soften together*, τινι τι Diosc. 1. 79, cf. Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 647 E; σ. εἰς ἐν E. M. 793. 9.
συμμανθάνω, *to learn along with, share in the knowledge*, τινι Xen. Symp. 2, 21; ὁ συμμαθῶν one that is accustomed to a thing, Id. An. 4. 5, 27;—in Soph. Aj. 869 *συμμάθειν* is interpr. by the Schol. by διδάσκει, which indicates that it is corrupt; Elmsl. expl. it ὥστε με σ. so that I may share in the knowledge, may learn the secret.
σύμμαντις, εὖς, ὁ, a fellow-prophet, Schol. Lyc. 429.
συμμάραίνομαι, Pass. *to wither together*, Epiphani.
συμμάρπτω, *to seize or grasp together*, συμμάρψας δόνακας μυρίκης τ' .. ὅζων Il. 10. 467; πᾶσαν γένειν Orac. ap. Hdt. 6. 86, 3; σὺν δὲ δῶμα μάρψας Od. 9. 289, cf. Eur. Cycl. 397.
συμμαρτῆρέω, *to bear witness with or in support of another*, *ἐμμαρτῆρῶ* σσι Soph. Ph. 438, Eur. Fr. 321, cf. Thuc. 8. 51; τι to a fact, Solon 35, cf. Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 2: *συμμ. τὰ ῥηθέντα τοῖς ἔργοις* Isocr. 47 A; foll. by a relat., σὺ μοι εἰ. οἷα πέφυκα Eur. Hipp. 286; σ. ὡς .., Id. I. A. 1158; σ. τινι πάντα ὡς ἀληθῆ λέγει Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 35; σ. τινι ὕτι .., Plat. Hipp. Ma. 282 B:—absol., Apoc. Ph. 438, El. 1224, Thuc. 8. 51.
συμμαρτύρομαι [ῶ], Dep.=συμμαρτῆρέω, Apoc. 22. 18.
συμμαρτύρος, ον, = συμμάρτυς, Manetho 6. 393.
συμμάρτυς, ὅρος, ὁ, ἡ, a fellow-witness, joint-witness, Soph. Ant. 846: τινός of or to a thing, Plat. Phileb. 12 B, cf. C. I. 3194.
συμμασάομαι, Dep. *to chew together*, Greg. Naz.
συμμαστιγίζω, *to whip or lash along with or together*, Luc. Indoct. 9.
συμμαχέω, *to be an ally, to be in alliance*, Aesch. Pers. 793, Thuc. 1. 35., 7. 50; οὐ εἰ, ἀλλὰ ἐναδικεῖν *to join not in war but in doing wrong*, Id. 1. 39:—generally, *to help, aid, succour*, σ. τινι Soph. Ant. 740, Ph. 1306, Plat., etc.; τοῖς εὖ φρονούσι συμμαχεῖ τύχη Critias 13; σ. ὥστε .. *to assist towards* .. Hdt. 1. 98:—Pass., *συμμαχοῦμαι* ὑπὸ τίνος Luc. Calumn. 22. Cf. *συμμάχομαι*.
συμμαχία, ἰον. -ία, ἡ, an alliance offensive and defensive (opp. to an ἐπιμαχία or defensive one, Thuc. 1. 44), Hdt. 2. 181., 4. 120; σ. ποιέσθαι πρὸς τινα Id. 5. 73, cf. 63, Xen., etc.; τινι Thuc. 1. 44. 57; ἡ ἐξέω Id. 3. 65; ἐξώθεν ἐπάγεσθαι εἰ. Plat. Rep. 556 B; εἰ. παρέχεσθαι lb. 474 B: **2.** generally, *the duty of an ally*, ἐμμαχίας ἀμαρτῶν Aesch. Ag. 214 (which others take in sign. II.) **3.** *συμμαχίαν* φρουρεῖν, i. e. *συμμάχων* χώραν, Thuc. 5. 33. **II.** = τὸ συμμαχικόν, the body of allies, Hdt. 1. 77, 82, Eur. Rhos. 994, Thuc. 1. 119., 2. 9; *συμμαχίας* συνελθούσης Aeschin. 3. 26; cf. ἐπικουρία II. **2.** an allied or auxiliary force, Thuc. 6. 73; σ. πέμπειν Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 24; generally, a body of friends, Pind. O. 10 (11). 88.
συμμαχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for alliance, θεοὶ εἰ, the gods invoked at the making of an alliance, Thuc. 3. 58; σ. αἰρεῖται, νόμος, etc., Polyb., Plut., etc.
II. τὸ συμμαχικόν, the auxiliaries, allied forces, Hdt. 6. 9.,

9. 106, Ar. Eccl. 193, Thuc. 4. 77. **2.** a treaty of alliance, Thuc. 3. 91., 5. 6: τὰ —κά matters respecting alliances, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 12.
III. Adv. —κῶς, like an ally, Isocr. 62 C, 186 A.
συμμαχίς, ἰδος, pecul. fem. of σύμμαχος, allied, νῆες Thuc. 8. 23, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 29; εἰ. πόλις, an allied state, Thuc. 1. 98, Isocr. 126 E, etc.; also ἡ σ. (without πόλις), Thuc. 2. 2, Xen. Hell. 7. 3, 11. **II.** = τὸ ἐμμαχικόν the body of allies, Thuc. 5. 36, 110.
συμμαχοῦμαι [ᾱ], fut. οὔμαι: aor. συνεμαχέσθην: pf. συμμαχέσθαι: Dep. *To fight along with others, to be an ally, auxiliary*, Plat. Legg. 699 A, and Xen.: generally, *to help, succour*, τινι Id. An. 5. 4, 10; τὸ οἰκός ἐμοὶ συμμαχεῖται probability is on my side, Hdt. 7. 239, cf. Antipho 134. 24; σ. πρὸς τὸν δῆμον against .., Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 15; σ. τὴν μάχην Aeschin. 50. 38.—Prose word, *συμμαχέω* being used by Poets.
σύμμαχος, ον, (μάχη) fighting along with, leagued or allied with, τινι Hdt. 1. 22, and Att., as Aesch. Pers. 792, Cho. 2. 19, etc.; often also absol. as Subst. an ally, and in pl. allies, Hdt. 1. 102, al.; σ. ἐπὶ τινα Xen. An. 5. 5, 22. **2.** as a real Adj., of things, places, circumstances, *συμμαχῶ* δορί Aesch. Eum. 773; συντυχίῃ ἐπεγενέτο τινι σ. Hdt. 5. 65; νόμον σ. τῷ θέλοντι Id. 3. 31; σ. τὸ εἰκός ἐστι Antipho 134. 24, cf. Hdt. 4. 129; τοῦ χωρίου τὸ δυσέμβατον ἐμμαχον γίγνεται Thuc. 4. 10; πολλά ἐστὶ τὰ ἐμμαχα Xen. An. 2. 4, 7; σ. ἐχέειν τὸ δίκαιον Lys. 191. 21; ὄρκοι καὶ ἐνθῆκαι Id. 196. 24; τάχος σ. εἰς τὸ πραχθῆναι Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 4; c. gen. rei, ἀρετὴ τῶν ἐν πολέμῳ σ. ἔργων Id. Mem. 2. 1, 32. *συμμεγεθύνομαι*, Pass. *to grow great together*, Psell.
συμμεβάλλομαι, Dep. *to leap together with*, Greg. Naz.
συμμεβαρβόζομαι, Med. *to alter along with or together*, Dion. H. do Dem. 1096.
συμμεδέλκομαι, Pass. *to be drawn along with*, σ. τοῖς ἔλκουσι Eumath, p. 258:—Med. *to draw along with oneself*, Id. 421.
συμμεθέξω, ἡ, participation in, τινος Arist. Eth. E. 7. 12, 20.
συμμεθέπω, *to sway jointly*, σκηπτρα Anth. P. 15. 15.
συμμεθέτμι, *to help in changing*, Arist. Probl. 26. 2, 2; 3 sing. *συμμεθεῖσθαι* (from —ιστάω) Strab. 56. **II.** Pass., with aor. 2 et pf. act., *to change places along with another*, Plut. Pyrrh. 16, etc.
συμμεθύσκομαι, Pass., = sq., Plut. 2. 97 A, 124 C.
συμμεθύω, *to get drunk together*, Phanias ap. Ath. 6 F, Clem. Al.
συμμεϊόομαι, Pass. *to become less along with*, Galen. 4. 128, Eust., etc.
συμμεϊράκιωδης, ες, altogether childish, Lucil. ap. Gell. 18. 8, dub.
συμμεϊραῖς, ὁ, ἡ, a partner in youth, Byz.
συμμελαίνομαι, Pass. *to become quite black*, καπνῶ Plut. 2. 587 C.
συμμελάνομαι, = foreg., Origen.
συμμελάνεμενόνω, *to wear mourning along with others*, Basil.
συμμελετάω, *to exercise or practise with or together*, Antipho 124. 26, Anth. P. 12. 206.
συμμελής, ἐς, in unison, in time, Ael. N. A. 9. 29, Philostr. 779.
συμμελέπω, *to sing together with*, Plautud.
συμμελεφθῶ, = foreg., Byz.
συμμέμας, *to be eager together with*, τινι Q. Sm. 5. 105.
συμμεμετρημένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. of *συμμετρέω*, in due proportion, Hipp. Mochl. 864, Poll. 4. 167.
συμμεμιγμένως, Adv. *confusedly*, Schol. Nic. Th. 677.
συμμένω, *to hold together, keep together*, αἵτιον τοῦ ἐν εἶναι καὶ *συμμένειν* Arist. Metaph. 12. 2, 13; of an army, Thuc. 7. 80, Isocr. 71 C, Dem. 101. 7; of two states, οὕτω .. μάλιστα συμμένοιμεν ἄν Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 2.
2. of treaties or agreements, *to hold, stand fast, continue*, *συμβάσεις* ἱσχυρὰ οὐκ ἐθέλουσι *συμμένειν* Hdt. 1. 74; ἐνέμεινεν ἡ ὁμαχμία Thuc. 1. 18; ἡ ἀρχὴ ἐς τοῦτο ἐνέμεινεν Id. 8. 73; χαλεπὸν φίλαν *συμμένειν* Plat. Phaedr. 232 B, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 5. 5, 6; τῷ ἀντιπολεῖν .. σ. ἡ πόλις lb. 8. 5, 5; cf. μένω I. 5.
συμμερίζω, *to distribute in shares*, τισὶ τι Byz.; and so in Med., Diog. L. 6. 77, C. I. 3916. 11, etc.:—but **2.** in Med. also, *to take share in or with*, ἐκατέρω ταις γνάμμαι Diod. Excerpt. 540. 96; τῷ θυσιαστῆρι I Ep. Cor. 9. 13. **3.** Pass. *to be portioned out, proportioned*, εἰς ἀπόλαυσιν τῶν καλῶν *συμμερίσθη* αὐτῷ ὁ χρόνος Dion. H. de Rhet. 5.
συμμεριμνάω, *to be anxious with or together*, Eccl.
συμμεριστέον, verb. Adj. one must distribute, Greg. Naz.
συμμεριστής, ὁ, ὁ, a partaker, Eccl.:—*συμμερίστῃς* [τ], Schol. Aesch. Theb. 508:—fem. *συμμερίστρια*, Schol. Pers. 705.
συμμεσουράνέω, *to be in the same meridian*, Ptolem.
συμμεσουράνης, ἡ, a being in the same meridian, Strab. 12.
συμμεσουράνιος, α, ον, in the same meridian, Ptolem.
συμμεταβαίνω, *to pass over together*, Strab. 455, Luc. Nigr. 38.
συμμεταβάλλω, *to change along with*, τύχας χρώμασι καὶ πέποις Anth. P. 15. 46; ταῖς ὥραις τὰς διαίτας Plut. Lucull. 39; σ. τοὺς τόπους *to exchange places simultaneously*, Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 32; σ. τὰς χώρας *to change our places of abode*, Plut. 2. 424 F:—Pass. *to change sides and take part with*, τινι Aeschin. 77. 18, cf. Anth. P. 10. 35, 4.
II. intr. in Act. *to change with or together*, τινὶ or absol., Arist. G. A. 1. 2, 8, Mot. An. 9, 3, Eth. N. 1. 10, 5.
συμμετάγω, *to carry away together*, τὸν ἀκροατὴν ἐαυτῷ Eust. ad Dion. P. p. 75. 32; τινὰ εἰς τὸ καλὸν Id. Opusc. 289. 50.
συμμεταδίδωμι, *to impart information about a matter*, σ. τινὶ τίνος or περὶ τίνος Polyb. 5. 36, 2., 23. 14, 7.
συμμεταίτιος, ον, contributing jointly, πρὸς τι Plat. Tim. 46 E; cf. μεταίτιος, συναίτιος.
συμμετακινέω, *to transfer at the same time*, Galen. 12. 101, Greg. Nyss.
συμμετακίρναμαι, Pass. *to be mixed up together*, Greg. Nyss.
συμμετακλίνομαι [τ], Pass. *to recline at meals together*, Clem. Al. 1201.

5 A 2

συμμετακοσμέομαι, Pass. to change one's habits along with, *τινι* Plut. Alex. 47.

συμμεταλαμβάνω, to partake in a thing with another, *τινί* *τινος* Joseph. A. J. 5. 9. 1; also, *σ. τινός* of a thing, M. Anton. 9. 41.

συμμεταμορφόω, to alter together, Eccl.

συμμετανίσταμαι, Pass. to be removed together, Greg. Nyss.

συμμετανοέω, to repent along with, *τινί* Greg. Nyss.

συμμεταπίπτω, to change along with, *τοῖς* *αὐτομολοῦσιν* Aeschin. 64. 22; *τῷ* *συμφέροντι* Arist. M. Mor. 2. 11, 18; *τῷ* *μεταβαλλομένῳ* *συμμετέπιπτε* *θρόνῳ* Anth. P. 9. 584. 14.

συμμεταπλέκω δεσμούς, to transfer the entwining bonds, Eccl.

συμμεταπίω, to alter along with or together, Greg. Nyss.

συμμεταποιδομαι, Pass. to change the quality together, Nicet. Ann. 152 B.

συμμεταρρέω, to flow away together, Simplic.

συμμεταρρυθμίζω, to bring into harmony with, *τινί* *τι* Byz.

συμμεταστέλλομαι, Med. to send for together, πάντας Eus. V. C. 3. 12.

συμμετασχημάτιζω, to change the shape of a thing with or together, Onesand. 13;—Pass. to change form along with, *τοῖς* *καιροῖς* Aesop.; *πρὸς* *τι* Greg. Nyss.

συμμετατίθημι, to transfer at the same time, Io. Chrys.:—Med., *τὸν* *θυρεὺν* *συμμετατίθεσθαι* *πρὸς* *τὸν* *τῆς* *πληγῆς* *καιρὸν* to shift one's shield at the same time to meet the blow, Polyb. 18. 13, 7;—Pass. to change along with, *ταῖς* *πραγμάτων* *μεταβολαῖς* Id. 9. 23, 4.

συμμετατρέπω, to change along with, Theod. Metoch.

συμμεταφέρω, to transfer at the same time, Plut. 2. 901 C; *σ. τὴν* *ἀτοπίαν* *τῷ* *λύγῳ* to carry over together with, lb. 1071 B;—Pass. to be borne away together, Id. Anton. 66.

συμμεταχειρίζομαι, Dep. to take charge of along with, *μεθ'* *ἡμῶν* *τὸ* *σῶμα* Isae. 71. 17.

συμμετερίζομαι, Dep. to follow hard upon, go along with, *τινι* Basil.

συμμετέχω, to partake of with, take part in with, c. dat. pers. et gen. rei, *Βάκχας* *συμμετασχέσω* *χωρῶν* Eur. Bacch. 63; *τινὶ* *τῆς* *μάχης*, *τῆς* *ἀριστείας* Plut. Pyrrh. 4, etc.; c. gen. solo, *δορὸς* Eur. Supp. 648; *τοῦ* *ἔργου* Xen. An. 7. 8, 17; *βουλῆς* Arist. Pol. 7. 10, 12; absol., Plat. Theat. 181 C; cf. *συμμετίσχω*.

συμμετερίζομαι, Pass. to be raised together, Strab. 56.

συμμετεωροπολέω, to traverse the heights together with, *τινι* Philostr. 249.

συμμετεωροπορέω, to walk on high together, Greg. Nyss.

συμμετίσχω, = *συμμετέχω*, *τῆς* *αἰτίας* Soph. Ant. 537.

συμμετοικέω, to emigrate along with, *τινὶ* *εἰς* *τόπον* Plut. Num. 21.

συμμετοικίζομαι, Pass. to be transplanted together, *εἰς* *Φθίαν* Eust. 77. 4.

συμμετοχή, ἡ, participation, Epiphani.

συμμετοχος, *ον*, partaking with another in a thing, *τινί* *τινος* Joseph.

B. J. 1. 24, 6; *ὁ* *συμμετοχὸς* *τινος* the partner of another, Arist. Plant. 1. 1, 22, cf. Ep. Ephes. 5. 7.

συμμετρέω, to measure jointly or in company, Tab. Heracl. in C. I.

5774. 11., 5775. 10. II. to measure by comparison with:—Pass.

to be so measured, Arist. Mech. 20; *ἡμᾶρ* *συμμετρούμενον* *χρόνῳ* this

day measured by comparison with or calculated by the time of his ab-

sence, Soph. O. T. 73; *ἔφθιτο* .. *μακρῷ* *συμμετρούμενος* *χρόνῳ* he died

in right measure with (i. e. having reached to) length of days, lb. 963;

absol., *οἱς* *ἐνευδαμονήσαι* *τε* *ὁ* *βίος* *καὶ* *ἐντελευτήσαι* *ἐνεμετρήθη* who

had their life measured out .., Thuc. 2. 44; *σ. πρὸς* *εὐδαιαν* are calcu-

lated to produce, Theophr. C. P. 6. 18, 3; *σ. πρὸς* *ἀνδρὸς* *πνέυμα* calcu-

lated to suit it, Dion. H. de Dem. 43; so, *σ. τινι* Luc. Gall. 27; *εἰς* *τι*

Philostr. 804. III. Med. to measure for oneself, *συμμετρήσα-*

σθαι *τὴν* *ὥρην* *τῆς* *ἡμέρας* *τοῦ* *κατὰ* *τὴν* *ἐκτακτὴν* *ἡμέρας* time of day, Hdt. 4. 158;

ἐνεμετρήσαντο [*τὸ* *τεῖχος*] *ταῖς* *ἐπιβολαῖς* *τῶν* *πλινθῶν* calculated its

height by counting the courses of bricks, Thuc. 3. 20; *σ. πρὸς* *ἀλλήλα*

Plat. Tim. 39 C; *σ. τὴν* *δαπάνην*, *τὰς* *ἐφόδους* Dion. H. 4. 19, 7. 10;

τὰ *διανύσματα* Polyb. 9. 15, 3. IV. to limit, *φιλοχρηστίον* Poll.

4. 39;—Pass., *συμμετρίμενον* of limited size, Id. 3. 88, cf. 9. 24.

συμμετρίσις, ἡ, a measuring by comparison, ἡ *τῶν* *κλιμάκων* *ξ.* com-

putation of their length, Thuc. 3. 20; *τῇ* *σ.* *καὶ* *συμφερόντων* *καὶ* *ἀσυμ-*

φόρων Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 130.

συμμετρήτης, οὗ, δ, a measurer, calculator, Jo. Chrys.

συμμετρία, ἡ, commensurability, reducibility to a common measure,

opp. to *ἀσυμμετρία*, Arist. Metaph. 10. 3, 7, cf. 3. 2, 18, Eth. N. 5. 5,

14. II. symmetry, due proportion, opp. to *ἀμετρία*, one of the

characteristics of beauty and goodness, Plat. Phileb. 64 E sq.; *ἡ* *νυκτὸς*

πρὸς *τὴν* *ἡμέραν* *ξ.* Id. Rep. 530 A; *ἡ* *πρὸς* *ἀλλήλα* *ξ.* Id. Soph. 228 C;

παρὰ *τὴν* *σ.* out of proportion, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 12; but, *ξ. πρὸς* *τι*, also,

proportion calculated to produce .., Plat. Tim. 66 D; *ξ. τῶν* *καλῶν* Id.

Soph. 235 E; *ὕψιαν* *ἐν* .. *σ. θερμῶν* *καὶ* *ψυχρῶν* *τίθεμεν* Arist. Phys. 7. 3,

7; *ἡ* *τοῦ* *τῶν* *γάμων* *χρόνῳ* *ξ.* suitability, Plat. Legg. 925 A;—in pl.,

αἱ *ξ.* the proportions, Id. Tim. 87 D, Soph. 235 D, 236 A. 2. of

a woman's robe without a train, Poll. 7. 54, Hesych.

συμμετριάω, to keep in due measure, Dion. H. de Comp. 11, Greg. Naz.

συμμετρίως, ἡ, *ὥς*, of moderate size, Poll. 9. 24.

σύμμετρος, *ον* (*μέτρον*):—commensurate with, *ξύμμετρος* *σῶ* *ποδὶ*

(sc. *ἡ* *βάσις*) Eur. El. 533; also c. gen. of like measure or size with, Id.

Fr. 677; *τριχὺς* .. *ξύμμετρον* *τῷ* *κατὰ* *ἐκτακτῇ* *ἡμέρᾳ* exactly like it, Aesch. Cho. 227;

—of Time, commensurate with, keeping even with, *δαλὸν* *ἤλκα* *σύμ-*

μετρόν *τε* *διαὶ* *βίου* lb. 612; *τῷδε* *τῷδε* *ξ.* being of like age with,

Soph. O. T. 1113; *ποῖα* *σύμμετρος* *προῦθι* *τύχῃ*; coincident with

what chance have I come? i. e. in the very nick of time, Id. Ant. 387,

cf. Eur. Alc. 26 (infr. III). 2. in Mathematics, having a common

measure, *σύμμετροι* *αἱ* *τῷ* *αὐτῷ* *μέτρῳ* *μετρούμεναι* (sc. *γραμμαὶ*) Arist.

de Lin.; often used of the relation between the diameter of a circle and

its circumference, Id. An. Pr. 1. 23, 9, Phys. 4. 12, 16, Rhet. 2. 19, 5:

[*τὸ* *νόμισμα*] *πάντα* *ποιεῖ* *σύμμετρα* *commensurable*, Id. Eth. N. 5. 5, 15;

μήκει *οὐ* *ξύμμετροι* *τῇ* *ποδίᾳ* *not* *admitting* of linear measurement by

the foot, Plat. Theat. 147 D, cf. 148 A. 3. in accord with the

metre, ap. Bgk. Lyr. p. 452. II. in measure with, proportion-

able, exactly suitable, *λόγῳ* *ἀνδρὶ* *σ.* Isocr. 57 C, cf. 104 D, 260 D; *γῇ*

θηρίῳ *σ.* Strab. 697; *σ. πρὸς* *τι* Plat. Legg. 625 D, Tim. 67 C. 2.

absol. in right measure, in due proportion, symmetrical, opp. to *ὑπερ-*

βάλλων and *ἐλλείπων*, often in Plat. and Arist.; *τὸ* *ξ.* *καὶ* *καλὸν* Plat.

Phileb. 66 B. 3. generally, fitting, meet, due, *ξύμμετρον* *δ'* *ἔπος* *λέγω*

Aesch. Enn. 531; *δένδρον* *πολυκαρπώτερον* *τοῦ* *σύμμετρον* Plat. Tim.

86 C;—*σύμμετρος* *ὡς* *κλίνει* *within* *distance* for hearing, Soph. O. T.

84. 4. moderate, πόνος Isocr. 4 C; *ὥστε* *σύμμετρον* .. *τὸ* *πνεῦμα* ..

ποιεῖν *Antiph.* *Στρατ.* 2. 16; *σ. στήν* *ἑγῃ* *moderate* in size, Xen. Oec. 8, 13;

δένδρον *Plat.* *Tim.* 86 C. III. Adv. —*πρὸς*, Isocr. 9 B, etc.; *in*

due *time*, Eur. Alc. 26; *σ. πρὸς* *τι* conveniently, Hipp. Offic. 740; *σ.*

ἐξ *ἑν* *πρὸς* *τι* to be in proportion to .., Xen. Eq. 1, 16; *εἰς* *τι* Arist.

Mirab. 51; *σ. ἐξ* *ἑν* *πάχους* Plat. Tim. 85 C; *τὸ* *μετὰ* *τοῦ* *καὶ* *τὸ* *σύμ-*

μέτρου *Nicom.* *El.* 1. 36;—Comp. —*ἕτερον*, *better* *fitted*, *τινι* *Dem.*

1409. 22. συμμετρότης, *ητος*, ἡ, = *συμμετρία*, Galen. 3. 152.

συμμηκίζομαι, Pass. to be equal in height, *τινι* *Nicet.* *Ann.* 347 D.

συμμηνία, ἡ, (μήνη) the period when the moon does not shine, Lat. in-

terlunium, Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri p. 27.

συμμηρία, ἡ, the meeting of the thighs, Soran. Obst. 77.

σύμμηρος, *ον*, with the thighs closed, *μηροὶ* *σ.* Hipp. Art. 837.

συμμηρούομαι, Dep. to wind together, connect, compose, M. Anton. 8. 23.

συμμηρῶσις, ἡ, a winding together, connexion, M. Anton. 4. 40: so, in

Eccl., *συμμηρῶσις* *τῶν* *λογισμῶν*.

συμμήστωρ, *οπος*, *ὁ*, a fellow-counsellor, Ap. Rh. 1. 228.

συμμητιάομαι, Dep. to take counsel with or together, Il. 10. 197.

συμμητινάομαι. Dep. to help to provide or procure, *τὰ* *ἐπιτήδεα* *τισι*

Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 11; *τὰ* *πρὸς* *τὸν* *βίον* *Muson.* *ap.* *Stob.* 412. 44. 2.

to form plans with, *τινι* *Plut.* *Alex.* 72. II. Pass. to be mecha-

nically adapted, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 25.

συμμαινώ, to defile together with, *τινι* *Joseph* *B. J.* 4. 6, 3, LXX (Bar.

3. 10).

συμμαιφονέω, to murder together, Heraclit. Ep. p. 58.

σύμμιγᾶ, Adv. promiscuously with, c. dat., Hdt. 6. 58.

συμμίγηδν, Adv., = *foreg.*, Nic. Th. 677, Manetho, etc.

συμμίγη, ἡ, = *σύμμιξις*, Eccl.

συμμίγεις. ἑς, mixed up together, commingled, promiscuous, *βοσκήματα*

Soph. *Tr.* 762; *φύλος* *Eur.* *Rhes.* 431; *τεύχη* *Id.* *Cycl.* 226; *βοή* *Ar.*

Av. 771; *ἡχῇ* *ἀκριτος* *καὶ* *σ.* *Plut.* *Timol.* 27; *ἐν* *συμμιγῇ* *σκιά* *in* *a*

blended shade, formed by trees growing closely together, Plat. Phaedr.

239 C, cf. *Plut.* *Caes.* 20; of water, *σ. καὶ* *θαλαρῆς* *Id.* 2. 725 E. 2.

c. dat. commingled with, *μελίσσις* *νόμισμα* .. *συμμιγῇ* .. *θρῆνον* *milk*

mixed *with* *honey*, *Antiph.* *Ἀφρ.* 1. 7; *πόνοι* .. *νέοι* *παλαιότες* *συμμιγείς*

κακοὶ *Aesch.* *Theb.* 741, cf. *Soph.* *Fr.* 464; *ἀνδρὶ* *καὶ* *γυναικὶ* *σ.* *κακὰ*

common *to* *both*, *Soph.* *O. T.* 1281.

σύμμιγμα, τό, a commixture, *Plut.* 2. 922 A, 955 A.

συμμίγνυμι, Plat., etc.; more rarely —*ύμ* *Xen.* *An.* 4. 6, 24, etc.; imper.

συμμίγνυ *Plat.* *Phileb.* 25 D;—Ep., and Ion., pres. *συμμισγῶ*, as always

in Hom., Theogn., Hdt., sometimes in Att. (Thuc. 7. 6, Plat. Legg. 678

C, Phileb. 23 C), and in late Prose:—*μίζω*: *πρ.* —*μέμιξα* *Polyb.* 38. 5,

5:—Med., fut. —*μιξομαι*, in pass. sense, Theogn. 1245, Bacis ap. Hdt. 8.

77. To mix together, commingle; the Act. first in h. Hom. Merc. 81,

though the Pass. occurs in Il. (v. infr.); of two things, both in acc., *συμ-*

μίσγων *μηρίκας* *καὶ* *μυριοσύνδεας* *ὄζους* *h.* *Hom.* *l.c.*; *βοῶν* *αὐτῶν* *ἐπὶ* *αὐ-*

τὴν *θεσίν* *ἐν* *συμμίξει* *Pind.* *O.* 3. 12, etc.; also c. acc. et dat. rei, *τοῦτο* ..

γάλακτι *συμμισγόντες* *Hdt.* 4. 23; *κενὰ* *τοῖς* *κακοῖσι* *συμμιζῶ*; *Aesch.*

Ap. 648, cf. *Eur.* *Supp.* 222, 224, *Plat.* *Rep.* 415 A, etc.; or c. acc. only,

ὀργῇ *συμμισγῶν* *mixing* *in*, *adding*, Theogn. 214; *συμμιζάντες* *τὰ*

στρατόπεδα *σ.* *having* *combined* *them*, *Hdt.* 4. 114; *εἰ* *ταῦτὸ* *ῥέβρον* *τὸ*

ὑδωρ *συμμισγόντες* *Id.* 7. 127;—rarely in Med., *χρῶματα* *συμμιζέσθαι*

Poll. 7. 128;—Pass., with fut. med. (v. supr.), *to* *be* *commingled*, *ὅ* *γε*

Πηγεῖα *συμμισγεται* *Il.* 2. 753; *συμμισγεται* *τῷ* *Ἰστροῦ* *Hdt.* 4. 48; *σ.*

Theogn. 36, 1165, cf. Hdt. 4. 151, etc.; *πνηροῖς ἀνθρώποις* Dem. 885. 8; *σ. πρὸς τινα* to join him, Xen. Hell. 1. 3, 7:—generally, to meet for conversation or traffic, Hdt. 2. 64., 4. 151., 6. 23, etc.; *σ. τινι* to talk or converse with, Id. 1. 123, Eur. El. 324, Ar. Eccl. 516, and Xen.; διὰ λόγων *σ. τινι* Plat. Polit. 258 A; *πρὸς τινα* Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 11. 2. of sexual intercourse, Hdt. 2. 64, Plat. Symp. 207 B, Legg. 930 D. 3. in hostile sense, to meet in close fight, come to blows, engage, *τινι* with one, Hdt. 1. 127., 6. 14, Thuc. 1. 49., 7. 6, etc.; also, *συμμ. τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ* Hdt. 1. 166; *συμμ. τινι* εἰς μάχην Id. 4. 127, etc.; *σ. ὁμοῖε τινι* Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 26; (in full, *σ. χεῖράς τινι* Ib. 2. 1, 11); of ships, Thuc. 2. 84; absol., 8. 104, Xen. An. 4. 6, 24. 4. generally, to meet, εἰς τόπον Ib. 6. 3, 24; *πρὸς ἀλλήλους* Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 8; ἀλλήλους Diod. 2. 37. *συμμικτέον*, verb. Adj. one must commingle, Plat. Phileb. 62 E, Legg. 828 C.

σύμμικτος, *ον*, also *η*, *ον*, Stob. tit. 17. 29:—commingled, promiscuous, καρπὸς Hes. Op. 561; *σύμμικτα* .. *Βουκόλων φρουρήματα* Soph. Aj. 53 (for the constr. of *ἄλεις*, v. Herm.); *θρηάμενοι ἐξμίκτα μὴ δίκαια καὶ δίκαι' ὁμοῦ* Eur. Fr. 423; *σ. εἶδος*, of the Minotaur, Ib. 383; esp. of irregular troops, *σ. στρατὸς* Hdt. 7. 55; *ἀνθρώποι, ὄχλος* Thuc. 6. 4, 17; so as opp. to true citizens, Id. 4. 106; *σ. χαλκώματα miscellaneus*, Lys. 154. 22; *χρυσία σ. διάλθα* C. I. 150 B. 12, ubi v. Böckh; —Adv. -τως, Strab. 33. 2. c. dat., *θυσίαι τελεταῖς* ξ. Plat. Legg. 738 C. 3. compounded, *ἐκ γῆς τε καὶ ὕδατος* Id. Tim. 61 B, cf. Legg. 692 A.

συμμιμέομαι, Dep. to join in imitating, Plat. Polit. 274 D. *συμμιμητής*, *οὔ*, *ῶ*, a joint-imitator, Ep. Phil. 3. 17. *συμμιμησκομαι*, Pass. to bear in mind along with, τι Dem. 1129. 15. *συμμίνυθω* [ῶ], to decrease with or together, Philostr. 189. *συμμινύριζω*, to whimper or whine together, Nicet. Eug. 1. 32. *συμμιξέω*, *ιγος*, *ῶ*, *η*, = *συμμιγνῆς*, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 285. *σύμμιξος*, *εως*, *η*, a commingling, commixture, *τινος* πρὸς τι Plat. Phileb. 23 D, cf. Polit. 309 B; *τινος* καὶ *τινος* Id. Soph. 264 B; *ἡ τῶν γάμων* ξ. καὶ *κοινωνία* Id. Legg. 721 A; *ἐκ συμμιξέως* by commixture, Arist. G. A. 5. 5, 8, cf. Plat. Tim. 60 D. II. intercourse, Plut. Num. 4:—sexual intercourse, Plat. Legg. 839 A.—In Phot. also *συμμιξία*, *ῆ*. *συμμισγῶ*, v. sub *συμμιγνυμι*. *συμμισέω*, to join with in hating, τοῖς φίλοις τοὺς ἐχθρούς Polyb. 1. 14. 4. *συμμισσομένην*, to feel common hatred to what is bad, LXX (2 Macc. 4. 36).

συμμισηνέουσιν, *ῆ*, concurrent recollection, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 279, P. 3. 108. *συμμισηνέον*, to remember at the same time, τῶν ὁμοίων Plut. 2. 460 A.

II. to mention at the same time, Galen. 12. 155, in Pass. *συμμισητέον*, verb. Adj. one must remember at the same time, Eust. *συμμισηγῶ*, to toil or weary oneself with, τινι Opp. H. 5. 567. *συμμισηγῶ*, fut. ἴσω [ῶ], to impart at the same time:—τὰ συμμισηγόμενα things allotted, destiny, M. Anton. 2. 5.

συμμισηγῶ, to join in harlotry, Theod. Stud. *συμμισηγῶς*, *ον*, = *συμμισηγῶς*, Eur. Ion 165.

συμμισηγῶ [ῶ], to defile together with, in Pass., Epiphani. 722 B.

συμμισηγῶ, to be a monk with or together, Eust. Opusc. 161. 24.

συμμισηγῶ, to reign along with, τινι App. Civ. 5. 54.

συμμισηγῶ, *ῆ*, a remaining together, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2. 1054 F, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 72, etc.: a living together, Muson. ap. Stob. 425. 20.

συμμισηγῶμαι, Pass. to be alone with, τινι Joseph. A. J. 3. 4, 1, etc.

συμμισηγῶ, *ῆ*, (μέρος) properly, a co-partnership or company, a term used at Athens after the census of 377 B.C., when the 1200 wealthiest citizens were divided into 20 *συμμισηγῶς* or *companies*, 2 in each tribe (φυλῆ), and each containing 60 members: each *συμμ.* was called on in its turn to discharge extraordinary expenses of war by payment of the property-tax (εἰσφορά):—the word first occurs in Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 32; but the chief authority is the speech of Dem. *περὶ τῶν Συμμισηγῶν*: cf. συντέλεια II, and v. Böckh P. E. 2. 285 sqq., Dict. of Antiqu. s. v. εἰσφορά.

2. generally, partnership with, concern in, τινὶς Aristid. 2. 20: absol. *partnership*, C. I. 3065-6; *δεικνύναι κατὰ σ. Joseph. A. J. 5. 7, 3.*

II. the word is used by Dion. H. 4. 18, of the Roman Classes in the constitution of Servius.

συμμισηγῶν and *-αρχος*, *ῶ*, the president of a *συμμισηγῶ*, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 3. 53; Dem. calls him ἡγεμὼν *συμμισηγῶς*, 565. 12., 836. fin.

συμμισηγῶ, to be in the same *συμμισηγῶ*, Hesych.

συμμισηγῶν [ῶ], *ον*, *ῶ*, a member of a *συμμισηγῶ*, Poll. 3. 53, etc.

σύμμισηγος, *ον*, like συντέλης, united for purposes of taxation, Θηβαῖοι καὶ οἱ ἐξέμμοροι αὐτοῖς, of the minor states of Boeotia, Thuc. 4. 93, cf. Arnold 76.

συμμισηγῶ, = *συμμισηγῶ*, Eccl.

συμμισηγῶμαι, Pass. to be conformed to, τινι Ep. Phil. 3. 10.

σύμμισηγος, *ον*, conformed to, τινι Nic. Th. 321, Ep. Phil. 3. 21; *τινος* Ep. Rom. 8. 29: absol. similar, Luc. Amor. 39.

συμμισηγῶν, *ῆ*, conformation, Theod. Stud.

συμμισηγῶν, to sing or play together, Eccl.

συμμισηγῶ, to share in toil with, τινι Eur. I. T. 690.

σύμμισηγος, *ον*, sharing in toil, Byz.

συμμισηγῶ, to initiate together, Plut. Alex. 2.

συμμισηγῶ, *ον*, one that shuts up his words, Hesych.; and *συμμισηγῶ*, to write so as to conceal one's meaning, Eccl.

σύμμισηγος, *εως*, *ῆ*, a closing up, as of the womb, Hipp. 263. 53; *σ. καὶ διαφύει*, of flowers, Theophr. C. P. 2. 19, 3.

σύμμισηγος, *ον*, *ῶ*, one who is initiated with others, Phot. Bibl. 97. 20, Byz.: fem. *σύμμισηγος*, *ιδος*, *ῆ*, Byz.

συμμισηγῶ, fut. ὄσω, to be shut up, close, be closed, of wounds, σὺν δ' ἔλκεα

πάντα μέμκε Il. 24. 420; mostly of the eyelids and lips, Plat. Phaedr. 251 B, Tim. 45 E; and of persons, κάτω *συμμισηγῶν* looking down with closed eyes, Id. Rep. 529 B (hence, to be silent, Polyb. 31. 8, 8):—but also of other openings, of the mouth of the uterus in pregnant women, Hipp. Aph. 1255, Arist. H. A. 7. 2, 4, al.; of pores, Plat. Phaedr. 251 B; of bivalve shell-fish, Epich. 23 Ahr., Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 32; of plants and flowers, Theophr., etc.

συμμισηγῶ, to be foolish together, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 394.

σύμμισηγος, Lacon. for *θύμμισηγος*, Ahrens D. Dor. p. 66.

συμμισηγῶν, *ῆ*, joined together, compacted, ὅμοιον πρὸς ὅμοιον Plat. Tim. 45 C, cf. 46 B, 56 E.

συμμισηγῶ, *ῆ*, = *σύμμισηγος*, Stob. Eccl. 1. 1100; cf. *συμμισηγῶ*.

συμμισηγῶ, *ῆ*, fellow-feeling, community of feeling, sympathy, Arist. Probl. 7. in tit., Polyb. 22. 11, 12, Stoic. ap. Plut. 2. 906 E, cf. 119 C, etc.; *τινος* πρὸς τινα Geop. 2. in Music, used of chords which vibrate together, Theo Smyrn. 6. p. 80. II. a legacy, Byz.

συμμισηγῶ, to feel with or together, sympathise with, *συμμισηγῶν* δοκεῖ ἀλλήλοις *ἡ ψυχὴ καὶ τὸ σῶμα* Arist. Physiogn. 4. 1; ξ. κεφαλῇ τὸ μέσος Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 4. 2. c. dat. rei, to sympathise in, feel for, δυνάμει Isocr. 64 B, cf. Plut. Cleom. 1, Ep. Hebr. 4. 15, etc. 3. absol. to feel sympathy, Plut. Timol. 14; ἐκ τοῦ πατρὸς γίγνομαι καὶ τὸ συμμισηγῶν καὶ σοὶ γὰρ ἄλλος συμμισηγῶνται παθῶν (where the fut. med. is used in act. sense) Philem. Incert. 51 b.—Cf. *συμμισηγῶ*.

συμμισηγῶ, *ῆ*, affected by like feelings, sympathetic, οὐδεὶς ὁμαίον συμμισηγῶν φίλος Plat. Com. Incert. 19; νεύρα ἀλλήλοις σ. Anth. P. 11. 352; σ. ἐστὶ ὁ ἀκροατὴς τῷ ᾄδοντι Arist. Probl. 19. 40, cf. Pol. 8. 5, 13; ἡ ψυχὴ τε καὶ τὸ σῶμα συμμισηγῶ Id. Physiogn. 4. 2; absol., συμμισηγῶν Id. P. A. 2. 7, 19. 2. exciting sympathy, Dion H. 2. 45. II. Adv. -θῶς, sympathetically, τῇ σελήνῃ Strab. 173; σ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Joseph. A. J. 7. 10, 5; συμμισηγῶν ἐρᾶσθαι Arist. Mirab. 163, cf. Plut. 2. 3 C; συμμισηγῶν C. I. (add.) 2167 d.

συμμισηγῶν, verb. Adj. one must sympathise, Theod. Stud.

συμμισηγῶν, to feel disposed to sympathise, Nicet. 218 D.

συμμισηγῶν, *ῆ*, *ον*, = *συμμισηγῶς*, Eccl.

συμμισηγῶ, Ion. -ῆ, *ῆ*, poet. for *συμμισηγῶ*, Anth. Plan. 143, C. I. 3546. 19.

συμμισηγῶν, Adv. befitting a compassionate person, Theod. Stud.

συμμισηγῶν, to sing the pæan with another, τινι Dem. 380. 27: generally, to shout out together, Polyb. 2. 29, 6.

συμμισηγῶν, *ῶ*, collusion, Peyron Pap. Gr. I. p. 36.

συμμισηγῶν, *ον*, playing with; as Subst. a playfellow, Nicet. 146 B.

συμμισηγῶ, *ῆ*, = *συμμισηγῶς*, Gloss.

συμμισηγῶν, to bring up along with, Themist. 124 A, 225 A.

συμμισηγῶν, to teach together, τοὺς υἱοὺς Joseph. A. J. 16. 8, 3:—Pass. to be educated with others, Isocr. 193 B; μετὰ *τινος* Isae. 77. 32; τινι Id. 78. 37. 2. to educate at the same time, εἰς τι Xen. Oec. 5. 14:—Pass., Polyb. 6. 44, 9.

συμμισηγῶ, fut. ξομαι Luc. D. Deor. 4. 3:—to play or sport with, ὄναξ, ῶ. —Εἰρας καὶ Νύμφαι .. *συμμισηγῶν*, of Dionysos, Anacr. 2. 4, cf. 13. 4, Soph. O. T. 1109; absol., Hdt. 1. 114; c. acc. cogn. μετ' ἐμοῦ συμμισηγῶ τὴν ἑορτήν keep the feast together with me, Ar. Pax 817.

συμμισηγῶν, *ον*, *ῶ*, = *συμμισηγῶς*, Anth. P. 5. 214:—fem. *συμμισηγῶν*, *ῆ*, Anton. Lib. 21, etc.; *συμμισηγῶν* Orph. H. 28. 9.

συμμισηγῶν, *ος*, *ῶ*, = *συμμισηγῶς*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 14, Anth. P. 6. 154, 162.

συμμισηγῶν, Dor. for *συμμισηγῶν*, Theocr. 11. 77.

συμμισηγῶν, *οὔ*, *ῶ*, a playmate, playfellow, Plat. Minos 319 E, Ael. N. A. 14. 28:—fem. *συμμισηγῶν*, *ῆ*, Ar. Ran. 411.

συμμισηγῶν, *ος*, *ῶ*, = *foreg*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 14.

συμμισηγῶ, fut. -παίσω, to dash together or against, πῶλοι μέτωπα συμμισηγῶν .. ὄχους Symph. El. 727. II. intr., ἐρίδος ξυνέταίσε κλύδων Eur. Hec. 118, ubi v. Pors.

συμμισηγῶν, = *συμμισηγῶν*, Liban. 2. p. 49.

συμμισηγῶν, to wrestle with, Plut. Alcib. 4, Galen., etc.

συμμισηγῶν, Dep. to help in contriving, Synes. 21 C, 148 B.

Συμμισηγῶν, *οἱ*, all the Hellenes together, C. I. 3833.

συμμισηγῶν, to attend a solemn assembly together, Dion. H. Rhet. 2. 5; c. dat. pers., Dion. H. 4. 25, Plut. Demetr. 25, Hdn. 4. 9.

συμμισηγῶν, *οἱ*, persons who join in keeping festival, Poll. 1. 34.

συμμισηγῶν, to keep vigil all night, Byz.

συμμισηγῶν, to play the knave along with, τινι Plut. 2. 64 C.

συμμισηγῶν, Adv. on the whole, Eccl.

συμμισηγῶν, to go along together, Themist. 272 B.

συμμισηγῶν, to transgress together, Eccl.

συμμισηγῶν, to compare with or together, Justin. M.

συμμισηγῶν, to cram in along with, τινι Luc. Merced. 32:—Pass., *συμμισηγῶν* ἵνα μετὰ *τινος* Id. Pisc. 12.

συμμισηγῶν, to help in canvassing for an office (v. παραγγέλλω 3), τινι Dion. H. 10. 58, Plut. Crass. 7.

συμμισηγῶν, Dep. to be ready at the same time, of fruit ripening, Hdt. 4. 199. II. to stand by another, τινι Dem. 1369. 17: to come in to assist, Thuc. 2. 82., 6. 92.

συμμισηγῶν, to write beside together, Greg. Nyss.

συμμισηγῶν, fut. ξω, to help to lead or draw aside, Hipp. Art. 797. II. to lead alongside, σ. τὴν πῆλιν σ. παραπλευσάσας τὰς ναυαῖν Diod. 14. 59:—Pass. to be cited as a parallel case, Apollon. de Pron. 300 A.

συμμισηγῶν, to shew as an example together, Greg. Nyss.

συμμισηγῶν, Dep. to receive at the same time, Eccl.

συμμισηγῶν, to shew at the same time, incidentally, Strab. 118.

συμμισηγῶν, to give up along with, Eumath. p. 258, Procl.

συμμισηγῶν, to join in together, Eccl.

συμπαράθεω, to run along together, ἄνω καὶ κάτω Dem. 52. 2; περὶ Luc. Hist. Conscr. 45, cf. Plut. Them. 10, etc.
 συμπαρ-αθῶρω [ῶ], to play together, Nicet. Ann. 282 C.
 συμπαραινέω, fut. ἔσω, to join in recommending, χρηστὰ τῇ πόλει ξ. Ar. Ran. 687; καλῶς κακῶς πρὸςσονται συμπαραινέσθαι Soph. Fr. 14. 2.
 to join in approving, Ar. Av. 852.
 συμπαραινέομαι, Dep. to deprecate together, Apoll. de Constr. 292.
 συμπαράτιος, ov, jointly the cause, Cyrill.
 συμπαρκαθίζω, to make to sit close beside, τινα ἐν θρόνῳ Themist. 189 C; so in Med. to make to sit close beside one, Dem. 840. 9. II.
 in Med. also to sit close beside, aor. συμπαρεκαθήετα μετὰ τοῦ Μενεῖνου Plat. Lys. 207 B.
 συμπαρκαλέω, fut. ἔσω, to call upon or exhort together, ἐπὶ συμμαχίαν Plat. Rep. 555 A: to invite at the same time, εἰς τὴν θύραν Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 38; ἥρως π. οἰκίτορας to invite them as . . , Ib. 3. 21; c. inf., π. τινα σώσαι Dinarch. 98. 28. II. to ask for at the same time, τι ἀπὸ τινος Id. Hell. 4. 8, 13.
 συμπαρκατακλίνω [κλίνω], to make to lie beside, τινα τινοῖ Dio C. 60. 18.
 συμπαρκαταμίγνυμι, to mix in beside together, Greg. Nyss.
 συμπαρέκειμαι, Pass. to lie along with or by the side of any one, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 107.
 συμπαρεκείνομαι, Dep. to join in exciting, Isocr. 295 D.
 συμπαρεκίνω, to stir up at the same time, Byz.
 συμπαράκλητος, ὁ, = παράκλητος, Epiphani.
 συμπαρ-ακμάζω, to decay along with, τινὶ Diosc. 2. 211.
 συμπαρ-ἀκολουθεῖω, to follow along or in a parallel line with, keep up with, τινι Plat. Polit. 308 D, etc.; ἡ τύχη σ. τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ Aeschin. 87. 12; ἡ μνήμη σ. τῷ χρόνῳ Isocr. 109 C; σ. τῷ λόγῳ Plat. Polit. 271 C; absol., συμπ. φόβος Xen. Hier. 6, 6.
 συμπαρakoμίζω, to carry along the coast with one, τὰς ναῦς, of a naval commander, Thuc. 8. 41; and in Pass. of the ships, Ib. 39. II.
 Med. to assist in conveying, Diod. 3. 21.
 συμπαρ-ακύνω, to bend oneself along with, Luc. Icarom. 25.
 συμπαρ-αλαμβάνω, to take along with one, take in as an adjunct, κοινωνῶν τι σ. Plat. Phaedo 65 A, cf. 84 D, Lach. 179 E; σ. τὴν ἐκτὸς ἐφετηρίαν include in their account, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 6; τὰς τῶν προτέρων δόξας Id. de An. 1. 2, 1; σ. τοὺς ἐκτὸς τῆς πολιτείας included in the franchise, Id. Pol. 5. 4, 7.—Pass. to be invited, Anticleid. ap. Ath. 157 F; σ. ἐπὶ τὰ πράγματα to be called into counsel, Dion. H. 7. 55.
 συμπαρ-αληπτέον, verb. Adj. one must take along with, Arist. Rhet. Al. 37. 4, Ptol. II.—τέος, α, ov, to be taken in also, Id. M. Mor. 2. 11, 1.
 συμπαρ-αληπτικός, ὁ, ὅν, disposed to take together, τινος Vol. Herc. 1. 15 A.
 συμπαρ-αλύω, to unloose together, Byz.
 συμπαρ-αμένω, to stay along with or among, Hipp. Prorrh. 100; c. dat., Thuc. 6. 89; [γυνή] ἀνυχοῦντι συμπαρέμεινεν Menand. Misog. 1. 11.
 συμπαρ-αμετρέω, to measure out together, Eccl.
 συμπαρ-αμινύω, to mix in together, Ar. Pl. 719.
 συμπαρ-ανάλισκω, aor. -ανάλωσα, to destroy together, Dio C. 47. 39.
 συμπαρ-απεινώ, to express assent also, Arist. Rhet. 3. 5, 4.
 συμπαρ-ανέω, to swim beside together, τοῖς ἰχθύσι Aristid. 2. 423; so συμπαρ-ανήχομαι, Luc. Tox. 20.
 συμπαρ-ανόμεω, to transgress the laws along with, cited from Joseph.
 συμπαρ-απέμω, to escort along with others, τὴν παραπομπήν Aeschin. 50. 34; τὸν κῶμον Plut. Alex. 67; τὴν ὕψιν σ. τινὶ to follow him with one's eyes, Id. Ages. 23.
 συμπαρ-απέπγη, to be fixed beside together, Walz Rhett. 6. 59.
 συμπαρ-απίπτω, to befall together, Byz.
 συμπαρ-απλέω, to sail along with also, Polyb. 5. 68, 9, Diod., etc.
 συμπαρ-απληρωματικός, ὁ, ὅν, expletive, Schol. Ar. Ach. 1.
 συμπαρ-απολαύω, to enjoy or feel together, τινός Basil.
 συμπαρ-απόλλυμι, to destroy along with:—Pass. and Med. to perish along with or besides, Dem. 396. 7.
 συμπαρ-αρρέω, to flow beside together, Eccl.
 συμπαρ-ασκαίρω, to skip beside together, Byz.
 συμπαρ-ασκευάζω, to assist in getting ready or bringing about, ὁ δαίμων ἡμῖν ταῦτα συμπαρ-ασκεύασεν Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 81, cf. Dem. 280. 18; σ. τὰ ἔνδον Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 14; πλοῖα Id. An. 5. 1, 10; σ. τὸν ἀγῶνα to help in providing for it, Andoc. 17. 16; σ. τύπον κατὰ τινος Dem. 681. 22; σ. ὅπλας ὅπως γίνονται Id. 413. 5.—Med., συμπαρ-ασκευασάμενος δύναμιν Isocr. 102 D.
 συμπαρ-ασπείρω, to sow beside together, Basil.
 συμπαρ-ασπίζω, to assist in battle together, Tzetz. Hist. 5. 227.
 συμπαρ-ασπονδῶ, to join in breaking a truce, Eust. 479. 31.
 συμπαρ-αστάτω, to stand by, so as to assist, ἐκόνθ' ἐκόντι Ζηνὶ σ. Aesch. Pr. 218, cf. Ar. Eccl. 15; absol., Ar. Ran. 385.
 συμπαρ-αστάτης, ου, ὁ, one who stands by to aid, a joint helper or assistant, Soph. Ph. 675; Ar. Pl. 326.
 συμπαρ-ασύρω [ῶ], to drag away together, Vol. Herc. 1. c. 14.
 συμπαράταξις, ἡ, a meeting in battle, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 633: a desperate struggle, between disease and one's constitution, v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.
 συμπαρ-ασσομαι, Att. -ττομαι, Pass.:—to be set in array with others, fight along with, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 22; μετὰ τινων v. l. Dem. 304. 10, cf. 300. 15; τισι Isocr. 271 A:—the Act. in Theophract. Ep. 59.
 συμπαρ-ατείνω, to stretch out alongside of, τινὶ τι Galen. 4. 318.—Pass. to be so stretched out, Basil.
 συμπαρ-ατρήρω, to stand by and watch together, Dem. 204. 20, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 100.

συμπαρ-ατρήρης, ἡ, joint watching, observation, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 154.
 συμπαρ-ατίθῃμι, to place alongside of, περὶ οὓς Polyb. 2. 66, 7:—Med., Phot., etc.
 συμπαρ-ατρέφω, to bring up or keep at the same time, of dogs and other animals, Xen. Oec. 5, 5, cf. Schäf. Greg. p. 1040.
 συμπαρ-ατρέχω, to run alongside with, Plut. Cato Ma. 5, etc.
 συμπαρ-ατροχάζω, = foreg., Plut. 2. 970 B.
 συμπαρ-αυξομαι, Pass. to grow up together, Basil.
 συμπαρ-αφάρω, to carry along together with, Ptol. 1. 22, 6:—Pass. to rush along together, Xen. Cyn. 3, 10, Plut. Caes. 34.
 συμπαρ-αφύλασσω, to watch carefully together, Greg. Nyss.
 συμπαρ-αφύνομαι, Pass. to grow together, Themist. 56 A, Phot.
 συμπαρ-αχωρέω, to give way together, Philo ap. Eus. P. E. 360 D.
 συμπαρ-εδρεύω, to sit beside together, τοῖς ἀθανάτοις Schol. Luc. D. Deor. 1. 1, Eccl.
 συμπαρ-εδρεος, ov, sitting beside together, Eccl.
 συμπαρ-εἰμι, (εἰμι sum) to be present also or at the same time, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15, Andoc. 2. 42, Xen. Lac. 2, 2, 12, 3, etc. 2. to stand by, to come to help, τινὶ Id. Hell. 4. 6, 1; of an advocate, Dem. 749. 16.
 συμπαρ-εἰμι, (εἰμι ibo) to go beside also or together, impf. συμπαρ-ῆι, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 28, Aeschin. 42. 37.
 συμπαρ-εἰσέρχομαι, Dep. to go in along with, μετὰ τινος Luc. Tim. 28.
 συμπαρ-εἰσάγω, to bring in together, Greg. Nyss.
 συμπαρ-εἰσφείρομαι, Pass. to slip in mischievously together, Joseph. B. J. 4. 3, 3: cf. φθείρω II.
 συμπαρ-ερέκτισ, ὁ, a comparing, Greg. Naz.
 συμπαρ-ερέκτειν, to stretch out side by side, to compare, τινὶ τι M. Anton. 7. 30, Eccl.:—Pass. to be coextensive with, Galen. 4. 605, Cleomed. pp. 93, 94, etc.: to be compared, τινὶ Suid. s. v. τὴν κατὰ συντόν.
 συμπαρ-ενεκτέον, verb. Adj. one must carry along with, Themist. 275 A.
 συμπαρ-εἶπομαι, Dep. to go along with, accompany, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 8, etc.: metaph., τιμὴ συμπαρ-εἶπεται τινὶ Ib. 2. 1, 23, Hier. 8, 5; ὅσους σ. τις χάρις Plat. Legg. 667 E; αἱ σ. ὁμαί Arist. Probl. 12. 4.
 συμπαρ-εἶρπω, to creep along together, Byz.
 συμπαρ-εἶρχομαι, Dep. to pass by together, Philo 2. 513; c. acc., Greg. Nyss.
 συμπαρ-εἶρνος, ov, = πάρενος, Manass. Am. 2. 16, Tzetz.
 συμπαρ-εἶρω, to assist in causing, φόβον τινὶ Xen. An. 7. 4, 19; in procuring, ἀσφάλειαν τινὶ Ib. 7. 6, 30; in Med., σ. εὐκλειαν Id. Symp. 8, 43.
 συμπαρ-εργόρεω, to console together, τινά Eccl.
 συμπαρ-εργώω, to be present together with, accompany, τῷ αἰσθητῷ τὸ αἰσθανόμενον σ. Plut. 2. 1024 C, cf. 1032 B.
 συμπαρ-έρθεος, ὁ, a fellow-maiden, Ael. V. H. 12. 1.
 συμπαρ-εἰπύω, to ride along with, τινὶ Dio C. 63. 2.
 συμπαρ-εἰπταμαι, Dep. to fly along with, Luc. D. Deor. 20. 6.
 συμπαρ-εἰσστήμι, to place by one's side together, τῇ δ' (sc. Εὐδῶν) . . Ἐλευθῶ συμπαρ-εἰσάσεν τὸ Μοῖσας Pind. O. 6. 72: to express also, Apoll. de Constr. 234. II. Pass., c. aor. et pf. act., to stand beside so as to assist, τινὶ Soph. O. C. 1340, C. I. 2056. 8; ἀπαντὶ δαίμων ἀνδρὶ συμπαρ-εἰσάσεται εὖθις γενομένῳ Menand. Incert. 18.
 συμπαρ-οδεύω, to travel beside together, Greg. Nyss.
 συμπαρ-οικέω, to be a sojourner together, Greg. Naz.
 συμπαρ-οῖκος, ov, dwelling beside together, Eupol. Kol. 26.
 συμπαρ-οῖχομαι, Dep. to have past by together, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 201, 202.
 συμπαρ-οῖσθαίνω, to slip past together with, τινὶ Plut. 2. 699 A.
 συμπαρ-ομαρτέω, = συμπαρ-εἶπομαι, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 24; of things, to accompany, σ. πάσῃ ηλικίᾳ τὸ κάλλος Id. Symp. 4, 17; φόβος σ. τινὶ Id. Cyr. 8. 7, 7; ὁμήϊ Id. Oec. 4, 4.
 συμπαρ-οξύνω, to provoke along with or together, τινα Plut. 2. 859 F, etc.; τινὰ εἰς τι Xen. Oec. 6, 10.
 συμπαρ-ορμάω, to urge on along with or together, Plut. Cic. 3; πρὸς τι Arist. M. Mor. 2. 10, 3.
 συμπαρ-ορτύνω, = foreg., Schol. Soph. El. 301.
 συμπαρ-ορέω, to carry beside together, Eccl., Byz.
 συμπαρ-ορφίσταμαι, Pass. to exist together with, τινὶ Eccl.
 σύμ-πας, σύμ-πασα, σύμ-παν, Att. ξύμ-πας (ξύμ-παντα in Od. 7. 214, 14. 198, though the metre does not require it):—all together, all at once, all in a body, mostly (in Hom. always) in pl.; νῆας Ἀχαιῶν σύμ-παντας Il. 1. 241, etc.; σύμ-πασιν δ' ὑμῖν, opp. to εἰς ἕκαστον, Solon 10. 8, cf. Hdt. 6. 128; ξύμ-παντὰ τ' εἰπὼν Aesch. Fr. 281; ξ. ἡμέραι Antipho 146. 30; ξ. τε θεῶν καὶ ἀνθρώπων Plat. Symp. 197 E; in Att., the Art. is usually added in the case of Numerals, πέντ' ἦσαν οἱ ξύμ-παντες Soph. O. T. 752, cf. Xen. An. 1. 2, 9, Plat. Prot. 317 C; but also without Art., ξ. ἐγένοντο τετρακισχίλιοι Thuc. 1. 107. II. in sing. with collective nouns, the whole, ὁ σ. στρατός Hdt. 7. 82; στρατὸς σ. Soph. Ph. 387; στρατῷ σ. Id. Aj. 1055; τῷ σ. στρατῷ Id. Ph. 1257; ξ. λαὸς Ib. 1243; ξύμ-πασα πόλις the state as a whole, Thuc. 2. 60., 3. 62; so, σ. ἡ πόλις Plat. Rep. 423 D, al.; also with some other Nouns, χρόνῳ ξύμ-παντι Pind. O. 6. 94; αἰῶνα τὸν ξύμ-παντα Eur. Hec. 757; ξ. (sc. γῆ) Soph. Fr. 360, Ar. Nub. 204; ξ. γνώμη the general scope (of a speech), Thuc. 1. 22; σ. ἡ ὁδὸς Xen. An. 7. 8, 25; σ. ἀρετὴ σ. πονηρία Plat. Legg. 630 B, Gorg. 477 C; σ. ἀριθμὸς Id. Rep. 525 A, etc.;—but, in Arithm., ὁ σύμ-πας the sum.—For the Att. position of the Art., v. πᾶς B. 2. τὸ ξύμ-παν the whole together, the sum of the matter, Hdt. 7. 143; τὸ ξύμ-παν εἰπεῖν Thuc. 7. 49, cf. Aesch. Fr. 281. 3; the universe, Isocr. 223 E; the whole, opp. to τὸ μέρος, Plat. Phaedr. 246 C, Arist. Top. 5. 5, 9. b. τὸ ξύμ-παν, as Adv. altogether, on the whole, in general, Thuc. 4. 63, Isocr. 18 B, etc.; so, ξύμ-παντα Plat. Legg. 679 E.—Cf. συνάπας.

σύμπασμα, τό, powder for sprinkling, Cael. Aur. Chron. 3. 5, 7.
 συμπάσσω, to besprinkle, bespatter, bestrew, Plut. 2. 89 D, 638 E.
 συμπασχάω, to keep the Paschal feast together, Basil.
 συμπάσχω, to suffer together, be affected by the same thing, οἱ τοὺς χασμαίνουσιν ὁρῶντες ταῦτον τοῦτο ξ. Plat. Charm. 169 C. II. c. dat. to sympathise with, ἀλλήλοις Arist. An. Pr. 2. 27, 9; τοῖς τῆς ψυχῆς παθήμασι τὸ σῶμα σ. Id. Physiogn. 1, 2; τοῖς ἀναπνευστικοῖς ὄργανοις τὸ ἥπαρ σ. Galen. ad Hipp. Aph. 6, 16.
 III. to have a fellow-feeling, sympathise, to feel sympathy, Plat. Rep. 605 D, Antiph. Διδ. 5.—Cf. συμπαθεῖν.
 συμπατάγῃω, to strike together, clap, χεῖρες σ. Sext. Emp. M. 6. 20; v. συμπλατάγῃω.
 συμπατάσσω, to strike along with or together, Eur. Supp. 699.
 συμπατέω, to tread together, tread, as clothes in washing, Cratin. Incert. 116: to trample under foot, γέννημα φρύγανυ Babr. 28. 1; σταφυλὰς Geop. 8. 23, 1; metaph., σ. κόσμον Clearch. ap. Ath. 681 C:—Pass. to be trampled under foot, as by horses, Aeschin. 77. 10, Polyb. 1. 34, 7, etc.
 συμπατήρ, εὖρος, ὁ, a joint-father, Eccl.
 συμπατήσις, ἡ, a treading under foot, Βοτρυῶν Eccl.
 συμπατριώτης, ὁ, a fellow-countryman, Lat. concivis, Archipp. Incert. 5.
 συμπαύομαι, Pass. to cease together with, τινι Galen. 4. 59.
 συμπαχύνω, to make thick together, Hipp. 510. 11, Dem. Phil. 5. 158.
 συμπεδάω, to bind together, bind hand and foot, Onosand. Strat. 11, Nicet., etc.; Pass., Plut. 2. 924 F:—metaph. of frost, to benumb, Xen. An. 4. 4, 11 (but συνεπιδάειν is the better reading).
 συμπεῖθω, to join or assist in persuading, absol., Plat. Legg. 720 D, Lycurg. 162. 2; c. acc. rei, τὰ μὲν συμπεῖθαι, τὰ δὲ διαζόμενος Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 6; σ. τὰναντία Dion. H. 6. 49:—c. acc. pers. et inf., σ. πολλοὺς ὁμογνωμονεῖν Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 24, cf. Aeschin. 73. 40; σ. τινὰ Plut. Camill. 23;—also, σ. τοῦ μὴ ἀδυνεῖν to help in persuading against despair, Thuc. 7. 21:—Pass. to allow oneself to be persuaded at the same time, Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 13; ποιεῖν τι Ib. 4. 11, 19, Polyb. 17. 13, 4; τι to a thing, Aeschin. 64. 1; absol., Demetr. Incert. 2; συμπεπεισμένοι καθ' ἡμῶν Luc. Jup. Trag. 45.
 συμπεινάω, to be hungry together, Clementin. 13. 18.
 συμπεποις, ὄν, acquainted with, Lat. expertus rei, c. dat., Pind. N. 7. 15.
 συμπεπῶ, to pierce through together, Q. Sm. 1. 612, Plut. Camill. 41.
 συμπεμπῶ, to send or despatch along with or at the same time, ὕμνον Pind. 1. 5 (4). fin.; ὑπόστας Aesch. Supp. 493; c. dat. pers., νεγρίας καὶ κύνας σ. ἑνὶν Hdt. 1. 36; τοῖσι παισὶ φύλακον Id. 8. 104, cf. 5. 80; ἀγῶγους τινι Thuc. 2. 12; τινὰ σὺν τινι Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 7, cf. Hell. 1. 4, 21. II. to help in conducting, τὴν πομπὴν Isae. 61. 17, Lys. 137. 23.
 συμπένης, ὁ, ἡ, a companion in poverty, Greg. Naz.
 συμπενθέρᾳ, ἡ, a step-mother, and συμπενθέρος, ὁ, σ. step-father, Byz.:—συμπενθέρᾳ, ἡ, Byz. Cf. Lob. Phryg. 173.
 συμπενθεῖν, trans. to join in mourning for a thing, τι Isocr. 176 C, Lycurg. 153. 23. II. intr. to mourn together, τινι with one, Aesch. Cho. 199; absol., Eur. H. F. 1390, Dem. 1399. 29.
 συμπεπνοίμαι, Dep. to be poor along with another in a thing, τινί τινας Plat. Meno 71 B.
 σύμπεντε, five together, by fives, Hyperid. ap. Harp. 172. 12.
 συμπεπαινοίμαι, Pass. to come to a head, Hipp. 1165 B, Oribas.
 συμπεπλεγμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. complicatedly, Galen. 19. 489, Athanas.
 συμπεπυγμένως, Adv. pf. part. pass. like one strangled, Psell.
 συμπεπυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, promoting digestion, digestive, Galen. 14. 694, 764.
 συμπεραίνω, to join or assist in accomplishing, τι Eur. Med. 886, Isocr. 76 C:—Med., συμπεραίνεσθαι τινι ἐχθρῶν to join fully in enmity with another, Dem. 281. 27; σ. ἀπαντα Luc. Philops. 9:—Pass. to be accomplished simultaneously, τὰ συμπεραίνεσθαι τάχῃ (?). II. to decide or conclude absolutely, σ. φροντίδα to make up one's mind, Eur. Med. 341; σ. καὶ κλῶθειν ἐκίστατο τὰ οἰκεία Arist. Mund. 7, 4; κληῖρα μοχλοῖς σ. to make the doors doubly sure by bars, Eur. Or. 1551:—Pass. to be quite finished, Plat. Tim. 39 D, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 30. 2. in Logic, Med. συμπεραίνεσθαι to conclude syllogistically, draw conclusions, Arist. An. Pr. 2. 5, 1, Eth. N. 1. 3, 4:—Pass. to be so concluded, to be conclusive, Id. Phys. 1. 3, 4; τὸ συμπεραίνεσθαι the conclusion drawn, Id. Eth. N. 7. 2, 8; ἐστὶν συμπεπερασμένον Id. An. Pr. 1. 25, 3; σ. τι κατὰ τινας Ib. 2. 19, 2. III. intr. in Act. to extend equally far, Id. II. A. 5. 5, 7.
 συμπεραῖω, to conclude along with or together, τὴν διάνοιαν Dem. Phil. 5, 2, cf. Stob. t. 108. 74:—Pass. to be concluded together, Philo 2. 374, etc.; εἰς τι Clem. Al. 452; ἐν τινι Phot.
 συμπεραῖωσις, ἡ, a common ending, τοῦ Βίου Clem. Al. 623.
 συμπεράνσις, ἡ, a concluding, Eus. D. 419 C.
 συμπεραντίον, verb. Adj. one must conclude, Galen. 5. 66.
 συμπεραντικός, ἡ, ὄν, tending to a conclusion, Phot. Bibl. 154. 15. Adv. —κῶς, conclusively, λέγειν Arist. Soph. Elench. 15, 11.
 συμπεράσμα, τό, a finishing, end, Ocell. Luc. 1. 3, Eust., etc. II. in Logic, the conclusion in a syllogism, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 8, 3, 1. 25, 2 sq., Top. 8. 1, 3, al. 2. the subject of the conclusion, Id. An. Pr. 2. 1, 4.
 συμπερασματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the conclusion, conclusive, Schol. Eur. Hec. 511. Adv. —κῶς, Arist. Rhet. 2. 24, 2.
 συμπερασμός, ὁ, = συμπεράσμα, Artemid. 3. 58.
 συμπεραστικός, ἡ, ὄν, = συμπεραντικός (q. v.), Greg. Nyss.
 συμπερατώ, = συμπεραίνω, Byz.
 συμπεράω, to bring together, unite, Plotin. de Pulchr. p. 134 Creuz.
 συμπερῶ, to destroy with or together, Eur. Hel. 106, in tmesi.
 συμπερίαγω, to carry about along with or together, Xen. Oec. 8, 12:—Pass. to be so carried, to go round with or together, Id. Cyr. 4. 3, 1, Arist.

Meteor. 1. 7, 3; τῇ στρατίᾳ Art. An. 4. 14:—Med. to lead about with oneself, Xen. Hier. 2, 8, Dio C., etc.
 συμπεριᾱγωγός, ὁ, ἡ, an assistant in converting others, Plat. Rep. 533 D.
 συμπεριαιρῶ, to help in taking away from all around, Theod. Stud.
 συμπεριακολουθῶ, to follow all about together, Jo. Chrys.
 συμπεριβάλλω, to cover all round together, Galen. 14. 402.
 συμπεριβομβῶ, to buzz about together, Themist. 233 A.
 συμπεριγύνομαι, Dep. to surpass along with or together, Hesych.
 συμπεριγράφω, to circumscribe or cancel together with, τί τινι Sext. Emp. P. 1. 14, Clem. Al. 927, etc.
 συμπεριδιδόμαί, Pass. to be whirled round with or together, Tim. Locr. 96 D, Phot.:—σ. συμπεριδιδόμαί, Cass. Probl. 60.
 συμπεριελῶ, to wrap round also, Oribas. 170 Mai.
 συμπεριελημμένος, Adv. comprehensively, Epiphani. 987 A.
 συμπεριέμμι, (ἐμμι ibo) to go round with, τινι Xen. Cyn. 10, 4.
 συμπεριέλκω, to drag about together, Plut. 2. 190 B, Galen. 19. 276.
 συμπεριεκτέον, verb. Adj. one must accommodate oneself to, τινί Socrat. ap. Stob. 456. 50.
 συμπεριέρχομαι, Dep. to go round together, τὰς Ἀλπεις App. Civ. 5. 20; σ. τινι to go round with ..., Cleomed. p. 74.
 συμπεριέχω, to embrace in the same circuit, Dion. H. 3. 43, in Pass.
 συμπεριζώννυμαι, Med. to gird round oneself, gird oneself with, Ath. 551 D.
 συμπεριθῶ, to run about with, M. Anton. 7. 47; ἄνω καὶ κάτω Luc. Merc. Cond. 24.
 συμπεριπίπτω, Dep. to fly about with, τινι Zozim. 1. 57.
 συμπεριστάμαι, Pass. to stand round together, Eccl.
 συμπερικινῶ, to move round together, Cass. Probl. 27.
 συμπερικλείω, to include together, Schol. Luc. Anach. 17, Tzetz., etc.
 συμπερικλῶ, to spin together, τὰ λυτὰ Nicet. Eug.
 συμπεριλαμβάνω, to embrace, enclose or include together, [τοῖς νευροῖς] τὰ ὅσα καὶ τὸν μυελὸν Plat. Tim. 74 D; τὰ πᾶ ἀριστ. H. A. 5. 17, 5; πολλὰν ἀναδυσίαν Id. Meteor. 2. 3, 25:—Pass., Plat. Tim. 83 D. 2. to embrace or comprehend at once, τὰ γένη Ib. 58 A: to comprehend in a treaty with others, ἐν ταῖς συνθήκαις Philipp. ap. Dem. 251. 9, cf. Decret. ap. eund. 235. 16: to embrace in the same history, τι Polyb. 8. 13, 4, Diod., etc.:—Pass., συμπεριελήφθαι Arist. Top. 6. 4, 13. II. Med. to take part in together, τινας Luc. Dom. 4.
 συμπεριληπτόν, verb. Adj. one must also embrace, cited from Theophr.
 συμπεριληπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, comprehensive, Epiphani.
 συμπερινήχω, to swim round together, Eccl.
 συμπερινοῶ, to consider well with or together, M. Anton. 8. 36.
 συμπερινοστέω, to go round together with, follow along with, τινι Luc. Tox. 56, etc.; σ. τῇ σικίᾳ ἡ γῇ Cleomed. p. 60; σ. ἡμῖν ὁ λόγος Paus. 5. 14, 10.
 συμπεριοδεύω, to come round together with, ἀμύπτει σ. τῇ σελήνῃ Arist. Mund. 4, 35. II. to travel round and describe together, Strab. 785, 821.
 συμπεριπατέω, to walk round or about with, τινι Plat. Prot. 314 E, Menand. Διδυμ. 1: absol., τοὺς συμπεριπατοῦντας their companions in walking round, Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 6.
 συμπεριπλέκω, to plait round with, encompass with, Aquila V. T.:—Pass. to have intercourse with, γυναῖκα Eccl.
 συμπεριπέτομαι, Dep. to fly about with, Themist. 233 A.
 συμπεριπίπτω, to fall about together, Hypsaenus ap. Stob. 505. 50.
 συμπεριπλανόομαι, Pass. to wander about together, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 167.
 συμπεριπλέω, to sail about with, τινι App. Civ. 5. 96, Vita Hom. 8.
 συμπεριπλοκή, ἡ, inter-connexion, τῶν πραγμάτων Luc. Hist. Conscr. 55.
 συμπεριποιέω, to help in procuring, τὴν ἀρχὴν τινι Polyb. 3. 49, 9, cf. Diod. 11. 81.
 συμπεριπολέω, to go round together, accompany, Philo 1. 16, Plut. 2. 745 E, etc.:—Subst. συμπεριπόλησις, ἡ, Procl. ad Plat. Alc. p. 138.
 συμπεριπολος, ὄν, going round together, Παν. C. I. 1728, Themist.
 συμπεριπτύσσομαι, Med. to embrace together, Basil.
 συμπερισκοπέω, to examine together, Theod. Prodr.
 συμπερισπῶ, to circumflex the ultima also, Apollon. Constr. 329, E. M.
 συμπεριστέλλω, to help in cloaking, ἀμαρτίας Polyb. 10. 25, 9.
 συμπεριστρέφομαι, Pass. to revolve along with, τῷ οὐρανῷ σ., of the fixed stars, Arist. Mund. 2. 7; τὸ πῦρ τῇ δύνῃ Plut. 2. 927 D.
 συμπερισύρω [ῶ], to drag round together, Greg. Nyss.
 συμπερισφίγγω, to bind tight round together, Theod. Prodr.
 συμπεριτείνω, to stretch round together, Greg. Nyss.
 συμπεριτεχνίζω, to help in walling round, Plut. Timol. 9.
 συμπεριτέμνω, to circumscribe together, Byz.
 συμπεριτίθημι, to put round together, π. αὐτῷ δόξαν to get honour for himself at the same time, Plut. Nic. 5.
 συμπεριτρέπω, to overthrow together with, ἐαυτὴν τινι Sext. Emp. P. 2. 188, cf. 193, etc.
 συμπεριτρέχω, to run round together, Luc. Dem. Encom. 37.
 συμπεριτυγχάνω, to fall in with at the same time, τινί Ael. V. H. 3. 44, and v. l. Xen. An. 7. 8, 22.
 συμπεριφαντάζομαι, Med. to form conceptions of also, M. Anton. 10. 38.
 συμπεριφέρω, to carry round along with or together, Plat. Rep. 404 C, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 22. II. Pass. to be carried round together, Plat. Rep. 617 B; συμπεριφέρεσθαι περιφορὰν Id. Phaedr. 248 A; τινι with one, Diog. Ar. ap. Diog. L. 9. 53; τὰ ἀπλανῆ συμπεριφέρεται τῷ οὐρανῷ Diog. L. 7. 144. 2. συμπεριφέρεσθαι τινι to go about with one, to have intercourse with one, live in his society, Polyb. 2. 17, 12, cf. Wytt. Plut. 2. 124 B, Ath. 548 A; of intercourse with a woman, Diod. 17. 77. 3. of circumstances, to accommodate or adapt oneself to, τοῖς

καίροις σ. πρὸς τὸ κράτιστον Aeschin. 50. 17; τοῖς πράγμασιν ἐλαφρῶς καὶ μετρίως Plut. 2. 468 E; absol. to *show indulgence*, C. I. 2058 A. 31, 79 and B. 69., 2356, v. Böckh p. 124; cf. συμπεριεκτήειν, συμπεριφάρομαι 2.

4. of things, to *understand and follow them, be well acquainted with*, τοῖς λεγομένοις, τοῖς παραγγελλομένοις Polyb. 3. 10, 2., 10. 21, 9. συμπεριφθόμαι, Pass. to *go about with any one to one's own ruin*, Luc. Pseudol. 18, Ath. 289 C; cf. φθείρω II.

συμπεριφορά, ἡ, *intercourse, companionship, society*, Polyb. 5. 26, 15, etc.; also, like συνοσία, *sexual intercourse*, Diod. 3. 64:—*revelry, debauch*, Wytt. Plut. 2. 124 B.

2. an *accommodating temper, indulgence, complaisance*, Polyb. 1. 72, 2, cf. 24. 2, 10; σ. ποιέσθαι χρημάτων to be indulgent in demanding repayment, C. I. 2335. 14.

συμπεριφώρητος, ov, *accommodating, complaisant*, Apollon. Lex. 146.

συμπεριφρόσω, to *fence all round or together*, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 16.

συμπεριφθόμαι, Pass. to *grow together all round*, Oribas.

συμπεριχέω, to *pour all round together*, Eccl.

συμπεριχορεύω, to *dance round together*, Byz.

συμπεριόναω, to *pin together*, χεῖρας θυροῖς συμπεριονημένας Plut. Crass. 25, cf. Themist. 253 A.

συμπέσσω, Att. -πτω, fut. -πέσω. To *soften by heat, to mature, ripen, work up, prepare*, Lat. *concoquo*, ὁμαλύνει καὶ συμπέσαι Arist. Meteor. 4. 3, 17; ἡ γῆ σ. τῇ θερμότητι Id. G. A. 3. 2, 16, cf. 11, etc.: to *hatch eggs*, Id. H. A. 5. 17, 7, cf. 6. 2, 22., 9. 40, 23, G. A. 3. 2, al.; —Pass., Id. P. A. 4. 3, 5; of food, to be *digested*, Id. Meteor. 4. 2, 3.

συμπετάννυμι, to *spread out with or together*, Aen. Tact. 37. fin.

συμπέτομαι, Dep. to *fly with or together*, Luc. Musc. Enc. 6, Ael. N. A. 2. 48.

συμπεφορημένος, Adv. *closely pressed together*, Gloss.

συμπεφυρμένος, Adv. *confusedly*, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 345, 347.

σύμπεψις, ἡ, *digestion*, Galen. 2. 12, Alex. Trall.

συμπηγία, ἡ, = συμπαγία, Galen. 8. 129, Oribas.

σύμπηγμα, τό, *something put together*, Apollod. Pol. 28 C.

συμπηγνύμι and -νύω: fut. -πήγω. To *put together, construct, frame*, τάφον Eur. Supp. 938; ψεύσαν λόγον Pind. N. 5. 53; στέγασμα Plat. Tim. 73 D; στήρυγα Theocr. 8. 23, etc.; σ. τὴν οὐσίαν ἐκ . . . Plut. 2. 118 D:—Med. to *construct for oneself*, σ. διήνον Critias 1. 10, cf. Luc. D. Deor. 25. 3, Amor. 53.

2. Pass., with pf. 2 συμπέπηγα, to be *compounded*, Anaxag. 4, cf. Plat. Tim. 46 B; of the human frame, Hipp. Vet. Med. 16.

II. to *make solid, congeal, condense*, Il. 5. 902 (v. sub ἐπείγω III. 2); σ. τὸ σῶμα Arist. Respir. 4, 8, cf. Plat. Tim. 85 D:—Pass., with pf. 2, to *become solid, to be condensed*, Ib. 59 E, 81 B, 91 A, etc.: of calculi in the bladder, Hipp. Aër. 286.

συμπήδημα, τό, a *leap taken with or together*, Hesych. s. v. σὺναλμα.

σύμπηκτος, ov, *put together, constructed, framed, οἰκήματα* σ. ἐξ ἀνθερίκων Hdt. 4. 190; πλαίσια ξ. compact, Ar. Ran. 800 (v. I. ἐμπυκτα; contrariwise συμπτκόν is v. l. for συμπτκόν in Diphil. Incert. 7).

2. curdled, σ. γάλα Philox. 2. 37.

συμπήξ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, = φορέγ, Theognost. Can. 40. 23.

συμπήξω, ἡ, a *putting together, constructing, framing*, ξύλων Hdu. 4. 2; σύγκρασις καὶ σ. Plut. 2. 433 D, cf. 95 B.

2. *condensation, coagulation, γόνον* Hipp. Aër. 292; τοῦ ἀγροῦ Arist. Mund. 4, 7, cf. Plaut. 2. 1, 2.

συμπήσσω, later form for -πήγνυμι, Diosc. 4. 9.

συμπέλει, to *press or squeeze together, to grasp closely*, τὰς τρίχας Plat. Phaedo 99 B; τὰ ταῖς χερσὶ Id. Soph. 247 C; σ. τὸ σῶμα Ephipp. Έμψ. 1. 3; σ. χεῖλαι χεῖλεσι Anth. P. 5. 128; τὸ ἐλαττον σ. τὸ πλεον Arist. Probl. 21. 26:—Pass. to be *squeezed up*, opp. to διέλκεσθαι, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 7; σ. τὰς ὁκάς Arist. Probl. 11. 44; ἡ κοιλία σ. ταῖς πλευραῖς Ib. 34. 11; συμπασιθῆναι, of the body, to be *pinched in, to grow lean*, Hipp. 1228. 5; of an army, συνεπίεζο τὰ μετὰ Dio C. 36. 32.

συμπέσις, ἡ, *compression*, Plat. Crat. 427 A.

συμπέσιμα, τό, *that which is pressed together, a sheaf*, Eust. 1162. 26.

συμπεορός, ὁ, = συμπίσις, Arist. Plant. 2. 1, 11, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 82.

συμπιλέω, to *force together like felt*: generally, to *compress*, Plat. Tim. 45 B; and more often in Pass., Ib. 49 C, Polit. 281 A; θρίξ ἐντεπιλήθη was *matted together*, Id. Tim. 76 C; κόμη ἀνυμπαρ καὶ συμπεπιλημένη Luc. Tox. 30; τὸ αὐτὸ μέγεθος οὐ δοκεῖ συμπιληθὲν γίνεσθαι βαρύτερον Arist. Cael. 3; ἀναπνοαὶ συμπεπιλημένας, of Vesuvius, Dio C. 66. 21; πορφύρα ἀκρατος συμπεπ. Plut. Demetr. 41.

συμπιλήσις, ἡ, *compression*, τῶς ὑγρότητος Arist. Plant. 2. 4, 12, cf. Poll. 7. 171:—*συμπίλημα*, τό, Boisson. Anecd. 2. 446:—*συμπιλητικός*, ἡ, ὄν, apt to *compress or close*, τῶν πόρων Tim. Locr. 100 E.

συμπιλῶ, = συμπίλω, Schol. Od. 21. 122.

συμπίνω[ι], fut. -πίομαι: to *drink together* (cf. συμπόσιον), μετὰ τινος Hdt. 2. 121, 4, Ar. Ach. 277; παρὰ τινι Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 28; σ. ἀλλήλους εἰς μέθην Plat. Minos 320 A; ἀσού, κτὰ τις εἶπεν τῶν ἐμπινόντων Pherecr. Χείρ. 3. 5; συμπίσεθε, ἡ οὐ; will you . . ? Plat. Symp. 213 A; συμπινεῖν δεινός Aeschin. 34. 42, etc.

συμπιπράσκω, to *set with or together*, Joseph. A. J. 12. 4, 4, in Pass.

συμπιπρήμι, to *sell fire to or burn along with*, Theod. Prodr. p. 5.

συμπιπύτω, Ion. impf. συμπίπτεσκον Emped. 311: fut. -πεοῖμαι: pf. -πέπτωκα. To *fall together, meet violently*, Lat. *concurrere*, of winds, σὺν δ' Ἐβρὸς τε Νότος τε πύον Od. 5. 295; of two champions beginning to fight, to *fall to, fight hand to hand*, σὺν ῥ' ἔπεσον Il. 7. 256., 21. 387; opp. to distant fighting, αἰχμῇσι καὶ ἔγχυριδιόσι Hdt. 1. 214, cf. 5. 112, Pind. I. 4. 86 (3. 69); σ. εἰς νεῖκα Hdt. 3. 120., 9. 55; c. dat. pers., ἐμπεσὼν μόνος μόνους Soph. Aj. 467; εἰς ἀγῶνα τῷδε συμπεσὼν Id. Tr. 20, σ. τοῖς πολέμοις Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 11; εἰς μάχην Diod. 3. 35; σ. ἀντίοι τινὶ Polyb. 3. 51, 5; συμπεσόντες μάχεσθαι Luc. Tox. 36:—of ships, λάβρα κλύδωνι σ. Eur. I. T. 1393; ἐμπεσούσης νηὶ νεῶς

Thuc. 7. 63; ξ. πρὸς ἀλλήλας τὰς ναῦς Id. 2. 84.

2. generally, to *fall in with, meet with*, esp. with accidents, misfortunes, c. dat. rei, ἀντίοι Hdt. 3. 52; φόνω Soph. O. T. 113; κακοῖς τοῖσδε Id. Aj. 429.

II. also of accidents, ailments, events, to *fall upon, happen to*, τοῖσιν αὐτοῦργίαι ἐμπεσῶσι μάταιοι Aesch. Eum. 336; καίρος ξ. τινὶ Isocr. 9 A; νοσήματα, δασένια σ. τινὶ Plat. Tim. 17 A, 82 C; πάθη Dem. 805. 24; σ. τι εἰς τινος Hdt. 7. 137; φιλία σ. πρὸς τινος Plat. Legg. 698 C.

2. absol. to *happen or fall out at the same time, occur*, τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρας συμπεσούσης τῷ τε ἐν Πλαταιῶσι καὶ τοῦ ἐν Μυκάλῃ . . τρώματος since the day on which both happened *chanced to be the same*, Hdt. 9. 100; ἐμπεσόντων καιρῶν Lys. 154. 11; τῶν κακῶν τῶν σ. Philem. Incert. 16. 4.

3. c. part., like τυγχάνω, καὶ τότε ἔτερον συνέπεσε γινόμενον Hdt. 9. 101; σ. ἐοῦσα ἐρς Id. 1. 82; Ἀρισταγώρη συνέπιπτε . . ταῦτα συνελθόντα Id. 5. 36; but the part. is sometimes omitted, ἐὰν ἴσῃ συμπεσών (sc. ὅντες) Arist. Pol. 6. 3, 6.

4. more often impers., συμπίπτει, συνέπιπτε, συνέπεσε, it *happened, fell out, came to pass*, foll. by inf., Hdt. 1. 139; by ὥστε c. inf., 8. 15, 132, 141; συνέπεσεν εἰς τοῦτο ἀνάγκη ὥστε . . matters came to such a pass that . . , Thuc. 1. 49; or c. acc. et inf., συνέπιπτε [αὐτὸν] ἀπὶχθαι Hdt. 5. 35, cf. Thuc. 4. 68, etc.; c. dat. et inf., ὅσαις ἀν συμπεσῇ . . ἐμέσαι Arist. H. A. 7. 11, 3; ὅταν ἀνυχνῇ σοι συμπεσῇ Philippiid. Φιλαδ. I. 1:—absol., ἀπὸ ταυτομάτου, ἀπὸ τύχης, διὰ τύχην σ. Arist. Cael. 2. 8, 5, Rhet. 2. 7, 5, Pol. 2. 9, 2:—τὰ συμπίπτοντα one's lot or fortune, Eur. Fr. 576, c. Isocr. 22 A; πρὸς τὸ συμπίπτον διατάττων Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 16; so, τὸ συμπεσόν Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 17.

III. to *coincide, agree or be in accordance with*, σ. τούτοις τόνδε τὸν λόγον Hdt. 7. 151; ὥστε σ. τὸ πάθος τῷ χρηστηρίῳ turned out in accordance with it, Id. 6. 18; absol. to *agree exactly*, Id. 2. 49; εἰς ταῦτον σ. to *agree in one*, Plat. Theaet. 160 D, Rep. 473 D, etc.; ἐμοὶ δὲ συμπεπτακας ἐς ταῦτον λόγον have come to exactly the same point with me, Eur. Tro. 1036.

IV. to *fall together, i. e. fall in*, esp. of a house, Lat. *concidere*, συμψ. στέγη Id. H. F. 905; πόλις ὑπὸ σεισμῷ ἐμπεπτακῶς Thuc. 8. 41; ἡ οἰκία σ. Xen. An. 5. 2, 24, etc.:—esp. of the vessels of the body, to *fall in, collapse*, Hipp. Offic. 745; μυκτῆρες συμπεπτακῶτες, opp. to ἀναπεπτάμενοι, Xen. Eq. 1, 10; σῶμα συμπεσόν α *fallen in or having collapsed from disease*, Plat. Phaedo 80 C; ὄφθαλμοι σ. Arist. H. A. 6. 3, 3; αἱ κοιλίαι σ. Id. Probl. 26. 6, al.

V. to *fall together, fall into the same line*, σ. ἐπ' ἀλλήλων ὑπὸ στενοχωρίας to *jostle one another*, Plat. Theaet. 195 A; to *converge, meet*, τὸ τὰς παράλληλους σ. οἰεσθαι Arist. An. Post. 1. 12, 4; οἱ πόροι παρ' ἀλλήλους εἰσὶ καὶ οὐ σ. Id. H. A. 1. 16, 7; of the sides of a triangle, Polyb. 2. 14, 5; of a river, σ. τῷ Κηρίῳ Plut. Sull. 16.

VI. σ. τινὶ πρὸς τὰ γύνατα to *fall down before him*, Polyb. 39. 3, 1.

συμπιστεύω, to *believe or trust along with*, Joseph. B. J. 1. 26, 5.

συμπιστεύομαι, Med. to *confirm*, τὸ δόγμα Sext. Emp. M. 1. 271.

συμπίνω, poet. for συμπίπτω, when the penult is to be short (v. sub πίτω), to *fall or dash together*, of waves, Aesch. Pr. 432; to *concur*, εἰς ταῦτον σ. μοι meets me exactly here, Eur. Hec. 966.

II. to *concur*, πολλοὶ γὰρ εἰς ἐν ἐμπίπτονουσιν ἔμεροι Aesch. Cho. 299; δίκαι . . οὐ ξ. κακῶν Eur. Hec. 1030; δεινὸν γε, θνητοῖς ὡς ἅπαντα σ. Ib. 846.

συμπιλάζομαι, = sq., Soph. Fr. 342 (Dind.), the MSS. of Dion. H. give συνοπά(ζεται), Nicet. Ann. 24 C.

συμπιλάζομαι, fut. ἡσομαι, Pass. to *wander about with, τινι* Diod. 3. 59, etc.; metaph., ταῖς ἀγνοῖαις τῶν συγγραφέων Polyb. 3. 21, 10.

συμπιλαυντής, οὐ, ὁ, fem. -ῆτις, = sq., Nicet. Ann. 21 C. 93 A.

σύμπλανος, ov, *wandering about together, κῶμος* σ. Νύξ Night the fellow-roamer of revelry, Anth. P. 5. 162, cf. 191., 6. 248.

συμπλάδω, ἡ, *fiction, fabrication*, Greg. Nyss.

συμπλάσσω, Att. -πτω, to *mould or fashion together, γαῖης* of clay, Hes. Th. 571; said of bees, Arist. H. A. 9. 41, 10, G. A. 3. 10, 28:—Pass., σπασμῇ ἐμπλάττεται Ar. Pax 869.

2. of speakers and writers, ἐννομολογοῦντες καὶ ξ. by agreeing on an hypothesis and a fiction, Plat. Charm. 175 D:—Med., συγγραφεσθαι καὶ συμπλάττεσθαι Dio C. 50. 5.

3. metaph. to *feign or fabricate together*, αἰτίας καὶ ἐγκλήματα Dem. 949. 13; σ. τι ἐαυτῷ Aeschin. 64. 34.

συμπλάστοντροπος, ὁ, a *fellow-statuary*, Eust. in Mai Spicil. 5. 330:—Verb -έω, Phot. in Mai Coll. Vat. 9. 3.

συμπλατᾶγέω, to *sound by striking together*, σ. χερσὶ to *clap with the hands*, Il. 23. 102 (v. l. συμπατάγησεν); χεῖρας Tzetz.

συμπλατύνομαι, Med. to *widen together*, Eccl.

συμπλέγδην, Adv. by *plaiting together*, Nonn. D. 10. 158.

συμπλέγμα, τό, *entanglement*, name of a piece of sculpture representing a pair of wrestlers with their limbs entwined, Lat. *symplegma*, Plin. 36. 4, 6 and 10; cf. Müller Archæol. d. Kunst § 126. 4.

συμπλέκω, neut. -ορα, *several together*, Lat. *complures*, Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 16; σύντρεψις καὶ σ. Aristid. 1. 525.

συμπλεκτός, εἰς, *entwined, entangled*, Nonn. Jo. 6. 38.

συμπλέκτρα, ἡ, f. l. for συμπαίκτηρα, q. v.

συμπλεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *twining or plaiting together*, Plat. Polit. 282 D; ἡ σ. τέχνη Poll. 7. 207; σ. δεσμός a *copulative conjunction*, Diog. L. 7. 72.

Adv. -κῶς, Apollon. de Constr. 15.

συμπλεκτος, ov, *twined together*, ἔρπειαι Anth. P. 4. 1, 18.

συμπλέκω, fut. ξω, to *twine or plait together*, ἐννιδὲν καὶ ξ. Plat. Polit. 309 B, etc.; στέφανον Plut. Eum. 6; σὺν δ' ἀναμῖξ πλέξας ἱρὶν having *twined the iris into a wreath*, Anth. P. 4. 1, 9; τὴν ἐκ τινος Dinarch. 92. 30; τινὶ τι Theocr. 18. 34; συμπεκνόντες τῷ χεῖρε εἰς τοῦτῳα joining their hands behind them, Thuc. 4. 4; but, σ. τινὶ τὰς χεῖρας to *join hands, become intimate with one*, Polyb. 2. 45, 2, cf. 47. 6:—so, σ. σπέρμα καὶ γάμος τέκνων Eur. Fr. 328. 5.

2. to *combine words so as to form a proposition*, σ. τὰ ῥήματα τοῖς ὀνόμασι Plat. Soph. 262 D, cf. Theaet.

202 B:—to combine notions logically under one term, σ. εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ κίνησιν καὶ ἀντίον Arist. de An. I. 5, 3; cf. Eth. N. 4. 1, 3; v. infr. II. 4.

3. generally, σ. τοῖς ὀνόμασι τοὺς νόμους to frame the laws in complex terms, Dem. 1335, 17; so, σ. τὰς πίστεις Dion. H. de Rhēt. 5; cf. συμπλοκή.—σ. πράξεις to connect, involve them in mutual relations, Polyb. 5. 105, 4, Diod. 16. 42.—but, σ. τὰς πράξεις ἀλλήλαις to mix them up, confuse them in a narrative, Polyb. 5. 31, 4.

II. Pass. to be twined together, plaited, ἐκ τινος Plat. Rep. 533 C, Dinarch. 92. 28; πρὸς ἀλλήλα Plat. Tim. 80 C; λέγουσι σῶμα συμπελεγμένοι Eur. Cycl. 225; ὅταν συμπακῇ [τὰ στελέχη] when they be twisted together, Theophr. C. P. 5. 5, 4; ἵχνη συμπελεγμένα tracks entangled, crossing in different directions, opp. to ὁρᾶ, Xen. Cyn. 5, 6.

2. of persons wrestling, to be intertwined, locked together (cf. σύμπλεγμα), συμπακέντος Γωβρύου τῷ μάγῃ Hdt. 3. 78: generally of combatants, to be engaged in close fight, συμπακέντες διαγωνίζεσθαι, μάχεσθαι Dem. 124. 10, cf. Polyb. 1. 28, 2, Luc. Symp. 44; σ. τοῖς πολέμοις Polyb. 3. 69, 13; πρὸς τὴν ἐπ' αὐτῶν Id. 4. 11, 7; so of a ship, to be entangled with her opponent, Hdt. 8. 84, Polyb. 1. 23, 6;—then, metaph. to be entangled in, τῇ Σκυθῶν ἐρημῇ συμπακῆναι Ar. Ach. 704 (not without allusion to a struggle with Cephalotes); συμπελεγμέθα ξένοι we are entangled or engaged with him, Eur. Bacch. 500, cf. Aeschin. 48. 33; and of war, ἐὰν συμπακῇ πόλεμος Dem. 24. 10, cf. συνάπτω: so of disputes and contentions, λοιδορίας cf. Plat. Legg. 935 C; σ. τινι περὶ τὸ βῆμα Plut. Per. 11; σ. τοῖς Στωικοῖς Luc. Conviv. 30; σ. καὶ μεμψιμοιρεῖν Polyb. 17. 8, 3.

3. of sexual intercourse, Θέτιδι συμπακείσῃ Soph. Fr. 548; συμπακείσθαι ἀλλήλοισι to be locked together, Plat. Symp. 191 A, cf. 192 A; in Arist. of animals, H. A. 5. 6, 1, 5. 8, 4, al. 4. to be closely combined, ἡ ψυχὴ συμπεπλεκται πρὸς τὸ σῶμα Arist. de An. 1. 3, 13; of words, opp. to ἀπλῶς λέγεσθαι (to be used singly), Id. Phys. 2, 3, 12, cf. 1. 6, 5, Metaph. 4. 2, 13; κατηγορία συμπελεγμένη, complex, opp. to ἀπλά, Id. An. Pr. 1. 37, cf. Interpr. 2, 2, P. A. 1. 3, 18; v. σύμπλεξις.

5. of ingredients, to mix together, Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 647 E.

III. intr. in Act., = Pass. (II. 2), ναυσὶν ἐσχάταις cf. Eur. I. A. 292.

σύμπλεξις, ἡ, a complex term, Arist. P. A. 1. 3, 20; cf. συμπλέω II. 4. σύμπλεως, α, on, quite full, τινος of a thing, Hipp. 296. 35; Att. συμπλεως Xen. An. 1. 2, 22 (as the best MSS. for ἐμπλεως).

σύμπλευρος, on, side by side, Epiphani.

συμπλέω, fut. -πλεύσομαι: Ion. -πλώω, -πλώσομαι:—to sail in company with, τινι Hdt. 4. 149, 5, 46, Eur. I. A. 102, Antipho 131. 40, Thuc., etc.; ἐν τῇ Ἀργεῖ Hdt. 4. 179; μετὰ τὸν ἑκάδων Thuc. 6. 44; absol., Id. 1. 27; τῶν ἀνυπελόντων Plat. Gorg. 511 E; ἀνυπελόντες ναῦται C. I. 495.—metaph., ξ. τοῖς φίλοις δυνατοῦσι Eur. H. F. 1225.

συμπληγάς, ὁδός, ἡ, striking or dashing together, ξυμπληγάδες πέτραι the justling rocks, i. e. the Κυνεαὶ νῆσοι, which were supposed to close in on all who sailed between them (also called συνδρομαῖες), Eur. I. T. 355, Strab. 21, 149; Κυνεαὶ σ. π. Eur. Med. 1263; also ξυμπληγάδες (sub. πέτραι) Ib. 2, 1. T. 260, 1389;—in sing., γῆν κυνεαὶν ξυμπληγάδα (Ald. κυνεαὶν ξυμπληγάδων) Ib. 242; Ἄφρονος ἑκπεράσαι ποτιῖαν ξυμπληγάδα, of the passage out of the Euxine (Herm. ποτιῖαν ξυμπληγάδων), Id. Andr. 796.

II. as Subst. a collision, conflict, Arist. Mund. 2, 10, Epiphani.

συμπληγήδην, Adv. with clapping of hands, Theocr. 24. 55.

συμπληθύνω [δ], to multiply or increase together, Xen. Oec. 18, 2.

II. Pass. to take plural forms, Apollon. de Constr. 205.

συμπληθύνω, to help to fill or increase, ποταμὸν Hdt. 4. 48, 50; τὰς ἀτυχίας Longin. 23. 3; τὸ γένος, τὴν πατρίδα Dio C. 52. 42, etc.

συμπλημμελέω, to sin together with, τινι Aquila V. T.

συμπλημμυρέω, to flood together, Greg. Nyss.

σύμπληξις, ἡ, a collision, Dem. Phal. § 207, 299; cf. συμπίλησις.

συμπληξίς, es, = σύμπλεως, Plat. Epin. 985 A, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 10.

συμπληρώω, to help to fill, σ. τοῖσι Ἀθηναίοις τὰς νέας to help them in manning . . , Hdt. 8. 1.

II. to fill up or completely, ἐξήκοντα ναὺς to man them fully, Thuc. 6. 50, Plat. Symp. 202 E; σ. τὸ περιγρηθὲν Id. Legg. 770 B; τὸν μεταδὲ τύπον, τὸ μ. Arist. Meteor. 1. 3, 14, P. A. 4. 12, 24; τοὺς πόρους Theophr. Odor. 45; ἔρανον Plut. 2. 694 D;—so in Med., σ. τὰ διαστήματα Plat. Tim. 35 C, cf. 36 B;—Pass., πάντα ξυμπληρωτὰ σαρκὶν Ib. 75 A; σ. ἐκ τιναν Tim. Locr. 105 A, Diod. 1. 2.

2. to complete, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 2. 10, 11;—Pass. to be in course of completion, Id. Plant. 1. 2, 19, Ath. 671 A.

συμπλήρωμα, τό, the complement, Tim. Locr. 96 B, Arist. Probl. 11. 18.

συμπληρώσις, ἡ, completion, Arist. Plant. 1. 2, 12; τῆς εὐδαιμονίας Polyb. 5. 90, 4; ἐτῶν LXX (2 Paral. 36. 21); σ. ἀπὸ πάντων completeness in all . . , Longin. 12. 2.

συμπληρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, for filling up, complementary, τινος Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 131, Plut. 2. 1060 C, etc. Adv. —κῶς, Dion. Ar.; so συμπληρωματικῶς, Eust. Dion. P. 41.

συμπλοικός, ἡ, ὄν, sailing with or together, συμпл. φιλία friendship of shipmates, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 12, 1.

συμπλοκή, ἡ, an intertwining, complication, combination, τῇ [τῶν ἀτόμων] συμπλοκῇ . . πάντα γενέσθαι Democ. ap. Arist. Cael. 3. 4, 6; used by Plat. as a generic term for weaving and its kindred arts, Polit. 281 A, 305 E, al.; ἡ ἀπάντων πρὸς ἀλλήλα σ. Polyb. 1. 4, 11.

2. a struggle, esp. of wrestlers, ἡ ἐν ταῖς συμποκαῖς μάχῃ a close struggle, Plat. Legg. 833 A, cf. Polyb. 1. 15, 3; also of ships, close engagement, Id. 1. 27, 12, 1. 28, 11.

3. an embrace, sexual intercourse, Plat. Symp. 191 C, Arist. H. A. 5. 5.

4. a combination of letters to form a word or of words so as to form a proposition, Plat. Polit. 275 B, sq.; λόγος ἐγένετο . . ἡ πρώτη σ. Id. Snp. 262 C, cf. Theaet. 202 B; also a combination of mental acts so as to form one entity, οὐδὲ σ. δόξης καὶ ἀσθήσεως

φαντασία ἀν εἴῃ Arist. de An. 3. 3, 9, cf. P. A. 1. 3, 15, Top. 2. 7, 2:—the combination of subject and predicate, σ. γὰρ νοημάτων ἐστὶ τὸ ἀληθὲς ἡ ψεύδους Id. de An. 3. 8, 6; κατὰ συμποκὴν λέγεσθαι, opp. to ἀνεῖν συμποκῆς, Id. Categ. 2, 1, etc.

5. in Gramm. a conjunction.

σύμπλοκος, on, entwined, interwoven, involved, Anth. P. 5. 255, 290, Nonn., etc.

σύμπλοος, on, contr. -πλοος, συν: (πλέω):—sailing with one in a ship, a shipmate, Hdt. 2. 115, 3. 41; τινι Eur. Hel. 1207, Antipho 132. 2, etc.; ξυμπλοὶ ἡ ἐυστρατίαι Plat. Rep. 556 C:—poet. of ships, ναὺς σ. εἰς ἄλλην Anth. P. 7. 381, cf. 585.

2. metaph. a partner or comrade in a thing, πάθος Soph. Ant. 541.

συμπλουτέω, to be rich together, lo. Chrys.

συμπλουτίζω, to enrich together, Eccl.; in Aesch. Ag. 586, σύν is adverbial.

συμπλωτήρ, ὁ, = σύμπλοος, Eccl.

συμπλώω, Ion. for συμπλέω.

συμπνευσμός, ὁ, = σύμπνοια, Hesych.; so σύμπνευσις, ἡ, Athanas.

συμπνεύω, fut. -πνεύσομαι, to breathe together with, τινι Anth. P. 7. 595, M. Anton. 8. 54: metaph., like Lat. conspire, to agree with, Plat. Legg. 708 D; ἐμπαῖς τὸ χυαῖσι σ. to go along with the sudden blasts of fortune, to yield or bow to them, Aesch. Ag. 187.

2. absol. to agree together, conspire, συμπενευσάντων ἡμῶν καὶ Θηβαίων Dem. 284. 17, cf. Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 11; εἰς τι Ael. N. A. 3. 44.

συμπνίγῃς, ἐς, strangling, choking by pressure, Diod. 3. 51.

συμπνίγω [δ], to throttle, press closely, τινά Ev. Luc. 8. 42; σ. τὸ σπέρμα to choke it, Ev. Marc. 4. 7:—metaph., σ. τὸν λόγον Ev. Matth. 13. 22, cf. Luc. 8. 14:—Pass., δένδρα συμπεπνιγμένα Theophr. C. P. 6. 11, 6.

σύμπνοια, ἡ, a breathing together, τῶν φύσων Artemid. 2. 37:—metaph. an agreement, union, Diog. L. 2. 137; ἡ ἀπάντων σ. Arctae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 5.

σύμπνοος, on, contr. -πνοος, συν, (πνοή) animated by one breath, Plut. 2. 574 E: agreeing with, in accord with, τινι Anth. P. 6. 227, 11. 372: accordant, Arctae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 10, Plut., etc.

συμποδηγέω, to conduct or lead together, Plat. Polit. 269 D, 270 A.

συμποδίζω, to tie the feet together, bind hand and foot, τινά Ar. Ran. 1512; συμπ. τινά χεῖρας τε καὶ πόδας καὶ κεφαλὴν Plat. Rep. 615 E;

cf. συμπεδάω:—Pass. to be entangled in a net, of dogs, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 8; ἀμφοῖν ποδοῖν σ. Luc. Ocyr. 149.

II. metaph., like Lat. impdire, to entangle, enchain, μέθῃ τινά Plat. Rep. 488 C:—Pass., λύγους σ. ὑπὸ τινος Id. Gorg. 482 D, cf. Theaet. 165 E.

συμποδισμός, ὁ, an entangling, τὴν σκελὴν Nicet. Eug., Eust.

συμποδιστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who fetters, Eccl., Byz.

συμπούω, to help or assist in doing, τι Andoc. g. 8, Isac. 70. 29, etc.; v. σύν C.

II. to make poetry in company with, τοὺς Ἰππείας ξυμποίησα τῷ φαλακρῷ τούτῳ (i. e. Eupolis in partnership with Aristophanes) Eupol. Bap. 16; Εὐριπίδῃ . . συμποίησις . . τὴν μελωδίαν Ar. Fr. 231 b, cf. Thesm. 158:—of a sculptor, συμποιεῖσθαι ἀγάλμα μετὰ τινος Schol. Ar. Nub. 857.

συμποικίλλομαι, Pass. to be wrought in with, Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 5.

συμποικάνομαι, Pass. to feed together, herd together, Eur. Alc. 579.

συμποίησιν, ενος, ὁ, a fellow-shepherd, Nicet. Eug., Eccl.

συμπολεμέω, to join in war, Thuc. 1. 18, 8. 46, Andoc. 26. 27, Xen., etc.; τινι with one, Id. An. 2. 3, 1, etc.; μετὰ τινος Plat. Rep. 422 D;

σ. τὸν πόλεμον Dem. 354. 24.

συμπολεῖω, to revolve together, Theod. Stud.:—Med., Hesych.

συμπολιζέω, to unite into one city, Joseph. B. J. 5. 4, 2:—Pass., τῶν ἐπὶ τὰ λόφον συμπολιτισμένων τῇ Ῥώμῃ Dion. H. 1. 71, cf. 32; Αἴγιον ἐπὶ τὰ δῆμον συνεπολιτίσθη Strab. 337.

συμπολορκέω, to join in besieging, to besiege jointly, Hdt. 1. 161, Thuc. 3. 20, Dem., etc.:—Pass., οἱ συμπολορκεύμενοι Polyb. 2. 7, 8.

συμπολιτεία, ἡ, a federal union of several states, with interchange of civic rights, a confederacy, league, τῶν Ἀχαιῶν Polyb. 3. 5, 6, cf. 2. 41, 12., 44. 5, etc.; v. Nieb. R. H. 2. p. 51.

συμπολιτεύω, to live as fellow-citizens or members of one state, τισὶ with others, Thuc. 6. 4., 8. 47, 73; νόμοις τοῖς αὐτοῖς χρῆσθαι καὶ σ. Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 12:—also in Med., συμπολιτεύομαι, Lys. 116. 6, etc.: μηδενὶ with no one, Dem. 1431. 22; μετὰ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν Polyb. 23. 8, 9; οἱ συμπολιτεύμενοι one's fellow-citizens, Isocr. 27 C, 238 E; σ. καὶ κοινοῦντες πόλεις Arist. Pol. 7. 2, 3:—metaph., τὰ σύντροφα καὶ συμπολιτεύμενα ἀδικήματα Plut. Cat. Mi. 47.

συμπολίτης [δ], οὗ, ὁ, a fellow-citizen, Lat. concivis, Eur. Heracl. 826, C. I. 6446; condemned by Phryn. p. 172: fem. —ῖτις, Diod. Excerpt. 528, 97, Schol.

σύμπλολοι, αι, α, many together, Plat. Alc. 1. 114 B, Polit. 261 E, al.

συμποπνεύω, to accompany in a procession, to escort, Aeschin. 6. 43, Arist. Rhet. Al. 3, 5 and 11, C. I. 1193. 1.

συμπονέω, to work with or together, to take part in labouring, τινι with one, συμπονῆσθε τῷ νῦν πονοῦντι Aesch. Pr. 274; συμπονέειν παρὶ Soph. El. 986, etc.; σ. καὶ συγκινδυνεύειν τινί Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 55; τοῖς κακοπαθοῦσι Plut. Anton. 43; σ. τινι πόνους Eur. Or. 1224; but also, σ. κακοῖς to take part in them, Ib. 683:—absol. to labour or suffer together, Soph. Ant. 41, etc.; σ. πολλὰ Ar. Ach. 695; ἐὰν τι πονῆσθαι μέρος, συμπονέει τὸ ὅλον Arist. Probl. 5. 22.

συμπονηρεύομαι, Dep. to join others in villany, play the knave together with, τισι Ar. Lys. 404, Isocr. Antid. § 240.

συμπορεύομαι, fut. -εἰσόμεαι: aor. —επορεύθην: Dcp. To go or journey together, Eur. I. T. 1488; τινι with one, Plat. Phaedr. 249 C, Xen. An. 1. 3, 5, etc.; ἐπὶ τινι συμφέροντι for some advantage, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 9, 4.

II. to come together, of the Senate, Polyb. 6. 16, 4:—metaph. to consort together, hold intercourse, Plut. Lycurg. 15.

συμπορθεῖν, like συμπερθεῖν, to help to destroy, ὅς σὺ πατρὶ συνεπόρθει Φρύγας Eur. Or. 888; οἱ συμπεπορθημένοι involved in like ruin, Strab. 353.

συμπορθητής, οὗ, ὁ, one who helps to destroy, Schol. Lyc. 222.

συμπορίζω, to help in procuring, ἐκ τῶν ξυμμάχων τι Thuc. 7. 20:—Med. to do so for oneself, Id. 8. 1, Isocr. 47 A:—Pass. to be provided also, Plut. Mar. 40.

συμπορισμός, ὁ, assistance in procuring, Joseph. B. J. 2. 20, 8.

συμπορνεύω, to commit fornication with, Clem. Al. 53.

σύμπος, ον, accompanying, Procl. ad Plat. Alc. I. 165.

συμπορδομαι, Pass. to be fastened together, LXX (Ex. 36. 9), Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. θώραξ.

συμπορδόνω [ν], to help to arrange, to promote, τὴν κατ' ὅρθωσιν Hipp. Art. 792; κέλευθόν τινα Ap. Rh. 4. 549.

συμποσία, ἡ, a drinking together, Alcæa. 46, Pind. P. 4. 524.

συμποσιάζω, to drink together, Heliod. 5. 28.

συμποσιαῖος, α, ον, = sq., Eust. 770. 15.

συμποσιακός, ὁ, ὅν, of or fit for a drinking party, convivial, λόγος Eust. 89. fin.; τὰ σ. distinguished from τὰ συμποτικά by Plut. 2. 629 D.

συμποσι-αρχος, ὁ, the president of a drinking-party, toastmaster, Lat. rex convivi or magister bibendi, Xen. An. 6. 1, 30, Alex. Ἀποκοπ. 2, C. I. 4485. 15, Plut., etc.; also, συμποσιάρχης, ον, ὁ, Id. 2. 620 E, C. I. 2163:—hence συμποσιάρχῳ, to be a συμποσιάρχος, Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 12, Plut. 2. 620 C; and συμποσιαρχία, ἡ, his office of συμποσιάρχος, Ib. 620 A. Cf. συμποτικός.

συμποσιαστικός, ὁ, ὅν, = συμποσιακός, Nicet. Eug.

συμπόσιον, τό, (συμπίνω) a drinking-party, symposium, Theogn. 298, 496, Phocyl. 11, Hdt. 2. 78, Pind., etc.; σ. κατασκευάζειν, παρσχεῖν τινα, συνάγειν Plut. Rep. 363 C, Plut., etc.:—properly it followed the δείπνον, cf. Ar. Ach. 1142: cf. συμποτικός. On the Athenian symposia, v. Dict. of Antiqu.—Plat., Xen., and Plut. wrote dialogues under this name.

II. the party itself, the guests, Plut. 2. 157 D, 704 D.

III. the room in which such parties were given, the drinking-room, τοῦ σ. στέγη Callix. ap. Ath. 196 B; σαίρειν τὸ σ. Luc. D. Deor. 24, 1, etc.:—in Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 10, the sense is dub.

συμπόσιος, α, ον, = συμποτικός, E. M.

συμποσθῶ, to reckon together, Eccl.

συμποτάζω, = συμποσιάζω, Eccl.

συμπότης, ον, ὁ, a fellow-drinker, a boon-companion, Hdt. 2. 78, 173, Pind. O. I. 99, Eur. Alc. 343, Ar. Ach. 1135, Antipho 115. 18, Plut., etc.

συμπότης, ὁ, ὅν, of or for a συμπότης or a συμπόσιον, convivial, jolly, σ. πρήγματα Ar. Ach. 1142; νόμοι σ. the laws of such parties, enforced by the συμποσιάρχος, Plat. Legg. 671 C (whence the phrase συμπόσιον παιδαγωγεῖν, Ib. 641 B); σ. ἀρμονίαι airs suited for drinking songs, Id. Rep. 398 E; σ. προβλήματα, title of a book by Plut. (v. sub συμποσιακός); σ. ὑπομνήματα Diog. L. 7. 1; σ. νόμοι rules for convivial meetings, Plat. Legg. 671 C.—συμπότης a jolly fellow, Ar. Vesp. 1209, cf. Polyb. 31. 21, 8.—Comp. —ώτερος, Luc. Ep. Sat. 32; Sup. —ώτατος, Id. Tim. 46. Adv. —κώς, Poll. 6. 20.

συμπότης, συμπότηρια, fems. of συμπότης, Gloss.

συμπότηνιάω, (ποτινιάω) to lament together, Theod. Stud.

σύμπος, ποδός, ὁ, ἡ, with the feet together or closed, Ar. ap. Poll. 6. 159; σύμποδα ἐλέφαντα δεσμεῖν Strab. 703.

συμπραγματούμαι, fut. —έσομαι: aor. —επραγματεύθην Diog. L. 5. 71; Dep. To assist in transacting business, τινι Plut. Cato Ma. 21; σ. τι Id. Lycurg. 5; absol. Id. 2. 417 A, C. I. (add.) 1997 d.

συμπράκτωρ, Ion. —πρήκτωρ, opor, ὁ, a helper, assistant, Hdt. 6. 125; σ. γενέσθαι τι Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 29; c. gen. rei, σ. δοῦν a companion in travel, Soph. O. T. 116; συμπράκτορες τῆς αἰτίας involved as accomplices in the charge, Antipho 124. 33.

σύνπραξις, ἡ, assistance, Plut. 2. 478 D:—συνπραξία, Schol. Pind. N. 10. 6.

συνπράσσω, Att. —ττω: Ion. —πρήσσω. To join or help in doing, τινὶ τι Aesch. Pr. 295, Eur. I. T. 980, Heracl. 451, Xen., etc.; σ. τινὶ τὰγαθὰ to assist one in procuring what is good, Arist. Rhet. 2. 4. 25, cf. Eth. N. 9. 5, 2:—c. acc. rei only, σ. τὰ ἅλλα Soph. Aj. 1396; ἔ. τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων Thuc. 4. 74; σ. εἰρήνην to help in negotiating, Xen. Ages. 7, 7; c. dat. pers. only, to act with, cooperate with, τινι Thuc. 3. 101, Lys. 128. 5, Isocr., etc.; τινὶ περὶ τινος Xen. An. 5. 4. 9; ὑπὲρ τινος Polyb. 28. 7, 2; σ. ὥστε γενέσθαι τι Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 28, etc.; σ. τινὶ ὅπως ἔξει Isocr. 67 B.

2. absol. to lend aid, cooperate, opp. to ἀντιπράσσω, Soph. Tr. 1177, Xen., etc.; οἱ ξυμπράσσοντες the confederates, Thuc. 4. 67., 8. 14, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 16.

III. intr., ἀνὰ κακῶς πράσσοντι σ. κακῶς to share in another's woe, Eur. Heracl. 27.

III. Med. to assist in avenging, συνεπρήξαντο Μενέλεω τῆς Ἑλένης ἀρπαγὰς Hdt. 5. 94; cf. συνεκπράσσομαι.

συμπράτης [α], ον, ὁ, a fellow-dealer, Lys. ap. Poll. 7. 12. Also συμπράτηρ, ἦρος, A. B. 193.

συμπρεπής, ἐς, befitting, Aesch. Supp. 458, Theb. 13.

συμπρεπόντως, Adv. befittingly, Epiphan.

συμπρέτω, to besit, beset, βοά σὺν Ἀριστοκλείδῃ πρέπει Pind. N. 3. 119, cf. Plut. Philop. 11, Aristaen. 1. 12.

συμπρεβυτής, οὗ, ὁ, a fellow-ambassador, Lys. 177. 41, Aeschin. 24. 12.

συμπρεβευτής, to be a fellow-ambassador, be joined or associated with on an embassy, Dem. 400. 11, Aeschin. 50. fin.:—Med. to join in sending an embassy, Thuc. 3. 92., 5. 44.

συμπρεβύς, εως, ὁ, = συμπερεβυτής, but prob. only in pl. (cf. πρέσβυς II), Thuc. 1. 90 sq., Dem. 400. 6, etc.; σ. τινι Xen. An. 5. 5. 24.

συμπρεβύτερος [ν], ὁ, a fellow-presbyter, 1 Ep. Petr. 5. 1, Eccl.

συμπρεβύτης, ον, ὁ, one who is old together, Theod. Prodr.

συμπρήκτωρ, συμπρήσσω, Ion. for συμπράκτωρ, συμπράσσω.

συμπράσθαι, inf. aor. 2 (no pres. in use, cf. *πρίσμαι), to buy together, buy up, τὸν σῖτον Lys. 164. 33; πάντα τὸν αἶθρον Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 11.

συμπροάγω [α], to lead forward together: to contribute, εἰς αὐξήσιν Dion. H. de Dem. 48.

II. intr. to move forward with or together, Plut. Philop. 21, Agis 19.

συμπροαῖνιος, α, ον, coeternal, Eust. in Mai Spicil. 5. 212.

συμπροαύξομαι, Pass. to increase with or together, Hipp. 1006 C.

συμπροβαίνω, to advance together, Gloss.

συμπροβάλλω, to put forward together, Epiphan.: Subst. —προβολή, ἡ, Greg. Nyss.

συμπρόβουλος, ον, a fellow-πρόβουλος, Argum. Ar. Lys.

συμπρογινώσκω, to foreknow or foresee along with, Iambl. Myst. 4. 6.

συμπροδίδωμι, to join in betraying, Aen. Tact. 40.

συμπρόεδρος, ὁ, a joint-president, C. I. 96, 97 (ubi v. Böckh), 105, 111–113, al., Aeschin. 39. 21, Decret. Att. ap. Joseph. A. J. 14. 8, 5.

συμπρόειμι, (εἰμι ibo) to go forth along with or together, Hdt. 1. 16, Ath. 272 E, Phot.

συμπρόερχομαι, = foreg., Satyr. ap. Ath. 248 F, Galen. 4. 136, etc.

συμπροθύμιομαι, Dep.—to have equal desire with, share in eagerness with, τινι Thuc. 2. 80; τινι περὶ τι Dio Chr. 2. p. 307: so also absol., Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 14., 5. 4. 5.

2. c. acc. rei, to join zealously in promoting, τὸν ἔκπλον Thuc. 8. 1, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 19, An. 7. 1, 5.

3. c. dat. rei, to take zealous part in, τῇ προαιρέσει, τῇ ἀλώσει Diog. 14. 41, Luc. Calumn. 21.

4. c. inf. to have a joint zeal, share in the desire that . . . Thuc. 8. 2, Plat. Euthyphro 11 E, Xen. An. 3. 1, 9, etc.; so, σ. ὅπως . . . Ib. 7. 1, 5.

συμπροθυμοποιέμαι, Med. to encourage together, Theod. Stud.

συμπροτίζω, to put forward together, Arist. Mechan. 4, 3.

συμπροτίξω, to furnish with a dower together, Schol. Dem. 316. 4.

συμπροκόπτω, to advance or increase with, τινι Nicom. Arithm. 97.

συμπροκύντω, to bend forward along with, Synes. 17 C, Eust.

συμπρονάμων [α], ονος, ὁ, a joint-προνάμων (q. v.), C. I. 1793.

συμπρονοῖω, to join in providing, C. I. 4051.

συμπρονομεύω, to join in plundering, τινι Joseph. B. J. 4. 9, 3.

συμπροξενέω, to help in furnishing with means, Eur. Hel. 146.

συμπροορίζω, to preordain together, Eccl.

συμπροσπεύω, to join in escorting, τινὶ Hdt. 9. 1, Ar. Ran. 493, 413, Xen., etc.; σ. τινὰ ναυσὶν Thuc. 1. 27; τὸ σῶμα τινος, in funeral procession, Dion. H. 8. 59.

συμπροπηλάκιζω, to abuse together, Phot. in Wolf Anecd. 2. 183.

συμπροπύτω, to rush forth with, τινι Polyb. 31. 22, 1.

συμπροπορεύομαι, Dep. to travel forward with, v. l. LXX (Deut. 31. 8).

συμπροσάγω, to bring along with or together, Aen. Tact. 10, Galen.

συμπροσβάλλω, to come in collision with together, τινι Io. Chrys.

συμπροσγίνομαι, Dor. συμποτιγ-, Dep. to be added or joined together, Ross. Inscr. 1. 67.

συμπροσδέχομαι, Dep. to admit or accept together, Eccl.

συμπροδέμω, (εἰμί sum) to be present together, LXX (Ps. 93. 20).

συμπροσέρχομαι, Dep. to approach together, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. 260.

συμπροσέρχομαι, Dep. to beseech together, Byz.

συμπροσίσχομαι, Pass. to attach oneself to, τινος Plut. 2. 322 F.

συμπροσκύνω, to worship along with or together, Eccl.:—Subst., —κύνησις, ἡ, Eccl.; Adj., —κύνητος, ον, Epiphan.

συμπροσλαμβάνω, to take besides together, Anecd. Oxon. 4. 54.

συμπροσμίγνυμι, intr. to be in company with, προσέμειψα τῷ ἀνδρὶ Plat. Theat. 183 E.

συμπροσπίπτω, to happen at the same time, Galen. 2. 306.

II. to occur to one, τινι M. Anton. 7. 22.

συμπροσπλέκομαι, Pass. to contend or struggle hard, LXX (Dan. 11. 10).

συμπροστάτης [α], ον, ὁ, a joint-πρόστάτης, C. I. 4157, Greg. Naz.

συμπροστίθωμι, to add at the same time, prob. l. for vñ προστίθεις, Strab. 598.

συμπροσφέρω, = foreg., Eccl.

συμπροσψάω, to touch together, clash against, τινι Aesop. 329.

συμπροστένω, to stretch forth together, Pasin. Cod. Taur. 1. 328 A.

συμπροτερέω, to precede or exceed together, Suid. s. v. Ἡοίδος.

συμπροτρέπω, to urge on or exhort together, Dion. H. de Rhet. 7. 6.

συμπροφαίνω, to bring forth to light together, Plotin. 2. 1009.

συμπροφέρω, to bring forward together, Schol. Pind. O. 3. 81.

συμπροφητεύω, to prophesy along with or together, Plut. 2. 860 D.

συμπροφήτης, ον, ὁ, a fellow-prophet, Georg. Syncell. 406. 6.

συμπροχέω, to pour out together, v. l. Orph. Arg. 573.

συμπροχωρέω, to go forward together, Poll. 1. 215.

συμπρυτάνεω, to administer together, Schol. Pind. N. 11. 1.

συμπρυτάνης, εως, ὁ, a joint-prytanis, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 6. 159, C. I. 132, 5763, 5771.

συμπρώτα, Adv. first of all, Emped. 218.

συμπτερόμαι, Pass. to get wings together, Longin. 15. 4, Eust.

συμπτερόσσομαι, Dep. to fly or flutter with, Eust. Dion. P. p. 75. 33.

σύμπτυγμα, τό, a fold, Nicet. Ann. 247 A.

συμπτυκτικός, ὁ, ὅν, folding up together, Dionys. Areop.

συμπτυκτος, ον, folded together, ἀπὸ σ. a lamb slit open to receive the stuffing and then sewn up, v. l. Diphil. Incert. 7; σ. ἀνάσαστοι folded anaepastics, i. e. spondaic, Pherecr. Kopavv. 5, ubi v. Meineke: cf. σύμπτωτος.

σύμπτυξις, εως, ἡ, a folding up or together, closing, Basil.

συμπτύσσω, to fold together, fold up and lay by, Soph. Tr. 691: Pass. opp. to ἀνατέινωμαι, Io. Diac.

σύμπτωμα, τό, (συμπίπτω) anything that has befallen one, a chance, casually, τὰ σ. καὶ τὰ ἀπὸ τύχης Arist. Rhet. 1. 9. 32; ἀπὸ συμπτωμάτων, much like ἀπὸ τύχης, Id. Phys. 2. 8, 5, cf. Pol. 2. 12, 5; opp. to αἰτία, Id. Divin. per Somm. 1. 5, etc.; v. Trendel. de An. 3. 12, 3. 2. often in bad sense, a mishap, mischance, Thuc. 4. 36, Arist. Pol. 5. 4, 5; ἀκούσιον α. Dem. 1295. 20; ὅταν τις . . ἀδίκους περιπέτῃ σ. Menand. Incert. 63; τὰ κοινὰ κοινὰς δεῖ φέρειν σ. Ib. 281 c. II. in diseases, a symptom, Plat. Ax. 364 C; σ. κεφαλῆς Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 3. III. a falling in, collapse, of the lacus Focinus, Dio C. 60. 33.

συμπτωατικός, ἡ, ὄν, casual, Theod. Stud. Adv. -κως, opp. to ἀνάγκη, Ptol.

συμπύσσω, ἡ, = sq., Archimed. 94 (239).

σύμπτωσις, ἡ, (συμπίπτω) a falling together, collapsing, Hipp. Aph. 1243; τῆς οἰκίας Strab. 670, cf. C. I. 3293.

II. a falling together, meeting, συμπτῶν Polyb. 3. 49. 6; ὁρῶν Id. 2. 14, 8; τῶν εὐθείων Ptol.

2. in hostile sense, an attack, onset, Polyb. 1. 57, 7, etc. 3. = συνέπτωσις, Schol. Ar. Thesm. 21, A. B. 561.

III. an incident, accident, Arist. H. A. 7. 6, 4.

σύμπτωχος, ὁ, a fellow-beggar, Synes. 214 D:—συμπτωχεύω, Eccl. συμπτύκω, to cover quite up, Diod. 17. 116.

σύνπυκνος, ὄν, pressed together, compressed, tight, Xen. Eq. 10, 10.

συμπυκνῶ, to press close together, make compact, Theophr. C. P. 6. 4, 2.

συμπυκτεύω, to engage in pugilistic contests with, Boiss. Anecd. 2. 452.

συμπυκνάζομαι, Dep. to inquire about with, τινί τι Eur. Hel. 328.

συμπύρω, to burn up, consume along with or together, Eur. Cycl. 307, Rhes. 960:—Pass., Id. Supp. 1071.

συμπυρῶ, = foreg., Tzetz. Hist. 11. 86.

συμπυρῶ, to sell with or together, Dio C. 59. 21, C. I. 2338. 114.

συμπυρῶμαι, Pass. to be united or to grow together by a callus (πῦρος), Hipp. 539. 45.

συμφαγεῖν, inf. aor. of συνεσθίω, Plat. Legg. 881 D.

συμφαδρύνω, to cheer together, Greg. Naz.

συμφαίνομαι, Pass. to appear along with or together, Eunap. p. 18, Epiphani.

συμφάνεια, ἡ, appearance, aspect, Aristaeas de LXX 113 B.

συμφανέρω, to manifest at once, Greg. Naz.

συμφάνης, ἐς, manifest at the same time, quite manifest, σ. ποιεῖν τι Arist. Probl. 19. 43; συμφανὲς ἔστιν ἐκ τοῦ λόγου Id. Eth. N. 1. 9, 7, de An. 1. 2, 25, al.; σ. γενέσθαι or γεγενῆσθαι Polyb. 2. 25, 5, C. I. 3025:—Comp. -έστερος, Theophr. C. P. 3. 18, 2.

συμφαντάζομαι, Pass. to be imagined along with, τινί Plut. 2. 392 E.

σύνφασις, ἡ, joint appearance, conjunction, φασὶν εἶναι τοὺς κομήτας σ. τῶν πλανήτων ἀστέρων Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 1.

συμφάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, agreeing, Eunap. p. 112; v. l. συμφαντικός.

συμφατριάω, to agree together, τινί or μετὰ τινος Eccl.:—φατριαστής, ὁ, Gloss.

συμφένης, ἁκός, ὁ, a partner in deceit, Eccl.

συμφερόνως, Adv. part. pres. of συμφέρω, profitably, τινί Plat. Legg. 662 A, Isocr. 19 E, etc.; οὔτε δικαίως οὔτε σ. on no plea either of justice or expediency, Antipho 116. 8; α. ἔχει Isocr. 156 C, etc.

συμφερότης, ἡ, ὄν, like συμφερότης, united, in conjunction, συμφερετὴ ἀρετὴ II. 13. 237; ἡχώ, θάλασσα, λιβάδες, etc., Nonn.

συμφέρω, fut. συνοίω: aor. 1 ανήνεγκα, Ion. -ήνεκα: aor. 3 συνήνεγκον: pf. συνενήνοχα Dem. 294. 15.

A. Act. I. to bring together, gather, collect, τὰ κακὰ ἐς μέσον Hdt. 7. 152; τάλαντα ἐς πάντων Id. 3. 92, cf. Dem. 724. 10; δαπάνην σ. Thuc. 1. 99; esp., like συγκομιδή, of dead bodies, cf. Xen. An. 6. 4, 9. Lycurg. 153. 29:—Pass. συμφέρεσθαι, opp. to διαφέρεισθαι, Heraclit. ap. Arist. Mund. 5, 5.

2. to bring together, contribute, βουλευματα Aesch. Pers. 528; ἐκ πάντων γούσων Eur. H. F. 488; πολλοὶ πολλὰ συνενήνεχασι μέρη Arist. Soph. Elench. 33, 15:—Med., of a river, φάσι δ. ῥέον Ap. Rh. 4. 134.

3. like συμβάλλω II, to bring into conflict, πολεμίους θεοῦς Aesch. Theb. 510; v. inf. B. 1. 2.

4. to bear along with or together, ὁ ἵππος ὕπλον σ. Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 13; ἐγὼ σοι ἐμφέρω (sc. τὴν παρηγορίαν) Ar. Eccl. 869:—of sufferings, labours, and the like, to bear jointly, help to bear, ἐπιδοῦναι πᾶν ὅσον περ ἀσθένω Soph. El. 946; σ. κακὰ Eur. H. F. 1366; πένθος τινί Id. Alc. 369; τὰς τούτων ἀμαρτίας Antipho 122. 21:—hence, to suffer, bear with, indulge, ὀργὰς συνοίω σοι Aesch. Eum. 848.

II. intr., the acc. rei being omitted, to confer a benefit, to be of use, be useful or profitable, οὐ οὐ ανήνεγκε τὸ ἔχθος did not come to good in the end, Hdt. 9. 37; τὸ καὶ συνήνεγκε ποισάσθαι Id. 8. 87; καλὸς γ' ἂν ἡμῖν ἐμφέροι ταῦτα Aesch. Supp. 753, cf. Ar. Ach. 252; τοῦτο σ. τῷ βίῳ Id. Pl. 38; ἀπαντ' ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον ἐς. to turn out for the best, Id. Eccl. 475, cf. Nub. 595; βρώμα, οἷον ἂν ἐς πολιορκίαν ἐμφέρῃ Thuc. 4. 26; πάντα ὅσα ἂν οἴηται συμφέρειν αὐτοῖς πρὸς τὸν βίον Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 5; δ σ. πρὸς τὴν πολιτείαν Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 10; etc.

2. impers. it is of use, is profitable, serviceable, expedient, mostly c. inf., ἐμφέρει σαφρονεῖν ὑπὸ στένει Aesch. Eum. 520, cf. Soph. El. 1440, Thuc. 2. 63, etc.; with Art. prefixed to inf., τὸ περιγίγνεσθαι . . αὐτοῖς σ. Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 10; the inf. is often to be supplied, Thuc. 1. 1231, Xen. Ath. 3, 11; also, ὡς νομίζω συμφέρειν ἡμῖν γενομένων τούτων Plat. Phaedr. 230 E; foll. by a relat. clause, σ. τῷ κοινῷ, ἦν . . Id. Legg. 875 A; σ. ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον, ἐπὶ τὸ ἀμεινόν Xen. An. 7. 8, 4, Andoc. 10. 35.

3. part. συμφέρων, οὔσα, ὄν, useful, expedient, fitting, Soph. O. T. 875, etc.; βίος . . ἐκείσε συμφέρων profitable even beyond the grave, Plat. Gorg. 527 B; ἔστιν ἡσυχία . . συμφέρουσα τῇ πόλει Dem. 328. 3.

b. in neut. as Subst., συμφέρον, ὄντος, τό, use, profit, advantage, expediency, Lat. utile, Soph. Ph. 926, Antipho 135. 18, etc.; ἐς τὸ ἐ. καθίστασθαι τι Thuc. 4. 60; ἡδῶ τοῦ συμφέ-

ροντος more pleasant than is good for one, Xen. Symp. 4. 39; περαιτέρω τοῦ ἡμετέρου α. Aeschin. 65. 8; τὸ σ. τινὸς or τινί Plat. Rep. 341 A, B, 342 D, E, etc.; in Arist. Top. 3. 3, 7, for συμφερότερον, συμφέρ- seems the prob. l.:—often also in pl., τὰ σ. Soph. Ph. 131, cf. O. T. 875, etc.; τὰ μικρὰ σ., opp. to τὰ ὅλα, the petty interests, Dem. 234. 26; τὰ ἐμφερόντα ἀνθρώποις Plat. Legg. 875 A; but also, τὰ τῆς πατρίδος σ. Dinarch. 102. 40, cf. Plat. Polit. 297 A, Dem. 267. 16, etc.; also in aor. part., τὸ τῷ ἐνεργεῖν Thuc. 2. 51; (hence Adv. συμφερόντως, q. v.):—συμφέρον ἐστί, = συμφέρι, Heraclit. ap. Arist. Eth. N. 8. 1, 6, Ar. Pl. 49, Xen., etc.; εἰ μὴ ἐμφέρον (sc. ἐστί) Thuc. 3. 44.

III. intr., also, 1. to work with, assist, σφῶν ὅπως ὀρίστα συμφέροι θεός Soph. Ph. 627, cf. 1085; πάντα συμφέροντα Ἰάσονι Eur. Med. 13; συμφέροντι Ἡρακλεῖ C. I. 146, in margin.

2. to agree with, τοῦμαι ἐννοῶσιν ὄνομα τοῖς ἐμοῖς κακοῖς Soph. Aj. 431; εἰ τι ἐννοῶσιν . . τοῖς θεοφάτοις Ar. Eq. 1233; ἂν μὴ τῇ γυναικὶ συμφέρῃ Id. Lys. 166:—to come to terms with, bear with, give way to, τοῖς κρείσσοσι Soph. El. 1465, v. inf. B. 11.

3. to fit, suit, ἡ μήτε χλαῖνα μήτε σισύρα συμφέρι (v. sub χλαῖνα) Ar. Ran. 1549; γυνὴ σιμὴ ἂν σοι ἰσχυρὰς ἀμφέροι Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 21.

4. of events, to happen, take place, turn out, c. inf., Hdt. 3. 129., 6. 23, 117, al.; c. acc. et inf., Id. 1. 73, etc.; with ὥστε . . 1. 75; τὰ ἄλλα . . συνήνεκε αὐτῇ ἐς εὐτυχίην γενομένην turned out for her advantage, Id. 8. 88; v. inf. B. III. 2.

B. Pass. συμφέρομαι: fut. συνοίσομαι: aor. pass. συνενέχθη, -εἰχθη Hdt.: pf. συνενήνεγμαι (Herm. Hes. Sc. 440), v. συνενέκομαι.

To come together, opp. to διαφέρεισθαι, Heraclit. ap. Plat. Symp. 187 A, cf. Soph. 242 D, Arist. Mund. 5, 5; of sexual intercourse, σ. γυναικί Ar. Lys. 166, cf. Luc. Hermot. 34.

2. in hostile sense, to meet in battle, engage, Lat. congrederi, πόλεμονδε II. 8. 400; μάχῃ II. 736; τινι with one, Aesch. Theb. 636; absol., Thuc. 7. 36; σ, συνοισόμεθα πολεμήσειν Hes. Sc. 358; περὶ σ. τινι Plut. Sol. 9.

II. to come to terms, be of one mind or to agree with, τινι Hdt. 1. 173., 2. 80, etc.; opp. to διαφέρεισθαι, Antipho 134. 19:—to live on friendly terms with, τινι Hdt. 4. 114; simply, to be with, ἀλλά μοι καὶ θνήσκοντι συνοίσει [σ'] Soph. Ph. 1085:—absol. to agree together, be of one mind, concur, consent, τῇδε σοι ἐννοῶσιν Id. O. C. 641; εἰ δὲ μὴ συμφερόιστο if they could not come to terms, Hdt. 1. 196; ἐὰν δὲ ἀνὴρ καὶ γυνὴ μῆδα μὴ ἐμφέρωσι Plat. Legg. 929 E; also, σ. ὥστε ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι τοῦ πολέμου Thuc. 4. 65; καθ' αὐτοὺς ἐς. to settle their affairs by themselves, Id. 6. 13.

2. c. dat. rei, to adapt oneself to, acquiesce in, εὐ τοῖς πράγμασι ξ. Plat. Crat. 419 D; τοῖς παροῦσιν Plut. Timol. 15; c. inf., ἐγὼ δὲ τούτοις κατὰ τοῦτο εἶναι οὐ ἐμφέρομαι Plat. Prot. 317 A; συμφέρεται αὐτοῖς εἶναι is found to be one and the same, Hdt. 2. 79; οὐ συμφέρεται περί τινος does not agree with their story, Id. 4. 13; ἐ. τὰ πολλὰ πολλοῖς corresponds with, Eur. Heracl. 919; χαίτης . . ἐμφέρεται πλόκος corresponds, is like, Id. El. 527.

3. to meet with, κακῶ συνοισόμενος Hdt. 6. 50.

4. to confer with, consult a person, ἰητρὶ συνοισόμενος Theocr. Epigr. 7.

III. of events, to happen, turn out, occur, come to pass, ἐμελλε τοιαῦτό σφι συνοίσεσθαι Hdt. 8. 86; οὐδὲν ἀφί σ. χρηστὸν Id. 4. 157; οὐδὲν οὐ ἀνάσσειν πρῆγμα Id. 3. 10; ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον τὸ πρᾶγμα . . συνοίσεται Ar. Nub. 594; οὐδὲ πυθέσθαι ῥάδιον ἦν . . ὅταν τρῶφ' ἕκαστα ἐννήνεχθ' Thuc. 7. 44; ξ. θύρῳσος Id. 8. 84; μεταβολαί Plat. Polit. 270 B, etc.:—also, 2. impers., συμφέρεται ἐς τὸ ἀμεινόν it happens, falls out for the better, Hdt. 7. 8, 1; ἀμεινόν συνοίσεσθαι Id. 4. 15; αὐτῷ συνεφέρετο παλιγκῶτας it turned out ill to him again, c. inf., Id. 4. 156; σ, συνενέειχθη γενέσθαι Id. 1. 19, 6. 86, Thuc. 1. 23, al.; σ. οἱ τυφλὸν γενέσθαι Hdt. 2. 111; σ, σ. ὥστε c. inf., Id. 1. 74; v. supr. A. III. 4.

IV. literally, to be carried along with, ἄσπασαι μῆνιν σ. Manetho 6. 313; κῦδα . . ψυχὰς οὐ μάλα σ. do not follow them beyond the grave, Anth. P. 4. 4, 4.

συμφερότερος, α, ὄν, more expedient, Arist. Top. 3. 3, but συμφωρότερος is the analogous form.

συμφεύγω, fut. -φεύξομαι, to flee along with, τινί Hdt. 4. 11, Eur., etc.; σὺν φεύγοντι συμφεύγειν Id. Heracl. 26.

2. to be banished along with or together, Lycurg. 151. 13; ἐνέφυγε τὴν φυγὴν ταύτην shared in this banishment, Plat. Apol. 21 A.

σύμφημι: fut. -φήσω Plat. Prot. 357 B, al.: aor. 1 συνέφησα Id. Rep. 342 E, Soph. 236 D, al.: aor. 2 συνέφην oft. in Plat.

To assent, approve, or agree fully, Aesch. Pr. 40, Soph. Ph. 1310, etc.; ἐξυμῆμι καγὼ Id. El. 1257; ξ. δὴ σοι Id. Aj. 278, cf. Eur. Hipp. 266, Plat., etc.

2. c. acc. rei, to concede, agree to, grant, ταῦτα . . πάντες ἄρα ἐνέφασαν Id. Symp. 177 E, cf. Soph. 247 A, Prot. 330 D, Xen., etc.; hence absol., ἐξυμῆμι σοι I grant you, Plat. Rep. 403 C, 608 B; and often in Platonic dialogue, ἐξυμῆμι ἡ ἄπειπε say yes or no, lb. 523 A, cf. Gorg. 500 E; συνέφην Id. Phaedo 102 D, etc.

3. c. acc. et inf. to agree that . . , Soph. O. T. 553, Plat. Legg. 831 B, etc.; σ, σ. ὅτι . . Id. Phaedo 64 B; σ. τῷ νόμῳ ὅτι καλὸς = σ. τὸν νόμον καλὸν εἶναι, Ep. Rom. 7. 16.

4. c. inf. fut. to promise, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 5.

συμφημιος, ὄν, agreeing with, τινι Method. 423.

συμφήτωρ, ὄν, a witness, Hesych.

συμφωδῶν [ᾶ], to keep pace with, τινι Suid. s. v. Σίβυλλα:—also συμφωδῶς, Syncell. 144 C.

σύμφθορος, ἡ, a melting into one another, of colours, Iambl. ad Nicom. Arith. 44; τῶν ἰδεῶν Walz Rhett. 7. 2, 1042.

σύμφθοσις, ἡ, coincidence, χρόνον Theod. Stud.

συμφθέγγομαι, Dep. to sound with, accord with, τινι Plut. Alcib. 2, etc.; absol., Dio C. 74. 3.

συμφθεῖρω, to destroy together or altogether, Eur. Andr. 947, Luc. Prom. es 5, etc.:—Pass. to perish along with, τινι Arist. Top. 6. 13, 4. Polyb. 6. 5, 6; συμφθεῖρεσθαι εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ to meet unfortunately at one place, Plut. 2. 708 E; of sexual intercourse, Luc. Philopat. 9.

Eccl. II. of colours, to melt or die away into each other, Plut. 436 B; so of sounds, cadence, etc., Dion. H. de Dem. 48.

συμφθίνω [7], to decay along with, τὰ ὅσα σ. τῷ σώματι Arist. G. A. 2, 6, 49, cf. Ael. N. A. 12. 13; also in aor. pass. συνέφθιτο, Anth. P. S. 135.

σύμφθογγος, ov, sounding together, χόρος σύμφθογγος, οὐκ εὐφανος in concert, but not in harmony, of the Furies, Aesch. Ag. 1187.

συμφίλω, to love mutually, Soph. Ant. 523.

συμφιλία, ἡ, mutual friendship, f. l. for ἀμφιλία.

συμφιλιάζω, and -φιλοῦμαι, to live together as friends, Eccl.

συμφιλοδοξέω, to agree in promoting one's honour, Cic. Att. 5. 17, 2; τινι with another, C. I. 2815.

συμφιλοκαλέω, to join in love of the beautiful, Plut. 2. 53 C; τινι with one, Joseph. A. J. proem. 2; εἰς τι Diod. 3. 59. 2. to be candidate for an honour along with another, Plut. Sertor. 14.

συμφιλολογέω, to join in the study of language, Cic. Fam. 16. 21, 8.

συμφιλόλογος, ὁ, Alex. word for συμφοιτητής, Phavorin.

συμφιλομάθω, to join in love of knowledge, Dicaearch. p. 2. 23.

συμφιλονεκέω, to take part in a dispute with, to take part with, side with, τινι Andoc. 31. 39, Plat. Prot. 336 E, Strab. 381, etc. 2. absol. to join in a disputation, Plut. Arat. 3.

συμφιλοπνέω, to join willingly in labour, Origen.

συμφιλοσοφέω, to join in the love and pursuit of wisdom, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 12, 2, Plut. Cic. 24, Luc. D. Deor. 18. 2, etc.: σ. τινι τὰ Ἀριστοτέλεια to study Aristotle's philosophy with ..., Strab. 757, cf. Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 17.

συμφιλοτιμέομαι, Dep. to join in zealous efforts, Diod. 2. 18, Plut. Lucull. 6, etc.; τινι εἰς τι Diod. 19. 52; absol., Plut. 2. 813 D.

συμφλάω, to crush in pieces, Hipp. 914 F, 1159 B.

συμφλεγμίζω, to be inflamed together, Aetiae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 8.

συμφλέγω, to set on fire together, burn to cinders, Eur. Bacch. 595; σ. κερανῶν Theocr. 22. 211:—Pass., συμφλέγεσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν κερανῶν Plut. Alex. 60; of love, Anth. P. 5. 111.

συμφλογίζω, = foreg., LXX (2 Macc. 6. 11).

συμφλοῦνρέω, to chatter or trifle along with, τινι M. Anton. 9. 41.

συμφοβέω, to frighten at the same time, Dio C. 51. 26:—Pass. to be afraid at the same time, Thuc. 6. 101.

συμφοιτάω, Ion. -έω, to go regularly to a place together, Hdt. 2. 60, 4. 180: esp. to go to school together, Ar. Eq. 988, Plat. Euthyd. 272 D, Dem., etc.; τινι with one, Luc. Indoct. 3; παρά τινι Plat. Euthyd. 304 B, etc.; εἰς ταῦτα διδασκαλεῖα τινι Xen. Symp. 4. 23; εἰς τινας Aristid. I. 520. Cf. φοιτάω I. 5, φοιτητής.

συμφοιτητής, ἡ, a going to school together, Aeschin. 2. 23; to the Senate, Dio C. 55. 3. 2. a coming together, of the coupling of beasts, πρὸς ἀλλήλους Ael. N. A. 6. 60.

συμφοιτητής, οὗ, ὁ, a schoolfellow, Plat. Euthyd. 272 D, Phaedr. 255 A, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 20, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 12, 8. Cf. φοιτητής.

συμφονεύω, to kill along with, join in killing, τινι Eur. Hec. 391, Ion 851, 1044:—συμφονευτής, οὗ, ὁ, Anecd. Oxon. 4. 312.

συμφόρα, Ion. -ρή, ἡ, (συμφέρω) a bringing together, collecting, Βελών Polemo 4. 12: a conjunction, νόσων Aetiae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 11:—pedantically for συμβολή, a contribution, Luc. Lexiph. 6.

II. commonly (from συμφέρος A. III. 4, and B. III), an event, circumstance, chance, hap, πᾶν ἐστὶν ἀνθρώπου συμφόρη Hdt. I. 32; αἱ σ. τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἀρχοῦσι, καὶ οὐκ ἄνθρωποι τῶν σ. Id. 7. 49, 1; συμφόρας βίου Aesch. Eum. 1020, cf. 897; ἐν τε συμφόρας βίου Soph. O. T. 33; αἱ ε. τῶν βουλευμάτων their results, issues (τὰς συντυχίας καὶ ἀποβάσεις Schol.), Ib. 44; συμφόρας ἴν' ἔσταμεν in what a hazardous state we are, Id. Tr. 1145; συμφόρας τινας κερήσας Eur. Ion 536; πρὸς τὰς ε. καὶ τὰς γνάμνας τρέπεσθαι Thuc. I. 140; αἱ ε. τῶν πραγμάτων Ibid. 2. 11: to denote a mishap, mischance, misfortune; early writers often add an epith., σ. ἀχαρὶς Hdt. I. 41, 7. 190; οἰκτρά, κακή, τάλανα, etc., Pind. O. 7. 141;—but the word came to be used alone in a bad sense, συμφόρᾳ δεδαιγμένοι Id. P. 8. 125; ὑπὸ τῆς σ. ἐκπεληγμένος Hdt. 3. 64; συμφόρῃ χρησθαι to be unfortunate, Id. 1. 42, cf. Antipho 122. 2; ἐπὶ συμφόρῃ ἐμπίπτειν, of a hurt or a disease, Hdt. 7. 88, cf. Soph. Ph. 885; so of overpowering passion, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 37:—euphem. for ἄγος, Soph. O. T. 99; for ἀτίμια, Andoc. 11. 41; for banishment, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 27; for condemnation, Isocr. 94 A; so also, rarely, in a moral relation, an offence, trespass, Plat. Legg. 854 D, 934 B:—συμφόρῃν or μεγάλην σ. ποιεῖσθαι τι to look upon or consider a thing as a great misfortune, Hdt. I. 83, 4. 79, 5. 35, etc.; foll. by ὅτι, Id. 1. 216, etc.; so, σ. νομίζειν, κρίνειν, ἡγεῖσθαι Xen. Ages. 7. 4, 11, 9, Plat. Phaedo 84 E:—proverb., πῖνε, πῖν' ἐπὶ συμφόρᾳ Simon. (7) ap. Ar. Eq. 406:—of a person, μηδὲ συμφόρᾳ δέχων τὸν ἄνδρα, i. e. ἄντα σ., Soph. Aj. 68; τὸν ἄνθρωπον .. κοινὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων σ. Aeschin. 89. 39; σ. τῆς πόλεως Dinarch. 98. 24. 3. rarely in good sense, good luck, a happy issue, Aesch. Ag. 24, Cho. 1064, Eum. 1031, Soph. El. 1230; σ. ἐσθλαί, εὐδαίμονες Eur. Alc. 1155, El. 457; σ. ἀγαθὴ Ar. Eq. 655.

συμφοράζω, to bewail one's ill-luck, like συμφορὰν ποιεῖσθαι, Schol. Soph. Ant. 528, Eccl. 50, συμφοραῖνον, Vit. Hom. 14.

συμφορεὺς, ὁ, in Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 14, a Lacedaemonian officer, a sort of aide-de-camp or lieutenant.

συμφόρεω, = συμφέρω, but only in the primary sense, to bring together, to gather, collect, heap up, τὰ ὅστ' εἰς ἓνα χώρον Hdt. 5. 92, 7., 9. 83; τὰ χρήματα 9. 81; τὰ γέρρα 9. 99; λίθους καὶ ξύλα Thuc. 6. 99; εἰς μίαν οἰκίαν πάντα χρήματα Plat. Legg. 805 E; καλὴν ἐκ δένδρων Luc. V. Hist. 2. 40; πνεῦμα σ. τὴν χύνα Xen. Cyn. 8. 1; αἰτίας καὶ σκώματα καὶ λοιδορίας σ. Dem. 230. 6; λόγους Luc. Pisc. 22:—Med. to collect for oneself, Arist. Mirab. 25; of birds building nests, Id. I. A. 6. 1, 2.

7:—Pass. to be collected, opp. to διαφορεῖσθαι, Plat. Legg. 693 A; ἵππος εἰκὴ ἐνυπερφορημένος put together at random, Id. Phaedr. 253 E; ἐνυπερφορημένην jumbled together (with a play on συμφορά), Id. Philib. 64 E:—to join streams, of rivers, Ap. Rh. I. 39, cf. 4. 134.

συμφορηδόν, Adv. collectedly, closely, Nicet. Ann. 243 B, 403 A.

συμφορήμα, τό, that which is brought together, a heap, Plut. 2. 955 A, Philo I. 184: a mixture, compound, Id. 1. 654.

συμφορήσις, ἡ, a bringing together, Plut. Pericl. 34, Otho 14. II. = foreg., Plotin. 2. 1009.

συμφορητός, ὁ, ὅν, brought together, collected promiscuously, πόλις ἐκ πολλῶν σ. ἐθνῶν Dion. H. 3. 10; χρησμοὶ ἐκ πολλῶν τύπων Id. 4. 62; σ. ὄχλος Id. de Dem. 36; λόγος ἐκ ποικίλων πτερῶν σ. Luc. Pseudol. 4.

2. δέσπον, σ. ἐστίασις a meal towards which each guest contributes, Lat. coena collatitia, a picnic, Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 2., 3. 15, 7; v. Lob. Paral. 493.

σύμφορος, ov, (συμφέρω) happening with, accompanying, λιμός ἀεργῶ σύμφορος ἀνδρὶ hunger is the sluggish's companion, Hes. Opp. 300; c. gen., πενήτης οὐ σύμφορος, ἀλλὰ κόρωα Hes. Th. 593; cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 83.

II. useful, profitable, expedient, suitable, good, c. dat., κοῦρη οὐ σύμφορος ἐστὶν ἡμέτη the sixth day is not good for a girl, Hes. Op. 781; γυνὴ νέα .. οὐ σύμφορον ἀνδρὶ γέροντι Theogn. 457; ἡ πενήτης κακῶ σύμφορον ἀνδρὶ φέρειν Id. 526; πολλῶν ἐνυφορώτερον ἐς .. Thuc. 3. 47; πρὸς .. Plat. Legg. 766 E, Isocr. 131 C:—σύμφορον ἐστὶ = συμφέρι, c. inf., Hdt. 8. 60, 1; Πλούτῳ .. τοῦτο συμφορώτατον Ar. Pl. 1162, cf. Thuc. 2. 36:—τὰ σύμφορα what is expedient, Soph. O. C. 464, 592, Thuc., etc.; τῶν ἀναγκαίων ἐνυφορῶν διαναστάς departing from his necessary (i. e. natural) interests, Id. 4. 128; δρᾶν τὰ ἐνυφορώτατα τινι Eur. Med. 876; τὸ ὑμέτερον ε. your plea of expediency, opp. to τὸ δίκαιον, Thuc. 5. 95, cf. 3. 47:—Adv., σύμφορος ἔχειν to be expedient, Isocr. 102 E, Xen.; Comp. συμφορώτερον, Thuc. 3. 40, Xen.; Sup. -ώτατα, Eur. Med. 876, Thuc. 8. 43, Xen., etc. 2. rarely of persons, ἐνυφορώτατοι προσπολεμήσαι most convenient to make war upon, Thuc. 8. 96.

συμφράδμων, ov, ὁ, ἡ, one who joins in considering, a counsellor, εἰ γὰρ .. τοιοῦτοι δέκα μοι συμφράδμονες εἶεν Il. 2. 372; σ. θέσθαι τινά Naumach. 22.

II. sounding together, in accord, κανόνες αὐλῶν Anth. P. 9. 365; θυμὸς Ap. Rh. ap. Ath. 283 F.

συμφράζομαι, fut. -άσομαι, Ep. -άσομαι; pf. συμπέφρασαι (Soph. Ant. 364); Med.:—Poët. Verb. to join in considering, to take counsel with, c. dat., ἐφ' συμφράσασατο θυμῷ, ὅπως .. Od. 15. 202; also, τίς νύ τοι θεῶν συμφράσασατο βουλὰς; who imparted his counsels to thee? Od. 4. 462, cf. Il. 1. 537., 9. 374:—but, μήτιν συμφράσασσθαι (sc. ἐαυτῶν) to contrive a plan, Hes. Th. 471; νόσον φυγὰς ἐνυπεφράσσαι Soph. I. c.

II. in later Prose occurs the Act. συμφράζω, to mention at the same time, Strab. 376:—Pass., Plut. 2. 22 A.

συμφροεῖς, εως, ἡ, a closing up, obstruction, Theophr. C. P. 5. 11, 3.

συμφράσις, ἡ, the connection of speech, context, Phot. Bibl. 107.

συμφράσσω, Adv. -ττω, fut. -εω:—to press or pack closely together, Hdt. 4. 73; τὰς ναῦς Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 7; τὰς σαρπᾶς Polyb. 2. 69, 9.

2. absol. of troops, to close their ranks, form in close order, Id. 4. 64, 7., 10. 14, 12, Plut. Ages. 18; so in Med., Dio C. 62. 12, Nicet.

3. in Med. also to conspire, Eccl. II. to fence all round, λιθοειδεῖ περιβόλῳ Plat. Tim. 74 A, cf. E. 2. to block up, close, τὰ παρὰδρῶμα Xen. Cyn. 6, 9:—Pass., of the neck of the bladder, Hipp. Aër. 286; ἔλυσσε τὰ συμπεφραγμένα the obstructed pores, Plat. Phaedr. 251 E, cf. Theophr. C. P. 6. 11, 7; ἡ ἀναπνοὴ συμφράττεται (libri συμφράττει) Arist. Problem. 34. 9.

συμφρονέω, to be of one mind with any one, to agree with, assent to, σ. ἀλλήλοις εἰς τι Polyb. 4. 60, 4; ἐπὶ τινι Id. 3. 2, 8; πρὸς τινα or τινι περὶ τινας Id. 4. 81, 3., 7. 16, 3; σ. ταῦτά Id. 6. 46, 8: absol. to agree together, Lat. conspire, Id. 2. 22, 1, etc. 2. to think with, τῷ νοεῖν M. Anton. 8. 54.

II. σ. τῇ διανοίᾳ to comprehend together with .., Arist. Mund. 1, 2.

III. to consider well, ἃ δέον ἦν ποιεῖν Id. 18. 9, 2, cf. Dion. H. 5. 9, Plut. Alex. 71, etc. 2. to recollect oneself, Id. Cato Mi. 70, Alex. 73.

συμφρόνημα, τό, agreement, Theod. Stud.

συμφρόνησις, Dor. -ᾶσις, ἡ, agreement, union, Philol. ap. Nicom. Intr. 2. 19, Polyb. 2. 37, 8, Joseph., etc.

συμφροντιζέω, to have a joint care for, τινός Luc. Dem. Encr. 25; τινὲ περὶ τινας Synes. 23 C.

συμφροσύνη, ἡ, = συμφρόνησις, App. Civ. 2. 9.

συμφρονέω, to guard together, Theod. Stud., in Med.

συμφρονος, ov, watching with, μέλαθρον σύμφρονον ἑμοί the chamber that keeps watch with me, i. e. in which I lie sleepless, Soph. Ph. 1453.

συμφρῶαττομαι, Dep. to be wonton together, Athanas.

συμφρύγω [5], fut. -εω, to roast or burn quite up, Theophr. Ign. 62: parch up, ἐπιθυμία ὕδατος σ. τινα Joseph. Macc. 3. 11:—Pass., aor. συνεφρύγην [5], LXX (Job 30. 30, al.); γλῶσσαι συμπεφρυγμένη Ideler Phys. I. 222.

συμφρων, ov, ὁ, ἡ, (φρήν) of one mind, brotherly, Aesch. Ag. 110:—favouring, propitious, θεοὶ Id. Cho. 803.

συμφυάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (συμφύω) a growing together, connexion by natural growth, as of the joints, Hipp. Fact. 778; σ. δένδρων Schol. Il. 22. 191.

συμφυγάδω, to banish at the same time, Iambl. V. P. 35, Phot.

συμφυγάς, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, a fellow-exile, Eur. Bacch. 1352, Thuc. 6. 88, Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 13.

συμφυή, ἡ, = συμφυσις, Ael. N. A. 14. 6.

συμφυής, ἐς, born with one, congenital, natural, σ. γενέσθαι τινί = συμπεφυκέναι, Plat. Soph. 247 D, Tim. 45 D, 64 D, etc.; ὕδαρ .. εἴτ' ἐπακτὸν εἶτε συμφυές Arist. Meteor. 4. 5, 5; συμφυέστερον ἀνελευθερία .. τῆς σωτηρίας Id. Eth. N. 4. 1, 37; σ. κακὰ Polyb. 6. 4, 8, etc.:—Adv.,

συμφάω, to rake together, συμψήσασα τάργυριδιον Eupol. Δημ. 42; συμψήσας to obliterate the traces left by anything in sand, Ar. Nub. 975; of a rapid river, to sweep away, ὁ ποταμὸς τὸν ἵππον συμψήσας ἀποβρύχιον οὐχ ὥστε φέρον Hdt. 1. 189, cf. Iambl. ap. Suid. s. v., Eus. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 416:—Pass., aor. -εψήσθη, to be swept away, LXX (Jerem. 22. 19., 31. 33).

συμψέλλια, τά, the Lat. *subsellia*, Byz.; **συψέλλια**, in Anth. P. append. 385.

συμψέλλιζω, to slammer with or together, Att. Epict. 2. 24, 18, Max. Tyr., etc.:—Subst. -ισμός, Procop.

συμψευδομαι, Dep. to tell a lie together, Polyb. 6. 3, 10; τινι with one, Plut. 2. 508 E.

συμψευδομαρτυρέω, to bear false witness together, Byz.

συμψηφίζω, to reckon together, count up, Act. Ap. 19. 19:—Pass., Epiphani., etc. II. Med. to vote with, τινι Ar. Lys. 142, cf. Poll. 8. 15:—also in Pass., Byz.

συμψηφισμός, ὁ, a computation, Psell.

συμψηφος, ον, voting with, τινι Plat. Gorg. 500 A, Lach. 184 D, etc.; σ. τινι τινος voting with one for a thing, Id. Rep. 380 C, Crat. 398 C; also c. dat. rei, σ. τῷ ἐπαίῳ, τοῖς λόγοις Id. Legg. 811 E, 907 B; ὁ λόγος . . σ. ὧν (sc. τοῖς πάθεσιν) Arist. M. Mor. 2. 7, 37, cf. 2. 6, 48:—absol. voting together, of the same opinion, λαβεῖν τινα σύμψηφον Plat. Legg. 929 B, Dem. 206. 15:—preferred by the Atticists to ὁμόψηφος, Lob. Phryn. 2.

II. pass. elected by a joint vote (of clergy and people), Eccl.

συμψήχω, to rub with or together, cited from Diosc.

συμψιθύριζω, to whisper with, τινι Plut. 2. 519 F.

συμψιλόω, to write with the spiritus lenis also, Anecd. Oxon. 1. 132, E. M.

συμψοφῶ, to make a noise together, τοῖς ὅπλοις Polyb. 1. 34, 2; σ. τοῖς θυρεοῖς ταῖς μαχαίραις to rattle upon the shields with the swords, Id. 11. 30, 1, cf. 15. 12, 8.

συμψύχως, ον, of one mind, at unity, Ep. Phil. 2. 2:—Verb **συμψύχew**, Theod. Stud.:—Subst. **συμψυχία**, Greg. Naz.

συμψύχομαι [v], Pass. to grow cold together, Hipp. 244. 15.

συμψύχω, to unite with the soul, Enmeth. 7. 316.

σύν [v], old Att. ζύν; a Boeot. form σούν in C. 1. 1569: Prep. with dat., perh. akin to Skt. sa-, sam, ā-m-a, sim-ul, koun-ōs (ζυνός), and it can hardly not be connected with Lat. cum,—the Radical sense being with.

—As to the form ζύν, it seldom occurs in Hom., though it is not rare in compds. even when not required by the metre, as in ζυνέαξα, ζυνόχρησιν, ζύμβλητο, ζύμπαντα; Hes. also uses ζύν, ζύμπας, ζυνίενοι:—in Ion. Prose prob. never; in Aeol. and Dor. very rarely, v. Ahr. D. Aeol. p. 49, D. Dor. p. 360: but in old Att. it is the only form (except perh. in comp. with a word beginning with ζ); but it gradually gives way to σύν, so that in Xen. the latter becomes prob. the only form, v. L. Dind. praef. Xen. An. p. viii. In Trag., both forms occur; and in other cases the Mss. are capricious; and prob. Porson's rule is as good as any, that ζύν should be restored except when the metre requires σύν; (on limitations to this rule, v. Dind. Lex. Aesch. p. 340).—The Prep. σύν gradually gave way to μετά with gen., so that whereas Aesch. has 67 examples of σύν to 8 of μετά with gen., the proportions in Thuc. are 400 of μετά to 37 of σύν, in Dem. 346 of μετά to 15 of σύν, and in Arist. 300 of μετά to 8 of σύν: v. T. Momms. progr. Francof. 1874.

I. along with, in company with, together with, δευρ' ἤλυθε . . σύν Μενελάω Il. 3. 206; ζύν παιδὶ . . πύργῳ ἐφασθῆκε 6. 373; σύν τοσδε ὑπέκφυγον Od. 9. 286; καταφθίσαντο σύν ἐκείνῳ 2. 182; ἀπελαύνει σύν τῷ στρατῷ Hdt. 8. 101; ἐπαιδεύετο σύν τῷ ἀδελφῷ Xen. An. 1. 9, 2, etc.

II. with collat. notion of help or aid, σύν θεῷ with God's help or blessing, as God wills, (the God being conceived as standing with one), Il. 9. 49, Od. 13. 391; πέμψον δέ με σύν γε θεοῖσιν Il. 24. 430; σύν θεῷ φευτευθεὶς ὄλβιος Pind. N. 8. 28; σύν θεῷ εἰρημένον spoken as by inspiration, Hdt. 1. 86; σ. θεῷ δ' εἰρήσεται Ar. Pl. 115; σ. θεῷ εἰπεῖν Plat. Theat. 151 B: σ. σύν δαίμονι, σύν Διί, σύν Ἀθῆνῃ Il. 11. 792, 20. 192, etc.; σύν Χαρίτεσσιν Pind. N. 9. 129; cf. Böckh ad P. 9. 2; σύν τῷ θεῷ πᾶς καὶ γελᾷ κωδύρεται Soph. Aj. 383; so also, σύν θεοῖς παλάμῃ, τύχῃ Pind. O. 11 (10). 25, N. 6. 40:—generally, of personal coöperation, σύν σοὶ φραζεῖσθω let him consult with you, Il. 9. 346; λοχησόμενος σύν ἑταίρῳ Od. 13. 268; so in Att., σύν τινι μάχεσθαι to fight at his side, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 5, cf. Hell. 4. 1, 34 (though this is more commonly μετά τινος); σύν τινι εἶναι or γίνεσθαι to be with another, i. e. on his side, of his party, Id. An. 3. 1, 21; οὐδὲν τινι any one's friends, followers, Ib. 1. 2, 15, etc.

3. furnished with, endowed with, ἀκροῖς σύν μεγάλῃ φρενὶ Od. 24. 193; πόλιν θεοδωρῶν σύν ἐλευθερίᾳ ἔκτισσ' Pind. P. 1. 118.

4. of things that belong, or are attached, to a person, σύν νηὶ or σύν νηυσί, i. e. on board ship, Il. 1. 389, 179, etc.; σύν νηυσὶν ἀπαρξάνει, opp. to πεδός, 9. 328; (so in Att., σύν ναυσὶ προσπνέειν Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 7, etc.); σύν ἵπποισιν καὶ ὄχεσιν Il. 3. 219; esp. of arms, μιν κατέκχε σύν ἐντεσι 6. 418; στή δ' εὐράς σύν δουρί 15. 541; ἀντίβιον σύν ἐντεσι, or σύν τεύχεσιν περὶβήσας 5. 220., 11. 386; σύν ἐντεσι μάρνασθαι 13. 719; σκήπτρον, σύν τῷ ἔβη 2. 47; ἀγγελοῦς ἦλθε . . σύν ἀγγελίῃ 2. 787.

5. of two or more things taken together, or of concurrent circumstances, θύελλα σύν βορέῃ, ἄνεμος σύν λαίλαπι Il. 15. 26., 17. 57; in some such cases σύν is little more than expletive, as σύν τεύχεσι θωρηχθέντες 8. 530, etc.: also of coincidence in point of time, ἄκρα σύν ἑσπέρᾳ Pind. P. 11. 17; καίφω σύν ἀτρεκέϊ Ib. 8. 7; σύν τῷ χρόνῳ προῖόντι Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 6.

6. of necessary connexion or consequence, σύν μεγάλῃ ἀποτίσαι to pay with a great loss, i. e. suffer greatly, Il. 4. 161; σύν δημοσίᾳ κακῷ with loss to the public, Theogn. 50; σύν τῷ σφ' ἀγάθῳ to your advantage, just like the Lat. tuo cum commodo, publico cum incommodo, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 15; σύν

μιάσματι attended with pollution, Soph. Ant. 172:—and so, generally, to denote agreement, in accordance with, σύν τῷ δικαίῳ καὶ καλῷ Xen. An. 2. 6, 18; σύν δίκῃ Pind. P. 9. 170, σύν κόσμῳ, σύν τάχει, etc.: which answer very nearly to the Adv. δικαίως, κόσμῶς, ταχέως, etc.: this usage is common in Att.

7. of the instrument or means, with which a thing is done, with, by means of, σύν νεφέεσσι κάλυψεν γαῖαν καὶ πάντα Od. 5. 293; σύν ἑλαίῳ φαρμακώσασα Pind. P. 4. 394; διήλλαχθε σύν σιδάρῳ Aesch. Theb. 885; πλοῦτον ἐκτήσῃ σύν αἰκμῇ Id. Pers. 755; ἡ [τῶν φίλων] κτήσις ἐστὶν οὐδαμῶς σύν τῇ βίᾳ Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 13, cf. Thuc. 1. 84.

8. with Ordinal Numerals, ἐμοὶ σύν ἐβδόμῳ, i. e. myself with six others, Aesch. Theb. 282.

II. the Att. often use the dat. alone, where in Ep. the Prep. σύν is added, esp. in such phrases as αὐτοῖς συμμάχαισι compared with ἀνέρουσεν αὐτῇ σύν φόρμυγι Il. 9. 194; αὐτῶ σύν τε λίγῃ καὶ ῥήγῃ Od. 13. 118; v. sub αὐτοῖς 1. 5.

B. POSITION:—σύν sometimes follows its case, Il. 10. 19, Od. 9. 332., 15. 410, Pind. N. 10. 90. It often stands between Adj. and Subst., as Od. 11. 358, Il. 9. 194, etc.; more rarely between Subst. and Adj., Od. 13. 258, Pind. P. 8. 9; so, δρόμῳ σύν ποδῶν Id. N. 10. 90.

2. often in tmesis in Hom., as Il. 4. 447., 23. 687, etc.

C. σύν AS ADV. together, at once, jointly, κενεὸς σύν χεῖρας ἔχοντας Od. 10. 42; mostly foll. by δέ or τε, σύν δέ περὰ πυκνὰ λιασθῆν Il. 23. 879; σύν τε δὴ ἐρχομένῳ 10. 224 (cf. σύνδου); σύν τε διπλοῖ βασιλῆς Soph. Aj. 960. It is sometimes hard to distinguish this from a mere tmesis, e. g. in Il. 23. 879; so, ζύν κακῶς ποιεῖν = ἐγκατακοπεῖν in Thuc. 3. 13;—in Hellenistic Greek, it is placed, peculiarly, between the trans. verb and its case, ἐμίσησα σύν τὴν ζῴην, αἰτοῦμεν, LXX (Eccl. 2. 17); so, Aquila Gen. 1. 1, ἐκτίσεν ὁ θεὸς σύν τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ σύν τὴν γῆν, etc.

2. besides, also, likewise, σύν δέ πλουτίειν ἐμέ Aesch. Ag. 586; Δίρκα τε . . σύν τ' Ἀσπιδάδες κόρα Eur. H. F. 785; in later Ep. σύν καὶ Ar. Rh. 1. 74, Dion. P. 843; σύν δ' αὐτῶς ἐγὼ Soph. Ant. 85, etc.; σύν δ' ἐγὼ παρών Id. Aj. 1288, cf. El. 299.

D. IN COMPOS. 1. with, along with, together, at the same time, hence of any kind of union, connexion, or participation in a thing, and metaph. of agreement or unity, like Lat. con-. In Compos. with a trans. Verb σύν may refer to the Object as well as the Subject, as σύν in συγκτεῖναι may mean to kill one person as well as another, or, to join with another in killing.

2. of the completion of an action, altogether, completely, utterly, as in συμπληρόω, συνάγνυμι, συγκρίπτω, συμπάτω, συντέμνω; sometimes therefore it seems only to strengthen the force of the simple word; cf. συναναίρῳ 11. 2.

3. joined with numerals, σύνδου two together, which sense often becomes distributive, by twos, two and two; so σύντρεψι, σύνμηντε, etc., like Lat. bini, terni, etc.

II. further it must be remarked, that σύν in Compos., before β μ π φ ψ, becomes συμ-; before γ κ ξ χ, συγ-; before λ σιλ-; before σ. usu. συσ-; but becomes συν- before σ followed by a conson. (e. g. συστήναι), before ξ, and perhaps sometimes before ζ. In one poet. passage, ap. Plat. Phaedr. 237 A, we have ζύμ alone in tmesis, ζύμ μοι λάβεσθε for συλλαβεσθε μοι.

συναῶρον, ὁ, a joint-priest, τινι with one, Anth. P. 8. 83.

συναγαλλομαι, = συναγαλλομαι, Eust. Opusc. 221. So:—Subst. -ίας, εως, ἡ, Theod. Stud.

συναγάλλομαι, Dep. to rejoice with, τινι with a person, Greg. Naz.; or at a thing, Eccl.

συναγάμαι, Dep. to join admiration, Dion. Ar.

συναγανακτέω, to be vexed along with, τινι Polyb. 4. 7, 3, Dion. H., etc.; τινι ἐπὶ τινι Polyb. 2. 59, 5, etc.: absol., Menand. Incert. 13.

συναγανακτεῖς, ἡ, common anger or vexation, Arist. H. A. 9. 7, 4, Dion. H. 7. 45.

συναγάπαω, to love along with, τοῖς φίλοις τοὺς φίλους Polyb. 1. 14, 4.

συναγγέλλω, to announce together, v. l. Dion. H. 10. 26.

συναγγέλος, ὁ, a fellow messenger or ambassador, Hdt. 7. 230.

συναγγία, ἡ, (ἀγγος) a confined space, Babr. 2. 2.

συναγείρω, fut. -άγρω: aor. συνήγειρα, Ep. ξυνάγειρα Il. 20. 21: Ep. aor. 1 pass. συνάγερθεν (for ἦσαν) Theocr. 22. 76. To gather together, assemble, ὦν ἕνεκα ξυνάγειρα (sc. τοὺς θεοὺς) Il. 1. c.; ἐκκλησίην Hdt. 3. 142, cf. 1. 206; τὸν Ὀλυμπικὸν . . ἀγῶνα, ἵνα τοὺς Ἑλληνας ἀπαντας . . ξυναγείρῃ Ar. Pl. 584, cf. Plat. Criti. 121 C; also, σ. ἀγῶνα Lys. 911. 3; σ. κύκλους Antiph. Πλουσ. 1. 9:—esp. to collect armies, soldiers, etc. στόλον, στρατεύμα Hdt. 1. 4., 4. 4, Polyb., etc.; σ. στρατιὰν εἰς Βαβυλῶνα Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 19; τοὺς ἀριστέας ἐπὶ τὸν σύν Anton. Lib. 2:—Pass. to gather together, come together, assemble, συναγειρόμενοι those assembling, Il. 24. 802; but συναγρόμενοι, Ep. syncor. part. aor. 2 pass., those assembled, an assembly, Il. 11. 687.

2. to collect the means of living, βίονον Od. 4. 90; and in Med. to collect for oneself, ὅσα [κτῆματα] ξυναγείρατ' Ὀδυσσεύς 14. 323., 19. 293; for Il. 15. 680, v. sub συναίρῳ.

3. metaph., σ. εαυτὸν to collect oneself, Plat. Prot. 328 D:—so in Pass. to collect oneself, Id. Phaedo 67 C, Charm. 156 D, Theocr. 15. 57; so Med., συναγείρατο θυμὸν Ap. Rh. 1. 1233.

συναγελάζομαι, Pass. to herd together, of gregarious fish, Arist. H. A. 9. 2, 1, Fr. 291, 297, 318; μετ' ἀλλήλων Id. H. A. 1. c.; σ. εἰς τὸ ὁμόφυλον, of men, Polyb. 6. 5, 7; also, σ. τοῖς ἀρρεσιν, of sows, Plut. 2. 917 D:—metaph., ἡ διανοία συναγελάζεται τοῖς ψέγουσιν takes part with . . , Ib. 40 A.

συναγέλασμός, ὁ, a herding together, Plut. 2. 980 A, Geop.; of men, Porphy. ap. Stob. 22. 9; in pl. assemblies, παίδων Plut. Comp. Lyc. 4.

συναγελαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, gregarious, of fish, Arist. Fr. 302, cf. Porphy. de Abst. 3. 11; of men, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 414. 40; τὸ -κὺν gregariousness, Artemid. 2. 20.

συναγένητος, ὄν, (γίγνομαι) or συναγέννητος, ὄν, (γεννάω):—alike uncreated, co-eternal, Eccl.

συναγεμνός, οὐ, ὁ, *a gathering together, assembling*, Poll. 3. 129., 9. 142; ὁ *λογισμὸς* σ. τῆς μνήμης Porphy. ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 1036.
συναγερτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for assembling*, Eccl.
συνάγια, *to consecrate together*, Greg. Nyss.
συνάγνυν, *to collect*, Arr. Ind. 8.
συνάγιος, α, ον, *holy with or together*, Eccl.
συνάγια, ἡ, *a later form for Homer's μισγάγια*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 4, 8, Anth. P. 6. 188, Polyb. 18. 14, 5, Diod., etc.: cf. *συναγία*.
σύναγος, εὐς, τὸ, = *συναγία*, Themist. 151 D.
συναγλαίω, *to deck out, adorn*, Eust. II. 1053. 45, etc.
συναγμα, τὸ, (συνάγω) *a collection, concretion, such as stone or gravel in the kidneys*, Hipp. 1175 C, 1230 D; σ. *σπατοῖ* LXX (Eccl. 12. 11, in Cod. Alex.).
συναγνέω, *to be pure or chaste together*, πρὸς τι Porph. de Abst. 4. 6.
συναγνοέω, *to be ignorant with or together*, Hierocl. in Pyth. p. 153.
συνάγνυν: *aor. συνέαφα* (the only tense in use): *to break together, break to pieces, shiver, éχθος*, δ. *συνέαξε* II. 13. 166; *νῆας* . . . *τάς οἱ συνέαξαν* ἄελλαι Od. 1. 383; *ἐλαφοιο τέκνα* . . . *συνέαξε* he broke their necks, II. 11. 114; v. *σύν* sub init.
συνάγορά, fut. *ἄσω*, *to buy up, τὸν σίτον πάντα* Arist. Oec. 2. 9, 1, cf. Ath. 6 A, 214 E.
συνῶδρευσ, ἡ, *joint advocacy*, Poll. 4. 26.
συναγορεύω (the fut. in use being *συνεῶν*, aor. *συνείπον*, pf. *συνείρηκα*). *To join in advocating, advocate the same thing with*, ξ. *τί τι* Xen. Hell. 7. 49; *τι* Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 21, Plut., etc.; c. inf., σ. *ποιεῖν* in Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 20; foll. by *ὡς* . . ., Id. Cyr. 6. 2, 24. 2. *to join in advising another, τινί*, opp. *to ἀντιλέγω*, Lys. 122. 23. 3. σ. *τινί* *to speak with or in behalf of a person, support him, advocate his cause*, Thuc. 6. 6., 8. 84, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 16, etc.:—Pass. *to have others advocating one's cause*, Plut. 2. 841 E. 4. c. dat. rei, σ. *τινὸς σωτηρίᾳ* Dem. 19.4. 22; σ. *νόμῳ* Arist. Rhet. Al. 3. 20; *τῇ συμμαχίᾳ* Ib. 24; *ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις* Isocr. 82 C; σ. *τοῖς λεγομένοις* to agree or assent to, Id. 69 B.
συναγρῶν, *to live in the country along with, τινι* Dion. H. 1. 39.
συναγρῶν, *to join in the chase*, Anth. P. 9. 337.
συναγρῖον, *to be fierce along with, τινι* Themist. 191 C.
συναγρῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, *a kind of sea-fish*, Epich. 47 Ahr., Arist. H. A. 2. 13, 8., 2. 15, 14.
συναγρυπνέω, *to keep awake with, Aristaen. 2. fin., Philostr. 934.*
συναγρῶσω, = *συναγρεύω*, Nonn. D. 11. 75, 302.
συνάγρμος, ὁ, *a bringing together, collecting, τροφῆς* Dion. H. Excerpt. p. xxxi Didot.; *τῆς φρονήσεως* Plat. Polit. 272 C.
συναγυρτός, ὄν, *collected, ὕδωρ* σ., opp. *to πηγαῖον*, Plat. Legg. 845 E.
συνάγχι, ἡ, (ἀγχ) *a kind of sore throat*, Demad. ap. Poll. 7. 104, Plut., etc.; v. sub *κνῶγχι*.
συναγχιός, ὄν, *affected with συνάγχι*, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 7, Diosc. 1. 66, etc.
συνάγχομαι, Pass. *to be choked*, v. l. LXX (Sap. 17. 11).
συνάγχο, ὁ, = *συνάγχι*, Hipp. 397. 28.
συνάγω: impf. *συνήγον*, Dor. -αγον Aesch. Theb. 756, Ep. *σύναγον* II.: fut. *συνάξω*: aor. 1. *συνῆξα*, part. *συνάξας*, only in late writers (in Hdt. 7. 60 f. l. for *συνάξας*), med. *συνήξαμεν* C. l. 2271. 10: but the regul. aor. is *συνήγαγον*: Att. pf. *συνῆξα* Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 8; *συναγῆχα* Arist. Oec. 2. 1, 10, Diosc., etc., v. Lob. Phryn. 121; in Dor. Inscr. *συναγῆγοχα*, Ahrens D. Dor. 331, 337: pf. pass. *συνήγμαι*, Dor. -ἀγμαι, Tim. Loc. 101 B.—Old Att. *ξυνάγω*, which Hom. also uses metri grat. *To bring together, to gather together*, Lat. *colligere*: I. of persons, animals, etc., ἡ δὲ *ξυνάγουσα* *χεῖρας νῆον* . . . *to the temple*, II. 6. 87, cf. Hdt. 2. 111., 3. 150, etc.; *ἐς ἓνα χωρὸν* σ. *μυριάδα ἀνθρώπων* Id. 7. 60; *ἐνθα ποτ' Ὀρφέης ὀνόμαεν δένδρεα Μούσαις, σύναγεν θῆρας* Eur. Bacch. 562; σ. *ποιῶντας* Ἀνάκτορον Soph. Fr. 468; *Ἑλληνας εἰς καὶ Φρύγας* ξ. Eur. Or. 1640, cf. Ar. Lys. 585; σ. *ἐς ὅλιγον* *to crowd them into a narrow compass*, Thuc. 2. 84; σ. *ἐς ταύτων* Plat. Phaedr. 256 C, cf. Theaet. 194 B; *ἐν ἑν, ἐς μίαν ἀρχὴν* Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 4., 4. 15, 8; much like *συναίξι*, Ib. 3. 14, 12;—so in Med., Plut. Comp. Lyc. 4. 2. *to bring together* for deliberation or festivity, *βουλήν* Batr. 134; *τὸ δικαστήριον* Hdt. 6. 85; *τοὺς στρατηγούς* Id. 5. 59; *τὴν ἐκκλησίαν* νέου *ἐνεκα* Thuc. 2. 60; *ἐς τι, περὶ τινος* Id. 1. 120, Xen., etc.; *οἱ νόμοι* σ. *ὑμᾶς, ἴνα* . . . Dem. 341. 12; *τὴν βουλήν, τὸν δῆμον* Arist. Fr. 304, sq.; σ. *πανηγύρεις, ἐταιρείας, ἐνσῆτια*, etc., Isocr., Plat., etc. 3. in hostile sense, *συνάγειν* Ἀργα, *ἐπὶ δα* Ἀργος, *ὁμίλην, πόλεμον, to join battle, begin the battle-strife*, etc., II. 2. 381., 5. 861., 14. 448, al.; so, *πόλεμον* σ. Isocr. 57 D.—also, b. like *συνβάλλω*, *συνίημι*, *to match two warriors one against the other*, Aesch. Theb. 508; σ. *τινὰς εἰς χεῖρας* Plut. Popl. 9:—hence intr., σ. *ἐλς μέσον* *to engage in fight*, Theocr. 22. 82, cf. Polyb. 11. 18, 4. c. *to collect or levy soldiers*, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 5, etc. 4. *to bring together, join in one, unite, ἀμφω* ἐς *φιλότητα* h. Merc. 507; *παράνοια* α. *νυμφίους φρενάων* Aesch. Theb. 756; *τὸ κακὸν ἀέ τε καὶ σ.* Eur. Ilocl. 644, cf. Ar. Ach. 991; *τινὰς εἰς κηδεῖαν* Xen. Meni. 2. 6, 36;—hence, σ. *γάμους* *to contract a marriage*, Id. Symp. 4, 64; σ. *ἐταιρείας, συνασῖα* *to organise them*, Plat. Rep. 365 D, Legg. 625 E. 5. *to bring together, make friends of, reconcile*, Emped. ap. Arist. Metaph. 2. 4, 18, Dem. 1335. fin., 1360. 6, cf. Plat. Polit. 311 C:—*to bring persons together in works of fiction*, Κρέοντα καὶ Τειρεσίαν Ep. Plat. 311 A; *Σέληνον καὶ Μαρσίαν* . . . *ἐν ἑν* Strab. 470. 6. σ. *ἐαυτὸν* *to collect oneself*, Plut. Philop. 20, etc.; *τὸν λογισμὸν, τὸν νοῦν* Io. Chrys. 7. *to lead with one, receive*, σ. *ἐν τὸν οἶκον* LXX (2 Regg. 11. 27, cf. Judic. 19. 15); so *συνάγω* alone, Ev. Matth. 25. 35. II. of things, *σύναγεν νεφέλας* Od. 5. 291; *ἴνα οἱ σὺν φόρτον ἄγοιμι* 14. 296; *κῆρυκες ὅρκα σύναγον*

(v. ὅρκιον II); *τὰ χρήματα ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν* Xen. An. 6. 2, 8; *τὸ ἔλαιον ἐν ἀγγυρίῳ* Hdt. 6. 119; *τάς ἐλφορίας* Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 14; *καρπούς* Polyb. 12. 2, 5; *ἐς ἀποθήκας* Ev. Matth. 6. 26; *κοινὸν* ξ. *τὸν βίον* Plat. Polit. 311 C; σ. *ἐκ δικαίων τὸν βίον* Menand. Monost. 196; *ἀπὸ συμβολῶν* α. (sc. *τὸ δέειπνον*) Diphil. Zogr. 2. 28, cf. Euphro. Ad. 1. 10 (cf. *συναγῶνισμος*); of an artist, σ. *τὰ κάλλιστα* ἐκ πολλῶν Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 2, cf. Plat. Rep. 488 A. b. of an historical writer, σ. *τὰς πράξεις*, Isocr. 285 B, 319 B; but also *to bring together into a short compass*, Plat. Legg. 811 A, cf. Soph. 251 D; σ. *ἐς ταύτων τὰ κάλλιστα τοῖς ἀλαχίστοις* Aeschin. 47. 26:—*συνηγμένους* *concise in style*, Diog. L. 4. 33. 2. *to draw together*, so as to make the extremities meet, *τὰ κέρατα* (of an army) Hdt. 6. 113; *Αἴας δὲ . . . λαὸν ξυνάγει δέξιον κέρας* Eur. I. A. 290; σ. *ἐς τετραγῶνων τάξιν τοὺς ὀπλίτας* Thuc. 4. 125, cf. 1. 63, etc.; σ. *τὰ τέρματα*, of two rivers which gradually approach one another, Hdt. 4. 52; so, σ. *τοὺς πόρους* Tim. Loc. 101 B; σ. *ἐαυτὸν*, of a snake, Arist. H. A. 8. 4, 3, etc. b. *to draw together, narrow, contract, τὴν διάρῃα* Hdt. 7. 23; *πρόρηγ* σ. *to bring it to a point, τὸν . . . χρόνον ὡς εἰς μικρότατον* σ. Dem. 1445. 26; *τὴν πόλιν* Polyb. 5. 93, 5, etc.:—Pass., *συνάγεται καὶ διοίγεται ὁ φάρνγξ* Arist. P. A. 3. 3, 11; *ἐς δὲ σὺν ἡχθαί* Id. H. A. 1. 17, 3; *ἐς μικρόν* Id. Meteor. 2. 1, 9; *ἐς στενὸν* Didym. ap. Ath. 477 E; *ποτήριον συνηγμένον εἰς μέσον* Callix. Ib. 474 E. c. σ. *τὰς ὀφρῦς* Soph. Fr. 752; *τὸ ἐπισκύνιον* Ar. Ran. 823; *τὰ ὅματα* Arist. Probl. 31. 7, 6; of a short-sighted man, σ. *τὰ βλέφαρα* Ib. 16; but, σ. *τὰ ὦτα* *to prick the ears, of dogs*, Xen. Cyn. 3, 5, cf. Ar. Eq. 1348. d. metaph., σ. *τινὰς ἐς κίνδυνον ἔσχατον* App. Hann. 60; *συνάγεσθαι* *to be straitened, afflicted, λιμῶ, σιτοδείᾳ* Polyb. 1. 18, 7 and 10. 3. *to collect or club things for a picnic; hence seemingly intr., συνάγειν ἀπὸ συμβολῶν* *to have a picnic* (cf. *συμβολή* IV), Diphil. Zogr. 2. 28; cf. Meineke Menand. 58, Schweigh. Ath. 142 C. 4. *to collect from premises, i. e. to conclude, infer, draw an inference*, Lat. *colligere*, Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 13., 2. 22, 15, Metaph. 7. 1, 1, Pol. 4. 15, 8, etc.; σ. *ὅτι* . . ., Id. Rhet. 1. 1, 15, 33; c. inf., Luc. Hist. Conscr. 16; c. gen. absol., σ. *ὡς τινος γενομένου* *to form a conclusion of his having been* . . ., Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 7:—also of summing up numbers, Dion. H. 4. 6, Byz. 5. Pass., *συνάγεται τῇ περιφορᾷ* *is carried along with it*, Tim. Loc. 98 E. 6. *to bring about, τὸ τέλος τῆς νίκης* App. Civ. 1. 101; also, σ. *τι εἰς τέλος* Ib. 5. 145. **συνάγειν**, ὁ, *one who brings together, an assembler, τῶν πολιτῶν* Lys. 124. 13, cf. Luc. Peregr. 11; *λόγος* σ. *τῶν ἀνθρώπων* Max. Tyr. 7. 3. II. *one who unites, ἔπος τῆς ἀρχαίας φύσεως* ξ. Plat. Symp. 191 D; *τῆς φιλίας* Greg. Nyss. III. *οἱ συναγέτες* *the contracting muscles*, Hipp. 278. 35. **συνάγων**, ἡ, *a bringing together*: I. of persons, *ἀνδρὸς καὶ γυναικὸς* Plat. Theaet. 150 A: *a collecting, ὄχλων, ἀνδρῶν*, etc., Polyb. 4. 7, 6, Diog. L. 2. 129, etc.; *συνμοσίον* Arist. 192 B: *an assembling, meeting, τῶν λογιστῶν* C. l. 76. 9, cf. 2448 IV. 7. 2. *an assembly, LXX* (Ex. 12. 3, etc.): *a place of assembly, a synagogue*, Ev. Luc. 8. 41, Act. Ap. 9. 2, etc. II. of things, σ. *τῶν ἐκπεπταμένων* Hipp. Offic. 744; opp. *to διαίρεσις*, Plat. Phaedr. 266 B; σ. *πολέμου* *a levying of war*, Thuc. 2. 18; *a gathering in of harvest, τοῦ σίτου, οἴνου*, etc., Polyb. 1. 17, 9, etc.; *χρημάτων, ὑδάτων*, etc., Id. 3. *a drawing together, contracting, συναγῆγας καὶ ἐκτάσεις στρατιάς* *forming an army in column or in line*, Plat. Rep. 526 D; σ. *τοῦ προσώπου* *a pursing up or wrinkling of the face*, Isocr. 197 D; *τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν* Arist. Probl. 4. 2; opp. *to διαστολή*, Id. Phys. 4. 9, 9; σ. *ἐχέιν*, σ. *λαμβάνειν* = *συνάγεσθαι*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 5, Strab. 335, 536, etc. 3. *a collection, τῶν νόμων καὶ τῶν πολιτειῶν* Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 21, cf. Pol. 6. 1, 3; of writings, Dion. H. 2. 27, Cic. Att. 9. 13, 3, 16, 5, 5. 4. *a conclusion, inference*, Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 30., 3. 9, 8, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 143, 170. **συνάγωγα**, ἡ, = *foreg*, II. Plut. 2. 632 E, dub. for *προαγωγή*. **συνάγωγιμον** *δείπνον*, τό, = *sq.*, Alex. Philok. 1, Erphipp. Γηρ. 3. **συνάγωνιον**, τό, (συνάγω II. 3) *a picnic*, Menand. Ἐμπιρ. 6: also *the place of a picnic*, Poll. 6. 7. II. *a synagogue*, Philo 1. 675. **συνάγωνός**, ὄν, *bringing together, uniting, ἀμφοῖν* Plat. Tim. 31 C; *δεσμοὶ φιλίας* σ. Id. Prot. 322 C; *τὸ σ. ἀνθρώπων* *ἐν εὐνοίᾳ* Plut. 2. 632 E:—absol., Sext. Emp. M. 9. 10, etc. II. *living together, gregarious*, Philo 2. 255, Hesych. **συνάγωνιά**, *to share in the anxiety*, Polyb. 3. 43, 8, Plut., etc.; *τινι* with one, Diod. 17. 100; *ὑπὲρ τινος* Plut. 2. 486 B. II. *to assist in the contest*, Or. Sib. 3. 712. **συναγωνίζομαι**, Dep. *to contend along with, to share in a contest, τινι* with one, Ar. Thesm. 1061, cf. Antipho 140. 26, Thuc. 1. 143, etc.; *τινι πρὸς τινα* Plat. Alc. I. 119 E; *ἐπὶ τινα* Dem. 1053. 2; σ. *ἐν μάχῃ* Chron. Par. in C. l. 2374. 64:—generally, ξ. *τινι* *to share in the fortunes of another*, Thuc. 3. 64. 2. *to help, aid, succour, second*, τινι Dem. 576. 7; *τινί τι* *one in a thing*, Id. 233. 19., 872. 20; *τινι πρὸς τι* *one towards a thing*, Id. 231. 20; *εἰς τι* Dion. H. 4. 4. C. l. 106. 6; σ. *μετὰ τινος* *κοινῇ* Dem. 1179. 5. 3. *absol. to fight on the same side, οἱ ἐναγωνιούμενοι* Thuc. 5. 109, cf. 1. 123, Xen., etc.; of a Trag. chorus, *to join in the contest*, Arist. Poët. 18, 21. **συνάγωνισμα**, τό, *succour in a contest: succour, support, πρὸς τι* Polyb. 10. 43. 2:—so **συναγωνισμός**, ὁ, Eccl. **συναγωνιστής**, ὄν, ὁ, *one who shares with another in a contest, a fellow-combatant, coadjutor*, Plat. Alc. I. 119 D, Isocr. 70 B, Dem. 239. 21, etc.; *τινος* for a thing, Aeschin. 52. 37., 66. 24, Dem. 239. 21; *πρὸς τι* Polyb. 10. 34, 2. 2. *οἱ σ. those who take part in contending for the prize*, C. l. 3068 B. I.: of a company of artificers, Ib. 3082, Isocr. 70 B, etc. **συναδέλφος**, ὄν, *one that has a brother or sister*, opp. *to ἀνάδελφος*, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 4. **συναδέσποτος**, ὄν, *equally without a master*, Eust. in Mai Spicil. 5. 336.

συναδλέομαι, Pass. to be obscure together, τὸ ἀληθές Sext. Emp. M. 8. 2.
συνάδικέω, to join in wrong or injury, *τινι* with another, Thuc. 1. 37.
 Xen. An. 2. 6, 27; absol., Thuc. 1. 39, Plat. Rep. 496 D, Xen., etc.:—
 Pass. to be wronged alike, Dem. 1296. 8, etc.; *ἐπὶ τινι* Id. 556. 6, 10.
συναδόντως, Adv. pres. part. of *συνάδω*, in *unison*, Epiph.
συναδοξέω, to share in disgrace, Plut. 2. 96 A, Agath. Hist. 5. 24.
συνάδω, fut. *-άσομαι*, to sing with or together, to accompany in a
 song, Aeschin. 50. 3; *σ. ψάδν* Ar. Av. 858; *σ. παιδὰν τινι* or *μετὰ τινος*
 Aeschin. 49. 42, 50. 7; also of instruments, Plut. Alcib. 2. 2.
 generally, to be in accord with, agree with, *τινι* Ar. Lys. 1088, Plat.
 Phaedo 92 C, etc.; *τι* in a thing, Id. Rep. 432 A; *ἐν μακρῷ γῆρα* ξ.
τινί Soph. O. T. 1113:—to act in concert with, *τινι* Plut. 2. 55 D:—
 absol. to be in *unison*, opp. to *διάδην*, Heraclit. ap. Arist. Mund. 5. 5,
 cf. Plat. Prot. 322 A. II. trans. to sing of or celebrate together,
τινά Theocrit. 10. 24.
συναεθλεύω, = *συναθλεύω*, Theod. Met.; *-αεθλεύτης*, ὁ, Eust. Opusc.
 307. 12.
συνάεθλος, = *σύναθλος*, Opp. C. 1. 195, Nonn., etc.
συναεῖδω, poet. for *συνάω*, Theocrit. 10. 24, Arat. 752.
συναείρω, = *συναίρω*, to raise up together, *σὺν δ' ἔταροι* ἤειραν [αὐτὸν]
 ἐπ' ἀπῆνης Il. 24. 590. II. to bind or yoke together (cf. *συνή-*
ορος, *συναρίς*), *σὺν δ' ἔπειρεν ἰμάσι* 10. 499:—Med., *ἐκ πολλῶν πίστεως*
συναίρεται ἵππους 15. 680; vulg. *συναγείρεται*.
συναεῖδιζομαι, Pass. to be displeased together, Philo 1. 405.
συναεῖτέω, to agree in declaring spurious, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1500, Phot.
συναθλέω, = *συναγωνίζομαι*, *τινι* with one, Ep. Philipp. 4. 3: to struggle
 together, *τινί* for a thing, Ib. 1. 27. II. to impress by practice
ἡρώ, μεταφορὰς μνήμη συνθηκῆς Diod. 3. 4.
συναθλητής, ὁ, = *συναγωνιστής*, Eus. H. E. 3. 4:—so *σύναθλος*, ὁ,
 Nicet. Eug. 5. 346, C. I. 8717, Phot.
συναθρέω, to consider together, Nicet. Ann. 315 A.
συναθροίζω, to gather together, assemble, esp. of soldiers, Xen. An. 7.
 2, 8, Plat., etc.; τὸ ναυτικὸν Lys. 194. 2; ἀγγέλον Babr. 124. 8; ὑπε-
 ρειάει ξ. to form the dependent members into a body, Plat. Tim. 44 D,
 cf. Poll. 5. 168; ξ. ἐπὶ τὴν πλάνην. "Ελληνὰς τε καὶ βαρβάρους Plat.
 Menex. 243 B:—Pass., Xen. An. 6. 5, 30. 2. of things, to gather
 into one mass, τὸ κάταγμα εἰς ἑν Ar. Lys. 585:—Pass., *ἐὰν εἰς μίαν* . .
πύλιν . . *συναθροισθῇ* τὰ . . *χρήματα* Plat. Rep. 422 D; τὰ κεφάλαιον
 τούτων *συναθροισμένων* the sum of these collected amounts, Ib. 563 D;
 ξ. εἰς ἑν Id. Tim. 25 B; εἰς ταῦτ' Arist. H. A. 15. 15; δοξά τῇ πόλει
συνθροισθαι Lysias 163. 34. 3. of a single person, οὐ *συνθροισται*
στρατῶ has not joined the main army, Eur. Rhes. 613.
συνάθροισις, ἡ, a collecting, Arist. G. A. 2. 4, 27. II. an
 assembly, Epiph.: a mass, Suid. s. v. *ἐπιστροφῆς*.
συνάθροισμα, τό, an assemblage, Apoll. Lex., Athanas.
συναθροισμός, ὁ, a collection, union, Babr. 28, Plat. 2. 884 D. II.
 a rhetor. figure, by which dissimilar things were associated, Walz Rhett.
 8. 439, Quintil. 8. 4, 27.
συναθροιστέον, verb. Adj. one must collect, Psell. 121. fin.
συναθροιστής, οὗ, ὁ, a collector, Hesych. s. v. *ἀγρέτας*.
συναθροιστικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for collecting, Hesych. s. v. *ἀγυρτικός*.
συνάθρῳ [ῶ], to play with, *τινί* Mosch. 2. 30.
συνάγδην, Adv. pressing violently or boisterously together, Hes. Sc.
 189; olim *συναίκτην*.
συναῖδις, ὄν, co-eternal, σ. καὶ ὁμοούσιος τῷ Πατρὶ C. I. 8959, Eccl.:
 —Verb *συναῖδιάω*, Greg. Nyss.
συναῖδιμάω, to clear at the same time, v. l. Xen. An. 4. 4, 10.
συναῖδιῶσω, to stream or wove with, λιγυρῶ ἀήτη Nonn. D. 10. 183.
συνακλία, ἡ, (αἰκλόν) Lacon. for *σύνδεσπον*, Alcman 57.
συναίματος, ὄν, (αἵμα) of common blood, kindred, γονὰ ξ. Soph. El. 156;
 σ. ὅμα, λέχος Id. Aj. 977, Eur. Phoen. 817. 2. as Subst., a kinsman,
 kinswoman, esp. a brother, sister, Soph. Ant. 198, 488, etc.; οἱ σ. kinsmen,
 Id. O. C. 943. 3. Zeds ξ. as presiding over kindred, Soph. Ant.
 659; νεῖκος ξ. strife between kinsmen, Ib. 794:—Poët. word.
συναίμων, ὄν, gen. *ονος*, = *foreg.*, Phocyl. 194.
συναῖνετόν, verb. Adj. one must approve of, *τινά* Philo 2. 343. 2.
 one must assent to, *τινί* Ib. 3. 344.
συναῖνει, fut. *έσω*, to join in praising, χάριν Aesch. Ag. 484. II.
 to consent, absol., Ib. 1208, Soph. Ph. 122, El. 1279, Plat. Rep. 393 E,
 etc.; σ. *τινι* to agree with a person, Hdt. 5. 92, fin., Soph. El. 402. 2.
 c. Adj. neut., to agree to, promise, ἄπερ *συνήνεσα* Id. O. C. 1508; σ.
ταῦτα Id. Fr. 337, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 47, etc.:—σ. *τινί* τι to grant at once,
 Eur. Rhes. 172, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 20, An. 7. 7. 3. c. inf. to agree
 or consent to do, Id. Cyr. 4. 4, 9, 7. 2, 14.
συναῖνησις or *-εσις*, ἡ, approbation, assent, Plut. 2. 258 B.
συναῖνιττομαι, Dep. to intimate obscurely together, Byz.
συναῖνος, ὄν, agreeing with, *τινι* Justin. M., Hesych.
συναῖνυμαι, Dep. to gather up, Ἀητῶ δὲ *συναῖνυτο τάχα* Il. 21. 502.
συναῖρεμα, τό, a union, μονάδων Olympiod. II. = *συναίρεσις* II,
 Eust., Olympiod.
συναῖρεσιότης, ὄν, ὁ, a partisan, Phot. Bibl. 97. 2, etc.
συναῖρεσις, ἡ, a taking or drawing together, ἡ τῶν ἄκρων εἰς ταῦτ' σ.
 Longin. 10. 3; σ. καρπῶν Ath. 489 F, Plut. 2. 924 F. II. a con-
 tracting, Ptol. 1. 8, 4, Eust. Opusc. 143. 43. 2. in Gramm. *synae-*
resis, whereby two vowels are not changed, but coalesce into a diphthong,
 as *ὕστως* *οἰστός*, opp. to *διαίρεσις*, Quintil. 1. 5, 17.
συναῖρετόν, verb. Adj. one must take together, Plotin. 1. 605.
συναῖρετιζω, to belong to a sect with another, *τινί* Nicet. Ann. 54 B:
 —Subst. *-ετίστης*, ὁ, Valens.
συναῖρετικίζω, to be a fellow-heretic, Theod. Prodr.

συναῖρετικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for taking together, Herenn. in Mai Auct.
 Class. 9. 585.
συναῖρειν, fut. *ήσω*, fut. 2 *συνελῶ*: aor. *συνείλον*: Hom. only uses 3
 sing. aor. *σύνελεν*, and part. *συνελών*. To grasp or seize together,
χλαῖναν μὲν συνελών καὶ κῶεα Od. 20. 95:—to seize at once, *πῦντα*
ὑπὸν ἡ νόσος Thuc. 2. 51; of the mind, *λογισμῶ σ. τὸ πᾶν* Agath. Hist.
 Lysand. 22:—Pass. to be brought together, opp. to *διακρίσθαι*, Arist. Soph.
 Elench. 31. 2; so, *εἰς ἑν λογισμῶ* *συναῖρουμένον* to one conclusion by
 reasoning, Plat. Phaedr. 249 B; *συνήρηται* is used similarly in Arist. Rhet.
 1. 1, 7 (but *συνήρηται* is a not improb. emendation). 2. to bring
 together, bring into small compass, limit, *πόλεως περίβουλον* Polyb. 10. 11,
 4; τὸν χρόνον Diod. 17. 116:—esp. of speaking, *συνελὼν λέγω* concisely,
briefly, in a word, Thuc. 1. 70., 2. 41, etc.; ὡς *συνελόντι* εἰπεῖν Xen. An.
 3. 1, 38, Mem. 3. 8, 10, etc.; so, *συνελόντι* alone, Isac. 48. 36; *συνελόντι*
ἀπλῶς Dem. 42. 10; *συνελόντες τὰ ἐν μέσῳ* Luc. Phil. 1. 6:—Pass. to
 be contracted, Polyb. 10. 11, 4. II. to carry quite away (v.
 σύν D. 1. 2), hence to make away with, destroy all trace of, *ἀμφοτέρως*
δ' ὀφρὺν *σύνελεν λίθος* Il. 16. 740:—metaph. to cut short, make an end
 of, σ. τὰς ἀσπίδας *did away* with them, Diod. 15. 44; τὸν πόλεμον
 Plut. Marcell. 3; *καῦμα*, *πῦρ*, *φόρμακον*, etc., Dio C.:—Pass., τὰ τῶν
 Ἀθηναίων *τάχα* *συναῖρεθῆσθαι* Thuc. 8. 24, cf. *συναῖναιρώ*; τὸ διά-
 σπασμα *συνήρητο* was achieved, Plut. Lysand. 11, cf. 2. 759 C. 2.
 to help to take or conquer, *τὴν Σύβαριν* Hdt. 5. 44 sq.; *βουλούμενοί*
σφισι . . *συνελεῖν αὐτόν* wishing that he should help them to conquer,
 Thuc. 2. 29.
συναῖρω, poet. *συναίρω* (q. v.):—to take up together, Arist. Probl. 26.
 46, Plut. 2. 659 A; σ. λόγον *μετὰ τινος* to cast up accounts . . , Ev.
 Matth. 18. 23., 25. 19; and absol., *συναίρειν* 18. 24. II. Med.
 to take part in a thing, c. gen. rei, *συναίρεσθαι τοῦ πολέμου*, τοῦ κινδύ-
 νου Thuc. 5. 28., 4. 10; σ. *τινὶ* τοῦ πολέμου Dion. H. 6. 3; σ. *τινι* to
 assist him, Paus. 7. 7, 7, al. 2. c. acc. rei, to help in bearing, οὐ
συναίρεται δόρυ Eur. Rhes. 495; *συναίρεσθαι κίνδυνον* Thuc. 2. 71; τὰ
πράγματα Dem. 16. 6; also, ξ. Κύπριν to engage in love with another,
 Aesch. Pr. 650; *φόνον τινί* Eur. Or. 767; σ. *τὴν χάριν τινός* to join in
 courting his favour, Dio C. 45. 15; but, *πάν ὃ τι ἔχομεν σ. τῷ κάλλει*
 to enlist all we have in the service of beauty, Luc. Charid. 12. 3.
 τῶν σκελῶν σ., seemingly, to catch by both legs, to trip up, Plut. Lysand.
 15. III. Pass., *συναίρεσθαι εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ* to be joined together,
 to unite, Xen. Ath. 2. 2; *μηδένος ἑμὴν οὐδὲν συναῖναιμεν* having con-
 tributed or assisted, Dem. 1449. 16, cf. 1443. 5; σ. *τινι* with one, Plut.
 Galb. 18, etc.; *τινὶ* εἰς τι Paus. 3. 1, 7; σ. *πρὸς τι*, κατὰ τινος Dio C. 37.
 49; ἐπὶ τινι in attacking him, Plut. Comp. Dion. 3. IV. the
 Act. is sometimes used in this sense, σ. *τινι* Dio C. 46. 3, Excerpt. 55.
 66; also in pf. 2 act., *συναῖρῃς* joined together, Ap. Rh. 1. 467., 2. 1112.
συναῖσθάνομαι, Dep. to perceive also or at the same time, esp. by the
 organs of sense, Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 26; c. gen. rei, Id. Eth. N. 9. 10;
 c. acc., Id. Audib. 59; σ. ἀλλήλους Plut. Sol. 18.
συναῖσθησις, ἡ, joint-sensation, joint-perception, Arist. Eth. E. 7. 12,
 18, Arctae., etc.; *πρὸς τι* Plut. 2. 75 A, 76 B.
συναῖσσω, to hasten together, Ap. Rh. 4. 112, Q. Sm. 2. 456.
συναῖσχίνω, to disgrace with or at the same time, Max. Tyr. 18. 9.
συναῖσσομαι, Dep. to accuse along with, Plut. Fab. 8.
συναῖσιος, ὄν, also α, ὄν (v. infr. 3): 1. c. gen. rei et dat. pers.
 being the cause of a thing jointly with another, σ. *τινι* ἀθανάσιος, σωτη-
 ρίας helping him towards . . , Isocr. 89 A, 91 B; σ. *τινος* γενέσθαι *τινί*
to share in the guilt of a thing with another, Id. Antid. § 96, cf. Xen. Cyr.
 1. 4, 15, etc. 2. c. gen. rei only, being joint-cause of, accessory to,
 contributing to, Plat. Polit. 281 E, Dem. 246. 11, etc.; σ. *τούτων* *συνει-*
πῶν Φιλοκράτει by acting as his advocate, Id. 372. 29:—as Subst. ὡς
συναῖσιος *φόνον* accomplice in murder, Aesch. Ag. 1116; δοξάζεται . . οὐ
συναῖσιος, ἀλλ' αἰτία εἶναι τῶν πάντων Plat. Tim. 46 D. 3. absol.
 being a joint cause, secondary cause, accessory, οὐκ αἰτίων . . , ἀλλ' ἴσως
συναῖσιος Plat. Gorg. 519 B, cf. Polit. 287 B, Arist. de Id. 2. 4, 13;
ἀναγκαῖον λέγεται, οὐ *ἀνεν* οὐκ ἐνδέχεται *ζῆν* ὡς *συναῖσιος* Id. Metaph.
 4. 5, 1.—Cf. *μεταῖσιος*.
συναῖσμάω, to fight along with or together, Anth. P. 15. 50, Nonn.
συναῖσμάωτιζω, to take captive along with, *τινί* Sext. Emp. M. 1. 295,
 in Pass.:—so, *συναῖσμάωτιζω*, Zonar.
συναῖσμάωτος, ὄν, a fellow-prisoner, Ep. Rom. 16. 7, Luc. Asin. 27:
 —fem. *-ωτίς*, ἴδος, Conon ap. Phot. Bibl. 133. 8.
συναῖσμος, ὄν, allied with, an ally, Hesych.
συναῖσμιος, α, ὄν, coeternal, Eust. Opusc. 126. 63.
συναῖσφόμαι, Pass. to be raised or held suspended together, *συναῖσφοῦ-*
μενον τῷ ὑγρῷ τῷ πνεύμα Plat. Phaedo 112 B, cf. Plat. 2. 564 D.
συναῖσφωσις, ἡ, a being raised up together, Plat. Tim. 80 D.
συναῖσφαταληπτόεμαι, Pass. to be not understood together, Sext. Emp.
 M. 1. 243., 11. 38.
συναῖσφάλομαι, ὄν, also without a head, Theod. Stud.
συναῖσφάω, to blossom or flourish at the same time, of plants, Anth. P.
 11. 417:—of persons, *Ἰφίτῳ σ. with* Iphitus, Arist. Fr. 420, cf. Polyb. 32.
 12, 3, Plut. Lycurg. 1:—absol. to flourish together, Id. T. Gracch.
 3. II. *συναῖσφαται* ταῖς ὁρμαῖς *πρὸς τι* to be in the highest
 degree zealous for a thing, Polyb. 16. 28, 1.
συναῖσφασταίνω, to live dissolutely with, *τινι* Plut. Demetr. 24; *μετὰ*
τινος Id. Sull. 2, cf. 2. 140 B, etc.
συναῖσφαστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who flourishes at the same time, Epiph.
συναῖσφολοιθέω, to follow along with or closely, to accompany, of
 persons in motion, *τινι* Thuc. 6. 44, etc.; σ. *τινι* οἰκάδε Ar. Pl. 43;
πρὸς τὴν θέον Id. Ran. 399; *μετὰ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ* Isocr. 71 B; metaph.,
 σ. ταῖς τύχαις to dance attendance upon, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 10, 8. 2.

to follow an argument completely, λόγῳ Plat. Philib. 25 C, Legg. 629 A; σ. τινί τι to follow him in a matter, Ib. 792 C. 3. to follow or be in agreement with, ἀλλήλοις Arist. G. A. 2. 1, 14:—absol. to follow or agree completely, Id. Phys. 1. 5. 7. 4. to follow with the sense of obeying, Plat. Legg. 711 C, 716 B. II. of effects, to follow closely upon the cause, πάντα ξ. τῷ τοῦ πάντος παθήματι Id. Polit. 274 A; μετὰ τοῦ ῥήματος .. ξ. τὰς ἰδὼναι Id. Rep. 464 A; τοῖς πλοῦτοις σ. ἀνοία καὶ μετὰ ταύτης ἀκολασία Isocr. 140. fin. III. in the Logic of Arist., to follow necessarily with a term, to be involved in it (cf. συνεπέρφω II), An. Pr. 1. 46, 15; σ. αἱ ἀρχαὶ Metaph. 12. 9, 3. 2. of events, to accompany, be consequent, Id. Meteor. 3. 1, 2. συνῆλθοντες, on, accompanying, Arist. Rhet. Al. 26, 2. συνῆλθοντι, to throw a javelin along with or at once, Antipho 124. 31. II. to strike with many javelins, Lat. telis confodere, συνηκοντίσθησαν Polyb. 1. 34. 7., 40. 12., 43. 6. συνῆλθον, fut. οὐσονται, to hear along with or at the same time, π. Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 36; τινὲς Arist. Cael. 2. 9, 4; but, σ. ἀλλήλων to hear each the other, Xen. An. 5. 4, 31; σ. τινί τι something with another, Dio C. 46. 41; absol., Plut. Pyrrh. 5, etc. II. to understand so as to complete, Lat. subaudire, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 239. συνακρατίζομαι, Dep. to breakfast with, μετὰ τινος Antiph. Incert. 26. συνακροάομαι, Dep. to listen together, be a fellow-hearer, Plat. Menex. 235 B; σ. τινὸς τινί be his hearer with another, Id. Sisyph. 387 A. συνακτίων, verb. Adj. of συνάγω, one must bring together, μαθήματα εἰς σύνοψιν Plat. Rep. 537 C, cf. Arist. Pol. 6. 4, 19. II. one must conclude, ὅτι .. Id. Rhet. 1. 15, 33, cf. Hipp. 51. 29. συνακτῖρ, ἄρως, αἰ, anything which girds, an apron, Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 1. συνακτῖριαν, τό, an assembly, Eccl., Hesych.:—συνακτῖριος, α, on, assembling, Byz. συνακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to bring together, τὸ σ. power of accumulation in oratory, as Luc. speaks of τὸ σ. καὶ κροστικόν of Demosthenes, Dem. Encom. 32:—c. gen., ὁ δικαίως κοινωνίας συνεκτικὰ καὶ συνακτικὰ Diolog. ap. Stob. 331. 51. II. conclusive, λόγοι Epict. Enchir. 44, cf. Sext. Emp. P. 2. 137, 143, etc. Adv. —κῶς, Ib. 170. συνακτές, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj., collected, ὕδωρ Porphy. Adv. 1. 42. συναλάλῳ, to cry aloud together, Polyb. 1. 34, 2, Plut., etc.:—ἦν .. ὑμεῖσιν σ. whom they greeted with loud wedding-songs, Eur. H. F. 11. συναλάομαι, Dep. to roam together, Manetho 4. 290; σ. τινι to partake in exile with any one, Diog. L. 6. 20. συναλῶ, to share in suffering, sympathise, μετὰ τινος Soph. Aj. 253; c. dat. pers., with a person, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 4, 1, etc. 2. absol., ὁδῶσαν ἡμῖν τοῖς ἐναλλοῦσιν τύχαις reveal them to us who are partners in his sorrow, Soph. Aj. 283; cf. Eur. Alc. 633, H. F. 1202, Antipho 122. 4, Plat. Rep. 462 D; τῇ ψυχῇ in one's soul, Dem. 321. 19; τῇ διανοίᾳ Arist. Probl. 6. 7:—but, 3. c. dat. rei, to sympathise, shew sympathy at or in, ταῖς αἰσ. τύχαις Aesch. Pr. 288; σὺς κακοῖς Eur. Rhes. 807; τοῖς λυπηροῖς Arist. Rhet. 2. 4, 3. συναλγηδών, ὄνος, ἡ, joint grief:—in pl., = αἱ συναλγηδῶσαι, fellows or partners in pain, Eur. Supp. 74. συναλγησις, ἡ, participation in grief, Theod. Stud. συναλγος, on, sharing in grief, Eccl. συναλγύνω, to fill with compassion, Opp. H. 1. 726. συναλδῆς, ἐς, growing together, καρπὸς Nic. Al. 544. συναλῆαινω, to help to warm, Plut. 2. 691 E. συναλῆιμα, τό, salve, Soran. 50 B, 274 A. συναλῆιπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, coalescing by συναλῆαινω:—τὸ —κόν Eust. 25. 33. Adv. —κῶς, by coalition, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 165, Eust. συναλῆιπτός, ὄν, coalescing by συναλῆαινω, Anecd. Oxon. 2. 412. συναλῆιφω, fut. φῶ, to smear together, hide by daubing, gloss over, τὰ φαῖλα Arist. Rhet. 2. 6, 8; γῇ ὕδαρ .. ἐὰν ξηρανθῇ, ξ. τὸ σπέρμα forms one mass with it, Theophr. C. P. 3, 23, 1:—Pass., τὰ μὲν ἄνω [τῆς γῆς] συναλῆφθαι διὰ τοὺς ὑμῖνους have been effaced, Arist. Meteor. 2. 7, 2. 2. in Gramm. to unite two syllables into one, Dion. H. de Comp. 22, etc.:—Pass., to coalesce, of two syllables, Id. de Demosth. p. 1070 R; v. συναλοφῆ. II. to assist in anointing, τινά Plut. Pomp. 73, cf. 2. 1094 B. συναλῶ, to grind together, Geop. 15. 2, 23. συναλῆθενω, to be true together, Arist. Interpret. 10, 5. II. to join in seeking or speaking the truth, Plut. 2. 53 B. συναλῆθω, = συναλῶ, Gloss. συναλῆθῶ, to wander about with, Heliod. 6. 7. συναλῆσθαι, aor. —αλῆσθῆναι, Pass., —to heal up, of a wound or fracture, Hipp. Art. 792; also in the form συναλῆσσομαι, Id. Fract. 758. συναλῆσσω, fut. ξω, (ἀλῆα) = sq., Ar. Lys. 93. συναλῆζω, aor. συνήλιστα:—to bring together, collect, assemble, τινάς Hdt. 1. 125; σ. ἐς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν τὰς γυναῖκας Ib. 176, cf. 2. 111; τοὺς ἐπικεικτάτους .. πρὸς τὴν σκῆνην Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 30:—Pass., to come together, assemble, Hdt. 1. 62, 5, 152, Xen., etc.; σ. εἰς τοὺς τελείους ἄνδρας Id. Cyr. 1. 2, 15; of a single person, to associate with others, Act. Ar. 1. 4:—of things, τὸ πλεῖστον ἐκ τοῦ μυελοῦ σ. Hipp. 278. 55; βορβόρον περὶ αὐτὰ συναλῆσθῆναι Arist. G. A. 3. 11, 31. συναλῆσκομαι, fut. —ἀλῶσμαι, pf. —ἐλῶκα: Pass.:—to be taken captive together, Plut. Comp. Dion. 3, Ael. N. A. 11. 12; τινί with one, Diog. L. 2. 105. συναλῆφῆ, ἡ, = συναλοφῆ, q. v. συναλῆγῆ, ἡ, an interchange, esp. for purposes of conciliation, ἐν ἐναλλάγῃ λόγῳ by reconciling words, Soph. Aj. 722; ἐν λόγῳ ἐναλλάγῃ Eur. Supp. 602; absol. a reconciliation, making of peace, Thuc. 4. 20; ὕρκαι ἐναλλάγῃ Id. 3. 82; in pl. ἐναλλάγῃ, a treaty of peace, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 8. 2. generally, commerce, intercourse, ἐκτρέφω

ἐλθεῖν εἰς ἐναλλάγῃ Eur. Hipp. 652; ἐπὶ ἐναλλάγῃ γάμον Dion. H. 1. 60; ἡ κατὰ γάμον σ. Clem. Al. 538:—a covenant, contract, Dion. H. 6. 22. II. that which is brought about by the intervention or agency of another, ἐν τε δαιμόνων ἐναλλάγῃς by special interventions of the deities, opp. to συμφοραῖς βίου, Soph. O. T. 34; νόσον ἐναλλάγῃ by the intervention of disease, i. e. by disease as an agent, Ib. 960: generally, the issue of such intervention, a contingency, Id. O. C. 410; μολόντ' ὀλεθρίασι συναλλ. coming with destructive issues or results, Id. Tr. 845. συναλλάγων, τό, = συναλλαγή 1, 2, Byz. συναλλάγμα, τό, intercourse, τινί πρὸς τινα Hipp. 19. 24. II. a mutual agreement, covenant, contract, Dem. 766. 3, Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 10, etc.; σ. ποιῆσθαι Dem. 869. 22; διαλύειν Dion. H. 6. 22. 2. Arist. Eth. N. 5. 2, 13 took συναλλάγματα in the widest sense for any dealings or transactions between men, being divided into ἐκόνσια σ., i. e. contracts, covenants, engagements, agreements (cf. συγγραφή II. 2, συμβόλαιον II, σύμβολον II, συνθήκη II); and ἀκούσια, which comprehended all sorts of crimes, cf. Rhet. 1. 15, 22. συναλλαγματικός, ἡ, ἐν, of or for contracts, Schol. Thuc. 1. 77, al. συναλλαγμός, ὁ, interchange, Theod. Stud. συναλλακτεῖν, in Hesych. to expl. συμβολατεῖν, to barter. συναλλακτής, οὗ, ὁ, a mediator, negotiator, Eccl. συναλλακτικός, ἡ, ἐν, of or for contracts, οἱ νόμοι αἱ σ. Dion. H. 4. 13; of persons, versed in business, Ptol. Adv. —κῶς, Eust. in Mai Spicil. 5. 330. συναλλάξις, ἡ, exchange, Plat. Legg. 850 A. συναλλάσσω, Att. —ττω: fut. ξω:—to bring into intercourse with, associate with, δίκαιον ἄνδρα τῷσι δυσσεβεστέροις Aesch. Theb. 597:—Pass., to have intercourse with, Ἐλῶν συναλλαχθεῖσαν ἐνταῖς γάμοις Eur. Andr. 1245; ἡ [ἐν] ἐννῆλῃς ἐμοὶ Soph. Aj. 493. 2. to reconcile, τινά τινι Thuc. 1. 24; τινάς Xen. Vect. 5, 8; absol., Plat. Legg. 930 A:—Pass. and Med. to be reconciled or come to terms with, to make a league or alliance with, πρὸς τινα Thuc. 8. 90, Xen. An. 1. 2, 1; absol. to make peace, Thuc. 5. 5, Xen., etc.; μετρίως on fair terms, Thuc. 4. 19. II. intr. to have dealings with another, Soph. O. T. 1110, Eur. Heracl. 4, Dem. 760. 12; also, ἡ ἐννῆλῃς πῶς; hast thou had any dealings with him, Soph. O. T. 1130. 2. to enter into engagements or contracts (v. συναλῆαμα II), Arist. Eth. N. 10. 8, 7, cf. 8. 13, 5 sqq.; c. acc. cogn., τοιοῦτο πρᾶγμα συναλλάττων Dem. 867. 11, cf. 869. 21. συναλληγορέω, to express allegorically together, Origen. συναλλοιῶ, to alter at the same time, Arist. Physiogn. 4, 1, Theophr. C. P. 2. 14, 3, Galen. συναλλομαι, Dep. to leap together, Luc. Gymn. 4; of a horse, Plut. 2. 970 D. II. to start back with terror, Artemid. 1. 29. συναλλοτριῶ, to alienate together, τινος from one, Greg. Nyss. συναλμα, τό, a leap taken together, Hesych. συναλμος, on, (ἄλμα) salted, Macho ap. Ath. 580 D. συναλῶ, Ep. aor. —ηλοῖσθαι:—to thresh out together, to trample in pieces (by oxen), Heraclid. ap. Ath. 524 A. 2. to grind to powder, crush, shiver, Theocr. 22. 128, Q. Sm. 11. 472, Opp. C. 1. 268, Plut., etc. συναλοφῆ, ἡ, a melting together, a coalescing of two syllables into one, either by synaeresis, crasis, or elision (θλίψις), Dion. H. de Comp. 6, 22, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 161; Draco p. 157 enumerates seven kinds of συναλοφῆ; Eust. 1561. 6 admits only crasis and synaeresis; κατὰ συναλοφῆν Strab. 370. 2. generally, combination, blending together, τινος πρὸς τινα Eccl.:—in these late writers the form συναλῆφῆ is freq. συναλῶ, on, eating salt with one, Gloss. συναλῶ, to wander about with, τινι Plut. Anton. 29. συναλῶνῆ, (ἄλῶν) to keep the threshing festival together, Suid. συναμά, Adv. for σὺν ἄμα, together, Anth. P. 7. 9 (where it is written σὺν ἄμ'), Luc. Pisc. 51, Bis Acc. 11, etc.; τινί with one, Theocr. 25. 126; σ. τοῖς φύλλοις Arist. Plant. 2. 7, 1; often in tmesis, σὺν δ' ἄμα Jac. Anth. P. 217, 795; so in Eur. Med. 1143, σὺν τέκνοις ἄμ' ἐσπόμεν, —which is the first trace of the word. συναμᾶθῶν, to annihilate together, σὺν κάρφει πάντ' ἄμ. Ap. Rh. 3. 295. συναμάσμαι, Med. to gather together, Ap. Rh. 3. 154, E. M. 83. 3. συναμάρτανω, to sin along with or together, Plut. 2. 53 C. συναμείβω, to interchange, Greg. Nyss. συναμῆλλομαι, Dep. to contend or struggle together, Eur. II. F. 1205 (Herm. restores δακρύουσιν ἀμῆλλῶται), Plut. 2. 786 E. συναμῆλλος, on, a joint-compellor, Eccl. συναμμα, τό, (συνάπτω) a connexion, bond of union, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 26, G. A. 5. 7, 22. συναμπτίζομαι, Pass. to be tied together, Schol. Nic. Al. 382. συναμπτέω and —ισχω, to cover up together or closely, to wrap up, ἡ ποῦ τι σεμνόν ἐστιν ὃ ἐναμπτέει Aesch. Pr. 521:—Med., τί συναμπτέει κόρας; why dost veil thine eyes? Eur. H. F. 1111. συναμπρέω, to help in drawing, Arist. H. A. 6. 24, 3. συναμῶν [v], to join in assisting, τινί Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 62, Joseph. B. J. 2. 20, 7:—Med., Eratosth. 12, Ael. N. A. 3. 36. συναμφιάζω, to envelope closely, τοὺς πόδας ληδὶν Clearch. ap. Ath. 256 F. συναμφιβάλλομαι, Pass. to be matter of doubt together, Eust. 316. 26. συναμφοτέροι, αἱ, α, both together, Theogn. 818, Hdt. 1. 147. 3. 97, al., and Att.; τὰ ξ. Plat. Philib. 46 C, etc. 2. sing. in collective sense, ὁ ξ. βίος Ib. 22 A; τὸ ξ. = συναμφοτέροι, Id. Symp. 209 B, Tim. 87 E; or without the Art., Id. Rep. 400 C, Soph. 250 C; τοῦτο συναμφοτέρον this united power, Dem. 22. 6. συνάμψω, εἰ, αἰ, both together, Plat. Polit. 278 C, etc.; οἱ σ. Polyb. 1.

63, 5, etc.; with a gen., Ἰαπύγων καὶ Μεσσηπίων συνάμφω Id. 2. 24, 11, cf. 65. 9. 2. with the Art. in sing., ὅροι τοῦ συνάμφω Arist. Metaph. 7. 2, 9, cf. Interpr. 11, 4; τοῦ συνάμφω, τῆς τε Λιβύης καὶ τῆς Ἀσίας Strab. 107, cf. 82; κατὰ τὸν συνάμφω χρόνον Id. 44. συναναβαίνω, to go up with or together, esp. of going into central Asia, Hdt. 7. 6, Xen. An. 5. 4, 16, Isocr. 71 B; τινι with one, lb. 70 E, Xen. An. 1. 3, 18; so, σ. μέχρι Σύνης Strab. 118, cf. 504, etc. 2. σ. ἄρμα to mount it together, Luc. Charid. 19. συναναβακχεύω, to break into Bacchic frenzy together, Liban. συναναβιβάζω, Causal of συναναβαίνω, Oribas.:—Pass., of the accent, to be thrown back together, Apollon. de Adv. 545. συναναβλαστάνω, to shoot forth together, Theophr. H. P. 3. 4, 2, Philo. συναναβλύζω, to spurt up together, Eust. Opusc. 171. 69. συναναβοάω, to cry out together, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 6. συναναβόσκομαι, Pass. to grow up together with, τινι Plut. 2. 409 A. συναναγαργαρίζω, to use as a gargle together, Galen. 14. 439. συναναγνῶσκω, to read together, Plut. 2. 180 D; τινί lb. 97 A, etc. συναναγκάζω, to press together, compress, Hipp. Art. 802; τὰς προβόσεις Longin. 10. 6. II. to join or assist in compelling, ἡ χρεία σ. Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 9; σ. τινά ποιεῖν τι Dem. 1324. 3, 1425. 19; ὥστε σ. inf., Isocr. 58 D:—Pass. to be compelled at the same time, c. inf., Xen. Hier. 3, 9, Dem. 803. 24. III. to execute by force also, Isocr. 58 E:—Pass., ὅρκοι συναναγκασμένοι extorted (but Stob. κατην-), Eur. I. A. 395. συνἀναγκασμός, δ, constraining proof, Iambl. Protr. 326. συναναγνώσις, ἡ, a reading together, Plut. 2. 700 B, Phot., etc. συναναγορεύω, to proclaim at the same time, Boisson. Anecd. 2. 42. συναναγράφω, to register or record together, Diod. 17. 1:—Pass., συναναγραφῆναι ἐν τοῖς συμμάχοις Aeschin. 39. 10. συναναγνῶνδω, to leave naked together, Plut. Comp. Lyc. 3: Pass., Sext. Emp. M. 8. 274. συναναγώ, fut. ῶ, to carry back together, τι cited from Philo:—Pass. to retire together, Polyb. 1. 66, 10, Ael. N. A. 10. 34. II. Pass. also, to go to sea together, Dem. 910. 17. συναναδέκνυμι, to proclaim together, Eccl. συναναδέχομαι, Dep. to undertake together, τὸν κίνδυνον Polyb. 16. 5, 6. συναναδίδωμι, to give back along with, τι μετὰ τινος Luc. Symp. 15: to digest together, Alex. Aphr. συναναδιπλώσις, ἡ, reduplication, Gloss. συναναξεύγγνυμι, to set out along with, Plut. Eum. 13. συναναξέω, to make to boil together, Diosc. 1. 33: intr., lb. 65. συναναζητέω, to search out with, Heliod. 6. 7. συναναζυμόμαι, Pass. to be thrown into a ferment together, Eust. Opusc. 105. 1. συναναζυπύρω, to kindle together, Menand. Byz. Exc. p. 367. 14. συναναθάλλω, to grow up together with, τινί Greg. Nyss. συναναθεμάτιζω, to pronounce a curse together, Phot. Bibl. 286. 26. συναναθρήνω, to mourn over along with, Xen. Ephes. 3, 3. συναναθυμιάομαι, Pass. to be burnt together, Arist. Probl. 12. 11. συναναίρεισις, ἡ, a destroying together, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 267. συναναίρω, to take up together with, τινά τινι Antipho 134. 23. II. to destroy together with, τινά τινι Polyb. 5. 11, 5, etc.:—Pass. to be destroyed together with, τινι Lycurg. 155. 32; τι ἅμα τινί Polyb. 6. 46, 7. 2. to destroy altogether or utterly, τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν εὐδαιμονίαν Isocr. 407 C:—Pass., τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ταχὺ συναیرهσσεσθαι Thuc. 8. 24. 3. in the Log. of Arist., σ. τὸ γένος καὶ ἡ διαφορά τὸ εἶδος the genus and difference (being abolished) abolish also the species, Top. 6. 4, 7, cf. 4. 2, 17, Metaph. 10. 1, 13; τὸ .. αἰσθητὸν ἀναίρεθ' ἀναίρεται τὴν αἰσθησιν ἡ δὲ αἰσθησὶς τὸ αἰσθητὸν οὐ σ. Categ. 7, 23; cf. Schol. p. 65 a. 3. III. to give the same answer, εἰς καὶ ἡ Πυθία συναναίρη Plut. Rep. 540 C; cf. ἀναίρω III. 2. συνανακάμπω, intr. to return along with, Polyb. 8. 29, 6; to walk backwards and forwards with, τινί Diog. L. 2. 127, cf. 139. συνανακείμαι, Pass. to recline together at table, Ev. Matth. 9. 10, etc. συνανακεράννυμι, aor. -ἐκράνην [ᾶ], Pass. to be mixed up with, τινι Luc. Gall. 26; metaph., Plut. Them. 29:—Med., Philo 2. 315. II. in Gramm. to suffer synizesis, Eust. 11. 32. συνανακεφαλαίω, to sum up briefly, τοὺς χρόνους Dion. H. de Thuc. 12. συνανακρήσσω, to proclaim together, Phot. Bibl. 255. 22. συνανακινέω, to move or stir up along with or together, Geop. 8. 41, 2. συνανακρίννυμι, to mix up with, τινί τι Sext. Emp. P. 3. 59; Med., Greg. Nyss. in Mai Coll. Vat. 8. 2, p. 19:—a Pass. συνανακινάομαι, Id. 2. 684 B. συνανακλινόμαι [ῖ], Pass. to lie down along with, csp. in bed or at table, τινι Clem. A. 271; μετὰ τινος Luc. Asin. 3. συνανάκλινσις, ἡ, a sinking together, Eust. Opusc. 153. 40. συνανακοινολογέομαι, Dep. to agree after deliberation, dub. I. Dinarch. 93. 41; Bekk. συνεκοινολογεῖτο; Sauppe συναμολογεῖτο. συνανακομίζω, to join in restoring, Polyb. 4. 25, 8, in Med. συνανακόπτω, to beat back together, Oribas. συνανακουφίζω, to help in lifting up, τινί Walz Rhett. 1. 470. συνανακράσις, εὖς, ἡ, a mixing up with other things, Eccl. συνανακρῆτικὸς, ἡ, ὅν, of or for mixing up, τινος Leont. in Mai Coll. Vat. 9. 447. συνανακράω, late form for συνανακρίννυμι, Phot., Theod. Stud. συνανακρίνω [ῖ], to examine together with, Arist. Fr. 407. συνανακτίζω, to recreate or renew together, Athanas. συνανακυκλόμαι, Pass. to come round together, Plat. Polit. 271 B. συνανακύλλομαι [ῖ], Pass. to roll along with, in Notitt. Mss. 10. p. 245. συνανακύντω, to raise up the head along with, Themist. 223 C.

συναναλαμβάνω, to take up along with, τινί Plut. 2. 214 E, Ath. 113 D. συναναλάμπω, to shine forth together, Philo 2. 141; τινί Greg. Nyss. συναναληψία, ἡ, restoration to a healthy state, Soran. p. 33 Ermerinus. συνἀναλίσκω, fut. -ανᾶλῶσω, to consume together or likewise, τοὺς λεγομένους ἄλας σ. to consume in company the proverbial salt, i. e. to live in close companionship, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 3, 8; ὅσα ἐδεῖο ἐῖς τὴν ναὺν σ. Dem. 1220. 2: metaph., σ. τὸ μεμνησθαι τὴν χάριν Id. 12. 12. II. to help by spending money, Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 6. συνανάλογος, ὄν, in correspondence with, τινος Clem. A. 1787. συναναμαλάσσω, to soften along with or together, Diosc. Par. 2. 20. συναναμέλω, to sound with, sing with, Ael. N. A. 11. 1. συναναμίγνυμι, fut. -μίγῶ, to mix up together, Ath. 177 B: Pass. to associate with, τισι Id. 256 A, Plut. Philop. 21; ἡ ἀγνοία ξ. αὐτοῖς is part of their nature, Luc. Contempl. 15. συναναμνήσκω, to remind together, τινός of a thing, Plut. 2. 397 E:—Pass. to remember together with, τινι Plut. Legg. 807 E. συναναμίξις, ἡ, combination with another, Daniel. (Theodot.) 11. 23. συναναμίττω, = συναναμίγνυμι, Schol. Hipp. p. 170 Dietz. συνανανεόμαι, Med. to join in renewing, ξενίας Polyb. Exc. Vat. 383. συναναπάλλομαι, Pass. to fly forth along with, Philostr. 799. συναναπαύομαι, Pass. to sleep with, τινι Dion. H. de Rhet. 9. 4, Plut. 2. 125 A:—to be refreshed, receive comfort along with, τινι Ep. Rom. 15. 32:—an aor. συναπαύην, in Hegesipp. ap. Eus. H. E. 4. 22. συναναπείθω, to assist in persuading, τινά ποιεῖν τι Thuc. 6. 88, Isocr. 50 A; τινά Plut. Popl. 21. συναναπέμπω, to send up together, Plut. Rom. 28. II. to admit together, Theophil. Instit. συναναπηδάω, to spring up along with, App. Hisp. 88. συναναπιέζω, to press up together, Hero Spir. 164 D. συναναπίμπλημι, to fill up with, Joseph. B. J. 7. 8, 7, in Pass. συναναπίπτω, fut. -πεσοῦμαι, = συνανακείμαι, Eccl. συναναπλάσσω, to mould or form at the same time, Max. Tyr. 24. 5, Eccl. συναναπλέκω, to entwine also, κύμας τῷ χρυσῷ Luc. Gall. 13, cf. Gymn. 15; metaph., Longin. 20. 1. II. intr. to be enfolded with, τινί Eumath. 345. συναναπληρώω, to fill up at the same time, Theophr. H. P. 4. 13, 4, in Pass.: to make up or compensate, τινί τι Polyb. 23. 18, 7, Plut. συναναπλώω, to unfold together, Jo. Damasc. συναναπνέω, to respire together, Eccl. συναναπράσσω, Att. -πτω, to join in exacting payment, μισθὸν παρὰ τινος Xen. An. 7. 7, 14. συναναπτερόω, to cause to fly up together, Jo. Chrys. συναναρπάζω, to snatch up with or together, Eccl. συναναρριπτέω, to throw up together, Luc. Zeux. 10. συναναρτάομαι, Pass. to be closely connected, Dio C. 38. 24. συνἀναρχος, ὄν, likewise without beginning, Anth. P. 1. 24, Eccl. συνανασκάπτω, to dig up besides, τοὺς τάφους Strab. 381. συνανασκενάζω, to refute along with, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 214, Galen. συνανασκεύη, ἡ, a joint refutation, Sext. Emp. ubi supi. συνανασκυρτάω, to leap up together, Cyrill. συνανασπᾶω, to draw up together, Luc. Catapl. 18. συνἀνάσσω, to rule with, Anth. P. app. 336. 20, C. I. 8749. 20. συναναστεφάνω, to crown together, Eccl. συναναστομόομαι, Pass. to be joined by a mouth or opening, to open into, τὸ ἐξ [πέλαγος] συναναεστόματα τῇ Προποντιδί Ath. Mund. 3, 10, cf. Galen. 4. 76, 78:—so in Act., λίμνη Μαϊώτις εἰς τὸν Ὀκεανὸν συναναστομοῦσα Arr. Pericl. M. Rubri p. 37:—cf. συστομόομαι. συναναστρέφω, to turn back together, intr., Plut. Galb. 10, 25. II. Pass. and Med. to live along with or among, τινι Diod. 3. 58, Plut. Lycurg. 17; and so in Act., Agatharch. ap. Ath. 168 D. 2. to struggle with, τινι LXX (Gen. 30. 8). συναναστροφῆ, ἡ, in pl. a living with, intercourse, social life, Diod. 4. 4, Arr. Epict. 1. 9, 5, etc. συνανασώζω, to restore along with, τινί τι Polyb. 3. 77, 6, 4. 25, 6:—Pass., Strab. 480. συνανατέλλω, to rise or grow up with or together with, τινί Ael. V. H. 13. 1; of stars, Nonn. D. 1. 175, 3. 431. συνανατήκω, to melt with or together, Plut. Pomp. 8. συνανατίθημι, to help in putting on, φορτίον τοῖς βασιτάζουσιν Porph. V. Pyth. 18. 87. II. to dedicate along with, Luc. Phal. 2. 7. συνανατολή, ἡ, a rising together, Strab. 12, Ptol. συνανατρέπω, to overturn or defeat together, Eccl. συνανατρέφω, to rear along with, Conon ap. Phot., etc. συνανατρέχω, to run up along with, Plut. Alex. 15. συνανατρίβομαι, Pass. to be rubbed against, τινι Diog. L. 7. 22: to have intercourse with, Epict. Enchir. 33. 6. συναναφαίνομαι, Pass. to appear together with, τινι Dem. Phal. § 6, Luc. Salt. 7, etc. συναναφέρω, fut. -ανοίσω, to carry up together, LXX (Gen. 50. 25):—Pass. to be carried up or ascend together with, [ὁ ἀπὸ] σ. τῶ .. πυρί Arist. Meteor. 1. 3, 27. II. metaph. to bring before one with itself, Plut. 2. 451 A; πρ. τὴν ἀρχὴν to refer to its origin at the same time, Polyb. 5. 32, 4. συναναφθέγγομαι, Dep. to cry out or speak together, Plut. Mar. 19. συναναφλέγω, to set fire to along with or together, Philo 1. 345, 2. 27. συναναφορά, ἡ, a referring at the same time, ἡ ἐπὶ τὰ θεῖα σ. M. Anton. 3. 13. II. a rising together, Ptol. συναναφύρω, = sq., ἡ μετὰ τινος Diosc. 1. 65. συναναφύρω [ῖ], to knead or mix up together, τινί τι Byz.:—Pass. to wallow together, ἐν τῷ πηλῷ Luc. Gymn. 1; σ. ἐν καπηλείῳ μεθ' ἑταί-

ρῶν Hyperid. ap. Ath. 567 A; παῖσιν ἢ γυναῖξιν συναναφύροντες Luc. Saturn. 28.

συναναφύομαι, Pass. with aor. 2 συνέφυν, to grow up with, Clem. Al. 648, 888.

συναναχῶ, to release at the same time, Soran. Obst. 9. 26.

συναναχέω, fut. -χεῶ, to pour upon together with, τινί τι Heliod. 5. 76.

συναναχορεύω, to dance in chorus with, τοῖς ἀστροῖς Arist. Mund. 2. 2.

συναναχρῆπτομαι, Dep. to cough up together, τι μετὰ τινος Luc. Gall. 10.

συναναχρῶννυμι, fut. -χρῶσω, to impart colour by contact: metaph. to impart, τινος some of a thing, Geop. 6. 2. 9:—Pass. to be imbued by contact with a thing, Diod. 3. 15: metaph. to be imbued and infected, βαρβάρους καὶ μοχθηροῖς Plut. 2. 4 A; τοῖς ἀνθρωπίνους ἦθεσιν Ib. 975 E; τοῖς πολιταῖς Id. Agis 10.

συνανάχρωσις, ἡ, infection, Plut. 2. 680 E.

συναναχρωτίζω, = συναναχρῶννυμι, Gemin. El. Astr. 7 E.

συναναχωρέω, to retire together, μετὰ τινος Plat. Lach. 181 B.

συνανδάνω, v. συνεάδα.

συνανδραγαθῶ, to behave bravely together, Diod. 1. 55.

συνανδρίζομαι, Pass. to have intercourse with a man, ap. Mai Bibl. Uffenb. 1. p. 678.

συνανδρόομαι, Pass. to grow up along with, ὅκουςι ἀν συνανδρόυται τὸ νόσση Hipp. Protrh. 92.

συνάνειμι, (εἰμι ἰβο) to go up with, Greg. Nyss.: σ. τὴν ἡλικίαν to grow up with, Ael. N. A. 6. 63.

συνανείργω, to assist in repulsion, Arist. de An. 1. 2. 3.

συνανέλκω, to draw up together, Philo 2. 513, Schol. Ar. Pax 706.

συνανέρχομαι, Dep. to come or go up with, τινί Ap. Rh. 2. 913, Arat. 561.

συνανέχω, to uphold together, τὸ κράτος Byz. II. intr. to rise together, Arist. Meteor. 3. 2. 6; τινί with one, Themist. 42 B. III. to abstain together, Aretae. Cur. M. Acut. 2. 3.

συνανηθάω, to grow young again with or together, Themist. 223 C.

συνανηκω, to have reference also to a thing, Phot. Bibl. 162. 22.

συνανθῶ, to blossom together, ἅμα τινί Theophr. Odor. 63; τινί Polyb. 6. 44, 2. II. of a cloth, to be wrought with divers colours also, Joseph. A. J. 3. 6, 2.

συνανθομολογέομαι, Med. to join in a compact, Aristaeus de LXX.

συνανθρωπεύομαι, Dep. to live with or among men, ἐν ταῖς οἰκίαις Arist. H. A. 8. 14, 1; ζῶα συνανθρωπεύομενα domesticated animals, Ib. 5. 8, 6, etc.—The Act. συνανθρωπεύει occurs in Porph. Abst. 1. 36, 4. 22; but he says συνανθρωποῦντα θῆρια, 1. 14 and 20, 3. 9; so also Plut. 2. 823 B uses συνανθρωπεύω.

συνανθρωπέω, v. foreg.

συνανθρωπίζω, = συνανθρωπεύομαι, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 30; τὸ σ. καὶ οἰκοῦν Ath. 611 C.

συνανθρωπιστικός, ἡ, ὅν, gladly living with men, ὕπνιθ Basil.

συνάνθρωπος, ὁ, a fellow-man, Eust. Opusc. 117. 57: συνάνθρωπότης, ἡ, the joint nature of man, Eccl.

συνανίσταμαι, Pass. to suffer affliction together, Poll. 5. 129, Syues., etc.

συνανίμι, to relax along with or together, Philo 2. 23.

συνανίπταμαι, Dep. to fly up or forth together, Eccl.

συνανίστημι, to make to stand up or rise together, τινά Xen. Symp. 9. 5: to assist in restoring, τὰ μακρὰ τεῖχη Id. Hell. 4. 8, 9. II. Pass. with aor. 2 act., to rise at the same time, Id. An. 7. 3, 34; τινί with one, Id. Cyr. 5. 1, 4.

συνανίσχω, = συνανέχω, to rise or spring forth together, of rivers, Ael. N. A. 14. 23, cf. 10. 45; πάλως σ., out of the sea, Philostr. 831.

συνανηκνέω, to track along with, Ael. N. A. 10. 45.

συνανοηταῖν, to join in foolish conduct, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 394, al.

συνανοίγω, to open together, σ. τὰς ὕρας, opp. to συγκλείω, C. I. 76. 16:—Pass. συνανοίγνυμι, Themist. 235 C.

συνανομῶζω, to befall together with, τινί App. Pun. 91.

συνανολοῦναι, to befall together, περὶ τινος Byz.

συνανομολογέω, to be generally approved, Eus. II. E. 7. 23, in Pass.

συναναίρω, to rise against together, Eulog. ap. Phot. Bibl. 282. 10.

συναντάω (cf. συνάντομαι): Ion. impf. -ῆντεον Ap. Rh., Ep. 3 dual συναντήτην Od. 16. 333 (v. Veitch Gr. Verbs s. v.): fut. -ῆσω Xen. An. 7. 2, 5 (cf. ἀπαντάω): aor. -ῆντησα Ib. 1. 8, 15; pf. -ῆντηκα Polyb., Luc.:—Med., once in II., elsewhere only in late Prose: fut., LXX (Eccl. 2. 15, etc.): pf. pass. in med. sense, Hdu. 1. 17. To meet face to face, of two persons, Od. l. c.; of many persons, to meet together, assemble, εἰς τόπον Philipp. ap. Dem. 280. 10; to meet in battle, Polyb. 3. 92, 9.

II. strengthd. for ἀντάω, to meet with, meet, τινί Eur. Ion 787, Ar. Ach. 1187, Pl. 41, 44; so in Med., φ. . συναντήσονται ἐν ὕλῃ ἄνδρες II. 17. 134; absol., τὰ συνηρημένα τῶν πλοίων Polyb. 1. 52, 6; σ. συνάντησιν Eur. Ion 535.

2. c. dat. rei, to come in contact with, φόνω Id. l. T. 1209. 3. c. acc., only among Asiatic Greeks, Iambli. in Phot. Bibl. 76. 21, Lesbonax de Fig. p. 182. III. to befall, of accidents, dangers, etc., τινί Diog. L. 6. 38, Plut. Sull. 2, Act. Ap. 20. 22:—so in Med., σ. τι παρά τινος Polyb. 2. 7, 14, C. I. 3045. 14.

συναντή, ἡ, = συνάντησις, LXX (3 Regg. 18. 16, 4 Regg. 5. 26).

συνάντημα, τό, a hap, incident, occurrence, Ideler Phys. 2. 370, Walz Rhett. 1. 646:—in LXX (Ex. 9. 14) of the plagues of Egypt.

συνάντησις, ἡ, a meeting, Eur. Ion 535; κατὰ τὰς σ. in chance-meetings; Dion. H. 4. 66; ἐς σ. προέγειν τινάς, of soldiers, Plut. Pyrrh. 16.

συναντιάω, = συναντάω, τινί, Soph. O. T. 804.

συναντιβάλλω, to compare closely, Clem. Al. 410, in Pass.

συναντιλαβάνομαι, Med. to help in gaining a thing, τινος Diod. 14. 8, Inschr. Delph. 68: to assist in supporting, τι LXX (Num. 11. 17).

II. c. dat. to take part with, Ib. (Ex. 18. 22, Ps. 88. 21).

συναντιλήπτω, ὁρος, ὁ, one who takes part with, Epiphan.

συναντιλήψις, ἡ, a taking part with, support, Eust. Opusc. 7. 23.

συναντιτίθηναι, to join in setting against, τινί τι Byz.

συναντλέω, to drain along with, σ. πόνους τινί to join him in bearing all his sufferings, Lat. una exhaurire labores, Eur. Ion 200.

συνάντομαι, Dep. only used in pres. and impf., poet. for συναντάω, to fall in with, meet, absol., Od. 15. 538; τινί 4. 367, 21. 31, Archil. 82. 5; ἀλλήλοισι δὲ τῷγε συναντίστον παρὰ φηγῶ II. 7. 22, Hes. Th. 877; also in hostile sense, to meet in battle, II. 21. 34, cf. Pind. O. 2. 71; κύριος οὐ δίκᾳ συναντόμενος satiety that accompanies not justice, Ib. 175; metaph., φόρμιγγι σ. to approach (i. e. use) the lyre, Id. l. 2. 4.—Also in late Prose, v. Lob. Phryn. 288.

συνανωμένω, to celebrate together, Jovius in Phot. Bibl. 182. 13.

συνανῶν [?], = συνανῶ (but in intr. sense), to come to an end together with, ξυνανῶντες βίου δύντος ἀγαθῆς Aesch. Ag. 1123.

συνανωψόω, to raise on high together, Eccl.

συνανωῦναι, to accomplish together, δρόμον App. Pun. 47. 2. absol. to arrive together, Arist. Physiogn. 6. 54, Plut. Alcib. 27, etc.—Hesych. also cites συνάνεσθαι.

συνανωθεῖω, to push up together, exalt together, Greg. Nyss.

συναξάριον, τό, the memoir of a saint or martyr, put together from various scattered notices, Eccl.: συναξαρία, οὐ, ὁ, the writer of such a memoir, Ib.

συναξάμηναι, οὐ, = συνακῶν, Eccl. 929. 32.

συναξίω, to join in thinking fit, c. acc. et inf., Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 15.

συναξίς, ἡ, (συνάγω) a bringing together: an assembly, Achmes Onir. 210, Eust. 1335. 55, etc. 2. of Christians, an assembling at the Holy Communion, the Holy Communion itself, Eccl., v. Suicer.

συναϊδός, ὅν (or συνᾱιδός, Arcad. 81), = συναφός, Eur. H. F. 787.

συναϊορέω, to accompany, ἐλπίς οἱ συναϊορέει Pind. Fr. 233.

συναϊορος, οὐ, Dor. and Att. for συνᾱιορος, q. v.

συναπαγορεύω, to join in forbidding, Byz.

συναπάγω, fut. ξω, to lead away with or together, τινί Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 23; absol., Id. Hell. 5. 1, 23. II. Pass. to be led away likewise, Ep. Gal. 2. 13, 2 Petr. 3. 17. 2. metaph. = συμπεριφέρομαι (συμπεριφέρω II. 3), Ep. Rom. 12. 16.

συναπαθανάτιζω, to make immortal with or at once, Byz.

συναπαθίζω, to make apathetic together, Leont. in Mai Vat. 9. 424.

συναπαιδεύνω, to deal foolishly together, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 394.

συναπαίρω, intr. to sail or march away together, Diod. 5. 49, 59, Luc. Tox. 18; τινί with one, Luc. Bis Acc. 27, Ael. V. H. 3. 36. 2. to start or depart of the same time, Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 11.

συναπαλλάσσομαι, Pass. to be set free together, τινος from .., Greg. Nyss.: σ. τινί to depart or die with .., Eus. H. E. 7. 22.

συναπαντάω, to come to a place at the same time, Arist. Mirab. 56.

συναπαρνέομαι, Dep. to deny together, Theod. Stud.

συναπαρτάω, to append together, Basil.

συναπαρτίζω, to make complete together, τι Soran. p. 208:—Pass. to be exactly equal, Clem. Al. 544.—Subst. συναπαρτισμός, ὁ, Gloss. II. intr. to correspond exactly with, τινί Dion. H. de Comp. 26 init; cf. αναπτίζω: to lie over against, τινί Strab. 617.

συναπάρχομαι, Med. to begin at the same time, τινος Byz.

συνάπας, ἅσα, ἅν, like σύμπας, strengthd. for πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, all together, mostly in pl., with or without the Art., Hdt. 1. 98, 134, 178, 5. 49, 9. 28; αἱ ἐνᾶπασαι ἐπιστάται Plut. Philib. 13 E, etc. II. in sing., with collective Nouns, τὸ συνάπαν στρατεύμα Hdt. 7. 187; especially of countries, ὁ χῶρος ὁ σ. Id. 2. 112; Αἰγυπτῶ τῆ σ. Ib. 39, cf. 9. 45; μονακὴ συνάπασα the whole range of .., Plat. Soph. 224 A.

συναπάττω, to join in cheating, Plut. Comp. Nic. 4, in Pass.

συναπαυγάζομαι, Pass. to beam forth together, Eccl.

συναπειλέω, to threaten at the same time, Luc. Demon. 15.

συνάπειμι, (εἰμί sum) to be away or absent with or at once, Byz.

συνάπειμι, (εἰμί ἰβο) to go away, depart together, Xen. An. 2. 2, 1, Lys. 134. 34. 2. to depart or die simultaneously, Arist. Probl. 1. 28; σ. τῷ συμπτώματι with .., Ideler Phys. 2. 163.

συναπεινέω, inf. aor. with no pres. in use, to deny together, Byz. II. intr. to fail together, ὡς ἐν τ' ἀπεινέω .. μέλη (as Markl. for ὥστε ἐξανάπτειν) Eur. I. T. 1371.

συναπειργῶ, to keep off together, τινος from .., Greg. Nyss.

συναπεκδύω, to put off together, Origen.:—Med., Eust. Opusc. 189. 82.

συναπελαύνω, to drive away together, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 35 (Ideler συναπολαύουσα), Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 5.

συναπελεγχω, to confute together, Greg. Nyss.

συναπελευθερός, οὐ, set free with a fellow-freedman, Byz.

συναπεμολάω, to sell with or together, Theod. Prodr.

συναπεραντός, οὐ, not to be completed together, Eccl.

συναπεργάζομαι, Dep. to help in finishing or completing, Plat. Rep. 443 E, Tim. 38 E. II. σ. τοὺς μύθους τῇ λέξει, τοῖς σχήμασι to aid the effect of the stories by language and gestures, Arist. Poët. 17. 1, cf. 3; so of an orator, σ. σχήμασι καὶ φωναῖς καὶ ἐσθῆτι καὶ ὅλως τῇ ὑποκρίσει to help the effect by the use of gestures, etc., Id. Rhet. 2. 8, 14.

συναπερίδω, to fix firmly together, v. συνεπερίδω.

συναπέρχομαι, Dep. to depart together with, τινί Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 53; μετὰ τινος Id. Meteor. 4. 6, 5, al.

συναπευθύνω, to make straight together, help to guide, Plut. 2. 426 C, Oribas. 101 Mai; cf. Plut. 2. 1027 A.

συναπεχθάνομαι, Dep. to become an enemy together, Plut. 2. 96 A.

συναπιόσταιμι, Ion. for συναφίσταιμι.

συναπλόω, to unfold together, metaph., Walz Rhett. 8. 609:—Pass., of metal, to be beaten out together, Callistr. Strat. 904.

συναποβαίνω, to disembark together with, τινί Hdt. 6. 92; σ. τῆς γῆς to go away from it together, Philostr. 105.

συναποβάλλω, to lose at the same time, Diod. 3. 7, Plut. Philop. 21:—in later Gr. the Med. is preferred.

συναποβιάζομαι, Med. to assist in checking or repressing by force, Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 4, Probl. 33. 5.

συναποβράσσω, to throw off together, Ideler Phys. 2. 321.

συναποβρέχω, to macerate along with, Diosc. 1. 57.

συναπογεννάω, to generate together, Plotin. 672 B, 749 B, al.

συναπογίγνομαι, Dep. to be absent together, Walz Rhett. 1. 607.

συναπογιγνώσκω, to despair of together, Theod. Prodr.

συναπογράφομαι, Med. to enter one's name together with others, as a candidate, Plut. Aemil. 3. 2. also, σ. τινι to enter one's name with his, as a supporter, to support him, be his follower, Posidon. ap. Ath. 214 E, 385 C, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 45;—so verb. Adj. συναπογραπτέον, one must support, τοῖς ἀρίστοις Cic. Att. 9. 4. 2.

II. to write off or copy together, represent exactly, πάντα Plot. 1. 1, 1; so the Act. in Eust. Dion. P. p. 78. 30.

συναπογυμνάζομαι, Pass. to be stripped along with, Schol. Hes. Op. 751.

συναποδείκνυμι, to demonstrate together, Eucl.:—Pass., Sext. Emp. M. 11. 216.

συναπόδειξις, ἡ, joint demonstration, Plut. 2.

συναποδεκατώ, to give tithes together with, τινί τι Eccl.

συναποδέρω, to skin together, Galen. 4. 73, etc.

συναποδημέω, to be abroad together, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 20, Plut., etc.; τινι with one, Diod. 4. 4, Plut. Crass. 3; μετά τινος Luc. D. Meretr. 9. 1.

συναπόδημοι, οἱ, those who live abroad together, Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 4, C. 1. 4931.

συναποδιδράσκω, to run away along with, ξυναποδρᾶναι τινι (aor. 2), Ar. Ran. 81; aor. 1 συναποδράσαντος, Luc. Asin. 27.

συναποδίδωμι, to render or recount together, Ptol. 1. 2, 4; τινί with one, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 1, etc.; τῇ ἐννοίᾳ συναποδίδεται is rendered or represented with the idea, Id. P. 1. 11.

II. Med. to sell together, Dio C. 59. 21, Inscr.

συναποδοκιμάζω, to join in reprobating, τι Xen. Oec. 6, 5:—verb. Adj. συναποδοκιμαστέον, Eust. 185. fin.

συναποδύομαι, Med. to strip off from oneself or put off together, τὸ Αἰθίοπες εἶναι Philostr. 246, cf. Plut. 2. 406 E; τῇ φανόλῃ τὸ νουνεχὲς Menand. Byz. p. 429:—absol., συναποδύεσθαι τινι εἰς or πρὸς τι to strip oneself for a contest along with another, Plut. 2. 94 C (ubi v. Wytenb.), cf. Ath. 15 C.

συναπο-δύρομαι, Dep. to lament together, Joseph. c. Apion. 2. 26.

συναποθεώω, to deify together, Greg. Nyss.

συναποθλίβω [ῖ], to crush together, Diosc. 4. 157.

συναποθνήσκω, fut. -θάνομαι, to die together with, τινί Hdt. 3. 16., 5. 47; absol., to die with one, at δυνάμει Isocr. 425 C; τὸ ἀποθανόντος ὁ σ. ἡ ψυχὴ Plat. Phaedo 88 D; σ. νοσήματι, i. e. clod to one until death, Hipp. Aph. 1246, cf. Arist. H. A. 10. 7, 3, G. A. 4. 7, 3.

συναποθρηνέω, to lament together, Eccl.

συναποικίζω, to go as colonists together, Luc. Navig. 3.

συναποίχομαι, Dep. to have gone away together, Aetiae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 4.

συναποκαθαίρομαι, to be removed by purifying together, Diosc. 1. 7.

συναποκαθίστάω or -άνω, to restore together, Schol. Arist. p. 503 ed. Berol.:—Pass., Galen., etc.

συναποκαλέω, to call by a name together, cited from Plut.

συναποκάμνω, to cease from weariness together, Eur. I. T. 1371.

συναποκατάστασις, ἡ, a joint return, τῶν πλανωμένων Ptol.

συναποκέμαι:—for Soph. O. C. 1752, v. sub ἐξίνος.

συναποκέρω, to shear off with or at once, Eccl.

συναποκνήσσω, to offer for sale together with, τινί Greg. Nyss.

συναποκινδυνεύω, to encounter danger along with, Heliod. 6. 7, Longin. 22. fin.

συναποκλαίωμαι, Med. to bewail together, τι Nicet. Eug.

συναποκλείω, to shut up altogether, LXX (1 Regg. 1. 6, Cod. Al.).

συναποκληρόω, to choose or appoint by lot, Eccl.

συναποκλίνω [ῖ], to turn away together with, Pass., Liban. 4. 1088, etc.

II. intr. to turn away together, ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρω Plut. 2. 790 E; absol., Joseph. B. J. 2. 24, 2.

συναποκλύω, to wash away with or at once, Diosc. Ther. 2.

συναποκομίζω, to carry away together, Diod. 1. 20., 3. 15.

συναποκόπτω, to cut off together, Plut. 2. 529 C, A. B. 523.

συναποκρίνομαι [ῖ], Pass. to be secreted and carried off together, Arist. H. A. 7. 12, Soran., etc.

II. to answer along with or at once, Caesario Quaest. 78.

συναποκρύπτω, to conceal together, Liban., etc.

συναποκτείνω, to kill together, Antipho 134. 8, Aeschin. 48. 3; τινι with one, Dio C. Fragm. p. 12. 67 Peiresc.

συναποκτινύνμι, = foreg., Arist. Eth. E. 7. 12, 26, Dion. H. 8. 80.

συναποκνέω, to produce together with, τινί Greg. Nyss.

συναποκτίνδω, aor. -εκύλισα, to roll away together with, τινί Schol. Ven. II. 23. 370.

συναπολαμβάνω, fut. -λήψομαι, to receive in common or at once, esp. that which one has a right to, τὸν μισθόν Xen. An. 7. 7, 40.

συναπολάμπω, to shine forth together, τινί Luc. Dom. 7; μετά τινος Id. Gall. 13.

συναπολαύω, fut. σομαι, to share in the enjoyment, Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 5, Eth. E. 7. 12, 4; τινός of a thing, Diod. Excerpt. p. 22 Mai, Luc., etc.; τινί with a person, Themist. 57 D, etc.

evil of . . , τὸ ἀσύμμετρον . . οὐ σ. τῶν μερῶν Arist. Probl. 5. 22, 1; altogether in bad sense, εἰ στάσεις συναπολαύειν ποιοῦσι τὴν ὅλην πόλιν make it suffer with them, Id. Pol. 5. 4, 4; σ. νόσον, κακοὺ Themist., etc.; cf. ἀπολαύω 1. 3.

3. simply to share in, have somewhat of, τινός

Theophr. C. P. 6. 8, 3.

συναπολείπω, to leave behind along with, τινά τινα Diod. 19. 69.

II. intr. to fail or cease together, Theophr. C. P. 2. 19, 3.

συναπολήγω, to cease along with, σ. τοὺς πόδας τῷ ἀκρωτηρίῳ to have the feet ending with (i. e. reaching to) it, Philostr. 670; χάρις σ. τινί Id. 841.

συναπόλλυμι, to destroy together, μετά τινος Antipho 139. 7; σ. τοὺς φίλους to destroy one's friends as well as oneself, Thuc. 6. 12; συνηγνῶ

ρους καλεῖν τοὺς συναπολούντας τινα Hyperid. Lyc. 15; σ. τὰ χρήματα to lose the money also, Dem. 907. 14; τινί τι one thing with another, Plut. Cat. Mi. 38:—Pass. to perish together, Thuc. 2. 60, Lys. 128. 20;

τινι with one, Hdt. 7. 221, Plat. Criti. 121 A.

συναπολογέομαι, Dep. to join in defending, Dem. 749. 9, 23, etc.; σ. τινα τοῖς νόμοις ap. Eund. 707. 15; μισθοῖ for hire, Lycurg. 167. 23.

συναπολούομαι, Med. to wash oneself clean of together, τι Eccl.

συναπολύω, to release together, Eccl.: Pass., Sext. Emp. M. 11. 66.

συναπομάλασσω, to soften together, Aristaeon. 1. 1.

συναπομαρῖνομαι, Pass. to fade away and die together, Xen. Symp. 8. 14; τινι with one, Plut. Philop. 18.

συναπομένω, to remain away together, Byz.

συναπονεκρῶ, to kill together with, τινά τινα Eccl.

συναπονεύω, to bend away together, τοῖς σώμασιν αὐτοῖς ἴσα τῇ δόξῃ . . ξυναπονεύοντες swerving with their bodies in sympathy with their thought, of the spectators of the sea-fight at Syracuse, Thuc. 7. 71; referred to by Dio C. 49. 10 and by Plut. 2. 347 B (where the Mss. συμπεύοντες):—to swerve from the straight line or upright position together, Ib. 780 A; to bend away so as to meet, ταῖς τοῦ Ἰουλοῦ ἀρχαῖς Philostr. Jun. 886; cf. Poll. 4. 95.

συναπονεύομαι, to have benefit from together, Themist. 58 B.

συναπονέομαι, Dep. to defend oneself desperately together with, τινι Diod. Excerpt. 598. 72: to act desperately together, Philo 2. 160, etc.; in aor. pass., Joseph. A. J. 5. 2, 9, etc.

συναποξενόομαι, Pass. to be in a foreign land together, Theod. Prodr.

συναποξίω, to scrape or strip off together, τὸ γῆρας Themist. 223 C.

συναποποιόμαι, Med. to leave off together, Medd. p. 103 Matthi.

συναποπύρω, to send off together, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 2 (v. l. συνέεμπε).

συναποπέτομαι, Dep. to fly away together, Eccl.

συναποπετρόομαι, Pass. to be turned into stone together, Byz.

συναποπήγνυμι, Pass. to be congealed together, Byz.

συναποπλέω, to sail away with, τινι Byz.

συναποπνέω, to expire together, Byz.

συναποπτύω, to spit out together, Galen. 7. 467, Oribas.

συναπορέομαι, Pass. to be called in question together with, τινι Sext.

Emp. P. 2. 21, M. 10. 5.

συναπορρέω, to run off together, Plut. 2. 1005 E, Eccl.

συναπορρήγνυμι, to break or tear off together, Plut. Mar. 12, Joseph.

συναπορρίπτω, to throw away along with, Alex. Trall. 7. 101.

συναπορρύπομαι, Med. to wash off together with, Philostr. 676.

συναποσβέννυμι, to put out with or together, τί τινι Anth. P. 7. 367; σ. τὰς ψυχὰς Themist. 59 D:—Pass., with aor. -έσβην, pf. -έσβηκα, to be put out together, Diod. Excerpt. 541. 22, Plut. Marcell. 24, etc.; πυρὸς συναπέσβετο λύχνω Anth. P. 5. 279.

συναποσεμνύνω, to exalt or extol highly together, Diod. 1. 92.

συναποσπάω, to tear off together, Apollod. 2. 7, 7, in Pass.

συναποστάζω, to drop down from along with, τινί Himer. Or. 1. 19.

συναποστάτης [ᾱ], οὗ, δᾱ, a fellow-rebel or apostate, Diod. 15. 66:—Verb συναποστατέω and -στατιάω, Eccl.

συναποστατικός, ὁ, ὡν, apostatising together, Eccl.

συναποστέλλω, to despatch together with, τινί Thuc. 6. 88, Isae. 59. 9, Xen., etc.

συναποστενώνω, to make narrow together, Liban. 4. 806.

συναποστερίω, to help to strip or cheat, τινά τινος one of a thing, Dem. 872. 21, cf. 864. 16.

II. to help abstracting, πολλά χρηματα Plat. Legg. 948 C.

συναπόστολος, ὁ, a fellow-apostle, Eccl.

συναποσχίζω, to cleave together, in Med., Eccl.

συναποσώζω, to help in preserving, Eccl.

συναποτείνω, to make equal in length, τινί τι Himer. Or. 2. 22.

συναποτελέω, to finish off together, Plut. Polit. 258 E, Epim. 986 C.

συναποτέμνω, to cut off together from, Greg. Nyss.

συναποτεμνῶνται, Pass. to be continuous with, τινι Schol. Od. 19. 242.

συναποτεφρώ, to make into ashes together, Io. Lyd. c. Mag. 3. 70.

συναποτίθεμαι, Med. to put off together, τὸ αἰδέσθαι καὶ τὸ φοβεῖσθαι Plut. 2. 37 D.

II. absol. to abdicate together, App. Civ. 2. 32.

συναποτίκτω, to produce at the same time, Plat. Theat. 156 E, Plut., al.

συναποτίλλω, to pluck off along with or together, τινί τι Diosc. 1. 7.

συναποτίω, to join in paying, τὰ δάνεια Using. Inscr. 2. 18.

συναποτρέπω, to turn away together, Ep. Socr. p. 6. Orell.

συναποτροχάζω, to run off together, A. B. 427.

συναποφαίνω, to prove together, Phot. Bibl. 172. 38, Theod. Stud. II.

in better writers only in Med. to assert likewise or together, σ. τι τοιούτον, ὥς . . Aeschin. 33. 32; σ. to agree in asserting, Isocr. 288 C.

σ. τῷ λόγῳ Strab. 686; τινί περί τινος Id. 77; σ. τινι, c. inf., Polyb. 4. 31, 5, etc.; σ. οὕτως (sc. εἶναι) Strab. 689.

συναπόφασις, ἡ, a joint denial, Arist. Metaph. 9. 5, 10.

συναποφέρω, to carry off along with or together, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1086;

τὰς λύπας ἐαυτῷ Alciphro 2. 3. 74:—Pass. *to be borne along with*, τῷ βέμῃ Demad. 180. 17:—Med. *to take away with one*, Ath. 273 F. συναποφύγω, *to escape together*, Eccl. συναποφθίω, aor. I. —ἀπεφθίω, *to destroy together*, Opp. H. 5. 576: Pass. *to perish together*, συναπέφθιτο lb. 587. συναποφύμαι, Pass. *to grow up together with*, τινι Galen. 4. 530. συναποχράμαι, Dep. *to use up together*, ap. Suid. s. v. ἀποχρησάμενος. συναποχωρώ, *to go away together*, Polyb. 20. 10. 5. συναπτέον, verb. Adj. *one must unite*, τι πρὸς τι Arist. Phys. 8. 3. 11. συνάπτει, cu. ὁ, *one who unites*, Theod. Stud.:—συναπτέριον, τό, *a bond*, Id.

συναπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for uniting, copulative, σ. σύνδεσμος or ὁ σ. alone, *a copulative conjunction*, Plut. 2. 385 E, Apoll. in A. B. 501. Adv. —κῶς, Schol. Hes. Sc. 189; also to expl. ἀφαρ, Schol. Od. 2. 109.

συναπτός, ὄν, or ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. *joined together, linked together, continuous*, χάλα συναπτός ἦναι Arist. Eccl. 508; συναπτός ποιεῖν τὰς πράξεις Arist. Rhet. Al. 32. 2; χρόνος Psell.:—ἡ συναπτή (sc. εὐχή) *a collect*, Eccl.:—Adv. —τῶς, to expl. ἀφαρ, Enst. II. 158. 39. II. *that can be joined together*, Simplic.

συνάπτω, fut. ἀψω, *to tie or bind together, to join together, unite, connect, combine*, I. in physical sense, σ. χεῖρὶ χεῖρα, of dancers, Ar. Thesm. 955; σ. καὶ ἐνναρξίζω χεῖρα, in sign of friendship, Eur. Bacch. 198, cf. I. A. 832, Plat. Legg. 698 D; ἰδοὺ, ἐνναρξίζω (sc. τὴν χεῖρα) Eur. Phoen. 105; but, σ. χεῖρα τινας ἐν βρόχῳ *to bind it fast*, Id. Bacch. 615, cf. 545:—σ. πόδα or ἔχρους τινὶ *to meet him*, Id. Ion 538, 663; πόδα ἐς ταύτην ὁδοῦ Id. Phoen. 37; σ. δρόμῳ *to meet in full career*, lb. 1101; σ. κῶλον τῶφω *to approach the grave*, Id. Hel. 544; so, φόνος σ. τινὰ γὰρ Id. Phoen. 674:—ε. βλέφαρα *to close the eyes*, Id. Bacch. 747; σ. στόμα *to kiss one*, Id. I. T. 375:—σ. κακὰ κακοῖς *to link misery with misery*, Id. H. F. 1212; (but, σ. κακὸν τινὶ *to link him with misery*, Id. Med. 1232); proverb., σ. λίνον λίνῳ *to join thread to thread*, i. e. to compare things of the same sort, Plat. Euthyd. 208 C. Stratis Ποταμ. 2, Arist. Phys. 3. 6. 12; v. Schol. Plat. I. c.:—also, σ. τι ἐκ τινας Eur. I. T. 488, cf. Hipp. 515; καὶ ἡ ξ. τινὶ δαῖτα *to give him a common meal*, Id. Ion 807.

2. metaph. of combination in thought, σ. αὐτὰ εἰς ἓν τρία ὄντα Plat. Rep. 588 D; σ. ἐν τοῖς λόγοις Id. Soph. 252 C; ἐχούσι τι κοινὸν [αἱ ἀρχαί] τὸ συνάπτον αὐτάς Arist. Fr. 16; εἰ τι σ. ἡ ἀμάρει ἡ διάνοια Id. Metaph. 5. 4. 3; ἀδύνατα σ. Id. Poët. 22. 5; also, σ. τὸ γίγνεσθαι ὅ ἅμα καὶ τὴν τελευτὴν τὸ βίον Alex. Mā. I. 18:—σ. μηχανήν *to frame a plan*, Aesch. Ag. 1609, cf. Eur. Hel. 1034; σ. ὅρα εἰς τινα *to connect it with him, refer it to him*, Id. I. T. 59; so, σ. λόγον πρὸς τι Dem. 1392. 21; but, σ. τὸν λόγον *to abridge*, Theopomp. Com. Καλλιστρά. 2:—Pass., συνάπτεται ἕτερον ἐξ ἑτέρου Plat. Soph. 245 E, cf. Phaedo 60 B. II. with regard to persons, I. in hostile sense, σ. τὰ στρατόπεδα εἰς μάχην *to bring them into action*, Hdt. 5. 75; ἐλπίς . . ἡ πολλὰς πόλεις ἐννήψε *has engaged them in conflict*, Eur. Supp. 480; so, ἐννήψε πάντας ἐς μίαν βλάβην *involved them in* . . Id. Bacch. 1304; for Soph. Aj. 1317, v. συλλύω II.:—also b. σ. μάχην *to join battle*, Hdt. 6. 108; τινὶ with one, Id. I. 18, Aesch. Pers. 336, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 808; πρὸς τινα Thuc. 6. 13, al.; συνάψαι πόλεμον Ἑλλήνων μέγαν Eur. Hel. 55; σοφῶ ἔχθραν ἐννάπτειν Id. Heracl. 459; σ. δακτύλῳ Id. Supp. 683:—also (with-out μάχην) *to engage*, Hdt. 4. 80, cf. Ar. Ach. 686:—these phrases come from the simple notion of σ. φάσγανον, Lat. *conserere manus*, cf. Eur. Or. 1482, Phoen. 1192:—Pass., νεῖκος συνήπται τινὶ πρὸς τινα Hdt. 7. 158, cf. 6. 95. 2. in friendly sense, σ. ἐαυτὸν εἰς λόγους τινὶ *to enter into conversation with him*, Ar. Lys. 468 (cf. infr. B. 3); φίλια σ. τοὺς κακοὺς τε καγαθοὺς Xen. Mem. 2. 6. 22:—Pass., συνάπτειν τινὶ *to have intercourse with*, Anth. P. append. 321. b. c. acc. rei, σ. μῦθον Eur. Supp. 566; σ. ὅρκους Id. Phoen. 1241; κοινωνίαν Xen. Lac. 6. 3; φιλίαν πρὸς τινα Dion. H. Excerpt. p. 2345 Reiske; and often in Eur., σ. τινὶ γάμον, λέκτρα, κῆδος *to form an alliance by marriage*, Phoen. 1049, 49, Andr. 620, etc.; but in Med., ἐννάπτεισθαι κῆδος τῆς θυγατρὸς *to get one's daughter married*, Thuc. 2. 29. III. in Mathem. writers, σ. ἐαυτοὺς *to converge*, Encl.; ἀναλογία συνεχμένη continuous proportion (v. συνεχής I. 3), Nicom. Arithm. 2. 21. 2. in Music, v. sub συναφή III.

3. in Logic, συνεχμένην ἀξιωμα or τὸ σ., Lat. *connexum*, a hypothetical syllogism, as ἐπεὶ ἡμέρα ἐστὶ, φῶς ἐστὶ, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 109, A. Gell. 16. 8, 9, cf. Plut. 2. 43 C (ubi v. Wyttr.); so, κοῖα συνήπται; what conclusion follows? Call. Fr. 70. 3:—cf. συνάπτειν II. B. intr.: I. in local sense, *to border on, lie next to*, τὸ πείδιον τοῦτο συνάπτει τῷ Αἰγυπτίῳ πεδίῳ Hdt. 2. 75; Τήνη . . συνάπτουσα Ἄνδρος Aesch. Pers. 883; γεωλόφοι συνάπτουσι τῷ ποταμῷ reaching to . . Polyb. 3. 67. 9:—then of other things, οὐ σ. αὐταὶ αἱ φιλῖαι *do not unite*, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 4. 5; αὐταὶ μὲν σ., αἱ δ' ἄλλα ἀσύναντοι Id. H. A. 3. 7. 6; οἱ πόροι σ. Ib. 2. 17. 4; τὰ βρίγχινα σ. ἀλλήλους Ib. 2; ἡ κοιλία σ. πρὸς τὸ στόμα lb. 6, cf. Categ. 6. 2, Pol. 3. 2. 5. 2. of Time, *to be nigh at hand*, ὅρα συνάπτει Pind. P. 4. 440; σ. πρὸς τὸν χειμῶνα Hipp. Aph. 1245; χρόνον ἀνέφελτον Polyb. 2. 2. 8; συνάπτοντος τοῦ καιροῦ Id. 6. 36. 1, etc.; so of events, λύπη σ. τινὶ Eur. Hipp. 188, cf. Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 1054 C. 3. metaph. of thought, σ. ἐν αὐτῇ πάντῳ ὅσα δεῖ μετ' ἐξέθεσθαι, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 4. 7; τῷ γένει αἱ δέαι σ. Id. Metaph. 7. 1. 3:—also, *to be connected with*, σ. πρὸς τι Id. Pol. 3. 3. 1; but also *to approach, resemble*, Id. H. A. 6. 35. 1; σ. εἰς τι *to have reference to*, Theophr. C. P. 6. 1. 2. II. of persons, σ. λόγοισι *to enter into conversation*, Soph. El. 21; so, ἐς λόγους ξ. τινὶ Eur. Phoen. 702; also, σ. εἰς χορεύματα *to join the dance*, Id. Bacch. 133; σ. ἐς χεῖρα γῆ, i. e. *to come close to land*, Id. Heracl. 429; σ. εἰς τὸν καιρὸν *to come in just at the right time*, Polyb. 3. 19. 2; σ. τοῖς ἀνθρώποις *to reach them*, Id. 3. 93.

5, etc.; σ. εἰς Σελευκίαν Id. 5. 66. 4; πρὸς τὴν παρεμβολήν Id. 3. 53; 10, etc. 2. τύχα ποδὸς ἐννάπτει μοι, i. e. *I have come fortunately*, Eur. Supp. 1014.

C. Med. *to unite for oneself and so form, φιλίαν* Diod. 13. 32; κῆδος Dio C. 41. 57; v. supr. II. 2. 2. *be next to, connected with*, τινι Xen. Oec. 5. 3. 3. *to lay hold of, ταῦ καιροῦ* Polyb. 15. 28. 8:—*to take part with one, to assist*, τινι Eur. Hel. 1444; absol., Aesch. Pers. 742; τινας in a thing, lb. 724, Soph. Fr. 710. 4. *to bring upon oneself*, Πλάγος Dem. 1018. 8.

συναπθῶ, *to push away together*, Luc. Tox. 19:—Pass., Arist. Probl. 33. 18.

συνάρρισκω, aor. συνήρσα Ep. σύναρσα, *to join together, γάμον* . . Πηγή συνάραμεν Q. Sm. 3. 100. II. intr. in pf., συνήρην ἀοιδῇ the song *hung well together*, h. Hom. Ap. 164; φάλαγγ' συνάραρυτα, for συντάραρυ, Luc. Zeuxid. 8; σ. ἐπ' ἀλλήλους Ar. Rh. 2. 1112.

συντάρασσω, Att. —ττω:—*to dash together, dash in pieces*, Hom. only in tmesi, σὺν κεν ἀραξ' ἡμέων κεφαλὰς Od. 9. 498; σὺν δ' ὅστ' ἄραξεν πάντ' ἄμυνδ' Il. 12. 384; σ. ὅλον, πόλιν Eur. H. F. 1142, Heracl. 378; σ. τινὰ λίθους, δδοῦσι Dion. H. 8. 59, Luc. V. H. 1. 30; σ. τοὺς ἵππους Dion. H. 5. 15:—Pass. *to be dashed in pieces*, σὺν τ' ὅστ' ἄραχθη Od. 5. 426; συναραχθέντων τῶν πλοίων, by the storm, Hdt. 7. 170; συναράσσεσθαι κεφαλὰς *to have their heads dashed together*, Id. 2. 63; νῆσοι σ. ἀλλήλους Luc. V. H. 1. 4. 1. 2. intr. *to dash together*, Lat. collidi, of winds, Arist. Mund. 5. 10; of enemies, Dio C. 73. 15. II. *to beat or hammer together, make fast*, Ap. Rh. 2. 614. 3. 1318; but συνάρρη is the prob. I., v. Od. 5. 248, E. M. 237. 58.

συναραχνοῦμαι, *to be covered as with a spider's web*, v. συναρμόω. συνάρρσκω, *to please or satisfy together*, συνήρσε μοι ταῦτα Dem. 404. 12:—Pass. *to be pleased, satisfied with*, τινι Sext. Emp. M. 10. 60. 2. impers., like Lat. placet, συναρρσκει μοι *I am content also*, c. inf., Xen. Hell. 2. 3. 42. II. *to concede, grant*, τινὶ τι Ap. Rh. 3. 901, cf. 4. 373:—or without an acc., *to agree with*, τινὶ lb. 3. 1100.

συνάρρηγω, *to assist also with or together*, Byz. συναρρῶμαι, *to be fitted together*, σ. ἐπέεσι *to agree* . . Ar. Rh. 4. 418. συναρρῶμαι, Pass. = συναρρῶμαι, Galen. Exeg. Hipp.

συνάρρμιος, ὄν, stronger form of ἀρρμιος, Opp. H. 5. 424. συναρρῶμαι, Pass. *to be joined together, fit closely*, as Hipp. 662. 34 is cited by Galen. and Erot., where the MSS. of Hipp. give συναραχνοῦται. συναρρῶμαι, Pass. *to be joined by articulation*, Hipp. Mochl. 841, Galen. 4. 169. II. *to be joined by the article*, Anecd. Oxon. 1. 49.

συνάρρπος, ὄν, linked together with, v. I. in Aesch. for ξύνρρπος. II. connected by the article, Gramm.

συνάρρως, v. sub διάρρως.

συνάρρῶ, *to reckon in, to take into the account, enumerate*, τὰς ψήφους Isac. 52. 26; so in Med., Plat. Philib. 23 D, Aeschin. 41. 22. 45. 19:—Pass. *to be counted with*, ἐκατέρους Arist. Pol. 6. 4. 5; *to be reckoned in, taken into account*, Id. Rhet. I. 7. 3, Soph. Elench. 5. 5, Eth. N. 2. 4. 3; *to be counted as part of a whole, included as a part*, Id. Eth. N. 1. 7, 8, Magn. Mor. 1. 2. 7. συνάρρῶμις, ἡ, *a counting along with*, Ath. 490 C; ἡ τούτων τῷ πατρὶ σ. Phot. Bibl. 193. 11.

συναρῖθμος, α, ὄν, =sq., Arist. Plant. praef. II.

συνάρρῖθος, ὄν, counted with, included in a number with, τινας Phalar. Epist. 95. II. of like or equal number, Anth. P. 2. 431, in form συνήρρῖθος, Ib. 389.

συνάρρῖστω, *to take breakfast or luncheon with*, τινι Ar. Av. 1486, Aeschin. 7. 1, Alex. Philaer. 2, Luc. Asin. 50:—Συναρῖστωαι, name of a play by Menand.

συνάρρῖστεω, *to do brave deeds together*, ἅμα τινὶ Eur. Tro. 803.

συνάρρῖστος, ὄν, (ἀριστον) breakfasting with, Luc. Asin. 21.

συναρῖσμαι, Dep. *to acquiesce along with*, τινι Theophr. Char. 3. fin.

συναρμύγη, ἡ, *a combination*, Tim. Locr. 95 B, Diotog. ap. Stob. 331. 7, Plut., etc.

συναρμύζω, Att. —όττω: Dor. fut. —όζω Pind. N. 10. 22:—pf. pass. —ηρμύσμεν, aor. —ηρμύσθην: I. in physical sense, *to fit together*, κεραῖαν δίχα πρίσαντες ξ. πάλιν ὥσπερ αὐλὸν Thuc. 4. 100; συναρμύζειν βλέφαρα χεῖρὶ *to close them*, Eur. Phoen. 145, cf. I. T. 1167; τι πρὸς τι Arist. H. A. 5. 6. 1:—Pass., λίθοι εὖ συναρμύζονται Hdt. 1. 163; ἀλλήλων ἐνναρμύσθησαν Plat. Rep. 411 E: *to be joined in wedlock*, Arist. Mirab. 109. 2. b. *to put together*, so as to make a whole, σκάφος, ἵππον Eur. Hel. 233, Tro. 11; ξ. πόλιν Plat. Legg. 628 A; ξ. τοὺς πολίτας πειθοῖ τε καὶ ἀνάγκῃ Id. Rep. 519 E; τὰ τῆς ἀρχῆς οὐ καλῶς συναρμύζονται Dem. 154. 16. 2. of combination in act or thought, σ. βίαν καὶ δίκαν Solon 35. 14; καρπὸν δίκα Pind. N. 10. 22; πρὸς ἐαυτὸν τι Hipp. Aër. 286; σ. εἰς ταύτων Plat. Tim. 35 B; τρία ὄντα σ. Id. Rep. 443 D; ἀλλήλων ἀφαστάσας ιδέας Isocr. 312 C:—*to compound* a word, ἀπὸ τοῦ θείν καὶ ἀλλεσθαι Plat. Crat. 414 B. 3. metaph. *to adapt or conform* one thing to another, εὐχερέα α. βροτοῖς, i. e. *to make them indifferent to crime*, Aesch. Enn. 495 (cf. εὐχέριαν ἐντίκτειν τοῖς νέοις τῆς πονηρίας Plat. Rep. 391 E); σ. τοῖς παρόντι τὸν τρόπον Ephipp. Ἐμπολ. 2. 4:—Pass., πρὸς παρόντα συναρμύζονται Xen. Apol. 16; esp. of Music, λυρά συναρμύζουμένη πρὸς τὸν αὐλόν Id. Symp. 3. 1. II. intr. *to fit together*, Arist. G. A. 2. 8. 3, P. A. 2. 9. 5. 2. metaph. *to agree together*, ἀλλήλους Plat. Prot. 333 A; σ. εἰς φιλίαν τινὶ Xen. Mem. 2. 6. 20; absol., Id. Cyr. 7. 5, 60, Plat. Theaet. 204 A. etc.; ξ. εἰς ἅπαντα Id. Legg. 729 A. III. in Med. much like Act. *to join together, unite*, Id. Tim. 53 C, Polit. 309 C; τι πρὸς τι Callier. ap. Stob. t. 85. 18, Plut.

2. *to adapt oneself*, ἀπαντι καιρῷ Diog. L. 4. 37, cf. Socrat. ap. Stob. 56. 7.

συναρμοολογέομαι, Pass. *to be fitted or framed together*, Ep. Eph. 2. 21., 4. 16.
συναρμονιάω, *to fit together*, Schol. Ar. Eq. 461.
σύναρμος, *on, joined or framed together*, Philo Bel. 64 B, etc.
συναρμοστέος, verb. Adj. *one must fit together*, Plat. Tim. 18 C.
συναρμοστής, *οὗ, ὁ, one who fits together*, λίθων Luc. Somn. 2. II. *a joint adviser*, Greg. Naz. III. *an assistant ἀρμοστής, deputy-governor*, Luc. Toxar. 32.
συναρμοστικός, *ἡ, ὅν, of or for uniting, τινος* Diotog. ap. Stob. 331. fin., lambl. Myst. 4. 12.
συναρμοττόντως, Adv. part. *fittingly*, Plat. Legg. 967 E.
συναρμόττω, Att. for **συναρμύζω**.
συναρνώμαι, Dep. *to deny together*, Theod. Stud.
συναρπάγη, *ἡ, joint robbery*, Symm. V. T., Eccl. II. *recklessness*, Eccl.
συναρπάξω, fut. -άσω Luc., etc., -άσομαι Ar. Lys. 437, Xenarch. Πορφ. 2.
To snatch and carry away with one, carry clean away, Soph. O. C. 819, Eur., Xen., etc.; *ξ. τινά βιά* Aesch. Pers. 195; *σ. τινά βιά ἐκ τῆς ὁδοῦ* Lys. 100. 28, cf. 129. 12; *σ. πάντα ὥσπερ θέλ्ला* Soph. El. 1150; *ὁ κρατῶν ἅμα πάντα* α. Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 26; *ἀετός τὸν λαγὼν* α. Ib. 2. 4, 19; *σ. γόνον* Hipp. Aër. 292: *metaph. to carry away with one (by persuasive arguments), ξυναρπάσας στρατὸν* Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 531, cf. Call. Epigr. 31. 5, Longin. 16. 2, etc.:—Pass. *to be seized and carried off, βιά ξυναρπασθεῖσαν* Soph. Aj. 498; *ξ. βουκόλων ὑπο* Id. Fr. 587.
 2. *ξ. χεῖρας* *to seize and pin them together*, Eur. Hec. 1163, cf. Lys. Fr. 45. 4:—Med., *σ. τινα μέσον*, of a wrestler, Ar. Lys. 437.
 3. *metaph., σ. φρενί* *to seize with the mind, grasp*, Soph. Aj. 16, Ar. Nub. 775; *τὸ ῥηθέν* Simyl. ap. Stob. 378. 13; *σ. τὸ ζητούμενον*, in arguing, *to be guilty of a petitio principii*, Luc. Jup. Trag. 38, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 35, etc.; *σ. τὰ φαινόμενα* Ib. 1. 90. 4. *to carry away, destroy all traces of, τι* Luc. Dom. 16, Walz Rhett. 5. 518, 519, etc.
συναρπακτικός, *ἡ, ὅν, inclined to robbery*, Eccl.
συναρρωστέω, *to be sick with or together*, Cyrill.
συναρσις, *ἡ, union, support*, Byz.
συναρτάω, *to knit or join together, σ. γένος* Eur. Med. 564; (*σὺ ξυνῆψε γένος* Id. Fr. 562); *τὴν γῆν ἅμα καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν* Luc. D. Deor. 21. 21:—Pass., *to be closely engaged, δύο περὶ μίαν καὶ ἑστὶν ἡ καὶ πλείους ναῦς .. ξυνηρηθῆσαι* Thuc. 7. 70; *σ. τινι* *is closely attached to it*, Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 12; *πρὸς τι* Ib. 1. 17, 8; *σ. εἰς ἐν* Id. P. A. 3. 7, 7; *ἀφ' ἐνός, ἐξ ἐνός* H. A. 3. 7, 1, Prob. 31. 7.
 2. *metaph., συνηρημέναι ἀρεταὶ τοῖς πάθεσι* Id. Eth. N. 10. 8, 3; *τῷ ἀθανάτῳ τὸ ἀθάνατον* α. Id. Cael. 1. 3, 10; *συνηρηθῆσαι πολέμῳ* *to be implicated in ..*, Plat. Num. 20; *σ. διώξει καὶ φηγαὶ* *to be always engaged in ..*, Id. Sert. 12; *συνηρηθῆσαι τινι* *to be engaged with him*, Id. Marcell. 24; *to hang close on an enemy's rear*, Id. Pomp. 51.
συνάρτησις, *ἡ, a junction, union, τῶν φλεβῶν καὶ νέρων* Arist. Probl. 5. 26: *combination of words*, Apoll. de Constr. 16. 19. II. *a kind of argument, (v. συνάπτω III. 3), Sext. Emp. P. 2. 111, M. 8. 430, Plat. 2. 387 A.*
συναρτίζω, *to complete, περιύδους συναρτίζουσας τὸν νοῦν* Dion. H. de Comp. 22, cf. de Dem. 39 (where Reiske *συναρταίζουσας*; but in both places *συναρτίζω* is prob. the true form).
συναρτύνω [v], *to fit out, furnish with, ἀσπίδι* Ap. Rh. 2. 1077:—Med. *to join in accomplishing*, τὴν Id. 4. 355.
συναρτύω, = *foreg., Medic., Hesych.*
συναρχαίρεισάω, *to help in canvassing for election*, Plat. 2. 97 A.
συναρχία, *ἡ, joint administration or government, τινῶν* Dio C. 53. 2; *πρὸς τινα* Id. 47. 7; *περὶ τὰ στρατιωτικὰ* Strab. 708. II. in pl., *αἱ συναρχίαι, the collective magistracy*, Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 4, Decret. Aetol. ap. Enst. 279. 40, Polyb., etc.
συναρχιερόμαι, Dep. *to be a colleague in the high-priesthood, τινι* with one, C. I. 4385. 12.
συναρχίνη [i], *ἡ, a fem. of συναρχος*, Ross Inscr. 2. praef. p. 2.
συναρχομένως, Adv. *with the same beginning*, E. M., Anecd. Oxon. 2. 412.
συναρχος, *ον, a partner in office, colleague*, Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 12, Inscr. Lacon. in C. I. 1345, Corcyr. ib. 1847-49 b, Dio C. 67. 15.
συναρχός, fut. *ξω, to rule jointly with, τινί* Hdt. 8. 130. 2. *absol. to be a colleague or partner in office*, Thuc. 7. 31: *ὁ συναρχὼν one who is a partner in office, a brother-officer, colleague*, Id. 6. 23., 8. 27, Lys. 125. 6, Plat., and oft. in Inscr., as C. I. 138-150; *στεφανοῦσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν συναρχόντων* Hyperid. Lyc. 13; *τῶν τούτου συναρχόντων* Lys. 127. 27. II. Dep. *συναρχομαι, to begin in like manner*, Gramm.
συνῶργος, *όν, a joint helper*, h. Hom. 7. 4, Anth. P. 6. 259.
συνῶσεβω, *to join in impiety*, Antipho 125. 29, Diod. 16. 61.
συνῶσεργαῖνω, *to be a companion in debauchery*, Dio C. 79. 19.
συνασκέω, *to join in practising, τὴν τῶν πολιτικῶν ἐπιμέλειαν* Isocr. 295 D: *to assist in practising*, Dem. 450. 6. 2. *of persons, to train or discipline together*, Diog. L. 4. 67, etc.; *σ. τὴν αἴσθησιν* Dion. H. de Lys. 11; *τινα εἰς τι* Id. de Rhet. 7. 4; *ἐν τινι* Sext. Emp. M. 1. 190; *ἐπὶ τι* Phalar. Ep. 1; *περὶ τι* Eunap. p. 78; c. acc. et inf., Diog. L. 2. 72:—Pass. *to be trained so as to act together*, of soldiers, Plut. Cleom. 20. 3. *to work up together, λίπασμα σὺν ἐλαίῳ* Manetho 4. 345.
συνάσκησις, *ἡ, joint practice*, Dion. H. 2. 74, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 146, etc.
συνασκητής, *οὗ, ὁ, one who practises together*, Boisson. Anecd. 4. 160.
συνασμενίζω, *to rejoice or be glad with*, E. M.
συνῶσοφω, *to be unwise or foolish along with, τοῖς μὴ σοφοῖς* Eur. Phoen. 394: *on this Verb, v. Lob. Phryn. 630.*
συνασπάζομαι, Dep. *to welcome or accept joyfully together*, Eccl.

συνασπιδόω, *to keep the shields close together, stand in close order*, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 23: *to fight side by side*, Ib. 3. 5, 14 (with v. l. *συνασπιδόντες*).
συνασπίζω, fut. *ίω* (v. *foreg.*):—*to be a shield-fellow or comrade, (v. συνασπιστής)*, Eur. Cycl. 39: *to second or support, τινί* Walz Rhett. 7. 355:—Med., Sext. Emp. M. 7. 328. II. = **συνασπιδω**, Polyb. 4. 64, 6, etc.: *to fight side by side, ἐπὶ τινα* Luc. Pisc. 1; *σ. τισὶ* *to stand in line with them*, Diod. 17. 84, cf. 4. 16. 2. *trans., σ. τοὺς μετ' αὐτοῦ* *forms them in close order*, Joseph. B. J. 4. 1, 5.
συνασπισμός, *ὁ, a holding of the shields together, fighting in close rank*, Diod. 16. 3, Arr. Tact. 11. 4, Plut., etc. II. *succour, support*, Poll. 1. 152.
συνασπιστής, *οὗ, ὁ, a shield-fellow, comrade*, Soph. O. C. 379; *σ. τινι* Anth. Plan. 184.
συναστατέω, *to be unsteady together*, Psid.
συναστᾶνξω, *to be full of ears of corn*, Arat. 1050.
συναστέρος, *ον, born under the same star*, Greg. Naz.:—Verb -αστρέω, Pseudo-Callisth. p. 4 Didot.
συναστράγγιζω, *to play at ἀσπράγγαι* with, Max. Tyr. 9. 6.
συναστράπτω, *to flash like lightning together*, Nonn. D. 1. 457, etc.
συναστρία, *ἡ, a constellation*, Greg. Nyss. II. *slight disagreement among friends*, Procl. paraph. Ptol. p. 267, Tetrab. 4. 193.
συνασχαλίζομαι, Dep. *to secure along with*, Justin. M., Gramm.
συνασχάλω, *to sympathise indignantly with, τίς οὐ ξυνασχαλὰ κακοῖς* τεταῖς; Aesch. Pr. 161, cf. 243; but in 303, *θεωρήσων τύχας ἐμὰς .. καὶ ξυνασχαλῶν κακοῖς*,—*ξυνασχαλῶν* must be fut. of *συνασχάλλω*; v. sub *δσχαλῶ*.
συνασχημένω, *to join in unseemly conduct*, Plut. 2. 64 C, Dio C. 79. 13.
συνασχολεῖομαι, Pass. *to share in business with*, tinn Plut. Philop. 4. Id. 2. 95 D, E.
συνᾶσώματος, *ον, also incorporeal*, Greg. Nyss.
συνᾶσυνεύομαι, Dep. *to live profligately together*, Origen.
συνᾶτενίζω, *to look fixedly at together*, Gloss.
συνᾶτιμάζομαι, Pass. *to be disgraced together*, Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 26; tinn Plut. Agis 17.
συνᾶτιμέομαι, = *foreg.*, Plut. Flamin. 19; and -άομαι, Enst. 66. 21.
συνατμίζομαι, Pass. *to be joined in vapourous form*, Diog. L. 6. 73.
συνᾶτονέω, *to be relaxed or languid together*, Ideler Plut. 2. 370.
συνᾶτροφέω, *to waste away together*, Galen. 12. 322, Soran.
συνᾶτῆχω, *to be unlucky with or together, μετὰ τινος* Lycurg. 166. 2 S; tinn Diod. 13. 52, etc.; *absol.*, Plut. 2. 64 C.
συνᾶτῆχης, *ἐς, sharing in ill luck*, Tzetz. II. p. 78.
συναυάω, *to dry quite up, τι* Hipp. Aër. 286, Eur. Cycl. 463:—Pass. *to be dried up also*, Hipp. 420. 36, Plat. Phaedr. 251 D.
συναυγάζω, *to illumine together*, Manric. Strat. 203 B, etc.
συναυγασμός, *ὁ, a meeting of rays*, Plut. 2. 893 A, 929 B.
συναυγία, *ἡ, = foreg.*; in the Platonic philos. *the meeting of the rays of sight from the eye (ὄψις) with the rays of light from the object seen*, the union of which was supposed to produce sight, Plut. 2. 901 C, Stob. Eccl. 1. 1108; cf. Plat. Tim. 45 C.
συναυδάω, *to speak together*: hence, like *σύμφημι*, *to agree, confess, allow*, Soph. Aj. 943, cf. Theophr. Metaph. 315. 11 Brandis.
συναυλέω, *to accompany on the flute*, Luc. Dom. 16, Ath. 617 B. II. *to modulate to the flute, νόμους* Chron. Par. in C. I. 2374. 49.
συναυλία, *ἡ, (αὐλὸς) a playing on the flute together, a concert of flutes*, Soph. Fr. 79: *a concert of the flute and lyre*, Ath. 617 F: generally, *instrumental music, a concert*, opp. *το μνησθῆναι*, Plat. Legg. 765 B; *σ. ἄδειαν* Antiph. Aἰλ. 1; *ξυναυλίαν κλάειν* Οὐλύμπου νόμον *to sob or whimper one of Olympus' pieces in concert*, Ar. Eq. 9. 2. *metaph., δῶσσοις ἀδε ξ. δόρσι* *this ill-omened concert of battle*, of the single combat of the brothers, Aesch. Theb. 839; *σ. θρήνων, πένθους, etc.*, Philostr. Imag. 781, cf. Jacobs p. 275. II. (prob. from αὐλή, cf. *συναυλίζομαι, μοναυλία*) *a dwelling together as man and wife, σ. παιεῖσθαι* Arist. Pol. S. 16, 10.
συναυλίζομαι, Pass. *to dwell together, associate with, τινι* Eccl.; *absol. to congregate, θηρῶν ὄμιλος συναυλίσθη* Babr. 106. 6; also in aor. med., Phalar. Ep. 34:—it is a freq. v. l. for *συναλίζομαι*, as in Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 15, Act. Ap. 1. 4.
συναυλισμός, *ὁ, a dwelling together*, Tzetz. II. p. 44; -*αὐλισις*, *ἡ, Byz.*
συναυλος, *ον (αὐλὸς) in concert with the flute*; then generally, *sounding in concord or unison, harmonious*, ξ. βοᾷ Ar. Ran. 212:—then, more generally, *in harmony with, βοᾷ ξ. χαρᾷ* Eur. El. 879; *ἀνέμῳ συναυλος ἡχθη* *he was borne away in union with the wind, as fast as the wind*, Anacreont. 62. 10.
σύναυλος, *ον, (αὐλὴ) dwelling with, living in the folds with (sc. ταῖς ποίμαις)*, Soph. O. T. 1126; *metaph., θεία μανία ξ.*, i. e. afflicted with madness, Id. Aj. 611.
συναυξάνω and -*αύξω*, fut. -*αυξήσω*:—*to increase or enlarge along with or together* (in h. Hom. Cer. 26S, Ilgen restores *συνάξοναι*), *συναύξεν* *τῇ γῇ τὰ χρίσματα* Xen. Mem. 4. 3. 6:—Pass. *to increase with or together, wax larger together with, ἀθανομένῳ δὲ σώματι συναύξονται* *καὶ αἱ φρένες* Hdt. 3. 134, cf. Hipp. Art. 789; *εἰ μὴ ξυναυξέοντο* *οἱ πέπλοι τῷ σώματι* Eur. El. 544; *ἀνδρὶ γενομένῳ ταῦτα πάντα συννηξήθη* Isocr. 193 C, cf. 3 C. 2. *to join or assist in increasing, συναυξέων οἶκος* Xen. Oec. 3. 10; *συναύξει τὴν ἐνέργειαν ἡ ἡδονή* Arist. Eth. N. 10. 5, 2; *συναυξάνειν τὴν ἀρχὴν* Xen. Cyr. S. 3, 21: *to join in exaggerating*, τι Polyb. 6. 15, 7:—Pass., *συναυξανομένην .. τὴν δύναμιν* Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 6; *συναυξέσθαι πρὸς τι* in proportion to, Id. Eq. 1. 16.
συναύξις, *εὼς, ἡ, a growing together, common growth, τῶν ὁστέων* Hipp. Art. 821: *τοῦ δσπράκου* Arist. II. A. 9. 37. 31; *absol.*, Polyb. 1. 6. 3.

συναυξομειόομαι, Pass. to increase and decrease together with, *τινι* Strab. p. 1314 Almelov.
 συναυτοκρατόρω, to rule absolutely with, *τινι* Nicet. Ann. 173 D.
 συναυχμῶ, to be squalid together, Liban. 4. 1170.
 συναφαιρέω, to take away together, *τι* A. B. 523; *τί τινας* Max. Tyr. 2. 1:—Med. to assist in rescuing, Thuc. 8. 92.
 συνάφηνίζομαι, Pass. to disappear or perish together with, *τινι* Dion. H. 1. 1, Strab. 257, 578, etc.; absol., Sext. Emp. M. 5. 51.
 συνάφηνιστής, *ὁ*, a joint destroyer, Schol. Lyc. 222.
 συνάφαναίω, to dry up together, Eccl.
 συνάφεια, Ion. ξυαφή (Aetiae. Sign. M. Acut. 1. 10), *ἡ*, = συναφή (v. Lob. Phryn. 497), combination, connexion, union, junction, πραγμάτων καὶ τόπων Plut. Demetr. 5, etc.; γένους Phalar. Ep. 142; πρὸς γένος Walz Rhett. 8. 126:—of connexion in grammar, Apoll. de Conj. 501. 2. in Prosody, the connexion or continuation of all the lines in an anapaestic system, so that they are scanned as one verse.
 συνάφεις, *ἡ*, a letting loose together, ἀρμάτων Hesych. II. a running out together, as of rivers meeting, Schol. Od. 10. 515.
 συναφέψω, fut. ἥσω, to boil off or down together, cited from Diosc.
 συναφή, *ἡ*, = συναψίς, connexion, union, Arist. Spir. 7. 3, Theophr. Ign. 33, etc.; in pl., Plut. 2. 1080 F:—sexual intercourse, Moschio Morb. Mul. 25: the concurrence of stars, Manetho 1. 74, etc.; *ἡ* πρὸς ἀλλήλους σ. Theophr. C. P. 4. 12, 8; *τινος* πρὸς *τι* Ptol., etc. II. the point or line of junction, a junction, as in bivalve shells, Arist. P. A. 4. 5, 30; the touching point of a circle and straight line, Id. de Lin. 45; *ἡ* τοῦ βέλους πρὸς τὸ ξύλον σ. Polyb. 6. 23, 11; τῶν μεσοφθόρων καὶ τῶν ἱππέων Id. 12. 18, 10; κατὰ τὴν σ. κεκλιμένοι converging, Plut. 2. 1079 D.
 III. in Music, the conjunction of two tetrachords, opp. to διάευνσις (v. διαεύγνυμαι 2), Plut. 2. 491 A: hence τετραχορδα συνημμένα, *ἡ* σ. νῆτη Ib. 1029 A, 1137 C; cf. Chappell. Hist. of Mus. pp. 95 sq.
 συναφής, *ἐς*, united, connected, Arist. P. A. 3. 4, 26; κύλποι σ. ἀλλήλοις Id. Mund. 3, 8: τὰ ξυαφέα the adjoining parts, Aetiae. Sign. M. Diut. 1. 7.
 συναφιδρύομαι, Pass. to be dedicated together, Schol. Pind. N. 1. 3.
 συναφίημι, to send forth together, μετὰ τοῦ ὕδατος καὶ γῆν Arist. Probl. 23, 38, cf. 20. 22; *ἐς* τὸ μέσον Plut. 2. 674 C. 2. to let loose also upon the enemy, Polyb. 11. 12, 7.
 συναφικνέομαι, Dep. to arrive together, Diog. L. 10. 47; *τινι* with . . Ideler Phys. 2. 353.
 συναφίπταμι, Dep. to fly away together, Byz.
 συναφίστημι, Ion. συναπ-: aor. 1 συναπέστησα, to assist in removing, Joseph. B. J. 1. 24, 2; συναφίστανει τὸ σῶμα τῆς γῆς Clem. Al. 854.
 II. to draw into revolt together, Thuc. 1. 59:—Pass., Ion. συναπίσταμαι, with aor. 2 and pf. act., to fall off or revolt along with, *τινι* Hdt. 5. 37, 104, Thuc. 1. 56, al.; *ὁ* δῆμος ξυαφίσταται τοῖς ὀλέγοις Id. 3. 39; *οἱ* ξυαποστάντες Id. 1. 104; τὰ ξυαφεστῶτα χαρῖα Ib. 59.
 συναφομοίω, to make quite like, εἰς τὸν *τινι* Plut. 2. 52 E, cf. 51 D.
 συναφορίζω, to mark off together, ἅμα *τινι* Plut. 2. 425 B.
 συναφραίνω, to be senseless together, Cyrill.
 συνάφραστος, *ον*, indescribable also, Pispid.
 συναφρυνίζομαι, Pass. to wake from sleep together, Greg. Nyss.
 συνάχθομαι, fut. -αχθέσομαι, also -αχθεσθήσομαι Aeschin. 88. 22: aor. -αχθεσθῆναι Dem. 491. 10, etc.: Dep. To be troubled or grieved along with or together, to condole with, c. dat. pers. πειξευμένοις ὑμῖν συναχθόμεθα Hdt. 8. 142, cf. Isocr. 64 B, 137 B, Dem. 491. 10, etc.; c. dat. rei, at a thing, Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 5, Dem. 1340. 24; *ἐπὶ* *τινι*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, Dem. 1248. 14; *περὶ* *ὅ* ὑπέρ *τινος* Phalar. Ep. 85, Theophr. Char. 29; also c. gen. rei, because of a thing, Alciphro 1. 31; σ. ἦν . . Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 24, Symp. 8. 18.
 συναχτῆμαι, Pass. to be grieved along with, *τινι* Q. Sm. 2. 625, Nonn.
 συναχρειώω, to make useless together, Eccl.
 συναχρονος, *ον*, co-eternal, Anth. P. 1. 23.
 συναψίς, *ἡ*, = συναφή, a conjunction, connexion, union, contact, Arist. Phys. 5. 3, 7, Metaph. 10. 12, 14; *ἡ* σ. *τινος* πρὸς *τι* Plat. Theaet. 195 C:—in pl., Id. Tim. 40 C, Plut., etc. 2. wedlock, Theod. Stud. II. the point or line of junction, junction, *ἡ* σ. τῶν στιγμῶν Arist. de Lin. 46; τῶν πλευρῶν Id. Mechn. 23, 5; τῆς θερμαστρίδος Ib. 21, 2; τοῦ ἥπατος τῇ μεγάλῃ φλεβί Id. P. A. 3. 4, 32; τῆς ἀορτῆς (sc. τῶν πλευρῶν) Id. H. A. 3. 3, 14. III. in concrete sense, a union, collection (of stars), Id. Meteor. 1. 6, 11. IV. a league, plot, LXX (3 Regg. 16. 20).
 συνάωρ, v. sub συνήωρ.
 συνδαίξω, fut. ξω, to kill with the rest, kill also, Soph. Aj. 361.
 συνδαίνυμι, fut. -δαίσω, to entertain together, σ. γάμους *τινι* to share a marriage feast with one, Eur. Hel. 1439:—Med. to feast together, Satyr. ap. Ath. 248 F.
 συνδαιτᾶλες, *οἱ*, a fellow-guest, Ath. 354 D, Suid. s. v. δαιταλεῖς.
 συνδαίτης, *ον*, *ὁ*, = συνδαίτωρ, Luc. Ep. Sat. 36; fem. voc. σύνδαιτι, Orph. h. 55. 10.
 συνδαιτῶν, *ονος*, *ὁ*, v. l. in Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 3 for σύνδεπνος.
 συνδαίτωρ, *ορος*, *ὁ*, a companion at table, συνέ *τις* σ. Aesch. Eum. 351.
 συνδάκνω, fut. -δήξομαι, to bite together, οὐδὲ τὸ στόμιον of a horse, to take the bit in his teeth and run away, Xen. Eq. 6, 9; to crush by closing the teeth, Arist. Il. A. 9. 6, 6, 9. 37, 13; σ. τὸ πνεῦμα to hold the breath, Cercid. ap. Diog. L. 6. 77:—Pass. to smart exceedingly, LXX (Tobit 11. 12).
 σύνδακρυς, *ους*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, abounding in tears, Eccl.
 συνδακρῶ, to weep with or together, Eur. I. A. 1242; τῷ πάθει Clearch. ap. Ath. 619 D. II. c. acc. to lament together, Plut. Lucull. 29.

συνδᾶμαξω, to subdue together, Nicet. Eug. :—poët. Pass. συνδᾶμνᾶμαι, to be subdued together, Nic. Al. 173.
 συνδανέζομαι, Med. to scrape together by borrowing, Plut. Eumen. 13.
 συνδᾶπνᾶω, to spend in or upon along with, Greg. Nyss.
 συνδᾶσῶ, to aspirate also, E. M.
 συνδεδεμένος, Adv. conjunctively, opp. to ἀσυνδέτως, Schol. Soph.
 συνδεῖω, to have a common fear, pf. with pres. sense συνδέδια, App. Civ. 2. 141.
 συνδειπνέω, to dine or sup with, Lat. coenari apud aliquem, συνδειπνέω τῷ λῶντι Epich. 19 Ahr., cf. Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 6, Lys. 93. 43; μετὰ *τινῶν* Isac. 39. 26, Dem. 554. 19:—absol. to dine or sup with others, Plat. Symp. 174 E, 217 C, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 9, etc.; *οἱ* ξυνδειπνοῦντες the members of a picnic party, Id. Mem. 3. 14, 2.
 συνδειπνον, τό, a common meal or banquet, Lat. convivium, Ar. Fr. 204, Plat. Symp. 172 B, Lys. ap. Ath. 365 B, etc.:—later also συνδέπνον, Call. Cer. 73, Diod. 14. 42, Ath. 140 C.
 σύνδεπνος, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, a companion at table, Lat. conviva, Eur. Ion 1172, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 25, 8. 2, 3; ξ. *τινα* ποιέσθαι Id. An. 2. 5, 27; ξ. *τινα* ἀγασθαι to take him with one as an umbra, Id. Cyr. 2. 2, 28; σ. τῇ γαστρὶ, αὐτῇ τῇ ψυχῇ Plut. 2. 660 B:—a Satyr. drama by Soph. was named Σύνδειπνοι, Fr. 146 sq.
 συνδειςτῶν, *ονος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, sharing in superstition, Cyrill.
 συνδεκάξω, to bribe all together, τοὺς δικαστάς, Xen. Ath. 3. 7; τὴν ἡλιαίαν Lex ap. Dem. 1137. 1; τὰ δικαστήρια Aeschin. 12. 25, etc.; συνδικᾶω is a common f. l.
 συνδενδρία, *ἡ*, a thickly-wooded place, Enst. 1652. 16.
 συνδενδρόομαι, Pass. to become a tree together, Liban. 4. 1020.
 σύνδενδρος, *ον*, thickly-wooded, Polyb. 12. 4, 2, Dicaearch. p. 12; ὅλη Babr. 43; ἐν *τινι* συνδενδρῷ in a thickly-wooded place, Plut. 2. 310 E.
 συνδεύω, Dep. to join in begging, σ. *τινι* *ἴνα* . . Plat. Parm. 136 D; σ. *τινος* μὴ ποιεῖν *τι* to beg of him also . . Ep. Plat. 318 C; *τί τινας* something of a person, Dem. 962. 1; σ. *περὶ* *τινος* Plut. Caes. 66.
 σύνδερμον, τό, a common hide, Tzetz. Lyc. 88.
 σύνδερω, to flay together, Theod. Stud.
 σύνδεσις, *ἡ*, a binding together, colligation, Plat. Tim. 43 D, Plut. 2. 697 B; *τινος* πρὸς *τι* Ib. 793 A; πρὸς τὴν τῆς κοινίας σ. so as to bind the mortar or stucco, Diod. 13. 113. II. (from Pass.) constriction, τοῦ δέρματος Hipp. 1174 F, Galen. Exeg. 572.
 συνδεσμέω, to bind together, Polyb. 3. 42, 8; -δεσμέω, A. B. 954.
 συνδεσμικός, *ἡ*, *ὄν*, conjunctive, A. B. 502, 510, etc.
 συνδεσμος, *ον*, bound or cophred along with, Byz.
 σύνδεσμος, *ὁ*, heterog. pl. σύνδεσμα Eur. Il. citand.:—that which binds together, a bond of union, bond, fastening, σ. ἦν . . τὰ ξύλα, τοῦ μὴ δάθενε εἶναι τὸ οἰκοδόμημα Thuc. 2. 75; ἀραρότως ξύνδεσμα χρυσοῦς εἶχε the golden headband kept its bonds firmly fixed, Eur. Med. 1193; ἀμμάτων σύνδεσμα fastenings of garments, Id. Bacch. 697; μελῶν σύνδεσμα the sinews or ligaments by which the joints are knitted together, Id. Hipp. 199, cf. Tim. Locr. 100 B, Arist. P. A. 2. 6, 7, Incess. An. 13, 1; v. Foës. Oec. Hipp. 2. metaph. a bond of union; good men are called *ὁ* ξ. τῆς πόλεως, the bond that keeps the state together, Plat. Rep. 520 A, cf. Polit. 310 A; σ. νόμος *ὁ* βοηθῶν . . τῷ τῆς πόλεως ξύνδεσμῳ Id. Legg. 921 C; ξ. τοῦ οὐρανοῦ Id. Rep. 616 C; σ. τὰ τέκνα δοκεῖ εἶναι Arist. Eth. N. 8. 12, 7. 3. in Grammar, a conjunction, Id. Rhet. 3. 5, 2; σ. ἐν ποιεῖ τὰ πολλὰ Ib. 3. 12, 4, cf. Rhet. Al. 23, 3, Rhet. 20, 6; cf. ἀσύνδετος II. II. = σύνδεσις I, Plat. Epin. 984 C; συνδέσμῳ ἐν Arist. An. Post. 2. 10, 1, Metaph. 7. 6, 2. III. a union, that which is bound together, a bundle, Hdn. 4. 12.
 συνδεσμάτης, *ον*, *ὁ*, a fellow-prisoner, Thuc. 6. 60, Plat. Rep. 516 C.
 συνδεσποτεία, *ἡ*, joint dominion, Eccl.
 συνδετός, *α*, *ον*, verb. Adj. to be tied or bound together, Ar. Eccl. 785; πρὸς *τι* Hipp. Art. 837.
 συνδέτης, *ον*, *ὁ*, (συνδέω) one bound hand and foot, Ath. 213 B, cf. Suid. s. v. II. act. binding together, Nicet. Ann. 317 B.
 συνδετικός, *ἡ*, *ὄν*, binding together, conjunctive, Plut. 2. 908 B, etc.; τὸ σ. a bond of union, Id. Comp. Lyc. c. Num. 4:—νεῦρα σ., = σύνδεσμα, Galen. 2. in Gramm., copulative, Apoll. de Constr. 23.
 σύνδετος, *ον*, bound hand and foot, Soph. Aj. 65, 296. 2. united with, *τινι* Plat. Polit. 279 E. 3. well knit together, Arist. Physiogn. 3. 3.
 II. as Subst. σύνδετον, τό, a band, Eur. Ion 1390.
 συνδένω, to moisten and mix up together, Q. Sm. 4. 213.
 συνδέω, Att. ξυνδέω, fut. -δήσω:—to bind or tie together, of two or more things, συνδέσσεια πόδας δεινοῖο πελάγου Od. 10. 168; σὺν δὲ πόδας χεῖρας τε δεῶν 2. 189; αἶνος σ. πόδας χεῖρας τε γλῶσσαν τε νόον τε Hes. Fr. 43; τοὺς πόδας καὶ τὰς χεῖρας Plat. Euthyphro 4 C; σ. γαυλούς to bind them together, side by side, Hdt. 8. 97, cf. Polyb. 1. 22, 9; δέλτον λύνει καὶ σ. to fasten it up, Eur. I. A. 110:—Pass., τὰς χεῖρας συνδέθησαν had their arms tied together, Demad. 180. 8; *ισχία* μὴ συνδεκμένα flanks not drawn up, of dogs, Xen. Cyn. 4. 1, cf. Arist. Probl. 3. 16. 2. of persons, to bind hand and foot, ὅπότε μιν ξυνδέσαι Ὀλύμπιοι ἤθελον ἄλλαι Il. 1. 399, cf. Hdt. 9. 119, Soph. Aj. 62, Ph. 1016, Eur., etc.; λαγὼς αὐτὸς σ. εἰς αὐτὸν entangles itself, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 40:—Pass., συνδεκόμενος constrained, hampered, Jac. Philostr. Imag. 522. b. to bind up a wound, σφενδύχθῃ with . . Il. 13. 599. 3. to bind up with, combine closely, τὴν ψυχὴν τῷ σώματι Plat. Tim. 84 A, cf. 73 B, Symp. 202 E, Theaet. 160 B; also, *τι* ἀπὸ *τινος* Luc. Syr. D. 29. 4. generally, to bind together, unite, *ισότης* φίλους φίλους πόλεις τε πόλεις ξ. Eur. Phoen. 535; τὸ κοινὸν ξυνδεῖ τὰς πόλεις Plat. Legg. 875 A; ἡδονῆς καὶ λύπης κοινωνία ξυνδεῖ Id. Rep. 462 B; σ. καὶ συνέχειν Id. Phaedo 90 C; σ. *τινα* πενίᾳ to bind him to . . Alciphro 3. 49. II. Med. σύνδεσις πέπλου gird

up thy robes, Eur. Andr. 832 (vulg. πέπλοις): to have things bound together, Tim. Loc. 99 A, Themist. 59 A. 2. to unite themselves, form an union, Plat. Polit. 310 B.

σύνδολος, *ov*, quite clear or manifest, Arist. Poët. 7, 12.

συνδολῶ, to make altogether clear, Arist. Rhet. 2. 21, 14:—Pass., Theophr. H. P. 1. 1, 8.

συνδημῶ, to join in seeking popularity, Plut. Pomp. 2; συνεδημαγῶνσε τῷ πάθει τοὺς πολλοὺς joined with his calamity in persuading the mob, Id. Caes. 5:—Pass., App. Civ. 3. 24.

συνδημιουργῶ, to create together, Hierocl. 284, Iambl. in Stob. Ecl. 1. 1068.

συνδημιουργός, *ὁ*, a fellow-workman, Plat. Legg. 671 D.

συνδημιότης, *ὁ*, = δημότης, rejected by Thom. M. 96, 292.

συνδιαβαίνω, to go through or cross over together, Thuc. 6. 101, Xen. An. 7. 1, 4; τινί with one, Plut. Sert. 12.

συνδιαβάλλω, to convey over together; and absol., like Lat. *una trahere*, συνδ. τὸν κόλπον to cross the gulf together, Thuc. 6. 44. II. to accuse along with, ἐπὶ τινί for a thing, Dem. 1404. fin.:—Pass. to be accused together, Thuc. 6. 61, Lys. 128. 40, Dem. 1000. 1.

συνδιαβαπτίζομαι, Pass. to be plunged in together, Greg. Nyss.

συνδιαβαστάζω, to carry through together, Eust. 1603. 62.

συνδιαβιβάζω, Causal of συνδιαβαίνω, to carry through or over together, Plat. Legg. 892 E, Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 10.

συνδιαβρέχω, to wet through together, Galen.

συνδιαγίγνομαι, Dep. to meet with, τινί Schol. Burd. Ar. Thesm. 19.

συνδιαγινώσκω, to join with one in determining or decreeing, ἐμὲ . . .

φ. συνδιγνώστε πολεμῖν Thuc. 2. 64.

συνδιαγνομέω, to determine together with, τινί Eust. 341. 8.

συνδιαγράφω [α], to cancel or reject together, Eccl.

συνδιαγῶ [α], to go through together, τὴν ἡμέραν Hesych.; absol. (sc. τὸν βίον) to live together, Arist. Rhet. 2. 4, 12; σ. τινί Id. Eth. N. 9. 4, 5; μετὰ τινος Id. S. 8. 5, 3; ἐπιθυμία ἀνόμοιο συνδ. Plut. 2. 993 C.

συνδιαγιγῆ, ἡ, a living together, Eccl.

συνδιαδέχομαι, Dep. to wait for together, Aristid. 2. 353.

συνδιαδίδωμι, to let through along with or also, Galen. 2. 9. II.

to distribute together, Greg. Nyss.

συνδιαδορᾶνίζω, to pierce through with a spear together, Eccl.

συνδιαζάω, to pass one's life together, Eccl.

συνδιαθερμαίνω, to warm thoroughly together, Hipp. 458. 10.

συνδιάθεσις, ἡ, common disposition or condition, Eccl.

συνδιαθέω, to keep running together, μετὰ τινος Plat. Polit. 266 C.

συνδι-αθλεύω or -έω, to struggle to the end together, Byz.

συνδιαιρέω, to divide together, Plut. 2. 425 B, etc.: Med., Zonar.

συνδιαίτα, ἡ, a living together, Theophil. ad Antol. 2. 28.

συνδιατρίβομαι, Pass. to dwell with or together, Thuc. 2. 50, Isocr. Antid. § 87, Plat. Legg. 929 D; μετ' ἀλλήλων Id. Tim. 18 B; τινί Plut. Num. 4, etc.

II. Act. συνδιατρίβω, to decide as διατρίβης

together, Poll. 8. 129, Themist. 146 B.

συνδιατρίβω, ἡ, a living together, intercourse, Plut. Aemil. 1, Dio 16,

etc.; μετὰ τινος Clem. Al. 207; σ. εἰς τινά ordinary behaviour towards one, Arr. An. 4. 7.

συνδιατρίβης, *οὗ*, *ὁ*, a joint arbitrator, (v. διατρίβης), Dem. 898. 25,

902. 25. II. one who lives with another, a companion, Luc. Ep.

Sat. 36, cf. Schol. Ar. Pl. 602.

συνδιατρίβω, *ὁ*, = συνδιατρίβης II, Anton. Lib. 30; τινος Tzetz. Hist. 5.

464; τινί Hierocl. ap. Stob. 461. 40.

συνδιατρίβω, to pass all one's life with, τινί Eust. Opusc. 69, Hesych.

II. to be co-eternal, Eccl.

συνδιακαίω, to burn or heat through at the same time, Plut. 2. 752 D.

συνδιακείμαι, Pass. to take part with, τινί Themist. 270 B.

συνδιακινδυνεύω, to share in danger, Hdt. 7. 220; μετὰ τινος Plat.

Lach. 189 B.

συνδιακομίζω, to carry through or over together:—Pass. to cross over together, Polyb. 3. 43, 4, Plut. Brut. 37.

συνδιακόνοσ [α], *ὁ*, a fellow-servant, Posidipp. Xop. 1. 1; as fem., Clem.

Al. 536. II. a fellow-deacon, Eccl.; so the Verb συνδιακονέω.

συνδιακόπτω, to cut through together, Oribas. Fract. p. 88.

συνδιακοσμέω, to set in order together, τὴν πόλιν καὶ τοὺς νόμους

Plat. Legg. 712 B, cf. Plut. Num. 1, Solon. 26.

συνδι-ακριβῶ, to make exact together, Eccl.

συνδιακρίνω [ι], to determine together, Tim. Loc. 104 E. II.

Pass. to be separated at once, Arist. de Xenophane 2, 29.

συνδιακόπος, *ὁ*, a fellow-diakopos, of Hermes, Luc. Contempl. 1.

συνδιακτεβρνάω, to guide or govern jointly, Plat. Polit. 304 A.

συνδιαλαμβάνω, to examine together, Ptol. Tetrab. p. 8. fin.; περί

τίνος Polyb. 16. 25, 1.

συνδιαλάμπω, to shine through together, Greg. Nyss.

συνδιαλέγομαι, Dep. to converse with or together, Ath. 97 D.

συνδιαλέψω, ἡ, joint consideration, M. Anton. 1. 10

συνδιαλυκμάω, to winnow together, Theod. Prodr.

συνδιαλλύγῃ, ἡ, a reconciliation, v. I. Dion. H. 6. 22.

συνδιαλλάττω, Att. -ττω, to help in reconciling, ἵνα συνδιαλλάττωσιν αὐτῷ τοὺς Ἀλεῖς πρὸς τοὺς Φαρααίους Dem. 352. 17, cf. Plut.

Lysand. 8, etc. II. to alter together, Apoll. in A. B. 372.

συνδιαλοιδερέω, to abuse together, Eccl.

συνδιαλύμαινομαι, Dep. to help to λύω, Dion. H. 1. 23.

συνδιαλύω, fut. -λύσω, to help in putting an end to, τὰς παραχὰς Isocr.

68 C. 2. to help in reconciling, Dem. 897. 28. 3. Med. to help to pay, Luc. Dem. Encom. 45. II. in Pass. to be dissipated,

melt away with, ὁμοῦ τινί Plut. 2. 823 E.

συνδιαμάχομαι [α], Dep. to fight to the end together, τινί πρὸς τινά ὑπὲρ τίνος Plat. Philib. 66 E.

συνδιαμένω, to stand one's ground with others, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 53.

Arist. Eth. E. 7. 1, 13.

συνδιαμνημονεύω, to call to remembrance along with or together, Dem.

347. 3, Aeschin. 3. 25.

συνδιανέμωμαι, Pass. to be distributed together with, τινί Plut. 2. 1024

C, 1082 B:—absol., Clem. Al. 702.

συνδιανεύω, to turn every way together, Polyb. 1. 23, 10; metaph., σ.

τῇ διανοίᾳ ἐπὶ τῇ 3. 38, 5.

συνδιανήχομαι, Dep. to swim through together, Sotion ap. Stob. 1.

14. 10.

συνδιανίστημι, to wake up thoroughly together, Io. Chrys.

συνδιανοόμαι, Dep. to deliberate along with, τινί περὶ τίνος Polyb. 2.

54, 14; σ., πῶς ἂν . . . Id. 31. 20, 7.

συνδιανυκτερεύω, to pass the night together, σύν τινί Eus. V. C. 4. 57.

συνδιαπείρω, to bore through together, Planud. Ov. Metaph. 12. 331.

συνδιαπεραίνω, to assist in bringing to an end, τὸν λόγον Plat. Gorg.

506 B.

συνδιαπεραϊόμαι, Pass. to pass over together with, Basil.

συνδιαπερώω, = συνδιαπεραϊόμαι, Greg. Nyss.

συνδιαπέρωμαι, Dep. to fly through together or also, Plat. Theat. 199 E.

συνδιαπηνύμαι, Pass. to be put well together, Soran. Obst. 199 Dietz.

συνδιαπράσσω, to sell off together, Theophil. Inst. 2. 12, 282.

συνδιαπίπτω, to fall through together, Phot. Bibl. 120. 13.

συνδιαπλέκομαι, Pass. to be interwoven with, Iambl. in Stob. Ecl. 1.

864, Phot.

συνδιαπλέω, to sail through together, Luc. Bis Acc. 27.

συνδιαπληκτίζομαι, Dep. to spar together with, τινί Basil.

συνδιαπνέω, to blow through together, Stob. Ecl. 1. 54, Anecd. Oxon.

3. 42.

συνδιαπολεμῶ, to carry on a war along with, τὸν πόλεμον Curt.

Inscr. p. 29; νῆες αἱ μετὰ Γυλιππου συνδιαπολεμήσασαι which remained

with him throughout the war, Thuc. 8. 13.

συνδιαπονέω, to continue to work together, μετὰ τίνος Plat. Soph. 218

B; περὶ τίνος, Id. Legg. 842 E.

συνδι-ἀπορέω, to start doubts or questions together, Plut. Aristid. 11;

περὶ τίνος Id. Pomp. 75; ὑπὲρ τίνος Dion. H. 11. 25; foll. by a relative,

Plut. Caes. 32.

συνδιαπράσσω, Att. -ττω, to accomplish together or besides, Isocr. 48

A, Luc. D. Deor. 24. 1, etc. II. Med. to negotiate at the same

time, ὑπὲρ τίνος Xen. An. 4. 8, 24.

συνδιαπρόβω, to express distinctly at the same time, Arist. Metaph. 1.

S, 11, cf. Phot. Bibl. 468. 23.

συνδιαρκέω, fut. έσω, to last as long as, Themist. 68 B.

συνδιαρέω, fut. -ρεύσομαι, to flow through along with, τοῖς ὕγροις

Diod. 3. 22. II. to fall asunder together, Byz.

συνδιαρρήγνυμι, to break in pieces with, Eccl.

συνδιασείω, to agitate together, Greg. Nyss.

συνδιαστήω, to make putrid together, Galen. 7. 114:—Pass. to be or

become so, lb. 146.

συνδιασκοπέω, fut. -σκέψομαι, to look through or examine along with,

τί τινί or μετὰ τίνος Plat. Prot. 349 B, 361 D:—so in pres. med., Id.

Rep. 458 B:—the form -σκέπτομαι in Hierocl. ap. Stob. 415. 38.

συνδιασπᾶρσσω, to tear asunder together, Eccl.

συνδιασπᾶω, to part forcibly together, Eccl.

συνδιαστέλλω, to separate also, Apoll. de Constr. 108.

συνδιαστρέφω, to distort or pervert together, τὸς ὁμιλητὰς Eust. Opusc.

224. 43:—Pass. to be twisted together with, τινί Plut. Lysand. 17, etc.

συνδιασύρω [ω], to depreciate together, Leont. in Mai Coll. Vat. 7. 150.

συνδιασχηματίζομαι, Med. to conform oneself, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 117.

συνδιασχίζω, to split asunder together, Eccl.

συνδιασώζω, to assist in preserving, Thuc. 4. 62., 7. 57; σ. τινὲ τὴν οὐ-

σίαν Dem. 540. 16; σ. καὶ τὰ ὅπλα καὶ αὐτὸν ἐμέ to save both my arms

and myself together, Plat. Symp. 220 E:—Med., Phot. Bibl. 491. 42.

συνδιατάλαιπωρῶ, to endure hardship with or together, Plat. Crito 45 D.

συνδιατάρσσω, to alarm all at once, Plut. Demetr. 28.

συνδιατείνω, to extend all together with, τινί Plut. 2. 63 C.

συνδιατελέω, Att. fut. -τελώ, to continue with to the end, Plat. Phaedo

91 B, Dem. 1412. fin.

συνδιατρίβω, to cut through together, Eccl.

συνδιατρέφω, to assist in maintaining, Polyb. 2. 58, 3, C. I. 3137.

65, etc.

συνδιατίθημι, to help in arranging, Ἰφίτῳ σ. τὴν Ὀλυμπιακὴν ἐκ-

χειρίαν Arist. Fr. 490, cf. Plut. Timol. 24:—Med., Hierocl. de Provid.

init. II. to help in disposing, τὴν ψυχὴν πρὸς τὴν Longin. 7, cf.

39:—Pass. to be disposed or affected together, Plut. 2. 443 B, Diog. L. 4.

18, etc.

συνδιατράνω, to explain clearly together, Phot. Bibl. 277. 3.

συνδιατρέπομαι, Pass. to turn away or be ashamed along with, τὸ

πρόσωπον σ. τῇ ψυχῇ Plut. 2. 528 E.

συνδιατρέφω, to bring up together with, τινά τινι Acl. N. A. 3. 45.

συνδιατρίβῃ, ἡ, a passing time together, intercourse, Philo 2. 671,

Epiphani., etc.

συνδιατρίβω [ι], fut. ψω, to pass or spend time with or together, σὺν . .

Κίμωνι αἰῶνα πάντα σ. Cratin. Ἀρχιλ. 1. 5; σ. διατρίβας ἀλλήλους

Aeschin. 21. 1; τὸν ἄλλον σ. χρόνον (sc. τοῖς τεθηγκέντοι) Antiphr. Ἀφρ.

γυν. 2. 2. more commonly absol. (sub. βίον) to live constantly with,

esp. with a master, τινί καὶ μετὰ τίνος Plat. Symp. 172 C, Isocr. 20 B;

οἱ τῷ Σωκράτει συνδιατρίβοντες his disciples, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 3. 4.

I. I. II. of things; to occupy oneself with, *μύθοις* Isocr. 73 E, cf. 23 C, 206 D.

συνδιατριπτέον, verb. Adj. *one must live with*, Clem. Al. Paed. 3.4, inser. **συνδιατρίπτω**, to form together with, *τῷ τι* Stob. append. t. 10. 3.

συνδιαφαινομαι, Pass. to appear through together, Schol. Hipp. 107 Dietz.

συνδιαφέρω, to bear along with one, *ἀνεμος σ. τὴν ναὺν* Luc. Hist. Conscr. 45.

II. to bear to the end along with, *help in maintaining*, οἱ Μιλήσιοι τοῖσι Χίοις τὸν . . πόλεμον *συνδιήνευαν*, Hdt. 1. 18, cf. 5. 79, 99; *ἐνδιήνευκαν μεθ' ἡμῶν ἐσβολὰς τε καὶ μάχας* Ar. Eq. 597; *σ. πάθος* Plut. Brut. 13.

συνδιαφεύγω, fut. *ἐξομαι*, to escape along with or together, Dio C. 48. 44.

συνδιαφθείρω, to destroy at the same time, Arist. H. A. 7. 4, 18; — Pass. to perish along with, *τῷ τι* Isocr. 167 D, Dinarch. 110. 37; *τῷ σώματι συνδιαφθαρείς τὰς φρένας* having his mind destroyed with . . , Dion. H. 3. 36; pf. *συνδιέφθορα* in pass. sense, Diod. Excerpt. 541. 45.

συνδιαφορέω, to scatter together, Longin. 40. 1.

συνδιαφύλασσω, to assist in preserving, Lysurg. 168. 16, C. I. 3048. 31, 3058; *σ. τινί τὴν ἀρχὴν, τὰ πράγματα* Polyb. 3. 7, 3, etc.

συνδιαχειμάζω, to pass the winter, *be in winter quarters along with or together*, μετὰ τινος Plut. Ages. 40, etc.

συνδιαχειρίζω, to assist in accomplishing, τὰ λοιπὰ Hdt. 9. 103.

συνδιαχέω, fut. *—χεῶ*, to dissolve a thing so as to melt it into another substance, Plut. 2. 953 D; *φωνή τῷ φθόγῳ συνδιαχέομένη* Greg. Nyss.

συνδιαχρῶννυμαι, Med. to colour all over together, Nicet. Eug.

συνδιαψελλίζομαι, Dep. to speak indistinctly together, Greg. Nyss.

συνδιδασκαλίτης [τ], δ, a fellow-teacher, Ignat. ad Ephes. 3.

συνδιδάσκω, to teach along with, of a drama, Schol. Ar. Thesm. 1021.

συνδίδωμι, to give together, to contribute, *τῷ τι* Plut. 2. 660 B; *τι ἐς τι* Aetiae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 8.

2. to grant or concede also, Apoll. de Adv. 587.

II. intr. to coöperate, Hipp. Art. 797.

2. to give in, abate, slacken, of symptoms, Id. Epid. 3. 1079; *to waver, sink*, opp. to *συντείνω*, Id. 748 D, Aetiae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 13; of the eyes, *to sink in*, Arist. Probl. 4. 2.

3. to extend, spread, *ἐνδιδοὶ τὸ κακὸν ἐς τὸ πᾶν* Aetiae. Sign. M. Ac. 1. 6.

συνδιεκβάλλω, to throw out together, Galen. 4. 516.

συνδιεκκύπτω, to stoop and slip out, project together, Eust. 1114. 25.

συνδιεκπίπτω, to rush out through together, Plut. Poplic. 19, Galen.

συνδιελαύνω, to drive away together, Greg. Nyss.

II. intr. to pass rapidly through, *ἐκ . . εἰς . .* Themist. de Praef. p. 40 Mai.

συνδιεξάγω, to lead through together, Eccl.

συνδιεξίμι, to go through together with, πάντα τοῖς συνοῦσι Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 8; — *συνδιεξέρχομαι*, Hesych.

συνδιεξυφαίνω, to weave to the end together, finish off, λόγῳ Eccl.

συνδιέξω, to manage together, Eccl., Byz.

συνδιερευνᾶω, to search through together, Liban. 1. 516, etc.; — Med., Poll. 855.

συνδιέρχομαι, Dep. to go through together, Galen. 8. 83, Suid.

συνδιηθέομαι, Pass. to be filtered through together, Plat. Tim. 66 E.

συνδιήκω, to have gone through together, Eust. Opusc. 201. 18, al.

συνδιημέρευσις, ἡ, a passing the day together, Plut. Demetr. 32.

συνδιημερεύω, to spend the day with, *τῷ τι* Xen. Symp. 4. 44, Arist. Rhet. 2. 4, 12, Eth. N. 8. 13, 3; μετὰ τινος Ib. 9, 4, 9.

συνδικιόνομαι, Dep. to go through together, Eust. Opusc. 205. 79, etc.

συνδίστημι, to separate together with, *τῷ τι* Synes. Ep. 137. Byz.

συνδικάζω, fut. *ἴσω*, to have a share in judging, Plat. Legg. 798 B; to be assessor to a judge, Lys. 184. 11, 24; *πείρα σ. Paul. Sil. Therm. Pyth. 11.*

συνδικᾶσθαι, ἡ, a common lawsuit, Poll. 8. 24.

συνδικαστής, οὗ, ὁ, a fellow-dicast or jurymen, Ar. Vesp. 197, 215, al.

συνδικέω, to act as one's advocate, Aesch. Eum. 579, Xen., etc.; *σ. τινί* Plat. Legg. 937 A, Dem. 885. 24, al.; *Ζεὺς σοι τῷδε συνδικήσει* Zeus will be thy advocate herein, Eur. Med. 157.

2. to be one of the public advocates (σύνδικος 1, 2), οἱ φυλάται οἱ ἡγήμονες μοι συνδικεῖν Andoc. 19. 31, cf. Dem. 503. 18; *σ. τῷ δήμῳ* Lex ap. Aeschin. 3. 33.

3. *σ. ἐπὶ τοῖς νόμοις* Inscr. Spart. in C. I. 1241. 28.

συνδικία, ἡ, advocacy, *ἐ. κακῇ* Plat. Legg. 938 B; *εἰς συνδικίας* δημοσίων πραγμάτων C. I. 2768.

σύνδικος, ὁ, ἡ, (δική) one who helps in a court of justice, an advocate, Lat. *patronus*, ἀρωγὸς ἐνδικῶν ὅς ἦεν λαβὼν Aesch. Supp. 726; *μητρὸς τᾶσδε σ. ὁρᾶν* Id. Eum. 761; *τύμβος Ἰολάου σ. αὐτῷ* Pind. O. 9. 148; *ἐξνδικοί τε καὶ μάρτυρες* Plat. Legg. 939 E; *τὸν νόμον σύνδικον* ἔχων having the law on one's side, Isocr. 387 A; *σ. ὑπὲρ τινος* Dem. 271. 22.

2. at Athens, the σύνδικοι were public advocates, appointed to represent the state in matters concerning its interests or dignity, C. I. 126, etc.; *ἡρηται δὲ τῷ νόμῳ σύνδικοι, καὶ μάλιστα οἱ δεινοὶ λέγειν* ἀνδρες Dem. 501. 22, cf. 503. 15; esp. to plead the cause of Athens before foreign tribunals, as before the Amphictyons, Id. 271. 23; — similar officials are found at Sparta, Böckh C. I. 1. p. 610; and at Delphi, Dem. 271. 22, cf. 272. 7; — also advocates chosen by the tribes to defend their interests, Id. 689. 7; — Legal advocates were generally called *συνήγοροι* (v. sub v.), or (in cases of *εἰσαγγελία*) *κατήγοροι*, v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 132 sq.

3. after the 30 Tyrants, the σύνδικοι or syndics were judges appointed to determine disputes respecting confiscated property, Lys. 146. 12, sq.; cf. Ilarp. s. v., Att. Process p. 110.

II. belonging jointly to, σ. Ἀπλόωνος καὶ Μοισᾶν κτεῖνον their joint possession, Pind. P. 1. 3; so Adv. σύνδικως, with joint sentence, jointly, (Herm. *communi iustitia*, altogether), Aesch. Ag. 1601.

συνδινέω, to whirl round together, Zonar.

συνδυογέδομαι, Pass. to swell up together, Soran. Obst. 12. 6 Dietz, Greg. Nyss.

συνδυοίγω, to open together, Theod. Prodr.

συνδυοικέω, to administer together, Isac. 64. 15, Polyb., etc.; *τῷ τι* with one, Dem. 750. 11; — Med., μετὰ τινος Theophr. Char. 21.

συνδιοικονομέω, to regulate together, τὴν φροντίδα Greg. Nyss.

συνδιόλλυμι, to kill together, Eur. Fr. 555; — Pass. to perish together, Greg. Naz.

συνδιοπτάνομαι, Dep. to scrutinise together, Eust. Opusc. 164. 22.

συνδιοράω, to examine together, foll. by a relat., Isocr. 80 C Bekk.

συνδιορθῶω, to straighten at the same time, to set a dislocated joint, Hipp. Fract. 753.

2. to correct or improve at the same time, *τι* Arist. Top. 6. 14, 4; *τινα* Iamb. V. Pyth. 19.

συνδιορίζομαι, Pass. to be determined also, Strab. 96 (where Kramer restores τοῖς περισσίοις καὶ τοῖς ἀμυσιίοις for τοῖς κτλ.).

συνδιπλόω, to double at the same time, Galen. Gloss.

συνδισκεῶ, to play at quoits with, *τῷ τι* Luc. D. Deor. 14. 2.

συνδιυλίζω, to filter together, Theodot. in Clem. Al. 979.

συνδιψᾶω, to thirst along with, διψῶντι Arist. Eth. E. 7. 9, 6.

συνδυοκομένως, Adv. part. pres. pass. in haste, Clem. Al. 205.

συνδιώκω, fut. Att. *ἐξομαι*, to chase away together, join in the chase, Thuc. 1. 135., 8. 17, Polyb. 1. 17, 13, etc.; — Pass. to be chased away, ὑπὸ τῆς ἀνάγκης Longin. 43 5; τὸ συνδιωγμένον hurry, vehemence, Id. 21. 1.

II. as law-term, to join in the prosecution, Lex ap. Dem. 1068. fin., Luc., etc.

συνδιώξις, ἡ, joint pursuit, Schol. Il. 17. 597.

συνδογματίζω, to determine together, Eccl.

συνδοιάζω, **συνδοιασμός**, late forms for *συνδύαζω*, *συνδοιασμός*.

συνδοκέω, fut. *—δῶω* and late *—δοκήσω*; — to seem to one as to another, to seem good also, ταῦτα κάμοι συνδοκεῖ Ar. Av. 811; *εἰ τοι δοκεῖ σφῶν ταῦτα, κάμοι ἐνδοκεῖ* Ib. 1630, cf. Lys. 167; ταῦτα ἐνδοκεῖ τοῖς ἄλλοις Thuc. 8. 84; *ὅ τι ἂν καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις . . ἐνδοκῇ* Id. 6. 44; *εἰ σοὶ συνδοκεῖ ὅπερ ἐμοὶ* Plat. Prot. 340 B; *πᾶσι συνδοκεῖ ταῦτα* Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 28; *συνδοκεῖ μοι μέτριος χρόνος* Plat. Rep. 460 E; *διάνοιαν ἢ σ. τοῖς πολλοῖς* Arist. Pol. 2. 11, 8; *τοῦτο οὕτω σ. περὶ τινος* Plat. Soph. 235 B; — absol., in answers, *ἐνδοκέει ἡμῖν . . ταῦτα* Id. Enthyd. 289 B; *ἐνδοκέει* Ib. C; al.

2. but more commonly impers., *it seems good also*, σοὶ δὲ συνδοκεῖν χρεών Eur. I. T. 71; *εἰ ἐνδοκεῖται τοῖσις ἄλλοις ὁρνεῖται* Ar. Av. 197, cf. 811; *ἡ καὶ σοὶ ἐνδοκεῖ οὕτως* Plat. Prot. 331 B; *σ. ὅτι . .* Id. Hipp. Ma. 283 B; foll. by inf., Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 8; *ἐνδοκεῖ . . τὸν ἡάαττονα αἰρετέον* (sc. εἶναι) Plat. Tim. 75 C.

3. part., *συνδοκοῦντά τινι* matters which please him also, Dion. H. 6. 44; but the part. is mostly used absol. like *ἐξόν*, παρίον, etc., *συνδοκοῖ ἀπαν ὅμιν* since you all agree, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 51; *συνδῶξαν τῷ πατρί* since the father approved, Id. Cyr. 8. 5, 28, cf. 8. 1, 8.

b. Plato has also part. pf. pass., *λόγος τοῖς ἐπικεισάτοισι συνδεδογμένος* in which they also agree, Legg. 659 D, cf. 719 C, Phaedr. 267 D; also of persons, *συνδεδογμένοι τινί* of like opinion with him, Numen. ap. Eus. P. E. 727 D.

συνδοκιμάζω, to examine along with or together, Plat. Theat. 197 B, Isocr. 20 C; *εἴτε . . εἴτε . .*, Plat. Tim. 20 D.

συνδολίχευω, to run along with, *τῷ τι* Io. Damasc.

συνδολοπλοκέω, to weave wiles together, Byz.

συνδονέω, to shake together, Hipp. 1289. 36, Androm. ap. Galen. 13. 876.

συνδουάζω, to join in approving, νόμοι συνδουοφασμένοι ὑπὸ πάντων Arist. Pol. 5. 9, 12.

2. to agree with, τῷ σώματι Porph. in Stob. 22. 25.

II. to glorify or extol jointly, Eccl.; — Pass., Ep. Rom. 8. 17, C. I. 8960.

συνδορπος, ον, = σύνδεπνος, Lys. 135, Nonn.

συνδορσίφορος, ὁ, a comrade on guard, Io. Chrys.

συνδοσία, ἡ, a contribution, Byz.

συνδοσις, ἡ, = συνδοσία, Byz.

II. an effusion, ἐγρῶν κατὰ κοίτην Hipp. Aph. 1251; v. Ermerins ad Aetiae. p. 496.

συνδοστήρ, ἡρος, and **συνδοστής**, ον, ὁ, a contributor, Eccl., Byz.

συνδοτικός, ὁ, ὅν, apt to give way, Hipp. Art. 812, v. Littre.

συνδουλαγωγέω, to carry into slavery together, Eumath. 4. 134.

συνδουλεύω, to be a fellow-slave, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 3. 81; *τῷ τι* with one, Eur. Hec. 204.

συνδουλικός, ὁ, ὅν, of or for a fellow-slave, Io. Chrys.

συνδουλογραφέω, to register as a fellow-slave, Eumath. 11. 413.

σύνδουλος, ὁ, ἡ, a fellow-slave, as nasc., Eur. Ion 1109, Ar. Pax 745, Lysias, etc.; as fem., Hdt. 1. 110, 2. 134, Eur. Med. 65, etc.; but a special fem. *συνδούλη* occurs in Babr. 3. 6, v. l. Hdt. 1. 110.

συνδράματοργέω, to write dramas together, Byz.

συνδράπτειν, to run away together, Byz.

συνδράσσω, to clutch together, Q. Sm. 13. 185; — Med., c. gen., Schol. Aristid. 3. 325.

συνδράω, fut. *ἴσω* [δ], to do along with or together, help in doing, τοῖς δρώσι καὶ ἐνδράωσι Soph. El. 498. cf. 1025, Thuc. 6. 64; *σ. τινί τι* Eur. Andr. 40; *ἐ. αἵμα καὶ φόνον* to help in bloodshed and murder, Id. Or. 406; τὸ συνδρῶν χρεὸς the joint necessity, Id. Andr. 337.

συνδρήστειρα, ἡ, Ion. for *συνδράστειρα*, a joint-agent, assistant, Ap. Rh. 3. 700.

συνδρομάς, ἀδος, pecul. fem. of σύνδρομος, αἰ σ. πέτραι, = συμπληγάδες, Eur. I. T. 422; σ. Κυνάει Theocrit. 13. 22.

συνδρομή, ἡ, a tumultuous concourse of people, Cephisod. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 7, Polyb. 1. 67, 2; ἐπὶ τινα, κατὰ τινος Diod. 3. 71., 15. 90; σ. τῶν ὄχλων εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν Posidon. ap. Ath. 12 E; ἀπὸ συνδρομῆς tumultuously, Diod. 13. 87.

2. of things, σ. αἱματος εἰς τὸν πληγέντα τόπον a determination of blood, Arist. Probl. 9. 3; σ. πορθμοῦ (v. συνδρομάς), Lys. 649; σ. ἀγαθῶν Strab. 235; ἡ σ. τοῦ λόγου its conclusion, moral, Auth. P. 9. 20; — in Medic. a concurrence of symp-

toms, Galen., Foës. Oecon. Hipp.; σ. τοῦ θερμοῦ Plut. 2. 695 A. 3. in Rhet. *collusion*, Walz Rhett. 3. 296., 9. 383.

σύνδρομος, *on*, *running together*, *meeting*, σ. πέτραι, = *συνδρομαδες*, Pind. P. 4. 370; *σύνδρομα πετρώων* Ap. Rh. 9. 346. 2. as Subst. a place where several roads meet, Strab. 705.

II. running along with, following close. Anth. P. 6. 251., 8. 67, etc.; σ. Ἀρτέμιδος Call. Lav. Pall. 110; of Time, τὴν ὥραν τὴν τοῦ τρυγᾶν Ἀρκετοῦρι ξ. *concurrent with*, Plat. Legg. 844 E.—Adv., ἴχνος *συνδρόμας ῥηνηλατεῖν* Aesch. Ag. 1184; σ. ἔχειν πρὸς ἀλλήλους Arist. H. A. 10. 5, 1; so, *σύνδρομα* τινι πορεύεσθαι to keep up with in running, Plat. Polit. 266 C, cf. Anth. Plut. 276. 2. metaph. assisting, Eccl., Byz.

συνδύαζω, fut. *ἄω*:—Pass., aor. —*εδύασθην* Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 38: *συνδύασμαι* Ib. 1. 21, 7. To join two together, join two and two, couple, Id. Eth. N. 5. 3, 11; τι πρὸς τι Id. Pol. 6. 7, 2, cf. 6. 1, 1, etc.:—Pass. to be taken two and two, Id. Rhet. 1. 15, 32, Pol. 4. 15, 16; to be coupled with another person or thing, Id. Top. 3. 3: absol. to be coupled with something else, Id. Rhet. 1. 15, 32. 2. in Pass. often of marriage or mere sexual intercourse, to be coupled, to pair, copulate, Id. Pol. 1. 2, 2, etc.; σ. τῷ τυχόντι Id. Eth. E. 7. 10, 5; esp. of animals, Xen. Cyn. 5, 6, Arist. H. A. 5. 1, 9, al.; c. dat. *συνδυασθέντες ἄρρηνη θηλεία καὶ θήλεια ἄρρηνη* Plat. Legg. 840 D, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 7, 4, G. A. 2. 7, 13, al.

II. intr. in Act. to join oneself with, pair with, τινι Polyb. 4. 38, 6, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 254: absol. to combine, Polyb. 30. 5, 8. **III.** as law-term, *συνδυάσεσθαι* τινι to be in collusion with any one, Byz.; cf. *συνδυασμός* II.

συνδυαίνω, (δύω) to double, Galen. Lex. Hipp. 572.

συνδυάς, ἄδος, ἡ, paired, σ. ἀλοχος one's wedded wife, Eur. Alc. 473.

συνδυάσις, ἡ, = sq., Byz.

συνδυασμός, ὁ, a being taken two together, πάντες οἱ ἐνδεχόμενοι σ. all possible combinations of two and two, Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 8, cf. 4. 9, 3, 6. 1, 4; v. *συνεψις*. 2. coupling, copulation, Hipp. 657. 3. *with*, Pol. 7. 16, 6, H. A. 5. 1, 6; esp. of animals, Ib. 5. 2, 3, al.; ἐκ *συνδυασμοῦ* γίνεσθαι Ib. 5. 1, 6; σ. πρὸς τὴν θήλειαν Id. G. A. 1. 15, 3; τὸ ὄργανον τὸ πρὸς τὸν σ. Ib. 1. 5, 1.

II. collusion of a judge with either party, Lat. *compactum*, Casaub. Suet. Jul. 20.

συνδυαστέον, verb. Adj. one must join, Eccl.

συνδυαστικός, ὁ, ὄν, disposed to live in pairs, ἄνθρωπος γὰρ τῇ φύσει *συνδυαστικὸν μᾶλλον ἢ πολιτικόν* Arist. Eth. N. 8. 12, 7, cf. Hierocl. ap. Stob. p. 414. 41.

συνδύνάμεω, to have joint power, Herenn. in Mai Auctar. 9. 580.

συνδύνωμω, to strengthen together, Eccl.

συνδυναστεύω, to rule or have chief power along with or together,

Nicol. Damasc. ap. Ath. 249 B, Achm. Onir. 94.

σύνδυο, οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, two together, two and two, in pairs, Lat. *bini*, h. Hom. Ven. 74, Pind. P. 3. 146, Hdt. 4. 66, Hyperid. Euxen. 29, Plat., etc.; *σύνδυο* unaltered in dat., Polyb. 8. 6, 2.—For II. 10. 224, v. sub *συνέρχομαι* 1.

συνδυοστυχέω, to share in misfortune, Eur. Or. 1099, Isac. 56. 17.

συνδυοστυχῆς, ἐς, sharing in misfortune, Tzetz. II. p. 78.

συνδυοσφημέω, to speak ill of together, Eccl.

συνδυοσχεραίνω, to be displeased together, ἐπὶ τινι Greg. Naz.

συνδυοσωπῶ, to importune together, Eust. Opusc. 320. 72.

συνδύω, to immerse together, τινὰ τοῖς κύμασιν Eumath. 11. 258.

συνδωδεκα, οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, twelve in all, Eur. Tro. 1076.

συνεδρίζω, to pass the spring with, τινι Plat. 2. 959 C; v. I. *συναορίζω*.

συνεγγίζω, to draw near together, Polyb. 1. 23, 8; τινὶ to a person or thing, Id. 3. 69, 13, Diod., etc.

συνεγγισμός, ὁ, a drawing near together, of constellations, Strab. 174, Ptol., etc.; τῆς ἀποτέξεως Soran. Obstet. p. 78; πρὸς τὸν ἀπὸ τὴν Art. Epict. 1. 4, 8.

συνέγγονος, ὁ, a grandson, C. I. 2210.

συνεγγράφω [ᾶ], to register or enter along with, Lat. *adscribere*, εἰς θεοῦς Plut. 2. 763 E; τῷ ψηφίσματι *συνεγγραφῆσονται* Dion. H. 6. 84.

συνεγγυάω, to join in betrothing, Plat. Cato Mi. 25.—Med. to join in warranting, τι Philo 2. 60.—Subst. —*νητῆς*, ὁ, Theophil.

συνεγγύς, Adv.: 1. of Place, near together, close together, Hipp. Art. 807, Thuc. 4. 24, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 17, etc.: σ. ἀλλήλων quite close one to another, Arist. II. A. 5. 5, 8, etc.; ἀλλήλους Id. Pol. 2. 11, 1, P. A. 4. 5, 42, etc.:—τὸ σ. *nearness, proximity*, Id. Pol. 1. 9, 15; τὸ μὴ σ. *non-proximity*, Ib. 3. 9, 11; τὰ σ. = τὰ *συνεχῆ*, Arist.:—Sup. *συνέγγιστα*, Plat. 2. 619 D. 2. of Time, Arist. Rhet. 2. 5, 1, Eth. N. 8. 12, 4, al. 3. of Quality, of σ. persons of similar rank, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 11; ἡ σ. αἰτία the proximate cause, Ib. 6. 11, 9, Dicaearch. ap. Ath. 594 F; τὰ σ. τοῖς ὑπάρχουσιν approximating to the real qualities, Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 28, cf. 2. 9, 3; σ. εἰσι τοῖς ὁμοῖς .. *ὁμοῦχες* τε καὶ ὅπλαι κτλ. Id. P. A. 2. 9, 16; τὰ σ. ἀλλήλοις, opp. to τὰ πολὺ δευτέρωτα, Id. Top. 3. 1, 1; and sometimes used just like an Adj., καὶ τοῖσιν ἄλλα ὁνόματα σ. (= ὁμοῖα) Id. Pol. 6. 8, 7, cf. Eth. N. 3. 2, 7.

συνεγείρω, to help in raising, κτήνος Pseudo-Phocyl. 132; νεκροῦς Ep. Eph. 2. 6.—to awaken together, θρήνους, Plut. 2. 117 C.—Pass. to rise together, Ep. Col. 2. 12, etc.

συνεγερτικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for awakening.

συνεγκηδεύω, to join in mourning, C. I. (add.) 4303 B.

συνεγκλείω, to shut in together, Nicet. Eug.

συνεγκλίνω [ῖ], to bend towards together, v. *συνεκκλίνω*.

II. to write as an enclitic, Schol. Thuc. 1. 11: **συνεγκλιτικός**, ὁ, ὄν, A. B. 1142.

συνεγχυλίζω, to turn into juice together, Matthaei Med. p. 42.

συνέδρα, ἡ, = *συνεδρία*, Inscr. Corcor. in C. I. 1845. 95, Hesych.

συνεδρεία, ἡ, v. sub *συνεδρία*.

συνεδρευτής, οὗ, ὁ, an assessor in council, cited from Ignat.

συνεδρεύω, (*συνέδρος*) to sit together, to sit in council, Ἀθήνησι Aeschin. 66. 39, cf. 67. 35; οἱ *συνεδρεύοντες* members of council, Dem. 215. 21, Aeschin. 64. 13. 2. to hold a council, consult, deliberate, ὑπὲρ τινος Dem. 133. 7, cf. Polyb. 2. 26, 4; σ. τινὶ to consult with him, Id. 3. 68, 15.—σ. τῷ λόγῳ to be present at, take part in a discussion, Arist. Metaph. 1. 5, 14. 3. τὰ *συνεδρεύοντα* orders in council, decrees of the senate, Dion. H. 10. 13. **II.** to lie in ambush together, Hesych. s. v. *συνελόχησε*.

III. metaph. to attend, accompany, of symposiums, Galen. 7. 214. 2. in Gramm., τὰ *συνεδρεύοντα* αὐτοῖς their accompanying relations, Dion. H. de Comp. 5 and 16.

συνεδρία, ἡ, a sitting together, a circle of friends, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 3:—*gregariousness*, of birds from whose position favourable omens were drawn, opp. to *διεδρία*, Aesch. Pr. 492; τὰς *διεδρίας* καὶ τὰς σ. οἱ μάντιες λαμβάνουσι διέδρα μὲν τὰ πολέμια τίθεντες, *συνέδρα* δὲ τὰ εἰρηνεύοντα πρὸς ἀλλήλους Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 10. **II.** a sitting in council, a council, Aeschin. 67. 1 and 7; a sitting of the Roman Senate, Dio C. 55. 3.—The readings constantly fluctuate between *συνεδρία* and —εία; the latter is received in Arist. Eth. E. 7. 13, Polyb. 18. 37, 2, cf. C. I. 3832. 7., 3833. 11.

συνεδριάω, = *συνεδρεύω*, LXX (Prov. 3. 32), Eccl.; τινὶ with one, Phot. Bibl. 480. 28:—τὰ *συνεδριασθέντα* decrees, Theod. Stud.

συνεδριώκος, ὁ, ὄν, of or for a *συνέδριον*, Polyb. 31. 12, 12.

συνεδρίασμαι, poet. for *συνεδρεύω*, Ap. Rh. 1. 328.

συνέδριον, τό, a body of men assembled in council, a council-board, council, σ. κατασκευάζειν, *συνάγειν* Plat. Prot. 317 D, etc.; of a council of war, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 31, etc.; of the Areopagus, Aeschin. 13. 11, Dinarch. 97. 9, etc.; C. I. 402; of a board of trade, Dem. 1324. 11; of the Roman Senate, Polyb. 1. 11, 1, etc.; the Carthag. Senate, Id. 1. 31, 8; the Jewish Sanhedrim, Ev. Matth. 5. 22, etc.:—esp. of a congress of Allies or Confederates, Hdt. 8. 56, 75, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 39, Dem. 232. 16, Aeschin. 37. 12., 61. fin., etc. 2. the place of session, council-chamber, Lat. *curia*, Hdt. 8. 79, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 23; ἐν τῷ σ. in court, Lys. 114. 39 sq.

συνέδρος, *on*, (*ἔδρα*) sitting with in council, of persons, Hdt. 3. 34, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 192; ἐκ .. *συνέδρου* καὶ *τυραννικοῦ κύκλου*, = ἐκ κύκλου τῶν *συνεδρεύοντων* τυράννων Subst. Aj. 749. 2. of birds, *gregarius*, v. sub *συνεδρία*.

II. as Subst., σ., ὁ, ἡ, one who sits with others, a councillor, senator, Δίκη ξ. Ζηρός Id. O. C. 1382; *συνέδρου* select commissioners, Thuc. 4. 22, cf. 5. 85; deputed by the Allies to attend the common assembly, Isocr. 105 A, Juss. ap. Dem. 747. 4.

συνέικοσι, Ep. for *συνέικοσι*, twenty together, by twenties, Lat. *viceni*, *ξυνέικοσι* Od. 14. 98.

συνεέργαθον, *συνεέργω*, v. sub *συνεργώ*.

συνεέρρασα, Acol. for *συνεέρασα*, Neue Sapph. Fr. 44.

συνεζυγμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. by pairs, Schol. Ar. Av. 305.

συνεζυμοί, Med. to sit together, Gramm.

συνεθελήτης, οὗ, ὁ, one who has the same will, τινὶ Cyrill.

συνεθέλω, to have the same wish, to consent, Antipho 122. 4, Xen. Eq. Mag. 9, 7; τινὶ to a thing, Aen. Tact. 11:—in Poets *συνθέλω*, Soph. O. C. 1344, Eur. 435, Eur. Tro. 62, H. F. 832, Ar. Av. 851, also in Arist. Eth. N. 9. 5, 2.

συνεθίζω, fut. Att. *ῶ*, to accustom, ἔτερον ἐτέρω Plat. Rep. 589 A; σ. τινὰ ποιεῖν τι to accustom him to do .., Dem. 169. fin., Aeschin. 4. 17, etc.; σ. τινὰ πρὸς τὰ ψυχῇ to accustom him to bear cold, Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 2; σ. κατὰ μικρὸν Id. H. A. 6. 12, 9:—Pass. to become used or habituated, and in aor. I and pf. to have become so, be so, Thuc. 4. 34, Plat. Theaet. 146 B, Polit. 285 A, Arist. Pol. 8. 5, 17; c. inf., *συνεθίσθην ποιεῖν* τι Isocr. 22 C, Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 6; τινὶ to a thing, Arist. Probl. 18. 6:—also impers., *συνεθισμένον ἦν* it had become the custom, Lys. 92. 31.

συνεθισμός, ὁ, habituation, Plotin. 20 G, Walz Rhett. 3. 468.

συνεθιστέον, verb. Adj. one must accustom oneself, Plat. Rep. 520 C. **II.** one must accustom, τινὰ πρὸς τι Plat. 2. 522 D; τινὰ ποιεῖν τι Id.

συνεδναίω, v. *σύνδοινα*.

συνείδησις, ἡ, consciousness, perception of one's own thoughts, Luc. Amor. 49, 2 Ep. Cor. 4. 2., 5. 11., 1 Ep. Petr. 2. 19; *τινος* of a thing, Diod. 4. 6, Ep. Hebr. 10. 2;—in 1 Ep. Cor. 8. 7, τῇ *συνήθειᾳ* τοῦ εἰδῶλου is now restored for τῇ *συνείδησει*. 2. consciousness of right or wrong doing, conscience, Perianther and Bias ap. Stob. p. 192. 21 sq.; βροτοῖς ἅπαν ἡ σ. θεός Menand. Monost. 654, Dion. H. de Thuc. 8, LXX (Sap. 17. 11); σ. ἀγαθῇ Act. Ap. 23. 1; ἀπρόσκοπος πρὸς τὸν θεόν Ib. 24. 16; καθαρὰ 1 Ep. Tim. 3. 9.—The two senses sometimes run one into the other, v. 1 Ep. Cor. 8. 7., 10. 28 sq.

συνεῖδον, inf. *ιδεῖν*, aor. 2 of *συννοεῖν*.

συνειδοποιέομαι, Pass. to become like, Eccl.

συνεικάζω, to compare together, Ptol. Tetrab. 3. 120. **II.** to copy, mimic, Ath. 391 B.

συνεῖκω, to give way, Lat. *concedere*, τῷ καιρῷ Polyb. 32. 19, 3, cf. 5. 71, 10:—of things, σ. τὸ ἔλθον Id. ap. Spid., cf. Diod. 2. 8, etc.

συνεικᾶπνάζω, to feast with or together, Nonn. D. 11. 76.

συνειλέω, to crowd together, τὰ τέκνα καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας ἐς τοὺς νεω-σκόους Id. Hdt. 3. 45; also of things, to bind tight together, *ράβδους* Id. 4. 67:—Pass. to be crowded or pressed together, εἰς ἔλαττον into less compass, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 8; περὶ τὸν ναῦν Joseph. B. J. 5. 3, 1; absol., Plut. Alex. 60; (so, *συνειλέω* ἐαυτὸν Ael. N. A. 6. 64); τροφὴ *συνειληθείσα* compressed, Theophr. C. P. 3. 14, 8; κύστις σ. εἰς ἐωστὴν Arctae. Sign. M. Dint. 1. 7; ἐς *κυκλῶνα* πάντα *συνειλέονται* Luc. Vit. Auct. 14; metaph., σ. ἀπορία Sext. Emp. M. 7. 304.

συνειλημμένως, Adv. pf. pass. collectively, Dion. Ar.

συνείλησις, ἡ, *a crowding together*, Ael. N. A. 6. 64.
συνείλω, *to roll together*, E. M.
συνεῖμαρται, (μείρομαι) *has been determined by fate together*, Aristid. 1. 571; τὰ συνεῖμαρμένα *that which is jointly dependent on fate*, Plut. 2. 569 E.
συνεῖμαι, fut. ἐσμαι: (εἰμί sum) — *to be with, be joined or linked with*, ἐμείλλον ἐπὶ ξυνέσεσθαι οἰζυῖ Od. 7. 270; often periphr. for a Verb, σ. *ὀνείρασι* *to dream*, Aesch. Pers. 177; σ. *νόσφω* = *νοσείν*, Soph. O. T. 303; σ. *σὺν δίκῃ* = *δίκαιος εἶναι*, Id. El. 611; *κακοὶ πολλοὶς* ξ. *to be acquainted with* . . . Soph. El. 600; ξ. τῷ κόπῳ Ar. Pl. 321; *γνώμας καὶ μερίμνας* Id. Nub. 1404; σ. *πράγμασι* *to be engaged in business*, Id. Ran. 957; ξ. *ὥπερ ἤδεσθον* βίῳ Id. Fr. 503; *τρυφερῷ βίῳ* σ. Menand. Kith. 1. 9; *γεωργία* σ. Xen. Oec. 15, 12; *εὐνοχίας, ἡδοναῖς, λύπαις, δέμασι* Plat. Rep. 586 A, B, Legg. 791 B; *ἀπορία, εὐδαιμονία* Luc. Cron. 11, Bis Acc. 3; —also, reversely, *ὅταν τὸ μὴ καλὸν ξύνεστι* Soph. Ant. 372; *ὅταν γάμοι ξυνόντες εὐρέσθαι ἀνύσαι* Id. O. C. 946; *ἐμοὶ ξύνεστιν ἐλπίς* Eur. Tro. 677; and absol., *ἅται αἰεὶ ξυνόσσαι* Soph. O. C. 1244; τὰ παλαιὰ νοσήματα σ. Id. Aj. 338; ὁ χρόνος ξυνὸν μακρὺς Id. O. C. 7.
II. with regard to persons, *to have intercourse with, live with*, *τινι* Id. El. 264, Eur., etc.; *μετὰ τινος* Ar. Pl. 504, Plat., etc.; σ. *ἐαυτῷ* *to live alone*, Plat. Prot. 347 E, Xen. Hier. 6, 2; *φιλικῶς, οἰκείως* σ. *τινι* Xen. An. 6. 6, 35, etc.; σ. *ἀλλήλοις ἐν τῷ ποτῷ* Plat. Prot. 347 C; —also, *ξυνήμην* . . . *ἐγὼ τε καὶ σὺ* Ar. Vesp. 236; —absol., *τὸν νεανίσκον συνίων διέφθορον* Eupol. Inscut. 51. 2. of a woman, *to live with a husband*, = *συνοικέω*, Hdt. 4. 9, Soph. El. 276, etc.; and then, merely, *to have sexual intercourse*, Ar. Eccl. 619, Arist. Pol. 2. 4, 2; of animals, *to copulate*, Id. H. A. 5. 2, 7; cf. *συνουσία* 1. 4. 3. *to attend*, as to a pupil, Plat. Theaet. 151 A, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 24, etc.; also of the teacher, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 14, etc.; also of a follower in war, σ. *Βρασιδᾶ* Ar. Vesp. 475; —*οἱ συνόντες followers, partisans, associates, disciples*, Antipho 137. 21, Plat. Apol. 25 E, Theaet. 168 A, al.; *guests*, Ar. Vesp. 1300, Xen. Symp. 1, 15, etc.; *comrades in war*, Id. Cyr. 8. 2, 2. 4. *to have dealings with*, *τινι* Thuc. 4. 83; σ. *ἑπὶ τοῖς* *to have to do with them*, Plat. Apol. 25 D. 5. *to be with, take part with, shew favour to*, *δίκῃ* *ξυνόσσει* *παρὶ* Aesch. Theb. 671, cf. Soph. O. T. 275, Aj. 700, etc.; *εἰ μοι ξυνείη μοῖρα* Id. O. T. 863; σ. *τινι πόλεμος* Thuc. 4. 18.
III. of stars, *to be in conjunction*, Manetho 1. 78, etc.
σύνεμαι, (εἰμί ibo) *to go or come together, to assemble, ἐς χρόνον ἕνα ξυνιόντες* ἴκοντο Il. 4. 446, 8. 60; ἐς *παντὶ* Hdt. 1. 62; ἐς *τὸν Ἰσθμὸν* Thuc. 2. 10. 2. *in hostile sense, to meet in battle*, Il. 14. 393; ἐς *μέσσην* . . . *συνήτην μεμαῶτη μάχεσθαι* 6. 120., 20. 159, cf. Hes. Th. 686, etc.; *ἐριδι ξυνιόντες* Il. 20. 66, Hes. Th. 705; *ἐριδος πέρι θυμοβόρου* Il. 16. 476; σ. ἐς *τὴν μάχην* Hdt. 1. 80; also of states, *to engage in war*, Thuc. 2. 8. 3. *in peaceable sense, to come together, meet to consult or deliberate*, Ib. 15, Lycurg. 165. 32, etc.; σ. *περὶ νόμον θέσους* Arist. Pol. 4. 14, 4; of conspirators, *συν.* ἐπὶ *καταλύσει τοῦ δήμου* Dem. 745. 15, cf. Dinarch. 102. 15; —also of festive meetings, *ξυνιναὶ ξυνόδους* Plat. Symp. 197 D. b. of the assembly, *ξύλλογος σύνεσις* Id. Legg. 962 C. 4. σ. *αἱ κοινωνίαι*, of marriage, Ib. 773 A; of sexual intercourse, Lat. *coire*, Diod. 17. 77; of animals, Arist. H. A. 5. 2, 2.
II. of things, *to gather*, σ. *ἀήρ* Plat. Tim. 49 C; τὸ *ὕγρον* Theophr. C. P. 2. 19, 3; of clouds, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 22; opp. *to χωρίζεσθαι*, Id. Gen. et Corr. 1. 10, 6; σ. *πρὸς αὐτὴν recurs*, Plat. Tim. 58 A, cf. 76 A. 2. of money, *to come together, come in, of revenue*, Hdt. 1. 64., 4. 1. 3. *to be contracted*, σ. καὶ *ψύχεσθαι* Arist. Meteor. 1. 4, 12, cf. 2. 9, 4, etc. 4. of stars, *to come into conjunction*, Manetho 2. 423, etc.
συνείξις, εὼς, ἡ, *a giving way*, Soran. Tract. p. 51.
συνείπον, imperat. *συνείπε* Hyperid. Lyc. 16, aor. of *συναγορεύω* or *συμψνῃ* — *to speak with any one, confirm what another says*, Isocr. 399. fin.: *to agree with*, *τινι* Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 46, etc.; opp. *to ἀντεπεῖν*, Lys. 123. 12. 2. *to advocate* his cause, Isac. 46. 25, Dem. 580. fin.; and generally, *to help, further*, σ. *ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις τινός* Isocr. 412 B. 3. *to tell along with, help to tell*, Eur. Hipp. 557. 4. in Med. *συνείπασθαι*, *to agree upon, settle*, Dion. H. 5. 48, 51.
συνεργῶν, = *συνέργω*, *τινὰς ἐς θάλαμον* Plat. Alex. 2; *τινὰ ἐν δεσμῷ* Id. 2. 493 D; absol., Id. Rom. 5, Crass. 8.
συνεργῶ, Att. for the old form *συνέργω*, q. v.
συνεργός, ὁ, *a joining together, connexion*, of words, Dem. Phal. § 180.
συνεργῶ, *to bring together*, Lat. *connectere*, Ar. Av. 1079; *φίλοις τε καὶ ὀρχήσεσιν ἀλλήλους* Plat. Legg. 654 A; σ. *[ὑπόματα]* *to connect them with their roots*, Id. Crat. 425 B; ξ. *ἐπαυληνόντες ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν μέχρι τῆς τελευτῆς τὸν λόγον* *to trace its connexion*, Id. Polit. 267 A; σ. *τοὺς κύνας ἀπὸ τινος* *to lead them on connectedly from a point*, Xen. Cyn. 6, 21; σ. *στεφάνους* Aristid. 1. 143, etc.; —Pass., *συνεῖρεται* τὸ ἐφέξης *is closely connected, follows of itself*, Arist. G. A. 2. 5, 9, cf. Gen. et Corr. 2. 10, 11; *συνειρομένη πραγματεία* *a connected system*, Id. Metaph. 1. 5, 3. **II.** in speaking, often in a disparaging sense, σ. *λόγους ἀπνευστί* (v. sub *ἀπνευστί*), Dem. 328. 12; *συνείρουσι μὲν τοὺς λόγους, ἴσασι δ' οὐ* Arist. Eth. N. 7. 3, 8; *ὕπὸ τὴν ἀναπνοὴν ἐπὶ τὰ καὶ πέντε στίχους* σ., in a breath, Polyb. 10. 47. 9; σ. *ἄλρους* Luc. Tim. 9, cf. Nigr. 8, Bacch. 7; —but also simply of a circumstantial narrative, σ. *καθ' ἐν ἑκάστον* Isocr. Antid. § 184; σ. *τὰς ἐξῆς πράξεις* Diod. 16. 76; *τὴν καταγορίαν* Luc. Pisc. 22; τὸ *γνώθι σεαυτὸν πολλὰ* λόκις Id. D. Mort. 2. 2. 2. seemingly intr. (sub. *λόγους*) *to connect one's reasoning, speak on, continue* the subject, Arist. Top. 8. 3, 1, Metaph. 1 (min.) 3, 2, 13. 3, 10; σ. *εἰς τὸ πρῶτον* Id. Div. per Somn. 2, 11; ἀπὸ *τῶν εἰρημένων* Id. G. A. 1. 2, 1; σ. *περὶ κλοπῆς* Luc. Prom. 5; and then, more generally, *to continue*, c. part., *συνείρον ἄπνευστες*, i. e. they went off *without pausing*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 6; σ. *κινούμενος* *to con-*

tinue moving, Arist. Phys. 8. 8, 5; —absol. *to be continuous or connected*, Id. Soph. Elench. 16, 5, Meteor. 2. 5, 17, Gen. et Corr. 1. 3, 11, al.
συνεῖσθαι, *to bring in together*, τὰ ἐπιτήδεια Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 24; ἡ ἔχθρα σ. τῷ μίσει φθόνον Plut. 2. 91 B; —Pass., *συνεῖσθαι* *follows at the same time, of an influence*, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 86; —verb. Adj. **συνεῖσάκτος**, *on, introduced together*; ἡ σ. in Eccl. *a priest's house-keeper*, Lat. *subintroducta*, Heinichen Eus. H. E. excurs. 13; *θυγατέρες σ. illegitimate*, Eust. 1954. 8.
συνεῖσάλλομαι, Dep. *to leap in together*, Synes. Epist. 35.
συνεῖσθαι, *to embark in together with*, *πλοῖον ναύταις* Aesch. Theb. 602; ταῦτ' Ἀργῶν ἀκάφος Eur. Med. 477; εἰς τὸ πλοῖον Antipho 139. 7.
συνεῖσβάλλω, intr. *to make an inroad into a country together, join in an inroad*, ἐς Ἀθήνας Hdt. 9. 17; *with another, τινὶ* *or μετὰ τινος* Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 30, Hell. 6. 5, 22 absol., Thuc. 2. 31., 4. 94, etc.
συνεῖσβολή, ἡ, *a joint invasion, inroad or attack*, Eust. 76. 10.
συνεῖσδύνω, *to slip into together*, Arist. Mirab. 99.
συνεῖσεμι, (εἰμί ibo) *to go in or enter together*, Arist. Respir. 4, 3, Color. 4, 3; *δεῦρο σὺ ξυνεῖσθί μοι* Athenio Sam. 1. 45.
συνεῖσελαύνω, *to join in driving into*, Theod. Stud. **II.** intr. *to enter along with*, Plut. Artox. 13, etc.
συνεῖσερχομαι, Dep. *to enter along with or together, δόμους* Eur. Hel. 327; ἐς *οἶκους* τινὶ Ib. 1083; εἰς *τείχος* Thuc. 4. 57; *οἴκαδε* Andoc. 31. 15; —of things, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 10, etc.
συνεῖσευπόρῳ, *to furnish besides, τινὶ τι* Ath. 367 B.
συνεῖσηγέομαι, Dep. *to introduce together, λόγους* Plut. 2. 795 B.
συνεῖσθῶ, *to run in together*, Cyrill.
συνεῖσκατοικέω, *to settle in together*, dub. l. in Hipp. 1289. 6.
συνεῖσκομίζω, *to introduce along with or together*, Cyrill.
συνεῖσκρίνομαι [τ], Pass. *to be introduced (as into the body, cf. ἐκκρίνω)* *with or together*, Plut. 2. 902 A.
συνεῖσομαι, v. s. *σύνουδα*.
συνεῖσπέμπω, fut. *ψω*, *to send into along with*, Ael. V. H. 12. 43.
συνεῖσπιδάω, *to leap into with or together*, App. Mith. 98.
συνεῖσπίπτω, *to fall or be thrown into along with or together*, εἰς *τὴν θάλατταν* Xen. An. 5. 7, 25. **II.** *to rush in along with or together*, esp. of soldiers pursuing the besieged to their own gates and getting in with them, σ. ἐς *τὸ τεῖχος* Hdt. 3. 55., 9. 102; *τινὶ* *with one*, Hdt. 3. 78, Thuc. 6. 100, Xen., etc.; *μετὰ τινος* Ar. Eccl. 1095; σ. *εἰς τὸν πύλωνα σὺν τινι* Xen. An. 7. 1, 18; *κατὰ τὰς πύλας* Id. Hell. 4. 7, 6; absol., Lys. 97. 38.
συνεῖσπλέω, *to sail into together*, εἰς *λιμένα* Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 16.
συνεῖσπολέω, *to draw into one's own party*, *τινα* Plut. 2. 482 E, 484 D.
συνεῖσπορεύομαι, Pass. *to enter together*, Dion. H. 9, 52.
συνεῖσπράσσω, Att. -ττω, *to help one (τινὶ) in exacting money from another (τινὰ)*, Dem. 1205. 9; *τιμωρίας παρὰ τινος* Dion. H. 10. 11.
συνεῖσρῶ, *to flow in together*, Ael. N. A. 1. 2, Joseph. B. J. 2. 17, 6.
συνεῖστρέχω, *to run into together*, App. Pun. 113, Aen. Tact. 39.
συνεῖστέφρω, *to join in paying the war-tax (ἐισφορά)*, Hen. Hell. 2. 1, 5, Dion. H., etc.; metaph., σ. *τι πρὸς τι, ἐπὶ τι* Themist. 88 A, Ptol.: —Med., σ. *κρίων* Alciphro 3. 35.
συνεῖσφορά, ἡ, *a joint contribution*, C. I. 4422, 4551, Poll. 8. 157.
συνεῖσφῶ, *to let into together*, Hesych.
συνεῖσβαίνω, *to go out together*, ἐπὶ τὸ ὄρος Xen. An. 4. 3, 22, cf. Strab. 726.
συνεῖσβάλλω, *to cast out along with*, τῷ *τέκνῳ τὰς μήτρας* Hdt. 3. 108; *Περσῶνδρον τοῖς ἐπιθεμένοις* *Periander with the other assailants*, Arist. Pol. 5. 4, 9; τὸ πνεῦμα *μετὰ τῶν φθόγγων* Id. Audib. 70. 2. *to assist in casting out or expelling*, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 13., 6. 5, 33, Arist. Pol. A. 14. 23.
συνεῖσβιβάζω, Causal of *συνεῖσβαίνω*, *to help in bringing out*, *τὰς ἀμάξας ἐκ τοῦ πηλοῦ* Xen. An. 1. 5, 7.
συνεῖσβλύω, *to spirt out together*, Boisson. Anecd. 5. 475.
συνεῖσβοῶ, *to shout out together*, Hdn. 2. 2, 21; *ὅτι* . . . Dio C. 39. 19.
συνεῖσβοθνήω, *to join in going out to aid one*, Diod. Excerpt. 511. 70.
συνεῖσβράσσω, of the sea, *to throw on shore along with*, *στρατηλάτην ναύταις* Lyc. 898; —in Pass. *to be ejected*, Hesych.
συνεκδᾶπνῶ, *to expend together*, Galen. 10. 342.
συνεκδέχομαι, Dep. *to take on oneself together, ὕρην* Plut. 2. 482 E; ἡδονή σ. *τὸν κάμνοντα* *possesses him together*, Ib. 662 B. **II.** *to understand a word also*, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 200, 202.
συνεκδημέω, *to be abroad with another*, Ephor. 155, Plut. Cato Mi. 5.
συνεκδημητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fond of going abroad together*, name of a play by Ion, Poll. 2. 88.
συνεκδημία, ἡ, *a being or going abroad together*, Gloss.
συνεκδημος, ὁ, *a fellow-traveller*, Act. Ap. 19, 29, Plut. Otho 5, etc.
συνεκδιδάσκω, *to teach together*, Phot. in Mai Coll. Vat. 1. 266.
συνεκδίδωμι, *to give out or give up together*, *τινὰ* Plut. Demosth. 23; *to throw out together*, Id. 2. 609 B. 2. *to help a poor man in portioning out his daughter* (cf. ἐκδίδωμι 1. 2), σ. *τὴν θυγατέρα* Lys. 157. 18, Dem. 316. 4; so in Med., Dion. H. 2. 10. **II.** intr. *to end in like manner*, E. M.
συνεκδοῖσις, εὼς, ἡ, *an editing together*, Phot. Bibl. 545. 15.
συνεκδοχή, ἡ, *an understanding one thing with another*; hence in Rhetoric, *synecdoché*, an indirect mode of expression, *when the whole is put for a part or vice versa*, Quint. Inst. 8. 6, 19, Walz Rhett. 8. 691.
συνεκδοχικός, ἡ, ὄν, *making use of συνεκδοχή*, Athanas. Adv. -κῶς, in the way of *synecdoché*, Diod. 5. 31; in Schol. Thuc. 1. 10, *συνεκδοχικῶς* is the prob. l. for -δρομικός.

συνεκδρομή, ἡ, a running out together: metaph. a following the same rule, analogy, A. B. 552, Eust. 341. 23, E. M.: v. ἀκαμαντοχαρμας.

συνεκδρομοι, *on, running out or ending together*, Pisd.

συνεκδύομαι, *Med. to put off together, ἀμα κίθωνι ἐκδυσμένω συνεκδύεται καὶ τὴν αἰδῶ γυνή* Hdt. 1. 8.

II. Pass. to go out together, Polyae. 2. 31, 2, Nicet. Eug., etc.

συνεκδείξω, to join in placing among the gods, Plut. 2. 492 E.

συνεκθερμαίνω, to heat together, Plut. Pomp. 8, Galen.

συνεκθεῖν, to run out along with, *τινὶ ἐκ τῶν τάξεων* App. Mithr. 49.

συνεκθελύνω, to help to make womanish, Clearch. ap. Ath. 687 A.

συνεκθλίβω [ῖ], to squeeze out together, Arist. Probl. 4. 2. 1.

συνεκθνήσκω, to faint along with or together, σ. τῷ πῶματι, i. e. to drink till wine and drinker fail together, Eur. Cycl. 571.

συνεκθρόσκω, to leap out together, Byz.

συνεκκαίδεκα, sixteen together, by sixteens, Dem. 260. fin.

συνεκκαίω, fut. -καῶω, to set on fire together, Ael. V. H. 13. 1, Plut. Alex. 35:—metaph. to help to inflame, *τινὰ* Polyb. 3. 14. 3, Plut., etc.

συνεκκαλέομαι, Med. to call out or excite together, *τινὰ πρὸς τι* Polyb. 18. 2, 11; *τὴν ὄρεϊν* Plut. 2. 917 C.

συνεκκάνω, to work out together, τι Themist. 42 D.

συνέκκειμαι, Pass. to be exposed with a child, Heliod. 2. 31, Longus 4. 18.

συνεκκνύω, to empty out together, Eccl.:—Pass. to be frustrated together, Eust. Opusc. 286. 78.

συνεκκνέτω, to pierce or stab at once, LXX (2 Macc. 5. 26), Eust., etc.

συνεκκλέπτω, to help to steal away, Eur. Tro. 1018, Hel. 1370; σ. γάμους to help in concealing it, Id. El. 364.

συνεκκλησιάζω, to frequent the ἐκκλησία together, Plut. Sol. 18:—hence συνεκκλησιαστής, ὁ, Poll. 6. 157.

II. to be in communion with the Church, Eccl.:—hence συνεκκλησιαῖστος, ὁ, Eccl.

συνεκκλίνω [ῖ], to bend aside together, Diod. 3. 26; but Dind. συνεγκλ-.

συνεκκλύω, to wash out together, Arist. Color. 5. 12:—Pass., Id. G. A. 1. 19, 20.

συνεκκολυμβάω, to swim out from together, Galen.

συνεκκομίζω, to carry out along with, αὐτῷ τὴν μητέρα Isocr. 388 C; of a funeral, Phylarch. 25, Plut. C. Gracch. 14; cf. συνεκφέρω.

II. to help in carrying out, help in achieving, Eur. Hipp. 465; σ. τινὶ κακὰ, πόνοιοις to help one in bearing them, Id. Or. 685, El. 73.

συνεκκόπτω, to help to cut away, Xen. An. 4. 8, 8; σ. τὴν πίστην Plut. 2. 1101 C.

συνεκκρίνω [ῖ], to help in clearing out by secretion, Arist. G. A. 2. 4. 5:—Pass. to be got rid of by secretion also, σ. ἡ περὶ τῶναι lb. 1. 19, 13; ἰδρωτι with the perspiration, Id. Meteor. 2. 3. 13, cf. 3. 1. 3.

συνεκκροῦμαι, to be driven from one's purpose together, Plut. Caes. 33.

συνεκκἀλέω, to utter along with or together, Eust. 728. 55.

συνεκκλαμβάνω, to take out together with, *τινὶ τι* Ptolem. Harm. 2. 3.

II. to understand together, Byz.

συνεκκλάμπω, to shine forth together, Plut. 2. 627 D, Longin. 44. 3.

συνεκκλεῖναι, to pound together, Diosc. Alex. 4, Oribas.

συνεκλέγομαι, Med. to contract an illness, Luc. Ep. Saturn. 28; v. l. συνελέξαντο.

συνεκλείω, = συνεκλεῖναι, Galen. 2. 101, Alex. Trall.

συνεκλείπω, to vanish together, Strab. 455; *τινὶ with*... Plut. 2. 777 A, etc.; Νούμα συνεξέλειπε ἐν εἰρήνῃ τὴν Πάριν εἶναι Id. Comp. Lycurg. 4.

συνεκλεκτός, ὁ, ὄν, chosen along with or together, 1 Ep. Petr. 5. 13.

συνεκλύομαι, Pass. to be set free together, μερμῶν Greg. Nyss.

II. to be dissolved together, συνεκλυμένοις τὴν ψυχὴν τῷ σώματι Plut. 2. 506 A; πάντα συνεκλύεσθαι Anth. P. 6. 56; of language, Longin. 39. 4.

συνεκμαίω, to make frantic together, Eust. Opusc. 278. 25.

συνεκμαῖω, to march out to fight together, Ar. Lys. 1154.

συνεκμοχλεύω, to join in forcing open, Ar. Lys. 430.

συνεκνήχομαι, Dep. to swim out along with, Basil.

συνεκπέμπω, to send out or forth together, τοὺς ἀρχεῖους εἰς Πελλήνην Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 18; τοὺς οἰκέτας Id. Oec. 7. 35; *τινὰ ἅμα τινὶ ἐπὶ* Θερμοπύλας Diod. 11. 4; to send out secretly, Plut. Mar. 40.

2. of things, to send forth or eject together, τὸ πῶμα Plut. Tim. 91 A; φωνὴν ap. Suid. s. v. φιοῖ.

συνεκπεπαινω, to help to ripen, Plut. 2. 700 F.

συνεκπεράω, to come out together, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 11; μετὰ τινος Xen. Cyn. 4. 5.

συνεκπέσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -πέσω:—to help in getting rid of by digestion, Arist. Probl. 2. 21, 1, Plut. 2. 647 D.

II. to assist in ripening, Theophr. C. P. 4. 9, 5; to assist in digesting, Ael. V. H. 12. 37:—metaph. to make mild, mellow together, Plut. 2. 648 F, 664 E, 676 B, etc.

συνεκπηδάω, to spring out along with, ὁ θυμὸς τῇ γνώμῃ Philostr. 733.

συνεκπιέω, to press out together: verb. Adj. -πιεστέον. Geop.

συνεκπικραίνωμαι, Pass. to be much provoked also, Plut. 2. 468 B.

συνεκπίμπλημι, to fill up together, Eccl.

συνεκπύπτω, to inflame also, τὸν ἀέρα Arist. Meteor. 3. 1. 9.

συνεκπνύω [ῖ], to drink off together, τὸ κέρας Xen. An. 7. 3, 32.

συνεκπύπτω, to come forth or be cast out together, Arist. H. A. 7. 10, 2; μετὰ τινος Plut. Theat. 156 B.

II. c. dat. to rush out together with, Plut. Pelop. 32, Lysand. 28.

2. to be driven out or banished together with, Id. Anton. 32.

3. to disappear together with, ἄμφοι σ. ἀπὸντι τῷ θερμῷ Id. 2. 496 A, cf. Luc. Hist. Conscr. 62.

III. in impf. of the voting tablets coming out of the urn in which they were collected, to come out in agreement, to happen to agree, κατὰ τῷτὸ αἰ γινώμαι συνεκπίπτουσιν Hdt. 1. 206; αἰ πλείστα γινώμαι σ. ναυμαχίαις agreed in advising to fight, Id. 8. 49; οἱ πολλοὶ σ. Θεμιστοκλέα κρίνοντες agreed in choosing, Ib. 123.

2. c. dat.

to come out equal to another, run a dead heat with him, ἀγωνίζομενος στάδιον συνεξείπιπε τῷ πρῶτῳ Id. 5. 22, cf. Plut. 2. 1045 D.

IV. to be thrown out or fail together, ἐν τινι Demad. 179. 29 (Bekker would eject the ἐν): of a play, to be rejected, Luc. Nigrin. 8.

V. to be torn out together, ἐκ τῶν ῥίμων Plut. Tim. 84 B.

VI. to degenerate together, εἰς τι Longin. 41. 1.

συνεκπλέω, Ion. -πλώω: fut. -πλευσεῖσθαι Lys. 132. 7. To sail out along with, τινὶ Hdt. 1. 5, Thuc. 4. 3, etc.; μετὰ τινος Lys. 132. 16; absol., Ib. 7 and 10:—Συνεκπλέουσα or -αι, name of a Comedy by Philippiades.

συνεκπληρῶ, to fill up the measures of, complete, τὸ ἐλλείπει Polyb. 16. 28, 2; τὰς ἐπιβολὰς 14. 4. 3; to indulge to the full, τὰς ὁρμὰς 3. 78, 5.

συνεκπλήσσω, Att. -ττω, to strike with fear together, Plut. 2. 41 C.

συνεκπνέω, fut. -πνεύσομαι, to breathe one's last along with, τινὶ Eur. I. T. 684; σ. τῷ χαίρειν Luc. Laps. 3.

συνεκποιέομαι, Pass. to be sufficiently supplied by, be content with, τινὶ Polyb. 6. 49, 7; cf. ἐκποιέω III.

συνεκπολεμῶ, to vanquish together, Diod. 15. 25., 16. 43, Eust.

συνεκπολεμῶ, to excite to war together, *τινὰ τινι* ap. Suid. s. v. πολεμῶσαι:—Pass. to become hostile together, πρὸς ἀλλήλους Plut. 2. 380 B.

συνεκπονέω, to help in working out, τῷ θανόντι χάριτα Eur. Hel. 1378; to help in achieving or effecting, φυγὰς Id. I. T. 1063; τάδε Hel. 1406.

2. without acc., σ. τινι to join in labour with, assist to the utmost, Id. Ion 850, Fr. 132.

II. to assist in supporting, συνεκπονοῦσα κώλον Id. Ion 740.

συνεκπονῆζον, verb. Adj. one must help in working out, Clem. Al. 45. 3.

συνεκπορεύομαι, Pass. to go forth together with, τινὶ LXX (Judic. 13. 25).

συνεκπορίζω, to help in procuring or supplying, *τινὶ τι* Xen. An. 5. 8, 25; προφάσει Plut. 2. 73 E.

συνεκποτέω, verb. Adj. of συνεκπνέω, one must drink off at the same time, καὶ τὴν τρύφῃ Ar. Pl. 1085.

συνεκπράσσομαι, Ion. -πρήσσομαι, Med. to assist in avenging, συνεπρήξαντο αὐτῷ τὸν .. θάνατον Hdt. 7. 169; cf. συμπράσσω III.

συνεκπτύω, to spit out together, Greg. Nyss., Tzet.

συνεκπύρῶ, to inflame together, Plat. Tim. 65 E.

συνεκρῶ, to flow or run out along with or together, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 11, Clem. Al. 375:—metaph. to vanish together, Epict. ap. Stob.

72. 39.

συνεκρήγνυμαι, Pass. to break out together, Ideler Phys. 2. 413.

συνεκρῖδομαι, Pass. to be uprooted together, Greg. Nyss.

συνεκροφέω, to gulp down together, Max. Tyr. Diss. 20. 4.

συνεκροπάω, to draw out together, Eccl.

συνεκστράτεύω, to march out together, Joseph. A. J. 7. 10, 1.

συνεκσφίγγω, to bind fast together, *τινὰ δεσμοῖς* Nicet. Eug.

συνεκσώζω, to help in preserving or delivering, ξένον Soph. O. C. 566; τὸ σώμα ἢ ψυχὴ σ. with itself, Antipho 140. 28.

συνεκτανύω, = συνεκτείνω, Hipp. Art. 823.

συνεκταπείνω, to humble greatly, σ. ἐαυτὸν to condescend greatly, Plut. 2. 529 E.

συνεκτάσσω, Att. -ττω, to arrange in line with, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 18.

συνεκτείνω, to prostrate beside, Heracl. All. Hom. 54: to make parallel, *τινὶ τι* Zozim. 4. 33.

II. intr. to extend along with, be equal, τινὶ Plut. 2. 901 B; al. Pass., as in Greg. Nyss.

συνεκτελέω, to help in completing, τὰ πράγματα Aristid. 1. 442: to help in ripening, Theophr. C. P. 1. 13, 9 (Schneid).

συνεκτέμνω, to exterminate together with, *τινὶ τι* Plut. 2. 159 C.

συνεκτέον, verb. Adj. of συνέχω, one must keep together, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 70.

συνεκτίθημι, to put on shore along with or together, Plut. 2. 27 C; σ. αὐτὰ carry themselves off together, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 480.

συνεκτιθηνέομαι, Dep. to assist in fostering, Plut. 2. 321 D, 662 C.

συνεκτικός, ὁ, ὄν, (συνέχω) fit for holding together, ἡ τῶν ὅλων σ. αἰτία Arist. Mund. 6. 1; σ. αἰτία conclusive or effective causes, opp. to συναίτια, συνεργά, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 15, cf. Cic. Fat. 3. 19; Ideler Phys. 2. 441, Clem. Al. 376, 929, 931; συνεκτικώτατα the most essential doctrines, Iambvl. V. Pyth. 5. 226; σ. τῆς σωφροσύνης Phintys. ap. Stob.

444. 27; v. συνακτικός 2.

II. Adv. -κῶς, summarily, in Plut. Alc. p. 52, Zonar.

συνεκτίκτω, to bring forth together, τροφὴν σ. τοῖς τέκνοις to produce food simultaneously with the young, as oviparous animals do, Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 9, cf. Pol. 1. 8, 10.

συνεκτίμω, to value or honour together, Athanas.

συνεκτινύω [ῖ], fut. -τινῶ [ῖ], to pay along with or together, to help in paying, Plat. Legg. 855 B, Dem. 1254. 27, Plut. Rom. 13 (v. l. συνεκτινύνοντες), etc.

συνεκτοκίζω, to help in parturition, Symm. V. T.

συνεκτροχῆλίζομαι, Pass. to be run away with as by a horse, Plut. 2. 802 D.

συνεκτροχύνωμαι, Pass. to be furious together, of torrents, Plut. Sull. 16.

συνεκτρέπω, to turn aside together, Pisd.

συνεκτρέφω, fut. -θρέψω, to rear up along with or together, τὸ γεννηθὲν κοινῇ μετ' ἐκείνου Plat. Symp. 209 C; ε. τοῖς παῖδας to assist in bringing them up, Id. Menex. 249 A:—Pass. to grow up with, συνεκτραφεῖς ἐμοί Eur. I. T. 709, cf. Andoc. 7. 29, Luc. Amor. 32.

συνεκτρέχω, aor. -ἐδρίπων:—to run out along with or together, to sail out together, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 17, Ages. 2, 11; σ. λόγῳ Plut. 2. 933 F; to be an accomplice, ἰδὼν ποτ' αἰσχρὸν ἔργον μὴ συνεκδράμης Menand. Monost. 272.

2. of plants, to shoot up together, Theophr. C. P. 5. 6, 11, Plut. 2. 723 B.

II. to turn out well, to prosper, speed, Polyb. 12. 3, 5, cf. 10. 40, 6.

III. to be of the same length

with another line, Dion. H. de Comp. 26: to have the same ending, A. B. 587, Eust. 769, 28.

συνεκτρίβω [τ], to destroy utterly together, LXX (Sap. 11. 19), Byz. συνεκτροφός, on, reared up together, LXX (1 Macc. 1. 7, Cod. Vat. συντρόφους).

συνεκτυφλώ, to make quite blind together, Theod. Stud. συνεκφαίνω, to shew forth or display together, τὴν παρασκευὴν App. Civ. 1. 39: to signify together, τινί τι Plut. 2. 33 D:—Pass. to shine forth together, Greg. Nyss.

συνεκφαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, connotative, E. M. 30. 8, Anecd. Oxon. 1. 436. συνεκφέρω, to carry out together, esp. to burial, τινά Phylarch. ap. Athl. 606 F: to attend a funeral, Thuc. 2. 34, Dio C. 56. 42:—to disgorge together, τῷ νοσήματι τὸν λόγον Plut. 2. 453 D. II. to bear to the end along with, τινί ἔρωτας Eur. Fr. 340.

συνεκφέρω, to express with or together, of an artist, σ. τῇ μορφῇ τὴν ἀρετὴν Plut. 2. 335 B, cf. 25 C; so, ἔργα ὕψος τι διανοίας σ. Id. Demetr. 20. IV. Pass. to be carried away with, τῇ δυνάμει τῶν λεγόντων Diod. 1. 76; τοῖς θυμοῖς Id. 17. 70; τῇ νίκῃ, φιλοτιμίᾳ, etc., Plut., etc.

συνεκφεύγω, to escape with, Philostr. 513. συνεκφλεγμαινῶ, to become inflamed together, Theophr. Fr. 7. 12. συνέκφοβος, on, terrified together, Eccl.

συνεκφοιτάω, to go constantly together, εἰς τὰ θέατρα Themist. 304 B. συνεκφορά, ἡ, a carrying out together, esp. to burial, Aen. Tact. 17.

II. an uttering together, Dion. H. de Comp. 14, p. 166. συνεκφορέω, = συνεκφέρω, Heliod. 4. 17. συνέκφρασις, εως, ἡ, a joint description, Athanas.

συνεκφροντίζω, to think out together, Greg. Naz.

συνεκφοιταί, Pass. with aor. 2 act., to be born together, Philostr. 852.

συνεκφανέω, to call out at the same time, Ach. Tat. 1. 12:—Pass. to be uttered together, Longin. 38.

συνεκφώνησις, ἡ, joint utterance, Clem. Al. 374, 854:—in Gramm., = συνίζησις 2, Eust. p. 11. 32.

συνεκφωτίζω, to lighten quite up, or mutually, Plut. 2. 806 A. συνεκχέω, to pour out together, ὡν τῷ γάλακτι Aetiae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 13; πνεῦμα καὶ κωκυτῷ Anth. P. 7. 608:—Pass. to stream out together, inetaph. of men, Polyb. 9. 9, cf. 11. 14. 7.

συνεκχυάω, to assist nature in emptying the vessels of the body, Hipp. 1168 G, Galen. Lex. s. v.: v. Foës. Oecon.

συνελάσσω, εως, ἡ, a driving together, Gloss.

συνελαύνω, fut. -ελάσω [ᾶ]: Ep. aor. συνελάσσα: pf. part. συνεληλάμενος Arat. 176 (on the accent, v. Apoll. in A. B. 500, 545, 549), but συνεληλαμένους Polyb. 4. 48, 2, Aetiae.: plarf. -ηλάσμεν LXX: aor. pass. -ηλάσθη [ᾶ] Polyb. 18. 5, 6, -ηλάσθη LXX, Plut. Caes. 17. Used by Hom. only in pres. and Ep. aor. (save when he has σὺν δ' ἤλασε in times); he uses the Att. form συν- where required by the metre.

To drive together, λήϊδα δ' ἐκ πεδίου συνελάσσαμεν Il. 11. 677; τὰς μὲν [βαῦς] συνελάσσαν εἰς αὐλὴν h. Hom. Merc. 106, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 14; σὺν δ' ἤλασ' ὀδόντας gnashed his teeth together, Od. 18. 98: to hammer together, Plut. 2. 567 E:—to force together, συνελάσσε κάρη χεῖρας τε h. Hom. Merc. 240; τινὰ εἰς δόλον κῆρα Anth. P. 7. 604; σ. εἰς στενὸν Luc. Hermot. 63:—Pass. to be driven or forced together, Polyb. 4. 48, 2, etc.; εἰς βραχὺ διάζωμα σ. to be contracted into..., Plut. Phoc. 13; συνεληλαμένους σφυγμοὶ Aetiae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 1.

II. to match in combat, set to fight, like συνήμι, συμβάλλω, Lat. committere, θεοὺς ἐρίδι συνελάσσαι Il. 20. 134; θεοὺς ἐρίδι συνελαύνειν 21. 394; absol. συνελάσσαμεν ὦκα Od. 18. 39. 2. intr., ἐρίδι συνελαυνόμεν to meet in quarrel, Il. 21. 129.

συνελαφρίζω, to assist in lightening, πόνους Greg. Naz.

συνελέγχω, to convince together, Att. Anab. 6. 29 (in Pass.). II. to prove besides, Apoll. de Constr. 206, etc.

συνελευθερώ, to join in freeing from, αὐτοὺς τοῦ μονάρχου Hdt. 5. 46. 2. absol. to join in freeing, τὴν Ἑλλάδα Id. 7. 51, 157, Thuc. 2. 72.

συνελευσις, ἡ, a coming together, meeting, Aquila V. T.:—sexual intercourse, Ptol.; τινι or πρὸς τινα Eur. Phoen. argum. 2, Zonar. 2. of things, a combination, union, Plut. 2. 1112 C, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 40, 90, M. 9. 370, etc.; a grouping, group, κινῶν Joseph. A. J. 3. 6, 3.

συνελευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed for society, τὸ σ. Plut. 2. 757 C:—this form should prob. be restored for συνελευστος in Cyrill.

συνέλιξις, ἡ, a rolling together, combining, Dion. Areop.

συνελίσσω, Ion. συνελ- (as also in Eur. Ion 1164), Att. -ττω:—to roll together, roll up, εἶριον Hipp. Art. 785:—Pass., σὺν δ' ἐλίσσεται τμητοῖς ἱμάσι Soph. El. 746; of certain 'insects, to roll themselves up into a ball, Arist. P. A. 4. 6, 6, cf. Il. A. 2. 11, 2. 2. intr. to coil itself up, of a serpent, σπείραις σ. Eur. I. c.

συνελέκυστον, one must draw together, Xen. Ages. 9, 4.

συνέλκω, fut. εως -είκωσα (v. ἔλκω). To draw together, σ. τὸ δέρμα ἐπὶ τὴν γαστέρα Plat. Symp. 190 E; σ. μετ' αὐτῶν ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς to help them in dragging us over (in the game διελευσίνδα), Id. Theaet. 181 A; σ. τὰς ὀφρὺς, of frowning, Antiph. Incert. 90:—Pass., [τὰ ὕδατα] σ. πρὸς τὸ βάθος Strab. 173. 2. to draw up, contract, θρυαλλίδ' εἰς ἑαυτὸν συνελέκωσας Ar. Nub. 585.

II. to draw out along with, to help to draw out, Id. Pax 417; τοὺς νεκροὺς εἰς τὴν φάλαγγος Xen. Ages. 2, 15.

συνελεπίω, to join in hope, Suid. s. v. λύκος ἔχανεν, Phot.

συνεβαίω, to embark together, τινι with one, Luc. Navig. 15; σ. τινι εἰς τὴν θάλατταν Polyb. 1. 20, 7; τινι εἰς πλεμον to embark with one in it, Id. 20. 3, 8; εἰς ἀπὸχρῆσιν τινι Id. 16. 26, 6; σ. εἰς ἡρώικα πάθη to engage in them, of a poet, Longin. 9. 10, cf. 13. 4.

συνεβάλλω, to help in applying, τοὺς μοχλοὺς Ar. Lys. 246. II.

intr. to fall upon also, to join in attacking, Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 22; σ. εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν to make a joint inroad..., Dem. 299. 10, cf. 304. 9.

συνεμβιβάζω, Causal of συνεβαίω, to put on board together, Diod. 20. 68.

συνεμβολή, ἡ, a throwing in together, σ. κώπης the regular dip of all the oars together, to the sound of the κέλευσμα, Aesch. Pers. 396:—in Id. Ag. 984, πρὸς τὴν ξυμβολαίς is generally received (for ξυμβόλοις), with the interpr.—since the fastening of the cables; (Herm. ξὺν ἐμβολαῖς;—but prob. the passage is corrupt).

συνέμεν, for συνεῖναι, inf. aor. of συνήμι, Pind.

συνεμέω, to vomit up together, χολὴν Theod. Prodr.

συνεμπάσσω, to strew upon along with or together, Diosc. 5. 85.

συνεμπείρω, to fix on spits together, Planud. Ov. Met. 12. 387.

συνεμπήρημι, to burn together, Eur. Rhés. 489:—Pass., συνεμπήρησθαι ἐν τῷ νάφ Strab. 640, cf. 717.

συνεμπίπτω, to fall in or upon together, ἐς τὸ πῦρ Luc. Peregr. 24, cf. D. Mort. 10. 4. 2. to fall on or attack together, Plut. Brut. 42; of diseases, σ. τινί Hipp. Acut. 390, Aetiae. 3. to befall at the same time, τινί Arist. Rhét. Al. 37, 32, Plut., etc.; σ. πρὸς ἄλλα to follow one another, Id. 2. 399 E. 4. to be like, Schol. Ar. Nub. 651, A. B. 814, etc.

συνεμπλέκω, to implicate also, αἰτίας σ. τινά Joseph. B. J. 7. 11, 2; τῷ ἐγκλήματι Plut. 2. 71 F.

συνεμπνέω, to blow favourably on, τοῖς ἀγῶσιν Longin. 9. 11.

συνεμπνοος, on, contr. -πνοος, on, inspired together, Nicet. Eug.

συνεμπολάω, to sell together, Theod. Prodr.

συνεμπορεύομαι, Dep. to traffic together, Synes. 145 C, 147 D.

συνεμπορία, ἡ, a travelling together, Planud., etc.

συνέμπορος, ὁ, ἡ, a fellow-traveller, companion, attendant, Aesch. Cho. 208, 713, Soph. Tr. 318, Ph. 542: c. gen. pers., οἱ ἐ. σέθεν Aesch. Supp. 939; opp. to ἡγεμὼν (a guide), Plat. Phaedo 108 B; c. dat., ξυμ-εμπόρους ἐμοὶ Eur. Bacch. 57, cf. Hel. 1538. 2. metaph., λύπη δ' ἀμύση ἐστὶ σοι ἐ. Aesch. Cho. 733; c. gen. rei, σ. χορείας partner in..., Ar. Ran. 396; σ. ἀνέρι κέρδους partner with him for gain, Anth. P. 9. 415.

συνεμπύσις, ἡ, concurrence, μέτρων Longin. Fr. 3. 4; νοημάτων Eust. Opusc. 169. 79; σ. Σοφοκλεῖ καὶ Εὐριπίδῃ a meeting between..., Schol. Ar. Thesm. 21; σ. ἱστορικῇ Ptol. in Phot. Bibl. 148. 25. II. in Gramm. similarity of form, Apoll. de Constr. 57, etc.

συνεμφαίνω, to indicate together, Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 1, Ath. 663 C; σ. ὅτι... Diod. 3. 3:—Pass. to appear together, Theophr. H. P. 1. 12, 2.

συνεμφανίζω, to make visible together, Aristid. Q. Mus. 84 B.

συνεμφάσις, ἡ, a joint or secondary indication, Clem. Al. 680; τινος of a thing, Ath. 325 B, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 239.

συνεμφέρω, to bring in with, M. Anton. 3. 4; v. Gataker.

συνεμφύω, to implant together, Galen.

συνενδείκνυμι, to indicate together, Galen. 10. 210. II. intr. to appear together, Athanas.

συνενδεκατίζω, f. l. for ἐνδεκάω in Dem. 1335. 7; v. Ilarp.

συνένδεσις, ἡ, a binding in together, τινος πρὸς τι Schol. Il. 4. 133.

συνενδύω, to linger in a place together, Noun. 10. 20. 14.

συνενδιδῶμι, to give in or give way together, Diod. 17. 43, Strab. 51, Plut. Caes. 31; ἐπιθυμίαις Id. Pericl. 15.

συνένδοσις, ἡ, n giving in, giving way, Plut. 2. 680 A.

συνενδύομαι, Med. with aor. 2—ενέδυν, to put on together, Arr. An. 1. 25.

συνενηέκομαι, Ep. for συμφέρομαι, to strike or dash against, τῷ δὴ συνενηέκατο Hes. Sc. 440:—a Boeot. form, acc. to E. M. 691.

συνένης, εως, ἡ, complaisance, Eust. Opusc. 7. 26.

συνενηθπτομαι, Pass. to be buried together, C. I. 4244, 4247.

συνενηθουάζω, to be inspired and rave together, of the Bacchae, Diod. 4. 3:—so, συνενηθουάζω, Polyb. 38. 4, 7, Strab. 147, etc.; τινι with a person, Plut. Cor. 17; or at a thing, Longin. 13. 2.

συνενοέω, to have in one's mind together, Nicet. Eug.:—Med., Eust. 71. 29, etc.:—verb. Adj. συνενοητόν, Eust. Il. 71. 29, etc.

συνενοόμαι, pf. συνένωμαι or -ήνωμαι:—Pass. to be united in one, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 10, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 130, Joseph. B. J. 5. 4, 3, etc.

συνέντῃσις, ἡ, joint tension or pressure, Plut. 2. 589 A, 901 D.

συνεντάσσω, to arrange together, Phot. Bibl. 100. 21.

συνεντᾶφιάζω, to inter together, Theod. Prodr.

συνεντείνω, to put on the stretch together, Soran.:—Pass. to be on the stretch together, ψυχῇ σ. σώματι Muson. in Stob. 370. 34.

συνέντευξις, ἡ, = συντυχία, Hesych.

συνέντης, ὁ, = συνέργος, Hesych.; cf. αὐθέντης.

συνεντῶφάω, to luxuriate in together, Byz.

συνεντυμβεύω, to entomb together, Byz.

συνενυπόστατος, on, really existent in together, Eccl.

συνενωσις, εως, ἡ, union in one, Epiphani.

σύνεξ, six together, Hyperid. ap. Harp. s. v. συμμορία.

συνεζάγω, to lead out together, στρατιὴν Hdt. 5. 75; σ. τι εἰς φῶς to assist in bringing it out, Plat. Theaet. 157 D. II. to carry off together, to assist in removing, οἱ ἔμετοι σ. τὸ γλισχρόν Arist. Probl. 2. 22, cf. 37. 2; ἥλιος σ. τὴν ὑπὸ τῆς Theophr. C. P. 4. 13, 5; τοὺς συναγωνιστάς Plut. 2. 787 E; σ. ἑαυτὸν, of suicide, App. Civ. 4. 23. 2. Pass. also, σ. μανίῃ to be carried away together, Anth. Plan. 128.

συνεζαυθερώ, to change into air together, Io. Lyd. de Mens. 3. 27, Synes. 141 B.

συνεζαυθριάζω, to put into the open air together, Diosc. 3. 163.

συνεζαυπτόω, to make bloody together, Philo 2. 96.

συνεζαίρω, to take out together, to help in removing, συνεζέλειν ὑμῖν τὸ θηρίον ἐκ τῆς χώρας Hdt. 1. 36:—Med., συμφόνειν καὶ συνεζαίρει

δόμεν Eur. Ion 1044; σ. τὸ δαμοῖσθαι take it away also, Xen. Cyn. 5, 28. II. to help in doing, σ. τινι πόλιν Xen. Hell. 7. 4. 12; μετὰ τινος Aeschin. 32. 28; so, σ. δόρι Eur. Ion 61; Φρύγας Id. Tro. 24; Τροίαν Isocr. 192 C. II. to help in rescuing, Polyb. 5. 11. 5. συνεξαίρω, to assist in raising, τὴν θάλατταν Strab. 173; συνεφαρβείς ὑπὸ τινων being lifted up at once, Plut. Anton. 12. 2. metaph., σ. τὴν ἡχώ to help in calling forth the echo, Philostr., v. Jacobs p. 321, cf. 219; σ. τὴν φιλοτιμίαν Plut. 2. 819 F; συνεφαρβείς τοῖς λόγοις excited at the same time by... Diod. 17. 72; πρὸς τι Luc. Dom. 4. II. intr. to rise together, of the sea, Strab. 51:—to go out along with, τινί Id. 760; of colonies, Polyb. 12. 5, 8 (3. 68, 8 is now altered). συνεξάκολουθώ, to follow constantly, to attend everywhere, συνεξάκολουθεῖ τινι δνείδος Polyb. 2. 7, 3, cf. 58, 11; τὸ νικᾶν σ. τινι 3. 63, 11, etc.; συνεξηκολούθει αὐτῷ ἀσέλγητα was habitual to him, 37. 2, 4; τὰ συνεξάκολουθοῦντα τοῦτους the consequences, 3. 109, 9. 2. of events, to turn out in accordance with, τινι 18. 15, 12; τὸ σ. τοῖσιν their consequences, 3. 55, 3. 3. in Gramm.—συνεκτρέχω, Eust. 630. 20, Anecd. Oxon. 1. 97; also a Subst.—ἦσις, εως, ἡ, Eust. 1. c. συνεξάκοντιζομαι, Pass. to dart out along with, τινι Eust. 1108. 3. συνεξάκονω, fut. οὐσόμεν, to hear all of a thing together, τι Soph. Tr. 372; τινος Plut. 2. 720 D. II. to understand as implied in a thing, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 241, Eust. 769. 58, etc.:—verb. Adj.—οὐστίνω, Schol. Strab. p. 427 Falc. συνεξάλειψω, to abolish together, Plut. Cato Mi. 17, Greg. Nyss. συνεξάλλασσω, to exchange together, τινί τι Eccl. συνεξάλλομαι, Dep. to leap out along with, τινι Eust. 837. 26. συνεξάμαρτάνω, to err along with, have part in a fault, Thuc. 3. 43, Lys. 97. 29, etc.; τινι with one, Isocr. 119 E, Dem., etc.; μετὰ τινος Antipho 138. 18; σ. τοῖς ἀσεβήμασιν τινος Polyb. 5. 11. 1. συνεξάμειβω, to remove to another place together, Babr. 59. 15. συνεξάμυλλάομαι, Dep. to begin a contest with, labour equally with, Plut. 2. 137 C (v. l. συναμ—). συνεξανάλίσκομαι, Pass. to be expended with, τινι Dion. H. 4. 23. συνεξαναπληρώω, to fill up again with or together, Hipp. 915 H. συνεξάνθω, to blossom or break out together, Plut. 2. 434 B. συνεξάνημαι, Pass. to be relaxed together, Soran. Obst. 19 B. συνεξάνησθαι, to stir up or excite together, Plut. 2. 44 C. II. Pass., with aor. 2 and pf. act., to rise up at the same time, rise and come forth with, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 27, Plut. Ages. 12, etc.; ἅμα τινί Id. Pyrrh. 11; σ. τοῖς καιροῖς Polyb. 16. 9, 4. 2. to rise in rebellion, revolt along with together, Id. 5. 39, 4, etc.; τινι Dio C. 71. 28; πρὸς τι Plut. Cat. Mi. 59, etc. συνεξανοίγω, to open together with, τινί Leont. in Phot. Bibl. 506. 1. συνεξάνω, Att. —ανύω [ῶ], to accomplish together, Dio Chr. 1. 395. II. to overtake or equal in running, Plut. 2. 137 C, 298 A. συνεξάπτω, to cheat together or also, Dem. 673. 2; Pass. Id. 202. 14. συνεξαποστέλλω, to send forth together, Polyb. 8. 21, 6, Diod. 14. 20:—Pass., fut. —στέλλησμαι, to go out with, ἅμα τινί Polyb. 23. 15, 11. συνεξάπτω, to set on fire together, Plut. 2. 433 D, 929 B; τὸν ἔρωτα Heliod. 7. 9:—Pass., M. Anton. 9. 9. συνεξάριθμω, to reckon with or besides, ἐν τισι Diod. 14. 53, Joseph. συνεξάρκω, fut. ἔσω, to suffice along with or together, Strab. 648. συνεξαρνεῖσθαι, Dep. to join in denying, Athanas. συνεξάρχω, to join in leading, τῷ δήμῳ, Plat. Ax. 365 D. συνεξαστράπτω, to flash forth together, Phot. Bibl. 195. 27., 469. 11. συνεξατρίβω, to cause to evaporate together, τὸ ὕγρῳ Arist. Meteor. 4. 5, 8. 2. intr. to evaporate, Id. G. A. 3. 2, 5., 5. 3, 20, P. A. 2. 4, 1; —so in Pass., Ideler Phys. 2. 401. συνεξάτονέω, to lose tension or become powerless together, τὸ πρόσωπον σ. τῇ ψυχῇ Plut. 2. 528 E. συνεξάφηνίζω, to cause to disappear together, Athanas. συνεξείρομαι, Pass. to be roused together, Polyb. 4. 47. 3. συνεξείμι, (εἶμι ibo) to go out along with or together, μετὰ τινος Thuc. 3. 113; τινί Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 15, etc. II. to pass away together, νόσος σ. τῷ κάλλει τῆς ὥρας Aetiae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 4. συνεξείπον, aor. of συνεξαγορεύω, Byz. συνεξείλαινω, fut. —έλωσ, to drive out along with or together, Aesch. Ag. 1606; βοῖδιον βοῦσί Anth. P. 9. 715. συνεξέλειν, Ion. aor. 2 inf. of συνεξαίρω. συνεξέλευθερος, ὁ, a fellow-freedman, C. I. 418, Dio C. 60. 15. συνεξελίττομαι, Pass. to be unrolled together, χαλκὸς.. πλοκαῖς σ. follows all the curls, Callistr. 904. συνεξέλομαι, Pass. to be lengthened together, Apoll. de Pron. 377 B. συνεξελίττωμαι, Pass. to be inflamed together, Hipp. Progn. 45; aor. opt. —ερευνῶν Id. Coac. 175. συνεξερυνάω, fut. ἔσμαι, to examine thoroughly with, τινί τι Eccl.; in aor. med., Plat. Theat. 155 E. συνεξέρνω, to draw out together, Anth. P. 6. 57. συνεξέρχομαι, Dep. to go or come out with, τινι Hdt. 5. 74, Eur. Hec. 1012, Thuc. 8. 61, etc.: esp. to attack, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 2. 2. of things, Arist. H. A. 7. 10, 2, G. A. 5. 3, 23, etc. 3. to come out or result together with, τινι Sext. Emp. M. 7. 421. συνεξετάζω, to search out and examine along with or together, Plat. Legg. 900 D:—Pass. to be reckoned with or among, οἱ συνεξετάζοντες μετὰ τινος or τινι his party or adherents, Dem. 556. 16., 576. 12, cf. Luc. Inag. 15:—also, συνεξετάζεσθαι τινι to measure oneself with one, rival him, Alciphro 3. 54.

συνεξέτασις, εως, ἡ, a joint scrutiny, Eccl. συνεξευπορέω or —ίζω, f. l. for συνεκρίνω in Xen.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 525 sq., Schäf. Mel. p. 6: aor. —ῆσαι Procl. ap. Mai Anct. Class. i. xiv. συνεξευρίσκω, to assist in finding out, τινά Ar. Thesm. 601; πάντα Isocr. 50 B; τινί τι to join him in finding out, Dion. H. 3. 70; σ. ὥσας σωθῆσε Eur. Heracl. 420. συνεξεύχομαι, Dep. to boast loudly together, Philodem. de Ira p. 60. συνεξηγέομαι, Dep. to expound together, Apollon. de Pr. 273 A, 306 B. συνεξημερόομαι, Pass. to be civilised together, ὁ δῆμος ἅμα τῇ χώρᾳ Plut. Num. 16. συνεξηγέω, to chant together, τι Eus. H. E. 2. 17. συνεξιάομαι, Dep. to heal together; τὰς ἰδύνας Galen. συνεξιδρώω, to exude together, σ. δυσώδη to send forth an ill odour with the perspiration, Arist. Probl. 13. 11. συνεξικμάζω, to exude or throw off together, ἄλλα περιττώματα μετὰ τοῦ ἰδρώτος Arist. Probl. 5. 27; cf. Theophr. Sudor. 13. συνεξινπάζομαι, Pass. to ride away together, Memnon 34 Orell. σύνεξις, εως, ἡ, union, Pisd. συνεξισάζω, =sq., Eccl. συνεξισώω, to equalise, make even with, τινί τι Dion. H. ad Pomp. 5:—Pass. to be or be made exactly equal, Id. 10. 16, C. I. (add.) 2167 d. 7. συνεξίσταμαι, Pass. to march out together, Polyb. 3. 34. 9, cf. 5. 39. 4. συνεξινχνώω, to trace out along with, τινί τι Plut. Cic. 18. συνεξογκώω, to swell up together, Ideler Phys. 2. 407. συνεξοδεύω, to go out along with, τινί Satyr. ap. Ath. 248 F. II. to join in a procession (ἐξοδεία), Lap. Rosetti. in C. I. 4697. 43. συνεξόζω, to smell of a thing besides, Theophr. Odor. 62. συνεξοκέλλω, intr. to push out together, metaph., Plut. 2. 985 C. συνεξολισθάνω, to slip out along with, Manetho 5. 43, in aor. —ώλισθεν. συνεξόλλυμι, to annihilate together, Greg. Naz. συνεξομοιάω, to make quite like, to equalize, τί τινι Plut. 2. 1054 B; τὰ ἡθῶν lb. 97 A; τι πρὸς τι Greg. Nyss.:—Pass. to become or be quite like, Theophr. C. P. 1. 9, 3, etc.; συνεξομοιοῦσθαι τῷ περιέχοντι to become acclimated, Polyb. 4. 21, 1:—συνεξομοίωσις, ἡ, complete assimilation, πρὸς τι Eust. 1541. 39, etc. συνεξοπλίζομαι, Pass. to arm oneself together, Byz. συνεξορθιάζω, to excite together, Plut. 2. 998 E. συνεξορίζω, to help to banish, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1673. συνεξορμάω, to help to urge on, Isocr. 216 C; τινά πρὸς τι Plut. 2. 685 E; ὁ ἥλιος σ. τὰ πνεύματα assists in raising them, Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 1. II. intr. to rush forth or sally out together, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 20., 7. 1, 29; ὕλη συνεξορμά τῷ σίτῳ shoots up along with the corn, Id. Oec. 17, 12 and 14:—so in Pass., Dio C. 41. 9. συνεξορρῶω, to rush out with, τῷ κύματι Clearch. ap. Ath. 332 D. συνεξορύσσω, Att. —ττω, to dig out with or together, Byz. συνεξορχέομαι, Dep. to insult together, Synes. 69 A, Theod. Met. 334. 5, Phot. in Wolf's Anal. 2. 153. συνεξοστράκιζω, to banish by ostracism together, Byz. συνεξοσυνένεω or —οσυνένεω, to set at naught together, Eccl. συνεξοσυνέω, to discharge with the urine, Hipp. Aph. 1252, in Pass. συνεξυβρίζω, to insult grossly together, Phot. in Wolf's Anal. 2. 95, 207. συνεξυγρῶω, to moisten with or together, Plut. 2. 752 D. συνεξυμνέω, to praise loudly together, Themist. 102 B. συνεξυνάγομαι, Med. to lead forth together with oneself, Byz. συνεξυνάφω, to weave or compose together, μέλη, ῥήματα, Byz. συνεξωβάω, to thrust out together, ἰδῶτα Hipp. 364. fin.; τινί τι Plut. 2. 819 F; [τὸν Ἀρίωνα] ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν lb. 984 F; τινά ἐκ τοῦ ζῆν lb. 1110 E; τὴν συνοδίαν εἰς τὰς φάραγγας Strab. 204. συνεξωραίζω, to beautify together, Eust. 1598. 49. συνέορσις, ἡ, dub. l. in Plut. 2. 449 A: the sense requires συνέπαρσις, or some such word. συνεορτάζω, to join in keeping festival, Diod. 4. 4, C. I. 2820. 19; τινί with one, Plut. 2. 666 D, etc.; σ. γάμους τινί Dio C. 59. 8. συνεορταστῆς, οὗ, ὁ, a sharer in a festival, Plat. Legg. 653 D. συνεοχμός, ὁ, poet. for συνοχμός, = συνοχή, a joining, joint, κεφαλῆς τε καὶ αὐχένος ἐν συνοχῇ lb. 14. 465, ubi v. Spitzner.; cf. ὅχμα. συνεπάγω, fut. ἔω, to lead together against, ἐπὶ τινος Thuc. 3. 11. 2. to join in bringing in against another, of those who call in a foreign force to aid them, Id. 4. 1, 79, 84; so in Med., Plut. Cat. Ma. 17, Dio C. 41. 7. συνεπαγώνιστομαι, Dep. to join in stirring up a contest besides, τοῖς γεγονόσι besides all that had happened, Polyb. 3. 118, 6. συνεπαῖδω, poet. —αείδω, to join in celebrating, συνεπαίδει' Ἀρεμιν Eur. I. A. 1492. II. to sing spells or charms at the same time, ἐπωδὰς συνεπαίδειν Theophr. H. P. 9. 10, 4. συνεπαίνω, fut. ἔσω, ἡ, ἔσω:—to approve together, give joint assent, consent, approve, ξ. πόλις καὶ τὸ δίκαιον Aesch. Theb. 1073, cf. Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 23, Dem. 288. 6:—c. inf., σ. μάχεσθαι to join in the recommendation to fight, Thuc. 4. 91, cf. Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 34:—σ. τι to approve, consent or agree to, Id. An. 7. 3, 36, Plat. Hipp. Mi. init.; σ. τινι ὅ τι πράττει to agree with one in all that he does, Dem. 1438. 9. II. to join in praising, τινά Xen. Eq. Mag. 5. 14, Plat. Menex. 246 A:—Pass., Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 11. συνεπαίνομαι, on, joining in approbation of a thing, συν. εἶναι to give one's consent to a thing, τινι Hdt. 3. 119; absol., 5, 20, 31; c. acc. et inf., to consent that... 7. 15. συνεπαίρω, to raise or lift at the same time, ἐαυτὸν Xen. Eq. 7. 2; τὰ πρόσθια σκέλη Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 15; ἤχον ἀλπιγγι σ. Greg. Nyss.:—Pass. to be elevated together, ἡ λέξις τῷ μεγέθει σ. Luc. Hist. Conscr. 45. II. to urge on together or also, c. inf., Xen. Symp. 8, 24,

cf. Oec. 5, 5:—Pass. to rise together with, *τινι*, of insurgents, Plut. Cor. 12, cf. Joseph. B. J. proem. 2.

συνεπαισθάνομαι, Dep. to feel together, *τινος* Greg. Naz.

συνεπαίτιόμαι, Dep. to accuse also of a thing, Μηδισμοῦ ξ. καὶ τὸν Θεμιστοκλέα Thuc. 1. 135; Λακωνισμοῦ σ. τινα Plut. Pericl. 10; absol., Id. Themist. 23.

συνεπαυρόμαι, Pass. to continue soaring over, Plut. Alex. 33. συνεπακολουθεῖν, to follow together, follow closely, accompany, Plat. Phaedo 81 E; *τινι* Callicrat. ap. Stob. 426. 15, Strab. 380; of things, Hipp. 274. 40, Plut., etc.

συνεπακτῆρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a fellow-huntsman, Eust. Od. 1688. 24.

συνεπαλάλῳ, to join in raising the war-cry, *τινι* Joseph. B. J. 4. 5, 1.

συνεπαλέιφω, to join in provoking, *τινὰ* πρὸς τι Byz.

συνεπαμύνω [ῶ], to join in repelling, *τινὰ* Thuc. 6. 56.

συνεπατρέχωμαι, Dep. to return with, *τινι* Synes. 21 B:—so συνεπα-
νεμι, Byz.

συνεπανθῶ, to bloom together, Byz.

συνεπανίστημι, to make to rise up against together, Theodot. V. T.

II. Pass., with aor. 2 act., to join in a revolt or rebellion, Hdt. 3. 84, Thuc. 1. 132; *τινι* with one, Hdt. 3. 61; ἅμα *τινι* Id. 1. 59;

τινι μετὰ *τινος* against one with another, Dion. H. 6. 74.

συνεπανορθῶ, aor. συνεπανάρθωσα (v. ἀνορθῶ) Dem. 140. 14:—to join in reestablishing, Dem. I. c., Polyb. 30. 18, 4.

συνεπάπτομαι, Ion. for συνεφάπτομαι.

συνεπαῖργω, to succour together, Eust. 40. 25, Byz.

συνεπαρισ, εως, ἡ, elation, Theod. Stud. p. 453; cf. συνέορις.

συνεπασκῶ, to join in practising, Aristid. I. 452.

συνεπαυαῖζω, to illumine together, Theod. Prodr.

συνεπαύξω, to help to increase, C. I. 2347. 58 (add.), 3045. 23., 3050.

10, Dio C. 39. 25:—επαυξάνω, Boiss. Anecd. 2. 35.

συνεπαφίημι, to throw upon together, Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 28.

συνεπαγείρω, to help to arouse against, Or. Sib. 1. 220, Nicet., etc.

συνέπεια, ἡ, (ἐπος) connexion of words or verses, Dion. H. de Comp. 23

(al. συνέχεια), Apoll. de Constr. 41, etc.

συνεπείγω, to help to urge on, ἐπὶ τὸ κάκιον Hipp. Epid. 1. 946; ἐς τὸν κίνδυνον Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. I. 4; absol., Ib. 10, etc.; and intr. to hasten on, Ib. 2. 2:—Pass., in same sense, Ib. 1. 10.

συνεπείσσειν, (εἰμι ἰβο) to join in attacking, μετὰ *τινος* ξ. *τινι* Thuc. 3. 63.

συνεπέσις, εως, ἡ, great haste, Nicom. Harin. p. 2.

συνεπέσειμι, (εἰμι ἰβο) to go upon together, τὴν σκηνὴν Polyb. 30. 13, 9.

συνεπεισκυκλέω, to introduce besides, Phot. Bibl. 145. 41.

συνεπεισπίπτω, to rush in upon together, εἰς πόλιν ἅμα *τινι* Plut. Fab. 17, cf. Coriol. 8.

συνεπεισρέω, to flow in upon together, Herm. Trism.

συνεπεισφέρωμαι, Med. to help to bring in, τὸν βάρβαρον τῇ Ἑλλάδι Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 43; v. l. ἐπεισφέρειν.

συνεπεκπίνω, to drink off together, ἅμα *τινι* Anth. P. 6. 292.

συνεπεκτείνω, to extend or spread over together, *τινι* τι Aristae. 2. 15:—Pass., Arist. Phys. 4. 9, 3, Galen.

συνεπελαφρίζω, =sq., Medd. Vett.

συνεπελαφρίζω, to help to make light, i. e. to assist in bearing, σ. *τινι* τὸν πόλεμον Hdt. 1. 18.

συνεπεμβαίνω, to mount upon together, σ. τοῖς καιροῖς, ταῖς ἀτυχίαις to pounce upon opportunities, etc., Polyb. 20. 11, 7., 30. 9, 21.

συνεπεξέρχω, to lead forth against together, in Mai Coll. Vat. 2. 604.

συνεπεξεργάζομαι, Dep. to help in performing, Aristid. 2. 175.

συνεπερείδω, to bring on with violence together, c. acc. rei, Plut. 2. 939 B; to help in inflicting, πληρὴν Id. Brut. 52; σ. ἐπ' οὐνοῖαν *τινι* to help to fix a suspicion on him, Id. Caes. 8, cf. Id. Cic. 21.

συνεπερίβω, to contend also with, *τινι* Anth. P. 9. 709.

συνεπιτρέχομαι, Dep. to attack together, *τινι* Pisid.

συνεπευδοκῶ, to join in assenting, Nicet. Ann. 250 C, etc.

συνεπεσπόμεν, Ion. aor. of συνεφέπομαι.

συνεπευθύνω, to help to direct or guide, *τι* Plut. Romul. 7, etc.

συνεπευφρηνέω, to join in cheering or applauding, Diod. 1. 72., 17. 72.

συνεπέυχομαι, Dep. to join in prayer, Thuc. 6. 32; ἅμα *τινι* Plut. 2. 708 C:—c. acc. et inf. to profess also that . . . , Ar. Thesm. 952; but c. inf. fut. to make a vow also to . . . , σ. θύσαι Xen. An. 3. 2, 9.

συνεπέχω, to refer together to a thing, Iamb. in Nicom. 8 C.

συνεπεπράξω, to insult together, Phot. Bibl. 481. 31.

συνεπηγῶ, to join in singing, join in a chant or chorus, ὁ μὲν ἐξηρχε παιᾶνα, οἱ δὲ πάντες συνεπηγῶσαν Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 58, cf. 7. 1, 25; κορυφαῖον κατὰρξαντος σ. πᾶς ὁ χορὸς Arist. Mund. 6, 20:—metaph. to chime in with, Plut. 2. 44 D, Themist. 218 A.

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συνεπιβλέπω, to regard at the same time, Antip. ap. Stob. 418. 27, Galen.

συνεπιβοῶ, to call on at the same time, Byz.

συνεπιβοηθεῖν, to come to aid together, Eccl.

συνεπιβουλεύω, to join in plotting against, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 22, Diod., etc.; *τινι* Isae. 61. 40, Dion. H., etc.

συνεπιγαυρόω, to encourage along with, Plut. 2. 746 D, 796 A.

συνεπιγέλω, to laugh at together, Ammon.

συνεπιγίγνομαι, Dep. to come on together, of fevers, Diod. Exc. 520. 25.

συνεπιγράφεύς, ὁ, a fellow-registrar, fellow-clerk, Isocr. 367 A.

συνεπιγράφω [ᾶ], fut. ψω, to ascribe or assign besides, τύχην πράγμασι Plut. 2. 816 D:—Pass. to give one's name to, take part with, *τινι* Philo 1. 404, Hipparch. ad Arat. Phoen. 172 B, Clem. Al. 860, etc.

συνεπιδένυμι or -ῶ, to point out together, Polyb. 3. 38, 5, in Pass.

συνεπιδέχομαι, Dep. to receive together, Eccl.

συνεπιδῶ, to bandage with another, *τινι* τι Hipp. Offic. 748.

συνεπιημέω, to take up one's abode together, Strab. 685.

συνεπιθεῖν, σ. τῇ κυβωτῇ to be associated with the stay of the ark, Joseph. A. J. 6. 1, 2.

συνεπιδίδωμι, to give up wholly or willingly, εαυτὸν *τινι* or εἰς τι Polyb. 32. 10, 5., 21. 10; τὰ σῶματα προκινδυνεύσαι Dion. H. 3. 15.

συνεπιδίδωμι, to offer together, τὴν χεῖρά *τινι* Themist. 90 A.

συνεπιδράσσομαι, Med. to grasp together, *τινος* Eust. Opusc. 279. 30.

συνεπιζητέω, to examine along with, *τινι* τι Aristae. 2. 3.

συνεπιθεῖν, to ascribe to divine interposition, Plut. Sull. 6, etc.; σ. τῷ χρησθῆριον to recognize it as divine, Id. 2. 409 C.

συνεπιθεῖς, εως, ἡ, a joint assault, Aquila V. T.

συνεπιθεωρῶ, to contemplate along with, Sexti. Emp. M. 7. 46; *τινι* τι one thing with another, Ideler Phys. 2. 62; or a thing with a person, Jovius in Phot. Bibl. 188. 29.

συνεπιθῆγω, to help to sharpen or stimulate, Plut. 2. 433 D.

συνεπιθορύβω, to join in applauding loudly, Plut. 2. 531 C.

συνεπιθρήνω, to join in bewailing, Plut. 2. 56 A, etc.; *τινι* Ib. 541 A, etc.

συνεπιθρήνις, εως, ἡ, a joint-bewailing, Plut. 2. 610 B, in pl.

συνεπιθρύψις, ἡ, participation in luxury, Plut. 2. 1092 D, in pl.

συνεπιθύμω, to desire along with, *τινι* *τινος* Xen. Eq. Mag. 1. 8.

συνεπιθυμητής, οὔ, ὁ, one of the same desires, Plut. Clit. 408 C.

συνεπιθώσσω, to halloo so as to cheer on together, Plut. 2. 757 D.

συνεπικάθημαι, Pass. to sit upon together, Eumath. p. 10.

συνεπικαίω, to set on fire together, *τινι* τι Theophr. C. P. 5. 17, 6.

συνεπικαλέομαι, Med. to invoke together with, *τινὰ* *τινι* Arr. An. 6. 3.

συνεπικέμαι, Pass. to join in attacking, Ar. Eq. 267.

συνεπικερδαίνω, to make gain together, *τινι* with one, Athanas.

συνεπικεράννυμι, to mix with besides, Philostorg.: so -κερνάω, Procl.

συνεπικλάω, to break or bow down at once, metaph., τῆς αἰσθήσεως συνεπικλώσης τὴν διάνοιαν Plut. Philop. 9.

συνεπικλύζομαι, Pass. to overflow together, Greg. Naz.

συνεπικονώνω, to have part with one in a thing, *τινός* *τινι* Ideler Phys. 2. 376.

συνεπικομίζω, to bring on or to together, Phot. Epist. 5.

συνεπικόπτω, to cut short together, Greg. Nyss.

συνεπικορῶ, to help to adorn, Xen. Hier. 8, 6; τὸν λόγον Arist. Top. 8. 1, 18; τὸν βίον Id. Eth. N. 1. 10, 12.

συνεπικουρέω, to join as an ally, help to relieve, Xen. Hier. 3, 2; *τινι* Sext. Emp. M. 5. 32; ταῖς ἀποπαις *τινός* Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 24.

συνεπικουρία, ἡ, joint assistance, Byz.

συνεπικουφίζω, to lighten at the same time, Plut. Camill. 25.

συνεπικρύπτω, to help in relieving, Philo 2. 364, Plut. Eumen. 9.

συνεπικραδαίνω, to move backwards and forwards together with, τῷ σώμα τῇ οὐρᾷ συνεπ., of dogs near game, Xen. Cyn. 6, 16.

συνεπικρίνω [ῖ], to help to judge between, *τινὰς* Plat. Legg. 792 C.

συνεπικρύπτω, to help to decide a matter, Plut. 2. 53 B, Longin. 1. 2.

συνεπικροτέω, to join in applauding, Plut. 2. 56 B, 63 A.

συνεπικρύπτω, to help to conceal, Plut. Alcib. 28, Timol. 10, etc.

συνεπικρύβω, to join in ratifying, τι Polyb. 4. 30, 2, etc

one, Polyb. 26. 9, 4. Ath. 595 E, etc.

ing, Plut. 2. 486 C, 539 D, etc.

συνεπιμαρτύρησις [ῥ], *joint testimony or approval*, M. Anton. 1. 10. συνεπιμαρτύρομαι [ῥ], *Dep. to join in attesting*, Phot. 128. 26, 199. 20. συνεπιμεδιάω, *to smile at together, τοῖς πάθεσι* Plut. 2. 672 E. συνεπιμελόμαι, *Dep. (μέλομαι) to join in taking care of or attending to, τινος* Thuc. 8. 39, Xen.; *σ. τῆς στρατίας to have joint charge of*, Id. An. 6. 1, 22; *σ. τινος μετὰ τινος* Dem. 1168. 17; *absol.*, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 3; *coll.* by a relat., *συνεπιμεληθῆναι ὅπως τι ἔσται* Plat. Legg. 754 C; *σ. ὥς* .. C. I. 115.

συνεπιμελητής, *οὗ, ὁ, a coadjutor*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 17, C. I. 109.

συνεπιμερίζω, *to assign along with or together*, Eust. 100. 4, etc.

συνεπιμετρέω, *to add to the measure*, Byz.

συνεπιμίγνυμι, *to mix in besides*, Ideler Phys. 2. 389; *τινί τι* Aristaeen.

1. 10.

συνεπινεύω, *to join in assenting, give one's consent*, Arist. Soph. Elench. 7, 2, C. I. (add.) 2114 bb. 15; *τινί to a thing*, Ib. 3524. 20; *ἐξ ὅλης ψυχῆς ταῖς ἡδοναῖς σ. τινί* Plut. 2. 446 A.

συνεπινήχομαι, *Dep. to float on the surface together*, Aristaeen. 1. 3, Ideler Phys. 2. 181.

συνεπινοέω, *to join in contriving*, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 161; *σ. πῶς* .. Polyb. 8. 17, 2. II. verb. Adj. *one must understand also*, Eust. 821. I.

συνεπινοκέω, *to join in swearing falsely*, Plut. 2. 808 A.

συνεπιπάσχω, *to feel emotion together, μετὰ τινος* Plut. 2. 1037 A.

συνεπιπλέω, *to help to twine or plait*, Anth. P. 4. 2, 13; —Pass. *to be closely implicated*, ἀλλήλοισι Afric. ap. Eus. H. E. 1. 7.

συνεπιπλέω, *to join in a naval expedition*, Dem. 1224. 27.

συνεπιπολάζω, *to be on the surface together*, Eccl.

συνεπιπνέω, *to help in extra-work*, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 17 (v. l. ἐπιπνέειν).

συνεπιπροσβύω, *to go as envoy together*, Theod. Stud.

συνεπιρραβίζω, *to chastise together*, Phot. Bibl. 208. 19.

συνεπιρρέω, *to incline towards together*, Plut. Phoc. 2.

συνεπιρρέω, *to flow to together*, σ. ὁ ἔχλος Dion. H. 10. 16; *ἐλασσιν* Plut. 2. 696 D.

συνεπιρρώννυμι, *to help to strengthen or support, τινά* Plut. Alex. 33, etc.; —Pass. *of language, to be strengthened also*, Longin. 11. 2.

συνεπισείω, *to shake at together, so as to threaten*, τι Greg. Naz.

συνεπσημαίνω, *to help to indicate*, Plut. 2. 398 A; —mostly in Med.

to join in expressing a judgment of a thing (c. acc.), whether in disapproval, Polyb. 4. 24, 4; or in approval, Diod. 17. 25.

συνεπισκευάζω, *to prepare along with*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. 1. 2.

συνεπισκοπέω, fut. —σκέψομαι, *to look over, examine together with, τί τινι* Xen. Mem. 4. 7, 8, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 206 B; *μετὰ τινος* Id. Crat. 422 C; (but, σ. *τινί* *to compare one with another*, Galen.); *τί ἐκ τινος* Arist. M. Mor. 2. 6, 1; *τί* Strab. 349, etc.; *coll.* by a relat., σ. ᾧ .. Plat. Apol. 27 A.—The non-Att. pres. συνεπισκέπτομαι in Galen., and late writers.

συνεπισκοπος, ὁ, *a joint overseer, a brother-bishop*, Eccl.

συνεπισκοπέω, *to help to obscure, τὴν ὕδιν* Ideler Phys. 2. 447.

συνεπισκυθροπάζω, *to look sternly at with or together*, Plut. 2. 672 E.

συνεπισπάω, *to draw on together, βία σ. τὸν ἡνίοχον εἰς τὸ βείθρον* Plut. Crass. 19.

II. mostly in Med. *to draw on along with one*, esp. to ruin, τοὺς φίλους Plat. Rep. 451 A, cf. Dem. 411. 2; and without any bad sense, Plat. Tim. 44 A, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 24. 2. *to draw on along with one*, i. e. *to one's own views, τινα πρὸς τὸ ἐνυμφῆσαι* Plat. Soph. 236 D; *πρὸς τὴν αὐτῶν γνώμην* Polyb. 30. 6, 7. 3. σ. τὸν αἶρα *to inhale at the same time*, Arist. Probl. 11. 62.

συνεπισπένδω, *to join in forcing onward, τὰς ἀμάξας* Xen. An. 1. 5, 8.

συνεπιστάμαι, *Dep. to know along with, be privy to*, τι Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 19; σ. *τινι* *πονηρά δρᾶσαντι* Luc. Catapl. 23, cf. 27; *αὐδὲν ἐμαυτῷ ψεύδος εἰπόντι* σ. Id. V. H. 2. 31, cf. Calurni. 9. 2. *to know in common, κινω well, τινα δρῶντα* that he is doing, Plat. Legg. 821 C; *οὐκ ἀρα σ. ὅτι ἐπίστανται* Arist. Soph. Elench. 19, 3.

συνεπιστάσις, ἡ, *joint observation*, Iamb. V. Pyth. p. 390 Kiessl.; cf. συνεπιστάσις.

συνεπιστάτω, *to act as a common patron*, Plat. Rep. 528 C.

συνεπιστέλλω, *to send with or together*, Luc. Cron. 15.

συνεπιστενάζω, *to groan at or over together*, Epict. Enchir. 16.

συνεπιστένω, = foreg., Plut. Galb. 23.

συνεπιστήμων, *ovos, ὁ, ἡ, sharing in knowledge*, Zonar. Lex.

συνεπιστρατεύω, *to join in making war, τινί* Thuc. 5. 48, Dem. 61. 10, etc.

συνεπιστρέφω, fut. ψω, *to turn at the same time, τοὺ ἀτράκταν τὴν περιφοράν* Plat. Rep. 617 C, cf. Tim. 84 D. 2. *to help to turn towards, serve to make attentive*, Plut. Num. 14; *τὸν ἀκροατὴν πρὸς αὐτὸν* Id. 2. 542 C, etc.; —Pass., *συνεπιστρέφεσθαι τοῖς ἡθεσι to turn with one's whole character to* .., πρὸς τι Id. Conip. Lyc. c. Numi. 4.

II. intr. *to turn jointly towards, πρὸς ἀλλήλους* Id. Numi. 13.

συνεπισυρόμαι [ῥ], *Med. to draw to oneself together*, Ideler Phys. 1. 331, Galen.

συνεπισφάζω, *to kill besides, along with*, Parthen. 6. 4.

συνεπισφραγίζω, *to seal or approve together*, Theod. Stud. —Med., Epiphani.

συνεπισχύω, *to join in supporting, assist*, Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 6; *τινί* Polyb. 6. 6, 10, etc.; *κατὰ τινος* Ib. 6. 8, 1; *α. ταῖς πλεονεξίαις τινός* Id. 28. 5, 5; in bad sense, *to be in collusion with, τινί* C. I. 123. 6.

συνεπιτάσις, ἡ, *joint exertion*, Iamb. V. Pyth. § 69.

συνεπιτάχυνω, *to join in hastening*, Plut. Agis 8, etc.

συνεπιτείνω, *to help to strain or aggravate, τὴν ὀργὴν τινος* Polyb. 3. 13, 1; *τὴν ψυχρότητα* Plut. 2. 691 B; *τὸ ἀλαγεινὰ* Basil., etc.; —Pass. *to*

be increased along with, τινί Plut. 2. 1020 C.

2. intr. *to agree in intensity with, τινί* Arist. Inonin. 2, 17, cf. Plut. 2. 451 E.

συνεπιτέλω, *to help to accomplish*, Arist. Meteor. 4. 2, 3 (in Pass.), Plut. Peric. 13. 2. *to join in performing, παιᾶνα θεῷ* Xen. Ages. 2, 17.

συνεπιτέλλω, *to rise together with, τῷ ἡλίῳ* Io. Diac. Alleg. Hes. p. 472 Gaisf.

συνεπιτέμνω, *to help to cut off, shorten, abridge*, Eust. 1167. 62.

συνεπιτίθημι, *to help in putting on, put on still more, βάρος* Plut. 2. 748 C.

II. Med. *to join in attacking, τῷ Μῆδῳ* Thuc. 3. 54, cf. 6. 17; *ἐ. τινί μετὰ τινος* Id. 1. 23, 6. 10, Plat. Phileb. 16 A; *absol.*, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 3. 2. *ἐ. τῷ ἐργῳ to fall to the work together*, Thuc. 6. 56, cf. Isae. 59. 17. 3. *to set upon and use to one's own advantage, σ. τῇ ἀγνοίᾳ, τῷ μίσει τινός* Polyb. 6. 43, 4; *so, σ. τοῖς καιροῖς* Id. 3. 15, 10, 5. 87, 2.

συνεπιτιμάω, *to join in chiding*, Plut. Lys. 15.

συνεπιτρέπω, *to join in permitting, τινί ποιεῖν* ti Joseph. A. J. 16. 6, 7.

συνεπιτρέχω, *to overrun together*, Schol. Il. 7. 256.

συνεπιτριβῶ [τ], *to destroy at once or utterly, πάντα* Xen. An. 5. 8, 30.

συνεπιτροπεύω, *to act as joint guardian*, Olympiod. Plat. Alc. 1. p. 60, C. I. (add.) 2114 b and bb.

συνεπιτροπος, ὁ, *a joint guardian, τινί* Dem. 818. 2 and 21.

συνεπιτροχάζω, *to hurry along with, τῇ σπονδῇ τινος* Eust. 1719. 13.

συνεπιτύφω, *to help to puff up*, Plut. 2. 58 B.

συνεπιφαίνομαι, *Pass. to be exhibited along with*, Plut. 2. 767 C, etc.

συνεπιφάσκω, *to assent together*, Plut. 2. 63 C.

συνεπιφέρω, *to carry with one, πλάτν* Dian. H. de Lys. 18; *to join in applying, ὅμοια* Plut. Pomp. 2; —Pass. *to be borne along with, τινί* Diod. 13. 45.

II. of a term, *to carry along with it, i. e. to imply, involve* (as 'quadruped' implies 'animal'), Arist. Top. 6. 6, 12, 8. 2, 6, An. Pr. 1. 46, 15.

συνεπιφθέγγομαι, *Dep. to join in calling to, Plut. Timol. 27; ὁ αὐλὸς σ. τῷ παιδὶ τὸ θεῖον sounds it with* .., Id. 2. 713 A.

συνεπιφορτίζω, *to help to load still more*, Plut. 2. 728 C.

συνεπιφώνω, *to raise a cry together*, Aristaeen. 1. 3.

συνεπιχαίρω, *to rejoice at together*, Achmeis Onir. 151.

συνεπιχειρώ, *to make an attempt together ὑπὸν, πανταχόθεν ἄμα τοῖς πολέμοις* Polyb. 3. 84, 1.

συνεπιχειρονομώ, *to second by fresh violence, τοῖς παρανομήμασι* Diod. Excerpt. 593. 14 Wess. (prob. should be ἐπιχειρ-).

συνεπιχωρέω, *to concur in, τοῖς ἐψηφισμένοις* C. I. 2270. 34.

συνεπιχωρίζω, *to be at the same place, μετὰ τινος* Greg. Nyss.

συνεπιψευδομαι, *Dep. to join in lying*, Call. Dian. 223, Luc. D. Meretr. 13. 5.

συνεπιψηφίζω, *to join in ratifying a law, σ. τὰ δόξαντα τοῖς γέρονσι* Arist. Pol. 2. 10, 7, cf. Polyb. 22. 15, 1.

συνεπιπέλω, *to put on land together, τὸν ἄνθρωπον* Plut. 2. 161 A.

συνέπομαι, aor. —εσπόμην: *Dep. To follow along with, follow closely, σὺν δ' ὁ θρασύς εἶπετ' Ὀδυσσεύς* (where however σὺν may be an Adv.), Od. 10. 436, cf. Thuc. 1. 60, Xen., etc.; σ. *τινι* Id. 5. 47, 7. 39, Aesch. Ag. 955, etc.; *ποιμῶνα .. συνεπόμην used to follow the flocks, i. e. tend them*, Soph. O. T. 1125; *οὐ σοι τῷ βίῳ ἐνέσπετο* (thy fortunes) remained not constant to thy life, Ib. 1523; *ταῦρος ἄντυγι ἐ. kept pace with it*, Eur. Hipp. 1231; *so, τῷ χρόνῳ ἐ. Plat. Legg. 721 C. 2. to comply or be in accordance with, τῷ νόμῳ συνεπόμεινος* Ib. 916 D; *μὴ ἐνέπεσθαι ἔδειναι* Thuc. 3. 38. 3. of things, *μουσικῇ συνεπόμειναι τέχναι* the arts attendant on music, Plat. Phileb. 56 C; *τὰ τοῖς συνεπόμεινα the consequences of these*, Id. Legg. 679 E, cf. 706 A, Phileb. 24 D, Tim. 52 D; but also c. gen., like Lat. *consequentia*, ὅσα περ τούτων συνεπόμεινα εἴπομεν Id. Legg. 899 C. 4. σ. τῷ λόγῳ *to follow the argument to its consequences*, Ib. 695 C; σ. *τοῖς ἀποβαίνουσι* Arist. Eth. N. 4. 12; —absol., *ἐνέπομαι I follow*, i. e. understand, you, Plat. Soph. 238 E; *συνέψαθε* Id. Tim. 53 C.

συνεπόμηνι, *to swear to in addition or besides, τι* Ar. Lys. 237; c. inf., Xen. An. 7. 6, 19.

συνεποπτεύω, *to view as an ἐπὶπτης together*, Themist. 235 C.

συνεποπύνω, *to join in urging an*, Soph. El. 299, in tmesi.

συνεπούλωσις, ἡ, *a scarring quite over*, Arist. Probl. 1. 49.

συνεπουρίζω, *to help onwards in one's own course*, metaph. from a fair wind, Arist. Cael. 3. 2, 17, cf. H. A. 8. 13, 9; Pass., Id. Mechan. 23. 7.

συνεποχέομαι, *Pass. to be mounted together with, τινί* Phot. Bibl. 475. 22; Subst. *συνέποχος, on, travelling together*, Eust. Opusc. 174. 77.

συνεπτυγμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. *folded or taken together*, Eccl.

συνεπαζώ, *to sit on eggs together with, τῇ θηλειᾷ* Arist. H. A. 5. 27. 4.

συνεπαθῶ, *to help to push to or towards*, Plut. 2. 1005 A, etc.; *σ. τινα ἐπὶ τι* Arr. Epict. 3. 7, 28.

συνερανίζω, *to join in contributing, contribute jointly, ἀλλήλοισι τὰς χρεῖας* App. Civ. 2. 9, cf. Diog. L. 4. 38; —Med. *to receive contributions*, Plut. Ages. 35.

II. *to collect, gather*, Luc. Iexiph. 17; *παράδειγμα* Plut. 2. 963 B, etc.; —Pass., *συνερανισμένος ἐκ ἀνυγκλῶδων ὅχλος collected by chance contributions from* .., Plat. Ax. 369 A, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 295, Dion. H. de Isocr. 3.

συνερανισμός, ὁ, *a gathering in, collecting*, Plut. 2. 992 A.

συνερανιστής, οὗ, ὁ, *a member of a club* (ἐρανος), C. I. 2525 b. 46.

συνερανιστός, ὅν, *one who is contributed* (but does not contribute) to a picnic, of a parasite, Crobylus Ἀπαρχ. I (as Pors. for συνερανιστής).

συνεραστής, οὗ, ὁ, *a joint lover*, Timocl. Δρακοντ. 1. 6; *σ. τινός τινι loving one jointly with another*, Xen. Symp. 8, 41.

συνεράω (A), *to pour together, gather together, συνεράσαι τοὺς λόγους ἅπαντας* Isocr. 110 B; *πολλὰ συνεράσας ὡς εἰς κύστην* Arist.

G. A. 3. 1, 38; συνερᾶν καὶ συμφέρειν, to explain ἔρανος, Ath. 362 E. —Cf. ἐξέρω.

συνεράω (B), to love jointly or together with, σοὶ καὶ ξυνήρων Eur. Andr. 223; σύν μοι πίνε, συνήβα, συνερά Scol. ap. Ath. 695 D, cf. Plut. Ages. 20, Alex. 41: so also II. as Dep., καλὸν δέ τ' ἐρασ-
σαμένω συνεράσθαι Bion. 16. 8; ὅσα συνεράσθησαν what loves they had enjoyed together, Dio C. 51. 8.

συνεργάζομαι, fut. -άσομαι, Dep. to work with, coöperate, Soph. Ant. 41, Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 16; σ. πρὸς τι to contribute towards or to a thing, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 33, Arist. Probl. 5. 1, 2; with neut. Adj., πολλά τινι ξυν-
εργασμένη Luc. Enc. Dem. 38, cf. Prom. 3. II. also in pass. sense, γῇ συνεργαζομένη being under tillage at the same time, Theophr. H. P. 6. 3; 3: but mostly in past tenses, γῇ συνεργασθεῖσα Id. C. P. 3. 12, 1; λίθοι ξυνεργασμένοι stones wrought so as to fit together, i. e. wrought for building, ashlar, Thuc. 1. 93; ἐκ χρυσοῦ ξυνεργασμένος wrought of . . . Luc. Gall. 24; τοῦτο συνεργάσθη ἔργον was wrought, Anth. P. 9. 807.

συνεργασία, ἡ, a company or guild of fellow-workmen, ἡ σ. τῶν ἀργυ-
ροκόπων C. I. 3154, cf. 3304; ἡ τῶν γυναικῶν σ. lb. (add.) 3858 e. II. a place where many slaves are employed together, a work-
house, Lat. ergastulum, εἰς σ. ἐμβαλεῖν Diod. 20. 13, etc. συνεργάτης (ᾶ), ου, ὁ, a fellow-workman, helpmate, coadjutor, πεμ-
φθεῖς . . . σοὶ ξ. Soph. Ph. 93; ξ. σκώτος Eur. Hipp. 417; c. gen. rei, an ac-
complice or assistant in, ἄγρας Id. Bacch. 1146; so in fem., συνεργάτις
φόνου Id. El. 100.

συνεργάτις (ῖ), ου, ὁ, poet. for συνεργάτης, Anth. P. 7. 295. συνεργία, sometimes found in MSS. for συνεργία. συνεργεῖον or -ιον, τό, a workshop, Jo. Malal. II. = συνεργασία 1,
C. I. 4346 (v. add.).

συνεργέω, impf. συνήργουν: (ἐργω):—to work together with, help in
work, coöperate, Eur. Hel. 1427, Xen., etc.; ἀλλήλων Xen. Mem. 2. 3,
18, cf. 9. 8; μετ' ἀλλήλων Arist. M. Mor. 2. 3, 16;—generally, to co-
öperate with, assist, τινι Dem. 799. 11; σ. τινι συμφέροντα to do one
fitting service, Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 16; σ. τινι ἐς or πρὸς τι Arist. Eth. N. 9.
11, 6, Polyb. 3. 97. 5; σ. πρὸς τι to contribute to or towards . . . , Arist.
M. Mor. 1. 4, 11, Theophr. C. P. 4. 8, 3; σ. τινι τι in a thing, Heliod.
9. 11:—Pass. to receive aid, be helped, Dion. H. 9. 23.

συνεργημα, τό, assistance, support, Polyb. 2. 42, 4; πρὸς τι Id. 3.
99, 9.

συνεργής, ἐς, working with, Aristaeas de LXX.

συνεργήτης, ου, ὁ, poet. for συνεργάτης, Anth. P. 7. 693; cf. Lob.
Paral. 437.

συνεργητικός, ἡ, ὁ, coöperative, M. Anton. 6. 42, Arr. Epict. 2. 22,
20: τὸ -κόν, lb. 4. 4, 18.

συνεργία, ἡ, joint working, coöperation, Arist. Probl. 4. 2, 4; in pl.,
Id. Oec. 1. 3, 2, Polyb. S. 35, 10. II. in bad sense, conspiracy,
collusion, Dem. 1285. 17; περὶ τι Dinarch. 104. 33.

συνέργιον, τό, v. ἀνέργιον.

συν-εργο-λάβος (ᾶ), ου, contracting for work in partnership with
others, Strab. 354.

συν-εργο-πένω, to help in work or labour, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 41.

συνεργός, ὁ, working together, joining or helping in work, and as
Subst., ὁ, ἡ, a helper in work, fellow-workman, help-mate, coadjutor, ac-
complice, Eur. Or. 1446, Med. 395, Thuc. 8. 92, Plat., etc.; c. dat. pers.,
Eur. Hipp. 523, Thuc. 3. 63, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 17, etc.; so, θρήνοις ἐμοῖς
ξ. seconding them, Eur. Hel. 1112; rarely c. gen. pers., Plut. Pericl. 31:
—c. gen. rei, taking part in a thing, σ. τεύχεος helping to make it,
Pind. O. 8, 43; σ. ἀδίκων ἔργων, ἀρετὰς helping towards them, Eur.
Hipp. 676, Med. 845; σ. τινι τινος helping a person in a thing, Plat.
Symp. 150 E, Xen. An. 1. 9, 21; σ. εἰς τι Id. Mem. 4. 3, 10, Symp. 8.
38; πρὸς τι Id. Men. 4. 3, 7; ἐν τινι Arr. Eq. 558:—c. inf., σ. τῶν παιδῶν
μὴ ἐκπεσεῖν Eur. Ion 48.

II. of the same labour or trade as
another, a fellow-workman or colleague, c. gen. pers., Dem. 385. 23,
Inscr. in Rangabé 56 A:—in this sense some write σύνεργος, Ammon.
131, Thom. M. 339.

συνέρω, old form of Att. συνεράω, fut. συνείρῃω: Ep. συνεράω,
impf. συνέεργον or συνεεργαθόν: in late Att. συνέεργνυμι (q. v.). To
shut up or enclose together, [δύας] ξυνείργε λόγισσι Od. 9. 427; ὅσον
ξυνείεργαθον ἄκραι enclosed between them, Il. 14. 36; οὐ ξυνείρῃω: . . .
i. e. shut them up, Soph. Aj. 593; οὐδὲ συνεεργνύμι (ἐρῃσιν) τὰς ὁδοὺς
Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5574. 133. II. to fasten together, συνεργέον, συνεργόν
δομοῦ τρόπον ἥδὲ καὶ ἱστών Od. 12. 424; ζωστήρι . . . ξυνείργε χιτῶνα 14.
72:—to unite, τινὰς Plat. Tim. 34 C; esp. as man and wife, Id. Rep. 461
B, cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 138 B.

συνέρδω, fut. ξω, to join in a work, help, τινὶ Soph. El. 350,
Tr. 83.

συνερίδω, fut. σω, to set firmly together, σύν τε στόμ' ἐρείσαι χερσὶ
Od. 11. 426; σ. ὀδόντας to set the teeth, lock them fast, Hipp. Coac.
157, cf. 670. 11, 671. 9, and v. infr. II: to bind together, bind fast, τινὰ
περίωκας Eur. Bacch. 97:—Pass. ξυνεηρίσθαι τοὺς ὀδόντας to have them
set or locked, Focch. Oec. Hipp.; συναρθεῖς χεῖρας δεσμοῖς with one's
hands tight bound, Eur. I. T. 457, cf. Theocr. 22. 68; διὰ τὸ μὴ σ. τὴν
ἀρτηρίαν Arist. Audib. 13; χεῖρες ξυνηρισμέναι close-locked, Arctae.
Caus. M. Ac. 1. 6. 2; σ. τὸν λογισμὸν to reason closely, Plut. 2.
600 D. II. intr. to be firmly set, συνερίσσαν or ὀδόντας Arctae.
Caus. M. Ac. 1. 5; γένους ξ. τῇ ἀνῶ is locked with . . . , Ib. 6:—also of
soldiers, σ. πρὸς ἀλλήλους Polyb. 12. 21, 3. 2: to meet in close
conflict, τοῖς ἐναντίοις Polyb. 5. 84, 2: to dash together, of ships, Diod.
13. 46, Plut. Themist. 14.

συνερίπτω, to dash together, destroy, Alcidam. de Soph. 25.

συνείρεις, ἡ, a setting firmly together, τῶν ὀδόντων Hipp. 1215 F;
τῇ σ. πρὸς ἀλλήλα ποιείσθαι Soran.

συνεριστικός, ἡ, ὁ, set firmly together, stable, Plut. 2. 946 C, 954 D.
συνερέω, Att. -ερώ, pf. -έρηκα, fut. and pf. without pres. in use (v.
συναγορεύω):—to speak with or together, advocate, support in a speech,
Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 22, 8. 1, 6; τινι Lys. 128. 9, Dem. 202. 4, 605. 27; σ.
νομῶ Id. 503. 19. Cf. συνεῖπον.

συνερίζω, to contend together, ὑπὲρ τινος LXX (2 Macc. 8. 30).

συνερίτθος, ἡ, a fellow-workman, helpmate, esp. one who is hired to assist
in domestic work, as spinning or sewing, Od. 6. 32, Anth. P. 9. 89, etc.;
Μούσα . . . μὴ ἔλθης σ. αὐτοῖς Ar. Pax 786; Κύπρις σ. ἀέθλων Ar. Rh. 3.
942; σ. τέχναι assistant arts, Plat. Rep. 533 D; ὅσαι ταῦται εἰσὶ
τέχναι Id. Legg. 889 D:—less often as masc., σ. ἀτρακτος Anth. P. 7.
726; λύχνος Musae. 11.

συνερκτικός, ἡ, ὁ, (συνέρω) of a speaker, driving his opponent into a
corner, cogent, Ar. Eq. 1378; cf. συνακτικός, συνεκτικός:—but the words of
the Schol., συνεῖρων τοὺς λόγους, point to a reading συνερπτικός (συνείρω II).

συνερπνεύω, to interpret together, Greg. Nyss.

συνέρξεις, ἡ, (συνέρω) a forcing together, junction, ἐν τῇ σ. in close
order of battle, Dio C. 50. 32; ἡ τῶν γάμων ξ. wedlock, Plat. Tim. 18
D; so, absol., Id. Rep. 460 A.

συνέρομαι, only in aor. συνερόμην, inf. συνερέσθαι: Dep.:—to ask with
or together, Phot., Hesych.

συνερίπζω, to creep together, Opp. H. 1. 328:—also συνέρπω, Arr.
Epict. 2. 24, 18, Anth. P. 4. 4. 5.

συνέρρω, pf. 2 of συρρήγνυμι (II):—συνέρρωσε, in Heracl. Alleg.
52, either should be altered into συνέρρωσε, or must come from συρράν-
νυμι in intr. sense.

συνέρρωμαι, fut. -ελεύσομαι (Phintys ap. Stob. 444. 33), but the
Att. fut. is σύνειμι (εἴμι): Dep. with aor. 2 and pf. act. To go to-
gether or in company, σύν τε δὴ ἐρχομένων Il. 10. 224 (where a tmesis
of σύνδω is erroneously assumed). II. to come together, assemble,
meet, Hdt. 1. 152., 7. 97, Eur. Bacch. 714, Thuc., etc.; σ. ἐς ταῦτό
Hdt. 1. 202; ἐς ταῦτό ἐς μίαν νῆσον Xen. Ath. 2, 2; ἐς τὸ κοινόν
Plat. Legg. 680 E; ἐς ἐν ἱερὸν Ib. 767 G; ἐνθάδε Ar. Lys. 39; δεῦρο
ἐς Κλεισθένους lb. 621; ἐκ τῶν ἄγων Id. Pax 632; ἀπὸ τῶν πύλων
Thuc. 5. 55; σ. ἐς λόγους τινὶ Hdt. 1. 82, cf. Ar. Eq. 1300; ἐπὶ τὸν
ἀγῶνα Dem. 532. 8; and simply, σ. τινι to have dealings with, Soph.
O. T. 572; σ. χοροῖς to take part in . . . , Eur. Hel. 1469.

2. in hostile sense, to meet in battle, σ. τινι ἐς πείδιον Hdt. 1. 80; ἐς μάχην
Plat. Theaet. 154 D; ἐπὶ ἀγῶνα Dem. 532. 8: also of the battle, μάχῃ
ὑπὸ τινων ἐνελεθούσα engaged in, contested by them, Thuc. 5. 74.

3. to come together, be united or bonded together, φίλος φίλῳ ἐς ἐν σ. Eur.
Phoen. 462; δύο οἰκίαι σ. ἐς ταῦτόν Plat. Charmid. 157 E; σ. τοῦ ζῆν
ἐνεκεν Arist. Pol. 3. 6, 4; σ. ἐπὶ κοινῶν βίῳ Phintys ap. Stob. 444.
33; αἱ πόλεις σ. formed a league, Dem. 231. 18; to come together,
after quarrelling, ἀδελφοὶ οὐ βιάδιω σ. Plat. 2. 481 D.

b. of sexual intercourse, σ. γυναῖκι Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 4, Strab. 735; σ. ἐῖς ὁμίλῳ
τινὶ, of a woman, Diod. 3. 58, cf. Plat. Symp. 192 E; so, absol., Plat.
Thes. 3, etc.; of animals, to couple, Arist. H. A. 5. 8, 1.

4. c. acc. cogn., ταύτην τὴν στρατείαν ξ. (like ὀδὸν ἐρχ.) joined in this expedition,
Thuc. 1. 3; so, τὸ σὺν λέχεσιν ἐνηλθὼν shared thy bed, Soph. Aj. 491;
λέχος συστάσα Id. Tr. 28; cf. Pors. Phoen. 831.

III. of things, to be joined in one, χάρις κείνου τὴν καμὸν ξ. Soph. Tr. 619; τὰν' ἐμοῦ
τε καμὸν σου ἐς ξ. Eur. Tro. 1155; so, σ. ἐς ταῦτό Hdt. 4. 120; σ.
ἐς ξ.ν Arist. Cael. 2. 6, 1; of one river joining another, Ar. Fr. 198. 12;
of stars, to be in conjunction, Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 15; of numbers, to make
up a sum, Hdt. 3. 159; of a chasm, to close, Plat. 2. 306 E.

2. of events, to concur, happen together, Hdt. 6. 77; τῆς τύχης οὕτω σ. Plat.
Canil. 13.

συνερωτάω, to ask with or at the same time, Luc. Bis Acc. 22. II.
λόγον σ. to draw conclusions by means of question and answer, Cicero's
interrogatione concludere, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 131, cf. Diog. L. 2. 119:—
Pass. to be established by such mode of argument, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 17:
—Verb. Adj. συνερωτηέον, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 251.—Cf. ἐρωτάω II. 2.

συνερωτήσις, ἡ, syllogism couched in questions, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 160, etc.

συνεσθίω, aor. συνέφαγον, to eat together, Charon Fr. 10, Arist. Eth. E.
7. 12, 9; τινὶ with one, Plat. Legg. 881 D.

σύνεσις, Att. ξύνεσις, ἡ, (v. sub fin.):—a coming together, union, πέτρη
τε ξύνεσις τε δύο ποταμῶν Od. 10. 515 (in Att. form metri grat.); ἡ
τῶν δύο γραμμῶν σ. ἐς ξ.ν in Iamb. ad Nicom. 133 B; ἡ τῶν ὁλῶν σ.
Clem. Al. 674.

II. the faculty of quick comprehension, mother-
wit, intelligence, sagacity, Thuc. 2. 62., 3. 82, etc.; οἰκία ξυνέσει, opp.
to μαθήσει (of Themistocles), Id. 1. 138, cf. Plat. Crat. 412 A, Arist.
Eth. N. 6. 10, and v. συνετός; hence of animals, δ [ζῶον] συνέσει . . .
ὑπερέχει τῶν ἄλλων Plat. Menex. 237 D, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 1, 2:—
Phrases, εἰ τις σύνεσιν ἔχει Hdt. 2. 5, cf. 7. 49; ἀρκεῖν ξυνέσει Eur.
Tro. 669; ξ. καὶ σοφία Id. H. F. 655; φρόνησις τε καὶ ξ. Plat. Crat.
411 A; σ. λαβεῖν, of children, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 12, 2:—also with
qualifying words added, σ. φρενῶν Pind. N. 7. 88; ξ. γνώμης Thuc. 1.
75; σ. πολιτικῇ Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 14; ἡ ἐπὶ διανοίαν σ. Id. H. A. 8. 1,
2.

2. c. gen. objecti, intelligence in a thing, sagacity in respect to
it, Plat. Crat. 412 C, Diod. 1. 1; περὶ τινος Thuc. 2. 97; so, σ. πολιτικῇ
Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 14.

III. conscience, = συνεπίδοσις, Eur. Or. 396,
Menand. Incert. 86, Polyb. 18. 26, 13. IV. in objective sense,
a branch of art or science, ὁ περὶ τὴν σ. ταύτην, i. e. music, Arist. Pol.
8. 7, 11:—also knowledge, opp. to ἀγνοία, Id. de An. 1. 5, 13. (Signif.
I. corresponds with Plato's deriv. from συνίειν (σύνειμι) to come to-
gether; but the other signif. point rather to συνίημι II, to perceive,
apprehend, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 10, 4.)

συνεσκευασμένος, Adv. *by joint preparation*, v. l. Xen. Oec. 11, 19.
συνεσκιασμένος, Adv. *obscurely*, Eccl., Byz.
συνεσπειράμενος, Adv. *densely packed*, Procl.
συνεσπουδασμένος, Adv. *with earnest zeal*, Eunap.
συνεσταλμένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. of *συστάλλω*, contractedly: I. in Gramm. *with a short vowel*, Ath. 106 B, 393 B. II. of a mode of life, *simply, frugally*, σ. *ζῆν* Plut. 2. 216 F, etc.: *humbly*, Poll. 3. 137.
συνεστῶν, verb. Adj. of *σύνειμι*, *one must associate with*, *τινί* Plat. Prot. 313 B.
συνεστηκώς, Adv. *steadfastly, gravely*, σ. *ἔχειν* Arist. Pol. 8. 5, 22.
συνεστῖσις, ἡ, *a feasting or banqueting together*, Dion. H. 4. 19.
συνεστῖα, fut. *δῶν* [ᾶ], *to entertain in one's house*, Anth. P. 4. 3, 24: —Pass. *to live or feast along with or together*, Lys. Fr. 31. 2, Isae. 45. 7, Dem., etc.; *τινί* Plut. 2. 121 F, etc.; *μετά τινος* C. I. 101. 14.
συνεστῆν, v. *συνεστῶ*.
συνεστῖος, ον, *sharing one's hearth or house, living together, a fellow-lodger, guest*, Lat. *contubernalis*, Soph. O. T. 249, Eur. Alc. 1151; *σύσσιτος* καὶ σ. Ep. Plat. 350 C: —*ἐξυπνοῖτο πόλεως* his fellow-citizens, Aesch. Theb. 773; σ. *δαυτός*, of a bottle, Anth. P. 6. 248: —c. dat. pers., σ. *σοὶ* καὶ *ὁμοτράπεζος* Plat. Euthyphro 4 B, cf. Legg. 868 E; *ἀθανάτοισι* σ. Ap. Rh. 1. 1319; *Μούσαις* Anth. P. 7. 41; *ὄρνις* σ. *ἀνθρώποις* Opp. C. 3. 118; c. dat. rei, ξ. *ἐμοὶ θοίνῃ γενέσθαι* associates with me in the feast, Eur. El. 784. 2. as epith. of Zeus, *guardian of the hearth*, Aesch. Ag. 704.
συνεστραμμένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. of *συστρέφω*, as if *twisted up*, σ. *εἰπῶν* to speak tersely, Arist. Rh. 2. 24, 2.
συνεστώ, οὖς, ἡ, (*σύνειμι*) = *συννοσία* II, *a party, banquet*, ἐν τῇ *συνεστοῖ* Hdt. 6. 128: —so Schaff. and Schweigh. (with the corrector of one Ms.) for *συνεστίη*, which at all events ought to be *συνιστίη* (Ion.): cf. *ἀπεστώ*, *εὐεστώ*.
συνεσφιγμένος, Adv. as if *closely bound together*, Byz.
συνεταίρα, ἡ, *a fellow-courtesan*, Byz.
συνεταίρεω, to *cohabit illicitly with*, cited from Aeschin.
συνεταίριζω, to *make another one's companion*, Aquila V. T., in Pass.: —so in Med., *τινὰ* Phot. Bibl. 473. 30.
συνεταίρος, ὁ, *a companion, partner, comrade*, Hdt. 7. 193, LXX (Gen. 26. 26, Dan. 2. 17): fem. *συνεταίρίς*, Ides, Erinn. 4. 7.
συνετέω, to *understand*, *τινος* Hipp. 273. 12.
συνετίζω, to *make sensible, make to understand*, LXX (Ps. 118. 27, 34, etc.), Eccl.
συνετός, ἡ, ὅν, (*σύνιμι*) *intelligent, sagacious, wise*, Lat. *prudens*, Hdt. 1. 185, Pind. P. 5. 144, Thuc. 3. 82, etc.; *φωρὰντα συνετοῖσι* Pind. O. 2. 152; esp. *by nature*, opp. to *ὁ μάθων* (cf. *σύνεσις*), Thuc. 1. 84, etc.; of Zeus and Apollo, *ἐνετοὶ καὶ τὰ βροτῶν εἰδότες* Soph. O. T. 498; ξ. *φρένες* Ar. Ran. 876; of animals, Arist. II. A. 8. 1, 10; σ. *ἡλικία* the age of wisdom, Anth. P. 5. 112, etc.; so ἡ *συνετή* alone, Ib. 11. 25; also, τὸ *συνετόν* = *σύνεσις*, Eur. Or. 1180, Thuc. 2. 15; τὸ πρὸς ἅπαν ξ. Id. 3. 82: —c. gen. rei, *intelligent in a thing*, ξ. *πολέμου* Eur. Or. 1406; also c. acc., τὸ *οἰκτρὰ* ξ. Id. I. A. 1255; τὰ *πολεμικά* Dion. H. 4. 45.
II. pass. *intelligible*, οὐ ξ. *θυνητός* *πειράτα* Theogn. 1078; *συνετὰ αἰδῶν*, λέγειν Hdt. 2. 57, Eur. Phoen. 498, etc.; esp. in oxymora, *ἀναβοᾶν οὐ συνετὰ συνετῶς* Id. I. A. 466; *δισφύκτον ἐνετὸν μέλος* Id. Phoen. 1507: —the act. and pass. senses conjoined, *εὐφύκτον ἐνετοῖσι βοᾷ* Id. I. T. 1092; —*φωνῇ* σ. *significant*, Arist. Poët. 20, 2.
III. Adv. —*τάς*, *intelligently*, Eur. I. c., Ar. Vesp. 633. 2. *intelligibly, διαλέγεσθαι* Arist. Probl. 11. 27; *φθέγγεσθαι* Plut. Sull. 27; *συνετὰ ὁμιλεῖν* to discourse intelligibly, Babr. proem. 11.
συνετιμολογέω, to *join in deriving a word*, Tzetz. Hes. Op. 54.
συνεῦαδον, Ep. aor. of obsol. *συνανδάνω*, to *please likewise*, *συνεῦαδε* Ap. Rh. 3. 30, Pseudo-Phocyl. 178.
συνεναρεστέω, to *give one's consent*, C. I. 1608 d, 2448 I. 5: —in Pass., Diod. Excerpt. Vat. p. 131.
συνεναστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *a fellow-baschanal*, Orph. H. 1. 34.
συνευγμονέω, to *join in shewing good feeling*, Athanas.
συνευδαιμονέω, to *share in happiness*, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 16; *τινί* with one, Luc. Herm. 10.
συνευδοκέω, to *join in approving, to give one's consent*, Demad. 180. fin., Polyb. 7. 1, 3, Diod. 4. 24, etc.; *εὐδοκούντος τοῦ δεῖνα*, in forms of sale, C. I. 1699, 1700, —2, —5, al. 2. c. dat. rei, to *consent or agree to a thing*, LXX (1 Macc. 1. 57), Ev. Luc. 11. 48, S. I. 3. c. gen. pers. to *agree or sympathise with* . . . , Ep. Rom. 1. 32. II. Diod. uses aor. pass. *συνευδοκῆθην* in same sense, 18. 49; —but *συνευδοκεῖται* τι, as Pass., is *approved*, Theog. ap. Stob. p. 8. 53.
συνεύδω, fut. —*εὐδῶ*: —*to sleep or lie with*, *γυναικί* Hdt. 3. 69; *ἀνδρὶ* Soph. El. 587, Eur. El. 1145: *τοῦ συνεύδοντος χρόνου* the time coincident with sleep, Aesch. Ag. 894.
συνευημερέω, to *enjoy the day or be happy together*, Plut. Coriol. 4.
συνευκοσμέω, to *assist in arranging*, τοὺς ἀγῶνας C. I. 6819. 24.
συνευλογέω, to *join in praising*, Eccl.
συνευνάζω, to *make to lie with*, *τινὰ* *τινί* Apollod. 2. 4. 10, etc.: —Pass. *to lie with*, of sexual intercourse, Pind. P. 4. 452, Soph. O. T. 982.
συνευνόμηναι, Pass. = *συνευνάω*, Hdt. 6. 69, 107, Luc. V. H. 2. 46.
συνεύναδς, ἡ, *sexual intercourse*, Nicet.; so *συνευναστήρια*, τά, Eutecn.
συνευνετέω, to *be a consort, sleep with*, *τινί* Tzetz. Hist. g. 36.
συνευνήτης, ον, ὁ, *a bed-fellow, husband, consort*, Eur. Med. 240, Hipp. 416, etc.: *συνευνέτης*, Ides, ἡ, *a wife or concubine*, Id. Andr. 908.
συνεύνιος, ον, = *σύνευνος*, Phot., Hesych., Suid.
συνευνομέομαι, to *live together under good laws*, v. *συννομέομαι*.

σύνευνος, ὁ, ἡ, (*εὐνή*) *a bed-fellow, consort*, mostly of the wife, Pind. O. 1. 143, Aesch. Ag. 1116, 1442, Soph. Aj. 1301, Eur. Med. 1001, etc.; but of the husband, Aesch. Fr. 866, Ar. Eccl. 953, Anth. P. 7. 699, 700: —a fem. *σύνευνα* in lb. 5. 195 is confirmed by C. I. 2498.
συνευπάσχω, to *receive favours or derive profit together*, Dem. 105. 23, 26; —but better *σὺν εὖ πεπονθότων*, Lob. Phryn. 619, cf. *ἀντεπαίσχω*; for by analogy the compd. would be *συνευπαθεῖν*, as in Greg. Nyss.
συνευπορέω, to *help to contribute*, c. acc., *τρίκοντα μνᾶς εἰδέτο μόν . .* *συνευπορήσαι* Dem. 894. 10; absol., σ. *ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων πρὸς τὴν κοινὴν σωτηρίαν* Lycurg. 167. 34. 2. c. gen. rei, to *assist by contributing towards*, σ. *τινι* *προκοῖς* Isae. 87. 40; *χρημάτων, ἀναλωμάτων* Dem. 94. 21, 1369. 18. 3. generally, to *assist, help*, *τινί* Dinarch. 97. 32: —to *help in contriving*, *συνευνε*, ὅπως . . Plut. Lycurg. 15.
συνευρίσκω, to *find out together*, Luc. Jup. Trag. 5. A. B. 817, etc.
συνευρυθίζομαι, Pass. to *be in harmony with*, *τινί* Ignat. ad Phil. I.
συνευρύω, to *widen or extend together*, Philo I. 209, Eccl.
συνευσχημονέω, to *observe decency with*, *τινί* Plut. 2. 442 F.
συνευτελίζω, to *depreciate together with*, *τινί* *τι* Greg. Nyss.
συνευτυχέω, to *be fortunate together*, *βίον* during life, Eur. Hipp. 1119; *τινί* with one, Strab. 478. 623.
συνευφημέω, to *use words of good omen, shout applause or blessings*, Plut. 2. 272 A, Philo 2. 58, etc.
συνευφράζομαι, Med. to *counsel well with*, Ap. Rh. 3. 918; but better written *divisim*, *σὺν εὖ φρ.*, Lob. Phryn. 624.
συνευφραίνομαι, Pass. to *rejoice together*, Dion. H. de Rhct. 2. 5; *τινί* with one, Hdn. 2. 8.
συνευχαριστέω, to *return thanks together*, Theod. Stud.
συνευχή, ἡ, *united prayer*, in pl., Charito 6. 2, 8. 6.
συνεύχομαι, fut. *ξομαι*, Dep. to *pray with or together*, Eur. I. T. 1221; *ταῦτά δὲ ξ. I join in the same prayer*, Eur. Hel. 646; *τινί* with one, Plat. Legg. 687 E, etc.; c. acc. rei et inf., ξ. *τέλεα πόλει γενέσθαι* Ar. Thesm. 352; σ. *σοὶ ταῦτα γενέσθαι* Plat. Phaedr. 257 B; καὶ *ἐμοὶ ταῦτα ξ. join with me in praying that . .*, lb. 279 C, cf. Xen. Oec. 7. 8; σ. *μετὰ τινος* Plat. Legg. 909 E; but also, *τινί* *τι* something for one, lb. 687 D, Dio C. 52. 4.
συνευωδιάζω, to *be fragrant together*, Cyrill.
συνευωχέομαι, Pass. to *fare sumptuously or feast together*, Arist. Eth. E. 7. 12, 14, Ath. 152 B; *τινί* with one, Luc. V. H. 2. 15, etc.—Subst.
συνευωχητής, ὁ, Schol. II. 17. 577.
συνεψάπτομαι, Ion. *συνεψ-*: fut. —*άψομαι*: Dep.: 1. c. gen. rei, to *lay hold of jointly*, *τινος* Plut. Brut. 52: to *put hand to along with* another, to *take part in*, *ἔργον* Pind. O. 10 (11). 117; οὐ *γινώσκων* . . *τοὺς συνεψαπτόμενους*, ὥστερ ἐν τοῖς σπένδουσι τῶν ἱερῶν not to acknowledge . . those who take part in [the war], as in the case of persons offering libations [we acknowledge those who have part in the victims, i. e. who wish to share the profits, without the expenses and dangers of the war], Aeschin. 39. 17; so, σ. *τῆς στρατείας* Luc. Amor. 6; *τῆς διακονίας, τοῦ φόβου*, etc., Plut., etc. 2. c. gen. pers. to *join one in attacking*, Hdt. 7. 158.
συνεψαρμόζω, to *fit along with or together*, *τινί* *τι* Eccl. and Gramm.
συνεψεδρεύω, to *wait as ἐφεδρος together, wait to fight the conqueror*, Polyb. 1. 27, 9. II. σ. *τινί* to *watch closely*, 2. 12, 2; σ. *τοῖς* *καυροῖς* 31. 13, 6.
συνεφέλλω, aor. —*εἰλκῖσα* (cf. *ἔλκω*): —to *draw after or along with one together*, Plat. Phaedo 80 E, Arist. de An. 1. 3, 12: —Pass. to *be drawn on along with*, *τινί* Id. Phys. 7. 2, Meteor. 1. 3, 26: to *be drawn up also*, Id. Probl. 27. 11: —Med., much like Act., Hipp. 617. 43, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 13, Plut. 2. 529 C, etc.
συνεφέτομαι, aor. —*εφεσπόμην*, Ion. —*επεσπόμην*: Dep.: —like *συνεπακολουθεῖν*, to *follow together*, Hdt. 5. 47, 9. 102, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 10, Plat. Legg. 701 A, etc.; *τινί* with one, Xen. An. 4. 8, 18, etc.: metaph., σ. *τῷ λόγῳ* Plat. Soph. 254 C. Cf. *συνέβομαι*.
συνεφεύρισκω, to *discover with*, *τινί* Greg. Nyss.
συνεφνεύω, to *pass one's youth together*, Plut. 2. 816 A.
συνεφήβος, ὁ, *at the age of youth together, a young comrade*, Aeschin. 7. 37, 50. 53, C. I. 266, 269, 285, 287, al.: —*Συνεφήβοι* a name of Comedies by Menander and others.
συνεφρίζω, to *sit by the side of*, Eumath.
συνεφίστημι and —*ιστάνω* (Polyb.): fut. —*επιστήσω*: aor. —*επέστησα*. To *set as watchers or guards*, τοὺς ἱππεῖς Diod. 17. 84; metaph. to *set on the watch, make attentive*, τοὺς ἀναγινώσκοντας Polyb. 10. 41, 6; *τινὰ ἐπὶ τι* 11. 19, 2; *περὶ τινος* 3. 59, 6. 2. seemingly intr. (sub. τὸν νοῦν), to *attend to, observe along with*, ἐπὶ *τι* 3. 9, 4; *τινί* 9. 2, 7, cf. 4. 40, 10, etc. II. Pass. *συνεφίσταμαι*, with aor. 2 act. to *stand over, superintend along with or together*, Thuc. 2. 75. 2. to *rise together*, *τινί* with . . , Diosc. Ther. praef., Greg. Nyss.; *κατὰ τινος* against one, Act. Ap. 16. 22.
συνεφοδιάζω, to *help in equipping or assisting*, Ptol. Tetr. 1. 47 C.
συνεφοράω, to *inspect or superintend together*, Themist. 122 D, etc.
συνεφορμάω, to *urge on together*, Hesych.: —intr., Byz.
συνεφορός, ὁ, *a joint-ephor*, C. I. 4157.
συνέχεια, ἡ, *continuity, unbroken succession*, τῆς κινήσεως Arist. Metaph. 8. 8, 18; τῶν νεύρων Id. H. A. 3. 5, 4; [ἡ] *ράχης* μία μὲν διὰ τὴν σ., πολυμέρης δὲ τῇ διαίρεσει τῶν σπονδύλων Id. P. A. 2. 9, 5, cf. H. A. 6. 1, 6; σ. *ἐχέειν πρὸς τι* Id. P. A. 2. 7, 4; σ. τῶν ἀκροβολισμῶν, τῆς μάχης Polyb. 5. 100, 2, Hdn. 8. 5. 2. *connexion or sequence of words in a sentence*, Plat. Soph. 261 E, 262 C; τῶν ὁνομάτων Dion. H. de Vett. Script. 5. 2; ἀποδεύειν Luc. Dem. Enc. 32; ἡ ἐν τῷ λόγῳ ἵεσθαι σ. Plut. 2. 792 D. 3. of Time, Arist. Phys. 4. 13, 1. 4. *continuity of substance, density*, ἑλαιοῦ Theophr. Odor. 18; τῶν φυτῶν Hdn. 7. 2. II. *continued attention, perseverance*, Dem. 301. 14.

συνεχής, *ἐς*, (συνέχω) *holding together*: I. of space, *continuous*, in an unbroken line or series, Parmen. 79, Arist. An. Post. 1. 29, 1, Metaph. 10. 12, 14, Phys. 3. 1, 1, al.; opp. to διασπασμένος, Id. Categ. 6. 1; σ. νῶτον Plat. Rep. 616 E; συνεχὲς ποικίλον a continuity of variety, Id. Phaedo 110 D; ο. οὐκίσματα Thuc. 3. 21; θέας Arist. Mund. 2. 9. b. c. dat. *continuous with or contiguous to, in a line with*, Hdt. 4. 22, Eur. Hipp. 226, Arist. Meteor. 1. 2, 2, al.; more rarely c. gen., Id. Mund. 3. 9; also foll. by a Prep., σ. πρὸς τι Id. H. A. 1. 16, 16; τοιαύτῃ σ. ἀπὸ μᾶς μέχρι τῶν δέκα Plat. Legg. 738 A; μεθ' οὗς Μυσοῖ . . σ. ἦσαν Polyb. 31. 3. 2. of words, etc., ξ. ῥήσις Thuc. 5. 85; πᾶς δ. σ. λόγος Polyb. 1. 5, 5; τὸ σ. connexion of words, Plat. Lys. 19; c. dat., λόγος σ. τῶ νῦν γενομένης Ep. Plat. 318 E; ἀκρίβης σ. τοῖς πρότερον Theophr. C. P. 6. 3, 3. 3. of Mathem. proportion, Archimed., κατὰ τὸ σ. ἀνάλογον, opp. to τὸ διαίρετον, Euclid. 4. of things, *continuous, conjoined*, Arist. H. A. 3. 1, 5, etc.; of substance, *clinging, dense, ἀήρ, ἐλαιον* Plut. 2. 396 A, 696 B; τὸ πυκνὸν καὶ σ. lb. 701 F. II. of Time, *continuous, unremitting, unintermitting*, σ. πυρετός, opp. to διαλείπων, Hipp. Aph. 1248, al., v. Foës. Oecon.; πόνος συνεχέστερος Thuc. 7. 81; καύματα Plat. Tim. 86 A; πόλεμος διὰ βίου συνεχής Id. Legg. 625 E; συνουσία, βασιλεῖα Xen. Symp. 8, 18, Ages. 1, 4; πότοι Menand. Incert. 350, cf. Sophil. Ἐγχειρ. 1; σ. γίνεσθαι, πνεῦ, of winds, Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 8 and 10:—τὸ σ. = συνέχεια, Thuc. 7. 71; τὸ σ. ἔργον (sic Meineke in add.) Anaxandr. Incert. 12; τοῦ δῆμον τὸ σ. continued intercourse with . . , Plut. Pericl. 7. 2. constantly visible, ὄψις Id. 2. 286 A. III. of persons, *constant, persevering*, Xen. Oec. 21, 9; ἐν τινι in a thing, Plut. 2. 74 C; cf. Poll. 4. 20, 6. 147. B. Adv. *συνεχῶς*, Ion. —έως (v. sub fin.): 1. mostly of Time, *continually, unremittingly*, Hes. Th. 636, Hdt. 7. 16, 3, Eur. I. A. 1008, etc.; σ. πολεμεῖν Thuc. 2. 1, cf. 1. 11., 5. 24, Antipho 146. 26; συνεχῶς αἰεὶ Hdt. 1. 67, cf. Plat. Legg. 706 A; αἰεὶ σ. lb. 807 E; Comp. —έστερον Apoll. de Pron. 342 C; Sup. —έστατα Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 6. 2. often with Numbers, ὁρμαθοῦς μελῶν ἐφέτης τέτταρας σ. Ar. Ran. 915; ἡμέρα ἱβδομήκοντα σ. Thuc. 2. 75, cf. 5. 24; μῆνας ὅκτω σ. Ephipp. Ἠερ. 1 15. 3. rarely of Space, σ. εἶναι (ἔχειν) Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 17; σ. μέχρι . . , Polyb. 2. 14, 6, cf. Strab. 744. II. in Ep. we have *συνεχῆς* as Adv., ll. 12. 26; and strengthd. *συνεχῆς αἰεὶ*, *unceasing* ever, Od. 9. 74; also in Pind. I. 4. 110 (3. 83), Ar. Eq. 21, and freq. in late Ep.;—σ. κατὰ τὸ σ. Polyb. 2. 2, 7., 3. 2, 6, al. [*συνεχῆς* Hom., and *συνεχῶς* Hes., the first syll. being lengthd. by pronunciation in arsi, though the ν was not doubled in writing; so also Theocr. 20. 12, Ap. Rh. 1. 1271.] *συνεχθαίρω*, *to hate together, join in hating*, Anth. P. 6. 20. *συνεχθραίνω*, = foreg., Plut. 2. 490 F; τινὶ Basil. *συνέχθω*, poet. for *συνεχθαίρω*, Soph. Ant. 523. *συνεχίζω*, (*συνεχής*) *to combine, connect*, Ideler Phys. 2. 365, Byz. *συνεχισμός*, ὅ, = συνέχεια, Medic. *συνεχόντως*, Adv. = *συνεχῶς*, Hippiatr. *συνέχω*, fut. *ξω*: aor. *συνέσχον*:—fut. med. in pass. sense, Dem. 1484. 23; so aor. med. *συνσχόμενος*, Plat. Theaet. 105 B:—Pass., aor. *συνεσχόην* Diog. L. 7. 185. *Τὸ hold or keep together, confine, secure, ὅθι ζωστήρης ὀχῆς χρυσεῖαι συνέχον* (sc. θώρηκα) ll. 4. 133., 20. 415; ἵνα τε ἐνέχουσιν τένοντες ἀγκῶνας where the sinews of the elbow hold [it] together, ll. 20. 478, (though in these passages it may be intr. *to join, meet*); Ὀκίανος . . συνέχευε σάκος enclosed, compassed it, Hcs. Sc. 315; Αἴτνα σ. [Τρωῶνα] Pind. P. 1. 35; σ. τοὺς δακτύλους, τὴν μῆρᾱ Ar. Vesp. 95, Nub. 966; τὸ δέρμα σ. πᾶσι δὲσσι Plat. Phaedo 98 D; Ἄτλας σ. ἅπαντα lb. 99 C:—Pass., ἐν φρεσὶ συνέχεσθαι Id. Theaet. 165 B. 2. *to keep together, keep from dispersing*, of soldiers, Xen. An. 7. 2, 8, Dem. 108. 30, etc.; σ. ἐν τῷ χαρακί, ἐνδὸς τοῦ τεύχους, etc., Lat. *continere*, Polyb. 10. 39, 1, etc.:—then, b. of social and political order, σ. πόλιν *to keep the state together, keep it from falling to pieces*, πόλιν Eur. Supp. 312, cf. Andoc. 2. 20; τὸ φροεῖν ξ. δῶματα Eur. Bacch. 392, cf. 1309; καὶ θεοὺς καὶ ἀνθρώπους ἡ κοινωνία ξ. Plat. Gorg. 508 A; δική ξ. πολιτεύματα εἰς ἓν Id. Legg. 945 D, cf. Polit. 311 C; σ. τὴν πολιτείαν Dem. 700. 15; τὴν πολιτικὴν κοινωνίαν Arist. Pol. 3. 6, 4, cf. 2. 9, 21; also, σ. τὸν ὅλον κόσμον Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 13; so, ξ. τὴν εἰσελπίαν *to keep the rowers together, make them pull in time*, Thuc. 7. 14:—Pass., τὸ ὄν ἐνέχεται . . φίλια Plat. Soph. 242 E; τὰ πράγματα ὑπ' εὐνοίας Dem. 154. 7. c. *to keep together in friendship*, τῶνας Ar. Lys. 1265; μετ' ἀλλήλων ἐνέχεσθαι Plat. Tim. 43 E. d. in Pass. also, *to engage in close combat*, αἰχμηστὴν Hdt. 1. 214:—and = *συνπλέκεσθαι*, of sexual intercourse, Arist. H. A. 5. 2, 10, G. A. 1. 23, 5. o. *to occupy or engage*, ἐαυτὸν ἐν ἢ ἐπὶ τινι Plut. Cleom. 34, etc.; τοὺς ἐρωμένους Ath. 563 E. 3. *to contain, comprise, embrace*, εἰς λόγος ξ. πάσας τὰς αἰσθητοὺς Plat. Hipp. Mi. 374 D; τὸ συνέχον *that which contains the chief matter*, Polyb. 2. 12, 3, etc.; τὰ συνέχοντα Id. 6. 46, 6; c. gen., τὸ σ. τῆς ἐκκλήσεως *the chief reason for* . . , Id. 28. 4; 2. τῆς σωτηρίας *the chief means of* . . , etc., Id. 10. 47, 11, etc. 4. *to constrain or force* one to a thing, 2 Ep. Cor. 5. 14: *to compress, oppress*, Ev. Luc. 8. 45., 19. 43:—used by classic writers only in Pass., *συνέχεσθαι τινι* *to be constrained, distressed, oppressed, afflicted*, and, generally, *to be affected by anything* whether in mind or body, πατρὶ συνεχέτο . . χαλεπῶ Hdt. 3. 131; ξ. τοιαῖς Αὐκοῦργου πατριώταις Pherecr. Ἄγρ. 5; σ. πολέμῳ δουλήτην Hdt. 5. 23., 6. 12; ὀνείρασι Aesch. Pr. 656; φροντίδι Eur. Heracl. 634; διψῇ, νοσῇ Thuc. 2. 49., 3. 98; κακῶ Ar. Eccl. 1006; μεγάλοις καὶ ἀνιάτοις νοσήμασι Plat. Gorg. 512 A, cf. 479 A; πάσῃ ἀπορίᾳ Id. Soph. 250 D; γέλωτι Diog. L. 7. 185. 5. *to constrain, hinder, prevent*, Eur. Rhcs. 59 (but the passage is dub.). 6. *to hold continuously*, δύο σχολὰς Strab. 650, Arr. Epict. 2. 18, 1:—Pass. *to be continuous*, Parmen. 77. II. intr. *to meet, eis ἓν*

Arist. H. A. 4. 5, 6; πρὸς τι Sext. Emp. P. I. 145. 2. *to cease*, Io. Chrys. *συνέψημα*, τὸ, *anything boiled together*, Galen. *συνεψητόν*, verb. Adj. *one must boil together*, Geop. *συνεψιάω*, *to play together*, Anth. P. 5. 288. *συνέψω*, fut. —έψω, *to boil together*, Luc. Jup. Trag. 30, Galen., etc.:—of the coction of humours, Hipp. Vet. Med. 16; of urine retained and heating in the bladder, Id. Aër. 286:—of heat, *to cause to ferment*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 21, 2, etc.:—Pass. *to be boiled together*, Arist. Fr. 105: *to be boiled or smelted with*, χαλκῶ Id. Mirab. 62.—The pres. *συνεψέω* or —άω occurs in late writers, v. sub έψέω: the erroneous aor. *συνήψας*, Timocl. A70. 1, is corrected by Dind. *συνηβῶ*, *to pass youth together with, to join in youthful sport*, οὐ γὰρ ἐμοὶ παῖς ἐθέλει *συνηβᾶν* Anacr. 23; cf. Scol. ap. Ath. 695 D, Opp. H. 5. 471; ἡ Πυλαία τοῖς Δελφοῖς σ. Plut. 2. 409 A. *συνηβολέω*, *to fall in with, meet, ἀλλήλους* Babr. 61. *συνηβολή*, ἡ, *an occurrence*, Ar. Rh. 2. 1159. *σύνηβος*, ὁ, ἡ, (ἡβη) *a young friend*, Eur. H. F. 438. *συνηγεμονικός*, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for ruling conjointly*, Greg. Naz. *συνηγεμών*, ὁ, *a joint-ruler*, Nicet. Ann. 179 C. *συνηγόμαι*, Dep. *to command together*, Diod. 14. 81. *συνηγῆτωρ*, opor, ὁ, = *συνηγεμών*, Byz. *συνηγέμενος*, Adv. *collectively*, Anecd. Oxon. 4. 407, Tzetz., etc. *συνηγορέω*, *to be an advocate*, Plat. Legg. 937 A, etc.; ἐπὶ μισθῷ σ. Arist. Rhet. Al. 37, 33; σ. τινι *to be his advocate, plead his cause*, Ar. Ach. 685, Aeschin. 30. 12, etc.; also c. dat. rei, σ. πονηρῶ πράγματι Isocr. 10 C; so, σ. ὑπὲρ τοῦ δικαίου Dem. 1233. 18; ὑπὲρ Εὐκτῆμονος Arist. Rhet. I. 14. 3; σ. περὶ τὸν ἀριστεριον τῇ ἡδονῇ *to advocate its claims to the first place*, Id. Eth. N. 1. 12, 5. 2. σ. τῷ κατηγορῶν *to second the accuser*, Soph. Tr. 814. *συνηγόρημα*, τό, = *συνηγορία*, Dio C. 37. 33. *συνηγորητόν*, verb. Adj. *one must act as advocate, τινὶ* Sext. Emp. M. 2. 11. *συνηγορία*, ἡ, *advocacy of another's cause, a speech in his behalf*, Aeschin. 54. 33; περὶ τῶν συμμάχων Arist. Rhet. Al. 3. 26; in pl., C. I. 2795. *συνηγορικός*, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for a συνηγορος*, Poll. 4. 25, etc.: Adv. —κῶς, lb. 26. II. τὸ *συνηγορικόν* *the advocate's fee*, being a drachma per diem, but only (as it seems) paid to the public συνηγοροί, Ar. Vesp. 691, cf. Böckh P. E. 1. p. 317:—for the private συνηγοροί were forbidden under penalties to accept a fee, Lex ap. Dem. 1137. 5. *συνήγορος*, ὄν, (ἀγορά) *speaking with, of the same tenor with, μαντεῖα καὶ τὰς παλαιὰς* ξ. Soph. Tr. 1165. II. as Subst. *one who speaks with another, an advocate, ἐνηγορόν μ' ἔχεις* Aesch. Ag. 831:—at Athens the συνηγοροί were of two kinds, 1. *public advocates*, chosen by the state to defend laws against proposed changes before the νομοθέται, Dem. 711. 19; or to conduct an εἰσαγγελία (where κατήγορος is the proper term), Decret. ap. Plut. 2. 833 F; cf. σύνδικος:—ten such were appointed annually to represent the state at the εὐθυναί of magistrates, Arist. Fr. 407; and in Boeotia the magistrates in charge of the εὐθυναί were called συνηγοροί, C. I. 1570. 26, cf. Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 16;—the Att. συνηγοροί are often attacked by Ar., v. Ach. 705, 715, Eq. 1358, Vesp. 482. 2. *private advocates*, called in by either party to support his case in court (each party being expected to open the business themselves), Dem. 922. 21., 1349. 28; they were not allowed to take a fee, v. *συνηγορικός* II; Demosth. delivered his oration de Corona as συνηγοροί of Ctesiphon. *συνηδέατε*, v. s. σύνοιδα. *συνηδομαι*, fut. —ησθήσομαι: aor. —ήσθην: Dep. *To rejoice together*, Plat. Rep. 462 E, Xen., etc.:—σ. τινι *to rejoice with him, sympathize with*, Eur. Ion 728, Dem. 579. 19, etc.; σ. τινι *περίεοντι* Hdt. 3. 36; opp. to συλλυπεῖσθαι, Antipho 122. 4, Plat. Rep. 462 E; *το συνάχθεσθαι*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 24, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 10, 5; *το συναλγεῖν*, lb. 9. 4, 5; σ. ὅτι . . Xen. An. 5. 5, 8, etc. 2. c. dat. rei, *to rejoice at a thing, be pleased, gratified*, σ. τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς Arist. Rhet. 2. 4, 3; ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 2, etc.; *τινος because of* . . , App. Maced. 15, C. I. 3832. 3. c. dat. pers. et rei, Soph. O. C. 1398. II. mostly of joy at good fortune, ἐφῆδομαι being used of malicious joy at misfortune; but we have, οὐδὲ συνεδόμεναι . . ἀλγεσι δώματος Eur. Med. 136; τί τάλας τοῖσδε συνεδῆ . . ; Id. Hipp. 1286; θανόντι γ' οὐδ' αὖτως ξ. Id. Rhcs. 958; *συνεσησόμενοι ταῖς συμφοραῖς* Isocr. 176 C Bekk. (vulgo ἐφῆσθαι). *συνευδῶν*, *to sweeten or make pleasant to the taste, τὸν ἄρτον* Plut. 2. 668 E, cf. 661 B:—generally, *to help in cheering*, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 6, 6. *συνήθεια*, ἡ, *habitual intercourse, acquaintance, society, intimacy, lat. consuetudo, πρὸς τινα with another*, Isocr. 2 A, etc.; μετὰ τινος Aeschin. 31. 18; ἡ τῶν φίλων σ. Id. 48. 27; σ. καὶ φίλια Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 15; ἡ πολιτικὴ σ. Id. Eth. N. 10. 9, 19; pl. *intimacies, τῶν φαυλῶν σ. δολίχων χρόνος διέλυσεν* Isocr. 2 A; ὅπως αἱ σ. διαφευχθῶσιν Arist. Pol. 6. 4, 19:—sexual intercourse, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 31; σ. ἐξεν μετὰ γυναικὸς Sost. ap. Stob. 1. 64. 34; of animals, Arist. Il. A. 6. 21, 7. 2. of animals, *a herding together; νέμεσθαι κατὰ συνηθείας in herds*, lb. 9. 4, cf. Ael. N. A. 2. 31:—so of soldiers, κατὰ συνηθείας in messes, Polyb. 35. 4, 14. II. *habit, custom, habitation*, h. Hom. Merc. 485, Hipp. Vet. Med. 9, Plat. Rep. 516 A; κατὰ σ. τοῦ προτέρου βίου lb. 620 A; τοῖς ἥθει τοῖς ἐαυτοῦ συνηθείας in his own accustomed haunts, Id. Legg. 865 E; σ. τοῦ ἐργαίου *habitation* to it, Xen. Cyn. 12, 4; λήθην ἡ συνήθειαν τῶν ἀδικημάτων Dem. 342. 11, cf. 1397. 13; τῇ σ. τοῦ εἰδῶλον *by being used to it*, 1 Ep. Cor. 8. 7:—*practice*, Polyb. 1. 42. 7, cf. Plat. Legg. 656 D:—with Preps, διὰ συνηθείαν Id. Soph. 248 B; διὰ τὴν σ. Arist. Il. A. 1. 16, 1; κατὰ or παρὰ συνήθειαν, opposed, Plat. Rep.

620 A, Legg. 655 E; ὑπὸ συνηθείας Id. Theat. 157 B:—σ. ἔχειν τινί to be used to it, practised in it, Polyb. 40. 10, 2; σ. κτᾶσθαι πρὸς τι Plut. 2. 791 A. 2. *the customary usage of language, ἐκ σ. ῥημάτων καὶ ὀνομάτων* Plat. Theat. 168 B; *ἐκ συνηθείαν ἐποίησε τοῦ λόγου τούτου τὴν πόλιν καταστήναι* brought the city to *habitual use* of this phrase, Aeschin. 23. 37; σ. Ἀθηναίων Sext. Emp. M. 1. 228:—*esp. the common or vulgar dialect, ἐν τῇ σ.* Plut. 2. 22 F, cf. ib. C, 1113 A, and Gramm.

III. in Byz., 1. *tribute, tall, tax.* 2. *pay.* *συνηθέομαι*, Pass. to be filtered together, Galen.

συνήθης, ἐς, gen. εὐς, contr. οὐς, gen. pl. *συνήθων*, contr. *συνήθων* (or *συνήθων*, Arcad. 136):—*dwelling or living together, accustomed or used to each other, συνήθεις ἀλλήλοις* Hes. Th. 230: *like each other in habits*, Thuc. 1. 71; *συνήθεις καὶ γνῶριμοι, οἰκεῖοι καὶ σ. περὶ αἰνέσεις*, Plat. Rep. 375 E, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 6, 5, Philom. Incert. 1. 13:—σ. τινί well-acquainted or intimate with one, Plat. Crito 43 A, Lach. 188 A; more rarely c. gen. as Subst., ὁ σ. τινὸς one's intimate or confidant, Diod. 19. 47, Plut.

II. *habituated, accustomed, τινί to a thing*, Plat. Rep. 517 D, etc.; *σώματα πᾶσι πόται καὶ πόνοις ἐ. γιγνόμενα* Ib. 707 E; of animals, *χειρὶ σ. = χειροπῆς*, Anth. P. 9. 287; and absol., *τὰ σὺντροφα καὶ σὺνήθῃ* those reared and bred with him, Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 2; οἱ σ. τόποι their wanted haunts, Ib. 8. 12, 3:—c. inf., σ. ἄδειν γενόμενος Plat. Legg. 666 D.

2. of things, *habitual, customary, usual, ordinary*, ἔθος, πῶτος Soph. Ph. 894, Tr. 88; ξ. ὅμα *a customary vision*, Id. El. 903, cf. Hipp. Aph. 1246; *διαίτα* Thuc. 6. 18; *σημεῖα τῷ γένει* *ἐξνηθέστερα* Andoc. 23. 2; *τὸ ἐξνηθές ἤσυχον* your *habitual* quietness, Thuc. 6. 34; *τὸ ἐξνηθές φοβερόν* Ib. 55; *συνήθεις [ἐσσι] ταῦτα βαστάζειν* ἐμοὶ Eur. Alc. 40, cf. Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 6; *διὰ τὸ μὴ ἐ. νομοτέτῃ* Plat. Legg. 739 A:—τὸ σ. *custom*, Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 6, Arist. Rhet. 1. 10, 18, al.; *τὸ τῆς ἐορτῆς ἐ.* Plat. Tim. 21 B. III. *Adverb.*—*θως, habitually, as is usual, σ. παρακολουθεῖν* Aeschin. 45. 25, Plut., etc.

συνήθεια, ἡ, = *συνήθεια*, Arcad. 195: *soldiers' pay*, C. I. 5817. b. 29.

συνήθιζομαι, Pass. to be accustomed, Eccl.; so also in Act., Byz.

συνήθικος, ἡ, ὅν, *usual, ordinary*, Byz. Adv. —κῶς, Eccl.

συνήθικον, ὁ, *usual, ordinary*, Byz. Adv. —κῶς, Eccl.

συνήθικος, ὁ, *usual, ordinary*, Byz. Adv. —κῶς, Eccl.

συνήθικος, ὁ, *usual, ordinary*, Byz. Adv. —κῶς, Eccl.

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συνήθικος, ὁ, *usual, ordinary*, Byz. Adv. —κῶς, Eccl.

συνηρέφω, to throw a thick shade over, Theophr. H. P. 6. 1, 3; cf. *συνηρέφω*.

συνηρέφης, ἐς, (ἐρέφω) thickly shaded or covered (cf. *συννεφέης*), χώρα .. ἔσται σ. Hdt. 1. 110; οὐρα .. ἔσται καὶ χιόνι σ. Id. 7. 111, cf. Strab. 244; σῶμα .. πετέλῃ σ. Anth. P. 7. 141; σ. λόφος, ὁδός Plut. Lucan. 32, etc.; ἐν τῷ σ. Luc. Anach. 18: metaph., *ἐξηρέφης πρόσπων ἐς γῆν βαλοῦσα* Eur. Or. 957. 2. *close-covering, επικάλυμμα* Arist. H. A. 4. 3, 8, 5, 7, 3; ὄστρακον Id. P. A. 4. 5, 23; ἄλῃ Plut. Demetr. 49. Adv. —φῶς, Nicet. Eug.

συνηρημένως, Adv. of συναρέω, collectively, Phot. Bibl. 323. 9; in general, Ammon., etc. 2. by contraction, Hesych. s. v. ἀκίον.

συνήρης, ἐς, joined together, common, δαίς Nic. Al. 512. II. = *συνηρέφης*, Id. Th. 69.

συνήριθμος, ὄν, poet. for συνάριθμος.

συνηρμοσμένως, Adv. of συναρμόζω, conformably, M. Anton. 4. 45.

συνήρωες, οἱ, companion-heroes, C. I. 2127.

συνηροθιμένως, Adv. with consideration, Eccl.

συνηροθις, ἡ, sympathetic joy, App. Civ. 5. 69; but Musgr. restored συνθέσις.

συνηροθιμένως, Adv. pf. pass. of συνασκέω, neatly, Gloss.

συνηροσάομαι, Att. —τάομαι, Pass. to be conquered together, μετά τινος Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 10.

συνηροσάω, to rest together, Philo 2. 168, Eccl.

συνήχως, to sound together or in unison, τὰ χαλκεία καὶ τὰ κέρατα Arist. Audib. 22, cf. Plut. C. Gracch. 3, Anton. 18; τοὺς σαλπικιτὰς σ. κελύσσας Dio C. 51. 9.

II. to ring with, echo to, ὥστε σὺνηχεῖν αὐτοῖς τὴν σφᾶν Theophr. Char. 6, cf. Polyb. 2. 29, 6.

συνήχης, ἡ, a saunding in unison, Philo 2. 226, Plut. 2. 1021 B.

συνήωρ, ἡ, = *συνήωρος*, acc. *συνήωρα* Orac. ap. Eunap. p. 27; pl. *ἐξνήωρας* restored by Müntzell for *ἐξνήωρας* in Hes. Th. 595, 601; *ἐξνήωρ* εὐναία δάμαρ .. Hesych.; gen. *συνήωρος*, Suid.

συνθάκειν, to sit with, σ. νυκτὶ to take counsel with the night, Eur. Heracl. 994, cf. Pind. P. 4. 204.—Also *συνθάκεω*, Nicet. Eug.

συνθάκος, ὄν, sitting with or together, ἐστὶ γὰρ Ζηνὶ σ. θρόνον Αἰδῶς partner of his throne, Soph. O. C. 1267; cf. *σύνεδρος*, *σύνθρονος*:—generally, a partner, Eur. Or. 1637.

συνθάλαμνομαι, Med. to live in the women's chambers together, Walz Rhett. 1. 470.

συνθάλλω, to bloom together, Byz.

συνθάλλω, to worm together, εὐνοῦς μὴ .. ἐξυθαλπε μῦθος ψευδέων Aesch. Pr. 685.—Verb. Adj., Geop.

συνθαμβέω, to be astounded along with, τοῖς λεγομένοις Plat. Ion 535 E.

συνθάπτω, to put to death together, Nicet. Eug.

συνθάπτω, to bury together, join in burying, τινὰ Aesch. Theb. 1027, Soph. Aj. 1378, Eur. Plat., etc.; τινὰ τινί one with another, Eur. Alc. 149, etc.:—Pass. to be buried with, τινί Hdt. 5. 5, Thuc. 1. 8, Plat., etc.

συνθαυμάτωρ, to join in working wonders, Eccl.

συνθαυμάζω, to join in wondering, ἐλ .. Plat. Theat. 162 C.

συνθεάζω, to join in divine frenzy, Diod. 4. 51.

συνθεόμαι, Dep.: to view or see together, of spectators at games, Plat. Lach. 178 A, Xen. Oec. 3. 7; of *συνθεόμενοι* the other spectators, Antipho 124. 27.

2. to examine together, τὰ ἱερὰ Xen. An. 6. 4, 15; σ. τὰ κατὰ τὴν μοῦσαν Plat. Legg. 907 E.

συνθεάτης, οὗ, ὁ, a fellow-spectator, companion at the theatre, Plat. Rep. 523 A, Lach. 179 E:—fem. *συνθεάτρια*, Ar. Fr. 399.

συνθεία, ἡ, (θεῖος) coequal Divinity, Eccl.

συνθελήτης, οὗ, ὁ, one who has the same will with another, Eccl.

συνθέλω, poet. form of συνθέλω.

σύνθεμα, τό, poet. for σύνθημα, Anth. P. app. 30 (where both forms occur). 2. a campword, Eust. 340. 35. 3. a sum, Diophant. Arithm. 5. 19.

4. an assembly, LXX (Eccl. 12. 11).

συνθεμιστέω, to speak legally, Timario in Notices des MSS. 9. 215.

συνθεολογέω, to hold also as a God, Cyrill., in Pass. II. to discuss theologically with, τινί τι Eccl.

σύνθεος, ὄν, sharing in the divine nature, Eccl.

συνθεράπων [ᾶ], ὄντος, ὁ, a fellow-servant, Eus. V. Const. 2. 72:—fem. *συνθεράπωνίς*, ἰδὸς, ἡ, Clem. Al. 335.

συνθεράπνέω, to pay court to one along with or together, Philostr. 270.

συνθερίζω, to reap together, Eccl.; in Ar. Ach. 948, Meineke νῦν θερίζε.

συνθερίζω, to warm together, Arist. H. A. 6. 4, 5, Theophr. C. P. 1. 3, 4:—Pass., Arist. Probl. 8. 16.

συνθεσία, ἡ, = *σύνθεσις*; but mostly used in pl., like *συνθήκαι*, a covenant, treaty, πῇ δὲ συνθεσίαι .. Il. 2. 339; οὐδ' .. ἐλθέτω συνθεσίαν nor did he forget the instructions, 5. 319; so in Ap. Rh. 1. 340, etc.; also in sing., Id.; περὶ συνθεσίης for a wager, Pseudoap. ap. Ath. 412 E.—Cf. σύνθεσις III, σύνθημα II, συμμοσίον.

σύνθεσις, ἡ, a putting together, composition, combination, Plat. Phaedo 92 E, Rep. 611 B; τῶν λίδων Arist. Eth. N. 10. 4, 2, etc. b. in concrete sense, a junction, ὁσῶν Id. P. A. 2. 15, 2; *συνθέσεις λέγω τὰς γωνίας* Id. Probl. 15. 1. 2. in various technical senses: a. in Grammar, composition, γραμμάτων τε συνθέσεις, i. e. syllables and words, Aesch. Pr. 460, cf. Arist. Metaph. 13. 5, 4; σ. ἐκ τε ῥημάτων γιγνόμενη καὶ ὀνομάτων, i. e. sentences, Plat. Soph. 263 D, cf. Crat. 431 B, Arist. Poët. 22, 5, Dion. II. περὶ ἀννθέσεως ὀνομάτων:—also the compounding of words, Arist. Rhet. Al. 24. 1:—also, of an author's composition, Isocr. 210 B: so, ἡ τῶν μέτρων σ. metrical composition, Arist. Poët. 6. 6; ἡ τῶν ἐπῶν σ. Diod. 5. 74; of musical composition, Plut. 2. 1143 B D:—and in concrete sense, a composition, treatise, Hipp. 562. 24. b. in Arithmetic, addition, Diophant. Arithm. 1. def. 10, Plut., etc. c. in

Logic, the combination of subject and predicate, Arist. Interpr. I, 4, de An. 3, 6, 1:—also the fallacy of composition, by which what is true of several parts is inferred as true of the compound, opp. to διαίρεσις, Id. Soph. Elench. 20, 1. d. in Physics, the combination of elementary particles into substances, Id. P. A. 2, 1, 2, Top. 6, 14, 1 sq. e. in Medicine, a compounding of essences and drugs, Theophr. Odor. 47, Diod. 4, 45.

II. a combination of parts so as to form a whole, construction, γενέσεις καὶ σ. Plat. Rep. 533 B; ἡ τῶν στραωμάτων σ. Id. Polit. 280 B, etc. b. in concrete sense, a social or political combination, Arist. Pol. 3, 3, 8.

III. metaph., like συνθεαία, an agreement, treaty, Pind. P. 4, 299, Fr. 221; ἐκ συνθέσεως ex composito, Diod. 13, 112, etc.; συνθέσεις περί γάμων Plut. Sull. 35.

IV. in the Roman times, synthesis was 1. a collection of clothes, a wardrobe, Digest.;—but also a suit of clothes, Mart. 2, 46, 4; esp. a loose gown, worn at dinner-parties, Id. 5, 79, 2, cf. Suet. Ner. 51, Dict. of Antiqq. s. v. 2. a service of plate, Mart. 4, 46, 15, Stat. Sylv. 4, 9, 44.

συνθεσπιδέω, to prophesy together, Byz.

συνθετέον, verb. Adj. one must compound, Plat. Crat. 434 B, Arist. Pol. 4, 9, 1.

συνθετίς, ου, ὁ, a composer, writer, Plat. Legg. 722 E; σ. ὀνομάτων, etc., Dion. H. de Dem. 36; σ. λόγων a prose-writer, like συγγραφεύς, opp. to ποιητής, Paus. 10, 26, 1.

συνθετίσθαι, Dep. to arrange, Joseph. B. J. 4, 9, 10; cf. εὐθετίσω.

συνθετικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in putting together, τινος Luc. Hist. Conscr. 47; σ. ἐπιστήμη artificial constructive sciences or arts, Plat. Polit. 308 C; ἡ σ. ἐπιστήμη the art of composition, Dion. H. de Comp. 6, al.

συνθετισμός, οὐ, ὁ, a putting together, setting, of bones, Galen.

σύνθετος, ου, also fem. συνθετή (sic) Lys. Fr. 18, Arist. Phys. 8, 9, 2, Metaph. 8, 10, 6, Poët. 16, 10, 20, 5; (συντίθημι). Put together, compounded of parts, composite, compound, Plat. Phaëdo 78 B, al.; of a centaur, διαμετρεῖς καὶ πάλιν σ. Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 20, cf. Lys. l. c.; σ. ἐκ πολλῶν Plat. Rep. 611 B; ἐκ τῶν αὐτῶν Id. Philib. 29 E;—σ. ἀναγνώρισις complex, Arist. Poët. 16, 10.

2. σύνθετον, τό, a compound, Id. Phys. 1, 4, 6; opp. to ἀσμίχον, Id. Cael. 3, 8, 3, Metaph. 11, 4, 3; so, ἡ σύνθετος (with or without οὐσία) Ib. 7, 3, 1, al.

3. in various technical senses, a. in Grammar, φωνή α., a compound sound, i. e. a syllable, Id. Poët. 20, 5; φωνῶν αἱ μὲν ἀπλᾶί (i. e. vowels), αἱ δὲ σ. Sext. Emp. M. 8, 135; σ. ὀνόματα compound nouns, Arist. Rhet. Al. 24, 1, Dem. Phil. § 91, Ath. 445 B; hence Adv. —ως, Strab. 618, Galen.:—also, b. σ. ῥυθμός a compound foot (in metre), Plat. Rep. 400 B, so of Music, Id. Phaëdo 92 A, Plut. 2, 1135 B, etc. c. in Arithmetic, σ. ἀριθμός a number composed of several factors, Arist. Metaph. 4, 14, 2, Euclid. d. in Medicine, σύνθετα solid excrements, Hipp. 133 A.

II. metaph. put together, got up, fictitious, λόγοι Aesch. Pr. 686. III. metaph. agreed upon, covenant, ὥστερ ἐκ συνθέτου by agreement, Lat. ex composito, Hdt. 3, 86; ὀνομαῖ ἐστι φωνή σ. conventional, Arist. Poët. 20, 8 sq.; cf. σύνθημα I. 1.

συνθεῖν, fut. —θεσόμεαι, to run together with, τοῖς ἀνέμοις Poëta ap. Poll. I. 106; metaph. of things, to go along with, to go smoothly with, οὐχ ἡμῖν συνθεῖσθαι ἦδε γε βουλῇ Od. 20, 245.

II. to run together, i. e. to the same place, εἰς ταὐτό Arist. H. A. 4, 8, 13; πρὸς τὸ μέσον Id. Cael. 2, 14, 12; absol., Id. H. A. 9, 3, 4. 2. of lines, and the like, to run together, meet in one point, Xen. Eq. 10, 11. 3. metaph. to agree, τῷ Ἐφύρου λόγῳ Aristid. 2, 350. 4. to shrink up, μέγας Hipp. Fract. 755.

συνθεωρεῖν, to contemplate or observe at the same time, Arist. P. A. 1, 5, 5, An. Pr. 2, 21, S. II. to act as θεωρὸς or go to a festival together, Ἐλεονιστάδε Lysias 112, 35; τινι with one, Ar. Vesp. 1187; σ. καὶ συναναχωρεῖσθαι Arist. Eth. E. 7, 12, 24.

συνθεωρεῖσθαι, verb. Adj. one must observe together, τι Diog. L. 10, 96.

συνθεωρός, ὁ, colleague in a mission (θεωρία), C. I. 2270, Poll. 2, 55.

συνθήγω, to help to sharpen, ὀργὴν συντήρημένους φρένας Eur. Hipp. 689.

συνθήκη, ἡ, (συντίθημι) a composition, esp. of words and sentences, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 46, cf. A. B. 368, Phot. Bibl. 127:—but commonly, II. a conventional agreement, convention, compact, σ. καὶ ὁμολογία Plat. Crat. 384 E, cf. 433 E; ὁ νόμος σ. καὶ ἐγγυητὴς ἀλλήλοις τῶν δικαίων Arist. Pol. 3, 9, 8, cf. Rhet. 1, 15, 21; ἐκ συνθήκης ex composito, by agreement, Plat. Legg. 879 A; διὰ συνθήκης Arist. An. Pr. 1, 44, 1; κατὰ συνθήκην, conventionally, opp. to φύσει, Id. Eth. N. 5, 5, 12, al.; so, συνθήκη Ib. 5, 7, 4.

2. the article of a compact or treaty, τὴν ε. προφέροντες ἐν ἡ εἴρηθι Thuc. 1, 78:—but mostly in pl. the articles of agreement, and collectively, a contract, compact, covenant, treaty, between individuals or states (cf. συνάλλαγμα 1), Aesch. Cho. 555, Ar. Lys. 1268, Isocr. 77 E, etc.; συνθήκη περί εἰρήνης Xen. Mem. 4, 4, 17; γάμων σ. Plut. Lucull. 18; α. κυρία, ἀκροῖς Lys. 150, 35; σ. εἰσὶ . . βοηθεῖν, and οὐκ ἐστὶν ἐν ταῖς α. στρατεύειν Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 4, cf. Inscr. in Sauppe Inscr. Maced. iv. p. 15; συνθήκη Λακεδαιμονίων πρὸς Βασιλέα . . σπονδὰς εἶναι καὶ φιλικὰν κατὰ τὰς Thuc. 8, 37, cf. Plat. Crito 54 C, Dem. 199, 9; συνθήκας ποιέσθαι τινι Hdt. 6, 42, Ar. Pax 1065, Xen., etc.; ὑπὲρ τινος Isocr. 78 A; παεῖν τινι πρὸς τινα between them, Xen. Lac. 15, 1; σ. συνθήκας Lys. 135, 17; γράφειν, γράφεισθαι Dem. 1170, 9, Diod. 1, 66; ἀναρεῖν, λύνειν Isocr. 365 A, 37 B; παραβαίνειν Plat. Crito l. c.; ὑπερβαίνειν Aeschin. 23, 20; παρ' οὐδὲν ἡγεῖσθαι Dem. 282, 12; συνθήκας ἐμμένειν Isocr. 57 A; ἐκ τῶν σ. according to the covenant, Id. 78 C; κατὰ τὰς σ. Thuc. 1, 144, Plat. Theaet. 183 C; opp. to παρὰ τὰς α., Id. Crito 52 D.—Cf. συνθεσία, σύνθεσις III, συνημωσύνη.

3. a monk's contract or vow, Byz. III. = θήκη, a coffin, Liban. 1, 253.

συνθηκίζω, to wager, Byz.

συνθηκο-ποιέομαι, Dep. = συνθήκας ποιέομαι E. M., Hesych.

συνθηκο-φύλαξ, ὁ, the guarantee of a covenant, Schol. Il. 23, 486.

σύνθημα, τό, anything agreed upon, a preconcerted signal, Hdt. 8, 7; given by means of a beacon-fire, Thuc. 4, 112; συνθήματα εἶναι τὰ ὀνόματα that nouns are conventional signs, Plat. Crat. 433 E; τὰ παρὰ φύσει σ. Id. Gorg. 492 C; so, δέλτον ἐγγεγραμμένην σύνθημα having ciphers inscribed upon it, Soph. Tr. 158; despatches or letters in cipher, Polyb. 8, 17, 9; cf. συνθηματικός. 2. a watchword, Hdt. 9, 98 (where ἡβη is the word), Thuc. 7, 44, etc.; σ. παρέρχεται the word is passed round, Xen. An. 1, 8, 16, cf. 6, 25; σ. παραδίδόναι to pass it, Ib. 7, 3, 34; so, σ. παραφέρειν Eur. Phoen. 1140; παραγγέλλειν, παρεγγυᾶν Xen. An. 1, 8, 16, Cyr. 7, 1, 10; δίδοναι πρὸς τὴν μάχην Plut. Sull. 28; ἐνδιδόναι Luc. Salt. 10; opp. to παρασύνθημα (any other kind of military signal), v. Stanl. Aesch. Ag. 21:—in Diod. 1, 86, a military standard.

3. any token or sign, ξυμφορὰς ε. εὐφρ. Soph. O. C. 46; τὰ θήσεως Πειρίδου τε . . σύνθημα the tokens or pledges of their compact, Ib. 1594. 4. = συνθήκη, an agreement, covenant, Plat. Gorg. 492 C; σ. ποιέσθαι Xen. An. 4, 6, 20; σ. ἦν . . παῖν Id. Hell. 5, 4, 6; ἀπὸ συνθήματος by agreement, Lat. ex composito, Hdt. 5, 74; Thuc. 4, 67, 6, 61, etc.; so, ἐκ σ. Hdt. 6, 121; ἀφ' ἑνός σ. Plut. Aemil. 19; ἐφ' ἐνὶ σ. Hdn. 2, 13.

II. communion, connexion, τί σ. ἀσπίδι καὶ βακτηρίᾳ Ath. 215 D.

συνθηματίας, α, ου, agreed on, bespoken, Ar. Thesm. 458, cf. Ath. 680 C.

συνθηματίζω, to give signal for, μάχην Eust. 700. 12:—Med. to agree upon, appoint, παιδὶς ἡμέραν Nicet. Ann. 71 C.

συνθηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, by preconcerted signs, γράμματα σ. writings in cipher, Polyb. 8, 18, 9:—Adv. —κως, in cipher, Ib. 19, 4; cf. σύνθημα I.

συνθηματίον, τό, Dim. of σύνθημα, Gloss.

συνθηράτης, οὐ, ὁ, one who joins in quest of, τινος Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 15.

συνθηράω, to hunt together, join in the chase, Xen. An. 5, 3, 10; τινι with one, Id. Cyr. 3, 1, 14 and 38. 2. to catch or find together, in Med., σὺν δὲ νιν θηράμεθα Soph. Ant. 433:—so in Pass., χεῖρες συνθηράμεναι hands caught and bound together, Id. Ph. 1005.

συνθηρεντής, οὐ, ὁ, = συνθηράτης, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 15, Themist. 254 D.

συνθηρεῖν, = συνθηράω, Plat. Rep. 451 D; σ. ὥστερ κνέμεν Ib. 466 C.

2. to catch or win together, Eur. Fr. 971: so in Med., to quest after, reach by efforts, ἂ δ' οὐ κενήμεθα, μίμης . . ταῦτα συνθηρεῖται Ar. Thesm. 156.

σύνθηρος, ου, (θήρα) hunting with, τινι Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 7; absol., σ. κνέμεν hunting in company, Anth. P. 9, 303:—as Subst., σ. Ἀργεμῖος her fellow-huntress, Apollod. 3, 8, 2.

2. c. gen. object., joining in quest of, τῶν ἀγαθῶν φίλων Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 35.

συνθηρεῖν, to be an hireling together, μετὰ τινος Eust. 1338. 62.

συνθηρεσῶν, to join in leading the diasos, Strab. 471.

συνθιδασότης, ου, ὁ, a partner in the diasos, Ath. 362 E, Themist. 53 D; generally, a fellow, comrade, σ. τοῦ ληρεῖν a fellow-gossip, Ar. Pl. 508; σ. τοῦ Μανσέως Clem. Al. 67.

συνθιγγάνω, to touch together, τινός Themist. 235 B.

συνθλασμός, ὁ, a gnashing together, Hesych. s. v. γομφισμόν.

συνθλάσσω, = sq., Aristae. 1, 16, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 412, Byz.

συνθλάω, fut. ἄσω [α], to crush together, Eratosth. Calast. 11, Diod. 1, 57:—Pass., ποτήριον ὅτα συνθλασμένον Alex. Incert. 12; βίη συνθλάμενος ὁστὰ Μανέθοι 5, 201: absol. to be crushed, Arist. Probl. 1, 38 (as Prantl. for συντεθῆναι), Ev. Matth. 21, 44.

συνθλίβω [ῖ], fut. ῖω, to press together, compress, Arist. Rhet. 1, 5, 12, Cael. 3, 8, 14, al.:—Pass., Plat. Tim. 91 E, Arist. H. A. 5, 28, 2; σ. εἰς τὴν κοιλίαν Id. Probl. 10, 43, 1; πρὸς ἄλλα Ib. 21, 16.

συνθλίψις, ἡ, compression, Arist. de Resp. 4, 9; metaph., ἔπος Longin. 10, 6. II. affliction, Theod. Stud.

συνθνήσσω, fut. —θνήσκειν, to die with or together, Aesch. Ag. 1139, Cho. 979, Soph. Tr. 720, etc.; c. dat., θανόντι συνθνήσκειν Ib. 798, Fr. 690:—of things, συνθνήσκειν αὐτὰ δὲ σποδὸς expiring with (the flames), Aesch. Ag. 819; ἡ γὰρ εὐσέβεια σ. βροτοῖς ἀκομπίαν them even in death, Soph. Ph. 1443; ἡ ποίσις οὐδὲ συνθνήσκει μοι Ar. Ran. 868.

συνθνοῖατῶρ [α], ορος, ὁ, a partaker in a feast, Eur. El. 638.

συνθνοῖος, ου, = σύνθεπος, Polemo ap. Ath. 234 D.

συνθολόω, to make muddy, τὸν οἶνον Pisd.; τὴν πηλὴν Walz Rhett. 1, 425; τοὺς λογισμούς Byz.:—Subst. —θολωσις, ἡ, Tzetz.

συνθροῦβέω, to join in putting down by clamour, Diod. 13, 101.

συνθροῦνόμεαι, Pass. to be broken in pieces, shivered, Eur. Bacch. 633.

συνθρόσσω, = συνθραύω, Planud. Ov. Met. 9, 38.

συνθραύω, to break in pieces, shiver, Eur. Or. 1569, Plut. Aristid. 18, C. I. 989-91:—Pass., Xen. Ages. 2, 14, Polyb. 8, 7, 11, etc.

συνθρηγνέω, to join in mourning, C. I. 9438, 6, Eccl.

συνθρηγηρία, ἡ, a fellow-mourner, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1514.

συνθρηγος, ου, mourning with, τινι Anth. P. 7, 407: a partner in mourning, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 11, 4.

συνθριαμβεύω, to share in a triumph, Plut. Mar. 44, Lucull. 36.

συνθρίβω, contr. for συνθριβεῖν, Hesych.

συνθρόσσις, ἡ, (θρόσις) perplexity, Sext. Emp. M. 9, 169.

συνθρονος, ου, enthroned with, σύνθρονος Ἡφαίστου Orac. ap. Luc. Peregr. 29, cf. Anth. P. 1, 24, etc.; σ. τέρμασιν εὐφάβιας Ib. 12, 257: also c. gen., σ. τῶν ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ θεῶν C. I. 6006 and -7, cf. Philo 1, 136:—absol., σ. Δίκη Anth. P. 9, 445.

σύνθροος, ου, sounding together, ἡχώ Nonn. D. 16, 335; [Ἀρίων] σ. καθάρη Anth. P. 9, 308.

συνθρύπτω, to break in pieces: to crush, τὴν καρδίαν Act. Ap. 21, 13: aor. 2 pass., συν-εθρύβη Theod. Prodr. 4, 325.

συνθρόσσω, to spring, rush together, Ael. N. A. 5, 7, in aor. 2, συν-έθορον.

συνθιμῶ, to be of one mind, Epich. 115.

συνθιμῶμαι, as Pass. to be angry with or together, Choric. p. 165.

συνθιμῶν, of soldiers, to be in the field together, Synes. 15 E.

συνθιμῶς, on, next door to, δειλία θράσους s. Byz.

συνθιμῶς, to sacrifice together, Enlog. ap. Phot. Bibl. 536. 33.

συνθιμῶς, [ὅ], ou, δ, a fellow-offerer, C. I. 1193. 16, Apollod. 2. 7, 2.

συνθιμῶ, to offer sacrifice together, join in sacrifice, Isae. 70. 23, Aeschin.

61. 2; οἱ συνθιμῶντες Polyb. 4. 49, 3; τινί with one, Xen. Oec. 7, 8, etc.;

εἰ δὲ ξένους ἀστούσι συνθιμῶν χρεῖν strangers and countrymen together,

Eur. El. 795; also, μετά τινος Dem. 1313. 26.

συνθιμῶς, = συνθιμῶς, Joseph. A. J. 15. 3, 8; —συνθιμῶς, Nicet.

Ann. 86 D.

συνθιμῶς, on, = σύνθιμῶς, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 223 C.

συνθιμῶ, to cheer together, θυμὸν τινος Opp. C. 3. 167, Greg. Naz.

συνθιμῶ, to appropriate along with, τινί τι Apoll. de Constr.

47. II. intr. to be peculiar, lb. 54.

συνθιμῶ, to perspire at once or much, Diod. 3. 28, Geop. 18. 8, 5.

συνθιμῶ, to dedicate together with, Καίσαρα τοῖς θεοῖς App. Civ. 5.

132: —Pass., συνθιμῶμαι Ἐρμῇ Ath. 561 D; —Med., Schol. Pind. P. 3. 137.

συνθιμῶμαι, Dep. to be a colleague in the priestly office, τινί with one,

Plut. 2. 276 E, Phot.: —so συνθιμῶμαι, Theod. Stud.; συνθιμῶμαι,

C. I. 5130; συνθιμῶμαι, Greg. Naz.

συνθιμῶς, εἰς, δ, a fellow-priest, Plut. Aemil. 3, Dio C. 40. 62: —fem.

συνθιμῶ, Procl. in Phot. Bibl. 322. 4.

συνθιμῶμαι, to join in sacrifice with, τινί Isae. 71. 5.

συνθιμῶμαι, on, a joint-sacrificer, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 6. 159.

συνθιμῶς, on, having joint sacrifices, Plut.; v. sub συνασσεῖν.

συνθιμῶς, = συνθιμῶς, Dion. H. 4. 14. The nouns συνθιμῶς,

συνθιμῶς, δ, and συνθιμῶς, δ, in Theod. Stud. 239, 271.

συνθιμῶς, to sink or settle down, sink in, collapse, Arist. Somn. 2, 16;

σάρκες δ' ἰδρῶτι συνθιμῶν Theocr. 22. 112; πηλὸν ἐν πυρὶ .. συνθιμῶν

Plut. Poplic. 13; τὸν ἀργυρὸν σ. τανέκτα Id. 2. 665 B; σ. τὰ στήθη

Schol. Clem. Al. 264. 2. to sink, εἰς βύθον Theophr. Odog. 20;

of the wind, Luc. V. H. 1. 29. II. Causal, to cause to collapse or

sink, Arist. de Resp. 7, 7.

συνθιμῶς, ἡ, a settlement, collapse, of the earth, εἰς τὰ κοῖλα Arist.

Mund. 4, 30; of houses, Plut. Crass. 2. 2. synizesis, a melting of

two vowels into one, without alteration of letters, as in πόλεως, μὴ οὐ, etc.,

E. M., Gramm.

συνθιμῶ, fut. —θιμῶ, to sit together, to hold a sitting or be seated (for

the discharge of business), of a court of magistrates, Hdt. 6. 58.

2. to fall together, sink in, collapse, opp. to ἀρῆσθαι, Arist. Probl. 2. 20.,

21. 9, Resp. 19, 2; so, εἰς ταυτὸν σ. Plat. Tim. 72 D; ἡ κεφαλὴ συνθιμῶ

ἡγνυῖα εἰς τὸ στήθος Clem. Al. 187. II. Causal, to make to sink,

τὸν πνεύμονα ἀφαιρεῖν καὶ σ. Arist. de Resp. 17, 9, cf. 9, 3.

συνθιμῶ, Att. ξυν-, 2 pers. ξυνίης Soph. El. 1347, Ar. Pl. 45, Plat.

Soph. 238 E (v. l. ξυνίεις); 3 sing. and pl. συνίει, συνιούσι LXX, N. T.;

imperat. ξυνίει Od. 1. 271, etc.; 3 subj. συνίει (vulg. —ῃ) Plat. Prot.

325 C; inf. συνιέναι, Ep. —τέμεν Hes. Th. 831; part. συνιείς Ar. Lys.

1016, Plat., etc.; incorrectly, συνιῶν in Theod. Stud.: —impf. συνίην (or

rather συνίην Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 442), Luc. D. Deor. 6. 2, Philops. 39; 3 sing.

συνίει, Xen. An. 7, 6, 8; 3 pl. ξυνίσαν Thuc. 1. 3, Ep. ξύνιεν Il. 1. 273: —

fut. συνίσω Hdt. 9, 98, Att.: —aor. 1 συνήκα (in indic.) Aesch. Ag. 1112,

1243, etc.; Ep. ξυνήκα Hom.; ξυνήκα, ξυνήκα Alcæa. 126, Anacr. ap. E.

M.; but imperat. aor. 2 συνές, Soph. Tr. 868; part. συνείς, Hdt. 1. 24, 5,

92, 3 and 7, Aesch. Pers. 361: —pf. συνείκα Polyb. 5. 101, 2, etc.—In

Hom. we find of pres., only imperat. ξυνίει; of impf., 3 pl. ξύνιεν for

ξυνίειαν, Il. 1. 273; of aor. 1, Ep. 3 sing. ξυνήκε; of aor. 2, imperat.

ξύνες Il. 2. 26, al.; of aor. 2 med., 3 sing. ξύνετο Od. 4. 76; subj. 1 pl.

συνιέμεθα Il. 13. 381; —all except the last form with the Att. ξυν-, though

seldom required by the verse.—Further may be remarked an old inf. pres.

συνιέν Theogn. 565; Dor. inf. aor. 2 ξυνέμεν Pind. P. 3. 141. [As in

ἔμῃ, the 1st syll. is short in Ep., long in Att.: Hes. however has συνιέν

(metri grat.); Soph. ξυνίημι in a dactylic verse, El. 131; and Ar. ξυνίημι

in an iamb. trim., Av. 946.]

I. to send together, to bring or set together, in hostile sense, like

συνβάλλω, Lat. committere, τίς τ' ἀρ σφάει .. ἐριδι ξυνήκε μάχεσθαι;

Il. 1. 8; οὐς ἐριδος μένει ξυνήκε μάχεσθαι 7. 210; but, ἀμφοτέρησ ..

ἔνα ξυνήκεν οἰστόν shot one arrow at both together, Musae. 18.

2. Med. to come together, come to an agreement, ὁδῶ .. συνώμεθα .. ἀμφὶ

γάμῳ Il. 13. 381: hence συνήμων, συνημοσύνη.

II. metaph. (v. sub fin.), to perceive, hear, often in Hom. (who also has Med. in this

sense, ἀγορεύοντες ξύνετο Od. 4. 76); ὡς φάθ', οὐ δὲ ξυνήκε Il. 15. 442;

εἰ δ' ἄγε νῦν ξυνίει Od. 1. 271: —Constr. much like ἀκούω, c. acc. rei,

ξυνήκε θεᾶς ὅπα φωνήσας Il. 2. 182; ἐμέθεν ξυνίει ἔπος Od. 6. 289,

cf. Soph. Ant. 1218, Ar. Pax 603; c. gen. pers., νῦν δ' ἐμέθεν ξυνές ὅκα

Il. 2. 26; καὶ κοφῶσι ξυνίημι Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 47: rarely c. gen. rei, μεῦ

βουλέων ξύνιεν Il. 1. 273. 2. to be aware of, take notice of, observe,

τοῖον Od. 18. 34; τῶν δὲ σὺ μὴ σύνιε Theogn. 1240 B; foll. by a relat.,

ξυνέες δὲ τήνδ', ὥς .. χωρεῖ Soph. Tr. 868; absol., πολλὰ με καὶ συνιέντα

παρέρχεται Theogn. 419. 3. to understand, ξ. ἀλλήλων to understand

one another's language, Hdt. 4. 114, Thuc. 1. 3; εὐ λέγοντος .. τοῦ

Δελφικοῦ γράμματος οὐξ Il. Alc. 1. 132 C, cf. Legg. 791 E; but mostly

c. acc. rei only, Hdt. 3. 46, Pind. P. 3. 141, Aesch. Pers. 361, etc.; ξυνήκα

τοῦπος εἰς ἀνιγνάν Id. Cho. 887, cf. Ag. 1243, Soph. El. 1479; ξ. δὲ

αὐτὸς Ἑλληνιστὴ τὰ πλείστα Xen. An. 7. 6, 8; δὲ ἐρμηνεύει ξ. τι Id. Cyr.

1. 6, 2; συνιέντες τὰ ναυτικά Id. Hell. 1. 6, 4: —absol., τοῖς ξυνίεισι

to the intelligent, Theogn. 904; in Com. dialogue, parenthetically, συνίης

like μανθάνεις; Lat. *tenes*? Alex. Αἰβ. 1. 6, Diphil. Ἐμπ. 1. 13: —also

foll. by a relat., ξυνίημι', ὅτι βούλει Ar. Av. 946; σ. τὸ γράμμα δὲ βούλεται

Plat. Parm. 128 A, cf. Hdt. 9. 110: —in late Prose, like other Verbs of

perception, c. part., οὐ συνίης καταναλίσκων Plut. 2. 231 D; συνήκα ἡδὺς

γεγενημένος Luc. D. Deor. 2. 1, cf. Tim. 8.—The word in this metaph.

sense seems properly to mean, to bring the outward object into connexion

with the inward sense.

συνίκεται, to supplicate together with, τινί Plut. Aristid. 4; absol., Phot.

συνίκετης, ou, δ, a fellow-suppliant, Malal.

συνικμάζομαι, Pass. to get wetted, Theophr. C. P. 4. 13, 6, de Lap. 11.

συνικνέομαι, Dep. to reach quite, πρὸς τι Theophr. C. P. 2. 4, 4 (Schneid.

δικνέσθαι): to pertain to, interest, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 11, 2.

συνίλλομαι, Pass. to be rolled together, dub. in Eubul. Στεφ. 2. 3.

συνιπάζομαι, Dep. to ride with, τινί Joseph. B. J. 1. 20, 3, Plut. 2.

1043 C.

συνίπαρχος, δ, a joint commander of horse, Hdt. 7. 88.

συνιπτεύς, εἰς, δ, a comrade in cavalry service, Dem. 558. 13.

συνιπτεύω, = συνιπάζομαι, Dio C. 50. 5, etc.

συνιπτή, ἡ, a troop of horses, Gloss.

συνιπταίμαι, Dep. to fly with or together, Sanchun. ap. Eus. P. E. 39 E.

σύνισαν, Ep. 3 pl. impf. of σύνειμι (εἰμι ibo) went together. II.

Ep. 3 pl. plqpf. of σύνοιδα, shared in the knowledge.

σύνισσημι, v. sub σύνοιδα.

συνισθμίζω, to join by an isthmus, τι πρὸς τι Scymn. 370.

συνιστόμαι, Pass. to be or be made equal, Theod. Stud.

σύνισσημι, also συνιστάω (Polyb. 4. 82, 5, etc.); συνιστάω (Arist.

G. A. 4. 8, 12, Probl. 21. 11, Canon in Phot. Bibl. 141. 26, 2 Ep. Cor.

6. 4); impf. συνίστα, Polyb. 3. 43, 11, Dion. H. 8. 18); impf. συνίστην;

fut. συνίστη, aor. 1 συνέστη: —in late writers pf. συνέστακα is also

trans., Sext. Emp. M. 7. 109, Iamb. V. Pyth. 261, Anth. P. 11. 139. To

set together, combine, τὰς χορδὰς ἀλλήλαις Plat. Rep. 412 A; τὰς ἄρκους

καὶ τὰ δίκτυα Xen. Cyn. 6, 12. II. to combine, associate, unite,

band together, σ. τοὺς Ἀρκίδας ἐπὶ τῇ Σπάρτῃ Hdt. 6. 74, cf. 3. 84; τὰ

δυνατάτα τοῦ Πελοποννήσου Thuc. 6. 16; τὰς πόλεις Isocr. 88 C,

etc.; τοὺς ἐπιτηδείους ἐς ἐνωμοσίαν Thuc. 8. 48; τοὺς γυναικίους

Arist. Pol. 5. 5, 5. b. σ. Ἀσίαν ἐαυτῷ to unite Asia in dependence

on himself, Hdt. 1. 103; μαντικὴν ἐαυτῷ συστήσαι to bring prophetic

art into union with himself, i. e. to win, acquire it, Id. 2. 49; σ. τινὰ

ἀντίπαλον ἐαυτῷ Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 26; σ. τισὶν ἡγεμόνα Polyb. 2. 24, 6,

cf. 3. 42, 6., 15. 5, 5. III. to put together as a whole, to put

together, compose, organise, frame, ζῶν ἐμφύχων Plat. Tim. 91 A;

τέχνην Id. Symp. 186 E; πρᾶγμα ὑτιοῦν ἐκ χρηστῶν καὶ πονηρῶν σ.

Id. Polit. 308 C; σ. τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν Thuc. 8. 48; ἐς δημοκρατίας καὶ

μοναρχίας τὴν πολιτείαν Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 22, cf. 3. 13, 23; ἐταίρειαν

Dem. 1137. 4. 2. to contrive, σ. θάνατον ἐπὶ τινί Hdt. 3. 71;

πόλεμον ἐπὶ τινα Dem. 191. 13; ἐπίθεσιν ἐπὶ τινα Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 3;

σ. τιμὰς to settle prices, Dem. 1285. 6. 3. in these senses, the Med.

is also used, τὸ ὅλον ξυνίστασθαι Plat. Phaedr. 269 C; τὸ δέπειον Diphil.

Σωφ. 2. 5; but mostly in aor. 1, μὴ ἐκ χρηστῶν καὶ κακῶν ἀνθρώπων

συστήσῃς πόλιν Plat. Polit. 308 D; συστήσασθαι οὐρανὸν Id. Tim. 32

B; πᾶν τότε lb. 69 C; πόλεμον, πολιορκίαν, κίνδυνον, ἐπιβουλὴν, etc.,

Isocr. 215 D, Polyb. 2. 1, 1, etc.; σ. ἀγῶνα, ἐορτήν, εὐχάσιον, etc., Plut.

Fab. 19, Apollod., etc.; ναυτικά δυνάμεις, ξενικόν, μαχοφόρους Polyb.

1. 25, 5, etc.; but also, to arrange in order of battle, rally, Id. 3. 43,

11, Dion. H. 8. 18: —to construct a figure, Eucl.

4. of an author,

to compose, μύθους, τὴν Ὀδύσειαν, etc., Arist. Poët. 17. 1., 8, 3,

etc. IV. to bring together as friends, introduce or recommend

one to another, τινὰ τινί Plat. Lach. 200 D, Xen., etc.; ἵνα τῷ τῶν ..

οφιστῶν .. συστήσω τούτῳ, as a pupil, Plat. Theag. 122 A; σ. τινὰ

ἱατρῷ περὶ τῆς ἀσθενείας Id. Charm. 155 B; and in Pass., συνεστάθῃ

Κύρῳ Xen. An. 3. 1, 8, cf. 5. 9, 23; συσταθεὶς συνήγορος recommended

or appointed to be .., Plut. 2. 840 E. 2. of a debtor, to offer

another as a guarantee, τινί τινα Isocr. 366 B; c. inf., Dem. 1032. 27,

cf. 1029. 26. V. to make solid or firm, brace up, τὸ σῶμα Hipp.

Aph. 1247; σ. τὰ ἔχνη sets them, Xen. Cyn. 5, 3, cf. Theophr. C. P. 1.

8, 3: —to contract, condense, opp. to διακρίνω or διαλύω, Arist. Gen. et

Corr. 2. 9, 11, Cael. 1. 10, 9, etc.; of liquids, to make them congeal,

curdle, γάλα, Poll. 1. 251: —metaph., συστήσαι τὸ προσώπον vultu com-

posito, Plut. 2. 152 B. VI. to exhibit, give proof of, εὐνοίαν

Polyb. 4. 5, 6; σ. ὅτι .. Id. 3. 108, 4; c. acc. et inf., Diod. 14. 45;

c. part., σ. τινὰ ὄντα Id. 13. 91.

B. Pass., with aor. 2 act. συνέστην; pf. συνέστηκα, part. συνεστη-

κώς, contr. συνεστάς, ὥσα, ὥς or ὅς (Eur. Alc. 797, Plat. Tim. 56 B),

Ion. συνεστώς, ὥσα, ὥς so fut. med. συστήσονται Aesch. Theb.

435, 509, 672. To stand together, περὶ τὸν τρίποδα Hdt. 8. 27;

opp. to διίστασθαι, Xen. Cyn. 6, 16; of soldiers, to form in order of

battle, Xen. An. 5. 7, 16, 6. 5, 28, al.; συστάντες ἄνθρωποι lb. 7. 3, 47;

to keep their ranks, Hdt. 6. 29. II. in hostile sense, to meet,

come together, be engaged, once only in Hom., πολέμου συνεστατός

when battle is joined, engaged, Il. 14. 96; τῆς μάχης συνεστρώσης

Hdt. 1. 74; πόλεμος ξυνέστη Thuc. 1. 15, cf. Hdt. 7. 144., S. 142;

μάχη τις ξυνέστηκε Plat. Soph. 246 C: —then, 2. of persons,

συνιστάσθαι τινί to meet him in fight, be engaged with, Hdt. 6. 108,

Aesch. Theb. 435, 509, Ar. Vesp. 1031; θνατός δ' ἀθανάτων συστήσο-

μαι Auth. P. 5. 93; ἐν μάχῃ σ. τινι Eur. Supp. 847; συσταθεὶς διὰ

μάχης Id. Phoen. 755; συνεστάναι μαχομένους Hdt. 1. 214; and συν-</

9. 89; ἀλλήδονος ἢ ξυνέστας Soph. O. C. 514; συνεστώτες ἀγωνίᾳ ναυτικῇ Thuc. 4. 55; καρτερὰ μάχῃ Ib. 96.
 III. of friends, to form a league or union, to band together, Id. 6. 21, 33, etc.; κατὰ φάσιν αὐτοῦ Id. 2. 88; ἀλλήλοισι Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 1; συνίστασθαι πρὸς τινα to league oneself with him, Thuc. 1. 1, 15; μετὰ τινος Dem. 917. 13, etc.; ἐπὶ τινος against them, Lys. 165. 40, cf. 184. 7; τὸ ξυνιστάμενον the conspiracy, Ar. Eq. 863, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 2; οἱ συνιστάμενοι the conspirators, Ar. Lys. 577; so, οἱ ξυνεστώτες, τὸ συνεστώτικόν Thuc. 8. 66, Aeschin. 44. 23.
 2. generally, to be connected or allied, as by marriage, c. acc. cogn., λέχος Ἡρακλεῖ ξυστάσῃ Soph. Tr. 28 (cf. λέχος ξυνήλθον Id. Aj. 491):—σ. τινι to be his associate, Isocr. Epist. 4. 8, Max. Tyr. 10. 8.
 IV. to be put together, composed, organised, framed, Eur. Fr. 902, Plat. Rep. 530 A, etc.; ἐπειδὴ πάντα ξυνεστήκει Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 54; ἔ. ἐξ ὀλιγίστων μερῶν Plat. Tim. 56 B, cf. 54 C; ἡ πόλις ἐξ οὐκείων σ. Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 14; ἐξ ὧν ὁ κόσμος σ. Arist. Eth. N. 6. 7, 4, etc.
 b. of a play, to be composed, Id. Poët. 14. 2:—hence,
 c. to arise, become, take place, τὸ συνιστάμενον κακὸν Dem. 245. 24; πόλις οὕτως συνστάσα Plat. Rep. 546 A; ἐνταῦθα συνίστανται [ψύλλαι] Arist. H. A. 5. 31, 2, cf. Theophr. C. P. 4. 10, H. P. 3. 18, 6, etc.
 d. in pf. or aor. 2, to exist, be so and so, ἡ πολιτεία ξυνέστηκε μίμησις τοῦ καλλίστου βίου Plat. Legg. 817 B, cf. Tim. 25 A; συμμάχια ἡ περὶ Κόρινθον συστάσα Isocr. 70 C.
 e. to hold together, endure, continue, τοῦτο συνεστήκει μέχρι οὗ. Hdt. 7. 225:—esp. in military sense, ξυνεστὰς στρατός a well-disciplined army, Eur. 1. A. 87; ἱππικὸν συνεστώτικόν, i. e. not disorganised, Xen. An. 7. 6, 26:—τὸ στρατεύμα συνεστώτικόν a standing army, Dem. 93. fin., cf. 92. 23, 101. 8.
 V. to be compact, solid, firm, σώματα συνεστώκεα, of animals in good condition, Xen. Cyn. 7, 8, cf. Plat. Tim. 83 A:—to acquire substance or consistency, of eggs, Arist. H. A. 6. 13, 3; of blood, honey, etc., Ib. 3. 6, 2, 5. 22, 7; of the embryo, συνίσταται καὶ λαμβάνει τὴν οἰκίαν μορφήν Id. G. A. 2. 1, 26; of the brain, Ib. 2. 6, 36, etc.; of the bowels, v. κοιλία I and Foës. Oecon. s. vv. ξυνίστημι, συνίστασθαι, συνεστώτικόν; συνεστωκυῖα χιῶν congealed, frozen, Polyb. 3. 55, 2.
 VI. to be contracted, συνεστὰς πρόσωπον frowning, Plat. Demetr. 17; τὸ ξυνεστὸς φρενῶν = σύστασις B. II. 3, Eur. Alc. 797.
 συνιστορέω, to know together, σ. αὐτῷ τι to be conscious of a thing, Menand. Incert. 86.
 II. to recount or record together, Cleanth. ap. Ath. 471 B, Ptol. 1. 17, 5, Eust.
 συνίστω, opus, ὁ, ἡ, knowing along with another, conscious, ὡς θεοὶ ξυνίστορες as the gods are witnesses, Soph. Ph. 1293, cf. Ant. 542, Eur. Supp. 1174, Thuc. 2. 74.
 2. conscious of a crime, c. gen., Anth. P. 5. 4 and 5, Polyb., etc.; or c. acc. (with the verbal constr.), πολλὰ συνίστορα .. κακὰ (sc. τὴν στέγην) Aesch. Ag. 1090; cf. φύξιμος.
 συνισχυαίνω, to help to dry up:—Pass. to shrivel up, Hipp. 306. 19:—metaph. to join with in reducing, ὁ νόμος αὐτὰ τῷ χρόνῳ ξυνισχυανεῖ Eur. I. A. 694 (v. sub ισχυαίνω).
 συνισχυρίζω, to help to strengthen, τινά Xen. Cyr. 2. 26.
 συνισχύω [ῶ], to be strong with or together, Athanas.
 συνίσχω, = συνέχω:—Pass. to be afflicted, Plat. Gorg. 479 A.
 συνίτικόν, ὅ, ὄν, disposed to come together or to be condensed, σ. εἰς αὐτό, opp. to διττικόν, Arist. Probl. 11. 58, 4.
 συνιχνεύω, to track, trace out together, Nonn. D. 16. 193.
 συνιῶ, to dwell or live with, γυναιεῖ Aesch. Theb. 195; τοῖσιν ἐχθίστοις σ. ἰμοῦ Soph. Tr. 1237, cf. El. 241; of things, νόμοις σ. Id. Ph. 892.
 συννάκτος, on, heaped together; v. sub νακτός.
 σύννακος, on, having the same temple, θεοῖς σ. καὶ συμβώμοις C. I. 2230, cf. 2293, 2297, 2302, al., Plut. 2. 708 C: c. gen., συνίκερος καὶ σ. τοῦ Ἐρωτος Ib. 753 E, cf. Dio C. 55. 1: c. dat., in metaph. sense, τῆς συννόου ταύτῃ (sc. τῇ φιλοσοφίᾳ) ποιητικῆς associated with, Synes. Ep. 1; cf. Ernesti Indic. Cic.
 συννάσσω, fut. ξω, to pack tight together, συννάσσαντες Hdt. 7. 60, restored by Reiske for συν-ίξαντες.
 συνναυαγέω, to suffer shipwreck together, Aesch. Byz.
 συνναυβάτης [α], ου, ὁ, a shipmate, Soph. Ph. 565.
 συνναυκλήρος, ὁ, f. l. for σύγκληρος, in Luc. Trag. 328.
 συνναυμάχῳ, to engage in a sea-fight along with, τινι Hdt. 8. 44, cf. Ar. Ran. 702, Thuc. 1. 73.
 συνναυοσθόλομαι, Pass. to cross by ship together, Hesych.
 συνναυστολέω, to be a shipmate, σολ .. συνναυστοληκότες (so Dobree for ὁ ναυστ.) Soph. Ph. 550.
 συνναύτης, ου, ὁ, a shipmate, Soph. Aj. 902, Eur. Cycl. 425, Plat. Rep. 339 C.
 συννεάζω, to be young with another, συννεάζων ἡδὺ παῖς νέφῃ πατρὶ Eur. Fr. 319: absol., σ. καὶ συγγηγάσκειν Alciphro 2. 3, 9: to join in youthful wantonness, τινὶ with one, Philostr. 603.
 συννεάντιος, ου, ὁ, a youthful companion, Nicet. Eug.
 συννεανιεύομαι, Dep. to wanton youthfully together, Dio C. 51. 8, 72. 4.
 συννεκρῶω, to make dead together, Greg. Naz.:—συννέκρωσις, ἡ, Id.
 συννέμησις, εως, ἡ, relation, πρὸς τι Plut. 2. 393 A.
 συννέμω, to feed or tend together, of the shepherd:—Pass. to feed with, τοῖς θήλεσι, of the herds, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 17.
 2. generally, to make one's partner or associate, προσποιεῖν ἑαυτῷ καὶ συννέμειν τινὰς Plut. Rom. 16:—Pass., Id. 2. 424 A, 744 F.
 συννέεσθαι, v. συννέω.
 συννέμμα, τό, a sign of consent, Antiph. Aul. 1. 7.
 συννέπρωσις, ἡ, union by sineux, Galen. 4. 11; συννέπρω, ἡ, Demetr. Hierac. p. 70.
 σύννευσις, ἡ, convergence, πρὸς τι Strab. 199, Plut. 2. 428 A:—me-

taph. agreement, union, πρὸς ἀλλήλους Polyb. 2. 40, 5.
 beckoning, so as to invite, Thom. M. 277.
 II. a
 συννεύω, to contract, τὰς ὑφρῦς Psendo-Luc. Philopat. 1.
 II.
 intr. to incline to a point, converge, εἰς δεῦρ Theophr. Ign. 51; εἰς ἐν κέντρον Plut. Num. 9; εἰς ταῦτό Id. 2. 666 C; πρὸς τὴν αὐτὴν ὑπόθεσιν Polyb. 3. 32, 7; πρὸς ἀλλήλα Greg. Nyss.
 2. to bow down together, Ar. An. 1. 1, cf. 6. 10; κάτω συνν. Luc. Gymn. 24.
 3. to consent, agree, ξυννεύσαν Soph. O. T. 1510, cf. Pind. O. 7. 121; πρὸς ἐν ἔργον Muson. ap. Stob. 413. 4, Plut.
 III. to invite by beckoning, Thom. M. 276.
 συννέφαια or -ία, ἡ, a clouded sky, Arist. Probl. 26. 38 (a gloss on ἐπινέψιν), Schol. Ar. Nub. 573, E. M., Eccl.
 συννέφελος, on, = συννεφέης, Thuc. 8. 42, Alciphro 1. 10.
 συννεφέω: pf. συννένοφα:—to collect clouds, Ζεὺς ξυννεφεῖ Ar. Av. 1502; σ. τὸ περίεχον Plut. 2. 641 D:—also impers., συννεφεῖ, it is cloudy (like ὕει, νίφει, etc.), εἰ συννεφεῖ, εἰκὸς ὕσαι Arist. Rhet. 2. 19, 24; ξυννένοφε Ar. Fr. 142.
 II. metaph. of persons, συννεφεοῦσαν ὁμματα wearing a dark and gloomy look, Eur. El. 1078; κύψασα κάτω καὶ ξυννενοφία βαδίζει Ar. Fr. 349, cf. Philostr. 508; ἤρετο διὰ τί συννένοφον Dio C. 55. 11.
 2. to be under a cloud, in adversity, opp. to εὐτυχεῖν, Eur. Fr. 332. 7, cf. Eust. 127. 27.
 συννεφέης, ἐς, clouded over, cloudy (cf. συμνεφέης), ἀήρ Theophr. Vent. 2; νύξ Polyb. 9. 15, 12., 16, 3; ἡμέρα Diod. 5. 25; καιρὸς Strab. 455:—of persons, gloomy, Eur. Phoen. 1307; σ. μέτωπον ἔχειν Arist. Physiogn. 6, 29; ὁμμα Anth. P. 12. 159; ὀφρῦς Philostr.; etc.
 σύννεφος, on, = συννεφέης, Joseph. A. J. 18. 8, 6.
 συννεφῶω, = συννεφέω Hesych., Eust. Opusc. 339. 27.
 συννέω, (cf. νέω D): fut. -νήσω:—to pile or heap together, heap up, [τὰ ἀκόντια] ἐς τοὺς θαλάμους συννέησε Hdt. 1. 34; συννέησας πύρην Ib. 86., 7. 107; Ion. pf. pass. 3 sing. συννενέθραι Hdt. 2. 135., 4. 62; τῶν νεκρῶν ὁμοῦ ἀλλήλοισι ξυννενεμένων Thuc. 7. 87.
 συννέω, fut. -νέσομαι, to swim together, Luc. Tox. 20, Ael. N. A. 1. 17; τινὶ Luc. Philops. 34.
 συννεωκόρος, ὁ, a fellow-neωκόρος, Theod. Stud.
 συννεωτερίζω, to join in innovation or sedition, τινὶ Strab. 287, 668.
 συννήθω, fut. -νήσω, to allot by the wheel of fate, τινά τινι M. Anton. 4. 34.
 συννηπάζω, to be a child or play the child with, Athanas.
 σύννησις, ἡ, a spinning together: connexion, M. Anton. 4. 40.
 συννηστεύω, to fast together with, τινι Eccl.
 συννηχομαι, Dep. to swim together with, τινι Ar. Eccl. 1104, Luc. V. H. 1. 33, Plut., etc.
 συννικάω, to have part in a victory, τινι with another, Eur. Alc. 1103; μετὰ τινος Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 14; absol., Andoc. 27. 2.
 II. trans.
 to help in conquering:—Pass. to be conquered together, Dio C. 49. 10.
 συννοέω, to compare in thought, to think, meditate or reflect upon a thing, τὰς ἐμοῦ παλαιάφατα Soph. O. C. 453, cf. Plat. Symp. 220 C, Phaedr. 241 C, Legg. 712 D; ἔ. τί τις χρήσεται to think what one can do with it, Ib. 835 D:—so in Med., ἐν ἑαυτῷ τι συννοούμενος Eur. Or. 634, cf. Ion 644.
 II. to perceive by thinking, comprehend, understand, Plat. Theat. 164 A, Soph. 280 B, al.; c. part., ἔ. τινα μαρθάνοντα Id. Epin. 976 B, cf. Plut. Pomp. 74; foll. by a relat., σ. ὅτι .., to understand that .., Plat. Polit. 280 B, Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 17; σ. ὡς .. Plat. Soph. 238 C, etc.:—so in Med., Ar. Ran. 598.
 συννοητικός, ἡ, ὄν, comprehensible, Plotin. 1. 200.
 συννοητός, ἡ, ὄν, comprehensible, Justin. M.
 σύννοια, Ion. -νη, ἡ, (σύννοος) meditation, deep thought, συννοίῃ ἐχόμενος wrapt in thought, Hdt. 1. 88; ἐμοὶ .. ἡ ἔ. Βουδεῖε παλαί Soph. Ant. 279; ἐς σ. αὐτὸς αὐτῷ ἀφικέσθαι Plat. Rep. 571 D, cf. Legg. 790 A; ἐπὶ συννοίᾳ or -as βαδίζει Luc. Pisc. 13, Cronos. 11; ἐπὶ συννοίας γενέσθαι Alciphro 3. 67; μετὰ συννοίας ποιεῖν τι Arist. Probl. 18. 4.
 2. anxious thought, anxiety, συννοία δάπτομαι κέαρ Aesch. Pr. 437; ἐπὶ συννοίᾳ πόδα κυκλεῖν Eur. Or. 632; σύννοια ὁμματα φέρων Id. Heracl. 381.
 II. συννοία .., οἷον δέδρακε remorse for the deed, Id. Andr. 805; expl., in Def. Plat. 415 A, by διάνοια μετὰ λύπης.
 συννομέομαι, Dep. to live together, Plut. 2. 1065 E; v. l. συννενομ-.
 συννομεύς, εως, ὁ, a fellow-shepherd, Schol. Theocr. 9. 28.
 συννομή, ἡ, a feeding together, joint pasture, Plat. Polit. 268 C; v. l. συννομηκῇ.
 II. in Plat. Legg. 737 E, Bekk. reads γενόμενα ἀνὴρ καὶ κλῆρος ξυννομή (for ξὺν νομή), the man and his allotment being a joint affair; but Ast's reading, ξύννομα, is casier.
 συννομίζω, to agree with, τινι Plat. Minos 316 D.
 συννομικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for feeding together, v. sub συννομή.
 συννομοθετέω, to be a joint-lawgiver, Plat. Legg. 833 E, Dem. 708. fin.
 συννομοθέτης, ὁ, a joint-lawgiver, Greg. Naz.
 σύννομος, on, (νέμω, νομή) feeding together, feeding in herds, gregarious, ταῖροι, κριοί, τραγοί, ἵπποι Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 4., 6. 9, 4; μάλα Theocr. 8. 56; ἀγέλη Plut. 2. 329 B; implying closer kindred than ἀγελαῖος (gregarious), Ib. 93 E; φύλα πάντα συννόμον of birds that flock together, Ar. Av. 1756, cf. 209, 678; πάνθ' ὅσα ζύννομα all animals that herd together, Plat. Criti. 110 B, cf. Legg. 666 E:—c. dat. living with, τινι Luc. Syr. D. 54; metaph., ἔρωτες ἀραιοί σ. associated with .., Aesch. Cho. 598; πνεύματα τύπῳ σ. Hipp. Aët. 281.
 2. c. gen. rei, sharing or partaking in a thing, σ. τινὶ τινος partner with one in .., Pind. I. 3. 27; τῶν ἐμῶν λέκτρων γεραῖα ζύννομος partner of .., Aesch. Pers. 704; τῶν ἐμῶν ὕμνων Ar. Av. 678: metaph., θαλάσσης σύννομοι πέτραι, οἱ the Symplegades which lie between two seas, Eur. Hipp. 979; ποταναὶ σύννομοι νεφέων δρόμον winged partners with the racing clouds, i. e. swift as the clouds, Id. Hel. 1488.
 3. absol. as Subst., σύννομος, ὁ, ἡ, a partner, consort, mate, of soldiers, Aesch. Theb.

354, cf. Soph. Ph. 1131; *ὡς λέοντες συννόμω* lb. 1436; of wives, *αἱ δὲ σ. τῶν* .. τροφεῖα προσύνομα δὲ Id. O. C. 340; of a paramour, Id. El. 600; of a lioness, Ap. Rh. 4. 1339; *θηλεῖα καὶ ἄρρηκτον οἶον ἐξύννομα ἴσταναι εἰς τὸν οἶκον* Plat. Legg. 925 C, cf. 943 B; *τὰς θηλείας τὰς σ.*, of mares, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 15, cf. 9. 4.

II. of things, *kindred, of like kind, correspondent*, [τέχνην] ὅσαι ἐξύννομοι Plat. Polit. 287 B, cf. 289 B; ἡθῆ Id. Legg. 930 A; ἀστρον Id. Tim. 42 B; φωνή, ὁσμὴ, Dion. H. 1. 39; λίθοι σ. stones cut so as to fit, *ashlar*, Polyb. ap. Suid. s. v., Strab. 235, 817.

σύννομος, ὁ, *a living together, pairing*, Ael. N. A. 15. 5, but v. Jacobs. σύννομος, *ov*, Att. contr. —vous, *ov*, in deep thought, thoughtful, Isocr. 5 A, Plut. 2. 206 B, etc.; σ. πρὸς ἑαυτῷ Id. Themist. 3. 2. *anxious, gloomy*, βλέμμα Arist. Probl. 31. 7, 5, cf. Hipp. 1277. 30, Dion. H. 4. 66, etc.

3. *thoughtful, circumspect*, σ. γενέσθαι Arist. Polit. 2. 7, 17. συννοσέω, *to be sick or ill together*, Hipp. Aph. 1244, Eur. I. A. 407; νεοσηκῦτος τοῦ δέρματος καὶ ἡ θριξί σ. Arist. G. A. 5. 4, 2; *τὴν with one*, Eur. Andr. 948, Luc. Amor. 46, etc.; *νοσοῦντι συννοσοῦσ' ἀνέξομαι* Eur. Fr. 901. 11.

σύννυκτερεύω, *to pass the night with*, Plut. Dio 55.

σύννυμφεύομαι, *Pass. to be married with, τὴν* Basil.

σύννυμφόκομος, *ov*, *helping to deck a bride*, Eur. I. A. 48.

σύννυμφος, ὁ, ἡ, *a brother's wife or sister's husband*, Eust. 648. 43, Byz.

σύννυμφοστολέω, *to help to dress and escort the bride*, Eumath. 438.

συννογάομαι, *Dep. to bray along with, ὄνφ* Arr. Epict. 2. 24, 18.

συννογκόομαι, *Dep. to be sworn together*, Soran. Obst. p. 78, Liban. 4. 1092.

συνόδευσις, ἡ, *a travelling in company*, Eust. 1789. 35.

συνοδεύω, *to travel in company*, Plut. Pomp. 40, etc.; *τὴν with one*, Id. 2. 609 D, etc.; of a star, σ. τῷ ἡλίῳ lb. 891 F, Cleomed., etc.; *metaph. to keep company with, τὴν* Apoll. de Constr. 54, etc.

συνδοία, ἡ, *a journey in company*, Cic. Att. 10. 7, 2, Plut. 2. 48 A, ubi v. Wytenb.: generally, *companionship, society*, Plut. Galb. 20; ἀνδρὸς πομπῇ φεύγει συνδοίαν ἀεὶ Menand. Monost. 24.

II. in concrete sense, *a party of travellers, caravan*, Strab. 204, 528, Ev. Luc. 2. 44; *συνδοίαν ἀνακομίσαι* C. I. 4485—6; cf. *συνδοιάρχης*.

III. *a family*, LXX (Neh. 7. 5, al.):—in Suid. also *συνδοεία*.

συνδοιάζω, *to call an assembly*, Basil.

συνδοιάρχης, ὁ, *the leader of a caravan*, C. I. 4489.

συνδοικάριος, ὁ, *a bishop travelling to a synod*, Eccl.

συνδοικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of a synod*, cf. *συνδοίτης* 1. 4.

συνδοικῶν, ὁ, *of or from a conjunction of sun and moon (σύννοδος II. 3), νύξ συνδοικῇ a moonless night*, Synes. 166 C.

συνδοίτης [τ], *ov*, *δὲ, the member of a σύννοδος*, Anth. P. app. 252. 2. in Eccl., *συνδοίται, οἱ*, a. *members of a convent*, different from *μοναχοί*.

b. *those who accepted the synod of Chalcedon*, also called *συνδοίται*. II. *a fellow-traveller*, voc. *συνδοιτῆρ* Epitaph. in C. I. (add.) 2264 r.

III. *relating to the σύννοδος (II. 3) of the sun and moon*, Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 349. 27.

συνδοιόπορος, *to travel together, τὴν with one*, Luc. Hermot. 13:—

συνδοιοπορία, ἡ, *a travelling together*, Babr. 110:—συνδοιοπόρος, ὁ, *a fellow-traveller*, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 12, Luc. D. Mort. 27. 7.

συνδοιόντις, ἰδος, ἡ, (συνόδος) *a kind of tunny, caught in the Nile*, Ath. 312 B, Diphil. Siphn. ib. 356 F:—συνδοιόντις (λίθος), ἰδος, ἡ, *a stone found in its head*, Plin. 37. 67.

σύννοδος, ὁ, ἡ, =συνδοιόπορος, Anth. P. 7. 635, cf. Arr. Epict. 2. 14. 8, 3. 21, 5, Manetho 5. 58.

σύννοδος, ἡ, *an assembly, meeting*, esp. for deliberation, Orac. ap. Hdt. 9. 43, cf. 27, Andoc. 7. 18, Thuc. 1. 96, 119, etc.; σ. Ἀχαιῶν Eur. Hec. 109; σ. συλλέγειν Hdt. 9. 27; ποιεῖν Arr. Thesm. 301; ἀπὸ κοινῶν ξ. βουλευεῖν Thuc. 1. 97; ἐκ τῶν ξ. Id. 5. 17; σ. πρὸς τῷ διατηρῇ *a meeting of parties in court*, Dem. 1266. 9:—ἐξύννοδοι *political unions*, Thuc. 3. 82, cf. Solon 3. 22, Arr. Eq. 477, Plat. Theat. 173 D; ἑταιρείας μὴ ποιεῖσθε μὴδὲ σ. Isocr. 38 A.

2. *a national meeting*, like *πανήγυρις*, Thuc. 3. 104, Plat. Theat. 173 D, Symp. 197 D; αἱ ἀρχαῖαι θυσίαι σ. Arist. Eth. N. S. 9, 5:—hence *a society for festival purposes*, τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ ξενίου, τῶν ἐρανιστῶν C. I. 124, 126, 349:—also, σ. διαλεκτική Arist. Top. 8. 5, 1.

3. =θίσιος, *a company, guild*, C. I. 123. 15, cf. 126, Böckh i. p. 170.

4. *a synod*, in Eccl. sense, C. I. 8953—64; in hostile sense, *a meeting of two armies*, Lat. *concursus*, Arr. Kan. 1532, Thuc. 3. 107, 5. 70, Xen., etc.

5. =συνουσία, Lat. *coitus*, Arist. H. A. 5. 14, Clearch. ap. Ath. 555 D, Plut., etc.

II. of things, *a coming together, in-coming, χρημάτων σύννοδος* Hdt. 1. 64; cf. πρόσσος II. 2. *a meeting, junction, κνάνειαι σύννοδοι θαλάσσης, of the straits of the Hellespont*, Eur. I. T. 393; ἡ ὕδατος ξ. Plat. Tim. 61 A; αἱ περὶ τὸ στόμα ξ. lb. 60 B; ἡ τῆς πλῆθους ξ. *the junction caused by condensation*, lb. 58 B; ἡ ξ. τοῦ πλῆθους ἀλλήλων τεθῆναι *the junction resulting from approximation*, Id. Phaedo 97 A; αἱ σ. τῶν μηνῶν, i.e. the end of one month and beginning of another, Arist. G. A. 2. 4. 9.

3. *a conjunction of planets*, Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 15; of the sun and moon, Plut. 2. 269 C; σ. ἐλλειπτικῇ σελήνης πρὸς ἡλίον Id. Rom. 12; cf. *συνδοίτης* III.

4. generally, *union*, Plat. Phaedo 97 A, τὸ εἶδος καὶ τῆς ὕλης Arist. Metaph. 6. 8, 5.

συνόδους, *οντος*, ὁ, ἡ, *with teeth together*, i.e. that meet along their whole surface, opp. to *καρχαρόδους* (q. v.), τὰ συνόδοντα *animals with such teeth*, Arist. H. A. 8. 6, 1.

II. as Subst., *συνόδοντες*, *oi* (also αἱ, Numen. ap. Ath. 322 B), *fish with such teeth*, Lat. *dentices*, Epich. 47 Ahr., Anaxandr. Πρωτα. 1. 50, Archestr. ap. Ath. 1. c.:—a sing. nom. *συνόδον* occurs in Antiph. Κυκλ. 1. 3, Philox. 2. 15. Cf. *συνόδους*, *συνόδοντα*.

συνοδινόμεαι, *Pass. to suffer pain with another*, LXX (Sirach. 30. 10).

συνοδοίωμα [v], *Dep. to lament together*, Plat. Menex. 247 C, Plut., etc.; *τὴν with one*, Greg. Naz.

συνόζω, *to smell* (intr.) or *be smelt together with, τὴν* Arist. Probl. 12. 4.

συνόιδω, pf. with pres. sense (there being no pres. *συνείδω*), 1 pl. *ἐγνώσμεν* Eur. Supp. 1176, etc., 3 pl. *συνίασάν* Soph. El. 93, Isocr. 182 A, Xen., etc. (rarely *συνοίδοι* Lys. 119. 5); imper. *ἐγνώσθι* Eur. Hec. 869; inf. *συνείδω* Soph., al.:—plpf. with impf. sense, *συνήδεν*, Att. *συνήδην*, dual *συνήστην*, pl. *ἤσαν*, *ἤσαν*, *ἤσαν*, Ion. 2 pl. *συνήδετε* Hdt. 9. 58: to this also belongs fut. *συνείσομαι* (rarely *συνείδω*, Isocr. 5 B) Arr. Vesp. 999, etc.

To share in knowledge, be cognisant of a thing, be privy to it, Lat. *conscious esse*, absol., Hdt. 6. 57, Soph. O. T. 330, Arr. Thesm. 475, 553; *πλήθος δ' ἐγνώδει* Thuc. 4. 68; *αὐτὸς ἐγνείδω* ἡ μαθὼν ἄλλου παρὰ Soph. O. T. 704; etc.:—σ. τι Hdt. 5. 24., 6. 39:—σ. τὴν τι Eur. Ion 956, Arr. Fr. 21.

2. *with part, 2. often with the reflex. Pron. in dat., to be conscious of a thing, ἐγνείδεναι* .. ἐμαυτῷ τι καλὸν Id. Eq. 184; *ἐγνείδ' ἐμαυτῷ πολλὰ δεινὰ* Id. Thesm. 477, cf. 999, Plat. Prot. 348 B; *ἐς τὴν πατρίδα εὔνοιαν ἐμαυτῷ* σ. Dem. 1472. 16; σ. *ἐαυτοῖς ἄγροισιν* Arist. Eth. N. 1. 4, 3; σ. *αὐτῷ τὴν δειλίαν* Id. H. A. 9. 29, 3; *μὴδὲν ἐαυτῷ συνείδεναι* to have no load on one's conscience, Auct. ap. Stob. Tit. 24, cf. 1 Ep. Cor. 4. 4, and v. inf. 5.

3. c. dat. pers., also, *to know something of another*, Hdt. 9. 58, Plat. Prot. 348 B, etc.; so, σ. *περὶ τινος* to know all about it, Isocr. 360 D; σ. *φόνῳ* to be privy to it, Walz Rhett. 4. 355.

4. *with part, 4. which may be* a. in nom., *ἐσθλὸς ὢν αὐτῷ σύννοιδε* Soph. Fr. 669; ξ. *ἐμαυτῷ οὐδ' ὅτι οὐκ* σὺν φόνῳ ὢν Plat. Apol. 21 B, cf. Xen. An. 1. 3, 10, etc.; without the reflex. Pron. *to be conscious that .., ἐγνείσθαι γ' εἰς ἐμ' οὐκ ἐυκόμος ὢν* Eur. Med. 495, cf. Or. 396.

b. in dat., *συνοίδομεν ὑμῖν* .. ἐοῦσι προθυμοτάτοις *we also know that you are ..*, Hdt. 9. 60; *τίνα σύννοισθά μοι καλομένην* ..; *whom dost thou know that I am calling* ..? Aesch. Cho. 217, cf. Soph. Ant. 266; ξ. *ἐμαυτῷ οὐδὲν ἐπισταμένῳ* I am conscious that I know nothing, Plat. Apol. 22 C, cf. Symp. 193 E, 216 B; τοῖς λόγοις ἐγνείδω οὐκ ἀλάστοι I am conscious that they are .., Id. Phaedo 92 D; *συνείδω* αὐτῷ φαῦλα διαπεπραγμένῳ Philem. Incert. 51 d.

c. in acc., *ἐ.. τι χρηστὸν σὺν ἡδὲ πεποιθένον* Hdt. 8. 113, cf. 7. 164; σ. Ὅρεστην πολλὰ σ' ἐγκαταλουμένην Aesch. Cho. 218, cf. Soph. O. C. 948, Antipho 112. 25, Plat. Legg. 773 B, etc.

5. foll. by a relat., *συνίασ' εἶναι* .. ὅσα θηρῶν Soph. El. 93; σ. *ἐαυταῖς*, ὅτι .. Xen. Cyr. 3. 7, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 257 D, Symp. 216 A, etc.; *ἐγνείσμεν*, ὡς .. Id. Soph. 232 C; *σύννοιδέ μοι*, *ἐ.. Xen. An. 7. 6, 18; ποῖός [ἐστὶ].. σὺν-είδεναι* ἰχθὺς .. *χρησιμώτατος* it is most useful to know about, Damasc. Σύντρ. 1. 19.

6. part. *ἐγνείδων, an accomplice, ξ. τις* Thuc. 4. 68; δ ξ. καὶ μὴ φράζαν Plat. Legg. 742 B; also, δ ξ. *τὴν* Thuc. 1. 20; οἱ σ. *πεποιθότι* τι δεινόν Arist. Rhet. 2. 5. 7.

b. neut. τὸ *συνείδω* = *συνείδωσις*, *joint knowledge, consciousness*, Dem. 263. 18; τὸ σ. *τῶν πραγμάτων* Plut. Poplic. 4, cf. 2. 84 B; σ. *ἀγαθοῦ* Paus. 7. 10, 10; cf. Alciphro 1. 10, 5, Heliod. 6. 7.—Cf. *συνείδω*.

συνοιδάω, *to swell up together*, Diod. 1. 7, Philo, etc.

συνοιδήσις, *ews*, ἡ, *a swelling up together*, Soran. Obst. 273. 7, etc.

συνοικεῖω, *to bind together as friends or kinsmen, to associate or combine with, τὴν τινα* Polyb. 5. 21, 5, Plut. Num. 8, Anton. 75, etc.; cf. Wytenb. 2. 355 B: *to adapt exactly, τὰ σώματα ταῖς ὥραις* Luc. Gymn. 24, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 5. 95:—*Pass. to be bound by ties of kindred, to be closely united*, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 12, 4; *τὴν* to one, lb. 8. 12, 2; *συν-οικεῖται* ἡδονῇ τῷ γένει ἡμῶν lb. 10. 1, 1, cf. 10. 5, 2., 10. 8, 2, Plut. Lycurg. 4.

συνοικέσις, ἡ, *a binding together, bringing into combination*, in astrol. sense, Ptol. Tetrab. 1. p. 50, etc.

2. *a figure in Rhetoric, whereby heterogeneous things were combined or attributed to one person*, Arist. Rhet. Al. 4, 1, Rutil. Lup. 2. 9, Quintil. 9. 3, 64.

συνοικεσία, ἡ, =συνοικησις, Greg. Naz.

συνοικέσιον, τό, =συνοικησις, esp. *marriage*, Walz Rhett. 9. 204, etc.; v. Lob. Phryn. 516.

II. v. *συνόικια*.

συνοικέτης, *ov*, ὁ, =συνοικητήρ, Nicet. Eug. 6. 110, Hesych.

συνοικέω, *to dwell or live together*, Ep. Hom. 15. 15, Plat. Rep. 577 A, etc.; σ. *τὴν* to live with, Aesch. Cho. 909, Arr. Av. 414, etc.; σ. *τῇδ' ὁμοῦ* Soph. Tr. 545; σ. *μετὰ τινος* Plut. Rom. 9:—*of peoples, to live together, form a community, συνοικῆσαν τοῦτοισι* Hdt. 4. 148; absol., Soph. O. T. 58, Thuc. 2. 68., 6. 63; cf. *συνόικια*, τὰ.

2. *to live together*, in wedlock, or merely to cohabit with, of the man, σ. *γυναικί* Hdt. 1. 91, 196, Eur. Med. 242, etc.; of the woman, *νέω γεραῖτερα* Sappho 49 (20), cf. Hdt. 1. 37, 108, Eur. Andr. 18, etc.; and absol. *to live in wedlock*, Hdt. 1. 93., 4. 168, Plat., etc.; *τοῦτων συνοικησάντων* γίνεται Κλεισθένης from their marriage sprang Cleisthenes, Hdt. 6. 131.

3. *metaph. of feelings, circumstances, etc., μῦρον ἀχθος* ὃ συνοικεῖ with which he is associated, Soph. Ph. 1168; so, σ. *φύβῳ* Eur. Heracl. 996; ἡδοναῖς, ἀμαθία Plat. Rep. 587 C, Alc. 1. 118 B; also, *ἱπποκοῖς ἐν ἥθει* πολλὸς ξ. *being much used to them*, Eur. Hipp. 1220:—then,

b. *reversely, with the thing as subject, γῆρας ἵνα πάντα κακὰ κακῶν συνοικεῖ* Soph. O. C. 1238; ἡ *ἀν ἐνοικία* μήτε πλοῦτος ἐνοικεῖ μήτε πένια Plat. Legg. 679 B; βαρυτάτη ἐνοικησία (sc. ἄνομος μοναρχία) Id. Polit. 302 E; ὅπου σ. ἐρημία Luc. 957; of the poisoned robe of Hercules, *to cling closely*, Soph. Tr. 1055.

II. c. acc. loci, *to people or colonize jointly with, Κυρηναῖοι σ. Λιβύην* Hdt. 4. 159; Τροίησιος Ἀχαιοὶ σὺν ὁμοῖσιν Σῶβαριν Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 10:—*Pass., of a country, to be thickly peopled*, Xen. Oec. 4, 8, cf. Plat. Criti. 117 E, Strab. 270, Plut., etc.

συνοικημα, τό, *that with which one lives, νομίζων δῆμον εἶναι* σ. ἀχαριτωτάτων *a most unpleasant house-fellow*, Hdt. 7. 156.

συνοίκησις, ἡ, *cohabitation*, Plat., etc.; esp. of marriage, *πώλεσθαι ἐπὶ συνοίκησιν* (Ion. for *ἡσεί*), Hdt. 1. 196; ξ. *ποιεῖσθαι* Plat. Legg. 930

A. II. *πύλεων ξυνοικήσεις* collections of people into cities (cf. *συνοικίζω* II), Id. Legg. 713 A: a settlement, community, lb. 735 B, 739 B, 752 A.

συνοικητήρ, ἄνθρωπος, δ, a house-fellow, Lat. *contubernalis*, λιμὸς, ἐχθρὸς σ. Simon. Iamb. 6. 102:—so, *συνοικητῶν* ἐμοί Aesch. Eum. 833.

συνοικία, ἡ, = *συνοικήσις*, Παλλήδος δέξομαι *συνοικίαν* will accept her offer of living with her, Aesch. Eum. 916.

II. a body of people living together, a settlement, community, Id. Supp. 267; ταυτὴν *συνοικίαν* ἐθέμεθα πόλιν ὄνομα Plat. Rep. 369 C, cf. Legg. 679 B; φίλοι, βοῦβοι, μούρτυρες, *συνοικίαι* Philem. Πτερ. 1.

III. a house in which several families live, a house divided into chambers or flats, like the Lat. *insula*, opp. to *οἰκία* (a dwelling occupied by one family), Thuc. 3. 74, Xen. Ath. 1, 17, Isae. 53. 30., 58. 21, cf. Ar. Thesm. 273; ὅπου πολλοὶ μισθωσάμενοι μίαν οἰκίαν διελόμενοι ἔχουσιν, *συνοικίαν* καλοῦμεν Aeschin. 17. 29:—at Athens it was usual to invest money in these lodging-houses, Dem. 946. 6, 1110. 12; cf. Böckh. P. E. 1. 90, Dict. of Antiq. s. v. 2. a side-room, out-house, Ar. Eq. 1001 (no less here too it is a hired room), v. Schol. ad l.

3. generally, the neighbourhood, Plut. 2. 280 E, etc.: in pl. a village, hamlet, as being made up of a number of poor houses joined in one, Polyb. 16. 11, 1.

συνοικιον, τό, a joint lodging, Petron. 33 (in Lat. form *synoecium*).

II. pl. *συνοικία* (sc. ἐπέα), τὰ, at Athens, a public feast in memory of Theseus uniting all the towns of Attica under the single government of the capital, celebrated on the 17th Boëdromion, Thuc. 2. 15, Schol. Ar. Pax 1019, Steph. B. s. v. Ἀθήναι; cf. sq. (signif. II):—*συνοικία* is a later form; cf. also *μετοικίαι* II.

συνοικίδιον, τό, Dim. of *συνοικία* III, Arist. ap. Stob. t. 118. 29.

συνοικίζω, fut. Att. ἰω Diod. 2. 6: pf. —φίκα Strab. 544. To make to live with, *συνοικίζων νέφ' σ' ὅλεσσα πολλὰ παλαιτέρην* Epich. 148 Ahr., Isocr. 391 C; σ. τινὲν τὴν θυγατέρα to give him one's daughter in marriage, Hdt. 2. 121, 6; σ. νύμφας νυμφίους Plat. Rep. 546 D, cf. Soph. 242 D; so, ἐμὲ .. ἐνήνῃ Ἡρακλεῖ *συνοικίας* Eur. H. F. 68; rarely in the reverse order, τοὺς δούλους ταῖς γυναῖδι σ. Polyb. 16. 13, 1:—Med., Greg. Nyss.

II. to combine or join in one city, unite under a capital or metropolis, εἰ, πάντας σ. ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας, Thuc. 2. 15; Θησέως .. τὰς δώδεκα πόλεις εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ ἀνέθηκεν Chron. Par. in C. 1. 2374. 35 (cf. *συνοικίαι* II); εἰ, τὴν Λέσβον ἐς τὴν Μυτιλήνην Thuc. 3. 2; Ἐρετρίαν *συνέθηκεν* τὰς περὶ Παλλήνην πόλεις Arist. Fr. 560:—Pass., *συνοικισθεὶς* πόλεις the city having been regularly formed, opp. to κατὰ κῆρας οἰκίσσασθαι, Thuc. 1. 10, cf. 2. 16., 3. 93; εἰ, μικρὰν πόλιν *συνοικισθέντες* Xen. Ath. 2, 2; Χαλκιδέων εἰς ἐν *συνοικισμέναν* Dem. 425. 18; εἰ, κατὰ πόλεις Isocr. Antid. 88 (S2); ἐκ τῶν τυχεύοντων ἀνθρώπων σ. Lycurg. 155. 43.

III. to join in peopling or colonising a country, τὴν Τροίαν Eur. Hec. 1139; cf. Thuc. 1. 24., 6. 5.

IV. generally, to unite, associate, εἰς με δαίμων φιλοσφύφ *συνέθηκεν* Theognet. Φασμ. 1. 6; λιμὸν σ. τινὶ Alciphro 1. 20; ἀλλοτρίῳ δαίμονι *συνοικίσσεται* Plut. Cor. 13.

συνοικιστής, ἡ, a combination or union with one city as a capital, Thuc. 3. 3, Ar. An. 1. 4; cf. foreg. II.

συνοικισμός, ὁ, a living together, marriage, Diod. 18. 23; ἀνδρὸς καὶ γυναῖκος Plut. Sol. 20.

II. = *συνοικίαις*, Polyb. 4. 33, 7, Plut. Rom. 9, etc.

συνοικιστήρ, ἄνθρωπος, δ, one who joins in peopling, a fellow-colonist, Pind. O. 6. 8, Fr. 185:—*συνοικιστής*, οὗ δ, Steph. Byz. s. v. Αἰκονία.

συνοικοδεσπότης, ὁ, joint lord of the house, of a star, Plot. Tetrab. p. 63; so, —δεσποτέα, lb. 61. 66.

συνοικοδομέω, to build together, ἐκ πολλῶν ἐν οἰκητήριον Plat. Comp. Thes. 4; οἰκία ἐκ πλινθῶν *συνοικοδομημένη* entirely built, Dio C. 39. 61:—metaph. in Pass. of believers, Ep. Ephes. 2. 22. 2. Pass. to be built in with other materials, λίθοι *συνοικοδομημένα* Thuc. 1. 93; σ. οἰκίους τοῖς τοίχοις Diod. 13. 82. 3. To build up, block up, Id. 3. 37.

συνοικονομέω, to administer jointly, of executors, Theophr. ap. Diog. L. 5. 56; ὡνήσιν καὶ πράσιν C. I. 3597 b.

σύνκοκος, ον, dwelling in the same house with, Lat. *contubernalis*, τῷ γυναικείῳ γένει Aesch. Theb. 188, cf. Cho. 1005; εἰ, εἰσεῖναι to enter the house as an inmate, Soph. El. 818; of domestic animals, Plut. 2. 974 D, Hdn. 1. 12. b. of persons living in the same city or country, a fellow-inhabitant, denizen, (properly of those who join in colonising a place, opp. to ἐπικούοι, Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 11), σ. ἐγένοντο Ἀθηναῖοις (sc. οἱ Πελασγοί) Hdt. 1. 57, cf. 2. 51., 7. 73; εἰ, ἐπαγαγέσθαι τινὰς Thuc. 2. 68; εἰ, δέχεσθαι or προσδέχεσθαι Ar. Pl. 1147, Plat. Legg. 708 A; σ. ἔχειν τὴν πόλιν Isocr. 270 B; σ. τινι ἐν τῇ πόλει Plat. Legg. 920 A; ἐν τῇ χώρα σ. τινας γενέσθαι Lycurg. 168. 33:—so of gods worshipped in the country, τὸν θεὸν βαρὺν εἰ, θηοῦμεσθα Aesch. Supp. 415, cf. Isocr. 218 C; also, ἡ σ. τῶν κάτω θεῶν Δίκη Soph. Ant. 451.

2. metaph. associated with, wedded to, used to, of persons, ἐν πόνοις εἰ, ἀλλὰ γὰρ βίου Id. O. T. 1206; εἰ, ἐνδεία, κακῷ Plat. Symp. 203 D, Rep. 367 A. b. of things, associated with, ὁ δυσφιλὲς σκότῳ λιμὸς *σύνκοκος* Aesch. Ag. 1042; ᾧ τίς οὐ κηλὶς κακῶν εἰ; Soph. O. C. 1134; ὑμῖν τὰς μεγίστας ἡδονὰς εἰ, εἶναι Plat. Philib. 63 D; ὁ αἰὲ σ. ἐμοὶ ἔρως Xen. Symp. 8. 24.

συνοικουρέω, to live at home together, Dion. H. 8. 46.

συνοικουρέως, ἔν, living at home together: c. gen., σ. κακῶν a partner in mischief, Eur. Hipp. 1069.

συνοικτιζέω, to have compassion on, τινὰ Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 5.

συνοικμιοι, ον, (οἰμῆ) harmonising with, like σύμφωνος, c. dat., φόρμυγχι σ. ὕμνος Ar. Rh. 2. 161:—neut. *συνοικμίων*, τό, Suid., cf. προκμίων.

συνοικμώω, to lament together, Schol. Il. 23. 14, Theod. Prodr.

συνοικονομέω, to be a joint cupbearer, Eumath. p. 377.

συνοικουμαι, aor. —φήθη, Dep. to hold the same opinion, assent, ἐγὼ .. εἰ.

Plat. Rep. 500 A; εἰ .. αὐτὸς μὲν φέρο, τὸ δὲ πλῆθος μὴ σ. Id. Theaet. 171 A: with neut. pron., αὐτὸ τοῦτο εἰ, to assent to .., Id. Rep. 500 B; καὶ τὸδε *συνοικησέν τι* lb. 517 C.

συνοισιός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of συμφέρω, accordant, Apoll. de Adv. 533, 541.

συνοίσω, v. sub συμφέρω.

συνοικλάω, to cover and sink down, πρὸς τι so as to avoid .., Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 25, Greg. Nyss.

συνόκτω, οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, eight together, by eights, Sopat. ap. Ath. 702 C.

συνοικωχή, ἡ, like συνοχή, a joining, στήθεος Hipp. 275. 24.

συνολισθαίνω or rather —άνω, to slip and fall together, Strab. 182, Plat. Pericl. 6, etc.; σ. αὐτοῖς παραβαίνουσιν Plut. 2. 807 D.

συνολκή, ἡ, a drawing together, Oribas., etc.

σύνολκος, ον, drawn together, Arist. Probl. 20. 8.

συνολοθρεῖω, to destroy together, Theod. Prodr.

συνόλλωμι, to destroy together, Bion 1. 29:—Med. to perish along with, αὐτῷ δ' οὐ ἐνωλόμεν ὁμοῦ Eur. Hel. 104.

συνολοῦζω, to raise a loud cry together, of women, Xen. An. 4. 3, 19; cf. ὁλοῦζω.

σύνολος, ον, Arist. Metaph. 6. 11, 17; also η, ον lb. 15, Plat. Polit. 299 D:—all together, Plat. and Arist.; τὸ σῶμα τὸ σ. Arist. H. A. 1. 7, 1, etc.; ἡ σ. οὐσία, or τὸ σύνολον, in Arist. is either the concrete, made up of ὕλη and εἶδος (matter and form), Metaph. ll. c., cf. 2. 1, 11., 12. 2, 18; or the species made up of genus and difference, Id. Top. 5. 2, 6.

II. τὸ σύνολον, as Adv. on the whole, in general, altogether, Plat. Soph. 220 B, Legg. 654 B, Dem. 1407. 24, Philem. Ἀγυρτ. 1, etc.; ὡς τὸ σ. εἰπεῖν Theophr. C. P. 2. 3, 3.

2. the reg. Adv. *συνόλως* occurs in Isocr. 278 B, Ath. 31 B.

συνολοφύρομαι [ἔ], Dep. to wall with or together, Walz Rhett. 10. 1, 238.

συνόμαιμος, ον, = σκ., Orph. Arg. 1191.

συνομαίμων, ον, gen. *ονος*, of the same blood, Pseudo-Phocyl. 194:—as Subst., a brother or sister, Aesch. Fr. 410, Eur. Hel. 640, I. T. 848.

συνομαλύνω, to make quite level, Plut. Timol. 22, Sull. 14.

συνομαρτέω, to follow along with, attend on, τινι Solon 5. 55, Perictyon 6, Stob. 488. 56; absol., ἐν δ' ὁμαρτοῦσιν φίλοι Eur. Or. 950.

συνομβρίζω, to deluge with rain, Plut. Fr. 9. 7.

σύνομβρος, ον, joined or mixed with rain, E. M.

σύνομεννος, ὁ, ἡ, a bedfellow, Anth. P. 3, 3, append. 244, 384.

συνομήτης, ες, = σνήτης, Anth. P. 6. 206.

συνομήλις, Dor. —άλις, ἴκος, ὁ, ἡ, like συνήλις, a fellow, comrade, Theogn. 1059 (Bgg. σὺν ὁμήλικι), Theocr. 18. 22, Anth. P. 7. 203.

συνομηρεῖω, to be a joint hostage, ἅμα τινὶ Polyb. 21. 9, 9.

συνομηρης, ες, assembled, Nic. Al. 449.

συνομιλέω, to converse with, μετὰ τινος Celes 13; τινι Act. Ap. 10. 27.

συνομιλία, ἡ, conversation with, τινὸς Ideler Phys. 2. 242.

συνόμιλος, ον, living with, an associate, Clem. Al. 52, Hesych.; θεῷ or θεῶ Greg. Nyss.:—fem., *συνομιλήτρια*, Hesych. s. v. *συνεψία*.

συνόμνημι or —ώα: fut. —ομῶσα. To swear together, ἡ μὴ τὸν πατέρα .. φιλεῖσθαι Xen. Symp. 9, 6; ὅρκον Plut. Brut. 12. 2. c. acc. rei, to pledge one's oath to a thing, promise by oath, ἃ μοι ἐνώμωσας Soph. Ph. 1367; ἐνώμωσάν μιν θάνατον .. πατρί joined in swearing death against him, Aesch. Cho. 978:—Pass., τὸ πράγμα πανταχόθεν *συνομῶσται* Ar. Lys. 1007.

II. to join in a league or confederacy, Thuc. 5. 48., 6. 18; ἐνώμωσαν γὰρ, ὄντες ἔχριστον τὸ πρῖν, πῦρ καὶ θάλασσαν Aesch. Ag. 650; cf. *συναμύθη*. 2. σ. τινὶ to form a confederacy with .., Thuc. 1. 71., 2. 72; πρὸς τινα, Hyperid. p. 25 Schneidew. 3. esp. in bad sense, to conspire together, conspire, τισὶ with others, Arist. Rhct. 2. 23, 23; ἐπὶ τινι against one, Hdt. 7. 235, Ar. Eq. 236; ἐπὶ τινα Dem. 1319. 1; so also, σ. ὅρκους Hdt. 1. 176; c. inf., σ. ἀποκτενεῖν (leg. ἀποκτενέειν) Lycurg. 165. 34:—so in Med., Plut. Alcib. 14, etc.; οἱ συνομοσάμενοι τινι his fellow-conspirators, Id. Sertor. 27.

συνομοδίτης [ι], ὁ, a fellow-traveller, Poëta in Cramer An. Par. 4. 483.

συνομοζύγω, to bear the same yoke together, Byz.

συνομοθρόνος, ον, on the same throne together, Byz.

συνομοδομαι, Pass. to become quite like, Dion. H. 4. 3, Plut. 1003 A.

συνομοιοπαθεῖω, to be similarly affected with another, τινι Arist. Rhct. 3. 7, 5.

συνομολογέω, to say the same thing with, to agree with, τινι Hdt. 2. 55, Xen., etc.:—to confess together, confess the whole, concede, αὐτὰ ταῦτα Thuc. 1. 133:—often of disputants, to concede, agree upon, ὅσα ἀν-συνολογοῦμαι Xen. Symp. 4. 56, cf. Plat. Rep. 342 D, Gorg. 504 B, etc.; c. acc. et inf., περὶ δικαιοσύνης σ. πάντα εἶναι ταῦτα καλὰ Id. Legg. 859 D, cf. Phaedo 91 D:—so in Med., Id. Euthyd. 280 A, Legg. 660 D:—Pass., τὰ ἄλλα *συνωμολογῆται* Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 2; οὐκὼν καὶ τότε *συνωμολογοῖτο*; Plat. Phileb. 60 B; *συνωμολογημένοι* τοῦτο κείται lb. 41 D; τοῦτο ἡμῖν .. μενέτω *συνωμολογηθέν* Id. Soph. 248 A, cf. Polit. 284 C; τὸ *συνωμολογοῦμεν*, opp. to τὰ ἀμφισβητούμενα, Isocr. 25 A; ἔστω *συνωμολογημένοι* Arist. Pol. 7. 1, 10.

II. to agree to do, promise, τινὶ τι Xen. An. 4. 2. 19, etc.; c. inf. fut., Id. Cyr. 3. 1, 10.

III. to come to terms with, make a covenant with, lb. 5. 3, 15, etc.; so in Med., Ep. Plat. 356 B.

συνωμολογία, ἡ, concession, agreement, Plat. Soph. 252 A, Legg. 966 A.

συνωμολογημένος, Adv. confessedly, Enst.

συνωμολογος, ον, agreeing to, τινος Clem. Al. 673.

συνωμολογέω, to be of one mind with, τινι Nicet. 316 A.

συνωμοπαθῆω, = *συνωμοσπαθῆω*, v. l. Arist. Rhct. 3. 7, 5, Plut. 2. 96 F, etc.

συνωμορεῖω, to border on, abut upon, τῇ συναγωγῇ Act. Ap. 18. 7.

συνωμορος, ον, bordering on, Eccl.

συνωμοταγέω, to help in promoting health, Soron. Obst. p. 25.

συνοχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for holding together, Dion. Areop.
 συνοχίτης [I], ὄ, or —ίτης, ἡ, a precious stone, Plin. 37. 73.
 συνοχμάζω, to bind together, δευμῶ πόδα Luc. Trag. 215.
 συνοχμός, v. sub συνοχμός.
 σύνοχος, ὄν, (συνέχω) joined together: metaph. agreeing with, suit-
 ing, παίγματα. ξ. φοιτάει Eur. Bacch. 161; κακοῖς ξ. δάκρυα Id. Hel.
 171.
 2. unintermitted, of fevers, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 10, Galen.
 συνόχωκα, old Ep. intr. pf. of συνέχω (for συνόχωκα), to be held to-
 gether, ὥμα ἐπὶ στήθεσιν συνοχωκότε shoulders bent in or contracted upon
 the chest, Il. 2. 218: cf. συνοχωχῇ. II. to fall together, sink
 down, collapse, Q. Sm. 7. 502.—On the form v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 85
 Anm. 5.
 συνοψίζω, to bring within view, Eccl.:—to bring into a general view,
 sum up, Walz Rhett. 6. 29:—hence συνόψις and συνοψισμός, Theod.
 Stud.; συνοψιασμός, Eccl.
 σύνοψις, ἡ, a seeing all together, a general view, whether with the
 eyes or mind, ἡ σ. τῶν νόμων Plat. Legg. 858 C; συνακτεῖν εἰς α. one
 must bring under one view, Id. Rep. 537 C; ὑπὸ μίαν σ. ἀγαγεῖν Polyb.
 1. 4. 1; τόπος ἐπιτηδεύματος εἰς σ. Id. 6. 27. 1; ἐν σ. ἀλλήλων in sight
 of one another, Id. 4. 5. 6; ἐς σ. ἐλθεῖν (sc. ἀλλήλων) Diod. Exc. 508.
 28; πεσεῖν εἰς σ. λογισμοῦ Dion. H. de Thuc. 6. 2. a table of con-
 tents, synopsis, Plut. 2. 1057 C; κατὰ σύνοψιν παραγράφεισθαι C. I. 4957.
 58.
 3. a sketch, outline, Ens. V. Const. 3. 35.
 συνοψοφάγῳ, to be gluttonous with or together, Plut. 124 C.
 συνστ-, συνακ-, συνστ-:—for words wrongly so written v. sub συσσ-,
 συσκα-, συστ-.
 συντάγῃ, ἡ, an order, command, κατὰ συντάγην, C. I. 1874 b: a phy-
 sician's prescription, Artemid. 2. 44 fin. II. in pl., like συνθήκαι,
 a covenant, Iamb. V. Pyth. 185.
 σύνταγμα, τό, that which is put together in order: 1. a body of
 troops drawn up in order, τὸ σ. τῶν ἀμυμῶν their contingent, Xen.
 Hell. 3. 4. 2, cf. 5. 2, 20, Ages. 1. 7; σ. ἱππῶν a corps of cavalry,
 Polyb. 9. 3. 9; τὸ σ. τῶν πέζων the Rom. cohorts, Id. 11. 23. 1:—μάχαι
 αἱ κατὰ τὸ σ. regular, pitched battles, Ephor. ap. Strab. 480:—metaph.,
 σ. τῶν οὐλομένων a whole army of them, Luc. Tim. 58.
 2. the constitution of a state, σ. πολιτείας a form of constitution, Isocr. 145
 B, 264 C; τὸ Λακωνικὸν κατὰστημα καὶ σ. Polyb. 6. 50. 2; σ. τῆς
 πολιτείας τρία, three classes or orders of men in the state, Diod. 1.
 74.
 3. an arrangement of musical notes, συντάγματα τὰ μὲν
 Δωρία τὰ δὲ Φρύγῃα καλοῦσιν Arist. Pol. 4. 3. 7; μουσικῶ σ. C. I. 1.
 2722; cf. ἀρμονία IV. 3. 4. a regular collection of writings, a
 work, book, Diod. 1. 3. 1, Plut. 2. 1036 C, etc.:—a doctrine, Id. Num.
 22.
 5. = σύνταξις II. 3, Aeschin. 67. 16.
 συνταγματάρχης, οὗ, δ, the leader of a σύνταγμα (1), Luc. Bacch. 2.
 Pseudol. 18, Arr. Tact. 10. 3: —αρχῶ, Philo 2. 66: —αρχία, ἡ, Arr.
 Tact.
 συνταγματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or like a σύνταγμα (4): τὰ συνταγματικά
 a regular treatise, opp. to ὑπομνηματικά, Ammon.
 συνταγματίον, τό, Dim. of σύνταγμα, Eust. Dion. P. 33. 34.
 συντάκτης, ἐς, asthmatic, Philostr. 565.
 συντακτεῖν, verb. Adj. of συντάσσω, one must arrange, Sext. Emp. M.
 9. 367.
 2. one must construe, Eust., Scholl.
 συντακτῆρ, ἦρος, ὄ, one who arranges, E. M.: also συντάκτης, οὗ, ὄ,
 Epiphani.
 συντακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (συντάσσω) putting together, composing, Theo
 Smyrn. 15 B, Suid.
 II. (συντάσσω IV) of or for departure, ὄ σ.
 (sc. λόγος), or ἡ σ. (sc. βῆσις) a farewell speech, Walz Rhett. 9. 309.
 313; σ. οὐκίαν παρέχειν to give a farewell audience, Eus. V. Const.
 21:—so συντακτῆριος, ὄν, Phot. Bibl. 108. 14.
 συντακτός, ἡ, ὄν, constructed with (cf. συντάσσω II. 5), ὁρῶν πῶσαι
 Diog. L. 7. 64, cf. 58.
 συντάλαιπωρῶ, to endure hardships together, share in misery, τὰδε
 Soph. O. C. 1136; σ. μετὰ τινας Arr. Lys. 1221; ξ. ἡ ἀτηρήν τῇ σ. το-
 μάχῃ suffers with it, Aetia, Caus. M. Ac. 2. 2.
 συντάλαιωρος, ὄν, sharing in misery, Eccl.
 συντάλαιωρος, to work wool together, Clearch. ap. Ath. 516 B.
 συντάμιος, οὗ, ὄ, colleague in the quaestorship, Dio C. 48. 21; vulg.
 —είας.
 συντάμω, Ion. for συντέμνω, Hdt.
 συντάνω, = συντένω, to stretch together, πολλῶν πείρατα συντανύσας
 ἐν βραχεῖ bringing together the issues of many events in small compass,
 Pind. P. 1. 158.
 συντάξας, εὐς, ὡς, ἡ, a putting together in order, arranging, organisation,
 esp. of soldiers, σ. ποιεῖσθαι τοῦ στρατεύματος to arrange in complete
 order, Thuc. 6. 42, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 4. 1; σ. στρατιωτικῇ Ib. 8. 1, 14;
 ἀνευ συντάξεως ἀχρηστον τὸ ὀπλιτικὸν Arist. Pol. 4. 13. 10.
 2. generally, system, arrangement, organisation, order, Lat. constitutio,
 Plat. Rep. 462 D, 591 D, Tim. 24 C; ἡ σωσταθεῖσα σ. its organisation,
 of the Assyrian empire, Id. Legg. 685 C; τῆς πολιτείας Arist. Pol. 7. 2.
 16; of the system of the symmoriae, Dem. 182. 25; μίαν εἶναι τὴν
 αὐτὴν σ. τοῦ τε λαμβάνειν καὶ τοῦ ποιεῖν one and the same system or
 rule for . . . Id. 14. 27, cf. 168. 22; ἡ σ. τοῦ βίου Alex. Ὀλυμπ. 1. 10:
 —the order or system of the world, Sosp. Καταφ. 1. 31; σ. βιβλιο-
 θήκης Strab. 608:—also as concrete, εἰς τὰς σάρκας καὶ τὴν ἄλλην σ.
 τῶν μερῶν Arist. Meteor. 2. 2. 14.
 3. a systematic treatise, Arist.
 Rhet. Al. 39. 10: a volume, a narrative, Polyb. 1. 3. 2, 4. 2, al., Diog.
 L. 7. 193 sq.
 4. grammatical construction, syntax, αἱ πρός ἀλ-
 ληλα σ. Plut. 2. 731 E, cf. Luc. Jud. Voc. 3; see the treatise of Apollon-
 ius περὶ συντάξεως.
 II. like σύνταγμα, a body of troops, ἡ εἰς
 μύριος σ. their contingent towards . . . Xen. Hell. 5. 2. 37; σ. Ἑλληνικῇ

the combined forces of Greece, Plut. Aristid. 21.
 2. a covenant,
 contract, Dem. 1334. 12, Polyb., etc.; ὥσπερ ἀπὸ συντάξεως tanquam
 ex composito, Plut. 2. 813 B.
 3. an assigned impost, contribution,
 euphem. for φόρος (tribute), Dem. 60. 11., 305. 16; σ. τελεῖν, ὑποτελεῖν
 Aeschin. 67. 21, Isocr. 140 B; δοῦναι Id. 165 A; introduced at Athens
 by Callistratus, Theopomp. Hist. 97, Böckh P. E. 2. 162: cf. συντάσσω
 II. 2.
 4. a payment, allowance, pension, euphem. for μισθός,
 Dem. 95. 9 and 20, Diod. 5. 46, Plut. Alex. 21, etc.; συντάξεις τῶν
 ἀναγκαίων Diod. 1. 75.
 συντάπνόμεναι, Pass. to be lowered together with, τινι Strab. 817.
 συντάραξις, ἡ, total disturbance, in medic. sense, Hipp. Vet. Med. 17.
 Arist. Probl. 1. 4.
 συντάρασσω, Att. —τω: fut. ξω. To throw all together into
 confusion, to disturb, trouble, Lat. conturbare, αὐν δ' ἱπποῦς ἐτάραξε Il.
 8. 86; αὐν δ' ἡμῖν δαῖτα τὰρ. 1. 579; σ. τὴν κρήνην to trouble the
 water, Hdt. 9. 49, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 8. 2; σ. τὴν Ἑλλάδα Hdt. 3. 138;
 τίμας τὰς εὐσας σ. to alter them, Id. 1. 59; σ. πόλιν Eur. Heracl. 378,
 Andoc. 9. 39; τὰς πόλεις πρὸς ἀλλήλας Aeschin. 42. 8; τὸ στρατό-
 πεδον Isocr. 71 C; σ. πάντα to confound all arguments, Ar. Nub. 1037;
 τὰ πράγματα Dem. 714. 26; τὴν εὐπρέπειαν Id. 1404. 24; etc.:—Pass.,
 αἰθρῇ πόντῳ ξυντετάρακται air is confounded with sea, Aesch. Pr. 1088;
 σ. to be thrown into confusion, of soldiers, Thuc. 7. 81; of social order,
 συνταράσσονται πόλεις Soph. Ant. 1080, cf. Eur. I. T. 557, Xen., etc.;
 ξυνταραχέντος τοῦ βίου τῇ πόλει Thuc. 3. 84; νόμοι πάντες ξυντετα-
 ράχθησαν all legal order was at an end, Id. 2. 52; σ. ὁ τῶν νόμων
 κόσμος Dem. 775. 18: of calculations, to be confounded, Hdt. 5. 65:—
 metaph. of persons, to be confounded, greatly troubled, much distressed,
 ξυνταραχόμενος τῷ θανάτῳ Id. 1. 44; ξυνταραχθεὶς ὑπὸ νόσων Plat.
 Legg. 798 A; τί ξυντετάραξαι; Ar. Lys. 7.
 II. c. acc. rei,
 σ. πόλεμον to stir up war, Polyb. 4. 14, 4. Plut. Aristid. 20.
 συνταράγνόμεναι, Pass. to be wrapt up, Lyc. 1101.
 συνταρροῦμαι, Pass. to be full of interlacing roots, ὥστε ξυνταρροῦ-
 σθαι (vulg. ξυνταράττεσθαι) τὰ χωρία Theophr. C. P. 3. 7. 7.
 σύνταρρος, ὄν, (ταρρός, ταραός) interwoven, entangled, δένδρον σ. a
 tree with interlacing roots, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7. 2, 10. 7.
 σύντασις, ἡ, a stretching together, tension, Lat. contentio, Hipp. Epid.
 1. 969, Arist. Probl. 4. 26. 4.
 2. vehement effort, exertion, Plat.
 Symp. 206 B, Philib. 46 D.
 II. distension, Hipp. Epid. 1. 948.
 συντάσσω, Att. —τω: fut. ξω:—to put in order together, esp. as a
 military term, to draw up, put in array, like διατάσσω, Hdt. 7. 78, Thuc.
 8. 28, Xen., etc.; σ. πεζοὺς τῷ ἱππικῷ to draw up the foot in line with
 the horse, Id. Hell. 7. 5. 24; cf. 4. 8, 28:—Pass. to be drawn up in
 line, Eur. H. F. 191, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 18, etc.; μάστιγα ξυντεταγμένοι
 παντὸς τοῦ στρατοῦ in the best order of all the army, Thuc. 3. 108;
 μεθ' ὅλων ξυντεταγμένοι Dem. 585. 27:—so also in Med. to form in
 line, ὁμοσε χωρῶμεν ξυντεταγμένοι Ar. Lys. 452; τισι or μετὰ τινῶν
 with others, Xen. Hell. 1. 2. 15, Vect. 2. 3, cf. An. 6. 4. 21, etc.:—but
 the Med. is also trans., ξυνταξόμενος βαθεῖαν τὴν φάλαγγα having
 drawn up his phalanx in deep order, Id. Hell. 2. 4. 34; v. infr. II. 1.
 2.
 2. in Pass., of single persons, to be collected, resolute, steady,
 ξυντεταγμένος στρατηγός Ib. 4. 8, 22; περὶ τούτων Diog. L. 5. 65; so,
 of the mind, πρὶν ξυνταχθῆναι . . . τὴν δόξαν before they had time to get
 their thoughts collected, Thuc. 5. 9; ἡ ἐπὶ τοῦ ξυντετάχθαι . . . φρόνησις
 οὕσα Amphis Philad. 1. 4; ἐφοδὸς ἐνεργος καὶ σ. Polyb. 3. 19. 5.
 II.
 to arrange, organise, Lat. constituere, τὸ σῶμα, Plat. Gorg. 504 A; τὰ
 ἐυσσίστια Id. Legg. 625 C; ἐναντούς τε καὶ ὥρας καὶ μῆρας Id. Philib.
 30 C; σύνδοξον Plut. Anton. 71:—in bad sense, to concoct, ψευδὴ κατη-
 γορίαν Aeschin. 52. 37, cf. Dem. 888. 26:—Pass., ψυχῇ ξυντεταγμένη
 σώματι organically united with, Plat. Legg. 903 D, cf. 817 E; ὁλιγαρ-
 χικῶς ξυντετ. Arist. Pol. 6. 1. 4; τὴν σημείων πολιτείαν ξυντεταγμένης;
 of an organised state, Ib. 2. 11, 2; ἐπὶ τοῦ ξυντετάχθαι for the purpose
 of orderly arrangement, Amph. Philad. 1; Τροϊζήνιοι σ. εἰς τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς
 joined the Ach. League, Plut. Arat. 24; οἱ ξυντεταγμένοι the con-
 spirators, Xen. Hell. 3. 3. 7:—Med. to arrange for oneself, i. e. make
 one's own plans of life, Hipp. Vet. Med. 11: also to get matters or-
 ganised or arranged, or simply to ordain, settle, τὰ νόμια ἡμῖν ξυντε-
 τάτατο [ὁ νομοθέτης] Plat. Legg. 626 A, cf. 625 E, 781 B; τὴν περὶ
 τούτων νέου ἐπιμέλειαν Lycurg. 162. 23.
 2. of taxation, to fix or
 assess the payment, σύνταγμα συντάξας εἰς ῥ' ταλάντων πρόσδοον
 Aeschin. 67. 16:—Pass. to be organised for paying contributions, Ib. 28,
 Dem. 167. 6., 168. 21; but, τὸ ξυντεταγμένον the assessed sum, Arist.
 Pol. 7. 10, 10:—Med. to agree to such assessment, Dem. 815. 11.,
 838. 9; σ. τὴν εἰς τι to contribute, Aeschin. 14. 33: cf. σύνταξις II.
 3.
 3. to compose or compile a narrative, Polyb. 2. 40. 4, Plut.
 Brut. 4; so in Med., Plat. Phaedr. 263 E, Polyb. 1. 3. 8; absol. to write
 a book, Id. 9. 2. 2; σ. ὑπόθεσιν to treat of . . . Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp.
 p. 70:—Pass., προοίμιον ξυντεταγμένον εἰς τι Plat. Legg. 930 E, cf.
 Aeschin. 82. 33.
 4. c. inf. to ordain, prescribe, τινὰ ποιεῖν τι
 Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 8, Aeschin. 31. 8.
 b. c. acc. rei, to prescribe, of
 a physician, θεραπεῖαν σ. τινὶ Plat. Pericl. 13; νοσοῦντι κίχλην Id. 2.
 204 B, cf. Diod. 1. 70; also, σ. τὴν πρῶτον οἰστέον Alex. Πονηρ. 1. 3:—
 Pass., generally, to be prescribed or ordained, ταῦτον περὶ τὰς ἡδονὰς
 συντέτακται Plat. Legg. 634 B, cf. 817 E; ταῦτα τῷ ναυαρχῷ ξυντε-
 τάχθη Dem. 251. 11.
 5. in Gramm. to construct or construe a
 word, γενικῇ or μετὰ γενικῆς, Just. and Schäf. Greg. C. 45:—Pass.,
 Diog. L. 7. 64; cf. συντακτός, σύνταξις I. 4.
 III. in Med. to
 agree together, πάντα ξυνταξόμενοι καὶ οὐδὲν ἀπὸ ταυτομάτου Dem.
 708. 18; σ. πρὸς ἀλλήλους Polyb. 3. 67. 1: c. inf., ξυντετάττετο κοινῇ
 πρεσβεύειν Dem. 344. fin., cf. Aeschin. 14. 33:—so in Pass., τὸ ξυντε-
 ταγμένον, τὸ ξυνταχθῆναι an agreement, Polyb. 3. 42. 9, etc.; cf. σύνταξις

II. 2. IV. in Med. also, *to take leave of one, bid him farewell*, *τινι* Anth. P. 9. 171, Walz Rhett. 9. 309; cf. ἀποτάσσω III.
συντατέον, verb. Adj. *one must strive earnestly*, Ep. Plat. 340 C.
συντατικός, ὁ, ὄν, (*συντείνω*) *astringent, bracing*, Galcn.
σύνταφος, ὄν, *buried in the same grave*, Plat. Legg. 873 D.
συνταχύνω, *to hurry on, τὴν ἐπιχείρησιν* Hdt. 3. 71. II. intr. *to hurry on, hasten*, 3. 72; ὁ βίος *συνταχύνει* *life hastens to an end*, 2. 133.
συντεθειμένος, Adv. *in regular order*, Byz.
συντείνω, *to stretch together, strain, draw tight, brace up*, σ. τὰ νεύρα, opp. *το χαλᾶν*, Plat. Phaedo 98 D; metaph. of the mind, Eur. Hipp. 257; ἁρμονίαι σ. τὰς ψυχὰς Plat. Legg. 800 D:—Pass. *to be in a state of tension*, Hipp. Art. 784; *to be distended*, Id. Epid. 3. 1070. 2. *to strain to the uttermost, urge on, exert, ποδὸς ὄρμην* Eur. El. 112; δρόμημα κυνῶν Id. Bacch. 872; *λοχίαν στερεῶν παιδείαν* Μοῖραι *συντείνουσι*, of the pains of childbirth, Id. I. T. 207; *ἐαυτὸν* Plat. Euthyphro 12 A:—Pass. *to strain all one's powers, πᾶν ποιεῖν συντείνοντος* Id. Rep. 504 E; *ἐντεταμένον τε καὶ σπουδάζοντα* Id. Enthyd. 288 D; *γνώμην συντεταμένην* *with earnest, serious purpose*, Xen. Oec. 2. 18. 3. intr. in Act. *to exert oneself, strive*, Plat. Soph. 239 B; σ. τόγῃ Hipp. Aër. 292:—hence, like Lat. *contendere*, *to hasten*, σ. δρόμῳ εἰς δάτυ Plut. Nic. 35:—of things, *to become intense, συντείνοντος τοῦ κακοῦ* Plut. Dio 40. II. *to direct earnestly to one point, πάντα τὰ αὐτοῦ εἰς τοῦτο* Plat. Rep. 591 C, cf. Gorg. 507 D; *ἐπὶ τὸ μαθεῖν ξ. τὸν λόγον* Id. Legg. 641 E; *ἐπὶ πόλεμον τὰς αὐτῶν ξ. πόλεις* Id. Polit. 308 A; and in Pass., *συντετασθαι πρὸς τὸ μέλλον* Plut. 2. 473 C. 2. intr. *to direct all one's powers to one object, to be bent upon, and of things, to tend towards* . . . Lat. *contendere ad* . . . c. inf., σφάξαι σ' Ἀργείων . . . *συντείνει* . . . γνάμῃ Eur. Hec. 190; *εἰς μίαν τινα ἰδέαν* σ. Plat. Theat. 184 D, cf. Crat. 403 B; *ἐν, εἰς δὲ πάντα* σ. Dem. 145. 23; *εἰς ἀδικίαν ἢ δικαιοσύνην*, etc., Arist. Eth. N. 4. 7, 7; *ἐπὶ τὴν ἀνδρείαν* Plat. Polit. 309 B, cf. 294 B; *πρὸς ἀρετὴν* Id. Legg. 731 A, Isocr. 342 A; *πρὸς τὸν σκοπὸν, πρὸς τὸ τέλος*, etc., Arist. Eth. N. 6. 12, 9, al. b. in physical sense, σ. πρὸς τὸν ἀνὼ τύπον, *πρὸς τὴν καρδίαν* Id. de Juvent. 3. 8 and 10; *τὰ συντείνοντα πρὸς τὸ ζῆν καλῶς* Athenio Σαμ. 1. 43.
συντερίζω, *to help to build a wall or fortification*, Thuc. 4. 57, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 24.
συντεκμαίρωμαι, Dep. *to conjecture from signs or symptoms*, Hipp. Progn. 37; *to take into account in reckoning*, Id. Aph. 1243; *ἐντεκμη- ράμενοι ἡνίκ' ἂν φωντο* . . . *calculating the time when* . . . Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 15; *ἐντεκμηράμενοι* *having calculated the distance*, Thuc. 2. 76, cf. Xen. Symp. 2. 8, App. Mithr. 36.
συντεκνοῦμαι, *to breed children with, ἀνδρὶ* Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 5.
συντεκνία, Ion. -ῖη, ἡ, *a joint family* (?), C. I. 1889.
σύντεκνος, ὁ, ἡ, *brought up from childhood together*, C. I. 2015.
συντεκνώω, *to breed, ζῶα* Ar. Thesm. 15. II. *to produce or rear children with another*, C. I. 4180.
συντεκταίνωμαι, Dep. *to help in constructing or making, τὸ πᾶν* Plat. Tim. 30 B, cf. 45 B. 2. metaph. *to help in devising, εἰ τινα οἱ σὺν μῆτιν ἄμωμον τεκτῆναιτο* II. 10. 19; σ. δόλον Ap. Rh. 1. 1295.
συντελέθω, = *συντελέω* III, *to belong to*, Pind. P. 9. 100.
συντέλεια, ἡ, (*συντελέω* II), *a joint payment, joint contribution for the public burdens, χρημάτων σ. ποιεῖν* Dem. 306. 18; σ. φόρου Dio C. 42. 6; *εἰς σ. ἄγειν τὰς χορηγίας*, i. e. to leave the choregia to be defrayed by subscription, not by a single person, Dem. 463. 24; *μικρὰς σ. ἐκάστῳ γιγνομένης* Id. 464. 1; *πρὸς σ. χρημάτων* Arist. Rhett. Al. 3. 5. 2. metaph., ἡ παρὰ τοῦ διδασκάλου σ., i. e. instruction, Aristid. 2. 226. II. at Athens, *a body of 5, 6, 10 or more citizens, who contributed jointly to equip a ship for the public service: they were called συντελεῖς*, and formed a portion of the συμμορία (q. v.), Hyperid. ap. Harp.; (but the subject is obscure, v. Böckh P. E. 2. 344 sq.) :—any similar partnership for bearing public burdens, Decret. ap. Dem. 261. 16, 262. 8; ἡ πρὸς τινος σ. Paus. 7. 15, 2:—cf. τέλος III. 3. 2. generally, *a company, ὡς ἐντέλεια* (σ. θεῶν) of the gods, who separately were called τέλειαι, Aesch. Theb. 251, v. Schol. ad l. 3. *a federal union of cities with a common treasury, a confederacy*, Polyb. 5. 94, 1, cf. Diod. 5. 80, Plut. Comp. Philop. 1. III. combination of efforts, joint action, Plat. Legg. 905 B:—the consummation of a scheme, opp. *το ἐπιβολή*, Polyb. 1. 3. 3. 1, 5; σ. ἐπιτελεῖται Id. II. 11. 33, 7; σ. ἔχειν, λαμβάνειν Id. 1. 4. 3. 28, 3; *εἰς σ. ἐλθεῖν* Id. 2. 40, 5; ἡ σ. τῆς ἐπιβολῆς Id. 5. 32, 3; ἡ σ. τοῦ ἀγῶνος C. I. 1625. 59 and 63. IV. complete wickedness, LXX (1 Regg. 8. 3), Hesych. V. in Grammar, *the perfect tense*, Dem. Phil. § 214, E. M. VI. in later Philosophers, like ἐντελέχεια, reality, Ocell. Luc. 2. 3.
συντελεῖσθαι, Pass. *to be made quite perfect*, Clem. Al. 644; *συντελε- δομαι* in Polyæn. 8, proem.
συντελείωσις, ἡ, completion, perfection, Clem. Al. 623. II. *a completed action*, opp. *το παράστασις*, Apoll. de Constr. 77; cf. *συντέλεια* V.
συντελεσθαι, ἡ, absolute completion, Poll. 9. 157.
συντελεσις, ἡ, = *foreg.*, Eccl.
συντέλεσμα, τό, *joint contribution*, 4 Esdr. 4. 13 (Compl.). II. completion, Brut. Epist. praef.
συντελεστής, οὗ, ὁ, *a contributor, e. g. to a tax*, Byz. II. *a completer, finisher*, Fabric. Cod. Pseud. 2. 362:—hence *συντελεστέω*, Ptol. in Fabric. Bibl. Gr. 3. 429.
συντελεστικός, ὁ, ὄν, completing, Ptol. II. Grammi., ὁ σ. (sc. χρόνος) *the perfect tense*, opp. *το παρατακτικός*, Sext. Enip. M. 10. 91, etc.:—Adv. -ῶς, Ib. 101.
συντελεστρία, ἡ, fem. of *συντελεστής*, ap. Priscian. 5. 7, 40.
συντελεντάω, *to die along with, τινι* Diod. 3. 7, Liban.
συντελέω, fut. ἐώω, *to bring to one end together, bring quite to an end,*

complete, finish, σ. τὴν δαπάνην *to make up the whole expense*, Dem. 183. 13; σ. εἰς τὰ ἑκατὸν ἄρματα *to make up the number of the chariots to one hundred*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 50:—of a workman, σ. γέισον *to finish it off*, Lys. ap. Poll. 7. 120; στέφανον ap. Dem. 522. 4; ναὺς Polyb. 1. 21, 3; σ. ταχύ *to finish it in a hurry*, Alex. Μιλήσ. 1. 12;—also, σ. τὴν ἐπίνοιαν *to accomplish it*, Polyb. 4. 81, 3; τὴν νομοθεσίαν, ἐπίτην, Diod. 12. 26, etc.:—so in Med., Polyb. 1. 9, 6, Diod. 1. 59, and in pf. pass., Polyb. 5. 100, 9. 2. *to perform or hold sacred rites, ἀγιστείας* Plat. Ax. 371 D; τὸν ἀγῶνα, τὴν πανήγυριν Diod. 11. 29, 17. 16; τὰ ἱσθμια, etc., Plut. Ages. 21; τοὺς κόσμους παρὰ τῇ μητρὶ C. I. 3657, 3:—Pass., *θυσιὰ τῷ Διὶ* σ. Arist. Mirab. 137. II. *to pay towards common expenses, contribute*, σ. ἐξήκοντα τάλαντα Aeschin. 67. 17; εἰσφοράς τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς Polyb. 4. 60, 4:—but mostly without the sum expressed, σ. εἰς τὸν πόλεμον ἐν ταῖς εἰσφοραῖς *to contribute by payment of the εἰσφοραὶ towards the war*, Dem. 465. 23. 2. generally *to contribute, πρὸς* or *εἰς τὴν γένεσιν* Arist. G. A. 1. 1, 2, H. A. 3. 1, 1; *εἰς μίαν ἀρχὴν* Id. P. A. 3. 7, 2; *πρὸς ἐν ἅπαντα* σ. Id. Eth. N. 1. 6, 12:—also c. dat. *to be of service, be profitable*, τῷ βίῳ Alex. Incert. 31; *τινι πρὸς* τ. Luc. Alex. 36, etc.:—Pass. *to be contributed, εἰς* τ. Arist. G. A. 1. 18, 43, al. III. since at Athens all citizens were classed acc. to their rateable property, and the contributions to which they were liable, σ. εἰς . . . meant *to belong to a class, be counted in it* (cf. τελέω II. 3), σ. εἰς ἀνδρας Isocr. 277 B; *εἰς τοὺς νόθους* Dem. 691. 18; *εἰς τὸ μετοικικόν*, *εἰς τὸ συνέδριον* Luc. Bis Acc. 9, Deor. Conc. 15; c. dat., σ. τῷ χόρῳ Alciphro 3. 71. 2. σ. εἰς Ἀθήνας, εἰς Ὀρχομενόν, εἰς τὸ Ἀρκαδικόν, used of a number of small states tributary to or under the protection of a larger, Thuc. 2. 15, 4. 76, Xen. Hell. 7. 4. 12; c. dat., σ. Θηβαίους Isocr. 298 B, cf. Plut. Arat. 34; absol., οἱ συντελούντες the tributaries, Ib. 54: cf. συντελής II.
συντελής, ὁ, ἡ, *joining in the payment of contributions or taxes, a contributor*, Antipho ap. Harp.; *ἐκτος καὶ δέκατος* σ. Dem. 261. 3; *συντελεῖς* Ib. 5. 2. *belonging to the same συντέλεια* (II) or company, Id. 564. 27, cf. Poll. 8. 156; σ. τινος *with another*, Inscr. in Böckh's Urkund. pp. 547, 550 sq.:—metaph., [οὐτρε] Πάρις . . . οὐτε σ. πόλις neither Paris nor his associate city, Aesch. Ag. 532. II. generally, *contributory, ἡ κοιλία καὶ τὰ σ. μόρια* Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 3; cf. *συντελέω* II. III. *tributary to another state, πόλιν εἰς αὐτοὺς συντελή ποιεῖν* Dem. 108. 15; οἱ συντελεῖς Aristid. 1. 141; cf. *συντελέω* III. 2.
συντελικός, ὁ, ὄν, (*συντέλεια* II) *liable to pay contributions, τὸ μετὰ τοῦτον συντελικόν* = *συντέλεια* II, *a body of persons paying tax jointly*, Polyb. 40. 3, 4. II. perfect, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 7. 190:—in Gramm., χρόνος σ. the perfect tense; ῥήμα σ. verbum perfectum; στάσις σ. status facti seu praeteriti et consummati, Quintil. 3. 6, 46:—Adv. -ῶς, Apoll. Lex. 93. 32, Schol. Il. 9. 578, etc.
συντέμνω, Ion. -τάμνω, Hdt.; fut. -τεμῶ; aor. -τέμον. *To cut all in pieces, to chop up*, Plat. Polit. 261 A. II. *to cut down, cut short*, Lat. concidere, συντ. τὰς πρῆρας ἐς ἑλασσον Thuc. 7. 36; σ. χιτῶνας *to cut out, shape them*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 5; *ἐντεμνεῖ δ' ὕρος ὑγρὰς θαλάσσης* the sea cuts short, terminates (my realin), Aesch. Supp. 258; σ. τὰς πλεκτάνας *to cut them off*, Alex. Πον. 3, cf. Ἑερπ. 1. 2. metaph., *εἰς ἐν . . . πάντα τὰ μέλη ἐντεμῶ* Ar. Ran. 1262; *τὸν ἐναυτὸν σ. εἰς μὴν' ἕνα* Philippiid. Incert. 1; ξ. τιμὰς *to abridge them*, Aesch. Eum. 227; *πόνους* Eur. Rhcs. 450; so in Med., πάντα τοι ἐντέμνεται Κύπρις . . . *βουλεύματα* Soph. Fr. 678. 16. 3. esp. of expenses, σ. τὴν μεθοφορίαν Thuc. 8. 45; σ. τὰς δαπάνας εἰς τὰ καθ' ἡμέραν *to cut down one's expenses to one's daily wants*, Xen. Hier. 4. 9:—Pass., *εἰ . . . ἐς ἐντέλειαν συντέμνεται* τι (v. ἐντέλεια II), Thuc. 8. 86. 4. of persons, *to cut them off, συντέμνουσι γὰρ θεῶν . . . τοὺς κακόφρονας βλάβαι* Soph. Ant. 1103. 5. *to divide logically*, Plat. Soph. 227 D, Polit. 261 A. III. seemingly intr. (sc. ὁδόν) *to cut the road short, cut across*, σ. ἀπ' Ἀμπελον ἀκρῆς ἐπὶ Καναστραῖν ἀκρῆν Hdt. 7. 123. 2. of language, σ. πολλούς ἐν βραχεὶ λόγους Ar. Thesm. 178, cf. Aeschin. 32. 23; *συντεμέναι μοι τὰς ἀποκρίσεις καὶ βραχυτέρας ποιεῖ* Plat. Prot. 334 D: then (λόγους being omitted) *to cut the matter short, speak briefly*, ὡς δὲ συντέμω Eur. Tro. 441; *ἅπαντα συντεμὼν φράσω* Id. Hec. 1180; *σύντεμνε cut short, make an end*, Mnesim. Δυσκ. 1. 4; οἶνον εἶπε συντεμὼν Antiph. Ἀφρ. 1. 12; *συντεμύνη*, like *συνελύνη* εἰπεῖν, in brief, Anaxil. Neott. 1. 30. IV. really intr. *to be cut short, τοῦ χρόνου συντεμνόντος* as the time became short, Lat. *instante tempore*, Hdt. 5. 41; cf. σύντομος II.
συντερεῖσθαι, Dep. *to tell marvels together*, Eust. Dion. P. 204. 13.
συντερεῖσθαι, *to whistle an accompaniment*, Theophr. Char. 21, Schneid.
συντερμονέω, *to march with, border on, τινι* Polyb. 1. 6, 4, 2. 21, 9.
συντερμων, ὄν, *bordering on, close together*, Anth. Plan. 185.
συντέρπωμαι, Pass. *to join in feeling delight*, Schol. Ar. Lys. 227.
συνταγμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of *συντάσσω*, in set terms: v. sq.
συνταγμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of *συντείνω*, earnestly, eagerly, vigorously, Ar. Pl. 325, Plat. Apol. 23 E, Rep. 499 A, Phileb. 59 A (in Plat. always with v. l. *συνταγμένως*).
συντελεσμένως, Adv. completely, Philodem. de Ira p. 68.
συντερηγμένως, Adv. *with utmost care*, Eust. in Mai Spicil. 5. 333.
συντεμημένως, Adv. concisely, Schol. Thuc. 8. 52, Tzetz.
συντετραίνω, fut. -τρήσω, aor. -τέρῃσθαι; pf. pass. -τέτρημαι. *To bore through so as to meet, σ. τοὺς μυχοὺς ἀλλήλους carrying their creeks through so as to meet*, Hdt. 2. 11 (cf. παραλάσσω II. 1); τὴν τοῦ ποιοῦ διέδοον συνέτρησαν *εἰς τὸν μυελὸν they carried the passage through into the marrow*, Plat. Tim. 91 A, cf. Criti. 115 D; *ἐτέρον [μέταλλον] συνέτρησαι εἰς τὰ τῶν πλησίων* *to run another gallery into one's neighbour's mines*, Dem. 977. 22:—Pass. *to be carried by a connecting channel or duct, οὐρητρες συνέτρημένοι εἰς τὰ αἰδοῖα* Hipp.

Αἰρ. 286; εἰς ἀλλήλους Plat. Phaedo 111 D; εἰς ὃν ἡ θάλαττα συν-
τέρηται Id. Criti. 115 E; συντέρηται [αἱ κοιλίαι] πρὸς τὸν πλεῖστον
Arist. H. A. 3. 11; συντέρηται ἡ ὑσφρηγία τῷ στόματι Id. Probl. 13.
2, cf. 33. 17, 2; οὐκ εἰς τὴν ψυχὴν, ἀλλ' εἰς τὴν γλῶτταν ἡ ἀκοή συν-
τέρηται Plat. 2. 502 D; συντεριζόμενοι τῶν μυκτηρῶν connected by a
passage, Arist. de Resp. 7, 8: cf. συντεριζῶναι.

II. metaph., δι' ὧν δὲ συντέριται μύθον λέτ words pierce in through thy ears, Aesch.
Cha. 451 (where Blomf. δι' ὧν δὲ σὼν τέριται, Herm. δὲ σοι,
Bamberger δ' ἔσω), cf. Soph. Fr. 737.

σύντευξις, ἡ, (συντεχνάζω) a coincidence, M. Anton. 3. 11, Phot.
συντεχνάζω, to help in contriving, ἀπάρτην Plat. Timol. 10: absol. to
join in plots with, τινί, Marcell. 11.

συντεχνάζομαι, Dep. to assist in the art of shipbuilding, Plut. Demetr. 43.
συντεχνήτης [τ], ου, ὁ, = sq., Gloss.:—Verb.—ἵευναι, Heraclit. Epist. 7.

σύντεχνος, ὁ, ἡ, practising the same art, a fellow in art, Ar. Fr. 226;
c. gen. one's mate or fellow-workman, Id. Ran. 763; Athena is the σύν-
τεχνος of Hephaestus, Plat. Polit. 274 C. In Ideler Phys. 2. 210, as Adj.
σύντεχνος, ὁ, ov.

σύντηγμα, τό, colluquament, used by Arist. to express the humours that
permeate the body, but not regularly either secreted or excreted, diff.
from τὰ περιττώματα (v. περίσσωμα), G. A. 1. 18, 40 sq., Somn. 3, 10,
Probl. 1. 41, 3; apparently of a morbid or abnormal kind, τὸ ἀποκριθὲν ..
ὑπὸ τῆς παρὰ φύσιν ἀναλύσεως G. A. 1. c.; ἡ μὲν σ. αἰ νασάσεις Ib. 63.

συντηκτικός, ἡ, ὁν, able to liquefy, colluquative, τὸ ἀλμυρὸν σ. τῆς
γλῶττης Arist. de An. 2. 10, 2, Somn. 3, 10, Resp. 20, 2.

intr. easily liquefied, colluquable, Id. H. A. 9. 37, 23, Strab. 317. II.
apt to faint, of sick persons, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 13, Plin.

συντηκτός, ὁν, easily liquefied, colluquable, of the polypus, Arist. Meteor.
4. 11, 3.

συντήκω, fut. ξω, to melt or fuse into one mass, to weld together, Lat.
confare, ὕμας σ. καὶ σμφύσαι εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ Plat. Symp. 192 E; τὰ μύρια
γόμφους σ. Id. Tim. 43 A; σμυμνύνει καὶ α. τὰς ψυχὰς τοῖς σώμασι
Plut. 2. 156 D.

2. to melt together, dissolve, liquefy, καίειν τὴν γῆν
καὶ σ. Antipho ap. Harp.; σ. καὶ διακρίνειν Theophr. C. P. 13, 2: to
colluquate, αὐτὰ ἐαυτὰ Arist. de Long. Vit. 5, 10.

3. metaph. to waste or pine away, ἐμὲ συντήκουσι νύκτες ἡμέραι τε δακρύους
Eur. I. A. 398; τὸν πάντα χρόνον συντήκουσα δακρύοις Id. Med.
25.

II. Pass. συντήκομαι, aor. 1 συνετήχην, aor. 2 συνετήκην [ᾶ];
and in same sense intr. pf. act. συνετήκηκα:—to be fused into one mass,
Plut. 2. 395 B: metaph., σ. τινι to become absolutely one with .., γαμέτας
συντηχέας ἀλλήωv Eur. Supp. 1029; κακὸς κακῷ συντήκῃ Id. Fr. 298;
ἀγαθὴ γυνὴ ἀνδρὶ συντήκῃ Trag. ap. Clem. Al. 621; συντακέῖ τῷ
ἐρωμένῳ Plat. Symp. 192 E, cf. 183 E.

2. to melt away, be dissolved,
disappear, ἔχνη οὐ ταχὺ συντήκεται Xen. Cyn. 10, 1; σ. ὑπὸ τοῦ πυρὸς
Plat. Tim. 83 B.

3. metaph. to waste or fall away, συντηκεῖσθαι
ὑπὸ λιμοῦ Hipp. Vet. Med. 12; σ. λύπαις, νόσῳ Eur. El. 240, Or. 34,
cf. Ib. 283, Med. 689; περὶ τοῖς Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 8.

σύντηξις, ἡ, colluquation, opp. to περιττώμα (cf. σύντηγμα), Arist.
P. A. 4. 2, 7, G. A. 1. 18, 63, 1. 19, 8, Theophr. C. P. 1. 22, 6: esp. as
a disease, Hipp. Epid. 1. 946, Progn. 40, al.

2. metaph., σ. στοργῆς
Cic. Att. 10, 8, 10.

συντηρέω, to keep or preserve closely, Arist. Plant. 1. 1, 12; σ. τὴν
γνῶμην παρ' ἐαυτῷ to keep it close, Polyb. 31. 6, 5, cf. Ev. Luc. 2.
19.

2. to preserve together, C. 1. 305, 2, 1, Ev. Matth. 9, 17, Luc.
5, 38:—Pass., C. 1. 2335, 44.

3. to observe strictly, lb. 6819.
18.

4. to watch one's opportunity, συντηροῦντα παίειν Plut.
Marcell. 12.

συντηρήσις, ἡ, preservation, μνήμης Enmeth. 445; ὄγκειας Eccl.
συντηρητικός, ἡ, ὁν, preservative, τινος of a thing, Greg. Nyss.

συντίθημι, fut. συνθήσω (used by Hom. only in Med., v. infr.):—the
Pass. is in use (v. infr.), but σνέκειμαι is more freq. as Pass. To place
or put together, τὴν οὐρην καὶ τὸν ἀπλῆνα .. συνθεῖς ὁμοῦ Hdt. 2. 47, cf.
4. 67; ὅπλα ἐν τῷ νᾶφ Xen., etc.; σ. ἱμάτια, opp. to ἀναελεῖν, to fold
them together, Id. Oec. 10, 11; σ. ἀκέλη, opp. to ἐκτείνειν Id. Cyn. 5,
10; opp. to διατερεῖν, Plat. Soph. 252 B; σ. ἄρθρα στόματος to close the
lips, Eur. Cycl. 625.

2. in various technical senses, a. in
Arithm., to add together, of numbers, Hdt. 3. 95; ἀπαντα εἰς ἓν Eur.
I. A. 1016; ἐν ὀλίγῳ πάντα Id. Supp. 1126; τὸ τε ἀρχαῖον καὶ τὸ
πρόσθερον principal and interest, Dem. 819, 2, cf. 853, 19.

b. in
Arithmetic also, conjungere, to combine the terms of a proportion, Arist.
Eth. N. 5, 3, 11.

c. in Logic, to combine the terms of a proposition,
Id. Metaph. 3. 7, 4, 4. 29, 1:—also to use the fallacy of composition (cf.
σύνθεσις 1. 2. c.), Id. Rhet. 2. 24, 3, cf. Soph. Elench. 20, 3.

d. in
Rhet. to accumulate, joined with ἐποικοδομεῖν (to form a climax), Arist.
Rhet. 1. 7, 31.

II. to put together constructively, so as to make
a whole, λίθους, πλίνθους, ξύλα, of builders, Thuc. 4. 4, Xen. Mem. 3.
1, 7, etc.; συλλαβὰς Plat. Crat. 424 E.

2. to construct, frame,
build, σ. πεντηκοντέρους καὶ τρήρας Hdt. 7. 36; τὸ θνητὸν γένος Plat.
Tim. 69 D; ὁ συνθεὶς the creator, lb. 33 D:—Pass. to be constructed,
of the material universe, opp. to διαλύεσθαι, Arist. Cael. 3. 6, 2.

b. σ.
τι ἀπὸ τινος to compose or make one thing of or from another, Hdt. 4.
23; τὸ ἐκ τῶν νεῶν καὶ τοῦ πεζοῦ πλῆθος συντίθεμενον Id. 7. 184; ἐξ
ὧν [συλλαβῶν] τὰ ὀνόματα ἀντίκειται Plat. Crat. 425 A, cf. 434 A;

συνθεῖς πράγμα πρόθεσι δι' ὀνόματος Id. Soph. 262 E;
εἰδωλον οὐρανὸν ξυνθεῖα' ἀπο (vulg. ὑπο) Eur. Hel. 34:—metaph., συν-
τίθεις γέλαν πολὺν Soph. Aj. 303; σ. θυοῖν ἀμύλλαν to strive for two
things at once, Eur. El. 95.

3. to construct or frame a story, συν-
θέντες λόγον Id. Bacch. 297, cf. Aesch. Supp. 65, Ar. Ran. 1052, Plat.
Phaedr. 260 B; σ. τέχνην λόγον Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 3:—of an author, to
compose, τὰ Ἑλληνικά Thuc. 1. 97, cf. 21; σ. μύθους, ποίησιν, μελε-

δῖαν, ὄρχησιν, Plat. Rep. 377 D, Phaedr. 278 C; αἶνγμα Id. Apol. 27
A:—Pass., περὶ ὀλίγας οἰκίας αἱ .. παραγδοῖαι σ. Arist. Poët. 13, 7.

4. to construct a diagram, opp. to ἀναλύναι, Id. Soph. Elench. 16,
5.

5. to frame, devise, contrive, ὁ συνθεὶς τὰδε the framer of this
plot, Soph. O. T. 401; ἐξ ἐπιβολῆς σ. ταῦτα Antipho 132, 26, cf. Thuc.
8, 68; σ. λόγους ψευδεῖς Antipho 142, 22; ψευδεῖς αἰτίαι Dem. 778.

22; τὴν κατηγορίαν Andoc. 1. 32, etc.:—rarely in good sense, εὖ πράγ-
μα συντεθεὶν ὄψεσθε Dem. 275, 26.

6. to put together, take in, con-
prehend, παῖδος μύρον Aesch. Supp. 65; ὅμνυ .. θεῶν συντίθεις ἅπαν
γένος Eur. Med. 747; πᾶσας ξυντίθεις ψέγει γυναῖκας Id. Fr. 658, cf.
Hec. 1184; ἐν βραχεί ξυνθεῖς λόγῳ putting things shortly together,
speaking briefly, Soph. El. 673.

III. to commit to a person's care,
τινί τι Polyb. 5. 10, 4, 8. 19, 4, etc.

IV. to collect, conclude, in-
fer, Id. 28. 15, 14; σ. λογισμῷ Ar. Ind. 34.

B. Med. συντίθεμαι, used by Hom. only in aor. 2 and in signf.
1:

1. to put together for oneself, i. e. to observe, take heed to,
σύνθετο βουλήν θυμῷ Il. 7. 44; φρεσὶ σύνθετο θέσπιν αὐδοῖν Od. 1.
328; ἐμείδο δὲ σύνθεο μύθον 17. 153; and, simply, to perceive, hear,
κλαυσιγὰς ὅσα σύνθετο Od. 20. 92; σὺ, συνθέμενος ῥῆμα Pind. P. 4.
494; but Hom. mostly uses it absol., σὺ δὲ σύνθεο δὲ thou take heed,
Il. 1. 76, Od. 15. 318, etc.; σὺ δὲ σύνθεο θυμῷ Ib. 27.

2. to set in order, organise, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 20, 6. 1, 17.

II. to agree
on, conclude (cf. συνθήκη), ἀνδρεσσι κακοῖς συνθέμενοι φιλήν, Theogn.
306; σὺ, συντίθεσθαι συμμαχίην, ὁμαιχμίην, Hdt. 2. 181, 8. 140, 1;
εἰρήνην Isocr. Antid. § 109; σ. ναῶν to agree upon the fare, Xen. An.
5. 1, 12; ταῦτα συνθέμενοι having agreed on these points, Hdt. 1. 87,
cf. Ar. Lys. 178, Thuc. 3. 114, etc.; ξυνθέσθε κοινῇ τὰδε Eur. Bacch.
807, cf. 808; σὺ, συντίθεμαι τινί τι with another, Hdt. 3. 157; σ.
ζωνίην τινί Id. 1. 27; μαθόν τινι Plat. Gorg. 520 C; also, σ. τι πρὸς τινα
Hdt. 7. 145, Xen., etc.:—Pass., τοῦ συνθέντος χρόνον agreed upon, Plat.
Phaedr. 254 D.

2. c. inf. to covenant or agree to do, μαθὼν οὐκ ἐνέμεναι
παρέχειν Pind. P. 11. 64; σ. ἀλλήλους μὴτ' ἀδικεῖν μὴτ' ἀδικεῖσθαι
Plat. Rep. 359 A; c. inf. fut., ξυνθέντο ἤξεν Thuc. 6. 65; σ. τινι foll.
by inf. fut., συνθέμενοι ἡμῖν τὸν Πέρσην ἀντίσασσάμην Hdt. 9. 7, 2, cf.
Andoc. 6. 38; and an inf. must be supplied in the phrases, κατὰ (i. e.
καθ' ἃ) συνθήκην, καθ' ὅτι ἀν συνθῶνται, etc., Hdt. 3. 86, Thuc. 5.
18:—also, σ. ὥς .. Id. 6. 84, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 2.

3. absol. to make
a covenant, ἔβαν συνθέμενος Pind. N. 4. 122; τινι with one, Hdt. 6.
115, Xen. An. 1. 9, 7; αὐτὸς σαντῷ συνθένου Plat. Crat. 435 A; συν-
θέσαι πρὸς τινα to come to terms with him, Decret. ap. Dem. 291, 3.
Arist. Pol. 1. 9, 8; περὶ τινος πρὸς τινα Diod. 1. 98; also, to bet, wager,
πρὸς τινα Plut. Alcib. 8.

4. to vote with, support, τινι Lys. ap.
Harp., Call. Ep. 1. 14.

συντίκτω, to procreate together, τὰ οἰκεῖα τινι Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1.
4, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 139.

συντίλλω, to pluck together, Anth. P. 12. 27, in Pass.

συντίμας, to honour together or alike, Lys. 189. 40; τινι with another,
Apollod. ap. Schol. Soph. O. C. 56.

II. to value or estimate
together:—Med., συνετιμήσαντο ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ ταύτην τὴν εἰσφορὰν they
fixed this as the estimate of my contribution, Dem. 815. 19, cf. 838. 26:
—Pass. to increase in value, rise in price, Id. 1285, 15.

συντίμησις [τ], ἡ, an estimate of value, price, LXX (Lev. 27. 18., 4
Regg. 12. 4).

συντιμωρέω, to contribute to help or cure, Hipp. Art. 815; τῷ πνεύμονι
Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 7, etc.

συντινάσσω, fut. ξω, to shake to the foundations, Lat. concutere, Arist.
Mund. 4, 29; σὺν δὲ μάχην ἐτίναξε, i. e. closed with him, Theocr. 22.
90:—Pass., τιναττομένον τινὸς συντν, being shaken also, Plut. 2. 1089 E.

συντίνω [τ], to play together, χρεῖος τινι Themist. 461. 22 Dind.

συντίταινω, = συντινέω, Hipp. 637. 40, Aretae. Gen. M. Diut. 2. 11.

συντιπνέσκω, to wound in many places, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 18, Plut.
Alex. 63; of ships, Id. Alcib. 27.

II. to wound at the same time,
τὰ συντιπνέσκόμενα (sc. τοῖς ὀστέοις) νεῦρα Hipp. Fract. 775.

συντολμῶ, to venture together, δεινότερα Eunap. p. 481 Boiss., cf.
Auct. ap. Suid. 3766 D Gaisf.:—Dor. aor. συνέτλας, Eur. Alc. 411.

συντολύνεω, to help in winding up a business, Nicet. Ann. 4 A.

συντομάς, ἄδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of σύντομος (11), δδός C. 1. 162, 14.

συντομέω, to cut short, Suid. s. v. ἀποσχεδιάσας, Zonar.:—also συν-
τόμησης, for -ευσον or -ισον, Suid. s. v. κεφαλαίωσον.

συντομή, ἡ, (σύντομος 11) a cutting short, τῆς μισθοφορᾶς Dio
C.

II. an edict, Aquila V. T.

συντομία, ἡ, (σύντομος 11) conciseness, λόγων Plat. Phaedr. 267 B, cf.
Lycurg. 161. 44, Arist. Rhet. 3. 6, 1.

II. a dub. term in Music,
Ath. 638 A.

συντομίζω, = συντιμῶ, Suid. s. v., Phot.

συντομὸδάκρυς, vos, ὁ, ἡ, weeping but little, Tzetz.

συντομολόγος, ov, speaking concisely, Tzetz.:—Λογία, ἡ, Athanas.

σύντομος, ov, just like Lat. concisus, cut short, abridged, shortened,
esp. of a road, σ. ἄτραπος ὁδός a short cut, Ar. Ran. 123; ἡ κατάβασις
συντομωτέρη Hdt. 7. 223; τὰ σύντομα τῆς ὁδοῦ Id. 1. 185, 4. 136;
συντομωτάτων the shortest cut, Id. 2. 158, 4. 183; τὰ ξυντομωτάτα
Thuc. 2. 97; ἡ σύντομος (sc. ὁδός) Hdt. 5. 17, Xen., etc.; ἡ συντο-
μωτήρ Id. Hell. 7. 5, 21; cf. συντιμῶν 11, III.

2. of language,
concise, brief, curt, short, μῦθος Aesch. Pers. 608, Eur., etc.; συντομώ-
τερος ὁ λόγος Isocr. 32 C; σ. λέξις Arist. Rhet. 3. 12, 6; ἐπιστόδιον
Id. Poët. 17, 9; σ. ἀνάμνησις a concise summary, Id. Rhet. Al. 1, 1;
φανῶν .. σημεία τῶνδε σ. Soph. O. T. 710; τὸ σύντομον conciseness,
Dion. H. de Vett. Script. 3. 1.

3. of other things, ξυντομωτήρ
διαπολέμησις Thuc. 7. 42; σ. ἐμβολή, παρουσία, etc., Polyb. 3. 78,
6, etc.

4. of stature, short, Call. Ep. 12.

II. Adv. συντόμως

concisely, shortly, briefly, σ. φημίξειν, λέγειν, etc., Aesch. Ag. 629, Eum. 585, Soph., etc.; *πένει* τὰ πάντα σ. Aesch. Eum. 415; *ὥς σ. εἰπὲν* Plat. Tim. 25 E:—so also neut. pl., εἰπέ μοι μὲ μῆκος, ἀλλὰ σύντομα Soph. Aut. 446:—Comp. *ἄτερον*, Isocr. 53 D, etc.:—Sup. *ἄτατα* Id. 214 A; *συντομωτάτων γ' εἰπὲν* Alex. Φαίδρ. 1. 4;—but we also find *ἄτερος*, Isae. 83. 11;—*ἄτατος*, Soph. O. C. 1579. 2. of Time, *shortly, quickly, immediately*, ἀπολλύειν Hipp. Aph. 1247; so also Soph. O. T. 810, Xen., etc.

συντομοργός, ὄν, working quickly, Pisid.

συντονέω, to stretch tight, strain, Alex. Trall. 8. 493, etc.

συντονία, ἡ, tension, of the body or its organs, Hipp. 401. 28, Plat. Tim. 84 E, Arist. H. A. 5. 2, 6, al. 2. *tension of mind, intense application or exertion*, opp. to *ἀνεσας*, Id. Pol. 8. 7, 3, Rhet. 1. 11, 4; σ. ψυχῆς πρὸς τὸ καταμαθεῖν Def. Plat. 413 D. II. *intensity, φλεγμονῆς* Hipp. Progn. 38.

III. *agreement*, Diog. L. 7. 140. *συντονολοῦσιν ἁρμονία, ἡ, a musical mode*, called also *ὑπερλύδιος*, Plat. Rep. 398 E; cf. Poll. 4. 78, Böckh Pind. 1. part. 2. 237.

σύντονος, on, strained tight, ἔχειν τὸ σ. to be strained tight, Xen. Cyn. 6, 7; *κατατίνες χορδὴν σ. Arist. G. A. 3. 5, 18.* II. *intense, πόνος* Hipp. Coac. 143; *ἐπιθυμία τε καὶ ἔρωτες* Plat. Legg. 734 A; *ὄργαι, δέματα* Tim. Loc. 102 E, 104 C; *βῆξ* Aetiae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 2.

2. of actions and the like, *impetuous, eager, vehement*, συντόνως χερὶ λυεῖ τὸν αὐτῆς πέπλον Soph. Tr. 919; *συντόνως*.. αὐλῶν πνεύματι Eur. Bacch. 126; σ. δρομήματα Ib. 1091; α. πῦρ Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 18; σ. πορεία *a forced march*, Polyb. 5. 47, 4.

3. of persons, *earnest, serious, severe, vehement, ἀνδρείος ὄν*.. καὶ ε. Plat. Symp. 203 D, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 34; *ἀκριβὴς καὶ σ. περὶ τι* Plat. Cat. Mi. 3; so also, *συντόνως* ποιεῖν τὴν πολιτείαν Arist. Pol. 4, 8. 4. of Music, Μοῦσα σ. *severe*, opp. to *ἀναιμένη*, Pratin. 5; Μοῦσαι *συντόνως* τὰ μαλακώτερα, Plat. Soph. 242 E; σ. ἁρμονία, opp. to *ἀναιμένη* καὶ μαλακά, Arist. Pol. 4. 3, 8, cf. 8. 7, 7. 5. of sound, also, *high-pitched, acute*, opp. to *βαρὺς, ὕψις*, Id. G. A. 5. 7, 6, cf. Probl. 11. 50, Mus. Vett.

III. *in harmony, accordant with, only* in Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 116. IV. Adv. *—ως, intensely, earnestly, unflinchingly, βλέπειν, μένειν* Plat. Phaedr. 253 A, Rep. 539 D; σ. *λέγειν eagerly or rapidly*, Id. Tim. 88 A; *τρέχειν, βαδίζειν* Arist. Probl. 5. 16, al.; α. *ζῆν strictly*, Plat. Rep. 629 B;—also *σύντονα* Eur. Hipp. 1361;—Comp. *ἄτερον*, Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 34, etc.; also *ἄτερος*, Theophr. Vent. 58.

συντονόω, to brace up, strengthen, Alex. Trall. 8. 493, etc. II. *to mark with the same tone or accent*, Apoll. de Constr. 342, A. B. 585.

συντορμῶω, to fasten with pegs, Philo Belop. p. 75.

συντορνάω, to stir as with a spoon, Philum. in Matthaei Med. p. 223.

συντοξέω, to shoot together, Eunap. 29. 465.

συντραπφάω, to act tragedy together, play a leading part together, Luc. Alex. 12; c. acc. cogn., σ. τὴν ἱκεσίαν Plut. Them. 24, cf. Nic. 5.

II. *to play in accordance with, τινι* Id. 2. 771 A.

συντρανόμεαι, Pass. *to be made clean together*, Philo 2. 271.

συντραπέζος [α], on, a messmate, Xen. An. 1. 9, 31; *βίον σ. ἔχειν* to live with one, Eur. Andr. 658; of a dog, Babr. 74. 7.

συντραυλίζω, to lisp together with, νηπίος Clem. Al. 117.

σύντρεψ, οἱ, αἱ, —τρια, τὰ, three together, by threes, σύντρεψ αἰνόμενος Od. 9. 429; *κατὰ σύντρεψ* Plat. Tim. 54 E; cf. *σύνδυο*.

συντρέπω, to help in turning, Aetiae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 5, Iambl.:—Pass. *to be turned with, τινι* Aetiae. l. c., M. Anton. 10. 24;—in Diod. 15. 17, Reiske *συνετέτριπο*.

συντρέφω, to feed together or besides, ἔππους Xen. Oec. 5. 5, Mem. 4. 3, 6.

II. *Pass. to grow up together*, Plat. Legg. 752 C; *ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ* Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 14; *τῇ with one*, Eur. Hel. 1036; *τῇ ἐκ παιδὶ* Isae. 78. 2: absol., *τὰ συντρέφόμενα ζῶα*, such as dogs, Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 42.

2. of feelings or sentiments, *to be bred up with, grow up with, τὸ ἡδὲ ἐκ νηπίου ἡμῖν συντρέπαται* Arist. Eth. N. 2. 3, 8; *ἐμπεφυκὸς καὶ συντρέπαται αὐτῷ* (ἦλος Plut. Alex. 8, cf. Mar. 14, Anth. P. 12. 42; of diseases, Hipp. 306. 24, 307. 23).

3. *to be educated in, ταῖς γεωργικαῖς ἐπιμελείαις, τοῖς μαθημασί, πονηροῖς ἔθιμοις* Diod. 1. 74, 2. 29, 60.

4. *to grow by composition of different substances, to be organised, of bodies*, Plat. Phaedr. 96 B, Tim. 75 A.

συντρέχω: fut. —θρέομαι, usu. —δρῶμαι: aor. 2 *συνέδραμον*. *To run together* so as to meet in battle, to encounter, Πηνέλεως δὲ Ἀλκάνη τε συνέδραμον Il. 16. 335; *εὐφρέεσσι* σ. Ib. 337; σ. *εἰς τινα* Polyb. 2. 7, 6; *ἐς χεῖρας* σ. Id. 2. 33, 5; α. *τῇ* Plut. Artox. 7:—metaph., *εἰπέ τῷ μῶφῳ συντρέχει* say with what death she has met, Soph. Tr. 880.

2. *to run together, to assemble, gather together*, Hdt. 8. 71; *ἐς τὴν ὁδὸν* Id. 2. 121, 4; *ἐς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν* Lycurg. 149. 40:—of clouds, *to gather*, Id. 1. 87; of liquids, *κάνδυρος οὐ κρατὴρ μελιχίων ποτῶν βεβαῖται συντρέχει* is mingled with... Soph. O. C. 160.

3. *to come together, concur, agree, ἀμφοτέρων ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ αἰ γινῶμαι συνέδραμον* Hdt. 1. 63; *συντρέχειν τοῖς κριταῖς to concur in the choice of judges*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 27.

4. generally, *to run together, meet, εἰς μίαν βάσαν* Eur. Fr. 385. 12.

5. *to concur, coincide, of points of time, εἰ μὴ τέρμα συντρέχοι βίον* Aesch. Fr. 299; *τῶν... χρόνων μῆκος αὐτὸ σ. exactly coincides*, Eur. Or. 1215; *ἐς ταῦτ' οὐ δίκαιοι ἅμα καὶ οὐ καίρος καὶ τὸ συμφέρον συνδεδράμκε* Dem. 214. 7, cf. Isocr. 130 B; *impers., συντρέχει εἰς ἐν τόδε there is a concurrence in this one point*, Eur. Fr. 584:—σ. *τῇ to concur or coincide with*, Soph. Tr. 295; σ. *τῇ διαβολῇ to concur in, second*, Luc. D. Meretr. 10. 4; α. *Βασιλῇ to vie with*, Anth. P. 7. 420.

6. *to run together, run or shrink up, μῦες* Hipp. Fract. 775; *τρίχες* Xen. Cyn. 10, 17, cf. Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 14; *πλεκτάνη σ. εἰς αὐτήν* Plut. 2. 978 D.

7. of events, *to concur, happen, like συμβαίνειν*, Arist. Fr. 178, Polyb. 3. 43, 11.

II. *to run a race with, τινι* Plat. Polit. 266 C.

2. *to run alongside*, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 9.

σύντρησις, ἡ, connexion by a passage or channel, ἡ ἐκ τῶν μυκτῆρων σ. εἰς τὸ στόμα Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 9, cf. 2. 17, 13; *ἡ καρδία τὴν σ. ἔχει πρὸς τὸν πλεύμονα* Id. Resp. 16, 1: v. *συντρησάω*.

σύντρητος, on, pierced through, joined by a passage, Suid.

συντρητινῶω, to shatter with a trident, Plat. Com. ΈΑΛ. 2: generally, *to shatter, στρεπτῷ αἰδῆρῳ συντρητινῶω πόλιν* Eur. H. F. 946.

συντρίβη [ε], ἡ, a crushing, τῖνος Heliod. 10. 28, Eust. II. = *συντριμβός*, LXX (Prov. 16. 18).

συντρίβης, ἐς, living together, Hesych.: *used to, τινι* Procop.

συντρίβω [ε], fut. φῶ, to rub together, σ. τὰ πυρεῖα to rub dry sticks together to procure a light, Luc. V. H. 1. 32; *φάρμακα* Plut. 2. 436 B.

II. *to shatter, shiver to atoms, τοὺς χῶας* Cratin. Πυρ. 8; *τὴν χύτραν* Ar. Ach. 284, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 290 E; *τὰ σκευῖα* Aeschin. 9. 8; σ. *τὰς ναὺς to stove them in*, by running them aground, Thuc. 4. 11 (v. infr. 2), cf. Diod. 13. 16; *τὰ δούρατα, τὴν ἀσπίδα* Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 14, etc.; *τὰ ποτήρια* Eubul. Aaskw. 4; *τὰ φῶα* Arist. H. A. 6. 9, 3:—Pass., *συντρίβντων τῶν σκευῶν*, of a ship, Dem. 293. 3.

2. of persons, *to beat to a jelly*, Lat. *contundere*, Eur. Cycl. 705, etc.; of parts of the body, *to crush, shiver, smash, λιθῷ σ. τὸ μέτωπον, τὸ σκέλος*, etc., Lys. 97. 10, etc.:—Pass., *τὰ... τῶν σωμάτων μέρη συντρίβονται* Plat. Rep. 611 D; *συντρίβνται σκέλη καὶ πλευράς* Xen. An. 4. 7, 4; *συντρίβνται τὴν κλεῖν* Andoc. 9. 6; *συντρίβνται τὰς κεφαλὰς* Lys. 98. 7.

b. c. gen. partis, *συντρίβειν τῆς κεφαλῆς* Isocr. 381 B:—Pass., *συντρίβνται τῆς κεφαλῆς to have one's head broken* (like *καταγῆναι*, v. *κατάγναι* fin.), Ar. Pax 71;—so, some interpret Thuc. 4. 11, *φελαισόμενοι τῶν νέων μὴ ξυντρίψωσιν*, v. *supr.* II. 1.

3. metaph. *to shatter, crush, τὴν ἐπίνοιαν* Ar. Vesp. 1050; *τὴν ἐλπίδα* Demad. 18. 6, cf. Dem. 142. 22; *ὅταν πέρη... πλείστα συντρίβει* καλὰ Menand. Incert. 2. 16; σ. *τοὺς Ἀχαιοὺς* Polyb. 5. 47, 1; *δέος σ. τὸν ἄνθρωπον* Plut. 2. 165 B:—Pass., *τὴν διανοίαν* Polyb. 21. 10, 2; *ταῖς ἐλπίσιν* Diod. 4. 66; *τὴν καρδίαν* Ev. Luc. 4. 18.

συντρηραρχέω, to be a συντρήραρχος, Lys. 107. 21, Isocr. 382 D.

συντρήραρχος, ὁ, a partner in the equipment of a trireme, Dem. 566: 24., 1145. 23:—*συντρηραρχημα, τό, his contribution*, Böckh Seewesen, pp. 209, 484.

συντρίκλινος, on, lying at the same table, C. I. 269.

συντρίμμα, τό, a fracture, Arist. de Aud. 34, LXX (Lev. 21. 19). II. *a crushing, affliction, ruin*, Ib. (Isai. 59. 7, Jer. 3. 22).

συντρίμμος, ὁ, = σύντρυμμα II, ruin, LXX (Zephani. 1. 10). II. *συντρίμμοι θανάτων afflictions, miseries*, Ib. (2 Regg. 22. 5).

συντριπτικός, ὁ, on, crushing, destructive, Eust. Opusc. 222. 21.

συντρίχος, on, covered with hair, Schol. Philostr.

σύντρηξ, ἴβος, ὁ, ἡ, the Smasher, a lubber-fiend that breaks all the pots in the kitchen, Epigr. Hom. 14. 9.

σύντρηψ, ἡ, ruin, destruction, LXX (Josh. 10. 10), Eccl.

σύντρησις, to tremble together, Fabric. Cod. Pseud. V. T. 2. 94.

σύντρομος, on, all trembling, Eccl.

συντρέφω, to be reared together, dub in Theophr. C. P. 3. 5, 2.

συντρέφῃ, ἡ, a foster-sister, C. I. (add.) 3857 i.

συντροφία, ἡ, a being reared together, common nurture, Plut. Cat. Ma. 20, etc. 2. generally, *a living together, society*, Polyb. 6. 5, 10, Dion. H., etc.; *τῖνός with one*, Diod. Excerpt. 580. 46; *ἡ πρὸς ἡμᾶς σ.* Strab. 337.

II. *a brood*, Anth. P. 7. 216.

συντροφικός, ὁ, on, = sq., Syntip. p. 123.

σύντροφος, on, brought up together with, τινι Hdt. 1. 99; *ᾧ Κύπριδι... καὶ Χάρισι... ἐντρόφε* Διαλαχών Ar. Ach. 989; also c. gen., *a foster-brother, οἱ μόβακες σ. Λακεδαιμονίων* Philarch. ap. Ath. 271 E; and in Com. phrase, *τηγάνων σ. μερικαῖλλα* Eubul. Opō. 1. 2; cf. Polyb. 5. 9, 4, etc.:—often of domestic animals, σ. *αὐτοῖσι ἀνθρώποισι* Hdt. 2. 65; *τοῖς θηρίοις πόθος τῶν σ.* Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 4; *ἐστὶ λέων πρὸς τὰ σ. καὶ σὺνήθῃ* λίαν φιλοπαίγμων Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 2; σ. *κυνίδιον, ὄρνις* Plut., etc.:—absol., *τὸ σ. γένος bred up with me*, says Ajax of the Athenians, Soph. Aj. 861: *of like habits with oneself*, Plat. Legg. 949 C:—often in Inser., *Ζωτικῷ συντρόφῳ his foster-brother*, C. I. 3109, cf. 3142. 3., 3268. al.; cf. *συντρέφῃ*:—τὸ σύντροφον = *συντροφία* I. 1, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 12. 4.

2. generally, *living with, τοῖς φανεῖσι* Soph. El. 1190; σ. *ἡμα the eye or presence of a companion*, Id. Ph. 171; *used to a thing*, σ. *ὦν* (sc. ἀνάγκαις) Eur. I. T. 1119; *γυμνασίῳ* Plut. 2. 130 C; *φιλοσοφίᾳ, πενίᾳ, κολακείᾳ* Luc. Nigrin. 12. 15;—and c. gen., σ. *τῆς πόλεως* Polyb. 1. 74, 9; *ἀρμονίης, μέθας*, Anth. P. 6. 26, 423.

3. of things, *having grown up with one, congenial, natural, habitual, νόσημα* Hipp. Aër. 283; *φάρμακον* Id. Fract. 770; *οὐκέτι συντρόφοις ὀργαῖς ἐμπεδὸς* Soph. Aj. 639; *τὰ ἐντρόφα every-day evils*, Thuc. 2. 50; *τὸ τῆς φύσεως ε. the congenial property of nature*, Plat. Polit. 273 B:—σ. *α. τῇ natural or habitual to*, Hipp. Offic. 744; *τῇ Ἑλλάδι πεινῇ αἰεὶ σύντροφος* Hdt. 7. 102; c. gen., *κτύπος φωτός σύντροφος* Soph. Ph. 203:—Adv., *συντρόφος ἔχειν τινί* Hipp. Fract. 773.

II. *act. a joint-herd, joint-keeper, τῆς ἀγέλης* Plat. Polit. 267 E.

2. σ. *ζωῆς helping in the preservation of life*, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 8; *ε. τῇ τῖνος assisting one in nourishing*... Plat. Legg. 845 D.

συντροχάζω, like συντρέχω, to run together, Anth. P. 7. 417, Anacreont. 32. 3, Plut. Ages. 36, etc.:—also *συντροχάω*, Manetho 2. 492.

συντρυγάω, to gather grapes together with, τινί τι Geop. 5. 17, 3.

συντρυφάω, to share in luxury with, τινι Dio C. 48. 27.

συντρυγώ, to eat together, Tzet. 2.

συντυγχάνω, fut. —τεύομαι: aor. 2 *συνέτυχον*. I. of persons, *to meet with, fall in with, τινί* Hdt. 4. 14, Ar. Nub. 608, etc.; so, *κοίρη ταυδ' ἐχθλοῖν σ.* Soph. Ph. 683; σ. *νεκροῖς ἀσπαύρουσι* Antipho 119. 38; *ἐντέτοιχον ἐξόντι μοι ἄνθρωπος ἀποφάσι* Eupol. Incert. 22; absol., αὐτῷ being omitted, Soph. O. C. 122; but, *οἱ συντυγχόντες*, of two per-

συνωμόσιον, τό, an oath of clubbists or conspirators, Dion. H. 10. 41, Longus.

συνωμόσιος, ὁ, =sq., Schol. Ar. 1075.

συνωμότης, οὗ, ὁ, one who is leagued by oath, a fellow-conspirator, confederate (cf. συνώνυμῳ II), Soph. O. C. 1302, Ar. Eq. 257, 453, all, Vesp. 507, Andoc. 29, 29, etc.; οἱ σ. ἐπὶ τῷ Πέρσῃ Hdt. 7. 148; σ. τινὸς his fellow-conspirator, Plut. Anton. 2; σ. τῆς ἐπιβουλῆς confederate in the plot, Hdn. 4. 14;—metaph., ὕπνος πόνος τε, κύριοι ξ. Aesch. Eum. 126.

συνωμοτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a conspiracy; Adv. -κῶς, Plut. 2. 813 A. συνωμοτίς, ἴδος, fem. of συνωμότης, Nicet. 340 D.

συνώμοτος, οὗ, leagued by oath: συνώμοτον, τό, a league, confederacy, Thuc. 2. 74; a conspiracy, Dio C. 37. 39. II. of things, agreed to under oath, Thom. M. 346 (where it is -ος, η, ον).

συνώνομαι, fut. ἔσονται, Dep. to buy together, collect by offering money, σ. ἵππον to hire a body of cavalry, Hdt. 1. 27. II. to buy up, Lat. coëmere, σίτον Lys. 164. 36, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 56; μαθήματα Plat. Soph. 224 B; θήρια Plut. Brut. 21, etc.—the pf. συνέωνμαι is used as Pass., ὁ συνεωνήμενος σίτον com bought up, Lys. 165. 17; but with act. sense in Dem. 175. 11., 689. 22; cf. ἀνέομαι fin.

συνωνή, ἡ, a buying up, Lat. coëmpio, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 3. 70, Procop., etc. συνωνητής, οὗ, ὁ, one who buys up, Gloss.: συνωνήτος, οὗ, bought up, Pandect.

συνωνύμειο, to be synonymous with, τινι Ath. 11 E, Philo 1. 304, etc.

συνωνυμία, ἡ, a synonymy, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 7, etc.; cf. ὁμωνυμία.

συνωνύμιος, οὗ, of like name or meaning, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 2, 6, etc.; c. gen., συνωνύμιος τῆς ἐνδον οὐσίας ἐγγχεύς Antiph. Φιλοθ. 1. 1, cf. Eur. Hel. 495; τινι Arist. Metaph. 1. 6, 3. II. in the Logic of Arist.

συνώνυμα are the names of genera common to all species comprised therein (ὡν τὸ τε ὄνομα κοινὸν καὶ ὁ λόγος τῆς οὐσίας ὁ αὐτός Categ. 1, 3, cf. Top. 4. 3, 2, 6. 10, 3 sq.), i. e. univocal words, as opp. to ὁμώνυμα (equivocal), v. Trendelenb. de Arist. Ideis p. 33;—so in Adv. -μῶς, Id. Categ. 5, 15, de An. 2. 1, 8. III. in Rhet., τὰ σ. are synonyms, words having a different form but the same sense, as πορεύεσθαι and βαδίζειν, Id. Rhet. 3. 2, 7.

συνωριστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who drives a synwris, Luc. Zeux. 9. συνωρίζω, to yoke together, Ael. N. A. 15. 24;—Med., ξυνωρίζου χεῖρα join thy hand with mine, Eur. Bacch. 198. II. intr. to be yoked together, Manetho 4. 453, and so perhaps in Nic. ap. Ath. 683 D.

συνωρικέομαι, Dep. to drive a pair, Ar. Nub. 15.

συνωρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (συνήριος) a pair of horses, Eur. Rhes. 987, Ar. Nub. 1302, Plat. Phaedr. 246 B; τέτταρα καὶ ξυνωρίδες Com. Anon. 98; ἔξιππα καὶ τέτταρα καὶ σ. Poët. ap. Ael. 1539. 31; σ. παλικὴ Paus. 10. 7, 8, cf. 5. 8, 10; also of mules, Id. 5. 9, 2; ἐλεφάντων ἄρμα καὶ σ. Polyb. 31. 3, 11: a coin stamped with a biga (cf. πῶλος II), Eur. Fr. 676; cf. ζεύγους I. 2.

2. generally, a pair or couple of anything, like Lat. biga, Aesch. Ag. 643, Fr. 298, Soph. O. C. 895, Eur. Med. 1145. II. of things, πῆδας τε χειροῖν καὶ ποδῶν ξυνωρίδια manacles for the hands and for the feet a coupling fetter, Aesch. Cho. 982; ὅπου γὰρ ἰσχυρὸς συζυγοῦσι καὶ δίκη, ποῖα ξ. τῆσδε καρτερωτέρα; what pair is stronger than this? Id. Fr. 311. (This word is most frequently used in the old Att. form ξυνωρίς.)

σύνωρος, οὗ, agreeing, akin, Hesych.

σύνωσις, ἡ, (συνωσία) a forcing together, compression, Plat. Tim. 62 B; δῖωσις ἡ σ. Arist. Phys. 7. 2, 4; cf. ἀπωσις, ἀντωσις, δῖωσις.

συνωφελέω, to join in aiding or relieving, τινα Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 16, Oec. 18, 2, etc.; τινα εἰς τι Ib. 2, 14; rarely τινι, Soph. Ph. 871:—absol. to be of use or assist together, ἐν τινι Hipp. Art. 794; εἰς τι Xen. An. 3. 2, 27:—Pass. to derive profit together, Lys. 128. 40.

συνωχῶδον, Adv. (συνήχων) poet. for συνοχῶδον, of Time, perpetually, continually, Hes. Th. 690, Q. Sm. 14. 517;—acc. to others, forthwith, straightway.—On the form, v. A. B. 609, Lob. Phryn. 701.

συνωχρῶς, to grow pale together, Theod. Prodr.

συν-βαύβαλος, of or from a pig-sty, σ. λόγος a swineherd's song, Cratin. Incert. 33 b, ubi v. Meineke:—as Subst. (sub. σταθμός) a pig-sty, Phot., Hesych.

Συν-Βοιωτοί, oi, the Hog-Boeotians, Cratin. (Incert. 153) ap. Schol. Pind., as corr. by Pors. Hec. praef. lvii; cf. σὺς.

συνβόσιον, τό, = συνβόσιον, Greg. Naz.

συνβόσκης, ὁ, a swine-herd, Hesych. s. v. ὑποβόσκης: συνβόσκος, ὁ, Gloss.

συν-δῆλτος, οὗ, hurt or slain by a boar, Aglaïas Byz.

συν-ἔφρας, οὗ, ὁ, a boar-hunter, Philostr. 838:—Συν-ἔφραι, οἱ, was a poem by Stesich., v. Ath. 95 D.

συν-θρέμμων, οὗ, ὁ, ἡ, swine-fattening, φορβή Greg. Naz.

συν-κτῆστία, ἡ, =sq., Anth. P. 7. 421, 12.

συνοκτονία, ἡ, slaughter of swine, Dion. P. 853.

συν-οκτῶνος, οὗ, slaying swine or boars, Call. Dian. 216, Nonn. D. 1. 27.

συν-ορβός, οὗ, feeding swine, χώρα Joseph. B. J. 1. 21, 13:—as Subst. a swineherd, Schol. Od. 13. 404.

συν-οφόντης, οὗ, ὁ, swine-slayer; fem. συνοφόντις, Anth. P. 11. 194.

συνοφρβέομαι, Pass. to be fed like swine, Longin. 9. 14.

συνοφῶριον, τό, a herd of swine, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 3, Dion. H. 1. 79:—on the form, v. Anecd. Oxon. 2. 309.

συν-οφρβός, ὄν, later form of συνοφρβός, Polyb. 12. 4, 6, Dion. H. 1. 84 (Vat. Ms.), Hesych.

σύρα or συρία, ἡ, apparently the same as σισύρα, Poll. 10. 64, Hesych.

Συράκουσαι, αἱ, Syracusan; Ion Συρηκουσαι, Hdt.; Dor. Συράκουσαι, Pind. P. 2. 1; also metri grat. Σῆρακοσαι, Böckh v. l. Pind. O. 6. 6: Σῆρακουσα, ἡ, occurs in Steph. Byz., Diod. 13. 75., 14. 11; Συράκουσα

Id. Excerpt. 490. 58; also Συρακῶ, οὗς, ἡ, Epich. 166 Ahr.—Adj. Συράκοσιος, α, ον, Syracusan, and as Subst. a Syracusan, Ion. Συρηκουσίος, Hdt. 7. 154, etc.; poet. Συρηκόσιος, Anth. P. 5. 192; a form Συρακόσιος is cited by Theognost. Can. p. 56; a fem. Συρακοσσίς [γλῶσσα] Nonn. D. 9. 22:—ἡ Συρακοσία [χώρα] the territory of S., Thuc. 6. 52 (and so L. Dind. reads for ἡ Συράκουσα or Συράκουσα in Diod. (v. supr.): Σ. τράπεζα, proverb. of luxurious living, Lat. Sienuale dapes, Ar. Fr. 3, Paroemiogr.

σύρβα, v. sub τύρβα.

σύρβη, ἡ, v. sub τύρβη.

σύρβηνεύς, ὁ, noisy, rowing, Lat. turbulentus, χάρος Cratin. Θράττ. 13, cf. Ath. 669 B, 671 C, 697 F, Paroemiogr. 376.

σύρ-γαστρος, ὁ, properly συρόγαστρος, trailing the belly, as a worm or snake, Anth. P. 15. 26.

II. metaph. a common man, day-labourer, Alciphro 3. 19, 63; so also συργάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, Alciphro 3. 63.—Both words are expl. by ἀσφορβος or ὑσφορβος in Hesych., Phot., E. M.,—prob. in reference to the meanness of the employment.

σύρδην, Adv. (σύρῳ) dragging, in a long line, Lat. tractim or agmine longo, Baβυλὼν . . πόμμιτον δὲχλον πέμπει σ. Aesch. Pers. 54.

II. as if dragged along, violently, Nicet. Ann. 119 C:—in Eur. Rhes. 5S, σ. ἀπαντα . . ἀναλῶσαι δορί, it must have a like sense, unless φύρδην be the true reading, as in Aesch. Pers. 812.

Συρί-άρχης, οὗ, ὁ, governor of Syria; and -αρχία, ἡ, his office, Byz.

συρίγγιακός, ἡ, ὄν, like a pipe, Byz.

συρίγγιας κάλαμος, ὁ, a hollow reed, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 10, Diosc. 1. 114.

συρίγγιον, τό, Dim. of σύριγξ, a little reed or pipe, in Plut. 2. 456 A, of a pitch-pipe: also συριγγίδιον, Hero Spir. 170 A. 2. the hole in a wheel, Hesych.

3. a small fistula or ulcer, Hipp. 1201 D.

συρίγγις, ἴδος, ἡ, like a pipe, κασία Galen. Antid. 1. 14.

συρίγγις [ῖ], οὗ, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ἴδος, a precious stone, Ideler Phys. 1. 244, Plin. 37. 67.

συρίγγιο-ἑμβολός, ὁ, a line of pipes for conveying water, Eust. 1189. 48.

συρίγγιο-τόμος, οὗ, for cutting fistulas, of a knife made for this purpose, Paul. Aeg.:—συριγγιότομον, τό, a knife for this purpose, Galen., Orib.; syringotomium in Veget.

συριγγό-φῶνος, οὗ, sounding like a pipe, Caes. Qnaest. 78.

συρίγγω, to make into a pipe, carry along like a pipe, σ. φλέβα Hipp. 277. 55., 279. 17:—Pass. to grow hollow, to end in a fistula, Id. Progn. 43, cf. 883 D; σ. σεσυριγγμένους τότους Diod. Excerpt. 521. 11.

συρίγγωδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a pipe or tube, Oribas.:—perforated, earious, ὁστία Hipp. 1153 A, cf. 1210 C, 1222 D.

συρίγγω, τό, a fistula, Boisson. Anecd. 1. 234.

συρίγγωσις, εως, ἡ, the formation of a fistula, Antyll. ap. Oribas. p. 16 Mai.

συρίγκτης, οὗ, ὁ, συρικτής.

συρίγμα [ῖ], τό, the sound of a pipe, Eur. Bacch. 952, Ar. Ach. 554: a whistling, ἀέμενον Orph. H. 34. 25.

συρίγματῶδης, ες, like the sound of a pipe, whistling, Cassi Probl. 82.

συρίγγμος, ὁ, a shrill piping sound, a hissing, as of serpents, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 9, cf. Strab. 422; in sign of derision, Xen. Symp. 6, 5; σ. καὶ χλευασμός Polyb. 30. 20, 6; σ. κάλων the rattling of ropes, Lat. stridor rudentum, Dion. H. de Comp. 14; of the sound of certain letters, Ib. 14; of the cry of elephants, Arr. An. 5. 17; a ringing in the ears, Diosc. 2. 96.

σύριγξ, ἱγγος, ἡ, any pipe or tube: I. a musical pipe, a shepherd's pipe, Panspipe, αὐλῶν συρίγγων τ' ἐνοπή Il. 10. 13; νομῆς τερ- μόνεοι σύριγξ 18. 526; συρίγγων ἐνοπή H. Merc. 512; ὑπὸ λυγρῶν συρίγγων ἔσαν αὐδῆν Hes. Sc. 27S; οὐ μολπῶν συρίγγων ἔχων Soph. Ph. 213; καλαμῖν σ. Ar. Fr. 622; κατ' ἀγροῦς τοῖς νομῆσιν σύριγξ ἀν εἶη Plat. Rep. 399 D.

2. a cat-call, whistle, hiss, as in theatres, Id. Legg. 700 C; cf. συρίζω II. 2, συρίγγμος:—the last part of the νόμος Πυθικός was called σύριγγες, prob. because it imitated the dying hisses of the serpent Python, Strab. 421.

3. the monthpiece of the αὐλός or flute, Plut. 2. 1138 A, cf. 1066 A.

4. the tube of the cassia, Androm. ap. Galen. Antid. 1. 14, Actuar.; cf. συριγγίς.

II. anything like a pipe: 1. a spear-case, = δορατοθήκη, Il. 19. 387.

2. the hole in the nave of a wheel, Aesch. Theb. 205, Supp. 181, Soph. El. 721, Eur. Hipp. 1234, etc.

3. the hollow part of a hinge, Parmenid. 19.

4. in Anatomy, σύριγγες are the pores or perforations of the lungs (cf. σπράγξ), Arist. de Resp. 15. 1., 21, 4, H. A. 1. 17. 7., 3. 3, 15 sq.; μεριέται τὸ πνεῦμα κατὰ τὰς ἀρτηρίας εἰς τὰς σ. Id. P. A. 3. 3, 3;—also of other ducts or channels in the body, σύριγγες σαρκῶν Emped. 344; σ. αἱματοσῶσα, in the ancle, Ap. Rh. 4. 1646; the cavity of the spine, Poll. 2. 180; the passage through the elephant's trunk, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 13;—in Soph. Aj. 1412, σύριγγες ἀνω φῶσσι μέλαν μένος, the word may mean either the air-passages of the lungs or the nostrils.

5. a fistulous sore or abscess, Hipp. 200 D, al.

6. σ. πτεροῦ; v. πτερόν I. 1.

7. the groove or barrel of a catapult, Vitruv. 10. 15, Hero Belop. 135 D.

8. a subterranean passage, a gallery or mine, Lat. cuniculus, Polyb. 9. 41, 9., 22. 11, 8, etc.:—also of the burial vaults of the Egyptian kings at Thebes, Ael. N. A. 6. 43, Paus. 1. 42, 3, Inscrr. Aegypt. in C. I. 4768-71, -89, -91, al.

9. a covered gallery, or cloister, Polyb. 15. 30, 6, Ath. 205 D.

σύριγγις, εως, ἡ, a playing on the syrinx, Schol. Eur. Or. 144.

συρίζω, later Att. συρίττω, Lob. Phryn. 192 (in very late writers, συρίσσω), Dor. συρίσσω Theocr. 1. 3, etc.:—fut. συρίσσομαι Luc. Bis Acc. 12, etc.; συρίσω Hero Spir. 194 D, Longus 2. 23; συρίω LXX:—aor. ἐσύριξα Ar. Pl. 689; later ἐσύρισα, Babr. 114, Luc. Harmon. 2. (Cf. σύρ-γξ, σύρ-γμα, σύρ-γμός; Skt. svar, suri, svar-āni (canto), svar-as (sonus); Lat. su-sur-rus, absurdus (cf. absonus); Slav. svir-ati (tibia

tanere; Lith. *sur-me* (tibia). To play the *σύριγξ*, to pipe, *ὄταν* . . *συρίζης*, ὦ Πᾶν Eur. Ion 500; ἀδὲ καὶ τὸ *συρίζεις* Theocr. 1, 3; *συρίζων* *κισσοδάτας* δὲ *κάλλαμος* Eur. I. T. 1125; c. acc. cogn., *συρίζων* *ποιμήνας ὑμενοῖους* Id. Alc. 579. II. to make any whistling or hissing sound, to hiss like a serpent (cf. *συριγμός*), *συρίζας* ἔγω Ar. Pl. 689; *ψόφος* . . ὅσον *συριττοῦσης τῆς γλώττης*, of the tongue sounding *σ*, Plat. Theat. 203 B; *φίμοι* δὲ *συρίζουσι* (v. *φίμοις* II), Aesch. Theb. 463; *συρίζονταν* κατὰ *πύμναν* . . *πηδάλιον* Eur. I. T. 431; of the wind, to whistle. Babr. 1. c. —c. acc. cogn., *συρίζων* *φόνον* hissing forth murder, Aesch. Fr. 355. 2. to hiss an actor (cf. *σύριγξ* I. 2), *σύ γ' ἐξέππτες ἔγῳ δ' ἐσφύριττον* Dem. 315. 10, cf. Luc. Nigr. 10, etc. b. c. acc. pers., like Lat. *explodere*, to hiss him, hiss off the stage, Dem. 586. 16; and in Pass., Aeschin. 64. 29, 86. 41, Plat. Ax. 368 D. *Συρίζω*, to speak like a Syrian, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 314, Luc. Merc. Cond. 10. *Σύριη-γενής*, *és*, Syrian-born, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 140, Orph. Lith. 259. *Συρίκος*, *ή, όν*, from Syria, Syrian, Steph. B. *Συρικτήρ*, *συρικτής*, v. sub *συρίσθης*. *Σύριος* [σ], a, *ον*, of or from Syria, Aesch. Pers. 83, etc.; cf. *Σύρος*. II. *Σύριος* [σ], of the island Syros, Strab. *σύρισθω*, Dor. for *συρίζω*, Theocr. 1, 3, etc. *συρίσκος*, *σύρισσος*, *ό, v*, sub *υρίσος*. *Συρίσκος*, *ό*, Dim. of *Σύρος*, little *Syros*, Anaxipr. Φρε. 1. *Συρίσκος*, *τό*, and *σύρισμός*, *ό*, later forms of *σύριγμα*, —*μός*, the former in Hesych., Basil.; the latter in Luc. Gymn. 32, Nonn. *Συρίσθης*, *οὐδ*, *ό*, a player on the *Panspipe* (*σύριγξ*), a *pipér*, Luc. Syr. D. 43; also *συρικτής*, Arist. Probl. 18. 6, 1; Dor. *συρικτάς*, Theocr. 7. 28, Anth. P. 6. 73, 237; and *συριστήρ*, *ήρος*, Ib. 206. II. the male crane, so called from his note, Hesych.; cf. Eur. Hel. 1483. *Συρίστí*, Adv. in the Syrian language, Σ. *ἐπιστάσθαι* to understand Syrian, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 31, cf. Plut. Anton. 46, Luc. Alex. 51. *σύριστική* (sc. *τέχνη*), *ή*, the art of piping, A. B. 653. *σύρίττω*, v. *συρίζω*. *σύρίχος*, *ό, v*, *υρίχός*. *συρκίζω*, Aeol. for *σαρκίζω*, Hesych. *σύρμα*, *τό*, (*σύρμα*) anything trailed or dragged: I. a theatric robe with a long train, Poll. 7. 67, Cramer An. Par. 1. 19; *syrmia* in Juven. 8. 229, Martial.; cf. *σύρμα* I. *σπυρτός* II:—periphr., *σύρμα* *πλοκάμων* long flowing hair, Anth. P. 5. 13; *σ. τερηδόνος* a long woodworm, Ib. 12. 190. 2. sweepings, refuse, litter, *ὄνον* *σύρματ'* *άν* *ἐλᾶσθαι* μάλλον *ή* *χρυσόν* Heracit. ap. Arist. Eth. N. 10. 5, 8; cf. *σπυρφετός*. 3. in Medic., a place where the skin has been torn off, Lat. *desquamatum*, Hipp. 1133 C; cf. *ἀπόσυρμα* I. II. a dragging along, trailing motion, *μόσων* Dionys. H. Apoll. 23; of serpents, Ael. N. A. 9. 61, Dio Chrys. 1. 193;—σ. *Ἀντιγόνης* a place at Thebes, where Antigone was said to have dragged the body of Polynece to his brother's pyre, Paus. 9. 25, 2. 2. in Music, a drawing out or prolonging the tones, Ptolem. Harm. 2. 12. *συρμαία*, Ion. *-αίη*, *ή*, (*συρμός* II), *purge-plant*, a name given to the *radish*, as used by the Egyptians (v. *μελανοσυρμαίος*), Hdt. 2. 125, Ar. Pax 1254, Diod. 1. 64, cf. Erotian. s. v.:—its juice mixed with salt water they used as a purgative and emetic (cf. *συρμαίω*, *συρμαϊσμός*), Hdt. 2. 88, Didym. ap. Schol. Ar. I. c. 2. a purge, Hipp. 626. 37:—proverb., *συρμαίαν* *βλέπειν* to look like one just going to vomit, ap. Phavorin. II. also, acc. to Hesych., a mixture of honey and suet, given as a prize at Sparta, in a contest of the same name. *συρμαίω*, to take an emetic or purge, of the Egyptians, *συρμαίουσιν* *τρεῖς* *ἡμέρας* *ἐπεξῆς* *μηνὸς* *ἐκάστου*, *ἐμετοῖσι* *θηράμενοι* *τὴν* *ὕγιειν* *καὶ* *κλύσματα* Hdt. 2. 77, cf. Ael. N. A. 5. 46. *συρμαίο-πώλης*, *οὐδ*, *ό*, one who sells emetics or purges, Ar. Fr. 252. *συρμαϊσμός*, *ό*, the use of an emetic, *ἐμείν* *ἀπὸ* *σ.* Hipp. Art. 805. *συρμάς*, *άδος*, *ή*, (*σύρμα*) a drift, as of snow, always in pl., Walz Rhett. 3. 579, Pisd. ap. Suid. s. v. *συμφορά*, etc. *συρμαδίτις κόπρος*, *ή*, manure mixed with litter (v. *σύρμα* I. 2), Theophr. H. P. 2. 7. 4, 7. 5. I. II. *συρματίς*, *ίδος*, *ή*, sweeping up, carrying away, Hesych. (cf. Lat. *symmaticus*). *συρμητή*, *ή*, = *συρμός*, Schol. Luc. Hermot. 79. *συρμιστήρ*, *ό*, one who sells shavings, etc., for firing, Hesych. *συρμός*, *ό*, (*σύρμα*) any lengthened sweeping motion, like *ὀλκός*, Lat. *tractus*, the track of meteors, *πρηστήρων* Plat. Ax. 370 C, cf. Arist. Mirab. 130. 1; the sweep of waves, Philo 1. 298; of storms and winds, Anth. P. 7. 8, 498; *χαλαζήεις* Ib. 6. 221; the trail of a serpent, Plut. Anton. 86. II. a vomiting or purging (cf. *συρμαία*), Nic. Al. 256. *σύρξ*, *ή*, Aeol. for *σάρξ*, flesh. *Σύρο-γενής*, *és*, born in Syria, Eccl. *σύρομένος*, Adv. part. pres. med. of *σύρω*, = *σύρδην*, Justin. M. *Σύρο-μέτοικος*, *ό*, a settler in Syria, Tzetz. *Σύρο-πέρδιξ*, *ίκος*, *ό*, = *Σύρος* *πέρδιξ*, Ael. N. A. 16. 7. *Σύρος*, *ό*, Syros, one of the Cyclades, Strab. 457; called *Σύριή* in Od. 15. 403; and later, as at the present day, *Σύρα*, Diog. L. 1. 119:—*Σύριος*, *ό*, a Syrian, Ib. 116. *Σύρος* [σ], *ό*, a Syrian, Hdt. 2. 104, Aesch. Fr. 264, Soph., etc.; often used as a slave's name, Comici ap. Ath., Dem. 1127. 25, etc.; cf. *Συρίσκος*:—fem. *Σύρα*, Ar. Pax 1146, Philen. Incert. 30:—The country was *Συρία*, Ion. *-ίη*, *ή*, Hdt., etc.; Σ. *ή* *Παλαιστίνη* Id. 3. 91., 4. 39, C. I. 4029. 22; *ή* *Φοινίκη* Σ. Diod. 19. 93; *Κοιλή* Σ. between Libanus and Anti-libanus, Strab. 133, etc.; *ή* *άνω* Σ. Ibid.—The inhabitants were also called *Σύριοι*,—a name which in early times was given to the Assyrians, Hdt. 7. 63, cf. Aesch. Pers. 83; and to the Cappadocians or *Λευκάσιοι* (v. sub voce), *Σύριοι* or *Σύριοι* Hdt. 1. 6, 73; Σ. *Καπαδόκων* (where the latter word is perhaps a gloss) Id. 1. 72., 2. 104, etc.—Adj. *Σύριος*,

a, *ον*, Syrian, Aesch. Ag. 1312, Eur., etc.; Σ. *πᾶς* Arist. H. A. 9. 40; Σ. *πύλας* (v. sub *πύλη*):—also *Συριάκος*, *ή, όν*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 17, 3, Strab., etc.—Adv. *Συρίηθεν*, from Syria, Dion. P. 895; *Συρίοθεν* Anna Comm. *Σύρο-φοίνιξ*, *ίκος*, *ό*, a *Syro-phoenician*, Luc. Deor. Conc. 4, cf. Juvenal 8. 159:—fem. *Συροφονίσσα*, Ev. Marc. 7. 26. *σύρραγμα*, *τό*, a conflict, Plut. 2. 346 E:—*συρράγῃ*, *ή*, Tzetz. *συρράδιος*, *ον*, promiscuous, Hesych.; cf. *ὕρραδιος*. *συρράδιουργέω*, to commit a crime with, *τινί* Philo 2. 196, Plut. 2. 53 C. *συρράθαίω*, to make a noise together, Nic. Th. 194. *σύρραξις*, *ή*, a dashing together, *τῶν* *κλυδῶνων* *πρὸς* *ἀλλήλους* Arist. Mirab. 130. 2; *ὅπλων* Plut. 2. 339 B, cf. Id. Caes. 44. *συρράπιζω*, to drive together with blows, Nicet. Eug. *συρραπτός*, *ον*, sewn together, Galen. *συρράπτω*, fut. *ψω*, to sew or stitch together, Lat. *consuo*, *δέρματα* *νεύρω* *βοός* Hes. Op. 542; so Hdt. 2. 86., 4. 64; *βήγμα* Archipp. Πίλου. 4; *τὰ* *στόματα* *τῶν* *ἀνθρώπων* *συρρ.* to sew men's mouths up, i. e. stop their mouths, muzzle them, Plut. Enthyd. 303 E; σ. *ἐπιθύνιας* *ἀπολαύσει* to bring appetites into connexion with enjoyment, i. e. to gratify them immediately, Plut. 2. 565 D; σ. *τι* *πρὸς* *τι* Themist. 252 D; σ. *Βάκχον* *μηρῷ* to sew him up in . . , Nonn. D. 7. 152. II. metaph., σ. *τοιαῦτα* to form such machinations, Dio C. 38. 14. *συρράσσω*, Att. *-ττω*, = *σπυρρηννυμι* II (cf. *σύρραγμα*), to dash together, fight with, *τινί*, Lat. *confligere cum aliquo*, *ἀδλον* *όν* *ὕπτε* *σφίαν* *αὐτοῖς* *ἐμπαρᾶν* Thuc. 8. 96; *ἀντιέταπος* *συνέπαρξε* *τοῖς* *Θηβαίους* Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 19, cf. 7. 5, 16; σ. *εἰς* *τὴν* *μάχην* Diod. 16. 4; of ships, Ib. 20. 51; of rivers, to meet with a roar, Ib. 17. 97. *συρράφεύς*, *ό*, one who stitches together, Schol. Ar. Nub. 446. *συρράφῃ*, *ή*, a sewing together, seam, Hipp. Offic. 743, Oribas. *συρρέω*, fut. *ξω*, to do sacrifice together, Anth. P. append. 164. *συρρέμβομαι*, Dep. to roam together, v. l. LXX (Prov. 13. 21), Diog. L. 9. 63 ed. Cobet, Hesych. *συρρέπω*, to incline together, σ. *τῇ* *διανοίᾳ* *ἐπὶ* *τι* Polyb. 3. 38. 5. *σύνρρευσις*, *ή*, a flowing together, conflux, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 4; written *σύνρρυσις* in Polyb. 9. 43, 5, Diod. 1. 39, etc. *σύνρρῳ*, fut. *-ρεύσομαι*; pf. *-ερρήκα*; aor. pass. *-ερρήην*, Arist. Probl. 4. 34., 8. 14; (later *-έρρυνσα*, Alex. Trall.). To flow together or in one stream, *εἰς* *τοῦτο* *τὸ* *χάσμα* *σύνρρῳ* . . *πάντες* *οἱ* *ποταμοὶ* Plat. Phaedo 112 A, cf. 109 B, C:—metaph. of men, to flow or stream together, *σύνρρῳ* *ἐς* *τὴν* *ἀγορὴν* Hdt. 5. 101, cf. 8. 42, Xen. An. 5. 2, 3; and of money, Isac. Menocl. hered. § 34; of diseases, Plut. Sull. 13; *πάντα* *τὰ* *χαλεπὰ* *σ.* *εἰς* *τὸ* *γῆρας* Xen. Apol. 8, cf. Plat. Legg. 708 D. II. to float together with, Luc. Hermot. 86. *σύνρρηγμα*, *τό*, = *σύρραγμα*, σ. *φάλαγγος* Plut. 2. 550 E. *σύνρρηγνυμι* or *-ύω*: fut. *-ρήξω*; pf. pass. *-έρρηγμα*; aor. pass. *-ερρήγην* [ά]: intr. pf. 2 *-έρρωγα*; (*συνράσσω* (q. v.) is a collat. form): I. trans. to break in pieces, *τὴν* *κεφαλὴν* Plut. Timol. 34:—Pass., *κακοῖσι* *συνέρρηγται* he is broken down by sufferings, Od. 8. 137. 2. *συνέρηται* *εἰς* *ἐν* *ἅπαντα* to break all up into one, to pound into one mass, Ar. Eccl. 674. 3. to dash together: metaph., σ. *πόλεμον* to cause war to break out, Plut. 2. 1049 D:—Pass., *πόλεμον* *συνεργέντος* Ib. 322 B; *κραυγὴ* *συνεργήντο* Id. Arat. 21; *ποτοῦ* *νεανικοῦ* *συνεργέντος* Id. Alex. 50; also, *συνεργώσαν* . . *αὐτῶν* *ἐς* *τὸν* *πόλεμον* Dio C. 48. 28. II. intr. to break out together, break forth, of rivers, *ποταμοὶ* *καὶ* *ἄλλοι* *καὶ* *ἄλλος* *συνέρρηγνυσι* *ἐς* *τὸν* *Ἑρμον* *break* *into* *the* *Hermus*, *join* *it*, Hdt. 1. 80; but this sense is chiefly confined to the pf. form *συνέρρωγα* (in pres. signif.) and plqpf. (in impf.), *ὁ* *πόλεμος* *ἐννεργώγει* Thuc. 1. 66, cf. Dio C. 38. 47. 2. like *συνράσσω*, to meet in battle, engage, *αἱ* *δυνάμεις* *συνεργήσαν* Plut. Sull. 18, cf. Caes. 45; *τινὶ* *οὖ* *πρὸς* *τινα* Id. Mar. 26, Dio C. 40. 17. 3. of sores, to run together, *pass* *into* *one* *another*, Hipp. Art. 788; so, of ducts in the body, *τὸ* *ἐξωστῶ* *τῆμα* *συνεργῶς* *εἰς* *ταῦτό* Arist. H. A. 1. 17, 18; cf. *συντετραῖνω*. *σύνρρηξις*, *ή*, a breaking out, eruption, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 13. 2. a rupture, *τοῦ* *ἥπατος* Theophil. Nonn. *συνρητορεύω*, to be a rhetorician with, *τινί* Nicol. Damasc. *συνριζόομαι*, Pass. to have the roots united, Arist. de An. 2. 4, 9, Luc. V. H. 1. 8. II. to be rooted or founded with, *τινί* Themist. 183 D. *σύνριζος*, *ον*, rooted together, Schol. Soph. El. 512, Eust. *συνρίπτω*, to throw together, *κώμας* *μ'* *εἰς* *πόλιν* Diod. 15. 72. *συνροή*, *ή*, = *σύνρρευσις*, a conflux, Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 8., 7. 15, 2, Plut., etc.; also *σύνρροια*, Hipp. ap. Alex. Trall. 1. 102 C, Polyb. 2. 32, 2.—On the form, v. Lob. Phryn. 497. *συνρουέω*, to whistle or scream together, Planud. Ov. Met. 13. 608. *σύνρροος*, *ον*, flowing together, confluent, Tim. Locr. 101 E, 104 A; *λίμνη* *σ. τῇ* *θαλάττῃ* Polyb. 10. 10, 12, cf. 4. 40, 9. II. as Subst. *σύνρρους*, *ό*, = *συνροή*, a conflux, Arist. H. A. 10. 7, 12. *σύνρρυσσις*, *ή*, v. sub *σύνρρυσσις*. *συνρρυννύμαι*, Pass. to be strengthened together or at once, Philo 1. 223. *σύνρτης*, *ον*, *ό*, (*σύρμα*) a cord for drawing with, a rein, Manetho 5. 172, Hesych. II. the sheaf of a block, Apollod. Pol. 47 C. *Σύρτις*, gen. *ews*, Ion. *ios*, also *idos* Dion. P. 477, *ή*: (*σύρμα*):—the Syrtis, name of two large sand-banks (Major and Minor) on the coast of Libya, Hdt. 2. 32, 150, etc. II. metaph. destruction, ap. Hesych. *σύνρτός*, *ή, όν*, swept or washed down by a river, of gold-dust, etc., Polyb. 34. 9, 10, Strab. 246. II. trailing, *χιτῶν* *σ.* = *σύρμα* 1. I, Schol. Ar. Lys. 45, cf. Poll. 4. 118. *σύνρτός*, *ό*, the name of a dance, *ή* *τῶν* *συντῶν* *ὕρχησις* C. I. 1625. 47, cf. Keil Inscr. Boeot. p. 143. *σύνρφαξ*, *άκος*, *ό*, = *συνφετός* 1. 1, Ar. Vesp. 673, Luc. Lexiph. 4, etc. II. as Adj. = *συνφετῶδης*, Suid.

συρφετός, δ, = *φορπτός*, anything dragged or swept together, sweepings, refuse, rubbish, litter, Lat. *quisquilie*, *χόρτος* καὶ *συρφετός* Hes. Op. 604, Call. h. Ar. 109, Plut. 2. 97 F; *συρφετὸν ἡγεῖσθαι* τι Ib. 811 D; cf. *σύμμα* 1. 2. 2. metaph. a mixed crowd, mob, rabble, σ. δούλων Plat. Gorg. 489 C; τῷ πολλῷ σ. to the many-headed mob, Id. Theat. 152 C; *ἐλθεῖν εἰς τοιοῦτον* σ. Euphro Συμφ. 1. 6. b. of a single person, one of the mob (cf. Hor. *plebs eris*), οὐ κομψός, ἀλλὰ σ. Plat. Hipp. Ma. 288 D:—hence as an Adj. of or like the mob, vulgar, Simplic. ad Epict. p. 325 Schw., Walz Rhett. 4. 40. (The Root is manifestly *σύρμα*. Hesych. cites a neut. form *σύρφος* (σύρφη φρύγανα): *σύρφαξ* is another form. Akin to *σύρβη*, *τύρβη*, *turba*.)

συρφετώδης, es, like a *συρφετός*, jumbled together, promiscuous, vulgar, σ. ὄχλος Polyb. 4. 75. 5, cf. Luc. Salt. 83, etc.; σ. βωμολοχία, Plut. 2. 454 E. **σύρφος**, δ, = *σέρφος*, Hesych. II. **σύρφος**, τό, v. *συρφετός*.

σύρμα [ῥ]: fut. *σῶρμα* LXX (2 Regg. 17. 13):—aor. *ἔσυρα* (κατ-) Hdt. 5. 81, (παρ-) Aesch. Fr. 1065, (δι-) Dem. 442. 6:—pf. *σέσυρκα* Diphil. Συναρ. 3, (ὑπο-) Dion. H. 1. 7:—Med., aor. *ἔσυράμην* (ἀν-) Diod. 1. 85, etc.—Pass., aor. *ἔσυρην* [ῥ] Paus. 2. 32, 1, etc.: pf. *σέσυρμαι* Polyb. 12. 4 (Bekk.), Luc., etc. 2. to draw, drag, or trail along, χιτῶνα Theocr. 2. 73; *μέχρι τῶν σφυρῶν τὴν ἐσθῆτα* σ. Dio C. 46. 18; *βλαύτας σῶρων* trailing his torn slippers, Anaxil. Δαρ. 1. 2; cf. *σύμμα* 1. 1:—to drag a net, Plut. 2. 977 F; σ. *πηκτίδα*, v. *πηκτίς* 1. 2:—to drag along, drag about, τι Luc. Asin. 56, Orph. H. 81. 4:—Pass. to hang trailing, trail along, οὐρήν, νηῶς Tryph. 82, Anth. P. 9. 310; of a person, *σύρεσθαι* γαστέρι Ib. 5. 294, 12. 2. to drag by force, force away, hale, αἰχμάλων Theocr. 30. 12; *ἔκτορα* Anth. P. 7. 152, etc.:—of rivers, to sweep or carry down with them, κλύδων δελφίνα ἔσυρεν ἐπὶ χέρσον Anth. P. 7. 216, cf. 9. 84; so, *πόλεμος χερμαίων δικήν πάντα* σ. Plut. 2. 5 F; metaph., *φάραγγα* σ. the dough has a cleft made in it, Eubul. 'Ορθ. 1. 12:—Pass., *σύρεσθαι* κατὰ ῥοὴν Plut. Mar. 23; *χρυσὸς οὐ μεταλλεύεται μόνον*, ἀλλὰ καὶ *σύρεται*, of gold-stud (cf. *συρτός*), Strab. 146:—absol. in Pass., of a stream, to flow or run down, Dion. P. 16. 46, cf. Anth. P. 10. 62:—so also intr. in Act., to approach, Lyc. 217, Pisid. ap. Suid. 3. in Pass. also to be protracted, Iamb. V. Pyth. 3.

σῦς, acc. *σύν*, v. sub *ῥς*.

συσβέννυμι or *-ύω*, to extinguish together, Schol. Ar. Lys. 349:—aor. med. in pass. sense, *συνέσβετο* Opp. H. 2. 477.

συσκάνω, on, Dor. for *σύσκηνω*.

συσκάπτω, to fill up by digging, τοὺς γύρους Theophr. C. P. 3. 12, 1. **συσκεδάννυμι**, fut. *-σκεδῶ*, to help in scattering, to toss about, Ar. Ran. 903.

συσκέλλω, to dry up: pf. *-έσκηκα*, to be dried up, A. B. 304, Agath. **σύσκεμα**, τό, joint consideration, Eust. 1403. 53.

συσκεπάω, to cover entirely, Apollod. 2. 5, 12, in Pass.

συσκεπεῖν, verb. Adj. one must consider, μετὰ τινος Plat. Soph. 218 B.

συσκέφωμαι, fut. of *συσκοτέω*.

συσκευάζω, fut. *άσω*, to make ready by putting together, to pack up baggage for another, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 25. 2. to help in preparing, τὸ δειπνόν τινα Ar. Vesp. 1251:—Pass., *συνσκευασμένα παρασκευάσματα* Xen. Oec. 11, 19. b. in bad sense, to contrive, concert, get up, Dem. 764. 7, cf. 275. 24, 365. 5; *άπαντα εἰς ἐν ψήφισμα* Id. 358. 14; σ. *λοιδορίας* Hyperid. Lyc. 7; σ. *τινὴ τὴν βασιλείαν* Dion. H. 3. 35. II. Med., with pf. pass. *συνσκευασμαι*, to pack up one's own baggage, to pack up, Lat. *convasare*, *vasa colligere*, Thuc. 7. 74, Xen., etc.; σ. *ὡς εἰς στρατείαν* Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 11; εἰς τὴν ἀπείαν Ib. 5. 2, 2S; πρὸς τὴν φυγὴν Luc. Tim. 4; esp. in part. aor. 1 med. or pf. pass., all packed up, in marching order, ready for a start, παρῆναι *συνσκευασμένους* Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 3; πορεύεσθαι *συνσκευασμένοι* Ib. 6. 2, 3, etc. 2. c. acc., οἶον στρατοῦ δέσμερον *συνσκευάσασθαι* Plat. Theat. 175 E; *συνσκευασμένους* δ' ἐαυτοὺς ἐνθάδε with all his goods packed up and brought hither, Lys. 187. 23, cf. Id. Fr. 32, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 16, etc.:—to prepare, make ready, τὴν πορείαν Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 1; σίτον, ἐπιτήδεια, etc., Id. b. in bad sense, like Act. (1. b), to contrive, get up, organise, τόλμαν καὶ κραυγὴν καὶ ψευδεῖς αἰτίαι καὶ συσκευασίαν καὶ ἀνασχυντίαν .. *συνσκευασμένοι* Dem. 772. 11; *τι κατὰ τινος* Plut. Artox. 18; ἐπὶ τινι Luc. Pisc. 25. 3. to bring together, scrape up for one's own use or advantage, σ. *χρήματα* Lycurg. 149. 44, cf. Dinarh. 100. 25; also, σ. τὸν βίον εἰς ἡδονὴν Plut. Cat. Ma. 11. 4. to arrange for his own interests, dispose in his own favour, bond together, τὴν Ἑλλάδα Dem. 438. 14; σ. πάντας ἀνθρώπους ἐφ' ἡμᾶς Id. 91. 9; and of love, *συνκενάζεται τὸν ἄνθρωπον* Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 16.

συνσκευασία, ἡ, a packing up, getting ready, for a journey or march, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 35.

συνσκευαστής, οὐ, δ, one who gets ready, trivogue Clem. Al. 268, Byz.

συνσκευή, ἡ, preparation: metaph. *intrigue*, Hdn. 3. 12, Eus., etc.

συνσκευοφόρεω, to carry baggage together, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 7.

συνσκευοῦμαι, Dep. to contrive, devise, organise, τὰ ἄλλα Dem. 313. 15; σ. *ἀδικίαν* μετὰ τινος Id. 883. 7.

σύνσκεψις, εὐς, ἡ, much consideration, Symm. V. T.

συνσκήνω, to live in the same tent with another, like *ὁμοσκήνέω*, to lodge together, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 8; ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ 5. 3, 20; *τινὶ with one*, Id. Lac. 13. 1: to mess together, Ib. 5. 4, Cyr. 2. 2, 1, 3. 2, 25.

συνσκηνητήρ, ἦρος, δ, a messmate: fem. *-ήτρια*, Ar. Thesm. 624.

συνσκηνία, ἡ, a dwelling in one tent: esp. of soldiers, a messing together, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 20, v. l. Cyr. 2. 1, 26:—Dor. *συνσκάνια*, Hippod. ap. Stob. 249. 56.

συνσκήνιος, τὰ, the Spartan *φιδίτια*, Xen. Lac. 5. 2.

σύνσκηνος, δ, one who lives in the same tent, a messmate, comrade, Lat. *contubernalis*, Thuc. 7. 75, Lys. 137. 18, Xen. An. 5. 8, 6, etc.; Dor., οἱ *σύνσκανοι* Διοσκουρίοι C. I. 2165.

συσκηνώω, = *συσκηνέω*, Ael. V. H. 4. 9, Aristid., etc.; *συσκηνούν τινα* is also given by the MSS. in Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 38.

συσκηνώσις, εὐς, ἡ, a lodging together, C. I. 3070. 30 (v. Böckh).

συσκιδέω, fut. *άσω*, to shade quite over, throw a shade over, shade closely or thickly, Hes. Opp. 611; *σκηναί σ. τοὺς περιπάτους* Moschio ap. Ath. 507 E; *γένυν σ.*, i. e. to get a beard, Eur. Supp. 1219: metaph., *συνκρινάει καὶ σ. τὰς ἀμαρτίας* Dem. 155. 25, cf. 23. fin.; σ. *τινὰ* Plut. Arat. 22:—Pass., σ. *φύλλους* Strab. 800; *συσκίασθεῖσα κεφαλὴ*, opp. to *ψιλή*, Plat. Tim. 73 E. II. intr., *άγκως .. πεύκασι συσκιδέω* a vale with pines *thick-shading*, Eur. Bacch. 1052.

συσκίασμα, τό, a close shade or veil, Nicet. Ann. 151 D, Cyrill.

συσκίασμός, δ, = *συσκίασις*, Aquila V. T.

συσκίον, on, closely shaded, thickly shaded, Xen. Cyn. 8, 4, Arist. H. A. 5. 30, 3; τὸ *σύσκ.* the thick shade of a tree, Plat. Phaedr. 230 B; *σύσκιον* τι a closely-shaded place, Luc. Gymn. 16.

συσκιδόμαι, Pass. to become indurated together, Galen.

συσκικιτάω, to leap together, Ael. N. A. 2. 7, Nonn. D. S. 28.

συσκολύπτομαι, Pass. = *συνκαλύπτομαι*, Hesych.

συσκοπέω, to contemplate along with or together, τὸν λόγον Plat. Phaedr. 89 A; τὰ λεγόμενα Id. Lach. 197 E: fut. *συσκίεσθαι*, Hdn. 1. 17:—pres. *συσκίεσθαι*, Symm. V. T.

συσκοτάζω, to make quite dark, τὰ ἄσπρα LXX (Ezek. 32. 7); *ἡμέραν εἰς νύκτα* σ. Ib. (Amos 5. 8). II. intr. to grow quite dark, ὁ οὐρανὸς *συσκοτ.* *νεφέλαις* Ib. (3 Regg. 18. 45, cf. Joel. 3. 15, al.):—but, 2. in Class. writers, always impers., *συσκοτάζει* it grows dark, Thuc. 1. 51., 7. 73, Xen., etc.; *ἤδη συσκοτάζοντος* when it was now getting dark, Lys. Fr. 45. 4; cf. *ῥω, νίφω*.

συσκοτασμός, δ, a becoming dark, Origen.

συσκοτοῦμαι, Pass. to become quite dark, Porph. Qu. Hom. 9.

συσκυνθραπέζω, to look sad or gloomy together, τινὶ with one, Eur. Fr. 901. 9; absol., Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 21.

συσκώπτω, to mock together, Io. Chrys.

συσμαρτίζω, to solder together, Hero in Math. Vett. p. 181, etc.

συσμαρτίζω, Att. -τω, to tear in pieces, Ev. Luc. 9. 42, Max. Tyr. 13. 5.

συσπᾶσις, εὐς, ἡ, contraction, Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 14.

συσπαστος, on, or *συσπαστός*, ὄν (Lob. Paral. 490), drawn together, closed by drawing together, βαλλάντιον Plat. Symp. 190 E, Ath. 783 F, Galen.; σ. *ἐγχειρίδιον* a stage-dagger, the blade of which runs back into the hilt, such as was used in the Ajax (815 sq.), Polemo ap. Hesych.

συσπᾶω, fut. *-σπᾶσω* [ά], to draw together, draw up, contract, opp. to *ἀνίημι*, Plat. Tim. 71 C, Arist. Probl. 27. 11, al.; τὸ *δέμα* Ib. 8. 12; *συνεσπᾶσθαι τοὺς δακτύλους* Luc. Tim. 13; τὰς ὀφρῶς Id. Vit. Auct. 7:—Med., σ. τὰς κοχλῶνας Ar. Fr. 406:—Pass. to be drawn up, contracted, as by cold, Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 20, etc., cf. Ath. 565 D; *συνεσπασμένους ὑπὸ νόσου* Diog. L. 6. 92; metaph., *λόγος ἰσχυρὸς καὶ συνεσπ.* dry and shrunk, Dion. H. de Dem. 15.

III. to draw together by stitching, *σεῦ together*, τὰς διφθέρας Xen. An. 1. 5, 10. III. in Med. to draw along with one, Plut. Poplic. 16.

συσπειράω, to roll up together, ἐανθόν Galen.:—Med. to wrap one's cloak about one, metaph. of one who is content with a little (cf. *mea virtute me involvo*), Plut. 2. 828 C, v. Wyttent. 157 C. II. Pass., of soldiers, to be formed in close order (v. *σπείρα* 9), Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 6, An. 1. 8, 21, etc.; σ. *ἐπὶ τόπον* to march in such order to a place, Id. Hell. 2. 4, 11; of bees, *περὶ τὸν βασιλέα συνεσπειραμένοι*, Lat. *conglobati*, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 29. 2. of serpents, to lie coiled up, Theophr. H. P. 4. 4. 13 (v. l. *συνεσπειρωμένοι*); so, σ. *ὡς καθεῖδων* Plut. 2. 77 F; *πλόκαμος συνεσπειραμένος* εἰς τοὺς πόδας Luc. Navig. 2. 3. to shrink up, contract, Plat. Symp. 206 C; εἰς ἐαυτὸν Theophr. H. P. 4. 3, 6. 4. to concentrate oneself, εἰς αὐτὰ τὰ χρήσιμα Plut. 2. 828 C.

συσπειράω, to sow or sprinkle together, Geop.:—Pass., Luc. Dom. 8.

συσπένδω, fut. *-σπείσω*, to join in making a libation, Dem. 400. 21, Aeschin. 61. 2.

συσπενδῶ, to assist zealously, c. dat. pers. et inf., σ. *τινὴ γενέσθαι* τι Hdt. 1. 192; φιλεῖ δὲ τῷ κάμοντι *συσπενδεῖν* θεός Aesch. Fr. 291; σ. *τινὶ* τι Paus. 2. 19, 8.

συσπιλάω, to defile utterly, Gloss.

συσπιλαγχνέω, to join in eating the sacrificial meat (τὰ σπλάγχνα), Ar. Pax 1115.

συσποδῶ, to mince up, Hesych.

συσπονδος, on, = *ὁμοσπονδος*, Aeschin. 50. 9; cf. *ὁμοσπονδος*.

συσπουδάξω, fut. *άσω*, to make haste together, to join in zealous exertion, Xen. An. 2. 3, 11; *περὶ τινος* Ar. Pax 768:—also c. acc. rei, to pursue or execute zealously together with, τινὶ τι Xen. Ages. 8, 2. 2. to take part eagerly with, ἀθλήτῃ τινὶ Dio C. 63. 26, cf. 59. 5, C. I. 4006.

συσπουδαστής, οὐ, δ, a zealous supporter, Nicet. Ann. 22 D.

συσπουδαστικός, ὁ, ὄν, zealous in supporting, M. Anton. 1. 16.

συσσοαίνομαι, Pass. to feel flattered by a thing, τινι Polyb. 1. 50, 6.

συσσαρκία, ἡ, = *ἐυσαρκία* (for which it is v. l. in Hipp.), Greg. Nyss.

συσσαρκόμαι, Pass. to be grown over with flesh; and *συσσαρκώσις*, εὐς, ἡ, a being overgrown with flesh, Galen. 4. 11, Antyll. ap. Orisbas. p. 22 Mai:—the Adj. *συσσαρκωτικός*, ὁ, ὄν, should be read Ib. p. 45 for *-ρωτικός*.

συσσάτω, to stop or fill quite up, Arist. Probl. 25. 8, 4, cf. 8. 21.

συσσεβίζω, to join in celebrating, σ. *θεοῖς* θῆφ Eur. Hel. 1357 (as Scidl. for *ὄν σ.*):—so *συσσεβῶ*, to join in worshipping, Origen.

συσσεισμός, δ, a commotion of the earth or air, an earthquake or hurricane, LXX (3 Regg. 19. 12, 2. 1).

συσσειώ, to shake together, τὰ τεῖχη Polyae. 6. 3:—Pass., Arist. Probl. 37. 6. 2. to make to tremble, LXX (Ps. 28. 7, al.). 3. metaph. of intoxication, *συνέσεισε μ' ἐκποθεῖσα ψυχὴ* Xenarch. Διδ. 1.

συσσεύω, to urge on together, βοῶν κάρηνα h. Hom. Merc. 94; συνε-
σεύοντο Πωναί Orph. Arg. 980.

συσσημαίνω, to signify one thing along with another, Sext. Emp. P. 1.
199. II. Med. to seal or sign with others, join in signing, Dem.
928. 4., 1034. fin., Lycurg. ap. Suid.:—Pass. to be sealed at the same
time, C. I. 70. 17.

συσσημαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, co-significative, connotative, E. M.
συσσημον, τό, = σύμβολον, a fixed sign or signal, δοῦναι σ. Ev. Marc.
14. 44; αἰρεῖν τὸ σ. Strab. 280, Diod. 11. 22; ἡρε τὸ συγκείμενον πρὸς
μάχην σ. Id. 20. 51. 2. the stamp on weights and measures, ἀπὸ
συσσημον πωλεῖν Strab. 708. 3. a badge, ensign, τὰ σ. τῆς ἀρχῆς
the insignia, regalia, Id. 1. 70. 4. a pledge, Anth. P. append. 32.

συσσηπω, to macerate food completely, for digestion, Arist. P. A. 3.
14. 13:—Pass., with pf. act., to grow putrid together, Ael. N. A. 10.
13, Clem. Al.

συσσηψις, ἡ, a putrefaction, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 2, Geop.
συσσιτέω, to mess with, τινι Ar. Eq. 1325, Lysias 137. 18, etc.; μετ'
ἀλλήλων Arist. Pol. 6. 2, 7; so in Med., σ. ἀλλήλοις Philostr. 675:—
absol. in pl. to mess together, συσσιτούμεν .. ἐγὼ τε καὶ Μελησίαν Plat.
Lach. 179 B, cf. Symp. 219 E, Dem. 401. 1.

συσσιτήεις, ἡ, = sq., Plut. Lycurg. 12.

συσσιτία, ἡ, a messing together or in common, Plat. Legg. 781 A,
Diod. ap. Ath. 143 B:—a public mess, Xen. Oec. 8. 12.

συσσιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a mess, οἶκος Diod. ap. Ath. 143 C; σ.
νόμος Ath. 585 B, cf. Böckh Plat. Min. 79.

συσσιτιον [ῖ], τό, only used in pl. τὰ συσσιτία (except in Eur. I.
citand.), a common meal, public mess, such as were used in Crete and
Lacedaemon, Hdt. 1. 65, Ar. Eccl. 715, Plat., etc.; cf. Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 3f.,
2. 10, 7 sq., 7. 10, 2. 2. a company, Anaxil. May. 1, Strab. 793;
cf. φιλιτία, and v. sub κινδυνεύω 4. b.

συσσιτήριον, ἡ, = sq., Plut. Lycurg. 12.
συσσιτίαι, ἡ, a mess-room, common-
hall, ἐν μέσῳ συσσιτίῳ κρατήρας ἔστην Eur. Ion 1165; συσσιτία ἐν
οἷς .. τὴν διαίταν ποιήτεον Plat. Legg. 762 C; σ. χειμερινὰ Id. Criti
112 B; γυμνάσια σ. τὸ Ibid. C.

συσσιτοποιέω, to knead up with, ἄρτω Diosc. 4. 150.

συσσιτός, ὁ, one who eats together, a messmate, Theogn. 309, Hdt. 5.
24, Ar. Vesp. 557, Ran. 1075, Pl. 602, Plat., Xen.

συσσωπάω, to keep silence together with, τινι App. Pun. 91.

συσσοια, Ion. -οία, ἡ, joint motion of several bodies to one point, a
word of the atomic Philosophy in Hesych., who also cites the Verb
συσσοῦμαι.

συσσοκοφαντέω, to join in laying false informations, Dem. 1359. 4.

συσσοῦμαι [ῶ], to pull about, LXX (2 Macc. 5. 16), Pryn. 433.

συσσφραγίζομαι, Med. to seal and sign together, τὴν ὁμολογίαν C. I.
3137. 28.

συσσώζω, to help to save or preserve, Eur. I. A. 1209, Hel. 1389,
Ar. Thesm. 270; ὑμᾶς τε καὶ ἡμᾶς Thuc. 1. 74; τινὰ μετὰ τινος
Isac. Fr. 2:—but also, σ. τινὰ τινι to save one together with, as well
as another, Polyb. 5. 11, 5. II. to observe together, Id. 2. 14,
1., 10. 47, 10.

συσσωμάτω, to incorporate, amalgamate, Arist. Mund. 4. 32.

συσσωμος, ὄν, united in one body, Ep. Eph. 3. 6, Eccl.

συσσωρεύω, to heap up together, Diod. 3. 40, Ath. 333 B, Joseph.

συσσωφρονέω, to be a partner in temperance, ἐνσωφρονεῖν γάρ, οὐχὶ
συννοσεῖν ἔφην Eur. I. A. 407.

συστάδην [ᾶ], Adv. = sq., Polyb. 3. 73, 8., 13. 3, 7:—in Poll. 6. 175,
Bekker συμβαδην.

συστάδων, Adv. (συνίσταμαι) standing close together, συστ. μάχαις χρῆ-
σθαι to fight in close combat, Lat. *cominus pugnare*, Thuc. 7. 81; σ.
ἀγωνίζεσθαι Dio C. 41. 60; ἡ συσταδὸν μάχῃ Hdt. 6. 7, etc.; θηρίων
σ. ἀναιρέσεις Id. 4. 7.

συσταθεύω, to warm thoroughly, metaph. of cajoling, Ar. Lys. 844.

συσταθιμόμοι, Dep. = συμμετρέω, lamb. in Nicom. 171.

συσταθμία, ἡ, equality of weight, Diosc. 1. 64, Alex. Trall., etc.

σύσταθμος, ὄν, (σταθμός III) of equal weight, Hipp. ap. Galen.

συσταλτικός, verb. Adj. one must pronounce short, Schol. Il. 4. 151.

συσταλτικός, ἡ, ὄν, contractile, Arist. Qu. Mus. 30 D, etc.

σύστημα, τό, Dor. for σύστημα.

συσταμνίζω, to put into the same vessel with, Nic. ap. Ath. 133 D.

συστάς, ἄδος [ᾶ], ἡ, standing together, αἱ συστάδες τῶν ἀμπελῶν
vines planted closely (not in exact rows, στοιχάδες), Arist. Pol. 7. 11, 6;
cf. Hesych. s. v. ἐυστάδες, Poll. 7. 146, Eust. 1524. 33.

2. συστάδες θαλάσσης, ὑμβρίων ὑδάτων, cisterns, reservoirs, Strab. 773.

συστάδαζω, to join in faction or sedition, take part therein, Thuc. 4.
86, Lys. 184. 12, etc.; τινὶ μετὰ τινι, Julian. 437 B. II. trans. to
band together for seditious purposes, τινὰς Dio C. 35. 14.

συστάδισαστής, ὁ, a fellow-rioter, Ev. Marc. 15. 7, Joseph. A. J. 14. 2, 1.

σύστασις, ἡ, (συνίστημι) a putting together, composition, organisation,
of the parts of an animal, Arist. P. A. 2. 1, 4, G. A. 2. 6, 44, sq.,
al.; ἡ ξ. τοῦ σώματος ἡ διὰ γυμνασίου Plat. Tim. 89 A.

2. generally, composition, τῶν ᾠδῶν Id. Phaedr. 268 D; τῶν πραγμάτων
Arist. Poët. 7. 1; τοῦ μύθου lb. 10. 4; absol., the plot of a drama, lb.
13. 4; ἡ σ. τῆς ἐπιβουλῆς the formation of a plan, Polyb. 6. 7, 8; σ.
προσώπων a studied arrangement, serious expression of countenance,
of Pericles, Plut. Pericl. 5.

II. a bringing together, introduction,
recommendation, πατρικὴν ἔχων σ. Polyb. 1. 78, 1; ἡ πρὸς τινὰ σ. Id.
4. 82, 3; cf. Dion. H. de Rhet. 5. 2, Plut. Them. 27.

III. a representing, proving, Alex. Aphr.

B. (συνίσταμαι) a standing together, meeting; esp. in hostile
sense, close combat, conflict, μέλιν (cf. συσταδόν), ἐν τῇ σ. μάχεσθαι
Hdt. 6. 117, cf. 7. 167; ἡ ἐν ταῖς συμπλοκαῖς μάχῃ καὶ ξ. Plat. Legg.

833 A; ἡ ἐκ σ. μάχῃ Hdt. 4. 15; ὅταν .. σύστασιν δ' ἄγων ἐχῃ Plat.
Demetr. 16, cf. Aemil. 20:—metaph., σ. γνώμης a conflict of mind, in-
tense anxiety, Thuc. 7. 71; so, ἡν τις πόνος ἡ σ. γίνηται τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ
Hipp. 310. 9. 2. a meeting, collection, e. g. of humours, Foës. Oec.
Hipp.; of water, Theophr. C. P. 5. 14, 5; of winds, Diod. 3. 51; also of
the place where waters collect, lb. 36:—metaph., λόγων Plat. Rep. 457
E.

3. a meeting, union, a knot of men assembled, Eur. Andr. 1088,
Heracl. 415; κατὰ ἐυστάσεις γιγνόμενοι forming into knots, Thuc. 2.
21, cf. Xen. Eq. 7. 19, etc. b. a political union, more general than
ἐταιρεία or σύνδοδος, Isocr. 38 A, Dem. 1122. 5:—ἐθνικαὶ σ. national
unions, Polyb. 24. 1, 3; κατὰ ἐυστάσεις καμᾶζειν Dio C. Fr. p. 60
Urs.

4. friendship or alliance, πρὸς τινὰ Polyb. 3. 78, 2; a con-
spiracy, ἐπὶ τινὰ Plut. Pyrrh. 23. II. the composition, construc-
tion, structure, constitution of a person or a thing, τὸν κόσμον Tim.
Locr. 99 D, Plat. Tim. 32 C; τῶν ὥρων, τοῦ κόσμου, τῆς ψυχῆς Id.
Symp. 188 A, Tim. 32 C, 36 D, etc.; ἡ περὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν ξ. lb.
75 B; φυσικὴ σ. Arist. Categ. 8. 13; ἡ σ. τῆς πόλεως Id. Pol. 4. 11, 8.,
7. 13, 9. b. absol. a political constitution, Plat. Rep. 546 A, Legg.
702 D, etc.

2. existence, origin, νόσαν Id. Tim. 89 B, cf. C; ἡ
ἐξ ἀρχῆς τῶν ὅλων σ. Diod. 1. 7, cf. Plut. 2. 427 A, B; σ. λαμβάνειν
Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 14, Polyb., etc.; of a river, Id. 9. 43, 1.

3. metaph. of the mind, σ. φρενῶν contraction, sternness, sullenness, (cf.
συνίστημι B. VI), Eur. Hipp. 983. 4. of bodies, a becoming com-
pact or solid, ἡ σ. τοῦ ὄγκου περὶ τὴν ὑπερίωον Hipp. 157 D, cf. Plut.
2. 130 C; ἔχειν μέχρι συστάσεως Galen.

5. a substance, πλάττειν
ἐκ πηλοῦ ζῶον ἢ τινος ἀλλης ὑγρᾶς σ. Arist. P. A. 2. 9, 7, cf. Plut. 2.
696 A; ἑρπᾶν σ. Arist. H. A. 3. 15, 2.—Cf. συνίστημι throughout.

συστάδισαστής, ὄν, δ, a member of the same faction, a partisan, Hdt. 5.
70, 124, Strab., etc.

συστάται, οἱ, pairs of young men matched for wrestling and other
games, φίλοι καὶ σ. C. I. 268 II. 13 sq., 273. II. the rafters of
the roof which meet at top, Schol. Il. 23. 712.

συστατικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for putting together, constructive, μόρια Sext.
Emp. M. 8. 84; opp. to διασπαιτικός, Ammon.:—Adv. —κῶς, Eust. Opusc.
67. 52. 2. drawing together, consolidating, opp. to διασπαιτικός,
Theophr. Sens. 84: component, τὰ σ. μόρια Sext. Emp. M. 8. 84. II.
of or for bringing together, introductory, commendatory, τὸ κάλλος
πάσης συστατικώτερον ἐπιστολῆς personal appearance is better introduc-
tion than any letter, Diog. L. 5. 18; σ. ἐπιστολῇ a letter of introduction,
2 Ep. Cor. 3. 1; or ἡ σ. alone, Diog. L. 8. 87; also, σ. γράμματα Arr.
Epict. 2. 3, 1.

III. holding in check, τινος Eccl.
συστάδης, ἡ, ὄν, to be put together or constructed, Apoll. de Constr.
179. 2. constructed, ἐξ ἑτέρων Sext. Emp. M. 1. 104: well-made,
consistent, lb. 57. II. v. θεο-συστατος.

συσταυρόμοι, Pass. to be crucified together with, τινι Ev. Marc. 15.
32, Ep. Gal. 2. 20.

συστεγάζω, to cover entirely, τινὶ with a thing, Plat. Tim. 75 C:—
Pass., Xen. Cyr. 2. 6, 17.

συστεγνέω, to solder together, Hero in Math. Vett. p. 156.
σύστεπτος, ὄν, pressed together, prob. l. Hesych.

συστελλομένως, Adv. pronounced short, Draco 45. 24.
συστέλλω, pf. συνέσταλκα. To draw together: to shorten sail (sub.
τὰ ἱστία), Ar. Ran. 999, cf. Eq. 432:—to draw in, contract, of the mouth,
Hipp. Vet. Med. 17; σ. ἐαυτὸν, of a snake, Arist. H. A. 7. 4, 3; σ. καὶ
προβάλλειν τὴν γλῶτταν Id. P. A. 2. 17, 2; σ. τὸ πρόσωπον, so as to
express disgust, Luc. D. Mercr. 13. 5; of soldiers, σ. τινὰς εἰς τὸ τεῖχος,
εἰς τοῦ χάρακος Plut. Sull. 9, Cam. 34:—Pass. to contract oneself,
draw in, Arist. de Motu An. 7. 9, etc.; συν. εἰς ὕλην Theophr. C. P.
1. 15, 1, Plut. Aristid. 14, etc.; εἰς μείον τὴν Xen. Vect. 4. 3; εἰς βραχὺ
Luc. Icarom. 12; συνεσταλμένος ὕγκω Diod. 4. 20; cf. συνεσταλ-
μένως.

2. to contract, reduce, τὴν τῶν βασιλέων γένεσιν εἰς τὸ μέ-
τριον Plat. Legg. 691 E; ταπεινόντα καὶ σ. Id. Lys. 210 E; σ. τὰ ἀμαρτή-
ματα εἰς τὸ ἐλαχίστον Dem. 309. 2; σ. ἐπὶ τὸ ταπεινότερον Arist. Rhet.
Al. 3, 9; τὰ συστάτια πρὸς τὸ σωφρονέστερον Dio C. 54. 2:—Pass. to draw
covering together, Eur. I. T. 295; σ. τῇ διαίτῃ to be moderate, Hipp. Art.
817; ξ. εἰς εὐτέλειαν to retrench expenses, Thuc. 8. 4; cf. συντέμνω II.
3.

3. metaph. to lower, humble, abase, τὰ μέγιστα θεὸς συνέστειλεν
Eur. Fr. 724; αἱ συμφοραὶ σ. τινὰ Isocr. 176 A:—Pass. to be lowered or
cast down, συνέσταλμαι κακοῖς Eur. H. F. 1417, cf. Tro. 108; δούλοι σ.
τὰς φύσεις Heraclid. ap. Ath. 512 B, cf. Polyb. 5. 15, 8, etc. 4. σ. λέξιν
to lower it, make it mean, Walz Rhet. 3. 225:—to pronounce a syllable
short, opp. to ἐκτείνω, Dion. H. de Comp. 14, etc.

II. to wrap
closely up, shroud, οὐ δάμαρτος ἐν χερσὶν πέπλοις ἐνυσταλῆσαν Eur.
Tro. 378, cf. Luc. Imag. 7:—Med., συσταλῆσθαι θαιμάτια to wrap our
cloaks close round us, Ar. Eccl. 99; συστέλλω σαυτὸν gird up your
loins, get ready for action, lb. 484; συσταλεῖς tucked up, ready for
action, Id. Vesp. 424, Lys. 1042. 2. to cloak, hide, Plut. Galb. 18.

συστενάζω, to lament with, τινι Eur. Ion 935; absol., Ep. Rom. 8. 22.
συστενέχομαι [ᾶ], = foreg., Nonn. D. 40. 163.

σύστενος, ὄν, running to a narrow point, Antimach. Fr. 89.
συστενωρόω, to drive into a narrow place together, trammel quite up,
Plut. 2. 601 D:—where, however, it may be intr., cf. στενωχάρω.

συστήνω, = συστενάζω, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 11, 4.

συστερέομαι, Pass. to be deprived together, τιμῆς Schol. Il. 1. 505.

συστεφάνηφόρῳ, to wear a crown with, v. συγκαυνηφόρῳ.

συστεφανίτης [ῖ], ὄν, ὁ, wearing a crown together, Byz.

συστεφάνω, to crown with or together, Anth. P. 5. 36:—Pass. to wear
a crown with, συνεστεφανούτο καὶ συνεπαύαντο τῷ Φιλίππῳ Dem. 380.
27: to be crowned together, C. I. 3200, 4353.

συστέφομαι, Pass. to be crowned together, C. I. 4240 c, 4380 g.

συστήκω, late pres. formed from *συνέστηκα*, to be coëxistent. Basil. **σύστημα**, τό, a whole compounded of several parts or members, a complex or organised whole, a system, Plat. Epin. 991 E, Arist. G. A. 2. 4. 36., 3. 9. 3; τό ὅλον σ. τοῦ σώματος Dion. H. de Rhet. 10. 6;—in literary sense, a composition, ἐπιποιικὸν σ. Arist. Poët. 18. 13;—*τέχνη ἐστὶ σ. ἐκ καταλήψεων ἐγγεγυμνασμένων* Luc. Paras. 4, cf. Arr. Epict. 1. 20, 5, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 173, etc. 2. an organised government, constitution, Plat. Legg. 686 B, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 8, 6; σ. δημοκρατίας, πολιτείας Polyb. 2. 38, 6., 6. 11, 3; a confederacy, σ. τῶν Ἀχαιῶν Id. 2. 41, 15, cf. 9. 28, 2;—it seems to have meant also a college or guild, C. I. 2508, 2562, 2699; or a committee, lb. 2930. 3. a body of soldiers, a corps, commonly of a definite number, like τάγμα, σύνταγμα, σ. μαθοφόρων, ἱππέων, etc., Polyb. 1. 81, 11, etc.; but, τὸ τῆς φάλαγγος σ. the phalanx itself, Id. 5. 53, 3. 4. generally, a flock, herd, ζῶων, ἵπποτροφεῖν Id. 12. 4, 10., 10. 27, 2. 5. a college of priests or magistrates, Id. 21. 10, 11, Strab. 806, etc.; of the Roman Senate, Plut. Rom. 13. 6. in Music, a system, constituted according to intervals, as the Octave or Conjoint, Plat. Philib. 17 D; v. Chappell Hist. of M. pp. 60 sq., 71 sq., 95. 7. in Metre, the union of several versus nexi into one whole, as in Anapaests: cf. συνάφεια. 8. in Medicine, like ἄθροις, an accumulation of sediment, Hipp. 1230 D, Galen.—The word first occurs in Hipp. and Plat., but is chiefly used in later Prose.

συστημικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or like an organised whole, systematic, Plut. 2. 1142 F, Sext. Emp. P. 7. 41: σ. μέτρα forming a complete system, Hephaest. 111, etc.; cf. σύστημα 7. II. σ. σφυγμός a pulse beating quickly but irregularly, Galen.; σ. ἀνωμαλία Id.

συστηρίω, to confirm together, Ptol. **συστιχάομαι**, to accompany, Ep. impf. —εστιχόμεν Nonn. D. 34. 255. **συστοιβάω**, to stop up together, Gloss. **συστοιχέω**, to stand in the same rank or line, of soldiers, Polyb. 10. 21, 7. 2. to be coördinate with, correspond to, τινι Ep. Gal. 4. 25: to walk according to, τῷ λόγῳ Σωκράτους Muson. ap. Stob. 167. 12.

συστοιχία, ἡ, a standing in one row or line, ἡ τοῦ ἀμπίλου σ. Schol. Theocr. 1. 48. II. a series of things or ideas belonging to the same class or kind, Arist. An. Pr. 2. 21, 2, Top. 2. 9, 3, Theophr. C. P. 6. 5, 6; αἱ σ. ἐπαλλάττουσιν the two series have interchanging or common properties, Arist. An. Post. 1. 15, 3; cf. σύστοιχος. 2. in the Pythag. philosophy, a coördinate or parallel series, αἱ ἀρχαὶ αἱ κατὰ ἀντιστοιχίαν λεγόμεναι in a series of coördinate pairs, as odd and even, one and many, right and left, Arist. Metaph. 1. 5, 6, cf. 3. 2, 21., 9. 3, 10, P. A. 3. 7, 17, Eth. N. 1. 6, 7, al. 3. for the Gramm. sense, v. σύστοιχος 2.

σύστοιχος, ὄν, standing in the same row or line with others, coördinate, correspondent, opp. to ἀντίστοιχος (standing in opposite rows), as the elements of air and fire, water and earth, are σύστοιχα, but water and fire, air and earth are ἀντίστοιχα, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 1, 14, cf. Meteor. 1. 3, 11; so, λέγεται σύστοιχα τὰ τοιαῦτα οἷον τὰ δίκαια καὶ οἱ δίκαιοι τῇ δικαιοσύνῃ Id. Top. 2. 9, 1, cf. Rhet. 1. 7, 27; σύστοιχα ἀλλήλοις Id. P. A. 3. 7, 17; τὸ γλυκὺ καὶ τὸ λευκὸν (λιπαρὸν?) καλῶς σύστοιχα Id. de Sens. 7, 14; ὁ γλυκὺς καὶ λιπαρὸς καὶ ὅσοι σ. τούτοις Theophr. C. P. 6. 4, 2;—Adv., τὰ συστοιχῶς λεγόμενα Arist. de Sens. 7, 14. 2. in Gramm., letters classed acc. to the organ of pronunciation are σύστοιχα, viz. the labials π β φ, the palatals τ δ θ, the gutturals κ γ χ: this relation of letters is called συστοιχία, (whereas their relation as tenses, medial, and aspirates was called ἀντιστοιχία, e.g. ἡ φάλη κατ' ἀντιστοιχίαν ἐστὶ πύλη, Asclep. ap. Ath. 501 B). 3. generally, consonant, congruous, vovs Luc. Hist. Conscr. 43.

συστολή, ἡ, (συστέλλω) a drawing together, drawing up, contraction, ἡ εἰς ἑαυτὸν σ. Plut. 2. 564 B: esp. in Medic., a diseased contraction or spasm of the heart, Herophil. ap. Plut. 2. 903 F, Diog. L. 7. 111, Galen. 2. contraction, limitation, συστολῆς μᾶλλον ἢ προσθέσεως δεῖσθαι τὰς τιμὰς Plut. Caes. 60, cf. 2. 135 C. 3. metaph. repression, Plut. 2. 544 E, etc.; in Gramm. the change of a long vowel into a short e.g. ἔσαν for ἦσαν: also a pronouncing as short a syllable that is strictly long:—so also in Music. 4. a lessening of expenses, retrenchment, Polyb. 27. 12, 4. 5. sparseness, tenuity, τῶν ἀγαλμάτων Demetr. Phal. § 14. 6. pusillanimity, Poll. 5. 122, 10. Damasc.—A late word, in all senses opp. to διαστολή.

συστολιζέω, = συστέλλω, to put together, fabricate, ἀγάλματα λίνφ with or out of yarn, Eur. Or. 1435. II. to unite, Μούσας σ. Χάρισιν Anth. P. 7. 419. **συστομόμομαι**, Pass. to be joined by a mouth, στόματι μεγάλῳ σ. τῇ Μαϊντιάδι λίμνῃ Strab. 308: cf. ἀναστομῶ 1. 3, συναναστομῶμαι.

σύστομος, ὄν, with a narrow mouth, opp. to μεγαλόστομος, of fishes, Arist. P. A. 3. 1, 12; of vessels, συστομώτερος σκάφης Menand. Έρεσ. 5; πῖθος μέγας καὶ σ. Moer. 2. mouth to mouth, of a kiss, Teleclid. Άψ. 2. **συστονώχω**, = συστενάζω, Q. Sm. 1. 296.

συστορέννυμι, to spread together, Diphil. Kithar. 1: συστορνύω, I ambli. **συστοχάζομαι**, Dep. to aim at together, τινος M. Anton. 3. 11. **συστρατεύομαι**, = συστρατεύω, Ep. impf. —όωντο Nonn. D. 17. 138.

συστρατάρχης, ὄν, ὁ, a joint-commander, Byz. **συστρατεία**, ἡ, a common campaign, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 6, Dio C.

συστρατεύω, fut. —έωσα, more often in Med. —έσομαι, fut. —έσομαι: to make a campaign or serve together, to join or share in an expedition, absol., Hdt. 5. 44., 6. 9., 9. 11, Thuc. 1. 99., 2. 56, Xen., etc.; τινί with another, Hdt. 7. 11., 9. 106, Thuc. 2. 12, Xen., etc.; μετὰ τινος Thuc. 2. 29, 80, etc.; σύν τινι Xen. Hell. 2. 4. 36.—Hdt. always uses it in Med., as also Plat. (Rep. 468 B, 471 D); Thuc. prefers the Act., but

also uses the Med., cf. 1. 99., 2. 12, al., with 2. 56, 80, al.; Xen. has both, but more commonly the Med., as also Lys. 160. 32, etc.

συστρατήγέω, to be the fellow-general of, τινος Dem. 401. 2, Plut. II. trans. to help in procuring, τὴν κάθοδον τινι Strab. 259.

συστρατήγος, ὁ, a fellow-general, partner in command, Eur. Phoen. 745. Thuc. 2. 58, Plat., Xen., etc.: fem. συστρατήγισ, Nicet.

συστρατίωτης, ὄν, ὁ, a fellow-soldier, Lat. commilito, Xen. An. 1. 2, 26, Plat. Rep. 556 C, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 9, 1:—fem. —ώτις, idos, Themist. 197 C: τύχη σ. χηρῶν Joseph. B. J. 6. 9, 1.

συστρατολογέομαι, Pass. to be enlisted together with, τινι Nicet. 237 A. **συστρατοπεδεύομαι**, Dep. to encamp along with, τινι or σύν τινι Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 19, An. 2. 4. 9:—in Byz. also συστραπεδεύω.

σύστρεμμα, τό, anything twisted up together, like συστροφή 11: hence, 1. a globe, ball, σ. ἐξ ἐρίων Paul. Aeg. 3. 27; ἐκ σχοινίου Hesych. s. v. σπειόν; ὄμβρον συστρέμματα round drops of water, Arist. Mund. 4. 6. 2. a body of men, a crowd, concourse, Polyb. 1. 45, 10., 4. 58, 4:—a band or company banded together, LXX (2 Regg. 4. 2, al.):—esp. a corps of 1024 men, whence συστρεμματάρχης, Arr. Tact. p. 10, cf. C. I. 285. 3. a tumour, Hipp. Prorrh. 112, cf. 1028 E, Galen., etc. b. a concretion in the bowels, Hipp. 1139 A, Antyll.

συστρεμματίον, τό, Dim. of σύστρεμμα, σ. ὕδατος a whirlpool, Arist. Mirab. 29. 2. a little knot or coil, Poll. 4. 116.

συστρεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, congelative, of cold, Hipp. 1175 C: v. συστρέφω 1. 6.

συστρέφω, fut. ψω, to twist up, roll up into a ball, Lat. canglobare, of a whirlwind, μή σ' ἀναπάσῃ . . συστρέψας ἀνῶν Aesch. Fr. 195, cf. Ar. Lys. 975, Thesm. 61: of animals, to gather themselves together, in preparing to spring, σ. ἑαυτὸν ὥσπερ θηρίον Plat. Rep. 336 B; σ. τὴν αὐχένα, of one struggling to get loose, Eunol. Incert. 54; συστρέψαι ἑαυτὸν, of the dolphin, Arist. H. A. 9. 48, 5; φρυγάνων πλήθος σ. Act. Ap. 28. 3:—Pass. of a whirlwind, Menand. Incert. 7. II. often of soldiers, σ. ἑωυτοὺς to form in a compact body, for attack or defence, to collect themselves, rally, Hdt. 9. 18; σ. εἰς ταῦτόν (sc. τὰς ἵππους) Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 16: metaph., σ. ἑαυτὸν to collect oneself, Plat. Rep. 336 B:—oft. in Pass., συστρέφεντες in a body, Hdt. 4. 136., 6. 6, 140; συστρέφόμενοι Id. 9. 62, Thuc. 7. 30; ξυνεστρέφοντο ἐν σφίσι αὐτοῖς Id. 2. 4; ὅσον . . ἦν ξυνεστραμμένον Id.; ἐπὶ πενήτηντα δαπιδῶν συνεστραμμένοι ἦσαν they were formed in a mass 50 deep, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 12:—so of bees, etc., Arist. H. A. 9. 42, 5, cf. 37, 10. C. of soldiers, also, συστρέφειν ἐπὶ δόρῳ to wheel them to the right, Xen. Lac. 13, 6; so, prob., σ. τὸν ἵππον to turn him sharply, Plut. Pyrrh. 16; σ. τὴν ὕψιν Satyr. ap. Ath. 248 E.

III. to form into an organised whole, unite, σ. τὸ Μηδικὸν ἔθνος Hdt. 1. 101; τοὺς τὰς οὐσίας ἔχοντας Arist. Pol. 5. 5, 1:—Pass. to unite, to club together, conspire, Thuc. 4. 68., 8. 54; ἐπὶ τινι Aeschin. 52. 6. IV. to collect, gather, σ. αἶμα εἰς . . Hipp. Aph. 1254:—Pass., νυφetoῦ συστραφέντος Arist. Mund. 4. 8; of humours, to gather, come to a head, φύματος συστραφέντος Hipp. Progn. 45; of gravel collecting in the bladder, Id. Aër. 286. V. to twist or curl the hair, Theodect. ap. Strab.:—Pass., αἱ συνεστραμμένα τῶν τριχῶν Clem. A. 289; συνεστραμμένα εἶλα knotted, gnarled, Theophr. H. P. 3. 11, 2; σ. βίβα Id. C. P. 1. 3, 3; κίττος συνεστραμμένος ταῖς βίβας Id. H. P. 3. 18, 9. VI. to condense, congeal, harden, τὸ ψυχρὸν συστρέφει Ath. 41B; τὰ γυνανία τὰς σόρκας σ. Antyll. in Medd. Vett. p. 98:—Pass. to be condensed, acquire substance or consistency, ἄφρος σ. Arist. II. A. 6. 15, 7; σπέρμα lb. 3. 22, 3; νέφος ἐστὶ πάχος ἀτμῶδης συνεστραμμένον Id. Mund. 4. 5; σωματίον συνεστραμμένον Arr. Epict. 1. 24, 8.

VII. of sentences, narratives, and the like, to bring into a close form, compress, ἐὰν μὴ συστρέψῃ τὰ πράγματα Cratin. KleoB. 1; ἐνδυμήματα σ. Arist. Rhet. 3. 18, 4; σ. τὰ νοήματα, τὸν νοῦν ἐν ὀλίγοις ὑπόμασι Dion. H. de Isocr. 11, al.; and absol., συστρέψας γράφει writes briefly, curtly, Aeschin. 68. 2; σ. εἰπὲν Dion. H. de Lys. 24:—often in Pass., ῥῆμα βραχὺ καὶ συνεστραμμένον a short and pithy saying (so Cicero contortus), of the Lacedaemonians, Plat. Prot. 342 E, cf. Dion. H. de Rhet. 5. 7 (where λέγεις σ. is opp. to διηρημένη); ἡ Ἀττικὴ γλῶσσα σ. τι ἔχει Dem. Phal. 177; συνεστραπται τοῖς νοήμασι Dion. H. de Lys. 5, cf. Id. de Dem. 19;—cf. συνεστραμμένως. b. also to speak or write in an involved style, twist one's words, Antiph. Ἀφροδιό. 1. 17, Φιλοθ. 1. 17.

συστροβέω, to whirl or wind together, Pedias. Mul. Mal. 18, Planud. **συστροβιλέω**, = foreg., Phryn. 396.

συστρογγύλλω, to roll up into a ball:—οὐσίαν συνεστρόγγυλιν played at ball with it, i. e. squandered it (made ducks and drakes of it is our phrase), Alex. Φαίδρ. 2. 4; οὐσίαιον . . συνεστρόγγυλα κατέκωκυσα (vulg. συνεστρόγγυλικά), Nicom. Incert. 1;—cf. σφαίρα 1.

συστροφή, ἡ, a twisting together, σ. χαυνὴν λαμβάνειν to be loosely twisted, of yarn, Plat. Polit. 282 E.

2. a turning round, Plat. 2. 891 E. 3. condensation, density, Arist. Probl. 34. 7. 4. metaph., of style, terseness, Dion. H. de Dem. 18, de Thuc. 53. II. that which is rolled into one mass, any dense mass, like σύστρεμμα: hence, 1. a collection, gathering, πλήθος σ. Hdt. 7. 9, 2: a sedition meeting, mob, Polyb. 4. 34, 6; κατὰ συστροφὰς in knots, Dion. H. 5. 31, etc.; μετὰ συστροφῆς in close array, Diod. 11. 8:—also, a swarm of bees, LXX (v. l. Judic. 14. 8); a flock of birds, Artemid. 2. 20;—of other things, σ. δρυῶν Dio Chrys. p. 61. 2. a morbid collection or deposit, of tubercles, Hipp. Art. 807; αἱ περὶ τοὺς κονδύλους σ. chalk-stones, Diosc. 1. 35; σ. νεύρων a complication of nerves or sinews, Id.: a tumour, Galen. Lex. Hipp., cf. Plut. 2. 664 F.

3.

a knot in wood, Theophr. H. P. 5. 2, 3., 5, 1. 4. *συστροφή*, with or without *ὄμβρον*, a sudden storm of rain, Polyb. 3. 74. 5., 11. 24. 9; so, *σ. ἀνέμου*, πνεύματος *a whirlwind*, Phrym. 176, LXX (Hos. 4. 19); νεφέλαις *σ. Clem. Al.* 489. 30:—metaph., *αἱ σ. τῶν παθῶν* Ibid.—Cf. *αυστρέφω* throughout.

συστροφία, *ή, versatility*, Polyb. 24. 2, 2; Reisk. suggested *εὐστροφίας*.

II. familiarity with an author, Dion. H. de Dinarch. 7: in Diod. Excerpt. 580. 46, Wess. *συστροφία*.

συστροφόμαί, Pass. to become dizzy, Hesych.

συστρώννυμι, to spread out together, Eunap. p. 111.

συστυνάζω, to mourn with one, Simpl. Epict. p. 336 Schweigh.

σύστυλος, *ον*, with columns standing close, Vitruv. 3. 2.

συστύβω [ῥ], to draw together, contract, τὰ στόματα τῶν φλεβῶν Hipp. 369. 33:—Pass. to be gloomy, morose, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1497, Hesych.

συσφάζω, to slay along with, οὐ χρῆ.. *σ. σφαγήναι* Eur. I. T. 685.

συσφαρίζω, to play at ball together, Plut. 2. 94 A, Antyll. in Medd. Vett. p. 122.

συσφαριστής, *ον*, *δ*, one who plays at ball with another, Ep. Plat. 363 D, Ath. 19 A.

συσφαρώ, to round off or make quite round, Byz.

συσφάλλομαι, Pass. to fall with, *τινι* Max. Tyr. 13. 4.

συσφηκῶ, to join closely together, Timon ap. Diog. L. 2. 6.

συσφίγω, to bind close together, condense, συμπηγνυσι καὶ σ. [τὴν χιόνα] ἀρῇ Arist. Plant. 2. 3, 10:—Pass., lb. 2. 6, 5, cf. Anth. Plan. 199: metaph., *σ. τὸν λόγον* Walz Rhett. 3. 536.

συσφικτήρ, *ῥος*, *δ*, σφικτήρ III, Io. Chrys.

σύσφιγκτος, *ον*, laced close together, Aquila V. T. (Ex. 28. 4).

σύσφιγμα, *τό*, in pl. chains, Symm. V. T.; so *σύσφιγξαι*, αἱ, Aquila V. T.

συσφραγίζω, v. *συσσφραγίζομαι*.

συσσητήριον, *τό*, a repository, coffer, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 1082.

συσσημάτιζω, to conform one thing to another, *σ. τι πρὸς τι* Arist. Top. 6. 14, 4; absol., Plut. 2. 83 B:—Pass. to form oneself after another, to be conformed to his example, *πρὸς τινα* Plat. 2. 100 F; *πρὸς τι* Id. Num. 20; *τινι* Ep. Rom. 12. 2, 1 Pet. 1. 14, Clem. Al. 194; of actors or orators, Walz Rhett. 5. 610.

II. Pass., of the constellations, to stand in mutual opposition, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 33, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. 142; whence *συσσηματισμός*, *δ*, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 30; *συσσηματισίς*, *ή*, Procl.

συσσχιδής, *ές*, rent asunder, Greg. Naz.

συσσολάζω, to devote one's leisure to anything with others: to be a fellow-pupil or companion in philosophy, to pass one's time with or together, Plut. Lycurg. 16, Alc. 24; *τινι* with another, Ath. 168 A, Luc. Jud. Voc. 8, Alex. 65, etc.; *τινι* παρά *τινι* Ath. 354 E.

συσσολαστής, *ον*, *δ*, a school-fellow, Dion. H. de Rhet. 349, Plut. 2. 47 E; *σ. τινος* Diog. L. 7. 9; *τινος* παρά *τινι*, Strab. 614.—The word is noted as not Att. by Phryn. and Thom. M.

σύσχυλος, *δ*, = *foreg.*, Cosmas Hieros. in Mai Spicil. 2. 268.

σύτο [ῥ], v. *σὺβ* *σένω*.

σῦφα, *δ*, = γλυκύος, Hesych.: hence *σῦφακίζω*, = *ὀπαρίζω*, Id. (Perhaps akin to *ὄπτος*, *sucus*, O. H. G. *saf*; Engl. *saf*.)

σῦφαρ, *τό*, a piece of old or wrinkled skin, Sophron ap. E. M., Call. Fr. 49: the slough of a serpent, Lat. *exuviae*, Luc. Hermot. 79, cf. A. B. 66.

2. the skim of milk, = γράυς, Hesych.

3. a wrinkled fig, Id.

II. as Adj., *σῦφαρ*, *δ*, *ή*, wrinkled, decrepit, Lyc. 793.

σῦφέος, *δ*, a hog-sty, Od. 10. 238., 14. 13, 73; *σῦφεύνδε* to the sty, Id. 10. 320:—Ep. form *σῦφεός*, lb. 389. (From *σῦς*: perh. for *σῦ-φέος*.)

σῦφεών, *ῶνος*, *δ*, later form for *σῦφέος*, Byzant.

σῦφορβέω, to be a swineherd, Schol. Od. 17. 219.

σῦφορβιον, *τό*, = *σῦφορβίον*, Anth. P. 11. 363, etc.

σῦφορβός, *δ*, (σῦς, φέρβω) a swineherd, Il. 21. 282, Od. 14. 504, Theocr., Plut.; in Prose, *σῦφορβός*, q. v.:—Hom. also uses *ὑφορβός*, (as *ῦς* for *σῦς*), when the metre requires it, *ἔδος ὑφορβός* Od. 14. 3, 413, al.—Noted as not Att. by Thom. M.

σῦφός, *δ*, = *σῦφέος*, Lyc. 676, Poll.

σῦφος, *α*, *ον*, Acol. for *σῦφός*, E. M.

συχνάζω, fut. *ἄσω*, to be frequent, to do or come frequently, = *θαμίζω*, Eust. Opusc. 242. 79, E. M.

συχνάκτις [α], Adv. frequently, often, oftentimes, Arist. Plant. 2. 2, 6, Luc. Scyth. 2.

συχνασμα, *τό*, that which is done frequently, Poll. 6. 183.

συχνέων, *ῶνος*, *δ*, a thicket, Aquila V. T.

συχνολούσα, *ή*, frequent bathing, Aët. ap. Soran. p. 266 Dietz.

συχνός, *ή*, *ον*.

I. in sing., 1. of Time, long, *σ. χρόνος* Hdt. 8. 52, Plat., etc.; *χρόνω* οὐ *σ. ὕστερον*, *σ. ὕστερον χρόνω* Xen. An. 1. 8, 8, Plat. Gorg. 518 D:—c. gen., *συχνόν* τὸ *βίον* a great part of life, Ep. Plat. 322 E:—hence, 2. long in point of time, *σ. λόγος* a long, unbroken speech, Plat. Gorg. 465 E, etc.; *μάλα σ. λόγος* Id. Theaet. 185 E; *σ. τῶν λόγων* Id. Gorg. 519 E; *σ. πραγματεία* long, wearisome, Dem. 1242. 2.

II. of Number, like *πολύς*, many, *ἔθνεα* Hdt. 1. 58; *πόλεις* Id. 6. 33; *πόνοι* lb. 108; *πρόλογοι* Ar. Ran. 1237; *πληγαί*, κακά Id. Av. 1014, Plat., etc.; *ἡμέρας συχνάς* for many days together, Id. Prot. 313 A, Dem. 932. 27; *τεκνὶν πέντε* συχνά five at once, Plut. 2. 429 F:—c. gen., *συχναὶ τῶν νήσαν* Hdt. 3. 39; *τῶν ληφθέντων* σ. Thuc. 4. 106, cf. Xen. An. 5. 4. 16, etc.:—absol., *συχνοὶ* many people together, Ar. Ran. 1267, Thuc., etc.; *ἄλλοι σ. many* others, Ar. Ecl. 388.

2. with sing. nouns, great, large, λεπαστή Theopomp. Com. Παμφ. 2; σφύρανα Antiph. Eub. 3; *τὸ πολίχνιον σ. ποιεῖν* to make the small town populous, Plat. Rep. 370 D; so, *σ. χώρα* Strab. 698; *οἰκία* Anon. ap. Suid.:—but com-

monly b. much, great, σ. οὐσία Ar. Pl. 754; *πειθῶ* Plat. Rep. 414 C; σ. ἔργον great, difficult, lb. 511 C; σ. εὐλάβεια, σκέψις, μελέτη great, constant, lb. 539 A, Lys. 968 B, Theophr.; σ. εἶδος often-recurring, Plat. Polit. 287 E; *ή διοίκησις σ. the expense was great*, Dem. 1359. 9; σ. αἷμα ἔρρηγ Hipp. 1229 D; σ. δειπνὸν plentiful, Antip. P. 6. 203; σ. θεραπεία, πληθὺς, δυνάμις, etc., Plut. Poplic. 5, etc.:—c. gen., *τῆς μαρίνης συχνῆν* Ar. Ach. 350.

III. of Space, far, distant, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 10.

B. the Adv. *συχνῶς* (Antipho 122. 37) is rare, the neut. *συχνόν*, *συχνά* being used instead,

1. often, much, *συχνὸν διαμαρτάνειν* Plat. Phaedr. 257 C; *συχνά χαίρειν* εἰν Id. Philib. 59 B; so, *ἐπὶ συχνόν* Hipp. Fract. 761.

2. far, διαλείπειν *συχνὸν ἀπ' ἀλλήλων* Xen. An. 1. 8, 10; *προελαύνειν* Id. Cyr. 6. 3, 12; *ἀποπτήναι* Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 10.

II. the dat. *συχνῶ* is often joined with a Comp. Adj., like *πολλῶ*, σ. βελτίων far better, Plat. Legg. 761 D; νεώτερος ἐμοῦ καὶ συχνῶ younger by a good deal, Dem. 1002. 23.

III. Comp. Adv. —*στέρας*, E. M., Byz.; —*στέρον* Aristaeen. p. 86, Theod. Stud. (Acc. to Pott, for *συχνός*, *συν-χρῶς*, from *σύν*, *ἔχω*, cf. *συν-εχῆς*.)

συχνο-σύνθετος, *ον*, compounded of many words, Eust. 1277. 48.

συσῶδης, *ες*, (εἶδος) swine-like, swinish, gluttonous, Plut. 2. 716 E, v Jac. Philostr. Imag. 511: brutish, stupid, Phot. Bibl. 54. 14, Eunap.

σφάγανον, *τό*, a word coined to expl. *σφάγανον*, Schol. Il. 1. 190.

σφάγειον, *τό*, (σφάζω) a bowl for catching the blood of the victim in sacrifices, Eur. El. 800, I. T. 335, Cycl. 395, Ar. Thesm. 754; for Aesch. Ag. 1092, v. *ἀνδρσφαγέιον*.

II. like *σφάγιον*, the victim itself, Eur. Tro. 742.

σφάγεις, *ῶς*, *δ*, (σφάζω) a slayer, butcher, Eur. Rhes. 251, I. T. 623, H. F. 451, etc.: a murderer, cut-throat, Lex ap. Andoc. 11. 2, Dem. 175. 27:—in Soph. Aj. 815, *ὁ σφαγὴς ἔστηκε*, of the sword on which Ajax is about to throw himself:—a sacrificial knife, Eur. Andr. 1134.

σφάγη, *ή*, (σφάζω) slaughter, butchery; the sing., often in Eur., as Hec. 571, 1037, al.; in pl., Aesch. Eum. 187, 450, Soph. El. 37, Eur. Hec. 522, al.; *ἔστηκε*.. *μήλα* πρὸς *σφαγὰς* πυρὸς ready for the sacrificial fire (where Musgr. suggests *πάπος*), Aesch. Ag. 1057; *πολυθύτους τεύχειν* σφ. to offer many sacrifices, Soph. Tr. 756:—also in Prose, *ὕπὸ σφαγῆς* Plat. Rep. 610 B; *θανάτους τε καὶ σφαγὰς* Id. Legg. 682 D; *σφαγὰς ποιεῖσθαι* Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 2; *σφαγὰς ποιεῖν* lb. 2. 2, 6, Isocr. 178 E, Dem. 424. 22; *σφαγὰς ἐμποιεῖν* Isocr. 103 D.

2. with collat. sense of a wound, αἱ ἐμαὶ σφ. Soph. Tr. 573, cf. 717; *ἐκφυσῶν*.. *αἷματος σφαγῆν* the blood gushing from the wound, Aesch. Ag. 1389; *καθάρμοσον σφαγὰς* close the gaping wound, Eur. El. 1228; *ἐσφάγη*.. *σφαγῆν* *βραχέϊον* Ath. 381 B.

II. the throat, the spot where the victim is struck (*κοινὸν μέρος αὐχένος καὶ στήθους σφαγῆ* Arist. H. A. 1. 14, 2, cf. Lat. *jugulum*, *jugalari*), Antipho 137. 28; in pl., like Lat. *fauces*, *ἐν σφαγαῖσι βάψασα* εἶδος Aesch. Pr. 863; *ἐς σφαγὰς ὤσαι* εἶδος Eur. Or. 291; so in Prose, *οἰατοὺς*.. *ἐς τὰς σφ. καθέντες* Thuc. 4. 48; *ἐς τὴν κεφαλὴν*.. *διὰ τὸν σφαγῶν* Arist. H. A. 3. 2, 6.

σφαγιαζέσθαι, fut. *ἀσσομαι*; Dep.: (σφάζω):—to slay a victim, sacrifice, τὰυρον Hdt. 9. 61, 72; absol., *ἐσφαγιαζέτο* αὐτῶν [τῶν ποταμῶν] Id. 6. 76; (but just below, *σφαγιασάμενος* τὴν θαλάσσην Arist. H. A. 3. 2, 6).

2, 20, An. 4. 5, 4; σφ. *εἰς τὸν ποταμὸν* lb. 4. 3, 18.

II. an Act. *σφαγιαζέω* occurs in Ar. Av. 569, Diod. 13. 86, Plut.; also part. pres. in pass. sense, Ar. Av. 570; and aor. part. *σφαγιασθείς*, in pass. sense, Hdt. 7. 180, Xen. Lac. 13, 8, C. I. (add.) 2561 6. 26.

σφάγιασμός, *δ*, a slaying, sacrificing, Eur. El. 200, Plut. Ages. 6.

σφάγιαστήριον, *τό*, = *σφαγέιον* 1, Schol. Lyc. 194.

σφάγιδιον, *τό*, Dim. of *σφαγίς*, Suid.

σφάγιον [α], *τό*, a victim, offering, Soph. Ant. 1291; *σφάγιον ἔθετο* μητέρα Eur. Or. 842; *σὴν παῖδ' Ἀχιλῆϊ σφ. θέσθαι* Id. Hec. 111; *διδόναι τῷμθα σφ.* lb. 121; αὐτὰς ἔδοσαν *σφάγιον τοῖς πολιταῖς ὑπὲρ τῆς χώρας* Dem. 1398. 7:—mostly in pl., *σφάγια* παρθένους κτανεῖν Eur. Ion 278; *τὰ σφ. ἐγένετο καλά* Hdt. 6. 112, cf. Aesch. Theb. 379, Xen. An. 1. 8, 15; *οὐ γὰρ σφ. ἐγένετο* τὰ σφ. χρηστά Hdt. 9. 61, 62; *τὰ σφ. οὐ δύναται καταθύμια γενέσθαι* Id. 9. 45; *τῶν σφ. οὐ γνομένων* (without any Adj.) not proving favourable, Id. 9. 61; *σφάγια ἔρδειν*, τένειν Aesch. Theb. 230, Eur. Supp. 1196; *προφέρειν* Thuc. 6. 69; *ἀπτεσθαι τῶν σφ.* Antipho 130. 39; *τὰ σφ. δέξαι*, addressed τὰ a god, Ar. Lys. 204.

2. in Eur. also slaughter, sacrifice, *δοῦλα σφάγια* Hec. 137; *σφάγια τέκνων* Or. 815, cf. 658.

σφάγιος, *α*, *ον*, slaying, slaughtering, σφ. μόρος slaughter, Soph. Ant. 1291: fatal, deadly, Hipp. Fract. 775; σφ. *εἴφεα* Manetho 1. 316.

II. Hesych. *σφαγία*: *ή* τῆς ἱερουργίας ἡμέρα.

σφάγίς, *ἴδος*, *ή*, a sacrificial knife, Eur. El. 811, 1142: generally, a knife, Polyae. 3. 9, 40.

σφάγιτις, *ἴδος*, *ή*, (σφαγῆ) II of the throat, Lat. *jugalari*, φλέγῃ σφαγίτις Polybus ap. Arist. H. A. 3. 3, 2.

σφάγμα, *τό*, slaughter, Schol. Eur. Hec. 132.

σφάγιονος, *δ*, = *σφάκος* 1, Diosc. 3. 40.

II. = *ἀσπάλαθος*, Id. Noth. 1. 19.

σφαδάζω, to toss the body about, to struggle, of unbroken horses, Aesch. Pers. 194; *εἰκὸς σφαδάζειν ἦν ἄν. ὡς νεύοντα πάλω* Eur. Fr. 818, 3, cf. 1009; *σὺ δὲ σφ.*, πῶλος ὡς *εὐφορβία* Soph. Fr. 727: of men, to struggle spasmodically, be in convulsions, Hipp. 606. 17; in death, Plut. Anton. 76; so, of wounded horses, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 37; of a dying fish, Polyb. 34. 3, 5, Ath. 283 C: cf. *ἀσφάδαστος*.

2. to struggle, show impatience, Plut. 2. 10 C (ubi v. Wytt.), 550 E; *ἐπὶ τὴν μάχην* Id. Caes. 42; *πρὸς τὸν ἀγῶνα* Id. Philop. 6; *πρὸς δόξαν* Id. 2. 1100 A; *ὑπὲρ κτημάτων* Id. Ages. 35.—Hdn. π. μον. λεγ. p. 23 prescribes the form *σφαδάζω*, contr. from *σφαδαίζω*, cf. *αφασαδμός*, and v. *ματιάω*, *τερπάζω*. (Prob. from *√ΣΠΑ*, *σπά-σμις*, *σπαί-ρω*, π being aspirated after σ,

as in σφριγῶ σπαργῶ, σφονδύλλ σπονδύλλ, σφυράς σφυρίς, σφυρίς σφυρίς:—Curt. connects it with σφεδανός, σφοδρός, σφενδύλη.)

σφαδανός, ἡ, ὄν, v. l. II. 11. 165., 16. 372, for σφεδανός, q. v.

σφάδασμα, τό, =sq., Byz., Eccl.

σφαδασμός, ὁ, like σπασμός, a spasm, convulsion, Plat. Rep. 579 E: in Epiphani., σφαδαίσμος.

σφαδαστικός, Adv. convulsively, Eust. 1693. 5.

σφάω, Hom., Hdt., and old Att.; in Com. and Prose, from Plat. downwards, σφάττω; Boeot. σφάδω Anecd. Oxon. 4. 325: fut. σφάω: aor. ἐσφάξα: pf. ἐσφάξα, known from plqpf. ἐσφάκειν Dio C. 73. 6., 78. 7:—Pass., fut. σφάγῃσθαι Eur. Andr. 315, Heracl. 583, and late Prose: aor. ἐσφάγην [α] Trag. and late Prose; more rarely ἐσφάχην Hdt. 5. 5, Pind. P. 11. 36, Eur. I. T. 177 (nowhere else in Trag.): pf. ἐσφαγαί Od. 10. 532, Dem. 642. 19. (From √σφαγ, as appears from σφαγ-ῆναι, σφαγ-ῆ, σφαγ-εύς.) To slay, slaughter, properly by cutting the throat (v. σφαγή II), in Hom. always of cattle, μῆλ' ἀδινά σφάζουσι καὶ εἰλιπόδας ἔλικας βοῶς Od. 1. 92., 4. 320, cf. 9. 46., 23. 305, Il. 9. 467.

II. esp. to slaughter victims for sacrifice, Il. 1. 459, etc.; σφ. ἐπ' ὤμων μύσων to cut its throat, as it hung from the servant's shoulders, Eur. El. 813; σφ. παρθένου δέρην Id. Or. 1199.

2. generally to slay, kill, first applied to human victims, as Iphigenia, Menoeceus, Pind. P. 11. 36, Eur. Phoen. 913, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1433, Cho. 904; σφ. τινα ἐς τὸν κρητῆρα so that the blood run into the bowl, Hdt. 3. 11:—Pass., σφάζεται ἐς τὸν τάφον Id. 5. 5, cf. Eur. El. 92; πρὸς βωμῷ σφάγεις Aesch. Eum. 305, cf. Eur. I. A. 1516:—then,

3. of any slaughter by knife or sword, Hdt. 5. 25., 7. 107, Aesch. Ag. 1433; σφ. εαυτὸν Thuc. 2. 92; σφ. καὶ ἐκδέρειν Plat. Euthyd. 301 C:—still more generally, σφ., ὥστε οἱ λύκοι τὰ πρόβατα Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 9.

σφαῖρα, as, ἡ, a ball, playing-ball, σφαῖρα παίζειν to play at ball, Od. 6. 100; σφαῖραν ρίπτειν Ib. 115; σφ. καλὴν μετὰ χερσίν ἔλονται 8. 372; σφαῖρ' ἀν' ἰθὺν περὶσσαντο Ib. 377; ὥστε σφαῖραν ἐκδεδέμενος τὸν λόγον Plat. Euthyd. 277 B; ραπτῆ σφ. (cf. δωδεκάσκυτος), Anth. P. 12. 44, cf. Nicom. Eiloid. 1. 25; ἡ διὰ τὴν σφαίρης ὀρχησθαι Ath. 14 D:—metaph., σφαῖραν ἀπέδειξε τὴν οὐσίαν, just like συστρογγύλλον (q. v.), Alex. Φαῖδρος 2. 3. On the game, v. Meineke ad Antiph. Inq. v.

2. any ball or globe, Parmen. ap. Plat. Soph. 244 E, etc.: a sphere, as a geom. figure, Tim. Loc. 95 E, etc.:—esp. the terrestrial globe, the earth, Strab. 96: an artificial globe, Hermesian. 88, Strab. 546: (the doctrine that the earth was spherical prob. first appears in Plat., v. Phaedo 97 D, and cf. εἰλω v):—also a star, σφ. πλανωμένη, opp. to σφ. ἀπλανής (a fixed star), Plut. 2. 1028 A.

3. a hollow sphere or globe: in the Ancient Physics, from the time of Anaximander, the earth was supposed to be the centre of a series of concentric spheres or globes revolving round it, one appropriated to the stars, another to the moon, another to the sun, the heavenly bodies being set therein like studs (cf. the Homeric οὐρανός):—this theory was worked out by the Pythagoreans, who imagined these spheres revolving round a central fire, and arranged after the intervals of the musical scale, Stob. Ecl. 1. p. 500, Plut. ap. Eus. P. E. 22 B sq., Cic. de Rep. 6. 18 (with the notes of Macrobi.), Grote's Plato 1. pp. 6, 13 sqq. This doctrine of revolving spheres was maintained by Eudoxus and other Greek astronomers, Arist. Metaph. 2. 8, 9-13, cf. de Cael. 2. 3 and 4, Meteor. 1. 4. 4., 2. 2, 6, Theophr. Ign. 4. V. Lewis' Astron. of Ancients, pp. 209 sq.

4. a weapon of boxers, prob. an iron ball, worn with padded covers (ἐπισφαῖρα) instead of boxing-gloves (ἱμάντες) in the σφαιρομαχία, Plat. Legg. 830 B, v. Wytténb. Plut. 2. 80 B.

5. αἱ σφ. τοῦ ὀφθαλμοῦ the eye balls, Arist. Probl. 31. 7. 6. σφ. θαλαττία a sea-urchin, Id. H. A. 9. 14, 2.

7. a pill, Archigen. in Medd. Vett. 161, etc.

σφαιρ-άρχης, ον, ὁ, president of the σφαιρομαχία, C. I. 4794.

σφαιρεὺς, εὺς, ὁ, a Spartan youth, between ἐφήβεια and manhood, Paus. 3. 14, 6, C. I. 1386, 1432:—prob. from his then beginning to use the boxing-gloves (σφαῖρα I. 4), or to play at foot-ball, cf. Müller Dor. 4. 5. § 2.

σφαιρηδόν, Adv. like a sphere, globe, or ball, ἦκε δέ μιν σφαιρηδόν ἐλίζμενος Il. 13. 204, cf. Anth. P. 6. 45, etc.

σφαιρίδιον [ρι], τό, Dim. of σφαῖρα, Eumath. 37 B, 45 A.

σφαιρίζω, fut. Att. ῶ: Lacon. φαιρίδω, Hesych. To play at ball, Plat. Theat. 146 A, Damoc. Incert. 1, Plut., etc.

II. Pass. to roll like a ball, πρὸς ἑδάφος Leo Diac. 83 D.

2. to expl. τυμπανίζουσι, Hesych.

σφαιρικός, ἡ, ὄν, globular, spherical, Plat. 2. 883 B, v. I. Arist. P. A. 4. 5. 35, Ptol., etc.:—Adv. —κώς, like a globe, spherically, Arist. Mund. 3. 5, Plut. 2. 404 F.

II. of or about a sphere, τὰ σφαιρικά the geometry of the sphere, Euclid. 2. of or about the celestial sphere, ὁ σφ. λόγος the doctrine of the spheres, Diod. 4. 27; so, τὰ σφαιρικά Anth. P. 11. 318, Eus. P. E. 98 C; ἡ τῶν σφ. ἀστρονομία, a work cited by Olympiod.; also ἡ —κή (sc. ἐπιστήμη), Iamb., Nicom.

III. ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη) = ἡ σφαιριστική, Ath. 14 C, 15 C.

σφαιρίον, τό, like σφαιρίδιον, Dim. of σφαῖρα, Theophr. II. P. 3. 7, 4, Ep. Plat. 312 D: a globe or ball of flowers, corymbus, Diosc. 2. 213.

II. a molecule, atom, Democ. ap. Arist. de An. 1. 4. 19.

III. a round ticket or token, entitling the bearer to a present specified upon it, Dio C. 61. 18.

IV. the end of the nose, Poll. 2. 80, Oribas.

σφαίρισις, ἡ, a playing at ball, Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 15.

σφαίρισμα, τό, = σφαίρισις, Eust. 1601. 63; σφαιρισμός, ὁ, Artemid. 4. 69.

σφαιριστήριον, τό, a ball-court, Theophr. Char. 5 (6).

σφαιριστής, οὐ, ὁ, a ball-player, Anth. P. 5. 214, Antig. Car. ap. Ath. 548 B.

σφαιριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for playing at ball, ἐπιμέλεια Arr. Epict. 2. 5, 20; ὁ σφαιριστικός a clever player Poll. 9. 107: ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη), skill in ball-play, Timocr. ap. Ath. 15 C, etc.

σφαιρίστρα, ἡ, = σφαιριστήριον, susp. l. in Plut. 2. 839 B; to be defended perhaps by the analogy of ἀνιδήθρα, ποτίστρα, etc.

σφαιρίτις κυπάρισσος, ἡ, a kind of cypress, so called from its globular fruit, Galen.

σφαιρο-γραῖα, ἡ, a delineation of the globe, Theophr. ad Autol. 3. 2.

σφαιρο-δρόμος, ον, coursing through the sphere (of heaven), Tzetz.

σφαιρο-ειδής, ἐς, ball-like, globular, spherical, Hipp. Aër. 289, Democ. ap. Arist. de An. 1. 2, 3, Plat. Tim. 33 B, 63 A, etc.; σφαιροειδές a rounded end (cf. σφαιρούς II), Xen. An. 5. 4, 12:—Adv. —δώς, Diog. L. 7. 158, etc.

II. τὸ σφ. a spheroid, Archimed.

σφαιρο-θεσία, ἡ, astronomical position, Schol. Arat. 147.

σφαιρο-κύλις, ἡ, motion of spheres, Caesario Quest. 36.

σφαιρομαχία, ἡ, a sparring-match with the σφαῖραι (σφαῖρα I. 4), Plat. Legg. 830 E.

2. to play at ball, Polyb. 16. 21, 6.

σφαιρομαχία, ἡ, a sparring-match with the σφαῖραι (σφαῖρα I. 4), Aristom. Διον. 3.

II. a game at ball, Poll. 3. 148, 150; and

—μάχια, τά, a Lacedaemonian game, Eust. 1601. 25, Schol. Od.

σφαιρομάχος, ὁ, one who spars with the σφαῖρα (I. 4), A. B. 602.

σφαιρο-μορφος, ον, globe-shaped, spherical, Ideler Phys. 2. 206.

σφαιρο-παίκτης, ον, ὁ, a player at ball, Gloss.: —παικτῆς, Suid.: —παικτικός, ἡ, ὄν, Walz Rhett. 5. 22.

σφαιρο-ποιός, ὄν, making globular or spherical, Gloss.: —ποιεῖν, to make so, Strab. 55, cf. Plut. 2. 355 A: —ποιτα, ἡ, Theon, etc.

σφαῖρος, ον, = σφαῖρα, the condition of the Universe (ὁ Κόσμος), when brought together by Eros, Emped. 168, 176.

σφαιρο-σύνθετος, ον, constructed in spherical form, Pind.

σφαῖρός, to make globular or spherical, v. Grote Plato 1. 41:—Pass. to be rounded, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 6, Diosc., etc.; στήθεα δ' ἐσφαῖρω his chest was round and arched, Theocr. 22. 46.

II. in Pass., also, of blunted weapons, ἀκόντια ἐσφαίρωμένα spears with buttons at the point, like our foils, Xen. Eq. 8, 10; opp. to λελογχωμένα, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 1, 17, cf. σφαιρωτός, σφαιροειδής.

σφαῖρωμα, τό, anything made round or globular: 1. the round weight, in steelyards, Arist. Mechan. 20, 2.

2. in pl. the buttocks, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 211.

3. a sphere or star, Manetho 5. 32, Or. Sib. 3. 88.

σφαιρών, ὄνος, ὁ, a round fishing-net, Opp. H. 3. 83.

σφαιρωσις, ἡ, a spherical shape, rotundity, Paul. Aeg. 6. 62.

σφαιρωτήρ, ὁ, a leathern thong, latchet, because cut from the leather in circles, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 184, LXX (Gen. 14. 23, but in Cod. Vat. σφαιρωτήρος).

II. a ball to ornament pillars, a knob, LXX (Ex. 25. 31).

σφαιρωτής, οὐ, ὁ, one who makes round, Synes. H. 5. 17.

σφαιρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, rounded, Opp. C. 2. 92.

II. with a ball or button at the end, like σφαιρωμένος, Xen. Eq. 8, 10.

σφακέλιζω, to suffer from σφάκελος, to be gangrened, mortify, ἐσφακέλιζε τε τὸ δαστέον καὶ ὁ μύρδος ἐσάπη Hdt. 3. 66; σφακέλιαντος τοῦ μύρδος καὶ σαπέντος Id. 6. 136, cf. Plat. Tim. 74 B, 84 B, Arist. H. A. 3. 13, 2; also in Pass., ἐσφακέλισθη ὁ ἐγκέφαλος Hipp. Aph. 1260, cf. 463. 10.

2. of the effect of severe cold on single limbs, to be frost-bitten, Dion. H. Epit. 12. 8.

3. of plants and trees, to be blighted, Arist. de Juvent. 6, 3, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 4, etc.

II. generally, to have spasms or convulsions, like σφαδάω, ἀπορεῖν καὶ σφ. τῷ δεινῷ Cratin. Incert. 48, cf. Pherecr. Kpan. 1.

σφακέλισμός, ὁ, =sq., δαστέων Hipp. Art. 799; τοῦ ἐγκεφάλου Id. 463. 7; cf. Arist. P. A. 3. 9, 16; of plants, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 12, etc.

σφακέλος [α], ὁ, gangrene, mortification, sphacelus, or, of bones, caries, Hipp. Aph. 1261: τοῦ ἐγκεφάλου Id. Aër. 287: the technical word is γάγγραινα, cf. Galen. 2. 263.

2. generally, a spasm, convulsion, like σφαδασμός, Aesch. Pr. 878; κατὰ δ' ἐγκέφαλον πηδᾷ σφ. Eur. Hipp. 1353: metaph., σφ. ἀνέμων the convulsive fury of winds, Aesch. Pr. 1046.

σφακέλωδης, es, like gangrene, Archig. ap. Galen. 3. 263.

σφάκος, ὁ, the plant sage, Lat. salvia, Cratin. Incert. 135, Eupol. Aἴγ. 1, Ar. Thesm. 486; still called ἐλεασφάκι in Greece, v. Schneid. Ind.

Theophr., cf. ἐλεασφάκος, φασκομηλία, σφάγνος.

II. a kind of tree-moss, found on oaks, Plin. 24. 17; also written sphagnos, Ibid. and 12. 50; φάσκον in Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 6; φάσκος in Hesych.

σφάκτης (al. —τής), ον, ὁ, a slayer, murderer, Zenob. Prov. 3. 94.

σφακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for slaughtering, μάχαιρα Zonar. Lex.

σφακτός, ἡ, ὄν, slain, slaughtered, δαῖς Eur. Hec. 1077.

σφάκτρια, fem. of σφάκτης, a priestess, ap. Suid.; v. Jac. Anth. P. 594.

σφάκτρον, τό, (σφάξω) a tax paid for victims, Poll. 10. 97.

σφάκωδης, es, (εἶδος) abounding in sage, Hesych.

σφάλαξ, ακος, ὁ, v. sub σπλάξ.

σφαλάσσω, to sting, scratch, Hesych.

σφαλερόν-νητος, ον, dangerous to swim, ποταμός Poll. 3. 103.

σφαλερός, ὁ, ὄν, (σφάλω) likely to make one stumble or trip: metaph. slippery, perilous, dangerous, Lat. lubricus, τυραννίς χρήμα σφαλερόν Hdt. 3. 53; τῶν γυναικῶν .. τὴν σφαλερωτέτην σεσωτῆ Id. 7. 16, 1; σφαλερόν ἡγεμόν θρασύς Eur. Supp. 505; τοῦτο δέ γ' ἐστὶν τὸ καλὸν σφαλερόν Id. I. A. 22; βυστὰ .. ἐπὶ παντὶ σφαλερὰ κείται Id. Fr. 908; πάντων σφαλερώτατον, of future events, Thuc. 4. 62, cf. Hipp. Aph. 1244; of poems, Plat. Legg. 810 B; σφ. τόπος a place where the symptoms are dangerous, Hipp. Progn. 44:—σφαλερόν [ἐστὶ], c. inf.,

Plat. Rep. 450 E, Legg. 688 B; σφ. τὸ ἐπιχειρῆσαι Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 2. II. (σφάλλονται) ready to fall, tottering, reeling, staggering, κῶλα Aesch. Eum. 371; ῥύμα Soph. Aj. 159; σφ. πρὸς ἵγνιαν ἔξισ uncertain in point of health, Plat. Rep. 404 A. III. of persons, where the sense often fluctuates between I and II, ἔχνεσι σφαλεροί Nic. Al. 189, cf. 800; σφ. σύμμοχοι tottering, uncertain, Dem. 11. 3; προστάτης σφ. Poëta ap. Stob. t. 43. 3.—Adv. -ρως, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 601, Isocr. 104 A.

σφαλερότης, ἡ, delusiveness, uncertainty, Byz.

σφαλίξω, to felter, Hesych., Phot.

σφαλίξω, to shut up, close, τὰ λουτρά, τὸ στόμα, Byz.

σφαλλός or σφαλός, ὁ, a round leaden plate, which was thrown by a strap attached to a ring, a variety of the δίσκος, Hesych., Poll. 8. 72.

II. a round block of wood with two holes for the feet, a pair of stocks, Epich. ap. Ath. 36 D (vulg. σφάκελος), Hesych., Poll.: cf. σφέλας.

σφάλλω: fut. σφάλλω, Thuc. 7. 67, Plat.: aor. 1 σφῆλα, Ep. σφῆλα Od. 17. 464, Dor. σφάλα Pind. O. 2. 145: pf. σφαλκα Polyb.:—Pass., fut. σφάλλωμαι Soph. Tr. 719, 1113, Thuc., etc.; often in med. form σφάλλομαι Soph. Fr. 513, Xen. Synop. 2. 26: aor. σφάλην [ᾗ] Hdt. and Att.; σφάλην only in Galen.: pf. σφαλμαι Eur. Andr. 897, Plat.: plupf. σφαλοτο Thuc. 7. 47.—The aor. 2 act. and med., σφάλομαι, -όμεν, used by very late writers, has been introduced by copyists into Thuc. 1. 140., 5. 110., 6. 23, etc. (From √σφαλ come also σφάλμα, σφαλ-ερός, ἀσφαλ-ής, also σφαλ-ός (ἐσφαλ-ός), ἐρί-σφαλ-ος: cf. Skt. sphal, sphul, sphul-āmi, sphul-āmi (vacillo, concutio); Lat. fall-o, fall-ax, etc.; O. H. G. fall-en (fall-en, fehlen; to fall, fail); the s being dropped, as in φηλός, φηλητής, φηλός, Lat. funda = σφενδόνη, fungus = σφύγγος.) To make to fall, throw down, overthrow, properly by tripping up (pedes fallere, Liv. 21. 36), to trip up in wrestling, οὐτ' Ὀδυσσεύς δύνατο σφῆλαι οὐδεῖ τε πέλασσαι Il. 23. 719; οὐδ' ἀρα μιν σφῆλαι βέλος Od. 17. 464; σφ. ἔκτορα Pind. O. 2. 145; ἀλλὰ λωας σφάλλοντι παλαίσμασι Theocrit. 24. 110; σφ. ἵππους Eur. Hipp. 1232; σφ. γόνυν Τινός Id. Heracl. 129; σφ. τινὰ γυνή Eur. Rh. 3. 1310; ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν Id. 14. 23; ἀί ποῖος σφ. σώματα Xen. Cyr. 8. 10, cf. 1. 3. 10.—σφ. ναῦς τὸ θῆναι her on her beam-ends, Plut. Them. 14, Polyae. 3. 11, 13; —ἵππος σφ. τὸν ἀναβάτην θῆναι him, Xen. Eq. 3. 9.—Pass. to be tripped up, Φρυνίχου παλαίσμασιν Ar. Ran. 689; of a drunken man, σφαλλόμενος προσέρχεται reeling, staggering, Id. Vesp. 1324; σφ. ὑπὸ οἴνου Xen. Lac. 5. 7; σφ. ἵππος Plut. Philop. 18; σφ. ἵππους ἱσθαι, Xen. Eq. 7. 7.

II. generally, to cause to fall, overthrow, defeat, βία σφαλλεῖ καὶ μεγάλας Xen. P. 8. 19; ἀνθρώπων κακῶν ὁμολογία σφ. τινὰ Hdt. 7. 16; σμικροὶ λόγοι ἐσφῆλαν ἥδη καὶ κατάρθωσαν Βροτούς Soph. El. 416; σφάλλω . . ὅσοι φρονοῦσι μέγα Eur. Hipp. 6; ὀργή πλείστα σφ. Βροτούς Id. Fr. 31; ἡ καταφρόνησις, ἡ ἀπειρία σφ. τινὰ Thuc. 1. 122., 2. 87; absol., ἀτρέκεις ἐπιτηδεύσεις σφ. μάλλον ἢ τέρπουσι Eur. Hipp. 261;—also of things, ἀμαρτία σφ. σωτηρίαν Soph. Fr. 204; δεινὰ τῶν σφ. δόμους Eur. Med. 108; σφ. τὰς πόλεις Thuc. 3. 37, etc.; σφ. δίκαν Eur. Andr. 780;—σφάλλων, name of a throw of the dice, Enbul. Κυβ. 2. 5.—Pass. to be overthrown, to fall, fail, be undone, become helpless, persons falling from high fortunes, σφαλεῖς γὰρ οὐδεὶς ἐββουλεύσθαι δοκεῖ Aesch. Fr. 258, Soph. Tr. 297, 719, Eur., etc.; ἦν σφαλῇ ἡ Ἑλλάς Hdt. 7. 168; ἦν ἀρα τι σφαλλόμεθα, opp. to κατορθοῦν or κατορθοῦσθαι, Thuc. 1. 140, Ar. Ran. 736, Pl. 351; ἀφαλλόμενος ἐπαορῶν Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 6; ταῖς τύχαις σφαλλόμεσθα Thuc. 2. 87, cf. 43; ὑπὸ νύσαν, ἔρωτος, μῆθης ἐσφαλμένος Plat. Rep. 396 D; ὑπὸ χρόνων σφ. to suffer from length of time, Id. Legg. 769 C:—c. dat. modi, σφάλλασθαι ἀξιώχρεω δύναμι Thuc. 6. 10; ταῖς ἡγῶσι Id. 7. 61; τοῖς ὅλοις Polyb. 1. 43, 8.—with a Prep., ἐν τῇ μάχῃ Xen. Hell. 7. 2, cf. Hdt. 7. 50, 1; ἐν τοῖς λόγοις Plat. Gorg. 461 D; περὶ τι Id. Rep. 451 A; περὶ τινος Plat. 2. 164 C; and with a neut. Adj., ἐν μέγα σφαλλεσθαι Plat. Legg. 648 E:—so, ἐν τοῖς δικάσαις, κοῦκ ἔμοι, τὸ δ' ἐσφαλῇ τὴν mishap took place by means of . . , Soph. Aj. 1136; οὐ τι μὴ σφαλῶ ἡ ἐν σοὶ I shall not fail in thy business, Id. Tr. 621.

III. to baffle, foil, balk, disappoint, frustrate, of an oracle, Hdt. 7. 142; θεὰ σφ. τινὰ Soph. Aj. 452, cf. Eur. Alc. 34, Andr. 223; ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ τὴν πόλιν σφ. Aeschin. 71. 20:—Pass. to err, go wrong, be mistaken, κατὰ τι Hdt. 7. 52, Soph. El. 1451, Eur. I. A. 1541, Plat., etc.; μὴν ἐσφαλμῇ; am I mistaken? Eur. Andr. 896; ἡ ψυχὴ πολλὰ ἀφάλλαται Isocr. 9 B; γνώμη σφαλόντες Thuc. 4. 18; σφ. διανοία Plat. Soph. 229 C; so, σφ. τὴν γνώμην, τὸν λογισμὸν Clearch. ap. Ath. 590 C, Plut. Sull. 15.

2. the Pass. is also used in Att. c. gen. rei, to be balked of or foiled in a thing, ἡ καὶ πατήρ τι σφάλλεται βουλευμάτων; Aesch. Eum. 717; γάμου, δόξης, τύχης Eur. Or. 1078, Med. 1010, Phoen. 758; τῆς δόξης Thuc. 4. 85; τοῦ ἀρχήματος Id. 7. 66, cf. 5. 110; οὐκ ἐσφαλται τῆς ἀληθείας Plat. Crat. 436 C; also, σφάλλασθαι ἀνδρὸς to lose him, Soph. Tr. 1113; τοῦ πάντος Plat. Brut. 20:—σφαλλεῖν τινὰ ἀπ' ἐλπίδος to balk him of his hope, Luc. Dem. Enc. 29.

σφάλμα, τό, a trip, stumble, false step, Anth. P. 7. 634, Manetho 4. 289. II. metaph., 1. a fall, failure, defeat, Hdt. 7. 6., 9. 9, Thuc. 5. 14, etc.; σφάλματα ποιεῖν to cause losses, Plat. Polit. 298 B. 2. a fault, failing, error, Hdt. 1. 207., 7. 10, 6; τὰ πρόσθε σφ. Eur. Andr. 54, Supp. 416, cf. Plat. Theaet. 167 E, Rep. 487 B.

σφαλμάω, or -έω, = σφάλλωμαι, Polyb. 35. 5, 2.—Hesych. explains σφαλμάω by σκιρτάω, σφαδάζω.

σφάλος, ὁ, v. σφαλλός.

σφάλτης, οὐ, ὁ, one who trips up or throws down, Lyc. 207.

σφάζε, σφαγός, = σφαγή II, Schol. Eur. Hec. 566; elsewh. only in compos., διασφάζε, etc., Lob. Paral. 97.

II. σφάζε, σφάκος, Dor. for σφήξ.

σφάρυγμαι, Dep. to burst with a noise, to crackle, sputter, as liquids when thrown upon the fire, βίβας σφαραγέοντο the roots of the eye cracked or hissed (when Ulysses burnt them with the hot stake), Od. 9. 390.

II. to groan with fullness, to be full even to bursting, οὐάτα γὰρ σφαραγέοντο 9. 440. Cf. σφάραγος.

σφάρυγξω, to stir up with noise and bustle, σὺν δ' ἀνεμοῖς ἐνοσίν τε κόνιν τ' ἐσφαράγισον Hes. Th. 706.

σφάραγος, ὁ, a bursting with a noise.—This word is cited in Gramm., but only occurs in the derivs. σφαραγέομαι, -ίζω, and the compds. βαρυ-, ἐρι-σφάραγος. (The Root is found in Skt. sphurj, sphurj-āmi (tono), vishpurj (strepo): Lith. spragu (crepare):—it is difficult not to refer σπαργάω, σφριγάω to the same Root, cf. σφαραγέομαι II.)

σφάς and σφάς, acc. of σφεῖς, q. v.: but σφάς [ᾗ], acc. fem. of σφός.

σφάττω, later Att. for σφάξω, impf. ἐσφαττον:—no pres. σφάσω occurs.

σφε, with apostroph. σφ, acc. masc. and fem. of σφεῖς, = αὐτοῦς, αὐτάς, them, Il. 19. 256, Simon. 98, Pind. P. 5. 115, Aesch. Theb. 630, 788, 864, Soph. O. T. 1505, O. C. 605, 1669, and late Poets; once in Hdt. (7. 170, with v. l. σφέας); never in Com. (for Ar. Eq. 1020 is a burlesque oracle), nor in Prose.

2. as acc. dual, = αὐτῶ, αὐτῇ, Il. 11. 111, Od. 8. 271., 21. 192, 206.

3. neut. acc. pl. = αὐτά, Theocr. 15. 80.

II. in Attic Poets also as acc. sing. of ἔ, = αὐτόν, αὐτήν, him, her, Aesch. Pr. 9, Theb. 469, al., Soph. O. T. 761, O. C. 40, Ant. 44, Ph. 200, al., Eur., cf. Valck. Hipp. 1253; so also in Pind. I. 6 (5). 108, and later Poets; also in Hdt. 3. 52, 53. (V. σφεῖς, οὐ.)

σφέα, σφέας, v. sub σφεῖς.

σφεδάνος, ἡ, ὄν, = σφοδρός, vehement, violent, στάσιες Xenophon. 1. 23; γένους λέοντος Anth. P. 11. 219; κάρηνον Nic. Th. 642.

II. in Hom. only as Adv. eagerly, σφεδανὸν Δαναοῖσι κελεύων Il. 11. 165., 16. 372; σφεδανὸν ἐφ' ἑγχεί 21. 542 (where Heyne, with Aristarch., wrote σφεδανῶν, from σφεδανῶν, raging, cf. Theognost. Can. 12, Hesych.; but v. Spitzn. ad h. l. et ad II. 165).

σφεῖς (prob. from σφεῖς, cf. οὐ):—masc. and fem. pl. of the personal Pron. of 3rd person, they, = αὐτοί, Hdt. 7. 168, Thuc. 5. 46, Plat., etc.:—the unconstr. form σφέες is never found, Dind. praef. Hdt. p. xx:—the obl. cases only are used by Hom.

2. Gen. σφέων, in Hom. of course a monosyll., and sometimes enclitic, Il. 18. 311, Od. C. 134; poet. σφέων only in Il., and always in phrase ὥσαν ἀπὸ σφέων, 4. 535: 5. 626, etc.: Att. σφῶν, also in Hom. in the phrase σφῶν αὐτῶν, Il. 12. 155., 19. 302.

3. Dat. σφει (-ν), Il. 7. 453., 22. 288; σφείων Aesch. Tr. 481, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 5, and often in late Prose; more common in the apoc. forms σφει, σφιν, Hom., Hdt., etc.; in Att. Poets always σφιν (σφιν is restored by Elmsl. in Soph. O. C. 421); sometimes elided σφ', Il. 3. 300., 8. 4, etc.:—properly enclit., but σφιν δ' αὐτοῖς Hes. Op. 56 (as cited by ap. Apoll. de Pron. 125):—the use of σφει, σφιν as dat. sing. for ὁ is rare, h. Hom. 18. 19., 30. 9, Aesch. Pers. 759, Soph. O. C. 1490, v. Lob. Aj. 801; (in Od. 15. 524, σφιν should with Voss be referred to all the suitors, and in Hes. Sc. 113, to Ares and Cycnus).

4. Acc. σφέας Hom. and Hdt., mostly enclit., and then always to be pronounced as one long syllable, as is proved by Od. 8. 315; for where a short syll. is wanted, σφῆς is now restored from the MSS.: when accentuated in Hom. it is a dissyll., Il. 12. 43, Od. 12. 225, etc., (so that in Od. 8. 480., 13. 276, the accent should be taken off): Ep. σφέας (or σφέας) Od. 13. 213: Att. σφας (enclit.) or, when a long syll. is required, σφᾶς, Aesch. Fr. 128, Soph. O. T. 1470, 1508, O. C. 486, Ant. 128, Eur., apoc. σφε (v. sub voce):—neut. σφέα (v. infr. III. 1).

II. Rare dialectic forms:—Lacon. dat. φιν, E. M. 702. 41; used also by late Ep., Call. Dian. 125, 213, Fr. 183, and Nic.: Acol. dat. and acc. σφει, σφει, Sappho 48, Alcae. 69; Syrac. dat. and acc. φιν, ψε, Sophron ap. Apoll. de Pron. 386, 388, Theocr. 4. 3.—For the dual v. σφαέ.

III. Usage:—in Hom. this Pron. is always personal, and therefore he uses no neut.; in Od. 9. 70., 10. 355, indeed, it refers to a thing, which however is a feminine noun; but in Ion. Prose occurs the neut. pl. σφέα, Hdt. 1. 46, 89., 2. 119., 3. 53 (Mss. σφέα), 7. 50; cf. σφε 3.

2. this Pron. is used both for the demonstr. αὐτοί, they, and for the reflex. αὐτῶν, etc., themselves;—as early as Hom. the notion is often strengthened, σφῶν αὐτῶν, v. supr.; σφέας αὐτοῦς Od. 12. 225; σφᾶς αὐτοῖς Hes. Th. 34; σφᾶς αὐτᾶς Hipp. 996 B (which is prob. corrupt), v. Thom. M. p. 826; it sometimes stands for ἀλλήλους, Hes. Sc. 403, cf. Xen. Lac. 1. 5; παρὰ σφιν ἐκάστω, rare phrase for παρὰ σφεων ἐκάστω, Il. 5. 195.

3. we must here remark a rare usage of σφεῖς for 2nd pers. pl., μετὰ σφείων for μετ' ὑμῖν, 10. 398; so also in Hes. Op. 56 σφιν αὐτοῖς for ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς; σφέας for ὑμᾶς in Hdt. 3. 71 (but with v. l. σφέα).

4. in late writers also of the 1st pers. (cf. σφέτερος, σφώτερος, ἐός), ἡμῖν ἐνὶ σφίσι Ap. Rh. 2. 1278; σφᾶς αὐτοῖς for ἡμᾶς αὐτοῖς, Clem. Al. 170; censured by Luc. Soloecc. 8, 9.

σφέκλον, τό, the Lat. speculum, Jo. Philop.

σφέλας, τό, a footstool, Od. 18. 394; Ep. pl. σφέλα Od. 17. 231; dat. σφέλαι Ap. Rh. 3. 1169.

II. the pedestal of a statue, Inscr. Del. in C. I. 10.

III. a hollow block of wood, for putting anything into, Nic. Th. 644.

σφέλημα, τό, the blossom of the holm-oak (πρίνος), Hesych.

σφενδαμίνος, ἡ, ὄν, of maple wood, τράπεζα Cratin. Inscr. 9; metaph. for tough, stout, 'hearts of oak,' Ar. Ach. 181; cf. πρίνινος.

σφένδαμνος, ἡ, the maple, Lat. acer, Theophr. H. P. 3. 3, 1, etc.

σφενδικίζω, = σφενδονάω, Luc. Pseudol. 24; but dub.

σφενδοβολόν, τό, a kind of catapult; σφενδοβολιστής, οὐ, ὁ, Byz.

σφενδονάω, to sling, to use the sling, Thuc. 2. 81, Xen. An. 3. 3, 7, 15, etc.; σφ. τοῖς λίθοις lb. 17; ἐν τῷ σφενδονᾷ ἡ χεὶρ γίνεταί κέντρον Arist. Mechan. 12, 3.

2. to strike by slinging, ὁπρία Greg. Naz.; τὰς αὐρας Babr. 26. 5:—metaph., ἐντερ' ἀλλ' καὶ σικλίῳ σφ.

Axionic. Χαλκ. 2.

II. *to throw as from a sling*, LXX (1 Regg. 25. 29):—Pass., ἐκ κλιμάκων σφενδονάτω χωρὶς ἀλλήλων μέλη Eur. Phoen. 1183, cf. Heliod. 10. 30. 2. *to move like a swing*, *to swing to and fro*, ὁπλισμα .. διαφέρων σφενδονάτω Eur. Supp. 715.

σφενδονέω, later form of σφενδονάω, Strab. 734 (perh. f. l.), Tzetz.

σφενδόνη, *a sling*, Lat. *funda*, being a strip of leather broad in the middle and narrow at each end, ll. 13. 600 (where it is used as a *bondage*), Archil. 3, Eur. Phoen. 1142, Ar. Av. 1185, Thuc. 4. 32; σφενδόνη οὐκ ἂν ἐφίκοιμην αὐτὸς could not reach it *with a sling*, Antiph. 'App. γον. 1. 19. 2. *metaph.*, σφενδὼνας ἀπ' ἐμῆτρον with well-measured *throw*, as from a sling, Aesch. Ag. 1010. III. *anything of like shape*:

1. *a sling for a disabled arm*, Hipp. Art. 793, v. ll. l. c.:—also *a band round the middle*, Lat. *subligaculum*, Hipp. 656, 29. 687. 54. 2. *a headband worn by women, broad in front*, Poll. 5. 96, Eust.; v. Winckelm. Gesch. d. Kunst 3. 2, § 13. 3. *the hoop of a ring in which the stone was set as in a sling*, esp. *the outer or broader part round the stone*, as in Lat. *funda for pala annuli*, Eur. Hipp. 862, Plat. Rep. 359 E sq., Arist. Phys. 3. 6, 10; cf. Ruhnk. Tim. 4. *the white of the eye*, Poll. 2. 70. 5. *a strip-shaped travelling map*, like the Tabula Peutingeriana. 6. *like funda, an elliptical arch, a vaulted way*, Nicet. Ann. 153 A, 200 A, Malal.

III. *the stone or bullet of the sling*, Xen. An. 3. 4, 4., 5. 2, 14, etc.; τοιαύταις σφ., of hailstones, Ar. Nub. 1125. (σφενδόνη is the Lat. *funda*, the σ being lost, as in σφάλω, fallo:—Curt. connects it with σφαδ-άζω, σφεδ-ανός, σφοδ-ρός, and σφόνδ-υλος, the common notion being that of *whirling round*.)

σφενδονήδον, Adv. *like a sling*, Schol. Il. 11. 165, E. M. s. v. σφεδανόν. σφενδονήσις, ἡ, *a slinging, the art thereof*, Hipp. Fract. 751, Plat. Legg. 794 C.

σφενδονήτης, οὐ, ὁ, *a slinger*, Hdt. 7. 158, Thuc. 6. 22, Plat. Criti. 119 B.

σφενδονητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for slinging*, εὐστοχία Schol. Lyc. 633:—ἡ-κή (sc. τέχνη), *the art of slinging*, Plat. Lach. 193 B.

σφενδονίζομαι, Pass. *to wear a tiara* (v. σφενδόνη II. 2), Byz.

σφενδονιστής, -ίτης, freq. v. ll. for σφενδονήτης.

σφενδονίστρα, ἡ, = σφενδόνη, Melet. in Anecd. Oxon. 3. 114.

σφενδο-ειδής, ἔς, *sling-shaped*, Agathem. 1. p. 2 Huds.

σφέος (or σφέος), -εῖ, Dor. -εἰ, -εον, poet. for σφός, σφέτερος, *your*, σφεᾶ δάματα Ar. Rh. 1. 849, cf. 872. 2. = σός, *thine*, Alcman 38.

3. *his, her*, σφέας ἔειξε χῶρας Ibid.

σφετερίζω, fut. σω or ξω (v. infr.):—*to make one's own, appropriate, usurp*, εἰδὲ μοῦδος ἀλλοτρίους σφετερίζη τις Plat. Legg. 843 D; τὰ πράγματα κατὰ τὴν πόλιν λοφετέριαν lb. 715 A:—Pass., τῆς ἐσφετερισμένης ἀρχῆς App. Hann. 45. II. more commonly as Dep. σφετερίζομαι, σφετερίζεσθαι, *to appropriate* Aesch. Supp. 39, cf. Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 36, Dem. 882. 12; σφ. τι ἀλλοτρίων Arist. Probl. 29. 14; τι τῶν πέλας Polyb. 2. 19, 4; ὅλον τὸν ἀκροατὴν σφετερισάμενος Luc. Calumn. 8; pf. pass. in same sense, Dion. H. 10. 32, cf. Dio C. 50. 1.

σφετερισμός, ὁ, *appropriation*, ἐπὶ σφετερισμῷ ἐαυτοῦ for one's own use and advantage, Arist. Rhet. 1. 13, 10:—also σφετερίσις, ἡ, Byz. σφετεριστής, ὁ, *an appropriator*, opp. to ἐπίτροπος, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 33. σφέτερος, α, ον, possessive Adj. of the 3rd pers. pl. σφέης, *their own*, *their*, Lat. *suus*, Hom., Hes., Pind., Aesch.; strengthd., αὐτῶν σφετέρησιν ἀπασθάλισιν Od. 1. 7;—rare in Com., Ar. Ran. 1464, Fr. 128;—in Prose, the gen. ἐαυτῶν is commonly used for it, but σφέτερος also occurs, Thuc. 3. 95, 7. 1; τὰ σφέτερα *their own property*, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 12 (as in Od. 1. 24, al.); or *their interests*, Thuc. 2. 20; ὅσοι τὰ σφ. φρονούσιν Id. 3. 68, cf. Xen. Hell. 7. 5, 5; τὸ σφ. φέρων *their own feelings*, Thuc. 6. 36; τὸ σφ. αὐτῶν *their own business*, Plat. Soph. 243 A; τὸ σφ. αὐτῶν *their own proper interest*, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 18; ἀπὸ τῆς σφετέρας αὐτῶν (sc. χῶρας) Xen. Ath. 2. 5; οἱ σφέτεροι *their own people*, Thuc. 6. 71, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 18. 2. also of the 3rd pers. sing., *his or her own*, *his, her*, for ἐός, ὅς, Hec. Sc. 90, Pind. O. 13. 86, P. 4. 147, Aesch. Ag. 760, Pers. 900, and in later Prose, Arist. Mund. 6, 16, Polyb., etc.

II. in Poets sometimes also used of other persons: 1. of the 2nd pl., = ἐμέτερος, *your own*, *your*, Lat. *vester*, Il. 9. 327, Hes. Op. 2, Alcman. 37, Ar. Rh. 4. 1327, Anth. P. 9. 134; cf. σφέϊς III. 3. 2. of the 2nd sing., = σός, *thine own*, *thus*, only in Theoc. 22. 67. 3. of the 1st sing., = ἐμός, *mine own*, *meus*, Id. 25. 163, Ar. Rh. 4. 1353. 4. also of the 1st pl., = ἡμέτερος, *our own*, *our*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 10, Polyb. 11. 5, 3., 31, 6, App., etc.—Cf. σφός.

(Cf. Lat. *vester*; and v. sub ὄν, σφε, σφέϊς.)

σφέων, Ep. and Ion. gen. of σφέϊς:—σφῆ, dat. fem. of σφός.

σφήκεα, ἡ, *Wasp-land*, old name of Cyprus, Lyc. 447, Hesych.

σφήκειον, τό, *an insect that stings like a wasp*, Nic. Th. 738.

σφήκιᾶ (not σφήκία), ἡ, *a wasp's nest*, Soph. Fr. 856, Eur. Cycl. 475, Ar. Vesp. 224, al.; σφήκιᾶ ἐχθράν, opp. to ἐσμός φίλων, Plut. 2. 96 B.

σφήκισκος, οὐ, ὁ, = σφήκισκος II. Pherecr. Incert. 54. II. a verse divided by caesura into equal halves, Draco 141, 142.

σφήκιον, τό, *a cell in a wasp's nest*, as κελὶον in that of bees, Arist. H. A. 9. 41, 6, al., Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 7, Acl. N. A. 4. 39. II. Dim. of σφήξ, Epiphan.

σφήκισκος, ὁ, *a piece of wood pointed like a wasp's tail, a pointed stick or stake*, elsewhere σκόλοψ, Ar. Pl. 301. II. in the lusc. from the temple of Athena Polias (C. I. 160. 81), σφήκισκοι are mentioned with ἱμάντες as *timbers for the roof*; so σφήκισκοι and σπρωτῆρες are mentioned together in Polyb. 5. 59, 6. Böckh. l. c. p. 281 believes that σφήκισκοι are the long timbers or rafters, on which are laid the ἱμάντες and σπρωτῆρες: cf. σφήκίς, σφήξ II.

III. in Arist. Fr. 430, σφήκισκος seems to be a projecting stone over the entrance-door

of the δικαστήριον, painted so as to distinguish each court, v. Böckh. ib. p. 341.

σφήκισμός, ὁ, *an imitation of the hum of a wasp on the flute*, Hesych. σφήκο-ειδής, ἔς, = σφήκωδης, Schol. Nic. Th. 816; also σφήκιωδης, ἔς, Epiphan.—Cf. σφήκωδης.

σφήκός, ὁ, = σφήκωδης I, Soph. Fr. 27. II. = σφήκωμα II, Hesych. σφήκω, fut. ὠσω, (σφήξ) *to make like a wasp*, i. e. *to pinch in at the waist*, *to bind tightly*, Phrya. ap. Phot.; σφ. τὸ ὄλον σώμα Heliod. 10. 31; χεῖρας Anth. Plan. 195; δέσμιον σφ. τινα Nonn. D. 1. 192; τοὺς κορακίνοὺς Acl. N. A. 13. 17; aor. med. σφήκωσται Nonn. D. 15. 147. II. used by Hom. once in Pass., πλοχμοὶ θ', οἱ χρυσῷ τε καὶ ἀργύρῳ ἐσφήκωντο braids of hair, which were bound tightly, Il. 17. 52; κόμη ἐσφήκωμένη Poll. 2. 25; σφήκούμενος *one binding up his hair*, Philo 2. 479; δεῖρην ἐσφήκωται he is narrow in the neck, Nic. Th. 289; θυρίδες εὐ καὶ καλῶς ἐσφήκωμέναι well-closed window-shutters, Aristid. 1. 348; so, καλύμματα ἐσφήκ. Anacr. 20. 3.—σφήκωδης is often confounded with σφήνω, as in Arat. 526, cf. 441.—Cf. διασφήκωμαι.

σφήκωδης, ἔς, contr. for σφήκοειδής, *wasp-like*, Schol. Nic. Al. 183; pinched in at the waist like a wasp, Ar. Pl. 561 sq. II. στίχως σφήκωδης a wasp-like verse, with a time wanting in the middle, Hephaest. 182, v. Butt. Schol. Od. 10. 60; so, τὸ σφήκοειδές Eust. 641, 31.

σφήκωμα, τό, *the point of a helmet where the plume is fixed in, ἐλόςφω* σφ. Soph. Fr. 314, cf. Ar. Pax 1216. II. = σφήνιος II, Diosc., Paul. Aeg.

σφήνω, ὁ, *a wasp's nest*, prob. 1. for σφήκωνεύς, Arist. H. A. 9. 41, 5. σφήλαι, σφήλεν, v. sub σφάλω.

σφήλος, ἡ, ὄν, *easily moved*, Hesych., who also cites its oppo., ἀσφῆλος, = ἀσφάλος: in use we have only the compd. ἐρίσφῆλος.

σφήν, σφήνως, ὁ, *a wedge*, Ar. Ran. 801, etc.;—used as an instrument of torture, Aesch. Pr. 64, Plut. 2. 498 D, Joseph. Macc. 8. 13, al.

σφήνιον, τό, Dim. of σφήν, Oribas. p. 10 Mai, Hesych., Suid. σφήνεις, ἔως, ὁ, *a sea-fish*, a kind of mullet, prob. from its wedgelike shape, Euthyd. ap. Ath. 307 B.

σφήνισκος, ὁ, Dim. of σφήν, Hipp. Mochl. 863, Moschop. and Prod. ad Hes. Op. 421 (425). II. a wedge-shaped bandage, Paul. Aeg.

III. a mathematical solid of three unequal dimensions, with v. 1. σφήκισκος, Hero and Nicom. Ar.

σφήνο-ειδής, ἔς, *wedge-shaped*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 6, 8, Oribas.

σφήνο-κέφαλος, ον, *with wedge-shaped or peaked head*, Strab. 70.

σφήνο-πάλαν, ὠνος, ὁ, *with wedge-shaped or peaked beard*, as Hermes is represented, Artemid. 2. 42, cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 379:—in Comedy old men were thus represented, Luc. Ep. Sat. 24.

σφήνω, *to cleave with a wedge*, Geop. 17. 19, 4:—Pass. *to be so cloven*, Arist. Mechan. 17, 2; κλίνη χρυσῷ ἐσφηνωμένη inlaid (?), Luc. Asin. 53. 2. Pass. *to be wedged in*, εἰς τὸ μέσον Polyb. 27. 9, 4, cf. Arat. 526. 3. *to wedge up, close up, τὴν ὄπην* Geop. 9. 10, 4, cf. Schol. Ar. Ach. 463:—Med., σφήνον τὸ πρὸς τὸν ὄφθαλμον close the vestibule, Anth. P. 5. 41:—Pass., Diosc. 5. 40; σφηνωθεὶς ἀπέθανεν of obstruction, Anon. ap. Suid.—Cf. σφήκω.

II. *to torture, rack* (v. σφήν II), Plut. 2. 498 D.

σφήνωσις, ἡ, *the use of the wedge*, Hipp. Fract. 773, Oribas. 2. *a wedging or closing up, τοῦ πνεύματος* Plut. 2. 127 D, cf. 654 A, So6 C: difficult passage, of calculi, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 3: obstruction, τῶν πόρων, etc., Alex. Trall., etc.

σφήξ, σφήκος, Dor. σφᾶξ, σφᾶκος (Theoc. 5. 29), ὁ, *a wasp*, σφήκες μέσον αἰδοῖαι Il. 12. 167; then in Hdt. 2. 92, Ar., etc.; called εἰνυδοί, from their making their nests by the road side, Il. 16. 259; on the different species, v. Arist. H. A. 9. 41, cf. 5. 20: proverb., μὴ πᾶς ἐγγεῖρς σφ. τὸν κοιμώμενον Anth. P. 7. 405, cf. 408. II. = σφήκισκος II, Pherecr. Incert. 54:—and also used for σφήν, Phot., E. M. (Curt. considers Lat. *vesp.* as nearest the orig. Root, so that the Gr. must have been *φέσπ-η*, lengthd. *φέσπ-ηξ*, with the loss of the 1st syll., and π being aspirated after σ (as in σφαδάζω σπάω, σφώγγος σπώγγος, etc.), σφήξ.)

Σφήντος, ὁ, *a deme of the Acamantian φυλῆ in Attica*, Strab. 397; Σφήντοι in or at Sphettos, Lys. 148. 32, Aeschin. 13. 43; Σφήντοθεν, from Sph., Plut. Thes. 13; Σφήντονδε to Sph., Steph. B.:—Σφήντιος, ὁ, a Sphettian, Ar. Nub. 156, Aeschin.; also as Adj., Σφ. ὄζος, proverbial, Ar. Pl. 720, cf. Ath. 67 D.

σφῆ, σφῆν, v. sub σφέϊς.

σφιγγαία, ἡ, *greed*, LXX (Sirach. 11. 18), perh. corrupt for σκνιφία.

II. a kind of ape, C. I. 6131 b, cf. Plin. 6. 34, al.

σφιγγίον, τό, *a bracelet, necklace*, Luc. Apol. 1.

σφιγγό-πους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, *with sphinxes' feet*, κλίνη Callix. ap. Ath. 107 A.

σφίγγω, fut. σφίγξω Anth. P. 12. 208: aor. ἐσφίγγα Alex. 'Aχ. 2. Anth., etc.:—Med., aor. ἐσφίγγαμην Hermesian. 81, Nonn.:—Pass., aor. ἐσφίγγην Anth. P. 6. 331, (ἀπ-) Hipp. 860 D: pf. ἐσφίγγαμιν Diou. H. 7. 72, Luc., inf. ἐσφίγγου or ἐσφίγγου, cited from Philostr. (Hence σφίγγε, σφίγγε-τήρ, σφίγγε-τός, σφίγγε-μα:—Curt. connects also φίμω and Lat. *fi-lum* (fig-lum), fig-o with this Root.) *To bind tight, bind fast*: 1. of the person or thing bound, σφ. πύδας, χεῖρας Batr. 71, 88; ἄρασσε μᾶλλον, σφίγγε Aesch. Pr. 58; σφίγγετ', ὁμαλλοῦται, τὰ δράγματα Theoc. 10. 44; κεκρύφαλοι σφ. τὴν τρίχα Anth. P. 5. 260; κρεμᾶ ἐαυτὴν σφίγγεσα ἐκ τοῦ τραχήλου Luc. Asin. 24; σφ. πύλας to skat close, Anth. P. 5. 294; σφ. τόκους to clutch, lb. 11. 289; σφ. τὴν φράσιν to straiten, abridge, Plut. 2. 1011 F, cf. Demetr. Phal. § 244; but, σφ. λόγον to have one's utterance stop, be tongue-tied, Plut. 2. 6 E:—Pass., ἐσφίγγετο πέπλος ἑωσθηρί Theoc. 7. 17; σ. ὑπὸ τοῦ βροχίου Diod. 12. 17; σφίγγεθαι χεῖρας Anth. Plan. 198; σφ. ἐράονται Id. P. 6. 331; οὐ κατὰ τοὺς σφήκας πόνυ ἐσφίγγενοι Luc. Musc. Enc. 3:—also in

Med., σφ. *πλοκάμους* to bind one's hair, Christod. Ecphr. 273; and just like the Act., Hermesian. 81, Nonn. 2. of the thing used in binding, *στραγγαλίδας ἐσφίγγετε* you tied knots fast, i. e. raised all sorts of difficulties, Pherecr. Aut. 12; σφ. *τὴν ἀγκύλην τῆς ἐμβάδος* Alex. 'Αχαις 2. σφίγγω σοὶς περὶ ποσσὶ πέδων Anth. P. 5. 179; *νεβρίδα στέρνοιαι* Nonn. D. 1. 36; *πέπλον ἐσφίγγω* Musae. 252; *σφιγγχέις στέφανος* Anth. P. 12. 135.

II. to bind or hold together, αἰθὴρ σφ. *περὶ κύκλον* πάντα Emped. 236; σφ. πάντα Plat. Tim. 58 A; ὁ ὤκεανός σφ. *τὴν οἰκουμένην* Arist. Mund. 3, 11; cf. Melinno ap. Stob. 87. 26, Anth. P. 5. 204, 20.

σφιγκτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, that which binds tight, a lace, band, Lat. *spinter*, or rather *spinter*, κόμας σφιγκτήρα .. *κεκρύφalon* σφ. Anth. P. 6. 206; σφ. *δεσμός* Nonn. D. 16. 391.

II. a muscle closing an aperture (such as the *sphincter ani*), which naturally remains in the state of contraction, Anth. P. 12. 7, Paul. Aeg., etc.

III. a Tarentine χιτών, prob. because laced tight to the body; cf. *συσφιγκτήρ*.

σφίγκτης, οὐ, ὁ, = κινάειος, Cratin. Incert. 89, Hesych.; — so *spintriae* in Tacit. and Suet.; the reason of the name being in σφιγκτήρ II.

σφιγκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. tight-bound, 1. of the person bound, Anth. P. 5. 230, 9. 641.

2. of the thing that binds, σφιγκτός *στεφάνων ἀμφὶ κόμαις* μίτος Anth. P. 5. 175; σφ. *μῦρος* death by strangling, Opp. H. 3. 590, cf. Eust. Opusc. 269. 56; σφ. *ἐπίδημοι* Paul. Aeg. 6. 99. Adv. — τῶς, Eust. 1424. 49; also σφιγκτά as Adv., Anth. P. 6. 272.

σφιγκτωρ, ὁρος, ὁ, poet. for σφιγκτήρ, Anth. P. 6. 233.

σφίγμα, τό, that which is bound tight, Eccl., Byz. II. comp.

pression by machines, Hero in Math. Vett. 245 A.

σφιγγίς, ὁ, = σφίγγις, Apoll. Pol. in Math. Vett. 25 acc. to Schneid. : — metaph. in Eust. Opusc. 179. 54—333. 13.

Σφίγγις, ἡ, gen. Σφιγγός. (v. fin.) — *Sphinx*, a she-monster, daughter of Chimaera and her brother Orthros, Hes. Th. 326 (where Wolf has restored the Boeot. form Φίγξ); or of Echidna and Typhon, Apollod. 3. 5, 8. The Trag. represent her as proposing a riddle to the Thebans, and murdering all who failed to guess it; Oedipus guessed it, and she killed herself, v. Argumenta ad Soph. O. T., Aesch. Fr. 233—5. In works of art she is usually represented with a woman's bust on the body of a lioness. The legend seems to come from Egypt, where the colossal head of a Sphinx is still left uncovered by the sand. Formerly there were many, male as well as female, Hdt. 2. 175, cf. Meineke Philom. p. 411; they are said to have symbolised the annual overflow of the Nile; and were also connected with the mystic worship of Bacchus, Hdt. 4. 79.

2. metaph. of rapacious persons, Anaxil. Neott. 1. 5, 22, cf. Poët. ap. Ath. 253 C: also of those who speak riddles. Σφίγγ' ἄρρεν' οὐ μάγειρον κτλ. Strato Φανικ. 1. 1; ἡ ἀφροσύνη .. σφίγγ' ἐστίν Cebes Tab. 3. II. a kind of ape, found in Aethiopia, Agatharch. p. 50 Huds., Artemid. ap. Strab. 775, Diod. S. 3. 35, cf. Ael. N. A. 16. 15, and v. σφιγγία II. (Prob. from σφίγγω, the Throattler. The Ael. form Φίγξ connects the name with Mount Φίκιον in Boeotia.)

σφίγγις, ἡ, a binding tight, constriction, Hipp. Fract. 76S, Ael. N. A. 8. 18, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 3.

σφίδη, ἡ, = χορδή, gut (cf. Lat. *fides*), Hesych.; a pl. σφίδες, Id.

σφικῶ, τό, hum, buzz, of gnats, Anon. ap. Valek. Anm. 231.

σφίν, σφισί, σφισίν, v. sub σφέις.

σφογγία, σφογγίον, σφόνγγος, v. σφόνγγος, sub fin.

σφοδελάς, ὁ, = ἀσφάδελος, Ar. in *Μελέγας* Com. Fr. 2. p. 1198.

σφδδρά, Adv., properly neut. pl. of σφδδρός, very, very much, exceedingly, violently; 1. with Verbs, ἐμψάδων γὰρ σφ. Hdt. 9. 17; σφ. *λμείρυσσα* Soph. El. 1053; καὶ σφ. *πείθει* persuades them too well, Id. Aj. 150, etc.; σφ. *λέγειν* with vehemence, Antipho 143. 12; σφ. *κολάζειν* severely, Thuc. 3. 46; σφ. *ὀρίξειν* exactly, Plat. Phaedr. 263 D, cf. Philib. 58 D.

2. with Adjs., σφ. *ἐπέρτεροι* far superior, Pind. N. 4. 61; *μυσοδῆμος* σφ. Ar. Fr. 164; σφ. *ἄδικος* Plat. Rep. 361 A; *ἀλμυρον* σφ. Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 35; *κακοδαίμων* σφ. Antipho. Βάκχ. 1; *ἐνγένης* σφ. Menand. Θεοφ. 2. 14; *πολλοῦ* σφ. at a very high price, very dear, Id. 'Εφ. 3; *πολλοὶ* σφ. Bato Incert. 1; σφ. *ὀλέγοι* Menand. 'Τροβ. 2. 6: — with Adjs. it most commonly follows, and in Com. Poets it usually stands at the end of the verse.

3. with a Subst., τὴν σφδδρα *φυλάν* Plat. Legg. 731 E; *τῶν σφ. γυναῖκων* some mere women, Ib. 639 B; *τῆς σφδδρα* *πρωμίας* Ib. 952 C; *τῆς σφδδρα* *μανίας* Id. Phaedr. 251 A; *ἐν τοῖς σφ. ψυχραῖς* Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 16. 4. with other Adverbs, ἐπάταξε πῶς οἱ σφ. Ar. Ran. 54; *θανναστῶς* ὡς σφ., *ἀμυχανῶς* ὡς σφ. Plat. Rep. 331 A, Phaedr. 263 D; *μάλισσά* σφ. Id. Alc. 1. 124 D; *πάνν* σφ. Ar. Pl. 25. 745, Plat., etc.; σφ. *πάνν* Aeschin. 33. 4; *πάνν* καὶ σφ. Plat. Legg. 627 A; *οὐ* σφ. *τι* not very much, Hipp. 290. 23, Antipho. Στρατ. I. 11, Plat.; *οὕτω* σφ. ἦν ἀρχαῖος Antipho. Incert. 27; *οὕτω* σφ. ἐστὶ .. *Βοιωτίος* Eubul. 'Ιων 3. 5. τὸ σφδδρα = σφδδρότης, Plat. Symp. 210 B, al.

II. σφδδρα γε or καὶ σφ. γε, in answers, strongly affirmative, oft. in Plat., *πάνν γε* σφ. Meno 82 B; *πάνν* σφ. *ταῦτα λέγω* Apol. 25 A, etc.

σφδδρόμαι, Pass. to be violent, of a wind, Philo 2. 99.

σφδδρός, ἄ, ὄν, also ὄν, Plat. Rep. 586 C: — like σφδδανός, vehement, violent, excessive (used by Hom. once in Adv., v. infr.), πόνος Hipp. Aph. 1246; *μῦθος* Thuc. 1. 103; *ἐνεία* Xen. An. 1. 10, 18; *ἐπιθυμία* Plat. Polit. 308 A; *αἱ* σφ. *ἡδοναὶ* Id. Philib. 52 C; of a wound, serious, Dem. 1260. fin.; σφδδρότερα ὁμολογῆται Arist. Top. 1. 7, 3; τὸ σφδδρόν *vehementence*, excess, Plat. Philib. 52 C. 2. of men, violent, impetuous, νέος καὶ σφ., σφ. *καὶ νέος* Id. Legg. 698 E, 839 B; *φιλότιμος* καὶ σφ. Id. Apol. 23 E; σφ. *ἐπὶ* *τι* Ib. 21 A; *πρὸς* *τι* Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 25: — also, active, zealous, ὑπέρκειται Ib. 2. 1, 31: — also, strong, robust, ἡ γεωργία σφδδρὴν τὸ σῶμα παρέχει Id. Oec. 5, 5.

II. Adv. σφδδράς, &

vehemently, etc., μάλα σφ. ἑλάαν Od. 12. 124; *πάνν* σφ. Xen. Oec. 1. 21; alone, Ib. 5. 4 and 13, Plat. Apol. 23 E, Tim. 43 D, Arist. Categ. 7. 35; — but in Att., σφδδρα (q. v.) is the common Adv.: Comp. — ὅτερον and — ὁτέρας, Theophr. C. P. 5. 10, 1., 9. 13; Sup. — ὅτατον, Xen. Ec. 12. 13. (With √σφΕΔ, ΣΦΟΔ, Curt. compares Skt. *spand-ê* (prurio), also Gr. *σπαδ-άω*, σφενδ-ώνη, etc.; cf. *σφαδῶ*.)

σφδδρότης, ἦτος, ἡ, vehemence, violence, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 23, Plat. Polit. 306 E; ἡ σφ. *δὲ* *θηρὸς* is the quality of a beast, Alex. Φαῖδρ. 1. 12; in pl., Plat. Legg. 733 B; *πάγαν* σφδδρότητες Theophr. C. P. 5. 12, 2.

σφδδρόννα, to make vehement or violent, Philo 1. 355, Porphyry: — Pass. to be or become so, σφδδρόννει γ' ἀσθενεὶ σφάσματι *thou fittest over-weening trust in ..*, Aesch. Pr. 1011; *ποιότητες* σφδδρόννουναι, opp. to μαραινόμεναι, Plut. 2. 732 C: — also in aor. med., Poll. 4. 25.

II. intr. in Act., Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 73.

σπονδύλη, ἡ, Att. for σπονδύλη, Lob. Phryn. 113: — an insect which lives on the roots of plants, prob. a kind of beetle, which has a strong smell when attacked, Ar. Pax 1077, cf. Schneid. Arist. H. A. 5. 8, 3 (v. l. σπονδύλη), 8. 24, 6, Theophr.

II. Att. for γαλή, Hesych. [v. Ar. l. c.]

σπονδύλιον, τό, a plant, cow-parsnep, *Heracleum spondylium*, Diosc. 3. 90; σπονδύλιον [v], in Nic. Th. 948; σπονδύλιον, Nonn.; *spondylium*, Plin.

II. Dim. of σπόνδυλος, Achmes Onir. 264.

σπονδύλιος [v], ὁ, like σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, II. 20. 483, Antim. ap. Poll. 2. 178.

σπονδυλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, = σπονδύλιον I, Diosc. Noth. 3. 90.

σπονδυλίαν μυελός, ὁ, the marrow of the spine (a word suggested by a misunderstanding of II. 20. 483), Poll. 2. 130.

σπονδυλο-δίνυτος [v], on, twirled on a spindle, νῆμα Anth. P. 6. 247.

σπονδυλοῖς, ἐσσα, ἐν, composed of vertebrae, Manetho 1. 318.

σπονδυλό-μαντις, ἐως, ὁ, ἡ, prophesying from the spindle, Poll. 7. 188.

σπόνδυλος, ὁ, Ion. and in the common dial. σπόνδυλος (as in Hipp., and some passages of Arist., as P. A. 2. 9, 5, al., v. Lob. Phryn. 113): — a vertebra, Ar. Vesp. 1489, Plat. Tim. 74 A; *συνκείται ἡ* *ράχις* *ἐκ* *σπονδύλων* Arist. H. A. 3. 7, 2, cf. P. A. 2. 6, 3: — esp. one of the cervical vertebrae, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 6, 4. 11, 17; properly the second, also called μέγας σφ. and ὀδούς, Foës. Oecon. Hipp. s. v. σπόνδυλος: — in pl. the backbone, spine, Eur. Phoen. 1413; (so in sing., Pherecr. Aut. 1. 4); or the neck, Eur. El. 841.

b. generally, a joint, esp. in the scorpion's tail, Nic. Th. 797 (where it is fem.), 781.

c. the prickly ridge on the head of the κεστρένς, Dorio ap. Ath. 366 F.

d. a kind of muscle or oyster, Lat. *spondylus*, Plin., etc.

II. from resemblance to vertebrae, 1. one of the tambours in a column, Callix. ap. Ath. 206 A.

2. verticillus, the round weight which balances and twirls a spindle, Plat. Rep. 616 C sq., Theophr. H. P. 3. 16, 4, cf. Plut. 2. 745 F, Poll. 7. 31; σπόνδυλος Themist. 356 C, Poll. 10. 125: — then, any round stone, σφ. *μεγάλοι* Athen. in Math. Vett. p. 11: — also of the voting pebbles, Eust. 1669. 62, Hesych.; σπόνδυλος Poll. 8. 17, Hesych. 3. the head of a kind of artichoke (κινάρα), Galen. 14. 180 Kuhn., Geop. (in form σπόνδυλος).

4. a contrivance for closing or opening a trop-door, Aen. Tact. 36.

σπονδυλώδης, ἐς, like vertebrae, in form σπονδ-, Schol. II. 5. 586.

σφός, σφή, σφόν, their, their own, belonging to them, like σφέτερος, II. 1. 534, etc., Hes., Pind., etc.; but never in Att. 2. in post-Hom. Poets also in sing., his or her, his own or her own, Theogn. 712, Aleman 41.

II. = σός, Orph. Lith. 166. (σφός is to σφέτερος, as ἡμός (ἡμός) to ἡμέτερος: v. sub σῶ, sui.)

σφραγίδιον [v], τό, Dim. of σφραγίς, Ar. Thesm. 427, Theophr. Lar. 18, etc.: cf. θριπτήδεστος.

σφραγίδον-ονυχ-αργο-κομήτης, οὐ, ὁ, Comic name for a coxcomb, a lazy long-haired for with his rings and natty nails, Ar. Nub. 332, cf. Eccl. 632.

σφραγίδον-φύλακιον [v], τό, a ring or jewel-box, Phot., Haspocr.: so also σφραγίδον-φύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, A. B. 295, Phot., Hesych.

σφραγίζω, Ion. σφρηγίζω; fut. ἴσω, Att. ἴω. To seal, γράμματα Eur. I. A. 38; in documents, ἐσφράγισα, ἐσφράγικα (or ἐσφραγίσμαι) C. I. 1732: — Med. to seal for oneself, have sealed, σφρ. τοῖς δακτύλοις Arist. de Mem. 1, 10, cf. C. I. 2265. 26., 2332, al., Plut. Pomp. 5: — Pass., ἐν φ' ὤματι κεραυνός ἐστιν ἐσφραγισμένος sealed up, kept under seal, Aesch. Eum. 828.

II. to mark as with a seal, to mark, Anth. Plan. 25; *δεινοῖς* .. *σφραγίσαντες* ἐσφραγισμένοι, of wounded persons, Eur. I. T. 1372; σφραγίζόμενα γελασμένα marked with dimples, Anth. P. 5. 35.

III. metaph. to set a seal on, confirm, stamp with approval, Ib. 9. 236, Nonn., etc.; σφρ. ὅτι .. Ev. Io. 3. 33: — often in Med., Sext. Emp. M. 1. 271; σφρ. τὸν καρπὸν τοῦ to assure him of it, Ep. Rom. 15. 28: — to limit, in Med., ῥώμην ἀνερχομένην ἡελίῳ Anth. P. 9. 297, cf. Antig. Car. 96: — σφρ. τινὰ δεσμῷ ἀφθόγγων στομάτων to make him mute, Nonn. D. 26. 261, cf. Io. 21. 139; σφρ. ἀμαρτίας to regard as past, make an end of, Theodot. Dan. 9. 24 (σπανίαι LXX).

2. to seal or accredit as an envoy, etc., τινὰ Ev. Io. 6. 27: — hence in Eccl. of ordination, σφραγισθῆναι ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐπισκόπου Eus. H. E. 6. 43, 15.

2. to mark with the sign of the cross, esp. of baptism, Eccl.; with reference prob. to 2 Ep. Cor. 1. 22, Eph. 1. 13, 4. 30, Apocal. — v. Ducang.

σφραγίς, Ion. σφρηγίς, ἴδος, ἡ; Aeol. acc. σφράγιν Eust. 265. 18: — a seal with which anything is marked, warranted, or secured, a signet, seal-ring, Hdt. 1. 195., 3. 41; distinguishing from δακτύλοις, Ar. Fr. 309, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 368 C; σφραγίδα ἐπιβάλλειν Ar. Av. 560, cf. 1213 sq., Thesm. 415; τὰν σφραγίδας ἐχόντων, i. e. *for*s, Id. Eccl. 632; *ἐλατ* .. σφραγίδα καὶ μεμυρισμένους Antipho. Πλούστ. 1: — of the public seal of a state, τὴν δημοσίαν σφρ. φυλάττει ὁ ἐπιστάτης Arist. Fr. 397, cf. Strab.

416. 2. *the gem or stone for a ring*, Hdt. 7. 69, cf. Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 30, Theophr. Lap. 44; τὰς τῶν δακτυλίων σφρ. Arist. Audib. 21; σφρ. ἰασιπ χρυσῶν δακτυλίων ἔχουσα C. 1. 150 B. 36; σφ. ὑάλην lb. 37, al.: generally, a gem, Luc. adv. Indoct. 2. II. *the impression of a signet-ring, a seal*, σφρ. δακτυλίου Lex Solonis ap. Diog. L. 1. 57; σφραγίδος ἱεροῦ Soph. Tr. 615, cf. El. 1223, Eur. I. A. 155, Thuc. 1. 129; παραπύσασθαι σφρ. to counterfeit it, lb. 132:—metaph., σφραγίς ἐπικείσθω τοῖσδε, as a warrant, Thengn. 19; γλώσση σφρ. ἐπικείσθω Anth. P. 10. 42, cf. Christod. Ephr. 31; ἔχεις κόσμον σφρηγίδα τυτῶν, of the Creator, Orph. H. 34. 26, cf. 64. 2. 2. *any round mark*, as the spots on a leopard, Opp. C. 2. 299, Hesych.: a wound, blow, Lyc. 780.

III. *the earth used for sealing*, like our wax, σφρ. Δημῖα Aetac. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 2, Diosc. Alex. praef.; also called ἡ Α. σφραγίς, Ideler Phys. 2. 13.

IV. *a measure used by geographers for the graduation of maps*, Strab. 78, 84. V. *a pill*, Galen., etc. VI. in Eccl.: 1. *approval, ratification*. 2. *a token, character*. 3. *the seal of ordination*. 4. *the sign of the cross*. [I, except in late Poets, as σφραγίς [I] Anth. P. 10. 42; σφρηγίς Greg. Naz. Carm. 48, 207.]

σφράγισμα [α], τό, an impression of a signet-ring, a seal, Eur. Hipp. 864, Xen. Hell. 1. 4. 3; μόχλοις καὶ διὰ σφραγισμάτων σώζειν γυναῖκα with bars and seals affixed to the door, Menand. Lucert. 1. 11.

σφραγῖτης, ἦρος, ὁ, a sealer, i. e. a seal-ring, signet, Diocl. ap. Diog. L. 7. 50:—Adj., σφρ. λίθος the stone of a seal-ring, Planud. Ov. Met. 9. 565.

σφραγιστήριον, τό, a seal, stamp, Gloss.

σφραγιστής, οὐ, ὁ, a sealer, name of an Egyptian priest, Plut. 2. 363 B.

σφραγιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for sealing, Gloss.

σφραγιωτός, ἡ, ὄν, stamped with the public seal, μέτρον C. 1. 123. 67.

σφραγῖτης, ἰδος, ἡ, v. sub σφραγῖς III.

σφρηγίς, σφρηγίς, Ion. for σφραγῖς.

σφρηγῖς, ἡ, ὄν, plump, fresh, Hipp. ap. Timae. Gloss., Poll. 4. 137.

σφρηγῖς [v. fin.], to be full to bursting, to be plump and full. Lat. turgere, turgescere, esp. (like κυδωνία) of a woman's breasts, Hipp. 618.

47. 684. 13; μαζοὺς σφρηγῖδας Christod. Ephr. 105, cf. Poll. 1. 250: then,

2. generally, of young persons, high-fed horses, etc., to be full, fresh, vigorous, to be in full health and strength, Lat. vigere, νέψε καὶ σφρηγῖναι σώματι Eur. Andr. 196; εἰσωματεῖ καὶ σφρηγῖναι Nub. 799; σφρηγῖναι τὸ σῶμά σου Lys. 80; τὰ σώματα σφρηγῖναι Plat. Legg. 840 B; ἦβη σφρηγῖναι Aesch. ap. Ath. 414 D:—also of animals, ἡμίονος σφρηγῖς Eust. 1322. 34; βῆες τὸν αἰχένα σφρηγῖναι Heliod. 3. 1:—of trees, δένδρα σφρηγῖναι νέους κλασίον luxuriant, Luc. Amor. 12, cf. Dio Chrys. 113 D; so, εὐδία καὶ γαλήνη σφρ. Philo 1. 14.

3. metaph. of words and actions (v. sub σφονδύς), σφρηγῖναι μῦθος a vigorous, violent speech, Eur. Supp. 478; σφρηγῖναι ὁ πόλεμος rages, Theophr. 14.

4. to swell with desire, be at heat, Opp. C. 3. 368; μὴ σφρηγῖναι περὶ τὰ Ἀφροδίτια Clem. Al. 850; τῶν σφρηγῖναι ἐν λόγῳ Com. Anon. 205:—c. inf., Ael. N. A. 14. 5.—On the word, v. Ruhuk. Tim.—The examples cited will shew that it is chiefly used in the pres. part. (σφρηγῖναι is seemingly only another form of σπαργάω, perhaps akin to σπαργάωμαι, σφάραγος q. v.; for the variation of π and φ, v. σφαδάζω.) [In Opp. l. c., for σφρηγῖναι it is proposed to read σφρηγῖναι.]

σφρηγῖς [I], τό, full strength, σφρηγῖναι βραχύνειν Hermipp. Στρατ. 1. 6.

σφρηγῖς, es, in full strength, Lat. vegetus, Math. Vett. 275, Origen.

σφρηγῖς, es, = σφρηγῖς, throbbing, Hipp. Art. 805, Plat. Ax. 368 D, Plut. 2. 1088 D. Adv.—δῶς, Byz.

σφρηγῖς, ἡ, = σφρηγῖς, dub. in Galen.

σφρηγῖς, ἡ, ὄν, of the pulse, Nemes. N. H. 22, etc. Adv.—κῶς, Ruf.

σφρηγῖς, es, = σφρηγῖς, Theophil. Med.

σφρηγῖς-λόγος, ὄν, speaking of the pulse, Theod. Prodr.: —λογέω, Steph. in Mai Spic. 5. 27.

σφρηγῖς, ὄν, in the earliest medic. writers, the throbbing of inflamed parts, elsewhere παλμός, Hipp. Aph. 1259, cf. σφύζω:—then,

2. the beating of the heart, and, generally, of an artery or vein, pulsation, Arist. de Spir. 4. 1, de Resp. 20. 1, al.

3. a vibration of the earth, Id. Meteor. 2. 8, 12, Plut. Alex. 35.

4. metaph. any violent emotion, Wytenb. Plut. 2. 132 D.

σφρηγῖς, es, (εἶδος) like the pulse, Arist. de Spir. 4. 8, Galen.

σφρηγῖς, to be in full health or vigour, σφρηγῖναι θυμὸν ἰσχυραίνειν βία Aesch. Pr. 380 (as in Cod. M. a 2^{da} m., for σφρηγῖναι); cf. Hesych., σφρηγῖς εὐρωστος, ἰσχυρός, σκληρός:—διασφρηγῖσαι:—a pass. form occurs in Timocl. Πικτ. 1, δειπνοῦσιν ἐσφρηγῖναι τὰ λλότριά τῃ sup even to bursting; cf. σφρηγῖσαι.

σφύζω, Dor. σφύσσω, only used in pres. and impf. To throb, beat violently, of inflamed parts (cf. σφρηγῖς), Hipp. 1046 C, 1050 F, Galen., etc.

2. to beat, of the regular pulse, σφ. τὸ αἷμα ἐν ταῖς φλεβῇ Arist. H. A. 3. 19. 7; πηδῶσα οἷον τὰ σφύζοντα like the veins or arteries, Plat. Phaedr. 251 D.

3. metaph. of any violent motion, Theocr. 11. 71; σφύζοντος καὶ σφαδάζοντος καὶ πηδῶντος Walz Rhett. 9. 573; σφ. ἐπὶ τι to be very eager after . . . , Anon. ap. Suid.

σφύζω, es, ἡ, = σφρηγῖς, Arist. de Resp. 20. 7; G. A. 5. 2. 3.

σφύρα, ἡ, a hammer, Od. 3. 434, Hdt. 1. 68, Aesch. Fr. 297, Cratin. Kleob. 3; ἡ σφ. καὶ ὁ ἄκμων Arist. G. A. 5. 8, 12.

2. an implement of husbandry, a beetle, mallet, for breaking clods of earth, Hes. Op. 423, Ar. Pax 566.

II. in Poll. 7. 145 (acc. to Diad.) the balk between the furrows of ploughed land, Lat. porea.

2. a land measure, C. I. 1732 a. 39.

III. a fish, = σφύρανα, Hesych. [In the earliest and best Poets v is long; in Cratin. and in Ar. ll. c., as also in Anth. P. 6. 61, the ult. is short: so that the accent σφύρα is certain, independently of the testimony of Hdn. π. μὲν λέξ. 17, Arcad. 96.]

σφύρανα, ἡ, a sea-fish, so called from its shape, the hammer-fish, in

Att. κέστορα, Stratt. Maked. 2, Antiph. Eub. 3, Arist. H. A. 9. 2, 1. [We should expect ὕ, but Strattis l. c. has σφύρ-; and in Opp. H. 1. 172., 3. 117 there is a v. l. μύρανα.]

σφύρας, Att. for σφύρας.

σφύρηλατίω, to work with the hammer, to hammer, Philo 1. 247.

σφύρη-ηλάτης, ὄν, ὁ, a hammerer, Theod. Prodr. 318.

σφύρη-ηλάτης, ἡ, a hammering, Timario in Notices des Mss. 9. 196.

σφύρ-ηλάτος, ὄν, (σφύρα, ἐλαίνω) wrought with the hammer, σίδηρος, πέδιλα Aesch. Theb. 816, Pers. 747.

2. esp. of statues, as opp. to those of cast metal (χαυνεῖν) ἐκὼς χρυσῖναι σφ. ἐποίησαντο Hdt. 7. 69; Παλλὰς χαλεπὴ σφ. Anth. P. 14. 2, cf. Strab. 378, Diod. 18. 26, etc.; σφ. οἷα Κόλοσσος Theocr. 22. 47, cf. Anth. P. append. 35; σφ. ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ σταθῆναι Plat. Phaedr. 236 B.

II. metaph. wrought as of iron, ἀνάγκαι σφ. Pind. Fr. 223; σφ. φίλια Plut. 2. 65 B; σφ. νοῦς, like Homer's πικνὺς νῶος, lb. 408 B, 511 B; σφ. λόγος Luc. Dem. Enc. 15.

σφύρ-ηλάτος, ὄν, (σφύρον) propelled by the feet, of a swimming elephant, Philo Eleph. 295.

σφύριον, τό, also proparox. σφύριον, Dim. of σφύρα, a small hammer or mallet, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 8, Philo Bel. 65 D.

σφύρις, Att. for σφύρις.

σφύρο-δέτης, ὄν, ὁ, (δέω) an ankle-band, ap. Hesych.

σφύρο-κόπανον, τό, (σφύρα) a kind of hammer, Gloss.

σφύρο-κόπειον, τό, hammered work, Zonar. Lex.

σφύρο-κοπέω, to beat, smite with a hammer, Philodem. in Gomperz. 1. p. 4, LXX (Judic. 5. 26).

σφύρο-κοπία, ἡ, a beating with the hammer, Symm. V. T.

σφύρο-κόπος, ὄν, one who beats with the hammer, LXX (Gen. 4. 22), Philo 1. 247:—name of a play by Soph., also Πανδύρα.

σφύρο-κτύπος, ὄν, = σφύρηλατος, Theod. Prodr.: —κτύπεω, Schol. Ar. Rh. 2. 84.

σφύρόν, τό, the ankle, κνήμῃ τ' ἡδὲ σφυρᾷ Il. 4. 147, cf. 518; ποδῶν τένοντες ἐκ σφυρόν ἐκ πτέρην 22. 397; ὀρθῶ στήναι ἐπὶ σφυρῷ (metaph.) Pind. I. 7 (6). 19; βαίνουσα . . σφ. κοῦφῃ Eur. Alc. 586; σφ. μονόχρυνον, of a horse, Id. I. A. 225; τὸ σφ. ἐξεκόκισε put out his ankle, Ar. Ach. 1179; τὸ ἐσχάτον ἀντικνημίου Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 5.

II. metaph. the lower part or edge, skirt, of a mountain, ἐν Παλίου σφυροῖς Pind. P. 2. 85, cf. Anth. P. 6. 114., 7. 501, Nonn., etc.; also, Λιβύας ἄκρον σφυρὸν the very furthest part of Libya, Theocr. 16. 77; σφ. νήσων Musae. 45; ὕλην Nonn. D. 2. 1.

σφύρομαι, Pass. to have buskins on, in an Ithyphallic song (Bgg. Lyr. Gr. 879) ap. Ath. 622 C, ἐθέλει γὰρ ὁ θεὸς ὀρθῶς ἐσφυρωμένους διὰ μέσου βαδίσειν, where Meineke suggests ἐσφυρωμένους.

σφύρο-πρησι-πύρα [ῥ], ἡ, (πρήθω, πῦρ) firing the ankle, epith. of the gout, Luc. Trag. 199.

σφύρο-τυπία, ἡ, = σφυροκοπία, Byz.

σφύρῳ, to hammer, Gloss.

II. to rake in the seed with the σφύρα (1. 2), known only from σφύρωσις, ἡ, in Hesych.

σφύρωτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, v. sub σφαιρωτήρ, LXX (Gen. 14. 23).

σφύρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (σφύρῳ) hammered, Gloss.

σφύσσω, Dor. for σφύζω.

σφῶ, shortened nom. and acc. for σφῶι, v. sub σφύ.

σφῶι, dual nom. and acc. of the Pron. of 3rd pers.; dat. σφῶιν:—they two, both of them, only used as masc. and fem., and always enclit., Ilom.; strengthd. σφῶιν ἀμφοτέρων Od. 30. 327:—the contract. of σφῶι into σφῶ is only found in late Ep., as Antimach. ap. Apoll. de Pron. 373; (in Il. 17. 531 Wolf has restored σφῶι Αἰάντε); but σφῶιν was shortd. into σφῶν, σφῶι into σφε, so that the dual (pl. became one, Il. 11. 111, Od. 8. 271, etc.; cf. σφεῖς, and v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. νῶι 13.

σφῶι, dual masc. and fem. of the Pron. of 2nd pers., ye two; v. sub II.

σφῶιτες [I], a, ὄν, possess. Adj. of σφῶι, Pron. of 2nd pers., of you two, σφῶιτερον ἔπος the word of you two, Hera and Athena, Il. 1. 216.

2. of σφῶι, Pron. of 3rd pers. dual, of them two or both of them, Antimach. ap. Apoll. de Pron. 401; v. Buttm. Lexil. v. vῶι etc. 6.

II. directly for σφέτερος in Ar. Rh.: 1. for 2nd pers. pl., your own, your, 1. 1286., a. 454.

2. for 2nd pers. sing., thine own, thine, thy, 3. 395; (so Theocr. 26. 67).

3. for 3rd pers. sing., his or her own, Lat. suus, 2. 465, 544, etc. (so Theocr. 25. 55): his or her, Lat. ejus, 1. 643., 3. 600.

4. for 3rd pers. pl. their own, Manetho 2. 190.

σφῶν, contr. Att. gen. and dat. of σφῶι, for σφῶιν, also in Od. 4. 62.

σχαδίζω, v. sub σχαλίζω.

σχαδῶν, ὄν, or σχαδῶν (as in Arist.), ὄνος, ἡ, the larva of the bee or wasp, Arist. H. A. 5. 22, 12., 5. 23. 4.

II. the breeding-cell of the larva, lb. 9. 40, 54, Theact. ap. Schol. Theocr. 1. 147.

III. the honey-cell, and in pl. a honeycomb, Lat. favus, Ar. Fr. 302. 6., 476. 3, Antiph. Lucert. 21, Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 52, Theocr. l. c.; but also in sing., σχαδῶνα δεῖ πάντας φαγεῖν Euthycl. Ἰσων. 1.

IV. a throw of the dice, Hesych.

σχαῶ, an inf. κατα-σχαῶν, as if from σχάω, in Hipp. 1229 B; so impf. ἔσχων, Ar. Nub. 409; 3 pl. ἔσχάσαν Ar. Nub. 219.

—fut. σχάσω (ἀπο-) Crates Incert. 5: aor. ἔσχασα Pind., Att.:—Med., aor. ἔσχασάμην Ar. Nub. 107, Plat. Com. Ἐορπ. 5:—Pass., fut. σχαθήσονται LXX: aor. ἔσχασθη Hipp. 881 H, Plut., etc.: pf. ἔσχαμαι Diosc. 3. 160.

(Prob. akin to σκεδάννυμι, cf. also χάσ-ομαι.) Orig. sense, to let loose,

1. to slit, open, οὐκ ἔσχων ἀμελήσας [τὴν γαστέρα] I carelessly forgot to slit the haggis, Ar. Nub. 409; σχ. φλέβα to open a vein, Hipp. 1185 C, Xen. Hell. 5. 4. 58, Plut., etc.; ἐκ βραχυ-ῶν τὰς φλέβας Arr. ap. Suid.; (so, σχ. φλεγμονὴν to lance a boil, Galen.); often also without φλέβα, Aetac. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 6, 7, etc.;

σχ. ὑπὸ τὴν γλῶτταν *to bleed it under the tongue*, Arist. H. A. 8. 21, 3; σχ. τὸν ἀγκῶνα, *i. e. to bleed in the arm*, Hipp. 552. 40, cf. 516. 47; c. acc. cogn., σχ. τομὴν *to make an incision*, Aetiae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 7; σχ. αἷμα Poll. 2. 215;—metaph. in Pass. *to be purged by bleeding*, Antisth. in Stob. 165. 17. 2. of flowers, σχ. κάλυκας Anth. P. 6. 345; στόμα Lyc. 28; so metaph., θάλαμον σχάσε μήνιν Ib. 9. 422.

II. *to let fall*, σχ. τὴν οὐρὰν *to drop the tail*, Xen. Cyn. 3. 5; σχ. βαλβίδα μνησθῶν *to let fall the rope*, and so open the racecourse, Lat. *aperire carceres*, Lyc. 13; so, σχ. ὑσπληγῆα Heliod. 4. 3; σχ. πύκνης δδόντας = σχ. ἀγκυραν, Lyc. 99; (but, σχ. ὑσπληγῆας ἀπὸ γῆς *to loose them*, Id. 21); σ. τὰ φράγματα Ath. 130 A;—Med., τὰς ὀφρὺς σχάσασθε *let down your eyebrows*, Plat. Com. 'Eop. 5; metaph., σχασάμενος τὴν ἱππικὴν *having let drop one's horsemanship*, 'given up the turf', Ar. Nub. 107.

2. *to let go*, σχάσας τὴν φροντίδα *having let the mind go*, given it play, Ib. 740 (others *having bled it, refined it by bleeding*, v. supr.); σχ. τὰς μηχανὰς *to let off the engines*, Plut. Marcell. 15; σχ. τὸ πατρίδιον Poll. 7. 114;—*to let a joint go and then pull it back*, to set it by a wrench, in pass. form σχάται, Hipp. Art. 797, etc.

3. *to check, stop, stay, Lat. inhibere, κῶπαν σχάσον* *i. e. cease rowing*, Pind. P. 10. 79; cf. Eur. Tro. 809, Call. Fr. 104; σχάσον δὲ δεινὸν ἔμμα καὶ θυμὸς πνοῆς Eur. Phoen. 454; γῆρην ἀφθογγον σχάσας Ib. 960, cf. Pind. N. 4. 104.

4. *to give up, betray, τινί τι* Lyc. 329.

σχαλίδωμα [r], *a forked stick used as a prop for nets*, Xen. Cyn. 2. 8., 6, 7 (v. l. σταλίσ), Poll. 5. 19 and 31 sq.; cf. σταλίσ.

σχάσις [ā], *a scarifying*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 2. 8. 2. a *bleeding*, Aetiae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 10., 2. 3.

σχάσμα, τό, (σχάω) *an incision*, Hipp. 882 C, 883 A, and restored by Littré in 881 G (for χάσμοις).

σχασμός, οὐ, ὅ, = σχάσις, Theophr.

σχαστήρια, ἡ, (σχάω) *a rope for letting down across the entrance to a racecourse*, Galen. 12. 338 A; cf. χαλαστήρια.

II. a *pulley*, Polyb. 8. 7. 10., 8. 3.

III. διὰ μᾶς ὀργάνον σχαστήριας *by one movement of a machine*, Arist. Mund. 6. 14.

σχαστήριον, τό, (σχάω) *a lancet*, Hippiastr.

σχάω, rare Att. collat. form of σχάζω, used in a few forms which are given under that Verb.

σχεδάριον, τό, Dim. of sq., Eccl.: *a rough draft*, Epiph.

σχέδη, ἡ, *a leaf, tablet*, prob. borrowed from the Lat., for it is first used in Greek by Eust. and Moschop.; while the Lat. *scheda* and *scida* (from *scindo*) occur in Cic. and Plin.

σχεδὴν, Adv., (έχω, σchein) *gently, thoughtfully*, Xen. Eq. Mag. 3. 4, Macho ap. Ath. 349 B, Semus ibid. 622 B, often in Plut.

II. = σχεδόν, Anon. ap. Suid.

σχεδία, Ion. -ία, ἡ, *a raft, float*, ἐπὶ σχεδίας πολυδέσμου Od. 5. 33, 174, cf. 177; ὥσπερ ἐπὶ σχεδίας Plat. Phaedo S5 D; ἐπὶ σχεδίων Thuc. 6. 2; σχ. διφθερίην *a raft of hides*, Xen. An. 2. 4. 28; ποῖα, *a boat, ship*, Eur. Hec. 113, Theocr. 16. 41.

2. *a light military bridge, a bridge of boats or pontoons*, of the bridge of Xerxes, Hdt. 4. 88, 97, al.; so, λινοδέσμου σχ. πορθμὸν ἀμείψας Aesch. Pers. 69, cf. Chron. Par. in C. I. 2374. 66.

3. *a light scaffold or frame*, σχ. ὑπότροχος *a frame on wheels* for moving anything upon, Math. Vet. p. 3.

II. *a cramp or holdfast*, Philo Byz. de vii Mir. 4. (In sign. I the word is prob. fem. of σχεδῖος (sub. ναὺς or γέφυρα) *something knocked up off-hand*: Curt. refers it to σχέδη, *a leaf, tablet*.—Sign. II must be connected with σchein, *to hold*, cf. σχεδόν.)

σχεδιάζω, fut. ἄσω, *to do a thing off-hand or on the spur of the moment*, σχεδιάζοντα λέγειν ὅ τι ἂν τύχῃ Plat. Sisyph. 387 E: absol. *to speak off-hand*, λαβὼν τὸ μελετήριον, εἰς' ἐσχέδιας δρυμέας Anaxand. Hrakal. 1. 3, cf. Cic. Att. 6. 1. 11; *to invent stories*, Dion. H. 1. 7, Diod. 1. 23.

2. *to be careless or negligent, τοῖς κοινῶς πράγμασι* in the administration of the government, Polyb. 23. 9, 12; ὑπὲρ τιος Id. 12. 4, 4; ἐν τινι Diod. 13. 31; πρὸς τι LXX (Baruch 1. 19).—Cf. αὐτοσχεδιάζω.

σχεδιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, acc. to Galen, the *anchusa*, alkanet, Hipp. 622. 54.

σχεδίασμαι, τό, *an extempore speech or action*, Cic. Att. 15. 19, 2.

σχεδίασμός, ὁ, *a doing, speaking, or writing off-hand*, Plat. Sisyph. 390 C, Agatharch. p. 3 Huds., Eust. 146. 29.

σχεδίαστῆς, οὐ, ὅ, *one who does, speaks, or writes off-hand*, Clem. Al. 192.

σχεδιαστικῶς, Adv. *off-hand, hastily*, Eust. 836. 38.

σχεδῖον, Ep. Adv. formed from the fem. of σχεδῖος, of Place, near, nigh, Lat. *cominus*, τύφην δὲ σχεδῖον Il. 5. 830: cf. αὐτοσχεδόν.

II. of Time, soon, Nic. Al. 88: *straightway, at once*, Babr. 57. 4.

σχεδῖκός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for *parsing*, Eust. 241. 8., 714. 51, al. Adv. -κῶς, Id. 1545. 7 (vulg. -τακῶς).

σχεδῖος, α, ον, (σχεδῖον): I. of Place, near, σχέδια βέλη weapons for close combat, Aesch. Cho. 162; σχ. δόρυ Arist. ap. Schol. Rhes. 311; ἐν σχ. μάχῃ C. I. 3557. 3; cf. σχεδῖον, αὐτοσχεδῖος. 2. careful, cautious, ἱππασία Poll. 1. 214.

II. of Time, sudden, unexpected, αἰτήρ, πρόφασις, πόνος Aetiae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 7, etc.; ἐπὶ σχεδῖος as Adv., Ib. 2. 6:—*on the spur of the moment, off-hand*, Lat. *extemporalis*, ποτὶν Anth. P. 11. 64; λόγους Dion. H. de Comp. 18, etc.; σχεδῖον, τό, *an extemporaneous speech, impromptu*, Walz Rhett. 3. 422.

2. *done or made off-hand, ordinary, common*, (= εὐτελής, Phot., Hesych.), οἶνῃ Nic. Th. 622, cf. Greg. Naz. Carm. 4. 124; τροφὴ Walz Rhett. 1. 576.—Adv. -ῶς, suddenly, Aetiae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 2: *carelessly, ἀργὸς σχ. ὠπτημένους* Schol. Luc. Pisc. 45; *in vain*, Arat. 1154.

σχεδιουργός, ὁ, (σχεδία, *έργω) *a raft-builder*, Themist. 316 B.

σχεδισμός, ὁ, *a dance of women*, Schol. Vict. Il. 22. 391.

σχεδο-γράφος, ὁ, (σχεδός) *a teacher of parsing*, Byz.:—σχεδογράφῳ *to ply his art*, Basil.; and -γράφικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to it, Tzetz. Exeg. Il. p. 114; cf. Boiss. Anecd. 4. 336.

II. *writing riddles*, Byz. σχεδογράφια, ἡ, *the art of parsing*, Schol. Hes. ap. Ducang.

III. *a sketch, draft*, Schol. Arat. 248, 250.

σχεδῶν, Adv. properly, *from nigh at hand*; but used much like σχεδόν, *nigh at hand, near*, Lat. *cominus*, ὤμων μεσηγῆς σχ. βάλε Il. 16. 807; σχ. δέ οἱ ἦλθεν 'Αθήνῃ Od. 2. 267.. 13. 221, etc.; στή β' αὐτῶν σχ. 19. 447.

σχεδόν, Adv. (έχω, σchein): I. of Place, close, near, hard by, nigh, Lat. *cominus*, Hom., Hes., and late Ep.; σχ. εἶναι, στήναι, often in Hom.; σχεδόν οὕτως Il. 5. 458; sometimes c. dat., νῆσοι σχ. ἀλλή- λῃσι 9. 23; οἱ δὲ σφι σχ. εἶσι Hes. Sc. 113; so, τῷμβω σχ. Pind. N. 10. 123; (also, πᾶρ ποδὶ σχ. Id. O. 1. 118; ἀμφ' ἀνδράντι σχ. Id. P. 5. 53); more often c. gen., γαῖης σχ. Od. 5. 288, cf. 475., 6. 125, etc.; σχ. αἵματος 11. 142; σχ. ἔγχεος Il. 20. 263.

2. with Verbs of motion, σχ. ἐλθεῖν, λέναι, often in Hom.; σχ. ἐλθεῖν τινι Il. 9. 304, Hes. Sc. 435; τινος Od. 4. 439., 11. 481.

II. metaph. of relation- ship, καὶ πῶς περ ἐνὶ μάλα σχ. 10. 441.

III. of Time, [θίνατος] δὴ τοι σχ. ἐστίν Il. 17. 202, cf. Od. 2. 284; σοὶ δὲ γάμος σχ. ἐστὶ 6. 27; σοὶ .. φημὶ σχ. ἔμμεναι, ὅππότε .. [the time] is near, when .., Il. 13. 817.

IV. after Hom. of Degree, nearly, pretty nearly, *all but, almost, just*, with Pronouns, σχ. ταῦτά Hdt. 2. 48, cf. 6. 42; σχ. τι ταῦτά Plat. Parm. 128 B; σχ. τι τοιαῦτα Id. Symp. 201 E; σχ. τι ταῦτα Id. Gorg. 472 C; σχ. πάντες, σχ. πάντα Hdt. 1. 10, 65, Att.; so, σχ. πρόσθεν just before, Soph. O. T. 736:—also, σχ. ἴσας Plat. Soph. 253 C, etc.; σχ. πῶν Diod. Excerpt. 537. 51.

2. with Verbs, esp. of saying or knowing, σχ. εἰρηκα ὁ νομῖς συμφέρειν Dem. 38. 27; εἰρηται σχ., διώρισται σχ. Arist. An. Pr. 1. 12 (v. Waitz.), etc.; σχ. ἐπί- σταμαι satis scio, Soph. Tr. 43; σχ. οἶδα Eur. Tro. 898; also with other Verbs, σχ. τι .. μωρίαν ὑφίστασθαι Soph. Ant. 470:—often used merely to soften a positive assertion, much like Lat. *ferre*, with a sense of modesty, sometimes of irony, σχ. γὰρ .. συνίημι Hdt. 5. 19; σχ. τι τὴν σὴν οὐ καταισχύων φύσιν I think I do not .., Soph. El. 608; σχ. δέ τι καὶ τὸ ζῦμαπ pretty well altogether, Thuc. 3. 68; σχ. οὐδ' ὀπωσισθῶν σοι πείσεται hardly at all, Plat. Phaedo 61 C; σχ. γὰρ ἔχω δὲ εἰπὼν ἀναγκάσω σε I think I have an argument, Id. Phaedr. 236 D.

3. used in affirmative answers, nearly so, just so, Id. Soph. 250 C, 255 C, al.

V. perhaps, ὑποδραμῶν σχ. φάσει Dios ap. Stob. 409. 16.

σχεδός, εὐς, τό, *grammatical parsing*, Byz. word, cf. Anna Comm. 15. p. 485, Ducang. s. v.

II. *a riddle*, Eust. 1634. 13.

σχεδουργός, ὁ, = σχεδογράφος, Tzetz.

σχεδύνῃ, ἡ, (έχω, σchein) *tenacity*, dub.; v. Sturz Emped. p. 230, cf. Lob. Pathol. 228.

*σχεθῶ, assumed as a collat. form of έχω, as φλεγέθω of φλέγω; but this pres. appears to be a fiction, no form being found in use, that may not be referred to an aor. έσχεθον, a poet. lengthd. form of έσχον; (the Gramm., as Arcad. 155, E. M. 739. 51, and the Copyists were prob. misled by faulty accents,—σχεθῶν, σchein, σchein for σchein, σchein; cf. Elmsl. Med. 186, 995, Heracl. 272, Ellendt Lex. Soph. s. v. εἰκαθῆν; cf. ἀνασχεθῆν, ἐπι-, κατα-, ὑπο-σχεθῆν. To hold, ἀσπίδας παροῖθεν σchein, σchein αὐτοῦ C. I. 428, cf. 4. 113; ἀσπίδα .. σchein' ἀπὸ τοῦ 13. 163; ἐπ' ἀγκῶνους κεφαλῇν σchein Od. 14. 494; σchein ἔξω νῆα 10. 95.

2. simply *to have, νύον σchein τὸνδ' ἐνὶ θυμῷ 14. 490; 'Αργεῖ δ' έσχεθε κύδος* Pind. O. 9. 132; τόλμαν σchein εἶναι Thuc. Fr. 16; ἐν φρεσὶν καρδίαν σchein Id. Cho. 832; ἔδραν .. ὅσην παρ' ἄλλοις οὐποτ' ἂν σchein Id. Eum. 857, cf. Pind. O. 1. 114; ἐκ μὲν Ἐριχθονίον .. έσχεθε κοῦρον had a child, Soph. Fr. 230; ἐν φυλάκῃ σchein μὲν τινά Pind. P. 4. 134.

II. *to hold back, keep away or off*, στεφάνῃ δόρυ αἱ σchein Il. 11. 96, cf. 12. 184; έσχεθεν ἱεμένους περ Od. 16. 430, etc.; σchein ἵππους Il. 16. 506; έσχεθον αὐδὴν 19. 418; σchein φόρμιγγα Od. 8. 537; νύκτα σchein 23. 243; αἶμα έσχεθον staunched it, 19. 458; c. gen., σchein δ' ὅσσε γόοιο 4. 758; ὅπως ἂν αὐτοῖς ὕβρεις σchein Ar. Lys. 425, cf. Theocr. 22. 96; c. part. έρέφοντα σchein might stop him from wreathing, Pind. l. 4 (3). 93; c. inf., οὐτ' ἂν Αἰάντος δόρυ μὴ πάντα πέρσαι .. σchein Eur. Rhes. 602.

III. absol., οὐδ' ἀρ' ὀχῆς έσχεθῆν did not hold, Il. 12. 461.—Rare in Prose, Aetiae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 4.

σχελῖς, ἴδως, ἡ, mostly in pl. σχελίδες, ribs of beef, Aesch. Fr. 342, Ar. Eq. 362, Fr. 249; σχελίδες ὕλοκνημι Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 13, cf. Luc. Lexiph. 6:—also, σχ. ὕων sides of bacon, Dio Chr. O. 7. p. 236.

II. σκελῖς is late Gr. for ἀγλῖς, Geop. (The deriv. from σκέλος ill agrees with the sense given by the Gramm.,—σχελίδας= βούς πλευρά, ἡ ἀπλῶς τὰ πλευρικά τῶν βοῶν Schol. Ar. l. c., cf. Hesych.)

σχελυνάω, v. χελυνάω.

σχημα, Aeol. for σχήμα, Hesych.

σχημεν, σχήμεναι, v. s. έχω.

σχεινδύλα, ἡ, *a ship-carpenter's and blacksmith's tool*, perhaps a pair of pincers or tongs, Anth. P. 11. 203; also σχεινδύλη, Hesych. s. v. σχεινδύ- λοληπτος. Hesych. also cites σχεινδύλῳ; and the Dim. σκεινδύλιον, (sic), τό, occurs in Hero Belop. p. 123. (From έχω, σchein.)

σχείο, v. s. έχω.

σχιράφος, v. σκέραφος.

Σχερία, ἡ, Scheria, the island of the Phaeacians, Od.: supposed to be that later called Κέρκυρα, Corcyra, Corfu, v. Strab. 44. 299: v. sq. II.

σχερός, ὁ, found only in dat., ἐν σχερῷ *in a line, one after another, un- interruptedly, successively*, Pind. N. 1. 105., 11. 49, l. 6 (5). 32: written ἐνσχερῶ in Ap. Rh. 1. 912; cf. ἐπισχερός.

II. σχερός is expl. by ἀκτὴ, αἰγιάλος by Hesych., cf. Theognost. Can. p. 12. (Sign. I indicates a connexion with σchein, έχω: and perh. σχερός, with the name of Σχερία, mean simply a continuous coast, a coast-line.)

σχές, σχίσθαι, v. s. ἔχω.

σχέσις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἔχω, σχεῖν) a state, condition, σχ. σώματος habit of body, much like διάθεσις, which is alterable, opp. to ἔξις (constitution or temperament, which is permanent), Hipp. Art. 784; and so, temporary, passing diseases are said to be ἐν σχέσει, opp. to those which have become constitutional (ἐν ἔξει), Galen; σχέσις ἔξεως Luc. Symp. 23, cf. Hermot. 81; σχ. ἀθλητικὴ habit of an athlete, Diog. L. 5. 67. 2. generally, the nature, quality, fashion of a thing, οὐτ' εἶδος, .. οὐθ' ὕλων σχ. Aesch. Theb. 507; ἡ τῶν ὕλων σχ. Plat. Rep. 452 C; ἡ τῆς ὀπλίσσεως αὐτῶν σχ. Id. Tim. 24 B; τριῶν καὶ ἐσθῆτος Xen. Symp. 4. 57; βίον σχ. a way of life, Dem. 1122. 25; κρέα .. ὁρσώδην τὴν σχέσιν Alex. Λέβ. 5. 12. 3. position, posture, as in dancing, Plut. 2. 747 B. 4. relation, σχ. ἀνδρὸς πρὸς γυναῖκα Arist. Fr. 178; ἡ πρὸς τι σχ. Diog. L. 9. 87; absol., Schol. Ar. Pl. 2; also relationship, Arr. Epict. 4. 6. 26; — also in metre, κατὰ σχ. εἶναι to be relative, as the strophe and antistrophe, Aristid. Q. Mus. 58. 8, Schol. Ar. Nub. 518, Hephaest. II. a checking, retention, τῆς καθάρσιος, τῶν ἐπιμνηνίων Hipp. Aph. 1261, Arist. H. A. 10. 7, 11; τοῦ οὐροῦ Hipp. 1159 F; opp. to ῥοή, Plat. Crat. 424 A. III. possession, Aristaeon. 1. 19.

σχετέος, α, ον, what ought to be stop, σχετία δρᾶν, i. e. to behave unseemly, Hipp. 648. 25; Schneid. plausibly suggests σχετία.

σχετήριον, τό, a check, remedy, λιμοῦ ἀγῆστος, Eur. Cycl. 135. σχετικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for holding back, holding firm, retentive, τινος Plut. 2. 428 E, 725 A; absol., Ib. 952 B, etc. II. in Eccl.

writers, relative; also non-essential, accidental.

σχετλιάζω, fut. δῶν, to complain of hardship, to complain angrily, utter indignant complaints, Ar. Pl. 477, Aeschin. 74. 23, Dem., etc.; σχ. φέσκων .. Antipho 124. 17; σχ. ὡς δεῖν δὲ παύσονται Plat. Gorg. 519 B; σχ. καὶ λέγειν ὡς .. Aeschin. 49. 1; σχ. ἐπὶ τῇ τύλμα Dem. 913. 9; πρὸς τὴν τύχην Aristaeon. 2. 7; also c. neut. Adj., σχ. τι Id. 1. 6, Plut. Cam. 31.

σχετλιασμός, ὁ, indignant or passionate complaint, Cicero's conquestio, Thuc. 8. 53, Arist. Rhet. 2. 21, 10.

σχετλιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, expressive of anger, ἐπίρρημα Schol. Ar. Nub. 1. σχετλιος, α, ον, σχετλή II. 3. 414, Od. 23. 150; σχετλιαί 4. 729; rarely σχετλιος, on Eur. I. T. 651; (σχεθ-έιν, aor. 2. of ἔχω).

I. of persons, properly, able to hold out, unwearying, unflinching, but even here with a sense of wondering compassion, σχ. ἐσσι, γεραί· σὺ μὲν πόνου οὐποτε λήγεις II. 10. 164; σχ. εἰς, Ὀδυσσεύ· πέρι τοι μένος ὀδὲ τι γυῖα κῆρυξαι Od. 12. 279; but, σχ. ἐν, σὺ μὲν ἐν bad sense, flinching from no force and cruelty, cruel, merciless, reckless, in Hom. mostly of heroes, as Achilles, II. 9. 630, 16. 203; Diomed. 5. 403; Hector, I. 150, 22. 86; Patroclus, II. 13; Odysseus, Od. 9. 478, 11. 474, etc.; Heracles, σχετλιος, οὐδὲ θεῶν ὄνιν ἠδέσαστο 21. 28; of the Cyclops, 9. 351, 478; of Zeus, II. 2. 112, Od. 3. 161; of the gods generally, σχετλιοὶ ἐστε, θεοὶ II. 24. 33, Od. 5. 118; of Cronos, Hes. Th. 488; of men or women generally, σχετλιαί, οἱ .. Od. 12. 21, cf. 4. 729, al.: — so also in Att. of men, wicked, σχετλιώτεροι ἢ ἀνομώτεροι Antipho 147. 3, cf. Dem. 874. 15; σχετλιώτατος Andoc. 16. 24, Isocr. 103 A, etc.; σχ. καὶ ἀναίδης Dem. 346. 1, etc.: — of wild beasts, ὅσα σχετλια καὶ ἀνιπρά savage, Hdt. 3. 108.

3. just like τλήμων, miserable, wretched, unhappy, Aesch. Fr. 644, and often in Eur.; often with a notion of contempt, ὦ σχετλιώτατε ἀνδρῶν O most wretched fool! Hdt. 3. 155; ὦ σχετλίη Soph. Ph. 369, 930, cf. Ant. 47, Eur., etc.: sometimes c. gen., ὡ σχετλία τῶν πόνων because of sufferings, Eur. Hec. 783, cf. Alc. 741, Andr. 1179. — This sense of miserable never occurs in Hom.; in II. 3. 414, 18. 13, the sense of reckless, rash, should be retained.

II. of things, first in Od., σχ. ὕπνος cruel sleep, during which Odysseus was abandoned by his companions, 10. 69; and often in the phrase, σχετλια ἔργα cruel, shocking, abominable doings, 9. 295; opp. to δίκη and αἵμα ἔργα, 14. 83; as = ἀτασθαλία, 22. 413; so in Hes. Op. 236, Theogn. 731, Hdt. 6. 138, Eur. Cycl. 587, etc.; so also, σχ. πέπονθα πράγματα Ar. Pl. 856; τούτω δὴ τὸ σχ. πάσμα Xen. An. 7. 6, 30; — also σχετλία alone, σχετλία παθεῖν Eur. Supp. 1074, Ar. Pl. 856, etc.; σχ. λέγει καὶ ὑπερφύη Plat. Gorg. 467 B; σχ. καὶ δεῖν Ar. Ran. 612; δεῖν καὶ σχ. Isocr. 378 A; σχετλιον shocking! h. Hom. Ven. 255; σχ. γε Ar. Lys. 498; δὲ πάντων σχετλιώτατος Isocr. 127 D; also, σχετλία [ἐστὶ], c. acc. et inf., Soph. Aj. 887.

III. Adv. — ἴως, Isocr. 390 D; Sup. — ἴωτα, Soph. Tr. 879 (where Herm., metri grat., σχετλιός τὰ πρὸς γε πράξιν). [Homi. always puts σχετλιος emphatically at the beginning of a line, except once in fem., II. 3. 414; and twice in neut., Od. 14. 83, 22. 413. Hence he always uses the 1st syll. long, except in II. 3. 414, where σχετλίη has the first syll. short, as in Eur. Andr. 1179, Cycl. 587, etc., and Ar.]

σχετλιό-τεκος, on, unfortunate in children, Theod. Prodr.

σχετό, v. s. ἔχω.

σχήμα, τό, (ἔχω, σχεῖν) like Lat. habitus, the form, shape, figure, Eur. Ion 238, Ar. Vesp. 1170, Plat., etc.; καθ' Ἡρακλῆα τὸ σχ. καὶ τὸ λῆμ' ἔχων Ar. Ran. 463; διερεασμένη τὸ σχ. τῇ βακτηρίᾳ Id. Eccl. 150; Ἰππομειδοντος σχ. καὶ μέγας τύπος Aesch. Theb. 488; but in Trago. it is often used as a mere periphr., σχήμα πέτρας = πέτρα, Soph. Ph. 952; σχ. τέκνων Eur. Med. 1071; σχ. δόμων Id. Alc. 911, cf. Hec. 619; Ἀσιaticὸς γῆς σχ. Id. Andr. 1; in pl., of one person, φωτὸς κακουργῶ σχήματ' Id. Fr. 209; — the form in which troops are drawn up, Xen. An. 1. 10, 10; μορφῆς σχήμα or σχήματα Eur. Ion 902, I. T. 292; — νόσοι ἀπὸ σχημάτων caused by peculiar conformations, Hipp. Vet. Med. 17.

2. the form, figure, appearance, as opp. to the reality, οὐδὲν ἄλλο πλὴν .. σχήμα a mere outside, Eur. Fr. 25, cf. 362. 27; — then, like πρόσχημα, a show, pretence, ἦν δὲ τοῦτο .. σχ. πολιτικὸν τοῦ λόγου Thuc. 8. 89; οὐ σχήμασι, ἀλλ' ἀληθείᾳ Plat. Epin.

989 C; σχήματι ξενίας under the show of .., Plut. Dio 16, etc. 3.

the bearing, look, air, mien of a person, Hdt. 1. 60; τύραννον σχ. ἔχειν Soph. Ant. 1169; ἀφοβον σχ. δεκνύναι Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 20; ταπεινὸν σχ. Ib. 5. 1, 5; ὑπέρβιον σχ. Dem. 690. 21; τῷ σχήματι, τῷ βαλμῶν, τῇ φωνῇ Id. 537. 25; ὁμομασι καὶ σχήμασι καὶ βαδίσματι φαειρὸς gestures, Xen. Apol. 27, cf. Mem. 3. 10, 5; — esp. outside show, pomp, τὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς σχ. Plat. Legg. 685 C; — dignity, rank, οὐ κατὰ σχ. φέρειν τι not according to his rank, Polyb. 3. 85, 9, cf. 5. 56, Plut., etc.: — ἔχει τι σχήμα, c. inf., there's something to be said for .., Eur. Tro. 470, cf. I. T. 983; — of the stately air of a horse, Xen. Eq. 1. 8, 7, 10.

4. the fashion, manner, way of a thing, σχ. ζητήσιος Hipp. Vet. Med. 8; σχήμα μὲν γὰρ Ἑλλάδος στολῆς ὑπάρχει fashion of dress, Soph. Ph. 223; σχ. τοῦ κόσμου Eur. Bacch. 832; σχ. βίου, μάχης Id. Med. 1039, Phoen. 252; τούτῳ .. κατέκονεν τῷ σχήματι Plat. Criti. 112 D. b. absol. dress, equipment, ἀρχαῖα σχ. λαμπρὰ Ar. Eq. 1331; βαβαῖα τοῦ σχήματος! Id. Ach. 64, cf. Xen. Oec. 2. 4, Theocr. 10. 35.

5. a character assumed, Lat. persona, partes, τὸ σχ. μεταβάλλειν Plat. Alc. 1. 135 D; πάντα σχ. ποιεῖν Id. Rep. 576 A; ἐν μητρὸς σχήματι, Lat. in matris loco, Id. Legg. 918 E, cf. 859 A, Isocr. 311 E; ἀπολαβεῖν τὸ ἐαυτῶν σχ. to recover their proper character, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 49.

6. the form, character, characteristic property of a thing, πόλεως Thuc. 6. 89; πολιτείας Plat. Polit. 291 D; βασιλείας σχ. ἔχειν the form of monarchy, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 10, 4; σχ. λέξεως ἔμμετρον a metrical form, Id. Rhet. 3. 8, 1; (but, τὰ σχ. τῆς λέξεως the forms used in dramatic poetry, such as intreaty, threat, command, Id. Poët. 19, 7); τὰ σχ. τῆς κωμῳδίας its characteristic forms, Ib. 4. 12; — ἐν σχήματι νόμον in form of law, Plat. Legg. 718 B; ἐν ἀπολογία σχ. Isocr. 311 E; ἐν μύθῳ σχ. Arist. Metaph. 11. 8, 19, cf. Plat. Tim. 22 C.

7. a figure in Dancing, Ar. Vesp. 1485, Plat. Legg. 669 D; mostly in pl., figures, pantomimic gestures, postures, (cf. σχηματισμὸν), Phryn. Trag. ap. Plut., Eur. Cycl. 221, Ar. Pax 323, Xen., etc.; σχήματα πρὸς τὸν αὐτὸν ὀρεῖσθαι Id. Symp. 7. 5; σχήματα μιμεῖσθαι, v. χρώμα II. 1; — also of the postures of an athlete, Isocr. Antid. § 183; — generally, posture, position, Hipp. Offic. 744; cf. σχηματίζω II. 3.

b. in Music, ἐν .. μουσικῇ καὶ σχήματα .. καὶ μέλη ἐνεστί figures and tunes, Plat. Legg. 655 A.

c. in Rhetoric, Id. Ion 536 C, cf. Cic. Brut. 37, etc. d. in Logic, the figure of a syllogism, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 22, etc. o. τὸ σχ. τῆς λέξεως, both the grammatical form of a sentence, Id. Soph. Eleuch. 4. 1, etc.; and its rhythmical form, Id. Rhet. 3. 8, 1, etc.

8. a geometrical figure, Id. de An. 2. 3, 5 sq., al.: a sketch, outline, plan, scheme of a thing, Plat. Rep. 365 C.

σχηματίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ; — pf. pass. ἐσχημάτισμαι Arist., v. infr. II. 1; but in sense of Med., v. infr. I. 2. I. intr. to assume a certain form, figure, posture or position, ὅσα σχηματίζονται τὰ στρατόπεδα .. ἐν ταῖς μάχαις Plat. Rep. 526 D; τὰ ἀσχηρὰ καὶ ποικίλα σχήματα σχ. Id. Hipp. Mi. 374 B; — absol. to gesticulate, dance figures, Ar. Pax 324; so in Med., Poll. 4. 95; (so, σχ. ἐαυτὸν to put oneself in posture, Luc. Salt. 17); v. infr. II. 3: — Med., also, προστάσεις, ἦν σχηματίζονται πρὸς τοὺς ἐξω the pompous appearance, which they assume, Plat. Rep. 577 A.

2. in Med. also, to demean oneself in a certain way, make a show of being or doing, Lat. simulare, ὡς εἶδως ἐσχημάτισται he made as if he knew him, Id. Soph. 268 A; σεμνύνεται ἐσχηματισμένη ὡς .. gives itself airs under the pretence that .., Id. Gorg. 511 D; c. inf., σχηματίζονται ἀμαθεῖς εἶναι Id. Prot. 342 B; σχηματίζόμενος, opp. to ἀληθῶς τι πεπονθὼς, Id. Phaedr. 255 A; c. acc., σχ. τροπὴν to pretend defeat, Mauric. Strateg. 4. 3, cf. Polyæn. 5. 16, 1.

3. of a star, to be in position, Manetho 4. 500; and in Med., Tzetz. II. trans. to give a certain form to a thing, to form, shape, fashion, σχ. τὸ ἀρμόσον σχήμα (sc. τὸ ὀδόνιον) to give such a form to the cloth as will fit .., Hipp. Art. Cor. 1; σχ. τὰ ἀπλά σήματα Arist. Cael. 3. 8, 1; τὸν ὄγκον Id. Gen. et Corr. 1. 10. 4; παρθέον ἀκέφαλον σχ. Eratosth. Catast. 9; ἕκαστον μέρος πρὸς τὸ βέλτιστον Diod. 5. 73; τὸ πρόσωπον εἰς ἥδονον Ach. Tat. 6. 11; τὸν βραχίονα γυμνὸν ὅλον ἐφ' ὕβρει Plut. C. Gracch. 13; — Med., σχηματίζεσθαι κόμην to arrange one's hair, Eur. Med. 1161; — Pass., τὰ κατὰ φύσιν ἐσχηματισμένα Arist. Cael. 3. 4, 4; τὸ ἐσχ. γίνεται ἐξ ἀσχημοσύνης Id. Phys. 1. 5, 5, etc.; ἐσχηματίζεται δ' ἀπὸ σπιν Aesch. Theb. 465.

2. to deck out, dress up, embellish, ἐαυτὸν ὡς κοσμήσασθαι Luc. Merc. Cond. 14, cf. Fugit. 13, Jup. Trag. 16; in Rhet., σχ. λόγον Philostr. 519, cf. 561; opp. to εὐθέως εἰπεῖν, Walz Rhet. 9. 345; — Pass., ἐσχηματισμένοι περιέρχονται Lys. ap. Suid.; θεοὶ κατὰ τέχνην ἐσχηματισμένοι Luc. Jup. Trag. 8; τὸ ἐσχηματισμένον a figurative style, Dem. Phal. 294, cf. Dion. H. de Rhet. 8 and 9, Philostr. 597.

3. to arrange in certain figures, χοροὺς Chamael. ap. Ath. 21 F; σχ. αὐτὸν to pose oneself, for being painted, Ib. 543 F; — Pass. and Med. to put oneself in certain forms or postures, assume various shapes, Hipp. Fract. 751; εἰδύσθαι σχ. to assume a position, Ib. 763; ἐς σχήματα σχηματίζεσθαι Id. Art. 787; of actors, to gesticulate, Ar. Fr. p. 514 Dind., p. 1177 Meinecke, cf. Xen. Symp. 1. 9; σχηματίζόμενοι ῥηθμὸι accompanied with gestures, Arist. Poët. 1. 6.

4. in Pass. to be affected in a certain way, of sick persons, Hipp. 192 H, 193 B; cf. χειμᾶζω.

5. to adapt, τι πρὸς τι Geop.

6. to form a word, Schol. Od. 17. 134.

σχηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, in outward show, pretended, Mauric. Strateg. 4. 3; Adv. — κῶς, Ib.

σχηματισμὸν [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of σχήμα: in pl. the figures of a dance, σχηματῖα Λακωνικά Hdt. 6. 129; figures of speech, Longin. 17. 1.

σχηματίζω [ᾶ], ἡ, configuration, Arist. H. A. 4. 10. 9. Iambl.

σχηματισμός, ὁ, the assumption of a certain form or appearance, deportment, ὅλον τὸν τοῦ σώματος σχ. Plat. Rep. 425 B, cf. Plut. Demosth. 10. Num. 8, Dio 13; σχηματισμοὶ προσώπων expressions assumed

by . . . Dion. H. de Dem. 54; τοῦ τε προσώπου καὶ τῶν χειρῶν Plut. 2. 1047 A. 2. in bad sense, *assumption of manner*, σχηματισμὸς καὶ φρονήματος κενὸν . . . ἐμπαιζόμενος Plat. Rep. 494 D:—generally, *assumption of what does not belong to one*, *pretence*, Plut. Nic. 3, Arat. 49, etc.

II. *configuration*, τῆς σεληνῆς Arist. Cael. 2. 14, 17; τοῦ στόματος Id. Audib. 4; of language, ὁ ποιητικὸς σχ. Ath. 490 D. σχηματο-γράφω, to describe figures, Arithm. Vett. 1; —γραφία, ἡ, lb. σχηματο-δεσμός, ὁ, a kind of bandage, Oribas. p. 52 Mai. σχηματο-θήκη, ἡ, a magazine of gestures, of a parasite, Ath. 258 A. σχηματο-ποιέω, to bring into a certain form or shape, σχ. τι οὖον ἀν θέλωσιν Theophr. H. P. 9. 4, 10:—Pass., like σχηματίζομαι, to take a certain shape or posture, Xen. Eq. 10. 5; in Rhet. to have a particular character or air, Lat. colorari, Aristid. in Walz Rhett. 9. 441. 2. Med. to represent in pantomime, Poll. 4. 95.

σχηματοποιία, ἡ, a configuration, grouping, of a constellation, Eratosth. Catast. 3. 2. in writings, mannerism, Aristid. in Walz Rhett. 9. 440. 3. pantomimic gesticulation, Ath. 628 E.

σχηματότης, ἡ, a late form for σχῆμα, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 162. σχιδάκνδον, Adv. splinter-wise, Diosc. 5. 123;—esp. of fractures of the bones, Medic.

σχιδάκίζω, to splinter, τι Epiphani.

σχιδάκωδης, ἐς, like a splinter; Diosc. 5. 181, has ὕποσχιδ-. σχιδάκον-πους, ὁ, ἡ, = σχιζόπους, Arist. Frr. 269, 270, 272, 274, 275. σχιδάξ, ἄκος, ὁ, = σχίβη, Anth. P. 6. 231, Diod. 13. 84, Diosc., etc. σχιδιον [τ], τό, Dim. of σχίβη, cf. Vitruv. 2. 1.

σχίβη, Ion. σχίζη, ἡ, ὅ, (σχίβη) a piece of wood cleft off, a lath, splint, splinter, like σχιδάξ, Lat. scindula, σχίζη ὀνύς Od. 14. 425, cf. Ar. Pax 1032: in pl. wood cleft small, esp. fire-wood, κατὰ δ' ἐπὶ σχίζῃς [τοῖς μιν] Il. 1. 462, Od. 3. 459; τὰ μὲν . . . σχίζῃσιν ἀφύλλοισιν κατέκαυον Il. 2. 425. 2. an arrow, LXX (1 Regg. 20. 20 sq.), cf. Anth. P. 6. 282: a spear, LXX (1 Macc. 10. 80); so, σχίβη εἰς βέλῃ καταπαλῶν Böckh Urkunden p. 446. II. a cleft, separation, ὁδῶν Synes. 91 C.

σχίβης, οὐ, ὁ, = ισχνός, τετανός, long, lathy, Cratin. Incert. 90 (ubi v. Meineke), Dicaearch. ap. Clem. Al. 26.

σχίζιον, τό, Dim. of σχίβη, Poll. 10. 111, Alciphro Fr. 6, Cyrill.

σχίζον-πους, ποδός, ὁ, ἡ, with parted toes, opp. to στεγανόπους (web-footed), Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 12, P. A. 1. 3, 20:—σχίζοποδια, ἡ, the nature of a σχιζόπους, Ib. 1. 3, 18, Metaph. 6. 12, 8.

σχίζο-πτερος, οὐ, with parted wings, of birds, opp. to bats and winged insects (ἀλόπτερα), Arist. Lucass. An. 10. 4, P. A. 4. 13, 30.

σχίζω, fut. ἰσῶ [τ]: Ep. aor. σχίσσα:—Pass., pf. ἐσχίσμαι. (From √ΣΚΙΔ or ΣΧΙΔ come also σχιδ-η, σχιδ-αξ, σχίβ-α, σχινδ-άλαμος or σινδ-άλαμος: in Skt. the s disappears, khid, khinad-mi, khinad-ami (discerpo); Lat. scind-o, scid-i, caed-o, cecid-i; Goth. skaid-a (χαρίζω); O. Norse skid (lignum fissum); O. H. G. sceit (discissio); Lith. skėda-u (dividere). To split, cleave (cf. ἀποσχίζω), ῥύνον ὀνύχῃσι Hes. Sc. 428; ἐσχίσε δώδεκα μοῖρας, i. e. divided them into twelve parts, h. Hom. Merc. 128; σχ. γῶτον γαῖας, of the plough, Pind. P. 4. 406; σχίσσε κεραυρῶν Ζεὺς χθόνα Id. N. 9. 59; ποδὶ γὰν Id. Fr. 148; κάρη πελέκει Soph. El. 99; esp. of wood, Xen. An. 1. 5, 12, etc.:—of the wind, σχ. περὶ πρῶταν τὰ κύματα Simon. 32; but, πρῶτα σχ. τὸ κύμα Luc. Amor. 6; βάλλασα σχ. νῆα shatters it, Anth. P. 9. 40:—σχ. ὑποδήματα, to cut out, opp. to νευρογραφεῖν, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 5; cf. πρόσχιμα. 2. generally, to part, separate, Νείλος μέσσην Αἰγύπτου σχίζων Hdt. 2. 17, cf. 4. 49; σχ. διχρῆ Plat. Soph. 264 E; κατὰ μήκος Id. Tim. 36 B; σχ. τὰς φλέβας to divide them, lb. 77 D:—Pass., σχισθέντα Aesch. Ag. 623; φλέψ σχιζομένη Hipp. Art. 795; ἐσχίσθη ὁ ποταμὸς Hdt. 1. 75; Νείλος σχίζεται τρυφασίας ὁδοὺς branches into three channels, Id. 2. 17, cf. 15; (so) ὁ λυχνὸς ἐσχίσται διδύμῃ φλόγα Anth. P. 12. 199; περὶ δ' σχίζεται τὸ τοῦ Νείλου ῥέμμα Plat. Tim. 21 E; σχιζομένη ὁδὸς Hdt. 7. 31; ἡ στρατὴ ἐσχίετο the army divided, Id. 8. 34; ἐσχίζοντό σφεαὶν ἀν ἡρώματι their opinions were divided, Id. 7. 219, cf. Xen. Symp. 4. 59:—of a bird's wings (cf. σχιζόπτερος), Arist. P. A. 1. 3, 2; of feet divided into toes (cf. σχιζόπους), Id. H. A. 1. 15, 6; and of various parts of the body, Ib. 1. 16, 12, 2. 17, 2, al.:—to branch off, ἀπὸ τοῦ στελέχους Theophr. H. P. 1. 1, 9; φύλλα ἐσχίσματα εἰς ε' μοῖρας Diosc. 4. 41. 3. σχίζειν γάλα to make milk curdle, i. e. make the whey separate from the curds, Diosc. 2. 77; so, γάλα σχιστὸν curds, lbid.; cf. σχίσις 2.

σχινδάλαμος, -αλμός, ὁ, Att. for σκινδάλαμος, q. v.

σχινδύλλοις [ῥ], ἡ, a cleaving into small pieces, Hipp. ap. Galen.

σχίνεος [τ], α, οὐ, = σχίνινος, Theognost. Can. p. 55.

σχιν-έλαιον, τό, mastich-oil, made from the berries of the σχίνος, Diosc. 1. 50 (in lemmate), Suid.

σχινίζω, fut. ἰσῶ, to clean with a mastich toothpick, τοὺς ὀδόντας Iamb. V. Pyth. 189, cf. Diosc. 1. 89; so also absol. in Med., E. M., Phot.

II. in Med. also of certain movements in a dance, Ath. 621 C, ubi al. σχοινίζομαι (from σχοίνιον II).

σχίνινος [τ], ἡ, οὐ, of mastich-wood, Hipp. 587. 2, Diosc. 1. 50, etc.

σχίνις, ἰδος, ἡ, the berry of the mastich, Theophr. H. P. 9. 4, 7.

σχίνο-κέφαλος, οὐ, (σχίνος II) with a squill-shaped, i. e. peaked head, epith. of Pericles, Cratin. Sparr. 1, cf. Plut. Pericl. 3 and 13, Poll. 2. 42.

σχίνος, ἡ, the mastich-tree, Lat. lentiscus, Hipp. 670. 5, Theoc. 7. 133; browsed by goats, Id. 5. 129, Babr. 3. 4; cf. λήδανον. 2. the fruit of the mastich-tree, Hdt. 4. 177. II. a squill, = σκίλλα, Cratin. Xeip. 7, Ar. Pl. 720, Fr. 251, Comici ap. Ath. 6S B, 71 A; v. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

σχίνο-πρώκτης, Dor. -τας, ὁ, one who chews mastich-wood, to make his teeth white, Luc. Lexiph. 12, Zenob. 5. 96:—σχινόπρωξ, ὁ, Suid.

σχίσις [τ], ἐως, ἡ, (σχίβη) a cleaving, cleavage, parting, division, Plat.

Phaedo 97 A, 101 C; of roads, Ib. 108 A; of the wings of birds (cf. σχιζόπτερος), Arist. II. A. 4. 7, 8; of the feet of animals (cf. σχιζόπους), Id. P. A. 3. 2, 8; of rivers, Plut. 2. 93 F. 2. ἡ σχ. τοῦ γαλακτός (v. σχίβη 3), Oribas. 63 Mai.

σχίσμα, τό, a cleft, division, as of hoofs, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 26; of leaves, Theophr. H. P. 3. 11, 1: a rent in a garment, Ev. Matth. 9. 16.

II. division of opinion, Ev. Joh. 9. 16:—schism, Eccl.

σχισματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for dividing: schismatic, Eccl.

σχισμάτο-ποιός, ὄν, causing schism, Athanas.

σχισμή, ἡ, a cleft, Arist. Plant. 1. 6, 6, LXX (Isai. 2. 21, al.).

σχισμός, ὁ, a cleaving, Aesch. Ag. 1149, Plut. 2. 893 E.

σχιστός, ἡ, ὄν, (σχίβη) cloven, parted, divided, σχιστὴ κέλευθος, σχ. ὁδός Aesch. Fr. 171, Soph. O. T. 733, Eur. Phoen. 38; ἀντιχρῆ Id. Rhos. 373; λίνον σχ. lint, Hipp. 580. 47; πέρεχρ σχιστὴ a split perch, Antiph. Kókal. 1:—Ἀργαῖαι σχισταὶ a kind of women's shoes, Eupol. Φιλ. 2; σχιστὸς χιτωνίσκος, a tunic open at the side (cf. χιτὼν I. 2), Apollod. Συναφ. 1:—σχιστὰς ἔλαυνε, of a certain dance (cf. Hesych. s. v. σχίσμα), Poll. 4. 105. 2. cloven-hoofed, opp. to μώνυχ, Plat. Polit. 265 D; so of wings, etc., Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 3, etc.

3. σχ. γάλα, v. σχίβη 3.

II. that may be split or cleft, divisible, σχ. κατὰ μήκος Id. H. A. 3. 5, 6, cf. Meteor. 4. 9, 19, etc.; σχ. λίθος, prob. talc, Diosc. 5. 145, cf. 123, etc.; σχ. κρόμυα Theophr. H. P. 7. 4, 7.

σχοῖατο, σχοίον, v. sub ἐχῶ:—a 3 pl. σχοίῃσαν in Hyperid. p. 14 Schneidewin.

σχοινάνθη, σχοινάνθος, v. sub σχοῖνος.

σχοινεύς, ἐως, ἡ, an unknown bird, Anton. Lib. 7.

σχοινά, ἡ, (σχοῖνος) a clump or bunch of rushes, Theophr. H. P. 4. 12, 2:—σχ. βοτρυῶν a garland or cluster of grapes, Joseph. A. J. 12. 2, 10. II. a place measured out (v. σχοῖνος III), the circuit of a city or part thereof, Casaub. Strab. 379, C. I. (add.) 2056 G.

σχοιναία, ἡ, a certain measure of length (cf. σχοῖνος III), C. I. 2058. B. 59.

σχοινίζομαι, v. sub σχοινίζομαι II.

σχοινίκαλος or σχοινίλος, ὁ, a bird, perh. the reed-bunting, Emberiza schoeniclus, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 13: cf. σχοινίαν.

σχοινικός, ἡ, ὄν, = sq., ἄνθος Geop.

σχοινίνος, ἡ, οὐ, (σχοῖνος) of rushes, made of rushes, τεύχη Eur. Cycl. 208; ἡνία Id. Fr. 286; ἡθμός Cratin. Nóm. 13; φορμός Ar. Fr. 227.

σχοινίον, τό, Dim. of σχοῖνος II, a small rope, cord, Hdt. 1. 26, 5. 85, 86, Ar. Ach. 22, al.: proverb., ἐξ ἄμμου σχοινίον πλέκειν Aristid.; πλεῖς τὴν θάλατταν σχοινίαν παλουμένω; when there are ropes for sale? Antiph. 'Εφέσ. 1, cf. Anon. 54. 2. a measuring-line, Math. Vett. p. 310, LXX (2 Regg. 8. 2), C. I. 4957. 60:—hence, b. like σχοινίσμα, a measure, portion, LXX (Ps. 15. 6). 3. a girdle, lb. (Jer. 45. 11, Epist. Jer. 37).

4. σχ. βοτρυῶν, = σχοινιά, Aristas de LXX p. 111 A.

II. metaph. an unbroken series or chain, λείαν σχοινίον μερμῶν Pind. Fr. 124; like negotiorum catenam abrumperē in Seneca.

III. in Comedy, the membrum virile, Ar. Vesp. 1342.

σχοινιο-στροφός, ὁ, a rope-maker, Poll. 7. 160. 2. a water-drawer, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1297. II. σχοινίστροφοον, τό, a plant, Diosc. Noth. 4. 46.

σχοινιο-συμβολεύς, ὁ, = σχοινιοστροφός I, Poll. 7. 160, A. B. 302: so —σύμβολος, οὐ, Schol. Ar. Pax 37 (Cod. Ven. σχοινιοσυνδέται).

σχοινίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = σχοινίον, a rope, cord, Theoc. 23. 51. 2. in C. I. 2852. 55, a silver cup is said σχοινιά ἐχειν, perh. to be made so as to imitate a rush-basket, v. Böckh.

II. a name of Aphrodite, Lyc. 832, ubi v. Schol.

σχοινίς, ἰδος [τ], poet. fem. of σχοίνινος, Nic. Al. 546.

σχοινίσμα, τό, a piece of land so measured out, a portion, allotment, LXX (Deut. 32. 9, Josh. 17. 14, al.). 2. generally, a division, portion of a people, lb. (2 Regg. 8. 2).

σχοινισμός, ὁ, a fencing with ropes: in pl. roping, rope-fences, Plut. Lucull. 20; v. Schäf. ad l. II. = foreg., an allotment, LXX (Josh. 17. 5).

σχοινίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, made of rushes, καλύβη Anth. P. 7. 295.

σχοινίων, ἄνω, ὁ, a bird, perh. the sedge-bird, Motacilla salicaria, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 27: cf. σχοινίλος.

II. an effeminate air on the flute, Plut. 2. 1132 C, 1133 A, Poll. 4. 65, 79.

σχοινοβάτης [α], οὐ, ὅ, (βαῖνω) a rope-dancer, Manetho 4. 287; schoenobates in Juven. 3. 77:—hence σχοινοβατία, Ion. -ία, ἡ, rope-dancing, Hipp. 366. 55 (but v. Littré 6. p. 596); and σχοινοβατική (sc. τέχνη), A. B. 652.

σχοινό-δεσμός, ὁ, a rope of rushes, Nicet. Ann. 382 A.

σχοινό-δετος, οὐ, bound with ropes or cords, Nicet. Ann. 86 C, 200 A.

σχοινοδρομία, Ion. -ία, ἡ, a rope-dancing, Hipp. 366. 55, but v. Littré 6. p. 596.

σχοινο-δρόμος, ὁ, a rope-climber, ὁ ἐν τῇ νηὶ σχ. Hesych.

σχοινο-εἰδής, ἐς, like a rope or cord, Joseph. A. J. 12. 2, 9.

σχοινολογία, to talk long and weakly (metaph. from the nature of a rush), Nilus in Act. Monac. 3. 1. p. 82.

σχοινο-μέτρης, οὐ, ὁ, one who measures by σχοῖνοι, Eus. P. E. 9. 36, Müller Hist. Fr. 3. 209:—μέτρησις, ἐως, ἡ, Alex. Polyb. ap. Eus. I. c.

σχοινό-πλεκτός, οὐ, plaited of rushes, ἄγγος Araros Καμυλ. 1. 4.

σχοινοπλοκία, to twist ropes, ἐκ τριχῶν East. Opusc. 289. 79.

σχοινοπλοκικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for rope-making, σπάρον Strab. 160.

σχοινο-πλόκος, ὁ, a maker of rush-ropes or mats, Hipp. 1120 C, Schol. Ar. Pax 36, Suid.

σχοινο-πώλης, οὐ, ὁ, a dealer in ropes, prob. I. C. I. (add.) 4S12 d.

σχοινο-ρύφέω, to stitch with cord, Schol. II. 10. 262.

σχοῖνος, ὁ, also ἡ (Ar. Fr. 89, Hipp., Call., etc.):—a rush, Lat. juncea

or *scirpus* (known to Hom., v. infr. 3), Hdt. 4. 190, etc.; **πλεκτή σχ.** Ar. Fr. 89; **στιβάς σχοίνων** (v. *στιβάς*) Id. Pl. 541:—esp. the aromatic rush. Theophr. H. P. 9. 7, 1, Diod. 2. 49; **σχ. εὐσμος** Theophr. C. P. 6. 18, 1; (its flower was called *σχοίνου ἄνθος*, Arist. ap. Ath. 464 C, etc.; also **σχοινάνθος**, ὁ, or **σχοινάνθη**, ἡ, Actuar., Hippiatr.; **σχοινάνθιον**, τό, Alex. Trall.)—various other kinds are found, **ἑλώσχοινος**, **ὀξύσχοινος**, **μελαγκρανίς**, **μυρική**, etc., Schneid. Theophr. 3. pp. 380 sq. 2. a reed, used by the frogs as an arrow or javelin (cf. **ὀξύσχοινος**), Batr. 256, cf. Ar. Ach. 230; used as a spit, Plat. Com. Incert. 22; as a pen, LXX (Jer. 8. 8).

3. a place where rushes grow, a rush-bed, Od. 5. 463, Pind. O. 6. 90, cf. Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 38. II. anything twisted or plaited of rushes, a rush-rope, and generally, a rope, cord, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 66, cf. 5. 16, Plat. Tim. 78 B, etc.; cf. **σχοινίον**. 2. a fence round a garden, Anth. Plan. 255.

3. the strap of a bed, Id. P. 5. 294, 12. III. in Greece, the *σχοίνος* was a land-measure, by which, as in Italy by the *perica*, conquered countries were measured out and allotted to new settlers; called a *Persian measure* by Call. ap. Plut. 2. 602 F, cf. Ath. 122 A: the Egyptian *σχοίνος* is stated by Hdt. 2. 6 to be = 2 Persian parasangs, = 60 stades; but the length is given by Eratosth. as = 40 stades, by Plin. and Hero as = 32 or 30; its variation in length (due perh. to the nature of the ground, like the Swiss *Stunde*) is mentioned by Strab. 803, Plin. 6. 30, cf. Franz C. I. 3. p. 706. 2. a measure or portion of land, Apollin. V. T.

σχοινο-στροφος, *ον*, = *σχοινοστροφος*, v. l. Plut. 2. 473 C.

σχοινο-τενής, *ἐς*, (*τείνω*) stretched out like a measuring line, hence, 1. drawn in a straight line, Hdt. 1. 189, 199; **σχοινο-τενὲς ποιήσασθαι** to draw a straight line, Id. 7. 23. 2. metaph. stretched out lengthwise, far stretched out, *prolix*, ἄσματα Philostr. 747, Eust., etc.—in this sense Pind. Fr. 47 has a peculiar fem. *σχοινοτένεια* *δοῖδά*, formed like *ἡδύπεια*, *μουνογένεια*. II. twisted or plaited of rushes, *σπυρίς* Anth. P. 6. 5.

σχοινο-τόνος, *ον*, stretched with rushes or cords, *δίφρος* Hipp. 682. 26.

σχοινοურγός, ὁ, (**εργω*) = *σχοινοπλόκος*, Byz.

σχοινούς, οὔσσα, οὖν, contr. for *σχοινούεις*:—ὁ σχ. a place grown over with rushes, C. I. 103, cf. Strab. 160.

σχοινοφίλιον, Adv. a game somewhat like our hunt-the-slipper, Poll. 9. 115.

σχοινο-φόρος, *ον*, carrying rushes, cords or mats, Greg. Naz., E. M.

σχοινο-χάλινος, *ον*, with rein of twisted rushes, ἵπποι Strab. 828.

σχοινώδης, *ες*, = *σχοινοειδής*, Nic. Al. 153 D.

σχοινώτος, ἡ, ὄν, (as if from *σχοινώω*) twisted like a rope, *κίον* Cosmas Topogr. Christ. 140 D.

σχολάζω, fut. *ἄσω*, to have leisure or spare time, to be at leisure, have nothing to do, οὐδ' ἦν σχολάζεις Ar. Lys. 212, cf. Thuc. 4. 4, Plat., etc.; διὰ τὸ μὴ σχολάζειν ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων because they have no leisure left by the wars, Id. Legg. 694 E; ἀσχολούμεθα ἵνα σχολάζωμεν Arist. Eth. N. 10. 7, 6; σχ. καλὸς to spend one's leisure well, Id. Pol. 8. 3, 2; σχ. ἐλευθερίας καὶ σωφρονίας lb. 7. 5, 1;—c. inf. to have leisure or time to do a thing, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 9, S. 1. 18, Plat. Legg. 763 D, etc. 2. to loiter, linger, delay, Aesch. Supp. 207, 883, Eur. Hec. 730, Dem. 38. 20. II. σχ. ἀπὸ τινος, Lat. *vacare a re*, to have rest or respite from a thing, cease from doing, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 52, cf. Hell. 7. 4, 28; so, σχ. τινός Plut. Nic. 28.

III. σχολάζειν, to have leisure, time or opportunity for a thing, to devote one's time to a thing, ἐσχόλακεν ἐν τούτῳ πάντα τὸν βίον Dem. 594. 16; σχ. φιλοσοφία, μουσική, etc., Luc. Macrob. 4. V. H. 2. 15, etc.; so, σχ. πρὸς τι Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 6; πρὸς τινι Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 16; ἐπὶ τινος Id. P. A. 4. 5, 61; περὶ τι Plut. Brut. 22. 2. also c. dat. pers. to devote himself to . . . τοῖς φίλοις Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 39: esp. of scholars, σχ. τινὶ to devote oneself to a master, attend his lectures, Id. Symp. 4, 44, Plut. 2. 844 A, B; σχ. μετὰ τινος Phylarch. 23; παρὰ τινι Alciphro 1. 34; πρὸς τινι Plut. Num. 14. 3. absol. to devote oneself to learning; and then, to give lectures (cf. *σχολή*), σχ. ἐν Αὐκείῳ Dion. H. ad Anim. 1. 5, cf. Plut. Demosth. 5; τὰ περὶ τοῦ τέλους σχολασθέντα lectures upon . . . Sext. Emp. M. 11. 167. IV. to be occupied or engaged, ἐπὶ τινος Arist. P. A. 4. 5, 61. V. of a place, to be vacant or unoccupied, Plut. C. Gracch. 12, Julian Caes. 316 C.

σχολαῖος, *α, ον*, (*σχολή*) at one's leisure, leisurely, tardy, slow, σχ. κομισθῆναι to go leisurely, Thuc. 3. 29; **σχολαῖαν ποιεῖν τὴν πορείαν** Xen. An. 4. 1, 13; σχ. ἀπαλλαγὰι Hipp. 58. 35; βίος Plut. 2. 603 E:—Adv. —*ως*, Xen. An. 1. 5, 8, Arist., etc.;—Comp. **σχολαίτερος** Hdt. 9. 6; or —*αίτερος*, Thuc. 4. 47, Plat. Rep. 610 D; Sup. —*αἰτάτα*, Xen. Hell. 6. 3, 6;—formed from dat. *σχολῇ* (—*η*, —*αι*), as *παλαίτερος* from *πάλαι*; but also **σχολαῖοτερον**, —*αἰτάτα*, Id. An. 1. 5, 9, Lac. II. 3; —*οἰτέρος* Diosc. praef. Ther. fin.

σχολαϊότης, ἡ, *leisureliness*, *laziness*, Thuc. 2. 18.

σχολ-ἀρχης, *ου, ὁ*, the head of a school, Diog. L. 5. 2:—**σχολαρχέω**, Id. 8. 1.

σχοδᾶσις, *εως, ἡ*, *leisure*, Jo. Chrys.

σχολαστήριον, τό, (*σχολάζω*) a place for passing leisure in, Plut. Lucull. 42, Moschio ap. Ath. 207 E.

σχολαστής, *ου, ὁ*, one who lives at ease, Lat. *homo otiosus*, Com. Anon. 8, Plut. Brut. 3, etc. II. as Adj., like *σχολαστικός*, *leisurely*, *idle*, βίος Id. Cic. 3. 2. 135 B; ἀργός καὶ σχ. ὄχλος Id. Solon 22.

σχολαστικός, ὁ, *inclined to ease, enjoying leisure*, Lat. *otiosus*, αἱ *σχολαστικαὶ πόλεις* Arist. Pol. 6. 8. 22, cf. 8. 6, 11; *σῶλογοι* σχ. lounging parties, lb. 5. 11, 5; τὸ *σχολαστικὸν leisure*, Id. Eth. N. 10. 7, 7. II. devoting one's leisure to learning, a learned man, scholar, Lat. *scholasticus*, *scholaris*, Posidon. ap. Ath. 211 F, C. I. 2746, 5

al.; cf. Theophr. ap. Diog. L. 5. 37, Plut. Cic. 5:—but, 2. mostly in bad sense, a *pedant*, *learned simpleton*, Arr. Epict. 1. 11, 39, M. Anton. 1. 16, Hierocle. Facet., etc.

σχολεῖον, τό, a school, Arr. Epict. 2. 23, 30, Eccl.

σχολή, ἡ, (v. sub fin.) spare time, leisure, rest, ease, Lat. *otium*, *vacatio*, first in Hdt. 3. 134, Pind. N. 10. 86, etc.; opp. to *ἀσχολία*, Arist. Pol. 7. 15, 1, etc.; **σχολῆν ἄγειν** to be at leisure, have leisure, enjoy ease, keep quiet, Hdt. l. c., Eur. Med. 1238, Thuc. 5. 29; ἐπὶ τινι for a thing, Plat. Apol. 36 D; περὶ τινος Id. Phaedo 66 D; περὶ τι Antip. ap. Stob. 418 fin.; πρὸς τι Arr. Epict. 1. 27, 15; τινι Luc. Calumn. 15; σχ. ἐπὶ τινα to give up one's time to him, Id. D. Deor. 12. 2, etc.;—σχ. ἔχειν to have leisure, Eur. Andr. 732, Plat., etc.; ἀμψὶ ἑαυτὸν for one's own business, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 42:—σχ. ποιεῖσθαι to find leisure, πρὸς τι Id. Mem. 2. 6, 4; c. inf., Plat. Ion 530 D:—μὴ σχολῆν τίθει, i. e. make haste, Aesch. Ag. 1059; ἡνίκ' ἂν σχολῆν λάβω Eur. I. T. 1432:—**σχολῇ** [ἐστὶ] μοι I have time, οὐ σχολῇ αὐτῷ Plat. Prot. 314 D; οὐκ οὕσης σχ. Ar. Pl. 281; proverb., οὐ σχ. δούλοισι Arist. Pol. 7. 15, 2; also, σχ. ἐστὶ μοι πρὸς τι Plat. Polit. 272 B, Phaedr. 227 B; also c. inf., Aesch. Ag. 1055, etc.; εἰ τῷ καλῶν ἐσθλα σχολῇ Soph. Ag. 816; καταβαίνειν οὐ σχ. Ar. Ach. 409, al.; so, σχ. πλείων ἢ θέλω πάρεστί μοι Aesch. Fr. 818:—**σχολῇ** ἔδωκε γίγνεσθαι he thought he had plenty of time, Thuc. 5. 10:—σχ. δίδωαι, παρέχειν τινὶ Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 22, Hier. 10, 5; σ. καταναλάσκειν εἰς τι Isocr. 5 D:—τὴν τοῦ πράττοντος σχολῆν περιμένειν to wait his leisure, Plat. Rep. 370 B:—**σχολῆς** ἔργον a work for leisure, i. e. requiring attention, Eur. Andr. 552:—often with a Prep., as Adv., ἐπὶ σχολῆς at leisure, at a fit time, Id. I. T. 1220 (vulg. ἐπὶ σχολῇ), Plat. Theat. 172 D; κατὰ σχολῆν Ar. Eccl. 48, Plat. Phaedr. 228 A; μετὰ σχολῆς Id. Criti. 110 A; ὑπὸ σχολῆς Plut. 2. 667 D:—v. infr. B. 2. c. gen. *leisure*, rest from a thing, ἐν τινι σχολῇ κακοῦ Soph. O. T. 1286; σχολῆν λαβεῖν πόνων Eur. H. F. 725; σχ. ἐστὶ τινι τῶν πραγμάτων Plat. Legg. 961 B, cf. Rep. 370 C; so also, σχ. γίγνεται τινι ἀπὸ τινος Id. Phaedo 66 D; σχ. ἄγειν ἀπὸ τινος to keep clear of . . . Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 47; ἡ τῶν ἀναγκαίων σχ. Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 2. 3. idleness, τίκεται γὰρ οὐδὲν ἐσθλὸν εἰκαῖα σχολῇ Soph. Fr. 288; σχολῇ τερπνὸν κακόν Eur. Hipp. 384. II. that in which leisure is employed, esp. a learned discussion, disputation, lecture, Lat. *schola*, Plat. Legg. 820 C, Arist. Pol. 7. 1, 13; σχολῆν γράφας Plut. 2. 37 C, etc.; σχ. περὶ πολιτείας γράψασθαι lb. 790 E; σχ. λέγειν Arr. Epict. 4. 11, 35:—cf. Wytt. Plut. 2. 15 A, Cic. Tusc. 1. 4. 2. the place where such lectures were given, a school, ταῦτ' οὐ σχολῇ Πλάτωνος; Alex. Ὀλυμπ. 1, cf. Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 5, Dion. H. de Isocr. 1, de Dem. 44, Plut. Peric. 35, Alex. 7, etc.; σχ. ἔχειν to keep a school, Arr. Epict. 3. 21, 11; σχολῆς ἡγεῖσθαι to be master of it, Dion. H. ad Amm. 1. 7. 3. = *σχολαστήριον*, Vitruv. III. σχολαί, in Byz., the cohorts of the Imperial guard, C. I. 8699, 8797.

B. σχολῇ as Adv. in a leisurely way, tardily, like *σχολαῖως*, ἡντιον σχολῇ βραδύς Soph. Ant. 231, cf. Thuc. 1. 142. 3. 46, Andoc. 22. 13, etc.; ἀτρεμέ τε καὶ σχολῇ Alex. Aín. 1. 4; σχ. καὶ βαδὴν Polyb. 8. 30, 11. 2. at one's leisure, i. e. scarcely, hardly, not at all, ('I'll trust by leisure him that mocks me once,' Shaks. Tit. Andron.), Soph. O. T. 434, Plat., etc.; παραινῶ πᾶσι . . . σχολῇ τεκνυῖσθαι παῖδας Eur. Fr. 319; σχολῇ γε Soph. Ant. 390, Andoc. 13. 45, Xen.; σχ. πον Plat. Soph. 261 B: a little, οὐ κόμνω σχολῇ Eur. Ion 276:—often in apodosis, to introduce an à fortiori argument, εἰ δὲ μὴ . . . ἡ πον σχολῇ . . . γε if not so . . . hardly or much less so . . . Andoc. 12. 21; εἰ αἰτᾷ . . . μὴ ἀκριβεῖς εἰσὶ, σχολῇ αἱ ἄλλαι Plat. Phaedo 65 B; ἡ μὴ τούτων . . . σχολῇ τῶν γε ἄλλων Arist. Metaph. 2. 3, 10; ὅποτε γὰρ . . . answered by σχολῇ γε, Plat. Rep. 610 E; μὴ γιγνώσκων τὴν οὐσίαν σχολῇ τὴν γε ὁρθότητα διαγνώσεται Id. Legg. 668 C. (Perh. from *EX*, *σχεῖν*, to stop.)

σχολιάζω, to write scholia or commentaries, Tzetz.

σχολιαστής, *ου, ὁ*, (*σχόλιον*) a scholiast, commentator, Eust.

σχολικός, ὁ, *ον*, (*σχολή* II) scholastic, usual in the schools, ὑπομνήματα Ath. 83 B; παράδοσις Oribas., etc.:—Adv. —*ως*, after the manner of the schools, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 13. 2. long-winded, tedious, Dion. H. de Comp. 22, Longin. 10, etc.

II. exegetical, σχ. παρασημειώσεις = *σχόλια*, Arist. Plant. praef.; σχ. ἀγνόημα an error of the commentator, Schol. II. 2. 111.

σχολιο-γράφος [ᾶ], ὁ, a writer of scholia, commentator, Schol. Ap. Rh. 3. 376:—**σχολιογράφος**, to write scholia, Eus. H. E. 6. 25.

σχόλιον, τό, (*σχολή* II) an interpretation, comment, Cic. Att. 16. 7, 3; **σχόλια** λέγειν Arr. Epict. 3. 21, 6: esp. a short note, *scholium*, *σχόλια* συναγείρων Luc. Vit. Auct. 23; σχ. τινος or εἰς τι on a book, Schol.

II. a long tedious speech, lecture, Phot., Hesych.

σχολιο-ποιέομαι, Pass. to be made up of scholia, Epiphani.

σχολύδριον, τό, Dim. of *σχόλιον*, Tzetz. Lyc. 1414.

σχομένος, *σχοῦ, v. s. ἔχω*.

σχοινύλλω, = *τονθορύζω*, Hesych.

σχῦρ, ὁ, = *χῆρ*, a hedgehog, Hesych.

σῶω, *σῶωμεν*, *σῶω*, v. sub *ἔχω*.

σῶω, v. *σῶω*, ἑσθῶ.

σῶω, Att. contr. for *σῶω*.

σῶδριον, τό, v. sub *σουδρίον*.

σῶδες, *αἱ*, a kind of singing-bird, Opp. IX. 3. 2.

σῶζω-πολις, *εως, ὁ, ἡ*, = *σῶσις*, Schol. Pind. O. 2. 14.

σῶω (or with *ε* subst. wherever *ε* follows *ω*, as *σῶω*, Didym. in E. M. 741, and so in Inscr. (e. g. C. I. 2448 I. 7., 4838 B, 5774. 51, al.), lengthd. from *σῶω*, *σῶω*, *σῶω* (v. infr.): pf. *σῶσκα*:—Med., fut. *σῶσμαι* Eur. Bacch. 793, Xen.: aor. *ἔσωσάμην* Att.:—Pass., fut. *σῶθήσμαι* Thuc. 5. 111, Plat., etc.: aor. *ἔσῳθην* Hdt., (*ἔσῳσθην*

only in Hesych.): pf. *σέσωμαι, σέσωσται*, etc., Aesch. Theb. 820, Soph. Tr. 83, Eur., Xen., etc.; but *σέσωται* Plat. Criti. 109 D, cf. 110 A; and this is reputed to be the Att. form by Phot., v. L. Diind. ad Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 25.—Of the regul. form, which is common from Theognis downwards, Hom. uses *σώζων* Od. 5. 490, and Hes. *σώζοι* in a dub. passage, Op. 374: instead thereof the foll. forms were used by Hom. and non-Att. Poets: 1. from *σάω*, subj. *σῶς*, -ῃ, -ωσι ll. 9. 651, 424, 393; Hesych. cites also *σοεῖς, σοῦται* as = *σώζεις, σώζεται*. 2. from *σαῶ*, 3 sing. *σαοῖ* Theogn. 868, Call., etc.; 3 pl. *σαοῖσι* Tyrtae. 8. 13; imperat. *σαῶ*, for *σῶζε*, Od. 13. 230, 17. 595, Call., etc.; (but also *σαόν* h. Hom. 12. 3, Call. in Anth. P. 6. 347, etc., though some Editors restore *σαῶ*): also *σαῶ* as 3 sing. impf., ll. 16. 363, 21. 238:—fut. *σαώσω*, aor. *ἐσαῶσα*, Hom., Pind., etc.: aor. pass. inf. *σαωθήναι* Il. 15. 503, Od. 10. 473; imperat. *σαωθήτω* Il. 17. 228; Ep. 3 pl. *ἐσαῶ-θεν* Od. 3. 185; fut. med. *σώσσομαι* 21. 309. 3. from contr. pres. *σῶω*, part. *σῶντες* 7. 430; lou. impf. *σῶσκον* Il. 8. 363; Ap. Rh. has besides *σῶετε* and med. *σῶεσθαι*. 4. from *σάωμι*, Aeol. 2 sing. *σῶω*, Alcae. 69.—Add to these, 5. Lacon. *σοῖδδω*, fut. *ἰζω*, Valck. Ep. ad Röver. p. lxviii. 6. *σωννύω*, Dinoloch. in A. B. 114. 7. a fut. *σῶω* in an old Att. Inscr., v. Böckh C. I. 1. p. 107. To save, keep: 1. of persons, to save from death, keep alive, preserve, *σῶντες* *ἐταίρους* Od. 9. 430; *ζωῶς* *σῶω* Il. 21. 238; σ. *ἀπολλυμένων* Alcae. 69, cf. Xen. An. 3. 1, 38; *πῶδες καὶ γούνα* σ. *τινὰ* Il. 21. 611; *νύξ* σ. *στρατῶν* 9. 78; etc.: also to save, spare, Od. 22. 357, cf. Thuc. 1. 91.—Pass. to be saved, kept alive, preserved, opp. to *ἀπολλέσθαι*, Il. 15. 503, Od. 3. 185, etc.; *σῶζεσθαι* *ἀγαπητῶς* Lys. 147. 18: generally, to be well off, do well, prosper, *οἱ σωθῆσθαι* *οὗτοι* those who deserve to do well, Plat. Theat. 176 D; and so in pres. *σῶζόμενος*, Theogn. 68, 235: to be healed, recover from sickness, Hipp. Coac. 138, Isae. 36. 12:—*σῶζεο*, as a wish, *God bless you, farewell*, Call. Del. 150, Anth. P. 5. 241, 9. 372; *σῶζοισθε* Ib. 171: also to save oneself, escape, *σῶθητι* Plat. Crito 44 B; *μύς* *οἱ* *μὴ* *σῶζεσθαι* to escape with difficulty, Ep. Plat. 332 C, Diod., etc.; *χαλεπῶς* σ. Theogn. 675; v. infr. II. 2. 3. of things, to keep safe, preserve, rare in Hom., *σῶω* *μὴν* *ταῦτα*, *σῶω* *δ' ἐμὲ* Od. 13. 230; *σπέρμα* *πυρὸς* *σῶζων* 5. 490 (in Greek poetry however fire is a living element); σ. *πόλιν καὶ ἄστυ* Il. 17. 144; *σῶσει* *Ἀργείους καὶ νῆας* 10. 45, cf. 9. 230;—but in Att. this usage is freq., σ. *φάρμακον* Soph. Tr. 686; *τὰ* *τοῖα* Id. Ph. 766; *τὰ* *σκευῖν, οἶκον, χρήματα, καρπούς*, Ar. Pax 730, Av. 380, 1061; *τὰ* *πατρίωα, τὰ* *ὑπάρχοντα* Id. Thesm. 820, Thuc. 1. 70; σ. *πόλιν* to preserve the city or the state, Hdt. 8. 34, Aesch. Theb. 749, Soph. Ant. 1058, Plat., etc.; *τὰ* *πράγματα* Thuc. 1. 94; *τὴν* *Ἑλλάδα* Ar. Lys. 525; *τὴν* *πολιτείαν, τὴν* *δημοκρατίαν*, etc., Arist. Pol. 5. 1, 1, 5, 8, 8:—*τὸν* *γὰρ* [*λόγον*] *σῶζων* keeping it secret, Aesch. Fr. 524, cf. Soph. O. C. 1530:—σ. *καρπὸν* to save or recover an opportunity, Dem. 343. 4, cf. 622:—Med. to keep or preserve for oneself, τι Soph. El. 994, Eur. Alc. 146, etc.; *αὐτὸς* *αὐτῷ* σ. τι Ar. Eccl. 402, cf. Eq. 1017:—Pass. to be extant, of books, Longin. Fr. 5. 4, Dio C. 70. 2. 3. to keep, observe, maintain, the laws, etc., σ. *ἐφετμάς* Aesch. Eum. 241; *τὸν* *παρόντα νόον* Id. Pr. 392; *τοὺς* *καθεστῶτας νόμους* Soph. Ant. 1114; *τοὺς* *σοὺς λόγους* Eur. Hel. 1552, etc.:—Pass. to be maintained, *τὸ* *ἄραρον* *οὐ* *σῶζεται* Thuc. 2. 63; *τοῦ* *μήκου* *σωζομένου* Arist. Meteor. 4. 9. 7. 4. to keep in mind, remember, Eur. Hel. 266, Plat. Rep. 486 C:—but this sense is more common in Med., *παρὴκα θεσμῶν οὐδὲν, ἀλλ' ἐσῶζον* *οὐ* *ὅπως* *διδάσκοντες ἐκ* *δέλ-των γραφῆν* Soph. Tr. 682, cf. El. 1257; and so in common language, Ar. Eccl. 219; *μηδ' ἂ* *ἐμαθε* *σῶζοντο* Plat. Rep. 455 B, cf. Theat. 153 B;—in full, *σῶζεσθαι* *μνήν* *τινός* Eur. I. T. 302, Plat. Gorg. 501 A, Theat. 163 D. II. Construct. 1. simply c. acc., v. supr. 2. with a sense of motion to a place, to bring one safe to, *τὸν* *δ' ἐσῶσαν* *ἐς* *ποταμὸν* *προχῶας* Od. 5. 452; *ἐς* *ὕμνον* Il. 19. 401; *πόλιν* *δε* 5. 224, etc.; *ἐς* *οἶκον* Soph. Ph. 311; *πρὸς* *ἥπειρον* Aesch. Pers. 737:—in Pass. to get safe off, come safe, escape to a place, *σῶζεσθαι* *ὀπίω* *ἐς* *οἶκον* Hdt. 4. 97, cf. 9. 104; *δεῦρο* Eur. Phoen. 725; *οἶκα* *δε* Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 7; *ἐπὶ* *τὴν* *μετέρην* [*χάρην*] Hdt. 5. 98; *ἐς* *δόμους* Soph. Tr. 611; *ἐπὶ* *θάλατταν* Xen. An. 6. 3, 20; *πρὸς* *ἥπειρον* Aesch. Pers. 737: c. dat. pers., *μὲν* *ὕμνον ἐσῶσθην* Theocr. 15. 4. 3. σ. *τινὰ* *ἐκ* *φλοίσβοιο*, *ἐκ* *πολέμου*, to carry off safe, rescue from . . . Il. 5. 469, 11. 752; *ἐκ* *ποταμοῦ* 21. 274; *ἐκ* *θανάτοιο* Od. 4. 753, and so in Att.;—also, σ. *τινὰ* *ἀπὸ* *στρατείας* Aesch. Ag. 603:—in Il. 8. 363, *τεῖρόμε-νον* *σώσκον* . . . *ὑπ' ἀέθλων*, *ὅτι* *μά* *βελον* may belong to *τεῖρόμενον*:—*διὰ* *δένον* *πραγμάτων* *σῶζεσθαι* Xen. An. 5. 5, 8:—and c. gen., *ἐχθρῶν* *σῶσαι* *χθόνα* to rescue it from them, Soph. Ant. 1162; *σῶσαι* *τινα* *κακοῦ* Id. Ph. 919; *σῶσθηναι* *κακῶν* Eur. Or. 779.—Both these constructions may be combined, σ. *τινὰ* *ἐκ* *πολέμου ἐπὶ* *νῆας* Il. 17. 452; *ἐκ* *π. μετὰ* *νῆας* 12. 123; *ἐξ* *Αἰγίνης* *δεῦρο* Plat. Gorg. 511 D. 4. c. dat. pers. to save for another, *ὡς* *τινὶ* *Οδ.* 4. 765; *θακόν* *τινι* Ar. Ran. 1517; *ἡμῖν* *τὸν* *βίον* Plat. Prot. 357 A; etc.: so in Pass., *σῶζεται* *τί* *τινι* Ar. Pax 1022, Xen. An. 7. 56. 5. c. inf., αἶ *σε* *σώζουσιν* *θανεῖν* *ἡ* *σοῦ* *save thee* from dying, Eur. Phoen. 600. 6. c. part., *σῶζεσθαι* *φεύγοντες* by flight, Xen. Cyr. 3. 51. 7. absol., *τὰ* *σῶσονται* *what* *is* *likely* *to* *save*, Dem. 66. 27; *ἡ* *σῶζουσα* [*ψῆφος*] Luc. Harmon. 3. σωκάριον, τό, a monument to Socrates, Marin. V. Procl. 10. 12:—σωκράτει, τό, a festival in memory of S., Ib. 23. σωκράτης, comic word in Ar. Av. 1282, *to do like Socrates, to Socratize* (cf. σωκρατίζω); but the Rav. Ms. gives *ἐσωκράτης* (from σωκρατίζω). σωκράτης [ἄ], ὁ, Socrates: gen. σωκράτους, also σωκράτου Stob. t. 7. 66; acc. sing. in Plat. σωκράτη (as also in Ar. Nub. 182, etc.), in Xen. σωκράτην: vocat. Σώκρατες:—Dim. σωκρατίδιον, dear little Socrates! Ar. Nub. 222, al. σωκρατίζω, = σωκρατίζω, Alciphro 2. 2, Poëta in Argum. iv Ar. Nub. σωκράτικος, ὁ, ὄν, Socratic, of Socrates, Arist., etc.; οἱ σωκρ. the philosophers of his school, Luc. Amor. 23: τὸ -κόν a saying of S., Eus. H. E. 4. 16. Adv. -κῶς, more Socratico, Cic. Att. 2. 3. σωκράτιστος, οὗ, ὁ, an imitator of Socrates, Argum. iii Ar. Nub. σωκράτο-γομφος, ὄν, patched up by Socrates, of the plays of Euripides, Telecl. Incert. 3; v. Dind. Ar. Fr. p. 517. σωλάριον, τό, = Lat. solarium, C. I. 3281, 3386. σωλήν, ἦνος, ὁ, a channel, gutter, pipe, Archil. 154, Hdt. 3. 60; σ. κεραμεὺς Plut. 2. 526 B; σκύντος Strab. 754; *μολίβδινος* Geop. b. a syringe, squirt, as perhaps in Plut. Galb. 19. 2. a cylindrical box for keeping a broken limb straight, Hipp. Offic. 745, cf. 763 D, 766 A. 3. a grooved tile, Lat. imbrex, Hesych. 4. a shell-fish, perhaps the razor-fish, Epich. 23. 7 Abr., Philyll. Πολλ. 1, Arist. H. A. 4. 4. 4. 5. 15, 14, al. 5. membrum virile, Hesych. 6. the cavity of the spine, Poll. 2. 180. σωληνάριον, τό, Dim. of σωλήν, Galen. 2. a quiver, Leo Tact. σωληνεύομαι, Pass. to be carried round as in a pipe, E. M., Hesych. σωληνίζω, to hollow out like a pipe, Hero in Math. Vett. 115 B, Oribas.:—σωληνισμός, ὁ, Oribas. 168 Mai. σωλήνιον, τό, Dim. of σωλήν, Diosc. Parab. 1. 64, Antyll.:—so σωληνίδιον, τό, Galen., Hero, etc.;—σωληνίσκος, ὁ, Hero, Schol. Il. 18. 401. σωληνιστής, οὗ, ὁ, as if from σωληνίζω, one who fishes for the σωλήν (4), Phanas ap. Ath. 90 E. σωληνοδοχεῖον, τό, a case for pipes, Io. Chrys. σωληνο-ειδής, ἑς, pipe-shaped, grooved, Philo 2. 244, Dio C. 49. 30. σωληνο-θήρας, οὗ, ὁ, one who fishes for the σωλήν (4), Ath. 90 E. σωληνεύομαι, Pass. to serve as a groove or pipe, Paul. Aeg. 6. 106. σωληνωτός, ὁ, ὄν, like a σωλήν, grooved, hollowed out, Byz. σώμα, τό, the body of a man, but in Hom., as Aristarch. remarks (v. Apollon. Lex.), always the dead body, corpse, carcase, whereas the living body is δέμας—(this is against the deriv. from *σαῶς, σῶς*), ὥστε *λέων* *ἐχάρη* *μεγάλῃ* *ἐπὶ* *σώματι* *κύρσας* Il. 3. 23 (ubi v. Heyn.), cf. 18. 161; *σῶμα* *δὲ* *οἰκάδ' ἐμὸν* *δόμεναι* *πάλιν* 7. 79, 22. 342; σ. *κατελείπομεν* *ἀσπατον* Od. 11. 53; *ὄν* . . . *σώματ' ἄκηδεια* *κεῖται* 24. 187; so also in Hes. Sc. 426, Simon. 120, Hdt. 7. 167, Pind., and Att.; *μέγιστον* σ. *σποδός* = σ. *μέγιστον* *δ' νῦν* *σποδός* *ἐστί*, Soph. El. 758. 2. the living body, Hes. Op. 538, Batr. 44, Theogn. 650, Pind., Hdt., and Att.; *δόμοι* *καὶ* *σώματα* Aesch. Theb. 890; *γενναῖος* *τῷ* σ. Soph. Ph. 51; *εὐρωστος* τὸ σ. Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 6; τὸ σ. *σῶξεν* *οἱ* *-εσθαι* to save one's life, Dem. 610. 6, Thuc. 1. 136; *διασῶξεν* *οἱ* *-εσθαι* Isocr. 125 B, Xen. An. 5. 5, 13; *περὶ* *πολλῶν* σ. *καὶ* *χρημάτων* *βουλευέν* Thuc. 1. 85; *περὶ* *τοῦ* σ. *ἀγωνίσσασθαι* for one's life, Lys. 102. 35 (but also one's personal freedom, Id. 167. 36); *τοῦ* σ. *στερεῖσθαι* Antipho 117. 19; *ἐχέειν* *τὸ* σ. *κακῶς, ὡς* *βέλτιστα*, etc., to be in a bad, a good state of body, etc., Xen. Mem. 3. 12, 1, and 5. 3. body, as opp. to the spirit (εἶδωλον), Pind. Fr. 96; opp. to the soul (ψυχή), Plat. Gorg. 493 A, Phaedo 91 C; τὰ *τοῦ* σ. *ἐργα* *bodily* labours, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 2; αἱ *τοῦ* σ. *ἡδοναί*, αἱ *κατὰ* *τὸ* σ., ἡδ. (cf. σωματικός) Ib. 1. 5, 6, Plat. Rep. 328 D: τὰ *εἰς* *τὸ* σ. *τιμῆματα* *bodily* punishments, Aeschin. 46. 31. 4. an animal body, as opp. to plants, Plat. Rep. 504 A. II. periph., ἀνθρώπου σ. ἐν οὐδέν = ἀνθρώπος οὐδὲ εἰς, Hdt. 1. 32; esp. in Trag., *σῶμα* *θνήσκ* = *ὁ* *θνήσκει*, Soph. O. C. 1568; *τε-κνῶν* *σώματα* = *τέκνα*, Eur. Tro. 202; τὸ *σὸν* σ. = *σὸ* Id. Hec. 301; rarely in sing. of many persons, *σῶμα* *τέκνων* Id. Med. 1108, cf. Supp. 62:—then absol. a person, human being, ἐμπέπλην *τέτταρι* *σώματ* *αἰσιν* Pind. P. 118; τὰ *πολλὰ* σ. = *οἱ* *πολλοί*, Soph. Ant. 676; *λευκὰ* *γῆρα* σ. Eur. H. F. 909; σ. *ἀδικα* Id. Supp. 223, cf. Plat. Legg. 908 A, Xen., etc.; τὰ *φίλτατα* σ., of children, Aeschin. 64. 42:—often of slaves, σ. *αἰχμαλώτα* Dem. 480. 10, Plut., etc.; σ. *οἰκετικὰ* Lex ap. Aeschin. 3. 19; *δοῦλα* Poll. 3. 78; opp. to *ἐλεύθερα* σ., Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 19, Polyb., etc.: and later, *σῶμα* is used absol. for a slave, Polyb. 12. 16, 5, Harpocr.: σ. *γυναικεῖον, ᾧ* *ὄνομα* v. Inscr. Delph. 2, etc.; an usage censured by Poll. l. c. and Phryn. 378. III. generally, a body, i. e. any corporeal substance, σ. *ἐμφύχον* *καὶ* *ἀψύχον* Plat. Phaedr. 245 E, cf. Polit. 288 D, Arist. Phys. 3. 5, 9, al.; ὁ *λίθος* σ. *ἐστιν* Luc. Vit. Auct. 25; *φασὶν* *οἱ* *μὲν* *σῶμα* *εἶναι* *τὸν* *χρόνον*, *οἱ* *δὲ* *δῶματον* Sext. Emp. M. 10. 215. IV. the body or whole of a thing, esp. of complete parts of the body, τὸ σ. *τῶν* *νεφρῶν* Arist. H. A. 1. 17, 15; τὰ σ. *τῶν* *αἰσθητηρίων* Id. G. A. 2. 6, 43; σ. *παιδοποιούν* Ael. N. A. 17. 42:—then, generally, the whole body, mass, or frame of a thing, *ὅτ* *σώματι* *γὰρ* *σῶμα* Aesch. Theb. 950; *τὸ* *σῶμα* *τοῦ* *κόσμου, τοῦ* *παντός* Plat. Tim. 31 B, 32 C; *ὕδωρ, ποταμὸν* *σῶμα* Chacrem. ap. Ath. 43 C, cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 3. p. 266:—τὸ σ. *τῆς* *πλάτης* *the* *body* of the proof, i. e. arguments, Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 3; *τῆς* *λέξεως* Walz Rhet. 9. 560:—of a body of writings, Cic. Att. 2. 1, 4, cf. Eust. 170. 23, etc. 2. in Mathem., a figure of three dimensions, a solid, opp. to a surface, etc., Arist. Cael. 1. 1, 2, Metaph. 4. 13, 2, al. σώμαι, Dor. for σῶμαι, v. sub σῶω. σωμασκέω, to exercise the body, to practise wrestling, etc., Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 17., 3. 1, 20, etc.; σ. *αὐτὸν* Diog. L. S. 12:—metaph., σ. *τὸν* *πῶλεμον* *to* *train* *oneself* *for* *war, prepare* *for* *it*, Plut. Aemil. 8.

σωμασκητής, ὁ, *one that practises bodily exercises*, Diog. L. 8. 46.

σωμασκή, ἡ, *bodily exercise, training of the body*, esp. of an athletic kind, Plat. Philib. 30 B, Legg. 646 D, 674 B, Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 11, etc.

σωμασκίας, οὐ, ὁ, *one who takes bodily exercise*, Poll. 3. 154, Hdn. Epim. p. 130.

σωματέιον, τό, *v. σωμάτων*.

σωματεμπορέω, *to trade in slaves*, Strab. 669: —εμπορία, ἡ, Gloss.

σωματ-εμπορος, οὐ, *a slave-merchant*, Artemid. 3. 17, Eust. 1416. 26.

σωματ-ηγός, ὁ, (ἄγω) *carrying a body, i. e. used for riding*, σ. ἡμίονος Suid.: —σωματῆγέω, of saddle-mules, Hesych., Eust. 1625. 40.

σωματίζω, (σῶμα) *to embody*, like ἐνσωματώ, Stob. Ecl. 1. 984.

σωματικός, ἡ, ὁ, *of or for the body*, Lat. corporeus, opp. to ψυχικός, ἔργα Arist. Eth. N. 1. 12, 6; πάθη Ib. 10. 3, 6; ἡδοναί Ib. 2, 3, 1; τὰ σωματικά Ib. 7. 9, 5.

2. *bodily, corporeal, material*, opp. to ἀσώματος, Tim. Loc. 96 A, Arist. Metaph. 1. 5, 14, Phys. 4. 7, 3, al. Comp. —ώτερος Theophr. C. P. 1. 14, 3; Sup. —άτατος Id. Fr. 1. 37. Adv. —κῶς, Ep. Coloss. 2. 9, Plut. 2. 424 D; Comp. —ώτερον, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 7.

σωματίνος, ἡ, οὐ, (σῶμα) = *foreg.*, Gloss.

σωματίον, [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of σῶμα, *a small body, poor body*, Isocr. 415 D, Lync. ap. Ath. 584 B, Plut., etc.; of an animal, Ath. 326 C.

2. *a corpse*, Hdn. 2. 1. II. of things, 1. *a small body, corpse*, Arist. de An. 1. 4, 19, H. A. 4. 1, 23.

2. *in pl. padding*, used by actors to improve their figure, Plat. Com. Incert. 68, cf. Luc. Jup. Trag. 41, Poll. 2. 235., 4. 115.

3. *a book, a volume*, Heraclid. Alleg. 1, Longin. 9. 13.

III. *a corporeal body*, Pandect.

—In Mss. σωμάτιον freq. occurs, cf. C. I. 2829. 9., 2835. 5.

σωματο-βλάβεια, ἡ, *bodily harm or injury*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 209.

σωματο-βόρος, οὐ, *devouring bodies*, ἥρπες Eccl.

σωματο-γράφω, *to draw in bodily form*, τινά Theod. Stud.

σωματο-ειδής, ἐς, *of the nature of a body, bodily, corporeal, material*, Plat. Phaedo 83 D, 86 A; τὸ σ. corporeal nature, Ib. 81 B, C; cf. σωματούδης.

II. *metaphor. organic, systematic, ἐπαγγελία* Arist. Rhet. Al. 37, 14; ἱστορία Polyb. 1. 3, 4: —Adv. —δῶς, Arist. Rhet. Al. 29, 5.

σωματο-θήκη, ἡ, *a coffin*, C. I. 4224 c, etc.

σωματο-κάπηλος [ᾶ], ὁ, = *σωματέμπορος*, Io. Chrys.

σωματο-κτόνος, οὐ, *killing the body*, Eccl.

σωματο-μύξια, ἡ, *the mixing of bodies*, Byz.

σωματο-πλαστικός, ἡ, ὁ, *forming bodies*, Io. Lyd. de Mens. 3. 6.

σωματο-ποιέω, *to make into a body*, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 730.

2. *to make in bodily form*, τὸν Ἐρωτα Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 87.

3. *to personify*, Walz Rhett. 9. 133, etc.

II. *to make like a body*, consolidate, organise, τὸ ἔθνος Polyb. 2. 45, 6, cf. Diod. 11. 86, Diog. L. 2. 138; *to make into a whole*, σ. τὰ κεχωρισμένα Artem. 4. proem.; σ. τὴν διαίρεσιν, τὴν φράσιν Walz Rhett. 7. 60, 791: —Pass., Longin. 40. 1.

III. *to provide with bodily strength, to recruit*, τοὺς ἵππους Polyb. 3. 87, 3; *metaph. to revive, refresh*, τὰς ψυχὰς, τὴν ἐλπίδα Id. 3. 90, 4, Fr. Gr. 123; τὰς ὀρμὰς Diod. 18. 10: —*to exalt, magnify*, πράξεις Polyb. Fr. H. 58.

σωματοποιήσις, εὐς, ἡ, *the making of bodies*, Hermes Stob. Ecl. 1. 730, Ptol. Tetrab. 3. 105.

2. *personification*, Eccl.

3. *organisation*, Eccl.

σωματοποιία, ἡ, = *foreg.*, Ocell. Luc. p. 451, Eccl.

σωματο-πράτης [ᾶ], οὐ, ὁ, *a slave-seller*, Byz.

σωματο-πρετής, ἐς, *proper for the body*: —Adv. —πῶς, Dion. Ar.

σωματο-στρωτός, οὐ, *strewn with bodies*, Byz.

σωματούτης, ἡτος, ἡ, *corporeality*, Sext. Emp. M. 3. 85, Galen.

σωματο-τροφεῖον, τό, *a place where slaves are kept*, Lat. ergastulum, Diod. Excerpt. 525. 78., 598. 75.

σωματο-τροφέω, *to nourish the body*, Eccl.

σωματ-ουρῶν, = *σωματοποιέω*, Pisid.: *metaph. to form into a whole*, Epigr. in Cocch. Chir. pp. 35, 40.

σωματοουργία, ἡ, = *σωματοποιία*, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 1088, Porphy.

σωματοφθορέω, *to ruin the body*, corrupt word in Aesch. Ag. 948; Auratus suggested στρωματοφθορεῖν *to destroy the carpets*, Franz εἰματοφθορεῖν (in the same sense), Schütz δαματοφθορεῖν *to ruin the house*.

σωματο-φθόρος, οὐ, *ruining the body*, Cyrill. ap. Suid., Theod. Prodr.

σωματο-φορβός, οὐ, *nourishing the body*, Manetho 4. 232.

σωματο-φόρος, οὐ, *bearing the body*, Eccl.

σωματο-φρουρητήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, = *σωματοφύλαξ*, Manetho 4. 232.

σωματο-φυής, ἐς, *of bodily nature, corporeal*, Galen.

σωματοφύλακός, *to be a body-guard*, Diod. 14. 43, Joseph. A. J. 6. 1.

σωματοφύλακία, ἡ, *a guarding the body or person*, Diod. 16. 93., 17. 65.

σωματοφύλακίον, τό, *a place where a body is guarded or kept*, a sepulchre, Luc. Contempl. 22.

σωματο-φύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, *a body-guard*, Galen.; in pl., Diod. Excerpt. 529. 53, Arr. An. 1. 6, 5, Hdn. 4. 13.

σωματο-ψύχως, Adv. *with body and soul*, Eccl.

σωματώ, (σῶμα) *to embody*, Pisid.: —Pass. *to become corporeal, solid, substantial*, Arist. G. A. 2. 4, 20., 2. 6, 35, Sens. 5, 30, Theophr. C. P. 6. 11, 14.

σωματώδης, ἐς, = *σωματοειδής* I, Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 6; τὰ σωματώδη Id. G. A. 2. 3, 19, al.: —Comp. and Sup. —έστερος, —έτατος, Id. Probl. 1. 37, 2, P. A. 2. 1, 17.

σωματώσις [ᾶ], ἡ, *an embodying, making of bodies*, Hermes Stob. Ecl. 1. 730.

2. *a thickening, consolidation*, Theophr. C. P. 6. 11, 14.

σωμ-εραστής, οὐ, ὁ, *one who loves the body*; and —εραστία, ἡ, Eccl.

σῶν, Att. acc. sing. for σῶον, Thuc. 3. 34.

σῶννῶν, for σῶζῶν, Dinoloch. in A. B. 114.

σῶνμαι, = σούμαι, σένομαι, Ap. Rh. 2. 1010., 3. 307; cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. 206.

II. *v. sub σώζω*.

σῶος, α, ον, contr. σῶς, q. v.

σωπάω, Dor. and poet. for σιπάω, like βῶσσεθε for βιώσσεθε, Böckh v. l. Pind. O. 13. 87 (130), l. 1. 613 (89). —Hesych. also cites σπαίνουσιν οὐ κῶας, as from Xen.

σωρακίς, ἡ, *a cloth for rubbing down horses*, Poll. 1. 185., 10. 55.

σῶρακος, ὁ, (σῶρος) *a basket or box*, Ar. Fr. 244, Babr. 108. 18.

σωρανθίς, ἡ, *a name for the plant ἀνθρακίς*, Diosc. Noth. 3. 153.

σωρεία, ἡ, *a heaping up*, ἡ ἐπὶ ταῦτ' σ. Plut. Otho 14.

2. = σῶρος, Greg. Nyss.; κατὰ σῶρειαν in hearts, Nemes. N. H. p. 128, Iambli., etc.

II. *the use of a σωρείτης*, Tatian.

σωρείτης, οὐ, ὁ, *heaped up*: in Logic, ὁ σωρείτης [συλλογισμός] *a sorites*, or *a heap of syllogisms*, the conclusion of one forming the premiss of the next, Cic. Acad. 2. 16, Luc. Symp. 23, etc.; called in vernacular Latin *acervus*, Hor. Ep. 2. 1, 47, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 9. 182. —The form σωρίτης is common in Mss.; but in all authors of better note the correct form σωρείτης should be restored, as also σωρειτικός, σωρείτις.

σωραιτικός, ἡ, ὁ, *of the nature of a sorites*, also σωραία Sext. Emp. P. 3. 80, Galen.: Adv. —κῶς, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 182: —cf. σωρείτης. —In Sext. Emp. M. 1. 68 and 80, σωρητή ἀπορία is perh. an error for σωρειτική.

σωρείτις, ἴδος, ἡ, of Demeter, *Giver of heaps of corn*, Orph. H. 39. 5.

σωρέος, ὁ, = σῶρος, Schol. Il. 23. 160, E. M., etc.

σῶρεμα, τό, *a heap, pile*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 32, Eubul. Κατακολλ. 2.

σῶρευσις, ἡ, *accumulation*, Arist. Metaph. 12. 2, 7.

σωρευτός, ἡ, ὁ, *heaped up*, Alex. "Epp. 1.

σῶρεῖν, fut. εἶσω (σῶρος) *to heap one thing on another*, Lat. coacervare, τι πρὸς τι Arist. Rhet. 2. 15, 2; τι ἐπὶ τινι Anth. P. 10. 41; ἀνθρακας ἐπὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν τινας Ep. Rom. 12. 20; τι περὶ τι Plut. Pelop. 31; σ. τὴν *to heap it up*, Polyb. 16. 11, 4; νεκρῶς Diod. 12. 62; πλοῦτον Id. 1. 62, cf. 5. 46: —Pass., Arist. Gen. et Crit. 1. 8, 12.

II. *to heap with something*, c. gen., σ. αἰγιαλὸν νεκρῶν Polyb. 16. 8, 9; c. dat., σ. βωμῶνς λιβάνῳ Hdn. 4. 8; αὐχένας στέμματα Anth. P. 7. 233.

σωρηδόν, Adv. *by heaps, in heaps*, Polyb. 1. 34, 5, Anth. P. 7. 713, etc.

σωρίτης, —ίτις, —ιτικός, less correct forms of σωρείτης, —εἰτις, —εἰτικός.

σωρικός, ἡ, ὁ, *v. sub σωρειτικός*.

σωρο-ειδής, ἐς, *like heaps*, Hesych.

σῶρος, ὁ, *a heap*, Lat. cumulus, acervus, esp. *a heap of corn*, Hes. Op. 776, Theocr. 7. 155; σ. σίτου Hdt. 1. 22, 2. 75; πυρῶν Plut. 2. 697 B: —of other things, σ. ψήγματος Hdt. 6. 125; ἀκανθῶν 2. 75; ξύλων, λίθων, νεκρῶν Xen. Hell. 4. 12, 12; λίθων σ. Anth. Plan. 254; absol., *a heap or mound of earth*, Xen. Vect. 4, 2.

2. *generally, a heap, quantity, χρημάτων, κακῶν, ἀγαθῶν* Ar. Pl. 269, 270, 804; opp. to a definite number or quantity, Arist. Metaph. 7. 3, 11., 12. 8, 20; σ. ἡ ὕμναθον ψάμουν Id. de An. 2. 8, 5; proverb., κόγχην προπάρουθεν ἔχειν σῶρων, of contentment, C. I. 4582. (Akin to σόρος, q. v.)

σῶρυ, τό, *a kind of ore, perhaps sulphate of iron, inkstone*: the gen. is σῶρεως in Diosc. 5. 119 and Hippiatr.; sorys in Plin. 34. 29.

σῶς, ὁ, ἡ, σῶν, τό, defect. Adj. of which the foll. forms occur: acc. σῶν, pl. σῶς are freq.: nom. pl. σῶς Dem. 61. 13., 93. 24, but σῶ is cited by Ael. Dionys. ap. Eust. 959. 44 from Thuc. 1. 74 (where now σῶσι): a fem. sing. σῶ in Ar. (Fr. 529 b), but σῶς as fem. in Eur. Cycl. 294, Ar. Fr. 529 a, Plat. Phaedo 106 A; neut. pl. σῶ, Eur. Fr. 762, Plat. Criti. 111 C. —The Ion. form σῶος is used by Hom. in all cases except the nom. sing. σῶς, which is required by the metre in Il. 22. 332, and is given by the Mss. in other places; perh. also acc. σῶν, v. infr.: so in Hdt. σῶς is the nom. sing., v. infr. The form σῶος never appears in Hom. or any early Poets, (it occurs in late Poets, as Maxim. π. καταρχ. 386, Anth., etc.; σωῶτες Ap. Rh. 1. 918), and in Mss. of Hdt. we find σῶαι in 1. 66, σῶα in 4. 124, σῶων in 2. 121, 2; and acc. to Thom. M. 830, the exact Att. writers used this only in the pl. forms σῶσι, σῶαι, σῶα. Lastly, the radic. form σῶος has been preserved in the Comp. σῶστος, v. sub σῶος. (Cf. σῶος, σῶα, σῶος, σῶος, σῶζω, σωτήρ, σῶκος; Lat. sanus; O. H. G. gasunt (gesund, sound). —From this Root, the Greeks in their fondness for good omens formed a great number of proper names, Σῶστος, fem. Σῶσις, Σῶσις, Σῶστρος, Σῶκράτης, etc.)

Radice sense safe and sound, alive and well, in good case, Lat. salvus, integer, incolumis, of persons, ἔφης.. σῶς ἔσσεσθ' Il. 22. 332; οὐνεκά οὐ σῶς ἐσσι Od. 15. 42; ὅτι οὐ σῶς εἰμί 16. 131; βούλομαι ἐγὼ λάον σῶν ἐμμεναι Il. 1. 117; σῶν ἐμμεναι (σῶν?) 8. 246; σῶσι ἐμμεναι Od. 4. 98; ἀλοχὺς τε σῶη καὶ παῖδες Il. 15. 497; σῶ, σῶσι εἶναι Hdt. 5. 96; σῶς καὶ ὑγιής Id. 4. 76, Thuc. 3. 34, Plat. Tim. 82 B.

II. of things, sound, whole, safe, ἵνα περ τάδε τὸ σῶα μῦμον (sc. τὰ κειμήλια) Il. 24. 382, cf. Od. 13. 364; οὐδὲ κε φαίης ἥλιον σῶν ἐμμεναι (σῶν?) Il. 17. 367; σῶ, ἀγαλμα.., τὸ ἐς ἐμὲ ἦν σῶον was preserved, extant, Hdt. 2. 181; αἰ πάσαι ἐτι καὶ ἐς ἐμὲ ἦσαν σῶαι Id. 1. 66; οἱ.. λίθοι ἐτι καὶ ἐς ἡμέας ἦσαν σῶοι Id. 8. 39; cf. 2. 121, 2., 6. 86, 1; ποτὶν.., εἶπερ ἐστὶ σῶν Soph. Ph. 21; ἐστὶ σῶν [βοιμάτων] καὶ οὐκ ἀπόλαβε Plat. Phaedo 87 B; ἡ χιών οὕσα σῶς καὶ ἀτρητος Ib. 106 A; τὸ ἀδανάτον σῶν καὶ ἀδιάφθορον Ib. E; ἔχειν τι σῶν Xen. An. 7. 6, 32; etc.: of money, secure, secured, Eur. Hec. 994 sq.; τάργηνον σῶν παρέχων Ar. Lys. 488, C. I. 82. 14, cf. Plat. Rep. 333 C; σῶα ἀποδιδόνα τὰ χρήματα Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 13.

2. of events, safe, sure, certain, νῦν τοι σῶς αἰπὺς ὀλέθρος Il. 13. 773, Od. 5. 305., 22. 28.

σῶς, contr. for σῶος, σῶος, ὁ.

σῶσανδρον, τό, = *δελφίνιον* II, Diosc. Noth. 3. 185.

σωσάνιον, τό, *part of a coat of mail, the shoulder-piece*, Ducang.; v. Winckelm. Gesch. d. Kunst. 3. 4. 45.

σωσι-άνειρα, ἡ, *saving men*, Theod. Prodr.
 σωσι-κοσμος, *on, saving the world; the Saviour*, Anth. P. 1. 94.
 σωσι-οικος, *on, saving the house*, Apollon. Lex. s. v. οἶκος, Hesych.
 σωσι-πολις [I], *idos, ὅ, ἡ, saving the city*, λέως Ar. Ach. 163; Ζεύς Strab. 648.

σῶσις, *ews, ἡ, salvation*, Cramer An. Par. 1. 103.
 σῶσμα, *τό, a being saved, salvation*, Theod. Stud.
 σωστέος, *a, on, verb. Adj. to be saved*, Aristid. 1. 566; v. ἀρκ-
 τέον. II. neut. *one must save*, Eur. H. F. 1385, Ar. Lys. 501.

—The form σωστέος is cited by Hesych., Suid., Phot.
 σωστικός, ἡ, *όν, able to save, maintain or uphold*, c. gen., ἡ δικαιοσύνη νόμον σωστική Arist. Top. 6. 12, 6; σ. ἡ ποιητικὸν τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ Id. M. Mor. 1. 2, 4; τοῦ θερμοῦ Id. Probl. 23. 7; τὸ ἴσον σ. ὁμονοία Id. Mund. 5, 7:—Adv. —κώς, Eccl.—The form σωτικός is cited from Proclus.

σωστός, ἡ, *όν, saved*, πλοῖον Apollon. Mir. 6; v. Ducang.
 σωστρία, *τά, (σῶζω) a reward for saving one's life, a thankoffering for deliverance from a danger, σωστρα τοῦ παιδὸς θύειν θεοῖς* Hdt. 1. 118, cf. Anth. P. 9. 378; σ. ὀφείλειν τινί Luc. Salt. 8; τίνειν τινί Id. D. Marin. 14. 1. 2. *a reward for bringing back lost cattle or runaway slaves*, σ. παρέχειν τινί Hdt. 4. 9; σωστρα τοῦτον ἀνακηρύσσ-
 ξεν Xen. Mem. 2. 10. 2. 3. *a physician's fee*, Poll. 6. 186, cf. C. I. 5974.—The sing. only in App. Civ. 4. 62.

σωστρία, ἡ, *fem. of σωτήρ*, Eccl.
 σωστρία, ἡ, *fem. of σωτήρ*, Hdt. 2. 156, Pind. O. 13. 76, Eur. Med. 528, Heracl. 588, Plat. Legg. 960 C. 2. often as epith. of protecting goddesses (cf. *Juno Sospita*), of Τύχα, Pind. O. 12. 3 (cf. σωτήρ 1. 2); of Θέμις, Ib. 8. 28; of Εὐνομία Ib. 9. 25; of Αθηνά, Lycurg. 150. 5; of Αρtemis, Anth. P. 6. 267; of Ηecate, C. I. (add.) 3827 γ; of Rhea, Ib. 4695; etc.; ἡ Σ. absol., of Demeter, Ar. Ran. 378, Arist. Rhet. 3. 18, 1; etc. II. *an antidote*, Galen, ap. Hesych., Paul. Aeg.

σωστήρ ἦρος, ὁ, *voc. σωτήρ* (v. inf. 1. 2): poet. σωστήρ Simon. 128, Call. Del. 166: a *voc. σωτήρ* occurs in C. I. 1667: (σῶζω). A *so-
 zjour, deliverer, preserver*, c. gen. subjecti, σ. ἀνθρώπων, νῆαν h. Hom. 21. 5, 33. 6; τῆς Ἑλλάδος Hdt. 7. 139; ἐστίας πατρός Aesch. Cho. 264; but also c. gen. objecti, σ. νόσον, κακὸν, βλάβης a *preserver from disease, ills, hurt*, Soph. O. T. 304, Eur. Med. 360, Heracl. 640; cf. Pors. praef. Hec. p. xxxii; σ. τῇ πόλει καὶ νῶν φανείας Ar. Eq. 149; σ. δόμοις Id. Nub. 1161. 2. esp. of Ζεύς Σωτήρ, Pind. O. 5. 40, Fr. 6. 5, Trag., etc.; to whom persons after a safe voyage addressed their vows, Donalds. Pind. O. 8. 20 (27); to Ζεύς Σωτήρ the third cup of wine was dedicated, τρίτον Σωτήρι σπένδειν Pind. I. 6 (5). 11; τρίτην Διὸς Σωτήρος εὐκαταίαν λίβα Id. Fr. 52; Ζεὺ σωτήρ Ar. Thesm. 1009, Dinarch. 94. 45; ὦ Ζεὺ σωτήρ Philem. Στρατ. 1. 21, Menand. Incert. 3. 2:—to drink this cup became a symbol of good luck, and the third time came to mean the *lucky time*, Aesch. Cho. 1073; whence the proverb τὸ τρίτον τῷ σωτήρι the third (i. e. the lucky) time, Plat. Rep. 583 B, Philib. 66 D, Charm. 167 A; and Ζεὺς was himself called τρίτος, Παλλὰδος καὶ Ἀοξίου ἑκατὶ καὶ τοῦ πάντα κραινόντος τρίτον Aesch. Eum. 760, cf. Supp. 26, and v. τριτόσπονδος;—also of other gods, as of Apollo, Id. Ag. 512, etc.; of Hermes, Id. Cho. 2; of Asclepius, C. I. 1222, 1755, al.; of the Dioscuri, Ib. 489, 1261, al.; of Hercules, Ib. 5877 δ; etc.;—even with fem. deities, Τύχη σωτήρ, for σωτρία, Aesch. Ag. 664, Theb. 826 (Dind.), Soph. O. T. 81; Ἀφροδίτη σωτήρ C. I. 5954;—then, generally, of guardian or tutelary gods, Hdt. 8. 138, Aesch. Supp. 982, Soph. Ph. 738; τοῖς ἀποτροπαίοις καὶ σωτήρι Xen. Hell. 3. 3. 4. 3. in N. T. and Eccl., the Saviour.

II. in Poets, as an Adj., σ. ναὸς πρότονος Aesch. Ag. 897, cf. Pind. Fr. 132; and with a fem. noun, γονῆς σω-
 τήρος (as Herm. for γυνή) Aesch. Theb. 225; σωτήρης τιμαὶ the office or prerogative of *saving*, of the Dioscuri, Eur. El. 993.

σωτρία, Ion. —λη, ἡ, *a saving, deliverance, preservation, safety*, Lat. *salus*, Hdt. 4. 98, al., and often in Att.; σωτήριον ὑποτιθέναι τινί, *μη-
 γανασθαι* Id. 5. 98, 7. 172; σ. τινὶ δίδοναι, *κατεργάσασθαι, φέρειν* Eur. I. A. 1473, Heracl. 1045, Tro. 748, etc.; ἀπεργάσθαι, *πορίζειν, ἐκπο-
 ρίζεσθαι* Plat. Legg. 647 B, Prot. 321 B, Thuc. 6. 83; σωτήριαν ἔχειν Soph. Aj. 1080, Eur. Or. 1178, etc.; ζητεῖν Isocr. 60 B; εὐρίσκεσθαι Aeschin. 72. 40; also, σωτήριος τυγχάνειν Aesch. Pers. 508, Cho. 203, Xen., etc.;—in pl., τῶν πύλων σωτήρια Plat. Prot. 354 B, cf. Arist. Pol. 4. 2. 6. 2. *a way or means of safety*, (=μηχανή σωτήριος Aesch. Theb. 209), ἐστὶ τις σ.; Id. Pers. 735; ἔχεις .. τίνα σ.; Eur. Or. 778, cf. Ar. Eq. 12; εἰς σ. ἄλλην καταφυγεῖν Antipho 119. 25, cf. Thuc. 3. 20. 3. *a safe return, ἡ ἐς τὴν πατρίδα* σ. Id. 6. 70; ἡ οἴκαδε σωτρία Dem. 1211. 17, cf. Plat. T. 241 E; ἡ σ. γίνεταί τινι δεῦρο Dem. 1304. 20:—poet., also, νόστιμος σ. Aesch. Pers. 797, Ag. 343, 1238.

II. of things, *a keeping safe, preservation, τινὸς* of anything, Hdt. 4. 98, Aesch. Eum. 909, Plat., etc.:—*maintenance, τῶν ὀδῶν καὶ οἰκοδημάτων* Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 4; τῶν νόμων Plat. Rep. 425 E; τοῦ ὀφθαλμοῦ, τῶν ἁσάρων Arist. Cael. 2. 1, 4, Meteor. 2. 2, 10. 2. *security, guarantee for safety*, σ. ἐστὶν τῶν ὑποκειμένων *guarantee for the safe keeping of* . . . ap. Dem. 927. 8; σωτήριος ἔνεκα τοῖς πολλοῖς τῶν σωμάτων for their personal security, Plat. Legg. 908 A; ἐπὶ τῇ τῆς ψυχῆς σωτρίᾳ Ib. 909 A; σωτήρια τῆς πολιτείας *ways of preserving it*, Arist. Pol. 5. 1, 1. 3. *security, safety, τοῦ κοινού* Thuc. 2. 60; τοῦ βίου Plat. Prot. 356 D. 4. c. gen. objecti, *security against*, ἀπορίας Philem. Incert. 1. 12.

σωτριάκον, τό, *the charge of a funeral*, Hesych.
 σωτηρικός, ἡ, *όν*, =sq., Galen., Athanas.
 σωτήριος, *ον, (σωτήρ) saving, delivering*, Aesch. Supp. 213, al., Thuc., Plat., etc.; of symptoms, *betokening recovery*, Hipp. Aph. 1259; ἐλπίς σπέρματος σωτηρίου *hope of seed to preserve or perpetuate the race* (so

that the conj. σωτήριος is needless), Aesch. Cho. 236; so, prob., σω-
 τήριον is to be taken in act. sense, *bringing safety to our state*, Soph. O. C. 487, cf. 460. b. c. dat. *bringing safety or deliverance to* . . . ἀφιστα καὶ πόλει σ. Aesch. Theb. 183, cf. Cho. 505, Eur. Heracl. 402, Phoen. 918, etc.; also c. gen., τῆς βασιλικῆς ἀρχῆς σ. Ep. Plat. 354 B, cf. Polit. 311 A:—Comp. and Sup., τὸ πείθεσθαι σωτηριώτερον αὐτοῖς Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 10; ἵππος σωτηριώτερος τῷ ἀναβάτῳ Id. Eq. 3, 12. 2. of persons, much like σωτήρ, Eur. Or. 657, Bacch. 965, etc.; θεοί, Ζεὺς σ. Soph. El. 281, Fr. 375; c. dat., Thuc. 7. 64; Ἑλένη ναυτίκοις σ. Eur. Or. 1637; also c. gen. pers., γεινοίμεθ' ἀν' αὐτοῦ σωτήριον Soph. Aj. 779. II. as Subst., σωτήρια, τά, *like σωτήρια, ἡ, deliverance, safety, τὰ κείνου σωτήρια* Id. El. 925; (so, σ. πράγματα Aesch. Ag. 646); ἡ ἔλπις τῶν σ. Arist. Rhet. 2. 5, 16:—so also in sing., ἔρμα τῆς χώρας καὶ πόλεως σ. Aesch. Eum. 701; ἐπινοεῖν τι σ. τοῖς παρούσι Luc. Jup. Trag. 18, cf. D. Meretr. 9. 3. 2. σωτήρια (sc. *λερά*), τά, *a thankoffering for deliverance, σ. θύειν θεοῖς* Xen. An. 3. 2, 9. 5, 1, 1, cf. Chron. Par. in C. I. 2374. 7; σ. ἀγείν Luc. Hermot. 86; σ. τοῦ βασιλέως for his recovery, Hdn. 1. 10:—the Σωτήρια was a special sacrifice at Delphi, C. I. 1693. 15, v. Böckh 2. p. 659. 3. *a physician's fee*, Poll. 6. 186. 4. *the public privy*, at Smyrna, Anth. P. 9. 662 (in lemmate), Suid.

III. pass. = ὤσις, *sowed, safe*, as sometimes interpr. in Aesch. Chn. 236, Soph. O. C. 487; but v. supr. 1. 1. IV. Adv. —ίως, Antip. ap. Stob. 418. 27, Sext. Emp., etc.; σ. ἔχειν *to be convalescent*, Plut. 2. 918 D. σωτηριώδης, *es, wholesome*, Dio C. 53. 19, Galen. Adv. —δῶς, Eccl. σωτрон, τό, *the wooden circuit of the wheel, the fellow, the iron hoop or tire being σωτρωτρον*, Poll. 1. 144., 10. 53.—Hesych. also cites the form σωτέματα.

σωφρονέω, poet. σαοφ- Opp. H. 3. 446, Anth. P. 5. 302. *To be sound of mind, in one's sound senses*, Hdt. 3. 35; δς ἦν φορητὸς οὐδὲ σωφρονῶν Babr. 90. 4. 2. *to be temperate, moderate, discreet, to shew self-control*, opp. to μαίνεσθαι, ὑβρίζειν, etc., Aesch. Pr. 982, Pers. 829, Ar. Nub. 1061, 1071, Antipho 117. 14, Thuc. 8. 24, Plat. Phaedr. 244 A, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 30, cf. ὑπερφρονέω; τὸ σωφρονεῖν = σωφροσύνη, Aesch. Ag. 1425, cf. 180:—σ. ἐς Ἀφροδίτην Eur. I. A. 1159; περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 20:—of soldiers, σ. καὶ εὐτακτεῖν Ib. 3. 5, 21; σ. καὶ ὁμονοεῖν Andoc. 14. ult.; foll. by a part., πέμποντες σωφρονεῖν ἄν Plat. Meno 90 D. 3. *to come to one's senses, learn moderation or self-control*, Hdt. 3. 64; σ. ὑπὸ στένει Aesch. Eum. 520; σωφρο-
 νοῦντες ἐν χρόνῳ Ib.; οὐ σωφρονήσεις; Soph. Aj. 1259; ἐσωφρόνησας Id. Ph. 1259; σεσωφρονήκας *when he had recovered his senses*, Plat. Phaedr. 241 B. 4. Pass., τὰ σεσωφρονήμενα ἐν τῷ βίῳ μοι *things I had done with discretion*, Aeschin. 28. 21.

σωφρόνισμα, τό, *an instance of temperance*, Xen. Ages. 5, 4, Stob. Eccl. 2. 194, cf. σωφρόνισμα. II. = σωφρονιστής, Aristarch. ap. Stob. p. 602. 13. σωφρονιστέον, verb. Adj. *one must be temperate*, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 45. σωφρονιστικός, ἡ, *όν*, v. sub σωφρονικός. σωφρονίζω, fut. Att. ἰω:—*to recal a person to his senses, to chasten*, Eur. Tro. 350, Fr. 208, Antipho 118. 16, Plat., etc.; ἡ τοιαύτη ἡγῆτα σωφρονίζειν ἱκανή Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 20; τοὺς πονηροτάτους αὐ συμφορὰ σ. Dem. 798. 7:—Pass. *to be chastened, to learn self-control*, Thuc. 6. 78, Xen., etc. 2. of passions, things, etc., σ. τὸ θυμολύπην τῆς γνῶμης Antipho 118. 16; σ. τὴν λαγνείαν λιμῶ σ. Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 16; σ. ἀμηνόας to pant less violently, Eur. H. F. 869; τῶν κατὰ τὴν πόλιν τι ἐς εὐτέλειαν σ. to reduce the expenses of government at home, Thuc. 8. 1. II. intr. = σωφρονέω, Joseph. B. J. 4. 2, 5. σωφρονικός, ἡ, *όν*, *naturally temperate, moderate, sober*, of persons, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 9, Arist., etc.; σ. τὴν ἀναβολὴν Luc. Tim. 54. 1:—Adv. —κῶς, Ar. Eq. 545: Comp. —ώτερον Ath. 426 C. 2. of things, Plat. Polit. 307 A; σεμνότης, ἔθος, etc., Polyb. 23. 18, 2, etc.; σωφρονικω-
 τέρα τροφή Muson. ap. Stob. 167. 48: τὸ σωφρονικόν (vulg. —ητικόν) Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 5. σωφρονισμός, Desiderat. of σωφρονίζω, Byz. σωφρόνισις, ἡ, *chastisement*, v. 1. for sq. in App. Pun. 78. σωφρόνισμα, τό, *a chastisement, lesson*, Aesch. Supp. 992; prob. 1. for σωφρόνημα in Aristarch. ap. Stob. 602. 13. σωφρονισμός, ὁ, = σωφρόνισις, Plut. 2. 653 C, etc. σωφρονιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = σωφρονιστής, Plat. Cat. Ma. 27. II. in pl. *the wise-teeth*, elsewhere κραντήρες, Hipp. 252. 29, Hesych., etc. σωφρονιστήριον, τό, *a house of correction*, Plat. Legg. 908 A, Philo 2. 54. σωφρονιστής, οὐ, ὁ, *one that makes temperate, a chastener, chastiser*, Thuc. 6. 87, Plat. Rep. 471 A, Dem., etc.; δ δῆμος .. ἐκέλευεν σ. Thuc. 8. 48; τῆς γνώμης Id. 3. 65; δ σ. λόγος Lyc. ap. Ath. 420 C; νόμιμος σ. ἐπὶ τισι τιθέναι Dion. H. 2. 24. II. at Athens, superin-
 tendents of the youth in the gymnasia, 10 in number, C. I. 214. 17., 262., 271 sq., Plat. Ax. 367 A; v. Herm. Pol. Ant. 150. 4. σωφρονιστικός, ἡ, *όν*, *making temperate, chastising*, δέναιμ Sext. Emp. M. 6. 21; λόγος, ὁδαί Poll., etc. σωφρονιστός, ὅς, ἡ, Ion. for σωφρονιστής, σωφρονιστός ἔνεκα for the sake of correction, Plat. Legg. 933 E. σωφρολογεῖω, *to speak temperately*, Eccl. σωφροσύνη, Dor. —ύνα, Ep. σαοφροσύνη (as in Hom.), ἡ, *soundness of mind, moderation, good sense, prudence, discretion*, Od. 23. 13; in pl., Ib. 30; the common form first in Theogn. 379, 702, 1138, Epich. ap. Stob. t. 58. 7; αἰδὼς σωφροσύνης πλείστον μετέχει Thuc. 1. 84; σ. λαβεῖν Id. 8. 64; opp. to μανία, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 16. 2. *moderation in sensual desires, self-control, temperance, chastity, sobriety*, Lat. *temperantia, modestia*, Ar. Nub. 962, Pl. 563, Andoc. 17. 13, Plat., etc.; σ. τὸ κρατεῖν ἡδονῶν καὶ ἐπιθυμιῶν Plat. Symp. 196 C; σ. τὸ

περὶ τὰς γυναῖκας Arist. Pol. 2, 5, 10, cf. Plat. Phaedo 68 C, Rep. 430 E sq., Arist. Eth. N. 3, 10; v. *σώφρων*, and cf. *ἐγκρατής*, *ἐγκράτεια*.

σώφρων, Ep. *σῶφρων* (as in Hom.), *ονος*, *δ*, *ή*: neut. *σῶφρον*. Properly, of sound mind, Lat. *sanæ mentis*, (from *σῶς*, *φρήν*, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 6, 5, 6, Plat. Crat. 411 E):—hence *sensible*, *discreet*, *prudent*, *wise*, *οὐκ ἂν με σῶφρονα μῦθῳιαι ἐμμεναι* Il. 21. 462, cf. Od. 4. 158; opp. to *ἄφρων*, Theogn. 431, 454, 497; to *νήπιος*, Id. 483; to *ἀνόητος*, Hdt. 1. 4; *σῶφρων* περὶ θεῶν Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 2; *σῶφρονέστατος ἐν τῇ τέχνῃ* Hipp. 84 A.

2. of things, *σ. μῦθος* Theogn. 754, cf. Ar. Nub. 1025; *σ. οἰκτος* reasonable compassion, Thuc. 3. 59; *σ. κήρυγμα* Aeschin. 54. 14; *σῶφρονα εἰπεῖν* Eur. I. A. 1024; *ἄλλο τι σῶφρονέστερον γινώσκων* Thuc. 5. 111:—*σῶφρόν ἐστι*, c. inf., Id. 1. 42.

II. in Att., esp., *having control over the sensual desires*, *temperate*, *self-controlled*, *moderate*, *chaste*, *sober* (*σῶφρων ὁ μετρίως ἐπιθυμίας ἔχων* Def. Plat. 415 D, cf. Plat. Rep. 430 E, Arist. Eth. N. 3, 10), *δὸς μοι σῶφρονέστεραν πολλὴν μητρὸς γενέσθαι* Aesch. Cho. 140; cf. Soph. Aj. 132, Fr. 608; *γυνή σ. Andoc.* 30. 43; *σ. καὶ ἐγκρατὴς* ἐαυτοῦ Plat. Gorg. 491 D.

2. of things, *σ. γνώμη* Aesch. Ag. 1664; *σ. εὐχαὶ* Id. Supp. 710; *σ. ὀνείματα*, λέξη Eur. Or. 558, El. 1099; *τράπεζα, δίαίτα* Id. Fr. 885, Ep. Plat. 336 C; *ἀριστοκρατία* Thuc. 3. 82; *χάρις* Ib. 58; *βίος* Plat. Legg. 733 E; *φρονεῖν σῶφρονα* Soph. Fr. 62.

3. *τὸ σῶφρον* = *σῶφρονσύνη*, Eur. Hipp. 431, Thuc. 1. 37, 3. 82, etc.; *τὸ σ. ἥβης* Soph. Fr. 705; *σοῦ τὸ σ.* Eur. Andr. 365, cf. 346, etc.; *ἐπὶ τὸ σῶφρονέστερον λαμβάνειν* τι Hdt. 3. 71; *τὸ σῶφρονέστατον* Thuc. 3. 62; so, *τὰ σῶφρονα* λέγεται Soph. Fr. 606.

III. Adv. *-όνως*, Hdt. 4. 77, Aesch. Theb. 645, Eum. 44; *σ. τραφῆναι* Ar. Eq. 334; *σ. τε καὶ μετρίως* Plat. Rep. 399 B; *δικαίως . . καὶ σ. Id.* Alc. 1. 134 D; *σ. ἐφέπεισθαι* cautiously, Xen. Ages. 2, 3.—Comp. *σῶφρονέστερον*, Thuc. 1. 84, Xen., etc.; but *-εστέρας*, Eur. I. A. 379:—Sup. *-έστατα*, Isocr. 142 C, Plat. Legg. 728 E.

σῶχω, a softer Ion. form for *ψάχω*, to rub, rub to pieces, Nic. Th. 590, 696, Hesych.:—the compd. *κατασάχω* occurs in Hdt. 4. 75.

σῶω, Ep. for *σῶζω*, q. v., Hom.

T

T, τ, ταῦ, τό, indecl., nineteenth letter of the Gr. alphabet, cf. Plat. Crat. 394 B: as numeral τ = 300, but τ = 300,000. In MSS. and old Edd. we also find the form γ.

I. τ is the tenuis dental mute, related to the medial δ and the aspirate θ. In the Indo-Europ. languages, the Greek, Latin and Skt. t = Goth. th (or in the middle of a word, sometimes d); = O. H. G. d; = as *treis*, Lat. *tres*, Skt. *trayas* = Goth. *threis*, O. N. *þrír*, A. S. *þrī*; = O. H. G. *dri*; = *σύ* (Dor. *τύ*), Lat. *tu*, Skt. *tvam* = Goth. *thu*, O. N. and A. S. *þu*, = Germ. *du*; = *τεῖνω*, *ταναός*, Lat. *tendo*, *tenuis*, Skt. *tanōmi*, *tanus*, = Goth. *thanja* (*extendo*), A. S. *þyn* (*thin*), etc.: v. Curt. pp. 205 sq.

II. Changes of τ in the Gr. dialects: 1. Acol. and Dor., τ for σ, as *τύ* (Lat. *tu*, *thou*) for *σύ*; *τοί τέ τῶκον τευτλίον φατί* for *σοί σέ σῶκον τευτλίον φησί* Koen Greg. p. 236: the Att. also put τ for σ, v. Σο. II. 2. b; the Ion. preferred the softer σ.

2. in new Att., as in Dor. and Boeot., ττ for σσ, mostly in Verbs (except *πίσσω*, *πίσσω*, *πησσω*), but also in many Nouns (the termin. *ισσα*, as *Φοίνισσα*, never admits this change); v. Σο. II. 2. c.

3. in Aeol. and Dor., π for τ, esp. initial σπ for στ, as *σπολάς* for *στολάς*, v. Π. II. 5; cf. Lat. *pavo* for *ταῶς*.

4. in Ion. the tenuis τ for its aspirate θ, as *αὐτός* for *αὐθός*; so in compds. and in apostrophé, the tenuis remains unchanged before an aspirate, as *κατεῖλον*, *κατ' ἡνυχίην*.

5. in Att. also, the substantive termin. *-θρον*, *-τρον*, are sometimes convertible, e. g. *μίσσητρον* *μίσσηθρον*, Lob. Phryn. 131.

6. the Poets, metri grat., insert a τ after π at the beginning of some words, e. g. *πτόλις*, *πτόλεμος*:—τ is also inserted before the termin. *-μός*, *-μή*, as in *ἀτμός*, *ἔφετμή*:—later, the insertion of τ chiefly marked the Macedon. dialect, Koen Greg. p. 338; and the modern Greeks put a τ before ζ, to represent σ, e. g. *τζάκωμα* for *σάκωμα*, *τζίζω* for *σίζω*, etc.; they sound this τζ much like our *sh* or *ch*.—A similar relation between *t* and *z* appears in the Teutonic languages, as Germ. *zu*, *zählen*, *zahn*, *Zange*, Eng. *to*, *tell*, *tame*, *longs*.

7. τ is dropt in some words euphon. grat., as in *πυκτίον πυκτίον*;—and Dor. in the oblique cases of some neut. nouns of 3rd decl., as *κέρως* *κρέως* *τέρας*, etc., for *κέρατος*, etc.

8. τ is sometimes interchanged with κ, v. K. II. 3.

9. see a laughable account of the encroachments of τ on other letters in Lucian's *Judicium Vocalium*.

τ', apostroph. for *τε*, and.

2. the Particle *τοί*, formerly written with apostrophé before *άν* and *άρα*, *τ' άν*, *τ' άρα*, *μέντ' άν*, etc., is now more correctly joined with them by crasis, *τάν*, *τάρα* (not *τάρα*), *μεντάν*, etc.—A rare elision of *τοί* before *αίψα* is found in Od. 3. 147.

3. the Attic *τό*, *τά* are never elided by apostrophé, but may suffer crasis.

4. *τι* or *τί* can suffer neither elision nor crasis.

τά, v. sub *δ*, *ὅ*, and *ὅς*.

ταβαίτας, ου, *δ*, a wooden bowl, a Persian word, Amynt. ap. Ath. 500 D.

ταβαλά, τό, Persian for *τὺμπανα*, a drum, (the Moorish *atabal*, which has been adopted into Spanish), Hesych.; v. Salmas. Solin. p. 717.

τάβλα or *τάβλη*, *ή*, = Lat. *tabula*, a dice-table, Anth. P. 9. 482, 27, 9. 767.

ταβλίζω, to play at tables or dice, Zonār., Thom. M.; v. Ducang.

ταβλόπη, *ή*, comic word, formed after *Καλλιόπη*, a game at dice, Anth. P. 11. 373.

ταβλιστήριον, τό, = *κυβεῖον*, Schol. Aeschin. p. 19. 24 Ox.

ταβλιστής, ου, *δ*, (ταβλίζω) a dice-player, Suid., Gloss.

τάγαθά, Att. crasis for *τὰ ἀγαθὰ*.

τάγατος, α, *ον*, acting by command, Hesych.

τάγαμένονος, Att. crasis for *τοῦ Ἀγαμέμνονος*.

ταγγή, *ή*, (ταγγός) rancidity, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 70:—a kind of putrid abscess, Hipp. 312. 6:—also *τάγγος*, εος, τό, Paul. Aeg.; *ταγγίσις*, εως, *ή*, Gloss.

ταγγίζω, to be or become rancid, Geop.: to have *ταγγαί*, Aët.

ταγγός, *ή*, *όν*, rancid, Geop.; v. Lob. Paral. 341.

ταγεία, *ή*, the office or rank of *ταγός*, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 34.

τάγεις, v. s. *τάσσω*.

τάγεω, to be *ταγός* or chief of Thessaly, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 7:—Pass. to be united under one *ταγός*, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 4.

II. Med. to let soldiers be posted or stationed, *ἀνδρας ἀρίστους . . πυλών ἐπ' ἐξέδοισι τάγεσθαι* Aesch. Theb. 58.

τάγεω, to be ruler, *ἀπάσης Ἀσίδος* Aesch. Pers. 764.

ταγή, *ή*, like *τάξις*, an ordering, arraying, array, Lat. *acies*, Ar. Lys. 105.

2. a command, province, Arist. Oec. 2, 1:—collectively, *ἐξυφρων τ.* the chiefs of one mind, Aesch. Ag. 110.

3. a command, order, Clem. Rom. 1. 20. II. also fem. of *ταγός*, Lex. Ms. in Osann. Auctar. pp. 141, 154. [α Ar. l. c.; but α Aesch. l. c., which leads some critics to refer it h. l. to *ταγής*; but this is hardly consistent with the sense.]

ταγγηνάριον [α], τό, Dim. of *ὑπαγγή*, Byz.

ταγγήνας, *δ*, a pancake, Magnes Διον. δευτ. 2, Cratin. Nom. 8, Metagen. Incert. Θουρ. 1. 8, Nicoph. Χειρ. 2: cf. *ταγγήνιτης*, *τηγανίτης*.

ταγγηνίζω, = *τηγανίζω*, to fry, broil, Eupol. Incert. 2, Galen.

ταγγήνις, εως, *ή*, a frying, Galen.

Ταγγηνισταί, the Broilers, name of a lost play by Aristoph.

ταγγηνιστός, *ή*, *όν*, verb. Adj. fried, *ιχθύες* Alex. Δημ. 4.

ταγγήνιτης [τ], ου, *δ*, = *τηγανίτης*, Ath. 646 D, Galen. 6. 490.

ταγγηνο-κνίσιο-θήρας, ου, *δ*, a frying-pan-sniffer, Eupol. Κόλακ. 4; doubted by Lob. Phryn. 627 sq., but v. Meineke l. c.

ταγγηνον [α], τό, a frying-pan, saucepan, Ar. Eq. 929, Eupol. Κόλ. 7, Plat. Com. Φα. 1. 12, Anaxandr. Ὀδ. 1. 4, Luc. Symp. 3S;—more freq. in form *τήγανον*, Pherecr. Αἴφρ. 4, Πέρσ. 4, Eupol. Εἰλ. 5, etc.; cf. Ath. 228 F sq., who also cites the form *τήγανον* from Anacr.

ταγγηνο-στρόφιον, or *τηγανο-*, τό, a spoon for stirring a frying-pan, Poll. 6. 59, Hesych. *στρόφιον*.

τάγης [α], ου, *δ*, = *τάγος*, v. l. Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 6.

ταγίζω, to feed, Theophr.

ταγιστήριον, τό, a ration, Ducas.

τάγμα, τό, (τάσσω) that which has been ordered or arranged: esp., I. an ordinance, command, νόμον τ. Def. Plat. 414 E; *ἐκ δούον τ.* from a combination of two constitutions, Arist. Pol. 4. 9, 4.

II. a fixed assessment or payment, Id. Oec. 2, 21, 2, C. I. 2562. 14.

III. a regular body of soldiers, a division, brigade, Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 11, Polyb., etc.; the Roman *manipulus*, Polyb. 6. 24, 5; the legion, Dio C. 71. 9, C. I. 4693.

IV. an order or rank, lb. 5843; *βουλευτικόν τ.* lb. 4411 b. 5; *ἱπικόν τ.* lb. 2803;—acc. *τάγμα* as Adv., lb. 3765, cf. 5805. 11.

ταγμαῦ-ἄρχης, ου, *δ*, the leader of a *τάγμα*, Dion. H. Fr. Escur.; and *ταγματάρχος*, *δ*, Byz.:—hence the Verb *ταγματάρχω*, Philo 1. 36S; and Subst. *ταγματάρχια*, *ή*, Dion. Areop.

ταγματικός, *ή*, *όν*, of or for a *τάγμα* (III.), *ἐπιφορά*, Diod. 17. 94.

τῦγός, *δ*, (τάσσω), a commander, ruler, chief, leader, *ταγός μακάρων* Zeus, Aesch. Fr. 96; *ταγοὶ* Περσῶν Id. Pers. 23; *νεῶν, ναῶν ταγοὶ* Ib. 324, 480, cf. Soph. Ant. 1057, Eur. I. A. 269.

II. specially, as title of the Chief of Thessaly, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 6, 4. 28, etc. [α always; for *ταγοὶ* in Il. 23. 160 was only f. l. for *τ' ἀγοὶ*.]

τάγυχος, *δ*, having command, a commander, Aesch. Eum. 296.

τάγυρι, τό, indecl. a little bit, morsel, *μαθόντι μηδὲ τάγυρι μουσικῆς* Eupol. Αἴφρ. 10;—for Solon 22 (20), v. Bgk. ad l. Theognost. cites it as one of the nouns ending in *ι*, so that *ταγῖα* in Hesych. is perh. an error for *τάγυρι*.

τάδελφου, *τάδικον*, Att. crasis for *τὸ* or *τὰ ἀδελφοῦ*, *τὸ ἀδικον*.

τῶθεις, *τάθην*, v. sub *τεῖνω*.

Ταινίρος, *ή*, *Taenarus*, a promontory at the southern end of Laconia, Pind. P. 4. 78 and 310; also as masc., *Ταινάρων ἡγεμόντα* Orph. Arg. 1364; and as neut., *Ταινάρων, τό*, Strab. 363:—in most passages the word occurs in acc. or gen. without an Adj., so that the gen. is undetermined, as in h. Ilom. Ar. 412, Hdt., etc.; *ἐπὶ Ταινάρων* Id. 1. 23, 24, Thuc. 1. 133, Ar., etc.; *περὶ Ταινάρων* Hdt. 7. 168; *ἀπὸ Ταινάρων* Thuc. 1. 128; *ἀπὸ τοῦ Τ.* Id. 7. 19; *ἐπὶ Ταινάρῳ* Ar. Ach. 510; etc.: there was a famous temple of Poseidon there, *Ποσειδῶν οὐπὶ Ταινάρῳ θεός* Ar. l. c., cf. C. I. 1335:—here also was a cave which led to the infernal regions, Menand. Incert. 239, Strab. l. c.; hence, *Ταινάρην* ὑπὸ χθόνα, i. e. *ad inferos*, Ap. Rh. 1. 102, cf. Virg. G. 4. 467:—for *Ταινάρως λίθος*, v. sub *λίθος*.

ταινία, *ή*, (ταινίω, *τείνω*) a band, ribbon, fillet, esp. a head-band, worn in sign of victory (cf. *ταινώεις*), Lat. *mitella*, *ήσσω δὲ νικητήριον* *τρεῖς ταινίας* Eubul. Ἀγκ. 3, cf. Xen. Symp. 5, 9, Plat. Symp. 212 E, Paus. 6. 20, 19, etc.; *ταινίας πωλύν* Dem. 130S. 5:—also the breastband of young girls, Anacreont. 22. 13, cf. Paus. 9. 39, 8, Poll. 7. 65:—a bandage, sling, Hipp. Art. 817, etc.

2. a stripe in fur, Opp. C. 1. 322.

3. the pennon of a ship, Dio Chr. 2. 397, Poll. 1. 90; of a spear, Diod. 15. 52.

II. a strip or tongue of land, Diod. 1. 31, Ap. Pan. 121, Plut. Alex. 26, etc.: a sandbank, Polyb. 4. 41, 2, Stab.

III. in joiner's work, a fillet, fascia, E. M.

IV. a tape-worm, Galen.

V. a long, thin fish, perh. *cephala taenia*,

Epich. 31 Ahr., Arist. II. A. 2. 13. 4. [I is found in arsi, Opp. I. c., Ep. ar. Diog. L. 8. 62, v. Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 93.]

ταινιάζω, = ταινιῶν, Stuid. but prob. f. l. for παιανίζω, cf. Luc. Zeux. II. ταινιδιον, τό, Dim. of ταινία, a strip of linen, Hipp. 398. 54, etc. **ταινιο-εἰδής**, ἐς, like a headband, Hipp. Art. 813, Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 2. **ταινιον**, τό, Dim. of ταινία, a small band, E. M. 749, dub. **ταινιό-πωλις**, ἡ, a dealer in ταινίαι, Eupol. Προσπ. 1, Dem. 1309. 2. **ταινιῶν**, to bind with a ταινία or headband, esp. as a conqueror, Thuc. 4. 121, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 3; in Pass. to be crowned, Ar. Ran. 393, Diod. 17. 101:—Med. to wear a headband, Ar. Eccl. 1032.

ταινωδής, ἐς, = ταινωειδής, Theophr. Ign. 72; cf. τετανοειδής. **ταῖτιον**, v. sub τῆτιον.

τάκτειον, Att. crasis for τὸ ἀκτέιον:—τάκει, τάκτεινῶν, for τὰ ἐκ-. **τάκερός**, ὁ, ὄν, (τάκηναι, τήκω), melting in the mouth, tender, ἀκροκώλια Ar. Fr. 109; σχελίδες τακεράταται Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 13; τακερός ποιήσας τοὺς ἐρεβίνθους Id. Κρατ. 2; τακερὰ μεκάδων μέλην Antiphr. Ἀγροικ. 1. 4; τακερὰ ποιεῖν τὰ κρέα Dionys. Com. Ὀμων. 1. 7. 2. metaph. melting, languishing, Ἐρωσ Anacr. 166; ὡς τακερὸν .. καὶ μαλακὸν τὸ βλέμν' ἔχει Phiktaer. Kor. 1; τακεραῖς κόραυς λεύσσειν Anth. P. 9. 567; τακερὸν βλέπειν Alciphro 1. 28; τ. τι ἐν τοῖς ὕμνοις πάθος ἀνυπαίρνω Luc. Amor. 14:—of the nightingale's song, in Adv., τακερὸς ἐλίπτεν τὸ μέλος Ael. N. A. 5. 38. II. act. serving to dissolve, soft, ὕδατα ἔχειν ἄριστα καὶ τακεράτα (as restored by Foës.), Hipp. Aër. 284.

τάκερό-χρως, ὁ, ἡ, with tender flesh, Antiphr. Ἀφροδισ. 1. 5. **τάκερός**, to boil soft, ἐρίφιον ἱτακέρωσεν Athenio Σαμοθρ. 1. 30:—Pass., Diosc. 4. 184.

τάκιστα, for τάχιστα, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1214. **τακτέον**, verb. Adj. from τάσσω, arrangements must be made, Plat. Legg. 631 D.

τάκτης, ὁ, an officer, C. I. 1086. 10. **τακτικός**, ὁ, ὄν, fit for ordering or arranging, esp. in war, τ. ἀνὴρ a tactician, experienced soldier, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 15; τακτικὸν ἡγεῖσθαι τι to think it a good piece of tactics, Ibid.; οἱ τ. ἀριθμοὶ the regular battalions, Ib. 3. 3, 11; cf. διέξοδος III:—ἡ τακτική (sc. τέχνη) the act of drawing up soldiers in array, tactics, Nicom. Etl. 1. 37;—so, τὰ τακτικά Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 14, etc.; τ. σύγγραμμα a treatise on tactics, Byz.:—Adv. —κῶς, Philes de Anim. 3; Comp. —ώτερον Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1141. 2. generally, regulating, τινὺς M. Anton. 1. 9. II. denoting order or succession, Choerob.

τακτός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of τάσσω, ordered, prescribed, τακτὸν τι παρὰ τοῦ Κόρου παραγγέλλων Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 28; τ. ἀργύριον a fixed or stated sum, Thuc. 4. 65; τ. χρήματα Plat. Legg. 476 A; οἷτος τ. a fixed quantity of corn, Thuc. 4. 16; τακτὴν τροφήν λαμβάνειν Plat. Legg. 909 C; δίκαι τ. fixed penalties, Ib. 632 B; τ. ὁδὸς a prescribed way, Dem. 643. fin.; ἐν τακταῖς ἡμέραις βουλευέσθαι Aeschin. 42. 28; κατὰ τινὰς χρόνους τακτοῦς Arist. H. A. S. 15. 2.

τάκος [α], Dor. for τήκος.

τάκων, ὁ, a kind of sausage or rissole, Crates Θηρ. 3, cf. Poll. 6. 53. **τάλα-εργός**, ὄν, (τάλα- (from *τλῶα) and ἔργον, cf. ταλαῖριος) bearing or enduring labour, painful, drudging, of mules, Il. 23. 654, 662, Od. 4. 636, and Hes.; also of Hercules, like πολύτλας, Theocr. 13. 19; laborious, πόνος Opp. H. 5. 50.

ταλαί-μοχος, ὄν, = ταλαίπορος, Eust. 1735. **τάλαινα**, fem. of τάλας; whence Theognost. Can. 66 invents a masc. **τάλαινος**.

Ταλαϊονίδης [ἰονί], ὄν, ὁ, patronym. formed irreg. metri grat. for Ταλαΐδης, son of Ταλαῖς, Il.

ταλαί-παθής, ἐς, = ταλαίπαρος, Anth. P. 1. 32. **ταλαίπαρῶς**: pf. τεταλαίπαρκα Isocr., etc.:—Pass., with fut. med. —ήσομαι Aristid. 1. 438; aor. ἐταλαίπαρθη Isocr., etc., also med. —ήσῃ Clem. Al. 28. To do hard work, to go through hard labour, to suffer hardship or distress, Eur. Or. 672, Ar. Lys. 1220, Thuc. 1. 99., 5. 74; ὑπὸ χειμῶνος τ. Id. 2. 101; τ. ἑαυτοῖς for their own benefit, Hipp. Aër. 290; ταλαίπαρεν ἐθέλουσα Antipho 140. 28; τ. σώματι ἀδύνατος Lys. 187. 46; λυποῦνται καὶ συνεχῶς ταλαίπαροι Dem. 22. 24.

2. c. inf. to submit to do a thing, Dio C. 56. 41, cf. Ar. Lys. 1220. II. rarely trans. to weary, wear out, απονο, πάντα τρόπον τεταλαίπαρκεν ἡμᾶς Isocr. 163 A:—but this trans. sense is implied in the freq. use of the Pass. in the intr. sense of Act. to suffer much, be sore distressed, Hipp. Aër. 292, Thuc. 3. 78, Plat. Phaëdo 95 D, Rep. 372 D; ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς .. ταλαίπαρουμένους Ar. Pl. 224; ἵνα μὴ ταλαίπαροίτο μὴδ' ἀχθος φέροι Id. Rau. 24, cf. Vesp. 967; τεταλαίπαρμένοι ὑπὸ τῆς νόσου worn out by .., Thuc. 3. 3; τῷ μήκει τοῦ πολέμου Dem. 231. 15; διὰ τὸν πόλεμον Isocr. 89 D; ὥμα ταλαίπαρουμένον a worn out, exhausted frame, Plut. Brut. 37.

ταλαίπῳρῳ, τό, a misery, hardship, distress, Phalar. Ep. 139. **ταλαίπῳρτος**, ὤς, ἡ, = ταλαίπαρτα, Att. An. 6. 26.

ταλαίπαρτα, Ion. —τη, ἡ, hard work, severe labour, Hipp. Aër. 293; but also simply regular use, exercise, τῆς χειρὸς Hipp. Art. 821. 2. hardship, suffering, distress, Thuc. 4. 117; τῇ τὸ σώματος τ. Andoc. 22. 1; ἡ ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις τ. Polyb. 3. 17. 8; in pl., ταλαίπαρτας ἐνδέκεσθαι Hdt. 6. 11; τετρυμένοι .. ταλαίπαροι τ. καὶ ἡλίω, Ib. 12. 3. bodily suffering or pain, caused by disease, Thuc. 2. 49.

ταλαίπαρσις, = ταλαίπαρῶς, Symm. V. T.

τάλαίπαρος, ὄν, prob. a collat. form of ταλαίπειρος, suffering, distressed, miserable, ὀθῆβαι Pind. Fr. 210; βροτοὶ Aesch. Pr. 231; ὦ ταλαίπαρ Ib. 315, cf. 595, 623, Soph. O. C. 14. etc.; ἀνδρῶν γένος Id. Fr. 682; τ. ἀρα τὴν σὺ γέ Plat. Euthyd. 302 B:—Adv. —πως, Ar. Eccl. 54, Thuc. 3. 4. 2. of things, τ. βίος Soph. O. C. 91; ὦ ταλαί-

παρὰ παλαιάτα Ar. Av. 135; πάθος Alex. Μανδρ. 5; ταλαίπαρτέρον οὐδὲν ἐστὶ .. τῆς γαστρὸς Diphil. Παράσ. 1. 3.

τάλαϊ-φρων, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, much-enduring, wretched, Soph. Ant. 866, Eur. Hel. 524; daring, Soph. Ant. 39:—voc. ταλαΐφρων, Id. Aj. 903. **τάλαϊ-κάρδιος**, ὄν, (*τλῶα) patient of heart, stout-hearted, of Hercules, Hes. Sc. 424; of Oedipus, much-enduring, miserable, Soph. O. C. 540, Epigr. ap. Aeschin. 80. 9.

τάλανίζω, to call oneself unhappy, like σχετλιάζω, Aesop. 58; often in Eccl. and Byz., who also have Subst. —ισμός, and Adv. —ιστικῶς.

ταλανταῖος, α, ὄν, f. l. for ταλαντιαῖος, Lob. Phryn. 544.

τάλαντάω, = ταλαντεύω, E. M.

τάλαντέα, ἡ, the swaying motion of anything suspended, Plat. Crat. 395 E (v. l. τανταλέα):—τάλαντεύσις, ἡ, = ταλαντέα, Byz.

ταλαντευέον, verb. Adj. one must balance, Eust. Opusc. 171. 16.

ταλαντεύω, (τάλαντον) to balance, sway to and fro, τ. τι ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς to let it hover before them, Heliod. 8. fin.:—Pass. to sway backwards and forwards, to oscillate, διὰ τὸ ταλαντεύεσθαι [τῇν βάλλαντα] δεῦρο κἀκείσε Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 9; τῆς μάχης δεῦρο κἀκείσε ταλαντευόμενης Diod. 11. 22, cf. 16. 4; βέπει καὶ τ. πρὸς τοῦναντίον Plut. 2. 682 E. 2. to weigh out, measure out, ὕδασι (i. e. by the κλεψύδρα) ἡλείσιο ταλαντεύουσι κελεύθους Anth. P. 9. 782; νύκτα ταλαντεύει Τισάν Id. append. 92; τοῦτων σὺ τὴν αἵρεσιν τάλ. Alciphro 1. 8:—Pass., τὸ τὴν ὑπὸ τούτων οὐ ταλαντεύεται Ib. 25.

II. intr. to oscillate, ἐπὶ θάτερα Arist. Incess. An. 8, 7.

τάλαντιαῖος, α, ὄν, worth a talent, οἶκος Dem. 833. 23; κτήσις Polyb. 24. 4, 3; νόσηματα τ. costing a talent, prob. in fee, to the physician, Alcae. Com. Ἐνδ. 3. 2. of persons, worth a talent, i. e. possessed of one, Crates Tolm. 2; ἔγγυος τ. giving surety to the amount of a talent, Arist. Oec. 2, 23.

II. weighing a talent, ἔζλον Id. Cael. 4. 4, 4; λιθοβόλος τ. an engine throwing stones of a talent weight, Polyb. 9. 41, 8:—generally, immense, τ. νοσήματα Alcae. Com. Ἐνδ. 2. 2. in which the prize is a talent, ἀγών C. I. 2810. 9.

τάλαντον, τό, (v. sub fin.):—a balance, Ζεύς .. τὸ τ. ἐπιρρέπει ἄλλοτε ἄλλως Theogn. 157 B; ζυγὸν τάλαντον Aesch. Supp. 823; τάλαντῳ μουσικῇ σταθμήσεται Ar. Ran. 797:—but in this sense used by Hom. and most other writers only in pl., a pair of scales, ἔχον ὥστε τάλαντα γυμν .., ἦτε σταθμὸν ἔχουσα καὶ εἰρίον ἀμφὶς ἀνέλκει ἰσάζουσα Il. 12. 433; esp. of the scales in which Zeus weighed the fortunes of men, χρυσία πατὴρ ἐτίτανε τάλαντα 8. 69., 22. 209; γνῶ γὰρ Διὸς ἱρὰ τάλαντα 16. 658; ἐπὶν κλίνῃσι τάλαντα Ζεύς, i. e. when he changes the issue of battle, 19. 223:—so in later Poets, τάλαντα βρίας οὐκ ἰσορροπῶ τύχῃ Aesch. Pers. 346; etc. II. anything weighed, 1. a definite weight, a talent, in Hom. always of gold, δέκα χρυσοῖο τάλαντα Il. 9. 122; δύο χρ. τ. 18. 507; δέκα πάντα τ. ten in all, 19. 247., 24. 232; χρυσοῖο .. εὐεργεῖς ἔπατα τ. Od. 9. 202; χρυσοῖο τάλαντον .. τιμῆντος 8. 393.—We have no data for determining the weight of the Homeric talent; but, from the very large sums that would have been passed if it had been anything near its later weight (v. infr.), and from the order of the prizes in Il. 23. 262 sq. (where two talents of gold are worth less than a λέβης), this weight was probably not great; and such seems to have been the view of Arist., v. Fr. 138. 2. in post-Hom. writers, the τάλαντον and its subdivisions (μνᾶ, στατήρ, δραχμή) were both commercial weights (differing in amount in different systems), and also sums of money represented by these weights of gold or silver, the names of the smaller weights, as στατήρ, δραχμή, being also names of gold or silver coins. These weights are of Asiatic origin. a. two weights appear in the Persian Empire under Darius Hyastases, called by Hdt. (3. 89) the *Babylonian talent* and the *Euboean talent*, the former being used in weighing silver, the latter in weighing gold; the ratio in weight of the Babylonian to the Euboean being 4:3. Each was divided into 3000 *staters* (v. στατήρ II): for the interpretation and necessary emendation of Hdt. 3. 89, v. Mommsen *Röm. Münzw.* pp. 22 sq., Hultsch *Griech. u. Röm. Metrologie* p. 276. b. the Babylonian talent appears in Greece (somewhat increased in weight) as the Aeginetan silver talent, which, with its subdivisions of 60 minae and 6000 drachmae, was the talent in ordinary use in classic times in most Greek states, and in Athens before Solon. Solon reduced the Attic weights and coinage by substituting for the Aeginetan talent a silver talent equivalent in weight to the Euboean gold talent, so that (acc. to Plut. Sol. 15) the new mina of 100 new drachmae should = 73 old drachmae. The former weights and coins continued to be used in foreign commerce, and the Attic law fixed the weight of the μνᾶ ἑμπορικῇ (= 100 Aeginetan drachmae) as = 138 new Attic drachmae; v. Hultsch, pp. 138 sq. The weight of the Attic talent (after Solon) was about 57.75 lbs. avoird., the drachma weighing 67.38 grains; that of the Aeginetan talent was about 82 lbs., the Aeginetan drachma weighing 95.68 grains. The value of Solon's silver talent would be 200l., with pure silver reckoned at 57d. per oz. Troy (or English standard silver at 52½d.). Hdt. calls the money-talent, τ. ἀργυρίου, v. 28; and this phrase recurs occasionally in Att., cf. Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 1; also, χύλια τάλαντα νομισματος Aeschin. 51. 24, Plut.—In Inscrr., Τ, ΤΤ, ΤΤΤ, are 1, 2, 3 talents respectively. (Though the name is Greek (v. *τλῶα), the weight, like the mina, was prob. of Babylonian origin, Büchli *Metrol. Unters.* pp. 32 sq.)

τάλαντόμοι, Pass. to be balanced, to oscillate, opp. to ἰσορροπῶ, Plat. Tim. 52 E.

τάλαντοῦχος, ὄν, (ἐχω) holding the balance: metaph., Ἄρης τ. ἐν μάχῃ δορὺς he who turns the scale in battle, Aesch. Ag. 439 (where δορὺς belongs to μάχῃ, not to τάλ-).

τάλάντῳσις, ἡ, a weighing, Antipho ap. Poll. 9. 53.

2. (from Pass.) an oscillating, swaying to and fro, Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 9.

ταλαός, ἡ, ὄν, (*τλάω) = τλήμων, Ar. Av. 687.

τάλα-παθής, ἐς, (*τλάω) = τληπαθής, Suid.

τάλαπείριος, ὄν, (*τλάω, περία, πείρα) one who has suffered much, much-suffering, in Od. mostly of Ulysses, ξείνος τ. ἐνθάδ' ἰκάνω 7. 24, 17. 84; ἰκέτης τ. 6. 193, 14. 511:—hence in later times, vagrant, vagabond, πτωχός τ. Anth. P. 10. 66.—Cf. τάλαιπαρος.

τάλα-πενθής, ἐς, (*τλάω) bearing great griefs, patient in woe, θυμός Od. 5. 222.

2. of things, *toilsome*, θυμῶναι Panyas. 1. 5.

τάλαριον [ᾶ], τό, =sq., Poll. 10. 125.

τάλαρισκος, ὁ, Dim. of sq., *quasillus*, Arist. Probl. 20. 14, Theocr. 15. 113, Anth. P. 6. 174.

τάλαρος [τᾶ], ὁ, a basket, Lat. *qualus*, ἀργύρεος τ., of a work-basket, Od. 4. 125; ὑπόκυκλος lb. 131; πελεκτός τάλ. a basket of wicker-work, in which new-made cheeses were placed so as to let the whey run off, Il. 18. 568, Od. 9. 247, cf. Ar. Ran. 560, Anth. P. 9. 567; a basket for fruit, Hes. Sc. 293; for flowers, Mosch. 2. 34, 61, Paus., etc. 2. a wicker cage for fowls; and, metaph., Μουσῶν τ., of the Museum, Timon ap. Ath. 22 D. (Prob. from *τλάω (q. v.), *that which bears or holds*.)

τάλας, τάλαινα, τάλαν, (like μέλας, but fem. τάλας in Ar. Thesm. 1038): gen. ἄνος, αἰνής, ἄνος, also τάλαντος Hippon. 7: voc. τάλαν as masc. in Od. 18. 327, 19. 68, Theogn., etc. (v. sub fin.), and fem. for τάλαινα, Eur. Med. 1057, Ar. Ran. 559, al.: (*τλάω):—like τλήμων, suffering, wretched, Lat. *miser*, ξείνη τάλαν Od. 18. 327, and Trag.; esp. in voc., ὦ τάλας ξείνῃ Soph. O. C. 1338, 1401, Ag. 981; ὦ τάλαν' ἐγὼ Aesch. Cho. 743; ὦ τάλαν Soph. Ph. 1196; etc.:—c. gen. causae, οἱ γὰρ τάλαινα ξυμποράς κακῆς Aesch. Pers. 445, cf. 517; τάλαν' ἐγὼ τῆς ὕβρεως Ar. Pl. 1044:—sometimes also in bad sense, τάλαν *wretch*! Od. 19. 68; but in Com., τάλαν, *poor dear*! as a sort of coaxing address, Ar. Lys. 910, 914; so, ὦ τάλαινα Id. Eccl. 242.

2. in Trag. also of things, *sad, sorry, wretched, μόχθοι* Aesch. Cho. 1069; ἀπ' Id. Theb. 695; παρακοπᾶ Id. Ag. 223; πάθος Id. Theb. 983; νηδὺς Soph. O. C. 1263; αἰλῶν Id. Ph. 1088; συμφορὰ νόστος, Id. El. 1179, Tr. 1084; ἔρις, φονῆς Eur. Hel. 248, Phoeu. 1710. Comp. τάλαντος, α, ὄν (?); Sup. τάλαντατος, η, ὄν Ar. Pl. 684, 1046, 1060, Plat. Crat. 395 E. Poët. word, used by Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 5, Luc. [τᾶλας Aesch. P. 158, Soph. (v. supr.), Ar. Ach. 163, 1192, Pax 79, Av. 1494, Pl. 930; Dor. also τᾶλας Theocr. 2. 4; the voc. is τάλαν in Theogn. 512, Soph. Ph. 1196, Ar. Eccl. 658, 1005.]

τάλασιος, α, ὄν, only in Ion. and Ep. form τάλῶσιος, η, ὄν, of wool-spinning, ταλασίᾳ ἔργα = ταλασία, Ap. Rh. 3. 292; so, ταλασία ἔργα Xen. Oec. 7. 6; τ. ἴδρω caused by spinning, Nonn. D. 6. 142.

τάλασσία, ἡ, wool-spinning, = ταλασιουργία, Plat. Legg. 805 E, Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 11, Oec. 7. 41, Plut., etc.

τάλασιος, ὄν, v. sub ταλασίσιος.

τάλασιουργέω, *to spin wool*, Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 11, Diod. 2. 23, Luc.

τάλασιουργία, ἡ, = ταλασία, Plat. Polit. 282 C, 283 A, etc.

τάλασιουργικός, ὄν, ὄν, of or for wool-spinning, ὄργανα, σκευή Xen. Oec. 9. 7, Plat. Polit. 282 C; ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη), = foreg., lb. A, B.

τάλασιουργός, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐργῶ) a wool-spinner, Plat. Ion 540 C, Ath. 618 D.

τάλασι-φρων, ὄν, ὁ, ἡ, (*τλάω) patient of mind, stout-hearted, ὑπό κεν ταλασιφρονά περ δέος εἶλεν Il. 4. 421; mostly as epith. of Ulysses, 11. 466, Hes. Th. 1012, and often in Od.; τ. δῶμες Theocr. 24. 50.

τάλασσης, -ση, v. sub *τλάω.

τάλαυρῖνος, ὄν, (ταλα *τλάω, φρινός, cf. ταλαφεργός) bearing a shield of tough bull's-hide, epith. of Ares, τ. πολεμιστῆς Il. 5. 289, 20. 78, etc.; so of Πάλεως, Ar. Pax 241; and, jokingly, of Lamachus, Id. Ach. 964; τ. χρώς a thick tough hide, Anth. P. 7. 208:—neut. as Adv., ταλαυρῖνον πολεμίζειν to fight toughly, stoutly, Il. 7. 239.

τάλαφρων, ὁ, ἡ, shortd. for ταλασιφρων, Il. 13. 300, Opp. H. 3. 40.

τάλαωρ, ὡρος, ὁ, a bow, Choerob. Can. 87, 321.

τάληθές, Att. crasis for τὸ ἀληθές.

τάλικος, ὄν, Dor. for τηλικός.

τάλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, a marriageable maiden, Soph. Ant. 629, Call. Fr. 210.

(An Aeol. word acc. to Schol. Soph. Perh. connected with θήλυς: Curt. suggests a connexion with Skt. *taruṇī* (a young girl).)

τάλλα or τάλλα, Att. crasis for τὰ ἄλλα:—τάμά, for τὰ ἐμά.

τομάλιστα, Adv., in some MSS. for τὰ μάλιστα, = μάλιστα.

τάμε, τᾶμειν, v. s. τέμνω.

τάμειον, τό, = ταμείον, Babr. 108. 2, Plut. 2. 9 E, and often in late writers; cf. Lob. Phryn. 493.

τάμεσθαι, v. s. τέμνω.

τάμεσι-χρως, οὐς, ὁ, ἡ, (τάμνω) cutting the skin, wounding, χαλκός, ἔγχρη Il. 4. 511, 13. 340.

τάμια, Ep. and Ion. —τη, ἡ, a housekeeper, housewife, often in Hom.; τ. ἡ πάντ' ἐφύλασεν Od. 2. 345; γυνή τ. Il. 6. 390, Od. 2. 345; ἀμφίπολος τ. Il. 24. 302:—also in Prose, Xen. Oec. 9. 11, 10. 10.

τάμιακός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the Imperial Treasury, C. I. (add.) 3641 b. 47: ταμιακόν, τό, the Treasury, lb. 356. 33.

τάμιος, Ep. and Ion. —της, οὐ, δ: heterocl. dat. pl. ταμίῃων, Att. Inscr. in C. I. 137-140:—(cf. TAM, τέμνω)—properly, one who carves and distributes, ταμίαι παρὰ νηυσὶν ἔσαν, σίτοιο δοτῆρες Il. 19. 44, cf. Ar. Vesp. 613; τ. πλοῦτον ἀνθρώποις Pind. O. 13. 10; the lungs are called ὁ τῶν πνευμάτων τῶ σώματι τ., Plat. Tim. 84 D.

2. of Zeus, as the dispenser of all things to men, Ζεύς, δὸς ἀνθρώπων τ. πολέμοιο τέτυκτο Il. 4. 66; (so Acolus is τ. ἀνέμων, Od. 10. 21); τ. ἀγαθῶν τε κακῶν τε Poëta ap. Plat. Rep. 379 E; οὐκ ἔστιν πλὴν Διὸς οὐδεὶς τῶν μελλόντων τ. Soph. Fr. 515; Ζῆνα, δς ἔρκαν θνατοῖς τ. νενόμισται Eur. Med. 170; τῶν ὕβρων καὶ τῶν αὐχμῶν τοῖς ἄλλοις ὁ Ζεὺς τ. ἐστίν Isocr. 224 A:—often in Pind., of kings or

persons in authority, a comptroller, manager, director, τ. Κυράνας, Σπάρτας P. 5. 82, cf. N. 10. 96; τ. κόμων master of the revels, I. 6 (5). 84; τ. Διὸς the steward or priest of Zeus, O. 6. 7; τ. Μοισῶν, i. e. a poet, N. 10. 97, Fr. 4; οἶκος τ. στεγάνων that hath store of crowns, N. 6. 44; so also, τ. γῶνυς one that is master of his judgment, Theogn. 504, cf. 1242; ἀμα τῆς τε ἐπιθυμίας καὶ τῆς τύχης. τ. γενέσθαι controller both of his desire and of fortune, Thuc. 6. 78; τ. τριῶν, of Poseidon, Ar. Nub. 566; ἄλλος ταμίαι lords of the sea, Critias 1. 11; absol., τὸν τ. Ἰαχῶν Soph. Ant. 1154:—cf. ταμία.

II. in Prose, comptroller of receipts and expenditure, a treasurer, paymaster, τ. τῶν βασιλέως χρημάτων Hdt. 2. 121, 1, cf. Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 27; τ. τοῦ ἱεροῦ the comptroller of the sacred treasure in the citadel of Athens, Hdt. 8. 51; called τ. τῆς θεοῦ by Andoc. 10. 36, Dem. 1075. 2, cf. Plat. Legg. 774 B, E, Lys. 114. 41, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 6; οἱ τῆς Ἀθηναίας τ. C. 1. 76. 18; v. plur. ap. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 151. 7. 2. at Rome, the quaestor, Dion. H. 5. 34, Plut. Poplic. 12, etc.

τάμεια, ἡ, (ταμείω) stewardship, management, economy, Plat. Legg. 806 A, Xen. Oec. 7. 41, C. 1. 2058. 65; ἡ τῆς τροφῆς τ. the storing of food, by ants, Arist. H. A. 9. 38, 2.

II. the office of paymaster, as a polit. term, Id. Pol. 5. 9, 3. 2. at Rome, the quaestorship, Lat. *quaestura*, Plut. Cato Mi. 17, 18, al.

τάμειδιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Suid.

τάμειον, τό, a treasury, Thuc. 1. 96, 7. 24, Plat. Rep. 416 D, 550 D, al. 2. a magazine, storehouse, Xen. Eq. 4, 1, Arist. Oec. 1. 6, 2.

τάμεινμα, τό, that which one has to manage, stores, supplies, Diod. 3. 16. II. = sq., Xen. Oec. 3. 15.

τάμεινσις, ἡ, = ταμεία: metaph. economy, χρόνου Ael. V. H. 2. 5.

τάμειντήριον, τό, = ταμεία, Schol. Ar. Thesm. 426.

τάμειντικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for housekeeping, thrifty, Poll. 3. 115; τὸ —κόν, economy, thrift, M. Anton. 1. 16.

II. at Rome, belonging to the quaestor or quaestorship, Lat. *quaestorius*, T. Gracch. 6; ἡ τ. ἐξουσία Dion. H. 8. 77; ἡ τ. ἀρχή Plut. Cat. Mi. 16; οἱ νόμοι οἱ τ. lbid.; but, ὁ τ. νόμος the financial law, Id. Poplic. 12.

τάμειντής, ἡ, = ταμία, Andr. Cret. 201 A: τᾶμειντής, ὁ, = ταμίας, v. l. Poll. 3. 115; and τᾶμειντήρ, Manetho 4. 580.

τάμεινω: fut. —εύσω Ar. Eq. 948, Isae., etc.:—Med., fut. —εύσομαι Dion. H. 1. 82: aor. ἐταμεινσάμην Diod. 4. 12, Luc.:—Pass., aor. ἐταμεινθήν Greg. Naz.: pf. τεταμεινμαι Lys. 182. 17, Plut. 2. 157 A: (ταμίας).

To be comptroller of receipts and expenditure, to be treasurer, paymaster, controller, οὐκ ἐτι ἐμοὶ ταμεινσεῖς Ar. Eq. 948, cf. 959, Dem. 1189. 2; σὺ γὰρ ταμεινσοῦ' ἐτυχες Ar. Vesp. 964; τ. καὶ τὰς μεγίστας ἀρχὰς ἀρχεῖν Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 16:—c. gen., τ. τῆς Παράλτου to be paymaster of .., Dem. 570. 15; τ. τῶν στρατιωτικῶν Plut. 2. 842 F:—so also in Med., αὐταῖς ταμεινέσθαι Ar. Thesm. 419, cf. Eccl. 600.

2. at Rome, to be quaestor, Plut. Num. 9, al.

II. trans. to deal out, to dispense, Plat. Rep. 465 C; τὰ τῆς πόλεως Lys. 162. 43, cf. C. 1. 76. 15:—Med., τὰ τίμα ταμεινέσθαι ἐκ τῆς ψυχῆς Xen. Symp. 4. 41; τ. τὰς ψωμίδας, of a bird feeding, Ath. 388 C:—Pass., τὴν δύναμιν ἐκ τούτου ταμεινόμεν Plat. Rep. 508 B; τοὺς νόμους ταμεινέμεθα we have the laws dealt out, Lysias 183. 17; [ὑδωρ] ἐξ ἀγγείου ταμεινόμενον Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 5, cf. P. A. 4. 4, 5.

2. of keeping house, to regulate, manage, Ar. Av. 1542, Lys. 493 sq., Xen.:—and in Pass., χώρα ταμεινόμενα τινὶ governed or possessed by one, Pind. O. 8. 40.

3. to store up, ταμεινσας ἐν Ἀκροπόλει τὰριστέα τῆς πόλεως Dem. 741. 4; Ζηνὸς ταμεινέσκει γονὰς she was the depository of it, Soph. Ant. 950:—Med., Arist. H. A. 9. 13, 1.

4. metaph. to husband, manage well, ἰσχύον Hipp. Art. 814:—Med., οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμῖν ταμεινέσθαι εἰς ὕσον βουλόμεθα ἀρχεῖν to control the limits to which we mean to extend our sway, Thuc. 6. 18; so, ἔξουσιν ἡμῖν ταμεινέσθαι ὑπόσους ἀν βουλοίμεθα μάχεσθαι Xen. An. 2. 5, 18, cf. Cyr. 3. 3, 47, 4. 1, 18; ταμεινέσθαι τὴν τύχην, τὸν καιρὸν to make the best use of fortune or the time, Dion. H. 1. 65, etc.; ἐς τὸ αὐριον ταμεινέσθαι τὸ μῖσος to lay it by .., Luc. Prom. 8; cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 131 D.

b. c. gen. to exercise control over, τὸ πνεύματος Arist. G. A. 5. 7, 27.

c. absol. lb. 26, cf. P. A. 3. 14, 21.

τάμιη, τᾶμης, Ep. and Ion. for ταμία, ταμίας.

τάμιοςχος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἔχω) having charge of the store-room, = ταμίας, ταμία, Aesop. ap. Valck. Opusc. 1. 251, Hesych.:—τάμιονέω, to have the charge of the store-room, Nicet. 184 D (with v. l. ταμιουλέω, cf. Andr. Cret. 91 A):—ταμιονχία, ἡ, Eust. Opusc. 350. 9.

τάμιώω, to confiscate, Gloss.: in Med., Eust. Opusc. 20.

τάμισίνης τυρός, ὁ, cheese made with rennet, Diocl. ap. Oribas. p. 35 Matth.

τάμιοςος [ᾶ], ἡ, Dor. word for πνετία, rennet, δέρμα νέας ταμίσιοις ποτόσδον Theocr. 7. 16, 11. 66, Nic., etc.

τάμιεσφ, Att. contr. for τὰ ἐν μέσφ, Dem. 995. 27.

τάμνω, Ep. and Ion. for τέμνω.

τάν, Att. crasis for τοὶ ἄν:—but ταν, for τὰ ἐν.

τάν or τάν, indecl., only Att. and in phrase, ὦ τάν or ὦ τάν, as a form of address, mostly in good sense, sir, my good friend, Soph. O. T. 1145, Ph. 1387, Eur. Bacch. 801, Plat. Apol. 25 C, and freq. in Com. Poets; rarely (acc. to Herm. Soph. Ph. 1373, never) in bad sense, Plat. l. c., Dem. 16. 23; used in addressing several persons, ὦ τάν, ἀπαλαχθῆτον Ar. Pl. 66; ἀπ' αὐτῶν, ὦ τάν, ἐθελήσεται; Cratin. Inscr. 145, Nicopho Inscr. 6. (The Ancients differed much about the origin and form of the word: some, as Philem. de Nomin. 319, etc., wrote it ὦταν; others, as E. M. 825. 15, ὠτάν; others, as Apoll. Dysc. in A. B. 569. 11, ὠτάν. Modern Editors also differ: some write ὦ τάν, taking it as vocat. of ἑτάν, like μεγιστάν, ξυνάν, etc.; others, ὦ ταν, as if vocat. of ἑτης;

others, *τῶ τάν*, without apostrophé. (As to the etymol., Curt. doubts its affinity to *τέτης*, and prefers Buttmann's suggestion that it is an old form of *τῷ, τῆν, θου*, comparing the gloss of Hesych., *τάν· σὺ Ἀττικῶς*, with Skt. *tanam*.)

τανάγρα, ἡ, a copper, kettle, Hesych. — Dim. **ταναγρίς**, ἰδος, ἡ, Poll. 10. 165.

Τάναγρα, ἡ, a town of Boeotia, Hdt. 9. 15, Thuc., etc. (on the accent, v. Arcad. 101, 194) :—Adj. **Ταναγρικός**, ἡ, ὄν, of *Tanagra*, Hdt. 5. 57, etc. :—**Ταναγραῖος**, ὁ, a man of *Tanagra*, Xen. Hell. 5. 4. 49, etc. : fem. **Ταναγρίς**, ἰδος, a woman of *T.*, Corinna 20 (in poet. dat. *Ταναγρίδεσσι*) : so **Ταναγρική**, Sophil. Παρακατ. 1 :—ἡ **Ταναγρική** the district of *T.*, Plut. Pericl. 10. [Tā-, Sophil. l. c., Orph. Arg. 145.]

τάνα-ήκης, ἐς, (ἀκή) with long point or edge, *ταναήκει χάλκω*, of a sword or spear, Il. 7. 77., 24. 754 ; of an axe, 23. 118. II. tall, σχοῖνος Opp. H. 4. 53 ; **Ἀλπεῖς** Orph. Arg. 1124.—Constantly interchanged with *τανυήκης*.

τάνα-ηχέτης, ον, ὄν, far-sounding, poet. — *ηχέτα*, Opp. C. 2. 144.

τάναί-μυκος, ον, far-bellowing, Boüs Anth. P. 6. 116 : cf. *ἐρίμυκος*.

τάναντία, Att. crasis for *τὰ ἐναντία*.

τάναδ-δεῖρος, ον, long-necked, οἰωνός Ar. Av. 254, 1394, cf. Cinesias 2. [τάν- short by nature, but length in Ar. ll. c. in dactylic verses.]

τάναδς, ἡ, ὄν, also ὅς, ὄν, Il. 16. 589, Eur. Bacch. 831 : (✓) **TAN**, τείνω : proper *ταναφύς*, v. *ταναφύς* :—*stretched, outstretched, tall, long, taper*, αἰγανή Il. l. c. ; *δαστάχες* h. Hom. Cer. 454 ; *πύρ...*, ὅσον *ταναώτερον* ἦεν Emped. 229, cf. 224 ; *πλόκαμος* τ. long flowing locks, Eur. Bacch. 455, cf. 831 ; τ. αἰθέρῃ outspread ether, Id. Or. 322 ; τ. γῆρας long old age, Anth. P. 5. 282, cf. 11. 389 ; *ὄρνυς* Opp. C. 1. 51 ; *ταναῇ ὕπῃ* with loud voice, Q. Sm. 12. 58.

τάναι-πους (i. e. *τάναι-πους*, cf. *τάναδς*), ποδός, ὁ, ἡ, old Ep. form for *τανύπους*, stretching the feet, long-striding, long-shanked, *μηλα ταναύ-ποδα* (which shows that the Gr. sheep resembled the *mouflon* or wild sheep of Sardinia), Od. 9. 464, h. Ar. 304, Merc. 232 :—the common form *τανύπους* occurs in Soph. Aj. 837, as epith. of the Erinyes, cf. *τάνυδρομος*.

τάνα-υφής [ῥ], ἐς, (ὑφή) woven long and finely, Hesych., whence Wunder restores it in Soph. Tr. 602 for γ' εὐφῆ.

τάνά-χαλκος [α], ον, with long metal point, f. l. for *τὸν εὐχαλκον* in Anth. P. 6. 306.

τάνα-ὤπις, ἰδος, ἡ, (ὤψ) far-sighted, Emped. 11.

τάνδον, Att. crasis for *τὰ ἔνδον* :—*τάνδρι*, *τάνδρός*, for *τῶ ἀνδρί*, τοῦ ἀνδρός.

τάνεαι, αἶ, beams, Lat. *tigna*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 1. 2.

τάνη-λεγής, ἐς, (λέγω) laying one out at length, epith. of death, *μοῖρα τανηλεγής θανάτου* Od. 2. 100, etc. ; δύο *κῆρε* τ. θ. Il. 8. 70., 22. 210 ; *κῆρ* τ. θ. Od. 11. 170, Tyrtac. 9. 35.

τάνη-λοφος, ον, long-necked, with a long dome or top, Hesych.

τανθάρυος (or as in Hesych.) **τανθαλύω**, to quiver, shake, a Verb only found in Gramm. ; but *τανθαρυστός* (or *-ιστός*) ὄρμος is cited by Poll. from Theopomp. Com. (Incert. 35).

τάνικα, Dor. for *τηνίκα*.

Τάνυς, εως or ιος, ἡ, a town in lower Egypt, the Hebrew *Zoan*, Strab. 802 :—ὁ **Τανίτης νόμος** the *Tanite* nome, Hdt. 2. 166 ; and τὸ **Τανυϊκὸν σάγμα**, of the Nile, Strab. l. c.

ταντάλεια, ἡ, f. l. in Plat. for *ταλαντεία*, q. v.

ταντάλεω, = *ταλαντεύω*, Apostol. Prov. 4. 91.

ταντάλιζω, = *ταλαντεύω*, to wave about, Anacr. 78 :—proverb., in Med., τὰ **Ταντάλον** *τάλαντα τανταλίζεται* he weighs in purse as much as *Tantalus*, v. *Τάνταλος* sub fin., Paroemiogr. p. 377 Gaisf.

ταντάλομα, Pass. to be balanced or swung, ἐπὶ γῇ πέσε *τανταλωθεῖς* fell with a swing upon earth, Soph. Ant. 134 :—the Schol. expl. it *διατιναχθεῖς*, διασειοθεῖς.

Τάνταλος, ον, ὁ, *Tantalus* king of Phrygia, ancestor of the Pelopidae, Od. 11. 582 sq.—Adj. **Ταντάλειος**, α, ον, of or belonging to *T.*, Eur., etc. ; αἱ *Τ. ἑκγονοὶ* the sons of *T.*, Id. El. 1176 ; Πέλοψ ὁ *T.* Id. I. T. 1. cf. 988, etc. ; *τιμωρία* *T.* Poëta ap. Polyb. 4. 45, 6 ; *T. δίκας* ἐπιφέρειν Luc. Amor. 53 ;—also **Ταντάλκεος**, α, ον, Anth. P. 5. 2, 236 ;—**Τανταλικός**, ὁ, ὄν, Manetho 5. 187 :—**Τανταλίδης**, ον, ὁ, son of *Tantalus*, Aesch. Ag. 1469 :—**Τανταλῖς**, ἰδος, daughter of *T.*, i. e. *Niobé*, Anth. Plan. 134, cf. 131. (Clearly akin to **τλάω*, *τάλαντον*, *ταλαντεύω*, in relation either to his long endurance of torment, or to the mythological story of his hanging balanced over water, Plat. Crat. 395 D ; or from his proverbial wealth, τὰ *Ταντάλου τάλαντα* ἐκείνα Menand. Κυβερν. 1. 6, cf. *τανταλίζω*.)

τάνταυθα, crasis for *τὰ ἐνταυθα*, Luc. D. Mort. 26. 2.

τάντῳς, Att. crasis for *τὰ ἐντῳς*, Tim. 79 D.

τάνυ-γληνός, ον, large-eyed, full-eyed, Nonn. D. 43. 42.

τάνυ-γλώσσος, ον, long-tongued, chattering, κορώναι Od. 5. 66.

τάνυ-γλώχης, ἰνος, ὁ, ἡ, with long point, ὕστροι Il. 8. 297, Simon. 111 Bgk.

τάνυ-δρομος, ον, running at full stretch, Aesch. Eum. 371 ; cf. *τανύω* fin., *ταναύπους*.

τάνυ-ἔθειρα, ἡ, long-haired, with flowing hair, Pind. O. 2. 46.

τάνυ-ήκης, ἐς, (ἀκή) like *ταναήκης*, with long point or edge, *τανυήκης* ἄορ Il. 14. 385, Od. 10. 439, etc. II. tapering, ὄζει Il. 16. 768.

τάνυ-ἡλικός, ἰκος, ὁ, ἡ, of extended age, Anth. P. 5. 206.

τάνυ-ηχέτις, ὁ, v. l. for *ταναηχέτις*, Opp. C. 2. 144.

τάνυ-θρις, τρήχος, ὁ, ἡ, long-haired, shaggy, αἶξ Hes. Op. 514 ; *ταν* ὅς a bristly swine, Simon. Iamb. 6. 2.

τάνυ-κνήμις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, long-legged, Nonn. D. 48. 287.

τάνυ-κνημος, ον, = *foreg.*, Nonn. D. 28. 17, etc.

τάνυ-κραιρος, ον, long-horned, ἔλαφος Opp. C. 1. 191 ; *ταῦρος* Anth. P. 6. 74.

τάνυ-κρήπις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, with long, high shoes, Nonn. D. 28. 205. On the accent v. Choerob. in Theodos. p. 183.

τάνυμαι, Pass. = *τανύομαι*, to be stretched, *τάνυται* Il. 17. 393.

τάνυ-μετρος [ῥ], ον, of long measure, Paul. S. Ambo 49.

τάνυ-μήκης, ἐς, long-stretched, tall, *Ιλρεί* Anth. P. 6. 170, Or. Sib. 1. 262.

τάνυν, Adv. for *νύν*, *now*, at present, v. *νύν* 1.

τάνυ-πεπλος [ῥ], ον, with flowing peplos, long-robed, often in Hom., and Hes., always as epith. of high-born dames, Ἐλένη Il. 3. 228, Od. 4. 305 ; Θέτις Il. 18. 385 ; etc. :—*πλακοῦς* τ., comically, Batr. 36.

τάνυ-πλεκτός [ῥ], ον, in long plaits, *μίτρα* Anth. P. 7. 473 ; *ἔρκος* Opp. H. 1. 33.

τάνυ-πλευρός [ῥ], ον, long-sided, enormous, *πέτρα* Anth. P. 9. 656.

τάνυ-πλόκαμος, ον, with long locks of hair, Noun. D. 35. 328.

τάνυ-πους [ῥ], ὁ, ἡ, v. sub *ταναύπους*.

τάνυ-πρέμυς [ῥ], ον, with long stem, *φηγός* Nonn. D. 5. 303 ; *λόχημ* Ib. 541 ; with tall trees, *Ἰδη* Coluth. 195.

τάνυ-πρῶρος, ον, with long prow, Q. Sm. 5. 348., 9. 437.

II. going over the whole front, *καλύπτρα* Hesych.

τάνυ-πτερός, ον, shorter form of *τανυπτερός*, with extended wings, long-winged, οἰωνοί h. Hom. Cer. 89 ; *αἰετός* Hes. Th. 523, cf. *Ibyc.* 3, Pind. P. 5. 149.

τάνυ-πτερυξ, ὄγος, ὁ, ἡ, = *τανύ-πτερος*, οἰωνοί Il. 12. 237 ; *ἄρπη* 19. 350 :—also **τάνυπτερύγος**, ον, Simon. 39.

τάνυ-πορθός [ῥ], ον, with long boughs, Nonn. D. 5. 320, etc.

τάνυρριζός, ον, (ρίζα) with outstretching roots, αἰγίρος Hes. Sc. 377.

τάνυρρινός, ον, (ρίς) long-nosed, Nonn. D. 5. 10, acc. to Falk. ; Gräfe *ταλανρίνο* or *τανυκράριο*.

τανύροισος, ον, whizzing along, ἀκωκή Opp. C. 4. 194.

τανύσι-δρομος, ον, running swiftly, Sappho 76.

τανύσι-πτερος, ον, = *τανύπτερος*, *τανυπτερυξ*, ὄρνιθες Od. 5. 65, Hes. Op. 210 ; *κίχλαι* Od. 22. 468 ; ἀλευνέες *Ibyc.* 7 ; οἰωνός h. Hom. Merc. 213 ; *χελιδών* Ar. Av. 1411.

τάνυς-πτερύγος, ον, = *foreg.*, Manetho 2. 78.

τάνυσις, ἡ, = *τάσις*, Hipp. Art. 833, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 2.

τάνυσι-σκοπος, ον, far-seeing, Poëta ap. Julian. 299 C.

τάνυ-σκίος, ον, with long-stretching shadow, Opp. C. 4. 356.

τάνυ-σκόπελος, ον, with high-peaked cliffs or rocks, Nonn. Io. 4. 121.

τανυσμός, ὁ, = *τάσις*, Theophr. Prodr.

τανυστόν, verb. Adj. = *τατέον*, Nil. Ep. 4. 41.

τάνυ-στροφος, ον, long-whirling, σφενδόνη Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 215 B.

τάνυστός, ὄνος, ἡ, a stretching, stringing, τόξον Od. 21. 112.

τάνυ-σφύρος, ον, with long taper ancles or feet, θυγάτηρ, παῖς h. Hom.

Cer. 2. 7 ; Ἰκεανίαι Hes. Th. 364, cf. Scut. 35.

τάνυ-τρήχος, ον, = *τανύτρις*, Opp. C. 1. 187.

τάνυ-φθγγος, ον, far-sounding, γέραναι Q. Sm. 11. 110 ; *κῆρυξ* Tryph. 111 ; *λαίμοι* Nonn. D. 22. 61.

τάνυ-φάιος, ον, of trees, with long-stretched bark, i. e. of tall or slender growth, *κρανέη* Il. 16. 767 ; αἰγίρος Soph. Fr. 692.

τάνυ-φύλλος [ῥ], ον, with long-pointed leaves, of the olive, Od. 13. 102, 346. II. with thick foliage, leafy, ὄρος Theocr. 25. 221.

τάνυ-χειλής, ἐς, long-nibbed, of birds, of bees, Q. Sm. 3. 221.

τάνῳς : fut. ὥω Anth. P. 5. 262, Or. Sib. 10. 82, Ep. ὥω in Od. 21.

152, 174, and *τανύσω* Orph. Lith. 179 :—aor. *ἐτάνωσα*, Ep. *ἐτάνωσσα*, *τανύσσα* Hom., also in Ion. Prose, Hipp. 687. 2 :—Med., Ep. fut. *τανύσσομαι* in pass. sense, Archil. 3 : Ep. aor. part. *τανυσσάμενος* Hom. :—Pass., 3 fut. *τετάνυσσεται* Orph. Lith. 319 : aor. *ἐτανύσθη* Hes. Th. 177, etc., Ep. 3 pl. *τάνυσθεν* Il. 16. 475, Od. 16. 175. Cf. *τάνυμαι*, *ἐπιτάνῳς*, *τείνω*, *τιτάνῳς*. [ῥ always, except *ἐκτανύειν* in Anacreont. 38. 5.]

Ep. Verb (used twice by Pind., never by Trag.), to stretch, strain, stretch out, *Βοεῖν* Il. 17. 390, 391 ; *ἱνῆν* 17. 547 ; τ. *βιόν* to string a bow, Od. 24. 176 ; οὐ μὲν ἐγὼ *τανύω* I cannot string it, 21. 152, cf. 171 sqq. ; and in Med., τὸ μὲν τόξον .. *τανυσσάμενος* having string his bow, Il. 4. 112, cf. Archil. 3 :—of putting the strings to a harp, *ῥηθιδίς ἐτάνωσσε νέφ' ἐπὶ κόλλασσι χορδῶν* Od. 21. 407 ; *τανύσασθαι* χορδῆς h. Hom. Merc. 51 ; also, τ. *κανόνα* to push the weaving-bar tight, i. e. to weave, Il. 23. 761 ; ὅπως .. *τανύσθ' ὀρέσιν* ἱμάσιν when .. he reins in [the horses], Ib. 324 ; cf. *ἐπιτάνῳς* :—also in Pind., ἐπὶ Ἀκράγαντι *τανύσας* (sc. *ὑστύς*) having aimed them, O. 2. 165 ; ἄρμα *τάνῳς* ἐπὶ Ἰσθμῷ was driving it to the Isthmus, Ib. 8. 65 ; also, τ. *ῶτα λόγους* to lend attentive ear, Anth. P. 7. 562 ; τ. ὄμμα ἐπὶ *τινός*, ἐς τι Ib. 5. 262., 9. 188 :—Pass. to be stretched or strained, *γναθροὶ τάνυσθεν* (for *ἐτανύσθησαν*) the hollow cheeks filled out, Od. 16. 175 ; *τετάνυστο* λαίφρα Ar. Rh. 1. 606.

2. metaph. to strain, i. e. put in violent motion, strain yet further, make more intense, *μάχη* Il. 11. 336 ; *ἐρίδα* 14. 389 ; *κακὸν πόνον* 17. 401 ;—this is a metaph. sense more fully expressed in 13. 359, ὁμοῖον πολέμοιο *πείρα* ἐπαλλάξαντες ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρωσι *τανύσαν* (v. sub *ἐπαλλάσσω* 1) ; cf. also *συντανύει* :—Pass. to strain or exert oneself, to run at full stretch, of horses galloping, *τανύοντο* δὲ μάνυχες ἵπποι ἀφ' ὀρο-
νον προτὶ δῶτυ Il. 16. 375 ; ἐν βύτησι *τάνυσθεν* 16. 475 ; of mules, ἄμωτον *τανύοντο* Od. 6. 83.

II. to stretch out in length, stretch out, lay along, lay, ἀνθρακὴν στορέας ὕβελος ἐρύπερθε *τάνυσεν* Il. 9. 213 ; ἔλχος ἐπὶ *ἱκρίδι* νεός Od. 15. 283 ; *τράπεζαν* τ. to set out a long table, often in Od. ; τ. *τινὰ ἐν κονίῃς*, ἐπὶ γαίῃ to lay one in the dust, stretch him at his length, Il. 23. 25, Od. 18. 92 ; *ἐνα δρόμον* τ. to form one long flight, of cranes, Arat. 1011 :—Pass. to lie stretched out, *τάνυς* *τετάνυστο* was spread, Il. 10. 156 ; *σύνες* .. *εὐόμενοι τανύοντο* διὰ *φλογός* 9. 468, etc. ; ἐπ' αὐτῷ *ῥακάτῃ* *τετάνυστο* Od. 4. 135 ; to extend, νῆσος παρὲκ *λιμένος* *τετάνυσται* 9. 116 ; *τετάνυστο* περὶ *σπέλους* ἡμερῆς

ἄλιευμα. 1. 2.—It is laid down, that the masc. is Ion., the neut. Att., A. B. 309. 14: in fact, the masc. alone occurs in Hdt.; Hipp. uses both forms; the neut. greatly predominates in Att., e.g. Ar. II. c., Chionid. Πτωχ. 2, Hermipp. Φορμ. 1. 5; v. Ath. 119 B sq.;—also *τάριχον*, Anaxand. Φαρμ. 2. 2, Philippiid. Ἀργυρ. 1. 4; pl. *τάριχα*, Axionic. Φιλερ. 1. 15. *τάριχος*, *ον*, = *ταριχευτός*, Ael. N. A. 12. 6. *τάριχσσω*, *το* *φρίγλην*, Lyc. 1177, ubi v. Bachm. (Hence *ἀταριχκτος*.) *τάριχη*, ἡ, a large wicker basket, Poll. 10. 158, E. M.: so *ταρπάνη*, ἡ, Att. Peripl. p. 37; *ταρπός*, ὁ, Poll. 7. 174. (Akin to *ταρρός*, *ταρσός*.) *ταρπηναί*, Ep. *ταρπημεναι*, v. s. *τέρπω*. *ταρριον*, τό, Dim. of *ταρρός*, a small hurdle, Poll. 1. 142. *ταρροθος*, v. sub *ἐπιταρροθος*. *ταρρός*, -ρός, -ρώδης, -ρωμα, later Att. for *ταρσ-*. *ταρσιά*, ἡ, v. sub *τρασιά*. *ταρσοόμαι*, Att. *ταρρόομαι*, Pass. *το* be like basket-work, to be matted, of roots, Theophr. C. P. 23, 3; of the reticulation of veins, *περὶ τὴν δλην κεφαλὴν ἐκτεταρόσεται* prob. 1. Hipp. 277. 27, v. Foës. Oec.; also *τεταρσώμενος*, of plants with *pinnatifid* leaves, Diosc. 3. 173; *τεταρσώ* with its oars complete (v. *ταρσός* II. 2), Polyæn. 3. 9, 28. *ταρσός*, Att. *ταρρός*, ὁ: also with heterog. pl. *ταρσά*, *τά*, Opp. C. 3. 470, Anacreont. 9, Anth. Plan. 283, Nonn.: (*τέρσομαι*):—a stand or frame of wicker-work, a crate, flat basket, Lat. *cratis*, for drying cheeses on, *ταρσοὶ μὲν τυρῶν βριθόν* Od. 9. 219, cf. Theocr. 11. 37, Thuc. 2. 76:—generally, a basket, Ar. Nub. 226: cf. *τρασιά*. 2. a mat of reeds, such as were built into brickwork to bind it together, *ταρσοὶ καλῶν* Hdt. 1. 179, ubi v. Bähr. 3. a mass of matted roots, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 2. II. any broad flat surface, as, 1. τ. ποδός the flat of the foot, the part between the toes and the heel, 11. 377, 388; ὁ τ. τοῦ ποδός Hdt. 9. 37, cf. Hipp. Fract. 758, Symm. ap. Arist. H. A. 3. 2, 10: it answers to *καρπός* in the hand, Foës. Oec. Hipp.; (and τ. χειρός is cited in Hesych. and Suid.):—generally, the foot, Anacreont. 38. 4, Opp. C. 3. 470, Anth. P. 5. 27, 9. 653. 2. τ. κοπέως the flat or blade of an oar, Lat. *palmlula*, Hdt. 8. 12: absol. an oar, Eur. I. T. 1346; cf. *πλατή*:—also as a collective noun, the whole line of oars on one side of a ship, v. Arnold Thuc. 7. 40, Polyb. 1. 50, 3, etc. 3. τ. πτέρυγος the flat of the outstretched wing, Anth. P. 12. 144, Babr. 72. 9; ὁ τ. τῶν πτερυγῶν Ael. N. A. 2. 1; and absol. a wing, Anacreont. 9, Anth. P. 9. 287, etc.; even in Prose, Dion. H. 4. 63: of a peacock's tail, Mosch. 2. 60; *ταρσοὶ feathers*, Diod. 2. 50:—from the fabled fall of the wing of Pegasus, the city of Tarsus had its name, Juven. 3. 118. 4. τ. ὀδόντων the row of teeth in a saw, Opp. H. 5. 202. 5. a Pan's pipe, *τάρσφ Πάν ὁ μελιζόμενος* Epitaph. in Newton's *Iliac*. 6. the edge of the eyelid and its lashes, Poll. 2. 69, Galen. *ταρσώδης*, Att. *ταρρ-*, *ες*, (*είδος*) like basket-work, matted, of roots, Theophr. H. P. 6. 7, 4; *ταρσώδης τῇ πλοκῇ* (v. l. *ταρσώδης*) Diod. 3. 22. *ταρσώμα*, Att. *τάρρωμα*, τό, = *ταρσός*, Poll. 1. 97. II. = *καπηλασία*, Ar. Fr. 686. *Ταρταρέος* [ἄ], α, *ον*, Tartarean, horrible, *τάραγμα* Eur. H. F. 907, Luc. Philops. 24:—also *Ταρτάρους*, Orph. H. 17. 2, etc. *Ταρταρίζω*, to quake with cold, shiver, Plut. 2. 948 F. *Ταρταρίτης* [ι], *ον*, ὁ, a dweller in Tartarus, Comp. Anon. 342. *Ταρταρό-παις*, ὁ, ἡ, child of Tartarus, Orph. Arg. 975. *Τάρταρος*, ὁ, also ἡ, Pind. P. 1. 20, Nic. Th. 203: heterog. pl. *Τάρταρα*, *τά*, Hes. Th. 119, 841, etc., (as in Lat. *Tartarus*, *Tartara*):—*Tartarus*, a dark abyss, as deep below Hades as earth below heaven, the prison of Cronos, the Titans, etc., 11. 8. 13 sq.; cf. 481, Hes. Th. 807, h. Hom. Ar. 336, Merc. 256, 374, etc., (never in Od.). Later, Tartarus was either the nether world generally, like *Ἄϊδος*, Hes. Sc. 255; *ἀπέραντος, κελανός* Aesch. Pr. 154, 1051; *Ταρτάρου μελαμβασθῆς κευθμών* lb. 219; *σκότον νέμονται Τάρταρον θ' ὑπὸ χθόνος* Id. Eum. 72; or the regions of the damned, as opp. to the Elysian fields, Voss Virg. G. 1. 36. In Hes. Th. 822 personified as husband of Gaia and father of Typhoeus; in Soph. O. C. 1574 Cerberus is called *ᾧ Γᾶς παῖ καὶ Ταρτάρου*.—(Prob. onomatop., to express something terrible: like other redupl. forms *καρκάω*, *καρκαρον*, *βάββαρος*, *μάμμαρος*, *βόρβορος*, *μόρμωπος*, etc.) *Ταρταρόω*, to cast into Tartarus or hell, 2 Ep. Petr. 2. 4, Schol. Vict. 11. 14. 295. *Ταρταρώδης*, *ες*, (*είδος*) *Tartarus-like*, Eccl. *ταρτημόριον*, τό, shortd. for *τεταρτ-*, Macho ap. Ath. 582 E: cf. *τάπες*. *Τάρτηρος*, ὁ, Hdt. 1. 163, elsewhere ἡ:—a city of Spain at the mouth of the Baetis, the *Torshish* of Scripture, Hdt. l. c., Arist. Mirab. 135, Strab. 148:—*Ταρτήρσιος*, α, *ον*, *Tartessian*, Hdt. 4. 192, Ar. Ran. 475:—*Ταρτήρσιος*, οἱ, Hdt. 1. 163, etc. *ταρφέες*, οἱ, *ταρφέα*, *τά*, v. sub *ταρφός*. *ταρφέος*, ὁ, *ον*, v. sub *ταρφός*. *ταρφή*, *ταρφήν*, v. sub *τέρπω*. *ταρφός*, *ες*, ὁ, a thicket, *βαθείης τάρφειν ὕλης* 11. 5. 555; *βαθείης ἐν τ. ὕ.* 15. 606; *τάρφρα* Ar. Rh. 4. 1238. (From *τέρπω* to thicken.) *ταρφύς*, *εία*, *ον*, but fem. *ταρφός* Aesch. Theb. 535:—thick, close, *ταρφύς θρίξ* Aesch. l. c.; *ταρφέος ἐχέλγης* Orac. ap. Luc. Jup. Trag. 31:—Hom. only uses the pl. masc. and neut., like Lat. *frequentis*, *ταρφέες* *λοῖ* 11. 11. 387, Od. 22. 246; *ταρφέας* *λοῖ* 11. 15. 472; *ταρφέες* *κερανοὶ* Hes. Th. 693; *ταρφέα δράγματα* 11. 11. 69:—neut. pl. *ταρφέα* as Adv. *ofttimes*, *often*, 12. 47, 13. 718, 22. 142, Od. 8. 379.—Hom., also in 11., has a fem. *ταρφεαί*, which, so written (and so Aristarch. wrote it), belongs to a nom. *ταρφεαί* (as *θαμείος* and *θαμέες* are collat. forms), *ταρφεαὶ νηράδες*, *κόρυβες* 11. 12. 158, 19. 357, 359; but others write *ταρφεαί*, from *ταρφός*, Spitzn. 11. 12. 158. (Prob. from *τερφω*, *τρέφω*.) *ταρχύω*, fut. *ύσω* 11.: Ep. aor. *τάρχυσα* Q. Sm. 1. 801, etc.—Med., aor. *ἐταρχύσασθην* Nonn. D. 37. 96, Ep. *ταρχ-* Ap. Rh. 1. 83:—Pass.,

Ep. aor. *ταρχύθην* [ῶ] Anth. P. 7. 176, Lyc.: pf. *τεταρχύμαι* Welcker Syll. p. 69. To bury solemnly, *ἔφρα ἐταρχύσσει* 11. 7. 85; ἐ *ταρχύ-σσει* *τύμβω* *τε στήλῃ* 16. 456, 674:—metaph., τ. *ούνομα* Anth. P. 7. 537. (Hence *ἀταρχυτος*: Hesych. also has *τάρχη*=*τάραξ*: *ταρχάνον*=*ἐντάφιον*: *τάρχανον*=*πένθος*, *κῆδος*: but *ταρχύω* itself seems to be a shorter form for *ταρχεύω*, as *ταρχήνρος* for *ταρχιήνρος*.) [ῶ] in all tenses, 11. 11. c., Ar. Rh. 2. 838, 3. 208.] *τάσις* [ᾶ], *εως*, ἡ, (*τείνω*) a stretching, tension, τῆς *κοιλίης* Hipp. Acut. 389; τοῦ *ὀλοσφάγου* Arist. P. A. 4. 11. 4, cf. 3. 3, 4; *τάσιν* *εἶχειν* to be capable of tension, Id. H. A. 3. 5. 1, al.; *ὀφρύνω* τ. a raising of the eyebrows, Anth. P. 12. 42. 2. extension, τ. ἐπὶ *μήκος* καὶ ἐπὶ *πλάτος* Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 16; ἡ τῆς *φωνῆς* τ. a straining or raising of the voice, Plut. 2. 1047 A; a raising of the note in music, Id. 2. 1020 E; of the acute accent, Dion. H. de Comp. 11, cf. 158, Ath. 53 A. 3. intensity, force, *τάσιν* λαβεῖν, of darts, Plut. Sull. 18. *τάσσω*, Att. *ττω*: fut. *τάσω*: aor. *έτασα*:—all Att.: pf. *τέταχα* Xen. Oec. 4. 5, (syn-) Plat. Legg. 625 C:—Med., fut. *τάσομαι* (in pass. sense), LXX: aor. *έτασμαι* Hdt., Att.:—Pass., fut. *ταχθήσομαι* Diod. 11. 41, (ἐπ-) Thuc. 1. 140, etc.; later *τάχσομαι* Oribas.; 3 fut. *τετάξομαι* Eur. I. T. 1046, Thuc. 5. 71, Ar. Av. 636: aor. *έταχθην* Hdt., Att.; rarely *έταγην* [ᾶ] Eur. Fr. 957 Wagn., Periclit. ap. Stob. 457. 53, Plut. 2. 965 E: pf. *τέταγμα* Pind., Att.; 3 pl. *τέταχται* Thuc. 3. 13, Xen.; 3 pl. plqpf. *τετάχαστο* Thuc. 5. 6., 7. 4. (From *τάττω*; cf. *τάγ-ηται*, *ταγ-η*, *ταγ-ός*, *τάγμα*.) To arrange, put in order, first in Pind. and Hdt.:—in military sense, to draw up in order of battle, to form, array, marshal, both of troops and ships, *τὴν στρατιήν* Hdt. 1. 191; τοὺς *ὀπλίτας* Thuc. 4. 9; *νεῶν στίφος* *ἐν στίχοις* τριῶν Aesch. Pers. 366; *πολεμίων στίγας* Eur. Heracl. 676; τ. *εἰς μάχην* στρατιάν Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 43; absol., Isocr. 380 B:—Pass. to be drawn up, *εἰς μάχην* Hdt. 1. 80; οὐδένα *κόσμον* *ταχθέντες* Id. 9. 69; ἐπὶ *τεττάρων* *ταχθῆναι* in four lines, Xen. An. 1. 2, 15; ἐπὶ *μίας* Id. 11. 1. 6, 29; ἐπὶ *κέρως* Eubul. Navn. 1. 4; κατὰ *μίαν* *τεταγμένοι* in single column, Thuc. 2. 84, cf. 6. 67: absol., *τεταγμένοι* in rank and file, opp. to *στακτοί*, Id. 2. 81, Xen., etc.:—so Thuc. uses the Med. to fall in, form in order of battle, 1. 48., 4. 11, etc.; *εἰς μάχην* 2. 20; *τάσασθαι* *κύκλον* to form in a circle, 2. 83., 3. 78; *τάσασθαι* *οὐχ ὁμοίως* 5. 65; *εἰκοσι ναοὶ* *έταξαντο* 3. 77;—but in 2. 90 he uses it trans., ἐπὶ *τεσσάρων* *τατάμενοι* *τὰς ναὺς* having drawn up their ships in four lines, cf. Eur. Heracl. 664. 2. to post, station, *τὰς καμήλους ἀντία* τῆς ἱπποῦ Hdt. 1. 80; *τινὰ ἐπὶ νῆος*, ἐπὶ *τινι* or ἐπὶ *τινι* one against another, Id. 5. 109, Aesch. Theb. 448, 284, cf. Eur. Phoen. 749, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 9, etc.; (but, τ. *τινὰ ἐπὶ τοὺς ἱππέας* to set him over them, to command them, Id. Hell. 3. 4, 20); *τινὰ πρὸς* *τινα* lb. 1. 7. 34, Plat. Polit. 262 E:—τ. *τινὰ* to assign him a post in the army, Lys. 187. 35, Lycurg. Leocr. 43:—Pass. to be posted or stationed, *τῇ οὐδὲς* *έτακτο* Hdt. 1. 84, cf. Aesch. Pers. 381; *εἰς τὸ οὐπὸς* Hdt. 7. 212; but, *εἰς τὸ πεζόν* or *εἰς π.* *τετάχαι* or *ταχθῆναι* to serve among the infantry, lb. 2. 81; *πεζῶν* 5. 109; *εἰς τὸ ναυτικὸν* στρατὸν 7. 203; also c. gen., *τῆς πρώτης τάξεως* (or simply *τῆς πρώτης*) *τετάχαι* Lys. 140. 31., 147. 12; also c. acc. cogn., *τάσιν* *τινὰ* *ταχθῆναι* Plat. Phaedr. 247 A, etc.:—often foll. by Preps., *ταχθῆναι* or *τετάχαι* ἐπὶ *τινα* against another, Thuc. 3. 78, Xen., etc.; also, ἐπὶ *τινι* Aesch. Theb. 448, Thuc. 3. 13, cf. 2. 70, etc.; but also to be posted at a place, ἐφ' *ἐπὶ* *πύλας* Soph. Ant. 142; ἐπ' *εὐανδμῷ* *κέρατι* on the left wing, Xen. Oec. 4. 19; (so, ἐπὶ *τοῦ* *λαοῦ* *κέρως* Polyb. 1. 34, 4; *δεξιὸν* τ. *κέρως* Eur. Supp. 657):—τ. *κατὰ* *τινα*, over against . . , Hdt. 8. 85, Xen.:—τ. *μετὰ* *τινα* behind him . . , Id. Hell. 7. 2, 4; (so ἐπὶ *τινι* Id. Lac. 13. 7):—*μετὰ* *τινός* with him, by his side, Polyb. 2. 67, 2, etc., cf. Thuc. 2. 63:—so, *σύν* *τινι* Xen. An. 3. 2, 17, etc.:—*παρὰ* *τὸν* *ποταμὸν* Hdt. 9. 15; *περὶ* *τὸ* *Ἡραῖον* lb. 69, cf. 8. 76:—also, τ. *εαυτὸν* to take post, ἐν *πᾶσι* everywhere, Dem. 302. 7; τ. *εαυτὸν* *εἰς* *τι* Plat. Polit. 289 E; *πρὸς* *τινα*, *σύν* *τινι* to act with him, Dinarch. 110. 33, Dion. H. 8. 47. II. to appoint to any service, military or civil, the latter being metaph. from the former, τ. *τινὰ ἐπὶ* *νῆος* one over a thing, to a service or task, Dem. 143. 23, Polyb. 5. 65, 7, Plut., etc.; ἐπὶ *τινι* Aesch. Pers. 298, Eur. Ion 1040, Xen., etc.; ἐπὶ *τι* Ar. Av. 636, Isocr. 112 E, Plat., etc.;—often also, τ. *εαυτὸν* ἐπὶ *τι* to undertake a task, Plat. Rep. 371 C, Dem., etc.; *πρὸς* *τι* Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 6:—Pass., *τετάχαι* ἐπὶ *τινι* to be appointed to a service, Hdt. 1. 191., 2. 38, Aesch. Pers. 298, Xen., etc.; ἐπὶ *τι* Ar. Av. 637, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 24, etc.; also, ἐπὶ *νῆος* Polyb. 3. 12, 5; ὁ *πρὸς* *τοῖς* *γράμμασι* *τεταγμένος* a secretary, Id. 15. 27, 7, etc. 2. c. acc. et inf. to appoint one to do a thing, *ταττέτε* *μὲ* *ἡγεῖσθαι* Xen. C. 1. 1, 25; and in Pass. to be appointed to do, Aesch. Eum. 279, 639, etc.; *τασσόμενος* *παρεῖν* *εἶναι* . . Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 11, etc.:—also (sine inf.), τ. *τινὰ* *ἀρχοντα* [εἶναι] to appoint him ruler, Id. Hell. 7. 1, 24; οἱ *τεταγμένοι* *βραβεῖς* Soph. El. 709, cf. 759; *πρὸς* *βει* *ταχθέντες* Dem. 363. 3; so, *τοῦτο* *τεταγμένα* (sc. *ποιεῖν*) Eur. Alc. 49. 3. c. acc. et inf. also, to order one to do a thing, Hdt. 3. 25, Soph. O. C. 639, Eur. Hec. 223, Xen., etc.; also, τ. *τινὶ* *ποιεῖν* *τι* Hdt. 2. 124, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 5, etc.:—Pass., *έταχθην* or *τετάγμα* *ποιεῖν* *τι* Hdt. 3. 133., 8. 13, Aesch. Eum. 279, etc.; also, *τεταγμένοι* *ποιῶ* *τι* Aesch. Supp. 504; also impers., *ἴμην* . . , *ἴν'* *ἡμῖν* *τέτακται* (sc. *λέγει*) Soph. Ph. 1180; οἱς *έτετακτα* *βοηθῆναι* Thuc. 3. 22; *τοὺς* *δὲ* *τέτακται* *έπαισθαι* Xen. Lac. 11, 6:—also with the inf. omitted, *κόσμον* . . *ὄντων* *ἂν* *τάξῃ* *πόλις* (sc. *φυλάσσειν*), Eur. Supp. 245, cf. 460, Hel. 1390, etc.; *τάσσεσθαι* ἐπ' *Αἴγυπτον* to be ordered to Egypt, Id. 3. 62, cf. 68., 6. 48. 4. to assign to a class, τ. *εἰς* *τάσιν* *τινὰ* Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 8; *εἰς* *τοὺς* *ἀρχικοὺς* *lb.* 11, cf. Plat. Polit. 289 E, etc.; τ. *τινὰ* *ἐν* *τοῖς* *πρεσβυτάτοις* to place him among . . , Aeschin. 20. 4; τ. *εαυτὸν* *τινων* to act as one of a set, Dem. 438. 5; *εἰς* *ταὐτὸ* *τ. τὴν* *εὐτυχίαν* *τῇ* *εὐδαιμονίᾳ* Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 17:—Pass.,

τὴν ξυμμαχίαν ταχθῆναι to join it, Thuc. 3. 86.

to place in a certain order, *χωρῖς* τ. Hdt. 7. 36; μέσον τ. τι Eur. El. 908; πρῶτον τ. τι Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 9; ἐναντίον Id. Cyr. 3. 3, 45; τ. τι ἐπὶ τινος to apply a term to a certain sense, Ath. 21 A; 30 in Pass., τετάχθαι κατὰ τινος Dion. H. 2. 48; ἐμπροσθεν τ. τινός Plat. Legg. 631 D, cf. Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 7, etc.

b. with an Inf. and Adj. to lay down, rule to be so and so, ἀπερ ἂν . . ἀισχρὰ εἶναι καὶ κακὰ τάττη Plat. Legg. 728 A; τὰ τε δίκαια ταχθέντα εἶναι καὶ ἀδίκαια Id. Polit. 305 B. 2. to appoint, ordain, order, prescribe, τι Soph. El. 709. Plat., etc.; τ. τὰ περὶ τὰ τέκνα Arist. Pol. 2. 4, 5; absol., ὁ νόμος οὕτω τ. Plat. Lach. 199 A; οὕτω τ. ὁ λόγος Arist. Eth. N. 3. 12, 9.—Pass., τὸ ταττόμενον Ar. Eccl. 766; τὸ ταχθέν Soph. Aj. 528, etc.; τὰ τεταγμένα Xen., etc.: τοῖς ἐλευθεροῖς ἡ βελτίστη τροφή τέτακται Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 42.

3. of taxes or payments, to appoint or fix a certain payment, τ. τινὲ φόρον Andoc. 30. 21, Aeschin. 31. 20, cf. Dem. 690. 1; so, τ. δραχμὴν τινι Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 4; with an inf. added, χρήματα τάσαντες φέρειν Thuc. 1. 19, etc.; (and in Pass., φόρον ἐτάχθησαν φέρειν Hdt. 3. 97); τάσαιεν ἀργυρίου to fix the price, at which . . , Thuc. 4. 26; —Pass., τὸ ταχθέν τίμημα Plat. Rep. 551 B, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 1, 8; τὸ τεταγμένον εἰσφέρειν Id. Pol. 2. 10, 7;—in Med. to take a payment on oneself, i. e. agree to pay it, φόρον τάσασθαι Hdt. 3. 13., 4. 35, 65; χρήματα ἀποδοῦναι ταξάμενοι Thuc. 1. 101; ταξάμενοι κατὰ χρόνους agreeing to pay by instalments, Ib. 117, cf. 3. 70; also, τάσασθαι ἐς τὴν δωρεὴν Hdt. 3. 97;—but in Med., also, much like the Act., ἐτάσαςτο φόρους οἱ προσεῖναι Ib. 89.

b. in Med., also, generally, to agree upon, settle, μισθὸν τῆς φυλακῆς Plat. Rep. 416 D; τὰς τιμὰς Id. Legg. 743 E, cf. 844 B, C, al.; c. inf., Polyb. 17. 7, 7, al.

4. to impose punishments, τ. δίκην Ar. Vesp. 1420, etc.; τ. ζημίαν, τιμωρίαν Plat. Legg. 876 C, Dem. 500. 25; τ. θάνατον τὴν ζημίαν Lycurg. 156. 10:—so also in Med., Hdt. 2. 65.

b. to impose laws, οὖς [νόμους] ἐτίθει αὐτοῖς Plat. Legg. 772 C. 5. in pf. part. pass. fixed, settled, prescribed, regular, οἱ τεταγμένοι χρόνοι (like τακτός) Hdt. 2. 41, etc.; ὥρα, ἡμέρα, ἔτος Eur. Bacch. 723, Xen., etc.; ἡ τετ. χώρα Id. Cyr. 5. 3, 40, etc.; αἱ τετ. θυσίαι the regular offerings, Id. Hell. 3. 3, 4; οἱ τετ. νόμοι Plat. Crito 50 D; ἡ τετ. διατα prescribed, Id. Rep. 404 A; τὰ τετ. ὀνόματα received, Isocr. 190 D; ἡ τετ. τέχνη regular, Id. 293 C; τεταγμένον, opp. to ἀτακτον, Arist. Cael. 1. 10, 8:—cf. τεταγμένως.

τάτα, = τέττα, Anth. P. 11. 67; cf. Martial. 1. 101.

τάτω, Dor. for τητάω.

τατικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τείνω) only found in Gloss., τατικόν, terrible.

τάτιον, Att. crasis for τὸ αἶτιον, Ar. Thesm. 549.

τάτῳς, ἡ, ὄν, that can be stretched, Arist. H. A. 3. 13, 1.

τάττω, Att. for τασσάω.

ταύρας, ὁ, oriental name of the pheasant, Persian tedsrew (Pott Et. Forsch. 1. p. lxxx), Pamphil. ap. Ath. 387 D; cf. τέταρος, τέτρας.

ταῦ, τό, the letter τ, Hipp. V. C. 895, Plat., etc.; v. sub τ.

Ταῦγετον, Ion. Τηύγετον, τό, Mount Taigetos, between Laconia and Messenia, Od. 6. 103, Hdt., etc.; later Ταῦγετος, cf. Plut., Luc.

ταῦλα, ταυλίξω, sometimes found in MSS. for ταβλα, v. Ducange.

ταυραία, ἡ, a wind-instrument of leather, Byz.

ταυράω (v. l. ταυριάω), to want the bull, of cows, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 12: cf. καπράω.

ταυρεία (sub. δορά), ἡ, (in MSS. sometimes corruptly ταυρία or ταυρέα, v. Suicer.) :—a bull's hide, ox-hide, v. Lob. Paral. 453. 2. a kind of drum covered with skin, Geop. 3. a whip of ox-hide, Lat. taurea, Artemid. 1. 70.

ταυρεῖος, α, on, also os, on Eur. Hel. 1582:—of bulls, oxen, or cows, Lat. taurinus, φόνος Aesch. Theb. 44; κέρατα, αἷμα Soph. Tr. 518, Fr. 185, Ar. Eq. 83; πούς Eur. Hel. 1555; ἀγέλαια Theocr. 27. 70. 2. of bull's-hide, κυνήϊε, ἀπὸς Il. 10. 258, 13. 161, etc.; cf. ταυρέα.

ταυρ-ελάτης [α], ου, ὁ, (ἐλαύνω) a bull-driver:—a Thessalian horseman who played a principal part in the bull-fight (ταυροκαθάψια), a tauridor, Anth. P. 9. 543, Heliod. 10. 30.

ταυρ-ελάφος, ὁ, an ox-deer, an animal used as a beast of burden in India, acc. to Cosmas Topogr. 334 E, cf. Ael. N. A. 7. 45; also ταυρ-ελέφας, Philostorg. H. E. 3. 11, Niceph. 9. 19; cf. Jacobs Ael. 1. c.

ταυρεός, α, on, = ταυρεῖος, Sozom. II. epith. of Poseidon in Boeotia (cf. ταῦρος 2), Hes. Sc. 104, because bulls were offered to him at Onchestos, says the Schol.; v. Götting ad l.

Ταυρεών, ὄνος, ὁ, name of a month at Cyzicus, C. I. 3657. 14.

ταυρηδὼν, Adv. like a bull, fiercely, Lat. torvo vultu, ἐβλεψε γοῶν τ. ἐγκύβας κάτω Ar. Ran. 504; τ. ὑποβλέψας πρὸς τὸν ἄνθρωπον Plat. Phaedo 117 B; cf. ταυρώω.

ταυριανός, ἡ, ὄν, born under the constellation Taurus, Basil.; cf. κριανός, σκορπιανός.

ταυριάω, v. sub ταυράω.

ταυριδίον [ι], τό, Dim. of ταῦρος, Snid.

ταυρο-βόας, ου, ὁ, bellowing like a bull, Orph. 5. 3.

ταυρο-βόλος, ου, striking or slaughtering bulls, τελετή τ. a sacrifice of a bull, Anth. P. append. 164, 239.

ταυρο-βόρος, ου, devouring bulls, λέων Anth. Plan. 94.

ταυρο-γάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, with bull's paunch: metaph. enormous, Anth. Plan. 52.

ταυρο-γενής, ἐς, doubtful epith. of Bacchus, Orph. Fr. 28. 7.

ταυροδέτης, ου, ὁ, bull-binder, in fem. -δέτης, ἴδος, Anth. P. 6. 41.

ταυροδέτης, ου, made from bull's-hide, κόλλα Eur. Fr. 474. 7; cf. ταυροκόλλα.

ταυρο-εἰδής, ἐς, bull-like, τ. τὴν μορφήν Strab. 827.

ταυρο-έφροος, ου, roaring like a bull, Tzetz. Post-Ilom. 270.

ταυροθύτῳ, to sacrifice a bull or bulls, C. I. 1625. Cf. ταυροκτονέω, βουθεύω.

ταυρο-θύτος, ου, at the sacrifice of a bull, λοιβή Orph. Arg. 612.

ταυρο-κάθάρτης, ου, ὁ, the stuffed figure used at bull-fights to enrage the bull, C. I. 2759 b (add.), 4039. 46:—ταυροκαθάψια, τό, a bull-fight, held on occasion of a festival in Thessaly, Böckh Schol. Pind. P. 2. 78; at Smyrna, C. I. 3212; at Sinopé, Ib. 4157. Cf. ταυρελάτης.

ταυρο-κάρηνος, ου, bull-headed, Nonn. D. 26. 317.

ταυρο-κέρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, bull-horned, Eur. Bacch. 100, Orph. H. 52. 2.

ταυρο-κέφαλος, ου, bull-headed, Schol. Lyc. 1237.

ταυρο-κόλλα, ἡ, glue made from bulls' hides, Polyb. 6. 23, 3, cf. Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 2.

ταυροκολλώδης, ἐς, like bulls'-hide glue, Diosc. 1. 81.

ταυρο-κράνος, ου, = ταυροκέφαλος, Eur. Or. 1378, Anth. Plan. 126.

ταυροκτονέω, to slaughter or sacrifice bulls, θεοῖσι Aesch. Theb. 276; βοῦς τ. Soph. Tr. 760.

ταυρο-κτόνος, ου, killing bulls, λέων Soph. Ph. 400.

II. paroax. ταυρόκτονος, ου, pass. killed by a bull, Ammon.

ταυρ-ολέτωρ, ορος, ὁ, slaying bulls, λέων Manass. Chron. 252.

ταυρο-μάχια, ἡ, a bull-fight, C. I. 4039. 46; cf. ταυροκαθάψια.

ταυρο-μέτωπος, ου, bull-faced, Orph. H. 44. 1.

ταυρο-μορφος, ου, bull-formed, ὄμμα Κηφισοῦ Eur. Ion 1261, cf. Ath. 476 A.

ταυρόομαι, Pass. to become savage as a bull, Aesch. Cho. 275, Eur. Bacch. 922; ταυροῦσθαι ὄμμα τινὶ to cast savage glances on one, Id. Med. 92; cf. ταυρηδὼν, ἀποταυροῦμαι.

II. v. sub ἀταύρωτος.

ταυρο-πάρθενος, ἡ, either bull-maiden, i. e. Europa, who was carried away by a bull, or cow-maiden, i. e. Io, Lyc. 1292.

ταυρο-πάτωρ [α], ορος, ὁ, ἡ, sprung from a bull, of bees, Theocr. Fistula in Anth. P. 15. 21; cf. Virg. G. 4. 554 sq.

ταυρο-πλότος, ου, ploughed by oxen, Manass. Chron. 348.

ταυρο-πόλος, ἡ, Eur. I. T. 1457, Ar. Lys. 447, C. I. 2699; also ταυρο-πόλα, Soph. Aj. 172:—a name of Artemis, variously interpreted as worshipped at Tauris (so, Ταυρώ· ἡ ἐν Ταύροις Ἀρτεμῖς, Hesych.); or drawn by a yoke of bulls, or hunting bulls, cf. Ister 8, Liv. 44. 44; Lob. Aglaoph. p. 1089:—Ταυροπόλειον, τό, the temple of Artemis on the island of Doliché, Strab. 639, 766.

ταυρο-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πονν, τό, bull-footed, τ. σῆμα of a river-god, Eur. I. A. 275.

ταυρο-πρόσωπος, ου, bull-faced, front-de-boeuf, Schol. Ap. Rh. 2. 168.

ταῦρος, ὁ, a bull, in Hom., esp. as a sacrifice to Poseidon: also ταῖρος βοῦς, like σὺς κάρπος, κίρκος ἰρῆς, Il. 17. 359:—ἀπεχε τῆς βοῦς τὸν ταῦρον, oracularly of Agamemnon and his wife, Aesch. Ag. 1126: a wandering murderer is compared to a bull driven by a rival from the herd, Soph. O. T. 478, cf. Virg. G. 3. 224 sq.

2. the priest of Poseidon Ταυρεῖος, Ath. 425 C.

III. = κοχώνη, Poll. 2. 173, Galen.: also the prudent muliebria, Phot., —cf. λάσταυρος: Κένταυρος III. (Cf. Lat. taurus (Umb. Turū), Lith. tauras, Slav. turū, Welsh taur, Gael. tarbh, —forms which seem to have lost an initial s, which appears in the Vedic sthūras (in Vedic Skt. as Adj. robustus), Zd. staora, Goth. stīur (steer).)

ταυροσφάγιω, to cut a bull's throat, τ. ἐς σάκος to cut its throat (so that the blood runs) into a hollow shield, Aesch. Theb. 43.

ταυροσφάγος, ου, (✓ΣΦΑΓ, σφάττω) like ταυροκτόνος, bull-slaughtering, esp. in sacrifice, τ. ἡμέρα Soph. Tr. 609; τ. λέαινα Lyc. 47.

ταυρο-φάγος, ου, bull-eating, epith. of Bacchus, Soph. Fr. 594; whence Ar. Ran. 357 transfers it to Cratinus, Meineke Com. Fr. 1. p. 52.

ταυρο-φάνης, ἐς, bull-like, Dion. P. 642.

ταυρο-φθογγος, ου, bellowing like a bull, τ. μῖμοι sounds that imitate the bellowing of bulls, Aesch. Fr. 55.

ταυρο-φόνος, ου, = ταυροσφάγος, τριετής Pind. N. 6. 69; δόρπα Anth. P. 11. 60; epith. of Hercules, Theocr. 17. 20; τ. λέων Orph. H. 14. 2.

ταυρο-φόρος, ου, of a ship, with the figure-head of a bull, Poll. 1. 83, Steph. B.

ταυρο-φύνης, ἐς, bull-shaped, Nonn. D. 7. 153.

Ταυρώ, οὖς, ἡ, a name of Artemis, cf. Ταυροπόλος.

ταυροῶδης, ἐς, contr. for ταυροειδής, ταυρώδεα λεύσσω Nic. Al. 222.

ταυρ-ωπός, ὄν, (ὥψ) bull-faced, Ion 9, Orph. H. 29. 4; with v. l. ταυρ-ὥψ, Cornut. N. D. 22: fem. ταυρώωψ, Nonn. D. 32. 69.

ταῦς, = μέγας, πολὺς, and ταῦσας· μεγάλυνας, πλεονάσας, Hesych.:—hence Madvig would restore κεκτημένους ταῦ χρυσοῖν (for τ αὐτὸν παλὸν χρ.) in Plat. Theaet. 175 C,—παλὸν being prob. a gloss.

ταῦτα, neut. pl. of οὗτος:—but ταῦτά, crasis for τὰ αὐτά.

ταῦτάω, v. τευτάω.

ταυτή, dat. fem. v. οὗτος C. IX. 4; ταυτήϊ, Ar. Thesm. 1221.

ταυτή, strengthd. Att. for ταῦτα, v. οὗτος A.

ταυτήϊω, to use as identical or synonymous, Eust. 8. 33, etc.:—ταυτ-ισμός, ὁ, identity, Nicet. Ann. 199 D.

ταυτό Ion. τωυτό, Att. also ταυτόν, crasis for τὸ αὐτό, τὸ αὐτόν.

ταυτό-αιμος, ου, of the same blood, Manass. Chron. 6123.

ταυτό-βουλία, ἡ, like will or mind, Cyrill., etc.

ταυτό-γενής, ἐς, of the same sex or kind, Nicet. Ann. 191 C, Manass.

ταυτό-γνωμονέω, to be of the same mind, Manass. Chron. 2282:—ταυτογνωμοσύνη, ἡ, Theod. Met.

ταυτό-γράφω, to write in the same way, Eust. 45. fin.

ταυτό-δοξος, ου, of the same opinion, Caesario Dial. 3. 128.

ταυτό-δυνάμειω, of words, to be equivalent, mean the same, Schol. Eur. Or. 162:—ταυτό-δυνάμειος, ου, equivalent, Nicet. 191 B.

ταυτό-ειδής, ἐς, of the same kind, Cyrill., Theod. Met.

ταυτό-έπεια, ἡ, = ταυτολογία, Hesych., Suid.

ταυτο-επείω, = ταυτολογέω, Cyrill.
ταυτο-εργέω, to be one in operation; — **εργία**, ἡ, unity in operation, Cyrill.
ταυτο-ζήλος, *on*, zealous for the same, Nicet. 221 C, Manass. Chron. 3285.
ταυτο-θελής, *es*, willing the same: τὸ ταυτοθελές, = ταυτοβουλία, Boisson. An. 4. 162.
ταυτο-θροῦς, *on*, sounding the same, Cyrill.
ταυτο-θύμος, *on*, of the same mind, Manass. Chron. 2234.
ταυτο-κίνητος [τ], *on*, moved in the same manner, Dion. Ar.
ταυτο-κλινής, *es*, under the same climate, Strab. 74, 829.
ταυτολογέω, to repeat what has been said, περί τιος Polyb. 1. 1, 3; ὑπέρ τιος Id. 1. 79, 7; τ. τὸν λόγον Strab. 554.
ταυτολογία, ἡ, tautology, Dion. H. de Comp. 23, Eust., etc.
ταυτολογικῶς, Adv. tautologically, Eust. 122. 6.
ταυτο-λόγος, *on*, repeating what has been said, tautologous, Anth. P. 9. 206.
ταυτομάτον, crasis for τὸ αὐτόμ-, a hap, chance, ἀπὸ ταυτομάτου of itself, spontaneously, by chance, Thuc. 6. 36, Plat. Euthyd. 282 C.
ταυτο-μέτρος, *on*, of the same measure, Manass. Chron. 3894.
ταυτο-μήκης, *es*, of the same length, Nicom. Arithm. 2. 131.
ταυτο-νόεω, to be of the same mind.
ταυτοπάθεια, ἡ, liability to the same sufferings, Eccl. II. reflex signification, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 271.
ταυτο-παθής, *es*, (παθεῖν) having suffered the same: liable to the same sufferings, accidents, etc., Manass. Chron. 2954, Theod. Prodr.
ταυτο-πάτωρ [ἔ], ὁ, ἡ, born of the same father, Manass. Chron. 6396.
ταυτοπίστος, *on*, having the same faith, Nicet. Ann. 155 B.
ταυτο-ποδία, ἡ, repetition of the same foot in the same verse, Schol. Ar. Ran. 350, al.
ταυτοποιέω, to do the same with another, τινα Arist. Eth. N. 8. 12, 3.
ταυτο-ποιός, *on*, doing the same, Procl. in A. B. 1422.
ταυτο-πολύλογέω, to keep repeating the same thing, Tzetz.
ταυτός, ἡ, faulty forms for αὐτός, ἡ, Eccl., Scholl.
ταυτο-σημος, *on*, of the same signification, Eust. 103. 23: — **σήμαντος**, *on*, Schol. Eur. Hec. 16, al.
ταυτο-σθενής, *es*, of the same strength, Cyrill.
ταυτο-σπορος, *on*, of the same birth or sex, Nicet. Ann. 237 A.
ταυτο-στεγής, *es*, and — **στεγος**, *on*, under the same roof, Manass. Chron. 433, al.
ταυτο-συλλαβέω, to have the same syllables, E. M.
ταυτότης, *ητος*, ἡ, identity, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 12, 3, Metaph. 2. 1, 9.
ταυτό-τροπος, *on*, of the same nature, Manass. Chron. 3285.
ταυτό-φωνος, *on*, of the same tone, Eust. II. 94. 19: — **φωνία**, ἡ, Ib. 30.
ταυτουργία, ἡ, sameness of operation, and ταυτουργός, *on*, Hippol.
ταυτο-φυής, *es*, of like birth or like nature, Phot.
ταυτώνυμος, *on*, (ὄνομα) of the same name, Caesario Dial. 3.
τάφε, in Pind. for τῆφε, v. s. τέθηπα.
τῆφειος, *a*, *on*, v. sub ταφήος.
τῆφείν, *ως*, ὁ, (θάπτω) a burier, Lat. *vespillo*, Soph. O. C. 582, El. 1488.
τῆφών, *ωνος*, ὁ, (τάφος) a burying-ground, Eus. V. Const. 3. 1, C. I. 4507.
τῆφή, ἡ, (v. sub θάπτω) burial, Lat. *sepultura*, ταφῆς τυχεῖν, κυρησαι Hdt. 1. 24, 112, al.: mode of burial, Id. 2. 85, 5. 8: in pl. of the burials of those who had fallen in battle, δημῶτα ταφὰς ἐποίησαν Thuc. 2. 34; νόμοι..., οἷς ἐχρῶντο περὶ τὰς ταφὰς Ib. 52. 2. in pl. also, a burial-place, Hdt. 4. 71, 5. 63, Soph. Aj. 1090, 1109; — *so* in sing., σῆς εἰ στερήσομαι ταφῆς, of the urn supposed to contain the ashes of Orestes, Id. El. 1210. 3. payment for burial, a burial-fee, τὸν τὴν ταφήν τοῦ πατρὸς οὐκ ἀπειληφότα Dem. 788. 1.
τῆφῆος, *η*, *on*, Ep. and Ion. for ταφείος (not used), of or for a burial, τ. φῆρος a winding-sheet, shroud, Od. 2. 99, 19. 144, etc.
τάφιος, *a*, *on*, = *foreg.*, Nonn. Io. 20. v. 7; τ. λίθος a gravestone, Anth. P. 7. 40.
τάφῶδια, Att. crasis for τὰ ἐφόδια.
τάφο-ειδής, *es*, like a burial or grave, στήλη Dio C. 67. 9.
τάφος [ἔ], ὁ, (v. sub θάπτω) a burial, funeral, Lat. *funus*, Il. 23. 619, Od. 4. 547, Hes., Soph., etc.; δαίνυνται ταφόν to give a funeral-feast, like γάμον δαίνυνται, Il. 23. 29, Od. 3. 309; τελέσαι ταφόν Έκτορι δίω to perform the rites of burial, Il. 24. 660; *so*, τιμᾶν τάφῳ τινά Aesch. Theb. 1046; τάφῳ κτερίζειν Soph. Ant. 203; ταφόν τινός θάσθαι Id. O. T. 1447; τ. περιστέλλειν νεκροῦ Id. Aj. 1170; ταφὸν τυχεῖν to obtain the rites of burial, Eur. Hec. 47; τούσδε ὁ τ. ἐγένετο Thuc. 2. 47; also in pl. of a single funeral, like ταφή, Plat. Rep. 414 A, etc. 2. the act of burying, τούδε τοῦ τ. φήσεις μεταξέμην Soph. Ant. 534. II. the grave itself, tomb, Hes. C. 477, Pind. I. 8 (7). 126, Hdt. 2. 136, Aesch. Pers. 686, Cho. 168, Soph. El. 1218 sq., etc., but never so in Hom. — *so* in pl., of a single grave, Hdt. 4. 127, Soph. O. C. 411; ὄντες ἐν τάφοις though dead and buried, Aesch. Eum. 767; μέγας γ' ὄψαλόμην οἱ πατρὸς τάφοι his being buried, Soph. O. T. 907. 2. ἐμψυχός τις τ. a 'living skeleton', Luc. D. Mort. 6, 2.
τάφος [ἔ], *ως*, τό, (v. sub τίθηπα), astonishment, amazement, τάφος δ' ἔλε πάντας Od. 21. 122; τάφος δέ οἱ ἦτορ ἕκασεν 23. 93, 24. 445; dat. τῆφε in Ibyc. 52.
Τάφος, ἡ, old name of one of the small islands between Acarnania and Leucadia, N.W. of the Echinades, perhaps the modern Meganisi, Nitzsch Od. 1. 181.
ταφρεία, ἡ, a making of ditches or trenches, Dem. 325. 20, Polyb. 5. 2, 5, etc. II. = τάφρος, Dio C. 36. 37.
ταφρευμα, *a*, a ditch already made, Plat. Legg. 761 B, Dio C.
ταφρευσις, *ως*, ἡ, a digging, method of digging, Acl. N. A. 9. 8.
ταφρεύω, to make a ditch, Plat. Legg. 760 E, 778 E, Xen., etc.; τ. τάφρους Aeschin. 87. 29.

τάφρη, ἡ, Ion. for τάφρος, Hdt. 4. 28, 201, ubi v. Schweigh.
ταφρο-βολέω, to throw up the earth from a ditch, Gloss.
ταφρο-ειδής, *es*, ditch-like, trench-like, Schol. Il. 2. 153.
ταφρο-ποιέω, to make a trench for besieging, Diod. Excerpt. 502. 68.
τάφρος, ἡ, (v. θάπτω), a ditch, trench, often in Hom. (esp. in Il.); τάφρον ὀρύσσειν Il. 7. 341, etc.; τ. ἐλαύνειν to draw a trench, Ib. 450; *so* Hdt. 4. 3, and Att.; ταφρῶν ὑπὲρ over the trenches, Soph. Aj. 1279; — some very late writers use it as masc., and so it is found in a MS. of Alcimed. 184. 23; but in Call. Del. 37, βαθὺν ἦλαο τάφρον, βαθύν is Ep. for βαθείαν, as often in such words. The modern Greek form τάφρος occurs in Tab. Heracl. (C. I. 5774. 130., 5775. 51).
ταφρώδης, *es*, contr. for ταφροειδής, A. B. 394.
ταφρωρύχος [ἔ], ὁ, (ὀρύσσω) a sapper and miner, Diog. L. 4. 23.
τάφωv, v. sub τέθηπα.
τάχά, Adv. (ταχύς) quickly, presently, forthwith, Lat. *statim*, often in Hom., who, like Hes. and Pind., uses it only of time, Il. 1. 205, Od. 18. 72, etc.; ἢ τάχα soon i'faith, 18. 73, 338; — *so* also in Att., with a fut., τάχ' εἰσέμυσθα Aesch. Theb. 261, Ag. 489, cf. 1649, Cho. 305, Soph., Plat., etc.; ζακα θεσπιφθόσην τ. Aesch. Ag. 1161; — τάχ' ἐπειδὴν for ἐπειδὴν τάχιστα, Lat. *quum primum*, Plat. Phaedr. 242 A, ubi v. Heind. II. in Prose and Att., perhaps, to express any contingency from a probability to a bare possibility, from doubt to modest assertion, τ. οὐδὲ τεθέσθε τυραννομένην πάλιν Plat. Legg. 711 A, cf. Hipp. Ma. 303 B, Xen. An. 5. 2, 17, Theocr. 27. 60, Bion 5. 8; — more commonly τάχ' ἂν, probably, perhaps, may be, Hdt. 1. 70, al., and often in Att.; mostly with optat., as Aesch. Pr. 312, Eum. 512, Soph. O. T. 139, etc., Thuc. 1. 77, etc.; rarely with aor. indic., Plat. Phaedr. 256 C; with part., Soph. O. T. 523, Thuc. 6. 2; with inf., Luc. Icarom. 10: — τάχ' ἂν alone, in answers, Plat. Soph. 255 C, Rep. 369 A, etc.: — strengthd., τάχα . . ἴσως Ar. Thesm. 718; ἴσως τάχα Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 24; τάχα τοῖνυν ἴσως Dem. 576. 15; τάχ' ἂν ἴσως, τάχ' ἴσως ἂν, ἴσως τάχ' ἂν Soph. Aj. 691, Thuc. 6. 34, Plat. Soph. 247 D, Tim. 264 D, Tim. 38 E; ἀμφισβητοῦντες προστιθέσθαι ἀεὶ τὸ ἴσως καὶ τὸ τ. Arist. Rhet. 2. 13, 2: cf. ἴσως III. III. Sup. τάχιστα, v. ταχύς C. II. IV. Ar. formed an acc. pl. τάχας, perhaps-*es*, Fr. 687.
τάχως, Adv. of ταχύς, q. v.
τάχewστί, = ταχέως, Pherecr. Incert. S3; cf. μεγαλωστί, ἱρωστί.
τάχινά, v. sub ταχύνος.
τάχινος, ὁ, Lacon. name of the hare, Acl. N. A. 7. 47; of the deer, Hesych.
τάχινός, ἡ, *on*, poet. for ταχύς, Theocr. 2. 7, Call. Jov. 56, etc.; Sup. — *άτως* Arat. 289: — neut. pl. ταχινά, = τάχα, Theocr. 14. 40.
τάχινωv, — *ων*, ταχιστος, — *ιστα*, v. sub ταχύς C.
τάχος, *ως*, τό, (ταχύς) swiftness, speed, fleetness, velocity, denoting properly a temporary condition, whereas ταχύτης denotes a permanent property, ἔππουσι . . οἷαν Ἀθῆνῃ νῦν ὥρεξε τάχος Il. 23. 406, cf. 515; but often without any such distinction, τ. καὶ βραδύτης Plat. Theatr. 156 C, Arist. Phys. 5. 4, 16, etc.: — pl. velocities, Plat. Tim. 39 D, Legg. 893 D. 2. τ. φρενῶν quickness of temper, hastiness, Eur. Bacch. 670; ὁ χρόνος μάθησιν ἀντὶ τοῦ τάχους . . δίδωσιν Id. Supp. 419; cf. Plat. Legg. 944 C. 3. τῆς ψυχῆς quickness of apprehension, Ib. 689 C. II. τάχος is often used in Adverbial phrases for ταχέως, absol. in acc., Aesch. Theb. 58, Ag. 945, Eum. 124, Eur., etc.; also in dat., Plat. Tim. 36 D: — with Preps., ἀπὸ τάχους Xen. An. 2. 5, 7; διὰ τάχους Soph. Aj. 822, Thuc. 1. 63, etc.; ἐν τάχει Pind. N. 5. 64, Aesch. Pr. 747, Soph. O. C. 500, Thuc. 1. 86, etc.; εἰς τάχος Xen. Eq. 3. 5, etc.; κατὰ τάχος Hdt. 1. 124, 152, Thuc. 1. 73; μετὰ τάχους Plat. Prot. 332 B; σὺν τάχει Soph. Aj. 853, O. C. 885, 904; — also with relatives, ὡς τάχος, like ὡς τάχιστα, Hdt. 5. 106, Aesch. Ag. 27, Cho. 889, Ar. Lys. 1187; *so*, ὅ τι τάχος, Hdt. 9. 7, Soph. Ant. 1323; ὅσον τάχος Id. El. 1373, etc.; ἢ (Dor. ᾗ) τάχος Pind. O. 6. 39, Theocr. 14. 68; — also, ὡς ταχέως εἶχεν ἕκαστος Hdt. 8. 107; ὡς εἶχον τάχους Thuc. 7. 2, cf. 2. 90; πῶς τάχους εἶχε Plat. Gorg. 451 D.
τάχῦ-άλωτος, *on*, conquered quickly or easily, χώρη Hdt. 7. 130.
τάχῦ-βάδιστος, *on*, = sq., Adamant. Physiogn. 2. 42.
τάχῦ-βάσιμος [ᾱ], *ωνος*, ὁ, ἡ, fast-walking, Arist. Physiogn. 6. 44.
τάχῦ-βάτης [ᾱ], *ον*, ὁ, = *foreg.*, Eur. Rhes. 134.
τάχῦ-βλαστία, ἡ, a sprouting quickly, Theophr. C. P. 4. 1, 3, 4. S. 1.
τάχῦ-βλαστος, *on*, sprouting quickly, v. Schneider Index Theophr.
τάχῦ-βουλος, *on*, hasty in counsel, opp. to μετάβουλος, perh. with allusion to the votes respecting Mitylené (Thuc. 3. 36), Ar. Ach. 630; cf. Maxim. π. καταρχ. 76.
τάχῦ-γηρος, *on*, soon becoming decrepit, pl. ταχύγηρα Hipp. Art. 825.
τάχῦ-γλωσσος, *on*, quick of tongue, talking fast, Hipp. 1050 D, etc.
τάχῦ-γονία, ἡ, quick production, Arist. H. A. 6. 37, 4.
τάχῦ-γονος, *on*, yielding fruit quickly or soon, Theophr. C. P. 4. 3, 6.
τάχῦ-γονος, *on*, quick-kneed, swift-footed, Nonn. Io. 12. v. 15, al.
τάχῦ-γράφος [ᾱ], ὁ, a fast writer, scrivener, scribe, Synes. Ep. 61, 67, praef. p. 10 Alexandr.: — **τάχῦνγράφω**, to write fast, Tzetz.
τάχῦ-δακρυς, v. gen. *ως*, soon moved to tears, Luc. Navig. 2.
τάχῦ-δίνης, *es*, whirling quickly, cited from Nonn.
τάχῦδρομέω, to run fast, Greg. Naz.
τάχῦδρομία, ἡ, quickness in running, Arist. Probl. 5. 9, 1.
τάχῦ-δρόμος, *on*, fast-running, Orph. H. 26. 3, Acrop. 170.
τάχῦ-εργής, *es*, = ταχεργός, App. Civ. 3. 19.
τάχῦεργία, ἡ, quickness in working, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 19. II. wavering, inconstancy, App. Pun. 33.
τάχῦ-εργός, *on*, doing or working quickly, Nonn. Io. 5. 37. II. wavering, inconstant, App. Pun. 47, Civ. 2. 120, etc.
τάχῦ-ήρης, *es*, fast-rowing, rapid, Aesch. Supp. 33, Opp. II. 4. 569.
τάχῦ-θάνατος, *on*, liable to sudden death, Hipp. Aph. 1246; τ. αἶμα =

ταχέως ὀρθάσκειν Id. Epid. 1. 948.
Acut. 393, Art. 829.

II. act. killing speedily, Id.

ταχύ-ἵππος, *ov, riding fast*, Schol. Ar. Nub. 727.
ταχύ-κίνησις [ῖ], *ews, ῖ, swiftness of motion*, Synes.
ταχύ-κίνητος, *ov, moving quickly*, Polemo Physiogn. p. 284, Porph.
ταχύν-κρίσιμος, *ov, coming quickly to a crisis*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 963.
ταχύ-μάθησις, *es, quick to learn*, Poll. 4. 11.
ταχύ-μετάβολος, *ov, quickly changing*, Ptol. 1. 17, 7.
ταχύ-μηνις, *ews, ὁ, ῖ, swift to anger*, Anth. P. 9. 524, 20.
ταχύ-μήτις, *ιος, ὁ, ῖ, = ταχύβουλος*, Nonn. Io. 1. 184.
ταχύ-μορος, *ov, quickly dying, shortlived*, κλέος Aesch. Ag. 486; also
ταχύμορος, C. I. (add.) 3827 *hh*, 3857 *m*.
ταχύ-μῦθος, *ov, speaking fast*, Nonn. D. 21. 274.
ταχύ-ναυτώ, *to sail fast*, Thuc. 6. 31, 34, Polyb., etc.; ναὺς ταχυναυ-
τοῦσα Aeschin. 67. 29.

ταχύνοια, ῖ, = ἀγγίνοια, A. B. 210.
ταχύ-νους, *novn, quick-witted*, C. I. (add.) 1923 *b*.
ταχύνω, *to make quickly, καλὴν κάπετον χερσὶ ταχύνετε* Soph. Aj. 1404; so, ὡς δύνασαι . . ταχύνας σπέσον καλὴν κάπετον Ib. 1164; τοῖα σπερχόμενος ταχύνει such are the words which in his eager haste he speaks, Eur. Alc. 255:—Pass., σελὺς ταχυνομένη quickly turned, Anth. P. 6. 227.

II. intr. to be quick, to make haste, speed, hurry,
Aesch. Pers. 692, Cho. 660, Soph. O. T. 861, O. C. 219, Ar. Eccl. 582; and in Prose, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 15, Arist. Plant. 2. 7, 2.
ταχύ-πάθος, *es, soon-affected*, Choerob.

ταχύ-πειθής, *es, soon persuaded, credulous*, Theocr. 2. 138, 7. 38. II. obeying quickly or easily, Tryph. 528.

ταχύ-πεπτώ, *to digest quickly*, Ideler Phys. 2. 197.
ταχύ-πέτης, *es, or -πετής, es, (πέτομαι) flying fast*, Suid., Eust.
ταχύπλοῖω, *to sail fast*, Polyb. 3. 95, 6.

ταχύπλοια, ῖ, *swiftness in sailing*, Poll. 1. 206.
ταχύ-πλους, *ov, contr. -πλους, ov, fast-sailing*, Schol. Od. 15. 472.

ταχύ-πνοια, ῖ, *quickness of respiration*, Hipp. 278. 14.
ταχύ-πομπος, *ov, quick-sailing*, διαγμοί Aesch. Sapp. 1046.

ταχύ-πορος, *ov, fast-going, quick of motion*, Aesch. Ag. 486, Eur. El. 451; τ. κώπη Id. Hel. 1272 (all lyric passages); τ. σιδήρια Hipp. Art. 787.

ταχύ-ποτος, *ov, = ταχύπορος*, Pind. O. 1. 107, C. I. 6289. II. bringing quick death, Nonn. Io. 7. v. 33.

ταχύ-πους, ποδός, ὁ, ῖ, πουν, τό, *swift-footed*, Eur. Bacch. 782, Ar. Eq. 1068; ἵχυνος Eur. Tro. 232; κῶλον Id. Bacch. 168.

ταχύ-πτερος, *ov, with swift heels, swift-footed*, ἱπποὶ Theogn. 551.
ταχύ-πτερορρέω, *to moult quickly*, Aristaen. 2. 1 (better ταχὺ πτ-).

ταχύ-πτερος, *ov, swift-winged*, πνοαί Aesch. Pr. 88.
ταχύ-πῶλος [ῖ], *ov, with fleet, swift horses*, constant epithet of the Greeks, Δαναοὶ τ. Il. 4. 232, al.; never in Od.

ταχύρ-ροθος, *ov, swift-rushing*, λόγοι Aesch. Theb. 285.
ταχύρ-ρωτος, *ov, swift-rushing, swift-flying*, πελαῖας Soph. O. C. 1081.

ταχύς [ῖ], *fla, ú: (v. sub fin.)*—like ἄκνυς: I. of motion, quick, swift, fleet, opp. to βραδύς, Hom., etc.: 1. of persons, either absol., Il. 18. 69, etc.; or more fully ταχὺς πόδας, 13. 249, 482, 17. 709, etc.; ταχὺς ἔσκε θέων Od. 17. 308; θέειν τ. Il. 16. 186, Od. 3. 112; so of animals, κύνες, ἐλαφος, πῶξ, ἵππος Il. 3. 26, 8. 248, etc.; οἰωνόν, ταχὺν ἀγγέλον 24. 292, cf. Od. 15. 526:—so in Att., τ. βαδιστής a quick walker, Eur. Med. 1182; τ. ὑπέρτης, quick, nimble, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 31.

2. of things, τ. πόδες Il. 6. 514, Od. 13. 261, etc.; τ. ἰός, διςτός Il. 4. 94, Od. 22. 3, etc.; περὰ Ar. Av. 1453; ἄρμα Pind. O. 1. 125; νῆες, τριῖνες Hdt. 8. 13, Thuc., etc.; [ἵχυνος] τὸ τοῦ ποδὸς μὲν βραδύ, τὸ τοῦ δὲ νοῦ ταχύ Eur. Ion 742.

II. of thought and purpose, quick, rapid, hasty, φρονεῖν γὰρ οἱ ταχεῖς οὐκ ἀσφαλεῖς Soph. O. T. 617; c. inf., βλάπτειν τ. Ar. Ran. 1428; τ. βουλευσαί τι ἀνέκαστον Thuc. 1. 132, cf. 118, Luc. Dem. Encom. 12; also, τ. πρὸς ὕρην Plut. Cato Mi. 1; τὸ ταχύ speed, haste, Eur. Phoen. 452, Xen. Eq. 7, 18, etc.

2. so of actions, events, etc., quick, rapid, sudden, ἐγρήμα Soph. Aj. 833; ἀγῆς, μόρος Eur. Hipp. 1047, Mosch. 3. 26; πόλεμος Thuc. 4. 55, 6. 45; φυγή Id. 4. 44; μεταβολή Plat. Rep. 553 D:—quick, short, τ. ἐλπίδες fleeting hopes, Pind. P. 1. 161; ἐπαυρέσει Thuc. 2. 53; ὀδὸς Ar. Ran. 127; ταχεῖ ἐν χρόνῳ Soph. O. C. 1602; τ. δῆγῃσι short, rapid, Arist. Rhet. 3. 16, 4, etc.

B. Adv., 1. in the regul. form, ταχέως, quickly, opp. to βραδύς, Il. 23. 365, Hes. Th. 103, and Att. 2. the Adv. is also expressed by periphr., διὰ ταχέων in haste, Thuc. 1. 80, 3. 13, Plat., etc.; ἐκ ταχείας Soph. Tr. 395; cf. τάχος II.

3. neut. ταχύ as Adv., Pind. P. 10. 80, N. 1. 78, Soph. Ph. 349, Eur. H. F. 885, Ar., etc.; more often τάχα (q. v.). 4. it may be added that the Adj. ταχύς is often connected with Verbs, where we should use the Adv., ταχέως δ' ἵππης ἐγέρθεν Il. 23. 287; ταχεῖά γ' ἦλθε χρησμῶν πρᾶξις Aesch. Pers. 739; ὁρμίσθω ταχύς Soph. Ph. 526; δεῦρ' ἀφίεται τ. Id. O. C. 307; τ. χάρις διαρρέει Id. Aj. 1266, cf. 1253, Thuc. 2. 75, 5. 66.

C. Degrees of Comparison: I. Comp.: 1. the regul. form ταχύτερος, α, ov, is used by Hdt., ποῖεν ταχύτερα ἢ σοφώτερα τ. 65, 7. 194; also in Arist. Mund. 4, 8, but not in good Att., v. Lob. Phryn. 77; ταχύτερον as Adv., Hdt. 4. 127, 9. 101.

2. the more usual form is θάσσων, neut. θάσσον, gen. ovos, new Att. θάττων, neut. θάττων, Hom., etc.:—neut. as Adv., Hom., etc.; θάσσον ἂν . . κλύομαι sooner, i. e. rather, would I hear, Soph. Ph. 631; θάσσον also, like Lat. ocius, often stands for the Positive, Il. 2. 440, Od. 15. 201, 16. 130, Pind. and Att.; οὐ θάσσον οἶσιν; i. e. make haste and bring, Soph. Tr. 1183, cf. O. T. 430; θάττων νοήματος quicker than thought, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 13, cf. Ar. Vesp. 824, etc.; with a Conj., ὅ τι θάσσον, like ὅ τι τάχιστα, Theocr. 24. 48; ἐπειδὴ θάττων Dem. 1257. fin.; ἐπειδὴ θ. Plat. Prot.

325 C; ὅτε or ὅταν θ. Arist. H. A. 6. 7. 1, 9. 4, 5; ὡς θ. Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 57; ἐὰν or ἥν θ. Ib. 3. 3, 20, An. 6. 3, 20. 3. the form ταχίων [ῖ], neut. ion, is freq. in late Prose, as Dion. H., Diod., and Plut.; but rare in good Att., Piers. Moer. p. 436, Meineke Menand. p. 144.

II. the regular Sup. is rare, ταχύτατα ἄρματα Pind. O. 1. 125; ταχύτατα as Adv., Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 27, Antiph. Δραμ. 1. 4.

2. the usual form is τάχιστος, ῖ, ov, Hom., etc.: but Hom. uses only neut. pl. τάχιστα as Adv., most quickly, most speedily, ὅτι τάχιστα as soon as may be, as soon as possible, like ὅ τι τάχος (v. τάχος II), Lat. quam celerissime, Il. 4. 193, 9. 659, etc.; Att. ὅ τι τάχιστα Soph. O. T. 1341, Thuc. 3. 31, etc.:—so, ὅσον τ., Aesch. Cho. 772, Soph. O. T. 1436, etc.; ὡς τ. Pind. O. 13. 112, Hdt. 1. 210, al., Att.; ὅπως τ. Aesch. Ag. 605, Soph. O. T. 1410, Ar. Vesp. 167:—these are ellipt. phrases, as may be seen from the foll. examples, ὡς δυνατόν ἐστι τάχιστα Plat. Legg. 710 B, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 3; ἢ δυνατόν τ. Id. Hell. 6. 3, 6; ὡς or ἢ ἡδύνατο τ. Id. Cyr. 3. 2, 14, An. 1. 2, 4; ὡς δύνατο τ. Hdt. 1. 79; ὡς or ἢ ἂν δύναμαι τ. Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 38, Cyr. 7. 1, 9.

b. τάχιστα after Particles of Time, like Lat. quam primum, ἐνεί (lon. ἐπεί τε) τάχιστα Hdt. 1. 27, 75, and Att.; ἐπειδὴ τ. Plat. Prot. 310 D, Dem., etc.; ἐπὶ ἢ ὅταν, ἐπὶ ἢ, τ. Hdt. 4. 134, 7. 129, 163, Xen., etc.; ἐπειδὴ τ. Hdt. 8. 144, Xen., etc.; ὅταν τ. Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 33:—also, ὡς . . τάχιστα (for in this phrase the words are always divided), Hdt. 1. 11, 19, 47, 65, etc., and Att.:—ὅπως τ. Aesch. Pr. 228:—the same notion is sometimes expressed by the Part., ἀπαλλαγῆς τάχιστα=ὡς ἀπρὸς ἀλλή τ., Plut. Dem. 8, cf. 25.

3. often also in Prose, τὴν ταχίστην (in full, τὴν τ. ὀδὸν Xen. An. 1. 2, 20, Luc.), as Adv., by the quickest way, i. e. most quickly, Hdt. 1. 24, 73, 81, 86, etc. (The Root is by Curt. found in Skt. tak, tak-ami (praeceps feror), tak-us (properans); he compares Zd. tak-a (currans), takh-na (celer, fortis); Lith. tek-ù (fluo, curro); Slav. tek-ù (δρόμος), tok-ù (ρεύμα).)

τάχυσ-σκαρβμος, *ov, swift-springing*, Anth. P. 9. 227, e conj. Jacobs.
τάχυσ-σκαλής, *es, swift of leg or foot*, Theogn. Prodr.

ταχύτης, ἦτος, Dor. -τάς, ἄτος, ῖ, (not parox., Arcad. 28. 9), quick-ness, swiftiness (cf. τάχος), of dogs, Od. 17. 315; ταχυτήτος ἀέθλα, of the race, Il. 23. 740; τ. ποδῶν Pind. O. 1. 155; ἥσαν ἐς ταχυτήτα Hdt. 3. 102; then in Plat. Lach. 192 A, Arist., etc.

ταχύ-τόκος, *ov, quickly bringing forth*, Arist. Probl. 10. 9.
τάχυσ-φύς, *es, growing quickly*, Hipp. Mochl. 864 (not ταχύφυνος).

τάχυσ-φωνος, *ov, fast-speaking*, Polemo Physiogn. 2. 13, etc.
ταχύ-χειλῖς, *es, quick-lipped*, αὐλοὶ τ. flutes or pipes over which the lips run rapidly, Anth. P. 5. 206.

τάχυσ-χειρ, ὁ, ῖ, quick of hand, nimble, Critias 46, Poll. 2. 148.
ταχύχειρία, ῖ, quickness of hand, dexterity, A. B. 64.

τάων [ᾶ], Dor. and Aeol. gen. pl. fem. of ὁ, ῖ, τό, used also in Ep.
τάωνος or -ειος, *ov, of a peacock*, περὰ Luc. V. H. 2. 22.

τάως, or ταῶς, ὁ, Ar. Av. 102, 269, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 33, al.; gen. ταῶ or ταῶ Alex. Kpat. 1. 14; acc. ταῶν or ταῶν Eupol. Ἀστρ. 4; pl., nom. ταῶ or ταῶ ap. Ath. 655 A; gen. ταῶν Antiph. Στρατ. 3; acc. ταῶς or ταῶς Id. Ὀμοσ. 1. 5:—but also (as if from a nom. ταῶν) we have gen. ταῶνος Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 11; pl., nom. ταῶνες v. l. Ib. 6. 9, 2; dat. ταῶσι Ar. Ach. 63; acc. ταῶνας Com. Anon. 308:—a peacock, Pavo cristatus, Il. c.: metaph. of coxcombs, Ar. Ach. 1. c., cf. Strattis Μακεδ. 7:—peacocks were rare in Greece in the time of Athenaeus, v. 259. (Acc. to Trypho ap. Ath. 397 E, the Athenians wrote it with an aspirate ταῶς, as restored in Meineke's Fragment. Com.—this was prob. intended to express the sound of v, which appears in Pers. tavus (whence the name seems to have been borrowed), Lat. pavo, A. S. pawa, Germ. pfau.)

τε, enclitic Particle, and, Lat. que (akin to the demonstr. τό, as que to the relat. qui), passim, esp. in Ep. Poets. (Cf. Lat. -que, Skt. ka, Zd. ca; so the Dor. δ-κα, τό-κα, πό-κα correspond to δ-τε, τό-τε, πό-τε.)

A. as a real Conjunction, distinguished from καί, as being adjunctive, rather than conjunctive, i. e. as merely stringing expressions together without implying actual connexion between them, as, ὅς Χρῆσιν ἀμφιβέβηκας Κίλλαν τε καθέρν, Τενέδοῦ τε ἴφι ἀνάσσει Il. 1. 37, cf. 2. 495:—not only with single words, but also clauses, ὃν δ' αὖ δῆμον τ' ἀνδρὰ ἰδοὶ βοῶντά τ' ἐφέουσι Il. 2. 198.

I. the full construction is τε . . τε . . both . . and . ., where the connected words are, as it were, in equilibrium, e. g. ἔργον τε ἔπος τε, πατήρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε Hom., etc.; accumulat., ἐν τ' ἀρα οἱ φῶ χειρὶ, ἔπος τ' ἐφατ' ἐκ τ' ὀνόμαζεν Od. 15. 530, cf. Il. 1. 177, 2. 58, Aesch. Pr. 89 sq., etc.; so sometimes in Prose, as Lys. 153. 22, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 36:—the line πρὶν γ' ὅταν ἐνδεκάτη τε δωδεκάτη τε γένηται prob. means till the eleventh is past and the twelfth come, Od. 2. 374:—sometimes this equilibrium seems to become an alternative, as, ἀπόρος εἴχε . . δοῦναι τε μὴ δοῦναι τε Eur. I. A. 56, cf. Heracl. 154, El. 391; and hence we find τε . . ῖ . ., as, καλῶν τε ἰδρὶν ἄλλον, ἢ δύναμιν κυριώτερον Pind. O. 1. 167; Δί τε μισογμόιναν, ἢ Διὸς παρ' ἀδελφότητος Id. I. S. 74, cf. Plat. Theaet. 143 C, Ion 535 D; or, ῖ . ., τε . ., as, ὥστε γὰρ ἢ παῖδες νεαρὸι, χηραὶ τε γυναικες Il. 2. 289; ἢ πόλις βροτὸς θ' ὁμοίως Aesch. Eum. 523.

2. one clause may be negative, and the other affirm., as, ἐκκαλέσιν τε οὐκ ἐπαίει . . τὴν τε πόλιν ἐφύλασσε Thuc. 2. 22, but in this case the negat. clause commonly takes οὐτε; a negative clause is joined with an affirmative by οὐτε . ., τε . ., as, οὐτε ποσὶν εἰμι ταχύς . . γιγνώσκω τε, where οὐτε ταχύς=βραδύς τε, Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 6, etc.:—the like constr. occurs with οὐ . ., τε . ., as, οὐκ ἠσύχαζον (they began to move) . . παρεκάλουν τε τοὺς ἐμμάχους Thuc. 1. 67; and, μὴ . ., τε . ., as, ἵνα μή τι διαφύγῃ ἡμᾶς, εἰ τί τι βούλει κτλ. Plat. Phaedo 95 E.

3. τε . ., τε . . is so nearly equivalent to μὲν . . δὲ . ., that they may generally be used in the same cases; only with τε . . τε . . the parts are viewed together, with μὲν . . δὲ . . in opposition or detail; sometimes the two constructions are

mixed together; e.g. α. τε .., δέ .., as, σύν τε δὴ ἔρχομένω καὶ τε πρὸ τοῦ ἐνόησον .., μούνοι δ' εἴπερ τε νόησον κτλ. II. 10. 224, cf. Aesch. Pers. 625, Soph. Fr. 374 (ubi v. Dind.), O. C. 367, Tr. 285; this is most common where the whole construction is anacoluthic, as Eur. Phoen. 1624; even, ἐσθλὰς ἀμφοτέρων νιν ἔχεν, ἃ τε .. ἐπιχώριος .., ἀμφοτέρω δὲ παρδαλέα ἀτέγγοτο Pind. P. 4. 141; or where the latter clause is made more emphatic by the insertion of other particles, as, διήκονε τε .., εἰπειτα δὲ καὶ ἐπῆνε Xen. Cyr. 4. 4. 3; so with ἅμα δὲ καὶ .., ὡσαύτως δὲ καὶ .., Thuc. 1. 25, Plat. Symp. 186 E:—so, τε .., ἀτὰρ οὖν .., Id. Hipp. Ma. 295 E.

β. μὲν .., τε .., where the author seems to change his point of view in the course of the sentence, as Aesch. Theb. 924, and often in Pind. and Eur.:—v. μὲν A. II. 6. c:—but where μὲν is followed by τε and δέ, or by δέ and τε, τε with its clause is subordinated to that which precedes it, and the real opposition is as usual between μὲν and δέ, e.g. Eur. Phoen. 10.

γ. A closer union and more real connexion are expressed by τε καὶ (mostly joining words), or τε .. καὶ (joining clauses), as, δειλὸς τε καὶ οὐτὶδανὸς καλεῖται II. 1. 293; διαστήτην .. Ἀτρείδης τε .. καὶ διὸς Ἀχιλλεύς Ib. 7:—in Prose one or more words commonly intervene, but Thuc. writes εὖ τε καὶ χεῖρον, βουλευταὶ τε καὶ ἐπιστάται 2. 35., 3. 25, etc.:—τε is sometimes a little misplaced, ἀσπίσι τε φαυλαῖς καὶ οἰσύναις, for ἀσπίσι φ. τε καὶ οἰσ., Thuc. 4. 9, cf. 4. 10, Hdt. 2. 79, Plat. Crito 43 B, etc.:—both .. and .., as well so, as so .., as, κάκιστος νῦν τε καὶ πάσαι δοκεῖ Soph. Ant. 181:—used to show coincidence of Time, μεσαμβρίῃ τέ ἐστι καὶ τὸ κάρτα γίγνεται ψυχρόν Hdt. 4. 181; or results, when immediate, ἐτυχόν τε ὑστάτα ἐξαγαθθεῖσαι, καὶ πῶς κατείδον and so were able to see .., Hdt. 7. 194; so, ἐπαυσατό τε δ' ἀνεμος τὸ καὶ κύμα ἔσφατο Ib. 193:—sometimes more fully, ὁμοῦ πόλεμος τε .. καὶ λοιμός II. 1. 61; so of likeness or unlikeness, ἴσον τοῖς πλουτοῦσ' ᾧ τε .. καὶ ᾧ .., Solon 15 (5); ταῦτα .. νῦν τε καὶ τότε Ag. Av. 24; χωρὶς τό τε .. καὶ τό .. Soph. O. C. 808; ὅσον τό τ' ἄρχειν καὶ τὸ δουλεύειν δίχα Aesch. Pr. 927:—hence (like τε .. τε ..) even used of alternatives, δινάδιχα μερμήριζεν, ἵππους τε στρέφει καὶ ἐναντιβιον μαχέσασθαι II. 8. 168; ἐν δίκῃ τε καὶ παρὰ δίκην Pind. O. 2. 30; θεοῦ τε .. θέλοντος καὶ μὴ θέλοντος Aesch. Theb. 427; πείσας τε .. καὶ μὴ τυχόν Thuc. 3. 42:—so we have τε .. τε .., καὶ, Od. 14. 75; and τε .., καὶ .., καὶ .. 15. 78, Hdt. 1. 23:—on οἱ τε ἄλλοι καὶ, ἄλλως τε καὶ, v. ἄλλως I. 3.

2. in this sense τ' ἰδέ is only Ep., σκήπτρόν τ' ἰδὲ θέλωσιν II. 2. 206, etc.; also, τε .., ἰδέ, χαλκὺν τε ἰδὲ λῶφον II. 6. 469, cf. 8. 162.

3. the combination καὶ τε is peculiar to Ep., as II. 1. 521; καὶ τε .., καὶ τε Od. 14. 465:—but τούνεκα καὶ τε βροτοὶσι θεῶν ἐχθιστος, II. 2. 159, belongs to signif. B. II:—where καὶ .. τε occur in other writers, καὶ is not copulative but intensive, as, οὕτω δὲ κάμει τήνδε τ', Ἠλέκτραν λέγω Aesch. Cho. 252; ἢ ἐγὼ καὶ μητέρα πατέρα τ' ἄν .. ἡγοίμην μόνην Eur. Alc. 646, cf. El. 241.

4. τε .., τε .., or τε .., καὶ .. sometimes occur in irreg. constructions, so as to join a part. and finite verb, where the regul. construction would require two participles or two finite verbs, ἰοῖσιν τε τιτυσκομένοι λᾶσσί τ' ἐβαλλον (for βάλλοντες) II. 3. 80; ἄλλα τε φραζόμενος καὶ δὴ καὶ ἐπέμψφει (for ἐφραζε καὶ) Hdt. 1. 85; ἄλλα τε τρῶψα περάζοντες (for ἐπείραζον) καὶ μηχανὴν προσηγάγον Thuc. 4. 100; τῆς τε ὕρας .. ταύτης οὐσας .., καὶ τὸ χωρίον .. χαλεπὸν ἦν (for τὸ χωρίον .. χαλεπὸν ὄντος) Id. 7. 47, cf. 4. 85., 8. 81, 95; so, λέξασ' οὐ τι .. θέμις αἰνέειν, παῖων τε γενοῦ (for λέξον) Aesch. Ag. 97, cf. Cho. 557.

β. In Ep. Poetry, τε is attached to many Pronouns or Particles, sometimes singly, sometimes reduplicated, as, αἶψα τε φυλόπιδος πέλεται κύρος ἀνθρώπων, ἥς τε πλείστον μὲν καλομένη χωνὶ χαλκὺν ἔχεν, ἄμνητος δ' ὀλίγιος II. 19. 221; τὸ γὰρ τε φέινος μνησθήσεται .. ὅς κεν φιλότιμα παρὰσχη Od. 15. 54; εἴπερ γὰρ τε χόλον γε καὶ αὐτῆμα καταπέτρη, ἄλλα τε καὶ μετόπισθεν ἔχει .. II. 1. 81, cf. 4. 160., 10. 225; εἴπερ γὰρ .., ἄλλα τε 19. 165; μάλα γὰρ τε .., εἴπερ ἄν 3. 25; οὕτοι ἐτι δρῶν γε .. ἐσσεταί, οὐδ' εἴπερ τε .. Od. 1. 204; εἰ δὲ σύ γ' .., ἦ τέ σ' οὖω κτλ. II. 5. 350, cf. Od. 2. 62; ἄλλα μ' ὑπὴρνευαν ταχέες πόδες ἦ τέ κε δρῶν αὐτοῦ πῆματ' ἐπασχον II. 5. 885.

2. μὲν τε .., δέ τε .. indicate an equality between the two antitheta, κρανιτώτερος μὲν γὰρ τε νόος, λεπτή δὲ τε μήτις 23. 590, cf. 5. 139., 21. 260 sqq.; so, τῇ μὲν τ' οὐδὲ ποτητὰ .., ἄλλα τε καὶ .. Od. 12. 62 sqq.:—μὲν .., δέ τε .., as, ἀνδρας μὲν κτείνοντες, πύλιν δέ τε πύρ ἀμαθίνει, τέκνα δέ τ' ἄλλοι ἀγνοοῖ II. 9. 593; or δέ τε stands without either Particle preceding, ἢν Βριάρεων καλέουσι θεοί, ἄνδρες δέ τε πάντες Αἰγαίαν II. 1. 403, and very often in Hom. (whereas δέ τε disappears in Att. in Aesch. Cho. 490, δὸς δ' ἐτ' is the prob. l.):—a negat., οὐ γὰρ πῦξ γε μαχήσεται, οὐδὲ παλαίσεις, οὐδὲ τ' ἀκουστήσιν ἐδύσσει, οὐδὲ πῦξ σὺ θεύσαι II. 23. 622.

3. in apodosis, ὅς κε θεοὶ ἐπιπέθῃται, μάλα τ' ἔκλονον αὐτὸ II. 1. 218; ἄλλοτε μὲν τε κακῶ ὄγε κῆρυται, ἄλλοτε δ' ἐσθλῶ, where μὲν τε may be rendered while, δέ marking the apodosis, 24. 530, cf. Od. 11. 219 sqq.; in ἣ τ' μεταστρέφεις; στρεπταὶ μὲν τε φρένες ἐσθλῶν, II. 15. 203, the apodosis must be supplied from the first words.

4. after Relatives, ἰσχυὶν ἔνθα τε μῆρος ἰσχυίῳ ἐνστροφεται just where .., II. 5. 305; ὅτε τε Ib. 500; ὅτε πέρ τε 10. 7; ἵνα τε, ὡς τε, ὡςί τε, etc.; ἐπεὶ τε Hdt. 5. 33, and often;—but most common of all ὅσπερ (or ὅς τε), ἥτε, ὅτε, and their cognates, Hom., etc.;—the relative force of these Pronouns was developed out of the demonstrative (and he=who) which still exists in Hom.; when they became true relatives, as in Att., τε was dropped, except in a few phrases, as ἄτε, ὥσπερ, ἐφ' ᾧ τε, οὗς τε, ἔστε.

5. Hom. often puts other Particles between the Relatives and τε, ὅς ῥά τε (never ὅς τέρ) II. 5. 137, etc.; ὅς μὲν τε, ὅσπερ τε, Herm. h. Hom. Ag. 390; οὗς ῥά τε II. 5. 340; τίς τε, τίς τ' ἄρ .. ἐνυέκκε II. 1. 8, cf. 3. 33.

II. in Hdt. τε is sometimes used (apparently) in the sense of too, also, πρὸς δὴ ἂν ἐμοί τε δοκεῖ II. 1. 58; νῦν, ἐφ' ἣ τε

λέγων, ὃ Πέρσαι κτλ. Ib. 125; σὺ ἂν ἐμοί, καὶ γὰρ περὶ τῆς ναυμαχίης εὐ συνέβουλεύσας, νῦν τε .. πῶς ἀγαθῇ, Id. S. 101, cf. 7. 175; so perh. in two passages of Soph. (Aj. 1310, El. 1416), and perh. in Thuc. 1. 9, v. Jowett. ad l.

C. Position:—τε, as an enclitic, usually stands, in joining words, after the word to be joined; or, in joining clauses, after the first word of the clause to be joined, as in II. 1. 5; yet there are many places where it seems to go before the word to which it refers, v. Elmsl. Eur. 1. A. 508, Heracl. 622, Herm. Soph. Ph. 454, etc.: but the exceptions are for the most part more apparent than real; for, often, the irregularity is caused by an ellipse; or, the word which τε actually follows is so closely connected with that to which it belongs, as to be almost part of that word; and so, τε may stand

1. after a Genitive dependent on the word to which τε belongs, as, αἰθέρι ναίων γαίης τ' ἐν ῥίσι καὶ ἀνδράσιν Hes. Op. 19.

2. after the Article of the word to which τε belongs, τὰ τε δῶρ' Ἀφροδίτης ἣ τε κόμη τὸ τε εἶδος II. 3. 54; Ἀτρεΐδαι ἦ τ' Ὀδυσσεὺς βία Soph. Ph. 314, cf. 325.

3. after a Relative on which the whole sentence depends, as, ὥσπερ τε πόλις καὶ τὸ δίκαιον ξυνεπαίνει Aesch. Theb. 1073:—after the word on which two subordinate clauses depend, ἦν ἐθέλω μὲν τε μείναι καὶ μὴ .. καταποδοῦναι Thuc. 4. 10, cf. Aesch. Cho. 130.

4. most common after a Prepos. when it refers to the second clause as well as the first, Pind. P. 1. 22, Hdt. 1. 69, etc.; but this, for the most part, only where the Prepos. is the first word of the clause, Pors. Or. 887; varied in Aesch. Eum. 904, ἐκ τε ποτῆας δρόσου ἐξ οὐρανοῦ τε: but in such cases of τε .. τε, the Prep. is mostly omitted in the second clause, e.g. παρὰ τ' ἀθανάτοισιν τοῖς θ' ὑπὸ γαίαν Ib. 951, etc. See a full investigation in Hartung, Partikeln-Lehre, I. 58–118.

τέ, Dor. acc. sing. of σύ, Theocr. 1. 5, cf. Ar. Ach. 779; always oxyt., whereas τυ (as acc.) is always enclit., Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 72 Anm. 7.

τέ, apostroph. for τεά, neut. pl. of τεός, II. 5. 237.

τεύφη, ἦ, or τεάφον, τό, Alex. forms for θέϊον, *sulfur*, Moschop. 112.

τέγγω, fut. τέγξω Pind. O. 4. 29, Eur. Supp. 979; aor. τέγξα Aesch. Pr. 401:—Pass., aor. ἐτέγχων Soph. Ph. 1456, Plat. (Cf. Lat. *tingo*, *tingere*, O. H. G. *thunco*, *dunc-on* (tünchen), etc.) To wet, moisten, Alcae. 30, Pind. N. 4. 7, Att. (but not freq. in Prose); φάρεα ποταμῶν δρόσῳ τ., so as to wash them, Eur. Hipp. 127; τ. τοῦς πόδας Plat. Legg. 866 D:—in Trag. often of tears, δάκρυσι κόλπους τέγγουσι Aesch. Pers. 540; ἀπ' ὅσων παρειῶν νοτίους ἐτέγξα παγὰς Id. Pr. 401; and simply, τ. παρειῶν, ὅμμα, etc., Soph. Ant. 530, and Eur.:—Pass. to be moistened, δρόσους Soph. Aj. 1209; δάκρυσι μοι τ. βλέφαρα Eur. Hipp. 854; and absol. τέγγουμαι I weep, Aesch. Pers. 1065.

2. c. acc. cogn., τ. δάκρυα to shed tears, Pind. N. 10. 141; ἀδινῶν χλωρῶν τέγγει δάκρυα ἄχραν Soph. Tr. 849:—Pass., ὄμβρος ἐτέγγετο a shower fell, Id. O. T. 1279.

3. τ. τοῖς ἰδρωτάς (sc. τὸ πῦρ) liquefies, Arist. Probl. 2. 32:—Pass., distinguished from τήκεσθαι, Id. Meteor. 4. 9, 4; cf. τεγκτός.

II. to soften (properly, by soaking or bathing), αἰδοῖται θέλξαν νιν ἀπτόμεναι: οὐδὲ θερμὸν ὕδωρ τύσον γε μαλθακά τέγγει γυῖα (i. e. ὥστε μαλθακά γενέσθαι), Pind. N. 4. 5:—metaph. in Pass., τέγγει γὰρ οὐδὲν *thou art* no whit softened, Aesch. Pr. 1008; οὕτε γὰρ .. λόγους ἐτέγγει ἦδε νῦν τ' οὐ πείθεται Eur. Hipp. 303; χωρεῖτ' ὕργη καὶ μὴ τέγγεσθ' Ar. Lys. 550; ὑπὸ κακοδοξίας τέγγεσθαι Plat. Rep. 361 C, cf. Legg. 880 E.

III. to dye, stain, Lat. *tingere*, metaph., like Lat. *imbuiere*, τ. λόγον ψεύδει Pind. O. 4. 28; δάκρυα στοναχαῖς Id. N. 10. 141.

Τεγέα, ar. Ion. Τεγέη, ης, ἡ, Tegea in Arcadia, II. 2. 607, Pind., etc.:—Τεγεαίτης [α], Ion. -ήτης, ὁ, of or from Tegea, Hdt., etc.; then, by a play upon words, of or from a brothel, (v. τέγος III), ap. Diog. L. 6. 61: fem. Τεγεαῖς, ἰδος, the Tegeate country, Thuc. 5. 65:—Adv. Τεγεατικός, Ion. -ητικός, ἡ, ὄν, Hdt. 8. 124.

τέγος, ὄν, (τέγος) at or near the roof, τ. θάλαμοι of the women's chambers, = ὑπερῶν, II. 6. 248; elsewhere ὑπερῶι οἰκοῖ.

τέγη, ἡ, = ἀτέγη, τέγος, Dio C. 39. 61, Hesych.

τεγκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of τέγγω, capable of being wetted, as wool, opp. to metal, which is τρηκτόν, but not τεγκτόν, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 2 sq.

2. that may be softened, Lat. *exorabilis*, Hesych.

τέγξις, εως, ἡ, a wetting, moistening, Hipp. 1200 B, Arctae.

τέγος, εως, τό, like ἀτέγος, a roof, covering of a house or room, Lat. *tectum*, Od. 10. 559., II. 64 (never in II.), Ar. Nub. 1126, 1488; οὐπὶ τοῦ τέγους you on the roof! Ib. 1502, cf. Vesp. 68; θεῶ μ' ἀπὸ τοῦ τέγους Id. Ach. 262, cf. Lysias fr. 24; τ. τοῦ οἰκήματος Thuc. 4. 48, Xen., etc.

II. any covered part of a house, a hall, room, chamber (properly at the top of the house), Od. 1. 333., 2. 458, al.; τ. Παρνασίον the temple at Delphi, Pind. P. 5. 54; λθινῶ ἐνδόν τέγει, i. e. in a cave, Id. N. 3. 94.

III. later, a brothel, stew, Polyb. 12. 13, 2, Anth. P. 11. 363, Manetho 6. 143. (For the Root, etc., v. sub στέγω).

τεθάλαια, τεθάλως, τεθάλως, v. sub βάλλω.

τεθαρρηκώς, Adv. of θάρρῶ, boldly, Polyb. 2. 10, 7., 9. 9, 8, etc.

τεθάφάται, Ion. 3 pl. pf. pass. of θάπτω, Hdt. 6. 103.

τίθηπα, pf. with pres. sense, Ep. plqpf. ἐτέθηπα as impf., from √ΤΑΦ (v. fin.), of which no pres. is found:—a poet. Verb. also used in Ion. and late Prose:

I. intr. to be astonished, astounded, amazed, θυμὸς μοι ἐνὶ στήθεσσι τίθηπεν Od. 23. 105; mostly in part. τεθηπῶς amazed, astonished, II. 4. 243., 21. 64, etc.; ἐτέθηπα Od. 6. 166:—To this belongs also aor. ἐτάφον, used by Hom. only in part. τᾶφῶν, in the phrases τᾶφῶν ἀνύρουσι II. 9. 193, Od. 16. 12, etc.; στή δὲ τᾶφῶν II. 11. 545, etc.; but 3 sing. τάφω occurs in Pind. P. 4. 168, and 1 sing. ἐτάφον in Aesch. Pers. 1006:—later, the pf. is sometimes joined with the part., τίθηπα ἀκούων Hdt. 2. 156, cf. Luc. Merc. Cond. 42.

2. c. acc. to wonder or be amazed at, Plut. 2. 24 E, Luc. Tim.

1. 93; τὰ τετειχισμένα the fortified parts, Id. 4. 9: metaph., Αἴγυπτον τῷ Νείῳ τετειχισμένην Isocr. 224 A; ἀσφάλειαν τετειχισμένην ὕλοις κτλ. Dem. 367. 18.

τειχίδεις, εσσα, εν, walled, high-walled, of towns, Il. 2. 559, 646. τεχίον, τό, a wall, μέγα τεχίον αὐλῆς Od. 16. 165, 343 (the same as ἔρκρα, Ib. 341):—any dimin. sense it has consists in its being commonly limited to private buildings, not being used, like τεῖχος, of city-walls, v. Ar. Eccl. 497 (though in Ar. Vesp. 1109 it seems to be so), Thuc. 6. 66., 7. 81, etc.; cf. Thom. M. p. 837, Meineke Com. Fr. 2. 511. τεχίστις, ἡ, the work of walling, wall-building, Thuc. 7. 6, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 4.

τειχίσμα, τό, a wall or fort, a raised fortification, Eur. H. F. 1096, Thuc. 4. 8, 115, etc.: cf. ἀπο-, δια-, περι-τειχίσμα.

τειχισμάτιον, τό, Dim. of τεῖχος, Nicet. Ann. 364 B.

τειχισμός, ὁ, = τεχίστις, Thuc. 5. 82., 6. 44, etc.

τειχιστής, οὗ, ὁ, a builder of walls, LXX (4 Regg. 12. 12).

τειχοδομέω, to build a wall, Anth. Plan. 279, Poll. 7. 118.

τειχοδομία, ἡ, a building of walls, Plut. Nic. 18, C. I. 2058 B. 64.

τειχο-δόμος, ον, building walls, Manetho 4. 291, Poll. 1. 161.

τειχο-καταλύτης [ῥ], οὗ, ὁ, demolisher of walls, Ctesias ap. Phot.

τειχο-κράτew, to take a fort, Polyae. 4. 2, 18.

τειχολέτης, ἰδος, ἡ, destroyer of walls, Simyl. ap. Plut. Rom. 17.

τειχομαχέειον, τό, an engine for besieging, Nicet. Ann. 159 A.

τειχομαχέω, to fight the walls, i. e. to besiege, Hdt. 9. 70, Thuc. 7. 79, Xen., etc.; τ. τινι Ar. Nub. 481; πρὸς τινα Plut. Alc. 28; τεχομαχέειν

δυνατοί skilled in conducting sieges, i. e. good engineers, Thuc. 1. 102.

τειχο-μάχης [ᾱ], οὗ, ὁ, storming walls, an engineer, Ar. Ach. 570, in Dor. form -ας.

τειχομαχία, Ion. -ία, ἡ, a battle with walls, i. e. a siege, Hdt. 9. 70: the twelfth book of the Iliad was so called, Plat. Ion 539 B.

τειχομαχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for besieging, in a late Schol. on Ar. Nub. 481, Hdt. Epin. p. 148.

τειχο-μελής, ἐς, walling by music, of Amphion's lyre, Anth. P. 9. 216.

τειχοποιέω, to build walls or fortifications, C. I. 2097, Poll. 7. 118:—Verb. Adj. τεχοποιητέον, Philo Bel. 84 A.

II. to hold the office of τεχοποιός, Dem. de Cor. Argum. 2.

τειχοποιτα, ἡ, a building walls or forts, Diod. 13. 35, Plut. 2. 851 A.

τειχο-ποιός, ὄν, building walls or forts, Lyc. 617, Luc. Salt. 41, Poll. 1. 161.

II. of τεχοποιός, at Athens, officers chosen to repair the city-walls, Dem. 243. 26, Aeschin. 57. 15, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 5.

τειχο-πύργος, ὁ, a tower on a wall with a passage through, E. M.

τειχος, εος, τό, a wall, esp. a wall round a city, town-wall, freq. from Hom. downwards, both in sing. and pl.; in early times always of masonry stone (cf. Λογός, Λογόδωρ, λιθολόγος); hence a ξύλινον τεῖχος was something unusual, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 141, cf. 8. 51., 9. 65, Thuc. 2. 75, Xen. Hell. 1. 3, 4, cf. Ar. Eq. 1040; (Pind. uses this phrase for a funeral pile, P. 3. 67); τ. σιδηρῶν, τεῖχη χαλκὰ καὶ δαμαντῖνα Ar. Eq. 1046, Aeschin. 65. 33; τεῖχων κίθωνες coats of wall, i. e. walls one within the other, Hdt. 7. 139; τεῖχος ἐλαύνειν, v. ἐλαύνω III. 2; δέμειν Il. 7. 436, etc.; οἰκοδομεῖν Hdt. 1. 98, Ar. Av. 1132, etc.; (οἰκοδομεῖσθαι τ. to build oneself walls, Thuc. 7. 11); τ. ἀγειν Id. 6. 99; τ. ἰσάνα Dem. 479. 12; τ. περιβάλλεσθαι μοῖνια sibi circumdare, Hdt. 1. 141, Thuc., etc.; (also, τ. περιβάλλεσθαι τὴν πόλιν Hdt. 1. 163; whence in Pass., τεῖχος περιβεβλημένους having a wall round it, Plat. Theat. 174 E); but also, περιβάλλεσθαι τεῖχει τὴν νῆσον insulam moeniis cingere, Id. Criti. 116 A, cf. Arist. Pol. 7. 11, 11:—opp. to τ. ῥήσασθαι to breach the wall, Il. 12. 90, 257; τεῖχος ἀναρρήξας 7. 461; so in Prose, τ. διαρῖν, περιαρῖν, καθαρῖν, κατασκάπτειν, etc., Thuc. 2. 75, Hdt. 6. 46, 47, Thuc. 4. 109, etc.

2. τὰ μακρὰ τεῖχη at Athens were lines of wall connecting the city-wall (ὁ περίβολος) and the harbours, called respectively τὸ βύρειον or Peiraic, and τὸ πότιον or Phaleric wall (Plat. Rep. 439 E, Aeschin. 51. 17, 27), and known by the name of τὰ Σκέλη, Lat. Brachia (Strab. 395, Liv. 31. 26), v. Thuc. 2. 13: an intermediate wall (τὸ διὰ μέσον) ran parallel to the northern, which was therefore called also τὸ ἐξωθεν, Plat. Gorg. 455 E, Thuc. 1. c.:—for particulars see Wordsw. Athens and Att. Ch. 24, Dict. of Geogr. I. p. 260: the quarter inside the walls is sometimes called τὸ μακρὸν τ. long wall, Andoc. 7. 8.—τεῖχος, τεῖχη differ from τοῖχος, as Lat. murus, moenia from paries, as city-walls from a house-wall; cf. τεχίον.

III. any fortification, a castle, fort, Hdt. 3. 14, 91, etc.: also in pl. of a single fort, as we say fortifications, Id. 4. 12.

III. a walled, fortified town or city, Id. 9. 41, 115, Xen., etc.; and so in pl., Hdt. 9. 98, Xen. (Curt. now inclines to refer it to √ΘΠ, θη-ειν, rather than to √TEK, τεκ-ειν, the aspir. being transferred from the first letter to the third.)

τειχο-σειστής, οὗ, ὁ, shaking walls, Eust. Opusc. 291. 84, Manass. Chron. 4819: fem. -σειστρία, Ib. 3553.

τειχο-σκοπία, ἡ, a looking from the walls: name given to the third book of the Iliad, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 88.

τειχοφυλάκew, to watch or guard the walls, Dion. H. 4. 16, Plut. Crass. 27; v. Lob. Phryn. 574 sq., who rejects the form τεχοφυλακτέω in Polyae. 7. 11, 5, as contrary to analogy.

τειχο-φύλαξ [ῥ], ἄκος, ὁ, one that has the guard of the walls, Hdt. 3. 157, Plut. 2. 694 C.

τειχῦδριον, τό, Dim. of τεῖχος, Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 28.

τείχωμα, τό, a fortified work, A. B. 314:—in Polyb. 4. 63, 2, τε χώμασιν is now restored.

τείως, Adv., Ep. and Ion. for τείως, Od. τέκε, τεκεῖν, v. sub τίκτω.

τεκετόνος, ον, f. l. in Orph. for τεκοκτόνος, Lob. Phryn. 678.

τεκμαίρομαι, fut. τεκμαῖρόμαι Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 21: aor. ἐτεκμηράμην

Att., Ep. τεκμ- Hom.: Dep., v. infr. B: (τέκμαρ). To fix by a mark or boundary, to ordain, decree, esp. of God or Fate, θεοὶ κακὰ τεκμήραντο Il. 6. 349; κακὰ .. τεκμαίρεται ἀνθρώποις 7. 70; πόλεμον, δίκην τινί τ. Hes. Op. 227, 237:—generally, of any person in authority, to lay a task upon a person, ἐνταῖναι, ἀρροῦναι, πομπὴν δ' ἐς τὸδ' ἐγὼ τεκμ. Od. 7. 317; ἄλλων θ' ἤμιν ὁδὸν τεκμήρατο Κίρκη Il. 10. 563; and, with a notion of foretelling, τότε τοῖς τεκμαίρου' ὕλεθρον Il. 11. 112., 12. 139:—c. inf. to settle with oneself, i. e. to design, purpose to do, h. Hom. Ar. 285 (which in v. 287 is explained by φρονεῖν), cf. Ar. Rh. 4. 559:—to mark out, Lat. designare, ἔδρας προεπούσας Plat. Legg. 849 E.

II. after Hom., almost always, to judge from signs and tokens, to form a judgment respecting a thing, seek to determine, προσβάσεις πύργων Eur. Phoen. 181; κύματα, φύλλα Ar. Rh. 4. 217: absol. to form a judgment or conjecture, τέτταρσιν ὀφθαλμοῖς Xen. 1. c.; τεκμαίρομενον λέγειν by conjecture, Id. Mem. 1. 4. 1; cf. συντεκμαίρομαι.

2. the ground on which the judgment or conjecture is founded is commonly added in the dat., ἐμπόρως τεκμαίρεσθαι to judge by the burnt-offering, Pind. O. 8. 4; τεκμαίρομαι ἔργοισιν Ἡρακλέους Id. Fr. 151. 5; τ. τοῖσι νῦν ἐτι εἶοσι Πελασγῶν Eur. 1. 57; τ. τὰ μὴ γινωσκόμενα τοῖς ἐμφανέσι to judge of the unknown by the known, Id. 2. 33, cf. 7. 16, 3; ἔργα τοῖς λόγοις τ. Aesch. Pr. 336; τὰ καὶ τὰς πάλαι Soph. O. T. 916; τοῖς παροῦσι τάρανθ Eur. Fr. 578; τοὺς .. περιεσόμενους τοῖς ζῦμπασι σημειοῖσι by all the symptoms, Hipp. 46. 34, cf. 396. 1; τὰ μέλλοντα τοῖς γεγενημένοις Isocr. 70 A; περὶ τῶν μελλόντων τοῖς ἤδη γεγενημένοις Id. 128 B;—also, τ. τὰ μέλλοντα ἐκ τῶν γεγενημένων Dinarch. 94. 28, cf. Xen. Mem. 4. 1, 2, Plat. Symp. 204 C; ἀπ' αὐτοῦ τὴν νόσον τ. Ar. Vesp. 76, cf. Thuc. 4. 123, Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 6, Plat., etc.; τ. ἀπὸ τινος εἰς τι Plat. Theat. 206 B; τ. τι πρὸς τι Dem. 820. 15; πόθεν τοῦτο τεκμαίρε; Plat. Crito 44 A, cf. Rep. 433 B:—rarely c. gen., τ. κατηγορίας οὐ προγεγενημένης from the fact that .., Thuc. 3. 53; τ. πῶ πυρὶ τῆς ὁδοῦ to judge of the road by the fire, App. Civ. 43, Mithr. 5, Arat. 1129, 1154; τ. τοῦ δένδρου πρὸς τὴν ναῦν to estimate the tree with reference to .., Philostr. 838, cf. 28; so also, ὅσα ὅθεν τεκμαίρομαι Plat. Rep. 433 B, cf. Phaedr. 235 C.

3. c. inf., τ. τοῦτο οὕτω ξεῖν ἐκ τοῦδε Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 28, cf. Plat. Rep. 578 C; so also, foll. by a relat. Particle, τεκμαίρεσθαι ὅτι .. to take as a reason the fact that .. (cf. τεκμήριον 1), Thuc. 1. 1, Xen. Rep. 8, 2; ὥς μέγα .. τὴν Αἴτην ὅρος εἶναι φασι, τεκμαίρον guess how great .., Plat. Com. 'Eop. 2; τ. εἰ .. to be uncertain whether .., Auth. P. 12. 177.—Cf. τέκμαρσις.

4. to recognise, ὅσα κοῦρσις Ar. Rh. 4. 73; Ἀλέξανδρον Anth. Plan. 121.

III. to put forth, stretch out, ὀκλόν, etc., Dion. P. 101, 135, 178:—absol. to project, of teeth, Nic. Th. 231.

B. an Act. τεκμαίρω occurs first in post-Hom. Poets, to shew by a sign or token, make proof of, τεκμαίρε χρῆμ' ἕκαστον circumstance proves the man, Pind. O. 6. 123; τεκμαίρε .. ἰδεῖν gives signs [for men] to see, Id. N. 6. 14; ἀλλὰ μοι .. τεκμήρον, ὅτι μ' ἐπαμμένει παθεῖν Aesch. Pr. 605; τ. κέλευθον to indicate it, Nic. Th. 680; τ. αὐτοῦν to guide it .., Arat. 18.

τέκμαρ, Ep. τέκμαρ, τό, as Hom. always has it, while the other form occurs in Hes. Fr. 55. 2, Pind., Aesch., etc.: indecl. (v. sub τίκτω).

A fixed mark or boundary, goal, end (=the later πέρας, Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 17), ἵκετο τέκμαρ he reached the goal, Il. 13. 20; τοῖο μὲν .. εὐρέτο τέκμαρ for this .. he found an end, i. e. devised a remedy, 16. 472; εἰς ὅ κε τ. Ἰλίου εὐρώων 7. 30; οὐδέ τι τέκμαρ εὐρέμενα δύνασαι Od. 4. 373, cf. 466:—in Pind., either an end, termination, τέκμαρ αἰῶνος Fr. 146, cf. N. 11. 57; or an end, object, purpose, P. 2. 90; often also in late Ep.

2. a fixed line of separation, τ. δαυλὼν τε καὶ ἐσθλῶν Hes. Fr. 55. 2.

II. like τεκμήριον, a fixed sign, sure sign or token, though only of some high and solemn kind, as Zeus says that his nod is μέγιστον τέκμαρ ἐξ ἐμῶν, the highest, surest pledge I can give, Il. 1. 526; of the moon, as a sign in the heavens, τ. δὲ βροτοῖσι τέκνυται h. Hom. 32. 13, cf. Ar. Rh. 1. 499, 3. 1002, etc.:—so in Trag., ἦν δ' οὐδὲν αὐτοῖς οὔτε χειμῶνος τ. οὐτ' .. ἦρος Aesch. Pr. 454; τί γὰρ πῶ .. τῶνδ' εἰ σοι τ.; Id. Ag. 472, cf. 315; τάνδρως ἐμφανέει τ. Id. Eum. 244; θανόντος πιστ' ἔχων τ. Soph. El. 774, cf. 1109; τῆς ἀφίξεως τ. Aesch. Supp. 483; σῆμα, ναυτίλους τ. Eur. Hec. 1273.—Poet. word, used also in the Ion. Prose of Hipp. and Aretae. for a symptom, esp. a critical symptom, Hipp. 644. 55, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 2, al.

τέκμαρσις, ἡ, a judging from sure signs: esp. in Medic. a judging or determining from symptoms, Hipp. Acut. 383, cf. Foës. Oec.: generally, οὐ δικαίαν τέκμαρσιν ἔχει τὸ ἐκφοβῆσαι has no real determining cause for so alarming you, Thuc. 2. 87; τὴν τ. ποιέσθαι ἐκ τινος, = τεκμαίρεσθαι, Dion. H. 7. 71; τ. ἔχειν to have its interpretation, of a dream, Dio C. 47. 46.

II. skill in determining, quickness, γυναικεῖα τεκμαίρεσις Dion. H. 1. 78.

τεκμαρτός, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be determined, πρὸς τι according to .., Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1.

II. τεκμαρτέον, one must determine, τινί τι Hipp. Offic. 746.

τεκμαρτός, ἡ, ὄν, possible to be made out, πρὸς εἶδος .. οὐδὲν προσιδόντι τεκμαρτόν Cratin. Ὄπ. 3.

τεκμηρίωζω, to represent or express by signs, Nicet. Ann. 214 B, 287 D.

τεκμήριον, τό, (τεκμαίρομαι) like τέκμαρ II (cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 17), a sure sign or token, Hdt. 2. 13., 9. 100, and Att.; τεκμηρίοισιν ἐξ οἰμογμάτων Aesch. Ag. 1366; καὶ μὴν στίβοι γε, δεύτερον τεκμ. Id. Cho. 205; θανόντος πιστ' ἔχων τεκμήρια Soph. El. 744; ἐμφανή τ. Ib. 1109; ἀσφαλές τ. Eur. Rhos. 94:—in Med. a sure symptom, Hipp. 46. 45, al.

II. a positive proof (properly of an argumentative kind, opp. to direct evidence, Isac. 47. 33., 69. 18), Aesch. Eum. 485, and freq. in Plat., etc.; opp. to εἰκός, Antipho 120. 18; but, οὐκ εἰκότα τεκμήρια Id. 128. 14; τ. εἰκότων Id. 112. 32; τ. τινος proof of a thing, Aesch.

Eum. 662, Ar. Av. 482, etc.; rarely of a person, τ. δὲ τοῦδε τὸν Ὀμηρον λαβέ Philem. Incert. 11; —also, τ. περὶ τῶν μελλόντων Andoc. 23. 39, cf. Hdt. 2. 13, Plat. Theat. 185 B: —τ. τινος διδόναι, παρέχεσθαι Aesch. Fr. 826, Xen. Ages. 6, 1; λέγειν Aesch. Eum. 447; δεικνύναι, ἐπιδεικνύναι, ἀποδ. lb. 662, Supp. 454, Plat. Theat. 158 B; ἀποφαίνειν Id. Hipp. Ma. 283 A; ἔχειν Aesch. Supp. 271. 2. in Att., we often have τεκμήριον δὲ as an independent clause, now the proof of it is this (which follows), take this as a proof, e.g. Thuc. 2. 39, cf. Wolf Dem. Lept. 459. 28; more fully, τ. δέ μοι τοῦτον τόδε· αἱ μὲν γὰρ φαίνονται κτλ. Hdt. 2. 58; τ. δὲ τοῦτον καὶ τόδε· παρὰ μὲν Κύρου κτλ. Xen. An. 1. 9, 29; so, χρησθῆαι τεκμηρίῳ ὅτι... (ὅτι introducing the reason, not the fact), Andoc. 4. 25, Lys. 184. 29; cf. σημείον It. 2. 3. in the Logic of Aristotle, a demonstrative proof, opp. to the fallible σημείον and εἰκός, v. An. Pr. 2. 27, 7, Rhet. 1. 2, 16., 2. 25, 8 sq.

τεκμηρίω, to prove positively, Thuc. 1. 3, Dion. H., etc.; εἰ τῷ ἱκανὸς τεκμηρίωσαι if he seem a sufficient voucher, Thuc. 1. 9; τοσαῦτα ἐτεκμηρίωσε ὅτι... thus much evidence he gave to the fact that..., Id. 3. 104: —Pass. to be proved, τινὶ βῆ fact, Dio C. 75. 13. II. Med. = τεκμήριον in late writers, as Philo 2. 505, Apoll. de Pron. 371 B.

τεκμηρίωδης, es. of the nature of a τεκμήριον, Arist. Rhet. 2. 25, 14. Adv. —δὼς, Stob. append. p. 72 Gaisf. τεκμηρίωσις, ἡ, proof, Arr. An. 4. 7. 5. 4: —τεκμηρίωμα, τό, Galen. τέκμωρ, τό, Ep. form of τέκμαρ. τεκνίδιον [γῆ], τό, Dim. of τέκνον, a little child, Ar. Lys. 889. τεκνίον, τό, = foreg., Anth. P. 11. 402, Ev. Jo. 13. 33, 1 Ep. Jo. 4. 4. τεκνο-γόνος, ov, begetting or bearing children, Aesch. Theb. 929: —hence τεκνογονέω, to bear young, bear children, Anth. P. 9. 22, 1 Ep. Tim. 5. 14: —τεκνογονία, ἡ, child-bearing, Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 18, 1 Ep. Tim. 2. 15.

τεκνο-δαίτης, ου, ὅ, (δαίω B, δαίνυμι) devouring his children, Orac. ap. Paus. 8. 42, 6. τεκνο-κτόνος, ov, murdering children, τ. μύσος, of a person, Eur. H. F. 1155: —hence τεκνοκτονέω, to murder children, Clem. Al. 930, Heliod., etc.; τεκνοκτονία, ἡ, child-murder, Plut. 2. 998 E. τεκν-ολίτερα, ἡ, having lost one's young, of the nightingale, Soph. El. 107.

τέκνον, ου, τό, (✓TEK, τίκτω) that which is borne or born, a child, (like A. S. *beorn*, Scottish *bairen*, from *beran*, to bear, —οὐκ ἔστι μήτηρ ἡ κεκλήμενη τέκνον τοκέως, προφῶς δὲ... Aesch. Eum. 658), ἀλοχοὶ καὶ νῆπια τέκνα Il. 2. 136, al.; τέκνα καὶ γυναῖκες Hdt. 1. 104., 2. 30; γυναῖκες καὶ τ. Id. 6. 19, etc.: —the sing. is used by Hom. only in voc., as a form of address from elders to their youngers, my son, my child, sometimes with masc. Adj., φίλε τέκνον Il. 22. 84, Od. 2. 363, etc.: —the relat. Pron. or Participle often follows in masc. or fem., as in Hdt. 7. 224, Pind. Fr. 157, Eur. Supp. 12 sq., Tro. 735. 2. of animals, the young, Od. 16. 217, Il. 2. 311., 12. 170, al.; so Hdt. 2. 66., 3. 102, 109, Aesch. Theb. 291, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 17, etc. 3. metaph., flowers are γαῖας τέκνα Aesch. Pers. 618; birds αἰθέρος τέκνα Eur. El. 897; frogs λιμναῖα κρηνῶν τ. Ar. Ran. 211, etc. [The penult. is long in Hom.; it is occasionally long in Trag. (e.g. Soph. Ph. 249, 260, 875, 914), but much more often short, as always in old Com., except in mock Tragic passages, v. Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 479., 5. p. 70; but long again in later Com., Id. 3. p. 89.]

τεκνο-ποιέω, in Act., of the woman, to bear children, in Med., of the man, to beget them, cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 4 and 5: (but Diod. reverses this usage, cf. 1. 73., 4. 29); and in Med. of both parents, to breed children, Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 22 sq., Arist. H. A. 7. 6, 1: —but in Med., also, to have children begotten for one, Xen. Lac. 1. 7. II. of birds, in Med., Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 4.

τεκνοποίησις, ἡ, = τεκνοποιία, Schol. Il. 11. 243. τεκνοποίητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the begetting or bearing of children: —-κή (sc. τέχνη), as a subdivision of the οἰκονομική, Arist. Pol. 1. 3, 2 (where L. Diind. would restore τεκνοποιική). τεκνοποιία, ἡ, the begetting or bearing of children, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 7, Lac. 1. 3, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 12, 7, Pol. 2. 6, 10., 2. 9, 18: —of animals, Id. H. A. 8. 1, 11; of birds, Plut. 2. 966 D. τεκνὸν-ποιος, ov, child-avenging, μῆνις Aesch. Ag. 155. τεκνο-ποιός, ὄν, of the wife, child-bearing, Hdt. 1. 59., 5. 40; of the husband, child-begetting, Eur. Tro. 853: —τὰ τ. ἀποδοσία legitimate sexual intercourse, opp. to unnatural crimes, Xen. Hier. 1, 29. τεκνορ-ραϊστής, ου, ὅ, child-destroyer, Lyc. 38. τεκνοσπορία, ἡ, a begetting of children, Anth. P. 7. 568. τεκνο-σπόρος, ov, begetting children, Manetho 4. 597., 6. 540. τεκνοσ-σώος, ov, saving children, Nonn. D. 3. 322. τεκνοσφαγία, ἡ, child-murder, Cyrill. τεκνοτροφέω, to rear young ones, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 32, C. I. (add.) 2347 b.

τεκνοτροφία, ἡ, a rearing of children, Democr. ap. Stob. t. 76. 13, Plut. 2. of animals, a rearing of their young, Arist. H. A. 6. 4, 5. τεκνο-τρόφος, ov, rearing children, Eccl. τεκνο-τρώκτης, ου, ὅ, eating his children, Cramer An. Par. 3. 103. τεκνοσυργέω, = τεκνοποιέω, Theod. Prodr.: —συργία, ἡ, = ποία, Tzetz. τεκνοῦς, οὔσα, ὄν, contr. for τεκνέως, εσσα, ev, having borne children, ἀνανδρος ἡ τεκνοῦσα (as corrected by Brunck), Soph. Tr. 308, where the Schol. cites παιδοῦσα from Call.

τεκνο-φάγος, ov, eating children, Greg. Naz.: —φαγέω, to devour children, Justin. M.: —φάγια, ἡ, a devouring of children, Luc. Salt. 80. τεκνῶφι, poet. gen. of τέκνον, Simon. 44. ult. τεκνο-φόνος, ov, child-murdering, LXX (Sap. 14. 23): —τεκνοφονέω, Anth. P. 9. 345, etc.

τεκνο-φόρος, ov, bearing a child, pregnant, Io. Damasc. 2. 854 A. τεκνῶν, fut. ὥσω, to furnish or stock with children, τ. πόλιν παῖσι Eur. H. F. 7: —Pass. to be furnished with children, i.e. to have them, ἐξ οὗ τέκνωσεν Αἰῶς Id. Phoen. 868 (v. Pors. 882).

II. to engender, procreate children; in Act., commonly of the man, to beget them, Hes. Fr. 43. 6, Eur. Phoen. 19, Hel. 1146; νύμφης from a bride, Id. Med. 805; (the fem. τεκνοῦσα, found in MSS. of Soph. Fr. 308, is an error for τεκνοῦσσαι): —Med., of the female, to bear children, ὀρχή ταῖς γυναῖξιν τοῦ τεκνοῦσθαι καὶ τοῖς ἀρρεσὶ τοῦ τεκνοῦν Arist. H. A. 7. 5, 2; metaph., ὁλβος τεκνοῦται it has offspring, Aesch. Ag. 754; μῦρις δὲ μῦρος χρόνος τεκνοῦται νύκτας ἡμέρας τε Soph. O. C. 618; χθὼν ἐτεκνώσατο φάσματ' ὀνείρων Eur. I. T. 1262, cf. Supp. 1087: —but the Med. is used of the man in Id. Med. 574, Orph. H. 29. 7; of both parents, Arist. H. A. 10. 4, 5; and the Act. of both parents, Id. G. A. 1. 18, 30., 4. 3, 1; of the woman, Theophr. H. P. 9. 18, 10; τεκνώσασα μὲν αὐτὸν C. I. 4179: —Pass. to be born, Pind. l. 1. 25, Eur. Phoen. 863; metaph., μὴ καὶ τεκνωθῇ δυσφορῶτερος γῶος Aesch. Theb. 657; νόμοι... δι' αἰθέρα τεκνωθέντες Soph. O. T. 867; and Soph., ib. 1215, has the old phrase, γάμον τεκνοῦντα καὶ τεκνούμενον, i.e. a marriage where husband and son are one; αὐτὴ δὲ τεκοῦσ' ὑπὸ τηδὲ τεκνοῦται Theophr. ap. Ath. 452 A. III. in Pass. also, to be adopted, Diod. 4. 67.

τέκνωμα, τό, a child: metaph., τ. τοῦ πόνου κλέος fame the child of toil, Aesch. Fr. 306 a.

τέκνωσις, εως, ἡ, a begetting, bearing, τέκνωσιν ποιέσθαι to have children, Thuc. 2. 44; γίνεσθαι ἡ τ. τινος Agathocl. ap. Ath. 375 F: —τὴν τ. ποιέσθαι, of birds, Arist. H. A. 9. 29, 4. II. adoption, Diod. 4. 39, 67.

τεκο-κτόνος, ov, = τεκνοκτόνος, Orph. Lith. 10. 9.

τέκος, εος, τό, Ep. dat. pl. τέκεσσι, τέκεσσι, both in Hom.: (✓TEK, τίκτω): —poët. for τέκνον, often in Hom. and Hes.; as a term of endearment from elders to their youngers, φίλον τέκος Il. 9. 437, 444, etc.: —also in Pind. l. 6 (5). 44, Aesch. Theb. 203, 677, Eur. H. F. 439. 2. of animals, Il. 8. 248, etc.; esp. in Pl. the young, 12. 222, al., cf. Ar. Pl. 292. 3. metaph., δυσσεβίας μὲν ὕβρις τέκος Aesch. Eum. 534.

τέκταινα, ἡ, fem. of τέκτων, Poëta ap. Galen. Dogm. Hipp. et Plat., A. B. 1199. τεκταίνομαι, fut. τεκτανοῦμαι Ar. Lys. 674; aor. ἐτεκτηνῶμεν Eur., etc.: Dep. Properly of a carpenter, to make, work, frame, νῆας Il. 5. 62 (v. sub τέκτων): —absol. to do joiners' work, as opp. to smiths' work, ἑτέρος δὲ χαλκεύει τις, ὁ δὲ τεκτ. Ar. Pl. 163; μηδεὶς χαλκεύων ἅμα τεκταίνεσθω Plat. Legg. 846 E, cf. Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 22; opp. to πλάττω, Arist. G. A. 1. 2, 2, 6. 2. of other artificers, τ. χέλυν h. Hom. Merc. 25; τάφον Call. Jov. 8; —freq. in Plat.; τέκεον αὐτὸν [τὸν κόσμον] ἐτεκτήνατο Plat. Tim. 33 A; ὁ τεκταίνόμενος the maker, lb. 28 C. 3. metaph., to devise, plan, contrive, esp. by craft or cunningly, Lat. *struere* or *machinari* (cf. συντεκταίνομαι), λόγος σύγκολλα τὰμφοῖν ἐς μέσον τ. fits and frames together, Soph. Fr. 746; σιγῇ δ' ἐτεκτήναντ' ἀποφθεγκτόν μ' they kept me from speech of them, Eur. I. T. 951; πᾶν ἐπ' ἐμοὶ τεκταίνεσθω (sc. Cleon) Ar. Ach. 660; τ. μαθήματα Plat. Soph. 224 D, cf. Tim. 91 A.

II. later, we find the Act. τεκταίνω in same sense, Ap. Rh. 2. 381., 3. 392, Anth. P. 6. 80, Luc. Jud. Voc. 12; and even Att. writers have the partic. τεκταίνόμενα in pass. sense, ταυρί μ' οὐκ ἐλάνθανε τ. Ar. Eq. 462; τὰ ὕστερον τ. Dem. 921. 22. τεκτόν-αρχος, ov, of a Muse, presiding over practical art, Soph. Fr. 170.

τεκτονεῖον, τό, the workshop of a carpenter, Aeschin. 17. 33. τεκτόνευσις, εως, ἡ, carpentry, Hero. τεκτονεύω, like τεκταίνομαι, to be a carpenter, Artemid. 1. 1. τεκτονία, ἡ, carpentry, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 6 (dub.), Anth. P. 15. 14. τεκτονικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τέκτων) practised or skilled in building, Plat.: as Subst., a good carpenter or builder, Id. Rep. 443, etc.; as opp. to a smith (χαλκευτικός), Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 7: —ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) joiners' work, carpentry, freq. in Plat.; as opp. to smiths' work (χαλκεία, ἡ χαλκευτική), Plat. Prot. 324 E, Xen. Oec. 1, 1, Diog. L. 3. 100: —τὸ -κόν, skill in carpentry, Plat. Crat. 416 D. 2. of or for a joiner or carpenter, ὄργαυα Id. Epin. 975 B, Theophr., etc.

τεκτονό-χειρ, ὁ, ἡ, with the hand of a τέκτων, Orph. Fr. 8. 44. τεκτοσύνη, ἡ, the art of a joiner, carpentry, ἀνὴρ ἐὶ εἰδὼς τεκτοσύνην Od. 5. 250; ἄτιμον χεῖρα τεκτοσύνας hand unhonoured in its art, Eur. Andr. 1015; metaph., τ. ἐπέων Anth. P. 7. 159. τέκτων, ονος, ὁ, (✓TEK, τίκτω) any worker in wood, esp. a carpenter, joiner, τέκτονες ἄνδρες, οἱ οἱ ἐποίησαν θάλαμον καὶ δῶμα καὶ ἀλλήν Il. 6. 315; τέκτονος νῖον, .. ὃς καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τεκτήνατο νῆας εἰσας 5. 59; γῆρας, δοῦραν τ. Od. 9. 126., 17. 384, cf. 19. 56., 21. 44; πῖτον οὐρεὶς τέκτονες ἄνδρες ἐξέταμον πελέκεσσι Il. 13. 390; τ., ὃς βὰ τε πάσης εὐ εἰδὲ σοφίης 15. 411; τ. γὰρ ἂν ἐπρασσε οὐ ξυλοργμὰ Eur. Fr. 978, cf. Aesch. Fr. 372, Soph. Fr. 491, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 37: —it is commonly opp. to a smith (χαλκεύς), Plat. Prot. 419 D, Rep. 370 D, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 17; to a mason (λιθολόγος), Thuc. 6. 44, cf. Ar. Av. 1134, 1154; cf. τεκτονικός: —but also, 2. generally, any craftsman or workman, τ. κερασοῦς a worker in horn, Il. 4. 110: rarely of metal-workers, h. Hom. Ven. 12, cf. Eur. Alc. 5: a sculptor, statuary, Soph. Tr. 768, Eur. Alc. 348. 3. a master in any art, as in gymnastics, Pind. N. 5. 90; of poets, τέκτονες σοφοὶ ἐπέων Id. P. 3. 200; τέκτονες εὐπαλάμων ὕμνων Cratin. Eὐν. 3 (ap. Ar. Ev. 530); τέκτονες κῶμων, i.e. the χορευταί, Pind. N. 3. 7; τ. ναυτιανῶν, i.e. a physician, Id. P. 3. 11; δεξιάς χερὸς ἔργον, δικαίας τέκτονος a true workman, Aesch. Ag. 1406. 4. metaph. a maker, author, νεκτῶν lb. 152; κακῶν Eur. Med. 408; τέκτων

γένους the author of a race, Aesch. Supp. 594, cf. 283; ὁ... χρόνος μ' ἔκαμψε, τ. μὲν σοφός Crates Incert. 2.

τεκόν, aor. part. of τέκεω.

Τελαμών, ὄνος, ὁ, a broad strap or band for bearing or supporting anything (from √ΤΑΑ, *τάαω, whence also the hero Telamon took his name, cf. Ἀτλας):

1. a leather strap or belt, often in Hom., whose heroes use belts for bearing both the shield and sword, δῶν τελαμῶνε περὶ στήθεσσι τετάσθην, ἦτοι ὁ μὲν σάκεος, ὁ δὲ φασγάνου, of Ajax, Il. 14. 404; for the sword alone, εἰσὸς οὐν κολεῶ τε καὶ εὐπμήτῳ τελαμῶνι 7. 304, cf. 23. 825; μαχαίρας εἶχον... ἐξ ἀργυρέων τελαμῶνων 18. 508; περὶ στήθεσσι... χρύσεος ἦν τ. Od. 11. 610;—but commonly, for the shield, Il. 11. 38., 18. 480, al.; it passed over the shoulder and bore the chief weight, 5. 796., 16. 803, cf. Hdt. 1. 171;—in Hom., the τελαμών is commonly ἀργυρέος, also χρύσεος, v. supr.; φαινεῖν Il. 12. 401, Hes. Sc. 222.

2. a broad linen bandage for wounds, Il. 17. 290, Hdt. 7. 181; ἀμφὶ τραύματ'... τελαμώνια βαλεῖν Eur. Phoen. 1669;—also a long linen bandage or roller, for swathing nummies, Hdt. 2. 86, Anth. P. 11. 125.

3. a band for the hair, Nonn. Io. 20. v. 8, Callistr. Stat. 11.

II. in Architecture, Τελαμώνες were colossal male figures used as bearing-pillars, being the Roman name for Ἀτλαντες, Müller Archæol. d. Kunst § 279, C. I. 2. pp. 76, 78; cf. Καρυατίδες.

τελαμώνια, ἡ, in Poll. 5. 55., 10. 142 (in the latter place with v. l. τελαμώνια) should be στελαμώνια (q. v.).

τελαμώνιδιον, τό, Dim. of τελαμών (1. 2), Oribas.

τελαμώνίζω, to bind up a wound, Satyr. ap. Ath. 248 F.

τελ-ἄρχης, ον, ὁ, the commander of a τέλος (signf. 11), E. M. 729, Bibl. Coislin. 507; cf. τελέαρχος.

τέλβω, τέλβωμαι, = ἀτέμβω, Hesych.

τελέαρχος, ὁ, (τέλος 111) a police magistrate at Thebes, Plut. 2. 811 B; τελέαρχία, ἡ, his office, Ibid.

τελέεις, v. τελέεις.

τελέω, 3 sing. Ion. impf. τελέεσκε h. Hom. Cer. 242. Poët. Verb. being perh. an old form of τέλλω II, to come into being, to be quite or fully so and so, νῦν τελέθει Il. 7. 282, 293; τελέθουσι γυναῖκες Emped. 329;—then simply to be so and so, in which sense it is not rare in Hom., as, ἀνδρες τελέθουσι, μινυνθῶδιον τελ. Il. 9. 441, Od. 19. 328; ζαχρηῖς τ. Il. 12. 347; ἀμείνων τελέθει Od. 7. 52; παντοῖοι τ. 17. 486; so also Hes. Op. 179, 504, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 141, Theogn., Epich. (94 Ahr.), Pind., and lyr. passages of Trag. (not however in Soph.); not found in Att. Prose, but in Ion., as Hipp. 463. 10, al.; and in Dor., Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 111, Diotog. ap. Stob. 267. 54.

II. = τελέω, to bring into being, Or. Sib. 3. 263;—Pass. to arise, Pseudo-Phocyl. 98.

τελειόνομαι, to produce fruit in perfection or in due season, Theophr. C. P. 1. 11, 3., 3. 18, 1;—Pass. to come complete into the world, Philo., etc.; τελειογόνουμαι in Plut. 2. 1018 B.

τελειονομία, ἡ, perfect production, γόνιμον ἢ ἄγονον εἰς τελ. Arist. G. A. 2. 8, 17;—τελειονομία, Hipp. 687. fin.

τελειο-γόνος or τελεογ-, bearing perfect young or perfect fruit, Arist. G. A. 4. 4, 9.

II. προαρκ. τελειόγονος, ον, pass., born in due or full time, Id. H. A. 7. 4, 19 (where τελέγονος).

τελειο-καρπέω, to produce perfect fruit, Theophr. H. P. 1. 13, 4, etc.; τελιοκαρπέω, lb. 4. 8, C. P. 6. 4, 3.

τελειο-καρπος or τελεόκ-, ον, producing perfect fruit, Manass. Chron. 98.

τελειό-μηνος, ον, = τελεόμηνος, Manass. Chron. 148.

τελειοποιέω, to make perfect, complete, Eust. Opusc. 159. 11., 263. 12.

τελειο-πούς, ὄν, making perfect, completing, Greg. Naz., Eust.

τελειο-πώγων, ονος, ὁ, with perfect, unshorn beard, Manass. Chron. 3860.

τέλειος and τέλεος, α, ον, in Att. also, ον, the form τέλεος almost exclus. used by Hdt. (v. infr. IV), while in Att. both occur, the Poets taking the form which the metre requires, while in Prose τέλεος is most freq., as certainly in Plat.;—the best authors also, as Plat., use the fem. in a or as indifferently: (τέλεος).

Having reached its end, finished, complete, Hom. (only in Il.), etc.: of victims, complete, perfect, entire, without spot or blemish, αἶγες τέλειαι Il. 1. 66., 24. 34 (v. infr. 2); ὅκου θύεται τὰ τέλεα τῶν προβάτων Hdt. 1. 183; of sacrifices, ἐπεὶ τέλειαι perfect, of full tale or number, or performed with all rites, Thuc. 5. 47.

Lex ap. Andoc. 13. 9, Dem. 1365. 17; τελέους ἀεὶ τελετὰς τελοῦμενος τέλεος ὄντας... γίγνεται Plat. Phaedr. 249 C; in Il. 8. 247., 24. 315, αἰετὸς τελειότατος πετερῶν is prob. the surest bird of augury (cf. τελέεις), but others take it to mean the most absolute, the king, of birds (v. infr. II).

2. of animals, full-grown, τέλεον νεαρὸς ἐπιθόσας Aesch. Ag. 1504 (and so some take αἶγες τ. in Il. ll. c.); esp. of men, τ. ἀνὴρ a full-grown man, Lat. adultus, Plat. Legg. 929 C, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 4., 12. 14, v. infr. II. 1; τ. ἵππος, opp. to πῶλος, Plat. Legg. 834 C.

τ. ἄρμα a chariot drawn by horses, opp. to ἄρμα πωλικόν, C. I. 2758 III. 12, Luc. Tim. 50; τ. κέλης, ἐκφυρῆς C. I. 1591. 57 and 59; of trees, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 5.

3. of persons, absolute, complete, accomplished, perfect in his or its kind, in relation to quality, Isocr. 239 D, 283 D, etc., τ. σοφιστῆς Plat. Crat. 403 E; τ. εἰς τι Id. Phaedr. 269 E; κατὰ πάντα Id. Tim. 30 D; πρὸς τι Id. Legg. 647 D, 678 B, Isocr., etc.; ἐν τινι Isocr. Epist. 4. 3.

b. of things, φάρμακον τελεώτατον Plat. Criti. 106 B, etc.; τ. ἀρετῇ, φιλία, etc., Arist. Eth. N. 5. 1, 15, al.; of a syllogism in the 1st figure, the other figures being ἀτελεῖς, Id. An. Pr. 1. 5, 3, etc.;—even of evils, τ. νόσσημα a serious, dangerous illness, Hipp. Protrh. 109; ἀδικία τελέα, τελεωπάτη absolute, Plat. Rep. 384 B, 344 A.

4. of prayers, vows, etc., fulfilled, accomplished, εὐχαιαί Pind. Fr. 87. 12; τέλειον ἐπ' εὐχᾷ ἐσλόν Id. P. 9. 156; τελέια γένεος Οἰδίπου τ' ἀρά Aesch. Theb. 832; μὰ τὴν τ. τῆς ἐμῆς παιδὸς δίκη Id.

Ag. 1432; τέλεα εὐγματα Ar. Thesm. 353; of omens or predictions, ὅμιν οὐ τελέη a vision which imported nothing, Hdt. 1. 121; τ. σύμβολον h. Hom. Merc. 526; τ. τὸ ἐνύπνιον τετελέσθαι Plat. Rep. 443 B;—also, τ. ψῆφος a fixed resolve, Aesch. Supp. 739, Soph. Ant. 632.

5. of numbers, full, complete, τελέους ἐπτά μῆνας Ar. Lys. 104; τ. ἐνιαυτός Plat. Tim. 39 D.

b. in Arithm., those numbers are τέλειοι, which are equal to the sum of their divisors, as 6 = 3 + 2 + 1; 28 = 14 + 7 + 4 + 2 + 1, cf. Plat. Rep. 546 B, Euclid. El. 7. 21.

6. τ. κρατῆρ, i. e. the third bowl offered to Zeus Σωτήρ, Ar. Fr. 437.

II. of the gods, implying perfection, omnipotence, infinitude, or, as others take it, act, fulfilling prayer, granting success (as implied in Aesch. Ag. 973, ὃ Ζεῦ τέλειε, τὰς ἐμὰς εὐχὰς τέλειε), Zeus τ. Pind. O. 13. 164, P. 1. 130; τ. ὕψιστον Δία Aesch. Eum. 28; τελέων τελειότατον κράτος, Zeῦ Id. Supp. 526; of Hera ζῆνία, Lat. Juno pronuba, the presiding goddess of marriage, looked upon as a τέλος or perfect condition of life (τέλειοι οἱ γαμήκοτες Hesych.), Pind. N. 10. 31, Aesch. Eum. 214, Fr. 329, Ar. Thesm. 973; v. τέλος VI. 2; of Apollo, Theocr. 25. 22; of the Eumenides, Aesch. Eum. 382; and generally, τέλειοι θεοὶ Id. Theb. 167;—so also τέλειος ἀνὴρ, = Lat. paterfamilias, the head or lord of the house, Aesch. Ag. 972; cf. ἡμιτελής, τελεσφόρος II. 3.

III. = τελευταῖος, last, Soph. Tr. 948.

IV. τέλειον (not τέλεον), τό, a royal banquet, as a transl. of the Pers. tysta, Hdt. 9. 110.

V. ἡ τέλεια (sc. σιγή) a full point, Gramm.

VI. Adv. τελέως, at last, Aesch. Eum. 320, 953, Epicr. Kor. 1, Plat., etc.

2. completely, absolutely, thoroughly, τ. ἐς ἀσθενεῖς ἐργεσθαι Hdt. 1. 120; τ. ἐκκαθαίρειν Ar. Thesm. 329; τ. ἄφραν Isae. Fr. 1. 4; τελέως ἐστὶν perfectly, Xen. Symp. 2. 2; τ. κινεῖσθαι absolutely, Plat. Theat. 182 C. This is the only form of the Adv. allowed by Thom. M., but τελέως is found in Isocr. 294 E, Def. Plat. 411 B, Arist. Metaph. 4. 16, 4., 9. 4, 3, etc.

3. the neut. τέλεον is also used as Adv. in late Prose, Luc. Merc. Cond. 5, App. Civ. 1. 8, Clem. Al., etc.

4. in the same sense have διά τέλους, v. τέλος I. 4. c.

VII. Comp. and Sup.; Hom. uses τελεώτερος, —εώτατος or τελειώτερος, —εώτατος, as his metre requires; in Att. τελεώτερος, —εώτατος prevail, though the other forms occur in Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 3., 10. 4, 5;—Comp. Adv. τελεώτερον Plat. Rep. 520 B, (τελειοτέρως Schol. 12. 350); τελεώτατα Plat. Rep. 351 B.

7. τελειότης, ητος, ἡ, completeness, perfection, Def. Plat. 412 B, Arist. Phys. 3. 6, 13., 8. 7, 15.

τελειο-τοκέω, to bear perfect young ones, Arist. G. A. 4. 6, 3.

τελειουργέω, (ἐργα) to perfect, complete, Theophr. C. P. 2. 9, 6, Philo.

τελειόω and τελεόω, (the latter always in Hdt., and the prevailing form in Att. Prose, v. infr., and cf. τέλειος init.). To make perfect, complete:

I. of things, acts, works, time, to make perfect, complete, accomplish, πάντα ἐτελέωσε ποιήσας Hdt. 1. 120; τελεώσαντες τὰς σπονδὰς to fulfil, execute the treaty, Thuc. 6. 32; τ. τὸ εἶδος Arist. Eth. N. 10. 4, 1; τελεῖσθαι τὴν ἐνέργειαν ἢ ἡδονὴν lb. 6; τ. τοὺς ἐνιαυτοὺς to complete the tale of years, Anth. P. append. 262. 5; τὸ ἐργον τὰς ἡμέρας τὸν δρόμον, etc., N. T., etc.;—so also in Med., Iambl. V. Pyth. 158;—Pass. to be accomplished, Hdt. 1. 160, Soph. Tr. 1257; ἐπειδὴ χρόνος τελεώσῃ Plat. Polit. 272 D, cf. Emped. ap. Arist. Metaph. 2. 4, 19; τελεωθέντων ἀμφοτέρωσι when both parties had their wishes accomplished, Hdt. 5. 11.

2. in Logic, τ. τὸ εἶδος to complete, make perfect the form or species, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 4, 1;—Pass., of syllogisms, to be made perfect (by reduction to the 1st figure, the other figures being ἀτελεῖς), Id. An. Pr. 1. 6 and 7, al.

3. Pass. also of prophecies, to be fulfilled, Ev. Io. 19. 28.

II. of persons, to bring to perfection or consummation, ἐπιγενόμενα δὲ ταῦτα τῷ Δαρείῳ ἐτελέωσε μιν, in his claim to the monarchy, Hdt. 3. 86; τελεώσαι λόχον to make the ambush successful, Soph. O. C. 1089;—Pass. to be made perfect, attain perfection, come to the end of one's labours, Id. El. 1510; esp. by reaching maturity in point of age, Plat. Symp. 192 A, Rep. 466 E, 487 A, 498 B, etc.; (so of seed, plants, to come to maturity, Arist. G. A. 4. 8, 4, Theophr. H. P. S. 2, 6).

2. in Pass. also to enter the perfect state, i. e. be married, Phot.; cf. τέλειος II. 1.

3. to be made perfect, of true Christians, Ep. Hebr. 11. 40., 12. 23; in Eccl. writers also, to reach one's consummation, of martyrs and saints, Eus. H. E. 3. 35., 7. 16, etc., cf. Ev. Luc. 13. 32; and so simply to die (like finire in Tacit. Ann. 6. 50), Eus. V. Const. 3. 47.

III. intr. to bring fruit to maturity, come to maturity, Arist. G. A. 3. 7, 10.

τελείω, Ep. for τελέω.

τελείωμα, completion, τῆς οἰκίας Arist. Phys. 7. 3, 6, cf. Eunap. p. 209.

τελείωσις or τελεώσις, εως, ἡ, perfection, completion, of physical growth, τελεώσιν λαμβάνει τὰ γὰρ Arist. II. A. 5. 10, 1, cf. 6. 3, 1; τὴν τ. τῶν μορίων ἀπολαμβάνειν lb. 7. 3, 10, etc.; ἡ τῶν καρπῶν τ. Theophr. H. P. 3. 4, 3;—of men's work, Arist. Phys. 7. 3, 6;—in moral sense, ἡ ἀρετὴ τ. τ. τ. lb. 5, Metaph. 4. 16, 3; εἰς τ. ἀρετῆς τῆς φύσεως Id. Eth. N. 7. 12, 3.

2. in Logic, ἡ τ. τῶν συλλογισμῶν Id. An. Pr. 1. 25, 8; cf. τελεῖω I. 2.

II. consummation of life, i. e. marriage, LXX (Jerem. 2. 2); cf. τέλειος II. 1.

2. baptism, Eccl. 3. martyrdom and generally death, lb.

III. of events, accomplishment, fulfilment, Ev. Luc. 1. 45., 10. 9.

τελειωτής, οὗ, ὁ, an accomplisher, finisher, Ep. Hebr. 12. 2.

τελειωτικός, ὁ, ὁν, perfective, ἡ τελειωτικὴ ἀγάπη Clem. Al. 800; but, σοφία τελειωτικὴ lb. 448.

Τελενίκιον, to make empty, coined by Cratin. (Ξερίφ. 10, ubi v. Meineke) from Τελένικος, the name of a poor man otherwise unknown: hence, Τελενίκιος ἡχῶ an empty sound, Phot.

τελεο-γονέω, τελεο-γονία, τελεό-γονος, ον, v. sub τελεογ-.

τελεοδρομέω, to complete the course, Archyt. ap. Iambl. Protr.

τελεό-δρομος, ον, completing the course, Anth. P. 5. 203.

τελο-καρπέω, -καρπος, = τελειοκ-.

τελεό-μηνος, *ov, ὁ, with full complement of months, τ. ἄροτος, i. e. a full twelvemonth, Soph. Tr. 824; τέκνον τ. a child born after the full number of months, Arist. H. A. 7. 4. 20.*

Τελεόντες, *oi, one of the four original Attic Tribes, prob. (from τελέω III) the Consecrators, i. e. Priests; or (from τελέω II) the Payers, Farmers; cf. Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 2. p. 5, Grote 3. p. 69, and v. sub Αἰγυκοῖς. Others however read Γελεόντες. Cf. Hdt. 5. 66, with Eur. Ion 1580.*

τέλεος, τελέω, *v. sub τέλειος, τελείω.*

τελεσιάζω, (τελέσιος) = τελέω, A. B. 306, E. M.

τελεσιᾶς, *ἄδος, ἡ, a kind of armed dance, Ath. 629 D sq.*

τελεσί-δρομος, *ov, = τελεόδρομος, Incert. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 274.*

τελεσι-ίερος, *ov, accomplishing a sacrifice or sacred function, Hesych.*

τελεσί-καρπος, *ov, and -καρπέω, = τελειοκ-, Strab. 687, 831.*

τελέσιος, *ov, finishing: τ. ἡμέρα the last day, Hesych.*

τελεσιουργέω, *to bring their young to perfection, of viviparous animals, Arist. G. A. I. 8. 4. 2. 1. 8; —Pass. Id. H. A. 6. 10, 16, Diod. 5. 4. II. to accomplish fully, Polyb. 5. 4, 10, Plut., etc.: —to give effect to, τι Luc. Nav. 25.*

τελεσιουργημα, *τό, an accomplished purpose, Polyb. 3. 4, 12.*

τελεσιουργία, *ἡ, completion of a work, Procl. in Plat. Alc. p. 72, Eccl.*

τελεσιουργός, *όν, (*ἐργω) completing a work, working out its end, effective, Plat. Phaedr. 279 A, Polyb., etc.; τ. τιος Id. 2. 40, 2.*

τελεσι-φάντης, *ον, ὁ, = ἱεροφάντης, ὀργιοφάντης, Hesych.*

τελέσκω, *v. sub τελίσκω: —τέλεσκον, Ion. imperf. of τελέω.*

τέλεσμα, *τό, (Schol.) money paid or to be paid, a payment, Diod. Excerpt. 576. 66, Schol. Ar. Ach. 613; τ. σιτικά καὶ ἀργυρικά C. I. 4957. 47: —outlay, Luc. J. Trag. 11, Saturn. 35.*

II. completion, Justinian.

III. a religious rite, Clem. Al. 18.

2. a consecrated object, turned by the Arabs into *telsam* (talisman), v. Ducang.

τελεσμός, *ὁ, completion, finishing, Gloss.*

τελεσσι-γάμος, *ov, Ep. for τελεσίγαμος, perfecting or consecrating a marriage, Nonn. D. 48. 232, 693, etc.*

τελεσσι-γονος, *ov, Ep. for τελεσίγονος, perfecting or completing the birth, Nonn. D. 48. 827, etc.*

II. perfectly grown, full ripe, καρποί Orph. H. 53. 10.

τελεσσι-δώτερα, *poët. for τελεσιδ-, = τέλος δούσα, she that gives completeness or accomplishment, Moira Eur. Heracl. 899.*

τελεσσι-voos, *ov, = τελεσιόφρων, Orph. Arg. 1308.*

τελεσσι-τοκος, *ov, Ep. for τελεσιτ-, completing the birth, Nonn. D. 48. 890.*

τελεσι-φρων, *ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (φρήν), poët. for τελεσιφρων, working its will, μῦθος τ., of divine vengeance, Aesch. Ag. 700 (lyr.).*

τελεστήριον, *τό, a place for initiation, as the temple of Eleusis, Plut. Themist. 1, Peric. 13, Clem. Al. 1.*

II. τελεστήρια (sc. ἱερά), *τά, a thank-offering for success, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 3, Ael. V. H. 12. 1.*

τελεστής, *οὔ, ὁ, an official, Inscr. Elea in C. I. 11, v. Böckh p. 31.*

2. an initiator, priest, Pythag. ap. Procl. in Tim. 5, Max. Tyr. Diss. 10.

τελεστικός, *ἡ, ὁν, fit for finishing or accomplishing, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 44.*

2. proper for initiation, initiatory, mystical, *τελ. καὶ μαντικός Bios Plat. Phaedr. 248 D; τ. ἐπίνοια Ib. 265 B; σοφία τ. the wisdom of the mysteries, Plut. Solon 12; ὁρῶν Philostr. 740; τ. καὶ μυστικός Ael. N. A. 2. 42; Βακχικοί .. καὶ τ. λήροι Clem. Al. 235: —τὸ τελεστικὸν in the Rosetta Inscr. (C. I. 4697. 16) seems to be a fund formed of fees paid on admission to the priesthood. Adv. -κῶς, Eust. Opusc. 232. 20.*

τελίστρια, *ἡ, fem. of τελεστής, Suid.*

τελίστωρ, *ορος, ὁ, poët. for τελεστής, Anth. P. 9. 525, 20.*

τελεσφορέω, *to bring fruit to perfection, Theophr. H. P. 8. 7, 6, Ev. Luc. 8. 14; Pass., τελεσφορευόμενα καρπῶν Diod. 2. 36.*

2. of animals, *to bear perfect offspring, Artemid. 1. 16.*

3. generally, *to bring to a head, ἐὰρ τ. νοῦσον Aetiae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 16: —Pass. to be brought to perfection, Longin. 14. 6.*

II. to pay toll or custom, Xen. Vect. 3. 5.

III. to initiate, consecrate, *τινά Eust. Opusc. 341. 1.*

τελεσφόρημα, *τό, full development, Schol. Synes. 414 D.*

τελεσφόρησις, *ἡ, = sq., Max. Tyr. Diss. 16. 4, Eccl.*

τελεσφορία, *ἡ, initiation in the mysteries, any solemn festival of this kind, τ. ἐπετήσιος Call. Apoll. 77, cf. Cer. 129, Ap. Rh. 1. 917.*

II. toll, custom, A. B. 309.

τελο-φόρος, *ov, bringing to an end; used by Hom. always in phrase, τελοφόρον εἰς ἐνιαυτὸν for the space of a year's accomplishing its round, for a complete year, Il. 19. 32, Od. 4. 86, al., Hes. Th. 740: —here the sense is properly pass., yet the accent is paroxyt.; and so it remained in later Poets, τελοφόροι ἀραί, εὐχαὶ tending to accomplishment, Aesch. Theb. 655, Cho. 212, Eur. Phoen. 69; τὸ ὄνειρον Aesch. Cho. 541; φάσματα δὸς τελοφόρα grant accomplishment to the visions, Soph. El. 646; τ. χάριν δύναι to grant the favour of fulfilment, Id. O. C. 1489; τ. διδοῦσα χρησμών Eur. Phoen. 641.*

II. really act. bringing to an end, accomplishing one's purpose, *Zeus h. Hom. 23. 2; Moira Aesch. Pr. 511; φρενὲς Id. Ag. 996; Δίκη Soph. Aj. 1390; πεσὺν εἰς τὸ μὴ τελοφόρον to fall fruitless, powerless to the ground, Aesch. Ag. 1000; τ. προθυμία, πειθῶ, cited as examples of frigidity of style, Arist. Rhet. 3. 3. 1.*

2. bearing fruit in due season, *χωρᾶς Theophr. C. P. 3. 23, 5: bringing its fruit to perfection, δένδρον Plut. 2. 2 E: favourable to production, ὕδαρ Theophr. C. P. 2. 6, 4.*

3. having the management or ordering, *τ. δαμνάων γυνή Aesch. Cho. 663; cf. τέλειος II. 2.*

III. as pr. n., a deity worshipped in company with Aesculapius and Hygeia, *C. I. 511. III, v. Böckh p. 479: —also Τελεσφορίων, Ib. 6753.*

τελεταρχέομαι, *Pass. to be consecrated, Eust. Opusc. 215. 82.*

II. of things, *to be accomplished, Nicet. Ann. 174 B.*

τελετ-άρχης, *ον, ὁ, the founder of mysteries, Orph. H. 51, etc.*

τελεταρχία, *ἡ, in Eccl. the Holy Trinity.*

τελεταρχικός, *ἡ, ὁν, of or for initiation; fem. -άρχης, ἴδος, Eccl.*

τελετή, *ἡ, ὅς, (τελέω) a making perfect, esp. by initiation in the mysteries, ἡ δῆμιτρος τ., τὴν ὁ "Ελλάδες Θεσμοφύλα καλέουσι Hdt. 2. 171, cf. Andoc. 15. 5, Plat., etc.; ἐς χεῖρας ἀγεσθαι τὴν τελετὴν to take in hand the matter of initiation, Hdt. 4. 79: —in pl. mystic rites practised at initiation, Eur. Bacch. 22, 73, Ar. Vesp. 121, Pax 413, 419; attributed to Orpheus, Ran. 1032, Dem. 772. 27; καθαρῶν καὶ τελετῶν τυχοῦσα Plat. Phaedr. 244 E; λύσεις τε καὶ καθαρῶν ἀδικημάτων διὰ θυσίων .., ἃς δὴ τελετὰς καλοῦσιν Id. Rep. 365 A, cf. Prot. 316 D. Isocr. 46 B.*

II. a festival accompanied by such rites, mostly in pl., *(τελετὰς .. καλούμεν τὰς ἐτι μείζονας καὶ μετὰ τινος μυστικῆς παραδόσεως ἑορτάς Ath. 40 D), Pind. O. 3. 73, P. 9. 172, N. 10. 63; in sing., Eur. I. T. 959, Ar. Vesp. 876, Ran. 341, Arist. Rhet. 2. 24, 2: —metaph., πρῶτόγονος τελετῆ, of a child's birth, Pind. O. 10 (11). 63; πολέμου τ. Babr. 304.*

III. a sort of priesthood or sacred office, *Decret. ap. Dem. 1380. 27.*

τελετηφορία, *ἡ, the celebration of a festival, Synes. H. 3. 45, 451.*

τελετουργός, *όν, working by means of consecration; τελετουργέω, to consecrate; τελετουργία, ἡ, consecration; all in Dion. Areop.*

τελευταίος, *α, ὁν, (τελευτή) last, Lat. ultimus, in point of Time or Order, ὁ τ. κύκλος Hdt. 1. 98; τὰ δὴ τὰ τ. the last two lines, Id. 7. 142; τὰ τ. the endings or terminations, Id. 5. 68; ἐν τελευταίους πίπτειν Plat. Rep. 619 E; τελευταίους στήσαι to station in the rear ranks, Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 25; οἱ τ. πόδες the hind feet, Arist. P. A. 4. 8, 5.*

2. mostly of Time, *ἡ τ. with or without ἡμέρα, the last day allowed for payment, Dem. 836. 5; of a festival, Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 16, etc.; one's last day, Soph. O. T. 1528, Eur. Andr. 101; τὸν, ὅδον τὴν τ. one's last journey, Soph. Tr. 155; τὸν τ. βίον Id. O. C. 1551; τ. ἐμοῦ φήμη Id. Tr. 1149; τὸ τ. ἐκβάν Dem. 12. 16.*

3. last, uttermost, extremest, *ὑβρις Soph. El. 271; ἡ δημοκρατία ἡ τ. Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 30, cf. 4. 12, 3.*

II. τὸ τελευταῖον, as Adv. the last time, last of all, *Hdt. 1. 91, Xen., etc.; or τελευταῖον, Plat. Rep. 532 A, Xen., etc.; and τὰ τελευταῖα, Thuc. 1. 24, 8. 85, Plat. Gorg. 515 E.*

2. at last, in the last place, *Ar. Nub. 945, Thuc. 3. 56, 8. 8, Xen., etc.; but,*

3. the Adj. is often used with Verbs, where we should use the Adv., *ὁ τελευταῖος δραμών Aesch. Ag. 314; παρελθόντες τελευταῖοι Thuc. 1. 67, etc.; cf. τελευτάω II. 4.*

τελευτάω, *Ion. -εω, fut. ἦω, etc.: —Pass., fut. med. τελευτήσομαι always in pass. sense, Il. 13. 100, Od. 8. 510, 9. 511, Eur. Hipp. 370 (lyr.): aor. ἐτελευτήθη. To complete, finish, accomplish, Lat. perficere, in Hom., who uses it not only of finishing a work begun, τελευτήσαι τὰδε ἔργα Il. 8. 9; τ. ἀμενοῦς Od. 2. 275; ἐπὶ ταῦτα τελευτήσης τε καὶ ἔρξης 1. 293, cf. 2. 306, 5. 253; τ. γόμον 24. 126; but also of fulfilling an oath or promise, wish or hope, ἐλλδωρ τ. 21. 200, cf. Il. 15. 74; τ. ὅσ' ὑπέσθης 13. 375; οὐ Ζεὺς ἀνδρῶσι νοήματα πάντα τελευτᾷ 18. 328; and in bad sense, to accomplish a threat, Od. 3. 56, 62; τελευτᾶν τι κακὸν ἥμαρ to bring about an evil day for one, 15. 524; so, τ. πόνους Δαναοῖς Pind. P. 1. 105, cf. Eur. Phoen. 1580: —so in Att., τ. λόγον Id. Tro. 1029; τὸ δ' ἐνδεν ποῖ τελευτήσαι με χρῆ; to what end must I bring it? Soph. O. C. 476; Ζεὺς ὅ τι νεύσῃ, τοῦτο τελευτᾷ Eur. Alc. 979, etc.: —Pass. to be fulfilled, to come to pass, ἡρᾶν, Il. c. sub init.; πρὶν γε τὸ Πηλεΐδᾳ τελευτήσθην αἰέλλωρ Il. 15. 74, cf. Eur. Or. 1218.*

2. to bring to an end, finish, ἐπεὶ β' ὅμοσεν τε, τελευτήσεν τε τὸν ὄρκον when he had pronounced the words and finished the oath, Od. 2. 378, etc.; τ. ἀσύνχμον ἀμέραν to close a peaceful day, Pind. O. 2. 61; ἀρτοίαι ἐκ Βολβοῖο τελευτήσῃ δ' ἐπὶ θύνον (sc. τὸ δειπνον) Plat. Com. Φα. 1. 6.

3. esp., τ. τὸν αἰῶνα to finish life, i. e. to die, *Hdt. 1. 32, 9. 17, etc.; τ. βίον Aesch. Ag. 929, Soph. Fr. 572, Eur. Hec. 419, Plat.; τ. τὸν βίον ὑπὸ τινος, i. e. to be killed, Id. Legg. 870 E: —also, after the analogy of παύομαι, c. gen., τελευτᾶν βίον to make an end of life, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 17; so, λόγον τ. Thuc. 3. 59; ἐπαῖνον τ. ἐς τὰδε ἐπη Ib. 104.*

b. often also without βίον, *to end life, to die, Hdt. 1. 66, 3. 38, 40, al., and often in Plat., etc.; πρὶν τελευτήσαντ' ἴδῃς before you see him dead, Soph. Fr. 583 b; τ. μάχῃ Aesch. Theb. 617, cf. 931; νοῦφῳ Hdt. 1. 161, etc.; γῆραι Id. 6. 24, etc.; also, like θνήσκει, τ. ὑπὸ τινος to die by another's hand or means, Id. 1. 39, 4. 78, 6. 92; δόλω ὑπὸ τινος Id. 4. 78; ὑπὸ αἰχμῆς σιδηρῆς Id. 1. 39; ὑπ' ἀλλοαφόνους χερσίν Aesch. Theb. 930; ἐκ τῆς πληγῆς Plat. Legg. 877 B.*

II. intr. (as always in Prose, except in signf. I 3):

1. to be accomplished, *τ. ὅψις τοῦ ὄνειρον Hdt. 7. 47.*

2. to come to an end, to end, *Lat. finire, Pind. O. 7. 125, Aesch. Ag. 635, etc.; esp. of Time, τελευτάντος τοῦ μηνός, τοῦ θέρους Thuc. 2. 4, 32, etc.: of actions, events, etc., τ. ἡ ναυμαχία ἐς νύκτα Id. 1. 51, etc.; ἡν ὁ πόλεμος κατὰ νύκιν Id. Hdt. 9. 45; εὖ τ. Aesch. Supp. 211; οὕτως τ. Thuc. 1. 110, 138, etc.*

b. foll. by a Prep., *τ. ἐς τι to come to a certain end, issue in, αἱ εὐτυχίαι ἐς τοῦτο ἐτελεύτησαν Hdt. 3. 125; τ. ἐς ταῦτ' ἡ γράμμα to end in the same letter, Id. 1. 139, cf. 2. 33, 4. 39, Thuc. 2. 51, 4. 48, Plat., etc.; ἐς ἀνδρας ἐκ μισρακίων τ. Id. Theaet. 173 B; ποῖ (= ἐς τί) τελευτᾷ; in what does it end? Aesch. Pers. 735, cf. Cho. 528, Plat. Legg. 630 C; also, τ. ἐπὶ τι Id. Rep. 510 D, Symp. 211 C; πρὸς τι Rep. 552 C; ἐν τινι Eur. Bacch. 908.*

3. to die, v. supr. I. 3. b.

4. the part. τελευτών, ὥσα, ὧν, was used with Verbs like an Adv. *to finish with, at the end, at last, as τελευτῶν ἐλέγετο Hdt. 3. 75; κἂν ἐγίγνετο πληγῇ τελευτῶσα there would have been a fray to finish with, Soph. Ant. 261; τελευτῶν ἐξεβλήθη Ar. Eq. 524; τὰς ὀλοφύροισι τελευτῶντες ἐξέκαμνον at last they got tired of mourning, Thuc. 2. 51, cf. 47; ἡν δὲ τελευτῶντα καὶ τὴν στρωμνὴν*

ἐξαργυρῶσαι Thuc. 8. 81: freq. in Plat., etc.; sometimes even with another part., τὴν τυραννίδα λαχέτην τελευτῶσαν γενομένην having at last become ..., Thuc. 6. 53; τελευτῶν δῆσας having at last bound him, Lys. 142. 13, cf. 125. 35. 5. of local limits and the like, ἢ τ. τὰ τῆς Διούσης ἡδ. 2. 148; ἢ ἡ Κνιδία ἐστὶν ἡπειρον τ. Id. 1. 174, cf. 4. 39. **Τελευτή**, ἡ, (τέλω) a finishing, accomplishment, accomplishment, τελευτῆν ποιῆσαι to accomplish, Od. 1. 249, 16. 126; κραινέιν τελευτὰν γάμον Pind. P. 9. 118; τ. νόστον Ib. 1. 68. 2. a termination, end, opp. to ἀρχή, μῦθος Il. 9. 625, etc.; οὐδέ τις ἦν ἐρδὸς λύσις οὐδὲ τ. Hes. Th. 637; πρὸς τῇ τ. τῆς οὐδοῦ Ar. Lys. 294; ἡ τ. τοῦ πολέμου Thuc. 1. 13; τελευτῆν κινδύνους ἐπιβέβαινα Lys. 195. 8; τελευτῆν ἔχειν Plat. Legg. 782 A. 3. esp., βίωσις τ. Il. 7. 104, 16. 787; βίον Hdt. 1. 30, 31, etc.; τ. βίον ποιέσθαι Andoc. 32. 22; ἐπὶ τελευτῇ τοῦ βίου Plat. Gorg. 516 A. b. often also without βίον, the end of life, death, Pind. O. 5. 52, Thuc., Plat., etc.; τ. οὐράτην Soph. Tr. 1256; τελευτῆν τελεῖν Ib. 79; τελευτῆς λαχεῖν, τυχεῖν Thuc. 2. 44, Xen.; τ. δοῦναι Id. Cyr. 8. 7, 3; also periph., θανάσιον τ. the end that death brings, Lat. *mortis exitus*, Hes. Sc. 357, cf. τέλος 1. 2; τῆς γηραίας τελευτῆς προσποθανεῖν Antipho 125. 25. 4. the end, event, issue, πᾶσαν τελ. πράγματα δείξεν Pind. O. 13. 104, cf. Theogn. 1075; γάμον πικρὰν τ. Aesch. Ag. 745; τ. εὐμένεις κτίσαι Id. Supp. 138; θεοφάτων Id. Pers. 740; κακοῦ θυμοῦ τ. κακῇ Soph. O. C. 1198. 5. with Preps., in adv. sense, ἐς τελευτῆν, at the end, at last, h. Hom. 6. 29, Hes. Op. 331, Theogn. 201, Soph. O. C. 1224; ἐπὶ τελευτῇ Plat. Phaedr. 267 D, etc.; ἐν τελευτῇ Pind. O. 7. 47, Aesch. Theb. 937. **II.** the end, extremity of any thing, as of limbs, Arist. P. A. 2. 9, 6, cf. 4. 9, 7, G. A. 1. 15, 1.—in local sense, τελευταὶ Αἰθιῶς, ἐσχάται, the extremities of Libya, Wess. Hdt. 2. 32, cf. Plat. Tim. 33 B. 2. the end of a sentence, Arist. Rhet. 3. 19, 6, etc.; of a play, Id. Poët. 7. 5. **τέλω**, Ep. also τελείω, both in Hom.: Ep. impf. τέλεον Il. 23. 768; Ion. τέλεσκον Call. Dian. 123, etc.;—fut. τέλεσω Pind. N. 4. 70, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 3, (δια-) Plat.; Ep. τελέσω Il. 23. 559; but in Hom. also Ion. τέλεω Il. 8. 415, 12. 59, Od. 2. 256, etc.; Att. τελῶ Soph. El. 1435, Ar. Ran. 173, Plat. Prot. 311 B, also in Il. 4. 161:—aor. ἐτέλεσα Att., Ep. ἐτέλεσσα Il. 12. 222:—pf. τετέλεκα Plat. Apol. 20 A, Dem. 295. 29:—Med., fut. (v. infir.): aor. ἐτέλεσθην Dem. 990. 1, etc.:—Pass., Ep. pres. τελείομαι: fut. τελεσθήσομαι Theophr. Char. 16; but fut. med. in this sense, τελείται Aesch. Pr. 929, Ag. 68, etc., τελείσθαι Il. 2. 36, τελείσθαι Od. 23. 284, part. τελεόμενος Hdt. 1. 206, 3. 134: aor. ἐτέλεσθην and pf. τετέλεσμαι Hom., etc.:—plqpf. τετέλεστο Il. 19. 242: (τέλος). To complete, fulfil, accomplish, and, generally, to execute, perform, Lat. *perficere*, freq. in Poets, from Hom. downwards, but not so often in Prose (except in signs. II and III); τελείσαι ἔργον τὸ ἐπος τε Od. 2. 272, cf. Il. 1. 108, 523, etc.; τ. φιλοτήσια ἔργα Od. 11. 246; μ' ἔφαντο ἀφέν ἐς Ἰθάκην, οὐδ' ἐτέλεσαν but *did it not*, 13. 212; τ. ἀέθλους, πόνον 3. 262, 23. 250, etc.; so in Trag.; also, τ. τὰ προστάγματα Plat. Legg. 926 A, cf. D:—Pass. to be completed, fulfilled, accomplished, to come to pass, Hom., mostly in the pf. part. neut., τὸ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἐστί, ἔσται, etc.; the masc. only in Il. 1. 388, h. Ven. 26; the fem. not at all; so, ἔσται ταῦτα τελεούμενα Hdt. 1. 206; ἐ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἐστί=τελείσθαι δύναται, Od. 5. 90, etc., cf. Heyne Il. 14. 195; also, τετέλεστο δὲ ἔργον 7. 465; αὐτίκ' ἐπειθ' ἅμα μῦθος ἦν, τετέλεστο δὲ ἔργον 'no sooner said than done', 19. 242; ἔάν .. ἔργα τελῆται Plat. Rep. 389 D, cf. Polit. 288 C. 2. to fulfil one's word, τ. ἔπος, μῦθον, ὑπόσχεσιν Il. 14. 44, Od. 5. 776, 10. 483; τελῶ τὰ πάροιθεν ὑπέσθην Il. 23. 20, cf. 21. 457, Od. 4. 699; hence also, to grant one the fulfilment or accomplishment of anything, τινὶ τι Il. 9. 157, Od. 22. 51; τ. νόον τινὶ to fulfil his wish, Il. 23. 149; τ. ἐέλδωρ Hes. Sc. 36; τελείσαι κτόνον, χόλον to glut his fury, wrath, Il. 8. 2, 4. 178; λίτας Aesch. Theb. 627; κατάρas Ib. 725; rarely c. inf., οὐδ' ἐτέλεσε φέρειν he succeeded not in ..., Il. 12. 222 (cf. ἀνών 1. 4):—Pass. to be fulfilled, 2. 36, 330, al.; τὸ δὲ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἐσται 1. 212, 8. 286, etc.:—Med., τελέσασθαι δίκην to bring a suit to issue, Dem. 990. 2, cf. 999. 25. 3. to grant in full, work out, αγαθὸν τινι, ὅ τι φρεσὶν ᾗσι μενοινᾷ Od. 2. 34; νόστον 15. 112; μόγις δ' ἐτέλεσε Κρονίων 3. 119; also in bad sense, τ. λυγρὰ 18. 134; γῆρας 23. 286; κακὰ κῆδεα τ. τινὶ Il. 18. 8, cf. Od. 18. 389, Soph. Ant. 3, etc. 4. ὅρκια τελεῖν, like ὅρκον τελευτᾶν, to finish, complete or confirm an oath, Il. 7. 69: absol. to accomplish one's work, θεῶν τελεσάντων Pind. P. 10. 78, cf. Aesch. Theb. 35, 782, Soph. El. 947, etc. 5. to make perfect, ἀρετὰν Pind. N. 4. 70; τ. τινα to bless him with perfect happiness, Id. 1. 6 (5). 67; so, τετελεσμένον ἔσθην Id. N. 9. 13; τελεσθεὶς ὄλβος Aesch. Ag. 752:—also, to bring a child to maturity, bring it to the birth, Eur. Bacch. 100. b. with an Adj. added, πάντας ἡ παιδεύσει ἡμέρους τελεῖ makes perfectly gentle, Menand. Monost. 41. 6. to bring to an end, finish, end, δρόμον, ὁδὸν Il. 23. 373, 2. 256; ὁδοῦ τέρματα Theogn. 1166; ἀλγινόσσαν ὁδὸν Mimnerm. 11. b. sometimes also without ὁδόν (like ἀνών 1. 4), ἐξ Ἀβδῶν ἔς Ἰστρον τ. Thuc. 2. 97; ἐς Φάρσαλον 4. 78. 7. of time, ὅτε δὴ τρίτον ἡμᾶρ .. τέλει ᾗς Od. 5. 390; βίον τ. Simon. 45, Soph. Ant. 1114; πολλοὺς τροχούς ἤλιον Ib. 1065; τελευτῆν τοῦ βίου Id. Tr. 79; also, τ. νοῦσον to come to the end of it, Hes. Th. 800:—Pass., ἡμᾶτα μακρὰ τέλεσθαι Od. 10. 470, cf. Hes. Th. 59; τετελεσμένον ἐς ἐνιαυτὸν Ib. 795; ἐν τοῖς ἔτεσι τοῖς δις ἐπὶ τέλει Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 2, cf. Metaph. 1 (min.). 2, 6:—and of men, to come to one's end, οἰμοί .. δεδπότων τελονόμενος Aesch. Cho. 875, cf. Dissen Pind. O. 9. 15 (23). 8. sometimes intr. like the Pass. to come to an end, be fulfilled, turn out so and so, Aesch. Cho. 1021, Theb. 693, Pers. 225, Soph. El. 1419:—later also=τελέω, to be, Tzetz. **II.** to pay what one owes, what is due, θέμματα

Il. 9. 156, 298: generally, to pay, present, δῶρα, δατίνην Il. 9. 598, Od. 11. 352; μισθόν Il. 21. 457; ἀργύριον Plat., etc.; δύο δραχμάς μισθόν Ar. Ran. 173; metaph., τ. ὕμνον Pind. P. 1. 153, 2. 24; τ. ψυχὰν Ἀΐδα, i. e. to die, Id. 1. 1. 99. b. esp. to pay tax, duty, toll, τ. τὸν μισθὸν Eur. Alc. 12; φόρον Plat. Alc. 1. 123 A; τὰ τέλη Cratin. Min. Xείρ. 1. 5, cf. Plat. Legg. 847 B; χρήματα Prot. 311 D; τ. τὸ μετοίκιον to pay the tax of a metoikos, Id. Legg. 850 B; ἱππάδα Isac. 67. 23; τὸ θητικόν, τὸ ξενικόν, ap. Dem. 1067. 27, 1309. 5; σύνταξις Aeschin. 66. 40; τ. σίτον to pay one's contribution of corn, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 21: absol. to pay tax, Hdt. 2. 109:—Pass., of money, to be paid, Id. 9. 93; of persons, to be subject to tax or tribute, χάραν ἀτέλεστον ἔχουσιν αὐτοὶ τετελεσμένοι Dem. 1461. 16. 2. to lay out, spend, χρήματα πολλά Hdt. 3. 137:—Pass. to be spent or expended, Id. 2. 125; ἐς τὸ δειπνόν τετρακόσια τάλαντα τετελεσμένα laid out upon the supper, Id. 7. 118; ἔνδεκα μυριάδας μεδίωνων τελεόμενας ἐπ' ἡμερῇ ἐκάστη Ib. 187; cf. Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 13, Plat. Legg. 955 E: (hence εὐτελής, πολυτελής, etc.). 3. since, in many Greek cities, the citizens were distributed into classes acc. to their taxable property, τ. εἰς τινας meant to belong to a class, to be reckoned among, Lat. *censeri inter*, τ. ἐς Ἑλλήνας, ἐς Βοιωτοὺς to belong to the Greeks, the Boeotians, Hdt. 2. 51, 6. 108; εἰς δότους τ. to become a citizen, Soph. O. T. 222; εἰς ἀνδρας τ. to come to man's estate, Plat. Legg. 923 E; εἰς γυναῖκας ἐξ ἀνδρῶν τ. to become a woman instead of a man, Eur. Bacch. 822; cf. συντελέω III, συντελής II. 4. from the last sense perh. may be expl. the phrase, κοῖς τις δοκίει ἀνὴρ εἶναι πρὸς τὸν πατέρα τελέσαι to compare with his father, Hdt. 3. 34. **III.** like τελείω II, to make perfect, i. e. to initiate in the mysteries, Plat. Euthyd. 277 D; τῇ μητρὶ τελοῦσθαι τὰς βίβλους ἀναγιγνώσκων Dem. 313. 14, cf. 403. 18:—Pass. to have oneself initiated, Lat. *initiatori*, Ar. Nub. 258; τελεσόμενος Plat. Phaedo 69 C, etc.; ἐτέλεις, ἐγὼ δ' ἐτελοῦμαι Dem. 315. 8; Διονύσῳ τελεσθῆναι to be consecrated to Dionysos, initiated in his mysteries, Hdt. 4. 79; ὀργίσιαι Hipp. Lex.; cf. Xen. Symp. 1. 10; cf. τέλος v, τελετή—c. acc., τελεσθῆναι βαρχεῖα Ar. Ran. 357; τελούς τελετὰς τελονόμενος Plat. Phaedr. 249 C, cf. 250 B; but also, τ. μεγάλοισι τέλει Id. Rep. 560 E. 2. metaph., στρατηγὸς τελεσθῆναι to be formally appointed general, Dem. 171. 19; τετελεσμένος σωφροσύνη a votary of temperance, Xen. Occ. 21, 12. 3. also of sacred rites, to perform, ἱερά Eur. Bacch. 485, cf. I. T. 464; θυσίαν τοῖς θεοῖς Diod. 4. 34, Plut.; ὄργια Auth. P. append. 185, Paus.; γόμον, γόμους Lyc. 1387, Call. Ap. 14:—Pass., Plat. Legg. 775 A. **τέλειος**, Adv., v. τελείως VI. **τελειωτικός**, v. τελειωτικός. **τελής**, εσσα, εν, (τέλω) Ep. Adj.=τέλειος, perfect, complete, of victims, in Il. and Od. always ἔρβειν or ῥέβειν τεληέσσας εκατόμβας, i. e. either hecatombs of full tale or number, or of full-grown beasts, or of beasts without blemish, Il. 1. 315, al.; τεληέντες οἰωνοὶ birds of sure augury, as if they brought about what they betokened, opp. to μαυιλόγοι, h. Hom. Merc. 544; (as perhaps τελειότατος πετηνῶν,—cf. τέλειος I): in this sense Tyrtae. 2. 2 has ἔπειτα τέλειοντα, sure predictions, from the orig. form τελείας. **II.** Ὡκαειὸν τεληέντος ποταμοῖο prob. the river in which all others end, or ending in itself, ever-circling, Hes. Th. 242, 959. **τέλθος**, εος, τό, rare poet. form for τέλος, Call. Lav. Pall. 106, Cer. 77. (Formed from τέλος, as ἀχθος from ἄχος.) **Τελικός**, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the τέλος, final, ἀγαθὰ τελικά (opp. to ποιητικά) i. e. things connected with the τέλος or chief good, Stoical term in Diog. L. 7. 96,—the dona ad illud ultimum pertinentia of Cic. Fin. 3. 16; κεφάλαια τελικά topics drawn from these goods, Rhetor. **II.** in the end or termination of a word, Clearch. ap. Ath. 448 D, E. M. 289. 33. **τελίσκω**, ποιῆ for τέλω, Lap. Rosett. in C. I. 4697. 32, Nic. Al. 583, Clem. Al. 11, 16; prob. to be restored for τελέσκω in Nic. Fr. 2. 10, cf. Phot., Hesych. **τέλλη**, ἡ, =sq., dub. in Xenocr. 30. **τελλίνη** [ῆ], ἡ, a kind of shell-fish, called also from its shape ξιφύδριον, Epich. 78 Ahr., Sopat. ap. Ath. 86 A. **τέλλης**, ἡ, =foreg., prob. l. Epich. p. 43. **τέλλω**: aor. ἔτειλα Pind. O. 2. 126:—Pass. τέλλομαι:—a poetic Verb, used by Hom. only in comp. with ἀνα-, ἐπι-, περι-; in Hdt. and Poets we have also ἐπανατέλλω; in Hdt. and Att. ἐντέλλω, ἐντέλλομαι:—the pf. τέταλκα, τέταλμαι, plqpf. ἐτέταλτο, aor. med. ἐτελάμην are only found in these compds. (Hence ἐτελέω, in intr. sense. ἔλλω is prob. orig. a collat. form of στέλλω, as τρέφω of στρέφω, ἔγω of στέγω, etc., cf. Σσ. II. 7.—Its connexion with τέλω is uncertain, though Pind. O. 2. 126, favours it.) To make to arise, make, accomplish, ἔτειλαν ὁδόν Ib. 2. 126:—Pass. to come forth, arise, much like τελέω, αἰεὶ τέλετο arose in successive generations, Id. P. 4. 457; ὕμνοι τέλλεται καὶ ὕρκιον Id. O. 11 (10). 5; ἐς χάριν τέλλεται turns to good, Ib. 1. 122; ἀπὸ θεοφάτων ἀγαθὰ φάτις .. τέλλεται (so Emper. for στέλλεται); Aesch. Ag. 1133; (for Theb. 768, v. πέλω sub fin.); of the gadfly, νέας ἐπὶ φορβάδι .. τέλλεται Ar. Rh. 3. 277; ἥως τελλομένη lb. 1. 1360, cf. 688; of stars, Arat. 255, etc. **II.** also intr. in Act., like ἀνατέλλω, ἡλίου τέλλοντος at sunrise, Soph. El. 699; ἵρις τέλλει grows up, Nic. ap. Ath. 683 E. **τέλμα**, τό, standing water, a pool, pond, marsh, swamp, Ar. Av. 1593, Plat. Phaedo 109 B, Xen. Occ. 20. 11: in pl. low land subject to inundation, water-meads, Hdt. 2. 93: the mud at the edge of a river-bank, Ael. V. H. 12. 46. **II.** the mud of a pool, mud for building with, mortar. τέλματι ἀσφάλτω χρῆσθαι Hdt. 1. 179; cf. τελμῖς. 2. the space pointed with mortar, between the courses of masonry, Procop.

τελματιαῖος, α, ον, of a marsh, ὕδωρ τ. stagnant water, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 15; βάτραχοι Ib. 9. 40, 37; παταμοί Id. G. A. 2. 5, 7.
 τελματόμοι, Pass. to become marshy, αἱ λίμναι Strab. 793.
 τελματώδης, ες, (εἶδος) marshy, swampy, muddy, λίμνη Arist. H. A. 6. 16, 2; πεδῖον Diod. 1. 30; ὕδωρ Plut. Mar. 38.
 II. τελματώδεια parts of the body full of humours, Hipp. 271. 6.
 τελμῖς, ἴνος, ὅ, like telma II, mud, slime, Isae. ap. E. M.
 τέλος, εος, τό, (v. sub fin.) the fulfilment or completion of anything, Lat. effectus, i. e. its consummation, issue, result, not its cessation (v. sub fin.), and therefore not properly used (like τελευτή) of an end or termination, nor (like πέρας) of an end or extremity, Hom., Hes., etc.; εἰως κε τ. παλῆμοιο κινήσει its decisive issue, Il. 3. 291; ἐν γὰρ χερσὶ τ. πολέμου 16. 630; ἴσον τείνειν πολέμου τ. 20. 101, cf. Hes. Th. 638; [ἐν θεοῖς] τ. ἔστιν ὁμῶς ἀγαθῶν τε κακῶν τ. Id. Op. 667; σὺν πείρᾳ τ. διαφαίνεται Pind. N. 3. 123, Aesch. Supp. 475, Cho. 874, etc.:—absol., τ. δ' οὐπω τι πέφανται Il. 2. 122; οὐ . . τί φημι τ. χαριέστερον εἶναι no issue or success is more delightful, Od. 9. 5:—τέλος ἐπιτιθέναι τινὶ to put a finish to a thing, i. e. give it effect, οὐ . . τ. μύρω ἐπιθήσεις Il. 19. 107, 20. 369; but, λύγῃ τ. ἐπιτιθέναι to complete it, Plat. Symp. 186 A, cf. Prot. 348 A; ὁ πᾶσι τοῖς προτέροις ἐπέθηκε τ. as a finish to all his former acts, Dem. 274. 19; —το τ. τινὸς ποιεῖσθαι Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 24; —τ. δίδοναι Aesch. Theb. 260, Theocr. 4. 47; —τέλος ἐπιγίγνεται ἄρσι one's prayers are accomplished, Od. 17. 496; τέλος γίγνεται τινος the end or issue of a thing comes, Hdt. 9. 22, Xen., etc.:—τέλος ἔχειν to have reached the end, to be finished or ready, Il. 18. 378; to be completed, Aesch. Pr. 13, Plat., etc.; to be decisive, Antipho 140. 4; τ. ἔχει δαίμων ὅσα θέλει keeps the result in his own power, Eur. Or. 1545:—τ. λαβεῖν to be completed, Plat. Rep. 510 E, Isocr. 42 B, etc.; but, πρῶτῶν λαβεῖν τ. to come to an end of . . Eur. Hel. 534:—ἐς or ἐπὶ τ. τινὸς εἰλθεῖν Id. I. T. 83, Plat., etc.; εἰς or πρὸς τ. τινὸς ἀφικέσθαι Soph. O. C. 1530, 1621; ἐπὶ τῷ τέλει τινὸς εἶναι Plat. Rep. 532 B; ἐπὶ τέλους τοῦ δρόμου Ib. 613 D; and in Hom. without a Prep., οὐ τέλος ἔκει μύθων didn't not complete thy speech, didn't not say all thou hast to say, Il. 9. 56, cf. 61.
 2. τὸ τ. βίου, Soph. O. C. 1721, Eur. Hipp. 87, etc.; τ. ἔχειν βίου Plat. Legg. 801 E; and like τελευτή, without βίου, the end of life, death, Hdt. 1. 31, etc.; οἱ τ. ἔχοντες the dead, Plat. Legg. 717 E; cf. τ. ἔχει τινα, Hb. 740 C;—cf. κάμπη II. 1.
 3. used periph. by Poets in various phrases, τέλος θανάτου the end, point, or term of death, Lat. exitus mortis, Il. 3. 309, Od. 5. 326, Hes. Op. 165, Aesch. Theb. 906, cf. τέλοςδε, τελευτή 1. 3;—so, τ. γάμοιο=γάμος, Od. 20. 74, v. infr. VI. 2;—τ. νόστοιο=νόστος, Od. 22. 323, Pind. N. 3. 44; τ. χαρίτων Id. 1. 1. 7; ἔργων τ. things done, Id. O. 2. 32; τ. ἀπαλλαγῆς Hdt. 2. 139; τ. μοίρας Theocr. 1. 93, etc.
 4. Adverbial usages: a. τέλος for κατὰ τὸ τέλος, at last, Thuc. 2. 100. 4. 46; but most commonly at the beginning of the clause, μᾶλιν δὲ κρατερῆς γενομένης, τέλος αὐτέτεροι νικήσαντες διέστησαν Hdt. 1. 76, cf. 4. 131, al.; so, τέλος δὲ Id. 1. 36, 4. 9, Theogn. 1294, etc.; ἀλλὰ τ. Hdt. 6. 137; τ. μέντοι Id. 5. 89, Xen., etc.: τ. γε μέντοι Soph. Ant. 233; καὶ τ. Hdt. 4. 154, Thuc., etc.; τὸ δὲ τ. Plat. Legg. 740 E. b. εἰς or ἐς τέλος Hes. Op. 216, Hdt. 9. 37, Soph. Ph. 409, Eur., etc.: also completely, altogether, Polyb. 1. 20, 7, etc.;—ἐς τὸ τ. Hdt. 3. 40, etc. c. διὰ τέλους, throughout, for ever, completely, Aesch. Pr. 273, Soph. Aj. 685, Eur. Supp. 270, Antipho 134. 18, oft. in Com.; διὰ τέλους αἰ Plat. Philib. 56 E. d. τέλει, Lat. omnino, at all, Soph. O. T. 19S; v. Elmsl.
 II. the end proposed, chief matter, μύθου τ. II. 16. 83:—the highest point, ideal, ἀπτεσθαι τοῦ τ. Plat. Symp. 211 C, cf. 210 E, etc.
 2. in Philosophers, also, the end of action, τ. εἶναι ἀπασιόν τῶν πράξεων τὸ ἀγαθόν Id. Gorg. 499 E, oft. in Arist.; hence the final cause, =τὸ ἔνεκα, Arist. Metaph. I (min.). 2. 9, 2. 2, 2, al.:—hence simply=τὸ ἀγαθόν, the chief good, Cicero's finis bonorum, etc., cf. Arist. Eth. N. 1. 2, 1, Diog. L. 10. 137, Cic. Fin. 1. 12, 3. 7.
 3. a being complete or perfect, perfection, full age, ἀνδρὸς τ. man's full age, manhood, Plat. Menex. 249 A; ἥβης τ. Simon. in Anth. P. 7. 300, Eur. Med. 920; τ. ὥρης Minneme. 2. 9; τέλος ἔχειν or λαμβάνειν to be grown up, Plat. Phaedr. 276 B, Legg. 834 C, cf. 899 E. 4. a final decision, determination, τ. δίκης Aesch. Eum. 243, cf. 729; αἰτίας of the charge, Ib. 434; absol., Id. Ag. 934, Supp. 603, 623. 5. the prize at games, πνυμάς τ. Pind. O. 10 (11). 81, cf. P. 9. 210, I. 1. 36.
 III. supreme authority, τέλος δ' ἐφ' ἡμῖν Eur. Hel. 887; τ. ἔχειν to have full powers, Foed. ap. Thuc. 4. 118, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 17; also of things, to be ratified, Thuc. 5. 41. 2. also a magistracy, office, Lat. magistratus, τέλος δωδεκάμηνον Pind. N. 11. 10; οἱ ἐν τέλει men in office, magistrates, Soph. Aj. 1352, Ph. 385, Thuc., etc.; ἔξω τῶν βασιλικῶν καὶ τῶν μακίστα ἐν τέλει Thuc. 1. 10, cf. 6. 88; οἱ ἐν τέλει ἔοντες Hdt. 3. 18, 9. 106; ποῦτ., οἱ ἐν τέλει Βεβῶτες Soph. Ant. 67; so, αἱ τὰ τέλη ἔχοντες Thuc. 5. 47:—then in Ant., τὸ τέλος the government, τοιαῦτ' ἔδοξε τῷδε Καδμείων τέλος Aesch. Theb. 1025; τὰ τέλη the magistrates, Thuc. (who joins it with a masc. part. and pl. Verb.) 1. 58, 4. 15, Xen., etc.:—hence, of any superior power, τελῶν τελειότατον κράτος, of Zeus, Aesch. Supp. 525, cf. Hes. Op. 667 supr. cit.
 3. generally, a task, office, ὅσους τοῦτ' ἐπέσταλται τ. Aesch. Eum. 743, cf. Ag. 908; μ' Ἀπόλλων τῷδ' ἐπέστησεν τέλει Ib. 1202, cf. Cho. 760; ἀπνα ὁμῶταρον τέλη the wakeful duties of the eyes, Eur. Supp. 1137.
 IV. a body of soldiers, prob. of a definite, complete number, though this is nowhere stated, ὀρμηκὸν ἀνδρῶν τ. II. 10. 470; φυλάκων ἱερὸν τ. 10. 56; ἐν τελέεσσιν in divisions or squadrons, 11. 730, 18. 298; (never in Od. in this sense); so, κατὰ τέλεα Hdt. 1. 103, 7. 87, al.: in the Roman army, a legion, App. Civ. 5. 87; cf. τάξις 1. 3. 2. δῖρρυμα τέλη troops of chariots (v. δῖρρυμος), Aesch. Pers. 47; and of ships, τρία τέλη ποιήσαντες τῶν νέων Thuc. 1. 45:—

also, ὀρνίθων τέλεα flocks of birds, v. I. for γένεα, Hdt. 2. 64; τ. ἀθανάτων Aesch. Fr. 152, cf. Theb. 161.
 V. that which is paid for state purposes, a toll, tax, duty, Ar. Vesp. 658, Plat., etc.; ἀγορᾶς τ. a market-due, Ar. Ach. 896; τέλος πρίασθαι, πωλεῖν to farm a tax, or let it, Dem. 745. 16, Aesch. 16. fin.; ἐκλέγειν, πράττειν to levy it, Dem. 1. c., Alex. Incert. 7. 3; τελεῖν to pay it, Plat. Legg. 847 B; τέλη καταβαίνειν Antipho 138. 28; καταβάλλειν Andoc. 12. 32; and so Herm. takes Soph. Ant. 143, ἔλιπον Ζηνὶ προσαίψα πάχλακα τέλη abandoned them to be tributary offerings:—for λύνει τέλη, cf. λύνω v. 2:—generally, outlay, expense, Thuc. 4. 60, 6. 16:—hence, at Athens, the property of a citizen, that at which he was rated for taxation, and according to the amount of which he belonged to a certain class, Lat. census; and then, a class, order, of citizens, Dem. 462. 26, etc.; κατὰ τέλος ζημιούσθαι to be punished in proportion to one's property or rank, Isae. 47. 26, cf. Dem. 1076. 19; cf. τελέω II.
 VI. in pl. offerings or sacred rites due to the Gods, Aesch. Pers. 204, Soph. Tr. 238, Eur. Med. 1382:—esp. of the Eleusinian mysteries, which were considered as the consummation of life (cf. Isocr. 46 B), whereas the Romans took them as the beginning (initia) of a new life, οὐ πότνια σεμνὰ τιθροῦνται τέλη Soph. O. C. 1050, cf. Fr. 719; σεμνῶν ἐς ὧσαν καὶ μυστηρίων τέλη Eur. Hipp. 25; called τὰ μεγάλα τέλη by Plat. Rep. 560 E; rarely in sing., ἐρῶ . . τοῦδε μυστικοῦ τέλους Aesch. Fr. 384; cf. τελέω III, τελετή II.
 2. of marriage, as the consummation of life, with reference also to its religious solemnities, τέλος γαμήλιον Aesch. Eum. 835; τὰ νυμφικὰ τέλη Soph. Ant. 1241; cf. τέλειος II. 1, τελεῖω II. 2, and the phrase γάμοιο τ. in Hom., supr. I. 3. (The strict sense of τέλος—not as the ending of a past state, but the arrival of a complete and perfect one, cf. τελέω—is illustrated by the agreement of ἀρχή with τέλους III, and the Lat. initia with signifi. VI; cf. Wachsm. Antiqu. 1. append. 14, pp. 465 sq. E. Tr., Nitzsch Od. 9. 5. Curt. however takes √TEA, τέλ-ος, end, to be another form of √TEP, τέρ-μα, and refers τέλος, toll, tax, to √TAA, *τλά-ω, to bear.)
 ΤΕΛΟΣΔΕ, Adv. towards the end or term, θανάτου τ. II. 9. 411, 13. 602. ΤΕΛΟΣΟΝ, a boundary, limit, τέλοσιν ἀρούρης Il. 13. 707, 18. 544; νεῖοιο . . τέλοσιν ἰκίσθαι Ib. 547. (Prob. not connected with τέλος, v. Curt. no. 647 b.)
 Τελχίν (Schol. Aesch. Pers. 353, Choerob. 69), or Τελχίς (Arcad. 10, Theognost. Can. 192), ἴνος, ὅ, one of the Telchines, who were the first inhabitants of Crete (hence called Τελχινία, Steph. B.), and Rhodes (Τελχινίς, Strab. 653), and the first workers in metal; but (like the Duergar of the northern mines) of ill report as spiteful enchanters or genii, Diod. 5. 55, Strab. 472, 653; cf. Höck's Kreta 1. 345, 356, Welcker Aesch. Trilogie p. 182, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 70:—Τελχίνιος, α, ον, as a name of Apollo and Here, Diod. 5. 55.
 II. later, as appellat. Τελχίη, a mischievous, spiteful person, Τελχίη τις ἡ δαίμων Schol. Aesch. l. c.; then as Adj., Τελχίης σήτες Βίβλων, of Grammarians, Anth. P. 11. 321; and as fem., τ. δεξιά Liban.:—Τελχινῶδης, ες, mischievous, Byz.
 Τελωνεία, ἡ, =τελωνία, C. I. 4957. 10.
 Τελωνίων, τό, =τελωνίον, Suid.
 Τελωνίω, to be a Τελωνίης, Plat. 2. 236 B, Luc. Pseudol. 30; in bad sense, κλέπτει, Τελωνεῖ Apollod. Incert. 1. 13.
 II. c. acc., τ. τινα πικρῶς to take heavy toll of one, Strab. 419: metaph., τὸν λόγους to make merchandise of learning, Basil.; cf. καπηλεύω:—Pass. to be demanded or paid as toll, LXX (1 Macc. 13. 39).
 Τελ-ώνης, ου, ὁ, (τέλος v.) a farmer or collector of the tolls, customs, or taxes of a state, Ar. Eq. 248, Aesch. 17. 3; v. Böckh P. E. 2. 52 sq.:—later, often with a sense of reproach, πάντες Τελωνία, πάντες εἰδὼν ἄρταγες, of the Oropians, Xen. in Com. Fr. 4. 596; ἐφ' οἷς ἂν καὶ Τελ-ώνης σεμνυνθεῖ ἡ βάναστος Polyb. 12. 13, 9, cf. Τελωνέω;—so in N. T., to express the Lat. publicanus.
 Τελωνητής, ου, ὁ, =foreg., Manetho 4. 329.
 Τελωνία, ἡ, the office of Τελωνίης: tax-gathering, or rather the farming the taxes, Dem. 568. 7.
 Τελωνιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, of tolls or customs, μάζα τ. the good fare of the Τελωνία, Anth. P. 6. 295.
 Τελωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for Τελωνία, τ. νόμοι the excise and customs laws, Dem. 732. 1; πρόσδοι Plat. 2. 201 A:—τὰ Τελωνικά the tolls, Plat. Legg. 842 D.
 Τελωνίον, τό, a toll-house, custom-house, Posidipp. Kwd. 1, Ev. Matth. 9. 9, Marc. 2. 14.
 II. in Byz., a spectre, v. Ducang.
 Τεμαχί, Adv. in pieces, Suid.
 Τεμαχίζω, to cut up fish for salting, Xenocr. Alim. ex Pisc. 8: metaph. to retail, τὴν πραγματείαν Plat. 2. 837 D.
 Τεμάχιον, τό, Dim. of Τεμάχος, Hipp. 526. 35, Plat. Symp. 191 E, Amphip. Φιλετ. 1, Croyli. Incert. 1.
 Τεμαχισμός, ου, ὁ, a cutting up, Hdn. Epim. 264, Byz.
 Τεμαχιστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of Τεμαχίζω, sliced and salted, Macho ap. Ath. 244 G.
 Τεμαχίτης, ου, ὁ, sliced and salted, ἰχθύς Eubul. Ἀνασῶς 1. 4, Alciphro 3. 5. Τεμαχο-πώλης, ου, ὁ, a dealer in salt-fish, Antiph. Koup. 1.
 Τεμάχος, εος, τό, (√TEM, τέμνω) a slice of salt-fish, τῶμος being commonly employed of meat, Hipp. 526. 28, Ar. Eq. 283, Pl. 894, Xen., etc.; κεστράν Τεμάχην Ar. Nub. 339; θόννον Ephipp. Kwd. 1:—then, generally, for slices of meat, Philostr. 27. 54, Luc. Gall. 14; metaph., Τεμάχην τῶν Ὀμηρῶν δειπνῶν Ath. 347 E; v. Lob. Phryn. 22.
 Τεμενίζω, fut. Att. ἰω, to make a sacred grove (τέμενος), to consecrate, τῶμενος τεμ. τινὶ Plat. Legg. 738 C, cf. Dion. 11. 3. 70; absol., Ἡρακλῆς τεμενίσσε . . Περσεφάσση Inscr. ap. Arist. Mirab. 133:—Pass., ἐτεμενίσθη Dio C. 57. 9, al.

τεμενικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a τέμενος, Anaxandr. 'Ελ. 1 (?), Steph. B., E. M. II. τ. πρόσδοσι the rent of τεμένη, Harp. s. v. ἀπὸ μισθωμάτων.

τεμένιος, α, ὄν, of or belonging to the τέμενος, φυλλὰς τεμενία the grove in the τέμενος, Soph. Tr. 754.

τεμένισμα, τό, the precincts of a temple, Dio C. 42. 26., 57. 9.

τεμενίτης [τ], οὐ, ὁ, = τεμενίος: at Syracuse, Apollo of the Τεμενος, Thuc. 6. 75, Cic. Verr. 4. 53:—fem., ἡ ἀκρὰ ἢ τεμενίτις the height on which was the Τεμενος of Apollo, Thuc. 7. 3, v. Arnold Append. p. 526.

τέμενος, εὸς, τό, (✓)ΤΕΜ, τέμνω a piece of land cut or marked off, assigned as an official domain, esp. to kings and chiefs, καὶ μὲν οἱ [Βελλεροφόντῃ] Λύκιοι τέμενος τάμον ἐξοχὸν ἄλλων καλὸν φυταλῆς καὶ ἀρούρης, ὅφρα νέμοιτο Il. 6. 194, cf. 20. 184, 391; τ. περικαλλές .. πεπτηκοντόρουγιν 9. 578, cf. 12. 313; τέμ. βαθυλήιον Il. 18. 550; δμῶες Ὀδυσῆος τέμ. μέγα κοπρίσσοντες Od. 17. 299, cf. 6. 293; so in pl., τεμένη 11. 185; τεμένη, μέρος τιμῆς Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 9. II. a piece of land marked off from common uses and dedicated to a god, a sort of church-land or glebe, ἐνθα δὲ οἱ τέμ. βαμὸς τε θύηεις Il. 8. 48, cf. 2. 696., 23. 147, Od. 8. 363, Pind., etc.; in it stood the temple or shrine, Hdt. 2. 112, 155., 3. 142; Πρωτσίλειον τάφος τε καὶ τ. περὶ αὐτόν Id. 9. 116:—hence the Pythian racecourse is called a τέμενος or sacred field, Pind. P. 5. 45; Syracuse is the τέμ. 'Αρεος Ib. 2. 2; the sacred valley of the Nile is the τέμ. Νεῖλοιο Ib. 4. 99; the lake formed by the Cephissus is the τέμ. Καφισίδος Ib. 12. 47; the Acropolis is the ἱερὸν τ. (of Pallas), Ar. Lys. 483; and later, the sea is called the τ. of Poseidon, cf. ἄλσος II: poet. also, τέμενος αἰθέρος, like caeli templum in Ennius, Aesch. Pers. 365; ἀνέμων Philet. ap. Stob. t. 59. 5; Μαραθῶν σῆς ἀρετῆς τ. Anth. P. append. 292. Cf. Gladstone, Homer. Stud. 3. 58 sq.

τέμενο-οὐρός, ὁ, = τεμενωρός, Epit. in Newton's Halic.

τεμενοῦχος, ὄν, (έχω) holding a τέμενος, Pind. Fr. 185.

τέμενο-ωρός, ὁ, (οὐρος) guardian of a τέμενος, Hesych.

Τεμένη, ἡ, a place whence (acc. to Od. 1. 154) the Taphians obtained copper in exchange for iron: Strab. and others identified it with Temesa in Bruttium; but more prob. it was Tamasus in Cyprus, the original country of copper, cf. Nitzsch l. c.

τέμνω, Ion., Dor. and Ep. τάνω, (v. also τέμω, τμήγω):—fut. τεμῶ Eur. Bacch. 493, Thuc., etc.; Ion. τεμῶ Hipp. 1:—aor. Ion. and Dor. ἐτάων, Ep. τάων, Hom., Hdt., Pind., Ep. inf. ταίειν Il. 19. 197; Att. ἐτεμον:—pf. τέμμηκα Arist. Soph. Elench. 22, 3, (ἀπο-) Plat. Meno 85 A: Ion. and Ep. part. (in pass. sense) τεμμένος Ar. Rh. 4. 156:—Med., fut. τεμύμαι (ὑπο-) Ar. Eq. 291, etc.:—aor. ἐταμόμην, inf. ταμῆσθαι Il., Att. ἐτεμόμην Luc. pro Imag. 24:—Pass., fut. τηθήσονται Arist. de Lin. Inc. 9. 30 sq.; also τετηρήσονται Philostr., (έκ-) Plat. Rep. 564 C:—aor. ἐτήθηεν Eur., Thuc., etc.:—pf. τέμμημαι Od. 17. 195, Att. (From ✓ΤΕΜ, ΤΑΜ, come also τομ-ῆ, τμή-μα, τμή-γω, τέμ-ενος, τέμ-αχος, ταμ-ίλας; cf. Skt. tam-ālas (cultivator).) To cut, hew, Hom., etc.; ὀδόντας οἶους τέμνειν φίλ for cutting, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 6; τοιοῦτον τμήμα τέμνεται τὸ τεμνόμενον, οἷον τὸ τέμνον τέμνει Plat. Gorg. 476 D.

2. to cut, wound, maim, ἀλλήλων ταμείην χρόα χαλκῷ Il. 13. 501., 16. 761; πρὸς δέρην τ. to wound her in the neck, Aesch. Eum. 592. 3. of a surgeon, to cut, ἐκ μηροῦ τ. βέλους Il. 11. 844: absol. to use the knife, as opp. to cautery (καίειν), ἥτοι κείαντες ἢ τεμόντες Aesch. Ag. 849, cf. Xen. An. 5. 8, 18, Plat. Gorg. 456 B, 480 C, 521 E, etc.:—Pass. to be operated upon, Hipp. Aph. 1260, Plat. Gorg. 479 A; cf. τομάω.

4. to cut, castrate, ἐρίφους, βοῦν, κάπρον Hes. Op. 784; 789; of men, Luc. Syr. D. 15. II. to cut up, cut to pieces, of animals, Il. 9. 209; τ. μελεῖστί, διαμελεῖστί, κατὰ μέλη 24. 409, Od. 9. 291, Pind. O. 1. 79; τ. ἰχθύς Hdt. 2. 65., 3. 42, etc.:—Med., ταμνομένους κρέα πολλά Od. 24. 364.

b. to slaughter, sacrifice, ταμείην Διὶ ἑλλῶν τε Il. 19. 197; σφάγια τ. Eur. Supp. 1196:—Pass., σφάγια τέμνεται Id. Heracl. 400.

2. ὅρκια τάνων to sacrifice in attestation of an oath, and so to take solemn oaths, Il. 2. 124, Od. 24. 483, etc.; (also in late Prose, as Polyb. 22. 7, 3., 15. 15); φιλότιτρα καὶ ὅρκια πιστὰ ταμείν Il. 3. 73, etc.; θανάτων νύ τοι ὅρκι' ἐταμῶν I made a truce which was death to thee, Il. 4. 155; ἐπὶ τούτοις τ. ὅρκιον on these terms, Hdt. 7. 132; and (without ὅρκιον) τ. πιστὰ μένειν τὸ ὅρκιον to make a covenant that .., Id. 4. 201; also, σπονδὰς τεμῶμεν Eur. Hel. 1235:—Med., of two parties, ὅρκια τάνεσθαι Hdt. 4. 70, 71, 201; but also much like the Act., φίλια τέμνεσθαι τινι Eur. Supp. 375:—cf. Lat. foedus ferire, foedus ictum.

3. φάρμακον τέμνειν to cut or chop up a plant for purposes of medicine or witchcraft, Ruhnk. h. Hom. Cer. 229, cf. Blomf. Aesch. Ag. 16, and v. Pind. P. 4. 393, Plat. Legg. 836 B, 919 B; hence, πόρον ὁ δκος τέμνειν to contrive a means or remedy, Aesch. Supp. 807, Eur. Andr. 121; cf. ἀντιτέμνω, ἀντίτομος, ἐντέμνω, τομαῖος.

4. to divide, of a river, μέσση τ. Λιβύην to cut it in twain, Hdt. 2. 33, cf. Eur. El. 411; of a mountain-chain, Dion. P. 340, 890; δίχα τ. to cut in two, bisect, Plat. Symp. 190 D; Med., ἐπτά μέρη τεμόμενος having divided it into seven parts, Id. Legg. 695 C:—Pass., γραμμῇ δίχα τεμμήνην Id. Rep. 509 D; τεμμημένος ἔξ ἐνὸς δύο cut from one into two, Id. Symp. 191 D.

5. to divide logically, τ. δίχα Id. Philib. 49 A, Polit. 287 B; τ. τὸν ἀριθμὸν ἀρίων καὶ περιττῶ into even and odd, lb. 262 E, cf. 266 E, al.:—Pass., διχῇ τέμνεσθαι Id. Soph. 223 C.

III. to cut asunder, cut off, sever, ἐκ κεφαλῆων τρύχας Il. 3. 273; κεφαλῇ ἀπὸ δειρῆς 18. 177; κῆρα τινός Aesch. Cho. 1047, Soph. Ph. 619; λαίμους τινος Ar. Av. 1560; πλόκον, φύβας, βοστρήχους Soph. Aj. 1179, etc.; τράχηλον σάματος χωρίς Eur. Bacch. 241; ὅτρυν τ. Plat. Rep. 426 E:—also with double acc., ἐμνεῖν ὀρέξιν χαλκῷ τέμνω νέους ὀρηκὰς cut the branches off the fig-tree, Il. 21. 38; and in Pass., τρύχας ἐτμήθηον had them cut off, Eur. Tro. 480.

2. to part off, mark off, τέλσον ἀρούρης Il. 13. 707; τέμενος 6. 194; ἀρο-

αὶν 9. 580:—Med., τάνωντ' ἀμφὶ βοῶν ἀγέλας they cut them off, surrounded them, 18. 528; cf. περιτέμνω II.

IV. to cut down, fell, of trees and timber, δένδρεα, δρύν, φιτρούς 11. 88., 23. 119., 12. 11, etc., Hes. Op. 805; τίς .. ἔτεμε τὰν δακρυόεσσαν Ἰλῖα πεύκας; Eur. Hel. 231, etc.; τ. ἑλπῃ Thuc. 2. 98; τ. ἐύλα ἐκ τοῦ Κιθαρώρος lb. 75; χάρακας ἐκ τοῦ τεμένους Id. 3. 70:—Pass., [μελῆ] χαλκῷ ταμνομένη Il. 13. 180; ῥόπαλον τεμμημένην Od. 17. 195; ἢ ὑλὴ ἢ τετρ. the felled timber, Dem. 1048. 16:—Med., δοῦρα τέμνεσθαι to fell oneself timber, Od. 5. 243, Hdt. 5. 82, cf. Eur. Hec. 634.

2. λίθον τ. to hew or quarry it, Plat. Criti. 116 A, cf. Diod. 5. 13; τ. μέταλλον to open or work a mine, Hyperid. Euxen. 44:—Med., λίθους τάνεσθαι to have them wrought or hewn, Hdt. 1. 186.

3. to cut down for purposes of destruction, γῆς τ. βλαστήματα Eur. Hec. 1204; τ. τὸν σίτον Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 13; then, also, τ. τὴν γῆν to lay waste the country by felling the fruit trees, cutting the corn, etc., Hdt. 9. 86, Thuc. 2. 19, 20, 55, Andoc. 24. 25; τῆς γῆς ἔτεμον οὐ πολλὰν Thuc. 6. 7, cf. 2. 56; with partit. gen., τῆς γῆς τ. to waste part of it, Id. 1. 30., 2. 56; and in Pass., Id. 2. 18, 20:—cf. κείρω II. 2.

V. to cut or hew into shape, δοῦρατα Od. 5. 162, Hes. Op. 805; δέρμα βόειον Od. 14. 24; ἱμάντας ἐκ τοῦ δέρματος Hdt. 5. 25:—Med., νομαῖες ἱεῖνες ταμνομένοι Id. 1. 194.

VI. to cut lengthwise, τ. γῆν, ἀρουραν to plough it, Solon 4. 47, Aesch. Fr. 198.

2. τ. ὁδὸν to cut or make a road, τ. ὁδοὺς εὐθείας Thuc. 2. 100; τ. διάπλους ἐκ τῶν διαυρίων Plat. Criti. 118 E; metaph., ὁχετοὺς ἐπὶ τὸν πλείονα ἔτεμον carried channels or ducts to the lungs, Ib. 70 D, cf. 77 C:—Pass., μυρία τέμνηνται κέλευθοι Pind. I. 6 (5). 31; οὐ τεμμημένοι τῶν ὁδῶν Hdt. 4. 136, etc.

b. in another sense, to make one's way, go on, advance, ὦ τὴν ἐν ἄστροις .. τέμνω ὁδὸν Ἥλιε, Eur. Phoen. 1; διὰ μέσον .. αἰθέρος τέμνω κέλευθον Ar. Thesm. 1100, (so in Med., Luc. Imag. 24); τὴν μεσόγειαν τ. τῆς ὁδοῦ to take the middle road, strike through the interior, Hdt. 7. 124, cf. 9. 89; μέσον τέμνω to hold a middle course, Plat. Prot. 338 A, cf. Legg. 793 A; διὰ μέσων τ. Id. Polit. 262 B; τὴν μέσσην τ. Plut. 2. 7 B; metaph., τίνα πόρον τέμνω; what way shall I take? (where Herm. τέμνω) Aesch. Supp. 807; μέσον τινα [βίον] τ. Plat. Legg. 793 A; βίσιον τ. τριβὸν Anth. P. 9. 359, 360:—absol. to make one's way, Ar. Rh. 2. 1244., 4. 771.

3. of ships, to cut through the waves, plough the sea, Lat. secare mare, τ. πέλαιος μέσον, κύματα θαλάσσης Od. 3. 175., 13. 88, Pind. P. 3. 121; metaph., ψεύδη .. τάνοισιαι κυλίνδωντ' ἐλπίδες men's hopes are tossed about as they cut through the sea of lies, Id. O. 12. 8:—so of birds, τ. αἰθέρος αὐλακα τ. to cleave the air, Ar. Av. 1400, cf. Eur. ap. Att. 61 B, h. Hom. Cer. 384.

VII. to cut short, bring to a crisis or decision, Lat. decidere, τ. μαχῶν τέλος Pind. O. 13. 80; κίνδυνον τ. αἰδήρῳ Eur. Heracl. 758.

Τέμπεα, contr. Τέμπη, τά, Τεμπή, the romantic valley between Mounts Olympus and Ossa, through which the Peneius escapes into the sea, Hdt. 7. 173.

II. any sequestered vale, Dion. P. 219, 916, 1017, Cic. Att. 4. 15, 5; cf. ἡ κατὰ Πηνειὸν κατὰ Τέμπεα, ἡ κατὰ Πίνδω Theocr. 1. 67.

Τεμπίτης, ὁ, a dweller in the vale of Τεμπή, C. I. 1767.

Τεμπικός, ἡ, ὄν, in or of Τεμπή, Plut. 2. 1136 A, Ael. V. H. 3. 1:—fem. Τεμπίς, ἴδος, Nic. Al. 199.

Τεμπώδης, ες, (είδος) like a vale, Eust. ad Dion. P. 1017.

τέμω, an old form of the pres. τέμνω, Il. 13. 707; v. Spitzn. ad l.

τενάζιζω, to be covered with shoal water, Strab. 50; ὁ ροῦς τ. stands in pools, Plut. Lucull. 24.

τενάζιδος, ες, (είδος) covered with shoal-water, standing in pools, Lat. vaduosus, Polyb. 1. 75, 8., 10. 8, 7, Ap. Rh. 4. 1264, etc.

2. living therein, ἰχθύς Hices ap. Ath. 320 D.

τένδω, to gnaw, gnaw at, Hes. Op. 522.

τενθεία, ἡ, lickerishness, gluttony, Ar. Av. 1691, Alciphro 3. 24.

τενθεῖω, to eat greedily, Lat. ligurrare, catallari, Poll. 6. 122:—also in Med., Nicet. Ann. 309 D, 328 C (Mss. τενθ-).

τένθης, οὐ, ὁ, (τένθω) a dainty feeder, gourmand, Cratin. Incert. 14, Ar. Pax 1009, 1120; cf. προτένθης.

τενθρηδών, ὄνος, ἡ, a kind of wasp that makes its nest in the earth, Arist. H. A. 9. 43, 2, Nic. Al. 547; cf. ἀνθρηδών, πεμφρηδών.

τενθρήνη, ἡ, = foreg., Nic. Al. 560.

τενθρήνιον, τό, the nest of the τενθρηδών, Arist. H. A. 9. 43, 2.

τενθρηνώδης, ες, (είδος) honeycombed, Hipp. 916. 1 (ubi τεθρ-), Democ. ap. Ael. N. A. 12. 20 (ubi θρηνώδης), Plut. 2. 721 E (ubi τενθρηνώδης).

τέννος, (ὁ ὁ τῶ?), στέφανος ἐλάϊνος ἐρίων πεπλεγμένος, Hesych.

τενοντ-άγρα, ἡ, stiffness of the sinews in the nape of the neck, Cael. Aur. de M. Chron. 5. 2.

τενοντο-κοπέω, to cut through the neck, behead, Aquila V. T.: also τενοντώ, Id.

τενοντό-τρωτος, ὄν, wounded in the neck, Galen. 2. 346.

τένων, ὄντος, ὁ, (τένω) any tight-stretched band, esp. a sinew, tendon; of the sinews of the neck, ἀπέκοψε τένοντας αὐχενίους Od. 3. 449; often in dual, ἀμφω ῥῆξε τένοντες Il. 5. 307, etc., cf. 4. 521; of the arm, ἵνα τε ἐνέχουσιν τένοντες ἀγκῶνας 20. 478; of the foot, ποδῶν τέτρηνε τένοντες 22. 396, cf. Il. 5. 419, Eur. Phoen. 42; τ. ποδὸς the outstretched foot, Id. Cycl. 400; ὁ τένων ὁ ὀπίσθιος the tendon Achilles, Hipp. Fract. 759; ὁ τ. ἐν τῇ κνήμῃ τοῦ ποδός Ib. 764, cf. Arist. H. A. 3. 5, 4:—then, absol. for the foot, πτέραι τενόντων θ' ὑπογραφαί

Aesch. Cho. 209, cf. Eur. Med. 1166 (ubi v. Elmsl., 1134), Bacch. 935; *τένοντα σείων*, of a mule, Babr. 62. 3.

II. metaph., like *αὐχὴν*, a strip of land, mountain-ridge, Anth. P. 4. 3. 58; cf. *αὐχὴν*. (Akin to *ταῖνια*.)

τέξις, *ews*, ἡ, (τίκτω, τέξω) child-bearing, Gloss.

τέο, Ion. and Dor. gen. of interrog. τίς, Il. 2. 225, etc.

Ion. and Dor. gen. of enclit. τίς, Od. 16. 305, Hdt.

τέο, Dor. gen. of αὐ (τύ), Alenian 51; Ep. *τεοῖο*, Il. 8. 37.

τέοισι; Ion. for *τιοῖς*; Hdt. 1. 37.

τέος, ἡ, ὄν, Lat. *tuns*, Ep. and Ion. for *σός*, Hom., Hes., Hdt.: Dor. *τέος*, ἰ, ὄν, Pind., and in lyric passages of Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 162, Theb. 105, 108, Soph. O. C. 534, El. 1091, Eur. Heracl. 911. [*τέος* as one short syll. in Praxilla ap. Hephaest. p. 22 Gaisf., should be corrected *δάλ' ἔόν* with Dind., or *ἀλλά τόν* with Bgk. (Fr. 2).]

**τέος* and *τέος*, Ion. and Dor. for *τίς*, *τίς*, in Nom. only found in Granm.; but some of the oblique cases occur in Hdt., etc., v. *τέφ*, *τέων*, *τεοῖσι*; cf. also *τέο*.

τεοῦ, Ep. and Dor. gen. of *σός*, Call. Cer. 98, Apoll. de Pron. 356.

τεοῦς, Dor. and Aeol. gen. of *σός*, Corinna 11.

τεράω or (acc. to Ildn. π. μὲν. λ. 23) *τεράζω*, to interpret portents or prodigies, Aesch. Ag. 125; cf. *ματάζω*, *σφαδάζω*.

τέραμνον or *τέρεμνον*, τό, a word used by Eur., but only in pl. and always (except once, *τεράμνα τ' οἶκον* Hipp. 418) in lyr. passages, a chamber, house, like *μέλαθρα*, Lat. *tecta*, τ. *ἀπὸ νυμφιδίων* Hipp. 768; *παστάδων ὑπὲρ τ.* Or. 1371; *περγάμων .. κατὰθετα τ.* Tro. 1296; *ἐξ Αἶδα τεράμων* Alc. 457; *ἐπὶ Πυθίου τ.* Hipp. 536; *ὑπὲρ τεράμνα* Phoen. 333.—Dind. has everywhere restored the form in a.

τέραμνος, *on*, = *τεράμων*, Suid.

τεράμνους, ἡ, *softness*, Theophr. C. P. 4. 12, 10.

τεράμων [α], *on*, gen. *onov*, (*τεῖρα*, *τέρη*) becoming soft by boiling, of pulse, Theophr. H. P. 8. 8, 6, C. P. 4. 12, 1 sq.: also of soil fit for such plants, Suid.; and of water, Phot.

τέρας, τό: gen. *ατος*, Ep. *αος*, Ion. *εος* Hdt. 8. 37;—pl., nom. *τεράτᾱ*, Ep. *τέραα* Od. 12. 394, Ion. *τέρεα* Hdt. l. c., *τεράτᾱ* Dion. P. 604; *τερά* Ap. Rh. 4. 1410; but *τερά* Nic. Th. 156: gen. *τεράων*, Ep. *τεράων* Il. 12. 229, *τερέων* Alc. 149; dat. *τέρασι*, Ep. *τεράσσι* Il. 4. 398, al.; (v. sub fin.).

A sign, wonder, marvel, of any appearance or event, in which men believed that they could see the finger of God, and read the future, Lat. *portentum*, *prodigium*, αἰγύχοιο ἡμῖν μὲν τῶδ' ἔφηνη τ. Ζεὺς Il. 2. 324; *ἦτέον δὲ θεὸν φαίνειν τ.* Od. 3. 173; *τοῖσιν .. θεὸς τέραα προῖφαιεν* Il. 2. 394; *τέρας ἦκε Κρόνον παῖς* 21. 415; *Ζεὺς δ' Ἐριδα προέφη .. πολέμοιο τ. μετὰ χερσὶν ἔχουσαν a sign of coming war*, Il. 11. 4; esp. of signs in heaven (cf. *τείρος*), *ἀστέρα ἦκε Κρόνον παῖς .. ναῦται τ.* 4. 76; *ἱρσιαν εἰκοστές, ἃς τε Κρόνον ἐν νείρῃ στήριξε τ. μερόπων ἀνθρώπων* 11. 28, cf. 17. 548; and with pass. Verbs, τ. *φανήτω* Od. 20. 101:—so in Prose, Hdt. 4. 28., 6. 98; τ. *πέμπειν* Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 15; *φαίνεται* Hdt. 7. 57; τ. *γίγνεται* Id. 8. 37, cf. Hes. Th. 744, Pind. O. 13. 103, etc.

II. in concrete sense, regarded as a huge, unearthly creature, monster, *Διὸς τ. αἰγύχοιο*, of the Gorgon's head, Il. 5. 742; of a serpent, 12. 209, h. Ap. 302; *δαῖον τ.*, of Typhoeus, Aesch. Pr. 352; *ἀπρόμαχον τ.*, of Cerberus, Soph. Tr. 1098; *οὐρεῖον τ.*, of the Sphinx, Eur. Phoen. 806; *ταῦρον, ἄγριον τ.* Id. Hipp. 1214, cf. 1247; *ὄλον τ. οὐτήσας .. βασιλεῖ παρέθηκε κάμηλον* Antiph. Oiv. 1. 7, cf. *Ἐπικρ.* Ἀντίλ. 1. 13.

2. a monstrous birth, monster, monstrosity, Plat. Crat. 393 B, 394 A, Arist. G. A. 4. 3, 30., 4. 43, al., cf. Aesch. Cho. 548.

III. in colloquial language, *τέρας λέγεις καὶ θαυμαστὸν* Plat. Hipp. Ma. 283 C, cf. Theaet. 163 D; *τέρας λέγεις*, *εἰ ..* Id. Meno 91 D. (Cf. *τείρος* (*τεῖρεα*), and v. sub *δα-τήρ*.)

τερα-σκόπος, *on*, poet. for *τερατοσκόπος*, Pind. P. 4. 357, Aesch. Cho. 551, Eum. 62, Soph. O. T. 605; *καρδία τ.* 'my prophetic soul,' Aesch. Ag. 978: *on* the form v. Lob. Phryn. 673.

τέραςμα, τό, a marvel, prodigy, dub. in Plat. 2. 1123 B.

τεραστικός, ὁ, *on*, = *τεράσιος*, Basil. 1. 559 D. Adv. -*κώς*, Nicet. Eug. *τεράσιος*, *on*, monstrous, prodigious, ὥς τ. *τι πεποικώς* (Bernard. ὥσπερ ἀστέϊον τ.), Theophr. Char. 19; τ. *τι πάσχεις* Luc. D. Mort. 17. 1; τ. *τὸ πᾶγμα ἐφαίνετο* Id. Alex. 16; etc.:—*Ζεὺς τ.*, as the god of portents, Id. Tim. 41; *δαίμονες τ.*, Heliod. 2. 5:—τὸ τ. = *τέρας*, Joseph. A. J. 10. 2, 1.

τεράτεια, ἡ, a talking marvels, jugglery, Ar. Nub. 418, Isocr. 232 A; —*ἡ τ. τοῦ σώματος strange deportment*, Julian. 56 D, cf. Diog. L. 6. 102.

τεράτευμα, τό, a juggling trick, Ar. Lys. 762, Dion. H., etc.

τεράτευμαι, Dep. to talk marvels, Lat. *portenta loqui*, Ar. Eq. 627, Ran. 834; *ἀποθανυμένων καὶ τερατ.* Aeschin. 13. 29; τ. *τῷ σχήματι τὸ ἰνδύειν in strange gesticulation*, Id. 34. 26; *ψεύδεται καὶ τ.* Id. 41. 9, cf. 76. 23.

τεράτιος, *on*, ὁ, = *τερατογράφος*, a juggler, Diod. Excerpt. 529. 59.

τεράτικως, Adv. wonderfully, τ. *εὖ* Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 1124 C.

τεράτισμα [α], τό, = *τέρας*, Theophr. Sim. p. 24: also *τεράτισμός*, *on*, ὁ, 10. Lyd. de Ost. 4.

τεράτο-γονία, ἡ, a monstrous birth, abortion, Poll. 7. 189.

τεράτο-γράφω, to write of τέρατα, Eratosth. ap. Strab. 22.

τεράτολογέω, to tell of marvels or strange phenomena, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8. 34; τ. *ὑπὲρ τινος* Diod. 1. 63; *τὰ τοιαῦτα τ.* Luc. Philops. 37:—Pass. to be related as a marvel, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 70., 3. 31.

τεράτολογία, ἡ, a telling of marvels, marvellous tales, Isocr. Antid. § 304, Strab. 271, Luc.

τεράτο-λόγος, ὁ, a marvel-monger, Philostr. 123, Poll. 9. 147.

II. as Adj., in pass. sense, of which marvellous things are told, portentous, φάνεις Plat. Phaedr. 229 E.

τεράτο-μορφος, *on*, of marvellous strange shape, Cass. Probl. 51, Tzetz.:—*μορφή*, ἡ, Byz.

τεράτομαι, Med. to stare at as a wonder, Timo ap. Diog. L. 4. 42.

τεράτοποιέω, to do τέρατα or marvels, Cyrill.

τεράτοποιία, ἡ, jugglery, Apollon. Hist. Fab. 6, Eus. P. E. 182 A.

τεράτο-ποιός, ὄν, working wonders, LXX (2 Macc. 15. 21), Procl. paraphr. Ptol. 225. 25.

τεράτο-πρόσωπος, *on*, with monstrous face, Hdn. Epim. p. 17.

τεράτοσκοπία, ἡ, an interpreting of τέρατα, Poll. 7. 189.

τεράτο-σκόπος, ὁ, an observer of τέρατα, a soothsayer, diviner, Plat. Legg. 933 C, E, Arist. Fr. 65: cf. *τερασκόπος*.

τεράτοτοκίω, to give birth to a monster, Arist. G. A. 4. 4. 9.

τεράτο-τόκος, *on*, giving birth to a monster, Theophr. Sim. 242. 2.

τεράτοουργέω, to work wonders, Synes. 20 A, etc.

τεράτοურγημα, τό, a juggling trick, Theophr. Sim. 80. 17, etc.

τεράτοურγια, ἡ, a working of wonders, Plut. 2. 17 B.

II. love of the marvellous, ἡ ἐν τοῖς λόγοις τ. Luc. Icar. 6.

τεράτοουργός, ὁ, (*ἐργά) a wonder-worker, Diod. Exc. 526. 101, Luc. Gall. 4.

τεράτῳδης, *es*, like a τέρας, portentous, prodigious, Ar. Nub. 364;

σοφία τ. Xen. Epist. 1. 8; also of men, τ. *eis σοφίαν* Plat. Enthyd. 206 E; τὸ *τερατῳδες* Arist. Poët. 14. 4.

II. monstrous, of strange births (*τέρας* 11. 2), Id. G. A. 4. 4. 5, al.:—Adv. -*δῶς*, opp. to *κατὰ φύσιν*, lb. 1. 17, 9.

τεράτῳδία, ἡ, marvellousness, 10. Chrys.

τεράτ-ωπός, ὄν, marvellous-looking, τ. *ιδεῖσθαι* h. Hom. 18. 36.

τερεβινθίζω, fut. *ίσω*, to be like turpentine, Diosc. 5. 160.

τερεβινθισμός, *on*, *terebinthos*, v. sub *τέρεμνος*, *τερεμνισμός*.

τερεβινθώδης, *es*, (είδος) full of terebint-h-trees, νηοῖς Anth. P. 9. 413.

τέρεινος, collat. form of *τέρη*, restored by Salmas. in Anacreont. 56 (53). 2, for *τερινόν*.

τέρεμνον, τό, v. sub *τέραμνον*:—*τέρεμνος*, ὁ, C. I. 8686 v.

τέρεμνος, *on*, for *στερεός*, *στερρός*, Hesych.; cf. *στερέμνιος*.

τερένο-χρως, *ατος*, ὁ, ἡ, with tender skin, *τερένοχρως μαζῶν ὄφεις* Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 37; heterocl. dat. *τερένοχροῖ*, Opp. H. 2. 56; nom. pl. *τερένοχρως* Orphi. L. 33.

τερετίζω, fut. Att. *ιῶ*, to whistle, *τερετίῳ .. πιστικόν* Phryn. Com. 10.

2. cf. Teles. ap. Stob. 69. 19, Arist. Probl. 19. 10, Babrius 9. 4;

πρὸς τὸ διχορδοῦν τ. Euphr. Ἀδ. 1. 34; *αὐτὸς ἐαυτῷ τ.* Theophr. Char. 29 Schneid. V. sub *πιστικός*, and cf. *συντερ-*. (Onomatop.)

τερέτισμα, τό, a whistling, trilling, Anth. P. 7. 612., 11. 352, cf. Luc. Nigr. 15.

II. metaph. a mere sound, *τερετίσματα τὰ εἰρη* (the Platonic ideas), Arist. An. Post. 1. 22, 4.

τερετισμός, ὁ, = *foreg.*, Arist. Probl. 19. 10, Poll. 4. 83.

τερέτριον, τό, Dim. of sq., Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 8.

τερέτριον, τό, (*τεῖρω*) a borer, gimlet, Lat. *terebra*, Od. 5. 246, 23. 198,

Anth. P. 6. 103, Plut. 2. 997 D.

τερέω, fut. *έσω*, to bore through, pierce, Eust. 1532. 2.

2. to turn on a lathe, Hesych. (V. sub *τεῖρω*.)

τερηδονίζομαι, Pass. to be worm-eaten, of wood, Diosc. 1. 1: of bones,

to be carious, Oribas. p. 19.

τερηδών, *ονος*, ἡ, the wood-worm, Lat. *teredo*, Ar. Eq. 1308, Theophr.

H. P. 5. 4. 4.

2. a grub which infests beehives, (*Galleria cereana*,

Sundevall), Arist. H. A. 8. 27, 3.

3. a worm in the bowels, Id. Fr. 231.

II. caries, in the bones, Hipp. 463. 40, etc. (From *τεῖρω*,

τετραίνω, *τετράω*, as if *τηρῶν*.)

τέρη, *εινᾶ*, *en*, gen. *τέρενος*, *είνης*, *ενος*; a poet. fem. gen. *τερένης*,

Dor. -*ας*, occurs in Anth. P. 9. 430, Alc. 60: (*τεῖρω*). Poët. Adj.,

properly meaning rubbed smooth, and so smooth, soft, delicate, Lat. *tener*,

in Hom. mostly in neut., *τέρεν δάκρυ* Il. 3. 142, etc.; *τέρενα φύλλα* 13.

180, Od. 12. 357; *τέρεν ἄνθεα ποίης* 9. 449; *τέρενα αἶμα* Emped.

348; τ. *δέμας* Id. 353, 364; metaph., *τέρεν ἄνθος ἦβης* Hes. Th. 988:—

masc. only in the phrase, *τέρενα χροῖα* Il. 4. 237, al., as in Hes. Op. 520,

Th. 5:—fem., *γλήχωνι τερένη* h. Hom. Cer. 209; *παρθένος τέρενα*

111. 82 (64); *παῖδ' τερένη* Theogn. 261; *τέρεναυ μᾶτέρ' οἰνάνθας*

ὕψαν Pind. N. 5. 10, poet. gen. *τερένας ὕψαν* Alc. 60; *τέρεν'*

ὕψαν Aesch. Supp. 998; *μυρσίαναι τερέναις* Anacreont. 33. 1; *τέρενα*

δάφνη Ibyc. 5 (7); *ὄψιν τέρεναν* a tender sight, i.e. one that causes

tender feelings, Eur. Med. 905;—of sound, *τέρεν φθέγγεται* (sc. ὁ αὐ-

λός) Theogn. 266; *τερέναν ἱπ' αὐλῶν* Anacr. 19:—Comp. *τερινώτερος*

Sappho 54.

τερθεῖα, ἡ, in Rhetoric, use of claptraps, Pherecr. Incert. 12, Isocr.

209 A; cf. Ruhnk. Tim. (Acc. to Moeris, p. 364, contr. from *τεπατεῖα*.)

τέρθευμα, τό, a piece of claptrap, Clem. Al. 291.

τερθεύομαι, Dep. to use claptraps, Arist. Top. 8. 1, 17, Plut. 2. 43 A;

restored by Bgk. in Ar. *Δαιτ.* 16. 9; τ. *περὶ τινος* Dem. 1405. 27:—so

in Act., Ael. N. A. 10. 24.

τερθεύς, ὁ, a quack, sarcastically as a pr. n. in Hernipp. Μοιρ. 7.

τερθηρδών, *ονος*, ὁ, v. *τερρατήρ*.

τέρθηριος, ὁ, the rope from the end of a sail-yard (*τέρηρον*), the brace,

Ar. Eq. 440; τ. *κάλως* Galen. Gloss. Hipp.

II. *τερθηρία* πνοή, cited from Soph. (Fr. 304) in E. M., is there explained by *ὁπισθία*, a stern wind.

τέρηρον, τό, properly the end of the sail-yard, cornu antennae, Erotian.

and Galen. Gloss.; cf. *τέρηρος*.

II. generally, an end, extremity,

ῥινῶν ἐσχατα τ. Emped. 346, cf. Poll. 2. 134; *αἶψα δὲ τέρηρον ἵκοντο* ..

Οὐλύμπου its summit, h. Hom. Merc. 322 (as Wytt. from a Moscow

Mss.).

2. an extremity, crisis, in a disease, *ἐπὶν τὸ τ. ἢ τοῦ πάθεος*

(as Foes. from Erot. and Galen. for the Mss. reading τὸ *στερέον*) Hipp.

645. 20:—hence the end, i.e. death, Eur. Fr. 372. (V. sub *τέρμα*.)

τέρρος, ὁ, = *τέρηριος*, Hesych., dub.

τερθρωτήρ, ἦρος, δ, the end of a ship's prow, from which the πρῶνός κεῖται a look out, Hesych. He also cites τερθρῶδαν (Ms. τεθρῶδαν) πρῶνός.

τέρμα, τό, an end, boundary, Lat. terminus, chiefly poet.: 1. the goal round which horses and chariots had to turn at races, περὶ τέρματ' ἐλίσσόμεν Il. 23. 309; βάλλειν οὐ εὖ σχεθεῖν περὶ τέρμα Ib. 462, 466; τέρματα θείναι οὐ σημαίνει B. 333, 358, 757; ἔστασαν ἐν τέρμασιν ἀγῶνος Pind. P. 9. 202; δρόμον τέρματα Soph. El. 686, and v. sub δωδεκάγαμπος; ἔξω ἀποκαμπτεῖν τοῦ τ. Arist. Rhet. 3. 9. 6;—the meta of the Romans, elsewhere καμπτήρ, νόστος.

2. the mark set to show how far a quoit was thrown, ἐθηκε δὲ τέρματ' Ἀθήνη Od. 8. 193.

3. metaph. an end, issue, event, Aesch. Ag. 781, 1176. II. generally, an end, limit, δολιχῆς τ. κελεύθου Id. Pr. 284, cf. 706, 823; ποῦ τὸ τ. τῆς φωνῆς; Id. Eum. 422;—sn in pl., ὁδοῦ τέρματα Theogn. 1166 B; ἐπὶ τέρμασι τοῖσι ἐκείνης (sc. τῆς Εὐρώπης) Hdt. 7. 54; τέρματα συνάγουσι (of two rivers) they contract their bounds, i. e. draw together and so contract the space between them, Id. 4. 53;—metaph., τέρμα πλούτου a limit to wealth, Theogn. 227.

2. an end, in point of time or distance, πρὸς τέρμα εἶναι, ἐπὶ τέρμ' ἀφικέσθαι to have reached the limit, be at the end, Aesch. Pr. 828, Soph. Aj. 48; Ἑρμῆς σφ' ἄγει . . πρὸς αὐτὸ τ. Id. El. 1397; τ. βίτου the term or end of life, death, Simon. 85. 13; τ. τοῦ βίου or βίου Aesch. Fr. 299, Soph. O. T. 1530, Eur. Alc. 643; γῆρας ἐσχάτος πρὸς τ. Id. Andr. 1081; τ. μόχθου, πόνου, ἁλλου Aesch. Pr. 100, 184, 257; cf. Plat. Ax. 371 E:—ἐπὶ τέρματι at last, Aesch. Eum. 634; so also τέρμα absol., like τέλος, Pseudo-Phocyl. 130.

3. the end or highest point, τ. ἀέθλων the prize, Pind. I. 4. 115 (3. 85); κακῶν Eur. Supp. 367; πρὸς τέρμασιν ὥρας Ar. Av. 705; τέρματα νίκης Arcestr. ap. Ath. 302 A; τ. τέχνης Parrhas. Ib. 543 E:—sometimes merely periphr., τέρματα ἐμπορίας for ἐμπορίη, Theogn. 1168; τέρμα ὑγιείας = ὑγιεία Aesch. Ag. 1002; ἀγῶνους τέρματα Id. Eum. 746; τ. τῆς σωτηρίας Soph. O. C. 725; τ. θανάτου Eur. Hipp. 140, Or. 1343.

4. the last or highest power, supremacy, τ. Κορίνθου ἔχειν to be sovereign of Corinth, Simon. 117, cf. Butt. Lexil. s. v. ἔρμα 3. not; θεοῖ . . ἀπάντων τέρμ' ἔχοντες Eur. Supp. 617, cf. Anth. P. 12. 170: v. τέλος, κύρος; (With τέρ-μα, cf. τέρ-μων, τέρ-θρον; Skt. tri, tar-āmi (trajicio), tir-as; Zd. tar-ō (trans), tir-as, (ripa); Lat. ter-minus, in-tr-are, tr-ans.)

τερμάω, =sq., Trac. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 10., 5775. 9. **τερματίζω**, like ὀρίζω, to limit, bound, Strab. 425: to make an end of, finish, τι Sext. Emp. M. 10. 102; τρεῖς δεκάδας C. I. 2127:—Pass., τ. εἰς τὸ ἄδην Stob. 534. 41.

τερματώω, to bound, limit, Manass. Chron. 2554, C. I. 8752.

Τερμέριον or **Τερμέριον κακόν**, τό, proverb, a misfortune one brings on oneself, said to be derived from one Τέρμερος a highwayman, Plut. Thes. II, v. Paroemiogr. 377; prob. to be restored for μερμέριον κ. in Luc. Lexiph. II. 2. τὸ τ. for membrum virile, Philodem. in Anth. P. 11. 30.

τερμῆς Ζεύς, δ, guardian of boundaries, Lyc. 706. **τερμῆνθος**, ἡ, ov, of the terebinth-tree (v. τέρμινθος I. 2); ῥητίνη τ. turpentine, Theophr. H. P. 9. 2, 2; ῥητίνη Diosc. 4. 154; οἶνος Id. 5. 39, etc.;—pecul. fem. **τερμῆνθις**, ἰδος, Nic. Al. 300:—v. τέρμινθος.

τέρμινθος, ἡ, the terebinth or turpentine tree, Lat. pistacia terebinthus, Hipp. 667. 43, Arist. Mirab. 88, Theophr. H. P. 9. 2, 2, Anth. P. I. 30, etc. 2. a swelling like the fruit of the terebinth-tree, Hipp. 51. 38, 1176 D, Theophr. H. P. 3. 2, 6, etc.—The later form **τερσῆνθος** seems to have been introduced by the Poets, as in Anth. P. 9. 282, and finally to have become the common form, as in LXX (Gen. 14. 6., 43. 11, al.), Diosc., Galen.; but the MSS. continually fluctuate between the two forms, as also in the Adj. **τερμῆνθος**, which should prob. be restored in Xen. An. 4. 4. 13. II. a flax like plant, growing parasitically on the olive, from which the Athenians made fishing-lines, Phot., Hesych., E. M.; v. Salmas. ad Solin. 911 A.

τερμῆεις, εσσα, εν, (τέρμα) going even to the end, ἀπὸς τερμῆεσσα a shield that reaches from head to foot, Il. 16. 803; χιτῶν τ., like χ. ποδῆρης, Od. 19. 242, Hes. Op. 535.

τέρμιος, α, ov, (τέρμα) at the end, last, always of Time, τ. ἡμέραι the day of death, Soph. Ant. 1331; **τερμία χώρα** the spot where one is destined to end life, Id. O. C. 89.

τέρμης, ιος, ἡ, = πούς, Hesych.

τέρμο-δρομέω, to run to the goal, Manetho 4. 520.

τερμόνιος, α, ov, at the world's end, πάγος Aesch. Pr. 117.

τέρμων, ονος, δ, = τέρμα, a boundary, Aesch. Fr. 191, Eur. Hipp. 746; and in pl., Eur. ib. 3, 1053, Heracl. 37, al.: chiefly poet. 2. = Lat. Terminus, Plut. Num. 16. II. an end, Aesch. Supp. 624; βίου Eur. Phoen. 1352.

Τερπᾶδης, ου, δ, Son of Delight, name of the minstrel Phemius, Od. **τερπτήκεαννος**, ov, delighting in thunder, epith. of Zeus, Il. I. 419, al., Hes. Op. 52.

τερπνός, ἡ, ὄν, (τέρπω) delightful, delightful, pleasant, agreeable, glad, (Hom. only as v. l., Od. 8. 45), Theogn. 1013, Mimnerm. 5. 3, Pind., Aesch., etc.; **τερπνὰ** πλάων Tyrtae. g. 38; also in Att. Prose, πρὸς τὸ τερπνόν Thuc. 2. 53, cf. Plat. Crat. 419 C, D; τὰ τερπνὰ delights, pleasures, Isocr. 6 C, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 23. 2. rarely of persons, αὐτῷ δὲ τερπνός joyfully to himself, Soph. Aj. 967. II. regul. Comp. and Sup. **τερπνότερος**, -ότατος, Theogn. 1062, 256; irreg., **τέρπυστος**, Call. Fr. 256. III. Adv. **τερπνῶς**, Theogn. 910, Soph. Fr. 517. 5.

τερπνότης, ἦρος, ἡ, pleasantness, delight, LXX (Ps. 15. 11), Hesych. **τερπτό-τραμῖς**, = ἡ τῶν ἀφροδισίων τέρμης (Phot.), Teleclid. Incert. 23; but Meineke takes it to be ὁ τοῖς ἀφροδισίοις τερπόμενος.

τέρπω, Ep. subj. **τέρπησι** Od.: Ion. impf. **τέρπεσκον** Anth. P. 9. 136, etc.: fut. **τέρψω** Att.: aor. **τέρψαμ** h. Hom. Pan. 47, Eur. Heracl. 433, Plat.—The Pass. and Med. have a fourfold aor., 1. **ἐτέρψην** Soph. O. C. 1140, Eur., rare in Prose, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 24; **Ep. ἐτάρψην**, τάρψην Od. 6. 99., 19. 213, etc. (though the form in ε occurs in other places, 8. 131, al.), 3 pl. **τάρψεν** 6. 99. 2. **Ep., ἐτέρπων, τάρπων** 23. 300, Il. 11. 780; often in inf., **ταρπῆναι** and **ταρπήμεναι**; and subj. **τάρπειω** (by metath. for **ταρπῶ**), Ep. 1 pl. **τάρπειομαι** (for **ταρπῶμεν**) inf. II. 2.

3. **Ep. also, ἐταρπύμην** Hom.; also redupl. through all moods, **τεταρπόμεν, τεταρπέτο, τεταρπόμεσθα, τεταρπόμενος**. 4. aor. I **ἐτέρψαμην**, in Ep. subj. **τέρψομαι** Od. 16. 26; opt. **τέρψαιτο** h. Ar. 153; part. **τερψάμενος** Od. 12. 188. (From **√TEPI** or **TAPI**; cf. Skt. *trip*, *trip-yāmi* (sator), *tarpa-yāmi* (exhilaro); Goth. *thrafst-ja* (paranumérois, παρακαλέω); O. H. G. *trost*; Lith. *tarpa-a*; v. also **τρέφω**.)

To satisfy, delight, gladden, cheer, of music, δ κεν τέρπειον αἶδον Od. 17. 385; τῇ [φύρμυγι] ὅγε θυμὸν ἔτερπεν Il. 9. 189, etc.; also of games, πεσσοῖσι . . θυμὸν ἔτερπον Od. 1. 107, etc.; of conversation, καὶ τὸν ἔτερπε λόγους Il. 15. 393; so also in Soph. Tr. 1246, Fr. 605; ἡ ἀγγελίη . . ἐτέρψε [αὐτοῦς] Hdt. 8. 99; and sometimes in Att. Prose, ἔπει . . τὸ αὐτὰ τέρπει will give momentary pleasure, Thuc. 2. 41, cf. Plat. Legg. 658 A, E, etc.; ἡλξ τέρπει τὸν ἡλκα, proverb, Id. Phaedr. 240 C, etc.:—absol. to give delight, Od. I. 347., 8. 45, Soph. Aj. 475; τὰ τερπνὰ delights, Id. O. C. 1218; ῥήματα τερπνὰτα Ib. 1281; οἱ τερποντες λύγῃ ῥήτορες Thuc. 3. 40; τὰ τερπνὰτα Xen. Ages. 9. 4.

II. more often in Pass. and Med., 1. in Ep. the aor. pass. is used, c. gen. rei, to have full enjoyment of, to enjoy to one's heart's content, ἐπεὶ τάρπημην ἔδητύος ἡδὲ ποτῆτος Il. 11. 780; ἐπεὶ τάρπησαν ἑωδῆς Od. 3. 70; αἶτον τάρψεν 6. 99; **τεταρπόμενος αἶτον καὶ οἶνον** Il. 9. 705; ὕπνον, εὐνῆς ταρπήμεναι Il. 24. 3. Od. 23. 346; φιλότῃτος ἐταρπῆτην Ib. 300; ἥβης ταρπῆναι Ib. 212; metaph., **τεταρπόμεσθα γόοιο** let us take our fill of lamentation, Il. 23. 10, 98, Od. 11. 212, cf. 19. 213, 21. 57.

2. to enjoy oneself, make merry, c. dat. modi, φύρμυγι, μῦθοισι, δαίτι, δίσκοισι, etc., Hom., Hes., etc.; so, τ. ἐν θαλίῃ Od. 11. 603, Hes. Op. 115; φιλότῃτι (or ἐν φ.) τραπέομεν εὐνηθέντε Il. 3. 441., 14. 314; (whence in the phrase **ἐκτρονδὲ τραπέομεν εὐνηθέντε**, Od. 8. 292, the form **τραπέομεν** seems to belong to **τρέπω**, though others retain the use, sense by connecting **λέκτρονδὲ** with **εὐνηθέντε**); so in Att. Poets, **λαμπὰδ τερπόμεναι** Aesch. Eum. 1042, cf. Soph. O. C. 1140, etc.; **ἐπὶ τινι** Eur. Rhes. 194:—also c. part, οὐ μὴ τέρπει κλύων Soph. Ant. 691; **τέρπειται τιμώμενος** Eur. Bacch. 321; **τί ἂν . . ἀκούσας τερπθείης**; Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 24:—absol., **πῖνε καὶ τέρπου** drink and be merry, Hdt. 2. 78. 3. rarely c. acc., **οἶνον μοῖραν τέρπεσθαι** to enjoy a part only, Hes. Fr. 56. 6:—but c. acc. cogn., **κενήν ἐτερπόμην . . τέρψιν** Soph. Fr. 508; **τέρπου κενήν ἐνην** Eur. Or. 1043. 4. often with words that limit its sense more closely, **τέρπεσθαι θυμῷ** Il. 19. 313, Od. 16. 26; **θυμὸν** Il. 21. 45; **κατὰ θυμὸν** Hes. Op. 58, 355; **φρένα** Il. I. 474, Od. 4. 102, etc.; **φρεσὶν ᾗσιν** Il. 19. 109, Od. 5. 74; **ἐνὶ φρεσὶν** 8. 368; **τεταρπόμενος φίλον κῆρ** 1. 310; **ἀπάταιαι θυμὸν τέρπεται** Pind. P. 2. 135.

τερπωλόμαι, Med., = **τέρπομαι**, Eumath. p. 62.

τερπωλή, ἡ, poet. for **τέρψις**, Od. 18. 37, Archil. 12, Theogn. 978, 1064.

τερπωνλός, ἡ, ὄν, = **τερπνός**, Origen.

τερπών, ὄνος, ἡ, = **foreg.**, E. M.

τερσαίνω, to dry up, wiper up, αἶμα μέλαν τέρσεν Il. 16. 529; pres. in Lyc. 390, Nic. Al. 551:—Pass. **to be dried up**, μυῖα τερσαίνοντο Ar. Rh. 4. 1405: cf. **τέρομαι**.

τερσαίη, ἡ, = **τρασιά**, Julian. Epist. 24.

τέρσομαι, Pass. with inf. aor. **τερσῆναι**, **τερσήμεναι**, as if from **ἐτέρσιν**. (From **√TEPE** or **TPAS** come also **τρασ-ιά**, **τερο-ιά**, **ταρο-ός**; cf. Skt. *trish*, *trish-yāmi* (sitt), *tarsh-as* (sittis); Lat. *torr-ēo*, *torr-ens*, *tor-tus*; Goth. *thaur-s-ja* (dürf-w to thirst); O. H. G. *darr-u* (*torreo*, *dry*):—cf. also **θέρος**, **θερμός**.) **To be or become dry, to dry up**, ἔλκες ἔτερστο παύσασθαι δ' αἶμα the wound dried up and the blood stanchied, Il. 11. 267, 348; οὐδὲ μοι αἶμα τερσῆναι δύναται 16. 519; **θεαῖο πεδὸν τέρσεται ἡλιῷ** the plain is baked by the sun, Od. 7. 124; **εἵματα δ' ἡελίοιο μένον τερσήμεναι** αὐγῇ 6. 98; c. gen., **ὅσσε δακρυῖσιν τέρσοντο** eyes became dry from tears, 5. 152.

II. the Act. first occurs in later Ep. (Hom. using only **τερσαίνω**), fut. **τέρσει** (as if from **τέρρω**), Theocr. 22. 63; aor. imperat. **τέρσον**, inf. **τέρσαι**, Nic. Th. 96, 693, 709:—Hesych. cites a form **ἐτέρρατο** ἔξηράθη.

τέρψυς, vos, ὁ, ἡ (τέρω) = **ἀσθενής**, **λεπτός**, Hesych., who also cites **τέρνας ἵππους**, and **τερπνῆς** = **τετριμμένος ὄνος**.

τερψικω, **τερψοκομαί**, = **τέρω**, **τρώω**, **τρίβω**, Hesych.

τέρφος, εος, τό, = **έρφος**, **στέρφος**, a skin, shell, Nic. Al. 268.

τέρχνος, εος, τό, also **τέρχνος**, a twig, Maxim. p. καταρχ. 502.

τερψίμβροτος, ov, gladdening the heart of man, Ἥλιος Od. 12. 269, 274, h. Hom. Ar. 411, Orph. Arg. 1052.

τερψί-voos [ῖ], ov, heart-gladdening, **φύρμυγι** Anth. P. 9. 505 (2).

τέρψις, εως, ἡ, also **lyst**, Legg. 669 D: (τέρπω):—**enjoyment, delight**, τινὸς from or in a thing, **τέρψις αἰδῆς** Hes. Th. 917; **δείπωνν τέρμης** Pind. P. 9. 35; **χλιδανῆς ἥβης** τ. Aesch. Pers. 544; **κυλίκων** Soph. Aj. 1201; **εἰς τέρψιν τινὸς** ἐλθεῖν Eur. Phoen. 195, cf. I. T. 797, Cycl. 522; **βραχέια τ. ἡδονῆς** κακῆς Id. Fr. 364. 23:—**τ. ἐστὶ μοι**, c. inf., it is my pleasure to . . ἦν μοι τ. ἐκπεσεῖν **χρονὸς** Soph. O. C. 766, cf. 775:—absol. **gladness, joy, delight, pleasure**, Theogn. 787 B, Pind. O. 12. 15, Aesch. Ag. 611, etc.; distinguished from the more general term **ἡδονή** by Prodicus ap. Arist. Top. 2. 6, 6, cf. Thuc. 2. 38, Plat. Philib. 11 B.

τερψί-φρων, ov, ονος, **delighting the mind, delightful**, ὕλη Nonn. D. 42. 44.

Τερψιχόρη, ἡ, Dor. — Χόρῳ Pind. l. 2. 12, as also Plat. Phaedr. 259 C, cf. A. B. 1173:—*Terpsichoré*, Dance-enjoying, one of the nine Muses, Hes. Th. 78, etc.

τερψι-χορος, *ov*, also *a, ov*, enjoying the dance, esp. the choral dance, of Apollo, Anth. P. 9. 525, 20.

τεσσαρά-βοιός, *ov*, worth four steers, Il. 23. 705.

τεσερά-γωνός, *ov*, = τετράγωνος, Tacet. Posth. 668.

τεσσαρά-καί-δεκα, *v. τεσσαρεκαίδεκα*.

τεσσαράκαιδέκα-δωρός, *ov*, fourteen hand-breadths long, Anth. P. 6. 114.

τεσσαράκαιδέκατος, *η, ov*, the fourteenth, Lob. Phryn. 409.

τεσσαράκαιον-ήμερος, *ov*, of forty days, Hipp. Progn. 42, etc.

τεσσαράκοντα [α], Att. τεττάρκοντα, Ion. τεσσαράκοντα, *oi, ai, ta*, indecl.: (τέσσαρες):—forty, Hom., etc.:—a Dor. form τετρώκοντα in C. I. 1690. 16., 1907. 15, *al.*, v. Ahrens D. D. p. 280, and cf. τεσσαρακοστής: Bocot. τεττάρκοντα C. I. 1569. 51.

II. *oi, ta*, the Forty, a body of justices who went round the Attic demes to hear all causes up to ten drachmae, Isocr. Antid. § 237; also cases of assault, Dem. 976. 8; called δικασταὶ κατὰ δήμους Id. 735. 10: changed from Thirty to Forty after the expulsion of the Thirty Tyrants, Poll. 8. 100.

τεσσαράκοντα-ετής, *es*, forty years old, Hes. Op. 439:—Att. fem. τεττάρκονταετής, *idos*, Plat. Rep. 460 E.

2. *τ. χρόνος* a period of forty years, Cyrill. Al.

τεσσαράκοντα-ετία, *η, a space of forty years*, Philo 2. 175, Dion. H. 2. 58.

τεσσαράκοντα-και-πεντάκισ-χίλιστος, Att. τεττ-, *η, ov*, the forty-five thousandth, Plat. Legg. 877 D.

τεσσαράκοντα-πηχυσ, *v*, forty cubits high, Ath. 202 B, Joseph. B. J. 5. 5. 3.

τεσσαράκοντάς, *ados, η, a period of forty days*, Hipp. 256. 23., 257. 41.

τεσσαράκοντ-ήρης, *es*, with forty banks of oars, Callix. ap. Ath. 203 E, Plut. Demetr. 43: *v. sub τρήρης*.

τεσσαράκοντ-ήρηνος, *ov*, forty fathoms high, Hdt. 2. 148.

τεσσαράκοντούτης, *ov, o*, = τεσσαρακονταετής, Luc. Hermot. 13.

τεσσαρακόσιοι, *ai, a*, late form of τετρακόσιοι.

τεσσαράκοσταίος, *a, ov*, within forty days, on the fortieth day, Hipp. Epid. 1193, Arist. H. A. 7. 3. 8, Theophr. H. P. 8. 2. 6.

τεσσαράκοστ-όγδοος, *a, ov*, the eight-and-fortieth, Thet. Z.

τεσσαράκοστός, *η, ov*, fortieth, Lat. quadragesimus, Thuc. 1. 60, etc.; Dor. τετρωκοστός, *η, ov*, Archimed., C. I. 2691 d. 1.

II. *η* τεσσαρακοστή [μοῖρα]: 1. a tax of one-fortieth, Ar. Eccl. 825.

2. a fortieth, a coin of Chios, Thuc. 8. 101.

τέσσαρες, *oi, ai, téssara, tá*, gen. *ων*: dat. τέσσαραι Thuc. 2. 21, Xen., etc.; poet. τέπρασ Hes. Fr. 47. 5, and in late Prose:—new Att. τέτταρες, τέτταρα; also τάρων for τετάρων, Amphip. Πλάν. 1. 11:—in Ion. Prose, τέσσερες, τέσσερα, dat. τέσσεροι Hdt. 6. 41, C. I. 2741. 15, *al.*:—Dor. τέτορες, τέτορα, Hes. Op. 696, Phocyl. 3, Simon. 94, Epich. 100 Ahr., C. I. 1690. 10, *al.*:—Aeol. and Ep. πύπυρες, πύπυρα Il. 15. 680, Od. 5. 70:—Boeot. πέτταρες, *a, C. I. 1569. 38.*

Four, Hom., etc.; cf. διαπασών. (With τέσσαρες, cf. Skt. *katur*, *katvār-as*; Lat. *quatuor* (Osc. *petur*, cf. Aeol. πύπυρες, Welsh *pedwar*); Lith. *keturi*; Goth. *fidvōr*; O. H. G. *fiōr* (vier, four): cf. τέταρος fin.)

τεσσαρεσ-καί-δεκα, Ion. τεσερ-, *oi, ai, ta*, fourteen, Lat. *quatuordecim*, the first part remaining unaltered even with a neut. Subst., as, τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα ἔτη Hdt. 1. 86:—when the first part changed its gender, it was written divisim, τέσσαρα καὶ δέκα, Simon. 14: *v. Lob. Phryn. 409.*

τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα-σύλλαβος, *ov*, of fourteen syllables, Hephaest. p. 47.

τεσσαρεσκαίδεκαταίος, *a, ov*, on the fourteenth day, ἀποθανεῖν 47. Hipp. Progn. 41, cf. 53. 30., 568. 22.

τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτιτης, *ov, o*, one who keeps the fourteenth day, Eccl. 825.

τεσσαρεσκαίδέκατος, Ion. τεσερ-, *η, ov*, fourteenth, Hdt. 1. 84, etc.

τεσσαρεσκαίδεκ-έτης, *ov, o*, fourteen years old, Plut. Aemil. 35: fem. —έτις, Galen.

τεσσαράκοντα (not τεσερήκ-), Ion. for τεσσαράκοντα, Hdt., cf. C. I. 5187 a. 8:—τέσσερες, *oi, ai, —ra, tá*, Ion. for τέσσαρες, Hdt., etc.

τεταγμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of τάσσω, in orderly manner, regularly, ποιῆντι Xen. Oec. 8. 3; ἀρχεσθαι Plat. Legg. 700 C; πολιτεύεσθαι Isocr. 169 C.

τετάγων, *όντος, o*, Ep. redupl. part. aor. 2, with no pres. in use, *ῥῖψε* ποδὸς τεταγών having seized him by the foot, Il. 1. 591 (cf. λαμβάνω, ἔλκω); also simply, *ῥίπτασκον τεταγών* 15. 23. (The old Gramm., so far as sense went, rightly recognised τεταγών as equiv. to λαβών, the Root prob. appears in the form τῆ (q. v.), in Lat. *te-tig-i* (*tang-o*), *tac-tus*, Goth. *ték-an* (*āptēsai*), O. Norse *tak-a*, A. S. *tac-un* (*to take*); cf. *θηγγάνω*.)

τετάρμενος, Adv. part. pf. pass. intently, Schol. Soph. O. C. 499, Eust.

τετάρμευμένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ταμείω, frugally, sparingly, *τ. χρῆσθαι* τινι Dion. H. de Thuc. 41.

τετανακός, *η, ov*, suffering from *tétanos*, Diosc. 5. 84, Cael. Aur. de M. C. 3. 6. Adv. —κώς, Galen.

τετανο-είδης, *es, f. i.* for ταινιδής, Theophr. H. P. 4. 6. 1.

τετάνο-θρίς, *o, η, with long straight hair*, Plat. Euthyphro 2 B, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 95.

τετάνος, *η, ov*, (τείνω, τανύω) stretched, rigid, Hipp. Fract. 751; straightened, smooth, ἔρφος, ῥνός Nic. Al. 343, 464; πρίων Anth. P. 6. 204; φύλλον Theophr. H. P. 3. 11, 2; *τ. καὶ καθαρὸν πρόσσωπον* Galen.

τέτανος, *o*, a convulsive tension of the body, so that it becomes stiff as a corpse, *tetanus* (*rigor nervorum* in Celsus), Hipp. Aph. 1251, Plat. Tim. 84 E, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 3; cf. ἐμπροσθέντος, ὀπισθόντος.

II. sens. obsc., Ar. Lys. 553, 846.

τετάνω, to stretch, strain tight, Diosc. 4. 181.

τετάνωδης, *es*, (εἶδος) of the nature of *tétanos*, Hipp. Epid. 1159.

τετάνωθρον [α], *τό, a lotion for freeing the skin from wrinkles, a cosmetic*, Diosc. 3. 102.

τετάραιμνος, Adv. part. pf. pass. of παράσσω, confusedly, Plat. Legg. 668 E, Isocr. Antid. § 262, Plut. Anton. 37.

τέταρος, *o*, a pheasant, Ptolem. ap. Ath. 654 C; cf. τατύρας.

τετάρπετο, —πόμεσθα, *v. sub τέρπω*.

τεταρταίω, to have a quartan fever, Diosc. 2. 36, Galen., etc.

τεταρταϊκός, *η, ov*, of a quartan fever, Alex. Trall.

τεταρταίος, *a, ov*, on the fourth day, *τ. γενέσθαι* to be four days dead, Hdt. 2. 89; ἀφικνεῖσθαι τεταρταίους Plat. Rep. 616 B.

2. *τ. πυρετός* a quartan fever, Id. Tim. 86 A, C. I. 916. 10; so without πυρετός, Hipp. Aph. 1245, etc.; *τ. ποιεῖσθαι* to have fits every four days, Id. 54 F.

II. τεταρταῖη, = ἡ τετόρτη, the fourth day, Arat. 806.

τεταρτημοριαῖος, *a, ov*, of or about a quarter or quadrant, Lat. *quadrantarius*, Math. Vett.

τεταρτη-μόριον, *τό, the fourth part*, Hdt. 2. 180; esp. of an obolus, Lat. *quadrans*, Arist. Pol. 7. 1, 4: so τεταρτη-μορίς, *idos, η, C. I. 2656. 14.*

2. in Music, a quarter-tone, Chappell *Anc. Mus.* p. 203; cf. *dieisis* III.

II. a quadrant, Eucl.

τεταρτο-λογέω, to take every fourth man, Lat. *quartare*, Gloss.

τέταρτος, Ep. also τέτάρτος (q. v.), *η, ov*, fourth, Lat. *quartus*, Hom., etc.

II. *τὸ τέταρτον*, as Adv. the fourth time, Hom.:—also without Art., fourthly, Plat. Phaedr. 266 E:—but regul. Adv. —τως, fourthfold, Lat. *quadruplo*, Id. Tim. 86 A, cf. Lob. Phryn. 311.

2. (sub. μέρος) a quarter, Diod. 1. 50.

III. ἡ τετόρτη, 1. (sub. ἡμέρα), the fourth day, Hes. Op. 802, Xen. An. 4. 8, 21.

2. (sub. μοῖρα), a liquid measure (cf. our quart); the Spartan kings had a μέδωμος of corn and a τετόρτη of wine on the 1st and 7th of the month, Hdt. 6. 57:—also a fourth part, ἐπὶ τετάρταις τῶν καρπῶν Strab. 704. (Skt. *katurthas*, Lat. *quartus* (*quartulus*); Lith. *ketvirtas*.)

τετάσθην, τέτατο, *v. sub τείνω*.

τετάχεται, *v. sub τάσσω*.

τετεύχεται, τετεύχεται, *v. sub τεύχω*.

τετευχῆσθαι, an Ep. inf. pf. pass. with pres. sense, formed from the Subst. τεύχεα, without any pres. in use, to be armed, Od. 22. 104.

τετευχημένος, Adv. pf. pass. of τεύχω, artificially, E. M.

τετηρημένος, Adv. pf. pass. of τηρέω, attentively, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1. 296.

τετήμην, an Ep. perf. formed as if from τείνω, but with no pres. in use, to be sorrowful, to sorrow, mourn, τετήμηνον Il. 8. 447; elsewhere Hom. always uses the part., in the phrase τετημένους (or τετημένην) ἦτορ, Il. 11. 556, Od. 4. 804, etc.; so Hes. Th. 163.—We also find the act. pf. part. τετημῶς (in same sense) mostly in the phrase, τετημῶς θυμῷ with sorrowing heart, Il. 11. 555., 17. 664., 24. 283; also, ζῶν τετηγότες 9. 13; δὴν δ' ἀνέφ' ἦσαν τετηγότες they were long silent from grief, lb. 30, 695.

τέτλαθ, shorted for τέτλαθ, *v. i.* for τέττα, Il. 4. 412; cf. Hellad. Photii Bibl. 531.

τέτλαθ, τετλαῖην, τετλάμεν, τετλάμεναι, τετληώς, *v. s. *τλάω*.

τετληώς, Ep. part. pf. of τέμνω (with pass. sense), Ar. Rh. 4. 156.

τέμνον, and ἔτεμνον, an Ep. aor. without any pres. in use, used by Hom. in indic. both with and without augm. To *cvertake*, reach, come up to, find, ἐνθ' ὅγε Νέστορ' ἔτεμνε Il. 4. 293, cf. 6. 515, Od. 3. 256, *al.*; *ὅν .. γῆρας ἔτεμνε* 1. 218; *ὅκ' ἔνδον ἀμύμονα τέμνον ἀκούειν* Il. 6. 374, cf. Od. 5. 58; *ἄφρ' ἐπὶ .. μητέρα τέμνης* 15. 15; 3 pl. τέμνον Ar. Rh. 3. 1275; *οἱ τετμνομεν* Theocr. 25. 61;—never in Trag., unless we accept Hermann's suggestion in Aesch. Supp. 787, *v. τέμνω* vi. 2. b.

2. *c. gen.* to partake of, have allotted one, *ὅς δέ κε τέμνη ἀπαρηγοῖο γενέθλης* Hes. Th. 610.

τετοληκώτος, Adv. part. pf. of τολμάω, Polyb. 1. 23. 5., 9. 4. 2.

τέτορες, *oi, ai, τέτορα, tá*, Dor. for τέσσαρες.

τέτρά-, for τέτορα, τέσσαρα in compd. words.

τετράβαμνος [α], *ov*, gen. *ανος* (βαῖνω) four-footed, ἵπποι Eur. El. 476; *τ. ἀπήνη* = τέθριππον, Id. Tro. 517; *τ. χηλαί, ψάλια* the hoofs, trappings of horses, Id. Phoen. 792, 808:—τετραβάμοσι γυίοις in the shape of a quadruped, Id. Hel. 376.

τετραβάρης, *es*, four times as heavy, Alcae. 147, in poet. gen. pl. τετραβαρήων.

τετραβιβλος, *ov*, consisting of four books, title of a book by Ptolemy, Buttin. *Mus. d. Alterthums*, 2. 3. p. 485.

τετραβόειος, *ov*, of four bull-hides, Call. Dian. 53, Q. Sm. 6. 547.

τετραβρύχως, *es, o*, a metrical foot consisting of four short syllables, = προκελευσματικός, Schol. Ar. Av. 237.

τετραβυρσος, *ov*, of four hides, Schol. Leid. Il. 15. 479.

τετραγῆρυς, *v*, four-toned, of the tetrachord, Terpand. 1.

τετραγλωσσος, *ov*, of four tongues or languages, Gloss.

τετραγώνχης, *idos, o, η, with four angles, square*, Anth. P. 6. 334.

τετραγνάθος, *ov*, with four jaws, φαλόγγιον Strab. 772, Acl. N. A. 17. 40.

τετραγονία, *η, four generations*, Aristid. 1. 42.

τετραγράμματος, *ov*, of four letters: *τὸ τ. τ. the word of four letters*, i. e. the sacred Hebr. name JHVH (i. e. *Yehovah*), Philo 2. 152; Gr. *Ἰαού* (Clem. Al. 666); (so, *τὸ τετραγράμμον* Clem. l. c., Eus. D. E. 435 C); also of 'Adam', Or. Sib. 2. 24.

τετράγυος, *ov*, containing four γῶαι of land, μέγας ὄρχατος .. τ. Od. 7. 113:—neut. as Subst. a measure of land, as much as a man can plough in a day, 18. 374, cf. Ar. Rh. 3. 1344; *τ. αὐλας* in Orph. Arg. 869.

τετραγωνέω, to stand in square with another, δ' Ἀρης τετραγωνεῖ τὸν Δία, astrolog. phrase in Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 24.

τετραγωνία, ἡ, the spindle-tree, bird-cherry, Lat. *euconymus Europaëus*, so called from its square fruit, Theophr. H. P. 3. 4. 2.

τετραγωνιαίος, α, ον, = τετράγωνος, Geop.

τετραγωνίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to make square, square, of lines or numbers, Plat. Rep. 527 A, Arist. Metaph. 2. 2. 9; ὅσαι γραμμαὶ τὸν ἰσόπλευρον . . ἀριθμὸν τετραγωνίζουσι all lines which form an equilateral number as their square, Plat. Theat. 148 A; τ. τὸν κύκλον to square the circle, Arist. Soph. Elench. 11. 3; —Pass., Id. An. Pr. 2. 25. 2.

τετραγωνισμός, ο, a squaring, quadrature, Arist. de An. 2. 2; of the circle, Id. An. Post. 1. 9. 1, Soph. Elench. 11. 3.

τετραγωνο-ειδής, ἐς, square-looking, Eust. 892. 12, E. M.

τετραγωνο-πρόσωπος, ον, square-faced, of otters and beavers, Hdt. 4. 109.

τετράγωνος [ᾶ], ον, with four equal angles, rectangular, or, rather, square, Lat. *quadratus*, Hdt. 1. 178, 181., 2. 124, Hipp. Fract. 761; δόκοι τ. squared, Thuc. 4. 112, etc.; τ. ἐργασία, of the Hermes-stations, Id. 6. 27; —τὸ τετράγωνον, a square, Plat. Rep. 510 D, etc.: esp. a body of men drawn up in square, Lat. *agmen quadratum*, Xen. Lac. 12. 1; τ. τάξις in Thuc. 4. 125. 2. τ. ἀριθμός, a square number, i. e. a number multiplied into itself, Plat. Theat. 147 E, etc. II. metaph. square, i. e. perfect as a square, *χεραὶ τε καὶ ποσὶ καὶ νόμῳ* τετράγωνος τετυγμένος Simon. ap. Plat. Prot. 344 A; τὸν ἀγαθὸν ἀνδρὰ φάναί τετράγωνον Arist. Rhet. 3. 11. 2, cf. Eth. N. 1. 10. 11. III. ἱμάτιον τ. of the χλαῖνα which hung square, while the χλαῖνα took a circular form, Id. Fr. 458; so also in contrast to the ἡμικύκλιον formed by the Roman toga, Posidon. ap. Ath. 213 B, App. Civ. 5. 11.

IV. Adv. -ως, Philostr. 331.

τετραγωνώδης, ἐς, = τετραγωνοειδής, Schol. in Villos. Anecd. 2. 178.

τετραδακτύλιος, α, ον, four fingers long or broad, Diosc. 1. 84, Sext. Emp.

τετραδακτύλος, ον, four-toed, πόδες Arist. P. A. 4. 10. 30; of birds, Id. H. A. 2. 12. 4. 2. four fingers long, broad, etc., Hipp. Art. 783; τὸ τ. Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 1291. 43.

τετραδάρχειαι, = τετραρχεῖν, Hermog.

τετραδάρχια, ἡ, = τετραρχία, v. l. Dem. 117. 26, App. Syr. 50, etc.

τετραδεῖον, τό, a number of four, a quaternion, Choerobosc. in Anecd. Oxon. 2. 269; so, τετραδίδιον Philo 2. 533, Act. Ap. 12. 4.

τετραδίσταί, οἱ, young people who met to make merry on the fourth of the month, Alex. Orh. 1; cf. Meineke Menand. 110. II. men born to a life of toil, like Hercules, who was born on the fourth of the month (τετράς 2, q. v.), οἱ ἐπίπτονον βίον διάγοντες, A. B. 309, E. M.

τετραδραχμαῖος, α, ον, = sq., Alex. Trall. 8. 452.

τετραδραχμος, ον, worth four drachmai, Arist. Oec. 2. 8. II. τετραδραχμον, τό, a silver coin of four drachms, a tetradrachm, worth about 35. 2d. of our money, C. I. 139. 22, Plat. Ax. 366 C, Plut. Sull. 25; cf. *στατήρ*.

τετραδύμος [ᾶ], ον, fourfold, Opp. C. 2. 181; τ. τίκειν to bear four at a birth, Strab. 695. (—δυμος is plainly an adj. numeral ending, cf. δίδυμος, τρίδυμος, ἐπτάδυμος, also ἀμφίδυμος.)

τετράδων, ὁ, prob. = τετράων, Alcae. 148.

τετράδωρος, ον, four palms long or broad, ap. Plin. N. H. 25. 14.

τετραέλκτος, ον, = sq., ὅψις Anth. P. 7. 210.

τετραέλιξ, ἡ, ὅς, ἡ, four times wound round: τετραέλιξ, ἡ, a plant of the thistle kind, Hesych.; τετράλιξ in Mss. of Theophr. H. P. 6. 4. 4.

τετραένης, ἐς, of four years, four years old, Lat. *quadrimus*, Theocr. 7. 147; —so, τετράενος, ον, Call. Fr. 154.

τετραετηρία, ἡ, a term of four years, Gloss.

τετραετηρικός, ἡ, ὅν, of a τετραετηρίς, Julian. 155 B, Syncell., etc.

τετραετηρίς (sc. ἐορτή), ἰδὸς, ἡ, a quadrennial festival, C. I. 2741. 22., 2812. II. a period of four years, Horapoll. 1. 5, Censorin. 18.

τετραέτηρος, ον, = sq., Hesych.

τετραέτης, ἐς, or τετραετής, ἐς, four years old, ἐπεὶ δ. τ. γένηται (sc. τὰ παῖδια) Hdt. 4. 187; τ. ἡδὸς ψυχῆς Plat. Legg. 793 E. II. of four years, χρόνος Hdt. 1. 199, Dion. H. 3. 69; διάστημα Polyb. 9. 1. 1.

τετραετία, ἡ, a term of four years, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7. 7, Plut. Pomp. 55, etc.

τετραζευκτος, ον, = sq., Philem. Lex. 318.

τετραζυγος, ον, four-yoked, ὄχος, Eur. Hel. 1039; —generally, fourfold, ὁμῆ Nonn. D. 12. 108; κόσμος Ib. 169.

τετράζυξ, ὄχος, ὁ, ἡ, = τετραζυγος, Nonn. D. 7. 6.

τετράζω, to cackle like the τέτραξ, on laying an egg, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 398 D.

τετραήμερος, ον, of or lasting four days, κατὰ τετρ. in about four days, Arist. H. A. 5. 20. 4; cf. τετρήμερος.

τετραθέλυμνος, ον, (θέλυμνος) of four layers, τ. σάκος a shield of four ox-hides, Il. 15. 479, Od. 22. 122.

τετραθύρος, ον, with four doors or openings, Arist. H. A. 9. 41. 5, Callix ap. Ath. 205 B.

τετραῖνος: Ion. fut. τετραῖνέω (δια-) Hdt. 3. 12: Ep. aor. τέτρηνα, the only tense used by Hom.: —Med., aor. ἐτετρήναμην (δι-) Ar. Thesm. 18: Pass., aor. ἐτετρήνθη, fut. τρήσθαι Lyc. 665; aor. ἐτρήσα Hipp. 471. 2, etc., (συγ-) Plat., etc.: —Med., aor. ἐτετρήσθην v. infr. —A pres. τετραῖνος occurs in Theophr., with an aor. ἐτετρήνα Id. H. P. 2. 7. 6sq., 5. 4. 5 (ubi legend. ἐτετρήνα); a 3 pl. impf. pass. τετρήνοντο in Call. Dian. 244, is prob. f. l. for τετρήναντο or τετραῖνοντο; and τετρήνεται

in Hipp. 238. 21 f. l. for τετραῖν-. The pres. τετρώ first in Diosc. 5. 77, 85, Phot. A part. δια-τετράντες (as if from -τετρήμι) Dio C. 69. 12: Pass. τίτραμαι Oribas. (From ✓TEP, v. sub τίτραι.) Generally, the compds. with διά and σύν are more used than the simple Verb; cf. also those with κατά and ἐκ. To bore through, pierce, perforate, ποδῶν τέτρημε τένοντε Il. 22. 396; τέτρηνα δὲ πάντα τετέτρω Od. 23. 198, cf. 5. 247: —Pass., πικιναῖς τέτρηνται ἄλοισι Emped. 345; λίθος τετρήμένος Hdt. 2. 96; ὁ οὐρανὸς τέτρηται has holes in it, Id. 4. 158; τέτρηται δικτύον πλέον (so Ahr. for τέτρωται) Aesch. Ag. 868; τέτρηται, of the urinary passage, Hipp. Aër. 286; ὥσπερ κόσκινον τέτρηται Ar. Fr. 404; ὁ τετρήμένος πῖθος, v. sub πῖθος 1. 2; χάσμα . . δι' ὧλης τῆς τερρ. Plat. Phaedo 112 A; κοιλία εἰς τὸν πλεύμονα τετρη. Arist. H. A. 1. 17. 4; τετρανθεῖς αὐλὸς Anth. P. 6. 296.

τετράπιπτον, τό, rare collat. form of τέτριπτον, Gloss.

τετράκαιδεκα-έτης, ἐς, of fourteen years, Dion. H. 6. 21; but with v. l. τετρακαίδεκέτης. II. fem. τετράκαιδεκέτις, ἰδος, fourteen years old, κόρη Isocr. 388 E.

τετράκερως, ον, four-horned, ἔλαφος Anth. P. app. 319; ὅς Opp. C. 2. 378.

τετράκέφαλος, ον, four-headed, Epigr. ap. Eust. 11. p. 1353. 8; [with penult. long at the end of an hexam., as if -κέφαλλος, cf. κυνοκέφαλος].

τετράκινη [ῖ], ἡ, = θριδακίνη, Hippon. 118.

τετράκις [ᾶ], Adv. four times, Lat. *quater*, Od. 5. 306, Hdt. 2. 142, Ar. Pl. 851, etc.: —post-Hom. also τετράκι C. I. 17, Pind. N. 7. 153, Call. Epigr. 55. 2.

τετράκιο-μύριοι [ῖ], αἰ, α, four times ten thousand, forty thousand, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1. 5, Arist. Mund. 3. 13.

τετράκισ-χίλιοι [ῖ], αἰ, α, four thousand, Hdt. 2. 9. al.; by tmesis, τετράκις γὰρ χίλιοι Thuc. 6. 31.

τετράκιων [ῖ], ον, gen. ovos, with four pillars, Orph. ad Mus. 39.

τετράκλαστος, ον, broken fourfold, in four, Procl. ad Hes. op. 440.

τετράκλιμος (χώρα), ἡ, the four quarters of heaven, Nicet. 376 B.

τετράκλινος, ον, with four seats or couches, ἄμαξα Luc. Tox. 46; οἶκος Ath. 47 F.

τετράκνωμος, ον, Dor. for τετράκνημος, four-spoked, Pherecyd. 103; δαμὸς τετρ. of Ixion's wheel, Pind. P. 2. 73; ἰνυγέ τετρ. the wryneck tied on the four-spoked wheel, Ib. 4. 382.

τετρακόρη, ἡ, a name of Proserpine (Κόρη), C. I. 4000. 15.

τετρακόρυμβος, ον, thick-clustering, κισσός Anth. P. 7. 23.

τετρακόρωνος, ον, four times a crow's age, Hes. Fr. 50. 2.

τετρακόσσιοι, αἰ, α, four hundred, Hdt. 1. 178, etc.; in sing., τ. ἄσπισ Xen. An. 1. 7. 10. II. οἱ τ., at Athens, 1. the oligarchy established in 411 B.C., Thuc. 8. 67, Lys. 183. 39, Decret. ap. Andoc. 10. 41, etc. 2. a more ancient Council, Ael. V. H. 5. 13.

τετρακόσιοστός, ἡ, ὄν, the four hundredth, ἔτος Dinarch. 99. 29.

τετρακότυλος, ον, holding four κοτύλαι, κύλιξ Theophr. Boiwt. 1, Alex. Pavn. 3; —also τετρακοτύλιατος, α, ον, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 94.

τετρακτὺς, ὅς, ἡ, (τετράς) a name for the sum of the first four numbers, i. e. 10 (= 1 + 2 + 3 + 4), held by the Pythagoreans to be the root or source of all creation, and introduced into their most solemn oath, ναὶ μὰ τὸν ἀμετέρα ψύχα παραδόντα τετρακτύν, παγὰν ἀνάνου φύσεως ῥιζώματ' ἔχουσαν Carm. Aur. 48, cf. Hierocl. Comment. 20, Plut. 2. 381 F: —other combinations represented by τετρακτὺς are pointed out by Böckh (*Kleine Schriften*, 2. 1, pp. 133 sq.), viz. (a). 1, 2, 4, 8; (b). 1, 3, 9, 27; in which the units represent points, the next two figures lines, the third squares, the fourth cubes; cf. τετράς 1. II. a quaternion, C. I. 8785 c.

τετρακύκλος, ον, four-wheeled, ἔλκον τ. ἀπήνην Il. 24. 324; ἄμαξαι ἐσθαλὶ τετρακύκλοι Od. 9. 242, cf. Hdt. 1. 188, cf. 2. 63, Hipp. Aër. 291. [ᾶ always, except in Od. 1. c., where perh. τεσσαράκυκλοι is the true reading.]

τετρακύλωτος [ᾶ], ον, with four limbs, Greg. Naz. Carm. 14. 47: four-membered, στροφή Gramm.

τετρακωμία, ἡ, a union of four villages, Strab. 405.

τετρακώμος [ᾶ], ὁ, a triumphal song and dance sacred to Hercules (cf. τετραδισταί II), Trypho ap. Ath. 618 C.

τετράκλινον [ᾶ], τό, a fourfold lace or string, Gloss.

τετράλιξ, v. sub τετραέλιξ.

τετραλογία, ἡ, (λόγος) a group or series of four dramas, three Tragedies and one Satyric play (or sometimes four Tragedies), which were exhibited together on the Attic stage for the prize at the festivals of Dionysus: without the Satyric play, the three Tragedies were called τριλογία, as the Oresteia of Aesch., Arist. Fr. 576, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1124 (1155 D), Diog. L. 3. 61: —v. Müller Gr. Literat. 1. p. 319, Welcker Aeschyl. Trilogie. —So of a group of four Platonic dialogues, Thrasyl. ap. Diog. L. 3. 56, cf. 9. 45.

τετραλόφος, ον, to expl. τετραφάλῃος, paraphr. Il. 11. 41.

τετράμερής, ἐς, quadripartite, Arist. Fr. 43, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 23, 237. Adv. —ρως, Eust. —Tzet. Hist. 3. 341 has the noun —μέρεια, ἡ.

τετραμέτρος, containing four μετρηταί, Callix. ap. Ath. 199 E.

τετράμετρος [ᾶ], ον, consisting of four metres, i. e. in iambic and trochaic verse, consisting of four double feet or syzygies: τὸ τετράμετρον, Lat. *versus octonarius*, is generally the *trachea tetrameter*, Ar. Nub. 642, 645, Xen. Symp. 6. 3, Arist. Rhet. 3. 1. 9., 3. 8. 4, Poët. 4. 18: also the *anapaestic tetrameter*, called τὸ Ἀριστοφάνειον (as in Nub. 957 sq.), Dion. H. de Constr. 25; cf. τριμέτρος. 2. γωνία τ. square, i. e. right, angles, Callix. ap. Ath. 199 D.

τετραμηνιαίος, α, ον, = sq., σπονδαί Diod. 11. 80; cf. Lob. Phryn. 549.

τετράμηνος [ᾶ], ον, (μήν) of four months, lasting four months, σπονδαί Thuc. 5. 63; τετράμηνιοι ὄνενοντι at four months old, Arist. H. A. 5. 14,

12; τετράμηνον for a space of four months, Id. H. A. 6. 18, 22; so, τετράμηνα Hipp. Aph. 12.49.
 τετραμαῖος, α, ov, = sq., Diod. 3. 16.
 τετράμινος, ουν, (μῶν) worth or weighing four minae, Ath. 466 B; cf. Lob. Phryn. 553.
 τετράμοιρα, ἡ, a fourfold portion, Xen. An. 7. 2, 36., 6. 1.
 τετράμοιρος [α], ov, fourfold, τ. νυκτὸς φρουρά Eur. Rhes. 5.
 τετράμορος [α], ov, = foreg., Nic. Th. 106.
 τετράμορφος [α], ov, four-shaped, four-fold, ὡραι τ. the four changing seasons, Eur. Incert. 120.
 τετράμυρον, τό, an ointment compounded of four ingredients, Galen.
 τετρανταῖος, α, ov, consisting of a quarter, τόκος τ. = 25 per cent. (?)
 τετρανυκτία, ἡ, (νύξ) a space of four nights, Gloss.
 τετραξ, ἄγος, and ἄκος, ὅ, name of two kinds of wild birds, 1
 δ μείζων, prob. τετράων, the pheasant, Ath. 398 E, Eust. 1205. 27, Poët. Lat. Min. 1. p. 128 Wernsd.; coupled with the pea-fowl by Ar. Av. 885.
 2. a small bird, like the σπερμιόλογος, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 398 C, cf. Epich. 25 Ahr. (Cf. τετρά-ξ, τετρά-ων, τετρά-δων, τατρί-ας, τέταρ-ος, τετρά-ζω; Skt. titir-is or -as (the francoline or Indian partridge); Lith. teler-va (black-cock); prob. onomatop.)
 τετράζωος, ov, (ζέω) split four times, δένδρα τ. trees which must be so split, before they can be worked, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 9; cf. δίζωος, μονόζωος.
 τετραξός, ἡ, ὄν, fourfold, Arist. Metaph. 12. 2, 7.
 τετραοδία, ἡ, and τετραοδίων, τό, (ὁδός) a place where four roads meet, Lat. quadrivium, Gloss.
 τετραοδος, ἡ, = foreg., Orac. ap. Paus. 8. 9, 4; cf. τρίοδος.
 τετραοιδίος, ov, of four notes, in music, Plut. 2. 1132 D.
 τετραόργγιος, av, four fathoms long or broad, Dio C. 70. 4.
 τετραορία, ἡ, a four-horsed chariot, Pind. O. 2. 8, P. 2. 8, etc.
 τετράορος, contr. τέτρωρος, ov, (ἀείρω) yoked four together, τ. ἄρσενες ἵπποι Od. 13. 81, cf. Eur. Hel. 723; τ. ἄρμα a four-horsed chariot, Pind. P. 10. 101, etc.; δίφρος Soph. Fr. 781; ὄχοι Eur. Supp. 675; also, τέτρωρος ὄχος Id. Hipp. 1229; τέτρωρον ἄρμα Id. Alc. 483, Heracl. 860; τέτρωρον a team of four, Ael. N. A. 1. 36.
 II. four-legged, τετραορόν φάσμα ταύρου Soph. Tr. 507.
 τετραπάλαι [α], Adv. four times long ago, i. e. long long ago, Call. in Anth. P. 7. 80; cf. δεκάπαλαι.
 τετραπάλαιστιαῖος, α, ov, = sq., Geop. 5. 44, 2.
 τετραπάλαιστος, ov, four spans long or broad, Hdt. 2. 149.
 τετραπέδος [α], ov, with four surfaces or sides, squared, λίθοι Diod. 20. 95, Arr. An. 6. 29 (Mss. τετραπόδου), Hdu. 8. 4.
 II. of four feet, τῷ πλάτει Polyb. 8. 6, 4; cf. Orac. ap. Plut. Aemil. 15.
 τετραπέζιος [α], ov, (πέζα) four-footed, Orph. Lith. 741.
 τετραπήχυστος, α, ov, = sq., Apollod. 2. 4, 9.
 τετραπήχυς [α], v, gen. εως, four cubits (six feet) long, Hdt. 7. 69, Plat. Rep. 426 D; of men, six feet high, tall fellows, Ar. Vesp. 553, Ran. 1014.
 II. = τετραγώνος, Philostr. 800.—Cf. Lob. Phryn. 549.
 τετραπλάσιός, to make fourfold, Nicom. Arithm.
 τετραπλάσιον-επι-διμερές, ἐς, 4½ times as great (14 : 3);—so, τετραπλάσιον-επι-πεμπτος, ov, 4½ times as great (21 : 5);—τετραπλάσιον-επι-τέταρτος, ov, 4¼ times as great (17 : 4);—τετραπλάσιον-επι-τετραμερές, ἐς, 4½ times as great (24 : 5);—τετραπλάσιον-επι-τριμερές, ἐς, 4½ times as great (19 : 4);—τετραπλάσιον-επι-τριτος, ov, 4½ times as great (13 : 3);—τετραπλάσιον-επι-μῆκος, v, 4½ times as great (9 : 2);—all in Arithm. Vett.
 τετραπλάσιος [α], α, ov, fourfold, four times as much, Lat. quadruplex, Plat. Rep. 369 E, al.; c. gen. four times as large as, ἥπαρ τετρ. τοῦ βοείου Arist. H. A. 2. 17, 16;—τὴν τετραπλασίαν (sc. τιμὴν) ἐκτείνειν quadruplum solvere, Plat. Legg. 878 C, cf. 756 E.—Adv. -ίως, Aquila V. T.
 τετραπλάσιον, ov, gen. ονος, = τετραπλάσιος, Diosc. 1. 74.
 τετραπλεθρία, ἡ, an area of four πλεθρα, C. I. 1840. 6, 14, al.; written τετραπελεθρία, Ibid. 5.
 τετραπλεθρος [α], ov, consisting of four plethra, Polyb. 6. 27, 2.
 τετραπλευρος [α], ov, four-sided, σχῆμα Strab. 210; κίων Anth. P. 9. 682;—τετραπλευρον, τό, a figure with four sides, Arist. Mech. 1, 4, Probl. 15. 6.
 τετραπλή, Adv. in a fourfold manner, fourfold, Il. 1. 128.
 τετραπλούς, η, ov, contr. -πλοῦς, ἡ, οὖν, fourfold, Lat. quadruplus, Plut. Lucull. 2; τὸ τ. = τετραμοίρα, Xen. An. 7. 6, 7. Adv. -πλῶς, = foreg., LXX (3 Regg. 6. 33, see Cod. Al.). (For deriv., cf. ἄπλος).
 τετραπνήγης, ὅ, with four nostrils, τὸν τετραπνήγον ὕδρον Lyc. 1313; if not f. l. for τετραπνῶν.
 τετραπόδηδον, Adv. on four feet, Ar. Pax 896.
 τετραπόδης, ov, ὅ, four-footed, Manetho 4. 26;—v. sub τετραπέδος.
 τετραπόδητι, Adv. on all fours, Polyb. 5. 60, 7.
 τετραπόδια, ἡ, a measure or length of four feet, C. I. 160. 1. 72, 74.
 τετραπόδιος, to be a quadruped, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 48.
 τετραπόδιοςμός, ὅ, a going on all fours, Schol. Nic. Al. 417.
 τετραπόδιστής, οὗ, ὅ, one who goes on all fours, E. M.
 τετραπόδιστι, Adv. = τετραπόδητι, Luc. D. Mar. 7. 2.
 τετραπόδος [α], ov, late form of τετράπους, found in Mss. of Polyb. 1. 29, 7, Diod. 2. 42, Lob. Phryn. 546.
 τετράπολις [α], εως (and in Androt. 35 ιδος), ἡ, poet. τετράπολις:—of or with four cities, λαὸς τ. of the northern part of Attica, Eur. Heracl. 81, ubi v. Elmsl., Ar. Lys. 285;—ἡ τ. this part of Attica, the four cities being Oenoe, Marathon, Probaliuthos, Tricorythos, Arist. Fr. 449, Strab. 383, Plut. Thes. 14. 2. in Doris, Strab. 427. 3. in Syria, Id. 749. 4. in Cephallenia, Thuc. 2. 30.

τετράπολος [α], ov, turned up or ploughed four times, Theocr. 25. 26.
 τετράπορος [α], ov, with four passages or openings, ἀψίδες Anth. P. 6. 696.
 II. coming four ways, ἀνέμοι lb. 656.
 τετράπος [α], ov, poet. for τετράπους, Arat. 214.
 τετράπους [α], ὅ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, four-footed, Lat. quadrupes, Hdt. 2. 68., 4. 71, Plat. Tim. 92 A; λεία τετράπους a booty of cattle, Polyb. 4. 75, 7; cf. τετράποδος). 2. τετράπων, τό, a quadruped, Plat. Phaedr. 250 E, Arist., etc.; pl., τετράποδα Hdt. 3. 106, Ar. Nub. 649, Thuc. 2. 50, freq. in Arist.
 II. of things, δίφρος τ. Eupol. Adv. 6. 2. of four feet in length, C. I. 160. 10, 13, Plat. Meno 85 B, C.
 τετραπρόσωπος, ov, with four faces or fronts, βωμός Plut. 2. 308 A.
 τετραπτερος, ov, four-winged, of winged ants, Soph. Fr. 27; τετράπτερα, opp. to δίπτερα, Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 12, P. A. 4. 6, 3.
 τετραπτερῶν, ἰδος, ἡ, a four-wing, i. e. a grasshopper or locust, Boeot. word in Ar. Ach. 871; Elmsl. thinks that by τῶν ὀρταλίων ἡ τῶν τετραπτερῶν is intended birds and beasts; no doubt this is so, τετραπτερῶν being brought in παρ' ἐπινοίας for τετραπόδων.
 τετραπτεῖλος, ov, four-winged, Ar. Ach. 1082.
 τετράπολις, ἡ, poet. for τετράπολις, q. v.
 τετράπτεχος, ov, fourfold, Hipp. Offic. 745.
 τετραπτῶτος, ov, with four cases, Gramm.
 τετραπύλον, τό, a building with four gates, C. I. 8610. 10.
 τετραπύργια, ἡ, a building with four towers, Polyb. 31. 26, 11.
 τετραπῶγων, ωνος, ὅ, a plant, = τραγονῶγων, Diosc. 2. 173.
 τετραπῶλῖα, ἡ, a team of four horses, Gloss.
 τετραπῶλος, ov, with four horses, Theod. Prodr.
 τετραράβδος, ov, with four streaks or rows, Schol. Pind. P. 2. 73 (40).
 τετραρρίζος, ov, with four roots, Galen.
 τετραρρύθμιος, ov, consisting of four metres, Schol. Ar. Ach. 665.
 τετραρρύμιος, ov, with four poles, i. e. eight-horsed, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 51., 4. 2; also τετραρρύμιος.
 τετραρχίω, to be tetrarch, τῆς Γαλιλαίας Ev. Luc. 3. 1:—Pass. to be under the rule of a tetrarch, Hermog.
 τετραρχῆς, ov, ὅ, a tetrarch, Strab. 567, Plut. Anton. 56, etc.; cf. τετραρχία.
 II. a leader of four λόχοι, or 64 men, Arr. Tact. 10. 1.
 τετραρχία, ἡ, a tetrarchy, the province of a tetrarch, esp. of Thessaly, the four provinces being Thessalotis, Phthiotis, Pelasgiotis, Hestiaeotis, Eur. Alc. 1154, Dem. 117. 26; v. Hellenic. et Arist. ap. Harp. s. v., Strab. 430; so, each of the three divisions of Galatia were divided into tetrarchies, Id. 567; cf. τετράς II.
 2. under the Romans the name tetrarchy seems to have been given to any division of an Oriental country, as to Palestine, which after the death of Herod was divided into three tetrarchies, cf. C. I. 2502, 4521; and the name τέτραρχος seems to have been given to any native ruler below the rank of βασιλεὺς, v. C. I. 4033, 4058, Plut. Anton. 36, 56, Sallust, Cat. 20, Horat. Sat. 1. 3, 12, etc.
 II. τ. ἱππική, the command of four λόχοι, Arr. An. 3. 18, cf. Id. Tact. 10. 2.
 τετραρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of a tetrarch, τὸ τ. γένος Strab. 560.
 τετραρχος, ὅ, = τετραρχῆς, Plut. 2. 768 D.
 τετράς, ἄδος, ἡ, = τετρακτὺς, Arist. Metaph. 13. 3, 9, 11, 7, etc.
 2. the fourth day of the month, h. Hom. Merc. 19, Hes. Op. 792, 796, Ar. Nub. 1131, etc.; τετράδι γέγονας, proverb. of one born to a life of labour, (cf. τετραδιστής), Plat. Com. Incert. 29, Ariston. 'Hl. βίγ. 6:—also the fourth day of the week, Clem. Al. 877.
 3. a space of four days, Hipp. Progn. 44.
 II. = τετραρχία I, Hellen. (28) ap. Harpocr. s. v. τετραρχία.
 τετράς, ἄντος, ὅ, the quadrant of a circle, Vitruv. 3. 3., 10. 11. II.
 a coin, Lat. quadrans, Hesych.; cf. ἐξάς.
 τετράσημος [α], ov, of four signs: in Music, of four kinds of time, Osann Anal. Cr. p. 76, Auctar. Lex. p. 157.
 τετρασκαλμος, ov, four-oared, Diod. Excerpt. 632. 77.
 τετρασκελής, ἐς, (σκελός) four-legged, four-footed, τ. οἰωνός, of a kind of griffin, Aesch. Fr. 395; χέρον τ. γονή, i. e. quadrupeds, Soph. Fr. 678. 10; τ. ὕβρισμα the wanton violence of Centaurs, Eur. H. F. 181; τ. κενταυροπληθὴς πόλεμος Ib. 1272.
 τετρασσύρον, τό, four asses, the Roman sesquertius, one fourth of the denarius, Arr. Epict. 4. 5, 17.
 τετραστάδιος, ov, four stades in length, πορθμός Strab. 369; τετραστάδιον, τό, a length of four stades, Id. 325.
 τετραστάτης [α], ov, costing four staters, σωτηρία Ar. Eccl. 473.
 II. τετραστάτηρον, τό, a four-stater piece, Arist. Fr. 486.
 τετραστεγος, ov, with four stories, Diod. 20. 85, Joseph. A. J. 1. 3, 2.
 τετραστήχος, ov, in four rows or courses, LXX (Ex. 28. 17., 36. 8).
 τετραστοιχία, ἡ, a fourfold row or line, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 13.
 τετραστόχος, ov, in four rows, Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 2.
 τετραστόων, τό, an antechamber, Lat. atrium, Gloss.
 τετραστόων, ov, surrounded with four stair or cloisters, Zosim.
 τετραστόυλος, ov, with four pillars in front, of a temple, Vitruv.
 τετρασυλλαβία, ἡ, a being of four syllables, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 326, Eust. 11. 24.
 τετρασυλλαβος, ov, of four syllables, Luc. Gall. 29. Adv. -βως, Gramm.
 τετρασχινοτος, ov, split or parted into four, Gloss.
 τετρασχινοτος, ov, four schoinoi (i. e. 240 stades) long, Strab. 558.
 τετρασώματος, ov, with four bodies, Theod. Prodr.
 τετράστοιχος [α], av, cut fourfold, in four, Paul. S. Ambo 252.
 τετράτονος [α], ov, of four tones or notes; τὸ τ. Auct. Mus. Vett.
 τετράτος, η, ov, poet. for τέταρτος, fourth, Hom., Hes., Pind.; τὸ τέταρτον the fourth time, Il. 21. 177, Hes. Op. 594, Sc. 363.
 τετράτροχος, ov, four-wheeled, Schol. Od. 9. 242, etc.

τετράτρυφος, *ov*, (θρέπτω) broken into four pieces, Hes. Op. 440; cf. ὑπτάβλωμος.

τετράφα, *v. sub* τρέπω and τρέφω.

τετράφύλαγγορχία, *ἡ*, the command of a τετραφάλαγγορχία, Arr. Tact. 10. 8:—τετράφύλαγγορχης, *ov*, *ἡ*, its commander, E. M.

τετράφύλαγγορχία, *ἡ*, a corps of four phalanxes or a phalanx in four divisions, i.e. of 16,384 men, Polyb. 12. 20, 7, Ael. Tact. 40.

τετράφάληρος [α], *ov*, of a helmet in Il. 5. 743, 11. 41, commonly taken as a lengthened form of τετράφαλος:—but this is a suspicious assumption, inasmuch as in both places ἀμφίφαλος is added: hence Buttmann's suggestion (Lexil. v. φάλος 9) becomes very prob., viz. that the second part of the word is φάληρος or -ρον (a word never found in use, but implied in the Verb φαληρίω), a crest or plume, so that τετράφάληρος would mean with four crests or plumes.

τετράφάλος, *ov*, epith. of κυνέη, κόρυς Il. 12. 384, 22. 315;—perh. merely a shortened form of τετραφάληρος, *v. sub* φάλος.

τετράφάρμακος, *ov*, compounded of four drugs:—as Subst., τετραφάρμακος, *ἡ*, or -φάρμακον, τό, a compound of wax, tallow, pitch, resin, Philo 1. 433, Galen, etc.

τετράφαται, -φατο, *v. sub* τρέπω.

τετρά-φορος, *ov*, cited by Arcad. 90 on account of its anomalous accent; so that its sense must be act., bearing fourfold.

τετράφουλος, *ov*, divided into four φύλαί, Hdt. 5. 66, Dion. H. 4. 14.

τετράχῦ, Adv. in four parts, τ. ἐαυτὴν διανείμασα Plat. Gorg. 464 C.

τετράχειρ [α], χεῖρος, *ἡ*, four-handed, Zenob. 1. 54.

τετράχῃ, Adv. = τετραχῇ, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 7, Luc. Navig. 16, Plut., etc.

τετραχθα [α], Adv., poet. for τετραχα, Il. 3. 363, Od. 9. 71; cf. διχθα, τριχθα.

τετραχίζω, to engage to do for a fourth part of the profit, Ar. Fr. 688. τετραχμον, τό, shortd. for τετραδραχμον, in a Boeot. Inscr., C. I. 1570 b. 25 sq.

τετραχθεν, = τετραχῇ, Liban. 1. 341, Eust. 1572. 24.

τετραχχοῖαιος, *a, ov*, = τετραχχος, C. I. 3071.

τετραχχοίνικος, *ov*, = sq., Diosc. 1. 39, Eust. 1854. 12, A. B. 342, etc.

τετραχχοῖνις, ἴκος, *ἡ*, holding four χοίνικες, Favorin.

τετραχχος, *ov*, contr. -χους, *ov*, holding four χόες, κάδος Anth. P. app. 28.

II. as Subst., *ἡ*, an amount of four χόες, Geop.

τετραχορδικός, *ἡ*, *ov*, of or belonging to the tetrachord, Plut. 2. 1145 C.

τετραχορδος, *ov*, (χορδή) four-stringed, ὄργανον Ath. 183 A:—τό τ. the tetrachord, a scale comprising two tones and a-half, the oldest Greek musical system, and the basis of all later ones, Arist. Probl. 19. 33, Fr. 43, Plut. 2. 1021 E, etc., v. Dict. of Antiqq. p. 625.

τετραχοῦ, Adv. in four places, square, τετράκις T. A. B. 1238.

τετραχρονία, *ἡ*, a consisting of four times, Eust. 1407. 44.

τετραχρονος, containing four times, Longin. Fr. 3. 14; -χρονός, *ov*, Gramm.

τετραχύτρος, *ov*, made of four pots, τετραχάλεια Batr. 25S.

τετραχωρος, *ov*, with four divisions, Diosc. 1. 133.

τετραχώς, Adv. in fourfold manner, Arist. Categ. 12, 1, Metaph. 1. 3, 1. τετράων, *ov*, *ἡ*, a pheasant, Ptol. Ar. 654 C:—but also the name of two birds of the grouse kind, τετράο Linn., Plin. 10. 29.

τετράωτος, *ov*, with four ears, Zenob. 1. 54; with four handles, ποτήριον Simarist. ap. Ath. 483 A.

τετρεμαίνω, redupl. form of τρέμω, used only in pres. and impf., Hipp. 663 F, Ar. Nub. 294, 374, Xenarch. Πενταθλ. 1. 19.

τέτρημα, *v. sub* τετράνω.

τετρημερος, *ov*, of four days: μετὰ τὴν τετρη. (sc. ἡμέραν), after the fourth day, Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 4; τετρημερον for four days, Anth. P. 15. 40, 5; cf. τετρημερος.

τετρηρης (sc. ναῦς), *ἡ*, a quadrireme, Arist. Fr. 558, Polyb. 1. 47, 5; acc. τετρηρην Inscr. Att. in Böckh's Seewesen, pp. 423, 496; but, -ήρη Ib. 471, Polyb. 1. 47, 7:—hence τετρηρικόν πλοῖον = τετρηρης, Id. 2. 10, 5; and τετρηρητικός, Böckh ut supr. 487.

τέτρηχα, *v. sub* τὰρσσω III.

τετρίγει, τετρίγνυα, τετρίγνυας, *v. sub* τρίζω.

τέτριξ, *γος*, *ἡ*, a bird, also called οὐραξ by the Athenians, diff. from τέτραξ and τετράων, perh. the whinchat, Motacilla rubetra, Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 7.

τέτρομος, *ἡ*, = τρόμος, Apoll. de Pron. 334 A, E. M., etc.

τέτρο-όρνυις, *ov*, of four fathoms, Anth. P. 6. 223; *v. sub* τετράρρυος.

τέτροφα, *v. sub* τρέφω, τρέπω.

τετρωβολῆαιος, *a, ov*, = τετρωβολος, Schol. Ar. Pax 253, Suid.

τετρωβολίζω, to receive four obols, i.e. to be a soldier, (v. τετρωβολος), Theopomp. Com. Στρατ. 2.

II. as Subst. τετρωβολον, τό, a four-obol piece, τετρωβολου ταῦτ' ἔστιν (as Kuster for the unknown Adj. τετρωβολον), Ar. Pax 254, cf. Alex. Pov. 1. 6, Polyb. 34. 8, 8, etc.; it was a soldier's daily pay, hence, τετρωβολου βίος a soldier's life, Paus. ap. Eust. 1405. 29; cf. τετρωβολίζω.

τετρωκότος, τετρωκοστός, *v. sub* τεσσαράκοντα, τεσσαροκοστός.

τετρωκοστο-μόριον, τό, Dor. the fortieth part, Archimed.

τετρωρίστος, *ov*, = τετράριστος, Soph. Fr. 781.

τέτρωρον, τά, (ὄρος) a piece of ground marked out by four boundaries, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 90, 159.

τέτρωρος, *ov*, contr. for τετρά-όρος.

τετρώροφος, *ov*, of four stories, Hdt. 1. 180.

τετρώρυος, *ov*, = τετράρρυος, Xen. Cyn. 2, 5; cf. δι-, δεκ-ώρυος.

τέττα, a friendly or respectful address of youths to their elders, τέττα, σωπῇ ἡσο Father, Il. 4. 442; cf. τάτα, ἄττα, ἄππα, ἄφφα, πάππας. (Cf. Skt. tātas (amicus); Bohem. tata (pater).)

τεττάράκοντα, τέτταρες, etc., Att. for τεσσαρ-.

τεττίγο-μήτρα, *ἡ*, the matrix or larva of the τέττιξ, Arist. H. A. 5. 30, 5.

τεττίγονιον, τό, a smaller kind of τέττιξ, Arist. H. A. 4. 7, 13; cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 2. 887.

τεττίγο-φόρος, *ov*, *ἡ*, (φέρω) wearing a τέττιξ, as the Athenians were called, because in early times they wore golden τέττιγες, as a token that they were αὐτόχθονες (cf. τέττιξ 1. 2), Ar. Eq. 1331: -φόρος, *ov*, Eust. 395. 34; -φορία, *ἡ*, Tzetz.

τεττίγωδης, *es*, (εἶδος) like a τέττιξ, Luc. Bacch. 7.

τέττιξ, ἴγος, *ἡ*, a kind of grasshopper, the cicada, Lat. cicada, a winged insect fond of basking at noon on trees or bushes, when the male makes a chirping noise by striking the lower membrane of the wing against the breast, whence the joke in Xenarch. Ὑπν. 1, εἴτ' .. οἱ τέττιγες οὐκ εὐδαιμονες, ὡν ταῖς γυναιξίν οὐδ' ὅτι οὐν φωνῆς ἐνι;—proverb., τέττιγα πτεροῦ εἰληφας Archil. (132) ap. Luc. Pseudol. 1. This noise was so pleasing to the ear of the Ancients, that their Poets are always using it as a simile for sweet sounds, as Il. 3. 151, Hes. Op. 580, Sc. 393, Simon. 167, 174, etc.; and Plato calls cicadae οἱ Μουσῶν προφήται, Phaedr. 262 D, cf. Voss. Virg. Ecl. 5. 77; but they also became a proverb. for garrulity, λαλεῖν τέττιξ Aristoph. Πισθ. 1. 6. People kept them, as now in Spain, in rush-cages, Theocr. 4. 16, and fed them on γήτειον, Id. 1. 52, cf. Anth. P. 7. 195:—the Greeks ate their larvae, Arist. H. A. 5. 30, 5; and grasshoppers also, to what the appetite, Ath. 133 B, cf. Ar. Fr. 146, 476. 4, Alex. 'ΟΑ. 1. 13, Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 58 (unless here the fish τέττιξ is meant, v. infr. 11):—the larger kind were called ἀχέται (Dor. for ἡχέται), the smaller τεττιγόνια Arist. l. c.

2. χρύσεος τ. a golden cicada, such as were worn by the Athenians before Solon's time, as an emblem of their claim to being αὐτόχθονες (for such was the supposed origin of the insects): prob. it was a pin with a gold cicada for a head, which served to fasten the κρωβύλος or braid of hair on the crown, Thuc. 1. 6; ἀρχαῖα .. καὶ τεττίγων ἀνάμιστα i.e. full of old-fashioned notions, Ar. Nub. 984; v. Schol. and cf. τεττιγοφόρος; ὥσπερ τέττιγας ἐπιτώντα like one feasting grasshoppers, which only chirp without singing, Ib. 1360.

3. Com. name for a foreign cook, Ath. 659 A, Hesyeh., Poll. 4. 148, 150.

II. τ. ἐνάλιος a lobster, Acl. N. A. 13. 26.

τέτυγμα, τετύκειν, *v. sub* τεύχω.

τετύφωμένος, Adv. part. pass. of τυφώω, stupidly, Dem. 665. 13.

2. conceited, Clem. Al. 191.

τετύχηκα, *v. sub* τυγχάνω.

τεύ, Dor. gen. of τυ, σύ, Theocr. 5. 19, 7. 27, etc.

II. τεύ, Ion., Ep., and Dor. gen. of τίς; who?, but τευ enclit. gen. of τίς, some one, Hom., Hes., Hdt.

τεύμα, τό, that which is made, a work, Anth. P. 15. 26.

τευθενί, *v. s.* ἐμμεντευθενί.

τευθίδιον, τό, Dim. of τευθίς, Pherecr. Περσ. 1. 10, Ephipp. Ὀμοι. 1. 4, Eubul. Τιθῶ. 1. [On the quantity, v. Meineke Com. Fr. 3. p. 335.]

τευθιδώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) like a τευθίς, Ath. 318 F.

τευθίς, ἴδος, *ἡ*, a cuttle-fish or squid, loligo vulgaris, still eaten in Greece, Ar. Ach. 1156, Eq. 929, 934, etc.; cf. τεύθος;—in Philox. 2. 13, Bgk. reads τευθιάς, ἴδος, ἡ.

II. name of some sort of pastry, Iatrocl. ap. Ath. 326 E. [τευθίς, ἴδος Ar. Il. c., but also ἴδος, Draco 15. 24, Ath. 106 C.]

τεύθος, *ἡ*, a cuttle-fish, of a larger kind than the τευθίς, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 8, cf. 1. 6, 2, Fr. 319, etc.

τεύθός, *ἡ*, a gregarious fish, Arist. H. A. 9. 2, 1:—also v. l. for τεύθος.

τεύθριον, τό, a plant, = πόλιον, ap. Diosc. 3. 124.

τεύκρινον, τό, a herb of the germander kind, Diosc. 3. 111.

τεύκτηρ, ἦρος, *ἡ*, a maker, Hesyeh., Suid., Phot.

τεύκτικός, *ἡ*, *ov*, able to attain to, τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ Arist. Eth. N. 6. 9, 4.

τεύκτος, *ἡ*, *ov*, = τυκτός, Antiph. Ἀφροδισ. 1. 2, Hesyeh., Suid.

τεύκτωρ, *ov*, *ἡ*, = τευκτήρ, Manetho 4. 423.

τευμάομαι, Dep. = τεύχομαι, Antim. 3.

τεύσις, *ως*, *ἡ*, a making, Hesyeh. (ubi τίσις).

II. (τυγχάνω) attainment, acquisition, opp. to ἐφέας, Plut. 2. 1071 E.

2. = ἐντευ-
σις, Anth. P. 15. 25, 23.

τεύς, Aeol. and Dor. gen. of σύ, τυ, Theocr. 11. 52, 55, Apoll. de Pron. 356.

τεύτάζω, fut. ἄσω: pf. τετεύτακα Plat. Rep. 521 E:—for ταῦτάζω, to say or do the same thing; τ. περί τι to linger or dwell upon a thing, be constantly employed upon, be wholly engaged in it, Plat. l. c., Philob. 56 E, Tim. 90 B, cf. Ruhnck. Tim.; like διατρίβειν, σπουδάζειν, πραγματευέσθαι:—absol. to be busy, bustling, Telecl. Incert. 10, cf. Meineke Plat. Com. Ξαντ. 2:—c. inf. to bid or order one repeatedly to do a thing, Pherecr. Incert. 55:—also in Med., Phryn. Com. Μυστ. 1, Luc. Lexiph. 21, Themist.—The Subst. τευτασμός, *ἡ*, is cited by Hesyeh.

τευτλῖον, τό, Dim. of τεύτλων, but used just like it, Ar. Ran. 942, Fr. 180, Theophr. C. P. 2. 5, 3:—σευτλῖον in Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 371 A; *v. sub* τεύτλων.

τευτλίς, ἴδος, *ἡ*, *v. sub* τεύτλων fin.

τευτλῆεις, *εσσα*, *en*, contr. οὔς, οἶσσα, οὖν, of or full of beet: hence the island Τετλουσσα, Beet-island, Thuc. 8. 42 (al. Τετλουνσα).

τεύτλων, τό, Ion. and in later Att. σεύτλων, a kitchen-herb, beet, Lat. beta, Batr. 162, Hipp. Att. 829, and often in Com.; τέμαχος ἐν τεύτλων .. κρύπτεται στεγάζμασιν Antiph. Παιδρ. 1: τεύτλω περί σῶμα καλυπτά ἐγγέλως Eubul. Ἦχ. 1; more often in pl., τεύτλοις τ' ἐγγέλεια συγκαταμύμνα Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 12, cf. Ar. Pax 1014; ἐγγέλεις τεύτα' ἀμπεχόμενα Eubul. Ion. 2, cf. Προς. 2:—the later Com. Poets ridicule the use of the Ion. forms, ἐάν μὲν τευτλίον [εἶπη], παρίδομεν ἐάν δὲ σεύτλων, ἀσμένως ἡκούσαμεν,—ὡς οὐ τὸ σεύτλων ταῦτον ὡν τῷ

τευτλίφ Alex. Μανδρ. 2; ἐπὰν δὲ καλέσῃ.. τὸ τευτλίον.. σευτλά Euphro Ἀποδ. 1; τεύτλα σευτλίδας καλῶν Diphil. Ἡρ. 1. V. ἐν-τευτλανόμαι.

τευτλο-φάκη, ἡ, a dish of beet mixed with lentils, Galen. 6. 324. τευχσο-φόρος, ον, wearing armour, Aesch. Cho. 627, Eur. Supp. 654. τευχῶ, v. τετεύχημαι.

τευχῆεις, εσσα, εν, armed, καρήματα Opp. C. 3. 4. τεύχημα, τό, a fabric, Aesch. Fr. 425.

τευχήρης, es, armed, Orph. Arg. 525.

τευχιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (τεύχος), an armed man, warrior, Aesch. Pers. 901; also τευχιστήρης, οὐ, ὁ, Id. Theb. 644: v. Lob. Paral. 449.

τευχήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = τευχιστήρ, Tzetz. Post-Hom. 151.

τευχο-πλάστις, ιδος, ἡ, making vessels, παρθένος Lyc. 1379.

τεύχος, εος, τό, (τεύχω) properly, like ὄπλον, a tool, implement:—

but mostly in pl. τεύχεα, 1. like ἔντεα, implements of war,

armour, arms, Hom., Hes., and late Ep.; more precisely, ἀρµηία τεύχεα,

ποικίλα, αἰδῶα, παμφανδάντα, μαρμαίροντα 3. 327, 5. 295, 18. 617, etc.;

always of a warrior's whole armour, harness, τεύχεα δύνει or δύνειν 6.

340, al.; ἐδδύνειν Od. 24. 498; καταδύναι Il. 4. 222, al.; c. dupl.

acc., τεύχεα περιέσσαι τινα 18. 451; ἀποδύνει, ἐκδύνεσθαι 4. 532, 3.

114, al.; also, χαλκήρεα τεύχε' ἀπ' ὤμων συλῆγειν 15. 544; Ἐκ-

τορι δ' ἤρµοσε τεύχε' ἐπὶ χροῖ 17. 210; cf. ἀράβη, *βράχων, ξεναρῖος;—

so τεύχη in Trag., as Soph. Aj. 571, 577, etc.; uncount. τεύχεα Id.

Ph. 398 (lyr.). 2. in pl., also, the gear of a ship, oars and the

like, ἐγκοσμεῖτε τὰ τ. νηὶ Μελλανίῳ Od. 15. 218; τ. δὲ σφ' ἀπένεικαν

16. 326. II. in Att. Poets (but rare in Prose) in sing., a vessel

of any kind, a bathing-tub, Aesch. Ag. 1128 (Blomf. κύτει, metri grat.);

a cinerary urn, Ib. 435, Soph. El. 1114, 1120; a balloting-urn, Aesch.

Ag. 815, Eum. 742; a vase for libations, Id. Cho. 69, Eur. I. T. 168;

a vase or ewer for water, Id. Hec. 609, Andr. 167; a cup, Id. Ion 1184;

an amphora, Aesch. Fr. 107; a scent-pot, Ib. 179; matula, Soph. Fr.

147; a pot or jar, Xen. An. 5. 4. 28; ξύλινα τ. chests, Ib. 7. 5, 14;

ἀλφίτων τ. a meal-barrel, Id. Hell. 1. 7, 11; a bee-hive, Arist. H. A.

9. 40, 26. III. in Medic., of the vessels of the body; also, the

human frame, body, as holding the intestines, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.,

Arist. Physiogn. 6, 10; τεύχος νεοσσὸν Λευκόν, an egg, Eur. Hel.

258. IV. after the Alexandrian age, also a book, Symm. V. T.,

Anth. P. 9. 239, cf. Jacobs. p. 13: hence πεντάτευχος, ὀκτάτευχος, etc.

τευχο-φόρος, ον, bearing arms, armed, Eur. Rhes. 3.

τεύχω, fut. τεύξω Il., Soph. Tr. 756—*aor.* ἔτευξα Hom., Att. Poets;

Ep. τεύξα Il. 18. 609, Od. 8. 276;—*pf.* τέτευχα Anth. P. 6. 40., 9. 202,

but intr. once in Hom. (v. infr. 1. 3); in correct writers τέτευχα is the

pf. of τεύχων, (for in Il. 13. 346, ἥρωςσιν ἐτεύχον is now restored

for ἥρωςσιν τετεύχον, and in Plat. Rep. 521 E τετεύτακε is received):

—*Med.*, fut. τεύξομαι in act. sense, Il. 19. 208, and so prob. Aesch. Ag.

1230, but prob. pass. in Il. 5. 653, (elsewhere it is fut. of τεύχων):—

aor. τεύξασθαι h. Hom. Ap. 76, 221:—for the redupl. *aor.* τετεύκεν,

—*ἔσθαι*, v. infr. 1. 1.—*Pass.*, 3 fut. τετεύξομαι Il. 21. 322, 585;—*aor.*

ἐτεύχθην 4. 470, Aesch. Eum. 353, written ἐτεύχθην in Hipp. 25, 30,

Anth., etc. (but this properly belongs to τεύχων):—*pf.* τέτυγμα,

plqpf. ἐτετύγην, often in Hom., etc., v. infr.; 3 pl. τετεύχεται, ἐτε-

τεύχεται, τετεύχεται Il. 13. 22., 11. 808., 18. 574. (For *ΤΤΚ*,

ΤΤΧ, v. sub *τίκτω*. From τεύχω came τεύχων, in a special sense,

and some tenses are common to both Verbs, v. supr.) To make

ready, make, of any work, Hom., Hes., and all Ep. and Lyr. Poets;

also in Aesch., but rare in Soph. and Eur. (once in Com., Eubul.

Καμπ. 2); in Prose its equivalents are ποιεῖν, τιθέναι, ἱστάναι or καθ-

ιστάναι, κατασκευάζειν, παρασκευάζειν: I. to produce by

work or art; esp. of material things, to make, build, work, δώματα

θάλαμον, νηόν, etc., Il. 6. 314., 14. 166, Od. 12. 347, etc.; of a worker

in metal, τὸν μὲν [σκηπτρον] Ἡφαίστος κάμει τεύχων Il. 2. 101, θώρηκα,

τὸν Ἡφαίστος κάμει τεύχων 8. 195; τρίποδας.. ἔτευχεν [Ἡφαίστος]

18. 373; τ. δῖλον, of the net which Hephaestus wrought, Od. 8. 276;

so, τέκτονος υἱόν, .. ὅς χερσὶν ἐπίστατο δαίδαλα πάντα τεύχειν Il. 5.

61; of women's handiwork, τ. εἶματα Od. 7. 235;—of a cook, δειπνον

τετυκέναι to dress or prepare a meal, 15. 77, 94; and in Med.,

δειπνον τετυκίσθαι to have a meal prepared, of those who were to

share it, 20. 399; so, τετυκόντο τὰ δαῖτα Il. 1. 467., 2. 430; τεύ-

χοντο δαῖτα Od. 10. 182; τεύεσθαι δόρπον Il. 19. 208; δόρπον τεύ-

κοντο Od. 12. 307, cf. 283, etc.; (the Ep. *aor.* τετυκέναι, τετυκίσθαι is

used in this sense only); also, τεύχε κικεῖν Il. 11. 624; ἀλφίτα τεύ-

χουσαι preparing meal (by grinding the grain), Od. 20. 108; αὐτὰρ

ὁ τεύξ' εἰδῶλον formed, created it, Il. 5. 449;—so also in Pind. and

Aesch., θεὸς ὁ τὰ πάντα τεύχων Pind. Fr. 105, cf. O. I. 48; δαῖτ'

.. ἔτευξεν Aesch. Ag. 731 (lyr.); φάρμακον τεύχουσα Ib. 1261:—*Pass.*,

δώματα τετεύχεται Il. 13. 22; δώματα.. ἐν Βηρσσι τετυγμένα Od.

10. 252, cf. 21. 215, al.; θεῶν ἐτετεύχεται Βομοί Il. 11. 808; Βωμὸς..

τέτυκτο Od. 17. 210; νηὸς γ' ἐτέτυκτο Il. 5. 446; οἱ.. σῆμα τετεύχεται

for him a tomb shall be built, 21. 322; εἶματα.. τετυγμένα χερσὶ γυ-

ναϊκῶν 22. 511; ἱμάτια.., ᾧ ἐνὶ πάντα τετεύχεται in which all

is wrought, 15. 12, 220:—τετεύχαι τινός to be made of.., βίες

χρυσοῖο τετεύχεται κασιτέρων τε 18. 574; περὶν χρυσοῖο

τέτυκτο Od. 19. 226, cf. Hes. Sc. 208; also c. dat. rei, τετυγμένα δώ-

ματα.. ἐσσομένοι λάσσαν built with or of.., Od. 20. 210; αἱ μὲν γὰρ

[πύλαι] κεράεσσι τετεύχεται, αἱ δ' ἐλέφαντι 19. 563; but, δόμον..

αἰδοῦσθαι τετυγμένον built or furnished with.., Il. 6. 243. 2.

the *pf.* part. τετυγμένος often passes into the sense of an Adj., = τυκτός,

well-made, well-wrought, τεῖχος, βωμός τετ. Il. 14. 66, Od. 22. 335, etc.;

σάκος, δέπας, κρητήρ Il. 14. 9., 16. 225., 23. 741, etc.; ἄγχα Od. 9.

223; δῶρα 16. 185; in full, ἀγρός καλὸν τετ. well wrought, well tilled, 24. 206;—*metaph.*, νῦος ἐν στήθεσσι τετυγμένος a ready, constant mind (cf. πυκνός and τετράγανος), 20. 366; cf. ἀτυκτός. 3. part. *pf.* act. occurs once in *pass.* sense, βυνοῖο τετευχός made of hide, 12. 423.

II. of natural phenomena, actions, events, etc., to

produce, cause, make, bring to pass, bring about, τ. ὕμνον ἢ χάλαζαν,

of Zeus, Il. 10. 6; αἱ δὲ [πύλαι] πετασθεῖσαι τεύξαν φῶς 21. 538;

τ. παλίσιν to make a rally, 15. 70, cf. Hes. Sc. 154; βοῶν δι' ἄστεος

Od. 10. 118; τ. γέλων ἐταίροις 18. 350; τ. γάμον to bring it about,

1. 277; τ. πομπὴν prepared the escort, 10. 18, cf. Pind. P. 4. 292;

τ. πόλεμον καὶ φύλον Od. 24. 476; θάνατον τινι 20. 11; ἄλγεα,

κτῆδα τινι to work one woe, Il. 1. 110, Od. 1. 244; ἐν δ' ἀρα οἱ στή-

θεσσι.. αἰμυλλίους τε λόγους καὶ ἐπικλοπον ἦθος τεύξῃ Hes. Op. 79, cf.

263, Th. 570:—so also in later Poets, τ. ξείνια Pind. P. 4. 229; τ.

μέλος Id. P. 12. 34; τ. γέρας τινί to get him honour, Id. l. 1. 19, cf. 96;

τ. κακὰ Aesch. Eum. 125; στάσιν τ. ἐν ἀλλήλαις, i.e. to quarrel, Id.

Pers. 189; τ. φόβον Id. Fr. 1090; σφαγὰς Soph. Tr. 756; τάφον Eur.

Rhes. 959; ἔριν φίλους Id. Andr. 644:—*Pass.* to be caused, and so to

arise, occur, happen, exist, ἔργον ἐτύχθη ἀργαλέον Il. 4. 470, cf. 2.

320; οὐ γὰρ ἐτ' ἀνσχετα ἔργα τετεύχεται Od. 2. 63, cf. Il. 14. 53;

22. 450; τὰ δ' οὐκ ἴσαν, ὥς ἐτέτυκτο Od. 4. 772, cf. 392; ἡμὶν νεῖκος

ἐτύχθη Il. 11. 671; πὰρ Διὸς ἀθανάτοισι χόλος καὶ μῆνις ἐτύχθη 15.

122; Ἀργείοισι.. νόστος ἐτύχθη 2. 155; ὄμαδος, μάχη, κακὸν ἐτ.

12. 471, etc.; τετεύχεται αἰὲς ὀλεθρος 12. 345; εἰ δὴ μοι ὁμοῖη

μοῖρα τέτυκται is ordained, 18. 120; ὑποτέρῳ θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα τέ-

τυκται 3. 101; φόνος οὐ τίτ. Od. 4. 771, cf. Il. 5. 653; φίλοισι δὲ

κῆδεα.. τετεύχεται Od. 14. 138, cf. Il. 21. 585:—so, ἐν βροτοῖς γέρας

λόγος τέτυκται there exists, Aesch. Ag. 750, cf. Eur. El. 457. III.

c. acc. pers. to make so and so, ὅρα μιν.. ἀγνοῶσιν τεύξειν Od. 13.

191, cf. 397; so, τ. τινα ἰσοβαίονα, μέγαν, εὐδαίμονα Pind. N. 4. 136,

Aesch. Eum. 668, Eur. Heracl. 614; also of things, οὐδὲ κεν ἄλλος οὐδὲ

θεὸς τεύξειν Od. 8. 177; c. dupl. acc., ὦ ποῦς, ποῦς, τί σε.. τεύξω;

what shall I make of thee? Soph. Ph. 1159:—hence in *pf.* pass. simply

for γίγνεσθαι or εἶναι, Ζεὺς ταμίης πολέμοιο τέτυκται Il. 4. 84; [Ὀκε-

ανὸς] γένεσθαι πάντας τέτ. 14. 246; ὅς βα Σκαμάνδρῳ ἀρητήρ ἐτέ-

τυκτο 5. 78, cf. 16. 605; οὐ μὲν γὰρ τι κατὰβήντος ἐτ. 5. 402, cf.

16. 622; νῦον ἐν πρώτοισι.. ἐτ. was among the first in mind, 15. 643;

γυναῖκος ἀρ' ἀντὶ τέτυγο θοῦν wast like a woman, 8. 163; ἀντὶ κασιγ-

νήτου ξείνός θ' ἱκέτης τε τέτυκται Od. 8. 546; also of things, τότε

σῆμα τετύχθω let this be the sign, 21. 231, cf. Il. 22. 30:—so in *aor.* 1,

πέπλον ἄλκῃρος ἐτύχθην Aesch. Eum. 353, cf. Supp. 86.

τέφρα, Ep. and Ion. τέφρη, ἡ, ashes, as of the funeral pile, Il. 23. 251;

νεκταρὲς δὲ χιτῶνι μέλαν' ἀμύριαν τέφρην (sprinkling the clothes with

ashes being an expression of deep sorrow, as, later, sprinkling the head),

18. 251; τέφραν καταπάσαι, ἐμπάσαι Ar. Nub. 178, Plat. Lys. 210 A:

—in the phrase τέφρα τίλλεσθαι (v. τίλλω), prob. a kind of *runget*

dust, Ar. Nub. 1083; ἡ τ. ἢ Φρυγία was used for eye-disease, Arist.

Mirab. 58, 3:—*proverb.*, ὅρκους.. εἰς τέφραν γράφειν Philonid. Incert.

1; cf. ὕδωρ.

τεφραίος, α, ον, = τεφρός, Ael. N. A. 6. 38.

τεφράς, ἄδος, ὁ, the ash-coloured, a kind of τέπτις, Ael. N. A. 10. 44.

τεφρήρης, εσσα, εν, poet. for τεφρός, Nonn. D. 6. 228.

τεφρίζω, to be ash-coloured, Aetac. p. 38. II. trans. = τεφρώω,

Hesych.

τέφρινος, η, ον, = τεφρός, χροῖς Hipp. 914 H.

τέφρινον, τό, an ash-coloured ointment, esp. for the eyes, Cels., Aët.

τεφρο-εἰδής, ἑς, like ashes, ash-coloured, Diosc. 4. 110.

τεφρός, α, ὄν, ash-coloured, Arist. H. A. 3. 12, 1; χρώμα Ib. 9. 45, 3;

τεφρὴ γερανός Babr. 65. 1.

τεφρώω, to make into ashes, burn to ashes, Lyc. 227; and in Med., Nic.

Al. 534:—*Pass.* to be burnt to ashes, Theophr. Ign. 20, Anth. P. 5. 188.

τεφρώδης, es, contr. for τεφροειδής, Babr. 85. 14, Plut. Themist. 8.

τεφρώσις, η, (τεφρώω) a burning to ashes, Schol. Ar. Nub. 773.

τεχνάζω, fut. ἄσω, to employ art, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 4, 4. M. Mor. 1. 35,

9. II. to use art or cunning, deal subtly, use shifts or sub-

terfuges, Hdt. 3. 130., 6. 1; τί ταῦτα στρέφει τεχνάζεις τε; Ar. Ach.

385, cf. Ran. 957; τ. τε καὶ ψεύδεσσι Plut. Hipp. Mi. 371 D, cf. Legg.

879 A, etc.; τοὺς λαγῶς θηρῶντες πολλὰ τεχνάζουσιν Xen. Mem. 3. 11,

7; and of the hare, τ. τῇ βαδίσει Id. Cyn. 8, 3; c. acc. cogn., τ. ἀπά-

την to use art so as to deceive, Plut. Timol. 10;—c. inf. to contrive

cunningly that.., Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 12, Plut. Alcib. 19; so, τεχναστέον

ἔσας ἂν τὶ γένοιτο Arist. Pol. 6. 5, 8. 2. Hdt. also uses *aor.* med.

ἐτεχνασάμην, in same sense, 2. 121, 1; τεχναζέσθαι ὅπως.. Plut. Caes.

43. 3. *Pass.*, in *pf.* part., ἄμαρ τετεχνασμένοι ὥσπερ οἰκτῆματα

artificially contrived, Hipp. Aër. 291; ἐπίνοια τετεχν. cunningly de-

vised, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 26.—On the diff. of τεχνάζομαι and τεχ-

νάομαι, v. Phryn. 477, et Lob. ad l.

τεχνάομαι, fut. ἡσσομαι: *aor.* ἐτεχνησάμην, Ep. τεχν-: *pf.* τετέχνημαι,

Ion. 3 pl. τετεχνέσθαι Hipp. 17. fin.: Dep. To make by art, to exe-

cute skilfully, Od. 5. 259; for Od. 11. 613, v. sub μή A. 4; πολλά τ.

to practise many arts, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 5. 2. also as *Pass.* to be

made by art, ὅ τὶ καλὸν αὐτοῖς τεχνώτο Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 23; τὰ τε-

τεχνημένα devised by art, Hipp. Vet. Med. 9.—On the supposed Act.

τεχνήσθαι, v. sub τεχνήεις.

II. to contrive or execute cunningly,

ταῦτα δ' ἐγὼν.. τεχνήσομαι Il. 23. 415, etc.; χερσὶν ἀτεχνησά

a relat. to contrive or devise means for doing, τεχνήσμαι ὡς κε γένηται παῖς ἐμὸς h. Hom. Ap. 326; τ. τί ἂν φάγοι Xen. Ages. 9. 3.

2. in pass. sense, ὁ τεχνήθεῖς δόλος Schol. Il. 15. 14. Cf. τεχνάζω sub fin. τεχνάσμα, τό, anything made or done by art, a handiwork, κέδρον τεχνάσματα, of a cedar-coffin, Eur. Or. 1053; τ. αἰδῶν inplements of iron, Opp. C. 2. 174, cf. Hdn. 4. 15; cf. τέχνημα.

II. an artifice, trick, Eur. Or. 1560, Ar. Thesm. 198, Xen. Hell. 6. 4. 7.

τεχνασμός, ὁ, cunning contrivance, artifice, Manetho 4. 332.

τεχναστήριον, v. τεχνάζω II. 1.

τεχναστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. made by art, Arist. P. A. I. 1. 11.

τέχνη, ἡ: (✓TEKH, τίκτω):—art, skill, craft in workmanship, cunning of hand, esp. in metal-working, Od. 3. 433, 6. 234, 11. 614, 23. 161; also of a shipwright, Il. 3. 61; of a soothsayer, Aesch. Ag. 249, Eum. 17, Soph. O. T. 389, 562, etc.; τέχνηαι ἐτέρων ἑταίροι Pind. N. 1. 36; ὥπασε πᾶσαν τ. Id. O. 7. 91; etc.

2. art, craft, cunning, in bad sense, δολίη τ. Od. 4. 455, Hes. Th. 160; in pl. arts, wiles, cunning devices, as in Lat. *malae artes*, Od. 8. 327, 332, Hes. Th. 496, 929; δολίαις τέχναισι χρησάμενος Pind. N. 4. 93; τέχνηαι τινός by his arts (or simply by his agency), Id. O. 9. 78, P. 3. 20; τέχνην κακὴν ἔχει he has a bad trick, Hes. Th. 770; so also Pind. I. 4. 57 (3. 53), Soph. Ph. 88, etc.

3. any way, manner or means whereby a thing is gained, without any definite sense of art or craft, μηδεμὴ τέχνην in no wise, Hdt. 1. 112; θείῃ τέχνῃ straightway, Id. 9. 57; πάσῃ τέχνῃ by all means, Ar. Nub. 1323, Thesm. 65, Eccl. 366; παντοίῃ τ. Soph. Aj. 752, etc.; πάσῃ τ. καὶ μηχανῇ Xen. An. 4. 5, 16; μήτε τ. μήτε μηχανῇ μηδεμᾶ Lys. 139. 7.

II. an art, craft, trade, ἐπίστασθαι τὴν τ. to know his craft, Hdt. 3. 130; φλαυρὺς ἔχει τὴν τ. lb.; πάσαι τέχνηαι βροτοῖσιν ἐκ Προμηθέως Aesch. P. 506; τῆς τέχνης ἐμπειρος Ar. Ran. 811; τέχνην ταύτην ἔχει he makes this his trade, Lys. 93. 17, 103. 43; ἐν τῇ τέχνῃ εἶναι to practise it, Soph. O. T. 562, Plat. Prot. 317 C; ἐπὶ τέχνῃ μαθησάμενος to learn a thing professionally, opp. to ἐπὶ παιδείᾳ, lb. 312 B, 315 A; τέχνηαι καὶ ἐργασίαι Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 1; τέχνην ποιεῖσθαι τ. to make a trade of it, Dem. 982. 2; τ. δοκεῖν, μελετᾶν, ἐργάζεσθαι to practise it, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 26 and 41, Oec. 4. 3; ἀπὸ τεχνῶν τρέφεσθαι to live by them, Id. Lac. 7, 1.

III. an art or craft, i. e. a set of rules, a system or regular method of making or doing, opp. to mere ἐμπειρία, whether of the useful arts, or of the fine arts, Plat., etc., v. Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 2, Eth. N. 6. 4, 3, Metaph. 1. 1, 3 sq.; ἡ περὶ τοῦ λόγου τ. the Art of Rhetoric, Plat. Phaedo 90 B; οἱ τὰς τέχνας τῶν λόγων συντιθέντες systems of rhetoric, Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 3, cf. Isocr. 295 A (but rather tricks of Rhetoric, in Aeschin. 16, 31); also, πολεμικαὶ τ. Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 26; αἰ εὐρημέναι εἰς πόλεμον τ. Ibid. 14; τέχνην by rules of art, Plat. Euthyd. 282 D; ἡ φύσις ἡ τέχνη Id. Rep. 381 B; τέχνην καὶ ἐπιστήμην Id. Ion 532 C; μετὰ τέχνης, ἀνευ τέχνης Id. Phaedo 89 D.

IV. = τέχνημα, a work of art, handiwork, κρατῆρες . . ἀνδρὸς εὐχέριος τέχνη Soph. O. C. 472; ὅπλοις . . Ἡφαίστου τέχνη Id. Fr. 168, and often in Paus.

τεχνήεις, εσσα, εν, poet. Adj. cunningly wrought, δεσμοὶ τεχνήεντος . . Ἡφαίστου Od. 8. 297:—Adv. τεχνήεντως, artfully, skilfully, 5. 270.

II. of persons, skilful, of cunning, γυναῖκες ἰσθὺν τεχνήσασαι (vulg. τεχνῆσαι, but there is no act. verb τεχνάω), 7. 110, cf. Q. Sm. 2. 296.

τέχνημα, τό, that which is cunningly wrought, a work of art, handiwork, ἐκπωμα . . τεχνήματ' ἀνδρὸς Soph. Ph. 36, (where the pl. is used of a single thing, cf. τέχνασμα, Pors. Or. 1051).

2. of a man, the abstr. for the concr., πανουργίας τέχνημα a masterpiece of villainy, Soph. Ph. 928.

II. an artful device, trick, artifice, κάπηλα προσφάρων τ. Aesch. Fr. 338; δόλια τ. Eur. I. T. 1355; opp. to ἰσχυρὸς, Hipp. Fract. 751:—generally a device, contrivance, invention, Plat. Prot. 319 A; τὸ μηχανικὸν τ. Hipp. Mi. 368 D, al.

τεχνήμων, εν, cunningly wrought, αὐλοὶ Anth. P. 9. 504.

2. skilful, handy, of artists, Opp. C. 1. 326.

τεχνήτης, εν, δ, late form for τεχνήτης, Galen., Procop.; rejected by Bekk. in Arist. Divin. per Somn. 1. 7.—For τεχνήτεια, v. τεχνήτεια.

τεχνήτικος, ἡ, ὄν, artifice, refined, Lat. *elaboratus*, Polyb. 32. 20, 9 (but Schweigh. τεχνήτικός, L. Dind. τεχνήτης or τεχνήτικός).

τεχνήτως, ἡ, ὄν, artifice (as opp. to natural), αὐγὴ Hipp. Offic. 740; τ. σύμβολα, as opp. to θεία, Plut. Peric. 6.

τεχνήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, an artificer, maker, μύρων Manetho 2. 327.

τεχνικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τέχνη) of persons, artistic, skilful, workmanlike, Epich. 95. 11 Ahr., Plat. Symp. 186 C, etc.; τ. περὶ τινος Id. Theat. 207 C, Lach. 185 E, etc.; εἰς τ. lb. D; esp. of rhetoricians and grammarians, τεχνικὸς λόγος περί Id. Phaedr. 273 E; οἱ περὶ τοὺς λόγους τ. lbid. A; ὁ τεχν. τε καὶ ἀγαθὸς ῥήτωρ Id. Gorg. 504 D; opp. to θεωρητικός, practical, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 16; τ. περὶ τὸν βίον Id. H. A. 9. 38, 1; τ. τὴν ψυχὴν Id. Pol. 7. 2; τ. ὅμματα Ael. V. H. 14. 47.

2. II. of things, artifice, opp. to αὐτοφύης, Theophr. Lap. 55.

τεχνικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, (τέχνη) of things, artistic, technical, systematic, regular, τούτο σοφὸν εὐρὺν ἅμα καὶ τεχνικόν Plat. Phaedr. 273 B; οὐ τ. ἐστὶ τ. is not matter for art, Id. Rep. 374 B, cf. Euthyphro 14 E; τ. πραγματεία Id. Gorg. 501 B, etc.; ἡ τ. παιδεία Arist. Philo. 8. 6, 15; ἔχειν τὸ τ. περὶ τι to be technically employed upon . . , Id. Rhet. 1. 2, 1, cf. Phys. 2. 1, 9.

III. Adv. —κως, according to the rules of art, in a workmanlike manner, τ. εἰργασάμενον, ποιεῖσθαι Plat. Charm. 173 C, Isocr. 23 C; τ. ἐξεύρηται Plat. Euthyd. 303 E; τ. ἔχειν Id. Phaedr. 271 C; τ. πολιτεύεσθαι Isocr. 37 E, al.

τεχνίον, τό, Dim. of τέχνη, Plat. Rep. 495 D.

2. in bad sense, a low art, Diphil. Incert. 2, Antidot. Πρωτ. 1.

τεχνήτεια, ἡ, artistic execution, Lat. *elaboratio*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 93, Hippoloch. ap. Ath. 130 A, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 86: vulg., τεχνήτεια.

τεχνίτευμα [ῖ], τό, a work of art, art, Max. Tyr. 34. 3.

τεχνίτευω, to make or produce artificially, fabricate, Clem. Al. 662; θάλασσας Max. Tyr., etc.:—in bad sense, to pervert by art, δεινὸς τ. λόγους ἐπὶ τὰ πονηρότερα Dion. H. de Isae. 4.

II. intr. to use art or cunning, περί τι Sext. Emp. M. 2. 64, 88; c. inf., Joseph. A. J. 5. 8, 11.

τεχνίτης [ῖ], εν, ὁ, an artificer, artisan, craftsman, opp. to γεωργός, Xen. Oec. 6, 6, Arist. Pol. 2. 4, 9, al.; τεχνίται οἱ χρησάμενοι τ. ποιεῖν ἐπιστάμενοι, opp. to ὁ ἐλευθέρως πεπαιδευμένος, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 4 and 5.

II. one who does or handles a thing by the rules of art, a skilled workman, opp. to ἀτεχνος, Plat. Soph. 219 A, Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 5, cf. Hipp. Vet. Med. 9; to ὁ ἐμπειρος, Arist. Metaph. 1. 1, 10;—c. gen. rei, τ. τῶν πολεμικῶν skilled in . . , Xen. Lac. 13, 5; also, οἱ περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς τ. persons versed in religious practices, Id. Cyr. 8. 3, 11; τ. λόγους, as a sneer, Aeschin. 24. 19:—οἱ Διονυσιακοὶ τεχνίται οἱ οἱ περὶ τὸν Διόνυσον τ., theatrical artists, musicians as well as actors, Dem. 401. 14, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 10, Probl. 30. 10, Posidon. ap. Ath. 212 D, C. I. 2619, —20, al., Polyb. 16, 21, 8.

III. a trickster, intriguer, Luc. D. Mort. 13. 5.

τεχνίτις, ἰδος, fem. of τεχνίτης, of an accomplished courtesan, Anth. P. 11. 73, cf. Luc. Tox. 13.

τεχνι-γράφος [ᾶ], εν, writing on art, esp. on the art of rhetoric, Arist. Rhet. Al. 1, 17, Dion. H. de Lys. 24, etc.:—τεχνογράφικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for rhetoric, τὰ —κά rhetorical essays, Id. de Isaeo 20.

τεχνο-δίατος, εν, living in art, of Hephaestus, Orph. 65. 3.

τεχνο-εἰδής, ἐς, like art, artistic, Diog. L. 7. 156.

τεχνολογέω, to bring under rules of art, to systematize, τι Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 9; absol., τῶν τεχνολογούντων lb. 1. 2, 4; τ. περὶ τινος lb. 1. 1, 10; καθ' ἑαυτὸν τ. Com. Anon. 360:—Pass., τὰ τεχνολογούμενα rules of art, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 40, P. 2. 247.

τεχνολογία, ἡ, systematic treatment, of grammar, etc., Plut. 2. 514 A, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 205, etc.; cf. Cic. Att. 4. 16.

τεχνολογικῶς, Adv. according to rules of art, Draco 147.

τεχνο-λόγος, εν, treating by rules of art, cited from Greg. Naz.

τεχνο-παίγνιον, τό, a game of art, esp. a way of shewing off one's powers of verse-making, title of a poem by Ausonius.

τεχνο-ποιέω, to make artifice, Cyrill.

τεχνο-πωλικός, ἡ, ὄν, making a trade of art, Plat. Soph. 224 C.

τεχνοσύνη, ἡ, poet. for τέχνη, Anth. P. 6. 4.

τεχνουργέω, (*έργω) to work artifice, Eumath.

τεχνουργήμα, τό, a work of art, Eumath.

τεχνουργία, ἡ, = foreg., Theod. Metoch.

τεχνόω, fut. ὥσω, to instruct in art, Galen.

τεχνυδριον, τό, Dim. of τέχνη, Plat. Rep. 475 E, Democ. ap. Clem. Al. 328.

τεχνυφον, τό, = foreg., Sueton. Aug. 72 (Mss. τεχνύφον).

τέω, Ion. dat. of τίς; who? Hdt. 1. 11, etc.: as fem., 4. 155.

II. τεω, Ion. dat. of τις, any one, lb. 16. 227, Od. 11. 502, Hdt.

τέων, Ion. gen. pl. of τίς; who? to be pronounced as monosyll., in Od. 6. 119, 13. 200.

2. of τις, any one, Hdt. 5. 57.

II. Ep. gen. pl. of ὅς, Nic. Al. 2.

τέως, Ep. τείως, τέϊος (v. sub fin.):—Adv. of Time, so long, meanwhile, the while, correlat. to ἕως, ἕως ἐγὼ . . ἡλῶμην, τείως μοι ἀδελφεὸν ἄλλος ἐπέφην Od. 4. 91; ὅφρα stands for ἕως in Il. 19. 189; τόφρα δ', for τέως (or τέϊος), lb. 20. 42: so in Att., Soph. Aj. 558; ἐσθίαν τέως, ἕως . . Ar. Pax 32:—sometimes without a Relat. referring to a definite time, ἐς γάμοις ὥρην . . τείων δὲ . . παρὰ μητρὶ κείσθω ἐνὶ μεγάρῳ Od. 15. 127; Τελεσφόρον εἰς ἐνιαυτὸν . . ὁ δὲ τέως μὲν . . δέδετα lb. 231; but often without reference to any specific time, ποσσημαρ μέμονας . . ὅφρα τέως . . μένω lb. 24. 658, cf. Od. 16. 370; ἐγὼ δ' οἶσά τέως Eur. Heracl. 725, cf. Ar. Pax 687, 729.

2. later Ep., to avoid hiatus, use τέως, for ἕως, Herm. h. Hom. Ven. 226, Cer. 138; a usage which the copyists have introduced into Hdt. 4. 165, into Hipp., and sometimes even into Att. writers, as Plat. Symp. 191 E, Dem. 446. 4, 519. fin., 791. 14.

II. for a time, a while, mostly with some answering word, as τείως μὲν . . , αὐτὰρ νῦν Od. 16. 139; τείως μὲν . . , ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ 24. 161; φίλον τ. νῦν δ' ἐχθρόν Aesch. Cho. 993; τ. μὲν . . , εἰτα δὲ . . Ar. Nub. 67; τέως μὲν . . , ὥς δὲ . . , Thuc. 6. 61, Plat. Phaedo 117 C; τέως μὲν . . , ἐπειδὴ οἱ ἐπειδὴ δὲ . . , Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 17, Lys. 187. 25; τέως μὲν . . , ἥνικα δὲ . . , Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 17:—also foll. by Adv. of Time, τέως μὲν . . , μετὰ δὲ . . , Hdt. 1. 11; ἐπειτα δὲ . . , Id. 6. 83; τέως μὲν . . , τέλος δὲ . . , Id. 1. 82; τέως μὲν . . , νῦν δὲ . . , Ar. Thesm. 449; ἐπειτα οἱ εἰτα . . , without δέ, Thuc. 5. 7, Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 17.

III. up to this time, hitherto, Hdt. 6. 112, Ar. Pl. 834, Plat. Symp. 191 B; ὁ τ. χρόνος Lysias 179.

13; φίλοι τ. ὄντες Isae. 36. 10. [Besides the natural quantity —, Il. 19. 189, τέως occurs in Hom. as a monosyll., e. g. Od. 15. 231, 16. 370, —24. 162; as a trochee in the form τέϊος, lb. 20. 42 (v. l. τόφρα δ'), as a spondee in the form τέϊος, Od. 4. 91, 15. 127, 16. 139: v. ἕως fin.]

τῆ, old Ep. imperat. like λάβε, ἔχε, take, in Hom. always followed by a second imperat. of more precise sense, τῆ, σπείσων Διὶ . . Il. 24. 287;

τῆ, πῆ αὖλον . . Od. 9. 347; τῆ, τῶδε φάρμακον ἐσθλὸν ἔρχεν 10. 287; so too, τῆ νῦν . . ἱμάντα τεφ' ἐγκάθεο κόλπω Il. 14. 219; τῆ νῦν, καὶ σοὶ τούτῳ κεμήλιον ἔστω 23. 618; τῆ δὴ τούτῳ πόρε κρέας Od. 5. 477; τῆ δὲ τῶδε κρήνην . . ταύσσαι 5. 346:—very rare in Att., τῆ νῦν τῶδε πῖθι λαβών Cratin. 'Oδ. 6; τῆ νῦν καταδέχεσθε τοὺς φακούς Eupol. Incert. 29:—in late Poets it is now and then followed by an acc., Jac. Anth. P. p. 498:—pl. τῆτε, Sophron ap. Schol. Ar. Ach. 204. (Referred by Buttm. to ✓ΤΑ, τε-παγ-ών, q. v.: Curt. considers

it as a shorter form of **TA, TAN, TEN, τείνω**, comparing **TA, γενέσθαι**.)

τῆ, as Adv., like **ταύτη**, Lat. *hac, here*, v. ὁ A. VIII. 1.

τῆβεννα, ἡ, a word used to express the Latin *trabea*, Dion. H. 2. 70., 5. 47., 6. 13, Diod. 5. 40; also for the toga, Dion. H. 3. 61 (in the form **τῆβεννος**, ἡ, cf. Plut. Rom. 26); for the *paludamentum*, Polyb. 10. 4. 8; assumed by Antiochus Epiphanes, Id. 26. 10, 6, Ath. 438 E, 439 B. The origin of the word is unknown:—said to be derived from **τῆμενος**, king of Argos, as if **τῆμενίς**, Artemid. 2. 3, cf. Poll. 7. 61 (where **τῆβεννίς** is f. l.); but Dion. H. 3. 61 expressly doubts its Hellenic origin.

τῆβεννο-φόρος, *on, wearing the tῆβεννα*, Glass.; —**φορέω**, Nicet. Ann. 300 B.

τῆγάνιζω, *to fry in a τῆγανον*, Posidipp. 'Αποκλ. 3. LXX (2 Macc. 7. 5); a poet. aor. pass. inf. **τῆγανισθῆναι** is restored by Ahrens in Epich. 24.

τῆγάνιον, τό, Dim. of **τῆγάνον**, prob. l. Teleclid. 'Αψ. 1.

τῆγάνισμός, ὁ, *a frying in a τῆγανον*, Menand. 'Ιπποκ. 3.

τῆγανιστός, ὁ, *on, fried in a τῆγανον*, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 90 E.

τῆγανίτης ἄρτος [ῖ], ὁ, *a pancake*, Hippon. 27; cf. **ταγηνίας**, —**ίτης**.

τῆγάνον, **τῆγανιστρόφιον**, *v. τῆγανον*, **ταγανιστροφία**.

τῆδε, dat. fem. of **ὅδε**: —**τῆδι**, dat. fem. of **ὅδι**.

τῆθαλαδοῦς, ὁ, (**τῆθη**) *nursed by a grandmother, a granddam's pet, a spoilt child, a mollie*, ὁκνεῖς λαλεῖν; οὐτῶ ἀφόδρ' εἰ τ.; Com. ap. Eust. 971. 40, cf. 28, v. Poll. 3. 20, A. B. 65, Hdn. π. μὲν. λέξ. 21. 34, Suid., E. M.:—but this interpr. constantly alternates with **μαμμόρεπτος**, as if from **τίτθη**, not **τῆθη**.—Other forms occur, viz. **τῆθαλαδοῦς** in Hesych.; **τῆθελάς** Schol. Ar. Ach. 49; but **τῆθελαδός** Phryn. 299, and **τῆθελαδός** Zonar., seem to be mere errors.

τῆθη (sometimes written **τῆθή**), ἡ, *a grandmother*, Ar. Ach. 49, Lys. 549, Andoc. 17. 1, Plat. Rep. 461 D, Isae. 40. 16, etc. II. = **τίτθη**, *a nurse*: but it is prob. that in all places where this sense is required **τίτθη** should be read, for the words are perpetually interchanged in MSS., v. Meineke Menand. 190 (Incert. 3. 4), Lob. Phryn. 134:—so, **τιτθεύεται** is restored by Bekker for **τῆθεύεται** in Arist. G. A. 3. 2. 27.

τῆθία, ἡ, = **τῆθη** or **τῆθίς**, Eust. 971. 43.

τῆθίβιος, ὁ, = **τῆθία**, Eust. 971. 44.

τῆθίς, ἰδὸς, ἡ, (**τῆθη**) *a father's or mother's sister, aunt*, Dem. 818. 4., 1039. 4, Menand. Incert. 17. 5, Plut. 2. 83 B; cf. Lob. Phryn. 134.

τῆθος, εὖς, τό, once in Hom., **τῆθεα** εἰδῶν diving for **τῆθεα**, Il. 16. 747,—where it is commonly rendered *oysters* (= **ὄστρεα**); cf. **τῆθνον**.

τῆθονάκιον, τό, Dim. of **τῆθνον**, Epich. ap. Ath. 85 C.

τῆθνον, τό, *a mollusc, of the kind called ascidia*, Arist. H. A. 4. 6, 1 (v. l. **τῆθεα**), P. A. 4. 5, 25, al.

Τῆθύς, ὅς, ἡ, *Tethys*, wife of Oceanus, nurse of Hera, Il. 14. 201, 302; daughter of Uranus and Gaia, mother of the river-gods and Oceanides, Hes. Th. 136, 327, cf. Aesch. Pr. 137, Theb. 311; Ὠκεανὸν .. καὶ Τῆθύν ποιοῦσαν τῆς γενέσεως πατέρας Arist. Metaph. 1. 3. 6. II. in later Poets, as Virgil, Tethys is the sea itself, Georg. 1. 31. (Prob. from **τῆθη**, the nurse or mother of all: acc. to others the Earth.) [ῖ in dissyll. cases, Virg. l. c.; ῖ in the trisyll.]

Τῆτιος, α, *on, of or from Teos (Τέως)*, Eupol. Κόλ. 10, etc.

τῆκεδάνος, ἡ, ὄν, *melting, molten, fusible*, Greg. Naz. Carm. 11. 160.

τῆκεδονικός, ἡ, ὄν, *wasting away, pining*, Gloss.

τῆκεδών, ὄνος, ἡ, *a melting away, of snow*, Diod. 1. 39. II. *a wasting away, consumption, decline*, Od. 11. 201; **νύσας τῆκεδόνι χρώμενος** App. Civ. 1. 107. 2. *a means for reducing oneself*, Hipp. 665. 39; **σαρκὸς τακεδόνες** Tim. Locr. 102 C, cf. Plat. Tim. S2 E.

τῆκ-λίθος, *on, dissolving stones, of a remedy for the stone*, Paul. Aeg. **τῆκ-λίθος**, ἡ, ὄν, *able to dissolve*, Nativ. Arist. P. A. 2. 2, 15; τ. δύναμις Sext. Emp. M. 8. 198, 199.

τῆκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of **τῆκω**, *molten, molten, μόλυβδος* Eur. Andr. 267. II. *capable of being dissolved, soluble, σώματα τῆκτά καὶ ἄτῆκτα* Plat. Soph. 265 C, Arist. Metaph. 4. 6, 15; opp. to **στέρεος**, Plat. Criti. 114 E; to **τεγκτός** (q. v.), Arist. Meteor. 4. 9, 2 sq.; on **τῆκτόν**, or **φάρμακον τῆκόμενον**, Hipp. V. C. 908, v. Littré.

τῆκω, Dor. **τάκω** [ᾶ]: fut. **τῆξω** Anth. P. 5. 278; (**συν-**) Eur. I. A. 398; Dor. **ταξῶ** (κατ-) Theocr. Epigr. 6. 1: aor. **ἔτῆξα** Hdt., Att. (**κατ-**) Hom., etc.: pf. **τέτῆκα**, v. infr. —**Μέδ.**, fut. **τῆξομαι** (but in pass. sense) Hipp. 6. 110 Littré: aor. **ἔτῆξομαι** Nic. Al. 63, 164, 350: —**Pass.**, fut. **τάκῃσμαι** Anacreont. 10. 16, (**συν-**) Plut., v. supr.: aor. **ἐτάκην** [ᾶ] Eur. (v. infr. 11), Plat. Phaedr. 251 B, Tim. 83 A; and often in compds. **ἐξ-**, **ἐν-**, **συν-**; rarely **ἐτήχην** Hipp. 515. 40, Plat. Tim. 61 B, only once in Trag., **συντήχθεις** Eur. Supp. 1029; pf. **τέτῆγκαι** Plut. 2. 106, Anth. P. 5. 273; but in classic Gr. the pf. and plqpf. pass. are supplied by the intr. act. pf. **τέτῆκα**, **ἐτέτῆκειν**. (From **TA, TAK, tak-**hrai, come also **τακ-ερός**, **τῆκ-εδών**, **τῆγ-ανον**; cf. Lat. **ta-**, **ta-**deo; O. Norse **þey-ja**; A. S. **þá-wan** (to thaw); O. H. G. **de-wan** (to melt, thaw).)

I. Act. to melt, melt down (trans.), of metals, Hdt. 3. 96, etc.; ἥλιος τ. πετραῖαν χιόνα Aesch. Fr. 304, etc.: to dissipate clouds, of wind, Hdt. 2. 25; to dissolve, as water does salt, etc., Plat. Tim. 60 E, 84 D, etc. 2. metaph. to dissolve, cause to waste or pine away, μη θυμὸν τῆκε let it not melt or pine away, Od. 19. 264; τίς αἰὲν τάκει δὲ ἀκίρετον οἰμῶν τὸν Ἀγαμέμνονα; (i. e. τί ὥδε τῆκε οἰμῶσιν τὸν Ἀγ.) Soph. El. 123; τ. βυσάν τ. Eur. Med. 141; σώμα Plat. Rep. 609 C; τ. καὶ λείπει [τὸ θυμοειδές] Ib. 411 B; τῆζουσιν ἔρωτες κραδίην Anth. P. 5. 278.

II. Pass., with intr. pf. act. **τέτῆκα**, to melt, be dissolved, melt away, of snow, to thaw, χιών τῆκομένη Od. 19. 207; **βρέιν** ἀπὸ τῆκομένης χιόνος Hdt. 2. 22; λευκὴς τάκεισιν χιόνος Eur. Hel. 3; ἥνικ' ἂν τακῇ χιών Id. Fr. 230; τὴν χιόνα τετῆκέναι Xen. An. 4. 5, 15; of metals, **ἐτήκετο** κασσίτερος ὥς Hes. Th. 862; σίδηρος .. πυρὶ κηλέω τῆκεται Ib. 866, cf. 867; also, κρέα τετῆκῆτα

sodden flesh, Eur. Cycl. 246; **ἀλφίτα** πυρὶ τ. is consumed, Theocr. 2. 18; **τῆκεται** κοιλίη, merely, is relaxed, Ilipp. Aër. 285; of putrefying flesh, to fall away, Plat. Tim. 82 E; of a corpse, **καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἐτήκετο** Soph. Ant. 906; so, **κηκίς** μηρίων ἐτήκετο Id. El. 283; **πῦρ τετακός** a dead fire, Eur. Supp. 1141; **εἰς τοῦτο τετῆκναι** to be resolved into .., Plat. Tim. 85 D.

2. metaph. to melt or waste away, pine, κλαίονσα **τέτῆκα** Il. 3. 176; Ὀδυσσεὺς τῆκετο, from hope deferred, Od. 8. 522; **τῆκετο** χρῶς 19. 204; **τῆκετο** καλὰ παρῆια δακρυχεοῦσης Ib. 207; **ἐν νοῦσιν** .. δῆρὸν τῆκόμενος 5. 396; τ. νοῦσφ Hdt. 3. 99, cf. Theocr. 1. 66, 82, etc.; κλάω, **τέτῆκα** Soph. El. 283; **μὴ λίαν τάκου** Eur. Med. 158; **ψυχὴν ἐτήκον** Id. Heracl. 645, cf. El. 207; **ἐτάκευ** βασκαίνων Theocr. 5. 12; τὸ κάλλος ἐτάκετο Id. 2. 83:—to come to naught, δόξαι .. **τακόμενοι** κατὰ γὰρ μυνύουσιν Aesch. Eum. 374; **τακεῖς ἐπὶ τινι** consumed for love of .., Anth. P. 7. 31, cf. Luc. D. Meretr. 12. 1; **βλέμα** τῆκόμενον a languishing look, Plat. Anton. 53.

τῆλαύγεια, ἡ, = **τῆλαύγησις**, Hdn. Epim. 132, Nicet. 260 A.

τῆλαύγησις, τῆ, *brightness or whiteness seen far off*, of leprosy, LXX (Lev. 13. 23), Suid.

τῆλαύγησις, ἑς, (**τῆλε**, **αὐγὴ**) *far-shining, far-beaming*, τ. πρόσωπον, of the sun, h. Hom. 31. 13; **τῆλαύγη** ἔμματα, of the moon, Il. 32. 8; φῶς, φέγγος Pind. P. 3. 135, N. 3. 113; ἀκτίς, ἀκτίνων σέλας Ar. Av. 1092, 1711; στέφανον Pind. P. 2. 10; πρόσωπον θέμεν τ. to make it beam from afar, Id. O. 6. 5:—metaph., τ. νοῦς luminous good sense, Dion. H. de Thuc. 30.

II. of distant objects, *far-seen, conspicuous*, σκοπή Theogn. 550; **ἐχθος** Soph. Tr. 524; cf. **τῆλεφανής**. III. Adv. —**γῶς**, **τῆλαυγέστερον** ὄραν to see to a greater distance, Diod. 1. 50, cf. Strab. 807:—clearly, distinctly, Ev. Marc. 8. 25. Poët. word, used in late Prose.

τῆλαύγησις, ἡ, *brightness shining from afar*, LXX (Ps. 17. 12).

τῆλε, Adv., like **τηλοῦ** (q. v.), *at a distance, far off, far away*, Il. 17. 190, Od. 2. 183., 17. 312; **μᾶλα τῆλε** Hes. Th. 1014; τ. πρὸς θυμῶν Aesch. Pers. 232 (lyt.). 2. to a distance, afar, τῆλε δὲ χαλκὸς λαμπέ Il. 10. 153; τ. βάλλειν 20. 482; τ. πεσόντα 18. 395; **φῆχτο** τ. διὰ προμάχων 11. 358. 3. c. gen. *far from*, τῆλε φίλων καὶ πατρίδς αἰῶν 11. 817., 16. 539; τῆλε δ' ἀπεπλάγχθη σάκος δούρῃ 22. 291; cf. Od. 2. 333., 12. 354, etc.; so, τῆλε δ' ἀπ' αὐτοῦ κάππεσεν Il. 23. 880, cf. 16. 117., 17. 301, Od. 5. 315, Hes. Sc. 275; also, τῆλε ἐκε .. Il. 2. 563. This Ep. word is used once by Pind., P. 11. 36, and once in Trag. (Aesch. l. c.), cf. however **τῆλ-αυγής**, **τῆλ-επλάνος**, —**πομπος**, —**πορος**, —**σκόπος**, —**φανής**; never in Prose, cf. **τῆλαναγής**.

τῆλε-βάθος, ἑς, *far-deep, very deep*, Opp. H. 1. 633.

τῆλε-βόας, *on, shouting afar or loud*, only as pr. n., a son of Lelex, Arist. Fr. 433, 503; οἱ T. an Acarnanian tribe, Hes. Sc. 19, Hdt. 5. 59.

τῆλεβολέω, to throw from afar, Nicet. 158 B, in Pass.

τῆλε-βόλος, *on, striking from afar*, **χερμάς** Pind. P. 3. 86; of a bow, Anth. P. append. 9. 49; **χρησθαί** τῆλεβόλῳς (sc. **ὄπλῳς**) Strab., etc.

τῆλε-γονος, *on, born far from one's father or fatherland*, cf. **τῆλύγετος**, only found as pr. name, like Lat. **Proculus**, Hes. Th. 1014, etc.

τῆλεδιδάσκω, ἡ, ὄν, *from a far country*, **ἀνέρες**, ξείνοι Od. 6. 279., 19. 351, etc.: of places, *far off, distant*, νῆσων ἐπὶ τῆλεδιδάσκων Il. 21. 454., 22. 45. (On the termin. —**δαπός**, v. sub **ποδαπός**.)

τῆλεθάω, lengthd. for **θάλλω** (cf. **τέθηκα**, **θῆλεω**, **θαλέω**), used only in pres., and (except in Theocr. Epigr. 4. 6, and late Ep.) only in part., *luxuriant-growing, blooming, flourishing*, **ὕλη** τῆλεθάωσα Il. 6. 148; **ἔρνος** τῆλεθάων 17. 55; **ἐλαῖαι** τῆλεθάωσαι Od. 5. 63; **δένδρεα** τῆλεθάωσα 7. 114: metaph., **παῖδες** τῆλεθάοντες (= **δωντες**?) *blooming* children, Il. 22. 423; **χαίτη** τῆλεθάωσα *luxuriant* hair, 23. 142; **ἄσπερα** τῆλεθάοντα Emped. 403:—c. dat., **κισσὸς** ἀνθεῖσι τ. *blooming* with flowers, h. Hom. 6. 41.

τῆλε-κλειτός, ὄν, also ἡ, ὄν (Ap. Rh. 3. 1097):—*far-famed*, **Φοινίξ** Il. 14. 321; **Ἐφιάλτης** Od. 11. 308; **Ἰκάριος** 19. 546; elsewhere as epith. of the Trojan **ἐπίκουροι**, Il. 2. 491, al., in which connexion Wolf wrote **τῆλεκλήτοιοι**, called from afar, summoned to aid from afar; cf. Spitzn. Exc. xi ad Il., where he also discusses the question of accent.

τῆλε-κλύτος (not **τῆλέκλυτος** Buttm. Lexil. s. v. **κλειτός** fin.), *on, = τῆλεκλειτός* (from which it only differs in the quantity of the penult.), Ὀρσέτης Od. 1. 30; of horses, **τῆλεκλυτὰ τέκνα** Πόδαργης Il. 19. 400.

τῆλε-μάχος [ᾶ], *on, fighting from afar*, Ἀρτεμις Luc. Lexiph. 12. II. in Hom. proparox., **Τηλέμαχος**, ὁ, son of Ulysses.

τῆλε-πλάνος, *on, far-wandering*, **πλάναι** τ. *devious wanderings*, Aesch. Pr. 576:—restored by Elmsl. metri grat. for **τῆλεπλავτικοί**.

τῆλε-πομπος, *on, far-sent, far-journeying*, φάος Aesch. Ag. 300.

τῆλε-πορος, *on, far-travelling, far-reaching*, τ. **βόσκα** Cylidias (Fr. 1) ap. Ar. Nub. 967. 2. *far-distant*, τ. **παρ' ἄντροις** Soph. Ant. 983; **ἄδης** Orph. H. 18. 9; **δίνη** Id. Fr. 7. 25.

τῆλε-πύλος, *on, with gates far apart*, τ. **Αἰαστρωνοῖν** Od. 10. 82., 23. 318; but it is now written **Τηλέπυλον** as a pr. n., Laestrygonian **Τηλέπυλος**.

τῆλε-φαντος, *on, = τῆλέφαντος*, Orph. Arg. 339; v. Lob. Phryn. 688.

τῆλε-σκόπος, *on, far-seeing*, ὕμμα Ar. Nub. 290. II. proparox. **τῆλεσκοπος**, *on, pass. far-seen, conspicuous*, Hes. Th. 566, 569, Soph. Fr. 319, Anth., etc.

τῆλε-φαής, ἑς, *far-shining*, ap. Eus. P. E. 9. 37; elsewhere only found in the fem. pr. name **Τηλέφαισσα**, contr. **Τηλεφάσσα**, Apollod. 3. 1. 1.

τῆλε-φανής, ἑς, *appearing afar, far-seen, conspicuous*, **τύμβος** Od. 24. S3; **πῦρ** Pind. Fr. 95. 7; **σκοπιὰ** Ar. Nub. 281; cf. **τῆλαναγής** II. 2. metaph., of hearing, *heard plainly from afar*, ἄλῳ Soph. Ph. 189; cf. **τηλωτός** 2.

τηλέ-φαντος, *ov*, = *foreg.*, Pind. Fr. 1: cf. *τηλεσίφαντος*.

τηλέ-φᾶτος, *ov*, = *τηλεφανής*, Pind. Fr. 58. 4.

τηλε-φηγής, *ēs*, *far-shining*, Psell. Lap. 4.

τηλέ-φιλον, *τό*, *faraway-love, love-in-absence*, the leaf of some plant used as a charm by lovers to try whether their love was returned; the leaf was laid on the hand or arm and struck smartly, and a loud crack was a favourable omen, οὐδὲ τὸ τηλέφιλον .. πλατάρχησεν Theocr. 3. 29, cf. Poll. 9. 127; so, *τηλεφίλου πλατάγημα* Anth. P. 5. 296.

τηλέφιον, *τό*, a kind of *sedum*, also called αἰείωνον ἄριον and ἀνδράχην ἀγρία, Lat. *illicebra*, Hipp. 573. 25., 670. 29, Galen., etc.

τηλέ-χθων, *ονος*, *ὅ, ἡ*, *far-away, γαῖα* Orph. H. 4. 336.

τηλία, *ἡ*, a board or table with a raised rim or edge, to prevent meal and pastry placed on it from falling off, a baker's board, Pherecr. *Περα*. 7, Peithol. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 7, cf. H. A. 6. 24, 3, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1037, A. B. 275. 15:—but in Ar. l. c., it seems to mean the hoop of a corn-sieve, κοσκίνον κύκλος Schol. 2. a table or stage whereon game-cocks and quails were set to fight, Aeschin. 8. 221, Alciphro. 3. 53, Poll. 9. 108: generally, a gambling table, A. B. l. c. 3. a chimney-board, Ar. Vesp. 147.—A form σηλία is cited in Schol. Ar. l. c., cf. *σήμερον, τήμερον*.

τηλικός [ἔ], *η, ον*, of such an age, so old or so young, answering to the relat. ηλικίος and the interrog. ηλικίος, Od. 1. 297, and later Ep., (τηλικούδε, τηλικούτος being used in Att.); also with other relatives, πατριός .. τηλικόν ὥσπερ ἑγών Il. 24. 487; παῖς τ., ὅν .. Od. 18. 175:—c. inf., οὐ γὰρ ἐπὶ σταθμοῖσι μένειν ἐτὶ τηλικός εἰμί not so young as to stay at home, 17. 200, cf. 1. 297, 19. 88; οὐ γὰρ τ. εἰμί μαθεῖν Theogn. 578. II. so great, Lat. *tantus*, φύσματος τὸ τηλικόν Anth. P. 10. 64.—Hesych. has Sup. -ώτατος, πρεσβύτατος.

τηλικούσδε, ἦδε, ὅνδε, and τηλικούτος, αὐτή, οὗτον, (also τηλικούτος as fem.), Soph. O. C. 751, El. 614; and -ούτο in neut. in Alex. Τποβ. 1), strengthd. forms of ηλικίος (as ὅδε, οὗτος of ὅ, τημῶσδε, τημῶτος of τήμος, v. οὗτος A); the latter being more common in Prose: I. of persons, of such an age, more commonly referring to great age with a partic., τηλικούσδ' ὦν Eur. Alc. 643, cf. Plat. Apol. 34 E, etc.; γεγῶσα τηλικῆδ' ὥμως Eur. Fr. 537; τηλικούτος ὦν Antiph. Incert. 58, Plat. Gorg. 459 B, etc.; also without a partic., τηλικούσδε, τηλικούτος Soph. O. C. 735, 751, Ar. Eq. 881, Plat., etc.; νῦς τηλικούτος the mind of one so old as he is, Soph. Ant. 767; τηλικῶδε ἀνθρώπῳ Plat. Apol. 37 D; pleonast., τηλικούδε γέροντες ἄνδρες Id. Crito 49 A:—with Art., διδάσκεισθαι βαρὺ τῷ τηλικούτῳ Aesch. Ag. 1620, v. infir. 3, cf. Plat. Prot. 361 E, etc.

2. of extreme youth, so young, τηλικᾶσδ' ὀράν πάντων ἐρήμων girls of so tender age, Soph. O. T. 1508, cf. O. C. 1116; αἰε κηδεύουσα .. τηλικούτος Ib. 751, cf. El. 614; ὅν ἐι τηλικούτον ὄντα ἀπεκτείνετε .. Lys. 141. 10, cf. Plat. Rep. 378 D. 3. repeated in opp. senses, οἱ τηλικούδε καὶ διδασκόμεθα δι' φρονεῖν ὅπ' ἀνδρὸς τηλικούδε τὴν φύσιν we old as we are shall take lessons forsooth from one so young, Soph. Ant. 726; σὺ ἐμοῦ σοφώτερος εἶ τηλικούτου ὄντος τηλικούδε ὅν you though so young are wiser than I though so old, Plat. Apol. 25 D. II. of things, so great, so large, = *τύσος*, *τοσούδε*, Lat. *tantus*, ἐμὲ τηλικόνδε ὄντα Id. Theat. 115 B; mostly in the stronger form, ἡ τηλικαὶν πόλις Id. Rep. 423 B; ἀνὴρ τ. ὦν being so great, Xen. Hell. 6. 4. 31; ἡ τ. ἀρχή τ. ἐχθρα Plat. Legg. 755 B, 928 E; τ. κακά, τ. ἀγαθόν Xen. Mem. 2. 1. 5, 4. 4. 8; τ. ἀδικήματα Dem. 229. 17; τ. τιμωρία Aeschin. 24. 35; τ. τὸ μέγεθος ἀγαθὰ Isocr. 115 E, cf. 102 A:—τηλικούτος is often conjoined with τοιοῦτος, like Lat. *tantus et talis*, νησοῦδρια τοιαῦτα καὶ τηλ. Id. 247 A; τ. καὶ τοιοῦτον σύστημα Plat. Legg. 686 B; τ. καὶ τοιοῦτος θεὸς Id. Symp. 177 A; τοιοῦτοι καὶ τ. θύρῃβοι Aeschin. 24. 41; τ. καὶ τοιαῦτα Dem. 348. 18.—This sense seems to be confined to Prose.

τηλικουνοσί, strengthd. form of τηλικούτος, Pherecr. *Χειρ*. 7, Phryn. Com. *Μονότρ*. 13.

τήλινος, *η, ον*, of fenugreek, Polyb. 31. 4. 2:—τήλινον, *τό*, an unguent flavoured therewith, Menand. Incert. 343, Ath. 689 A, cf. Diosc. 1. 57.

τήλιν, *εως* and *ιδος*, *ἡ*, a leguminous plant, fenugreek, *foenum Graecum*, Hipp. 668. 27, Theophr. H. P. 3. 17, 2.

τήλιν, *ιδος*, *ἡ*, v. *τάλιν*.

τήλιοςτος, *η, ον*, (τηλοῦ) Sup. without Posit. or Comp. in use, *farthest*, *most remote*, v. l. in Dion. P. 485, for *τρίλλιστος*; neut. *τήλιεστον*, *τήλιστα*, as Adv. *farthest off*, Orph. Arg. 179, 1186.

τήλινος οἶνος [ἔ], *ὅ*, wine flavoured with tήλιν (fenugreek), Geop.

τηλόθεν, Adv. (τηλοῦ) from afar, from a foreign land, τηλόθεν ἦλθεν Il. 5. 651, cf. Soph. Aj. 1318, Ph. 454; in Hom. mostly followed by *ἐκ*, τηλόθεν ἐκ ἀπῆς γαίης Il. 1. 270, etc.:—τηλόδε occurs in Pind. N. 3. 141, Anth. P. 9. 246. 2. it sometimes passes into the sense of *τήλε*, *τηλοῦ*, *τηλόθι*, as in Od. 6. 312, *εἰ καὶ μάλα τηλόθεν ἐσσί*, where it properly means, though you are there, whence it is so far to come, cf. 7. 194, Il. 23. 359; more distinctly so c. gen., τηλόθεν Πειεῖάδων *far from them*, Pind. N. 2. 18, cf. Soph. Aj. 204, Eur. H. F. 1112.

τηλόθι, Adv. = *τήλε*, *τηλοῦ*, *far*, *afar*, at a distance, Od. 1. 22, Il. 8. 285, al., Theocr. 24. 114:—c. gen., τηλόθι πάτρης Il. 1. 30, al.

τηλοῦ, Adv. = *τηλόσε*, Apoll. de Adv. 610.

τηλο-πέτης, *ēs*, *far-flying*, Anth. P. 6. 239.

τηλορός, *ον*, said to be collat. form of *τηλοῦρος*, *τηλορός ναῖω* Eur. El. 251;—but altered by Seidler into *τήλ' ὕρος*, prob. rightly.

τηλόσε, Adv. to a distance, *far away*, Il. 4. 455., 22. 407, Eur. I. T. 175.

τηλοτάτω, Adv., Sup. of *τηλοῦ*, *farthest away*, like the common *πορωτάτω*, Od. 7. 322.—Comp. *τηλοτέρω*, *farther away* (like *πορωτέρω*), ἀπεινῶν Hipp. Art. 821; c. gen., *further from* .., Id. 248. 14;—hence Adj., *τηλότερος*, Anth. P. 14. 120.

τηλοῦ, Adv., like *τήλε*, *afar*, *far off* or *away*, in a far country, Hom.,

Hes., and later Ep.; *τηλοῦ ἐπ' Ἀλφειῷ* Il. 11. 712; τ. τῶν ἀγρῶν in a far-away corner of the country, like Lat. *procul terrarum*, Ar. Nub. 138: but,

2. c. gen., mostly, *far from*, Od. 13. 249., 23. 68; so, *τηλοῦ ἀπὸ* .. Hes. Th. 304; rare in Att. Poets, τ. σέθεν *far from thee*, Enr. Cycl. 689. (Opp. to ἀγχοῦ, ἀγχι. An obsol. Adj. *τηλός* may be taken as the source whence come the Adv. *τηλοῦ*, *τηλόθι*, *τηλόθεν*, *τηλόσε*, *τηλοτέρω*, *τηλοτάτω*, and Adj. *τηλότερος*; also *τηλὺς*, whence *τήλιστος*:—a form *τήλν* = *τήλε* recognised by Apoll. de Pron. 329 B, and occurs in *τηλν-γέτος*:—an Acol. form, cited by Theognost. Can. p. 160, Prisc. 1. p. 36, is restored in Sapph. 1. 6, αἰνῖσα, *ήλναι*.)

τηλοῦρος, *ον*, (ὄρος) with distant boundaries; hence, generally, *far-away*, *far off*, *distant*, *χθονὸς πέδον* Aesch. Pr. 1; *πεῖθια* Eur. Andr. 889; of persons, *τηλ. οὔσα* Id. Or. 1325: cf. *τηλορός*, *τηλωπός*.

τηλύνετος [ῥ], *η, ον*, an old Ep. epith. of children, of uncertain origin and sense. In some places it manifestly means a *darling son*, *petted child*, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἴδμεν ἡα φύβος λάβε, *τηλύνετον* ὦς Il. 13. 470; τίω δέ μιν ἴσον Ὀρέστη, ὅς μοι τ. *τρέφεται* θαλίῃ ἐνὶ πολλῇ 9. 143, 285; the same sense is implied when it is used of an only son, ὡς .. πατήρ ὃν παῖδα φιλήσῃ μόνον *τηλύνετον* Il. 9. 482; ὅς οἱ τ. γένετο Od. 4. 11 sq.; ὡς δὲ πατήρ ὃν παῖδα .. ἀγαπάει .. μόνον, *τηλύνετον* 16. 19, and of the son of one's old age (ὠψίγονος), as in h. Hom. Cer. 164, cf. 284; so also, λιπὼν .. παῖδα τε *τηλύνετον*, of Hermione, the only daughter of Helen, Il. 3. 175;—once of two sons, perhaps twins, φαίνοντος υἱε, ἀμφὶν *τηλύνετος* 5. 153:—later Ep. followed the Homeric usage, Mosch. 4. 79, Ar. Rh. 4. 719:—in Eur. I. T. 829 (the only example of the word in Att.), *τηλύνετον* *χθονὸς ἀπὸ πατρίδος*, it seems to bear the sense of *τηλοῦ γεγονότα*, *born far away*, *far-distant*, as it certainly does in Simmias ap. Tzet. Chil. 8. 144, *τηλύνετων* .. Ὑπερβορέων ἀνὰ δὴ μιν. (The Ancients mostly held it to be a compd. of *τήλν* (= *τήλε*) and *γενέσθαι*, either = *τηλέγονος*, *born afar off*, or = *ὠψίγονος*, *late-born*. But the former interpr. will not suit the passages in *Il.*; and for the other, the sense of *Time* given to *τήλε* is without example, except in the late word *τηλεδανός* (which itself is not quite certain). Of modern scholars, Butt. (Lexil. s. v.) assumes that *τήλε*, *τηλοῦ*, is of the same Root with *τελευτή*, and interprets *τηλύνετος* (with Orion in Etym. G. 616. 37) ὡς *τελευταῖος τῷ πατρὶ γενόμενος*, the last born or born at last, much like *ὠψίγονος*; Döderlein (*de v. τηλύνετος* Erlangae 1825) refers it to *✓ΘΑΛ*, *τηλ-εθάω*, so that it would be = *θαλερός γεγῶς*; or else (Hom. Gloss. 1. 228 sq.) connects it with *ἀταλά-ω*; Curt. suggests a possible connexion with *✓ΤΕΡ*, *τερ-ήν*, Skt. *tar-unas*.)

τηλό-θροος, *ον*, *heard from afar*, *loud-voiced*, Hesych. (where however the alph. order requires *τηλόθροος*).

τήλθεν, or rather *τηλῶθεν*, Adv. = *τηλόθεν*, A. B. 1423.

τήλωπτις, *ιδος*, *pecul. fem.* of sq., Orph. Arg. 898.

τηλ-ωπός, *ον*, (ὥψ) *seen from afar*, *far away*, *τηλωπός εἰχνεῖ* Soph. Aj. 564; so fem. *τηλωπτις*, Orph. Arg. 898; in 1193, Herm. restores *τήλιστον*.

2. metaph. of sound, *heard from afar*, *ἰωά* Soph. Ph. 216; cf. *τηλεφανής* 2.

τημέλεια, *ἡ*, *care, attention, attendance*, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 477. 50; *τημέλεια*, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 604.

τημέλειω, *to take care of, look after*, c. acc., *χάριε πρὸς Ἄργος παρόε- νους τε τημέλει* Eur. I. A. 731; τ. τὴν κεφαλὴν Plut. Artox. 18, cf. 2. 148 D, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 249; c. gen., *τημελοῦσι ποιμένων* Simon. Iamb. 18; *σώματός τ' ἐτημέλει* Eur. I. T. 311; cf. Plat. Legg. 953 A.

τημέλη, *ἡ*, rare collat. form of *τημέλεια* A. B. 66.

τημέλης, *ēs*, *careful, heedful*, Nicet. Ann. 164 D. Adv. -*ως*, Max. Tyr. 25. 4. (Origin uncertain: cf. *ἀτημελής*.)

τημελούχημα, *τό*, an object of attention, Nicet. Ann. 863 ed. Bonn.

τημελούχης, *ἡ*, *care, attention*, Nicet. Ann. 164 C.

τημελόυχος, *ον*, (ἐχῶ) *full of care*, Clem. Al. 999, 1000.

τήμερα, *τήμερον*, v. sub *σήμερον*.

τήμος, Dor. *τάμος*, Adv. *then, thereupon*, always of past time, answering to the relat. *ήμος* (q. v.), Il. 23. 228, Hes. Op. 486, 583, Soph. Tr. 533 (the only Att. passage where the word occurs), Theocr. 13. 25:—more often foll. by another Particle, *ήμος .. τήμος ἄρα* Il. 7. 434, Od. 4. 401, etc.; τ. δὴ .. Od. 12. 441; τ. δὲ .. 7. 318, Hes. Op. 668:—also antec. to *εὔτε*, *εὔτ' ἀσπὴρ ὑπέσχε* .., τ. δὴ .. Od. 13. 95; *τήμος, ὅτε* Anth. P. 8. 26, 10:—absol. without any Conjunction to answer to, h. Merc. 101, Hes. Op. 557.—The Att. words are *τηνικάδε*, *τηνικάυτα*.

II. in Ar. Rh. 4. 252, καὶ *τήμος* even *to-day*.

τημόσδε, Dor. *ταμόσδε*, Adv., = *τήμος*, Theocr. 10. 49, Call. Jov. 21, Ar. Rh. 2. 957:—so also *τημόυτος*, Hes. Op. 574, Call. Dian. 175.

την ἄλλως, or τὴν ἄλλως, as it must be written in *τὴν γε ἄλλως*, Dio C. 38. 24., 42. 50:—Adv., being elliptic for *τὴν ἄλλως [ἀγνοῦσαν] ὁδόν*, in the way leading elsewhere, i. e. in another manner, in no particular way, οἱ ἀγῶνες οὐδέποτε *τὴν ἄλλως*, ἀλλ' αἰ τὴν περὶ αὐτοῦ Plat. Theat. 172 E; hence,

2. *to no purpose, in vain* (cf. *ἄλλως* Il. 3), *τὴν ἄλλως θεωρεῖν* Id. Legg. 650 A; *τὴν ἄλλως ψηφίσσασθαι* Dem. 34. 11., 398. 8; *τὴν ἄλλως ἐπαρεῖ τὴν φωνὴν* Id. 449. 13; *περίσει τ. Philem. Νύξ* 1.

II. otherwise, Dio C. ll. c., etc.; v. Bergler Alciphro 1. 19.

τηνεῖ, Adv., Dor. for *ἐκεῖ*, *there*, Epich. 19. 3 Ahr.; opp. to *ᾧδε*, Theocr. 1. 106, cf. 2. 98., 4. 35; but equiv. to *ᾧδε*, *here*, Id. 5. 33, cf. 45.

τήνελλα, a word formed by Archil. (Fr. 106) to imitate the twang of a guitar-string (cf. *θρεττανελό*): he began a triumphal hymn to Hercules with *τήνελλα, ᾧ καλλίνικε χαῖρε*,—and so the words *τήνελλα καλλίνικε* became a common mode of saluting conquerors in the games, a kind of *Huzza*, Schol. Pind. O. 9. 1, Böckh Expl. ad l., Interpp. ad Ar. Av. 1764, Ach. 1227-1233:—hence

II. the Adj. *τήνελλος*, *ον*, *ἐὰν .. νικῆς* .., *τήνελλος εἶ* you will be greeted with *huzzas*, Id. Eq. 276.

τηνεσμός, ὁ, another form of **τεινεσμός**, Nic. Al. 382, ubi v. Schneid.
τηνικά [?], Dor. **τάνικα**, Adv., (τήνος) in Att. at that time, properly answering to Relat. **ήνικα**, and Interrog. **τηνικά**, **ήνικα**, at that time then, **εὔτε** . . . , **τηνικά** . . . , Ap. Rh. 1. 799; also with the Art. (often written **τοτηνικά**), **ἄτε** . . . , **τὸ τηνικά** . . . , Soph. O. C. 440. 2. absol. at that time [of day], Theocr. 1. 17; c. gen., **τοῦ ἔτους τ. at that time of the year**, Ael. N. A. 15. 1.—The forms in common use are **τηνικάδε**, **τηνικάυτα**, Lob. Phryn. 50. (For the term. -ικά, cf. αὐτικά.)
τηνικάδε, Adv., =foreg., answering to a Relat., at this time, then, **ἔπει** . . . , **τηνικάδε** . . . Polyb. 16. 11, 6; **ἔπειδ᾽** . . . , τὸ τ. lb. 30, 7; also after ὥρην = **ἔπει** ἔώρα, Id. 10. 28, 5. 2. absol. at this time of day, so early, **τοῦ ἔνεκα τ. ἀφικύ**; Plat. Crito 43 A, cf. Prot. 310 B; **αὔριον τ. to-morrow at this time**, Id. Phaedo 76 B: c. gen., τ. τῆς ὥρας, **τοῦ καιροῦ at this time of the year**, Ael. N. A. 1. 36., 4. 27.
τηνικάυτα, commoner form for **τηνικά**, answering to a Relat., at that time, then, **ήνικα** . . . , **τηνικάυτα** . . . , Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 9; so answering to ὁππῆκα, Soph. Ph. 465; to ἄτε or ὅταν, Id. O. C. 393, O. T. 76, etc.; to ὁπότε, ὅκως, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 26, Hdt. 1. 17; to **ἔπει**, **ἔπειδ᾽**, **ἔπειδ᾽**, Xen. An. 4. 2, 3, 4, 1, 5, Cyr. 1. 2, 13; also with the Art., **τὸ τ. Diod.** 1. 98, etc. 2. without a Relat. expressed, Hdt. 1. 18, 63, Soph. Ant. 775, etc.; **ἥδη τ. even at that time**, Hdt. 2. 51; τ. **ἥδη** Ar. Eccl. 789; **τὸ τ. ἥδη** Plat. Alc. 2. 150 E:—**at that time of day**, Lysias 93. 43; so c. gen., τ. **τοῦ θέρους at this time of the summer**, Ar. Pax 1171; τ. **τοῦ ἔτους** Luc. Herod. 7. II. without reference to Time, under these circumstances, in this case, Ar. Pax 1142, Plat. Legg. 792 B, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 14. (From **τηνικά**, as **ἐνταῦθα** from **ἐνθάδε**.)
τηνόδι, Adv. of **τήνος**, in that case, then, Theocr. 8. 44.
τήνος, **τήνα**, Dor. for Acol. **κῆνος**, Ion. and Att. **κείνος**, **ἑκείνος**, **ἡ**, she, it, Epich. 19, 95 Ahr., Theocr. 1. 4, 5, 11, etc.: sometimes with a strongly demonstr. force, much like **ὅδε** or **ὅδε**, Id. 1. 1, 8, 23, etc. 2. like Lat. *ille, iste, the famous*, Id. 1. 120, 126, etc.; or *the notorious*, Id. 5. 1, 15, etc. 3. in opposed clauses, **τόκα μὲν ἐν τήνοισ** . . . , **τόκα δὲ πᾶρ τήνοισ** Epich. 124 Ahr., cf. Theocr. 1. 36.
τηνώδ, Adv. of **τήνος**, Dor. for **ἐκεῖ**, Theocr. 3. 25 (vulg. **τήνα**).
τηνώδην, Adv. of **τήνος**, Dor. for **ἐκείθεν**, Ar. Ach. 754; also **τηνώδης**, Theocr. 3. 10, Anth. P.
τηνξί-μελής, **ἑς**, *wasting the limbs, νοδός* Anth. P. 7. 234.
τηνξί-ποθος, **ον**, *wasting with desire, ἔρωτες* Crates Theb. ap. Clem. Al. 492.
τήσις, **ἑως**, ἡ, a melting, **χίονος** Plut. 2. 692 A; **κηροῦ** Sext. Emp. M. 9. 251. 2. a dissolving, dissolution, Hipp. Coac. 203, Arist. Meteor. 4. 6, 1 sq.
τηρέω: (cf. **τηρός**, Skt. *trā* (servare).) *To watch over, take care of, guard, δώματα* Hom. Cer. 142; **πόλιν** Pind. P. 2. 161, Ar. Vesp. 210; **τὰς κύνας** Xen. Cyn. 6, 1; rarely of persons, **δαιμόνων** . . . , **αἰνέτες** τηροῦσιν **ὕμᾱς** Ar. Nub. 579; τ. **τὴν ὀρχήν to maintain it**, Polyb. 22. 15, 2; **τὸ τὴν πόλεως ἀξίωμα** Diod. 17. 15:—Pass., **τὸ ἐξῶθεν [τεῖχος] ἐτηρείτο** was constantly guarded, Thuc. 2. 13; fut. med. **τηρήσονται** in pass. sense., Id. 4. 30. 2. τ. **ἄνω** . . . **ἔσται to take care that** . . . , Arist. Pol. 5. 9, 5; **ὅπως μὴ** . . . **παραινῶσι** lb. 5. 8, 2; τ. **μὴ** . . . , τ. **μὴ τι γένηται, cave** *ne* . . . , Ar. Pax 146, Thesm. 580, Plat. Theat. 169 C; τ. **ἄνω** **μὴ τι γενήσεται** Dem. 318. 1; so also in Med., **τηρώμεσθ**, ὅπως **μὴ** . . . **αἰσθη-** **σεται** Ar. Vesp. 372; **τηροῦ μὴ λαβῆς ὑπ᾽ ἡμῶν** lb. 1386. II. *to have an eye upon, give heed to, watch narrowly, observe, τηρῶ αὐτοὺς οὐδὲ δοκῶν ὄραν κλέπτοντας Id. Eq. 1145, cf. Vesp. 364; **τὰς ἀμαρτίας** Thuc. 4. 60; τ. **τι μὴ** . . . Ar. Pax 146, Plat. Rep. 442 A. 2. *to watch for a person or thing, with a part., παραστέιχοντα τηρήσας Soph. O. T. 808; **ἐνδὺν ὅντα τηρήσαντες** **αὐτὸν** having watched for his being within, Thuc. 1. 134; τ. **τὸν πορθῶν κατῴντος ἀνέμων, i. e. τ. ἀνέμων ἐρχόμενον κατὰ τὸν πορθῶν**, Id. 6. 2; τ. **τινὰ ἀνόντα to watch for one's coming up**, Dem. 1252. 7:—c. acc. only, **τηροῦδ' ἐκείνην ἡμέραν** (so Meineke for **εὐροῦσθ')** Soph. El. 278; τ. **ὅ τι καὶ δρᾷσι** Ar. Eccl. 946; **τηρήσας ἀνεμον** Thuc. 1. 65; τ. **νύκτα χειμέριον** Id. 3. 22, cf. 4. 27; **νύκτα ἀσέληνον** Dem. 1380. 6; τ. **τὸν ἀσέληνον** Arist. Cael. 2. 12, 3, etc.; τ. **καιρὸν** Id. Rhet. 2. 5, S, etc.:—Pass., ὁ **καιρὸς ἐτηρήθη** was watched for, Lys. 126. 35. 3. absol. *to watch, keep watch*, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 6, 4, H. A. 9. 39, 4:—c. inf. *to watch or look out, so as to* . . . , **ἐτήρουν ἀνέμῳ καταφέρεισθαι** Thuc. 4. 26; **τὴν ἀσφάλειαν τῆς ἐπιβουλῆς τηροῦντα φυλάσσειν** Antipho 117. 14. III. *to observe or keep an engagement, παρακαταθήκην* Isocr. 6 D; **ἀπύρρητα** Lys. 189. 37; **εἰρήνην** Dem. 255. 13.
τηρήμων, **τό**, *an observation*, in Grammar, Apoll. de Constr. p. 143.
τηρήμων, **ον**, *watchful, observant, τινός Or. Sib. 5. 399.
τηρήσις, **ἑως**, ἡ, a watching, keeping, guarding, ἀφύλακτος ἡ **τηρήσις** Eur. Fr. 162; **τῆς πολιτείας** Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 8, cf. P. A. 4. 11, 18. 2. *vigilance*, Thuc. 7. 13, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 8, Polyb. 6. 59, 5. 3. *a means of keeping or guarding, τὰς λισθομίας* . . . , **ἀσφαλεστάτην τ. the quarries** . . . , the most secure place of custody, Thuc. 7. 86. II. *an observing, observation*, Def. Plat. 413 E, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 23., 2. 246, etc.:—in Philo 1. 125, there is a double use.
τηρήρεον, verb. Adj. *one must watch, τ. τινὰς εἶ* . . . Plat. Rep. 412 E, cf. 413 C, Dion. H. de Rhet. 10. 19.
τηρητής, **οὗ**, ὁ, a keeper, observer, **δίκης** Dio. 3. 4; cf. **τοποτηρητής**.
τηρητικός, **ἡ**, **όν**, *observant, ἀκολουθία* Sext. Emp. M. S. 283. 2. pass. *needing to be observed*, Diog. L. 9. 108. Adv. —**κῶς**, *by observation*, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 70.
τηρήτρια, **ἡ**, fem. of **τηρητής**, to be restored for **περήτρια** in Suid. and Hesych.
τηρός, **ος**, **α**, *warden, guard*, only found in Aesch. Supp. 248.
τηρών, **ων**, **δ**, = **τηρός**, C. I. 8753, 8755. 1. b.***

τητάομαι, Dor. **τᾶτ-**, (τήτη) Pass. only used in pres., *to be in want, suffer want*, οὐ δὲ **τητᾶ** Hes. Op. 406; **τὸ τητάομαι** *privation*, Soph. El. 265; Dind. proposes **τητάσθαι** for **τητάομαι** in Xen. Cyr. 4. 8, 33. 2. elsewhere always c. gen. *to be in want of, be deprived or bereft of, φίλων τητάμενος* Pind. N. 10. 146, Eur. Hel. 274; **ἀνδρός, πατρός, νυμφίου τητάμενος** Soph. O. C. 1618, Eur. Heracl. 24, Illec. 324; **τῶν ἐμῶν τ. πρὸς τοῦ κακίστου** Soph. Ph. 383; **ἀδέρκτων ὁμμάτων τ. Id.** O. C. 1200; **Ἑλλάδος τητάμενοι** Eur. Heracl. 31; **χόρον τ. Id.** El. 310; **χαρμάτων τητάμεθα** Id. Or. 1084; **βυθμοῦ τε καὶ ἀρμονίας** Plat. Legg. 810 B; **εὐγενείας** Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 16.
τητάνεος, v. sub **σητάνεος**:—**τήτεος**, **ον**, = **τήτινος**, Poll. 6. 73.
τήτες, Adv. *this year, of or in this year*, esp. in Comic Poets, as Ar. Ach. 15, Vesp. 400, Fr. 196, cf. Lys. ap. Harp. s. v.: **ἡ τήτες ἡμέρα this very day**, cited as an unusual phrase by Ath. 98 B: cf. **σῆτες**;—a form **τῆδες** is cited by Gramm. (Hence the Adjs., **τήτινος ὁπίτινος, τήτεος ὁπίτινος** being related to **ἔτος**, as **σήμερον** **τῆμερον** to **ἡμέρα**, cf. **σήμερον**.)
τήτη, **ἡ**, like **σπάνις**, *want*, as Root of **τητάομαι**, Hesych.
τήτινος, **ἡ**, **ον**, or **τητινός**, A. B. 66, (**τήτες**) of this year, this year's, Luc. Lexiph. 1.
τήτος, **εὖς**, **τό**, = **τήτη**, only in Hesych. and Phot. (**τήτε** **σπάνει**), unless we read in Eur. Fr. 495, **τήτε** **σπάνει**, for **τι εἶ** **τι**: cf. **χῆτος**.
τήτυος, **α**, **ον**, *idle, vain, undertaken to no purpose*, **τηνσίη ὕδης** Od. 3. 316., 15. 13; **τήτυσιον ἔπος** an idle, rash word, h. Hom. Ap. 540. Adv. **τητύσιως**, Theocr. 25. 230.—A form **τατύσιος** is cited from Alcman, and **αὔσιος** from Ibyc., in E. M. 171. 7.
τιάρᾱ [ᾱ], **ἡ**, and **τιάρος**, **ον**, Ion. **τιήρης**, **ἑω**, ὁ, (as in Hdt.):—**a tiara**, the Persian head-dress, esp. on solemn occasions, Hdt. 1. 132., 3. 12 (v. sub **πίλος**), 7. 61., 8. 120; worn by the great king, Aesch. Pers. 661; whose tiara was upright, Xen. An. 2. 5, 23, Phylarch. 21; v. sub **κυρβάσις**, **κίδαρις**, cf. Dict. of Antiqu.; described by Curtius 3. 3, 19, **regium capitis insigne, quod caerulea fascia alba distincta circumbebat**, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 13.
τιάρῶ-δεσμος, ὁ, a band for fastening the tiara behind, Polyae. 7. 6, 2.
τιάρῶ-εἰδής, **ἑς**, *shaped like or like a tiara*, Xen. An. 5. 4, 13.
τιάρῶ-φόρος, **ον**, *wearing a tiara*, Max. Tyr. 26. 7.
τιβήην, **ἦνος**, ὁ, = **τρίπους**, Lyc. 1104:—also **τίβηνης**, ὁ, Hesych.
τιγγάβαρι, **τό**, Att. for **κιννάβαρι**, Diocl. MeL. 4.
τιγγάβαρινός, **ἡ**, **όν**, *vermilion-coloured*, Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 1065.
τίγρις, **ἡ**, Philem. Neap. 1, Plut. 2. 144 D. also ὁ, Alex. Πυρρ. 4. Arist. H. A. 8. 28, 14, Theophr. H. P. 5. 4, 7: gen. **τίγριος** Arist. and Theophr. ll. c.; but the form **τιγριδός** is preferred by Choerob. in A. B. 1423 (v. iust.). acc. **τίγριν**: pl., nom. **τίγρις**, and **τιγριδός** Dio C. 54. 9., 76. 7:—**a tiger, Felis tigris**: the animal seems to have been unknown in Greece till Alexander's time; Seleucus sent one to Athens, ὁ **Ζελεῦκος τίγρις** Alex. l. c., cf. Philem. l. c.
τιγρο-εἰδής, **ἑς**, *like a tiger, tiger-spotted*, ἱπποῖο Dio C. 75. 14.
τίζω, (τί;) *to be always asking 'what?'*, Ar. Fr. 689.
τίη, Att. **τίη**, strengthd. form of **τί**; **why? wherefore?** Hom., Hes., and Att. Comedy: followed by a Particle, **τίη δὲ** . . . ; ll. 15. 244, Od. 16. 421, etc.; **τίη δὲ** . . . ; ll. 21. 436; doubled, **τίη τί δὲ**; standing alone, **why so, tell me?** Ar. Vesp. 1155, Pax 1018, Thesm. 84, cf. **οἱ τίη**. (Formed from **τί**, as **οἱ τίη** from **οἱ** and **ἔπειδ᾽** from **ἔπει**:—acc. to Buttm., Lexil. sub v. **δείλη** 9, for **τί δὲ**.)
τί ἦν εἶναι, **τό**, as a Subst., v. sub **εἶμι** (sum) F. 2.
τιήρης, **ον**, ὁ, Ion. for **τιάρης**, Hdt.:
τιθαιβώσσω, of bees, *to store up honey*, Od. 13. 106. II. *to supply with food, foster, cherish, τέκνα τ.* Nic. Th. 199; and metaph., **γῆρας ὁ ἀρδρημῶ** Lyc. 622. (Akin to **τιθάς**, **τίθη**, **τιθήνη**, **τιθασός**, etc.)
τιθαίνομαι, v. sub **τιθηνέω**.
τιθάς ὄπις, **ἄδος**, **ἡ**, *barn-door fowl*, **ἡν**, Anth. P. 9. 95.
τιθάσεια, **ἡ**, a taming, domestication, **ἰχθύων** Plat. Polit. 264 C.
τιθάσεννα, **τό**, a device for taming or domesticating, Porph. Abst. 1. 9.
τιθάσενσις, **ἑως**, ἡ, = **τιθασεία**, Plut. 2. 441 E.
τιθάσειντής, **οὗ**, ὁ, *one who tames*, Ar. Vesp. 704.
τιθάσειντικός, **ἡ**, **όν**, *easy to tame, ἐλέφας* Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 33.
τιθάσειντός, **ἡ**, **όν**, verb. Adj. *tamed, tamenble*, Gloss.
τιθάσειντωρ, **οπος**, ὁ, poet. for **τιθασεντής**, Opp. C. 2. 543.
τιθάσσω, **το**, *tame, domesticate, τὰ ἡμέρα τρέφω καὶ τ. Plat. Rep. 589 B; **τιθασέοντες τὰ χρήσιμα τῶν ζῴων** Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 10:—Pass., τ. ὁ **ἐλέφας καὶ πειθαρχεῖ** Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 3, cf. P. A. 3. 6, 2, 2. metaph., **ὕμᾱς τιθασέοντες** **χειροῦθις** ποιούμεν Dem. 37. 9:—Pass., ἡ **γυνὴ ἐπιθασέοντο** Xen. Oec. 7, 10, cf. Plat. Polit. 264 A. 3. of trees, *to reclaim, cultivate, κοτινοὺς εἰς συκὰς ἐξημεροῦντες καὶ τ. Plut. Fab. 20. Cf. **τιθασός** fin.
τιθάσιον, **τό**, = **τιθασεία**, Theophr. H. P. 3. 2, 2.
τιθασός, **όν**: (perli. from **θη**, **θᾶω**, with redupl. like **τιθήνη**):—*tamed, domesticated*; esp. of animals, *tame, domestic*, Lat. *cicur*, **χῆν** Soph. Fr. 745, cf. Epicrat. Aaδ 1; opp. to **ἀγριος**, Plat. Polit. 264 A. πάντων **τιθασότατον** καὶ **ἡμερότατον τῶν ἀγρίων ὁ ἐλέφας** Arist. H. A. 9. 46, 1:—so of persons, often in Plut., cf. Anth. P. 5. 178; of plants, *cultivated, reared in gardens*, Plut. Cor. 3:—Adv., **τιθασός** **ἔχων** to be reclaimed, Plat. Tim. 77 A; τ. **ἔχων πρὸς τινα** Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 11. 2. metaph. *domestic, intestine*, like **ἐμφύλιος**, **ἄγριος** **τιθασός** **ὢν** Aesch. Eum. 356. That the true form was **τιθασός** with single σ, is shewn not only by the best MSS., but by the usage of Poets, who always shorten the α: in later Gr. the form **τιθασός** with double σ prevailed, as in the MSS. of Arist., and as is shewed by the Compar. and Sup. forms in **-ότερος** (Dion. H. 10. 42), **-ύτατος** (Arist. l. c.), v. Lob. Path. 433.**

τιθασο-τρόφος, *ov*, keeping tame animals, Opp. C. 1. 354.

τιθεντήρ, *δ*, = *τιθώνης*, Or. Sib.:—fem. *τιθεύτρια*, Nicet. Ann. 146 A.

τιθή, *η*, = *τίθη*, Hesych. dub.

τίθημι [1], *τίθης* Soph. Ph. 992, Plat., in Hom. always *τίθησθαι*; *τίθησι* Hom., Att. and Dor. *τίθησι* Theoc. 3. 48; 3 pl. *τίθεσσι* Thuc. 5. 96, Alex. Aeb. 1. 5, Ion. *τιθείσι* Il. 16. 262, Hdt.; also 2 sing. *τιθείς* (as if from *τιθῶ*, *τιθῶ*, which occurs in Luc. Ocypr. 43, 81), Pind. P. 8. 14, 3 sing. *τιθεί* Il. 13. 731, Minnerm. 1. 6, 5, 7, Hdt. 1. 113; but these forms of pres. are not Att., Pers. Or. 141:—Imprf. *ἐτίθην* Plat. Gorg. 500 B, *ἐτίθης* Id. Rep. 528 D, *ἐτίθην* Hom., Ep. *τίθην* Il. 1. 446, etc.; but in Att. the 2nd and 3rd pers. are almost always *ἐτίθεσσι*, *ἐτίθει* Ar. Nub. 59, 64, Ach. 532, Plat., and these forms are given in many Edd. of Hom.; Ep. 3 pl. *τίθεσαν* Od. 22. 456; *τίθεν* Pind. P. 3. 115, late *ἐτίθουν*, N. T.; Ion. imprf. *τίθεσκον* Hes. Fr. 96; *ἐτίθεα* (ὑπερ-) Hdt. 3. 155:—Imperat. *τίθει* Il. 1. 509, Att.:—inf. *τιθέναι*; in Ep. also *τιθήμεναι* Il. 23. 83; *τιθέμεν* Hes. Op. 742, Pind.:—Fut. *θήσω*, Ep. inf. *θησέμεναι* Il. 12. 35, *θησέμεν* Pind.:—Aor. 1 *έθηκα*, only used in indic., and mostly in sing., for though 3 pl. is common, the 1 and 2 pl. are rare, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 15, Aeschin. 5. 23; Ep. 3 pl. *θήκαν* Il. 24. 795, etc.: the reg. aor. 1 *έθησα* is very late, Malal. 247. 3, etc.; and a part. *τιθήσας* in Or. Sib. 4. 122:—Aor. 2 *έθην*, not used in indic. sing., whereas the pl. is very common, *έθεμεν*, *έθετε*, *έθεσαν*, Ep. *έθαν* Il. 12. 29, etc.: imperat. *έθες*, Ar. Lys. 185, etc.; Lacon. 3 sing. *σέτω* Ib. 1081; subj. *θῶ*, Ion. *θέω* (προσ-), Hdt. 1. 108, Ep. *θείω*, Il. 16. 83; Ep. 2 and 3 sing.: *θείης*, *θείη* (al. *θήης*, *θήη*) Il. 16. 96, Od. 10. 301, 341; Ep. 1 pl. *θέωμεν* (dissyll.) Od. 24. 485, *θέωμεν* for *θέωμεν*, Il. 23. 244, Od. 13. 364; opt. *θείην*, 1 pl. *θείημεν* Plat., etc.; *θείμεν* Id. 12. 347, προσ-*θείμεν* Plat. Rep. 370 D, and κατα-*θείτε* (or -*δοίτε*) Dem. 185. 20; 3 pl. *θείεν* Soph. O. C. 865; inf. *θείναι*, Ep. *θέμεναι* Il. 2. 285, *θέμεν* Od. 21. 3, Hes. Op. 61. 67; part. *θείς*:—Pf. *τέθεικα* Eur. El. 7, Xen. Mem. 4. 19:—Med. *τίθημαι*, 2 sing. *τίθεσθαι* Plat. Theat. 202 C; imperat. *τίθεσο* Ar. Pax 1039, Plat. Soph. 237 B, *τιθού* Aesch. Eum. 226, Ep. *τίθεσσο* Anth. P. 9. 564; Ep. part. *τιθήμενος* Il. 10. 34:—Fut. *θήσομαι* 24. 402, Att.:—Aor. 1 *έθηκάνην*, only used in indic. and partic., and never in Att.; 2 sing. *έθηκάω* Theoc. 29. 18; Ep. 3 sing. *θήκατο* Il. 10. 31, Hes.; part. *θηκόμενος* Theogn. 1150, Pind.:—Aor. 2 *έθηνην*, Hom., Att.: imper. *θέο* Od. 10. 333, *θού* Soph. O. C. 466; subj. *θώμαι* Att.: opt. *θείηνην* Att., Ep. 3 sing. *θείτο* Od. 17. 225, Aesch. Fr. 527, Plat., etc.; (προσ-*θείτο*, -*δοίτο*, -*δοίτο* are given by most Edd. in Dem. 68. 26., 575. 19., 912. 23):—Pass. *τίθημαι*: Fut. *τεθήσομαι* Eur. El. 1268, Thuc., Plat.:—Aor. *έτέθην* Eur. H. F. 1245, Thuc., Plat.:—Pf. *τέθειμαι*, inf. *τεθείσθαι* Ar. Fr. 304, part. *τεθειμένος* Demad. 180. 4, (προ-) Xen. Hiero 9, 11, (δια-) Menand. Incert. 65; (also used in med. sense, Dem. 530. 11, Luc. Somn. 9, (έν-) Dem. 912. 8):—the Pass. never occurs in Hom., and is generally rare, *κείμεναι* being used instead. (From *✓ΘΕ*, which occurs in the form *προ-θέ-ομαι*, Il. 1. 291; hence *θέ-εις*, *θέ-εις*, *θεσ-μός* (τεθμός), *θέ-μα*, *θεμ-έλιον*, *θη-κη*, *θη-μα*,; Skt. *dhā*, *da-dhā-mi* (pono), *dha-tri* (creator); O. H. G. *tūm*, *tāt* (thue, do; that, deed), *duom* (doom, deem).)

Radice. sense *to put, set, place*; then, generally, *to bring a thing into a place*; and so, *to bring into a situation, to bring about, cause*. The Med. in Hom. only differs from the Act., in that the action is reflected on the subject, or refers to the mind of the agent, or to his interest; but in Att., like *ποιέομαι*, it refers to *mental action*.
A. in local sense, *to set, put, place*, *λίθω* Il. 21. 405; *θεμέλια* 12. 29; *τέρματα* *τ*. *to set limits*, 23. 333, Od. 8. 193; *κλισίην*, *θρόνον* *τ*. *to set a stool or chair for him*, 4. 123., 8. 65; and in Med. *to set oneself a stool*, 20. 387:—in Att., *πόδα* *τ*. *to plant the foot*, i. e. walk, run, Aesch. Eum. 294, Eur. I. T. 32; *τετραπόδας βάσιν θηρὸς τίθεσθαι*, i. e. *to go on all fours*, Id. Hec. 1059:—the mode is expressed by Adv. or Preps., a. with Adv., *τ*. *τι πυρὸς ἐγγύς*, *ἀπάνευθε πυρὸς* Od. 14. 518, Il. 18. 412; *προπαύειν ποδῶν* 20. 324; *χαμαί* *τ*. *τὸν πόδα* Aesch. Ag. 906; *τὰ ἄνω κάτω* and *τὰ κάτω ἄνω* *τ*. Hdt. 3. 3, cf. Aesch. Eum. 650, etc.; with Adv. implying motion, *ἀλλοσε* *θεῖναι* Od. 23. 184, 204; *ποῦ* *θετέον*; Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 17, cf. Plat. Rep. 479 C, etc. b. with all Preps. of local sense. *τ*. *ἀμφὶ* *τινι*, as *ἀμφὶ* *ὧμοισι* *έντεα* Il. 10. 34; *στέφανον ἀμφὶ βοστρύχους* Eur. Med. 1160;—*ἀνά* *τινι* or *τι*, as *ἀμ βαμοῖσι* Il. 8. 441; *ἀνά μυρίην* Od. 10. 466;—*ἐπὶ* *τινος*, *τινι* or *τι*, as *εἵματα ἐπὶ ἀπήνης* Od. 6. 252; cf. Il. 16. 223, etc.; *κυνέην ἐπὶ κράτι* 15. 480; *ἐπὶ γούνασι* *τινος* 6. 92, etc.; *ἐπὶ θρόνον* *τὰ ἱμάτια* Hdt. 1. 9, cf. Aesch. Supp. 483, etc.;—*ὑπὸ* *τινι* or *τι*, as *δέμνι* *ὑπὸ* *αἰθούσῃ* Il. 24. 644; *ἀμβροσίην ὑπὸ* *ρίνα* *τινι* Od. 4. 445;—but most commonly with the Preps. *έν* or *ἐλς* *to put in* or *to put into*..., as *θήκεν* *έν* *ἀκροβέτω* *ἀκμονα* Il. 18. 476; *τόξα* *έν* *πυρὶ* 5. 215; *έν* *κιστῇ* *έδωδην* Od. 6. 76; *έν* *λεχέεσσι* *θ*. *τινα* Il. 18. 352; or *ές* *διόφρον* *θέσθαι* *τινά* *τ*. *to put into the car*, 3. 310; *ές* *λάρνακα*, *ές* *κάπετον* 24. 795, 797; *ές* *ταφῶς* or *έν* *τάφουσι* Soph. Aj. 1110, 1410; cf. Ant. 504, Tr. 1254. c. in Poets also with dat. only, *κολέφ* *ἀορ* *θέο* Od. 10. 333; *χρήματα* *μυχῶ* *ἀντρον* 13. 364, cf. Soph. Tr. 691, Eur. Hel. 1064.—The same constructions will be found under many of the following heads.

II. Special phrases:
1. *θεῖναι* *τινι* *τι* *έν* *χερσίν* *τ*. *to put it in his hands*, Il. 1. 441, 565, etc.; *έν* *χερσὶ* *τινος* 6. 482., 23. 597; *οἶνον* *έν* *χείρεσσι* Od. 14. 448; *ές* *χείρᾱ* *τινος* *into his hand*, Soph. Aj. 751.
2. of women, *θέσθαι* *νύον*, *παῖδα ὑπὸ* *ζώνῃ* *to have a child put under her girdle*, i. e. to conceive, h. Hom. Ven. 256, 283.
3. *έν* *ὕμνασι* *θέσθαι* *to set before one's eyes*, Pind. N. 8. 73.
4. *to set a plant*, Xen. Oec. 19, 7, and 9.
5. *θέσθαι* *τὴν ψῆφον* *to lay one's voting-peg on the altar, put it into the urn*, *ές* *τεύχος* *οὐ* *διχορρήσας ψήφους* *έθεντο* Aesch. Ag. 816, v. sub *ψῆφος*:—hence simply *to give one's vote*, *ἐπὶ* *φόνῳ* *for death*, Eur. Or. 756; *έωντῶ* *in one's own favour*, Hdt. 8. 123; *σὺν* *τῷ νόμῳ* Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 17; *εὐφρονα*, *δικαίαν* *τὴν ψῆφον* *τ*.

Aesch. Supp. 640, Lycurg., etc.; and in Pass., *φανερὰ* *τίθεται* *ή* *ψῆφος* Plat. Legg. 855 D:—also, *τίθεσθαι* *τὴν γνώμην* *to give one's opinion*, Hdt. 7. 82; *περὶ* *τινος* Andoc. 26. 9; and *τίθεσθαι* *absol.*, *to vote*, *γνώμη ταύτη* *for it*, Soph. Ph. 1448; *μετὰ* *τινος* Aesch. Supp. 644; *έναντία* *νὴν* Plat. Philib. 58 B. 6. in Hom., *θεῖναι* *τινὶ* *τι* *έν* *φρεσὶ*, *έν* *στήθεσσι*, etc., *to put or plant it in his heart*, like Att. *νοουθεῖν*, (where we rather say, *to put him in mind, in a rage*, etc.); *έν* *στήθεσσι* *τιδεῖ* *νόν* Il. 13. 732; *βουλὴν* *έν* *στήθεσσι* *τ*. 17. 470; *έπος* *έν* *φρεσὶ* 19. 121, etc.; also, *μένος* *δέ* *οἱ* *έν* *φρεσὶ* *θήκεν* 21. 145; and in Med., *θέσθαι* *θυμὸν* *έν* *στήθεσσι* *to lay up wrath in one's heart, treasure it there*, 9. 629; so, *αἰδῶ* *καὶ* *νέμεσιν* *έν* *φρεσὶ* *θέσθαι* 13. 121; *θέσθαι* *τινὶ* *κόνον* *to harbour enmity against him*, 8. 449; *θέσθαι* *νόον* *καθαρόν* Theogn. 89; *τιθέμενος* *ἀνταρπτον νόον* Aesch. Fr. 163; *έν* *φρεσὶ* *θέσθαι*, c. inf., *to bear in mind, think of doing a thing*, Od. 4. 729; cf. *βάλλω* II. 6. 7. *to deposit*, as in a bank, *χρήματα* *θέσθαι* *παρὰ* *τινα* Hdt. 6. 86, cf. Od. 13. 207; *τὰ ὄντα* *τίθεσθαι* *ἀσφαλέστατα* (Adv.) Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 10; so also in Act., Xen. Ages. 11, 12; *ένέχυρον* *θεῖναι* *τι* Ar. Pl. 451, cf. Eccl. 755, Dem. 1381. 8, etc.:—also, *έγγυήν* *θέσθαι* Aesch. Eum. 899; *συνθήκας* *παρὰ* *τινι* Lycurg. 150. 42; Pass., *τὰ* *ληφθέντα* *καὶ* *τὰ* *τεθέντα* Dem. 186. 10:—but the Act. and Med. are sometimes distinguished, *ο* *θεῖς* *the mortgager*, *ο* *θέμενος* *the mortgagee*, *τοὺς* *θέντας* *ήμας* *ή* *καὶ* *τοὺς* *θεμένους* *ήμας* Plat. Legg. 820 E, cf. *ὑποστήμι* III:—metaph., *χάριν* *or* *χάρτα* *θέσθαι* *τινὶ* *to deposit a claim for favour with one, to lay an obligation on one*, Hdt. 9. 60, 107, Aesch. Fr. 783, etc.

8. *to pay down, pay, τύκον*, *εἰσφοράς*, *μετοίκιον*, etc., Dem. 1030. 23., 606. 17., 845. 20, etc. 9. *to put down in writing*, *θες* *έν* *φρεσὶν* *δέλτοις* *τοὺς* *έμους* *λόγους* Soph. Fr. 535; *τὰ* *έν* *γράμμασι* *τεθέντα* Plat. Legg. 793 B:—*to place to account, put down, reckon, in rationes referre*, Dem. 824. 10., 825. 2., 839. 24; *θήσω* *έἰς* *δύο* *παῖδας* *χιλίας* *δραχμὰς* *έκάστου* *έναντου* Lys. 910. 1; *τὸ* *μὲν* *ήμουν* *τίθονην* *αὐτοῖς* *λέλογισθαι* Id. 905. 11. 10. in military language, *τίθεσθαι* *τὰ ὅπλα*, has three senses,

a. *to slack or pile arms*, as in a camp, *τὸ* *βύναος*, esp. in the face of an enemy, Thuc. 4. 44., 7. 3:—hence, *to take up a position, draw up in order of battle*, Hdt. 9. 52, Thuc. 2. 2, Plat. Rep. 440 E, Lys. 188. 10, Xen. An. 1. 5, 17., 6. 4, etc.; so, *ὅσσοι* *περ* *έν* *ὅπλα* *ἱππικὰ* *ή* *πεζικὰ* *τίθονται* *who serve on horseback or on foot*, Plat. Legg. 753 B; *ἀντία* *τινὸς* *against one*, Hdt. 5. 74, (but in 1. 62, *ἀντία* *τοῦ* *ναοῦ* seems to be merely *over against* it, cf. Poppo Ind. Xen. An.); poet., *πατὴρ* *ένεκα* *έἰς* *δὴρην* *έθεντο ὅπλα* Inscr. ap. Dem. 322. 6.

b. *to lay down one's arms, surrender*, Diad. 20. 31, 45, Plut. 2. 759 A; so, *θέσθαι* *τὰς* *ἀσπίδας* Xen. Hell. 2. 4. 12; *πύλεμον* *θέσθαι* *to settle, end it*, Thuc. 1. 82; *πόλεμον* *θ*. *ῥ* *βύναος* *παρὰ* *τινι* Ib. 31; *νείκος* *εὐ* *θέσθαι* Soph. O. T. 633; and, *καλῶς* *θ*. *τὸς* *διαφορὰς* *πρὸς* *τινα* Andoc. 18. 21. c. *εὐ* *θέσθαι ὅπλα* *merely to keep one's arms in good order*, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5. 3; like *εὐ* *ἀσπίδα* *θέσθω*, Il. 3. 382.

11. *to lay in the grave, bury*, *έμα* *σὼν* *ἀπάνευθε* *τιθήμεναι* *ὅστια* 23. 83; (often with words added, *έν* *τάφουσι*, *ές* *ταφῶς*, etc., v. supr. 1. b); *ποῦ* *σφε* *θήσομεν* *χθονός*; Aesch. Theb. 1002, Thuc. 1. 138; Pass., *τὰ* *ὀστᾶ* *φασὶ* *τεθῆναι* *έν* *τῇ* *Ἀττικῇ* Thuc. 1. 138, cf. Plat. Menex. 242 C, Legg. 947 E.

12. *τιθέναι* *τὰ* *γόνυ* *τα* *to kneel down*, Ev. Marc. 15. 19, Luc. 22. 41, al.

III. *to set up*, of the prizes in games, Lat. *proponere*, *ἀεθλα* Il. 23. 263, etc.; *ἀέθλιον* Ib. 748; *νικητήρια* Soph. Fr. 482; and in Pass., *τὰ* *τιθέμενα* *the prizes*, Dem. 1408. 27; also with the object proposed as the prize, *τ*. *δέπας*, *βοῦν*, *ήμπαλάντων* *χρυσοῦ*, etc., Il. 23. 656, 750, 826, etc., cf. Hdt. 1. 144, Soph. Aj. 572:—this is more fully expressed

b. by *θεῖναι* *έἰς* *μέσον* Il. 23. 704; after Hom. of political proceedings, Lat. *in medio ponere*, *to lay before people*; *ὕμν* *ές* *μέσον* *ἀρχὴν* *πθεῖς* *placing it at your disposal*, Hdt. 3. 142; *έἰς* *τὸ* *μ*. *θεῖναι* *τι* Plat. Tim. 34 B, Legg. 719 A; so also, *τ*. *έἰς* *τὸ* *κοινόν* Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 1;—but, *έν* *μέσῳ* *τ*. *τι* *to interpose as a parenthesis*, Aesch. Cho. 145.

2. *to set up in a temple*, like *ἀναστήμι*, *to devote, dedicate*, *ἀγάλματα* Od. 12. 347, cf. Il. 6. 92; *τάσδε* *..* *θεοῖς* *ἀσπίδας* *έθηκε* Eur. Phoen. 577.

IV. *to assign, award, τιμῇν* *τινι* Il. 24. 57; *ὄνομα* *θεῖναι* *τινι* *to fix a name upon him, solemnly give it*, Od. 19. 403:—but mostly in Med., *ὄνομα* *θέσθαι*—not reflexively, *to give oneself a name*, but *to give a child either one's own name, or at least a name at one's own discretion*, Od. 18. 5., 19. 406, Hdt. 1. 107, 113, Eur. Phoen. 12:—ellipt., without *ὄνομα*, *ῥ* *δὴ* *ἀθροίσματι* *ἀνθρώπων* *τι* *τίθενται* *καὶ* *λίθον* *Plat. Theat.* 157 B, cf. Cron. 402 B; pleonast., *Ἰάνα* *δ'* *αὐτόν* *ὄνομα* *κεκλήσθαι* *θήσεται* Eur. Ion 75.

V. *τιθέναι νόμον* *to lay down or give a law*, of a supreme legislator, Soph. El. 580, Eur. Alc. 57, Plat. Rep. 339 C, Dem. 731. 21, etc.; but more often in Med., of republican legislatures, *to give oneself a law, make a law*, Hdt. 1. 29, Plat. Rep. 338 E, Arist. Pol. 4. 1, 9; and in Pass., *τίθεται νόμος* Plat. Legg. 705 D, 744 A:—so also, *θεῖναι* *θεσμών* Aesch. Eum. 484; *κήρυγμα*, *τιμωρίας*, etc., Soph. Ant. 8, Plat., etc.; *σκήψην* *θεῖναι* *to allege an excuse*, Soph. El. 584; *τίθεσθαι* *ήμέραν* *to agree on a day*, for it, Dem. 1039. 6.

VI. *to establish, institute, ἀγάνα* Aesch. Ag. 845, Xen. An. 2. 1, 10; *πεντητηρίδα* Pind. O. 3. 38.

VII. *to ordain, command*, c. acc. et inf., Xen. Lac. 15, 2, cf. 1. 5., 2. 11; *γυναῖ* *σωφρονεῖν* *..* *θήσει* Eur. Tro. 1057:—also elliptically with Adv., *οὕτω* *νὺν* *Ζεὺς* *θέη* *so may he ordain*, Od. 8. 465., 15. 180; *ὥς* *ἀρ'* *έμελλον* *θησέμεναι* Il. 12. 35; *παγκάκως* [θεοῖ] *έθεσαν* Aesch. Pers. 283.

B. *to put in a certain state or condition*, much the same as *ποιεῖν*, *ποιέσθαι*, and so often to be rendered by our *make*:

I. foll. by an attributive Subst., *to make one something*, with the predicate in apposition, *θεῖναι* *τινα* *αἰχυμήνῃ*, *λέρειαν*, *μάντιν*, etc., Il. 1. 290., 6. 300, Od. 15. 253; *θ*. *τινα* *βασιλέα*, *ἀρχιπόλιν* Pind. O. 13. 31, P. 9. 93; *θεῖναι* *τινα* *ἀλοχόν* *τινος* *to make her another's wife*, of a third person who negotiates a marriage, Il. 19. 298; (diff. in Med., v. infr. 3); *ήτε*

με τοῖον ἐθηκε ὥτας ἐθέλει who has made me such as she will, Od. 16, 208; οὗς ἐθηκες ἑταίρους thou hast made my comrades swine, 10. 338; so, ναῖν λαὸν ἐθηκε 13. 163, cf. Il. 2. 318; but, θεῖναι τινι γέλων to cause them laughter, Eur. Ion 1172; also, λόγους εἰς μέτρα τ. to put them into verse, Plat. Legg. 669 D.

2. with an Adj. for the attributive, θεῖναι τινα ἀνάστων καὶ ἀγήρων to make him undying and undecaying, Od. 5. 136; so, τυφλόν, ἀφρονέον τ. τινά Il. 6. 139, 9. 483; so, τὸν μὲν .. ἦκεν μείζονα τ' εἰσίδειν καὶ πάσσονα Od. 6. 229, cf. 18. 195.

b. of things, δλιον, οὐκ ἀτέλειστον, μεταμάρνιον τ. Il. 4. 26, 57, 363; δλεθρον ἀπενυθέα ἦκεν left it unknown, Od. 3. 88, cf. 11. 274; ἀποιήσαν θέμεν ἔργων τέλος Pind. O. 2. 32; ἀρὰν τ. ἀληθῆ Aesch. Theb. 946; ἀναστάτους οἴκους τ. Soph. Ant. 674; τ. λείον τὸν τραχύν Ar. Pax 1086; τὸ πραχθέν ἐγένοντο τ. Plat. Prot. 324 B.

3. often in Med., γυναῖκα or ἀκοῖνιν θέσθαι τινά to make her one's wife, Od. 21. 72, 316; παῖδα τὸν αὐτῆς πόσον θ. to take her own son as husband, Aesch. Theb. 930.

b. παῖδα or υἱὸν τίθεσθαι τινά, like ποιεῖσθαι, to make her one's child, adopt him, Plat. Legg. 929 C, etc.; and absol., τίθεσθαι τινά to adopt, Plut. Aemil. 5.

c. generally, προσφιλεῖ, δυσμενῆ θέσθαι τινά in Poets, Soph. Ph. 532, Ant. 188; γέλωτα θέσθαι τινά to make him one's butt, Hdt. 3. 29, 7. 209.

4. c. inf. to make one do so and so, τινέαν τινά νικῶσαν to make him conquer, Pind. N. 10. 89; μετατρέπειν Id. Fr. 164; τὸν πάβει μάθος θέντα κυρίως ἔχειν Aesch. Ag. 178, cf. 1036, 1174, Eur. Med. 718, Heracl. 990, etc.

II. in reference to mental action, when the Med. is more freq. than the Act., to lay down, assume, hold, reckon or regard as... τί δ' ἐλέγχεσθαι ταῦτα τίθεσθαι; Od. 21. 333; δαιμόνιον αὐτὸ τίθημι ἐγὼ Soph. El. 1270; τοιοῦτον θέντες τὸν δίκαιον Plat. Rep. 361 B, cf. 430 B; θεῖς δὲ μοι .. now suppose so and so, Id. Theat. 191 C; εὐεργέτημα τ. τ. Dem. 12. 9; also with ὥς, θέντες ὥς ὑπάρχον δ βούλονται Plat. Rep. 458 A, cf. Phaedo 100 A; μὴ τοῦτο ὥς ἀδίκημα ὅς Dem. 292. 21.

2. foll. by Advts., πὺδ χρὴ τίθεσθαι ταῦτα; in what light must we regard these things? Soph. Ph. 451 (v. infr. IV); οὐδάρω τίθεσθαι τ. to hold of no account, nullo in numero habere, Eur. Andr. 210; πρόσθεν or ἐπίπροσθεν τινος τίθεσθαι τ. Id. Hec. 131, Supp. 514; πόρρω τίθεσθαι τί τινος Dem. 325. 22.

3. foll. by Preps., τ. τινά ἐν τοῖς φιλοσόφοις Plat. Rep. 475 D; ἐν τοῖς φίλοις Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 4; also, εἰς γόντα καὶ μηρῖν τ. τινά Plat. Soph. 235 A, cf. 264 C, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 39;—also, οὐκ ἐν λόγῳ τίθεσθαι τινά Tyrtae. g. 1; τίθεσθαι τινά ἐν τῇ Hdt. 3. 3; ἐν αἰτίῳ τίθεσθαι τινά Id. S. 99; θέσθαι παρ' οὐδὲν ἐν τῇ at naught, Aesch. Ag. 230, Eur. I. T. 732, Plat., etc.; ἐν παρέργῳ θέσθαι Soph. Ph. 473; πάντα ἐν εὐχέρει Id. Ib. 876; τ. τ. ἐν αἰσχυρῷ Eur. Hec. 806; ἐν ἀδίκῳ θέσθαι τ. Thuc. 1. 35; ἐν ἀδίκῳ τινος μέρι τίθεσθαι τ. Dem. 668. 25, cf. Plat. Soph. 252 B;—θέσθαι τὰ δίκαια ἐκ τινος to estimate them by..., Dem. 91. fin.

4. with the partic. gen., ἐμὲ δὲ τῶν πεπεισμένων put me down as one of the convinced, Plat. Rep. 424 C, cf. 376 E, 437 B; τῆς ἡμετέρας ἀμελείας ἂν τις θέῃ might reckon it as due to our carelessness, Dem. 12. 5.

5. with an infin., οὐ τίθημι ἐγὼ τῶν τούτων I hold not that he lives, count him not as living, Soph. Ant. 1166, cf. Plat. Phaedo 93 C, Dem. 783. 18 and 22;—rarely with the partic., θῆσω ἀδικούντα [αὐτόν] Id. 645. 22.

6. elliptically, to lay down, assume, θάμην δὲ εἶδη (sc. εἶναι) Plat. Phaedo 79 A, etc.; θῆσω οὕτω (sc. εἶναι τι) Dem. 648. 22; cf. Arist. Pol. 4. 4. 1.

III. without any attributive word following, to make, work, execute, like ποιεῖν, Lat. *ponere virum*, of an artist, ἐν δ' ἐτίθει νεῖον Il. 18. 541, cf. 550, 561, 607; of a cook, δόρπον τίθεσθαι or τίθεσθαι Od. 20. 394, 17. 269, al.; δάμα θέσθαι to build him a house, 15. 241.

2. to make, cause, bring to pass, ἔργα Il. 3. 321; τ. κέλαδον καὶ αὐτὴν 9. 547; ὄρμαρχδον Od. 9. 235; ἔριν μετ' ἀμφοτέρωσιν 3. 136; φιλόπτηα, ὅρκια μετ' ἀμφ. Il. 4. 83; Od. 24. 546; and c. dat. pers., σῆμα τίθεῖς Τρώεσσι Il. 8. 171; Ἀχαιοὶς ἀλγὲς ἔθηκεν 1. 2, etc.; πᾶσιεν ἔθηκε πόνον 21. 524, cf. 15. 721, 16. 262; φῶας ἐτάροισι 6. 6, etc.;—so often Hom., χάσματ' ἄλλοις ἔθηκεν Pind. O. 2. 180; πόλει κατασκαφὰς θέντες Aesch. Theb. 47; εἰρήνην φίλοις Id. Pers. 769; αἶμα θάσσει Eur. Bacch. 835, etc.

3. often in Med. to make or prepare for oneself, θέσθαι κέλευσθον to make oneself a road, open a way, Il. 12. 418; μεγάλην ἐπιγυνοῖδα θέσθαι to make oneself, get a large thigh, Od. 17. 225, cf. 18. 74; θέσθαι μάχην to engage in..., Il. 24. 402, cf. 17. 158; ἰδρῶτα τίθεσθαι to have an access of perspiration, Hipp. 22. 33; μαρτύρια θέσθαι to procure oneself testimony, Hdt. 8. 55; ἠθικασθαι ἀνδρὸς αἰδοῖου πρόσσιν to put on the aspect of a reverend man, Pind. P. 4. 52, cf. Abresch. Hesychn. s. v. ἠθικασθαι; θέσθαι πόνον to work oneself annoy, Aesch. Eum. 226; εὐκλέα θέσθαι βίον Soph. Ph. 1422; and in many similar phrases.

4. periphr. for a single Verb, σκεδᾶσθαι θείναι=σκέδασι, to make a scattering, Od. 1. 116; θεῖναι κρύφον, νέμεσιν, αἶνον, for κρύπτειν, νέμεσθαι, αἰνεῖν, Pind. O. 7. 111, 8. 114, N. 1. 5; also in Med., θέσθαι μάχην for μάχεσθαι, Il. 24. 402; θέσθαι βυσάν, γάμον, for βύειν, γαμεῖσθαι, Pind. O. 7. 77, 13. 75; σπουδὴν, πρόνοιαν θέσθαι Soph. Aj. 13, 536, cf. Pind. P. 4. 492; τ. ἐπιστροφὴν πρὸ τινος Soph. O. T. 134; σχολὴν τ. Aesch. Ag. 1059; προμνησθαι τ. τινί Eur. Med. 915;—and c. gen., θ. λησυσύνην, συγγνωμὴν τινός Soph. Ant. 151, Tr. 1265.

IV. εὖ θέσθαι to settle, arrange, or manage well, τὰ σωπτῶ Hdt. 7. 236; θέσθαι τὸ παρόν Thuc. 1. 25, cf. 4. 59, Plat., etc.; (εὖ) θείναι in Theogn. 845; v. supr. A. 1. 10. c.;—also καλῶς, θείναι Soph. Tr. 26, Eur. Hipp. 521; καλῶς θέσθαι Ib. 709, cf. Andr. 378, etc.;—so also, θείναι τάκεϊ κατὰ γνώμην ἐμὴν Ib. 737; esp. of settling differences, θέσθαι τὸν πόλεμον, v. A. 11. 10. b; τὰς διαφορὰς θέσθαι καλῶς Andoc. 18. 21; τὸ νεῖκος εὖ θέσθαι χρῆναι Soph. O. T. 633; cf. Thuc. 4. 17, 6. 11; and so perhaps Soph. Ph. 451 (v. supr. II. 2).

τιθηνεία, Ion. —εἴη, ἢ, = τιθηνεία, Opp. H. 1. 663.

τιθηνεύω, = sq., Hesychn., in Pass.

τιθηνεία, to take care of, tend, nurse, Orph. H. 62. 15;—Pass., Hipp. Art. 826.

II. elsewhere in Med. (v. Schäf. Mel. p. 82), to nurse, suckle, παῖδα νεογόνον h. Hom. Cer. 142, cf. Theogn. 1231, Simon. 150, 173; to tend as nurse, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 19.

2. to keep up, maintain, οὐ πότνια σεμνὰ τιθηνοῦνται τέλη θνατοῖσιν Soph. O. C. 1050;—an aor. ἐτίθηνατο, as if from τιθαίνομαι, occurs in Luc. Trag. 94.

τιθῆν, ἢ, (√ΘΑ, θάω, with redupl. like τιθῆνός);—a nurse, Il. 6. 389, 467, 22. 503; παῖς ἀπὲρ ὡς φίλος τιθῆνας Soph. Ph. 704; Διόνυσος θέας ἀμφιπολῶν τ. Id. O. C. 680;—metaph., Actna is called χιδὼν τιθῆνα, Pind. P. 1. 39; the earth ἢ τῆς γενέσεως τ., Plat. Tim. 52 D, cf. 88 D, Arist. Top. 6. 2, 3; the dinner-table βίον τ., Timocl. Ἥρ. 2.

II. = μήτηρ, Coluth. 372.

τιθῆνηρ, τό, a nursing, ῥόδα ἔαρος τ. Chaerem. 2p. Ath. 608 E.

τιθῆνηρις, ἢ, a nursing, Plat. Legg. 790 C, Theophr. C. P. 2. 1, 6.

τιθῆνητήρ, ἦρος, ὅ, = τιθῆνός, Anth. P. 7. 241, Plan. 179;—fem. τιθῆνητήρ = τιθῆνη, Anth. P. 9. 19, Plan. 296.

τιθῆνητήριος, α, ov, nursing, Anth. P. 9. 1.

τιθῆνιά, ἢ, = τιθῆνηρις, Joseph. Macc. 16.

τιθῆνός, ὄν, (√ΘΑ, θάω, with redupl. like τιθῆνός);—nursing, χθῶν Lyc. 1398; πόνων τιθῆνός ἀποδοῦσά σοι τροφὰς repaying thee nurture for thy nursing labours, i. e. rewarding thee for thy trouble in nursing me, Eur. I. A. 1230.

II. as Subst. τιθῆνός, ὅ, one who nurses or brings up, a foster-father, tutor, Nic. Al. 31, Orph. H. 10. 18, etc.; and τιθῆνός, ἢ, = τιθῆνη, Plat. Fr. 14.

τιθός, ἢ, ὄν, = τιθασός, Arat. 960.

τιθῆμαλῖς, ἴδος, ἢ, = τιθῆμαλός, παράλιος, Diosc. 4. 165, cf. Hipp. 263. 38.

τιθῆμαλός [v], not so well τιθῆμαλλος, ὅ, spurge, euphorbia, Cratin. Incert. 135, Ar. Eccl. 405; heterocl. pl. τιθῆμαλα, Anth. P. 9. 217;—Many kinds are enumerated by Diosc. 4. 165. Physicians used the juice or berries as a purgative or emetic.

Τιθωνός, ὅ, Tithonus, brother of Priam, husband of Eos (Aurora), and father of Memnon, Hom., Hes., etc.;—metaph. of a decrepit old man, because,—as the tale went, Eos begged Zeus to grant immortality to Tithonus, but forgot to ask for eternal youth, Ar. Ach. 688; proverb. of great old age, ὑπὲρ τὸν Τιθωνὸν (ῥην Luc. D. Mort. 7. 1; Tithonus, as spouse of Eos, is prob. the dying day, M. Müller Sc. of Lang. 2. p. 11).

τιτικτός, ἢ, ὄν, of or for childbirth, τ. φάρμακον, 2 medicine used for women lying-in, Ar. Fr. 690.

τίκτω: fut. τέξω Od. 11. 249, h. Hom. Merc. 493, Orac. ap. Hdt. 5. 92, 2, Aesch. Fr. 851, 869, Eur. Tro. 742, Ar. Eq. 1037, Thesm. 509; also τέτομαι Il. 19. 99, Hes. Th. 469, 898, h. Hom. Ap. 101, Hdt. 7. 49, Aesch., etc.; poet. inf. also τεκίσθαι h. Hom. Ven. 127; pl. τετέκισθε Arat. 124;—aor. ἔτεκον, Ep. τέκον, Hom., etc.; aor. 1 ἔτεξα only late, Orph. H. 40. 8, (for ἐνοστάη) is the prob. l. in Ar. Lys. 553;—pf. τίτοκα Hes. Op. 589, Hipp. 613, 16, Ar. Pax 757, Plat. Com. Aa. 2, Xen., cf. ἐντίκτω;—Med., in same sense as Act., only in Poets, Aesch. Cho. 127, Fr. 38; fut., v. supr.: aor. ἐτέκον, Ep. τεκόμην, Hom., and later Poets; aor. 1 τέξασθαι dub. in Hes. Th. 889;—Pass., fut. τεχθήσομαι Joseph. A. J. 2. 9, 2, Geop., etc.; aor. ἐτέχθη Pseudo-Eur. Fr. 1117. 44, Hipp. 262. 22, and late Prose; pf. τέτεμαι, inf. τετέχθαι, Ael. N. A. 2. 12, Pans. 3. 7, 7, etc.; also τέτομαι Synes. Epist. 141 (unless τετογμῆνας be admitted in Alcae. 82). These pass. tenses seem not to have been used in correct Att. (Curt. sets out two cognate groups of words:

1. √TEK, τέκος, τέκον, τίκτω, τοκ-εύς, τόκος, τεκ-μαῖρα, τέχ-νη, τέκ-των, τέκ-μαρ, and (connected with this last) τόφ-ον, τόσσα-ις;

2. √TYK or TTYK, τύκος, τυγχ-άνω, ἐ-τυχ-ον, τύχ-η, τεύχ-ω;—as involving the common notion of generating, forming, achieving; cf. Vedic Skt. tak-man (child), tok-sh (fabricari), tak-shā (τέκτων), tōk-as (τόκος); Zd. tash (τεκταίνω); tash-a (axe); Lat. tig-num, telum, tela, texo; cf. esp. Germ. zeug, zeug-en (beget): Curt. cites various Slav. and Lith. words, as belonging to the series.) To bring into the world, engender; of the father, to beget, of the mother, to bring forth. In Hom. it may be observed, that

1. the impf. act. τίκτης, ἐτίκτης is always used of the father, Il. 2. 628, 6. 155, 206, 11. 224, etc.;—but in Att., the pres. and impf. are also used of the mother, μάτηρ, ἃ μ' ἐτίκτης Aesch. Eum. 321, cf. Ag. 764, Soph. El. 533; δεινὸν τὸ τίκτην Ib. 770; so also Plat. Theat. 151 A, etc.; opp. to γεννάω, Id. Symp. 206 D: of both parents, Στάσις τε καὶ Κρόνος .. τίκτητον τύραννον Cratin. Χείρ. 3.

2. the aor. act. τέκε, ἔτεκε, mostly of the mother, Il. 1. 36, 352, 2. 513, 6. 22, etc.; so also fut. med. τέξεσθαι, Ib. 19, 99; τεκείναι παῖδά τινι 2. 658, etc.; ὑπὸ τινι Ib. 714, 728, etc.;—so, τ. ἐκ τινος Plat. Thea. 20; παρὰ τινος Luc. Alex. 42; παρὰ τινι Eur. El. 62;—but τέκε of the father, Hes. Th. 208, Fr. 10, 2, cf. Plat. Symp. 212 A.

3. the aor. med. τέκετο is commonly used of the father, as Il. 6. 154, al.;—but, τέκετο of the mother, 2. 742, 15. 187, 22. 48; so, οἱ τεκόμενοι of the mother, Aesch. Cho. 419.

4. the two are conjoined, ὅν τε τέκετο θάνατος, ἔτεκε δ' αἰόλος δράκων Soph. Tr. 834.

5. the 3 pl. aor. act. τέκον, ἔτεκον is used of both parents, Il. 22. 234, Od. 7. 55, 8. 554; and so the aor. med. τεκόμεσθα, 23. 61, 24. 292;—hence

b. οἱ τεκόντες the parents, Aesch. Pers. 245, Theb. 49, Soph. O. T. 999, etc.; the Art. is rarely omitted, πατέρας τε καὶ τεκόντων Aesch. Cho. 329 (lyr.);—c. gen., just like οἱ τοκεῖς, λόντων τοῖς τεκοῦσι Id. Pers. 245;—and so, separately, ὁ τεκὼν the father, Id. Cho. 690, Soph. O. C. 1108; ἢ τεκοῖσα the mother, Aesch. Theb. 928, Cho. 133, etc.; and in Prose, Lys. 116. 38; (rarely ἢ τίκτουσα, Soph. O. T. 1247, El. 342); ἢ τ. αὐτὸν his mother, Hdt. 1. 116; and as a Subst., c. gen., ὁ κείνων τεκὼν Eur. El. 335;—in these cases, the accent does not change, Lob. Phryn. 322.

II. of female animals, to bear young, breed, of mares, Il. 16. 150, 20. 225; of cows, Hes. Op. 589; of sheep, Od. 4. 86, etc.; of the

hare, τὰ μὲν τέτοκε, τὰ δὲ τίκει, τὰ δὲ κύνει Xen. Cyn. 5, 13: of birds, to hatch, II. 2. 313; φά τ. to lay eggs, Hdt. 2. 68, Ar. Fr. 237, Arist. G. A. 1. 8, 6, etc.; of fish, to spawn, Id. H. A. 6. 14, 2, etc.

III. of vegetable produce, to bear, produce, [γαῖα] τίκει ἐμπεδα μήλα Od. 19. 113; ἡ γῆ τίκευσα ποίαν Eur. Cycl. 333;—so in Med., γαῖαν . . ἡ τὰ πάντα τίκεται Aesch. Cho. 127, cf. Fr. 41;—Pass., τίκεσθαι δὲ φόρους γὰς . . εὐχόμεθ' αἰ Id. Supp. 674.

IV. metaph. to generate, engender, produce, λέγω τὴν χώραν λιμὸν τέξεσθαι Hdt. 7. 49; [τὸ] ἐπειχθῆναι τίκει σφάλματα Id. 7. 10, 6; of impiety, τὸ γὰρ δυσσεβεῖς ἔργον μετὰ μὲν πλείονα τίκει Aesch. Ag. 760, cf. 764, Cho. 805; μὴ θράσος τέκφ' ὀφθον Id. Supp. 498; of Night as the mother of Day, τῆς . . τεκούσης φῶς τὴν εὐφροσύνην Id. Ag. 279; δὲν αἰόλα νύξ . . τίκει . . , Ἄλιον αἰτῶ Soph. Tr. 95; generally, τ. νόμους Id. O. T. 870; χάρις χάριν γὰρ ἔστιν ἡ τίκευσα' αἰ Id. Aj. 522; τ. δαΐδης Eur. H. F. 767; ὕδωρ δὲ πῖνον οὐδὲν ἀν' τίκειτο σοφόν Cratin. Πυρ. 6; τ. ῥήματα Ar. Ran. 1059; also in Prose, νοουήματα Hipp. 50. 6; ἃ αἰ τίκειτο πόλεμον καὶ ἔχθραν Plat. Rep. 547 A; πολλοὺς καὶ καλοὺς λόγους Id. Symp. 210 D; πῦρ τέξεται Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 23, etc.;—Pass., τῷδε κέρδει κέρδος ἄλλο τίκεται Aesch. Theb. 437, cf. Fr. 306 b.

τίλαι, αἱ, flocks or hoes floating in the air, Plut. 2. 722 A; cf. τίλος.

τίλῳ, fut. ἴσω, to have a thin stool, χολὴν τίλῳ Hippoc. 46.

τίλημα [τ], τό, a thin stool, E. M.

τίλλάρια, τά, ν. τιτάρια.

τίλλο-πῶγων, ὧνος, ὁ, one who plucks out his beard, Com. Anon. 279.

τίλλω, fut. τίλῳ (ἀπο-) Cratin. Νομ. 6; aor. ἐτίλα (ἀπ-) Ar. Lys. 578, Incert. 546;—Med., fut. τίλομαι (παρ-) Menand. Ὀργ. 1. 5;—Pass., aor. ἐτίλθην Ar. Nub. 1083; pf. τίτλιμαι (ἀπο-) Anaxil. Neott. 1. 20, (παρ-) Ar. An. 516. Poët. Verb. (used also by Hdt. and in late Prose), to pluck or pull out hair, Lat. vello, polius d' ap' ἀνὰ τρίχας ἔλκετο χερσίν, τίλλων ἐκ κεφαλῆς II. 22. 78; τίλλε κόμην Ib. 406; so in Med., χαίτας τίλλεσθαι to pluck out one's hair, Od. 10. 567.

2. with acc. of that from which the hair or feathers are plucked, τίλλειν πέλειαν, of birds of prey, 15. 527, cf. Hdt. 3. 76; κίρκον ἐσώρῳ . . χηλαῖς κάρα τίλλοντα Aesch. Pers. 209; τίλλουσι τὴν γλαυκίαν, of small birds attacking the owl, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 15; so, of the cuckoo, Ib. 9. 29, fin.; as a description of an idle fellow, τίλλων ἑαυτὸν Ar. Pax 546, cf. Ach. 31; of a cook, to pluck a fowl, Enbul. Incert. 15 a, Plut. 2. 233 A; also, τ. λαγῶν Ar. Fr. 11; τ. πλάττωνον to pluck its leaves off, Plut. Them. 18;—Pass. to have one's hair plucked out, Ar. Thesm. 593; τέφρα τιλθῆναι, as a punishment of adulterers, Id. Nub. 1083, cf. Ran. 424; v. sub παρατίλλω, τέφρα.

3. τ. μέλη to pull the harp-strings, play harp-tunes, Cratin. Ὀρ. 2. II. since tearing the hair was a usual expression of sorrow, τίλλεσθαι τινα to tear one's hair in sorrow for any one, like κόπτεσθαι τινα, τύπτεσθαι τινα, Lat. plangere aliquem, τὸν γ' ἀλοχὺς τε φίλη καὶ πότνια μήτηρ τίλλεσθην II. 24. 711.

III. metaph. to pluck, vex, annoy, like Lat. vellicare, Bgk. Anacr. 34; στέφανον τ. = τοὺς νόμους λυμαίνεσθαι, Pythag. ap. Porph. 42;—Pass., ὑπὸ τῶν οὐκοφαντῶν τίλλεσθαι with allusion to a bird's feathers, Ar. Av. 285, cf. Theocr. 3. 21.

τίλημα, τό, anything pulled or shredded, lint, Hipp. 24. 15, Galen. II. anything that can be pulled or plucked, Plut. 2. 48 B.

III. = τίλοις, cited from Diosc. IV. in later Medic. language, τίλματα = σπάρματα, Galen., etc.; v. Φοῖς. Oec.

τιλμάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Galen.

τιλμός, ὁ, a plucking or pulling out, of the hair, Aesch. Supp. 839; joined with κνημῖς, as a symptom in sickness, Hipp. Epid. 1. 959.

τίλος, ὁ, a thin stool, as in diarrhoea, stercus liquidum, Poll. 5. 91.

τίλος, ὁ, (τίλλω) anything pulled or shredded, flock, down, etc.: οἱ τίλοι the fine hair of the eyebrows, Poll. 2. 50; also τὰ τίλα, Hesych.

τίλοισι, ὧς, ἡ, a plucking out, τίλοισι τριχῶν Arist. Eth. N. 7. 5, 3.

τιλτός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of τίλλω, τιλτός μοτός shredded linen, lint, Galen.; also τὸ τιλτόν, Paul. Aeg.;—but 2. τὸ τιλτόν (sc. τάρχχος) salt fish that was stripped of its scales before curing, Nicost. Ἀντυλλ. 2. 5, Plat. Com. Incert. 14.

τίλφη, ἡ, = σίλφη, Luc. Indoct. 17; also written τῖφη, Lob. Phryn. 300. τίλων, ὁ, a fish of the Thracian lake Prasias, Hdt. 5. 16, Arist. H. A. 6. 14, 11, 8. 20, 2 (with v. II. τύλων, ψύλων, ψύλων, τίλλων).

Τίμαιο-γράφω, to write a Timaeus, used of Plato by Timon 14. 7. τίμαϊος, ὄν, highly prized, Diogen. Incert. 2;—mostly as prop. n. Τίμαιος. τίμαλφῶ, to do honour to, τιμ. λόγοις νίκαν Pind. N. 9. 130; θεοὺς τοῖσδε τ. χρεῶν Aesch. Ag. 922; μολύντα τ. to celebrate any one's arrival, Id. Eum. 15;—Pass., σκηπτροῖσι τιμαλφόμενος Ib. 626; ὅπ' ἀσπῶν . . τ. Ib. 807;—rare in Prose, as in Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 10;—Epich. (ap. Schol. Eum. 626) ridiculed Aesch. for his use of this word.

τιμ-ἀφής, ἑς, (τιμῆ, ἀφείν) fetching a prize, costly, precious, Aesch. Fr. 53; τιμαλφέστατον κτήμα Plat. Tim. 59 B; πράγμα χρυσοῦ τιμαλφέστερον Nicost. ap. Stob. 445. 41.

τιμάντα, Dor. for τιμῆντα, v. τιμῆς.

τιμάρως, ὄν, Dor. for τιμαρῶς.

τιμάρωχος, ὄν, Dor. and Ep. for τιμοῦχος.

τιμ-αρχία, ἡ, = τιμοκρατία, Plat. Rep. 545 B, 550 D.

II. = τιμητέα, Dio C. 52. 21.

τιμᾶω: aor. ἐτίμησα: pf. τετίμηκα;—Med., fut. τιμησομαι always in pass. sense, h. Hom. Ar. 485, Aesch. Ag. 581, Soph. Ant. 210, Eur. Fr. 362. 49, Thuc. 2. 87, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 15 (where Dind. restores δι' ἄνδρα), Hier. 9, except in Plat. Apol. 37 B, where it is used in a technical sense (v. infr. III. 2): aor. ἐτίμησάμην; τιμῆσθαι in act. sense, Od. 19. 280, 20. 129, 23. 339, II. 22. 235, Thuc. 3. 40, Plat. (in sense III. 2):—Pass., fut. τιμηθήσομαι Thuc. 6. 80, Dem. 410. 20, etc.; τετιμήσομαι Lys. 189. 11; aor. ἐτιμήθην Hdt. 5. 5, etc.; pf. τετίμημαι Hom., Att.,

but also trans. in technical sense, v. III. 2.

To pay honour to, hold in honour, treat honourably, to honour, revere, reverence,—the Act. and Med. being used indifferently; of the honour rendered to superiors, as of men to gods, of men to their elders, rulers, or guests, περὶ κῆρι θεὸν ὡς τιμῆσαντο Od. 19. 280, etc.;—also conversely of the honour bestowed by gods upon a man, μερμήριζε (sc. Ζεὺς) . . ὡς Ἀχιλλῆα τιμῆσαι II. 2. 4, cf. 15. 612, Od. 3. 379; by a father on his son, 14. 203, Hes. Th. 532; by an elder brother, II. 22. 235;—so also in Hdt., Pind., and Att., ἐξόχως τιμᾶσαν Pind. O. 9. 105; δαίμοναν τιμᾶν γένους Aesch. Theb. 236; θεοὺς τιμῶντες Soph. O. C. 278, cf. 1071, etc.; σέβεσθαι καὶ τ. τοὺς θεοὺς Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 13; τὸν φίλον τιμᾶσιν ἐξ ἴσου πατρὶ Soph. Ant. 644, cf. 516, Eur. Med. 660; θεοὶ δ' ὅταν τιμῶσιν, οὐδὲν εἰς φίλων Eur. H. F. 1338;—absol. οἱ τύραννοι μάλιστα δύνανται τιμᾶν to bestow honours, Dem. 461. 20, cf. Plat. Legg. 631 E;—hence, simply, to reward, Hdt. 7. 213, Xen. Cyr. 3. 6; ἐπαινῶν καὶ τ., δαρεῖσθαι καὶ τ., etc., Id.;—c. dat. modi, δαπνίσθαι θεὸν ὡς τιμῆσονται will honour him with gifts, II. 9. 155; ξείνον ἐτιμῆσασθ' ἐνὶ οἴκῳ εὐνῆ καὶ σίτῳ Od. 20. 129; so in Att., τιμᾶν τινα τάφῳ, γένους Aesch. Theb. 1046, Supp. 116; πύλιν τ. ξυμμάχῳ δορί Id. Eum. 773; ἐσθήματι Ib. 1039, Thuc. 3. 58; χοροῖς, στεφάνοις, δώροις, etc., Eur., Plat., etc.; in N. T. to honour by ministering to his or her support:—Pass., mostly in pf. τετίμημαι, as always in Hom., to be honoured, held in honour, II. 9. 608 (604), Od. 7. 69, etc.; τιμηθῆναι παρὰ Ξέρξῃ Hdt. 8. 105, cf. 5. 5; ὑπὸ νινος Plat. Rep. 426 C, etc.; πρὸς νινος Pind. I. 3. 99; σκηπτρῳ . . δῶκε τετιμῆσθαι περὶ πάντων II. 9. 38, cf. 12. 310; τιμᾶσθαι προεδρία, etc., Xen. Vect. 3. 4, cf. Cyr. 8. 4, 2; ἐκ τοῦ πολέμειν Thuc. 5. 16;—rarely c. gen. rei, τιμῆς ἢ τέ μ' εἰκοι τετιμῆσθαι II. 23. 649;—οἱ τιμώμενοι, οἱ τετιμῆσθαι men of rank, men in office, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 9, cf. Eur. Or. 913; οἱ τιμώμενοι Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 4; τῆς πλείους τὸ τιμώμενον the honour enjoyed by the state, Thuc. 2. 63.

II. of things, to hold in honour or esteem, to set a high value on, to value, prize, h. Hom. 24. 6, Pind., etc.; ταῦτα τῇδε τιμᾶτε form the same estimate with her, i. e. obey like her, Soph. Aj. 688; τί τὴν τυραννίδα τιμᾶς ὑπέρβην, Eur. Phoen. 549; νόμους τ. Id. Tro. 1211; τὴν εὐσέβειαν, ἀγνωμοσύνην Id. Ion 1046, Bacch. 886; ἰσότητα Id. Phoen. 536; so Plat. Theat. 149 C, etc. b. = προτιμᾶω, Aesch. Cho. 511; τ. τι πλεόν τινός Id. Supp. 1013.

2. c. gen. pretii, to estimate or value at a certain price, Plat. Legg. 917 C, 921 B; πλοῖα τετιμῆμενα χρημάτων Thuc. 4. 26; absol., τετιμῆσθαι ἕκαστον τὴν οὐσίαν χρεῶν that each man should have his property valued (for assessment), Plat. Legg. 955 D, etc.; οἱ ὑπὲρ τὰς μυρίας τιμώμενοι δραχμῶν Polyb. 6. 23, 15; τὸ τιμῆσθαι the estimate, Plat. Legg. 954 B;—often in Med., διακοσίαν ταλάντων ἐτιμῆσαστο αὐτοῦ (sc. τὸ τίμημα) estimated his property at . . , Lys. 156. 12; πρὸ παντὸς τιμᾶσθαι τι, like περὶ πολλοῦ ποιεῖσθαι (v. περὶ A. IV), Thuc. 3. 40; πλείονος or μείζονος τιμᾶσθαι Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 10, Cyr. 2. 1, 13; τοσούτου Dem. 607. 5; also with Preps., τιμᾶσθαι τι ἀντί νινος Id. 209. 20; πρὸς νινος Thuc. 1. 33, 3. 40, etc.;—also without a gen., ἐτιμῆσθαι τὰς οἰκίας Polyb. 2. 62, 7. 3. Rarely, to award or give as an honour, Παῖαν τέ σοι τιμὰ φάος Pind. P. 4. 480; ταῦτα τῇδε μοι . . τιμᾶτε Soph. Aj. 687; ἐκείνῳ δυσσεβῆ τῆς χάριν Id. Ant. 514; πατρῶαν τιμᾶν χάριν Eur. Or. 828; hence, III. as Att. law-term:

1. in Act., of the judge, to estimate the amount of punishment due to the criminals, award the penalty, Lat. littem aestimare, τιμᾶτω τὸ δικάστηριον, ὅ τι ἀν δέξῃ πάσχειν . . τὸν ἡττηθέντα Plat. Legg. 843 B; τὴν ἀξίαν τῆς βλάβης Ib. 879 B; so, τ. τὴν βλάβην Ib. 843 D; τ. τὴν δίκην Ib. 880 D; τ. τὴν μακράν τινα to award him the long line, i. e. sentence of death, Ar. Vesp. 106, ubi v. Interrp.; and absol., ὡς ἐγὼ τιμᾶν βλέπω I carry penalty in my eyes, Ib. 847;—the sentence or judgment awarded is added in the gen., τ. τινι θανάτου (sc. δίκην) to give sentence of death against a man, or (as we say) condemn him to death, Plat. Gorg. 516 A, Dem. 886. 20; τ. τινι δέκα τάλαντων to mulct him in ten talents, Dem. 1332. 6; τίνος τιμῆς εἰναι αὐτῷ προσδοκᾶς τὸ δικάστηριον; at what do you expect the court to fix his penalty? Id. 563. 24, cf. Plat. Apol. 37 C; ἡ ἥλιος τιμᾶτω περὶ αὐτοῦ ὅσον ἀν δόξῃ παθεῖν Lex ap. Dem. 529. 21; v. infr. 2;—so in Pass., τιμᾶσθαι ἀργυρίου to be condemned to a fine, νινος for a man, Lys. 105. 17, Lex ap. Dem. 529. 26, cf. 732. 21; ἐάν . . ἡ τῷ θανάτου τετιμῆμενον if sentence of death has been passed upon one, Plat. Legg. 946 E, cf. Antipho 145. 44.

2. in Med., of the parties before the court (cf. τίμημα II), a. of the accuser, τιμᾶται μοι ὁ ἀνὴρ θάνατον (sc. τὴν δίκην) he estimates the penalty due to me at death (gen. pretii), Plat. Apol. 36 B; εἰ δούλοιο θάνατον σοι τιμᾶσθαι Id. Gorg. 486 B, cf. Lys. 178. 26, Dem. 792. 13, 794. fin., etc. b. of the person accused, τιμῆσθαι τοιοῦτον νινός ἐμὰντῳ to estimate the penalty due to me at so high a rate, Plat. Apol. 37 B, cf. 38 B; ἐξῆν σοι φυγῆς τιμῆσθαι Id. Crito 52 C; ἔδραον ἑαυτὸν τιμῆσόμενος δεσμοῦ Lys. 105. 17; so in pf. pass., θανάτου τετιμῆμενος ἐναντῷ Dinarch. 90. 2, cf. Dem. 1246. 9;—in Arist., Rhet. I. 14, 3, used the Act. in this sense.

c. the acc. of the penalty or offence is added in Plut., πέντε μυριάδων τιμῆσόμενος τὴν δίκην Cicer. 8, cf. Lysand. 13; θανάτου τιμῶμαι τὰ πεπολιτευμένα ἐμὰντῳ Id. Phoc. 34; ἡδονὴν θανάτου τ. Id. 2. 5 B.—The counter-estimate of the accused was properly expressed by ἀντιτιμᾶσθαι, Plat. Apol. 36 B (see the whole passage), or ὁποτιμᾶσθαι, Xen. Apol. 23.

3. of the δικασταί, Diog. L. 2. 41.—Cf. τίω, τίνω, τίνωμι. τιμᾶω, opus, ὁ, v. sub τιμαρῶς. τιμῆ, ἡ, (τίω) 1. that which is paid in token of worth or value: 2. worth, esteem, honour, and in pl. honours, such as are paid to gods or to superiors, or bestowed as a reward for services, τιμῆς ἔμμορος εἶναι Od. 8. 480; ἀφέλλειν τινα τιμῇ II. 1. 510; ἐκ δὲ Διὸς τιμῆ καὶ κῶδος ὁπάξει 17. 251; ἐν δὲ ἱγ' τιμῇ ἡμῖν κακὸς ἦδε καὶ ἐσθλός 9. 319, cf. 4. 410; ἐν

τιμῇ σέβειν Aesch. Pers. 166; ἔν τ. ἀγεσθαί τινα Hdt. 1. 134; ἔν τ. τιθεσθαί or ἀγεῖν τινα Id. 3. 3, Plat. Rep. 538 E; ἔν τιμαῖς ἔχειν Philem. Incert. 107; τιμαῖς αὐξάνειν τινα Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 24; τιμὴν νέμειν or ἀπονέμειν τινὶ Soph. Ph. 1062, Plat.; τοῖς φίλοις τιμὰς νέμειν to pay due regard, Soph. Aj. 1351; τιμὰς ὀπάζειν, ποιεῖν Aesch. Pr. 30, 946; διδόναι Eur. Hipp. 1424, etc.; ἀποδοῦναι Plat. Rep. 415 C; φέρειν τινὶ Eur. Hipp. 329; τιμὰς τινὶ προσάπτειν Soph. El. 356; περὶάπτειν Ar. Ach. 640; —τ. εὐρίσκεισθαι, δέκεσθαι Pind. P. 1. 94., 8. 6; τιμὰς φέρεσθαι Ar. Av. 1278; ἔχειν Id. 2. 46, etc.; πρὸς τινοῦ Id. 1. 120; cf. προέχω II. 2; ἔν τιμῇ εἶναι Xen. An. 2. 5, 38; τιμῆς λαχεῖν, τυχεῖν Soph. Ant. 699, El. 364; cf. γεραιτεροὶ ταῖς τιμὰς νέμειν ἀγῶλλονται paid to them by the young, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 33; —c. gen., ἡ τ. θεῶν the honour due to them, Aesch. Ag. 637, cf. Cho. 200; τιμὰς τῶν θεῶν πατεῖν Soph. Ant. 745; —τιμῇ with honour, honourably, Soph. O. C. 381; τιμῆς ἔνεκα as a mark of honour, Xen. An. 7. 3, 28, Soph. Ant. 208.

2. honour, dignity, lordship, as the attribute of gods or kings, Il. 1. 278., 9. 498 (494), Od. 1. 117., 5. 335, etc.; τ. θεῶν 5. 335; τ. βασιλῆς Il. 6. 193; so also in Hdt., Pind., and Trag., v. Böckh v. l. Pind. P. 4. 106 (191):—then, generally, like γέρας, the prerogative or special attribute of a king, and in pl. his prerogatives, Od. 1. 117 (ubi v. Nitzsch), Hes. Th. 203, Theogn. 374, Soph. O. T. 909, Ant. 745, Eur. Hipp. 107, etc.; σκῆπτρον τιμὰς ᾧ ἀποσπλάττει Aesch. Pr. 171.

3. a dignity, office, magistracy, and in pl., like Lat. honores, civil honours (τιμὰς λέγονται εἶναι τὰς ἀρχαὶς Arist. Pol. 3. 10, 4), Hdt. 1. 59, etc.; ἔν τε ταῖς ἀρχαῖς καὶ ταῖς ἀλλαις τιμαῖς Plat. Apol. 35 B, etc.; μὴ φεύγειν τοὺς πένητας, ἡ μὴδὲ τὰς τιμὰς διώκειν Thuc. 2. 63; τιμὴν ἔχειν, λαγχάνειν Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 8, Plat., etc.; οἱ ἐν τιμαῖς men in office, Eur. I. A. 20; ἐκβάλλειν τινα τῆς τιμῆς Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 9; generally, an office, task, τιμὴ ἀχαρὶς Hdt. 7. 36;—also, b. in concrete sense, an authority, magistracy, τ. δισκῆπτος, of the Atridae, Aesch. Ag. 44, cf. Pers. 919; κλυτὲ δὲ τὰ (so Ahr. for τὰ) χθονίαν τὴν τιμὰν Id. Cho. 399; καὶ τὰ καρτερώτατα τιμαῖς ἵσκειν yield to authorities, Soph. Aj. 670.

4. a present of honour, compliment, offering, e. g. to the gods, Hes. Op. 141, Aesch. Pers. 622; a reward, present, Lat. honorarium, Soph. Ant. 699, Plat. Phileb. 61 C; τιμὴ ἡ ζημία Plat. Rep. 347 A; τιμαὶ καὶ δωρεὰ Ib. 361 C; τῶν εὐεργεσιῶν τιμὰς φέρεσθαι Id. Phaedo 113 D; cf. Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 233, and v. sub γέρας.

II. of things, the worth, value, or price, like ἡ ἀξία, Lat. pretium, h. Hom. Cer. 132 (in Hom. ἄνος); ἐξευρίσκειν τιμὴς τι to get a thing at a price (i. e. a high price), Hdt. 7. 119; τῆς αὐτῆς τ. πωλεῖν Lys. 165. 16; πρᾶσθαι Dem. 563. 7; δεκαπλάσιον τῆς τιμῆς ἀποτινέειν Plat. Legg. 914 B; ἀποδοῦναι τινὶ τὴν τ. Ib. A; δύο εἶπειν τιμὰς to name two prices, Ib. 917 B; ἀξιοῦν τ. τιμῆς τινος Ib. D; περὶ τῆς τ. διαφέρεισθαι Lys. 165. 32; ἐμοὶ δὲ τιμὰ τόσοδε πᾶ γενήσεται Ar. Ach. 895, etc.

III. an estimate or assessment of damages, with view to compensation, and so compensation, satisfaction, penalty, esp. in money (cf. τιμήμα), ἀρνεσθαι τινι τιμὴν to get one compensation, Id. I. 159., 5. 552; τινεὶν or ἀποτινέειν τιμὴν τινι to pay or make it, 3. 286, 288; so, ἀγεῖν τιμὴν Od. 22. 57; ἐκτὴν ἔνεκα τιμῆς for satisfaction to me, Il. 17. 92, cf. Od. 14. 70, 117; οὐ σὴν .. ἡ τιμὴ μὴ τοῦ yours the penalty, Plat. Gorg. 497 B.

2. a valuation, estimate, for purposes of assessment, τοῦ κλήρου Id. Legg. 744 D; generally, ὁ πλοῦτος τ. τις τῆς ἀξίας τῶν ἄλλων Arist. Rhet. 2. 16, 1.

τιμήεις, εἶσα, εν: contr. τιμῆς Il. 9. 605; acc. τιμήντα 18. 475; Dor. τιμαῖς Pind. I. 4. 12 (3. 25); —honoured, esteemed, of men, Il. 9. 605 (601), Od. 13. 129., 18. 161; —Comp., τιμητέρος πέλεται I. 393.

2. of things, prized, costly, χρυσὸς Il. 18. 475, Od. 8. 393; δῶρον 1. 312; Supr., τιμητέστατον δῶρον 4. 614., 15. 114; ἐμπόλημα τιμητέστατον Com. Anon. 36.

τιμήμα, τό, (τιμῶν) that which is determined by estimate or valuation, an estimate, valuation, τ. τῆς ἀξίας Eur. Hipp. 622; τὸ τ. τῆς χώρας ἐστὶ ἐξακισχιλίων τάλαντων Dem. 183. 5, cf. 244. 3; τ. φέρειν to make payment, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 150.

2. in legal sense, the estimate of damages done, and so a penalty, punishment, fine, Lat. litis aestimatio, τιμήμα κλωὸς σύκινος Ar. Vesp. 897; τί τιμήμ' ἐπιγράψω τῇ δικῇ; Id. Pl. 480, cf. Lysias 175. 13, etc.; καὶ ἐγὼγε τῷ τιμηματί ἐμ- μὴν καὶ οὐτοὶ Plat. Apol. 39 B; τ. δὲ [ἐστ]αί, ὅ τι χρὴ πᾶσιν ἡ ἀποτινέειν Id. Legg. 941 A; τιμάτω τὸ δικαστήριον τὸ τ. Ib. 907 E, etc.; εἰς τὸ τ. ἀναβῆναι to come to the matter of the penalty, Dem. 434. 17;—generally a payment, compensation, τύμβου for neglect of his tomb, Aesch. Cho. 511.

3. in political sense, the value at which an Athenian citizen's property was rated for taxation, his rateable property, Lat. census, C. I. 103. 8, Lys. 148. 40., 156. 13, Plat., etc.; ἡ ἀπὸ τιμημάτων πολιτεία a government where the magistrates were chosen according to property, a timocracy, Plat. Rep. 550 C; ἔκ τιμημάτων αἱ ἀρχαὶ καθίστανται Xen. Mem. 4. 6, 12, cf. Legg. 698 B; ἀπὸ τ. μακρῶν αἱ μετέβηεν τῶν ἀρχῶν Arist. Pol. 3. 5, 6; ἐκκλησιάζειν οἱ μὲν ἀπὸ τιμημάτων οὐδενὸς οἱ δ' ἀπὸ μακροῦ τ. Ib. 4. 9, 3; δημοκρατικὸν τὸ μὴ ἀπὸ τιμη- ματος ὀλιγαρχικὸν δὲ τὸ ἀπὸ τ. Ib. 4. 4, cf. 5. 6, 16.—The τιμήμα was different from the οὐσία or full value, being calculated at so many years' purchase (12 years for the 1st class, 10 for the 2nd, 8 for the 3rd), e. g. πεντεκαίδεκα τάλαντων τρία τάλαντα τιμήμα Dem. 815. fin.;—on this, v. Böckh P. E. 2. 269 sq., Grote Hist. Gr. 10. p. 168.

II. = τιμὴ I, honour due, rare except in late writers, as Alciphro 3. 47.

τιμήντα, contr. for τιμήντα.

τιμήσπος, εν, Ion. for τιμάσπος, τιμωρός, q. v.

τιμηρῶν, (ἐρῶν) in Hesych. explained by τιμωπωλεῖν.

τιμῆς, contr. for τιμήεις.

τιμήσιος, εν, = τιμήσιος, formed like ὑμνήσιος, Ael. V. A. 11. 7.

τιμήσιος, εως, ἡ, (τιμῶν) a holding worthy, honouring, rewarding, Plat. Legg. 696 C, 728 E.

II. an estimation or valuation of property, ε

value, worth, an estimating, valuing the worth or price of a thing, esp. of property, Plat. Legg. 878 E, Polyb. 32. 14, 3; τὰς τ. ἐκπαρῶν to defray all the expenses, C. I. 4040 VIII. 10.

2. an assessment of damages, τ. ποιεῖν τινι (as opp. to a capital charge) Antipho 130. 25; ἀπαντᾶν εἰς τὴν τ. Aeschin. 82. 21, cf. Dem. 1252. 15.

3. a rating or assessment for political purposes, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 10; ἀπὸ τιμήσεως πολιτεύματα Diod. 18. 18. Cf. τιμῶν III.

τιμηρία, ἡ, the censorship, Lat. censura, Plut. Cato Ma. 16, etc.; also τιμηρία, ἡ, Id. Aemil. 38, bis.

τιμηρέας, α, εν, verb. Adj. to be honoured, valued, etc., Eur. Or. 484, Plat. Rep. 561 C, 159 C, etc.

II. τιμηρέων, one must honour, esteem, estimate, etc., Ib. 509 A, Legg. 722 B, Xen., etc.

τιμηρέω, to be censor, Plut. T. Gracch. 14.

τιμητήριος, εν, estimating, honouring, Julian. Or. 176.

τιμητής, οὐ, ὁ, (τιμῶν) a valuer, estimator, or assessor of damages or penalties, Plat. Legg. 843 D; τ. ζημία οἱ δικασταὶ Arist. Rhet. Al. 5. 12.

II. at Rome, the censor, who assessed the property of the citizens, Polyb. 6. 13, 3, etc.;—as an Imperial title, C. I. 3481, 4333, al.

τιμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, estimating, 1. for determining the amount of punishment, πινάκιον τ. Ar. Vesp. 167. 2. for determining the amount of property: hence as Subst., = Lat. vir censorius, one who has been censor (τιμητής), Plut. T. Gracch. 4; ἡ τιμητικὴ ἀρχή, = τιμηρία, Id. Aemil. 38, etc.; ἀρχὼν τ. = τιμητής II, C. I. 5796.

II. doing honour to, τιнос Plut. 2. 120 A.

τιμητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of τιμάω, rateable, v. sub ἀτίμητος.

τιμο-πωλεῖω, to sell dear, Hesych. s. v. τιμωρέω.

τιμο-πώλης, εν, ὁ, one who sells dear, Phryn. Com. Τραγῶδ. 5.

τίμος, α, εν, Plat. Prot. 347 C, al.; also os, εν Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 2. (τιμῇ): valued: 1. of persons, esteemed worthy, held in honour, honoured, worthy, ὅδε πᾶσι φίλος καὶ τιμὸς ἐστί Od. 10. 38, cf. h. Ap. 483, Hdt. 9. 71, etc.; ἀνδρα τιμῶν Aesch. Cho. 556; γενεὰ τίμος [Δανάη] Soph. Ant. 948; τιμοὶ ἐν τῇ πόλει Plat. Legg. 829 D; freq. in Comp. and Supr., τιμωτάτα θεῶν Aesch. Eum. 967; πασῶν Ἀθῆναι τιμωτάτη πόλις Soph. O. C. 108; τιμωτέρον ἐπιστήμη ὀρθῆς δόξης ἐστί Plat. Meno 98 A; etc.

II. of things, costly, prized, τινη Hes. Fr. 39. 7; οὐδὲν κτῆμα τιμωτέρον Soph. Ant. 702, cf. Eur. Alc. 301, Phoen. 439, Plat., etc.; τιμῶν ποιεῖν τι to enhance its value, Id. Prot. 347 D; ἀτιμωτέρον γὰρ τιμωτέρος χρόνος ἐσται πολιταῖς more full of honour, Aesch. Eum. 853.

2. conferring honour, honourable, τιμὰ ἔδρα a seat of honour, Ib. 854, cf. Theb. 241; τ. γέρας an honourable privilege, Id. Supp. 986; τιμωτέρα χώρα a higher place, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 10; δῶρα Id. An. 1. 2, 27;—τὰ τίμια, = τιμαί, Pind. Fr. 242 Böckh, Polyb. 6. 9, 8; τὰ τιμωτάτα = τὰ φίλτατα, Dem. 300. 2.

3. of high price, costly, dear, Lat. carus, Hdt. 3. 23., 8. 105, Lys. 165. 1, Plat., etc.

τιμότης, ητος, ἡ, worth, value, preciousness, διαφέρειν τιμότητι καὶ ἀτιμία ἀλλήλων Arist. G. A. 2. 3, 11; δύναμις καὶ τ. ὑπερέχειν Id. Eth. N. 10. 7, 8.

τιμωλέω, to raise in price, σίτων Snid., Hesych.

τιμο-γράφω, to tax by assessment, τὴν γῆν LXX (4 Regg. 23. 35).

τιμό-θεος, εν, honouring God: but found only as pr. n.

τιμο-κρατία, ἡ, a state in which the love of honour is the ruling principle, expl. by Plat. as ἡ φιλότιμος πολιτεία, Rep. 545 B; cf. τιμαρχία.

II. a state in which honours are distributed according to a rating of property, timocracy, acc. to Arist. Eth. N. 8. 10, 1 and 3, = ἡ ἐκ τιμημάτων πολιτεία, which Plat. (Rep. 550 C) calls ὀλιγαρχία, and Xen. (Mem. 4. 6, 12) πλουτοκρατία.

τιμοκρατικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a timocracy 1, timocratical, Plat. Rep. 549 B, 580 B.

II. ἡ τ. πολιτεία, = τιμοκρατία II, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 10, 1 and 6.

Τιμολέοντιον, τό, a shrine sacred to Timoleon, Plut. Timol. 39.

τίμος, ὁ, poet. form of τιμή II, Archil. 64, Aesch. Cho. 916, Com. Anon. 207.

τιμούς, οὔσσα, οὖν, high-priced, Comp. τιμούστερος C. I. 2058 A.

τιμουχῶ, to be a τιμούχος, C. I. 3044. 29; v. Böckh p. 131.

τιμούχος, εν, (ἐχῶ) having honour, h. Hom. Ven. 31, Cer. 269 (in Dor. form τιμούχος).

II. the name of a magistrate in certain Greek cities, Strab. 179, Ath. 149 F, C. I. 3059. fin., 3060; applied to a woman, Ib. 2162.

Τιμώνιον, τό, a Timon's, i. e. a misanthrope's, dwelling, Strab. 794.

τιμωρέω:—Med., fut. ἥσομαι Eur. Alc. 733, Thuc.: aor. ἐτιμωρήσα- μιν Plat.:—Pass., pf. τετιμωρήμαι Hdt. 9. 78, Thuc. 7. 77; but used in med. sense, Antipho 122. 3, Lys. 110. 10, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 32, and prob. Thuc. 3. 67: (τιμωρός). To help, aid, succour, τινι Hdt. 1. 141, 152, al., Soph. O. T. 136, etc.;—absol. to lend aid, give succour, Hdt. 1. 18.

2. of medical aid, τ. τῷ παθῶντι to relieve it, Hipp. Art. 789; cf. τιμωρία I. 2.

II. to assist one who has suffered wrong, to avenge, distinguished from κολάω (v. τιμωρία II), τινι Hdt. 1. 103., 8. 144, etc.; absol., Id. 1. 4;—so in Med., πατρὶ πάντα τιμω- ρομένους Soph. El. 349, cf. 399, Eur. Illec. 749, Or. 1117, etc.;—in full construction the person avenged is in dat., the person on whom vengeance is taken in acc., and the crime avenged in gen., τιμωρεῖν τινι τοῦ παῖδος τὸν φόνεα to avenge him on the murderer for [the murder of] his son, Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 8; so, τοῦτον θανόντος .. τοὺς ἀνδρόντας τ. to avenge [him] on his murderers for his death, Soph. O. T. 107;—also, c. acc. rei, τ. τῷ ἐταίρῳ τὸν φόνον to avenge his slaughter, Plat. Apol. 28 C, cf. Eur. Phoen. 935; and τ. ὑπὲρ τινοῦ (for τινὶ) to take vengeance for him, Plat. Legg. 907 E, Lysias 129. 38., 134. 27;—Pass. to be visited with vengeance, Plat. Gorg. 525 B, D, etc.; τετιμωρήμενος Lys. 172. 35; impers., τετιμωρήθη τὸ Λεωνιδῆ vengeance has been taken for him, he has been avenged, Hdt. 9. 79; whereas, ἐς .. Λεωνιδέα τετιμωρήσεται 5 G 2

must be taken in the absol. sense of the Med. *Ihou wilt have taken vengeance* in respect to L., lb. 78. 2. *τιμωρεῖν τινα* to take vengeance on him, Soph. O. T. 140, cf. Pors. Eur. Or. 427; *τινα* ὑπὲρ τινος Lys. 138. 35:—absol., Plat. Legg. 729 E; ὑπὲρ τῶν νόμων lb. 907 E:—but this sense properly belongs

3. to the Med., to *avenge oneself upon*, exact vengeance from, visit with punishment, *τινα* Hdt. 3. 53, 6. 138, Soph. Ph. 1258, Eur. Hec. 756, 882, Antipho 119. 9, Thuc. 1. 121, etc.; *ὡς . . οὗς* ὅπως *τιμωρήσαντο*, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐπαίνεσαντο τὸν Σφοδρίαν Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 34; 'Εαυτὸν *τιμωροῦμενος* *Self-tormentor*, name of a play by Menander, cf. Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 15:—c. gen. rei, *τιμωρεῖσθαι τινά τινα* to take vengeance on one for a thing, Hdt. 3. 145, Eur. I. T. 558, Lys. 106. 2, Plat. Symp. 213 D, etc.:—also, *τ. τινα* ἀντί τινος Hdt. 6. 135; *περί* τινος Lys. 139. 36:—more rarely, c. acc. rei, *εἰ μή σ' ἀδελφεῖς αἶμα* *τιμωρήσεται* will visit thy sister's blood on thee, Eur. Alc. 733, cf. Cycl. 695. b. absol. to *avenge oneself, seek vengeance*, Hdt. 3. 49, 7. 8, 2, Lys. 137. 40, Xen., etc.; *ταῖς ἐσχάταις τιμωρίαις τ.* to visit with the extreme penalties, Plat. Rep. 579 A; *τὸ τιμωρησόμενον* the probability of vengeance, Dem. 801. 25:—the crime is sometimes added in a relat. clause, *τ. εἰ τι . . ᾔδικησαν* Xen. An. 5. 4, 6; *τ. ὅτι . .* Id. Cyr. 5. 3, 30:—also, *τιμωρεῖσθαι ὑπὲρ τινος* to exact vengeance for him, Xen. An. 1. 3, 4.

τιμωρημα, τό, *help, aid, succour*, c. dat., τὰ Μενέλεω *τιμωρήματα* succour given to him, Hdt. 7. 169. II. *an act of vengeance*, τ. τινος εἰς τινα taken by one upon another, Plat. 2. 860 A. 2. a penalty, διπλὰ . . ἔστω τὰ *τιμωρήματα* τῷ ὀφλόντι Plat. Legg. 866 B, cf. Rep. 363 E.

τιμωρήσις, ἡ, a punishment, penalty, Plat. Legg. 874 D. *τιμωρητέον*, verb. Adj. one must assist, Hdt. 7. 168; so in pl. *τιμωρητέα*, Thuc. 1. 86. 2. of medical assistance, Hipp. Acut. 390. II. *one must visit with vengeance, punish, τινά* Isocr. Antid. § 186; *τι* Plat. Legg. 867 C. III. *τιμωρητέος*, α, ον, that ought to be punished, ὑπὲρ τινος Dem. 561. 2.

τιμωρητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, an avenger, Hdt. 5. 80:—*τιμωρητής* LXX (2 Macc. 4. 16).

τιμωρητικός, ὁ, ὄν, *vengeful*, opp. to *συγγνωμονικός*, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 5. 4; τὰ *τιμωρητικά* acts of revenge, Id. Rhet. 1. 10, 17. Adv. *-κῶς*, Chrysipp. ap. Galen.

τιμωρία, -ίη, ἡ, *help, aid, assistance, succour*, τ. εὐρίσκεσθαι Hdt. 3. 148, cf. 5. 90, etc.; ἡ ἀφ' ὧν τ. Thuc. 1. 69, cf. 5. 112; τ. ποιεῖσθαι τινι Id. 1. 124; τ. τοῦ τεθνεώτος due to him, Antipho 112. 9. 2. of medical aid, Hipp. Acut. 386; cf. *τιμωρέω* I. 2.

II. *assistance to one who has suffered wrong, retribution, vengeance, punishment*, (differing from *κόλασις*, corrective punishment, Arist. Rhet. 1. 10, 17), τ. καὶ τίσις Hdt. 7. 8, 1; πατρός τ. *vengeance* taken for him, Eur. Or. 425; μητρός αἵματος *τιμωρία* for having shed a mother's blood, Ib. 400; ἐπὶ τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ τ. for the purpose of punishing us, Thuc. 3. 63; ἡ κατὰ τινος τ. *vengeance* against or upon . ., Lycurg. 167. 39, cf. Dinarch. 103. 33, Dem. 317. 16; τ. ἐσομένη ἐς τινα Hdt. 1. 123, cf. Dem. 610. 10; τ. ὑπὲρ ἀδικηθέντος Antipho 142. 2, cf. Isocr. 398 E: with Verbs, of the avenger, ποιεῖσθαι *τιμωρίαν* to execute vengeance, Dem. 523. 7, etc.; τινός ον, Andoc. 31. 30; τ. λαμβάνειν ὑπὲρ τινος Dem. 702. 20; but, παρὰ τινος λαμβάνειν τ. to receive it at his hand, Philem. Incert. 4. 14:—of the sufferer, τ. εὐρεῖν τινος to find vengeance at his hand, Aesch. Pers. 473; *τιμωρίας* τυγχάνειν Plat. Gorg. 472 D, etc.; (but also to obtain vengeance, Thuc. 2. 74, Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 7); τ. ἀντιδοῦναι Thuc. 2. 53; τινέιν Plat. Legg. 905 A, etc.; ὑπέχειν Thuc. 6. 80, Plat., etc.; of persons in authority, αἱ τ. εἰσὶ παρὰ τῶν θεῶν Hdt. 2. 120; τ. δοῦναι τινι to give him right of vengeance, Dem. 623. 10, 637. 20, 1374. 9; so, τ. ποιεῖν *τινί* Id. 801. 20:—in pl., penalties, λαμβάνειν τὰς ἀτίας *τιμωρίας* Antiph. Incert. 73; ταῖς ἐσχάταις *τιμωρεῖσθαι* τ. Plat. Rep. 579 A, cf. Legg. 943 D, al. 2. in pl. *plate-punishments*, v. *τιμωρῶς* II. 2.

τιμωρός, ὄν, contr. from *τιμωρός* (v. sub fin.), which remains as a Dor. form in Pind. O. 9. 124, Aesch., etc.: in late Ep. *τιμῆρος*;—Aesch. Supp. 43 has an acc. *τιμωροῖα*, as if from *τιμωρῶ*, opos, ὄ:—properly upholding honour; and so, 1. *helping, aiding, succouring*, and as Subst. a helper, aider, Hdt. 2. 141., 7. 171, Thuc. 4. 2; τὸν ἐμὸν *τιμωρόν* Ἐρμῆν *my tutelary God*, Aesch. Ag. 514. II. *assisting one who has suffered wrong, avenging*, and as Subst. an avenger, τ. τινος any one's avenger, Ib. 1280, 1324, 1578, Soph. El. 811, 1154, etc.; also c. dat., *τιμ. τινι* Antipho 111. 40, Thuc. 4. 2; and c. gen. rei, *helping one to vengeance for a thing, πατρί τ. φόνου* Soph. El. 14:—but not always of persons, *δικη κακῶν* τ. Id. Fr. 94; ἡ τὸν ἐγγενῶν αἱμάτων τ. *δικη* Plat. Legg. 872 E, cf. 716 A; χεῖρ Eur. Hec. 843; λόγος τ. a plea or argument for vengeance, Hdt. 7. 5. 2. an executioner, Polyb. 2. 58, 8; = οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν *τιμωριῶν* in Plat. Artox. 14, 17. (Properly *τιμωροί*, v. sub ὄρος (B).)

τίνω [τίνω], Dor. dat. of *σύ*, like *τεῖν*, Pind. O. 11. 113, Theocr. 2. 11, al.;—never enclit., for in Theocr. 21. 28 *ταί* is now restored. II. Dor. for *σέ*, also with the accent, Corinna 4, Pind. P. 8. 97, Theocr. 11. 39, 55, 68.

τίνανμα [τίνω], τό, a shake, quake, Anth. P. 9. 139; πόθοιο *τίνανματα* lb. 8. 159.

τίνανμός, ὁ, a swinging, shaking, cited from Greg. Naz.

τίνανκτεπα, ἡ, (*τινακτήρ* not being in use) a shaker, γῆς *τίνανκτεπα* νόσος, of Poseidon's trident, Aesch. Fr. 924.

τίνανκτο-πῆληξ, ἦκος, ὁ, ἡ, shaking the helmet or crest, Hesych.

τίνανκτρια, ἡ, = *τίνανκτεπα*, Byz.

τίνανκτωρ, opos, ὁ, a shaker, τ. γαίας, of Poseidon, Soph. Tr. 502.

τίνανσω, fut. *ξω*: aor. pass. *ἐτινάχην*. (The Root seems to be the

same as that of *κινέω*; cf. Hesych., ἀκίναγματα = τινάγματα, ἀκίναγμός = τινάγμός, κινήσις.) To shake or brandish a weapon, δύο δοῦρε *τινάσσων* Il. 12. 298, etc.; ἔγχος 20. 103; φάσανον 22. 311; ἀντεροπῆν 13. 243; αἰγίδα 17. 595; ἐν χερσὶν πυρπόων βέλος Aesch. Pr. 917; τόξα καὶ λύχας ῥοπαλὸν τε Soph. Tr. 512; λαμπάδας ἐν χερσὶ Ar. Ran. 340, cf. 328:—Med., ἐτινάξαστο δούρατος ἀκμάς Theocr. 22. 185.

2. generally, to shake, τ. γαίαν, of Poseidon, Il. 20. 57; ἐαυτὸ ἐτινάξε λαβοῦσα shook her by the robe (to make her attend), 3. 385; θρόνον ποτὶ λακτίζων ἐτινάξε upset it, Od. 22. 88; ὡς δ' ἀνεμὸς . . θημάνα τ. scatters, 5. 368 (cf. *διατινάσσω*); νεῖρα κιθάρας τ. to make the strings quiver, by striking them, Anth. (?) :—Med., *τιναξάσθην* πτερὰ *they shook their wings*, Od. 2. 151; (so, *τινάσσονται* πτερύγεσσι Arat. 971):—Pass., *πῆληξ* *τινάσσεται* Il. 15. 609; ἐτινάσσεται μακρὸς Ὀλύμπιος shook or quaked, Hes. Th. 680; φόβῳ *τινάσσεσθαι* to quake with fear, Ap. Rh. 4. 641.—Cf. ἐκ-, συν-*τινάσσω*.—Poët. Verb. used by Hipp. 300, Arist. Mund. 5. 11, Philostr. 144.

τίνω, Tarent. Dor. for *τίνω*, Apoll. de Pron. 365 C.

τινθαλέος, α, ον, = sq., Nic. Al. 445, 463, Nonn., etc.

τινθός, ὄν, boiling-hot, Hesych. II. as Subst. the steam of a kettle, Lyc. 36.

τίνωμα, inf. *τίνεσθαι*, poët. for *τίνομαι* (v. *τίνω* II), to punish, chastise, c. acc. pers., [Zeús] *τίνεται* ὅστις ἀμάρτυ Od. 13. 214; οἱ . . ἀνθρώπων *τίνουσιν*, ὅ τις κ' ἐπίοικον ὁμόση Il. 3. 279, cf. 19. 260; c. acc. rei, λάβην *τίνωμενος* chastising insolence, Od. 24. 320: absol. to *avenge oneself*, Hdt. 5. 77.

2. to *avenge, take vengeance for*, Ὀρκον Hes. Op. 806; αἵματος δίκαν, φόνον Eur. Or. 323. 3. to exact as penalty, δις τόσσα Hes. Op. 709; ἐνδίκᾳ Anth. P. 11. 374. 4. to repay, in good sense, τ. κομῶν παιδοτροφῆς Opp. C. 2. 349. II. the Act., to pay penalty, only in late writers, as Olympiod. in Phot. Bibl. 58. 15, Can. Apost.; so *τίνω* in Plut. Brut. 33; cf. ἀποτινύνω, συνεκτίνω. [The 1st syll. is long in Ep., whence in Mss. it is often written *τιννύμαι*; and *τινύνω* occurs in later writers: in Eur. I. c., the only place where it occurs in good Att., *τίνόμεναι*.]

τίνω: Ion. impf. *τίνεσκον* Ap. Rh. 4. 1327:—fut. *τίσω* [τίνω], Att.: aor. 1 *ἐτίσα* lb.: pf. *τέτικα* Lyc. 765 (v. *ἐκτίνω*):—Med., first in Theogn. 204 (only *τίνωται* in Hom.): fut. *τίσωμαι*, aor. *ἐτίσωμαι* Hom., Hdt., Att.:—Pass., aor. *ἐτίσθην* (v. *ἐκτίνω*): pf. *τέτισμαι*. [*τίνω* in Ep.; *τίνω* in Att., as Aesch. Pr. 112, Soph. O. C. 635, Eur. Or. 7; also in the Dor. of Pind., as P. 2. 44, and even in Solon 5. 31, as also in later Epigr. Poets, Jac. Anth. P. p. 823; *τίνω* in Theogn. and Anth.:—in fut., aor. 1, and pf. ἴ always.] (For the Root, v. *τίω*.)

I. Act. to pay a price by way of return or recompense (whereas the pres. *τίω* is confined to the sense of paying honour, cf. *τίω* I), mostly in bad sense, to pay a penalty, with acc. of the penalty, τ. θάην Od. 2. 103; *τιμὴν* τινι lb. 3. 289; *ποινάς* Pind. O. 2. 106; *δίκην* Soph. Aj. 113, El. 298, etc.; *τινί* to one, Id. Fr. 94, etc.; also, τ. ἴσθην [δίκην] Soph. O. T. 810; διπλήν Plat. Legg. 946 E; τὸ ἦμισον lb. 767 E; μείζονα ἐκτίσιν τινι lb. 933 E; τὴν προσήκουσαν *τιμωρίαν* lb. 905 A; like Lat. *poenas dare* or *solvere*, Pers. Med. 798;—but also b. in good sense, to pay a debt, acquit oneself of an obligation, τ. ζαῖγρια lb. 11. 407; τίσειν αἶσιμα πάντα Od. 8. 348; τ. χάριν τινί to render one thanks, Aesch. Pr. 985; τ. γῆ δαμόν Soph. O. C. 635; τ. ἱατροῖς μισθὸν Xen. Mem. 1. 2. 54:—also simply, c. to pay for, repay, c. acc. rei, εὐαγγέλιον Od. 16. 166; τροφάς τινι Eur. Or. 109;—so also in various phrases, τ. ἀντιποίνους δῖας to repay equivalent sorrows, Aesch. Euui. 268; φόνον φόνον ῥύσιν τ. Soph. Ph. 959; τ. μύσος to send one pollution in repayment for another, Aesch. Cho. 650; τίσις . . ὦν προπάθη, τὸ τινέιν punishment for what one has first suffered,—so that he should be punished [for this], Soph. O. C. 228 (v. sub fin.), ὅπως τ. χρέος (v. sub χρέος I).—Construction: 1. with acc. of the thing paid or of the thing repaid (v. supr.):—more rarely with the dat., κράσις τίσις with thy head, Od. 22. 218; ψυχῇ Aesch. Cho. 277. 2. with dat. of pers. to whom payment is made, v. supr. 3. with dat. of the penalty, τ. θανάτῳ ἀπὲρ ἤρξεν Id. Ag. 1529; τύμμα τύμματι lb. 1430. 4. with gen. of the thing for which one pays, τ. ἀμοιβὴν βοῶν τινι to pay compensation for the oxen, Od. 12. 382; τ. τινὶ ποινὴν τινος to pay one retribution for . ., Hdt. 3. 14, 7. 134, cf. Aesch. Pr. 112, etc.; also, τ. πληγὴν ἀντὶ πληγῆς (which is prob. the full constr.) Id. Cho. 313:—but also with acc. of the thing for which one pays, the price being omitted, to pay or atone for a thing, τίσειαν Ἀχαιοὶ . . ἐμὰ δάκρυα σοῖσι βέλεσσι lb. 1. 42, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1430; so, τ. ὕβριν Od. 24. 352; τ. φόνον or λάβην τινός lb. 21. 134, 11. 142; κακῷ Theogn. 735; διπλὰ δ' ἔτισαν Πραμίδαί θιμόρτια Aesch. Ag. 537; τ. μητρός δίκας for thy mother, Eur. Or. 531:—more rarely c. acc. pers., τίσεις τραυτὸν τὸν ἐπεφνες thou shalt make atonement for the son thou hast slain, Il. 17. 34. 5. absol. to make return or requital, Solon 12. 29, Soph. O. C. 1203; and so it must be taken, lb. 230, ubi v. Herm.

II. Med. to have a price paid one, make another pay for a thing, *avenge oneself* on him, to chastise, punish one, Lat. *poenas sumere* de aliquo, often from Hom. downwards.—Construction: 1. c. acc. pers., Il. 2. 743, Od. 3. 197, etc.; so in Hdt. 1. 10, 123, Trag., etc. 2. c. gen. criminis, τίσεισθαι Ἀλέξανδρον κακότητος to punish him for his wickedness, Il. 3. 366, cf. Od. 3. 206, Theogn. 204, Hdt. 4. 118, etc.; also, τ. τινὰ ἐπὶ τινι Theogn. 1248; ὑπὲρ τινος Hdt. 2. 27, 73. 3. also, c. acc. rei, to take vengeance for a thing, τίσεισθαι φόνον, βίην τινός lb. 15. 116, Od. 23. 31; λάβην lb. 19. 208, etc. 4. c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, ἐτίσατο ἔργον ἀεὶκὲς ἀντίθρον Νηληῖα he made Nekles pay for the misdeed, visited it on his head, Od. 15. 236; also, τίσεισθαι τινα δίκην to exact retribution from a person, Elmsl. Eur. Med. 1283 (al. φόνον); cf. ἀντι-, ἀπο-*τίνω*. 5. c. dat. modi, *τίνεσθαι*

τίνα ἀμοιβὰς, *φυγῇ* τὸ *ῥεπαῖ* or *requite* with . . . Pind. P. 2. 44, Aesch. Theb. 638.

8. absol. to *repay oneself*, take vengeance, *ἡμεῖς δ' αὖτε ἀγείρομενοι κατὰ δῆμον τισάμεθ'* Od. 13. 15, cf. Il. 3. 351, Od. 3. 203., 12. 378 (where *τίσαι* is imperat. aor. nied.).—The fut. and aor. 1, act. and med., are most common in this sense of *paying or receiving a price*, v. *τίω* III: the sense of the Act. and Med. are never interchanged, as they have been by some interpreters in Aesch. Cho. 650, Soph. O. C. 228.—Cf. *τινύμαι*, *τιμαρέω*.

τίο τίο, imitation of a bird's note, Ar. Av. 237.
τίοις, Aeol. dat. pl. of τίς, Sappho 160 (113).
τίος, τίως, τίω, Dor. genitives of σύ, Apoll. de Pron. 356 C.
τίος, Boeot. for τεός, σός, Apoll. de Pron. 395 A.
τίποτε; or τί ποτε; *quid tandem?* Soph. Ph. 914, 1080.
τίπτε; Ep. syncop. form for τίποτε; Hom., Aesch. Ag. 975 (Iyr.):—often elided before an aspirate, *τίφθ'* Il. 4. 243, al.:—on *τίπτε* δέ *σε* χρέω, v. sub χρέω 1. 2.

τίρ, Elean for τίς, C. I. 11. 7; cf. *ταίρ*.
τίρος, ios, τό, Cretic for θέρος, Hesych. s. v. *σειρίος*.
τίς, τι, Indef. Pron. *any one*, *any thing*, enclitic through all cases; for exceptions, v. II. 6., 11 b, III. 2:—but τίς; τί; Interrog. Pron. *who?* *what?* oxyt. in the nom., parox. in all other cases. (V. sub *τός: cf. Skt. *kas*, *na-kis* (*nemo*), *nākis* (*nequis*), *kim* (*quid*); Osc. and Umbr. *pīs*, *pīd* = Lat. *quis*, *quid*, *pīpīt* = *quidquid*.)

A. Indef. Pron. τίς, τι:—gen. *τινος*, Ion. *τεο* (Od. 16. 305, Hdt.), more commonly *την* Hom., Hdt.: Att. *του*:—dat. *τινι* (Hom. in the form *οὔτινι*, Il. 17. 68, Od. 14. 96), Ion. *τεφ* (Il. 16. 227, Od. 11. 502), Att. *τῷ* (also in Hom., Il. 1. 299., 12. 328, Od. 13. 308., 20. 297, always in masc.):—acc. *τινα*, τι:—dual *τινι* Plat. Soph. 237 D:—pl. *τινες*, (used by Hom. only in compds. *οὔτινες* Od. 6. 279, and *οὔτινες*); neut. *τινα* (*οὔτινα* Il. 22. 450), *άσσα* Od. 19. 218, Att. *άττα*:—gen. *τινων*, Ion. *τεων* Hdt.:—dat. *τισι*, *τιων*:—acc. *τινας* Il. 15. 735, Od. 11. 371 (also in *οὔτινας*, *οὔτινας*), neut. *τινα*. *Any one*, *any thing*, *some one*, *some thing*; and as Adj. *any*, *some*, and serving as the Indef. Art. *a*, *an*: in the latter case it agrees with its Subst., *φίλος τις* *some friend*, a friend, *θεός τις* a god, i. e. not a man; in the former it is followed by the gen. pl., *φίλων τις* *one of thy friends*, *θεῶν τις* *one of the gods*, Herm. Aj. 977, Elmsl. Med. 241: but this distinction will not always avail, as when *τις* *θεός* is foll. by a relat. pl., *ἡ μάλα τις θεός ἔνδον οὐρανὸν ἐνὺν ἔχουσιν* *one of the gods who* . . . Od. 19. 40, cf. 11. 502; in other such cases a gen. may be supplied, *πέποιτας ἂν τιν'* (sc. *ἐκείνων*), *οὔτινες* . . . *ἀνάσσωσι* Eur. Hel. 1039: in general, *τις* is used absolutely in a pronominal sense.

II. special usages: 1. *some one* (of many), i. e. *many a one*, *ὦδε δέ τις εἶπεκεν* Il. 7. 201, cf. 6. 249, etc.: sometimes in ironical sense, *most men*, 13. 638, Od. 3. 224; so in Prose, Hdt. 5. 49, fin., Thuc. 2. 37, etc. 2. *any one concerned*, *every one*, *εὐ μέν τις δόρυ θεήσασθαι* Il. 2. 382; *ἀλλὰ τις αὐτὸς ἴω* *let every man come himself*, 17. 254; *ἴνα τις στυγέσῃ καὶ ἄλλος* 8. 515; cf. 16. 209, 17. 227, etc.; so in Att., even with the imperat., *τοιοῦτό τις* . . . *ἴστω* Soph. Aj. 416, cf. Eur. Bacch. 346, Ar. Av. 1187; *ἀγορεύω τινὶ ἐμὲ μὴ βασανίζειν* Id. Ran. 629; *τοὺς ἐνυμμάχους αὐτὸν τινα κολάζειν* *that every man should himself chastise his own allies*, Thuc. 1. 40, cf. 6. 77; *ὅ τί τις ἐδύνατο* Id. 7. 75; *ἀμείνων τις* *better than any others*, Dem. 536. 5, cf. 352. 8:—this is more fully expressed by adding other pronominal words, *τις ἕκαστος* Od. 9. 65, Thuc. 6. 31, etc.; *πᾶς τις* Hdt. 6. 80, Aesch. Ag. 1205, Thuc., etc.; *ἅπας τις* Hdt. 3. 113, etc.; *οὐδεὶς* or *μηδεὶς τις* Eur. Alc. 79, *μηδένας τινές* Xen. Hell. 1. 5. 9, cf. Hdt. 4. 197, etc. In these senses, *τις* is often constructed with pl. words, *οἱ κακοὶ* . . . *οὐκ ἴσασι*, *πρὶν τις ἐκβάλῃ*, for *πρὶν ἐκβάλωσι*, Soph. Aj. 965; *οἱς ἂν ἐπιώ*, *ἥσούν τις πρόσσει*, for *ἥσσαν προσίσαι*, Thuc. 4. 85; *ἐτόλμα τις* . . . *ὄραντες* Id. 2. 53, cf. 7. 75; esp. after *εἰ* or *ἦν* *τις*, Eur. Phoen. 244, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 62, and often in Xen. 3. in reference to a definite person, whom one wishes to avoid naming, *οὐκ ἔφασαν ἰέναι, ἂν μὴ τις χρήματα διδῶ* (i. e. *Cyrus*) Xen. An. 1. 4. 12, cf. Hell. 1. 5. 9, Ar. Ran. 552, 554; so also euphem. for something bad, *ἦν τι παύμεν*, *ἦν τι πάθωμεν* Thuc. 2. 74, etc.; hence for the 1st or 2nd pers. Pron., *ποῖ τις τρέφεται*; for *ποῖ τρέφομαι*; Ar. Thesm. 603, cf. Soph. Aj. 245, 1138, Thuc. 4. 59, Xen., etc. 4. indefinitely, where we say *they*, French *on*, sometimes with an ironical force, *φοβεῖται τις* Aesch. Cho. 59; *μαεῖ τις ἐκείνων* Dem. 42. 17; etc. 5. *τις*, like Lat. *aliquis*, *aliquid*, emphat. of a person or thing, *some great one*, *some great thing*, *πῦρ τις εἶναι* you boasted that you were *somebody*, Eur. El. 939; *εἰσὶν ὅμως τινές οἱ εὐδοκίμωτες* Arist. Pol. 4. 7. 4; *τὸ δοκεῖν τιν'* *εἶναι* Menand. 'Εμπιρ. 3; *τὸ δοκεῖν τινές εἶναι* Dem. 582. 27; *δεῖ τινα φαίνεσθαι*, opp. to *μηδενὸς ἄξιον εἶναι*, Id. 150. 20; *κτῆνών τις φαίνομαι ἡμέτεροι* after *I too am somebody*, Theocr. 11. 79; also in neut., *οἰονταί τις εἶναι ὄντες οὐδενὸς ἄξιοι* Plat. Apol. 41 E, cf. Phaedo 63 C, Phaedr. 242 E, etc.:—so, *λέγειν τι* to be near the mark, opp. to *οὐδὲν λέγειν* Id. Prot. 339 C, Rep. 329 E, etc.; *ἀρ' οἷσθ' ἐτι ποιεῖν, οὐδὲν ποιοῦντες*; Id. Symp. 173 C.

6. emphat. *a man*, opp. to *a brute*, *τις ἦ κύναι* Ar. Pax 24, cf. Eur. Cycl. 117: also reversely, with sense of contempt, *Θερατῆς τις ἦν* there was *one* Thersites, Soph. Ph. 442. 7. with prop. names *τις* commonly signifies *one of the same sort*, as, *ἡ τις Ἀπόλλων ἢ Πῶν* an Apollo or Pan, Aesch. Ag. 55; *Σκύλλαν τινά* Ib. 1233; *Ἀφροδίτη τις* Eur. I. A. 1264, cf. Ar. Vesp. 181, Av. 512, Ran. 912: so also, *ὡς τις ἥλιος* Aesch. Ag. 288; *ἰσθμὸν τιν'* Ar. Thesm. 647. 8. with Adjs. *τις* takes a restrictive sense, *particularly great or particularly small*, *ὡς τις θαλασπῆς καὶ ἀναδῆς* *εἶσαι* a bold and impudent kind of fellow, i. e. *very bold*, Od. 17. 449, cf. Il. 3. 220, Od. 15. 382., 20. 140; thus *δυσμαθής* *dull*, is qualified into *δυσμαθής τις* *a dull sort of person*, Plat. Rep. 358 A, cf. Prot. 340 D.

φόβου πλέα τις εἶ *very full of fear*, Aesch. Pr. 696, cf. Theb. 577, Ag. 1140; *ὡς ταχεῖα τις* . . . *χάρις διαρρεῖ* with *what great swiftness*, Soph. Aj. 1266, cf. Hdt. 4. 198.

9. with numerals and Adjs. implying *number*, *size* or the like, *εἰς δέ τις ἀρχὸς ἀνὴρ* . . . *ἔστω* *some one man* (but only one), Il. 1. 144; *ἕνα τιν'* *ἀν καθίσεν* Ar. Ran. 911; *ὥσπερ δέ τις ἦν γε φέρεσθαι* Od. 15. 83; *τινὰ μίαν νύκτα* Thuc. 6. 61; *ἑπτὰ τινες* *some seven*, i. e. *seven or so*, Id. 7. 34; *ἐς διακοσίους τινάς* Id. 3. 111, cf. 7. 87., 8. 21; so without an actual numeral, *ἡμέρας τινάς* *some days*, i. e. *several, many*, Id. 3. 52; *στρατῶ τινι* of *certain amount*, *considerable*, Id. 8. 3; *ἐνιαυτὸν τινα* a year or so, Id. 3. 68; so, *οὐ πολλοὶ τινες*, *τινές* *οὐ πολλοὶ* Aesch. Pers. 510, Thuc., etc.; *ὀλίγοι τινές* or *τινὲς ὀλίγοι* Id. 2. 17, etc.; *οὐ τινα πολλὸν χρόνον* *no very long time*, Hdt. 5. 48; *τις στρατιὰ οὐ πολλή* Thuc. 6. 61:—so also *ὅσος τις χρυσός* *what a store of gold*, Od. 10. 45, cf. Hdt. 1. 193, etc.; *πίσις τις* Hdt. 7. 234, Aesch. Pers. 334, etc.:—*πηλίκος τις* Isocr. 396 A:—with a notion of space, *πολλὸς γὰρ τις ἐκεῖτο* Il. 7. 156.

10. with Pronominal words, *ἀλλὰ τί μοι τὸδε θυμὸς . . . μεμυρῆζει* *something here*, Od. 20. 38, cf. 380; *οἷός τις* *what sort of a man*, Il. 5. 638, etc.; *ποιὸς* and *οἰοῖσθαι* *τις* Soph. Ant. 42, Xen., etc.; *τις τοιοῦτε* Hdt. 3. 139, Xen., etc.; *τοιοῦτός τις* Xen. An. 5. 8, 7.

11. with the Article, a. when a Noun with the Art. is in appos. with *τις*, as *ὅταν δ' οὐ κύριος παρῇ τις* when the person in authority, *whoever he be*, is here, Soph. O. C. 288; *τοὺς αὐτόντας . . . τιμαρεῖν τινας* Id. O. T. 107; *κατὰ βραχὺ τι* *τὸ πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν* Thuc. 7. 2, cf. 55; (but in *τὰ βραχὺ τι* *τοῦτο*, I. 140, the *τι* applies to the word *βραχὺ* in signf. 8).

b. in Philosophic writers, *τίς* (accentuated) is added to the Art. to individualise a general term, *ὁ τις ἄνθρωπος* *such or such a man*, opp. to *ἄνθρωπος* (the class man), *ὁ τις ἵππος*, *ἡ τις γραμματικὴ* Arist. Categ. 2., 2., 5., 11 sq.; *τὸ τί τὴν individual*, opp. to *τὸ ἐν*, *ἐνὸς γὰρ δὴ τὸ γε τὴ φήσεις σημεῖον εἶναι*, *τὸ δὲ τινὲς δυοῖν*, *τὸ δὲ τινὲς πολλῶν* Plat. Soph. 237 D, cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 12, 6, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 223:—*τίς* is also used alone in this way, *τὸ μείζον τοῦτ'* . . . *ἐτέρου λέγεται* *τινὸς γὰρ λέγεται* *μείζον* *greater than some individual*, Arist. Categ. 7. 1.

c. often in opposed clauses, *ὁ μὲν τις . . . ὁ δὲ* Eur. Med. 1141, Plat., etc.; *ὁ μὲν τις . . . ἄλλος δὲ* Eur. I. T. 1407; *ὁ μὲν . . . ὁ δὲ τις* . . . Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 15; pl., *οἱ μὲν τινες . . . οἱ δὲ* Eur. Thuc. 2. 91, cf. Hdt. I. 127, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 10, etc.; *οἱ μὲν . . . οἱ δὲ τινες* . . . Ib. 6. 1, 26, etc.:—also combined with other alternative words, *ὁ μὲν τις . . . ὁ δὲ τις* . . . *ἕτερός τις* . . . Id. Symp. 2. 6; *ὁ μὲν . . . ἕτερος δὲ τις* . . . ὁ δὲ . . . etc., Ar. Pl. 162 sq.:—also in neut., *τὸ μὲν τις . . . τὸ δὲ τις* . . . Ep. Plat. 358 A; *τὸ μὲν τις . . . τὸ δὲ* . . . Hdt. 3. 40; in adverb. sense, *τὸ μὲν . . . τὸ δὲ τις* . . . *partly . . . partly* . . . Polyb. 1. 73. 4; and *τι* remains unaltered even when the Art. is pl., *τὰ μὲν τις μαχομένοι*, *τὰ δὲ καὶ ἀναπαύονμεν* Xen. An. 4. 1, 14:—also *τὸ δὲ τις* . . . but in *some measure* . . . without *τὸ μὲν* preceding, Thuc. 1. 107, cf. 118. 7.

12. the neut. *τις* is used, a. collectively, *ἦν τι καὶ ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις* there was *a party* . . . Id. 7. 48; *τῶν ἄλλων οὐ πέρ τι πεφυγμένον ἔστ'* *Ἀφροδίτην, οὐτε θεῶν, οὐτ'* *ἀνθρώπων* *no class, no creature*, h. Hom. Ven. 34, cf. h. Merc. 143.

b. euphem. for something bad, v. sup. 3.
c. joined with Verbs, *somewhat*, in any degree, at all, *ἡ βὰ τί μοι κεχολώσασθαι* Il. 5. 421; *παρεθάρρυνε τις* αὐτούς Xen. Hell. 6. 4. 7, etc.; and in a still more adverbial sense, with Adjs. or other Adverbs, *οὔτω δὴ τι ισχυραί*, *οὔτω δὴ τι πολύγονον*, etc., Hdt. 3. 12, 108, cf. 4. 52; so also, *ὀλίγον τι ἥσσαν* Od. 15. 365; *οὐδέ τι μάλλον* Hdt. 6. 123, etc.; *ἥσσαν τι* Thuc. 3. 75, etc.; *οὐ πάντι*, *πολύ τι*, *σχεδόν τι*, etc.; also in conjunction with *οὐδέν*, *μηδέν*, *οὐδέν τι πάντως* Hdt. 6. 3; *μηδέν τι μάλλον* Soph. Aj. 280; *οὐδέν τι λίαν* Eur. Andr. 1234:—we have also, *καὶ τι καὶ* . . . *ὑποψία* in *part* also from suspition, Thuc. 1. 107; *καὶ πού τι καὶ* Pind. O. 1. 43, cf. Soph. Ph. 274, 308.

13. *τίς* *τις* often in Hom., *ὡς ὅτε τίς τις*, for *ὥστε τις*, Il. 3. 33., 4. 141, etc.; cf. Dind. Soph. Ph. 861:—though *τις* is sometimes strictly a Conjunction, Od. 19. 265, etc. 14. *ἡ τις ἢ οὐδείς* *few or none*, *next to none*, Hdt. 3. 140, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5. 45; *ἡ τι ἢ οὐδέν* *little or nothing*, Plat. Apol. 17 B; *ἡ οὐδείς ἢ τις* Dio C. 47. 62; so, *vel duo*, *vel nemo*, Pers. Sat. 1. 3.

15. *τις* is pleonast. in such phrases as *οὐδέν τι* or *μηδέν τι*, v. sup. 12. c. b. repeated in successive clauses, *ὅσα λέγει τις ἡ πράσσει τις ἡ ψέγειν ἔχει* Soph. Ant. 689; *εἰ τις δὴ καὶ πλέους τις ἡμέρας λογίζεται* Id. Tr. 944, cf. Eur. Or. 1218; (whereas *τις* is sometimes omitted in the first clause, *οὔτε φωνὴν οὔτε του μορφὴν βροτῶν* Aesch. Pr. 21, cf. Soph. Tr. 3, Ar. Av. 405, Pors. Hec. 374):—but in Eur. Andr. 734, *ἔστι γὰρ τις οὐ πρόσω* . . . *πῶλος τις*, the repetition seems to be absolutely pleonastic, as also in Aesch. Supp. 57 sq., Eum. 549 sq., cf. Pors. Hec. 1161, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 569.

16. *τις* is sometimes omitted by Poets, *οὐδὲ κερ ἐνθά τεόν* *γὰ μένος καὶ χεῖρας ὄνοιστο* (sc. *τις*) Il. 13. 287, cf. 2. 199, Soph. O. C. 1226; so also Xen. Symp. 5. 2, Plat. Gorg. 456 D; though many passages are wrongly referred hither, Herm. Soph. O. T. 316, cf. 612.

b. sometimes also *τις* is omitted before a gen. case which must depend upon it, as *ἡ [τις] τῶς δούτων Σισυφιδῶν γενεάς* Soph. Aj. 190; *ἦν γὰρ ἡ ποτ' αὐτὸς ἡ [τις] τῶν ἐυγενῶν* Ar. Nub. 1128. c. *τις* must often be supplied from what goes before, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 478 C, Prot. 319 D.—Cf. *ὅστις*, *οὗτις*, *μήτις*, *ἀλλοτι*. III. Position of *τις*: 1. being enclitic it properly does not begin a sentence, but it precedes its Noun, as often as it follows, *ἐστὶ δέ τις ποταμός*, or *ἐστὶ δὲ ποταμός τις*. 2. some Editors write *τις* indef. with the accent, in some passages, as *τις ἐνδον* . . . ; is *any one* within? Aesch. Cho. 654, cf. 114, Soph. Tr. 630; *τί φημι*; for *λέγω τι*; Ib. 865; in parenth. clauses, *τί οὖν (τις ἂν εἶποι) ταῦτα λέγειν*; (Lat. *dixerit aliquis*), Dem. 13. 6.—In this case *τις* is written with the grave accent, and Herm. gives it the name of proclitic, instead of enclitic. 3.

it stands between the Art. and Subst. in the philosophic phrases noticed above I. 11. b: in this usage also *τίς* takes the accent.

4. in Ion. *Prose* *τίς* is sometimes put between its genitive and the Article of that genitive, as *τῶν τῶν Περσέων* Hdt. 1. 85; *τῶν τῶν ἱρέων* Id. 2. 35; *τῶν τῶν Φοινίκων* Id. 8. 90; *εἰς τῶν τῶν ἄλλοι σπομάτων τοῦ Νείλου* Id. 2. 179; so also in late *Prose*, as Ath. 108 D, etc.

5. *τίς* *τι* is the correct order, not *τίς*, Xen. An. 1. 14, Dem. 600. 12, etc.

B. Interrog. Pron. *τίς*, *τί*:—gen. *τίσιν*, Ion. *τέο* Il. 2. 225, etc., or *τέο* Od. 15. 509, Hdt.; Att. also *τοῦ*:—dat. *τίνι*, Ion. *τέφ* Hdt. 1. 11, al.; Aeol. *τίφ* Ahr. D. Aeol. p. 127; Att. also *τῷ*: acc. *τίνα*, neut. *τί*:—Pl. *τίνας*, *τίνα*: gen. *τίνων*, Ion. *τέων* Il. 24. 387, Od. 20. 192, and as monosyll., 6. 119., 13. 200:—dat. *τίσι*, also *τοῖσι* Soph. Tr. 984, Ion. *τέοισι* Hdt. 1. 37, cf. 2. 82; acc. *τίνας*, *τίνα*.—An Aeol. nom. *τίρ* is cited by Hesych.; and a dat. pl. *τίοις*, *τίοισιν*, v. Ahr. l. c.—Of the pl. Hom. uses only nom. *τίνες* with gen. *τέων*, nor has he any dat. sing.:

I. in direct questions, *who? which?* neut. *what? which?* Lat. *quis, quae, quid?*, Hom., etc.; properly at the beginning of the sentence; but this position may be varied, a. for grammatical reasons, as between the Art. and part. or noun, *τοὺς τί ποιοῦντας τὸ νόμο τοῦτο ἀποκαλοῦσιν*; Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 1, cf. Plat. Symp. 206 B; *τῆς περὶ τί πειθοῦς ἡ ῥητορικὴ ἐστὶ τέχνη*; Id. Gorg. 454 A; *εἰς τίς ἐροῖτο, τῶν τί σοφῶν εἰσὶν ἐπιστήμονες*; Id. Prot. 312 D. b. for emphasis, *ἂ δ' ἐννέπεις, κλύουσα τοῦ λέγει*; Soph. O. C. 412, cf. El. 1191; *πόλις τε ἀρισταμένη τίς ποῦ . . τοῦτ' ἀπεχείρησε*; Thuc. 3. 45; esp. when the Verb begins the sentence, *δράσεις δὲ δὴ τί*; Eur. H. F. 1246; *ἥλθες δὲ κατὰ τί*; Ar. Nub. 239; *διαφέρει δὲ τί*; Dem. 296. 16.—The person freq. follows in gen. pl., as *τίς θεῶν*; Il. 18. 182, etc.; and of things or conditions, *τίς* is freq. with the genit. sing., of all genders, *πρὸς τί χρεῖας*; Soph. O. T. 1174; *ἐλπίδων ἐς τί*; Id. O. C. 1749; *ἐν τῷ πράγματος κυροῖ*; Id. Aj. 314; etc.

2. sometimes as the predicate, *τίς ὀνομάζεται*; *what* is he named? Eur. Phoen. 123; so also may be expl. the union of *τίς* with a demonstr. or possess. Pron., or with a Noun preceded by the Art., *τί τοῦτο*; also with Pron. in pl., *τί ταῦτα*; Ib. 382, Andr. 548, etc.; *τί γὰρ τὰς ἐστίνας*; Ar. Nub. 200; *τί ποτ' ἐστίνας, ἂ διανοοῦμεθα*; Plat. Theaet. 154 E; *τί ποτ' ἐστί ταῦτα*; Ib. 155 C; *σκεπτέον τί τὰ συμβαίνοντα* Id. Gorg. 508 B; so *τί* as used as predicate of a masc. or fem. subject, *τί νῦν προσεῖπες*; Aesch. Cho. 997; *τί σοι φαίνεται ὁ νεανίσκος*; Plat. Charm. 154 D:—also, *τίς δ' ὅστος ἐρχεται*; *who art thou that comest?* Il. 10. 82, cf. Soph. El. 328, cf. 388, Ant. 7, 218, Pors. Hec. 499; and in the reverse order, *τῆνδε τίνα λένσω . .*; *who is this I see?* Eur. I. A. 821, cf. Plat. Crito 43 C; *τίνοι οὖν τοιοῦτ' φίλους ἀνθρώπων*; *with what means of such kind . .* Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 9; *τί τοσοῦτον νομίζοντες ἡδικῆσθαι*; Id. Symp. 4. 53; *τί με τὸ δεῖνον ἐργάσει*; *what* is the dreadful thing which . .? Eur. Bacch. 492, cf. Soph. O. C. 598, 1488, etc.; *τίν' ὅμην σὴν προσδέχομαι*; *what* face is this I see of thine? Eur. Hel. 557; *παρὰ τίνας τοὺς ὑμᾶς*; *who are 'you' to whom [I am to come]?* Plat. Lys. 203 B:—the Art. is added to *τίς*, when the speaker intends immediately to answer his own question, *ληφθῆσθαι . . Πανμήνου ἐκάδι καὶ Ἀδών τῇ—τίνι*; *τῇ δεκάδι*; on the 20th of the month Panemus and of Loüs on—*what* day? the tenth, Call. Ep. 48:—in Com. also *τὸ τί*; *what* is that? Ar. Nub. 775, Pax 606, Av. 1039, Plut. 902, etc.; and with pl. Art., *τὰ τί*; Ar. Pax 693.

3. with prop. names (v. *tis* indef. 1. 1, 7), to express admiration, *τίς Κύπρις ἢ τίς Ἰμερος*; Soph. Fr. 710; *τίς σε Θηρικλῆς πότε ἔτευξε*; (ironically), Eubul. Καμπ. 2; *τίς . . Χίμαιρα πυρρῶτος*; Anaxil. Νεοττ. 1. 3.

4. the question is modified by a change of mood: *τίς ἂν* or *κεν*, with the opt., expresses strong doubt, *who could, who would* do so? Od. 21. 259, Il. 10. 303, etc.; (rarely so with the indic., as in Hes. Sc. 73); *τίς ἂν δόη*; like *πῶς ἂν*, *would that some one . .*, Soph. O. C. 1100, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1448:—the Poets however perhaps omit *ἂν* or *κεν* with the opt. when the doubt becomes in fact a denial, *who could* do so? i. e. *no one could*, v. Aesch. Cho. 315, Soph. Ant. 604:—but *τίς* with the subjunct. expresses deliberation whether a thing shall be done or not, *what must I do? what must I say?* Herm. Vig. n. 108.

5. a question with *τίς* often amounts to a strong negation, *τῶν δ' ἄλλων τίς κεν οὐνόματ' εἴποι*; Il. 17. 260; *τίς ἂν ἐξέυροι ποτ' ἄμεινον*; Ar. Pl. 498; *τίνας ἂν δικαιώτερον . . μισοῖντο*; Thuc. 3. 64, etc.

6. *τίς* ἢ . .; = *τίς ἄλλος ἢ . .*; Xen. Oec. 3. 3.

7. sometimes two questions are asked in one clause by different cases of *τίς*, as *ἐκ τίνας τίς ἐγένετο*; *from whom is who descended?* i. e. *who is he and from whom descended?* Wyt. Ep. Cr. p. 181; *ἢ τίσι τί ἀποδιδούσι τέχνη δικαιοσύνη ἂν καλοῖτο* Plat. Rep. 332 D; *τί λαβύντα τί δὲ ποιεῖν* Dem. 50. 15:—a like doubling of the question lies in the union of *τίς* with other interrog. words, *τίς πόθεν εἰς ἀνθρώπων* Od. 1. 170, cf. Soph. Tr. 421; *πῶς τί*; Heind. Plat. Hipp. Ma. 297 E.

8. *τίς* with Particles: *τίς γάρ*; Lat. *quisnam? why who? who possibly?* *τίς γάρ σε θεῶν . . ἤκεν*; Il. 18. 182, cf. 2. 803, etc.; v. inf. 9. f. b. *τίς δέ*; *marking impatience*, *ὦ κούραι, τίς δ' ὕμιν . . πολεῖται*; h. Hom. Ap. 169, cf. Herm. Soph. O. T. 1049. c. *τίς δὲ*; *who then? τίς δὲ κεν βροτῶν . . ἀξιοτ' ἀθανάτων* Theogn. 747; *τίς δὲ*; Soph. Aj. 518. d. *τίς ποτε*; *who in the world? who ever? τίς ποτε ἂν γενεὰν καὶ τίνα ποτ' φύσιν ἔχω*; Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 6, cf. Soph. El. 975; *τίς δὴ ποτε*; Id. Fr. 93.

9. the usages of the neut. *τί*; are very various: a. *τί*; alone, as a simple question, *what?* Aesch. Theb. 336;—on *ὅτι τί*; *ὅτι τί δὲ*; *ὅτι δὴ τί*; v. sub ὅ τι 1. 2.—on *ὅς τί*; v. sub ὅς τι 1. b. *τί τοῦτο*; *τί ταῦτα*; v. supr. 2. c. *τί μοι*; *τί σοι*; *what* is it to me? to thee? Soph. Ph. 753, etc.; c. gen., *τί μοι ἐρίδες καὶ ἀρωγῆς*; *what* have I to do with . .? Il. 21. 360; *τί δέ σοι ταῦτα* or *τοῦτο*; Ar. Lys. 514, Eccl. 521 (where the answer repeats the question in indirect form, *ὅ τι μοι τοῦτ' ἐστίν*); *ἀλλὰ δὲ τί τοῦτ' ἐμοί*; Diphil. Έμμορ. 18; *τί ἐμοί καὶ σοί, γύναι*; *what* is there [in common] to me and thee? *what* have

I to do with thee? Ev. Io. 2. 4; *σοὶ δὲ καὶ τοῦτοισι πρήγμασι τί ἐστι*; *what* have you to do with these matters? Hdt. 5. 33; *τί τῷ νόμῳ καὶ τῇ βασιάνῳ*; Dem. 855. 6:—foll. by a relat. clause, *τί δὲ τίνι, εἰ κατὰ ἐμῆς*; Theocr. 15. 89; or with inf., *τί γὰρ μοι τοὺς ξῶν κρίνει*; 1 Ep. Cor. 5. 12:—v. *εἰμί* c. III. 2.

d. *τί μαθάν*; *τί παθάν*; v. sub *μαθάνω* v. e. *τί*; also often stands absol. as Adv. *how? for why? wherefore?* Il. 1. 362, 414, etc.; so too in Att.; in full *διὰ τί*; cf. *τί*.

f. *τί* with Particles:—*τί γάρ*; *why not? how else?* Lat. *quid enim? quidni? quidni?* or it came to mean of course, no doubt, Aesch. Ag. 1239, Cho. 880, Eum. 678, etc.; used in affirmative answers, Plat. Phaedr. 258 D, Theaet. 209 B, al.; to introduce an objection, Arist. Pol. 3. 10, 1: v. γάρ III. 1.—*τί δαί*; v. sub *δαί*:—*τί δέ*; serving to pass on quickly to a fresh point, the Lat. *quid vero?* Plat. Hipp. Ma. 288 C, al.; *τί δέ*, *εἰ . .*; but *what*, if . .? Eur. Hel. 1043; *τί δ' ἂν, εἰ . .*; Ar. Thesm. 773; *τί δ' ἦν . .*; Id. Nub. 1445; *τί δέ, εἰ μή . .*; *what* else but . .? *quid aliud, nisi . .*? Xen. Oec. 9, 1, cf. Soph. O. T. 941, Ph. 421; so, *τί δὲ δὴ*; *τί δὲ*; *τί δὲ ποτε*; *why ever? why in the world? what do you mean?* expressing surprise, Plat. Gorg. 469 A, Soph. 241 D:—so also, *τί δὴτα*; *how, pray? τί δὴτ' ἂν, εἰ . .*; Ar. Nub. 154:—*τί μή*; *why not?* Lat. *quidni?* very common as a parenthesis in Trag., e.g., Soph. Aj. 668:—*τί μήν*; *why not?* i. e. *yes certainly*, much like *τί γάρ*; Plat. Theaet. 163 E, etc.:—*τί μὴν οὐ*; in reply to a question, Soph. El. 1280:—*τί νῦν*; *why now?* Il. 1. 414, etc.:—*τί οὐ*; *why not?* Lat. *quidni?* as an affirmative answer, Trag.; *τί δ' οὐ*; parenthetic, Soph. Ant. 460:—*τί οὐ καλοῦμεν*; i. e. let us call, Ar. Lys. 1103; *τί οὐ βαδίζομεν*; etc., Plat. Prot. 311 A; etc.:—*τί οὖν*; *how so?* making an objection, Aesch. Theb. 208; but, *τί οὖν ἐτ' ἂν σαίνωμεν . . μόνον*; Ib. 704; *τί οὖν οὐκ ἐρατὰς*; Plat. Lys. 211 D:—*τί ποτε*; v. *τίποτε*; *τίποτε*; g. with Conjunctions following:—*τί ὅτι . .*; *why* is it that . .? Stratis Incert. 4, Ev. Luc. 2. 49, etc.:—with Conjunctions preceding, *ὅτι τί*; v. sub *ὅτι* II. 3. c.

h. with Preps., *διὰ τί*; later *διὰ τί*; *wherefore?* Att.:—*ἐκ τίνος*; *from what cause?* Xen. An. 5. 8, 4:—*ἐς τί*; *to what point? how long?* Il. 5. 465; but also, *to what end?* Soph. Tr. 403, cf. O. C. 524:—*κατὰ τί*; *for what purpose?* Ar. Nub. 239:—*πρὸς τί*; = *κατὰ τί*; Soph. O. T. 766, 1027, etc.

II. *τίς* is sometimes used for *ὅστις* in indirect questions, mostly with the opt., *ἥρῳα δὴ εἴπειτα, τίς εἶη καὶ πόθεν ἔλθοι* Od. 15. 423; cf. 17. 368; *οὐδ' ἔχω τίς ἂν γενοίμην* Aesch. Pr. 905; and with subj., *οὐκ ἔχω τί φῶ* Id. Cho. 91, cf. Soph. O. C. 48, etc.;—yet, from the liveliness common in Greek narrative, the Verb of the indirect question often passes into the indic., as if the question were direct, *ἐπισκεψάμεθα τίνας πέμπανται* Xen. An. 3. 3, 18; *εἰπέ, τίνα γνήμην ἔχεις* Ib. 2. 2, 10; *ὅστις* and *τίς* are sometimes combined, *ὥς πύσθ' ὅ τι δρῶν ὃ τί φωνῶν βυσαίμην* Soph. O. T. 71, cf. Aesch. Pr. 489 sq., 617, 623:—later also, with inf., as in Engl., *τί πράττει οὐκ ἔχω* Aesch. 295, cf. Dion. H. 6. 26, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 29.

b. sometimes also not in indirect questions, Soph. El. 316; and in late Poets, v. Jac. Anth. P. pp. 88, 740:—in other places, as Soph. El. 1176, Tr. 339, O. C. 1144, it is a matter of punctuation; v. Dind. O. C. l. c. 2. *τίς*; *τί*; with part., followed by a verbal clause, forms one sentence in Greek where we use two, *εἶρετο τίνας ἔόντες ἀνθρώποι . . ταῦτα προαγορεύοντι*; *who they were that . .* Hdt. 1. 153; *καταμεμῆδῳ καὶ . . τοὺς τί ποιοῦντας τοῦνομα τοῦτ' ἀποκαλοῦσιν*; *what they do whom men call so and so?* Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 1:—so also with Conjunctions, *ἀλλ' ὅταν τί ποιήσωσι, νομεῖς αὐτοῦς σου φροντίζεις*; *what must they do, before you will believe that they care for you?* Ib. 1. 4, 14.

III. *τίς*; = *ποιός*; Soph. Tr. 311, O. T. 489.

IV. = *πότερος*; like Lat. *quis? for uter?* (Liv.), Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 17, v. Stallb. Plat. Phileb. 52 D.

C. Prosody: *τίς* and *τίς* keep *ι* in all cases, unless when *τίς* is made long by the ictus metr., *ὥς ποτέ τίς ἐρείει* Il. 6. 462.

II. *τίς* was never elided; but the hiatus is allowed after *τί* in Com., as *τί οὖν*; Ar. Pl. 94; *τί ἐστι*; Nub. 82, Av. 1036; *τί, ὦ πάτερ*; Id. Nub. 80:—a licence which is rare in Trag., and is disputed altogether by Pors. Phoen. 892, Monk Hipp. 975, etc.; but it is admitted by recent Editors, *τί ἐστιν*; Soph. Ph. 733, 753; *τί οὖν*; Aesch. Theb. 208, 704, Soph. Aj. 873, Ph. 100, etc.; *τί εἶπας*; Id. Tr. 1203, Ph. 917.]

τίσαιτο, Ion. for τίσαιντο.

τισιγίτης, ου, ὁ, *an utensil, vessel*, Persian word, Alexandr. ap. Ath. 784 A.

τίσις [ῖ], εως, ἡ, (τίω) *payment by way of return or recompense, retribution, vengeance*, Od. 2. 76, Il. 22. 19, etc.; *ἐκ γὰρ Ὀρέσταιο τ. ἐσσεταί Ἀτρεΐδαο retribution for his murder*, Od. 1. 40, etc.; and in Hdt., *τίσιν δοῦναι τινας* to suffer punishment for an act, Lat. *poenas dare*, 8. 76; *τίσιν ἐκτίνειν* 6. 84; *τίσις ἦκει* 2. 152, cf. Soph. O. C. 228 (v. sub *τίνω* 1); *τιμωρίῃ τε καὶ τ.* Hdt. 7. 8, 1; *πρὸς καινήν τιμωρίαν* *τίαν* for him, Soph. O. C. 1329; in pl., *Ὀροῖται Πολυκράτες τίσις μετῆλθον* (where it may be personified, *the avengers of P.*, like *Ἐρίννες*), Hdt. 3. 126, 128; *τῶν τοιοῦτων τ. retribution* for such things, Plat. Legg. 870 D.

2. *power to repay or requite*, both in bad and good sense, τ. φίλων τε . . ἐχθρῶν τε Theogn. 337, cf. 345.

Τισίφονη, ἡ, *Tisiphonē, the Avenger of blood*, one of the Erinyes, Orph. H. 68 2, Arg. 966.

τίταινω, Ep. redupl. for *τείνω*, *tanō*, only used in pres., impf. and aor. act.; impf. and aor. med.; pres. and impf. pass.:—*τὸ stretch, τῶτα τιταινῶν bending his bow*, Il. 8. 266; so in Med., *ἐτίταινετο καμπύλα τῶτα* 5. 97; *Τυδείδῃ ἐπὶ τῶτα τεταίνεται* 11. 370, cf. Od. 21. 259; *φόρμυκα τιτράμενος having tuned his harp*, Orph. Arg. 253; hence, *τιταινεῖ . . νόμον plays a tune on the well-tuned strings*, Ar. ap. Schol. Av. 11.

2. *to stretch out*, *περὶ μέσσω χεῖρε τίτηνας* Il. 13. 334; *χρῆσται πατὴρ ἐτίταινε τάχαντα held them out*, 8. 69; *προπάροινε*

θρόνον ἐτίτεινε τραπέζας Od. 10. 354:—Pass. to extend, τῇ καὶ τῇ Dion. P. 637, cf. 92, 116, etc.

3. to draw at full stretch, ἄρμα τιταίνειν Il. 2. 390; βύε οὔποτε πηκτὸν ἄρστρον . . τιταίνετον 13. 704; absol., τιταίνετον haste along, 23. 403. 4. Pass. to strain or exert oneself, chiefly in part., ἀψ ὅσακε τιταίνόμενος with vehement effort, Od. 11. 599; of a horse galloping, τιταίνόμενος πεδίοιο stretching over the plain (ventre à terre), Il. 22. 23; ἵππος ἀνακτα ἔλκει πεδίοιο τιταίνόμενος σὺν ὄρεσιν 23. 518; so of birds, τιταίνόμενα πτερυγέσσιν Od. 2. 149; and of a man running at full speed, Hes. Sc. 229; γυνὴ τιταίνόμενος Anth. Plan. 105:—of rivers, τ. κατ' ὄρεσσι Opp. H. 1. 22; of time, ἣν δὲ τιταίνουμένην τριτάτῃ ὥρῃ was hastening on, Nonn. 10. 19. v. 15.

5. in late writers, to strain, ὕμμα τιταίνειν Manetho 4. 496, etc.; τ. ὄμμα εἰς τι Nonn. D. 7. 283; τ. ψυθύρισμα to whistle loudly, Ib. 1. 31; etc.:—Pass. to be strained or stretched, of the skin, Hipp. 1153 F, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 5, etc.; metaph., ἡ ὀδὴν τ. becomes intense, Hipp. 652. 47.

II. in Hes. Th. 209, τιταίνω is said to mean to avenge (as if from τίω), φάσκε δὲ τιταίνοντας . . μέγα βέβαι' ἔργον,—but the sense is, Uranus called his sons Titans, for that they were stretching out their hands to do violence:—it is true that the Poet has τ; but this was suggested by τ in Τίτάν; cf. πυφάσκω.

Τιτάν, ἄνως, ὁ; mostly in pl. Τίτᾶνες, Ep. and Ion. Τίτῆνες, οἱ, dat. Τίτῆσι, Ep. Τίτῆνεςσι:—the Titans, a race of gods placed beneath Tartarus, Il. 8. 481 (where two are named—Iapetus and Cronus), 14. 279, h. Ap. 336; acc. to Hes. Th. 133, six sons and six daughters of Uranus and Gaia, viz. Oceanus, Coeus, Creius, Hyperion, Iapetus, Cronus, Theia, Rhea, Themis, Mnemosyne, Phoebe, Tethys. At first they dwelt in heaven, hence called Οὐρανιῶνες even in Il. 5. 898; but when Zeus prevailed he hurled them into nether darkness: their struggle with Zeus, assisted by the hundred-handed Cottus, Briareus and Gyges, is told at length by Hes. Th. 616–736, where they are always called Τίτῆνες θεοί.—(This legend must not be confounded with the like revolt of the sons of Aloeus in Thessaly, Od. 11. 305; nor with the storming of heaven by the later Gigantes.) Many other names are given by later Poets, as Atlas, Aesch. Pr. 427; Prometheus, Soph. O. C. 56, Eur. Phoen. 1122; Θέμις the mother of Prometheus is a Τίτανίς, as in Hes., Aesch. Pr. 874; though, Ib. 205, Prometheus seems to separate himself from them; cf. Τίτανίς.—Later, any descendants of Uranus and Gaia are so called; and in Lat. Poets Titan is the Sun-god, Helios, cf. Emped. 236, Orph. Arg. 510; Apollo is so called, C. I. 2342, cf. 1907 (add.), 4725. (The oldest deriv. of the name is given in Hes. Th. 207, v. τιταίνω fin., the Stretchers, Strivers, Lat. Tendones, as Herm. translates it. Others connect it with τίρας (from τίνα), Avengers, Hesych., cf. Orph. Fr. 8. 41, Plut. 2. 996 C. But prob. its Root is the same as τίτας = βασιλεύς, and τιτήνη = βασίλισ in Hesych.)

Τιτάνια (sc. ἑσπ.), τὰ, the festival of the Titans, Theodos. Gramm. 69.

Τιτάνικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for the Titans, φύσις Plat. Legg. 701 C; πάθος Plut. Galb. 1; τόπος Id. 2. 975 B.

Τιτάνιος, α, ὄν, = Τιτανικός, Anecd. Oxon. 1. 101:—fem. Τιτανιάς, ὁδός, Call. Ap. Schol. Il. 18. 399.

Τιτάνις, Ion. Τίτῆνις, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of Τιτάν, Θέμις T. Aesch. Pr. 874; T. Φοίβῃ Id. Eum. 6, cf. Eur. Hel. 382.

τίτᾶνως, ὡς, ἡ, = τίτᾶνως, Alex. Trall.

Τιτᾶνο-γράφία, ἡ, a history of the Titans, Schol. Ap. Rh. 3. 1178.

Τιτᾶνο-κράτωρ, ὀπος, ὁ, conqueror of the Titans, Luc. Tim. 4.

Τιτᾶνο-κτόνος, ὄν, slaying Titans, Batt. 273.

Τιτᾶνο-ολέτης, ὄν, ὁ, destroyer of Titans, Anson. Epigr. 29.

Τιτᾶνο-μάχιο, ἡ, a battle of Titans, Diod. 1. 97, Ath. 277 D.

τιτάνοομαι, to be whitened or plastered, Strab. 505, cf. Hesych.

Τιτᾶνο-πᾶνες, οἱ, name of a Comedy by Myrtilus:—a sing. is cited in Steph. B.

τίτᾶνος [τ], ἡ, a white earth, prob. gypsum, Hes. Sc. 141: also, chalk, lime, Arist. Meteor. 4. 6, 11, 4. 11, 1, Poll. 7. 124; also marble-scrappings, Luc. Sonin. 6. (Perhaps from the Thessalian Τίτανος = Τίτανόιο τε λευκὰ κάρηνα Il. 2. 735,—as Lat. creta from Creta.)

τιτᾶνο-χρίστος, ὄν, white-washed, Tzetz.

Τιτᾶνόςδης, es, Titan-like, Titanic, φρόνημα Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 458. 19; Τιτανώδης βλέπειν, ἀπιδεῖν Luc. Timo 54, Icarom. 23.

τιτᾶνόςδης, ἡ, ὄν, whitened, Hesych.

τίτας [τ], ὄν, ὁ, Dor. for τίτης, = τιμαρός, avenger, Aesch. Cho. 67.

Τίτῆνες, οἱ, Ion. for Τίτᾶνες, Hom., Hes.

τιτήνη, ἡ, = βασίλισ, Aesch. Fr. 266; cf. τίταξ.

τιτθία, ἡ, an acting as a nurse, nursing, Dem. 1312. 2.

τιτθευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a nurse, nurse-like, Eust. Opusc. 242. 95.

τιτθευτρία, ἡ, = τίτῃ, Nicet. 164 A.

τιτθεύω, to be a nurse, act as a nurse, Dem. 1309. 16, 19. II. trans. to suckle, nurse, τιτᾶ Id. 1311. fin., 1312. 24; of one's country, Plut. Lycurg. 16:—Pass., τ. ἀπὸ τῆς μητρὸς Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 27; οἱ τιτθεύοντες sucklings, Id. H. A. 3. 21, 7.

τίτῃ, ἡ, (*θᾶω) a nurse, Ar. Eq. 716, Thesm. 609, Plat., etc.:—prop. a wet-nurse, opp. to τροφός, Plut. 2. 3 C. II. = τιθός 1, Arist. H. A. 7. 10, 10., 7. 12, 1, C. I. 1570 b. 18, Hesych.

τιτθίδιον [θι], τό, = τιθίδιον, Ar. Fr. 312 (where Dind. τὰ τιθία).

τιτθίζω, to suckle, Gloss.:—Pass. to suck, Aquila V. T.

τιτθίον, τό, Dim. of τιθός, Ar. Ach. 1199, Ran. 412, al.

τιτθίς, f. l. for τηθίς, Plut. 2. 265 A.

τιτθισμός, ὁ, the pressure of the nipple by infants sucking, Pseudo-Clarys.

τιτθό-λαβείν, to take hold of the teats, Aristae. 2. 16.

τιτθός, ὁ, (*θᾶω) the teat or nipple of a woman's breast, Hipp. Aph. 1254, Ar. Thesm. 640, Lysias 92. 32, 38: rarely of the man's. Jac. Anth.

P. P. 573.

II. a nurser, rearer, like τροφός, Philo 1. 166; cf. τίτῃ.

τίτῃς, like πιτῃς, to cry 'ti, ti,' cheep like a young bird; τιτῃζοντες was the reading of Zenodotus for τετρίγῳτες in Il. 2. 314. (Onomatop.) τίτῃς, ἴδος, ἡ, like πιτῃς, a small chirping bird, Phot.

III. in late writers for the Lat. titio, a firebrand, Alex. Trall.

τιτλάρια, τὰ, a kind of writing-tablets, Arr. Epict. 3. 22, 74: others write τιλλάρια and take it to mean pens.

τίτλος, ὁ, the Lat. titulus, a title, inscription, Ev. Jo. 19. 20, C. I. 803. 24, 39, al., Hesych.: also τίτλον, τό, C. I. 8621. 10, 8783:—hence τιτλόω, to brand, = στίζω, Walz Rhett. 7. 1., 676, Malal. 245.

τιτρώω, τιτρώω, late forms for τετραίνω.

τιτρώσκω, Plat. and Xen.; also τρώω, (v. infr. 3): fut. τρώσω Eur. Cycl. 422, (κατὰ-) Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 15: aor. ἐτρώσα Il. 23. 341, Att.: pf. τέρωκα Ach. Tat. 2. 22; plqpf. ἐτετρώκει Philostr. 690:—Pass., fut. τρωθήσομαι Plat. Crito 51 B; also in med. form τρώσομαι Il. 12. 66: aor. ἐτρώθην Eur. Andr. 616, Xen.: 3 fut. τετρώσομαι Luc. Navig. 37: pf. pass. τέρωμαι Hdt., Att. (V. sub τέρωω.) To wound, Il. 23. 341, Od. 16. 293, etc.; χαλκῷ μέλη τετραμένον Pind. P. 3. 85; θνήσκοντας ἡ τετραμένον Aesch. Theb. 242; (for Ag. 868, v. sub τετραίνω); of a dart, Antipho 121. 28; τετρώσθαι τὸν μηρὸν to have a wound in the thigh, Hdt. 6. 5; εἰς τὴν γαστέρα Xen. An. 2. 5, 33; c. acc. cogn., τιτρώσκειν φόνον to inflict a death-wound, Eur. Supp. 1205; τετραμένονος καίριος σφαγὰς Id. Phoen. 1430.

2. generally to damage, injure, τινά Hecatae, ap. Longin. 27. 2; τ. πολλὰς τῶν νεῶν Thuc. 4. 14; αἱ ἡμίσεις τῶν νεῶν τετραμέναι Hdt. 8. 18; so, τρ. φόν to break it, Arist. II. A. 6. 4, 5.

3. metaph., of wine, to do one a mischief, οἶνός σε τρώει μελιχρῆς, ὅς τε καὶ ἄλλους βλάπτει Od. 21. 293; τρώσει νιν οἶνος Eur. Cycl. 422; so of love, ἐπεὶ μ' ἔρωσ ἐτρώσε Id. Hipp. 392; οἱ καλοὶ τ. Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 13; of a person, τρώσαν ἡμᾶς having injured us, Eur. Hipp. 703; τὰ παραδείγματα ἡμᾶς οὐδὲν τιτρώσκει Plat. Philib. 13 C; διχοστασίῃ τρώει γένος Call. Dian. 133:—Pass., τετραμένον τὴν ψυχὴν Diod. 17. 112.

4. = συν-ουσιᾶς, Aesch. Fr. 41; cf. Hesych., Zonar.

τιτρωσμός, ὁ, a f. l. for τρωσμός, in Hipp. 601. 30.

τιττῖο, barbarism for τιθῖο, Ar. Thesm. 1185.

τιττυβίζω, properly of the cry of partridges, distinguished from κακα-βίζω, Theophr. ap. Ath. 390 B:—generally, like τιτῖω, of swallows and other small birds, to twitter, chirrup, Babr. Fr. 9, Manass. Chron. 164, 5270 (where it is τιτυβίζω); cf. ἀμφιτιτυβίζω.

Τίτυο-κτόνος, ὄν, slaying Tityus, Call. Dian. 110, Anth. P. 9. 790.

Τίτυός, ὁ, Tityus, son of Gaia, a giant, whose liver was constantly torn by two vultures in the nether world, as a punishment for violence offered to Leto, Od. 11. 576, cf. 7. 324.

τίτυρινος αὐλός, ὁ, a shepherd's pipe, Artemid. ap. Ath. 182 D, cf. 176 C, Hesych.:—τιτύριστής, οὗ, ὁ, a piper, App. Pun. 66:—v. Sturz Dial. Mac. p. 47.

Τίτυρος [τ], ὁ, Dor. for Σάτυρος, Ael. V. H. 3. 40, cf. Eust. 1157. 38; but Strab. distinguishes the Τίτυροι from the Σάτυροι and Σαίληροι, 468, 470.

2. a common shepherd's name, Σάτυρος also being used for a prop. n.

II. τίτυρος, ὁ, 1. = σάτυρος 1. 3, a short-tailed ape, Theophr. Char. 5, cf. Ael. V. H. 3. 40, Schol. Theocr. 3. 2.

2. Lacon. name for the bell-wether, Serv. Virg. Ecl. 1. 1: generally, a he-goat, Schol. Theocr. 1. c.; also called τίτυρις, Phot.

3. a kind of bird, also τίτυρος, Hesych.; cf. τατύρος.

4. a reed or pipe (cf. τιτύριμος), Id.

τίτυρώδης, es, like the bird τίτυρος, Hesych.

τίτυσκομαι, Ep. Verb. used only in pres. and impf., combining the senses of the kindred Verbs τεύχω, τυγχάνω: (v. sub τίττω) —hence, I. like τεύχω, to make, make ready, prepare, τυτύσκετο πῶρ Il. 21. 342; ὑπ' ὄρεσσι τυτύσκετο ἵππων he put two horses to the chariot, S. 41, 13, 23:—in Alexandr. Poets, we find an act. form τυτύσκει, Antim. Fr. 16, Arat. 418, Lyc. 1403, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 279, Opp. H. 2. 99.

II. more commonly like τυγχάνω, to aim, shoot, τυνός at a person, τυνί with a thing, Μιρώνης δ' αὐτοῖο τυνέσκετο δοῦρι Il. 13. 159; ἐγχείη δ' αὐτοῖο τυνέσκετο 21. 582, cf. 3. 80., 11. 350, etc.:—absol., βάλλε τυτυσκόμενος Od. 22. 118; τυτύσκεσθαι καθ' ὅμιλον Il. 13. 493, 560; ἄντα τυτύσκεσθαι to aim straight before one, at a mark right opposite, Od. 21. 421., 22. 206; so, of one putting a key into a lock, ἄντα τυτυσκομένη 21. 48:—also, χερσὶ τυτυσκόμενος, of a boxer, Theocr. 22. 88:—c. acc. cogn., φάρων βλέμμα τυτύσκεσθαι τυνός to cast a stolen glance at one, Anth. P. 5. 221.

2. metaph., φρεσὶ τυτύσκεσθαι to aim at a thing in mind, i.e. to purpose, design, c. inf., Il. 13. 558; so of the Phaeacian ships, ὅρα σε τῇ πέμπτῃ τυτυσκόμενοι φρεσὶ νῆες Od. 8. 556.

τίτῳ, οὗς, ἡ, = ἡμέρα, day, Call. Fr. 206, Lyc. 941.

τίφῃ [τ], ἡ, a kind of spell (but not the same with ὄλῳρα), Arist. H. A. 8. 21, 5, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 5.

II. an insect, perh. the same as σίλφῃ, or perh. the water-spider, that runs on the top of smooth water, Lat. tipula, Ar. Ach. 920, 925, cf. Ael. N. A. 8. 13;—but Elmsl. supposes it a kind of small boat, cf. σίλφῃ II.

τίφθ', for τίπτε, before an aspirate, Hom.

τίφος, α, ὄν, (τίφος) of or from the marsh, ὕψρα Hesych.

τίφος, eos, τό, standing water, a pond, pool, marsh, Theocr. 25. 15, Ar. Rh. 2. 822; ἐγχεῖν τῷ τῷ 263.

τίφουον, τό, a plant used for garlands and nosegays, perhaps akin to ἕρπον, spike lavender (?), Theophr. H. P. 7. 13, 7, C. P. 1. 10, 5.

Τίφυς, vos, ὁ, Tiphys, the pilot of the ship Argo. II. the nightmare, Lat. incubus, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1033.

τίφῳδης, es, (εἶδος) like a τίφος, cf. Strab. 346.

τίω, imperf. ἔτιον, Ep. τίον, Ion. τίεσκον, Ep. inf. τίεμεν, all in Hom.: fut. τίσω Id.: aor. ἔτισα Id.; (v. inf. III):—Med., Hes. Th. 428:—Pass., Ion. imperf. τίεσκειτο Il. 4. 46; part. τιεσόμενος C. 1. 3538. 12: pf. τέτιμαι, part. τετιμένος: Hom. [In pres. and imperf. Hom. uses *t* in arsi, *i* in thesis, but long even in these sometimes before a long syll., Od. 14. 84., 16. 306., 22. 414; always short in Trag.:—in fut., aor., and 1st. pass. *i* always.] (The *TI* gives also *τί-νω*, *τί-νυμαι*, *τί-σις*, *τι-μή*, etc.; cf. Skt. *kī*, *kī-nomi* (ordino, colligo); *ka-yé* med. (poenai sumo); *aro-kī-tas* (honore affectus); Zd. *ci* (expiare); *ci-tha*, *ci-thi* (poenai).)

Poët. Verb. used like τιμάω, to pay honour to a person (whereas *τίνω* is confined to the sense of paying a price), to honour, of the bearing of men towards the gods, (v. inf. Pass.), οὐδέ τι *τι* τίει ἀνέρας οὔτε θεούς (sc. ἔκτωρ) Il. 9. 238; ὅτε με βροτοὶ οὐ τι τίονουσιν, says Poseidon, Od. 13. 129, etc.; and conversely of the gods towards men, δὴν ἀθανάτοι περ ἔτισαν (sc. Ἀχιλλεύς) Il. 9. 110, cf. 1. 508; (in which sense we also find the Med., Ζεὺς τίεται αὐτὴν Hes. Th. 428); but more commonly of the respect paid by men to other men, kings, friends, guests, etc., οὐτ' ἴσον ἔτιονεν ἔκτορι δῖῳ Il. 5. 467, cf. 9. 142. οἱ σε θεὸν ὡς τίουσιν 9. 302; ἴσον γὰρ σε θεῷ τίουσιν Ἀχαιοὶ Ib. 603; ὁ δέ μιν τίεν ἴσα τέκεσαν 13. 176, cf. 15. 439; δὴν Τρῶες ὅμῳ Πριάμοιο τέκεσαν τίον 5. 536; ἄριστον Ἀχαιοὶ οὐδὲν ἔτισαν 1. 244, cf. 354; on τ. τιὰ ἐν καρὸς αἴσῃ, v. sub *κάρ* (=θρίξ); τ. ξείνονα Od. 15. 542; τ. τιὰ φιλότῃ Il. 9. 631; opp. to ἀτιμῶν, 9. 110, Od. 16. 307., 20. 132:—also of things, θεοὶ δέ κινῃν τίουσιν they honour right, 14. 84, cf. Il. 4. 46:—Pass., θεὸς δ' ὡς τίετο δῆμῳ 5. 78, etc.; τιώμεν δ' ὡς τίει Ἀθηναίη 8. 540., 13. 827; esp. part. pf. pass. τετιμένος honourer, of persons, Hom. and Hes.; τινὶ by any one, Il. 24. 533, Od. 13. 28, etc.:—the same usage is followed by Aesch. and Eur. (never in Soph.), save that the Att. Poets use only the pres. and imperf. in this sense (v. inf. II), supplying the other tenses from τιμάω, πύκν. δαίμονας τίει Aesch. Theb. 77; θεοὺς ἀεὶ τίειν . . βουθύτοισι τιμαῖς Id. Supp. 705; Ἐρμῆν . . τίειν Id. Fr. 271; τὸν θεὸν μείζον τίονσα Eur. Heracl. 1013; of persons, ὅσον τόν' Οἰδῖπον τίον Aesch. Theb. 775; τίειν γυναικα Id. Ag. 259; of things, τ. νίκην, βρώτεια Ib. 942, Eum. 171; τ. μέλος to honour (i. e. sing) the strain, Id. Ag. 706:—Pass., τίεσθαι δ' ἀξιώτατος βροτῶν Ib. 531.

II. — τιμάω II, τὸν δὲ [τρίποδα] to value or rate at a certain worth, τρίποδα δωδεκάβοιον . . τίον Ἀχαιοὶ they valued at twelve steers' worth, Il. 23. 703; τίον δὲ τεσσαράβοιον valued her at four steers' worth, Ib. 705.

III. the fut. and aor. I, τίσω, ἔτισα are used by post-Homeric Poets only in the sense of τίνω, to pay a price, make return; and τίσομαι, ἐτισάμην only in that of τίνεσθαι, to have a price paid one, or return made one, so that these tenses properly belong to τίνω: v. sub τίνω.

τίω, τίως, Dor. forms for σοῦ.

τλάθῦμος, on, Dor. for τλήθυμος, Pind.

τλαιπύθης, ἐς, τλαισιφρών, ὁ, ἡ, =τῆλ-, Hesych.

τλάμων, Dor. for τλήμων, Pind., Trag.

*τλάω, a radical form never found in pres. (except in very late writers, as Tzetz.), this tense being supplied by the pf. τέτληκα, or the Verbs *τολμάω*, *ἐνέχομαι*, *ὑπομένω*, etc.: fut. *τλήσομαι* Il. 11. 317 and Att. Poets, (opt. *τλήσω* Babr. p. 2. 91); Dor. *τλάσομαι* Pind.; later fut. *ταλάσσω* Lyc. 746:—Ep. aor. I *ἐτάλασσα* Il. 17. 166; subj. *ταλάσσω* 3. 829., 15. 164 (an aor. med. *ταλάσσοτο*, Opp. C. 3. 155); in late writers *ἐτάλασσα* Chr. Pat. 22, (δὲ-) Ep. ap. Diog. L. 9. 4:—but the aor. in common use was *ἔτλην* (as if from a pres. *τλήμῃ, Ep. τλήν, Dor. ἔτλᾶν, 3 pl. ἔτλησαν Eur. Supp. 171, cf. Soph. Ph. 1201, Ep. ἔτλᾶν Il. 21. 608; imperat. *τλήθι* Orac. ap. Hdt. 5. 56, Soph., etc., Dor. τλᾶθι Pind.; 2 sing. subj. τλής Trag.; opt. *τλαίην*, 3 pl. *τλαίην* Il. 17. 490; inf. *τλήναι* Trag., Ep. τλήμεναι Theocr. 25. 174; part. *τλᾶς*, *τλᾶς*:—pf. (with pres. sense) *τέτληκα*, but as a real pf. in Ar. Pl. 280:—from the pf. *τέτληκα*, which Hom. uses only in indic., is formed the poët. syncop. I pl. *τέτλαμεν* (Od. 20. 311), imperat. *τέτλαθι* Il. 5. 382, *τετλάτω* Od. 16. 275; opt. *τετλαίην* Il. 9. 373; Ep. inf. *τετλάμεναι* Od. 13. 307, *τετλάμεν* 6. 190, *τετλάναι* Ath. 271 A, Ep. part. *τετλήως*, fem. *τετλήουσα* Od. 20. 23, gen. *τετληῶτος* Hom., —*ῶτος*, Orph. Arg. 1358, etc. (From *TAAL* come also *τλᾶν-ναι*, **Α-τλᾶς*, *πολύ-τλᾶς*, *τᾶλ-ας*, *τλῆ μων*, *τᾶλ-αντων*, *τολ-μαῖω*, *τελ-αμών*, *τᾶλ-αρος*, *τᾶν-ταλ-ος*, prob. also *ἀν-τλέω*, Lat. *tolleno*, and perh. *τέλ-ας* in the sense of *toll*; cf. Skt. *túl*, *tóla-yāmi*, *tula-yāmi* (*tollo*, *pondero*), *tul-ā* (*libra*), *tul-yas* (*aerum*, cf. *ἀ-τάλ-αντος*); O. Lat. *tol-i* (= *tu-l-i*), *tol-lo*, *tol-ero*; Goth. *thul-a* (*ἀνέχομαι*); *us-thulains* (*ὑπομονή*); A. Sax. *thol-ian*, Scott. *thole* (*to endure*); O. H. G. *dol-ēn*, *dul-tin* (*dul-de*).)

Poët. Verb. used by Isocr. 60 C (cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 7. 11), Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 2; but *τολμάω* is the common prose form (cf. *τλήμων*): I. to take upon oneself, to bear, suffer, undergo hardship, disgrace, etc., but never like φέρω, of bodily loads or burdens: 1. absol. to hold out, endure, be patient, submit, ἦτοι ἐγὼ μενέω καὶ τλήσομαι Il. 11. 317, cf. 19. 308; ἔτι τλήνεις ἐναντίον Od. 1. 288., 2. 219; esp. in imperat., *τέτλαθι*, *μῆτερ ἔμῃ*, καὶ ἀνδραχέο Il. 1. 586; *τλήθι*, φίλοι, 2. 299; *τέτλαθι* δὴ, κραδίη Od. 20. 18; so in inf., οὐ δὲ τετλάμεναι καὶ ἀνάγκη 13. 370; and in part., *τετλήντι θυμῷ* 4. 447, etc.; *κραδίη τετληνία* 20. 23:—sometimes foll. by a relat. clause, *τλήθ' Ἀρης*, ὅτε μιν . . ὤσαν Il. 5. 385, cf. 392, Ar. Rh. 1. 807.

2. c. acc. rei, ἔτλην οἷ' οὐπω καὶ ἄλλος Il. 24. 505; ἔτλην ἀνέρος ἐνὶνῃ I submitted to be wedded to a man, 18. 433; *βίγισται* . . *τετληότες εἰμέν* 5. 873; *τλήθ' Ἀϊδης* . . *ὑϊστών* submitted to be wounded by it, Ib. 395; *ἔτλα πένθος* Pind. I. 7 (6). 52; οἷα χρὴ πάθῃ τλήναι πρὸς Ἥρας Aesch. Pr. 704, cf. Ag. 1453, Cho. 753, Soph. O. C. 1077.

II. c. inf. to dare or venture to do, πῶς ἔτλης ἐλθέμενος οἶος; Il. 24. 519; οὔτε Λόχονδ' ἵέναι τέτληκας θυμῷ I. 228; cf. 21. 150., 7. 480, etc.: so also in Hes., Pind., etc.:—in Att. Poets, to dare to do something contrary to one's feelings, whether: good

or bad, hence to have the courage, hardihood, effrontery, cruelty, or the grace, charity, patience, to do anything, ἐς τε δὴ πατρὶ ἔτλην γεγονεῖν νουκτίφουρ' οὐνείρατα I took courage to . . , Aesch. Pr. 657, cf. Ag. 224; *ἔτλα* . . *φῶς ἀλλάξει* submitted to exchange . . , Soph. Ant. 944; πῶς ἔτλης σὰς ὄψεις μαρᾶναι; how couldst thou quench thy orbs of sight? Id. O. T. 1327; οὐδ' ἔτλης . . *ἐφουβρίσαι* nor hadst thou the cruelty to . . , Id. Aj. 1384; *μὴ τλής* με προδοῦναι be not so cruel as to forsake me, Eur. Alc. 275 (v. Monk. ad l.); οὐ γὰρ ἂν τλαίην ἰδεῖν I could not bear to see, Ar. Nub. 119, cf. 1386, Vesp. 1159, Pl. 280.

2. c. acc. rei (where *δρᾶν* may be supplied), to dare a thing, i. e. dare to do it, ἀτλήτα τλάσας Aesch. Ag. 408; εἰ καὶ τοῦτ' ἔτλην Soph. Tr. 71, cf. Eur. Hec. 1251.

3. c. part., τᾶδε τέτλαμεν εἰσορῶντες Od. 20. 311; (but in 5. 362, Il. 5. 383 the part. is independent of the Verb); so also Simon. 85. 13, Aesch. Ag. 1041, Theb. 756, Soph. El. 943.

τλή-θυμος, Dor. τλᾶθ-, on, of enduring soul, stout-hearted, Ὀδυσσεύς Anth. P. 9. 472; τλ. κύων a staunch hound, Pind. Fr. 258; τλ. ἀλκὰ παγκρατίου Id. N. 2. 24.

τληκαρίδως, Adv., = τλησικαρίδως, Tzetz.

*τλήμῃ, v. sub *τλᾶω.

τλημόνως, Adv. of τλήμων, q. v.

τλημοσύνη, ἡ, that which is to be endured, misery, distress, in pl., h. Hom. Ap. 191.

II. endurance, Archil. 8. 6, Plut. Crass. 26.

τλήμων, Dor. τλάμων, onos, ὁ, ἡ: voc. τλήμων, but ἰὼ τλήμων Soph. Aj. 893; τλήμων ἀνερ Eur. Andr. 348: (*τλᾶω).

Poët. Adj., used by Xen. (cf. τλήμῃ), suffering, enduring, hence

I. patient, steadfast, stout-hearted, of Ulysses, Il. 10. 231, 498 (to whom a τλήμων θυμός is ascribed, 5. 670); ψυχὴν καὶ θυμὸν τλήμονα παρθέμενος Tyrt. q. 18; τλάμονι ψυχᾷ Pind. P. 1. 93, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 570; τλήμων οὐδ' ἀπ' εὐτόλμων φρονέος Aesch. Ag. 1302;—of patients, Aretac. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 4; τλ. εἰς παιδείαν Id. Sign. M. Dint. 2. 6.

2. bold, daring, hardy, θαρσαλέος καὶ τλ. Il. 21. 430; and in bad sense, overbold, reckless, Lat. *audax*, Theogn. 196; τλάμονι καὶ πανούργῳ χερί Aesch. Cho. 383, cf. 596; τλημονεστάτῃ γυνή Soph. El. 439, cf. 275; ἐν τλάμονι θυμῷ (al. εὐτλάμονι) Eur. Med. 865.

II. full of suffering, wretched, miserable, of persons, Aesch. Pr. 614, Soph. Ph. 161, etc.; so in Ar. Pax 723, Xen. An. 3. 1, 29, Mem. 2. 1, 30; c. gen., ὦ τλάμων ὑνεναίων Eur. Hipp. 554; θανάτων τλήμων Ar. Thesm. 1072.

2. of conditions, acts, words, etc., τλήμονες φυγαί, τύχαι Eur. Hipp. 1177, H. F. 921; τλημονέστατος λόγος Id. Hec. 562; ὁδὸς τλημονεστάτῃ, —τέρα, Id. Med. 1067, 8:—sometimes also, as we use wretched, in a disparaging sense, h. Hom. Merc. 296, Call. Epigr. 64.

III. Adv. τλημόνως, patiently, Aesch. Cho. 748, Eur. Supp. 947, Tro. 40, etc.

2. miserably, Hesych.

τληπάθεια, ἡ, = ταλαιπωρία, Hierocl., Eccl.

τληπάθειω, to endure misery, like ταλαιπωρέω, Hdn. Epim. 134, Hesych.

II. to be patient, Severus de Clyst.

τληπάθημα, τό, wretchedness, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 688.

τληπάθης, ἐς, (*τλᾶω) = ταλαιπῶπος, wretched, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 231, Pers. 574, etc.

τλησι-κάρδιος, on, hard-hearted, Aesch. Pr. 159:—Adv. —ως, Greg. Naz.

II. miserably, πένθεια τλ. (where the Schol. must have read *τλησι-κάρδιος*), Aesch. Ag. 430. Cf. *τακακάρδιος*.

τλησι-πονος, on, patient of toil, Opp. C. 4. 4, H. 1. 35.

τλήσις, εως, ἡ, (*τλᾶω) audacity, Hesych.

τλησιφρών, on, (φρήν) = τλήθυμος, Hesych. in form τλᾶσ-.

τλητικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for enduring, patient, Schol. Ar. Pl. 33. Adv. —κώς, Philo, etc.

τλητός, ὁ, ὄν, Dor. τλᾶτός, ἄ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of *τλᾶω (cf. Lat. *lātus*, i. e. *lātus*, from *tollo*):

I. act. suffering, enduring, patient, steadfast in suffering or labour, θυμός Il. 24. 49.

II. pass. to be endured, always with a negat., οὐ τλ. not to be endured, intolerable, οὐ γὰρ δὴ πού τοῦτ' ἡ τλητὸν . . ἔπος Aesch. Pr. 1065; οὐκ ἔστι τοῦργον τλ. Soph. Aj. 466; οὐ τλητὸν [ἔστι], c. inf., Eur. Med. 797, Alc. 887.

Adv. —τῶς, Theod. Prodr.

τμήγην [αἱ], τμάγων, v. sub τμήγω.

τμήγας, in Hesych., = γατρός, ἀροτήρ. —He also has τμήγος· ἀρύτης, βούτμημα, —which Musurus corrected, τμήγος ἀρότου· βούτμημα, α. furrow.

τμήγω, Dion. P. 1043, Nic., Manetho (cf. ἀποτμήγω): fut. τμήξω

Parmenid. 90, (ἀπο- Ar. Rh.): aor. I ἔτμηξα (ἀποτμήγω); Dor. δι-ἐτμήξα Theocr. 8. 24: aor. 2 (δι-ἐτμήγαρον) Od.:—Med., aor. ἐτμήξαμεν

Nic. Al. 68, Anth. P. 7. 480:—Pass., aor. 2 ἐτμήγαμεν [αἱ] in Ep. 3 pl. τμάγεμεν (cf. διατμήγω) Il. 16. 374; later also ἐτμήγην Call. Fr. 300, B. τμήγω in Mosch. 2. 83, Euthyd. ap. Ath. 116 B, τμήγω is now restored:—the Verb is more freq. in comp. with ἀπό or διά.

Ep. collat. form of τέμνω, to cut, heu, cleave: Med., ὁδὸν ἐτμήσαντο cut their way, Anth. P. 7. 480.

2. metaph. in aor. 2 pass. to be divided or dispersed, to part, εἰπεὶ ἄρ τμάγεμεν Il. 16. 374.

τμήδην, Adv. (τέμνω) by cutting, so as to cut, Il. 7. 262.

τμήμα, τό, (τέμνω, τμήγω) a part cut off, a section, portion, piece, Plat. Symp. 191 D, al.: a segment of a circle, Arist. Metaph. 6. 10, 10, al.; ὁ τετραγωνισμὸς ὁ διὰ τῶν τμημάτων Id. Phys. 1. 2, 4.

2. a cut, incision, wound, Plat. Gorg. 476 C.

τμημάτιον, τό, a small section, τῆς γῆς Eust. 1171. 33.

τμημῶδης, ἐς, endued with a quality of cutting or parting, Hipp. 422. 40.

τμήσις, ἡ, = σκ-, Greg. Naz.

τμήσις, εως, ἡ, (τέμνω) a cutting, Arist. de An. 2. 2, 11.

2. ἡ τμ. τῆς γῆς the ravaging of a country, Plat. Rep. 470 A; cf. κείρω II.

2. τέμνω IV. 3.

3. a division, Id. Polit. 276 D.

II. = τμήμα, a section, Id. Symp. 190 E.

τμησίχρους, οὐν. = τανείχρους, Schol. Il. 13. 340.
τμητέον, verb. Adj. *one must cut*, διχῇ Plat. Soph. 219 D, cf. Rep. 510 B, etc.

τμητήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, *one who cuts or severs*, a destroyer, Nonn. Io. 7. 91.

τμητής, οὔ, ὁ, = foreg., Hesych. s. v. ἐκτομέος.

τμητικός, ῆ, ὄν, *able to cut, cutting*, τμητικώτατος Plat. Tim. 56 A;

τὸ τμητικόν, v. τμητός 2:—Adv. —κως, to expl. τμηθῆν, Schol. min. Il. 7. 262.

2. *cutting, piercing*, of cold, Theophr. C. P. 5. 13, 7: *biting, pungent*, of smell, μύρα Id. Odor. 62; πνεῦμα δριμύ καὶ τμ. Plat. 2. 697 B.

3. metaph. *incisive, trenchant*, λόγος Hermog., cf. Dion. H. de Dem. 58.

τμητός, ῆ, ὄν, (τέμνω) *cut, shaped by cutting*, τμ. ἱμάντες Soph. El. 747, Eur. Hipp. 1245; so, τμητοῖς ὀλκοῖς, cf. ὀλκός τ. 2; τυρός τμ. Antiph. Κύκλ. 2. 9.

2. *that can be cut or severed*, ὥς τὸ τμητικόν πρὸς τὸ τμητὸν Arist. Metaph. 4. 15, 1, cf. Meteor. 4. 9, 22, Theocr. 25. 275.

τμητο-σίδηρος [ῖ], ον, *cut down with iron*, ὕλη Anth. P. 14. 19.

Τρῳάλος, ὁ, Μι. Τρῳάλος in Lydia, Il. 2. 866, etc.; written Τρύμαλος in Steph. B.:—Τρῳαλίτης [ῖ], ὁ, *a dweller on Tmolus*, Galen; οἶνος Τρῳαλίτης (sic), wine of Tmolus, Id.:—Adj. Τρῳάλιος, α, ον, Diog. Trag. ap. Ath. 636 A.

τοαρχαῖον, τοδεύτερον, τοεπίπᾶν, better written divisim τὸ ἀρχ-, etc.

τόθεν, poet. Adv., answering to relat. ὅθεν and interr. πόθεν; (being in fact old gen. forms of ὅ, ὅς, *πός):—hence, thence, Hes. Sc. 32. 2.

for ὅθεν, Böckh v. l. Pind. N. 9. 18 (40), Aesch. Pers. 100. II. thereafter, thereupon, like ἐκ τούτου, Aesch. Ag. 220, cf. Ap. Rh. 4. 990; also, ἐκ τούτου or ἐκτοθεν, Ib. 520.

τόθι, poet. Adv., answering to the relat. ὅθι and interr. πόθι; (being locat. cases of ὅ, ὅς, *πός):—there, in that place, like αὐτοῦ, αὐτόθι, Od. 15. 239, h. Hom. Ar. 244, Pind., and late Ep.

2. also for relat. ὅθι, where, h. Hom. 18. 25, Minnemi. 10. 5, Pind. N. 4. 84, and in Alex. Poets, as Theocr. 22. 199; yet only to avoid a hiatus or to make a syll. long by position, Herm. Orph. Arg. 631, h. Hom. Ven. 158, Jac. Anth. P. p. 565.—except Ar. Rh. 4. 1475.

τοί, enclit. Particle, serving to express belief in an assertion, *let me tell you, in truth, surely, doubtless, verily*, (though in Engl. we often convey the impression by means of emphasis or tone); sometimes also to express a positive inference or conclusion, *then, consequently*;—common from Hom. downwards, αἰσχρόν τοι δὴρὸν τε μένιν κτλ. base it is let me say . . . Il. 2. 298; ἀλλ' ἐφομαρτεῖτε πλεόνων δέ τοι ἔργον ἀμείνων, yet no doubt! . . . 12. 412; τοῦτο δέ τοι ἔρεσσα ἔπος . . . εἰμι surely, I will go . . . 4. 119; ταῦτῃς τοι γενεῆς . . . εὐχόμαι εἶναι (recapitulating) 6. 211; οὐτός τοι . . . ἀπὸ στρατοῦ ἔρχεται ἄνθρωπος he comes you see . . . 10. 341; etc.;—(often it is hard to distinguish between this τοί and the Ep. dat., as in ποῦ τοι ἀπειλαὶ οἴχονται, 13. 219):—in Trag., often used to introduce a general sentiment or maxim, Aesch. Pr. 39, 698, Pers. 827, Theb. 438, etc.; v. Pers. Hec. 228, Valck. Phoen. 1455:—rarely to denote the apodosis, as in Il. 22. 488.

II. in Att., τοί often follows hypotheticals, εἰ τοί . . . ἐὰν δέ τοι . . . Soph. O. T. 549, 551, Ant. 327; and in apodosis, εἰ γὰρ κτενοῦσιν . . . σὺ τοι πρῶτος θάνατος ἀνδρῶν Id. El. 582;—also after causals, ἐπεὶ . . . τοι Id. Tr. 321, Plat.; ὅτι . . . τοι Plat. Rep. 343 A.

2. very often also used to strengthen other Particles, ἀλλὰ . . . τοι Aesch. Pers. 795, Ag. 1303; γὰρ τοι (γάρ IV. 9); γέ τοι (γέ I. 5); ἥτοι, καίτοι (v. sub vv.); μέν τοι (μέν v. II. 4); μή τοι, οὐ τοι; cf. also τοιγάρ, τοιγάρτοι, τοιγαροῦν, τοίνυν; so in τοί ἀρα, τοί ἀρα, which however are mostly contracted by crasis into τᾶρα; as also τοί ἄν into τᾶν, μέντοι ἄν into μεντάν;—for τοί is not elided in those cases, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 322, Soph. O. C. 1351, Pers. Eur. Med. 863. (Acc. to some, an old form of the dat. τῶ, in this case, so then; but this deriv. fails to satisfy the common usage. It is perh. the old dat. of σύ, used as an ethical dat., to give assurance.)

τοί, Dor. Ion. and Ep. for σοί, dat. sing. of σὺ (but with this difference, that σοί always retains its accent in Dor., Ion. and Ep., while τοί is always enclitic), Hom., Hdt., v. Herm. h. Hom. Merc. 368. [τοί is sometimes elided by Hom., οὐ νύ τ' Ὀδυσσεὺς Od. I. 60.]

τοί, ταί, Ep. and Ion. for οἱ or οἵ, αἱ or αἶ, nom. pl. of ὅ and ὅς, often in Hom., though always in strict demonstr. sense; but in Dor. merely as the Article, v. Eubul. Ἀντιπ. 1.

τοιαυτί, strengththd. form of τοιαῦτα, Pherecr. Χείρ. 3. 10, Ar. Fr. p. 514 Dind.

τοιγάρ, = τοί γε ἀρα, an inferential Particle (cf. τοίνυν), so then, wherefore, therefore, accordingly, at the beginning of a speech, τοιγάρ ἐγὼν ἔρεω Il. 1. 76., 10. 427, Od. 8. 402, cf. 3. 254, etc.; so also Aesch. Supp. 309, Soph. Ant. 931, 994, etc.; but in the middle of a speech, Aesch. Theb. 1033, Pers. 607, Soph. Aj. 666.—In Prose we have the strengththd. forms

2. τοιγαροῦν, Ion. τοιγαρόν, Hdt. 4. 148, Plat. Soph. 234 E, 246 B, etc.; so for example, Xen. An. 1. 9, 9: also in Poets, as Soph. Aj. 490, O. T. 1519, Ph. 341, etc.

3. τοιγάρτοι, Plat. Phaedo 82 D, Gorg. 471 C, Rep. 409 B, etc.; also in Aesch. Supp. 655:—Hom. always inserts a word between τοιγάρ and τοί, τοιγάρ ἐγὼ τοί Il. 10. 413, Od. 1. 179, 214, etc.; οὐ γὰρ τοί 21. 172; εἰ γὰρ τοί 17. 513; ἢ γὰρ τοί 16. 199.—These forms must begin the sentence.

τοιδούρῃσσω, to shake violently, with fem. Subst. τοιδούρῃσστρια, Hesych.

τοῖν, Ep. gen. and dat. dual of ὅ, Hom.

τοῖνυν, (νυν) therefore, accordingly, an inferential Particle, used to express one's own strong conviction, much like τοιγάρ, except that in correct writers it never begins a sentence, (v. infr. II), first in Hdt., Pind., and Tragg.; εἰ τοῖνυν . . . Hdt. 1. 57:—sometimes it is very little more than a strengththd. τοί, Soph. O. T. 1067, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 24, etc.: in Xen. An.

7. 6, 19, μὴ τοίνυν μὴδ' ὅσα . . . nay truly not so much as . . . 2.

In Att. often used to resume or continue a speech, further, moreover, ἔλεγε τοίνυν δὴ ὅτι . . . Plat. Gorg. 459 A, cf. Xen. An. 3. 1, 36, etc.;—sometimes slightly ironical, Soph. O. T. 1067.

3. sometimes at the beginning of a speech, ἐγὼ μὲν τοίνυν . . . referring to something present to the mind of the speaker and hearer, now I . . . Xen. An. 5. 1, 2, cf. Thuc. 5. 87, 89; so with an imperat., well then . . . Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 8, etc.

II. in later authors, as Galen, Sext. Emp., and others mentioned by Lob. Phryn. 342, it is sometimes the first word of a sentence; in Ar. Ach. 904 this is only by an error of punctuation. [ῥ regularly, as Aesch. Pr. 760, Soph. Fr. 71: but sometimes ὅ, as Ar. Eq. 1259, Nub. 429, 435.]

τοῖο, Ion. and Ep. gen. sing. of ὅ, Hom.

τοῖος, τοία (Ion. τοίη), τοῖον:—demonstr. Pron., corresponding to the relat. οἷος, interrog. ποῖος; and indefin. ποῖος, Lat. talis, of such kind or quality, such, such-like, common in all Poets, but rare in Prose (where τοῖοσδε or τοῖοῦτος are used, v. infr.).

Properly, τοῖος requires a following clause with οἷος, τοῖος ἔάν, οἷος οὖντος Ἀχαιῶν (sc. ἐστίν) Il. 18. 105, cf. Od. 4. 342, etc.; τοῖος ἔάν, οἷος κε . . . ἰδῆσθα Od. 4. 421, cf. 1. 257, etc.; οὐ γὰρ πα τοῖους ἰδόν . . . οἷον Πειρίθοον (=οἷος Πειρίθοος ἐστὶ) Il. 1. 262; so, οἷηπερ φύλλων γενηή, τοίη δέ (not τοι-ῆδε) καὶ ἀνδρῶν 6. 146; but for οἷος we have ὁποῖος, 25 in Od. 17. 421, 19. 77; or the simple relat. Pron., ἡμεῖς δ' εἰμὲν τοῖοι, οἱ ἄν σθέν ἄν-τάσσομαι Il. 7. 231, cf. 24. 153, 182, Od. 2. 286, etc.; rarely foll. by a Conj. instead of a relat. Adj., τοῖος ὅπως such as . . . 16. 208:—but τοῖος is most common in Hom. absol., referring to something gone before, such as is said, Il. 4. 289, al.; so also in Pind. I. 6 (5). 20, Aesch. Eum. 379, Soph. Aj. 562, etc.

2. with qualifying words, τοῖος δέ τε χεῖρας such in his hands, Od. 19. 359; τεύχεσι τοῖος Il. 5. 450; τοῖος . . . ἐν πολέμῳ 18. 105; τοῖος ἰδέν Theogn. 216.

3. in correct Prose writers it is only used in the phrases τοῖη ῥήτοισι, Plat. Rep. 429 B, 437 E; τοῖος καὶ τοῖος Id. Phaedr. 271 D; but in late Prose it is used alone, like τοῖοσδε, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 228, M. 7. 197, etc.

II. τοῖος c. inf. such as to do, i. e. fit or able to do, τοῖοι ἀμύνμεν Od. 2. 60: cf. οἷος III.

III. with an Adj. of the same gender and case, it makes the proper sense of the Adj. more prominent, so very, just . . . ἐπικῆς τοῖος just of moderate size, Il. 23. 246; πέλαγος μέγα τοῖον a sea so large, Od. 3. 321; κερδαλέος τοῖος so very crafty, 15. 451; and still stronger, ἀβλῆχρὸς μάλα τοῖος so exceeding gentle, 11. 135, 23. 282; Σαρδόνιον μάλα τοῖον 20. 302; rare with a Sup., τοῖος μέγιστος δούπος Hes. Th. 703, cf. Lob. Phryn. 424.

IV. in late Ep., =οἷος, Nic. Th. 762, Al. 232, 292.

V. neut. τοῖον as Adv. so, thus, so very, so much, τοῖον γὰρ ὑπεκτρομέουσι Il. 22. 241; θάμα τοῖον, ever so often, very oft, Od. 1. 209, cf. 3. 496; ἀλλ' ἴθι σιγῇ τοῖον just so, 4. 776., 7. 30;—so, in later Ep., τοῖως, Theocr. 24. 71, Ap. Rh. 3. 1399.

τοῖοσδε, αἰε (Ion. ἡδε), ὄνδε, a strengththd. form of τοῖος, bearing the same relation to τοῖοῦτος, as ὄδε to οὗτος, such as this,—in Hom. not so common as τοῖος, but in Hdt. and Att. much more so; sometimes antec. to οἷος, as αἰδοῦ τοῖοσδ' οἷος ὄδ' ἐστὶ Od. 1. 371, cf. 9. 4., 17. 313, Il. 24. 375: but more commonly absol., ἀλλ' ὄδ' ἐγὼ τοῖοσδε here am I such as you see, Od. 16. 205, cf. 15. 330; often with an intensive sense, so great, so noble, so bad, etc.; οὐ κε κακοὶ τοῖοσδε τέκοντες 4. 64; τοῖοσδε τοῖοσδε τε λαὸς Il. 12. 120, 799; τοῖαδε λαίφῃ such clothes, i. e. so bad, Od. 20. 206; τοῖοσδε καὶ τοῖοσδε Hdt. 2. 73; ἕτερος τ. Id. 1. 207:—and often in Att.; antec. to οἷος, Soph. Fr. 14, Plat. Phaedo 64 D, etc.; to ὅς, Hdt. 7. 158; rarely to a Conjunct., as ὥς, Aesch. Pers. 179:—also with a qualifying word, τοῖοσδ' ἡμῖν δέμας ἡδέ καὶ ἔργα Od. 17. 313; τοῖοσδ' ἐστὶ πῶδας 19. 359; ellipt., κατὰ τοῖοσδε [πρόπον] in such wise, Hdt. 4. 48., 7. 10, 5:—with the Art., ὁ τ. ἀνὴρ, αἱ τ. πράξεις Aesch. Theb. 547, Soph. O. T. 895; ἐν τῇ τ. ἀνάγκῃ Thuc. 4. 10; οἱ τοῖοσδε Soph. Aj. 330; τὸ τ. Plat. Prot. 358 B; ἐν τῷ τοῖοσδε in such circumstances, Hdt. 9. 27, Thuc. 2. 36, etc.:—the sense is made more indef. by τοῖοσδε τις, such a one, Id. 1. 139., 4. 50, and often in Att., as Plat. Symp. 173 E:—in prose narrative τοῖοσδε is, properly, as follows, τοιαῦτα as aforesaid, Hdt. 1. 8, al. (cf. ὄδε, οὗτος); but this distinction is not very strictly observed.—Adv. τοῖοσδε, Steph. B., Eust., etc. [τοῖ- in Aesch. Pr. 237, Ag. 1400, Soph. Aj. 453; but not so commonly as in τοῖοῦτος.]

τοῖοσδι, αἰ, οὐδὲ, Att. strengththd. form of τοῖοσδε, Ar. Eq. 1376, Plat. Com. Pha. 2. 6, Arist. Metaph. 10. 2, 12.

τοιοῦτο-γνώμων, ον, minded in such manner, Anecd. Oxon. 4. 32.

τοιοῦτο-δυνάμεις, ον, with such power, Eccl.

τοιοῦτο-εἰδής, ἐς, of such kind, Cyrill.

τοιοῦτος, -αῦτη, -οὔτο Att. also -οὔτον, which is the Ep. form (v. Od. 7. 309., 13. 330), and seems to prevail in Hdt., while we find τοῖο-οὔτο in Aesch. Fr. 801, Ag. 315, Ar. Ran. 1399, Pl. 361, Thuc. 7. 86:—a stronger form of τοῖος, bearing the same relation to τοῖοσδε, as οὗτος to ὄδε, such as this, in Hom. not so common as τοῖος, but in Att. the most common of the three forms; antec. to οἷος, as in Od. 4. 269, Plat. Symp. 199 D, etc.; to ὅσος, Il. 21. 428; to ὅς, Soph. Ant. 691, Thuc. 1. 21, Xen., etc.; more rarely to a Conjunct., as ὥστε, Aesch. Ag. 1075, Plat. Symp. 175 D;—often also absol., Pind. O. 6. 24, Hdt., etc.; often with an intensive sense, so great, so noble, so bad, etc., Il. 7. 242, and Att.; τοῖοῦτον . . . ἐστὶ τὸ . . . τέλειον ἄνθρωπος so great a thing is it . . . Plat. Hipp. Ma. 281 B; τοῖοῦτος ἄν being such a wretch, Soph. Aj. 1298, cf. Ph. 1049; ἐμπίπτειν εἰς τοῖοῦτον οὐ . . . into such a condition in which . . . Plat. Gorg. 511 C:—c. gen., τοῖοῦτος Ἀχαιῶν such a man among them, Il. 17. 643:—often joined with τοσοῦτος, Thuc. 5. 63, Xen., etc.; with οὗτος, Plat. Rep. 461 E, Xen., etc.:—τοῖοῦτός

ἐστιν ὁ γίγνεται εἰς ὁ περὶ τινα he is so disposed towards any one, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 27, Isocr. 4 D; c. dat., τοιοῦτός τινα such in a thing, Soph. Ph. 1271:—strength, ἡ, ἑτερος just such another, Hdt. 1. 207., 3. 47; ἄλλους τοιοῦτους Id. 7. 50, 2; also in neut., ἕτερον τοιοῦτον, ἕτερα τοιαῦτα Id. 1. 120., 2. 5:—with the Art., οἱ τοιοῦτοι Aesch. Pr. 962, Cho. 291, Soph.; τὰ τ. Pind. O. 9. 60; ὁνόματι ὁ τοιοῦτος ἐμὲ προσαγορεύων Antipho 146. 8. The sense is made more indef. in τοιοῦτός τις ὁ τις τοιοῦτος such a one, Pind. O. 6. 25, Thuc. 1. 132, etc.; τοιαῦτ' ἄλλα Plat. Rep. 386 A; in this case it may often be rendered by an Adv., ἡ διάρρησις τοιαύτης τις ἐγένετο took place in this wise, Xen. An. 5. 8, 7; ἐγένετο ἡ διακομιδὴ τοιαύτης τις Polyb. 3. 45, 6. 3. τοιοῦτον ὁ τὸ τ. such a proceeding, Thuc. 1. 76, etc.; διὰ τὸ τ. for such a reason, Id.; ἐκ τοῦ τοιοῦτου Id. 3. 37; ἐν τῷ τοιοῦτῳ in such a case, Id. 3. 81, etc.; (but also, ἐν τῷ τ. in such a place, Xen. Ages. 6, 7; ἐν τ. τῆς οἰκίας Id. Eq. 4, 1); ἐν τ. εἶναι τοῦ κινδύνου to be in such a state of peril, Id. An. 1. 7, 5. 4. in prose narrative, τοιαῦτα properly refers to what goes before, τοιαῦτα μὲν δὴ ταῦτα Aesch. Pr. 500; καὶ ταῦτα μὲν τ. Soph. El. 691, cf. Xen. An. 2. 5, 12, etc.; cf. τοιάδε fin.—After a question, τοιαῦτα affirms like ταῦτα (v. οὕτως VIII), just so, even so, Eur. Hec. 776, El. 645. 5. τοιαῦτα absol., like the Lat. *et sic porro*, τὰ πλοῖα, τὰ τοιαῦτα ships and such-like, Dem. 96. 10. 6. τοιαῦτα as an Adv., in such wise, Soph. O. T. 1327: the regul. Adv. τοιούτως only in Eccl. and Gramm.; for in Antipho 143. 7, ἐπεὶ τοι οὕτως is the true reading.—Cf. τοσούτος. (τοιοῦτος is not a compd. of τοῖος, οὕτος, but a lengthd. form of τοῖος, as τοσούτος, τηλικούτος, of τόσος, τηλίκος; v. οὕτος c.) [τοῖ—often in Att. Poets, e.g. Aesch. Ag. 593, Eum. 194, 197, 424, Ar. Ran. 1399, etc.; cf. τοιάδε fin.] τοιουτοσί, -αυτή, -οῦτο or -οῦτον, Att. strengthd. form of τοιοῦτος, Ar. Ran. 66, Lys. 1087, Plat., etc. τοιουτό-σχημος, ὁν, or -σχήμων, ὁν, of such shape, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 209, Eust. ad Dion. P. 175 (but only in neut. -σχημων). τοιουτότης, ἡ, ὅς, quality, Cramer An. Par. 4. 283. τοιουτό-τροπος, ὁν, of such fashion or kind, such like, Hdt. 7. 226, Hipp. Progn. 46, Art. 808, Thuc. 2. 8, 13, Plat., etc.; v. Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 79. Adv. -πως, Hipp. Art. 809, Arist. Plant. 1. 4, 13, al. τοιουτό-χρῶς, ὁν, of such like colour, Hipp. 1212 G. τοιουτο-ψυχῶς [ῶ], Adv. with such a mind or spirit, Eust. Opusc. 226. 96. τοιουτρόπως, Adv. in such like manner, Tetz. τοιουτώδης, ἐς, of such kind, Luc. Pisc. 20, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 206, etc. τοῖρ, Elean for τοῖς, C. I. 11. 1; cf. τῖρ. τοῖσδεσι, Od. 10. 268., 21. 93, and τοῖσδεσι, τοῖσδεσιν, often in Hom.,—anomalous old Ep. forms for τοῖσι δέ. τοιχάριον, τό, Dim. of τοῖχος, Eccl. τοιχ-αρχος, ὁ, (τοιχος 2): the overseer of the rowers on each side of the ship, Artemid. 1. 35., 2. 23, cf. Luc. D. Meretr. 14. 3. τοιχάς, ἄδωδ, ἡ, epith. of a ship in Nonn. D. 39. 6, perhaps with reference to τοῖχος 2. τοιχίδιον, τό, Dim. of τοῖχος, Walz Rhett. 1. 642. τοιχίζω, (τοιχος 2) of a ship, to lie on her beam-ends, Ach. Tat. 3. 1, Eust. 1021. 12. τοιχίον, τό, Dim. of τοῖχος, Inser. in Mém. de l'Acad. des Inser. 14. 299. τοιχο-γράφος, ὁν, writing or painting on a wall, Eccl.;—hence τοιχο-γράφω, to write or paint on a wall, Ib.: and τοιχογράφία, ἡ, a writing or painting on a wall, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1. τοιχο-διήττωρ, ὁπος, ὁ, one who creeps through a hole in the wall (in order to steal) and so = τοιχωρύχος, Hesych. τοιχο-δόμος, ὁ, a waller, Dion. Al. τοιχο-δ-κράνον, τό, the top of a wall, Philo in Math. Vett. p. 83. τοιχοδομαί, Pass. to have the concept or idea of a wall, opp. to its real existence, Plut. 2. 1120 D, 1121 A; cf. ἰπποδομαί. τοιχο-πυργίσκος, ὁ, a cupboard in a wall, armarium, E. M. τοιχο-ορύκτης, οὐ, ὁ, = τοιχωρύχος, Lob. Phryn. 232. τοῖχος, ὁ, the wall of a house or court, absol., Od. 2. 342, etc., and often in Att.; also, τ. δώματος Il. 16. 212; μεγάρου 18. 374, Od. 19. 37; αὐλῆς 17. 267, Hes. Op. 730; οἰκίας Plat. Rep. 574 D; γράφειν ἐν τοῖχοις Id. Legg. 859 A; εἰς τοῖχον νόμος ἀναγράφει Andoc. 11. 34; cf. διορύσσω, λευκῶ:—of the side of a tent, Il. 9. 219., 24. 598, Eur. 2. in pl. the sides of a ship, Od. 12. 420, Theogn. 674, Eur. Hel. 1573, Thuc. 7. 36, Theophr. 22. 12. 3. of other things, as the human body, εἰς ἀμφοτέρους τοίχους μελέων Eur. Tro. 118; of a cup, Pherecr. Tyr. 1; of a vessel, Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 33; etc. 4. proverb., δύο τοίχους ἐπαλείφεις, as in Lat. *duo parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare*, 'to have two strings to your bow', Paus. 6. 3, 15, Suid. s. v. δύο τοίχους, cf. Cic. Fam. 7. 20; ὁ εὐ πρᾶττων τοῖχος 'the snug side of the ship', 'the right side of the hedge', Ar. Ran. 537; ἐς τὸν εὐτυχῆ τ. χωρεῖν Eur. Fr. 90; τοῖχον ἀρχεῖν τοῦ δεξιῦ Luc. D. Meretr. 14. (Akin to τεῖχος, but used in a special sense.) τοιχωρύχῳ, to dig through a wall like a thief, to be a housebreaker, Ar. Pl. 165, Plat. Rep. 575 B, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 62; c. acc., τοῖχον τ. Arist. Eth. N. 5. 10, 6; cf. διορύσσω. 2. metaph., οἷα τοιχωρύχῳ ἡσαν περὶ τὸ δάεινον what thievish tricks they played with their loan, Dem. 925. 24; τ. τοὺς λόγους τινός Philostr. 552. τοιχωρυχημα [ῶ], τό, a hole dug in the wall, Suid., Phot.:—metaph. a thievish trick, Poll. 6. 180. τοιχωρύχια, ἡ, housebreaking, Xen. Apol. 25, Dion. H. 4. 24. τοιχωρύχικη (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, a housebreaker's craft, Sext. Emp. M. 2. 12. τοιχο-ορύχῳ [ῶ], ὁ, (ορύσσω) one who digs through the wall, i.e. a housebreaker, burglar, robber, Ar. Nub. 1327, Ran. 773, Pl. 204, al.; τ. καὶ ἱερῶντοιοι Plat. Legg. 831 E: of things, ὧς τοιχωρύχον λαγύνον rascally, Diphil. 'Ad. 1.

τόκῳ, Dor. for τότε (v. Κκ. II. 3), Pind. O. 6. 112, N. 6. 18, Epich., etc. τοκῆριδιον, τό, like sq., Dim. of τόκος II. 2, Gloss. τοκάριον, τό, Dim. of τόκος II. 1, small profit, Lat. *usurula*, Gloss. τοκάς, ἄδωδ, ἡ, (τίκτω) of or for breeding, brood, σῶες θήλειαι τοκάδες Od. 14. 16; prolific, Strab. 178. 2. having just brought forth, Lat. *feta*, τοκάς λέαυα with cubs, Eur. Med. 187; τ. κύβες with pups, Call. Dian. 89:—rarely of women, ὅσαι δὲ τοκάδες ἦσαν Eur. Hec. 1157; γενναίων δ' ἐκ τοκάδων born from noble mothers, Id. Cycl. 42; τοκάδα τὸν . . Βάκχον his mother, Id. Hipp. 559; cf. Theocr. 8. 63; ἐκ τοκάδων from the womb, Anth. P. 9. 268:—τοκάδα τὴν κεφαλὴν ἔχειν, of Zeus in labour of Athena, Luc. D. Deor. 9. 1; τ. κοῖνις one's fatherland, Lyc. 316. τοκαπαρχάς, Adv., should be read divisim, τὸ κατ' ἀρχάς τοκάω, to be near delivery, τοκάω Cratin. Inscr. 93. τοκετός, οὐ, ὁ, = τοκός, birth, delivery, Hipp. Aër. 282, Arist. G. A. 2. 8, 21, etc.; and in pl., τοκετῶν βάσανος Anth. P. 9. 311. II. that which is brought forth, Agath. proem. Anth. 64. 2. metaph. gain, profit, Ignat. ad Rom. 5. τοκέυς, ἑὸς, ὁ, (✓TEK. τίκτω) one who begets, a father, Hes. Th. 138, 155; generally, a parent, ἡ, . . τέκνον τ. Aesch. Eum. 659:—in Hom. always, and in Hes. mostly, in pl. τοκέες, Ep. τοκῆες, parents; so also in Trag., etc.:—also in dual, τοκῆ δύο Od. 8. 312; so also in Prose, as Hdt. 1. 122., 3. 52, Thuc. 2. 44, Lys., Xen., etc.:—of animals, Nic. Th. 620, Al. 576.—Hom. and Hes. commonly have the Ep. forms τοκῆες, ἦναι, etc.; gen. τοκῆων also in a lyr. passage of Aesch., Ag. 728; whereas in Il. we have the Att. gen. τοκέων; dat. τοκέσι in an Epigr. in C. I. 948. τοκέω, = τίκτω, Nicet. Eug., Theod. Prodr. τοκέωσσι, ἡ, (τόκος) = τοκός, Hipp. 564. 9., 646. 12., 681. 39. τοκίζω, (τόκος II. 2) to lend on interest, Lat. *faenerare*, Dem. 1122. 27; τ. τόκον to practise usury, Anth. P. 11. 309:—Pass., ἀργύριον τοκίζεται αὐτῷ Hyperid. ap. Poll. 3. 85, cf. C. I. 1845. 12, 28. τοκισμός, ὁ, the practice of usury, Xen. Vect. 4, 6, Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 3. τοκιστής, οὐ, ὁ, an usurer, Plat. Alc. 2. 149 E; τ. κατὰ μικρὸν ἐπὶ πολλῷ Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 40:—fem. τοκίστρια, Eccl. τοκογλύφω, to practise sordid usury, Plut. 2. 34 D, Luc. Nec. 2, etc. τοκο-γλύφος [ῶ], ὁ, one who splits interest, i. e. calculates his usury to a fraction, a sordid usurer, Plut. 2. 18 E, Luc., etc.; cf. γλύφω II. τοκο-ληψία, ἡ, a taking of interest, Epiph. τοκο-πράκτωρ, ὁ, (πράσσω V. 2) one who exacts interest, A. B. 64. τόκος, ὁ, (✓TEK. τίκτω) a bringing forth, childbirth, parturition, of women, Il. 19. 119, h. Cer. 101; of animals, Il. 17. 5; πλὴν ὅταν τ. παρῇ Soph. Fr. 424; ἀπὸ τόκου just after birth, Xen. Lac. 15, 5; ποιεῖσθαι τοὺς τ. Arist. H. A. 5. 8, 8, etc.; in pl., τοκοῖσι τ' ἀνόνοις γυναικῶν Soph. O. T. 26, cf. 173, Eur., etc. b. the time of parturition, ὁ τ. τῆς γυναικὸς Hdt. 1. 111; τῶν μὲν ἐνιαυσίος ὁ τ. Arist. G. A. 4. 10, 4. II. the offspring, young, a child, son, πόντων 'Ἀργεῖων ἐρέων γεγενῆν τε τόκον τε Il. 7. 128, cf. 15. 141; of an eagle, ἔλθων ἐξ ὄρεος, ὅθι οἱ γεγενῆ τε τόκος τε Od. 15. 175, cf. Eur. Cycl. 162; Οἰδίου τὸκος his son, Aesch. Theb. 372, cf. 407, etc.:—the fry of fish, Arist. H. A. 5. 9, 4:—product, 'Ἠλίου Plut. 2. 433 E; [ῆ γῆ] τόκουσι δίδωσιν Philem. Inscr. 51 c, cf. 4. 10. 2. metaph. the produce or usance of money lent out, hence interest, Lat. *usura*, (as Shakspeare says of usurers, that they 'take a breed of barren metal', cf. Soph. Fr. 424, Plat. Rep. 555 E, Arist. Pol. 1. 10, 5); τόκος ὀνόματι Pind. O. 11 (10). 12; in sing. and pl., Ar. Nub. 180, 20, 34, etc.; τόκουσι ἀποδοῦναι Ib. 739, etc.; κομίζεσθαι Plat. l. c.; λαμβάνειν ἀπὸ τινος Isae. 72. 45; ἀπολαμβάνειν Lysias 148. 16; ἐπὶ τόκῳ δανείζειν Plat. Legg. 742 C; ἐπὶ τόκῳ ὁ τόκον δανείζεσθαι Dem. 13. 20., 1212. 1; ὑφείκειν ἐπὶ τόκῳ Isocr. 359 D; τόκοι τόκων compound interest, Ar. Nub. 1140; τῶν τόκων ἔχον τόκου Menand. Inscr. 168; cf. ἐπίτοκος II. ἐπίτριστος 4; and on the whole question of Greek interest, v. Böckh P. 1. E. 164 sq.;—Ar. plays on the double meaning of the word, Thesm. 843 sq. 3. of the produce of land, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 38; τοῦ χρόνου τόκου ἀποστίνειν Menand. Θησ. 1. 8. τοκο-φορέω, to bring in interest, ἐπ' ἐννέα ὀβόλοις Dem. 1362. 25. τόλμα, ἡς, ἡ, and metri grat. τόλμη, which Phryn. in A. B. 66, compares with πύρρην for πύρμα: but only the regul. form τόλμα occurs in Trag., Eur. Andr. 702, Ion 1264, Fr. 430 a, (in Eur. Ion 1416, ἦδε τόλμα σου is the prob. l.): τόλμα is Dor., as in Pind. Courage to undertake or venture a thing, boldness, daring, hardihood, courage, Pind. O. 9. 122, etc., Hdt. 2. 121, 6., 7. 135, and Att.; τόλμα καλῶν courage for noble acts, Pind. N. 7. 86; τῶνδε τόλμαν σχεθεῖν to have courage or nerve for this business, Aesch. Pr. 16. 2. in bad sense, over-boldness, recklessness, Lat. *audacia*, Id. Cho. 996; πῶς οὖν . . ἐς τὸδ' ἂν τόλμης ἔβη; Soph. O. T. 125, Eur., etc.; τόλμης ἔργα κίναισ-σχυντίας Ar. Thesm. 702; τ. ἀλόγιστος Thuc. 3. 82, cf. 6. 59; τ. καὶ ἀναίδεια Isae. 60. 43; καὶ θρασυτήτης Plat. Lach. 197 B; καὶ ἀναίσχυντία Antipho 123. 1, Plat. Apol. 38 D; ἡ ἄφρων τ. Id. Lach. 193 D. II. a bold or daring act, φίλτρα τόλμης τῆσδε Aesch. Cho. 1029; τόλμαν ἂν ἔφερα Eur. Andr. 838; pl., κακὰς δὲ τόλμας μὴτ' ἐπισταίμεν ἐγὼ Soph. Tr. 583, cf. Aj. 46; ἀνόσοι πλῆγῶν τ. Plat. Legg. 881 A. (V. sub *τλῶν.) τόλμαω, Ion. τολμέω Hdt. 8. 77, Dor. 2 sing. τολμῆς Theocr. 5. 35; fut. τολμήσω, Dor. ἄσῳ, Id. 14. 67; pf. τετόλμηκα, Dor. ἄκα Pind. Like *τλῶω, to undertake, take heart either to do or bear anything terrible or difficult, often in Hom., etc.: 1. mostly absol. to hold out, endure, be patient, submit (v. *τλῶω), ἐπὶ φρεσὶ θυμὸς ἐτόλμα Il. 10. 232; σὺ δ' ἐπὶ κραδίῳ ἐτόλμας Od. 22. 20; οὐδὲ ὁ ἴππος ἐτόλμαν Il. 12. 51; ἐγὼ δ' ἐτόλμησ' Aesch. Pr. 235, cf. Soph. Ph. 481, etc.; ἡνυχίους βιάζεσθαι τολμᾶν Antipho 121. 13; τ. καὶ ἐκλογίζεσθαι Thuc. 2. 40; τολμῶντες ἄνδρες Ib. 43, cf. Soph. Tr. 583; also, χρῆ

τολμᾶν .. ἐν ἀλγεσι κείμενον ἄνδρα Theogn. 555; τόλμα κακοῖσι Id. 355, 1029; τόλμα Soph. Ph. 82; τόλμησον Ib. 481: in part., τολμήσας .. παρῆστη he took courage and ..., Plut. Cam. 32, cf. Ev. Marc. 15. 43. 2. c. acc. rei, to endure, undergo, τ. χρὴ τὰ διδοῖσι θεοὶ Theogn. 591, cf. Eur. Hec. 333. Plat. Legg. 872 E. II. c. inf. to have the courage, hardihood, effrontery, cruelly, or the grace, patience, to do a thing in spite of any natural feeling, to venture, dare to do, like Lat. *audere*, εἰ .. τολμήσεις Διὸς ἄντα .. ἐγχοσ δέριαι Il. 8. 424, cf. 13. 395, 17. 68, Od. 9. 332, etc.; τόλμησον ὑρῶς φρονεῖν, Lat. *sapere aude*, Aesch. Pr. 1000, cf. Theogn. 82, 377, etc.; τ. κατακείσθαι to submit to keep one's bed, Hipp. Fract. 759; (see other examples, as of πλῆναι, in Monk. Alcest. 285).

2. sometimes c. part. pro inf., ἐτόλμα .. βαλλόμενος he submitted to be struck, Od. 24. 161; τόλμα ἐρῶσα Eur. Hipp. 476, cf. Theogn. 442, H. F. 756. 3. c. acc., where an inf. may be supplied, τολμᾶν πόλεμον (sc. πολεμῶν) to undertake, venture on it, Od. 8. 519; ἐσόδους τολμᾶν Pind. P. 5. 156; 7. τοιαῦτα, δεινὰ, πάντα, ἔργον αἰχιστον, etc., Trag.; ὦ πᾶν σὺ τολμήσασα καὶ πέρα Soph. Fr. 197; also, τ. τὰ βέλτεστα Thuc. 3. 56, 4. 98; τ. πικρὰν πείραν Soph. El. 471; v. τόλμημα;—hence in Pass., ὁ ἐτολμήθη πατήρ such things as my father had dared (or done) against him, Eur. El. 277; τοῦτο τετολμήσθω εἰπὶν let us take courage to say this, Plat. Rep. 503 B.

τόλμη, ἡ, v. sub τόλμα. τολμήεις, Dor. —αἶς [ᾱ] Pind., εσσα, εν, enduring, steadfast, stout-hearted, Od. 17. 284; daring, bold, adventurous, Il. 10. 205, Pind. P. 4. 157;—the prose form is τολμήρος.—Ep. contr. τολμής, ἥσα, ἦν, whence Sup. τολμήσασα (v. l. τολμίσασα) Soph. Ph. 984.

τόλμημα, τό, (τολμάω), an adventure, enterprise, deed of daring, often in Eur., mostly in pl.; but in sing., Phoen. 1676; τ. τολμᾶν τοιοῦτον Ar. Pl. 419, cf. Thuc. 6. 54, Plat. Legg. 636 C, etc.

τολμηρία, ἡ, audacity, Greg. Naz., etc.

τολμηρός, ὁ, ὄν, usual prose form for τολμήεις, Antipho 122. 30, Andoc. 15, 3, Lys. 110. 5, Plat., etc.; προθυμία τολμηροτάτη Thuc. 1. 74; τὸ τολμηρὸν νῆος his hardihood, Ib. 102; τὸ τολμηρύτερον his greater daring, Id. 2. 87; τολμηρὰ πολλὰ δρᾶν Arist. Eth. N. 3. 8, 11; κἂν ᾗ τολμηρύτερον εἰρήσασιν Plat. Soph. 267 D;—also in Eur. Supp. 305, Ar. Nub. 445, Bion 1. 60; ἀνοίας οὐδὲν τολμηρύτερον Menand. Incert. 194; in bad sense, audacious, opp. to εὐτολμος, Id. Monost. 153. Adv. —ρῶς, Thuc. 3. 74, 83, Xen., etc.; Comp. —ότερον Thuc. 4. 126; Sup. —ότατα, Poll. 3. 136.

τόλμησις, ἡ, a being bold, daring, Def. Plat. 412 B.

τολμητέον, verb. Adj. one must venture, etc., τι Eur. Med. 1051, Ion 1387; c. inf., Id. I. T. 111; absol., Ib. 121, Plat. Legg. 888 A. II. τολμητέος, α, ὄν, to be dared or ventured, Greg. Naz.

τολμητής, οὗ, ὁ, a bold, venturesome man, Thuc. 1. 70; τ. θυμός Anth. P. 9. 678.

τολμητίας, ὄν, ὁ, late form for τολμητής, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 235, Byz. τολμητικὸς, ὁ, ὄν, =τολμηρός, Schol. Eur. Or. 1405; Superl. in Hippodam. in Stob. 248. 56.

τολμητός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of τολμάω, ventured, to be ventured, πᾶν τολμᾶντον Sappho 2. 17 (dub.); ἔστ' ἐκείνω πάντα .. τολμητὰ within the compass of his daring, Soph. Ph. 634; so, ἑλπίς τ. Eur. Hel. 816.

τολοῦπόν, Adv. henceforward, for the future:—for the rest, accordingly.—But in the best Edd. written divisim τὸ λοιπόν.

τολύπημα [ῶ], τό, =τολύπη, Suid., Phot.

τολύπητικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for accomplishing, Hesych.

τολύπηω, (τολύπη) properly, to wind off carded wool into a clew for spinning, Ar. Lys. 587; used as early as Hom., but only, II. metaph. to wind off, achieve, accomplish, ἐγὼ δὲ δύλους τολυπέω, of Penelope's web (where there is a play on the literal sense), Od. 19. 137; ἔδωκε .. τολυπέειν ἀργαλέους πολέμους Il. 14. 86; ἐπεὶ πόλεμον τολύπευσε Od. 1. 235, 4. 490, etc.; ὅποσα τολύπευσε Il. 24. 7; πένθος τινὶ τ. to work one grief, Eur. Rhes. 744; δῶμον τ. to finish building it, Anth. P. 9. 655. Cf. ἐκτολυπέω.

τολύπη [ῶ], ἡ, a clew or ball of wool, wool carded and ready for spinning, Lat. *glomus*, Soph. Fr. 920, Ar. Lys. 586, Anth. P. 6. 160, 6. 247, Arr., etc. II. a ball of anything, τῶν πράσων Eubul. Καμπυλ. 4. 2. a globular cake, Ath. 114 F, 140 A, Clem. Al. 19, Hesych. 3. a round kind of gourd, *pumplin*, LXX (4 Regg. 4. 39), Phot. (Curt. refers it to $\sqrt{\text{TAA}}$, *τᾱά, in the sense of a task accomplished, with π added.)

τομαῖος, α, ὄν, also os, ὄν, (τομή):—cut, cut off, βόστρυχος, χαιτή (cf. τομή 1), Aesch. Cho. 168, Eur. Alc. 102. II. cut in pieces, ἄκος τ. cut or shredded ready for use, Aesch. Cho. 539, Supp. 268; cf. τέμνειν φάρμακα, v. τέμνω II. 3.

τομάριον, τό, Dim. of τόμος, a small volume, paper, tract, Eust. ad Dion. P. 74, E. M., etc.; the τομάρια of Aristonymus are often cited by Stobaeus.

τόμαρος, ὁ, v. sub Τόμορος.

τομάω, to need cutting, πρὸς τομῶντι πήματι for a disease that needs the knife, Soph. Aj. 582:—for the form, cf. ναυτιάω, φονάω, φαρμακῶω.

τομέον, τό, (τομή) =sq. 1. 3, cited from Hipp.

τομέυς, ἑὸς, ὁ, Dor. dat. pl. τομέεσι Archimed., who has also τομέσι: (τομή):—one that cuts, Poll. 6. 13, etc.; τ. σίδηρος Maxim. π. καταρχ. 277; πέλεκυς αἰχένος τ. Ροῦτα ap. Plut. 2. 813 F; τ. Βαλαντιῶν α. cut-purse, Tzetz.

2. a shoemaker's knife, Plat. Alc. 1. 129 C; the edge of a knife, Xen. Eq. Mag. 2, 3. 3. a forceps, cited from Hipp. 4. οἱ τομείς, the cutting-teeth, incisors, Poll. 2. 91, Geop., Suid.

II. in Mathematics, =τομή 1. 2, Archimed., Euclid.

τομεύω, =τέμνω, Hesych.

τομέρι, Adv., =μέχρι, Lob. Phryn. 50.

τομή, ἡ, (τέμνω) the end left after cutting, the stump of a tree, ἐπειδὴ πρώτη τομὴν ἐν ὀρεσὶ λείποιεν [τὸ σκήπτρον] H. 1. 235, cf. Theocr. 10. 46; μὲζων τομαί the ends of the roots (left by cutting away the tree), Soph. Fr. 479. 4; ὅπῃν .. τομῆς στάζοντα Ib. 2; δοκοῦ τ. the end of a beam, Thuc. 2. 76; ἡ τοῦ καλῆμον τ. Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 7; λίθοι ἐν τομῇ ἐγγάνιοι stones cut square, Thuc. 1. 93; so, τομὴ προσθείσα βόστρυχον having fitted the lock to the place from which it was cut, Aesch. Cho. 230; πρὸς τὴν τ. μεταστρέφειν to the part severed, Plat. Symp. 190 E, cf. Arist. H. A. 4. 7, 4. 2. in Math. a section, as a circle is the section of a sphere, a conic section of the cone, Id. Meteor. 3. 5, 3, Probl. 15. 7, 3; the line in which two planes cut one another, Eucl., etc.; cf. Arat. 322, Anth. P. append. 92. 3. the incision or division between the body and head of insects (whence their name of ἐντομα, insecta), Arist. P. A. 4. 6, 6.

II. a cutting, hewing, cleaving, ἐν τομᾷ σιδήρῳ by stroke of iron, Soph. Tr. 887; πελεκῶς τ. Eur. El. 160; φασγάνον τομαί Id. Or. 1101: a cutting off or down, ἔλυον Soph. Tr. 700.

2. esp. as a surgical operation, Hipp. V. C. 904, Plat., etc.; τομὴ χρῆσθαι Id. Rep. 406 D; καὶ οὖς καὶ τ. Hipp. Art. 828;—in pl., also, Pind. P. 3. 95, Eur. Fr. 407. 6; τὰς θεραπείας .. διὰ καύσεων καὶ τομῶν Plat. Prot. 354 A, cf. Tim. 65 B. 3. castration, Luc. Philops. 2 (cf. τέμνω 1. 4).

4. τ. φαρμάκων a shredding of drugs (cf. τομαίος), Conon in Phot. Bibl. 134. 12. 5. a pruning, ἀμπελῶν Theophr. C. P. 3. 14. 2. 6. σκυτῶν τ. a cutting or shaping of leather, Plat. Charm. 173 D.

III. severance, separation, τ. καὶ διάκρισις Id. Tim. 61 D, cf. 80 E; τ. ἀριθμῶ division, Id. Legg. 738 A; τομὴν ἔχειν ἐν τινι to admit a difference in .., Ib. 944 B, cf. Polit. 261 A. 2. logical division, Arist. An. Post. 2. 12, 9, Metaph. 6. 12, 11.

3. metaph. conciseness or precision in expression, Eunap. 19. 3. IV. a cut, incision, Arist. H. A. 9. 50, 6;—metaph. a wound, πόλις δέχεται τ. Plut. Cor. 16, cf. Peric. 11. 2. the caesura in verses, Eust. 740. 2, Mus. Vett.

V. an edge, Arr. Tact. 15.

τομαί, ἡ, =τομή II, Tzetz.

τομαῖος, ὄν, ὁ, one who has been cut or castrated, ὅς οὐ τ. Antipho. Κυκλ. 2. 4; οἱ τ. τῶν βοῶν, προβάτων, δῶν Arist. H. A. 6. 21, 4., 6. 28, 2; of men, αἱ ευνυχοί, =σπάδων, Hdn. 1. 11.

τομαῖός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for cutting, οὐδύντες τ. the incisors, Cels. 8. 1.

τόμιον, τό, (τομή) a victim cut up for sacrifice, over which oaths were taken, τόμιον ἐντέμνεσθαι to cut such a victim in pieces, Ar. Lys. 192; τὰ τομῖα the parts of the victim used at this solemnity, Ib. 186, Antipho 139. 42, Plat. Legg. 753 D; στὰς ἐπὶ τῶν τ. κάπρου καὶ κριοῦ καὶ ταύρου Dein. 642. 18, cf. Aeschin. 39. 36, Paus. 5. 24. 9, al.

τομῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, =τομέυς 1. 4, LXX (Prov. 30. 14).

τομο-γραφία, to put upon paper; and -γραφία, ἡ, Byz.

τομός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj. οἱ τέμνω, cutting, sharp, Plat. Tim. 61 E, Timo ap. Ath. 445 E; ὁ μὲν σφαγὴς ἐστικεν ἡ τομάτας as it will cut sharp, Soph. Aj. 815. 2. metaph., λόγος τομάτερος σιδήρῳ Pseudo-Phocyl. 116; of persons, οἱ τομάτατοι the sharpest, hottest, Call. Fr. 78; so, πράξεις τομάτεραι Luc. Tox. 11; cf. τοπῖς. Adv. —μῶς, sharply, clearly, Hesych.: Sup. τομάτατα, Eust. Opusc. 200. 3.

τόμος, ὁ, a cut, slice, τ. ἐκ πτέρυγος Batr. 37; γαστρός, πλακοῦντος Ar. Eq. 1179, 1190; τῆς χορδῆς Cratin. Πυτ. 15; ἀλλάντων, πύου Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 8 and 19; γογγυλίδος Alex. Θεοφ. 2; τυροῦ, ἡνέστρου Eubul., etc.:—a piece of land, C. 1. 1569 c. 8 sq.

II. a part of a book written and rolled up by itself, a tome, volume, Diog. L. 6. 15, Eccl.

Τόμοροι, οἱ, priests of Zeus at Dodona, ἡν μὲν κ' αἰνήσωσι Διὸς μεγάλιο Τόμορον, an ancient reading for θεμίσιον in Od. 16. 403, v. Strab. 327 sq., who expl. it as a shortd. form of Τομάρ-ουροι, guardians of Mt. Tomarus or Tmarus, cf. Hesych. s. v.: τόμοι = μάντι occurs in Lyc. 223, cf. Hesych.

τοναῖος, α, ὄν, (τόνος) stretched, τ. δρόμος Suid. II. τοναία (sc. φωνή), ἡ, a strained, loud voice, Alex. Παλλας. 1.

τονάριον [ᾱ], τό, (τόνος) a pitch-pipe, to give the key-note for singing or speaking, φανασκικὸν ὄργανον, ᾧ τοὺς φθόγγους ἀναβιβάζουσιν Plut. T. Gracch. 2, cf. 2. 456 A, Quintil. 1. 10, 27; elsewhere ἐπιτόνιον, E. Gud. τόνω, =τόνω, Eust. 60. 14.

τονή, ἡ, the prolongation of a note at the same pitch, Mus. Vett.

τονθεύομαι, v. sub τευθεύω.

τονθολυγέω, v. sq.

τονθορύζω or -ίζω, to speak inarticulately, mutter, babble, Ar. Ach. 683, Ran. 747, Vesp. 614, Luc. Deor. Conc. 1, Aristaen. 2. 6:—in all these passages the best Mss. have the form in -ύζω, cf. Lob. Phryn. 358; both forms are cited by Hesych.; other Gramm. differ as to which is the correct form.—Rarer collat. forms, τονθορυγέω or -λυγέω, Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 4; τονθρύζω or τονθρίζω, Opp. C. 2. 541., 3. 169; cf. τονθρύς, ἡ, muttering, Hesych.; τονθροστῆς, οὗ, ὁ, a mutterer, like γογγυστής, Aquila V. T.; τονθροσμῶς, οὗ, ὁ, Phryn. l. c. (Prob. onomatop.)

τονταῖος, α, ὄν, consisting of one tone, in music, διάστημα Arist. Probl. 19. 47, Plut. 2. 1018 F, etc.

τονίζω, to furnish with an accent, Walz Rhett. 6. 45, A. B. 1169. not.

τονικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for stretching, capable of extension, ἐρῖνθες κατὰ πτέρυγας τονικοὶ Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 14. 2. consisting of one tone, τὸ τ., opp. to ἡμυτόνιον, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 51. 3. of or for accents, Gramm.; Joann. Alex. has left us a treatise on accents, τονικά παραγέματα.

τόνιος, α, ὄν, =τονικός, Oribas.: τόνια, τὰ, surgical bandages, Chirurgg. Vett.; τονία, ἡ, the rope of a pulley, Poll. 10. 31.

τονιστέον, verb. Adj. one must accentuate, Schol. Pind. P. 4. 9.

τονο-ειδής, ἑς, of breath, drawn with difficulty, Erotian, p. 112.

τόνος, ὁ, (τείνω) that by which a thing is stretched, or that which can

itself be stretched, a rope, cord, brace, band, οἱ τόνοι τῶν κλινῶν the cords of beds, Hdt. 9. 118, cf. Ar. Eq. 532, Plat. Legg. 945 C; and in sing., the cordage, Ar. Lys. 923; ὁμοκλῶν μακροὶ τόνοι Aesch. Fr. 189; τ. διφρῶν Philippi. Δακ. 1; ἐκ τριῶν τόνων of three plies or strands, of ropes, Xen. Cyn. 10. 2. 2. in animals, τόνοι are sinews or tendons, Lat. nervi, Hipp. Ar. 788; v. Foës. Oecon. 3. in machines, straining-cords (cf. ἀντίτρονον), Plut. Marcell. 15.

II. a stretching, tightening, straining, strain, tension, ὁ τ. τῶν ὅπλων Hdt. 7. 36; of the lyre, Anth. Plin. 220. 2. of sounds, a straining, raising of the voice, Aeschin. 83. 5, S4. 7, Dem. 319. 13, etc.: hence a. the pitch of the voice, Plat. Rep. 617 D, Arist., etc.; τόνοι φωνῆς ὀξύ, βαρύν, μικρὸν, μέγα Xen. Cyn. 6. 20; τῷ αὐτῷ τ. εἰπὼν Arist. Rhet. 3. 12, 4; ἐν τόνῳ ἀνιερμένους καὶ βαρέσι Id. Audib. 65; —of a musical instrument, Plut. 2. 827 B, etc.; metaph. of colour, Ib. 563 E, Plin. 35. 11. b. the tone or accent of a word or syllable, Gramm. c. measure or metre, ἐν ἐξαμέτρῳ τ. Hdt. 1. 47, 62., 5. 60; ἐν τριμέτρῳ τ. Ib. 174. d. in the later Musical writers, τόνοι were the ἀρμονία of Plato and Arist. (cf. ἀρμονία IV. 3), modes or keys differing in pitch, Lat. modi, Plut. 2. 1134 A, 1135 A, etc. In the earliest Greek music there were three, acc. to the different divisions of the Tetrachord, viz. the Dorian, Lydian and Phrygian. Of these each was one tone higher than the other, so that the Dorian was lowest, the Lydian highest, and the Phrygian between the two. But in later times each of these was subdivided by a half-tone, so that there were added two new modes, the Ionian between the Dorian and Phrygian, and the Aeolian between the Phrygian and Lydian. Afterwards the number was still further extended, and there arose two systems, the smaller of eleven, the larger of fifteen modes, having their names compounded from the five just mentioned, ὑπερ- and ὑπο-δωριστί, etc.; v. Böckh de Metr. Pind. pp. 212 sq.

3. exertion of force, mental exertion, Cleanth. ap. Plut. 2. 1034 D; bodily energy, ἰσχύς καὶ τ. Luc. Anach. 25, cf. 27; τ. πνεύματος Id. Enc. Dem. 7: —generally, force, strength, intensity, Plut. Demetr. 21, etc.; τ. ὀργῆς Id. Brut. 34; ὁ τ. τῆς φαρμακείας its effects, Hipp. 1278. 48: —energy of language, Dion. H. de Isocr. 13, Longin. 9. 13, etc.; dat. τόνῳ used as Adv. emphatically, A. B. 578. III. metaph. the tenour of one's way, a course, εὐθὺν τόνον τρέχων Pind. O. 10 (11). 76; τόνον ἔχειν ἔνα, like Lat. unum tenorem tenere, Plut. Demosth. 13.

τόνω, to stretch, strain, brace up, τὰ σώματα καὶ τὰ ψυχὰς Tim. Locr. 103 E, cf. Plut. 2. 647 C; αἰδῶς τ. τινα Joseph. B. J. 5. 11, 6; ἡ δεξιὰ τετὼνεται Ib. 1. 26, 2. II. to place the tone or accent on a word or syllable, accentuate it, Gramm.

τόνῳ, v. νῦν I.

τονάδης, es, contr. for τονοειδής, Hipp. Coac. 222, Paul. Aeg.

τόνωσις, eos, ἡ, a stretching, bracing, Arctae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 3, Philo, etc. II. accentuation, Eust. 341. 21.

τονωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τόνω) of or for bracing or strengthening, Galen.; c. gen., Autyll., etc.

τοξάζομαι, fut. ἀσσομαι: (τόξον): Dep. to shoot with a bow, Od. 8. 220, 228; c. gen. objecti, to shoot at, εἰ καὶ .. τοξαζοῖατο φωτῶν 8. 218; κακῶς ἀνδρῶν τοξάζει 22. 27: Opp. has the acc. τ. θήρας C. 4. 54: —Poët. word, for which τοξέω is usual in Prose.

τοξαλκίτης, ου, ὁ, =sq., Anth. P. app. 319.

τοξ-αλκής, ἑς, mighty with the bow, Orph. H. 57. 2.

τοξάριον [ἄ], τό, Dim. of τόξον, Luc. D. Mort. 14. 2, Longus, etc.

τόξ-αρχος, ὁ, lord of the bow, bowman, archer, of the Persians (cf. τόξον I.), Aesch. Pers. 556. II. the captain of the archers, Thuc. 3. 98; so, τοξάρχης Ar. An. 1. 8 and 22. 2. the captain of the city-guard at Athens, C. I. 80. 6; cf. Büchh P. E. 1. 278: —so τοξαρχέω, to be τόξαρχος, Inscr. Hermion. in C. I. 1203.

τοξασμός, ὁ, =sq., cited from Nicet.

τοξεία, ἡ, a shooting with the bow, archery, Diod. 3. 8., 5. 74.

collective for οἱ τοξῆται, the bowmen, Philostr. 328.

τοξ-ελκής, ἑς, drawing the bow, Manetho 4. 244.

τόξευμα, τό, that which is shot, on arrow, Hdt. 4. 132, al., Soph. Fr. 376, Eur., etc.; ὅσον τ. ἐξικνέεται the distance of a bow-shot, Hdt. 4. 139; πρὶν τ. ἐξικνεῖσθαι before an arrow reached them, Xen. An. 1. 8, 19; εἰς τ. ἐξικνεῖσθαι to come within shot, Id. Cyr. 1. 4. 23; so, ἐντὸς τοξεύματος Ib., and Eur. H. F. 991; ἔξω τοξεύματος Thuc. 7. 30; ἐβαλλον Βακχίῳ τοξεύμασι κάτω γέροντος, of the cottabus, Eur. Fr. 566: —metaph., of songs and words, Pind. I. 5 (4). 59; so, καρδίας τοξεύματα Soph. Ant. 1085; ὁμματος θελκτήριον τόξευμα Aesch. Supp. 1005, cf. Ag. 240.

II. collective in pl. for οἱ τοξῆται, the archery, Hdt. 6. 112, Plut. Pyrrh. 21.

τοξεύς, εὐς, ὁ, a Bowman: only as prop. n. Bowyer, Hes. Fr. 41. 4.

τοξέυσις, ἡ, a shooting with the bow, Liban.

τοξευτήρ, ἦρος, ἄ, =sq., Arat. 400, 500, etc.: fem. τοξευτεῖρα, Opp. C. 3. 22.

τοξευτής, οὔ, ὁ, a Bowman, archer, Il. 23. 850, Call. Fr. 130.

the constellation Sagittarius, Arat. 306.

τοξευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of archery, ἡ τέχνη Eust. 40. 22.

τοξεντός, ἡ, ὄν, struck by an arrow, ἐκ φοίβου Soph. Ph. 335.

τοξέω, fut. σω, like τοξάζομαι (q. v.), to shoot with the bow, τινός at a mark, Il. 23. 855; πάντες, ὥστε τοξῆται σκοποῦ, τοξένει' ἀνδρὸς οὐδὲ Soph. Ant. 1034; also, τ. ἐπὶ σκοποῦ Plat. Sisyph. 391 A; εἰς τινα Hdt. 1. 214, Xen.; κατὰ τινος Luc. Pisc. 7; ἐς χωρίον, ἐς τὰ γυνὰ Hdt. 8. 128, Thuc. 3. 23; ἐπ' ἐκείνου Luc. Calumn. 15; πρὸς τὸν οὐρανὸν Hdt. 4. 94: —metaph., τοξεύσασα τῆς ἐδόξας Eur. Tro. 638, cf. Iou 1411: —absol. to use the bow, Hdt. 1. 136; τὸν παῖδα τοξεύσας ἀπολωλέκε by an arrow, Id. 3. 74: cf. Ar. Av. 1188, Thuc., etc.; καθ' ὑπερβολὰν τοξεύσας having shot too high, Soph. O. T. 1196; c. dat. modi,

τ. τοξέει ψαλλῶ Eur. H. F. 1064; εὐσκοπα or ἀσκοπα τ. with good or no aim, Luc. Nigr. 36, Tox. 62.

II. c. acc. objecti, to shoot or hit with an arrow, τινά Eur. Tro. 255, Xen. An. 4. 2, 12; θηρίον Id. Cyr. 1. 2, 10; ἔλαφον Arist. Mirab. 86: —Pass. to be struck by an arrow, Thuc. 3. 98, Xen. An. 1. 8, 20., 4. 1, 18: —metaph., ἔρω, ἐτόξευ' αὐτόν Eur. Tro. 255; ἡ θυρανὶς πάντων τοξένεται is aimed at, Id. Fr. 846: —cf. κατατοξέω, which is the proper term for to slay with an arrow. 2. c. acc. rei, to shoot from a bow, metaph., to discharge, send forth, τ. ὕμνων Pind. I. 2. 5; γλώσσα τοξεύσασα μὴ τὰ καίρια Aesch. Supp. 446; ταῦτα νοῦς ἐτόξευσεν μάτην hath shot these arrows in vain, Eur. Hec. 603: —Pass., ἡμῖν γὰρ ἦδη πᾶν τετόξευται βέλος Aesch. Eum. 676.

τοξήρης, es, (ἄλφ, ἀραρίσκα) furnished with the bow, χεῖρ Eur. Alc. 35, cf. Rhes. 226. 2. =τοξικός, τ. σάγη Id. H. F. 188; τ. ψαλλὸς the twang of the bowstring, Ib. 1063.

τοξικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τόξον) of or for the bow, τ. θάμυγξ, ἀτρακτος Aesch. Pers. 460, Fr. 129; τ. στολή an archer's equipment, Plat. Legg. 833 B.

2. ἡ τοξική (sc. τέχνη), bowmanship, archery, Id. Symp. 197 A, Lach. 193 C, al.; τ. τοξιστήν. 3. ἡ τ. (sc. θυρίς) a shot-hole, loophole, narrow window, LXX (Judic. 5. 28), Symm. Ezek. 40. 16.

II. of persons, skilled in the use of the bow, Πάνδαρος Plat. 2. 405 B; τοξικώτατος Xen. Cyr. 6. 2. 4.

III. τὸ τοξικόν, collectively, the bowmen, for οἱ τοξῆται, Ar. Lys. 462. 2. τ. φάρμακον, poison for smearing arrows with, Arist. Mirab. 86; τὸ τ. Strab. 165, Ael. N. A. 9. 15.

τοξίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, with or without νευρά, a bowstring, Math. Vett. II. a name for the plant ἀρρεμίσια, Poëta in Fabric. Bibl. Gr. 3. 634; called toxotis by Apuleius, τοξήνησις by Diosc. Noth. 3. 127.

τοξο-βέλεμος, ου, =sq., Orph. H. 33. 6.

τοξοβολέω, to shoot with the bow, Byz.

τοξοβολία, ἡ, a shooting with the bow, Schol. Lyc. 456.

τοξοβολικός, ἡ, ὄν, θυρίς, =τοξική (3), Byz.

τοξο-βόλιστρο or -βάλιστρο, ἡ, a kind of catapult, Byz.

τοξο-βόλος, ου, shooting with the bow, Anth. P. 9. 179, 12. 181.

τοξο-δάμας [δᾶ], αντος, ὁ, =sq., Aesch. Pers. 26, 30, 926.

τοξό-δαμονος, ου, subduing with the bow, τ. Ἀρπς the war of archers, i. e. the Persians (cf. τόξον I.), Aesch. Pers. 86; Ἀρτεμης Eur. Hjr p. 1451, cf. Diphil. Ἐλενηφ. 1. 3.

τοξο-ειδής, ἑς, bow-shaped, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 F.

τοξο-ζώνια, τά, a girdle for bearing a bow, Byz.

τοξο-θήκη, ἡ, a bow-case or quiver, Schol. Ar. Thesm. 1209.

τοξό-κλῦτος, ου, famed for the bow, Pind. Fr. 279.

τόξον, τό, (v. sub fin.) : —a bow, its arrows being εἰστοί, ἰοί, Hom.; he is fond of using the pl. τόξα for the sing.; so also in Pind., Trag., and sometimes in Prose, v. Hdt. 2. 106., 3. 78: —the Homeric bow was of two pieces of horn joined by the πήχυς in the middle (cf. ἔξαλος), Il. 11. 375; the string was made of twisted sinews (νευρά or νεῦρα βύβια), with ends or tips (κορῶναι) fitted on: —for a description of a man drawing a bow, v. Il. 4. 123 sq.; τόξα τείναι to draw the bow, 5. 97; so, τόξον ἔλκειν 11. 582; ἀνέλκειν 13. 583; later, τόξον τείνειν, ἐντείνειν, τανύειν, v. sub vocc.; though these words often mean only to string it: cf. παλίν-τονος: it was slightly bent (καμπύλα), and when drawn to the full became circular (κυκλοτερές), cf. Eur. Bacch. 1066: it was kept in a case (γαρτύς), cf. γυμνός, γυμνάω. The bow was specially the Oriental weapon, hence τόξον βῆμα (i. e. the Persians) opp. to λόγχης ἰσχύς (i. e. the Greeks), Aesch. Pers. 147; cf. τόξαρχος, τοξόδαμος, τοξουλός, τοξοφόρος, τοξότης 1. On the shape of the Scythian bow, v. sub Σ σ. A. 2. τόξφ ὄν guess, Id. Cho. 1033. 3. sometimes, the bow is used for bowmanship, archery, τόξων εὖ εἰδώς Il. 2. 718, etc.; τόξουιν πίνωνος 5. 205., 13. 716; ἡ τέχνη τῶν τόξων Hdt. 1. 73; πρὸς τόξον κρίαν Soph. Tr. 266.

II. in pl. also, bow and arrows, Hom., Hdt., Soph. Ph. 68, 75, 113, etc.; and sometimes perhaps τὰ τόξα for the arrows only, Ib. 652, Plat. Legg. 815 A, cf. 795 B.

III. metaph., τόξα ἥλιον its rays, Eur. H. F. 1090; ἀπέλενα τ., of the effects of wine, Pind. Fr. 239; τόξον μερίμνης Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 33 E.

IV. anything bowed or arched, the rainbow, Lat. arcus caeli, Aeschro in Walz Rhett. 3. 651 not, LXX (Gen. 9. 13), Hesych.

2. τόξα λατά-γων the curve described by liquor thrown from a cup, Critias 1. 2. 3. an arch, Anth. P. 9. 694. (From ✓TOK, akin to TEK in τέκμαρ, ΤΥΧ in τυχεῖν, τυγχάνω, cf. τόσσασι; and v. sub τίκτω.)

τοξο-ποιέω, to make like a bow, to arch, τ. τὰς ὀφρὺς, of a supercilious person, Ar. Lys. 8, Alciphro 319, etc. Cf. ὀφρύς.

τοξο-ποιός, ὄν, making bows, and τοξοποιία, ἡ, Poll. 7. 156, cf. C. I. 9239.

τοξοσύνη, ἡ, bowmanship, archery, Il. 13. 314, Eur. Andr. 1194: —poët. word, ἡ τοξική being used in Prose.

τοξο-πνευτής, ἑς, armed with the bow, Aesch. Supp. 288.

τοξότης, ου, Dor. τοξότας, α, ὁ, (τόξον) a Bowman, archer, Il. 11. 385, Hdt. 3. 39, Trag., etc.; ἀτράκτων τοξῆται Eur. Rhes. 312; τ. στρατῶν Pind. O. 13. 126; cf. ἱπποτοξότης: —it was the device on Persian coins, Plut. Ages. 15, Arttox. 20; cf. τόξον 1. 2. the Archer, Arcitenens, Sagittarius, a sign in the Zodiac, Plut. 2. 908 C, cf. Luc. V. H. 1. 18.

II. at Athens, οἱ τοξῆται were the city-guard, also called Σκῦθαι, because they were slaves bought by the State, mostly from the parts north of Greece, Andoc. 24. 8, Aeschin. 51. 19, cf. Ar. Ach. 54, 711, Ep. 665, Plat. Prot. 319 C, and v. τόξαρχος II. 2.

τοξόσις, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of foreg. archeress, of Artemis, Call. Dian. 223, Orph., etc.; τ. χεῖρ Anth. P. 6. 188: —Τοξίτιδες name of a play by Aesch.

II. a loophole for shooting arrows through, Polyb. 8. 9, 3; cf. τοξικός 1. 3.

τοξουλκία, ἡ, (ἔλκω) the use of the bow, Manass. Chron. 3680.

τοξουλκός, ὄν, (ἔλκω) drawing the bow, τοξουλκῷ λήματι πιστούς

trusting to skill in *archery*, of the Persians (cf. τόξον I), Aesch. Pers. 55.

II. αἰχμή τ. the *bowstretching* arrow, Ib. 239.

τοξο-φάρετρον, τό, a *bow* and *quiver*, Byz.

τοξοφορέω, to bear a *bow*, of Eros, Anth. P. 12. 162.

τοξο-φόρος, ὁ, ἡ, *bow-bearing*, epith. of Artemis, Il. 21. 483, Ar. Thesm. 970; of Apollo, h. Ap. 13, 126, Pind.; of Hercules, Eur. Tro. 801; of the Cretans, Pind. P. 5. 54; of the Medes, Simon. in Anth. P. 73, cf. Epigr. ap. Arist. Fr. 624; of the Phrygians, Eur. Rhes. 32.—ὁ τοξοφόρος=τοξότης, Hdt. 1. 103, Orac. ap. Hdt. 9. 43.

τοξο-χάρης, ἐς, *rejoicing in the bow*, Nicet. Eug.

τοξο-χίτων [ι], ἄνω, ὁ, ἡ, *equipped with bow and arrows*, Epich. ap. Schol. Il. 10. 1 (Ahrens χαλκοχίτωνες).

τοπάζος, ὁ, the *yellow* or *Oriental topaz*, or, acc. to King (Antique Gems, p. 56), the *chrysolith* or *peridot*, Dion. P. 1121, Orph. Lith. 278, Anth. P. 6. 329, Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 6;—also τοπάσιον, τό, Eust. ad Dion. P. 1. c.; τοπάσιον, Strab. 770, Diod. 3. 39, LXX (Ps. 118. 126):—Pliny (37. 32) gives the name of *topazion* to two different gems.

τοπάξω, fut. ἄσω, to aim at, guess, divine, τὸ γὰρ τοπάξω τοῦ σάφ' εἶδέναι δῖχα Aesch. Ag. 1369; ἃ δὲ δόξῃ τοπάξω, ταῦτ' ἰδεῖν σαφὺς θέλω Soph. Fr. 225; τοπάξετε Ar. Vesp. 73; τ. περί τινος Plat. Theaet. 155 D; foll. by a relat. clause, Ib. 151 B; εἴτε . . , εἴτε μὴ . . Id. Charm. 159 A; foll. by acc. et inf., Id. Gorg. 489 D, Phaedr. 228 D:—verb. Adj. τοπασιέων, one must conjecture, Hesych. (The literal sense to put in a place, given by Hesych., is never found in good writers.)

τοπάλαι, τοπαλαῖον, τόπαν, τοπαράπαν, τοπαρυντικά, τοπαροῖδε, τοπάρος, now written by the best Editors divisim τὸ πάλαι, τὸ παλαιόν, τὸ πᾶν, etc.

τοπαρχέω, to be a *τοπαρχης*, Nicet. Ann. 111 D, Tzetz.

τοπαρχης, οὐ, ὁ, the *governor*, ruler of a *district*, a *prefect*, esp. in Egypt, LXX (Gen. 41. 34), C. I. 4976, Palaeph. 72. 7; cf. τοπο-γραμματοῦς.

τοπαρχίσις, εὐς, ἡ, =sq., Nicet. Ann. 239 D.

τοπαρχία, ἡ, the *district* governed by a *τοπαρχης*, a *prefecture*, LXX (1 Macc. 11. 28), C. I. 4957. 49, Joseph. A. J. 13. 4, 9, al.

τόπαρχος, ὁ, ἡ, *ruling over a place*, γυνή τ. the *mistress*, Aesch. Cho. 664; but Cod. M. gives τάπαρχος, whence Ahr. γ' ἀπαρχος; Bamberger στέγαρχος.

τοπέον, τό, a *rope*, cord, Archipp. Ὀν. 1, Strattis Μακ. 1; cf. τοπήιον. τοπέω or -άω, =τοπόω, Eust. 543. 17; cf. ὑποτοπέω.

τοπηγορία, ἡ, discussion on a *τόπος* or *common-place*, rhetorical treatment of the same, Longin. 11. 2., 12. 5., 32. 5.

τοπήιον, τό, Ion. for τοπέιον, Call. Del. 315. II. a cut hedge, Pliny's *opus topiarium*.

τοπικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for *place*, in respect to *place*, κίνησις τ. Arist. Plant. 1. 1, 8; ἕλκ τ. =κατὰ τόπον κινήσις, Id. Metaph. 7. 1, 9;—Adv. -κῶς, Plut. 2. 424 E. 2. local, φυλαί Dion. H. 4. 14; of medicines, to be applied locally, topical, Galen.

II. concerning *τόποι* or *common-places*, Arist. Rhet. 2. 22, 13; he wrote a treatise τὰ τοπικά, being (as he says) the method or theory of drawing conclusions in probable matter, the art thereof being ἡ διαλεκτική, Top. 1. 1, 1.

τόπιον, τό, Dim. of *τόπος*, a small place, Byz.

τοπίτης [ι], οὐ, ὁ, of or belonging to a place, Steph. B.

τοπο-γραμματοῦς, εὐς, ὁ, the *secretary* of a *τόπος* (v. τοπαρχης), an Egyptian officer, C. I. 4699. 14., 4956. 32.

τοπογράφω, to describe a place or country, Ath. 16 D.

II. to determine the site of a place, Strab. 583.

τοπογραφία, ἡ, a description of a country, topography, Procl., etc.

τοπογραφικός, ἡ, ὄν, studios of topography, Eust. Opusc. 204. 3.

τοπογράφος [α], ὁ, a topographer.

τοποθεσία, ἡ, the situation of a place, Diod. 1. 42, etc.

II. the description of a place, topographical account, Cic. Att. 1. 13, 5., 16. fin. τοποθετέω, to mark the site of a place, like τοπογραφέω, Strab. 109, 552 (e conj. Casaub.).

τοπο-κράτέω, to rule or be master of a place, Philo 2. 383, Tzetz.

τοπο-κράτωρ [α], ορος, ὁ, =τοπαρχος, Paul. Alex.

τοπολλάκις, better written divisim τὸ πολλάκις.

τοπο-μάχew, to wage war by holding strong positions which the enemy dares not attack, Plut. Flamin. 3, Cleom. 20, etc.

II. τ. περί τῆς στάσεως τοπομαχέω for the position, Diod. 13. 39.

τόπος, ὁ, a place, Lat. locus, regio, first in Aesch., and then often in all Att. writers; periphr., χθονὸς πᾶς τόπος, i. e. the whole earth, Aesch. Eum. 249; ἐς τὸν Ἑλλάδος τόπον, Id. Pers. 790; ἐν Ἑλλάδος τόποις in Greece, Ib. 796, cf. Supp. 232; ἐν Αἰλίδος τόπον, Id. Ag. 191; Πέλοπος ἐν τόπον, Id. Eum. 703, cf. 292; πρὸς ἐσπεύρος τόπον towards the West, Id. Pr. 348; πρὸς δὲ Σαλαμῖνος τόπον before Salamis, Id. Pers. 447; ὀρήκης ἐκ τόπων Eur. Alc. 67; Διρκαίων ἐκ τόπον, Id. Phoen. 1026;—so in Prose, a district, ὁ τ. ὁ Ἑλληνικός Isocr. 103 E, cf. 406 A; ὁ περὶ Θράκης τ. Dem. 475. 2; ὁ περὶ Ὀ. τ. Aeschin. 29. 20., 64. 9; ὁ τ. οὗτος, ἐν τούτοις τοῖς τ. Xen. An. 4. 4, 4, Cyr. 2. 4, 20; ὅλος τ. Dem. 413. 3; κατὰ τόπους καὶ κῶμας Plat. Criti. 119 A; οἱ τῆς χώρας τ. the places of a country, Id. Legg. 760 C, cf. 705 C, etc.; (but ὁ τόπος τῆς χώρας the local circumstances of the district, Dem. 48. 22).

2. place, position, ὁ τὸν πρόπον, ἀλλὰ τὸν τόπον μόνον μεταλλάσσειν Aeschin. 65. 1; τόπον διδόναι τινί Plut. 2. 462 B; μὴ καταλείπεσθαι τόπον ἐλέους Polyb. 1. 88, 2; τόπον ἔχειν to be in one's place, Dion. H. de Dem. 1026. 15, Plut. 2. 646 A; φίλον τ. ἔχειν to hold the place of . . , Arr. Epict. 2. 4, 5;—τοῦ, c. gen. in place of, instead of, Hdn. 2. 14; ἀνὰ τόπον on the spot, immediately, Herm. Eur. Supp. 622 (604); ἐπὶ τόπον Polyb. 4. 73, 8; κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν τ. Sexti. Eup. P. 3. 1; παρὰ τόπον at a wrong place, Strab. 459.

3. a place or part of the body, Ilipp. Aph. 1246,

Galen.; ὁ τόπος, pudendum muliebrem, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 18., 7. 3, 1. 4. a place, passage in an author, first in Polyb. Excerpt. Vat. p. 443, Dion. H. de Thuc. 11, N. T., etc. for the passage of Xen., Mem. 2. 1, 20, is prob. spurious, cf. Valck. Hdt. 2. 117. 5. a burial-place, Byz. —in Eur. Heracl. 1041 Ensls. restores τάφον.

6. in Egypt, a district or department, being a subdivision of the νομός, cf. τοπαρχης and v. Franz. C. I. 3. p. 293. II. a topic, Isocr. 104 C, 215 D, Aeschin. 84. 40, Polyb., etc.

2. a common-place or element (στοιχείον) in Rhetoric, Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, cf. 2. 22, 13 sq., 23, 1 sq., 26, 1; τόποι are Cicero's loci communes, de Orat. 3. 27, Topica passim; or loci or sedes argumentorum, Id. Top. 2, Quintil. 5. 10, 20.

III. metaph. a place, occasion, opportunity, ἐν τόπῳ τινὶ ἀφανέει Thuc. 6. 54, Heliod. 6. 13. (The Root has not been traced with certainty, v. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 684.)

τοπο-τηρητής, οὐ, ὁ, a lieutenant; also —τηρέω, —τηρησία, Byz.

τοπο-φυλαξ [ε], ὁ, keeper of the place, C. I. 9546.

τοπρίν, τοπρόσθεν, τοπρότερον, τοπρώτων, v. sub πρίν, πρόσθεν, πρότερον.

τόργος, ὁ, a vulture, Call. Fr. 204, Lyc. 357, 1080.

II. τ. ὑγρόφουσις, i. e. a swan, Lyc. 88.

τόρδύλιον, τό, =sq., Diosc. 3. 63.

τόρδύλον, τό, an umbelliferous plant, hart-wort, Schneid. Nic. Th. 841.

τορεία, ἡ, a carving in relief, in metal or wood, Plut. Aemil. 32, Demosth. 25, etc. 2. metaph. of rhetorical art, Poll. 6. 141.

τόρευμα, τό, embossed work, work in relief (v. τορεύω II), Menand. Ἄλ. 4, Sopat. ap. Ath. 230 E; τορεύματα ἀργυρὰ καὶ χρυσὰ Diod. 3. 47; ὁστράκινα τ. (for τορεύματα) Strab. 381.

II. in Eur. H. F. 978, τόρευμα δεινὸν ποδὸς=τόρνευμα, a wheeling or whirling round, v. Matthiä ad l.; but Steph. restored πόρευμα.

τορεύς, εὐς, ὁ, the knife or graver of a τορεύτης, Poll. 7. 192., 10. 149; also a borer or piercer, Anth. P. 6. 205, v. Meineke Philyl. Φρεαρ. 1.

τόρευσος, ἡ, =τορεία, Gloss.

τορευτής, οὐ, ὁ, one who works in relief (v. τορεύω II), Polyb. 16. 10, 3, C. I. 3306, Dion. H. de Comp. 25.

II. metaph., τ. λέξεων Basil. τορευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for work in relief, skilled therein, Clem. Al. 330:—ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of embossing or working in relief, esp. in metal, Plin. 34. 19, § 1, 2., 35. 36, § 8; cf. τορεύω II.

τορευτός, ἡ, ὄν, worked in relief, chased, ποτήρια Menand. Incert. 434; σκύφος C. I. 2852. 55.

II. metaph. elaborate, top. ἔπος Anth. P. 9. 545, cf. Dion. H. de Comp. 25, Bentr. Call. Fr. 40.

τορεύω, (τύπος) properly =τορέω, to bore through; metaph., ὦδην τ. to sing a piercing strain, Ar. Thesm. 986, where Bentr. suggested τορνεύειν.

II. to work figures by beating the metal into rounded prominences (cf. ἔκτυπον), i. e. to work in relief or repoussé, or (acc. to others) to chase, Lat. caelare, c. acc. materiae, τ. σιδήρον Strab. 631; ἀργυρον, κύπελλον Anacreont. 3, etc. 2. c. acc. objecti, to represent in this manner, πόντον Ib. 59; μάχην Paus. 1. 28, 2; παιδίον Id. 5. 17, 4; ἐρέβινθον Plut. 2. 204 E; Σάτυρον Anth. Plan. 248; γράμμα τορνευέν. Id. P. 7. 274;—v. Dict. of Antt. p. 167.

III. metaph. of style, Dion. H. de Thuc. 24.—Often confounded with τορεύω, v. supr. I, and cf. Lob. Phryn. 324, Dind. Ath. 199 B, Meineke Menand. Incert. 434.

τορέω, the pres. only in Eust. and Hesych. (except that ἀντιτορεῖντα occurs in h. Hom. Merc. 283); fut. ἔσω (ἀντι-) Ib. 178; aor. I part. τορήσας Ib. 119, (ἀντι-) II.; aor. 2 ἔτορον II., redupl. τορρεῖν Hesych.; —Pass., pf. τετόρημαι Nonn.: (τόπος). Τοβρε, pierce, ἔτορε ὠατήρα Ib. 1. 236; τορήσας, v. supr.; —Pass., σπλάγχνα . . τετορημένα χαλκῷ Nonn. D. 5. 26; ἔγχεϊ Ib. 13. 493. 2. metaph. to proclaim in shrill piercing tones, in which sense Ar. Pax 381 uses the irreg. fut. τετορήσω; cf. τορεύω I, τορός.

II. like τορνεύω, to work, shape, χελύν Arat. 269, cf. Anth. P. 9. 162.

τορητός, ἡ, ὄν, bored, pierced; vulnerable, Lyc. 456.

τόρμα, in Hesych. τόρμη, ἡ, =τέρμα, a turning-post, Lyc. 262, 487.

τόρμος, ὁ, any hole or socket, in which a pin or peg is stuck, Hdt. 4. 72, cf. Wessel. Diod. 2. 8; the nave of a wheel, like πῆμνη, Phot., Hesych.; the socket in which a door turns, Vitruv.—Dim. τόρμιον, τό, Philo in Matth. Vett. p. 75.

τορνεία, ἡ, crooked timber for ship-building, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 3.

τόρνευμα, τό, whirling motion, as of a lathe; cf. τόρευμα. 2. the turner's chips or shavings, Diosc. 1. 108.

τόρνευσος, εὐς, ἡ, =τορνεία I, Clem. Al. 217, Schol. Il. 18. 490.

τορνευτήριον, τό, a turner's chisel, Theophr. H. P. 5. 6, 4.

τορνευτής, οὐ, ὁ, a turner, M. Anton. 5. 1; ὁ τῆς γλώττης τ. Eccl.

τορνευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for turning on a lathe; ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη) M. Anton. 5. 1.

τορνευτο-λύρ-ασπίδο-πηγός, ὁ, lyre-turner and shield-maker, Comic word in Ar. Av. 491.

τορνευτός, ἡ, ὄν, turned on a lathe, ποτήριον Menand. Incert. 434.

II. fit for turning, λίθος Theophr. Lap. 5.

τορνεύω, (τόρνος) to work with a lathe-chisel, to turn, round off, Lat. tornare, Plat. Criti. 113 D; κρύκος ἐκ πυρήνος Theophr. H. P. 4. 2, 7, cf. 5. 3, 2;—Med., σφαιροειδὲς αὐτὸ ἐτορνεύσατο Plat. Tim. 33 B.

2. metaph. of verses, to turn neatly, to round off, Ar. Thesm. 54, cf. Schiäff. Plut. Aemil. 37.

II. to turn round, as a carpenter turns an auger, Eur. Cycl. 661.—Cf. τορεύω fin.

τορνία σταφυλή, ἡ, a kind of grape, Poll. 6. 82.

τορνίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of τόρμος, Philo in Matt. Vett. p. 53.

τορνο-γράφω, to describe a circle, Schol. Ven. Il. 23. 255.

τορνο-εἰδής, ἐς, shaped like a circle, rounded, Eust. ad Dion. P. 157.

τορνομάαι, Dep. to mark off with the τόρμος, to make round, τορνώσαν-το σῆμα they rounded off the barrow, Il. 23. 255; ὅσων τις τ' ἔδαφος

νῆος τὸν ῥάσεται, large as the bottom of a ship which a man shall round off, with allusion to the round shape of a merchant-vessel (cf. γαυλός), as opp. to a ship of war, Od. 5. 249; cf. Dion. P. 1170, Tryph. 64.—The Act., τὸν ῥάσεται, in Cramer An. Par. 4. 290, cf. Hesyech.

τόρνος, ὁ, (v. *τεῖρω*) a carpenter's tool for drawing a circle, like our compasses, prob. a pin at the end of a string, Lat. *tornus* (Plin. 7. 37), Theogn. 803; *κυκλοτερὴς ὡς ἀπὸ τὸν τὸν* Hdt. 4. 36, cf. Plat. Phileb. 51 C, 56 B; *τροχὸς τὸν γράφόμενος* Eur. Bacch. 1067;—in Xen. Vect. 1, 6, it is that end of the instrument which remains in the centre, and so the centre itself.

II. a turner's chisel, lathe-chisel, βόμβυκας τὸν τὸν κάματος Aesch. Fr. 55, cf. Arist. Mund. 2, 3 (hence τὸν τὸν). **III.** that which is turned, a circle, round, Dion. P. 157.

τορνωτός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj. *turned with the τόρνος*, Arcad. 82.

τορός, ὁ, ὄν, (v. *TEP*, *τεῖρω*) piercing: 1. of the voice, *piercing, thrilling*, Luc. Bacch. 7, Alciphro 3. 48; τὸ τ. τῆς φωνῆς Porph. V. Plotin. p. 94; so in Adv., *τορὼς γεγαυμένος* Eur. Ion 696; *τορὼν ἡχείει*, βοᾶν Philostr. 542, 738;—so, τ. φόβος *thrilling fear*, Aesch. Cho. 32.

b. of the ear, *acute, fine*, Anth. P. 7. 409. c. of the eye, *piercing*, Opp. C. 1. 183. 2. metaph. like *πρᾶνῆς, clear, distinct, plain*, ἐμπρὶν Aesch. Ag. 616, 1062; *ἔπος, μῦθος* Ib. 1162, Supp. 274; *τορὼν γὰρ ἦξει* Id. Ag. 253; τ. ὕμνος prob. I. Anth. P. 4. 1, 7; *ἔρῳ τι τορῶτερον* (vulg. *τορῶτερον*) Call. Del. 94;—so in Adv., *ἀλλὰ τορῶς τοῖτ' ἴσθι* Emped. 144; τ. τεκμαίρειν, λέγειν Aesch. Fr. 604, 609, etc.; *προὔξειπασσάθαι* Ib. 699; *ἐπελεξεῖν* Ib. 870; *ἀπαγγέλλειν, φράζειν* Id. Ag. 632, 1584; οὐ τ. ἴσμεν Eur. Rhes. 77; *ἀκούσας οὐ τ.* Ib. 656.

II. of persons, *sharp, ready, smart*, Xen. Lac. 2, 11, Dion. H. de Rhet. 11. 5;—so in Adv., *ἐπερίθεσθαι τορῶς* Ar. Ran. 1102; *τορῶς τε καὶ ὀξέως διακοινέειν* Heind. Plat. Theat. 175 E; Comp. *τορῶτερον*, Eust. Opusc. 199. 53; Sup. —τατα, Ael. N. A. 1. 43.

τόρος, ὁ, (v. *τεῖρω*) a borer, used in trying for water, Philyll. Φρεαρ. 1, ubi v. Meineke.

τοροτίξ, imitation of a bird's note, Ar. Av. 267; *τοροτοροτοροτοροτίξ* Ib. 260; *τοροτοροτοροτοροτοροτίξ* Ib. 262.

τορνῶν, = *τορνῶν*, Hipp. 556. 37, Eubul. Παρμ. 1, Diosc., etc.

τορνῆν, ἡ, (τόρος) a stirrer, ladle for stirring things while boiling, Lat. *tudicula*, Ar. Eq. 984, Av. 78, Sophron Fr. 73 Ahr.; *χρυσή τ. ἡ σκύνη* Plat. Hipp. Ma. 290 D. [τ in Ar. II. c., but τ in Anth. P. 6. 305, cf. Draco 86: nothing can be proved from Eupol. Incert. 60.]

τορνῆντός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj. *stirred about*, Cael. Aurel. Chron. 1. 1.

τορνῶν [v], to stir, stir up or about, Ar. Eq. 1172.

τοσα-ετής, ἑς, so many years long, πόλεμος Eust. 222. 37.

τοσακίς [α], Adv., (τόσος) so many times, so often, used only in Ep. form *τοσακί*, Il. 21. 268., 22. 197, Simon., etc.; elided, *τοσακ' ὕδαρ* Od. 11. 585. Cf. *ὁσακί*.

τοσα-πλάσιος [α], α, ὄν, = *τοσανταπλάσιος*, Archimed.: also *τοσα-πλασίον*,onos, Porphyr.

τοσα-πληγος, ἡ, so-many-times repeated punishment, Eust. Opusc. 23. 7; cf. *δεκάπληγος*.

τοσαπλοῦς, ὁ, ὄν, = *τοσαπλόσιος*, Plaut.

τοσα-ἀριθμος, ὄν, = *τοσαντᾶριθμος*, Manass. Chron. 3533, Schol. II. 2. 488.

τοσαντάκις [α], Adv., = *τοσάκις*, Andoc. 34. 3, Plat. Rep. 546 C, etc.

τοσαντ-ἀνδρία, ἡ, such a number of men, Manass. Chron. 3545.

τοσαντᾶ-πλάσιος [α], α, ὄν, so many fold, so many times or so much more, corresponding to the relat. *ὁσαπλάσιος*, Arist. Probl. 19. 2.

τοσαντ-ἀριθμος, ὄν, = *τοσαντ-*, Eust. Opusc. 334. 16, Nicet. 285 A.

τοσαντᾶ-χῶς, Adv. in so many ways, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 36, 1, al.; τ. ὁσα-χῶς Id. Metaph. 4. 17, 2.

το-σήμερον, Adv., = *σήμερον*, to-day, Bion 1. 97.

τόσος, Ep. *τόσος*, ὅν, (the latter form also in Att. lyrics, Aesch. Ag. 140, Soph. Aj. 185), Pron. corresponding to the Relat. *ὅσος* and interrog. *πόσος*:—like Lat. *tantus*, of Size, Space, and Quantity, so great, so vast: of Time, so long: of Number, in pl., so many: of Sound, so loud: generally of Degree, so much, so very:—often in Hom. and Hes. (both in common and Ep. form); commonly answered by the Relat. *ὅσος*, which we express by *as*, οὐτὶ τόσος γέ ὅσος *Τελαμώνιος* Aias II. 2. 528; *κακὸν τόσον ὅσον ἐτύχθη* 17. 410; sometimes with an Adv. as relat., *τόσων . . ὥς . .*, Aesch. Ag. 866;—but *τόσος* often stands absol., when it either refers to something gone before, so great or so many as has been said, or to a well-known magnitude, which may be great or small, acc. to the context, just so much or just so many, Od. 14. 100, 22. 144, Hes., etc.; with numeral Adverbs, *τρίς τόσσα . . δῶρα* thrice as many, Il. 1. 213, cf. 9. 379., 21. 80., 24. 686; *δὲς τόσον κακὸν* Theogn. 1090; *δὲς τόσα κακά* Soph. Aj. 277; *τόσαι τρίς* Alex. Πονηρ. 3.—*Τόσος* is used absol. as a demonstr. Pron. only in Poets, *τοσόδε* or *τοσοῦτος* being used in Att. Prose, except in the neut. used as Adv., v. infr. II.

2. *τόσος* is used here and there by Poets for *ὅσος*, Lat. *quantus*, Pind. N. 4. 8; cf. Call. Apoll. 94.

II. in Hom., *τόσον* and *τόσσον* are common as Adv. with Verbs and Adverbs, so much, so far, so very, Lat. *tantum*, with a relat., *τόσον . . ὅσον* Il. 3. 12., 6. 450, etc.; so, *τόσον . . ὥς . .*, 22. 424. Od. 4. 106; *τόσον . . ὥς ὅτε . .*, Il. 4. 130;—often also absol., *λίην τόσον* so much too much, Od. 4. 371., 15. 405; *τόσσον πολλόν* so very far, Il. 20. 178; τ. *πλεές* so many more, 2. 129, cf. Od. 21. 374; *δὲς τ.* 9. 491; so also Aesch. Ag. 140, Eum. 896, etc.; and in Prose, *τόσον καὶ τόσον* so and so much, Plat. Phaedr. 271 D; *τόσα καὶ τόσα* Dem. 1307, 18; *ζημιώσθαι τόσῳ καὶ τόσῳ* Plat. Legg. 721 D. **2.** *ἐκ τόσου*, so long since, is always used of Time, often in Hdt., v. Schweigh. ad 6. 84, cf. 5. 88, Plat. Legg. 642 E.

3. *ἐς τόσον* so far, πρότερον ἢ ἐς τ. ἀφικέσθαι Hipp. 648. 34; i. e., *ἐπὶ τόσον* Ar. Rh. 3. 1146, etc. **4.** *ὅσῳ μάλλον . .*, *τόσῳ . .*, with a Comp., Lat. *eo . . quo . . tanto . . quanto . .*, Thuc. 4.

28; *ὅσῳ ἐπὶ τὸ μείζον . . τόσῳ ἐχυρώτερον* . . Id. 8. 24, cf. Plat. Legg. 665 E, etc.; *ὅσῳ περ . . τόσῳ* . . Ib. 902 E; *ὅσῳ . . τόσῳ δὲ . .* (not *τοσῶδε*) Thuc. 1. 37.

5. *τόσον* = Lat. *tantum*, only, Opp. C. 2. 183.

III. rarely as regul. Adv. *τόσως*, *δὲς τόσως* ἐμὲ κτείνας ἀδελφῆς Eur. El. 1092, cf. Med. 1194.—Cf. *τοσόδε*, *τοσοῦτος*. *τοσόδε*, Ep. *τοσσόδε*, ἦδε, ὅδε, = *τόσος* in all senses, but like *τοσοῦτος* with stronger demonstr. sense: Hom. has both common and Ep. forms, but not so often as *τόσος* or *τόσσος*, while in Att. *τοσόδε* or *τοσοῦτος* are the regul. forms, the latter being most freq. in Prose:—in Ep., *τοῖσδε τοσόδε τε* joined, v. *τοῖσδε*:—*τοῖσδε μέντοι χάρις αἰ μοι* Plat. Rep. 457 E; *ἀλλὰ μοι ἔτι τ. ἐπέε* Ib. 330 D, cf. Hdt. 1. 13, etc.; and with Art., *τὸ δὲ τ. οἶδα, ὅτι . .* Plat. Legg. 672 B:—C. inf. *so strong*, so able, to do a thing, Od. 3. 305; with an answering *ὅσος*, Il. 14. 94., 18. 430;—in Xen. An. 2. 4, 4, *τοσοῖδε ὅντες* being so many only, i. e. so few.

II. neut. *τοσοῦν*, Ep. *τοσσῶν*, as Adv. so very, so much Il. 22. 41, Od. 21. 253; also in Trag., Soph. El. 403, etc.; τ. *ὅσον . .* Aesch. Theb. 772 Soph., etc.; τ. *ὥστε . .*, Id. Aj. 1335:—of Time, so long, τ. *ὅσον περ . .*, Aesch. Ag. 560; ἔ. τ. Soph. O. T. 1212; *τοσσάδε* Pind. O. 1. 184.

2. as Subst., *τοσσῶνδ' ἔχεις τόλμης* . .; Soph. O. T. 532; *ἔς τοσσῶνδ' τοῦ χρόνου* Id. El. 961, cf. 14; τὸ *τοσσῶνδ' quantity*, Arist. Phys. 5. 1, 4.

τοσοσδί, *τοσῶδι*, *τοσσῶδι*, = *τοσαντοσί*, Alex. Ἀπεργ. 2. 11; in a mathematical demonstration, Plat. Meno 83 D, Arist. Cael. 1. 8, 6.

τοσαντ-ἀριθμος, *ον*, of so large a number, Aesch. Pers. 432; cf. *τοσαντ-*.

τοσοῦτος, *αὐτή*, *οὗτο* (or *τοσοῦτον*, v. sub fin.): Ep. *τοσσῶτος*, etc.:—Pron., = *τόσος* in all senses, but like *τοσόδε* with a stronger demonstr. sense: Hom. has both common and Ep. forms, but not so often as *τόσος* or *τόσσος*, while in Att. it is very common, and in Prose the prevailing form, cf. *τοσόδε*;—often answered by the Relat. *ὅσος*, Soph., etc.; also by the Adv. *ὥς*, Od. 21. 402; τ. *ἐγένετο ὥστε . .* Xen. Cyn. 1, 9;—but often also, like *τοσσάδε*, absol., τ. *ἀφένος* Od. 14. 99; *λυμὴν* Hdt. 7. 49, etc.; of persons, so large, so tall, etc., καὶ σε τ. *ἔθκα* Il. 9. 485 (481); also so great (in rank, skill, or character), Soph. Tr. 1140, Plat., etc.; *τοσ. καὶ τοιοῦτος* Xen. Mem. 1. 4. 18; *τηλικούτος καὶ τ.* Plat. Symp. 177 A:—in pl. so many, τ. *ἔτεα* Il. 2. 328; *χρήματα* Od. 13. 258; *τοσαῦτ' ἔλεγε* thus much, Aesch. Pers. 372, cf. Ag. 680, Thuc. 3. 62, etc.:—

—*follow* by a qualifying word, mostly in acc., *τοσοῦτος μέγας* so large, Hdt. 7. 103; *τοσοῦτος τὸ βάθος* so deep, Xen. An. 3. 5, 7; *τοσοῦτος τὸ πλῆθος* Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 6; *τὴν ἡλικίαν* Plut. Arat. 50; also, *τοσοῦτος ἐν κακίᾳ* or *ἐν κακίᾳ* Luc. Alex. 1; *τοσοῦτος ἡλικίας* (perhaps f. l. for *-ίαν*) Plut. Cato Mi. 69;—with numeral Adv., *δὲς τ., πολλάκις τ.*, etc., Thuc. 6. 37, Plat. Rep. 330 B; so also, *ἔτερον τοσοῦτο* as large again, Hdt. 2. 149, cf. Thuc. 6. 37; *ἔτεροι οἱ ἄλλοι τοσοῦτοι* as many again, Andoc. 24. 22, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 21;—in Cyp. 6. 3, 22, *ἐς τοσοῦτον τεταγμένῳ* drawn up only so few in file, opp. to *οὕτω βαθεῖα φάλαγξ*.

II. neut. as Subst., so much, thus much, *τοσοῦτον ὀνήσιος* Od. 21. 402, cf. Soph. O. T. 836, O. C. 790; τ. *οἶδα* Id. Aj. 441, 748, etc.; *τοσαῦτ' ἔλεγε* Aesch. Pers. 372, cf. Pr. 621, etc.;—often with Preps., *διὰ τοσοῦτου* at so small a distance, so near at hand, Thuc. 2. 29;—*ἐς τοσοῦτο* so far, Lat. *hactenus*, *eatenus*, Hdt. 3. 113, cf. 6. 134; ἔς τ. *ἤκομεν*, ὥστε . . Lys. 178. 35; ἔς τ. *ἐλπίδος βεβῶς* Soph. O. T. 771, cf. O. C. 748, Ar. Nub. 832, Plat., etc.;—*ἐκ τ.* from so far, so far off, Xen. Hell. 4. 4. 16;—

—*ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον* in the meantime, Ar. Eq. 420, Thuc. 6. 64;—*ἐπὶ τοσοῦτο* so far, Hdt. 6. 97, Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 14;—*κατὰ τοσοῦτον* so far, Lys. 187. 27, Plat., etc.;—*μέχρι τοσοῦτον* so far, so long, Thuc. 1. 90, Xen. Cyp. 1. 4. 23;—*παρὰ τοσοῦτον* ἐλθεῖν *κινδύνου* Thuc. 3. 49, cf. 6. 37, 7. 2;—*τοσοῦτον δέω*, v. sub δέω.

III. neut. also as Adv., so much, so far, ἡ *τοσοῦτον . . ἡ ἔτι μάσσον* Od. 8. 203; *σθένει τ. ὥστε . .* Soph. Ant. 453, etc.; also, *τοσοῦτον*, ὅσον . . Thuc. 3. 49, Xen., etc.; so in pl., *τοσαῦτα μίχεται ὅσα ἀναγκάζονται* Thuc. 7. 81, cf. Plat. Alc. 1. 107 E.

2. so much, τ. *ὕδνυμαι* Od. 21. 250; οὐ *τοσοῦτον . . ὅσον . .* Thuc. 1. 11, 88, etc.;—with Adjs., τ. *φιλέλλην* Hipp. 1298. 26; τ. *νέωτατος* Il. 23. 476; τ. *εὐνυχέστερον* cited from Lys.;—but *τοσοῦτω* is more common with Comparatives, Hdt. 7. 49, Plat. Rep. 576 B, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 4, etc.; or with words implying comparison, *τοσοῦτω* διέφερον ὥστε . . Ib. 3. 1, 10, cf. An. 1. 5, 9.

The neut. is *τοσοῦτον* or *τοσοῦτον* in Hom., *τοσοῦτο* in Hdt., (so, *τοσοῦθ'*, ὅσον Pind. I. 2. 35); *τοσοῦτον* in Aesch. Fr. 621, Soph., and Att. generally; in Aesch. Eum. 201, 427, Ar. Nub. 832, where the Mss. *τοσοῦτο*, the metre will admit *τοσοῦτον*. (The word is not a compd. with *οὗτος*, but a lengthd. form of *τόσος*.)

τοσαντοσί, *τοιαντή*, *τοσαντονί*, later Att. for *τοσοῦτος*, with a stronger demonstr. force, Ar. Pl. 427, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 292 C, Dem., etc.

τόσσαις, Dor. for *τόσας*, aor. part. of an unknown pres. = *τυγχάνω*, to happen to be, Pind. P. 3. 48 (just as *τυχάνω* is used, Ib. 4. 7), cf. Büchli Nott. Crit. p. 456, and v. sub *ἐπέτοσσε*. (Prob. from *ΤΟΚ*, the same as that of *τόζον*, akin to *ἔπ' ΤΥΧ*, *τυγχάνω*: v. sub *τίκτω*.)

τοσάκις, *τοσάκις*, Ep. for *τοσάκις*.

τοσαπότις [α], ἡ, ὄν, late Ep. for *τόσος*, so great, much, Anth. P. 9. 425, etc.;—neut. *τοσαπότιον* so wide a tract, Dion. P. 363; so long, of Time, Ar. Rh. 4. 962;—in pl. so many, Anth. P. 7. 56. No form *τοσατίος* occurs.

τοσσηνός, Dor. for *τοσοῦτος*, Theocr. 1. 54. No form *τοσσηνός* occurs.

τοσσίχος, ὁ, ὄν, Dim. of *τόσος*, Hesyech.; cf. Lob. Path. p. 191.

τόσσος, *τοσσόδε*, Ep. for *τόσος*, *τοσόδε*.

τοσοῦτος, *αὐτή*, *οὗτον*, Ep. for *τοσοῦτος*.

τότε, Dor. *τόκᾱ* (both forms in Pind. and Theocr.), Adv. at that time, then, corresponding to Relat. *ὅτε* or *ὅποτε* (infr. II), and to interrog. *πότε*; mostly of some point in past time, opp. to *νῦν*, Il. 15. 724, etc.;—also of a time following, *τότε κέν μιν . . πεπιθόμεν* 1. 100, cf. 4.

182, Od. 15. 228; λέξεις καὶ τὸτ' εἶσμαι Soph. O. T. 1517; and sometimes, then, next, πρῶτον μὲν .., εἶτα .., καὶ τότε .. Dem. 715. 25:—in Att. also in indef. sense, in those times, formerly, καὶ νῦν θ' ὁμοίως καὶ τὸτ' ἐξεῖσται Soph. El. 907, cf. 766, Ant. 391, Aj. 650, Ar. Pl. 1117, Lys. 1024, Plat. Theaet. 157 A; τότε μὲν .., νῦν δέ .. Aesch. Ag. 799, cf. Soph. El. 907, Eur. Med. 1402, Alc. 915; ὁμοίως καὶ τότε καὶ νῦν Thuc. 1. 86, cf. 3. 40, Dem. 68. 28; also, τὸτ' ἢ τότε at one time or other, Aesch. Ag. 766; ξυμπορεῖ .. βροτοῖσιν ἢ τὸτ' ἤλαον ἢ τότε Eur. Andr. 852.

2. joined with other Particles, καὶ τότε even then, or (at the beginning of a clause) and then, Il. 16. 691, Hes. Op. 534, etc.; καὶ τότε δὲ Il. 1. 92, Od. 8. 299; καὶ τὸτ' ἐπειτα Il. 1. 426; καὶ τότε μὲν 20. 40; δὴ τότε Hes. Op. 415, etc.; δὴ τότε γε Od. 15. 228; τότε δὲ ἢ 9. 52; τότε γ' Il. 3. 224, Od. 12. 250; δὴ τότε γ' 15. 228; τότε δ' ἤδη then already, Il. 2. 699; ἀλλὰ τὸτ' ἤδη then at length, Hes. Op. 586, cf. Aesch. Pr. 911, etc.;—repeated with emphasis, τὸτ' ἀρὰ τότε Soph. Ant. 1273; τότε δὲ τότε Dem. 241. 21.

3. with the Article, οἱ τότε people then living, the men of that time, Il. 9. 559, etc.; οἱ τὸτ' ἔσονται Pind. l. 3 (4). 46; ὁ τότε τυραννεύων Hdt. 1. 20; οἱ τότε ἀνθρώποι Id. 8. 8; ὁ τότε ἀρωγὴ Aesch. Ag. 733; τῇ τὸτ' ἡμέρᾳ Soph. El. 1134; ἐν τῷ τότε (sc. χρόνῳ), Thuc. 1. 92, Plat. Criti. 110 D, 111 E; ἐν τῷ τότε χρόνῳ Id. Polit. 270 E; εἰς τὸν τότε χρόνον Id. Legg. 740 C.

4. εἰς τότε until then, Il. 830 B, Dem. 184. 27, etc.; ἐκ τότε or ἐκτότε since then, Arr. An. 1. 26, 6, Plut. Caes. 48; so ἀπὸ τότε, LXX (Ps. 92. 2), etc. 5. in apodosis, answering to ὅτε, Soph. O. C. 778, etc.; to ὅποτε, Il. 16. 244, Od. 23. 257; to ὅπποτε κεν or ὅπουτ' ἂν δὴ, Il. 9. 702., 21. 341, cf. Od. 10. 294; to ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ, Il. 21. 451; to εἰ, 4. 36; to ἐπεὶ κε, 11. 192; to ἡνίκα, Soph. Aj. 773:—so also after a Partic., like εἶτα, .. πάντα ἔασαντες καὶ μόνον οὐχὶ συγκατασκευάσαντες αὐτῷ τότε .. ζητήσομεν; Dem. 33. 5, cf. 130. 1, etc.:—in this case, often joined with other Particles, δὴ τότε after ἤμος, Il. 1. 476, Od. 9. 59; after αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ, Il. 12. 17; also καὶ τότε δὴ after ἤμος, 8. 69; after ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ, Od. 4. 461; δὴ ἡ καὶ τότε after ἐστ' ἂν, Hes. Op. 563; τὸτ' ἐπειτα after αὐτὰρ ἐπὶν δὴ, Ib. 614; and καὶ τὸτ' ἐπειτα after ἤμος, Il. 1. 478; also in Att. in various phrases. II. in late Poets for ὅτε, Nic. Al. 608.

τοτέ (with changed accent, cf. ὅτε, ὅτῃ), Adv. at times, now and then, in answering clauses, ποτέ μὲν .., ποτέ δέ .., (much like ποτέ μὲν .., ποτέ δέ .., at one time .., at another .., Od. 24. 447, Aesch. Ag. 100, Soph. O. C. 1745, Ar. Eq. 540, Plat. Phaedo 74 B, Alc. 1; so, τόκα μὲν .., τόκα δέ (Dor. parox.), Pind. N. 6. 19; τὸτ' ἄλλος, ἄλλοθ' ἄτερος Soph. El. 739; ποτέ μὲν .., ἄλλοτε δέ .., Plat. Phaedr. 237 E, cf. Poëta ar. Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 20; ποτέ μὲν .., αὐθις δέ Plat. Gorg. 491 C, etc.; ποτέ μὲν δίκαιον, ὅταν δὲ βούληται ἄδικον Id. Phaedr. 261 C, cf. Aesch. Cho. 412 sq.:—ποτέ μὲν in the first clause is sometimes omitted, Il. 11. 62, Plat. Phaedo 116 A, Theaet. 192 D.

το-τελευταῖον, το-τέταρτον, το-τηνική, το-τηνικάδε, το-τηνικάυτα, v. sub τελευταῖος, τέταρτος, τηνική, etc.

τοταβρίξ, imitation of a bird's note, Ar. Av. 243.

τοτοῖ, an exclam., Aesch. Pers. 551, 561; τοτοτοῖ, Soph. Tr. 1009; cf. ὅτοτοῖ.

το-τρίτον, v. sub τρίτος.

τού, Boeot. for σύ, the Lat. tu, thou, Corinna 1 and 5; τούν, Apoll. de Pron. 324 B; τούγα for σύγε, Ib.; τούνη = τύνη, Hesych. Cf. Ahrens D. Dor. p. 256.

τούβαλοῦ, Att. crasis for τοῦ ὕβαλοῦ, Ar. Av. 1079.

τούγκυκλον, Att. crasis for τὸ ἐγκυκλον, Ar. Lys. 113, 1162.

τούκ, Att. crasis for τὸ ἐκ, Ar. Av. 813.

τούκειθεν, Att. crasis for τὸ ἐκ-, Soph. O. C. 505, Eur. Supp. 758.

τούλασσον, crasis for τὸ ἔλασσον, Theogn. 269; τούλάχιστον, Xen. An. 5. 7, 8.

τούμν, τούμπᾶλιν, τούμποδών, τούμπροσθεν, τούμφυλον, Att. crasis for τὸ ἐμ-.

τούναντίον, crasis for τὸ ἐναντίον, Ar. Pl. 1047, Thuc., etc.

τούναρ, Att. crasis for τὸ ὄναρ, Eur. I. T. 55.

τούνεκα, crasis for τοῦ ἔνεκα, for that reason, therefore, Hom., Hes., Pind. O. 1. 105; also τούνεκεν, Ar. Rh. 1. 1354, Dion. P. 950, etc.

II. interrog., for τίνος ἔνεκα; wherefore? Anth. Plan. 275. 11.

τούνηνδε, Att. crasis for τὸ ἐνθενδε, Eur. Med. 1167, al.

τούνομα, crasis for τὸ ὄνομα, Il. 3. 235 (Spitzn. καὶ τ' ὄνομα).

τούντεθεν, Att. crasis for τὸ ἐντεθεν, henceforth, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 42.

τούπί, Att. crasis for τὸ ἐπί, Eur. Or. 1345.

τούπίον, Att. crasis for τὸ ἐπίον, Eur. Rhcs. 331, Fr. 1058.

τούπισθεν, Att. crasis for τὸ ὑπισθεν, Ar. Eccl. 482, Xen.

τούπίσω, Att. crasis for τὸ ὑπίσω, Eur. Fr. 50, Thuc. 4. 4, etc.

τούπος, Att. crasis for τὸ ἐπος, Aesch. Ag. 268, Eur.

τούπτανιον, Att. crasis for τὸ ὑπτανιον, Ar. Eq. 1033.

τούρανοῦ, Att. crasis for τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, Ar. Pax 109.

τούργον, Att. crasis for τὸ ἔργον, Soph. Aj. 1368, Ant. 536.

τούρμα, ἦ, in Byz. writers, 1. = Lat. turma. 2. a sub-division of the θέμα, equiv. to νομός, or Lat. regio, Eust. 1206. 49:—hence the Byz. words τουρμαρχεύω, τουρμαρχής.

ταύρπαινα, ἦ, a fish, perhaps the torpedo, Alex. Trall.

τουτᾶ, Cretan for τουτῇ, Epimen. ap. Diog. L. 1. 113.

ταντάκῃ [α], poet. Adv. for τότε, antec. to ὅπταν, Theogn. 842; absol., Pind. P. 4. 453., 9. 24, Call., etc.; also τουτάκι, Pind. P. 4. 49, Call. Jon. 44.

2. = οὕτως, relative to ὡς (as), Ar. Pax 1079. II. = τωσίκης, Hesych.

τουτεῖ, Adv., Dor. for ταύτῃ, like εἰ for ἦ, πῆ for πῇ, (cf. ἐκεῖ), Theocr. 5. 45, 103.

τούτερον, Ion. crasis for τὸ ἑτερον, Hdt.

ταυτέστι, = τοῦτ' ἐστὶ, hoc est, Arist. Fr. 85, Plut. 2. 64 C, Luc., etc.

τουτί, τουτογί, τουτοδί, v. sub οὗτος A.

τουτῶθεν, Adv. hence, thence, A. B. 574, 604; also τουτόθεν, Theocr. 4. 10; cf. αὐτόθεν.

τουτῷ, Adv., = τουτεί, ταύτῃ, Sophron ap. Apoll. de Pron. 359 A, A. B. 604, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2554. 112, 121, al.

τουτῶθεν, Adv. thence, Theocr. 4. 48.

τοφίδων, ὄνος, δ, a tuff-stone quarry, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 137. (Lat. tophus).

τόφρᾶ, demonstr. Adv. of Time, up to or during that time, so long, Hom., answering to the relat. ὅφρα, which follows, Il. 11. 753, al.; (so, ὅφρα ἂν with Subj., 1. 509, etc.); but the relat. commonly precedes, ὅφρα .., τόφρα .., while .., so long .., Il. 18. 381, Od. 20. 330, h. Cer. 37; ὅφρα ἂν .., τόφρα .., Il. 7. 194, Od. 5. 361, etc.; and in this case τόφρα δέ sometimes stands for τόφρα, Il. 4. 221, Od. 10. 126:—for the regular ὅφρα .., τόφρα .., we also find τόφρα .., ἔως ..; τόφρα .., ἔως κε .., Od. 5. 122., 2. 77; but more often ἔως .., τόφρα .., Il. 15. 392, Od. 12. 328, etc.; ἔως .., τόφρα δέ .., Il. 10. 507, Od. 5. 424, etc.; ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ .., τόφρα .., 10. 571; πρὶν .., τόφρα .., Il. 21. 101; εἰτε .., τόφρα δέ .. Od. 20. 77.

b. absol. meanwhile, Il. 10. 498, 13. 83, Od. 3. 303, 464, al.

2. in Alex. Poets as relat., = ὅφρα, Call. Del. 39, Ar. Rh. 4. 1617, Orph. Arg. 345.

II. in Alex. Poets also as a final conjunction, so that, that, Ar. Rh. 3. 807., 4. 1487, Anth. P. 9. 242., 13. 22, Orph. Arg. 937; τόφρα .., τόφρα, Call. Del. 39 sq.

τραβέα, ἦ, the Lat. trabea, Dion. H. 2. 70, etc.

τράγαινα [α], ἦ, a barren she-goat, Arist. G. A. 4. 4, 15.

τράγ-άκανθα, ἦ, a low shrub, the astragalus, whence the gum tragacanth, Theophr. H. P. 9. 1, 3, Diosc. 3. 20; also τραγάκανθος, ἦ, v. l. Theophr. H. P. 9. 15, 8, Galen.

τραγάλιζ, = τράγω, Ar. Vesp. 674;—the modern Greeks say στραγάλια for τραγάλια, Coraës Heliod. 2. p. 88:—hence τραγαλισμός, δ, Theognost. Can. 5.

τραγάλιον, τό, = τραγάλιον, Theognost. Can. 125.

τραγᾶνός, δ, = τράγος II., Hesych. s. v. χύνδρος, ubi v. Schmidt. II. = τράγος v. Diosc. 4. 51.

τραγᾶνός, ἦ, ὄν, (τραγεῖν) eatable, Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 7, E. M. II. gristly, cartilaginous, Ath. 347 E.

2. as Subst., τράγανον, τό, gristle, cartilage, Melet. in Anecd. Oxon. 3. 73, Antyll., etc.

Τράγασαῖος, α, ὄν, of or from the Epirotic city Τραγασαί, Hellan. ap. Steph. B., Strab. 605, Poll. 6. 63.

II. in Ar. Ach. 808 of swine, ὡς τραγασαῖα φαίνεται, with a play on τραγεῖν; and Ib. 853, Τραγασαῖον πατρός, with a play on τράγος 1. 2.

τράγῶν, (τράγος) of men, = τραγίζω, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 125, Galen.; cf. κατράω, ταυράω.

II. of vines, to be over-luxuriant, run to leaf, like ὀλομονέω, Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 18, G. A. 1. 18, 58, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 6, al.

τράγειν, inf. aor. of τράγω.

τράγειος [α], α, ὄν, like τράγος, of or from a he-goat, Philostr. de Gymn. p. 4 Kayser, Clem. Al. 850; ὁ τραγεῖν (sc. δορά), a goat's skin, Theocr. 5. 51.

τράγ-ἑλάφος, δ, the goat-stag, as the Greeks called a fantastic animal, represented on Eastern carpets and the like, Ar. Ran. 937, Menand. 'Al. 4; τραγέλαφοι and κένταυροι are expressly named as fabulous creatures by Plat. Rep. 488 A, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 38, 2, An. Post. 2. 7, 2; ποῦ ἐστὶ τρ. ἢ σφίγξ; Id. Phys. 4. 1, 1.

2. a drinking-cup, which had such a creature worked in relief on the fore-part, or was itself in this shape, Antiphr. (Χρυσ. 1) ap. Ath. 500 D, E; cf. ὄνος VII. 3; so, θρόνους .. ἔχων τραγελάφων προτομὰς ἐκτύπους, ἐξ ὧν ἤρτητο κρείοι Diod. 18. 26; cf. C. I. 150 B. 11., 2852. 39.

II. later, a real animal of Arabia, or on the Phasis, prob. a kind of bearded deer or antelope, Diod. 2. 51, LXX (Job 39. 1), Plin. N. H. 8. 33, etc.;—called ζόμβρος in a gloss in Morelli Bibl. 1. p. 59.

τράγας, α, ὄν, = τράγος, δειπνήσας τ. πόδα Anth. P. 11. 325.

II. τράγᾶ (sc. δορά), ἦ, a goat's skin, Theophr. Odor. 60, Plut. 2. 294 F; also τραγῇ, Poll. 4. 118, Eust., v. Lob. Phryn. 78.

τράγμα [α], τό, properly that which is eaten for eating's sake, mostly in pl., like τραγῳλία, dried fruits or sweetmeats, eaten as dessert, Lat. bellaria, French dragées, Ar. Ach. 1091, Ran. 510, Xen. An. 2. 3, 15; called δευτέρα τράπεζα, Arist. Fr. 100, cf. Antiphr. 'Ομοι. 1; κόρνα καὶ τρ. Clearch. Πάνδ. 1; κόρνα καὶ .. καστανᾶια καὶ κοῦρους Αἰγυπτίους .. καὶ εἰ τινα ἄλλα τρ. C. I. 123. 20; καὶ τρ. που παραθήσομεν αὐτοῖς τῶν τε σέκων καὶ ἐρεβίνθων καὶ κυάμων Plat. Rep. 372 C:—metaphr., τ. τῶν λόγων Dion. H. de Rhet. p. 393:—rarely in sing., Alex. Φιλισκ. 1, Diphil. Τελεσ. 1, Crobyl. Incert. 2.

τράγματιζ, to eat τραγῳματα, ἐν τοῖς θεάτροις Arist. Eth. N. 10. 5, 4; more commonly in Med., τραγματισίζομαι Menand. Ψευδhp. 1. 14, Theophr. Char. 12, Ath. 140 E, etc.

τράγματιον, τό, Dim. of τράγμα, Hieron.

τράγματισμός, ὅ, an eating of τραγῳματα, Arist. Fr. 100.

τράγματo-πώλης, ὄν, ὅ, a seller of τραγῳματα, Hesych.

τράγματῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) like τραγῳματα, Eust. 1141. 15.

τράγῃ-φόρος, ὄν, wearing the τραγῇ (v. sub τράγος), Hesych.

τράγ-ιαμβός, ὅ, the tragic iambus, Suid. s. v. Ἀπολλοδόωρος.

τράγίζω, fut. ἴσω, to be a he-goat, τρ. ἐν δαμῇ Diosc. 1. 12.

II. of boys' voices, to break, grow rough and hoarse, Lat. hirsutillire, Hipp. 1175 G, Arist. II. A. 7. 1, 3, G. A. 5. 7, 20, etc.; cf. τραγῳ.

τραγῳκεῖν, Dep. to speak in tragic fashion, Schol. Ar. Pl. 9. 601.

τράγικας, ἦ, ὄν, (τράγος) of or like a goat, goatish, but in this sense first in later authors, as Plut. Pyrrh. 11, Luc. Gall. 10; in a double sense,

τὸ ψευδὲς τραχὺ καὶ τρ. goatlike and tragic, Plat. Crat. 408 C; cf. τραγέως, -εως. II. commonly of or for tragedy, tragic, χόροι Hdt. 5. 67; σκευή, σκηνή, etc., Plat. Rep. 577 B, X. an., etc.; τρ. ποιητής Aeschin. 86. 38; τρ. ἀνὴρ = τραγωδός, Plat. Phaedr. 115 A; οἱ τρ. Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 6; (but οἱ τρ. specially of Euripides, Philo 2. 53, 469; so, he is called τραγικώτατος τῶν ποιητῶν, Arist. Poët. 13, 10); τρ. σπουδή the seriousness of tragedy, Plat. Legg. 838 C; τρ. λῆρος of the gorgeous dresses worn by tragic actors, Ar. Ran. 1005, v. Müller Eumen. § 32 sq.; —ή τραγικὴ ποιητικὴ tragic poetry, Plat. Rep. 602 B; so, ἡ τραγικὴ Arist. Rhet. 3. 1, 3; τὰ τραγικὰ Plat. Rep. 595 C, Phaedr. 269 A. 2. generally, tragic, stately, majestic, ὅπως ἐφαίνον . . . τραγικώτερος Ar. Pax 136; τραγικὴ γὰρ ἔστιν ἡ ἀποκρίσις Plat. Meno 76 E; διὰ τὸ σεμνὸν . . . καὶ τραγικὸν tragicatness, pathos, Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 4, cf. Poët. 18, 16, Probl. 19, 6. 3. in bad sense, pompous, Polyb. 5. 26, 9, Plut. 2. 330 A, Luc. Imagg. 21: —also whining in tragic style, plaintive, Dem. 329. 26. III. Adv. -κά, in, in tragic style or fashion, τρ. λέγων Plat. Rep. 413 B, 545 E; —ἡ σοὶ καὶ τραγικώτερον λέγω Menand. Incert. 2. 8; τραγικώτερον ποιεῖν Luc. Pisc. 39, cf. Hist. Conscr. 16. 2. οἰκεῖν τρ. to live in splendour, Plut. Poplic. 10. τραγικώδης, es, (εἶδος) of tragic kind, μῦθος Palaeph. 41. τραγίλος, η, ον, like τράγειος, of a he-goat, Anth. P. 9. 558. τραγίον [α], τό, a plant smelling like a he-goat, a kind of hypericum, Arist. Plant. 1. 7, 1, Diosc. 4. 49, 50. τράγιος, α, ον, = τράγειος, Achmes Onir. 242. τραγίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of τράγος, a young he-goat, Theocr. 5. 141, Anth. P. 9. 317; in Hesych. also τραγίσκιον. II. a sea-fish, Marcell. Sid. 23. τραγο-βάμων [α], ον, gen. onos, goat-footed, Lat. capripes, of Pan, Schol. Ar. Ran. 232. τραγο-εἰδής, ἐς, like a he-goat, Plat. Crat. 408 D. τραγό-κερως, ον, goat-horn, name of a plant, Diosc. 4. 50. τραγό-κορυκός, ἡ, ὄν, for shearing he-goats, μάχιρα Luc. Pisc. 46. τραγό-κτονος, ον, of slaughtered goats, αἶμα Eur. Bacch. 139: on the accent, v. Lob. Aj. 324, p. 228. τραγόλας, ὁ, the Lat. tragula, Anon. ap. Suid. τραγο-μάσχαλος, ον, with armpits smelling like a he-goat, Γοργῶν Ar. Pax 811. τραγὸ-παν, πανος, ὁ, goat-Pan, a fabulous bird in Ethiopia, Mela 3. 9, Plin. 10. 70. τραγό-πους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, goat-footed, Simon. 134, Anth. P. 6. 315. τραγό-πρόσωπος, ον, goat-faced, Suid. s. v. Μένδην. τραγο-πίτσάνη [α], ἡ, a gruel made from τράγος (III), Cael. Aur. τραγο-πίγμων, αωνος, ὁ, with a goat's beard, Cratin. Μαλθ. 6. II. as Subst., a plant, goats'-beard, Theophr. H. P. 7. 7, 1, Diosc. 2. 173. τραγ-ορίγανος [ι], ἡ, goat's marjoram, Nic. 310, Galen.; also masc., Diosc. 3. 35, Cels.: also neut. -ορίγανον, Galen., Plin.: —τραγορίγανι-της οἶνος wine flavoured therewith, Diosc. 5. 55. τράγος [α], ὁ, a he-goat, Lat. hircus, Od. 2. 239, Pind. Fr. 215, and Att.; in full, τῶν αἰγῶν οἱ τράγοι Hdt. 3. 112, cf. 2. 46; τράγος γένειον . . . περὶ θῆσις take care you don't burn your beard, goat, Aesch. Fr. 190; Κιλίκιοι τράγοι, of long-haired men, Com. Anon. 215; —of men, τράγον ὤειν, τράγον πνέειν to smell like a goat, Anth. P. 9. 368, II. 240: —hence, 2. the goat-like smell of the armpits, Lat. hircus alarum, Galen.; cf. Ar. Ach. 853, Pax 811, and v. τραγομάσχαλος. 3. the age when this smell and other signs of puberty appear, Hipp.; v. Foës. Oecon.: —also the change of the voice which takes place at this age, Greenhill Theophil. p. 232. 7; cf. τραγῶν, τραγίζω. 4. lewdness, lechery, Luc. Ep. Sat. 28. II. the male of the fish maivis, Arist. H. A. 8. 30, 3, cf. Clearch. ap. Ath. 332 D, Opp. H. 1. 108. III. a mess of goats made of wheat, spelt, etc., Lat. tragus, Diosc. 2. 115, Galen.; cf. τραγανός. IV. a kind of sponge, Arist. H. A. 5. 16, 3, Diosc. 5. 138. V. name of several plants; among the Messenians, the wild fig, elsewhere ἐρινός, Paus. 4. 20, 2, cf. Diod. Excerpt. Vat. p. 11: —also, like τράγανος, a prickly plant, = σκρόπιος, Diosc. 4. 51, Plin. VI. part of the inner ear (cf. ἀντίτραγος), Poll. 2. 87, 86. VII. a kind of light ship, Id. 1. 83. (From τραγέιν, τρώγω, cf. Ovid's rode, caper, vitum.) τραγο-σκελής, ἐς, goat-shanked, applied to Pan, Hdt. 2. 46, Luc. D. Deor. 22. 2, hymn. in Eus. P. E. 124 B, etc. τραγο-φάγέω, to eat he-goats, Strab. 155. τράγω, Dor. for τρώγω, like πᾶρος for πᾶτος, etc. τραγφάριον, τό, Dim. of τραγφῆ, Diog. L. 6. 80. τραγφῆδω, to act a tragedy, (properly, to chant or sing it, cf. τραγφῆ), Ar. Nub. 1091. 2. c. acc. objecti, to represent or exhibit in tragedy, τινας Ar. Thesm. 85; τρ. τὴν Ἀνδρομέδαν Luc. Hist. Conscr. 1; τρ. τὴν παρ' ἑμῶντο Id. Peregr. 39: —Pass. to be made the subject of a tragedy, Isocr. 190 A, Antid. § 144, Strab. 443, etc.: to be stated in tragic phrase, Arist. Phys. 6. 9, 4; ὁ τραγφῆδούμενος στέφανος famous in tragedy, Plut. Alex. 35; τὰ τραγφῆδούμενα subjects of tragedy, Id. 2. 837 D. II. metaph. to tell in tragic phrase, to declaim, ἡλίκα νῦν ἐτραγφῆδει Dem. 229. 18, cf. 400. 17; ὄνομα τρ. to dress up a word, Plat. Crat. 414 C, cf. 418 D: —Pass., στολαὶ τετραγφῆδην ἐκτραγανῶν, flaunting robes, Antiph. Adv. 3; τετραγφῆδμενοι pompous, braggart, Diod. 5. 31. III. late, merely to chant, recite, declaim, lo. Chrys., etc. τραγφῆμα, τό, a tragic event, Eumath. 297, 302, etc. τραγφῆτης, οὗ, ὁ, = τραγφῆς, Schol. Theocr. 4. 30. τραγφῆτος, ἡ, ὄν, represented in tragedy, tragic, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1493. τραγφῆδία, ἡ, (τραγφῆς) a tragedy or heroic play, invented by the Dorians (Arist. Poët. 3, 5), and among them of lyric character (τραγικοί

χοροὶ Hdt. 5. 67, cf. Benti. Phal. pp. 285 sq.); then transplanted to Athens, where it gradually assumed its regular dramatic form, Arist. Poët. 4. 14 sq.: —τρ. ποιεῖν to compose a tragedy, Ar. Ach. 400, etc.; διδασκεῖν (v. sub v.); ὅκτω τραγφῆδας διαγωνίσασθαι to enter into the contest with eight tragedies, Plut. 2. 785 C; τῇ τρ. νικᾶν Plat. Symp. 173 A.—The word first occurs in Ar. Ach. 400, 464, al., cf. Andoc. 32. 14. Its proper sense is goat-song, because at the early tragedies a goat was the prize, Chron. Par. in C. I. 2374. 58; or because the actors were clothed in goat-skins, Benti. Phal. pp. 209, 292, Müller Literat. of Greece ch. 21, Dict. of Antiqq. s. v.: cf. also τραγφῆδία. II. generally, any grave, serious poetry, as opp. to κωμῆδία, hence Homer is called a writer of tragedy, Plat. Theat. 152 E, cf. Rep. 605 C. 2. in Hyperid. Lyc. 10 (prob. 1.) an exaggerated speech, made by a prosecutor, v. Babington ad l., cf. Id. Euxen. 37, Cic. de Orat. 1. 219., 2. 205; so of tragic fictions and terrors, Polyb. 6. 56, 11, Diod. 19. 8, Plut. Demetr. 41, Arat. 15, etc.: —generally, pomp, display, Pseudo-Zaleuc. ap. Benti. Phal. 353, Luc. Somn. 24; τραγφῆδιαν ἐπιθεῖναι τοῖς πράγμασι προσποιητὴν Dion. H. 6. 70. 3. a melancholy event, as we say 'a tragedy', ὁ δὲ φαιμεν . . . ὄντως εἶναι τραγφῆδιαν Plat. Legg. 817 B; ἡ τοῦ βίου τρ. καὶ κωμῆδία Id. Philib. 50 B. 4. song, Boiss. Anecd. 4. 411, 892. τραγφῆδικός, ἡ, ὄν, befitting a tragic poet or tragedy, τραγφῆδικὸν βλέπειν Ar. Pl. 424: generally, like τραγικός, τρ. χοροὶ Id. Ach. 886; τρ. θρόνος Id. Ran. 769; τρ. τέχνη Ib. 1495; ὠδυνήθησαν τραγφῆδικὸν suffered a tragic woe, Id. Ach. 9. Adv. -κάς, Eust. 632. 37. τραγφῆδο-γράφος, ον, writing tragedies, Polyb. 2. 17, 6, 3. 48, 8, etc. τραγφῆδο-διδάσκαλος, ὁ, a tragic poet, who himself trained his own chorus and actors, and, in early times, took a part in the representation himself, Ar. Thesm. 88, Isocr. 268 C, Arist. Poët. 4. 13: —τραγφῆδοιδιδάσκαλος, a late form, but prob. f. l. in Luc. Cal. I, Ath. 699 B: —in Mss. often wrongly written τραγφῆδοιδάσκ-, as also κωμῆδοιδάσκ-. τραγφῆδο-ποδάγρα, ἡ, name of a serio-comic drama descriptive of the miseries of the gout, ascribed to Lucian. τραγφῆδοποιητής, οὗ, ὁ, a tragic poet, Schol. Ar. Ran. 910. τραγφῆδο-ποιός, ὁ, a maker of tragedies, a tragic poet, tragedian, Ar. Thesm. 30, Plat., etc.: —τραγφῆδοποιός is a late form, occurring as v. l. in Plat. Rep. 597 E, 605 C, al. τραγφῆδος, ὁ, (δοῖδος, φῶδος) first in Ar., properly, a goat-singer, (v. sub τραγφῆδία), i. e. a tragic poet and singer, these characters being orig. one, Pax 806, Av. 787; and the tragic poet acted his own tragedies, Arist. Rhet. 3. 1, 3: —later, when the poets ceased to act, the term τραγφῆδός, tragedian, was for the most part confined to the tragic actor, Ar. Thesm. 391, etc.: the tragic poet being called τραγφῆδοποιός or τραγφῆδοιδιδάσκαλος (but τραγφῆδός continued to be used also in its old sense, Plat. Rep. 395 A, Timocl. Διον. 1. 8, Diphil. Ἐλεν. 1). 2. of members of the tragic chorus, Ar. Vesp. 1498, 1505, Isac. 62. 20. II. the pl. is often used = τραγφῆδία, ἐν τοῖς τραγφῆδοῖς in tragedy, Ar. Av. 512, Aeschin. 58. 42; τῶν τρ. ὁ χορὸς Ar. Pax 806, cf. Av. 787; οἱ ἐν αὐτοῖς τρ. Aeschin. 59. 23, cf. 75. 26, etc.; τραγφῆδοῖς καιροῖς at the representation of the new tragedies, ap. Dem. 243. 17, cf. Aeschin. 58. 32; νικᾶν τραγφῆδοῖς Andoc. 34. 30, Theophr. Char. 20.—A Boeot. form τραγφῆδος occurs in C. I. 1583. 21. τρακταῖω, to whiten or bleach like wax, E. M. 763. II. = Lat. tractare, to handle, manage, Byz.: —hence τρακταῖστος, α, ον, Gloss.; -ιστής, οὗ, ὁ, Malal., -ισμός, οὗ, ὁ, Eccl.; and τράκτατον, τό, tractatus, Byz., Eccl.: —so also τρακτεύω, -ευντής, -ευντικός, all in Byz. Cf. τρακταῖω. τρακτός κηρός, ὁ, white, bleached wax, Poul. Aeg. 4. 21: —so τρακτόν, τό, E. M.; but also dough drawn out or rolled for pastry, Lat. tractum or tracta, Ath. 113 D. τράκτωμα, τό, a plaster of white wax, Hippiatr. Τράλλεις or Τραλλεῖς, οἱ, Trallians, Thracian barbarians employed in Asia as mercenaries, torturers and executioners, Theopomp. Hist. ap. Steph. B., Diod. 17. 65, Plut. Ages. 16, Hesych. II. Τράλλεις, αἱ, a city in Lydia, Xen. An. 1. 4. 8, etc.; also Τράλλις, ιος, ἡ, Epigr. in Agath. Byz. p. 102, Or. Sib., etc.; gen. Τράλλεος, C. I. 2936, E. M.: —Τραλλιανός, ὁ, a Trallian, Strab., App. τράμης, ἡ, the perineum or line which divides the scrotum and runs on to the breech, Archil. 184, Ar. Thesm. 246, Luc. Lexiph. 2: —also τράμη, Hippon. 81.—Cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp. τράμπις, ἰδος, ἡ, a ship, Lyc. 97. 1299; gen. also τράμπιος, Nic. Th. 268. (Cf. Lat. trabs.) τράνῆς, ἐς, (✓ΤΡΑ, τε-τραῖνω) piercing, but only used metaph. like τὸρὸς 1. 2, clear, distinct, ἵσμεν γὰρ οὐδὲν τρανές, ἀλλ' ἀλάμεια Soph. Aj. 23; τρανεστέρα ἡ ὕψις τῆς ἀκοῆς cited from Arist.; τὸ τοῦ λόγου τρ. Eust. Opusc. 203. 2: —later also in form τράνός, ἡ, ὄν, Moschio ap. Stob. 585. 1, Dion. H. de Comp. 22, Plut. 2. 378 A, etc.; τρανότερα τὰ περὶ τῶν περισκιῶν Strab. 135. 2. of persons, Cornut. N. D. 16. II. Adv., τρανὸς εἶδέναι, εἶρεν, μανθάνειν Aesch. Ag. 1371, Eum. 45, Eur. El. 758, Rhcs. 40, Plut., etc.; Comp. τρανότερον, Anth. P. 9. 298; Sup. -ότατα, Tzetz. τρανό-λογέω, to pronounce clearly, Eccl. τρανό-ποιέω, to pronounce clearly, τ. τὸ ῥῆμα Vit. Dem. τρανότης, ητος, ἡ, clearness, plainness, Plut. 2. 720 E, Philo, etc. τρανώω, to make clear, plain, distinct, Anth. P. append. 304, Philo. τράνωμα, τό, that which is made clear, τρανώματα γλώττης Emped. 349. τράνωσις [α], ἡ, a making clear and plain, Basil. τράνωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for clearing up, Greg. Naz. τράπεζα [α], ης, ἡ, Dor. τράπεζα Alcmian 61: (v. sub fin.): —a table, esp. a dining-table, eating-table, often in Hom., who gives each guest

a separate one, Od. 17. 333, 447., 22. 74, cf. Menand. Ψευδ. 1; they were brought in and removed before and after dinner, *τρ. παρατιθέναι* τινί Hdt. 6. 139, Alex. Πάμφ. 2; *τρ. παράκειται* Il. 24. 476; *τρ. εἰσφέρειν*, ἐπάγειν Ar. Vesp. 1210, Anaxand. Ἀγροικ. 3; *εἰσαίρειν* Ar. Ran. 518; *τρ. ἀφαιρείν* Od. 19. 61, Xen. Symp. 2. 1; *αἰρεῖν* Menand. Κερκυρ. 2, Συναρ. 2; *ἐκφέρειν* Plat. Com. Aak. 1; (cf. Virgil's *mensisque remotis*, though Casaub. Ath. 639 B, understands this of the courses only, v. infr. 2; cf. Dict. of Antiqu. s. v. *mensa*);—*ξενίη τρ.* the hospitable board, held so sacred that it was sworn by, Od. 14. 158., 21. 28, cf. Aesch. Ag. 401, 701; ὄρκον μέγαν, ἅλας τε καὶ τράπεζαν Archil. 81; ἡ ξενική τρ. Aeschin. 85. fin.; opp. to ἡ δημοσία τρ. Id. 31. 14; *τράπεζη καὶ κοίτη δέκεσθαι* to entertain at bed and board, Hdt. 5. 20; so, *τράπεζης καὶ κοίτης μετέχει* (sc. ἡ γυνή) Plut. Brut. 13; ἐπὶ τὰς αὐτὰς τρ. λέγειν Antipho 116. 12; Περικλέην τράπεζαν παρτίθετο he kept a table in the Persian fashion, Thuc. 1. 130; *τρ. κοσμεῖν* Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 6, etc.; *εἰς ἀλλοτρίαν τράπεζαν βλέπειν* to live at other men's table, at their expense, Id. An. 7. 2, 33; *τὴν τρ. ἀνατρέπειν* to upset the table, Dem. 403. 17; proverb. of a spendthrift, Andoc. 17. 10;—also a table dedicated to the Gods, on which meats and offerings were set out, Dinarch. 108. 35. 2. a table, as implying what is upon it, a dinner, meal, Hdt. 1. 162, Eur. Alc. 2, Xen. An. 7. 3, 22; *παρέχειν ἀτέγγν.* . . τράπεζαν Arist. Fr. 588; also, *βορὰς τρ.* Soph. O. T. 1464, cf. Wyttben. Plut. 2. 70 E; *Συρακοσία τρ.*, proverb. of luxurious living, Hor. Siculae dapes, Ar. Fr. 3, Plat. Rep. 404 D; *αἱ δευτέρα τρ.*, Lat. *mensae secundae*, the second course, Plut. 2. 133 E, Ath. 639 B sq.; cf. τράγγημα. II. a money-changer's table or counter, a bank, Lat. *mensa argentaria*, *mensa nummularii*, Lys. 114. 37; ἐν ἀγορᾷ ἐπὶ τῶν τραπεζῶν Plat. Apol. 17 C, etc.; *ἡ ἐργασία ἡ τὴν τραπεζῆς* the trade of a banker, Dem. 946. 2; ἡ ἐγγύη ἡ ἐπὶ τὴν τρ. security given to the bank, Id. 895. 16; τὸ ἐπὶ τρ. χρέος Id. 900. 14; οἱ ἐπὶ ταῖς τραπεzaῖς bankers, Isocr. 355 B; *τράπεζαν κατασκευάζεσθαι* to set up a bank, Isae. Fr. 2. 3; ἀνασκευάζειν τρ. to break a bank, v. ἀνασκευάζω 4; cf. τραπεζίτης. III. any table or flat surface on which a thing rests: as, 1. the cross bench in which the mast is fixed, Schol. Il. 15. 729. 2. a platform on which slaves were exposed for sale, Ar. ap. Poll. 7. 11. 3. a tablet for embossed work or inscriptions, Lat. *tabula*, τρ. χαλκή Oric. ap. Dem. 531. 21, cf. Paus. 8. 31, 3. 4. a square-cut tombstone, Plut. 2. 838 C; *mensa* in Cic. Legg. 2. 26. 5. the nether millstone, Poll. 7. 19. 6. part of a catapult, Hero Belop. 135. 7. a part of the liver, Nic. Th. 560, ubi v. Schneid. 8. the shoulder-blade, Poll. 2. 177. 9. the grinding surface of the teeth. Ib. 93. (The word is prob. shortd. from *τετράπεζα*; hence the question καὶ πόθεν ἐπὶ τριπόδων τράπεζαν λήζομαι; as if this were an absurdity, Ar. Fr. 447, cf. Cratin. Incert. 9.) τράπεζεις, εἶος, ὁ, at, of a table, in Hom. always κύνες τραπεζῆς, dogs fed from their master's table, Il. 22. 69., 23. 173, Od. 17. 309;—τραπεζῆται in Ibyc. 40; τραπεζήντες in Opp. C. 1. 473. II. a parasite, Plut. 2. 50 C; Αἰδων τρ. Aristias ap. Ath. 656 A. τραπεζίτης, εἶος, ev, of, from, or for the table, κύμβος Nic. Th. 526. τραπεζία, ἡ, dub. l. for τραπεζιτεία, Theophr. H. P. 3. 10, 1. τρῦπιζιον, τό, Dim. of τράπεζα, a small table, Phylarch. ap. Ath. 142 D: the table of a money-changer, Lys. Fr. 28. II. in Geometry, a trapezium, an irregular four-sided figure, Arist. Probl. 15. 4, 1, cf. Dion. P. 175, Strab. 130. τράπεζιτεία, ἡ, the business of a τραπεζίτης, C. I. (add.) 3641 b. 14 sq. τράπεζιτέω, to be engaged in banking, Dem. 935. 15, cf. 1111. 10. τρῦπιζιτης [I], ov, ὁ, (τράπεζα II) one who keeps an exchange-table or bank, a money-changer, banker, mostly of the class of freedmen, Lat. *argentarius*, *nummularius*, Lys. Fr. 2, Dem. 1186. 7, Antiph. Misoer. 1. 11; cf. ἀνασκευάζω 4. 2. in some places, the τραπεζίται were public officers, C. I. 203, 206., 3599. 12., 3600. al. τρῦπιζιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the banker, name of an oration by Isocr. τράπεζο-εἶδης, ἐς, trapezium-shaped, Strab. 682, Plut. 2. 895 D. τράπεζο-κόμος, ὁ, one who sets out a table or who waits at table, Theopomp. ap. Longin. 43. 4, Diog. L. 9. 80, Plut. 2. 616 A, etc.; cf. Ath. 170 E. τράπεζο-κοπος, ov, (from κοπέννυμι) filling oneself at another's table, or (from κορέω) rubbing the table, epith. of parasites, Pseudo-Phocyl. 85. τράπεζο-λοιχός, ὄν, a table-licker, parasite, Suid.; so Τραπεζολοιχών as a pr. n., Alciphro. τρῦπιζοποιέω, to set out tables with meats, Diphil. Ζωγρ. 2. 3. τρῦπιζοποιία, ἡ, table-making, Strab. 202. τρῦπιζο-ποιός, ὁ, like τραπεζοκόμος, a slave who had to set out the table, Lat. *structor*, Antiph. Met. 1, Philem. Παρὰδ. 2, cf. Ath. 170 D sq. τρῦπιζο-ρήτωρ, opos, ὁ, a table-talker, Ath. 22 E. τρῦπιζότης, ητος, ὁ, the abstract quality of a table, Plat. ap. Diog. L. 6. 53. τρῦπιζο-φόρος, bearing a table: 1. τρ., ὁ, a table-bearer, Ar. Fr. 175. 2. τρ., ἡ, a priestess of Pallas at Athens, Lycurg. ap. Harp. s. v., cf. A. B. 307. 3. τραπεζοφόρον, τό, a sideboard, Artemid. 1. 76, Poll. 10. 69, cf. Cic. Fam. 7. 23. τραπεζώω, to prepare a table, τινι for one, Julian. 176 D. Pass. to be set upon a table, Soph. Fr. 541. τρῦπιζώω, ἡ, = τραπεζοφόρος 2, Hesych. (vulg. τραπεζών). τρῦπιζώδης, ἐς, = τραπεζοειδής, Strab. 811. τρῦπιζώμα, τό, what is set upon table (cf. ἐπιτραπ-). Eust. 1402. 19. τρῦπιζώσας, ἡ, a setting upon table, Plut. Mor. 1. 5. p. 530 C, Wyttben. τρῦπιζομεν, v. sub τέρπω II. 2. τρῦπιζοίμαι, = τροπαζοίμαι, Hesych. τρῦπιζός, ἡ, ὄν, easily turned, only in comp., δ-, δυσ-, ἐκ-, εὐ-, παλιν-, φιλεν-τράπεζος.

τρῦπι-ἐμπῦλιν, Adv. turned backwards, Pherecr. Incert. 56. τράπεσσα, Dor. for τράπεζα, Alcmān 61. τράπεω, to tread grapes, Od. 7. 125, Hes. Sc. 301, Anan. 2. (Curt. connects the word with τρέπω; cf. τραπητής, τροπήμιον, Lat. *trapēs, trāpētum*.) τράπηται, v. sub τρέπω. τράπηξ, v. sub τράφηξ. τρῦπιτρέειν, verb. Adj. of τρέπω (cf. aor. τραπεσθαι) with pass. sense, one must turn, Luc. Rhet. Pracc. 8: v. Cobet. V. LL. 80. τρῦπιτήτης, οὔ, ὁ, (τράπεω) a wine-presser, and οἶνος τρῦπιτήτός, wine fresh from the press, Lat. *mustum*, both in Hesych. τράπω, Ion. for τρέπω, Hdt. τράσδι, ἡ, (παρὰς) a hurdle, crate, whereon to dry figs, Ar. Nub. 50, Eupol. Incert. 135, Ael. N. A. 3. 10; ταρασιά in Simon. Iamb. 35, τερσία in Julian. 2. a the dried figs themselves, Poll. 7. 144. 2. a drying-place, for corn, Soph. Fr. 123; also for cheese, or for bricks, a kiln, Suid., Greg. Cor. τρῦπιζω, fut. Att. ω, (τράυλος) to mispronounce a letter, *lisp*, Lat. *balbutire*, as Alcibiades made r into l, Ar. Vesp. 44 sq.; κλασανχενεύει τε καὶ τρ. Archipp. Incert. 3; ψελλίζονται καὶ τρῦπιζοῦσι τοῦτο δ' ἐστιν ἐνδεία τῶν γραμμάτων Arist. P. A. 2. 17, 3; of children, Ar. Nub. 862, 1381, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 17; in Med., Archipp. Incert. 3. τρῦπιζομῶς, ὁ, a lisp, Hipp. ap. Erotian. Plut. 2. 53 D. τρῦπιζός, ἡ, ὄν, mispronouncing letters, *lisp*, Lat. *balbus*, Hipp. Aph. 1257, Callias Incert. 3, etc.; esp. of children, παῖς λαχνόφανος καὶ τρ. Hdt. 4. 155, cf. Arist. Audib. 21, Probl. 11. 30, 2; cf. τρῦπιζω, ψέλλος. II. of the swallow, *twittering*, Anth. Plan. 141; τρῦπιζὸν μινύρεσθαι Anth. P. 9. 70, cf. 57. (Prob. onomatop., cf. our *drawl*.) τρῦπιζότης, ητος, ἡ, a lisp, Arist. Probl. 11. 30, 2, Plut. Alc. 1, etc. τρῦπιζο-φῶνος, ov, with lisp, voice, ap. Hesych. τρῦπιζοσιν, εως, ἡ, = τρῦπιζότης, Galen. 18 A. 51. τρῦπιμα, τό, Ion. τρῦμα (v. Dind. Dial. Hdt. p. xxxvii); Dor. also τρῦμα, Theocrit. 21. 50: (τεῖρω)—a wound, hurt, ἀποθνήσκων ἀπὸ τῶν τρ. Hdt. 2. 63; ἐκ τοῦ τρ. τελευτᾶν Id. 3. 29; τραυματῶν τυχάνων Aesch. Ag. 866; πολλὰ τραύματ' ἐν στέννοις λαβῶν Id. Fr. 299; τραῦμα λαβεῖν ὑπὸ πέπον Dem. 314. 18; τρ. ἔχειν Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 20; ὑπὸ τινος Id. Mem. 3. 41, 1; φέρειν, ποιεῖν Eur. Or. 1487, Theocrit. 19. 6; λαβεῖν καὶ δοῦναι Plut. Pyrrh. 7; τυπέσθω ἀνευ τραυμάτων Plat. Legg. 845 C; μῦνε τραῦμα opens, Arist. Fr. 159. II. of things, a hurt, damage, as of ships, Hdt. 6. 16, Polyb. 16. 4, 12. III. in war, a heavy blow, defeat, Hdt. 1. 18., 4. 160; τὸ ἐν Μαραθῶνι τρ. γένόμενον Id. 6. 132; τὸ τρ. τὸ Λακωνικόν Id. 8. 66. IV. ἡ τραύματος γραφή an indictment for wounding (with intent to murder), Aeschin. 40. 27, cf. 84. 21, Lys. 100. 2. τρῦπιμάτιας, ov, ὁ, Ion. τρῦμα-, a wounded man, Pind. Fr. 244; οἱ τρ. the wounded of an army, Hdt. 3. 79, Thuc. 7. 75., 8. 27; ὁ τρ. Ὀδυσσεύς, name of a play, prob. by Soph., Arist. Poët. 14. 13. τρῦπιμάτιζω, Ion. τρῦμα-; πρ. τετραυματικά Decret. ap. Dem. 279. 6; pass. -ισμαι, v. infr. aor. pass. ἐτραυματίσθην Eur. Fr. 700. Το wound, Hdt. 1. 59, al., Eur. Bacch. 763, Thuc. 4. 35, etc.;—Pass., Hdt. 9. 61, al.; τετραυματισμένον γὰρ ὡς κῆαν νεβρόν . . ἐκμαστέομεν Aesch. Eum. 246; τραυματισθεὶς πολλά Thuc. 4. 12. τρῦπιμάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for wounds, ἀντιδοτός, ῥίξα Diosc. 1. 130, etc.; τὰ τ. (sc. φάρμακα) Id. 1. 97. τρῦπιμάτιον, Ion. τρῦμα-, τό, Dim. of τραῦμα, a slight wound or hurt, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1082, etc. τρῦπιματισμός, ὁ, a wounding, Ruf. ap. Suid. s. v. Ρούφος. τραυμάτο-ποιός, ὄν, making wounds, Gloss. τραῦξανα, τά, dry chips, the waste that falls from the manger, Pherecr. Incert. 57 (v. Phot. et Suid.); Hesych. gives τραύσανον ἡ ξηρὸν πᾶν, ἡ φρύγανον. Cf. τρῦξανον. τρῦφαλῖς or τρῦφαλλῖς, and τρῦφαλλός, v. sub τροφαλῖς. τράφειν, Aeol. and Ep. 3 pl. aor. 2 pass. of τρέφω, Hom. II. Dor. inf. of τρέφω, Pind. P. 4. 205. τρῦφερός, ὁ, ὄν, (τρέφω) properly, well-fed, fat, οἱ τραπεροὶ or τὰ τραπερά the fat ones, i.e. fishes, Theocrit. 21. 44. 2. act. fattening, νομός Arat. 1027. II. Hom. uses τραπερήν (sub. γῆ), ἡ, as Subst. the dry land, land, ἐπὶ τραπερήν τε καὶ ὑγρὴν (Milton's 'over moist and dry,' Par. L. 3. 652), Il. 14. 308, Od. 20. 98, h. Cer. 43:—in later Poets as Adj., τραπερή ἀρουρα Opp. H. 1. 204; κέλευθος ὑγρὴ καὶ τρ. Ar. Rh. 2. 545; ἤθεα τραπερά tracts of dry land, Opp. H. 5. 334. (In this sense it is from τρέφω I, to make thick.) τράφῃς, ητος, ὁ, = Lat. *trabs*, a beam, plank, or piece of timber, I. a stake, = χάραξ, Lyc. 641 (ubi v. Schol.), Math. Vett. 2. a spear, Lyc. 1001. 3. a baker's board, E. M. 4. part of an oar, Hesych.; or rowlock, E. M.—τράφῃς seems to be the true form; but in the Ms. of Hesych. appear τράπηξ, τρῦπηξ, τροφής. τράφος, late form for τάρφος, Jul. Afr. in Math. Vett. 314, Tab. Ilrael. in C. I. 5774. 130. τράφω, Dor. for τρέφω, inf. τράφειν Pind. I. 8 (7). S7, τράφειν Megar. in Ar. Ach. 788 (also τράφειν Hes. Th. 480); part. τράφαισα Pind. P. 2. 84; impf. ἔτραφον Theocrit. 3. 16, etc. τρῦπαλῶς, οὔ, ὁ, Dor. for τραχήλως, epith. of Constantine the Great, bull-necked, παχὺς τὸν αὐχένα, Byz. But Aurel. Vict. explains it by *irrisor*,—such, acc. to the Physiogaomic writers, being the character of stout men. τρῦπῶς, Adv. of τραχύς, q. v. τρῦπηλ-ἀγχη, ἡ, a cord for strangling, Eunap. τρῦπηλία, τά, (τρίηλος) scraps of meat and gristle about the neck, which were thrown away with the offal: hence, simply, scraps, offal, Ar. Vesp. 968, Pherecr. Ἐπιλ. 5; βύεα τρ. Hipp. 1227 B.

τράχηλιάς, α, ον, of, on, or from the neck, Eust. 1915. 13, Hesych.; prob. to be restored for **τραχηλιάς** in Strab. 127, cf. Lob. Phryn. 558.
τράχηλιάς, to arch the neck proudly, like a horse: metaph. to exalt oneself, LXX (Job 15. 25), Method. ap. E. M.:—**τραχηλιάσσης**, οἶ, ὁ, Byz. **τράχηλιζω**, fut. **ίσω**, properly of wrestlers, to take by the throat, or bend the neck back, and so to overpower, master completely, τὸν ταῦρον Theophr. Char. 27; τοὺς νεανίσκους Plut. Anton. 33, cf. 2. 521 B.
II. Pass. to be seized by the neck, overpowered, Diog. Cyn. ap. Diog. L. 6. 61, Teles ap. Stob. 535. 23; ὅπῃ θεάματος τραχηλιζόμενος καὶ περιηγόμενος Plut. 2. 521 C; πολέμω Joseph. B. J. 4. 6, 2; ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις Philo 2. 127:—absol. to practise this kind of struggle, Plat. Rival. 132 C, Themist. 291 B; cf. Xen. Lac. 5, 9, and v. sub **τραχηλίσμος**.
2. to be flung head-foremost; and of ships, to be carried down by a whirlpool, Strab. 268.
3. to have one's neck bent back (like a victim), so that the throat gapes when cut, Lat. resupinare: hence, to be laid open, Ep. Hebr. 4. 13; cf. Hesych., **τραχηλιαμένα**· πεφανερωμένα.
τράχηλιμαῖος, v. sub **τραχηλιάς**.
τράχηλιον, τό, Dim. of **τράχηλος**, the butt-end of a spear, E. M., Suid., etc.
τράχηλισμός, ὁ, a seizing by the throat, a trick in wrestling, Luc. Lexiph. 5, Plut. 2. 526 E, Ath. 14 F.
τράχηλιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a kind of bandage, Chirurg. Vett.
τράχηλιώδης, ἐς, stiff-necked, E. M.
τράχηλο-δεσμός, ον, ὁ, chaining the neck, κλοιός Anth. P. 6. 107.
τράχηλο-εἰδής, ἐς, like the neck, Hesych. s. v. δεσφάδες.
τράχηλο-κάκη [ᾶ], ἡ, neck-plague, i. e. an iron collar, cited from Nicet.; cf. ποδοκάκη.
τράχηλο-κοπέω, to cut the throat, behead; Plut. 2. 308 D:—Pass., Arr. Epict. 1. 1, 18, 2, 16, etc.:—**τραχηλοκοπία** only in Gloss.
τράχηλος [ᾶ], ὁ: heterocl. pl. **τράχηλα** Call. Fr. 98; but the neut. sing. only in Gramm.: (v. sub fin.)—the neck, throat, Hdt. 2. 40, Hipp. Aph. 1250, Eur., etc.; distinguished from **αὐχὴν** by Plat. Phaedr. 253 E; (τράχλος being, acc. to Geop. 19. 2, 3, the whole neck and throat, αὐχὴν the vertebrated part); τρ. θέρειν, σώματος χαλκίς τεμνείν Eur. Supp. 716, Bacch. 241; ἀποτέμνειν, ἀποκόπτειν Plut., etc.; βρόχον δ' ἐμβαλλε **τράχηλῳ** Theocr. 23. 51; ἐς τρ. πεισίν to break one's neck, Eur. Tro. 750; ἐπὶ τρ. ὤθειν τινα to throw head-foremost, Luc. D. Mort. 27. 1, Merc. Cond. 39; so, εἰς τρ. Poll. 2. 135:—proverb., ἐν βρόχῳ τὸν τρ. ἔχον ἐνομοῦται, 'with a halter round his neck', Dem. 744. 7.
2. the neck of animals, of the horse, Xen. Eq. 1. 8; the hare, Id. Cyn. 5, 30; the camel, Plut. 2. 1125 B:—of the neck as a joint of meat, Id. Demetr. 11.
II. of parts resembling the neck, the upper part of the murex, Eubul. Mvst. 1, Posidipp. Δόκρ. 1, cf. Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 10, Ath. 87 F; what part it is in the **κάραβος** is not clear, Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 9.
2. the neck of a vessel, Theopomp. Com. Σπρτ. 1; of a gourd, Arist. H. A. 9. 14, 2; τρ. κύστεως, μήτρας Poll. 2. 171, 222; perh. so in Arist. H. A. 5. 28, 3.
3. the middle part of a mast, Asclep. ap. Ath. 474 F. (Curt. suggests that **τράχ-ηλος** may possibly come from **τρέχ-ω**, from its quick movements, and that it prob. is akin to Lat. *terg-um*.)
τράχλο-σίμος, ον, bull-necked, ap. A. B. 65.
τράχλωδης, ἐς, = **τραχηλοειδής**, Soph. Nic. Th. 873.
Τράχης, Ion. Τρηχίς, ἴνος, ἡ, Trachis, an ancient city in Thessaly, named from the rough, mountainous surface (**τραχύς**) of the district, Il., etc.; also **Τραχίν**, Strab. 428:—Adj. **Τραχίνος** [ῖ], α, ον, Ion. Τρηχ-, Hdt., etc.; also ος, ον, Theocr. 24. 82; fem. **Τραχινίς**, ἴδος, Paus. 10. 22, 1:—of Τραχινίους the people of Tr., Hdt. 7. 175, Thuc., etc.; αἱ Τρ. name of a frag. of Soph.:—ἡ Τραχινία, the country of Tr., Hdt., Soph., etc.:—but the country was also called **Τραχίς**, Thuc. 3. 100, 4. 78, 5. 51.
τράχλομα, = **τραχύνωμα**, Zonar., etc.
τράχουρος, or **τραχούρος**, ὁ, (οἰπρά) a sea-fish, 'rough-tail', the horse-mackerel, Numen. ap. Ath. 326 A, Opp. H. 1. 99.
τράχυ-βάττω, to walk on rough, rocky ground, Hipp. Ep. 1283. 52.
τράχυ-βίος, ον, of rough, hard life, Manass. Chron. 6416.
τράχυ-δέρμος, ον, = sq., Arist. ap. Ath. 305 D.
τράχυ-δέρμων, ον, rough-skinned, Epich. ap. Ath. 286 B.
τράχυ-λέκτω, to speak harshly or roughly, Walz ap. Rhett. 3. 580.
τράχυ-λεξία, ἡ, roughness of speech, Walz ap. Rhett. 3. 600.
τράχυ-λογος, ον, rough-spoken, like **τραχύστομος**, Polemo Physiogn. 1. 6; Sylburg. **ταχὺλ-**.
τράχυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, making rough, Arist. Probl. 3. 13; c. gen., Diosc. 3. 79.
τράχυνω, Ion. τρηχ-: pf. **τρεπαχύνκα** (ἀποτ-) Dion. H. de Comp. 2. 9:—Pass., aor. **ἐτράχυνθην** Plut., etc.: pf. **τρεπαχύνμαι** Arist. H. A. 4. 9, fin., Luc. Pisc. 51; 3 pl. **-υνται** Arist. Probl. 11. 22; inf. **-υνθαι** Plat. Prot. 333 E:—Med., aor. **τρηχύνωτο** Paul. Sil. Ambr. 217: **τρεπαχύνω**. To make rough, rugged, uneven, Plat. Tim. 65 D; c. acc., τρ. τὸ κύτος Ib. 67 A; αὐρὴ τρηχύνει πέλαγος Ap. Rh. 4. 768:—Pass. to become rough, Plat. Tim. 66 C, Plut., etc.; of the sea, Arist. Color. 5; of the voice, Id. Audib. 52; τρ. τῇ φωνῇ to use rough horse tones, Plut. T. Gracch. 2.
2. in Aesch. Theb. 1045, **τράχυνε** refers to **τραχύς** γε μέντοι δῆμος just before, call them, make them as rough as may be, I care not.
3. metaph. in Pass. to be angry, exasperated, **τρεπαχύνθαι τε καὶ ἀγωνιᾶν** Plat. Prot. 333 E; **πρὸς τινα** Polyb. 2. 21, 3. Plut.; **κατὰ τινας** Walz Rhett. 3. 580; τρ. ὅτι.. Dion. H. de Thuc. 43.
4. τρ. τὰς ἀκοὰς to grote roughly on the ears, Dion. H. de Comp. 22.
II. later intr. to be rough, ὁ **τραχύνων** τόπος Diod. 1. 32; τὰ **τραχύνοντα** τοῦ ποταμοῦ Plut. Cat. Ma. 20.
τράχυ-ὀδους, ὄντος, ὁ, ἡ, with rough teeth, Apoll. Lex. Hom.
τράχυ-ὀστράκος, ον, rough-shelled, Arist. H. A. 4. 4, 6.
τράχυ-πούς, ποδός, ὁ, ἡ, rough-footed, Arist. H. A. 5. 13, 3.

τράχῡς, εἶα, ὄ: Ion. **τρηχύς** (as always in Hom., Hes., Hdt.), fem. **τρηχέα**, not **τρηχέη**, Dind. de Dial. Hdt. xvii; **τρηχέην** is f. l. in Ap. Rh. 2. 375, Anth. Plan. 26; poet. fem. **τρηχύς**, Theocr. 25. 256; dual in Trag. **τραχεῖ**, A. B. 1195: (prob. from **√TPAX**, **ταράσσω**, pf. **τέτρηχα**).
Rugged, Lat. *asper*, λίθος, ἀκή, ἀταρπύς Il. 5. 308, Od. 5. 425, 14. 1; as epith. of Ithaca, 9. 27, 10. 417; so, γῆ λιθώδης καὶ τρηχέα Hdt. 4. 23; Χερσονήσου τῆς Τρηχέης καλεούμενης, of the Crimea, Id. 4. 99; and often in Att. of rocky districts, Aesch. Pr. 726, Eur. Fr. 1068; cf. **Τραχίς**; τὰ **τραχέα**, τὰ **τραχύτατα** Xen. Cyn. 4, 10, etc.; τρ. καὶ χάλειπ' ὄδῳ Plat. Rep. 328 E:—also, rough, shaggy, δὲ κάτωθεν τρ. καὶ τραγοειδής, of Pan, Id. Crat. 408 D, cf. 420 E; **λάσιον** καὶ τρ. [τὸ κέαρ].. ἔχοντες Id. Theaet. 194 E; τρ. **σώματα**, opp. to **λεῖα**, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 1; Πάν τὸ κάτωθεν τρ. Plat. Crat. 408 D:—of a bit, rough, sharp, opp. to **λεῖος**, Xen. Eq. 9, 9, etc.:—of the voice, rough, harsh, Plat. Tim. 67 C, etc.; esp. of the voice of boys, when it breaks, μεταβάλλειν εἰς τὸ **τραχύτερον** Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 3; τὸ τρ. τῆς φωνῆς Plut. Mar. 14; and of a person, τρ. τῇ φωνῇ Xen. An. 2. 6, 9; also, τραχύνει γλῶσσαν (cf. **τραχύστομος**), Strab. 662:—on **τραχεῖα** ἀρτήρια, v. sub **ἀρτήρια**.
2. of battle and conflict, τρ. ὁμίην Hes. Sc. 119; νιφὰς πολέμοιο Pind. 4 (3). 26, cf. Simon. in Anth. Plan. 26; **φάλαγγες** Tyrtae. 9. 22.
3. of natural forces, τρ. **ρόβιον** Aesch. Pr. 1048; **τραχύτερα** τὰ νόσηματα ἀπεργάζεσθαι Plat. Tim. 84 C; τρ. **ποταμός** Plut. Alex. 60, etc.; **ἀέλλα** Ap. Rh. 1. 1078; etc.
4. of persons, their acts, feelings, conditions, rough, harsh, savage, τρ. **ἐφέδρας** Pind. N. 4. fin.; οὐ **τραχύς** εἰμι **καταβήμεν** I am not niggardly in paying, Ib. 7. 111; **θεά** Id. P. 8. 12; **ἄσας** δὲ τρ. **ὅστις** ἀν νεόν κρατῇ Aesch. Pr. 35, cf. 186, 324; **δικαστῆς** τρ. εἰ Id. Ag. 1411; τρ. γε.. **δῆμος** Id. Theb. 1044; τρ. καὶ τεθηγμένους λόγους Ib. 321; ὕρην τρ. Eur. Med. 448; **λεῖον** καὶ τρ. **πάθημα** Plat. Tim. 63 E; **τραχύτατοι** νόμοι Id. Legg. 864 C; τὸ **τραχὺ** τοῦ ἥθους, τοῦ νόμου Id. Crat. 406 A, Rep. 452 C; **τραχύτερα** πράγματα Isocr. 143 C; **ἐννομήν** τρηχέα **λειαινέ** smooths the rough places, Solon 13. 34.
II. Adv. **τράχῳς**, Ion. **τρηχῳς**, rare in the literal sense, roughly, τρ. ὕλακται Plut. Arat. 8; so, **τραχὺ** φωνῇ ἀπειλεῖν Theocr. 25. 74; **θάλασσα** **τραχὺ** βοᾷ Anth. P. 5. 180.
2. of men's acts, **τρηχῳς** **περιέπειν** τινά to handle roughly, Hdt. 1. 73, 114 (v. sub **περιέπειν**); **τραχῳς** ἔχιν to be rough, Isocr. 33 D; **τινὶ** Dem. 355. 15; **τραχύτερον** ἄρχην Isocr. 38 C; τρ. ἀποκρίνεσθαι Plut. Phoc. 21, etc.; τρ. **φέρειν**, Lat. *aegre ferre*, Id. Lysand. 15; rarely **τραχύτερος** Plat. Clitoph. 406; **τρηχύντα** περιεφθῆναι Hdt. 6. 15.
τράχυσμα, Ion. **τρήχ-**, τό, a roughness, Hipp. 1020 C, Ath. 475 B.
τράχυσμός, ὁ, a roughening, Hipp. Acut. 364.
τράχυστομος, ον, of rough speech or pronunciation, Strab. 662, where he couples it with **παχύστομος**, and in the same page he writes **παχυστομέω**, **παχυστομία**, which Eust. 367. 29 and 34 cites as **τραχύστ-**.
τράχυνος, ἦρος, ἡ, Att. **τραχύτης**, ἦρος (acc. to Hdn. ap. Arcad. Choerob.):—roughness, ruggedness, τῆς χώρας Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 67; sharpness, of a bit, Id. Eq. 10. 6; **τραχύτῃ** τε καὶ **λεωτέρῃ** Plat. Tim. 65 C, cf. Tim. Locr. 100 D; **περὶ τὴν ἀρτήριαν** Arist. G. A. 5. 7, 26; τρ. **φωνῆς** Id. de An. 4. 11, 3.
2. of persons, roughness, harshness, ὀργῆς Aesch. Pr. 80; ἥθους Plut. Dio 8, etc.
τράχυ-φλοιος, ον, with rough rind or bark, Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 2.
τράχυ-φωλῶς, ον, to pronounce roughly, Eust. 1598. 27.
τράχυ-φωνία, ἡ, roughness of voice, Arist. G. A. 5. 7, 25.
τράχυ-φωνος, ον, with rough voice or speech, Hipp. Epid. 1. 955, Diod. 5. 31, etc.
τράχω [ᾶ], Dor. for **τρέχω**, Pind. P. 8. 45; cf. **τράφω**.
τράχῳδης, ἐς, of rough nature, v. l. Arist. H. A. 5. 17, 8, Theophr., etc.
τράχωμα, τό, roughness, Diosc. 1. 77, etc.
τράχωματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for roughness, curing it, Galen.
τράχων, ὄντος, ὁ, a rugged, stony tract, Luc. V. H. 2. 30, Tox. 49:—hence **Τράχων** (like **Τραχίς**), in Syria, Joseph. 13. 16, 5; and **Τραχωνίτις**, ἴδος, ἡ, N. T., etc.; **Τραχωνῖται**, οἱ, its inhabitants, Joseph. B. J. 3. 10, 10, etc.
τρεῖς, οἱ, αἱ, **τρία**, τά: gen. **τριῶν**; dat. **τρισί**, and in Hippon. Fr. 8 **τρισί** (as **δυσί** Ion. for **δυσί**): acc. **τρεῖς**, **τρία**: on the variations of declension in compds., v. Lob. Phryn. 108.
Three, Hom., etc.; **τρία** ἐπὶ **three** words, proverb. in Pind. N. 7. 71,—for from the earliest times **three** was a sacred and lucky number, esp. with the Pythagoreans (cf. **τριάς**), Arist. Cael. 1. 1, 2; so, **τῶν τριῶν** μίαν λαβεῖν **εὐσίαν** Soph. Fr. 124; εἰ καὶ **τῶν τριῶν** ἐν οἰσμοῖς Ib. 755; cf. **σώτηρ** 1. 2, and v. Indic. Com. Fragm. p. 1062:—on **διὰ τριῶν**, v. sub **τρία**; cf. also **τριπτόσπονδος**. (From **√TPI** come also **τρίς**, **τρισά-**; cf. Skt. *tri*, *trīśas* (tres), *tris*, (ter); Lat. *tres*, *tria*, *ter*; Slav. *tri*, *tri-je*; Lith. *trys* (three); O. Irish *tri* (tres);—Zd. *thri* (tres); Goth. *thri*, *threis*, neut. *thrija*; O. Norse *þrír*; A. S. *þrī*; O. H. G. *drī* (drei):—with **τρίτος** (Aeol. **τέρτος**) cf. Skt. *tritīyas*, Lat. *tertius*, Slav. *tretii*, Lith. *trėczas*, O. Ir. *tris*; Zd. *thriya*, Goth. *thridja*; etc.)
τρεισκαίδεκα, οἱ, αἱ, **τρισκαίδεκα**, τὰ, **thirteen**, Pind., Hdt., and Att.; sometimes written as one word, sometimes division: gen. **τριῶν** καὶ **δέκα**, Thuc. 2. 97, Isae., etc.; dat. **τρισὶ** καὶ **δέκα**, Thuc. 8. 108, Dem., etc.:—sometimes other words are interposed, **τρεῖς** γε καὶ **δ**, **τρεῖς** δὲ καὶ **δ**, Pind. O. 1. 127, Thuc. 3. 79:—Hom. uses the indecl. form **τρεισκαίδεκα** (in all genders and cases), Il. 5. 387, Od. 24. 340 (in Od. with v. l. **τρεισκαίδεκα**, which might also stand in Il.); so Ar. Ran. 50, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 5, and often as v. l. for **τρεισκαίδεκα**, e. g. Thuc. 3. 69, 8. 88; **τρεισκαίδεκα** as gen., Hipp. 652. 6, Isae. 72. 40; as dat., Thuc. 8. 22; etc.
τρεῖω, late Ep. for **τρεῶ**, Opp. C. 1. 417.
τρέμθος, ἡ, poet. for **τρέμψος**, Nic. Th. 844, Steph. B. s. v. **τρέμψος**.
τρέμμα, found only in pres. and impf.: pf. **τετρέμματα** in E. M. (From **√TPREM** come also **τε-τρεμ-αῖνω**, **ἀ-τρέμ-ας**, **τρομ-έω**, **τρομ-έρος**, cf.

Lat. *trem-o, trem-or, trem-ulus*; Lith. *trim-u (tremo)*.) To tremble, quake, quiver, τρέμει δ' οὐρα μακρὰ καὶ ὕλη ποσσὶν ὑπ' ἀθανάτοισιν Il. 13. 18, cf. Call. Del. 137, (v. ἀμφιτρέμω); ὀλέως τρέμων ἄρκας quivering in . . . Eur. I. T. 283; τρέμονα καλά Id. Med. 1169; τρέμει ἡ φωνή Arist. Probl. 11. 62; and of persons, τρέμει τὴν φωνήν Ib. II. esp. to tremble with fear, Il. 10. 390, Od. 11. 527; φόβῳ, φρίκῃ τρ. Eur. Ion 1452, Tro. 1026; then, simply, to tremble, be afraid, δειδώς καὶ τρ. Dem. 314. 24. 2. c. inf., like τρομέω, to tremble or fear to do, Aesch. Theb. 419, Soph. O. C. 129; so also, τρ. ἢ κτάνν τὸν ἄνδρα Id. O. T. 947, cf. Eur. Andr. 808, 1057. 3. c. acc. to tremble at, fear, Soph. O. C. 256, Eur. El. 643, etc.; τρ. τὸ πρᾶγμα Ar. Ach. 489; τὰ πρᾶγματα Id. Eq. 266; τὸ μέλλον Plat. Parm. 137 A.—also, τρ. ἐνεκά τινας Antipho 120. 11; περὶ τινας Id. 118. 35, Plat. Rep. 554 D.

τρέξω, for θρέβομαι and θρέξεται, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1222, 1225.
 τρεπτόν, verb. Adj. of τρέπω, one must turn, ποίαν ὁδὸν νῦν τρ.; Ar.
 Eq. 72; ἐπὶ τι Plat. Rep. 365 C.

τρέπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *changeable*, Max. Tyr. 10. 2; Dübner θρυπτικός.
 τρεπτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. *to be turned or changed*, Arist. Mund. 2, 10,
 Sext. Emp. M. 7. 434, Plut., etc.; ἑς ἄλλα Plut. 2, 883 E.
 τρεπτότης, ητος, ἡ, = τροπή, Hesych.

τρέπω: fut. *τρέψω*: aor. 1 *ἔτρεψα*: besides the aor. 1 Hom. often has aor. 2 *ἔτρεπον* (sometimes also used intr., Il. 16. 657): pf. *τέτρεφα* Ar. Nub. 858, Anaxand. Φαλα. 1, (ἀνα-) Soph. Tr. 1008, Andoc. 17. 15; later, *τέτρεφα* Dinarch. 104. 7, (ἀνα-) Dem. 324. 27, Aeschin. 27. 4, 76. 12 (corruptly acc. to Cobet V. LL. 251)—Med., fut. *τρέψομαι* Hdt. 1. 97, Eur., etc.: aor. *ἐτρέψαμην* Hom., Att.; also aor. 2 *ἐτραπέμην* Hom. (used also in pass. sense, Il. 6. 64., 14. 447, and once in Att. (ἀν-) Plat. Crat. 395 D); imper. *τραπέω* Ar. Ran. 1248: pf., v. inf.: —Pass., fut. *τραπήσομαι* Plnt. Nic. 21, etc.; also *τρέψομαι* (ἐπι-) Pisistr. ap. Diog. L. 1. 6: aor. *ἐτρέφθην* Att. (but only once in Trag., Eur. El. 1046), Ion. *τραπέσθην* Od. 15. 80, Hdt.: aor. 2 *ἐτάρτην* [ᾶ] Att., Ep. 1 pl. subj. *τραπέοιμεν* for *τραπέωμεν* Od. 8. 292: pf. *τέτρεμμα*, 3 pl. *τετράφαται* Theogn. 42, Plat. Rep. 335 B, cf. Il. 2. 25; 3 sing. imperat. *τέτρεφθω* 12. 273; part. *τετρεμμένος*, often in Hom. and Hes.; plpf. pass., Ep. 3 sing. *τετράπτο*, Hom.; 3 pl. *τετράφατο* Il. 10. 189.—From the aor. 2 has been formed the pres. *ἐπιτράπέουσι*, Io. 421; cf. *τραπήτην*.—The Ion. forms used by Hdt. are pres. att. and pass. *τράπτο*, *τρέπονται*, 3 sing. impf. *τράπσκε* 4. 128: aor. pass. *τραφθείς*; but the fut. *ἐπιτράφομαι* (3. 155), and aor. *ἐπέτρεψε* (4. 202) are rejected by Dind. & Dial. Hdt. xlv. —Dor. forms, *τράπ-ω*, fut. *τραφῶ*, Ahr. D. Dor. 117. (From *τρέπω* come *τοπή-ω*, *τοπή-ος*, *τοπή-εις*; and

1. **Pass.** From $\tau\rho\alpha\pi\epsilon\iota$ $\tau\rho\alpha\pi\epsilon\iota$ come $\tau\rho\alpha\pi\text{-}\tau\omega$, $\tau\rho\alpha\pi\text{-}\omega\varsigma$, $\tau\rho\alpha\pi\text{-}\iota\varsigma$; and from $\tau\rho\alpha\pi$, $\tau\rho\alpha\pi\epsilon\iota$, $\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\tau\rho\alpha\pi\text{-}\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$. Curt. refers to the same Root $\tau\rho\alpha\pi\text{-}\epsilon\omega$, $\tau\rho\alpha\pi\text{-}\eta\omicron\nu$, Lat. *trap-es*, *trap-etum*, as well as *torc-ular*, *torqu-e*, *torqu-es*, *tor(c)-mentum*; as also $\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\tau\rho\alpha\kappa\text{-}\tau\omicron\varsigma$, Skt. *tark-u*, and perh. $\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\tau\rho\epsilon\kappa\text{-}\iota\varsigma$ = $\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\tau\rho\alpha\pi\text{-}\omega\varsigma$ for this change of the labial p into k , v. sub κ .
 II. 2.) To turn or *direct* towards a thing, Hom., etc.; mostly followed by a Prep., $\tau\rho$. [$\phi\upsilon\sigma\alpha\varsigma$] $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ $\pi\upsilon\rho$ Il. 18. 469; $\epsilon\varsigma$ $\rho\omicron\tau\alpha\mu\acute{\iota}\nu$ $\phi\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\alpha$ 21. 349; $\tau\rho$. $\tau\iota\omega\acute{\alpha}$ $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ $\epsilon\upsilon\eta\eta\gamma$ to *show* him to bed, Od. 4. 294; $\tau\rho$. $\theta\upsilon\mu\acute{\omicron}\nu$ $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ $\epsilon\gamma\gamma\omicron\nu$ Hes. Op. 314; $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ $\epsilon\chi\theta\rho\acute{\omicron}\upsilon\varsigma$ Aesch. Thes. 255; $\pi\acute{\omicron}\lambda\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ $\epsilon\beta\gamma\gamma\omicron\nu$ Hes. Op. 349; $\tau\eta\eta$ $\pi\acute{\omicron}\lambda\iota\nu$ $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ $\acute{\alpha}\theta\upsilon\mu\iota\alpha\eta$ Dem. 685. 12; $\kappa\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{\omicron}\nu$ $\pi\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ $\eta\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\iota\omicron\nu$ Od. 13. 29; $\pi\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ $\theta\rho\omicron\varsigma$ $\pi\acute{\omicron}\iota\omega\alpha$ $\mu\eta\lambda\alpha$ 9. 315; $\eta\tau\theta\theta\theta$ $\pi\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ $\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\phi\omicron\phi\omicron\alpha\sigma\alpha\eta$ Pind. I. 3. 16; $\tau\alpha\iota\varsigma$ $\gamma\gamma\omega\mu\alpha\iota$ $\pi\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ $\chi\rho\eta\mu\alpha\tau\iota\sigma\mu\acute{\omicron}\nu$ Ep. Plat. 355 A.—also, $\tau\rho$. $\theta\upsilon\mu\acute{\omicron}\nu$ $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}$ $\epsilon\mu\pi\omicron\rho\eta\eta$ Hes. Op. 644; $\delta\alpha\mu\alpha\eta$ $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}$ $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\chi\eta\lambda\alpha$ Pind. P. I. 136, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 257 B, Rep. 508 C; $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}$ $\epsilon\chi\theta\rho\acute{\omicron}\iota\varsigma$ $\chi\epsilon\iota\rho\alpha$ Soph. Aj. 772;—κατὰ $\pi\eta\lambda\theta\acute{\omicron}\nu$ $\tau\rho$. $\theta\upsilon\mu\acute{\omicron}\nu$ Il. 5. 676; $\tau\rho$. $\delta\eta\tau\iota\omicron\nu$ $\text{Ze}\phi\upsilon\rho\omicron\nu$ $\pi\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ — $\phi\omicron\phi\omicron\alpha\sigma\alpha\eta$ Hes. Op. 592;—also with Advds., $\delta\upsilon\sigma\alpha\tau\epsilon$ $\tau\rho$. Il. 12. 24; $\omicron\upsilon\kappa$ $\acute{\omicron}\tau\iota$ $\delta\epsilon$ ὅπου χρῆται $\tau\rho$. $\epsilon\sigma\omicron\varsigma$ Soph. Ph. 809; $\epsilon\gamma\tau\alpha\upsilon\theta\alpha$ $\sigma\eta\eta$ $\phi\rho\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha$ Eur. I. T. 1322; $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ $\tau\rho$. $\tau\eta\eta$ $\delta\iota\alpha\eta\lambda\omicron\nu$ Plat. Rep. 393 A; $\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\iota\omicron\varsigma$ $\tau\rho$. Id. Legg. 643 C. c. inf., $\epsilon\tau\rho\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}$ $\sigma\epsilon$ $\pi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\alpha\sigma\iota\nu$ *led* *thee* to *transgress*, Pind. P. 9. 76;—so also in Med., $\tau\rho\epsilon\pi\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ $\tau\iota\omega\alpha$ $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}$ $\tau\iota$ Plat. Enthyd. 303 C, cf. Charm. 156 C.—Pass., c. acc. cogn., $\tau\eta\eta\delta\epsilon$ $\tau\eta\eta$ $\delta\omicron\delta\omicron\nu$ $\tau\rho$. *hanc viam ingredi*, Plat. Soph. 242 B.
 2. Pass. to *turn one's steps*, *turn in a certain*

11a. Soph. 242 B. 2. 1. Pass. to turn one's steps, turn in a certain direction, *τραπάζειν ἀν'* Ἑλλάδα to roam up and down Greece, Od. 15. 80; ἀνὰ πρὸντον τετραμένους II. 19. 212; *τραπθέσθεις* ἐς τὸ πῆδον Hdt. 9. 56; ἐς Θήβας Id. 2. 3; ἐπὶ Προκύνωνσιν, ἐπ' Ἀθηνῶν Id. 6. 33.. 5. 57:—also with Advds., *ἀμχανεῖν* ὅποι τράποντο which way to turn, Aesch. Pers. 459; *ἀμχανεῖν* . . ὅπα τράπωμαι Id. Ag. 1532; *πᾶ τινι πρέποι* αὖ; Id. Cho. 409; *ποῖ τρέψομαι*; Eur. Hipp. 1066, cf. Xen. An. 3. 5, 13; *ποῖ χρὴ τράπεσθαι*; Lys. 181. 29:—also, *τρέπεσθαι* ὁδὸν to take a course, Hdt. 1. 11, cf. 9. 69; πολλὰς ὁδοὺς τραπεῖναι κατὰ ὕψθ Thuc. 5. 10; ἐστρέφειν ὕψην τινι ποσεσθῆναι Eur. El. 1046. 3.

ὅρη Thuc. 5. 10; ἐπερθεῖν ἡγερῆν τὸν ποσειδάωνα Eur. El. 1040. 3. In Pass. also to *turn* or *betake oneself*, εἰς ὄρηχτας, εἰς δούλην Od. i. 422., 18. 304; ἐπὶ ἔργα Il. 3. 422, etc.; ἐπ' ἀναδείην Epigr. Hom. 14 7; ἐπὶ ψευδέα ὁδὸν Hdt. i. 117; ἐπὶ φροντίδας Eur. i. A. 646; ἐφ' ἀπραγῇ Thuc. 4. 104; ἔς τὸ μαινεῖσθαι Soph. O. C. 1537. 3; εἰς ἀλκήν Thuc. 2. 84; εἰς ἀπραγῇ ἐπὶ τὰς οἰκίας Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 30; κατὰ θέαν τετραμμένοι Thuc. 5. 9; πρὸς ἀλκήν Hdt. 3. 78; πρὸς τὸ κέρδι-
 σθαι Soph. Aj. 743; πρὸς ἡστέλειαν Thuc. i. 5; πρὸς ἄριστον τετρ. Hdt. i. 63; πρὸς τὸν ποτὸν Plat. Symp. 176 A; etc.;—also, *τρ.* πρὸς τινα to *betake oneself*, have recourse to him, Cratin. Παν. 5, Xen. An. 4. 5, 20, Plat. Prot. 339 E; so, ἐφ' ἱκετείαν *τρ.* τῶν διακόντων Id. Apol. 39 A; etc. 4. In Pass. and Med., of places, to be *turned* or *look*

3924, etc.; *ἀντὶ* in Pass. and Med.; or places, *ἀντὶ* in a certain direction, Lat. *spectare* or *vergere* in . . . *πρὸς ζώον* Od. 12. 81; *πρὸς ἄρκτον*, *πρὸς ἑξήμυρον ἀνεμῶν*, *πρὸς νότον*, etc., Hdt. 1. 148, Thuc. 2. 15, etc.; also, *πρὸς τὸ Τυώλον* Hdt. 1. 84, cf. 3. 101; and reversely *ἔξω* *τὸ ἀπέναντι* τετρ. Id. 2. 181; *ἀντὶ ἡλίου* *turn* straight towards, Hes. Op. 725.

II. *to turn*, i. e. *turn round* or *about*, *ἵππους* 11. 8. 432; *πάλιν τρέπειν* *to turn back*, *τινά* lb. 399; *ὄσσε*, *δὺν* 21. 415.; 20. 430; *τὰ κατὰ τὸ ἔξω* *to turn the best side outmost*,

shew the best side (of a garment), Pind. P. 3. 149, cf. Theophr. Char. 22:—Pass., πάλιν τρέπεσθαι Il. 2. 468; ὁπίσσω τρέπεσθαι 12. 273; also c. gen. to turn from ., 18. 138; αἰχμήν τράπετο the point bent back, like ἀνεγνώφθη, 11. 237; of the sun having passed the meridian, πόσῃν ἡλιος τέτραπται; Ag. Fr. 210; also of the solstice, ἐπειδὴν ἡν χειμῶνι τράπηται ἡλιος (v. προπή 1) Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 8, cf. Plat. Legg. 915 D; τραπεσίος τῆς ὥρας Arist. H. A. 9. 41, 16;—so intr. in Act., περί θ' ἔτραπον ὥραι Hes. Th. 58. 2. τρ. τι εἶναι to turn upon

another's head, *τὴν αἰτίαν, τὴν ὀργὴν ἐς τινα* Isae. 73. 37, Dem. 103. 25: often in imprecations, *ἐς κεφαλὴν τρέπουσι* 'ἐμοὶ on my head be it!' Ar. Ach. 833, cf. Hdt. 2. 39; so, *ἐπ' ἐμοὶ τρέπουσι* 'on αἰτίαις τέλοας Aesch. Eum. 434; *κατὰ σεαυτὸν νῦν τρέπου* Ar. Ach. 1019, Nub. 1263; *τρέψουσθε ἐς ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς* Lys. 114. 10. 3. *to turn another*

253; ἡρεσέουσι ἐς οὐρανὸν ἁγίων Lys. 114. 10. 3. τοῖς ἀνὰ ἀνοήτων
 way, to alter, change, νόον, φρένας Od. 19. 479, Il. 6. 61; τὰ γνῶμας
 Xen. An. 3. 1, 41; ἔτρεπεν κείνον μισῶ Pind. P. 3. 97; also of things.
 ἐς κακὸν tr. τι lb. 63; τι ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον Ar. Nub. 589; ἐς γέλον tr.
 τὸ πρᾶγμα Id. Vesp. 1261, cf. Hd. 7. 105, etc.; Med., πρὸς τὰς συμ-
 φορὰς τὰς γνῶμας τρέπεσθαι to turn their minds, Thuc. 1. 140, cf. Plut.
 2. 51 C, 71 E, etc.;—Pass. to be changed, change, τρέπεται χρῶς Il. 13.
 279, Od. 21. 413, etc.; τρέπεται νόος 3. 147; νόος ἔτρεπται 7.
 263; Διὸς ἔτρεπτο φρήν Il. 10. 45; τράσσομαι καὶ τὴν γνῶμην μετα-
 τίθεμαι Hd. 7. 18; τετραμμένος one who has turned, has changed his
 mind, Id. 9. 34, Thuc. 4. 100; ἐπὶ τὰ βέλτιστα τρέπον Ar. Vesp. 986;—c. inf.,
 κραδίη τέτραπτο νέεσθαι Od. 4. 260; ἔτράποντο .. τῷ δῆμῳ .. τὰ πρᾶγ-
 ματα ἐνδοκίον Thuc. 2. 65; and with cogn. acc., πλείους τρέπόμενος
 τρώπας τὸν Εὐδῶρον Aeschin. 66. 27.—οἶνος τρέπεται the wine turns,

becomes *sour* (v. τροπίας), Sext. Emp. P. 1. 41. III. *to turn or put to flight, ruin, defeat*, τρέφω δ' ἥρωας Ἀχαιοῦς Il. 15. 261; ἐτρέψε φάλαγγας Tyrtae. 9. 21, cf. Pind. O. 11. 19, Hdt. 1. 63, 4. 128, Thuc., etc.; in full, τρ. φύγαδε Il. 8. 157; τρ. εἰς φυγήν, Lat. *convertere in fugam*, Eur. Supp. 718, Xen., etc.; τρέψαι καὶ εἰς φυγήν καταστήσαι Thuc. 7. 43;—so, in aor. 1 med., *to put an enemy away from oneself, put him to flight*, Eur. Heracl. 842, Xen. An. 5. 4, 16., 6. 1, 13; in fut. med., Ar. Eq. 276:—Pass. *to be put to flight, turn and flee*, in aor. 2 τραπήναι, Aesch. Pers. 1027, Xen., etc.; also in aor. 1 τρεπθῆναι, Id. An. 5. 4, 23, Hell. 3. 4, 14, Cyn. 12, 5; and in aor. 2 med. τραπέσθαι. Hdt. 1. 80., 9. 63, etc.; εἰς φυγήν τραπέσθαι Hdt. 8. 91, Thuc. 8. 95; τραπομένον κατέφυγον Id. 4. 54, Xen.; φυγῇ ἄλλος ἄλλῃ ἐτραπέτο Xen. An. 4. 8, 19; ἐτραποντο φεύγειν Plut. Lys. 28, Caes. 45; rarely in pf. pass., τετραμμένος φυγάς Thieb. 955; in pres., Joseph. A. J. 13. 2, 4, Plut. Camill. 29:—also intr. in Act., φύγαδ' ἐτραπε Il. 16. 657. IV. *to*

ἐκστῆναι 29, -αἰσάμεναι, ἡ ἀεὶ, φέρω ἐπείρατε ἡ. 10. ὅστις. V. ὁ
turn away, keep off, hinder, οὐκ ἂν με πείρειεν ὅσοι θεοὶ ἐοί-
'Ολύμπῳ Il. 8. 451; πρ. τινὰ ἀπὸ πείχεος 22. 16; ἐκάς τινας Od. 17.
733; absol., ἀλλὰ Ζεὺς ἔπειρε Il. 4. 381; of weapons, βέλος .. ἔπειρα-
ναι 5. 157; ἔγχεος ὀρμην ἔπειρατε Hes. Sc. 456. V. to overturn,
like ἀναστρέψω, ἐντυγχάνω μὲν σκιά τις ἀν' τοίφειν Aesch. Ag. 1328:

ἡκε ἀπαρτηρῶ, εὐχόμενα μὲν ὅσα τις ἀρτρεῖται Aescn. Ar. 1320;
 ἀνὰ κάτω τρ. Id. Fr. 309. 8. VI. *to turn, apply*, tr. ti ἐς ἄλλο
 τι Hdt. 2. 92; ποῦ τέτροφας τὰς ἐμβάδας; *what have you made of*
your shoes? Ar. Nub. 828; τὸν . . . μόνυαυλον ποῖ τέτροφας; Anaxandr.
 Φιλ. 1. :—Pass., *πῶς πέπεται* . . . τὰ χρίσματα; Ar. Vesp. 665.

τρέσας or τρέσας, ὁ, v. τρέω I. 2.
τρέστης, ου, ὁ, (τρέω) a trembler, coward, Hesych.

τρήφος, εος, τό, = θρέμμα (with v. I. βρέφος), Soph. Fr. 166.
τρήφα, Hom., etc.; Dor. τράφα (v. sub voce): fut. ὀρέψω Att.:—
aor. ἰ έθρεψα, Eur. *Orépha* II. 2. 548: aor. 2 έθραύον, v. infir. B: pf. τέ-
τροφα Anth. Od. 23. 237, (συν-) Hipp. 307. 23; but trans. Soph. O. C.
186, Anth. P. append. 111; also τέτρηφα Polyb. 12. 25, Bekk., and Lob.
Phryn. 577, -οφα Dind.: plpf. έτετράσθην intr. Babr. p. 2:—Med., fut.
θρέσσω in pass. sense, Hipp. 234. 40 (as restored by Littre), 243. 10,
Thuc. 7. 49, etc.: aor. έθρεύαμην Pind. O. 6. 78, Att.:—Pass., fut.
τράψῃσμαι Pseudo-Dem. 1399. 16, Dion. H. 8. 41, etc., but in correct
writers in med. form θρέσσω (v. supr.):—aor. ἰ έθρέψην Hes. Th.
108, rare in Att., Eur. Hec. 351, 600, Plat. Polit. 310 A: aor. 2 έτράσθην
[α̃] II. 23. 84, and the regul. form in Att.; Ep. 3 pl. έτραπεν II. 23.
348.—pf. τέτρημαι Eur., etc.; 2 pl. τέτρησθε Plat. Legg. 625 A (συν-
τέτραπεσθε seems to be an error in Xen. Cyr. 6. 4. 14, for this form belongs
to τρέπω), inf. τετράσθαι Plat. Gorg. 525 A, Xen. Hell. 2. 3. 24 (here
also with v. I. τετρ-). From √ ΤΡΕΨ in signif. I come τρούφις, τράφ-
ις, τάρφος, τραπε-ετή, τροφ-αλις, θρούμβος; in signif. II, τροφ-ή, τροφ-ύς,

I. Properly, like *πῆγνυναι*, to *thicken* or *congeal* a liquid, γάλα θρέψαι to curdle it, Od. 9. 246; τυρὸν τρέφειν Theocr. 25. 106:—Pass., with pf. act. τρέψομαι, to *become firm, curdle, congeal*, γάλα τρέφόμενον τυρὸν ἐργάζεσθαι Ael. N. A. 16. 32; περὶ χροῦ τρέφουεν ἄλκη Od. 22. 237; cf. *περιτρέφω*. II. commonly, to *make to grow*

Od. 2. 231; cf. *ἡμερέφω*. 12. continually, to make or grow
or increase, to bring up, breed, rear, esp. of children bred and brought
up in a house, ὁ σ' ἐτρέφε τυτθὸν ἔσθαι Il. 8. 283; ἦ μ' ἐτρέχ', ἦ μ'
ἐτρέφε Od. 2. 131, cf. 12. 134; εὐ τρέφειν ἦδ' ἀγαλλάν Il. 16. 191
cf. Od. 19. 354; ἐγὼ σ' ἐτρέφα, σὺν δὲ γηρᾶναι θέλω Aesch. Cho. 908
cf. Supp. 894; τρ. μέχρ' ἦβης Thuc. 2. 46; γεννᾶν καὶ τρ. Plat. Polit.
274 A; τρ. τε καὶ αὖτεμναι Id. Rep. 565 C; c. acc. cogn., τρ. τινὰ
τρέφειν, θύα to bring up in a certain way, Hdt. 2. 2:—Med. to rear for
oneself, τρέφαιτο τοι παιδιμον υἱόν Od. 19. 368, cf. Pind. O. 6. 78; τε-
κούσα τινὸς.. ἐτρέφωμιν Aesch. Cho. 928, Eur., etc.; ὁ γέννησάντες
καὶ θρεψάντων Plat. Legg. 717 B; τεκὰν ἀρετὴν καὶ θρ. Id. Symp. 212 A,
cf. Eur. H. F. 458:—Pass. to be reared, grow up, ὅς μοι τηλύτρετος
ταχὺν ἔνι πολλῷ Il. 9. 143; τῇ ὁμοί ἐτρέφωμιν Od. 15. 365; ἡμὰ τρά-
φειν ἦδ' ἐγένοντο Il. 1. 251, etc.; ἐπεὶ τράφῃ ἐν μεγάρῳ i.e. when he
was well-grown, 2. 661; κάρτιστοι τράφεν ἄνδρες grew up the strongest
men, 1. 266; ἐν τῇ σπὶ οἰκίᾳ γέγονε καὶ τέθραπται was born and bred,
Plat. Meno 85 E:—properly, a boy was called τρέφόμενος only so long

as he remained in the charge of the women, i. e. till his fifth year, Hdt. 1. 136; ἐξ οὗ τ' ἔφην ἐγὼ from the time when I left the nursery, Ar. Av. 322—generally, in Att., ἐν ἰκτίνα νηδὺς τερθ. Aesch. Eum. 665, cf. Theb. 754; τραπεῖς μητέρος εὐγενούς ἀπο Soph. Aj. 1229; ὅπως πατὴρ δέξεται ὅλος ἐξ οὗ τ' ἔφην Id. 557; κρατίστου πατρὸς .. τραπεῖς Id. Ph. 3; παῖδες μητέρων τετραμμέναι true nurslings of your mothers, implying a reproach for unmanliness (if indeed the reading be genuine), Aesch. Theb. 792; μᾶς τρέφει πρὸς νυκτός art nursed by night alone, i. e. art a child of darkness, Soph. O. T. 374.

2. of slaves, cattle, dogs and the like, to rear and keep them, κύνες Il. 22. 69, Od. 14. 22, etc.; ἵππους Il. 2. 766; λέοντας ἴνιν (v. σίνιν) Aesch. Ag. 717; μῆλα Id. Eum. 946; ὄφιν Soph. Fr. 219; ἱκτίνα Ar. Fr. 525; ὄρνυγας Eupol. Πολ. 9; ὀρνίθας Plat. Theaet. 197 C; οἱ τρέφοντες (sc. τοὺς ἐλέφαντας) the keepers, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 6; τρ. παιδαγωγούς Aeschin. 26. 32; also, τρ. νηαῖκα Eur. I. A. 749; τρ. ἑταῖραν, πρὸς ναὶ τὴν .. Antiph. Ἄγρ. 2, Diphil. Incert. 2; οὐ τρέφαν ὄντα master, Nicol. Incert. 1. 11, 36;—metaph., αἰγιαλὸν ἐνδὸν τρέφει he keeps quite a sea-beach in the house, Ar. Vesp. 110;—Pass., to be bred, reared, δοῦλος οὐκ ἀνθρώπος, ἀλλ' οἴκου τραπεῖς Soph. O. T. 1133; etc.

3. to tend, cherish, Lat. colere, τὸν μὲν ἐγὼ φίλεον τε καὶ ἔτρ., of Calypso, Od. 5. 135, 7. 256;—so, of plants, Il. 7. 53, 18. 57, Od. 14. 175.

4. of parts of the body, to let grow, cherish, foster, χαίτην .. Σπερχεῖω τρέφει Il. 23. 142; τῷ θεῷ πλόκαμον τρ. Eur. Bacch. 494; τρ. ὑπὸν Ἄρ. Vesp. 477; τρ. κόμην = κομᾶν, Lat. comam alere, Hdt. 1. 82;—also, τὰδ ἔσσιον τρέφει ἀλοιφῇ this is what puts fat on swine, Od. 13. 410; τετραμμένη εἰς πολυσαρκίαν Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 22.

5. in Poets, of earth and sea, to breed, produce, teem with, οὐδὲν ἀκιδνότερον γαῖα τρ. ἀνθρώποις Od. 18. 130; ὅλη τρέφει ἄγρια 5. 52; χθὺν τρέφει φάρμακα Il. 7. 41; ὅς' ἥπειρος .. τρέφει ἡδὲ θάλασσα Hes. Th. 582; πολλὰ γὰρ τρέφει δεινὰ Aesch. Cho. 585, cf. 128, Eur. Hec. 1181; θάλασσα .. τρέφουσα πορφύραν Aesch. Ag. 959; ὅν [ναῦταν] πνύτον τρ. Pind. I. 6. 68; rare in Prose, αἰετὶς ἡ Αἰθὺς τρέφει καὶ νύκτα Arist. G. A. 2. 7, 12.

6. in Poets, simply, to have within oneself, to contain, keep, have, ὅ τι καὶ πόλις τέτροφεν ἄφρονος O. C. 186, cf. Tr. 817; τρέφει τὴν γλῶσσαν ἡσυχωτέραν to keep his tongue more quiet, Id. Ant. 1089; ἡ γλῶσσα τὸν θυμὸν δεινὸν τρ. Id. Aj. 1124; γὰρ ἰσχυρὸν τρέφω Id. O. T. 356; (so in Plat., τρ. ἰσχυρὸν τὸ ἐλεεινὸν Rep. 606 B); νόστον τρ. Soph. Ph. 795; ἐκ φόβου φόβον τρ. Id. Tr. 28; ἄταν Id. Aj. 644; οἷας λατρείας .. τρέφει what services .. she constantly performs, Ib. 503; ἐν ἐλπίσιν τρέφει ἥξει to foster hopes that .., Id. Ant. 897; τὸν Καδμωγενῆ τρέφει .. βίου πολυπόνον suffering is his daily lot, Id. Tr. 117.

III. to maintain, support, τρ. ἀνδρὸς μόχθος ἡμένας ἔσω Aesch. Cho. 92, cf. Pind. O. 1. 60; τρ. Ἥλιος χθονὸς φύσιν Aesch. Ag. 633; τρ. τὸν πατέρα Aeschin. 3. 1; τὴν οἰκίαν Dem. 1367. 23;—Pass., οὐ δικάσιον τρέφεται ὑπὸ πατρὸς νιὸν ἡβώντα Plat. Rep. 568 E; τὰ κτήνη χιλιῶ ἔτρ. Xen. An. 4. 5, 25; γάλακτι, τυρῷ, κρέσει τρ. Id. Mem. 4. 3, 10; also, τρ. ἀπὸ τίνος Plat. Prot. 313 C, Xen., etc.; ἔκ τίνος Aesch. Ag. 1479, Plat. Rep. 372 B.

2. in histor. writers, to maintain or subsist an army, Thuc. 4. 83, Xen. An. 1. 1, 9; τρ. τὰς ναῦς Thuc. 8. 44, Xen.; τρ. τὸ ναυτικὸν ἀπὸ τῶν νήσων Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 9, cf. An. 7. 4, 11, etc.

3. of land, to feed, maintain one, τρέφει γὰρ οὗτος [ὁ ἄγρος] .. με Philem. Incert. 12. 2, cf. Menand. Ἀνεψ. 3, Ἰδρ. 1, al.

IV. to bring up, rear, educate, Hes. Fr. 86 Göttil, Pind. N. 3. 93, Plat. Rep. 391 C, etc.; τῷ λόγῳ τρ. καὶ παιδεύειν Ib. 534 D; θρ. καὶ παιδεύσαι Dem. 1351. 7; ἡμῖν τὴν ἡμέραν φέρειν Aesch. Fr. 393; ἡ θρέψασα (sc. γῆ) one's mother land, Lycurg. 153. 42;—so in Med., θρέψασθαι ἐν τοῖς αὐτοῖς ἦθεσιν Plat. Legg. 695 E, cf. Lycurg. 158. 30;—Pass., κάλλιπτα, ὄρθας, εὖ τραφῆναι Plat. Rep. 401 D, Alc. 1. 120 E; παιδεία, ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ παιδείᾳ τρ. Id. Legg. 695 C, Xen. Cyn. 1, 16; ἐν πολυτρώποις ἐμφορὰς Thuc. 2. 44; ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ, ἐν χλιδῇ, ἐν ἐλευθερίᾳ, etc., Plat., Xen., etc.; ἐν ἄλλοις νόμοις Arist. Pol. 7. 6, 1.

V. the Pass. sometimes came to mean little more than to be, ἐπ' ἐμοὶ πολέμου ἐτράφη (sc. τὸ γένος) Ar. Av. 335, cf. Thesm. 141.

B. Hom. uses an intr. aor. 2 act. ἔτραφον = pass. ἐτράφη (as pf. τέτραφα = τέτραμαι), ὅς .. ἔτραφ' ἀριστος Il. 21. 279; λέοντες ἐτράφον τῇ ὑπὸ μητρὶ 5. 555; τραπεῖν (Ion. for τραπεῖν) 7. 199, Od. 3. 28, etc.;—as trans. the aor. 2 is used by Hom. only in Il. 23. 90 (perhaps ἔτρεφεν should be read), and τράφε in Pind. N. 3. 92 is Dor. impf.; reversely some Gramms. read in Il. 23. 84, ὡς ὁμοῦ ἐτράφην περ for ἀλλ' ὁμοῦ ὡς ἐτράφην. Later, this aor. became obsol., except in Ep. imitators, as in Call. Jov. 55, Opp. H. 1. 774.

2. of food, to be nutritious, Arist. Plant. 2. 6, 2.

τρεχε-δαιπνέω, to run, hasten to a banquet, Nicet. Ann. 131 C.

τρεχε-δαιπνός, on, running to a banquet of parasites, Ath. 4. A. 242 C, Plat. 2. 726 A (who expl. it coming late); τρεχεδαιπνα, τά, a light robe or shoes worn by parasites, cf. Juven. 3. 67.

τρέχων, eos, τό, = τέρχων, Anth. P. 15. 25.

τρέχω, fut. θρέξομαι (ἀπο-) Ar. Nub. 1001, (μετα-) Id. Pax 261, (περι-) Id. Ran. 193; θρέξω only in Lyc. 108; but ἀπο-θρέξεις Plat. Com. Incert. 65;—aor. 1 ἔθρεξα (v. infr.).—but the usual fut. and aor. come from another Root ΔΡΑΜ, viz. δρᾶμομαι Eur. Or. 878, Xen., etc.; Ion. δραμέομαι Hdt. 8. 102; late δραμῶ LXX, etc.; but ὑπερ-δραμῶ Philetaer. Ἀγαλαν. 1; δρᾶμομαι in compd. ἀναδράμωμαι Anth. P. 9. 575;—aor. 2 ἐδράμων v. infr.;—pf. δεδράμμαι [αἰ] Philem. Kow. 1, Menand. Incert. 220; (ἀνα-) Hdt. 8. 55, (κατα-) Xen., (περι-, συν-) Plat.; poet. pf. δέδρομαι (ἀνα-, ἐπι-) Od.—Pass., pf. δεδράμμαι (ἐπι-) Xen. Oec. 15, 1.—The Verb is rather rare in Hom., who has the pres. in Il. 23. 520, Od. 9. 386; in Il. 18. 599, 602, Ion. aor. θρέασκον (ἔθρεξα) was also old Att., Eur. I. A. 1669, Ar. Nub. 1005, Thesm. 657; but

but the common aor. was ἔδραμον, Il. 23. 393, Od. 23. 207, etc.—Dor. τράχω [αἰ], Böckh v. I. Pind. P. 2. 34 (45); fut. θράξομαι, θραξομαι, Hesych.

(From √TPEX come also τρῶχ-ος, τροχ-ός, τράχ-ος, etc.; cf. Goth. thrag-jā (tréχus), A. S. brah (decursus temporis)—v. also τράχ-ηλος.) To run, Lat. curro, of men, Hom., etc.; ἰδὲ δραμὼν Od. 23. 207; θρέασκον ἐπισταμένους πῶδεςον Il. 18. 599; ἄμα τινί Hec. Op. 217; ὥχσο τρέχων Epich. 20 Ahr.; βαδίζειν καὶ τρ. Plat. Gorg. 468 A; τρέχων, opp. to βάδην, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 30; τρ. χερσίν, οὐ παδικὰ σκελῶν Aesch. Eum. 37;—of horses, Il. 23. 393, 520;—the part. is oft. added to another Verb, τί οὐ τρέχων σὺ τὰς τραπεῖς ἐκφέρει; why do you run and carry out ..? Plat. Com. Λακ. 1, cf. Plat. Rep. 327 B; v. infr. 2.

2. of things, to move quickly, τὸ δὲ [τῷ πᾶν] τρ. ἔμμεναι αἰεὶ Od. 9. 386, cf. Il. 14. 413; of a ship, παρὰ γῆν ἔδραμεν Theogn. 856, cf. Soph. Aj. 1083; τὸ δ' ἐν ποσὶ τράχων ἴτω let what is now before me go trippingly, Pind. P. 8. 45; ἐπὶ καρδίᾳ ἔδραμε .. σταγὼν Aesch. Ag. 1121; ἐπὶ δραμοῦσα τὸ πρὸς αὐτῷ having run its course, Soph. Aj. 731; πυρετός .. ἦκει τρέχων has come quickly, Nicoph. Σερ. 1.

II. c. acc. loci, to run over, ῥόδια Eur. Hek. 1118 (a lyr. passage); ὁ ἵππος τρ. καὶ πρηνῆ καὶ ὄρεα Xen. Ec. 8, 1;—in Prose θέω seems to be more common in the pres., and in some phrases used exclusively, e. g. θεῖν δρόμῳ (not τρέχων) Ar. Av. 205, Thuc. 3. 111, Xen. An. 1. 8, 18.

2. c. acc. cogn., τρ. δρόμον, ῥῆμα, ἀγῶνα, δίαυλον, to run a course, a heat, Eur. El. 883, 954, Alex. Traum. 1, Menand. Incert. 220, etc.; often metaph., ἀγῶνα δρ. to run a risk, Eur. Alc. 489, I. A. 1456; ἀγῶνα θανάσιμον δρ. Id. Ot. 878; πολλοὺς ἀγῶνας δραμεῖν περὶ σφέων αὐτέων to run for their life or safety, Hdt. 7. 57, 8. 102; κινδύνων τὸν μέγιστον τρ. Dion. H. 4. 47; τὸν ὑπὲρ ψυχῆς ἀγῶνα, κινδύνων ὑπὲρ τῆς ψυχῆς τρ. Id. 7. 48, 4. 4; ἐχέχτην τρ. Polyb. 1. 87, 3, etc.;—sometimes the acc. is omitted, τρ. περὶ ἑωυτοῦ at the risk of his life, Hdt. 7. 57; περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς Id. 9. 37; φόνου πέρι Eur. El. 1264; περὶ τῆς νίκης Xen. An. 1. 5, 8; cf. θέω 1. 2, δρόμος 1. 2, κρέας fin.

3. παρ' ἐν πάλαισμα ἔδραμε νικᾶν he was within one fall or bout of carrying off the victory, Hdt. 9. 33; cf. παρά C. 1, 5, τριάξω 1.

τρεψίς, eos, ἡ, a turning, Diog. L. 7. 114.

τρεψί-χρως, atos, ὁ, ἡ, changing colour, of a kind of polypus (cf. Trépsa II. 3), Arist. Fr. 289.

τρέω, inf. τρέιν v. aor. ἔτρεσα, Ep. τρέσσε, τρέσαν; Ep. pres. τρέω (v. ὑπότρεω);—this Verb is never contracted, except when the contraction is into ei.

(From √TPEΣ, cf. aor. ἔτρεσα, Skt. tros, tras-āmi, tra-syāmi (tremo), tras-uras (trepidus), tras-as (terror); Slav. tres-a (quatio); and without final s, τρέω, τρήρων, Lat. terr-eo, Irish tarr-ach (timidus). To flee from fear, flee away, (Aristarch. held this to be the proper sense), τρέιν μ' οὐκ ἐξ Παλλάς Il. 5. 256; μήτε .. τρέε μήτε τι τάρβει 21. 288; τρέσσε δὲ παντήνας 11. 546; τρέϊτ' ἀσπετον 17. 332; the sense of fleeing is most apparent in the phrase ἔτρεσαν ἀλλυδὺς ἄλλη 11. 745; τρέσαν δ' ἀλλυδὺς ἄλλη Od. 6. 138; τρ. ὑπὸ τείχος Il. 22. 143, cf. 13. 515, 17. 332; τρέτην Hes. Sc. 171; τρ. τρέτην Aesch. Supp. 711; μὴ τρέσας without fear, Id. Ag. 549; οὐδὲν τρέσας Plat. Phaedo 111 B; but,

2. τρέσας is used almost like a Subst., a runaway, coward, Il. 14. 522; a technical term at Lacedaemon, Ἀριστοτέλης οὐ τρέσας Hdt. 7. 231, cf. Tyrtas. 8. 14; αἰ ἐν τῇ μάχῃ καταδείξαντες, οὓς αὐτοὶ τρέσαντες ὀνομάζονσι Plut. Ages. 30, cf. Vit. Lycurg. 21., 2. 191 B, etc.;—and later a real Subst. was used in Com., τρέσας, τρέσας Eust. 772. 12; τρέσας, τρέσα Theodorus in A. B. 1186).

II. trans. to flee from, fear, dread, be afraid of, c. acc., Il. 11. 554, 17. 663, Aesch. Theb. 379, 436, al., Soph. Ant. 1042, cf. Pors. Phoen. 1093; ἀρκτον .. οὐκ ἔτρεσεν Xen. An. 1. 9, 6;—so also c. gen., τρέσσε .. κελαιδίου, διστύχτας Hes. Th. 850;—and τρ. μὴ .., Aesch. Theb. 790.—Rare in Prose.

τρήμα, τό, (√TPA, τετραῖνα) a perforation, a hole, aperture, orifice, Lat. foramen, Ar. Vesp. 141, Plat. Gorg. 494 B; τὸ τρ. τῶν οὐάτων Hipp. 252. 37; τῆς ἀρτηρίας, τοῦ πλεῦμονος Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 10, cf. 17. 18.

2. = τρύπημα 2, Ar. Eccl. 906, Lys. 410.

II. of the holes or pips of dice, Amips. Σφενδ. 5.

τρηματίξω, fut. ἴσω, Dor. ἴξω, to bet on the pips of dice, Poll. 9. 96;—hence τρηματίξης [ἴ], ὁ, Eust. 1084. 5, 1397. 22; Dor. τρηματίκτας, Poll. 1. c., Hesych.

τρηματίον, τό, Dim. of τρήμα, Math. Vett.

τρηματόεις, εσσα, εν, porous, λίθος τρ. pumice-stone, Anth. P. 6. 62.

τρηματόδης, es, having holes, perforated, ῥα τρ., opp. to ἀρτηα (Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 28), would be (acc. to the use of the term in modern Zoology) having a vent to the intestinal canal.

τρήμη, ἡ, = τρήμα, Ar. Fr. 692.

τρήρων, atos, ὁ, ἡ, (τρέω), timorous, shy, in Hom. always epith. of wild doves, τρήρωνι πελειάδι Il. 5. 778; πελειὰ τρήρωνος Od. 12. 63; τρήρωνα πέλιον 22. 140, 23. 853, etc.; κέπηροι τρ. Ar. Pax 1067;—hence,

II. it came to be used as fem. Subst., a trembler, = πελειά, Lyc. 87, 423; and the compd. πολυτρήρων shews that this sense of the word was known to Hom.

τρήσις, eos, ἡ, (√TPA, τετραῖνα) a boring through, perforation, Plat. Polit. 279 E.

II. an orifice, Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 10.

τρήτος, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of τετραῖνω, perforated, with a hole in it, τρ. λίθος Od. 13. 77; Hom. commonly joins ἐν or παρὰ τρητῶς λεχέσσιν, prob. of invalid bedsteads (cf. τορεντός), Il. 3. 44S, Od. 1. 440, etc.; others explain it of the holes made for bolting the bedstead together, or those through which the cords that supported the bedding were drawn, v. Od. 23. 198;—τρητός μελισσῶν supports, i. e. the honeycomb, Pind. P. 6. fin.; τὰ τρητὰ Plat. Polit. 279 E; τρ. ὑστῶν, opp. to ἀρτηρων, Arist. H. A. 3. 7, 5; τρ. λίθαξ pumice-stone, Anth. P. 6. 66; τρ. δυνός a shepherd's pipe, Ib. 78.

τριβή, ἡ, (τριβω) a rubbing:—mostly metaph.:

dawn, wearing away, wasting, τριβῆ βίου Aesch. Ag. 465; κτέανων τριβαί Id. Cho. 943.

II. practice, as opp. to theory, Hipp. 25. 43, Xen. An. 5. 6, 15; also mere practice, routine, as opp. to true art, οὐκ ἔστι τέχνη, ἀλλ' ἀπέναντον τριβή Plat. Phaedr. 260 E; τριβὴ καὶ ἐμπειρία, opp. to τέχνη, Ib. 270 B, cf. Gorg. 463 B; τριβὴ ζητεῖν, opp. to μεθόδω, Arist. Soph. Elench. 33, 18; τριβὴν ἔχειν τινος Damosc. Σύντ. 1. 10, Diod. 16. 15; ἐν τινι Polyb. 1. 32, 1; ἀρετὴν ἔχειν ἐν τριβῇ Plut. Philop. 13.

III. that about which one is busied, the object of care, anxiety, love, like Lat. cura, Ὁρέστην, τὴν ἐμῆς ψυχῆς τριβὴν Aesch. Cho. 749.

IV. of Time, a spending, οὐ μακροῦ χρόνου τ. Soph. Ant. 1078, cf. Fr. 586; γυνουσία καὶ χρόνον τριβὴ Plat. Rep. 493 B; ἀξίαν τριβὴν ἔχει 'tis time well spent, Aesch. Pr. 639; βίος οὐκ ἀχαρὶς ἐστὶν τριβὴν a pleasant enough life in the spending, Ar. Av. 156.

2. delay, putting off, ἐστὶ τριβὰς ἐλάν to seek delays, Soph. O. T. 1160; τριβὰς πορίζειν Ar. Ach. 385; and with the Verb omitted (cf. πρόφασις 1. 2. f.), μὴ τριβὰς ἔτι no more delays, Soph. Ant. 577; τριβὴς ἐνεκα καὶ ἀνοκαχῆς Thuc. 8. 87; μετὰ τ. πάσης Ep. Plat. 344 B; τριβὴν λαμβάνει ὁ πόλεμος Polyb. 1. 20, 9; cf. διατριβή.

τριβήν, ἦνος, ὁ, a tripod, Arcad.

τριβικός, ἡ, ὄν, founded on practice, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 249.

τριβολ-εκτράπελος [ᾶ], ὄν; in Ar. Nub. 1003, τριβολεκτράπελα σαωμῶντες to deal in coarse rude jests.

τριβόλος [ῖ], ὄν, like τριβελής, three-pointed: hence as Subst., I. τριβόλος, ὁ, a caltrop, i.e. a three-spiked implement, so formed that one of the spikes must point upwards, used to lame the enemy's horses, Plut. 2. 200 B, Polyæn. 139. 2, v. Dict. of Antiq.; also, a similar thing on the bit of a bridle, Poll. 1. 148.

2. from the likeness of shape, a prickly water-plant, water-caltrop, Lat. tribulus, τ. ἐνυδρὸς Theophr. H. P. 4. 9, 1, Diosc. 4. 15. b. a like plant on land, a burr, which was apt to stick in sheep's wool, Ar. Lys. 576, cf. Theophr. H. P. 3. 1, 6; ἀκανθαὶ καὶ τρ. Ep. Hebr. 6. 8.—Alcae. 47 calls sour wine δέξτερον τριβόλον:—in Philostr. 492, προσβολῶν is restored from MSS.

II. τριβόλοι, οἱ, a threshing-machine, boards with sharp stones fixed in the bottom, Math. Vett., Virgil's tribula, Georg. 1. 164 [where the ῖ shews that in this sense it is from τριβω, tero]; but we have τριβόλους ἀχυρό-τριβας in Anth. P. 6. 104.

τριβόλοισι, es, like burrs, Hermas 3. 6, Athanas.

τριβός [ῖ], ἡ, ὅς, ὡς in Eur. Or. 1251, 1258, El. 103, Plut. Arat. 22: (τριβω):—a worn or beaten track, road, path, h. Hom. Merc. 448: hence the high road, highway, ἐν τριβῷ οἰκημένοι Hdt. 8. 140, 2; (cf. ἐν τρ. τοῦ πόλεμον κείσθαι, Dion. H. 6. 34, etc.); τρ. ἀμαζήρης Eur. Or. 1251; λεπτὴν τρ. ἐξανύσαι Theocr. 6. 25, 156; ἡ τρ. τῆς ἀτραποῦ the worn part of the road, Diod. 17. 49; διασχισθέντες [τῆς ὁδοῦ] τριβῷ τινὶ by taking a footpath, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 13. 2. metaph. a path of life, βιώτοιο τέμνειν τριβὸν Crates Θρῷ. 4; βιώτον τρ. ὁδεύειν Anacreont. 41. 2; ποίητις τις πρὸς ἔρωτα ὡς τριβὸν; Anth. P. 5. 302; τῆς αἰτίας ἵχνος καὶ τρ. Plut. 2. 680 F; so, τριβὸς ἐρώτων, periph. for ἔρωτες, Aesch. Supp. 1043.

III. a rubbing, attrition, Id. Ag. 391; τρ. κρηπίδος the rubbing of a shoe, Arctae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 12. 2. a hollow socket made by friction, τριβὸν ἐαυτῇ πεποινημένη Hipp. Ar. 783, cf. Art. 822.

III. metaph., like τριβή II, practice, use, τριβὸν λαμβάνειν to get accustomed to a place or thing, Hipp. 822 E, cf. 783 F. 2. delay ('exquisitius pro τριβῇ' Herm.), Aesch. Ag. 197.

IV. bodily exercise, Nic. Al. 592.

τρι-βράχης, v, consisting of three short syllables, Arcad. 40 (other Gramm. write it oxyt. -χῡς); ὁ τρ. ποῦς Dion. H. de Comp. 17.

τρι-βροχος, ὄν, thrice-wetted, i.e. drenched, soaked, Diosc. 1. 65.

τριβω [ῖ] fut. τριβώ: aor. ἐτριβα, inf. τριβαί Od. 9. 333, etc.; pf. τέτριβα (αυν-) Eubul. Aakow. 4.—Med., fut. τριβώμαι (προσ-) Antiph. 127. 2: aor. ἐτριβάμην Call. Lav. Pall. 25.—Pass., fut. τριβήσομαι Ar. Civ. 4. 65, etc.; τριβήσομαι Plut. Dio 25, (ἐκ-) Soph. O. T. 428, (κατα-) Xen., also τετριβώμαι (ἐπι-) Ar. Pax 346; and fut. med. in pass. sense, Thuc. 6. 18., 7. 42:—aor. ἐτριβήθη Id. 2. 77, Antiph. 10. 27; (δι-) Hdt. 7. 120, Thucyd.; (ἐπι-) often in Ar.; (κατα-) Plut.; (αυν-) Ar., etc.:—pf. τέτριμμα Plat. Phaedr. 116 D; Ion. 3 pl. τετριφάται Hdt. 2. 93. Cf. ἀνα-, ἀπο-, προσ-τριβω. [ῖ only in pf. and aor. 2, also in compds. which are mostly derived from aor. 2.] (For the Root, v. τείρω.) To rub, i.e. thresh, corn, thresh it out, because among the Greeks this was done by rubbers or rollers, Il. 20. 496; μοχλὸν τριβαί ἐν ὀφθαλμῷ to work round the stake in his eye, Od. 9. 333; χρυσὸν βασάνω τρ. to rub it on a touchstone, so as to test its purity (cf. παρατριβω), Theogn. 450; τρ. μάζαν Ar. Pax 8, etc.; τρ. τὸ σκέλος to rub the leg, Plat. Phaedo 60 B; τὰς τῆς ψυχῆς ἰάσεις τῷ τριβέειν Id. Philab. 46 A; τρ. τὴν κεφαλὴν, in sign of perplexity, Aeschin. 34. 26; τὰς χερεῖς [τὰς τριχάς] τρ. Xen. Eq. 5, 5; τὸν πόδα μύρουσιν τρ. Eubul. 1. c.:—Med., χρηστῆριος ἐν τοῖσιδε... τριβεθαι μύσος to rub one's pollution upon the shrines, pollute them with it (cf. προστριβω), Aesch. Eum. 195.—Pass., τετριμμένοι τὰ ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ τὸν κεφαλὴν Hdt. 2. 93; ἔλη τριβεῖσθαι ὑπ' ἀνέμων πρὸς αὐτῆς, so as to catch fire, Thuc. 2. 77; ὕδοντες τριβεόμενοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους Arist. P. A. 3. 1, 5.

2. to rub down, grind, round, bruise, knead, φάρμακον, κώνειον Ar. Thesm. 486, Plat. Phaedo 117 B; καταπλαστόν, μάζαν Ar. Pl. 717, Pax 816; κάρνα καὶ ἀμύγδαλα εἰς θύειαν τρ. Ath. 648 A; τὸ μέλαν Dem. 313. II.—Pass., τετριμμένα θυμῆματα Hdt. 2. 86; ἀρτοι σφόδρα τετριμμένοι Arist. Probl. 15. 17, cf. 21. 22.

3. to crush, βότρυον Id. Fr. 530; τὴν ῥίνα, τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν Id. Probl. 31. 1; ἀμφοτέρω τὸν πύνδακα Ib. 25. 2. II. to wear out by rubbing, wear, bruise, to wear out clothes (v. τριβω), τὼν ὑποδήματων τὰ τετριμμένα Plut. 2. 680 A;

of a road, to wear or tread it smooth, ἀτραπὸς τετριμμένη ἡ διὰ θύειας, with a play on pounding in a mortar, Ar. Ran. 123; τριβεῖ οὐρανὸν goes his beaten track through heaven (cf. τριβός), Arat. 231; τρ. κύματα, of a ship, Anth. P. 9. 34.

2. of Time, to wear away, spend, Lat. terere vitam, δυστυχὴ τρ. Bion Soph. El. 602; νησιώτων τρ. Bion Eur. Heracl. 86; βίον τρ. γεωργικὸν Ar. Pax 590; ὀδυνηρὸν τρ. Bion Id. Pl. 526; τρ. πόλεμον to prolong a war, Polyb. 2. 63, 4:—absol. to waste time, tarry, Aesch. Ag. 1056, Dem. 678. 10.

3. to waste or ravage a country, Eur. Hec. 1142.

III. metaph., 1. of persons, to wear out, σκολιῇ δίκῃσι ἀλλήλους τριβουσι Hes. Op. 249; τριβεσθαι κακοῖσι to be worn out by ills, Il. 23. 735; ἀλλην γενεάν τριβεῖν θανάτους Aesch. Ag. 1573; τρ. ἀμφοτέρους to wear them both out, Thuc. 8. 56, cf. 7. 48; so in Med., τριψεσθαι αὐτὴν περὶ αὐτὴν to wear itself out by internal struggles, Id. 6. 18, cf. 7. 42:—Pass., τριβόμενος whols an oppressed people, Hdt. 2. 124.

2. of money and property, to waste, squander it, οὐτε τι τῶν οἰκτιῶν τριβουσι οὐτε δαπανέονται Ib. 37.

3. to use constantly, κατὰ μοσά... μὴ πολλὸν χρόνον θεοὺς ἐτι σκηπτρα τὰμὰ τριβέειν Ar. Av. 636; ὀνόματα κοινὰ καὶ τετριμμένα Dion. H. de Comp. 25; ἡ τετρ. καὶ κοινὴ διάλεκτος Id. de Thuc. 23.

4. Pass. to be much busied or engrossed with a thing, πολέμῳ Hdt. 3. 134; ἀμφοῖν ἀρετῇ τρ. to practise oneself in, use oneself to it, Theogn. 465; πολεμικός καὶ τετρ. δι' ὕπλων Plut. Eum. 11; ἐπὶ τι Id. Pomp. 41; περὶ τι Ar. Epict. 2. 24, 12.

τριβωλετήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, an obscure word cited from Sappho by Hephæstion and Choerob. (who writes it τριβωλετήρ) in A. B. 1239.

τρι-βωμος, ὁ, a threefold or triangular altar, C. I. 5980.

τριβων [ῖ], ἄνος, ὁ, (✓ΤΡΙΒΩ, τριβω) a worn garment, coarse cloak, Eur. Fr. 284. 12, Ar. Ach. 184, 343, al.:—esp. such as was worn by the Spartans, Λακωνικὸν καὶ τριβωνας ἔχεν Dem. 1267. 62; the τριβων was then adopted by Philosophers, as Socrates, Plat. Symp. 219 B, Prot. 335 D; esp. by the Cynics, Alciphro 3. 55, Arr. Epict. 3. 1, 24, etc.; πῆρα καὶ τρ. Plut. 2. 332 A, cf. Luc. Peregr. 15, Diog. L. 6. 13; and after-times by Monks, Synes. Ep. 147, 150, etc.:—hence as an emblem of austere life or severe study, and later of monachism, as we say 'the cowl', v. Wytenb. Plut. 2. 52 C.

τριβων, ὁ, ἡ, as Adj. practised or skilled in a thing, used to it, c. gen., τριβων αὐτῆς (sc. τῆς καννάβιος) Hdt. 4. 74; τρ. λόγων Eur. Bacch. 717; τρ. ἱππικῆς Ar. Vesp. 1429; οὐ τρ. τῶν ἐνθάδε Id. Nub. 869; also c. acc., τριβων τὰ τοιάδε Eur. Med. 691, etc.; absol., Id. El. 1127:—hence

2. absol., a hackneyed, crafty fellow, a rogue, Ar. Nub. 869, 870; cf. ἐπίτρυπος, τρίμμα.

τριβωνάριον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of τριβων, a small cloak, Ath. 258 A, Arr. Epict. 3. 22, 47.

τριβωνεύομαι, Dep. to practise roguery, or (as others take it) to put off, delay, Antipho ap. Harpocr.

τριβωνικῶς, Adv. in the fashion of a τριβων, χλαῖναν ἀναβαλοῦ τριβωνικῶς Ar. Vesp. 1132.

τριβώνιον, τό, Dim. of τριβων, Ar. Vesp. 33, 116, Pl. 714, 842, al., Lysias 903. 5, etc.

τριβωνώδης, es, like a τριβώνιον; restored in Hesych. s. v. ληιδώδεις—in Phot. 218, τριβωνώδης.

τριβωνοφόρος, ὄν, wearing a τριβων, Hesych., E. M.:—hence τριβωνοφορέω, to wear a τριβων, Plut. 2. 52 C; and τριβωνοφορία, ἡ, the wearing of a τριβων, Ib. 52 C, 352 C.—cf. τριβων 1, fin.

τριβωνώδης, es, like a τριβων, Phot.

τριγύμνα, ἡ, athreftold or third marriage, Eccl., so τριγάμνη, τριγαμέω.

τριγύμος, ὄν, thrice-married, of Helen, Stesich. 74, cf. Theocr. 12. 5.

τριγύνεα, ἡ, a third generation or race, ἐς τρ. μένειν Strab. 73.

III. threefold gender, Apoll. de Constr. p. 134.

τριγὰς ὅν three kinds of goods, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 181.

τριγενής, ἐς, thrice-born, of the three stages in the life of moths and the like, Arist. G. A. 3. 9, 11.

III. of threefold gender, Gramm.

τριγεννητος, ὄν, thrice-born, epith. of Athena, Lyc. 519.

τριγερενιος, ὄν, of thrice Gerenian age, i.e. thrice as old as Nestor, M. Anton. 4. 50; cf. sq.

τριγέρων, ὄντος, ὁ, ἡ, triply old, i.e. very old, τριγέρων μῦθος τὰδε φωνεῖ 'tis a thrice-told tale, Aesch. Cho. 314; τρ. Νέστωρ Anth. P. 7. 144, cf. 157; οἶνος Eust. Opusc. 304. 70.

τριγίγας [γῖ], ὁ, a triple (i.e. huge) giant, Orph. Arg. 1348.

τριγύλη, ἡ, the red mullet, Italian triglia, Epich. 37 Ahr., Cratin. Troph. 1, Incert. 14, Philyll. Πόλ. 1, v. Index to Meineke Com.; τρ. μιλτοσάπρος Macho ap. Ath. 135 A:—in later writers the form τριγύλα or τριγύλα prevailed, and was often introduced by the Copyists into correct writers (as Arist. H. A. 5. 9, 5, 8, 2, 31), τριγύλα ἀπ' ἀνθρακῆς Anth. P. 6. 105, cf. Ath. 324 C, Hdn. Gramm. p. 445.

τριγύληνος, ὄν, in Hom. as epith. of earrings, ἔρματα τριγύληνα (prob. from γλήνης) with three bright drops, Il. 14. 183, Od. 18. 298, cf. Lucas Quaest. Lexil. § 10; others take it (from γλήνη) as the same with τριοττίς, with three eyelets or eyelet holes.

II. three-eyed, of Hecate, Ath. 325 A.

τριγύλιος, like κιχάλιος, to giggle, Hesych.

τριγύλις, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of τριγύλη, Antiph. Bont. 1. 15, Dorio ap. Ath. 300 F, Arist. Fr. 189:—also τριγύλων, τό, Geop. 20. 46.

τριγύλιτις, ἴδος, ἡ, a fish like the τριγύλη, Ath. 285 A, 287 B.

τριγυλο-βόλος, ὄν, killing mullets, Plut. 2. 966 A, cf. 983 E.

τριγυλο-φόρος, ὄν, bearing mullets, τρ. χιτών a net for catching them, Anth. P. 6. 11.

τριγύλφος, ὄν, thrice-cloven, αἰχμὴ τρ. the trident, Opp. H. 5. 377.

II. as Subst., τριγύλφος, ἡ, in Doric architecture, the triglyph, a three-grooved tablet placed at equal distances along the

frieze; it seems orig. to have been the end of the beam (the spaces between being at first open and then called *σπαί*, afterwards filled up and called *μετοπαί*), *παστάδων ὑπὲρ τέρεμα Δωρικὰ τε τριγλώφους* Eur. Or. 1372; *πασσαλεύειν κρᾶτα τριγλώφους* Id. Bacch. 1214; *γείσα τριγλώφον* (so Blomf. for γ' εἶσω) the cornice of (i.e. above) the triglyphs, Id. I. T. 113;—also *τριγλώφον*, τό, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 4, 2, Diphil. Παρὰσ. 2. **τριγλώχης**, ἴνος, ὁ, ἡ, *three-barbed, ὠσπὶς τριγλώχην, ἰὼ τρ.* Il. 5. 393.; II. 507; *τριγλώχιν* (sc. Σικελίαν) Pind. Fr. 219; in later Poets with a neut. Subst., *ἄορι τρ.* Call. Del. 31; *τρ. τριγλώφ* Nonn. D. 6. 123; *βέλη τρ.* Paul. Aeg.—*τρ. ὕμνες* the *valvulae tricuspid* of the heart, Galen.—The form *τριγλώχιν* is cited from Simon. (Fr. 250) by Choerob. in A. B. 1424.

τριγμός or **τρισμός**, ὁ, *a shrill cry, scream*, Lat. *stridor*, of the partridge, *τριγμών ἀφίση* Arist. H. A. 9. 8, 10; of some fish, *τριγμοὺς ἀφίση* Ib. 4. 9, 5; *φθέγγονται ὅσον τριγμών* Theophr. C. P. 5. 10, 5, (but *τριγμών* H. P. 4. 14, 5); *τρισμός μύος* Plut. Marcell. 5. 2, *a grating, grinding, rasping*, *τρισμοὶ ὀδόντων* Hipp. 398. 7, cf. Schol. Ar. Av. 1521; *τρισμοὶ πριόνων* Plut. 2. 654 F.

τριγνάθος, *on*, with three jaws, Gloss.

τριγόλας, ὁ, a kind of fish (cf. *τρίγλη*), Sophron ap. Ath. 324 E.

τριγύμφος, *on*, with three nails, Soph. Fr. 295.

τριγονέω, *to be in the third generation*, *τριγονήσαντα* [τὰ ζῶα] *συνεξομοιοῦνται* Theophr. C. P. 1. 9, 3, cf. 2. 13, 3.

τριγονία, ἡ, *the third generation*, *παντὸς ἐκ τριγονίας* Dem. 1327. 3; *εἰ Ἀθηναῖοι εἰσιν ἑκατέρωθεν ἐκ τρ.* Arist. Fr. 374; *ἐκ τρ. βασιλεὺς* Hdn. 1. 7; *εἰς τρ. παραμένειν, προελθεῖν* Strab. 516, 540; *cf. τριγέ-νεια, τριδούλος*.

τριγόνος, *on*, *thrice-born*, Διόνυσος Orph. H. 29. 2. II. in pl. simply = *τρεῖς*, *three*, *τρίγωνα τέκνα* Eur. H. F. 1023; *κύραι τρ.* Id. Ion 496.

τριγράμματος, *on*, with or of three letters, Eust. 1878. 59; also *τρί-γραμμος*, *on*, Poeta ap. Fabric. B. Gr. 12. 767; cf. *τριαγμός*.

τρίγυον, τό, *a piece of three γύαι*, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5775. 19, 21, al.

τριγχοῦς, *τριγχιών, τριγχιώ, τριγχοῦς*, late forms for *θριγκός*, etc.

τρίγων, *ωνος*, ὁ, *in* Choerob. Can. p. 74, prob. *a game at ball*, cf. Benti. Hor. 1 Sat. 6, 126.

τριγωνίω, *in* Plut. 2. 416 C, *to triple, multiply by three*, for he says that 40 *πεντάκις τριγωνίσαι* = 9720. II. *intr. to be triangular*, *νήσος τριγωνίζουσα* Heliod. 10. 5, cf. Manetho 4. 266.

τριγωνισμός, ὁ, *the disposition of numbers triangular-wise*, Nicom. Arithm. 2. 8.

τριγωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, *triangular*, Iambl., Ptol. Adv. —*κῶς*, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 195.

τριγωνιστί, Adv. *triangle-wise*, Nicom. Arithm. 2. 119.

τριγωνίστρια, ἡ, *a woman who plays the τρίγωνον* (II. 2), Luc. Lexiph. 8.

τριγωνοειδής, *ēs*, *triangular-shaped*, *ραφαὶ τοῦ κρανίου* Arist. H. A. 3. 7, 3; *Ἰταλία τῷ σχήματι τρ.* Polyb. 2. 14, 4, etc. Adv. —*δῶς*, Eust.

τρίγωνο-κράτωρ, *ος*, ὁ, *wielder of the trident*, Ptol., Procl.

τρίγωνος, *on*, *three-cornered, triangular*, *τὴν τρίγωνον ἐς χθόνα* Νεω-λῶν, of the Delta, Aesch. Pr. 815; *τρ. ῥυθμοὶ* Id. Fr. 272; *βάσεις* Plat. Tim. 55 B; of the hearts of certain fish, Arist. Fr. 296, 311, 314; of Sicily, Polyb. 1. 42, 3; of Britain, Strab. 199. 2. *ἀριθμοὶ τρί-γωνοι*, *triangular numbers*, are those whose units can be disposed in a triangle, as 3 $\cdot$ ·, 6 $\cdot$ · ·, etc.—being represented by the formula $\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + x)$, Plut. 2. 1003 F; these numbers are also called *triangles*, Ib. 744 B. II. as Subst., *τρίγωνον*, τό, *a triangle*, Tim. Loc. 98 A, Plat. Tim. 50 B, etc. 2. *a musical instrument of triangular form*, somewhat like a harp, with strings of equal thickness but unequal lengths, Eupol. Bάπτ. 1, Plat. Com. Δάκ. 1. 13, Plat. Rep. 399 C; called *τρ. ψαλτήρια*, Arist. Probl. 19. 23.—also as Masc., *πολὺς δὲ Φρύξ τρί-γωνος* Soph. Fr. 361, cf. Ath. 183 F. 3. *one of the Athen. law-courts* was so called, Lycurg. et Menand. ap. Harp., Paus. 1. 28, 8, Poll. 8. 121.

τρίγωνότης, *ητος*, ἡ, *triangularity*, Plotin.

τρίδακτος, *on*, *eaten at three bites*, of large oysters, Plin. N. H. 32. 6.

τρίδακτύλιος, *α*, *on* = sq. II, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 156, Oribas., etc.

τρίδακτύλος, *on*, *three-fingered or -toed*, Arist. Fr. 275. II. *three fingers long, broad, etc.*, Hipp. Art. 799, cf. S34 B.

τρίδειρος, *on*, *three-necked*, metaph. of Sicily, Lyc. 966.

τρίδενδρία, ἡ, *three trees*, Theod. Prodr., a name for the Cross, which was believed to be made from three trees (pine, cedar, cypress), C. I. 8735. 5.

τρίδιστος, *on*, with three masters, Schol. Lyc. 328.

τρίδουλος, *on*, *a slave through three generations, thrice a slave*, οὐδ' ἐὰν τρίτης .. *μυτρός* φανῶ *τρίδουλος* Soph. O. T. 1063, cf. Theopomp. Hist. Fr. 277, and v. *τριγονία*. II. *ζεύγος τριδούλου* a leash of slaves, Ar. Fr. 484; cf. *τρίπαρθενος*.

τρίδραχμος, *on*, *worth or weighing three drachms*, Ar. Pax 1202. II. *τρίδραχμον*, τό, *three drachms*, Poll. 6. 165.

τρίδυμος, *on*, (*τρίς*) *threefold*, *τρίδυμα* (like *διδυμοί, διδυμα*) *three born at a birth*, Emped. ap. Plut. 906 B; *τρ. ἀδελφοὶ* Demar. ap. Stob. 228. 22.

τρίδυμμος, *on*, *of three powers or faculties*, Hierocl.

τρίελικτος, *on*, (*ἐλίσσω*) *thrice coiled*, ὅφης Orac. ap. Hdt. 6. 77; *Μαι-άνδρου* τρ. ὕδωρ Anth. P. 6. 110; *τρ. ἰχθυοπέδη* a noose of three threads, Ib. 109; *τρ. νῆμα* (of the Fates), Ib. 7. 14.—*τρ. θώρακες* of a ship's planking, Ib. append. 15.

τρίελιξ, ἴκος, ἡ, *a triple wreath*, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 679 F, dub.

τρίεμβολος, *on*, *like three ships' beaks*, Ar. Av. 1256.

τρίενος, *on*, (*ένος*) *triennial*, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 5, C. I. 3538. 32.

τρίεσπερος, *on*, (*ἐσπέρα*) *in three successive nights*, ὄνειρος Luc. Somn.

12:—as epith. of Hercules, *who was begotten in three nights*, Lyc. 33; ἡ Ἑρακλέους τρ. Alciphro 3. 38.

τριετήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, = *τριετής*, Orph. H. 52. 4.

τριετηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to a trieτηρίς*, Plut. 2. 671 D, C. I. 1420. 2. *trieteric*, i.e. *every other year*, of intercalations, Lewis Astr. of Anc. p. 115.

τριετηρίς (sc. *ἐσπρή*), ἴδος, ἡ, *a triennial festival*, esp. of Bacchus, but also of Poseidon, of Hera and other divinities, in sing., Pind. N. 6. 69; in pl., Hdt. 4. 108, Eur. Bacch. 133, Plat. Legg. 834 E. 2. (sub. *περίοδος*), *a cycle or period of three years*, h. Hom. 26. 11, Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 10:—so, τ. *ῥραι* Orph. H. 53. 3; τ. *θυσία* Diod. 4. 3. 3. *γυναικες τ.* celebrating the triennial festival, Opp. C. 4. 235; for which Epiphon. has *τριετηρίς*, ἡ.

τριετηρος, *on*, = *τριετής*, *three years old*, Call. Dian. 72, Nonn., etc. II. *triennial*, Inscr. Boeot. p. 60 Keil.

τριετής, *on*, or *τριετής*, ἐς, ὁ, (*έτος*) *of or for three years*, χρόνον *τρι-έτα* Hdt. 1. 199; *πλέον ἢ τρ. ἐγένετο φίλος* Theocr. 29. 17; *τρ. προ-θεσμία* Plat. Legg. 954 D; (Ib. 793 D, *τρι' ἔτη* is restored):—*τριετής* as Adv. for *three years*, Od. 2. 106, 13. 377. 2. *three years old*, ἵππος Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 16; *τριετής, τώ, the age of three years*, ἀπὸ τριετούς μέχρι τῶν ἐξ ἑτῶν Plat. Legg. 794 A, cf. Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 12. II. *every three years*, Orph. H. 53. 5.

τριετία, ἡ, *a period of three years*, Theophr. C. P. 1. 20, 4, Argum. Dem. 589. fin. (vulg. *τρίετιαν*); κατὰ τρ. Theophr. l. c.; ἐς τρ. Luc. Alex. 41.

τριετίω, fut. *ίσω*, *to be three years old*, LXX (1 Regg. 1. 24), Eccl.

τριζύγης, ἐς, *τριζύγος*, *on*, and *τριζυγέ*, ὁ, ἡ, *three-yoked, three in union*, of the Graces, (*Gratia . . nudis juncta soraribus*), Χαρίτων *τριζύγων* Soph. Fr. 490; *τριζύγοι θεαί* Eur. Hel. 357; *τριζυγέες Χάριτες* Anth. P. 11. 27; also, *τριζύγες κασιγνητοί* Ib. 6. 181: cf. *ζεύγος* III.

τριζώ Od. 24. 5, 7, Hipp. 480. 52, Arist. H. A. 2. 12, 6; but pf. *τέ-τριζα* is more freq. in pres. sense, Ep. part. *τετριζώτες*, for *τετρι-ζύγες*, Il. 2. 314; aor. *ἐτριζα* Nilus. (From √TRIZ, as appears from pf.) Properly of sounds uttered by animals (cf. *τριγμός, τρύω*), *to utter a shrill cry, to scream, cry, chirp*, of young birds, Il. 2. 314; of bats, Od. 24. 7, v. Valck. Hdt. 3. 110, 4. 183; of partridges, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 19; of the *φυγξ*, Ib. 2. 12, 6; of locusts, Id. Mirab. 139; of young swallows, Luc. Tim. 21: also applied to the noise made by ghosts (which, in Shaks., 'squeak and gibber', cf. *umbræ . . resonarent triste et acutum*, Horat.), Il. 23. 101, Od. 24. 5, 9; of the elephant, Luc. Zeuxid. 10; of mice, Babr. 108. 23, Arat., etc.; of the fish called *εσπλάγχι*, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 6. 2. of other sounds, *νῶτα τετριγίει* (se. *πλαγίει*) . . *θρασεῖαν* ἀπὸ χειρῶν the wrestlers' backs cracked, Il. 23. 714; *τέτριγχε δ' ὁ κνυ-δὼν gnashes or grinds its teeth*, Epich. 9 Ahr.; *τρ. τοὺς ὀδόντας* Ev. Marc. 9. 18; of a musical string, *to twang*, Anth. P. 6. 54; of a cart-wheel, *to creak*, Babr. 52. 2; of a door, Nilus; of the bowels, Hipp. 480. 52; of singing in the ears, Id. 466. 36; of the hissing or crackling of a thing burnt in the fire, Eupol. Δημ. 20.

τριζωδία, ἡ, *the space of three signs*, i.e. *a quadrant of the zodiac*, Procl.

τριζωός, *on*, *three lives long*, Hesych.

τριηκάς, *αδος*, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. for *τριακάς*, Hes. and Hdt.

τριηκοντα, *τριηκόσιοι*, etc., Ion. for *τριακ-*.

τριηκοντήμερος, Ion. for *τριακονθήμερος*.

τριημερία, ἡ, *a period of three days*, LXX (Amos 4. 4).

τριημερίω, *to be about a thing for three days*, ap. Fabric. Pseud. V. T.

τριημερό-νυκτος, *on*, *lasting three days and nights*, Eccl.

τριήμερος, *on*, of or for three days, three days old, M. Anton. 4. 50:—*τρίημερον*, τό, *a space of three days*, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, fin. (5. 20, 4). Adv. —*πος*, Byz.

τρι-ημί-γυνος, τό, *a γύνη* and *a-half*, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5775. 29.

τρι-ημι-κότυλος, *on*, containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ *cotylae*, C. I. 72.

τριημιολία, ἡ, *a light undecked vessel of war*, Polyb. 16. 2, 10., 3. 4., 7, 3, Diod. 20. 93, C. I. 23. 20, Hesych., Phot.; and no doubt this form should be restored for *τριηρημιολία* in Callix. ap. Ath. 203 D. Cf. *ημι-όλιος* III.

τριημιπίπχυς, *v*, *a cubit and a-half long*, Callix. ap. Ath. 199 C.

τριημιπλίνθιον, τό, *a brick and a-half*, Inscr. in Müller Mun. Ath. p. 34.

τριημιπόδιον, τό, *a foot and a-half*, Xen. Oec. 19. 4 and 5:—as Adj. **τριημιπόδιος**, *on*, *a foot and a-half long*, C. I. 160 A. 12., 2266. 23.

τριημιτόνιον, τό, *a tone and a-half*: in Music, the discord now called 'the minor third', Plut. 2. 389 E, 430 A:—hence **τριημιτονιαίος**, *α*, *on*, Mus. Vett.

τριημιχοῖνιξ, ἴκος, ὁ, ἡ, f. l. in Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 5, for *τρι' ἡμιχοῖνικα*.

τριημιχολίον, τό, *an obol and a-half*, Ar. Fr. 144.

τριηραρχέω, pf. *τετριηράρχηκα* Isocr. Antid. § 145, Lycurg. 167. 34. *To be a triήραρχος*, *to command a trireme*, Hdt. 8. 46, Thuc. 4. 11; also c. gen., τρ. *νήσος* Hdt. 7. 181; *τῆς Παράλου* Isac. 55. 19; τρ. ἐς *Κόρινθον* Lys. 154. 13. II. at Athens, *to be trierarch*, i.e. *fit out a trireme for the public service*, Ar. Eq. 912, Ran. 1065; τρ. *πολλά* Antipho 117. 33; τρ. *τριηραρχίαν* Lys. 135. 31; *οἶκος τριηρα-ρχῶν* a family wealthy enough for the trierarchy, Isac. 66. 38:—also in Pass., *τριηραρχοῦσαν* οἱ *πλούσιοι*, οὐ δὲ *δῆμος* *τριηραρχεῖται* has *trier-archs* found it, Xen. Ath. 1. 13.—Cf. *τριηραρχία*.

τριηραρχημα, τό, *the expense of the triηραρχία*, Dem. ap. Harp. (1206. 11, ubi nunc *ἐπιτρ-*). II. *the trierarch's crew of seamen*, Dem. 1220. 12.

τριηρ-όρχης, *on*, ὁ, *later form for τριήραρχος*, q. v.

τριηραρχία, ἡ, *the command of a trireme*, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 15. II. at Athens, *the fitting out of a trireme for the public service*, (cf. *τρι-ήραρχος* II), first in Lys. 908. 5, Xen. Ath. 1. 13, Oec. 2. 6; the trier-

archy was the most important of the extraordinary λειτουργίαι. On the office, its duties and liabilities, v. Wolf. *Proleg. Leptin.* p. 100, Böckh *P. E.* 2. pp. 319–368, Dict. of Antiqu.

τριηραρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the τριηραρχία, *τρ. νόμος* Dem. 329. 18; and so Dissen in Decret. ap. eund. 261. 15 (for τὸ τριηραρχικόν = τὸν τριηραρχίαν).

τρίη-αρχος, ὁ, the captain of a trireme, Hdt. 8. 93, Ar. Thesm. 837, Thuc. 4. 11., 7. 70, Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 25, etc.

II. at Athens, a trierarch, one who (singly or jointly with other citizens) had to fit out a trireme for the public service, being also responsible for the command, Ar. Ach. 546, Thuc. 6. 31., 7. 13, etc.—τριηράρχης is a later form, Galen.—Cf. τριηραρχία II.

τριηρα-αῦλῆς, ον, ὁ, the flute-player, who gave the time to the rowers in the trireme, Dem. 270. 13, cf. Poll. 1. 96., 4. 71.

τριηρατεῦω, τριηρατικός, τριηράτης, f. II. for τριηριτ-.

τριηρα-ημιολία, v. sub τριημιολία.

τριήρης (sub. ναῦς), ἡ, gen. eos, ovs, Ion. evs Hippon. 40; acc. ea, η, (but τριήρη, Inscr. in Böckh *Urkunden*, p. 422. 34): nom. pl. eēs, eis; gen. τριήρων (not τριήρων, as Thom. M. writes) Hdt. 7. 89; hence Choerob. Can. p. 459 writes the contr. form τριήρων, not τριήραν, as in Mss. of Thuc. 6. 46, Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 11, Dem. 180. 16, v. Chandi. *Gr. Acc.* p. 184; gen. dual τριήρων (—οἶν?) Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 19: (τρίς, —ήρης, q. v.).

Lat. *triremis*, a galley with three banks of oars, set slantwise or *en échelon*, the common form of the Greek ship-of-war (ναῦς μακρά), first in Hdt. 2. 159, etc. Triremes were first built by the Corinthians, Thuc. 1. 13. The lowest rowers were called θαλάμιοι, the middle ζυγίται, and the topmost θρανίται (v. sub vocc.); one man managed each oar. The τριήρης continued to be the largest ships up to about the end of the Pelop. war: after that, *quadriremes* (τετρήρεις), *quinqueremes* (πεντήρεις), etc., became common,—up to the τεσσαρακοντήρης of Ptolemy Philopator (Plut. Demetr. 43, Ath. 203 D). The construction of a trireme presents no great difficulty—taken alone; but when we come to the enormous size of a τεσσαρακοντήρης, or even a δεκῆρης (words, be it observed, strictly analogous to τριήρης, *triremis*), the subject of ancient shipbuilding becomes very perplexing, v. Dict. of Antiqu. p. 878.

2. metaph. a ship-shaped drinking vessel, Antiph. Χρυσ. 1. 4, Epinic. Ὑπαβ. 1. 8, v. Pors. Med. 139 (x).

τριηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, = τριηριτικός, σκεύη Dem. 1145. 2; αὐλεῖν τὸ *τρ.* (sc. μέλος), Ath. 535 D; but τὸ *τρ.* = οἱ τριηριταί, the crew of a trireme, Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 21.

τριηριτεῦω, to row in a trireme, Poll. 1. 98 (vulg. τριηρατεῦω).

τριηριτής [τ], ον, ὁ, one who goes in a trireme, esp. as a soldier or rower, Hdt. 5. 85, Thuc. 6. 46, Xen. An. 6. 4, 7.

τριηριτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or like a trireme, *τρ. σκεύη* App. praef. 10, Pun. 96; φάσγλοι Id. Civ. 5. 95.—This form has been restored for the vulg. τριηρατικός from Inscr., v. Böckh *Urkunden*, p. 416, etc.; so τριηριτικά, τά, Ib. 542.

τριηρο-νόμος, ὁ, = τριηραρχος, Hesych.

τριηρο-ποιικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for trireme-building, Inscr. in Böckh *Urkunden*, p. 378, etc.

τριηρο-ποιός, ὄν, building triremes, Dem. 598. 23.

τριθάλασσος, Att. —ττος, ον, of three seas, touching on or connected with three seas, Ephor. Fr. 67, Strab. 400.

τριθάλης, ἐς, thrice-blooming: τριθαλές, τό, = ἐριθαλές, a plant, Plin. H. N. 25. 102.

τριθεΐα, ἡ, belief in three Gods, as opp. to the Trinity in Unity, Eccl.

τριθεΐτης [τ], ον, ὁ, a tritheist, believer in three gods, Eccl.

τρι-θετος, ον, thrice-piced, thrice-folded, Eust. 1154. 31.

τριθρονος, ον, three-throned or seated, Eccl.

τρικαλίνδητος, ον, = τρικυλίνδητος, E. M., Phot.

τρικάμαρον, τό, a building with three vaulted chambers, Byz.

Τρικάρανος, ὁ, the Three-headed, a satirical attack on three cities, Sparta, Athens, Thebes, falsely attributed to the historian Theopompus, Luc. Pseudol. 29, Fugit. 32; called Τριπολιτικός by Joseph. c. Ap. 1. 24, Cic. Att. 13. 32, 2; cf. Müller *Introduct. to Mythol.* pp. 38, 116 (Engl. Tr.).

τρικάρανος [α], ον, poet. for τρικέφαλος, three-headed, Γηρυονεύς Hes. Th. 287; Πρωϊόν Pind. Fr. 70, etc.; also in Hdt., *τρ. ὄψις* 9. 81.

τρικάρπος, ον, bearing fruit or crops thrice a year, ἄρουραι Dion. H. 1. 37.

II. = τριέτης, Hesych.

τρικέρατος, ον, three-horned, Achmeas Onir. 238; so τρίκερως, Gloss.

τρικέρβερος, ον, a threefold Cerberus, Tzetz., Byz.

τρικέφαλος, ον, three-headed, Ar. Fr. 468, Philoch. 69, Luc. V. H. 1. 11, etc. [Penult. in Poets sometimes long, as if τρικέφαλλος, Dind. Ar. Eq. 417; cf. κυνοκέφαλος, τετρακέφαλος.]

τρικκος, ὁ, an unknown small bird, Hesych.

τρικλήματος, ον, with three branches, Athan.

τρικλίνι-άρχης, ον, ὁ, in the Lat. form *tricliniarches*, Petron. 22, Orelli Inscr. 794.

τρικλίνιον, τό, = τρίκλιον II, Theopomp. Com. Inscr. 2.

τρικλίνος, ον, with three couches, θάλαμοι Moschio ap. Ath. 207 C; *τρ. οἶκος* Ath. 47 F, Poll. 6. 7.

II. as Subst., τρίκλιος (sub. οἶκος),

ὁ, a dining-room with three couches, the Roman *triclinium*, συναγαγὼν τρεῖς ὄντας ἐς τρίκλιον Antiph. Inscr. 34; οὐχ' ὑποσπαρῶσεις *τρ.*; Amphip. Inscr. 10; *τρ. συγγενείας* a family party, Menand. Inscr. 21:—also τρίκλινον, τό, Anaxand. Inscr. 19, Arched. Ὀσφ. 1. 12, Polyb. 31. 4, 3.

τρικλυστος, ον, thrice washed or cleansed, Ar. Fr. 693.

τρικλυνος, ον, with or of three shoots, Schol. Theocr. 3. 29.

τρικλυστος, ον, thrice-spun, three-twisted, of a line, Anth. P. 6. 109.

τρικογχος, ον, in Byz. architecture, with three κόγχαι or apses (v. κόγχη IV), C. I. 8623.

τρικόκκος, ον, with three grains or berries, Schol. Od. 18. 298:—τρί-κοκκον, τό, a kind of medlar, Diosc. 1. 169, Plin. 22. 29.

τρικόλλιβον, τό, a three-colluvos piece, Poll. 9. 72, Hesych.

τρικόλυνος, ον, thrice-docked or cut short, Nicom. Arithm.

τρικόλωνος, ον, three-hilled, Strab. 256.

τρικόδνυλος, ον, with three joints, δάκτυλος Melet. in Anecd. Oxon. 3. 120.

τρικόνητος, ον, to be thrice-killed, Hesych.

τρικόπος, ον, (κόρη III) = τριγῆλος, Schol. Od. 18. 298.

τρικόρυθος, ον, = τρικορυς, Aias Eur. Or. 1480.

τρικόρυμβος, ον, threefold, *τρ. ἀλά,* of the Trinity, Synes. 315 D.

τρικόρυς, ὅθος, ὁ, with triple plume, Eur. Bacch. 123.

τρικόρυφος, ον, thrice topped, φρούριον Strab. 256.

τρικόρωνος, ον, thrice a crow's age, Anth. P. 5. 289., 11. 69, and restored in Alciphro 1. 28 for τρίκορος.

τρικότυλος, ον, holding three κοτύλαι, Ar. Thesm. 743, Dionys. Com. Σωζ. 1, Menand. Μην. 2.

II. οἶνος *τρ.* costing an obol for three cotylae, Hesych.

τρικόπος, ον, shorn every three years, Hesych.; cf. τρικόρωνος.

τρικράνος, ον, three-headed, of Cerberus, Soph. Tr. 1098, Eur. II. F. 611, 1277; μήτηρ *τρ.*, of Rhea, C. I. 4121.

τρικράσπεδος, ον, with triple border, Archimed.

τρικρος, α, ον, three-cleft, Theophr. H. P. 9. 11, 3; cf. δίκορος.

τρικροτος, ον, rowed with triple stroke, of a trireme, Aristid. 1. 539; cf. δίκορος, μονόκορος.

τρικτεῖρα, τρικτύα, v. sub τριπτύα.

τρικύβητος, ον, holding three κύβητοι Anacr. 29.

τρικυλίνδητος, ον, thrice-rolled, also τρικυλινδῆτος, E. M., Phot.

τρικύλιστος, ον, = φόρεγ, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 5.

τρικύμια, ἡ, the third wave, a huge wave, for the third was supposed to be the largest (as in Lat. the *fluxus decumanus*), τὸ μέγιστον [κύμα] τῆς τρικυμίας Plat. Rep. 472 A; ἑτέραν περιμένει χάτεραν *τρ.* Menand. Inscr. 7. 8: then, generally, a mighty wave or swell, Eur. Hipp. 1213, Tro. 83:—metaph., *τρ. κακῶν* Aesch. Or. 1015; ὥσται ἐκ τῆς *τρ. τοῦ λόγου* Plat. Euthyd. 293 A; ἐν ἀπάσαις *τρ. τῆς τύχης* Luc. Demosth. Enc. 33.

τρικύμνον, τό, in late Medic. Taranjabin, the manna of the Camel's thorn.

τρικώλος, ον, three-membered, τὸ τρικώλον a sentence of three clauses, Dion. H. de Comp. 8.

τρικώπος, ον, with three pairs of oars, v. I. Clem. Al.

τριλάγυνος [α], ον, holding three bottles, Stesich. 7.

τριλαμπής, ἐς, thrice resplendent, of the Trinity, Greg. Naz.

τριλεκτος, ον, thrice said, Schol. Nic. Th. 102.

τριλίθος, ον, of or with three stones, Gloss.:—τὸ *τρ.* a temple (at Báibec) with huge columns consisting of three stones each, Io. Malal.

τριλίνος, ον, of three threads; τὸ *τρ.* a necklace of three strings of pearls, Gloss.

τριλίτρον, τό, three pounds, Lat. *tripondium*: hence τριλιτραῖος, α, ον, Tzetz.

τριλλιστος, ον, poet. for τρίλιστος, (λίτομαι, λίσσομαι) thrice, i. e. often or earnestly, prayed for, Il. 8. 488. Adv. —τως, Anth. P. 5. 271.

τριλοβος, ον, three-lobed, ἥπαρ [τοῦ σκάπου] Arist. Fr. 311.

τριλογέω, to use a word in three forms, Eust. 1798. 25.

τριλογία, ἡ, a trilogy, v. sub τετραλογία.

τριλογχος, ον, (λόγχη) three-pointed, Eccl.

τριλοφία, ἡ, a triple crest, Ar. Av. 94, Strab. 154, 476.

II.

a three-crested helmet, Plut. Arist. 32.

τριλοφος, ον, with three crests, Polyae. 8. 59.

II. with three

peaks or points, Nonn. D. 6. 124.

τρίμακαιρα, as if from τριμακαρ, thrice-blest, Anth. P. 9. 396.

τρίμακρος, ον, in metre, of three long syllables, Tzetz.

τρίμαμμη, ἡ, an ancestress in the sixth generation, Lat. *trilavina*, Byz.

τρίμαχιον, τό, a name of the plant *equisetum*, Diosc. Noth. 4. 46.

τρίμελής, ἐς, consisting of three μέλη (cf. τριμερής), Plut. 2. 1132 D.

τρίμερεια, ἡ, a consisting of or division into three parts, Procl., etc.

τρίμερης, ἐς, tripartite, threefold, ἡ ψυχὴ Arist. Virt. et Vit. 1, 2, cf. Top. 5. 4, 12; ὥραι Diod. 1. 11; φιλοσοφία Plut. 2. 874 E; νόμος *τρ.*

a piece of music in the three modes (Dorian, Phrygian, Lydian), Ib. 1134 B (nisi legend. τριμελής).

τρίμερις, τό, to divide into three parts, τὰ ὅρια τῆς γῆς LXX (Deut. 19. 3).

τρίμετρία, ἡ, a consisting of three metres, Gramm.

τρίμετρος, ον:—of verses, consisting of three metres; i. e. in iambs, trochaics, and anapaests, of three syzygies (of two feet each); but in dactyls, etc., of three single feet: hence the iambic verse of six feet (versus senarius) is called by the Greeks τρίμετρος ἱαμβος, Hdt. 1. 12 (cf. Horat. *pede ter percussio*), each syzygy having but one ictus:—so, τόνος τρίμετρος trimeter verse, Hdt. 1. 174; τρίμετρον, τό, Ar. Nub. 642, Arist. Poët. 1. 8: ἑπὶ ἑξάμετρα καὶ *τρ.* dactyls and iambs, Plat. Legg. 810 E: cf. τρεπάμετρος.

τρίμηναῖος, α, ον, = τριμήνος, Theophr. C. P. 3. 24, 2, Diosc. 2. 107.

Diog. L. 8. 78:—τριμηναῖος is a later form, introduced by copyists into Theophr., v. Lob. Phryn. 550.

τρίμηνος, ον, (μήν) of three months, χρόνος Soph. Tr. 164; so, ἡ τρίμηνος a period of three months, Hdt. 2. 124; τὸ *τρ.* Polyb. 1. 38, 6, etc.:—neut. as Adv., τριμήνα ἐκτριπώσκων Hipp. Aph. 1254.

2. three months old, Arist. H. A. 6. 4, 6; πυρὸν *τρ.* wheat sown in spring, so as to ripen in three months, Philyll. Αὐγὴ 2, cf. Theophr. H. P. 8. 1, 4.

τρίμιντος, ἡ, ον, of τρίμιτος: also = sq., Aesch. Fr. 331, Crates ToL. 4.

τρίμιντος [τ], ον, having three threads in the warp; generally, three-threaded, Lysipp. Βακχ. 3.

II. as Subst., τρίμιτος, ὁ, or τρίμιτον, τό, Lat. *trilicium*, a garment of drill or ticking, Cratin. Jun.

ὄμφ. 2, cf. Poll. 7. 78; Dim. **τρίμτιον**, Id. 6. 165; and **τρίμσκος** (**τριμίσκος**?), ὁ, Hesych. Cf. **διμυτος**.

τρίμμα (not **τρίμμα**), τό, (**τρίβω**) *that which is rubbed*: metaph., like **τρίβων** II. 2, a practised, tricky knave, Ar. Nub. 260, Av. 430. II. a drink or brew prepared of pounded groats and spices, a spiced drink, Alex. Πον. 2, Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1. 4, Axionic. Φιλευρ. 1. 8:—Dim. **τρίμματον**, Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1. 17, Diphil. Ζωγρ. 1. III. a kind of fine pastry, Hesych.

τρίμμος, ὁ, a beaten road, like **τρίβος**, Xen. Cyn. 3. 7., 4. 3, etc. **τρίμνος**, οὐν, (μνᾶ) *worth or weighing three minae*, Poll. 6. 165. **τρίμνας**, ω, ὁ, (μνᾶ) *a three mina piece*, Suid.; cf. **διμνας**. **τρίμιορία**, ἡ, *a triple portion, triple pay*, Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 6, Luc. Tim. 57. **τρίμιοριος**, α, ον, *amounting to three-fourths*, Apoll. Poliocr. p. 26, cf. Lob. Phryn. 545.

τρίμιορίτης [τ], ον, ὁ, *receiving three parts*, Luc. Jup. Trag. 48. **τρίμιορος**, ον, *threefold, triple*, χλαῖνα Aesch. Ag. 872.

τρίμιορος, ον, = **τρίμιορος**, Orph. Arg. 1054.

τρίμορφος, ον, *three-formed*, Ἐκῆτη τριοῖσι, **τρίμορφε**, **τριπρόσωπε** Chariclid. Ἄλκυ. 1. II. in pl. = **τρεῖς**, Μοῖραι τρ. *the three fates*, Aesch. Pr. 516; cf. **τρίγονος**.

τρίμυξος, ον, (μύξα) *with three wicks*, Metagen. Incert. 3.

Τρίνακρία, ἡ, *name of Sicily, being a later form of Θρινᾶκη* (q. v.), Thuc. 6. 2, Strab. 265:—Adj., **Τρίνακριος**, α, ον, Call. Fr. 18, etc.; with a fem. **Τρίνακρίς**, ἰδος, Opp. H. 3. 627.—Also written **Τρίνακη**, Dion. P. 434, 467, v. Jac. Anth. P. p. 226, Eust. Dion. P. II. c.

τρίναξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (ἀκῆ) *like θρίναξ, a trident or three-pronged mattock*, Anth. P. 6. 104 [where ι is short].

τρι-νῆς-αρχος, ὁ, *lord of three islands*, Tzetz.

τρίνυκτιον, τό, (νύξ) *a space of three nights*, Gloss.

τρίναξ, ἄντρος, ὁ, a Sicilian coin of three χαλκοῖ, Lat. *triens*, Poll. 9. 81.

τρίξεστον, τό, *three sextarii*, Gloss.

τρίξας, ὁ, ὄν, Ion. for **τρισός**, Hdt. 1. 171, al.; so **διξός** for **δισός**.

τριοβλιαῖος, -μᾶιος, f. l. for **τριωβ-**, Lob. Phryn. 551, 709.

τριοδία, ἡ, *a meeting of three roads*, Lat. *trivium*, A. B. 102, Gloss.

τριοδίτης [τ], ον, ὁ, *one who frequents cross-roads*: generally, *a street-lounger, low fellow*, A. B. 309. II. **τριοδίτης**, ἰδος, ἡ, *epith. of Hecate, who was worshipped at the crossing of three ways*, Lat. *Trivia*, Plut. 2. 937 E, cf. **τρίμορφος**.

2. **σοῦδς τρ.** *a street-walker*, Philo 1. 568. 3. generally, *common, vulgar*, Lat. *trivialis*, Μοῦσα Tzetz.; etc.

τριοδοντία, ἡ, *fishing with a trident or leister*, Plat. Soph. 220 E:—so, in Poll. 7. 139, **τριοδοντική** (sc. τέχνη), ἡ.

τριοδόντιον, τό, Dim. of **τριοδός**, Gloss.

τριοδος, ἡ, = **τριοδία**, *a meeting of three roads*, Lat. *trivium*, Theogn. 907, Pind. P. 11. 59 (where the pl. is used for the sing., v. Böckh ad l. (38), cf. Mosch. 1. 2, C. I. 989. 2); **τριοχλάτος** **σχιστής** **κελεύθου** **τριοδος** Aesch. Fr. 171, cf. Eur. Supp. 1212, Pherecr. Pers. 1. 3, Ar. Fr. 23, Plat., etc.

2. Hecate was worshipped *ἐν τριοδῷ* (hence **Lat. Trivia**), Soph. Fr. 480; ἄ θεὸς ἐν τριοδῷσι Theocr. 2. 36; and the **τριοδοί** were frequented by fortune-tellers and loungers, Theophr. Char. 16, Aristid. 1. 259:—hence **οἶος ἐκ τριοδῶν** i. e. vulgar, Luc. Hist. Conser. 16, etc.; **λοιδορία ἐξ ἐργαστηρίων καὶ τριοδῶν** Dio C. 46. 4; **τριοδοὶ τινες . . πρὸς ἀλήθειαν ἐγένοντο** Clearch. ap. Ath. 256 E: cf. **τριοδίτης**, -ίτης, and v. Lob. Phryn. 38.

3. proverbial also of persons in doubt, *ἐν τριοδῷ* Theogn. 1. c.; **σπᾶς . . ὥσπερ ἐν τριοδῷ** **γενόμενος** Plat. Legg. 799 C; *ἐν τριοδῷ εἰμί* Paroemiogr.

τριοδός, ὁδόντος, ὁ, ἡ, *with three teeth, three-pronged, κρέατρα LXX* (1 Regg. 2. 13). II. **τριοδός**, ὁ, as Subst., = **τριοῖνα**, a trident, Pind. O. 9. 45. I. 8 (7). 75; **Ποσειδάνιος τρ.** Bacchyl. 16: a trident-leister, for spearing fish, Plat. Soph. 220 C, Arist. Fr. 317; for surgical operations, Anth. P. 11. 126; cf. **τρίωδός**.

2. a triangular figure, Agatho ap. Ath. 454 D.

τριοζος, ον, *with three branches or boughs*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 1, 8, etc. **τριοῖσι**, v. sub **τρεῖς**.

τριολύμπιος, ον, *having thrice contested the prize at Olympia*, ἄρμα (Soph.) ap. Hesych. sub v.

Τριοῖον, τό, a headland of Caria, Hdt. 1. 174, Thuc. 8. 35; on which was a temple consecrated to the Dorian worship of Apollo, τὸ **Τριοῖον** ἱρόν, ὁ **Τριοῖος** Ἀπολλών Hdt. 1. 144: v. Müller Dor. 1. p. 290.

τριοπίς, v. **τριοπίς**.

τριοργάνιος, ον, f. l. for **τρίωργος**, q. v.

τριορία, ἡ, *three boundaries*, Lat. *trifinium*, Gloss.

τριορχης, ον, ὁ, *with three testicles*; metaph. *very lecherous*, Timac. ap. Polyb. 12. 15, 2. II. a kind of hawk, perh. the buzzard, **Falco buleo**, Ar. Av. 1181, Vesp. 1534; cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 1. 9. 1, 16., 36. 1; and v. **τριορχος**.

III. a name of the plant **κενταυρίς**, Plin. N. H. 25. 6, cf. Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 7.

τριορχος, ὁ, = **τριορχης** 1, Simon. Iamb. 8, Ar. Av. 1206.

τριοτό, a sound imitative of a bird's voice, Ar. Av. 243.

τριοτίς, ἰδος, ἡ, properly *three-eyes*, name of a brooch (cf. **τρίγληνος**), Eust. 976, 36, Arcad.; Dim. **τριοτίον**, τό, Eust. ib.:—a form **τριοτίτης**, ὁ, is also cited in Phot. and E. M.; and **τριοπίς** by Poll. 5. 9S and Hesych.

τριοῦγκιον, τό, *a piece of three ounces*, Lat. *quadrans*, C. I. 8549, Theophil. Instt. Gloss.

τριοῦσιος, ον, *of three substances*, Eust. in Mai Spicil. 5. 371.

τριοῦχος, ον, *having three*, in A. B. 1425.

τριοφθαλμος, ον, *three-eyed*, Orac. in Apollod. 2. 8, 3, Plut. 2. 520 C, etc. 2. ὁ τρ. *name of a precious stone*, Plin. N. H. 37. 11.

τριπαδής, ἔς, *thrice wretched*, Nicet. Eng.

τρίπαις, **παιδός**, ὁ, ἡ, *having three children*, Plut. Num. 10; **τιμὰς** **δικῶκε** **τριπαιδᾶς** = Lat. *jus trium liberorum* (nisi leg. **τριπαιδᾶς**), Id. 2. 493 E.

τρίπαλαι, Adv. *long long ago*, Ar. Eq. 1153, Luc. Lexiph. 2; cf. **τετράπαλαι**.

τρίπαλαιος [ᾶ], α, ον, *very old*, A. B. 64: cf. **τριπάχνιος**.

τρίπαλαιστιάος, α, ον, = sq., Math. Vett., v. Lob. Phryn. 548.

τρίπαλαιστος, ον, *three hands broad, long, etc.*, Hdt. 1. 50; v. l. **τριπάλαστος**, v. **παλαστή**.

τρίπαλτος, ον, (**πάλλω**) *thrice-brandished*; metaph. *threefold, manifold*, πῆματα Aesch. Theb. 985; cf. **διπαλτος**.

τρίπανουργος [ᾶ], ον, *trifly-base, an arch-roguer*, Ἐρως Anth. P. 12. 57.

τριπαππος, ὁ, *an ancestor in the sixth generation*, Lat. *tritauius*, Gloss.

τριπάρθενος, ον, *consisting of three virgins*, τρ. **ζεύγος** Eur. Fr. 359, v. Soph. Fr. 490; cf. **τρίζυγος**.

τριπάροδος, ον, *with triple entrance*, Moschio ap. Ath. 207 C.

τριπάτορες, οἱ, = **πρόπαπποι** οἱ **πρωτοὶ ἀρχηγέται**, A. B. 307.

τριπατρος, ον, (**πατήρ**) *with three fathers*, Lyc. 328.

τρίπαχνιος [ᾶ], ον, (**παχύν**, cf. **πηχυῖος** from **πῆχυς**):—*thrice-fattened, thrice-gorged*, epith. of the δαίμων of the Atreidae (perh. in allusion to the three visitations mentioned in Aesch. Cho. 1065-74), Ag. 1476:—the word has been doubted by many scholars; Herm. proposed **τριπάχυντον**, referring to Theb. 771; Blomf. **τριπάλειον**; Bamberger **τριπαλαιστήν**.

τρίπεδος, ον, (**πούς**) *three feet long*, Polyb. 6. 22, 2.

τρίπεδων, ὁνος, ὁ, ἡ, (**πέδω**) *a slave who has been twice in fetters*, Lat. *trifurcifer*, Eust. 1542. 49, v. Bgk. in Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 974.

τρίπεξα, ἡ, = **τράπεζα**, in Hesych.

τρίπεμπελος, ον, *childish from age*, Plut. 2. 1071 C: cf. **δυσεμπε-**.

τρίπενθημερής, ἔς, *consisting of three πενήμημερῆ*, Hephaest. 15. 14.

τρίπέρσιον, Adv. *years ago*, Poll. 6. 165, no doubt from a Comedy.

τρίπέτληος, ον, *three-leaved*, h. Hom. Merc. 530:—**τριπέτληον**, τό, = **τρίφυλλον**, the herb *trefoil*, Call. Dian. 165, Fr. 334, Nic. Th. 522.

τρίπετής, ἔς, (**πεταννυμί**) *trifly spread, threefold*, Nic. Al. 347.

τρίπηχυς, v. gen. eos, *three cubits long or tall*, Hes. Op. 421, Hdt. 4. 192, Eur. Cycl. 235, Xen., etc.:—metaph., **τριπήχη** ἔπη Crates Λαμ. 2, Horace's *verba sesquipedalia*, Lob. Phryn. 549:—also **τριπηχής**, ἔς, Arcad., Choerob.

τρίπιθήκνιος, η, ον, *thrice or thoroughly apish*, Anth. P. 11. 196.

τρίπληνής, ἔς, *wandered through by three*, τρ. **ποθηγία**, of the three Gorgons, Lyc. 846.

τρίπλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, *triple, threefold*, Lat. *triplex*, Il. 18. 480; cf. **διπλαξ**.

τρίπλασιάζω, *to triple, take three times*, Plut. 2. 1028 B:—Pass., Id. Aristid. 24:—hence **τρίπλασιασμός**, ὁ, *a tripling*, Id. 2. 1028 C.

τρίπλασις-επιδήμερής, ἔς, containing 3½; —**επιήμερος**, = 3½; —**τέταρτος**, = 3¼; —**τετραμερής**, = 3¼; —**τριμερής** and —**τριτος**, = 4; **τριπλασι-εφέβ-δομος**, = 3½; —**εφέμιον**, = 3½; —all in Nicom. Ar.; v. sub **πλασι-**.

τρίπλασιος [ᾶ], α, ον, *thrice as many, thrice as much, thrice as great* as, c. gen., ὄρνις τρ. **Κλεωνύμου** Ar. Ach. 88, Plat., etc.; **τριπλασία** τῆς **πρώτης** **ζημίας** Plat. Legg. 756 D; **τριπλασίους** αὐτῶν Id. Rep. 422 C; **πρώτης** **τιμῆς** ἡ **πρώτερον** Dem. 1048. 25:—absol., **τριπλασίαν** **δύναμιν** **εἶχε** (sc. τῆς **προτέρας**), Xen. An. 7. 4, 21; τρ. **διαστήματα** Plat. Tim. 36 A.

II. **τριπλάσιον**, τό, as Subst., opp. to **τριτημόριον**, Arist. Metaph. 4. 15, 1.

2. as Adv., **τριπλάσιον** **κεκράζομαι** σου *thrice as much as you*, Ar. Eq. 285, cf. 718:—regul. Adv. —**ίως**, Schol. Vett. Il. 21. 80, LXX (Sirach. 43. 4).

τρίπλασιότης, ἦτος, ἡ, *triplicity*, Nicom. Ar.

τρίπλασιών, ον, gen. **ονος**, = **foreg.**, Archimied.

τρίπλεθρος, ον, *three plétra wide*, Plat. Criti 115 D, Xen. An. 5. 6, 9.

τρίπλεκής, ἔς, *thrice-plaited, threefold*, Lat. *triplex*, Soran., Greg. Naz.

τρίπλευρος, ον, *three-sided*, Strab. 210, Maxim. π. **καταρχ.** 52.

τρίπλη, v. **τριπλός**.

τρίπλοη, ἡ, *triplicity*, Damasc. in Wolf Anal. 3. 230.

τρίπλοκία, ἡ, *threefold nature, triplicity*, Galen.

τρίπλοκος, ον, (**πλέκω**) = **τριπλεκής**, Eust. Opusc. 126. 44, etc.

τρίπλός, η, ον, contr. —**πλούς**, ἡ, οὐν, *multiplicative of τρεῖς, triple, threefold*, καλλίνικος ὁ **τριπλός**, because this hymn of victory was *thrice repeated*, Pind. O. 9. 3; *ἐν τριπλαῖς ἀμαξίοις* = *ἐν τριοδῷ*, Soph. O. T. 716, cf. 730, 800, 1399; *ὄνομα τρ. compounded of three*, Arist. Poët. 21, 3.—Att. neut. pl. **τριπλά**, Aesch. Pers. 1033, Cho. 792, etc.; but in low Greek **τριπλά**, cf. **ἀπλός**, **διπλός**.—Adv. —**πλώς** Arist. Plant. 2. 7, 1, Hdn. Epim. p. 134: but the dat. fem. **τριπλῇ** is used as Adv. in Il. 1. 128, Luc. Pseudol. 32.

τρίπλω, *to triple*, Symm. V. T., Arcad.

τρίποδες, ἰον. —**ήτος**, ον, *three-footed*, Call. Del. 90: poet. fem. **τρίποδης**, ἰδος, Nonn. D. 9. 256.

τρίποδη-λάλος, ον, *speaking from tripod*, Φοῖβος, Christod. Ecphr. 72.

τρίποδης, ον, ὁ, (**πούς**) *three feet long*, Hes. Op. 421; **βαθύτερον** **τριπόδων** Xen. Oec. 19, 3.

τρίποδη-φορέω, *to bring a tripod, offer it as a sign of victory*, esp. in dramatic contests, Strab. 402:—also **τριποδοφορέω**, Schol. Pind. P. 11. 5.

τρίποδη-φορικός, ἡ, ὄν, *accompanying the presentation of a tripod*, μέλος Poll. 4. 53, Procl. ap. Phot. Bibl. 239 (p. 231).

τρίποδιζω, *to gallop*, of a horse, Gloss.

τρίποδικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for a tripod*, Psell.

τρίποδιον, τό, Dim. of **τρίπους**, Antiph. Incert. 32, Menand. Ἰππ. 2, C. 1. 3071:—so, **τρίποδίσκος**, ὁ, lb. 1570 b. 13; and **τριποδίσκιον**, τό, Suid.

II. a kind of lotus, Diosc. Noth. 4. 111.

τρίποδο-ειδής, ἔς, *tripod-shaped*, Eust. 1312. 28.

τρίποδον, τό, the trot of a horse, Leo Tact. 7. 35, Hippiatr. **τρίποδῆτος**, Dor. -άτος, ον, thrice (i. e. much) longed for, ὦ τρίποδῆτε Bion 1. 58, Mosch. 3. 51; **ἐλαρ** τρ. Bion 3 (6). 15; τρ. Ἀδωνίς Hyman. ap. Hippol. (Origen.) 5. 9; also in late Prose, as Luc. Hist. Conscr. 31, etc.

τρίποκος, ον, with triple (i. e. thick) wool, Dicaearch. p. 29. **τρίπόλιον**, τό, a plant of the thurst kind, *plumbago*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 19, 2, Diosc. 4. 135; cf. *μολύβδαινα* III.

τρίπολις, εως, Ion. -ιος, ὅ, ἡ, with three cities, νᾶσος τρ., of Rhodes, Pind. O. 7. 34. 2. **Τρίπολις**, ἡ, a League of three cities, as in Laconia, Polyb. 4. 81, 7, etc.; in Arcadia, Paus. 8. 27, 4; in Phoenicia, Steph. Byz., etc. II. a kind of cake, Hesych.

τρίπόλιστος, ον, thrice-told, 'thrice-renowned' (Shaksp.), *τριπόλιστον* οἶνον, of Oedipus, Soph. Ant. 858; (from *πολίω*=*πολέω*; cf. *ἀναπολιέω*=*ἀναπολέω*); v. Pind. N. 7. 152, Soph. Ph. 1238.

Τρίπολιτικός, ὁ, title of a work of Dicaearchus, Ath. 141 A; cf. *Τρίκαράνος*.

τρίπολος, ον, thrice turned up, thrice ploughed, of com-land, Il. 18. 542, Od. 5. 127, Hes. Th. 971.

τρίπονητος *ἑρς*, a contest between three labouring women, Anth. P. 6. 286. **τρίπορητος**, ον, thrice-wasted, Anth. P. 15. 25.

τρίπορνεα, ἡ, threefold whoredom, Antiph. Jun. ap. Ath. 587 C.

τρίπορος, ον, a whore by three descents, Theopomp. Hist. Fr. 277.

τρίπος, ον, ὁ, poet. for *σπιν*, Il. 22. 164, Hes. Sc. 312; acc. *τρίπον* Anth. P. 3. 6; neut. *τρίπον* Aenigm. Sphingis: a gen. *τρίπον* is cited in E. M.

τρίπους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, -που, τό, three-footed, of or with three feet: and so I. measuring three feet, τρ. τὸ εἶδος Hdt. 3. 60; τρ. πλάτος C. I. 160 A. 14; ὅπως .. μὴ ἐλάττων ἢ τρίποδος Ib. 93. 24; τρ. γραμμή Plat. Meno 83 E. II. going on three feet, proverb. of an old man who leans on a staff, *τρίποδο βροτῶ* Hes. Op. 531; *τρίποδος* οὐδὲν στείχει Aesch. Ag. 80; cf. *τριτοβάμων*, and see the Sphinx's riddle in Argum. Soph. O. T.

III. of tables, vessels, etc., with three feet, three-legged, τρ. λέβης Aesch. Fr. 1; *τράπεζα* Ar. Fr. 447; *ὑπόβασις* Semus ap. Ath. 38 B:—but mostly IV. as Subst., *τρίπους*, ὁ, 1. a tripod, a three-footed brass kettle, caldron, or boiler, Il. 18. 344 sq., Od. 8. 434, etc.; *τρίπους* ἐμπυρβήτης Il. 23. 702; *ὑψίβατος* τρ. ἀμφίπους Soph. Aj. 1405;—besides these we hear of τρ. ἀνυρτοί, vessels untouched by fire, which seem to have been of fine workmanship, for ornament, Il. 9. 122, 264, cf. 18. 373 sq., Paus. 4. 32, 1; or used as *κρατήρες*, Semus ap. Ath. 38 A, Phylarch. ib. 142 D.—In Hom. tripods are often given as prizes, Il. 11. 700, 23. 264, 485, etc.; also as gifts of honour, 8. 290, Od. 13. 13. In after-times, tripods of fine workmanship, bearing inscriptions, were placed as votive gifts in the temples, esp. in that of Apollo at Delphi; these were then called τρ. ἀναθηματικοί, Δελφικοί (Apollo. Lex.); and a street at Athens adorned with these gifts was called of *Τρίποδες*, Paus. 1. 20, 1; or they were preserved (like Race-cups) in private houses, Pind. I. 1. 27. They were mostly of bronze (*χαλκός*), but sometimes of precious metals, even of gold, Hdt. 8. 82, 9. 81, Pind. P. 11. 7, Ar. Pl. 9, Thuc. 1. 132, Lys. 161. 38, Paus. 10. 13, 9, cf. Dict. of Antiqu.; sometimes of wood, Paus. 4. 12, 8.

2. from a tripod of this kind (Lat. *corina*). The Delphic Priestess delivered her oracles, being seated on the ὄλμος (v. sub voc.), Eur. Ion 91, Or. 163, Ar. Eq. 1016, etc.:—metaph., ὅταν ἐν τῷ τρίποδι τῆς Μούσης καθίστηται [ὁ ποιητής] Plat. Legg. 719 C: proverb., ὡς ἐκ τρίποδος λέγειν, i. e. authoritatively, Ath. 37. fin.; so, τὰ ἀπὸ τρίποδος, τὰ ἐκ τρ. Paroem., cf. Plut. Demosth. 29.

3. as a landmark, C. I. 93, 24, 1711 A. 15. 4. a three-legged table, Xen. An. 7. 3, 21, Plut., etc. 5. a kind of earring, Poll. 5. 97. 6. a musical instrument, described by Artemo ap. Ath. 637 B.—V. Dict. of Antiqu.

τρίπρατος, ον, thrice sold, Com. Anon. 88; cf. *παλίπρατος*. **τρίπρόσωπος**, ον, three-faced, v. *τρίμορφος*. II. of three Persons, Eccl.

τριπτόν, verb. Adj. one must rub, pound, Geop. **τριπτήρ**, ἦρος, ὁ, (τρίβω) a tool for rubbing with, a pestle, *καρπὸν* .. λειάνειν *τριπτήρ* Nic. Th. 95, cf. ap. Ath. 133 E:—also the board under the screw of a wine or oil press, Id. A. 494, cf. A. B. 308. II. the vat (*lacus*) into which the wine or oil runs after being pressed out, Isae. ap. Harpocr. Poll. 7. 151, cf. Theophr. Lap. 56: this seems the prob. sense in Ar. Ach. 937, where a person is called τρ. δικῶν (παρὰ προσδοκίαν for ἐλαῶν) a vat to receive the juice of law-suits.

τριπτήριον, τό, a rubbing tool, Tzetz., Gloss. **τρίπτης**, ον, ὁ, a bath-rubber, shampooer, Plut. Alex. 40.

Τριπτόλεμος, ὁ, *Triptolemus*, an Eleusinian, who spread the worship of Demeter, h. Hom. Cer. 153, etc.

τριπτός, ἡ, ὄν, rubbed or pounded:—*τριπτός* (sc. μάζα), ἡ, a kind of bread, Hipp. 355. 44, Poll. 6. 76.

τρίπυλος, ον, (πύσσω) consisting of three layers or plates, threefold, triple, *προφάλεα* Il. 11. 353; τρ. *τυραννίδες* Eur. H. F. 474; *ὀρνῶν* Id. Phoen. 1635:—sometimes simply = *τρεῖς*, Id. Or. 1513.

τρίπυλος, ον, with three cases, Choerob. Can. 363, Priscian., etc. **τρίπυλον**, τό, a triple gate, C. I. 3480, 3949 b; cf. *δίσφυλον*.

τρίπυργος, ον, with three towers, Orac. Sib. in E. M.

τρίπυλος, ον, of or with three horses, ἄρματα Dion. H. 7. 73; τρ. ἄρμα δαιμόνων καλλιγυγές, of the three goddesses on Mount Ida, Eur. Andr. 277.

τρίρριζος, ον, with three roots, ἔδοντες Galen.

τρίρριμος, ον, of three times or feet, Schol. Ar. Ach. 665, Pax 346.

τρίρριμος, ον, with three poles, i. e. with four horses abreast, Aesch. Pers. 47.

τρίς, Adv. of *τρεῖς* (q. v.), thrice, three times, Lat. *ter*, Hom., Hes., etc.; *τρίς* τόσος thrice as much or many, Il. 1. 213, etc.; *πὺς* τόσον 5. 136; *δὲς* καὶ *τρίς* Theogn. 633, Soph. Aj. 433, etc.; *δὲς* ἢ *τρίς* Ar. Pax 1181; *τρίς* τετράκις *π* Pind. N. 7. 153; *ἐς* *τρίς* up to three times, even thrice, Hdt. 1. 86., 5. 105, Pind. O. 2. 123, and Att.; *ἐπὶ* *τρίς* C. I. 1122. 9. But often used merely to intensify the notion, *τρίς* *λελουμένη* Eubul. Στεφ. 6, etc.; esp. in compds., such as *τρίσθλιος*, *τρίσμακαρ*, like the Lat. *ter beatus*, *thrice blest*; see many of the following words, and cf. *τρι-*, *τριάκω*, *τρικυμία*; recent Edd. however write many of these words divisim, *τρίς* ὄθλιος, *τρίς* *κακοδαίμων*, *τρίς* *μάκαρ*.—Proverb., *τρίς* ἐξ βάλλειν to throw thrice six, i. e. the highest throw (there being three dice), hence simply to win, be lucky, Aesch. Ag. 33, ubi v. Blomf., cf. Plat. Legg. 968 E; *τρίς* ἐξ *νικητήριος* βόλος Paroemiogr.; ἢ *τρίς* ἐξ ἢ *τρεῖς* κύβοι Pherecr. Murr. 13. [T. Hes. Op. 172 has *τ* in arsi at the beginning of a verse.]

τρίσ-άγιος, ον, also a, ον, thrice holy, Eccl.; τὸ τρ., the Eucharistic hymn 'Holy, Holy, Holy,' Ib.:—*τρίσαγιότης*, ἡτος, ἡ, Athanas.

τρίσ-ἀέναιος, ον, strengthd. for *ἀέναιος*, Eccl.

τρίσ-ἀθλιος, α, ον, thrice-unhappy, Soph. O. C. 372, Ar. Pax 242, Menand. Κυβ. 2, etc., and in late Prose.

τρίσ-ἀκτινος, ον, with three rays, Eccl.

τρίσ-ἀλαστος, ον, thrice-tormented, Anth. P. 12. 137.

τρίσ-ἀλτήριος, ον, thrice-sinful, LXX (2 Macc. 8. 34, al.);—also *τρίσ-ἀλτήριος*, ον, Tzetz.

τρίσ-ἀλύπος, ον, quite harmless, Theophr. H. P. 2. 4, 2.

τρί-σάμος, ον, Dor. for *τρίσμος*.

τρίσ-ἀνάρητος, ον, thrice-innumerable, Orac. ap. Rutgers V. LL. 5. 8.

τρίσ-ἀναρχος, ον, wholly without beginning, Eccl.

τρίσ-ἀνασσα, ἡ, thrice a queen, Eccl.

τρίσ-ἀνθρωπος, ὁ, thrice a man, used by Diogenes cynically for *τρίσ-ἀθλιος*, Diog. L. 6. 47.

τρίσ-ἀνόητος, ον, thrice-senseless, Nicet. Eug.

τρίσ-ἀνοικτος, ον, thrice-pitiless, Theod. Prodr.

τρίσ-ἀποτμος, ον, = *τρίσθλιος*, Anth. P. 5. 230.

τρίσ-ἀρειοπαγίτης, ον, ὁ, an Areopagite thrice over, i. e. a stern and rigid judge, Cic. Att. 4. 15, 4.

τρίσ-ἀριθμος, ον, thrice numbered, Orac. ap. Luc. Alex. 11.

τρίσ-ἀριστηγάτης [α], ον, ὁ, a right excellent workman, Manass. Chron. 3192.

τρίσ-ἀριστεύς, εως, ὁ, thrice-conqueror, Walz Rhett. 3. 4, etc.

τρίσ-ἀρνητος, ον, thrice-denied, Eccl.

τρίσ-ἀρμενος, ἡ, ον, thrice-pleased, most willing, Xen. An. 3. 2, 24.

τρίσ-ἀυγουστος, ὁ, three times over Augustus, Byz.

τρίσ-ἄωρος, ον, thrice-untimely, Anth. P. 7. 527.

τρίσ-βδελυκτος, ον, thrice-abhorred, Osann. Auctar. Lex.

τρίσ-βδελύρος, ον, thrice-abominable, Suid.

τρίσ-δέλαιος, ον, = *τρίσθλιος*, Anth. P. 7. 737.

τρίσ-δύστητος, ον, = *foreg.*, Anth. P. 9. 574.

τρίσ-ἐγγονος, ὁ, a grandson in the fifth degree, Lat. *trinepos*, Byz.: so *τρίεγγονή*, ἡ, Ib.

τρίσ-ἐνάς (sc. ἡμέρα), ἄδος, ἡ, the third ninth day in a month; i. e. the ninth day (ἡ ἐννάς) of the third decad, the 29th, Hes. Op. 812: called also *δεντέρα* φθίνοντος.

τρίσ-εἰς, ὁ, the Trine, Eccl.

τρίσ-έληνος, ον, of three moons or nights, epith. of Hercules (cf. *τρι-έσπερος*), Anth. P. 9. 441; νόξ Anth. Plan. 102. 2. πλάτος τρ. the breadth of three moons, of the earth's shadow, Plut. 2. 923 B.

τρίσ-έλικτος, ον, = *τρίελικτος*, Manetho 1. 197, Noun.

τρίσ-ἐνέργητος, ον, triply active, Eust. in Mai Spicil. 5. 2. p. 254.

τρίσ-ἐξάγιστος, ον, thrice-accursed, Manass. Chron. 4385, Tzetz.

τρίσ-ἐξάδελφος, ὁ, thrice a cousin, Poëta ap. Schol. Thuc. 3. 2.

τρίσ-ἐξώλης, ον, ὁ, thrice-accursed, strengthd. for *ἐξώλης*, Eust. 725. 29.

τρίσ-ἐπαρχος, ὁ, thrice an *ἐπαρχος*, i. e. Praetor, Anth. P. 9. 697.

τρίσ-ἐπιβάρβαρος, ον, thrice-barbarous, Tzetz.

τρίσ-ἐραστός, ον, thrice-beloved, Manass. Chron. 2182.

τρίσ-ευγενής, ἐς, thrice-noble, Manass. Chron. 4976.

τρίσ-ευδαίμων, ον, thrice-happy, Luc. Sac. 2, Merc. Cond. 3, etc.

τρίσ-ευκλής, ἐς, thrice-glorious, Theod. Prodr.

τρίσ-ευλόγητος, ον, thrice-lauded, Theod. Stud.

τρίσ-ευτυχής, ἐς, thrice-happy, Theod. Prodr. Adv. -χῶς, Nicet. Eug.

τρίσ-εφθος, ον, thrice-boiled, Alex. Trall.

τρίσ-ἐχθιστος, ον, thrice-detested, A. B. 65.

τρίσ-ἐχθλος, ον, strengthd. for *ἐχθλος*, very stale, Acl. N. A. 17. 44.

τρίσ-ήλιος, ον, with the brightness of three suns, Athanas.

τρίσ-ήλος, ον, with three nails, Greg. Naz.

τρίσ-ήμερεύω, to spend three days, Greg. Naz.

τρί-σημος, ον, of three signs, of the Trinity, Phot. Bibl. 144. 2. 2. in music and prosody, = *τρίχρονος*, Auct. Mus.

τρίσ-θάνης, ἐς, thrice worthy of death, Greg. Naz. in Anth. P. 8. 170:—*τρίσ-θάνατος*, ον, Schol. ibid.

τρίσ-καίδεκα, v. sub *τρίσκαίδεκα*.

τρίσκαίδεκά-ἔτης, ον, ὁ, thirteen years old, Isae. Fr. 1. 12.

τρίσκαίδεκά-κλινος, ον, with thirteen couches, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 E.

τρίσκαίδεκά-μετρος, ον, of thirteen metres, Schol. Ar. Ach. 1142.

τρίσκαίδεκά-μηνος, ον, every thirteen months, Eust., Ptol.

τρίσκαίδεκά-μορία, ἡ, a thirteenth part, Hermipp. Astrol. p. 49 Bloch.

τρίσκαίδεκά-όργυιος, v. *τρίσκαίδεκάργυος*.

τρίσκαίδεκά-πηνυς, v. *thirteen cubits high*, ἀνὴρ τρ. a long lazy loon, Theocr. 15. 17.

τρίσκαίδεκά-πλάσιον, ον, gen. *ονος*, thirteen-fold, Math. Vett.

τρισκαίδεκαστάσιος, *ov*, (ἵασημι) of thirteen times the value, χρυσίον *tr.* (sc. πρὸς τὸ ἀργύριον) Hdt. 3. 95.
τρισκαίδεκάτιος, *a, ov*, on the thirteenth day, Hipp. 48. 53.
τρισκαίδέκατος, *η, ov*, the thirteenth, Il. 10. 561, Od. 8. 391, etc.; **τριακαίδεκάτη** the 13th day, Hes. Op. 725; **τῆς τρι.** on the 13th, Od. 19. 202.
τρισκαίδεκά-φόρος, *ov*, fruiting thirteen times, Luc. V. H. 2. 13.
τρισκαίδεκά-χορδος, *ov*, of thirteen strings, Nicom. Harmon.
τρισκαίδεκ-έτης, *ov, δ*, thirteen years old, Lys. 116. 28.
τρισκαίδεκ-ήρης, *es, (v. -ήρη)* with thirteen banks of oars, Plut. Demetr. 31, Ath. 203 D; *v. τριήρης*.
τρισκαίδεκά-δρυγος, *ov*, of thirteen fathoms, prob. I. for -δεκάδρυγος in Theophr. H. P. 5. 8, 1: cf. **τριάρυγος**.
τρισ-κάκοδαίμων, *ov*, thrice unlucky, Ar. Ach. 1024, Ran. 19, Menand. Πλοκ. 4, etc.; but it is commonly written divism, as is necessary in Ar. Pl. 551, **τρίς κακοδαίμων καὶ τετράκις**, cf. **τρίσκαμαρ**.
τρί-σκαλμος, *ov*, with three oarpins, but *vases al tr.* are simply = **τρήρεις**, Aesch. Pers. 679, cf. 1074; **πλοῖον τρ.** Plut. Aemil. 6.
τρισ-κατάπτυστος, *ov*, thrice-abominable, Poll. 6. 105.
τρισ-κατάρατος, *ov*, thrice-accursed, Dem. 794. 24, Menand. Ἀσπ. 7.
τρι-σκελής, *es*, three-legged, **τράπεζα τρ. mensa tripes**, Cratin. Incert. 9; **ξάναν** Theocr. Ep. 4. 3.
τρισ-κοπάνιστος [ᾶ], *ov*, thrice-struck or -stamped, ἄπτος *τρ.* thrice-kneaded, i. e. fine, bread, Batr. 35: *al. τρίακοπάνιστος*.
τρίσ-λοπος, *ov*, thrice-peeled, δένδρον *τρ.* a tree which loses its bark thrice a year, Theophr. H. P. 3. 5, 1.
τρίσμα, τό, = **τριγμός**, Schol. Aristid. 3. p. 78 Dind.
τρίσ-μάκαρ, ἄπος, ὁ, ἡ, strengthd. for **μάκαρ**, thrice-blest, Od. 6. 154, 155, Ar. Pax 1332, Anth. P., etc.:—the divided form **τρίς μάκαρ** is strongly supported by the phrase **τρίς μάκαρες καὶ τετράκις**, Virgil's *terque quaterque beati*, Od. 5. 306; cf. **τρισκακοδαίμων**.
τρισ-μάκARIOS, *a, ov*, = **foreg.**, Ar. Ach. 400, Philom. Incert. 8; **χελῶναι τρισμάκαραι** τοῦ τέγους *Ar. Vesp.* 1293, cf. Nub. 166.
τρισ-μάκARIOS, *η, ov*, = **τρίσκαμαρ**, Luc. Vit. Auct. 12, Or. Sib. 8. 164.
τρισ-μάκAρίτης [ῖ], *ov, δ*, epith. of Pythagoras, the thrice-dying one, as a pun on **τρίσκαμαρ**, Antiph. Neotr. 1. 8.
τρισ-μάκαρος, *ov*, = **τρίσκαμαρ**, Welcker Syll. Ep. 75. 3, C. I. 6244.
τρισ-μέγιστος, *η, ov*, thrice-greatest, Nicet. Eng. 5. 280; as a late name of Hermes, v. Franz C. I. 3. p. 339.
τριγμός, ὁ, *v. sub* **τριγμός**.
τριμύριοι [ῶ], *ai, a*, thrice ten thousand, 30,000, Hdt. 2. 163., 7. 184, Ar. Av. 1179, Xen., etc.:—in sing. with a collective Subst., **τριμύρια ἵπποις** thirty thousand horse, Aesch. Pers. 315.
τριμυριά-πάλαι, *Adv.* thirty-thousand-times long-ago, Ar. Eq. 1156; cf. **τρίπαλαι**, **τετράπαλαι**.
τριμύριο-πλάσιον, *ov*, thirty-thousand-fold, Archimed.
τριμύριοστός, *η, ov*, the thirty-thousandth, Simplic.
τρισ-νέαιος, *η, ov*, a dub. word in Cratin. Nom. 14; cf. **νήτη**, **παρνήτη**.
τρίσ-οἰκυρὸς, ὁ, *ov*, thrice-wretched, Archil. 116.—In E. M. 279.
τρι-οἰκός, 585. 14, **τρισῶζος** is cited from Aesch., prob. f. I. for **τρίσ-οἰκός**.
τρίσ-όλβιος, *ov*, thrice happy or fortunate, Soph. Fr. 719, Ar. Eccl. 1129, etc.; *division*, **τρίς ὁλβία κύματα** Anth. P. 12. 52.
τρισ-ολυμπίο-νίκης [ῖ], *ov, δ*, thrice victorious at Olympía, οἶκος Pind. O. 13. 1; **Νέρων** Philostr. 194.
τρί-σοφος, *ov*, thrice, i. e. very, wise, Tzetz.
τρισ-παλαιστικός, *a, ov*, = **τριπαλαιστικός**, Byz.
τρίσ-παππος, ὁ, = **τρίπαππος**, Byz.
τρίσ-σασπος, *ov*, drawn threefold, *τρ. ὄργανον* a triple pulley, Oribas.; so **τρίσπαστος**, Vitruv. 10. 3:—*τὸ πρ.* a surgical instrument, Oribas.
τρι-σπίθαμος, *ov*, three spans long, Hes. Op. 424, Xen. Cyn. 9. 13.
τρίσ-πονδος, *ov*, thrice-poured, *τρ. χοαί* a triple drink-offering to the dead, of honey, milk, and wine, Soph. Ant. 431, cf. Od. 11. 26.
τρίσσις [ᾶ], *Adv.* thrice, three times, Anth. P. 5. 195.
τρίσσις [ᾶ], *a, ov*, poet. for **τρίσσις** (cf. **μέσσις**), Anth. P. 6. 12.
τρίσσις [ᾶ], *Adv.* in three places, Arist. Meteor. 1. 13, 28.
τρισσεύω, to do a thing thrice or for the third time, LXX (1 Reg. 20. 19, 20); cf. **τρισσεύω**.
II. to conquer in three combats, Eus. in Cramer An. Par. 2. 145.
τρισσεύειν, *Adv.* from three sides, Anth. P. 9. 651.
τρισσο-κέφαλος, *ov*, three-headed, Orph. Arg. 974 (with the penult. long, whence the *v. l.* **τρισσάκεφαλος**).
τρισσός, *η, ov*; later Att. **τριπτός** (Plat. Legg. 782 D); Ion. **τριξός** (q. v.), cf. **διξός** (τρίς):—threefold, Lat. *triplex*, Hes. Fr. 68. 2, Eur., etc.; **τρισσόν** (εἶγος) **τρισσῶν** θεῶν *Id. Tro.* 924:—*Adv.* —*ως*, Anth. P. 12. 123, Dion. H., etc.
II. in pl. = **τρίεις**, Pind. P. 8. 115, Soph. O. T. 164, O. C. 479, Plat. Rep. 504 A, etc.: cf. **τρωάσιος**.
τρισσο-φής, *es*, in a threefold light, Greg. Naz.; so **τρισσοφειγής**, *es*, lo. Damasc.; **τρισσοφώτος**, *ov*, Pan. Sil.; and **τρισσοφειγώφωτος**, *ov*, lo. Damasc.
τρισσω, to triple, Greg. Naz.
II. = **τρισεσένω** I, LXX (3 Regg. 18. 34, where **ἐπρίσσειαν** immediately follows).
τρι-σταδίου [ᾶ], *ov*, three stades long, Plat. Criti. 115 E, Dion. H. 1. 34.
τρί-σταθμος, *ov*, thrice the weight, Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 458.
τρισ-τάλαίπωρος, *ov*, thrice-unhappy, Nilus.
τρι-στάσιος [ᾶ], *ov*;—*τρ. πρὸς χρυσίον* worth thrice its weight in gold, Arr. Indic. 8. 13.
τρι-στάτηρος [ᾶ], *ov*, worth three staters, **χλαμύς** Poll. 6. 165.
τρι-στάτης [ᾶ], *ov, δ*, one who stands next to the king and queen, a vizier or first minister, LXX (4 Regg. 7. 2, cf. Dan. 5. 29).
τρί-στεγος, *ov*, of or with three stories, Dion. H. 3. 68. **II.** τὸ

τρ. (sc. οἰκῆμα), the third story, Act. Ap. 20. 9;—also **τριστέγη**, *η, Artemid.* 4. 46.
τρι-στέλεχος, *ov*, three-stalked, Enst. Opusc. 226. 80.
τρισπικία, *η, a*, triple row, Galen. 14. 771. **2.** a union of three verses, *τρ. λαμβική* Schol. Ar. Ran. 324.
τρί-στιχος, *ov*, = **τρίαστος**, **κριθαί τρ.** three-row barley, Plut. 2. 906 B.
τρι-στοιχί, *Adv.* in three rows, Il. 10. 473; **τρίστοιχί** Hes. Th. 727.
τρί-στοχος, *ov*, in three rows, **δδόντες** Od. 12. 91, Ctes. ap. Arist. H. A. 2. 1. 53, Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 2. **II.** in Poets, threefold, triple, **μαστός**, **βέβρος** Anth. P. 9. 668, Orph.; **τρ. κεφαλαί**, of Cerberus, Hermetian. 3. 12; **τρ. χεῖλα** Opp. C. 3. 413.
τρί-στομος, *ov*, three-edged or three-pointed, **αἰχμή** Anth. P. 6. 167.
τρί-στροφος, *ov*, thrice-twisted, **λίον** Oribas. **2.** consisting of three strophes, Schol. Pind. 1. 3.
τρί-στυλος, *ov*, with three pillars, Byz.
τρί-στωος, *ov*, with three porches, Procop.
τρίσυλλαβίω, to consist of three syllables, Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. p. 21.
τρισυλλαβία, *η, a*, consisting of three syllables, Planud. Gramm.
τρί-συλλαβος, *ov*, trisyllabic, Dion. H. de Comp. 17, Luc. Philops. 35: *Adv.* —*βας*, Apoll. de Pron. 360.—Also **τρισυλλαβιαίος**, *a, ov*, Tzetz.
τρί-σύνθετος, *ov*, triply compounded, Schol. Pl. 24. 540.
τρισ-ύπατος, ὁ, thrice-consul, Plut. Galb. 22, App. Civ. 1. 96.
τρισ-υπόστατος, *ov*, of three hypostases, Eccl., Byz.
τρίσ-φυλλον, τό, poet. for **τρίφυλλον**, Nic. Th. 520.
τρί-σχημος, *ov*, of triple form, Anecd. Oxon. 2. 307.
τρι-σχιδής, *es*, cloven in three, Oribas.
τρισ-χιλιέτης, *es*, of three thousand years, Hierocl.
τρισ-χιλίοι [χί], *ai, a*, three thousand, Il. 20. 221, Hdt., etc.:—in sing. with collective Subst., **δάνης τριαχιλία** Longus 3. 1. **II.** of *τρ.* at Athens, the 3000 nominated by the 30 Tyrants, Lys. 183. 42, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 18.
τριαχιλίστος, *η, ov*, the three-thousandth, *τρ. εἶται* Plat. Phaedr. 249 A.
τριαχιλίο-τριμύριοι, *ai, a*, thirty-three thousand, Tzetz.
τριαχιλίο-φόρος, *ov*, holding three thousand (measures), δλκάς Dion. H. 3. 44.
τρί-σχιςτος, *ov*, cloven in three, Schol. Nic. Al. 346;—**τριαχίστη**, *η, a*, **Αἰγυπτία συντηρία**, Erotian.
τρι-σχίνος, *ov*, three σχοῖνοι long, broad, etc., cf. Plin. N. H. 5. 24.
τρίσώματος, *ov*, three-bodied, Lat. *tricornis*, of Geryon, Aesch. Ag. 870; of Cerberus, Id. H. F. 24, cf. 1274; *τρ. ἀλκά*, the Chimaera, Id. Ion. 204.
τρίσωμος, *ov*, = **foreg.**, Aquil. V. T.
τρίταγωνιστής, to be a triagonist, Dem. 314. 12., 315. 10, etc.: *τρ. τινί* to play the third part to another, Plut. 2. 840 A.
τρί-τάγωνιστής, *ov, δ*, on the stage, the player who took the third and lowest part, name of a play by Antiphanes; applied by Dem. to Aeschines, 270. 12., 297. 26:—*v. Müller Literat. of Gr.* 1. p. 305.
τρίταιζω, to have a tertian fever, Diosc. 4. 61.
τρίταικός, *η, ov*, belonging to a tertian fever (**τριταίος πυρετός**), like one, Diosc. Parab. 2. 19. *Adv.* —*ως*, Aët.
τρίταιο-γενής, *es*, produced by tertian fever, ἀλγήματα Hipp. Coac. 135. *Adv.* —*ως*, Ib. 167.
τρίταιος, *a, ov*, (τρίτος) on the third day, used with Verbs so as to agree with the subject, **τριταίος ἐγένοντο ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ** Hdt. 6. 120, cf. Hipp. Aph. 1250, Thuc. 1. 61., 3. 3, al.; *τρ. ἀνεμὸς* which will blow in three days, Pind. N. 7. 75; **ἐσβεθῆκαίς . . τριταίος ἐς Μηλιάς** three days before, Hdt. 7. 196, cf. 15. 33, 11.
II. of events, lasting three days, *τρ. κηρύσσειν* θναίον *Eur. El.* 171; *τρ. ἐκφόρα* Plat. Legg. 959 A.
2. three days old, **περιμένειν ἐξ ἀγορᾶς** ἰχθυῖα *τριταία* Ar. Fr. 344; φίλος *τρ.* Theocr. 29. 18; *τρ. γενόμενος* after being three days dead, Hdt. 2. 89; *φῶς τρ. οὐρα* Arist. P. 3. 4, 2; cf. **τεταρταίος**.
3. **τριταίος** (sc. **πυρετός**), ὁ, a tertian fever or ague, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Plat. Tim. 86 A.
III. generally for **τρίτος**, *τρ. φέγγος*, **ἡμέρα** Eur. Hec. 32, Hipp. 275; *ἐς τὴν τριταίνην* Hipp. 156 A; cf. **δευτεραίος**.
τρίτανο-φής, *es*, of the nature of a tertian fever, Hipp. Epid. 1. 941, etc.
τρίτάλανταίος, *a, ov*, = *sq.*, Plut. Aemil. 33.
τρίτάλαντος [ᾶ], *ov*, of three talents, βάρος Ar. Lys. 338; λίθος *τρ.* weighing three talents, Moschio ap. Ath. 208 C. **2.** worth three talents, οἶκος Isae. 39. 40., 42. 40.
II. **τριτάλαντον**, τό, a sum of three talents, Poll. 6. 165. Cf. Lob. Phryn. 547.
τρίτάλας, *τάλανα*, *τάλαν*, thrice-wretched, Eur. Hipp. 739, Anth. P. append. 102. 1, etc.
τρίτάνυστος [ᾶ], *ov*, triply-stretched, very long, **δόναξ** Anth. P. 6. 192.
τρίταππος, *ov*, lengthd. poet. for **τρίπος**, like μέσαστος for μέσος, Il. 1. 252., 14. 117, etc.; **τρίταππ**, absol., in the third place, C. I. 1212. 14.
τρίταυ, only in Ep. part., **τριτώσσα** σελήνη the moon when three days old, Arat. 796.
τρίτ-έγγονος, ὁ, and **τρίτ-εγγόνῃ**, *η, a*, descendant in the third degree, Lat. *trinepos*, *trineptis*, Gloss.
τρίτεια, *τά*, the third prize or place, formed like **πρωτεία**, **δευτερεία**, **ἀριστεία**, Plat. Philib. 22 E: in sing., C. I. 2758, —59.
τρί-τεχος, *ov*, with triple wall, Anecd. Oxon. 2. 265.
τρίτευς, *εὼς, δ*, the third part of a μέδιμος, Poll. 4. 16S, C. I. 2058 A. 61, 63; *v. Böckh* p. 123 and cf. **ἐκτευς**.
τρίτευτής, *ov, δ*, one holding office for the third time, C. I. 3490.
τρί-τευχος, *ov*, consisting of three books (Joshua, Judges, Ruth), Athan.
τρίτευω, to hold office for the third time, C. I. 3491, 3495.
τρίτημορίας, *ov*, = **τριτμήριος**, Mus. Vett.
τρίτημορίζω, to divide into three parts, Gloss.

τρίτη-μόριος, α, ον, equal to a third part, c. gen., **τρίτημωρίη** ἡ Ἀσσυρία τῆς ἄλλης Ἀσίας Hdt. 1. 192.

II. as Subst., **τρίτημωρίαν**,

τό, a third part, a third, Hdt. 9. 34, Thuc. 2. 98, Plat., etc.; cf. **τρίπλάσιος** II.

2. a coin, worth six χαλκοί, Poll. 9. 65, 66; cf. **τρίτημωρον**.

3. in Music, the third part of a tone, Chappell *Anc. Mus.* p. 203.

τρίτημωρίς, ἰδος, ὁ, = **τρίτημωρίον**, Hdt. 1. 211, 212., 7. 121.

τρίτημωρον, τό, = **τρίτημωρίον** (2), Philem. Πιπτ. 1, Σαρδ. 2.

τρίτο-βόμων [δ], ον, forming a third foot, **βάκτρον** Eur. Tro. 276; cf. **τρίπονος** II.

τρίτο-γένεια, ἡ, (GEN, γίγναμαι): **Trito-born**, a name of Athena, II. 4. 515., 8. 39., 22. 183, Od. 3. 378, Hes. Th. 895, 924, C. I. 6280 A. 1. (From the Lake Tritonis in Libya, from which an old legend represents the goddess to have been born, Eur. Ion 872, cf. Hdt. 4. 180; or from Triton, a torrent in Boeotia, Paus. 9. 33, 7, cf. Apollod. 1. 3, 6; or from a spring in Arcadia, Paus. 8. 26, 6. Acc. to others, **τρίτω** was an Aeol. word for κεφαλή (Schol. Ar. Nub. 989, Tzetz. Lyc. 519), and so **τρίτο-γένεια** would be the head-born, Welcker Tril. p. 283, 494: but the word **τρίτω** in this sense is dub., and the legend to which it refers is certainly not earlier than Hes. Th. 924, h. Hom. 28; nay, does not appear in its full form until Stesichorus, as Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 1310 asserts, cf. Müller Orchom. p. 355, Kleine Stesich. Fr. 76. Others interpret **τρίτο-γένεια** born on the third day of the month, Ister. ap. Harp. s. v. **Τρίτομηνις**, Phot.; or the third child after Apollo and Artemis, Suid. s. v.; or, as representing Nature, born thrice in the year, Diod. 1. 12; or because she was author of the three main bands of social life, Democr. ap. Diog. L. 9. 46. II. in Pythag. philosophy, a name of the number three, and of the equilateral triangle, Plut. 2. 381 F; cf. **τρεῖς**, **τρίαις**.

τρίτο-γενής, ἑός, ἡ, rare collat. form of foreg., h. Hom. 28. 4, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 141, Ar. Eq. 1189; but distinguished from it, παῖς μοι **Τρίτογενής** εἴη, μη **Τρίτογενεία**, Poëta ap. Schol. II. 8. 39.

τρί-τοκος, ον, bearing three times or three at a time, Lemma to Anth. P. 9. 430; the Verb **τρίτοκεῖν** in the Epigr. itself.

τρίτο-μηνις, ἰδος, ἡ, for ἡ τρίτη τοῦ μηνός, the third of the month, at Athens sacred to Pallas, Lycurg. ap. Harpocr., Phot., A. B. 306.

τρίτομος, av, thrice-cut: **τρίτομον**, τό, a piece of salt fish, Gloss.

τρίτονος, av, of three tones: **τρίτονος**, ὁ, in Music, the discord between the fourth and fifth, Mus. Vett.

τρίτῳμαι, Pass. to be divided into three parts, Porphy. ad Marcell.

τρίτο-πάτωρ [δ], opos, ὁ, father in the third degree, Arist. Fr. 376.

II. on the **Τριτοπάτρης** worshipped at Athens, v. Phanodem. 4, Clitodem. 19, etc., Lob. Aglaoph. 760 sqq.

τρίτο-προσώπος, Adv. in the third person, Gramm.

τρίτος [τ], η, ον, (v. sub **τρεῖς**) the third, Lat. *tertius*, Hom., Hes., etc.; ταῖς δ' ἐπὶ τρίτῳ ἦλθε himself the third, i. e. with two others, Od. 20. 185, cf. 14. 471; so, **τρίτος** αὐτός (v. αὐτός 1. 6); **τρίτος** γενέσθαι to be third in a race, Isocr. 353 D:—the third often appears as completing the tale, c. g. the third and last libation was offered to Zeus Σωτήρ, Διὸς σωτηρίου σπονδὴν τρίτον κρατήριος Soph. Fr. 375 (v. σωτήρ 1. 2, and cf. **τρίτοσπονδος**); ἔρχεται κάπιβδα τρίτον παῖών, ὡς νόμος ἐστὶν Pherecr. Persa. 2: hence metaph., Κράτος τε καὶ Δίκη σύν τῷ τρίτῳ .. Ζηνί Aesch. Cho. 244, cf. Eum. 759, Supp. 27, Fr. 52; **τρίτην** ἐπενδίδωμι (sub. πληγὴν) the third and finishing stroke, Id. Ag. 1386; Ἐρινός .. αἶμα πέταται, **τρίτην** πόσιν, i. e. the blood of Clytemnestra and Aegisthus, the first being that of the children of Thyestes, the second that of Agamemnon, Id. Cho. 578, cf. 1065 sq. II. **τρίτην**, with or without ἡμέρα, the day after to-morrow, ἐς τρίτην ἡμέραν Ar. Lys. 612; ἐς τρίτην Anaxandr. Ἀρχ. 1; τῇ τρίτῃ Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 17, etc.; **τρίτη** καὶ τετάρτη Id. An. 4. 8, 21, etc.;—but, **χθές** καὶ τῇ ἡμέραν yesterday and the day before, Id. Cyr. 6. 3, 11; διὰ τρίτης in the course of the third day, Ael. N. A. 4. 57; or every three days, Hipp. 779 F.

2. with other Nouns omitted, ἡ τρίτη (sc. χορδῇ), the 3rd string in the heptachord, = ἡ παραμέση, Arist. Probl. 19. 32, Plut. 2. 1137 D:—ἡ τρ. (sc. πληγῇ) the third blow, v. supr. 1:—ἡ τρ. (sc. μερὶς) the third part of a coin or weight, Hesych., Phot.:—**τρίτον** ἡμίδραχμον two drachmae and a-half, Harpocr.

III. **τρίτον** as Adv., thirdly, Aesch. Fr. 52, Soph. Ant. 55, Fr. 69, Eur., etc.; **πρῶτον** μὲν .., δεύτερον δὲ .., **τρίτον** δὲ .. Plat. Rep. 358 C:—in Hom. always τὸ τρίτον (or, as Wolf writes, **τοτρίτον**), II. 3. 225., 6. 186, etc.; so also Hdt. 1. 55, Ar. Ach. 997, Thuc., etc.;—also, ἐκ τρίτον in the third place, Plat. Tim. 54 B; ἐκ τρίτον Eur. Or. 1178, Plat. Gorg. 500 A:—the regnl. form **τρίτος** first in Plat. Tim. 56 B; cf. Lob. Phryn. 311.

IV. τὸ τρίτον μέρος Isocr. 270 A, etc.; τὸ τρίτον Luc. Tox. 46; ἐπὶ τῷ τρίτῳ at the third signal, Xen. An. 2. 2, 4.

V. **τρίτα**, τά, I. (sub. **ιερά**) a sacrifice to the dead, offered the third day after the funeral, Isae. Menecl. § 37, Poll. 8. 146.

2. τὰ τρίτα λέγειν τινὶ to play the third part to any one, like **τριταγονιστέιν** τι, Dem. 418. 5, cf. Ar. Lys. 613, Menand. Θεοφ. 2. 17.

3. **πρῶτα** δραμεῖν καὶ δεύτερα καὶ τρ. Eur. ap. Plut. Alc. 11. (Skt. *tritiya*.)

τρίτο-σπονδος, ον:—τρ. αἰών a life in which one has poured the third libation (to Zeus Σωτήρ), i. e. complete felicity, Aesch. Ag. 245; cf. **τρίτος** I, σωτήρ 1. 2.

τρίτο-σπορος, ον, sown for the third time, τρ. γονή the third generation, Aesch. Pers. 818.

τρίτο-στάτης, ον, ὁ, standing third (from the coryphaeus) in the chorus, Arist. Metaph. 4. 11, 4, Poll. 4. 106:—fem. -στάτης, ἰδος, Ar. Fr. 411.

τριττός, ἡ, ὄν, Att. for τρισσός.

τριττύα, ἡ, = **τριτύς** II, Philem. Lex. p. 168 Osann., cf. Ister 34; so

also **τρικεῦα** (prob. an error for **τρικῦα**), C. I. 1688. 34, v. Böckh p. 811; and Ahrens in Sophron (Fr. 33) restores **τρικῦα** for **τρικῖοι**; Hesych. also cites **τρίκεῦα**.

τριτταρχία, to be head of a **τριτύς** (III), Plat. Rep. 475 A.

τριττύ-αρχος, ὁ, chief of a **τριτύς** (II), Poll. 8. 109; **τριττύαρχης**, in E. M.

τριτύς, ὅς, ἡ, (written **τριτύς** in Tim. Lex. Plat.), Att. pl. **τριτύς** Harp.:—the number three, Lat. *ternio*, Hesych., Phot.

II. like **τριτύα**, a sacrifice of three animals, used specially on making solemn oaths, like the Roman *suavetaurilia*,—a boar, goat, and ram, Ar. Pl. 820; a bull, goat, and ram, Call. Fr. 403; a bull, goat, and boar, Ister ap. Phot.; two sheep and an ox, Epich. ap. Eust. 1676. 37; cf. Od. 11. 131.

III. at Athens, a third of the φυλή, Dem. 184. 10, Aeschin. 58. 8, Arist. Fr. 347, 349. (The Aeol. form **τριπύς** brings us to the Lat. *tribus*, cf. Dio C. Fr. 1. 1.)

τρίτω, ἡ, = κεφαλή, v. s. **Τριτογένεια**.

II. **Τρίτω**, οὗς, ἡ, = **Τριτογένεια**, Anth. P. 6. 194.

Τρίτων [τ], ὄνος, ὁ, **Triton**, a sea-god, son of Poseidon and Amphitrite, Hes. Th. 930, etc.; or of Nereus, Lyc. 886:—later in pl. **Τρίτῳνες**, **Τρίτῳνες**, a lower race of sea-gods, with fishes' or (sometimes) with horses' tails, Mosch. 2. 123, Pans. 9. 21, 1, etc.

2. the god of the Libyan lake Tritonis, Hdt. 4. 179, Ar. Rh. 4. 1552; v. Müller Orchom. p. 351.

II. a river in Libya, joining the lake Tritonis with the sea, Hdt. 4. 178, 191, Aesch. Eum. 293; **ποταμός** **Τρίτῳνος** = **Νεῖλος**, Ar. Rh. 4. 269, cf. Lyc. 576.

3. a mountain-stream in Boeotia, running into the lake Copais, Strab. 407, Paus. 9. 33, 7; v. Müller Orchom. p. 45.

Τρίτωνις λίμνη, ἡ, the Libyan lake **Tritonis**, Eur. Ion 872.

Τρίτωνίος, α, ον, **Tritonian**, ὁδμα Orph. H. 23. 6.

Τρίτωνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, **Tritonis**, a lake in Libya famous for old Greek legends, Pind. P. 4. 36, Hdt. 4. 178; cf. **Τριτογένεια**.

2. a spring in Arcadia, also connected by legends with the birth of Athena, Paus. 8. 26, 6.

II. a name of Athena (cf. **Τριτογένεια**), Ar. Rh. 1. 109; v. Müller Orchom. pp. 213, 355.

τρίτωσις [τ], ἡ, a doing, making the third time, Greg. Nyss.

II. reduction to a third part, Alex. Trall.

τρι-υανός, ὁ, = **τριεγγονος**, Gloss.

τρίφαῖς, ἐς, in a triple light, Synes. H. 2. 26.

τρίφάλαγγα, ἡ, a triple phalanx, Polyb. 6. 40, 11, etc.

τρίφάλαγγος, av, with three φάλαγγες (III) or joints to the fingers, etc., Melet. in Anecd. Oxon. 3. 120.

τρίφάλας, ἡ, (φάλος) a helmet with triple φάλος, Coluth. 30, who (if the reading be right) meant it as a correction of Homer's **τρυφάλεια**.

τρίφάλης [α], ἦρος, ὁ, title of a Comedy of Ar., in which prob. Alcibiades was attacked. (Prob. from φάλης, φαλλός.)

τρίφάλης, ἐς, appearing threefold, Dion. Areop.

τρίφάσιος [α], α, ον, (τρεῖς) threefold, Lat. *triplex*, Hdt. 5. 1.

II. in pl., like **τρεῖς**, much the same as **τρεῖς**, Hdt. 1. 95., 2. 17, al.; cf. **διφάσιος**.

τρίφάσιος [τ], η, ον, thrice-told, triple, Nic. Th. 102.

τρίφεγγος, ἐς, = **τρίφαῖς**, Byz.

τρίφθογγος, av, with triple sound or vowel, Tzetz.

τρίφλητος [τ], Dor. -άτος, av, thrice-beloved, Ἀδωνις Theocr. 15. 86.

τρίφορος, to bear thrice, esp. fruit, Theophr. C. P. 2. 9, 13:—Pass. to be used in three ways, of words, Eust. 32. 15.

τρίφορος, av, bearing thrice, of fruit-trees, Theophr. ap. Ath. 77 E.

τρίφυῖς, ἐς, of threefold nature, threefold, Theophr. II. P. 2. 6, 9.

τρίφυς, ον, = foreg., Hesych.

τρίφυλλος, av, containing three watches, νύξ Schol. II. 10. 252.

τρίφυλλινος οἶνος, ὁ, an Italian wine, Galen; **τριφυλλῖνος** in Ath. 26 E.

τρίφυλλον, τό, Dim. of **τρίφυλλον**, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 13.

τρίφυλλος, ἰδος, ἡ, a plant, the same as **ὄξαλις**, Diosc. Parab. 2. 58.

τρίφυλλον, τό, a plant, trifolium, clover, Hdt. 1. 132, Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 2; also **τρίφυλλος**, ἡ, Diosc. 2. 177.

τρίφυλλος, av, three-leaved, **λαρός** Diosc. 4. 112; **βοτάνη** Hesych.

τρίφυλος, ον, of three tribes, πόλις Dion. H. 4. 14; **τρίφυλους** ποιεῖν τινὰς to divide them into three tribes, Hdt. 4. 161.

τρίφωνος, av, (φωνή) three-voiced, Hesych.

τρίψα, Adv.: (**τρίψ**): threefold, in three parts, Lat. *trifariam*, τρ. κοσμηθέντες II. 2. 655; τρ. σφαιρὶν ἥνδανε βουλῇ Od. 8. 506; c. gen., τρ. νυκτὸς ἐπὶ τῷ τῷ in the third watch of the night, 12. 312., 14. 483;

τρίψα σίγειν τι Hdt. 4. 67; γαίαν τρ. διαδόσσοσθαι Pind. O. 7. 139; διχρηται τρ. Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 4; cf. also **τριχθά**; the common Prose form is **τριχθῇ**, q. v.

τρίψ-αἶκες [-αῖ-], οἱ, the threefold people, i. e. the Dorians, so called from their three tribes (Ἰλλυαῖοι, Δυρῆες, Παφῆες), Od. 19. 177.

Hes. Fr. 68; cf. Müller Dor. 1. 1, § 8 sq., Thirlw. H. of Gr. 1, append. 1, Grote 2. 486. (In form the word resembles **κορυθαῖς**, -αἶκος, which is referable to **Αἶκ**, **άσσω**.)

τρίψακτος, τό, = **κτένιον**, Suid., Phot.

τρίψαλπτος, av, very difficult: very angry, Anth. P. 12. 229.

τρίψαλλον, τά, a coin worth three χαλκοί, Theophr. Char. 10.

τρίψαλος, ον, Dor. for **τρίψηλος**, cloven in three, κύμα τρ. = **τρικυμία**, Aesch. Theb. 760.

τρίψαπτος, ον, (ορίξ, ἄπτω) plaited or woven of hair, ἀμπεχόναι Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 28.

II. τὸ τρ. (sc. ὑμᾶτιον) a fine veil of hair, LXX (Ezek. 16. 13), cf. Poll. 2. 24., 10. 32, Hesych.

τρίψακτος [χά], av, cut in three places, Pseudo-Callisth.

τρίψας, ἰδος, ἡ, a bird of the thrush kind, Arist. H. A. 9. 20.

τρίψηλος, ον, three-lipped, Anecd. Oxon. 2. 291.

τρίχειρ, *ros, ὁ, ἡ, three-handed*, Tzetz.
 τρίχῃ, Adv., common Prose form of *τρίχα*, *τρίχῃ δασάμενος τὴν πόλιν* Hdt. 3. 39 (though he also uses *τρίχα*); *τῇ διέλοντο τὰς βασιλείας* Isocr. 120 A, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 253 C; *τῇ διαστήσασθαι, διανοεῖται τι* Id. Rep. 564 C, Legg. 683 D; *τοὺς τοῖστας τῇ ἐποιήσαντο* Xen. An. 4. 8, 15; *γίνεται τὸ σπράττεμα τῇ* Ib. 5. 10, 16; *τῇ νεμεῖσθαι* Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 2. II. *in three ways, triply*, Plat. Crito 51 E.
 τρίχῃ-λαβών, τό, poet. for *τρίχολάβιον*, Marcell. Sid. 72.
 τρίχηνος, *ον, (χαίνω) triply yawning, yawning wide or with three throats*, Hesych.
 τριχθά, Adv., Ep. lengthd. form of *τρίχα*, *into three parts*, *τῇ φέκθην* Il. 2. 668; *τῇ πάντα δέδασται* 15. 189; *τῇ τε καὶ τετραχθα δια- τρωφεν into three pieces*, 3. 363, cf. Od. 9. 71.
 τριχθάδιος [α], *α, ov, threefold*, Anth. P. 5. 244, 260, 9. 482.
 τριχίας, *ον, ὁ, one that is hairy*, Poll. 4. 148 sq. II. *a smaller kind of τριχίς*, Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 10, Mnesim. Iππ. 1. 38, Dorion ap. Ath. 325 E. III. *an unlucky throw on the dice*, Poll. 7. 204.
 τριχιάσις, *ἡ, a disease of the eyelids, when they are introverted, and the lashes irritate the eye (opp. to ἐκτροπῖον)*, Galen.; cf. *τρίχωσις*. II. *a disease of the urethra, when the urine is full of small hair-like substances*, Galen. III. *a disease in the breasts of women giving suck, such that the nipples crack into fine fissures*, Erotian. 2. *a small crack in the skull*, Paul. Aeg.—Cf. Foës. Oecon.
 τριχίαι, *to suffer from τριχίαις* (I), Galen. II. *to suffer from τριχίαις* (II), Arist. H. A. 7. 11, i.—in Med., of the breasts, *ὅπου- ταν γυναικὶ ὁ μαζὸς τριχιάσται* (as Foës. for *τραχὺς γέννηται*) Hipp. 666, 31.
 τριχίδιον, τό, Dim. of *τρίχίς*, Alex. Ὀδυσσ. 2. 3.
 τριχίνος, *ον, ov, of hair, περικαλύματα* Plat. Polit. 279 E; *χιτῶνες* Xen. An. 4. 8, 3. II. *τρίχινον, τό, a garment of hair*, Poll. 7. 208.
 τριχίον, τό, Dim. of *θρίξ*, Arist. Probl. 33. 18, Plut. 2. 727 A.
 τριχίς, ἴδος, *ἡ, (θρίξ) a kind of anchovy full of small hair-like bones*, Ar. Ach. 551, Eq. 662; *τρίχιδας ὠψώνησ' ἄπαρ*, as a mark of a most thrifty person, Eupol. Kōla. 16; cf. Arist. H. A. 6. 15, 9, and v. *τρίχίς* II.
 τριχισμός, τό, = *τρίχίαις* III. 2, Paul. Aeg.
 τριχίτης, ἴδος, *ἡ, a sort of alumi, called from its fibrous nature*, Diosc. 5. 123.
 τριχοβάπτης, *ον, ὁ, a hair-dyer*, Synes. 86 B.
 τριχοβότανον, τό, a name for the *ἀδαντόν*, Boisson. An. 2. 395.
 τριχοβρῶς, *ωτος, or τριχοβρώς, ὠτος, ὁ, ἡ, eating hair: hence τρι- χοβρώτες, = σήτες or θρίπες, moths*, Ar. Ach. 1111, ubi v. Schol., cf. Poll. 2. 24.
 τριχοδέσμος, ὁ, *a hair-band*, Hesych. s. v. *ἀμπυξ*.
 τριχοειδής, *ἑς, like hair, hairy*, Hipp. 230. 54, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 2; of the veins, *capillary*, Galen. 2. 808.
 τριχόθεν, Adv. *from three sides or places*, Schol. Eur. Rhes. 529.
 τριχοίνικος, *ον, holding or measuring three χοίνικες*, Xen. An. 7. 3, 23; *τριχοίνικον, τό, a measure of 3 choenices*, Poll. 1. 246, etc.:—in Comic phrase, *τῇ ἑπος, like ῥῆμα μυριάφορον, a most capacious word*, Ar. Vesp. 481.
 τριχοκομητής, *οὔ, ὁ, a hairdresser*, Hesych.
 τριχοκόμος, *ον, dressing the hair*, Hesych.
 τριχοκουρία, *ἡ, a cutting of hair*, Byz.
 τριχολάβιον [α], τό, *tweezers for pulling out hairs*, Gloss.
 τριχολάβρις, ἴδος, *ἡ, = foreg.*, Gloss.
 τριχολογώ, *to pluck hairs, a dangerous symptom* (as Falstaff, dying, 'fumbled with the sheets and played with flowers'), Hipp. Epid. 3. 1115.
 τριχόλωτος, *ον, thrice-detested*, Anth. P. 9. 168.
 τριχομαλλος, *ον, hair-fleeced*, Anth. P. 9. 150.
 τριχομάνης, τό, *a plant, a kind of adiantum or asplenium, = πολυτρί- χον*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 14, 1, Diosc. 4. 137.
 τριχομάνια, *ἡ, a passion for long hair*, Synes. p. 80:—*τριχομάνειν, to have this passion*, Anna Comn. 2. 225.
 τριχοπλάστης, *ον, ὁ, a hairdresser*, Synes. 85 B.
 τριχοποιέω, *to make, i. e. get, hair*, Alex. Trall.
 τριχοποιός, *ον, making, i. e. getting, hair*, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 17.
 τριχορδος, *ον, of or with three strings*, Βάρβιτος Anaxil. Avp. 2 (but v. Meineke ad l.); *λύρα* Plut. 2. 1137 B.
 τριχορία, *ἡ, a triple chorus*, Poll. 4. 107.
 τριχορορώω, = sq., Plut. 2. 642 E.
 τριχορρύω, *to shed the hair*, Ar. Pax 1222, Ath. 115 E, Poll. 2. 26.
 τριχορρύς, *ἑς, shedding the hair*, τῇ δερμα παλαίον Aesch. Fr. 255.
 τριχοτομώ, *to cut the hair, τὰς τρίχας ἀπὸ τῆς κεφαλῆς* Dion. H. 7. 72.
 τριχοτρώκτης, *ον, ὁ, = τριχόβρωρ*, Hesych.
 τριχοῦ, Adv. *in three places*, Hdt. 7. 36.
 τριχοῦλος, *ον, = οὐλόθριξ*, Archil. 185.
 τριχουναίος, *α, ov, = sq.*, Diosc. 2. 91, dub.
 τριχουνος, *ον, holding three χόες or χούς*, Nicostr. Έκατ. 1.
 τριχοφούτος, *ουλος, prob. the first down of youth just passing into hair*, Anth. P. 12. 10.
 τριχοφύω, *to grow or get hair*, Gloss.
 τριχοφύης, *ἑς, growing or getting hair*, cited from Diosc.: *τὸ τῇ = τριχομανέει*, Appul. Barbar. Herb. 47.
 τριχοφύια, *ἡ, growth of hair*, Chirurg. Vett.
 τριχοφύλλος, *ον, with leaves like hairs, of the pine tribe*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 9. 4. II. *τριχοφύλλον, τό, a kind of sea-weed*, Ib. 4. 6, 3.
 τριχόω, *to furnish or cover with hair*, Diosc. 5. 168:—*Pass., τριχόσθαι τὸ γένειον to get or have a beard*, Arist. An. Post. 2. 12, 11: *to be mixed with hairs*, πηλὸς τέτρ. Theophr. C. P. 1. 6, 7.
 τριχρονέω, *to be of the measure of three times*, in Prosody, Gramm.

τρίχρονος, *ον, of three times*: 1. in Music, *of three kinds of time or measure*: 2. in Prosody, *of three short syllables, or (as an equivalent) of one short and one long*: Gramm. Cf. *τρίσημος*.
 τριχρώος, *ον, contr. -ους, ον, of three colours*, Plin. N. H. 37. 10.
 τριχρώματος, *ον, three-coloured*, Apollod. 3. 3, 1:—*so, τριχρώμος, ον*, Luc. D. Meretr. 9. 2, Eus. P. E. 202 C.
 τριχρώς, *ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, = τριχρώματος*, Arist. Meteor. 3. 2, 4.
 τριχ-ύφος, *ον, woven of hair, v. l. for τριχάπτος in Pherecr.*
 τριχόδης, *ες, (εἶδος) like hair, like a hair*, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 21, P. A. 4. 11, 5, al. 2. metaph., *φωνία τῇ small slender voices*, Id. Audib. 57.
 τριχώμα, τό, *a growth of hair, hair generally*, Hdt. 7. 70, Xen. Cyn. 5. 30, Arist. H. A. 9. 45, 2, al., Ephipp. Nau. I. 6; *τὰ τῇ διαφέρει καὶ πρὸς αὐτὰ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους . . καὶ πρὸς τὰ ἄλλα γένη τῶν . . ζῴων* Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 1:—*ἐν γένειον συλλογῇ τριχώματος, i. e. at the age of manhood*, Aesch. Theb. 664. II. *the nap on cloth*, Eust. Opusc. 329. 25.
 τριχωμάτιον, τό, Dim. of *foreg.*, Arist. Physiogn. 3, 2, Clearch. ap. Ath. 257 B.
 τριχωρος, *ον, with three divisions or cells*, Diosc. 1. 133.
 τριχός, Adv. *in threefold manner*, διπρῆσθαι τ. Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 13, al.
 τριχώσις, *εως, ἡ, a being hairy, growth of hair, τινος of or on a part of the body*, Arist. H. A. 5. 14, 3, G. A. 1. 18, 2, al. II. = *τρι- χίαις* I (nisi hoc leg.), Hipp. 406. 41, Actuar. de Urin. 2. 7.
 τριχώσις, *ἡ, ὅν, furnished with hair, hairy*, Arist. H. A. 1. 7, 1, P. A. 4. 12, 30; *τὰ τριχωτά animals furnished with hair*, Ib. 3. 14.
 τριψαλμος, ὁ, *a group of three psalms* (3rd, 6th, and 72nd), Eccl.
 τριψ-εργία, *ἡ, (τρίψω) a delay or putting off of work*, Zonar.
 τριψ-ημερέω, (τρίψω) *to waste the day*, Lat. *iterare tempus*, Ar. Vesp. 849.
 τριψίς, *εως, ἡ, (τρίψω) rubbing, friction*, Plat. Theat. 153 A, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 10, 11, al.; *τριψίς πρὸς ἀλλήλα* Plat. Tim. 156 A. II. *resistance to the touch when rubbed, firmness*, Hdt. 4. 183.
 τριψίς, *πotted meats*, Anth. P. 9. 642. (The usual accent *τριψίς* is wrong, cf. *θλίψις*.)
 τριψύχος, *ον, with three lives*, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 1. 8.
 τριωβολιαίος, *α, ov, = sq.*, Diosc. 1. 131.
 τριωβολιαίος, *α, ov, worth three oboli*, Eust. 1405. 28, Phot.
 τριώβολον, τό, (δβολός) *a three-obol-piece, a half-drachma, οὐκ ἄξιον τριώβολον* Nicoph. Σειρην. 1, cf. Ar. Pl. 125; *ὁπρὸν εἰς τριώβολον* Eubul. Πορν. 1, etc.—At Athens, this was 1. *the pay of the dicasts or jurymen for a day's sitting in court, first given by Pericles, but not settled as a regular thing till Cleon's time*, Ar. Eq. 51, 800, etc.; v. *φράττηρ* and cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 311. 2. *the pay given to the members of the ἐκκλησία whenever they chose to attend, first given about 392 B. C.*, Ar. Eccl. 293, 308; cf. Böckh l. c. 307 sq. 3. *the pay of the marine soldiery (ἐπιβάται)*, Thuc. 8. 45, cf. 29, Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 7, etc. 4. *a tax on slaves*, Böckh P. E. 2. 47 sq.
 τριώδιον, τό, (τρίς, φῆν) *the triode, an office in the Greek Church*, Eccl.
 τριώδους, *οντος, ὁ, = τριώδους* (which is a v. l.), Arist. H. A. 4. 10, 10, 9. 1, 8.
 τριώλαξ, *ακος, ὁ, ἡ, Dor. for τριαῦλαξ, in three furrows*, Hesych.
 τριωνύμια, *ἡ, a having three names*, Eust. 353. 30.
 τριωνύμος, *ον, having three names*, Jo. Lyd. de Magistr. 1 (in tit.).
 τριώνυχος, *ον, (δυνύ) with three nails or points*, Lyc. 392.
 τριώριον, τό, *three hours*, Lat. *trihorium*, Auson. Idyll. 10. 87, etc.
 τριώρος, *ον, of three hours*, χρόνος Eccl.
 τριώροφος, *ον, (δρόφος) of three stories or floors*, Hdt. 1. 180, LXX (Gen. 6. 16); of a ship, Aristid. 1. 240. II. *τὸ τῇ = τριάτερον, the third story*, LXX (3 Regg. 6. 8).
 τρι-ώρυγος [ῶ], *ον, (δρύνα) of three fathoms*, the old Att. form restored in Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 52 by L. Dind. from the best MSS. (which have *τρίρων* or *τρίρωνον*) for *τρίωρυγον*: cf. *διώρυγος, πεντάρωγος*.
 Τροία, Ion. Τροίη, *ἡ, Troy, whether of the city, 'Τρογ-ἰου', Hom., etc.; or the country, the Troad, Τροίην ἐπιβάλακα* Il. 3. 74, etc.:—also Τροία as trisyll., Soph. Aj. 1190; Dor. Τρωία Pind. N. 2. 21., 3. 104, Aesch. Cho. 363; contr. Τρῶα Pind. O. 2. 145:—hence Τροιάθεν, Ion. -θεν, from Troy, Od. 3. 257, etc.; ἀπὸ Τροίης Il. 2. 492; Dor. Τρωιάθεν Pind. N. 7. 60:—Τρωιάδε, Ion. -ηδε, to Troy, Il. 7. 390, etc.; Dor. Τρῶανδε Pind. I. 4 (3). 62. II. *a game, the Lat. Troja* (Virg. Aen. 5. 602), Τροίαν ἱπνεύειν Dio C. 59. 7 and 11.
 Τροϊζήν, ἡνος, *ἡ, Troezen in Argolis*, Il. 2. 561, Hdt., etc.:—Adj. Τρωϊζήνος, *α, ov, Eur. Hipp. 12, etc.; fem. Τρωϊζήνις, ἴδος, τὴν Τῇ γῆν* Thuc. 2. 56: *οἱ Τρωϊζήνιοι the people*, Hdt. 7. 99.
 τρομάζω, *to tremble*, Jo. Chrys. II. *act. to make to tremble, frighten*, Byz.
 τρομαλέω-φωνος, *ον, with trembling voice*, Eust.
 τρομερός, *α, ὅν, trembling*, τῇ γῆρ Eur. Phoen. 303, H. F. 231. 2. *trembling for fear, quaking*, Tro. 176, al. II. *fearful, μίστις* Rhes. 36.
 τρομέω, *like τρέμω, to tremble, quake, quiver, esp. from fear, οἱ δὲ μάλ' ἐτρόμεον καὶ εἰδείσαν* Il. 7. 151; *τρομέουσι δὲ τε φέρεα ναῦται* 15. 627; *τρομέοντο δὲ οἱ φέρες ἔντρος* 10. 10:—c. inf. *to fear to do*, Theocr. 27. 26 sq.:—*simply to quiver*, Q. Sm. 12. 506, Orph. Lith. 554. II. c. acc. *to tremble before or at a person, to stand in awe of, τὸν τε τρομέουσι καὶ ἄλλοι* Il. 17. 203; *τοῦτόν γε τρομέεις καὶ δειδῶς* Od. 18. 80; *θάνατον τρομέεσθαι* 16. 446, etc.—In each sense Hom. uses both Att. and Med., esp. the latter, but only in pres. and impf.; Ep. and Ion. τρομεοῖατο for τρομέοντο, Il. 10. 492; Ion. part. τρομεῖμενος Solon 35 (25). 12.—An old poet. word, used in trans. sense by Aesch. Pr. 542 (in Act.), Pers. 64 (in Med.); but never by Soph. or Eur.; aor. ἐτρόμησα only late, LXX (1 Macc. 2. 24).
 τρομητός, *ἡ, ὅν, and τρομικός, ἡ, ὅν, late forms for τρομερός*, Gloss.

τρομοποιός, ὄν, causing fright, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1291.

τρόμος, ὁ, a trembling, quaking, quivering, 1. from fear, πάντας ἔλε τρόμος Il. 19. 14; ὑπὸ δὲ τρόμος ἔλλαβε γυῖα 3. 34, etc.; τρόμος ἔμ' ὑφέρει Aesch. Cho. 46, cf. Eur. Bacch. 607: in pl. shiverings, Hipp. 130 F. 2. from cold, τρ. καὶ ῥῆγος Plat. Tim. 62 B, cf. 85 E; ὁ τρ. γίνεται μάστιγα ἀπὸ ψυχροῦ Arist. Probl. 3. 5. 3. of earthquakes, Id. Meteor. 2. 8, 12, Mund. 4, 31; σεισμοὶ ἐν γῇ καὶ τρόμοι Plut. 2. 373 D.

τρομώδης, es, (εἶδος) trembling, tremulous, of delirious persons, χεῖρες Hipp. Acut. 391; πυρετοὶ Id. Fract. 759. Adv. -δῶς, Schol. Hipp.

τρόνα, τά, = θρόνα (v. θρόνον 1), Hesych.

τρόπα, Adv. turning, τρ. παίζειν, Cratin. Πυλ. 4, was a game with the ἀσπράγγαλι described by Poll. 9. 103; so Martial. 4. 14, ludit tropha nequiore talo (as Meineke for rota).

τροπαία (sc. πνοή), ἡ, an alternating wind, one which blows back from sea to land, opp. to ἀπὸ γαῖας, Soph. Fr. 950, cf. Arist. Probl. 26. 5 and 40, Theophr. Vent. 31 and 53; tropaei (venti) in Plin. 2. 44; cf. Lob. Paral. 314.

II. metaph., λήματα, φρενὸς τροπαία a change in the spirit of one's heart or mind, Aesch. Theb. 706, Ag. 219, ubi v. Blomf.; but, τρ. κακῶν a change from, release from . . . Id. Cho. 775.

τρόπαιος, τό, Ion. and old Att. τροπαῖον Arcad. 120. 22, A. B. 678, etc.: — a trophy, Lat. tropaeum, Trag., etc.; being a monument of the enemy's defeat (τροπή II); consisting of shields, helmets, and weapons taken from the enemy, hung on trees, or (more commonly) fixed on upright posts or frames. If the enemy allowed the trophy to be put up, it was a confession of defeat; and after this, being dedicated to Ζεὺς Τροπαῖος, it was inviolable: when spoils were taken on both sides, both parties set up trophies, Thuc. 2. 92, etc., v. Dict. of Antiqu. The common phrase was στήσαι or στήσασθαι τρ. to set up trophies, Eur. Or. 713, Andr. 763, Ar. Pl. 453, Thuc. 6. 98, etc., cf. Pors. Phoen. 581 (572); also, τρ. θείναι, θέσθαι Aesch. Theb. 277, Ar. Lys. 318; ἰδρύσθαι Eur. Heracl. 786; ἐγείρειν Luc. Dem. Enc. 40: — τρ. νίκης Soph. Tr. 751; τρ. δорός Eur. Phoen. 572; but, στήσαι τρ. τῆς τροπῆς, τῆς ἱππομαχίας for, in memory of . . . Thuc. 2. 92, 6. 98; and also c. gen. pers., τροπαῖα τῶν πολεμίων ἀποδεικνύναι for victory over them, Andoc. 10. 11; στήσαι τρ. Eur. Andr. 694, cf. 763; τῶν βαρβάρων Lys. 193. 6, cf. Xen. An. 7. 6, 36; so, τροπαί' ἐστῆσε τῶν ἑμῶν χερῶν Soph. Tr. 1102; χύρων . . . ἐστήσε τροπαία Ar. Eq. 521; so, στήσαι τροπαία κατὰ ὁρὰ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων, Lat. triumphare de aliquo, Lys. 149. 27, Aeschin. 75. 40, cf. Isocr. 112 A, Dem. 480. 19. — V. Dict. of Antiqu.

τροπαῖος, α, ὄν, of a turning or change (cf. τροπαία, ἡ). II. of or for defeat (τροπή II), ἐχθρῶν θύειν τροπαία (sc. ἱερὰ) a sacrifice for their defeat, Eur. Heracl. 402; Ζεὺς Τρ., as giver of victory, Soph. Ant. 143, Tr. 303, Eur. Heracl. 867; hence, στήσαι Ζηνὶ τροπαῖον ἔδος C. I. 173.

2. causing rout, Ἐκτροπος ὄμμασι τροπαῖοι, i. e. terrible to the eyes of Hector, Eur. El. 469, v. Barnes ap. Dind. — Cf. τρόπαιον.

III. like ἀποτρόπαιος, turning away, averting, Lat. averruncus, Ζεὺς Soph. Tr. 303, cf. Wytt. Plut. 2. 149 D.

τροπαιουχία, ἡ, the taking of a trophy: victory, Nicet. Ann. 103 A, etc.: — also τροπαιουχίημα, τό, Ib. 186 D.

τροπαιούχος, ὄν, (ἔχω) having or going trophy: τρ. Ζεὺς the god to whom trophies are dedicated, Arist. Mund. 7. 3, C. I. (add.) 4340 f, g; to translate Jupiter Feretris, Dion. H. 2. 34; as an epith. of Roman Emperors, C. I. 3992, 4350, 5187 a, al.

τροπαιοφόρῳ, τοῖς, to triumph, Philo 2. 34: — τροπαιοφορία, ἡ, the bearing of a trophy, Plut. Comp. Pelop. c. Marcello 3.

τροπαιοφόρος, ὄν, bringing trophies, Anth. P. 5. 294; bearing a trophy or emblem of victory, Νίκη Diod. 18. 26; Ζεὺς τρ. = Lat. Jupiter Feretris, C. I. 4040. 1, cf. Plut. Rom. 16.

II. = Lat. triumphalis, πομπή Dion. H. 3. 31, etc.; ἀψίς Dio C. 49. 15.

τροπαλίζω, ποιῶ, for τρέπω, Hesych.

τροπαλίσμος, ὁ, ποιῶ, for τροπή, Hesych.

τρόπαλις, ἰδος, ἡ, like δέσμη, a bundle, bunch, σκορδῶν τρ. a bunch of garlic, Ar. Ach. 813. It appears to be Dor. for τρώπη, which is given with this accent by Arcad. 31. 14; but the Schol. writes it τροπαλῖς, ἰδος, and Hesych. τρωπηλῖς, τρωπηλῖς.

τρόπασμα, an incorrect form of τροπή, v. Spitzn. Exc. II. xix.

τροπάριον, τό, (τρόπος) a piece of ecclesiastical music, Byz. II. a hut, Eriphan. 1068 B.

τρέπω, rare poet. form for τρέπω to turn, Il. 18. 224.

τροπή, ἡ, (τρέπω) a turn, turning: 1. τροπαὶ ἡλείοιο the solstices or tropics, i. e. the points of midsummer and midwinter, Lat. solstitium and bruma, when the sun appears to turn his course and cross the ecliptic. Hom. speaks of τροπαὶ ἡλείοιο as denoting a point in the heavens, prob. to the westward, ὅτι τρ. ἡ. Od. 15. 404 (whence Eust. understands τροπαί = δούσι). Hes. is the first who uses the phrase as a note of time, ἡλείοιο τροπῆς at the time of the (winter) solstice, Op. 477; μετὰ τροπῆς ἡελ. Ib. 562, 661; πεδὰ τὰς τροπὰς Alcman 17: — later, the two solstices were distinguished as τροπαὶ θερινὰί and χειμερινὰί, Hdt. 2. 19, Thuc. 7. 16. Plat. Legg. 767 C, Arist. H. A. 5. 8, 8sq., etc.; (rarely in sing., τροπή θερινή Id. Meteor. 2. 6, 16); τροπαὶ βόρειοι and νότιοι, Id. H. A. 5. 8, 10, Plut. 2. 601 A: — when τροπαί is used alone, it mostly refers to the winter solstice, but the sense is always determined by the context, v. Hes. II. c.; περὶ ἡλίου τροπῆς (sc. χειμερινῆς) Thuc. 8. 39; so, εὐθὺς ἐκ τροπῶν Arist. H. A. 5. 9. 1: — sometimes also of other heavenly bodies, Plat. Tim. 39 D; περὶ Πλειάδος δύσιν καὶ τροπῆς Arist. H. A. 5. 9. 2, etc.; ἀστρων ἐπιτολὰς, δύσεις, τροπὰς Alex. 'Αγ. I. 5, cf. Arist. Cael. 2. 14, 3. 2. a turn, change, = μεταβολή, Id. Pol. 5. 12, 9; τροπὰς τραπόμενος πλείους τοῦ Εὐρίπου Aeschin. 66. 27; ὁυτέρας τραπόμενος τρ. τοῦ χαμαιλέοντος

Plut. Alcib. 23; αἱ τοῦ κόλακος ὥσπερ πολύποδος τρ. Id. 2. 52 F; αἱ τοῦ αἵματος τρ. Tim. Locr. 102 C; τροπαὶ περὶ τὸν ἀέρα changes in the air or weather, Plut. 2. 946 E; of wine, a turning sour, Ib. 939 F; cf. τροπίας.

3. τροπαὶ λέξεις a change of speech by figures or tropes (τρόποι), Luc. Dem. Encom. 6. 4. αἱ τροπαί, = αἱ τροπαῖαι, alternating winds, Arist. Probl. 26. 4 and 5, Theophr. C. P. 2. 3, 1, cf. Id. Vent.

II. the turning about of the enemy, putting to flight or routing him, τροπήν (or τροπῆς) τινος ποιεῖν or ποιεῖσθαι to put one to flight, Hdt. 1. 30, Ar. Eq. 246, Thuc. 2. 19., 6. 69, etc.; θείναι τροπήν Εὐρύσθεος Eur. Heracl. 743; τροπή γίνεται Hdt. 7. 167, Thuc. 1. 49, 50, etc.; cf. καταρρήγνυμι 1. 3: — poet., ἐν μάχῃς τροπή Aesch. Ag. 1237; ἐν τροπῇ δорός in the rout caused by the spear, Soph. Aj. 1275, Eur. Rhos. 82.

III. used by Democ. for θέσις, position, Arist. Metaph. 1. 4, II., 7. 2, 2.

IV. a coin, Hesych.; so τροπαϊκόν, τό, a half-denarius, Byz. [In Hes. II. c., we have μετὰ τροπῆς ἡλείοιο at the end of the verse, the ult. of the acc. pl. being used short after the Dor. manner.]

τροπήιον, τό, Ion. for τροπέιον, a press, Hippon. 48; — but prob. an error for τραπήιον (τραπέιον), from τραπέω.

τροπήλις, ἰδος, ἡ, v. τροπαλῖς.

τρόπηξ, ηκος, ὁ, the handle of an oar, an oar, Hesych.; cf. τράπηξ.

τροπῖος οἶνος, ὁ, turned, i. e. sour, wine (cf. τρέπω II. 3, τροπή 1. 2), Ar. Fr. 13; also ἐκτροπῖος Moer. p. 373.

τροπιδεῖον, τό, = τρόπις, τροπιδεῖα καταβάλλεσθαι to lay the keel, Plat. Legg. 803 A; vulg. τροπίδια, a form occurring also in Clem. Al. 97, Phot., etc.

τροπίζω, to furnish with a keel, ναὺς ἱκανῶς τετροπισμένη Hipp. 126. 50.

τροπικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τροπή) of the solstice, ὁ τροπικός (sc. κύκλος) the tropic or solstice as marked on the sphere, Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 5, cf. Plut. 2. 890 E, 898 B; οἱ τροπικοὶ (sc. κύκλοι) Arist. Meteor. 1. 7, 13., 1. 8, 15, al.; cf. Plut. 2. 429 F, Arat. 528; τὰ ζώδια τρ. the signs of the zodiac, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 6, Manetho, etc. 2. of Time, of or at the solstice, αἱ τρ. ἡμέραι, οἱ τρ. μῆνες Arist. H. A. 5. 13, 2., 6. 1, 2. 3. ἡ τρ. in Byz., part of an edifice, perhaps an apse.

II. inclined, πρὸς τι Antig. Caryst. Mir. 127. III. in Rhetoric, tropical, figurative, τρ. λέξις a figurative expression, Dion. H. de Thuc. 2, etc.; τὰ τρ. tropes, Longin. 32: — Adv. -κῶς, Ath. 76 C. 2. in the Logic of the Stoics, τροπικός was = συνημμένον ἀξίωμα, v. συνάπτω III, Arr. Epict. 1. 29, 40, cf. Diog. L. 7. 79.

τρόπς, ἡ, gen. τρόπεις only in Gramm.; Ion. gen. τρόπος Hom., Hdt.; dat. τρόπιδι Ar. Rh. 1. 388; acc. τρόπιν Orph. Arg. 273; pl. τρόπεις (τρέπω): — a ship's keel, Od. 5. 130., 12. 421, etc.; τρ. νεὸς Od. 7. 252., 19. 278, Hdt. 2. 96; and poet. like Lat. carina, a ship, Soph. Fr. 151; τρόπεις θέσθαι to lay the keel, i. e. to build a ship, Plut. Demetr. 43; cf. τροπιδεῖον: — metaph., λέγε νῦν τὴν τρώπιν τοῦ πράγματος Ar. Vesp. 30.

τροπο-λογέω, to expound allegorically, Origen. c. Cels. 1. 15.

τροπολογία, ἡ, figurative speech, Walz Rhett. 3. 540, Phot. Bibl. 161. 26. τροπολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or in figurative language, Eust. Opusc. 327. 47. τροπο-μάσθλης, ητος, ὁ, a supple cringing fellow, — a word ridiculed by Luc. Pseudol. 24.

τρόπος, ὁ, a twisted leathern thong, with which the oar was fastened to the thole, as is still the practice in the Archipelago, τροποῖς δερματίνουσι Od. 4. 782., 8. 53; τροπὸν αὐτὸν, ἐπαρτέα δασμῶν ἐρεμτοῦ Orr. H. 5. 359; cf. τροπὸς II, τροπατήρ.

II. a beam, like τράπηξ, Moschio ap. Ath. 208 C, Poll. 1. 85.

τρόπος, ὁ, (τρέπω) a turn, direction, way, διώρυχες παντοίοις τρόποις ἐχουσαι Hdt. 2. 108; διώρυχας τετραμένους πάντα τρ. Id. 1. 189, cf. 199; but, II. commonly, a way, manner, fashion, guise, τῷ παρένυτι τρώφω χρᾶσθαι to go on as one is, Hdt. 1. 97; τρ. ὑποδημάτων Κρητικῶν Hipp. Art. 828; πᾶς τρ. μορφῆς Aesch. Eum. 192; τίς ὁ τρ. τῆς ευμορφῆς; Soph. O. T. 99; ἀσκεῖν τὸν νῖον τὸν ἐπιχάριον τρ. Ar. Pl. 47; ὁ αὐτὸς πον τρ. τέχνης βητορικῆς ὥσπερ καὶ ἱατρικῆς Plat. Phaedr. 270 B; also in pl., κεχώρισται τοὺς τρόπους in its ways, in its kind, Hdt. 4. 28; ψυχῆς τρόποι Plat. Rep. 445 C, etc.; οἱ περὶ τὴν ψυχὴν τρ. Arist. H. A. S. 1, 2: — in various adverbial usages; 1. in dat., τρώφω τοιῷδε in such wise, Hdt. 3. 68; τίνι τρώφω; Lat. quomodo? how? Aesch. Pers. 793, Soph. O. T. 10, etc.; τῷ τρώφω; Id. El. 679, Eur. Hipp. 909, 1008, cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 1293; ποίῳ τρ.; Aesch. Pr. 763, etc.; τοιοῦτ' τρ., τρ. τοιῷδε Hdt. 1. 94., 3. 68; ἄλλω τρ. Plat. Phaedr. 232 B, etc.; ἐνὶ γὰρ τῷ τρ. in one way or other, Ar. Pl. 402, Plat. Meno 96 D; παντὶ τρώφω by all means, Aesch. Theb. 301, cf. Lys. 132. 7; οὐδὲν τρ., μηδενὶ τρ. in no wise, by no means, on no account, Hdt. 4. 111, Thuc. 6. 35, Plat., etc.; ἐκοναί' τρώφω willingly, Eur. Med. 751; (τρώφω φρενὸς is explained, according to [the child's] humour, in Aesch. Cho. 754): — so Poets in pl., τρώποισι ποῖος; Soph. O. C. 468; τρώποισιν οὐ τυραννικοῖς after the fashion of . . . Aesch. Cho. 479; ναυκλήρων τρόποις Soph. Pl. 128.

2. absol. in acc., τίνα τρώπον; how? Ar. Nub. 170, cf. Ran. 460; τρ. νινά in a manner, Eur. Hipp. 1300, Plat. Rep. 432 E; τοῦτον τὸν τρώπον, τόνδε τὸν τρώπον Id. Symp. 199 A, etc.; τὸν αὐτὸν τρ. Aesch. Cho. 274; πάντα τρ. Ar. Nub. 700, etc.; οὐδένα, μηδενά τρ. Xen. Mem. 3. 7. 8; τὸν μέγαν τρ., οὐ σμικρὸν τρ., Aesch. Theb. 283, 465; τὸν Ἀργεῖον τρ. Pind. 1. 6 (5), 86; Σαμακὸν τρ. Cratin. 'Αρχ. 11; βάββαρον τρώπον in barbarous guise or fashion, Aesch. Theb. 463; πῶτος τρώπον after the manner of a pine, Hdt. 6. 37; ὄρνιθος τρώπον in guise like a bird, Id. 2. 57, cf. Aesch. Ag. 49, 390, etc.; ἵατερ, ἐς ὄρνιθος τρ. Luc. Ilalc. 1, cf. Bis Acc. 27: — rarely in pl., κεχώρισται τοὺς τρόπους in its ways, Hdt.

4. 28; πάντας τροπους in all ways, Plat. Phaedo 94 D. 3. with Preps., ἐγκωμιον ἀμφὶ τρόπον in way of praise, Pind. O. 10 (11). 93:—δὲ οὐ τρόπου Menand. Inert. 11; διὰ τοιούτου τρ. Diod. I. 66:—ἐς τὸν τρ. Thuc. 1. 6; εἰς τὸν αὐτὸν τρ. Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 8; εἰς ὄρνιθος τρ. Luc. Hale. 1:—ἐκ παντός τρ. Xen. An. 3. 1, 43, Isocr., etc.; ἐξ ἐνός γε τοῦ τρ. Ar. Fr. 236, Thuc. 6. 34; ἐκ μηδενος τρ. Dem., etc.;—ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ τρ. Thuc. 7. 67, cf. 1. 97, etc.; ἐν τρώφῃ βοσκήματος Plat. Legg. 807 A;—and in pl., γυναικὸς ἐν τρόποις, ἐν τρ. Ἰζίονος Aesch. Ag. 918, Eum. 441:—κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν τρ. Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 5; κατὰ πάντα τρ. Ar. Av. 451, Xen., etc.; κατ' οὐδὲνα τρ., κατὰ μηδὲνα τρ. Polyb. 4. 84, 8, etc.; κατ' ἄλλον τρ. Plat. Crat. 417 B; κατὰ τὸν Ἑλληνικὸν τρ. Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 28; and in pl., κατὰ πάντας τρόπους, κατὰ πολλοὺς τρ. Ar. Av. 451, Xen., etc.:—μετὰ ὅπου οὐκ ἔστιν τρόπος in any manner whatever, Thuc. 8. 27:—ἐνὶ σὺν τρώφῃ Pind. N. 7. 21. 4. κατὰ τρόπον, absol., a. according to custom, κατὰ τρ. φύσεως Plat. Legg. 804 B; opp. to παρὰ τὸν τρόπον τὸν ἐαυτῶν, Thuc. 5. 63, cf. Antipho 121. 15. b. fitly, duly, Lat. rite, Isocr. 16 A, Plat. Polit. 310 C, etc.; οὐδαμῶς κατὰ τρ. Id. Legg. 638 C;—opp. to ἀπὸ τρόπου unreasonable, absurd, Id. Crat. 421 D, Theaet. 143 C, etc.; so, θαυμαστὸν οὐδὲν οὐδ' ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου τρ. Thuc. 1. 76. III. of persons, a way of life, habit, custom, Pind. N. 1. 42; μὴν ἡλιαστά; Answ. μάλ' ἀγαθέρου τρ. Ar. Av. 109; ἐγὼ δὲ τούτου τοῦ τρ. πῶς εἰμ' αἰεί Id. Pl. 246, cf. 630. 2. a man's ways, habits, character, temper, ὄργην καὶ θυμὸν καὶ τρόπον ὁστὶς ἂν ᾖ Theogn. 964; τρόπου ἡσυχίου of a quiet temper, Hdt. 1. 107, cf. 3. 36; φιλανθρώπου τρ. Aesch. Fr. 11; γυναικὶ κόσμος ὁ τρ., οὐ τὰ χρυσία Menand. Monost. 92; μεταλλάττει οὐ τὸν τρ., ἀλλὰ τὸν τόπον, coelum non animatum mutat, Aeschin. 65. 1:—οὐ τοῦμοῦ τρόπου Ar. Vesp. 1002; σφύδρ' ἐκ τοῦ σοῦ τρ. quite of your sort, Ar. Thesm. 93; ἐγγυγγεῖς τοῦμοῦ τρόπου Ib. 574;—πρὸς τρόπον τινὸς agreeable to one's temper, Plat. Phaedr. 252 D; so, πρὸς τρόπον Id. Legg. 655 D; πρὸς τοῦ Κύρου τρόπον Xen. An. 1. 2, 11;—opp. to ἀπὸ τρόπου, Plat. Phaedr. 278 D, Rep. 470 C:—after Adjs., διάφοροι ὄντες τὸν τρ. Thuc. 8. 96; ἀναιδέτεροι τῷ τρ. Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 21:—esp. in pl., Pind. P. 10. 58, Soph. El. 397, 1051; σκληροί, ἀμύνοι τοὺς τρόπους Ar. Pax 350, 935; σφύδρα τοὺς τρ. Βούστιος Eubul. Ἰων 3; πούλιπτος ἐς τοὺς τρ. Eupol. Δημ. 23; μεθαρμοσία τρ. νέους Aesch. Fr. 309; τοὺς φιλόνορας τρ. Id. Ag. 856; νέας βουλὰς νέουσι ἐγκατα-ζεύξας τρόπους Soph. Aj. 736; ὑπηρετεῖν τοῖς τρόποις τινὸς Ar. Ran. 1432; opp. to νόμοι, Thuc. 2. 39; ἦδη τε καὶ τρόποι Plat. Legg. 924 D. IV. in Music, like ἀρμονία, a particular mode, τρ. Λυδίου Pind. O. 14. 25; νεοσίγαλος τρ. Ib. 3. 8; ὁ ἀρχαῖος τρ. Eupol. Inert. 3; ὁδὴς τρόπος, μουσικὴς τρόποι Plat. Rep. 398 C, 424 C. V. in speaking or writing, manner, style, Ib. 400 D, Isocr. 319 B:—but τρόποι in Rhetoric, turns of language, tropes, figures, Cic. Brut. 17, where he translates it by *verborum immutationes*, cf. Quintil. 8. 6, 1. VI. in Logic, the mode or mood of a syllogism, Diog. L. 7. 76. τροποφορέω, c. acc. to bear with another man's manners, Lat. *morigerari alicui*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1433, Cic. Att. 13. 29, 2; cf. τροποφορέω. τροπῶν, (τρόπος) like τρέπω, to make to turn, put to flight, LXX (Judic. 4. 23, cf. v. 1. 20. 35):—so in Med. Dion. H. 2. 50. τροπῶν, (τρόπος) to furnish the oar with its thong, in Med., ναυβάτης δ' ἀνὴρ τροπῶντο κώπην σκαλὸν ἀμφ' ἐνθρεμνον fastened his oar by its thong round the thole, Aesch. Pers. 376; τροπῶσασθαι ναῦν Poll. 1. 87:—Pass., of the oar, to be furnished with its thong, Ar. Ach. 553, Luc. Catapl. 1. τροπωτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = τροπός, Ar. Ach. 549, Thuc. 2. 93;—φλέψ τρ. v. sub φλέψ. τρουάλα, ἡ, a ladle or cup, used as a liquid measure, Lat. *trulla*, Olympiod. ap. Phot.:—Dim. τρουάλλον, τό, Lat. *trulleum*, Math. Vett. so also τρουάλλος, ὁ, Eccl.:—τρουάδομαι, to be built with a church, Eccl.: and τρουάλλωτος, ὁν, built in this form, Byz. τροφάλιον, τό, Dim. of τροφῆς, Alex. Πανυχ. 1. 12. τροφῆς, ἰδος, ἡ, fresh cheese (from τρέφω 1), Eupol. Χρυσ. 5, Antiph. Αἰτωῦ ἔρπον 1; τροφαλῖδα τυρὸς Σικελικὴν κατεθίδοκεν a piece of Sicilian cheese, Ar. Vesp. 838; whence the joke, καλεῖ... τὴν... Τυρὸν τροφαλῖδα Id. Fr. 536; τρ. ὀβολοαία Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 14.—The form τροφαλῖς is common in later writers, as Luc. Lexiph. 13, Philostr. 809; and in most places a form τροφαλῖς occurs, prob. from ignorance that the penult. was long by nature: Hesych. also cites τροφαλῖς, τροφαλλῖς. τροφεῖα, τὰ, (τροφέω) pay for rearing and bringing up, the wages of a nurse or rearer, θανάτῃ τροφεῖα πληρώσει χροῖν Aesch. Theb. 477; πορσύνει Eur. El. 626; ἀποδοῦναι, ἐκτείνειν, ἀποτίνειν Id. Ion 852, Plat. Rep. 520 B, Menand. Inert. 333; ἀνταποδοῦναι Lys. 107. 32; πρᾶσθαι Diod. Excerpt. 552. 94. II. βίον τροφεῖα, like τροφή, one's living, food, Soph. O. C. 341; τροφεῖα μητρός mother's milk, Eur. Ion 1493. τροφῆειον, τό, as synon. for οἰκίσκος, ὀρνίθων τρ. Suid. τροφεύς, ἑως, ὁ, (τροφή) one who rears or brings up, a rearer, foster-father, Soph. Ph. 344, Eur. El. 16, Phoen. 45; of a woman, a nurse, Aesch. Cho. 760; cf. τροφός, κναφεύς. 2. in Soph. Aj. 863, Ajax addresses the plains and fountains of Troy, χαίρετ' ὦ τροφὴς ἐμοὶ ye who have fed me, or with whom I have lived! so, τροφεῖας παριδόμεν τὴν γῆν καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν Antipho 125. 24. 3. a rearer, breeder, ἵππων Plat. Legg. 735 B; ἀρματος τρ. one who keeps a chariot, Ib. 834 B; πάσης κακίας one who fosters all wickedness, Id. Rep. 580 A. τροφεντικὸς, ἡ, ὅν, of or for rearing, τοῦ σώματος Theod. Stud. τροφεύς, late form of τρέφω, LXX (Ex. 2. 7), Philo 2. 83:—τροφέω is a dub. form, v. Lob. Phryn. 589. τροφή, ἡ, (τρέφω) nourishment, food, victuals, Hdt. 3. 48, Soph. Ph.

32, 953, Thuc. 1. 5, etc.; ἡ καθ' ἡμέραν τρ. Ib. 2, etc.; τροφὴν παρέχειν, the means of maintaining an army, provisions, forage, Id. 8. 57, cf. 6. 93. 2. βίον τροφήν or τροφαί a way of life, livelihood, living, Soph. O. C. 338, 446; so, τροφή alone, δουλίαν ξεῖν τροφήν Id. Aj. 499, cf. O. C. 362; φεῦ τὴν ἀνύμφοι... σὴς τροφὴς Id. El. 1183; τὰς ἐκ γῆς τρ. εὔρετα Plat. Prot. 322 A: then, simply, a mode of life, life, δίκην τίνουσαι τῆς προτέρας τρ. Id. Phaedo 81 D, cf. 84 B; βῆμοι τρ. Eur. Ion 52. 3. that which provides or procures sustenance, as the bow of Philoctetes, χερὶ πάλλων τὰν ἐμὴν μελέων τροφάν Soph. Ph. 1126. 4. a meal, τροφαῖς τέτταραι ἐχρῶντο Ath. 11 D sq. II. nurture, rearing, bringing up, παιδία... τρέφειν... τροφὴν τινα τοῖνδε Hdt. 2. 2, cf. 3; χάριν τροφῆς ἀμβέβαν Aesch. Ag. 729; νέας τροφῆς στερηθεῖς Soph. Aj. 510; τρ. μητρὸς Eur. Ion 1377; often in pl., ἐν τροφαῖσιν while in the nursery, opp. to ἐφηβήσας, Aesch. Theb. 665; ἡνυόμαν τροφαῖς Id. Ag. 1159; ὦ δυσάθλια τρ. Soph. O. C. 328; αἱ ἐμαί τρ. Eur. Tro. 1187; τρ. δημόσια Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 9; ἐκτείνε τροφάς, much like τροφεῖα, Aesch. Theb. 548. 2. education, Eur. Hec. 599; τρ. τε καὶ παιδεία joined, Plat. Alc. I. 122 B, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 10. 9, 8, 10, 13, al. 3. a rearing or keeping of animals, Hdt. 2. 65; τροφαῖς ἵππων Pind. O. 4. 24. III. sometimes, in Poets, for the concrete θρέμμα, a brood, νέα τροφή, of young people, Soph. O. T. 1; cf. ἐπίκοτος:—of animals, ἀρνὴν τροφαί, i. e. young lambs, Eur. Cycl. 189. τροφήμα, τό, food, Hipp. 887 F (al. βοφήμασιν). τροφίας, ον, ὁ, (τρέφω) brought up in the house, stall-fed, τρ. ἵπποι, opp. to φορβάδες, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 2; βοῦς Plat. Aemil. 33. τροφικός, ἡ, ὁν, nursing, tending, ἡ-κῆ (sc. τέχνη), Poll. 7. 209. τροφίμας, α, ον, reared at home: αἱ τρ. the daughters of the house, Philo 2. 443. τροφίμος, ον, also ος, ἡ, ον v. infr. 2: (τροφή)—nourishing, nutritious, γάλα τροφιμάτων Arist. H. A. 3. 21, 7, cf. Probl. 21. 2; opp. to ἀτροφος, Theophr. C. P. 6. 4, 5: c. gen., γὰ τρέφωμε τῶν ἐμῶν τέκνων Eur. Tro. 1302, cf. Ion 235; also, ὕδαρ τὸ περὶ κηπέας τρ. Plat. Legg. 845 D. 2. as Subst., τρέφωμος, ὁ, one who finds board, the master of the house, ὁ τρ. σον Menand. Inert. 312; also one's young master, herilis filius (as rendered by Terent. Andr. 2. 2, 58, v. Donat. ad l.): ἡ τροφήμω the mistress, Anth. P. 9. 175, Poll. 3. 73. III. pass. nourished and reared up, a nursing, foster-child, παῖς τρ. τινος Eur. Ion 684, cf. Archipp. Ἰχθ. 6, Plat. Polit. 272 B; ὁ τρ., often in Inscr., C. I. 974 (app.), 995, al.:—οἱ τρέφωμοι our nurslings, pupils, Plat. Rep. 520 D, cf. Legg. 804 A; τῆς ἀρετῆς τρ. Luc. Bis Acc. 6, cf. Anth. P. 10. 52:—at Sparta, οἱ τρ. were young persons too poor to pay their quota to the φιλία, and brought up as companions of the richer sort, who paid for them, Xen. Hell. 5. 3, 9, cf. Sturz. Lex., and v. sub μάθων:—also, τρ. κύνες dogs kept in the house, Ael. N. A. 11. 13., 16. 31. 2. of bodies, healthy, strong, Hipp. Aër. 292; of plants, flourishing, luxuriant, Theophr. C. P. 1. 15, 4. 3. τρ. κύημα, quick, capable of life, opp. to ἀνεμαῖον, Poll. 2. 6. τροφιμότης, ἦτος, ἡ, nutritiousness, Eust. 742. 24. τροφιδόμαι, Pass. to grow fat, Hesych. τροφίος, α, ον, = τρέφωμος, Numen. ap. Ath. 304 E. τροφίς, ὁ, ἡ, τρέφω, τό, gen. ιος (τρέφω)—well-fed, stout, large, τρέφω κύμα κυλινδεται a huge, swollen wave, Il. 11. 307 (cf. τροφίς); of men, ἐπεὶν γένωνται τρέφεις οἱ παῖδες when the children grow big, Hdt. 4. 9. II. τρέφω Ἐννοιαγαῖον, like τρέφωμος, nursing of the earth-shaker, epith. of the dolphin, Opp. H. 2. 634 (v. l. τρέφω). τροφιδώδης, ἐς, turbid, οὔρα Hipp. 1240 A; τροφιδώδες οὐρεῖν Ib., cf. 1239 G; ἐκ τροφιδώδους... ὑποπέλειον after becoming turbid, Id. 210 H, cf. 217 E; and so prob. ἐκ τροφιδώδων should be restored for στροφιδώδων Id. 81 C. Cf. τροφιδώδης II. τροφοδότης, ον, ὁ, a giver of nourishment, Theod. Prodr. τροφοδόχος, ον, receiving food, Eccl. τροφούς, ἐσσα, ἐν, (τρέφω) well-fed, stout, large, κύματά τε τροφόντα Il. 15. 621, Od. 3. 290; cf. τρέφω, πηγός. τροφοποιός, ὁν, rearing, bringing up, ὀρνίθων Manetho 4. 244. τροφός, ὁ, ἡ, (τρέφω) a feeder, rearer, Hom. only in Od. and always as fem. of a nurse, φίλη τροφὸς Εὐρύκλεια 2. 361, al.; so in Hdt. 2. 156., 6. 61, and often in Att.; of a mother, Soph. Aj. 849, O. C. 760.—The masc. was chiefly used in the form τροφεύς, Lob. Phryn. 316; but τροφός as masc. occurs in Eur. H. F. 45, El. 409, Plat. Polit. 268 A, B. 2. metaph., of a city, Συράκοσαι, ἀνδρῶν ἵππων τε δαιμόνιοι τροφοί Pind. P. 2. 5; γῆ τε μηρὶ, φιλάτρῃ τροφῇ Aesch. Theb. 16; αἶμαθ' ἐκποθένθ' ὑπὸ χροῶν τροφῶ Id. Cho. 66, cf. Soph. O. T. 1092; μήτηρ πάντων γαῖα καὶ κοῦρὶ τρ. Menand. Monost. 617; νύξ ἀστρων τρ. Eur. El. 54; τὴν γεωργίαν τῶν ἀλλαν τεχνῶν μητέρα καὶ τρ. Xen. Occ. 5, 17, cf. Plat. Polit. 267 D. 3. in neut. τὸ τροφόν, that which nourishes, food, Ib. 289 A. II. Pass. a nursing, τροφοί... θρέμματα (Meineke τροφαί), Hesych. τροποφορέω, to bring one nourishment, maintain, sustain, LXX (Deut. 1. 31, 2 Macc. 7. 27), Act. Ap. 13. 18 (v. l. ἐτροποφόρησε). τροποφόρος, ον, nourishing, τινὸς Eust. 773. 50, etc. τροφιδώδης, ἐς, (ἐλδος) of nutritious nature, Arist. Probl. 3. 5, 6, Xenocr. Aq. 135; τρ. τῆς σαρκὸς Arist. Probl. 10. 22. II. = τροφιδώδης; Hesych. expl. σῦφαρ by τὸ ἐπὶ τοῦ γάλακτος τρ. Τροφώνιος, ὁ, the mythical builder of the first temple of Apollo at Delphi, l. Hom. Ap. 296; afterwards himself the possessor of a celebrated oracle, Hdt. 1. 46., S. 134, Pind. Fr. 26; καταβαίνων ὥσπερ ἐς Τροφώνιον (sc. ἀντρον) Ar. Nub. 508:—Ζεὺς τροφ. Strab. 414, cf. 421. II. Τροφώνια, τὰ, his festival, C. I. 1068. 1. 1; written Τροφώνια in Poll. 1. 37.

τροχάδην [α], Adv. (τρέχω) *running in the course or race*, formed like λογάδην, σποράδην, C. I. 2647, Apollon. de Adv. 611.

τροχάζω, (τροχός) *to run like a wheel, to run along, run quickly*, Hdt. 9.66, Xen. An. 7. 3, 46, etc.; *τροχάδια πλείω* Σαρδάου Philetac. Arat. 1; *τροχίποις*, of a charioteer, Eur. Hel. 724; of a horse, Arist. H. A. 8. 24. 4; *τροχίποις* Polyb. 10. 20, 2; —Med. in Eust. Opusc. 245. 57.—The Verb was rejected by the Atticists, Lob. Phryn. 582.

τροχαῖκος, ἡ, ὄν, *trochaic*, Schol. Ar., etc. Adv. —κῶς, Eust., etc. I Lob. Phryn. 39 prefers *τροχαῖκος*.

τροχαιο-ειδής, ἐς, *trochaic*, Aristid. Mus. 1. 39; vulg. *τροχαιειδής*. *τροχαιο-παιωνόπρωτος*, ὁ, *a trochee and first paeon*, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 307; —*τροχαιο-πυρρίχιος*, ὁ, *a trochee and pyrrhic*, Ib. 306.

τροχάιος, α, ὄν, (τροχός) *running, tripping quick*, ὁδός Rhinthon ap. Hesych.; *πανία* Anth. P. 6. 288.

II. *τροχάιος* (sc. πούς), ὁ, *a trochee or foot consisting of a long and short syllable*, also called *χορεῖος*, first in Plat. Rep. 400 B; used in quick time, Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 4, cf. Poët. 12, 7, and v. *τροχερός*:—hence, 2. in Music, οἱ *σαλπικταὶ τροχάϊον τι συμβόησαντες* playing a brisk march, Dio C. 56. 22; *τροχός* a tune in trochaic time, invented by Terpander, Plut. 2. 1132 D, cf. Poll. 4. 65, 73. 3. *a tribrachys*, Quintil. 9. 4, 82. III. *τροχάιος* as an instrument of torture, Joseph. Macc. 11; cf. *τροχός* IV.

τροχαιο-χόρεως, ὁ, *a trochee and tribrachys*, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 307.

τροχαῖσμος, ὁ, *trochaic metre*, Eust. 1647. 26.

τροχάλειον, τό, (τροχάλος) *a globe or sphere*, Arat. 530.

τροχάλια, v. sub *τροχάλια*.

τροχάλλισμαι, *to roll along*, Pherecyd. ap. Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 1091.

τροχάλλος, ἡ, ὄν, (τρέχω) *running*, *τροχάλλον τινα τιθέναι* to make one run quick, Hes. Op. 516 (but v. inf. II); *τροχάλλωτερος* Anth. P. 7. 681; *τροχί* *swift-rolling*, Eur. I. A. 146; cf. *ἐντροχάλλος*:—Adv. —λῶς, Clem. Al. 203. II. *round*, Anth. P. 5. 35, Nic. Th. 589, etc.; and in Hes. l. c., Eust. and others interpret it by *κυρτός*, *bowed, bent*; cf. *τροχάλος*.

τροχαντήρ, ἡ, ὄν, properly *a runner: the ball on which the hipbone turns in its socket*, Galen.; cf. Epigr. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 1. 316 sq., Poll. 2. 187, Hesych. II. *part of the stern of a ship*, Hesych. III. *an instrument of torture*, Joseph. Macc. 8; cf. *τροχός* II. 4.

τροχάας, ἄδος, ἡ, *a light shoe, for running quick*, Hesych.; cf. *ἐνδρομῖς*.

τροχάσμος, τό, *a racecourse*, Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 175 D, Eust.: also *τροχασμός*, ὁ, Hesych.

τροχαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, common Greek for the Att. *θρεκτικός* (Moer. 187), ἡ *τροχί* or *δύναμις*, Arr. Epict. 2. 18, 1.

τροχάω, Ep. collat. form of *τροχάζω*, Anacreont. 32. 6, Arat. 1105, etc.:—of the stars, *to revolve*, Arat. 227.

τροχεός, ἄ, ὄν, = *τροχέος* Nic. Th. 658.

τροχερός, ἄ, ὄν, (τροχός) *running, tripping*, *τροχί* *ρυθμός τὰ τετράμετρα* Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 4; cf. *τροχάιος* II.

τροχή, ἡ, = *τρόχος*, *a course*, v. sub *προσαναρίζω*.

τροχῆλασσία, ἡ, *carriage-driving: locomotion*, Hipp. 1283. 14.

τροχῆλαῖτε, *to drive a chariot: to drive about, drive round and round*, *μανίαισι τροχῆλατῖν τινα* Eur. Or. 36; *Κῆρες τροχῆλατῖσιν ἐμμανῆ* *πανώμενον* Id. El. 1253.

τροχεῖλατῖς [α], ὄν, (ἐλαύνω) *one who guides wheels*, i. e. *a charioteer*, formed like *ἱππῆλατῖς*, Soph. O. T. 806, Eur. Phoen. 39.

τροχῆλατος, ὄν, *driven on wheels, wheel-drawn*, *σκηναί* Aesch. Pers. 1001; *δίφοροι* Soph. El. 49. 2. *dragged by or at the wheels, σφαγαί* *ἑκτόροις τροχῆλατοι* Eur. Andr. 309. 3. *ploughed with wheels*, *κελεύθου τριόδος* Aesch. Fr. 171. 4. *formed on the potter's wheel*, *λύχνος* Ar. Eccl. 1, cf. Xenarch. Βουταλ. 1. 9, et ibi Meineke. 5. *metaph. hurried along like a wheel or chariot*, Eur. H. F. 122; *μανία* *τροχῆλατῖν* *madness*, Id. I. T. 82.

τροχία, ἡ, (τροχός) *the track of wheels*, Hesych., Phot., etc. II. *the round of a wheel*, Anth. P. 7. 478, cf. 9. 418, Nic. Th. 816.

τροχί-ιαμβικός, ἡ, ὄν, *consisting of trochee and iambus*, Gramm. ap. Egger ad Longin. p. 145; Osann. *τροχί-ιαμβικός*.

τροχίας, ὄν, ὁ, *a runner, messenger*, Hesych. II. *τροχί* *χαλκός* *cast brass*, Poll. 7. 105.

τροχίσμα, τό, as from *τροχιάζω*, = *τροχός*, *wheelwork*, Math. Vett. *τροχίσμος*, fut. Att. ἰώ, (τροχός) *to turn round on the wheel, torture*, Diod. 20. 71, Anth. P. 5. 181; —Pass., Antipho 113. 33, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 13, 3, cf. A. B. 66. II. *to furnish with wheels*, Math. Vett.

III. *Pass. to run round, to run*, Arist. Probl. 23. 39. *τροχίλια*, ἡ, *the sheaf of a pulley, roller of a windlass*, and the like, Lat. *trochlea*, Hipp. Art. 808, Ar. Lys. 722, Archipp. Ὀν. 1, Polyb. 1. 22, 5; metaph., *μετὰ τινος τροχίλιας* with a certain ease or gliding, Ath. 587 F.—In Arist. Mechan. 8 and 18, we have the forms *τροχίλια*, *τροχάλια*, as also in Snid.; *τροχίλια* in Galen., and v. l. in Theophr. H. P. 4. 3, 5; —in Plat. Rep. 397 A, Mosch. ap. Ath. 208 E, a gen. pl. *τροχίλιων* (from *τροχίλιον*, τό), nisi legend. *τροχίλιων*.

τροχίλος, ὁ, (τρέχω) *a small bird, perh. of the sandpiper*, said by Hdt. to pick leeches out of the crocodile's throat, v. Bähr Hdt. 2. 68; Arist. H. A. 9. 6, 6, represents it as picking the crocodile's teeth; cf. Ar. Av. 79, Ach. 876, Pax 1004, Ael. N. A. 3. 11, 8. 25; also called *κλαδαρύγχος* (v. sub v):—it is the *Charadrius Aegyptiacus*, called by the natives *zic-zac* (from its note): it does not however pick leeches, but *gnats*, from the crocodile's open mouth. 2. *a small landbird, prob. the wren, Troglodytes europaeus*; called also *πρέσβος* and *βασιλεύς*, Arist. H. A. 9. 11, 5; the crested wren was called *πύρανος*, Ib. 8. 3, 5; *rex avium* in Plin. 8. 37. II. in Architecture, *a hollow between the mouldings on the base of a column*, also called *scotia*, Vitruv. 3. 3, etc. III. = *τροχίλια*, Eust. 1534. 8. The poetic passages shew that *τροχίλος* [ι], not *τροχίλος*, is the correct form.

τροχίλωδης, ἐς, like *a pulley*, Oribas., Galen. (ubi *τραχηλώδης*).

τροχίμαλλον (?), τό, *a heap of stones*, Ar. Fr. 694.

τρόχιον, τό, Dim. of *τροχός*, Math. Vett.

τροχίος, ἄ, ὄν, = *τροχέος*, *round*, *φθός* Anth. P. 6. 258.

τρόχις, ὁ, *a runner, messenger*, Aesch. Pr. 941.

τροχίσκιον, τό, Dim. of sq., Schol. Ar. Rh. 4. 144.

τροχίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of *τροχός*, *a small wheel or circle*, Arist. Mechan. prooem. 11, Theophr. H. P. 9. 9, 1. 2. *a small globe, a ball of soap, pastille, lozenge*, Galen. 3. *an ear-ring*, Lxx (Ezek. 16. 12).

4. *a metal-ball, let fall to mark time*, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 2. 16.

τρόχμαλος (sc. λίθος), ὁ, like *τροχάλος*, *a rolled stone, pebble, cobble*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 6, 4; —in pl., *τρόχμαλοι*, *a heap of such stones, a cobble-wall*, Eust. 1259. 33; also neut. *τρόχμαλα*, Nic. Th. 143, cf. Lyc. 1064.

τροχο-δινέομαι, Pass. *to whirl or roll round*, *τροχοδινείται δ' ὅρμαθ' ἐλίσσεται* Ar. Fr. 882; cf. *στροφοδινέομαι*.

τροχο-ειδής, ἐς, *round like a wheel, circular*, *τροχί* *λίμνη*, the lake of Delos, Theogn. 7, Hdt. 2. 170 (cf. *περιγῆς*); *πόλις* *τροχί*, of Athens, Hdt. 7. 140. Adv. —δῶς, *in a wheel or whorl*, Diosc. 3. 117.

τροχέος, ἐσσα, *en, round as a wheel, round*, *τροχί* *λίμνη* Call. Del. 261 (cf. foreg.); *κύλις* Anth. P. 11. 58; *μόλιβδος* Ib. 6. 65; *ἀλφοί* Nic. Th. 332, etc.

τροχο-κουράς, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ (κείρω) *shaven or shorn all round*, Choeril. 4, v. Nake p. 138; *τριχοκουρίδες* in Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 22.

τροχο-παικτώ, *to play with wheels or hoops*, Artemid. 1. 76; or perhaps = *τροχόν* *μυῖσθαι*, cf. Xen. Symp. 2. 22.

τροχο-πέδη, ἡ, *the drag or break of a wheel*, Lat. *sufflamen*, Herodes ap. Ath. 99 C; also *ἐποχεύς*.

τροχοποιέω, *to make wheels*, Ar. Pl. 513.

τροχός, ὁ, (τρέχω) properly, *a runner*; and so, *anything round or circular*: I. *a round cake*, *τροχός* *κηροῦ*, *στέατος* Od. 12. 173., 21. 178; *τροχί* *ἥλιον* the sun's disk, Ar. Thesm. 17, v. iust. B; *the coil of a serpent*, Orph. Lith. 136. II. *a wheel*, Il. 6. 42., 23. 394, etc.; *τροχός* *ἐπιμαφευμένη* Soph. Ant. 251; *ἐν πτερόντι τροχί* *κυνιδύμενος*, of Ixion, Pind. P. 2. 41; *ἐπὶ τοῦ τροχού* *σπρεβλοῦσθαι*, of torture, Ar. Pl. 875, cf. Lys. 846, Pax 452; *τροχόν* *μυῖσθαι* *to imitate wheels*, of one who bends back so as to form a wheel, Xen. Symp. 2. 22., 7. 3; —metaph. of fortune, Soph. Fr. 713. 2. *a potter's wheel*, Il. 18. 600; *τροχί* *ἐλαθεῖς* *λύχνος* (cf. *τροχήλατος*) Ar. Eccl. 4; *τροχί* *ρύμαισι* *τευκτόν* *κύτος* Antiph. Ἀφροδ. 1. 2, cf. Plat. Rep. 420 E. 3. *the wheel of a stage-machine*, Ar. Fr. 234. 4. *the wheel of torture*, cf. Anacr. 19. 9; *ἐπὶ τοῦ τροχού* *σπρεβλοῦσθαι* Ar. Pl. 875, Lys. 846, Dem. 856. 13; *ἐλκεσθαι* Ar. Pax 452; *ἐπὶ τὸν τροχόν* *ἀναβῆναι* Antiph. 134. 10; *ἀναβιβάζειν* *τινὰ ἐπὶ τὸν* *τροχόν* Ar. Andoc. 6. 44; *τῷ τροχί* *τινα* *προσπλῶν*, *ἐνδύνειν*, *προσδεῖν* Plut. 2. 19 E, 509 C, Luc. D. D. 6. 5. III. *a boy's hoop*, made of iron or copper, with loose rings that jingled as it moved (the *Græcæ trochus* of Horat. Od. 3. 24, 57, cf. A. P. 380), Sext. Emp. P. 1. 106, Antyll. ap. Oribas.: the stick was called *ἐλατήρ*, having a wooden handle and a crooked iron point, the *clavis adunca* of Propert. 3. 12, 6; the play itself was called *κρηκλασία*. —This *τροχός*, Lat. *trochus*, must not be confounded with the top, *ρόμβος*, *στρόμβος*, *βέμβις*, Lat. *turbo*. IV. *τροχί* *γῆς*, *θαλάσσης* *circles or zones of land and sea*, Plat. Criti. 113 D, 115 C, 116 A, 117 C sq., Plut. Lucull. 39. V. *the circuit of a wall or fortification*, *Κυκλώπειος* *τ. Soph. Fr. 222*, v. Bast Greg. Cor. p. 512; like *τρόχωμα*: —also *an engine used in sieges*, Diod. 17. 45, ubi v. Wessel. VI. *a ring playing on the bit of a bridle*, Xen. Eq. 10, 6, Poll. 1. 184, etc. 2. *a ring for passing a rope through*, on board ship, Ib. 94. VII. *a pill*, Medic.

B. *τρόχος*, ὁ, *a running, course*, Hipp. 363. 53., 368. 23, etc.; *μή πολλούς* *τρόχους* *ἀμύλλητῆρας* *ἥλιον* not many racing courses of the sun, i. e. not many days (v. l. *τροχός* *wheels*), Soph. Ant. 1065; *παῖδες* *ἐκ* *τρόχων* *πεπαιμένοι* Eur. Med. 46, ubi v. Elmsl.; *καμπτός* *τροχί*, expressly opp. to *δρόμος* (a straight course) Foës. Occ. Hipp. 2. *a place for running, racecourse*, Eur. Hipp. 1133. II. *an animal, perh. the badger*, Herod. ap. Arist. G. A. 3. 6, 6. (Ammonius distinguished the two senses as above,—writing *τροχός* for a round or wheel, *τρόχος* for a course, v. Valck. s. v., Ellendt Lex. Soph.)

τροχός, ὄν, *running, tripping*, μέλος Pind. Fr. 144.

τροχώδης, ἐς, = *τροχέοις*, Apoll. Lex. Hom.

τροχώσως, *ews*, ἡ, *a revolution*, Jo. Lyd. de Ostem. 21.

τροχί *βλιν*, τό, *a cup, bowl*, Ar. Eq. 648, Av. 77, al.; *εἰρήνης* *βοφήσει* *τροχί* *βλιν* Id. Ach. 278; *μισοῦ* *τροχί* *βοφήσει* Id. Eq. 905. II. in Medic. prescriptions, it was a measure = *κοτύλη*, Hipp. 531. 51, Galen., cf. Alex. Μανδραγ. 2.—A Dimin. only in form; on the accent, v. Arcad. 119. 19.

τρογῶν-βόλιον, τό, *a place for keeping dry fruits*, Hesych.

τρογῶν, (τρογῶν): I. with acc. of the fruit gathered, *to gather in the fruit or crop*, Lat. *vindemiare*, *ἐτέρας* [σταφυλὰς] *τρογῶσιν* Od. 7. 124; *καρπὸν* Hdt. 4. 199; *βότρυν* Xen. Occ. 19, 19; *σῖκα*, *σίτον* Com. Anon. 295 c, 379; —also in Med., *μελὶ* *τρογῶσθαι* Mosch. 3. 35; —metaph., *τρογῶσμεν αὐτὴν* (sc. *Εἰρήνην* Ar. Pax 1341; *τρογῶσθαι* *τινος* Anth. P. 12. 256; *ἀμφακας* *ἡλίκην* Ib. append. 98; etc.: —Pass., *τρογῶμενοι* *καθ' ὥραν* *gathered in due season*, Luc. Catapl. 5, cf. Arist. Probl. 20. 23. 2. absol., *θερίζουσι καὶ σπείρουσι καὶ* *τρογῶσι* Ar. Av. 1698, cf. Pax 912, Plat. Legg. 844 E. II. with acc. of that from which the fruit is gathered, *to gather or reap off the trees or ground*, *ὅτε* *τρογῶν* *ἀλων* (Ep. opt. for *τρογῶν*) Il. 18. 566; *οἱ δ' ἐτρόγων* *οἶνας* Hes. Sc. 292; *ἀμπέλους* *τρογῶν* Com. Anon. in Meineke 5. 122; *κῆπον* *τρογῶν*. Longus. 2. proverb., *ἐρῆμα* *τρογῶν* (sc. *ἀμπέλους*) *to strip unwatched vines*, used of one that is bold

where there is nothing to fear, Ar. Eccl. 886, Vesp. 638, ubi v. Schol.

3. metaph., c. acc. pers., like καρπούσθαι, to take a crop of one, i. e. get something out of him, Luc. D. Meretr. I. fin.

τρύγγας, ὁ, v. l. for πύργος, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 13.

τρύγανος, ὁ, burlesque name of an animal, to be sent to Selencus in exchange for his tiger, Philen. Neap. 1; where Meineke conjectures that it may be shortd. for τρυγονο-γέφανος:—but perh. there is also a pun on τρυγῶν (II. 3) and ἔφανος, referring to a parasite.

τρύγερός, ὁ, ὄν, (τρυξ) = τρυγῶν, full of lees, Hesych.

τρύγιω, = ξηραίνω, Hesych.; v. τρύγη II.

τρυγή [ῥ], ἡ, ripe fruit, i. e.

1. a grain-crop, corn, οὐδὲ τρυγὴν οἶσος h. Hom. Ap. 55, cf. Theognost. Can. p. 24; Eust. 1003. 59, etc.

2. the vintage, Anth. P. 11. 203, Ath. 40 B, etc.; τρ. ἀμπέ- λων Hierocl. ap. Stob. 491. 31; οἱ ἐπὶ τρυγῇ vine-gatherers, Hesych.; cf. τρυγητήρ.

II. dryness, Nic. Th. 368. (Perh. from τρύγω, as the notion of ripeness includes that of dryness; cf. τρύγω.)

τρυγήμα, τό, a crop, of honey, ap. Ruhnck. Tim. s. v. βλίπτειν.

τρυγησμός, ὄν, ripe for gathering, E. M. 271. 32, Hesych.

τρυγητής, ἡ, harvest, vintage, Plut. 2. 646 D.

τρυγητός, Verb. Adj. one must gather in, τὸν καρπὸν Clem. Al. 341.

τρυγητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, one who gathers ripe fruits, esp. grapes, Lat. vindemiator, Hes. Sc. 293 [with ῥ, against all usage]. II. name of a constellation, Colum. 11. 2.

τρυγητήριον, τό, a wine-press, Gloss.

τρυγητής, οὐ, ὁ, = τρυγητήρ, LXX (Jer. 29. 9, al.), Poll. i. 222, Eust.

τρυγητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the vintage, Gloss.

τρυγητός, ὁ, (τρυγῶ) a gathering of fruits, a vintage, harvest, Plut. 2. 671 D, Luc., etc.; v. Poll. i. 61.

2. the time thereof, the harvest or vintage, Thuc. 4. 84, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 2.

II. = τρυγή, the fruit gathered, crop, Gramm. (The Gramm. attempt to distinguish the sense by the accent; v. sub ἀμπερός.)

τρυγητήρια, ἡ, fem. of τρυγητήρ, Dem. 1313. 6, Poll. 1. 222.

τρυγη-φάγος [ῥ], ὄν, = σιτοφάγος, Plut. 2. 730 B; also, ἄ-τρυγηφάγος, Hesych.; ὁ-τρυγηφάγος, Eust. 1003. 60.

τρυγηφάνιος οἶνος, ὁ, a second wine pressed from the husks, Lat. lora, Poll. 6. 17; so τρυγηφάνιον, τό, Id. 7. 151: cf. δευτερίαις.

τρυγη-φόρος, ὄν, bearing fruits, esp. wine, h. Hom. ap. 529.

τρυγία, ἡ, = τρυξ, οἶνον Schol. Lyc. 677; ἐλαίον Hesych.; ὕψους Aretae.

Cur. M. Ac. 2. 3; cf. Lob. Pathol. 1. 251.

τρυγίας, οὐ, ὁ, (τρυξ) full of lees or sediment, οἶνος Orac. ap. Plut. 2. 295 E.

II. as Subst. = τρυξ II., LXX (Ps. 74. 8), cf. Hdn. Epim. 137.

τρυγίζω, to look like lees or dregs, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 8.

τρυγικός, ἡ, ὄν, of lees, = κομωδικός, Ar. Ach. 628; cf. τρυγωδικός.

τρυγίνος, ἡ, ὄν, made from lees, Plin. 35. 25.

τρυγιός, ὁ, = τρυξ II., Athenas.

τρυγό-βιος, ὄν, living on lees, i. e. meanly, Poll. 6. 27.

τρυγίς, ἡ, = ὕληρα, v. l. for τῖφη in Hipp. 356. 29.

τρυγο-δαίμων, ὄνος, ὁ, in Ar. Nub. 296, for τρυγοδύς, with a play on κακοδαίμων, a poor-devil poet.

τρυγο-δίφης, ἡ, (δίφας) a diving into lees, a game in which the players had to dip their heads into a bowl full of lees so as to get something out, Poll. 9. 122, 124.

τρυγῶν, = τρυξ, of doves, A. B. 1452.

τρυγοῦπω, to strain wine, Suid.

τρυγοῦπος [ῥ], ὁ, (τρυξ, ἱπος) a straining-cloth for wine, Ar. Pax 535, Pl. 1087, ubi v. Hemst.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 303.

τρυγονάω, v. θρυγανάω.

τρυγονίον, τό, Dim. of τρυγών I, Themist. 273 C; as a pet name for a girl, Anth. P. 7. 222.

II. a plant, also περιστέρειον, Poët. de Herb. 56; — τρυγώνιον in Diosc. Noth. 4. 60.

τρυγονίος, α, ὄν, of or from a τρυγών (II), Opp. H. 2. 480.

τρυγός, τό, later form for τρυγή, Et. Gud. 536; τρυγός, ὁ, Hesych.

τρυγο-φόρος, ὄν, full of lees, Nicet. Ann. 415 C.

τρυγω, to dry, Theognost. Can. 24. 20.

II. intr. to become dry, Zonar., Hesych. Cf. φρύγω.

τρυγωδέω, = κομωδέω, Hesych.

τρυγῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like lees or dregs, thick, πτύσις Hipp. 207 C;

πύον, αἶμα, ἔλκος, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 12, etc.; τὸ τρυγῶδες τοῦ οἴνου Arist. Probl. 20. 35. 1, cf. Plut. 2. 693 E.

τρυγῶδία, ἡ, = κομωδία, Ar. Ach. 499, 500, cf. Benti. Phalar. p. 296.

τρυγωδικός, ἡ, ὄν, = κομωδικός, χορός Ar. Ach. 886; cf. τρυγωδός.

τρυγωδο-ποιο-μουσική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, the art of comedy, Ar. Fr. 313.

τρυγωδός, ὁ, (τρυξ, φῶς) properly, a must-singer or lees-singer, the older, but less honourable, word for κομωδός, Ar. Vesp. 650, 1537; either because the singers smeared their faces with lees as a ludicrous disguise (peruncti faecibus ora, Hor. A. P. 277) or because the prize was new wine, Suid.; or because Comedy originated in songs sung at the vintage (κατὰ τὸν τῆς τρυγῆς καιρὸν), Ath. 40 B:—τρυγωδός, τρυγωδία are used for κομωδός, κομωδία; but never for τραγωδός, τραγωδία, unless satirically, v. Benti. Phal. p. 296.

τρυγών, ὄνος, ἡ, (τρυξ) the turtle-dove, Columba turtur, Ar. Av. 302, 979; proverb. of a great talker, τρυγόνος χαλίστατος Menand. Πλοκ. 13, cf. Alex. Θρασ. 1, Theocr. 15. 88.

II. a kind of roach with a spike in the tail, Epich. 41 Ahr., Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 8, Antiph. 'Al. 1. 23; cf. τρυγονίος.

III. an oviparous quadruped of uncertain kind, Arist. H. A. 5. 3.

τρυξ, Ep. impf. τρύξσκον Theocr.: aor. ἐτρυξα Sopat. ap. Ath. 656 E, (ἐτ-) Babr. 112. 8: mostly used in pres. and impf. (the pf. τέτρυγα, in Q. Sm. 4. 248, Philostr. 768, is corrected into τέτρυγα).

To make

a low murmuring sound, of the note of the ὀλοαυγών, Theocr. 7. 140, Arat. 948, Anth. P. 5. 292; of the τρυγών, Poll. 5. 89, Eust. (cf. τρυγῶν):—metaph. of men, to mutter, murmur, Il. 9. 311.

2. of liquids, to squirt out with a noise, of diarrhoea, Hipp. Progn. 40; τρ. τὸ οὖρον Id. 647. 34, al. (cf. τρύβω). (Onomatop., like τρύβω, from which it differs only in that τρύβω refers to duller, τρύβω to sharper, shriller sounds, cf. Jac. Anth. P. 714.)

τρυγῆς, ἴδος, ἡ, (τρυῶ) something for stirring with, a ladle, spoon, Lat. trula, trulla, Luc. Lexiph. 7: τρυγῆς ὁ ζωμήρσις Hesych.

τρυλίξω, = θρυλίξω, of the bowels, Hipp. 534. 31; of the cry of a quail, Poll. 5. 89. (Onomatop., like τρύβω.)

τρύμα, τό, (τρύω) = τρύμη, a hole, Schol. Ar. Nub. 447.

II. = πόνος, Theogn. Can. 24. 22.

τρυμάλι, ἡ, (τρύω) = τρύμη, a hole, Sotad. ap. Ath. 621 A, LXX (Jer. 13. 4, al.); ἡ τρ. τῆς ραβίδος the eye of the needle (cf. τρύπημα), Ev. Marc. 10. 25, cf. Luc. 18. 25.

τρυμαλίτης, ἴδος, ἡ, epith. of Aphroditē, Hesych., cf. Sotad. cit. sub τρυμαλί.

τρυμάτιον, τό, Dim. of τρύμα, E. M.

τρύμη [ῥ], ἡ, (τρύω) a hole, Schol. Ar. l. citand.

II. metaph. a sharp fellow, sly knave, Ar. Nub. 448.

τρυξ, ἡ, gen. τρυγός, (akin to τρύγη):—new wine not yet fermented and racked off, wine with the lees in it, must, Lat. mustum, Anacr. 39, Hdt. 4. 23, Ar. Nub. 50, al.; hence, new, raw wine, Cratin. 'Ωρ. 4:—

proverb., τρυξ κατ' ὀσάπαν must in autumn, i. e. an unsettled business, Cic. Att. 2. 12, 3.

II. the lees of wine, dregs, Lat. faex, οἶνος

κατ' τρυγός Archil. 4; ἐπειδὴ καὶ τὸν οἶνον ἡξίους πίνειν, ξυμπεπότη' ἐστὶ σοὶ καὶ τὴν τρύγα Ar. Pl. 1085; κυλίκεσσι καὶ ἐς τρύγα χεῖ- λος ἐρεῖδων Theocr. 7. 70; ἐν τῇ τρυγὶ τοῦ πίθου Luc. Tim. 19; so, of other liquors, τρ. τοῦ δάχτυλ Hdt. 4. 23; ἐλαίου Poll. 1. 245; ὄξους Nic. Th. 933; ὕδατος Plut. 2. 895 C.

2. of metals, dross, Lat. scoria, τρυξ αἰδηρήσασα Nic. Al. 51; χαλκοῦ Diosc. 5. 120.

3. faecal matter in the stomach, Hipp. 1159 F; τοῦ αἵματος Galen.

4. metaph., ἡχῶ . . , φωνῆς τρύγα Anth. Plan. 155:—metaph. also of an old man or woman, Ar. Vesp. 1309, Pl. 1086.

III. αὶ τρύγες στεμφυλίτιδες, second wine pressed out of the husks, poor wine, Lat. lora, Hipp. 359. 8; ἡ ἀπὸ στεμφύλων τρυξ Geop. 6. 13, 2; so, without any addition, Galen; cf. τρυγηφάνιος.

IV. τρυξ οἶνον ὀπήη or πεφυρμένην, salt of tartar, later φέκλη (Lat. faecula), obtained from the matter deposited on the bottom and sides of wine-vats, τρῶ- λοικοι τρυγὸς ἢ ῥυπτόμεθα scouring balls of this substance, Theophr. H. P. 9. 9, 3.

τρυξῶδης, ἐς, late form for τρυγῶδης, Alex. Trall. 8. 433.

τρύος, τό, (τρύω) = πόνος, distress, toil, labour, Poëta ap. E. M. 94.

τρύπα, ἡ, (τρύω) a hole, Eust. 1069. 19; ἡ τοῦ μυδ. τρ. Hdn. Epim. 89; but τρύπη, lb. 136, Anth. P. 14. 62; αἱ τῶν αὐλῶν τρύπαι Hesych. s. v. παραπλάσιος.

τρυπ-ἀλώπηξ, ἑκας, ὁ or ἡ, a fox that penetrates anywhere, a sly knave, Com. Anon. 278.

τρυπάνη, ἡ, = τρυπανον, Hesych.

τρυπάνια, ἡ, a thong for working a τρυπανον (cf. τρυπάω), Poll. 10. 146.

τρυπάνιζω, to bore through, Hesych.

τρυπάνιον, τό, Dim. of τρυπανον, Phot.: so τρυπανίσκος, ὁ, Eccl.

τρυπάνισμός, ὁ, a boring, piercing, Aquila V. T.

τρυπάνο-εἰδής, ἐς, like an auger, κινήσις Procl. Adv. -δῶς, Id.

τρυπάνον [ῥ], τό, a carpenter's tool, a borer, auger, Lat. terebra, worked by a thong, (v. sub τρυπάω), Od. 9. 385, cf. Pratin. 1. 16, Eur. Cycl. 461, Plat. Crat. 388 A, Anth. P. 6. 205.

II. a surgical instrument, trepan, Hipp. V. C. 911; τρ. ὅξιν καὶ εὐθὺ the straight-pointed trepan, Id. in Galen. Lex.; τρ. ἀβάπιστον, another kind with a guard to prevent its piercing to the brain, Galen.

III. a piece of wood for kindling fire (v. πυρεῖον I), τρυπάνα ἀχάλκευτα Soph. Fr. 640.

IV. τρυπάνια, τά, metaph. for ἀνῶντοι, fellows who will do nothing without driving, Crates ap. Stob. p. 55. 43.

τρυπάνουχος, ὁ, (ἐξω) the handle of a borer, Poll. 7. 113, 10. 146.

τρυπῶν-ώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) piercing, ὀδύνη Psellus in Boiss. An. 1. 219.

τρυπάω, fut. ἥσω, (v. τρύω) to bore, pierce through, ὥς ὅτε τις τρυπῶ (optat.) δὴν νῆμον ἀνὴρ τρυπάω, οἱ δὲ τ' ἐνερθεν ὑποσεύουσιν ἱμαντι (cf. τρυπάνια) Od. 9. 384, cf. Hipp. V. C. 911, Plat. Crat. 387 E; τρ. τὸν πόδα τῇ βελόνῃ Anth. P. 11. 308; (but, τρ. τῷ ποδὶ τὴν βελόνην to force it through . . , lb. 102); with double acc., πόνος με τὸν πόδα τρ. Luc. Ocypr. 169; cf. δῖα:—Pass., τετρυπηθῶ τὸ τρήμα let the hole be bored, Hipp. 680. 19; δὲ ὥτ' . . τετρυπηθῶν through well-bored ear, i. e. open to hear, Soph. Fr. 737; τὰ ὦτα τετρυπημένους having one's ears pierced for earrings, Xen. An. 3. 1, 31; ψήφος τετρυπημένη the pebble of condemnation which had a hole in it, opp. to πλήρης, Aeschin. II. 34, Arist. Fr. 424-6; ἐτετρυπητο ἄλλη ἐξοδος Luc. Alex. 16.

2. sens. obsc., Theocr. 5. 42, Anth. Plan. 243.

τρύπη, v. sub τρύπα.

τρύπημα [ῥ], τό, that which is bored, a hole, Eupol. Incert. 44; τρ. νέας, i. e. one of the holes through which the oars worked, Ar. Pax 1234; αὐλοῦ τρ. Plut. 2. 389 D; ραβίδος (cf. τρυμάλια) Ev. Matth. 19. 24; μυρμηκῶν Anth. P. 11. 78; sens. obsc., Ar. Eccl. 624.

τρυπημάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Hero in Math. Vett. 161.

τρυπητής, ἡ, a boring, Arist. Eth. E. 7. 10, 4; τῶν αὐλῶν Aristox. 37 D.

τρυπητέον, vrb. Adj. one must bore, Eust. Opusc. 291. 52.

τρυπητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a pierced vessel, a colander, Philo Belop. 90.

τρυπητής, οὐ, ὁ, a borer, Plat. Crat. 388 D.

τρυπητός, ὄν, bored, Nicet. Ann. 361 A.

τρυσ-άνωρ, ὀρος, ὁ, ἡ, (τρύω) wearying a man, Soph. Ph. 209;—unless αὐτὰ τρυσάνωρ = αὐτὰ ἀνδρὺς τετρυμάνωρ.

τρυσιβιος, ον, (τρώω) *wearing out life*, Ar. Nub. 421.

τρυσιβιον, τό, (τρώω) *a mark burnt on the jaw of a horse superannuated in the public service*, Eupol. Incert. 17, cf. Meineke Crates Σαμ. 2: the line of Eupol. shews that τρυσιβιον, as written in Ael. Dion, ap. Eust. 1517. 9, Poll. 7. 186, E. M., was incorrect.—The horse was τρυσιβιος, δ, Theogn. Can. 24. 23.

τρυσις, ἡ, (τρώω) *a wearing away, exhaustion*, Hesych.

τρυσκω, = τρύχω, Hesych.

τρυσομός, δ, (τρώω) *a murmuring, moaning*, Greg. Naz.

τρυσσός, (or rather τρυσός, Theognost. Can. 24. 21), ἡ, ὄν, = τρυφερός, Hesych.; hence, acc. to Scaliger, the Lat. *trossulus*.

τρυτάλη [ᾱ], ἡ, *the tongue of a balance, and generally, a balance, pair of scales*, Lat. *trutina*, Ar. Vesp. 39, Dem. 60. 7, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 49, etc.:—hence the Verbs τρυτάνεω Eust. Opusc. 123. 74; τρυτάνιζω Ib. 109. 78, Julian.

τρυφάλεια, ἡ, Ep. name of *a helmet*, Il. 3. 372, al.; τρίπτυχος 11. 352; αὐλώπις 13. 530; ἵππουρις 19. 382; λευκολύφους τρ., as an exaggerated Ep. phrase, Ar. Ran. 1016. (Commonly deriv. from τρίς, φάλος, *a helmet with three φάλοι*, as if τριφάλεια. But Buttin, Lexil. s. v. φάλος fin., remarks that τρυφάλεια is a general name, not the name of any special sort of helmet; and therefore he derives it from τρώω, and expl. it as a helmet *having its φάλος pierced to receive the plume*, opp. to κατατύψ.

τρυφάλῃ, ἡ, = τρυφάλεια, Hesych.

τρυφάλις, v. sub τρυφαλις.

τρυφάξ, ακος, δ, *a wanton, debauchee*, Hippodam. in Stob. 250. 22.

τρυφάω, (τρυφή) *to live softly, delicately, luxuriously, to fare sumptuously, daintily*, τρ. ἐν ἀγάλας μητρός, of a child. Eur. Ion 1376; τρ. ἐν ταῖς ἐσθῆσι Isocr. 21 B; τρ. καὶ μεγαλοπρεπῶς διατᾶσθαι Xen. Ath. 1. 11; λευκὸς ἄνθρωπος, παχὺς, ἀργός..., εἰσθῶς τρυφᾶν Sosicr. Παρ. 1:—part. τρυφῶν used as Adj. delicate, effeminate, luxurious, voluptuous, Ar. Nub. 49, etc.; τρ. καὶ ἀμελῆς Plat. Legg. 901 A; οἱ τρυφῶντες Id. Meno 76 B; τὸ τρυφᾶν effeminacy, Ar. Vesp. 1455. 2. of things, dainty, delicate, βασιλικὴ καὶ τρυφῶσα παιδεία Plat. Legg. 695 D; ἀσπίδα.. τρυφῶσαν Aristopho. Φιλων. 2, cf. Antiph. Ἀφροδ. 1. 10; ἄρτοι τρ. Poll. 7. 23.

II. *to be licentious, revel, run riot, wax wanton*, Eur. Bacch. 969, Ar. Lys. 405, etc.; *to be extravagant*, opp. to γλίσχρος ζῆν, Arist. Pol. 2. 7. 7.

III. *to give oneself airs, be dainty, fastidious, discontented, difficult to please*, ἀρ' οὐ τρυφῶμεν..., οἷον οὐκ ἀρεεὶ τᾶδε; Eur. Supp. 214: τρ. δ' οὐ δαίμων is fickle, Ib. 552; ἐπειδὴ μοι δοκεῖς σὺ τρυφᾶν *to hang back*, Plat. Euthyphro 11 E, cf. Lach. 179 C, Alc. 1. 114 A; ἐν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις τρ. καὶ κολακεύσθαι, of the people, Dem. 98. 12; οὐκ ἀνεκτὸν εἶναι.. αἰχμαλάτων οὖσαν τρυφᾶν Id. 402. 28; τρυφῶσιν ἑτεροὶ πρὸς ἑτέρους, of philosophers, Alex. Tap. 1. 14; followed by a modifying clause, νῦν δὲ τρυφᾶς διότι.. Plat. Prot. 327 E; ἐν ταῖς.. ἑτέραν.. ἀτυχίας τρ. Euphro Incert. 2.

τρυφεραῖνομαι, Pass. *to be fastidious, τρυφερανθεῖς with a cockcomb's air*, Ar. Vesp. 688.

τρυφερ-αμπέχονος, ον, *with soft garments*, of the Ionians, Antiph. Δωδ. 1. τρυφεροῖνομαι, Pass., = τρυφεραῖνομαι, LXX (Esth. 15. 3 Apocr.), Byz.:—hence τρυφερένυμα, *a Plat., a refinement, effeminacy*, A. B. 225; in Hesych. -ρωμα.

τρυφερία, ἡ, = τρυφερότης, Rufus Eph., Aquila V. T.

τρυφερόβιος, ον, *living delicately, luxurious*, A. B. 322, Procl., etc.

τρυφερόομαι, Pass., = τρυφεραῖνομαι, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 688.

τρυφερο-πάριος, ον, *with delicate cheeks*, Manass. : τρυφερό-πέπλος, ον, *with delicate robe*, Id. : τρυφερο-πρόσωπος, ον, *with delicate face*, Id.

τρυφερός, ὁ, ὄν, (τρυφή) *delicate, dainty*, αὐχὴν Batr. 66; πλόκαμος Eur. Bacch. 150; χεῖρες, χρώς, σὰρξ Anth. P. 5. 66, 151., 12. 136; of almonds, Arist. Fr. 255:—τὸ τρυφερόν *dainty softness*, Ar. Eccl. 901.

II. of persons, their life and habits, *effeminate, luxurious, voluptuous*, like ἀβρός, Ar. Vesp. 551, etc.; ἡ τρ. Ἰωνία Callis Kuvk. 2; ἡ τρ. Λέσβος Antiph. Ὀμοι. 1; τρ. βίη σὺνεκτίν Menand. Kithap. 1. 9; τρ. τύποι Plat. Com. Φα. 4:—τὸ τρυφερόν *effeminacy*, ἐς τὸ τρυφερώτερον μετέστησαν Thuc. 1. 6:—so also in Adv., τρ. καὶ ἀκολάστως ζῆν Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 6; also neut. as Adv., τρυφερόν τι διασπασκάνειν *voluptuously*, Ar. Vesp. 1169; τρ. λαλεῖν *to speak softly*, Theocr. 20. 7, cf. 21. 18.

τρυφερό-σρκος, ον, *with soft, tender flesh or body*, Xenocr. Ag. 1. 30.

τρυφερο-στήμων, ον, *of delicate warp or texture*, Schol. Lyc. 863.

τρυφερότης, ητος, ἡ, *luxury, daintiness*, Arist. Eth. E. 2. 3, 4, Ath. 544 F.

τρυφερό-χρας, ον, *of tender skin or hue*, Diosc. 1. 86.

τρυφερωδῶς, Adv. *luxuriously*, Phot.

τρυφή, ἡ, (✓ΤΡΥΦ, θρύπτω, v. sub τείρω), = *softness, delicacy, daintiness*, Eur. Fr. 884. 4, Plat., etc.; στολίδος κροκόσσαν.. τρυφᾶν (sic leg. pro στολίδα.. τρυφᾶς) Eur. Phoen. 1491:—in pl. *luxuries, daintinesses*, Lat. *deliciae*, τρυφαὶ Τρωικαὶ Id. Or. 1113; τρυφὰς τρυφᾶν Id. Bacch. 970; αὐτὸν τρ. Id. Fr. 55. 2; εἰς πλούτους ἀποβλέψαι καὶ τρυφὰς Plat. Alc. 1. 122 B, cf. Legg. 637 E.

II. *luxuriousness, wantonness, τῶν γυναικῶν ἡ τρυφή* Ar. Lys. 387; τρ. καὶ ἀκολασία, τρ. καὶ μαλακία Plat. Gorg. 492 C, Rep. 590 B:—personified, Τρυφῆς πρόσπων Ar. Lys. 974, cf. Alex. Tok. 1.

III. *daintiness, insolence, fastidiousness*, ὑπὸ τρυφῆς Ar. Pl. 818; ὕβρις ταυτ' ἐστὶ καὶ τρ. Id. Ran. 21, cf. Plat. Gorg. 525 A, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 6.

τρυφήλός, ἡ, ὄν, rare poet. form of τρυφερός, Anth. P. 7. 48. Adv. -λῶς, Harp. s. v. Ἰωνικῶς.

τρυφήμα, τό, *the object in which one takes pride or pleasure*, τρ. λέκτρον Eur. I. A. 1050; of some kind of ornament (but cf. παρυφῆς), Ar. Fr. 309. 7, cf. Polyzel. Incert. 1.

τρυφήτης, οὗ, ὁ, *a voluptuary*, Diod. Excerpt. 549. 82, Ath. 7 A; also τρυφήτίας, ου, δ, Hdn. Epim. 137, Manass. Chron. 6692.

τρυφήτις, Desiderat. of τρυφᾶω, *to long to revel*, Clem. A. 325.

τρυφήτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *voluptuous*, Clem. A. 296, Eust. 1010. 40.

τρυφο-καλάστρις, ἡ, *a soft costly woman's garment*, Ar. Fr. 309. 6.

τρυφός, εφς, τό, (✓ΤΡΥΦ, θρύπτω) *that which is broken off, a piece, morsel, lump*, Od. 4. 508; ἄρτον Anth. P. 6. 105; in pl., Hdt. 4. 181, Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 5; τρυφός κύλικος *a potsherd*, Choeril. 8.

τρυφήλας, ὁ, ὄν, *ragged, tattered, worn out*, τρυχηρὰ περὶ τρυχηρὸν χρῶα λακίματα Eur. Tro. 496.

τρυχίνος, ἡ, ον, *of rags, ragged*, Joseph. A. J. 5. 1, 16, Alciphro 1. 36, etc.

τρυχῖον, τό, Dim. of τρυχός, *a tatter, shred*, Hipp. Art. 813, 837, etc.

τρυχνός, ἡ, = στρύχνος, Phot., E. M.; used as a symbol of sweetness, μουσικώτερος τρυχνόν Com. Anon. 235; ἄ φωνὰ δὲ τρυχνός Theocr. 10. 37 (v. l. τρύχνα, and so the Schol.).

τρυχνόω, in Galen. Lex. Hipp., f. l. for τρυχνόω, q. v.

τρυχόμαι, Pass. *to be worn out, οἶκος τρυχοῦται* Mimnerm. 2. 12; mostly in pf. part. τρυχομένους (v. τρώω) Thuc. 4. 60, Hipp. 613. 13, Plat. Legg. 807 B, etc.; τῷ πολέμῳ κατὰ πάντα τερπ. Thuc. 7. 28; ὑπὸ τῶν πολέμων Polyb. 1. 11, 2; also, τρυχωθῆναι τὸ σῶμα, viz. by disease, Hipp. 592. 34.

II. of the Act., τρυχοῦν is cited in Galen. Gloss.; and an aor. (ἐτρυχωσαν τὴν Ἑλλάδα) occurs in Hdn. 3. 2, and in compd. ἐτρυχόω.

τρυχός, εος, τό, *a worn out, tattered garment, a rag, shred*, τρυχεὶ καλυφθεῖς Θεσσαλὴς ἀπληγίδος Soph. Fr. 843; τρυχεὶ πέπλων Eur. El. 501;—in pl., rags, tatters, Ib. 184, Phoen. 325, Ar. Ach. 418. II. *a rent, δι ἱματίων.. ὁλον τρ. ἐποίησαν* Arist. Meteor. 3. 1, 11. [The old Gramm. write τρύχος, as if v were short; but the Poets have always ὅ, as required by the deriv. from τρύχω.]

τρύχω [ῶ]: Ion. impf. τρυχέσκεν Ar. Rh. 2. 473; fut. τρύξω:—Pass., pres. and impf., v. infir.: the pf. is supplied by τρώω and τρυχοῦμαι: cf. κατατρύχω. (For the Root, v. τρώω.) *To wear out, waste, consume*, τρυχόνσι δὲ οἴκον Od. 1. 248., 16. 125; οἱ τε [κηφῆν] μελίσσων κάματον τρ. Eur. Op. 303, v. sub κατατρύχω; πτωχὸν οὐκ ἂν τις καλέοι τρυχόντα ἐ αὐτόν *no one would invite a beggar to eat him out of house and home*, Od. 17. 387; τρυχέον βίον ἐν κακότητι Theogn. 909; τρυχεὶ τὰ νοσήματα Hipp. 310. 34; τρυχέουσιν ἑσπρες, πόθος, etc., Anth. P. 12. 88, 143; γὰ φθίνουσα τρυχεὶ ψυχὰν *distresses, afflicts*, Soph. O. T. 666; τρυχούσα αὐτήν Eur. Hel. 1286; τρ. σπαρταεῖς τὴν πόλιν Xen. Hell. 5. 2. 4:—Pass. *to be worn out, τρυχόμενος* Od. 1. 288., 2. 219, cf. Theogn. 750; λιμῷ τρυχεσθαι Od. 10. 177; εὐναῖς ἀνανδρώτοις τρυχεσθαι Soph. Tr. 110; χρώνῳ Id. Aj. 605; ἀμπακίαις Eur. Hipp. 147; τῇ προσειδρία Thuc. 1. 126; νόσους καὶ πόνους Plat. Legg. 761 D; κατ' οἴδμ' ἄλιον Eur. Hel. 521; ἐτρυχόμεθα.. ὀδοπλανοῦντες Ar. Ach. 68; δυσμενέαν ἄστυ τρ. Solon 3. 22:—also c. gen., τρυχεσθαί τινας *to pine away for or because of*.. Eur. Hipp. 147 (v. sub ἀνέρος), Ar. Pax 989:—cf. τρυχοῦμαι.

τρυχωῖς, ἡ, *exhaustion, distress*, Max. Tyr. 34. 2.

τρύχω: fut. τρώσω [ῶ] Aesch. Pr. 27, (ἐκ-) App. Civ. 4. 108:—used mostly in pf. pass. τέρτρωμαι (v. infir.), other tenses being borrowed from τρύχω, τρυχόμαι: cf. ἀπο-, κατα-τρώω. (✓ΤΡΥΦ is a strengthth. form of ✓ΤΕΡ, τείρω: hence come τρύος, τρύ-χω, τρύ-χως, τρυ-χῶω, τρύ-σκω; τρύ-πη, τρύ-πανον; τρύ-μα, τρύ-μη, τρυ-μαλία; θρύ-πτω, τρύ-φος, τρυ-φή, τρυ-φερός, etc.) *To rub down, wear out, ἀχθῶν κακοῦ τρύσει σε* Aesch. l. c.:—Pass. *to be worn out, τέτρωται* Simon. 146; τέτρωσθαι ἐς τὸ ἐσχατον κακοῦ Hdt. 1. 22, cf. 2. 129; δάκρυσιν τετρωμένα Anth. P. 9. 549; mostly in part., τετρωμένος (οἷτ with v. l. τριμνένος), τετρ. ταλαιπωρίσει τε καὶ ἡλέψῃ Hdt. 6. 12; πόνους τετρωμένα σώματα Plat. Legg. 761 D; γῆρα Anth. P. 6. 228; γῆραι καὶ πενία Call. Ep. 69; ὕπνω Anth. P. 9. 627; ἐκ πορείας Plut. Eum. 15; τῷ πολέμῳ Polyb. 1. 62, 7; ὑπὸ τῆς κακοπαθείας Id. 13. 11.

Τρωαδεύς, ἑως, ὁ, *a dweller in the Troad*, Steph. B.: Adj. Τρωαδικός, ἡ, ὄν, Eust. 313. 27.

Τρωάς, ἄδος, ἡ, v. Τρωαῖς.

τρωγάλια, τά, (τρώω) *fruits eaten at dessert, figs, nuts*, etc., like τραγητάα (which is the older word, acc. to Arist. Fr. 100), Ar. Pax 772, Pl. 798, Poll. 6. 79:—sometimes in sing., as in Pind. Fr. 94, Plut. 2. 133 C.—An Adj. τρωγάλιος, = τρωατικός, is cited by Hesych.

τρώγλη, ἡ, (τρώω) *a hole formed by gnawing, esp. a mouse's hole*, Batr. 52, Babr. 31. 17; generally, *a hole*, Arist. H. A. 5. 20, 2, al.: *a rent in clothes*, Batr. 184; in the skin, Hipp. 251. 17.

τρωγλίτης [ι], ου, ὁ, *a kind of swallow that inhabits holes*, like the sand-martin, Hdn. Epim. 36, Eust. 228. 35.

τρωγλίτης, ἰδος, ἡ, *a kind of myrrh*, often in Alex. Trall.; sometimes written τρωγλοδύτης, as in Galen.; and τρωγλοδυτικὴ in Diosc. 1. 77.

τρωγλοδούτω, *to dwell in holes*, Arist. P. A. 3. 6, 9, cf. Incess. An. 16, 6.

τρωγλο-δύτης [ῶ], ου, ὁ, (δύω) *one who creeps into holes*, of foxes and snakes, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 28; of crabs, Id. Incess. An. 17. 1:—of Τρωγλοδύται, Troglodytes, Cave-men, an Aethiopian tribe, Hdt. 4. 183, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 3, Strab., etc.

II. name of a bird, prob. = τρωγλίτης, Aët.

τρωγλο-δυστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for dwellers in holes*, ζῶα τρ. animals that dwell in holes, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 27.

II. *of or belonging to the Troglodytes*, Strab. 798, Diosc., etc.; ἡ Τρωγλοδυτικὴ their country, Strab. 768, etc.; also ἡ Τρωγλοδύτης, Diod. 1. 30:—Adv. -δυστικός, like Troglodytes, Strab. 828.

τρωγλο-δύτος, ον, = τρωγλοδυτικός, Arist. P. A. 4. 11, 9.

τρωγλο-δύων, part. with no indic. in use, *creeping into a hole*, of a mouse, Batr. 52.

τρωγλύδιον, τό, Dim. of τρώγλη, *a small hole*, Theognost.

τρωγλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (as if from τρωγλόμαι) with a hole through, Eccl.
 τρώγμα, τό, = τρωγάλιον, Philox. 3. 11, in pl.
 τρώγω, fut. τρώσομαι Ar. Ach. 806, Xen.: aor. 1 ἔτρωξα (κατ-) Batr.
 182, Hipp. 565. 46, Timon Fr. 7: aor. 2 ἔτρωγον, 3 sing. subj. τράγγῃ
 Pherecr. Koriamb. 1. 5 (elsewhere only in comp. with κατα-, παρα-, ἐν-):
 —Pass., pf. τέτρωμαι (δια-) Ar. Vesp. 371; (παρεν-) Eubul. Alab. 1.
 I. To gnaw, nibble, munch, esp. of herbivorous animals, as mules,
 ἄρρωστιν τρ. Od. 6. 90; of swine, ἐρεβίνθους τρ. Ar. Ach. 801, cf. 806;
 of cattle, τὸν θαλλόν, κύμαρον τρ. Theocr. 4. 45. 9. 11; rarely of dogs,
 Sotad. ap. Stob. 528. 20. II. of men, to eat vegetables or fruit, τοὺς
 γενομένους κυνίους οὕτε τρώγουσι οὕτε ἐβόντες πατέονται Hdt. 2. 37;
 τὸ κάτω τῆς βύβλου Id. 2. 92; τὸν καρπὸν τοῦ λατοῦ Id. 4. 177; τρ.
 Βότρως Ar. Eq. 1077; βόλβους τρώγων, τυροὺς κάπτων Anaxil. Aor. 2: of
 a dessert, to eat fruits, as figs, almonds, etc., Hdt. 1. 71, Ar. Pax 1324,
 Pherecr. Incert. 2, cf. Batr. 34 (v. πρῶγῳ); ἴτρια, μελίπικτα Solon 37.
 1, Antiph. Aesp. 1; absol., τρ. καὶ πίνειν to eat dessert and drink, Dem.
 402. 21: —Com. metaph., γνῶμας τρ. Πανδελερείου Ar. Nub. 924:—
 Pass., τρώγωνται ἀπαλα ταῦτα καὶ αὐτὰ Hdt. 2. 92.
 Τρωῖαθεν, Adv. from Troy, Pind. N. 7. 60.
 Τρωιάς, contr. Τρῳάς, (oft. written Τρῳάς), ἄδος, fem. of Τρῳίος, Trojan,
 Od. 13. 263; Τρῳιάδας γυναικίς Il. 9. 139, al.; and alone, Τρῳιάδες
 18. 122, al.; Τρῳάς καὶ Τρῳιάδας Trojan man and Trojan woman, 22.
 105. II. γῆ Τρῳάς the Troad, Soph. Aj. 819, al.; and without
 γῆ, ἡ Τρῳάς Hdt. 5. 122.
 Τρωικός, ἡ, ὄν, (Τρῳίς) Trojan, Il. 10. 11, Soph., etc., and in Prose; τὰ
 Τρωικά the times of Troy, Hdt. 2. 145, al.
 Τρῳίος, ἡ, ὄν, contr. Τρῳός, of Τρῳός, ἴπποι Il. 5. 222. II.
 Τρῳίαν, Il.:—cf. Τρῳός, Τρωικός.
 Τρῳίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = Τρῳιάς, Τρῳιάς, Dion. H. 1. 52, Steph. B.
 τρωκτά, τά, v. τρωκτός.
 τρωκταῖω, = κακουργέω, E. M. 770. 54: vulg. τρακταῖσαι, which has
 quite another meaning, v. τρακταῖω.
 τρωκτής, ου, ὁ, (τρώγω) a gnawer, nibbler: but in Od. 14. 289., 15.
 416, Phoenician traffickers are called τρωκταί, greedy knaves; so, τρ.
 σφόδρ' ἐστίν Com. Anon. 236; and the old Gramm. explain τρωκτής
 by φάγος, φιλοκερδής, πανουργός, ἀπατεών, Eust., Phot.; cf. Philostr.
 660. 2. as Adj., τρωκταὶ χεῖρες the greedy hands of an usurer,
 Anth. P. 9. 409. II. a sea-fish with sharp teeth, Ael. N. A. 1. 5.
 —the ἁμία of Opp. III. = τρώξ I, Hieracosoph. (From τρωκτής
 came Lat. *tructus*, *tracta*, Ital. *trutta*, Fr. *truit*, our trout.)
 τρωκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, γρῆς, Philo 2. 269, Tzetz.; also the pecul. scm.
 τρωκτίς, ἴδος, Id. Hes. Op. 702.
 τρωκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of τρώγω, to be gnawed or eaten raw: eatable,
 Hdt. 2. 92; τρ. κῆπος a kitchen garden, Philostr. 138. II. τρωκτά, τά,
 = τρωγάλια, fruits eaten at dessert, ὅσα ἐστὶ τρ. Xen. An. 5. 3. 12; τρωκτά
 σησάμου τε καὶ μέλιτος sweetmeats of sesame and honey, Hdt. 3. 48.
 τρώμα (not τρώμμα), τρωματίζω, τρωματίζειν, Ion. for τρανμ-, v.
 Dind. Dial. Hdt. xxxvii.
 τρώμῃ, ἡ, Dor. for *τραύμη, τραῦμα, τρ. ἔλκεος a festering wound,
 Pind. P. 4. 483.
 τρώξ, τραγός, ὁ, (τρώγω) a gnawer, name of the weevil, Lat. *curculio*,
 Strattis Incert. 18. II. = τρώγλη, Hesych.
 τρωγᾶλλίς, ἡ, = foreg. 1, Alex. Απεγλαυκ. 1. 12; *troxalis* in Plin.
 τρωγᾶνον, τό, a twig, Theophr. C. P. 3. 2, 2 (v. Schneid.): cf. τρωγᾶνα.
 Τρῳξ-άρτης, ου, ὁ, Bread-gnawer, name of a mouse in Batr.
 τρωξίμος, ου, = τρωκτός, Theocr. 1. 49:—τρώξιμα, τά, = τρωκτά, Hipp.
 549. 36., 550. fin.
 τρώξις, εως, ἡ, a gnawing, biting, τῶν ὀνύχων Arist. Eth. N. 7. 5. 3.
 Τρῳός, Τρῳός, v. sub Τρῳίος.
 Τρῳο-φθόρος, ὄν, destructive to the Trojans or to Troy, Anth. P. 9. 62.
 τρωπῶα, ποῖτ. for τρέπω, to turn, change, ἦτε θάμα τρωπῶσα χεῖρ
 πολυηχέα φωνήν, of the nightingale, Od. 19. 521:—Med. to turn one-
 self, turn about, πάλιν τρωπᾶσθαι Il. 16. 95; πρὸς πόλιν Od. 24. 536;
 φύβονδε Il. 55. 666; τρωπᾶσκετο φεύγειν Il. 56S: cf. τρωχάω, στροφάω,
 νωμᾶω. Cf. τρωπᾶμαι.
 Τρῳός, Τρῳός, ὄν, Τρῳς, the mythic founder of Troy, Il. 5. 265., 20. 230,
 h. Ven. 208. II. pl. Τρῳές, Τρῳῶν, οἱ, Trojans, Hom., etc.;
 Τρῳας καὶ Τρῳάς (Τρῳάς?) Trojan men and Trojan women, Il. 22. 57;
 cf. Τρῳίος.
 τρῳσις, εως, ἡ, (τρώω) a wounding, Hipp. V. C. 826, Plut. 2. 20 E;
 etc.; in pl., Arist. Poët. 11. 10:—injury to a tree, Theophr. H. P. 4. 16. 1.
 τρωσμός, ὄν, (τρώω) like ἐκτρωσμός, a miscarriage, Hipp. 206 D, al.;
 cf. Lob. Phryn. 209.
 τρωτόν, verb. Adj. one must wound, Soran. Obst. 118 A.
 τρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of τρώω, τρωώσκει, to be wounded, vulnerable,
 Il. 21. 568, Eur. Hel. 810, Xen. An. 3. 1, 23, Eubul. Σφιγγ. 1. 8. 2.
 wounded, Schol. Ven. Il. 1. 102.
 τρωῦμα, v. τρώμα.
 τρωχάω, Ep. for τρέχω, to run, gallop, ἵπποι βίμφα μάλα τρωχῶσι Il.
 22. 163:—cf. Od. 6. 318, et v. s. πλίσσονται: cf. τρωπᾶω, στροφᾶω, etc.
 τρώω, radic. form of τρωός, q. v.
 τρῷ, Dor. nom. for τῷ, Pind. P. 2. 105, Ar. Ach. 777. II. Dor.
 acc. for σέ (when it is always enclit.), Hb. 730, 1225.
 τυβάρης, ὁ, a Dorian salad, parsley pickled in vinegar, Poll. 6. 71.
 τυβί, τό, an Egypt. winter month, Plut. 2. 371 D, Anth. P. 9. 383.
 τυγάτριον, for θυγάτριον, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1184, 1210.
 τυγχάνω, Theogn. 253, Pind., Att.: Ep. impf. τύγχανον Od. 14. 231:
 —fut. τεύσομαι Hom., Att. (also as fut. med. of τεύχω):—aor. 2 ἐτύχον,
 Ep. τύχον, Hom., Att.; Ep. subj. τύχαιμι, —παι Il. 7. 243., 11. 116;
 later also τετύχρησι Maxim. π. κατ. ἀρχ. 577; late Ep. opt. τετύχοιμι

Manetho 3. 299: Ep. also aor. 1 ἐτύχῃσα Hom., Hes. Fr. 17 Marcksch.:
 —pf. τετύχηκα (intr.) Hom., Thuc. 1. 32, (trans.) Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 2,
 Isocr., etc.; later also τέτευχα Dem. 593. 11, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 11, 7,
 P. A. 2. 1, etc.; but Ion. plqpf. ἐτέτευχέε Hdt. 3. 14; corruptly τέ-
 τυχα in Joseph. B. J. 7. 5. 4:—Med., aor. 1 τεύεσθαι Themist. 161 C,
 LXX (2 Macc. 15. 7), cf. C. I. 3284:—Pass., aor. 1 ἐτεύχην (ἐν-) Polyb.
 35. 6. 1: pf. τέτευμαι (ἐν-) Id. 6. 53. 2. (The √ΤΥΚ, TTYX, Curt. regards as akin to √ΤΕΚ, v. sub τίκτω.)
 A. to hit, esp. to hit a mark with an arrow, Hom., etc.:—Con-
 struction, c. acc., τὸν δουρὶ τήχῃσας Il. 12. 394; χερμαδίῳ ἀγκυλῶ
 τυχὼν μέσον 5. 582, cf. 4. 106, Od. 22. 7;—c. gen., τύχε γὰρ δ' ἀμάθοιο
 Βαθείης Il. 5. 587, cf. 23. 857 (Hom. mostly constructs it with acc., when
 the object hit is alive, with gen. when it is lifeless; so, τ. τοῦ σκοποῦ Plat.
 Legg. 717 A, Xen. An. 3. 2, 19); c. dupl. gen., εἰ . . τοῦ παιδὸς . . τύ-
 χου μέρους τῆς καρδίας Hdt. 3. 35;—a prep. is sometimes added, κατὰ
 κληῖδα, κατὰ ζωστήρα τυχῃσας [τῶν] Il. 5. 579., 12. 189; αἶψα ὑπὸ
 στέροιο 4. 106;—absol., ἡμυροὺς οὐδ' ἐτύχες 5. 287; αἰ κε τύχοιμι
 7. 243, Od. 22. 7; and so the part. τυχάν is often joined with βάλλειν,
 οὐτάν, etc., 5. 98., 12. 394., 13. 371, 397, etc.; but also conversely, θη-
 ρητῇ ἐτύχῃσε Βαλῶν 15. 581; Βαλῶν τύχοιμι Hdt. 3. 35.
 II. to hit, hit upon, light upon, with collat. notion of accident: 1. of
 persons, to meet by chance, meet with, fall in with, Λακεδαίμονι . . τυχῇ-
 σας having met [him] in Lacedaemon, Od. 21. 13, cf. 14. 334., 19. 291,
 Pind., etc.;—c. gen., τ. θρηνητοῦ Aesch. Ag. 1075; τρακταῖσι Ib. 172;
 ἀνδρῶν ἀγαθῶν Lys. 190. 43; γυναικῶν Xen. Symp. 9. 7; and with a
 predicate added, προφρόνως Μουσᾶν τ. Pind. 1. 4 (3). 73; τ. τινὸς ζῶν-
 τος Soph. O. T. 1450, cf. Eur. Heracl. 351, etc.; ἡμῶν τ. οἷον σε χρή
 Eur. Hel. 1300, cf. Lys. 151. 27; ἐρωτᾶτε αὐτοὺς ὅποιον τινῶν ἡμῶν
 ἐτύχον Xen. An. 5. 5. 15. b. aor. part. ὁ τυχάν, one who meets
 one by chance, the first one meets, any one, Lat. *quivis*, Hes. Th. 973,
 Plat. Rep. 539 D, etc.; οἱ τυχόντες every-day men, the vulgar, Xen.
 Mem. 3. 9. 10, etc.; εἰς ἣν τῶν τυχόντων Isocr. 212 A; ὃν ἐξαλείφει
 πρόφασις ἡ τυχοῦς ὅλον Eur. Incert. 17; οὐχ ὁ τ. λόγος no common
 discourse, Plat. Legg. 723 E; οἱ τ. φόβος trifling fears, Lysicr. 152. 34;
 τὸ τυχόν any chance thing, Plat. Tim. 46 E; οὐδὲ γὰρ ὃν ἐτύχεν ἦν Dem.
 270. 20:—cf. ἐπειμι (εἶμι) 1. 2. b, ἐπιτυγχάνω Il. 3, and v. infr. b. 2.
 of things, to meet with, hit, reach, gain, get, obtain a thing, and in the
 past tenses (like κέκτημαι), to be in possession of, to have, c. gen., πομπῆς
 καὶ νόστοιο Od. 6. 290; αἰδοῦς Theogn. 253, 256; οἰκτον Aesch.
 Pr. 239; ζυγνῶμης Thuc. 7. 15; τῆς ἀξίας Ar. Av. 1223; δαίμονος
 . . κακοδαίμονος Id. Eq. 112; τ. τῶν λεγομένων to be acquainted with
 them, Plat. Prot. 342 E. b. after Hom. also c. acc., μισθόν Hdt. 5:
 23; τὰ πρόσφορα Aesch. Cho. 711, cf. Eum. 30, Soph. O. C. 1106, Ph.
 509, Elmsl. Med. 741. o. after either case a gen. pers. may be added,
 to obtain a thing from a person, ὃν δέ σου τυχεῖν ἐξέμαι Soph. Ph.
 1315; σου ταῦτο τ. Id. O. C. 1168; or the pers. may be added with a
 Prep., τ. ἐταῖον ἐκ τινος Id. Ant. 665; φιλότῃτος παρά τινος Od. 15. 158;
 τιμίαν ἔδραν παρά τινος Aesch. Eum. 856, cf. Theogn. 253, Xen.; αἰδοῦς
 ὑπὸ τινος Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 10, cf. Mem. 4. 8, 10, etc. d. c. inf.,
 πρὸς μακάρον τ. εὐ πασχόμεν (= εὐπαθείας) Pind. P. 3. 186; οἰμαί σου
 τεύεσθαι μεθεῖναι με Plat. Philib. 50 D; ἐὰν ψάσαι . . τύχοιμεν Plut.
 Pelop. 33. 3. also in bad sense, βίης τυχεῖν to meet with, suffer
 violence, Hdt. 9. 108; τραυμάτων, κακῶν Aesch. Ag. 866, Eur. Hec.
 1280; δίκης, κρίσεως Plat. Gorg. 472 D, Phaedr. 249 A, cf. Legg. 866 B;
 —just like κυρῆσαι, cf. Valck. Hdt. 7. 208. 4. absol. to hit the
 mark, gain one's end or purpose, as we say, to make a hit, succeed, οὐκ
 ἐτύχονεν ἔλεις Il. 23. 466; εἰ τύχῃ τις ἔρδαν Pind. N. 7. 16, cf. 81;
 τὸ τυχεῖν=νίκη, Id. O. 2. 93; πείθειν . . τυγχάνειν ὅ' ἄμα Eur. Hec.
 819; εἰ τύχοιμεν Thuc. 4. 63; τυχόντες if successful, opp. to σφαλέντες,
 Id. 3. 39, cf. 3. 82, Pind. P. 10. 96; τυγχάνουσι καὶ ἀποτυγχάνουσι
 Arist. Poët. 6. 7;—ὁρῶς πράττειν καὶ τ. Plat. Euthyd. 280 A: to gain
 one's request, Hdt. 1. 213., 5. 23; (so τυγχάνειν γνώμης in Thuc. 3. 42):
 and in speaking, to be right, τίνιν λέγουσα . . τύχοι' ἂν; Aesch. Ag.
 1233, cf. Cho. 14, 318, 997, Soph. Ph. 223, O. C. 1580; so, Δίκαν
 νιν προσαγορεύουκεν τυχόντες καλῶς Aesch. Cho. 951. 5. to have
 the lot or fate, ὅς κε τύχῃ whoever draws the lot (namely, to die), Il. 8. 430.
 B. intr. to happen to be at a place, εἴπερ τύχῃ μάλα σχεδόν if by
 chance she be quite near, Il. 11. 116; μὴ σὺ γε κείθε τύχοις πῶς' thou
 not be there, Od. 12. 106; πέτρῃ τετύχηκε διαμπερές ἀμφοτέρωθεν 10.
 88; πείδιο διαπρῶστον τετυγκῆς Il. 17. 748:—Hom. uses only pf. in
 this intr. sense. 2. of events, and things generally, to happen to
 one, befall one, come to one's lot or share, c. dat. pers., οὐνεκά μοι τύχε
 πολλά because much fell to me, Il. 11. 684, cf. Böckh v. l. Pind. P. 1.
 35 (68); with a notion of succeeding, καί μοι μάλα τύχαινα πάντα Od.
 14. 231:—so in Att., θέλομαι ἂν ὥς πλείστοιαι πημονᾶς τυχεῖν Aesch.
 Pr. 346, cf. Pers. 706; οἱ αὐτοῖς τύχοι Soph. Ph. 275; εἰ τι δεσπύταισι
 τυγχάνει Eur. Alc. 139; and absol., εἰ δ' αὖθ' ὃ μὴ γένοιτο, συμφορὰ
 τύχοι Aesch. Theb. 5, cf. Ag. 347, etc.; ἀρίστα πρὸς τὸ τυγχάνον Eur.
 Hel. 1290, cf. Ion 1511. 3. impers., ὅπως ἐτύχαιεν as it chanced,
 i. e. without any rule, indefinitely, Eur. Hipp. 929; ὅπως ἐτύχε τφ Thuc.
 5. 20; ὥς ὅπως ἐτύχεν Xen. Mem. 3. 9. 13, Hell. 3. 1. 19; οὐκ
 εἰκὴ καὶ ὥς ἐτύχε Polyb. 2. 56. 3; ἦ ἐτύχε, ὅπου ἐτύχε Xen. Occ. 3. 3,
 Cyr. 8. 4. 3; ὅποτε τύχοι sometimes, Plat. Phaedo 89 B; ὅταν τύχῃ
 Eur. El. 1169; ὅταν τ. ἐκ παρέργου Thuc. 1. 142; ἥνικα ἂν τ. Dem.
 10. 4; ἂν τύχῃ, εἰ τύχοι, Plat. Crat. 430 E, Hipp. Mi. 367 A; τὸ δὲ εἰ
 ἐτύχεν οὐχ οὕτως ἔχει Id. Crat. 439 C; εἰ οὕτως ἐτύχε Arist. Categ. 7.
 34, al.; τὸ ἐπὶ ἐτύχεν mere chance, Plat. Philib. 28 D v. infr. II. 3.
 II. as this notion must include that of a chance coincidence,
 τυγχάνω in this sense is joined with the part. of another Verb, so that
 the two together form one finite Verb, and the notion added by τυγχάνω

can often only be rendered by an Adv. *just, just now, just then*, τὰ νοῶν τυγχάνω which I have *just now* in my mind, Hdt. i. 88., 8. 65, 68; ἐπετεύχεε ἐπισπόμενος Id. 3. 14; δ τυγχάνω μαθών which I have *just* learnt, Soph. Tr. 370; παρὼν ἐτύγχανον I was by *just then*, Id. Aj. 742; τυγχάνω καθεύδων I am sleeping *just now*, Ar. Vesp. 336; ἐτυχον στρατεύομενοι they were *just then* engaged in an expedition, Thuc. i. 104; ἐτύχε κατὰ τοῦτο καιροῦ ἐθῶν he came *just* at this point of time, Id. 7. 2: hence *by chance* or *hap*, as Pind. N. 7. 81, etc.; but often τυγχάνω cannot be translated at all, esp. in phrase τυγχάνω ἄν, which is simply = *εἰμή*, Hes. Fr. 22. 11, Aesch. Theb. 520, Soph. Aj. 88, Ar. Pl. 35, Plat. Prot. 313 C, etc.

2. the part. is often omitted, ὁ γὰρ μέγιστος τυγχάνει δορυφώνων Soph. El. 46; εἰ σοι χαρτὰ τυγχάνει τάδε Ib. 1457; νῦν δ' ἀγροῖσι τυγχάνει Ib. 313; ἐνδον γὰρ ἀπὲρ τυγχάνει Id. Aj. 9; εἰ δὲ τυγχάνει ἐπιστήμων τούτων Plat. Prot. 313 E, cf. Gorg. 502 B, Rep. 369 B, al.—sometimes indeed τυγχάνειν is used very much like *εἶναι*, ὅς ἀποδάμνουν τυχόντος not being absent, Pind. P. 4. 9 (cf. πόσσαις); ποῦ χρὴ τυγχάνειν; Eur. I. A. 730; τ. ἐν ἐμπύροις to be engaged in . . , Id. Andr. 113; ὡς ἕκαστος ἐτύγχανον, ἠλλότῃ Xen. An. 2. 17, cf. 3. 1, 3; oft. in Arist., δύο μέρη τετύχηκεν Pol. 6. 3, 4, cf. 4. 2, 4, Top. 6. 14, 4, al.:—Porson indeed (ad Hec. 782) follows Phrynichus in rejecting this usage in Att., but v. Elmsl. Mus. Crit. i. p. 351, Herm. Soph. Aj. 9, El. 46, Lob. Phryn. 277.

3. in phrases like the following it is easy to supply a part. from the context, ὅπως ἐτύγχανεν (sc. ἔχουσα φωνήν) Eur. Hipp. 929; ἀφαιρόντες ἀπὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ὑπόθεν τύχονεν (sc. ἀφαιρόντες), for ὁπόθεν τύχοι, Thuc. 4. 26, cf. 93., 5. 56, Plat. Theat. 179 C; ὁ τι ἂν τύχωσι, ταῦτο λέγουσι, they say whatever comes uppermost (i.e. ὁ τι ἂν τύχωσι λέγοντες) Id. Prot. 353 A; ὁ τι ἂν τύχωσι, τοῦτο πράττειναι Id. Crito 45 D, cf. Gorg. 522 C, Symp. 181 B; ἀναφύονται ὑπόθεν ἂν τύχῃ ἕκαστος Id. Theat. 180 C; τάχ' ἂν, εἰ τύχονεν, σωφρονέστεροι γένωντο Dem. etc.;—but sometimes the Verb agrees with the person, where an impersonal usage would be expected (as δηλὸς εἰμι, δικαίος εἰμι, for δηλὸν ἐστί, δίκαιον ἐστί); δουλεύειν μάλλαν ἢ μὲθ' ὁπατέρου ἂν τύχωσι τούτων ἐλευθέρους εἶναι Thuc. 8. 48;—in 3. 43, πρὸς ὕρην, ἦν τινα τύχητε . . σφαλέντες is the easiest construction, according to any passion by which you may have suffered loss; but others prefer to supply with τύχητε the part. ζημιούντες from the following verb ζημιούτε.

III. neut. part. τυχόν, used absol. like ἐξόν, παρόν, etc., since it so befel, οὕτως τ. Luc. Symp. 43: then 2. as Adv., perchance, perhaps, Xen. An. 6. 1, 20, Plat. Alc. 2. 140 A, 150 C, Menand. Geogr. i. etc.; κατὰ τὸ τ. Arist. Pol. 7. 4, 6; τυχόν μὲν . . , τυχόν δὲ . . Att. An. i. 10, 10, etc.; cf. τυχόντως.

Τυδεύς, ὁ, gen. Τυδεύς, Ep. ἔος or ἥος: acc. —έα, Ep. ἦα, also ἦ, Il. 4. 384:—the hero Tydeus, one of the Seven against Thebes, Hom. (Properly the Striker, from ΤΥΤΑ, ΤΥΝΑ, cf. Τυνδαίρος, Skt. tud, tud-ami (tundo); Lat. tundo-o, tu-tud-i, tud-es=maileus; Goth. staut-a (tūptaw); etc.)

τυδεῖ [I] or τυδεῖ, Dor. for τῆδε, here, Theocr. 5. 30, as restored by Valck. 2. for δειῖρα, with Verbs of motion, τυδεῖ ἐλθέ come hither, Sappho i. 5, cf. Theocr. 28. 5, C. I. 4727.—τυῖ is Cretan for τῆ, acc. to Hesych., cf. Schol. Il. 14. 298.

τύτιον, τό, f. l. for θύτιον in Theophr. H. P. 5. 2, 1.

τύκάνη, ἡ, an instrument for thrashing, Lat. tribula, Theognost. Can. 24, Eust. 967. 18; written τυτάνη in Hesych. II. a rake or harrow, Gloss.

τύκη, ἡ, mason's work, ἐν τύκαισι λαῖνοις (as Herm. for τείχεσι) Eur. Ion. 206; cf. τύκιμα.

τύκιω, fut. Att. ἰώ, (τύκος) to work stones, λίθους Ar. Av. 1138.

τύκιον, τό, Dim. of τύκος, Eust. 136. 23; τύκιον in Nicet. Ann. 41 B. τύκισμα, τό, a working of stones, in pl., κανόνων τυκίσματα, i.e. walls of stone worked by rule, opp. to the rude Cyclopean building, Eur. Tro. 812; λαῖνων τυκισμάτων Id. Fr. 124. 3; cf. τύκη, τύκος. H. 1046

τύκων, τό, Boeot. for σῦκων, Strattis Phon. 3, cf. Luc. Jud. Voc. 8.

τύκος [Ῥ], ὁ, (ΤΥΚ, τεύχω) an instrument for working stones with, a mason's hammer or pick, βάθρα . . κανόνι καὶ τύκοις ἡρμωμένα Eur. H. F. 945, cf. Poll. 10. 147, and v. τύκιμα. II. from the likeness of shape, a battle-axe, pole-axe, Hdt. 7. 89.

τυκτά, a Persian word (tachti), which Hdt. 9. 110 translates by τέλειον δείπνον βασιλῆων.

τυκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of τεύχω, like τευκτός: hence Ἄρης is called τυκτὸν κακόν, created to be an evil, a born plague, Il. 5. 831; τυκτὴ κρήνη a fountain made by man's hand, Od. 17. 206: then, like εὐτεκτος, well-made, well-wrought, τυκτὴν βόεσσι Il. 12. 105; of a bowling-green, ἐν τυκτῷ διαπέφ Od. 4. 627., 17. 169; τυκτὰ μάρμαρος, of a tomb-stone, Theocr. 22. 210; cf. τεύχω I. 2, πατήρ.

τυλαῖον, τό, Dim. of τύλος (I), Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 9. (As if from a form τύλαινα, like φλύκταινα.)

τυλάριον, τό, Dim. of τύλη (3), Byz.

τύλαρος, ὁ, = μανδάλος, τυλαρώ, = μανδάλω, Hesych.; cf. τύλος II. 3.

τύλας, ἄδος, ἡ, a kind of thrush, also ἰλῆς, Eust. 947. 10.

τυλείον, τό, Dim. of σῆ (3), Soph. Fr. 794, Ael. N. A. 2. 11, Lob. Phryn. 174.

τύλη, ἡ, like τύλος, any swelling or callus, esp. a porter's shoulder, which has grown callous from carrying weights, ἑκαμὼν γε τὰν τύλαν κακῶς, says the Boeotian laden with his wares, Ar. Ach. 860; ὑπόκνυτε τὰν τύλαν Ib. 954, v. Schol. ad II.; τραχήλου τύλα Teleclid. Incert. 18; so also of the hump of a camel, Hesych.: hence, 2. a pad for carrying burdens on, a porter's knot, invented by Protagoras, acc. to Arist. Fr. 52.

3. like τυλείον, a cushion, bolster, Lat. culcita, Sappho 56, Eupol. Kol. 21, Antiph. Pha. i, Anth. P. II. 14 and 315,

Diod., etc.;—but in correct Att., κνέφαλλον or κνάφαλλον was preferred, Meineke Eupol. i. c., Lob. Phryn. 173. (Cf. ταῦς=μέγας; Skt. tu, tāu-mi and tau-īni (valeo), tum-ras (tumidus); Lat. tum-eo, tum-idus, tub-er, and perh. tum-ulus; A. S. thum-a (thumb); O. H. G. dūmo (Germ. daumen). [Ῥ in Eupol. i. c., cf. τύλος: but Ῥ later, as in Anth. II. c.]

τύλιμα, τό, a wheal, swelling, Hesych. s. v. ἐλιξ; so τυλιγμός, ὁ, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 881.

τύλιον, τό, Dim. of τύλος, a small pin, Math.:—τύλιον in Theognost. Can. 24. 29 is f. l. for τυλείον.

τύλισσω, Att. —τω, to twist or roll up, Lyc. II, Schol. Od. 6. 53. II. to bend: aor. pass. ἐτυλίχθη v. l. in Theocr. 23. 54, for ἐλυνίχθη.

τύλο-ειδής, ἐς, like a lump or callus, Hesych.; v. s. τυλώδης.

τύλεις, εσσα, εν, callous, knobby, Nic. Th. 272.

τύλος, ὁ, = τύλη I, a knot or callus, Xen. Mem. i. 2, 54, Diosc. 3. 94, Nic. Th. 178; esp. inside the hands, τ. χειρῶν Luc. Somn. 6; on the knees, Schol. Ar. Ach. 55. 2, Eust. Opusc. 43. 67, etc.: cf. τυλῶς. II. anything rising like a lump, knob or knot; esp. 1. a wooden bolt with a knob at the end, a ship-bolt, trenail, Ar. Ach. 552, Polyb. Fr. 129; cf. γόμφοι.

2. a knob on a club, ῥόπαλον τύλους ἔχον περισιδήρους Diod. 3. 33, Strab. 776. 3. membrum virile, like μανδάλος, πάσσαλος, Hesych., Poll. 2. 176. 4. the head of a screw, Heliod. in Schneid. Ecl. Phys. p. 467. [v. seems to be always short in this form, Nic. Th. 178;—for Ar. Ach. 553 proves nothing; but v. τύλη.]

τύλο-τάτης, ἥτος, ὁ, (τύλη III) later word for ἀμφιτάτης, mostly in pl., Eus. in Ps.

τύλῶς, (τύλος) to make knobby:—Pass., ῥόπαλα σιδήρῳ τετυλωμένα clubs knobbed with iron, Hdt. 7. 63. II. to make callous, τυλοῖ τὸ στήμα ὁ χαλινός Xen. Eq. 6. 9; τ. τὴν χεῖρα καὶ τὴν ἀκὴν Iambli. V. Pyth. § 118:—Pass. to be hard or callous, τετυλωμένης τῆς μῆρας Arist. Fr. 259; μακέλα τετυλωμένης ἐνδοθι χεῖρας Theocr. 16. 32; metaph., τὰ τετυλωμένα τῶν παθῶν Clem. Al. 137, cf. Arr. Epict. 2. 18, 9.—Cf. τυλωτός, and v. μωλόμαι.

τυλ-ὑφάντης, ου, ὁ, (τύλη III, ὑφαίνω) one who weaves cushion-covers, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 7. 191.

τυλώδης, ἐς, contr. for τυλοειδής, Plut. 2. 46 D.

τύλωμα, τό, a callus on the shoulder, Hesych. 2. the sole of the foot, Poll. 2. 198.

τύλων, ἄνος, ὁ, one with a callous hide, Hesych.

τύλωσις, ἡ, a making or becoming callous, Galen., Poll. 4. 191.

τυλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. from τυλῶς, ῥόπαλα τυλωτὰ knobbed clubs, like τετυλωμένα, Hdt. 7. 69.

τυμβάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (τύμβος) a sorceress, witch, so called from their haunting tombs, Lat. binstuaria, Psellus ap. Zonar., Hesych.

τυμβ-αῦλης, ου, ὁ, one who plays the flute at a funeral, Old Lat. siticen, Ael. V. H. 12. 43 (ubi v. Perizon.), Galen., etc.

τυμβεία, ἡ, (τυμβεύω) a burial, Suid.

τυμβείος, α, ον, f. l. for τύμβος, q. v.

τύμβευμα, τό, a tomb, grave, Soph. Ant. 1220. II. that which is or is to be buried, a body, Eur. Ion 933.

τυμβεύω, (τύμβος) to bury, burn or entomb a corpse, σῶμα τυμβεύσαι τάφῳ Soph. Aj. 1063, cf. Eur. Hel. 1245:—Pass., ποῦ δ' ἐτυμβεύθῃ τάφῳ; Eur. ap. Ar. Thesm. 885:—the Med. occurs in Nonn.

2. χάος τυμβεύσαι τινι to pour libations on one's grave, Soph. El. 406. II. intr. to dwell entombed, ἐν τοιαύτῃ ζωᾷ τυμβεύειν στέγη Id. Ant. 888.

τυμβήρης, ἐς, entombed, buried, Soph. Ant. 255. II. grave-like, sepulchral, θάλαμος Ib. 947; ἔδραι Id. ap. Ar. Thesm. 889. (V. —ήρης.)

τυμβίδας, ἄδος, ἡ, poet. fem. of τύμβος, cited from Nonn.

τυμβίδιος, α, ον, poet. for τυμβείος, ἄγαν, Ἐκάτη Orph. Arg. 575, etc.

τυμβίος, τό, Dim. of τύμβος, A. B. 793.

τύμβιος (not τύμβειος), α, ον, sepulchral, Lyc. 882. II. in the tomb, C. I. 1956 (fem. τύμβιος).

τυμβίτης [I], ου, ὁ, in or at the grave, λᾶας Anth. P. 7. 198.

τυμβο-γέρον, ὁ, an old man on the edge of the grave, Com. Anon. 311 b.

τυμβ-ολέτης, ου, ὁ, = τυμβώνυχος, Anth. P. 8. 172, 198, 200, etc.; fem. τυμβολέτης, ιδος, Ib. 184.

τυμβο-νόμος, ον, dwelling in, haunting graves, Synes. H. 4. 47.

τυμβο-ποιός, ὁ, a grave-digger, Anon. in Gale, Opusc. Myth. p. 706.

τυμβ-ορκήτης, ου, ὁ, = τυμβώνυχος, Boiss. Anecd. 3. 132: hence —υκτώ, Eccl.

τύμβος, ὁ, a sepulchral mound, cairn, barrow, Lat. tumulus, Hom., Hdt., etc.; τῷ κέν ὁ τύμβον μὲν ἐποίησαν Παναχαῖοι Od. i. 239, cf. Il. 2. 604, 793, etc.; τύμβον χεῖαι (cf. τυμβοχρῶα) Od. 4. 584, 12. 14., 24. 80; χῶσαι Soph. Ant. 1203; on the τύμβος stood the tombstone (στήλη), Il. II. 371.

2. generally, a tomb, grave, Pind. O. i. 149, Aesch. Cho. 87, etc.; θρηνεῖν πρὸς τύμβον of one who will not hear, Ib. 926; ὥσπερ ἀπὸ τύμβου πεσὼν like an old man from the grave, as old Philocleus says scoffingly to his son, Ar. Vesp. 1370.

3. also the tombstone with the figure of the dead, τύμβος ξεστός Eur. Alc. 836, cf. A. B. 309.

II. metaph., γέρον τύμβος, = τυμβογέρον, Eur. Med. 1209, Heracl. 167; ὃ τύμβε Ar. Lys. 372; as Plaut. says capuli decus! (Commonly referred to τύφος, as if τύμβος properly were = bustum, the place where a corpse is burnt: but as it always in usage means a mound, perh. it may be connected with ΤΥΤ, tumeo, tumulus, v. sub τύλη.)

τυμβοσύνη, ἡ, a wall in Constantinople, which was repaired with tombstones, Hesych. Miles. § 27; cf. von Hammer's Constantinopolis, i. p. 67.

τυμβούχος, ον, (ἐχω) dwelling in a tomb, sepulchral, Anth. P. 7. 154.

τυμβο-φάντης, ου, ὁ, one who shears a tomb, Anecd. Oxon. 2. 416.

τυμβο-φόνος, *ov*, grave-murdering, i. e. disturbing the dead, *τ. παλάμαις* Anth. P. 8. 216:—so, *τυμβο-φόντης*, *ov*, *δ*, Greg. Naz.
τυμβο-χόαι, like *τύμβον* χεῖναι or χῶσαι, to throw up a cairn or barrow, Hdt. 7. 117, v. l. II. 21. 323.
τυμβοχόη (not -χοή, Lob. Phryn. 498), *ή*, the throwing up a cairn or barrow, II. 21. 323; v. Spitzn. ad l.
τυμβο-χόος, *ov*, (χῶν) throwing up a cairn or barrow, of persons, Anth. P. 8. 200; *τ. χειρώματα* burial-cairns thrown up by work of hand, Aesch. Theb. 1022; v. Blomf. ad l.
τυμβό-χωστος, *ov*, (χώννυμι) heaped up into a cairn or barrow, high-heaped, *ἔρμα τάφου* Soph. Ant. 848.
τυμβωρύχῳ, to break open graves, C. I. 3694, Diod. Excerpt. 563. 36; of the hyæna, Arist. H. A. 8. 5, 2.
τυμβωρύχια, *ή*, grave-robbery, Anth. P. 8. 253, C. I. 2688, -90, 3266, al.
τυμβωρύχος [ῥ], *δ*, one who digs up graves, a grave-robber, Ar. Ran. 1149, Luc. Jup. Trag. 52, C. I. 8226, -27, -30, sq. II. a grave-digger, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 45.
τύμμα, τό, (τύπτω) a blow, Aesch. Ag. 1430, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 10, Theocr. 4. 55, etc.
τυμμή, *ή*, rare collat. form of *τύμμα*, Anon. ap. Suid.
τυμνία, *ή*, Xanthian for *βίβδος*, Steph. B.
τυμπάνια, *ov*, *δ*, = *τυμπανοειδής*:—*δ* τ. (sc. ὕδραψ or ὕδρεος) *lympany*, a kind of dropsy in which the belly is stretched tight like a drum, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 2. 1.
τυμπάνιζω, fut. *ίσω*, (τύμπανον) to beat a drum, as was done in the worship of Cybelê, Eupol. Βαπτ. 14—Pass., *τυμπανίζεσθαι* κατὰ τὰς ἐξόδους to march out to the sound of drums, Strab. 712. 2. τ. ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις to drum with the hand on them, LXX (1 Regg. 21. 13). II. Pass. to be beaten to death, bastinadoed, Ep. Hebr. 11. 35; coupled with ἀνασκοποῦν in Luc. Jup. Trag. 19; cf. ἀποτυμπανίζω. III. of orators, to use violent gestures, Philostr. 520; cf. *τύμπανον* φυσῶν, Anth. P. 13. 21; *tympana eloquentiae*, Quintil. 5. 12, 21.
τυμπανικός, *ή*, *όν*, suffering from *τυμπανία*, Alex. Trall. 9. 522.
τυμπάνιον [ῥ], τό, Dim. of *τύμπανον*, Strab. 164, of a head-dress.
τυμπανισμός, *δ*, a beating of drums, drumming, as the Galli did in the worship of Cybelê, Ar. Lys. 388; cf. Lob. Aglaoph. pp. 652 sq. —hence *this worship itself*, the *μυτρώα ιερά*, Plut. 2. 171 B, 338 C.
τυμπανιστής, *οὔ*, *δ*, one who beats the *τύμπανον*, a drummer, Strab. 708; *Τυμπανισταί*, name of a play by Sophocles. II. fem. *τυμπανίστρια*, of a priestess of Cybelê, Dem. 320. 15, Luc. Somn. 12; cf. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 652.
τυμπανίτης [ῥ], *ov*, *δ*, = *τυμπανίας*, Galen.
τυμπανό-δοντος, *ov*, sounding with drums, Orph. H. 13. 3.
τυμπανό-ειδής, *ές*, like a drum, Arist. Cael. 2. 13, 9, Diog. L. 9. 30.
τυμπανόεις, *εσσα*, *ον*, = *foreg.*; ὕδραψ τ. = *τυμπανίας*, Nic. Al. 342.
τύμπανον, τό, used by Poets also in the form *τύπανον* (q. v.), cf. M. II. 5: (√ΤΥΠ, τύπτω)—a *kettledrum*, such as was used esp. in the worship of Cybelê and Bacchus, Simon. 191, Hdt. 4. 76; *τύμπανα* Ἀδβετὲ *Βυρσοτενῇ* Eur. Hel. 1347; *τυμπάνων* ἀλαλαγμοί, ἀράγματα Id. Cycl. 65, 205; *ῥέας* τὴν *μυτρώα* ἐμὰ *β* *εὐρήματα* says Bacchus, Id. Bacch. 59, cf. 156; so of a Corybant, Ar. Vesp. 119; τ. ἀράσσειν, ῥήσσειν Anth. P. 6. 217, 7. 485 —(hence *tympania*, pearls with one side flat, Plin.). 2. metaph. of inflated eloquence, cf. *τυμπανίζω* III. II. a drum-stick, and, generally, a staff, cudgel, Ar. Pl. 476, ubi v. Hemst. III. in Virg. G. 2. 444, *tympana* are wagon-wheels made of a solid piece of wood, rollers. IV. in Architecture, the sunken triangular space enclosed by the cornice of the pediment, Lat. *tympantum fastigii*, Vitruv. 4. 7, 55: the square panel of a door, Lat. *tympantum forium*, Id. 4. 6, 48.
τυμπανόμοι, Pass. to suffer from *τυμπανία*, Athanas.
τύμπανος, *δ*, = *foreg.*, dub. in Anth. P. 6. 200; cf. Jac. p. 176.
τυμπανό-τερπής, *ές*, delighting in drums, Orph. H. 26. 11.
τυμπανό-τριβής [ῥ], *ov*, *δ*, a drummer, esp. used of the Galli in the worship of Cybelê, *tympantotriba* in Plaut. Truc. 2. 7, 49.
τυμπανό-φορέομαι, Med. to carry drums, Clearch. ap. Ath. 641 E.
τυμπανώδης, *ές*, contr. for *τυμπανοειδής*, Soran. Obstet. 273 A, 275 D.
Τυνδάρεος, *δ*, *Tyndarëos*, husband of Leda, Od. 11. 299, 24. 199, and Eur. in lyr. passages (El. 117, 989): Att. *Τυνδάρεως*. *εω*, *δ*, Aesch. Ag. 83, Soph., etc.:—the form *Τυνδάρος*, *Tyndarus*, will hardly be found in classical Greek, though the patronymic *Τυνδαρίδης* [ῥ] seems formed from it, Pind. N. 10. 128, etc.; pl. *οἱ Τυνδαρίδαι*, of Castor and Pollux, h. Hom. 16. 2, Hdt. 4. 145, etc.—Adj. *Τυνδάρεος*, *α*, *ον*, Eur. Hel. 137, I. T. 5; also *ος*, *ον* Id. Or. 1512, Ar. Thesm. 919;—fem. patron. *Τυνδαρίς*, *ιδος*, *ή*, Eur.; also, T. παῖς Id. Hel. 1546, etc. (V. sub Τυνδύς.)
τύνη [ῥ], Ep. and Dor. for *τύ*, *σύ*, *thou*, II. Hes.; like *ἐγάνη* for *ἐγώ*.
τυννός, *ή*, *όν*, Dor. for *μικρός*, so small, so little, Lat. *tantillus*, Call. Fr. 420, Theocr. 24. 137; *ἐκ τυννῶν* from childhood, Suid.
τυννοῦτος, *ov* and *α*, lengthd. form of *τυννός* (v. οὔτος A), so small, so little, Lat. *tantillus*, Ar. Thesm. 745; commonly with *ι* demonstr., *τυννοῦτοισι*, -οῖ Id. Ach. 367, Eq. 1221; gen. and dat. *τυννοῦτον*, -οῖ, Id. Nub. 392, Ran. 139, Ach. 367.
τυντλάω, to work in the mud: hence, to grub round the roots of a vine, Ar. Pax 1148, ubi v. Schol.:—Pass. to be felted with mud or rolled in the mud, Sosp. Καταψευδ. 1. 35.
τυντλος, *δ*, mud, Menand. Incert. 392; v. Schol. Ar. Pac. 1148.
τυντλώδης, *ές*, (είδος) muddy, A. B. 65.
τύξις, *ή*, = *τεῦξις*, Hesych.
τύπάζω, fut. *άσω*, (τύπος) = *τυπώω*, Opp. C. I. 458. II. (τυπή) = *τύπτω*, ap. Hesych.
τύπᾶνον [ῥ], τό, (τύπτω) poet. form for *τύμπανον*, a drum, h. Hom.

13. 3, Aesch. Fr. 55. 10, Eur. H. F. 888, Diog. Trag. ap. Ath. 636 A, and Anth.:—so in Lat. Poets, *typanum* for *tympalum*, Nake Opusc. pp. 34 sq., Sillig. Catull. 63. 9.
τύπᾶνος, *δ*, some kind of bird, prob. a kind of woodpecker, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 17.
τύπᾶριον [ῥ], τό, Dim. of *τύπος*, a small figure, image, Tzetz.
τύπᾶς, *άδος*, *ή*, a mallet, hammer, Soph. Fr. 743.
τύπετός, *δ*, like *κοπετός*, a beating the breast for grief, mourning, Dion. H. 4. 67.
τύπη, *ή*, a blow, wound, in pl., II. 5. 887, Ap. Rh., etc.; in sing., Nic. Th. 129, 673.
τύπης, *ov*, *δ*, a striker, Hesych., Theognost.
τύπιος, *ov*, *δ*, hammered, wrought, Lat. *ductilis*, of metal, opp. to *τροχίας*, Poll. 7. 195.
τύπικός, *ή*, *όν*, conformable, Plut. 2. 442 C. 2. typical, figurative, Eccl.:—Adv. -κῶς, typically, Greg. Naz. II. τὸ τ. an imperial decree, Byz.:—in Eccl. a book of ritual.
τύπῖς, *ιδος*, *ή*, = *τυπᾶς*, a mallet, hammer, Ap. Rh. 4. 762, Diod. 3. 12.
τύπο-ειδής, *ές*, representing figures, ζωγραφία Or. Sib. 3. 589.
τύπο-πλαστία, *ή*, a moulding of figures or forms, Dion. Ar.
τύπο-ποιέω, to form or represent figures, Ptol.
τύπος [ῥ], *δ* (√ΤΥΠ, τύπτω):—a blow, τ. ἀντίτυπος Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 67. II. the effect or product of a blow; hence, 1. the mark of a blow, τύποι πληγῶν, ὀδόντων Plut. Aemil. 19, Anth. P. 6. 57. b. an impression, the print or impress of a seal, Eur. Hipp. 862, Lys. Fr. 40, Plat. Theat. 192 A, 194 B, Cic. Att. 1. 10, 3; so, στίβον γ' οὐδὲς τύπος no mark or print of footstep, Soph. Ph. 29; σὸς τ. the mark left by thy arm, Eur. Tro. 1196; τύπον ἐνσημήνασθαι τινι Plat. Rep. 377 B; τοῦ αὐτοῦ μετέχων τ. to be cast in the same mould, Ib. 402 D; cf. 396 E, etc.:—a brand-mark, Luc. Pisc. 46. o. τύποι, marks, such as letters, Plat. Phaedr. 275 A; τύποι γραμμάτων Plut. Alex. 17; *δ* τ. τῶν χαρακτήρων Id. 2. 577 F. d. like *νύμφη*, the depression between the under-lip and chin, Poll. 2. 90. e. of the pips on dice, Id. 9. 95. f. of impressions on the senses, Theophr. Sens. 52 sq. g. *δ* τ. τῶν ἵππων the sound of their tread, Xen. Eq. 11, 12. 2. anything wrought of metal or stone, τύποις ἐσκευάσθαι, ἐγγεγλυφόθαι to be furnished, carved with figures worked in relief, Hdt. 2. 138; σιδηρονάτους ἀσπίδος τύποις Eur. Phoen. 1130; ἐν τύπῳ and ἐπὶ τύπῳ in relief, Paus. 2. 19, 7. 9. 11, 3; cf. ἐκτύπος—hence, simply, a figure, image, statue of a man, etc., Hdt. 2. 86, 106, 3. 88; χρυσῶν ξόανων τύποι, periphr. for χρύσεα ξόανα, Eur. Tro. 1074; γραφαῖς καὶ τ. in paintings and statues, Polyb. 9. 10, 12; but both comprehended in τύποι, Isocr. 204 B; γραπτοὶ τ., prob. painted statues, Eur. Fr. 11, cf. Anth. P. 7. 730:—hence an idol, graven image, LXX (Amos 5. 26), Act. Ap. 7. 43, cf. Joseph. A. J. 1. 19, 10. 3. τύπος τινός a man's form, i. e. himself, ἱππομέδοντος .. μέγας τ. Aesch. Theb. 488; Γοργείσιον εἰκάσω τ. Id. Eun. 49; ἐν γυναικείῳ τ. Id. Supp. 282; so, ὄμφακος τ. for ὄμφαξ, Soph. Fr. 239; βραχιόνων ἡβητῆς τ. Eur. Heracl. 858. 4. the general form or character of a person or thing, *δ* τ. τῆς φιλοσοφίας τοιοῦτος τίς ἐστιν Isocr. Antid. § 186, cf. Plat. Phileb. 51 D; πάντα ὅσα τοῦ τύπου τούτου Id. Theat. 171 E; εἰς ἂν ὁ τ. ἐνῇ τοῦ πράγματος Id. Crat. 432 E; τ. τῆς λέξεως Id. Rep. 397 C, cf. 383 C. b. the general form or idea of a thing, *οἱ* τ. περὶ θεολογίας τίνας ἂν εἴεν Ib. 379 A, cf. 380 C:—the general sense or tenour of a passage, LXX (1 Macc. 15. 2), Act. Ap. 23. 25. 5. the original type or model of a thing, τοῖς τ. οἷς ἐνομοθετήσαμεθα Plat. Rep. 388 B; αὐτὸν ἐκμάττειν .. εἰς τοὺς κακίονας τ. Ib. 396 E; εἰς ἀρχὴν τε καὶ τ. τινὰ τῆς δικαιοσύνης Ib. 443 B:—an example, 1 Ep. Thess. 1. 7, 1 Tim. 4. 12; κατὰ τὸν τ. Act. Ap. 7. 44, etc.:—but also the copy, of children as the τύπος of their parents, cited from Artem.; of Demosthenes, τ. λογίων Ἐρμού Aristid. 2. 307. 6. an outline, sketch, draught, ὅσον τοῦς τύπους ὑψηγίσθαι Plat. Rep. 403 E; περιγραφὴ καὶ τύποι Id. Legg. 876 E; ἔχεις τὸν τ. ὧν λέγω Id. Rep. 491 C; τοὺς τ. μόνον εἰπεῖν περὶ αὐτῶν Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 2; ἐξηγεῖσθαι τύπους Plat. Legg. 816 C; so, τύπων, ἐν τύπῳ in outline, in general, ὡς ἐν τύπῳ, μὴ δι' ἀκριβείας, εἰρησθαι Id. Rep. 414 A; ἵνα τύπῳ λάβωμεν αὐτάς Ib. 559 A; ἐν ἐνὶ περιλαβόντῃ εἰπεῖν αὐτὰ οἷον τινι τύπῳ Id. Legg. 718 A; τύπῳ, καὶ οὐκ ἀκριβῶς Arist. Eth. N. 2. 2, 3; παχυλὰς καὶ τύπῳ ἐνδεκνυσθαι Ib. 1. 11, 2; τύπῳ καὶ ἐπὶ κεφαλαῖς Ib. 2. 7, 5; ὡς ἐν τύπῳ Id. Pol. 6. 8, 24; ὅσον τύπῳ in outline only, Id. Top. 1. 1, 7. 7. a form of expression, style, *δ* τ. τῆς γραφῆς Longin. Fr. 6. 3; τ. ἐπιστολικός Dem. Phal. 230. 8. a type or form of disease, Galen.; cf. τυπὸς II. 2. III. an action for debt, in Att. λῆξις, Lat. formula, Philostr. 541, Poll. 8. 29. IV. an ordinance, decree, Byz. *τύπουργία*, *ή*, a forming, modelling, Walz Rhett. 7. 1126.
τύπῳ, fut. ὥσω, to form by impress, ὅσον τυπῶν Nonn. D. 6. 21. 2. to impress, stamp, ἐπιστολὴν σφραγίδι Ap. Hann. 51. 3. to stamp a coin, Poll. 3. 86:—Pass., ἀπὸ φύσιντος ἀνθρώπου τυπωθεῖς Plut. 2. 589 C, cf. Theophr. Sens. 50. II. to form, mould, model, θεοὶ τυποῦσι θνητὰ γένη Plat. Prot. 320 D, cf. Theat. 194 B; also in Med., Κύπριδος παῖδα τυπωσάμενος Anth. P. 12. 56, cf. 15. 51:—Pass. to receive a form, be modelled, as opp. to painting, τὰ γεγραμμένα καὶ τὰ τετυπωμένα Plat. Soph. 239 D; μῆματα τυπωθέντα ἀπὸ .. Id. Tim. 50 C; τοῦ τυποῦντος καὶ τυπομένου Plut. 2. 1024 C. 2. in Pass. of diseases, to assume a certain type, Galen.; cf. τύπος II. 8. III. to ordain, decree, Byz. *τυπτηγίος*, *α*, *ον*, verb. Adj. to be beaten, Dem. 1271. 5. *τύπτω*: fut. *τύψω* first in Nonn.; but aor. 1 *ένυψα* II. 13. 529, al., Hdt., but rare in Att. as Aesch. Eun. 156 (lyr.), Lys. Fr. 10. 2:—Att. fut. *τυπτήσω* Ar. Nub. 1444, Pl. 20, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 292 B; aor. 1 *ένυπτησα*

first in Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 13 (where however Muret. τι πταίσωμαι) :—aor. 2 ἐτύπον only in Eur. Ion 767, Ep. part. *τυπώντες* Call. Dian. 61 :—pf. *τέτυφα* only Choerob. in Theod. p. 564; *τετύπηκα* Poll. 9. 129, Philostr. 588 :—Med., Hdt., late Prose : aor. 1 ἐτύφημι Luc. Asin. Ar. Nub. (ἀπ-) Hdt. 2. 40 : fut. (in pass. sense) *τυπτήσθαι* or *τυπτήσομαι* Ar. Nub. 1379 :—Pass., aor. 1 ἐτύφην Plut. Galb. 26, etc.; ἐτυπτήθη Zenob. in Paroem. 2. 68; aor. 2 ἐτύπην [?] Hom., Att. Poets and late Prose :—pf. *τετύπημαι* Il. 13. 782, Aesch. Theb. 889, Eum. 509 (lyr.), inf. *τετυφάσθαι* Hdt. 3. 64; *τετυπτημαι* Luc. Demon. 16.—In correct Att. the aor. was supplied by *παῖω* or *πατάσσω*, e.g. *τύπτει*. . . καὶ καταβάλλει πατάσας Lys. 136. 22; the pf. by *πλήσσω*; and the use of the Pass. seems to have been avoided, v. *πλήσσω* sub fin. (The *τυπ* appears in aor. 2, in *τύπ-ος*, *τύπ-ανον*, *τυπ-άς*, etc.: cf. Skt. *tip*, *tipr*, *tip-āmi*, *tip-āmi* (laedo); Slav. *tip-ŭ* (obtus), *tet-i* (τύπη); but the Root seems to have lost an s, cf. O. H. G. *stumpf* (manus); O. Norse *stuf* (stump).) To *beat*, *strike*, *smite*, properly with a stick, *τύπτοντες* ῥοπάλοιον (sc. *τὸν ὄνον*) Il. 11. 561; but in Hom. mostly with weapons of war, *φασγάνῳ*, *ἀορί*, *ξίφει*, *δουρί*, *ἐγχεσι* *τύπτειν* 4. 531, 13. 529, al.; τ. *τινὰ σκήπτρῳ* ἢ *χειρὸς* Soph. O. T. 811; *μάστιγι*, etc., Plat., etc.: c. acc. cogn., τ. *τινὰ σχεδὶν* (sc. *πληγῇ*) Il. 5. 830; *πληγὰς* τ. *τινὰ* Antipho 127. 13, v. inf. *τιπ*, II. 2 :—the part struck sometimes in acc., *γαστέρα γόρ μιν τύπε παρ' ὀμφαλόν* Il. 21. 180, cf. Pind. N. 9. 62, Eur., etc.; or with a Prep. [αὐτόν] *κατὰ γαστέρα* *τύπεν* Il. 17. 313; τ. *εἰς* *τὸν ὄμον* Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 5; ἐπὶ *κόρην* Plat. Gorg. 527 A :—absol. to *strike*, *τύπτει* δ' ἐπιστροφάδην Il. 21. 20, cf. Od. 22. 309; τ. *καὶ πνίγων* Antipho 125. 39.

2. in Polyb. 3. 53, 4, even of missiles; whereas Hom. opposes *τύπτειν* to *βάλλειν*, Il. 11. 206, 15. 495, etc.; *δοῦρὶ τυπέις ἢ Βλῆμενος* ἰφ 11. 191 :—later also to *sting*, *ὄφρις μ' ἐτύπε μικρὸς* Anacreont. 36. 10; ὑπὸ *σφικῶν τυπτασθαι* Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 12; *κάκτος* τ. *πόδα* *τύπεις* Theocr. 10. 4; οἱ *βασιλεῖς μελιττῶν* . . οὐ *τύπτονται* Arist. H. A. 5. 21, 5.

3. metaph., *ἄχος δὲν κατὰ φρένα τύπε βαθεῖαν* sharp grief smote him to the heart, Il. 19. 125; ἡ *ἀλγίστη ἐτύπε* Καμβύσεα Hdt. 3. 64; *ἐτυπεν* ἰδύνα με πνευμένον ἔσω Eur. Ion 767; *ἐμφορὰ τετυμένους* Aesch. Eum. 509; *ἀνίας τυπέις* Pind. N. 1. 81.

4. *ἀλα τύπον ἐρεμῶς* Od. 4. 580, 9. 104, etc.; *χθόνα μετώπῳ τύπτειν*, i.e. to fall headlong, 22. 86; *ἔχνη πόδεσσι τύπτειν* to tread in his very track, Il. 23. 764; *ἀμφὶ δὲ μιν σφύρα τύπτει καὶ αἰχὴν δέρμα* 6. 117 :—absol., *Ζεφύρος αἰχλαῖα τύπτει* the west wind beating, lashing with fury, 11. 306, cf. Pind. P. 6. 13; v. sub *ὑπο-τύπτω*.

II. Med. *τύπτομαι*, to *beat*, *strike* oneself, esp. like *κόπτομαι*, Lat. *plangor*, to *beat* one's breast for grief, Hdt. 2. 61; c. acc. pers. to *mourn* for a person, Id. 2. 42, 61, 132; v. sub *κόπτω*, τίλλω, Heyne Tibull. 1. 7, 28.

III. Pass. to *be beaten*, *struck* or *wounded*, *δοῦρὶ τυπέις* Il. 11. 191; ὑπὸ *δοῦρι* lb. 433; *δορὺς ὑπο* Ar. Ach. 1194; *κράτων τυπτομένων* Od. 22. 309.

2. c. acc. cogn. to *receive* blows or wounds, *ἔλακε, ὄσφ' ἐτύπη* Il. 24. 421; *τύπτομαι* πολλὰς (sc. *πληγὰς*) I get many blows, Ar. Nub. 972, cf. Pax 644, Ran. 636, Aeschin. 19. 30; so c. dat., *καίρῃ* (sc. *πληγῇ*) *τετύφθαι* Hdt. 3. 64; v. supr. I. 1.

τύπώδης, es, (τύπος II. 6, εἶδος) like an outline, ὡς εἰς *τυπώδη μάθησιν* so far as belongs to *general* or *superficial* knowledge, Arist. Mund. 6, 1. Adv. —ὄδως, summarily, Strab. 79, 176, 178, Cic. Att. 4. 13, 2.

τύπωμα [?] τό, (τυπώ) that which is formed, moulded, τ. *χαλκὸ-πλευρον*, of a brazen urn, Soph. El. 54 : a *figure*, *outline*, τ. *μορφῆς* Eur. Phoen. 162.

II. an impression on the senses, Plut. 2. 1121 C.

τύπωσις [?] ὅ, a forming, moulding, impression, Theophr. Sens. 53; also an impression on the mind, Plut. 2. 1084 F.

II. a mould, model, Plut. Brut. 37 : form, figure, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 197.

τύπωνής, οὐ, ὅ, (τυπὸς) one who forms or moulds, κόμοιο τ. Orph. Fr. 2. 8 :—fem. *τυπώτις*, ἰδος, σφρηγὶς τ. a seal-ring, Id. H. 33. 26.

τύπωνικός, ὅ, ὄν, able to form or mould, formative, Eurypham. ap. Stob. 555. 50; c. gen., Sext. Emp. M. 7. 383, cf. 8. 407, Ath. 392 A.

II. typical, figurative, Dion. Ar.

τύπωτός, ὅ, ὄν, verb. Adj. fashioned, moulded, Lyc. 262.

τύρακίνης [?] ὅ, a kind of cheesecake, Philox. 3. 17.

τύραννεῖον, τό, a tyrant's dwelling, Strab. 614, Plut., etc.; in pl., Diod. 16. 70, Plut. Timol. 13.

τύραννεως and *τύραννέω*, the former always in Hdt.; both in Att. Poets, as the metre required, cf. Soph. O. T. 408 with O. C. 449; Eur. Med. 967, Phoen. 560 with Hel. 786; Ar. Av. 483 with Lys. 631, Fr. 324; and Xen. used both, cf. Cyr. 1. 1, 1 with Hell. 4. 4, 6, and v. Ast Ind. Plat. :—fut. —έσω Eur. El. 877, Ar. Lys. 632, —ήσω first in App. and Plut. :—aor. *ἐτυράνευσα* O. C. 3. 6, Thuc. 6. 55, 59, etc., —ησα Eur. H. F. 29, Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 4 :—pf. *τετυράνευκα* Isocr. 182 A, —ηκα first in Polyb. 2. 59, 1 :—Pass., fut. —ηθήσομαι Sopater in Walz Rhett. 8. 335; but med. *τυραννήσομαι* in pass. sense, Dem. 506. 22 : aor. *ἐτυράνευθην* Thuc. 1. 18, Plat. (v. inf.), —ήθην Dion. H. 4. 82, Strab. :—pf. *τετυράννημαι* Greg. Naz.

To *be a tyrant*, an absolute sovereign or despot, and in aor. to *become* such, Hdt. 1. 14, 5. 92, Thuc., etc.; *τυραννεύσασθαι* ἡ *ἐπιθυμία* Plat. Phaedr. 238 B :—in Poets, to *be a prince* or *princess*, Eur. Med. 967.

2. c. gen. to *be tyrant* or *despotic ruler* of a people or place, τ. *Ἀθηναίων* Solon 35. 6; *Σαρδίων*, *Μιλήτων*, *Ἀθηναίων*, *Μήδων* Hdt. 1. 15, 20, 59, 73; *χθονός*, *γαίας* Soph. O. C. 449, Eur., etc.; *τῶν κακίωνων* Eur. Fr. 1035. 6; *Σάμων* Thuc. 1. 13, etc.; metaph., [Κύπρις] *Διὸς τυραννέει* *πλειούνων* Soph. Fr. 678. 15.

3. c. acc. (cf. *κρατέω*), τ. *πόλιν* *Διον* H. 5. 34; τὸ *συμπάσιον* Luc. D. Meretr. 3. 2, cf. vv. ll. Dem. 213. 17 :—Pass. to *be under the sway* of a tyrant, i.e. to *be governed* with absolute power, Hdt. 5. 55, 78, Thuc. 1. 18, etc.; *πόλεις τυραννοῦ-μεναι* Plat. Rep. 545 C, cf. Hdt. 4. 137, 5. 92, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 48; ὑπὸ *τύποις τυραννεύσασθαι* Dem. 506. 22; *τυραννεύεις* ὑπ' *ἐρωτος* Plat. Rep.

574 E.

II. to *be of a tyrannical disposition*, *be imperious*, act so, Id. Alc. 1. 135 A, Meno 76 B.

τύραννησέω, Desiderat. of *τυραννέω*, to *aspire to sovereignty*, Solon ap. Diog. L. 1. 65.

τύραννητόν, verb. Adj. one must be tyrant, Diog. L. 1. 64.

τύραννία, ἡ, = *τυραννίς*, Xenophan. ap. Ath. 526 B (with the penult, long).

τύραννιάω, to *smack of tyranny*, ὁ λόγος σου τ. Diog. L. 3. 18.

II. = *τυραννήσας*, Heraclid. Pont., Suid.

τύραννίζω, to *take the part of tyrants*, Dem. 213. 15.

τύραννικός, ὅ, ὄν, of or for a *tyrant*, royal, Aesch. Ag. 828; *τρό-ποισιν οὐ τυραννικοῖς* Id. Cho. 479; τ. *κράτος* Soph. O. C. 373; *λῆμα* Eur. Med. 348; *δόμος*, *στέγαι* lb. 740, etc.; *κύκλος* τ. the circle or assembly of kings, Soph. Aj. 749.

2. *befitting a tyrant*, *despotic*, *imperious*, *τυραννικὸν* τ. *πύλλ'* ἐπίστασθαι λέγειν Eur. Fr. 348; *συμ-φοραὶ* τ. that befel a tyrant, Isocr. 177 C; *smacking of tyranny*, τὸ *σὺ-κον* (sc. *τὸ Λακωνικόν*) ἐχθρόν ἐστι καὶ τ. Ar. Fr. 164; *τυραννικά* φρονεῖν Id. Vesp. 507; τ. *ἐξουμοσία* in favour of tyranny, Thuc. 6. 60; νόμος Plat. Rep. 338 E; opp. to *δημοτικός*, Xen. Hell. 2. 3. 49; *δρασάι* τ. τῶν *τυρ*. Plat. Rep. 574 B; *μαθὼν ἀντὶ τοῦ βασιλικοῦ* τὸ τ. Xen. Cyr. 1. 3. 18; τὰ *τυραννικά* the times of despotic government, Arist. Pol. 5. 3. 13.

3. *tyrannical*, of persons, Plat. Rep. 574 C, Phaedr. 248 E, etc.; so in Sup. *τυραννικότατος*, Id. Rep. 575 D, 580 C : *fit for tyrannical government*, Arist. Pol. 3. 17. 1.

II. Adv. —κως, Isocr. 113 C, Plat. Rep. 574 E; Comp. —ώτερον, Arist. Pol. 5. 10. 36.

τύραννίς, ἰδος, ἡ, voc. *τυραννί* Soph. O. T. 350 :—*kingly power*, *sovereignty*, *royalty*, Pind. P. 2. 159, 11. 81, and Tragg. :—but more commonly

II. *absolute power*, *despotic rule*, obtained by force or fraud (v. *τύραννος*), Archil. 21, Simon. 71, Hdt. 3. 53, 81, Ar. Vesp. 417, Thuc., etc.; τ. *ὁμῶν lordship* over you, Dem. 27. 1 :—metaph., ἡ τῶν ἐπιθυμῶν ἐν ψυχῇ τ. Plat. Legg. 863 E.

2. in pl., αἱ *τυραννίδες*, = οἱ *τύραννοι*, Hdt. 8. 137; cf. *ἰδεσθαι χώραν τὴν διπλὴν τυραννίδα* Aesch. Cho. 973.

III. fem. of *τύραννος*, like *βασιλῆς*, LXX (Esth. 1. 18).

τύραννο-δαίμων, ονος, ὁ, a tyrant more than human, perh. referring to Aspasia, v. Meineke Com. Fr. 2. 149.

τύραννο-διδάσκαλος, ὁ, teacher of tyrants, Plat. Theag. 125 A, Dio C.

τύραννοκτονέω, to *slay a tyrant*, Luc. Tyrann. 21, Plut. 2. 112 S F :—Pass. to *be slain* as a tyrant, Luc. Tyrann. 20.

τύραννοκτονία, ἡ, the slaying of a tyrant, Luc. Tyrann. 22, Plut., etc.

τύραννοκτονικός, ὅ, ὄν, of or for the slaying of a tyrant, γέρας App. Civ. 4. 94.

τύραννο-κτόνος, ὁ, ἡ, slayer of a tyrant, Luc. Tyrann. 1, Liban. :—as Adj., πάθος, τιμαὶ τ. of slaying a tyrant, Phalar. Ep. 106.

τύραννόμορος, Pass. to *be tyrannically ruled*, *τυραννοβέτης* Or. Sib. 8. 189.

τύραννο-ποιός, ὁ, a maker of tyrants, Plat. Rep. 572 E.

τύραννος [?] ὁ, also ἡ (v. inf. 2), an absolute sovereign, unlimited by law or constitution, prob. first in h. Hom. 7. 5, where it is used of a god, 'Apes', ἀντιβίοντι *τύρανν*; so, ὁ τῶν θεῶν τ., of Zeus, Aesch. Pr. 736, cf. Ar. Nub. 564; ὁ *τύραννε* τὰς ἐμὰς φρονέις, i.e. Apollo, Soph. Tr. 217.

The word first began to be used in the time of Archil., Hippias ap. Argum. Soph. O. T., Schol. Aesch. Pr. 224; and became common in the time of Theogn., Pind., and Hdt.; when, free governments having superseded the old hereditary sovereignties (*βασιλείαι*), all who obtained absolute power in a state were called *τύραννοι*, tyrants, or rather *despots*;—for the term rather regards the irregular way in which the power was gained, whether force or fraud, than the way in which it was exercised, being applied to the mild Pisistratus, but not to the despotic kings of Persia. However, the word soon came to imply reproach, and was then used like our *tyrant*, as in Plat. Gorg. 510 B, Polit. 301 C, al.; ὕβρις φυνέει *τύραννον* Soph. O. T. 873; cf. Arnold Append. I to Thuc. vol. 1, Dict. of Antiqq. s. v.

2. in a wider sense, the *tyrant's son*, or any member of his family, Schäf. Soph. Tr. 316, Reisig Enarr. O. C. 847 (851) :—so, ἡ *τύραννος* was both the queen herself and the king's daughter, princess, Eur. Hec. 809, Med. 41 (ubi v. Elmsl.), 877, 1356; *πρέπει γὰρ ὡς τύραννος εἰσορᾶν*, of Clytaemnestra, Soph. El. 664; *αὐτὴ* . . τ. ἢ *Φρυγῶν* Eur. Andr. 204.

3. metaph., αὐδὸς τ. τὰς ἐμὰς φρονέις Soph. Tr. 217; ἔρωσ τ. ἀνδρῶν Eur. Hipp. 538; *πειθὼ τὴν τ. ἀνθρώπων μύθη* Id. Hec. 816.

4. a bird, prob. the golden-crested wren, *Regulus cristatus*, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 5; cf. *τρύχλος* I. 2.

II. *τύραννος*, ον, as Adj. like *τυραννικός*, *kingly*, *royal*, *τύραννα* *σκήπτρα* Aesch. Fr. 761; τ. *σχῆμα* Soph. Ant. 1169; ἡ *τύραννος κόρη* Eur. Med. 1125; *τύραννον δῶμα* the king's palace, Eur. Hipp. 843, etc.; τ. *ἐστία* Id. Andr. 3; τ. *δῶμος* the royal house, Id. Hel. 478, etc.; ἐς *τύρανν'* ἐγγήμαρ into the royal house, Id. Tro. 474.

2. *imperious*, *despotic*, τ. *πόλις* Thuc. 1. 122, 124; *τύραννα* *δρᾶν* Soph. O. T. 588.

τύραννο-φόνος, ον, slaying tyrants, Anth. P. 7. 388, Dio C. 44. 35.

τύραννό-φρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, of imperious temper, Jo. Chrys.

τύρβη, Adv., (τύρβη) *pêle-mêle*, in confusion, ὅς . . *τρέπουσα τύρβ'* ἄνω κάτω Aesch. Fr. 321. 8; also *σύρβη*, Phot., Hesych.

τυρβάζω, fut. *άσω*, to *trouble*, *stir up*, Lat. *turbare*, τὸν *πλὸν* . . *τυρ-βάζει* *βαδίζων* Ar. Vesp. 257; *τυρβάς* ἄρως αὐδὸς προσάφ πάντα *τυρ-βάζει* *κακά* Soph. Fr. 720 :—Pass., *πολὸς δὲ πηλὸς ἐκ πίθων τυρβάζεται* bursts in turbid stream from . . , lb. 928; τ. *περὶ τι* to be troubled about . . , Ar. Pax 1007; τ. *περὶ πολλὰ* Eur. 10. 41.

II. to *revel*, *enjoy* oneself, Alexis Ἄστω. 1. 6.

τυρβάστια, ἡ, = *τύρβη* II, Poll. 4. 104, Hesych.

τύρβασμα, τό, trouble, confusion, Philes 12. 7 :—*τυρβασμός*, ὁ, Byz.

τυρβαστής, οὐ, ὁ, an agitator, Enst. Opusc. 244. 50.—Adj. *τυρβαστι-κός*, ὅ, ὄν, *agitating*, *λόγοι* lb. 258. 74.

II. *troublesome*, *bios* lb. 130. 6.

τύρβη, ἡ, disorder, confusion, tumult, Lat. *turba*, *τύρβην* *παρασχέιν*

τινι Hipp. Fract. 766; τὴν τυρβὴν ἐν ᾧ ἤσαν Isocr. Antid. § 138 (130 Baiter), cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 3, Polyb. 1. 67, 3, etc. II. a Bacchic festival and its dance, Paus. 2. 24, 6;—hence, acc. to Snid., = ἀπόλαυσις, revelry. (From the same Root come τυρβα, τυρβάζω; cf. Skt. tvar, tur, tur-āmi (festino); tur-as (celer); tvar-ā (festinatio); Lat. tur-ba, tur-bo, and perh. tur-ma:—the forms τύρβα, σύρβα are cited by Hesych. and Eust.)

τυρεία, ἡ, a making of cheese, Arist. H. A. 3. 21, 6. 2. a cheese-press, Tab. Heracl. in C. 1. 5774. 71. II. metaph. intrigue, roguery, Eust. 620. 13, Zonar.

τυρέυμα [ῥ], τό, that which is curdled, cheese, in pl., Eur. El. 496, Cycl. 162, 190. II. metaph. intrigue, A. B. 60.

τυρέυστις [ῥ], εως, ἡ, = τυρεία, Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 13.

τυρευτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, one who makes cheese, Ἑρμῆς τυρευτήρ, Hermes as god of goatherds, and giver of goat's-milk cheese, Anth. P. 9. 744:—metaph., τ. τῶν κακῶν Manass. Chron. 5156; so τυρευτής, οὗ, ὁ, an intriguer, Byz. τυρέων, εὐτ. ὄσω, (τύρος) like τυρώω, to make cheese, to make into cheese, A. B. 308, cf. τυρέω:—Pass., τυρεύεται τὸ γάλα Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 14; and, inipers., τυρεύεται cheese is made, lb. 6. II. metaph. to mix up as with cheese, to jumble or make a mess of anything, confound, like τυρ-βάζω, κυκῶ, Dem. 436. 5; cf. τυρώω 1. 2.

2. to mix up cunningly, contrive by trick and intrigue, κακῶν τινι τ. Luc. Asin. 31; θανάτων τινι Eccl.; c. inf. to intrigue for the purpose of... Eust. Opusc. 103. 33, cf. Casaub. Ar. Eq. 479:—Pass., ἡ ἐπὶ τινι τυρευθεῖσα ἐπιβουλὴ Philo 2. 66.

τύρ-εψήτος, ἡ, ὄν, cooked with cheese, ζωμός Const. Porphy. Caerem. 760. τυρέω, = τυρεύω, τυρὸν τυρῶσαι Alcinai 18.

τύρ-άνθινος, ἡ, ὄν, of Tyrian-purple dye, Martial. 1. 54, etc.

τύρ-ιδιον [ρ], τό, Dim. of τυρός, Epich. 56, Diog. L. 6. 36 (Cobet).

τυρίωνος, ἡ, ὄν, = τυρέω:—ἡ τυρίνη (sc. ἔβδος) = ἡ τυροφάγος, Eccl.

τυρίον, τό, = τυρίδιον, Telecl. Πρωτ. 3, cf. Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 647 C.

τυρίσδω, a dubious Dor. form of τυρίω, v. l. Theocr. 1. 2.

τυρίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of τυρός, Ael. N. A. 8. 5, Longus 1. 19.

τύρμη, ἡ, the Lat. word turma, C. I. 5047. -53, -54.

τύρο-ἀπόθεσις, ἡ, cheese-dismissal; cf. τυροφάγος.

τύρο-βόλιον, τό, a cheese-basket, Schol. Ar. Ran. 560, Theocr. 5. 86.

τύρο-γάλα, τό, whey, Ideler Phys. 2. 259, 261: -γαλόν, Moschopol.

τύρο-γλύφος [ῥ], ὁ, Cheese-scoop, name of a mouse in Batr. 137.

τύροεις, εσσα, εν, contr. τυρούς, οὐσα, ὄν: (τύρος) = cheese, like cheese, ἀρτος Sophron. ap. Ath. 110 D:—ὁ τ. (sc. ἀρτος or πλακοῦς), cheese-

bread, a cheese-cake, or simply cheese, Theocr. 1. 58, Hegem. ap. Ath. 698 F. [The word always occurs in acc. sing. In Theocr. and Hegem. τυρόντα must either be taken as a trisyll., or written contr. τυρούντα, Dor. τυρώντα, as Sophron has it.]

τύρο-κλεψ, ὁ, a cheese-thief, Arcad. 94.

τύρο-κλόπος, ὁ, Cheese-thief, name of a mouse, Theod. Prodr.

τύρο-κνηστις, ἡ, (κνώω) a cheese-scaper, cheese-grater, Ar. Vesp. 938, 963, Av. 1579, Plat. Com. Ἀδων. 5:—τῷ τυροκνηστῇ (as if from -τέως) Galen. 10. 112.

τύρο-κομῆον, τό, a cheese-crate, cheese-rack, Poll. 1. 251., 7. 175.

τύρο-κομῶω, to make cheese, Poll. 1. 251, Schol. Od. 9. 219.

τύρο-κόσκιον, τό, a cheese-cake, Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 647 E.

τύρο-λέσχος, ὁ, Cheese-licker, name of a mouse, Theod. Prodr.

τύρο-μαντις, ὁ and ἡ, one who divines from cheese, Artemid. 2. 69, cf. Ael. N. A. 8. 5.

τύρο-νωτος, ὄν, cheese-backed, i. e. spread with cheese, πλακοῦς Ar. Ach. 1125 (cf. τυροφόρος),—parodied from σιδηρόνωτος.

τύρο-ξύος, ὄν, (ξύω) scraping cheese, Schol. Il. 11. 639.

τύροποιῶω, to make cheese, Strab. 169, 200, Longus 3. 33.

τύροποιία, ἡ, cheese-making, Eust. 620. 10, Genp. 18. 19.

τύροποιικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for cheese-making, Apoll. Lex. Hom.

τύροποιός, ὁ, a cheese-maker, Joseph. B. J. 5. 4, 1, Galen.

τύρο-πᾶλῶω, to sell like cheese, ποιῶν τ. τέχνην Ar. Ran. 1369.

τύρο-πᾶλῶς, ὄν, ὁ, a cheesemonger, Ar. Eq. 854.

τύρος, οὗ, ὁ, cheese, ἐπὶ δ' αἰγίων κνή τυρόν Il. 11. 639; οὐκ ἐπιδεῦνς τυροῦ Od. 4. 88; τ. ἐξ Ἀχαιῶν Simon. Amorg. 21; τ. Σικελικός Ar. Vesp. 896, etc.; for Sicilian cheese, cf. Hermipp. Φορμ. 1. 9, Antiph. Incert. 11, Philem. Σικ. 2; v. also ὀπίας, χλωρός III. 2. ὁ τυρὸς the cheese-

market, Lys. 167. 8.—Cf. βοῦντυρον. [ῥ, as in all derivs. and compds., Draco 88. 24, Schweigh. Ath. 27 F.]

τύρο-τάρτυχος, οὗς, τό, a dish of cheese and salt-fish, Lat. tyrotarichum, Cic. Att. 4. 8 a, etc.

τύρο-τόμος, ὄν, (τέμνω) cutting cheese, Eust. 871. 60, Schol. Il. 11. 639.

τύρο-τρίπτῃς, οὗ, ὁ, a cheese-rubber, a machine, Byz.

τύρο-φάγος [α], ὁ, Cheese-eater, name of a mouse in Batr. 226. II.

ἡ τυροφάγος (sc. ἔβδος) the week before Lent, Quinquagesima week, in which loaves of cheese and eggs were eaten, also ἡ τυροφαγία, Eccl., Byz.; the following week, when cheese was left off, was called τυροσπῆσις.

τύρο-φορέιον, τό, a stand for cheese-racks, Poll. 1. 251., 7. 175, etc.

τύρο-φόρος, ὄν, with cheese on it, πλακοῦς Anth. P. 6. 155; cf. τυρό-νωτος.

τύρο-ψύκτης, οὗ, ὁ, a place for drying cheese, = τυροκομῆον, v. Ducang.

τύρώω, to make into cheese, curdle, τὸ γάλα Schol. Theocr. 5. 86, cf. LXX (Job. 10. 10):—Pass. to curdle, Sopat. ap. Ath. 101 A; metaph., ἐπυράθη ὡς γάλα ἡ καρδία αὐτῶν LXX (Ps. 118. 70).

2. = τυρεύω II. 2, τυρούντες ἅπαντα Archestr. ap. Ath. 311 B; τυρωθέντα: παραχθέντα Hesych.

II. to make or season with cheese, πλακοῦντες τετυρω-μένοι Artem. 1. 72.

Τυρρηνίζω, to imitate the Tyrrhenians, Polyaen. 8. 8.

Τυρρην-ολέτης, οὗ, ὁ, destroyer of Tyrrhenians, Anth. P. 9. 524, 20.

Τυρρηνός, v. Τυρσ-.

Τυρρηνουργής, ἐς, of Tyrrhenian or Etruscan work, Meineke Com. Fr. 2. 91.

Τυρρίδιον, τό, Dim. of τύρρις, C. I. 5594. col. 2, 77.

Τυρρηνός, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. and old Att. for Τυρρηνός, Tyrrhenian, Etruscan, h. Hom. 6. 8, Hes. Th. 1015, Pind., Hdt., Trag., etc.:—the people were

Τυρρηνοί, Τυρρηνοί, Aesch. Fr. 448, Eur., etc.; T. Πελασγοί Soph. Fr. 256:—also, Τυρρηνικός, ἡ, ὄν, Τ. σάλπιγξ Aesch. Eum. 507, cf. Soph. Aj. 17; σαρδάλια T. Cratin. Νόμ. 10.

τύρρις, ἡ, gen. ιος, Hipp. Art. 808, Xen. An. 7. 8, 12; acc. τύρριν Pind., Hipp. l. c., Xen.; but nom. and acc. pl. τύρρεις, gen. ἑων, dat. εἰ Xen. An. 4. 4, 2, Hell. 4. 7, 6, Cyr. 7. 5, 10; acc. pl. τύρρις Lyc. 834:—later

τύρρις, like Lat. turris. A tower, Pind. O. 2. 127, Hipp. l. c.: esp. the tower on a wall, a bastion, Xen. ll. c.; opp. to προμαχών, Joseph. B. J. 5. 4, 2 sq.:—also a walled city, fortified house, etc., Nic. Al. 2.

τύρριος, ὁ, = foreground, Suid.

τύρῳδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like cheese, Plut. 2. 131 E, Galen. 6. 47.

τυρώμα, τό, = τυρέυμα, Anct. in Bibl. Med. 1. 65 B.

τύρ-ωνμος, ὄν, named from cheese, τ. σάββατον (v. τυροφάγος) Anna Comm. 1. 98.

τύρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of τυρώω, prepared with cheese, Gloss.

τυτάνη, ἡ, v. s. τυκάνη.

τυτθός, ὄν, later also ἡ, ὄν:—little, small, young, in Hom. mostly of men, τυτθός εἶουσα Il. 22. 480; τὸν γ' ἔθρεψε δόμος ἐνι τυτθὸν ἔλντα while yet a little one, 11. 223, cf. Od. 1. 435, etc.; τυτθὸν ὄντ' ἐν σπαργάνοις Aesch. Ag. 1606; αἱ μάλα τυτθαί Call. Dian. 64:—of animals, ἀπτήνη, τυτθὸν Aesch. Fr. 401; τ. θηρίον ἐντὶ μέλασσι Theocr. 19. 5, etc.:—of things, Ar. Rh. 4. 832, etc.

II. τυτθόν, as Adv. a little, a bit, esp. of Space, ἀνεχάξετο τυτθὸν ὀπίσω Il. 5. 443; ἡλεύατο τυτθὸν ἔγχος 13. 185; τ. ἀποπρόνῳ 7. 334; τ. ὑπεκπροθέων 21. 604, cf. 10. 345; τ. ἀπ' ἀκροτάτης κορυφῆς Hes. Th. 62:—also of measure or degree, κοτύλην τις τ. ἐπεσχεῖν, so as to give only a sip, Il. 22. 494; ἀπὸ τ. ἄμαρην 17. 609; τ. ἐπὶ ζῶων breathing yet a little, 19. 335, cf. 16. 302; οὐδέ με τ. ἔπασεν 1. 354; τ. ἐδεύσεν it wanted a little, Od. 9. 483:—of the voice, low, softly, gently, τυτθὸν φθεγγαμένη Il. 24. 170.

2. by a little, scarcely, hardly, Lat. vix, aegrè, ἡλεύατο ἔγχος τ. 13. 185., 17. 305; τ. ὑπὲκ θανάτιο φέρονται 15. 628; so, τυτθὰ ἐκόνοντο Aesch. Pers. 564.

III. pl. τυτθά, in Hom. only τυτθὰ διατμήσαι, κείσσαι to cut small, Od. 12. 174, 358.

2. v. supr. II. 2.

τυτῶ, οὗς, ἡ, the night-owl, Hesych.; cf. Plaut. Menaechn. 4. 2, 91, nocturnam quae tutu usque dicat tibi.

Τυφῶν, Τυφάνιος, etc., v. snb Τυφῶν.

τυφεδάνος, ὁ, (τύφω) one with smoky cloudy wits, a crazy or stupid fellow, a dullard, Ar. Vesp. 1364; cf. τυφογέρον, Τυφάνιος.

τυφεδών, ὄνος, ἡ, (τύφω) a kindling, lighting, inflammation, Call. ap. Hdn. π. μων. λέξ. 9, where acc. -ῶνα for -ῶνα metri grat.

II. a torch, Oenom. ap. Eus. P. E. 234 C.

τύφη, ἡ, a plant used for stuffing bolsters and beds, like the tomentum circense of the Romans, typha Linn., our cat's-tail, Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 3., 4. 10, 5, Strab. 226.

II. a sort of tiara, Tzetz. Hist. 8. 307.

τύφηρης, ἐς, made from τύφη, λύχνος Anth. P. 6. 249.

τύφλη, ἡ, one of the fishes of the Nile, mentioned in Ath. 312 B.

τυφλίνης or τυφλίνος ὄφης, ὁ, a kind of snake, like our blind-worm, Anguis fragilis, cf. Lat. caecilia, from caecus, Arist. H. A. 6. 13, 9., 8. 24. 7: the same snake is called τυφλώψ in Ael. N. A. 8. 13, Nic. Th. 492; τυφλίας and τυφλῶν in Hesych. (unless these are errors for τυφ-λίνας, τυφλώψ):—cf. καφίαι.

II. τυφλίνης or -ίνος, ὁ, a Nile fish, Marcell. Sid. 25, Hesych.; Dim. τυφλινίδιον, Xenocr. Aq. 37.

τυφλο-γενής, ἐς, born blind, Gloss.

τυφλο-κομῆον, τό, a hospital for the blind, Eccl.

τυφλο-μάχια, ἡ, a battle of the blind, Eccl.

τυφλό-νοος, ὄν, contr. -νοῦς, οὖν, blind of mind, Theod. Stud.

τυφλο-πλαστέομαι, Pass. to be formed blind, Snid., Phot., v. sq.

τυφλο-πλάστης, οὗ, ὁ, on inventor of blind or foolish fictions, Philo 2. 345:—Verb. τυφλοπλαστέω, to feign or invent blindly, Id. i. 521, 654 (with v. l. τυφο-).

τυφλο-ποιός, ὄν, blinding, Schol. Theocr. 10. 19, Eust. 1769. 52.

τυφλό-ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, with blind foot (as in Milton 'these dark steps'), of Oedipus, Eur. Phoen. 1549, ubi v. Pors.

τυφλός, ἡ, ὄν, (v. fin.) blind, in Hom. only Il. 6. 139, h. Ap. 172, but common in all other writers; τυφλός ἐκ δεδορκότος Soph. O. T. 454; τ. Ἀρης, Παύτος, Ἐπος Id. Fr. 720, Theocr. 10. 19 sq.; τ. ὤψις, ὁ φθ-θαλμοί, Eur. Cycl. 697, Plat., etc.:—c. gen., τ. τινος blind to a thing, Xen. Symp. 4. 12 (cf. τυφλῶς 1):—τὰ τυφλὰ τοῦ σώματος, i. e. one's back, Id. Cyr. 3. 3, 45:—Proverb., ὁ τυφλὸς παρὰ τὸν κακὸν καλεῖ, of one whose attacks are unfelt, Cratin. Ἀρχιλ. 3; καὶ τυφλῶ γε δῆλον even a blind man can see that, Plat. Rep. 550 D.

2. of the limbs of the blind, τ. ποὺς Eur. Hec. 1050, Phoen. 834, etc. (cf. τυφλόπους); χεῖρ Eur. Phoen. 1699; so, βάκτρον, τοξεύματα Id. Ion 744, H. F. 199.

3. metaph. of the other senses and the mind, τ. ὄψος Pind. N. 7. 34; τυφλὸς τὰ τ' ᾧτα, τὸν τε νοῦν, τὰ τ' ὄμματ' ἐξ Soph. O. T. 371; τὴν τέχνην ἔφω τ. lb. 359.

4. metaph., τ. ὤλβος Eur. Fr. 773; φύσις ἀνὴρ μαθήσας τυφλὸν Plut. 2. 2 B; τὴ τύχη... ἣν τυφλὴν λαιδοροῦμεν lb. 98 A; τ. ἐδραμε πᾶσα τρώπις Anth. P. 9. 289.

II. of things, blind, dark, unseen, dim, obscure, ἐπίδεις Aesch. Pr. 250; ἄτη Soph. Tr. 1104; τὸ δ' αἴριον τυφλὸν αἰὲν ἔρει Id. Fr. 685; τ. σπιλάδες blind rocks, Anth. P. 7. 275; αἱ ἀνὴρ ἐπιστήρης τυφλαὶ δόξαι Plat. Rep. 506 C; δευρῶν τ. ἀρχαὶ hidden, Plut. Alex. 15; τ. πάνν καὶ κρύφιον Id. 2. 983 D; ἀσαφὴς καὶ τ. ὑπόνοια lb. 587 C, etc.

2. of passages or apertures, blind, closed, with no outlet, τοῦ ἐντέρον τυφλὸν τι, of the intestinum coecum (τὸ τυφλὸν in Galen.), Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 20, cf. 26; τ. ὁδοί Ael. ap. Suid.: of rivers and har-

bours, *choked with mud*, Plut. Sulla 20 (v. sq.), cf. Id. Caes. 58:—*τυφλὸς ὄφας* a branch *without buds or eyes*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 8, 4; C. P. 3. 2, 8; τ. κύμα *dark, trackless*, Anth. P. 7. 400., 12. 156; (so, *caecis in undis*, Virg.); τ. μῶλον *a hidden wound*, Plut. Aemil. 19.

III. Adv., *τυφλὸς ἔχειν πρὸς τι* to be *blind* to it, Plat. Gorg. 479 H; τ. καὶ ἀσκέπτος Antip. ap. Stob. 418; τ. καὶ οὐ γινώσκων Strab. 442. (*τυφλός* is perh. akin to *τύφω*, in the sense of *misty, darkened*, cf. *τύφος* II, *τυφεδανός*.)

τυφλόστομος, *ov*, with *blind mouth*, of rivers, Strab. 183; cf. *τυφλός* II. 2. *τυφλότης*, *ή*, *blindness*, Plat. Rep. 533 C, etc. II. metaph. of consonants, *which have no proper sound*, Plut. 2. 738 C.

τυφλοφόρος, *ov*, carrying a *blind person*:—in Theocr. *Fistula* (Anth. P. 15. 21) said to be = *προφόρος*, carrying a *scrip* or *wallet*; jestingly, —as if, because *πρὸς* means *blind*, therefore *τυφλή* is = *πρᾶ*.

τυφλῶ, to *blind*, make *blind*, τινα Hdt. 4. 2; ὅμμα, ὄφιν Eur. Cycl. 470, Phoen. 764:—Pass. to be *blinded*, to be or become *blind*, Hdt. 2. 111; τυφλοῦμαι φέργος ὁμάτων Eur. Hec. 1035; τυφλοῦσθαι ἐπὶ τι Plat. Legg. 731 E; cf. *τυφλός* I:—in Soph. Ant. 973, τυφλαθέν ἑλκος must be a wound *wherein is blindness*, (but the passage is dub.; perh. the best suggestion is that of Linwood, to transpose τυφλαθέν and ἀραχθέντων —thus, ἑλκος ἀραχθέν . . ὁμμάτων κύκλους τυφλαθέντων).

2. metaph. to *blind*, *baffle*, Critias ap. Sext. Emp. M. 9. 54; μόθος τετυφλωται Pind. I. 5 (4). 72; τῶν μελλόντων τετυφλωται φραδαί wisdom is *blind* as to the future, Id. O. 12. 13, cf. Plat. Tim. 47 B; τὴν ψυχὴν τυφλωθήναι Id. Phaedr. 99 F, cf. 96 C; τ. περί τὸν φιλοῦμενον ὁ φίλων Id. Legg. 731 E.

II. to make *blind* or *withhold* passage, *stop up*, τὰς διόδους ἀμάτας Aen. Tact. 2; τ. ὁθαλαμὸς ἀμπέλου Geop. 1; τ. τὸν μασθόν to make it cease to yield milk, Ael. N. A. 3. 39:—Pass., βάστασθαι τυφλωμένη Theophr. C. P. 5. 17, 7; οὐρα τυφλοῦται Nic. Al. 340; ἡ φωνὴ τυφλοῦται Plut. 2. 721 B:—also in Med., τυφλώσατο νηδὺς Nic. Al. 285.

τύφλωσις, *ή*, (*τυφλῶ*) a making *blind*, *blinding*, Isocr. 257 E. II. *blindness*, Hipp. Aph. 1258, Schol. Ar. Pl. 115.

τυφλωτικός, *ή*, *ov*, having a *blinding power*, ἥλιος Eccl. τυφλωτῶ, to be *blind*, ψυχῇ τ. Luc. Nigr. 4, cf. Cic. Ath. 2. 19; περί τι Polyb. 2. 61, 12. 2. to be *dim*, of writings, cited from Philostr.

(Formed like λιμώττω from λιμός, ὀνειράττω from ὄνειρος.)

τυφλῶς, *ωπος*, ὁ, *ή*, (τύψ) *blind-faced*, *blind*, v. sub τυφλίνης. τυφλο-γέρων, *οντος*, ὁ, (τύψ) a *silly old man*, whose mind is *dim* and *confused with age*, a *dullard*, *dotard* (cf. *τυφεδανός*), Ar. Nub. 908, Lys. 335:—perhaps with a play on τυμβογέρων.

τυφο-μάνης, *ές*, (τύφος) *mad with vanity*, Nicet. Ann. 335 C.

τυφο-μάνια, *ή*, *mad vanity*, Plut. 2. 830 B: cf. *τυφωμανία*.

τυφο-πλάστειν, to invent a *falsehood* out of *vanity*, v. l. for τυφλοπλ-.

τύφος, ὁ, (τύψ) *smoke*, *vapour*, Anth. P. 7. 326. II. metaph. conceit, *vanity* (because it *clouds* or *darkens* a man's intellect), Antiph. Progn. 1. 2, Menand. Ίππ. 1. 7; generally, *jolly*, *absurdity*, often in late Prose, as Plut. 2. 81 C, E, etc.; cf. Gataker M. Anton. 2. 17., 6. 13.

2. *stupor arising from fever*, etc., Hipp. 553. 6; cf. *τυφώδης*.

τύφω, (τύφος) to *wrap in smoke*; but only used metaph. to *puff up* with *vain conceit* (cf. *τύφος*), Plut. 2. 59 A; τ. τινα εἰς ἐλπίδα μελίζωνων πραγμάτων Hdn. 6. 5:—mostly in pf. pass. τετυφώμαι, to be *wrapt in clouds*, to be *puffed up*, *crazed*, *crazy*, *demented* (cf. *τυφώδης*), εὐ τετυφώμεναι Plat. Hipp. Ma. 290 A; ληρὲν καὶ τετυφώσθαι Dem. 116. 6; οὐ δὲ ποιήσω τοῦτο· οὐχ οὕτω τετυφώμαι Id. 229. 1, cf. 749. 16: of the effect of wine, Arist. Probl. 3. 16; c. dat. modi, τετυφώμενος τοσαύτας εὐτυχίας Strab. 686; ἐπὶ πλούτοις τε καὶ ἀρχαῖς Luc. Nec. 12. (Harp. expl. τετυφώμαι by ἐμβεβρόντηναι, as if the *jolly* were due to the effects of a *typhoon*.)

τύφω, *αφ*, *αορ.* ἔθωφα, Hesych., Suid.: pf. τέθωφα Croyl. Ἄπολ. 1 (as Meineke for τέθαφε):—Pass., fut. τυθήσονται (ἐκ-) Menand. Φιλαδ. 4: *αορ.* ἐτύφην (ἐπ-) Ar. Lys. 221: pf. τέθωμαι Aesch. Supp. 186, (ἐπ-) Plat. Phaedr. 230 A. (From τυφ- or θυφ- (which seems to be a lengthd. form of τυφ-, θύω) come also τυφ-ος, τυφ-ων, τυφ-ός, τυφ-εῖον, τυφ-εδανός, and perh. τυφ-λός; cf. Skt. dhāp, dhīp-ayāmi (furni), dhīp-as (thus); Middle H. G. dāmpfen (dampfen, to smoke).)

To raise a *smoke*, c. acc. cogn., καπνὸν τύφειν Hdt. 4. 196:—absol. to *smoke*, *ekhis* . . ἐτυφε κἀνέπτει Soph. Ant. 1009.

II. trans. to *smoke*, τύφε πολλὰ τῷ καπνῷ (sc. τοῖς σφήκας) Ar. Vesp. 457:—Pass., [μελίσσαι] καπνῷ τυφόμεναι, Ar. Rh. 2. 134. 2. metaph., καπνῷ τυφειν πόλιν to fill the town with *smoke*, *stupefy* the folk, Ar. Vesp. 1079; in Dem. 977. 6, of a mode of annoyance used by mischievous people in mines.

3. to *consume in smoke*, to *burn slowly*, τύφετ' ὦ καίετ' ὦ τὸν Αἴτναν μολυνόμενον Eur. Cycl. 659; τ. τὸν χόρτον Diod. 3. 29; metaph., Croyl. I. c.:—Pass. to *smoke*, *smoulder*, τυφέται Ἰλιον Eur. Tro. 146, cf. Bacch. 8; [χόδων] καπνῷ κατερείπεται τυφόμενα Id. Hec. 478; τυφέσθω Κίκαλφ Id. Cycl. 655:—metaph., τυφόμενος πόλεμος *smouldering*, but not yet broken out, Plut. Sull. 6; τεθυμμένος ὦμῃ ζῆν ὀργῇ Aesch. Supp. I. c.; also of concealed love, πόθοις τυφόμενον γλυκὺ πῦρ Anth. P. 12. 63, cf. 92., 5. 124, 131., 11. 41:—cf. ἐπιτύφομαι.

τύφωδης, *ές*, (ἔιδος) *like smoke*: II. metaph. of persons in fever, *delirious*, Hipp. 1120 D, al.:—also of the fever, *typhoid*, Id. 1046 C, Galen.

Τυφώσις, *έως*, Ep. *έως*, ὁ; contr. Τυφώσις, Pind., Aesch., gen. Τυφώ Aesch. Theb. 517, Ar. Nub. 336; acc. Τυφῶ Hdt. 3. 5, Ar. Eq. 511:—Typhoeus or Typhos, a giant buried by Zeus in Cilicia under the land of the Arimi (ἐν Ἀρίμοις, which Virg. made into *Iarimē*, Aen. 9. 716), Il. 2. 782; the youngest son of Gaia and Tartarus, Hes. Th. 821: but Pind. places him under Aetna, and so accounts for its eruptions, cf. Ov. Metaph. 5. 347:—he seems to have been a type of volcanic agency in general, v.

Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 1. 13 (31): cf. *τυφώς*, Τυφῶν. [ῥ in trisyll. cases, ῥ in disyll., cf. Τυφῶν.]

τύφω-μανία, *ή*, *delirious mania*, Hipp. 1122 H, Galen., cf. Lob. Phryn. 698.

Τυφῶν, *ῶνος*, ὁ, Pind., etc.; Ep. Τυφῶν, *ονος*, h. Hom. Ap. 306, 352, Hes. Th. 306; gen. Τυφῶνος Opp. H. 5. 217:—Typhon, represented by Hes. as son of Typhoeus and father of the Winds, cf. Th. 307 with 869; of Hera, h. Hom. Ap. 306: but in later Poets Typhon and Typhos seem to have been confounded, cf. Pind. O. 4. 12, Fr. 93 with P. 1. 31., 8. 21, Aesch. Pr. 370 with Theb. 493, Schol. Plat. Phaedr. 230 A.

II. as appellat., = *τυφῶς* II, a *typhoon*, Anaxag. ap. Stob. Eccl. I. 592, Theophr. Vent. 34, Arist. Meteor. 3. 1, 6 and 8, Mund. 4. 19. 2. = *τύφος* II, Plut. 2. 1119 C.

3. a kind of *comet*, Io. Lyd. de Mens. 4. 73, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 406. [ῥ in the disyll. form Τυφῶν, ῥ in the trisyll. Τυφῶν, but long in the rare gen. Τυφῶνος; ᾱ in the termin. -ων, as in Ποσειδάων.]

Τυφωνικός, *ή*, *όν*, *Typhonian*, of or from Typhon, Plut. 2. 421 C. II. (τυφῶν II) *tempestuous*, ἀνεμος Act. Ap. 27. 14.

Τυφώνιος, *α*, *ον*, A. B. 308; Ep. Τυφῶνιος. Ap. Rh. 2. 1210, Nonn.; Τυφῶνιος Phot. Bibl. 335. 40, Suid.; fem. Τυφῶνίς, *ίδας*, Nonn. 2.

Τυφῶνιοι were *people burnt* at certain seasons in Egypt, Manetho ap. Plut. 2. 380 E; also *fatuous persons*, Hermes ap. Stob. Eccl. I. 1076.

τύφωνο-ειδώς, Adv. in manner like a *whirlwind*, Strab. 248.

Τυφῶς, *ῶ*, ὁ, contr. for Τυφῶεύς, q. v. II. as appellat. *τύφας*, gen. *τυφῶ* Aesch. Ag. 656, Supp. 560; dat. *τυφῶ* Ar. Lys. 974; (but later writers used the form *τυφῶν*, ὠνος, v. sub voc. II):—a *furious whirlwind*, *typhoon*, that rushes upwards from the earth whirling clouds of dust, prob. because it was held to be the work of Typhos, Alcæ 65, Aesch. and Ar. Il. c., Soph. Ant. 418.

τύφωσις, *ή*, *crazy vanity*, Tzetz. H. 10. 571.

τύχάδιον [ᾱ], τό, a late Dim. of *τύχη*, Eust. 1552. 31.

τύχάζομαι, = *στοχάζομαι*, τυγχάνω, Hipp. ap. Erot. 362, Hesych.

τύχαιον, τό, neut. of sq. a *temple of Τύχη*, C. I. 2024.

τύχαιος, *α*, *ον*, (*τύχη*) *accidental*, *chance*, Plut. Num. 10., 2. 878 C: τὰ τυχαία *chance events*, Synes. 166 B:—Adv. -ως, *casually*, Anth. P. 12. 222, Joseph. A. J. 5. 9, 2. II. *common*, like ὁ *τυχάν*, Eust. Opusc. 83. 49.

τύχειον, τό, (*τύχη*) in Byz. Greek, the *temple of the Genius urbis* or *loci*, Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 55. 2. *τυχεῖα*, τὰ, a festival at Lampsacus, C. I. 3644.

τύχη [ῥ], *ή*, Boeot. *τοῦχα* Keil. Inscr. I: (for the Root, v. *τίκτω*):—the good which man obtains (τυγχάνει) by the favour of the gods, *good fortune*, *luck*, *success*, Lat. *fortuna*, δὸς ἄμμι τύχην εὐδαιμονίην τε h. Hom. 10. 5; μόνον ἀνδρὶ γένοιτο τ. Theogn. 130; Ζεὺς δίδωι τύχην Pind. O. 13. 165; εἰ ἡ τ. ἐπίσπιντο τι Hdt. 7. 10, 4, cf. I. 32; ἐς τοσοῦτο τύχης ἀπικέσθαι Id. I. 124; τ. μόνον προσείη Ar. Av. 1315; σὺν τύχῃ Pind. N. 5. 88, Soph. Ph. 775; σὺν τ. τι Aesch. Cho. 38, cf. Theb. 472, Eur. El. 588; also, τύχα μολεῖν Pind. N. 10. 47:—more explicitly, τύχα δαίμονος, τύχα θεῶν Id. O. 8. 88, P. 8. 75; σὺν θεῷ τύχα, σὺν Χορίαν τ. Id. N. 6. 41., 4. 12; and in the common phrase, θεῖα τύχη Lat. *divinitus*, Hdt. I. 126., 4. 153, al.; so, ἐκ θείας τ. Soph. Ph. 1317; ἐὰν θεῖα τις ξυμβῇ τ. Plat. Rep. 592 A:—hence Τύχη was deified, like Lat. *Fortuna*, Τύχῃ Σάτειρα Pind. O. 12. 3; τ. Σάτειρ Aesch. Ag. 664, cf. Soph. O. C. 80, 1080; but this did not prevail till later, when Τύχῃ τυφλή became a common phrase, Meineke Com. Fr. 3. 154.

II. generally, *fortune*, *chance*, good or bad, its character being determined by the context, Archil. 14, Simon. 97, Hdt., etc.; τῆς τύχης εὐ μετεστώσης Hdt. I. 118; τὸ τῆς τ. Eur. Alc. 785; τὰ τῆς τ. Soph. O. T. 977, Dem., etc.; ἡ παρούσα τ. the present state of *fortune*, Aesch. Pr. 375, Thuc., etc.; and in pl., αἱ παρούσαι τ. Hdt. 7. 236, Isocr., etc.; αἱ παρεστώσαι τ. Eur. Or. 1024; αἱ ἀμφοτέραι τύχαι Liban. I. 357.

2. rarely of *positive ill fortune*, ἣν χρῆσθωνται τύχῃ, i. e. if they are killed, Eur. Heracl. 714, cf. Hec. 786, Andoc. 16. 3; τύχῃ by *ill-luck*, opp. to ἀδικία, Antiph. 141. 21; to *προνοεῖα*, Id. 130. 4; ἡ τ. τοῦ ἀρξάντος the *casualty* is ascribed to him who began the fray, Id. 128. 43.

3. the kind of fortune is often marked by a qualifying Adj., ἡ ἀναγκαία τ. = ἀνάγκη, Soph. Aj. 485, 803, etc.; ἀναγκαῖα τ. Eur. I. A. 511; δοῦλειος τ. Pind. Fr. 244; τ. παλίκροτος Aesch. Ag. 571, etc.; ἐπὶ τύχῃς χρηστῆς Hdt. I. 119; ἐπ' εὐμενεί τ. Pind. O. 14. 23; μετὰ τύχης εὐμενούς Plat. Legg. 813 A; μάκαρι σὺν τύχῃ Ar. Av. 1723.

b. this was most freq. in the Att. phrase ἀγαθὴ τ., or ἡ ἀγ. τ., Aesch. Ag. 755, Eur. Pax 360, Dem. 1487. 4, etc.; πολλὴ ἀγ. τ. Plat. Legg. 640 D; common in prayers and good wishes, εὐχάμεσθα δὲ . . θεομοῖς τοῖσδε τύχην ἀγαθὴν καὶ κῆδος ὀπάσαι Solon 29; θεὸς τ. ἀγαθὸν (sc. δότω) often in Delph. Inscr.; but most common in dat. ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ, (in *God's name*, Lat. *quod bene vortat*, ἀλλ' ἴωμεν ἀγαθῇ τ. Plat. Legg. 625 C; ταῦτα ποιεῖτε ἀγ. τ. Dem. 33. 14; so, τύχῃ ἀγαθῇ Andoc. 16. 6, Plat. Symp. 177 E, etc.; and in Comic Poets with *crisis*, ἡγοῦ δὲ σὺ νῦν τὴν ἀγαθῇ Ar. Av. 675, cf. 435, Eccl. 131, Nicoph. Πανδρ. 2:—this formula was also introduced into treaties and other state-papers, like Lat. *quod felix faustumque sit*, Λάχνης ἔπει, τύχῃ ἀγαθῇ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ποιεῖσθαι τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν Decret. in Thuc. 4. 118, cf. Stallb. Plat. Crito 44 D:—so also, ἐπ' ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ Ar. Vesp. 869, cf. Plat. Legg. 757 E; μετ' ἀγαθῆς τύχης Ib. 813 A; τύχῃ ἀμείνῳ, ἐπ' ἀμείνῳσι τύχαις Ib. 856 E, 878 A; μάκαρι σὺν τ. Ar. Av. 1722.

4. Adverbial usages, *τύχῃ by chance*, Lat. *forte*, *forte fortuna*, Soph. Ant. 1182, Ph. 546, Thuc., etc.; opp. to *φύσει*, Plat. Prot. 323 D; ἀπὸ τύχης Lys. 162. 22, Arist. Rhet. I. 10. 7; ἀπὸ τ. ἀπροσδοκῆτον Plat. Legg. 920 D;—ἐκ τύχης Id. Phaedr. 265 C, Rep. 499 B, etc.; ἐκ τινος τ. Id. Tim. 25 E:—διὰ τύχην Isocr. 67 E, 197 E, etc.; δίκαιος οὐδεὶς ἀπὸ τύχης οὐδὲ διὰ τὴν τύχην Arist. Pol. 7. 1, 10;

—κατὰ τύχην Thuc. 3. 49. Xen. Hell. 3. 4. 13, etc.; κατὰ τύχας Plat. Legg. 732 C. III. *a chance, hap, lot*, in which sense the Art. a Pron., or some epithet is commonly added, *ἐν κλειῆς ἀ τύχα* Simon. 5 (9); *τίς τ. ἐχθρὸν ἦσθε*; Aesch. Pers. 438; *ἦδε τ. Soph. Ph. 1098*; *οὐκ ἐν τύχῃ γίνονται σφαῖραι* does not depend on *chance*, Thuc. 4. 73; *τῆς τύχης, τὸ ἐμὲ τυχεῖν* . . I Lat. *O infortunium!* *what a piece of ill-luck*, that . . I Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 3;—so also often in pl., Pind., Hdt., Att.; *ὁ πόλεμος φιλεῖ ἐς τύχας περιστασθαι* depends on *chances*, Thuc. 1. 78, cf. 69; *τύχαι ὑμέτεραι* your *fortunes*, Pind. P. 8. 103; but mostly of *mishaps, misfortunes*, Aesch. Pr. 106, 182, 208, 302, etc.; cf. Seidl. Eur. Tro. 364; *οὐκ ἔχουσιν αἱ τ. φρένας* Alex. 43. 2. an uncertain event or issue, *τὴν ἐλπίδ' οὐ χρὴ τῆς τύχης κρίνειν πάρος* Soph. Tr. 724; *τ. ἐσθλὴν τῆσδ' ἔθηκε τῆς οὐδῶ* Id. O. C. 1506. *τυχηρός*, ὁ, *όν*, *lucky, fortunate*, Aesch. Ag. 464, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 1; Adv. —*ρως*, Ar. Ach. 250, Thesm. 305. 2. *from or by chance, πάθῃ* Dion. H. 7. 68; *τὰ τ. ἀγαθὰ* the goods of *fortune*, Plut. 2. 6 A, etc.; so τὰ τ. Ib. 35 A, etc.; or τὸ τ. Ib. 23 E. *τυχικός*, ὁ, *όν*, *casual, fortuitous*, αἰτία Diog. ap. Eus. P. E. 137 D; *σύμπτωμα* Polyb. 9. 6, 5. Adv. —*κως*, Id. 28. 7, 1, etc. *τυχημαίως*, Adv. *by chance*, Gloss.; v. Lob. Phryn. 558. *Τύχιος*, ὁ, masc. pr. n. *Maker*, (from *τεύχω*, for he made shields, II. 7. 220). *τύχον*, Adv. v. sub *τυγχάνω* B. III. 2. *τύχοντως*, Adv. part. aor. 2 of *τυγχάνω*, *by chance, at random*, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 22, G. A. 4. 4, 11. *τύχος*, ὁ, (*τεύχω*) = *τύκος*, Theogn. 24. *Τύχων* [ῥ], *ανος*, ὁ, (*τύχη*) the *god of chance*, as *Τύχη* is the goddess, Strab. 588, who seems to connect him with *Priapus*, cf. Diad. 4. 6; whence some derive it from *τεύχω*, the *maker, generator*, cf. Wessel. ad 1.—but others connect him with *Ἑρμῆς*, Clem. Al. 80. Both in Diad. and Clem. the Mss. give *Τύφωνα*. *τύψις*, *ως*, ἡ, *a beating, dákpa καὶ τ. προσώπων* Joseph. A. J. 19. I, 17. 2. = *τύμμα*, Nic. Th. 921, 933. *τύφ*, dat. sing. neut. of ὁ, ἡ, τό, used absol. *therefore, in this wise, therefore*, Hom.; v. ὁ, ἡ, τό, B. VIII. 3. II. *τύφ*; for *τίνι*; dat. sing. of *τίς*; *ποῦ*? but 2. *τύφ*, enclit. for *τίνι*, dat. sing. of *τίς*, *some one*. *τύγαλμα*, Ion. crasis for *τὸ ἀγαλμα*, Hdt. 2. 42, 141. *τυδάξω*, Dor. *τυδάσσω*; fut. *τυδάσσομαι* Plat. Hipp. Ma. 290 A (*τυδάσω* Ar. Vesp. 1362 is aor. subj.); aor. *εἰτάσσω* Ar. I. c., Arist. Rhet. 2. 4, 13, (ἐπ—) Hipp. 1281. 15; *εἰτάσθα* Tzetz. *To mock, scoff or jeer at*, *flout*, *τινά* Hdt. 2. 60, Ar. Vesp. 1362, Plat. I. c.; *πολλὰ τ. τινά* Thencr. 16. 9.—*Pass. to be jeered*, Plat. Rep. 474 A. 2. absol. *to jeer*, Arist. Vesp. 1368, Arist. Rhet. I. c.—As an instance of *τυθάξεν* the Ancients quote the epigram of Empedocles in Anth. P. append. 21. *τυθασμός*, ὁ, *scoffing, jeering*, Arist. Pol. 7. 17, 10, Suid. s. v. *Ἄδμ*. *τυθαστής*, οὗ, ὁ, *a scoffer*, Poll. 6. 29, 123, 9. 149, Hesych. *τυθαστικός*, ὁ, *όν*, *mocking, scornful*, ὄρησις Dion. H. 7. 72; of persons, Poll. 5. 161. Adv. —*κως*, Diosc. L. 4, 2, etc. *τυθεία*, ἡ, = *τυθασμός*, Dion. Al. ap. Eus. P. E. 782 C. *τύληθές*, Ion. crasis for *τὸ ἀληθές*, Hdt. 6. 69. *τύλινος*, Aesch. for *τύλινος* (cf. *τύλινος*), Alcae. 123. *τύπῳ*, *τύπῳ*, Ion. crasis for *τὸ ἀπὸ, τὸ ἀποβαῖνον*, Hdt. 1. 99, 2. 82. *τύργειον*, Dor. crasis for *τὸ Ἰργεῖον*, Pind. I. 2. 15. *τύργαιον*, Ion. crasis for *τὸ ἀργαῖον*, Hdt. 1. 173. *τύς*, demonstr. Adv., answering to the interrog. *πῶς*, and to the reflex. *ὡς*, *οὕτως*, so, in this wise, II. 3. 415, Od. 19. 234, Hes. Sc. 219, 478, Th. 892, Parmen. 76; also in Aesch. Theb. 484, 637, Supp. 69, 670, 691; once in Soph. (Aj. 841, a spurious passage); never in Eur. II. Dor. = *οὗ*, where, Theocr. Ep. 4. 1. *τύτρεκές*, crasis for *τὸ ἀτρεκές*, Anth. P. 7. 428, 12. *τύυλιον*, Dor. crasis for *τὸ αὐλιον*, Thencr. 11. 12. *τύυτό* (not *τύυτό* or *τύυτό*), gen. *τύύτου*, dat. *τύύτῳ*, Ion. crasis for *τὸ αὐτό*, etc.

Υ.

Υ, υ, τό, iudecl., twentieth letter of the Gr. alphabet: as a numeral υ' = 400, but υ = 400,000. It is called τὸ ὕ by Plat. Crat. 393 D, Callias ap. Ath. 453 D, the name ὕ ψιλὸν being due to the Grammi. This name was given prob. to denote the change that took place in its pronunciation. The orig. sound seems to have been full, like Germ. u = Engl. oo, and this was retained by the Boeotians, so that in later times when the sound became thin, as in Germ. ü or French u, the words *τύχη*, *ἀσουλία*, *σύνδικοι*, are written in Inscr. *τυύχη*, *ἀσουλία*, *σύνδικοι*, Keil Inscr. Boeot. I, III, etc. In Mod. Greek it has become undistinguishable from ι. The Gr. υ, like Lat. u, was originally both a vowel (u) and a semi-vowel (v), v. infr. II. Interchanges of the vowel u with other vowels, chiefly in Aeol. dialects: 1. Aeol. for ο, as *ὄνυμα* *στόμα* ὄρνις ὄμοιος *μύγας* for *ὄνομα* *στόμα* ὄρνις ὄμοιος *μύγας*, Koen. Greg. pp. 584 sq.; also *ἀπύ*, *ἀλλυ* for *ἀπύ*, *ἀλλο*, *πίσυρος* for *πέτορος* (*τέσσαρες*), etc., cf. *νύξ*, Lat. *nox*:—this u remained in some compds., *ἀνάνυμος*, *νάνυμος*, *συνάνυμος*:—the reverse change of *πρῶτανις* for *πρῦτανις*, in C. I. 2166, 31, is questioned by Ahrens. 2. for ᾱ, as *σῦρξ* for *σάρξ*, *κατὶ* for *κατὰ*; cf. *νῦξ* = Skt. *naktis*, *ὄνυξ* = Skt. *nakhlas*:—reversely, *γυνή* is *βανά* in Boeot. 3. for ι, cf. *φύω* with *φῖν* *φῖνω*, Buttm. Lexil. v. *ὑπερφιάλας* 7; cf. also *μόλυβος* *μόλιβδος*, *δρῦς* *δρία*, *σῦς* *σίαλος*, *οὐαὶς* *θιάσος*, Lat. *libet libet*:—so also the diphth. ου becomes ουαί, ουαῖ

Μοῖσα for *Μοῦσα*, *λέγοισα* for *λέγουσα*, and so sometimes in the masc. acc. pl. of the 2d declens., Greg. Dial. Aeol. 50; but this last instance is rare, Koen p. 618. 4. Lacon., ὕ for οἰ, as *θύναρχος*, *θυναρμόστρια* for *θουν*—; so Boeot. *φυκία* for *οἰκία*, *τὴς πολεμαρχῆς* for *τοῖς*—*χοῖς*, Keil Inscr. III. 24; cf. *κοινὸς* *ξυνὸς*, *κοίρανος* *κύριος*. 5. Boeot. ὕ for ω, as *χελῶν* for *χελάνη*, *τέκτων* for *τέκταν*, Bast. Greg. 586—also for φ in dat., *αὐτῷ* for *αὐτῷ* Keil Inscr. I; *τῷ δάμν* for *τῷ δῆμν* C. I. 1562 sq. II. v as a semivowel represented *vau* (f), the digamma, rarely at the beginning of words, v. Curt. Gr. Et. p. 550; but often in the middle:—sometimes it formed the diphth. *au*, as *αὐέρυσαν* for *ἀνφέρυσαν* (v. *ἀνέρυς* 11), *αὐίαχοι* for *ἀνφίαχοι*, *αὐάτα* (Pind.) for *ἀφάτα* (ἀτη), *καλαῦρος* for *καλάφρος*, *ταλαῦριος* for *ταλόφριος*, *ταναῦδες* for *ταναφύσδες*; sometimes the diphth. *eu*, as *εὐαθεν* for *ἐφαθεν*, *εὐληρα*, *λεῖω*; sometimes *ou*, as *βοῦς* (cf. Lat. *bos*, *bon-is*), *αἰούω* (cf. *ἀσκή*), *ἀρουρα* (cf. *ἀρόφω*), etc.—Hence the Latins transliterated it by *ou*, as *Οὐάρων* (*Varro*), in later Gr. by *β*, as *Βάρων*. ὕ ὕ, a sound to imitate a person snuffing a feast, Ar. Pl. 895. ὕ-ἀγχη, ἡ, (ὕς, ἀγχα) a *sore throat* in swine, *angina*; generally, a *bad sore throat*, cf. Plin. N. H. 8. 51 and v. *κυν-ἀγχη*. ὕαγών, ἡ, assumed by Eust. 842. 53 as the orig. form of *σιαγών*, cf. Ath. 94 F. *ῥάδες*, *ων*, αἱ, (ῥω) the *Hyades*, seven stars in the head of the bull, which threatened rain when they rose with the sun, II. 18. 486, Hes. Op. 613; and the common deriv. was from ῥω, whence Virg. calls them *Pluviae*, Aen. 1. 744., 3. 516, cf. Ov. Fast. 5. 165, and v. *ῥης* II.—But their common Lat. name was *suclae*, *piglings*, as if ὕς, ὕος were the root, Tiro ap. Gell. 13. 9, Plin. N. H. 18. 66, 1; and the quantity is in favour of this deriv., since υ is short in *ῥάδες*, but long in ὕς, (Eur. however has ὕδός with ὕ, Ion 1156, El. 468); cf. *Παῖδες*, and v. Cic. N. D. 2. 43.—Hes. Fr. 60 names five *Hyades* as *Nymphs* like the *Charites*, *Φαισάλη*, *Κορωνίς*, *Κλέεια*, *Φαῖω*, *Εὐδάρη*. Later legends made them the *Nymphs* who reared *Bacchus*, *Pherecyd.* Fr. 16, p. 109, *Sturz Apollod.* 3. 4. 3. *ῥαῖνᾶ*, ἡ, properly a fem. of ὕς: I. a *Libyan wild-beast*, prob. the modern *hyaena*, an animal of the dog kind, with a bristly mane like a hog (whence the name), *Hyæna striata*, Hdt. 4. 192, Arist. H. A. 6. 32., 8. 5, 2, Ael. N. A. 7. 22; also called *γλάνος*, Arist. I. c.; cf. *μροκπτας*. II. a sea-fish, prob. a kind of *plaice*, *Numen*, ap. Ath. 326 F, Ael. N. A. 13. 27; also *ῥαῖνᾶς*, *ἰδος*, *Epic.* 38 *Ahr.*; v. *ῥς* II. III. in Porph. *Abst.* 4. 16 (p. 350) *ῥαῖνᾶς* is manifestly an error for *λεαῖνας*; as the corresponding word is *λεόντες*. *ῥαῖνᾶς*, α, *ον*, of the *hyaena*; *hyaenae* (sc. *gemmae*), Plin. 37. 60. *ῥαῖζω*, = *ῥετίζω*, *Hesych.* *ῥά*, a *Lacedaemonian festival* in honour of *Hyacinthus*, held in the month *Hecatombaen*, Hdt. 9. 6, 11, Thuc. 5. 23, Xen., etc.; cf. Müller Dor. 2. 8. 5. *ῥακινθίζω*, to be like the *ῥακινθος*, Plin. H. N. 37. 5. *ῥακινθιο-βάφης*, *ές*, *died hyacinth-colour*, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 2, Arr. An. 6. 29, 6. *ῥακινθίνος*, ἡ, *ον*, *hyacinthine*, Od. (v. *ῥακινθος*), Sappho 62; *ἄνθεα* Eur. I. A. 1298; *φύλλα* Theocr. 11. 26. *ῥακινθος*, ὁ, the *Rhodian* and *Theaean name of the month*, called by the Athenians *Hecatombaen*, Inscr.; v. *ῥακινθία*. *ῥακινθος* [ᾱ], ὁ, *Hyacinthus*, a *Laconian youth*, beloved by *Apollo*, who killed him by an unlucky cast of the discus, Eur. Hel. 1469, Apd. 3. 10, 3, Paus. 3. 1, 3; cf. *ῥακινθία*. B. as appellat., I. *ῥακινθος*, ὁ, II. 14. 348, Paus. 1. 35. 4; but ἡ in later Poets, as Theocr. etc. II. citand., and so Theophr. H. P. 6. 8, 2; but in Lat. commonly masc.:—the *hyacinth*, first in II. I. c., h. Cer. 7; a flower said to have sprung up from the blood of *Hyacinthus* or (acc. to others) of *Telamonian Ajax*: and the ancients thought they could decipher on the petals the initial letters *ΑΙ*, or the interj. *ΑΙΑΙ*, cf. Mosch. 3. 6, Ovid. Met. 10. 211; hence the epithets *γραπτά* (cf. Virg. Ecl. 3. 106), Theocr. 10. 28; *αλαστή*, Nic. ap. Ath. 683 D; *πολύθρηνος*, Id. Th. 902; *πολύκλαντος* Epigr. Gr. 547. 5. The *hyacinth* of the Greeks seems not to have been the same as ours, but to have comprehended the *iris*, *gladiolus*, and *larkspur* (*Delphinium Ajacis*), v. Diosc. 3. 84, whence may be explained the different accounts of its colour. Hom. must have thought of it as very dark, for in Od. 6. 231., 23. 158, he calls locks of hair *ῥακινθίνῳ ἄνθε* *ομοία*, cf. Luc. pro Imag. 5; and it is expressly called *black* in Theocr. I. c., Virg. Ecl. 2. 18., 10. 39 (for probably *vaccinium* is another form of *ῥακινθος*). It is *purple*, i.e. *dark-red*, in Mel. (Anth. P. 5. 147), Euphor. Fr. 38, Ovid. I. c.; *red, suave rubens*, Virg. Ecl. 3. 63; *iron-coloured, ferrugineus*, Id. G. 4. 183, Colum. 10. 305; but *Columella* also mentions *white* and *blue hyacinths*, lb. 100. II. *ῥακινθος*, ἡ, *Heliad.*, ὁ *Philo* and *Joseph.*:—a precious stone, of blue colour (Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 7), prob. not our *hyacinth* or *jacinth*,—perhaps the *sapphire*, Philo 2. 148, *Heliad.* 2. 30, LXX, N. T., etc.; cf. Plin. 37. 40, King *Antique Gems*, p. 46. *ῥάλεος* [ᾱ], α, *ον*, (*ῥαλος*) = *ῥαλίνος*, of glass, *κύλεξ* Anth. P. 6. 33; *ῥαλῖς*, *glassy, bright*, lb. 2. 249:—contr. *ῥαλοῦς*, ᾱ, *ον*, of glass, *ῥαλᾶ* *σκεῦος* Strab. 200; *ἐκπῶματα* *βαλᾶ* Luc. Hist. Conscr. 25; also *ῥαλοῦς*, ᾱ, *ον*, *Hippoloch.* ap. Ath. 129 D, Clem. Al. 191; v. sub *ῥαλος*. *ῥάλη* [ᾱ], ἡ, = *ῥαλος*, *Suid.*, *Hesych.* 2. a *small glass vessel*, Diosc. (?) *ῥάλη*, ἡ, = *σκόληξ*, *Hesych.*, who also cites *ῥάλητα* *σκαληκῆ*: these are prob. dial. forms of *εὐλή*, *εὐλάζει* (which he also explains by *σκαληκῆ*). *ῥάλη*, ὁ or *ῥαλῖς*, to be like glass, Diosc. I. 91, 133. *ῥαλικός*, ὁ, *όν*, of or for glass, *ψάμμος* *ῥαλ.* sand for making glass, Joseph. B. J. 2. 10, 2.

ύάλινος, η, ον, of crystal or glass, Corinna 36; ἐκπώματα Ar. Ach. 74; σφραγίς C. I. 150 B. 34; φιάλη Paus. 2. 27, 3, etc.; also ύάλινος, η, ον, Anth. P. 14. 52, Ael. V. H. 13. 3. [On the quantity, v. ύαλος fin.]

ύάλιον, τό, a mirror, Eccl.; ύέλιον, Suid. s. v. σπέκλον. ύάλιος, = πολεμικός, Suid., who derives Ένυάλιος from it. ύάλιτις, ιδος, ή, of or for glass, vitreous, άμμος or ψάμμος ύάλιτις Strab. 758; γή ύάλ. lb.; v. Theophr. Lap. 49.

ύαλο-ειδής, ές, like glass, glassy, transparent, χυμός Praxag. ap. Galen.; ήλιος Philol. ap. Plut. 2. 890 A; ή ύάλ. χυτών όφθαλμόν the crystalline lens of the eye, Medici ap. Poll. 2. 71. 2. ό ύάλ. λίθος a precious stone, perhaps our topaz, Theophr. Lap. 30, cf. Orph. Lith. 277. [V. ύαλος fin.]

ύαλόεις, εσσα, εν, glassy, transparent, παρείη Anth. P. 5. 48.

ύαλος or ύελος (v. infr.), ή, v. Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 1390. 52; but in Theophr. Lap. 49, ό:—the form ύαλος is said to be Att., ύελος Hellenic, Moer. 73, Thom. M. 862, Phryn. 309, A. B. 68; in Hdt. the MSS. vary between ύελος, ύαλος; the former is received in Arist. An. Post. 1. 31. 4, Theophr. l. c., Ign. 73; cf. πύαλον, σίαλον. Originally some kind of clear, transparent stone, such as that used by the Egyptians to enclose their mummies in, Hdt. 3. 24; for it is said to have been quarried (πολλή και εύεργος όρύσσεται); and prob. it was oriental alabaster or arragonite, which is transparent when cut thin, v. Bähr ad l., Belzoni's Researches, p. 236; ύαλος όρυγνυμένη rock-crystal, Ach. Tat. 2. 3. 2. a convex lens of crystal, used as a burning-glass, λίθος διαφανής άφ' ής τό πύρ άπτονται Ar. Nub. 766, cf. Theophr. Ign. 73;—Plin. 3. 10, mentions globes filled with water used in the same way, cf. 36. 67;—v. also σκάφιον.

II. glass, Lat. vitrum, first prob. in Plat. Tim. 61 B;—though glass itself (not yet called ύαλος) existed in the time of Hdt., for the άρτήματα λιθινά χυτά mentioned in 2. 69, were no doubt of this material; we also have a σκύφος χυτής λίθου in Epinic. Μησιπ. 1.—On the history of ancient glass, v. Strab. 758, Plin. l. c., Dict. of Antiqu. s. v. Vitrum.

III. ύαλος χροώδης, in Paul. Aeg. 6. 22, is an absorbent of some kind:—ύαλος is also expl. by βόρβορος in Hesych. and Theognost. Can. 18. (The word is said to be Egyptian (Jablonski Opusce. 1. 250), which will agree with the place of its earliest manufacture, cf. Strab. l. c. Those who maintain its Greek origin refer it to ύω, as if the orig. sense were rain-drop, Curt. no. 604.) [ύάλος, as appears from ύάλιων in Ar. Ach. 74;—but late Poets make ύ in some derivs. to bring them into dactylic verses, ύάλεος Anth. P. 6. 33., 12. 249; ύέλινος, lb. 14. 52; ύαλόεις, lb. 5. 48; ύαλοειδής Orph. Lith. 277; ύαλόχροα Anth. P. 6. 211.]

ύαλο-τέχνης, ον, ό, a worker in glass, Hesych. s. v. ελελίτης, ubi ύέλ-.

ύαλουργεῖον, or ύέλ-, τό, a glass-house, Diosc. 5. 182.

ύαλουργικός, ή, όν, of or for making glass, Geop. 20. 17;—ή -κή (sc. τέχνη), Byz.

ύαλουργός, ό, (*έργω) a glass-worker, Strab. 758.

ύαλούς, ά, ούν, contr. for ύαλόεις, q. v.

ύαλό-χρους, ουν, glass-coloured, Anth. P. 6. 211 (in acc. -χροα). [V. ύαλος fin.]

ύαλώδης, ες, = ύαλοειδής, Hipp. Coac. 140, cf. 173 E: ύελώδης, Diosc. 3. 86.

ύάλωμα, τό, a glazing of the eye, a disease of horses, Hippiatr.

ύάλ-ώπις, ιδος, ή, glassy, crystalline ίασις Orph. L. 607.

ύάνεος, ον, Dor. for (ύήνεος) ύηνός, Hesych.

ύβάξω [ύ], (ύβός) to stoop forward and vomit, Suid.

ύβάλης, ό, = λάγνος, Hesych.; so ύβάλλην, Theognost. in An. Ox. 2. 18.

ύββάλλω, Ep. syncope. for ύποβάλλω, Il. 19. 80.

ύβός [ύ], ή, όν, hump-backed, Hipp. Aphr. 1258; opp. to λορδός, Theocr. 5. 43. (Curt. doubts its connexion with κυφός.)

ύβος, ό, the hump of a camel, Arist. H. A. 2. 1. 24.

ύβρι-γελως, ατος, ό, a scornful laughter, Manetho 4. 280, 446.

ύβριζω [ύ], Dor. -ίρω: fut. Att. ώ Dem. 585. 16, (έν-) Ar. Thesm. 719; later -ίω App. Mithr. 79; aer. ύβρισα Hdt. 6. 87, Soph. Aj. 560, etc.: pf. ύβρικα Ar. Lys. 400, Dem.: plpf. ύβρίκειν Id. 32. 15;—Med., fut. ύβριούμαι Ar. Eccl. 666;—Pass., fut. ύβρισθόμαι Dem. 585. 21; aer. ύβρίσθην Soph. Aj. 367, Plat.: pf. ύβρισμαι Eur., etc.: (ύβρις).

To wax wanton, run riot, in the use of superior strength or power, or in sensual indulgence, ύβρίζοντες ύπερφίλως δοκούντων δαίνυσθαι κατά δώμα Od. 1. 227; ύβρίζοντες άτάσθαλα μηχανώνται 3. 207., 17. 588; άλλα μάλ' ύβρίζει 18. 380; όππύτ' άνήρ άδικος και άτάσθαλος.. ύβρίζει πλούτῳ κεκορημένος Theogn. 749; ένταυθα νύν ύβριζε Aesch. Fr. 82, cf. Soph. Ant. 480, etc.; esp. of lust, Xen. Mem. 2. 1. 30; opp. to σωφρονείν, Id. Cyr. 8. 1, 30, Antipho 128. 16.

2. of over-fed horses or asses, to neigh or bray and prance about, Lat. lascivire, ύβρίζοντες όι όνοι έτάρασαν την έπνον Id. 4. 122 (ubi v. Wessel.), Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 62, cf. Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 10. 36 (55); of elephants, Ael. N. A. 10. 10. 3. of plants, to run riot, grow rank and luxuriant, Theophr. H. P. 2. 7, 6, C. P. 3. 15, 4. 4. metaph. of a river that swept away and drowned a horse, Hdt. 1. 189; so, γή ύβριστο ποταμών εκβολαίς had been carried away, Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 993 B.

II. in dealing with other persons; ύβρ. τινά to treat him despitefully, do him despite, to outrage, insult, affront, maltreat, ήμέας ύβρίζοντες άτάσθαλα μηχανώντο (v. infr. 2), Il. 11. 695; ύβρ. τοὺς ύβρίζοντας χρεών Aesch. Fr. 970; ύβρ. την έαυτού γυναικα Andoc. 31. 5; ύβρ. τινά ώραιοں ύντα Lys. 142. 12, cf. 92. 10; τὰς νήσουσ Isocr. 179 B; but the more common phrase (as in Prose) was ύβρ. ές τινα to commit an outrage upon or towards him, Eur. Phoen. 620, Hipp. 1073, Ar. Pl. 899; ύβρ. ές τοὺς θεοὺς Id. Nub. 1506; ές σε και την σην γυναικα Lys. 93. 12; ές την πατρίδα Isocr. 64 A; ές ταύτην την παροιμίαν Plat. Symp. 174 B;—(acc. to Luc. Soloec. 10, ύβρ. τινά was

to do one a personal injury, ύβρ. ές τινα to injure that which belongs to one; but the distinction, though it seems just, was little attended to, v. Indices ad Oratt. Att.):—also, ύβρ. επί τινα to exult over a fallen foe, Eur. H. F. 708; ύβρ. εν κακοῖσιν Aesch. Ag. 1612, cf. Soph. Aj. 1151.

2. often c. acc. cogn., ύβρ. ύβριν Aesch. Supp. 880; ύβρεις Eur. Bacch. 247, etc.; cf. ύβρισμός; so, ύβριν ύβρ. ές τινα Id. l. A. 961, cf. Heracl. 18; ύβρεις άσ κατά την άγοράν ύβριζεν Dem. 614. 18;—and with a neut. Adj., ύβρ. τάδε to commit these outrages, Hdt. 3. 118, ύβρ. τάλλα Ar. Lys. 400; όσα περί θεοὺς ύβρ. τις Plat. Legg. 885 B, cf. 761 E;—and with other Nouns, τῶν άδικημάτων.. τῶν ές Άθρηναίους ύβρισαν Hdt. 6. 87; (so prob., θεοὶ τισαῖατο λάβην, ήν οὐδ' ύβρίζοντες άτάσθαλα μηχανώνται (v. supr. II. 1) Od. 20. 370;—and c. dupl. acc., τοιαῦτα ύβρ. τινά Soph. El. 613; ήμᾶς ύβρ. οὐκ έχρην τοῖνδ' ύβριν Eur. Supp. 512, cf. El. 266, Plat. Symp. 222 A, Xen., etc.; hence in Pass., ύβριν ύβρισθῆναι Eur. Bacch. 1298, Dem. 660. 20; τάλαν' έγώ της ύβρεις ής ύβρίζομαι Ar. Pl. 1044; άν δ' ές τό σώμα ύβρισθῆναι φημί Dem. 523. 1.

3. at Athens in legal sense, to do one a personal outrage, to beat and insult, ravish, and the like, (cf. ύβρις II. 2), Lys. 142. 12., 169. 36, Dem. 516. 6 sq., etc.; γυναῖκες και παῖδες ύβρίζονται Thuc. 8. 74; ύβρισθῆναι βία Plat. Legg. 874 C; τὰς γνάθους ύβρισμένη mauled on the cheeks, Ar. Thesm. 903; ύβρίζοντες άποθνήσκει he dies of ill-treatment, Xen. An. 3. 1, 13;—and of acts, τὰ ύβρισμένα outrages, Lys. 97. 6; opp. to αἰκία (cf. ύβρις II. 3), Ar. Fr. 27; ύβρισθῆναι to be mutilated, of eunuchs, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4. 35. 4. pf. part. pass., of things, arrogant, ostentatious, σημεί' έχων ύβρισμένα Eur. Phoen. 1112; στολή οὐδέν τι ύβρισμένη Xen. Cyr. 2. 4. 5.—Cf. ύβρις throughout.

ύβρικώς, Adv. insolently, Jo. Chrys.

ύβριο-πάθειω, to suffer outrageous treatment, like δεινοπαθέω, Walz Rhett. 3. 181, Byz.

ύβρις [ύ], ή, gen. εως (Ar. Lys. 425), eos (Id. Thesm. 465, Pl. 1044, Eubul. Navn. 1. 9), Ep. ios. (Commonly referred to the same Root as ύπέρ, cf. ύπερφάνος, ύπερφίλαος; but there are difficulties in this, v. Curt. p. 528). Wanton violence, arising from the pride of strength or from passion, wantonness, wanton insolence, often in Od., mostly of the suitors, μνηστήρων, τῶν ύβρις τε βίη τε σιδήρεον οὐρανόν ίκει 15. 329., 17. 565; μνηστήρες ύπέβριν ύβριν έχοντες 1. 368., 4. 321; λίην γάρ άτάσθαλον ύβριν έχουσι 16. 86; ύβριν έξει 14. 262., 17. 431; θεοί.. άνθρώπων ύβριν τε και έννομήν έφορώντες 17. 487; δική ύπέρ ύβριος ίσχει Hes. Op. 215, cf. Archil. 79; joined with ύλιγυρή, Hdt. 1. 106; δυοσβεβίας μὲν ύβρις τέκος Aesch. Eum. 534;—acc. to Plato, ύβρις is έπιθυμία άράξης εν ήμῖν ή άρχή, Phaedr. 238 A; hence in the Poets often joined with κύρος (v. κύρος A. fin.):—as an attribute of actions, άρ' οὐχ ύβρις τάδ'; Soph. O. C. 883; ταὐτ' οὐχ ύβρις έστί; Ar. Nub. 1299, cf. Ran. 21, Pl. 886; ύβρις τάδ' έστί, κρείσσω δαιμόνων είναι θέλειν Eur. Hipp. 474;—ύβρει in wantonness or insolence, Soph. El. 881; έφ' ύβρει Eur. Op. 1581, Dem. 526. 19, etc.; δι' ύβριν Id. 527. 26; διά την ύ. Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 10; ές ύβριν Plut. Alcib. 37, etc. 2. esp. of rank lust, lewdness, opp. to σωφροσύνη, Theogn. 379, Xen. 3. of over-fed horses, riotousness, restiveness, Hdt. 1. 189; ύβρις όρθια κνωδάων Pind. P. 10. 55, cf. N. 1. 75 (v. ύβριζω I).

4. οἶνον ύβρις its fermentation, cited from Ael. II. = ύβρισμα, a piece of wanton violence, despiteful treatment, an outrage (though it is often difficult to separate this concrete sense from the abstract), Il. 1. 203, 214; ύβριν τίσαι Od. 24. 352; sometimes like ύβρίζω, foll. by a Prep., "Hpas μητέρ' ές έμην ύβρις her outrage towards.., Eur. Bacch. 9; ή κατ' Άργείους ύ. Soph. Fr. 337; ή προς τοὺς δημότας ύ. Hdn. 2. 4; also c. gen. objecti, ύ. τινός towards him, Id. 1. 8, etc.;—in pl. wanton acts, outrages, Hes. Op. 145, Xenophon. 1. 17, Eur. Bacch. 247, H. F. 741, Xen., etc.;—for ύβριν ύβρίζειν, cf. ύβριζω II. 2. 2. an outrage on the person, esp. violation, rape, Pind. P. 2. 52, Lys. 92. 4, etc.; παῖδων ύβρεις και γυναῖκων Isocr. 64 D, cf. 89 A; την ύ. την ές τό έαυτού σώμα Aeschin. 16. 25; ύβριν τοῦ σώματος πεπρακάς Id. 26. 41; so, πηράσκειν τό σώμα έφ' ύβρι Id. 5. 5; γυναῖκας δειρ' ήγαγεν έφ' ύβρι Dem. 440. 7; γυναῖκων ύβρεις ή ές αὐτοὺς ή ές υἱέας Arist. Rhct. 1. 12, 35. 3. at Athens the νόμος ύβρεις (Dem. 525. 14) was very important, and comprehended all the more serious injuries done to the person: the public γραφή ύβρεις was brought to punish all injuries resulting from malicious assault (ύβρις δι' αίσχροπυρίας) in the latter case it applied to the same cases as the private δική αἰκίας (v. αἰκία): it was τιμητός (v. sub voc.), and the penalty might be death: it was tried before the Thesmothetae, Isocr. 396 A, Aeschin. 3. 14, Dem. 976. 11., 1102. 18: one of the most notable cases on record is Demosthenes' prosecution of Meidias, see the Law there quoted, 529. 15; cf. Att. Process pp. 319 sq., 548 sq., Dict. of Antiqu.

III. used of a loss by sea, Pind. (v. sub ναυσίαστος), Act. Ap. 27. 21.

B. as masc. = ύβριστής, a violent, overbearing man, κακῶν ρεκτήρα και ύβριν άνέρα Hes. Op. 189.

II. name of a Satyr, C. I. 8398.

ύβρις, ιδος, ή, a night bird of prey, perh. the long-eared owl, Strix bubo, Arist. H. A. 9. 12, 5.

ύβρισδω, Dor. for ύβρίζω.

ύβρισμα, τό, a wanton or insolent act, an outrage, Lat. contumelia, Hdt. 7. 160, Eur., etc.; ύβρισμα.. ές τοὺτους έιχε εκ τῶν Σαμίων γεγόμενον Hdt. 3. 48; τόδ' ύβρισμ' ές ήμᾶς ήτίσασεν ύβρις Eur. Heracl. 18, cf. Xen. Ath. 3. 5; τὰ τοῦτων ύβρίσματα ές με Dem. 540. 20; cf. ύβριζω II. 2.

II. an object of insolence, ύβρισμα θέσθαι τινά = ύβρίζειν, Eur. Op. 1038.

III. the abstract for the concrete, τετρασκελές ύβρ. = τετρ. ύβρισταί, of the Centaurs, Id. H. F. 181.

ύβρισμός, ό, = foreg., ύβριζ' ύβρισμός οὐκ έναισίμους Aesch. Fr. 176.

ύβριστός, α, ον, that may be insulted, Dem. 1271. 6.

II. ύβριστέον one must insult, Greg. Naz. lamb. 20. 27.

ὑβριστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, poet. for sq., Opp. C. 1. 416; χόλος Noun. D. 46. 5; ὑβριστῆρες ἱαμβοί Anth. P. 7. 352;—ὑβριστήρσι is a v. l. for ὑβριστῆρι in Il. 13. 633.

ὑβριστής, οὗ, ὁ, (ὑβρίζω) a violent, overbearing person, a wanton, licentious, insolent man, ὑβριστῶν. τῶν μένος αἰὲν ἀτάσθαλον, οὐδὲ δύνανται φυλοπιδος κορέσασθαι Il. 13. 633; of the suitors (cf. ὕβρις), ὑβρισταί τε καὶ ἄγριοι οὐδὲ δίκαιοι ἤφ' ἐφίλειον Od. 6. 120., 9. 175., 13. 201; ὕβρ. καὶ ἀτάσθαλι 2. 281; στρατὸν ὑβριστῆν Μήδων Theogn. 775; Πέρσαι φύσιν ἔοντες ὕβρ. Hdt. 1. 89; ἀνδρῶν δυναστῶν παῖδες ὑβρισταί Id. 2. 32; στρατὸν θῆρῶν ὑβριστῆν, of the Centaurs, Soph. Tr. 1096, cf. Andoc. 30. 41, Lys. 169. 32, etc. 2. esp., opp. to σώφρων, lustful, lewd, Ar. Nub. 1068, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 21, etc.; ὁ εἰς οὐδὺν ὕβρ. Aeschin. 3. 24; ὕβρ. πένθις insolent towards . . , Anth. P. 9. 172. 3. of animals, wanton, restive, unruly, ταῖροι Eur. Bacch. 743; ἵππος Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 62, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 254 C. 4. of natural forces, ὑβριστῆς ἀνεμος Hes. Th. 307; ὑβριστῆς ποταμὸν οὐ ψευδάνυμον Aesch. Pr. 723, cf. Hdt. 1. 159. 5. of things, οἷος ὕβρ. διὰ τὴν νεότητά cited from Ael. Epist. 1; μέλι Ἀττικὸν ποιεῖ ὕβρ. [τὸν πλακούντα] makes it proud, Ar. Archestr. ap. Ath. 101 E; νόρθκας ὕβρ., of the Bacchantes, Eur. Bacch. 113.—Cf. ὑβριστος fin.

ὑβριστικός, ὁ, ὄν, given to wantonness, wanton, insolent, outrageous, of persons, Plat. Crat. 396 B, etc.; of words, acts, etc., ἔπος Id. Phaedr. 252 B; ὕβρ. καὶ βάρβαρος ἐπιστολή Aeschin. 87. fin.; ὕβρ. διάθεσις Arist. Rhet. 2. 8, 6; ὕβρ. ἀδικήματα such as proceed from wanton insolence, Ib. 2. 16, 4; ὑβριστικὰ καὶ μακρὰ λέγειν Plat. Polit. 307 B; ὕβρ. καὶ δεινὰ παθεῖν Dem. 1101. 13; ὁ καὶ ὑβριστικώτατον συμβέβηκε Id. 218. 6;—τὸ ὑβριστικὸν an insolent disposition, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 5;—τὰ ὕβρ. a women's feast at Argos, Plut. 2. 245 E;—Adv. —κῶς, Plat. Charm. 175 D, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 33, etc.; ὑβριστικῶς διακείσθαι πρὸς τι Lys. Fr. 31. 3; Comp. —ώτερον, Dem. 610. 1. 2. metaph., of vines, wanton, luxuriant, Theophr. C. P. 3. 15. 4. II. of or relating to an outrage, διήγησις Dion. H. de Dem. 11.

ὑβριστός, ἰδὸς, ἡ, fem. of ὑβριστής, E. M. 595. 38; but v. Lob. Phryn. 256, Par. 443. II. ὕβρις, E. M. 697. 5, Suid. ὑβριστο-δίκαι, οἱ, abusers of law, i. e. corrupt jurymen, name of a Comedy by Eupolis. ὑβριστος, ἡ, ὄν, like ὑβριστικός, wanton, insolent, outrageous, ἔργον Pherecr. Incert. 23; ὕβρ. χρῆμα (sc. ἡ γυνή) Plat. Com. Πεισ. 2;—hence the Comp. ὑβριστότερος Hdt. 3. 51 (v. l. ὑβριστικώτερος), Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 41, Plat. Legg. 641 C; Sup. ὑβριστάτος, Ar. Vesp. 1294, Xen. An. 5. 8, 22, Mem. 1. 2, 12, Plat. Legg. 808 D.—It must be observed that the old Gramm. agree in writing the word proparox. ὕβριστος (not as a verbal, ὑβριστός); and Lob. Paral. 40 regards ὕβριστος itself as properly a Superl. (from ὕβρις), as ἐχθιστος (from ἐχθος), etc.; in which case ὕβριστότερος, —ότατος would have to be regarded as doubled forms of comparison, like ἐλαχιστότερος.

ὑβρίστια, ἡ, fem. of ὑβριστήρ, LXX (Jerem. 27. 31). ὕβρισμα, τό, (as if from ὕβρις) = ὕβρις, a hump, Hipp. Art. 816, al. ὕβρις, εὼς, ἡ, a making humpbacked, Hipp. Art. 816, al., Schol. Theocr. 5. 43.

ὑβρίαι, ἡ, late form for ὑβρίαια, Polyb. 32. 14, 12, Plut., etc.; often in non-Att. Insert., Ἀσκληπιάδης καὶ Ὑβρίαι C. I. 2046, 2390, al.;—Ion. ὑβρίη, Procl. h. Sol. 22. 44, Anth. P. append. 153;—never in Att., Piers. Moer. p. 380, Pors. Or. 229, Lob. Paral. 28.

ὑβρίδιον, τό, name of an ointment, Galen. ὑβρίδιον, fut. ὄσω, (ὕβρις) to make sound or healthy, heal, cure, Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 7, Top. 1. 3, Tim. Locr. 104 D;—Pass. to become healthy, get well, Hipp. Aph. 1256, Arist. Rhet. 2. 19, 1, An. Post. 1. 13, 9, Phys. 5. 5, 5; ὑβρίσθαι τοῦ τραυματίου Anon. ap. Suid.

ὑβρίαιον, fut. ἄνω Hipp. 380. 30, Xen., etc.; aor. ὑβρίαια Dem. 1256. 5, Ion. ὑβρίαια Hipp.;—Pass., aor. ὑβρίαιην Hipp. 3. 43, etc. [ὅ, but ὅ in augmented tenses, Com. Anon. 327.] To be sound, healthy or in health, Lat. bene valere, Scol. 13 (ap. Bgk. p. 874), Hdt. 1. 153, Hipp. 567. 13, Ar. Av. 605; opp. to νοσεῖν, κάμνειν, Plat. Gorg. 495 E, 505 A; ὑβρίαιας καὶ σωθεῖς Dem. 1256. 5; part. ὑβρίαιων, = ὑβρίτης, διναμένος, Lys. 169. 25; ὑβρίαιοντες ὀφθαλμοί Xen. Oec. 10. 6;—of things, ὑβρίαιων καὶ τετραμένους βίος healthy, Plut. 2. 5 A, cf. 43 B; ὅσα λιτὰ καὶ ὑγ. Ib. 660 F;—also, generally, to be in a certain state of health, ὑγ. νοσρότερον καὶ νοσρότερον Hipp. Aph. 1256. 2. to be sound of mind, Theogn. 255, Ar. Nub. 1275, Av. 1214, Plat., etc.; in full, τὰς φρένας ὑγ. Hdt. 3. 33. 3. of soundness in political or religious opinion, τὸ ὑβρίαιον τῆς Ἑλλάδος Id. 7. 157; οἱ ὑβρίαιοντες, opp. to turbulent agitators, Polyb. 28. 15, 12; ὑβρίαιουσα ἀριστοκρατία Plut. Dio 12; ὑγ. περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς δοῦναι Id., etc. 4. ὑβρίαιε, like χαίρει, a common form of taking leave, farewell, Lat. vale, Ar. Ran. 165, Eccl. 477; often on tombstones, C. I. 3706, 5179, al.;—but σὺ δ' ὑβρίαιέ μοι salutation at meeting, Achae, ap. Luc. Laps. in Salut. 6. II. Causal, = ὑβρίαιω, Dicaearch. p. 30 Huds.;—Pass., Hipp. (v. supr.), cf. ἐξυβρίαιω.

ὑβρίαιος, ἡ, restoration to health, opp. to νόστανος, Arist. Phys. 5. 4, 6., 5. 5, 3., 5. 6, 5, Metaph. 10. 12, 5, Eth. E. 2. 1, 5 (with v. l. ὑβρίαιος). ὑβρίαντός, ὁ, ὄν, = ὑβρίαστός, Arist. Phys. 5. 1, 2.

ὑβρίαισμα, τό, a cure, A. B. 364. ὑβρίαστήριον, τό, a hospital, Gloss. ὑβρίαστικός, ὁ, ὄν, capable of restoring health, curative, Arist. Phys. 8. 5, 14, de An. 2. 2, 14.

ὑβρίαστός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ὑβρίαιω, capable of restoration to health, curable, Arist. Phys. 8. 5, 14, Cael. 4. 3, 7. Ὑγιάτης [α], οὐ, ὁ, Health-giver, a name of Dionysus, Ath. 36 B. Eust. 1624. 37.

ὑγίαιά [ὑ], ἡ, and sometimes in Att. ὑγίαιά, Ar. Av. 604, 731, Menand. Monost. 522; (an Ion. form in ἡ is rejected by Dind. de Dial. Hdt. xi): in late and incorrect writers ὑγίαιά, q. v.: written ὑγίαια in C. I. 2557 B. 24, and the metre requires this form in Aesch. Ag. 1001: (ὕγιος)—health, soundness of body, Lat. salus, Hdt. 2. 77, Simon. 116, Pind. P. 3. 128, and Att.; ὑγ. καὶ νοὺς ἀγαθὰ τῷ βίῳ δύο Menand. Monost. 519, cf. Philem. Incert. 68;—pl. ὑγίαιαι, healthy states or conditions, Plat. Prot. 354 B, Rep. 618 B, Tim. 87 C, Arist. H. A. 8. 18, 1. 2. of the mind, ὁ φρενῶν a healthy state of mind, soundness of mind, Aesch. Eum. 535; ἡ περὶ τὸ σῶμα καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν ὑγίαια Isocr. 234 B.

II. a kind of cake used at sacrifices, Ath. 115 A, Phot., etc. III. a medicine, Alex. Trall., etc.;—generally, a cure, ὕπνος δὲ πάσης ἐστὶν ὑγ. νόσου Menand. Monost. 522.

B. Ὑγίαια, ἡ, personified, Hygieia, the goddess of health, Hipp. 1. 2, Aniphron ap. Lyr. Bgk. p. 841, Paus. 1. 23, 4, etc.;—the last cup was drunk to her, μετανιπτρίδα τῆς Ὑγίαιας πίνειν Antiph. Meil. 1, cf. Callias Kúkl. 3.

ὑγιανός [ὑ], ἡ, ὄν, (ὕγιος) good for the health, wholesome, sound, healthy, Hipp. Aph. 1247; χωρίον ὑγ. a healthy country, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 16, cf. Plat. Rep. 401 C; of food, wholesome, Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 5, Plat., etc.; σιτία ὑγιανότατα Isocr. 12 A τὰ ὑγιανὰ ὑγίαιαν ἐμποιεῖ Plat. Rep. 444 C, etc.; ὕδωρ ὑγ. Id. Philib. 61 C;—of or relating to health, τέχνη, πραγματεία, etc., Galen., cf. Arist. Metaph. 3. 2. 1., 10. 3. 3. 2. of persons, healthy, sound, Lat. sanus, πάνν ὑγ. φύσει Plat. Rep. 408 E, cf. A.; ὑγ. σῶμα Id. Legg. 728 E; βίος Ib. 733 E, etc.; τὸ ὑγ. health, opp. to τὸ νοσέρον, Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 1.

II. Adv., ὑγιανῶς ἔχειν, = ὑγίαινειν, Plat. Rep. 407 C, 571 D; ὑγ. φέρειν τι without injury to health, Hipp. Art. 807; ὑγ. ποιεῖν τι from regard to health, Plat. Gorg. 522 A; βαδίζειν Arist. Eth. N. 5. 1, 4;—Comp. ὑγιανότερος and —ρον, Xen. Lac. 2, 5, Mem. 3. 13, 2; Sup. —ότατα, Ib. 4. 7. 9.

ὑγιεύς [ὑ], εσσα, εν, Boeot. for ὑγιής, ὑγιέντα ὄλβον Pind. O. 5. 53. ὑγιηρός [ὑ], ὁ, ὄν, (ὕγιος) good for the health, wholesome, ἄκος Pind. N. 3. 29. II. of persons, healthy, hearty, sound, Lat. sanus, opp. to νοσέρος, Hipp. Aër. 282; ὑγιηρότατοι Hdt. 4. 187;—in 2. 77 ὑγιηστάτους (from a form ὑγιήρης) is the Ms. reading, but v. A. B. 115. 7; Littré reads ὑγιηρῆς in Hipp. Aër. 286). Adv. —ρῶς, Id. Epid. 1. 942.

ὑγιής [ὑ], ἔς, gen. ἑός: dat. ὑγιεί: acc., Ion. ὑγίαια Hdt. 1. 8, etc., Att. ὑγιά Thuc. 3. 34, Plat., Xen., Hellenic ὑγίη (Thom. M. 365, Moer. 375), a form which is found in Mss. of Plato, as Phaedo 89 D, Legg. 875 E, Ep. Gr. 804;—dual ὑγίη, Plat. Tim. 88 B;—neut. pl. ὑγιά (Thom. M. 1. c.), but ὑγίη in Plat. Legg. 684 C, 735 B; gen. ὑγιῶν Ib. C;—Comp. and Sup. ὑγιέστερος, —ατος, Epich. ap. Ath. 59 C, Plat.; but an irreg. form ὑγιώτερος in Sophron ap. E. M. 774. 41. (From ὕγι with i added in Gr.) come also ὑγίαια, ὑγιηρός, ὑγίαιω, ὑγιῶς; cf. Skt. ug-ras (validus); Zd. uaz (robore); Lat. veg-eo (excito), veg-etus, vig-eo, vig-or, vig-il; Lith. ug-is (incrementum); and from a lengthd. form aug-or or ōg, Skt. ūg-as (vigor); Lat. aug-eo; Lith. dug-u (crescere); Goth. auk-an (auferre);—These Roots must be akin to √FEE, ἀ-έ-ω, αὐ-έ-ων, etc.)

Sound, healthy, hearty, sound in body, Lat. sanus, ὑγία ἀποδοῦναι or ποιεῖν τινα to restore him to health, make him sound, Hdt. 3. 130, 133; ὑγιή σάματα ἀπεργάζεσθαι Plat. Legg. 684 C; τὸ ὑγιές τοῦ σώματος, opp. to τὸ νοσούν, Id. Symp. 186 B; ὑγιής τὸ δῆγμα cured of the bite, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 13;—Proverb., ὑγιέστερος κολοκύντας or ὀμφακος 'sound as a bell', Epich. l. c., Phot.; so, ὑγιέστερος κρότωνος or Κρότωνος Menand. Aokp. 1, cf. Strab. 262. 2. of one's case or condition, σῶς καὶ ὑγιής safe and sound, Hdt. 4. 76, Thuc. 3. 34, and Plat. 3. of things, safe and sound, in good case, of the Hermæ, Lys. 104. 16; of ships, Thuc. 8. 107; κόσμος Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 13; τὸ ἔδαφος καὶ οἱ τοῖχοι Arist. Mirab. 123.

II. sound in mind, sound-minded, Simon. 9 (12). 11, Plat., etc.; φρένες ὑγιεῖς Eur. Bacch. 948; ὥσπερ ὑγ. τις Plat. Rep. 372 E; ἡδὸς Ib. 409 D, etc.; ὑγιεστάτη ψυχὴ Id. Gorg. 526 D. 2. of words, opinions, and the like, sound, wholesome, wise, ὑγ. μῦθος Il. 8. 524 (the only place where any of this family of words occur in Hom.); ὑγ. δόξαι Plat. Rep. 584 E; εἰ τι ὑγιές διανοοῦνται Thuc. 4. 22, cf. Plat. Theaet. 194 B. 3. mostly with a negat., λόγος οὐχ ὑγ. Hdt. 1. 8; οὐδὲν ὑγ. βούλευμα Id. 6. 100; so in Att., ὡ μὴδὲν ὑγιές μὴδ' ἐλευθέρον φρονῶν Soph. Ph. 1006, cf. Eur. Andr. 448; οὐδὲν ὑγ. διανοεῖσθαι Thuc. 3. 75; οὐδὲν ὑγ. λέγειν Eur. Phoen. 201, Ar. Thesm. 636, cf. Pl. 274, etc.; φέρειν, ἀκεῖν, Id. Ach. 956, Pl. 50; οὐδὲν ὑγ. οὐδ' ἀληθὲς ἔχειν Plat. Phaedo 69 B;—also of persons, τὰς οὐδὲν ὑγιές Ar. Thesm. 394; πανούργον, αἰκόν, ὑγιές μὴδ' ἐν Id. Pl. 37;—also c. gen., οὐδ' ἦν ἀρ' ὑγ. οὐδὲν ἐμπύρον φλογὺς there is nothing sound or good in it, Eur. Hel. 746; φεῦ ὥς οὐδὲν ἀτεχνῶς ὑγ. ἐστὶν οὐδένας Ar. Pl. 362, cf. 870, Plat. Phaedo 90 C, Gorg. 524 E, Rep. 584 A, etc.; so, ὑγ. οὐδὲν ἐτι λέγω τῶν ὀργίων Eur. Bacch. 262, cf. Cycl. 259; ἐπ' οὐδὲν ὑγιεί οὐδ' ἀληθεῖ Plat. Rep. 603 B, cf. Phaedr. 242 E, Lys. 114. 32.

III. Adv., ὑγιές φθέγγεσθαι to ring sound and clear, opp. to σαθρόν, Plat. Theat. 179 D. 2. in reg. form ὑγιῶς, healthily, διάγειν Ath. 46 F;—soundly, κρίνειν, φιλοσοφεῖν Plat. Rep. 409 A, 619 D; πολιτεύεσθαι Dem. 325. 17.

ὑγιο-ῦγία, ἡ, sound, healthy combination, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 540. ὑγιο-ποιέω, to make sound, heal, Diod. Excerpt. 521. 12, Io. Chrys. ὑγιο-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, sound of foot, Hesych. s. v. ἀπρίτους.

ὑγιότης, ἡ, soundness; r' titude, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 118. ὑγιώω, = ὑγιάζω, Hipp. Vet. Med. 11, Eccl. ὑγιώσις, εὼς, ἡ, a healing, curing, Byz. ὑγρά, ἡ, v. sub ὑγρός 1. 2.

ὑγράζω, fut. ὄσω, (ὕγρος) to be wet or moist, Hipp. 517. 53.

ὕγραίνω, fut. ἄνω, (ὕγρος) to wet, Xen. Cyn. 5, 3: of a river, to water a country, Eur. Tro. 230, Hel. 3; βλέφαρον ὕγρ. δάκρυσιν Ib. 673; πηγαὶς οὐχ ὑγραίνουσι πόδας Id. Fr. 368:—Pass. of water, to collect in pools, and of solids to be liquefied, Arist. Meteor. 4, 6, 1; opp. to ὑγραίνεσθαι, Id. P. A. 2, 7, 19, H. A. 5, 32, 3, etc.; τὸ ὑγραίνεσθαι ὕδαρ water which is liquid, Plat. Tim. 51 B.

2. to relax the bowels, Hipp. Aph. 1247; and Pass., of the bowels, to be relaxed, open, Ibid. 1245.

ὕγρανσις, ἡ, a wetting, watering, cited by Galen. from Arist. (where ὑγρότης is in our text), Achmes Onir. 188.

ὕγραντικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for wetting or moistening, τῆς ξέως Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 59 B, cf. Clem. Al. 215.

ὕγρασία, ἡ, (ὕγραζω) wetness, moisture, liquid substance, ἐν τῷ σώματι Arist. H. A. 5, 31, 3, G. A. 1, 20, 1, al.; διεξόδους . . . δι' ὧν τὴν ὕγρ. ἐκδέχεται Alex. Δεβ. 5, 10.

ὕγρασμα, τό, = foregoing, Hipp. Art. 803, cf. 268, 23.

ὕγρ-ἐμπλαστρον, τό, a moist plaster, Plin. 34, 36.

ὕγρ-δῖος, ὄνος, ἡ, = ὑγρότης, Hipp. 598, 22.

ὕγρο-βάττω, to move in the water, move softly, flowingly, prob. I. Anth. P. 9, 709; v. Jacobs p. 261.

ὕγρο-βυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, going in the wet, Ath. 99 B.

ὕγρο-βυφής, ἐς, dipped in the wet, wetted, Nonn. D. 8, 142., 23, 183.

ὕγρο-βίος, ὄν, living in the wet: living on or by the water, as a fisherman, Nonn. D. 13, 75, etc.

ὕγρο-βόλος, ὄν, wet-striking, moistening, σταγόνες Eur. Fr. 836, 3.

ὕγρο-γελως, ὄν, softly laughing, A. B. 67.

ὕγρο-γονος, ὄν, produced in the wet or in water, Nonn. D. 14, 145.

ὕγρο-δαίτος, ὄν, = ὑγρόβιος, Byz.

ὕγρο-θερμος, ὄν, with moist heat, Byz.

ὕγρο-θηρική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, water-hunting, i. e. fishing, Poll. 1, 97.

ὕγρο-κέλευθος, ὄν, having its path in the water, ἰχθὺς Maxim. π. καταρχ. 62.

II. leaving a moist trail, κοχλίας Poeta ap. Ath. 63 B; and so, perh., metaph., νεφέλαι Orph. H. 20, 3, etc.

ὕγρο-κέφαλος, ὄν, suffering from water in the head, Arist. Probl. 1, 16, 2.

ὕγρο-κῆλη, ἡ, = ὑδροκῆλη, for which it is v. l. in Poll. 4, 203.

ὕγρο-κόλιος, ὄν, having moist or loose faeces, Arist. H. A. 9, 50, 12.

ὕγρο-κολλούρια, τά, = κολλούρια (or κολλύρια) ὑγρὰ, Oribas.

ὕγρο-κόμος, ὄν, fostering with water, rich in water, Or. Sib. 14, 139.

ὕγρο-κάλευτος, ὄν, scooped out by water, cited from Philes. de Anim.

ὕγρο-μάνης, ἐς, madly fond of the water, Nonn. D. 43, 284.

ὕγρο-μέδων, ὄ, lord of the water, like παντομέδων, Nonn. D. 31, 57.

ὕγρο-μέλεια, ἡ, suppleness of limb, Adamant. Physiogn. 2, 11.

ὕγρο-μέλης, ἐς, with supple, soft limbs, Xen. Cyn. 5, 13, Poll. 4, 96.

ὕγρο-μέτωπος, ὄν, with soft smooth brow, Anth. P. 5, 36.

ὕγρο-μόθος, ὄν, fighting in the water, Nonn. D. 39, 88, etc.

ὕγρο-μύρον, τό, for ὑγρόν μύρον, liquid ointment, Aët.

ὕγρο-νόμος, ὄν, walking the water, Nonn. D. 3, 37.

ὕγρο-νοος, ὄν, contr. -νοος, οὖν, of soft, weak mind, Poll. 6, 126.

ὕγρο-παγής, ἐς, (πήγνυμι) with frozen water, Nonn. D. 8, 92.

of watery, flaccid consistency, as opp. to σκληρόσαρκος, Xenocr. Aquat. 33, Galen.

ὕγρο-πίσσον, τό, for ὑγρὰ πίσσα, liquid pitch, Schol. Nic. Al. 116; ὑγρόπισσα, ἡ, Geop. 18, 8, 2, Galen., etc.

ὕγρο-πλοος, ὄν, contr. -πλοος, οὖν, sailing through the water, Tzetz.

ὕγρο-ποιός, ὄν, producing moisture, φῶς Plut. 2, 367 D; καρπός Porph. ap. Eus. P. E. 113 A.

ὕγρο-πόρευτος, ὄν, = ὑγροκέλευθος, Orph. H. 81, 1.

ὕγρο-πορέω, to go through the water, of ships, Anth. Plan. 221.

ὕγρο-πόρος, ὄν, = ὑγροκέλευθος, Nonn. D. 10, 123, etc.

ὕγρο-πότω, to be liquid or fluid, Arist. Probl. 1, 33.

ὕγρος, ἄ, ὄν: Comp. ὑγρότερος Plat. Theaet. 162 B, Xen., etc.; Sup. -ότατος Xen. Eq. 7, 7. (From ὕγιος come also ὑγ-ραῖνω, ὑγ-ράω; cf. Skt. uk-shāmi (conspargo); Lat. uiduus, umor, umecto;—the O. Norse vök-r (umidus) points to another form vag.) Wet, moist, running, fluid, opp. to ξηρός, Hom., etc.; ὑγρόν ἔλαιον, i. e. olive-oil, as opp. to fat or tallow, Il. 23, 281, Od. 6, 79; ὑγρόν ὕδαρ running water, 4, 458; ἀνεμοὶ ὑγρόν ἀνέτες winds blowing moist or rainy, as opp. to dry, parching, 5, 478, 19, 440, Hes. Op. 623, Th. 869; ὑγρ. ἄλς, πέλαιος, cf. Pind. O. 7, 126, P. 4, 70, and Att.:—ὕγρὰ νύξ a wet night, Plat. Criti. 112 A.

2. ἡ ὑγρὰ, Ion. ὑγρή, the moist, i. e. the sea, Il. 14, 308, Od. 1, 97, etc. (cf. τρυφερός); so, ὑγρὰ κέλευθα the watery ways, i. e. the gulf, Il. 1, 312, Od. 3, 71; and ὑγρὰ alone, opp. to ἀπείρων γαῖα, Il. 24, 341, Od. 5, 45, cf. Ar. Vesp. 678.

3. το ὑγρόν and τὰ ὑγρὰ wet, moisture, Hdt. 1, 142, and Hipp.; water, liquid, Hdt. 4, 172; γῆ ὑγρὰ φαραεῖσα Plat. Theaet. 147 C; ἐφ' ὑγροῖς (ω-γραφείν) to paint on a wet ground, Plut. 2, 759 C.

4. μέτρα ὑγρὰ καὶ ξηρὰ liquid and dry measure, Plat. Legg. 746 D; τὰ ὑγρὰ μετρεῖν liquids, C. I. 123, 10.

5. θῆρες ὑγροί, water-animals, opp. to πεῖοι, Anth. P. 9, 18; οἱ ἑρμιῶτες οἱ ὑγροί Philostr. 776; ὁ αἰοῖός, of a frog, Anth. P. 6, 43.

6. of the bowels or faeces, loose, Hipp. Aph. 1245; Arist. H. A. 9, 18, 1, al.

II. soft, pliant, supple, lithe, waving, Lat. mollis, opp. to σκληρός (stiff), of the eagle's back, Pind. P. 1, 17, ubi v. Böckh; of the limbs and body, ὑγρὰ ἐν ἀγκάλαις Eur. Fr. 935; ὑγρός τὸ εἶδος, of 'Epos, Plat. Symp. 196 A; νεώτερος καὶ ὑγρότερος Plat. Theaet. 162 B; ὁ ὀρχηστής Poll. 4, 6, Arist. P. A. 2, 9, 17 and 13; ὑγρὰ ἔχειν τὰ σκέλη, of a horse, Xen. Eq. 1, 6; of a horse's neck, Id. Cyn. 4, 1; so of colts, γόνυα ὑγρὰ κάμπειν, ὑγρὸς τοῖς σκέλεσι χρῆσθαι (cf. Virgil's mollia crura reponit, G. 3, 76), Id. Eq. 1, 6, 10, 15; of the hare, Id. Cyn. 5, 31; of the jackal, ὁ ἐστὶ καὶ πηδᾷ πόρρω Arist. H. A. 6, 35, 3; also of other things, ὁ ἀκανθος (Virg. mollis acanthus), Theocr. 1,

55; κέρας ὕ., of a bow, Id. 25, 206; ὕ. λαγόνες, χολάδες Xen. Cyn. 4, 1, Babr. 1, 10:—ὕγρος κείσθαι to lie in an easy position, opp. to being stretched or stiff, Hipp. Progn. 37; ὑγρόν χυτλασον σεαυτὸν Ar. Vesp. 1213; κέρας ὑγρόν of a bow, Theocr. 25, 206; ὑγροτέραν . . . εἶναι τὴν κίνησιν Arist. P. A. 2, 9, 13.

2. languid, feeble, of one dying, ἐς ὑγρόν ἀγκῶνα [λαβών] Soph. Ant. 1236; κἀπὲρ ὑγρὰν χεῖρα Eur. Phoen. 1439; so perhaps, ὑγρόν δέος Archil. 69; cf. ὑγρότης II. 2, 3.

of substance, flaccid, flabby, σάρκες Arist. H. A. 8, 13, 2, 8, 21, 4, al.

b. tender, νεοττοί Ael. N. A. 7, 9; βρέφος Nonn. D. 1, 4, 4.

moist with wine, tipsy, ὑγρὴν τὴν ψυχὴν ἔχειν Heraclit. ap. Stob. 1, 5, 120; ἡ διανοία ὕ. γεγεννημένη Plut. 2, 713 A; οἰνοβαρής . . ὑγρόν

αἰδῶν, οὐ μᾶλα νηφάλιον Opp. H. 2, 412.

5. of the eyes, swimming, melting, languishing (to represent which, Aphrodite's statues have the lower eyelid drawn up a little over the eye, Winckelm. Geschichte d. Kunst. 4, p. 202, Müller Archäol. d. K. § 329, 5), ὕ. βλέμμα Anacreont. 28, 21; ὑγρὰ δερκομένοισιν ἐν ὄμμασιν Anth. P. 7, 27; ἐπ' ὄμμασιν ὑγρὰ δεδορκῶς Id. Plan. 306; τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν τὸ ὕ. ἅμα τῷ φαιδρῷ Luc. Imag. 6; ὑγρὸς βλέπειν Philostr. Epist.:—also, ὑγρός πῶτος a languishing, longing desire, h. Hom. 18, 33; ὑγρότατα καὶ πένθημα μελωδεῖν App. Civ. 106.

6. of language, smoothly flowing, Dion. H. de Dem. 20.

7. metaph. of persons or their tempers, facile, soft-tempered, pliant, easy, ὑγρός τις καὶ δημοτικός Plut. Mar. 28; ὕ. κόλῳ Id. 2, 51 B; τὸ Κίμωνος ὑγρόν his easy temper, Id. Pericl. 5;—also, ὑγρός ἐστι, πρὸς τι easy to be inclined to . . . prone to . . . App. Civ. 5, 8, Anon. ap. Suid.: ὕ. τῷ γελοίῳ Plut. Brut. 29.

b. soft, dainty, luxurious, voluptuous, Id. 2, 751 A; ὕ. πρὸς τὴν διαίταν Id. Sol. 3; so, βίου . . . ὄν πάντες εἰώθασιν ὑπομάζειν ὑγρόν Alex. Πυραυν. 3; cf. ὑγρότης II. 4.

8. of a vowel, = Lat. anceps, Sext. Emp. M. 1, 100.

III. Adv. ὑγρῶς, v. supr. II. 1 and 5.

ὕγρο-σαῖτης, in Byz., a measure of liquids = 50 sextarii.

ὕγρο-σαρκος, ὄν, of flabby flesh, Arist. H. A. 4, 11, 12., 8, 21, 4.

ὕγρο-σκελής, ἐς, with tender or supple legs, Liban. Epist. 585 B.

ὕγρο-στομος, ὄν, of a sword, sharp-cutting, Theod. Prodr.

ὕγροτης, ἡ, Dor. -ότας, ἄτος, ἡ: (ὕγρος):—wetness, moisture, either in abstract or concrete sense, fluidity or a fluid, opp. to ξηρότης, Hipp. Vet. Med. 17, Aph. 1248, Plat. Phileb. 32 A, Arist., etc.; in pl., Arist. G. A. 3, 10, 20, Meteor. 1, 14, 17.

II. pliancy, suppleness, opp. to σκληρότης, τῶν ἀρθρῶν Hipp. Art. 784, cf. Xen. An. 5, 8, 15; τοῦ σώματος, of serpents, Arist. G. A. 1, 7, 3; of bears, Id. H. A. 8, 5, 3;—so, of a flame, flickering motion, lambeency, Eur. Phoen. 1256.

2. languor, feebleness, τοῦ ζήφους . . δι' ὑγρότητα χειρὸς ἐξολισθόντων Plut. Cato Mi. 20.

3. metaph. of persons, softness of temper, easiness of disposition, ὕ. τοῦ ἥθους Lycurg. 152, 12, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 5, 5; ξέως Plut. 2, 680 D; so, ὑγρότης βίου a voluptuous course of life, Croyl.

Ἀπολυτ. 1; cf. ὑγρός II. 7.

ὕγρο-τόκος, ὄν, producing moisture or water, Nonn. D. 22, 102., 32, 295.

ὕγρο-τράχηλος [ᾶ], ὄν, with pliant neck, cited from Arist.

ὕγρο-τροφικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for aquatic animals, Plat. Polit. 264 D.

ὕγρουσία, ἡ, wateriness, prob. f. l. for ὑγρασία in Chalcid. ad Plat. Tim. fol. 36.

ὕγρο-φάνης, ἐς, of moist appearance, Galen. 8, 662.

ὕγρο-φθαλμος, ὄν, with moist eyes, opp. to σκληρόφθαλμος, Arist. P. A. 2, 2, 8, 13, fin.

ὕγρο-φθογγος, ὄν, narrow-necked bottle that gurgles when one pours from it, Anth. P. 6, 248.

ὕγρο-φλοῖος, ὄν, with moist, soft rind, Geop. 9, 16, 2.

ὕγρο-φοῖτος, ὄν, = ὑγροπόρος, Lyc. 88.

ὕγρο-φόρητος, ὄν, borne by or on water, Nonn. D. 15, 372, etc.

ὕγρο-φόρος, ὄν, = ὑδροφόρος, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 283.

ὕγρο-φύτης, ἐς, (φύη) of wet, moist nature, Schol. Theocr. 1, 47. Adv. -ώς, Aristaen. 1, 1.

ὕγρο-χερσος, ὄν, living both on land and in water, Manass. Chron. 3933, etc.

ὕγρο-χεύμων, ὄν, gen. ονος, pouring water, Manass. Chron. 150.

ὕγρο-χίτων [ῖ], ονος, ὄ, ἡ, in wet garment, Nonn. D. 23, 112, 311.

ὕγρο-χρως, οος, ὄ, ἡ, with moist surface, Jo. Gaz.

ὕγρο-χύτος, ὄν, (χέω) pouring or poured forth wet, Nonn. D. 8, 275.

ὕγρινω, = ὑγρᾶίνω, for which it is prob. f. l. in Cass. Probl.

ὕγρο-ῶπις, ἰδος, ἡ, with delicate face, Tzetz. Antehom. 118.

ὕγρο-ῶσω, to make wet, moisten, Aesch. Ag. 1329.

ὕδαλός, α, ὄν, (ὕδαρ) watery: dropsical, Hipp. Protrh. 84, Galen.

ὕδαρεύω, to make watery, dilute, Epiphani.

ὕδαρής, ἐς, gen. ἑός: (ὕδαρ):—watery, διαχώρημα Hipp. Progn. 40; καταμήνια ὑδαρήςα Arist. H. A. 10, 1, 16; ἰχθῶες Ib. 7, 9, 2, etc.

2. mostly of wine, mixed with too much water, watery, washy, ὑδαρὴν ῥέχειν σοί;—παντάσῃ μὲν ὄν ὕδαρ Pherecr. Kor. 4; cf. Hipp. Aër. 286, Xen. Lac. 1, 3, Alex. Tit. 1, 1, Tokast. 1; κεράννυνται οὐδ' ὑδαρὲς οὐτ' ἀκρατον Antiph. Ἀκοντις. 1, 4; ὕδ. κυλικιον Lyc. ap. Ath. 420 C:—Adv., οἶνος ὑδαρὼς συγκεκραμένος Moschio;—v. κινῶν fin.

3. metaph. washy, feeble, languid, ὑδαρὲς σάινειν φιλότητι Aesch. Ag. 798; φίλια Arist. Pol. 2, 4, 7; μῦθος Id. Poët. 26, 13; τὸ ὕδ. τοῦ φρονήματος Clem. Al. 154.

II. of colour, watery, pale gray, ὅμια προβάτων Arist. G. A. 5, 1, 17.

ὕδαρ-πιστος, ὄν, of uncertain faith, Eccl.

ὕδαρός, α, ὄν, late form of ὑδαρής, introduced by the Copyists into correct writers, Lob. Pathol. 282.

ὕδαρότης, ἡ, wateriness, Clem. Al. 169.

ὕδαρώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) of watery nature, τόποι Arist. Plant. 2, 6, 3; the form ὑδαροεἶδης is prob. l. for ὑδερ— in Alex. Trall. 11, 643.

ὕδασις-τεγής, *es*, like ὑδατοστεγής, *water-proof*, πῖλος Anth. P. 6. 90; cf. Lob. Phryn. 688. [ὑ in Anth. l. c., metri grat.]

ὕδαταινομαι, *Med.* to be *dropsical*, Hipp. 1008 G. II. the Act. in Galen. Lex. Hipp., of women, to have *watery menses*.

ὕδατ-ηγός, *όν*, drawing water, ἀνὴρ Call. Fr. 42, cf. Schol. Ar. Rau. 1332.

ὕδατῆρός, *ά, ὄν*, (ὕδαρ) of or for water, κρῶσσους μῆτ' οἰνηροὺς μῆτ' ὑδατῆρους *watercress* or *fails*, Aesch. (Fr. 96) as cited by Poll. 6. 23; but ὑδρηροὺς πῖλους καὶ οἰνηροὺς in A. B. 115.

ὕδατικός, *ή, ὄν*, =sq., σημείον Theophr. Sign. 1. 17; πέρος Schol. Ar. Pl. 521.

ὕδατινός, *ον*, also *ος, ὄν*: (ὕδαρ) —of water, *watery, wet, moist*, πνεῦμα, χόρα Hipp. Aër. 283, 289 (where Littre retains the MS. reading ὑδατεινός); νότα Theophr. Vent. 57 (and to be restored for ὑδατίος, lb. 7); νεφέλα Id. Fr. 6. 1 and 11; ὑδ. νάρκισσος that loves the water, Anth. P. app. 120:—τὸ ὑδ. an eye-lotion, Galen. II. transparent like water, of thin, gauze-like Milesian garments, καίρωμα Call. Fr. 295; ὑδ. βράκη Theophr. 28. 11, —where others understand it sea-green; but cf. ὑδατίος II.

III. like ὑγρός II, *pliant, supple, βραχίονες* Anth. P. 9. 567, cf. Mehlhorn Anacr. 16. 9. [ὕδατινός: but in dactylic verses ὕ; and Matra ap. Ath. 136 C has ὑδατινός, which is in favour of the form ὑδατεινός, v. sup.]

ὕδατιον, *τό*, Dim. of ὕδαρ, a little water, rivulet, of the Ilissus, Plat. Phaedr. 229 A; and in pl., lb. B, Arist. H. A. 8. 28, 12, al. II. small rain, Theophr. C. P. 2. 9, 9.

ὕδαρίς, *ἴδος*, *ά*, a drop of water, Hesych., Phot. II. a watery vesicle, *hydatis*, Galen. III. a disease in the liver, Galen.: also in the heels of horses, Hippiatr.

IV. a gem, Martian. Cap. ὑδατισμός, *ός*, as from ὑδατίω, the noise of water in the body of a dropsical person, Cael. Aur.

ὕδατο-δόχος, *ον*, holding water, Suid., Byz.

ὕδατο-εἰδής, *ές*, like water, Arist. Color. 3. 13, Diog. L. 10. 106. II. τὸ ὑδ. the aqueous humour, of the eye, Galen.

ὕδατῆος, *ἔσσσα, ὄν* (ὕδαρ) watery, like water, like ὑδατῶδης, Anth. P. 9. 327, Dion. P. 782, Nonn., etc. II. transparent as water, thin, fine, καλύπτει Anth. P. 6. 270; cf. ὑδατίος II. [ὑ in dactylic verses.]

ὕδατο-θρέμμων, *ον*, nurtured and living in water, ἰχθύς Emped. 130 [with ὕ, in dact. verse.]

ὕδατο-κλύστος, *ον*, washed with water only (without soap), Wytténb. Plut. 2. 134 E.

ὕδατό-λουτος, *ον*, washed in water, Manass. Chron. 417: —μήτωρ; *ή*, mother of waters, πηγὴ lb. 212.

ὕδατό-μικτος, *ον*, mixed with water, Eccl.

ὕδατο-πάγος, *ές*, compact of water, of the firmament, Eccl.

ὕδατο-παλῆς, *ός, ή*, beaten by the waters, ἄκρα Opp. C. 2. 142, in poet. dat. —παλῆσειν [with ὕ, in dact. verse.]

ὕδατοποσία, *ή*, a drinking of water, Hipp. 400. 38, Luc. Rh. Praec. 9. ὕδατοποσία, to drink water, Luc. Icarom. 7.

ὕδατο-πότης, *ός*, a water-drinker, v. ὑδροπότης.

ὕδατο-πωτής, poet., for —ποτής, Cratin. Incert. 107; cf. ὑδροπωτής.

ὕδατόρ-ροια, *ή*, a flood of water, Byz.

ὕδατόρ-ρῆτος, *ον*, flowing with water, Eust. 268. 29.

Ἵδατοσιόνη, *ή*, name of a Nereid, Call. Fr. 347; cf. Ἄλοσιόνη, and v. Lob. Pathol. 235. [ὑ in dact. verse.]

ὕδατο-τρεφής, *ές*, like ὑδατοθρέμμων, bred in water, growing in or by the water, ἀγείρου Od. 17. 208; cf. Lob. Phryn. 577.

ὕδατό-τροφος, *ον*, nourished by water: —φύρητος, *ον*, borne on the water: both in Manass. Chron. 192.

ὕδατό-χλωος, *ον*, (χλόη) water-green, pale, v. sub ὑδατόχολος.

ὕδατό-χολος, *ον*, watery and bilious in colour, of excrements, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1096, cf. 73 E, 127 A, 136 E; v. Galen. 9. 295 (who mentions a v. l. ὑδατόχολα), Actuar. de Urin. 1. 4: cf. ὑδατόχροος.

ὕδατό-χροος, *ον*, pale as water, Hipp. 986 A, 1110 G.

ὕδατῶν, to make watery, Ruf.:—Pass. to be liquid, watery, Anth. P. 9. 709. II. in Pass. also, to be dropsical, Hipp. 1195 A.

ὕδατῶδης, *ές*, (εἶδος) like water, watery, οὖρον Hipp. Progn. 40, cf. 986 C; opp. to αἱματῶδης, Arist. H. A. 7. 7, 3; ἄνεμος ὑδ. Id. Meteor. 2. 6, 20; νέφος ὑδατωδέστερον lb. 3. 6, 2, etc.; ὑδ. κρύσταλλος, of melting ice, wet, sloppy, Thuc. 3. 23. II. full of water, φύλλα Theophr. C. P. 2. 19, 2; σφαίριον Id. H. P. 3. 7, 5. 2. dropsical, Hipp. 1195 A, Galen.

ὕδαίω, Ep. for ὑδέω.

ὕδαίνομαι, to have the drapsy, Hipp. 563. 41.

ὕδαρίσσις, *εως, ή*, = ὑδρεος, the drapsy, Hippiatr.

ὕδαρίω, to have the drapsy, Teles (?) ap. Stob. 509. 11, Ael. N. A. 3. 18., 14. 4, Galen.—A faculty from ὑδέρω is cited by Phot., etc., and occurs as v. l. in Aristid. 2. 408, Poll. 4. 187; v. Lob. Phryn. 80.

ὕδετικός, *ή, ὄν*, (ὕδερος) dropsical, διάθεσις Galen.:—as Subst., ὕ δ. a dropsical patient, Ruf., Orib.

ὕδερο-εἰδής, *ές*, of a dropsical nature, f. l. for ὑδαροεἰδής, watery.

ὕδερόμαι, Pass. to be watery, Hipp. 611. 45:—but this form ought to mean to suffer from drapsy, and prob. ὑδαρόμαι should be restored.

ὕδερος, *ός*, (ὕδαρ) like ὑδρῶς, the drapsy, Hipp. 543. 55-544. 34, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 8, 1, etc.; ὑδέρω νοσήματι Id. Fr. 444.

ὕδ. εἰς αἰμίδα diabetes, Medic.; cf. a form ὑδερούς, ὕ, which is cited from Hipp. by Erotian, but is not found in our text.

ὕδερώδης, *ές*, contr. for ὑδεροεἰδής, Galen., Oribas 119 Matth.

ὕδέω [ὑ], (ὕδης) to tell of, celebrate, a word first found in the Alexandr. Poets, Nic. Al. 47. 525, Call. Fr. 477; Ep. also ὑδέω, Call. Jov. 76:—Pass. to be told of, to be called so and so, Ap. Rh. 2. 528., 4. 264, Arat.

257:—Suid. and Et. Gud. also quote the form ὕδειν (from ὕδω) from some Poet.

ὕδης, *ου, ὀ*, = ποιητής, συνετός in Hesych., Theognost. Can. 19. 26: cf. ὕδων I. (With this late ὕδ Curt. compares the Root of αἰδ-ω, δοιδ-ός, ἀηδ-ών; Skt. vad, vad-āni (loquor), vad-as (sermo), vand-ē (celebro):—perh. αὐδ-ή also is akin.)

ὕδναι, to nourish, Hesych., E. M.: Theognost. in Anecd. Oxon. 2. p. 19. 27 cites ὕδω = λέγω.

ὕδνης, *ου, ὀ*, = εἰδός, ἐμπειρος (cf. ὕδης), Hesych. II. = ἔγγονος, σύντροφος, Id. (perh. as Root of Ἄλας-ὕδνη, Ἰδατος-ὕδνη).

ὕδνον, *τό*, an esculent fungus, prob. the truffle, Lat. tuber, Theophr. H. P. 1. 1, 11 (v. l. οἶδνον), 1. 6, 5, Diosc. 2. 175, Ath. 62 A sq.

ὕδνέ-φυλλον, *τό*, an herb said to grow over truffles and mark the spot where they are, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 62 D.

ὕδο-γενής, *ές*, sprung from the water, restored by Scaliger for ἕλογ— in Orph. Fr. 2. 36; v. Lob. Pathol. 443. [ὑ in dact. verse.]

ὕδος, *εος, τό*, v. sub ὕδαρ s. init.

ὕδρα, Ion. ὕδρη, *ή*, (v. ὕδαρ) like ὕδρος, a hydra, water-serpent, of the Lernaean hydra, Hes. Th. 313, Soph. Tr. 574, 836, 1094; ὕδραν τέρμεναι, proverb. of labour in vain, because two heads sprung up for every one which was cut off, Plat. Rep. 426 E:—in pl., but still with reference to the Lernaean hydra, Eur. Heracl. 950, Phoen. 1136.

II. name of a constellation, Arat. 444, etc.

ὕδρά-γανος, *ή*, = γυμνασία, Apulei.

ὕδραγωγέιον, *τό*, = ὕδραγωγόν, Strab. 614.

ὕδραγωγία, to conduct or convey water, ὕδαρ ὕδραγωγείται Strab. 614.

ὕδραγωγία, *ή*, conveyance of water or liquids, Plat. Tim. 77 E; cf. ὕδρεα I. 2. II. = ὕδραγωγόν, a water-course, Arist. P. A. 3. 5, 9, Menand. Hist. ap. Joseph. A. J. 9. 14, 2.

ὕδραγώνιον, *τό*, an aqueduct, C. I. 2172. 2., 3454.

ὕδρ-αγωγός, *όν*, bringing water, σείριος Plut. 2. 366 A; ὕδ. τύπος full of water, Horapol.:—ὕδρ. φάρμακα diuretics, Galen. 10. 463. II. as Subst., ὕδρ., *ός*, a water-carrier, Artemid. 4. 74, Manetho 1. 84. 2. a maker or manager of aqueducts, Lat. aquilex, Plut. 2. 914 B. b. an aqueduct, LXX (4 Regg. 18. 17, Sirach. 24. 30). 3. in Hipp. one who drinks much water, a dropsical person, 1240 C.

ὕδραῖνα, (ὕδαρ) to water, ὕ. γῆν, of a river, Eur. Tro. 226; ὕδρ. τινά to wash, sprinkle with water, Id. I. T. 54:—Med. to wash oneself, bathe, ὕδρηταιμένη Od. 4. 750, 759., 17. 48, 58; λουτρά ὑδραῖνασθαι χροῖ to pour water over one's body, Eur. El. 157.

II. ὑδραῖναι χροῖς τινι to pour libations to . . . , Id. I. T. 161.

ὕδρ-αλέτης, *ου, ὀ*, (ἀλέω) a water-mill, Strab. 556, ubi v. Casaub.:—Hesych. also cites ὑδραλετία, *ή*, and in Gloss. we find ὑδραλεσία.

ὕδραλῆς, *ός*, = ὕδρος, Hesych.

ὕδρ-αλμη, *ή*, salt water, Oribas. 53 Matth.

ὕδρανός, *ός*, one who makes a purificatory offering, Hesych.: he also cites ὑδράν, *ή*, = τὸ ἀκραιφνές καὶ καθαρόν.

ὕδραρυγρίω, to be like quicksilver, Tetzst.:—to become quicksilver, Anon. in Fabr. B. Gr. 8. 248.

ὕδρ-ἀργυρος, *ός*, fluid silver, quicksilver, artificially prepared from cinnamon-ore, Diosc. 5. 110: native quicksilver was called ἀργυρος χυτός, cf. Theophr. Lap. 60.

ὕδρ-ἀρπαξ, *ός*, a water-clock, like κλεψύδρα, Simplic. ad Arist. Cael.

ὕδρ-άσπινα, *ή*, wild hemp, Diosc. Noth. 3. 166.

ὕδρ-αύλης, *ου, ὀ*, one who plays the ὕδραυλις, Math. Vett. 180.

ὕδρ-αυλῆσις, *ή*, = ὕδραυλις, Simplic. ad Arist. Phys. p. 160.

ὕδρ-αυλις, *εως, ή*, (αὐλέω) a hydraulic organ, invented by an Egyptian named Ctesibius, Aristod. ap. Ath. 174 B; described by Hedyd. lb. 497 D: also ὕδραυλος, *ός*, Schneid. Ecl. Phys. 310. 97; hydraulus in Cicero:—so τὸ ὑδραυλικόν ὄργανον, Ath. 174 C.

ὕδρεα, *ή*, (ὕδρεω) a drawing water, fetching water, Thuc. 7. 13, Plat. Legg. 844 B, Polyb., etc.: in pl., Plat. Ax. 371 E. 2. a distribution of water, watering, irrigation, Id. Legg. 761 C, Theophr. H. P. 2. 6, 3:—metaph., *ή* ἐκ τῆς κοιλίας ἐπὶ τὰς φλέβας ὕ. Plat. Tim. 78 B, cf. 77 D. II. a watering-place, Plut. Them. 9.—Cf. ὕδρια fin.

ὕδρεῖον, Ion. ὕδρήιον, *τό*:—(ὕδρεω):—a water-bucket, well-bucket, Hdt. 3. 14, Ath. 360 F, etc. II. a water-tank, reservoir, Polyb. 34. 2, 6, Strab. 37, 560. III. a water-clock, Math. Vett.

ὕδρ-ἐλαιον, *τό*, water mixed with oil, Plut. 2. 663 C, Diosc. 2. 10, Galen., etc.; cf. χυτάσματα.

ὕδρευμα, *τό*, a watering-place, a well, tank, Arr. Peripl. p. 14; mentioned in Egypt. Inscri., C. I. (add.) 4716 d. 15, al., v. Franz. ad 4713 c.

ὕδρευς, *εως, ὀ*, poet. for ὑδρεντής, Manetho 4. 251, v. Lob. Phryn. 316.

ὕδρευσις, *εως, ή*, = ὕδρεα, irrigation, Theophr. C. P. 3. 9, 5.

ὕδρεντής, *ου, ὀ*, a drawer of water, waterer, Gloss.

ὕδρεντικός, *ή, ὄν*, of or for watering, ὄργανα Alex. Polyhist. ap. Eus. P. E. 432 B.

ὕδρεω, (ὕδαρ) to draw, fetch or carry water, Od. 10. 105, Theogn. 264:—commonly in Med. to draw water for oneself, fetch water, [κρήνη] ὕδην ὑδρεῖοντο ποτίζεται Od. 7. 131, cf. 17. 206, 7. 193, Eur. Tro. 205; ὕδαρ ἀνασπᾶσαντας ὑδρενεσθαι Thuc. 4. 97; παρὰ τῶν γειτόνων Plat. Legg. 844 B; ἀπὸ τελεμάτων ὕδρ. αἱ μέλινται Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 37; fut. ὑδρενσομένη Luc. D. Mar. 6. 1. II. to water, irrigate, Theophr. H. P. 2. 6, 3.

ὕδρ-ηγός, *ός*, a water-conduit, Hesych.

ὕδρηχον, *τό*, for ὕδρεῖον, Hdt.

ὕδρηλος, *ή, ὄν*, (ὕδαρ) watery, moist, wet, λειμῶνες Od. 9. 133; Σάμος h. Ap. 41; νέφη, λιβάδες Aesch. Supp. 793, Pers. 613; κρῶσσοί, στα-

γόνες Eur. Cycl. 89, Supp. 206;—poët. word, used by Hipp. 1278. 39. II. = ὑδρευτικός, Philo 1. 410.

ὕδρημερία, ἡ, distribution of water, Eccl.

ὕδρηρον, τό, a name of the plant ξρινος, Diosc. Noth. 4. 29.

ὕδρηρος, ὁ, ὡν, ὕδατης, Poët. in Stob. 520. 32; v. ὕδατηςρός.

ὕδρηρχος, ὡν, = ὑδρορχος, πῦμα Eur. Fr. 884:—ὁ ὕδρ., the sign Aquarius in the Zodiac, Plut. 2. 908 C.

ὕδρια, ἡ, (ὕδωρ) a water-pot, picher, urn, Ar. Vesp. 926, Eccl. 678, C. I. 2855. 11, etc.; ἀγών .. ὕδρης πέρι (cf. ἀμφορίτης), Ap. Rh. 4. 1767:—proverb., ἐπὶ θύραις τὴν ὕδριαν to break the pitcher at the door, = 'there's many a slip 'twixt cup and lip,' Arist. Rhet. 1. 6, 22.

II. a vessel of any kind, a wine-pot, Ar. Fr. 183; a pot of money, Id. Av. 602.

2. the balloting urn in the law-courts, Isocr. 365 C; ὕδρ. χαλκή Dem. 1155. 6, cf. Plut. T. Gracch. 11. 3. a cinerary urn, Ar. Av. 601 (v. Schol.), Luc. Demosth. Enc. 29, Plut. Philop. 21, etc. [I in Ap. Rh. l. c., where ὑδρεῖς is a v. l.]

ὕδριας, ἡ, of the water, Ὑδριάς Νύμφαι Anth. P. 6. 57, 9. 823.

ὕδρια-φόρος, ὡν, carrying a water-vessel, Ar. Eccl. 738, cf. Poll. 3. 55.

ὕδριον, τό, Dim. of ὕδρια, Hipp. 49. 53, acc. to Erotian. 582 and Galen; but ὕδριον is prob. to be restored.

ὕδρισκη, ἡ, Dim. of ὕδρια, Ath. 438 F, LXX (4 Regg. 2. 20).

ὕδρο-βαφής, ἐς, dipped in water, like ὕδροβαφής, Poll. 7. 56.

ὕδρο-βόλος, ὡν, throwing water, watering, δρόσαι C. I. 3763.

ὕδρο-γάρων, τό, γάρων prepared with water, cited from Alex. Trall.

ὕδρο-γαστήρ, ὁ, ἡ, with water in the belly, dropsical, Manetho 1. 155.

ὕδρο-γνώμων, ὡν, finding out water and digging wells, Geop. 2. 10, 6.

ὕδρο-γονικός, ἡ, ὡν, of the production of water, σημεία Geop. 2. 5, 16.

ὕδρο-δόκος (or -δόχος), ὡν, receiving or containing water, Nonn. Jo. 2. 36, Hesych.:—ὕδροδοκη, ἡ, a reservoir, Boiss. Anecd. 3. 61.

ὕδρο-δρομος, ὡν, running in water, i. e. swimming, Orph. H. 23. 7.

ὕδρο-ειδής, ἐς, like water, watery, Στρυμών Eur. Rhes. 353.

ὕδρεις, εἶσα, ἐν, fond of the water, Lat. aquaticus, δόναξ Eur. Hel. 349:—Ὑδρούσσα was a name of the island Tenos, Arist. Fr. 553.

ὕδρο-θήκη, ἡ, a reservoir of water, cistern, Ath. 208 A.

ὕδρο-θήρας, ὡν, ὁ, a fisherman, Eust. 574. 16.

ὕδροθηρία, ἡ, a hunting in water, fishery, Ael. N. A. 1. 10, Philes de An. 83.

ὕδροθηρικός, ἡ, ὡν, of or for fishing, Ael. N. A. 14. 24., 15. 1.

ὕδρο-κέλευθος, ὡν, dub. l. for ὕδροκέλευθος, Orph. H. 20. 3.

ὕδρο-κέφαλον, τό, water in the head, hydrocephalus, Galen.

ὕδρο-κῆλη, ἡ, water in the scrotum, hydrocelé, Galen.

ὕδρο-κηλικός, ἡ, ὡν, suffering from hydrocelé, Galen., cf. Plin. N. H. 30. 8.

II. for curing hydrocelé, Paul. Aeg. 6. 62.

ὕδρο-κιρνώ, to mix with water, Tzetz.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 630.

ὕδρο-κισσο-κῆλη, ἡ, aneurysm of the vessels of the testicles, Galen.

ὕδρο-λάπαθον, τό, water-sorrel, Plin. N. H. 20. 21.

ὕδρο-λόγιον, τό, a water-clock, formed like ἀρολόγιον, Cleomed. 2. 1, Ptol.: also ὕδρολογέιον, Ach. Tat.

ὕδρο-μανία, ἡ, = ὑδροφοβία, Epiphan.

ὕδρ-μαντις, εἰς, ὁ, ἡ, one who divines from water, a water-prophet, Strab. 762, Manetho 4. 212.

ὕδρο-μαστευτική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, the art of seeking for water, Geop. 2. 6, 1.

Ὑδρο-μέδουσα, ἡ, Water-green, name of a frog in Batr. 19.

ὕδρο-μέλαθρος, ὡν, dwelling in water, ἰχθύες Emped. 187.

ὕδρο-μέλι, ἰτος, τό, hydromel, a kind of mead, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 44.

Diosc. 5. 17, Galen., etc.; in older Greek μελικράτον, v. Moer. 254.

ὕδρο-μερία, ἡ, the distribution of water, Eccl.

ὕδρο-μέτριον, τό, a vessel for measuring hydrostatically, Theo in Ptol.

ὕδρ-μῆλον, τό, a drink of water and ἡμλομεῖα, Diosc. 5. 30, Artem., etc.

ὕδρο-μύγης, ἐς, mixed with water, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1.

ὕδρο-μύλη, ἡ, a water-mill, Gloss.; also ὕδρ-μύλος, ὁ, Hesych.:—on the form -μύλιον, τό, v. Ducang.

ὕδρ-μφαλος, ὡν, suffering from water in the umbilical region, Galen.:—the disease was called ὕδρ-μφαλον, τό.

ὕδρο-νομέομαι, Dep. to measure out water, Luc. Lexiph. 9.

ὕδρο-παραστάται, οἱ, those who offered water instead of wine in the Eucharist, Aquarii, Eccl.

ὕδρο-πέπερι, εἰς, τό, water-pepper, Polygonum hydropiper, Diosc. 2. 191, Galen.;—differing from ὕδρ-οπιπερον, τό, fleabane, Persicaria, Geop.

ὕδρο-ποιός, ὡν, producing water, watery, Plut. 2. 939 E.

ὕδρο-πόρος, ὡν, = ὕδροπόρος through which water passes, χαράδραι Nonn. D. 2. 438; ἀφρ Porph. ap. Eus. P. E. 145 B.

ὕδρο-ποσία, ἰον, -ίη, ἡ, water-drinking, Hipp. Acut. 359, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 12, Plat. Legg. 674 A, etc.; v. sq.

ὕδρ-ποσιον, to drink water, opp. to οἶνω χρῆσθαι, Hdt. 1. 71, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 26, Plat. Rep. 561 C, etc.—Acc. to the Gramm., ὕδρ-ποσιον is the more correct form, Lob. Phryn. 456.

ὕδρο-πότης, ὡν, ὁ, (πῖνα) a water-drinker, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 29; hence in Comic phrase for a thin-blooded, mean-spirited fellow, Horace's aquae pator, Anth. P. 11. 20; so, ὕδατοπότης in Phryn. Com. Incert. 1; ὕδωρ πίνων Dem. 73. 3, cf. 355. 24, Ar. Eq. 349; ὕδωρ δὲ πίνων οὐδὲν ἂν τέκει σοφὸν Cratin. Purr. 6, cf. Aristopho. Πωθ. 1. 3, Bato Ἀνδρ. 1. 9, al.

ὕδρο-ρόδιον, τό, oil of roses mixed with water, Galen., etc.

ὕδρο-ρόσaton, τό, rose-water, Orribas. 84 Matth.

ὕδρορροά, ἡ, but in Att. also ὕδρορρόη, Lob. Phryn. 492: (ρόη)—a watercourse, whether on the ground, a conduit, canal, sluice, Ar. Ach. 922, 1186; or on the roof, a gutter, spout, Ar. Vesp. 126; ἀπὸ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν ὕδρορροαῖ δύο ρέουσιν Eubul. Στεφ. 1. 4.

II. = ὕδρωψ, Schol. Ar. Ach. 1185.

ὕδρ-ροια, ἡ, = foreg., Polyb. 4. 57, 8; v. Lob. Phryn. 497.

ὕδρ-ρόος, ὁ, (βέω) = ὕδρορροά, Alciphro 3. 47, Hesych. s. v. ὕδρορροῦρος.

ὕδρ-ροῦρα, ἡ, a dub. form for ὕδρορροά, Hesych.; v. Lob. Phryn. 492.

ὕδρ-ρος, ὁ, (ὕδωρ) like ὕδρα, a water-snake, the ringed snake, Coluber natrix, Il. 2. 723, Hdt. 2. 76, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 14., 2. 17, 23.

II. a smaller kind of water-animal, φάλαγγον or σαύρος, Artem. 4. 56.

ὕδρο-σεληνίτης, ὡν, ὁ, a fine kind of selenite, Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 349.

ὕδρο-σέλιον, τό, = ἐλαιοσέλιον, Diosc. 3. 75.

ὕδρο-σκοπέομαι, Med. to search for water, Geop. 2. 6, 42:—ὕδρο-

σκοπική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, the art of finding-water, well-sinking, Ib. 2. 6, 47:—τὸ -σκόν, a treatise on this art, Ib. 2. 4.

ὕδρο-σκόπιον or -εἶον, τό, a hydrostatic instrument, described by Synes. Ep. 15.

ὕδρο-σκόπος, ὁ, a water-seeker, well-sinker, Gloss.

ὕδρ-σπονδα (sc. ἐπεί), τά, a drink-offering of water, Theophr. ap. Porphyr. de Abst. 2. 20. They were, with ἐλαιόσπονδα, μελισσάσπονδα, parts of the νεφέλια, as opp. to the οἰνώσπονδα, Preller Polemo p. 74.

ὕδρο-στάσιμος, ὡν, of or with standing water, τόποι Diosc. 3. 133.

ὕδρο-στάσιον [ᾶ], τό, (στήναι) standing water, a pond, pool, Byz.

ὕδρο-στάτεις, Pass. to have stagnant water, τόποι ὑδροστατούμενοι spots with standing water, marshes, Suid. s. v. ἀξίολογα.

ὕδρο-στάτης [ᾶ], ὡν, ὁ, a hydrostatic balance, Procl. ad Hes. II. a fire-engine, v. Ducange.

ὕδρ-σφράντης, ὡν, ὁ, water-smeller, name of a parasite in Alciphro 3. 61.

ὕδρ-σφής, ἡ, moisture, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 166.

ὕδρ-σφός, ὡν, producing water, of a well, Eccl.

ὕδρ-φαντική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, the art of discovering water, Geop. 2. 6, 1; also ὑδροφαντικά, τά, Ib.

ὕδρ-φάσας, ὡν, ὁ, = ὑδρ-φάσας II, Plut. 2. 731 B, 732 A; cf. Lob. Phryn. 639, Aj. 604.

ὕδρ-φοβία, = ὑδροφοβία, Greg. Nyss.

ὕδρ-φοβία, ἡ, horror of water caused by the bite of a mad dog, hydrophobia, Cels. 5. 27; ascribed by Menand. to wine-drinkers, Incert. 503:—so ὑδρ-φοβία, ἡ, Greg. Nyss.

ὕδρ-φοβία, fut. ᾶσω, to have the hydrophobia, Diosc. Ther. 1.

ὕδρ-φοβικός, ἡ, ὡν, of or like hydrophobia, πάθος τὸ ὕ. = ὑδροφοβία, Diosc. Ther. 2.

II. curing hydrophobia, Galen.

ὕδρ-φός, ὡν, having a horror of water, having the hydrophobia, Arr. Epict. 4. 4, 20.

II. as Subst., ὕδρ. ὁ, = ὑδροφοβία, Diosc. Ther. praef., Galen.

ὕδρ-φορέω, to carry water, Xen. An. 4. 5, 9, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 32, Ath., etc.

II. to serve as Ὑδροφόρος, Newton Inscr.

ὕδρ-φορήσις, εἰς, ἡ, a carrying of water, Eust. 1323. 59.

ὕδρ-φορία, ἡ, the office of ὑδροφόρος (II), C. I. 2885.

II. = ὑδροφορία, τά, Luc. D. Marin. 6. 2.

ὕδρ-φορία (ἱερά), τά, the water-carrying, a festival of Apollo in Aegina, Schol. Pind. N. 5. 81, Suid.

ὕδρ-φορικός, ἡ, ὡν, of or for carrying water, Suid. s. v. κρυσσός.

ὕδρ-φόρος, ὡν, carrying water, κόρη Plut. Them. 31; ἀγγεῖον Poll. 8. 66.

II. as Subst., ὕδρ., ὁ and ἡ, a water-carrier, Hdt. 3. 14, Xen. An. 4. 5, 10, Luc., etc.; Ὑδροφόροι was the title of a Trag. by Aesch. (Fr. 219 sq.); and by Soph. (Fr. 597 sq.):—the Ὑδρ. were women who served in the temple at Branchidae at Miletus, C. I. 2885 sq.; cf. ὑδροφορέω II.

ὕδρ-φύλαξ [ῶ], σκοπ, ὁ, guard or inspector of water, Pandect.

ὕδρ-χαμαίμηλον, τό, boiled chamomile, Alex. Trall.

ὕδρ-χαρής, ἐς, delighting in water, Eust. 254. 11, etc.:—Ὑδρόχαρις, ὁ, Grace of the waters, name of a frog, Batr. 239.

ὕδρ-χάα or -χόη, ἡ, a conduit, aqueduct, Orrib., Hesych., etc.; less Att. than ὑδρ-ορρόη, Moer. 381.

ὕδρ-χοεῖον, τό, a well, cistern, Menand. Hist. p. 374 Nicb.:—falsely written ὑδρ-οεῖον in Suid., ὑδρ-οχέιον in the Clementines.

ὕδρ-χοεύς, εἰς, ὁ, v. s. ὑδρ-οχεύς.

ὕδρ-χοεύς, to pour water, Achmes Onir. 187: ὕδρ-χοῖα, ἡ, a pouring out of water, Ibid.

ὕδρ-χόος, ὁ, (χέω) the water-pourer, name of the constellation Aquarius, Plut. 2. 908 C, Anth. P. 12. 199;—dat. ὑδρ-οχόῃ (as if from ὑδρ-οχέος) Ep. for the common ὑδρ-οχά, Arat. 389, Nonn. D. 23. 315.

ὕδρ-χῦτος, ὡν, pouring or gushing with water, κρήναι Eur. Cycl. 66.

ὕδρ-ωδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like water, watery, v. l. Theophr. C. P. 5. 12, 3.

ὕδρ-ωμα, τό, = ὕδρ-ωμα, C. I. 4837.

ὕδρ-ων, ἄνω, ὁ, the month in which Aquarius rises, Ptol.

ὕδρ-ωπίασις, εἰς, ἡ, = ὕδρ-ωψ, Osann. Auct. p. 159; and so prob. for ὑδρ-ωπία in Oribas.:—hydropsis in Plin. 20. 3.

ὕδρ-ωπια, fut. ᾶσω, to have the dropsy, Hipp. Aph. 1260 (cf. Aër. 284, Foës. Oecon.), Arist. G. A. 5. 8, 13, Theophr., etc.

ὕδρ-ωπικός, ἡ, ὡν, (ὕδρ-ωψ) suffering from dropsy, dropsical, Hipp. Aph. 1246, Arist. Probl. 3. 5, 7; metaph., ναῦς ὕδρ. Anth. P. 11. 332.

II. of or arising from dropsy, οἶδημα, πάθος Medici:—τὸ ὑδρ-ωπικόν, = ὕδρ-ωψ, Longin. 3. 4.

ὕδρ-ωπιμός, ὁ, = ὑδρ-ωπίασις, Cael. Aur.

ὕδρ-ωπιώδης, ἐς, like dropsy, shewing symptoms thereof, dropsical, Hipp. Coac. 190, 191; τὸ ὑδρ-ωπιώδες dropsy, Id. 167 G, 185 H:—also ὑδρ-ωπιώειδης, ἐς, Id. 537. 32, etc.; τὰ ὕδρ. dropsical discharges, Id. 602. 2.

ὕδρ-ωψ, ὡπος, ὁ: (ὕδωρ):—dropsy, like ὑδρ-ός, Hipp. Aph. 1248; ξηρός Ib. 1249; he distinguishes two kinds, ὁ ὑποσφαρικίδος and ὁ μετ' ἐμφύσημας, cf. Foës. Oecon.

2. ὕδ. εἰς ἀμεία, the disease also called diabetes, Galen.

3. any watery discharge, the discharge before parturition, Arist. H. A. 7. 9, 4; cf. πρόφοπος II.

II. a dropsical person, Hipp. 557. 50., 1046 B;—in which sense Diosc. ap. Galen. wrote

ὑδρῶν, and took ὑδρόπος as gen.; but it is not so written in our Hipp. (Schneid. derives the word from ὑδωρ without any compos. with -ωψ, cf. αἰμαλωψ, θυμάλωψ, etc.; yet v. Lob. Aj. 409.)

ὑδω, v. sub ὑδένω.

ὑδωρ [ὑ, v. fin.], τό, gen. ὑδατος, like σκῶρ, σκατός: an Ep. dat. ὑδεῖ in Hes. Op. 61, Theogn. 955, whence Callim. Fr. 466 and Orph. Arg. 113 formed a nom. ὑδός; Boeot. ὕδωρ: (v. sub fin.)—water, of any kind, but in Hom. rarely of sea-water, ἀνεμοι τε καὶ ὑδωρ Od. 3. 300; and with an epith., ἐπιπλεῖν ἄλμυρον ὕ. 9. 227, cf. Thuc. 4. 26;—of rivers, ὕ. Αἰσθήσοι, Στρυγίος Il. 2. 825, 8. 369, al.; and so in Pind. and Att.;—often also in pl., but only once in Hom., ὑδατ' ἀλενάοντα Od. 13. 109; ὑδατα Καφίσια the waters of Cephissos, Pind. O. 14. 1; ῥυτῶν ὑδατων Soph. O. C. 1599; ὑδασι τοῖς Ἀχελφίδι Fr. 265;—of spring-water, drinking-water, οἶνον καὶ ὕ. μίσγειν Od. 1. 110; cf. ἀκρατος, ὑδαρής; ὕ. ἀφύσσοσθαί 9. 85; ὑδατα καὶ . . οἶτοι Plat. Rep. 404 B; πότιμον ὕ. Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 19;—ὑδωρ κατὰ χεῖρος water for washing the hands (like χέρνυψ) v. sub χεῖρ 1. 2 h; so in Hom., φέρτε χερσὶν ὕ. Il. 9. 171; ὕ. ἐπὶ χεῖρας ἔχεναν 3. 270, Od. 1. 147, etc.; λούσας ὑδατι λευκῇ Il. 23. 282;—ὡν γῆν καὶ ὑδωρ αἰτεῖν or διδόναι, v. sub γῆ IV.—Proverbs, γράφειν τι εἰς ὑδωρ of anything fleeting or untrustworthy, Soph. Fr. 694, Menand. Monost. 25; so, ἐν ὑδατι γρ. Plat. Phaedr. 276 C (cf. τέφρα); ὅταν τὸ ὑδωρ πνίγῃ, τί δέει ἐπιπίνειν: if water chokes, what more can be done? of a desperate case, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 2, 10;—ὑδωρ πίνειν, cf. ὑδροποτῆς.

2. rain-water, rain, ὅτε λαβρότατον χεεῖ ὕ. Ζεὺς Il. 16. 385; ὕσαι ὑδατι Hdt. 1. 87; ἐγένετο ὕ. ἄπειρον Id. 8. 12; πολύ Thuc. 6. 70, Dem. 1379. 1; ὕ. ἐπεγένετο πολύ Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 28; τὸ ὑδωρ τὸ γενόμενον τῆς νυκτός Thuc. 2. 5, cf. Hdt. 8. 13;—more definitely, ὑδωρ ἐξ οὐρανοῦ Thuc. 2. 77, Xen., etc.; and in pl., ὑδατα ὄμβρια Pind. O. 10 (11). 22; τὰ Διὸς ὑδατα Plat. Legg. 761 A, etc.; τὸ ἐκ Διὸς ὕ. Theophr. H. P. 2. 6, 5;—hence Ζεὺς ὑδωρ ὑεῖ, ὁ θεὸς ὑδωρ ποιεῖ Ar. Nub. 1280, Vesp. 261, cf. Theophr. Char. 3: absol., ἐὰν πλείω ποιῇ ὑδατα Id. C. P. 1. 19, 3;—κεραῖνια ὑδατα showers, Plut. 2. 664 F; ὑδατα σκληρά or μαλακά heavy or slight rains, etc., Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon. 3. for the phrase ἐν ὑδατι βρέχεσθαι, Hdt. 3. 104, v. sub βρέχω. 4. in Att. law-phrase, τὸ ὑδωρ was the water of the water-clock (κλειψύδρα), and hence the time it took in running out, ἐὰν τὸ ὑδωρ ἐγχαρῇ if there's water (i. e. time) enough, Dem. 1094. 3; οὐχ ἱκανόν μοι τὸ ὕ. Id. 1116. 11; ἐν τῷ ἐμῷ ὑδατι, ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐμοῦ ὑδατος in the time allowed me, Id. 274. 9, 1318. 6; οὐκ ἐνδέχεται πρὸς τὸ αὐτὸ ὕ. εἰπεῖν one cannot say (all) in one speech, Id. 817. 9; τὸ ὕ. ἀναλῶσαι Dinarch. 105. 38; so, πρὸς ὕ. σμικρὸν διδάσκειν Plat. Theaet. 201 B; ἐν μικρῷ μέρει τοῦ παντός ὑδατος Dem. 847. 15; ἐπίλαβε τὸ ὕ. stop the water (which was done while the speech was interrupted by the calling of evidence and reading of documents), Id. 1103. fin.; ἐγγεῖται τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὕ. τῷ κατηγορῶν . . , τὸ δὲ δεύτερον ὕ. τῷ φεύγοντι Aeschin. 82. 13; ἀποδιδόναι, παραδιδόναι τινὶ τὸ ὕ. to give him the turn of speaking, Id. 23. 20, Dinarch. 104. 46. 5. generally, liquid, ὑδατος εἶδη τὰ τοιαῦτα οἶνος, οὐῖρον, ὄρρος Arist. Meteor. 4. 5, 6.

II. part of the constellation Aquarius, Arat. 399. III. ὕδατα, τά, as the name of places with hot or mineral waters, (Ἰδ. Σέξ-τια, Lat. Aquae Sextiae, Ἰδ. Νεαπολίτανα, etc., Ptol. (The Roots are ὕΔ, ὕΔΑΤ, ὕΔΡ, (not connected with ὕω, if Curt. is right); cf. ὕδωρ, ὕδατ-ος, ὕδρ-ός, ὕδρ-ια, ὕδαρ-ής, ὕδερ-ός, ὕδρ-ωψ; Skt. ud, und-āmi (necto), ud-akam (aqua), ud-an (Lat. unda), an-udras (an-vodas); Goth. vat-a, waz-ar (unda); O. Norse vat-n; A. S. wæt-er; Slav. voda; Lith. vand-u; O. Irish uisce (water, cf. usque-baghe); Armor. and Corn. dour; Welsh dur.) [ὑ by nature, and so always in Att.; but Hom. and other Ep. use ὕ in all cases in arsi, so also Ar. Ran. 1339 in a dact. verse: ὕ in thesi in h. Hom. Cer. 382, Batr. 97, Ap. Rh., etc.]

ὑεκός, ὅ, ὄν, = ὑικός, Poll. 6. 55, Phot., etc.; ὕ. τι ποιεῖν = ὑηνεῖν, Tim. Lex.

ὑεός, α, ον, (ὕς) of or belonging to swine, ὑεῖα κοιλία pig's tripe, Ar. Eq. 356; ὕ. τριχῆς pig's bristles, Arist. H. A. 3. 12, 5; σαρκὸς ὑεῖας κρέας Philaet. Aaμπ. 1; κρεῖσκος Alex. Πον. 4; πλεῦρον Hermipp. Μοιρ. 3; ἀροκόκιον Antiphr. Κορινθ. 1, cf. Strattis Ἀταλ. 2, Hecataea Fr. 355; ῥύγχος Anaxil. Καλ. 1; κοιλία, σπάγχονα Arist. H. A. 1. 16, 17., 2. 17, 16; ὑεῖα (sc. κρέα) Anaxandr. Πολ. 1. 7, Anon. ap. Suid.:—θρηῖον ὕ., as a type of brutish ignorance, Plat. Rep. 535 E; cf. Ruhnck. Tim., and v. ὑνός, ὑικός. (This form is censured by Thom. M. 865.)

ὑελέος, α, ον, contr. ὑελοῦς, ἄ, οὖν, later form for ὑαλέος, Ath., etc.

ὑέλ-έψης, ον, ὅ, (ἔψω) a glass-smelter, Olympiod. ad Arist., Hesych.: also ὑελεψός, ὑελοψός, and ὑελοεψός, ὅ, also occur in Byz.

Ἰέλη, ἡ, Velia in Lower Italy, Hdt. 1. 167, Strab. 252. (Prob. from ἔλος = φέλος, Dion. H. 1. 20.)

ὑελίζω, ὑέλωνος, ὑελίτης, Ion. or late forms of ὑάλ-, qq. v.

ὑελοργεῖον, ὑελοργυός, ὑελώδης, Ion. or late forms of ὑάλ-, qq. v.

ὑεσος, ἡ, Cyprian, for στολή (cf. Lat. vestis), Hesych., who also cites ὑεστόκα ἱματισμόν.

ὑετίζω [ὑ], fut. ἴσω, to send or cause rain, LXX (Jer. 14. 22; Job 38. 26).

ὑέτιος [ὑ], α, ον, rainy, bringing rain, ἀνεμοι Arist. Probl. 26. 7; Ζεὺς ὕ. Jupiter pluviosus, Id. Mund. 7, 2; ὑετίωτερος νότος Theophr. Vent. 7.

2. of or belonging to rain, ὑέρ. ὑδατα rain-water, Plat. Vent. 7. 2, 911 F; ὑετία ἦν it was rainy weather, Hipp. 1125 F; also ὑετία, ἡ, Ptol., etc.

ὑέτιος, εως, ἡ, raining, Byz.

ὑετόεις [ὑ], εσσα, εν, = ὑέτιος, Anth. P. 9. 525, 21.

ὑετό-μαντις, εως, ὅ, ἡ, prophet of rain, κορώνη Euphor. Fr. 65; ἴρις Poeta ap. Olympiod. ad Arist. Meteor.

ὑετός [ὑ], ὅ, (ῥω):—rain, Lat. pluvius, Il. 12. 133, Hes. Op. 543; ποιεῖ ὑετόν Ar. Vesp. 263;—csp. a heavy skwer, Lat. nimbus, whereas ὄμβρος,

Lat. imber, is a lasting rain, and ψεκάς or ψακάς a drizzling rain, Xen. Cyn. 5. 4, Arist. Meteor. 1. 9, 6, cf. Antipho 132. 8; pl. rains, Arist. P. A. 2. 7, 12.

II. as Adj. in Sup. ἀνεμοι ὑετώτατοι the rainiest winds, Hdt. 2. 25,—where ὑετώτατοι would be the more regul. form.

[In Ep. gen. ὑετώδ, v. becomes short by the necessity of the metre.]

ὑετώδης [ὑ], es, (ἔλδος) like rain, rainy, showery, Joseph. A. J. 1. 1, 1.

ὑηνεῖα, ἡ, = ὑνία, Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 347. 17., 350. 17.

ὑηνεῖς, εως, ὅ, a swinish fellow, a hog, cf. Callias Incert. 12.

ὑηνέω, to be like a hog, play the hog, Plat. Theaet. 166 C; συνεῶ in Phot.

ὑηνία, ἡ, swinishness, swinish stupidity, Ar. Pax 928, Pherecr. Incert. 11; of the last stage of drunkenness, ἐκ δὲ πόσιος κώμος, ἐκ κώμου δ' . . ἄνδρα Epich. 98 Ahr.:—αὐνία in Plut. 2. 988 F, Phot., al.

ὑνός, ὅ, ὄν, (ὕς) swinish, θρέμματα ὑνὰ swinish creatures, Plat. Legg. 819 E;—metaph. swinish, stupid, Phot.—Cf. ὑεῖος.

Ἰγής [ὑ], ον, ὅ, (ῥω) epith. of Ζεὺς ὄμβριος (cf. ὑέτιος), Hesych., Theognost. Can. p. 18.

II. epith. of Sabazius or Bacchus, Meineke Euphor. Fr. 14, Dind. Ar. Fr. 478; (in Hesych. also Ἰγής),—prob. as the god of fertilising moisture: hence his mother Semelē also called Ἰγῆ, and the nymphs who reared him Ἰγῆδες, Pherecyd. 46.—To which of these the cry of Ἰγῆς ἄττης in Dem. 313. 27, should be referred, is dub.

—(Acc. to Arcad. 23 sq., where ῥῆς is f. l., ὕῆς is the correct accent.)

ὑθλῶ, to talk nonsense, trifles, prate, Lat. nugari, Ar. Nub. 783; ται-αὐθ' ὑθλῶν δειπνεῖ καὶ ζῇ Ephipp. Πελατ. 1.

ὑθλημα, τό, in pl., = sq., Gloss.

ὑθλο-μῦθῶ, to talk nonsense, cited from Manass. Rhett. 3. 678, Tzetz.

ὑθλος, ὅ, idle talk, nonsense, like λῆρος, Plat. Lys. 221 D, Dem. 931. 12; γρῶν ὑθλος old wives' gossip, Plat. Theaet. 176 B; in pl., ὑθλους λέγειν, like Lat. nugae, Id. Rep. 336 D.

ὑία, Ep. acc. of υἱός, Hom.

ὑι-ἀρχία, ἡ, (υἱός) the power of the Son, Dion. Areop.

ὑιόσι, ποῖτ, dat. pl. of υἱός, Hom.

ὑιάφιον [ᾱ], τό, Dim. of υἱός, cited from Hipp.

ὑιή, ἡ, fem. of υἱόδης, a granddaughter, Hesych., Poll. 3. 17.

ὑιδιον, τό, Dim. of ὕς, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 30.

ὑιδιον, τό, Dim. of υἱός, Ar. Vesp. 1356; cf. ὑιδούς.

ὑιδούς, οἱ, ὅ, (υἱός) like υἱόδης, a son's son, grandson, Plat. Legg. 925 A, Xen. An. 5. 6, 37, Dem. 1075. 28; written ὑιδιόδης in Arist. H. A. 7. 6, 6, Paus. 4. 15, 32.—The same variation occurs in the other forms, but the best MSS. give the single ι, as ὑιδιον, not ὑιδιον, the Rav. Ms. of Ar., v. Elmsl. Soph. O. C. p. 83.

ὑίω, fut. ἴσω, (ὕς) to squeak or squeal like a pig, Poll. 5. 87; v. ὑισμός.

ὑίη, ἡ, the vine, (vitis), Hesych.; cf. υἱόν.

ὑιδεῖς, εως, ὅ, = ὑιδούς, Isocr. 424 A; and ὑιδιόδης, ὅ, v. l. for ὑιδούς.

ὑιικός, ἡ, ὄν, (υἱός) filial, Dion. Areop. Adv. —κῶς, Basil.

ὑικός, ὅ, ὄν, (ὕς) of or for swine, δέρμα ὕ. pig's skin, Axiomic. Incert. 2; ὑικόν τι πάσχειν to have something of the swine's nature, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 30; cf. ὑεικός.

ὑιοθεσία, ἡ, adoption as a son, Ep. Rom. 8. 23, Gal. 4. 5; oft. in Inscr., e. g. Πυθόδορος Κλεοφράδων, καθ' υιοθεσίαν (in Att. Inscr. υιοθεσίαν) δὲ Φιλοφῶντος C. I. 205, cf. 206, 2693 f, 2694 a, al.; νεανίσκων υιοθεσίας ποιεῖσθαι Diog. L. 4. 53.

ὑιοθετέω, to adopt as a son, Byz., Eccl.:—also υιοθέτησις, ἡ, = υιοθεσία ι, Ael. ap. Suid., s. v. ὑιώσαι.

ὑιοθέτος, ον, (ῥιθμη) adopted as a son, Clem. Al. 977, Thom. M. 362.

ὑιο-κτόνος, ον, killing one's son, Walz Rhett. 3. 675.

ὑιόν, τό, the wild vine, (ἀναθενδράς) Hesych.; cf. ὑιή.

ὑιο-πότες, οἱ, heretics who asserted the identity of the Father and the Son, Eccl.:—υιοπατρία, ἡ, their doctrine, lb.

ὑιο-ποιεῖσθαι, Med. to adopt as a son, Polyb. 37. 3, 5, Diod. 4. 60.

II. to baptize, Eccl.

ὑιο-ποίησις, εως, ἡ, adoption as a son, like υιοθεσία, Athanas.

ὑιό-ποίητος, ον, adopted as a son, Dion. H. de Dinarch. 12.

ὑιός, ὅ, declined regul. υἱού, υἱῶ, ὑιόν;—also inflected as if there were a nom. *ὑιεύς, gen. υἱεύς; dat. υἱέ; dual υἱέε (Lys. 156. 4), υἱέων; pl. υἱεῖς, υἱέων, υἱέσι (Soph. Ant. 571, Ar. Nub. 1001), υἱεῖς; however

gen. υἱέων, and acc. υἱέα, υἱέας, are rejected as not Att., though these forms are used by later writers (as Plut. 2. 109 C, Joseph. A. J. 18. 2, 4, Arr., etc.), and have crept into Edd. of Thuc. and Plat., v. Thom. M. p. 866, Lob. Phryn. 68; a dat. pl. υἱέων, mentioned by Eust., has been corrected in Ael. N. A. 9. 1, from MSS.: a gen. and dat. υἱεῖς, υἱεῶ occur in C. I. (add.) 3846. 82., —57 p.—Homer uses nom. υἱός; gen. υἱού only in Od. 22. 238, elsewhere υἱέος; dat. always υἱέ or υἱέ; acc. υἱέε Il. 13. 350, elsewhere always υἱόν;—pl., nom. always υἱέες or υἱεῖς; gen. υἱόν; dat. υἱοῖσι Od. 19. 418; acc. υἱοῖς v. l. Il. 5. 159, elsewhere υἱέας;—he also uses the contr. forms, gen. υἱός, υἱί, υἱά, dual υἱέ (distinguished from the voc. sing. υἱέ by the accent), pl. υἱές, υἱάσι, υἱάς;—but these remained wholly Ep.—The declension υἱῶς, υἱῆ, υἱῆς, υἱῆς, υἱῆς, υἱῆς, υἱῆς belongs solely to later Ep. poets, as Ap. Rh. 2. 1094, 1119, Anth. P. 8. 88., 9. 23, etc. The nom. υἱός, cited as the proper form by the Gramm. (Lob. Phryn. 40), is found in Inscr. (cf. υιοθεσία), (v. sub fin.). No such nom. forms as υἱεύς, υἱεῖς, υἱεῖς, υἱεῖς were ever in use. A son,

Lat. filius, Hom., etc.; seldom inserted with the father's name, as in C. I. 1788, 2694 a. 16, 3972; υἱόν ποιεῖσθαι τινά to adopt as a son, Aeschin. 32. 3; υἱεῖς ἄνδρες grown up sons, Dem. 796. 20;—rarely of animals, Ev. Matth. 21. 5.

2. periph., υἱες Ἀχαιοῖν, for Ἀχαιοί, Il. 1. 162, al.; cf. παῖς 1. 3. (Cf. Skt. su, sū, sav-āmi, sāu-mi (gigno, pario), su-tas, su-nus, Zd. hu-nu (filius); Goth. su-nus, Lith. su-nūs, Slav. syn-ūi (son). Cf. also φύω, Lat. filius, Span. hijo. [Hom. sometimes has

the first syll. short in these, where perhaps *ύς* ought to be restored, οὐδὲ Δρακόντος υἱός II. 6. 130; Ἀμφικτύωνος υἱός Od. 11. 270; Ποδῆς υἱός Ἡερίωνος II. 17. 575, cf. 590; Ἀνθεμίανος υἱόν 4. 473; Σελάγου υἱόν 5. 612; Ἐκτορ, υἱὲ Πριάμοιο 7. 47, and Πηλεὺς υἱός, Μηκιστῆος υἱός seem to be the better readings in 1. 489, 2. 566.]

υῖότης, ἦτος, ἡ, *sonship, the state or name of the Son*, Eccl.

υῖο-τοκία, ἡ, *child-bearing*, Nicet. Annal. 109.

υῖόω, (υἱός) *to make into a son*: Med. *to adopt as one's son*, Nicol. Damasc.; v. Suid. s. v. υἱώσαι.

υῖσμός, ὁ, (υἱώω) *the squeaking or grunting of swine*, Poll. 5. 87.

υῖσμός, ἔως, ὁ, = υἱανός, Hesych.

υῖανός, οὗ, ὁ, (υἱός) *a child's child, a grandson*, II. 2. 666, Od. 24. 514, Plut., etc.:—also υῖανός, ἡ, *a granddaughter*, Nicet. Ann. 330 C; but υἱανή in Joseph. B. J. 1. 22, 1; v. Thom. M. 850, Moer.—Cf. υἱοῦς.

υῖωσις, ἡ, (υἱώω) = υἱοθεσία, Ael. ap. Suid.

ῥικῆς [ῥ], ὁ, *a sea-fish*, Antim. ap. Ath. 304 F, Callim. ib. 284 C, 327 A, Phillet. ib. 327 C: also as fem. (perhaps from noni. ῥικῆ), ῥικας ἀγγελησίδας Numen. ib. 320 D, 327 B; also ῥικος, or ῥικος, ὁ, in Hesych.: said by some to be Cyren. for ἐρυθρίνος, by others to be = ἰουλίς, Ath. 327 C.

ῥικσός, = βασιλεὺς ποιμένε, in the sacred language of Egypt, Manetho ap. Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 14.

ῥλαγμα [ῥ], τό, *the bark or yelp of a dog, κυνῶν ῥλάγματα* Eur. I. T. 203; metaph., *vehement ῥλάγμασιν with currish, snarling words*, Aesch. Ag. 1631, cf. 1672.

ῥλαγμός [ῥ], ὁ, *a barking, baying*, II. 21. 575, Arist. H. A. 4. 10, 2; joined with κλαγγή, Xen. Cyn. 4. 5.

ῥλαγγώγῃ [ῥ], *to carry wood*, Dem. 1041. 2, Poll. 7. 109:—ῥλαγγώγῃ, ἡ, *a carrying of wood, ῥλαγγώγῃς, ὅν, carrying wood*, Poll. 7. 101.

ῥλάδῃα, τά, *a kind of figs*, Ath. 78 A.

ῥλάεις, εσσα, εν, Dor. for ῥλῆεις.

ῥλάσμαι [ῥ], Dep. *to get or fetch wood*, Poll. 7. 109, Hesych.

ῥλαῖος, α, ον, (ῥλη) *belonging to the wood or forest, savage, θῆρ ῥλ.* Theocr. 23. 10; ῥῥη Ael. N. A. 16. 10; ῥλ. ἀνθοσύνη weeds, Anth. P. 11. 305:—in Xen. Cyn. 7. 5, the name of a dog, Ringwood:—ῥλαῖα, Ion. -αῖη, ἡ, *a wild district on the Borysthenes*, Hdt. 4. 9, etc.

II. *material, corporeal*, Procl. H. Sol. 3, Synes.

ῥλακάω, poet. collat. form for ῥλάω, ῥλακτέω, but only found in Ep. part. ῥλακώωντες Opp. C. 3. 281. [ῥ in dict. verse.]

ῥλακῆ, ἡ, *a barking, howling*, Poeta ap. Plat. Legg. 967 D, Anth. P. 6. 167, Ar. Rh., etc.; also in late Prose, Plut. Cim. 18, Luc., etc.

ῥλακῶεις, εσσα, εν, *howling*, Xólos Opp. H. 1. 721. [ῥ in dict. verse.]

ῥλακώμωρος, ον, *always barking, still howling or yelling, κύνας Od. 14. 291, 16. 4; μύθον ῥλ. Nonn. 36. 197.* (On the dub. ending -μωρος, v. ἰσμωρος.) [ῥ in dict. verse.]

ῥλακτέω [ῥ], only used in pres. and impf., except that Luc. Nec. 10 has aor. ῥλακτῆσα: (ῥλάω). *To bark, bay, howl*, of dogs, ἰσάμενος δὲ μάλ' ἔγγυς ῥλακτεῖν II. 18. 586; ἀγασθὸς τ' ῥλακτεῖν Ar. Vesp. 904; ῥλ. περιτρέχων Eupol. Πολ. 8; of hounds, *to give tongue*, ῥλ. περὶ τὰ ἔχνη Xen. Cyn. 3. 5, 9, 2. 2. metaph., *κραδίη δὲ οἱ ἐνδόν ῥλακτεῖν hounds for rage*, Od. 20. 13; so of a hungry stomach, *to yell for food*, νηδὺς ῥλακτοῦσα (like Horace's *stomachus latrans*, cf. Heind. Sat. 2. 2, 18), Anth. P. 6. 89. b. c. acc. cogn. *i yell forth bold and shameless words*, τοιαῦθ' ῥλακτεῖ Soph. El. 299; ἄμουσ' ῥλακτῶν howling his uncouth songs, Eur. Alc. 760.

II. *trans. to bark at, tina* Ar. Vesp. 1402, Isocr. 8 C: metaph. *to bark or snarl at*, Lat. *allotrare*, Polyb. 16. 24, 6; hence Vespassian called the Cynic Demetrius κύνα ῥλακτοῦντα, Dio C. 66. 13.

ῥλακτῆρας, οὗ, ὁ, *a barker*, Anth. P. 7. 479: ῥλακτῆς, ὁ, Greg. Naz.

ῥλακτιάς, = ῥλακτέω, Q. Sm. 2. 375, in Ep. part. ῥλακτιώντες.

ῥλακτικός [ῥ], ἡ, ὅν, *disposed to bark*, Arist. Physiogn. 2. 15, Luc. Bis Acc. 33.

ῥλακτωρ, ορος, ὁ, *barker*, name of a hound in Ovid.; so *Hylax* in Virg.

ῥλακώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like barking*, Greg. Nyss.

ῥλα-ἄρχιος, ον, *ruling matter*, θεός cited from Synes.

ῥλασκόω [ῥ], = ῥλακτέω, dub. in Aesch. Supp. 877:—a pres. ῥλάσσω occurs in Charito 6. 4, Eust. 1791. 64; aor. ῥλάσα Dio C. 63. 28.

ῥλάστρια [ῥ], ἡ, *she who gets or fetches wood*, Phot.

ῥλατόμος, Dor. for ῥλητ-.

ῥλάω [ῥ], radic. form of ῥλακτέω, only used by Poets and only in pres. and impf., *to bark, bay, of dogs, κύνας οὐχ ῥλάουσιν, ἀλλὰ περισσάουσιν* Od. 16. 9; κύων . . ἄνδρ' ἀγνοῖσθ' ῥλάει 20. 15; so in Med., κύνας οὐχ ῥλάοντο 16. 162. 2. metaph. of a man, *to howl, ἡ μάτην ῥλάω* (so Herm. for ῥλακτέω); Soph. Fr. 58.

II. *trans. to bark or bay at, tina* Od. 16. 5, Theocr. 25. 70. (Onomatop. cf. ululo, our howl, yell, etc.)

ῥλεῖστικῆς, ον, ὁ, *a forester*, epith. of Pan, Anth. P. 6. 106.

ῥλη [ῥ], ἡ: (v. sub fin.) :—*wood, a wood, forest, woodland*, Hom., etc.; γῆν . . δασεάν ῥλη παντοῖη Hdt. 4. 21; ἀπ' ῥλης ἀγρίης ζῶειν Id. 1. 203; τὰ δένδρα καὶ ῥλη fruit-trees and forest-trees, Thuc. 4. 69 (v. sub δένδρον):—not only of forest-trees, but also of copse, brushwood, under-wood, undergrowth, directly opp. to timber-trees, Xen. An. 1. 5, 1, Oec. 16. 13., 17. 12, etc.; v. sub ῥλημα.

II. *wood cut down, fire-wood, fuel*, II. 7. 418., 23. 50, 111, etc., Od. 9. 234, Hdt. 4. 164., 6. 80, and Att.: *wood, timber*, Hdt. 7. 36, Thuc. 2. 75 (cf. φάκελος), etc.; ῥλη ναυπηγησῆναι Plat. Legg. 705 C; ναυπ. καὶ οἰκοδομική Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 1; ῥλην ἐς τὸ χῶμα fascines, Thuc. 2. 75:—also, *twigs* for birds' nests, Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 5., 9. 8, 1.

III. like Lat. *materia*, *the stuff or matter of which a thing is made, the raw unwrought material, wood, timber*, Od. 5. 257, Hdt. 4. 164, al.;—rarely of other material, as metal, οἱ παρ' ἄκμωνι . . ῥλην ἀψυχον δημιουργοῦντες Soph. Fr.

ῥλητῆς, ον, ὁ, *a forester*, epith. of Pan, Anth. P. 6. 106.

ῥλητῆς, ἡ: (v. sub fin.) :—*wood, a wood, forest, woodland*, Hom., etc.; γῆν . . δασεάν ῥλη παντοῖη Hdt. 4. 21; ἀπ' ῥλης ἀγρίης ζῶειν Id. 1. 203; τὰ δένδρα καὶ ῥλη fruit-trees and forest-trees, Thuc. 4. 69 (v. sub δένδρον):—not only of forest-trees, but also of copse, brushwood, under-wood, undergrowth, directly opp. to timber-trees, Xen. An. 1. 5, 1, Oec. 16. 13., 17. 12, etc.; v. sub ῥλημα.

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III. like Lat. *materia*, *the stuff or matter of which a thing is made, the raw unwrought material, wood, timber*, Od. 5. 257, Hdt. 4. 164, al.;—rarely of other material, as metal, οἱ παρ' ἄκμωνι . . ῥλην ἀψυχον δημιουργοῦντες Soph. Fr.

ῥλητῆς, ον, ὁ, *a forester*, epith. of Pan, Anth. P. 6. 106.

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III. like Lat. *materia*, *the stuff or matter of which a thing is made, the raw unwrought material, wood, timber*, Od. 5. 257, Hdt. 4. 164, al.;—rarely of other material, as metal, οἱ παρ' ἄκμωνι . . ῥλην ἀψυχον δημιουργοῦντες Soph. Fr.

ῥλητῆς, ον, ὁ, *a forester*, epith. of Pan, Anth. P. 6. 106.

2. in Philosophy, *matter*, first in Arist. (unless the treatise of Timaeus Locur. be accepted as genuine); defined as τὸ ὑποκείμενον γενέσεως καὶ φθορᾶς δεκτικόν, Gen. et Corr. 1. 4. 7; τὸ ἐξ οὗ γίνεταί Metaph. 6. 7, 2; that which is capable of receiving form (μορφή or εἶδος), Ib. 6. 10, 4; opp. to the reality or complete existence (ἐνέργεια or ἐντελέχεια), Ib. 7. 1, 6; cf. ὑλικός;—v. Bonitz *Indic. Arist.* par. 785 sq.; freq. in later philosoph. writers, mostly as opp. to the intelligent and formative principle (νοῦς).

3. *matter* for a poem or treatise, ῥλη τραγική, ποιητική Polyb. 2. 16, 14, Longin., etc.; ἡ ὑποκειμένη ῥλη the subject-matter, Lat. *sylvia*, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 3, 1.

4. ῥλη *τραγική* or ῥλη alone, *materia medica*, Galen.

IV. *sediment*, Ar. Fr. 697, cf. Schol. Ar. Pl. 1088: hence ῥλίζω (q. v.), ῥλῶδης; but Lob. Phryn. 73 considers that these forms are corruptions for ῥλός, ῥλῶζω, ῥλῶδης.

(Prob. the orig. form was ῥλφ-α, cf. *silu-a, silu-a*, where *s* represents the asp.; cf. Σκαπητήσλη = Σκαπητή ῥλη in Steph. B.)

ῥληβάτης, ον, ὁ, f. l. for ῥληβάτος; v. sub ῥληβάτης.

ῥλη-γενής, ἐς, (*γένω) *produced in wood*, Synes. H. 3. 4.

ῥληῖς, εσσα, εν, but ῥλῆεις as fem. in Od. 1. 246: Dor. ῥλάεις, contr. neut. pl. ῥλάντα, v. infr.: (ῥλη):—*woody, wooded*, πρῶν II. 17. 248; Ζάκυνθος, Νήιον Od. 1. 246, 186; ὕρος, Ἰδῆ Eur. Th. 484, 1010; πρό-βλημα Soph. Aj. 1218; ἀν' ῥλάντα νάπη Her. Hel. 1303; ἀταρπος, πλός ῥλ. through the wood, Anth. P. 10. 22, Antim. Fr. 54.

2. *dwelling in the woods*, Anth. P. 9. 524.

ῥλη-κοίτης, ον, ὁ, *one who lodges in the wood*, Hes. Op. 527.

ῥλημα, τό, (ῥλη) *anything of wood kind, esp. of shrubby plants, bushes*, joined with τὰ φρονιγανὰ καὶ θαμνώδη, Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 3; opp. to δένδρα and ποώδη, Ib. 4. 4, 5, cf. 9. 16, 4:—hence ῥληματικός, ἡ, ὅν, *belonging to the class of ῥλημα*, Id. C. P. 6. 11, 10.

ῥληνόμος, ον, = ῥλονόμος, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 56; v. Lob. Phryn. 636.

ῥληουργός, ὅν, poet. for ῥλουργός, Ar. Rh. 2. 80.

ῥλῆτης, ἡ, some sort of wine, Hesych.; whence Toup restores γλεῦκος ῥλητήριον (for αἰτήριον) in a Poet ap. Plut. 2. 1109 E.

ῥλητόμος, ον, Dor. ῥλατόμος, = ῥλοτόμος, Theocr. 17. 9; v. Lob. Phryn. 636.

ῥληφόρος, -φορέω, = ῥλοφόρος, -φορέω.

ῥληωρός, ὅν, (οὔρος) *watching the wood*, of Pan and the Nymphs, Ap. Rh. 1. 1227, Anth. P. 9. 337.

II. ῥληώρης, ον, ὁ, = ῥλῶδης, Nic. Th. 55.

ῥλία, ἡ, *the sole of a shoe*, Lat. *solea*, Hesych.

ῥλιβάτης, ῥλιβάτος, ον, in Antiph. Κυκλ. 2, Anaxil. Κίρκη 1, f. l. for ῥλί-βατος or -βάτης, which Meineke restores, q. v.

ῥλιγενής, ἐς, f. l. for ῥλιτενής, v. Meineke Parthen. 11.

ῥλίζω, fut. ἴσω, *to filter or strain*: Pass., δι' ὀθνόν, διὰ τῆς τέφρας ῥλίζεσθαι Diosc. 1. 9, Plut. 2. 897 B; cf. διυλίζω:—Cratin. (Incert. 98) as cited in Poll. 2. 78 has ῥλίζεσθαι or ῥλίζε τὰς ῥίνας; but in Anecd. Oxon. 2. p. iv ἔλυσε is given, whence Cramer restored κλύε or ἐκλύε.

(Acc. to Gramm. from ῥλῖς, transposed for ῥλός, E. M. 180. 10, cf. ῥλη IV.)

ῥλικός, ἡ, ὅν, (ῥλη) *of or belonging to matter, material, ῥλική οὐσία* Arist. Metaph. 7. 4, 1, 8. 7, 7; ῥλ. ἀρχή Id. P. A. 1. 1, 20; τὸ ῥλικόν Ib. 6. 10, 5:—Adv. -κώς, opp. to ἐντελέχεια, Ib. 12. 3, 10:—cf. ῥλη IV.

II. in Eccl. *worldly, secular*.

ῥλισκόπος, ον, f. l. for ῥλοσκόπος, q. v.

ῥλισμός, ὁ, (ῥλίζω) *a straining, filtering*, Irenae. 1; cited from Clem. Al.

ῥλιστήρ, ῥπος, ὁ, (ῥλίζω) *a filter, strainer, colander*, Diosc. 2. 123, Oribas. 1. Art. τρύγοιτος.

ῥλιστήριον and ῥλιστῆριον, τό, = foreg., both in Schol. Nic. Al. 493.

ῥλιστός, ἡ, ὅν, *strained; to be strained or filtered*, Diosc. Parab. 2. 34.

ῥλλος, ὁ, Dim. of ὕδρος, the *ichneumon*, Pisd., v. Salmas. Solin. 446.

ῥλο-βάρῃς, (βαρύς) *to load with matter*, Eccl.

ῥλο-βάτης, ον, ὁ, *one who haunts the woods*, Anth. P. 6. 32, Plan. 233.

ῥλο-βίος, ὁ, *living in the woods*, name of a sect of Indian devotees, being a literal translation of the Skt. *Vāna-prastha*, *one who retired to the forest*, being in the third stage of life, v. M. Müller *Hibbert Lect.* p. 354, Megasthenes ap. Strab. 7. 13 (Fr. 40, ed. Müll.).

ῥλο-γενής, ἐς, = ῥληγενής, Poeta ap. Ath. 63 B.

ῥλο-γράφος [ῥ], ον, *painting wood, writing upon wood*, Manetho 4. 342:—hence ῥλο-γραφέω, -γραφία, Epiphani., Byz.

ῥλο-δίαυτος, ον, = ῥλόβιος, Synes. H. 3. 381, 730.

ῥλο-δρόμος, ον, *wood-ranging, θῆρες* Ar. Thesm. 47.

ῥλο-κομος, ον, *thick grown with wood, νάπος* Eur. Andr. 283.

ῥλο-κοπέω, *to peck wood*, of the στῖττη, Arist. H. A. 9. 17, 1.

ῥλο-κουρός (not ῥλάκουρος, Arcad. 72. 2), = ῥλοτόμος, Lyc. 1111.

ῥλο-μάνω, *to run to wood*, Lat. *sylvescere*, of the vine (cf. τραγῶν), Theophr. C. P. 3. 1, 5, etc.:—τὰ πεδία ῥλομανεῖ the plains are overgrown with thick wood, Strab. 684, cf. Clem. Al. 320.

2. metaph. of persons, language, etc., *to run riot*, Wytt. Plut. 2. 15 F.

ῥλο-μάνης, ἐς, (μαίνομαι) *mad after the woods*, Hesych.: cf. φυλλομανεῖα.

ῥλο-μανία, ἡ, *rank growth of plants*, Epiphani.

ῥλο-μαχέω, *to defend oneself by taking to the woods*, App. Mithr. 103.

ῥλο-μήτρα, ἡ, *a woodworm*, Hesych.

ῥλο-νόμος, ον, *living in the woods*, θῆρ Simon. (?) 191; μέλιτται Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 20; Νύμφαι Orph. H. 51. 9: cf. ῥληνόμος.

ῥλο-οσκόπος, ον, *watching over woods*, of Pan, Anth. P. 6. 107.

ῥλότης, ἡ, *materiality*, Hermes Trism.

ῥλοτομία, *to cut or fell wood*, Hes. Op. 420, Dion. H. 4. 44, Joseph.

ῥλοτομία, ἡ, *the cutting or felling of wood*, Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 4, Ael.

ῥλοτομικός, ἡ, ὅν, *of or for the felling of wood*: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the woodman's art or trade, Diog. L. 3. 100.

ῥλοτόμιον, τό, *a timber or wood-market*, Strab. 606.

ῥλο-τέμες, ον, (✓TEM, τέμνω) *cutting or felling wood, πέλεκυς* II.

23. 114; τέκτων LXX (Sap. 13. 11) :—as Subst. ὑλοτόμος, ὁ, a wood-cutter, woodman, Il. 23. 123, Hes. Op. 805, Soph. El. 98, Theophr., etc.
II. proparox. ὑλότομος, ὄν, pass. cut in the wood: τὸ ὑλότομον a plant cut in the wood, used as a charm, like ὑποταμὸν, h. Hom. Cer. 229; cf. τέμνω III. 2.
 ὑλο-τράγέω, to eat wild roots and fruits, Ael. N. A. 16. 21.
 ὑλο-τράφης, ἑς, fed by mottler, material, Procl. H. Mus. 9.
 ὑλουργία, = ὑλοτομία, Ael. N. A. 7. 22.
 ὑλουργία, ἡ, the carpenter's art, carpentry, Poll. 7. 101.
 ὑλουργός, ὄν, working wood, δρέπανα Dion. H. 3. 73: as Subst. ὑλουργός, ὁ, a carpenter or woodman, Eur. H. F. 241, Joseph. A. J. 8. 2, 6.
 ὑλο-φάγος [ᾶ], ὄν, feeding in the woods, βοῖς Hes. Op. 589. **II.** eating wood, Agatharch. in Phot. Bibl. 452, of the Aethiopians called by Diod. 3. 23. ῥιζοφάγοι.
 ὑλο-φορβός, ὄν, (φέρβομαι) feeding in the woods, Eur. I. T. 261.
 ὑλοφορέω, ὄν, to carry or gather wood, Philo 2. 86; ὑλοφορέα, A. B. 67.
 ὑλο-φόρος, ὄν, carrying wood, a wood-carrier, Anth. P. 9. 335; οἱ ὑλ. name of a play by Aristomenes:—in Att. Poetry also ὑληφόρος, ἡ, Ar. Ach. 272; cf. Lob. Phryn. 636. **II.** of a mountain, wooded, woody, Polyb. 3. 55. 9.
 ὑλο-χάρειν, (χαίρω) = ἐλομανέω, Aquil. V. T.
 ὑλώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) woody, wooded, νῆσος Thuc. 4. 8, 29; λῦφος, ὅρος Plut., etc.; τὰ ὑλώδη wooded ground, opp. to τὰ ψιλὰ, Xen. Cyn. 5. 7.
II. turbid, muddy, ὕδωρ, οἶνος Diosc. 5. 87; ποταμός, λίμνη, πέθρον Plut. Pyrrh. 21, Sull. 20, Brut. 51; but v. ὑλῆ IV.
 ὕληρος, ὁ, (οὔρος) = ἀγρηνόμος, a forester, an officer charged with the care of the public forests, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 6; cf. ὑληρῶς.
 ὕμα, τό, (ὕω) to expl. ὕσμα in Erotian. Lex.
 ὑμεδῦπός [ῶ], ἡ, ὄν: (ὑμεῖς):—your countryman, Lat. vestras, Phot.
II. generally, = ὑμέτερος, Clem. Al. 35, Arcad. 179. (On the termination, v. ποδαπός, ἡμεδαπός.)
 ὑμέης, ὑμεῖς, etc., v. sub σῦ.
 ὑμέναος [ῶ], ὁ, (ῥῆμν) hymenaeus, the wedding or bridal song, sung by the bride's attendants as they led her to the bridegroom's house, Il. 18. 493, Hes. Sc. 274, and Trag.; in pl., ὑμεναῖον λαχά παμφώνων Pind. P. 3. 30, Eur. Alc. 922, etc.: Aeol. ῥῆμνός, Sappho 9. 3, C. I. 5172. **2.** a wedding, Soph. O. T. 422, Eur. Ion 1475; and in pl., Soph. Ant. 813, Eur. I. A. 123, etc. **II.** = ῥῆμν, Hymen, the god of marriage, addressed in wedding-songs, ῥῆμν ὦ ῥῆμναι ἄναξ Eur. Tro. 311, 314; ῥῆμν ὦ ῥῆμναι ῥῆμν Ib. 331; ῥῆμν ῥῆμναι ὦ Ar. Pax 1335 sq.; ῥῆμν ὦ ῥῆμναι ὦ Id. Av. 1736, 1742; Dor. ῥῆμν ὦ ῥῆμναι Theoc. 18, 58, cf. Catull. 61, 62; hence the two are used as one word, ῥῆμν-ὑμεναῖον δίδω, Opp. C. 1. 341.
 ὑμεναῖός [ῶ], to sing the wedding-song, Aesch. Tr. 557. **2.** to wed, take to wife, κύρας Theoc. 22. 179; proverb., πρὶν κεν λύκος οἶν ὑμεναῖοί Ar. Pax 1076, 1112.
 ὑμενήιος, ὁ, epith. of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9. 524, 21.
 ὑμένιος [ῶ], ὄν, (ὑμῆν) of skin or membrane, περιγλωττίς Ath. 6 C.
 ὑμένιον, τό, Dim. of ὑμῆν, Arist. H. A. 1. 17, 17., 4. 4, 19.
 ὑμενο-ειδής [ῶ], ἑς, like skin, skinny, membranous, membranaceous, Hipp. 595. 41., 1013 F, Arist. H. A. 3. 15, 1; cf. ὑμενώδης.
 ὑμενόδομαι [ῶ], Pass. to become skin or membrane, Hipp. 236. 14, Galen.
 ὑμενό-πτερος [ῶ], ὄν, membrane-winged, like the bat, ὄφεις Strab. 703; μυία Luc. Musc. Enc. 1.
 ὑμεν-όστράκος, ὄν, of ware thin as a membrane, ποτήρια Luc. Lexiph. 7.
 ὑμενώδης [ῶ], ἑς, = ὑμεναῖος, πόροι Arist. H. A. 3. 4, 2; ὑστέραι Ib. 3. 1, 23; πλεῦρον Id. P. A. 3. 6, 7; al. **II.** of liquids, full of membranous substances or fibres, οὔρον Hipp. Coac. 213.
 ὑμέης [ῶ], Dor. for ὑμεῖς.
 ὑμέτερος [ῶ], a, ὄν, Dor. and Ep. ὑμός, v. sub voce: (ὑμεῖς):—your, yours, Lat. vester, Hom., etc.; with a Pron. added in gen., ὑμέτερος ἐκάστων θυμός the courage of each of you, Il. 17. 226; ὑμέτερος αὐτῶν θυμός your own mind, Od. 2. 138;—ὑμέτερονδε to your house, Il. 23. 80:—τὰ ὑμέτερον your part, your business, ἢ μὴ τὸ ὑμ. ἀντίον γέννηται if you for your part do not oppose, Hdt. 8. 140, 1, cf. Plat. Gorg. 522 C; τὸ δ' ὑμ. πρᾶξαι your character is to . . . , Thuc. 1. 70; τὰ ὑμ. your goods, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 12:—in Prose sometimes with the Article, ταῖς ὑμέτεραις πόλεσι Plat. Legg. 836 C; and objectively, αἱ ὑμέτεραι ἐλπίδες hopes raised by you, Thuc. 1. 63; τῇ ὑμ. παρακλεῖσται for the purpose of advising you, Plat. Apol. 36 D. **II.** in Poets sometimes for σός, Solon 11. 2, Call. Del. 204, 228, Anth. P. 5. 293; but never in Att.
 ὑμῆν, ἑνός, ὁ, a thin skin, membrane, caul, of those which enclose the brain and heart, Arist. H. A. 1. 16., 3. 13, 2, al.; the foetus, Ib. 7. 7, 2; the bowels, Id. P. A. 3. 11, 1; ὁ περικάριος the pericardium, ὁ περιτόναιος, the peritonæum, Poll. 2. 217, 224; ὑμῆν ὑγρός the large dorsal sineu of cartilaginous fish, Ael. N. A. 14. 20; the membrana nictitans of birds, Arist. P. A. 2. 13, 1; the wings of insects, Ib. 4. 6, 5; etc. **2.** the capsule or seed-vessel of plants, Theophr. H. P. 1. 11, 2, Geop. 3. 4. **3.** a thin plate of metal, Philo, cf. Ath. 230 D. **4.** parchment, Aristes de LXX:—in Eubul. Navn. 1. 5 Pors. restored ὕψαν for ὑμέσιν.
 ῥῆμν, ἑνός, ὁ, Hymen, the god of marriages, v. ll. cc. sub ῥῆμναιος:—a vocat. ῥῆμν is cited from Call. (Fr. 461). **II.** like ὑμεναῖος, a wedding-song, Poll. 3. 37. (Perhaps from ῥῆμν, su-o, to connect, Pott. Et. Forsch. 1. 230.) [ῶ, whereas in ῥῆμναιος, v is short: but ῥ prob. in Eur. Tro. 331, as Hymen, Hymenaeus in Lat. Poets, Ov. Her. 6. 44, 45., 9. 134., 14. 27.]
 ῥῆμνός, ὁ, Aeol. for ὑμεναῖος.
 ὕμεις, ὕμῃ, ὕμῃν, ὕμμε, Aeol. and Ep. for ὑμεῖς, ὕμῃν, ὕμᾶς:—ὕμῃ is clided in Od. 17. 241., 22. 62.
 ὕμμος, a, ὄν, Aeol. for ὕμός, ὑμέτερος, Ahrens D. Aeol. p. 126.

ὑμν-ᾄγδρας, ὄν, ὁ, a singer of hymns, Anth. P. 9. 525, 21.
 ὑμν-ᾄδοις, ὁ, = ὑμνωδός, Arcad. 86. 24.
 ὑμνέω, Ep. ὑμνέω, Hes. Op. 2; Dor. 3 pl. ὑμνεῖσι h. Hom. Ap. 190; fem. part. ὑμνεῖσα Hes. Th. 11; Dor. imperat. ὑμνη Ar. Lys. 1321; Lacon. 1 pl. subj. ὑμνῶμεθα Ib. 1305: (ὑμνος): **I.** with acc. of person or thing sung of, to sing, laud, sing of, tell of, Lat. canere, c. acc., first in Hes. Th. 11, 33, then often in the Homeric Hymns, Pind., and Trag.:—also in Prose, to mention in a hymn, celebrate, commemorate, Ὀνῖν Hdt. 4. 35; τὰς τοῦτων ἀρετὰς Lys. 190. 29; Παλαιῇ Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 23, etc.; of the hymn itself, οὔτε . . . με τις ὕμνος ὑμνησεν Soph. Ant. 816;—c. dupl. acc., & τὴν πόλιν ὑμνησα the points wherein I praised our city, Thuc. 2. 42:—Pass. to be sung of, ῥῆμναι . . . τὰ πολλὰ πάντα ὑμνεῖται (Ion. for -νται) are everywhere praised, Hdt. 5. 67; ὑμνηθήσεται πόλις Eur. Ion 1590; ὑμνούμενος famous, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 38; αἱ ὑμνούμεναι φίλαι Arist. Eth. N. 10. 10, 6:—ὑμνεῖτο δ' ἀσχερὰς foul songs were sung, Com. Anon. 305 (v. Meineke). **2.** in Poets sometimes joined with words that imply a bad sense, ἐν κατηρεφεί στήθεϊ . . . ὑμνήσεις κακὰ will sing of thy ills in melancholy strain, Soph. El. 382; ὕμν. τινα θρήνος Eur. Rhes. 976; τὰν ἐμὰν ὑμνεῖσαι (Ion. for -οῦσαι) ἀπασσοῦσαν ever singing of my want of faith, Id. Med. 423; so, ὑμνοῦσι τὸ γῆρας, ὅσον κακῶν αἰτίων [ἔστι] Plat. Rep. 329 B:—Pass., ῥῆμναι ὅς ἂν . . . ὑμνοῖτο . . . φοροῖσι πολυρρόθοις Aesch. Theb. 7, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. **3.** c. acc. cogn. to sing, ὕμνον, παῖδ᾽ Aesch. Ag. 1191, 1474, Eur. H. F. 688. **II.** to tell over and over again, to recite, recite, rehearse, Lat. decantare, Plat. Prot. 317 A, Rep. 549 E, 364 A, Theaet. 174 E, etc.; τὸν νόμον ὑμνεῖν to recite the form of the law (as in Lat., carmen for a form of words, Liv. 1. 26, etc.), Id. Legg. 870 E:—Pass., ὁ δ' εἶπε πρὸς με βαλ', ἀεὶ δ' ὑμνούμενα (Schol. τὰ πολυθρήνητα), Soph. Aj. 292. **III.** intr. to sing, chant, ὡς ποιητὰ ὑμνήκασι περὶ αὐτῶν Thuc. 1. 21; ὕμνον οὔποτε ἔλθεν Xen. Ages. 11, 2. **2.** in a pass. sense, φῆμαι . . . ὑμνήσουσι περὶ τὰ ὅσα will ring in their ears, Plat. Rep. 463 D. [In Att. sometimes ὕ, Eur. Bacch. 71, v. Pors. Med. 441, and cf. ὑμνωδέω, εὐῆμνος.]
 ὑμν-ῆγρος, ὄν, praising in hymns, Epiphan.: hence ὑμνηγορέω, Theod. Prodr.; ὑμνηγορία, ἡ, Epiphan.
 ὑμνηπολέω, ὑμνηπόλος, v. sub ὕμνον-, Suid.
 ὑμνησιος, ὄν, = ὑμνητός, Ael. N. A. 12. 5.
 ὑμνησις, εως, ἡ, a singing, lauding, praising, Diod. 4. 7, Eccl.
 ὑμνητέον, verb. Adj. one must praise, Plat. Epin. 983 E, Luc.
 ὑμνητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = ὑμνητής, Opp. H. 3. 7, Anth. P. 7. 17; fem., ὑμνητέρα γλῶσσα Anth. P. 8. 35.
 ὑμνητήριος, ὄν, = ὑμνητικός, Byz.
 ὑμνητής, οὔ, ὁ, one who sings of or praises, τερναννίδος Plat. Rep. 568 B.
 ὑμνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, laudatory, ἡ ποιητικὴ Strab. 468.
 ὑμνητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. sung of, praised, lauded, εὐδαίμων καὶ ὕμν. Pind. P. 10. 34, cf. 11. 93.
 ὑμνητρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of ὑμνητής, Poll. 1. 35; hymnetria in a Lat. Inscr.
 ὑμνήτωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, = ὑμνητήρ, Eccl.
 ὑμνῶμεν, v. sub ὑμνέω.
 ὑμνο-γράφος, ὄν, writing hymns, Philo 2. 605, Joseph. Macc. 18. 15.
 ὑμνο-θέτης, ὄν, ὁ, a composer of hymns, a lyric poet, Theoc. Ep. 11, Anth. P. 7. 428, 16., 12. 257; ὕμν. στέφανος a garland of minstrelsy, Id. 4. 1, 2, cf. 44:—in E. M. also -θετήρ, ἦρος.
 ὑμνο-λόγος, ὄν, singing hymns or praise, Eccl.;—hence ὑμνολογέω, Symm. V. T., Eccl.; ὑμνολογίζω, Mart. Capell.; ὑμνολόγημα, τό, Eccl.; ὑμνολογία, ἡ, Symm. V. T., Eccl.; ὑμνολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, Eccl.
 ὑμνο-ποιός, ὄν, making hymns, Μοῦσαι Eur. Rhes. 651: as Subst., ὕμν., ὁ, a minstrel, Id. Supp. 180;—hence ὑμνοποιέομαι, Dep. to sing hymns of praise, V. T.
 ὑμνο-πολεῖω, to be busy with songs of praise, Synes. H. 8. 50, etc.:—so ὑμνοπολέω, Anth. P. 1. 123; ὑμνηπολέω, Phot., Hesych.
 ὑμνο-πόλος, ὄν, busy with songs of praise, κεφαλὴ Phalar. Ep. 10:—as Subst., ὕμν., ὁ, a poet, minstrel, Emped. 457, Simon. 116, Anth. P. 7. 18, etc.; ὑμνηπόλος, ὁ, Suid.
 ὕμνος, ὁ, a hymn, festive song or ode, in praise of gods or heroes (καὶ τι ἢν εἶδος ᾄδης εὐχαὶ πρὸς θεοῖς, ὕμνος δὲ ὕμνοι ἐπεκαλοῦντο Plat. Legg. 700 B; ὕμνος θεοῖς καὶ ἐγκώμια τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς Id. Rep. 607 A, cf. Arist. Poët. 4, 8), only once in Hom., ὕμνος ἀοιδῆς (v. sub fin.) Od. 8. 429; then, ὕμνῳ ἵππῳ ἀντα φέρειν τρίποδ' Hes. Op. 655; ἀνδρῶν τε παλαιῶν ἢ δὲ γυναικῶν ὕμνοι αἰδοῦσιν h. Hom. Ap. 160; often in Pind., ὕμνος πολυφάτος, ἐπικάμπος, καλλίνικος Ar. 1. 14, N. 8. 85, etc.; ὁ θῆρνος Ὀλυμπιονίκων ὕμνος O. 3. 5; ὕμνος θῶν to or in honour of the gods, Aesch. Cho. 475, Plat. Legg. 801 D; τιμῶν θεῶν ὕμνοισιν Eur. Hipp. 56; τοὺς χόρους . . . καὶ τοὺς ὕ. θεοῖς ποιεῖσθε Dem. 530. 23; ὕμνος ἐπινυμφεῖος Soph. Ant. 814:—in Trag. also of mournful songs, addressed to gods or heroes, Aesch. Theb. 867, Pers. 620, 625; also, ὁ ἐξ ῥῆμναι, δέσμιος φρενῶν, ἀφόρμητος Id. Eum. 331, cf. 306; ἢ ἀλῶναι κλέοντες ὕμνοι Eur. Alc. 447:—a man is called ὕ. αἰδοῦ one whose songs are death, Phryn. Com. Incert. 1:—The ὕμνοι were sometimes written in Epic metre, as the Homeric and Orphic hymns; but also in Lyric, as those of Pindar (cf. Ar. Eq. 530),—the latter being properly sung to the cithara without dancing, Procl. ap. Phot. 523. (Perh. the orig. form was ὕψ-νος, from ὕψ-φ, ὕψ-αῖνο, so that ὕμνος ἀοιδῆς would mean a web of song, Od. l. c.; cf. ὕψαῖνον ῥάπτω II. 2, and v. Curt. Gr. Et. no. 406 b: Burnouf compares Skt. sum-na.)
 ὑμνο-τόκος, ὄν, producing hymns, musical, Nonn. D. 26. 204.
 ὑμνωδέω, to sing a hymn or song of praise, Plat. Legg. 682 A: gene-

rally, *to sing*, ὑμν. *θρῆνον* Aesch. Ag. 990.

Eur. Ion 6; cf. ὑμνοῦσα II. [ὑ in Aesch. l. c., v. ὑμνέω sub fin.]

ὑμνώδης, es, (eldos) like a hymn, musical, Philostr. 204.

ὑμνοῦσα, ἡ, the singing of a hymn, hymning, Eur. Hel. 1434, C. I. 2715 a. 22.

II. a hymn, lyric poem, in pl., Luc. Philopat. 26, Artem. I. 56.

2. = χρῆσμιμῶδα, a prophetic strain, Eur. Ion 682.

ὑμνοῦσικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for ὑμνοῦσα, Eust. Opusc. 52. 77., 152. 5.

ὑμνοδο-γράφος, ὄν, f. l. for ὑμνογράφος in Joseph.

ὑμνοδόχος, ὄν, singing hymns, ὑμν. κόραι the minstrel maids, Eur. H. F. 397; σοφὴν θεῶν ὑμνοδόν Diogen. Trag. ap. Ath. 636 A; —ὑμνοδοί, choristers are mentioned in Inscrr., C. I. 3148. 39., cf. 3160, —70, al.

ὑμοί, Adv., Aeol. for ὁμοί, C. I. 4727. 3; —and ὑμοίος, α, ὄν, Aeol. for ὁμοίος, Theocr. 29. 20; ὑμοίως C. I. 2167. 17; —commonly written with spir. lenis, Ahr. D. Aeol. 29, 81.

ὑμός [ῥ], á and ἡ, ὄν, Dor. and Ep. for ὑμέτερος, your, Il. 5. 489., 13. 815, Od. I. 375., 2. 140, Hes. Th. 662.

II. in Pind. also for σός, P. 7. 15., 8. 95. Cf. ὑμός.

ὑνός, ἡ, a ploughshare, Babr. 37. 2, Plut. Rom. 11, Artem. 2. 24; also ὕνη, ἡ, Aesop. 33 de Furia; ὕνης, ὁ, Schol. Hes. Op. 425, Hesych. (Plut., 2. 670 A, derives the word from ὕς, from the hog's nozzling and rooting.) [ῥ, Anth. P. 6. 104., 7. 175, 176, 280, Babr. l. c.; Suid. is in error when he says τὸ δὲ ν μακρόν.]

ὑνι-μάχος, ὄν, fighting with a ploughshare, Max. Tyr. 30. 6.

ὑνός, ὁ, f. l. for ἵνός, v. sub ῥίνος.

ὑο-βοσκός, ὁ, a swineherd, Arist. H. A. 8. 21, 2; ὑοβοσκῶ, Moer.

ὑο-βότης, ὄν, ὁ, = ὑοβοσκός, Hesych.

ὑο-ειδής, es, shaped like the letter Y, ὁστούν ὁ, the ὑοῖδ bone, on the top of the windpipe, also called ὑψιλοειδής or λαμβδοειδής, Poll. 2. 202, Galen. Adv. —δώς, Oribas.

ὑο-κορπος, ἡ, swine's dung, Lat. *sucerdā*, Gloss.

ὑολλός, ὁ, a pigstye, Lat. *suile*, Hesych.

ὑο-μουσία, ἡ, swine's music, swinish taste in music, Ar. Eq. 986.

ὑο-πόδος, ὁ, a swineherd, Poll. 7. 187.

ὑο-πρῶπος, ὄν, of a ship, having a beak turned up like a swine's snout (cf. Σαμαίνα), ναὺς ὑοπρῶπος τὸ αἰμάμα Plut. Pericl. 26; —Hdt. 3. 59, says of the same ships, νῆων καπρίους ἔχουσιν τὰς πρῶπας.

ὑός, ὁ, v. sub υῖός.

ὑό-σειρίς, ἡ, a kind of endive, *Centaurea nigra*, Plin. 27. 64.

ὑοσκανδῶμα, to be mad from taking henbane; to be raving mad, Pherecr. Koriann. 7; —in Hesych. —έω.

ὑοσκανάμιος, ἡ, ὄν, of henbane, ἔλαιον Diosc. I. 42.

ὑοσ-κύαμος, ὁ, (ὑς) hen-bane, *Hyoscyamus niger*, Xen. Oec. I. 13, Diosc. 4. 69., 6. 15, etc.; cf. Plut. Demetr. 20.

ὑοφόρβιον, τό, = οσοφόρβιον, a herd of swine, Strab. 197, 218.

ὑο-φόρβος, ὁ, (φέρβω) a swineherd, Poll. 7. 187.

ὑπά, Aeol. for ὑπό, v. ὑπό init.

ὑπάγανκτιώ, to become somewhat wroth, Dion. H. de Dem. 54, Hdn. 2. 7.

ὑπάγειν, to report underhand, betray, Musae. 106.

ὑπάγγελος, ὄν, summoned by a messenger, οὐκ ἀκλῆτος, ἀλλ' ὑπ. Aesch. Cho. 838.

ὑπάγειν, ὄν, verb. Adj. betrayed, Anon. ap. Suid.

ὑπαγκάλιζω, fut. *ίσω* and *ῶ*, to clasp in the arms, embrace, Eur. Cycl. 498; —Pass., γένος ὑπαγκαλισμένη having them clasped in her arms, Id. Heracl. 42; —cf. ἐναγκαλίζομαι.

ὑπαγκάλιος [α], ὄν, in the arms, of a child, restored from the Vat. Ms. in Dion. H. 7. 67, for ὑπάκαλος.

ὑπαγκάλισμα [α], τό, that which is clasped in the arms, a beloved one, of a wife or mistress, Soph. Tr. 540; of a child, Eur. Tro. 752; of an urn, χερὸς ὑπ. ἐμῆς (as restored by Elmsl. Heracl. 42), Id. Ion 1337; —cf. παραγκάλισμα.

ὑπαγκωνίζω, to put under the elbow, τι Psell.

ὑπαγκωνιον, τὸ, an elbow-cushion, Lat. *cubital*, Poll. 6. 10, Galen.

ὑπάγνυμι, fut. *άξω*, to break underneath, Opp. II. 4. 653.

ὑπάγορεα, ἡ, sense, meaning, Amphiloeh. 189 B.

ὑπάγορευσίς, εως, ἡ, suggestion, advice, counsel, Joseph. A. J. 3. 8, 8., 17. 4. 3; opp. to ἀπαγορεύσις, Clem. Al. 102.

ὑπαγορευτής, οὗ, ὁ, a reciter, Nicet. Ann. 140 D.

ὑπάγορευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, suggestive, *tivos* Sext. Emp. M. 8. 200.

ὑπάγορευσ, the aor. being in Att. ὑπέειπον, pf. ὑπέειρηκα; —to dictate, Lat. *praeire verbis*, Xen. Oec. 15, 5, Dem. 219. 27; γράψαι τὸ ὑπαγορευθῆν Arist. Top. 6. 5, 2.

III. to suggest, ἐλπίδα, πρόφασιν Strab. 40, 45, etc.; τινί τι Plut. Marcell. 29; foll. by inf., Dion. H. de Thuc. 19.

IV. to reply, Harpocr. A. B. 409; ὑπαγορευτέον, Origen.

ὑπαγορία, ἡ, = ὑπαγορεύσις, advice, Eccl., Hesych.; on the Dor. form, v. Lob. Phryn. 702.

ὑπαγροίκος, ὄν, somewhat clownish, Lat. *subrusticus*, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 50, Plut., etc.; —ὑπαγροικότερα διάλεκτος Ar. Fr. 552; —ὑπαγροικίζω, to speak like a clown, Greg. Nyss.

ὑπάγρυπνος, ὄν, somewhat sleepless, Hipp. Coac. 146; —ὑπάγρυπνέω, Suid.

ὑπάγω, fut. ὑπόξω, aor. ὑπήγαγον; A. trans. to lead or bring under, ὑπάγει ζυγὸν ὀκείας ἵππους bring them under the yoke, yoke them, Il. 16. 148., 23. 261; also simply, ὑπάγειν ἡμῖνους Od. 6. 73; —for Soph. Ant. 7, v. sub ἀέξω.

2. to bring under one's power, οἱ θεοὶ ὑπάγαγον σέ εἰς χεῖρας τὰς ἐμὰς Hdt. 8. 106; ὑπ. τινὰ εἰς δουλείαν Luc. Apol. pro Merc. Cond. 3; —Med. to bring under one's own power, reduce, πόλιν Thuc. 7. 46; τοὺς Ὀρῆκας Luc. D. Deor. 18. 1; etc.

III. to bring a person before the judgment-seat (the ὑπό refers to his being set under or below the judge), ὑπ. τινὰ ὑπὸ δικαστή-

ριον to bring one before the court, i. e. to accuse, impeach him, Hdt. 9. 93, cf. 6. 72; ὑπ. τινὰ ὑπὸ τοὺς ἐφόρους Id. 6. 82; εἰς ἡμᾶς Xen. Hell. 2. 3. 28; so, ὑπ. τινὰ εἰς δίκην Thuc. 3. 70; and simply, ὑπ. τινά, Lys. 105. 4, Xen., etc.; ὑπ. τινὰ ὡς ἐπιβουλεύοντα Id. Hell. 2. 3. 33; ὑπ. τινὰ θανάτου on a capital charge, Ib. 2. 3. 12., 5. 4. 24; ὑπ. τινὰ θανάτου ὑπὸ τὸν δῆμον to impeach him before the commons on a capital charge, Hdt. 6. 136; —also in Med., τάνδ' ὑπάγεται δίκαι Eur. El. 1155; —in late writers, ὑπ. τινὰ δικαστήριον Luc. Fugit. 11; τῷ νόμῳ Liban.; etc.

III. to lead slowly on, to lead on by degrees, τὰς κύνας Xen. Cyn. 5, 15, cf. 10. 4; —to draw or lead on by art or deceit, Lat. *inducere*, Hdt. 9. 94; τινὰ ἐπὶ κῶμον Eur. Cycl. 505; ὑπ. τοὺς πολέμιους εἰς δυσχωρίαν to draw them on by pretended flight, Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 37; ὑπ. τοὺς πολέμιους ὑποφεύγοντες Ib. 3. 2, 8; τὸν ἐρατῶντα τῷ ἐρατῶμένῳ ἀκολουθεῖν . . ὅπῃ ἂν ἐκεῖνος ὑπάγῃ Plat. Euthyphro 14 C; ὑπ. τινὰ εἰς ἐλπίδα Eur. Hel. 826; ὁ θεὸς ὑπάγει αὐτόν, ἵνα ἀφαινεύμενος . . δῶρ δίκην Lys. 105. 4; ἡ πέριξ . . ἀπὸ τῶν φῶν ὑπάγει (sc. ἀνθρώπων) Arist. H. A. 9. 8, 6; —c. inf., ὑπ. τινὰ ἐλθεῖν so as to come, Eur. Andr. 428; —Med. to lead on for one's own advantage, but often, much like the Act., to lead on, εὖ ὑπ. τὸν παῖδα Ion ap. Ath. 604 D; ἐλπίσιν ὑπαγαγέσθαι τινά Isocr. 100 D, cf. Xen. An. 2. 4. 3; ὑπ. τοὺς Θηβαίους to win them, Dem. 105. 7; ὑπ. τινὰ εἰς μάχην, εἰς φιλίαν Dio C., etc.; —in Med. also to suggest or throw out a thing so as to lead a person on, Eur. Andr. 906, Xen. An. 2. 1, 18; —Pass., κατά μικρὸν ὑπαχθεῖς Isocr. 82 B; ἐλπίσι καὶ φανακισμοῖς ὑπάγεσθαι v. l. Dem. 59. 18; ὑπὸ ἀπατήν καὶ ἀφαινεύμετων v. l. Aeschin. 25. 23, etc.; εἰς ἔχθραν ὑπηγμένους ὑπὸ τινος Dem. 291. 11; ἐκ λοιδορίας εἰς πλῆγας Id. 1262. fin. (In this sense, ἐπάγω is a freq. v. l.)

IV. to take away from under, withdraw, τινὰ ἐκ βελάν Il. 11. 163; ὑπάγει τὰς ἀκροβελίδας Archipp. Ἡρ. γαμ. 3; —Pass., ὑπαγομένου τὸ χῶματος Thuc. 2. 76.

2. to draw off, τὸ στράτευμα Id. 4. 127.

3. to carry off below, Lat. *subducere*, ὑπ. τὴν κοιλίην to purge the bowels, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. I. 10, cf. Lob. Phryn. 308; v. infir. B. III.

B. intr. to go slowly away, draw off, withdraw, retire, ὑπάγω φρένα τέρψας Theogn. 921; —of an army, to draw off or retire slowly, Hdt. 4. 120, 122, Ar. Av. 1017, Thuc. 4. 126; of the lion, ὑπάγει Βάδην Arist. II. A. 9. 44. 3.

II. to go slowly forwards, draw on, ὑπαγ' ὦ, ὑπαγ' ὦ on with you! Eur. Cycl. 53; ὑπάγει, τί μέλλεις; Ar. Nub. 1298; ὑπάγεθ' ὑμεῖς τῆς ὁδοῦ Id. Ran. 174; ὑπ. εἰς τοὺς μισοῦσιν Eur. Bactr. 2; —also of an army, to come slowly or gradually on, Xen. An. 3. 4. 48., 4. 2. 16.

III. Medic., of the bowels, to be open, κοιλία ὑπάγουσα Hipp. 396, 27, Galen.; v. supr. A. IV. 3.

IV. to sink down, squat, Arist. H. A. 5. 2, 6; cf. ὑπαγῶν III. 2.

ὑπάγωγος, εως, ὁ, a tool for shaping and adjusting bricks or tiles, Ar. Av. 1149, ubi v. Schol.; cf. Meineke Com. I. p. 93.

II. the bridge of a stringed instrument, also ὑποβόλεις, Nicom. Harm. p. 18.

ὑπάγωγή, ἡ, a leading on gradually, τοῦ κνημηγείου Xen. Cyn. 6. 12; —a leading on artfully, v. l. Dem. 444. 23, Poll. 4. 50, Phot.

II. a clearing out or purging of the body downwards, τῆς κοιλίας Diosc. 3. 30.

III. (from ὑπάγω intr.) a retreat, withdrawal, Thuc. 3. 97; —a retreat or haven for ships, Phot.

2. a sinking down, squatting (cf. ὑπάγω B. IV), ἐξ ὑπαγωγῆς Arist. II. A. 6. 29, 1.

3. subsequence, combination, Apoll. de Constr. 206.

ὑπάγωγιδιον and ὑπάγωγιον, τό, Dim. of ὑπαγωγῆς II, Ptol.

ὑπάγωγος, ἡ, ὄν, drawn slowly out, περίοδος, opp. to στρογγύλη καὶ πυκνή, Dion. H. de Dem. 4.

II. attractive, persuasive, Id. de Comp. 4 (vulg. ἐπαγ-).

ὑπάγωγος, ὄν, carrying off downwards, ὑπ. τῆς κοιλίας Diosc. 2. 35; οὖρον καὶ κολλήης Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. I. 2: absol. *aperient*, κλύσμα Galen.

ὑπαγωνιά, to be somewhat anxious, Phlegon.

ὑπάδω, to sing by way of accompaniment, ἄλινον δ' ὑπὸ καλὸν ἀείδεν (sc. τῇ φόρμυγι) Il. 18. 570; ἡ δ' ὑπὸ καλὸν ἀείδει (sc. ἡ νευρή) Od. 21. 411; ταῖς Μούσαις τὸ μέλος ὑπάσσει Ar. Ran. 874; and without an acc., to accompany with the voice, χόροισι Ib. 366; τινί Luc. Salt. 30; so in poet. form ὑπαείδω, Call. Dian. 242, Del. 304. [The α of ὑπαείδω used long in arsi by Call. Del. l. c.]

ὑπάειρος, ὄν, living in the air, of the bird τρυγῶν, as opp. to the fish, Ael. N. A. 8. 26. Cf. ὑπέρειρος.

ὑπάετος, ὁ, a kind of vulture, perh. the *Lämmergeier*, *Gypaëtus barbatus*, Arist. II. A. 9. 32, 3; the old reading γυπαίετος seems to have no authority.

ὑπαί, poet. for ὑπό, v. ὑπό init.

ὑπαίδειδουκα, Ep. for ὑποδίδουκα, pf. of ὑποδίδω, h. Hom. Merc. 165.

ὑπαίδεμαι, c. acc. to shew some respect for another, Xen. Hell. 5. 3. 20.

ὑπαίθρα, Adv. (ὑπό, ὑπαί) out under, under and away, joined with Verbs that denote escape or slipping away, ὑπ. λίσσθη Il. 15. 520; ποταμὸς . . ὑπ. βέων 21. 271; ἡ δὲ [πέλεια] ὑπ. φοβεῖται 22. 141.

II. Prep. with gen. under, to support him by one's side, so, αἱ μὲν ὑπαίθα ἀνακτος ἐποίκνον (sc. αἱ ἀμφίπολοι) Il. 18. 421; of one shrinking under an attack, v. sub λίσσωμαι.

ὑπαίθρος, ὄν, also α, ὄν, Eur. Andr. 227; (αἰθήρ) —under the sky, in the open air, a-field, Pind. O. 6. 104; ὑπ. κατακοιμηθῆναι, of an army, Hdt. 4. 7. cf. 7. 119, Thuc. I. 134, Xen., etc.; —also of things, ὑπαίθρια λύχνα καίειν Hdt. 2. 62; τῶν ὑπ. πάγων δρύων τε Aesch. Ag. 335; ὑπαίθριος δασμοῖσι πασσαλευτὸς ὦν Id. Pr. 113; ὑπ. δρύος Eur. l. c.; ὑπ. δεξαμεναί, opp. to ὑπόστεγοι, Plat. Criti. 117 A, etc.; —in Soph. Ant. 357, for αἰθήρα Böckh restores πάγων ὑπαίθρεια . . βέλη, metri grat. (cf. ἐπινυμφεῖς, ἐπινυμφίαι).

II. as Subst., ἐν τῷ ὑπαίθρῳ = ἐν ὑπαίθρῳ, Galen. Cf. ὑπαίθρος.

ὑπαίθρος, ὄν, = foreg., ὑπ. ἐνὴ Hipp. Acut. 391; στρατῶνται C. I.

3137. 14; παραχειμασία Polyb. 3. 8, 2; δυνάμεις Id. 1. 82, 14; πόλεμοι Dion. H. 6. 22; ὑπαίθρον ὕλην λείπε Babrius 12. 13 Boisson.

II. 25 Subst., ἔν ὑπαίθρῳ, sub Dio, in the open air, Antipho 130. 29, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 6, Oec. 7. 19; rarely in nom., τὸ ὑπ. τῆς αἰλῆς Luc. Symp. 20.

2. in military language, from Polyb. downwards, τὰ ὑπαίθρα, the field, the open country, opp. to fortified places, τῶν ὑπ. κρατεῖν, ἀντιποιεῖσθαι to be in possession of the country, 1. 12, 4., 40. 6; μάχεσθαι ἐν τοῖς ὑπ. 17. 3, 4; τῶν ὑπ. ἐκχωρεῖν to retire from the open country, and shut themselves up in the towns, 9. 3, 6; ἡ ἐν ὑπαίθροις οἰκονομία 6. 12, 5; rarely in sing., εἰς ὑπαίθρον ἐξελεῖν to take the field, 10. 3, 4.

3. ἡ ὑπαίθρος (sc. γῆ), = τὰ ὑπαίθρα, the field, Dion. H. 8. 63., 9. 6, Babr. 12. 14.

4. ὁρπεν to the sky, aedificia, ambulationes hyp., Vitruv. 1. 2 § 27., 5. 9 § 67:—hypæthras (sc. ναός) a temple with an open skylight, Id. 3. 1 § 22.—This form is not used by Att. writers except in the phrase ἐν ὑπαίθρῳ; the form employed by them in Adj. sense is always ὑπαίθριος; v. Xen. Oec. 7. 20, where αἱ ἐν [τῷ] ὑπαίθρῳ ἐργασίαι are synon. with ὑπαίθρια ἐργα.

ὑπαῖθω, poet. = ὑποκαίω, Soph. Tr. 1210:—metaph., of love, to inflame, Id. Fr. 312.

ὑπαικάλλω, Dor. word for ὑποσαίω, Ael. N. A. 4. 45, Anon. ap. Suid.

ὑπανίσσωμαι, Att. -τομαι, Dep. to intimate darkly, hint at, τι or τινα Dem. 348. 6, Plut. Rom. 8, etc. 2. to allude, glance, εἰς τινα Dion. H. Rhet. 9. 7.

ὑπαίρω, Ion. for ὑφαίρω, Hdt.

ὑπαίρω, to excite, Io. Chrys.

ὑπαισθάνομαι, Dep. to observe secretly or slightly, Themist. 89 D, Aristaeon. 2. 5.

ὑπαῖσσω, Att. -άσσω, to dart beneath, c. acc., μέλαιναν φρίκ' ὑπαίξει (where αἱ, but with v. l. ὑπαύξει) Il. 21. 126; so, ὑπὸ φρικῶς ἀναπάλ- λεται 23. 692.

II. to dart from under, c. gen., βαμυρὺ ὑπα- ἴξας. 2. 310.

III. absol., ὑπάξας διὰ θυρῶν Soph. Aj. 301.

ὑπαισχύνομαι, Pass. to be somewhat ashamed, τινά τι of a thing before a person, Plat. Lach. 179 C.

ὑπαίτιος, ov, under accusation, called to account, responsible, τινος or ὑπὲρ τινος for a thing, Antipho 117. 8, 125. 34; ὑπ. τινι responsible to one, liable to be called to account by him, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 5; ὑπαίτιόν ἐστί τινι τι πρὸς τινος a charge is made against one by another, Id. An. 3. 1, 5:—Adv. -τίως, Philo ap. Eus. P. E. 387 A, Poll. 3. 139.

ὑπαιφονίσσω, Ep. for ὑποφονίσσω, Nic.

ὑπάκοή, ἡ, (ὑπακούω) obedience, Ep. Rom. 5. 19, Eccl.

ὑπακολουθεῖν, to follow closely, τινι Philo 1. 224; v. l. for ἑπακ- in Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 21, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 15.

ὑπάκουός, ὁ, obedient to, τινος Ap. Rh. 4. 1381.

ὑπάκουστος, verb. Adj. one must obey, Ep. Plat. 328 B.

one must understand, τι περὶ τινος Plat. Soph. 261 D; ὅτι .. Plut. 2. 34 B. 2. in Gramm., one must understand something left out, Lat. subaudiendum.

ὑπάκουός, fut. ear, θεοὶ δ' ὑπὸ πάντες ἀκούον Il. 8. 4; ὁ δ' ἀρ' ἐμαρπᾶς ὑπάκουσεν Od. 14. 485; cf. H. Ven. 181, Eur. Alc. 400, Ar. Vesp. 273.

2. to make answer when called, ἡ ἐξελεθῆναι ἢ ἐνδοθεῖν αὐτῷ ὑπακούσαι Od. 4. 283, cf. 10. 83, Theocr. 13. 59; so in Prose, ὁ κῆρυξ ἐκήρυττε τίς τὴν λιετηρίαν καταθείη, καὶ οὐδεὶς ὑπήκουεν Andoc. 15. 13; ἐρωτῶμενοι τὰνάντια .. πολλὰς ὑπ. Arist. Top. 8. 11, 6; v. inf. II. 2.

3. foll. by a case, to listen or hearken to, give ear to, attend to, τινός Ar. Vesp. 319; τῆς εὐχῆς, τῆς κρίσεως Id. Nub. 263, Aeschin. 61. 33; also, ὑπ. τινι Ar. Lys. 878, Thuc. 5. 98, etc.; ὑπ. τοῖς λόγοις Plat. Legg. 898 C; τῷ λόγῳ Arist. Pol. 7. 14, 9.

II. Special senses: 1. of porters, to answer a knock at the door, ὑπ. τινι Plat. Crito 43 A; absol., Id. Phaedo 59 E, Theophr. Char. 4, Act. Ap. 12. 13; ὁ ὑπακούσας the porter, Xen. Symp. 1, 11, Dem. 1149. 27.

2. of a judge, to listen to a complainant, τινί Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 18:—but also of accused persons or their advocates, to answer to a charge, appear before the court, Isac. 49. 25, Dem. 423. 17, 434. 15; ὑπ. εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον Hyperid. Euxen. 19.

3. of dependents, subjects, etc., to obey, submit to, τινός Hdt. 3. 101., 4. 56., 6. 82, Xen., etc.; τινί Ar. Nub. 360, Thuc. 2. 61, etc.: also to yield to, comply with, τινί Plat. Rep. 459 C, Dem. 426. 15:—c. gen. rei, to give ear to, Plat. Theat. 162 D, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 20; ὑπ. νόμον or νόμοις Plat. Legg. 708 D, Aeschin. 7. 33; ὑπ. τῷ ἐμφόρῳ τινός to comply with his interest, Thuc. 5. 98; δέειπν ὑπ. to accept an invitation to supper, Ath. 247 D:—absol., to give way, submit, comply, Hdt. 3. 148., 4. 119:—with a neut. Adj., τοῦτο γε ὑπήκουσεν in this matter he obeyed, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 3; οὐδὲν τούτων ὑπήκουον Thuc. 1. 29, cf. 139, 140, Xen., etc.; ὑπ. τινός τι or τινί τι, to obey one in a thing, Thuc. 1. 26, Plat. Legg. 774 B.

4. to answer one's expectations, to succeed, ὑπήκουέ μοι τὸ πρᾶγμα Luc. Icarom. 10; τῆς μεταλλείας ἀσθενὺς ὑπακουοῦσας Strab. 399.

5. metaph., αὐγαὶς ἡλίου ὑπ. to be subject to the sun's rays, Pind. O. 3. 44; ταῖς ὕραις Theophr. C. P. 1. 15, 1; τοῦ ψύχους Ib. 5. 4, 2.

6. of ailments, to yield, give way to a remedy, τινί Hipp. 1086 B; absol., Id. 112 A; so, metaph., τὸ μυθῶδες ὑπ. λόγῳ Plut. Thes. 1; πληγαῖς ὑπ., of metal, Id. 2. 802 B.

7. to concede a point in dispute, Arist. Top. 8. 11, 15.

III. κοινοῦν ὑπ. to understand under the term κοῖνόν .., Plat. Philib. 31 C; cf. ὑπακουστέον and v. Plut. 2. 23 C.

2. in Gramm., to understand a word omitted, Lat. subaudire, Apoll. de Constr. 27, al.

IV. τὴν ὑπακού- σεται in Thuc. 6. 69, is sometimes taken in pass. sense, εἰ .. ὅσον αὐ- τοῖς ὑπακούσεται if their service shall be lighter: but it is questionable whether this can be so; the best authorities make τὸ ὑπήκουον the

nom. to ὑπακούσεται, referring ἐνυκαταστρεφάμενους .. αὐτοῖς to ἄθη- ναίους.

ὑπακρος, ov, nearly the highest, Plat. Amat. 136 C, 138 E, Longin. 34. 1. ὑπακτέον, verb. Adj. of ὑπάγω, one must win over, Clem. Al. 288.

II. one must advance slowly, E. M., Zonar.

ὑπακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὑπάγω IV. 3) fit for carrying downwards, ὑπ. τῆς κοιλίας, Mnesith. ap. Ath. 92 B; τῆς κοιλίας καὶ τῆς οὐρῆσεως Id. 358 A.

ὑπαλγέω, to have a slight pain, f. l. for ὑπερπαλγέω in Ael. N. A. 2. 43.

ὑπάλευν, to warm somewhat or gradually, Ael. N. A. 15. 12.

ὑπάλειπτος [α], ov, verb. Adj. that may be spread like a salve, Hipp. 881 B: ὑπάλειπτον, τό, a salve, Galen.

ὑπάλειπτρον, τό, a spatula for spreading a salve, Hipp. 661. 32., 788 B, etc.; also ὑπάλειπτρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Id. 263. 36.

ὑπάλειψω, to lay thinly on, to spread like salve; in Med., ὑπαλείφε- σαι φάρμακον Plat. Lach. 185 C:—Pass., ὑπαλείφθεν ἔλαιον Arist. Probl. 38. 3, 3.

II. to anoint, κόμην τὴν γνάθον Hipp. Art. 799; τὸ ὀφθαλμῷ Ar. Ach. 1209:—in Med. to anoint oneself, Hipp. 406, Ar. Pax 897; ὑπ. τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς to anoint one's eyes, Xen. Oec. 10. 5; ἀτερος πρὸς τὸν ἑτερον ὑπαλείφεται one anoints himself to fight with the other, Com. ap. Plut. Pomp. 53:—Pass. to have one's eyes anointed, παρ' ἱατρῷ Ar. Fr. 181; of the eyes, ὑπαλημμένον, opp. to ὑγίαι- νοντες, Xen. Oec. 10. 6.

III. metaph. in Pass. to be imbued, τινὶ with .., Eccl.

ὑπάλειψις, εως, ἡ, an anointing, Hipp. 689. 41, Theophr. Sud. 39.

ὑπάλευσθαι, aor. ὑπαλέυσθαι: (ἀλέω):—Ep. Dep., = ὑπαλύσσω ὑπα- λεύμενος θάνατον Od. 15. 275, cf. Hes. Op. 555; ὑπαλέυσα φήμην Ib. 758: cf. ὑπαλύσσω.

ὑπαλλάγῃ, ἡ, an interchange, exchange, change, Philo 1. 13; v. l. for ἀπ., Eur. Hel. 294; for παρ., Theophr. C. P. 2. 19, 6.

II. ὑπα- γαλλεῖν, a figure of speech, by which the parts of a proposition seem to be interchanged, Dion. H. de Comp. 3, cf. Quintil. Instit. 8. 6, 23. 2. change of gender, Apoll. de Constr. 209. 3. = ἐπιτήρησις, Walz Rhet. 8. 468.

ὑπάλλαγμα, τό, that which is exchanged, νόμισμα ὑπάλλαγμα τῆς χρείας money is the exchangeable representative of demand, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 5, 11, cf. Porph. de Abst. 2. 27:—expl. in A. B. 423 as = ἐνέχυρον, — a usage censured by Phryn. 306.

ὑπαλλακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, exchangeable: Adv. -κῶς, Schol. Il. 15. 52, Am- mon. 103.

ὑπαλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, to exchange, Polyb. 5. 8, 9, Luc. Soloe. 10:—Med., ὑπ. τι ἀντὶ τινος Philo 1. 37; ἵτι τινι Joseph. A. J. 15. 3, 2.

2. to change a little, Plut. 2. 930 B:—Med. to change one's place, Poll. 6. 194; to change one's bearing, πρὸς τινα, Phot.:—Pass., ὑπηλλάχθαι εἰς .. Arist. Fr. 539.

II. intr. in Act. to change gradually, εἰς τι Poll. 2. 10.

ὑπάλληλος, ov, subordinate, subaltern, Arist. Metaph. 4. 10, 4.

ὑπαλοφῇ, ἡ, = ὑπάλειψις, Inscr. in Böckh's Urkunden, p. 390.

ὑπάλπειος, α, ov, under the Alps;—ἡ ὑπ. (sc. χώρα) sub-Alpine Italy, Plut. Marcell. 3.

ὑπάλυξις, εως, ἡ, Ep. Noun, a skimming, escape, οὐ τοι ἐτ' ἐσθ' ὑπ. Il. 22. 270; κακῶν ὑπ. Od. 23. 287.

ὑπάλυσσω, Ep. Verb. = ὑπαλέωμαι, used by Hom. only in aor., to avoid, skun, flee from, escape, τέλος θανάτοιο .. ὑπαλύξαι Il. 11. 451; τὸ ἀπὸ κῆ- ρας ἀλύξας 12. 113, cf. 327, Od. 4. 512; τὸ μὲν ὡς ὑπάλυξ 5. 430; ὑπάλυξεν ἀέλλας 19. 189; χρεῖος ὑπαλύξας having got quit of a debt (without paying it), 8. 355 (for Il. 21. 126, v. sub ὑπαύσας):—absol., Hes. Sc. 304, Theogn. 815; fut. ὑπαλύξειν, Ap. Rh. 3. 336.

ὑπάμω, to cut short off, τι τινος Nic. Th. 901, al.

ὑπαμβλύς, ὁ, somewhat blunt, Math. Vett. 65.

ὑπάμειβω, to change, τι εἰς τι Greg. Nyss.:—Med., πόντον ὑπαμείβε- σθαι to exchange land for sea, go into the sea, Opp. H. 1. 651.

ὑπαμνος, ov, = ὑφαμνος, Theophr. ap. Ath. 62 B.

ὑπ-ἀμπελος, ov, planted with vines, Byz.

ὑπαμπέχω, to keep under a cloak, τὸ ἥθος Plut. 2. 562 B.

ὑπαμφίβαλος, ov, somewhat doubtful, Philo 2. 30.

ὑπαμφέννυμαι, Med. to put on under another garment, Ael. N. A. 16. 15.

ὑπαναβλέπω, to gain one's sight gradually, Ael. N. A. 3. 25.

ὑπαναγινώσκω, to read by way of preface, premise by reading, Isac. 83. 19, Aeschin. 42. 26; ὑπ. τὴν εἰσαγγελίαν Hyperid. Euxen. 34.

ὑπαναγκάζω, to force under or in, τι μεσσην πλευρέων Hipp. Art. 782.

ὑπαναγώστης, ov, ὁ, a public reader, Greg. Naz.

ὑπανάγω, fut. ξω, to withdraw gradually, Joseph. A. J. 4. 4, 5:—to lead gradually back, τινά πρὸς τι v. l. Hierocl. 134.

ὑπαναδύομαι, Med. to withdraw secretly from, to endeavour to escape, τὴν ἔξοδον Dion. H. 7. 13.

ὑπαναθλίβω [ῖ], to squeeze up from below, Plut. 2. 901 D.

ὑπανακαίω, to set on fire gradually, Byz.

ὑπανάκειμαι, Pass. to be set up beneath, Psell. in Fabr. B. Gr. 11. 699 Harles.

ὑπανακνέω, intr. to rise up and go away, ἐπὶ τὸ δέειπνον Ar. Eccl. 1165.

ὑπανακλίνω and -κλινόμαι, to succumb, Gloss.

ὑπανακῶπτω, to check and throw back, τινά τῆς ὁρμῆς Liban. 4. 803.

ὑπανακουφίζω, to raise up from below, Planud.

ὑπανακύντω, to rise up from under, πόνων Walz Rhet. 1. 579.

ὑπαναλίσσω, aor. ὑπανάλωσα, to waste away, spend or consume gra- dually, Hipp. 527. 56, Thuc. 3. 17, Plut. Sert. 13, etc.

ὑπαναλῶ, intr. to fall back gradually, Eccl.

ὑπαναμνήσκω, to sing in accompaniment, μεταξὺ ἐπιρροφῶν Ael. N. A. 14. 5.

ὑπαναμνήσκω, to recall to mind gradually, τι Aesop.

ὑπαναζαίνω, to renew the pain of a wound, Byz.

ὑπανατίμπλαμαι, Pass. to be filled gradually, τινος with . ., Ael. N. A. 17. 13.

ὑπαναπλέω, to rise and float on the surface, Philo 1. 550., 2. 174.

ὑπαναπνέω, to breathe again, revive from, τινος Eus. D. E. 274 B.

ὑπαναπτύσσω, to unfold, explain, Walz Rhett. 1. 471.

ὑπανάπτω, to kindle underneath, Eccl.

ὑπαναπρόω, to plough up a little, dub. ap. Suid.

ὑπανάστεις, ἡ, a rising up from one's seat, ὑπαναστάσει τιμῶν τοῦς πρεσβυτέρους Arist. Eth. N. 9. 2, 9; in pl., Plat. Rep. 425 B:—cf. ὑπανίσταμαι 2.

ὑπαναστάτέον, verb. Adj. of ὑπανίσταμαι, one must rise up, esp. to make room for another, Xen. Lac. 9, 5.

ὑπαναστοιβάω, to stop gradually, τὸ βέυμα Nicet. Ann. 81 A.

ὑπαναστρέφω, to recur, of an illness, Hipp. 464. 46.

ὑπανατέλλω, to spring forth from below, πηγῇ ὑπ. Ael. N. A. 15. 4:—Med. to rise imperceptibly, Greg. Naz.

ὑπανατρέφω, to feed up again, Aretae. Cor. M. Dint. 1. 3.

ὑπανατροπιάω, = ὑποτροπιάω, ὑπαναστρέφω, Poll. 3. 107.

ὑπαναφέρω, to refer, τινί τι Eccl.

ὑπαναφλέγομαι, Pass. to be heated gradually, ἐκ τοῦ οἴνου Ael. V. H. 14. 41.

ὑπαναφύω, to make to grow up, τι Philes de An. 38. 16:—Pass. to grow or swell up under or gradually, Ael. V. H. 14. 7, N. A. 4. 21.

ὑπαναχωρέω, to go back gradually, retire slowly, Thuc. 1. 51; ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς ὑπανεχώρησεν (so Cod. Vat. for παρεχ-) Dion. H. 5. 8, cf. Dio C. 63. 26, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 293.

ὑπαναχώρησις, ἡ, a gradual going back or retiring, Dion. H. 3. 19.

ὑπαναψύχω, to cool or refresh gradually, Byz.

ὑπανδράποδιζω, to enslave gradually, Phot.

ὑπανδρεύομαι, Pass. to be married, Byz.: ὑπανδρία, ἡ, marriage, Ib.

ὑπανδρος, οὐ, (ἀνὴρ) under a man, subject to him, married, γυνή Polyb. 10. 26, 3, N. T., etc.; τὰς ὑπ. τῶν γυναικῶν Ath. 388 C; ὑπ. γυναῖα Plut. Pelopid. 9.

II. metaph. feminine, effeminate, ἀγωγή οἰκουρῶς καὶ ὑπ. an effeminate mode of life, Diod. Excerpt. 520. 39.

ὑπάνειμι, (εἰμι ἰδο) to come on, creep on, Luc. Merc. Cond. 39, Icarom. 14.

ὑπάνεμόω, to breathe gently over, ἐρωτῇ τὰς παρείας Liban. 4. 1072, where however Reisk. gives ὑπνέμεσε.

ὑπανεπύζω, to creep up secretly or softly, Ael. N. A. 5. 3.

ὑπανέρχομαι, Dep. to recover gradually from an illness, c. gen., Galen.

ὑπανέχω, to hold up from under, Eust. Opusc. 300. 87, Byz.

ὑπανέω, to begin to flower or blossom, Philostr. 809, Poll. 1. 60; ὑπ. λούλω Id. 2. 10.

ὑπανθηρός, ὄν, slightly coloured with blood, ὑπανθηρὸν πτύειν Hipp. 1012 D.

ὑπανιδόμαι, Pass. to be somewhat distressed, opt. -ῶντο Ar. Nub. 1195.

ὑπανίσταμαι, to remit or relax a little, τὸ λίαν ἀνάνθρωπον Plut. Dio 7; ὑπ.

τῶν δεσμῶν to relax the strictness of . ., Joseph. A. J. 2. 5, 1.

II. intr., τοῦ φόβου ὑπανέντος Plut. Aemil. 23; and so in Pass., Philo.

ὑπανίσταμαι, Pass. with aor. 2 and pf. act. to rise, stand up, Theogn. 485; of game, to start up, to be sprung or roused, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 19; of land, ὑπανεστῶς rising slightly above the plain, Philo 2. 510, 619.

2. τοῖσι πρεσβυτέροις . . ἐξ ἑδρῆς ὑπανίστασθαι to rise up from one's seat to make room or show respect to another, Lat. assurgere alicui, Hdt. 2. 80; τῶν θάκων τοῖς πρ. ὑπ. Ar. Nub. 993; ἑδρας ὑπ. βασιλεῖ Xen. Lac. 15. 6; ὑπ. τινι ἀπὸ τῶν θάκων ὁδῶν τε παραχωρεῖν Id. Hiero 7, 2, cf. Symp. 4. 31; ὑπ. καθήμενος Id. Mem. 2. 3, 16; metaph., θυμὸς ὑπ. gives way, Callistr. 905:—cf. ὑπανάστασις.

ὑπανίσχω, = ὑπανεχω, but intr., to rise slowly, of the moon, Ael. N. A. 11. 10; ὑπ. τοῦ ὕδατος Philostr. 95.

ὑπανοίγω σι -γνυμι, to open from below, to tap a cask, βίκος ὑπανεγ-γνυτο Ephipp. Ἐφῆβ. 1. 2, cf. Hermipp. Φορμ. 2. 7.

2. to open underneath or secretly, γράμματα ὑπανεγχε Dem. 889, fin.; τὸ δωμάτιον ὑπανοίγισα Luc. Asin. 13.

ὑπάνοις, εὖς, ἡ, an opening secretly or gradually, Eust. Opusc. 153. 31.

ὑπάνταξ, Adv. (ἀντα) = ἐξ ἐναντίας, Ar. Fr. 534.

ὑπαντάω, Ion. -έω fut. -ήσομαι Sext. Emp. M. 10. 61: aor. -ήν-τησα. To come or go to meet, either as a friend, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 2; or in arms, Ib. 1. 4, 22., 4. 2, 17; ὑπ. εἰς τὰς ὁδοὺς Hyperid. Euxen. 34:—ὑπ. τινι Pind. P. 8. 84, Xen., etc.; ὑπ. τῇ πόλει πρὸς τὴν χρείαν Plut. Arat. 34:—also c. gen., ἀνδρῶν ἀγαθὸν παίδος ὑπ. Soph. Ph. 719:—in App. Civ. 5. 45, the acc. ὄντα (if so read,—al. ὄντι) refers to σε κατι-ὄντα ὄρων just before:—later also in Med., ὑπαντῶμενος αὐτοῖς Hdn. 2. 5, cf. 3. 11., 5. 4, etc.

II. metaph. to meet, i. e. to agree to, ταῖς τιμαῖς Posidon. ap. Ath. 213 B.

2. to meet, i. e. to reply or object to, τοῖς ἐμοῖς βουλευμασι Eur. Supp. 398; πρὸς τινα or τι Sext. Emp. M. 10. 105, etc.

3. to occur to one, τῷ βήτορι Longin. 16. 4.

4. to fall in with, τινι Sext. Emp. M. 2. 68.

ὑπάντη or ὑπαντή, ἡ, = sq., Eust. Opusc. 248. 46, Byz.; cf. ὑπαντή.

ὑπάντησις, εὖς, ἡ, a coming to meet, App. Civ. 4. 6.

II. metaph. a retort, answer, Sext. Emp. M. 2. 278; πρὸς τι Id.

ὑπαντητέον, verb. Adj. one must meet, Schol. Il. 3. 440.

ὑπαντητικός, ἡ, ὄν, meeting, Ptol.

ὑπαντιάζω, fut. ἀώω [ᾶ], to come or go to meet, step forth to meet, en-

counter, without case, Il. 6. 17, Pind. P. 4. 241, Aesch. Pers. 407, Xen., etc.: c. dat., Pind. P. 8. 13, Aesch. Pers. 834, 850, Xen., etc.; but also c. acc., Pind. P. 5. 59, Hdt. 4. 121, Plut., etc.

ὑπαντιάζω, = foreg., only in Ep. part. ὑπαντιώμενος, Opp. H. 2. 565.

ὑπαντλέω, to draw up, τὰ κύματα τῷ στέρνῳ (si vera l.), Philostr. 830.

ὑπάντηλον, τῷ, a vessel, cask, jar, A. B. 411, Hesych.

ὑπάντομαι, only in pres. and impf. = ὑπαντῶ, Hdn. 4. 11., 8. 7, fin.

ὑπαντρον, οὐ, (άντρον) with caverns underneath, cavernous, γῆ, χώρα Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 8, Probl. 3. 5, 2, Strab. 406, etc.; also of a tortoise's shell, Ael. N. A. 16. 17.

II. underground, οἶκος Ael. V. H. 12. 38.

2. dwelling under the earth, Hesych.

ὑπάνυμαι, Dep. to accomplish gradually, Hesych.

ὑπαξόνιος, οὐ, under the axle, σύριγγες Call. Lav. Pall. 14.

ὑπαπαίδευτος, οὐ, somewhat untaught or unpolished, A. B. 69.

ὑπαπαίρω, to depart secretly, Greg. Naz.

ὑπαπαντῶ, = ὑπαντῶ, Diod. Excerpt. 628. 68.

ὑπαπαντή, ἡ, late form of ὑπάντησις, C. I. 8761, 8968.

ὑπάπειλώ, to threaten underhand, τινί c. inf., Xen. Hell. 4. 6, 3.

ὑπάπειμι, (εἰμι ἰδο) to depart stealthily or slowly, to withdraw, retreat, retire, Thuc. 5. 9; κατ' ὀλίγους ὑπαπέσαν Id. 3. 111; κατ' ὀλίγον Luc. Icarom. 14; ἐφῆβον ἰδο, to be past the age of . ., Philostr. 230.

ὑπαπέρχομαι, Dep. = foreg., Ael. N. A. 11. 33.

ὑπαποκείνομαι, Med. to lay aside gradually, Greg. Nyss.

ὑπαποκίνω, intr. to move off secretly or softly, sneak away, c. gen., τῆς ὁδοῦ Ar. Av. 1011:—verb. Adj. ὑπαποκινήτεον, one must make off, sneak away, Id. Thesm. 924.

ὑπαποκρύπτω, to conceal under, λοχμῇ ξαυτήν Ael. N. A. 5. 40.

ὑπαπολείπομαι, Pass. to be left behind (al. ὑπολ.), Ael. N. A. 10. 43.

ὑπαποτρέχω, to run away secretly, slip away, Ar. Eccl. 284.

ὑπαποψήχω, to scrape off by degrees, πηλόν Ael. N. A. 3. 23.

ὑπάπτω, Ion. for ὑφάπτω, Hdt.

ὑπάρ, indecl. (but gen. ὑπαρος, acc. to E. M. 491. 30):—a real appearance seen in a state of waking, a waking vision, opp. to ὕπαρ (a dream), οὐκ ὕπαρ, ἀλλ' ὑπαρ no illusive dream, but a reality, Od. 19. 547., 20. 90; ἐξ ὑνείρου δ' αὐτίκα ἦν ὑπαρ Pind. O. 13. 95; ἐκρίνα πρῶτος ἐξ ὑνείρατος ἄ χρῃ ὑπαρ γενέσθαι Aesch. Pr. 486; ἴνα ὑπαρ ἀντ' ὑνείρατος γίγνηται Plat. Polit. 278 E.

II. the acc. absol. is used as Adv., in a waking state, ἀνακε, ὑπαρ ἀλλήλους διαλεγόμεθα Plat. Theat. 158 B; opp. to ὕπαρ, ἀμφισβήτημα . . περὶ τοῦ ὕπαρ τε καὶ ὕ. a question . . about sleeping and waking, lb.; οἶον ὕπαρ εἰδῶς . . πάλιν ὥσπερ ὕπ. ἀγνοεῖν knowing things in a dream . . not to know them when one awakes, Id. Polit. 277 D; ὕπαρ ἡ ὕ. ζῆν to pass life asleep or awake, Id. Rep. 476 C, cf. Tim. 71 E; καὶ ὕπαρ καὶ ὕ. both sleeping and waking, i. e. both by day and night, always, Hipp. 2. 31, cf. Democr. ap. Stob. Eccl. 2. p. 408; οὐτε ὕπαρ οὐτε ὕ. neither sleeping nor waking, i. e. not at all, Plat. Phileb. 36 E; οὐθ' ὕ. οὐτ' ὕπαρ lb. 65 E, cf. Rep. 382 E; so, ὕπαρ ἡ καὶ ἔγρηγορός Id. Phileb. 20 B; καθ' ὕπνον . . ἡ καὶ ὕ. ἔγρηγορός wide awake, Id. Legg. 800 A; ὑπαρ καὶ μεθ' ἡμέραν, opp. to ἐν τοῖς ὕπνοις, Arist. Probl. 30. 14, 4; κατὰ τὸν ὕπνον, Polyb. 10. 5, 5:—hence

2. ὑπαρ in reality, actually, ὕπ. ἡ πόλις οἰκῆται καὶ οὐκ ὕπαρ Plat. Rep. 520 C, cf. 574 E, 576 B, 61A:—In later writers καθ' ὑπαρ is found, Apollod. 3. 12, 5; so κατ' ὕπαρ Alciph. 3. 59, cf. Phot. s. v.

ὑπάρασσω, Att. -ττω, to strike underneath, Anon. ap. Suid.

ὑπαργῆεις, εσσα, εν, = ὑπόλευκος, Nic. Th. 663.

ὑπάργίλος, οὐ, somewhat clayey, argillaceous, γῆ Theophr. H. P. 9. 4, 8.

ὑπαργυμῶ, τό, in pl. property, Parthen. 1. 1., 8. 2.

ὑπαργυρεῖω, to use base money, or to be in debt, Plut. 2. 328 A.

ὑπαργυρίζω, to be silver-gray, κόμη Euxar. p. 74.

ὑπάργυρος, οὐ, having silver underneath; hence,

1. of rocks and the like, containing silver, veined with silver, πέτρα, χθών Eur. Cycl. 294, Rhess. 970; γῆ, λόφοι Xen. Vect. 1. 5., 4. 2:—of metallic substances, containing a proportion of silver, metaph. of men, Plat. Rep. 415 C; cf. ὑποσίδηρος.

2. silver underneath, of gilded plate, πρόσ-ακρον ὑπ. κατάχρυσον C. I. 139. 7; κρατῆρ ὑπ. ἐπιτήρητος lb. 150 A. 43, cf. 151. 23; τὰ ὑπ. χρυσία, of false gold coins, Sext. Emp. P. 230, Poll. 7. 104.

II. sold or hired for silver, mercenary, venal, φωνά Pind. P. 11. 65; ὑπάργυρα λέγειν Tzetz.: cf. καταργησῶ II. 2.

worth its weight in silver, Hesych., v. Salmas. ad Hist. Aug. 2. 546.

ὑπάρδω, to water below or gently, Schol. Nic. Al. 139:—Med., Phot.

ὑπάρθιμῶ, to count under or among, Eccl.;—ὑπάρθιμους, ἡ, lb.

ὑπαρκτός, verb. Adj. one must begin, τι Plat. Rep. 407 C.

ὑπαρκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, existing, real, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 249, Galen.

II. in Gramm., of Verbs, substantive, Apoll. de Constr. 71, 219, etc.

ὑπαρκτός, οὐ, towards the north, Plat. Mar. 11, Sertor. 17.

ὑπαρκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. subsisting, existent, real, Posidon. ap. Diog. L. 7. 91, Epicur. ib. 10. 135, Plut. 2. 1046 C.

ὑπαρνος, οὐ, with a lamb under it, i. e. suckling a lamb or (metaph.) a babe, Eur. Andr. 557, Call. Apoll. 53; cf. ὑπόρρηνος.

ὑπαρξίς, εὖς, ἡ, subsistence, existence, opp. to ἀνπαρξία, Arist. Plant. 1. 2, 16, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 21, cf. 3. 24; to νόστος, Plut. 2. 1067 C.

2. in Logic, existence in a subject, Ammon. in Brandis Schol. 51 a. 47.

II. substance, ἡ τοῦ κέρατος ὑπ. Sext. Emp. P. 1. 129.

2. like τὰ ὑπάρχοντα, one's substance, property, Polyb. 2. 17, 11, Dion. H. 7. 8, Diod., etc.

ὑπάρδω, fut. ὄσω, to plough just before sowing, Lat. imparcare, lire, Theophr. H. P. 8. 11, 8, C. P. 3. 20, 8.

ὑπαρπάω, Ion. for ὑφαρπάω, Hdt.

ὑπαρτάω, to hang or bind on underneath, Ael. N. A. 5. 7.

ὑπαρτίω, to prepare secretly, σφαγὴν ἑαυτῷ Theod. Prodr.

ὑπαρχή, the beginning, ἐν τῇ τῆς ἐπιστήμης ὑπαρχῇ Arist. Phys. 7. 3, 24:—but

II. almost exclusively used in the phrase ἐξ ὑπαρχῆς, from the beginning, Id. Pol. 4. 6, 5, al.; ἡ ἐξ ὑπ. γένεσις Id. H. 8. 2, 14; ἐξ ὑπ. αὐθις Soph. O. T. 132.

2. afresh, anew, Lat. denovo, πάλιν ὥσπερ ἐξ ὑπ. ἐπανίωμεν Arist. de An. 2. 1, 1; πάλιν οὖν οἶον ἐξ ὑπ. Id. Rhett. 1. 1, 15; πάλιν ἐξ ὑπ. Id. P. A. 4. 10, 1, Dem. 1013. 9.

ὑπαρχος, ὁ, *commanding under another, a subordinate commander*, *lieutenant*, ὑπ. ἄλλων, οὐχ ὕλων στρατηγός Soph. Aj. 1105; ὑπ. ὧν τῷ ἀδελφῷ Luc. D. Mort. 12. 2; τοῖς ἐμοῖς ὑπαρχοῖς Eur. Hel. 1432. 2. a *lieutenant-governor, viceroy*, Hdt. 3. 70., 4. 166, al., Xen., etc.:—in later Inscr. = *praefectus provinciae*, C. I. 373 b (add.), 1080; = *praef. praetorio*, Ib. 2592. II. *subject to one*, *tyrant* Polyb. 7. 9. 5. **ὑπάρχω**, fut. ἔω: aor. I ὑπῆρξα:—*Pass.*, πρὶ ὑπῆρξα, Ion. — *argui* Hdt. 7. 11. To begin, make a beginning:—*Construct.* 1. absol., Od. 24. 286, Eur. Phoen. 1223; ὑπάρχων ἡδίκει αὐτοῦς Isocr. 356 A; ὁ ὑπάρχος the beginner (in a quarrel), Dem. 1350. 4, cf. 1345. 7; ἀμύνεσθαι τοῖς ὑπάρχαντας Lys. 169. 44; ἀμυνομένους, μὴ ὑπάρχοντας Plat. Gorg. 456 E; ὡς οὐχ ὑπάρχαν ἀλλὰ τιμωρούμενος Menand. Ὀλυνθ. 2:—so in *Med.*, Plat. Tim. 41 C, Ael. N. A. 12. 41, etc. 2. c. gen. to make a beginning of, begin, ἀδικῶν ἔργων, ἀδικίης Hdt. 1. 5., 4. 1, cf. Thuc. 2. 74, etc.; πολλῶν κακῶν, μεγάλων ἀρχῶν Eur. Phoen. 1581, Andr. 274, cf. H. F. 1169; ὑπ. τῆς ἐλευθερίας τῇ Ἑλλάδι Andoc. 18. 34, cf. Plat. Menex. 237 B:—so in *Med.*, ὑπ. τῆς ἀκμῆς, τῆς βασιλείας Ael. N. A. 1. 20., 4. 34. 3. c. part. to begin doing, ἐμὲ ὑπῆρξαν δίκαια ποιῶντες Hdt. 6. 133, cf. 7. 8, 2., 9. 78; ὑπάρχει εὖ (or κακῶς) ποιεῖν τινα Xen. An. 2. 3, 23., 5. 5, 9; a part. may be supplied in Thuc. 2. 67, τοῖς αὐτοῖς ἀμύνεσθαι οἷσπερ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ὑπῆρξαν (sc. ἀμυνόμενοι), cf. Aesch. Cho. 1068. b. in *Med.* c. inf., Ael. N. A. 14. 11. 4. c. acc., ὑπ. εὐεργεσίας εἰς τινα or τινι to begin [doing] kindnesses to one, Dem. 431. 17, Aeschin. 31. 31; ὑπ. τοῦτο (sc. τὸ παρακαλεῖν) Menand. Inscr. 236:—*Pass.*, ὑπηρεῖται ὑπῆργμένα εἰς τινα Aeschin. 42. 23; τὰ παρὰ τῶν θεῶν ὑπῆργμένα Dem. 12. 1; τὰ ἐκ τινος ὑπαρχοῦ (Ion. for ὑπῆρξ-) Hdt. 7. 11; ὑπῆργμένους πολλῶν κατὰ τὸν Ar. Lys. 1169; οὐδὲν μοι ὑπῆρκε εἰς αὐτὸν Antipho 136. 13; ἀνάγεια τῶν εἰς ὑμᾶς ὑπῆργμένων Lys. 164. 7; αἴτιον τῶν ὑπ. equivalent to *what has done for him*, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 14. 4:—*impers.*, ὑπῆρκε αὐτοῦ a beginning of it had been made, Thuc. 1. 93. B. in *Act.* only, to begin to be, come into being, arise, spring up, Aesch. Cho. 1068, Soph. Ph. 704, Dem. 408. 22, Aeschin. 25. 29. 2. to be in existence, to be there, to be ready, αὐταὶ αἱ νῆες τοῖσι Ἀθηναίοισι ὑπῆρχον already existed, opp. to those they were about to build, Hdt. 7. 144; εἰ τοῖνυν οφί χωρὶ γὰρ μνηστέα ὑπῆρχε if they had no country originally existing, Id. 2. 15; ἔδει πρῶτον μὲν ὑπάρχειν πάντων ἰσχυρίων Eur. Xro. γιν. 3; ὑπαρχούσης μὲν τιμῆς, παρούσης δὲ δυνάμεως Xen. Ages. 8. 1; τοῖτο δὲ προσείπει, τὰ δὲ ἄλλα ὑπάρχει Dem. 32. 20, cf. 103. 6; ταῦτα ὑπ. αὐτῷ ἀπερ ἐμοὶ Antipho 136. 22, cf. Lys. 122. 13; ὅμιν .. ἐλευθερίαν τε ὑπάρχειν καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐνυμμάχους κεκλησθαι Thuc. 5. 9:—c. gen., οἴκοις δ' ὑπ. τάνδε there is store of these things to the house, Aesch. Ag. 961, cf. Pind. P. 4. 366, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5. 5:—*oft.* in part., ἡ ὑπαρχούσα οὐσία the existing property, Isocr. 8 A; τὰ ὑπ. ἀμαρτήματα Thuc. 2. 92; τῆς ὑπ. τιμῆς for the current price, Dem. 926. 24; οἱ ὑπ. πολῖται the existing citizens, Id. 324. 6; τῆς φύσεως ὑπ. nature being what it is, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 4:—also, ὑπαρχὸν ἐστὶ τι Hdt. 5. 124. 3. to exist really, opp. to φαίνομαι, Arist. Cael. 2. 14, 17, Metaph. 8. 2, 3; ἀδεώρητοι τῶν ὑπαρχόντων Id. Gen. et Corr. 1. 2, 10. 4. simply to be, πημονῆς δ' αἰς γ' ὑπάρχει Aesch. Ag. 1056; τοῖσιν ἀγνοῦν καλῶμαθ' ὑπάρχει Soph. Ant. 932; and with a predicate, θησαυροὶ ἀν σοι παῖς ὑπῆρχ' οὐμός Eur. Hec. 1229; τὸ χωρίον καρπερὸν ὑπ. Thuc. 4. 4; ὑπ. ἀγαθῆς φύσεως he is of a good natural disposition, Xen. Oec. 21, 11; κἀν σοφὸς ὑπάρχῃ Philem. Inscr. 15; μέγα ὑπ. τινὶ τι is of great advantage to him, Dem. 33. 27;—πολλῶν ὑπαρχεῖ κῆρος .. καλῶν = *κυρώσει* πολλὰ καλά Soph. El. 919. 5. sometimes with a part., much like *τυχόνω*, τοιαῦτα [αὐτῷ] ὑπῆρχε ἰόντα Hdt. 1. 192; ὑπ. ἐχθρὸς ὧν Dem. 526. 18; ὑπ. κεκτημένος Id. 30. 15, cf. 190. fin. 6. ὑπ. τινὸς to be the descendant of .., Dion. H. 2. 65. II. like *ὑπόκειμαι* II. 2, to be laid down, to be taken for granted, Plat. Symp. 198 D; τοῦτον ὑπαρχόντος, τούτων ὑπαρχόντων = *quae cum ita sint*, Id. Tim. 30 C, 29 A; τίθεναι ὡς ὑπάρχον Id. Rep. 458 A. III. to belong to, fall to one, accrue, ὑπάρχει τινὶ τι one has, Hdt. 6. 109, etc.; τὸ μισοῖσθαι πᾶν ὑπ. Thuc. 2. 64, cf. 18; τὴν ὑπαρχούσαν ἀπ' ἀλλήλων ἀμφοτέροις [συντηρή] Id. 8. 86; ἡ ὑπαρχούσα φύσις your own proper nature, its normal condition, Id. 1. 45; τῇ τέχνῃ ὑπαρχῶν διδούς assigning as a *property* of art, Plat. Phileb. 58 C, cf. Theaet. 150 B, C. 2. of persons, ὑπ. τινὶ to be devoted to one, Xen. An. 1. 1, 4, Hell. 7. 5, 5, Dem. 358. 7, etc.; καθ' ὧν ὑπάρχει ἐκείνῳ he will be on his side against you, Dem. 377. 10, cf. 22. 5. 3. in the Logic of Arist. ὑπάρχειν denotes the subsistence of qualities in a subject, whether propria or accidentia, Metaph. 4. 30, 1; ὑπ. τινι = *κατηγορεῖσθαι* τινος An. Pr. 1. 2, al.; so, ὑπ. κατὰ τινος Ib. 1. 3, Interpret. 3, 2; ἐπὶ τινος Ib. 2, 3; ὑπ. τινὶ ζῶψ διποδοῖ εἶναι Top. 2. 1, 3; etc. IV. often in neut. pl. part., τὰ ὑπαρχόντα, 1. partly in signif. I, existing circumstances, present advantages, Dem. 18. 12; ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν ὑπαρχόντων σφαλέντες Thuc. 4. 18, cf. 6. 33; πρὸς τὰ ὑπ. Id. 6. 31; ἐκ τῶν ὑπ. under the circumstances, according to one's means, Xen. An. 6. 4, 9, Arist. Pol. 4. 1, 4; ὡς ἐκ τῶν ὑπ. Thuc. 7. 76. 8. 1. 2. partly, in signif. III, what belongs to one, one's possessions, Id. 1. 70, 144, etc.; τὰ ἑκατέρους ὑπ. Id. 1. 141; περὶ τῶν ὑπ. κινδυνεύον Isocr. 38 E; and as a Subst., τὰ ὑπ. αὐτοῦ Ev. Matth. 24. 47; cf. ἀναρρίπτω II. V. *impers.* ὑπάρχει the fact is that .., c. acc. et inf., ὑπ. γὰρ σε μὴ γινῶναι τινα Soph. El. 1340; ὡς ὑπ. τοῦ εἶναι .. as the case stands with regard to having, Arist. H. A. 3. 7, 12; περὶ τοῖς μαστοῖς ὑπεναγνίως ὑπ. Ib. 2. 1, 38. 2. it is allowed, it is possible, c. dat. et inf., ὑπ. μοι εἶναι or ποιεῖν τι Thuc. 7. 63, Andoc. 22. 13, etc.; ὑπ. αὐτῇ εὐδαίμονι εἶναι Plat. Phaedo St A, cf. Prot. 345 A, Phaedr. 240 B, etc.; also without a dat., οὐχ ὑπ. εἰδέναι Thuc. 1. 82, cf. Isae. 66. 3, etc.:—*absol.*, ὥσπερ ὑπῆρχε as well as was possible,

Thuc. 3. 109. 3. in neut. part., like ἐξόν, παρόν, etc., ὑπαρχόν ὅμιν *polemeîn* since it is allowed you to .., Thuc. 1. 124, cf. Plat. Symp. 217 A. C. to be *ὑπαρχος* or *lieutenant*, Dio C. 36. 19; τῷ .. Ἀντωνίῳ Id. 71. 34. II. very dub. in the sense of *ἄρχω*, to rule; for in Thuc. 6. 87, the Schol. is in error, v. Arnold ad l.; in Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 22, Schneid. restores ἀρχων from 6. 2, 9. ὑπαρχωμῆτιζω, to have something of an aromatic flavour, Diosc. 3. 10: ὑπασθενέω, to be sickly: to begin to be sick, A. B. 69. ὑπασκίζω, to train as an athlete, Walz Rhett. 1. 270. ὑπασπίδιος [πί], or, (dōpis) under shield, covered with a shield, in Hom. only as Adv., ὑπασπίδα προποδίζων and προβιβῶν Il. 13. 158, 807., 16. 609:—in Att. Poets as Adj., ὑπ. πολεμιστῆς Asius 2. 6; τὸν ὑπ. κόσμον the body-armour and arms of Ajax, Soph. Aj. 1408; ὑπ. κοῖτον λαίην to sleep an armed sleep, sleep in arms, Eur. Rhes. 740. ὑπασπίζω, to serve as shield-bearer, τινὶ Pind. N. 9. 80, Eur. Heracl. 216. ὑπασπιστής, οὗ, ὁ, a shield-bearer, armour-bearer, esquire, Hdt. 5. 111, Eur. Rhes. 2, Phoen. 1213, Xen. An. 4. 2, 20, etc.; so ὑπασπιστήρ, ἦρος, Aesch. Supp. 182. 2. the ὑπασπιστοὶ in the Macedonian army were a distinguished corps (to which the foot-guards belonged), so called from the shields they bore, Diod. 19. 40, Arr. An. 2. 4 and 20; cf. Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 6. 148, Grote 12. 82. ὑπάσσω, Att. for ὑπάσσω. ὑπαστράπτω, to flash or gleam by reflection, Philostr. 77. ὑπαστρος, ον, under the stars, guided by the stars, ὑπαστρον γάμου μῆχαρ ὀρίσκει φυγῇ I mark out by the stars a plan for [escaping] marriage by flight, i. e. I flee to escape marriage, guiding my course by the stars, Aesch. Supp. 393. ὑπ-ασώδης, ες, somewhat nauseous, cited from Hipp. ὑπάτεια, ἡ, the office or rank of a *ὑπατος*, the consulate, Plut. Poplic. 10, al.; in Inscr. often written ὑπαρία, C. I. 3467. 4., 4266 e, al. II. = ἀνθυπατεία, App. Hesp. 83. ὑπάτευω, (ὑπατος) to be consul, Plut. Poplic. 3, etc.; ὁ ὑπατευκώς, Lat. consularis, Ath. 213 B, Hdn. 2. 6. ὑπάτη (sc. χορδή), ἡ, the highest note (as regards length of string), but the lowest as regards pitch, of the three which formed the Gr. scale (v. μέση, νεστήρ), Plat. Rep. 443 D, etc.; cf. παρῡπᾶτη, and v. Chappell Anc. Mus. p. 36. ὑπατήριος, ον, = ὑπατος, Nonn. D. 41. 366:—fem., ὑπατήρις, ἰδος, ὑπατήρια βάβδον Anth. P. 1. 4. ὑπάτεις, ἡ, ὅν, of or for a consul, consular, ἀρχή Diod. 20. 91, cf. Plut. Camill. 1, etc. II. of consular rank, Lat. consularis, ἀνὴρ ὑπ. Plut. Sert. 27; ὁ ὑπ. Dion. H. 6. 96, Luc., etc. ὑπάτισσα, ἡ, (ὑπατος III. 1) wife of a consular, C. I. 9008. ὑπατίζομαι, *Pass.* to be burnt under so as to fumigate, Diosc. 3. 30; and ὑπατισμός, οὗ, ὁ, Ib. 26. ὑπατο-εἰδής, ες, of the nature of the ὑπάτη, in Music, Aristid. Quintil., v. Bückh Metr. Pind. 251. ὑπάτοπος, ον, somewhat absurd, Arist. P. A. 1. 4. 5; cf. ὑπεράτοπος. ὑπατος, η, ον, also os, ον (infr. II), for ὑνέρατος, like Lat. *summus* for *supremus*, the highest, uppermost, in Hom. as epith. of Zeus, ὑπατος κρειόντων, θεῶν ὑπ., etc.; οἱ ὑπατοὶ the gods above, Lat. *superi*, opp. to οἱ χθόνιοι, Lat. *inferi*, Aesch. Ag. 89; ὑπατος τις some god above, Ib. 55:—the word was retained in legal forms in this sense, ὑπ. Ζεὺς, ὑπ. Ἀθηνᾶ, ap. Dem. 531. 7., 1072. 18:—so, ὑπατον δῶμα Διὸς Pind. O. 1. 66; ὑπ. θεῶς Id. N. 10. 60. 2. simply of Place, ἐν πυρὶ ὑπάτη the very top of the funeral pile, Il. 23. 165., 24. 787; ὑπ. ὅρος Epigr. ap. Diod. 1. 15. b. the lowest, κενῶμοι Ap. Rh. 3. 1213. a. the furthest, Lat. *extremus*, Id. 4. 282. 3. of Time, last, Lat. *supremus*, μόρος Soph. Ant. 1332; ρούσος Anth. P. 7. 233. 4. of Quality, highest, best, Pind. O. 1. 161; ὑπ. πρὸς ἀρετὴν most excellent, Id. P. 6. 42. II. c. gen., like the Prep. ὑπὸ, ὑπατος χώρας *supreme over* the land, Aesch. Ag. 509; ὑπατοὶ λέχων high above the nest, Ib. 51; ὑπ. τοῦ σκόνους ἀνατοῖς Tim. Loc. 100 A. III. as Subst., 1. ὑπατος, ὁ, the Roman consul, often in Polyb., Plut., and Inscr.: cf. στρατηγός II. 3:—hence also = ὑπατικός, τὰν ὑπάτων ἀρχῶν Anth. P. append. 285; but in this sense commonly with masc. term., ὑπατον ἀρχὴν ἔχειν Polyb. 2. 11, 1, cf. 3. 40, 9. 2. ἡ ὑπάτη, v. sub voce.—For the form, cf. μέσας, νέας, μύχας, etc. ὑπατικίζω, to affect atticism, Greg. Nyss. ὑπ-αττικός, ἡ, ὅν, somewhat Attic, half-Attic, Timonap. Diog. L. 2. 19. ὑπ-αττικός, ον, moderately free from vanity, Timon ap. Sext. Emp. P. 1. 224. ὑπαναγίζω, fut. ἄσω, to shine under, gleam beneath, χρυσοῦ ψῆγμα ποταμῷ ἀργυροδίῳ ὑπαναγίζων Philostr. 564; οἱ μαζοὶ ὀρθοὶ ὑπαναγίζουσι Id. 523. 2. to begin to shine, dawn, of daybreak, Luc. V. H. 2. 47, cf. Polyacn. 1. 39, 1. II. trans. to light up, ὀκλὸν ὑπαναγίζων (sc. ἀστήρ) Ap. Rh. 3. 1378, cf. Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 339. 31. 2. to make to shine, φῶς, δόξαν Byz. ὑπαυλός, ον, reflecting light, Orac. ap. Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 32, Paul. Alex. ὑπαυλός, to play on the flute in accompaniment, μέλος τινὶ Aleman. 66; πένθειμόν τι Dio C. 74. 5; ὑπ. τινι Posidon. ap. Ath. 252 E, Luc., etc.: *absol.*, Luc. Salt. 83, Poll. 4. 67. ὑπαυλος, ον, (αὐλή) under or in the court, c. gen., σκηνῆς ὑπαυλος under shelter of the tent, Soph. Aj. 796. ὑπαυστρός, ἁ, ὅν, somewhat harsh or sour, ἐν τῷ γλυκείῳ ὑπ. Diosc. 4. 55, Galen. ὑπαυχένιος, α, ον Anth. P. 6. 41, os, ον Heliod. 3. 4:—under the neck, Βύρα Anth. P. 1. c.; ζωστήρ Ib. 4. 3, 47. II. ὑπαυχένιος,

τό, a cushion or pillow for the neck, Luc. Gall. 11; προσκεφάλαια ὑπ. Poll. 10. 38.

ὑπαύχενον, τό, the lower part of the neck, Arat. 487, 524.

ὑπαυχήεις, εσσα, εν, somewhat dry, Nic. Fr. 5.

ὑπαφανίζω, to make away with gradually, Ael. N. A. 2. 56.

ὑπαφίημι, to send forth from below, Eccl.

ὑπαφίσταμαι, Pass., with aor. 2 and pf. act.:—to step back slowly, to withdraw, Antipho 128. 9; ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν Thales ap. Diog. L. 1. 44; τῆς ὁδοῦ ἀλλήλοισι Ael. N. A. 2. 25.

ὑπαφρίζω, to froth up from below, Eust. 586. 9.

ὑπαφρος, ον, somewhat frothy, πέλαιος Schol. H. 14. 16; ὄμμα ὑπ. an eye dim with tears, Eur. Rhes. 711.

ὑπ. 6. 37;—in this place and in Soph. Fr. 226, the word was corrupted by Erotian, into ὑποφρος, and explained by κρυφαῖος.

ὑπάφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, somewhat stupid or unintelligent, ἐόντων τῶν θρηκίων ὑπαφρονεστέρων Hdt. 4. 95.

ὑπάφρονος, ον, somewhat indistinct, obscure, of a symptom, Hipp. Prorrh. 76, Coac. 169.

ὑπαχλύνομαι, Pass. to grow dark by degrees, ἐπηχλύνθη οὐρανός Q. Sm. 1. 67.

ὑπέασι, Ion. for ὑπείσι, 3 pl. of ὑπείμι, II.

ὑπέγγυος, ον, under surely: 1. of persons, having given surety, responsible, liable to be called to account or punished, Aesch. Cho. 38; ὑπ. πλὴν θανάτων liable to any punishment short of death, Hdt. 5. 71; c. dat., τὸ γὰρ ὑπέγγυον δικὰ καὶ θεοῖσιν liability to human and divine justice, Eur. Hec. 1029. 2. of things, accredited, legitimate, γάμος ὑπ., opp. to ἀνέγγυος, Poll. 3. 34.

ὑπεγείρω, to rouse gradually, Philostr. 519, 799, etc.

ὑπεγκλίνω [ι], to turn a little or gradually, οἰήτων Orph. Arg. 1203.

ὑπεγχεώ, fut. -χεώ, to pour in yet more, Plat. Anton. 75.

ὑπέδεκτο, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 2 of ὑποδέχομαι, Hom.

ὑπεδόμεν, aor. med. (inf. ὑπιδέσθαι, part. ὑπιδόμενος, in Mss. often written ὑπιδέσθαι, -ειδόμενος, as if from a pres. ὑπιδέομαι, which is not found):—to view from below, to behold, Eur. Supp. 694.

ὑπεδότης, metaph. to mistrust, suspect, Lat. suspicari, Id. Ion 1023, Polyb. 1. 66, 6, etc.

ὑπεκαθεῖν, aor. 2 of ὑπέκω, ὑπεκαθοίμι Soph. El. 361, Plat. Apol. 32 A; Ep. imperat. ὑποέκαθε Orph. Arg. 709; part. ὑπεκαθέν Opp. H. 5. 500:—for the form v. sub σχέτω.

ὑπεκτέον, verb. Adj. of ὑπέκω, one must give way or yield, Soph. Aj. 668, Plat. Crito 51 B.

ὑπεκτικτός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to yield, yielding, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 8, 16.

ὑπέκω, Ep. ὑποέκω, with impf. ὑποέκων, Hom.: fut. ὑπέλξω Aesch. Ag. 1362, Soph. O. T. 625, Dem.: ὑπέλξομαι II. 1. 294; Ep. also ὑποέλξω 23. 602, Od. 12. 117:—aor. 1 ὑπέλξα Plat., Xen.; Ep. ὑπέλξα II. 15. 227; cf. ὑπεκαθεῖν. To retire, withdraw, depart, c. gen. loci, νέων from the ships, 16. 305; ὑπ. τινὶ ἐδρῆς to retire from one's seat for another, make room for him (cf. ὑπανίσταμαι), Od. 16. 42; ὑπ. τοῦ ἀρχαίου λόγου to draw back from . . , Hdt. 7. 160; ὑπ. τινὶ λόγον to give one the first word, allow him to speak first, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 16; and, with all these phrases combined, ὁδὸν καὶ θάκων καὶ λόγον ὑπέκειν Id. Cyr. 8. 7, 10. 2. to yield, give way, τιμαῖς ὑπ. to give way to authority, Soph. Aj. 670; ὑπ. τινὶ Xen. An. 7. 7, 31; absol., of a seaman, ὅστις . . πῶδα τεῖνας ὑπέκει μηδὲν Soph. Ant. 716; and of things, ὅσα δένδρων ὑπ. Ib. 713; ὑπ. ὑγρὰ ὁδὸν ἡ κνήμη Xen. Eq. 7. 6; ὑπ. αἱ δαπίδες are soft and yielding, Id. Cyr. 8. 8, 16; ἐν ὑπέκτειν in a yielding substance, Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 27; πρὸς ἀντιπίπτον . . καὶ οὐ πρὸς ὑπέκτον Id. Probl. 32. 13; τὸ ὑπέκτον = οἱ ὑπέκοντες, Eur. I. T. 327.

3. c. acc., παροῖσε νευροσσηθεὶς χεῖρας ἐμάς ὑπέειξε he scraped my hands, II. 15. 277 (though Eust. joins χεῖρας νευροσσηθεῖς). II. metaph. to yield, give way, comply, II. 15. 211., 20. 266; θεοῖσιν ὑπέκειαι ἀθανάτοισι Od. 12. 117, cf. II. 23. 602; ἀλλ' ἥτοι μὲν ταυθ' ὑποέλομεν ἀλλήλοισι 4. 62; σοὶ πᾶν ἔργον ὑποέχομαι I will give way to thee in . . , 1. 294:—so in Att., partly absol. to yield, submit, Soph. Aj. 371, O. T. 625, Thuc., etc.; partly c. dat. to submit to, Aesch. Ag. 1362; γῆρα ἔπ. Eur. I. A. 139; ὑπ. θυμουμένους Plat. Legg. 717 D, etc.:—c. inf., νῶν ὑπέκει τὸν κασίγνητον μολεῖν concede to us that . . , Soph. O. C. 1184; ὑπ. δαμνῆναι submit to be conquered, Ap. Rh. 4. 1678; but, ὑπ. πολεμίζειν cease to . . , Ib. 408.

ὑπελίσταμαι, Pass. to wriggle, creep under, ὑπελίσσονται πέτραι Ael. N. A. 9. 57; ὑπελίσθησαν Galen. Lex. Hipp.

ὑπελίσσω, v. s. ὑπελίσσω.

ὑπείμι (ἐμὶ sum) to be under, Lat. subesse, c. dat., φίλτατοι ἄνδρες ἐμὸν ὑπέασιν μελάρων are under my roof, II. 9. 204; ὄνυχες χεῖρεςσιν ὑπέσαν (al. ἐπῆσαν) Hes. Sc. 266; ὑπ. ὑπὸ γῆν Hdt. 2. 127; of young sucking animals, πολλῆσι [πῶλοισι] πῶλοι ὑπέσαν under many mares were sucking foals, II. 11. 681; of horses, to be under the yoke, to be yoked in the chariot, ὑπὸ τοῖσι ἄρμασι ὑπ. Hdt. 7. 86.

II. to be or lie underneath, ὑπ. οἰκῆματα ὑπὸ γῆν Id. 2. 127; κρητὶς ὑπὲρ λιθίνην Xen. An. 3. 4, 7; metaph., κοῦδένω κακὸν κρητὶς ὑπεστοί Aesch. Pers. 815.

2. like ὑπόκειμαι II. 2, to be laid down, ὑπόνοτος τοῦδε this being granted, Eur. El. 1036.

3. to remain concealed, lurk, μὴ τις ἐνέδρα ὑπέη Xen. Cyr. I. 4, 23.

4. of things, to be left remaining, remain, subsist, to be in command, βίος ἀρκέων ὑπὲρ Hdt. 1. 31; μεγάλα χρήματα . . ὑπὲρ τοῖς στρατιώταις Thuc. 6. 86; ὑπεστὶ μοι θράσος Soph. El. 470; δὲ τὸ . . ὑπέκινε ἐλπίδα τοῦ ἀντιπύκνιν Thuc. 6. 87; τοῖς μὲν γὰρ . . ἐλπίδες ὑπ. Isocr. 235 A; ὑπόνοτος τῆς χεῖρας Ael. Cleon. § 41; διὰ τὴν τὸθ' ὑπόσαν ἀπέχθειαν Dem. 237. 16; τοῖς μὲν ζῶσι πᾶσι ὑπ. τις . . φθόνος Id. 330. 4, etc.

5. to occur to one, αὐτῷ δέ

μοι ὑπὲρ ὥς . . Ep. Plat. 339 E.

III. to be subjected or subject,

Eur. Supp. 443.

ὑπείμι, (ἐμὶ ibo) used as the fut. of ὑπέρχομαι, to steal secretly upon one, Lat. subire, c. acc., ἡ τυραννὶς ὡς λάθρα γ' ἐλάνθαν' ὑπιοῦσα μ. Ar. Vesp. 465; ὑπ. τινα δέος Paus. 7. 1, 3; μνήμη τινός ὑπ. τινα Id. 10. 4, 2; also, ὑπ. με . . , venit mihi in mentem, Aristid. 1. 44S:—rarely c. dat., ὑπ. μοι τὸ γινόμενον Plat. 2. 652 B.

2. of persons, ὑπ. τινα to insinuate oneself into his favour, Id. Cic. 45, Dio Chrys.

II. to depart gradually or secretly, Hdt. 4. 120.

ὑπέκω, εως, ἡ, (ὑπέκω) a yielding or giving way, compliance, both in sing. and pl., Plat. Legg. 727 A, 815 A; c. dat., ἡ τοῦ θῆλεος τῷ ἀρρενί ὑπ. Plat. 2. 751 D.

ὑπέκω, a defect. aor. with no pres. in use (ὑπαγορεύω being used instead): fut. ὑπερῶ: pf. ὑπέρηκα. To say or repeat before another, Lat. praefere verba, ἐγὼ δ' ὑπερῶ τὸν ὅρκον Ar. Fr. 479.

2. to say as a proaetere or preface, to premise, suggest, ὑπέκω τοῖσδε τοὺς αὐτοῦ λόγους Eur. Supp. 1171; ὁλὴ γ' αὐθ' ὑπέκω πρῶτον Ar. Vesp. 55; ὥσπερ ἐν ἀρχῇ ὑπέκωμεν Thuc. 1. 35, cf. 90; τοσοῦτον ὑπέκωμεν Dem. 245. 13; οὐδὲν ὑπέκωμεν, ὅπως ἄν τις ἀποκτείνῃ without suggesting under what circumstances homicide may be justifiable, Id. 637. 11, cf. 639. 10; τοιοῦτος . . , ὃν ὑπέκω Plat. de Virt. 377 D; so, ἀκοὴν ὑπέκωμεν = προειπών, referring to the words of the proclamation, ἀκούετε, λεφ, Eur. H. F. 962:—Pass., καθάπερ καὶ ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἦν ὑπερημένον Isac. 84. 37.

3. to subjoin, add, ἐκπεινούσης . . ὅτι ἐς ἐσπέραν ἤξιον Ar. Pl. 997; τὸν ἐχθρὸν . . ὑπέκωμεν τὸν αὐτὸν adding the name of his personal enemy, Dem. 797. 19; so, prob., Meineke ought to have retained ὑπέκωμεν in Philetaer. Ἀσκα. 1.

4. to suggest an explanation, explain, interpret, ὥστ' . . ἄν . . ὑπέκω Soph. Aj. 213; οὕτως πᾶς ὑπέκωμεν τὸ τοῦ Πιττακοῦ Plat. Prot. 343 E.

ὑπέρ, poet. for ὑπέρ, used when a long syll. is needed before a vowel, e. g. ὑπέρ ἅλα Hom.: also in compds.

ὑπεράλιος [ᾱ], ον, Ep. form of ὑπεράλιος, on the sea, Dion. P. 1085.

ὑπερέχω, poet. for ὑπερέχω, Hom.

ὑπερόχος, ον, poet. and Ion. for ὑπέροχος.

ὑπε-είρω, to draw underneath, τοὺς δακτύλους Hipp. Art. 799.

ὑπέσας, Ion. part. aor. 1 act. of ὑφέσαι.

ὑπέσδομαι, Med. with aor. 2 act. ὑπέσδεν, to get in secretly, to slip or steal in, Hdt. 1. 12; to come or go in gradually, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 8, 9. An act. pres. ὑπέσδω, in E. M. 290. 13.

ὑπέσμεν, (ἐμὶ ibo) to enter secretly upon, κληρονομίαν Eccl.

II. to enter imperceptibly or gradually, ἔπος ὑπ. τινά Greg. Naz.; δάκρυον ὑπ. μοι Id.; ὑπ. τὶ τινα comes into one's mind, Ach. Tat. 8. 17.

ὑπέσχομαι, Dep. to enter upon secretly, γῆρας ὑπέσχηθαι μοι λαθὼν came on me unawares, Plat. Ax. 367 B; ὑπέσχεσθαι με δέος, ἔλεος, etc., fear, pity steals over me, Schaff. Greg. p. 375.

2. to come into one's mind, Luc. Merc. Cond. 11.

II. to slip into, assume, πρᾶον σχῆμ' ὑπέσχεσθαι Menand. Incert. 67.

ὑπέσπρω, fut. -βύσσομαι, to flow in gradually, Longus 1. 1.

ὑπέσπρω, to run secretly into, Eccl.

ὑπέσφρω, to bear secretly into, Eccl.

ὑπέ, before a vowel ὑπέξ, (ὑπό, ἐκ) poet. Prep. with gen., out from under, from beneath, away from, ὑπέκ κακοῦ, θανάτου, etc., II. 13. 89., 16. 628, al.

ὑπεβαῖνω, fut. -βήσομαι, to go out from below, Anon. ap. Suid., Galen., etc.

ὑπεβάλλω, to cast out secretly, reject, Plat. 2. 530 D, Anth. P. 5. 66.

ὑπεδέχομαι, Dep. to have under oneself, of a cow, πόρτιν μαστῶ ὑπ. to have a calf under her at the udder, Anth. P. 9. 722.

ὑπεκδιδράσκω, aor. ὑπέδραν, to run out, escape secretly from, τινός Plat. 2. 642 B; ἐκ Καρχηδόνας Id. Flam. 20; absol., Dio C. 36. 7.

ὑπεκδρομέω, = ὑπεκτρέχω, Greg. Naz.

ὑπεκδρομή, ἡ, a sally, Eccl.

ὑπεκδύομαι, Med., with aor. 2 act., to slip out of, escape, c. acc., πόνους Τρωακοὺς ὑπέδυνεν Eur. Cycl. 347, cf. Plat. 2. 170 F, etc.; also c. gen., Plat. Demosth. 9, Opp.; absol., ὑπεκδύς having slipped out, Hdt. 1. 10, Plat. Arat. 9, etc.—An act. pres. ὑπεκδύνω in Babr. 4. 4.

ὑπεκδύσιν, ἡ, a slipping out or away, escape, Opp. H. 3. 395.

ὑπεκθέσιμος, ον, of merchandise, deposited for re-exportation, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2556. 25, where it is written ὑπεκθέσιμος; cf. ὑπεκτίθεμαι II, and v. Böckh p. 414.

ὑπέκθεσις, ἡ, a removing secretly, κτήσεως Joseph. B. J. 4. 7, 2.

ὑπέκθεω, to run off secretly or gradually, Emped. 363, Plat. Pomp. 80.

ὑπεκαθάρω, to purge from beneath, Hipp. 612. 16, in Pass.

ὑπεκαίω, fut. καύσω, to set on fire from below or by degrees, Theophr. Ign. 63; metaph., ὑπ. τὴν γνώμην Luc. Peregr. 26, cf. Plat. 2. 616 E.

ὑπεκαλύπτω, to uncover from below or a little, Anth. P. 7. 480.

ὑπεκαύμα, τό, combustible matter, fuel, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 22, Arist. Resp. 6, 1, Meteor. I. 4, 4, al.:—metaph. of food, as supplying animal heat, Hipp. Aph. 1243, cf. Plat. 2. 694 F.

2. metaph. a provocative, incentive, Lat. fomes, ἔρατος Xen. Symp. 4, 25; πολλοῖς ὑπ. ἐστ' ἔρατος μουσικῇ Menand. Θησ. 2; ὑπ. τῆς νύσου Arist. Probl. 1. 7; πόθου καὶ χαρίτων Plat. Lycurg. 15.

ὑπέκκαυσιν, εως, ἡ, a kindling, provoking, εἰς τι Eccl.

ὑπέκκαυστρια, ἡ, one who lights a fire underneath, name of the priestess of Athenē at Soli, Plat. 2. 292 A; in Hesych. corruptly ὑπεκκαύστρα.

ὑπέκκειμαι, Pass. to be carried out to a place of safety, to be stowed safe away, Hdt. 8. 41., 9. 73, Thuc. 8. 31; ἐς τόπον Hdt. 8. 60, 2; of money, Thuc. 1. 137; ὑπ. παρὰ τινι Isocr. 357 E.—Cf. ὑπεκτίθεμαι.

ὑπεκκενώ, to empty out below, Dio C. 69. 4.

ὑπεκκινέω, to set in motion or cause gradually, Tactz.
 ὑπεκκλέπω, to carry off secretly, Opp. H. 4. 48, Joseph. A. J. 14. 11, 6:
 —Pass., ὑπεκκαπέντα χρήματα Plut. Themist. 25.
 ὑπεκκλίνω[ι], to bend aside, escape, Ar. Eq. 273: c. acc. to skun, avoid,
 Plut. Camill. 18; also c. gen., Byz.
 ὑπεκκομίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to carry out or away secretly, Thuc. 4. 123,
 Plut., etc.:—Med., ὑπεκκομίσασθαι πάντα to get all one's goods carried
 secretly out, Hdt. 9. 6, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2. 4. 13.
 ὑπεκκόπτω, to hew out, Manass. Chron. 82.
 ὑπεκκρίνομαι [ι], Pass. to be carried off insensibly, Diog. L. 9. 76.
 ὑπεκκρούω, to push violently out, Justin. M.:—ὑπεκκρούσις, ἡ, Irenae.
 ὑπεκκλαμβάνω, to carry off underhand, ὑπ. εἰσω δύναν Eur. H. F. 997.
 ὑπεκκλείω, to fail or flag by degrees, prob. l. Theophr. Ign. 55, Galen.
 ὑπεκλύω, to loosen or weaken gradually, τὴν ῥώμην Plut. Nic. 14; τὴν
 σφοδρότητα τῆς ἐμβολῆς Joseph. B. J. 7. 8, 5; ὑπ. τινὰ τῆς φρονήσεως
 Schol. Il. 6. 260:—Pass. to cease gradually, to become weaker and weaker,
 παλμοὶ ὑπεκλύοναι Hipp. 600. 26; οἶνος Schol. Ar. Vesp. 151; ἡ ταραχὴ
 Sext. Emp. M. 1. 214.
 ὑπεκπέμπω, to send out secretly, δύο νέας Thuc. 4. 8; ὑπ. τινὰ χθονός
 Eur. Hec. 6; ὑπ. τινὰ λάθρα ἄλλους ἐς οἶκους Id. Andr. 47:—Pass., c.
 acc. loci, τὸ Φωκίων πέδον ὑπεκπέμψθη to Phocion, Soph. El. 1350;
 cf. ὑπεκτίθεμαι.
 ὑπεκπεράω, to go forth and pass over, πόντον ναῦται ὑπεκπερώσιν
 Q. Sm. 5. 246, cf. Orph. Arg. 68; v. ὑπεκπροτάμνω.
 ὑπεκπηδάω, to spring out from under, Aristae. 2. 5.
 ὑπεκπλέω, to sail out secretly, Plut. Lysand. 11, Philostr. 603.
 ὑπεκπνέω, to exhale or evaporate gradually, Plat. Ax. 365 C.
 ὑπεκπονέω, to work out under another's command, Poll. 9. 110.
 ὑπεκπροβέω, to run forth from under, outstrip, Ἀττ. . . πάσας (sc. τὰς
 Αἴτας) πολλὰν ὑπεκπροβέει Il. 9. 506:—absol., ὃ τὸν πεδῖον διώκετο . .
 τυτθὸν ὑπεκπροβέοντα running on before, 21. 604, cf. Od. 8. 125.
 ὑπεκπροβρώσκω, aor. 2 —θωρεῖν, to spring out from under, Opp.
 C. 4. 160.
 ὑπεκπρολύω, to loose from under, ἡμίονους μὲν ὑπεκπρολύσαν ἀπήντης
 loosed the mules from under the carriage-yoke, unyoked and let them go
 to graze, Od. 6. 88.
 ὑπεκπρορέω, to flow forth under, of water running in and out of a
 rock-basin, Od. 6. 87.
 ὑπεκπροτάμνω, (Ion. for —τέμνω) to go forth and cut, ὑπεκπρὸ δὲ πόντον
 ἔταμνε νηὺς Ap. Rh. 4. 225; cf. ὑπεκπεράω.
 ὑπεκπροφυγάνω, to flee away secretly, escape and flee, ὑπεκπροφυγάν Il.
 20. 147, 21. 44; πῇ κεν ὑπεκπροφυγῶμι; Od. 20. 43; c. acc., εἰ πως . .
 ὑπεκπροφυγῶμι Χάρυβδιν 12. 113; ὅτ' ἀπὸ ὑπεκπροφύγου κακότητα
 Hes. Sc. 42.
 ὑπεκπροχέομαι, Pass. to stream forth from under, ὕδω Q. Sm. 13. 57.
 ὑπεκπύρος, on, (πῦρ) somewhat on fire, Orph. L. 140.
 ὑπεκρύω, fut. —ρύσσομαι: aor. ὑπεκέρρυν. To flow out from under,
 τὰ ὄρη Philostr. 782. II. metaph. to pass away gradually, Plat.
 Symp. 203 E; opp. to προσέρχομαι, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 5, 22; εἰν
 τὴν ὑπεκρίναι to let it slip out of the mind, Plut. Mar. 46; of a person,
 ὑπεκρυσίς τῆς σκηνῆς having slipped out of the tent, Id. Pomp. 3. 2.
 To waste away, νόσφ Joseph. B. J. 1. 33, 2.
 ὑπεκρήγνυμαι, Pass. to be gradually broken away, Plut. Camill. 3.
 ὑπεκρίπτω, to cast down and out of, τινὰ ἐκ τινος Plut. Comp. Ages. c.
 Pomp. 1.
 ὑπεκσπάω, to draw out from, Byz.
 ὑπεκστᾶσις, εως, ἡ, a standing out of the way, Eust. Opusc. 329. fin.
 ὑπεκσώζω, to save by drawing away from, φίλους δ' ὑπεκσώζειν ἐνα-
 λων πόρων Aesch. Pers. 453; absol., αὐτὸν ὑπεκσώσασεν (Ep. for —έσωσεν)
 Il. 23. 292.
 ὑπεκτάνω, to stretch out beneath, Q. S. Ambo 54: ὑπεκτείνω, Phot.
 ὑπεκτελέω, to accomplish secretly, Q. Sm. 1. 204.
 ὑπεκτέκω, to cause to waste slowly away, τὸν σπλῆνα Alex. Trall.:—
 Pass., ὑπ. σάρκες Hipp. 299. 33, Galen.
 ὑπεκτίθεμαι, Med. to bring one's property to a place of safety, carry
 it safely away, of persons or things with which one escapes from the
 dangers of war, εἶσθαι τέκνα τε καὶ τοὺς οἰκείτας ὑπεκθέωνται Hdt. 8.
 4, cf. 41, Thuc. 1. 89; ἐκ χειρὸν κλέψας 'Ορέστην τῶν ἐμῶν ὑπεθέου
 Soph. El. 297; ὃν ἐξω δαμῶντων ὑπεθέου Eur. Andr. 69; ὑπεθέσθαι
 παῖδας ἐς Σαλαμίνα Lys. 194. 1; ὑπ. τὰ χρήματα Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 26:—
 Pass., like ὑπέκειμαι, to be carried out to a place of safety, Hdt. 5.
 65. II. to deposit for reexportation, εἰ δὲ τί κα . . ὑπέχθηται
 (Cret. for ὑπέκθηται) C. I. 2556. 22; cf. ὑπεθέσιμος.
 ὑπεκτρέπω, to turn gradually or secretly from a thing, ὑπ. πύδα τινός
 Soph. Tr. 549:—Med. to turn aside from, c. acc., Plat. Phaedo 108 B;
 c. inf., ὑπεκτραπέσθαι μὴ οὐ ζυγεκώξωιν to decline the task of helping . .
 Soph. O. C. 566.
 ὑπεκτρέχω, fut. —δράμωμαι: aor. ὑπεξέδραμον. To run out from
 under, escape from, ὑπεκδραμεῖν τὸ παρὼν Hdt. 1. 156; θάλασσοι οὐχ
 ὑπεκδραμεῖ Soph. Ant. 1086; ὑπ. τὴν σὴν . . γλωσσασαλίαν (where the
 metaph. is taken from a ship), Eur. Med. 524; θεοὺς ὑπεκδραμόμενοι
 Id. Phoen. 873; τὸν σπαράγμον ὑπ. Plut. Eum. 7; —c. inf., ἡν ἐγὼ μὴ
 θανεῖν ὑπεκδράμω Eur. Andr. 338. II. to run out beyond, τοῦ
 χρόνου τέλος Soph. Tr. 167.
 ὑπεκτρέφω, aor. 2 ὑπεξέτρεγον, to gnaw secretly away, Macho ap.
 Ath. 579 D.
 ὑπεκφαίνω, to shew forth, bring to light, Philostr. 799.
 ὑπεκφέρω, to carry out a little, ὑπεξέφερον σάκος lifted it a little out-
 wards, so that Teucer could take shelter under it, Il. 8. 268:—in 22. 202,
 Κῆρας ὑπεξέφερον θανάτοιο the word can hardly mean (as Heyne expl.)

put off, delayed, and ὑπεξέφευγεν is now received. II. to carry out
 from under, carry off secretly, so as to be out of danger, φίλον υἱὸν
 ὑπεξέφερον πολέμοιο Il. 5. 318; τυτθὸν γὰρ ὑπὲρ θανάτοιο φέρονται 15.
 628; generally, to carry away, bear onward, ὑπεκφέρον ὠκείες ἵπποι (sc.
 αὐτοῦς) Od. 3. 496; ἵππος ὑπ. τὸν ἀνδρα Plut. Lucull. 17; πῶδες αὐτὸν
 ὑπεκφέρον Ap. Rh. 1. 1264. III. intr., ὑπ. ἡμέρης ὁδῶ to get
 on before, have the start by a day's journey, Hdt. 4. 125, which in 4. 120
 he expresses by ἡμέρης ὁδῶ προέχειν τινός.
 ὑπεκφεύγω, to flee away or escape secretly, Il. 8. 243, 20. 191, Od. 23.
 320, Soph. Ant. 553, Plat. Euthyd. 291 B. II. mostly c. acc.,
 to escape from, ὑπ. ὄλεθρον, κῆρα, κακότητα (v. sub ὑπεκφέρει), Il. 6.
 57, 10. 687; μίσμα Soph. Ant. 776; τὸ κέρας τῶν Πελοποννησίων
 . . ἐς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν Thuc. 2. 90, cf. 91.
 ὑπεκφράζω, to detail gradually, Eust. 1957. 33.
 ὑπεκφυγάνω, = foreg., Hipp. 466. 5.
 ὑπεκφυγῇ, ἡ, secret escape, Paraphr. Il. 22. 270.
 ὑπεκφύω, to produce gradually, Philes de An. 2. 2:—Pass. to grow
 gradually out of, ὑπ. τῶν κροτάφων κέρας Philostr. 786; aor. 2 ὑπέ-
 φην C. I. 8751.
 ὑπεκχαλάω, v. ὑπερχαλάω.
 ὑπεκχέω, fut. —χεῶ, to pour out from below or gently, Ap. Rh. 3. 705:
 —metaph. to get rid of, φθόνους καὶ ζηλοτυπίας Plut. 2. 78 E.
 ὑπεκχωρέω, to withdraw or retire slowly or unnoticed, ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς
 Hdt. 9. 13, 14; ὑπ. τοῦ βίου Plut. Legg. 785 B; —c. dat. pers. to retire
 and give place to another, Id. Phaedo 103 D; ὑπ. τῷ θανάτῳ to make
 way for death, and so escape, Ib. 106 E.
 ὑπεκχώρησις, εως, ἡ, excretion by stool, Hipp. 408. 7, 421. 2.
 ὑπεκχωρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, going off by stool, Hipp. 420. 52, 421. 3.
 ὑπέλαυν, τό, the sediment or lees of oil, elsewhere γλοιός, Hesych.
 ὑπέλαττ[ι] [α], ἡ, a shrub, = χαμαιαἰδῶνη, Plin. 15. 39.
 ὑπελαύνω (sub. τὸν ἵππον), to ride up so as to meet, Xen. An. 1. 8, 15.
 ὑπελαφρός, ὁ, ὄν, somewhat light, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 63.
 ὑπελαφρύνω, to lighten a little, Manass. Amat. 4. 10.
 ὑπελέγχω, to question slightly, τινὰ Jo. Lyd. 2. 26.
 ὑπελθεῖον, verb. Adj. of ὑπερχομαι, v. ἐλθεῖον.
 ὑπελίσσω, Att. —ττω, to twist upwards, Nilus Narr. p. 47:—in Ach.
 Tat. 1. 6, it is dub.
 ὑπεμβαίνω, to attack, Greg. Nyss.
 ὑπεμβάλλω, to insert underneath or after, τινί τι Greg. Cor. 387.
 ὑπεμβρύω, to impregnate, Pseudo-Soph. ap. Clem. Al. 716.
 ὑπεμνήμυκε, in Il. 22. 491, πέρτα δ' ὑπεμνήμυκε, of an orphan boy.
 The best ancient authorities interpreted it—he hangs down his head ut-
 terly, he is altogether cast down; so that it must be taken as Ep. pf. of
 ὑπ-μνήω, for ὑπ-μνήμυκε (v being inserted metri grat., as in νώνυμος
 for νώνυμος, παλαμναῖος for παλάμη):—others would read ὑπεμνήμυκε:
 —the pres. is used by Coluth. 331, ἡμῶντοισι παρειαῖ sink in, become
 hollow. See a discussion of the word in Spitzn. Exc. xxxiii. ad Il.
 ὑπεμπίπταμαι, Pass. to be filled, full, τῶν Walz Rhett. 1. 430.
 ὑπεμπίπτειν, to put fire under, set on fire, Joseph. B. J. 2. 19, 4.
 Dio C. 62. 16.
 ὑπεμφαίνω, to hint or indicate in part, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 4, Galen.,
 etc. II. intr. to be evident, Pappus.
 ὑπέμφασις, ἡ, a hint, indication, Athanas.
 ὑπεναντίομαι, Dep. to do what one can to oppose, ὑπ. τῷ νοσήματι
 μετὰ τοῦ ἡπρώτου Hipp. Epid. 1. 948: to oppose secretly, thwart, Plut.
 Pericl. 34, Caes. 1. II. Pass. to be opposed or opposite, Arist. Eth.
 E. 7. 6, 1, Physiogn. 2, 17.
 ὑπεναντίος, ὁ, on Plut. Ages. 24; perh. os, on Plat. Alc. 1. 139 B:—
 set over against, meeting, ἵπποι ὑπ. ἀλλήλοισιν Hes. Sc. 347. 2.
 set against, opposite, of enemies in battle, τοὺς σφίσιον ὑπ. Thuc. 2. 2;
 οἱ ὑπ. the enemy, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 38, etc. 3. opposed, opposite, con-
 trary, γένυ Plat. Polit. 306 E; of contrary properties, Hipp. Vet. Med. 13;
 ὑπεναντιωτάτος . . πλείστοις χρώμενον endued with most qualities most
 opposed to one another, Alex. Mavrd. 1. 2; ἰχθύς ὑπ. Damox. Σύντρ. 1.
 37;—often c. dat. opposite or contrary to, ὁ ὑπεναντία τοῦτοις λέγας
 Hdt. 7. 50, 1, cf. Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 24, Plat. Theat. 176 A, Legg. 810 D,
 etc.; so, ὑπ. πρὸς τι Arist. Pol. 7. 9, 3:—as Subst., τὸ ὑπεναντίον τοῦ-
 του . . πέφυκε the contrary hereto generally happens, Hdt. 3. 80; τὰ ὑπ.
 τούτων on the contrary, Id. 7. 153; τὰ ὑπεναντία opposites, Arist. Poët.
 17. 1, 25, 30. 4. of logical propositions, subcontrary, but only so
 used in late writers. II. Adv. —ως, in a manner contrary to,
 τῷ νόμῳ Aeschin. 54. fin.; ὑπ. ἔχειν to be opposed, Arist. G. A. 1. 12, 1;
 so, ὑπ. κείσθαι Ib. 6; ὑπ. ὑπάρχει τινι πρὸς τι Id. H. A. 2. 1, 38, al.
 ὑπεναντίτης, ἡ, opposition, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 77, Strab. 454;
 ἡ τῶν ἱερῶν ἐν Joseph. c. Ap. 1. 25.
 ὑπεναντίωμα, τό, = foreg., Hipp. 422. 17, 1245 B, Arist. Poët. 25.
 22. II. a self-contradiction, Id. Soph. Elench. 30, 2.
 ὑπεναντίωσις, εως, ἡ, a being opposed, opposition, like ὑπεναντίτης,
 Hipp. Aph. 1245, Arist. Soph. Elench. 12, 9; λαβεῖν ὑπεναντίωσις to
 involve contrarieties, Dem. 1405. 18; ἔχειν Arist. de An. 1. 5, 5.
 ὑπενδάνω, to bite a little, check, τὸν θυμὸν Eust. Opusc. 276. 91.
 ὑπενδίδωμι, to give way a little, Thuc. 2. 64, Philo. etc. II.
 c. inf., ὑπ. τινὶ πειν to allow one . . , C. I. 5772.
 ὑπενδύθεν, Adv. from within, Erotian. p. 376, where the explanation,
 κάτωθεν, seems to require ὑπενδύθεν.
 ὑπενδύσις, εως, ἡ, a yielding, giving way, Eccl.
 ὑπενδύμα, τό, an undergarment, Anth. P. 6. 201.
 ὑπενδύτης [ι], ov, ὁ, = foreg., Strab. 734.
 ὑπενδύω, to put on underneath, ὑπενδύσθ' ἐρραμμέν' αὐτὴν Alex. Ἰσοστ.
 1. 11:—Med., ὑπ. τῷ θώρακι χιτῶνα Demophil. Pythag. § 31:—Pass.,

ὑπενδεδυμένοι χιτῶνας *having tunics on under* (their arms), Plut. Aemil. 18, cf. Id. 2. 595 E.

ὑπένερθε, and before a vowel -θεν. Adv. *underneath, beneath*, ζωστήρ . . ἡδ' ὑπ. ὤμα τε καὶ μίτρη Il. 4. 186; σφύρα καλ' ὑπένερθεν lb. 147, cf. 17. 386; ὑπ. δὲ γαῖα φάνεσκεν Od. 12. 242; χιτῶνά γ' ἔχων . . ὑπ. αὐ. Ran. 1067.

2. *under the earth, in the nether world*, Lat. *apud inferos*, Od. 3. 278, 20. 61; cf. ὑπ., opp. to οὐράνιοι, Plat. Ax. 371 B, cf. Ar. Rh. 2. 259.

II. c. gen. (which sometimes goes before, sometimes after), *under, beneath*, ποδῶν ὑπένερθε Il. 2. 150; ὑπ. Χίου Od. 3. 172; ὑπ. γενέλου Hes. Sc. 418; ὑπ. γαίης Pind. N. 10. 164, cf. Plat. Theat. 173 E; τοῦφαλοῦ ὑπ. Ar. Nub. 977.

ὑπεννοῖω, *to have in the mind, secretly purpose*, Ael. V. H. 4. 8.

ὑπεντυγχάνω, *to intercede secretly*, ὑπὲρ τίνος Greg. Naz.

ὑπενίσταμι [αἰ], *to carry out from under or secretly, esp. out of danger into safety*, ἀλλὰ σε δαίμων οἶκαδ' ὑπεγαγάγοι Od. 18. 147; ὑπὲρ θανάτου ἀγάγωμεν Il. 20. 300; παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας ὑπ. ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς Hdt. 8. 40; v. sub ὑπεκτίθην.

2. in med. sense, *to carry off from below*, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 6; ὑπέξ, *coilant* to relax the bowels, Plut. 2. 635 B.

II. ὑπ. πόδα Eur. Hec. 812; ὑπ. εαυτὸν Luc. Nigr. 18.

2. intr. *to withdraw gradually, retire slowly*, Hdt. 4. 120, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 60; in Thuc. 5. 71, ὑπέστανε should prob. be restored for ἐπέστανε.

b. of air and the like, *to escape*, Arist. Probl. 5. 21, cf. Audib. 64.

ὑπέστανω, *withdrawal*, M. Anton. 5. 23, Eust., etc.

ὑπεβαίρω, *to lift up from below*, ὑπὲρ ποδὸς ἵχνος δέσσει Opp. H. 2. 5.

ὑπεβαίρεως, *ews*, ἡ, *a taking out from below or gradually: a removal, τοῦ ἀγαθόντος* Epicur. ap. Plut. 2. 1088 C, v. Wytenb. 127 C; μεθ' ὑπεβαίρεως with an exception, M. Anton. 4. 1, et ibi Gatak.; καθ' ὑπεβαίρεως Sext. Emp. M. 8. 479, 595. 41 —hence in Rhet., *a treating as exceptional, putting forward*, Walz Rhett. 8. 437, etc. II. in Arithm. subtraction, Eccl.

ὑπεβαίρετός, a, ov, verb. Adj. *to be removed*, Hipp. 595. 41.

ὑπεβαίρετον, *one must remove*, Philo 1. 362, 399, 521, Clem. Al. 894.

ὑπεβαίρειν, *to take away from below or gradually*, αἷμα τῶν κτανόντων ὑπ. drain away their blood, Soph. El. 1420; ἀντλεῖν καὶ ὑπ. τὴν θάλατταν Plut. 2. 127 C.

2. *to make away with, to destroy secretly or gradually*, τὸν τύραννον Plat. Rep. 567 B; ὁλβον δωμάτων Eur. Hipp. 633; ὑπ. τινι τὰ δεινὰ to set him quit of all danger, Thuc. 4. 83; —in Soph. O. T. 227, καὶ μὲν φοβεῖται, τοῦπικλήμ' ὑπέσταν, αὐτὸς καθ' αὐτοῦ, the most prob. explan. is to supply σμάνετω, —and even if he is full of fear, let him, *having thus done away with the accusation*, give evidence himself against himself: —Pass. *to be made away with*, ἐπιτήδειοι ὑπεβαίρεθην Thuc. 8. 70; τούτων ὑπεκαρηνμένον these being out of the question, Hdt. 7. 8, 3.

II. Med. *to take out privily for oneself, steal away*, ὑπὲρ μύλων αἰρεῦμεναι (sc. ἀφ' αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐρίφους) Il. 16. 353.

2. *to put aside, except, exclude*, Plat. Theat. 151 C; κατηγορήσιν . . ἐνα ὑπεβλήμενος δι' οἰκειότητα Plut. Cato Mi. 21; ὑπ. πρόσφασιν *to make it an exception*, i. e. admit it, Theopomp. Hist. 133; hence in Rhet., *to treat as exceptional, put forward*, Walz Rhett. 8. 437, (and in Act., lb. 675, 690).

3. *to reserve, put aside in safety, ιδίω* τι κτημάτων Dem. 365. 27.

ὑπεβαίρω, = ὑπεβαίρω, Poeta ap. Suid., s. v. ταῦρος: —Pass. *to be elated*, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 7. 5 (uisi leg. ὑπεβαίρεσθαι).

ὑπεβαίρῳ, *to ascend to the summit, βοσκήματ' ἀρτι πρὸς λέπας ὑπεβαίρῳ* Eur. Bacch. 678, as Elmsl.; Musgr. takes ὑπ. to be the 1st pers. *I was driving them up*; but cf. ἐβαίρῳ.

ὑπεβαίρῳ, inf. aor. I of ὑπεβαίρωμαι, Dep. *to flee out from under*, *to avoid*, c. acc., Il. 15. 180.

ὑπεβαίρῳ, fut. ὕψω, = foreg., c. acc., Hes. Th. 615, Ar. Rh. 3. 551.

ὑπεβαναβαίνω, *to step suddenly back, σκαῖφ ποδὶ* Theocr. 22. 197. II. *to ascend gradually*, Clem. Al. 780.

ὑπεβαναγομαι, Pass. *to put out to sea secretly*, Thuc. 3. 74.

ὑπεβαναύομαι, Med., with aor. 2 -έδυν, *to dive out and emerge, come from under secretly or gradually*, λάβρη ὑπεβαναυδὸς πολιτῆς ἀλός Il. 13. 352; ὕκ. κεφαλῇ *to duck or stoop* so as to avoid a blow, Theocr. 22. 213.

ὑπεβανάπτω, *to kindle or excite gradually*, Byz.

ὑπεβανίσταμαι, = ὑπανίσταμαι, Plut. Pyrrh. 11, etc.; πρὸς τινι Luc. Merc. Cond. 39; ὑπ. τινι *to rise and make room for him*, Luc. Demon. 63, Plut. Lycurg. 20, etc.

ὑπεβαντλῶ, *to drain out from below, exhaust, κακῶν . . κύμ' ὑπεβαντλῶν φρενί* Eur. Ion 927.

ὑπεβάπτω, *to kindle secretly or gradually*, τινὶ πόθον τινός Ael. N. A. 14. 20: —Pass., ὑπ. ἐκ τοῦ οἴνου Id. V. H. 14. 41.

ὑπεβἀφύομαι, Pass. *to be drained off*, of streams that lose themselves in the sand, Ar. Rh. 2. 983.

ὑπεβγειρω, *to stir up secretly*, Anon. ap. Eus. H. E. 5. 16.

ὑπεβγειμι, (εἰμι ibo) *to go away secretly, withdraw gradually*, Hdt. 4. 120, 7. 211; τινὸς from . . , Anon. ap. Suid.: —ὑπ. τινὶ *to make way for one, give way to him*, Dem. 775. 27: —of fire or snow, *to disappear gradually*, Plat. Phaedo 103 D, 106 A; of water, opp. to ἐπιγίγνεσθαι, Arist. Pol. 3. 6.

II. *to go out to meet or against one*, v. l. for ἐπέ- in Hdt. 1. 176.

ὑπεβειρώ, Ion. *for ὑπεβέρω*, Hdt.

ὑπεβελώνω, *to drive away secretly or gradually*, Hdt. 4. 120 (where τὰς ἀγέλας or τὰ βοσκήματα must be supplied); but intr. *to march away*, lb. 130.

ὑπεβέλυστος, ἡ, a secret going out or forth, dub. for ἐπ- in Suid.

ὑπεβέλκω, *to withdraw gradually*, εαυτὸν πόνων Planud.

ὑπεβέρω, *to disgorge gradually*, Nic. Al. 227.

ὑπεβέρω, Ion. -εἰρώ, *to draw out from under, draw away underhand*, Hdt. 7. 225: —Med., πατέρα . . ὑπεβείρωτο φόνοιο Ar. Rh. 2. 1183.

ὑπεβέρωμαι, Dep. with aor. 2 and pf. act. *To go out from under: to go out secretly, withdraw, retire*, Thuc. 4. 74, 8. 70; Μέγαροδε, Ἀθήναζε Andoc. 3. 10, Dem. 1380. 15; πάλεως Plut. Poplic. 7; ὑπ. τοῦ λέγοντος *to slip away from* . . , Plat. Theat. 182 D: —rarely c. acc. pers. *to withdraw from, escape from*, Thuc. 3. 34; cf. ὑπεβίστημι II. 2: —also c. dat. *to keep out of his way, avoid*, Plat. Legg. 865 E.

2. *to rise up and quit one's settlements, to emigrate*, Hdt. 1. 73, 8. 36. II. *to go out to meet*, Id. 1. 176 (Bekk. ἐπέ-).

ὑπεβειρίσκω, *to discover gradually*, Basil.

ὑπεβέχω, intr. *to withdraw or retire secretly*, Hdt. 5. 72; ἐκ τῆς Χίου 8. 132; ὅς Θεσσαλὴν 6. 74.

ὑπεβήγητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *serving as explanation*, Eust. 584. 30.

ὑπεβίστημι, *to alter gradually*, Hesych.; esp. for the worse, *to perplex*, Callistr. Ephr. 892. II. Pass., with aor. 2 and pf. act., *to depart secretly*, Plut. Camill. 22, etc.; τοῦ νῆς Luc. Amor. 171, etc.: —ὑπ. τῆς ἀρχῆς, *to give up all claim to it*, like Lat. *abdicare se magistratu*, Hdt. 3. 83; so c. inf., ὑπ. ἀρχην Luc. Saturn. 6.

2. c. acc. *to go out of the way of, avoid, ἐπεκσῆναι βούλομαι τὸν λόγον* Plat. Philob. 43 A; cf. ὑπεβέρωμαι 1. 3. *to give place to, make way for*, Xen. Ath. 1, 10: —*to yield to, give way to*, ταῖς ἀπορίαις, τῷ καιρῷ Plut. Solon 25, Cato Mi. 35.

ὑπεβόδος, ἡ, an involuntary stool, Hipp. Protrh. 106.

ὑπεβούσιος, ov, subject to the power of another, opp. to αὐτεξούσιος, Schol. Eur. Andr. 411, 628, Eccl.

ὑπεβουσιότης, ητος, ἡ, subjection, Byz.

ὑπεμμόριος, ov, an arithmetical term, the converse of ἐμμόριος, represented by the fraction $\frac{x}{x-1}$, as the converse of $\frac{x-1}{x}$, Arist. Metaph. 4.

15. 3, ubi v. Bonitz; —so ὕψημιόλιος is the converse of ἡμιόλιος ($\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{2}$), ὑπεμπίτρος of ἐπίτροπος ($\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{2}$), ὑπεμπίταρτος of ἐπίταρτος ($\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{2}$), etc.; and so, ὑπεμμερής is the converse of ἐμμερής, v. Nicom. Ar. 1. 19.—These ratios are called ὑπόλογοι, ἐμμόριος etc. being πρόλογοι.

ὑπέρ [ὑ], Ep. also ὑπέρ, if the last syll. is to be long, used by Hom. only in the phrase ὑπὲρ ἄλα; Boeot. οὔπερ, Ahr. D. Dor. 520. (Cf. Skt. upari, Zd. upairi, Lat. super, Goth. usar, O. Norse yfir, ofr, A. S. ofer (over), O. H. G. oba (über); cf. up, upfer, etc.: v. also the opp. ὑπό:—from it are formed the Comp. and Sup. ὑπέρτερος, -τατος, the latter shortd. into ὑπατος, also Adv. ὑπερθεν, ὑπέρα, ὑπερος.) Prep. governing gen. and acc.

A. WITH GENIT., which expresses that over which something is or happens:

I. of Place, over; 1. in a state of rest, over, above, freq. in Hom., στέρνον ὑπὲρ μαζοῖο Il. 4. 528; χιτωνίους ἐνεδεδύκεσαν ὑπὲρ γονάτων not reaching to the knees, Xen. An. 5. 4, 13; ἔστηκε . . ὅσον τ' ὄργυι ὑπὲρ αἰτῆς Il. 23. 327; εἶθ' ὑπὲρ γῆς, εἶθ' ἐπὶ γῆς, εἶθ' ὑπὰ γῆς Theophr. Ign. 1; ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς στήναι τινι to stand over his head as he lies asleep, Il. 2. 20, Od. 4. 803, etc.; πασῶν ὑπὲρ ἦγε κέρα ἔχει 6. 107; ὑπὲρ πόλιος, θηί Ἑρμαῖος λόφος ἐστίν, ἡ 16. 471; ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς οἱ ἐγίνετο διεφελαύνοντι, i. e. over the gateway, Hdt. 1. 187; τὸ οὖρος τὸ ὑπὲρ Τεγένης Id. 6. 105; τὰ ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς the higher ground, Xen. Ages. 2, 20; ὑπὲρ ἀλός, θαλάσσης, of towns or places on the sea, Dissen Pind. 7. 64; λιμὴν καὶ πόλιν ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ Thuc. 1. 46: of the relative position of countries, above, further inland, οἰκόντες ὑπὲρ Ἀλικαρνησσοῦ μεσούγαιαν Hdt. 1. 175; ἐξ Αἰθιοπίας τῆς ὑπὲρ Αἰγύπτου Thuc. 2. 48; τοῖς ὑπὲρ Χερρονήσου Θραξί Xen. An. 2. 6, 2.

2. in a state of motion, over, across, κύμα νηὸς ὑπὲρ τοίχων καταβήσεται Il. 15. 382; τὸν δ' ὑπὲρ οὐδοῦ βάττα προσήδα Od. 17. 575; τάφρον ὑπὲρ πηδῶν Soph. Aj. 1279; ὑπὲρ θαλάσσης καὶ χθονὸς ποταμίνους Aesch. Ag. 576; ἐκκυβιστῶν ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐμῶν Xen. Symp. 2. 11.

3. over, beyond, ἐν Κρήτῃ εὐρείᾳ τηλοῦ ὑπὲρ πόντου Od. 13. 257.

II. metaph., like πρό (from the notion of standing over to protect), for, for defence of, in behalf of, τεῖχος ὑπὲρ νεῶν Il. 7. 449; ἐκατόμβην ρέει ὑπὲρ Δαναῶν 1. 444; generally, *for the good or safety of*, θεῖν ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 13, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1336; εὐδόντων ὑπὲρ φρουρήμα Aesch. Eum. 705; ὑπὲρ τίνος κινδυνεύει, μάχεσθαι, βοηθεῖν Thuc. 2. 20, Plat. Legg. 642 C, Xen. An. 3. 5, 6; ἡς ἔθνησιν ὑπὲρ Soph. Tr. 708; ὑπὲρ τίνος λέγειν Id. El. 554. (this comes very near signif. 5, in Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 14):—the orig. notion appears most plainly in phrases like ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος ἀμύνειν to fight for one's country; ὁ ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος θάνατος, etc., often in Hdt. and Att.; νῦν ὑπὲρ πάντων ἀγῶν Aesch. Pers. 405; ὑπὲρ δόξης τελευτήσαντας Deni. 690. 19:—sometimes even of the thing to be averted, ἰκέσιον λόχον δουλοσύνας ὑπὲρ Aesch. Theb. 112, cf. Aeschin. 55. 19.

2. for the sake of a person or thing, in Hom. only joined with ἰσσομαι, e. g. ὑπὲρ τοκέων, ὁ πατὴρ καὶ μητρός, ὁ ψυχῆς, etc., Il. 15. 660, 665, 2. 338, 24. 466: later, with other like Verbs, as γοναζομαι, Br. Ap. Rh. 3. 701; cf. πρὸς Α. III. 3, ἀντὶ II. 4:—also, οὐδὲς ὑπὲρ μου . . μνησέται Aesch. Eum. 101; ὑπὲρ τίνος τινὰ εὐδαιμονίζεις Xen. An. 1. 7, 3; ἐκφοβέσθαι, θαρρεῖν ὑπὲρ τίνος Soph. O. T. 989; Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 17:—also for, on account of, of reward or punishment, Soph. Ant. 932, often in Isocr., etc.

3. in Att., esp. Trag. for, because of, by reason of, much like ὑπό c. gen., ὑπὲρ ἀλγῶν, πένθους, παθῶν, ἔρδος ὑπὲρ etc., Markl. Eur. Supp. 1125.

4. c. inf. for the purpose of, ὑπὲρ τοῦ μῆδενα . . βιάω θανάτῳ ἀποθνήσκειν Xen. Hiero 4, 3; ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ πρᾶττειν τὸ πρῶτον τῶν ὁμῶν Isocr. 152 D, cf. 249 A.

5. for, instead of, in the name of, ὑπὲρ εαυτοῦ in his stead, Thuc. 1. 141; ὑπὲρ τίνος ἀποκρίνεσθαι Plat. Rep. 590 A; προλέγειν Xen. An. 7. 7, 3:—sometimes as a mere periph. for gen., στρατηγῶν ὑπὲρ ὧν acting as general by commission from you, vestra auctoritate, cf. Dem. 30. 13:—though in like phrases it also means

power or command over, as in ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἀσίας στρατηγήσας, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 299. III. like περί, on, of, concerning, Lat. de, ὑπὲρ αἰθέρος αἰσχέ' ἀκούω Il. 6. 524, and so perhaps in 12. 424; τὰ λεγόμενα ὑπὲρ τινος Hdt. 2. 123; sometimes also in Att., ἀνδρὸς ἀθλίου πύσσεσθ' ὑπὲρ Soph. O. T. 1444, cf. Erf. ib. 164 (but v. Dind. ad l., Markl. Lys. 100. 19); διαλέγεσθαι, ἀγορεύειν ὑπὲρ τινος Plat. Apol. 39 E, Legg. 776 E; γράμην ὑπὲρ τῆς κοινῆς δόξης Isocr. 135 B.

B. WITH ACCUS., expressing that over and beyond which a thing goes:

I. of Place in reference to motion, over, beyond, freq. in Hom., e.g. ὑπὲρ ὧμον ἤλυθ' ἀκωή Il. 5. 16, cf. 851; ἀλάλησθε .. ὑπὲρ ἅλα Od. 3. 73, cf. 7. 135, etc., Trag.; without such reference, ὑπὲρ Ἑρακλείας στήλας ἔξω κατοικοῦσι Plat. Criti. 108 E; ὑπερίαρχεν κεφαλὰς ὑπὲρ τὸ ὑγρόν Polyb. 3. 84, 9.

II. of Measure, over, above, exceeding, beyond, ὑπὲρ τὸν ἀλαθῆ λόγον Pind. O. 1. 44; ὑπὲρ τὸ βέλτιστον Aesch. Ag. 378; ὑπὲρ ἐλπίδα Soph. Ant. 366; ὑπὲρ δύναμιν Thuc. 6. 16; μεγέθει ὑπὲρ τοὺς ἄλλους Plat. Rep. 488 A; ὑπεράνθρωπον εἶναι Id. Legg. 839 D, Luc. Vit. Auct. 2; ὑπὲρ ἡμᾶς beyond our powers, Heind. Plat. Parm. 128 B; ὑπὲρ τὴν ἀξίαν Eur. H. F. 146; ὑπὲρ οὐσίαν Plat. Rep. 372 B; ὑπὲρ τὸ ὕδωρ (cf. ὕδωρ I. 4) Luc. pro Imag. 29.

2. of transgression, where we say against, contrary to, ὑπὲρ αἴσαν, opp. to κατ' αἴσαν, Il. 3. 59, al.; ὑπὲρ μοῖραν 20. 336; ὑπὲρ μόρον 20. 30; ὑπὲρ θεὸν 17. 327; ὑπὲρ ὅρκια 3. 299, etc.; cf. παρά c. I. 4. c.

III. of Number, above, upwards of, ὑπὲρ τεσσαράκοντα ἄνδρας Hdt. 5. 64; ὑπὲρ τὰ τετταράκοντα ἔτη Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 13; ὑπὲρ τὰ στρατεύσιμα ἔτη γεγονόσι Id. Cyr. 1. 2, 4; ὑπὲρ τὸ ἥμισυ more than half, lb. 3. 3, 47.

IV. of Time, beyond, i. e. before, earlier than, ὃ ὑπὲρ τὰ Μηδικὰ πόλεμος Thuc. 1. 41; ὑπὲρ τὴν φθοράν Plat. Tim. 23 C.

C. POSITION: ὑπὲρ may follow its Subst., but then by anastrophe becomes ὑπὲρ, Il. 5. 339, Od. 19. 450, al., and in Trag.

D. AS ADV. over much, above measure, ὑπὲρ μὲν ἄγαν Eur. Med. 627; also written ὑπεράγαν Strab. 147, Ael. N. A. 3. 38, etc.; cf. ὑπέρφου: —as a predicate, δῖακονοι Χριστοῦ εἰσι; ὑπὲρ ἐγὼ I am more [than they], 2 Ep. Cor. 11. 23.

E. IN COMPOS. ὑπὲρ signifies over, above, in all relations, e.g., 1. of Place, over, beyond, as in ὑπεράνω, ὑπέργειος, ὑπερβαῖνον, ὑπερπόντιος.

2. of doing a thing for or in defence of, as in ὑπερμαχέω, ὑπεραρπίζω, ὑπεραλγέω.

3. above measure, as in ὑπερήφανος, ὑπερήφαλος.

ὑπέρα [ὑ], ἡ, (ὑπὲρ) an upper rope: mostly used in pl. εἰς ὑπέρα, the braces attached to the ends of the sailyards (ἐπικρία), by means of which the sails are shifted fore and aft, acc. to the direction of the wind, Od. 5. 260, cf. Luc. D. Mort. 4. 1: —proverb. of awkward mismanagement, ἀφῆς τὴν ὃ τὸν πόδα διώκει he lets go the brace to catch at the sheet, Hyperid. ap. Harp.

II. ὑπέρα, = ὑπερα, τὰ, Hesych.

ὑπέρα, ὦν, τὰ, much the same as πηνία (II), Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 9.

ὑπεραβλήτερος, ὦν, also α, ὦν, (Liban. 4. 143), above measure simple or silly, πρόφασις Dem. 1178. fin.

ὑπεράβυσσος, ὦν, unfathomably profound, Ideler Phys. 2. 229.

ὑπεράγαθος, ὦν, extremely good, Eccl.: —hence ὑπεράγαθότης, ἡ, lb.

ὑπεράγαλλομαι, Dep. to rejoice exceedingly, Ignat.

ὑπεράγαμαι, Dep. to be exceedingly pleased, Plat. Symp. 180 A.

II. to admire above measure, τινά τινος for a thing, Luc. Dem. Enc. 33; τι Ael. V. H. 12. 1.

ὑπεράγαν, v. s. ὑπὲρ D.

ὑπεράγανκτέω, to be exceeding angry or vexed at, τινος Plat. Rep. 535 E; τινι Aeschin. 9. 13; absol., Arist. Fr. 157, Ael. V. H. 8. 9.

ὑπεράγαπάω, to love exceedingly, make much of, c. acc., Dem. 686. 9, cf. 172. 18, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 7, 3; τινά τινος for a thing, Joseph. A. J. 12. 4, 6.

ὑπεράγιος, α, ὦν, exceeding holy, Eccl.; ὑπεραγότης, ἡ, lb.

ὑπεράγανος, ὦν, of surpassing purity, Julian. 1780, Eccl.

ὑπεράγνωστος, ὦν, utterly beyond knowledge, Eccl.

ὑπεράγόντως, Adv. exceedingly, LXX (2 Macc. 7. 20), Hesych.

ὑπεράγορεύω, to speak for, τινός Arist. Oec. 2, 21: cf. ὑπερέπω.

ὑπεράγρυπνέω, to keep watch for, τινος Ael. N. A. 8. 25.

ὑπεράγω, fut. ξω, to elevate, exalt, τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἐς ἄκραν εὐδαιμονίαν Ap. Civ. 4. 92.

II. to excel, surpass, c. gen., Polyb. 11. 13, 5; πάντων τοῖς ὕδοσις Dion. 3. 35; mostly in part., ὑπεράγων, οὐσα, ὦν, extraordinary, Id. 13. 90, etc., τινί in a thing, Id. 5. 17, etc., c. acc., τὸν ἄλλον κατὰ τι ὑπ. Id. 3. 44: —cf. ὑπεράγοντως.

ὑπεράγωνίω, to be in great distress, Dem. 1410. 4; διά τινα Plat. Euthyd. 300 C; τινος for one, Joseph. A. J. 16. 4, 1.

ὑπεράγωνίζομαι, Dep. to fight for, τινος App. Civ. 1. 96, Joseph.; τινι ὑπὲρ τινος Themist. 37 A.

ὑπεραγωνιστής, οὗ, ὁ, a champion, Cyrill. Hier.

ὑπεραείρω, = ὑπεραίρω: —Pass., aor. ὑπερήρθη Anth. P. 5. 299.

ὑπεαῖριος, ὦν, above the air, ὕδωρ Eccl.

ὑπεαῖρῆς, ἑς, gen. εὖς, (ἀνῆμ) blowing hard, ἀελλα Il. 11. 297.

ὑπεαθετέω, to despise utterly, Aquila V. T.

ὑπεραθλέω, = ὑπεραγωνίζομαι, Achmes Onir. 10, Eccl.

ὑπεραδέομαι, Dep. (cf. αἰδέομαι) to feel much shame before, to stand in too great awe of, c. acc., Ap. Rh. 3. 978.

ὑπεραιμόω, to have over-much blood, Xen. Eq. 4, 2 (vulg. ὑπερεμῶν).

ὑπεραιμῶσις, εὖς, ἡ, overfulness of blood, Poll. 1. 209.

ὑπεραινετός, ὦν, to be praised exceedingly, LXX (Cant. Trium Puer. 29), ὑπεραινετός, to praise exceedingly, Eccl.

ὑπεραινόλιος, ὦν, hyper-Aeolian, in Music, v. Böckh. Metr. Pind. p. 230.

ὑπεαίρω, to lift or raise up over, εἰς τὸν ἔξω τόπον τὴν τοῦ ἡνιόχου κεφαλὴν Plat. Phaedr. 248 A; τὴν ὄρνιν ὑπὲρ τοὺς κροτάφοις Luc. Amor. 54; τὸ σκάφος ὑπ. ἐρμάτων over the rocks, cited from Philostr.;

ὑπ. τὸ φέγμα to raise it very high, Luc. Ner. 9: —Med. to lift oneself or rise above, πάντων Walz Rhett. 1. 632: absol. to be lifted up, 2 Ep. Cor. 12. 7: to rise, ἐπὶ θεὸν 2 Thess. 2. 4.

II. intr.

c. acc. to climb or get over, pass over, cross, like Lat. transcendere, trajicere, τεύχια ὑπ. Xen. Eq. Mag. 8, 3; ἄλπεις Polyb. 2. 23, 1, cf. 1. 47, 2: —so, ὑπ. τὸ πέλαιος to pass over, Id. 1. 28, 1; ὑπ. τὴν ἀκρὰν to double the cape, Id. 1. 54, 7; κάμψαντες τὸν Πάχυνον ὑπ. [τὸ πέλαιος] εἰς .. lb. 25, 8: —as military term, to outflank, τινά Id. 1. 50, 6., 3. 73, 7, etc.: —without a sense of motion, to rise above, τὸ ὕδωρ Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 10; τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ δένδρου Id. C. P. 5. 14, 9.

2. to transcend, excel, outdo, τινά τινι one in a thing, Dem. 301. 25., 798. 8: to conquer, τινά Id. 1395. 23.

3. to overshoot, go beyond, exceed, οὐθ' ὑπεράρας οὐθ' ὑποκάμψας καιρὸν Aesch. Ag. 786; ὑπ. τὸν ὠρισμένον καιρὸν Polyb. 9. 14, 11; τὴν συνήθειαν Id. 27. 16, 2; ὑπ. τῆς οὐσίας τὸ μέγεθος ὁ τὸν τέκνον ἀριθμὸς Arist. Pol. 2. 7, 5; πυγμαῖον ἢ μικρὸν ὑπεραίρον a little more, Theophr. H. P. 4. 6, 8.

III. c. gen. to pass beyond, double a cape, τοῦ ἀκρωτηρίου Philostr. 115: to rise above, τῆς γῆς Id. 746, etc.

2. to transcend, exceed, μήθ' ὑπεραίροντα τὸν εἰσθιμὸν ὄγκον (v. l. τὸν εἰθ. ὄγκον) μήτ' ἐλλείποντα Plat. Legg. 717 D, cf. Dio C. 75. 13, etc.; ὑπ. τινὸς τῷ μεγέθει Diod. 20. 91, etc.: to overcome, τέχνη τοῦ βολίου Philostr. 305.

IV. to overflow, τὰ ἀργεῖα Arist. Mirab. 67; and absol., of a river, ὑπ. εἰς τὰ χωρία Dem. 1274. 20.

2. ὑπ. ὑπὲρ τι to project beyond .., Arr. Tact. 12.

3. to exceed, ἐν τινι or τινί Dio C. 37. 8, Philostr.; τὸ ὑπεραίρον the excess, Polyb. 16. 12, 9.

ὑπεραισῖος, ὦν, excessive, immoderate, A. B. 359, E. M.

ὑπεραισχρος, ὦν, exceeding foul or ugly, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 28, Plut. 2. 632 A.

ὑπεραισχύνομαι, Pass. to feel much ashamed, ὑπ. μὴ .. Aeschin. 75. 9; ἐπὶ τινι Id. 5. 21: c. part. to be ashamed at doing a thing, Dromo Psalt. 1.

ὑπεραιώρω, to hang up over: —Pass. to hang or be suspended over, project over, τινος Hdt. 4. 103, Hipp. Art. 795; ὑπὲρ τινος Id. Fract. 777.

2. in nautical language, ὑπεραιωρήθηαι c. gen. loci, to lie off a place, ῥῆσι νηοὶ ὑπεραιωρήντες Φαλγροῦ Hdt. 6. 116.

3. to hold up, raise, τὴν κεφαλὴν Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 3: —Pass. of the overlapping ends of a bone, ὑπεραιωρεῖται ἡ κεφαλὴ τοῦ μυροῦ ὑπὲρ τῆς κοτύλης is lifted or drawn over, Hipp. Art. 833; ὑπ. ὑπὲρ ἀρχαῖς ἑδρῆς Id. Fract. 761: Littre gives the Act. in same sense, Art. 834 (4. 302); and so in the Subst. ὑπεραιώρησις, εὖς, ὁ, αἱ ἐξ ὑπ. ἐμβολαί Hipp. Art. 795, cf. 851 B.

ὑπερακμάζω, to surpass in vigour or bloom, c. acc., Myro ap. Ath. 657 D.

II. to be past the bloom of youth, Epiph.

ὑπερακμος, ὦν, beyond the bloom of youth, 1 Ep. Cor. 7. 36; τὸ ὑπ. Eust. Opusc. 203. 53: —neut. pl. as Adv., Id. Od. 1915. 20.

ὑπερακοντίζω, fut. Att. ῶ, to overshoot, i. e. to outdo, Νικίαν ταῖς μηχαναῖς Ar. Av. 363; but, διακοσῖασι βουσίην ὑπερῆκόντισα I overshoot him with my 200 kine, Id. Eq. 689, cf. Diphil. Πολυτρ. 1. 5; also, ὑπ. τινά κλέπτων to outdo one in stealing, Ar. Pl. 666.

ὑπερακῶν, pf. -ακήκω, to hear exceedingly well, A. B. 69.

ὑπερακρίβης, ἑς, exceedingly exact, Luc. Hermot. 54.

ὑπερακρίζω, to mount and climb over, c. acc., τεῖχῃ Xen. Eq. Mag. 6, 5.

II. to project, beetle over, c. gen., δόμων Eur. Supp. 988.

ὑπεράκριος, ὦν, (ἀκρὰ) over or upon the heights, οἱ ὑπεράκριοι = οἱ Διάκριοι, the highlanders or poor inhabitants of the Attic uplands, opp. to the richer classes of the plains and coasts (v. πεδῖος, παράλιος II), Hdt. 1. 59, Dion. H. 1. 13, cf. Dind. Schol. Dem. p. 623.

2. τὰ ὑπ. the heights above the plain, the uplands, Hdt. 6. 20.

ὑπερακρος, ὦν, over or on the top, Λόφοι Ael. N. A. 14. 16.

II. Adv., ὑπεράκρως ζῆν to carry everything to excess, Dem. 1415. 1.

ὑπεράλγευσος, ὦν, in excessive anguish, Aristid. 1. 305.

ὑπεραλγέω, to feel pain for or because of, ἀπάτης Soph. Ant. 630, cf. Eur. Alc. 885, Hipp. 260, Ar. Av. 466.

2. to grieve exceedingly, τινι at a thing, Hdt. 2. 129, Arist. Rhet. 2. 3, 17; ἐπὶ τινι Luc. Asin. 38: —absol., Eur. Med. 118; ὑπεραλγῶν ἀλγούντι παρόντα Arist. Rhet. 2. 6, 8; ὑπ. φροντίδα in mind, Eur. Heracl. 619.

ὑπεραλγής, ἑς, gen. εὖς, exceeding grievous, τὸν ὑπ. χύλον Soph. El. 176.

2. suffering excessively, Polyb. 3. 79, 12.

ὑπεραληθῶς, Adv. in very truth, Eccl.

ὑπεραλκής, ἑς, gen. εὖς, exceeding strong, Plut. Pomp. 65.

ὑπεράλλομαι, Dep. to spring or leap over, or beyond, c. gen., αὐλῆς ὑπεράλλεμος (sync. aor. 2 part.) Il. 5. 138; also c. acc., πολλὰς στίχας ὑπεράλτο (sync. aor. 2) 20. 327; so in Att. Prose, Xen. An. 7. 4, 17, Eq. 8, 4; πλοῖον ἰστούς ὑπ., of dolphins, Arist. H. A. 9. 48, 4; ὑπ. τὴν σκιάν τὴν ἐαυτὸν Plut. 2. 1071 B.

II. metaph. to leap to a high place, LXX (Sirach. 38. 33).

ὑπεράλλος, ὦν, above others, exceeding great, Pind. N. 3. 57.

ὑπεράλμα, τό, a leap over, Artem. 1. 55.

ὑπεράλπειος, ὦν, over the Alps, Lat. transalpinus, Strab. 193, 212, al.

ὑπεράλπος, εὖς, ἡ, a leaping beyond, Byz.

ὑπεραμείβω, to pass over, τὸν οὐδὸν Sozomen.

ὑπεραμέχω, to cover all in its embrace, ὃ ὑπεραμέχων οὐρανὸς Timoth. 3 Bgk.

ὑπεραμφισβητέω, to dispute about a thing, Poll. 5. 165.

ὑπεραναβαῖνον, to pass over, cross, τὰς Ἀλπεῖς Zosim.

II. metaph. to transcend, c. acc., Eust. 18. 26; c. gen., Clem. Al. 455: —absol. to be excellent, κριτήριον τι ὑπεραναβεβηκός Sext. Emp. M. 7. 445.

ὑπεραναβλύζω, to spout up over, c. gen., Theophr. Simoc.

ὑπερανάγω, to lift up above, ἐαυτὸν τῆς συνήθους I. Chrys.

ὑπεραναιδύομαι, Pass. to be surpassed in impudence, Ar. Eq. 1206

(Steph.); Dind. suggests ὑπερναυδισθήσεται, citing A. B. 80: ἀναυδίσθαι· Ἀριστοφάνης Ἰππεύς.

ὑπερναίσχυντος, *ov*, exceeding impudent, Dem. 1071. 27.

ὑπερανέκειμαι, *Pass.* to lie above another at table, Diog. L. 7. 17.

ὑπερανπλήρω, *to fill up beyond measure*, Eccl.

ὑπερανάρτω, *to hang up over*, Theod. Prodr.

ὑπεράναρχος, *ov*, altogether without beginning, Eccl.

ὑπεράναρτος, *ov*, ὁ, = μετάναρτος, Phot., Hesych.

ὑπεραναινομαι, *Pass.* to exert oneself excessively, Luc. pro Imag. 13.

ὑπερανάθημαι, *Pass.* to be set upon, τινι Joseph. A. J. 3. 7. 7.

ὑπεράνειμι, (εἰμι ἰδο) *to go up over*, τὰς ὁροφάς Byz.

ὑπερανέρχομαι, *to go beyond*, τινὸς τινι Iobius in Phot. Bibl. 202.

ὑπερανέχω, *to rise up over*, τινὸς Eust. 1020. 27, etc.: *to excel*, Procl.

ὑπερανέχω, *to bloom over the surface*, Philes de An. p. 58. II.

to bloom exceedingly, Poll. 3. 71, Greg. Nyss.

ὑπερανθίζομαι, *Pass.* to bloom exceedingly, glow with colour, Greg. Nyss.

ὑπεράνθρωπος, *ov*, superhuman, Dion. H. 11. 35, Luc. Catapl. 16:—

also ὑπερανθρώπιος, *ov*, Eccl.

ὑπερανιδρύω, *to set up above*, Eccl.

ὑπερανίσταμαι, *Pass.*, with aor. 2 and pf. act. *to stand up or project*

over, c. gen., Dion. H. 1. 15., 9. 68; absol., Id. 3. 68, Luc. Icarom. 12:

—metaph., τὸ τῆς γνώμης ὑπερνεοητικὸς elation, Philostr. 730; ταῶς

ὑπερνεοητικῶς strutting, concealed, Id. 724. 2. *to excel*, Eccl.

ὑπερανίσχω, = ὑπεράνεχω, κορυφῇ ὑπερανίσχουσα Joseph. B. J. 7. 6, 1,

Eust. 2. *to exceed*, τὴν Cyrill.

ὑπεραντλέομαι, *Pass.* to be very leaky, ὑπ. ἄλμη *to be water-logged*,

Luc. Merc. Cond. 2: metaph., ὑπ. εὐνύχαις Eust. Opusc. 339. 82.

ὑπεραντλος, *ov*, properly of a ship, quite full of water (άντλος), water-

logged, Anth. P. 5. 204, Plut. Lucull. 13, Poll. 1. 92, etc.; metaph., of the

ship of the state, Dio C. 52. 16. 2. of persons, φορτί' ἐξέρρηψ' ὑπ.

γενόμενος Diphil. Zory. 2. 12: metaph. overcharged, Luc. Timi. 18;

ὑπεραντλος συμφορᾷ Eur. Hipp. 767; ταῖς φροντίσιν Plut. Mar.

45. II. overflowing, σιτοθήκη Themist. 221 B; ὕβρις Luc. Tim.

4. ubi v. Hiest.

ὑπεράνω [ᾶ], Adv. over, above, οἰκεῖν Luc. D. Deor. 4. 2, etc.:—mostly

c. gen., ὑπ. τούτων [τῶν μοριῶν] σχίζεται [ἡ φλέψ] Arist. H. A. 3. 3, 17;

ἀνείσι . . τὸ ἔλαιον ὑπ. τοῦ ὕδατος Id. Plant. 2. 10; ὑπ. γίνεσθαι τινος

to get the upper hand of, Teles ap. Stob. 524. 51, Plut. 2. 10 B; ποιεῖν

or ποιεῖσθαι τινα ὑπ. τινὸς Ib. 98 E, 6 C; πάντων ὑπ. ποιεῖν *to act more*

nobly than all others, Diog. L. 7. 128. 2. οἱ ὑπ. πλεονασμοὶ excessive

repetitions, Polyb. 12. 24. 1.

ὑπεράνωθεν, Adv. from above, Hesych., etc. II. c. gen. above,

Aesop.

ὑπεράνω, opus, ὁ, Dor. for ὑπερήνω.

ὑπεράσιος, α, *ov*, more than worthy, Byz.

ὑπεράπταόμαι, *Pass.* to be deceived excessively, Anth. P. 9. 761.

ὑπεράπειρος, *ov*, infinite and more, Byz.

ὑπεραπόδομαι, *Pass.* to be spread out over, Iamb. Myst. 7. 2, Procl.

ὑπεραποδέχομαι, Dep. to accept eagerly, Origen.

ὑπεραποδίδωμι, *to pay over and above*, C. I. 2058 A. 17, Philostr. 533.

ὑπεραπονήσχω, *to die for*, τινὸς Xen. Cyn. 1. 14; ὑπὲρ τινος Plat.

Symp. 208 D; absol., Ib. 179 B, 180 A, etc.

ὑπεραποκρίνομαι [Ὶ], Med. to answer for one, defend him, τινος Ar.

Vesp. 951, Themist. 186.

ὑπεραπολαύω, *to enjoy exceedingly*, τινὸς Basil.

ὑπεραπόλλυμι, *to destroy and more than destroy*, Schol. Eur. Alc.

1082. II. *Pass.* to die for, τινος Schol. Pind. O. 6. 29.

ὑπεραπολογέομαι, Dep., with fut. and aor. med.:—*to speak for any*

one, defend him, τινος Hdt. 6. 136, Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 16; ὑπ. τῆς ὑποψίας

Antipho 119. 26.

ὑπεραπότις, εως, ἡ, = ὑπερέκτις, Hesych.

ὑπεραποφάτικος, ἡ, *ov*, denying doubly, ὑπεραποφάτικὸν ἔστιν ἀποφα-

τικὸν ἀποφατικὸν Diog. L. 7. 69; al. —ἀποφαντικός.

ὑπεραποχάρω, *to be more than enough*, Poll. 1. 236, 6. 149. Adv.

part. pres. act. —χρώντως, more than enough, Id. 9. 154.

ὑπεραῖρέσκω, fut. ἀῖρσω, *to please above measure*, App. Civ. 2. 1.

ὑπεράριθμος, *ov*, supernumerary, Procop. II. beyond number

or numeration, Eccl.

ὑπεράρρητος, *ov*, ineffable and more, Eccl.

ὑπεραρρωδέω, Ion. for ὑπερρωδέω, *to be exceeding afraid*, τῇ Ἑλλάδι

for Hellas, Hdt. 8. 72.

ὑπεραρσις, εως, ἡ, exaltation, LXX (Ezek. 47. 11).

ὑπεραρχαίος, α, *ov*, very old, Schol. Il. 3. 144.

ὑπεράρχιος, *ov*, before all beginning, Eccl.

ὑπερασθενής, ἑς, exceeding weak, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 5.

ὑπερασθαίνω, *to gasp exceedingly*, Arr. Cyn. 14. 3.

ὑπερασθμος, *ov*, panting exceedingly, Xen. Cyn. 10, 20, Poll. 5. 80, 84.

ὑπερασμένιζω, *to take exceeding great pleasure in*, τινὶ Plut. 2.

1094 C.

ὑπερασπάζομαι, Dep. to be exceeding fond of, τινα Xen. Symp. 4. 38,

Plut. 2. 229 E.

ὑπερασπίζω, *to cover with a shield*, τινά Polyb. 6. 39, 6. Diod. 17. 99,

Dion. H., Plut., etc.; τινὸς Arr. An. 6. 28, 6, LXX (Gen. 15. 1, al.).

ὑπερασπισμός, ὁ, a covering with a shield, protection, LXX (Ps. 17. 35,

al.):—so ὑπεράσπισις, εως, ἡ, Eccl.

ὑπερασπιστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who holds a shield over, a protector, cham-

pion, LXX (Ps. 17. 2, 30, al.):—so ὑπερασπιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, Eccl.; fem.

ὑπερασπίστρια, ἡ, Joseph. Macc. 15.

ὑπεράστιος, *ov*, exceedingly polished or witty, Ath. 250 E.

ὑπεραστράπτω, *to flash exceedingly*, ὕμματα Arr. Cyn. 4. 5.

ὑπερασχάλλω, *to be exceeding angry*, Aristid. 1. 555.

ὑπερασχημονέω, *to behave with great indecency*, Plut. 2. 45 F.

ὑπερασώματος, *ov*, all incorporeal, Eccl.

ὑπερατμίδω, *to turn all into vapour*, Theod. Prodr.

ὑπεράτοπος, *ov*, beyond measure absurd, Dem. 213. 25; cf. ὑπάτοπος.

ὑπεράτρεπτος, *ov*, all inflexible, Dion. Areop.

ὑπεραττικίζω, *to imitate the Attic dialect to excess*, Philostr. 21:—*Pass.*,

αἱ ὑπεραττικισμένοι λέξεις Phot. Bibl. 35. 8:—ὑπεραττικισμός, ὁ, ex-

travagant imitation of this dialect, Ib. 65. 1.

ὑπεραττικός, ἡ, *ov*, excessively Attic, carrying imitation of the Attic dia-

lect to excess, Luc. Lexiph. 25. Adv. —κῶς, Id. Demon. 26.

ὑπεραυγίζω, *to eclipse by superior light*, Eust. 729. 22, Byz.

ὑπεραυγέω, *to shine exceedingly*, be very brilliant, Eust. Dion. p. 189.

ὑπεραυγής, ἑς, gen. εὖς, shining exceedingly, Luc. V. H. 1. 29.

ὑπεράυλος, *ov*, purely immaterial: Adv. —λως, Philo 1. 103.

ὑπεραυξάω, —αὐξω, *to increase above measure*:—*Pass.* to be so in-

creased, Galen.: *to become overpowerful*, Andoc. 32. 23, Dio C. 79.

15. 2. in *Pass.* also to grow above, ὑπεραυξάντα τῶν ἀμύλων

Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1282. II. intr. in Act., *to increase or abound*

exceedingly, Callisth. ap. Stob. 1. 100. 14, 2 Ep. Thess. 1. 3.

ὑπεραύξημα, τό, overgrowth, redundant growth, Galen. 3. 671.

ὑπεραύξησις, εως, ἡ, over-growth, Favorin.

ὑπεραυχέω, *to be overproud*, Thuc. 4. 19, Dio C. 57. 12, etc.

ὑπεραυχής, ἑς, gen. εὖς, =sq., Tryph. 671.

ὑπεραυχος, *ov*, (αὐχὴ) over-boastful, overproud, πληγὰς τῶν ὑπεραυχῶν

Soph. Ant. 1351, cf. Xen. Ages. 11, 11; ὑπέραυχα βάζειν Aesch. Theb.

483; τὰ ὑπ. Dion. H. 8. 50.

ὑπεράφανος, *ov*, Dor. for ὑπερήφανος, Pind.

ὑπεραφρίζω, *to froth over*, of a cup full of sparkling wine, Eubul.

Κυβ. 1, Aristopho Φιλων. 1.

ὑπεραχθής, ἑς, overburdened, Theocr. 11. 37, Nic. Th. 342, etc.

ὑπεράχθομαι, *Pass.* to be exceedingly grieved at . . , c. dat., τῇ Μιλήτου

ἀλώσει ὑπεραχθεσθέντων Hdt. 6. 21; μὴ οἷς ἐχθαίρεις ὑπεράχθεο Soph.

El. 177 (lyr.).

ὑπερβάθμιος, *ov*, stepping over the threshold: metaph. going beyond

bounds, transgressing, Animon. ad Arist., Byz.

ὑπερβαίνω, fut. —βήσομαι; aor. 2 ὑπερέβην, Ep. ὑπέβην, Ep. 3 pl.

ὑπέβασαν Il. 12. 469. To step over, mount, scale, c. acc., ὑπ. τείχος

Il. 1. c.; οὐδὲν Od. 8. 80, etc.; τεῖχῃ Eur. Bacch. 654, Thuc., etc.;

γαῖα τευχῆων Eur. Phoen. 1187; τάφους Id. Rhos. 111; ὑπ. δόμου

to step over the threshold of the house, Id. Med. 382, Ion 514; ὑπ. ταῖς

οὐραῖς *to cross the boundaries*, Hdt. 6. 108; τὰ οὐρεα, Αἰμον Id. 4. 25,

Thuc. 2. 96; ὑπ. τέγος ὡς τοὺς γείτονας Dem. 609. 15; (the usage c.

gen. is more than dub.; in Hdt. 3. 54, the best MSS. give ἐπέβησαν;

in Eur. Supp. 1049 Kirchhoff restored ὑπεβάσας; in Ion 220 Her-
supplied βάλων):—absol., ὑπ. εἰς τὴν τῶν ὀρεῶν Xen. Hell. 5. 4. 59;

εἰς τὸ ἐπέκεινα ὑπ. (sc. τῶν ἡδονῶν) Plat. Rep. 587 C:—of rivers,

to go over their banks, overflow, ἐς τὴν χώραν, ἐς τὰς ἀρούρας Hdt.

2. 13, 14; absol., εἰ ἐθέλει ὑπερέβηναι ὁ ποταμὸς Ib. 99. 2. *to*

overstep, transgress, θέμιν καὶ δίκαν Pind. Fr. 4; νόμους τοὺς Περ-

σέων Hdt. 3. 83, cf. Soph. Ant. 449, 481, 663; τὰς πίστεις καὶ τοὺς

ἔρκους Dem. 153. 4; τὸν τῶν ἀναγκῶν ὅρον Plat. Rep. 373 D:—and

absol. *to transgress*, trespass, sin, ὅτε κέν τις ὑπερέβῃ (Ep. subj. aor.)

καὶ ἀμάρτη Il. 9. 501; ὑπ. καὶ ἀμαρτάνει Plat. Rep. 366 A; cf. ὑπερ-

βασία.

3. *to pass over*, pass by, Lat. praetermitti, τοὺς προε-

χέας Hdt. 3. 89: hence *to leave out*, omit, Plat. Rep. 528 D, al.; ὑπ. τι

τῷ λόγῳ Dem. 51. 7; ὑπ. τὸ σαφὲς εἰπεῖν Id. 1398. fin.:—*to pass over*

the next heir, in a will, Isac. 43. 34:—ὑπ. τῆς οὐσίας *to omit part of it*,

Arist. An. Post. 2. 5, 2.

II. *to go beyond*, πλέον ὑπερβάς ὁ ἔτη

being more than 70 years old, Plat. Legg. 755 A; ὑπ. τοῦτο *to go be-*

eyond this, in their demands, Polyb. 2. 15, 6:—absol., dies ὑπερβαίνοντες

supernumerary days in the calendar, Macrobi. Sat. 1. 13. 2. *to surpass*,

outdo, πάσῃ . . πάντας ἀνθρώπων ὑπ. ἀρετῇ Plat. Tim. 24 D; ὑπ. ἡ

γνώσις σαφηνεῖ ἡ ἀγνοῖα ἀσαφεῖα Id. Rep. 478 C; absol., Theogn.

1015.

III. *to stand over*, shield, protect, c. dat., Opp. H.

1. 710.

B. Causal in aor. 1, *to put over*, ὑπερβησάτω ἐπὶ τὰς δεξιὰς πλε-

ρὰς τὴν κνήμην, as a direction to one mounting a horse, Xen. Eq. 7. 2.

ὑπερβακχεῖω, *to express in over-Bacchic style*, i. e. exaggerate grossly,

Philostr. 613.

ὑπερβαλλόντως, v. sq. II. 5.

ὑπερβάλλω, fut. —βαλῶ, Ion. —βαλέω: Ep. aor. 2 ὑπείρβαλον Il. 23.

637: To throw over or beyond a mark, to overshoot, ὑπέβαλε σή-

ματα πάντων Il. 23. 843; τόσσον παντὸς ἀγῶνος (sc. σήματα) ὑπέρβαλε

Il. 847; δοῦρ' ὑπ. Φυλῆα beat him in throwing with it, Ib. 637. 2.

ὅτε μέλλοι ἀκρον [λῶφον] ὑπερβαλέειν *to force the stone over the top*,

Od. 11. 597.

3. intr. *to run beyond*, overrun the scent, of hounds,

Xen. Cyn. 6. 20.

4. *to outstrip or pass*, in racing, τινά Soph. El.

716. II. in various metaph. senses; 1. *to overshoot*, outdo,

excel, surpass, prevail over, overpower, δέδοικα μὴ πρὶν πύονος ὑπερ-

βάλῃ με γῆρας Eur. Fr. 462. 5; c. gen., Pind. Fr. 133; βροντῆς ὑπερ-

βάλλοντα κτύπον Aesch. Fr. 923, ubi v. Herm. (927):—ὑπ. τινά τινα *to*

outdo one in a thing, Eur. Hipp. 924, Ar. Pl. 109; ἐν τινι Plat. Legg. 734

B. v. infr. B. and cf. ὑπερακοντίζω. 2. *to go beyond*, exceed, μὴ

ἀρ' ὑπερβάλλον βοὸς ὑπὸν μῆτ' ἀπολείπων Hes. Op. 491; ὑπ. πόσιος

μέτρον Theogn. 479; τὴν τοῦ μετρίου φύσιν Plat. Polit. 283 E; ὑπ. τὰ

ἱκανά Xen. Hiero 4. 8:—of Time, ὑπ. ἑκατόν ἔτεα *to exceed 100 years*,

in age,

of number, ἡδοναὶ ὑπ. λύπας Plat. Legg. 734 B, cf. Prot. 356 B:—c. dat. modi, to exceed one in... τὸ λυγρὸν καὶ μαρὶν Xen. Hell. 7. 3. 6; ὠμότητι Dem. 317. 25; so, ὑπ. πρὸς ἀρετὴν Plat. Legg. 945 C. b. c. gen. pro acc., ἀρα λύπη ὑπ. τὸ ἀδικεῖν τοῦ ἀδικεῖσθαι; Id. Gorg. 475 B, cf. Legg. 734 A; ὑπ. τῆς συμμετρίας Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 21, cf. H. A. 2. 11, 10.

3. absol. to exceed all bounds, Aesch. Pers. 291, Eur. Bacch. 785, Alc. 1077, Thuc. 7. 67, Plat. Theaet. 180 A; οὐχ ὑπερβαλὼν keeping within bounds, Pind. N. 7. 97; αἱ μέσαι ἐξεῖς πρὸς μὲν τὰς ἐλλείψεις ὑπερβάλλουσι compared with their defects are in excess, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 8, 2; c. dat. modi, ὑπ. τῇ μοχθηρίᾳ Ar. Pl. 109; τῇ ἀδυναμίᾳ τοῦ δοῦναι Plat. Theaet. 192 C, cf. Xen. Mem. 4. 3. 7; ἀνοία Dem. 93. 24.

b. often in part. ὑπερβάλλων, οὐσα, ον, exceeding, excessive, βροντῆς ὑπ. κτύπος Aesch. Pr. 923; ὑπ. δαπάνῃ Xen. Hiero 11, 2; ἡδονή, ἐπαινοί Plat. Rep. 402 E, Phaedr. 240 E; θεάματα ταῖς δαπάναις ὑπ. Isocr. 49 D, cf. Legg. 899 A:—of ὑπερβάλλοντες, opp. to οἱ καταδέεσθαι, Isocr. 191 D; τὰ ὑπερβάλλοντα an over-high estate, Eur. Med. 127; τὰ ὑπ. ἐκἀτρώσε extremes, Plat. Rep. 619 A; τὸ ὑπ. αὐτῶν such part of them as is extraordinary, Thuc. 2. 35.

4. to overbid or to outbid at an auction, ἀλλήλους Lys. 165. 1:—absol. to go on further and further, in making offers, προέβαινε τοῖς χρήμασι ὑπερβάλλων he went on bidding more and more, Hdt. 5. 51; ἔγει τοσαῦτα ὑπερβάλλων Thuc. 8. 56, cf. Andoc. 17. 26; v. B. 1. 3.

5. Adv. -λόντως, exceedingly, Plat. Rep. 492 B, al.; opp. to μετρίως, Isocr. 8 B.

III. to pass over, cross mountains, rivers, and the like, Lat. *trajicere*, πρῶνα Aesch. Ag. 307; κορυφὰς Id. Pr. 722; γῆς ὄρους Eur. Or. 443; τὰς Ἀλπεῖς εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν Strab. 294; c. gen., θριγκοῦ τοῦδ' ὑπ. ποδὶ Eur. Ion 1321 (where Dobree suggested θριγκοῦ τοῦσδ').

b. of ships, to double a headland, ὑπ. Μαλέην Hdt. 7. 168; τὴν ἄκραν Thuc. 8. 104.

c. absol. to cross over, ἐς τὴν ἄνω Μακεδονίην Hdt. 8. 137, cf. Xen. An. 4. 6, 10; πρὸς τοὺς Θράκας Ib. 7. 5, 1; κατὰ λόφους τινὰς Ib. 6. 5, 7.

d. of water, to run over, beat over, c. gen., ὑπερβάλλει δὲ θάλασσα ἀμφοτέρων τοίχων Theogn. 673 B:—of rivers, to overflow, τὰς ἀρούρας Hdt. 2. 111; absol., of a kettle, to boil over, Id. 1. 59; of the sea, ἡν δ' ὑπερβάλῃ .. πόντος Eur. Tro. 686.

3. of the Sun, to be at its height, or to be at its utmost heat, Hdt. 4. 184.—Note, the case that follows is almost always the acc.; the gen. occurs in a few exceptional instances, v. supr. II. 2. b, III. 1 and 2.

B. Med., with pf. pass., = A. II, to outdo, overcome, conquer, τινά Hdt. 5. 124., 8. 24, Ar. Eq. 758, Nub. 1035; ὑπ. τινά μάχῃ Eur. Or. 691; φίλτροις ὑπ. τινά Soph. Tr. 584, cf. Ar. Eq. 414:—absol. to be conqueror, to conquer, Hdt. 6. 9., 7. 168.

2. to exceed, surpass, τινά Dem. 451. 2, etc.; πάντας τῷ ὕψει, τῷ μεγέθει Hdt. 2. 175, cf. 110; τινά ἀναδείξει Ar. Eq. 409; θαυμάσις Ib. 590; εἰς τι Plat. Criti. 115 D; ἐν τινί Strab. 2.

b. absol. to exceed, δόσι χρημάτων Hdt. 1. 61; ἀρετῇ 9. 71; ὑπερβαλλόμενος πληθεῖ with overpowering numbers, Id. 3. 21:—in part. pf. pass., ὑπερβεβλημένη γυνή an excellent, surpassing woman, Eur. Alc. 153; φύσις ὑπερβεβλ. Plat. Rep. 558 B; ταφῆς τῆς μὲν ὑπερβεβλ., τῆς δὲ ἐλλειπούσης Id. Legg. 719 D; and c. gen., γύγγοι τῶν παρ' ἡμῖν ὑπερβεβλ. κατὰ τὸ μέγεθος Strab. 145.

3. to overbid, outbid (supr. A. II. 4), τινά χρημασιν Plat. Phaedr. 232 C, cf. Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 32.

II. to put off, postpone, τὴν ἀπόδοσιν Hdt. 4. 9; τὴν συμβολήν Id. 9. 45:—but, ἡν ὑπερβαλόντων κείνην τὴν ἡμέραν .. συμβολήν μὴ ποιούμενοι if they let that day pass without fighting, Ib. 51:—absol. to delay, linger, Id. 3. 71, 76., 7. 206, Hipp. Art. 811; εἰσαυθὺς ὑπερβαλέσθαι Plat. Phaedr. 254 D, cf. Arist. Rhet. Al. 1. 1., 31. 8.

ὑπερβαρέω, to overweigh, outweigh, Suid., E. M.

ὑπερβάρης, es, exceeding heavy, τὰ τύχανα .. τὰν ὑπερβάρεια Inscr. Acrol. in C. I. 3524. 15:—but ὑπερβάρυς, v. as in Hipp. Art. 811 is preferred by Lob. Phryni. 539:—in Aesch. Ag. 1175, ὑπερβαρῆς (sic) is against the metre; Paley gives ὑπερβεν βαρύς.

ὑπερβάσια, Ion., -ζή, ἡ, a passing over, given as equiv. to Πάσχα, Joseph. A. J. 2. 14. 6; but commonly, II. metaph. a transgression of law, trespass, ὑπερβασιῇ Διὸς ὄρκια δηλώσασθαι Il. 3. 107; τίσασθαι μνηστῆρας ὑπ. ἀλεγεινῆς Od. 3. 206; τεάν, Ζεῦ, δύνασιν τίς ἀνδρῶν ὑπ. κατάσχοι; Soph. Ant. 605; also in pl., Il. 23. 589, Od. 22. 168, Hes. Op. 826:—cf. ὑπερβασις.

ὑπερβάσις, εως, ἡ, a passing over, Clem. Al. 854:—a pass over mountains, Strab. 209; passage over a river or bay, Id. 759.

2. an overstepping, of a joint dislocated, Hipp. Art. 839.

III. act. = ὑπερβίσις (nisi hoc legend., Polyb. 4. 19, 8.

ὑπερβᾶτέον, verb. Adj. one must pass over, c. acc., Plut. 2. 709 D.

ὑπερβατήριος, ον, of or for passing over, ὑπερβατήρια θύειν (sc. ἱερά), Polyae. 1. 10, 1; cf. διαβατήρια.

ὑπερβατικὸς, ὅν, delighting in hyperbata, of Thucydides, Marcellin. V. Thuc. 50: Adv. -κῶς, Eust. 1179. 16.

ὑπερβάτον, τό, the figure hyperbata, i. e. a transposition of words or clauses in a sentence, Apoll. de Constr. 306, Quintil. Inst. 8. 6, 65; cf. ὑπερβατός 1. 2.

ὑπερβάτος, ὅς, ὅν, later ὅς, ὡν (v. infr.), verb. Adj. of ὑπερβαίνω, to be passed or crossed, scaleable, of a wall, Thuc. 3. 25.

2. transposed, of words, ὑπερβατὸν δεῖ θεῖναι .. τὸ 'ἀλσθέως' Plat. Prot. 343 E; σύνθεσις ὑπερβατή Arist. Rhet. Al. 26. 1 and 3; νοήσεις ὑπερβατοῖ thoughts expressed in inverted phrases, Dion. H. de Thuc. 52:—so Adv. -τῶς, in inverted order, Arist. Rhet. Al. 31. 5, Strab. 342, 370; so, δι' ὑπερβατοῦ Dion. H. de Thuc. 31; cf. ὑπερβατον.

3. passed over slightly:—Adv. -τῶς, cursorily, Hipp. 7. 31.

II. act. going beyond, τῶνδ' ὑπερβατώτερα going far beyond these, Aesch. Ag. 428: extraordinary, ἐνύπνια Arist. Divin. per Somn. 1, 12.

ὑπερβεβλημένος, Adv. of ὑπερβάλλω, beyond all measure, immoderately, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 10, 4.

ῥηπερεταίος, ὁ, the last month of the Macedonian year, answering to parts of September and October (Tisri), Joseph. A. J. 8. 4. 1, Galen. etc.; v. Clinton F. H. 3. 362 sq.:—proverb. of those who exceed their term, Pseudo-Isidore.

II. ῥηπερετος, ὁ, a name of a Cretan month, answering to parts of June and July, Ideler Chron. 1. 426.

ὑπερβήν, v. sub ὑπερβαίνω.

ὑπερβιάζομαι, Dep. to press exceeding heavily, of the plague, Thuc. 2. 52, Philo 2. 328.

ὑπερβιάζω, Causal of ὑπερβαίνω, to carry over, transport, c. dupl. acc., Polyb. 8. 36, 9, Luc. V. H. 2. 42.

II. to transpose the letters or accent of a word, Plut. V. Hom. 9, Apoll. de Constr. 66, etc.;—hence ὑπερβιαστέον, one must transpose, Schol. Pind. O. 6. 40; and Adv. ὑπερβιαστικῶς, by way of transposition, Eust. 980. 44.

ὑπερβίβασις, εως, ἡ, a carrying over, v. ὑπερβασίς III.

ὑπερβίη, ἡ, overbearing might, arrogance, Suid.

ὑπερβίος, ον, (βία) of overwhelming strength or might, Ἡρακλῆς Pind. O. 10 (11). 20.

II. mostly in bad sense, overweening, lawless, wanton, οἶος κείνου θυμὸς ὑπ. Il. 18. 262; ὑπερβίον ὕβριν ἔχοντες Od. 1. 368:—also neut. ὑπερβίον as Adv., Il. 17. 19, Od. 12. 379, 14. 92, 95;—the regul. Adv. -βίως only in Gramm. (The Lat. *super-bus* may be compared, but v. Curt. no. 639.)

ὑπερβιώω, to outlive another, τινὸς Polyb. 23. 18, 3.

ὑπερβλαστάνω, to shoot over-luxuriantly, Theophr. C. P. 1. 20, 6.

ὑπερβλαστής, ἐς, gen. ἐός, shooting over-luxuriantly, Theophr. C. P. 1. 20, 6.

ὑπερβλέπω, to overlook, neglect, Phot., Byz.

ὑπερβλήθη, Adv. above measure, Orph. Arg. 255.

ὑπερβλημα, τό, a portion of a plane projecting beyond a given line, Archimed.

ὑπερβλύω, fut. ὕσω, to boil over, overflow, Q. Sm. 5. 324; c. acc., φλέβες ὑπ. αἵμα Id. 11. 192.

II. metaph. to overstep, transgress, c. acc., Clem. Al. 167.

ὑπερβλύσις, εως, ἡ, a boiling over, φθειρῶν Suid. s. v. Καλλι-σθίνης.

II. exuberance, Phot.

ὑπερβοάω, to outroar, τὴν θάλατταν Aristid. 2. 105.

ὑπερβολάδην [α], Adv. immoderately, excessively, Theogn. 484.

ὑπερβολαῖος, ὁ, the highest tetrachord in the two-octave scale, Pherecr. Xeip. 1. 24, cf. Plut. 2. 1029 A; so, ὑπερβολαῖα, ἡ, Philo 1. 111: cf. Böckh de Metr. Pind. pp. 206 sq., Chappell Hist. of Mus. p. 97.

ὑπερβολή, ἡ, (ὑπερβάλλω) a throwing beyond others, δίσκων ὑπερβολαῖς Philostr. 842; and in intr. sense, the altitude of a star, Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 2.

2. an overshooting, superiority, greater force or power, χειρὼν ὑπερβολαῖς Eur. Fr. 437; στρατίας Thuc. 6. 31.

3. excess, over-great degree of a thing, opp. to ἐλλείψις or ἐνδεία, Plat. Prot. 356 A, 357 A, B; ὑπ. δισσή .. τῷ ποσὶ καὶ τῷ ποιῷ Arist. P. A. 3. 5, 15; ὑπερβολὴν τῆς ἐπιθυμίας ἔχειν Andoc. 27. 34, etc.:—hence in various phrases, χρημάτων ὑπερβολή .. πρίασθαι at an extravagant price, Eur. Med. 232; ἐπέφερον τὴν ὑπ. τοῦ καινοῦσθαι pushed on their extravagance in revolutionizing, Thuc. 3. 82; οὐκ ἔχει ὑπερβολὴν it can go no further, Dem. 553. 12, cf. 786. 26; ἂ μὴδε πιθανὰ τὰς ὑπ. ἔχει Menand. Ἡρ. 3; so, οὐδεμίαν or μηδεμίαν ὑπ. λείπειν Isocr. 42 B, 63 D, Dem. 35. 18; οὐδεμίαν ὑπ. ἀπολείπειν τῆς ὁμοιοῦς Inscr. Boeot. p. 117 Keil; εἰ τις ὑπ. τοῦτον if there's aught beyond (worse than) this, Dem. 362. 5, cf. Isocr. 90 D;—ταῦτ' οὐχ ὑπ.; is not this the extreme, the last degree? Dem. 825. 21:—ὑπερβολὴν ποιεῖσθαι to go to all extremities, to put an extreme case, Id. 447. 25; τοσαύτην ὑπ. ποιεῖσθαι ὥστε .. to go so far that .., Id. 291. 24; foll. by a gen., ὑπ. ποιεῖσθαι ἐκείνων τῆς αὐτοῦ βδελυρίας to carry his own rascality beyond theirs, Id. 609. 8, cf. 687. 21, Andoc. 32. 5, Lys. 143. 20; ὑπ. ποιεῖν τῆς τιμῆς to raise the price, Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 11;—εἰς ὑπερβολὴν εὐδαιμονίας ἐλθεῖν Isocr. 224 B; τοσαύτας ὑπ. δωρεὰν παρέσχεται Dem. 500. 10.

4. with a Prep. in Adverbial sense, = ὑπερβαλλόντως, εἰς ὑπερβολὴν in excess, exceedingly; εἰς ὑπ. ἄμεινον Eur. Fr. 497; ἀγαθὸς εἰς ὑπ. Antiph. Διδ. 2. 11; c. gen. κτήσεται ἂν ὕλθον εἰς ὑπ. πατρός Eur. Fr. 284. 6; far beyond, τοῦ πρόσθεν εἰς ὑπ. πανούργος, i. e. far more wicked, Id. Hipp. 939, cf. Dem. 1411. 14; εἰς ὑπερβολὰς Ep. Plat. 326 C:—ἐξ ὑπερβολῆς Polyb. 8. 17, 8:—καθ' ὑπερβολὴν τοξεύσας with surpassing aim, Soph. O. T. 1196; καθ' ὑπ. ἐπαινεῖν extravagantly, Isocr. 84 D; καθ' ὑπ. ἐν ἐνδείᾳ εἶναι in extremity of need, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 6; αἰ καθ' ὑπ. ἡδοναί Id. Eth. N. 7. 8, 4;—so in dat., εὐτελὲς ὑπερβολῇ Menand. Inscr. 137; παχεῖ ὑπ. Phileni. Met. 1; ὑπ. ἀγαθὸς Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 27, etc.

5. sometimes ὑπ. implies preëminence, perfection, without any notion of excess, δι' ἀρετῆς ὑπερβολὴν Id. Eth. N. 7. 1, 2, cf. Rhet. 1. 9, 29, Pol. 3. 13, 13; ἡ ὑπ. τῆς φιλίας the best and noblest kind of friendship, Id. Eth. N. 9. 4, 6;—but, ἡ καθ' ὑπ. φιλία = ἡ καθ' ὑπεροχὴν, Id. Eth. E. 7. 3, 1.

6. overstrained phrase, hyperbolē, εἰς ὑπερβολὰς εἰπεῖν Isocr. 58 D; οἱ πρὸς ὑπερβολὴν πεπονημένοι λόγοι Id. 43 A; as a figure of speech, Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 15 sq.

7. τὸ καθ' ὑπερβολὴν the superlative degree, in Adjectives, Id. Top. 5. 5, 6; τιθέναι ὑπερβολῇ Ib. 5. 9, 3; καθ' ὑπ. εἰπεῖν Id. Cael. 1. 11, 10.

II. a crossing over, passage of mountains, etc., Xen. An. 1. 2, 25, Polyb. 3. 34, 6, etc.

2. in sing. or pl. the place of passage, a mountain-pass, with or without τοῦ ὄρους, τῶν ὄρων, Ib. 3. 5, 18., 4. 1, 21., 4. 4, 18, and often in Polyb.; αἰ Ἀλπεῖαι ὑπ. Strab. 292; ἡ κατὰ τὸν Αἰλῶν ὑπ. Diod. 19. 73.

III. (from Med.) a deferring, delay, τοῦ κακοῦ Hdt. 8. 112, cf. Dem. 235. 10, Polyb. 14. 9, 8.

IV. the conic-section called hyperbola, because the angle which its plane forms with the base of the cone is greater than that of the parabola, Archimed.

ὑπερβολία, ἡ, = ὑπερβολή, Hesych.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 530.
 ὑπερβολικός, ἡ, ὄν, *hyperbolical, extravagant*, Polyb. 18. 29, 13. Adv. — *κως*, ὡς, ἀποκρίνεσθαι, λέγειν Id. 2. 62, 9, etc.; — *ώτερον* εἰπεῖν Id. 7. 12, 8.
 ὑπερβόλιμος, ὄν, (ὑπερβολή III) *to be put off, delayed*, δική ὑπ. a sentence which is delayed, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 592.
 ὑπερβολο-εἰδής, ἐς, opp. *to ὑπατοειδής* (cf. ὑπερβολαῖος), Auctt. Mus.
 Ὑπερβόρειοι, οἱ, the *Hyperboreans*, an imaginary people in the extreme north distinguished for piety and happiness, h. Hom. 6. 29, Pind. P. 10. 47, Hdt. 4. 32 sq.: — *τύχη ὑπερβόρεος*, proverb, of more than mortal fortune, Aesch. Cho. 373, v. Strab. 711, Tzschuck. Pompon. Mel. p. 123: — *ὑπερβόρειος* is a constant reading in the MSS., sometimes without variation; but in the poetic passages *ὑπερβόρεος* is either necessary or admissible, cf. Meineke Cratin. Δηλ. 5. (On the origin of the word, v. ὄρος, τό.)
 ὑπερβόρις, ἴδος, poet. fem. of foreg., Dion. H. 1. 43.
 ὑπερβόρῳ, *to boil or foam over*, in aor. pass., Anth. P. 11. 248.
 ὑπερβρίθης, ἐς, gen. ἐός, = ὑπερβαρής, Soph. Aj. 951.
 ὑπερβρύω, *to be overfull*, καρποῖς Luc. Rhet. Praec. 6.
 ὑπερβρύω, *to stuff overfull*, ὑπερβρυσμένος τὰ ἄτα Eus. c. Marcell. 77 C.
 ὑπερβρώα (sc. ἱερά), τὰ, name of a Cretan festival, C. I. 2556. 42.
 ὑπεργάζομαι, fut. ἀσσομαι: Dep. — *to work under, plough up*, prepare for sowing, τῷ σπόρῳ νεόν ὡς, Xen. Oec. 16, 10, cf. C. I. 103. 20, Theophr. H. P. 3. 1, 6; ἀρουραν εἰς σποράν Dion. H. 10. 17.
 ὑπεργαίω, pf. in pass. sense, *to be subdued*, ὑπεργασμαι ψυχὴν ἔρωσι Eur. Hipp. 504.
 III. *to da underhand or secretly*, Plut. Galb. 9.
 IV. = ὑπερτεῶ, *to do a service*: pf. in pass. sense, πόλλ' ὑπείργασται φίλα Eur. Med. 871.
 ὑπεργαμία, ἡ, a late marriage, Phot.
 ὑπεργάνυμαι [ᾶ], Pass. *to exult much*, Philostr. 769.
 ὑπεργαγγαλίζω, *to tickle to excess*, Eumath. 3. 7; v. 1. ὑπογαγγ-.
 ὑπεργαίος, ὄν, (γεία, γῆ) *above ground*, opp. *to πρῶτοδοντικός*, of animals, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 27; *to ὑπόγειος*, Poll. 5. 150; οἱ ὡς, opp. *to οἱ ἀντίποδες*, Eust. Opusc. 89. 88.
 ὑπεργέλοιος, ὄν, *above measure ridiculous*, Dem. 406. fin.
 ὑπεργεμίζω, fut. ἴσω, *to overfill, overload*, Xen. Vect. 4. 39.
 ὑπεργεμίζω, *to be overfull*, τὸν σῶμα of a thing, Alex. Ἐπτ. 1, Polyb. 4. 75, 8, Diod., etc.; absol., Alex. Σύντρ. 1.
 ὑπεργεννάομαι, Pass. *to be born besides*, Hesych.
 ὑπεργηγθῶ, *to rejoice exceedingly*, τινι Eus. D. E. 270 B.
 ὑπεργηγασκω, *to be exceeding old*, Apollod. ap. Diog. L. S. 52, Poll. 9. 18; also ὑπεργηγῶ, Menand. Monost. 608.
 ὑπεργηγῶς, *an, exceeding old, of extreme age*, Babr. 47. 1, Luc. D. Mort. 27. 9, etc.; τὸ ὡς *extreme old age*, Aesch. Ag. 79. Sometimes wrongly in MSS. ὑπεργηγῶς, ὄν.
 ὑπεργίγνομαι, Dep. *to be over and above*, Eccl.
 ὑπεργίλχομαι [ῖ], Dep. *to be very desirous*, c. inf., Manass. Chron. 1307.
 ὑπεργλυκάζω, *to be exceedingly sweet*, Pisd.
 ὑπεργόμος, ὄν, *overladen*, Strab. 818.
 ὑπεργονία, ἡ, *excessive fertility*, Philo 2. 526.
 ὑπεργουῖος, ὄν, (γῆα, γῆα) = ὑπερμήκης, Hesych.
 ὑπερδᾶσιν, *v. very hairy*, ἀνὴρ Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 28.
 with leaves, κίττος Ael. N. A. 7. 6.
 ὑπερδεής, ἐς, gen. ἐός: Ep. acc. ὑπερδέα, for ὑπερδέα, cf. ἀκλεής, δυσκλεής: (δέος): — *above all fear, undaunted*, ὑπερδέα δῆμον ἔχοντες Il. 17. 330. So Eust. But most of the Gramm. derive it from δέομαι (to want) much less, inferior, v. Spitzner.
 ὑπερδείδω, *to fear for one*, ὡς ὑπερδέομαι σου Soph. Ant. 82; δράκοντα .. τέκνων ὑπερδέομαι *to fear it for or because of* .. Aesch. Theb. 292.
 2. *to fear exceedingly*, τινά Themist. 138 C: absol. *to be in exceeding fear*, Hdt. 8. 94.
 ὑπερδειμαίνω, *to be much afraid of*, τινά Hdt. 5. 19.
 ὑπερδενος, ὄν, *exceeding alarming or dangerous*, τὸ πρᾶγμα μοι εἰς ὑπερδενον περίεσθαι Dem. 551. 2, cf. Luc. Tim. 13.
 2. *very able*, βῆτρῳ Poll. 4. 20; ὡς εἰπεῖν Dio Chrys. 2. 215.
 ὑπερδειπνέω, *to feast immoderately*, Hesych.
 ὑπερδεκαπλάσιος, α, ὄν, *more than tenfold*, Eust. 190. 11.
 ὑπερδεκατάλαντος, ὄν, *of more than ten talents*, Phalar. Ep. 113.
 ὑπερδέξιος, ὄν, *lying above one on the right hand*, εἶχον ὡς χωρίον .. χαλεπώτατον, καὶ ἐξ ἀρστερᾶς .. ποταμὸν Xen. An. 4. 8, 2, ubi v. Hutchinsonson: cf. ἐπιδέξιος.
 II. simply, *lying above or over*, ὡς χωρίον higher ground, Ib. 3. 4, 37, etc.; τὰ ὑπερδέξια Ib. 5. 7, 31; ἐξ ὑπερδεξίου from above, Id. Hell. 7. 4, 13, Polyb., etc.; ἡ ἐξ ὑπερδεξίου τάξις from the side from which the stream comes, Id. 3. 43, 3; ἐκ τῶν ὑπερδεξίων Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 14; ἐξ ὑπερδεξίων Luc. Tim. 45, Paus.: — c. gen. *commanding from above*, or simply above, λόφος ὑπερδεξίος τῶν πολεμίων Polyb. 1. 30, 7; τοῦ τεύχους Id. 10. 30, 7, etc.: — also of streams, ἔστιν ἡ Σητος ὡς τοῦ ῥοῦ above the source of the stream, Strab. 591.
 2. metaph. *superior, having the advantage in a thing*, τινι Polyb. 5. 102, 3, etc.: *victorious over*, τινος Plut. Num. 20.
 ὑπερδέομαι, Dep. *to supplicate for* another, Dion. Areop.
 ὑπερδέω, *to bind upon*, τι τοῖς μηροῖς Anth. P. 6. 166.
 ὑπερδιατείνωμαι, Pass. *to strain or exert oneself above measure*, Dem. 770. 4 (and, acc. to some, 501. 3), Luc. Hermot. 25, etc.
 ὑπερδικαίω, *to punish with severity*, Schol. Pind. P. 10. 68.
 ὑπερδικάζω, fut. ἀσσω, *to vindicate, defend*, τινός Aquila V. T.
 ὑπερδικέω, *to plead for, act as advocate for*, τοῦ λόγου Plat. Phaedo 86 E; ὡς, τὸ φεύγειν τινός *to advocate acquittal for him*, Aesch. Eum. 652; ὡς, ὑπὲρ τινος Dio C. 38. 10: absol., Plut. 2. 694 E, Poll.
 ὑπερδίκος, ὄν, *more than just, severely just*, Νέμεσις Pind. P. 10. 68;

of things, καὶ ὑπερδίκῃ ἢ though they be never so just, Soph. Aj. 1119: — Adv. — *κως*, Aesch. Ag. 1396.
 II. *pleading for another*, Schol. Plat.
 ὑπερδισκεύω, *to cast the discus further than another*: generally, *to surpass*, Clem. Al. 834; also ὑπερδισκέω, A. B. 67. Cf. ὑπερακοντίζω.
 ὑπερδισυλλάβος, ὄν, *of more than two syllables*, Arcad. 11.
 ὑπερδυσώω, *to be exceeding thirsty*, Galen.
 II. *to thirst greatly after*, τινός or τι, Eccl., Byz.
 ὑπερδύψω, ὄν, *exceedingly thirsty*, Hippiatr.
 ὑπερδύκω, *to pursue eagerly*, τι Greg. Nyss.
 ὑπερδοκέω: — *impers. ὑπερδοκεῖ μοι ταῦτα this is my most positive opinion*, cited from Philostr.
 ὑπερδομέομαι, Pass. *to be built over*, τινος Joseph. B. J. 6. 3, 2.
 ὑπερδοξάζω, *to praise exceedingly*, Ignat. ad Polyc. 1, Eust. Opusc. 256. 13.
 ὑπερδούλος, ὅ, a slave and more, Apoll. de Constr. 305.
 ὑπερδοχή, ἡ, *more than a feast*, δοχαὶ καὶ ὡς, Phot.
 ὑπερδρῖμυς, v. *exceedingly pungent*, Schol. Luc. D. D. 7. 3.
 ὑπερδύνάμος, ὄν, *of higher power*, Themist. 8 B.
 ὑπερδύνάμω, *to prevail over*, τινά Lxx (Ps. 64. 3).
 ὑπερδύναστεῦν, = *foreg.*, Heracl. Alleg. 25.
 ὑπερδωρίος, ὄν, *hyper-dorian*, Auctt. Music.; v. Chappell. Hist. of Mus. p. 103.
 ὑπερδομηκονταετής, ὅ, ἡ, *more than 70 years old*, C. I. 2721.
 ὑπερεγγύω, *to pledge, betroth most firmly*, Philo 2. 311.
 ὑπερεγγήγορα, pf. 2 of ὑπερεγγίω, *to watch for*, τινός Philostr. 356.
 ὑπερεθίζω, *to provoke somewhat, stimulate a little*, Babr. 95. 65, App. Civ. 2. 94.
 ὑπερείδω, inf. ὑπεριδεῖν, aor. without pres. in use; v. ὑπεροράω.
 ὑπερείδω, fut. σῶ: pf. pass. ὑπερήρισμαι Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 31; ὑπέρηρισται Strab. 811, Diod. 1. 47. *To put under as a support, to erect*, λαβρόν ὑπερείσαι λίθον Plut. N. 8. 80; τὸν αἶρα ὡς (sc. τῇ γῇ) Plat. Phaedo 99 B: — Pass., τοὶς τετραπόσι πρὸς τὸ βάρος σκέλη ἐμπερῶσθαι ὑπερήρισται Arist. l. c., cf. Incess. An. 11, 5.
 II. *to under-prop, support*, τὴν ὀροφὴν Plut. Romul. 28; προβλήματα διὰ παραδειγμάτων Id. Marcell. 14; τὴν σύγκλητον Hdn. 2. 3, fin.; τοὺς νεανίας Com. Anon. in Meineke 5. p. 120. — Pass., Strab. l. c.
 Ὑπερείη, ἡ, *High-land*, the ancient abode of the Phaeacians, Od. 6. 4; cf. Ἑπείριος.
 ὑπερείκος, ἡ, (ἐρείκη) St. John's wort, hypericum, Nic. Al. 616: — more commonly ὑπέρεικον, τό, Diosc. 3. 171, Galen. (Mss. ὑπέρικον).
 ὑπέριμαι, (εἰμί sum) *to be superior*, J. Lyd. de Mens. 3. E. M.
 ὑπερείπειν, *to speak in defence of*, τινος Arist. Oec. 2. 21, 4.
 ὑπερείπω, *to undermine, subvert, overturn*, Plut. 2. 71 B, ubi v. Wytenb.: — Pass. *to be subverted*, Id. Pomp. 74, Anton. 82.
 II. intr. in aor. 2 ὑπέρπιπον, *to tumble, fall down*, Il. 23. 691.
 ὑπερείσω, εἰς, ἡ, a supporting, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 44, Iambli., etc.
 ὑπερείσσω, τό, *an under-prop, support*, Arist. P. A. 2. 9, 10, Plut. 2. 132 A.
 ὑπερείστικος, ἡ, ὄν, *for propping or supporting*, Eccl. Adv. — *κως*, Eust. 236. 14.
 ὑπερεκβλύζω, *to bubble or boil over, superabound*, Eccl.
 ὑπερεκδίκω, *to exact extreme vengeance for*, τι Joseph. A. J. 6. 1, 2: — hence ὑπερεκδίκησις, ἡ, Eccl.
 ὑπερεκείω, Adv. like ἐπέκεινα, *on yon side, beyond*, c. gen., 2 Ep. Cor. 10. 16, Eccl.
 ὑπερεκθεραπεύω, *to seek to win by excessive attention*, Aeschin. 48. fin.
 ὑπερεκκαίω, *to burn fiercely*, Eccl.
 ὑπερεκκείμαι, f. l. for ὑπαρῆκεν, Plut. 2. 1066 C.
 ὑπερεκκρίσις, ἡ, *excessive secretion or evacuation*, Alex. Trall. 3. 204.
 ὑπερεκκρουσις, ἡ, *complete deception*, Epiphan.
 ὑπερεκκύπτω, *to rise and emerge*, Eus. D. E. 129 D.
 ὑπερεκλάμπω, *to shine forth very brightly*, Byz.
 ὑπερεκνύκω, *to conquer completely*, Eus. H. E. 8. 14.
 ὑπερεκπαίω, *to strike out beyond*: metaph. *to exceed*, Clem. Al. 239.
 ὑπερεκπερισσοῦ, Adv., better written divisim ὑπὲρ ἐκ περισσοῦ, *superabundantly*, Ep. Eph. 3. 20, 1 Thess. 3. 10 (with v. l. ὑπερεκπερισσῶς, as in Clem. Rom. 1. 20: hence Jo. Chrys. forms ὑπερεκπερισσεῦω, *to be superabundant*).
 ὑπερεκπίνω, fut. — πεσοῦμαι, *to fall out beyond, to exceed*, c. gen., Plut. 2. 877 A, Galen.
 II. absol. *to go beyond all bounds*, Luc. Hermot. 67; τοσοῦτον ὡς, ὥστε .. Id. Salt. 83, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 6. 6.
 ὑπερεκπλέω, *to sail out beyond*, Theod. Prodr.
 ὑπερεκπληκτέον, verb. Adj. *one must admire exceedingly*, τι Eus. L. Const. 11. 11.
 ὑπερεκπληκτός, ὄν, *most amazing*, Eccl.
 ὑπερεκπλήσσω, fut. ξω, *to frighten or astonish beyond measure*, τινά Joseph. A. J. 8. 6, 4: — Pass. *to be much astonished, be in amazement*, ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 25; ὑπερεκπληγμένους ὡς ἀμαχόν τινα Φίλιππον astonished at or admiring him exceedingly, Dem. 19. 16, cf. Plut. 2. 523 D, etc.; absol., ὑπερεκπλαγείς Id. 870 B, etc.
 ὑπερεκπτεῖωσις, ἡ, *exaggeration, excess*, Longin. 15. 18, Clem. Al. 605.
 ὑπερεκτείνω, *to stretch out beyond measure*, ἐαυτὸν 2 Ep. Cor. 10. 14: — Pass. *to stretch out beyond*, τινος Greg. Naz.; cf. παρεκτείνω.
 ὑπερεκτρίνω, *to overvalue*, Eccl.
 ὑπερεκτρίνω [ῖ], *to pay for any one*, τινός Luc. de Mort. 22. 2.
 ὑπερεκτίσις, εἰς, ἡ, *payment for any one*, Hesych.
 ὑπερεκπότης, οὗ, ὅ, *one who repays beyond measure*, Basil.
 ὑπερεκτρέπομαι, Pass. *to eschew utterly*, τινα Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 5.
 ὑπερεκφεύγω, *to come out beyond and escape*, c. acc., Hipp. 482. 14.
 ὑπερεκχέω, *to pour out over*: — Pass. *to overflow*, Diod. 11. 89, Ael. N. A. 12. 41, etc. — A form ὑπερεκχύνωμαι, in Ev. Luc. 6. 38, and Eccl.

ὑπερέκχυσις, *εως, ἡ, an overflowing*, of the Nile, Heliod. 1. 5; of the sea, Plut. 2. 731 C.

ὑπερέλασις, *εως, ἡ, = υπερβολή*, Hesych.

ὑπερελαύνω, *to pass over*, ῥόας Q. Sm. 11. 330.

Phot., Theod. Met.

ὑπερέλαφρος, *ov, exceeding light or nimble*, Xen. Cyn. 5. 31.

ὑπερέμεω, *to vomit violently*: metaph. of over-full veins, *to cause suffusion*, Hipp. 467. 23, 32; yet cf. ὑπεραιμώ.

ὑπερεμπλήγω, *to fill over-full*, τὴν γαστέρα Greg. Naz. — *Pass. to be over-full*, τινος of a thing, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 17, Luc. Symp. 35, Ael. N. A. 14. 25.

ὑπερεμφορόμαι, *Pass. to be filled quite full*, ὕψον Luc. D. Meretr. 6. 3; absol., Id. Saturn. 32.

ὑπερίνδοξος, *ov, exceeding glorious*, LXX (Cant. Trium Puer. 30, al.).

ὑπερίναυτιζώ, *to last above a year*, Julian 392 A.

ὑπερίνομα, *Pass. to be completely one*, Eccl.

ὑπερεντέλης, *ἐς, gen. εὖς, more than complete*, Dio C. 47. 17.

ὑπερίεντευξις, *εως, ἡ, intercession for another*, Greg. Naz.

ὑπερίεντράω, *to be exceeding haughty*, τινι to a person, Alciphro 1. 37; at a thing, Schol. Soph. Tr. 281.

ὑπερίεντυγχάνω, *to intercede*, ὑπὲρ τινος for one, Ep. Rom. 8. 26; τινός Clem. Al. 126.

ὑπερέξω, *to surpass*, τινά Eus. H. E. 10. 8, 5; τινί in .., Ib. 8. 12, 5.

ὑπερέξαιρω, *to raise exceedingly*: *Pass.*, Hipp. 1133 D. II. *to exalt or praise exceedingly*, Eust. 1265. 25.

ὑπερέξακισχίλιος [ἰ], αἰ, α, above 6000, Dem. 1375. 16, Joseph. A. J. 17. 2, 4.

ὑπερέξανθώ, *to blossom over-much or very much*, Poll. 6. 54.

ὑπερέξαπατάω, *to deceive above measure*, Plut. 2. 166 A; Xylind. ὑπαρ ἐξ—.

ὑπερέξαπτω, *to kindle above measure*, Ael. N. A. 9: 20: hence ὑπερέξαψις, ἡ, Io. Philop.

ὑπερέξω, *to stand out or forth exceedingly*, Eccl.

ὑπερέξηκοντίτης, *ἐς, above sixty years old*, Ar. Eccl. 982.

ὑπερέξις, *εως, ἡ, a property or quality in excess*, Plat. Tim. 87 E.

ὑπερέξις, *to be exceeding strong or mighty*, Eccl.

ὑπερέδριτος, *ov, above all festivals*, Epiphan.

ὑπερεπαίνω, *to praise above measure*, τινά Hdt. 1. 8, Ar. Eq. 680, Eccl. 186, Plat. Euthyd. 303 B, al.

ὑπερεπαίρω, *to exalt or exaggerate beyond measure*, App. Pun. 42, Civ. 1. 11, etc. — ὑπερεπαίσις, ἡ, *excessive exaltation*, Aquila V. T.

ὑπερεπιβίω, *to press hard*, App. Civ. 2. 114, Dio C. 59. 21.

ὑπερεπιθυμῶ, *to desire exceedingly*, c. inf., Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 21., 6. 1, 5.

ὑπερεπικλίνω [ἰ], *to lie on above*, Iambl. Protr. p. 350 Kiessl.

ὑπερεπιστήμων, *ov, exceeding wise*, A. B. 312.

ὑπερεπιτυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *doubly intensive*, of a in ἀάτος, Schol. Il. 14. 271.

ὑπερεπιτείνω, *to strain too tight*, Philostr. 90, Artemid. 3. 59.

ὑπερέπτα, v. ὑπερέπτομα.

ὑπ-ερέπτο, *to eat away from below*, *cul away from under*, of a stream, κοινήν ὑπέρπτε ποδοῖν Il. 21. 271. II. of mental suffering, *to gnaw secretly*, Q. Sm. 9. 377.

ὑπεέραμαι, aor. — ἠράσθην: Dep. — *to love beyond measure*, τινος Ael. V. H. 12. 1.

ὑπερερεβίζω, *to irritate exceedingly*, Basil.

ὑπεερρωμένως, Adv. *very vigorously*, Poll. 4. 89., 5. 125.

ὑπεέρχομαι, Dep. with aor. 2 and pf. act. — *to pass over*, *cross*, τὰς πηγὰς τοῦ ποταμοῦ Xen. An. 4. 3, 4; τὰ ὅρη Ael. N. A. 16. 21; τὴν θάλατταν Joseph. A. J. 3. 1, 5. II. *to surpass*, *excel*, ἀρεταῖς Pind. O. 13. 20.

ὑπεερσθίω, fut. — ἔδομαι, *to eat immoderately*, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 4.

ὑπ-ερέσσω, *to row just behind*, Ael. N. A. 13. 2 (vulg. ὑπηρετώ).

ὑπεέρχεσθαι, poet. aor. 2 of ὑπερέχω.

ὑπέρην, Adv. (ἐὺ) *exceeding well, excellently*, Plat. Theat. 185 D, Xen. Hier. 6, 9, Dem. 228. 17: — ὑπέρην, Luc. Paras. 9, Ael. V. H. 9. 38.

ὑπερυγενής, *ἐς, exceeding noble*, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 5.

ὑπ-ερυγομαι, Dep. *to vomit up*, ἀχρην ἐς πόντον Ap. Rh. 3. 984.

ὑπερυδαμνέω, *to be exceeding happy*, Arist. Rhet. 2. 8, 3, Luc. Gall. 20 (v. l. ὑπερδαίμονα εἶναι).

ὑπερευδοκέομαι, Dep. *to be well-pleased*, Auctor ap. Suid.

ὑπερευδοκίμειω, *to enjoy exceeding great reputation*, Lys. 112. 45: — *so* ὑπερευδοξέω, Theod. Met.

ὑπ-ερευθής, *ἐς, poet. for ὑπερυθρός*, Arat. 867, Opp. H. 3. 167.

ὑπ-ερευθόμαι, *Pass. to be somewhat reddened*, Eust. Opusc. 308. 23.

ὑπερευθύμως [ῶ], Adv. *very confidently*, Poll. 5. 125.

ὑπερευκαρῶ, *to be very convenient*, οἰκία ὑπερευκαρῆουσα Hipp. 1276.

ὑπερευλαβέομαι, Dep. *to be exceeding cautious*, Eunap.

ὑπερευλαβής, *ἐς, exceeding cautious*, Eccl.

ὑπερευλογέω, *to bless exceedingly*, Basil.

ὑπερευπρεπῶς, Adv. *exceedingly becomingly*, Schol. Soph. Ant. 696.

ὑπεευρύνω, *to make exceedingly broad*, Byz.

ὑπεευτυχία, ἡ, *exceeding good luck*, Anth. P. 5. 47.

ὑπεεύφημος, *ov, praised exceedingly*, Eccl.

ὑπεευφραίνωμαι, *Pass. to rejoice exceedingly*, Luc. Amor. 5; αὐτὸ τοῦτο at .., Id. Icarom. 2; ἐπὶ τινί Joseph. B. J. 7. 1, 3.

ὑπεευχαριστέω, *to give special thanks*, τινί, cited from Eus.

ὑπεεύχομαι, Dep. *to wish or pray for*, τινος Eccl., e. g. C. I. 9540. 30. II. *to pray earnestly for*, τὸν θεόν Joseph. A. J. 11. 4, 3.

ὑπεεύχωνος, *ov, exceeding cheap*, Ael. V. H. 14. 44.

ὑπεεύχθαιρω, *to hate exceedingly*, Ζεὺς γὰρ μεγάλης γλώσσης κόμπους ὑπ. Soph. Ant. 128.

ὑπερεχόντως, Adv. *pre-eminently, especially*, Iambl. Protr. p. 136, Eust.

ὑπερέχω, Ep. ὑπερίχω, Il., Theogn.: Ep. impf. ὑπέιρχον Il.: aor. ὑπέρχον, and in poet. form — ἔσχεθον, Il. 11. 735., 24. 374. To hold over, σπλάγγνα .. ὑπέιρχεν Ἡφαίστοιο held them over the fire, 2. 426; μου τὰ σκιάδεα ὑπέριχε Ar. Av. 1508; ἡμῶν ὑπέριχε τὴν χύτραν Id. Eq. 1176; ὑπέρχοντα τὸν αὐλὸν τῆς θαλάσσης holding it up out of the sea, Arist. H. A. 4. 10, 11.

2. ὑπ. χεῖρά (χείρας) τινος to hold the hand over him, so as to protect, μάλα γάρ, ἔθεν εὐρύστα Ζεὺς χεῖρα ἐπὶν ὑπέριχε Il. 9. 420, 687; τις .. ἐμεία θεῶν ὑπέριχε χεῖρα 24. 374; Ζεὺς τῆσδε πολλὸς ὑπέριχοι .. χεῖρα Theogn. 257; so, πόλεος ὦν ὑπέριχοιεν ἀλλὰν Aesch. Theb. 215, cf. Fr. 196. 7; — also c. dat. pers., οἱ .. ὑπέριχε χεῖρας Ἀπόλλων Il. 5. 433; αἱ κ' ἡμῖν ὑπέριχε χεῖρα Κρονίων 4. 249, cf. Od. 14. 184.

3. to have or hold above, ὑπέιρχεν εὐρέας ὤμους he had his broad shoulders above the rest, i. e. over-topped them by the head and shoulders, Il. 3. 210 (v. infr. II. 2); ὑπ. τὸ ῥύγχος, ὅπως ἀναπνέη, of the dolphin, Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 6, cf. 6. 12, 4., 8. 15, 7, al.; ὑπ. ὀφρὺν to elevate, Anth. P. 5. 299.

II. intr. to be above, rise above the horizon, εὐτ' ἀστήρ ὑπέριχε φαάντατος Od. 13. 93; αὐτῆς (Αἰγύπτου) οὐδὲν ὑπέρχον no part of it was above water, Hdt. 2. 4; τὸ κέρας τὸ ἑτερον ἢ καὶ ἀμφοτέρω ὑπέρχοντα projecting above the ground, Ib. 41; — c. gen., ὑπέριχεβη γαῖης rose above, overlooked the earth, Il. 11. 735; ἵππος ὅμῃ ὑπερχόν Eur. Phoen. 1384; [σταυροὺς] οὐχ ὑπέρχοντα τῆς θαλάσσης Thuc. 7. 25; σκεῦῃ ὑπέρχοντα τοῦ τειχίου Plat. Rep. 514 B, cf. Xen. An. 3. 5, 7, etc.

2. to overtop, be prominent, ὅπως τινὰ ἴδοι τῶν ἀσταχύνων ὑπέρχοντα Hdt. 3. 92, 6, cf. Arist. Pol. 3. 13, 17; φιλέει ὁ θεὸς τὰ ὑπέρχοντα πάντα καλοῦσιν Hdt. 7. 10, 5, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 17: — τὸ ὑπέρχον the excess, Arithm. Vett.

3. in military phrase, to outflank, τῶν πολεμίων ὑπ. τῷ κέρατι Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 18, cf. Thuc. 3. 107.

4. in metaph. sense, an acc. added, which is in fact governed by the Prep. ὑπέρ, to be above others, to overtop, exceed, outdo, c. acc., βροτῶν πάντων ὑπερχόν ὄλβον (unless ὄλβον be = κατ' ὄλβον) Aesch. Pers. 709; σωφροσύνη πάντας ὑπ. Eur. Hipp. 1365; πελταστικῶ ὑπ. τὴν ὑμετέραν δύναμιν Xen. Hell. 6. 1, 9.

b. c. gen., πάντων ὑπ. μεγέθει καὶ ἀρετῇ Plat. Tim. 24 E, cf. Parm. 150 E, Gorg. 475 C; ὑπ. τὸν πολλὸν Dem. 689. 10; ἀπάντων ὑπερχόντων τῶν κακῶν Anaxil. Neott. 1. 7.

o. absol. to prevail, θεῶν ὑπέριχε νῆας Theogn. 202; οἱ ὑπερχόντες the more powerful, Aesch. Pr. 113; τῶν πάλαι αἰ ὑπερχούσαι Isocr. 60 C; ἐν ἡ θάλαττα ὑπέριχε to be too powerful, Dem. 128. 25; ἐν τοῖς πολεμίοις ὑπ. to excel in .., Menand. Incert. 96; τοσούτων ὑπ. τῷ ποσῷ, ὅσον λείπεται τῷ ποσῷ exceeds so much .., Arist. Pol. 4. 12, 2.

d. Pass. to be outdone, ὑπό τινος Plat. Phaedo 102 C, D; τὴν δύναμιν τοῦ ὑπερέχον καὶ ὑπερέχουσα Id. Parm. 150 D; κατὰ πλοῦτον ὑπερέχειν κατ' ἀρετὴν δ' ὑπερέχουσα Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 15, cf. 3. 12, 4; οἱ ὑπερχόντες those in authority, Diog. L. 6. 78.

5. in Logic, to have a wider compass, embrace more, Arist. An. Post. 2. 17, 4, cf. Rhet. 1. 7, 2.

III. c. gen. rei, to rise above, be able to bear, τῆς ἀνταλίας Ar. Pax 17; τῶν ἀναλωμάτων Diod. 4. 80.

IV. to get over, cross, c. acc. loci, Thuc. 3. 23: — Cf. ὑπερίσχω.

ὑπέρω, contr. ὑπερῶ, fut. with no pres. in use; v. ὑπέιπτον.

ὑπέρρως, *εως, ἡ, a boiling over*, Arist. Probl. 24. 6, Eccl.

ὑπέρρωςτος, *ov, verb. Adj. boiling over*, ὕδατα Arist. Mund. 4. 27.

ὑπέρρως, fut. — ἔσω, *to boil over*, Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 18, Probl. 24. 6: metaph., ἀνὴρ παφλάει .. ὑπέρρως Ar. Eq. 920; τὰ παῖδια ὑπ. τῷ πατέρῃ Arist. Probl. 1. 19; ὅπ. ὀργῇ εἰς τὴν Byz.

ὑπέρρως, *ov, contr. ὑπέρρως, ov, outliving*, Dionys. Ar., Procl.

ὑπέρρηβος, *ov, = ὑπέρρηλος*, Galen.

ὑπέρρηγορῶ, like ὑπεραγορεύω, *to speak for*, τινος Damasc. ap. Suid.

ὑπέρρηγορία, ἡ, a defence, Nicet. Ann. 235 C, Thom. M.

ὑπέρρηδομαι, *Pass. to rejoice beyond measure at a thing*, τοῖσι χρησθη- ρίοισι Hdt. 1. 54; τῷ πόματι Id. 3. 22; c. part., ὑπέρρηδοτο ἀκούων he rejoiced much at hearing, Id. 1. 90, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 31; also, ὑπ. ὅτι .. Ib. 8. 3, 50: — The Act. in Basil.

ὑπέρρηδus, v. exceeding sweet, used in Sup. by Luc. Tim. 41, etc. Adv. — *εως*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 21; Sup. — ἡδίστα, Luc. D. Mort. 9. 1.

ὑπέρρηκω, *to have got beyond*, τι Galen.

ὑπέρρηλιξ, ὁ, ἡ, above a certain age, Luc. Amor. 10, App. Pun. 114.

ὑπέρρημαι, Dep. *to sit above*, c. gen., Apollin. V. T.

ὑπέρρημεῖω, *to be over the day*, to be too late, Eccl.

ὑπέρρημερία, ἡ, a being over the day, i. e. as law-term, default caused by non-observance of the latest term for payment, ἡ ὑπ. ἐξήκει the latest term has expired, Dem. 1154. 8; ἀναβάλλεσθαι τὴν ὑπ. to defer it, Ib. 17; — hence,

2. forfeiture of recognisances, the seizing in execution consequent thereupon, a distress, λαμβάνειν τι ὑπέρρημερία to seize a thing by virtue of this right, Id. 894. 8; κατὰ τὴν εὐ. Id. 871. 11; ὑπέρρημεριαν πράξει Theophr. Char. 10.

ὑπέρρημερος, *ov, over the day for payment*, after which the debtor became liable to have his goods seized, Dem. 518. 2., 927. 1; ὑπ. γενέσθαι τινί Id. 1161. fin.; ὑπ. γίγνεται ἐπὶ μῶν he does not keep the term of payment of .., Antipho 136. 29, cf. Lys. 167. 42; ὑπέρρημερον λαμβάνων τινά, i. e. having a right to distraint upon him, Dem. 540. 22; ἔλαω ὑπ. Ach. Tat. 4. 42: — c. gen., ὑπ. τῆς προθεσμίας Luc. Pisc. 52; also of the debt, τῆς ὀφείας ὑπ. γενέσθαι Plut. 2. 548 D; and of the judge, adjourning the penalty, Ib. 549 D.

II. metaph., ὑπ. μοι τὸν γάμον αἰ παρβένοι past the time of marriage, Anaxandr. Incert. 17; ὑπ. τῆς ζωῆς past the term of life, Luc. Philops. 25; ὑπ. τῆς ἀκρόατος too old to learn, Philostr. Ep. 14.

2. of things, ὑπ. πένθος over-late, Philo 2. 169; ὑπ. τοῦ βίου lasting beyond one's own life, Longin. 14. 3; but,

τάληθές ὑπ. γίνεται τοῦ βίου goes beyond the term of human life, Luc. Hermot. 67.

ὑπερήμιος, *v.*, above half, more than half, Hdt. 7. 40, 156; ὑπερήμιος τινος Xen. An. 6. 2, 10.

ὑπέρημος, *ov*, somewhat desolate, Plut. Poplic. 4, Aemil. 8, etc.

ὑπερήμεος, *ov*, (ἀνέμος) above the wind, Byz.

ὑπερηγορέη, *ῆ*, exceeding spirit, haughtiness, Ap. Rh. 3. 65.

ὑπερηγόρεος, *ov*, = sq., Theocr. 29. 19.

ὑπερηγόρειος, *ovtos*, *ῶ*, exceedingly manly;—but always used in bad sense (though Homer's ἡγορέη is = ἀνδρεία, manliness, courage), overbearing, overweening, of the Trojans, Il. 4. 176; of Deiphobus (the Trojan), 13. 358; of the Cyclopes, Od. 6. 5; but in Od. mostly of the suitors, 17. 482, etc.; κακῶς ὑπερηγορόντες 2. 226., 4. 766:—cf. ὑπερήγορ, ὑπερηγής, ὑπερόπλος, ὑπερφιάλος. II. in Com. phrase, excelling men, thinking oneself more than man, Ar. Pax 53. (No Verb ὑπερηγορέω occurs: cf. ὑπερμενέων.)

ὑπερηγώμενος, Adv. from ὑπερηγορέω, in absolute unity, Eccl.

ὑπερηγῶρ, Dor. ἀνῶρ, opos, *ῶ*, *ῆ*, (ἀνήρ) like foreg., overbearing, overweening, of the tyrant Pelias, Hes. Th. 995; θῆρ Orph. Arg. 942; also μεγαληγορία Eur. Phoen. 185; θυμός Orph. Arg. 669.—In Hom. only as prop. n.

ὑπερηπλωμένος, Adv. (ὑπεραπλωμαί) so as to be quite outspread, Eccl. ὑπερηφάνεια, *ῆ*, f. l. for ὑπερηφάνια.

ὑπερηφάνει, used by Hom. only once in part., much like ὑπερηγορέω, overweening, arrogant, ὑπερηφάνοντες Ἐπειοί Il. 11. 694; cf. ὑπερήφανος:—hence later writers formed the Verb, to be arrogant, Polyb. 6. 10, 8, Joseph., etc. II. later writers also used it in a trans. sense, to treat disdainfully, c. acc., Diod. Excerpt. 504. 53, Luc. Nigrin. 31, etc.; c. gen., Themist. 249 B;—c. inf. to scorn to do, Schäf. Long. p. 419:—so also ὑπερηφανεύω, Schol. Theocr. 1. 69, E. M., etc.; and ὑπερηφανεύομαι, Schol. Pind. N. 11. 55.

2. ὑπ. ἐαυτὸν to extol oneself, Polyb. 5. 33, 8. ὑπερηφάνια, *ῆ*, arrogance, contemptuous bearing, disdain, Andoc. 30. 37, Plat. Symp. 219 C, Menand. Kan. 1; ὑπ. τοῦ τρόπου Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 7; τοῦ βίου Dem. 559. 17:—also c. gen. objecti, contempt towards or for:—Plat. Rep. 391 C, Dem. 577. 16.

ὑπερήφανος, *ov*, prob. for ὑπερφανής, *ῆ* being inserted Ep. (cf. ἐλαφθόλος, νεηνεγής), showing oneself above others: 1. mostly in bad sense, overweening, arrogant, disdainful, Hes. Th. 149, Pind. P. 2. 53, Aesch. Pr. 402, Isocr. 274 B, Dem. 42. 27; ὑβρισταὶ καὶ ὑπ. Arist. Rhet. 2. 16, 1; ὑπερηφανώτεροι . . καὶ ἀλογιστότεροι Ib. 17, 6; οἰκία ὑπερηφανώτεροι Dem. 175. 10:—so in Adv., ὑπερηφάνος ἔχειν to bear oneself proudly, Plat. Rep. 399 B, Theaet. 175 B; ὑπ. ζῆν to live sumptuously, prodigally, Isocr. 72 D, Plat. Legg. 691 A; ὀψωνεῖν . . οὐχ ὑπερηφάνως . . ἀλλ' ὑπ. Diphil. Ἐμπ. 1. 20; of a dish, ὑπ. ὄζειν Alex. Incert. 1. 6.—This sense appears in Hom. in the part. ὑπερηφάνων.

2. rarely in good sense, magnificent, splendid, σοφία, ἔργον Plat. Phaedo 96 A, Symp. 217 E; ὑπ. τι Id. Gorg. 511 D; πράξεις Ib. τὸ μέγεθος Plut. Fab. 26; ποτήρια χρυσά . . ὑπερήφανα Philippi. Incert. 5. 3:—Adv. —ως, Plut. Ages. 34.

ὑπερηφερής, *ῆ*, f. l. for ὑπερφέρης; v. Lob. Phryn. 699.

ὑπερηχῶ, to outroar, Aristid. 1. 123, Greg. Naz.

ὑπερθάλασσιδος, *ov*, above the coast-land, χωροί ὑπ., opp. to τὰ παρὰθάλασσις, Hdt. 4. 199:—also ὑπερθάλασσος, *ov*, Alciphro 2. 4, 6.

ὑπερθαυμάζω, Ion. —θαυμάζω fut. —άσομαι Luc. pro Imagg. 18:—to wonder exceedingly, Hdt. 3. 3, Luc. V. H. 1. 34; ὑπ. ὅτι . . Id. Amor. 52. II. c. acc. to wonder greatly at, admire greatly, Ath. 523 D, Luc. Zeux. 3.

ὑπερθαυμάστος, *ov*, most admirable, Anth. P. 15. 16.

ὑπερθειάζω, to deify or extol beyond measure, Byz.

ὑπέρθεος, *ov*, more than divine, Eccl.

ὑπέρθεμα, τό, an over-bid, so as to raise the price:—for this word and its derivs., ὑπερθεμάτιζω, to overbid; —θεματισμός, *ῶ*, an overbidding; —θεματιστής, *ῶ*, one who overbids;—v. Ducange.

ὑπερθεμιστοκλής, *ῶ*, a more than Themistocles, A. B. 67, no doubt from a Comic poet: so ὑπερθεμικλής, ὑπερθεμοκράτης, etc.

ὑπέρθεος, *ov*, more than God, Menand. Monost. 243 (Meineke ὑπέρθεος):—hence ὑπερθεότης, *ῆ*, more than divinity, Dion. Ar.

ὑπέρθεον, and metri grat. ὑπέρθε (ὑπερθ) Il. 5. 503, Aesch. Theb. 228): Aeol. ὑπερθα, Apoll. de Adv. 606: Adv. (ὑπέρ):—from above or (more often) merely above, τὰπρος καὶ τείχος Ib. 12. 4, etc.: of the body, above, in the upper parts, ὑπ. φαρδὸς ἐπὶ κεφαλῇ 2. 218, cf. 5. 122; ἐνερθε πόδες καὶ χεῖρες ὑπ. 13. 75; τὰ ματρώθεν μὲν κάτω, τὰ δ' ὑπ. πατρός Pind. P. 2. 88:—rare in Prose, Xen. An. 1. 4, 4, Mem. 1. 4. 11; τὸ ὑπ. (τῆς γῆς) Arist. Mund. 2, 2.

2. from heaven above, i. e. from the gods, Il. 7. 101, Od. 24. 344, h. Cer. 13.

3. of Degree, τότε μὲν ἄπορα, τότε δ' ὑπ. sometimes yet more, Soph. O. C. 1745.

II. c. gen. above, over, Pind. P. 4. 342, Aesch. Ag. 232, etc.; ὑπ. γίνεσθαι τινος to get the better of . . Eur. Bacch. 904; so also, ὑπέρθεον εἶναι ἡ . . to be above or beyond, i. e. worse than . . Id. Med. 650.

ὑπερθεράπεύω, to cherish or court exceedingly, Poll. 4. 9, Heliod. 1. 9.

ὑπερθερμαίνω, to warm or heat excessively, Hipp. 446. 36., 447. 4, Plut., etc.:—Pass., Arist. Probl. 1. 12, 2.

ὑπερθερμάσσω, *ῆ*, immoderate warming, heating, Hipp. 462. 24, 46.

ὑπερθερμος, *ov*, over-warm, hot, Geop. 6. 8, 1.

ὑπερθερίσιμος (sc. νηστεία), *ῆ*, a fast continued over the day, i. e. continued for several days, Lat. superpositio, Eccl.

ὑπέρθεσις, *ews*, *ῆ*, a passing over, or rather, like ὑπέρβασις II, a pass, Strab. 751.

II. a transposition, of words or propositions, Walz

Rhett. 3. 287; also = μετάθεσις, E. M., etc.

III. a putting off, delay, postponement, Polyb. 3. 112, 4; ὑπ. ἔχειν to be put off, Id. 2. 51, 7; λαμβάνειν ὑπ. εἰς τινα to be postponed for the sake of consulting one, to be referred to him, Id. 18. 25, 7; ὑπ. ποιείσθαι C. I. 1625. 43;—a usage censured by Poll. 9. 137.

IV. like ὑπερβολή, excess, extraordinary character, κατ' ὑπέρθεσιν τῆς δαναοῖς Polyb. 30. 5, 10; κατ' ὑπέρθεσιν in an ascending scale, Diod. 19. 34; μηδεμίαν ὑπ. καταλείπει no power of exceeding, Id. 17. 114.

V. the superlative degree, Poll. 5. 106, A. B. 3.

VI. a prolonged fast, Eccl.; cf. foreg.

ὑπερθετέον, verb. Adj. one must transpose, Schol. Plat. Gorg. 499 A.

ὑπερθετικός, *ῆ*, *ῶν*, superlative, τὸ ὑπ. εἶδος τῆς συγκρίσεως Walz Rhett. 7. 430; τὸ ὑπ. alone, Poll. 2. 136; ὑπ. ὄνομα E. M.; etc.:—Adv. —κώς, in the superlative, Schol. Ar. Pl. 83, etc.

II. dilatory, Hesych., Phot.

ὑπέρθετος, *ov*, placed above, superior, Schol. Od. 3. 65, Eccl.

ὑπέρθεω, fut. —θεύσομαι: cf. ὑπερτρέχω. To run beyond, ἵπ. ἀκραν to double the headland, proverb. of escaping from danger, Aesch. Eum. 562, cf. Eur. Fr. 232.

2. to outstrip, to surpass, excel, outdo, τινα τύχη Id. And. 195; τὴν δύναμιν Plat. Legg. 648 D.

ὑπερθγής, *ῆ*, s. = ὑπερθγανός, (Ael.?) ap. Suid.

ὑπερθνήσκω, to die for, τινός Eur. Alc. 682, Phoen. 998, Andr. 499; absol., Id. Alc. 155.

ὑπερθροεῖν, —θορεύομαι, v. sub ὑπερθρώσκω.

ὑπερθρώσκειν, Pass., to act with great audacity, Dio C. 41. 28.

ὑπερθρησκέω, to worship excessively, Origen.

ὑπερθρονος, *ov*, enthroned higher, Greg. Naz.

ὑπερθρώσκω: fut. —θορεύομαι, Ep. —θορέομαι: aor. —έθορον, Ep. ὑπερθορον, inf. —θορεῖν, Ion. —θορεῖν.

To overleap, leap or spring over, c. acc., τάφρον ὑπερθρονέοντα Il. 1. 179; ὑπερθρον ἔρικον αὐλῆς 9. 476, cf. 12. 53; so, ὑπερθροεῖν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, τὸ ἔρκος Hdt. 2. 66., 6. 134; πείδον Αἰσώπου Aesch. Ag. 297; πύργον Ib. 827; βάρην οὐκ ὑπερθροεῖ will not escape from it, Id. Sup. 874; also ὑπέρ ἔρκος ὑπ. Solon 3. 28; c. gen., πόλεως ὑπ. Eur. Hec. 823.

ὑπερθρύομαι, Dep. to be ὑπέρθυμος, Poll. 5. 125, Dio C. 43. 37.

ὑπέρθυμος, *ov*, high-spirited, high-minded, daring, often in Hom., always in good sense, Il. 2. 746., 5. 376, al.; so in Hes. Th. 937, Pind. P. 4. 23, etc.; irr. Sup., ὑπερθυμέστατος ἀνὴρ Stesich. 81.

II. in bad sense, overbearing, overweening, Hes. Th. 719, Anth. P. 6. 332:—overspirited, of a horse, Xen. Eq. 3. 12.

III. vehemently angry, Poll. 6. 124:—Adv., ὑπερθύμως ἄγαν in over-vehement wrath, Aesch. Eum. 824.

IV. in Adv. also eagerly, readily, C. I. 3524. 12.

ὑπερθύριον [ῦ], τό, (θύρα) the lintel of a door or gate, Lat. superliminare (Plin.), Od. 7. 90; ὑπερθύριος ἀραρυία ἐπὶ τὰ πύλαι Hes. Sc. 271:—in Prose, ὑπέρθυρον, τό, Hdt. 1. 179, C. I. 160. 93, Plut. 2. 684 A, etc.; also in Parmen. 12 Karst.

II. in Vitruv. 4. 6, hyperthyrium is the cornice over the lintel.

ὑπερθύω, of wine, to foam, boil over, Alex. Ἀγων. 4 [ubi ῦ, si vera l.].

ὑπερθωμάζω, Ion. for —θαυμάζω.

ὑπεριάστος, *ov*, hyper-Ionian, a musical mode, Böckh. Metr. Pind. 3. 8.

ὑπεριάχω [ᾶ], to shout above, out-shout, αὐλῶν Anth. Plan. 305.

ὑπεριάδω, to place above, τινός Eccl.

ὑπερίάνω, to sit over or above, Nonn. D. 41. 508; cf. Joseph. A. J. 3. 5, 2.

ὑπερίανω, fut. —ήσω, to send further, to send beyond the mark, οὐτὶς Φαιήκων τὸν γ' ἵεται οὐδ' ὑπέρησι Od. 8. 198.

II. Med. to go on high, ἡλείος ὑπερίμενος Xenophon. ap. Heracl. Alleg. 44; cf. ὑπέρειον.

ὑπέρειον, τό, Diosc. 3. 171, v. s. ὑπέρειος.

ὑπερικταίνωμαι, Pass., in the phrase, πόδες ὑπερικταίνοντο the feet went exceeding swiftly, Od. 23. 3:—others read ὑπερακταίνοντο, and some ὑποακταίνοντο.

ὑπερίλασκομαι, Dep. to intercede urgently for, τινος Eus. L. Const. 1. fin.

ὑπερίμερομαι, Med. to desire vehemently, c. inf., Epiphani.

ὑπερίνω, to furge violently, Hipp. as cited by Erotian. (cf. ὑπέρινος), Poll. 4. 179.

ὑπερίνησις, *ῆ*, violent purging, Hipp. 424. 10.

ὑπέρινος, *ov*, (ὑπέρινω) cleared out, purged violently, Hipp. 1185 E; ἄνω ὑπέρινον ποιεῖν Theophr. II. P. 9. 14, 2; ὑπ. γὰρ γίνονται καὶ οἱ ὄρνιθες καὶ τὰ φυτὰ exhausted by production, Arist. G. A. 3. 1, 16, cf. Eust. Opusc. 155. 10.

ὑπέριονίδης, *ov*, *ῶ*, patronym. of ὑπέρειον, Hyperion's son, i. e. Ἥλιος, Od. 12. 176, h. Cer. 74, Hes. Th. 1011:—ὑπέριονίς, ἰδος, *ῆ*, Pythagorean name for unity, Io. Lyd. de Mens. 2. 5.

ὑπερίππεύω, to ride over, Theod. Prodr.

ὑπερίπταμαι, later form for ὑπεπέτομαι, Arist. Mirab. 81, 2, Plut. Num. 8, Luc. Rhet. Pr. 7.

ὑπερισθμίζω, to draw or convey over an isthmus, πλοῖα Polyb. 4. 19, 9 (with v. l. ὑπερισθησάς), 5. 101, 4, etc.; cf. Valck. Hdt. 7. 24.

ὑπερίστῃμαι, Pass., with aor. 2 and pf. act.:—to stand over, ὕειρον ὑπερστὰν Ἀρταβάνου Hdt. 7. 17.

2. to stand over one for protection, protect, τινος Soph. El. 188.

3. to be set over, τῆς γῆς Eust. Opusc. 201. 32.

4. to surpass, τινος Joseph. B. J. 5. 10, 3.

ὑπερίστωρ, opos, *ῶ*, *ῆ*, knowing but too well, c. gen., Soph. El. 850.

ὑπερίσχυος, *ov*, very lank or thin, Walz Rhett. 3. 394; τὸ ὑπ. Eust. Opusc. 147. 7.

ὑπερίσχυος, *ov*, exceeding strong, ἔρμα Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 2; of persons, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 5.

ὑπερίσχυος [ῦ], to be exceeding strong, πῦρ Theophr. Ign. 10; ὁ λόγος LXX (2 Regg. 24. 4); οἶνος Joseph. A. J. 11. 3, 2:—of trees, to be too luxuriant, Theophr. C. P. 3. 18, 2.

II. c. gen. to be stronger than, to prevail over, τοῦ πάθους Joseph. B. J. 1. 29, 4, cf. LXX (Dan. 11. 23):

ὑπερίσχω, = **ὑπέρειχω**, to hold above, τὰς κεφαλὰς ὑπὲρ τι Polyb. 3. 84, 9. **II.** intr. to be or rise above, Theophr. C. P. 2. 19, 4. 2. to be superior, *prevail*, τῷ ἰσχυρίῳ Ib. 1. 15, 3; c. gen. to prevail over, *διεῖχ' ὑπὲρ ὕβριος* τῶν Hes. Op. 215; c. acc., τὸ πάθος ὑπ. τὴν αἰδῶ Aretae, Caus. M. Ac. 2. 12. 3. to protect, τινὸς Anth. P. 6. 268. **ὑπερίων** [ἴ], *onos*, δ, *Hyperion*, in Hom. the Sun-god: he always joins **Ἑλίου** *Hēlios* (Il. 8. 480, Od. 1. 8, etc.), or *Hēlios* **ὑπερίων** (Od. 12. 133), except in Il. 19. 398, Od. 1. 24, h. Ap. 369, where **ὑπερίων** stands alone for *Ἥλιος*. Acc. to Od. 12. 132, he is father of Phaeüthusa and Lampetie by Neaera. Some Ancients derive it from ὑπὲρ ἰών or ἰέμενος (v. **ὑπερίημι** II), *he that walks on high, moves about us*; others take **ὑπερίων** as a shortd. form of the patronym. **ὑπεριονίαν**, son of *Hyperion*, cf. *Mollion*, and v. Böckh. Expl. Pind. O. 11. 25; Ilgen and Nitzsch (Od. 1. 8) make **ὑπερίων** a direct deriv. from ὑπέρ, the God above, comparing the patron. forms *Ἀρμονίδης*, *Τερτιάδης*, qq. v.—In h. Hom. 31. 4, *Hēlios* is son of *Hyperion* and *Euryphaessa*: but acc. to Hes. Th. 134, 374, *Hyperion* is the son of *Uranus* and *Gaia*, husband of *Thia*, father of *Helios*, *Selené*, and *Eos*, cf. h. Hom. Cer. 26, h. Hom. 28. 13, *Apollod.* 1. 2, 2. **ὑπερκαχάζω**, to laugh out loud, *Diog.* L. 7. 185. **ὑπερκαθαίρωμαι**, Pass. to be purged excessively, *Hipp.* Aph. 1260, *Galen.* **ὑπερκαθάρος**, *ov*, all pure, θεός *Eust.* Opusc. 255. 73. **ὑπερκαθαρίσσω**, *ews*, *h.* excessive purging, *Hipp.* Aph. 1252, cf. 208 G. **ὑπερκαθίζωμαι**, *Med.* to sit over, τῆς κεφαλῆς *Joseph.* A. J. 19. 8, 2. **ὑπερκαθεύδω**, to sleep for one, τινός, opp. to *ὑπερηγῆγορα*, *Philost.* 356. **ὑπερκαθῆμαι**, properly pf. pass. of —έζομαι, to sit over or upon, ἐπὶ τινος *Xen.* An. 5. 2, 1. **II.** metaph. to sit over and watch, *keep an eye on*, τινος *Ib.* 5. 1, 9. **ὑπερκαθίζω**, to sit above, preside over, τινῶν *Nicet.* Ann. 32 B: absol., *Antig.* *Caryst.* p. 99. **ὑπερκαιρος**, *ov*, beyond the time, at wrong times, *Ath.* 613 C, citing *Xen.* Ages. 5, 1; but the MSS. of *Xen.* give ὑπὲρ καιρὸν. **ὑπερκάω**, to burn violently, be exceedingly hot, of the sun, *Philost.* de *Gymn.* p. 20 *Kays.*; of a place, *Poll.* 5. 110:—Pass. to be burnt up, γῇ *Alex.* *Aphr.*; metaph., ὑπ. τῷ ἔρωτι, τῷ θυμῷ *Walz.* *Rhett.* I. 519, *Schol.* Il. 9. 421. **ὑπερκάκω**, to be quite luckless, formed like *ἐκκακῶ*, *Hesych.* **ὑπερκάλλης**, *ēs*, *gen.* *ēs*, =sq., *Xen.* *Cyr.* 5. 1, 18, *Dio* C. 59. 28. **ὑπερκάλλος**, *ov*, exceeding beautiful, *Arist.* Pol. 4. 11, 5; a fem. ὑπερκάλη, like *παγκάλη*, is cited by *Poll.* 3. 71. Adv. —ως, *Hesych.* **ὑπερκάμνω**, to suffer or labour for any one, τινός *Eur.* *Bacch.* 963, I. A. 918. **II.** to toil exceedingly, *Schol.* *Soph.* Tr. 791. **ὑπερκαρπῶ**, to bear overmuch fruit: in aor. to be exhausted by fruiting, *Theophr.* C. P. 2. 11, 2. **ὑπερκαταβαίνω**, to get down over, get quite over, μέγα τεῖχος ὑπερκατέβησαν ὁμίλῳ *Il.* 13. 50, 87; c. gen., *Anth.* P. 9. 533. **ὑπερκαταγέλαστος**, *ov*, exceedingly absurd, *Aeschin.* 81. 29, *Plut.* 2. 4 A. **ὑπερκατάκειμαι**, Pass. to lie or sit above, at table, c. gen., *Plut.* *Mar.* 3, *Luc.* *Symp.* 31, etc. **ὑπερκατάληκτος**, *ov*, v. *καταληκτικός*. **ὑπερκατεργάζομαι**, Dep. to subdue entirely; aor. I —κατεργασθῆναι in pass. sense, *Galen.* **ὑπερκατηφής**, *ēs*, exceeding downcast, *Luc.* *Anist.* 52; ὑπ. πρᾶγμα very distressing, *Id.* *Necyoni.* 10. **ὑπερκαχάζω**, to run bubbling or boiling over, *Luc.* D. *Marin.* 11. 2; τινός *Philost.* *Jun.* *Imag.* 11. **ὑπέκκειμαι**, Pass. to lie above, c. gen., τὸ γλυκὺ ὕδωρ τοῦ θαλαττίου ὑπ. *Arist.* *Plant.* 2. 2, 24; esp. of place, to be placed or situated above, οἱ ὑπεκείμενοι τῆς Μακεδονίας βαρβαροὶ *Polyb.* 4. 29, 1, cf. 5. 44, 10, *Strab.* 4. 605; ἡ ὕψους ὑπ. τοῦ ὁματος *Philost.* S65;—rarely c. dat., ἐν τινι ὑπ. αὐτοῖς νησιδίοις *Arist.* *Mirab.* 26:—absol., *Hipp.* *Fract.* 757; mostly in part., lying or situate above, ἡ ὑποκειμένη χώρα *Isocr.* 75 A; τὰ ὑπ. κρημνὰ overhanging, *Polyb.* 10. 30, 2. 2. metaph. to be placed above (in rank), τινος *Greg.* *Naz.*:—to excel, τινά *LXX* (*Ezek.* 16. 47). **II.** to be delayed, postponed, *Luc.* *Bis* *Acc.* 23; cf. *ὑπερίσθμι*. **ὑπεκκινέομαι**, Pass. to be quite empty, *Galen.* **ὑπεκκρίσσω**, *h.* an outflanking on one wing, *Polyb.* 1. 27, 5, etc.; cf. *ὑπερφαλάγγισις*. **ὑπεκκράω**, (κέρας VII) to outflank, τινὸς πολεμίου *Polyb.* 11. 23, 5, *Plut.*, etc.:—metaph. to stretch beyond, ἡ ἥπειρος ὑπ. *Arr.* *Peripl.* p. 21; ὑπ. ὕδωρ τῆς ἀντλίας *Schol.* *Ar.* *Pax* 17. **ὑπέκκρω**, *ov*, with immense horns, ἔλαφος *Poll.* 5. 76. **ὑπέκκρωσις**, *h.* = *ὑπεκκρίσις*, *Agath.*, and other *Byz.* **ὑπεκκλέω**, to charm beyond measure, *Luc.* *Amor.* 1. **ὑπεκκινδυνεύω**, to meet danger for, τινός *Jo.* *Chrys.* **ὑπεκκινέω**, to overrun, overflow, *Or.* *Sib.* 4. 129. **ὑπεκκλύζω**, to overflow, *Strab.* 440:—so also in Pass., *Id.* 456. **ὑπεκκλύσις**, *ews*, *h.* the edge of a fountain where the water runs over, *Eunap.* 15. **ὑπεκκινέω**, of a river, to overflow its bed, *Tzetz.* **ὑπεκκολλάσκω**, to flatter immoderately, τινά *Dem.* 391. 19, *Dio* C. 44. 7, etc. **ὑπεκκομίζω**, to carry over, *Strab.* 73, in Pass. **ὑπεκκομπος**, *ov*, overweening, boastful, arrogant, τὸν ὑπέκκομπον *Θηρωσά* *Φάων* (anapaestic) *Menand.* *Leuca.* 1; ταῖς ὑπέκκομποις σάγαις *Aesch.* *Theb.* 391; σὺν ὑπέκκομπον τὸδε *Il.* 404; τῶν ὑπέκκομπον ἀγῶν φρονιμάτων *Id.* *Per.* 827; ὑπέκκομπον θράσει *Il.* 831; c. dat. mod., αἱ δ' ὑπέκκομποι τάχει [νῆες] extraordinary, *Ib.* 342. Cf. *ὑπέκκοπος*. **ὑπέκκοπος**, *ov*; (✓*ΚΟΠ*, κύπτω, cf. *παράκοπος*): overstepping all

bounds, extravagant, arrogant, δόρυ *Aesch.* *Theb.* 391; ὑπέκκοπον μὴδὲν ποτ' εἰπὼς αὐτὸς ἐς θεοὺς ἔπος *Soph.* *Aj.* 127:—Adv., extravagantly, excessively, οἱ δ' ὑπέκκοπος ἐν τοῖσι σοῖς πύνοισι χλίσουσιν μέγα *Aesch.* *Cho.* 136; and *Heath's* emend. of *ὑπέκκοπος* (for —κὼτος) is generally received in *Ag.* 467, τὸ δ' ὑπέκκοπος κλύειν εὖ.—In the places cited here and under *ὑπέκκοπος*, either word might stand; and since, in those just cited, the metre necessarily requires *ὑπέκκοπος*, whereas none of the passages cited under *ὑπέκκοπος* (except *Menand.* I. c.) require *ὑπέκκοπος*, *Blomf.* (*Theb.* I. c.) would restore *ὑπέκκοπος* for —κοπος everywhere in *Trag.* **II.** overtired, worn out, ὑπ. γενομένη [ἡ] *πάρδαλις* *Arist.* *Mirab.* 6, cf. *Poll.* 5. 84. **ὑπεκκορύννυμι**, to over-fill or glut, τινά τινος one with a thing, *Theogn.* 1154, in fut. *ὑπεκκορέσεις*:—Pass., *ὑπεκκορέσθαι* *Poll.* 7. 23. **ὑπεκκορῶ**, *ēs*, over-full, glutted, τινος with a thing, *Dio* C. 51. 24, 59. 17, 60. 34:—ὑπέκκορος, *ov*, *Ath.* 438 F, *Poll.* 5. 151:—Adv. —ως, *Ib.* **ὑπεκκορύσσομαι**, Pass. to overtop, τινός *Eust.* *Opusc.* 184. 3. **ὑπεκκορύφωσις**, *ews*, *h.* a projecting point or end, *Hipp.* 916 A. **ὑπεκκορῶμιος**, *ov*, supramundane, *Hierocl.* 264, *Ecl.* Adv. —ως, *Ib.* **ὑπέκκοτος**, *ov*, exceeding angry, cruel, πάγαι (v. *snb* φράσσω) *Aesch.* *Ag.* 822:—Adv., ὑπέκκοτος ἐχθαίρει *Eur.* *H.* F. 1037; cf. *ὑπέκκοτος*. **ὑπεκκράζω**, to outshoot, τινά *Philost.* 806, in 3 fut. —κεκράζομαι. **ὑπεκκράτῶ**, to overpower, τὸν λαόν *LXX* (3 *Reg.* 16. 22); c. gen., ὁ οἶνος ὑπ. πάντων *Joseph.* A. J. 11. 3, 3. 2. intr. to prevail, *Ib.* 6. 10, 2 (where the best MSS. *ὑπεκκρατοῦντος*, cf. *Hesych.*). **ὑπεκκρεμάννυμι**, to hang up over, ὑπ. ἀγῶνι *τινὶ* *Pind.* O. 1. 91:—Pass., ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς γῆρας ὑπεκκρέμαται *Theogn.* 1022, cf. *Mimnerm.* 5; ὑπεκκρεμασθεὶς τινος *Chr.* *Pat.* 166. **ὑπεκκρίνομαι** [ἴ], Pass. to be judged superior, *Aquila* V. T., A. B. 69. **ὑπεκκτάομαι**, Dep. to acquire over and above, πολὺν γὰρ τι κακῶν ὑπεκκτέσθω thou hast brought much excess of evil on thyself, i. e. more than was needful, *Soph.* *El.* 217; cf. *ὑπέκκρονον*:—hence, ὑπέκκρησις, *h.* *Eust.* *Opusc.* 222. 59, 231. 24, cf. 230. 30. **ὑπεκκτύπω**, to outsoor, ῥῖθον κυμάτων *Greg.* *Naz.* **ὑπεκκύανος**, *ov*, very dark blue, *Hesych.* **ὑπεκκύβιστώ**, to plunge headlong into danger, *Polyb.* 28. 6, 6. **ὑπεκκύδανω**, to glorify exceedingly, *Ecl.* **ὑπεκκύδω** [ῥ], *avtos*, δ, (κύδος) exceeding famous or renowned, only found in acc., ὑπεκκύδαντας Ἀχαιοὺς *Il.* 4. 66, 71; ὑπεκκύδαντα *Μενότιον* *Hes.* Th. 510:—if taken as contr. from ὑπεκκυθίης, like ἀργᾶς, φανᾶς (from ἀργῆις, φανῆις), it should be written ὑπεκκύδᾶς, ἄντα, ἄντας; but for this there is no authority, *Spitzn.* ad *Il.* 4. 66. **ὑπέκκυνος** and **ὑπεκκύνειος**, *ov*, surpassing the song of swans, *Theophyl.* *Quaest.* *Phys.* p. 9, etc. **ὑπεκκύνω**, to bend, stretch, and peer over, *Ep.* *Hom.* 14. 22; ὑπεκκύνω. κατέειδον *Plat.* *Euthyd.* 271 A; (the cake) ὑπεκκύνει τοῦ κανοῦ *Nicostr.* *Κλιν.* 1. 2; τοῦ στομίου *Luc.* *Luct.* 16. **II.** to step over or beyond, overstep, c. acc., *Anth.* P. 6. 250. **ὑπεκκράλῶ**, to speak too much, *Philost.* *Epist.* 1. **II.** to speak for τινος *Eust.* 2. 14, 836. 60. **ὑπεκλαμπῶ**, *ēs*, =sq., *Greg.* *Naz.* **ὑπέκλαμπος**, *ov*, exceeding bright, ἀκτῖνες *Ar.* *Nub.* 571. **II.** of sound, very clear or loud: Adv., ὁλοκλύειν οὐχ ὑπέκλαμπρον *Dem.* 313. 22. **ὑπεκλαμπρύνωμαι**, Pass. to make a splendid show, distinguish oneself exceedingly, ἐσθῆτι ἡ κύσμα *Joseph.* B. J. 2. 8, 7. **II.** to show great eagerness, ἐφ' ὧν ἂν τυχῶσι, of hounds, *Xen.* *Cyn.* 3, 7. **ὑπεκλάμπω**, to shine exceedingly brightly, *Poll.* 9. 20, *Ecl.* **II.** to surpass in splendour, c. acc., *Byz.* **ὑπέκλεπτος**, *ov*, exceeding thin, fine or delicate, *Philost.* 853. **ὑπεκλευκός**, to be exceeding white, *Greg.* *Nyss.*:—so in Pass., *Eust.* ad *Dion.* P. 248. **ὑπέκλευκος**, *ov*, exceeding white, *Hipp.* 638. 36, *Luc.* *Amor.* 41. **ὑπέκλειαν** [ἴ], Adv. beyond all doubt, exceedingly, σφόδρ *Eust.* 1396. 43; τὸ ὑπ. *Id.* 1184. 19; οἱ ὑπ. ἀπόστολοι 2 *Ep.* *Cor.* 11. 5, 12. 11. **ὑπέκλεος**, *ov*, with high crest, ἐλάτῃ *Noun.* D. 28. 219, *Theod.* *Prodr.* **ὑπεκλύδιος** [ῥ], *ov*, *hyper-Lyidian*, i. e. in a musical mode higher than the *Lydian*, v. Böckh *Met.* *Pind.* p. 225. **ὑπεκλύεομαι**, Pass. to be distressed beyond measure. *Hdt.* 8. 90. **ὑπεκλύζω**, to be overfull of barley bread (μάζα), to be wanton from high feeding, *Ath.* 663 B, *Luc.* *Navig.* 15, *Alciphro* 1. 18, etc.: cf. *κρίθαι*. **II.** (μάζος) to have overfull breasts, *Synes.* **ὑπεκμαίνομαι**, fut. —μαύνομαι, aor. —μέμνην [ἴ], Pass. to be or go stark mad, *Ar.* *Ran.* 776:—pf. —μέμνηνα, *Eust.* *Opusc.* 154. 92. **ὑπεκμάκης** [ἄ], *es*, *Dor.* for *ὑπεμμήκης*, *Pind.* **ὑπεκμάλλω**, very much more, *Anoa.* *ap.* *Suid.*:—ὑπεκμάλιστα, very much indeed, *Eust.* *Opusc.* 146. 11. **ὑπεκμάχω**, (μάχη) to fight for or on behalf of, πύλεως *Soph.* *Ant.* 194, *Eur.* *Phoen.* 1252; σὺ ταῦτα . . τοῦδ' ὑπεμαχείς ἐμοί; dost thou fight thus for him against me? *Soph.* *Aj.* 1346; cf. *ὑπεμάχομαι*; (in *Luc.* *Pisc.* 23, τοῦτου is prob. to be restored); absol., *Id.* *Jup.* *Trag.* 17. **ὑπεμάχησις**, *h.* defence, *Symmi.* V. T., E. M. **ὑπεμάχητικός**, *h.* *ov*, inclined to fight for, *Plut.* *Num.* 16, *Cornut.* N. D. 20. **ὑπεμάχομαι**, Dep. = *ὑπεμαχέω*, τινος *Plut.* *Cato* *Mi.* 53, etc.; τὰδ' ὥσπερ τοῦμου πατρὸς ὑπεμαχόμην will fight this battle for him, *Soph.* O. T. 265; cf. *ὑπεμαχέω*. **ὑπεμᾶχος**, *ov*, a champion, defender, *Anth.* P. 7. 147, *LXX* (*Sap.* 16. 17). **II.** quarrelsome, *Byz.* **ὑπεμεγάθης** [ἄ], *lou*, for *ὑπεμεγέθης*, *Hdt.* **ὑπεμεγάλυνω**, to magnify exceedingly, *Ecl.* **ὑπέμεγας**, ἄλη, α, immensely great, *Ar.* *Eq.* 158, *Ael.* N. A. 6. 63, etc.

ὑπερμεγέθω, f. l. for ἑτερομεγ-, Artemid. 1. 31.
 ὑπερμεγέθης, Ion. -άτης, es, gen. eos, = ὑπέρμεγας, λίθοι, ὄφεις, κέρρα Hdt. 2. 175., 4. 191, al.; ὑπ. ἀδικήμα Aeschin. 54. 31; ἐνεργείας, ψεύδος Dem. 330. 12., 1059. 2; ὑπ. τι βλάπτειν τινά Id. 684. 4; ὑπ. ἔργον exceeding difficult, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 8. Adv. -θως, Philo 1. 103.
 ὑπερμεθύσκωμαι, aor. ὑπερμεθύσθην: Pass. -to get (and in aor. to be) excessively drunk, Hdt. 2. 121, 4, Heraclid. ap. Ath. 145 D.
 ὑπερμενής, ον, ὁ, ποῖτ. for ὑπερμενής, h. Hom. 7. 1.
 ὑπερμενέων, οντος, ὁ, exceeding mighty, ἄνδρες ὑπερμενέοντες, for ὑπερμενέες, Od. 19. 62. (No Verb ὑπερμενέω occurs: cf. ὑπερνηρόων.)
 ὑπερμενής, ἐς, (μένος) exceeding mighty, exceeding strong, epith. of Zeus, Il. 2. 116, 350, 403, al.; Hes.; ὑπερμενέες βασιλῆες Il. 8. 236, al.; ἐπικούροι 17. 362; also of the suitors, like ὑπερνηρόοντες, Od. 19. 62. Ep. word.
 ὑπερμεσῶω, to be past noon, ἡμέρα Zonar. 1. 272 ed. Bonn.
 ὑπέρμεστος, ον, full to overflowing, Philo 2. 533.
 ὑπερμετρέω, to pass all measure, Hesych. s. v. ὑπερχεῖλεις.
 ὑπερμετρία, ἡ, a passing all measure, overflow, Ptol. II. a going beyond the metre, Eust. 353. 35.
 ὑπέρμετρος, ον, beyond all measure, excessive, κτῆσις Xen. ap. Stob. 71. 38; γῆρας Plat. Legg. 864 D:—Adv., μὴδ' ὑπέρμετρον ἀλγεινὸν Eur. Fr. 422. II. going beyond the metre, Luc. Jup. Trag. 6, Hephaest.
 ὑπέρμετρώπιος, ον, over the forehead, E. M.
 ὑπερμήκης, es, gen. eos, (μήκος) exceeding long, δρόμοι Aesch. Pr. 391; ἡ βασιλῆος .. χεὶρ ὑπ. the king's arm is very long, reaches very far, Hdt. 8. 140, 2. 2. exceeding high, of mountains, Id. 7. 128, 129.
 3. ὑπερμήκης βοῶ a cry exceeding loud, Pind. O. 7. 69.
 ὑπερμηκίζωμαι, Pass. to be greatly prolonged, Nicet. Ann. 351 C.
 ὑπερμηζολύσιος, ον, in a mode higher than the mixo-Lydian, Ath. 625 D, A. B. 15; cf. Böckh Metr. Pind. p. 225.
 ὑπερμίσσω, to hate exceedingly, Lys. 188. 32.
 ὑπέρμορον, ὑπέρμορα, v. sub μόρος I.
 ὑπερνεκίωμαι, Pass. to range the hills above, ἄκραν Λιβύης Philostr. 188.
 ὑπερνεολκῶ, erroneous form for ὑπερνεωλκῶ.
 ὑπερνεφελος, ον, above the clouds, Luc. Icarom. 2, Hermot. 5, etc.
 ὑπερνεφέω, to soar or rise above the clouds, Greg. Naz., Eust.
 ὑπερνεφής, ἐς, (νέφος) above the clouds, Walz Rhett. 1. 439, Suid., etc.
 2. metaph., θεωρία ὑπ. = μετέωρος, Greg. Naz.
 ὑπερνεύω, to swim over, Schol. Luc. Icarom. 47.
 ὑπερνεωλκῶ, to haul over land, τὰς νῆας, τὰ πλοῖα Polyb. 8. 36, 12, Strab. 278.
 ὑπερνήχωμαι, Dep. to swim or float upon, τοῦ ὕδατος Arist. Plant. 2. 2, 10; τοῦ κλύδωνος, Eccl. 2. metaph. to surpass, exceed, Ib.
 ὑπερνικάω, to be more than conqueror, Ep. Rom. 8. 37, Byz.
 ὑπερνόω, to think further, trouble oneself further, Soph. O. C. 1741.
 ὑπερνόησις, εως, ἡ, higher intelligence, Plotin. 6. 8, p. 1375 Creuz.; so ὑπερνοία, ἡ, Io. Chrys.
 ὑπέρνοος, ον, transgressing the law, προαίρεσις Boiss. Anecd. 2. 45.
 ὑπέρνοος, ον, contr. -vous, ον, superintellectual, θεός Procl.
 ὑπέρνοστος, to be extremely ill, Hipp. 419. 30.
 ὑπέρνότιος, ον, also a, ον, Dion. P. 151:—beyond the south wind, i. e. at the extreme south, opp. to ὑπερβόρεος, Hdt. 4. 36, Strab. 62.
 ὑπερξανθίζω, to be very fair or flaxen, of hair, Eust. 975. 61.
 ὑπέρξεως, ον, quite strange or novel, ἐορτή Io. Damasc.
 ὑπερξηραίνω, to dry or dry up exceedingly, Hipp. 364. 30., 365. 25, etc.:—Pass. to be or become so, Arist. Meteor. 1. 14, 10, Galen.
 ὑπερξηρᾶσθαι, ἡ, excessive dryness, Hipp. 460. 2.
 ὑπέρξηρος, exceeding dry, droughty, Arist. de Resp. 14. 7, H. A. 10. 3, 16.
 ὑπερογκῶ, to become exceeding large, Hipp. Art. 819:—so Pass.
 ὑπερογκόωμαι, Poll. 4. 187.
 ὑπερογκία, ἡ, excessive bulk, Eccl.
 ὑπερογκόομαι, Pass. to be swollen to excessive size, Poll. 4. 187.
 ὑπερογκός, ον, of excessive bulk or size, γενομένης τῆς κνήμης ὑπ. swelled to a great size, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 58; πιμελὴς καὶ ὑπ. Luc. Tim. 15; δύναμις ὑπ., opp. to ταπεινή, Dem. 46. 16; τὰ ὑπ. τῶν βελῶν Arist. Aud. 43.
 2. over-large, immoderate, excessive, οὐσία Ep. Plat. 317 C; τιμαί, εὐτυχία, etc., Plut. 2. 820 F, Aemil. 34, etc.; τὰ ὑπ., opp. to τὰ ἐλλείποντα, Plat. Legg. 728 E:—of style, ponderous, verbose, Plut. 2. 7 A:—generally, exceeding great, πρᾶγμα Luc. D. Mort. 23. 2. Adv. -κῶς, Philo 1. 103, Plut.; also in neut., ὑπερογκον φρονεῖν Iamb. Protr. p. 226; ὑπερογκία Eccl.
 ὑπεροδύνω, f. l. for ὑπερῶδ-
 ὑπεροειδής, ἐς, pestle-shaped, Hipp. Art. 782, 834.
 ὑπεροιδάινω, to be much swollen, of a river, Anth. P. 5. 60.
 ὑπεροιδάω, to swell excessively, of the breasts, Luc. Amor. 53.
 ὑπεροικῶ, to dwell above or beyond, c. gen., Hdt. 4. 13, 21, 37; but also c. acc., ὑπ. τὸν Πάγγαιον πρὸς Βόρῳ ἀνέμου Id. 7. 113.
 ὑπεροικέω, to build over or above, Joseph. A. J. 15. 9, 6, in Pass.
 ὑπεροίκος, ον, dwelling above or beyond, τῆς χώρας Hdt. 4. 7.
 ὑπεροικτεῖρω, to pity exceedingly, Clem. A. 68.
 ὑπεροίσιος, ον, immoderately fond of wine, Polyaen. 8. 25, 1.
 ὑπεροίομαι, Dep. to be very self-conceited, Hesych.:—also ὑπερο-ίζομαι, Phot., Suid.
 ὑπεροῦστῶω, to shoot over or beyond, outshoot, cited from Eust.
 ὑπεροῦλβος, ον, exceeding rich, prosperous, or happy, Boiss. Anecd. 3. 450.
 ὑπερομβρία, ἡ, a violent storm of rain, heavy rain, Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 7; mostly in pl., Id. Meteor. 2. 8, 6, 10, 39, Theophr. C. P. 5. 3, 7.
 ὑπερόμοιος, ον, more than like, Epiphan.
 ὑπερον, τό, v. sub ὑπερος, ὁ, and ὑπερα, τά.
 ὑπερόντως, Adv. most really, Plotin.

ὑπέροξος, v. exceeding keen or violent, πυρετοί Hipp. Fract. 759.
 ὑπεροπλάτος, εσσα, εν, Ep. for ὑπεροπλος, Ap. Rh. 2. 4, in Sup. ὑπεροπληστάτος.
 ὑπεροπλία, ἡ, overweening confidence in arms, proud defiance, presumptuousness, ἥς ὑπεροπλία [with ἔ], Il. 1. 205; in sing., Rhian. ap. Stob. 1. 4. 34. II. in good sense, high courage, Theocr. 25. 139.
 ὑπεροπλίζομαι, fut. ἴσομαι, Dep.: (δπλίζω):—to vanquish by force of arms, οὐκ ἂν τίς μιν ἀνὴρ ὑπεροπλίσσαιο Od. 17. 268, acc. to Aristarch.; others explained it to treat haughtily or scornfully.
 ὑπεροπλος, ον, proudly trusting in force of arms, defiant, presumptuous; but never of persons in the older Poets;—in Hom. only ὑπεροπλον εἶπειν, to speak defiantly, presumptuously, Il. 15. 185., 17. 170; in Hes., ἡγορή, βίη ὑπεροπλος Th. 516, 619, 670; ἡ ἄβια Pind. P. 6. 48; of persons, Ib. 9. 24. II. big, mighty, of fishes, Opp. H. 1. 103, etc.
 III. of conditions, excessive, overwhelming, ἀτη Πτολ. O. 1. 90; μὴδὲν μέγα μὴδ' ὑπ. Phocyl. Gnom. 53. Cf. Butt. Lexil. v. ὑπερφίλος 9.—Ep. word. (Prob., as given above, from ὑπέρ, ὅπλα, as ὑπέρβιος from ὑπέρ, βία.)
 ὑπεροπτάω, to overboke, bake at too fierce a fire, Galen. 6. 484, Poll. 7. 23.
 ὑπεροπτόν, verb. Adj. of ὑπεροπτοῖμαι, one must despise, esteem lightly, τιὸς Isocr. Ep. 9. 21, etc.; τι Clem. A. 570.
 ὑπεροπότης, ον, ὁ, (ὑπερόφομαι) a contemner, disdainer, χρυσοῦ καναχῆς ὑπερόπτα (poët. form) Soph. Ant. 130; ὑπ. τῶν εἰσθότων Thuc. 3. 38: absol. disdainful, haughty, πρὸς πάντα παλίγκτος ἡδ' ὑπ. Theocr. 22. 58; ὑπ. καὶ ὑβρισταὶ Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 19.—A fem. -όπτις, ἴδος, occurs in Walz Rhett. 1. 559.
 ὑπερόπτησις, εως, ἡ, an overbaking, Galen., etc.
 ὑπεροπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to despise others, contemptuous, disdainful, Isocr. 8. D, 283 B, Luc., etc.; τὸ ὑπεροπτικώτατον Dem. 218. fin.:—Adv. -κῶς, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 18. Comp. -ότερον Polyb. 5. 46, 6; Sup. -ώτατα Dio C. 49. 7. 2. c. gen., ἀδικία ἔστι ὑπ. τῶν νόμων Deff. Plat. 416 A.
 ὑπέροπτος, ον, (ὑπερόφομαι) overlooked, disdained, Hesych. II. disdainful, ὑφρὺς Arist. P. 12. 186; and neut. pl. as Adv., Soph. O. T. 883:—Adv. -τως, Poll. 9. 147.
 ὑπερόρᾶσις, εως, ἡ, an overlooking, disdaining, τιὸς M. Anton. 8. 26: absol. contempt, disdain, LXX (Num. 22. 30).
 ὑπερορᾶτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ὑπεροπτικός, Poll. 9. 147.
 ὑπεροράω, Ion. -ορέω: fut. -ύσομαι: aor. ὑπερέριον, inf. -ἰδεῖν: aor. pass. ὑπερέφθην. To look over, look down upon, c. acc., τὴν θάλασσαν ὑπερορέοντα Hdt. 7. 36. II. to overlook, take no notice of, τοὺς πονηροὺς ὑπερορά Lyc. 198. 1; τὴν ὕβριν ὑπερέρακε Aeschin. 16. 25; c. part., οὐχ ὑπερόφθονοι τινος ἀπαρεθέτας Dion. H. 5. 52.
 2. to slight, despise, disdain, shew contempt for, ὑπεριδὼν Ἰάνας Hdt. 5. 69; λόγους ὑπεριδεῖν Thuc. 4. 62; σφῶν τὸ πλήθος ὑπεριδὼν Id. 5. 6, cf. 6. 11; ὑπεριδέτε τὴν ἐμὴν ὀμίλιν Lys. 112. 40; πλὴν ἀρετῆς πάντα ὑπ. Plat. Criti. 120 E; τὰνθρώπινα ὑπερέωρα πρὸς τὴν παρὰ τῶν θεῶν ἐμβολοῦσαν Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 4:—Pass., ἡ Αἰαεδαίμων κακῶς ἥθονσε καὶ ὑπερόφθη Thuc. 5. 28, cf. 7. 42; ὑπ' ἐκείνων ὑπερορᾶσθαι Plat. Phaedr. 232 D. b. more rarely c. gen., ὑπερορῶ τῆς ἀπολογίας Antipho 122. 43; τῶν νόμων Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 9; πενίας Gorg. Rhett. 191. 9; τῶν μὲν ζῶων φροντίαι, τῶν δὲ οὕτω τιμίαν (sc. τῶν ἀστρων) ὑπ. Arist. Cael. 2. 8, 12; ὑπέριδε τῶν ἀνθρωπείων ἀγαθῶν Luc. Demon. 4.
 ὑπεροργίζωμαι, Pass. to be exceeding angry, Dio C. 50. 25, etc.
 ὑπεροργώντως, Adv. (ὀργάω) with eager desire, Hesych.
 ὑπεροργέομαι, Pass. to long exceedingly for, c. gen., Poll. 5. 165.
 ὑπερορία, ἡ, v. ὑπερόριος.
 ὑπερορίζω, to drive beyond the frontier, banish, τινά; in Pass., Aeschin. 72. 32., 89. 36; ὑπερωρίσθαι ἐξ ἀπάσης τῆς οἰκουμένης Isocr. 122 C. II. of things, μετρίτητα ὑπ. Plat. Rep. 560 A; τὰ ξύλα, τὸν σίδηρον, Aeschin. 88. 38.
 ὑπερόριος, ον, also a, ον (v. infr.), ποῖτ. -οῦριος: (ὕρος):—over the boundaries or confines, living abroad, Dem. 1130. fin.; ῥίπτεν ὑπεροῦριον Theocr. 24. 93; ὑπ. ἀσχολία occupation in foreign parts, abroad, Thuc. 8. 72; ὑπ. ἀρχή, opp. to ἐνδομος, Aeschin. 3. 34; τὰ ὑπ. foreign affairs, opp. to τὰ κατὰ πόλιν καὶ τὰ ἐνδομα, Arist. Pol. 3. 14. 12. 2. ἡ ὑπερορία (sc. γῆ), the country beyond one's own frontiers, a foreign land or country, Andoc. 28. 10, Lys. 187. 26, Plat. Phaedr. 230 D; opp. to τὰ ἐνδομα, Xen. An. 7. 1, 27; ἐκ τῆς ὑπ. ἀνακαλεῖσθαι, i. e. from the land where he had been in exile, Plut. 2. 508 A; hence, actually, banishment, φόνους καὶ ὑπερορίας Dio C. 67. 3:—so, τὰ ὑπερορία (sc. χωρία) Xen. Ath. 1. 19, Symp. 4. 31.
 II. foreign to the purpose, outlandish, out-of-the-way, λαλία Aeschin. 34. 29; ἀρχαὶ ἐνυπνίας ὑπερόριος ἢ τοῖς χρόνοις ἢ τοῖς τόποις ἢ τοῖς μεγέθεσιν Arist. Div. per Somm. 2, 5; cf. Aristid. 1. p. 128, Suid. s. v.
 III. c. gen. banished from, without share in, τοῦ ἡδέος Phot. Bibl. 55. 27, Procop.
 ὑπερορισμός, ὁ, banishment, Poll. 9. 155, Eccl.
 ὑπεροριστέον, verb. Adj. one must banish, Aristid. 1. 25.
 ὑπερορμίνω, to break forth over, Manetho 4. 131:—ὑπερορμόομαι, Eccl.
 ὑπερόρνημαι, Pass. to rise up over, hang over, ἄρας ὑπερορνημένας πόλει Soph. O. T. 165 (e conj. Musgr.).
 ὑπερορρωδῶ, to be much afraid, τιὸς for one, Eur. Supp. 344: cf. Ion. ὑπεραρρωδῶ.
 ὑπερος, ὁ, or ὑπερον, τό, v. infr.:—a pestle to bray and pound with, ὑπερον τε τρίψχυν Hes. Op. 421; Λέξαντες ὑπέροισι Hdt. 1. 200; ὑπέρου μοι περιτροπῇ γενήσεται, proverb, of never-ending and ineffectual labour, Plat. Com. Ἀδων. 2, cf. Plat. Theaet. 209 E, Philem. "Hr. 1, Plut. 2. 1072 B; so, εἰς ὕλμον ὕδωρ ἐχέαντα ὑπέρου σιδηρὰ πτίττειν Luc. Hermot. 79, etc., v. Paroemiogr.; ὑπερα σιδηρὰ

Poll. 7. 107, with which L. Dind. compares .. ἑρπιδος, the mutilated title of a successful Comedy in C. I. 229.

II. anything shaped like a pestle, 1. a club, cudgel, Plut. Alex. 63, Luc. Demon. 48. 2. a lever for stretching dislocated joints, Hipp. 760 H.—The form ὑπερον, τό, is found in Hipp. Art. 782, Polyb. 1. 22, 7, Luc. Philops. 35, Poll. 1. 245, 7. 107, 10. 114, E. M. 779; whereas none of the other passages in which the word occurs prove anything about the gender, except Hes. l. c.; whence it has been suggested that τρήπην should be read there, and ὑπερον, τό, received as the only form.

ὑπερουράνιος, *ov*, above the heavens, Plat. Phaedr. 247 C, Poll. 1. 23. **ὑπερούριος**, *ov*, Ion. and poet. for ὑπερόριος, q. v.

ὑπερούσιος, *ov*, supersubstantial, Procl., Eccl.:—Adv. -ως, lb. **II.** exceeding rich, Byz.

ὑπερουσιότης, *ητος*, *η*, supersubstantiality, Dion. Areop.: also **ὑπερουσιασμός**, *ος*, Eust. ap. Maii Spicil. 5. 276.

ὑπερούχιον, τό, a kind of machine, Matth. Vett.

ὑπερόφρυον, τό, the part above the eyebrows, Eutecn. ad Opp. C. 1. 181.

ὑπερόφρυος, *v. gen. vos*, supercilious, Hyperid. ap. Suid., Eust. Opusc. 11. 62.

ὑπερόχως, *to carry above, support*, μηροῦ κεφαλῇ ὑπ. τὸ ὑπερβεν τοῦ σώματος Hipp. Fract. 764.—In Joseph. A. J. 1. 3, 5, Dind. restores ὑπερσχεῖν.

ὑπερόχη, *η*, (ὑπερέχω II.) a projection, prominence, tip, οὐ κνῖσα κρούει βινὺς ὑπερόχας ἀπας; Ephipp. Γηρ. 2. 3; αἱ ὑπ. τῶν βουνῶν, τῶν ὄρων their prominent points, Polyb. 10. 10, 10, Plut. 2. 936 A: absol. an eminence, Polyb. 3. 104. 3.

II. metaph. preëminence, superiority, ἡ δὲ νίκη ὑπερόχη τις Arist. Rhet. 2. 12, 6; ἡ ἰσχὺς καὶ ἡ ὑπ. Id. Pol. 4. 13, 10; τὴν ὑπ. ἀπομένειν τοῖς ἀρίστοις lb. 4. 8, 4; τὴν ὑπ. τῆς πολιτείας λαμβάνειν superiority in the government, lb. 4. 11, 17; διὰ τὴν ὑπ. τοῦ πληθύνος lb. 4. 6, 5;—in pl., πρὸς τὰς ὑπ. οὕτως διακρίσθαι Isocr. 238 B; διαφέρεσθαι ἐν τῷ πᾶσι καὶ ἐν ταῖς ὑπερόχαις Arist. Pol. 7. 1, 5.

2. like ὑπερβολή, excess, opp. to ἑλλείψις (defect), in many senses, as in Arithmetic, = πῶθος ὀρθότης ἢ ἀριθμὸς Id. Metaph. 3. 2, 18; in Physics, Id. Phys. 1. 4, 1, 1. 6, 6, cf. H. A. 1. 1, 6, al.; διαφέρειν καθ' ὑπερόχην Id. P. A. 1. 4, 2, al.; τὸ τάχος ὑπ. κινήσεως Id. Metaph. 9. 1, 11; ἡ κατ' ἀρετὴν ὑπ. Id. Eth. N. 1. 7, 14, cf. Rhet. 1. 9, 25; φιλία ἐν ὑπερόχῃ, where one exceeds the other in rank, etc., Id. Eth. N. 9. 7, 1, cf. 11. 1, 13, 1:—in pl., κατὰ πλοῦτον ὑπερόχας Plat. Legg. 711 D; οἱ ἐν ὑπερόχαις εὐτυχημάτων ὄντες Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 6.

3. alone, supremacy, authority, dignity, lb. 1. 64, 1; τὴν Σελεύκου τοῦ βασιλέως ὑπ. Antiph. Παρεκδ. 1; οἱ ἐν ὑπερόχαις νεανίσκοι Diod. 4. 41.

4. of language, periphrasis, lengthiness, opp. to ἑλλείψις, Plat. Polit. 283 C.

5. in Byz. a title, like our Excellency.

ὑπερόχησις, *ews*, *η*, the place of eminence, vestibule, Symm. V. T.

ὑπερόχικός, *η*, *ov*, preëminent, Eccl., Eust. 1384. 45. Adv. -κώς, lb.

ὑπερόχος, *Ep*, and *Ion*. **ὑπείρ-**, *ov* (ὑπερέχω II) prominent, eminent, distinguished above others, c. gen., ὑπείροχον ἔμμεναι ἄλλων Il. 6. 208, 11. 784: absol., ὑπείροχον ἔδος h. Hom. 11. 2; οἱ ὑπείροχοι τῶν ἀσάν Hdt. 5. 92, 7; θῆρες ἐν πελάγεσιν ὑπείροχοι mighty, Pind. N. 3. 40; ὑπείροχον σθένος Aesch. Pr. 429; ὑπερόχος βία overbearing force, Soph. Tr. 1096:—a Sup. ὑπερόχων in Pind. P. 2. 70:—neut. pl. ὑπείροχα as Adv., C. I. 2347 B.

ὑπεροχῶρως, *to make excessively firm*, Clem. Al. 331.

ὑπεροφία, *η*, contempt, disdain, τῶν νόμων Thuc. 1. 84; τῶν θυμῶν Isocr. 178 D; ἡ πρὸς τὰς κολάσεις ὑπ. Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 33: absol. haughtiness, arrogance, Lys. 128. 42, Isocr. 283 C, etc.

ὑπερόψις, *ews*, *η*, = foreg., LXX (Lev. 20. 4).

ὑπερόψομαι, *v. sub* ὑπερόπαω.

ὑπεροψώνω, *to outbid in the purchase of provisions*, A. B. 67.

ὑπερπάχως, *es*, very frosty: τὸ ὑπ. excessive frost, Xen. Cyn. 8, 2.

ὑπερπαῖω, *to be grievously distressed, υπερπαθήσας* Eur. Phoen. 1456; ὑπερπαθήσας Joseph. A. J. 7. 2, 1, etc.

ὑπερπαθής, *es*, grievously afflicted, Clem. Al. 52, Tzetz. Adv. -θῶς, Eust. Opusc. 253. 61.

ὑπερπαῖω, mostly used in pf. -πέπακα, *to overstrike, to surpass, exceed*, c. gen., πολλὸν δὲ ὑπερπέπακεν τούτων Ar. Eccl. 1118; c. acc., τοσοῦτον ὑπερπέπακας πλοῦτον τοὺς ἄλλους Dem. 1217. 18, cf. Polyb. 14. 5, 14, Luc. Imagg. 9, Eus. P. E. 792 A.

ὑπερπαλύνω, *to strech or scatter over*, Anth. P. 10. 11.

ὑπερπαρνήτη (sc. χορδή), *η*, the note above the παρνήτη; and ὑπερπαρνήτης, *η*, the note above the παρνήτης, Mus. Vett.

ὑπερπάσχω, *to suffer for or in behalf of*, Eumath. 6. 16, Eccl.

ὑπερπαφλάζω, *to bubble or boil over*, Luc. Lexiph. 8.

ὑπερπαχύνομαι, *Pass. to be or become exceedingly fat*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 11, 3.

ὑπέρπαχως, *v*, exceedingly fat, Hipp. Aër. 290, Acut. 385, Plut., etc.; of ships, with very thick timbers, Dio C. 49. 1.

ὑπερπεῖθομαι, *Pass. to be more than convinced*, Poll. 5. 152.

ὑπερπέλομαι, *Dep. to be superior to, ἄλλων νήσων* Ap. Rh. 4. 1637.

ὑπερπέμνω, *to send over or beyond the mark*, Greg. Naz., Byz.

ὑπερπενθῶ, *to mourn exceedingly*, c. acc., Philostr. 556.

ὑπερπεπαίνωμαι, *Pass. to be or become over-ripe*, Apoll. Lex. Hom., E. M.

ὑπερπερικλῆς, *ος*, *v. sub* ὑπερθεμοστοκλής.

ὑπερπερίλαμπος, *ov*, over and above splendid, Anna Comm.

ὑπερπερισσέω, *to abound much more, be in great excess*, ὑπ. τὸ αἷμα Moschio Pass. Mul. p. 6; χάρις Ep. Rom. 5. 20:—so in Med., ὑπ. τῇ χαρᾷ 2 Ep. Cor. 7. 4.

ὑπερπερισσῶς, *beyond all measure*, Ev. Marc. 7. 37.

ὑπερπερκάζω, *to have too deep a colour, be over-ripe*, Eumath. 7. 4. **ὑπερπέσσω**, *fut. -πέσω*, *to digest very quickly*, Hipp. 422. 19 (vulg. -πεσείν).

ὑπερπέταμαι, = ὑπερπέτομαι, Anth. P. 5. 259, 7. 546, 12. 249.

ὑπερπεννυμι, *fut. -πετάσω*, *to stretch over*, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 6. 11; *τι ὑπὲρ τινος* Dio C. 43. 24:—*Pass. to hover over*, Diod. 4. 51.

ὑπερπετής, *es*, flying over or above, βέλη ὑπ. τῶν πρωτοστατῶν darts flying over their heads, Polyb. 18. 13, 3, cf. 8. 7, 3, Diod. 14. 23; ὑπ. ὄψεως Strab. 244; τὸ ὑπ. αἰ. that flies over, Id. 703; ὑπ. πνέειν, of winds, Id. 731:—*metaph. high-flying*, Luc. pro Imag. 17.

II. stretching beyond, reaching high, θαλάκκια Polyb. 8. 6, 4; ὑπ. φάλαγγς outflanking, Dion. H. 9, 11:—c. gen., ὑπ. τῆς πνοῆς far above, Diod. 17. 7; κορυφῇ ὑπερπετεστέρα τῆς καμήλου reaching higher, Strab. 775.

ὑπερπέτομαι, *fut. -πήσομαι*: aor. -επάμην, in Prose -επτόμην; in late Prose also -επατάσθην (v. infr.):—*v. ὑπερίπαται*, ὑπερίπαται: *Dep. (v. πέτομαι)*. *To fly over*, of a spear, ὑπερπάτο χάλκεον ἔγχος Il. 13. 408, 22. 275, cf. Od. 22. 280; of birds, in Arist. H. A. 5. 5, 13, 8. 12, 4:—an aor. act. occurs in Soph. Ant. 113, ἀετὸς ἐς γὰρ ὑπερέπη.

2. c. acc. *to fly over or beyond*, ὁ δ' [λαός] ὑπερπάτο σήματα πάντα Od. 8. 192; of birds, ὑπ. τὸ ὄρος Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 4; ὑπερπετασθῆναι τὴν οἰκουμένην Diod. 4. 51; also c. gen., Ap. Rh. 2. 1252, Anth. P. 5. 259, Plut. Pomp. 25.

ὑπερπηνύμαι, *Pass. with pf. -πέπηγα*, *to be fixed above*, Hipp. 1175 C.

ὑπερπιδάω, *fut. -ήσομαι*, *to leap over*, τοὺς δρυφάκτους Ar. Vesp. 675; τὸν ποταμὸν Luc. adv. Ind. 7.

II. metaph. *to overleap*, in various senses, 1. *to escape from*, θεοῦ . . πληγὴν οὐχ ὑπ. βροτῶς Soph. Fr. 656.

2. *to overstep, transgress*, τὸ νόμιμα Dem. 644. 16, cf. Aeschin. 55. 29, 82. 29, Hyperid. Lyc. 10.

3. *to surpass*, ὑπ. τῷ μηχανήματι τοὺς ἔμπαντας Plat. Legg. 677 E, cf. Ael. N. A. 6. 25.

4. absol. *to pass over*, εἰς τι Arist. Metaph. 5. 3, 3.

ὑπερπιδῆσις, *ews*, *η*, a leaping over, Plut. 2. 371 B.

ὑπερπιάζω, *to seize or grasp besides*, Greg. Naz.

ὑπερπιαίνω, *to make exceeding fat*, Galen.

ὑπερπικρός, *ov*, exceeding sharp in temper, τὸν πικρῶς ὑπ. Aesch. Pr. 944.

ὑπερπλήμμι, *to overflow*, τοὺς ποταμούς Ael. N. A. 16. 12:—mostly in Pass. *to be overfull*, Hipp. 536. 39, Ath., etc.; διὰ τὸ ὑπερπεπλησθαι Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 29; πίνειν ἕως ἂν ὑπερπλησθῇ Id. Eth. N. 3. 11, 3;—c. gen., ὑπερπλησθεῖς μέθης Soph. O. T. 779; ὕβρις, εἰ πολλῶν ὑπερπλησθῇ lb. 874.

ὑπερπίνω [i], *to drink overmuch*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 10.

ὑπερπίπτω, *to fall over, run over*, of water, Polyb. 4. 39, 8; *to run over, project*, εἰς . . Strab. 95, 127.

2. *to fall beyond a point, pass over*, τῆς χώρας Arist. Probl. 26. 44; of missiles, Aen. Tact. 32, Math. Vett. 141.

II. of time, *to be past, gone by*, ἡν ὑπερέπεσεν ἡ νῦν ἡμέρη Hdt. 3. 71, cf. Hipp. 648. 13.

ὑπερπλάζω, *to make to wander above; to toss on high*, τὰς χεῖρας Euphor. Fr. 36.

ὑπερπλέκομαι, *Pass. to be plaited above*, Eccl.

ὑπερπλεονάζω, *to abound exceedingly*, 1 Ep. Tim. 1. 14, Eccl.

II. *trans. to make to abound*, Eccl.

ὑπερπλεος, *ov*, = ὑπερπλεως, abundant, Tzetz.: τὸ ὑπ. the surplus, Byz.

ὑπερπλέω, *to sail over or beyond*, Theod. Prodr., Eccl.

ὑπερπλέως, *ov*, overfull, surfeited, γαστριμαργίας Luc. Amor. 42: infected, Poll. 4. 186: cf. ὑπερπλεος.

ὑπερπλήθης, *es*, superabundant, Nichochar. Λημν. 1; ὑπερπλήθης ἐξημαρτηκὸς having done more misdeeds than enough, Dem. 802. 25. (The Mss. vary between -πλήθης and -πληθής.)

ὑπερπλημύρω, *to overflow*, Nicet. Ann. 43 D; —*ἡπλημυρέω*, Gloss.

ὑπερπλήρης, *es*, overfull, Plotin. 5. 2, 1, Procl., etc. Adv. -ρως, Eccl.

ὑπερπληρότης, *ητος*, *η*, overfullness, Dion. Areop.

ὑπερπληρώω, *to fill overfull*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 22:—*Pass. to be overfull*, *to be gorged*, Xen. Lac. 5, 3, Arist. H. A. 8. 5, 5, G. A. 2. 4, 8.

ὑπερπληρωσις, *ews*, *η*, overfullness, Galen.

ὑπερπλούσιος, *ov*, over-wealthy, exceeding rich, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 5.

ὑπερπλουτέω, *to be exceeding rich*, Ar. Pl. 354, Luc., etc.; τὸ τέρον ὑπ. ἐν τοῖς ἀναθήμασιν Luc. Phal. 2. 9.

ὑπερπλουτος, *ov*, = ὑπερπλούσιος, Aesch. Pr. 466, Plat. Rep. 552 B.

ὑπερπνέω, *to blow beyond, ἀνεμοὶ τῆς ὥρας ὑπ. beyond the season*, Philostr. 339.

II. metaph., c. acc., *to raise oneself proudly above*, τοὺς Ἀθηναίους Id. 587.

ὑπερπνίγης, *es*, = ὑπερασθμος, Anon. ap. Suid.

ὑπερπνοῶ, *to desire excessively*, Aristid. 1. 36, Schol. Pind.

ὑπερπολάζω, *to overflow*, Strab. 52; εἰς . . Id. 810: cf. ἐπιπολόζω.

ὑπερπολύς, -πόλλη, -πολύ, *Ion*. ὑπερπολλός, *η*, *ov*, overmuch, and in pl. over many, Hipp. 1015 H, 1035. fin., Aesch. Pers. 794, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 26, Dem. 1073. fin.

ὑπερπονέω, *to toil or labour beyond measure, take further trouble*, Xen. Mem. 1. 2. 4, Eq. Mag. 4. 1; ὑπ. τῷ πολέμῳ Plut. Nic. 21.

II. *to bear or endure for others*, σφῶς δ' ἀντ' ἑκείνων τὰμὰ δυστήνου κακὰ ὑπερπονέειν Soph. O. C. 345; ὠδῶνας Plat. Legg. 717 C.

2. in Med. c. gen. pers., τοῦδ' ὑπερπονούνων θανείν Soph. Aj. 1310.

ὑπερπονήρος, *ov*, exceedingly wicked, Eust. Opusc. 282. 9.

ὑπερπονός, *ov*, quite worn out, διὰ γῆρας Plat. Alex. 61.

ὑπερποντός, *ov*, also a, *ov* Pind. P. 5. 79, Aesch. Ag. 414:—*over the sea*, πύθω δ' ὑπερποντίας, i. e. for Helen, Aesch. l. c., cf. Supp. 42; φοιτᾷς ὑπερποντίας Soph. Ant. 785.

2. *from beyond the sea*, i. e. foreign, strange, γλώσσα Pind. l. c.

ὑπερποτάζωμαι, *poet. for ὑπερπέτομαι*, Lyc. 17.

ὑπερπράξιον, τό, over-exaction, extortion, C. I. 2712. 7.

ὑπερπρόθεσμος, *ov*, = *ὑπερήμερος*, Suid. sub hac v.
 ὑπερπροθύμειναι, Dep. to have an excessive zeal, Gloss.
 ὑπερπροφεύγω, f. l. for ὑπεκπροφεύγω Hes. Sc. 42.
 ὑπέρπτατο, v. sub ὑπερπτομαι.
 ὑπέρπτωσις, *ews*, *h*, excess, opp. to ἔλλειψις, Greg. Nyss.
 ὑπέρπτωχος, *ov*, exceeding poor, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 5.
 ὑπέρπυκνος, *ov*, exceeding dense or close, Gloss.
 ὑπερτυπάω, to make very much of one, to fondle and caress him, (v. *τύπαι*), Ar. Eq. 680.
 ὑπέρπυρος, *ov*, exceeding fiery, Arist. de Resp. 14, 7, Theophr. C. P. 1. 21, 5.
 2. put over or on the fire, Dion. H. 2. 31., 6. 14. II.
 ὑπέρπυρον, *τὸ*, a Byzantine gold coin, from its ruddy colour, v. Ducang.
 ὑπερπυρρίδιω, fut. *άσω* [ά], to blush scarlet for another, *τινος* Ar. Ran. 308.
 ὑπερπύρωσις, *ews*, *h*, the formation of a callus over a broken bone, cited from Paul. Aeg.
 ὑπερπυτώμαι, poet. for ὑπερπέτομαι, Theocr. 15. 120.
 ὑπερρέω, aor. ὑπερρέρη, to flow over, Plotin.
 ὑπερσαρκέω, to have or get an excess of flesh, *ὑπ. τὸ ἔλκος grows proud or fungous flesh*, Hipp. V. C. 909 (ὑπερσαρκίση is f. l.), cf. Poll. 4. 191; so also ὑπερσαρκόμαι, Galen.
 2. of persons, ὑπὸ τρυφῆς καὶ ἀδολφίας *ὑπ.* Nymphis ap. Ath. 549 B, cf. Ael. V. H. 9. 13.
 ὑπερσάρκημα and -σάρκωμα, *τὸ*, overgrown flesh, Medd.
 ὑπερσάρκωσις, *h*, overgrowth of flesh, Medd.: metaph., αἱ *ὑπ. τοῦ τῶφου* the excrescences of pride, Clem. Al. 137.
 ὑπερσέβαστος, *ov*, most august, Psell.
 ὑπερσεβέω, to reverence excessively, Eccl., Byz.
 ὑπερσειρηνίζω, to surpass the Sirens in singing, Boiss. Anecd. 3. 65.
 ὑπερσελήνης, *ov*, above the moon, Damascius.
 ὑπερσεμνος, *ov*, exceeding grave, very solemn, Ael. N. A. 2. 6:—Adv. -ως, Byz.:—ὑπερσεμνόμεναι, Med. to be exceeding solemn or pompous, Xen. Symp. 3. 11.
 ὑπερσεύομαι, pf. -έσσωμαι, to hasten over, ὑρέων ἀκρας Q. Sm. 2. 183.
 ὑπερστίζω, to eat largely, Philostr. de Gymn. pp. 8, 12 Kays.
 ὑπερσκελής, *és*, with one leg too long, σώμα Plat. Tim. 87 E.
 ὑπερσκελήρυνω, to make exceeding hard, Gloss.
 ὑπερσοφιστεύω, to be an arch-sophist, Philostr. 567.
 ὑπερσοφιστής, *οὔ*, *δ*, an arch-sophist, Phryn. Com. Incert. 1.
 ὑπέρσοφος, *ov*, exceeding wise or clever, Ar. Ach. 972, Plat. Euthyd. 289 E; τὸ *ὑπ. τῆς τέχνης* Philostr. 708. Adv. -φως, Justin. M.
 ὑπερσπεύδω, to hasten excessively, Paroemiogr., Schol. Ar. Ran. 1180.
 ὑπέρσπονδος, *ov*, truce-breaking, Schol. Hom. as = ὑπερφίλος.
 ὑπερσπονδάω, to take exceeding great pains, περί *τι* Luc. Anach. 9, Philostr., etc.:—Pass., ὑπερσπονδασταί *τινί* *τι* exceeding great pains have been bestowed on it, Eust. 1277. 48.
 ὑπέρσπονδος, *ov*, exceeding nervous or earnest, Poll. 6. 29.
 ὑπερσταθμίζομαι, Pass. to outweigh, cited from Damasc.
 ὑπερστατέω, to protect, *ἡ δική γε συμμάχων ὑπερστατέ* Aesch. Supp. 342.
 ὑπερστάχυνω, to bear ears of corn in abundance, Or. Sib. 1. 298.
 ὑπερστείχω, to walk or pass over, κολάνην Heliod. ap. Stob. 540. 5.
 ὑπερστηρώ, to love excessively, Poll. 5. 113.
 ὑπερστηρικτός, *h*, *δ*, doubly or trebly privative, Eust. 985. 16.
 ὑπερστεφής, *és*, filled to overflowing, Theod. Hyrt.
 ὑπερστιλβω, to shine exceedingly, Poll. 3. 71.
 ὑπερστρώννυμι, to lay over or upon, Olympiod.
 ὑπερστυγέω, to hate above measure, Planud.
 ὑπερσυντελικός χρόνος, *tempus plus quam perfectum*, Apoll. de Constr. p. 278, etc.; *ὑπ.* (without χρόνος) E. M., etc.; ὑπερσυντελική διάθεσις Apoll. de Constr. p. 76. Adv. -κως, Eust. In Mss. sometimes pro-paroxyt., v. Götting Theodos. 220.
 ὑπερσφρίγω, to be excessively eager, *πρὸς τι* Greg. Nyss.
 ὑπερσφραγίζω, ὑπέρσφρα, ὑπέρσφρα, v. sub ὑπερσφρα.
 ὑπερσωκρατής, *δ*, a more than Socrates, v. sub ὑπερσωκρατοκλῆς.
 ὑπερτάλαντάω, to outweigh, E. M.; -εύω, Jo. Chrys.; -ίζω, Epiphani.
 ὑπέρτασις, *ews*, *h*, excessive tension, τῶν νεύρων Eccl.; *ὑπ. ὑπὲρ τι* elevation above . . . M. Anton. 10. 8.
 ὑπέρτατος, *η*, *ov*, poet. Sup. of ὑπέρ, uppermost, highest: I. mostly of Place or position, ἥστο *ὑπ.* II. 23. 451; *κεῖτο ὑπ.* 12. 381; *ὑπ. δώμα*, ἠρόνος, etc., Hes. Op. 8, Pind. O. 2. 140, etc. 2. of gods, partly in reference to their abode, partly to their power, Ib. 4. 1, Aesch. Supp. 673; then simply, 3. of rank or power, *θεῶν τὰν ὑπ.* Soph. Ant. 338; *δαιμόνων ὑπ.* Ar. Av. 1765; *ἀνάστα Περσίδων ὑπ.* Aesch. Pers. 155. 4. of things, *ὑπ. ὁλβος*, ἀνορέα Pind. P. 3. 157, etc.; *μύχου*, ἀέβας, κλέος Soph. O. C. 105, Ph. 402, etc.; *ἐκ πασῶν ὑπ.* πόλεων Id. Ant. 1138; *φρένες πάντων ὅς ἐστι κτημάτων ὑπ.* Ib. 684:—Adv. -τως, above all measure, Schol. Pind. O. 1. 1, Eccl. II. of age, eldest, Pind. N. 6. 36; cf. ὑπέρτερος 2.—Pind has also ὑπέρτατος, N. 8. 73: cf. ὑπέρτερος III.
 ὑπερτείνω, fut. -τενῶ: I. trans. to stretch or lay over, *ἐβλα* Hdt. 4. 71: to hold out over, *τῶν τι* Eur. El. 1257; *ὑπ. σκιάν σεῖριον κυνὸς* to stretch over [the house] a shade from the sun, Aesch. Ag. 967, cf. Eur. El. 1022; *ὑπ. χεῖρά τινας* to stretch the hand over one for protection, Id. I. A. 916; also, *ὑπ. πόδα ἀκτῆς* to stretch one's foot over the beach, i. e. pass over it, Id. Med. 1288, cf. Fr. 677. 2. to strain to the uttermost, *τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν* Joseph. A. J. 4. 6, 1; *τιμωρίαν* Plat. Popl. 12:—τὸ *ὑπερτεταμένον* highstrained language, Longin. 10. 12. II. intr. to stretch or put out over, *ὑπὲρ τοῦ τοίχους* Thuc. 2. 76; *ἐς τὰ ἔξω* Xen. Cyn. 9. 15:—also c. acc., *ὑπ. τὸ κέρας* to outflank the enemy's wing, Id. Hell. 4. 2. 19. 2. metaph. to go

beyond, exceed the measure or number of . . . c. gen., Dem. 1406. 1, Arist. Pol. 6. 4, 17;—c. acc. to exceed, *τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην φύσιν* Id. Eth. N. 3. 1, 7; *ὑπ. τοῖς χρόνοις τὴν Μίνω βασιλείαν* Id. Pol. 7. 10, 6;—c. dat. modi, to exceed others in a thing, *ταῖς οὐσίαις* Ib. 4. 6, 11; *τῷ πλήθει* Ib. 4. 11, 14 (but τὸ πλήθος 4. 12, 3); *ὑπ. τῷ καλῷ* to exceed in . . . Id. Eth. N. 9. 2, 5, cf. 9. 11, 4; *ὑπ. ὁ κίνδυνος* is exceeding great, Ib. 3. 8, 9. 3. in Logic, to exceed, comprehend more than, τὸ B *ὑπ. τοῦ* A, opp. to ἀντιστρέφει (is convertible), Id. An. Pr. 1. 14, 7, cf. 2. 23, 3, al.
 ὑπερτέλειος, *ov*, (τέλος) beyond completeness or perfection, αὐτοὶ *ὑπ.* = ἀνδρείοι, Poll. 4. 81, Ath. 176 F. 2. of numbers, v. sub ὑπερτελής II.
 ὑπερτελείω, *η*, absolute perfection, Epiphani.
 ὑπερτελέω, to get quite over, overleap, c. acc., Aesch. Ag. 359.
 ὑπερτελής, *és*, gen. *és*, going over the mark, *ὑπερ. τε* leafing over the strait, of the beacon, Aesch. Ag. 286. 2. c. gen. rising or appearing above, *τίς οἶκον ὑπ. θεός*; Eur. Ion 1549; *ἄλλων ὑπερτελής* one who has reached the end of his labours, Soph. Tr. 36. II. numbers are called ὑπερτελεῖς or ὑπερτέλειοι, when the sum of their different factors is greater than themselves (such as 12, because 6 + 2 + 4 + 3 = 15), opp. to ἑλλειπείς, Nicom. Arithm. 87, etc.
 ὑπερτέλλω, fut. -τελῶ, to appear over or above, ὑπερτέλλας ὁ ἥλιος the sun when he has risen above the horizon and reached a certain height, Hdt. 3. 104, cf. Eur. Fr. 776; *ὑπ. ἐκ γαίας* to start from the ground, Id. Phoen. 1007; c. gen., *φαρέαν μαστὸς ὑπερτέλλων* appearing above her dress, Id. Or. 839; *κορυφῆς ὑπερτέλλων πέτρος* the stone hanging over the head [of Tantalus], Ib. 6, Anth. P. 5. 236:—rarely c. dat., Ib. 9. 656; c. acc., Ib. 8. 178:—also in Med., Opp. H. 5. 126.
 ὑπερτενής, *és*, gen. *έος*, stretching over, laid over, χαλκὸν . . . ἀσπίδος *ὑπ.* Aesch. Fr. 127 c. II. absol. high-stretching, tall, *πίτυς* Apollod. 1. 4, 2.
 ὑπερτερέω, to surpass, *τινός τι* Themist. 170 A; *εἰς τι* Schol. Luc. Apol. Merc. Cond. 12:—also -εύω, Byz.
 ὑπερτερία, Ion. -ίη, *h*, the upper part or body of a carriage, as opp. to the axle and wheels, Od. 6. 70, Plat. Theact. 207 A. II. a being above, preëminence, Theogn. 418. III. = ὑπερφηανία, Hesych.
 ὑπέρτερος, *a*, *ov*, also *os*, *ov* Nonn.:—poët. Comp. from ὑπέρ (used also in late Prose): I. mostly of Place, over or above, ὑπέρ, κρέ' ὑπέρτερα flesh from the outer parts of a victim, the outside pieces, as opp. to the σπλάγχνα or inwards, Od. 3. 65, 470, cf. Arat. 576, cf. Schol.; τὰ δ' ὑπέρτερα νέρτερα θήσει Ζεὺς Ar. Lys. 772. 2. metaph. higher, nobler, more excellent, κῦδος, εὐχος II. 11. 290, 12. 437; *γενεή ὑπ.* 11. 786 (where Eust. takes it to be an Ion. form for νεώτερος, 884. 33, cf. Archil. 24, and v. ὑπέρτατος 11). b. stronger, mightier, *ἐξ ὑπερτέρας χερσὶς* Soph. El. 455. 3. c. gen. victorious or triumphant over, Pind. N. 4. 63; *ἡμῶν γ. Νέμεσις ἐσθ' ὑπ.* Aesch. Fr. 257, cf. Eur. Med. 921; *τάδικα τῆς δίκης ὑπ.* Id. El. 584; *ὑπέρτερον θεοῖσι τί τινας* to prefer one thing above another, Pind. I. 1. 2, cf. P. 2. 111; *εἰ τι τῶνδ' ἔχουσ ὑπ. better than . . .* Aesch. Cho. 105; *τὰ πάντα, χῆτι τῶνδ' ὑπ.* Id. Fr. 65 a; *οὐδὲν οἶδ' ὑπ.* nothing further, more certain, Soph. Ant. 16. II. of Time, longer, Aescop. III. neut. as Adv., *μαντέων ὑπ. better than . . .* Soph. Ant. 631, cf. Aesch. Theb. 530:—also -έρας, Apoll. Lex. 158; -έρω, Themist. 152 C, cf. ἀνώτερος.—A second Comp. form ὑπερτερώτερος is cited from Aesch. (Fr. 351) by Granum., whence it is restored by Weil for ὑπερβατώτερα in Ag. 428: cf. ὑπέρτατος fin.
 ὑπερτετρακισχίλιοι, *ai*, *a*, above 4000, Joseph. A. J. 18. 1, 5.
 ὑπερτεχνος, *ov*, exceeding artificial or ingenious, Hesych.
 ὑπερτήκω, to melt exceedingly, Strab. 146, Joseph.
 ὑπερτηρία, *h*, incorrect form of ὑπερτερία; cf. ἀβελτερία.
 ὑπερτίθημι, fut. -θήσω: I. the literal senses only in late writers, 1. to set higher, erect, *βαμών* Anth. P. append. 164. 2. to set on the other side, carry over, *τὸ ἀπὸ πρὸν* Pmt. Rom. 11; *ὑπ. τὸ βῶ* to transpose it, Paus. 3. 13, 5:—in Med., *υπερθέσθαι τινα πέραν ποταμοῦ* Polyb. 22. 22, 9. 3. c. acc. loci, like ὑπερβάλλω, to cross, pass over, τὸ ὅρος Id. 34. 13, 4, cf. Strab. 668; Med., *υπερθέσθαι τὴν ἀκρὰν* to double it, Diod. 13. 3; cf. ὑπερθεσις I. 4. in Med. to hold over, so as to protect, *παιδὸς ὑπὲρ χεῖρα* θηκαμένα Anth. P. 6. 280. II. metaph., *παντὶ θεῶν αἰτίον ὑπερτίθεμεν* to set God over all as cause, Pind. P. 5. 33. 2. to hand over or communicate a thing to another, *εἰ . . . τοῖ ὑπερτίθεα* (Ion. for -ετίθην) τὰ ἐμελλον ποιῆσαι Hdt. 3. 155, cf. 5. 32:—so in Med., esp. in order to ask advice, *ὑπ. τινα* τὰ σπουδαιότερα τῶν πραγμάτων Id. 1. 8; *τὸ ἐνύπνιον τοῖσι* ὄνειροπλοῖσι Ib. 107, cf. 108; *ἐπεὶ ἐμοὶ ὑπερθέσθε [ταῦτα]* Id. 3. 71, cf. 5. 24, 56, 7. 18. 3. in Med. to set oneself above, to surpass, exceed, *ἐξελ. τινά* *τινα* *κατὰ τι* Polyb. 2. 63, 3, 17. 17, 3, etc.; *τινα ἐν τινα* C. I. 2335. 27, etc. 4. of Time, to outlast, outlive, τὰ πετταράκοντα ἔτη σπανίως ὑπερτίθεσι Strab. 772:—Med., *μόνην τὴν νύκτα ὑπερθεμένη* having let it pass, Heliod. 1. 10. 5. in Med. also to put off, defer, *ὑπ. τὴν ἐπανόρθωσιν ποιῆσαι* Epict. Ench. 50. 1; *ὑπ. τὴν εἰς τὴν ἐσομένην σύνοδον* Inscr. Bocot. p. 115 Kail; *τὴν ταχέως* ἡμέραν Polyb. 5. 29, 3, etc.; absol. to delay, Id. 4. 30, 2, etc.:—Pass. to be put off, Geop.
 ὑπερτίμω, to honour exceedingly, *τινα* Soph. Ant. 284; *to prize overmuch*, Philo I. 112:—Pass., Luc. Jup. Trag. 45.
 ὑπερτίμος, *ov*, over-dear, *ὑπ. ἀγοράζειν τι* Arist. Oec. 2. 34, 5.
 ὑπέρτιμος, *ov*, very precious, Eccl.:—as a title, right honourable, Byz.
 ὑπερτοίχω, of waves, to wash over the sides of a ship, Greg. Naz.
 ὑπερτοκέω, in aor. to be exhausted by breeding, Theophr. C. P. 2. 11, 4; cf. ὑπέρνομαι.

ὑπέρολμος, *ov*, (τόλμα) *overbold*, ἀνδρὸς φρόνημα Aesch. Cho. 590.
ὑπερτόλαιον, τό, the *intel* of a door or window, Poll. 7. 122, Isocr. in Müller *Mun. Ath.* p. 34.
ὑπέρτονος, *ov*, *overstrained*, strained to the utmost, at full pitch, exceeding loud, γήρυμα Aesch. Eum. 569; Βοά Ar. Nub. 1154: metaph., ὑπ. δύναμις Plut., etc.; **ὑπέρτονα** τοφεύειν Greg. Naz. II. ὑπέρτονον (sc. ξύλον), τό, the main-beam, E. M. 576, 17, but with v. l. ὑπότονον, as in Eust. 249. 19., 780. 27. Cf. διάτονος.
ὑπερτοξέυσμος, *ov*, to be shot beyond, μίασμ' ἔλεξας οὐχ ὑπερτ. an abomination not to be outdone, Aesch. Supp. 473.
ὑπερτοξεύω, to overshoot, Aen. Tact.
ὑπερτρῦγιζω, to smell rank like a he-goat, Diosc. 1. 6.
ὑπερτρανόμαι, Pass. to be exceedingly clear, Theod. Prodr.
ὑπερτρυφίης, *es*, nourished with exceeding care, Philostorg.
ὑπερτρέχω: fut. -δραμούμαι, and in Philetaer. Ἀταλ. 1. 3 -δραμῶ: aor. -ἐδράμην: cf. ὑπερβέω. To run over or beyond, outrun, escape from, πέντην Theogn. 620; πῶς τὰ κρείσσω θνητὸς οὐδ' ὑπερδράμω; Eur. Ion 973, cf. Hel. 1524. 2. to excel, surpass, εἰ θεὸς ὑπερδράμωι κάλλει Id. Tro. 930, cf. Philetaer. l. c.; ἦν δ' αὖ κρατὴρ ἡμῶν καὶ τὰ τοῦδ' ὑπερδράμῃ if .. his fortune prevail, Eur. Phoen. 578. II. to overstep, transgress, ὥστε .. θεῶν νόμῳ .. θνητὸν οὐδ' ὑπερδραμεῖν Soph. Ant. 455.
ὑπερτρίσυλλαβος, *ov*, of more than three syllables, Arcad. 43, E. M.
ὑπερτρομάζω, to tremble exceedingly, Plaut.
ὑπερτροχάζω, to outstrip, to go beyond, Philo 1. 173.
ὑπερτρύφω, to be excessively luxurious and haughty, Luc. Jup. Trag. 48, Dio C. 62. 28.
ὑπερρυβίζω, to maltreat excessively, Dio C. 59. 4, Poll. 8. 75.
ὑπερυγραίνω, to make too wet, Hipp. 454. 53:—Pass. to become so, Arist. Meteor. 2. 7. 6.
ὑπερρυδραργυρίζω, to outdo Hydrargyryrus, a famous thief, Tzetz. in Anecd. Oxon. 3. 371.
ὑπερρύδος, *ov*, overfull of water: very dropsical, Hipp. 522. 10.
ὑπερυβραίνωμαι, Pass., =sq., Byz.
ὑπερυβρίω, fut. ἄσω [ā], to grow rather red, blush a little, Ar. Pl. 702.
ὑπερυβρός, *ov*, somewhat red, reddish, Hipp. Progn. 40, Art. 840, Thuc. 2. 49, Plat. Rep. 617 A.
ὑπερυβρίω, to outbark, Byz.
ὑπερυμνέω, to extol exceedingly, Eust. in Mai Spicil. 5. 340:—**ὑπερυμνῶς**, *ov*, highly extolled, Eccl.
ὑπερύπται (χορδαί). αἱ, notes higher than the ὑπάτη, Mus. Vett.
ὑπερύψηλος, *ov*, exceeding high, Xen. An. 3. 5. 7, Arr., etc.: metaph. high-flying, Eust. Opusc. 184. 70, etc.
ὑπερψώω, to exalt exceedingly, τινα Ep. Philipp. 2. 9, Eccl.:—Pass., LXX (Ps. 36. 35., 96. 9).
ὑπερύψωμα, τό, and -ωσις, *η*, excessive exaltation, Eccl.
ὑπερφαῖς, *es*, exceeding bright or glorious, Eccl.
ὑπερφαίνωμαι, Pass. to appear, shew oneself over or above, τοῦ λόφου Thuc. 4. 93; τοῦ ποταμοῦ above the surface of .., Plut. Pyrrh. 16, cf. Arist. H. A. 5. 18, 9; also c. acc., ὑπ. τὸ τεῖχος Plut. Dio 39: absol. to appear in the air above, Arist. H. A. 9. 36, 4. 2. nictaph, to be superior, Themist. 11 A.—Nic. Th. 177 uses the Act. ὑπερφαίνω as neut.
ὑπερφαλαγγέω, to extend the line of one's phalanx so as to outflank the enemy on both wings, Arr. Tact. 29. 10: generally, to outflank, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 5, etc.; c. gen., ὑπ. τοῦ στρατεύματος lb. 6. 1, 30; ὑπ. ὑπὲρ τὸ κέρας Arr. Tact. 25. 9.
ὑπερφαλάγγισις (v. l. -ισις), *η*, an outflanking of the enemy's line on both wings, Arr. Tact. 29. 9; cf. ὑπερκράσις:—two other forms ὑπερφαλαγγίωσις, or -φαλάγγισις, occur in Ael. ap. Suid., Anecd. Oxon. 3. 163.
ὑπερφάνης, *es*, gen. *εὖς*, (ὑπερφαίνωμαι) appearing over or above, out-topping others, δῶρατα ὑπὲρ καὶ ὑπερφανῇ Xen. Eq. Mag. 5. 7 (as Steph. for ὑπερφανῇ). II. =ὑπερφαῖς, Poll. 5. 150, 9. 20.
ὑπερφάσις, *ews*, *η*, =ὑπερφανία, Hesych.
ὑπερφάτος, *ov*, (φατός, φημί) above speech, unspeakable, νικητοῦ σθένος Pind. Fr. 74. 8; ὑπ. ἀνὴρ μορφή τε καὶ ἔργου Id. O. 9. 98.
ὑπερφέγγεια, *η*, (φέγγος) an excessive shining, lambl. V. Pyth. § 67.
ὑπερφέρεια, *η*, (ὑπερφερέης), haughtiness, pride, Aquila V. T.
ὑπερφερέτης, *ov*, δ, the supreme one: in Dion. H. 2. 34, =Lat. *Jupiter Feretrius*.
ὑπερφερέης, *es*, preëminent, excellent, LXX (Dan. 2. 31), Hesych.
ὑπερφέρω, to bear or carry over, ὑπ. τὸν ἰσθμὸν τὰς ναῦς Thuc. 3. 81, cf. 15., 7. 8:—Pass., [αἱ ναῖς] αἱ ὑπερνεχθεῖσαι τὸν ἰσθμὸν Id. 4. 8; ὑπερνεχθῆναι τὰς δίνας Dion. H. 3. 56; ἀετοὶ ὑπ. τὸν Ταύρον Plut. 2. 510 B; ὑπ. ὑπὲρ .. Xen. Oec. 18, 7; absol. to be transplanted, Ptol.
ὑπέρ, mostly iutr. to rise above, be prominent, stand out, Hipp. 1230 G, Plut. 2. 591 C. 2. metaph. to surpass, excel, have the advantage over, τινὸς τινι one in a thing, μόδα ὁδῷ ὑπερφέροντα τῶν ἄλλων Hdt. 8. 138, cf. 9. 96, Ar. Eq. 584, Thuc. 1. 81; —c. gen. only, τέχνη τέχνης ὑπερφέροντα Soph. O. T. 381, cf. Xen. Lac. 15. 8; c. dat. modi only, κάλλει καὶ ἀρετῇ μέγα ὑπ. Hdt. 8. 44, cf. 4. 74; πλοῦτῳ Xen. Lac. 15. 3; cf. Pors. Illec. 268. b. sometimes also c. acc. pro gen., ὑπερφέρει τὸλμῃ τε τὸλμῳ καὶ λόγῳ χρηστῶ λόγον Eur. Heracl. 553; ὑπ. τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην φύσιν Isocr. 52 E, cf. Plut. Rom. 7. c. absol., τοῦδ' ὑπερφέρει has this preëminence, Soph. O. C. 1007; ὑπερνεγκνέιν πολλῷ Xen. Mem. 3. 5. 13.
ὑπερφύω, Adv., =ὑπερφύως, excessively, overmuch, φλεόντων δομάτων ὑπ. Aesch. Ag. 377; οὐχ ὑπ. θνητὸν οὐτα χρῆ φρονεῖν Id. Pers. 820;

τί τὴν τυραννίδα τιμᾶς ὑπ.: Eur. Phoen. 550; φέρεῖς ὑπ. τὰς τύχας, like δεινὸς φέρεῖς, Id. H. F. 1321:—Hesych. expl. it by ὑπεργαγῶν; and in Cratin. ap. A. B. 51, we have μῆδιν ὑπερφεύειν: ἐπὶ τοῦ μῆδιν ἄγαν.
ὑπερφεύω, to escape beyond, τὰς ἐπὶ τὰς ἡμέρας Hipp. 468. 18, cf. 470. 30; in tmesis, οὐκ ἔστιν ὑπὲρ (Herm. ὑπὲρ) θάνατον φυγῆναι Aesch. Pers. 100.
ὑπερφύω, *ov*, very famous, Achmes Onir. 247.
ὑπερφύωμαι, Dep. to sound above, τὰ ἔργα ὑπ. τοῦτ' λόγους Luc. Tox. 35; ὑπ. εὐεπέτῃ to excel therein, Plut. 2. 396 D.
ὑπερφύομαι [f], Pass. to die for or in behalf of, ὑπερφύοιτο πατρός Pind. P. 6. 29.
ὑπερφύαλος, *ov*, overbearing, overweening, arrogant, of persons, often in Homer, like ὑπερπρωῖον, ὑπερφανέων, in Il. of the Trojans, 3. 106., 13. 621, al.; in Od. of the Cyclopes, 9. 106; or, more commonly, of the suitors, 1. 134., 2. 310, al.; ὑπ. γόνος of a Centaur, Pind. P. 2. 79, cf. O. 10 (11). 43, P. 4. 197; —so also, θυμὸς ὑπ. an arrogant spirit, Il. 15. 94; ἔπος, μῦθος ὑπ. Od. 4. 503, 774.—Orig. the word seems only to have signified exceeding in power, puissant, without any bad sense, as is prob. from Od. 21. 289, where Antinous uses it of himself and the rest of the suitors, ὑπερφύαλοι μεθ' ἡμῖν δαίνυνται; and Aristarch. read ὑπερφύαλον for ὑπερβύον in Il. 5. 881: later writers also used it without any bad sense, δεομένῳ ὑπ. a huge bond, Pind. Fr. 93; οἶνον ὑπερφύαλον κελαρύετε pour the noble wine, or pour it without stint, Ion ap. Ath. 495:—this orig. notion appears most clearly in the Adv. ὑπερφύαλως, exceedingly, excessively, ὑπ. νεμεσίειν Il. 13. 293; νεμεσάειν Od. 17. 481., 21. 285; ἀνείκειν Il. 18. 300: but the Adv. also passed into the sense of haughtily, arrogantly, Od. 1. 227., 4. 663, etc. Cf. Butt. Lexil. s. v. (The old deriv. from ὑπὲρ φύλῃν, running over (cf. Ion l. c.), is quite against the simplicity of the Homeric times. Two suggestions deserve consideration; first, that it is formed by Epic change from ὑπέρβιος (quasi ὑπερβίαλος), which Lob. Pathol. p. 91 approves, cf. ὑπερβίος; or, by change of υ = ὑπερφύης (cf. ὑπερφεύω), which is maintained by Butt. s. v. and Curt.)
ὑπερφύαλῶ, to love beyond measure, Ar. Pl. 1072, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 6, etc.
ὑπερφίλοσσοφῶ, to shew great jealousy, Schol. Luc. Eun. 2.
ὑπερφίλοσοφῶ, to philosophise exceedingly, Hipp. 1279. 38.
ὑπερφίλοτιμος, *ov*, over-ambitious: Adv. -μως, Theopomp. Hist. 126.
ὑπερφλεγμαινῶ, to be excessively inflamed, Hipp. 411. 41., 417. 51.
ὑπερφλέγω, to overheat, inflame greatly, Galen.
ὑπερφλοος, *ov*, luxuriant, succulent, μῆλα Emped. 287.
ὑπερφλυαρέω, to talk or chatter very absurdly, A. B. 68.
ὑπερφλύω, to boil or bubble over, Hesych.
ὑπερφοβέομαι, Pass., with fut. med. to be over-frightened, fear exceedingly, Aesch. Theb. 238; ὑπ. μὴ .. Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 2.
ὑπερφοβός, *ov*, very fearful, timid, Xen. Eq. 3. 9; τὸ ὑπ. Dio C. 58. 6. II. causal, very terrible, λέγειν τὰ φάυλα μέγας καὶ τὰ δεινὰ ὑπερφοβὰ Menand. Fan. 3 (ubi v. Meineke), cf. LXX (Dan. 7. 19).
ὑπερφορά, *η*, elevation, opp. to καταφορά, Theod. Prodr.
ὑπερφορέω, like ὑπερφέρω, to carry over, τὴ ὑπὲρ τινος Xen. Cyn. 8. 4.
ὑπερφορτόμαι, Pass. to be overlaid, Eccl.
ὑπερφορτός, *ov*, overlaid: τὸ ὑπ. an overload, Eust. Opusc. 209. 39.
ὑπερφρίσσω, to shudder beyond measure, Plaut.
ὑπερφρονῶ, (ὑπερφρονῶ) to be over-proud, to have high thoughts, μῆδ' ὑπερφρονεῖ Aesch. Ag. 1039, cf. Polyb. 6. 18, 7; μὴ ὑπ. παρ' ὃ δει φρονεῖν, ἀλλὰ φρονεῖν εἰς τὸ σωφρονεῖν Ep. Rom. 12. 3; c. dat. modi, to be proud in or of a thing, πλοῦτῳ Hdt. 1. 199; τῷ λόγῳ Plat. Alcib. 1. 104 A. 2. c. acc. to overlook, look down upon, despise, ὑπερφρονῶν ἡσας τὸν παρὸντα δαίμονα Aesch. Pers. 825; τοὺς θεοὺς Ar. Nub. 226; βέφυκε ἄνθρωπος τὸ .. θεραπεύων ὑπερφρονεῖν Thuc. 3. 39:—Pass. to be despised, Id. 6. 16. 3. c. gen. to think slightly of, δαίμονα Id. Eur. Bacch. 1326; τῶν νόμων Ar. Nub. 1400; τὸ ἐπιτηδεύματος Plat. Phaedr. 258 B. II. to surpass in knowledge, ὑπ. ἱστορίᾳ τὸν δῆμον (v. l. for περιφ-) Aeschin. 19. 42; c. acc. cogn., πάντα ὑπερφρ. to be thoroughly well-informed, Hipp. 1279. 26.
ὑπερφρόνησις, *ews*, *η*, contempt, θανάτου Plut. 2. 238 B, Poll. 9. 146.
ὑπερφρονιτής, *ov*, δ, a contemner, Boiss. Anecd. 5. 340.
ὑπερφρονιτής, to be exceedingly concerned, Heliod. 10. 29.
ὑπερφροσύνη, *η*, contempt, disdain, Plut. 2. 19 D, 827 A, etc.
ὑπερφρύγιος [v], *ov*, hyper-Phrygian, a musical mode, Ath. 625 D, cf. Büchh. Metr. Pind. p. 225.
ὑπερφρων, *ov*, ὃ, *η*, (φρήν) over-proud, haughty, disdainful, arrogant, σῆμα, λόγος Aesch. Theb. 380, 410; φρονήματα Eur. Heracl. 388: neut. pl. ὑπερφρονα as Adv., Soph. Aj. 1236.—Adv. ὑπερφρόνως, Dio C. 37. 5 and 49. 2. in good sense, ἐκ τοῦ ὑπερφρονος from a sense of superiority, Thuc. 2. 62, Dio C. 45. 43:—a usage censured by Poll. 9. 147.
ὑπερφύης, *es*: Att. acc. sing. ὑπερφύᾱ Ar. Eq. 141, Nub. 76: Att. neut. pl. ὑπερφύᾱ Plat. Gorg. 467 B, —φῶ Ar. Ran. 611: (φύωμαι): I. literally, growing above the ground, Luc. Lexiphr. 6; growing higher than the rest, οἱ ὑπ. τῶν ἀστυχίων Diog. L. 1. 100. II. literally also, overgrown, enormous, σμίνθος Aesch. Fr. 226; λίθοι ὑπ. τὸ μέγαςος Hdt. 2. 175, cf. Ar. Pac. 229, Pl. 734; ὑπ. τῷ μεγέθει Arist. Cacl. 2. 9, 9:—then, 2. without a distinct sense of bulk, monstrous, marvellous, strange, extraordinary, in good and bad sense, ἔργον ὑπ. μέγαςος τε καὶ ἄλλος Hdt. 9. 78; ἔργον ὑπ. ἐργάσαστο Id. 8. 116, cf. 9. 78; ἀτραπὸς δαιμονίως ὑπ. Ar. Nub. 76; ὑπ. τέχνη Ar. Eq. 141; πῶς οὐχ ὑπερφύης; is it not most strange? Dem. 848. 23; καὶ τοῦδ' ὑπ., cf. .. Isocr. 364 D; τὸ δὲ πάντων ὑπερφύεστατον, ὅτι .. Lys. 178. 40, cf. Ar. Thesm. 831:—often joined with a relat., ὅλλος ὑπερφύης ὅσος Ar. Pl. 750; ὅπ. ὥς .., like Lat. *mirum quā* .. ὑπερφύει τινι .. ὥς μεγάλῃ βλάβῃ Plat. Gorg. 477 D:—often also joined with other Adjs., in which case, as a rule, it stands second,

σχέλια λέγειν καὶ ὑπ. Plat. Gorg. 467 B; δεινὸν ὡς ἀληθῶς καὶ ὑπ. Dem. 543, 2, etc.; but it stands first in Plat. 2. 12 B, 155 A, al.; v. Lob. Paral. 541.

II. Adv. —ως, marvellously, strangely, exceedingly, φιλαθηναῖος ἦν ὑπ. Ar. Ach. 142; ὑπ. σπουδάζειν Plat. Gorg. 481 B; in affirm. answers, ὑπερφύτως μὲν οὖν Id. Rep. 525 B. 2. ὑπερφύτως ὡς..., before a Verb, ὑπ. ὡς χαίρω Id. Symp. 173 C, cf. Theaet. 155 C; before an Adj., ὑπ. ὡς ἀληθῆ λέγεις Id. Phaedo 66 A: cf. θαυμάσιος, θαυμαστός.

ὑπερφύτα, ἡ, marvellously, C. I. 4699. 26, Suid.

ὑπερφύομαι, Pass., with aor. 2 and pf. act., to overshoot, τινος Aristaeon. I. 6; τινι Galen. II. metaph. to surpass, excel, c. acc. pers. et dat. rei, ὑπερφύς Ἑλληνας ἰσχύει Hdt. 6. 127, cf. Dio C. 56. 2; c. gen. pers., Aristid. 2. 151.

ὑπερφυσάομαι, Pass., to be inflated excessively, Luc. Contempl. 19; metaph., Eccl.; so also ὑπερφυσόομαι, Greg. Naz.

ὑπερφωνέω, to cry, speak exceedingly loud, Philostr. 484, Eccl. II. trans. to outbawl, τινα Luc. Rhet. Praec. 13;—metaph. to outdo, Philostr. 194.

ὑπερφωτός, on, brilliant, glorious, Byz.

ὑπερχαίρω, to rejoice exceedingly at a thing, τινί Eur. Med. 1165; ἐπὶ τινι Plat. 2. 1098 B; c. part. μανθάνων ἴδι, ὄρων ὑπ. Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 3, Luc. Nec. 12; also, ὑπ. ἔταν ..., ὅτι ..., Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 10, Cyn. 4. 4; absol., Luc. V. H. 1. 30.

ὑπερχάλαω, f. l. for ὑπεκχ— in Anth. P. 11. 200.

ὑπερχάρης, ἐς, overjoyed, Polyb. 8. 19, 2, etc.; ἐπὶ τινι Id. 1. 44, 5. ὑπερχελεύς, ἐς, gen. ἐος, over the brim, running over, κρητῆρες Ath. 13 D, cf. Poll. 5. 133, etc.—hence ὑπερχελεύω, Anna Comm.

ὑπερχεῖρα, ἡ, protectress, a name of Hera in Laconia, Paus. 3. 13, 8. ὑπερχέω, fut. —χέω, to pour over, Dosith. Mag. Interpr. p. 32 Böcking:—Pass. to overflow, overrun, of water, Arist. Probl. 3. 34, 1, Mirab. 89; of the air, Hipp. Aph. 1260; ὑπερχεῖται εἰς τὸ ἀχανές Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 18;—c. gen., Alciphro Fr. 5. 4.

ὑπερχθίνος, on, above the earth, Manetho 2. 26.

ὑπερχλίω, to be over-wanton or arrogant, Soph. Tr. 281,—ὑπερχλίοντες being the first reading in the Laur. MS., afterwards altered into ὑπερχλιδώντες.

ὑπερχολάω, to have an excess of bile, to be or become exceeding angry, Ar. Lys. 694, Philostr. 828. II. trans. to fill full of bile, Hipp. ap. Galen. Lex. p. 384.

ὑπερχόλος, on, exceeding bilious or wrathful, Antiph. Incert. 92.

ὑπερχομαι, fut. —ελεύσομαι: Dep. with aor. and pf. act.: Hom. uses only the aor. in both forms. To go or come under, get under, Lat. subire, c. acc., ὑπῆλθε θάμνους Od. 5. 476; ὑπῆλθετε δῶμ' Αἴδαο 12. 21; ἐπεὶ κε μέλαθρον ὑπελθῆ 18. 150; ὕφρ. ἂν γὰρ ὑπέλθῃ Aesch. Eum. 339;—with a Prep., ὑπ. ὑπὸ τὴν φορὰν (or τὴν πηγήν) τοῦ ἀκοντίου to come within its range, Antipho 121. 35., 124. 20; ὑπὸ τὸ ἀκόντιον Ib. 34; εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν τοῦ ἀκ. Ib. 23;—rarely c. dat., Plut. Comp. Pericl. 2.

II. like ὑφέρω II. 2, of involuntary feelings, to come upon, steal over one, c. acc., Τρώας δὲ τρόμος αἰνὸς ὑπῆλθε γαῖα II. 7. 215., 20. 44; ὑπέρχεται με φρικὴ Hdt. 6. 134; ὥς μ' ὑπῆλθέ τις φόβος Soph. Ph. 1231, cf. El. 1112; θαυμά τοί μ' ὑπέρχεται Ib. 928; ὥσθ' ἕμερος μούπηλθε .. Eur. Med. 57, cf. Philem. Στρατ. 1. 1; οὐ γὰρ τις οἶκτος σῆς μ' ὑπ. φυγῆς Eur. Hipp. 1089; ἐς δ' ἄκραν δέιμ' ὑπῆλθε κρατὸς φόβαν, of fear causing the hair to stand up, Soph. Ph. 1231; ἐκ ποδῶν δ' ἄνω ὑπ. σπαραγμός εἰς ἄκρον κάρᾳ Aesch. Fr. 165; ὑπελθὴνθέν τέ μου νάρκα τις ὅλον τὸ δέρμα Menand. Φαν. 1.

III. of persons, to creep or insinuate oneself into another's good graces, to fawn on, cringe to, εἶδες οἱ ὑπέρχεται; Ar. Eq. 270; οἱ κριταὶ ὑπ. Ἀλκιβιάδην Andoc. 31. 43; ὑπ. τὰς ἀρχάς, τοὺς πολέμιους Xen. Lac. 8, 2, Ath. 2, 14; ὑπ. πάντα ἀνθρώπων καὶ δουλεύων Plat. Crito 53 E; ὑπ. καὶ θεραπεύειν Dem. 623. 22; ὑπ. δάροις καὶ κολακείαις Plut. Cato Mi. 50. 2 to undermine, entrap, beguile, λάβρα μ' ὑπελθὼν Soph. O. T. 386; οἱ αὐτὸ μ' ὑπῆλθεν Id. Ph. 1007; δόξα μ' ὑπῆλθες Eur. Andr. 436, cf. Supp. 138, I. A. 67; τὸν ἄνδρα ποικίλως ὑπ. ἐν λόγοις Ar. Eq. 459.

IV. c. acc. rei, to seek by base arts, τὴν τυναννίδα Plut. Dio 7; φιλίαν Dio Chr. 7. To advance slowly, of an army, Xen. An. 5. 2, 30; cf. ὑπάγω III.

VI. to recede, give away, Arist. Cael. 2. 13, 22. ὑπερχράομαι, Med. to use to excess, Eust. Opusc. 221. 17, Schol. ὑπερχρῶς, on, over head and ears in debt, Dem. 821. 14.

ὑπερχρονίζω, to be over the time, Hesych.

ὑπερχρόνιος, on, beyond the usual time of life, very old, Paroemiogr. II. beyond time, eternal, Eccl.; so also ὑπέρχρονος, on, lb.

ὑπέρχρυσος, on, above gold in value, Eccl.

ὑπέρχυστος, εως, ἡ, an overflowing, Strab. 743, Plut. 2. 502 A, etc.

ὑπερχωρέω, prob. f. l. for ὑπεκ—, Arist. Physiogn. 6. 57.

ὑπερψυχος, on, overpowering the soul, Plat. Tim. 88 A.

ὑπερψυχρος, on, very frigid, of bad wit, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 16.

ὑπερψύχω [v], to strike with a violent chill, Hipp. 446. 37 sq.:—Pass., Id. 516. 17, Arist. Eth. E. 7. 5, 6.

ὑπερῶ, Att. fut. of ὑπέπω.

ὑπερωδύνω, to feel excessive pain, Hipp. 1175 C.

ὑπερωδύνια, ἡ, excessive pain, Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. ἀκληρούντων.

ὑπερωέω, to start back, recoil, Il. 8. 122, 314., 15. 452.

ὑπερῶ, ἡ, Ion. noun, the palate, Il. 22. 495, Hipp. Mochl. 865; ὑπερῶα (v. l. —φα) Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 10;—elsewhere οὐρανός, οὐρανίσκος. Cf. ὑπερφῶς.

ὑπερωίθεν, Adv. from an upper room, Od. 1. 328.

ὑπερώιον, τό, Ep. and Ion. for ὑπερῶν, Hom.

ὑπερώιος, α, on, v. ὑπερῶς.

ὑπερωκεάνιος, on, beyond the ocean, Philo 2. 547;—metaph. hyper-oceanic, monstrous, ὑπ. καὶ μετακόσμος ἀρεβεία Id. 1. 425, 675.

ὑπερωμία, ἡ, (ῶμος) the part above the shoulders, ὑπερωμία καὶ ἐπάνω ὑψηλός by the head and shoulders, LXX (1 Regg. 9. 2, cf. 10. 23);—also, ὑπερωμίας, ὁ, one who is taller by the head and shoulders, Byz.

ὑπερονέομαι, Dep. to buy too dear, to bid high, Themist. 261 B.

ὑπερώνυμος, on, above all name, inexpressible, Dionys. Ar.

ὑπερῶν, Ep. and Ion. —ῶν, τό, the upper part of the house, the upper story of upper rooms, where the women resided, παρθένος αἰδοῖν ὑπερῶν εἰσαναβάσθαι Il. 2. 514; εἰς ὑπερῶν ἀνάβας 16. 184, cf. Od. 1. 362; ὑπερῶθεν φρεσὶ σύνθετο θέσιν αἰδοῖν .. Πηνελόπεια from her chamber she heard it, Od. 1. 329; approached by a κλῆμαξ, lb. 330; ἐξ ὑπερῶν Pind. Fr. 25.

2. in Att., an attic, gorret, Ar. Eq. 1001, Pl. 811; ἀνάβ' ἐξ ὑπ. Id. Eccl. 698; used of a spare room, Antipho 113. 3; cf. Lys. p. 3 Reiske, and v. διήρης.

ὑπερῶς, α, on, Ion. and Ep. —ῶιος, ἡ, on: also os, on (v. infr.):—being above or over, στοαὶ ὑπερῶι Dion. H. 3. 68, Paus. 5. 10, 10; ὑπ. θάλαμος=ὑπερῶν, Plut. Pelop. 35; so ὑπ. οἶκος, οἴκημα, Galen., Plut., etc. (The last part of the word —ῶιος, —ῶς seems to be a mere termin., the Adj. being formed from ὑπέρ, as πατρίως, μητρίως from πατήρ, μήτηρ.)

ὑπερῶρος, on, beyond the season, over-ripe, Diosc. 1. 77, Poll. 6. 54.

ὑπερῶρσιος, on, over or above the roof, Poll. 1. 80.

ὑπερῶσιος, on, =περιῶσιος, Suid., E. M.

ὑπερώτατος, ἡ, on, poet. Sup. for ὑπέρτατος, Pind. N. 8. 73.

ὑπ-ερωτάω, to reply by a question, Plat. Gorg. 483 A.

ὑπεσθίω, fut. ὑπέδομαι, to eat away under or secretly, Schol. Il. 21. 271.

ὑπεσσεῖται, Dor. 3 sing. fut. of ὑπέιμι.

ὑπεσταλμένως, Adv. drawn in, retiringly, modestly, Heraclid. Alleg. 29.

ὑπεσχεθόν, v. sub ὑπέχω.

ὑπέσχημαι, v. sub ὑπισχνέομαι.

ὑπετύμολογέω, to suggest an etymology, Schol. Ar. Av. 181.

ὑπέυδιος, on, under the calm sky, γέραναι Arat. 1012. II.

somewhat calm, ἀκτή Ar. Rh. 1. 584, cf. 3. 1202; ὑπ. καὶ λεία θάλαττα Ael. N. A. 1. 41, etc.; τὸ ὑπ. τῆς θαλάσσης a tolerable calm, Plut. Themist. 32. [I in Arat. 1. c. metri grat., as he also uses εὐδίας.]

ὑπέυθυνος, on, liable to give account for one's administration of an office, accountable, responsible, ὑπ. ἀρχῆ, opp. to μουνάρχῃ, Hdt. 3. 80; τραχὺς μόνάρχος, οὐδ' ὑπ. κρατεῖ Aesch. Fr. 324; οὐχ ὑπέυθυνος πόλει Id. Pers. 213, cf. Cho. 715; ὑπέυθυνος παραινέσεις πρὸς ἀνεύθυνον ἀκρόασιν we who advise are responsible, while you who hear are irresponsible, Thuc. 3. 43; of ὑπ. at Athens, magistrates who, on quitting office, had to give an account of their administration to public auditors (λογισταί), Ar. Eq. 259, Vesp. 102, Antipho 146. 23, etc.; ὑπόσκι ἄρχοντες ἐν μὲν πόλει γεγεννηται, ὑπ. εἰσαν Andoc. 33. 13; ἄνδρες λογιῶν τῶν ὑπ. χύρων, addressed to the Spectators, who were 'auditors' and judges of the performance, Eupol. Pól. 30. 2. c. gen. under liabilities for, answerable for, ὑπ. ἀρχῆς ἑτέρας ap. Dem. 747. 1; προκλήσεως Id. 1114. 21;—so, of slaves, σώμα ὑπ. ἀδικημάτων their body is liable for their misdeeds, i. e. they must pay for with their body, Id. 610. 5; τῆς ἀγνοίας ὑπ. held responsible for it, Id. 293. fin.; τῆς φωνῆς Eur. Salt. 27.

3. also c. dat., ὑπ. κινδύνῳ, ὑπ. τιμωρίᾳ Lycurg. 166. 17., 169. 8;—but c. dat. pers. responsible to another, dependent on them, Lat. obnoxius, ὑπ. ἂν οὐδενὶ Dem. 306. 4; διδοῖν αὐτὸν ὑπ. τῇ τύχῃ, etc., Id. 291. 19, cf. Aeschin. 51. 3.

II. Adv. —ως, Poll. 3. 139. ὑπευλαβέομαι, Dep. to be somewhat afraid, c. inf., LXX (2 Macc. 14. 18 cod. Alex.).

ὑπευνόομαι, Pass. (εὐνώ) only in fem. part. aor. ὑπευνηθεῖσα as v. l. Hes. Th. 374 (where the true reading is ὑποδυμθεῖσα), lying under a man, pregnant. II. to be under-bedded with a thing, i. e. lying or sitting upon, ὀρθαλὲς νεοσοῖς ὑπευνηθεῖσα Nic. Al. 294.

ὑπευνύω, to make somewhat wide, Byz.

ὑπευπρεπίζω, to prepare gradually, Greg. Nyss.

ὑπευφραίνομαι, Dep. to rejoice secretly, τινι at a thing, Greg. Naz.

ὑπεφύομαι, Dep. to pay secretly, τινί τι Greg. Naz.

ὑπεφύβαρχέω, to be under-officer of the ἐφεβί (at Cyzicus), C. I. 3665.

ὑπεφίμμι, to let loose a little, Eccl.

ὑπεχθέσιμος, on, Cretan for ὑπεκθέσιμος, q. v.

ὑπέχω, fut. ὑφέξω: aor. ὑπέχω, poet. also ὑπέσχεθον: verb. Adj. ὑφεκτέον, q. v. To hold under, a. to put a mare under or to a horse, ὑποσχόν θηλάς ἵππους (cf. Virg. supposita de matre), Il. 5. 269. b. of holding out the hand to receive something, ὑπέσχετο χεῖρα 7. 188; προτείνειν καὶ ὑπ. τὴν χεῖρα, to receive bribes, Dem. 421. 18; ὑπ. χρυσίῳ τὴν χεῖρα Menand. Leuk. 2; proverb. of a greedy person, ὑπ. τὴν χεῖρα ἀποθηκάζον Diogen. Paerom. 3. 12. c. ῥημάτων ὑπ. οὐας, Lat. praebere aurem, to lend an attentive ear, Simon. 44. 14; σὺ δὲ μέλιχον οὐας ὑπέσχες Procl. h. Minerv. 52; ὑπ. τὰ ῥά τινα Aristid., etc. d. to hold a cup under another vessel, while something is poured into it, Hdt. 2. 151, Ar. Ach. 1063, Pax 431, cf. 908.

e. to put as it were wax under a seal, Plat. Theaet. 191 D. f. ὑπ. μαστῶν, of the mother giving suck, Eur. Ion 1372; νηπίους θηλὴν ὑπ. Plut. Rom. 21.

2. to supply, afford, furnish, νεφέλην Aesch. Fr. 196. 7; πλοῦτος ὑπ. μέριμναν Dissem. Pind. O. 2. 54 (99); πάντα Ar. Lys. 841; ὑπ. τινί [φόβον] to occasion him fear, Thuc. 7. 21;—ὑπ. ἐαυτὸν, Lat. praebere se alicui, submit oneself to another, so as to be at his disposal, or so as to follow his advice, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 44, Plat. Rep. 399 B; also c. inf., ὑπόσχες Σωκράτει ἐξελέγχει allow Socrates to examine you, Id. Gorg. 497 B.

3. to make subject, τι ταῖς ἀσθησέσι Id. Theaet. 191 D. II. to uphold, support, τοὺς ῥίμους, c. acc., Hdt. 4. 72.

2. like Lat. sustinere, to undergo, be subject to, suffer, τήνδ' ἄτην Soph. Tr. 1274; ζήμιαν Eur.

Ion 1038; καὶ ἄν. Thesm. 196; τιμωρίαν τινός for a thing, Thuc. 6. 80, Aeschin. 85. 23; κόλασιν Plut., etc.; also, ὑπ. αἰτίαν τινός to be subject to accusation for . . . Antipho 137. 18; τούτων . . . οὐκ ἂν δικάζωσιν τὴν αἰτίαν ὑπέχοιμι Plat. Apol. 33 B; ὑπ. ψόγον ἀμουσίας Id. Rep. 403 C. 3. in law-phrases, ὑπ. δίκην τινός to have to give an account of a thing, Hdt. 2. 118; δίκην ὑπόσχεσιν αἰμάτων . . . Ἐμμενίσιν Eur. Or. 1649; ὑπ. φόνου δίκας Plat. Legg. 872 C; (poet. also, ὑπ. φόνον τινός to have to give account of his murder, Eur. El. 1318); δίκην ὑπ. τῶν πεπραγμένων Dem. 371. 20; ὑπ. τὴν δίκην Soph. O. T. 552; ὑπ. δίκην τινί Eur. Hec. 1253, Plat. Phaedo 99 A; ὑπ. δίκην to undergo a trial, Thuc. 3. 53; τοῖς ἡρμασί τὰς δίκας ὑπ. to have to pay the penalty with one's property, Isocr. 398 C; ὑπ. δίκας, ἐὰν . . . Dem. 645. fin.; κρίσιν ὑπ. Id. 555. 22. b. ἐμοὶ λόγον ὑπεχέτω let him render account to me, Plat. Prot. 338 D; οὐδενὶ ἐθέλων ὑπέχων λόγον Xen. Mem. 4. 9; ὑπ. τῇ πόλει περὶ τοῦ βίου λόγον Andoc. 34. 8; ὑπ. εὐθύνας Lys. 115. 11, 183. 21. 4. to sustain, maintain, λόγον an argument, Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 1, Metaph. 3. 6, 5, al.; ὑπ. ὑποθεσιν Id. Top. 8. 3, 1; θέσιν καὶ ὑποθεσιν Id. 9, 1. For the Med., v. sub ὑποσχεόμεναι.

ὑπήβολος, ὄν, v. sub ὑπώβολος.
ὑπηγορία, ἡ, enumeration, dictation, Eccl.
ὑπηρέως, ὄν, under the air, exposed to the air, Ap. Rh. 4. 1577.
ὑπηρέως, to sift, Hesych. s. v. ὑποσκιζέειν.
ὑπήκοον, τό, a narcotic plant, with leaves like rue, Diosc. 4. 68, Galen.

ὑπήκοος, ὄν, (ἀκοή) giving ear, hearkening, listening to, τινί Anth. P. 9. 46; —a hearer, scholar, lambl. V. Pyth. 121, Poll. 4. 44. II. obeying, obedient, subject, c. gen., Πέρσας Μῆδων ὑπηκούους ἐποίησε Hdt. 1. 102, cf. 4. 167., 7. 111, 149, Aesch. Pers. 234, 242, Thuc., etc.; ὑπ. τῶν νόμων Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13. 2. c. dat., Eur. Heracl. 287 (ubi v. Elmsl.), Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 22; ἅπαντα τῷ πλουτεῖν ὑπήκοα Ar. Pl. 146; — and so most commonly in late authors; Thuc. has ὑπ. τινος 4. 78., 6. 20; but, ναυαῖν καὶ φόρῳ ὑπ. liable to furnish . . . (cf. ὑποτελής), 7. 57; τροφῇ ὑπ. τῇ πέψει easy of digestion, Plut. 2. 661 B. III. absol. as Subst., ὑπήκοοι, οἱ, subjects, Thuc., Xen., etc.; ἡ ὑπήκοος (c. χάρα) Dio C. 36. 19; τὸ ὑπήκοον = οἱ ὑπ., τὸ ὑπ. τῶν θυμμάχων Thuc. 6. 69, cf. Dio C. 37. 25, etc.; —in particular, the subject allies of Athens were called ὑπήκοοι, opp. to the αὐτόνομοι, Thuc. 7. 57, cf. 6. 22., 8. 2, Böckh P. E. 2. 141.

ὑπήλατος, ὄν, (ἐλαύνω) carrying off downwards, φάρμακα ὑπ. purging medicines, Hipp. Acut. 387, cf. 514. 1.

ὑπηλάτης, ἑς, (ὑπαλείφω), sneared, pitched, of a ship, E. M.

ὑπηλλαγμένως, Adv. in changed manner, Jo. Chrys.

ὑπημέτιος (ἄ), α, ὄν, (ἡμέρα) towards day, in early morning, like ὑπήφως, Opp. H. 4. 640, where Diind. ἐπημέτιος, cf. 3. 229.

ὑπημύω, v. sub ὑπεμνήμυκε.

ὑπηνέμιος, ὄν, (ἀνεμῶς) lifted or wafted by the wind, ὑπηνέμιος φορέοντα Theocr. 5. 115. 2. betokening wind, Arat. 839. II. full of wind, ὑπ. φόν a wind-egg, which produces no chicken, Ar. Fr. 237, Plat. Com. Δαῖδ. 1.; (ἀνεμαῖον φόν was considered better Att., Moer. 73, cf. Bergk in Meinecke's Com. Fr. 2. 1018); —properly of eggs laid by hens without impregnation, Arist. II. A. 6. 2, 10, sqq., 10. 6, 2, sqq.; so, ὑπ. κύημα Id. G. A. 3. 1, 5 and 18; —in Ar. Av. 695, ὑπ. φόν is the egg produced by Night alone, without impregnation; and Luc. Sacrif. 6 calls Hephaestus the ὑπ. παῖς of Hera. 2. metaph. vain, idle, empty, λοχέαια καὶ ὠδίνες Plut. 2. 38 E; ὤνειροι Ib. 735 E, Luc. Harm. 4; πλοῦτος Luc. Gall. 12; of men, braggart, Plut. Sertor. 12.

ὑπηνέμιος, ὄν, (ἀνεμῶς) under the wind, under shelter from it, opp. to προσήνεμος, Soph. Ant. 411; ἀκτὴ Theocr. 22. 32; Λιμὴν Poll. 1. 100; τόπος Theophr. C. P. 3. 6. 9; ἐκ τοῦ ὑπηνέμου on the lee-side, Xen. Oec. 18. 7; ὑπηνέμιος ποιεῖν τὰς νεοττεύσεις to make the nests in sheltered places, Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 6; ἐν ὑπηνέμιος (c. τόπος) Ib. 14, 11; —metaph. gentle, αὔρα Eur. Cycl. 44. III. swift as the wind, Anth. Plan. 54. III. = ὑπηνέμιος II. 2, δόξαι, ἐπιδυμῆαι Alciphro 2. 2, 7, cf. Dio Chr. 1. 499.

ὑπὴνη, ἡ, properly the hair on the upper-lip (which is the first to grow, cf. ὑπὴνητης), the moustache, distinguished from πύγων, Eubul. Στεφ. 7, v. Phot., Suid.; or, generally, the beard, Aesch. Fr. 30; ἐν ὑπ. ἀκούρων τρέφειν Ar. Vesp. 476; μολύνει τὴν ὑπ. Id. Eq. 1286; ὑπὴνας ἔλκειν to let the beard grow long, trail a beard, Id. Lys. 1072; ἀναεῖ ὑπὴνης of one with a huge beard, Plat. Com. Περσβ. 3. 2. in Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 13, it seems to mean the upper lip, καὶ τὴν ὑπ. καὶ τὸ γένειον δαδὸν ἔχειν: (Perh: from ὑπό and a Root found in Skt. āna (the part under the nose).)

ὑπὴνητης, ὄν, ὅ, one that is just getting a beard (cf. ὑπὴνη), πρῶτον ὑπ. a youth with his first beard, Il. 24. 348, Od. 10. 279; χαριεστάτην ἡβὴν εἶναι τοῦ ὑπὴνητος Plat. Prot. 309 B; Ἑρμῆς ὑπ., opp. to Ζεὺς γενειότητης, Luc. Sacrif. 11, cf. Müller Arch. d. Kunst § 379; —generally bearded, τράγος Anth. P. 6. 32. A fem. ὑπὴνητιν τριχία in Boiss. An. 4. 431.

ὑπὴνδ-βιος, ὄν, living with a beard, Plat. Com. Περσβ. 2.

ὑπὴτος, ὄν, ὄν, (ἡώς) Ep. Adj. about dawn, towards morning, early, Il. 8. 330., 18. 277, Od. 4. 656; ἀστὶβ ὑπὴτος early time, morning frost, Od. 17. 25; —cf. ὑπὴφως.

ὑπὴρμῆς, Adv. somewhat softly, gently, Dion. P. 1122, unless we read ὑπ' ἡρέμα πορφύρουσαν, i. e. ὑποπορφύρουσαν.

ὑπηρεσία, ἡ, properly the service rendered by the ὑπηρεταί, sea-service: but mostly used as concrete, the body of rowers and sailors, the ship's crew, Thuc. 8. 1, Dem. 1208. 20, etc.; —Thuc. opposed ὑπηρεσία to κυβερνήται, 1. 143; to θρανῆται, 6. 31 and in Lys. ὑπηρεσίαί are opp. to πλῆγμα, 162. 26; in Dem. to ναῦται, ἐπιβάται, ἐρείται, 1209. 11.,

1214. 23., 1216. 13 sq.; v. Arnold Thuc. 6. 31 and cf. ὑπηρετής I. II. generally, service, δουλεία καὶ ὑπ. Ar. Vesp. 602; ἱατρικὴ ὑπ. Plat. Legg. 961 E; αἱ σωματικαὶ ὑπ. Arist. Pol. 1. 13, 2; μόρια τὰ πρὸς ταύτην τὴν ὑπ. (sc. πορεύεσθαι) Id. de Juvent. 2, 2; αἱ ὑπ. αἱ ἐξωθεν κινητικαὶ Id. P. A. 4. 9, 6; τέχναι καὶ γοητεῖαι καὶ ὅλας ὑπ. τινὲς all kinds of service, Dem. 1458. 18; πάσαν λειτουργίαν καὶ ὑπ. ἐκτελεῖν C. I. 2786; παρέχειν τι εἰς ὑπ. τινί Plat. Legg. 717 C; ἡ ἐμὴ τῷ θεῷ ὑπ. Id. Apol. 30 A; τίς αὐτῇ ἡ ὑπ. ἐπὶ τοῖς θεοῖς; Id. Euthyphro 14 D; τὰς ἐκείνων ὑπ. εἰς ἐαυτὸν Id. Legg. 729 D, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 8. 6, 3; ἄλλας ὑπ. ὑποστάνα τῇ πόλει C. I. 1125, cf. 2336. 33., 2767, al. 2. in concrete sense, in pl., the class of servants or attendants, Plat. Legg. 956 E, Ep. 350 A. 3. ὑπ. σοι παντελής . . . κεραιόων = supellex fictilium, as we say 'a dinner-service,' Axionic. Χαλκ. 3. III. at Athens, a public duty or office, differing from ἀρχή in having a salary, Böckh P. E. 1. 320.

ὑπηρεσίον, τό, the cushion on a rower's bench, Thuc. 2. 93, Isocr. 169 A; εἰς ὑπ. καὶ κώπην i. e. to rowers' service, Plat. Theist. 4; —also, a riding-pad or saddle-cloth, Diod. 20. 4. II. the rowers' pay, A. B. 312, Phot.

III. = ὑπηρετικὸν πλοῖον, Strab. 79.

ὑπηρετήω: plqpf. ὑπηρετῆκεν Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 9; —properly, to do service on board ship, to do rower's service (cf. ὑπηρετής, ὑπηρεσία); but this literal sense is found only in late writers, Ael. N. A. 13. 2; —Pass., πλοῖον ὑπὸ δύο ἀνθρώπων ὑπηρετεῖσθαι δυνάμενον Diod. 2. 55.

II. in the best Greek, simply, to be a servant, do service, serve, Soph. El. 996, Ph. 990; opp. to ἀρχῶν, Ar. Vesp. 518; τοὺς διὰ φόβον ὑπ. Xen. Hier. 1, 38. 2. c. dat. to minister to, serve, Lat. inservire, Soph. El. 1306, Eur. Phoen. 1708, Thuc., etc.; so, ὑπ. τῷ χρηστέλῳ to do it service, al., Hdt. 8. 41, cf. Plat. Legg. 914 A; ἔργους ἀνοσίους ὑπ. Soph. O. C. 283; τοῖς νόμοις Lys. 192. 20; ὑπ. τοῖς τρῶσι to comply with, gratify, humour his ways, Ar. Ran. 1432; ὑπ. τῷ λόγῳ to second, support it, Eur. Med. 588; ὧν ἀνθρώπος ἀνθρώπου τύχαις ὑπηρετῆσθαι Alex. Mil. 2.

3. ὑπ. τινὶ εἰς or πρὸς τι Hdt. I. 109, Xen. Eq. 8, 7, Dem., etc.; —also, ὑπ. τινί τι to help one in a thing, Soph. Ph. 1024, Ar. Pl. 979, Plat. Symp. 196 C, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 20, Dem. 1356. 26. 4. absol.

to serve, be subordinate, opp. to προσατάτω, Arist. Top. 5. 1, 6; ἡ ὑπηρετοῦσα ἐπιστήμη Id. Metaph. 1. 2. 7; and with neut. part. only, ὑπ. τὰ λοιπὰ to lend aid in what remains to be done, to do a service, Soph. Ph. 15; ὑπ. τὰ περὶ τὸν πόλεμον Plat. Rep. 467 A; and with cogn. acc., ὑπ. τὰς διακονικὰς πράξεις Arist. Pol. 3. 4. 12; —Pass. to be done as service, τὰ ἀπ' ἡμέων εἰς ὑμέας ὑπηρετῆται Hdt. 4. 139; so, χρὴ δὲ τό γε ἐμὸν ὑπηρετεῖσθαι that my service should be rendered, Id. 1. 108; τὰ παρ' ἡμῶν ὑμῶις ὑπηρετῆται Isocr. 39 E; τὸ πρᾶγμα τὸ ὑπηρετῆσθαι Arist. Eth. E. 7. 10, 17, cf. Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 34.—The Med. occurs in late authors, as Alciphro and Heliod.; but in Soph. El. 1306, ὑπηρετοῖν was rightly restored by Elmsl. for —οἰμην.

ὑπηρετήμα, τό, service rendered, service, Lat. officium, Antipho 113. 10, Plat. Alc. 1. 106 B, al.; ποδῶν ὑπ. feet that serve one, Soph. El. 1358.

ὑπηρετής, ὄν, ὅ, (ἐρέτης) properly an under-rower, under-reamon, underling, distinguished from the ναῦται and ἐρείται (v. sub ὑπηρεσία II), Böckh P. E. 1. 373; —hence, II. generally an underling, servant, attendant, assistant, Lat. apparitor, Hdt. 3. 63., 5. 111; δοῦλοι καὶ πάντες ὑπ. Plat. Polit. 289 C; ὑπ. τῆς πόλεως, opp. to ἀρχῶν, Id. Rep. 552 B; ἡ πόλις εἰς ὑπηρετόν σχῆμα . . . προεβλήθη Dem. 690. 21; τῶν ἱατρῶν, τῶν δικαστῶν ὑπ. Plat. Legg. 720 A, 873 B; —in Att. used to express all kinds of subordinate relations, as Hermes is ὑπ. θεῶν, Aesch. Pr. 954, cf. 983; the Delphians are φοῖβον ὑπηρεταί Soph. O. T. 712; Neoptolemus is ὑπ. to Ulysses, Id. Ph. 53; the αὐλός is ὑπ. to the Chorus, Pratin. 1. 9; sometimes c. dat., ὑπ. τῷ θεῷ Plat. Legg. 773 E; τοῖς νόμοις Ib. 715 C, Arist. Pol. 3. 16, 4; also, οἱ περὶ τυράννους . . . ὑπ. Eur. Tro. 426; cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 10, 3; —c. gen. objecti, ὑπ. ἔργου a helper in a work, Id. An. 1. 9, 18. 2. at Athens, a. the servant who attended each man-at-arms (πλῆλιτης) to carry his baggage, rations, and shield, like σκεφοφόρος, Thuc. 3. 17; they were sometimes light-armed as slingers or bowmen, cf. Ar. Av. 1186. b. ὁ τῶν ἑνδεκα ὑπ. the assistant of the Eleven, employed in executions of state-criminals, Plat. Phaedo 116 B, cf. Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 54., 4. 8. o. in Xen., ὑπηρεταί were a number of officers in immediate attendance on the general, as aides-de-camp or adjutants, Cyr. 2. 4, 4., 6. 2, 13, etc. 3. in Eccl. = ἐποδίακος.

ὑπηρετήσις, ἡ, service, τὰ εἰς ὑπ. σώματος Arist. Rhet. 2. 6, 13.

ὑπηρετήσων, verb. Adj. one must serve, τινί Arist. Eth. N. 9, 2, 1.

ὑπηρετικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for the ὑπηρεταί, menial, ἐν ὑπ. μοῖρα τινί Plat. Polit. 290 C; ὕπλα ὑπ. the arms of the hired soldiery, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 18. 2. of or for service, doing service, τὸ μὲν ὑπηρετικῶτατον . . . τῷ σώματι, τὸ δὲ ἀρχικῶτατον Plat. Legg. 942 E; ἐπιμέλειαι ὑπ., of public servants, Arist. Pol. 4. 15, 3; ἡ θεοῖς . . . ὑπ. (sc. τέχνη) Plat. Euthyphro 13 D; ἡ ἱατροῖς ὑπ. εἰς τινος ἔργον ἀπεργασίαν Ib.; serviceable, τοῖς τῆς ψυχῆς ἔργοις ὑπηρετικῶτατον . . . τὸ θερμὸν ἔστιν Arist. P. A. 2. 7, 6.

3. also, as opp. to ἀρχικός, subordinate, Id. Pol. 1. 13, 9, cf. 1. 8, 1, and v. σκεῦος 2. 4. νέλης ὑπ. a cock-boat, attending on a larger vessel, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 37; τὸ ὑπ. (sc. πλοῖον) an attendant vessel, dispatch-boat, tender, Dem. 1220. fin., Decret. ap. 262. 6, Diod., etc.; οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν ὑπ. Aeschin. 37. 31; —so the Paralus and Salaminia are called ὑπηρετίδες by Schol. Ar. Ran. 204.

ὑπηρετής, ἴδος, fem. of ὑπηρετής II, Eur. I. A. 322, Plat. Polit. 305 C.

ὑπηρετήρα, ἡ, = foreg., Moschion Mul. Pass. 51, 52.

ὑπὴρριον, τό, the part of the body below the ἦτρον, the paunch, θύνονον Theopomp. Com. Σειρ. 1.

ὑπηχέω, to sound under or in answer, to echo, respond, ὑπὸ δ' ἤχεν

ἐαυτοῦ by one's own free action, i. e. of oneself, Lat. *sua sponte*, ὑφ' ἑμῶν αὐτῶν Thuc. 4. 64; ἀκούειν ὑπὸ τινος to be told by one, hear from him, Soph. Aj. 1321, Pors. Med. 1011:—so of a subordinate agent, e. g. ὑπὸ κήρυκος προαγορεύειν, ἀπεινεῖν Hdt. 9. 98, Eur. Alc. 737, cf. Thuc. 6. 32; ἔμῳ ὑπ' ἀγγέλων. πορεύεται Soph. Tr. 391, cf. Plat. Philib. 66 A:—sometimes with a verbal Subst., τὸ ὑπὸ νόμου ἐπιτάγμα (i. e. ἐπιτασσόμενον) Id. Rep. 359 A; ἐκφορὰ φίλων ὑπὸ Αἰσχ. Theb. 1024; ἡ ὑπ' ἀρετῆς Ἡρακλέους παιδεία Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 34; ἡ ὑπὸ πάντων τιμὴ Id. Cyr. 3. 3, 2; δεσμός τινος ὑπὸ τινος Plat. Rep. 378 D: so, ἀπρᾶτον ἦν ὑπὸ στύγιος (= οὐ τετραμένον) Aesch. Cho. 532; γόνυθεν οὐ δυνατόν ἐσόμενον ὑπὸ τῶν κακῶν Thuc. 4. 66;—cf. πρόσ A. II.

2. also in pregnant phrases, not only of the immediate act of the agent, but also of its further result, σπέρχειν ὑπὸ τινος to hasten driven on by some one, Il. 13. 334; so, φεύγειν ὑπὸ τινος, i. e. to flee before him, Il. 18. 149; χάσσονται ὑπ' ἐρχεος Il. 15. 153; cf. 7. 64, 11. 119, 424, Od. 5. 320, 7. 263, al.; πράγματα ἔχειν ὑπὸ ληστῶν Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 5; ἐπαύουν, αἰτίαν ἔχειν ὑπὸ τινος Hdt. 9. 78, Aesch. Eun. 99; οὐκέτι ἀποχωρεῖν οἷον τ' ἦν ὑπὸ τῶν ἱππέων Thuc. 7. 78.

3. in Hdt. and Att., often of things as well as persons, ὡς δαίκεται ὑπὸ τῆς νόσου Thuc. 7. 77; χαλεπῶς ἔχειν ὑπὸ τραυμάτων Plat. Theat. 142 B:—also of the agency of feelings, passions, etc., ἀνύρουσ' ὑπὸ χάρματος h. Hom. Cer. 372; ἐν-δακρύνειν, ἀνολοῦσαι χαρὰς ὑπο Aesch. Ag. 541, 587; μαίνεται.. ὑφ' ἡδονῆς Soph. El. 1153; ὑπὸ δέους ἐρρηξε φωνῇ Hdt. 1. 85, cf. Thuc. 6. 33; ὑπὸ κακοῦ ἀγρυπνίᾳ εἴχετο Id. 3. 129; ὑπ' ἀλγους, ὕργης, λύπης for, i. e. from, grief, etc., as in Lat. *propter* or *propter*. Hence ὑπό is used even with active Verbs, where some passive word may be supplied, e. g. πράττειν τι ὑπ' ἀρετῆς to do somewhat from courage, i. e. impelled by courage, Hdt. 8. 1; ὀρύσσειν ὑπὸ μαστιγῶν Id. 7. 21, cf. 56: esp. where the object is made more prominent than the subject, as οὐ σέγε δόλος ἔσχε ὑπὸ χειρὸς ἑμᾶς, for σῶγε ἐσχεῖς δόλῳ. 4. but ὑπό often serves merely to denote the attendant or accompanying circumstances; sometimes with part. added, so that ὑπό is merely periph. for the gen. absol., ἀσάντων ὑπ' Ἀχαιῶν at their shouting, i. e. when they shouted, Il. 2. 334, 16, 277; ἔλαγε σάμνῃ ὅστω περιπλομένων δῆλων ὑπο Il. 18. 220, cf. 16. 591; ὑπὸ Ζεφύροιο ἰωῆς 4. 276, etc.

5. of accompanying music, to give the time, καμῶνες ὑπ' αὐλοῦ Hes. Sc. 278 sq.; ᾄδων ὑπ' αὐλήτης Archil. 110 (106), cf. Theogn. 371, Charon Fr. 9; πίνειν ὑπὸ ἀσπίνης Ar. Ach. 1001; then, generally, of anything attendant, δαΐδων ὑπὸ λαμπρομένων ἡγίνεον by torchlight, Il. 18. 492, cf. Eur. Hel. 639, Ion 1474; καταβόμεν.. ὑπὸ καυθμῶν Aesch. Ag. 1553; ὑπ' ἐκλείας θανεῖν Eur. Hipp. 1299; εἴσεμ' ὑπαὶ περὶ ῥύγων κειλῶν καὶ κοίχων Ar. Ach. 970; ὑπ' ἐφύμῳ βοῆς θύσαι to offer a sacrifice accompanied by it, Soph. El. 630; ὑπὸ φανού πορεύεσθαι, as if under its guidance or escort, Xen. Lac. 5, 7; ὑπὸ πομπῆς ἐξάγειν τινὰ in or with solemn procession, Hdt. 2. 45, cf. Ar. Thesm. 1030: v. infir. B. II. 4.

B. WITH DATIVE (esp. in Poets), of the object under which a thing is, and so of Place or Position, freq. in Hom., e. g. ὑπὸ ποσσὶ Il. 2. 784, et passim; ὑπὸ πλατανίστῳ 2. 307, cf. 18. 558; ὑπὸ Τρῳάδ' at its foot, 2. 866, cf. Od. 1. 186; ὑπὸ τῇ ἀκρόπολὶ Hdt. 6. 105; θανεῖν ὑπ' ἰδίῳ under its walls, Eur. Hec. 764, cf. Aesch. Ag. 860; εὐθεῖν ὑπὸ πέτρῃ Od. 14. 533; ὑπὸ τινι κατακλιθεῖν to lie next below him, Plat. Symp. 222 E; ὑφ' ἄρμασι, i. e. yoked to, the chariot, Il. 8. 402, cf. 18. 244.

2. even with Verbs of motion, in pregnant sense, where rest or position follows, εἰσαν ὑπὸ φηγῶ set [him] down under it, 5. 693; ἐξεῖσαν ὑφ' ἄρμασι.. ἱπποῦς Od. 7. 478, cf. Il. 24. 782; ὑπὸ δ' ἄρσιν.. ἐπιπτον 16. 378, cf. Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 37; δερνέ' ὑπ' αἰθούσῃ θέμεναι Il. 24. 644.

3. hence such phrases as ὑπὸ χειρὸς τινος δαμῆναι, ἀλῶναι 2. 374, 860, al.; ἐμῆς ὑπὸ χειρὸς δάμασσαν 3. 352; ὑπὸ δουρὶ δαμῆναι 5. 653, etc.; ἐκπεσον ἱππῶν Ἀτρεΐδων ὑπὸ χειρὸς 11. 180; ὠλετο.. ὑπὸ γαμφίλῃσι λέκτοσι 16. 489; πέπληγμα δ' ἔλατο δῆγμῳ φονίᾳ Aesch. Ag. 1164; ἐν κοινήσι πέσοιεν ὑπ' ἀνδράσι Il. 6. 453; ὑπὸ τινι κτείνεσθαι 16. 490. II. of the person under whose hand, power or influence, i. e. by or through whom a thing is done, ἐβέβησθαι ὑπὸ τινι to be afraid of him, 11. 121; freq. in Hom. with intr. or pass. Verbs, ἐφύβηθεν ὑφ' ἑκτορι 15. 637; ὀρμηθέντες ὑπὸ πληγῇσιν ἰμάσθων Od. 13. 82; ὑπὸ πομπῇ τινος βῆναι Il. 6. 171; ὤρτο δὲ κύμα πνοῇ ὑπο 23. 215; ὑπὸ λαίλαπι βέβριθε χθών 16. 384; τίκτειν, τίκτεσθαι ὑπὸ τινι 2. 714, 728, 742; cf. ὑπενόσθαι. 2. expressing subjection or dependence, ὑπὸ τινι under one's power, δέδμητο δὲ λαὸς ὑπ' αὐτῷ Od. 3. 304, cf. Il. 9. 156; ὑπ' ἀνδράσιν οἶκον ἔχουσι Od. 7. 68; and, in Att., εἶναι ὑπὸ τινι to be subordinate, subject to him, Thuc. 1. 32; ὑφ' ἑαυτῷ under oneself alone, Hdt. 7. 11; τεθραμμένους ὑπὸ τινι under the eye of a teacher, Plat. Rep. 391 C; ἔχειν ὑφ' ἑαυτῷ to have under one, at one's command, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 26; τὰ θηρία τὰ ὑπὸ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις Plat. Rep. 503 C; ὑπὸ τινι στρατεύεσθαι Plat. Cic. 44:—so too, in pregnant sense, ἵνα.. πάντα ὑπὸ Πέρσῃ γένηται Hdt. 7. 11, cf. Thuc. 7. 64; ὑφ' ἑαυτῷ ποιεῖσθαι Hdt. 7. 157.

3. of the logical subordination of things coming under a class, ἐργασίαι ὑπὸ ταῖς τέχναις Plat. Symp. 205 B; τὰ ὑπὸ ταῖς γεωμετρίαις Id. Rep. 511 B; ὄργανα.. τὰ ὑπὸ τῇ μουσικῇ Id. Hipp. Ma. 295 D. 4. as in A. I. 5, ὑπ' αἰλητῇ πρόσθ' ἐκινον advanced to the music of the flute-player, Hes. Sc. 283; ὑπ' αὐλῷ, ὑπὸ κήρυκι, φορτί, δαδί, λαμπάδι etc., Henst. Luc. D. Mort. 6. 6; ὑπὸ μαστίγι διορτυνῶν Plat. 2. 470 E: and generally, of attendant circumstances, ἐξ ἁλός ἐστι.. πνοῇ ὑπὸ Ζεφύροιο Od. 4. 402; ὑπὸ βάβδους καὶ πελέκεσι κατιῶν escorted by the lictors, Plut. Popl. 10; ὑπὸ σκῆπτρῳ, νυκτί Aesch. Ag. 1030, Ap. Rh. 1. 1022, etc.; ὑπὸ φορτί Plut. Galb. 14:—It may be remarked that ὑπό has no sense c. dat., which it has not also c. gen.; but all its senses c. gen. do not belong to the dat.:—later it is found as a mere periph. of the dat., Jac. Anth. P. 69.

C. WITH ACCUSATIVE, of Place; to express motion towards and

under an object, often in Hom., ὑπὸ σπέος ἤλασε μῆλα drove them under, i. e. into, the cave, Il. 4. 279; ὑπὸ ζυγῶν ἤγαγεν Od. 3. 383; ἵναῖ ὑπὸ γαίαν, i. e. to die, Il. 18. 333; νέεσθαι ὑπὸ ζῦγον 23. 51, cf. Od. 3. 335; κατακρύπτειν τινὰ ὑπὸ τῇ αὐτῇ θύρῃ under shelter of it, i. e. behind it, Hdt. 1. 12; παῖς ὡς ὑπὸ μητέρᾳ δύσκειν εἰς Αἰάντα Il. 8. 271; ὅκως ἔσωσι ὑπὸ τὸν πεδῶν στρατὸν τὸν σφέτερον Hdt. 9. 96:—the more vague sense towards, in the direction of a place, is later; for phrases like ὑπὸ Τροίῃν Od. 4. 146, ὑπὸ πτόλιν Il. 11. 181, ὑπὸ τεῖχος 4. 407, are to be taken literally, in reference to the lofty site of the cities; so, ὑπὸ δικαστήριον ἄγειν Hdt. 6. 72, 104 (cf. 82) prob. refers to the elevated seats of the judges in court, cf. ὑπάγω A. II.

2. like ὑπό c. dat. of Position or Extension under an object, without sense of motion, Ἀρκάδιον ὑπὸ Κυλλήνης ὄρος Il. 2. 603, cf. 824, Od. 2. 181, etc.; ὑπ' ἡῷ τ' ἡλιῶν τε everywhere under the sun, Il. 5. 267; ὑπὸ τῇν ἀρκτον Hdt. 5. 10; τὸ ὑπὸ τῇν ἀκρόπολιν Thuc. 2. 17; ὃ ὑπὸ γῆν εἶναι λεγόμενος Hdt. 7. 114, cf. Il. 19. 259:—a sort of middle signf. connecting this signf. with the last lies in such places as Il. 3. 371, 21. 26, Od. 20. 278:—also, ὑπ. αὐγὰς ὄραν τι holding it up to the light, Eur. Hec. 1154: of subordinate position, κατακλίνεσθαι ὑπὸ τινι Luc. Symp. 9.

3. of the logical subordination of things under a class, τὸ ὑπ' ἀλλήλα γένη Arist. Categ. 3. 3, etc.; οἱ ὑπὸ τῷ ψεύδους τεταγμένοι in the category of.., Luc. adv. Indoct. 20. II. of subjection, control, dependence, ποιεῖσθαι ὑπὸ σφᾶς Thuc. 4. 60, etc.; οἱ ὑπὸ τινι freq. in Xen., etc.

III. of Time, like Lat. *sub*, just after, and then more loosely, just about, near, ὑπὸ νύκτα towards night, as night came on, cf. Il. 22. 102, Hdt. 6. 2; ὑπὸ ταῦτα about, during that time, Id. 2. 142; ὑπ' αὐτὸν τὸν χρόνον ὅτε.. Ar. Ach. 139; ὑπὸ τὸν σεισμόν Thuc. 2. 27, cf. 1. 100, Plut. Alex. 14; and even of duration, πᾶσθ' ὑπὸ μνησθῶν throughout its continuance, Il. 16. 202; sometimes c. part., ὑπὸ τὸν νῆον κατακείμενα about the time of its burning, Hdt. 1. 51; ὑπὸ τῇν κατάλυσιν τοῦ πολέμου just at the end, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 1, cf. Plut. Mar. 46:—so ὑπὸ κύνα, though this may refer to the influence of the dogstar, rather than the time of year, Theophr. C. P. 1. 13, 3.

IV. of accompaniment, ὑπ' ὄρχηρον καὶ ψῆδιν Plat. Legg. 670 A; ὑπὸ αὐλῶν διαλέγεσθαι Xen. Symp. 6, 3.—Compare A. II. 5, B. II. 4.

V. ὑπό τι, as Adv. to a certain degree, in some measure, Lat. *aliquatenus*, ταῦτ' ἐστὶν ὑπό τι ἄποσα Plat. Gorg. 493 C, cf. Phaedr. 242 D; ὑπό τι μικρὸν ἐπιθήκισα Ar. Vesp. 1290, etc.; cf. F. II.

D. POSITION. ὑπό can always follow its Subst., becoming by anastrophe ὑπο. It is often separated from the Subst. by some intervening words, as in Il. 2. 465, Od. 1. 131, 5. 320.

E. AS ADV., under, below, beneath, often in Hom.; esp. of young creatures, under the mother, i. e. at the breast, Od. 4. 636, 21. 23. 2. behind, Hdt. 7. 61: cf. c. I.

II. secretly, unnoticed, Il. 23. 153, 24. 507. III. ὑπ' ἐκ or ὑπέκ, v. sub ὑπέκ.—In Hom. the separation of the Prep. from its Verb by tmesis is very freq., and sometimes it follows, in which case it suffers anastrophe, φυνῶν ὑπο νηλεὲς ἦμαρ Od. 9. 17.

F. IN COMPOSITION: I. under, as well of rest as of motion, as in ὑπείμι, ὑποβαίνει, etc.

2. of the casing or covering of one thing with another, as ὑπάργυρος, ὑπόχρυσος. 3. of the agency or influence under which a thing is done, to express subjection, subordination, ὑποδαμνᾶν, ὑποδμῶς, ὑφηνίοχος, cf. ἐπί G. III.

II. denoting what is in small degree or gradual, somewhat, a little, as in ὑποκινεῖν, ὑποδεῖς, ὑποδενκος: underhand, secretly, just like Lat. *sub*, as in ὑποβῶν, ὑποβαλῶν, ὑποκορίζομαι.

ὑποακράτος, on, (ἀκρα) under the height, Inscr. in Schneidew. Philologus 8. 170 sq.

ὑποακταίνομαι, v. sub ὑπερικταίνομαι.

ὑποαμνοσος, on, somewhat estranged from the Muses, Plat. Rep. 548 E.

ὑποβάθμιος, on, set under as a base, Eust. Opusc. 141. 59.

ὑποβαλμός, ὁ, = ὑπόβαθρον, Suid., Phot.

ὑποβάθρα, ἡ, = sq.:—metaph., ὑπ. τῶν συλλογισμῶν Sext. Emp. P. 2. 166, etc.

ὑπόβαθρον, τό, anything put under a base: 1. a footstool, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 6, App. Pun. 111, Diog. L. 1. 194.

2. a wooden framework to support a couch, a kind of rocking apparatus, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 30, Antyll. ap. Oribas. 114 Matth., cf. ib. 170, 172.

3. of the keel of a ship, Galen.

ὑποβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι, to go or stand under, τὸ ὑποβαίνόμενον σκέλος the leg which is stood on, that on which one stands, opp. to τὸ ἐξῶ ἀποβαίνόμενον (the lame leg which is pointed outwards to relieve it from the weight of the body), Hipp. Art. 819.

2. to serve as a base or foundation, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 39, M. 9. 306, etc.

III. metaph., τερσαράκοντα πῶδας ὑποβάς τῆς ἐτέρης [πυραμίδος] τωτὸ μέγας going 40 feet below the like size of the other pyramids, i. e. building it 40 feet lower, Hdt. 2. 127; ὑπ. αὐχμήματος to descend from boasting, Dion. H. 8. 48; ὑπ. τῆς εὐδαίμονιας to have fallen from it, Joseph. A. J. 11. 4. 2; [ὀνίτροι] τῶν ἥρώων ὑπ. are inferior to..., Hierocl.—absol. to decrease, καθάπερ ὑπ. τὸ τίμημα Plat. Legg. 775 B.

2. ὑποβάς or μικρὸν ὑποβάς, a little below (in the hook), Strab. 47, 271, al.; v. s. ὑποκαταβαίνω.

ὑποβάκχος, ὁ, v. sub Βάκχος II.

ὑπόβακχος, on, under the influence of Bacchus, frenzied, Philostr. 511.

ὑποβάλλω (ἐρ. ὑβάλλω, v. infir.): fut. -βαλῶ. To throw, put or lay under, as cloths, carpets, and the like, Lat. *substernere*, ἐπένεβε δὲ λίθ' ὑπέβαλλεν Od. 10. 353; κάτω μὲν ὑποβαλεῖτε τῶν Μιλητῶν ἐρίων carpets of Milesian wool, Eubul. Prokr. 1, cf. Xen. Cyr. 3. 5, 7; ὑπ. πλεуроῖς πλευρά Eur. Od. 223, etc.; ὑπ. τι ὑπὸ πύδας Xen. Occ. 18, 5; ὑπ. αἶγας τοῖς τράγοις, like Lat. *submittere*, Longus 3. 21; ὑπ. τοῖς

εἶφαι τὰς σφαγὰς Plut. Brut. 31; ὑπ. τινὰς τοῖς θηρίοις το ἵθω them under the elephants' feet, Polyb. 1. 82, 2; ὑπ. τὰ ὄμματα τινι to cast down the eyes on . . . , Plut. 2. 522 A; ὑπ. δακτύλους, of a flute-player, Luc. Harm. 1; —Med. and Pass. to place under oneself or have placed under one, ὑποβάλλεσθαι λυκοφάνων Plut. 2. 237 B; πορφύριδας ὑποβελγμένους Luc. Symp. 13; in Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 24, ὑποβελγμένην τὸν αὐτῆς νύκτα seems to mean having placed herself under, lying under. 2. to lay under, as a beginning, foundation, Aeschin. 4. 19; and in Med., Polyb. 13. 6, 2; —Pass., Strab. 556. 3. to subject, submit, ἐχθροῖς ἐμάνον Eur. H. F. 1384, cf. Aeschin. 66. 25; σφᾶς αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τὰς συμφορὰς Isocr. 182 B.

II. in Med. to substitute another's child for one's own, Lat. *supponere*, Hdt. 5. 41, Ar. Thesm. 340, 407, 565, Plat. Rep. 538 A, Dem. 563. 5, etc.; and in Pass., τὸν ὑποβαλλόμενον (sc. παῖδων) Arist. Rhet. Al. 1, 15; —the origin of this phrase is plain from the words of Eur., μαστὶ γυναικὸς σὴς ὑπεβλήθη Ἀδρα Alc. 639, cf. Supp. 1160, Xen. Cyr. 7. 3; v. ὑποβολιμαῖος. 2. in Med., of a drama, Εὐριπίδης τὸ δρᾶμα (sc. Μηδείαν) δοκεῖ ὑποβαλέσθαι Arist. Fr. 592; —metaph., ὑποβαλλόμενοι κλέπταισι μύθοις with false suggestions they spread secret rumours, Soph. Aj. 188; cf. Isocr. 314 C and v. ὑπόβλητος; —Pass. of an informer, to be suborned, App. Civ. 1. 74.

III. to throw in secretly, suggest, whisper, as a prompter does, ἐσταότος μὲν καλὸν ἀκοῖναι, οὐδὲ εἰκεν ὑββάλλειν Il. 19. 80 (where Schol. B expl. it to interrupt); ὑποβαλεῖν δυνήσεσθε, ἥν τι ἐπιλανθάνωνται Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 55, cf. Plat. Gorg. 491 A, Dem. 580. 6, Aeschin. 60. 24; ὑπ. ὁ νόμος ἂν χρὴ γράφειν Id. 57. 2; ὑπ. λόγον τινί Id. 17. 9; ὑπ. λόγον παιδί to dictate, Isocr. 280 E, cf. 112 C; ὑπ. ὀνόματα, of an informer, Lys. 132. 9; Ἀπόλλων ὑπ. τῇ Πυθίᾳ τοὺς χρησμούς Plut. 2. 404 C; τὰς ἀνεμίας [ἀρμονίας] ἡ φύσις ὑπ. Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 13, etc.; —cf. ὑποβλήδην I, ὑποβολή I. 3.

IV. in Med. to appropriate to oneself, ἀλλότρια Strab. 790; δόξαν Plut. Pomp. 31.

ὑποβάπτω, to dip or dye a little, Gloss.

ὑποβαρβαρίζω, to speak a little like a foreigner, speak rather broken, Plat. Lys. 223 A; τοῦτομα βραχὺν τι ὑποβαρβαρίζονεν Eust. 305. 21.

ὑποβαρβαρίζω, on, speaking somewhat barbarously, Eust. 1914. 26, Phot.

ὑποβασιλεύς, εἰς, δ, an under-king, Eust. Opusc. 70. 45.

ὑποβάσις, εἰς, δ, (ὑποβαίνω) a going down, retiring, of water, Strab. 789; succession, gradation, Clem. Al. 817.

II. a stooping or crouching down, esp. of a horse that lowers itself to take up the rider, Lat. *subsessio*, Xen. Eq. 1, 14; cf. ὑποβιβάζω.

III. a basement, pedestal, foot, Semus ap. Ath. 38 B, C. I. 2448. viii. 23, 3884. 16, Joseph. A. J. 3. 8, 6.

ὑποβασκάνος, on, somewhat envious, Manetho 5. 45, al. ἐπὶ β.

ὑποβασμός, δ, Ion. for ὑποβαθμός, Phot., Suid.

ὑποβαστάζω, to bear from under, underprop, Charito 3. 6, Galen.

ὑποβαστακτήρ, ἦρος, δ, an underbearer, Hesych. s. v. ἐρείσματος.

ὑποβάτης [ᾶ], on, ὅ, = ὑποβαθρον, Hesych.

ὑποβαττάρίζω, to stammer slightly, Eccl.

ὑποβδύλλω, to break wind secretly, Luc. Lexiph. 10.

ὑποβεβηκός, Adv. by subsidence, cited from Ocell. Luc.

ὑποβένδιος, on, (βένθος) = ὑποβύδιος, Anth. P. 7. 636.

ὑποβήσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ήσω, to cough a little, have a slight cough, Hipp. Coac. 176, 189 D, Luc. Gall. 10, etc.

ὑποβιβάζω, fut. -βιβάζω, Att. -βιβώ; —Causal of ὑποβαίνω, to draw or bring down; in medical phrase, to carry off downwards, i. e. by purging, ὑπ. τὰ χολώδη Diosc. 3. 35, cf. Oribas. 89 Matth.

II. Med. to stoop or crouch down, of a horse that lowers itself to take up the rider, Lat. *subsidiere*, Xen. Eq. 6, 16, Poll. 1. 213; cf. ὑπόβασις II.

III. to lower, humble, Phot., Suid., etc.

ὑποβιβασμός, δ, a carrying off downwards, purging, Xenocr. Aq. 60, Oribas. 25 Matth.

II. a lowering, humbling, Eccl.

ὑποβιβαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, purgative, Oribas. 120 Matth.

ὑποβιβρώσκομαι, Pass. to be eaten away underneath, Diod. 3. 44, Q. Sm. 9. 382.

ὑποβιντιώω, to have aphrodisiac properties, ὑποβιντιώωτα βρώματα Menand. Τροφ. 1, ubi v. Meineke.

ὑπόβλαισος, on, bent outwards a little, Arist. Incess. An. 16, 1.

ὑποβλαστάνω, to grow from below, of the hydra's heads, cited from Joseph.

ὑποβλεπτικός, Adv. with look askance, Eust. 59. 2; so -βλεμματικῶς, Schol. Nic. Th. 457.

ὑποβλέπω, fut. -φωμαι, to look up from under the brows at, glance at, to look askance at, eye suspiciously or angrily, Lat. *lucis oculis suspicere* (cf. ὑπόδρα), Pherecr. Xeip. 3, Ar. Lys. 519, Thesm. 396; ὑποβλ. τινὰ ὡς καταφρονούντα σφῶν Plat. Symp. 220 B; ὑποβλέφονται σε διαφθορὰ ἡγούμενοι Id. Crito 53 B, cf. Luc. Symp. 6, App. Tyr. 45; —also, to cast stolen looks at, of lovers, Plut. 2. 521 B; —Pass., ὑποβλέπωμαι ὡς ἡγούμενοι Eur. H. F. 1287.

2. of menacing looks, τωρῆδον ὑπ. πρὸς τὸν ἀνδρα Plat. Phaedo 117 B; ἀπειλητικὸν τι ὑπ. Luc. Vit. Aesc. 7; δεινὸν τι καὶ θηριώδες Id. Amor. 29.

3. ὑπ. ἐλλείπειν Anth. Plan. 199; ὑπ. τινί, εἰς τινὰ Plut. 2. 994 C, Philostr. 865.

II. intr. to look with the eyes half open, to wink, twinkle, of people half asleep, Hipp. 126 D, Arist. Incomm. 3. 17, cf. Probl. 31. 7, 6.

ὑποβλήδην, Adv. throwing in covertly, i. e. suggestively, by way of caution or reproof, or by way of interruption, ὑποβλήδην ἡμῖν Eust. Il. 1. 292; cf. Herm. Opusc. 5. 305 sqq., and v. ὑποβάλλω III, ὑποβολή I. 3.

II. supposititiously, ὑπ. ἐτέκοντο Manetho 6. 262.

III. askance, ὑπ. ἐσκέφατο h. Hom. Merc. 415; v. Herm. ubi supr.

ὑπόβλημα, τό, anything put under, bedding, Hippiatr.

2. ὑπ. τρήρων, in uncertain sense, Inscr. in Böckh's Seewesen, 161.

ὑποβλητέος, a, on, verb. Adj. to be put under, γῇ φυτῷ ὑπ. Xen. Oec.

19. 9. II. ὑποβλητέον one must put under, τινί τι Geop. 6. 2, 4.

2. one must lay the foundation of, τι Dion. H. de Rhet. 4.

ὑποβλητικός, Adv., = ὑποβλήδην, Eust. 106. 1.

ὑποβλήτος, on, put in another's place, counterfeit, οὐδὲς ἐρεῖ . . . ὡς ὑποβλήτος λόγον . . . ἔλεξας Soph. Aj. 481; τὸ σὺν . . . ὑπ. στόμα suborned, false, Id. O. C. 794; cf. ὑποβάλλω II. —Adv. -τως, Schol. Soph. Aj. 1. c.

ὑποβλήτω, to cut out secretly, as honey from a hive, Philostr. 273.

ὑποβλώψ, δ, ἡ, one who takes stolen glances (cf. παραβλώψ), cited from Eust.

ὑποβοηθῶ, to assist a little, Gloss.

ὑποβοθρεύω, to dig pitfalls, ὑπ. δόλους Byz.: —ὑποβόθρευμα, τό, a pitfall, Eust. Opusc. 109. 19.

ὑποβολεύς, εἰς, δ, a suggester, reminder (v. ὑποβολή I. 3), Philo 1. 591, Eust. Opusc. 60. 6; —in a theatre, a prompter, Plut. 2. 813 E, cf. Meineke Com. Misc. p. 42.

II. = ὑπαγωγέως II, Theo Smyrn. p. 107.

ὑποβολή, ἡ, (ὑποβάλλω): I. actively, a throwing or laying under, opp. to περιβολή, Plat. Polit. 280 B; ἡ τῶν ἐνεδρεύοντων ὑπ. setting men in ambush, the hidden position of an ambuscade, Polyb. 3. 105, 1.

2. a substitution by stealth, esp. of supposititious children, Plat. Rep. 538 A, cf. Luc. Salt. 37; ὑποβολῆς γράφεσθαι τυνα to charge any one with bastardy, A. B. 311, cf. sq.; also, ὑπ. κλειδῶν a substitution of false keys, Plut. Rom. 22; ὑπ. προσώπου, a rhetorical artifice, Walz Rhett. 6. 122.

3. a suggesting, reminding, ἐξ ὑποβολῆς by admonition, Xen. Cy. 3. 3, 37; cf. Polyb. 9. 24, 3., 15. 2, 12; ἐξ ὑποβολῆς διεναι τὸν ὄρκον at the dictation of another, Polemo ap. Macrobi. 5. 19, 28; —in this sense, Herm. interprets ἐξ ὑποβολῆς ῥαψοδεῖν to recite on a suggested subject, on a given cue, Diog. L. 1. 57; v. Opusc. 5. 300 sqq., 7. 65 sqq.; whereas Wolf Proleg. II. p. cxl., supported by Böckh C. I. 2. 676, 1125, takes ἐξ ὑποβολῆς = ἐξ ὑπολήψεως, taking up the recitation where another leaves off: cf. ὑποβάλλω III, ὑποβλήδην; —hence in C. I. 3088 ὑποβολή = ῥαψωδία, v. Böckh p. 677.

4. ἐξ ὑποβολῆς, also, by way of interruption, Schol. Il. 19. 80.

II. passively, that which is put under, a foundation, groundwork, Plat. 2. 320 B; ὑπ. τοῦ σωφρονεῖν ἡ ἐγκράτεια Muson. ap. Stob. 160. 1; φυσικὴ ὑπ. τῇ ψυχῇ πρὸς τι a natural foundation or capacity for . . . , Id. ap. Stob. Ecl. 2. 428; —like ὑπόθεσις, the subject-matter of a speech, Luc. Dem. Enc. 21.

III. ὑποβολιμαῖος, a, on, (ὑποβολή I. 2) substituted by stealth, supposititious, counterfeit, of children, like νόθος, Plat. Rep. 537 E, Polyb. 2. 55, 9; τὰ ὑπ. (sc. τέκνα), Hdt. 1. 137, etc.; ὑπ. ποιεῖ τοὺς αὐτοὺς νεοττοὺς ὁ κοκκίς Arist. H. A. 9. 29, 3; Ὑποβολιμαῖος, name of a play by Cratinus; —metaph., ὑπ. σύνεσις Com. Anon. 360; εὐνοία Plut. 2. 3 D; κάλλος Schol. Il. 14. 170.

ὑπόβολος, on, mortgaged, f. l. for ὑπόβολος (q. v.).

II. ὑπόβολου, τό, = προγαμία δωρεά, Byz.; v. Ducang.

ὑποβομβέω, to murmur gently, Walz Rhett. 3. 579.

ὑποβορβόριον, τό, sediment, dregs, Hesych.

ὑποβορβορίζω, to rumble a little, of the bowels, Hipp. Coac. 1121; κοιλίᾳ Aretae. Cans. M. Ac. 2. 6; ἐν ποτοῖσι ὑποβ. to drink with a noise, Hipp. Coac. 126, cf. 166.

ὑπόβραγχος, on, somewhat hoarse from cold, Hipp. 415. 34.

ὑπόβραχιν, aor. 2 inf. of ὑποβράσσω, to crack under, μέγ' ὑπέβραχε γαῖα Q. Sm. 10. 72.

ὑπόβραχυν, Adv. gradually, v. l. Ael. N. A. 4. 34.

ὑποβρέμω, to roar or rumble beneath, ὑποβρέμι μυχὸς γὰρ Aesch. Pr. 434, cf. Orph. Arg. 1273; —Med., Nic. Al. 290.

ὑποβρέχω, of a toper, οἰνάρσιος τῆς ἡμέρας τὸ λοιπὸν ὑποβρέχει μέρος soaks away the rest of the day, Alex. Incert. 5; —ὑποβεβρεγμένος somewhat drunk, Luc. D. Deor. 23, 2, ubi v. Hemst.

ὑποβρομέω, = ὑποβρέμω, Nic. Al. 287.

ὑπόβροχος, on, somewhat wet, πότος E. M. 752. 3.

ὑπόβρυχα, v. ὑπόβρυχος.

ὑποβρυχάομαι, Dep. to roar or bellow a little, Luc. Amor. 6, Tryph. 319, etc.; of the breathing of one in a passion, Adamant.

ὑποβρυχίω [ῶ], on, also a, on: —under water, τὴν δ' ἄνερ . . . καὶ κύμα θαλάσσης θῆκαν ὑποβρυχίην h. Hom. 33. 12; ὑποβρυχίον . . . φέρων τὸν ἵππον Hdt. 1. 189; ὑποβρυχίαι ζυμπεφέρονται Plat. Phaedr. 248 A.

II. below the surface, opp. to ἐπιπολάω, Luc. Dipad. 3; —deep-seated, ἐκπύσις Hipp. Art. 789; ὑπ. πυρετός a hidden fever, one that shews itself by degrees, Id. Epid. 1. 963; πῦρ Aretae. Cans. M. Ac. 2. 7.

2. deep, θάλασσα, βύσσος Opp. H. 1. 49, 5. 159; —Cf. βρύχιος, περιβρύχιος.

ὑπόβρυχος, on, = foreg., Philes de Anim. 2010.

only in neut. pl. ὑπόβρυχα as Adv., under water, τὸν δ' ἀπ' ὑπόβρυχα θῆκε Od. 5. 319; ὥστε Θεσσαλίην . . . ὑπόβρυχα γενέσθαι Hdt. 7. 130; ὑπ. ναυτίλλονται Arat. 426, cf. Opp. H. 1. 145, etc.

ὑπόβρυχα, = ὑποβρυχίον, Polemo.

ὑπόβρωμος, on, stinking a little, Diosc. 1. 77.

ὑποβυθίζω, to sink in the deep, Gloss.

ὑπόβυθος [ῶ], on, (βύθος) under the depths, Erotian 370.

ὑπόγαιος, on, v. sub ὑπόγειος.

ὑπογάμειω, to marry thereupon or after, τὴν γυναῖκα Ael. N. A. 7. 25.

ὑπογάμιον, τό, illicit intercourse with a betrothed person, Philo 2. 311.

ὑπογαργαλίζω, to tickle a little, Walz Rhett. 1. 598, Eccl.: —Pass., Byz.

ὑπογαστρίδιον, τό, Dim. of ὑπογαστήριον (II), Eubul. Incert. 16.

ὑπογαστρίριον, Dep. to eat oneself pretty full, Aesop. 248, Poll. 2. 168.

ὑπογάστριον, τό, the lower belly from the navel downwards, the paunch, Lat. *abdomen*, Hipp. Aph. 1252, Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 1, etc.

II. the lower part of a sea-fish, esp. of the tunny, a favourite dish at Athens, Comic. ap. Ath. 302 D sq.; whence the joke in Ar. Vesp. 195; —Cf. sq.

ὑπογάστριος, on, abdominal, πάθη, ἐπιθυμίαι ὑπ. lusts of the flesh,

Philo 1. 38, etc. 2. in the belly (of the Trojan horse), Walz Rhett. 1. 436.
ὑπογαστρίς, ἡ, a paunch, Philox. 2. 23.
ὑπογενέομαι, aor. 1 **ὑπέγενετο**, to bring forth, Euphor. Fr. 61.
ὑπόγειος, Ion. and late Att. **ὑπόγειος**, ov, (γῆ) under the earth, subterranean, οἶκημα Hdt. 2. 100, 148; ὑπ. ὄρυγμα a mine, Id. 4. 200; ὑπ. βρόντη Aesch. Fr. 55.
ὑπόγειον or **-γαίον**, τό, an underground chamber, Hdn. 1. 15, Plut. 2. 770 E.—The form **ὑπόγειος**, ov, cited in Hipp. Epim. 208 and Suid., occurs in MSS. of Paus. 2. 2, 1., 36. 7; and a dub. form **ὑπογαίιος** in Hesych.
ὑπόγειον, τό, a kind of houseleek (δείκων) growing beneath the eaves, cf. Plin. H. N. 25. 102.
ὑπογελάω, to laugh slyly, smile, Lat. *subridere*, Plat. Charm. 162 B.
ὑπογενεῖσθαι, to treat by touching the chin, Aeschin. 9. 20.
ὑπογενεῖσθαι, to have a beard beginning to grow, Hdn. p. 444 Piets.
ὑπογενέος, ov, under the chin, τριχες Eccl. II. **ὑπογενέων**, τό, the part under the chin, Schol. Il. 1. 501, Eust. 548. 9 2. an ornament for a horse's head, Byz.
ὑπόγειος, ov, v. sub **ὑπόγειος**.
ὑπογερσάσκω, (v. γερσάσκω), to grow rather old, Ael. N. A. 7. 17.
ὑπογίγνομαι, Ion. and in late Gr. **-γίνομαι**: Dep. To grow up after or in succession, Lat. *subnasci*, ὑπαί δέ τε κόμπος ὀδόντων γίγνεται Il. 11. 417; ἔνα σφι γενεή ὑπογίγνεται Hdt. 3. 159; of inflammation following a hurt, Hipp. Art. 803, Tim. Loc. 104 A.—of feelings and thoughts, Polyb. 2. 44, 1., 6. 6, 7, etc.
ὑπο-ογκόομαι, Pass. to be somewhat swollen, Poll. 4. 68., 3. 49.
ὑπογλαυκίζω, to begin to grow gray, Eust. Opusc. 339. 8.
ὑπόγλαυκος, ov, somewhat gray, of eyes, opp. to **ὑποχαρσός**, Xen. Cyn. 5. 23, Diosc. 2. 211, etc.; cf. γλαυχός, χαρσός.
ὑπογλαύσσω, to glance from under, glance furtively, like **ὑποβλέπω**, of the eyes, Mosch. 2. 86, Call. Dian. 54.
ὑπογλάφυρος, ov, somewhat polished, Eust. Opusc. 295. 55.
ὑπόγλαυρος, ov, somewhat slippery or clammy, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1066, Theophr. H. P. 7. 13, 1.
ὑπογλήχομαι [τ], Dep. to desire a little, Eccl.
ὑπογλουτίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (γλουτίς) the exterior junction of the buttocks and thighs, Arist. H. A. 1. 14, 2.
ὑπογλυκαίνω, to sweeten a little: metaph. to coax and smooth down, τινά Ar. Eq. 216.
ὑπογλύκος, v. gen. eos, sweetish, Ath. 625 A.
ὑπογλυφίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a cavity, Eccl.
ὑπογλύφω [γ], to scoop out, Eccl. i.—Med., Walz Rhett. 1. 435.
ὑπογλώσσιος, Att. **-τίος**, ov, (γλώσσα) under the tongue, ὑπ. βάτραχος, = **ὑπογλωσσός**, Aët. II. as Subst., τό ὑπ. the region under the tongue, Arist. H. A. 2. 15, 10. 2. = **ὑπογλωσσον**, Plin. 15. 39.
ὑπογλωσσός, Att. **-τός**, ἰδος, ἡ, a swelling on the under side of the tongue, Hipp. 464. 28., 471. 22. 2. the under surface of the tongue, Poll. 2. 105, Hesych. II. a kind of chaplet (prob. made from the **ὑπογλωσσον**), Plat. Com. Zeus κακ. 4, cf. Phillet. 58. III. a kind of medicine, Galen.
ὑπόγλωσσον, τό, the broad-leaved butcher's-broom, ruscus, on the leaves of which a small leaf like a tongue grows, with the flower and fruitstalk under it, written also **ὑπογλωσσον**, Diosc. 4. 132, 147, Galen. 12. 148.
ὑπόγλωσσος, ov, somewhat talkative, Polemo Physiogn. 1. 13; cf. **πρόγλωσσος**.
ὑπογνάπτω, fut. ψω, to bend unperceived or gradually, ψυχῆς ὀρμήν h. Hom. 7. 13; cf. **ὑποκάμπτω**.
ὑπογνοφόμεαι, Pass. to become gloomy, τὸ πρόσωπον Nicet. Ann. 273 B.
ὑπογνώθηα, Adv. in meditative or mournful mood, Hesych., who explains it τὰς χεῖρας ἔχων ὑπὸ τὴν γνάθον, cf. Lob. Paral. p. 154.
ὑπογογγύζω, to murmur or mutter to oneself; and **-γογγυστῆς**, ὁ, a murmurer, Eccl.
ὑπογοργεύω, to bewitch a little, Phot. in Wolf An. 1. 104.
ὑπογονάτιον, τό, a kneeling-cushion, v. Suicer., Ducang.
ὑπόγραμμα, τό, an inscription on the base of a στήλη, Lycurg. 164. 33. II. a pigment used for painting under the eyelids, Ar. Fr. 695, cf. A. B. 68, **ὑπογραφῆ** III.
ὑπογραμμάτελα, ἡ, the office of **ὑπογραμματεὺς**, Plut. 2. 840 E.
ὑπογραμματεὺς, εὼς, ὁ, an under-clerk, under-secretary, Antipho 145. 26, Lys. 186. 3, C. I. 115, 184, al.; restored by Dind. in Ar. Ran. 1084 for ὑπὸ γραμματέων; cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 251.
ὑπογραμματεύω, to serve as under-secretary, τινί Antipho 147. 14; τῇ ἀρχῇ ὑπ. Lys. 186. 8, cf. Dem. 363. 17.
ὑπογραμμός, ὁ, a writing-copy, pattern, model, LXX (2 Macc. 2. 28), 1 Ep. Pet. 2. 21; ὑπ. παιδικαὶ copy-heads for children, containing all the letters of the alphabet, of which three forms have been preserved by Clem. Alex. 675,—μάρπτε σφίγξ κλωψ βρυχθῆδον, βέδν δαμψ χθώ πληκτρον σφίγξ, and κναξβῆ χθῶπτης φλεγμὸν δρύφ, which last was wrongly assigned to Theophr. Benti. Phila. p. 240. II. a painting under the eye-lids, Nicet. Ann. 37 C.
ὑπογραπτέον, verb. Adj. one must sketch out, Strab. 629.
ὑπογράφειν, εὼς, ὁ, one who writes under another's orders, a secretary, amanuensis, Plut. Crass. 2, Luc. Dem. Enc. 44. 2. at Athens, the clerk of the Assembly, = **ὑπογραμματεὺς** (the clerk of the Council being ἀντιγραφεὺς), Schol. Ar. Eq. 1256 (but in the text, ὑπ. δικῶν appears to be a private secretary, who drew indictments for a sycophant), cf. C. I. 5245-7.
ὑπογράφῃ, ἡ, a signed bill of indictment, Lat. *libellus accusatorius*,

Plat. Theaet. 172 E; cf. **ὑπογράφω** 1. 1. 2. = **ὑπόγραμμα** 1, Diod. 13. 74. 3. in pl. = Lat. *commentarii*, App. Pun. 136, Civ. 4. 132. II. an outline, contour, Arist. G. A. 4. 1, 15; τένοντων **ὑπογραφαί** traces of feet, foot-prints, Aesch. Cho. 209; hence, 2. metaph. an outline, sketch, general description, Lat. *adumbratio*, opp. to τελεωτάτη ἀπεργασία, Plat. Rep. 504 D, 548 D, Legg. 737 D; θεωρεῖσθαι ἐκ τῆς ὑπ. Arist. Interpr. 13, 2, Meteor. 1. 8, 18, H. A. 3. 1, 16. 3. in Logic, description, as opp. to definition, Diog. L. 7. 160. III. a painting under of the eyelids, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 2, Nicostr. ap. Stob. 445. 49; cf. **ὑπόγραμμα** II, **ὑπογράφω** v, **ὑποχρῶ**.
ὑπογράφια (sc. χρήματα), τὰ, money lent upon bond, Hesych.
ὑπογραφικός, ἡ, ov, descriptive in outline, Eust. Opusc. 185. 55, etc.
ὑπογραφίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a pencil, Poll. 7. 128. II. a surgical instrument, Id. 4. 181., 10. 149.
ὑπογράφω [α], fut. ψω, to write under an inscription, subjoin or add to it, τῇ στήλῃ ὑπ. οὐκ ἔμειναν τοῖς ὅροις Thuc. 5. 56; **ὑπογράφας** ἐπιβουλευσαί με having added (to the accusation) that . . , Dem. 972. 14 (v. l. 693. 10):—Med. to bring an additional accusation against him, εἴπ' εἰ τι καὶ ἄνδρ' ὑπογράφει τῷμ' βίῳ Eur. H. F. 1118. 2. to sign, subscribe, τὸ ψήφισμα αὐτοῦ ὑπέγραφα Hyperid. Euxen. 40:—Med., ὑπ. τὰς καταβολὰς to sign and so make oneself liable for the payment, Dem. 1484. 17; τοὺς ἴππους ἰδίους ὑπ. signed his name as their owner, Diod. 13. 74; ὑπ. τὰς κρίσεις τινὶ to take part in the accusation, Polyb. 23. 2, 6; ὑπ. τὴν ἀνθρωπισίαν κατὰ τινος Themist. 313 C. 3. to write under orders or from dictation, οὐκ ἔχων οὐδὲ τινὸν **ὑπογράφοντα** an amanuensis, Julian. Epist. 13, cf. Plut. Caes. 17. 4. in Gramm., τὸ ὑπογεγραμμένον = *subscriptum*; ζῶν **ὑπογράφεται** the word ζῶν has *subscript*; etc. II. to write under, i. e. to trace letters for children to write over, οἱ γραμματισταὶ τοῖς μῆται δεινοῖς γράφειν τῶν παίδων **ὑπογράφαντες** τῇ γραφίδι Plat. Prot. 326 D, cf. **ὑφήγησις**; metaph., νόμους ὑπ. to trace out laws as guides of action, lb.; καθάπερ ζωγράφον ὑπ. ἔργα ἐπόμενα τῇ γραφῇ Id. Legg. 734 E; absol., πάντα ὑπ. τῷ πράττειν to give all directions for acting, Ibid. 711 B; ἢ ἡμεῖς ὑπ. as we sketched out, Id. Theaet. 171 D. 2. to trace in outline, sketch out, Lat. *adumbrare*, οἱ γράφειν **ὑπογράφαντες** ταῖς γραμμαῖς οὕτως ἐναλείφουσι τοῖς χρώμασι τὸ ζῶν Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 29; καθάπερ ζωγράφον ὑπ. τὰ ἔργα Plat. Legg. 934 C; ὡς λόγῳ σχῆμα πολιτείας **ὑπογράφαντα** μὴ ἀκριβὺς ἀπεργάσαντο Id. Rep. 548 D; ὑπ. τοῖς ἐξεργάεσθαι καὶ διαπονεῖν ἐναμένους Isocr. 99 D:—Med., οἷον δὲ τις ναυπηγὸς . . καταβαλλόμενος τὰ τροπιδεῖα **ὑπογράφεται** τῶν πλοίων σχήματα has their forms traced out, Plat. Legg. 803 A; ὑπ. τὸ σχῆμα τῆς πολιτείας Id. Rep. 501 A; ὑπ. σκιάν Poll. 7. 129:—Pass., τὰ **ὑπογεγραμμένα** the symptoms described, Hipp. 955 E, cf. 941 D, al. 3. metaph. senses taken from the two preceding, to trace faintly or indicate, ἡ φύσις τοῖς τιμωτέροις ὑπ. τὴν βοήθειαν Arist. P. A. 2. 14, 3; τὰς δύο φλέβας . . ἡ φύσις ὑπέγραψε Id. G. A. 2. 4, 38, Strab. 334; ὑπ. ἐλπίδα τινὶ to give him faint hope, Polyb. 5. 36, 1., 62. 1, al.:—Pass., μέχρι τοῦ πρώτου **ὑπογραφέντος** αὐτοῖς χροῦ till the first signs of their beard appeared, Luc. Amor. 10. 4. to describe generally, Hipp. 941 D, 943 F, etc.:—Med., ὑπ. τὴν διόρθωσιν τοῦ νόμου Diod. 12. 18, cf. Diog. L. 8. 6, 4:—Pass., τὴν . . **ὑπογεγράφθη** περὶ ψυχῆς (impers.) Arist. de An. 2. 1, 12, cf. Soph. Elench. 26, 1. III. Med., ὑπ. εἰς μνήμην ἑαυτοῦ, c. inf., to make a memorandum that . . , App. Pun. 136. IV. to assign over, to pledge, mortgage, Med., **ὑπογράφασθαι** τὴν χώραν Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 149. V. **ὑπογράφειν** or **-γράφεσθαι** τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς to paint under the eyelids, Poll. 5. 102, Joseph. B. J. 4. 9, 10, Luc. Bis Acc. 31; **ὑπογέγραπτο** τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς Ath. 529 A; and absol., **ὑπογεγραμμένη** Ar. Fr. 695, Hesych.; cf. **ὑπογραφῆ** III, **ὑπόγραμμα** II.
ὑπογρύψω, to mutter privately, Liban. 4. 813, Eust.
ὑπόγρυπος, ov, with a rather hooked nose, Philostr. 725.
ὑπόγυος or (v. sub fin) **ὑπόγυος**, ov: under one's hand, nigh at hand, ὑπ. μοι τῆς τοῦ βίου τελευτῆς οὐσης 310 D; **ὑπόγυον**, used absol., near the end, at the approach of death, Hipp. 1225 C, E, F; εἴ τινων ὑπ. ἡ ἀφαίρεσις τῶν καρπῶν Theophr. C. P. 1. 13, 10: τοῦτ' ἐστὶν **ὑπογύατον** πρὸς αὐτῶν τὴν readiest means, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 3; **ὑπογύου** οὐσης τῆς ἐορτῆς Arist. Oec. 2, 7; τῶν χρόνων ὑπ. ὄντων Dem. 841. 6. II. just out of hand, fresh, new, Lat. *recens*, ὁ πόλεμος ὁ **ὑπογυώτατος** Isocr. 209 E; **ὑπογυώτεροις** παραδείγμασι χρῆσθαι Dem. 1415. 5; τὰ **ὑπογυώτατα** δεῖνὰ πεπονθέναι Philipp. ib. 162. 1; **ὑπογυώτερα** τοῖς χρόνοις Id. 1391. 21; **ὑπόγυον** ἐστὶ ἐξ οὗ . . , it is a very short time since . . , Isocr. 376 E; ἐν τοῖς ὑπ. λόγοις, opp. to τοῖς ἀνὰ, Arist. G. A. 3. 7, 3:—Adv. **ὑπογύως** or **-γύως**, recently, lately, Ath. 206 D; τὸ **ὑπογυώτατον** Isocr. 207 E. III. sudden, ὅσα θάνατον ἐπιφέρει **ὑπόγυα** ὄντα Arist. Eth. N. 3. 6, 10:—ἐξ **ὑπογύου** out of hand, off hand, on the spur of the moment, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 43, Plat. Menex. 235 C, Isocr. 43 C; ἐξ ὑπ. γίγνεσθαι, opp. to ἐκ πολλοῦ χρόνου σκέπασθαι, Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 7, etc.; like ἐκ χειρὸς (cf. χεῖρ II. 6, e). 2. of persons, ὑπ. τῇ ὀργῇ in the first burst of anger, Arist. Rhet. 2. 3, 13.—The forms **ὑπό-γυος** and **-γυος** vary continually in MSS., so much so that the erroneous Compar. forms **ὑπογυώτερος** **-ώτατος**, and **ὑπογυώτερος** **-ώτατος** occur: L. Dind., Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 43, proposes always to write **ὑπόγυος**, on the analogy of ἀμφίγυος (q. v.), and ἑγγυος.
ὑπογυμνάσιάρχος, ov, ὁ, an under-gymnasiarch, C. I. 2386, 2416:—**ὑπογυμνάσιάρχῳ**, to be under-gymnasiarch, lb. 2183., 2430, —66.
ὑπογυμνώω, to make partly bare, τὸ σκέλος Aristacn. 1. 27.
ὑπογύναιος, ov, subject to a wife, married, Eccl.
ὑπόγυος, ov, = **ὑπόγυος**, q. v.
ὑπογύππωνες, οἱ, a sort of dancers, in Poll. 4. 104.

ὑπόγυρος, *ov*, somewhat curved, Nicet. 78 B:—ὑπογύρω, to bend a little, Ib. 71 D.

ὑποδαίω, to light, kindle under, ὑπὸ δὲ ξύλα δαίον Il. 18. 347.

ὑποδάκνω, to bite privily, App. Civ. 1. 101.

ὑποδάκρυς, *v*, in tears, Hesych.

ὑποδάκρυν, to weep a little or secretly, Luc. D. D. 6. 2, Synes. 244 C:—to drop slowly, Oribas. 149 Matth.

ὑποδαμνάω, to master or weaken beneath one, ποταμὸς ὑπὸ γούνατ' ἐδάμνα Il. 21. 270:—Pass., ὑποδαμνῆναι (as if from ὑποδάμνημι) to be overcome, let oneself be overpowered or overcome, εἰπέ μοι ἡ ἐκὼν ὑποδαμνασαι Od. 3. 214., 16. 95; also aor. 1 part. ὑποδαμνηείσα (*v*. δαμάω) of a woman, subdued by a man, yielding to his embrace, h. Hom. 16. 4, Hes. Sc. 53, Th. 327, 374; but also ὑποδαμνηθείς, of a man, subdued by love, Anth. P. 5. 300; ὑποδεδησθαι to be married, Eust. 1418. 38:—Med., ἔρως φέρνας ὑποδάμναται Theocr. 29. 23, cf. Q. Sm. I. 336., 6. 284.

ὑποδεῖδω, *o*, Comic name of a bird in Ar. Av. 65; *v*. ὑποδεῖδω.

ὑποδέδρομε, *v*. sub ὑποτρέχω.

ὑποδεής, *es*, gen. *εὐός*, (δεόμαι) somewhat deficient, inferior; but it seems to have been used solely in Comp. ὑποδεέστερος (cf. ἐνδεής), 1. of persons, Ildt. 1. 91, 134., 2. 25, Plat. Euthyd. 289 E, al.; κυνῖδια τῶν ἀνθρώπων καὶ τῇ γυνάμει καὶ τῇ γλώσσῃ ὑπ. Xen. Oec. 13, 8.

2. of things, ἐκ πολλῶν ὑποδεεστέρων with resources much inferior, Thuc. 2. 89; ὑπ. ὄντα τῆς φήμης Id., *v*. φήμη 1. 2; ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦτο ὑπ., of bread, Arist. II. A. 9. 40, 5.

II. Adv. —εστέρας, Thuc. 8. 87, Antipho 128. 34; neut. pl. ὑποδεέστερα as Adv., Id. 123. 24.

ὑποδεής, *es*, gen. *εὐός*, somewhat fearful, Hesych., Phot.

ὑποδείγμα, τό, a sign, token, mark, Xen. Eq. 2, 2. II. a pattern, Polyb. 3. 17, 8, Anth. P. 6. 342; often in Inscr., πρὸς ὑπόδειγμα ἀρετῆς C. I. 2769, 2774, 2775 (add.), al.:—rejected as less correct than παράδειγμα by the Atticists, Lob. Phryn. 12.

ὑποδειγματίζω, to shew by example, Eust. Opusc. 47. 76.

ὑποδειγματικός, *ή, ov*, by way of example, ὑπ. διδασκαλία, Sext. Emp. M. 4. 23. Adv. —κώς, Ib. I. 154., 4. 3.

ὑποδεῖδω, fut. *σώ*: I. trans. to shrink in fear under, to cower before, or to fear secretly, c. acc., Hom., who however uses only the aor. (mostly with double *δ*), ὑπέδδεισαν, ὑποδδείσας Il. 1. 406., 12. 413, etc.; ὑποδδείσατε (with single *δ*), Od. 2. 66; and Ep. pf. 2 and plqpf., ὑποδδείδια, ὑποδδείδιαν 17. 564, Il. 5. 521; Ep. pf. 1 ὑπαδδείδωκα h. Hom. Merc. 165:—literally, of birds, to cower beneath, μέγαν αἰγυπῖον .. ὑποδδείσαντες Soph. Aj. 169.

II. absol., μή τίς μοι ὑποδδείσας ἀναδύῃ Od. 9. 377; ὑποδδείκώς Luc. Salt. 63; cf. ὑποδδείδω.

ὑποδέελοσ, *ov*, (δείλην) towards evening, Arat. 826.

ὑποδεδυνῶν and —ῶν fut. —δείξω, Ion. —δέξω. To shew secretly; τὴν διὰ τοῦ οὐρεος ἀτραπὸν .. Φωκῆες ὑποδεδυμένοι Hdt. 7. 217; πολλοὶ αὖτε ὑποδδείσαντες ὄλβον ὃ θεὸς ἔχων giving a glimpse of happiness, Id. 1. 32; ὑπ. ἄλλοι τῶν χρημάτων to shew any other good symptom, Hipp. Coac. 196; ὑποδεδυνῶν μὲν ἦθος ἀστέιον Nicom. Eil. 1. 1; ὑπ. ἐλπίδας Polyb. 2. 70, 7, etc.; ὑπ. τινὰ τοῖς ἀνδράσι to introduce, Plat. 2. 710 C.

2. absol. to indicate one's will, to intimate, ὃ θεὸς οὕτως ὑποδεδυνῶσιν Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 13, cf. An. 5. 7, 12.

II. to shew by tracing out, mark out, διώρυγας Hdt. 1. 189; "Ομηρος καὶ τῆς καμφοῖας σχήματα .. ὑπέδειξε Arist. Poët. 4. 12, cf. Rhet. 3. 2, 5; absol. to set a pattern or example, τοῦ διδασκάλου πονηρῶς τί ὑποδεδυνῶσιν Xen. Oec. 12, 18; οὐχ οἷόν τε μὴ καλῶς ὑποδεδυνῶσιν καλῶς μιμεῖσθαι unless some one sets a good example, Arist. Oec. 1. 6, 5.

2. generally, to teach indirectly or by indication, ὑπ. τινὲ οἷους εἶναι χρῆ .. Isocr. 38 D, cf. 104 E, 409 A; rare c. inf., τίς ὑπ. ὑμῖν φυγεῖν; Ev. Matth. 3. 7, cf. Aristaeus. Ep. 2. 1.

3. to pretend to, ἀρετὴν Thuc. 4. 86, cf. Polyb. 2. 47, 10.

ὑποδεκτέος, *a, ov*, verb. Adj. to be traced out, Polyb. 3. 36, 5. II. ὑποδεκτέον, one must trace out, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 167.

ὑποδεκτής, *ov*, *o*, one who traces out, Gloss.

ὑποδειλιάω, to be somewhat cowardly, ὑποδεδειλιακῶς ἄνθρωποι poor cowardly fellows, Aeschin. 26. 1.

II. = ὑποδεῖδω, πόλεμον Polyb. 35. 3, 4.

ὑποδεδυμένω, = ὑποδεῖδω, to stand in secret awe of, τὸν νόμον Hdt. 7. 104; c. inf., Plat. 2. 986 D.

ὑποδεδίξω, *ews*, *ή, an* intimation, Plut. Demetr. 38, sub.

ὑποδεκνῶ, to dine as a substitute for another, τινι Luc. Gall. 10.

ὑποδεκομαι, Ion. for ὑποδέχομαι, Hdt.

ὑποδεκτέον, verb. Adj. one must receive, Plat. Legg. 953 B.

ὑποδεκτήριον, τό, a place of refuge or a reservoir, storehouse, (like ὑποδέκτηρα, *ή, in* Greg. Naz., Strab. 671 (*v*. 1. ὑποδύτηριον).

ὑποδεκτής, *ov*, *o*, one who receives or admits, τινῶν Eccl.

II. a receiver, treasurer, Eccl.

ὑποδεκτικός, *ή, ov*, of or for receiving or preserving, ἀγγεῖον ὑπ. τὰρίχων Schol. Ar. Vesp. 674.

II. δειπνον ὑπ. an entertainment by way of welcome, Plut. 2. 727 B.

ὑποδέμω, to lay as a foundation, τὸν πρῶτον δόμον Hdt. 2. 127.

ὑποδεδυρόμαι, Pass. to grow gradually into a tree, Theophr. II. P. 1. 3, 2 (where Cod. Urb. gives ἀποδεδυρόμεν).

ὑποδεδυρός, *ov*, planted or shaded with trees, Byz.

ὑποδεδυράω, to sink away under the trees, Phot., Suid.;—or, as Hesych., to come forth from behind them.

ὑποδέξι, *ή, like* ὑποδοχή, the reception of a guest, means of entertainment, πασὰ τοι ἐστ' ὑποδέξι [i], Il. 9. 73.

ὑποδέξω, *a, ov*, (ὑποδέχομαι) able to receive, capacious, ample, λιμένες Hdt. 7. 49, 1, Valck. proposed to read ὑποδέξωι:—in Phryn. 315, Eur. Rhes. 364, Musgr. restored ἐπιδέξιας.

ὑποδέξω, *ews*, *ή, =* ὑποδέξι, ὑποδοχή, Hipp. 25. 18.

ὑποδέομαι, Dep. to intreat in suppliant posture, Eccl.

ὑποδέομαι, τό, =sq., Poll. 5. 98, Hesych., etc.

ὑποδερῖς, ἶδος, *ή, the* lower part of the neck, Poll. 2. 130, 235., 5. 56.

II. a neck-ornament, necklace, Ar. Fr. 309, 14, Arist. H. A. 5. 34, 2, C. I. 150 A. 16, B. 25.

ὑποδέρκομαι, Dep., = ὑποβλέπω, Q. Sm. 3. 252.

ὑποδερματίτις, ἶδος, *ή, a* disease of horses, Hippiatr.

ὑποδερμῖς, ἶδος, *ή, =* κλειτορίς, Ruf. Ephes.; ὑποδερματίτις, of the prepuce, Epiphani. 2. 172.

ὑποδέρω, to strip off the skin a little or below, Galen., Oribas. Cocch. p. 98.

ὑποδέσσει, *ews*, *ή, (ὑποδέω) =* ὑπόδησις, a binding underneath, Hipp. Offic. 743.

II. a putting on one's shoes, Arist. Pol. 1. 9, 2, Cael. 1. 4, 6, Luc. Gall. 26.

2. as concrete, = τὰ ὑποδήματα, foot-gear, boots and shoes, Plat. Charm. 173 B, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 5; and in pl., Plat. Prot. 322 A, Rep. 425 B; *v*. Lob. Phryn. 445.

ὑποδεσμεύω, = ὑποδέω, Schol. Ar. Eccl. 269:—so ὑποδεσμέω, Greg. Nyss.: Med. to put on one's shoes, Schol. Soph. Tr. 781; ὑπ. τὰ πέλιδα Schol. Ar. Rh. 4. 1515.

ὑποδέσμιος, *ov*, pledged, Hesych.

ὑποδεσμός, ἶδος, *ή, an* under-bandage, Hipp. Fract. 768, Art. 832.

ὑποδεσμός, *o*, = ὑπόδημα, foot-gear, Polyb. 11. 9, 4.

ὑποδενώω, to moisten, prob. l. C. I. 4341 f (add.).

ὑποδέχνυμαι, poet. for sq., ὑποδέχυντο Orph. Arg. 82, Anth. P. 8. 148, 253.

ὑποδέχομαι, in Ion. Prose —δέκομαι: fut. —δέξομαι: aor. —εδέξαμην, rarely —εδέχθην Eur. Heracl. 757; (this aor. pass. is used in pass. sense by Poll. 1. 74, Schol. Il. 14. 323): 3 sing. Ep. aor. 2 ὑπέδετο, Hom., Hes., Pind.; 2 pl. imper. ὑπόδεχθε Anth.; inf. ὑποδέχθαι Hom., part. ὑποδέχμενος Id.: Dep.

To receive beneath (the surface), Θέτις δ' ὑπέδετο κόλπω Il. 6. 136, cf. Luc. D. Mar. S. 1., 14. 1.

2. to receive into one's house, receive hospitably, welcome, ὃ δέ με πρόφρων ὑπέδετο Il. 9. 480; χαίρει δ' Ὀδυσσεὺς ὅττι μιν ὡς ὑπέδετο Od. 14. 5; τὸν δ' οὐχ ὑποδέξομαι 19. 257; ξείνον .. ὑποδέξομαι οἴκω 16. 70; Διὸς πλαστήν ὑπέδετο γυναῖκα Hes. Th. 513; οἰκίῳσι ὑπ. τινα Hdt. 1. 41, 44; ὑπέδετο ξείνον ὅχων received the stranger [as he lighted] from his chariot, Pind. P. 9. 17, cf. Eur. I. A. 600; θύων Διὶ κτησίω κἀκείνον ὑποδέχόμενος Antipho 113. 22; ὃ ὑποδέξομαι one's host, Isocr. 192 E:—also, ὑπ. ἱκέτας Eur. Heracl. 757; φυγάδας Thuc. 5. 83, etc.; τοὺς ἀρχοντας ἀγοραίς καὶ λιμέσι Plat. Legg. 952 E; ὑπ. φρουρὰν to admit an enemy's garrison, Dem. 1334. 21, cf. 1343. 9, Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 12:—ὑπ. γυναῖκα τινι Plut. Peric. 32:—also, πόλις ὑπ. τινα admits him as a friend, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 21.

3. to give ear to, hearken to, εὐχάς Hes. Th. 419; τοὺς λόγους Hdt. 8. 106; ὑπ. διαβολὰς to give ear to accusations, Lys. 172. 11; θύος ὑπ. to accept it, Anth. P. 8. 33.

4. to take in charge as a nurse, h. Hom. Cer. 226, cf. Plat. Menex. 237 C.

5. metaph., πῆμα ὑπέδετό με sorrow was my host, Od. 14. 275; στυγερὸς δ' ὑπέδετο κοῖτος a hateful nest is ready for them, of ensnared birds, 2. 470; γαῖα ὑπέδετο αὐτὸν the grave opened its doors for him, Pind. N. 10. 14; ἀλεξὺς νιν δόξα πρὸς ἀνθρώπων ὑποδέξεται will await him, Eur. Heracl. 624.

II. to take upon oneself, undertake a task, promise, αἰδεσθαι μὲν ἀνήντασθαι, δέισαν δ' ὑποδέχθαι Il. 7. 93, Hdt. 9. 21, 22; ὃ δὲ πρόφρων ὑπέδετο (sc. δώσειν) Od. 2. 387; with inf. fut., h. Hom. Cer. 443, Hdt. 3. 69., 4. 119, 133., 6. 11, etc.; less often with inf. aor., Hdt. 1. 24., 6. 2; or pres., Antipho 123. 7; ὑπ. τινι ἢ μὴν .. c. fut., Thuc. 8. 81; ὑπ. με γὰρα τινὶ to make him great promises, Hdt. 2. 121, 6.

2. to admit, allow a thing with which one is taxed, Id. 4. 167, etc.; οὐκ ὑπ. to refuse to admit, deny, Id. 3. 130., 6. 69.

III. to submit to, bear patiently, βίας ὑποδέχμενος ἀνδρῶν Od. 13. 310., 16. 189.

IV. to wait for, abide the attack of, Lat. *excipere*, ὃ μὲν .. ἐφόρουσεν, ὃ δ' ἐμπαῖως ὑπέδετο Hes. Sc. 442; ἐν δυσχαρίαις τοὺς πολεμίους ὑπ. Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 35:—also of hunters, to lie in wait for game, Ib. 2. 4. 20; and metaph., μὴ ὃ ἐχθροὶ ὑποδέχμενοι ἐδίωξαν τυραννίδος Hdt. 6. 104; ὑποδεχόμενους αὐτοῖς πολλῆς ῥύσεως ὕδατος Plat. Legg. 944 B.

2. to take up, as one singer takes up the song after another, μέλος Aesch. Supp. 1023.

3. also like Lat. *excipere*, to follow in rank or order, Posidon. ap. Ath. 152 B:—so of succession in respect of place, to come next to, border upon, τὸ πρὸς τὴν ἡῶ θάλασσα ὑποδέκεται καὶ τενάγχα Hdt. 7. 176.

V. of a woman, to conceive, γόνον Hipp. Aër. 292; absol., Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 5.

ὑποδέω, fut. —θήσω, to bind or fasten under, τὰς ἀμαξίδας ὑπ. τῆσι οὐρῆσι, of certain long-tailed sheep, Hdt. 3. 113.

II. esp. to underbind the feet, i. e. to shoe, because the ancient sandals or shoes were bound on with straps κάμηλον ὑπ. καρβατίνας Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 27, cf. Plut. Pomp. 24, Paus. 10. 25, 2; so Badham restores ὑποδῶν τὰ μὲν ὄπλα, for ὑπὸ ποδῶν, in Plat. Prot. 321 A:—mostly in Med. to bind under one's feet, put on shoes, opp. to ὑπολύομαι (to take them off), Ar. Av. 492, Plat. Symp. 220 B, Xen., etc.; ὑποδουμένη as I was putting on my shoes, Ar. Eccl. 36; ὑποδεῖται, for the purpose of going away, Pherecr. Xeip. 3; οἱ ἐμπαῖνοι ὑποδέχονται (*v*. ἐμπαῖνοι 11), Plat. Theaet. 193 C; ὑποδουμένους τὸν ἱμῶνα .. τῆς ἐμβάδος ἀπέρρηξα Menand. Δεισιδ. 2.

III. in Med. and Pass., also, c. acc., 1. of that which one puts on, ὑποδυσάμενος κοθόρουν Hdt. 1. 155., 6. 125; ὑπόδημα 6. 1; τὰς Αἰακωνικάς Ar. Eccl. 269; Σκυθικάς Alcae. 101; τὰς ἐμβάδας Eubul. Δολ. 1; cf. ὑποδύω Il. 1. b:—so in pf. pass., ὑπόδηματα, Βλαύτας ὑποδεδυμένος with slippers on one's feet, Plat. Gorg. 490 E, Symp. 174 A; ἀπλᾶς ὑποδεσθῆαι Dem. 1267. 2; and absol., ὑποδεδυμένοι with their shoes on, Xen. An. 4. 5, 14; ὥσπερ ὑποδεδ. Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 23:—or,

2. of the foot, ὑποδεδυμένοι τὸν ἀριστερὸν πύδα with the left

foot *shod*, Thuc. 3. 22, cf. Arist. Fr. 64; ποδὶ ἀνδάλων ὑποδεδ, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 22.—Cf. ὑπόδημα.

ὑπόδηλος, *ov*, tolerably plain, Joseph. B. J. 7. 8. 6.
ὑπόδηλος, *to shew privately*, σημείων Ar. Thesm. 1011; τὸ ἀπαρσέν τινος Plut. Nic. 4, etc.

ὑποδήλωσις, *ews*, ἡ, a subordinate or collateral explanation, a rhetorical phrase used by Evenus of Paros in Plat. Phaedr. 267 A.

ὑπόδημα, τό, (ὑπόδω) a sole bound under the foot with straps, a sandal, Lat. *solea*, ποσὶν .. ὑποδήματα δούσα (i. e. δέουσα) Od. 15. 369; ποσὶν .. ὑποδήματα δούσιν (i. e. δέουσιν) 18. 361, cf. Hdt. 1. 195, al., cf. βάπτω II; ποδὸς ὑπ. Plat. Alc. 1. 128 A, etc.;—whereas ὑπόδημα κοῖλον, the Roman *calceus*, is a shoe or half-boot, which covered the whole foot: ὑπόδημα however is sometimes alone in this sense, cf. Ar. Pl. 983, (and the Interpr. ad l.), cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 19. 10; εἰς ὑποδήματα γράφειν to put down as paid for shoes, Lys. 905. 5; δεξιὸν εἰς ὑπ., ἀριστέρον εἰς ποδάνιπτρα, of one who is ready for anything, perh. alluding to Theramenes, (v. κύβορος 3), Ar. ap. Suid., v. Bgk. in Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 1158.
II. a horseshoe, v. ὑποδημάτων.

ὑποδηματίριος, ὁ, a sandalmaker, shoemaker, Curt. Inscr. Att. 193.
ὑποδηματίων, τό, Dim. of ὑπόδημα, Hipp. Art. 828: of the shoes of an ass, Arr. Epict. 4. 1. 80; and in Dio C. 62. 28 we hear of mules being shod with ἐπίχρυσα σπαρτία.

ὑποδηματογράφος, ὁ, (βάπτω) a shoemaker, Arcad. 84, Synes.:—ὑποδηματοποιός, ὁ, lo. Chrys.

ὑποδηροῦμαι, Pass. to be treated in hostile manner, ὑποδηροῦσθαι Q. Sm. 2. 260., 3. 355.

ὑπόδησις, a late and incorrect form of ὑπόδεις, Lob. Phryn. 445.
ὑποδιαβάλλω, to slander somewhat, Artemid. 5. 53.

ὑποδιαβιβρώσκειν, Pass. to be gnawed through gradually, Hipp. 269. 12.
ὑποδιαλεκτικός, ὁ, ὡν, separating a little; as Gramm. word, *subdisjunctive*, of certain conjunctions, E. M., Suid. s. v. ἡ.

ὑποδιαζεύξω, *ews*, ἡ, *subdisjunction*, Byz.
ὑποδιαίρεμα, τό, *subdivision*, Eust. Opusc. 264. 94;—so, ὑποδιαίρεισις, *ews*, ἡ, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 15, Diog. L. 7. 61, etc.

ὑποδιαίρετον, verb. Adj. one must subdivide, Psell.
ὑποδιαίρω, to subdivide, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 75, M. 7. 35, Diog. L. 7. 84.

ὑποδιακονέω, to serve under another, C. I. 1947. 8:—Med., ὑποδιακονεῖσθαι ταῖς ἱερουργίαις Poll. 4. 92, cf. Argum. Theocr. 2.

ὑποδιακονικός, ὁ, ὡν, of or for a ὑποδιακονος, Philo 2. 94:—τὸ ὑπ. the chambers of the subdeacons, Eccl.

ὑποδιακονος [α], ὁ, an underservant, Posidipp. Xop. 1. 10.
II. in Eccl. a subdeacon, C. I. 9192, 9281, al.

ὑποδιαλείπω, to intermit a little, of the pulse, Galen.
ὑποδιαλλάσσω, to distinguish, τί τινος Athenag. Legat. 16.

ὑποδιανοέομαι, Med. to design secretly, Julian. Ep. 9.
ὑποδιατήγνυμαι, Pass. with pf. 2—πέπηγα, to be fixed across below, Philo Belop. 74.

ὑποδιασπείρομαι, Pass. to be somewhat dispersed, Hipp. Epid. 1. 986.
ὑποδιαστολή, ἡ, a slight stop, between words in speaking or reading, Quintil. 11. 3. 35.

II. a mark to divide the syllables of a word, to distinguish it from another like it, as ὁ, τι (i. e. ὁ τι) to distinguish it from ὅτι, Eust. 701. 56., 1465. 16, etc.

ὑποδιατρίβω [ι], to delay a little, Galen.
ὑποδιαφθείρω, to corrupt gradually, begin to corrupt, Joseph. A. J. 15. 8. 1, Hdn. 2. 6; and so prob. in Dio C. 66. 13, for ὑποδιέφερον.

ὑποδιάφορος, *ov*, subdivided, Galen.
ὑποδιδασκάλος, ὁ, an under-teacher, of a chorus, Plat. Ion 536 A, Cic. Fam. 9. 18.

ὑποδιδάσκω, to teach by degrees, v. I. LXX (Neh. 8. 9).
ὑποδιδράσκω, to escape secretly, evade, Arctaeus. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 1.

ὑποδιδύωμι, intr. to give way, Arist. Incess. An. 2. 2; ὑπ. οἱ πύδες, ἡ γῆ Aristid. 1. 78, Philostr. 111, cf. 605:—of power and empire, to give way, decay, Aristid. 2. 187, Philostr. 517; τὴν ἰσχύον in strength, Id.

ὑποδιηγέομαι, Dep. to explain afterwards, Origen.
ὑποδιηγησις, *ews*, ἡ, a second or after-narrative, Walz Rhett. 3. 454. Eust. 771. 10.

ὑποδικάζω, to condemn, Nicet. 43 B, etc.
ὑπόδικος, *ov*, (δική) brought to trial or liable to be tried, Lys. 117. 3, Plat. Legg. 954 A, al.: οὐχ ὑπ. [ἐστὶ] τὰ εἰκότα not liable to action, Arist. Rhet. 1. 15. 17:—τινος for a thing, ὑπ. γενέσθαι χερῶν Aesch. Eum. 260; ἀνδραποδισμῷ Plat. Legg. 879 A; οὐδενὸς τούτων Andoc. 33. 13; τῆς κακώσεως Isae. 72. 2; φόνου Dem. 1264. 19:—the person injured in dat., ὑπ. τῷ παθόντι Id. 518. 3; ὑπ. τῷ ἐθέλοντι τιμωρεῖν γιγνέσθω Plat. Legg. 871 B; τῶν διπλάσιον ὑπ. ἔστω τῷ βλαφθέντι let him be liable to forfeit twice the amount to the person damaged, Ib. 846 B; ὑπ. ἀσεβείας γιγνέσθω τῷ ἐθέλοντι Ib. 868 D, cf. 932 D.

ὑποδινοέομαι, Pass. to become dizzy, Call. Del. 79.
ὑποδιουκτητής, οὗ, ὁ, a sub-procurator, Inscr. in Peyron Papyri p. 48, etc.

ὑποδιπλασιος, *ov*, twice as small, Nicom. Arithm. 94:—also, ὑποδιπλασι-ἐπίτριτος, *ov*, 2 and $\frac{1}{2}$ times smaller; and ὑποδιπλασι-εἰσημι-στος, *v*, 2 and $\frac{1}{2}$ times smaller, Boiss. An. 4. 420.

ὑποδιπλόομαι, Pass. to be folded double, Galen.:—ὑποδιπλωσις, *ews*, ἡ, E. M. 594. 18.

ὑποδιφθέρω, *ov*, (διφθέρα) under a skin, clothed in skins, Luc. Tim. 7: ὑπ. πόμνας *pellitas* oves, Strab. 196; ὑπ. προβατεία Id. 546.

ὑποδιψάω, to be somewhat thirsty, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1067.
ὑποδιψίος, *ov*, (διψία) exciting thirst in some degree, Manetho 5. 181.

ὑπόδυψος, *ov*, somewhat thirsty, Pseudo-Plut. 2. 1154 A.
ὑποδυμός, ὡς, ὁ, an under-servant, τινος Od. 4. 386; cf. ὑποδρηστήρ, 3.

ὑποδορά, ἡ, a gradual stripping of the skin, Oribas. Cocch. 98.
ὑποδορίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = ὑποδερμῖς, Hesych., Suid.; cf. ἐπιδερμῖς.

ὑποδοσις, *ews*, ὁ, a decreasing, remission, μόχθων Aesch. Eum. 505.
ὑποδουλόομαι, Med. to subjugate, Byz.

ὑπόδουλος, *ov*, subjected, subject, Theoph. ad Autol.
ὑποδοχεῖον, τό, a receptacle, an entrepôt, Ἀπαμία .. τῆς Ἑλλάδος ὑπ. κοινὸν ἐστὶ Strab. 798: a reservoir, Aristaeas de LXX. p. 112; ὑπ. τροφῆς, of the stomach, Galen.

ὑποδοχεύς, *ews*, ὁ, a receiver, host, Charito 3. 2, Suid.:—of the stomach, Theophil.
2. a contractor for supplying, κρεῶν βίαιον Greg. Naz.

ὑποδοχή, ἡ, (ὑποδέχομαι) a reception, entertainment, Ar. Pax 530, Plat. Legg. 919 A; κτήνεια αἰτεύσασθαι .. ἐς ὑποδοχὰς τοῦ στρατοῦ Hdt. 7. 119; εἰσδέχεσθαι ὑποδοχαῖς δόμῳ Eur. I. A. 1229; ὑποδοχὰς ποι-εῖσθαι Ath. 210 D; also, ἐς ὑποδοχὴν τοῦ στρατεύματος ἐτάσσοντο for the reception of the army (in hostile sense), Thuc. 7. 74.

2. a harbouring of runaway slaves, Id. 1. 139, cf. Plat. Legg. 955 B.
3. means for entertaining, Plut. Alcib. 12.

II. acceptance, support, εἰς ὑποδοχὴν ἀπαντα λέγειν καὶ πράττειν τινὶ by way of supporting, seconding him, Aeschin. 62. 32, cf. Polyb. 32. 11, 10.

III. a supposition, assumption, Dem. 80. 1., 1482. 25.
IV. a resort, quarter, for troops, Plat. Legg. 848 E; for ships, Xen. Vect. 3. 1.

2. of water, a receptacle, reservoir, Arist. Pol. 7. 11, 3, cf. Meteor. 1. 13, 6; ἡ τῆς μισγαγκίας ὑπ. Plat. Phileb. 62 D; of the vessels of the body, ὁ μαστὸς ὑποδοχή .. ἐστὶ γάλακτος Arist. P. A. 4. 11, 19; of the stomach, ὑπ. τροφῆς Ib. 4. 5, 59; of the womb, Id. G. A. 1. 18, 10; etc.

3. metaph., ὑπ. πάσης γενέσεως Plat. Tim. 49 A, cf. 51 A.
ὑπόδοχον, τό, a receptacle, Galen.

ὑπόδορᾶ, Ep. Adv. used only in the phrase ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν looking from under the brows, looking askance, grimly, gloomily, Il. 1. 148, al.; cf. ὑπόδραξ. (Prob. from ὑπό, ὄδρα a shorter form of ὄδερκ or ΔΡΑΚ, v. δέρκομαι.)

ὑποδραμάτουργέω, = ὑποτραγωδεῖν, v. I. Luc. Jup. Trag. 1.
ὑπόδραξ, Adv., later form for ὑπόδρα, Call. ap. Suid. s. v., Nic. Th. 457. 765.

ὑπόδραστία, ἡ, (ὑπόδρα) an angry look, Hesych.
ὑπόδραστομαι, Att. -ττομαι, Med. to try to get hold of, f. 1. for ἐπιδρ-, Plut. Caes. 14.

ὑπόδραω, fut. δσω [α], Ep. ὑποδράω, to serve, be serviceable, c. dat., οἱ σφιν ὑποδράωσιν Od. 15. 333; ὑπ. τῷ θεῷ Ael. N. A. 9. 33.

ὑπόδρηξ, ὁ, (ὑπόδρα) one who looks grim or gloomy, Nonn. Jo. 6. 224.
ὑπόδρησσω, = ὑπόδραω, Ap. Rh. 3. 274, Musae. 143.

ὑπόδρηστηρ, = ὑπόδραω, Byz.
ὑπόδρηστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ὑπόδραω) an under-servant, attendant, assistant, τινος Od. 15. 330; fem. ὑπόδρηστέρη, Greg. Naz.

ὑπόδριμυς, *v*, gen. *ews*, somewhat acrid or pungent, cited from Galen.
ὑπόδρομέω, = ὑποτρέχω, c. acc., Sappho 2. 10, in pf. -δεδρόμαιεν.

ὑπόδρομή, ἡ, a running under or into the way of a thing, Antipho 121. 32; αἱ σελήνης ὑπὸ τὸν ἥλιον ὑπ. Cleomed.:—ὑπ. αἵματος suffusion, Schol. Theocr. 5. 99.

II. a place to run under, a burrow, Ael. N. A. 16. 15; a bower, Id. V. H. 3. 1.
III. cringing, Lat. *assentatio*, lb. 14. 49, Poll. 4. 50.

ὑπόδρομος, *ov*, running under, εἰρησιν ὑπ. Orph. Arg. 800; πέτρος ὑπ. ἔχων a stone in the way of his foot, Eur. Phoen. 1391.

2. name for a kind of spider, Ael. N. A. 6. 26.
ὑπόδρομος, ὁ, = ὑπόδρομή, a place for ships to run into, Philo 1. 517: v. Lob. Paral. p. 381.

ὑπόδροσος, *ov*, somewhat moistened or dewy, Theocr. 25. 16.
ὑπόδυμα, τό, = ὑπόζωμα, Cael. Aur.

ὑπόδυς, *v*, sub ὑπόδύω.
ὑπόδύνω, *ews*, ἡ, a getting under a place, Arist. Incess. An. 15, 8.

II. a retiring place, place of shelter, Diod. 3. 14, Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 22, etc.

ὑπόδυσκολος, *ov*, somewhat morose: σημείον ὑπ. a rather troublesome symptom, Hipp. Coac. 148; ὑποδυσκόλῳ [ἐστὶ] Eust. 219. 23.

ὑπόδυστροπος, *ov*, somewhat stubborn, Poll. 4. 145.
ὑποδυστροφέω, to be somewhat restless or impatient, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1098, cf. 1101 D, Ep. Plat. 357 E.

ὑποδυστροφος, *ov*, rather impatient, Hipp. Protrh. 70, Coac. 124.
ὑποδυσχεραίνω, = ὑποδυστροφέω, Plut. 2. 711 D.

ὑποδυώδης, *es*, gen. *ews*, somewhat rank-smelling, Diosc. 4. 186.
ὑποδυωπέομαι, Pass. to be somewhat ashamed of, dislike, τι Plut. 2. 646 B.

ὑποδυτήριον, τό, *v*, sub ὑποδεκτήριον.
ὑποδυτήρις [ῖ], *ov*, ὁ, (ὑπόδυω) a garment under a coat of mail, Diod. 17. 44, Plut. Philop. 11.

ὑπόδυω, ὑπόδυνω, to put on under, κιδύνας ὑπόδύνειν τοῖσι εἰμασι Hdt. 1. 155.

2. metaph., κιδύνων ὑπόδυνεν to undergo danger, Id. 3. 69; ταῦτα ὑπόδυνεν Id. 7. 10.

3. intr. to slip in under, ὑπόδυνουσι ὑπὸ τοῦς πύλους Id. 4. 75; ὑπ. τι to slip into, insinuate oneself into it, ἐπέδυνε τῶν ἰδίων τὴν ἡγεμονίην Id. 6. 2; ὑποδύεσθαι τὸν δῆμον to insinuate oneself into their favour, Plut. Cato Mi. 32, cf. 57, Pomp. 25.

4. to slip from under, ἦττον ἂν ὑπόδυνε ὁ ἴππος (the only place in which the act. pres. ὑπόδυνω is found), Xen. Eq. 3. 7.

II. mostly in Med. ὑποδύομαι, fut. -δύσμαι: aor. 1 -ἐδύσα-μην, Ep. 3 sing. -ἐδύσσετο Od.:—aor. 2 act. -έδυν, pf. -έδεδυκα.

To go under, get under, Lat. *subire*, c. acc., ὑποδύσα θαλάσσης κόλπον having plunged into .., Od. 4. 435, 570, cf. Il. 18. 145; ὑπ. ὑπὸ τὴν ζεύγλην Hdt. 1. 31; ὑπὸ τὴν φωνικίδα Ar. Pl. 735; ἄρθρον εἰς χωρίον ὑπ. Hipp. Art. 787; ὑπ. ὑπὸ τὴν κεραμίδαν to creep under, Ar. Vesp.

205; *φέρει τιν' ὑποδεδυκότα underneath it*, like Ulysses under the ram of Polyphemus, Ib. 182; *ὑπὸ παντὶ λίθῳ σκορπίος ὑποδύεται* Scol. 22 Bgk.; *ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν* Luc. Hermot. 71; c. dat., *ὑπ. τῇ πέλτῃ* Id. D. Mort. 27. 3:—then, b. like *ἐνδύομαι*, to put one's feet under a shoe, to put on, *ὑποδύθαι τὰς Λακωνικάς* Ar. Vesp. 1158; *ὑποδύσασθαι* . . *δυομένη καττύματα* Ib. 1159; *ὑποδύσάμενος* Ib. 1168, (but in these places Scal. restored *ὑποδοῦ* *τι*, *ὑποδύσασθαι*, —*δυσάμενος*, from *ὑποδύω* II).

c. metaph. to put on a character (because the actor's face was put under a mask), *ἡ κοκακεντική* . . *ὑποδύσα ὑπὸ ἑκάστον τῶν μαριών, προσποιεῖται εἶναι τοῦθ' ὅπερ ὑπὲν* pretends to be the character which it puts on, Plat. Gorg. 464 C; οἱ σοφισταὶ ταῦτ' ὑποδύνονται σχῆμα τῷ φιλοσόφῳ Arist. Metaph. 3. 2, 19; *ὑποδύεται ὑπὸ τὸ σχῆμα τὸ τῆς πολιτικῆς ἢ ῥητορικῆς* Id. Rhet. I. 2, 7; also, *ὑπ. τὴν Δία, τὴν Ἀθηνᾶν* Luc. Pisc. 33; *τὸν Ἀριστοφάνην* Id. Induct. 27;—c. dat., *ὀνόματι συμμάχων ὑπ.* Dion. H. Excerpt. 2320 Reisk., cf. Plut. Arat. I. Galen. 6. 31.

d. metaph. also, to insinuate oneself into, creep into, *τὴν ἡγεμονίην* Hdt. 6. 2; absol., *θαύματα καὶ τότε ὑπεδύετο* Plat. Legg. 967 A.

2. c. gen. to come from under, come forth from, *θαύματα ὑπεδύετο* Od. 6. 127; metaph., *κακῶν ὑποδύσει* 20. 53.

3. to go under so as to bear, to bear on one's shoulders, *τὸν μὲν ἔπειθ' ὑποδύντε* Il. 8. 332., 13. 421. b. metaph. to undergo labour or toil, *take it on oneself*, c. acc., *ὑπ. κίνδυνον* Hdt. 3. 69; *πόλεμον* Id. 4. 120, cf. 7. 10, 8; *πόνον, κίνδυνον* Xen. Cyr. I. 5, 12, etc.; *ὑπ. αἰτίαν* to make oneself subject to . . , Dem. 624. 19.

c. inf. to submit, undertake, *ὑπέδυσαν πονήν τίσαι* Hdt. 7. 134; *ὑπ. διδάσκειν* Xen. Oec. 14, 3.

4. of feelings, to steal into or over (cf. *ὑφάρπα*), *τίς μ' ὑποδύεται πλεῖρας ὀδύνας*; Aesch. Eum. 842:—rarely c. dat., *πάσιν δ' ὑπέδυσεν γόος sorrow stole upon* all, Od. 10. 398; *ἀλλὰ μοι δάσκαλος κυρπτά τ' ἐπῆ* . . *ὑπέδυσεν* Soph. Ph. 1112; *ὑποδύεται* . . *ταῖς ψυχαῖς ὀρή* Luc. Anach. 37:—absol., of diseases, *Xen. Eq. 4. 2.*

5. absol. to slip or sink away, Dem. 778. 20. 6. to shrink under or before, *τῖνι* Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. Μάρδοι; *τι* M. Anton. 2. 2.

7. absol., *ὀφθαλμοὶ ὑποδεδυκότες* sunken, hollow eyes, Luc. Tim. 17.

ὑποδωρίζω, to speak with somewhat of the Doric manner, Synes. 279 B; cf. Koen. Greg. Cor. p. 246.

ὑποδωρίως, *ov, hypo-Dorian*, a mode in music, Heracl. ap. Ath. 625 A, Plut. 2. 1142 F, etc.; v. Böckh Metr. Pind. p. 224:—Adv. **ὑποδωριστί**, in the hypo-Dorian mode, Arist. Probl. 19. 30., 48. 1.

ὑποεικάζειν, Orph. Arg. 704; **ὑποεῖκω**, v. sub *ὑπείκω*.

υποεικτός, *όν*, not readily yielding, νόσους Greg. Naz. Carm. 50. 55, v. l. Opp. H. 1. 526.

ὑποεπιμερής, *ές*, and **ὑποεπιμέριος**, *ov*, less by an integer and a fraction, Iamb. in Nicom. 50 D.

ὑποεργός, *όν*, contr. *ὑποεργός*, q. v., Ap. Rh. I. 226.

ὑποελάκορος, *ὁ* or *ἡ*, an under-priest or priestess, Hdt. 6. 134, 135:—a Verb *ὑποελάκευω*, in C. I. 1634.

ὑποεὐγύνμι and *ὥς*: fut. —*εὐξέω*:—to yoke under, put under the yoke.

1. of the animals yoked, *ὧν ἵππους* Od. 15. 81; *βοῦς* Hdt. 4. 69; *ἡμίονους* . . *ζεύξαν ὑπ' ἀπήνῃ* Od. 6. 73:—Med., *οὐρῆας ὑποεὐξασθαι ἀπήνῃ* Ap. Rh. 3. 841:—Pass., metaph., to be yoked under, submit to, c. dat., *ἀνάγκαις ταῖσδ' ὑπέεγγυμαι* Aesch. Pr. 108; *ὑποεγγύηναι πόνῳ* Soph. Aj. 24.

2. of the chariot, *ἄρμ' ὑποεὐξασα* Sappho I. 9; *ὑποεὐξασαθεὶ τέθριππον* Plut. Camill. 7.

III. to bring under a class, *ὑπ. εἰς τὸ δουλικὸν γένος* Plat. Polit. 309 A:—Pass., *ὑπεεῖσθαι ἐνὶ γένει* to be brought under one and the same class, Arist. P. A. 1. 4, 2.

ὑποδύεις, *εὼς*, *ἡ*, a subduing: a subordinate connexion, Gramm.

ὑποδύω, to ferment a little, to begin to ferment, Geop. 6. 12, 2.

ὑποζηλδομαι, Pass. to be led by secret emulation, Eccl.

ὑποζητέω, to beg for, *τι* Basil.

ὑποζωφόω, to darken, Walz Rhet. I. 479.

2. intr. to be somewhat dark or black, Nic. Th. 337, in part. —*ὥσσα*, which however would come by analogy from *ὑποζοφάω*, v. Lob. Techn. p. 186.

ὑποζύγια, *ἡ*, a yoking under: union, Origen.

ὑποζύγιον [ὅ], *τό*, a beast for the yoke, a beast of draught or burden, Lat. *jumentum*, Theogn. 126, Hdt. 9. 39, Plat. Legg. 873 D, etc.; in pl., Hdt. I. 167., 3. 25., 9. 24, 39, 41, Hipp. Aph. 1252, etc.:—so as Adj., *ὑποζύγια* ἡμίονοι Ar. Gramm. ap. Eust. 1625. 41; *ταῦπος* Greg. Naz.; so also *ὑπόζυγος* in Justin. M. (si vera l.).

ὑποζυγώδης, *ες*, like a beast of burden, Ar. Fr. 696; cf. A. B. 67.

ὑποζυγώω, = *ὑποεὐγύνμι*; in Med., to bring under one's power, *τι* Luc. Amor. 28:—Pass., *ὑποζυγούσθαι πρὸς τινι* Hipp. Art. 797.

ὑποζυρδομαι, Pass. to ferment slightly, Orib. 37 Matth.

ὑποζωγράφω, to paint under or in outline, Eumath. 5. 1; etc.

ὑπόζωμα, *τό*, (*ὑποζώννυμι*) the diaphragm, midriff, septum transversum (cf. *διάζωμα* I. 2), Arist. H. A. I. 17. 8., 3. 1, 6, 8, 22, al.; P. A. 3. 10, 1, al.

2. in insects, the division between the thorax and abdomen, Id. H. A. 4. 9, 3, P. A. 2. 16, 17, al.

II. in pl. flat ropes or braces passed under the hull of a crazy vessel, so as to undergird or frap her (cf. *ὑποζώννυμι* II), Plat. Rep. 616 C (where the milky way, as girding the sky, is compared to τὰ ὑπ. τῶν τριπλῶν), Legg. 945 C:—that the *ὑποζώματα* were bracing-ropes, and not outer planks (as was believed) was first shown by Schneid., and has been confirmed by Ischr.; in this they are distinguished from the *σκευὴ* γλίνῃ, v. Böckh See-Wesen, p. 134, and esp. Smith's Voyage and Shipwreck of S. Paul, pp. 65 sqq., 172–177: the equiv. Lat. *tormenta* are expl. by Isid. Etym. 19. 4 to mean braces running lengthwise from stem to stern; and the *τεσσαροκοντήριος* of Ptolemy Philopator is described by Calix. ap. Ath. 204 A as having 12 *ὑποζώματα*, each 600 cubits long. But a ship's planks run lengthwise, and the bracing must have been across. *Ζωμεύ-*

ματα in Ar. Eq. 279, is substituted by a pun for *ὑποζώματα*.

III.

the middle part of the rudder, Poll. I. 89.

ὑποζώννῃ, *ἡ*, and Dim. **ὑποζώννιον**, *τό*, a girdle, Gloss.

ὑποζώννῃ and —*ὤω*, fut. —*ζώσω*:—to undergird, τοὺς ἵππους *ρυτῆρσι* Plut. Eum. 11; *ὑπ. τινὰ τοῖς ποσσίν* Anth. P. 12. 222:—*ὁ ὑπεζωκῶς τὰς πλευράς ὤμῳ*, or absol. *ὁ ὑπεζωκῶς*, the pleura, Alex. Aphr. Probl. I. 53, Galen., v. Greenhill Theophr. 299:—Pass., esp. in pf. part., *ζειρὰς ὑπεζωμενῇ* girl with ζειρά (q. v.), Hdt. 7. 69; *ἱμάντας ὑπεζωμενῇ* Plut. Rom. 26:—esp.,

II. to undergird or frap a ship, so as to make her seaworthy (v. *ὑπόζωμα* II), Polyb. 27. 3, 3, Act. Ap. 27. 17; cf. Horat. I. Carm. 14, 6 and v. ζεύγνυμι II. 4, διαζώννυμι I.

ὑπόζωμα, *τό*, less Att. form for *ὑπόζωμα* (II), Plut. Rom. 7.

ὑποθάλαμῳ, to lead down into the bedroom, Eust. Opusc. 347. 29.

ὑποθάλαμῳ, fut. *ψω*, to heat inwardly, *ὅπῳ μ' αὖ* . . *μανίαὶ θάλασσιν* Aesch. Pr. 880; *ὑπ. τινὰ τέχνην* Philostr. 43.

2. to light or kindle secretly, *ἐλπὶδα* Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. ὠδίν:—Pass., to glow under, *τέφρη* πῦρ *ὑποθάλλεται* Anth. P. 12. 92.

ὑποθαρρῶ, to pluck up courage, Ael. N. A. 16. 11.

ὑποθαρρύνω, to encourage secretly or a little, Eccl.

ὑποθανυμάζω, to wonder somewhat, Eccl.

ὑποθεῖσθαι, v. sub *ὑποτίθημι*.

ὑποθειάζω, to deify almost or secretly, Philostr. 5 and 245.

ὑποθέλω, to beguile secretly, seduce, Phot.

ὑπόθεμα, *τό*, = *ὑπόθημα*, Plut. 2. 1011 D, C. I. 2048.

ὑποθέναρ, *τό*, the part of the palm next the fingers, Poll. 2. 143, cf. Galen. I. 4. 704.

ὑποθεραπεύω, to be disposed to worship, *τὸ θεῖον* Philostr. 181; *ὑπ. τινὰ χρυσοῖς* Memnon 24.

ὑποθερμαίνω, to heat a little:—Pass. to grow somewhat hot, *ὑπεθερμάνθη* ἔξιφος αἵματι Il. 16. 333., 20. 476; metaph., Luc. D. Meretr. 8. 3, Anon. ap. Suid.

ὑπόθερος, *ον*, somewhat hot, Galen. 6. 240, Poll. 5. 108: of persons, somewhat hot or passionate, *ὑποθερμότερος τῷ ἔργῳ* Hdt. 6. 38, cf. Luc. Calumn. 5; *ὑπ. βλέμμα*, of a horse, Poll. I. 192; of wine, Plut. 2. 1146 F.

ὑπόθεσις, *εὼς*, *ἡ*, properly, a placing under; but in use, always, *that which is placed under*:

I. a groundwork, foundation, base, Theophr. H. P. 4. 13, 4.

2. in political science, a determining principle, purpose, *εἰ τι [νενομοθέτῃται] πρὸς τὴν ὑπόθεσιν* . . *τῆς προκειμένης* . . *πολιτείας* Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 1, cf. 5. 11, 16; *ὑπ. τῆς δημοκρατικῆς πολιτείας* ἐλευθερία Ib. 6. 2, 1, cf. 2. 2, 1., 7. 4, 1, Dem. 143. 15, etc.; *τῶν πράξεων τὰς ἀρχὰς καὶ τὰς ὑπ. ἀληθείας* εἶναι προσήκη Id. 21. 7, cf. 1052. 20.

II. that which is laid down as the foundation of an argument, an hypothesis, supposition, *ὑπ. ὑποτιθεσθαι τῷ λόγῳ* Hipp. Vet. Med. 8; often in Plat., as Phaedo 94 B, Meno 86 E sq.; *ὑπ. ὑποθέσθαι* Id. Soph. 244 C; *ἐξ ὑποθέσεως* ζητεῖν to start from a supposition or assumption, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12, cf. Plat. Rep. 510 B;—

oft. also in Arist., *τῶν ἀποδείξεων αἱ ὑπ.* Metaph. 4. 1, 2, joined with *ἀρχαί*, An. Post. I. 19, 1, al.; *αἱ ἐξ ἀρχῆς ὑπ.* An. Pr. I. 1, 4; *αἱ περὶ τὰς κινήσεις ὑπ.* Cael. I. 8, 4; etc.: esp. in a syllogism, an assumed premiss, hypothesis, postulate, συλλογισμὸς ἐξ ὑποθέσεως, opp. to *δεικτικῶς*, An. Pr. I. 23, 2 and 8, Top. 3. 6, 6, al.:—*ἐξ ὑποθέσεως*, also, opp. to *ἀπλῶς*, Phys. 2. 9, 1, P. A. I. 1, 11 and 41, Pol. 3. 5, 2; *ἡ ἐξ ὑπ. πολιτεία*, such as Plato's, Ib. 4. 1, 4:—also, *πρὸς ὑπόθεσιν τινα*, opp. to *ἀπλῶς*, Pol. 4. 7, 2, cf. 4. 11, 21; *πρὸς μὲν τὴν ὑπ. ὁρθῶς* . . , ἀλλ' *οὐχ ἀπλῶς* Metaph. 12. 7, 30.

2. in speaking, the subject under discussion, the question, Lat. *argumentum*, ἐπὶ τὴν ὑπ. ἐπαναγείν τὸν λόγον Xen. Mem. 4. 6, 13; ἐπὶ τὴν ὑπ. πάλιν ἐπανελθεῖν Isocr. 53 C; τὴν ὑπ. οὐχὶ τὴν οὖσαν παριστάνει Dem. 28. 9; ἐπὶ τῆς ὑπ. μένειν Aeschin. 64. 31; ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπ. τινα ἀπαγαγεῖν, ἀποπλανᾶν Dem. 416. 25, Aeschin. 79. 6; γράφειν περὶ ὑπ., Lat. *argumentum tractare*, Isocr. 99 A; *πρὸς ὑπόθεσιν λέγειν* Arist. Rhet. 2. 18, 1.

3. the subject of a poem or treatise, Polyb. 1. 2, 1, Sext. Emp. M. 3. 3; of a painting, Dem. Phal. 76; cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 71.

III. that which is laid down as a rule of action, a principle of conduct, Dem. 28. 9., 143. 14; *ὑπ. τοῦ βίου* Isocr. 12 C.

2. generally, a purpose, plan, design, Plat. Gorg. 454 C, Legg. 743 C.

3. a promise, Thuc. 3. 66, acc. to the MSS., but *ὑπόσχεσις* is the true I.

IV. = *ὑποθήκη*, a suggestion, counsel, Menand. Incert. 424, Polyb. 2. 48, 8, etc.

V. a cause, pretext, Cic. Att. I. 4. 22, Plut. Flam. 15, etc.

VI. a charge, accusation, C. I. 4957. 41 sq.

ὑποθετέον, verb. Adj. one must suppose, take as a starting-point, assume, Plat. Tim. 61 D, Arist. Pol. 3. 6, 2, al.

ὑποθήτης, *ον*, *ὁ* one who suggests, a prompter, adviser, Anon. ap. Suid.

ὑποθετικός, *ἡ*, *ὄν*, hypothetical, Arr. Epict. I. 7, 22, etc.:—Adv. —*κῶς*, Galen., etc.

II. belonging to the subject, *ὑπ. ἐξήγησις* Polyb. Exc. p. 406; *σχῆμα* Eust. 186. 27.

III. suggestive, hortatory, λόγοι Muson. ap. Stob. 596. 5.

ὑπόθετος, *ον*, verb. Adj. placed under: *τὸ ὑπόθετον* (in medicine), a suppository, pessary, Antiph. Traum. 2. 4, Galen.

ὑποθῶ, fut. —*θενόσμαι*, to run in under, make a secret attack, *λύκοιο* δίκαν *ὑποθεσάμαι* ποτὶ ἐχθρόν Pind. P. 2. 155.

2. to run in before, cut in before, in running a race, to surpass, Ant. Ar. Eq. 1161:—of an eclipse, *ἡ σελήνη ὑπ. τὸν ἥλιον* Cleomed.

II. of dogs, to run in too hastily, Xen. Cyn. 3, 8.

ὑποθεωρῶ, to hold up and look at, *τι* Plut. 2. 42 C.

ὑποθεώρησις, *ἡ*, a viewing from below, *τῶν ἀστέρων* Ptol.

ὑποθίγω, to sharpen a little: metaph., *ὑπ. τὸν σὺν εἰς ἀνάστασιν* to provoke him to rise, Ael. N. A. 8. 2, cf. 5. 39; Pass., *ὑποθίγηκα* ἐπὶ τὸν φόνον Id. ap. Suid. s. v. *ῥωρία*.

ὑποθηκάριος, *α*, *ον*, of or for a mortgage, Lat. *hypothecarius*, Byz.

ὑποθήκη, ἡ, (ὑποτίθημι) = ὑπόθεσις: I. a suggestion, counsel, warning, piece of advice, Hdt. 1. 156, 206, al.; ποιεῖν τινας ὑποθήκας Ib. 211; ὑποθήκας διακονεῖν Antipho 113. 19; κατὰ τὴν βίαντος ὑπ. Arist. Rhet. 2. 13, 4. cf. 1. 9, 36:—the Ancients called didactic poems, such as Hesiod's, ὑποθήκαι, cf. Isocr. 15 B, 23 C. II. a pledge, deposit, a mortgage, Dem. 922. 5, Arist. Oec. 2. 17, 1. **ὑποθηκικαῖος**, α, ov, deposited in pledge, Gloss. **ὑπόθηλος**, εια, v, effeminate, διάλεκτος ὑποθηλυτέρα Ar. Fr. 552. **ὑπόθημα**, τό, a stand, base, Ath. 210 A, Paus. 10. 16, 1, etc., cf. Poll. 10. 22, 114:—the Att. form is θρανίον Paus. 5. 11, 7. **ὑποθημοσύνη**, ἡ, advice or counsel suggested, a suggestion, hint, warning, in pl., ὑποθημοσύνην Ἀθήνης Il. 15. 412, Od. 16. 233: also in late Ep.;—sing., Ἐρμού ὑποθημοσύνη Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 7, cf. Luc. Astrol. 1. **ὑποθήμων**, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, suggesting advice, Hesych. **ὑποθηρᾶω**, to intercept, Byz. **ὑποθηρίον**, τό, a kind of plaster or salve, Alex. Trall. 8. 504. **ὑποθηγᾶν**, to touch lightly, Hipp. Art. 806, in Pass. **ὑπόθλασμα**, τό, a fragment, splinter of bone, Hippiatr. **ὑποθλάω**, to crush slightly, Ael. N. A. 1. 15. **ὑποθλίβω** [τ], fut. ψω, to press under or gently, Nic. Th. 296, Al. 30, Luc. V. H. 2. 14. **ὑποθολῶ**, to make rather muddy, τὰ ὕδαρ Ael. N. A. 4. 31. **ὑποθόρνυμι**, to leap upon, f. l. for ἐπιθ-, in Ael. N. A. 17. 46. **ὑποθορυβέω**, to begin to make a clamour, ὑπ. ἐς τὸν Κλέωνα, ὅτι οὐ καὶ νῦν πλέει Thuc. 4. 28. **ὑποθράττω**, Att. for ὑποπαράσσω, Plut. Pomp. 68, Fab. 2, etc. **ὑποθράω**, to wound beneath or secretly, LXX (2 Macc. 9. 11). II. to break in part, Byz.; ὑπ. τὸ πνίγος Basil. **ὑποθρήνω**, to bewail a little, Posidon. ap. Ath. 152 E. **ὑποθρόνιον**, τό, a footstool, poet. word in E. M. 718. 40; cf. θρήνυς. **ὑποθρύλλω**, to whisper, hint, Basil. **ὑποθρύπτομαι**, Pass., to be delicate or luxurious, be slack and yielding, Plut. Pericl. 15. II. ὑπεθρύφην μετώπῳ I wanted with her face—by stealing kisses, Anth. P. 5. 294. **ὑποθρύσκω**, to spring under or into, f. l. for ἐπιθ-, Orph. Arg. 736. **ὑποθυμιάω**, = ὑποθυμῖαι, Galen. **ὑποθυμιάμα**, τό, a fumigation, Hipp. 673. 10, Diosc. 1. 12, Galen. **ὑποθυμῖαι**, ἄδος, ἡ, v. sub ὑποθυμῖαι 1. **ὑποθυμῖαισις**, εως, ἡ, fumigation, a fumigating, Hippiatr. **ὑποθυμῖαι**, to fumigate, Lat. suffire, τὶ θεῖαι Luc. D. Meretr. 4. 5:—aor. I med., Hipp. 646:—Pass. to be burnt for fumigation, Diosc. 1. 104, 3. 126, etc. **ὑποθυμῖς**, ἰδος, ἡ, a garland worn on the neck, that one may enjoy the sweetness of the flowers, Anacr. 37, Sappho 26, Alcae. 36, where the Mss. of Ath. (674 C) have ὑποθυμῖας, contra metr. II. ὑποθυμῖς, an unknown bird, Ar. Av. 304. **ὑπόθυψις**, ἡ, (ὑποτύψω) an incentive, provocation, Lat. fomes, Polyb. 6. 59, 4, where ὑπότυψις is f. l. **ὑποθωπεύω**, to flatter a little, win by flattery, Ar. Ach. 639, Vesp. 610;—absol., οὐδὲν ὑποθωπεύσας without using any flattery, Hdt. 1. 30. **ὑποθωρήσσομαι**, Med. to arm oneself in secret, λόχῳ ὑπεθωρήσσαντο Il. 18. 513. **ὑποθωνύσω**, to call to a person softly, Ael. N. A. 8. 2. **ὑποῖστος**, ov, hypo-Ionian, a musical mode, Mus. Vett. **ὑποῖσχω** [α], to sound forth a little or in answer, Anth. P. 9. 314, where Spitzn. (Vers. Her. 203) ὑπεκπροχέει, Schäf. ὑποπροχέει. **ὑπο-οἰνύμι**, fut. -οίξω, to open a little or secretly, τὴν θυρὰν Ar. Thesm. 424, cf. Eccl. 15. **ὑπο-οιδάλεις**, α, ov, a little swollen, Lat. subtumidus, Hipp. 479. 33, 537. 34. **ὑπο-οιδέω**, intr. to swell up a little, Hipp. Coac. 137, 262, 11, Ael. V. H. 14. 7, Philostr., etc. **ὑπο-οικέω**, to dwell under, ὑπ. τῷ βορέᾳ (so Sylb. for ὑπέικειν) Arist. Probl. 26. 41, cf. Ael. N. A. 16. 17. II. to lie hidden, ἐν ὕδαρ μοῖς ὑπ. δέκευ Anth. Plan. 111. **ὑπο-οικίζομαι**, Pass. with aor. med., = foreg., βῶλον ὑπ. Anth. P. 7. 372. **ὑπο-οικοδομέω**, to build under, τοῦ τείχους Luc. Hist. Conscr. 3. **ὑπο-οικουρέω**, to keep the house, stay at home, dwell within, Ael. N. A. 11. 32:—metaph., κακὸν ὑπ. ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ lurks, lies hidden, Luc. Abd. 6; esp. in part., ἀμορφία ὑποικουρούσα Id. Gall. 24; μῖσος τὸ ὑποικουροῦν Joseph. A. J. 17. 5, 5, cf. Diod. Excerpt. 583. 32. II. trans. to keep secretly, engage in or plot underhand, Ar. Thesm. 1168, cf. Plut. Pomp. 42:—Pass., ὑποικουρούμενη ὕργη anger secretly cherished, Polyb. 4. 49, 4. cf. 3. 11, 3. 2. c. acc. pers. to work secretly upon, τὴν στρατιάν Plut. Lucull. 34; τοὺς στρατιώτας χρήμασιν ὑπ. καὶ διαφθείρειν Id. Pomp. 58; νόσος ὑπ. αὐτῶν crept in among them, Id. Camill. 28. 3. absol. to intrigue, Id. Oth. 3. **ὑπο-οιμῶ**, to wail softly, to whimper, Luc. Merc. Cond. 27. **ὑπο-οῖνος**, ov, under the influence of wine, A. B. 68. 2. full of wine, βότρυς Philostr. Sog; πέτρα Id. 790. **ὑπο-οίομαι**, Dep. Pass., = υπονοέω, Hesych. **ὑποοιστός**, ὁ, ὡν, verb. Adj. of ὑποφέρειν, to be borne, tolerable, Byz. **ὑποοισχῶν**, poet. for ὑπίαχῳ, ὑπέχῳ, to hold under, τι ὑπὸ τινι Ar. Rh. 3. 120. **ὑποῖσχομαι**, Med. to catch by holding under, αἷμα Ar. Rh. 4. 473; αἰληταιν αἰχλὴν ἐνανθ' Ib. 169. **ὑποκαθαίρω**, to purge downwards, τὴν κοιλίην Hipp. Aph. 1261, cf. Theophr. H. P. 7. 12, 3, Plut. 2. 127 C, Galen. II. to remove by purging, τὴν κόπρον Greg. Naz. **ὑποκάθαρσις**, εως, ἡ, a purging downwards, Hipp. 872 G.

ὑποκαθέσθαι, fut. Att. ἰω, to sit or lie down secretly, Anon. ap. Suid.; late aor. ὑποκαθεσθῆναι, Schol. Thuc., Geop. 6. 18 (ἐπικ- is f. l.). **ὑποκαθεύδω**, to sleep under, τῇ σκιᾷ Greg. Nyss. **ὑποκάθημαι**, Ion. -κάθημαι:—properly pf. of ὑποκαθέσθαι, to be seated down in a place, station oneself there, ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ πόλει Hdt. 7. 27. II. to sit down stealthily, lie in ambush, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 5, Strab. 704, Philostr. 292, 566: metaph., ὑποκαθήμενον ὄραν to have an insidious look, Id. 841. 2. also c. acc. pers. to lie in wait for, τὸν Βάρβαρον Hdt. 8. 40, cf. Philostr. 685:—metaph., φθόνος ὑπ. τινα secretly occupies his mind, Id. 614, cf. Plut. 2. 556 B; also c. dat., ὑποκαθήμενος αὐτῷ τῆς ὀργῆς Polyb. 4. 29, 7. III. to sit idle, Dion. H. 11. 37. **ὑποκαθίζω**, fut. Att. ἰω, to place in ambush, λόχον ἐν ὕλαις Dion. H. 9. 56:—Med. to lie in ambush, Lat. subsidere, ὑπ. ὑπὸ τῷ τείχεϊ Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 5. II. intr. in Act. to lie in ambush, Polyb. 12. 4, 14, etc. 2. to subside, sink in, Plut. 2. 878 D. **ὑποκαθίμηναι**, fut. -καθήσῃ, to let down by degrees, τὰς ὀφρῦς ὑπ., i. e. to resume one's calmness, A. B. 69; ὑπ. πάγωνος βάθῃ to let the beard grow long, Lat. promittere barbam, Ehiphr. Navaga. 1. 7. **ὑποκάβρισμα**, τό, an ambush, Hesych. s. v. ἐνέδρα. **ὑποκαβίσταμαι**, Pass. to settle at the bottom, of sediment, Galen. II. to take the place of another, Hdn. 8. 8. **ὑποκαίω**, Att. -κάω, to burn by applying fire below, τὰ δαστέα Hdt. 4. 61; τοὺς ὄντας Diod. 20. 71, cf. 19. 108; ὕλα ὑπ. τῷ τρίποδι under the tripod, Anon. ap. Eust. 1146. 37: to light sacrificial fires, cf. ὑποκαίω. 2. to light under, πῦρ Luc. Phal. 1. 11:—Pass., Arist. Meteor. 2. 2, 10. 3. ὑπ. χύτραν to light a fire under it, Galen. II. to burn a little, scorch; in Pass., ὑπ. ὑπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου Galen.; ὑπ. τινός to be inflamed by love for . . , Parthen. **ὑποκάκοις**, ες, somewhat malignant, Hipp. 605. 9, Philo 2. 570. **ὑποκακχέω**, poet. for ὑποκατάρχομαι, q. v. **ὑποκαλπάζω**, to gallop on, Anna Comm. **ὑποκάλυπτα**, fut. -ψω, to cover under, envelop, τὸν λαὸν ὑπεκάλυπτε τὸ χιτῶνιον Eumath. **ὑποκάμισον**, τό, an under-shirt, chemise, Achmes 131, Eccl. **ὑποκάμπω**, fut. ψω, to bend short back, ὑπὸ γλαγχίνα δ' ἔκαμψαν they turned in the strap-end under the strap itself, Il. 24. 274. II. intr. to turn short back, double as a hare, Xen. Cyn. 5. 16. 2. metaph., c. acc., to fall short of, καρὸν χάριτος Aesch. Ag. 786. **ὑποκάπηλος** [α], ὁ, a petty hawkster, cited from Philostr. **ὑποκαπνίζω**, to make a smoke under, fumigate, Galen. 14. 551. **ὑποκάπνισμα**, τό, that with which one fumigates, Alex. Trall. 5. 261. **ὑποκαπνισμός**, ὁ, fumigation, Antyll. ap. Oribas. 182 Matth., Galen. **ὑποκαπνιστός**, ὁ, ὡν, to be used for fumigation, Alex. Trall. 5. 262. **ὑποκάπτω**, fut. ψω, to snap up, Arist. H. A. 9. 29, 3. **ὑποκάρδιος**, ov, in the heart, ἔλκος, ὀργή Theocr. 11. 15, 20. 17. **ὑποκάρδομαι**, Pass. to fall into a state of stupor, Hipp. Epid. 1. 987, Diosc. 4. 76. **ὑποκάρπιος**, ov, under the wrist, ἀρτηρία Aristaen. 1. 13. **ὑποκάρφω**, to dry a little or gradually, Nic. Al. 80. **ὑποκάρως**, ες, somewhat lethargic, Hipp. Prorrh. 81, cf. Id. Coac. 159. **ὑποκαταβαίνω**, to descend by degrees or stealthily, Hdt. 2. 15, Hipp. Progn. 40, Thuc. 7. 60: to come down a little, Xen. An. 7. 4, 11:—metaph. to condescend to, τι Epiphani. 2. to go back gradually, Hipp. 1243 C. 3. ὑποκαταβάς, lower down in the text, Eust. 1351. 43, al. **ὑποκαταβάλλω**, to throw down under, τέφρην τινά Q. Sm. 10. 484. **ὑποκαταβάσις**, εως, ἡ, a gradual going down, Eust. 1402. 17, Phot. **ὑποκαταβιβάζω**, to make to descend gradually, Eust. in Mai Spicil. 5. 2, 234. **ὑποκαταγγέλλω**, to announce prophetically, Origen. **ὑποκαταγέλω**, fut. ἄσσομαι, to laugh secretly at, τινασ Ar. Epict. 4. 6, 21. **ὑποκατακλῶ**, to break gradually, Apollon. Lex. 158. **ὑποκατακλίνω** [τ], to lay down under:—Pass. to lie down under, Plut. 2. 50 E; of a wrestler allowing himself to be beaten, Ib. 58 F. II. in Pass., also, to lie or sit lower at table, τινι Ib. 618 E; τινασ Joseph. A. J. 12. 4. 9:—(so, more rarely, in Act. to seat under another at table, τινά Luc. Gall. 11). 2. metaph. to give way, submit, yield, τινι to one, Plut. Rep. 336 C, E; τινι ἐν τινι to one in a thing, Ib. E; so, ὑπ. τινί τινασ Dion. H. 6. 24, 71:—absol. to give in, Dem. 127. 21, Plut., etc. **ὑποκατάκλισις**, εως, ἡ, a lying under:—metaph. submission, compliance, servility, Plut. 2. 58 D, Heliod. 10. 25. **ὑποκαταλείπω**, to leave behind, μνημόσυνον Hipp. Prorrh. 102. **ὑποκαταπίπτω**, to sink down under, Q. Sm. 1. 588. **ὑποκατάρπας**, ov, subject to a curse, C. I. (add.) 3882 b. **ὑποκατασκευάζω**, to prepare secretly, ἐνέδραν Joseph. A. J. 15. 4. 2; μῖσος Ib. 16. 1, 2; ὑπ. ἐπιστολὴν to compose it, Dem. Phal. 523; πισ- τὸν τινά to make him gradually so, Cleti. Al. 131. **ὑποκατασκευή**, ἡ, secret preparation, Iambli. Protr. p. 10, Origen. **ὑποκατασπάομαι**, Med. to draw away gradually, τῆς ἀληθείας cited from Phot. **ὑποκατστάσις**, εως, ἡ, substitution, Byz. **ὑποκατστάτος**, ov, verb. Adj. of ὑποκαθίσταμι, substituted, Byz. **ὑποκαταστέλλω**, to keep down, moderate, Agatharch. p. 63. **ὑποκαταφρονέω**, to slight or neglect a little, Hipp. 1133 E; τινασ Aristox. p. 31. **ὑποκαταχέω**, to pour gently forth, περὶ γων ὑποκακχέει αἰοδὴν Alcae. 39; Bgk. περὶ γων δ' ὑπὸ κακχέει. **ὑποκατεῖμι**, to go down secretly, Eccl. 2. ὑποκατιών, further on, lower in the text, A. B. 156, Phot., etc.; cf. ὑποκαταβαίνω 3. **ὑποκατέρχομαι**, = ὑποκαταβαίνω, Galen.

ὑποκατεσθίω, fut. —έδομαι, to devour or consume secretly, Apoll. Lex. 158.
ὑποκατορύσσω, to bury under, Sophron. ap. Ath. 480 B, in Pass.
ὑποκάτω [α], Adv. below, under, c. gen., ὑπ. τῆς εἰσορῆς Plat. Phaedo 112 D; ὑπ. τινὸς κατακλίνεσθαι Id. Symp. 222 E; absol., Id. Legg. 844 C; ὑπ. παραγράφειν τι Hyperid. Euxen. 40. II. in Logic, τὸ ὑπ. γένος the subordinate genus, opp. to τὸ ἐπάνω, Arist. Top. 6. 5; 6; τὰ ὑπ. Ib. 4. 2, 4, al.
ὑποκάτωθεν [α], Adv. from below or underneath, Arist. G. A. 4. 4, 48. II. —ὑποκάτω, ὁ ὑπ. ἀγροὶ the lower lands, Plat. Legg. 761 B.
ὑποκατάρυχος, ov, sunk beneath the earth, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 11.
ὑποκάσσις, εως, ἡ, a burning underneath, Oribas. 37 Matth. II. the fire of the hypocaut, Plut. 2. 658 E.
ὑπόκαυστον, τό, in baths, a vaulted room heated by a furnace below, hypocaut, Lat. *hypocaustum*, Vitruv. 5. 10, Plin. Ep. 2. 17; ὑπόκαυστος οἶκος in Epiphani.; cf. *πυριπτήριον*. 2. the furnace under such a room, Ulpian.
ὑποκαύστρα, ἡ, the furnace of a hypocaut, Gloss.
ὑποκείμεν, used as Pass. of ὑποτίθηναι, with fut. ὑποκείσεται, but aor. ὑπετέθην. To lie under, ὑπὸ δὲ ξύλα κείται Il. 21. 364; ὑπ. θεμέλιον Thuc. 1. 93; c. dat., τοιαύτης τῆς κρηπίδος ὑποκειμένης ταῖς πολιτείαις Plat. Polit. 301 E; τὸν μὲρὸν ὑπ. ἔχειν Arist. Incess. An. 15. 3, cf. P. A. 4. 10, 55. 2. of places, to lie under or below, ὑποκειμένης τῆς Εὐβοίας ὑπὸ τὴν Ἀττικὴν Isocr. 63 B; ὑπ. τὸ πεδίον τῷ ἱερῷ Aeschin. 70. 20;—absol. to lie below, lie low, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 11, Probl. 26. 15; ἡ ὑπ. χώρα the low lands, Diod. 3. 50. II. in various metaph. senses, 1. to be put under the eyes or mind, i. e. to be submitted or proposed to one, like *πρόκειμαι*, ὑποκείται μοι ὁ ἀλῶς Pind. O. 1. 135; αὐτὸ ὑποκείμενα ἑλπίδες one's present hopes, Dem. 348. 22; δυνὸν ὑποκείμενον two things being proposed, Id. 631. 18; μένειν ἐπὶ τῶν ὑποκείμενων to abide by one's resolves, Polyb. 1. 19, 6, 2. 51, 1; μένειν ἐπὶ τῆς ὑπ. γνώμης Id. 1. 40, 5; ὑποκείται μοι ὅτι... I have laid down the rule that..., Hdt. 2. 123, cf. Arist. Oec. 1. 3, 1. 2. to be laid down as a ground of argument, to be assumed as an hypothesis (cf. ὑπόθεσις 1), Plat. Crat. 436 D, Arist.; ὑποκείται γὰρ μὴ εἶναι... Plat. Eryx. 404 B; τούτων ὑποκείμενων, Lat. *his positis*, Id. Prot. 359 A, Rep. 359 A; τὴν ἐκ τῶν ὑποκείμενων ἀρίστην [πολιτείαν] the best under the hypothesis, opp. to τὴν ἀπλῶς ἀρίστην, Arist. Pol. 4. 1, 3; ὑποκείσθω τι let it be taken for granted, Id. Eth. N. 2. 2, cf. 5. 1, 3, al.; impers., ὑποκείται a rule is laid down, Dem. 643. 22; ὑποκείσθω ὅτι... let it be granted that..., Arist. Pol. 7. 1, 13; ὑπ. τι εἶναι Id. Rhet. 1. 11, 1; so with a nom., ὑπ. ἡ ἀρετὴ εἶναι... Id. Eth. N. 2. 3, 6, cf. Rhet. 1. 2, 13; with the part., ὑπ. τι ὄν... Id. G. A. 5. 1, 7; or without any Verb, ἡ τοῦ δέρματος φύσις ὑπ. γαδῶδης (sc. εἶναι or οὐσα) Ib. 5. 3, 8, etc.: cf. ὑποτίθηναι 1. 3. 3. to be suggested, Hdt. 3. 40. 4. to be left at bottom, left remaining, ἐλπίς ὑποκείται Thuc. 3. 84; τιμωρία ὑποκείται τοῖς τὰ ψευδὴ μαρτυροῦσι is reserved for them, Dem. 913. 6, cf. Lycurg. 166. 23; ὑπ. κίνδυνος Ib. 25; impers., c. inf., ὑποκείται τινι παθεῖν Polyb. 2. 58, 10. 5. to be subject to, submit to, τινι Plat. Gorg. 510 C; absol. to bow down before another, be submissive, Id. Rep. 494 B, Philostr., etc. 6. to be subject to, liable to, τοῖς πάθεσι Arist. Metaph. 6. 13, 1. 7. to be left behind in pledge, to be pledged or mortgaged, τινος for a certain sum, Isac. 50. 31, Dem. 1187. 23., 1194. 17; ναυτὸν ὑποκειμένην τινὶ Id. 1283. fin.: τὰ ὑποκείμενα the articles pledged, Id. 926. 22; ὑποκείμενοι, of persons, bound for payment of a sum of money, Id. 816. 10;—cf. ὑποτίθηναι III. 8. in Philosophy, to underlie in thought, ἐκαστῶ τῶν ὀνομάτων... ὑπ. τις ἰδίας οὐσία Plat. Prot. 349 B, cf. Crat. 422 D, Rep. 581 C, Tim. Loc. 97 E; τὸ ὑποκείμενον the substratum of matter or essence, supposed to underlie all sensible phenomena, τὸ ὑπ. ἐστὶ καθ' οὗ τὰ ἄλλα λέγεται Arist. Metaph. 6. 3, 1; ἡ ὕλη καὶ τὸ ὑπ. Ib. 1. 3, 1; ἡ ὑπ. ὕλη, v. ὕλη III; μάλιστα δοκεῖ εἶναι οὐσία τὸ ὑπ. τὸ πρῶτον Ib. 6. 3, 1, cf. 7. 1, 3, al. 9. in logical arrangement, to be subject or subordinate, τῇ... ταυτικῇ... ἡ ὑποσημειωτική... ὑπ. Plat. Gorg. 465 B; ὁ τὸ καθόλου ἐπιστήμην ἔχων οἷδε πως πάντα τὰ ὑπ. Arist. Metaph. 1. 2, 4; ἐκαστὴ τέχνη περὶ τὸ αὐτὸ ὑπ. ἐστὶ διδασκαλική Id. Rhet. 1. 2, 1; τὰ ὑπ. the subordinate members, Id. Pol. 3. 1, 8. b. ἡ ὑπ. ὕλη the subject matter of a science or treatise, Id. Eth. N. 1. 3, 1, 1. 7, 18; τὸ ὑπ. the subject of a disease, Polyb. 1. 81, 6, etc. c. in strict Logic, τὸ ὑποκείμενον the subject of a proposition, (the predicate being τὸ κατηγορούμενον), Arist. Categ. 2-5, An. Pr. I. 1, 8, al. 10. in Gramm., ὁ ὑποκείμενος χρόνος the present tense.
ὑποκέρω, to cut off below, Ael. N. A. 6. 41., 17. 17. II. metaph., ὑπ. τοὺς χρεωστάς to flay them, Plut. 2. 829 A. 2. to cut off, take away, Philo 1. 327.
ὑποκεκορισμένος, Adv. = ὑποκοριστικῶς, Walz Rhett. 1. 598.
ὑποκεκορυμμένος, Adv. with concealment, Byz.
ὑποκελεύω, to do the duty of a κελυστής, to give the time in rowing, sing the boat-song, Luc. Catapl. 19;—ὑποκέλευσμα, τό, Schol. ad l.
ὑποκένοος, ov, somewhat empty, Eust. Opusc. 128. 24;—metaph., ὑπ. ῥήματα Eus. H. E.; φῶδ' Hesych.
ὑποκενώω, to empty below, purge, τὴν κοιλίην Hipp. Progn. 45, al.; ὑποκεκοναμένους purged, Id. Promh. 85. 2. to carry off by purging, τὴν κόπρον Id. 543. 11. II. to undermine, τοὺς τοίχους Greg. Naz.
ὑποκεντέω, to pierce underneath, App. Illyr. 20; τινα ὑπὸ τὸ γένειον Dio C. 65. 21.
ὑπόκερας, ὁ, ἡ, τό, with horn underneath, Porphyry, ad Ptol. Harm. 243.
ὑποκερχάλιος or **κερχνάλιος**, α, ov. *sonneux* hoarse, Hipp. 1215 A.
ὑποκεράλιον, τό, a pillow, cushion, σκύτινον ὑπ. Hipp. Fract. 757, al.
ὑπόκηρος, ov, f. l. for ἐπίκηρος in Hipp. 303. 30.
ὑποκήρυσσομαι, Att. —τομαι, Med. to make known by voice of herald

or crier, to have a thing proclaimed or cried, esp. for sale, Aeschin. 59. 25; σεαυτὸν ὑπ. εἰς πάντας advertising yourself, Plat. Prot. 349 A; σωπῶν ὑπ. Dion. H. 9. 48; c. acc. et inf., Joseph. A. J. 3. 6, 1.—The Act. only in A. B. 312.
ὑποκίθαριζω, to accompany on the harp, τινὶ Schol. Il. 18. 570.
ὑποκινδύνω, to run some risk, f. l. for ἀποκ— in Plut. Pelop. 2.
ὑποκινδύνος, ov, somewhat dangerous, Plat. Legg. 830 E. II. being in some danger, Poll. 8. 141.
ὑποκινέω, to move softly or lightly, Ζεφύρου ὑποκινήσαντος (sc. τὸ κύμα) Il. 4. 423; cf. Plut. 2. 596 C, etc. 2. metaph. to urge gently on, so as to make him speak, Plat. Charm. 162 D, Plut. Aemil. 9; ὑπ. ἐγκλημα Luc. Eun. 13; cf. κινέω II. 2. II. intr. to move a little, οὐδεμία πόλις ἀν' ὑποκίνησε not a single city would have stirred a finger, Hdt. 5. 106, cf. Ar. Ran. 644, Xen. Cyn. 3. 6. 2. metaph. to be deranged in mind, ὁ... μαινόμενος καὶ ὑποκεκινηκώς Plat. Rep. 573 C.
ὑποκινύμι [τ] and —ώω, Ep. for ὑποκινέω, Q. Sm. 4. 510;—Pass., ποσὶν δ' ὑποκινύτο γαῖα Id. 3. 36.
ὑποκινύρομαι [ε], Dep. to hum a tune, Ael. V. H. 9. 11.
ὑποκινῶμαι, Pass. to be slightly mixed, Arist. Incomm. 2, 14.
ὑπόκιρρος, ov, somewhat yellow, Diosc. 2. 105, Galen.
ὑποκοστίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a parasitic plant which grows on the roots of the κίστος, *Cytinus hypocistis*, the juice of which was used in medicine, Diosc. 1. 127, Galen.: on the form, v. Lob. Pathol. 459.
ὑπο-οκλάδω, Adv. with the knees somewhat bent, inclined a little or gradually, Opp. C. 4. 205.
ὑπο-οκλάζω, to bend the knees under one, to sink slowly down, Heliod. 7. 7, Nonn. D. 43. 47; ὑπ. τινὶ to bend low before..., Id. 47. 627;—metaph. of an expiring lamp, Anth. P. 5. 279. II. trans. to bow down, ὑπ. αὐτοὺς τινι Long. 3. 8;—Pass., Paul. Sil. Descr. Soph. 251, 735.
ὑποκολαῖα, Att. —κλάω, to shed secret tears, Aesch. Ag. 69 (Casaub. *υποκαίαν*), Greg. Naz.
ὑποκολάω, to break underneath, ὑπ. γούνων δεσμά Nic. Th. 728. 2. to break by degrees, break down, ὑπέκλασε δέμα... ἡγορήεν Q. Sm. 4. 483;—Pass., ὑποκλάμενοι τὰς ψυχὰς Joseph. B. J. 7. 8, 7; θυμὸς ὑποκλασθεῖς Anth. P. 5. 216.
ὑποκλέπτω, fut. ψω, to steal underhand, filch, Babr. 2. 3; ὑπ. εαυτὸν to steal away from another's company, Luc. D. Meretr. 10;—Pass. to be stolen away, αἰδῶς ὑπὸ κρύφα κλέπεται Pind. N. 9. 77. 2. ὑποκλέπτεσθαι εὐνὰς, like ἀποστερεῖσθαι, to be defrauded of..., Soph. El. 115, ubi v. Herm. II. to keep secret, τι Musae. 85; to conceal from notice, τι Ib. 161; ὑπ. ὁπαπῆν to take a stolen look, Anth. P. 5. 221, cf. 290; φιλίῃ ὑποκλεπτομένη Ib. 267. 2. to cheat, beguile, ζῆλον τινος Ib. 269.
ὑποκλίνης, ἐς, bent under, subject, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 21.
ὑποκλινόμαι [τ], Pass. to recline or lie down under, c. dat., σχοίνῳ ὑπεκλινθῆναι Od. 5. 463, cf. Anth. P. 9. 71, etc.; βάκχῳ ὑποκλινθεῖσα = ὑποκλινθεῖσα Orph. Arg. 196; μαζὶς ὑπεκλινθῆναι hangs down, Anth. P. 5. 273; of stars, to be just setting, Walz Rhett. 1. 512. 2. to give way to, τινι Orph. Arg. 851;—the Act., ὑπ. τινα in Greg. Naz.
ὑποκλονέομαι, Pass. to be driven in confusion before one, τινι Il. 21. 556. II. to be shaken so as to fall, Q. Sm. 14. 572.
ὑποκλοπέομαι, Pass. to lurk in secret places, εἰ τις ἀνδρῶν ζωὸς ὑποκλ. Od. 22. 382.
ὑπόκλῃτος, ov, hidden, furtive, Bacchyl. 33.
ὑποκλύζω, fut. ὦσω, to wash from below, Anth. P. 9. 663; ὑπ. τὸ σῶμα to purge the body by a clyster, Plut. 2. 127 C; τὴν κοιλίην Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 1. 2; ὑπ. τὴν πύλιν to undermine it, Joseph. A. J. 15. 9, 6. II. Pass. to be submerged, Ap. Rh. 1. 533; metaph. in Luc. Nigr. 16, to be flooded with mischief.
ὑποκλυσμός, ὁ, a purging from below, as by a clyster, Plut. 2. 974 C;—ὑπόκλυστις, εως, ἡ, Gloss.
ὑποκλύω, to hear secretly, Q. Sm. 1. 509; τινὸς from one, Ap. Rh. 3. 477.
ὑποκνώω, to scrape a little, ὑποκνήσασα πόνοιαν having worn him down (?), Tryph. 43; Schäf. ὑπ' ὑκνήσασα; Köchly ὑποκλάσασα.
ὑποκνήθω, = ὑποκνάω, Tzetz.
ὑποκνήστιω, to itch a little, Byz.
ὑποκνίξω, to tickle or excite a little, ἔρως ὑπ. φρένας Pind. P. 10. 94 (60);—Pass. to be somewhat excited, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 3; cf. ὑποκεκιν-σμένος Plut. Sull. 35.
ὑποκοιλίω, to become hollow beneath, Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 6.
ὑποκοίλιον, τό, the lower belly, Gloss.
ὑποκοιλίς, ἰδος, ἡ, the lower eyelid, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 7; cf. κύλα.
ὑπόκοιλος, ov, hollow underneath, Hipp. V. C. 905; cf. κύλα.
ὑποκολλάω, to flatter a little, Polyb. 6. 18, 5, in Pass.
ὑποκολλάω, to glue underneath, Math. Vett.
ὑποκόλβος, ov, somewhat maimed, Eccl.
ὑποκόλβιδιος, ov, = sq., Hdn. 7. 6.
ὑποκόλπιος, ov, lying on the bosom, in the lap, ἐραστήν... ἔχονθ' ὑποκόλπιον ἄλλην Anth. P. 5. 130, cf. 275; Κυβίλλης ὑποκόλπιος Ib. 25. 2. worn or concealed under the girdle, ξίφη Hdn. 7. 11; βλίδιον Anth. P. 12. 20S. II. in the mother's womb, ὑποκόλ-πιος αἰνὰ χολώθη Call. Del. 86.
ὑπόκολπος, ov, = foreg., late Medic.
ὑποκολυμβάω, to dive under, Galen. Lex. Hipp. 584.
ὑπόκομμα, τό, a gathering in at the waist, Hesych., cf. Lob. Phryn. 238.
ὑποκομπέω, to sound under one, ἐν τῷ βαδίειν Plut. 2. 672 A.
ὑπόκομψος, ov, rather neat or elegant, Polemo Physiogn. 2. 12.
ὑποκόνις, εως, ἡ, a covering with dust, esp. by digging round, Lat. *pulveratio*, Theophr. C. P. 3. 16, 3.

ὑποκονίω, fut. ἴσω [ῖ], to cover with dust, esp. by digging round the roots, Lat. *pulverare*, elsewhere ὑποσκάπτω, Theophr. H. P. 2. 7, 5.

II. in Med., of wrestlers, to sprinkle oneself with dust, to prepare for the contest, Plut. 2. 614 D; τῷ χεῖρει ὑποκονίζεται Comic. Anon. in Meineke 5. 1, p. ccclix.

ὑπόκοπος, ov, somewhat tired, Xen. Cyn. 6, 25.

ὑπόκοπος, ov, mixed with dung, Hipp. 1132 H.

ὑποκόπτω, fut. ψῶ, to cut under or beneath, to hamstring, Plut. Eum. 7; ὑποκοιμώμενος τὰ νύκτα Joseph. B. J. 6. 8, 4:—metaph., ὑπ. τὰ νύκτα τῆς δυνάμεως Ib. 5. 1, 4; τὴν ἐλπίδα Ib. 6. 1, 3.

ὑποκορίζομαι, fut. ἴσομαι: aor. ὑποκορίσασθαι Aristid. 1. 493, Charito 3. 7: Dep. Properly, to play the child, talk child's language, use terms of endearment, such as diminutives: hence, I. trans. to call by endearing names, of lovers, ἡγνῆριον ἂν καὶ φάτιον ὑποκορίζομαι he would call me cooingly little duck and little dove, Ar. Pl. 1011; ψυχὴν ὑπ. τινα to call him dear soul, Plut. 2. 692 D; τὴν Ἑκάλην ἐτίμων, Ἑκαλίην ὑποκορίζομενοι Id. Thes. 14; Κολῶτην Ἐπίκουρον εἰώθει Κολωνάραν ὑπ. καὶ Κολωνάριον Id. 2. 1107 D; τὸν πύκτιν Ἡρακλῆϊδην Ἡρακλῆ ὑποκορίζοντο they used to call him by way of flattery Hercules, Ib. 624 B, cf. Ath. 585 F.

2. to call by a soft name, esp. to call something base by a fair name, to gloss over, palliate, ἦν ἄνοιαν οὕσαν ὑποκορίζομενοι καλοῦμεν ὡς εὐθείαν Plat. Rep. 400 E; ἔραστον ὑποκορίζομενον καὶ εὐχερῶς φέροντος τὴν ἀχρότητα Ib. 474 E; ὑποκορίζομενοι, ὕβριν μὲν ἐπαίδευσαν καλοῦντες κτλ. Ib. 560 E; Φιλίππου φίλιαν καὶ ξενίαν καὶ ἑταιρίαν καὶ τὰ τοιαῦθ' ὑποκορίζομενοι calling (their slavery) by the fair names of friendship, etc., Dem. 424. 11; τὰς ἐπιθυμίας ὑπ. προθυμίας Plut. 2. 449 A: cf. 56 D, Aristid. 2. 112, etc.:—cf. ὑποκουρίζομαι.

3. reversely, to call something good by a bad name, οἱ μὲν φίλοι καλοῦσι με Εὐδαιμονίαν, οἱ δὲ μισοῦντες ὑποκορίζομενοι ὀνομάζουσι με Κακίαν but my enemies nickname me Vice, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 26; but it has been suggested that ὑποκορίζομενοι has been transposed from the former clause;—the word however is used in a similar sense by later writers, ὑπ. καὶ σκῶπτει θάνατον makes light of, depreciates, Att. Epict. 4. 1, 166. 4. to make a pretence of, φιλιάν Eus. V. Const. 1. 50; to imitate, mimic, Philostr. 587:—Pass., ὑποκοκισμένην πρεσβείαν pretended, Anon. ap. Suid. b. c. inf. to make as if, pretend to, Eus. V. Const. 2. 15.

II. intr. to use diminutives, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 15. III. the Act. first in Damasc. ap. Phot. Bibl. 341. 5, Eust. 1196. 13:—Pass. to become in the diminutive form, εἶδη ὑπ. εἰδύλλια Id. Opusc. 60, 30.

ὑποκόρισις, εὖς, ἡ, the use of the diminutive form, καθ' ὑπ. Eust. 1196. 14.

ὑποκόρισμα, τό, a coaxing or endearing name, as Demosth. said that his nickname Βάταλος was a ὑπ. τίτης, Aeschin. 17. fin. 2. a fair name for something base, as παράσιτος for πολυφάγος, Alex. Παρασ. 1. 2, cf. Taran. 3. 5; αἰσάχθεια for χρεῖαν ἀποκόπη, Plut. 2. 807 D; so, φρυγὴς ὑπ. καὶ παρακάλυμμα Id. Galb. 20. 3. a diminutive, Eust. 1540. 54.

4. imitation, Id. Opusc. 98. 9., 259. 1.

ὑποκορισμός, ὁ, = foreg., Plut. Thes. 14, Alciphro 3. 33. 2. the use of diminutives, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 15.

ὑποκοριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, glossing over by a fair name, Anon. ap. Eus. H. E. 5. 16.

2. ὄνομα ὑπ. a diminutive, cf. Ath. 650 E:—Adv. —κως, Plut. 2. 847 E, Ath. 308 F.

ὑποκορμήτης, ου, ὁ, an under cosmetēs, C. I. 270. 1. 6., 274 (add.).

ὑποκουρίζομαι, Ion. for ὑποκορίζομαι, to coax or soothe with soft names, ἐσπερίαν ὑποκουρ. αἰδαίς, of the serenades sung by girls on the evening of a friend's marriage, Pind. P. 3. 32; cf. Hesych. s. v. κουριζόμεναι. —Suid. cites the Act. with the expl. κολακεῖν.

ὑποκουφίζω, to lighten a little, Arist. Plut. 2. 6, Boiss. Anecd. 5. 50.

2. intr. to be lighter, easier, Hipp. Epid. 1. 944.

ὑπόκοφος, ov, somewhat light or fickle, Plut. 2. 205 A; ὑπ. τὴν γνώμην Id. Pelop. 14, etc.

ὑποκράτω, to make oneself secretly master of, τινος Greg. Naz., etc.

ὑποκράτηριον, Ion. ὑποκρητ-, τό, the stand of a κρητῆρ, κρητῆρ καὶ ὑπ. C. I. 8; so, βάθρον ὑπ. Ib. 2139. 11:—also, ὑποκράτηριδιον, Ion. ὑποκρητ-, τό, Hdt. 1. 25, Philostr. 247:—cf. ὑποσάτης.

ὑποκρέω, of stringed instruments, to answer in sound, i. e. to sound in harmony with, τὸ καυχᾶσθαι παρὰ καιρὸν μανίαις ὑποκρέκει Pind. O. 9. 59.

2. trans., ὑπ. τι to play an accompaniment, Luc. D. Meretr. 15. 2; τὸ ἡδὺ καὶ τὸ πρὸς χάριν ὑπ., of a flatterer, Plut. 2. 55 D.

ὑπόκρημνος, ov, almost precipitous, Strab. 644 sq.:—perh. a n. pr.

ὑπόκρηνος, ov, (κάρηνον) under the head, Anon. (Callim.?) ap. Suid.

ὑποκρητῆριον, ὑποκρητῆριον, Ion. for ὑποκρατ-.

ὑποκρίζω, to grate or jar a little, Ael. N. A. 6. 19.

ὑποκρίνω [ῖ], fut. —κρίνω, to separate a little or gradually, Eust. 687. 20, Suid.

II. to subject to inquiry, τινά A. B. 449, Suid. s. v. ἀρχων:—but commonly,

B. in Med. ὑποκρίνομαι, fut. —κρινούμαι, Ion. —έρομαι Hdt. 3. 119: aor. ὑπεκρίναμην, Od. 15. 170, Hdt.; later also aor. and pf. pass. in med. sense, ὑπεκρίθη [ῖ] Ctes. Pers. 41, Polyb. 5. 25, 7, App.; ὑποκρίμαι Dem. 418. 7.

To reply, make answer, answer, Il. 12. 228; τινί 7. 407, Od. 2. 111., 15. 170; so in Ion. Prose and late writers, Hdt. 1. 2, 164, Hipp. 763 F, etc.; of an oracle, Hdt. 1. 78, 91:—the Att. word was ἀποκρίνομαι (which has been restored by Bekk. in Thuc. 7. 44, though ὑποκρ- is given by all Mss. but one, as, vice versa, ἀποκρ- appears in all Mss. of Hdt. 5. 49, 8. 101; cf. ὑπόκρισις).

2. to expound, interpret, explain, ὑνεῖρον Od. 19. 535, 555; ὑνεῖρα Ar. Vesp. 53; (so, κρίνεσθαι ὑνεῖρους Il. 5. 150, cf. κρίνω Il. 5); ὑπ. ὅπως .. Theocr. 240. 66.

II. in Att. to answer on the stage, speak in dialogue, hence to play a part on a stage, the part played being put in

acc., τὴν Ἀντιγόνην Σοφοκλέους ὑποκρίεται Dem. l. c.; ὑπ. τὸ βασιλικόν to take the king's part, play the king, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 19; ὑπολαβάνειν καὶ ὑποκρίνεσθαι to pretend, assume in word and in deed, Eth. 5. 9, 11: absol. to play a part, be an actor, οἱ ὑποκρινόμενοι Id. Ib. N. 7. 3, 8; τῷ ὑποκρίνεσθαι by using action, Id. Rhet. 3. 12, 3:—also, ὑποκρ. τραγῳδίαν, κωμῳδίαν to play a tragedy, a comedy, Ib. 3. 1, 3, Luc. Merc. Cond. 30, cf. Id. Salt. 84, Nigr. 11. 24, etc.; ὑπεκρίσαντες τραγῳδοὶ tragedians acted, Chares ap. Ath. 538 F; also, ὑπ. τὰ πάντα προσώπεια to play all the characters, Luc. Salt. 66; ὑπ. μανίαν Ib. 83.

2. to declaim, of rhetoricians, τὰ Ἡροδότου Ath. 620 D; λόγους ἀλλοτρίους Luc. Pseudol. 25:—to represent dramatically, Phot. Bibl. 73. 24:—to ape, mimic, τι Philostr. 97.

3. hence the word was used also of the theatrical style of rhapsodists and orators, to exaggerate, Dem. 230. 7, cf. Wolf Proleg. p. xcvi.

4. metaph. to play a part, to feign, pretend, c. inf., Dem. 321. 18., 878. 3, Polyb. 2. 49, 7, etc.

ὑποκρίσια, ἡ, rarer form for ὑπόκρισις II, Anth. Plan. 289.

ὑπόκρισις, εὖς, ἡ, I. in Ion. a reply, answer (v. ὑποκρίνω B. 1), Hdt. 1. 116., 9. 9; αἱ ὑπ. τῶν χρηστηρίων Id. 1. 90:—but the Att. word ἀπόκρισις occurs in all Mss. at 1. 49., 5. 50.

II. in Att. the playing a part on the stage, the actor's art, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 10, 4, cf. Rhet. 2. 8, 14. 2. an orator's delivery, including declamation, gesticulation, and all that he borrowed from actors, Ib. 3. 1, 3., 3. 12., 2: οἱ κατὰ τὴν ὑπ. ῥήτορες orators who depend on their delivery, opp. to the authors of written speeches, Ib. 3. 1, 7.

3. metaph. the playing a part, hypocrisy, outward show, Phocyl. 2, Polyb. 35. 2, 13, LXX (2 Macc. 6. 25).

4. ὑπόκρισιν, as Adv., like δίκην, after the manner of, δελφίνος ὑπ. Pind. Fr. 259.

ὑποκρίτηρ, ἦρος, ὁ, rarer form for sq., Hermias ap. Ath. 563 E.

ὑποκρίτης, οὗ, ὁ, one who answers: I. an interpreter or expounder, τῆς δι' ἀντιγνῶν φήμης Plat. Tim. 72 B; ὑνείρων Luc. Somn. 17, etc.

II. in Att. one who plays a part on the stage, a player, actor, Ar. Vesp. 1279, Plat. Rep. 373 B, Charm. 162 D, Symp. 194 B, Xen., etc.

2. a declaimer, ἐπὶ τῶν Τιμαε. Lex.: a rhapsodist, Diod. 14. 109., 15. 7.

3. metaph. a pretender, dissembler, hypocrite, LXX (Job 34. 30., 36. 13), N. T.

ὑποκριτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to ὑπόκρισις (II), skilled therein, φύσει ὑποκριτικός having a good natural delivery or elocution, Arist. Rhet. 3. 1, 7, cf. Poët. 19. 7., 26, 6.

2. suited for speaking or delivery, ὑποκριτωτάτη λέξις Id. Rhet. 3. 12, 2: ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of delivery, Ib. 3. 1, 7, Poët. 19. 7, al.:—Adv. —κως, Chamael. ap. Ath. 407 A.

3. metaph. acting a part, pretending to, ὑπ. τοῦ βελτίονος Luc. Alex. 4.

ὑποκρότω, to stamp a little, τῷ ποδί Greg. Naz.

ὑποκρότος, ov, making some noise, τὸ τῆς λέξεως ὑπ. Phot. Bibl. 73. 33.

ὑπόκρουσις, εὖς, ἡ, interruption, Hesych.:—Adv. ὑποκρουστικῶς, E. M.

ὑπόκρουω, to strike gently, Anth. Plan. 279: to beat time, give the time, Plut. Demosth. 20; ὑπ. τοῖς λέγουσι Longin. 41. 2.

II. metaph. to break in upon, interrupt, c. acc., Ar. Ach. 38, Alex. Βοστρ. 1; so in Ar. Eccl. 256, 588 (in 618 with a play on the obscene sense of κρούω); absol., ὑποκρούσας (sc. εἶπε) Plat. Eryx. 395 E.

III. in Med. to find fault with, attack, Ar. Pl. 548.

ὑποκρύπτω, fut. ψῶ, to hide under or beneath, ἄχνη ὑπεκρύφθη [the ship] was hidden beneath the spray, Il. 15. 626:—Med., ὑποκρύπτεσθαι τινα to keep something secret from him, v. l. Xen. An. 1. 9, 19.

ὑποκρύφιος [ῖ], ov, hidden under, Nonn. D. 36. 96, etc.

ὑπόκρυφος, ov, = foreg., Schol. Ar. Ach. 96.

ὑπόκρυψις, εὖς, ἡ, a hiding, concealment, Greg. Nyss.

ὑποκράω, fut. ῶ, to croak faintly, as a sick person, Luc. D. Mort. 6. 4.

ὑποκρούω, to crash, Ael. N. A. 3. 13.

ὑποκύνω, ov, rather dark-blue, Alex. Mynd. ap. Schol. Theocr. 5. 96.

ὑποκυάνειω, to have somewhat of a dark-blue colour, Epiphani., Byz.

ὑποκυβερνάω, to be under-pilot, νέας of a ship, Poll. 1. 98.

ὑποκύβης, es [ῖ], covered with shoal-water, εἰαμένη Euphor. 101, cf. Harp.

ὑποκύκλιος, (sc. πούς), ὁ, in metre, the ionic a minore, Schol. Hephaest.

ὑποκύκλος, ov, running on wheels, τὰ ἄρσος Od. 4. 131.

II. ὑπόκυκλον, τό, a ball on the foot of a tripod, Hesych.

ὑπόκυκλιω, to wove gently, of water or sand, Philostr. 846; of hair, Himer. 330; of the arms, Philostr. 841.

II. trans., ἔρωσ καὶ αἶνος ὑπ. τὸν νοῦν Walz Rhett. 1. 430.

ὑποκυμᾶνίζω, to put into a gentle waving motion, Philostr. 839. II. intr. to meet in waving motion, ἀλλήλοισι Id. 784.

ὑποκύπτω, fut. ψῶ, to stoop under a yoke, οἱ Μῆδοι ἐπέκυναν Πέρσῃσι, bowed to the Persian yoke, Hdt. 1. 130, cf. 6. 25, 109; κύνες τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ὑποκύπτοντες Aesop.: absol., of suppliants, to bow down, bow low, ὑποκύπτοντες ἱκετεύουσιν Ar. Vesp. 555 (where the Rav. Ms. ὑποκύπτοντες), cf. Luc. Navig. 30, Nigr. 21; so of animals drinking, ὑποκύψαντα .. πῖν' ὥσπερ βοῶν (v. l. ἐπικ-) Xen. An. 4. 5, 32; but also, ὑπ. ἐπὶ τὰ ὑπὸ πᾶσι σκέλη Arist. Mirab. 10:—to stoop to look at a thing, Plut. 2. 470 E.

II. c. acc., ὑπ. τὰν τύλαν to stoop it so as to let a load be put on, Ar. Ach. 954.

ὑποκυρρόομαι, in Dion. H. 2. 22, f. l. for ἐπικυρρόομαι.

ὑποκυρτόομαι, Pass. to be or become somewhat curved, Hipp. 873 H, Callisth. ap. Eust. 918. 41.

ὑπόκυρτος, ov, rather gibbous or humped, Hipp. Art. 822, Plut. 2. 890 D.

ὑπόκυβος, ov, = ὑπόκυρτος, Strab. 262, Schol. Luc. D. D. 7. 4.

ὑποκύβωνιον, τό, part of a chariot (v. κύβων I), Poll. 1. 143.

ὑποκύω, to impregnate: but only used in Med. ὑποκύομαι, of the woman, to conceive, become pregnant, ὑποκύσασμένη (not —κυσσαμένη, v. sub κύω), Il. 6. 26, Od. 11. 254, Hes. Th. 308; so of animals, Il. 20. 225.

ὑποκοθωνίζομαι, Pass. to *indulge in deep potations*, Anecd. Oxon. 2. 414.
ὑποκόλιον, τό, (κόλον) the thigh of an animal, Xen. Cyn. 4. 1, 5, 10.
ὑποκομωδέω, to *ridicule a little or underhand*, Luc. Tox. 14.
ὑπόκωφος, ov, somewhat deaf, rather deaf, Ar. Eq. 43, Plat. Prot. 334 D, Rep. 488 B.
ὑπολαίμω, to *cut the throat*, Zonar. Lex.
ὑπολαῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, a small bird, prob. Saxicola oenanthe, the wheatear, Arist. H. A. 6. 7, 5 (vulg. ἐπιλαῖς); and a form ὑπολαῖς, is v.l. in Theophr. C. P. 2. 17, 9.
ὑπολάλω, to *chatter in an under tone, murmur*, Greg. Nyss., Byz. 2. to *whisper*, τινί τι Math. Vett. 13, etc.
ὑπολαμβάνω, fut. -λήψομαι, to *take up by getting under*, as the dolphin did Arion, Hdt. 1. 24, Plat. Rep. 453 D; τοὺς νεοττοὺς ὑπ. ἡ φήνη Arist. H. A. 9. 34, 4; τὸ κύμα ὑπ. τινά Clearch. ap. Ath. 332 E; νεφέλη ὑπ. τινά Act. Ar. 1. 9. b. to *bear up, support*, Hdt. 4. 72; ὑπ. τοὺς ἐνδεεῖς Strab. 653, cf. Diod. 19. 67. c. to *take by the hand*, Plat. Symp. 212 D; esp. in canvassing, Dion. H. 7. 54. d. ὑπ. τι ἐπὶ τὸ ἱμάτιον to *take and hide under* . . , Plut. 2. 234 B. 2. to *take up, seize or come suddenly upon*, ὑπὸ τῷ ῥόμῳ ἔλλαβε γυνῆ Il. 3. 34, Od. 18. 88 (where it may be to *seize from below or secretly*); of a storm of wind, Hdt. 4. 179; of a fit of madness, Id. 6. 75; of a pestilence, Ib. 27; of a river taking up earth thrown into it, Id. 2. 150; of winds taking up snow, Ib. 25; of soldiers marching, δυσχωρία ὑπελάμβανε αὐτοὺς, i. e. they came suddenly into difficult ground, Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 20;—absol., ὑπολαβὼν ῥίγος Hipp. 1147 F; then, of events, to *follow next, come next*, ἡ ναυμαχία ὑπολαβοῦσα Hdt. 8. 12, cf. 6. 27. 3. to *take up the discourse and answer, to reply, rejoin, retort*, Lys. 137. 32, Dem. 596. 14, etc.; πρὸς τι Thuc. 5. 85; τι πρὸς τινα Dem. 501. 25, cf. 651. 19; τινὲ περὶ παντός Plat. Legg. 875 D; ὑπ. τινὲ ὅτι . . , ὡς . . , Id. Rep. 598 D, Xen. Ath. 3. 12, etc.; c. acc. et inf. to *reply that* . . , Thuc. 5. 49;—absol., in dialogue, ἐξη ὑπολαβὼν, ὑπ. ἐξη, ὑπ. εἶπε he said in answer, Hdt. 1. 11, 7. 101, Thuc. 3. 113, Plat., Xen. b. to *take up, interrupt* (like ὑποκρούω), μεταξὺ ὑπ. Id. An. 3. 1, 27; ἔτι λέγοντος αὐτοῦ ὑπ. Id. Cyr. 5. 5, 35. 4. to *take up the conqueror, fight with him*, Lat. exipere, Thuc. 8. 105. 5. to *take up a charge*, Id. 6. 28; ὑπ. τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν τινὸς to *take up and turn it to their own use*, Luc. Calumn. 17.
ὑποδέχομαι, II. = ὑποδέχομαι, to *receive and protect*, Xen. An. 1. 1, 7. 2. to *accept or entertain* a proposal, Hdt. 1. 212., 3. 146; δυσχερᾶς ὑπ. τι Dem. 1309. 18; δυσκόλως ὑπ., ἐάν . . Id. 1. 316. 28. III. to *take up a notion, assume a purpose*, often of an ill-grounded opinion, ὑπ. θεῶν εἶναι τὸ ἐπαγγελλόμενον Hdt. 2. 55; οὐκ ἂν ὑπέλαβον τοῦτον ἀντειπεῖν Antipho 122. 32, cf. Plat. Phaedo 86 B, Prot. 343 D; ἐάν ὑπολάβῃ . . Ἀθήνησαν εἶναι, ἂν ἐν Λαβύρῳ Arist. Metaph. 3. 5, 25, cf. Pol. 5. 1, 3; hence an Adv. is oft. added to correct this notion, ὁρθῶς ὑπ. Plat. Gorg. 458 E, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 2, 1; κάλλιστα ὑπ. Plat. Theat. 159 B; καλῶς Arist. Rhet. 3. 1, 5, etc.;—then, with εἶναι omitted, to *assume or understand a thing to be so* and so, τὸ χαλεπὸν κακὸν [εἶναι] ὑπ. Plat. Prot. 341 B; ὑπ. τὸν Ἐρῶτα ἐν τῶν ὄντων Id. Phaedr. 263 D; ὑπ. τι ὡς ὄν . . Id. Parm. 134 C, Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 6; τὸν αἰθέρα τῆδε πη ὑπ. to *conceive of the aether somewhat in this way*, Plat. Crat. 410 B; οὕτως ὑπ. περὶ τινος Isocr. 32 B, cf. Dem. 316. 6 and 13;—simply c. acc., καίπερ ὑπελήφως ταῦτα though I assume this to be so, Id. 342. 5; cf. Arist. Metaph. 3. 3, 10; ὑπ. πλῆθος ὀρισμένον Ib. 11. 8, 8; ὑπ. ὅτι . . Id. Pol. 5. 1, 2;—Pass., τοιοῦτος ὑπολαμβάνομαι Isocr. 233 D, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 9, 1; μεζύνας ὑπ. Isocr. 226 B, cf. Dem. 623. 5; ἡ ὑπελημμένη χάρις Id. 178. 8; c. inf., ὑπολαμβάνεται ἔχειν τι Isocr. 415 B, cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 5, 21;—τὸ ὑποληφθὲν πᾶν = πᾶσα ὑπόληψις (II), Menand. Ἰππ. 1. 7. 2. to *understand, apprehend a thing, λόγον Eur. I. A. 523, cf. Plat. Euthyd. 295 C; ὑπ. τι εἰς τινα to understand it of, i. e. apply it to, him, Aeschin. 22. 29;—Pass., ὑπολαμβάνεται δεδωκέναι is understood to have given, Arist. Soph. Elench. 22, 3. 3. to *suspect, disbelieve*, Xen. Ages. 5. 6. IV. to *take secretly*, τὰ ὕπλα Thuc. 6. 58; Κερκύραν ὑπ. βία to *seize it by secret force*, Id. 1. 68. 2. to *draw off from duty, seduce*, ὑπ. μισθῷ μείζονα τοὺς ναυβάτας Id. 1. 121, cf. 143. V. to *check*, as a physician does a disease, Hipp. 21. 22. 2. ὑπ. ἵππον, as a term of horsemanship, to *hold up the horse, half-check him in his course*, Xen. Eq. 7. 15., 9. 5;—ἀναλαμβάνω being to *check him quite, bring him up short*, Ib. 3. 5.
ὑπολαμπάς, ἄδος, ἡ, in Phylarch. (40 A) ap. Ath. 536 E, seems to be a sort of window or look-out hole; but the word is dub.
ὑπολαμπής, ἐς, gen. ἐός, shining with inferior lustre, σάκος . . ἡλέκτρον θ' ὑπολαμπής ἔην, χρυσῷ τε φαεινῷ λαμπρόμενον Hes. Sc. 142.
ὑπολάμπω, fut. ψω, to *shine under, shine in under*, ὁ ἥλιος εἰς τὰς παστάδας ὑπ. Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 9; ὑπ. τὰ ὄμματα καθέδοντας, of a lion, Plut. 2. 670 C;—so in Med., πῦρ τέφρῃ ὑπολαμπόμενον Anth. P. 12. 80. II. to *shine a little, begin to shine*, ὡς τὸ ἔαρ ἐπέλαμπε, like ἐπεφαίνετο, Hdt. 1. 190 (cf. ἐπιλάμπεω), Ael. N. A. 8. 22; ὑπ. ὥς Ib. 10. 50; ὑπ. ἡ ἡμέρα Plut. Anton. 49; metaph., ὑπ. τὸ θῆος ταῖς παρείαις Poll. 2. 87.—In Il. 18. 492, Od. 19. 48., 23. 290, δαΐδαν ὑπὸ λαμπομενάων is the true reading.
ὑπόλαμψις, ἡ, a slight lustre, Hipp. 1133 D, Theophr. Sign. 4. 4.
ὑπολανθάνω, fut. -λήσω, to *lie concealed under*, Acl. V. H. 3. 1, Phot. II. to *escape the notice of*, τινά Phot.
ὑπολάξευσις, εως, ἡ, the cutting, hewing of stone, Eust. Opusc. 291. 66.
ὑπολάπαρος, ov, somewhat jolby or loose, Hipp. Epid. 1. 969, etc.
ὑπολάπασσω, fut. ξω, to *empty from below, purge*, Ael. N. A. 14. 14.
ὑπολαίω, to *smooth, rub, polish a little*, Phot.
ὑπολέγω, to *dictate, prompt*, τί τινα Plut. 2. 46 A. 2. to *consider,**

take into account, ὑπ. εἰ . . Dio C. 54. 15. 3. to *premise, make the basis of one's reasoning*, τὰ ἔργα τοῖς λογισμοῖς Id. 46. 35.
ὑπολήθριος, ov, almost fatal, dangerous, Hipp. Coac. 118.
ὑπολείβω, to *pour libations*, Aesch. Ag. 69;—Pass. to *trickle down*, like ὑπορρέω, Hipp. 601. 54, Nic. Al. 24.
ὑπόλειμμα, τό, a remnant, remainder, Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 10, G. A. 2. 6, 41 and 44, Theophr., etc.
ὑπολείπτομαι, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to *stay behind*, Theo Smyrn. de Astron. p. 204 Martin.
ὑπολείπω, fut. ψω, to *leave remaining*, Od. 16. 50; ὑπ. λόγον αὐτοῖς, ὡς . . οἱ δ' ἔσονται Thuc. 8. 2 (cf. iust. II); ὑπ. τινά πολέμον Id. 6. 17; τὸν πόλεμον τοῖς πασι Id. 1. 81; ὁδμεῖαν ὑπερβολὴν ὑπ. τινὶ to *leave him no possibility of exceeding*, Isocr. 137 B; ὑπ. τινὶ τιμωρεῖσθαι Antipho 129. 14. 2. of things, to *fail one*, ὑπολείψει ὑμᾶς ἡ μισθοφορὰ Lys. 177. fin.; ὑπ. τινὰ ὁ λόγος Arist. Rhet. 3. 17, 11;—so absol., as if intr., to *fail*, ὅταν ὑπολείπωσιν αἱ βάλανοι Id. H. A. 9. 13, 1; ὑπ. μέλι Ib. 40, 43; αἱ τριχες Id. G. A. 2. 6, 48, cf. P. A. 2. 3, 13. II. Pass., c. fut. med., to *be left remaining, πέμπτον δ' ὑπελείπετ' ἄεθλον Il. 23. 615; ἐν μεγάρῳ ὑπελείπετο he was left at home* . . , Od. 7. 230, cf. 19. 1, Hdt. 1. 105., 2. 15, 86; ἐγὼ δ' ὑπολείβομαι αὐτοῦ Od. 17. 276, cf. 282, etc.; ὑπολειφθεῖς Hdt. 5. 61., 8. 67, and Att. 2. of things, μὴ ὑπολείπεσθαι [τοὺς νόμους], εἰ ποτε . . , so that they do not remain in force, in case that . . , Thuc. 3. 84; οὐδὲν ὑπολείπεται, ἄλλ' ἡ . . Plat. Phaedr. 231 B. 3. c. gen., ὑπολείπεσθαι τοῦ στόλου to *stay behind the expedition*, i. e. not to go upon it, Hdt. 1. 165, cf. Aesch. Ag. 73. 4. to *be left behind in a race*, Ar. Ran. 1092; of stragglers in an army, to *lag behind*, Xen. An. 1. 2, 25, Plat. Symp. 174 D, etc.; ὑπ. μικρὸν τοῦ στόματος to *fall behind the front rank*, Xen. An. 5. 4, 22. 5. metaph. to *be inferior, τινὸς τινι to one in a thing*, Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 3, cf. 1. 5, 10. 6. absol. to *fail, come to an end, ὅπταν . . νῦν ὑπολειφθῇ Soph. El. 91; ὅταν ὑπολίγη τὸ μέλι Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 43; ὑπ. τὸ ὕδωρ Id. Pol. 7. 11, 3; etc. b. also, to fail in what is expected of one, come short, Lys. 187. 10. c. ὑπ. τινὰ ὁ λόγος fails him, Arist. Rhet. 3. 17, 11; ὑπολείπει γὰρ ἂν ὁ αἰὼν διαβρομῶντα Ib. 1. 13, 13. III. Med. to *leave behind one*, τὰ πρῶτα Hdt. 4. 121; μηδεμίαν τῶν νεῦν Id. 6. 7; ὑπ. [τοῦ ὕδατος] περὶ ἐωντῶν to *retain some of the water*, Id. 2. 25; ὑπ. τούτων ὡς χιλίους to *leave about 1000 of them unburied*, Id. 8. 24; ὑπολείπεσθαι αἰτίαν, ὡς . . to *leave cause for reproach against oneself*, in thinking that . . , Thuc. 1. 140 (v. sub init.); so, ὑπολείπεσθαι ἀναφορὰν to *leave oneself means of escape*, Dem. 301. 23.
ὑπολειποῦργός, ὁ, = ὑπηρέτης, Hermes in Stob. Ecl. 1. 476.
ὑπολείχω, to *lick underneath*, Io. Chrys.
ὑπόλειψις, εως, ἡ, a failure, deficiency, τοῦ θερμοῦ Parmenid. ap. Stob. 589. 27; τῶν ὀδόντων Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 52;—also, like ἐκλείψις ἡλίου, an eclipse, Iamb. V. Pyth. p. 70. II. a falling behind, in growth, Theophr. C. P. 5. 1, 11. III. in Astron. retrograde motion, Ptol.
ὑπόλεπρος, ov, somewhat rough, scabby, Theophr. H. P. 3. 14, 2.
ὑπολεπτολόγος, ov, rather too subtle, Cratin. Incert. 155.
ὑπόλεπτος, ov, somewhat fine, Aretac. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 11, Luc. Philops. 34, Ael. N. A. 16. 15.
ὑπολεπτύνω, to *make rather fine*, Paul. S. Ambo 74, Tzetz.
ὑπολευκαίνωμαι, Pass. to *become white underneath or somewhat white*, Il. 5. 502, cf. Luc. D. Meretr. 11. 3, etc.
ὑπολευκανθίζω, to *become whitish on the surface*, Ruf. Ephes.
ὑπολευκίζω, = ὑπολευκαίνωμαι, Schol. Pind.
ὑπόλευκος, ov, whitish, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1090, Arist. H. A. 4. 2, 11, etc.
ὑπολευκόχρως, ὁ, ἡ, of whitish skin or complexion, Hipp. Epid. 1. 955.
ὑπόληγος, to *desist gradually*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 958; κατὰ μικρὸν ὑπ. Ael. V. H. 14. 29; ὑπ. τινὸς Id. N. A. 12. 44.
ὑπόληψις, ἴδος, ἡ, ὑπολήψις.
ὑποληκῶς, in Hesych. = ὑποκρούω, sens. obsc.
ὑπόλημμα, τό, a supposition, Def. Plat. 413 B, Plut. 2. 164 F.
ὑπολημνίσκος, ὁ, a critical mark, —, Epiphan.
ὑπόληνιον, τό, the vessel under a press to receive the wine or oil, a vat, Lat. lacus, Poll. 10. 130, LXX (Joel 3. 13, Isai. 16. 10), N. T.
ὑπόληνις, ἴδος, ἡ, = ὑπόληνιον, Call. Dian. 166.
ὑπόληψις, εως, ἡ, almost the ending, Ath. 491 E.
ὑποληπτέον, verb. Adj. of ὑπολαμβάνω, one must suppose, understand, think of, τὰλλα . . τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον ὑπ. Plat. Theat. 156 E; οὕτως ὑπ. περὶ τινος Id. Rep. 613 A; c. inf., Arist. P. A. 2. 2, 8; τινὰ . . ἔχον δέναμιν ὑπ.; Plat. Tim. 49 A. II. one must answer, Eust. 1172. 26.
ὑποληπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for understanding, δύναμις ὑποληπτικῆς τινος Def. Plat. 414 C, cf. M. Anton. 3. 9. Adv. -κῶς, Id. 7. 16.
ὑποληπτός, ὄν, verb. Adj. = δοξαστός, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 39.
ὑποληπτός, to *become imbecile*, Ael. V. H. 3. 37;—ὑπόληπτος, ov, Eccl.
ὑποληψίδιον, τό, a small assumption, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 140.
ὑπόληψις, εως, (ὑπολαμβάνω) a *taking up*, esp. a taking up the word, taking up the matter where another leaves off, ἐξ ὑπόληψις ἐφεξῆς δύναι Plat. Hipparch. 228 B; cf. ὑποβολή 1. 3. 2. a rejoinder, reply, ὑπ. ποιεῖσθαι Isocr. 227 C, cf. 264 B. II. a taking in a certain sense, an assumption, notion, Def. Plat. 413 A sq., Arist. M. Mor. 1. 35, 13; ὑπ. λαμβάνειν Id. Rhet. 3. 15, 1; τῆς ὑπόληψις διαφορὰ ἐπιστήμῃ καὶ δόξῃ καὶ φρόνησις Id. de An. 3. 7; but, properly, distinguished from νόησις, Ib. 6; in ἐπιστήμῃ, Id. Rhet. 3. 16, 10; joined with δόξῃ, Id. Eth. N. 6, 3, 1; μὴ τοιαύτης οὐκ ἔχῃς τῆς παραχρῆστος ὑπόληψις περὶ ἑκατέρου unless such had been the existing impression, Dem. 304. 2. 2. a hasty judgment, prejudice, suspicion, ὑπ. εἰς τοὺς δακτύλους οὐ δίκαια Hyperid. Enchir. 42, Luc. Calumn. 5. 3. the estimate formed of a person or*

thing, a good or bad reputation, public opinion, Lat. *existimatio*, Hdn. 7. 1., 7. 10, etc.

ὕπολιγαινώ, to make to sound a little, Jac. Ach. Tat. 1. 5.

ὕπο-ολίγων, *ov*, gen. *ονος*, somewhat less, H. 18. 519.

ὕπολίθος, *ov*, somewhat stony, Luc. Tim. 31, Abdic. 27.

ὕπολιμπάνω, collat. form of ὑπολείπω, to leave behind, 1 Ep. Pet. 2.

21, Themist. 139 D:—Pass. to remain over, Eccl., Byz.

intr. to fail, τὰ νάματα *ov*, Dion. H. 1. 23.

ὕπολιτρώδης, *es*, gen. *εος*, somewhat hungry, Plut. 2. 634 D.

ὕπολιτρίνω, to fatten a little or by degrees, dub. in Hipp. 426. 24.

ὕπολίπαρος [r], *ov*, rather fat or greasy, Diosc. 2. 105.

ὕπολίπης, *es*, left remaining, Theophr. H. P. 3. 13, 2, Theopomp. in Phot. Bibl. 120. 22, Clearch. ap. Ath. 256 D.

ὕπο-ολισθάνω (and late) ὕπο-ολισθαίνω, fut. -ολισθήσω, to slip or slide slightly, Hipp. Art. 782, Pol. 2. 15:—metaph., ὅτι ἐν νύκτι Ael. V. H. 2. 35; εἰς τὰς τέρενας Luc. Dem. Enc. 12; ἐπὶ τὰ χεῖρω Eus. V. Coust. 3. 69; πρὸς ἀπάρτη Phot.

ὕπόλιθος, Att. -λιθος, *ov*, somewhat smooth, worn smooth, Ar. Eq. 1368, cf. Poll. 2. 184, A. B. 68.

ὕπόλιτος, *ov*, rather poor, little or mean, Gloss.

ὕπόλιπνος, *ov*, somewhat lickerish or dainty, Luc. Icarom. 29:—ὕπολιχνεύω, to be so, Eccl.

ὕπολογέω, to take account of, *twos* Arist. Pol. 7. 3, 4: in Theopomp. Com. Incert. 31, the true reading is ὑπολέγειν.

ὕπολογίζομαι, fut. *ισομαι*, Att. *ιούμαι*: Dep. To take into the account, take account of, reckon in, τὸ ξενικὸν αὐτῶν Plat. Legg. 702 C; ὅτι εἰς τὴν μίσθωσιν to put it to the account of . . . C. 1. 93. 26; τὴν τιμὴν ἐκ τῶν ὕφωναυ ὅτι to deduct the price from . . . Polyb. 6. 39, 15:—Ptol. uses the Act., and the Pass. in pass. sense. 2. metaph. to take into account, κινδυνον ὅτι τοῦ ζῆν ἢ τεθνάναι Plat. Apol. 28 B; τοὺς παρελθόντας πόνους Id. Phaedr. 231 B; τὸ ἀλγεῖν Id. Gorg. 480 C; cf. Dem. 259. 7, 294. 6; οὐδὲν ὅτι Andoc. 33. 27:—to take notice, foll. by εἰ . . . Plat. Crito 48 D.

ὕπολογισμός, *ov*,—ὕπόλογος, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 1043 D, Dion. H. in Müller's Fr. Hist. 2. p. xxxvii.

ὕπολογιστέον, verb. Adj. one must take into account, ὅτι . . . Plat. Rep. 341 D; c. acc. et. inf., Id. Polit. 293 D.

ὕπόλογος, *ov*, held accountable or liable, ὑπόλογος εἶναι or γενέσθαι Lys. 180. 36., 184. 31, Dem. 959. 7, C. I. 5774. 138; ἡμῶν τὴν ἡμετέραν ἡλικίαν ὑπόλογον ποιεῖσθαι not to hold us responsible, Plat. Lach. 189 B; οὐδὲν ὅτι ὑπόλογον τίθεμαι I put down nothing to your account, Id. Prot. 349 C.

ὕπόλογος, *ov*, a taking into account, a reckoning, account, οὐδένα ὑπόλογον ποιεῖσθαι *twos*, Lat. *nullam rationem habere rei*, Dem. 790. 9; ἐν ὑπόλόγῳ ποιεῖσθαι *ti* Lys. 102. 20; οὐχ ὅτι ποιεῖσθαι *τινι* *twos* to give him no credit for . . . Dinarch. 91. 43; εἰς ὅτι λαμβάνει *ti* Ath. 145 F; οὐδὲν ὅτι γίγνεται *τινι* Dinarch. ap. Harp.

II. the converse of πρόλογος, of a ratio in which the former number is the smaller, as 3, Nicom. Arithm. p. 95:—cf. ὑπερεπιπρόσιος.

ὕπόλοιπος, *ov*, left behind, staying behind, μετὰ τῶν ὅτι Hdt. 7. 171; τοὺς ὅτι τῶν Πεισιπταρίδων those of them who still remained alive, Id. 6. 123. 2. of things, = λοιπός, ὅτι τὸ βάραθρον οὐ γίγνεται still remains for you, Ar. Pl. 431; τί ὅτι ὑπόλοιπον ἐστὶ τῆς ἐκείνων ἀρετῆς; Andoc. 14. 41, cf. Plat. Rep. 427 E, etc.; ὅσα ὅτι ὅτι all that remained to be done, Thuc. 4. 90; τῆς ὅτι Ἀθηναίων καταλύσεως what remained to effect their destruction, Id. 8. 26.

II. with somewhat wanting, defective (v. l. ὑπολύπων), Arist. Eth. N. 7. 12, 2.—In MSS. ὑπό- and ἐπί-λοιπος are often interchanged.

ὕπόλοξος, *ov*, somewhat oblique or obscure, Eust. 805. 3.

ὕπολόξω, to turn somewhat obliquely, τὸ ὅμα Basil.:—to answer somewhat obliquely, Eust. 777. 41; and so ὑπολόξωσις, *ews*, ἡ, Eccl.

ὕπολοπάω, to let the bark peel off a little (cf. λοιπός), as Schneid. in Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 4.

ὕπο-ολοφύρομαι [v], Dep. to lament a little, Planud.

ὕπολόχαγος, *ov*, an under-λογαγός, Xen. An. 5. 2, 13.

ὕπολοχάω, to lie in ambush for, τινάς Joseph. B. J. 6. 7, 2.

ὕπολυγίζομαι, Pass. to be concealed under, E. M.

ὕπολύδιος [v], *ov*, Lyco-Lybian, a mode in music, Plut. 2. 1141 B.

ὕπολύζω, fut. ζω, to hiccup or sob a little, Galen. Lex. Hipp.

ὕπόλυπος, *ov*, somewhat painful, v. ὑπόλοιπος II.

ὕπολύριος [v], *ov* (λύρα) under the lyre; δύναξ ὅτι a cross reed to which (in very early lyres) the lower ends of the strings were attached, Ar. Ran. 233, cf. H. Hom. Merc. 47 sq., Poll. 4. 62, and v. Chappell *Am. Mus.* p. 305.

ὕπόλυσις, *ews*, ἡ, a relaxing underneath, Aetiae. Sign. Diut. 2. 9, LXX (Nah. 2. 10).

ὕπολύω, to loosen beneath or below, ἐπέλυσε δὲ γυῖα made his limbs give way under him (by giving him a deadly wound), H. 15. 581; ὑπό γούνατ' ἐλύσεν Od. 14. 236; so, ἐπέλυσε μένος καὶ φαίδιμα γυῖα made courage and strength fail, H. 6. 27; also of wrestlers, γυῖα ἐπέλυσε 23. 726:—Pass., γυῖα ἐπέλυτον 16. 341; λύθεν δ' ὑπὸ φαίδιμα γυῖα Ib. 805; ὑπολύεται μου τὰ γόνατα Ar. Lys. 216.

II. to loose from under the yoke, δ' ἐλυνε ὅτι ἵππους H. 23. 513, cf. Od. 4. 39; ὅτι ζεύγῃ βοεῖκα Thuc. 4. 128:—to loose from bonds, ἐταίρους Od. 9. 463; and in Med., τὸ τὸν γ'—ἐπέλυσα δεσμὸν thou didst set him free from bonds by stealth, H. 1. 401.

2. to untie a person's sandals from under his feet, take off his shoes, which was done by attendants on arrival, ὑπαί τις ἀρβύλας λύει Aesch. Ag. 944; τὰς Περσέας Ar. Nub. 152, cf. Thesm. 1183; οὐχ ὑπολύσεις σαντόν; Pherecr. Xείρ. 3. 6:—so, in Med. to take off one's own sandals or shoes, or to have them taken off, τὰς ἐμβάδας Ar. Vesp. 1158; and absol., ὑπολύεσθαι opp. to

ὑποδεῖσθαι, Id. Lys. 950, Pl. 927, cf. Xen. An. 4. 5, 13, Lac. 2. 3:—also b. c. acc. pers. ὅτι τινά to unshoe him, take off his shoes, ὑπολύετε, παῖδες, Ἀλκιβιάδην Plat. Symp. 213 B. 3. in Med. to disarm oneself, Ael. V. H. 14. 49 (v. l. ἀπελύσασθαι).

ὕπολωις, v. ὑπολωῖς.

ὕπολωφάω, to flag a little, cease by little and little, Eccl., Byz.

ὕπομάζιος, *ov*, under the breast, sucking, Lat. *subrumus*, τέκνον, βρέφος Or. Sib. 2. 300, Eccl.; τὸ ὑπομάζιον Diod. Excerpt. 527. 54:—also ὑπομαζίδιος, Gloss.

II. τὸ ὅτι, also, a waist-band, Aristaen. 1. 5.

ὕπομαζοι, *oi*, the parts under the breast, Bion 1. 26; but it is prob. f. l. for οἱ δ' ὑπὸ μαζοῖ.

ὕπομαίνομαι, Pass. to be somewhat mad, Hipp. 352. 36.

ὕπομακρος, *ov*, somewhat long, longish, βάβδος Ar. Pax 1243; πρόσωπον Arist. Physiogn. 3. 4, Alex. Incert. 75: cf. ἐπίμακρος.

ὕπομαλάκιζομαι, Pass. to grow cowardly by degrees, Xen. An. 2. 1, 14.

ὕπομαλάκος, *ov*, somewhat soft, Ptol.

ὕπομαλάσσω, Att. -ττω, to soften by degrees or gently, φύλλα Aristaen. 1. 3; ὅτι τὴν κοιλίαν to relax, Diosc. 5. 15:—Pass. to be gradually softened, Luc. D. Meretr. 4. 2.

ὕπομανώδης, *es*, somewhat mad, Schol. Ar. Av. 989.

ὕπομαντεύομαι, Dep. to divine partly, τὴν διανοίαν *twos* Plat. Sisyph. 388 B, cf. Eust. 777. 49.

ὕπομαραίνομαι, Pass. to wither or waste gradually, Philo 2. 252, Plut. 2. 411 E.

ὕπομαργος, *ov*, somewhat mad, crazy, only used in Comp. ὑπομαργότερος, Hdt. 3. 29, 145., 6. 75, Dion. H. 3. 2, App. Civ. 5. 49.

ὕπομαρμαίρω, to sparkle or gleam under, Opp. C. 3. 70.

ὕπομαρτύρω, to indicate somewhat, Eust. Opusc. 282. 11:—Pass. to receive testimony, ἐπὶ τῇ σεμνότητι τοῦ βίου C. 1. 4415.

II. to sign one's name as witness, τοῖς κατόσιν Eccl.

ὕπομασθιος, *ov*, (μασθός) = ὑπομάζιος, LXX (3 Macc. 3. 27), Joseph. B. J. 6. 3, 4:—also ὑπομασθίδιος, *ov*, Nicet. On the form ὑπομασθ- or ὑπομαστ-, v. Lob. Phryn. 556 sq.

ὕπομασσω, Att. -ττω, to smear or rub underneath, Theocr. 2. 59; ὑπομασμένος lying close under, ταῖς πέτραις Suid.

ὕπομασχάλος, *ov*, under the arm-pits: τὸ ὅτι perhaps a wallet slung under the arm, Byz.

ὕπομαυρος, *ov*, somewhat dark or gloomy, Gloss.

ὕπο-ομβρος, *ov*, mixed with rain, θέρος ὅτι a rainy summer, Plut. Camill. 3 (Schäff. ἐπομβρον), cf. 2. 438 A; ἔαρ Geop.: νύξ E. M.; γῆ Philostr. 775.

II. wet under the surface, Galen. Lex. Hipp.

ὕπομεθύω, to be somewhat drunk, Hesych.

ὕπομειδία, to smile a little or gently, Anacreont. 29. 14, Plut., etc.; ὅτι Σαρδόνιον Polyb. 17. 7, 6:—ὕπομειδία, τό, Boiss. An. 2. 302.

ὕπομεῖδομαι, Pass. to be diminished a little or gradually, Galen.

ὕπομείων, *ov*, gen. *ονος*, somewhat less:—ὕπομείωνες, among the Spartans, were subordinate citizens, opp. to ὅμοιοι, Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 6, cf. Müller Dor. 3. 5, 7; in an army, of ὅτι the subaltern officers, Dio C. 38. 35.

ὕπομελαίνω, to be blackish, Rufus, Geop.:—so in Pass., Greg. Nyss.

II. Pass. also, to be somewhat obscure, Nicet. 137 C.

ὕπομελανδρυνώδης, *es*, (εἶδος) somewhat like the μελάνδρυνος, Epich. 59.

ὕπομελανίζω, = ὑπομελαίνω, Aetiae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 8, M. Diut. 1. 10.

ὕπομελάς, μέλαινα, μέλαν, somewhat black, blackish, Hipp. Epid. 1. 969, Aetiae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 10.

ὕπομέλω, to sing in accompaniment, Io. Damasc.

ὕπομέμφομαι, Dep. to blame a little or secretly, Plut. Cato Mi. 15, Nonn., etc.

ὕπομεμψίμορος, *ov*, somewhat discontented with his lot, Cic. Att. 6. 1.

ὕπομενεῖν, verb. Adj. of ὑπομένω, one must sustain, abide, endure, Thuc. 2. 88, Isocr. 117 C, Plat. Legg. 770 E, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 1, 9.—The form ὑπομενητέον occurs in late writers, as Sext. Emp., and Eust., and has often been introduced by the Copyists into the MSS. of Att. writers, v. Lob. Phryn. 446; ὑπομενητέος, is another later form, occurring (with v. l.) in Diog. L. 7. 126, and Origen.; v. Lob. Paral. 494.

ὕπομενητικός, *ov*, disposed to undergo, patient of, τῶν δεινῶν Arist. Eth. N. 3. 6, 6; κινδύνων Id. Eth. E. 3. 5, 2; πρὸς λύπας Ib. 3. 1, 19:—in MSS. also ὑπομενητικός or -μενητικός, Def. Plat. 412 B, 416 B, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 5. 1.

ὕπομενητός or ὑπομονητός, *ov*, enduring, Joseph. A. J. 17. 6, 5 (the MSS. vary), cf. Hdn. Epimer. 141.

ὕπομένω, fut. -μενῶ, to stay behind, Od. 10. 232, 258, Thuc. 5. 14, Plat., etc.; ἐν Σπάρτῃ πόλει Hdt. 6. 51., 7. 209; also, to remain alive, Id. 4. 149:—generally, to be permanent, Arist. Categ. 6. 8.

II. trans., 1. c. acc. pers. to abide or await another, esp. to await his attack, bide the onset, H. 14. 488., 16. 814, al.; so Hdt. 3. 9., 4. 3, al., and Att.; ὅτι τὰς Σειρήνας to abide their presence, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 1; of punishments, ὅσα ἡμᾶς ἐν ὑατέρῳ χρόνῳ ὅτι Plat. Phaedr. 250 C, cf. Polyb. 1. 81, 3. 2. c. acc. rei, to be patient under, abide patiently, submit to any evil that threatens one, δουλείαν (-ήνην) Hdt. 6. 12, Thuc. 1. 8; πόνον Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 3; ἀγῆρδον Plat. Gorg. 478 C; αἰσχρὸν *ti* Id. Apol. 28 C; τοῦτον τὸν λόγον Id. Hipp. Ma. 298 D; δούλειον ζυγὸν Id. Legg. 770 E; κινδύνους Isocr. 130 D; τοὺς ἄλλους λόγους Id. 172 C; ἀπειλὰς Dem. 515. 17; τὰς δωρεὰς οὐχ ὑπέμειναν they could not abide the gifts, i. e. scorned to accept them, Isocr. 60 B:—ὅτι τὴν κρίσιν to await one's trial, Aeschin. 29. 4, cf. Andoc. 16. 10, Lys. 158. 26:—generally, to wait for, τὴν ἐορτήν Thuc. 5. 50:—ὅτι.

ὑπόμειναι, to uphold, support, maintain it, Pind. P. 2. 48.

3. absol. to stand one's ground, stand firm, H. 5. 498., 15. 312, Hdt. 6. 96; so, ἐς ἀκλὴν ὅτι, Thuc. 3. 108; ἐς χεῖρας Id. 5. 72; ἀνδρικός ὅτι Plat. Theaet.

5 M

177 B; ὑπομένον καρτερεῖν to endure *patiently*, Id. Gorg. 507 B; ὑπ. καὶ καρτερεῖν Id. Lach. 193 B.

4. c. inf. to submit, bear or dare to do a thing, wait to do, persist in doing, like Lat. *posse, sustinere*, οὐδ' ὑπέμεινε γινώμεναι he did not wait to become known, Od. 1. 410; ὑπ. πονεῖν he submitted to toil, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 5, cf. 2. 7, 11, Plat. Legg. 869 C, Dem. 206. 6, etc.

5. so with part. relating to the subject, εἰ ὑπομένονοις χεῖρας ἐμοὶ ἀνταειρόμενοι if they shall dare to lift hand against me, Hdt. 7. 101, cf. 209; ὑπομένεις με κηδεύων you persist in . . ., Soph. O. T. 1323; οὐχ ὑπομένει ὠφελούμενος he submits not to be helped, Plat. Gorg. 505 C; πολυπόδες ὑπ. τεμνόμενοι Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 28; etc.

6. with part. relating to the object, ὑπ. Ξέρξεια ἐπώντα to await his attack, Hdt. 7. 120, cf. Plat. Phaedo 104 C, Menex. 241 A; οὐχ ὑπ. χωρίζομενον τὸ βρέφος he could not bear its being removed, Philarch. ap. Ath. 606 F; so, c. gen. part., φιλοῦντος ὑπ. to submit to his kissing, Ael. V. II. 12. 1. 7. in App. Civ. 5. 54, ὑπ. τῇ Ἀντωνίου γνώμῃ is prob. f. l. for ἐπιμεμενηκός. III. of things, to await, be in store for one, Plat. Phaedr. 250 C.

ὑπομερισμός, ὁ, a subdivision, a figure in Rhetoric, = ὑποδιαίρεσις, v. Schol. Hermog. 7. p. 772; also διπλούς μερισμός, Schol. Dem.

ὑπόμεστος, ov, rather full, Βιβλιδιον Eunap. p. 42.

ὑπομετώρος, ov, slightly wanting support, of a limb unevenly bandaged, Hipp. Fract. 766, Littre.

ὑπομήκης, es, gen. eos, = ὑπόμακρος, Arist. Fr. 318, Diog. L. 7. 1.

ὑπομηλάφω, to probe to the bottom, probe thoroughly, Hesych.

ὑπομηλίξω, to be or look yellowish, Diosc. 3. 79.

ὑπομηνῶ, to indicate secretly, Moschio Pass. Mul. p. 16.

ὑπομήτριος, ov, in the mother's womb, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 186.

ὑπομηχάνομαι, Dep. to contrive secretly, Phot.

ὑπομήαρος, ov, somewhat impure or low, Poll. 9. 143.

ὑπόμειγμα, τό, a mixture, Plut. 2. 934 D.

ὑπομίγνυμι, fut. —μίξω, to mix in, add by mixing, Lat. *admisceo*, τινί τι Plat. Tim. 7. p. 71 B; τὸ ὑπομειγμένον the admixture, Id. Phileb. 47 A.

II. intr. and metaph. to come near secretly, c. dat., ὑπ. τῇ γῇ Thuc. 8. 102.

ὑπομολάσσω, Pass. to be somewhat reddened, Schol. Od. 5. 245.

ὑπομιμέομαι, Dep. to imitate a little, Diod. 13. 95 (where Reisk. ἀπομιμήν).

ὑπομνησκω, fut. ὑπομνήσω, aor. ὑπέμνησα: I. Act., 1.

c. acc. pers. to put one in mind or remind one of, ὑπέμνησεν δὲ ἐπ' αὐτοῦ Od. 1. 321, cf. 15. 3, Thuc. 6. 19; also, ὑπ. τινά τι Id. 7. 64, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 37, Plat., etc.; ὑπ. τινά τι βούλεται . . . Id. Phileb. 31 C; τινά τι Id. Phaedr. 275 D; τινά τι . . . πῶς . . . Id. Phaedo 88 D, etc.; ὑπ. τινά τι to put him in mind, Id. Lach. 181 C, cf. Phaedr. 266 D; ἐάν . . . αὐτὸν ὡς ἀνθρώπος ὦν ὑπομνησκῇ Isocr. 6 D.

2. c. acc. rei, to bring back to one's mind, mention, suggest, τι Hdt. 7. 171, 9. 6, Soph. Ph. 1170, Plat., etc.; τινί τι Aesch. Pers. 990.

3. c. gen. rei, to remind one of, to make mention of, πατρίδος τῆς ἐλευθερωτάτης Thuc. 7. 69, cf. Aeschin. 75. 42, Theocr. 21. 50.

4. c. acc. cogn., ἀληθῆ ὑπ. Plat. Rep. 427 E; and, absol., καλῶς, ὀρθῶς ὑπέμνησας Id. Phaedr. 266 D, Theaet. 187 E; ὑπομνησάτω ἀναστάς let him get up and remind me, Andoc. 10. 3; ὑπ. ὅτι . . . to suggest that . . . Plat. Rep. 452 C, etc.

II. Pass. or Med. to call to mind, remember, τι Id. Phileb. 47 E, Lach. 188 A, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 24; τινος Luc. Catapl. 4. 2. to make mention, περί τινος Aesch. Pers. 329.

ὑπόμισθος, ov, serving for pay, hired, of persons, Luc. Merc. Cond. 5; ὑπ. ὀβολῶν ὃ hired for 4 obols, Id. Tim. 6.

2. ὑπ. ἔργον mercenary, Id. Alex. 49.

ὑπομνάσσω [ἀ], Dep. to court clandestinely, ζώντος ὑπεμνάσθε (impf.) γυναῖκα Od. 22. 38.

ὑπομνεία, ἡ, remembrance, ὑπομνείας χάριν C. I. 2032.

ὑπόμνημα, τό, a remembrance, memorial, Lat. *monumentum*, ἔχειν ὑπ. τινος Thuc. 2. 44; ἢ ὑπ. τοῖς ἐπιθυμητομένοις ἢ τῆς τῶν βαρβάρων ἀσεβείας Isocr. 73 C, cf. 55 D; τῆς ἀρετῆς ὑπ. μάλλον ἢ τοῦ στόματος καταλιπεῖν Id. 22 A, cf. Dem. 690. 20; ὁ τοιοῦτος χράμενος ὑπομνημασιν such memories or remembrances, Plat. Phaedr. 249 C; often in Inscri., v. C. I. Indices p. 165.

II. a reminder, mention, notice, Thuc. 4. 126, Xen. An. 1. 6, 3.

2. a note or memorandum entered by a tradesman in his day-book, ὑπόμνημα ὑπεγράψατο he had a note made of it, Dem. 1193. 2, cf. 837. 17; so of bankers, ὑπομνήματα γράφεσθαι εἰσάγειν ὧν διδύσαι χρημάτων . . . Id. 1186. 7.

3. mostly in pl., memoranda, notes, Lat. *commentarii*, Hipp. Art. 800, Plat. Phaedr. 276 D; ὑπ. γράφειν, γράφεσθαι Id. Polit. 295 C, Theaet. 143 A; also, like ἀπομνημονεύματα, memoirs, Polyb. 1. 1, 1., 6. 32, 4, etc.

4. minutes of the proceedings of a public body, public records, τὰ κατ' ἀρχοντας ὑπ. Plut. 2. 867 A, cf. Diod. 1. 4, Luc., etc.; τὰ τῆς βουλῆς ὑπ. the acts of the Senate, Dio C. 78. 22; ἐπὶ τῶν ὑπ. τῆς συγκλήτου C. I. 1133, 1327; ἐπὶ τῶν ὑπ. καταστήσῃ τινι Joseph. A. J. 7. 5. 4.

5. notes or memoranda made by philosophers, rhetoricians, and artists, Aristy. ap. Diog. L. 8. 80 sq., cf. 4. 4, Sotad. Έγκλει. 1. 35, Longin. 44. 12;—of a geographical work, Ptol. 1. 6, 2, etc.;—later, explanatory notes, commentaries, Schol. Ar. Av. 1242, etc.; v. Köpke De Hyppom. Gr., Berlin 1842.

III. a draught or copy of a letter, Ep. Plat. 363 E.

ὑπομνηματίζομαι, Med. to note down for remembrance, enter in one's memorandum-book, τι Plut. 2. 120 E, etc.; ὑπ. περί τινος Longin. 1. 2, etc.;—to write memoirs or annals, Polyb. 5. 33, 5; ὑπ. τὰς πράξεις Strab. 70;—the plqpf. in pass. sense, ἐν ᾧ ὑπομνηματιστο ταῦτα LXX (1 Esdr. 6. 22).

2. to explain, interpret, τὴν Ὀδυσσεῖαν Steph. B.; οἱ ὑπομνηματισταίμενοι commentators, Apoll. de Constr. 158.

ὑπομνηματικός, ὁ, ὢν, serving for memoirs, ὑπ. διάλογοι memoirs in

the form of dialogue, Diog. L. 4. 5.

2. serving for notes or commentary, Eust. Opusc. 61. 54;—Adv. —ῶς, Galen.

ὑπομνημάτιον, τό, Dim. of ὑπόμνημα, M. Anton. 3. 14, Eccl.

ὑπομνημάτις, ὡς, ἡ, = sq., Byz.

ὑπομνηματισμός, ὁ, a memorandum, minute, Polyb. 24. 2. 4., 26. 7. 5, C. I. 4474. 16;—a decree of the Areopagus, because these were kept as written records, Cic. Fam. 13. 1, 5, Att. 5. 11, 6.

2. = ὑπόμνημα II. 3, memoirs, annals, Polyb. 2. 40, 4: a philosophical memoir, Stob. Eccl. 2. 90, etc.

3. a commentary on an author, Eust. 746. 30.

ὑπομνηματιστής, οὗ, ὁ, a commentator, Eust. Opusc. 61. 4, etc.

ὑπομνηματο-γράφομαι, Dep. to write down as a memorandum, Theano Epist. 748.

ὑπομνηματο-γράφος [ἀ], ov, writing memoirs, Hermes in Stob. Eccl. 1. 950, Julian. 411 C.

2. writing minutes and records, name of a great officer at Alexandria, Strab. 797, cf. LXX (1 Paral. 18. 15, Isai. 36. 3), v. Sturz D. Maced. p. 82.

ὑπεμνημόνευμα, —νεύω, only f. l. for ἀπομν—.

ὑπομνημῶν, v. ὑπεμνημῶν.

ὑπόμνησις, ὡς, ἡ, a reminding, Thuc. 4. 17. 95; so Plat. calls the art of writing ὁ νόμῳς ἀλλ' ὑπομνήσεως φόρμακον, Phaedr. 275 A; twos of a thing, Plat. Legg. 732 D; ὑπόμνησιν τινος ἔχειν to be able to suggest a thing, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 38; αἰνῶν ὑπ. C. I. (add.) 2809 b.

2. a mentioning, ὑπ. ποιέσθαι τινος to make mention of a thing, Thuc. 2. 88., 3. 54, etc.; ὑπ. κακῶν a tale of woe, Eur. Or. 1032.

ὑπομνήσκω, late form of ὑπομνησκαίω, Orph. H. 76. 6: cf. μνήσσομαι.

ὑπομνηστέον, verb. Adj. one must remind, τινά τινος Sext. Emp. P. 3. 70.

2. one must make mention, τινός Arist. Rhet. Al. 30. 7.

ὑπομνηστεύομαι, Med. to betroth, τὴν θυγατέρα ὑπ. τινι Arist. Pol. 5. 4. 7;—Pass., ὁ ὑπομνηστευθεὶς one betrothed, Ib.

ὑπομνηστικός, ὁ, ὢν, awakening the recollection, suggestive, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 99, M. S. 202, etc.;—τὸ ὑπ. a memorandum, minute, Eccl., Byz.; a memorial-line, Lemma to Anth. P. 5. 292.—Adv. —ῶς, Sext. Emp. M. S. 289.

ὑπομνηστριαί, αἱ, expl. in A. B. 312, as αἱ ὕμνοισι τὴν θεὸν ἱέρεαι.

ὑπόμνημι, to interpose by oath, ὑπομνῶς φάμαι Soph. Fr. 313.

II. Med. ὑπομνῶμαι, fut. ὑπομοῦμαι:—in Att. law, to make oath (or authorise another to make oath) that something serious prevents a person's appearing in court at the due time, and so to apply for a postponement of the trial, Dem. 1151. 2, etc.; ὑπ. τινά ἀπεινά δημοσία στρατεύομενον Id. 1174. 6; ὑπομωσασά τις τὸν Δημοσθένην ὡς νοσούντα applied for an extension of the term for Demosthenes, on the plea of sickness, Id. 1336. 10; hence, comically, ὑπόμνηντο ὁ μὲν οἶνος ἄξιος αὐτὸν εἶναι γνήσιον, τὸ δ' ἔξος οἶνον αὐτὸ μάλλον θατέρου Eubul. Mul. 1;—Pass., ὑπομωσθέντος τοῦτου this affidavit being put in by way of excuse, Dem. 1174. 8.

ὑπομωσθείσης ταύτης τῆς γραφῆς Hyperid. ap. Schol. Ar. Pl. 725.

2. to bar proceedings by an affidavit in the case of a γραφή παρανόμων, Xen. Hell. 1. 7. 34; v. ὑπομωσία 2.

ὑπομονή, ἡ, a remaining behind, Arist. Rhet. 3. 9. 7, Dion. H. 1. 44.

II. a holding out, patient endurance, Arist. Rhet. 2. 6. 13, Plut., etc.; of plants, Theophr. C. P. 5. 16, 3.

2. c. gen. patiente under, endurance of, λύτης Def. Plat. 412 C; ἡ μὴ ὑπ. ὑβριζομένων Arist. An. Post. 2. 13, 18; πολέμου Polyb. 4. 51, 1; ἡ τῆς μαχαρίας ὑπ. τῶν πληγῶν the sword's power to sustain blows, Id. 15. 15, 8.

• III. like τόλμα, the enduring to do, αἰσχροῦν ἔργων Theophr. Char. 6.

ὑπομονητής, ὑπομονητικός, ὑπομονητός, v. sub ὑπομν—.

ὑπομοσία, f. l. for ὑπομωσία.

ὑπομοσχεύω, to propagate by layers: generally, to propagate, τὸν πόλεμον Eunap. ap. Suid. s. v. μοσχεύω.

ὑπομολήσας, ov, rather filthy or fetid, Hipp. 1234 D.

ὑπομῶν: hence ὕμματα ὑπομωκῶτα half-closed eyes, Alciphro 3. 55.

ὑπόμωρος, ov, rather stupid or silly, Luc. Icaroni. 29, Ptol.

ὑποναίω, to dwell under, χώρον Anth. P. append. 268.

ὑπονεάζω, to begin to grow young again, Philostr. 698.

ὑπονεάω, to break up fallow ground with the plough, Lat. *novare*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 1, 6.

ὑπ-ονειδίζω, to reproach a little, Philop.: ὑπονειδιστος, ov, Philo 2. 409 (v. l. ἐπον—).

ὑπονείφα, less correct form of ὑπονίφα.

ὑπονεμεσώω, to be somewhat wroth, Schol. Luc. Pseud. 30, Symp. 23.

ὑπονεύομαι, Med. to eat away beneath or secretly, ἔλαβεν πῦρ ὑπονεύ- μένον Anth. P. 7. 444; ὑπονευρόμενος Hipp. 279. 44.

II. to undermine (cf. ὑπόνομος):—metaph. to deceive, τινά Epich. 5 Ahr.

ὑπονευρίζω, to hamstring, Gloss.

ὑπονεύω, to nod secretly to, Orph. Lith. 99.

ὑπονεφέλη, ἡ, a cloudy appearance in urine, Galen.: ὑπονεφερίζω, to be clouded or turbid, Id.

ὑπονεφέλος, ov, under the clouds, Luc. Fugit. 25.

ὑπονεφίον, τό, a cloudy sky, Gloss.

ὑπονώω, to swim under, so as to support, Arist. II. A. 9. 4S, 3;—Med., ὑπονησμένην having dived under, passed under, Hipp. 279. 43, as re-

stored from Galen. Lex.

ὑπονήσιος, *on*, under the promontory Νήιον, lying at its base, Od. 3. 81, v. l. 1. 186.

ὑπονήφω, to be somewhat sobered, πρὸς τι Joseph. B. J. 5. 6, 1. ὑπονήχομαι, Dep. to swim under, ταῖς πέτραις Paus. 1. 44. 8; absol. to swim under water, dive, Plut. Anton. 29, Brut. 30. II. to swim below or second, τι to one, Ael. N. A. 2. 6.

ὑπονήζω, fut. νήσω, to wash slightly or beneath, τοὺς πόδας Hierocl. ap. Stob. 462. 54.

ὑπονήκω, to gain a slight victory, Achmes Onir. 175. 7.

ὑπονηρώδης, *es*, (είδος) somewhat alkaline, Philotim. ap. Ath. 79 A.

ὑπονήφω, (*v. ūw*), to snow a little: impers., ὑπένφε it was snowing a little, Thuc. 4. 103; also in Pass., νῦν ὑπονηφόμενη a snowy night, Id. 3. 23; cf. νήφω.

ὑπονοέω, to think secretly, suspect, τι Hdt. 9. 88, Eur. I. A. 1132; τι ἔς τινα Ar. Pl. 361; ὑπ. τὴν διανοίαν τιος Thuc. 7. 73; ψεύδος Plat. Legg. 679 C:—c. acc. pers. et inf., ὑπονοήσαντες τοὺς Σαμίους τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων φρονεῖν Hdt. 9. 99; ὑπ. εἶναι τι θεῖον Arist. Fr. 12:—so, ὑπ. ὅπως . . . ὅτι . . . Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 20, Hell. 4. 8, 35; τῶν λεγόντων ὑπονοεῖτε . . . ὥς λεγούσι you feel suspicious of the speakers, thinking that . . . Thuc. 1. 63; ὑπ. περί τινος Andoc. 28. 4:—ὑπ. τὰ λεγόμενα to watch my words captiously, Id. 2. 23.

II. generally, to suspect, conjecture, guess at, form guesses about, opp. to ἀσφα εἶναι, ὑπ. τὰ λεγόμενα Antipho 143. 31, cf. Ar. Eq. 652, Lys. 1234; τὰ τῶν θεῶν Andoc. 18. 15; c. acc. et inf., ὑπ. εἶναι τι Cratin. Min. Ψευδ. 1:—absol., ἀλλ' ὑπονοῦσαν γὰρ μοι Ar. Lys. 38; ὑπονοοῦντες προαπαρξάν by conjecture, Plat. Gorg. 454 C; οὐδεὶς οἶδε . . . ἀλλ' ὑπονοοῦντες πάντες ἡ πιστευόμενα Menand. Kapx. 2; ἔδσας ὑπονοεῖν εἰς τοῦνομα leaving us to guess at . . . Alex. Incert. 35. 6.

ὑπονόημα, τό, a supposition, Hipp. Prorrh. 84, LXX (Sirach. 25. 7).

ὑπονόησις, *ews*, ἡ, a suspicion, Origen.

ὑπονοητέον, verb. Adj. one must suppose, Strab. 784, Philo 1. 581.

ὑπονοητής, οὗ, ὁ, a suspicious person, Polemo Physiogn. 1. 6.

ὑπονοητικός, ἡ, ὁ, suspicious, Poll. 9. 152.

ὑπονοθεύεις, *ews*, ἡ, seduction, Eus. H. E. 10. 6, C. I. 2695; b, Procl.:—also, ὑπονοθεύτης, οὗ, ὁ, a seducer, Procl.: and ὑπονοθεύω, to seduce, Byz.

II. to procure by corruption, τὴν ἀρχιερωσύνην LXX (2 Macc. 4. 7).

ὑπόνοια, ἡ, (ὑπονοέω) a hidden thought: hence, I. a suspicion, conjecture, guess, supposition, fancy, Ar. Pax 993; ὑπόνοια τῶν μελλόντων notions formed of future events, Thuc. 5. 87; ἡ ὑπ. τῶν ἔργων Id. 2. 41, cf. Eur. Phoen. 1133; in bad sense, ὑπόνοια πλῆσταί Dem. 1178. 2, cf. Menand. Monost. 732.

II. the real meaning which lies at the bottom of a thing, the true intent, deeper sense, τὰς ὑπ. οὐκ ἐπίστασθαι Xen. Symp. 3. 6; esp. a covert meaning (such as is conveyed by myths and allegories), δ. . . νέος οὐχ οὐδὲ κρίνειν ὅ τι τὴν ὑπόνοια καὶ δὲ μὴ Plat. Rep. 378 D, cf. Plut. 2. 19 E; opp. to αἰσχρολογία, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 8, 6; καθ' ὑπόνοιαν by insinuation, covertly, Polyb. 2. 4, 5, Dion. H. de Rhet. 9. 1; δι' ὑπονοιῶν Alciphro 2. 4; δι' ὑπονοίας, ἐν ὑπονοίᾳ Eccl.:—but καθ' ὑπ. also of jokes,=παρὰ προσδοκίαν, Quintil. 6. 3, 84.

ὑπονομεύω, to undermine, make underground passages or mines (ὑπόνομοι), Dinarch. ap. Phot., Anon. ap. Suid.:—metaph. to stir up by secret arts, stratagems or intrigues, ὑπ. πόλεμον τινα Dion. H. 3. 23.

ὑπονομή, ἡ, an underground passage, mine, Strab. 614, Diod. 20. 94.

II. metaph., in pl., secret stratagems or intrigues, Hesych.

ὑπονομηδόν, Adv. underground, by means of pipes, Thuc. 6. 100.

ὑπόνομος, *on*, (νέμω B, νομός) going under ground, underground, ὑπ. τάφροι mines, App. Civ. 4. 13; ὑπόνομα Joseph. A. J. 7. 9, 6; ὑπ. ἄντρον Strab. 614; ὑπ. τὴν ἀποδορᾶν ἔχει, of a lake, Id. 580.

2. mined, undermined, τῆτος Diod. 3. 37; χώρα ὑπ. πυρὶ καὶ ὕδατι Strab. 578.

3. ὑπ. ἔλκος a sore that spreads under the surface without appearing, Diosc. 5. 138.

II. ὑπόνομος, ὁ, as Subst. an underground passage, mine, Thuc. 2. 76; οὐκ ἐπὶ ὑπόνομος, ἀλλ' ἤδη μηχαναῖς αἰρεῖν τὴν πολιτείαν Plut. Caes. 6.

2. a water-pipe, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 7, Arist. Meteor. 1. 13, 11.

3. a sewer, Lat. cloaca, Strab. 235, App. Civ. 4. 40.—Cf. Lob. Paral. 387.

ὑπονοσέω, to be rather sickly, Hipp. 514. 51, Luc. Toxar. 29: to sicken, Hipp. Epid. 1. 941.

ὑπονοστέω, to go back, retire, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 19, Plut. Themist. 15, Joseph. A. J. 16. 10, 8.

II. to go down, sink, settle, Lat. subsidere, of a stack of wood, Hdt. 4. 62; of an earthquake, Arist. Meteor. 2. 7, 7; of a river, to abate, retire, ὑπ. ἀνδρὶ ὥς ἐς μέσον μηρῶν Hdt. 1. 191, cf. Thuc. 3. 89, Plut. 2. 366 E.

2. to settle, turn into a thing, ἑς χλαυσμόν καὶ γέλωτα Plut. 2. 811 E; ὑπ. ἐκ τοῦ φοβεροῦ πρὸς τὸ εὐκαταφρόνητον Longin. 3. 1; of age, to decrease gradually, Poll. 2. 21.

ὑπονοστήσις, *ews*, ἡ, a return, retirement: a sinking, subsiding, of the sea, Plut. Anton. 3; ὑπ. ἀέρος ἐς γῆν, as a definition of an earthquake, Anaxag. ap. Diog. L. 2. 9; τοῦ θερμοῦ Galen.

ὑπονοτίζω, to moisten underneath or a little, Stob. Eccl. 1. 524, Galen.

ὑπονουθεύω, to admonish gently, Ael. N. A. 7. 15.

ὑπονουθετικός, ἡ, ὁ, somewhat admonitory, cited from Boiss. An.

ὑπονούκτερος, *on*, darkish, Byz.

ὑπονομφίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (νύμφη) a bridesmaid, Schol. Ar. Eq. 647.

ὑπονούσω, fut. ξω, to prick or sting underneath: generally, to sting, Theocr. 19. 5: to annoy, Hesych.

ὑπονουτάζω, to nod a little, fall asleep gradually, Plat. Symp. 223 D, Plut. 2. 178 F.

ὑπόνωτος, *on*, somewhat lazy, sluggish or dull, Eust. 3. 39:—ὑπόνωθής, *es*, Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 341. 26 (in Comp. —έστερος).

ὑπόξανθος, *on*, yellowish or lightish-brown, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1079, Theophr. H. P. 9. 12, 2, Diosc., etc.:—hence ὑποξανθίζω, to be so, Eccl.

ὑποξενίζω, to tell in a foreign accent, τι Luc. Icarom. 1. II. to tell a strange tale, Greg. Nyss.

ὑποξέω, fut. ξέσω, to polish underneath or a little, Hippiatr.

ὑποξηραίνω, trans. to dry up a little, Hipp. 452. 17, 496. 32, Galen.

ὑποξηρασία, ἡ, some degree of dryness, Hipp. 543. 12.

ὑπόξηρος, *on*, somewhat dry, πτύσμα, γλῶσσα Hipp. 176 A, 1216 A; ἐν τοῖς ὑπ. in dry places, Plut. 2. 915 E.

2. somewhat lean, slender, of parts that have not much flesh over them, Hipp. Art. 837, cf. 753 D.

ὑποξέζω, fut. ξίσω, to be sourish, turn sour, Ath. 114 C.

ὑπόξυλος, *on*, wooden underneath, i. e. of wood covered with a coat of some precious metal, Xen. Occ. 10, 3, cf. C. I. 139. 9 sq., 150 B. 26 sq., Ar. ap. E. M. (v. Bgk. in Meineke Com. Fr. 2. p. 1222), Alex. Πονηρ. 7; κοίτη ὑπ. κατάχρυσος C. I. 139; θεοὶ τὰ ἔνδον ὑπ. Luc. Jup. Trag. 8.

2. metaph. spurious, counterfeit, Menand. Περιθ. 7, A. B. 67; cf. Herm. Aesch. Pers. 779.

ὑποξύνω, to provoke a little, Eccl.

ὑποξύνω or —έω, to shave or cut off some of the hair, Hippiatr.:—Pass., ὑπεξηρημένος Archil. 52; ὑπέξ. τὸ γένειον, τὴν γνάθον Luc. D. Mort. 9. 4, etc.

ὑπόξυρος [ῶ], *a*, *on*, under the shears or razor, Anth. P. 6. 307.

ὑπέξυρος, *on*, cut away as if by a razor, flattened, γαστήρ Hipp. 105 C, 1201 D, as Littre after Galen, (vulg. ὑπόξηρος).

ὑπόξυς, *v*, gen. *eos*, sub-acid, Diosc. 2. 98, v. Lob. Phryn. 541.

ὑπόξυσμα, τό, a scraping, shaving, Hippiatr.

ὑπόξυ [ῶ], to scrape a little, graze slightly, τὴν λίθον Diosc. 5. 159; ποταμοὺς πᾶσαν νάπης ὑπόξυνον Anth. P. 9. 669; cf. Dion. P. 61, 385.

ὑπο-παιδοτρίβης [ῆ], *ou*, ὁ, an under-παιδοτρίβης, C. I. 279;—hence ὑποπαιδοτρίβης, Ib. 255, 265.

ὑποπαίζω, to play or joke a little, Ael. N. A. 12. 21. II. trans., ὑπ. τινὰ to jest upon one a little or underhand, Schol. Ar. Ach. 321.

ὑποπάλλω, to go down voluntarily in wrestling, Luc. Nero 8.

ὑποπάλλομαι, Pass. to throb beneath or a little, Byz.

ὑποπαρόρμος, *on*, somewhat exposed to the north, δένδρα Theophr. II. P. 5. 1, 11.

ὑποπαραιτέομαι, Dep. to beg off, excuse oneself, Philo 2. 379, Dionys. ap. Eus. H. E. 6. 41, 3, etc.:—ὑποπαραιτήσις, *ews*, ἡ, a begging off, τινος Origen.

ὑποπαρληρέω, to be somewhat mad or silly, Hipp. 1210 D.

ὑποπαρνημέομαι, Dep. to flag a little in attention, Arr. Epict. 4. 3, 5.

ὑποπαρθένος, *on*, all but maiden, εἵταιραι Ar. Fr. 190.

ὑποπαρθέω, to thrust aside slightly or underhand, Isac. 73. 17.

ὑποπάσσω, fut. —πάσω, to strew under, ποίην Hdt. 1. 132; ἡδύματα Alex. Πον. 1.

II. to plaster under, ἄργιλον Theophr. Sign. 3. 12.

ὑπόπαστον, τό,=ὑπόστρωμα, Pseudo-Plut. 2. 839 A.

ὑποπάσχω, to suffer slightly or secretly, Hesych.

ὑποπάταγος, to clatter underneath, Philostr. 671.

ὑποπαύομαι, Pass. to cease gradually, τῆς πληρώσιος from being full, Ath. 301 C; c. part., Ael. N. A. 13. 7.

ὑποπαχύνομαι, Pass. to grow thick, curdle, Philo 2. 397.

ὑπόπαχυν, *v*, gen. *eos*, somewhat fat or thick, Hipp. Epid. 1. 970, cf. 461. 2, etc.

ὑποπέζω, *a*, *on*, beneath one's feet, lowly, Dion. Ar.

II. Subst. ὑποπέζια, ἡ, humiliation, Hesych.

ὑποπέθω, to persuade gradually, Byz.: Pass., Heliod. 7. 2.

ὑποπεινάω, to begin to be hungry, Ar. Pl. 536.

ὑποπεινώ, to try to seduce, Ael. N. A. 14. 5, Alciphro 3. 52.

ὑποπελιάζω, to be or grow ὑποπέλιος, Galen.

ὑποπέλιδνος, *on*, somewhat blackish, wan or livid, Hipp. 452. 13, 557. 57;—also ὑποπέλιος, *on*, Id. Ar. 840, Epid. 1. 984, Theophr.

ὑπόπεμπτος, *on*, sent covertly, as a scout or spy, Lat. submissus, subornatus, Xen. An. 3. 3, 4; ubi olim ὑποπτος.

ὑποπέμνω, fut. ψω, to send under, to or into, c. acc., γῆς ὑποπεμπομένα σκότον Eur. Hec. 208.

II. to send secretly, Thuc. 4. 46, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 21; Pass., Lys. 93. 8:—to send as a spy, send in a false character, Lat. submittere, subornare, Xen. An. 2. 4, 22, cf. Thuc. 1. c., and v. foreg.; ὑπ. τινά, as a false witness, Arist. Occ. 2. 32.

ὑποπεπηγότες, Ep. part. pf. of ὑποπτήσσω, ll.

ὑποπεπτωκώς, Adv. part. pf. act. of ὑποπτήτω, submissively, ὑπ. καὶ ταπεινῶς Polyb. 35. 2, 13.

ὑποπέπων, *on*, gen. *onos*, moderately concocted, πτύελα Hipp. Epid. 3. 1059.

ὑποπεράτωσις, *ews*, ἡ, gradual completion, Hesych.

ὑποπερδῶμαι, Dep. aor. act. ὑπέπαρδω, to break wind a little, Lat. suppedere, Ar. Ran. 1095.

ὑποπερικλᾶομαι, Pass. to be broken or bent round a little, Diosc. 3. 79.

ὑποπερικλύομαι [ῶ], Pass. to have a slight diarrhoea, Hipp. Prorrh. 75.

ὑποπεριψύχω [ῶ], to shiver a little, Hipp. Prorrh. 73, cf. Coac. 136.

ὑποπερκάζω, to begin to assume a dark colour, to begin to turn, of grapes, ἔτερα δ' ὑποπερκάζουσιν Od. 7. 126; so in Med., ὁ βύρπυς ὑποπερκάζεται Ach. Tat. 2. 3; cf. περκνός, περκάζω, ἀποπερκόομαι.

ὑποπετάννιμι, fut. —πετάσω, to spread out under, lay under, ὑπὸ λίτα πετάσας Od. 1. 130; ὑπ. τι κάτωθεν Hipp. 887 C:—Pass., πεδίον ὑποπετάννενον Luc. Fugit. 25.

ὑποπέτασμα, τό, a cloth to spread under, a carpet, Plat. Polit. 279 D.

ὑποπέτομαι, Dep. to fly under or to, Paus. 4. 18, 5.

ὑπόπετρος, *on*, somewhat rocky, γῆ Hdt. 2. 12, Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 5, Strab. 761.

ὑποπέττευμα, τό, a doubtful word in Plut. 2. 987 E.

ὑποπήγνυμι, fut. -πήξω, to make to curdle or freeze a little, Ael. N. A. 3. 30, 14. 7. II. to fix below, Math. Vett. 266.

ὑποπήδω, to leap forth or up, Ael. N. A. 12. 15, Joseph. B. J. 4. 1, 9. ὑποπάδω, late form of ὑποπέω, Athanas.

ὑποπαίνομαι, Pass. to become somewhat fat, Greg. Nyss.

ὑποπίεζω, to press slightly, Plut. 2. 921 F (v. 1. ὑποπιάζω), Eccl.; ὑπ. τὸ σῶμα νηστείας Greg. Nyss.:—ὑποπιεσμός, ὁ, Greg. Naz.

ὑποπιθήκω, to play the ape a little, ὑπὸ τι μικρὸν ἐπιθήκω Ar. Vesp. 1290; cf. πιθήκω.

ὑπόπικρος, ov, somewhat bitter, Theophr. H. P. 3. 11, 4., 6. 4. 10, al.

ὑποπίμελος [ῖ], ov, somewhat fat, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 121 C, Galen.

ὑποπίμπλημι, fut. -πλήσω, to fill a little, fill by degrees, Ael. N. A. 1. 23; ὑπ. τινὰ ἐλπίδος Philostr. 732:—Pass., πάγωνος ἤδη ὑποπιμπλάμενος now beginning to have a thick beard, Plat. Prot. init.; γαργαλισμοῦ ὑποπιπρόθηναι Id. Phaedr. 253 E; ὑποπιμπλαμαι τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς δακρύων have my eyes filling with tears, Luc. D. Marin. 12. 2:—late also c. dat., ὑπ. δακρύων Anth. P. 5. 275. II. in Pass. of women, τέκνων ὑποπιπρόθηναι to become mothers of many children, Hdt. 6. 138: absol. to become pregnant, Ael. N. A. 12. 21, Poll. 3. 49.

ὑποπίμπρημι, fut. -πρήσω; aor. 1 -έπρησα (as always in Hdt.):—to set on fire below, set fire to, τὴν ὕλην Hdt. 2. 107; τὰ φρύγανα Id. 4. 69; ἦν τινὰ ἐκείνας [τὰς ἔδρας] ὑποπίμπρησαι Ar. Lys. 348; the pres. also in Plut. Nic. 16, Dion. 44. 2. to burn as on a funeral-pyre, τινὰς Hdt. 2. 111., 3. 45.

ὑποπίνω [ῖ], fut. -πίομαι, to drink a little, drink moderately, Lat. subbibere (Sueton.), μηκέθ' οὕτω. Σκυθικὴν πόσιν. μελετώμεν, ἀλλὰ καλοῖς ὑποπίνοντες ἐν ὕμνοις Anacr. 63; ὑποπιπώκαμεν Ar. Fr. 428; μετρίως ὑπ. Plat. Rep. 372 D; ἐχθρὸς ὑπέκρινε, εἶτα νυκτὶ κραταλῆς Alex. Incert. 22, cf. Antiph. Incert. 23. 2. to drink slowly, go on drinking, Ar. Av. 494, Pherecr. Xείρ. 3, 5, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 9, etc. 3. ὑποπιπώκαμεν rather tipsy, Ar. Pax 874, Lys. 395, Xen. An. 7. 3, 29.

ὑποπίπτω, fut. -πασοῦμαι, to fall under or down, to sink in, Lat. subsidere, ὑπ. ἡ σὰρξ Longus 1. 13; ὑπ. τὸ θράσος Plut. Crass. 18. 2. to fall down before any one, Plat. Rep. 576 A, cf. Xen. Cyn. 10. 18:—hence, to be subject to him, fall under his power, ὑπὸ τινα Isocr. 142 B; also of a flatterer, to cringe to, φαῖναι οὐ, τινὶ Isae. 59. 15, Dem. 1121. 9, 1359. 18; καταντιβολέειν αὐτὸν ὑποπιπτότερος Ar. Fr. 523; c. acc., ὑποπεσὼν τὸν δεσπότην Ar. Eq. 47, cf. Aeschin. 70. 1; properly of dogs, προσδέχονται καὶ ὑπ. τοὺς ἡκοντας Philostr. 662:—in Eccl. 1. 20, to do penance. 3. to fall or drop behind another, ἴσα βαῖναν ὕμιν, ὑποπιπτότως ἐκείνῳ ἐβάδιζεν Dem. 1120. 23. 4. to fall under a class or system, τοῖς τοιοῦτοις ὑπ. ὀνόμασιν Arist. Plant. 1. 4, 7; ὑπὸ τὴν τάξιν Iamb. V. Pyth. 241, cf. Plut. 2. 777 B; τὰ μὲν καθ' ὅσον. . . τὰ δ' ὑποπίπτοντα subordinate, Id. 2. 569 E. II. to get in under or among, ἐς τοὺς ταρασσοὺς τῶν νεῶν Thuc. 7. 40; φονεύειν τοὺς ὑποπίπτοντας, those who fall in one's way, Polyb. 3. 86, 11, etc.; πᾶν τὸ ὑποπεσὼν Diog. L. 7. 180. III. of accidents, to fall upon persons, to happen to, befall, visit, τινὶ Eur. Fr. 224: also intr. to happen, fall out, Isocr. 99 B; τὰ ὑποπίπτοντα accidents, events, Polyb. 1. 68, 3; τὰ ὑπὸ τὸν αὐτὸν ὑποπιπτόμενα καὶ αὐτὸν Id. 2. 58, 14; ὁ καιρὸς ὑπ., ἡ χρεῖα ὑπ. Id. 10. 17, 1., 31. 13, 8:—also to come into one's head, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 35, 49, etc. 2. of persons, to fall under, τῷ δαστάρῳ Plut. Aristid. 1, cf. Nic. 11; αἰτίαις Hdn. 6. 1. IV. to fall to pieces, Plat. Legg. 793 C. V. of places, like ὑπόκειμαι, to lie under or below, τοῖς ὀρεσιν Polyb. 3. 54, 2, cf. Strab. 395:—to lie behind, Polyb. 6. 31, 1. 2. to be subject to attack from, τινὶ Id. 12. 21, 5, Strab. 272.

ὑποπίσσω, Att. -πύσω, to pitch underneath, Ar. Pl. 1093 (sens. obs.).

ὑποπλάγιος [ῖ], ov, somewhat oblique, Hipp. Mochl. 842.

ὑποπλάκιος [ῖ], a, ov, under the Trojan mountain Placus, Θῆβη Il. 6. 397, cf. 396, 425., 22. 479; cf. ὑπονῆτος.—Acc. to others from πλάξ, lying on the plain.

ὑποπλάκος, ov, = foreg., Hesych.

ὑποπλάσσομαι, Dep. to pretend, Eccl.:—in Arist. Fr. 208, ὑποπασσῇ seems to be required (for -πασσῇ).

ὑποπλάττω, to rattle or roar under, Q. Sm. 3. 178.

ὑπόπλάτης, v, somewhat flat or extended, Hipp. Coac. 185, Diosc. 3. 105. II. somewhat salt, Dicaearch. § 26, cf. Wessell. Hdt. 2. 108.

ὑποπλάτωνικός, ὁ, a Platonic pretender, Ephipp. Nauag. 1. 1, v. Meineke 5. p. 85.

ὑπόπλεκω, to fasten under, Lat. subnectere, Ael. N. A. 17. 21.

ὑπόπλεος, ov, Att. -πλεος, ov, pretty full, c. gen. εἰ. . . δειμάτος εἰμι ὑπ. am still somewhat afraid, Hdt. 7. 47; δακρύων τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς ὑπ. Luc. Somn. 4. 2. filled underneath, ἀργυρίων Timocleon 1. 10.

ὑπόπλεω, fut. -πλεύσομαι, to sail under, τὴν Κύπρον, i. e. under the lee of C., Act. Ap. 27. 4; c. dat., ὑπ. τεναγίσσιν Anth. P. 9. 296:—Pass., Philostr. 836. II. to sail secretly, ἐς τὸν Τίβεριν δι' ὑπονόμου Dio C. 49. 43.

ὑποπληρῶ, = ὑποπίμπλημι, ὑπ. τινα τούφον Ael. V. H. 9. 15.

ὑποπληρῶ, to strike beneath, ποδὶ μὲρον Q. Sm. 4. 229.

ὑπόπλους, ὁ, a sailing under, Plat. Criti. 115 E.

ὑπόπλοτος, ov, wealthy underneath; i. e. rich in metals, χώρα Posidon. ap. Strab. 147.

ὑποπλώω, poet. and Ion. for ὑποπλέω, Anth. P. 9. 14.

ὑποπνέω, fut. -πνέσω, to blow underneath, Arist. Probl. 8. 6: used for ὑποπνέομαι, Hesych.

ὑποποδίζω, = ἀναποδίζω, Schol. Ar. Av. 382: of stars, to retrograde, Procl., etc.; so ὑποποδισμός, οὗ, ὁ, Id.

ὑποπόδιον, τὸ, a footstool, Chares ap. Ath. 514 F, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 27, LXX (Ps. 98. 5):—the classical word was θρόνος.

ὑποποιέω, to put under, Lat. subjiacere, τί τινι Plut. 2. 671 C:—Med.

to subject to oneself, Luc. Toxar. 13.

2. to produce gradually, τι Hipp. Art. 805, Plut. Pericl. 5. 3. in Med. to gain by underhand tricks, to win by intrigue, win over, τινα Dem. 365. 11, Arist. Pol. 5. 4, 2; ὑπ. τοῖς χρήμασιν ἐπὶ τινα Philostr. 712. II. in Med. to assume, affect, put on, Lat. simulare, τὴν τοῦ Κάτωνος παρρησίαν Plut. Caes. 41, cf. Alex. 5.

ὑποποιήσις, εὖς, ἡ, a winning by intrigue, Theod. Met., Byz.

ὑποποικίλος, ov, somewhat variegated, Hipp. 1194 A, Diosc. 1. 21.

ὑποποιμαίνω, to be an under-shepherd, Theodoret.

ὑπόποκος, ov, woolly below or somewhat woolly, Philo 1. 20.

ὑπόπολιος, ov, somewhat gray, Luc. Herc. 8, Poll. 2. 12.

ὑπόπολις, εὖς, ἡ, the lower city, opp. to ἀκρόπολις, A. B. 212.

ὑποπολιτεύομαι, Dep. to make one's measures subservient to, τοῖς ἐχθροῖς Poll. 4. 36.

ὑποπολιτικός, ἡ, ὅν, indirectly connected with the state, Walz Rhett. 7. 9.

ὑπο-πολλαπλασίονος, ov, of a number, a submultiple of another, i. e. contained several times in that other exactly:—also, ὑποπολλαπλασι-επιμόριος, ov, contained in another number several times with one fractional part remaining:—and ὑποπολλαπλασι-επιμερής, ἐς, contained in another several times with two or more fractional parts remaining:—so ὑποδιπλασ-, ὑποτριπλασ-, etc.; v. Nicom. Arithm. pp. 93, 94.

ὑποπόνει, to labour or suffer a little, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1089.

ὑποπόνηρος, ov, somewhat wicked or bad, Procl.: ὑποπόνηρά [ἔστι] Hipp. 1194 D.

ὑποπορεύομαι, Dep. to go secretly, Plut. Timol. 18: to go under, διὰ τῶν ὑπονόμων Id. Camill. 5.

ὑποπόρευσις, ἡ, an underground way or entrance, Plut. 2. 968 B.

ὑπόπορις, ιος, ἡ, with a calf under her, of a cow:—metaph. of a mother with a child at the breast, Hes. Op. 601; cf. ὑπαρμος, ὑπόπαιλος.

ὑποπορφύριζω, to be somewhat purple, Epiph.

ὑποπορφύρεος, ov, somewhat purple, χρώμα Arist. H. A. 9. 14, 1; ῥόδον Anth. P. 5. 84.

ὑποπορφύρω, to be somewhat purple; v. sub ὑπέρμα.

ὑποπορίζω, to give to drink a little, Hesych.

ὑπόπους, ὁ, ἡ, neut. -πουν, having feet under one, furnished with feet, ζῶον Arist. Metaph. 6. 12, 10, Lucian. An. S. 2; τὰ ὑπόποδα (sc. ζῶα), Id. H. A. 3. 1, 31, al.

ὑποπράκτωρ, opus, ὁ, an under-contractor, Enst. Opusc. 89. 11.

ὑποπράνω, Ion. -πρήνω, to appease by degrees, Anth. P. 5. 255.

ὑποπρέμνος, ov, with somewhat of a stem, Theophr. H. P. 2. 1, 3.

ὑποπρεσβύτερος [ῖ], ov, somewhat old, Ar. Fr. 128.

ὑποπρήθωμαι, Pass. to begin to swell, Ael. N. A. 9. 43.

ὑποπρίμαι, Dep. to buy under the price, Theophr. Char. 11.

ὑποπρίω [ῖ], to gnash secretly, τοὺς ὀδόντας Luc. D. Mort. 6. 3.

ὑποπρό, or ὑπὸ πρό, Prep. c. gen. just before, Ap. Rh. 4. 178; cf. ἀποπρό.

ὑποπροίκεος, ov, married to a dowered wife, Epiph.

ὑπόπροσθεν, Adv. just before, οἱ ὑπ. χρόνοι Hipp. Epid. 3. 1081.

ὑπόπροσθεσις, εὖς, ἡ, gradual increase, Galen.

ὑποπροτίθημι, to set in front of, against, τί τινι Aen. Tact. 36.

ὑποπροχέω, to pour forth under, v. sub ὑποείχα.

ὑπο-πρύτανις, εὖς, ὁ, a vice-president, C. I. (add.) 1793 b.

ὑπο-οπτάω, to roast a little, dub. for ὑποπτίττω, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 14.

ὑποπτερίδιος, ov, = ὑπόπτερος, Dionys. ap. E. M.

ὑποπτερίς, ἡ, (πτέρνα) the socket for the mast, Hero Belop. 132.

ὑπόπτερος, ov, winged, ὅπως Hdt. 3. 107; πέλεια Soph. Ph. 288; νῶτα, δέμας Eur. Hec. 1264, Hel. 618; τίς ἦν ὁ γράφας πρῶτος. . . Ἐραβ' ὑπόπτερον; Eubul. Kam. 3, cf. Plat. Alc. 1. 135 E; also of a ship, whose sails are wings, Pind. O. 9. 36, cf. Minnerm. 12. 7. 2. metaph., ὅτ. ἀνορέαι soaring spirits, Pind. P. S. 130; ἴτω ὑπόπτερον (sc. τὸ νεῖκος) let it pass swift as flight, Eur. Hel. 1236; ὑπ. φροντίς flighty, giddy thought, Aesch. Cho. 603; δέμον. . . κλείδον ὑπόπτερος fly and shut it, Ion ap. Ath. 267 D:—proverb., ὑπ. δ' ὁ πλοῦτος wealth has wings, Eur. Fr. 42. 4.

ὑποπτερόω, to furnish with wings, Basil.

ὑποπτευτόν, verb. Adj. one must suspect, Galen., Schol.

ὑπο-οπτεύω, ὁ, ὁ, one who suspects, Adamant. Physiogn.

ὑπο-οπτεύω, to be suspicious, Xen. Hier. 2. 17, Lys. 92. 33; also, ὑπ. εἰς τινα, c. inf., to have suspicions of him that . . , Thuc. 4. 51; cf. ὑπόπτης.

2. merely, to suspect, guess, suppose, opp. to ἐκάνως συννοῶ, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 29, Plat. Theat. 164 A. II. trans. to suspect, hold in suspicion, τινὰ Soph. El. 43, Thuc. 8. 39; θῆρ ὑπ. κυναγός Theocr. 23. 10; ὑπ. τινα εἰς τι of something, Hdt. 3. 44, Thuc. 6. 92, Arist. Rhet. Al. 30, 9:—Pass. to be suspected, mistrusted, Thuc. 4. 86:—Pass., impers., ὡς ὑποπτεύετο as was generally suspected, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 20.

2. c. acc. pers. et inf. to suspect that he . . , ὑπ. αὐτὸν δρῶν μὲν βουλευέσθαι Id. 8. 100, cf. 127., 3. 77, Thuc. 4. 126, Plat., etc.:—so also, ὑπ. τινα ὡς . . : to suspect of him that . . , Hdt. 3. 68; ὑπ. τινα μὴ . . , Id. 9. 90.

3. c. acc. rei, to look suspiciously on, τὸ πρῆγμα Id. 6. 129; τὸ μέλλον Eur. Rhes. 49:—but also, ὑπ. τινα to suspect something, Id. I. T. 1036, etc.; τι περί τινος Plat. Crat. 409 D; τι κατὰ τινος Polyb. 8. 22, 2:—to have an inkling of . . , Plat. Gorg. 453 B; ὁ ἵππος ὑπ. τι (cf. ὑπόπτης) Xen. Eq. 6. 14:—Pass., Plat. Legg. 967 B.

ὑπ-όπτης, ov, ὁ, (ὑπόφατος, fut. ὑπόφομαι) suspicious, jealous, Soph. Ph. 136; εἰς τινα Thuc. 6. 60; τινὸς Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 2. 2. of a horse, shy, Xen. Eq. 3. 9, cf. Schol. Thuc. 1. c.

ὑποπτήσσω, fut. ξω: pf. ὑπέπτηχα. To crouch or cower beneath, like hares, birds, etc., πετάλους ὑποπτηγῶτες (Ep. part. pf. ὑποπτηγῶτες, cf. κατα-, προσ-πτήσσω), Il. 2. 312; so, ὑποπτήσας τάφῳ Eur. Hcl. 1203.

II. metaph. to crouch before another, bow down to, τινὶ Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 1; also, ὑπ. τινα Aesch. Pr. 960 (cf. 29), Xen. Cyr. 1.

6, 8; c. acc., ὑπ. τὸ ἀξιώματινος Aeschin. 42. 1:—absol. to be modest or shy, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 8; ὑπέπτε in pres. signif., Luc. Musc. Enc. 4.
 ὑπ-όπιλος, ov, with somewhat inflamed eyes, Gloss.
 ὑπ-όπιλον, onos, ὁ, an under-helper, Io. Malal.
 ὑπόπιλσω, fut. ἴσω, to separate by winnowing, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 14, acc. to Gaza; the MSS. have ὑποπταίντες.
 ὑπ-όπιος, ov: (ὑποπῶν, fut. ὑπόψομαι):—looked at from beneath the brows, i. e. viewed with suspicion or jealousy, Lat. *suspectus*, of persons, Aesch. Ag. 1637; opp. to πιστός (trusted), Thuc. 3. 82; ὑπ. τινι an object of suspicion to one, Eur. El. 644, Thuc. 4. 103, 104, etc.; ὑπ. τινος suspected of a thing, Plut. Pomp. 56; ἐπὶ τινι Luc. Calumn. 29; c. inf., ὑπ. αὐτοῖς μὴ προθύμως πέμψαι suspected by them of not having sent . . . Thuc. 6. 75.
 2. of things, τὰδ' ἦν ὑποπτα Eur. I. T. 1334; τούτων ὑποπταν ὄντων Antipho 116. 45; ὑποπταν καθοστῆκει it was a matter of jealousy, Thuc. 4. 71; ὑπ. ἂν γένοιτο Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 40; ὑπ. καθοστῆκει, c. inf., it was matter for suspicion that . . . Thuc. 4. 78.—τὰ ὑπ. suspicious places, Plut. Galb. 24.
 3. Adv., ὑπόπτος διακείσθαι or ἔχειν to lie under suspicion, τινι Thuc. 8. 68, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 40; so, εἰς ὑποπτα μολεῖν τινι Eur. El. 345.
 II. act. suspecting, fearing, Lat. *suspicius*, *suspiciosus*, c. gen., ἀλώσεως Id. Hec. 1135; ὑπ. πρὸς τι Aretae. Caus. Diut. 1. 5, etc.:—τὸ ὑποπτον suspicion, jealousy, τὸ ὑπ. τῆς γνώμης Thuc. 1. 90; τῷ ὑπ. μου from suspicion of me, Id. 6. 89:—Adv. with suspicion, ὑπόπτος ἀποδέχεσθαι τοὺς μνηστῆρας Id. 6. 53, cf. 8. 66; ὑπ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα Dem. 381. fin., Isocr. 182 A; περὶ τινος Arist. Probl. 20. 34.
 2. of a horse, = ὑπόπτης, Poll. 1. 197.
 ὑπόπτινσω, to fold, wrinkle under or a little, Hipp. 565. 27, in Pass.
 ὑπόπτινχίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a joint, τοῦ θώρακος Plut. Alex. 16.
 ὑπόπτωσις, εως, ἡ, a falling down, Eccl.:—καθ' ὑπόπτωσιν submissively, Philo 1. 127.
 II. a falling off gradually, τῶν τριχῶν Eccl.
 2. a falling in one's way, a meeting, incidence, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 85, cf. 161, 215.
 ὑποπτινσω, = ὑποπτήσω, Q. Sm. 5. 368, 7. 132.
 II. to give way a little, ὑποπτῶξασα ἡ νοῦσος Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 5.
 ὑποπτινκῶς, Adv. submissively, Eccl.
 ὑπόπτωτος, ov, verb. Adj. of ὑποπτιν, Hesych.
 II. falling under, subject, τῇ αἰσθῆσει Porphyrt.
 ὑποπνύγιον, τό, v. l. for οὐροπνύγιον, Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 28.
 ὑποπνυμένιος, α, ov, = sq., Ath. 492 A, Byz.
 ὑποπνυμένην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, under the bottom, read by some in Il. 11. 635, for ὑπὸ πυθμένης ἦσαν, v. Ath. 492 A, Eust. 869. S.
 ὑποπνυμίδιος, α, ov, = foreg., Anth. P. 6. 200.
 ὑποπνυσκω, (πνύν) to make to suppurate a little, Alex. Trall.:—Pass. to begin to suppurate, Hipp. V. C. 910.
 ὑποπνυκνῶ, to indulge somewhat frequently in, οἶνῳ, Luc. Lexiph. 14.
 ὑποπνυκνόμεναι, Pass. to thicken gradually, Ptol.
 ὑπόπνυκνος, ov, somewhat thick, πνεῦμα Hipp. 1028 C.
 ὑπόπνυος, ov, tending to suppuration, Hipp. V. C. 908: τὸ ὑπ. a kind of ulcer, Galen.
 II. mixed with pus, γάλα Arist. H. A. 3. 20, 9.
 ὑποπνυρεταίνω, to be somewhat feverish, Hipp. 1217 C.
 ὑποπνυκνῶ, to make to sweat a little, τὸν σπλῆνα Alex. Trall. 8. 486.
 ὑπόπνυρος, ov, (πῖρ) with fire under, with secret fire, Soph. Fr. 378.
 ὑποπνυρρίξω, to be reddish, Diosc. 2. 176, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 387 F.
 ὑπόπνυρος, somewhat red, reddish, Hipp. Progn. 40, Arist. H. A. 9. 14, 2.
 ὑπόπνυλος, ov, with a foal under her, of a mare, Strab. 351; cf. ὑπαρνος, ὑπόπριος.
 ὑποπράζω, ὑποπράπτω, ὑποπράφῃ, v. ὑποπρ-.
 ὑπ-όπράγω, to knead a little (sens. obs.), Hippocr. acc. to Welck. and Meineke (Fr. 60, 75); Bgk. ὑποπργήσας (Si).
 ὑποπρέγγω, to snore slightly or gently, Hipp. Coac. 119.
 ὑπ-όπρειος, ov, (ῥπος) f. l. for ὑπῥειος, q. v.
 ὑπ-όπρω, to prop up, support, Symm. V. T., Schol. Od. 8. 66, etc.
 ὑπ-όπρωριος, α, ov, towards morning, early, ὑπ. φαναί [τῆς χελιδόνος] Anacreont. 9. 9.
 ὑπ-όπρωμα, τό, a prop, stay, Gloss.
 ὑποπρίπιζω, to fan from below or gently, πῦρ Anth. P. 9. 443.
 ὑπ-όπρηνι, fut. -ῥσας: aor. 1 -ῥσα. To rouse secretly or gradually, mostly in tenses, πᾶσαν ὑπ' ἡμερον ὥστε γόοιο Il. 23. 108, Od. 4. 113; in aor. 2, τοῖον γὰρ ὑπῥωρε Μοῦσα such was the Muse's power to move, Od. 24. 62:—Pass. to rise secretly or gradually, τοῖσιν ὑπ' ἡμερος ὥρτο γόοιο 16. 215; so in plarf. act. (intr.), πολλὸς δ' ὑπὸ κόμπῳ ὥρπει S. 350.
 ὑπ-όροφος and ὑπορόφιος, v. sub ὑπαρ-:—but
 II. (from ὄροφος, a reed), ὑπ. βοῴ the soft note of the pipe, Eur. Or. 147, v. Pors.
 ὑπ-όροφος, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, an under-roofing, Io. Malal.
 ὑπόρραιβος, ov, somewhat bent or curved, Schol. Il. 8. 164.
 ὑπορραῖζω, to grow rather easier, begin to grow well, Philostorg.
 ὑπορραῖπῶ, to put in rapid motion, v. sub ὑποπρ-.
 ὑπορράπτω, to stitch underneath, τὸν χειρῶνα Joseph. A. J. 17. 5.
 7. II. metaph., ὑπ. λόγον to make up a story, Eur. Alc. 537; cf. βάπτω II.
 ὑπορράφῃ, ἡ, a sewing or stitching underneath, Gloss.
 ὑπορράχης, εως, ἡ, the hollow above the hip, Poll. 2. 136.
 ὑπορρῶ, fut. -πῶσμαι, to flow under or beneath, Arist. Mirab. 130, 3, Plut. Crass. 4, cf. 2. 949 D.
 2. to flow gradually away, Id. Fab. 19.
 3. to stream gradually to a place, of persons, Luc. Vit. Auct. 27.
 II. metaph., 1. to slip or glide into unperceived, Lat. *subreptere*, παρανομία ἡμερὶ ὑπορρῇ πρὸς τὰ ἦθη Plat. Rep. 424 D; λόγος τις ἄμα καὶ φήμη ὑπ. πᾶσι Id. Legg. 672 B; ὑπ. ἀμαρτία Dem. 41. 2:—c. dat., τὰδεον πολλὰς ὑπερρῶκε Eur. Fr. 499. 5; c. acc., δυσχέρειαι ὑπ. τὴν ψυχὴν Plut. 2. 437 D.
 2. to slip away, ἐρῶματα ἐκ μέσου ὑπορρῶντα Plut. Legg. 793 C; τὸ τοι καλὸν ἄνθος ὑπ. Theocr.

7. 121; so of the hair, to fall off, Luc. Ep. Sat. 24; and of friends, Id. Vit. Auct. 27:—of Time, to slip away, glide on, ὑπορρῶντος τοῦ χρόνου Ar. Nub. 1289:—of persons, ὑπ. εἰς τινα to seek shelter behind him, Plut. Nic. 1; ὑπ. εἰς ἰδιωτισμὸν to sink into . . . , Epict. Enchir. 33. 6.
 III. in Dem. 472. 2, τοὺς ἐν ἀπάσῃ καθοστάναι δοκούστας εὐδαιμονία πάντα ταῦτα . . . ὑπορρῇ, Wolf and Schöff. take it trans., all these things undermine them; but it is prob. that there is an anacoluthon, ὑπορρῇ being substituted by the speaker for some trans. Verb.
 ὑπορρῆντι or -ῶ, to make to burst downwards, Ζεὺς ὑπερρῆντι βροντᾷ Walz Rhett. 1. 497:—Pass., οὐρανὸν ὑπερρῆντι αἰθῆρ the ether was cleft, opened itself from beneath, Il. 8. 558, 16. 300.
 ὑπόρρηος, ov, (ῥῆν, ἄρῆν) poet. for ὑπαρνος, with a lamb under it, Il. 10. 216; cf. ὑπόρριος, ὑπόρριος.
 ὑπορρῆζομαι, Pass. to take root below, Io. Chrys.
 ὑπόρριος, ov, (ῥίς) under or below the root, Arist. H. A. 1. 13, 1.
 II. rooted at bottom, Theophr. H. P. 2. 1, 3, C. P. 1. 2, 2.
 ὑπορρίνιον [ῥί], τό, (ῥίς) the part below the nose, Hipp. 400. 46:—the moustache, Poll. 2. 80.
 ὑπόρριος, ov, (ῥίς) under the nose: ὑπόρρινα, τά, moustaches, Ctes. Pers. 53 (unless this be acc. sing. from a subst. ὑπόρριος).
 II. speaking through the nose, Hesych.
 ὑπορρῆζω, to fan from below or gently, πῦρ Anth. P. 9. 443:—metaph. in Pass., ὑπορρῆζεσθαι ἐπὶ στάσει App. Civ. 1. 105.
 ὑπορρίπτω, to throw under, ὑπ. τινὰ τοῖς θηρίοις to throw him to the wild beasts, Plut. Eumen. 17; μικροῖς δευπότοις ὑπ. ἑαυτοῦς Philo 1. 376; so ὑπορρῆπτω, App. Mithr. 38, Greg. Naz.
 ὑπορροῖζω, to rustle or whistle gently, Plut. 2. 590 C, Schol. Theocr. 1. 7.
 ὑπόρροος, contr. -ροος, ὁ, (ὑπορρῶ) a tunnel or channel to draw off moisture below, in fomentations, Hipp. Fract. 770, v. Littre.
 ὑπορροφέω, to swallow slowly, Timario in Notices des Mss. 9. 2. p. 200.
 ὑπόρρυθμος, ov, of tolerably right measure or proportion, Ptol.
 ὑπορρυσκομαι, Dep. = ὑπορρῶ II, Phot. Bibl. 399. 24.
 ὑπόρρυστις, εως, ἡ, (ὑπορρῶ) an under ground stream or channel, Strab. 647.
 II. metaph. a falling away of flesh, Hipp. 741 H, cf. ὑπόστασις A. II.
 ὑπ-ορρῶδῶ, to be a little afraid of, τὸ κακὸν Enop. Δημ. 9.
 ὑπόρρυμα, τό, that which is dug below, a mine, Aen. Taet. 32.
 ὑπορυκτικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or for mining, Math. Vett. 97.
 ὑπόρυξις, εως, ἡ, a digging below, e. g. of foundations, Math. Vett. 99.
 ὑπ-ορύσσω, Att. -ττω, to dig under, undermine, τὸ τεῖχος, τὰ τεῖχέα Hdt. 5. 115, 6. 18; metaph., ὑπ. τὰς κοινὰς διαλύσεις Plut. Ages. 35; τὰ τῆς διαίτης Luc. Merc. Cond. 31; ὑπ. τὰ ἀπόρητα to betray them, Plut. 2. 490 C.
 ὑπ-ορχέομαι, fut. ἦσομαι, Dep. to dance with or to music, πρὸς δὲ καρδίᾳ ῥόβος ἄδων ἔτοιμος ἦδ' ὑπορχέσθαι Aesch. Cho. 1025:—c. acc. cogn., ὄρχην ὑπ. Plut. Num. 13; ὑπ. γόβους to sing and dance a lament, Heliod. 6. 8.
 II. to sing and dance a character, of a pantomimic actor, Luc. Salt. 16.
 ὑπόρχημα, τό, a hyporcheme or choral hymn to Apollo, mostly in Cretic verses, and therefore near akin to the Paeon, Plat. Ion 534 C, Dion. II. de Dem. 7, Plut. 2. 1134 C, etc.; (on the difference, v. Müller Literat. of Gr. 1. p. 160):—it was of lively character, accompanied with dancing and pantomimic action (Luc. Salt. 16), and is compared by Ath. (630 E) to the κόρδαξ. Pindar's Fragments 71-82 are remains of hyporchemes; see also Simon. 36 sq., Bacchyl. 21 sqq., Pratin. 1. The first traces of it appear in Il. 18. 593 sq., Od. 8. 261 sq., Iles. Sc. 281 sq.
 ὑπ-ορχηματικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or for a ὑπόρχημα, Dion. H. de Dem. 43; ποίησις ὑπ. hyporchematic poetry, Ath. 630 D.
 ὑπ-όρχησις, εως, ἡ, a dancing in accompaniment to song, Schol. Ar. Ran. 924.
 II. = ὑπόρχημα, Clem. Al. 365.
 ὑποσάγῃς, ἐς, (ἀγῃ) under the pack-saddle, ὄνος ὑπ. an ass of burden, Justin. M. 273 B.
 ὑπόσαφρος, ov, somewhat rotten, Luc. D. Mort. 10. 1, Fugit. 32.
 ὑποσαίνω, to fawn a little, of dogs, Ael. N. A. 17. 17; ὑπ. τῇ γλῶττι, of a lion, Ib. 9. 1, etc.
 II. c. acc. to fawn upon, of men, Plut. 2. 65 C; so in Ep. form ὑποσαίνα, Ap. Rh. 3. 396.
 ὑποσαίρω, to grin a little, ὑπ. ὀδόντας to shew one's teeth a little, Opp. C. 2. 243; ὑποσσηρῶς τὰ χεῖλη Poll. 4. 145; so ὑποσσηρᾶ alone, Byz.
 II. to burst, esp. of over-ripe fruit, Philostr. 809.
 ὑποσακίζω or -σακίζω, to strain or filter away (cf. σακεῖν), Hesych.:—metaph. in Pass., ὑποσακίζεται τὰ χρήματα Com. Anon. 279.
 II. like καλπίζω, to trot, ὑπ. τῆς οὔου to go briskly forward, Phot., E. M.
 ὑποσαλένω, to agitate and urge on gradually, ἥρα κατὰ τινος Eus. II. E. 10. 4, 6:—Pass., ὑπ. εἰς ὄργην App. Civ. 2. 143.
 ὑπόσαλος, ov, under the sea, ὑψιόν Geogr. Mi. 2. p. 449 Gail.
 shaken as by the sea under or shaken underneath, γῆ v. l. Plut. 2. 434 C; ὀδόντες ὑπ. loose teeth, Diosc. 5. 119.
 ὑποσαλπίζω, to prelude on the trumpet, Anth. P. append. 372.
 ὑποσανδίων, τό, the under-side of a plane, Math. Vett.
 ὑπόσαπρος, ov, somewhat putrid or rotten, Hipp. Progn. 41, cf. 531. 10, etc.
 ὑποσαρκίδιος [ῖ], ov, under the flesh or skin, Hipp. 405. 15, 447. 14.
 ὑποσάρκιος, ov, (σάρξ) = foreg.
 ὑποσέβω, to respect slightly, opp. to ὑπερσέβω, Greg. Naz.
 ὑποσεύρατος, ov, dragged alongside, like a σευραῖος ἵππος, Eur. H. F. 445 (ex emend. Musgr.).
 ὑπόσεισμα, τό, that which falls through the sieve in sifting, Lat. *micae*, Galen.

ὑποσεῖω, Ep. ὑποσσε-, to shake or move below, οἱ δὲ τ' ἐνερθεν ὑποσεῖουσιν ἱμάντι, of the thong by which an auger is turned, Od. 9. 385; οἶνος ὑπ. τὴν κεφαλὴν Walz Rhett. 1. 430. 2. to sift, ἀλευρον Galen.

II. to hold out or throw to, ἀρτους Ael. N. A. 7. 13. ὑποσεῖλνος, on, under the moon, Xenocr. ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 62; so ὑποσεῖλνιος, on, Porph. ap. Ens. P. E. 112 B.

ὑποσεῖνμος, on, mildly venerable or grave, Philostr. 572, 807.

ὑποσεῖνμαι, f. I. Hes. Sc. 737, for τῶν δ' ὑποσεῖνμένων.

ὑποσημαίνω, to give secret signs of, throw out hints of, to indicate or intimate, τι Thuc. 1. 82; χρῆσθαι ἀποκοπὰς Plat. Rep. 566 A; χελεῖδαν ὑπ. τι Ael. N. A. 1. 52, cf. Plut. Pericl. 11: absol. to indicate, καθάπερ καὶ τοῖνονμα ὑπ. Arist. Eth. N. 3. 2, 17, cf. 4. 2, 1. 2. in military sense, σάλπιγγι ὑπ. to make signal by sound of trumpet, τῇ σάλπιγγι σωπῇ ὑποσημαίνθη Thuc. 6. 32; also, ἡ σάλπιγξ ὑποσημαίνει ἀνακλητικῶν Plat. Comp. Pelop. 3; absol., ἡ σάλπιγξ ὑπ. Dio C. 49. 9; c. inf., ὑπ. θεῖν Polyaen. 1. 35, 1.

II. in Med. to sign at the end, subscribe, Eus. H. E. 5. 19:—so ὑποσημαίνω, μάντιν, Byz. ὑποσημαδία, ἡ, = ὑποσημαίωσις, Zonar.

ὑποσημαδία, Med. to note down, take notes of, τὰ λεγόμενα Diog. L. 2. 48, Origen. II. to undersign, sign, τοῖς γράμμασι Ens. H. E.

III. to mark by numbers, Ptol. Geogr. ὑποσημαίωσις, εως, ἡ, a noting down, ὑποσημαίωσις ποιεῖσθαι to take notes of a conversation, Diog. L. 2. 122. II. a subjoined remark, note, Iamb. V. Pyth. 103. 2. a signature, Eus. H. E. 5. 19, etc.

ὑποσητίζω, to be silent at or during, Aeschin. 50. 2.

ὑποσητίζω, on, having a mixture or proportion of iron in it, Plat. Rep. 415 C; cf. ὑπάργυρος, ὑπόχρῆλος, ὑπόχρυσος. 2. σκυτάλιον ὑπ. in Ar. Fr. 372 (Poll. 10. 173) perhaps shod with iron.

ὑπόσιμος, on, somewhat flat-nosed, Ael. N. A. 12. 27, Philostr. 717. ὑποσιμῶ, to curve or bend upwards a little, Alciphro 1. 39.

ὑποσιωπάω, to pass over in silence, Aeschin. 88. 7. II. to keep silent, Ael. V. H. S. 16, Philo, etc.

ὑποσιώπησις, ἡ, a passing over in silence, Rhetor.; v. Schol. Dem. 38. 20 (where its difference from ἀποσιώπη— is explained), 50. 25.

ὑποσιωπητέον, verb. Adj. one must be silent upon, suppress, cited from Philo ap. Ens. P. E.

ὑποσκάζω, fut. ἀσώ, to halt a little, Plat. 2. 4 A, Luc. Tim. 20.

ὑπόσκακος, on, somewhat sinister, Phot.

ὑποσκαίρω, to spring or jump up, Nonn. D. S. 21, Greg. Naz., etc.

ὑποσκαλένω, to stir underneath, stir up, τὸ πῦρ Ar. Ach. 1014.

ὑποσκαλμῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, the lower part of a σκαλμῖς, E. M.

ὑποσκαμβος, on, somewhat crooked, Schol. Luc. D. Deor. 20, Tzetz.

ὑποσκάπτω, fut. ψω, to dig under, dig about, like ὑποκονίω, Theophr. H. P. 2. 7, 5; ὑπ. τὸν τοῖχον to undermine, Ath. 588 A; ὑπ. μακρὰ ἀλματα to mark a long leap, Pind. N. 5. 37 (20); cf. σκάπτω 11. 3, βατήρ 2.

ὑποσκάφῃ, ἡ, ai undermining, σπλαιώδεις ὑπ. τῆς θαλάσσης Diosc. 5. 106.

ὑποσκάφιόκαρτος, on, (κέαρ) of hair, cut somewhat in the σκάφιον fashion (v. σκάφιον 11), Nicostr. Incert. 6.

ὑποσκάφιμος, ὁ, (σκαφῖς 11) a cleaning of corn with a shovel, winnowing, Plat. 2. 693 D; al. ὑποσκάφισμός in same sense.

ὑποσκαδάννιμι, to scatter among, Greg. Naz.

ὑποσκαλῖν, to trip up one's heels, upset, Lat. supplantare, Dem. 1259. 10; ἀλλήλους Luc. Anach. 1; οἶνος ὡς ὑπ. τοὺς πεπτωκότες Eubul. Ξεμελ. 1. 12:—Pass., Plat. 2. 6 E; ὁ πρέβης ἐκ μέθης ὑποσκαλείσθαι Anth. Plan. 307.

2. metaph., ὑπ. καὶ ἀνατρέπων Plat. Euthyd. 278 B; ὑπ. καὶ συκοφαντεῖν Dem. 773. 21.

ὑποσκέλισμα, τό, a fall given by tripping up, LXX (Prov. 24. 17).

ὑποσκέλισμός, ὁ, a tripping up, supplanting, v. I. LXX (Prov. 11. 3).

ὑποσκέπτομαι, v. sub ὑποσκέτω.

ὑποσκευάζω, to prepare underneath or secretly, Greg. Nyss.

ὑποσκευή, ἡ, a foundation, Lat. substructio, Gloss.

II. a scaffold for building an arch, Theod. Mops.

ὑποσκήνια, τὰ, (σκήνη) in a theatre, the wall under the front of the σκηνή (v. σκήνη 11), Ath. 631 F.

ὑποσκηνώ, to take shelter under, δέρπεις αἶς ὑπ. Joseph. B. J. 3. 7, 17. ὑποσκηνώ, to overshadow gradually, τῆς ὥρας ὑποσκιαζούσης as the time of day gradually made it dark, i. e. as it began to grow dark, Hippoloch. ap. Ath. 130 A:—Med. to shade oneself under, τῇ σκῇ Greg. Nyss.

ὑποσκήδαις, εως, ἡ, an overshadowing, Hipp. 1275. 33.

ὑποσκία, poet. for —αῖς, ἦν ὑποσκίασσι .. ἥλιον νεφέλην Arat. 854:—Pass., σκοπέουσιν ὑποσκιάωνται ἀρούραι Ap. Rh. 1. 451.

ὑπόσκιος, on, (σκά) under shade, overshadowed, shaded, ὑπ. ἐν ψυκτῆριος Aesch. Fr. 145; νιφάδι .. ὑπ. θῆσει χθόνα Ib. 196. 8; ὑπ. στόματα, of suppliants, shaded by their olive-branches (ικετηρία), Id. Supp. 658, cf. 354; opp. to ὑπαίθριος, Theophr. C. P. 1. 17, 3; ὑπ. περιπάτοι Plat. Alex. 7:—In Alciphro 1. 39, leg. ὑπὸ σσκίος.

ὑποσκιρτάω, to leap up, Ael. N. A. 7. 8, Philostr. 777; Πάν ὑπ. Εὐδίων dances the Evian fling, Id. 785.

ὑπόσκληρος, on, somewhat hard, Hipp. Fract. 760, Art. 840.

ὑποσκληρύνωμαι, Pass. to become hardish, Theophr. Vent. 58.

ὑποσκόλιος, on, somewhat crooked, Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 8.

ὑποσκοπέω, fut. —σκέψομαι, to suspect, expect, Hipp. Progn. 39, etc.:—the form ὑποσκέπτομαι also occurs in Hipp. ib. 44, etc.

ὑπόσκοπος, on, looked under, χεῖρ ὑπ. of a hand held so as to shade the eyes, Aesch. Fr. 73, cf. Sil. Ital. 13. 341, and v. sub σκάψ.

ὑποσκότεινος, on, somewhat dark, Gloss.

ὑποσκότιος, on, (σκότος) = foreg., cited from Schol. Eur. Or. 1472.

ὑποσκούζομαι, Med. to be somewhat angry, Nicet. Ann. 352 C.

ὑποσकुφιμός, ὁ, an operation on the scalp, like ὑποσπαθισμός, Paul. Aeg. 6. 7; cf. σκουφιμός.

ὑποσμάρῳ, to resound under or with, Q. Sm. 12. 97.

ὑποσμήχω, to rub or wipe a little, Themist. 235 B, Alex. Trall.

ὑποσμος, on, (ὀσμή) subject to the smell, Arist. de An. 2. 9, 8; cf. ἐπὶὸσπονδος, ἐπὶὸσκιος.

ὑποσμύω [ῶ], to cause to smoulder away, consume slowly, Basil., etc.:—Pass., Ap. Rh. 2. 445; also of love, hate, pain, etc., cf. Hemst. Luc. D. Mort. 6. 3.

ὑποσσοβέω, to move under, τινί τι cited from Heliod.

ὑποσσολοίκος, on, guilty of a slight solecism, Cic. Att. 2. 10, Plut. 2. 615 D.

ὑπόσομφος, on, somewhat spongy or porous, Themist. 222 D, Galen., etc. ὑπόσοριον, τό, the base or substructure of the σόρος, C. I. 3895 (add.), 4224 A, c, d (add.), al.

ὑπόσοφος, on, somewhat clever, skilful or wise, τέχνη Philostr. 331.

ὑποσπαδῖας and ὑποσπαδῖαιος, ὁ, one who has the orifice of the penis too low, Galen.

ὑποσπαθισμός, ὁ, an operation, wherein a spatula (ὑποσπαθιστήρ) is introduced under the skin of the scalp to loosen it, Galen., Paul. Aeg. 6. 6:—Verb. ὑποσπαθίζω in Epiphani.: cf. ὑποσकुφιμός.

ὑποσπαίρω, to gasp or struggle, esp. in death, Anon. ap. Suid.: of the pulse, to beat faintly, Paul. Aeg.

ὑποσπάνιζομαι, Pass., used by Trag. only in pf. part., to be scant or stinted of, βορὰς ὑποσπανιμένος Aesch. Pers. 489, cf. Cho. 577. 2. of things, to be lacking, to be left undone, τί δ' ἐστὶ χρεῖας τῆςδ' ὑπεσπανισμένον (cf. χρεῖα II. 4), Soph. Aj. 740. II. the Act. is used in signif. 1 by Procop., in signif. 2 by Philo.

ὑποσπάνις, εως, ἡ, some degree of want, Nicet. Ann. 26 D.

ὑποσπασμός, οὐ, ὁ, a drawing secretly away, Aquila V. T.

ὑποσπαστέον, verb. Adj. one must draw secretly away, Geop.

ὑποσπάω, fut. ἀσώ, to draw away from under, τὰ στρώματα Dem. 762. 4; τὰ σκολύθρια ὑπ. τινας from under him, Plat. Euthyd. 278 C; τὸν κίονα Arist. Phys. 8. 4, 19; ὑπ. τινα ἐκ τῶν ποδῶν, i. e. to trip him up, Luc. Asin. 44, cf. Plut. 2. 535 F. 2. to withdraw secretly, filch away, ποιῆναι νεογόνον θρέμει ὑποσπάσας Eur. El. 495; ὑπέσπασε φυγῇ πόδα withdrew his foot secretly, stole away, Id. Bacch. 436:—Med. ὑποσπάσασθαι in Xen. Eq. 7, 8, is (prob.) to draw one's skirts from under one, of a horseman after mounting:—Pass. to be withdrawn, Arist. Sonn. 3. 23; cf. ὑποπλάσσομαι.

ὑπόσπειρα, ἡ, a kind of hair-dressing, Poll. 2. 31.

ὑποσπειρίδιον, τό, the base of a σπείρα, Hero in Math. Vett. 164.

ὑπόσπειρος, on, (σπείρα) wound or wreathed under, Poll. 2. 31.

ὑποσπείρω, to sow secretly, spread secretly, τινί over .., Melanipp. 7 Bgk., Anth. Plan. 33, Plut., etc.

ὑποσπληνίζομαι, Pass. to have a plaster or compress laid upon one's wound, Schol. Ar. Pl. 1081, Hesych.

ὑπόσπληνιος, on, suffering in the spleen, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1102.

ὑποσπογγίζω, to wipe a little with a sponge, Geop. 6. 12, 1.

ὑποσποδῖος, to be or become somewhat ash-coloured, Diosc. 5. 92.

ὑποσποδῖος, on, dressed under the ashes, Eccl.

ὑπόσπονδος, on, (σπονδή) under a truce or treaty, secured by treaty, ἐπὶὸσπονδοι .. ἐφασαν .. εἶναι ἐτοιμοὶ .. ἐκχωρῆσαι ἐκ τῆς νήσου Hdt. 3. 144; ὑπ. ἐξέρχονται τῆς χώρας Id. 5. 72, cf. 5. 126; κατελθεῖν ἐπὶ τὴν ἐκκεντὸν Id. 1. 6, 103; ὑπ. ἀφίνα τοὺς ἀφροστώτας Xen. Hell. 1. 2. 18, cf. 2. 2, 1:—esp. in phrases of taking up the dead from a field of battle, τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑπ. ἀποδιδόναι to allow a truce for taking up the dead, Thuc. 1. 63., 6. 103, Xen.; τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑπ. κομίζεσθαι, ἀναίρεσθαι, αἰτεῖν, ἀπάγεσθαι, ἀπολαμβάνειν to demand a truce for so doing, which was an acknowledgment of defeat, Hdt. 2. 79., 4. 44, Xen., etc.; τὴν Ταυρικὴν ὑπ. λαβάν C. I. (add.) 2132 e.

ὑποσπορά, ἄς, ἡ, secret dissemination, of mischief, Eccl.

ὑποσπορεύς, εως, ὁ, a secret disseminator, Eccl.

ὑποσπουδάζω, to treat with increasing favour, τινά Dio C. 39. 25.

ὑποσσαινω, ὑποσσεῖω, Ep. for ὑποσάινω, ὑποσεῖω.

ὑποστάζω, fut. ἔω, intr. to drop slowly, ὑπ. ἐκ βῦνων to have a running at the nose, Hipp. Coac. 151.

ὑποστάθμη, ἡ, a foundation, Diod. 3. 44. II. = ὑπόστασις B.

sediment, Plat. Phaedo 109 C, Protagorid. ap. Ath. 124 E, Diosc. 5. 120, Plut., etc.; ἐν τῇ Ῥαμύλῳ ὑποστάθμη, as a translation of Cicero's in faece Romuli, Plut. Phoc. 3.

ὑποσταθμῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, = foreg., Snid., Phot.

ὑποσταλάζω, = ὑποστάζω, Nicet. Eug.

ὑπόστασις, εως, ἡ, a drawing in, contraction, τῆς κοιλίας prob. I. Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 25.

ὑπόστασις, εως, ἡ, (ὀφίστημι): A. as an act, 1. a sup-
porting, support, τοῦ βάρους Arist. P. A. 2. 16, 7. 2. a suppression
of humours that ought to come to the surface, an abscess, Hipp. Art. 806,
v. Foës. Oecon.; ὑπ. τῆς κοιλίης costiveness, Id. 3. a setting or
lying in ambush, Soph. Fr. 644. II. (from Pass.) a standing
under, a remaining firm, opp. to ὑπόρρησις, Hipp. 741 H, cf. 822 D. 2.
a subsidence or return, τοῦ κύματος Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 38.

B. as a thing, I. in liquids, that which settles at the bottom,
sediment, as opp. to that which drains off, Hipp. 686, 38, Arist. H. A.
5. 19, 14, Meteor. 4. 5, 6, al.:—esp. of sediment in the urine, Hipp.
Coac. 140, 180, Aph. 1252, al.; but the urine itself is called ἡ ὑπ. ἡ εἰς
τὴν κύστιν Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 20; ἡ τῆς ὑγρᾶς τροφῆς ὑπ. Id. P. A. 2,
3, 3; ἐκ τῶν νεφρῶν ἡ γυμνομένη ὑπ. Ib. 3, 9, 6; and of the dry excre-
ments, ἡ τῆς ξηρᾶς τροφῆς ὑπ. Ib. 2. 2, 3, cf. 4. 2, 7, Meteor. 2. 3, 14.

cf. *ὑπόστασις*. 2. *νέφους ὑποστάσεις* Diod. 1. 38. 3. a kind of jelly or thick soup, Menand. *Τροφή*. 1, cf. Diensch. ap. Oribas., Poll. 6. 60. II. anything set under, a support, *ὑπ. ξύλον*, in setting a joint, Hipp. *Mochl.* 856:—the base or foundation of a temple, etc., Diod. 1. 66, 13, 82. 2. metaph., of a narrative, speech or poem, the groundwork, subject-matter, argument, Polyb. 4. 2, 1, cf. Schweigh. 1. 5, 3, Diod. 1. 3, etc.:—also a starting-point, beginning, Id. 1. 66: the origin of a people, Joseph. c. Ap. 1. 1:—a ground of action, a plan, purpose, Diod. 16. 32; *κατὰ τὴν ἰδίαν ὑπ.* Id. 1. 28, etc.; *πρὸς τὴν ἰδίαν ὑπ.* Id. 1. 3. 3. the foundation or ground of hope, confidence or courage, resolution, steadiness, of soldiers, Polyb. 4. 50, 10, Diod. 1. 6, Ep. Hebr. 3. 14; *ἡ ὑπ. τῆς καυχήσεως* 2 Ep. Cor. 11. 17, cf. 9. 4, Hebr. 3. 14; *ὑπ. τῶν ἐλπίσεων* confidence in things hoped for, Ep. Hebr. 11. 1 (unless the next sense (*substance*) be the right one here). III. *substantial nature, substance, δύσχεισται*, τῷ κολλῶν τὴν ὑπ. *ἔχειν* woods hard to cleave, because of their resinous substance, Theophr. C. P. 5. 16, 4; *ἡ τοῦ γέωδου ὑπ.* Ib. 6. 7, 4. 2. *substance, actual existence, reality*, opp. to semblance, *φαντασίαν* μὲν *ἔχειν* πλοῦτον, *ὑπ.* δὲ μὴ Artem. 3. 14; *τῶν ἐν ἀέρι φαντασμάτων* τὰ μὲν *ἔστι* κατ' ἐμφασιν, τὰ δὲ κατ' ὑπόστασιν (*substantial, actual*), Arist. *Mund.* 4. 21, cf. Plut. 2. 894 B, F, Diog. 1. 7. 135, 9. 91; *αὐτοὶ ὑποστάσεις* are the substances of which the reflexions (*αἱ κατοπτρικαὶ ἐμφάσεις*) appear in the mirror, Plut. 2. 901 C; *ὑπ. ἔχειν* to exist, Sext. *Emp.* P. 2. 94, 176, etc.; cf. *ὑφίσταμαι* B. IV. 2. IV. the real nature of a thing, as underlying and supporting its outward form and properties, and so—*οὐσία* or *ἡ ὑποκειμένη ὕλη*, essence, Lat. *substantia*, (*οἱ νεώτεροι τῶν φιλοσόφων ἀντὶ τῆς οὐσίας τῇ λέξει τῆς ὑποστάσεως ἐχρήσαντο* Socrat. H. E. 3. 7), *κατὰ τὴν ὑπ.* Luc. *Paras.* 27; *κατ' ἰδίαν ὑπ. καὶ οὐσίαν* Sext. *Emp.* M. 9. 338; then in the Nicene Creed and Theol. writers, v. Suicer 2. 1396:—if this be the sense of *ὁ χαρακτήρ τῆς ὑπ.* in Hebr. 1. 3, this would be the earliest example of the usage. V. in later Theol., limited in sense to the special or characteristic nature of a person or thing, directly opp. to *οὐσία* (*generic nature*), and so used to transl. Lat. *persona*, v. Suid. and Zonar. s. v., cf. Gieseler *Firchengesch.* 1. pp. 392, 444, 449 sq. VI. as a Rhet. figure, the full expression or expansion of an idea, Walz *Rhet.* 3. 271, 7. 2, 1030, 8. 636. VII. = *ὑπόσταμα* III, a camp, LXX (1 Regg. 13. 23, 14. 4). *ὑποστάτιον*, verb. Adj. one must suppose or assume, Schol. II. 11. 24. *ὑποστάτης* [α], *ov*, δ, that which stands under, a support, prop., Lat. *furca*, Plut. *Coriol.* 24: the stand of a bowl, etc., Paus. 10. 26, 9; cf. *ὑποκρητήριον*, *ὑποστατός*. II. one that gives substance, a creator, Procl.; and so in fem. *ὑποστάτις*, *ἰδός*, Dion. *Areop.* *ὑποστατικός*, *ῥ*, *ὄν*, able or willing to undergo or undertake, c. gen. rei, *ὑπ. δεινῶν* Metop. ap. Stob. 10. 48. 2. absol. *patient, steadfast, firm*, Lat. *fortis*, Arist. *Eth.* E. 2. 5, 5; *ἐν τινι* Diod. 20. 78:—Adv. —*κῶς*, Polyb. 5. 16, 4. II. belonging to substance, substantial, Arr. *Epict.* 1. 20, 17. 2. c. gen. rei, making up the substance of, Dion. *Areop.* III. in Theol. writers, personal, cf. *ὑπόστασις* B. V. *ὑποστατός* or *ὑπόστατος* (v. Lob. *Paral.* 476), *ov*, verb. Adj. of *ὑφίσταμαι*, set under:—as Subst., *ὑπόστατον*, τό, a stand, like *ὑποστάτης*, C. I. 150. 42, 151. 25, Paus. 10. 26, 9, Poll. 10. 46. II. borne, endured, to be borne or endured, *οὐχ ὑποστατός* Eur. *Supp.* 737; *θεός .. θνητοῖς οὐδαμῶς ὑπ.* Id. *Fr.* 177. 2. III. substantially existing, Lat. *subsistens*, Sext. *Emp.* M. 10. 60, Clem. *Al.* 915, etc. *ὑποστάτρια*, *ῥ*, an under-handmaid of a temple, C. I. 1467. *ὑποσταχύουμαι*, Pass. to grow up or wax gradually like ears of corn; metaph., *ὑποσταχύουτο* βοῶν γένος Od. 20. 212 (al. *ὑποσταχύωτο*, as if from *ὑποσταχύουμαι*).—Later we find an Act., *ὑποσταχύεσκον* ἰουλοὶ as v. l. in Arr. Rh. 1. 972. *ὑποστεγάζω*, v. *ὑποστενάζω* II:—*ὑποστέγασμα*, τό, v. l. Poll. 7. 208. *ὑποστεγνόμενος*, Pass. to be made airtight, Math. *Vett.* 102. *ὑποστεγεῖν*, *ov*, (στέγει) under the roof, in the house, Soph. *Ph.* 34; also with Verbs of Motion, *βιβᾶνιν δωμάτων ὑπόσταιται* Id. *El.* 1385; *εἰσδέχεσθαι* τινά *ὑπόσταιται* Id. *Tr.* 776. 2. covered over, *ἄνθρωπον* Emped. 29; *δεξαμένη* Plat. *Crit.* 117 B; *καθέδραι* Dion. 11. 3. 68. 3. *Bios ὑπ.* indoor life, Themist. 350 A; *ἡ ὑπ. φιλοσοφία* Julian. 262 D. *ὑποστέγω*, to hide under, Xen. *Cyn.* 5. 10. *ὑποστέχω*, to go under, τὸν ποταμὸν Philostr. 33. *ὑποστέλλω*, fut. —*στελῶ*; aor. —*έσταια*; pf. —*έσταλκα*. To draw in, contract, *ἰστίον ὑπέσταιε* made him furl his sail, Pind. I. 2. 60, cf. Arist. *Mechan.* 27: *ὑπ. τὴν ὀβρὴν* to tuck down the tail of dogs, Animon; *τοῖς δακτύλοις ὑπεσतालμένους* with closed fingers, Aristaeu. 1. 10. 2. to lower diet, Hipp. *Ap.* 1243. 3. to draw back for shelter, *τοὺς ἱππεῖς ὑπὸ βουόνων* τινά Polyb. 11. 21, 2, cf. Plut. *Crass.* 23, 26; *ὑπ. ἑαυτὸν* to shelter oneself behind, *τινὶ* or *ὑπὸ* τι Id. *Arat.* 47, Polyb. 7. 17, 1; and with *ἑαυτὸν* omitted, Id. 6. 40, 14, etc. 4. intr. to be reduced in size, Callix. ap. Ath. 204 A: *to be inferior*, *τινι* Sext. *Emp.* 5. to withdraw, *ἑαυτὸν* Ep. Gal. 2. 12; and absol., *ὑπ. τινὸς τῇ παρόδῳ* to draw back from him so as to let him pass, Diog. 1. 4. 6. 6. to take away, Gramm.—Pass. to be excepted, A. B. 490;—but much more frequently, II. in Med. to draw or shrink back from, c. acc., *χειμῶνα, θέρος* Hipp. *Aph.* 1249, *Vet. Med.* 10; *τι τῶν ἀγαθῶν* Arist. *M. Mor.* 2. 9, 5; *ὑποστέλλεσθαι* τινα to cower with fear before any one, dread him, Dinarch. 91. 29, 109. 41:—absol., to shew fear, Acl. N. A. 7. 19, etc. 2. *ὑποστέλλεσθαι* τι to cloak a thing through fear, to cloak one's true thoughts, prevaricate, dissemble, *ὑπ. λόγῳ* Eur. Or. 607 (the only place where it is used in Trag.), cf. Dem. 14. 4; *οὐτε μέγα οὐτε μικρὸν ἀποκρυφόμενος* .. οὐδ' ὑποστειλόμενος Plat. *Apol.* 24 A; *οὐδὲν* or *μυθὲν ὑποστειλόμενος* with no dissimulation, Isocr. 134 C, 167 D, 196 B, Dem. 54. fin., 537. 7.

etc. 3. c. gen. rei, to take less of a thing, *ἀντὶ τὴν τροφῇ* Arist. *Probl.* 1. 46, cf. *Areteae*, Cur. M. Ac. 1. 1; and absol., *Ibid.* *ὑπόστημα*, τό, v. sub *ὑπόστημα*. *ὑποστέναγμα*, τό, a slight sigh, Eumath. *ὑποστέναξεν*, = *ὑποστένει*, to moan in an undertone, utter deep moans; Soph. *Aj.* 322, 1001. II. in Aesch. *Pr.* 430, *Atlas οὐράνιον πῶλον* νῶτος *ὑποστέναξεν* groans under the weight of heaven; but for this, the reading of the MSS., Herm. proposes *ὑποσπεγάξει*, *υφθλός*, cf. *οὐρανοσπεγάς*; Dind. *ὄχλῳ στέναξεν*. *ὑποστέναξις* or —*στοναχίζω*, to groan beneath, *γαῖα δ' ὑποστοναχίζε* Διί Il. 2. 781, cf. *Hes. Th.* 843:—also *ὑποστέναξω*, Q2 Sm. 14. 37. *ὑποστένει*, to moan in a low tone, begin to moan, Soph. *El.* 79; *ὑποστένει* μὲν τῶν .. λέως would grumble, Ar. *Ach.* 162; cf. *ὑποστέναξω*. *ὑποστέρησις*, *εως*, ῥ, privation, lo. *Daniasc.* *ὑποστέρνιζομαι*, Med. to place under one's breast, *τοὺς φελλοὺς* Plut. 2. 324 F. *ὑπέστερνος*, *ov*, under the breast, τό *ὑπ.* Hesych. *ὑποστήλαμα*, τό, a pillow put under as a prop, Math. *Vett.* p. 108. *ὑπόστημα*, τό, (ὑφίσταμαι) that which sinks to the bottom, sediment, esp. in urine, Hipp. 52 sq.; of excrement and urine, *τὰ ὑπ. τῆς κοιλίας καὶ τῆς κύστεως* (cf. *ὑπόστασις* B. 1), Arist. *H. A.* 1. 1, 11, cf. 6. 3, 14, P. A. 2. 7, 20; *τὸ ὑπ. τὸ λευκόν*, of birds, Ib. 4. 5, 14. II. that which is set under, a support, Arist. *Incess.* An. 8, 5. 2. a base, stand, Callix. ap. Ath. 197 A, *Heges.* ib. 210 B, C. I. 989 b, 991 b; cf. *ὑπόθημα*. III. a station of soldiers, camp, Lat. *statio*, LXX (2 Regg. 23. 14), in the Alex. form *ὑπόστημα*, v. Lob. *Phryn.* 249. IV. = *πρίνεον*, Poll. 2. 171, *Ruf. Eph.* V. a multitude, lo. Antioch. ap. Suid. VI. substance, Greg. *Naz.* *ὑποστήριγμα*, τό, an underprop, LXX (3 Regg. 7. 24, 10. 12, al.), Joseph. A. J. 8. 7, 1. *ὑποστήριξω*, to underprop, sustain, LXX (Ps. 36. 17, al.), Luc. *Hist. Conscr.* 3. V. II. 1. 32. *ὑποστήριξις*, *εως*, ῥ, an underpropping: support, Byz. *ὑποστηγμή*, ῥ, in Gramm. a comma, because it denotes a subdivision of the sentence (*subdistinctio*), whereas the colon was called *μέση στιγμή* (*media distinctio*), and the full point *τελεία στιγμή* (*distinctio*), Arcad. 189, A. B. 630, *Quintil.* 11. 3, 35:—others made a further stop, *στιγμή ὑποστέλεια*, semicolon, Walz *Rhet.* 3. 564, A. B. 759; cf. *ὑποδιαστολή*. *ὑποστίζω*, fut. *ξω*, to make somewhat variegated or spotted, Nonn. D. 1. 332. II. in Gramm. to put a comma:—so verb. Adj., *ὑποστικτέον*. *ὑποστίλβω*, to shine a little, Opp. C. 1. 421. *ὑποστολή*, ῥ, a letting down, lowering, of diet, Plut. 2. 129 C, 475 F, Oribas. 105 Cocch. 2. the omission of a letter, A. B. 600. II. a shrinking back, timidity, evasion, Hesych., cf. Ep. Hebr. 10. 39. *ὑποστολίζω*, like *ὑποστέλλω*, *λαΐφος* Poeta ap. Plut. 2. 169 B. *ὑποστομά*, τά, small tags of iron on the bit, Poll. 1. 184; cf. *ἐχίνος* V. *ὑποστοναχίζω*, v. sub *ὑποστοναχίζω*. *ὑποστορνέννυμι* or rather *ὑποστορνύμι* (Xen. *Cyr.* 8. 8, 16, *Acl. N. A.* 9. 26, etc.); also *ὑποστορνώννυμι* or —*νω*, Plut. *Artox.* 22, *Ath.* 48 D:—fut. —*στέρω*, aor. —*έστέρω* Hom., etc.; also —*στέρω*, aor. —*έστέρω* Eur., etc.; Att. fut. *ὑποστορῶ* Eubul. *Προκρ.* 1; pf. *ὑπέστωρκα* Babr. ap. Suid.; pass. *ὑπέστωμαι* II, etc.; in late writers, *ὑποστέρωμαι* and —*ημαι*. To spread, lay or strew under, esp. of bed-chesters, *ἡ μὲν δέμνι ἄνω* *ὑποστέρωσαι* *δωμῶν* Od. 20. 139; *ὑποστέρωσις* *τρικλινον* *Amphis* *Incert.* 10; so in Med., *ὑποστέρωσις* *τῆς ὀρίγανου* *strew* me some of it under, Ar. *Eccl.* 1030; *λέκτρα ὑποστέρωσαι* *τινι* to make his bed for a man, i. e. serve him as a wife, Eur. *Hel.* 59:—absol., to make a bed, *οὐκὼν ὑποστέρωτε* *μαλακῶς τῷ κυνί*; Eubul. 1. c., cf. *Ath.* 48 D:—Pass., *εἰδ'*, *ὑπὸ δ' ἔστρωτο* *μὲν* *βοῦς* Il. 10. 155; *αὶ εἰναὶ ὑποστέρνονται* Xen. 1. c.; *ὑπ. στρώμαθ'* *ἀλουργῇ* *Anaxandr.* 1. 6; *ῥ χαλκὸς ὑπέστω* *ταῖς* which has copper laid under it, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 47. 2. metaph., *χείρας ὑπ. κέρδειν*, of the action of the hand in receiving money, Anth. *Plan.* 272; *γαλήνην ὑπ. ταῖς* *τρίηρεσιν* *Themist.* 133 B. II. to bestrew with a thing, *ἄλῳ οὐνάρος* *Babr.* 1. c. *ὑποστέρωμα*, τό, = *ὑπόστρωμα*, Galen. 3. 518, al. *ὑπόστράβος*, *ov*, squinting a little, lo. *Malal.* *ὑποστρέτευομαι*, Dep. to perform military service under, *τινι* App. *Civ.* 1. 29. *ὑποστράτηγος*, to serve as lieutenant under, *τινι* Xen. *An.* 5. 6, 36, Luc. *Bacch.* 2, App., etc. *ὑποστράτηγος*, ὁ, (not oxyt. —*γός*) a lieutenant-general, Xen. *An.* 3. 1, 32: used for the Roman *legatus*, Dion. H., Dio C., etc. II. title of an officer at Athens, C. I. 202, 203, 206. *ὑποστράτοφύλαξ* [ῥ], ἄκος, δ, a subordinate commander, Strab. 567. *ὑποστρεπτεῖν*, verb. Adj. one must return, Suid. *ὑποστρεπτικῶς*, Adv. = *ὑποστροφάδην*, Schol. *Opp.* II. 1. 636. *ὑποστρέφω*, fut. *φω*, to turn round about or back, guide or bring back, *ἵππους* Il. 5. 581, cf. 505; *πάλιν ὑπ. βίον* *εἰς* *Αἶδαν* Eur. *Il.* F. 736; *ὁ κισσὸς .. Βακχίαν ὑποστρέφω* *ἄμλλαν* bringing back the Bacchic struggle, i. e. changing sorrow into tumultuous joy, Soph. *Tr.* 220. 2. to roll up: Pass., Arist. *Probl.* 9. 43, 2. 3. in Pass., also, to revolve beneath, *τινι* *Arat.* 73; c. acc., 512. II. intr. to turn about, turn short round, esp. of persons flying or retreating, Il. 12. 71, Hdt. 7. 211, 9. 14, cf. *Thuc.* 3. 24; *φύγαθε* *αὐτὸς ὑπ.* Il. 11. 446; *δεῦρ' ὑπ. πάλιν* Eur. *Alc.* 1019; *ὑπ. τοῦμπαλιν* Xen. *An.* 6. 4, 38; *πάλιν ὑποστρέφοντα* *φεύγειν* *Antipho* 119. 39:—so in Pass., *αὐτὸς ὑποστρέφεις* Il. 11. 567, cf. *Hdt.* 4. 129, *Soph.* O. 7, T. 728, etc. 2. generally, to return, *αὐτὸς ὑπ.* Od. 8. 301, cf. *Hdt.* 4. 120, 124, al.; *ἐπὶ* *τι* Ib. 140; so in fut. med., *οὐ γὰρ σε ὑποστρέφεσθαι* *ἴω* Od. 18. 23:—of a

- disease, *to return, recur*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 941. 3. *to turn away*, and so *elude* an attack, Eur. I. A. 363, Xen. An. 2. 1, 18. 4. part. ὑποστρέφας as Adv. *reversely*, Ar. Av. 1283.
- ὑποστροφῆ, *to agitate inwardly*, ὑπ' αὐτὸν δὲ δυνάμει δὲ ὁρμητικῆς πόνος στροφῆ Aesch. Ag. 1215.
- ὑποστρόγγυλος, *ov, somewhat round*, Theophr. H. P. 8. 8, 5, Diosc.
- ὑποστρόγγυλος, *to chirp or murmur secretly*, Byz.
- ὑποστροφάς, ἡ, *a machine for turning things round*, Math. Vett. 11.
- ὑποστροφῆ, ἡ, *a turning about, wheeling round*, of cavalry put to flight, Hdt. 9. 22: esp. 2. in the phrase ἐξ ὑποστροφῆς, of the chariot, *turning round the meta at the far-end of the δίαυλος*, i. e. *turning sharply round, after turning*, Soph. El. 725: so in military sense = Lat. *converso agmine, wheeling right about*, Polyb. 2. 25, 3, 3. 14, 5, Dion. H. 2. 41, etc. b. *on the contrary*, Epist. Philippi ap. Dem. 283. 18.
- II. *a turning round, recurrence, relapse, ὁδυνήματων* Hipp. Art. 817, cf. Progn. 44, Epid. 1. 941. 2. in Rhet., τὸ καθ' ὑποστροφὴν σχῆμα *recurrence* to a subject, after an interruption, Walz Rhet. 3. 297, etc.; but also, a kind of *parenthesis*, Ib. 9. 412.
3. *a throwing back of the accent*, Apoll. de Constr. 139.
- ὑπόστροφος, *ov, turning back*, Themist. p. 462 Dind., Hesych.; cf. ὑπόστροφος; — neut. pl. as Adv., ὑπ. τρέχειν Byz.
- ὑποστροφώδης, ἐς, (ἐλδος) *causing a relapse*, Hipp. Acut. 385, cf. 1027 D, etc.
- ὑπόστρυφνος, *ov, somewhat astringent*, Hipp. 549. 31, Diosc. 3. 7.
- ὑπόστρωμα, τό, *that which is spread under, a bed, bedding, litter*. ἵππον Xen. Eq. 5, 2, cf. Diosc. 1. 35. 2. *a saddle-cloth*, Anna Comm.
- ὑποστρώμιος, *ov, laying on a bed*, Phot.
- ὑποστρώννυμι, *v. sub ὑποστρέννυμι*.
- ὑπόστρωσις, *ews, ἡ, a spreading under*, Eriphan.
- ὑποστρωτόν, *verb. Adj. one must spread under, τινί τι* Geop. 14. 18, 5.
- ὑποστυλόδομαι, *Pass. to rest on pillars set underneath*, Math. Vett. 22.
- ὑπόστυλος, *ov, resting on pillars set underneath, οἶκος* Hecatae. Abder. (14) ap. Diod. 1. 48.
- ὑποστυλώμα, τό, *a pillar set underneath*, Math. Vett. 108 (v. 1. ὑποστήλη).
- ὑποστυφω [ῶ], *fut. ψω, to be somewhat astringent*, Diosc. 1. 170; ὑποστυφον ἥδυσμα (vulg. ὑπόστυφον) Plut. Anton. 24: — of astringent tastes, *to screw up the mouth*, Nic. Al. 17. II. *to thicken somewhat*, τὸ ἐλαίον Theophr. Odor. 17, Hippiatr.; cf. *ποστυφω*.
- ὑπόστυψις, ἡ, *astringency*, Theophr. Odor. 22.
- ὑπόστυως, *ov, under a colonnade*, Nicet. Ann. 378 A.
- ὑποσυγκόπτω, *to shorten a little*, A. B. 552.
- ὑποσυγχέω, *to confuse a little, somewhat*, τὴν Πίσαν καὶ τὴν Ἥλιν Schol. Pind. O. 1. 28: — mostly in Pass., ταῦτα ὑποσυγχέχεται Luc. Soloec. 10; ὑποσυγκεχυμένα φωνὰ *seem somewhat confused*, Arist. Audib. 28; of a person (vulg. ὑποσυγχυνόμενον), Joseph. A. J. 16. 4, 4, Origen. 1. 583 B.
- ὑποσυγχρίω, *to anoint underneath*, Galen.
- ὑποσύγχυτος, *ov, verb. Adj. rather confused*, Philo 1. 440. Adv. —τως, Suid., Phot.
- ὑποστυλάω, *to take away secretly*, Hom. Clement. 2. 22, Alex. Trall. 4. 231: *to plagiarise*, Eus. c. Philostr. p. 429, cf. P. E. 333 A, 740 B.
- ὑποσυνάλλω, *to collect gradually*, Plut. 2. 211, Soran.
- ὑποσυνυλλογισμός, ὁ, *a hyposyllogism*, Galen. Log. p. 59 Mynas.
- ὑποσυνυβαίνω, *to be inferior, weaker*, Galen.
- ὑποσυνυμβολος, *ov, veiled under symbols*, dub. I. Plut. 2. 673 B.
- ὑποσυνμυγῆς, ἐς, *partly mixed*, Galen., Hierocl. p. 38.
- ὑποσυνμυθῶ, *to sympathize in some degree*, v. 1. Schol. Od. 2. 70.
- ὑποσυννάδω, *to agree to some extent*, Eccl.
- ὑποσυναλείφωμαι, *Pass. to suffer a slight synaloephe*, Apoll. de Constr. 131, 146.
- ὑποσυνάπτω, *to combine slightly*, of musical union, and ὑποσυναφή, ἡ, Mus. Vett.
- ὑποσυνήθημα, τό, *a signal*, opp. to a watchword, Math. Vett. 93.
- ὑποσυνίσταμαι, *Pass. to be combined gradually*, Hesych.
- ὑποσυσφίω, Att. —ττω, fut. ξω, *to whistle gently, rustle, αἰθῆρ . . περὶ ὧν ῥαπῆς* Ap. Aesch. Pr. 126: *to make a slight whistling sound*, Hipp. 1216 D; 1220 H; cf. ἀρτηρία. 2. *to make a signal by whistling*, τινί Aristaeon. 2. 4.
- ὑποσύρω [ῶ], *to drag down, τὰς ἀμάξας εἰς τὸν ποταμόν* Plut. Pyrrh. 28; ὑπ. τὰ σκέλη *to trip them up*, Diod. 17. 100; ὑπ. τὸν πόδα Luc. Anach. 27; ὑπ. τινά Plut. 2. 446 B: — Med. *to draw to oneself below, draw off downwards, to undermine, χάματα* Ap. Mithr. 76; ὑποσύρεσθαι νηδὺν *to purge*, Nic. Al. 365. II. *metaph. to draw away gradually, seduce, τινὰ εἰς ἀταξίαν* Clem. Al. 187, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 8. 241. 2. *to reduce, diminish, abridge, τὴν γραφὴν* Dion. H. 1. 7; τὸ νόημα, τὸν ὄγκον Io. Chrys.
- ὑπόσυστρέφω, *to roll up loosely*, Galen.
- ὑπόσυχνος, *ov, somewhat frequent*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 974, Alciphro 3. 42: — neut. as Adv. *a good deal*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 7.
- ὑπόσφαγνον [α], τό, *the part of the throat which is cut*, in slaughtering an animal, Medic.
- ὑπόσφαγμα, τό, *the blood of an animal mixed with divers ingredients, like black-puddings*, expl. by ὑπότρυμμα, Erasistr. ap. Ath. 324 A. II. *a suffusion of blood in the eye from a blow*, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 74, Galen.
- III. *the ink-like liquor of the cuttle-fish*, Lat. *sepia*, Hippon. Fr. 62; cf. Poës. Oec. Hipp., and v. ἀπόσφαγμα.
- ὑποσφάλωμαι, *Pass. to make a slight slip or mistake*, Phot. Ep. p. 26.
- ὑποσφάξ, ἄγος, ἡ, *a cleft*, Opp. H. 1. 744 (Schneid. διασφάγες).
- ὑποσφίγγω, *to bind tight below*, Auth. P. 2. 81, Nonn. D. 26. 262.
- ὑποσφραγίζομαι, *Med. to put one's seal under*, f. l. for ἐπ. in Phalar.
- ὑποσφραίνομαι, *Dep. to get scent of a thing*, Suid.
- ὑποσφύριζομαι, (σφύρα II) *to cover in the seed when sown*, like ὑπαρώ, Lat. *imporeo*, Poll. 7. 145.
- ὑποσκάζω, *to trip up, τὴν πτέρναν τινὸς* LXX (Sirac. 12. 17); Schleusn. ὑποσκάφει.
- ὑποσχεθῆναι, *v. sub ὑπέχω*.
- ὑποσχεσθαι, *v. sub ὑποσχεομαι*.
- ὑποσχεσθῆναι, ἡ, Ep. for ὑποσχεσις, Il. 13. 369, Ap. Rh. 2. 948, Call., etc.
- ὑποσχεσιον, τά, = sq., Anth. P. 12. 24.
- ὑπόσχεσις, *ews, ἡ, (ὑποσχεόμεαι) an undertaking, engagement, promise, οὐδὲ τι ἐκτελούνσιν ὑπόσχεσιν ἥντιν ἐπέσταν* Il. 2. 286; τέλεσόν μοι ὑπ. ἥντιν ἐπέσταν Od. 10. 483; τὴν ὑπ. ἐκπληρώσαι Hdt. 5. 35; κράναι Aesch. Supp. 368; ἀποδιδόναι Isocr. Antid. § 81, Plat. Meno 77 A; ὑπ. ἀπολαβεῖν *to receive the fulfilment of a promise*, Xen. Symp. 3. 3; ἀπατεῖν τὰς ὑπ. *to demand their fulfilment*, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 1, 4; ὑπ. ψεύδεσθαι *to fail in its performance*, Aeschin. 20. 9; μεγάλας ποιέσθαι τὰς ὑπ. Isocr. 3 D; ἡ ὑπ. ἀπέβη *was accomplished*, Thuc. 4. 39; δύο ὑποσχεσεις, τὴν μὲν ἀναπράξαι, τὴν δὲ αὐτὸς ἀποδοῦναι Id. 2. 95; ἐξ ὑποσχεσεως according to *engagement*, C. 1. 2713, cf. 1104, 2779, al.; cf. ὑπόσθεσις III. 3.
- II. *a profession (as a mode of life)*, Luc. Pisc. 31.
- ὑποσχετικός, ἡ, *ov, inclined to promise*, Eust. 710. 12, Suid. Adv. —κως, Eust.
- ὑποσχηματίζομαι, *Med. = σχηματίζομαι, προσποιέομαι*, A. B. 68.
- ὑποσχιδῶκός, ἐς, (σχιδαί) *apt to splinter*, Diosc. 5. 181.
- ὑποσχίζω, *to split underneath*, Ael. N. A. 17. 44, v. 1. Symn. ap. Arist. H. A. 3. 2, 13: — Pass., Poll. 9. 127.
- ὑπόσχισμα, τό, *a kind of man's shoe*, Poll. 7. 91.
- ὑπόσχολος, ὁ, *an under-teacher*, Schol. Dem. 270. 7.
- ὑποσχομένος, *v. sub ὑποσχεόμεαι*; — ὑποσχόν, *v. sub ὑπέχω*.
- ὑποσώζομαι, *Pass., ὑπ. εἰς τόπον to return safely to . .*, Julian.
- ὑποσώματόν τινα, *to renew his body gradually*, Stob. Eccl. 1. 746.
- ὑποσώρεω, *to heap up under*, Erotian., Soran., etc.
- ὑποσώφρονιστής, *ov, ὁ, an inferior officer or under-teacher in the gymnasia*, C. 1. 272, 276.
- ὑποταγή, ἡ, *subordination, subjection, submission*, Dion. H. 3. 66, 2 Ep. Cor. 9. 13, Gal. 2. 5. 2. in reference to the subjunctive mood, Apoll. de Constr. 301, etc.
- ὑποταίνιος ἄμμος, ἡ, *sand that runs out into longues or spits*, Philo 1. 647, 2. 139, 524.
- ὑποτακτόν, *verb. Adj. one must reckon as subject, τινί τι* Arr. Epict. 2. 17. 7.
- ὑποτακτικός, ἡ, *ov, subordinate*, opp. to προτακτικός, Eust. Opusc. 95. 90., 221. 24. II. *subjoined*, ὑπ. φωνῆν the second vowel in a diphthong, E. M. 203. 47, al. 2. ὑπ. ἀρθρον articulus postpositivus, i. e. ὅς, ἡ, ὅ, Greg. Cor. 385. 3. of Verbs, ὑπ. ἐγκλισις, ὑπ. ῥήμα or ὁ ὑποτακτικός, *modus subjunctivus*, Apoll. de Constr. 261, al.: — ὑπ. σύνδεσμος a conjunction, followed by the subjunctive, Thom. M.: — Adv. —κως, in the subjunctive, Apoll. de Constr. 226. 4. *relative*, of a pronoun, Ath. 493 B.
- ὑποταμνόν, τό, *a plant cut off at bottom for magic purposes*, h. Hom. Cer. 225, dub.
- ὑποτάμνω, *Ion. for ὑποτέμνω*, Hdt.
- ὑποτάνω, = ὑποτείνω, ὑπὸ δ' ἔρματα . . τάνυσσαν Il. 1. 486.
- ὑπόταξις, *ews, ἡ, subjection, submission*, Dion. H. 1. 5, Diog. L. 7. 122.
- ὑποταπεινός, *to humble in some degree*, Basil. M.
- ὑποταρδᾶσσω, *contr. -θάρσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ξω. To stir up, trouble from below or a little*, Ar. Vesp. 1285, Plat. Fab. 2, etc.: — Pass., ὑπεραράχθη ἡ κοιλία Hipp. Epid. 1. 979; ὑπ. πρὸς τι *to be somewhat troubled at . .*, Luc. D. Mort. 7. 2. 2. ὑπ. τι *to cause some trouble*, Dio C. 39. 56., 79. 4. — Cf. ὑποθαλώω.
- ὑποταρβῶ, *to be somewhat afraid of, shrink before, τοῦδ' ὑποταρβήσαντες* Il. 17. 533.
- ὑποταρτάριος [α], *ov, under Tartarus, of the Titans*, Il. 14. 279, Hes. Th. 851, cf. Luc. Herc. 1.
- ὑπότασις, *ews, ἡ, (ὑποτείνω) a stretching under: extension*, Hipp. Fract. 764; πεδῶν ὑπότασις *the plains that stretch below*, Eur. Bacch. 749.
- ὑποτάσσω, Att. —ττω, fut. ξω. *To place or arrange under, τινί τι* Polyb. 3. 36, 7, Plut. Nic. 23, etc.; ὑπ. εἰς . . Lat. *referre in numerum*, Polyb. 17. 15, 4. II. *to post under or behind, ὑποτάσσεσθαι τινί* Luc. Paras. 49; ὑποταταγμένος τινί *subordinate to him*, Arist. Fr. 392. 2. *to subject, ἐαυτὸν τινί* Plut. Pomp. 64: *to subdue, make subject, ἐθνη* Hdn. 2. 2, fin.; ἐαυτὸς τὰ πάντα Ep. Phil. 3. 21; πάντα ὑπὸ τοῦς πόδας αὐτοῦ Ep. Eph. 1. 22: — Med. *to make subject to oneself*, Hdn. 2. 2: — Pass. *to be obedient, τινί* Ep. Col. 3. 18, al.: — absol., κοῦχ ὑποταγῆς ἐβάρυεν ὥσπερ Νικίας dejectedly, timidly, Phryn. Com. Lucert. 3; οἱ ὑποταταγμένοι subjects, Polyb. 3. 13, 8, etc.; ἐδούλευσας, ὑπεράγης Arr. Epict. 4. 4. 33.
- III. *to put after*, Plut. 2. 737 F: *to take as a minor premiss*, in Logic, Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 61: — Pass. *to follow*, Plut. 2. 1020 A, etc.; κῶμα αἱ ὑποταταγμέναί τὴν following . . , Ptol.
- IV. *to govern the subjunctive*, E. M.
- ὑποταύριον, τό, *the part below the ταῦρος (III) or κοχώνη*, Hippiatr., v. Valck. ad Ammon. 40.
- ὑποταφρεύω, *to dig under, undermine, χάματα* App. Pun. 16.
- ὑποταχύνω, *to hasten on a little*, Athanas.
- ὑποτείνω, fut. —τενῶ, *to stretch under, put under*, Hipp. V. C. 908, Plat. Tim. 74 A; τι ὑπὸ τι Hipp. Fract. 761; ἀντήριδας . . ὑπ. πρὸς τοὺς τοίχους fixed stay-bands to strengthen the ship's sides, Thuc. 7. 36: — Pass. *to be extended beneath*, Arist. P. A. 4. 12, 30. b. *intr. to extend under, subtend, ὑπὸ τὴν μέζω γωνίαν ὑπ. τὴν τοῦ τριγώνου* (sc. ἡ γραμμὴ) Arist. Meteor. 3. 5, 6; ἡ τὴν ὑπὸ τὴν γωνίαν ὑποτείνουσα (sc.

γραμμή or πλευρά the hypotenuse or line subtending the right angle, Apd. ap. Ath. 418 F; so, ἡ ὑποτεινύσα alone, Plat. Tim. 54 D, Arist. Incess. An. 9, 3 and 7: also the string of a bow, Math. 2. to strain, pull hard [τὸν κάλω] Ar. Pax 458:—metaph., μεγάλας δυνάμεις ὑπ. intensifies, Soph. Aj. 262. II. to hold out hopes, to offer, c. inf., ὑπ. τὰ ἐμπόρια ἐλευθεροῦν Hdt. 7. 158, cf. Thuc. 8. 48:—also, ὑπ. τινὶ μισθοῦ Ar. Ach. 657; ἐλπιδας, ὑποσχέσεις Dem. 121. 24., 625. 6:—so in Med., Dio C. 38. 31. 2. to lay or put before one, present, suggest, ὑπ. τοῖς λόγοις μέμψιν Paus. 7. 9. 4; ὑπ. τινὶ λόγους τοιοῦτους λέγειν Eur. Or. 905; ἀπάτην Plut. Timol. 10:—so in Med., Plat. Theat. 179 E; but also, to propose a question, Id. Gorg. 448 E. ὑποτειχίζω, to build a wall under or so as to intercept, to build a cross-wall, Thuc. 6. 99, App. Illyr. 19. ὑποτειχίσις, εὐς, ἡ, the building of a cross-wall, Thuc. 6. 100. ὑποτειχίσμα, τό, a cross-wall, Thuc. 6. 100. ὑποτεκαίρομαι, Dep. to guess at a thing, Ar. Fr. 1. ὑποτελέως, α, ον, less than complete, v. sub ὑποστηγῆ. ὑποτελέω, fut. ἐσώ, to pay off, discharge, of a tribute or tax, φόρον ὑπ. Hdt. 1. 171, Xen. Hell. 1. 3, 9, etc.; συντάξεις, συντάξεις καὶ φόρους Isocr. 140 B, 256 E; and absol. to pay tribute, Thuc. 3. 46, Luc., etc.:—also, ὑπ. ἀξίην βασιλείῃ (v. sub ἀξία) Hdt. 4. 201; ὑπ. ἔρανον, δῶρα Dem. 142. 1, Plut., etc.; ὑπ. τι to pay a debt, Luc. Rhct. Praec. 23. ὑποτελής, ἐς, gen. ἐός: (τέλος v):—subject to pay taxes, taxable, tributary, Lat. vectigalis, tributarius, Thuc. 2. 9, 5. 111; in full, ὑποτελέως φόρον Id. 1. 19, 56, 66, 7. 57; ὑπ. φόρον or φόρους Plut. Artox. 21, Pyrrh. 23:—ὑπ. τινὶ tributary to . . . Synes. 180 A. II. act. receiving payment, c. gen., μισθοῦ Luc. Merc. Cond. 36.—Cf. sq. ὑποτελής, ἴδος, ἡ, a name given by Herillus in Diog. L. 7. 165 to a subordinate object, which ought to be only held as a means towards attaining the chief good (τέλος), cf. Stob. Eccl. 2. 60. ὑποτελλομαι, Dep. to come forth from under, Ap. Rh. 2. 83. ὑποτεμνω, Ion. -τάμνω Hdt.: fut. -τεμῶ and -τεμοῦμαι. To cut away under or underneath, ὑπὸ γῶσσαν τάμε χαλκός Il. 5. 74; ταμὼν ὑπὸ πυθμὲν ἐλαίης Od. 23. 204; ὑπ. τὰς ἀγκύρας Plut. Anton. 32:—Pass., ὑποτεμνεται τὰ νεῦρα τῶν πραγμάτων Aeschin. 77. 26; τὰς ρίζας ὑποτεμνόμενος having them cut away below, Luc. Tim. 8; ὑποτμηθεὶς τὴν ἰγνύην hamstrung, Id. Tox. 60. 2. to cut underhand, i. e. in a cheating way, of a roguish leather-seller, Ar. Eq. 316. II. to cut off, intercept, Lat. interciperē, intercludere, ὑπ. πηγὰς Plat. Legg. 844 A; ὑπ. τὴν ἐλπίδα Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 34., 7. 1. 29:—but more often in Med., ὑποταμέσθαι τὸ ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν (sc. αὐτοῖς) Hdt. 5. 86; ὑποτέμεσθαι τὰς ὁδοὺς to cut off one's way, stop one short, Ar. Eq. 291, cf. Arist. Meteor. 2. 2, 25; ὑπ. τὸν πλοῦν Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 15; also, ὑποτέμνεσθαι τινα to intercept him, Id. Cyr. 1. 4, 19; ὑπ. τοὺς χρόνους τινός Aeschin. 63. 17; τὰς ὁρμὰς, τὴν ἐπίνοιαν Polyb. 18. 21, 1., 36. 1, 1, etc.; so in pf. pass., ὑποτεμνόμενος πάσας αὐτὰς τὰς ἀφελείας Id. 5. 107, 6. ὑποτερετίζω, to whistle in answer, Schol. Pind. O. 9. 59. ὑποτρίβομαι, Pass. to take pleasure secretly, τινὶ Timario in Nolit. Mss. 9. 2. 176. ὑποτετραγμένως, Adv. pf. pass. subordinate, Clem. Rom. ad Cor. 37. ὑποτετραγώνως, ον, almost square or rectangular, Physiogn. ὑποτετραγερής, ἐς, in the ratio of 1 + $\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{3}{2}$, Boisson. Anecd. 4. 420:—ὑποτετραπλασιενίτριτος, ον, less by $\frac{1}{4}$ times, i. e. in the ratio of $\frac{3}{4}$; and ὑποτετραπλασίους, ον, in the ratio of $\frac{1}{4}$. Ibid. ὑπότευξις, εὐς, ἡ, a rejoinder, reply, Sext. Emp. M. 9. 251. ὑπότεφρος, ον, somewhat ash-coloured, cited from Diosc. ὑποτεχνάομαι, Dep. to come to aid by art, Alex. Trall. 1. 114. ὑποτίκκομαι, Pass. to melt gradually, Basil.; metaph., Ael. N. A. 15. 4, etc. ὑποτρίνω, to note or remark underhand, Schol. Ap. Rh. 2. 321, where Dind. ἐπιτ-. II. to wait patiently for, τι Greg. Naz. ὑποτιθῆμι, fut. -θήσω:—to place under, ὑπ. κύκλα πυθμὲν ὅθκεν Il. 18. 375; τὰ φρύγαν' ὑπ. puts the fire-wood under, Teleclid. Incert. 3; θεοὺ βάσεις ὑποτίθεντος putting legs or feet under them, Plat. Tim. 92 A, cf. Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 9; ὑπὸ ποταμοὺς πολλοὺς . . . πόλιν ὑπ. Plat. Legg. 682 C; [φόνικας] ὑπ. τινὶ Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 12; ἀλεκτοριδὶ ὑπ. τὰ φά Arist. H. A. 6. 9, 3; ἐαυτὴν [τῷ ἄρρην] lb. 5. 2, 7; ὑπ. τι ὑπὸ τὸν ὀφθαλμόν Id. Probl. 3. 20, 1:—of a horse galloping, ὑπ. τὰ ὑπὸ σθία σκέλη ὑπὸ τὰ ἐμπρόσθια Xen. Eq. 11, 2 sq.; τὰ ὀπίθεν σκέλη διὰ πολλοῦ ὑπ. to bring up his hind legs so that they are far from touching the fore, lb. 1, 14, cf. Cyn. 5, 10:—metaph., ὑποχειρὺς τοῖς ἐχθροῖς ὑπ. τὰς αὐτῶν πατρίδας Plat. Polit. 305 A:—Med. to place under one's feet, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 41; ὑπ' αὐτὰ Arist. Incess. An. 15, 9. 2. to place under a certain class, γεωργικῇ, θρησκευτῇ, etc., Plat. Polit. 289 A. 3. to place or lay under as a foundation or beginning, ῥυθμοὺς καὶ σχήματα Id. Legg. 669 D; ὑπὸθετον τινὶ Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 13; τοῦτο ὑπ. τῇ γνῶμῃ Dem. 550. 5; ὑπ. τοῖς ἐναντίοις φύσιν τινα Arist. Phys. 1. 6, 3; μίαν ὕλην ἡ πλείους Id. Metaph. 1. 7, 2; cf. ὑπόκειμαι II. 8:—hence, b. in ar. pass. ὑπερθεῖν (cf. ὑποκίμαι), to be laid down, assumed, Plat. Tim. 48 E, cf. 61 D; οἱ ὑποτιθέντες λόγοι assumed as principles, Id. Legg. 812 A; τὰ ὑποτιθέντα Id. Parm. 136 B; τὰν καλῶν τι ἡ σωφροσύνη ὑπερθεῖν was assumed to be . . . Id. Charm. 160 D; ἐὰν τὸ ἐναντιὸν ὑποθεθῇ, in a hypothet. syllogism, Arist. An. Pr. 2. 11, 6; ψεύδος τὸ ὑποθεθὲν lb. 8:—but most common, c. in Med. to lay down with oneself, adopt as a principle, take for granted, assume, ἀρχὴν τινα Plat. Tim. 53 D, cf. Dem. 29. 5, Polyb. 1. 5, 1; λόγον δὲ ἂν κρίνω Plat. Phaedo 100 A, cf. Rep. 510 C; ὑπ. ὑποθέων Id. Phaedo 101 D; δ' ἐξ ἀρχῆς ὑπερθεσμεθα Id. Charm. 171 D; ὑπ. τὸ ὡς ὅν lb. 136 C; ὑπ. τι περὶ τινος ὡς ὄντος lb. 136 B, cf. 137 B, Polit. 284 C; ὑπ. ὡς τούτου οὕτω ἔχοντος Id. Rep. 437 A: c. acc. et inf. to

assume or suppose that . . . Id. Phaedo 100 B, Prot. 339 D; and with the inf. omitted, ὑπ. τὴν ἀρετὴν διδασκὼν [εἶναι] Id. Rep. 437 A; τὰν ἀντία οἷς ὑπεθέμην Id. Theat. 165 D; νεώτερον αὐτὸν ὑπ. to put him down as younger, Dion. H. 4. 6:—absol., ὥστερ ὑπέθον as you laid down, began by assuming, Plat. Rep. 346 B; ὑποθέμενος, opp. to συγγεγονώς, of hypothesis opp. to actual knowledge, Philostr. 702. II. to hold out under, present, τὴν ἀσπίσαν Luc. D. Mort. 27. 3: metaph. to suggest, ἐλπίδα ὑποθεῖναι Pors. Or. 1184, cf. Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 28, Dem. 638. 44; also, ἐλπίδα ὑπ. δουλώσειν Thuc. 1. 138; ἡ εὐπραγία ὑπ. ἰσχυρὴν τῆς ἐλπίδος Id. 4. 65; ὑπ. λόγους, τέχνας Eur. 1. A. 507, Bacch. 675:—but the earlier and more gen. usage in this sense was 2. Med. to suggest, hint a thing to one, ὑποθέσθαι τινὶ βουλὴν Il. 8. 36, 467; ἔπος, ἔργον ὑποθέσθαι τινὶ to suggest a speech, an action, to any one, advise or counsel him thretero, Od. 4. 163, ll. 11. 788; δόλον ὑπεθέηκατο Hes. Th. 175, cf. Od. 3. 27; so, ὑποθέσθαι τι Hdt. 1. 156., 3. 36; ὑπ. σωτηρίην τινὶ Id. 5. 98, cf. 7. 237; σμικρὸν ὑπ. τοῖς κριταῖσι Ar. Eccl. 1154. b. c. dat. pers. only, ὑποθέσθαι τινὶ to advise, counsel, admonish one, Od. 2. 194., 5. 143, Ar. Av. 1362, Lys. 522, Plat. Charm. 155 D; and with an Adv., ἀλλὰ μοι εὖ ὑπόθεον Od. 15. 310; πικρῶς ὑποθέσθαι τινὶ Il. 21. 293. c. c. inf. to advise one to do a thing, Hdt. 1. 90, Thuc. 5. 90; ὑποθέσθαι τινὶ ἀνείσθαι ἵππον to instruct him how to buy . . . Xen. Eq. 3. 7. 3. in stronger sense, ὑποθέσθαι τινὶ τι to enjoin it upon him, Hdt. 4. 135. 4. ὑπ. γράμματα, λόγον to impart, communicate, Plat. Polit. 295 C, Tim. 26 A, cf. Hipp. Ma. 286 B. 5. to propose, σκοπεῖν as a mark or aim, Luc. Pisc. 7; δ ὑποθεθεὶς σκοπὸς Arist. Eth. N. 6. 12, 9:—in Med., ὑποθέσθαι ὑπὲρ τινος to propose to oneself as a subject of discussion or argument, Isocr. 51 A: to propose to oneself as a task, undertake, τι Andoc. 6. 19. III. to put down as a deposit or stake, pawn, pledge, mortgage, τοῦτο τὸ ἐνέχυρον Hdt. 2. 136; τὴν οὐσίαν, τὴν οἰκίαν Isocr. 400 B, Dem. 842. S., 1188. 2; ὑποτιθέναι τινὶ τι ταλάντων to mortgage for a talent, Aeschin. 68. 25, cf. Dem. 821. 12; δραχμὴν ὑπόθεε Diphil. Συναρ. 1. 2; cf. ὑποθήκη—but in Med., of the mortgage, to lend money on pledge, Dem. 841. 20; ὑποτιθέσθαι τὰ σκεύη Id. 1223. 24:—but the Med. is used for the Act. in later writers, Plat. Cato Mi. 6., 2. 828 A:—for the Pass., ὑπόκειμαι is used, except in aor. 1, ὑποκίεσθαι τοὺς ἀποθέθεντας [πόρους] Inscr. Halic. 2. p. 690 Newton. 2. to stake, hazard, venture, εἰς οἷον κίνδυνον ἐρχεῖ ὑποθήσων τὴν ψυχὴν Plat. Prot. 313 A; ὑποθεὶς τὸν ἴδιον κίνδυνον at his own risk, Dem. 420. 25; for which we also find ὑπ. ἐαυτὸν ἔγγυον, Plut. Crass. 7; τὴν ψυχὴν ταῖς τύχαις Luc. Dem. Enc. 41; ἐαυτὸν ὀργῇ, κινδύνους, etc., Plut. Them. 24, etc. ὑποτίλλω, to tear out, pluck out, τὴν βοτάνην Theophr. H. P. 2. 7, 5. ὑποτιμῶ, to name the price of, ἰχθύν Alex. Aeb. 3. 4. II. Med., 1. to make a return or assessment of one's property, Arist. Oec. 2. 6 and 36. 2. as law-term, = ἀντιτιμῶμαι, Xen. Apol. 23; ἀνοθήσκειν ὑποτιμῶ Arist. Rhct. Al. 30, 11; v. Butt. Dem. Mid. in Ind., and cf. τιμῶ III. 2. 3. to pretend, allege, πεινᾶν Iamb. V. Pyth. 23, cf. Apollod. 2. 4, 3: absol. to excuse oneself, Arr. Epict. 3. 24, 61. ὑποτίμωμις, εὐς, ἡ, a counter-estimate, = ἀντιτιμῶμις, Schol. Dem. 34. 11, Philo, etc. 2. a pretence, pretext, Plut. Camill. 40, Ael. N. A. 4. 43, Philo, etc. ὑποτιμῆτης, οὐ, ὅ, as a transl. of the Lat. subcensor, Dio C. 52. 21, etc. ὑποτινάσσω, to shake a little, Eccl. ὑποτίτθος, ον, under the breast (cf. ὑπομάζιος), τὰ ὑπ. children at the breast, LXX (Hos. 14. 1), Ath. 46 E: ὑπότιτθος, in Phot., Suid., etc. *ὑποτλάω, absol. pres. with aor. ὑπέτλην, to endure, Anth. P. 5. 302. ὑποτιμῆγω, Ep. for ὑποτέμνω, Q. Sm. 5. 244., 9. 380:—Med., Ap. Rh. 4. 328. ὑπ-ο-τοβέω, to sound in answer, echo, ὑπὸ δὲ . . . ὀτοβέῃ δόναξ . . . ῥόμον Aesch. Pr. 574 (lyr.). ὑποτομῆς, εὐς, ὅ, a cutting instrument, LXX (2 Regg. 12. 31). ὑποτομή, ἡ, a cutting off below, Plut. 2. 980 C: a cutting up, Theophr. H. P. 9. 2, 7. II. a smaller incision or line, Procl. ὑπ-ο-τονθορύζω (often incorrectly written -ίζω), to murmur in an under-tone, Luc. Merc. Cond. 26, Bis Acc. 4, etc.; τι at a thing, Id. Necoym. 7. ὑπότονον, τό, v. sub ὑπέρτονος. ὑποτοξέω, to shoot from arrows from below, Aen. Poliorc. 36. ὑποτοπάζω, = υποτοπῶ, Philo 2. 480, Dio C. 78. 25:—verb. Adj. -τοπατόν, Eccl. ὑποτοπασμός, ὁ, a suspicion, surmise, Joseph. A. J. 17. 4, 2. ὑποτοπῶ, = sq., τινὰ Thuc. 8. 76; c. acc. et inf., Id. 5. 35:—in Gramm. to doubt the genuineness of a passage. ὑποτοπῶ, aor. 1 -ετόπησα Thuc.: pf. -τετόπησα Dio C. 38. 42. To suspect, surmise, τι Thuc. 1. 56; c. acc. et inf., Id. 1. 20, 51, etc.; ὑπ. μὴ . . . Id. 1. 13. 2. c. acc. pers. to suspect him, Id. 5. 116. II. earlier we have Dep. ὑποτοπῶμαι. aor. ὑπεροπῆθην:—to suspect a thing, οὐδὲν ὑποτοπῆθῃτα Ildt. 9. 116; καχ' ὑποτοπείσθαι Ar. Ran. 958; c. inf., ὑποτοπῆθentes Δημάρχων δρῆμαρ ἔπιχειρῆεν Hdt. 6. 70, cf. Ar. Thesm. 496, Lysias 114. 32.—In Att. Prose the word generally used was ὑποπτεύω. ὑπότοπημα, τό, a suspicion, Byz. ὑποτοπητέον, verb. Adj. one must suspect, Philo 2. 14, Eccl. ὑπότοπος, ον, suspicious, Polemo Physiogn. p. 265 (but for καὶ ὑπ. legend. καχ' ὑποπτοι). ὑποτορεῖω, to engrave in toreutic work, Ael. N. A. 10. 22. ὑποτραγφῶδως, to play a part in tragedy second to . . . τινὶ Philostr. 507. II. to answer in tragic tone, v. l. Luc. Jap. Trag. 1. ὑποτραυλίζω, to lisp a little, Luc. Tim. 55.

ὑπότραυλος, *ov*, *lisping a little*, Hipp. 1207 E.
ὑποτράχηλον, *τό, the lower part of the neck*, Poll. 2. 136.
the neck of a column, Vitruv.
ὑποτράχλος [ἄ], *ov*, *under the neck*, Hesych. s. v. *ὑποθύμιος*.
ὑποτράχυν, *to affect with a grating, harsh sensation*, *τὴν ἀκοήν* Dion. H. de Comp. 22:—*metaph. to exasperate somewhat*, Greg. Naz.
ὑποτράχυν, *v*, *gen. eos, somewhat rough*, Archestr. ap. Ath. 330 A, Orph. Lith. 357, etc.:—*cf. Lob. Phryn. 541, Paral. 254*.
ὑποτρέχω, *to tremble a little*, Plat. Rep. 336 E, Plat. 2. 973 F, etc.
ὑποτρέπομαι, *Pass. to turn back*, Plat. 2. 77 E, Opp. H. 3. 516.
ὑποτρέφω, *fut. -θρέψω, to bring up secretly or in succession*, *σκούλακας* Dion. H. 4. 81; *πάγωνας* (vulg. ἀνατρέφειν) Diod. 3. 63:—*Med. to cherish secretly*, *τόλμαν* Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 17; *τὴν χολήν* Luc. Calumn. 24:—*Pass. to grow up in succession*, *Lat. subnasci*, Plat. Rep. 560 A.
ὑποτρέχω, *fut. -θρέψομαι* and *-δραμοῦμαι*: *aor. -έδραμον*: *poët. pf. -δέδραμα* h. Hom. Ap. 284; *-δέδραμκα* (v. infr. III). *To run in under*, *ὑπέδραμε καὶ λάβει γούναν* *running he fell down before him and clasped his knees*, Il. 21. 68, Od. 10. 323 (though it may be only, *he ran up to him*); *ὑπ. πρὸς στέρνα πατρὸς* Eur. I. A. 631, cf. 636; *ὑπέδραμε ὑπὸ τοῦς πόδας τοῦ ἵππου* Hdt. 7. 88; *ὑπ. ὑπὸ τὴν τοῦ ἀκοντίου φορὰν* *in under, within the dart's range*, Antipho 121. 30: *later c. acc.*, *ὑπ. πρὸς* Themist. 168 B; *τὸν τρίβωνα* Philostr. Ep. 44: *c. dat.*, *ὑπ. ταῖς πλατάνοις* Plat. 2. 185 E; *ναυλοχοῖς* Ib. 243 E.
II. to run under, *stretch away under*, *ὑποδέδραμε βήσσα* h. Hom. Ap. 284.
III. to run in between, intercept, like *ὑποτένομαι*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 12; *τὰ κορίαν* ἐπὶ ἑπὶ ἑπὶ ὑποδράμω Ar. Eq. 676; *ἡ σελήνη ὑπ. τὸν ἥλιον* Themist.
2. to interrupt, *Dius ap. Stob. 409. 15*.
4. to seek to gain, δόξαν, *τιμὴν* Sext. Emp. M. 9. 38, etc.
IV. to enter unawares, Lat. subire, *ἔρευνος ὑπ. steals over the skin*, Hipp. Fract. 768; *χρῶ πῦρ ὑποδεδράμακε* Sappho 2. 10:—*also, to enter into any one's mind, come over one*, like *Lat. succurrit mihi*, of thoughts and feelings, *ὑπ. τὴν ἐννοίᾳ* τὴν Polyb. 16. 6, 10; *ἀπελπισμὸς ὑπ. τὴν* Id. 31. 8, 11; *also c. acc.*, *ἀπελπισμὸς ὑποτρέχει τὴν* Id. 31. 8, 11; *absol.*, *Id. 9. 10. 7*; *οὐχ ὑπέδραμε δὲ* *it did not occur to me*, Strab. 554, cf. Arr. Epict. 4. 2, 2:—*c. acc.*, *inf.*, Polyb. 14. 12, 5.
V. like ὑπέρχομαι, *to insinuate oneself into any one's good graces, flatter or deceive*, *ὑπ. τινὰ θωπεύει* Eur. Or. 669, cf. Aeschin. 76. 40; *δὲ δ' ἄν. χαρίεσσιν ὑποτρέχων* Plat. Rep. 426 B; *θωπεύειας ὑποδράμων* Id. Legg. 923 C.
ὑποτρέω, *Ep. -τρέω*, in *Timon* ap. Plat. 2. 466 C: *fut. -τρέσω*. *To tremble a little, to shrink back, give ground*, Il. 7. 217, 15. 636; *ὑποτρέσαι* Pind. Fr. 246: *c. acc.* *to shrink before, flee before*, Il. 17. 587, cf. 275. *Poët. word*, used in late Prose, *Met. Ant. 11. 9*, *Plut. Mar. 7*.
ὑποτρίπτω, *ov*, *bored or pierced through below*, *αὐλοῖ* Ath. 176 F; and *prob.*, *to be restored for ὑποθέατροι* in Poll. 4. 82.
ὑποτρίχνω, *ὑποτρίχνω*, *Ion.* for *ὑποτρίχω*.
ὑποτρίβη, *ἡ, a rubbing off below*, *ἵπποι χαλεπύοντες ἐξ ὑποτρίβης*, *Lat. subtriti*, App. Mithr. 75: *cf. sq.*
ὑποτρίβω [ῖ], *fut. φω*, *to rub a little or gently*, Hipp. 231. 46.
2. to rub down for mixing in a dish, *σῆσάμ' ὑπ. εἰς ταύτην* (sc. *ἄλμην*) Damox. Σύντρ. 1. 38, cf. Cratin. Δηλ. 7, and v. *ὑποτρίμμα*.
II. to rub off beneath or gradually: in *Pass.*, *ὑποτρίβεσθαι τὰς ὑπλάς*, of horses, *to wear their hoofs off*, *Lat. subterere pedes*, Diod. 17. 94: *cf. foreg.*
ὑποτρίβω, *to cry or squeak, or chirp softly*, of fowls, Ael. N. A. 7. 7; of cats, Ib. 7. 8.
2. of things, *λεπτόν ὑπ. Nonn. D. 11. 219*, Anth. P. 11. 352:—*often with v. l. ὑποτρίβουσα*.
ὑποτρίμερής, *ēs*, *three parts less*, Arithm. Vett.
ὑποτρίμμα, *τό*, *a dish compounded of various ingredients grated and pounded up together*, *Lat. moretum*, Hipp. 361. 50., 373. 26, cf. *ὑποτρίβω* 1. 2; *ἐν ὑπ. ἔσται* Antiph. Φιλωτ. 1, cf. Nicost. Ἀβρ. 1: *its general taste was sour or piquant, hence proverb.*, *ὑποτρίμμα βλέπειν* *to look sharp and sour*, Ar. Eccl. 291:—*green herb sauces or soups* (*ὑποτρίμματα χλωρά*) were also called *φυλλάδες*, Poll. 6. 71. *Cf. ὑπόσφαγμα*.
ὑποτρίμματιον, *τό*, *Dim. of foreg.*, Tecler. Ἀμφικτ. 1, cf. Poll. 6. 68.
ὑποτρίορχης, *ov*, *ῥ*, *a broad-winged kind of hawk*, Arist. H. A. 9. 36, 1; *cf. τριόρχης* II.
ὑποτριπλασιπέμπτος, *ov*, *3 + 2 (5) times less*, Boiss. An. 4. 420.
ὑποτριπλάσιος, *ov*, *three times less*, Arithm. Vett.
ὑπότριπτος, *ov*, *of numbers, in the ratio by which one is less than another by 3* (e.g. the ratio of 3), the converse of *ἐπίτριπτος*, Mus. Vett.
ὑποτρίψις, *ews*, *ἡ*, *a rubbing under*, e.g. of a horse's hoof, Hipp. piatr.
II. ὑποτρίψειν τριπύδων *the cross-bars to the legs of tables*, against which people rub their feet, Math. Vett. 74.
ὑποτρομάζω, =sq., *Jo. Chrys.*
ὑποτρομέω, =*ὑποτρέχω*, *to tremble under or a little*, *τρομέει δ' ὑπὸ γαῖᾳ* Il. 10. 95; *ὑποτρομέουσιν ἅπαντες* 2. 241.
**II. c. acc. *to tremble before any one*, 20. 28; *c. dat.*, Greg. Naz.
ὑπότρομος, *ov*, *somewhat afraid or timid*, Aeschin. 76. 18, Plat. 2. 435 B, Luc. D. Deor. 19. 1, etc.
ὑποτρομώδης, *ēs*, (*είδος*) *subject to tremor*, Hipp. 1136 E.
ὑποτροπάδην, *Adv. turning back, returning*, Opp. H. 1. 636., 3. 274.
ὑποτροπή, *ἡ*, *a turning back, repulse*, Plat. Alex. 32.
II. a relapse, recurrence, *ὑπ. τῶν ἐμπροσθεν νοσημάτων* Plat. Lucull. 7, al.; *v. Galen. Lex. Hipp.*
ὑποτροπάζω, *to return again, recur*, esp. of an illness, *Lat. recidiva fieri*, Hipp. Apl. 1251, cf. 533. 9, etc.
ὑποτροπιασμός, *ῥ*, *a relapse in illness*, Hipp. Aph. 1250, Galen.
ὑποτροπή, *ἡ*, *poët. for ὑποτροπή*, Ap. Rh. 1. 1052.**

ὑποτροπικός, *ἡ*, *ὄν*, *turning back again, recurring*, of an intermittent disease, Hipp. Coac. 128, cf. 216.
ὑποτρόπος, *α*, *ov*, *under the keel*, Opp. H. 1. 224, Orph. Arg. 269.
ὑπότροπος, *ov*, (*ὑποτρέπω*) *turning back, returning*, *ὑπότροπον ἐκ πολέμου ἔξεσθαι* Il. 6. 501; *ὑπ. ἵκετο δῶμα* Od. 20. 332; *ὑπ. ἱζομαι αὐτὸς* Il. 6. 367; *οὐκέθ' ὑπότροποι αὐτὸς ἔασσε* h. Ap. 476; *ὑπ. οἶκα ἰδέσθαι* Od. 21. 211; *ὑπ. ἥμαρ* *the day of return*, Christod. Ecphr. 262; *cf. ὑπότροφος*.
**2. rallying from the effect of a blow, Theocr. 25. 263.
ὑποτροφία, *a doubtful word* in Clem. Al. 123.
ὑποτροφή, *ἡ*, *the supply of nourishment, sustenance*, Max. Tyr. 27. 5, etc.; *ἡ τῆς σωμαστικῆς ὑπ.* Iamb. V. Pyth. 21.
II. growth, *ὑπ. γῆς* Max. Tyr. 29. 1.
ὑπότροφος, *ov*, *reared at the breast* (cf. *ὑπότροφος*), Eur. I. A. 1204, as in MSS.; *Ald. ὑπότροφον*, whence Heath *ὑπότροφος*; *Scal. ὑπότροφον*.
ὑποτρόχᾱλος, *ov*, *somewhat round*, v. l. (for *περιτρόχᾱλος*) Hdt. 3. 8.
ὑποτροχάω, *poët. for ὑποτρέχω*, Mosch. 7. 5.
ὑποτροχίζω, *to lay under the wheel, torture*, Suid.
ὑπότροχος, *ov*, *with wheels under, on wheels*, *πορεία* Polyb. 8. 36, 11, cf. Diod. 20. 48, 91.
ὑπότρυγος, *ov*, (*τρυξ*) *full of lees or sediment*, Hipp. 1129 D.
ὑποτρυξ, *to murmur, hum in an undertone*, of a chord, Anth. P. 11. 352, etc.; *but v. ὑποτρίξω*.
ὑποτρώω, *intr.* *to become fatigued by degrees*, Nic. Al. 83.
ὑποτρώω, *fut. ξομαι*, *to eat with other things*, Xenophon. ap. Ath. 54 E.
**II. to eat by way of preparation, Xen. Symp. 4. 9.
**III. metaph. to eat away from below, as a river its banks, Call. Epigr. 45. 4.
ὑποτυγχάνω, like *ὑπολαμβάνω*, *to interrupt, reply, answer*, Hipp. 1281. 21, Dion. H. 6. 87., 7. 16, Plat. 2. 113 B.
ὑποτύμπανον, *τό*, *the cavity of a lyre*, *Notices des Mss.* 16. 2, 257.
ὑποτύπασα, *to form slightly or generally, to sketch out*, *Lat. adumbrare* (cf. *ὑπογράφω* II. 2), Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 17, Polyb. 22. 13, 6.
II. Med., *ἐν ἀνθρώποις ἐκ τῶν γυνομένων ὑπετυπώσαντο τὴν ὀνύχων γένεσιν* *took care to have nails formed in a rudimentary way*, Plat. Tim. 76 E; *ὑποτυπωσάμενος τὴν οὐσάν* . . . *τί ἐστι* *having formed a notion of it*, Arist. Metaph. 6. 2, 5, cf. Hdn. 1. 3, Philostr. 481.
ὑποτύπτω, *fut. φω*, *to strike or push down*, *κοντῶ ὑπ. ἐς λίμνην* *to push down into the lake with a pole*, Hdt. 2. 136; *ὑποτύπτουσα . . . φιάλη ἐς τοῦ χρυσοῦ τὴν θήκην* *dipping with a cup into . . .*, Id. 3. 130; *ὑποτύπας τούτῃ* (sc. *τῷ κηληνῇ*) *ἀντλέει* *he draws it dipping with the bucket into the water*, Id. 6. 119; *οἱ χῆνες ὑπ. τοῖς ποδῶν* Ar. Av. 1145:—in *Pass.*, *Plut. 2. 896 E*.
II. generally, to strike or plunge down, *i. e. dive*, Nic. Al. 499, Th. 176; *so, χέρσφ ὑπέτυψε κορῶν* *flies for shelter under the land*, Arat. 950.
ὑποτύπσις [ῖ], *ews*, *ἡ*, *a sketch, outline*, *Lat. adumbratio*, Poll. 7. 128:—*A* *ὑποτύπσις* was the name given by Sext. Empiricus to his *Outlines of the Pyrrhonic Philosophy*, cf. Fabric. Sext. Emp. P. 1. 1, Diog. L. 9. 78, Galen. 19. 11.
2. a model, pattern, 1 Ep. Tim. 1. 16., 2. 1, 13.
**3. a rhet. figure, by which a matter was vividly sketched in words, Quintil. 9. 2, 40.
ὑποτύπτικος, *ἡ*, *ὄν*, *by way of outline, compendious*, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 239. Adv. —*κῶς*, lb. 2. 1.
ὑποτύρις, *ἰδος*, *ἡ*, (*τυρός*) *a kind of cheese-cake, milk curdled and pressed in moulds with honey*, Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 647 F.
ὑπότυφλος, *ov*, *somewhat blind, purblind*, Plat. 2. 53 E.
ὑποτύφομαι, *Pass.* *to be puffed up, elated*, Philo 1. 665.
ὑπότυφος, *ov*, *somewhat arrogant*, Ion ap. Plat. Pericl. 5, Synes. 39 D; and so formerly in *Timon* ap. Diog. L. 9. 18, where now *ὑπάτυφος*.
ὑποτύφω [ῖ], *fut. -θύφω*, *to burn with a smouldering fire beneath*, *πῦρ ὑπ. τὴν νῆσον* Philostr. 836: *metaph. to kindle into a smouldering fire, cause to burn secretly*, *τὰς διαβολὰς* Polyb. 5. 42, 3; and in *Pass.*, *ὑποτύφεται ἔχθρα* Ctes. Pers. 46; *ὑπετίθω* Apolloph. Incert. 2; *λύπη*, ὀργή Luc. Abdic. 30; *ἔρω* Ael. V. H. 9. 41; *πόλεμος* Plat. Pericl. 32; of persons, *ὑποτετύφεται* *to burn with a hidden fire*, Poll. 3. 68.
ὑπουάτιος [ἄ], *ov*, (*οὔας*) *under the ears*, Orph. Arg. 219.
ὑπουάτιος, *α* (Ion. *η*), *ov*, (*οὔδας*) *subterranean*, Plat. 2. 266 E, Opp. H. 3. 487.
ὑπουάτιος [ἄ], *α*, *ov*, *under the udder, hence sucking*, like *ὑπομάζιος*, *prob. l. in Anth. P. 10. 101*, for *ὑπουατίας*, *ov*, *ῥ*: *v. Lob. Pathol. 499*.
ὑπουολος, *ov* (*οὐλή*) *of wounds, festering under the scar, only skinned over*, Hipp. 21. 32, Arist. Probl. 1. 32; *also of the part affected, festering, purulent, γόνατα*, *πῖδες* Cratin. Incert. 91; *ὑπ. σπλῆν* Plat. Tim. 72 D; *σώματα* Plat. Lycurg. 4.
**2. metaphor. with festering sores underneath, unsound beneath, *οἰδεὶ καὶ ὑπ. ἐστὶν ἡ πόλις* Plat. Gorg. 518 E; *ὑπ. τὴν ψυχὴν ποιεῖν* Ib. 480 B; *ὑπ. τέλμα* Plat. Rom. 18; *ὑπ. ἀντονομία* *a hollow, unreal independence*, Thuc. 8. 64; *ὑπ. ἡσυχία* Dem. 327. fin.; *so this epith. was applied to the Trojan horse*, Soph. Fr. 952; *κάλλος κακὸν ὑπουολὸν* *a fair outside, but fraught with ills below*, Id. O. T. 1396; *ὑπ. μάντευμα* *false, fallacious*, Paus. 3. 7, 3; of persons, *false, deceitful*, *ἀνὴρ ὑπ. δίκτυον κεκρυμμένον* Menand. Monost. 587; *οἱ ὑπουολοὶ* Plat. Caes. 60, etc., cf. Wytt. 2. 44 A; *λόγοι* Babr. 44. 4; *ὑπ. ἔχθρα* concealed, Dion. H. 3. 28; *στάσεις* Plat. 2. 329 B:—*Adv.*, *ὑπουόλως* *διακείσθαι* *to be secretly hostile to one*, Polyb. 10. 35, 6; *ὑπ. ἀκροᾶσθαι* *to render a hollow obedience*, Plat. Lucull. 21; *joined with δολίως*, C. I. 3964.
ὑπουολότης, *ἡ*, and **ὑπουολία**, *ἡ*, *secret malice, treachery*, Byz.
ὑπουράνιος, *ov*, and in Arat. 134 *α*, *ov*:—*under heaven, under the sky*, *οὐράνιον δέρκεσθαι* *ουρανιῶν πετεγῶν* Il. 17. 675.
II. reaching up to heaven, *κλέος* 10. 212, Od. 9. 264.
ὑπουργέω, like *ὑπηρετέω*, *to render service or help to one*, *to serve, assist, succour*, *τινι* Hdt. 8. 110, Aesch. Pr. 635, etc.; *ἐργῶ ὑπ. τινι***********

Thuc. 6. 88:—Pass., οἱ ὑπουργοῦντοί τοις who receive assistance, Epict. ap. Stob. 72. 55. 2. c. acc. rei, χρηστὰ ὑπ. (sc. τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις) to do them good service, Hdt. 8. 143, cf. 7. 38, Soph. El. 461, Ph. 143, Antipho 127. 31, Thuc. 7. 62; so, ὑπ. χάριν τινί Aesch. Pr. 635, Eur. Alc. 542; of a woman, ὑπ. τινι πρὸς χάριν Anaxil. Neott. 2:—Pass., τὰ ὑπουργημένα services done or rendered, Hdt. 9. 109. 3. absol., Soph. Aj. 681, Ph. 53; τὰ τῆς κοιλίας ὑπ. do their duty, Hipp. 493. 17. 4. c. dat. rei, to assist or promote, τῇ καθάρσει Id. 493. 16; cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

ὑπουργημα, τό, a service done or rendered, Hdt. I. 137, Andoc. 21. 41, Xen. Hier. 8. 7:—ὑπουργηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for such service, A. B. 653. ὑπουργητός, εως, ἡ, = ὑπουργία, Eccl.

ὑπουργητός, verb. Adj. one must serve or be kind to, Luc. Charon 2. ὑπουργία, ἡ, service rendered, Soph. O. C. 1413, Arist. Rhet. 2. 7. 4; sens. obsc., Amphip. Ial. 1. 5. 2. in bad sense, obsequiousness, complaisance, Xen. Hier. 1. 35, Luc. Pseudol. 25. 3. medical attendance, Hipp. 24. 47, al.

ὑπουργικός, ἡ, ὄν, serviceable, obliging, kind, courteous, Justin. M., etc. Adv. —κώς, Cyrill.

ὑπουργός, ὄν, contr. for ὑποεργός (q. v.), rendering service, serviceable, promoting, conducive to, τῷ ὑποπρήνυσθαι Xen. An. 5. 8, 15; c. gen. rei, Polyb. 5. 89, 3:—οἱ ὑπ. the attendants, Hipp. Acut. 395; ὑπ. τινος a servant of any one, Polyb. 30. 8. 4. Adv. —γώς, Aristaeon. 1. 3.

ὑπορέω, to make a little water, Hippiatr.

ὑπορίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (οὐρά) a crupper, Lat. postilena, Gloss.

ὑπόφαιδρος, ὄν, somewhat cheerful or gay, Poll. 4. 143.

ὑποφαίνω, fut. —φάνω, to bring to light from under, θρήνην ἐπέφηνε τραπέζης he drew the stool from under the table, Od. 17. 409. 2. to shew a little, just shew, ἰχθύες .. τὰ λευκά ὑποφαίνοντες Arist. H. A. 4. 10, 8; αἱ παρῆται ὑπ. τὴν τοῦ αἰδοῦς χροάν Poll. 2. 87: metaph. to shew just, give indications of, cf. ἐκφάνει Dem. 379. 1, cf. Polyb. 27. 10, 3; πράττειν Id. 27. 10, 3; ὑπ. 5. 5:—c. part., ὑποφαίνω ἐσομένην .. λαμπρὰ πάντα (so Dobree) Anaxandr. Γερων. 1; ὑπ. ὥστε ἐπιθησομένους Ael. N. A. 5. 17.

III. Pass. to be seen under, ὑπὸ τὰς πύλας πόδες πολλοὶ ὑποφαίνονται Thuc. 5. 10; ὑπ. τῇ τῆς χώρας ἔρημον χιόνος Arr. An. 4. 19. 1; ὑπ. ἡ σελήνη Ael. N. A. 4. 10; ἡ ἄλγην διὰ τοῦ ἐσθθίτος Philostr. 823. 2. to appear partly, just shew oneself, be half seen, as the half-opened eyes (cf. ὑπόφασις), Hipp. Progn. 37. Aph. 1258; of teeth, Arist. H. A. 2. 7, 2; ὑπ. σωτηρία, Isocr. 60 A. 124 E; [τὰ μηνυθέντα] Lys. 131. 25; ἀμφισβήτησις Arist. Eth. N. 1. 6, 8; ἀμφ. ἡμέρα, εἶρ (v. infr. III) Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 14, Hell. 5. 3. 1.

III. the Act. is also used intr. of the dawn of day, ὑποφαίνει ἡμέρα, εως the day actually breaks or just begins to break, Xen. An. 3. 2, 1, 4. 3, 9, etc.; ἡδὴ ὑποφαίνει τι ἡμέρας (impers.) Plat. Prot. 312 A: so, ὑποφαίνει εἶρ Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 16; cf. φαίνω A. II, ὑποφάνωσκα; then, 2. metaph., τὰ νῦν ὑποφαινόμενα the difficulties now dawning upon us, Plat. Soph. 245 E; τὰς αὐτὰς ὥραν ὑποφαινόμενας ἐλπίδας Diarrh. 92. 43; ἐὰν ὑποφαίνῃ ἀπορία μέλιτος Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 26. ὑπόφασις, ὄν, somewhat gray, Phot., Erotian.

ὑποφάκωδης, ες, (εἶδος) somewhat of a lentil colour, Hipp. 1008 H.

ὑποφάλακρος, ὄν, somewhat bald, Io. Malal.

ὑποφαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, shewing partly, tivos Epiphon.

ὑποφαρμάσσω, Att. —ττω, fut. φω, to spice or drug a little, adulterate, οἶνον Plut. 2. 614 B, cf. 672 B.

ὑπόφασις, εως, ἡ, a being half seen, ὑπ. τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν, of the eyes, when in sleep they shew through the half-opened eyelids, Hipp. Progn. 37. Aph. 1258, cf. Aetiae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 5.

ὑπόφασις, ἰος, ἡ, v. sub ὑποφῆτις.

ὑπόφαυλος, ἡ, ὄν, somewhat low, διαίτα Hipp. Fract. 756:—on the terminations, cf. Lob. Paral. 471.

ὑπόφανσις, ἡ, (v. φαίνω) a light shewing through a small hole: hence, generally, a narrow opening, Hdt. 7. 36.

ὑποφάνωσκω, to begin to shine, ὑποφάνωσκοντα at daybreak, Arist. Probl. 8. 17, 1; cf. ὑποφάσκω.

ὑπόφανσις, ἰος, ἡ, v. sub ὑποφῆτις.

ὑποφείδομαι, fut. σομαι, Dep. to spare a little, Xen. An. 4. 1, 8; c. gen., Plut. 2. 707 C; ὑπ. μὴ ἔλκειν Luc. Peregr. 6.

ὑποφειδομένως, Adv. somewhat sparingly, rarely, Plut. Alex. 28.

ὑποφείλω, to owe, Eccl.

ὑποφέρω, fut. ὑπάσω: aor. ὑπήνεκα (Ion. ὑπήνεκα) or ὑπήνεγκον. To carry away under, esp. to bear out of danger, ἀλλά μὴ ὑπήνεκαν ταχέως πόδες Il. 5. 885:—Pass. to be taken from under, ἐὰν [τὸ ὑποκείμενον] ὑποφέρῃται Arist. Incess. An. 3. 2. 2. to carry underneath one, τὰ ὑπὸ τῆς σκέλης, of a horse, Id. H. A. 8. 24, 2.

II. to bear or carry by being under, to bear a burden, τὰ ὕπλα, of an armour-bearer, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 57, cf. Plut. Sull. 7:—Pass. to be supported, τοὺς σκέλεσι Arist. Probl. 5. 19. 2. metaph. to support, bear, endure, submit to, πόνους καὶ κινδύνους Isocr. 40 A, cf. Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 3; κινδύνους καὶ φόβους Plat. Theat. 173 A; ὄργην τινος Id. Legg. 879 C; τὸν τρόπον τινός Isocr. 8 D; γῆρας καὶ πέναν Aeschin. 12. 37; εἰσφορῆς Xen. Oec. 2, 6; ἀναλώματα Dem. 1359. 7; πλεῖον Arist. Pol. 2. 7, 15.

III. to bear or carry just behind, διφρούς τινί Ael. V. H. 4. 22. 2. to subjoin, add in speaking, Dion. H. 7. 16 (Cod. Vat.), Longin. 16. 4.

IV. to hold out under, hold out, present, δόδα Plut. Poplic. 23; τὰ σεαυθιζόμενα μέρη ταῖς πληγαῖς Id. Camill. 41; ὑπ. πληγῶν to inflict them, Id. Eum. 7. 2.

2. metaph. to hold out, suggest, proffer, εἰ τῶν .. οἰχομένων .. ἐλπίδ' ὑποσέοις Soph. El. 834; to pretend, allege, like προφέρω, Xen. Hell. 4. 7, 2.

V. to carry down, of a river, Plut. 2. 325 A, Poll. 1. 111, etc.:—to make to slip down, make to fall, Plut. 2. 459 B, cf. Poll. 1. 187:—

Pass. to be borne down, τῷ ποταμῷ Plut. Alex. 63; to slip down, κατὰ κρημνὸν Id. Mar. 23. 2. metaph. in Pass. to fall gradually, slip or sink down, εἰς πέναν App. Civ. 2. 2; to decline gradually, of consumptive people, Hipp. Epid. 1. 939 (al. ὑποφθίρομαι); and so perhaps ὀρθοστάθην ὑπ., lb. 3. 1089, 1111 (though others explain it, to hold out); πόλις πταίσματιν ὑποφρομένην Plut. Comp. Peric. 1; ὑποφρομένην στάσιν ἀνανεωτέρειζεν to revive an expiring faction, Id. Sertor. 4, cf. Lycurg. 2:—of a festival, to fall after its due time, Id. Caes. 59.

VI. to bring down to a certain point, ἐς τοσοῦτον App. Civ. 5. 6; ὑπ. τινὰ εἰς διάρρωσιν Plut. Lycurg. 25:—Pass., in bad sense, ὑπ. εἰς ὕβριν Id. Alcib. 18; πρὸς τὸ κομπῶδες Id. Alex. 23.

ὑποφύγω, fut. φομαι, to flee from under, shun, Lat. subterfugio, τινὰ Il. 22. 200, Eur. El. 1343; νηλεὲς ἦμαρ Il. 21. 57; ὑπ. τὸν πλοῦν to withdraw from, endeavour to evade, Thuc. 4. 28.

II. absol. to retire a little, withdraw, Hdt. 4. 111, 120, Thuc. 3. 97, Plat. Legg. 762 B.

ὑποφύτεια, ἡ, the office of ὑποφῆτης, Eust. Opusc. 303. 72, Zonar.

ὑποφύτευς, to hold the office of ὑποφῆτης, Luc. Philops. 6; τινί Id. Bis Acc. 1.

ὑποφῆτης, ὄν, ὁ, (φήμι) a suggester, interpreter, expounder, esp. of the divine will or judgment, e.g. a priest who declares an oracle, Il. 16. 235; Μουσῶν ὑποφῆται, i.e. poets, Lat. vates, Theocr. 16. 29; and absol., Id. 17. 115, 22. 116; cf. προφῆτης.

ὑποφῆτικῶς, Adv. in manner besitting a ὑποφῆτης or his office, Eccl.

ὑποφῆτις, ἡ, fem. of ὑποφῆτης, Ath. 590 E; 'Ενναλιοῦ καὶ Εὐράνας ὑποφῆται .. ἀάληγχα Anth. P. 6. 46.—In Pind. P. 2. 140 (76) Herm. explains διαβολῶν ὑποφῆταις as ποταγωγίδες, purveyors of slander; but Böckh proposes to read ὑποφάντες, Aeol. for ὑποφάσεις, and Bgk. suggests ὑποφάντες, Dor. for ὑποφάνεις, suggestions.

ὑποφῆτωρ, ὀπος, ὁ, ἡ, = ὑποφῆτης, ὑπ. αἰδῆς Μούσαι Ap. Rh. 1. 22; ὑπ. Πιερίδων, of poets, Anth. P. 14. 1; μῦθον ὑπ. Manetho 3. 326:—as Adj., ὑποφῆτορι μῦθω with prophetic word, Nonn. Io. 5. 157.

ὑποφθάζδων, Adv. beforehand, Opp. H. 3. 145, 618; cf. παραφθαδόν.

ὑποφθαλμός, ὄν, under the eyes, φρουρά Poll. 2. 87:—τὰ ὑπ. the parts under the eyes, Hipp. Coac. 137, cf. 595. 50, 638. 11, etc.; v. κύλα.

ὑποφθάνω [α], aor. ὑπέφθην, inf. ὑποφθῆναι, part. ὑποφθῶς, also in med. aor. part. (v. infr.): later aor. I ὑπέφθασα. To haste before, be or get beforehand, ὑποφθᾶς δουρὶ μέσων περὶν ὅσον getting beforehand he pierced him through the middle, Il. 7. 144; ἐγρᾶψεν ὑποφθᾶσας Plut. Pomp. 21; so also in part. med., ὑποφθᾶμενος κτείνειν Od. 4. 547.

II. c. acc. to be beforehand with one, Ap. Rh. 4. 307, Plut. Aem. 26, etc.; and in Med., τὸν ὑποφθαμένῃ φάτο μῦθον Od. 15. 171, cf. Anth. P. 9. 227. [On the quantity, v. sub φθάνω.]

ὑποφθέλλομαι, Dep. to speak in an undertone, ἐντὸς ὑπ., of an ἐργαστήριον, Plat. Soph. 252 C; ἡσυχῇ, τυφλόν, ἡρέμα ὑπ. τινι Luc. Nigr. 13, Plut. Arat. 8, etc.; ὑπ. τινί τι to hint gently, suggest, Id. 2. 88 C.

2. to reply, τινὶ Id. Brut. 36. II. of birds, Ael. N. A. 7. 7, Longus 3. 12; also, ὑπ. κερκίς Philostr. 853.

ὑποφθέρω, to destroy or corrupt gradually, Byz.:—Pass. to waste or pine away, read by some in Hipp. Epid. 1. 939, for ὑποφθόρομαι, q. v.

ὑποφθίνω [ι], to waste away, pine gradually, Heracl. Alleg. 61.

ὑποφθονέω, to feel secret envy at, τινι Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 13; Κυαζόρης, ὅτι ἐκείνῳ ἤρχον τοῦ λόγου, ὥστε ὑπεφθονέει (al. ὑπὸ τῇ ἐφθονέει) Id. Cyr. 4. 1, 13.

ὑπόφθονος, ὄν, somewhat jealous: Adv., ὑποφθόνως ἔχειν πρὸς τινα to behave somewhat jealously towards one, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 26.

ὑποφθορά, ἄς, ἡ, corruption, decay, cited from Oribas.

ὑποφθορέως, εως, ὁ, a corrupter, seducer, Gloss.

ὑποφιλῶ, to kiss slily, Aristaeon. 1. 25.

ὑποφλεγῆω, poet. for ὑποφλέγω, Nic. Al. 282.

ὑποφλεγμένω, to be somewhat inflamed, Oribas. 286 Matth.: metaph. of anger, Byz.

ὑποφλεγμάτιζω, to be a little afflicted with phlegm, Alex. Trall.:—ὑποφλεγμάτωδης, ες, suffering somewhat from phlegm, Hipp. Coac. 217.

ὑποφλέγω, to heat from below, ἔδωκ λαμπάδι Anth. P. 9. 626:—metaph., ὑποφλέγεσθαι τὴν καρδίαν ἐπὶ τινα Walz Rhett. 1. 502.

ὑποφροβέομαι, Pass. to be somewhat frightened, v. l. Schol. Eur. Hipp. 433.

ὑπόφοβος, ὄν, somewhat frightened, shy, Achmes Onir. 74, 97, Phot.

II. somewhat feared, Achmes ib. 272.

ὑποφονίσσασθαι, poet. ὑπαίφω, Pass. to become somewhat purple, Nic. Th. 17S, 760, Diosc. 3. 78, etc.

ὑποφόνια, τά, at Athens, the price paid by the murderer to the relations of the deceased, to buy off their vengeance, the same as Homer's πανή, and Solon's ἀποινα, the Saxon were-geld, Diarrh. et Theophr. ap. Harp.; ὑπ. κατατίθειναι Philostr. 877; ὑπ. δίδοναι τῆς ἀφαιγῆς Dio C. 77. 12:—properly, neut. pl. of ὑποφόνιος, ὄν, murderous,—an Adj. which Herm. proposes to read in Soph. Tr. 540; v. Blaydes ad l.

ὑποφορά, ἡ, (ὑποφορέω) a carrying off below, purging, Hipp. Coac. 168, 203.

II. a holding under, putting forward, by way of excuse, ἡ τῶν μνηῶν ὑπ. Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 29:—a rhet. figure by which the opponent's assertion is repeated with a reply, Lat. subiectio, Walz Rhett. 3. 108, 459, 8. 566, etc., cf. Auct. ad Herem. 4. 23.

III. a hollow passage, drain, Geop.; hence in Medic., a fistula or fistulous sore, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

IV. in Strab. 248, ἀποφοράς is the true reading.

ὑπόφορος, ὄν, subject to tribute, Lat. tributarius, vectigalis, τινι Plut. 2. 774 C, Arr. Peripl. M. Rubri p. 10, Eus. II. E. 1. 6.

II. with hollow passages, fistulous, Galeu. 14. 681.

ὑποφραδμοσύνη, ἡ, suggestion, counsel, Hes. Th. 658; al. σῆον ἐπιφροσύνησι.

ὑποφράζομαι, Med. with aor. pass. = ὑπονοέω, Ap. Rh. 1. 462.

ὑποφράσσω, Att. -ττω, to stop or block up, Math. Vett. 269.
ὑποφραστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = ὑποφότης, Greg. Naz.
ὑποφρίσκος, ὄν, (φρίξ) shuddering a little, LXX (3 Macc. 6. 20).
ὑποφρίσσω, Att. -ττω, to shudder a little, Luc. Peregr. 39, Jup. Conf. 4, pro Imagg. 12. 2. c. acc. to feel a slight or secret dread before or of, Euphor. Fr. 73.
ὑποφρύγιος [ῥ], ὄν, hypo-Phrygian, a mode in music, Plut. 2. 1142 F, Ath. 625 E:—Adv. **ὑποφρύγιτί**, in the hypo-Phrygian mode, Arist. Probl. 19. 48, 1.
ὑποφύγῃ, ἡ, a refuge, θέρουσ from heat, Joseph. A. J. 8. 5, 2.
ὑποφύλασσω, to serve as lieutenant, C. I. 4332. 10.
ὑποφύσσω, to blow gently, E. M. 2. metaph. to elate somewhat, in Pass., Philo 1. 339.
ὑποφύσις, εὼς, ἡ, an undergrowth: 1. in Anatomy, a process, Galen. 2. a sucker, Lat. stolo, E. M., Phot.
ὑποφύτεύω, to plant under, Geop.:—Pass., ὑπ. ὑπὸ τινι Theophr. C. P. 3. 10, 5.
ὑποφύω, to make to grow from below, make to grow up, τοῖσι δ' ὑπὸ χθών φνέ ποιῶν Il. 14. 347:—Pass., with aor. 2. and pf. act., to grow from below, grow up, Hipp. V. C. 910, Fract. 774: of teeth, to grow in succession, Arist. H. A. 2. 2, 1, cf. 8. 24, 1:—ὑποφύει=ὑποφύεται (si vera l.), Theophr. H. P. 4. 15, 2. II. in Pass. also, to be in process of growth, to be yet undeveloped, Acl. V. H. 8. 8.
ὑποφωλέω, to lie hidden under, τινί Anth. P. 7. 375.
ὑποφωλέω, to call out in answer, Plut. Pomp. 25, cf. 2. 53 B: to sing in answer, Mosch. 3. 49. II. ὑπ. τινα to echo his name, Inscr. Cnid. 2. p. 764 Newton.
ὑποφώνησις, εὼς, ἡ, exhortation, Plut. 2. 33 D: **ὑποφώνημα**, τό, Eccl.
ὑποφωνήτης, οὗ, ὁ, an exhorter, Eccl.
ὑποφώσκω, = ὑποφάσκω, ὑποφωσκούσης ἔω Arist. Probl. 25. 5: τῆς ἡμέρας ὑπ. Diod. 13. 18 (with v. l. ἐπιφ-).
ὑποχάζωμαι, aor. -κεκάζομαι: Dep.:—to give way gradually or a little, ὑπὸ δὲ Τρώεσς κεκάζοντο Il. 4. 495: καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ὑποχάζεται Ar. Rh. 1. 1101.
ὑποχαίνω, v. sub χαίνω, ὑποχάσκω.
ὑποχαίρω, to rejoice a little or secretly, Polemo Phys. 1. 18.
ὑποχαλάρω, ἄ, ὄν, somewhat slack or loose, Hipp. Mochl. 865.
ὑποχαλάω, εὼς, ἡ, a letting down, lowering, Justin. M.:—metaph. a relaxing, ceasing, Nicet. Ann. 27 C: a sinking down, Suid. s. v. ὑφίξῃς.
ὑποχαλῶ, to slacken a little, τὴν Byz.:—Pass. to be relaxed, Eust. Opusc. 8. 76. II. intr.=Pass., Walz Rhett. 1. 621: τινος from a thing, Acl. N. A. 12. 46.
ὑποχάλεπαίνω, to become a little angry, Schol. Soph.
ὑποχαλινίδιος, α, ὄν, under the bridle:—ἡ ὑποχαλινίδα (sc. ἡνία), prob. a chin-strap attached to each end of the bit, Xen. Eq. 7, 1.
ὑποχαλκίζω, to look somewhat copper-coloured, E. M. 805. 49. II. trans. to change for copper, Hesych.
ὑπόχαλκος, ὄν, containing a mixture of copper, Plat. Rep. 415 B, C. I. 151. 20: metaph., Plut. 2. 1 B, 65 A: cf. ὑπάργυρος, ὑποσίδηρος, ὑπόχρυσος. 2. sounding like copper, ὑπ. ἡχὸν φέρειν Philostr. 100. 3. of a copper colour, Schol. Od. 2. 299, Suid.
ὑποχαλκῶ, to alloy with copper, Lat. subaerare, Gloss.
ὑποχαρᾶσσω, Att. -ττω, to engrave under, Plut. Alex. 69, Greg. Nyss.
ὑποχαρίζομαι, Dep. to shew oneself somewhat grateful, Byz.
ὑποχαρῶς, ὄν, somewhat χαρῶς, Xen. Cyn. 5, 23, Dicaearch. ap. Clem. Al. 26.
ὑποχάσσω, aor. 2 ὑπέχασθον, pf. ὑποκέχηνα: (v. sub χάσσω). To gaze a little, Ar. Pl. 314, Xen. Eq. 6, 8: μικρὸν ὑποκεχρηναὶ τὸ στόμα Acl. Tat. 1. 1:—αὐτὰ ὑπ., open a little (as they ripen), Philostr. 809. II. c. acc. to await with amazement or fear, Hipp. 113 S D.
ὑπόχαυλος, ὄν, somewhat porous, Oribas. 158 Matth. II. somewhat concealed, Ath. 624 E, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 228:
ὑποχαυνῶ, to make somewhat spongy or soft, Basil. II. to make somewhat concealed, puff up, Plut. 2. 21 C.
ὑπόχειρ, ὁ, ἡ, = sq., Soph. El. 1092 (restored by Musgr. for ὑπὸ χεῖρα).
ὑποχείριος, ὄν, Plat. Theaet. 198 A, Polit. 308 A: os, α, ὄν, Id. Eryx. 392 C and Hdt.: (χείρ):—under the hand, in hand, χρῶς ὅτις χ' ὑποχείριος εἶν Od. 15. 488, cf. Suid., and v. πρόχειρος. 2. mostly of persons, under any one's hand or control, under command, subject, τινί Hdt. 6. 33, 44, etc.: ὑποχείριος ποιεῖσθαι and παρέχειν to make subject, bring into subjection, Id. 1. 106, 5. 91, al.: ὑπ. εἰμι or γίγνομαι τινί I am or become subject to any one, Hdt. 6. 119, Aesch. Supp. 392, Xen. An. 3. 2, 3: ὅταν δ' ὑποχείριος ἔλθῃ Theogn. 363 B: λαβεῖν τινα ὑποχείριον to get into one's power, Eur. Andr. 736, Lys. 101. 10, etc.: ἔχειν τινα ὑπ. Thuc. 3. 11, etc.: ὑπ. τὸν ἵππον ἔχειν to keep him 'well in hand', Xen. Eq. 8, 12: ὑπ. παραδιδόναι or ποιεῖν τινα τινί Lycurg. 148. 39, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 13: ὑπ. τῷ ἱγνῶ under medical treatment, Hipp. 19. 25: of wild animals, ὑπ. ποιεῖσθαι to keep them under command, Plat. Theaet. 197 C: ὑπ. τὰς ἐπιστήμας ἔχειν Ib. 198 A. Adv., ὑποχείριος ἔχειν τινί Greg. Nyss.
ὑποχερσοόμαι, Pass. to become dry land below, Greg. Nyss.
ὑπόχευμα, a gentle stream, soft sprinkling, Pind. P. 5. 135: but the prob. l. is ὑπὸ χεύμασιν.
ὑπόχευ, fut. -χεῖ: aor. ὑπέχεα, Ep. ὑπέχενα—the only form of the word used by Hom. To pour into a cup placed under, to pour out, Χίου δύο κυάβους, ἀνεβόρσεν τις, ὑπόχῃ Sophil. Παρὰκ. 1, cf. Menand. 'Adelf. 11, and in Med., ὑποχέασθαι πλείονας to have more cups poured out, Diphil. Αἰρήα. 1.
ὑπόχῃ, 2. in Hom. only of dry things, to strew or spread under, βοείας, ῥῶπας Il. 11. 843, Od. 14. 49, cf. 16. 47: φύλλα ὑποκεχυμένα ὑπὸ τοῖς ποσὶ the leaves fallen and scattered under

the feet, Hdt. 7. 218.
ὑπόχῃ, 3. metaph., ἀπιστήν ὑπέκχετο αὐτῷ distrust was poured secretly into him, i. e. stole over him, Hdt. 2. 152, 3. 66.
II. to bestrew, cover over, τινά τινι Opp. H. 1. 740. III. Pass. to be spread beneath, as the air beneath the ether, Arist. Mund. 2. 12.
2. to be suffused, to suffer from cataract (cf. ὑπόχυσας), either of persons, ὑποχυθέντες τὰς ὀφθαλμοὺς Philo 2. 50: or of the eyes, ὀφθαλμοὶ ὑποκεχυμένοι Diosc. 2. 194, etc.:—metaph. of the mind, Max. Tyr. 16. 3.
ὑπόχῃ, ἡ, (ὑπέχω) a round fishing-net, Opp. H. 3. 81, Acl. N. A. 13. 17, Plut. 2. 977 E.
ὑπόχῃλα, τὰ, (χηλή) the prominent bones of the knuckles, Poll. 2. 144.
ὑποχθόνιος, ἦ, ὄν, Callin. Fr. 172: (χθών):—under the earth, subterranean, of gods, Hcs. Op. 140 (other Mss. ἐπιχθ-), Eur. Andr. 515, etc.: ὑπ. γενέσθαι Luc. Contempl. 22: cf. καταχθόνιος, χθόνιος.
ὑπόχθων, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Anth. P. app. 9. line 87.
ὑποχέτων [τ], ὄνος, ὁ, an underfrock, Gloss.
ὑποχλίομαι, Pass. to be rolled beneath, Il. 21. 261, in tmesis.
ὑποχλαινῶ, to warm a little or by degrees, Hipp. 1012 D, Plut. 2. 65 S D.
ὑποχλίζω, fut. ἴσω, to lift with a lever, Poëta ap. Parthen. 21. 12.
ὑπόχλωος, ὄν, of a palish yellow, like ὑπόχλωρος, Call. Del. 80.
ὑποχλωρίζω, to be somewhat pale, Eccl.
ὑποχλωρομέλας, ἄνος, ὁ, of a pale black, Hipp. 1175 G.
ὑπόχλωρος, ὄν, greenish yellow, yellowish, pale, Hipp. Progn. 401, Fract. 760, Arist. H. A. 9. 14, 1.
ὑποχονάζω, fut. ἄσω, to begin to have down (χνοῦς) on the chin, Meineke Com. Fr. 2. 751.
ὑπόχνοος, ὄν, (χνοῦς) somewhat downy, Walz Rhett. 1. 523.
ὑποχονικίς, ἴδως, ἡ, the part under the chonikis, Math. Vett. 62.
ὑποχοιρίς, ἴδως, ἡ, a plant of the succory kind, Theophr. H. P. 7. 7, 1, 11, 4.
ὑπόχολος, ὄν, somewhat bilious, Hipp. 493. 30., 518. 5, Aretae Caus. M. Ac. 2. 1.
ὑποχολώδης, ες, (ἔιδως) rather bilious, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1072.
ὑποχονδριῶς, ἡ, ὄν, affected in the ὑποχόνδριον, Galen.
ὑποχόνδριος, ὄν, (χόνδριος) under the cartilage of the breastbone, πύθη ὑπ. αἰμάτων in that part, Arist. Probl. 30. 1, 10. II. ὑποχόνδριον, τό, ὑποχόνδρια, τὰ, the soft part of the body below the cartilage and above the navel, Lat. hypochondria, τὸ δεξιὸν ὑπ. Hipp. Aph. 1251, al., Arist. H. A. 1. 13, 1:—translated praecordia by Celsus, cf. Foüs. Oec. Hipp.
ὑποχορεύω, to dance under, τινί Walz Rhett. 1. 522.
ὑποχορηγῶ, to furnish, supply, τινί τι Strab. 273, Greg. Nyss.
ὑποχορηγία, ἡ, a supplying, succour, παρέχειν ὑπ. πρὸς τι Strab. 235.
ὑποχος, ὄν, (ὑπέχω) subject, under control, τινί Xen. An. 2. 5, 7: βασιλεὺς βασιλέως ὑποχοὶ μέγαλοι his subjects or officers, Aesch. Pers. 24. 2. = ἐνοχος, liable to, ἐξωλείας Dem. 1315. 11: δίκην Philo 1. 429.
ὑποχραίνω, to spot or soil under or a little, Coluth. 232.
ὑποχρεμετίζω, to neigh to or with, Q. Sm. 8. 57:—al. ἐπιχρ-.
ὑποχρεσσομαι, Dep. to exhortate gently, Hipp. 470. 31., 492. 52.
ὑπόχρεως, ὄν, gen. ω: the pl. in later writers is ὑπόχρησι, -χρέως, Polyb. 9. 29, 7, Dion. H. 4. 10: (χρέος):—indebted, in debt, Ar. Nub. 242:—ὑπ. τινος in his debt, his debtor, Plut. Solon 13.
2. ὑπ. τινι dependent upon him, Lat. obnoxius alicui, Polyb. 6. 17, 1, cf. 4. 51, 2.
3. of property, involved, Lat. obaeratus, Isac. 81. 21 and 26, Dem. 1187. 18., 1225. 10. 4. obliged, bound, c. gen., ὑπ. φίλους καὶ χάριτος bound by ties of love and favour past, Plut. Pomp. 76: also c. dat., ὑπ. χάριτι Polyb. 22. 2, 10, cf. 9. 29, 7.
ὑποχρεστέον, verb. Adj. one must smear under, Byz.
ὑποχρίω [τ], to smear under or on, to besmear or anoint a little, Lat. sublinere, τινί τι Hdt. 2. 86, Hipp. Fract. 765: ὑπ. τινί to paint another's face under the eyes, Xen. Cyr. 8. 20:—Med. to paint oneself, ὑποχρίεσθαι τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς (cf. ὑπογράφω v) Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 41: to anoint oneself slightly, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 3.
ὑποχρόνιος and -χρονος, ὄν, subject to time, temporal, Eccl.
ὑποχρυσίζω, to be of a golden colour, Eumath. 2. 2, Greg. Nyss.
ὑπόχρυσος, ὄν, containing a mixture or proportion of gold, γῆ Poll. 3. 87: metaph. of persons, Plat. Rep. 415 C: νεανίσκος Luc. Tox. 16: cf. ὑπάργυρος, ὑποσίδηρος, -χαλκος. II. laden with gold, very rich, ἔμπορος Heliod. 2. 8. III. gleaming with gold, μήλα Philostr. 809.
ὑποχρωματίζω, to paint suggestively, τι Eumath. 2. 6.
ὑποχρώννυμι, = sq., ὑποκεχρωσμένος Poll. 4. 146.
ὑπόχῃμα, τό, ablinding humour suffused over the eye, Galen., Clem. Al. 114.
ὑπόχῃσις, εὼς, ἡ, (ὑποχέω III) a suffusion of humours over the eye, cataract, Diosc. 1. 101., 2. 14, Acl. N. A. 7. 14.
ὑποχῃτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a vessel to pour oil into a lamp, LXX (Jer. 52. 19), Phot., E. M.
ὑπόχῃτος, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ὑποχέω, having something poured in, ὑπ. οἶνος wine that has been 'doctored', Phryn. Com. Incert. 13, cf. Ath. 31 E: metaph. of a person, = ὁ κακὸς γεγονάς, Poll. 3. 56.
ὑποχῃαίνω, to be somewhat lame, Hipp. 1223 A, Philo 1. 606.
ὑποχῃλω, = foreg., Gloss.
ὑποχωρέω, fut. ἴσομαι Luc. Tox. 11. To go back, retire, recoil, Il. 6. 107., 22. 96: χάρησάν τ' ὑπὸ τε πρόμαχοι... 4. 505: ὑπ. ἐς τὴν Σάμον, εἰς Σικώνα Thuc. 8. 79, Isac. 58. 19: πρὸς αἰμασίαν Thuc. 4. 43: παρὰ Τισσαφέρνην Id. 5. 45: often in part., ὑποχωρῶν ὄψεο, ὑποχωρήσας φεύγει Isac. 49. 25, Dem. 613. fin.: of a lion, βάδην ὑπ. Arist. H. A. 9. 44, 3: of long-horned kine, νέμονται ὑποχωρῶντες Id. P. A. 2. 16, 6: εἰς τὰ βάθρα ὑπ., of eels, Id. H. A. S. 2, 39: etc. 2. c. gen., ὑπ. τῆς χώρας Hdt. 1. 207: ὑπ. τοῦ πεδίου to retire from the plain,

Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 24; ὑπ. τινὶ τοῦ θρόνου *to withdraw* from one's seat in honour of one, give it up to him, Ar. Ran. 790, cf. ὑπανίστημι; τὸ δημοκρατικὸν ὑπεχ. τῷ ὀλιγαρχικῷ *gave way to*, Plat. Rep. 560 A; ὑπ. τῷ κραταύντι Thuc. 1. 77.

3. c. acc. to avoid, *shun*, μὴδὲνα ὕχλον [νέων] Ἀθηναῖοι ὄντες ὑποχωρεῖν Id. 2. 88; it may be so, but not necessarily in Il. 13. 476, μένεν . . οὐδ' ὑπεχώρει, Αἰετιαν ἐπώνοντα; cf. Plat. Soph. 240 A, Dion. H. 6. 93, Luc. Tox. 36.

II. *to pass off below*, esp. by way of stool, σάρκεις Hipp. Aph. 1250, etc.; also in Med., Hipp. 1261 A; cf. ὑποχώρημα.

III. *to go on steadily*, εἰρεσία ὑπεχώρησεν ἐκ παλαμῶν the rowing *went on*, stroke after stroke, Pind. P. 4. 360.

ὑποχώρημα, τό, a downward evacuation, Hipp. Aph. 1243, 1261, Theophr. Char. 20, etc.; cf. ὑποχωρεῖν II, ὑποχώρησις II.

ὑποχώρησις, εως, ἡ, a going back, retirement, retreat, ὑπ. πεδινὰι retirements of the land, Polyb. 1. 34, 8; πελαγίαν ποιεῖσθαι τὴν ὑπ. to make one's retreat by sea, Ib. 28. 9; ὑπ. πολυμήσους Deff. Plat. 413 C.

2. a retiring-place, retreat, Luc. Hipp. 5. C. 1. 3705.

II. ὑπ. τῆς γαστρὸς an evacuation of the bowels by stool, Hipp. 1208 D; absol., Id. Aph. 1252, Arist. H. A. 8. 4, 2; cf. ὑποχώρημα.

ὑποχωρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, retiring, yielding, Greg. Naz.

ὑποχωρίζω, to separate partially or gradually, Schol. Il. 24. 96.

ὑποκάθιρος [αῖ], ov, somewhat crumbling or friable, Hipp. Coac. 218, cf. Prorrh. 77; v. l. ὑποκάφαρος, v. Foës. Oec.

ὑποκαλύπτω, to handle or feel gently, as one feels a beast to see if it is fat, Ar. Lys. 84.

ὑποψάλλω, to touch softly, esp. the strings of the lyre; ὑπ. τοὺς τέττιγας ἡ ὥρα invites them to sing, Philostr. 287.

II. to sing in answer, to answer, Athanas. : so ὑποψάλλω, τό, Eccl.

ὑπόψαμμος, ov, like ὕψαμμος, having sand under or in it, sandy, γῆ ὑποψαμμοτέρη somewhat sandy, Hdt. 2. 12, cf. Paus. 4. 36, 3; τὸ δρᾶν καὶ ὑπ. Plut. 2. 898 B; λίμνη Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 19; θάλαττα Plut. Pomp. 78.

ὑπόψαρος, ov, somewhat dappled, ἵππος Strab. 163.

ὑποπλάω, to touch below or slightly, τινὸς Plut. 2. 368 E, cf. Heliod. 1. 26 (ubi v. l. ἐπιψ-).

ὑποψάφρος, ov, = ὑποψάβρος, q. v.

ὑποψάω, to scrape gently, τὸν ὥρον τοῖς ποσὶ Ael. N. A. 14. 5.

ὑποψέκω, metaph. to tittle a little, Poll. 6. 20 and 30, in phrase πικρὸν ὑπ., prob. cited from Xen. Symp. 2, 26, where ἐπιψ- is correctly read.

ὑποψέλλω, to lisp or stammer a little, Cyrill. Liban. 4. 804 : -ψέλλω, δ, Theod. Prodr.

ὑπόψελλος, ov, rather stammering, Eust. Opusc. 353. 16.

ὑποψεύδομαι, fut. σομαι, Dep. to lie a little, Eust. 1955. 26.

ὑποψηλάφω, = ὑποψαλάσσω, E. M. 783. 11, Phot.

ὑποψηλίζω, to prick from below, like the ψήν (q. v.) : metaph. to impregnate, Suid., Phot., E. M. 780. 25.

ὑποψήφισις, ἡ, calculation; ὑποψηφιστής, οὗ, ὁ, a calculator, Gloss.

ὑπόψηφος, ov, subject to election, a candidate, τῇ βασιλείᾳ Syues. 94 D.

II. in Eccl. elect or designate to a higher office in the church; —so ὑποψήφιος, ov : —hence ὑποψηφίζω, to elect or designate, Greg. Nyss.

ὑποψήχω, to scrape from below, Ath. 233 D.

ὑποψία, Ion. -τη, ἡ : (ὑφοράω, fut. ὑπόψομαι) : 1. of the subject, suspicion, jealousy, ὑποψίην ἔχων Hdt. 9. 99; ἔς τινα Id. 3. 52, cf. Antipho 116. 36 sq., Thuc. 4. 27, Andoc. 9. 41; τὰ ἔχνη τῆς ὑπ. φέροντα εἰς τινα Antipho 119. 8; ὑποψίας μεστός Lys. 93. 17; ὑπ. πρὸς τινα Dem. 1172. 10, Plut. Cic. 43; ὑπ. χαρμόνων κατὰ τινας Dem. 852. 2; ὑπέρ τινα Plut. 2. 1092 A; ἐν ὑπ. ποιεῖσθαι τι Aeschin. 2. 19; ἐν ὑπ., δι' ὑποψίας ἔχειν τινα Plut. Pyrrh. 23, Cato Ma. 23; ὑπ. γίγνεται, εἰσέρχεται τινι Thuc. 2. 13, Plat. Lys. 218 C; εἰς ὑπ. καθιστάμενα τινά to bring him into suspicion, Thuc. 5. 29; ὑποψίαν πρὸς ἀλλήλους ποιεῖν Lys. 174. 27; opp. to εἰς ὑπ. ἐμπέσειν, Antipho 116. 37.

2. of the object, ἔχειν ὑπ. to admit of suspicion, Plat. Phaedo 84 C; ὑπ. ἐνδιδόναί ὡς . . Id. Legg. 887 E; ὑπ. παρέχειν Thuc. 1. 132; ὑπ. παρέχειν μὴ εἶναι τι Plat. Menex. 247 E.

II. a jealous, censorious watch, ἡ πρὸς ἀλλήλων τῶν ἐπιτηδεύματων ὑπ. Thuc. 2. 37.

ὑποψιαστικῶς, suspiciously, Paroemiogr., Schol. Ar. Vesp. 641.

ὑποψιθύριζω, to whisper softly, Eumath. 1. 8 : -ψιθύρισμα, τό, Walz Rhett. 1. 640.

ὑπόψιλος, somewhat bald, Ptol.

ὑπό-ψιλος, ov, (ὑφοράω, fut. ὑπόψομαι) viewed from beneath the brows, i. e. viewed with suspicious looks, ὑπόψιλος ἄλλων Il. 3. 42 (where, however, Ar. and Hdn. read ἐπόψιλος), Q. Sm. 13. 259.

II. under the eye or view, conspicuous, Opp. H. 1. 30.

ὑποψοφέω, to make a slight noise, ἐν τοῖς ποτοῖσι Hipp. Coac. 126; ὑπ. καὶ ὑπὸν Ἀελ. N. A. 6. 24; cf. Nāke Choer. p. 250.

ὑποψυχραίνω, to make somewhat cold, Eccl.

ὑπόψυχρος, ov, somewhat cold, coolish, Hipp. Epid. 1. 954.

chilling, Id. Acut. 394.

3. metaph., ὅ τιν' ἔξιν ὑπ. Philostr. Gymn. p. 4 Kays; κομικοὶ frigida, Suid. s. v. Λύσις.

ὑποψύχομαι [ῶ], Pass. to cool a little, Ath. 297 A; Eccl.

ὑποψώνω, to underbid in the purchase of victuals or to buy up underhand, Ar. Ach. 842.

ὑποψωρώδης, ες, (εἶδος) somewhat itchy or mangy, Hipp. 1127 C.

ὑπτιάζω, fut. ἄσω : (ὑπτιος) : —to lay oneself back, fall back, Hdn. 1. 4, Eust.; ὑπτιάζων βόλος an unlucky cast, opp. to πρηνής, Poll. 7. 204.

II. metaph., of haughty persons, to carry one's head high, carry one's chin in the air, Aeschin. 18. 34.

2. to be supine, careless or negligent, Hdn. 2. 12, etc.; πρὸς τι Id. 2. 8.

B. trans. to bend back, ὑπ. τὰς χεῖρας (cf. ὑπτιος II), LXX (Job 11. 13) : —Pass.,

κάρα γὰρ ὑπτιάζεται his head lies supine, Soph. Ph. 822; ὑπτιάζονοι lying on their backs, Joseph. B. J. 3. 7. 29; —of land, to slope evenly (cf. ὑπτιος IV), Ib. 5. 5, 6.

II. metaph. to make haughty, lo. Lyd. de Mag. 2. 26.

ὑπτιάζω, ἡ, = ὑπτιάζω, Oribas. 71 Matth.

ὑπτιάζω, τό, that which is laid back, ὑπτιάζματα χερῶν attitudes of supplication with hands upstretched, Lat. supinis manibus, Aesch. Pr. 1005; ὑπτιάζω κειμένου πατρός his father's body as it lies supine, Id. Ag. 1284.

ὑπτιάζω, δ, a laying oneself backwards, Luc. Salt. 71.

2. a lying supine, of bedridden people, Hipp. Fract. 759.

II. metaph. a rejection, aversion to food, nausea, Galen.

ὑπτιάζω, verb. Adj. one must throw back, ἐαντὺν Xen. Eq. 8. 8.

ὑπτιάζω, poet. for ὑπτιάζω, Arat. 789, 795.

ὑπτιος, α, ov : (formed from ὑπτι, as Skt. upat-yas from upa, Lat. supinus from sub) : —laid back, laid on one's back, Lat. supinus, often in Hom., esp. of one falling backwards, opp. to πρηνής, πολλοὶ δὲ πρηνεῖς τε καὶ ὑπτιοὶ ἔκπεσον Il. 11. 179; ὁ δ' ὑπτιος ἐν κοίτῃ . . πέσε Il. 434. al., cf. Soph. O. T. 811; τὸν δ' ὑπτιον ὦσ' ἀπὸ δουρὸς Il. 16. 863; ἄλλοτ' ἐπὶ πλευρὰς κατακείμενος, ἄλλοτ' δ' αὐτὲ ὑπτιος, ἄλλοτ' δὲ πρηνής, of Achilles in his grief, 24. 11; ὑπτιος ἀποθανεῖν to die lying on one's back, which the Scythians regarded with horror, Hdt. 4. 190; ῥέγκει . . ὑπτιος Ar. Eq. 104; κατεκλήθη ὑπτιος Plat. Phaedo 117 E; ὁ ἀνατετραμένος Id. Euthyd. 278 C; —of a quadruped, ὀρθοῦ ἐστῶτος . . καὶ ὑπτιον rearing upright and then falling backwards, Hdt. 2. 38, cf. Anth. P. 5. 203.

II. ὑπτιος μέρη, in animals, are the under parts, i. e. the belly, opp. to τὰ πρᾶν (the upper parts, the back), v. sub πρηνής II : —(perh. this led Theophr. (H. P. 1. 10, 2) to use ὑπτιος of the smoother upper surface of leaves, opp. to πρηνής of the rougher and under) : —γαστήρ ὑπτιος the belly uppermost, Eur. Cycl. 326; so of the hand, ἐκτείνων τὴν χεῖρ' ὑπτιαν to hold out the hand with the under side uppermost, to hold out the hollow of the hand, so as to receive something, Ar. Eccl. 782; τὴν χεῖρα νῦν μὲν ὑπτιαν, νῦν δὲ πρηνήν προτείνει Plut. Timol. 11; τῆς χειρὸς ὑπτιος τὸ μέσον Id. Crass. 18; ὑπτιος ταῖς χερσὶν ὑποδέχεσθαι τι Philostr. 771, cf. Suid. s. v. : —also, ὑπτιος χεῖρας ἀνατείνειν to lift the upturned hands in prayers, manus ad caelum tendere or ferre supinas, Plut. Comp. Philop. 2, cf. Philostr. 811; ταῖς χερσὶν ὑπτιος διαλέγεσθαι, of violent gesticulation, Dio Chrys. : —ἐξ ὑπτιος νεῖν to swim with upturned breast, i. e. reversely to the common mode, backwards, Ar. Fr. 654, Plat. Rep. 529 C; ἐξ ὑπτιος ἀνάπαλιν διανεῖν λόγον to retrace an argument backwards from the conclusion, Id. Phaedr. 264 A.

III. generally, of anything turned downside up, πάλος ἐξ ὑπτιον ἤδησεν . . κράνους from the upturned helmet, with the hollow uppermost, Aesch. Theb. 459, cf. Il. 7. 176; παράθες νῦν ὑπτιαν αὐτὴν ἐμοί (sc. τὴν δαστίαν) Ar. Ach. 583, cf. Lys. 185, Thuc. 7. 82; ἀπὸς ὑπτιος a half-wheel with the concave side uppermost, Hdt. 4. 72; but, κύβητις ὑπτιος a cup with the bottom uppermost, Ar. Lys. 195; ὑπτιος δέλμασιν ναυτίλλεται he sails with the bottom uppermost, i. e. suffers shipwreck, Soph. Ant. 716 (cf. ὑπτιόω); κείσθαι ὥστε γάμμα ὑπτι. Xen. Oec. 19. 9; σχαλῖς Id. Cyn. 6, 7; περιφέρεια κοίτη καὶ ὑπ., opp. to πρηνής καὶ κυρτή, Arist. Meteor. 1. 13, 12.

IV. of land, sloping evenly one way, sloping evenly, Lat. supinus, as Egypt towards the North, Hdt. 2. 7, cf. Theophr. C. P. 5. 12, 7, App. Civ. 4. 2, Ael. N. A. 16. 15, Plut., etc.; ἐν ὑπτιῳ τοῦ ὕρου Paus. 8. 13, 1 : —of the sea, smooth, Philostr. 835.

V. metaph. like Lat. supinus, supine, lazy, careless, Aristid. 1. 76, 2. 112, Poll. 1. 158, etc. : —of language, flat, tedious, Dion. H. de Isocr. 15, de Dinarcho. 8, etc. : —Adv., ὑπτιῳς ἔχειν to be flat and dull, Philo 1. 305.

VI. passive, of Verbs, Diog. L. 7. 43 and 64; v. ὀρθός.

VII. the sense of haughty, etc., given in Lexicons, seems to occur only in derivs., v. ὑπτιόω, ὑπτιότης.

ὑπτιότης, ητος, ἡ, the posture of a body laid backwards, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 2.

II. of land, flatness, Strab. 347.

III. metaph. supineness, calmness, Poll. 3. 122, Byz. : of style, flatness, Phot. Bibl. 73. 15.

2. haughtiness, Iamb. V. Pyth. 15 (64).

ὑπτιόω, to lay on the back, τινα Moschio Pass. Mul. p. 21.

II. Pass. to be turned downside up, to be upset, ὑπτιούτο σκάφη ρεῶν Aesch. Pers. 418.

2. of land, to slope evenly, ὑπτιούμενος ἐπὶ . . Joseph. A. J. 15. 11, 3.

3. metaph. to be supine, lazy, Galen. : —to be haughty, Eccl.

ὑπτιόω, ov, (ῶν) under the egg, unhatched, opp. to ἐπτιόω, Opp. 11. 1. 752.

ὑπτιόω, ov, (ὀβολός) mortgaged, Pherecr. Ἰπν. 2; Dor. ὑπτιόωλος, Epich. 58 Ahr. : —in Eust. and Poll. falsely written ὑπτιόωλος, which is a diff. word, as is also ὑπτιόωλος in Suid.; v. Lob. Phryn. 699.

ὑπτιόω, ov, somewhat painful, Dorothe. Doctor. 820 E.

ὑπτιόω, to push or thrust away, ὥσεν ὑπ' ἐκ δίφροιο Il. 5. 854.

2. to push up from beneath, τι ὑπὸ τι Hipp. Art. 783.

ὑπτιόω, ov, also α, ov, (ὠλένη) under the elbow, φάρετρα Theocr. 17. 30; also as v. l. h. Hom. Merc. 510 for ἐπτιόω.

ὑπτιόω, ov, (ῶμος) under the shoulder, ποὺς ὑπ. the forefoot, Arat. 144, 1115.

ὑπτιόω, ἡ, (ῶμος) the part under the shoulders, Hipp. in Galen. Lex.

ὑπτιόω, ἡ, an oath taken in court to delay proceedings (v. ὑπτιόω II), 1. an oath or affidavit shewing good ground for the absence of a party to a suit, an application for delay, Dem. 541. 21, v. Ilarp. s. v. : ὑπτιόωσιν παραδέχεσθαι Illyperid. Euxen. 22 : it was resisted by an ἀνυπαμωσία; cf. Att. Process p. 696.

2. an oath taken by the prosecutor in a γραφή παρανόμων (v. παράνομος II), with the effect of suspending the proposed law or decree, εἶαν [τὸν νόμον] ἐν ὑπ. το

ἀγοντες Hdt. 1. 70, cf. Eur. Phoen. 976, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 3, Plat. Gorg. 447 C; c. dat. modi, ὕστ. τῇ διώξει Thuc. 1. 134; τῇ βοηθείᾳ Dem. 1346. 9.

II. c. gen. rei, to come later than, come too late for, ὑστέρησαν (v. l. ὑστέρισαν) ἡμέρη μίη τῆς συγκειμένης came one day after the appointed day, Hdt. 6. 89; ὕστ. τῆς μάχης πέντε ἡμέρας (sic l. pro -pas) came too late for the battle by five days, Xen. An. 1. 7, 12; ὕστ. δειπνοῦ Amphip. Incert. 3; ἐπειδὴ τῆς Μυτιλήνης ὑστέρηκει had come too late to save M., Thuc. 3. 31; ὕστ. τῆς πατρίδος to fail to assist it, Xen. Ages. 2, 1; ὕστ. τῶν λέμβων to miss them, Polyb. 5. 101, 4; τῶν καιρῶν Arist. Soph. Elench. 16, 5; τῆς βοηθείας Diod. 13. 110; ὑστέρησας οὐδὲν τῆς σεαυτοῦ τέχνης Luc. Paras. 60. 2. c. gen. pers. to come after him, ὕστ. τινος εἰς τόπον Xen. Hell. 3. 5, 25; also c. dat., to come too late for him, Thuc. 7. 29; —also, ὕστ. ἐς τι Hipp. 1194 H (as corrected by Littré).

III. metaph. to come short of, be inferior to, a person, τινος Dem. 447. 2, 2 Ep. Cor. 11. 5; ὕστ. τινὸς ἐκπερίη Plat. Rep. 539 E; μηδ' ἐν ἀλλῳ μηδὲν μέρει ἀρετῆς ὕστ. Ib. 484 D.

IV. to come short of, be in want of, fail to obtain, τὰγαθοῦ Clearch. Kop. 1: —so in Med., ὑστέρησαι τινος Diod. 18. 71, Ep. Rom. 3. 23, Joseph. A. J. 15. 6, 7; and in fut. med., ὑστέρησμαι παιδὺς (Pots. ἐστέρησμαι, Herm. ἡς στέρησμαι) Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 1203.

2. absol. to be in want, Ev. Luc. 15. 14, 1 Ep. Cor. 8. 8. V. of things, to fail, be wanting, Lat. deficere, Diosc. 5. 86, Ev. Io. 2. 3; ἐν σοι ὑστερεῖ Ev. Marc. 10. 21. —Cf. ὑστερίζω throughout.

ὕστέρημα, τό, a coming short, deficiency, need, LXX (Ps. 33. 10), Ev. Luc. 21. 4, al.

ὕστέρησις, ἡ, Ev. Marc. 12. 44, Ep. Phil. 4. 11. ὑστέρητικός τύπος, of a fever, which comes on later each following day, Galen.

ὕστερίζω, fut. Att. ὤ: aor. ὑστέρισα: (v. ὑστερέω, which is a constant v. l.). Like ὑστερέω, to come after, come later or too late, Thuc. 6. 69; ὑστερίσαντες οὐ πολλὰ Id. 8. 44, cf. Xen. An. 6. 1, 18; ὕστ. ἐν τοῖς καιροῖς Id. Cyr. 8. 5, 7, cf. Arist. Phys. 8. 8, 10, G. A. 4. 4, 5; ὕστ. αἱ ἔραι the seasons are late, Plat. Lucull. 31; of the mind, Arist. Soph. Elench. 15, 1; opp. to πρωτεύω, Id. Rhet. Al. 1, 3.

II. c. gen. rei, to come short of, ὕστ. τῶν κειμένων to be behind, come too late for, Dem. 50. 11, 260. 13; τῶν ἐργῶν Id. 51. 12, cf. 49. 1; τῶν πραγμάτων Isocr. 30 D; ὕστ. τῶν συλλογισμῶν to be behindhand in apprehending them, Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 30, cf. 3. 10, 4; —also, ὕστ. πρὸς τι Plut. Anton. 63: —but, κρανυγὴ τοῦ λαγῷ ὑστερίζουσι lagging behind it, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 40.

III. metaph. to come short of, be inferior to any one, c. gen., Isocr. 75 B, Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 13.

2. absol., ὕστ. τὸ εἶδέναι he falls short in .., Id. Cyr. 7. 5, 46; ὕστ. ἡ διάνοια Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 4.

IV. to come short of, be in want of, τῆς ἀκμῆς τῆς ἑμμενοῦ Isocr. 204 A, cf. Alex. MuA. 1. 10.

ὕστερικός, ἡ, ὢν, (ὕστερα) of women, suffering in the womb, hysterical, Hipp. Protrh. 77, cf. Arist. G. A. 4. 7, 6: —στ. πνίξις passio hysterica, hysterics, Galen.; so, τὰ ὑστερικά (sc. πάθη) Hipp. Aph. 1254: —Adv. —κῶς Diosc. 2. 10.

2. of or belonging to the womb, Hipp. Coac. 204; ὕμνη, πόρος Arist. G. A. 1. 3, 6, 15, 3.

ὕστερο-βουλία, to deliberate after the fact, Cyrill.: —ὕστερο-βουλία, ἡ, LXX (Prov. 31. 3), Eccl.

ὕστερο-γενής, ἐς, not appearing until after the birth, Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 7, 3, 20, 4, G. A. 4. 4, 41, al.; τὸ ὕστ., opp. to ἀρχή, Id. Metaph. 13. 4, 2: —c. gen., ὕστ. τοῦ σώματος Synes. 249 B.

2. generally, later in date, Strab. 205, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 225.

ὕστερο-γονία, ἡ, (γόνος) posterity, Gloss.

ὕστερο-δῶμον, τό, the last, i. e. highest, part of the house: metaph. the summit, Cyrill.

ὕστερό-ληπτος, ὢν, = παλινάχρετος, Phot.

ὕστερο-λογία, ἡ, in Rhetoric = πρῶτον ὕστερον, Walz Rhett. 8. 818, Eust.

ὕστερο-λόγος, ὢν, speaking last: esp. the actor who plays the last part, Teles ap. Stob. 68. 48, Eust. Opusc. 169. 36.

ὕστερο-μαντις, ὢν, ἡ, prophesying too late, Schol. Lyc. 202.

ὕστερο-μητις, ὢν, ἡ, = ὑστερόβουλος, Nonn. Io. 20. 130.

ὕστερον, τό, = χρόνον, the after-birth, Arist. H. A. 7. 10, 2; in pl., like Lat. secundinae, Hipp. Aph. 1255.

ὕστερο-παθῆω, to suffer afterwards, Galen.

ὕστερο-ποινος, ὢν, avenging after the act, late-avenging, Ἐρινύς, Ἀτῆ Aesch. Ag. 58, Cho. 383; cf. ὑστεροφθόρος.

ὕστερο-πῶτος, ὢν, supposed dead, and then appearing alive, Plut. 2. 265 A, B, Hesych.

ὕστερο-πους, ὢν, neut. —πουν, coming late, ὕστ. βοηθῶ Ar. Lys. 326; ὕστ. Νέμεσις Anth. P. 12. 229; Ἐρινύς Orph. Arg. 1162 (1169).

ὕστερος, ὕστατος, latter, last, Comp. and Sup. without any Posit. Adj. in use. (The Posit. must be looked for in Skt. Prep. ud, Gothic ut (out), O. H. G. az (aus); so that ὕστερος, ὕστατος answer to äusserer, äusserst (outer, utter, outermost, uttermost); cf. ὑστέρα: —so πρότερος, πρῶτος from πρό, Lat. posterior, postremus from post.)

A. ὕσπερος, α, ὢν, latter.

I. of Place, latter, coming after, behind (v. infir. III), ὑστέρα ποδὶ Eur. Hipp. 1243, H. F. 1040; ὕστ. λόχος Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 21; ἐν τῷ ὕστ. λόγῳ Antipho 143. 7, cf. Pind. O. 10 (11). 5, Plat., etc.; τὰ ὑστέρα the latter clauses, Plut. 2. 742 D: —c. gen., ὕστεροι ἡμῶν behind us, Plat. Lys. 206 E, cf. Thuc. 3. 103; οὐδὲν ὑστέρα νέως not a whit behind (slower than) a ship, Aesch. Eum. 251.

II. of Time, next, ὁ ὕσπερος ἄρτυτο χαλκῷ Il. 5. 17, 16. 479; τῷ ὑστέρῳ ἐτεῖ in the next year, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 10; τῇ ὑστέρῃ Ὀλυμπιάδι Hdt. 6. 103; ὑστέρω χρόνῳ in after time, I. 130, Aesch. Ag. 702, etc.; ἐν ὕστ. χρόνῳ Plat. Legg. 865 A; ἐν ὑστέραισιν ἡμέραις Aesch. Ag. 1666; δεκάτῃ ὑστέρα or ὑστέρῃ δεκάτῃ, on the 21st day,

Decret. ap. Diog. L. 7. 10, Longin. Fr. 8. 11; ἡ ὑστέρα Plut. 2. 320 E; ἐς τὴν νύστυ, v. l. Acl. N. A. 7. 7: —c. gen. pers. later than, after, σεῦ ὑστέρος εἰμ' ὑπὸ γαίαν Il. 18. 333, cf. Ar. Eccl. 859, Plat. Phaedo 87 C, al.; c. gen., ὕστ. χρόνῳ τούτων Hdt. 4. 166, 5. 32.

2. later, too late, ὑστέρος ἐλθὼν Il. 18. 320; κἂν ὕστ. ἐλθῇ Ar. Vesp. 691; μὴν ὑστέροι πάρεσμεν; Ar. Lys. 69; ὕστ. ἀφικνίσθαι Thuc. 4. 90; ὕστ. (omisso ἐλθὼν) Soph. O. T. 222, Tr. 92; Διονύσιος ὁ ὕστ. D. the second, Arist. Pol. 5. 10, 23.

3. c. gen. rei, too late for, ὑστεροὶ ἀπικόμενοι τῆς ἐμβολῆς Hdt. 6. 120; ὕστ. ἐλθεῖν τοῦ σημείου Ar. Vesp. 690; κακῶν ὕστ. ἀφίκαται Eur. Il. F. 1174; ὕστ. ἀφίκοντο τῆς μάχης μὴ ἡμέρα Plat. Legg. 698 E.

4. as Subst. ὡς ὑστεροὶ = Lat. posterī, Eur. Supp. 1225, cf. Tro. 13, 1245: —cf. ὑστερον.

III. of inferiority in Age, Worth, or Quality, γένει ὑστερος, i. e. younger, Il. 3. 215; ὑστέρας ἔχων πάλας (where it may mean behind, but cf. Il. 23. 322), Soph. El. 734.

2. c. gen., οὐδένος ὕστ. second to none, Id. Ph. 181, cf. 1364, Thuc. 1. 91; γυναικὸς ὕστ. Soph. Ant. 746; μηδ' ἐμπροσθεν τῶν νόμων, ἀλλ' ὑστερος πολιτεύου not putting yourself above the laws, but below them, Aesch. in. 57. 11; σώμα ὕστ. ψυχῆς Plat. Legg. 896 C; νομίας πάντα ὑστερα εἶναι πρὸς τι that all things were secondary to .., Thuc. 8. 41.

IV. instead of the regul. Adv. ὑστέρας (which only occurs in late writers), the neut. ὑστερον was used, rarely of Place, behind, ὀπηθεῖν ὕστ. Aesch. Fr. 284; ὕστ. τὸν ἱππῶν γινέσθαι Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 42.

2. of Time, later, afterwards, Hom., Hdt., Att.; also τὸ ὑστερον, opp. to τὸ παλαιόν, Lycurg. 155. 32; ὑστερα Od. 16. 319; often with other words, ὑστερον αὐτῶν Il. 1. 27; οὐπὲρ αὐτῶν Soph. Aj. 858; ἐπειτα δ' ὕστ., after μέν, Antiph. Incert. 40; εἴτα .. ὕστ. Id. Aphrodis. 2; χρόνῳ ὑστερον πολλὰ a long time after, Hdt. 1. 171; ὑστερον χρόνῳ or χρόνῳ ὕστ. some time later, Thuc. 1. 8, 64; χρόνῳ ὑστερον Lys. 99. 40; βραχεῖ χρόνῳ ὕστ. Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 52; οὐ πολλὰς ἡμέρας ὕστ. Id. Hell. 1. 1, 1; ὀλίγῳ or ὀλίγον ὕστ. Plat. Rep. 327 B, Gorg. 471 B; πολλὰ ὕστ. Thuc. 2. 49, Plat. Phaedo 58 A.

b. c. gen., ὕστ. τούτων Hdt. 1. 113, etc.; ὕστ. ἐτι τούτων Id. 9. 83; τῆς ἑμμενοῦ γνώμης ὕστ. after my own opinion was formed, Id. 2. 18; τοῦ δέοντος ὕστ. later than ought to be, Ar. Lys. 57: —c. dat. et gen., ἔπειτα πολλοῖσι ὕστ. τούτων Hdt. 6. 140, cf. 1. 91; πολλὰ ὕστ. τῶν Τρωικῶν Thuc. 1. 3, cf. Isocr. 388 E: —foll. by ἡ, τεσσαρακοστῇ ἡμέρῃ ὕστ. ἡ Πεισιδαία ἀπέσθη Thuc. 1. 60, cf. 6. 4.

3. in Adv. sense with Preps., ἐς ὑστερον Od. 12. 126, Hes. Op. 349, Hdt. 5. 41, 74, Soph., etc.: —ἐν ὑστέρῳ Thuc. 3. 13, 8. 27: —ἐξ ὑστερον Diod. 14. 109, Dion. H. 4. 73; also ἐξ ὑστέρης, Hdt. 1. 108, 5. 106, 6. 85.

B. ὑστάτος, ἡ, ὢν, latter.

I. of Place, ἅμα θ' αἱ πρῶτοί τε καὶ ὑστάτοι Il. 2. 281; ἐκὼν ὑπὸν ὑστάτος νέως hindmost, of a rudder, Aesch. Supp. 717; ἡμῖν τοῖς ὑστάτοις κατακειμένοις Plat. Symp. 177 E.

II. of Time, τίναν πρῶτον, τίναν δ' ὕστ. ἐξενόριζεν; Il. 11. 299, cf. 5. 703, Eur. H. F. 485, etc.; ὁ δ' ὕστ. γε .. προσβέσται Aesch. Ag. 1300; ἡλίου .. πρὸς ὕστ. φῶς Ib. 1324; τὸν ὕστ. μέλψασα γούον Ib. 1445; τοῦπος ὕστ. θροεῖ Soph. Aj. 864; ἡ ὑσάτῃ (sc. ἡμέρα) τῆς ὀργῆς the last day of .., Hdt. 2. 151; ἐν τοιαύτῃ sc. φράσῳ Ar. Ran. 908; οὐκ ἐν ὑστάτοις not among the last, Eur. Ion 1115; αἱ ὑστάτοις εἰπόντες Dem. 14. 1, etc.

2. c. gen., ὑστάτος ἀλώσιος, like ὑστερος, all too late for .., Pind. Io (11). 59.

III. of Rank or Degree, οὐκ ἐν ὑστάτοις Soph. Tr. 315; τὰ ὑστάτα πάσχειν, like τὰ ἔσχατα, Luc. Phal. 1. 5.

IV. for the regular Adv. ὑσάτως (which only occurs in Hippiatr.), the neut. sing. and pl. is used, πμμάτων τε καὶ ὑσάτων Od. 20. 116; ὑσάτα καὶ πμματα 4. 685, 20. 13; νῦν ὑσάτα Il. 1. 232, Od. 22. 78; ὑσάτα Hdt. 8. 43; καὶ πρῶτον καὶ ὕστ., Plat. Menex. 247 A; ὕστ. or τὸ ὕστ. προσεπείν Id. Phaedo 60 A, Luc. V. H. 1. 30.

2. in Adv. sense with Preps., ἐν ὑσάτοις at last, Plat. Rep. 620 C; εἰς τὸ ὕστ. extremely, εἰς τὸ ὕ. γέρον Luc. Hermot. 9.

ὕστερό-τοκος, ὢν, later born, younger, Nicet. Ann. 26 A, 30 A.

ὕστερο-φάνης, ἐς, appearing afterwards, cited from Eust.

ὕστερο-φειγής, ἐς, shining afterwards, Synes. H. 115.

ὕστερο-φθμία, ἡ, posthumous fame, Plut. 2. 85 (ubi v. Wytt.), M. Ant. 2. 17, etc.

ὕστερο-φθόρος, ὢν, destroying after the act, late-destroying, Ἐρινύς Soph. Ant. 1074; cf. ὑστερόποινος.

ὕστερο-φῶνος, ὢν, sounding after, echoing, Anth. Plan. 153, Eust. Opusc. 333. 39.

ὕστερο-χρονέω, to be later in time, Clem. Al. 932.

ὕστερο-χρονία, ἡ, a later time, Eust. 642. 5, etc.

ὕστερο-χρονος, ὢν, later in time, Walz Rhett. 7. 208, Tzetz.

ὕστρια, τά, (ὕς) a festival at Argos in which swine were sacrificed to Aphrodite, Zenod. ap. Ath. 96 A. (Suspiciously like a pun on μυστήρια.)

ὕστριακος, ὢν, a kind of drinking-cup, Rhinthon ap. Ath. 500 F, Hesych.

ὕστριξ, ἴχος, (but in Opp. C. 3. 394 ὕστρίγγων, from ὕστρίγγι), ὁ and ἡ, the porcupine, Hystrix cristata, esp. a Libyan kind, Hdt. 4. 192, Arist. H. A. 1. 6, 6, 6. 30, 2, 8. 17, 1.

II. in pl. bristles, Plat. Com. Ἐορτ. 1, v. Mangey Philo 2. 645. (Usu. deriv. from ὕς, θρίξ (τριχὺς).)

ὕστριχίς, ἴδος, ἡ (ὕστριξ II), a whip for punishing slaves, Ar. Ran. 619, Pax 746, cf. Poll. 2. 24, 3. 79.

II. a disease of the horse's tail, Hippiatr.)

ὕς, εὖος, ὢν, = υἱός, Epigr. Gr. 760.

ὕφα, indecl. = ὑφασμα. E. M. 60. 54, 785. 26.

ὕφάγεω or ὕφάγυ, Dor. for ὕφηναι, inperat. of ὕφηναι, Theocr. 2. 101.

ὕφαγιζω, to purify, hallow, Basil.

ὕφιδιον, τό, Dim. of ὕψή, Schol. Aesch.; v. Lob. Phryn. 74.

ὕφαδρος, ὢν, somewhat thick, stout, or strong, ἱμάτιον Poll. 7. 57.

ὕφάω, assumed as = ὑφαίνα, Suid. s. v. ὕφηναι, E. M., etc.

ὑφαίματος, *ov*, (αἷμα) suffused with blood, blood-shot, Hipp. Aph. 1253; *οἱ βραχίονες καὶ οἱ καρποὶ τῶν χειρῶν* Med. 1157. 2; esp. of the eyes, Philostr. 886, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 44, etc.; **ὑφαίμων** βλέπειν Ael. N. A. 3. 21.

II. of complexion or temperament, sanguine, Hipp. Epid. 1. 3090; *ὑφ. ἵππος hot-blooded*, Plat. Phaedr. 253 E; **ὑφ. καὶ θερμὸς** Arist. Physiogn. 2, 4, cf. 3, 5.

ὑφαίνω [ῥ], Ion. impf. **ὑφαίνεσκον** Od. 19. 149; fut. **ὑφάνω** Ar. Eccl. 654; aor. **ὑφάνα** Od. 4. 739, 13. 303, Att.: later, **ὑφάνα** Anth. P. 6. 265; pf. **ὑφάγκα** (συν-) Dion. H. de Comp. 18:—**Med.**, v. infir.: aor. **ὑφνήμην** Plat., Xen.:—**Pass.**, aor. **ὑφάνην** Plat. Tim. 72 C, (ἐν-, συν-) Hdt.: pf. **ὑφάμαι** Antiph. Eupol. 2, Luc. V. H. 1. 18, (ἐν-) Hdt. 3. 47; (παρ-) Xen. Cyt. 5. 4, 48, but 3 sing. **ὑφάνται** Sext. Emp. M. 8. 139; a form **ὑφάσμαι** is cited in A. B. 20, Suid., **ὑφάσμαι** in Eust. 1436. 51, E. M. 785. 46: cf. **ὑφαίνομαι**. (From **ῥ** + **φ** come also **ὑφ-άω**, **ὑφ-ήω**, **ὑφ-ος**; cf. Skt. *vāh* in *ūra-vābhis* (wool-weaver, i.e. a spider); O. H. G. *web-an* (to weave); O. Sax. *webbi*: cf. also **ὑμνος**.) [ῥ, except in the augm. tenses.]

To weave, often in Hom., who always joins **ἰσάν** **ὑφαίνειν** (cf. **ὑφάω**), Il. 6. 456, Od. 2. 104, etc.; except in 13. 108, **φάρε' ὑφαίνουσιν**; so, **ὑφ. ὑφάσμα** Eur. Ion 1417; **χλαῖναν** Ar. Lys. 586; **ἱμάτιον** Plat. Hipp. Mi. 368 C; **ἐν εὐπνήσῳ ὑφαίς ὑφ. τι** Eur. I. T. 814; **ταῦτα ἐν Ἑκβατάνοιαι** Ar. Vesp. 1143; **ἀράχνια ὑφ.**, of spiders, Arist. H. A. 5. 8, 4, cf. 9. 39, 3:—**absol.** to weave, ply the loom, Hdt. 2. 35; **αἱ ὑφαίνουσαι** Arist. G. A. 1. 4, 6:—in Theocrit. 7. 8, Heinsius restored **αἰγίρου πελέας τε ἔδσκιον ἄλσος ὑφαινον** (for **ὑφαινον**), like Virgil's *uites umbracula texunt*:—**Med.**, **ἱμάτιον ὑφαίνεσθαι** Plat. Phaedo 87 B, cf. Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 6 sq.:—**Pass.**, **ἄλσος ὑφαινομένη**, i. e. asbestos, Strab. 446.

II. to contrive, plan, invent cunningly, like **βάπτειν**, **ὑπορράπτειν**, Lat. *texere*, of all schemes, good or bad, which are craftily imagined, often in Hom.; **πικνὸν δόλον ἄλσος ὑφαίνειν** Il. 6. 187; **ἐνδοθε μῆτιν ὑφ.** Od. 4. 678; **ἐνὶ φρεσὶ, μετὰ φρεσὶ μῆτιν ὑφάνας** Ib. 739, Hes. Sc. 28; **δόλους καὶ μῆτιν ὑφ.** Od. 9. 422; **μύθους καὶ μῆδεα πᾶσιν ὑφ.** Il. 3. 212; **ταῦθ' ὑφάναν ἡμῖν ἐπὶ τυραννίδι** this was the plot they laid against us to bring in tyranny, Ar. Lys. 630; **πάντα .. ἐκ φρενὸς ὑφάνας** Epigr. Gr. 1028. 14:—**Med.**, Soph. Fr. 604, cf. Nicophor. Πανδάρ. 1.

III. generally, to create, construct, οικοδομεῖν Plat. Criti. 116 B; **ἄλσος** Pind. P. 4. 250; **θεμελίαι Φαίλος ὑφαίνει** he lays the foundation, Call. h. Apoll. 56; **κρήν ὑφ.** Tryph. 536:—**Pass.**, **ἀναίμων ὑφάνέντος τοῦ σπληνός** Plat. Tim. 72 C. 2. like Lat. *texere*, to compose, write, Pind. Fr. 149 (170), Christod. Ecphr. 70, etc.

ὑφαίρεισις, *ews*, ἡ, a taking away from under, **ἰγνύων ὑφ.**, in wrestling, Sopat. ap. Schol. Il. 23. 720. 2. a purloining, pilfering, **τοῦ γραμματεῖος** from the clerks-office, ap. Dem. 1120. 4.

ὑφάρεσιν **τινος** ποιέσθαι to undertake the moderation or mitigation of a thing, Polyb. 15. 8, 13. **III.** in Gramm. omission of a letter, Schol. Ar. Av. 149, E. M.

ὑφαίρειον, verb. Adj. one must take away, Suid. s. v. **ὑφελκτέον**.

ὑφαίρετρα, ἡ, a midwife, Hesych.

ὑφαρέτω, fut. ἡσώ (**ὑφελῶ** in Aquila V. T.): aor. **ὑφέλων** (aor. I **ὑφέιλα** Byz.): Ion. **ὑπαίρεω**, etc., Hdt. To seize underneath or inwardly, τούς δ' ἄρ' ὑπὸ τρόμος εἶλε Il. 5. 862, Od. 24. 450.

II. to draw or take away from under, ὑπὸ δ' ἥρεον ἔρματα νηῶν Il. 2. 154; **ἀνθεμον ποντίας ἑέρας** Pind. N. 7. 117; **τὸ παίδιον τῆς μητρός** Plat. Theaet. 161 A; **τὴν χεῖρα ὑφίρει** tried to draw it away, Ar. Pl. 689.

2. to take away underhand, filch away, τῶν Ἀθηναίων τοὺς θυμάρχους Thuc. 3. 13; **ὑφ. τὴν πρόσδοον, τὴν εὐπορίαν** to diminish it gradually, Ib. 31. 82; **ὑφ. τῆς ὑπὸ φίας gradually to take away part of ..** Id. 1. 42; so, **ὑφ. τοῦ πλῆθους** Hipp. Vet. Med. 10; **τοῦ τόνου, τῆς ὀργῆς** Luc. Philops. 8, etc.:—**Pass.**, **ὑφίρεθ' σοι κάλαμος ὥσπερ ἐλῦρας** Soph. Fr. 34; **ὑπαίραρμένος** one is put secretly away, made away with, Hdt. 3. 65:—so also in Med. to take away underhand, filch away, purloin, Ar. Eq. 745, Nub. 179, Pl. 1140, Dem. 1119. 6 sqq., etc.; **ὑφ. τοὺς καιροὺς τῆς πόλεως** Aeschin. 63. 12; **ὑφ. τὴν δημοκρατίαν** Id. 74. 13:—**ὑφ. τὴν** **τινος** to filch it from him, Hdt. 5. 83, 9. 116, Lys. 143. 17, etc.; **ὑφ. μοῦ τὴν ἀπολογία** Hyperid. Lyc. 10; **ὑφ. τι ἐκ τίνος** Plat. Legg. 857 B.

3. in Med. also c. acc. pers., **ὑφ. τινά τινος** to rob him of .., Aeschin. 85. 30: **σινῇ τοῦθ' ὑφαίρουμένεσθ' αὖν** keep it from him .., Eur. El. 271.

ὑφάλικος, ἡ, *ov*, somewhat salt, Hipp. Aër. 284: Coraës **ὑφαλυκά**.

ὑφάλλομαι, Dep. to spring up from below, Lat. *subsiliere*, Byz.

ὑφαλμος, *ov*, somewhat salt, Diosc. 3. 153.

ὑφαλμύριζω, to be or taste somewhat salt, Diosc. 5. 137, Plut. 2. 669 B.

ὑφάλμυρος, *ov*, somewhat salt, Eust. Opusc. 184. 57.

ὑφάλος, *ov*, (ἀλς) under the sea, ῥ. Ἐρεβος the darkness of the deep, Soph. Ant. 589; **ὑφ. πέτρα** Anth. P. 11. 390, Ael., etc.; **νῆσος** Luc. D. Marin. 10. 1; **τὸ ὑφάλον** the lower waters, Strab. 51; **τὰ ὑφ. τῆς νεῆς** the parts under water, opp. to **τὰ ἔλατα**, Luc. Jup. Trag. 47:—**ὑφ. πληγαί, τραύματα** damages to a ship under water, Polyb. 16. 3, 2, 4. 12.

2. metaph. secret, crafty, of men, E. M., Eccl. **II.**

somehow salt, ὑδατα Hipp. Aër. 281.

ὑφάλωδης, *es*, somewhat shallow, Diod. Excerpt. 508. 49.

ὑφαμμος, *ov*, like **ὑπόψαμμος**, having sand underneath, or, rather, mixed with sand, sandy, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 12, C. P. 3. 6, 3.

ὑφάνω, poet. for **ὑφαίνω**, **φάρεθ' ὑφάνωντας** Manetho 6. 433.

ὑφανσις, *ews*, ἡ, a weaving, Clem. Al. 237, Poll. 7. 33.

ὑφαντέον, verb. Adj. one must weave, or, metaph., compose, Theodoret. **ὑφάνω**, *ov*, ὁ, a weaver, Plat. Phaedo 87 B, Rep. 369 D, al.:—hence of the spider, Byz.

ὑφαντικός, ἡ, *ov*, skilled in weaving, Plat. Crat. 388 C sq.; **τὸν ὑφαντικόν** Id. Gorg. 490 D; Adv. —**κῶς**, in weaver-like fashion, Id.

Crat. 388 C.

Id. Gorg. 449 D.

ὑφαντο-δόντος, *ov*, swung in the weaving, wovon, Ar. Av. 943.

ὑφαντοποιέομαι, Med. to weave a web, Schol. Dem. 115. 4.

ὑφαντός, ἡ, *ov*, verb. Adj. of ὑφαίνω, wovon, χρυσὸν .. ἐσθῆτά θ' ὑφαντὴν Od. 13. 136., 16. 231; **ὑφαντά τε ἔματα καλὰ** 3. 218; **ὑφανταὶ γράμμασιν τοιαῖδ' ὑφαί** Eur. Ion 1146; **ὑφαντοῖς ἐν πέπλοις Ἑρινύων** wovon by them, of Clytaemnestra's net, Aesch. Ag. 1580; so, **Ἑρινύων ὑφ. ἀμφίβλητρον**, of the Centaur's robe, Soph. Tr. 1052; **ὑσα ὑφαντά τε καὶ λεῖα** brocaded and plain stuffs, Thuc. 2. 97.

ὑφαντουργός, *ov*, (ἐργῶν) making woven work, Tzetz.

ὑφαντώ, = ὑφαίνω, Byz.

ὑφάντρια, fem. of ὑφάντες, Ael. N. A. 6. 57, Poll. 7. 33.

ὑφαπλόκομαι, *Pass.* to be spread under, τῶν Heracl. Alleg. 39:—metaph.

in Act., **ὑφ. μῦθον τῷ λόγῳ** Themist. 279 D.

ὑφάπλωσις, *ews*, ἡ, a spreading under, Walz Rhett. 7. 268.

ὑφάπτω, Ion. **ὑπάπτω**, fut. **ψα**, to set on fire from underneath, **ὑπήψαν τὴν ἀκρόπολιν** Hdt. 1. 176; **ὑπήψε δῶμ' ἀνηφάιστεν** puri Eur. Or. 621, cf. 1618; **ὑφ. πύραν** Thuc. 2. 52:—**Pass.**, **πόλις ὑφάπτεται πυρὶ** Eur. Tro. 1274.

2. metaph. to inflame unperceived, τοὺς θεωμένους Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 16. **II.** to light underneath, **πῦρ, φλόγα** Luc. Phal. 1. 12, Aristaen. 2. 4:—**absol.** to light a fire under or in a place, Ar. Thesm. 730.

B. Med. to tie or bind under, **ὑφάφασθαι** **δειρήν** to tie a rope round one's neck, hang oneself, Alex. Aetol. ap. Parthen. 14 (in tmesi).

ὑφαρμόζω, Att. —**ττω**, to fit under (intr.), τῶν Hipp. Act. 783:—so in *Pass.*, *Pol.*, *Greg. Nys.*

ὑφαρπάγη, ἡ, secret plunder, Eccl.

ὑφαρπάξω, fut. **άσσομαι**, later also **άσω**: Ion. **ὑπαρπάξω**, Hdt. To

snatch away from under, **τὴν ἔδραν τινός** Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 16. 2.

to take away underhand, filch away, Lat. *surripere*, μάζαν Ar. Eq. 56;

Κύπριν Id. Thesm. 205, Eccl. 722:—**Med.**, **οὐκ ἂν ὑφαρπάσαι** **τάμα**

παίγνια Ib. 921; **σοφὸν ὑφ. τὸν** **filch** away, a clever trick, Id. Nub. 490.

3. **ὑφ. λόγον** to snatch away a word just when one is going to speak it, **take the word out of one's mouth**, Hdt. 5. 50., 9. 91; so, **absol.**, **ἔφη ὑφαρπάσας** Plat. Euthyd. 300 C, cf. Ar. Nub. 490.

ὑφαρπάμενος, poet. for **ὑφαρπασόμενος**, Anth. P. 9. 619.

ὑφάρπασις, *ews*, ἡ, a snatching away under or underhand, Gloss.

ὑφάρπασα, ἡ, = ὑφανσις, E. M. 785. 26.

ὑφάσμα [ῥ], τό, a thing woven, wovon robe, web, Od. 3. 274, Aesch. Ag. 1492, Cho. 27, 231, 1015, Eur., Plat., etc.

ὑφασμάπτον, τό, Dim. of ὑφάσμα, Hesych. s. v. **προγονία**.

ὑφαστρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = ὑφάντρια, Hesych.

ὑφάνω, to light underneath, prob. I. A. B. 65.

ὑφάω, poet. for ὑφαίνω, αἱ δ' ἰσάντες ὑφάσαι Od. 7. 105.

ὑφεαρ, *apos* (not *artos*), τό, Arcadian name for a kind of mistletoe, that

grows on pines or firs, Theophr. II. P. 3. 16, 1, C. P. 2. 17, 1; cf. **στελίς**.

ὑφεδρεύω, to lie in ambush, Lat. *subsistere*, App. Illyr. 20.

ὑφεδρία, ἡ, a sitting under, lower seat, opp. to **προεδρία**, Suid., Eccl.

ὑφέβομαι, *Pass.*, = ὑφεδρεύω, Opp. H. 2. 302.

ὑφεὶ or **ὑφί**, v. **οἰφεῖ**.

ὑφ-ελήτης, *ov*, ὁ, one who filches away, to expl. **φιλήτης**, Eust. 194. 33.

ὑφέλιμος, *ov*, ὁ, a taking away, opp. to **προσθήκη**, Boiss. An. 5. 108.

ὑφεμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ὑφίμην, remissly, less violently or insolently, Lat. *submisso*, Xen. An. 7. 7, 16, Philostr. 536; **ὑφ. ἔχειν** **πρὸς**

τινα Aristid. 2. 137.

ὑφέισα, Ion. **ὑπέισα**, I placed under or secretly, **ὑπέισας ἄνδρας** (Ion. part.) having set them in ambush, Hdt. 3. 126., 6. 103, cf. Nicol. Damasc. 56 (Fr. Hist. Müll. 3. 390):—cf. **ὑφίμαι**, and for the sense, v. **ὑφίστημι**

II. 2.—But Cobet V. LL. 388, comparing **κάτισον, κατίας** in Hdt. 1. 89, 88, would read **ὑπέισας** from **ὑφίζω**.

ὑφεκτέον, verb. Adj. of ὑφέγω, one must support, submit to, **δίκην** Plat.

Rep. 457 E; **ὑφ. τινὶ τῆς ἀνανδρίας αἰτίαν** Xen. Lac. 9, 5; **ὑφ. λόγον**

one must give account, Arist. An. Post. 1. 12, 2.

ὑφέλκτεον, verb. Adj. of ὑφέλκω, one must draw away under or under-

hand, **τῶν δαδίων** some of them, Ar. Eq. 920.

ὑφέλκυσμός, ὁ, a drawing away under, withdrawing, Gloss.

ὑφέλκω, fut. **ἐλκίσω**: (v. sub **ἐλκω**). To draw away under, draw

away underhand or gently, **ὑφ. τινὰ ποδῶν** to draw one away by the

two feet, Il. 14. 477:—to draw away by undermining, **ὑφ. παρὰ σφᾶς τὸν**

χοῦτον Thuc. 2. 76, cf. Dio C. 66. 4; **ὑφ. κάταθεν τὸ κλειμάριον** Plut. 2.

781 E; **ὑφ. τοὺς πόδας** i. e. to be slippery, Poll. 1. 187:—**Med.**, **Περσικὰς**

ὑφέλκομαι I trail Persian slippers under my feet, Ar. Eccl. 319.

ὑφέν, Adv., = ὑφ' ἐν, into or in one, together, Theophr. H. P. 1. 1, 9.

II. in Gramm., ἡ ὑφέν, a sign for joining two syllables (—),

a *hyphen*, Plut. 2. 31 D. 2. used in Music, prob. to indicate that two

notes were to be blended together, *Notices des Mss.*, 16. 2, pp. 53, 221.

ὑφερμηνευτής, *ov*, ὁ, an under-interpret, Eus. L. Const. 11.

ὑφερμηνεύω, to interpret for a person, Eus. V. Const. 3. 13.

ὑφίρπω, fut. —**ερπύσω**: (v. sub **έρπω**). To creep on secretly, Lat. *sub-*

repere, **ὑφίρπε** γὰρ πολὺ the report spread far, Soph. O. T. 786; **φθονε-**

ρὸν ὑφ' ἄλγος **έρπει** Ἀτρεΐδαις angry feelings creep abroad against them,

Aesch. Ag. 450. **II.** c. acc., **ὑφ. ἐνὶ** **Philostr.** 46.

like **ὑπέρχομαι** II, of involuntary feelings, to steal upon, come over,

Lat. *subire animum*, χαρὰ μ' ὑφίρπει Aesch. Ag. 270; **τρόμος μ' ὑφ.** Id.

Chin. 464.

ὑφεσις, *ews*, ἡ, (ὑφίμην) a letting down, slackening, relaxation, Lat. *re-*

missio, Plut. 2. 389 E, etc.; **τῆς φωνῆς** Antyll. ap. Orib. 93 Matth. 2.

remissness, **ἐπὶ τινος** Plut. Ant. 24; **πρὸς τινα** Id. 2. 805 C. **II.**

= ὑφαίρεισις III, E. M.

ὑφεσμός, οὐ, *hindrance*, Hesych.
ὑφεσπείριος, ον, *towards evening, western*, στήλαι Dion. P. 450.
ὑφέσπερος, ον, *towards evening*: ὑφέσπερα as Adv., Anth. P. 5. 305.
ὑφέρρημα, τό, *a discovery*, Epiph.
ὑφή, ἡ, *a weaving, web*, mostly in pl., Aesch. Ag. 949, Eur. Ion 1146, I. T. 814, Plat., etc.; so, *πέπλων ὑφαί* Eur. I. T. 312: *a spider's web*, Arist. H. A. 9. 39. 5. (V. *υφαίνα*.)
ὑφήγεμῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, = *ἡγεμῶν*, Anth. P. 12. 56.
ὑφήγεμαι, fut. ἡσσομαι: pf. ὑφήγημαι: Dep. *To go just before, to guide, lead*, τινι Eur. El. 664, Plat. Euthyd. 278 C, etc.:—absol. *to go first, lead the way*, ὑφήγου Soph. El. 1502, cf. Thuc. 1. 78, Plat. Phaedo 82 D: *τοῦτο εὐθὺς ὑφήγηται* this is the leading principle, the rule, Arist. Pol. 1. 13. 6; *κατὰ τὸν ὑφὲν ὑφόμενον τρόπον* according to the normal plan, Id. Eth. N. 2. 7, 9, Pol. 1. 8. 1; *κατὰ τὴν ὑφ. μέθοδον* Ib. 1. 1, 3: (it is not necessary to regard these usages as pass.). II. c. acc. cogn., ὑφ. τὴν ὁδὸν *to shew the way*, Plut. Pomp. 76, etc.; ὑφ. ταῦτα *gave these instructions*, Lys. 912. 5 Reisk.;—but, 2. c. acc. rei, *to shew the way to, instruct in*, ἀγαθὰ Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 15, Ages. 1. 19; *τύπους* Plat. Rep. 403 E; ὑφ. γόνον *to indicate or describe it*, Dion. H. 1. 78, cf. Philo 1. 14; *τινὶ τι* Diog. L. 8. 60; also, *τινὶ τινας* Plut. 2. 562 B. 3. c. acc. pers. *to instruct*, Ib. 147 C. III. *to lead to a thing, indicate that it is so*, Aesch. Eum. 192.
ὑφήγημα, τό, *a direction, prescription*, cited from Iambl. V. Pyth.
ὑφήγηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, *skilled in instructing*, Byz.
ὑφήγησιν, εως, ἡ, *a leading, guiding, shewing the way*, Hipp. 239. 12; ὑφ. ὁδοῦ Poll. 3. 95; *κατὰ τὴν ὑφ. τινας* Dem. 277. 19, cf. Polyb. 10. 27, 3; *γράφεω κατὰ τὴν ὑφ. τῶν γραμμῶν* by the guiding pattern of lines, Lat. ad ductum litterarum, Plat. Prot. 326 D: *a sketch, outline of a subject*, Galen. 19. 11. II. *direction, prescription*, Iambl. V. Pyth. 95:—in Paus. 7. 24. 8, Kuhn suggests ὑπήγησις.
ὑφήγητέον, verb. Adj. *one must guide, teach*, Philo 2. 127.
ὑφήγητήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, = sq., Soph. O. C. 1588, Anth. P. 11. 319.
ὑφήγητὸς, οὐ, ὁ, *one who leads the way, a guide, leader*, ὑφήγητὸς δίχα Soph. O. C. 502; ὡν ὑφήγητῶν under whose guidance, Id. O. T. 966; ὡς ὑφήγητὸς τινας (sc. ὄντος) as if led by some (invisible) guide, Ib. 1260. 2. *a teacher, master*, Plut. Demosth. 5.
ὑφήγητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *fitted for guiding*, ὁ ὑφ. διάλογος Plato's expository dialogues, opp. to οἱ ζητητικοί, Thrasyl. ap. Diog. L. 3. 49. Adv. —*κῶς*, Poll. 4. 42.
ὑφήγητωρ, ορος, ὁ, = *ὑφήγητής*, Byz.
ὑφήλιος, ον, *under the sun*; ἡ ὑφ. *the world*, Walz Rhett. 1. 512, Eccl. ὑφήμαι, Pass. *to sit down*, Greg. Naz.:—cf. *υφέισα*.
ὑφήμιόλιος, ον, *of two numbers, in the ratio of 1 to 1½, i. e. 2/3*, the converse of ἡμιόλιος (2/3), v. Arist. Metaph. 4. 15. 3, Nicom. Arithm. 1. 19, and cf. *υπεμύριος*.
ὑφήνιος, ον, *subject to the rein*, Io. Damasc.
ὑφήνωσχω, *to be a ὑφήνιος*, and generally, = *ἡνιοχέω*, Luc. Sonin. 15:—*Pass. to drive after or behind*, of chariots, Dem. 1409. 24.
ὑφήνιοχος, ὁ, *the charioteer, as subordinate to the warrior in his chariot*, Il. 6. 19, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4. 4, 7. 1, 15: cf. Lob. Paral. 383.
ὑφήσσω, ον, *gen. onos, somewhat less or smaller*, Hes. Sc. 258.
ὑφιδρώω, *to perspire slightly*, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1077 Littre: but Dind. prefers ἐφιδρῶ.
ὑφίζανω, = *υφίζω*, κατὰ τὸν θάκον Pyrgio ap. Ath. 143 E; *υφίζανον κύκλοις were crouching beneath*., Eur. Phoen. 1382. II. *to sink, settle down*, τὸ χῶμα ὑφ. App. Mithr. 36, cf. Arr. An. 2. 27.
υφίζησις, εως, ἡ, *a settling or sinking*, Strab. 51, Procop.
υφίζω, *to sit down, crouch*, Eur. Rhes. 730. II. *to sink down, fall in*, Dio C. 68. 25: also in Med., Opp. H. 4. 246.
υφήμι, Ion. ὑπήμι Hdt.: fut. ὑφήσω: (v. ἡμι). *To let down, lower*, ἰστών Il. 1. 434, cf. Poll. 1. 107; ὑφ. ἰστία, Lat. submittere vela, b. Hom. Ar. 504 (v. infr. III); ὑφ. τινὶ τὰς βάρβους, of the lictors, Plut. Pomp. 19. 2. *to put under, ὑπὸ δὲ θήρην ποσὶν ἦκεν* Il. 14. 240, Od. 19. 57; *τι ὑπὸ τι* Xen. Cyr. 10. 2:—*to put a young one under its dam, put it to suck*, ὑφ. ἐμβρυον ἦκεν ἐκάστη Od. 9. 205, 309; *υφίρτι τὰ μασθία* Theocr. 4. 4; but in Med., *υφέισθαι μαστοῖς* to put it to one's own breasts, to suckle it, Eur. Phoen. 31. 3. ὑφ. τινὰ *to engage any one secretly, to prepare him to play a part, to suborn*, Lat. submittere (cf. *υφέισα*), *υφέλις μάγον τούτου* Soph. O. T. 387, cf. Plat. Ax. 368 D: hence in part. pf. pass., *ὡς ἐχιδν' ὑφεμένην* like a snake lurking, Soph. Ant. 531:—also, *υφ. ἐνέδραν τινὶ* Plut. Pyrrh. 30; *πάγας τινὶ* Suid.; *δέλεαρ ὑφ. τί τινι* Plut. Pomp. 20, cf. Pericl. 13. 4. *to give up, surrender*, *σῶμ' ὑφέσθ' ἀλγυρόδοι* Eur. Med. 24; ὑφ. *χωρὰν ἡμετέραν* Eur. Xen. An. 3. 5. 5. 5. *to let down, relax, to abate* τινὸς Plut. 2. 68 E. II. intr. *to slacken, relax or abate from a thing*, c. gen., *ὑφέις τῆς ὀργῆς* Hdt. 1. 156; *τῆς ἀνρωμοσύνης* Id. 9. 4, cf. Eur. Ion 847. H. F. 866; *absol. to give in, abate, οὐδὲν ἐπέντης* Hdt. 7. 162:—so too in Med., *υφέισθαι τῆς ὀργῆς* Id. 2. 121. 4; *υφέσθε τοῦ τόνου* Ar. Vesp. 337; *τοῦ μέγα φρονέειν* Xen. Cyr. 7. 5. 62; *τῆς δυνάμεως* μηδὲν Id. Mem. 4. 3. 17; *τῆς χύρας* Dion. H. 8. 84; so of things, *τὸ ὑπαρ ὑπείται τοῦ ψυχροῦ abates from*., Hdt. 4. 181; *οὐ πόνων ὑφ. Xen. Ages. 7. 1*; *τοῦ στόματος γε ὑφ. I give way as to it*, Id. Symp. 5. 7:—c. dat. *to yield, give way to any one, τοῖς πολεμίοις* Id. Cyr. 5. 2, 12: *φρονήματος οὐδενί*., *υφέμενος inferior to none in spirit*, Plut. Cat. Mi. 1, cf. Id. 2. 54 C, Wytt.; ὑφ. *τινὶ τῆς ὁδοῦ* Luc. Luct. 2:—c. dat. et inf., *οὐδενὶ ὑφεμένην ἂν ἦδον ἐμοῦ βεβαιώκεναι* Xen. Mem. 4. 8, 6, cf. Hell. 7. 4. 9, Oec. 12, 14. III. in Med. and Pass. *to lower one's sails* (v. 1. 1), Ar. Ran. 1220; mostly in part. pf., *ἐν κακοῖς μου πλεῖν ὑφεμένην* δοκεῖ *to run with lowered sails*, i. e. *to lower one's tone*, like Lat. *summisce agere*, Soph. El. 335; so, *υφεμένους πλεῖον ἰστίους*

καὶ ταπεινοῖς Plut. Lucull. 3; metaph., *υφεμένην τῇ φωνῇ* Anon. ap. Suid.; *τὸ ὑφεμένον diminution*, Theophr. C. P. 6. 14. 12. 2. *σῶζα νεοσσὺς ὄρνις ὡς ὑφεμένη*.. like a cowering hen,—or perhaps *with my nestlings under me*, Eur. H. F. 72. 3. generally, *to submit*, Xen. An. 3. 1, 17., 3. 2, 3, al.;—c. inf., *καταβαίνειν ὑφεμένην submissively prepared to die*, Eur. Ael. 524.
ὑφίκανα [α], = *υπερχομαι* II, *to steal over one, αὐτὴν ὑπὸ τρώμας αἰνὸς* Icarus Il. 11. 117.
ὑφίστάω, late form of *υφίσταμι*, Schol. Il. 18. 600, Eccl.
ὑφίσταμι, fut. ὑποστήσω: aor. ὑπέστησα:—in these tenses, Causal, *to place or set under, υποστήσαντες* [τῷ χαλκῷ] *τρεῖς κολοσσούς having set them under it, to support it*, Hdt. 4. 152; ὑπ. *προθύρῳ κίονας* Pind. O. 6. 1; and metaph., *χωρὰν ὑπέστασε ξένους κίονα* Ib. 8. 35; without dat., *τρεῖς σταυροὺς ὑπίσταται* plants three piles in the lake to support a house, Hdt. 5. 16; ὑφ. *κλῶνας* Xen. Cyn. 10. 7; *ἐρείσματα* Arist. H. A. 9. 40. 24, etc.:—metaph., *γνώμας υποστήσασσας* having laid them as a foundation, *having begun with them*, Soph. Aj. 1091; ὑπ. *δόλον* Eur. El. 983; v. infr. B. 1. 1. 2. *to post secretly or in ambush*, *τοὺς δρυφύρους* Hdt. 5. 92. 7; *ταξίαρχους* Xen. Hell. 4. 1. 26; ὑφ. *τὴν ναὺν ἀντιπάρῳν* *to station it*, Polyb. 1. 50. 6; v. infr. B. IV. II. the Med. also has a causal sense, but mostly in fut. and aor. 1, *to lay down, premise*, εἰ μὴ τι πιστὸν τῷδ' υποστήσει *στόλῳ* Aesch. Supp. 461; *υποστήσασθαι ἀρχὰς ψευδεῖς* Polyb. 3. 48. 9; *υποθήσεις τινὰς* Id. 7. 7. 6. 2. *to substitute, υποστήσασθαι τί τινι* one thing for another, Xen. Ages. 9. 1. 3. *to conceive, suppose*, like *υπολαμβάνω*, c. inf., *τοὺς θεοὺς ὑφίστανται τὸν κόσμον διοικεῖν* (where note the pres.) Diog. 1. 11; but the inf. is mostly omitted, *ἐφαρταν ὑποστήσασθαι τὸν κόσμον* Ib. 6, cf. 12, Diog. L. 2. 86. 4. *to set before oneself as a model*, *τινα* Isocr. 105 C. B. Pass., with aor. 2 and pf. act. (Hom. uses only the aor. 2). *To stand under as a support, ὑπεστάσι κολοσσοί*.. *τῇ αὐτῇ* Hdt. 2. 153; *τοὺς σταυροὺς τοὺς ὑπεστώτας τοῖς ὑπράσι* Id. 5. 16; *τὸ ἐφαστὸς τῷ βίρει* Arist. Incess. An. 9. 3; v. supr. A. I. 2. *to sink to the bottom, settle*, *τὸ ὑφιστάμενον* the milk, opp. to *τὸ ἐφαστάμενον* (the cream), Hdt. 4. 2; *so of a sediment, deposit*, Hipp. Aph. 1252, cf. Arist. Meteor. 2. 3. 13; opp. to *τὸ ἐπιπολάζον*, Id. Cael. 4. 4. 1; *to τὸ ἐπὶ πλεον*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 15. 4. II. *to place oneself under an engagement, engage or promise to do*, foll. by inf. fut., *δοσ' Ἀχιλῆϊ*.. *υπέστημεν* δώσειν Il. 19. 195, cf. Od. 10. 483, Hdt. 9. 94; *θύσειν ὑπέστης παῖδα* Eur. I. A. 360, cf. Ar. Vesp. 716, Plat. Legg. 751 D; by inf. aor., *οὐ τίς με*.. *υπέστη σαῶσαι* Il. 21. 273; *πᾶν ὑποστάς ἐπείν* Dem. 551. 27; by inf. pres., *υπέστησαν ποιεῖν ταῦτα* Id. 3. 128; ὑφ. *τὴν τάξιν* *ἔχειν* Xen. Cyr. 6. 3. 35:—the inf. is sometimes omitted, *ὡς*.. *υπέστην* *καὶ κατένευσα* (sc. *ἐσεσθαι*) Il. 4. 267:—absol., *ἡ ἔπος* *ἡέ τι ἔργον ὑποστάς οὐκ ἐτέλεσεν* after promise given, Od. 3. 99, cf. Il. 21. 457, Hdt. 3. 127. 9. 34, Lys. 153. 31, Xen., etc.; *ὥσπερ ὑπέστησας* *as he promised*, Thuc. 4. 39., 8. 29;—c. dat. pers., *ὡς οἱ ὑπέστην* as I promised him, Il. 15. 75:—sometimes foll. by acc. of object, where however an inf. may be supplied, *πάντα τελευτήσεις ὅς' ὑπέστης*.. *Πριάμῳ* 13. 375; *τρίποδας φέρον*, *οὓς οἱ ὑπέστη* 19. 243, cf. 11. 244; *ἐκτελέουσαν ὑπόσχεσιν ἦν περ ὑπέστην* 2. 286, cf. Od. 10. 483; *ἡ β' ἄλιον τὸν μῦθον ὑπέστην*., *ἀπυνέεσθαι* vain was the promise we made., that we would return, Il. 5. 715. 2. *to submit to* any one, *τινι* Il. 9. 160:—foll. by inf. aor., ὑπ. *θαυεῖν, καταβαίνειν* Eur. H. F. 706, Ion 1415. 3. c. acc. rei, *to submit to, consent to*, ὁ *τὸ ἐλάττωτον ὑπιστάμενος* *who offers to take the least*, Hdt. 1. 196; ὑφ. *τὸν πᾶσιν* *to undertake it unwillingly*, Thuc. 4. 28; so, ὑφ. *τὸν κίνδυνον* Id. 2. 61, Lys. 115. 2, etc.; *ἀγῶνας* Thuc. 3. 57; *πόνον* Eur. Supp. 189; *βέλος ὑπ.* *to withstand it*, Id. Il. F. 1350; *ἔρωτα* Id. Tro. 415; *πόλεμον*, etc., Polyb., etc.:—rarely c. dat., ὑφ. *εὐμφοραῖς ταῖς μεγίσταις* Thuc. 2. 61:—also c. inf., ὑπ. *ἀπατᾶν* *τινα* Dem. 363. 6:—absol. *to submit patiently*, Id. 1421. 20. b. *to undertake an office, with a sense of compulsion, τὴν ἀρχὴν* Xen. An. 6. 1, 19 and 31; *γυμνασιαρχίαν* C. I. 1365; *στρατηγίαν* Ib. 3178, Plat. Camill. 37:—also, *υπέστην* *τρίηραρχος* Lys. 182. 9; *χορηγός* Dem. 536. 20, and poet., *δέκτωρ ὑπέστης αἵματος* Aesch. Eum. 204;—metaph., *ψυχὴν Τέλεπτος ὑπέστης* Hermipp. Mop. 1. III. *to lie concealed or in ambush*, Hdt. 8. 91, Eur. Andr. 1114, Xen. An. 4. 1, 14; v. supr. A. 1. 2, ὑφήμι 1. 3, *υφέισα*. IV. *to support an attack, to resist, withstand*, c. dat., Aesch. Pers. 87, Xen. An. 3. 2, 11, etc.; c. acc., Eur. Cycl. 200, cf. H. F. 1349, Thuc. 1. 144., 4. 59:—absol. *to stand one's ground, face the enemy*, Lat. *subsistere*, Eur. Phoen. 1470, Thuc. 4. 54., 8. 68, Xen., etc.; opp. to *φεύγω*, Id. Cyr. 4. 2, 31; *υποσταθεῖς*, opp. to *φεύγων*, Eur. Rhes. 315; of clouds, opp. to *προσθιβαῖν*, Arist. Probl. 26. 7. 2. *to subsist, exist* (cf. *υπόστασις* III), *κατ' ἰδίαν ὑφιστάς* Id. Fr. 153 (p. 1509 B. 24), cf. Plut. 2. 1081 F; *ἐκ τοῦ μὲδ' ὄντος* *μὲδ' ὑφεστώτος* Ib. 829 C; *τὰ ὑφεστώτα business in hand*, Polyb. 6. 14. 5. 3. *to be consistent*, Luc. Paras. 27. V. *to succeed, come after another*, *τινα* Plat. Philib. 19 A. VI. *ἡ κοιλία ὑφίσταται* the bowels are costive, Plut. 2. 134 E. VII. *to arise within, τινι* of involuntary feelings, Polyb. 11. 30. 2. *υφοδῶω*, *to guide*, Philippiid. Φιλευρ. 1 (as emended by Dobree). *υφόλμιον*, τό, (*ὄλμιος*) *a mortar-stand*, Ar. Fr. 155. II. *part of the ὄλμιος* (in a flute, v. *ὄλμιος* II. 5), Pherecr. Incert. 58, Poll. 4. 70. *υφομολογέω*, *to acknowledge privately*, Greg. Nyss. *υφόρπιστος*, εως, ἡ, = *υποφία*, *suspicion*, Diog. L. 2. 99, Plut. 2. 479 B, etc. *υφοράτεον*, verb. Adj. *one must suspect*, Plut. 2. 50 B. *υφοράω*, *to look at from below, eye stealthily, view with suspicion or jealousy, suspect*, *τινα* Xen. An. 2. 4. 10:—Pass., Philippi. ap. Dem. Plut. Rom. 8:—but commonly used in Med., fut. *υφόμεμαι*, (aor. *υπειδύμην*, v. sub voce) in same sense, Thuc. 3. 40, Xen. Mem. 2. 7. 2, Isac. Menecl. Her. § 7, Dem. 240. 13, Arist. H. A. 9. 44. 2:—foll. by *μή*, § N

Polyb. 3. 18, 8, etc.; absol., Luc. D. D. 19. 1.—Cf. ὑποβλέπω, ὑποψία, ὑποπτος.

ὑφορβός, ὁ, v. sub *αυφορβός*.

ὑφορμέω, to lie secretly at anchor, either from fear or in wait for others, Polyb. 3. 19, 8., 34. 3, 2, Ael., etc.:—metaph., αἱ πόλεις ὑφ. ἀλλήλαις Dio Chr. 2. 150; τοῦ κόλακος λόγος ὑφ. πάθει τινί Plut. 2. 61 E; ὑφάρμει δέος Synes. 163 C; τὸ ὑφορμεῖν suspicion, Schol. Dem.

ὑφορμίζομαι, Pass. and Med., to come to anchor secretly; generally, to come to anchor, Thuc. 2. 83; τῇ Σαλαμῖνι Plut. Sol. 9:—metaph. to be found under or in a place, Philostr. 670.

ὑφόρμιον, τό, (ὄρμος) a necklace, Eust. 1150. 24, Phot., etc.

ὑφόρμιστος, ἡ, a harbour, anchorage, Anth. P. 7. 699.

ὑφορμιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, one who makes fast below, of a stone fastened to steady a raft, Opp. H. 4. 421.

ὑφορμος, ὁ, (ὄρμος II) an anchoring-place, anchorage, Arist. H. A. 5. 9, 2, Strab. 252, 635, etc. II. as Adj. fit for anchoring in, αἰγιάλος Strab. 645; τόπος Steph. B. s. v. λιμήν.

ὑφος [ῥ], εὖς, τό, like ὑφή, a web, Pherecr. Incert. 59 (ubi v. Meineke), Eubul. Navn. 1 (cf. ὑμῖν), Strab. 446, Plut., etc.; of a spider, Diosc. 2. 68:—of a net, Anth. P. 9. 370. 2. metaph., τὸ ὑφος τῶν λόγων Longin. 1. 4, cf. Walz Rhett. 3, 137:—of the text of an author, Galen; τὸ σῶμα καὶ τὸ ὑφ. τῆς προφητείας Clem. Al. 891.

ὑφώσω, Ep. 3 pl. of ὑφάω, Od. 7. 105.

ὑφυγρος, ὄν, somewhat moist, Arist. Probl. 2. 17, 1.

ὑφυγρος, Poll. 4. 197, Galen. II. filled with fluid, Poll. 4. 197, Galen.

ὑφυδρος, ὄν, under water, of a diver, Thuc. 4. 26, Dio C., etc.

ὑφύδρος, τόπος Theophr. C. P. 3. 11, 3, Strab. 538. II. drop-sical, Hipp. ap. Galen.

ὑφυστερίζω, to be somewhat late, Greg. Nyss.

ὑφωμάδων, Adv. = ὁμαδόν, Phot., Suid.

ὑψ-ἀγόρας, Ion. -ῆς, ὄν, ὁ, (ἀγορεύω) a big talker, boaster, braggart, Od. 1. 385., 2. 85, etc.

ὑψ-ἀγορέω, = ὑψηγορέω, Hesych.

ὑψ-ἀντὺξ, ὕγος, ὁ, ἡ, with a high arch, Nonn. Jo. 5. 5.

ὑψ-αυχενέω, to carry the neck high, to go in stately guise, shew off, Dion. H. 7. 46, Plut. 2. 324 E; metaph. from horses, Poll. 2. 135; of the cock, Ael. N. A. 4. 29:—cf. ὑψαυχέω.

ὑψαυχενία, ἡ, proud bearing, Epiphani.

ὑψ-αυχενίζω, = foreg., Anth. P. 9. 777.

ὑψαυχενος, ὄν, = ὑψαύχην, Or. Sib. 8. 37, Greg. Nyss.

ὑψ-αυχέω, = ὑψαυχενέω, Soph. Fr. 953, Pseudo-Phoc. 56.

ὑψ-αύχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, carrying the neck high, ἵππος Plat. Phaedr. 253 D; cf. ὑψηχῆς.

2. metaph. stately, towering, ἐλάτῃ Eur. Bacch. 1061; ὥκος Epigr. Gr. 903; of a wine-bottle, Anth. P. 5. 135.

3. in moral sense, stately, haughty, Ib. 5. 251., 9. 641, etc.:—also ὑψαύχενος, ὄν, Or. Sib. 8. 37.

ὑψ-ερεφῆς, ἐς, high-roofed, high-vaulted, ὑψ. μέγα δῶμα Il. 5. 213., 19. 333, Od.; χαλκοβατὲς δῶ ὑψηρεφές 13. 4; δώματα 4. 757; ναός Ar. Nub. 305:—also ὑψηρεφῆς, ἐς, = ὑψηρεφέος θαλάμοιο Il. 9. 578. Cf. ὑψόροφος.

ὑψηγορέω, to talk big, Philo 1. 365, Walz Rhett. 1. 444.

ὑψηγορία, ἡ, big talking, stateliness of phrase, Philo 1. 206, Longin. 8.1.

ὑψηγορικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to talk big, Philes.

ὑψ-ἦγορος, ὄν, talking big, grandiloquent, vaunting, Aesch. Pr. 318, 360: sublime, Philo 1. 473. Adv. = πώς, Clem. Al. 802.

ὑψηγῆς, ἥσασα, ἦεν, poet. for ὑψηλός, Nic. Fr. 2. 62, Anth. P. 9. 525, 20 (Brnck).

ὑψηλ-αυχενία, ἡ, a carrying the neck high, Xen. Eq. 10, 13.

ὑψηλο-βατέω, to go or walk on high, Jo. Chrys.

ὑψηλο-γνώμων, ὄν, gen. ενος, high-minded, proud, Themist. 190 D.

ὑψηλο-κάρδιος, ὄν, high-hearted, proud, LXX (Prov. 16. 5).

ὑψηλο-κάρηνος, ὄν, carrying the head high, Greg. Nyss.

ὑψηλό-κρημνος, ὄν, with lofty cliffs, πέτραι Aesch. Pr. 5; cf. ὑψίερμνος.

ὑψηλολογέομαι, Dep. to talk high, speak proudly, Plat. Rep. 545 E, Themist. 291 A;—but the Act., Ib. 354 C, Eccl.

ὑψηλολογία, ἡ, high-talking, vaunting, Poll. 2. 121., 6. 148.

ὑψηλο-λόγος, ὄν, talking high, vaunting, Themist. 26 D, 262 A.

ὑψηλό-λοφος, ὄν, v. ὑψίλοφος.

ὑψηλό-νοος, ὄν, contr. = νοῦς, ὄν, high-minded: τὸ ὑψηλόνου Plat. Phaedr. 270 A, Plut. Peric. 8, etc.

ὑψηλό-νωτος, ὄν, high-backed, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 830.

ὑψηλο-πέτης, ἐς, high-flying, Gloss.

ὑψηλο-πόιός, ὄν, producing loftiness or sublimity, Longin. 28. 1., 32. 6.

ὑψηλό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, neut. πουν, high-footed, Antyll. Oribas. 235 Matth.

ὑψηλός, ἡ, ὄν: Comp. and Sup. —ότερος, —ότατος, and irreg. —έστατος v. I. Paus. 5. 13. 9: (ὑψί, ὕψος):—high, lofty, high-raised, Lat. altus, sublimis, Hom., Hdt., Trag., etc.; θάλαμος Od. 1. 426; πύργος Il. 3. 384, etc.; of a highland country, χώρα ὀρενίη. καὶ ὑψηλή Hdt. 1. 110; ὑψηλὰ χωρία Thuc. 3. 97; and ὑψηλά alone, Plat. Legg. 732 C; ἐφ' ὑψηλοῦ εἶναι Xen., Luc., etc.; ἐκ ὑψηλῶ εἶναι Plut. Enn. 17; ἀφ' ὑψηλοῦ κρεμασθῆναι Plat. Theaet. 175 D; ἀφ' ὑψηλοτέρου καθορᾶν Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 29; ὑψηλότερον οἰκοδομεῖν [τὸ τεῖχος] Thuc. 7. 4:—Adv., ὑψηλῶς κατακείμενος Pherecr. Ἰπν. 1.

II. metaph. high, lofty, stately, proud, ὄλβος, ἀρεταί, κλέος Pind. O. 2. 38., 5. 1, P. 3. 196, etc.; τέχνη θεασθεῖα τις καὶ ὑψ. Plat. Euthyd. 289 E; ὑψ. καὶ χαύνῃ ἐλπίς Id. Epist. 341 E; ὑψηλὰ κομπεῖν to talk high and boastfully, Soph. Aj. 1230.

2. of persons, opp. to δυσδαίμων, Eur. Hel. 418; ἀφ' ὑψηλῶν βραχύν φάσαι Id. Heracl. 613; ἐπὶ τοῖς ἐμοῖς κακοῖς ὑψ. εἶναι Id. Hipp. 730; ἐπὶ τοῖς τοῖς ὑψ. ἐξείρειν αὐτόν Plat. Rep. 494 D, cf. Andoc. 24. 18, Aeschin. 51. 24; so, πνεῦμα ὑψηλὸν αἰρεῖν Eur. Supp. 555; ὑψίλοφος.

ὑψίλοφος, ὄν, high-crested, Αἴτνα Pind. O. 13. 159; θυρίδες Anth. P. 5. 153; read by the Schol. in Ar. Ran. 818 for ἱππολόφων; in Hipp. 1278. 38, ὑψίλοφος seems to be f. l.

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ὑψί-λυχρος αὐγή, illumination by a light hung on high, Philox. 2. 3.
ὑψί-μέδων, οὐτος, ὁ, ruling on high, Zeus Hes. Th. 529, Bacchyl. 29;
ὑψ. θεῶν τύραννον Ar. Nub. 563:—fem. Ὑψιμέδουσα, as pr. n., lo.
 Geomet. hymn. 5. 21. **II.** metaph. *lowering*, Παρνασός Pind.
 N. 2. 29.
ὑψί-μέλαθρος, ον, high-built, h. Hom. Merc. 103. 134, 399; Διὸς ὑψ.
 κράτος Orph. h. 4 (5). 1.
ὑψί-νεφής, ἐς, dwelling high in the clouds, Zeus Pind. O. 5. 40, Nonn.
ὑψί-νομος, ον, feeding on high places, of the goat, Eust. 472. 12.
ὑψί-νοος, ον, high-minded, Nonn. D. 9. 207, Epigr. Gr. 440. 10.
ὑψί-πάγης, ἐς, high-built, towering, Anth. P. 8. 177, Plan. 132.
ὑψί-πέδος, ον, with high ground, high-placed, Pind. I. 1. 42.
ὑψί-πέταλος, ον, = ὑψίκομος, comically of κράμβη, Polyzel. Mous. 2.
ὑψιπέτεια, ἡ, lofty flight, Eust. Opusc. 184. 96.
ὑψιπέτω, to fly high, Eccl.
ὑψιπέτης, εσσα, εν, = ὑψιπέτης, Il. 22. 308, Od. 24. 538:—irreg. acc.
 pl. ὑψιπέτης, as if from ὑψιπέτης, Matro ap. Ath. 136 C; cf. Meineke
 Exerc. in Ath. 16.
ὑψί-πέτῃλος, ον, Ion. and Ep. for ὑψιπέταλος, used like ὑψίκομος, of
 trees, Il. 13. 437, Od. 4. 458, 11. 588.
ὑψί-πέτης, ον, Dor. -πέτας, α, ὁ: (✓ΠΕΤ, πέτομαι):—high-flying,
 soaring, αἰετός Il. 12. 201, 219, Od. 20. 243, Soph. Fr. 423, Ar. Av.
 1337; ἀνεμοί Pind. P. 3. 189; Sup. -έστερος in Herm. Stob. Eccl. 1.
 996:—some Gramini. wrote ὑψιπέτης (contr. from ὑψιπέτης), v. La
 Roche Text-kr. p. 372.
ὑψί-πετής, ἐς, (✓ΠΕΤ, πίπτω) fallen from heaven, Eust. 1520.
 60, Suid.; cf. Διπέτης:—generally, οὐράνιον ὑψ. ἐς μέλαθρον Eur.
 Hec. 1100.
ὑψί-πόδης, ον, ὁ, poet. for ὑψίπους, Noum. D. 20. 81.
ὑψί-πολις, ἡ, high or honoured in one's city, opp. to ἀπολις, Soph.
 Ant. 370.
ὑψί-πολος, ον, roaming on high, Opp. C. 3. 111, Nonn.
ὑψί-πορος, ον, going on high, Opp. C. 3. 497, Nonn.
ὑψί-πόρτος, ον, like ὑψιπέτης, flying aloft, Nonn. D. 5. 295.
ὑψί-πους, ὁ, ἡ, high-footed, i. e. high-reared, lofty, Lat. sublimis, νόμοι
 Soph. O. T. 866.
ὑψί-πρυμνος, ον, with high stern, Strab. 195.
ὑψί-πρωος, ον, with high prow, Strab. ibid. (ubi ὑψόρπ-; cf. Lob.
 Phryn. 65S), Porphy. ap. Eus. P. E. 195 D.
ὑψί-πύλος, ον, with high gates, Il. 6. 416, 16. 69S, Eur., etc.
ὑψί-πυργος, ον, high-towered, Simon. 117, Aesch. Eum. 68S, Soph.,
 etc.: metaph., ὑψ. ἐλπίδες towering hopes, Aesch. Supp. 96.
ὑψιρόφος, ον, f. l. for ὑψόροφος, Lob. Phryn. 68S.
Ὑψιστάριοι, οἱ, a Christ. sect, who distinguished between ὁ ὕψιστος
 θεός and ὁ πατήρ, Eccl.
ὑψί-στολος, ον, (στολή II) high-girded, well girt, Hecych.
ὑψιστος, ὁ, ον, Sup. without any posit. in use: (ὑψί, ὑψοῦ):—highest,
 loftiest, of places, Aesch. Fr. 720, Soph. Tr. 1191, etc.; ἐν τοῖς ὑψ. i. e.
 in heaven above, Ev. Matth. 21. 9, Luc. 2. 24. 2. of Zeus, highest,
 Zeus Pind. N. 1. 90, 11. 2, Aesch. Eum. 25; Ζηρούς ὕψιστον σέβας Soph.
 Ph. 1289:—one of the gates of Thebes was called Ὑψισταί from his
 temple there, Paus. 9. 8. 5. 3. of things, στέφανος, κέρδος Pind.
 P. 1. fin., I. 1. 74; κακὸν ὕψιστα Aesch. Pers. 331, 807; ὑψ. ἐν βροτοῖς
 φόβος Id. Supp. 479.
ὑψιστό-φραστος, ον, to be spoken of in loftiest phrase, Eccl.
ὑψι-τέλειστος, ον, finished on high, φάος Noum. D. 41. 94; Gräfe ὕψι-
 ὑψιτέλει, to aim high, Theocrit. ap. Stob. 3. 509 Gaisf.
ὑψί-τενής, ἐς, stretched on high: on high, Byz.
ὑψί-τένων, οντος, ὁ, with high-strained sinews, strong-necked, ταῦρος
 Pseudo-Phocyl. 190:—hence, arrogant, Greg. Naz.
ὑψίτερος, α, ον, Comp. of Adv. ὑψί, loftier, ὄρως Theocr. 8. 46.
ὑψί-τύχος, ον, reaching a height, of high fortune, Paul. Alex.
ὑψί-φαής, ἐς, high-shining, far-seen, τάφος Anth. P. 7. 701: so ὑψι-
 φάνης, ἐς, Ib. append. 246; ὑψιφάνενος, ον, Philo ap. Eus. P. E. 453 A.
ὑψί-φοίτης, ον, ὁ, one who wanders or moves on high, Phot., Hecych.
ὑψί-φόρητος, ον, high-borne, lofty, ἀταρπός Procl. h. Mus. 31, cf. Synes.
 H. 36.
ὑψί-φρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, like ὑψηλόφρων, haughty, Pind. P. 2. 94.
ὑψί-χαίτης, ον, ὁ, perh. = βαθυχαίτης, Pind. P. 4. 306; cf. εὐρυχαίτης.
ὑψίων, ον, poet. Comp. of ὑψί, loftier, Pind. Fr. 232; cf. ὑψίτερος.
ὑψόθεν, Adv. (ὑψος):—from on high, from aloft, from above, Lat. de-
 super, Il. 11. 53, 15. 18, Hes. Th. 704, Pind. P. 8. 117, Aesch. Supp.
 173, Fr. 270, Eur., etc.; ὑψ. ἐκ κορυφῆς Od. 2. 147; ἐκ πέτρης 17
 210; rare in Prose, καθορώμενος ὁ τὸν τῶν κάτω βίον Plat. Soph. 216
 C. **II.** like ὑψοῦ, high, aloft, on high, Aesch. Supp. 381,
 Anth. P. 12. 97. 2. c. gen. above, over, Pind. O. 3. 21, Epigr.
 Gr. 912.
ὑψόθι, Adv. (ὑψος) like ὑψοῦ, aloft, on high, ὑψόθ' ἔοντι Διὶ Il. 10.
 16, cf. 17. 676; ὑψόθ' ὑρεσθην 19. 376. **II.** c. gen. above,
 Nonn. Jo. 15. 22.
ὑψοῖ, Adv. upwards, Lat. sursum, αἰερεν Sappho 95; Bgk. ὕψοι.
ὑψό-λοφος, ον, = ὑψίλοφος, v. l. Hipp. Epist.
ὑψο-ποιός, ον, exalting, Eust. Opusc. 186. 31, 193. 38, etc.
ὑψά-πρωος, ον, = ὑψίπρωος, q. v.
ὑψ-όροφος, ον, high-roofed, high-ceiled, θάλαμος, οἶκος Il. 3. 423, 24.
 192, Od. 2. 337, al.: cf. ὑπερέφης.
ὑψος, εος, τό, (ὑψί) height, first in Hdt. (v. infr.); Aesch. Ag. 1376 (v.
 ἐκπύθησεν); εἰς ὑψος αἰρεῖν τινα Eur. Phoen. 404; ὕ. ἔχειν, λαμβάνειν
 to rise to some height, Thuc. 1. 91, 4. 13, cf. 2. 75; ὕψος [με]
 δυσκοβύλησε Epigr. Gr. 336:—absol. ὑψος, in height, opp. to μήκος or

εὖρος, Hdt. 1. 50, 178; so, ἐς ὑψος Id. 2. 13, 155. **II.** metaph.
 the top, summit, crown, ὕψος ἀμαθίας Ep. Plat. 351 E; σεμνότητος Arist.
 Mund. 6, 8; in pl., Plat. Tim. 46 C; κυμαρῖττον ὕψη, v. κάλλος
 3. 2. sublimity, Longin. I. 1, etc.; in pl., 3. 4, 7. 4.
ὑψόσε, Adv. of motion, aloft, on high, up high, αἰερεν, ἀνασχεῖν Il.
 10. 461, 465, Od. 9. 240, al.; αἰσσειν, πηδῶν, θύειν Il. 18. 211, 21.
 302, 324; σκιδνασθαι, πίπτειν 11. 307, Od. 12. 238; ὕψ. ἔχοντες high
 reaching, 19. 38. It is often dub. whether ὑψόσε or ὑψοῦ is the true
 reading, v. La Roche Text-kr. p. 372.
ὑψοτάτω, Adv., Sup. of ὑψοῦ, most highly, Bacchyl. 27.
ὑψοῦ, Adv., (ὑψος) aloft, on high, Il. 1. 486, Od. 4. 785, al. (v. sub
 νότιος); τῆς πόλιος .. ἐκκεχωσμένης ὑψοῦ having the soil raised to a
 great height, Hdt. 2. 138; ὑψοῦ πατεῖν Pind. O. 1. 184, cf. P. 10. 109;
 ὑψοῦ κρμασθαι Hermipp. Στρατ. 3; ὕ. φέρεσθαι Anaxil. Neott. 1.
 30. **II.** metaph., ὑψοῦ ἔξαραι τι to praise it highly, Hdt. 9. 79;
 ὑψοῦ αἰρεν θυμόν Soph. O. T. 914. Cf. ὑψόσε.
ὑψό-θαλαμος, ον, with prominent eyes, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 230.
ὑψό-φωνος, ον, with high, shrill voice, Hipp. 955 D.
ὑψώω, fut. ὠσω, to lift high, raise up, Batt. 81, Anth. Plan. 41; and
 in Med., τάφον ὑψώσαντο Anth. P. 7. 55. **II.** niethph. to
 elevate, exalt, opp. to ταπεινώω, Polyb. 5. 26, 12, Ev. Matth. 23. 12,
 al.; ποιοῦντα τὸν ἰδίον ὑψώσαι βίον Menand. (?) ap. Clem. Al. 721:—
 Pass. to be exalted, τὰ χθαμαλά ὑψοῦται Plut. 2. 103 F; ὕψ. κάλλει Anth.
 P. 5. 92; ὑψοῦσθαι ἐκ ποδός, of persons who rise suddenly, Hipp. 27.
 11. 2. to represent in lofty style, Longin. 14. 1.
Ὑψώ, ὄος, ἡ, a name for Hypsipylé, Aesch. Fr. 210.
ὑψωμα, τό, elevation, height, οὐ χθῶν οὐράνιος ὑψώμασι [φθονεῖ]
 Pseudo-Phoc. 68; ὕ. τοῦ ἀέρος Philo 2. 408; ὑψώματα βουνῶν Or. Sib.
 8. 234. 2. the ascension of a star, opp. to ταπεινώμα, Plut. 2. 149
 A (ubi v. Wytténb.), 782 D, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 33. **II.** metaph.
 exaltation, Eccl.
ὑψωσις, εως, ἡ, a raising high, τοῦ βραχίονος Galen. **II.** metaph.
 an exalting, glorifying, αἱ ὑψ. τοῦ Θεοῦ Lxx (Ps. 149. 6).
ὑώ [ῥ] Hom., etc.: fut. ὕω Cratin. Nou. 11, Ar. Nub. 1118, 1129;
 aor. ὕσα Pind. O. 7. 91, Hdt. 2. 22, and later Att.:—Med., fut. (as
 pass.) ὕσωμαι Ib. 14:—Pass., aor. ὕσθην Id. 3. 10; pf. ὕσμαι (ἐφω-
 μένος) Xen. Cyn. 9. 5. (From ✓Τ come also ὕ-ετός = Umbr.
 san-itu: cf. Skt. su, su-nōmi (which however, like Zd. hu, only occurs
 in the sense of expressing juice from plants; cf. also sú-mas, sú-mam (lac,
 aqua), sú-mas (diluviūm)):—but ὕωρ, ὕδατος is referred to a diff. Root,
 Skt. ud, und-āmi (= βρέχω), v. sub ὕδωρ.) To send rain, to rain,
 Ζεὺς Il. 12. 25, Od. 14. 457, Hes. Op. 486, Theogn. 26; ὕσον, ὕσον,
 ὦ φίλε Ζεῦ, κατὰ τὰς ἀρούρας ap. M. Ant. 5. 7; ὁ θεὸς ὕει Hdt. 2. 13;
 τίς ὕει; Ar. Nub. 368, cf. 370 sq.; ὕσμεν πρῶτοιςιν ὕμιν, of the
 clouds, Ib. 1118:—but, 2. the nom. was soon omitted, and ὕει
 used impers., like Lat. pluit, it rains, Hes. Op. 550, Hdt. 2. 22, 4. 28;
 ὕσαι ὕσαι Id. 1. 87; εἰ ὕει if it rained, Id. 4. 185; ὕοντος when it
 is raining, Ar. Vesp. 774; ὕοντος πολλῶν as it was raining heavily, Xen.
 Hell. 1. 1, 16; πολλὸν ὕσαντος after it had rained heavily, Theophr. C. P.
 4. 14, 3; (in these phrases Eust. reads πολλοῦ, 1769. 39).—So the
 Greeks used εἰρεῖ, σείει, συσκατάει, with or without Ζεὺς or θεός. 3.
 sometimes c. acc. loci, ἐπὶ ἑτέαν οὐκ ἐτὴν Θήρην for seven years it did
 not rain on Thera, Hdt. 4. 151; τὴν χώραν ὕει ὁ θεός Paus. 2. 29, 6;
 ὕμβρος ἐν γῆσιν Ap. Rh. 2. 1116 (hence the pass. usage, v. infr.). 4.
 often c. acc. cogn., ὕει χρυσὸν it rained gold, Pind. O. 7. 91; καὶ τὸν
 αἰὲ Ζεὺς ὕει ὕδωρ Ar. Nub. 1280; ὕει ὁ θεός ἰχθύας, βατρώχους Lucet.
 ap. Ath. 333 A; νεφέλαι ὕουσι δρόσους Luc. V. H. 2. 14:—so also c. dat.
 modi, to rain with ... (as in Lat. we find sometimes pluit carnem,
 sanguinem, sometimes pluit lapidibus, Valck. Hdt. 4. 151), ψακαῖζέτω δ'
 ἀρτίσιν, ὕετω δ' ἔτνει, like Falstaff's 'let it rain potatoes,' Niceph. Σεπ.
 2, cf. Phylarch. ap. Ath. 333. **II.** Pass. with fut. med. to be
 wetted or drenched with rain, λέων ὕμενος Od. 6. 131; ὕσθηται αἱ
 Θῆβαι Thebes was rained upon, i. e. it rained there, Hdt. 3. 10; ἡ χώρα
 ὕεται, i. e. it rains in the country, Id. 2. 13, 14, 22, 25; ἡ γῆ ὕεται ὀλίγην
 it rains little or seldom there, Id. 1. 193; σίτος ὕσεται γῆρῃ H. P. 8.
 11, 4; ὕμενος μύρῳ Alex. Εἰσοικ. 1. 8:—ὄνος ὕεται he is like an ass in
 rain, proverb. of an obstinate person, Cratin. Δρατ. 7; ἐγὼ δὲ τοῖς λόγους
 ὄνος νομαί Cephisod. Ἀμ. 1. 2. sometimes, to fall down in rain,
 in a shower, ὕεται χρυσός it rains gold, Strab. 655; ὕδωρ ὕμενον Plut.
 2. 912 A; ἄρτος ὕεται ἐν ἐρήμῳ Greg. Naz.
ὑώδης, ἐς, like ὕειδής, swinish, πάθος Plut. 2. 535 F, Clem. Al. 348.
ὑώδια, ἡ, swinishness, Ath. 96 F.

Φ.

Φ, φ, φῖ, τό, indecl., twenty-first letter of the Gr. alphabet: as a numer-
 al φ = 500, but, φ = 500,000.
 The consonant Φ arose from the labial Π followed by the aspirate;
 and before the present written character came into use, it was written
 ΠΗ, C. I. 3; in Lat. and Engl. it is expressed by the Lat. *ph*; though
F, *f* is its proper representative;—for in Greek, Φ was used to translate
 the Lat. *F*, as *Fabius*, *Φάβιος*, etc.; in Italian all the Latinized Greek
 words (which alone in Latin had *ph*) are spelt with *f*; and in Greek and
 Latin words from the same Root *φ* and *f* as initials correspond, e. g. *φῶρ*
fur, *φάναι fari*, *φῆρειν ferre*.—In some cases it took the place of the *F*
 or digamma, which remained in Latin in its primitive form, as in *σφε* for
σφε, v. Curt. Gr. Et. no. 601.
I. φ in the Indo-European languages corresponds in Skt. to *bh*, in
 Zd. to *b*, in Lat. to *f*, or (in the middle of a word) to *b*, in Teuton.,

φαιδρύνω, (φαιδρός) to make bright, to cleanse (ἀποπλύνειν καὶ διαπλύνειν Poll. 7. 40), φ. τινά λουτροῖσι Aesch. Ag. 1109; θεὰ μορφὰν ἐφαιδρύναν gave me a bright form, says Helen, Eur. Hel. 678; φ. χρῶς Call. Jov. 32; δέμας, εἴματα Ap. Rh. 3. 1043, 4. 671; χεῖρας Anth. P. 5. 228; τῇ γλῶττι τὸ πρόσωπον, of the lion, Ael. N. A. 3. 21; etc.:—so in Med., χρῶς φαιδρύνεσθαι to wash one's skin clean, Hes. Op. 751, cf. Mosch. 2. 31.

II. metaph. to cheer, Aesch. Ag. 1120:—Med., φαιδρύνεσθαι τὸν ἐαυτοῦ βίον Plat. Legg. 718 B:—Pass. to beam or brighten up with joy, Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 37; ἐπὶ τινι at a thing, Callistr. 901; τῷ ὀφθαλμῷ Poll. 6. 199; cf. φαιδρῶμαι.

φαιδρυσμα, τό, decoration, dress, Clem. Al. 291.

φαιδρ-ωπός, ὄν, (ᾠψ) with bright, joyous look, of a young lion (cf. χαρπός), Aesch. Ag. 725; ὄμμα φ. Eur. Or. 894.

φαιδυντής, v. sub φαιδρυντής.

φαίκανον, τό, = πήγανον, Hesych.

φακάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a white shoe, worn by Athen. gymnasiarchs and Egyptian priests, Anth. P. 6. 254:—have a dimin. form φακάσιον, τό, in App. Civ. 5. 11, Plut. Anton. 33; also worn by country-people, Eratosth. ap. Poll. 7. 90, Clem. Al. 241, etc.

φακός, ἡ, ὄν, Soph. (Fr. 954) ap. Phot. and Hesych., who explain it by φαιδρός, λαμπρός, so that it must belong to the Root φάω.

φαινίνδα παίειν, to play at ball (cf. ἀρπαστὴν, ἑφενίνδα), described in Antiph. Incert. 8, cf. Ath. 14 F, Clem. Al. 283.

φαινίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Laced. for ἀνεμώνη, Sosib. ap. Schol. Theocr. 5. 92.

φαινόλης, ὄν, ἡ, formed from the Lat. *pneula* (Tertull. de Orat. 12), a thick upper garment, a cloak, Rhinthon ap. Poll. 7. 61, Ath. 97 E, Artem. Onir. 2. 3, 2 Ep. Tim. 4. 13 (where the mention of books and parchments led to the erroneous interpr. of γλασσόκομον, v. E. M., Zonar., etc.):—oft. written (by transposition of ν and λ) φανόλης or φελόνης, v. Dind. in Steph. Thes.: so also the Dim. φανόλιον, τό, in Byz. and Eccl. writers, is written φελόλιον.

φαινόλις, ἡ, (φαῖνω) light-bringing, light-giving, ἡώς h. Hom. Cer. 51; αὐὸς Sappho 96: cf. μαινόλις.

φαινολο-θήκη, ἡ, a place for keeping φαινόλια in, Gloss.

φαινομένως, Adv., v. φαίνω B. II. 2. b.

φαινο-μυρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, shewing the thigh, with bare thigh, as Ibyc. (57) calls the Laconian damsels, from their wearing the σχιστὸς χιτῶν, v. Müller Dor. 4. 2, 3; in Poll. 2. 187, 7. 55, written φαινόμευρις.

φαινό-πους, ποδός, ὁ, ἡ, with shining feet, Theognost. Can. 12.

φαινο-προσώπειν, to shew one's face, come into public, a word formed by Cic. Att. 7. 21, 1:—Verb. Adj. φαινοπροσπότην, lb. 14. 22, 2.

φαινοῦλον, τό, a name for μύραθρον, Lat. *foeniculum*, E. Gud.

φαῖν-ωφ, σπος, ὁ, ἡ, (ᾠψ) bright-eyed, conspicuous, Manetho 4. 239: in H. only as p. n.

φαῖνω, Ep. φαῖνω, q. v.:—fut. φαῖνῶ, Ion. φάνεω (ἀπο-) Hipp. 675. 11, etc.; Att. also φάνω, Ar. Eq. 300, ἀνα-φάνω Eur. Bacch. 528 (where late Edd. read φαῖνω, ἀναφαῖνω, but v. Apoll. in A. B. 2. 600, and cf. κρῖνω); opt. φάνοιμι Soph. Aj. 313; late fut. φάνησιν Archimed. Aren. p. 331:—aor. 1 ἐφῆρνα Hom., Hdt. 1. 95, Att.; Dor. ἐφῆρνα Pind. I. 4 (3), 4; and in late Prose, Ael. V. H. 12. 33, Ev. Luc. 1. 79:—aor. 2 ἐφῆρνας is very dub., except in Ep. form φάνεσκε (infr. III. 1), v. Veitch Irreg. Verbs.:—pf. πέφαγκα (ἀπο-) Dinarch. 92. 4, 97. 9 and 37, etc.;—intr. pf. πέφηνα (v. infr. III. 2), Dor. 3 pl. ἐκ-πεφάναντι Sophron 75 Ahr.; plpf. ἐφῆφηνεν Dio C. 46. 10:—Med., fut. φανῶμαι Od. 12. 230, Att. (v. infr. de φανήσομαι), Ion. φᾶνέμαι Hdt. 3. 35; opt. φανοῖσθε Lys. 176. 12:—aor. 1 ἐφῆρμην (trans.) Soph. Ph. 944; (ἀπ-) Hdt., etc.:—Pass., Ion. impf. φανέσκετο Od. 13. 194:—fut. φανήσομαι (never φανθῆσομαι), Hdt. 8. 105, and Att. Poets; in Prose also more freq. than φανῶμαι; an Ep. fut. πεφῆσεται in H. 17. 155:—aor. 1 ἐφᾶνθην Aesch. Pers. 264, Soph. O. T. 525, etc.:—rare in Prose as Xen. Hell. 6. 4, 11, Dem. 1325, 28; Ep. ἐφᾶνθην Ilom., 3 pl. φᾶνθεν H. 1. 200, 17. 650:—aor. 2 ἐφᾶνθην [α] Hom., Att.; Ep. 3 pl. φᾶνεν Od. 18. 68; Ep. subj. φᾶνηθι Il. 19. 375; Ep. inf. φᾶνημένην 2. 240:—pf. πέφαμαι Soph. O. C. 1543, 3 sing. πέφανται Il. 2. 122, 16. 207, Pind. P. 5. 153, Aesch. Ag. 374 (πέφανται in Perict. ap. Stob. 487. 51 is prob. f. l.); inf. πέφᾶνθαι Plat. Euthyd. 204 A, etc.; part. πεφασμένος Theogn. 227, Plat., etc.; 3 pl. plqpf. ἐπέφαντο Hes. Sc. 166. (For the Root, v. sub φάω.)

A. Act. to bring to light, bring into sight, make to appear, in physical sense, τέρας τινί φ. to make a sign appear to one, Il. 2. 324, Od. 3. 173, etc.; σήματα φαίνων Il. 2. 353; φ. ὤψων Pind. N. 5. 10; τὸν ἀρχένα Hdt. 2. 132; ἐφῆν ἄφαντον φῶς, i. e. fire, Soph. Ph. 297; φ. θησαυρὸν Eur. El. 505; φ. μύθος, ἐπιγονίδα to shew by baring, i. e. to uncover, Od. 18. 67, 74; φαίνουσα πρόσωπον ἀλβεία Pind. N. 5. 32:—also to reflect an image in water, τὰ δέ νιν καλὰ κῆματα φαίνει Theocr. 6. 11; πόντος . . εἰκόνα φ. Paul. Sil. 26:—Med., τὰ τόξα . . τοῖσιν Ἀργείοις φῆναισθαι θέλει to exhibit them as his own, Soph. Ph. 944.

b. to shew forth, make known, reveal, disclose, ἐς τὸ φῶς φαίνειν κακά Id. O. T. 1229; φ. φόνον Ib. 853; κακῶν ἔκλυσιν Eur. I. T. 899; τὸν μιστὸν τῷ χρόνῳ ἀποδόντες φῆναι Antipho 129. 13; ὁδὸν τινι Od. 12. 334; τὰ ὀνείρατα καὶ τὸν πόρον Xen. An. 4. 3, 13, cf. Cyr. 6. 4, 13, Soph. O. T. 725; τοῖς πολεμίοις σύνθημα Dinarch. 109. 31, etc.; φανεί κακώματα the warnings will disclose [the truth], Soph. Ant. 1078:—with a predic. added, ἡμᾶς σὺ δεῖλοῦς φανείς Id. Aj. 1362.

c. γόνον Ἐλένη φ. to shew her a child, i. e. grant her to bear one, Od. 4. 12; so, φ. παρικότιν τινι to shew (i. e. give) one a wife, Iliad. 26. d. οὐρανὸν γένουσι φαίνων . . ὀπάραν, of a youth, Pind. N. 5. 10; δύο μορφὰς φ. Aesch. Fr. 305. 5.

2. of sound, to make it clear to the ear, make it ring clear, οἰδὴν φαίνειν Od. 8. 499; σάλ· πιγέ ὑπέρτονον γῆρυμα φανέτω στρατῷ Aesch. Eum. 569.

of thoughts and actions, to shew forth, display, exhibit, νοήματα Il. 18. 295; ἀρετὴν Od. 8. 237; δεικνύς 20. 309; βίην Hes. Th. 689; εὐμαχίαν Pind. I. 4. 4 (3. 20); εὐνοίαν Hdt. 3. 36; ὕβριν Ib. 127; ὕργας Aesch. Cho. 326.

b. to make clear, explain, expound, λόγον Hdt. 1. 116, 117; τριφασίας λόγον ὁδοῦς Id. 1. 95; but, φ. τὰ λαμπρὰ ἐπη to make them good, Soph. O. C. 721.

4. in Att. to inform against one; to indict, impeach, φανῶ σε τοῖς πρυτάνεσι Ar. Ach. 300, 824 sq., cf. Soph. Ant. 325:—to inform of a thing as contraband, Ar. Ach. 542, 819, al.; φαίνειν πλοῖον Dem. 1324. 20; τὰ φανθέντα articles informed against as contraband, Id. 1323. 28, 1325. fin.:—absol. to give information, Isocr. 375 B, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 14, etc.: cf. φάσις. 5. φαίνω φρουράν, v. sub φρουρά II. 2.

II. absol. to give light (cf. φάω, φαέθω, φαῖνω, ὑποφαῖνω III), φαίνοντες νύκτας . . δατυμόνεσι Od. 7. 102, cf. 19. 25:—so of the sun, moon, etc., φ. τινί Ar. Nub. 586; φ. εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν Plat. Tim. 39 B, cf. Arist. Probl. 15. 11, 3; ἀλλά, σελάνα, φαίνει καλὸν Theocr. 2. 11; οἱ λύχνον φ. ἦτον Theophr. Ign. 11; cf. φάω:—hence the planet Saturn is called Φαῖων (v. sub voc.):—so, ἦρι μὲν φαίνοντι in spring when it shines forth, Aesch. Fr. 305. 4: so of the Dioscuri shining in mid-air, Eur. El. 1234 (where Seidl. takes it = φαίνομαι, but needlessly); and, metaph., ἀγανὴ φαίνουσα ἐλπίς soft shining hope, Aesch. Ag. 101:—In all these seeming intr. usages we may supply the cognate acc. φῶς.

III. Hom. uses the Ion. aor. φάνεσκε really intr. appeared, μετὰ πρώτοις φάνεσκε Il. 11. 64; ὑπένεφε δὲ γαῖα φάνεσκε Od. 12. 241, cf. 11. 586, Hes. Fr. 22 (30).

2. pf. 2 πέφηνα is also used intr., Soph. O. C. 329, etc.; rarely in Prose, Hdt. 9. 120, Dem. 34. 22; cf. ἀνα-, ἐκ-πέφηνα.

B. Pass. to come to light, come to sight, be seen, appear, φάνεν δὲ οἱ εὐρέες ὄριοι, being stripped bare, Od. 18. 67, cf. Il. 22. 324; v. supr. A. 1. 1:—esp. of fire, to shine brightly, πυρὰ φαίνεται Ἰλιόθι πρό Il. 8. 561; ἔκαθεν δὲ τε φαίνεται αὐγὴ 2. 456, cf. Od. 19. 39; δεινὴ δὲ οἱ ὅσπερ φάνθεν shone like fire, Il. 1. 200:—often of the rising of heavenly bodies, to appear, ἄστρα φαίνειν ἀμφὶ σελήνῃ φαίνει ὀριππεῖα Il. 8. 556, cf. Hes. Op. 596; of the first gleam of daybreak, ἥμος δ' ἡριγένεια φάνη βοδὸδεκτύλος Ἡῶς Il. 1. 477, Od. 2. 1, etc.; αἱ ῥοὶ φαινομένην at break of day, Il. 9. 618, Od. 4. 407, etc.:—of a rising wind, οὐδὲ ποτ' οὐροί πνέοντες φαίνοντο Ἀλκίαιες 4. 361.

2. of persons, οἶω φαινομένην appearing to him alone, Arat. 198, cf. Od. 15. 517, etc.; ἐφᾶνθην αἰς οὐδὸν Il. 15. 275; οὐπερ κἀφάνης where thou didst first appear, Soph. O. C. 77; χρόνιος φανείς Id. Ph. 1446; φανῆναι οὐδὸν, a pregnant expression for ἐλθεῖν οὐδὸν ὥστε φανῆναι, Id. El. 1274 (somewhat of the same kind is κέλευθον φανείς Aj. 878); πόθεν φαίνει; whence come you? Plat. Prot. init., Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 1; οὐδαμοῦ φ. is nowhere to be seen, Xen. An. 1. 10, 16.

b. to come into being, φανείς δύστηνος born to misery, Soph. O. C. 974, cf. 1226: δοῦλος ἀντ' ἐλευθεροῦ φανείς shewen to be, having become, Id. Aj. 1020; ἐκ βασιλέως ἰδιώτην φανῆναι Xen. An. 7. 7, 28.

3. of objects or events, τέλος οὐπω τι πέφανται Il. 2. 122; βύτιοιο τελευτή 7. 104; ἔργον, ἀέθλον, etc., 16. 207, Od. 21. 106, and often in Att.; ἀκτὶς ἀελίου, τὸ κάλλιστον . . φαίνειν . . τὰν προτέρων φάος, ἐφᾶνθης πότε, Soph. Ant. 100, cf. O. T. 474, 848, Tr. 1; τὸ φανθέν what has once come to light, Ib. 743.

II. to appear to be so and so, c. inf., ὁμῶς ὡς ἦτις τοι ἀρίστη φαίνεται εἶναι Od. 15. 25, cf. 11. 335; οὐ γὰρ σφιν ἐφαίνετο κέρδιον εἶναι 14. 355; so, τοῦτό μοι θεῖσιν φαίνεται γενέσθαι Hdt. 7. 137; εὐ λέγειν φαίνει Ar. Nub. 403, etc., cf. Aesch. Fr. 317:—this inf. is often omitted, ἐκ νεφῶν ἐρεβεννὴ φ. ἀπῆρ Il. 5. 864; τοῖς ἐφᾶντο Ib. 867; οὐ καὶ πρόσθεν ἀρίστη φαίνετο βουλὴ 9. 94, cf. 2. 5; ὅστις φαίνεται ἀρίστος Od. 14. 106; σμερδαλέος αὐτῆς φᾶνθ 6. 137; so in Att., ἔρμαιον ἂν ἐφᾶνθ Plat. Rep. 368 D, etc., v. infr. 2:—in Hdt. and Att., also c. part., but not in the same sense; for φαίνεσθαι c. inf. expresses an opinion that a thing appears to be so and so, whereas φαίνεσθαι c. part. states the fact that a thing manifestly is so and so; e. g. φαίνεται εἶναι he appears to be, but φαίνεται εἶναι he manifestly is; as, ἐμοὶ σὺ μέγα πλουτέειν φαίνεται you appear to me to be very rich, Hdt. 1. 32; but, εὐνοος ἐφαίνετο εἶναι he was manifestly well-inclined, Id. 7. 173; cf. 137, 175, Aesch. Pr. 217, Thuc. 1. 2; φαίνεται ὁ νόμος ἡμᾶς βλάπτειν the law manifestly harms us; but, φαίνεται ὁ νόμος ἡμᾶς βλάψειν it appears likely to harm us, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 259; so, οὐκ ἄκαιρα φαίνεται λέγειν he appears to be speaking, Aesch. Pr. 1036; but, φανεῖντα λέγοντες οὐδὲν they will manifestly be talking nonsense, Hdt. 3. 35:—φαίνομαι δύο καθορὰν εἶδη Plat. Soph. 235 D; but, οὐκ ἂν φαίνομαι πῆματ' ἐρξάντες Aesch. Pers. 786; παγκρατὸς οὐδ' ἐφᾶνθην Aesch. Ag. 593, cf. Hdt. 9. 89, Eur. Andr. 343, etc.:—also with the part. omitted, πέφανται ἀρματηγλάτας σοφός (sc. ὤν) Pind. P. 5. 154, cf. N. 6. 25; ἡμεράτερος φαίνει Aesch. Ag. 1632; Κάρες ἐφᾶνθον (sc. ὄντες) they were manifest Carians, Thuc. 1. 8; τί φαίνομαι (sc. ὤν) what do I look like? Eur. Bacch. 925:—hence we have φαίνεσθαι opp. to εἶναι, εἶναι μὲν ὑπερ εἰμί, φαίνεσθαι δὲ μή (cf. δοκέω II. 2), Eur. (Fr. 699) Ar. Ach. 441; στρατηγὸς . . μὴ ἂν φαίνεσθαι Xen. Mem. 1. 7. 3, cf. Hell. 6. 5, 28; hence,

2. in Philosophy, φαῖνωμαι (absol.) is sometimes used objectively of that which is apparent to the senses, sometimes subjectively of that which appears to the mind, cf. Arist. Phys. 3. 5, 10, Cael. 4. 5, 9, G. A. 1. 2, 6, Eth. N. 1. 7, 11, with Eth. N. 10. 5, 2, An. Pr. 1. 1. 7; but the latter sense is distinguished from δοκεῖν, δοξάζειν, τὸ φαίνεσθαι ἐστὶ τὸ δοξάζειν ὑπερ αἰσθάνεται de An. 2. 3, 15:—these senses appear strongly in the use of the part. φαινόμενος, η, ον: a. apparent to the senses, manifest, Cael. 3. 4, 8, al.; τῶν φαινόμενων θεῖσιν Aesch. Metaph. 11. 9, 1; and τὰ φ. were held by some Philosophers to be = τὰ ὄντα καὶ τὰ ἀληθῆ Ib. 3. 5, 1 sq., de An. 1. 2, 8, P. A. 1. 1, 8:—so, in Astron., τὰ φ. = celestial phenomena, being the

title of a work by Eudoxus, versified by Aratus, Hipparch. ad Phoen. p. 98 Petav., cf. Arist. Cael. 2. 13, 8.

b. *apparent to the mind*, as opp. to *ὄντα τῇ ἀληθείᾳ*, Plat. Rep. 596 E, cf. Arist. Top. 1. 1, 3, Eth. N. 3. 4, 4; τὰ οὖν ἐμοὶ φαίνονται οὕτως φαίνεται Plat. Rep. 517 B; hence *apparent*, opp. to *ἀληθής*, Arist. Rhet. 2. 24, 1, al.; Adv. *φαινομένως*, Procl., etc.

3. often in Plato's dialogue, *φαίνεται σοι ταῦτα*; does *this appear* so? or is not this so? Answ. *φαίνεται*, yes, Prot. 332 E, Rep. 333 C, etc.; *ὥς γ' ἐμοὶ φ.* Prot. 324 D, cf. Rep. 383 A, etc.; —so, [τοῦτο] φῆς εἶναι; Answ. *φαίνομαι* (sc. λέγειν) Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 20; —in later writers *φαίνεται* is used impers. c. dat. pers. et inf., it seems good, Dion. H. 2. 14., 4. 85, etc.; —αὐτὸ φανέν by self-evidence, Arist. Pol. 3. 5, 4.

4. joined with *δοκέω*, εἰ δὲ κακὸς τε φ. δοκῶ τέ σοι Eur. Hipp. 1071; *δοκοῖμεν ἂν .. χείρους φαίνεται* Thuc. 1. 122, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 260 D, Eryx. 399 C, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 22.

5. *οὐδαμοῦ φανῆναι* *nullo in loco haberi*, Plat. Phaedo 72 C; v. *οὐδαμοῦ*. III. τὰ φανθέντα, v. supr. A. 1. 5.

Φαίνων, ὁ, the name of a planet, *Shiner*, our Saturn, Arist. Mund. 2, 9, Cic. N. D. 2. 20.

φαίνωψ, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of φαῖνοψ, Manetho 4. 177.

φαῖος, ὁ, ὄν, properly of the hue of twilight, *dusky, dun, gray*, Lat. *fuscus*, of any colour mixed of black and white, Plat. Tim. 64 D, 68 C, cf. Arist. Categ. 10, 8, Top. 1. 15, 7, al.; φ. ἄρτοι, opp. to λευκοί, Alex. Κύρτ. 1; of mourning, *φαῖα ἱμάτια* Polyb. 30. 4, 5, cf. C. 1. 3562; —opp. to both μέλας and λευκός, as ἄλυστος to λυπηρός and ἥδύς, in a merely negative sense, Plat. Rep. 585 A.

2. also applied to sound, like *σομφός*, Arist. Audib. 27, cf. Top. 1. c., Sext. Emp. M. 6. 41, Poll. 2. 117.

φαῖότης, ἡ, *darkness of colour*, Arist. Plant. 2. 9, 5.

φαί-ουρός, ὄν, (οὐρά) *gray-tailed*; or perhaps from φάος, = λάμπουρος, Lyc. 334.

φαίο-χίτων [r], ὄν, ὁ, *dark-robed*, Aesch. Cho. 1049, where the second syll. is long in arsi, so that there is no need to write *φαιοκίτων*; v. Χ χ fin.

φαιρίδδω, Lacon. or Boeot. for σφαιρίζω, Ahrens D. D. p. 97: —so, *φαιρήτηρ* for σφαιρήτηρ, Hesych.

φάκας, ὁ, a nickname of Dioscorides (cf. *Lentulus*, Cicero), Suid.

φακέα, ἡ, v. sub φακή.

φάκελος [ᾶ], ὁ, a bundle, *fagot*, Lat. *fasciculus*, φρυγάνων, βιβδων Hdt. 4. 62, 67; *ξύλων* Eur. Cycl. 242; *ῥλης φάκελοι fascines*, Thuc. 2. 77; written *φάκελλος* in Arist. Metaph. 4. 6, 11. II. = φακιδιον, Suid.

φάκελῶ, to make up into a bundle, Nicet. 197 C.

φακή, ἡς, ἡ, contr. for *φακέα*, a form which is ridiculed by Euphor. Ἀποδ. I (v. Meineke): —a dish of lentils (*φακοί*), *lentil-soup*, *pease-soup*, *pease-pudding*, Ar. Eq. 1007, Vesp. 811, al., cf. Ath. 156–8, and v. φακός.

φάκινος, ἡ, ὄν, made of lentils, ἄρτος Sopat. ap. Ath. 158 D.

φακιδιον, τό, = Lat. *fasciola*, Schol. Ar. Pl. 729 Byz.

φάκιος, ὁ, = φάκελος I, Nicet., etc.; but f. l. for φάκελος in Dion. H. 10. 16, cf. 7. 11.

φάκιον, τό, a decoction of lentils, used as an emetic, Hipp. 474. 19 sq.

φάκο-ειδής, ἑς, *lentiform*, Arist. Cael. 2. 4, 8, Plut. 2. 288 B, Poll. 2. 71.

φάκο-πτισάνη [ᾶ], ἡ, a decoction of lentils and barley, Galen. Oribas. φάκος, ὁ, the plant *lentil*, and its fruit, which was eaten at funerals, Solon 30. 3, Hdt. 4. 17, etc.; —also, like *φακή*, *pease-pudding*, esp. in pl., Pherecr. Kop. 1, Amphip. Incert. 4, etc.; but *φακή* is never used for the raw vegetable, v. Lob. Phryn. 455.

2. φ. ὅ ἐπὶ τῶν τελευμάτων, the lesser duckweed, *Lemna minor*, Diosc. 4. 88.

II. anything shaped like lentils: 1. φ. ὀστράκινος a flattish warming bottle, Hipp. 576. 44, Aretac. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 5; φ. τοῦ ελαίου an oil-flask, LXX (1 Regg. 10. 1).

2. a coffin, Justin. M. 3. a spot on the body, mole, freckle, Plut. 2. 563 A, 800 E.

4. an ornament on beds, Ath. 413 B.

φάκο-φόρος, ὄν, bearing lentils, Eccl.

φάκο-τρίβων, ὁ, a lentil-rubber, Greg. Nyss.

φάκο-φυς, εως, ὁ, ἡ, with moles or freckles on the face, Gloss.

φάκωδης, ες, contr. for *φακοειδής*, full of lentil-shaped spots (φακός II. 4), freckled, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1090.

φάκωσις, εως, ἡ, a being freckled, Hephaest. Apotel. p. 13.

φάκωτός, ἡ, ὄν, lentil-like, Heliod. in Schneid. Eccl. Phys. 1. 469, Aët.

φάλαγγ-ἄρχης, ὄν, ὁ, the leader of a phalanx, Nicet. Eug. 5. 325.

φάλαγγ-αρχία, ἡ, the post or rank of *φάλαγγαρχης*, Byz., Suid.

φάλαγγιδόν, Adv. in phalanxes, II. 15. 360, Polyb. 3. 115, 12, al.

φάλαγγιάω, to be venomous, prob. I. in Hesych. for *φάλαγγῶσα*.

φάλαγγι-δηκτος, ὄν, bitten by a venomous spider, Diosc. 4. 52, 116.

φάλαγγιον, τό, (φάλαγξ IV) a kind of venomous spider, Plat. Euthyd. 290 A, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 12; distinguished from ἀράχνης, ἀράχινον, Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 1, al.

2. like ἀράχινον, the web of the spider, Ib. 5. 27, 5; —Sundevall, however, remarks that these spiders, as a class, do not spin.

II. *phalangium*, spider-wort, a herb, said to cure this spider's bite, Diosc. 3. 122; also *φάλαγγίτιον*, lb.

III. a beam or roller put under a ship, Eust. 140. 9., 469. 15, Hesych., E. M.

φάλαγγι-πληκτος, ὄν, slung by a venomous spider, Galen.

φάλαγγίτης [ῖ], ὄν, ὁ, a soldier in a phalanx, Lat. *legionarius*, Polyb. 4. 12, 12, etc.

II. = φάλαγγιον II, Galen.

φάλαγγιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a phalanx, σπεῖρα Polyb. 18. 11, 10.

φάλαγγο-μάχος, to fight in a phalanx; generally, to fight in the ranks, opp. to ἱππο-, πυργο-, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 18; —φάλαγγομάχης ἐλέφας in Anth. P. g. 285.

φάλαγγῶα, (φάλαγξ II. 2) to move by rollers, Math. Vett. 9S.

to furnish with rollers, Polyen. 5. 2, 6.

φάλαγγωμα, τό, a roller, A. B. 71.

II. a Dionysiac procession, Hesych.

φάλαγγωσις, ἡ, a disease in the eyelashes when they grow inwards, Galen. 10. 438, al.

φάλαγξ [ᾶ], αγγος, ἡ, a line or order of battle, battle-array, used by Hom. only in 11., and only once in sing., Τρώων ῥῆξε φάλαγχα II. 6. 6; elsewhere in pl. the ranks of an army in battle, Δαναοὶ ῥῆξαντο φάλαγγας 11. 90; φάλαγγες ἀνδρῶν 19. 158, Hes. Th. 935.

2. the phalanx, i. e. the heavy infantry (ὀπλίται) in battle-order, Xen. An. 1. 8, 17, al.; ἡ φ. τῶν ὀπλιτῶν lb. 6. 3, 27, Dem. 123. 26; opp. to the πελτασταί, Xen. An. 6. 3, 25; to the ἱππεῖς, Id. Cyr. 6. 3, 1, Ages. 2, 9, Diod., etc.

The formation of the phalanx differed; the Spartan line at Tegea was eight deep, Thuc. 5. 68; and the Theban at Delium twenty-five, Id. 4. 93; but the usual depth in Xenophon's time was only four, An. 1. 2, 5, Hell. 3. 4, 13.

—Hence φάλαγξ was used for a line of battle, as opp. to κέρας (the column in marching order, cf. κέρας VII. 3, ὄρθος III), ἐπὶ φάλαγγος ἄγειν, opp. to κατὰ κέρα or ἐπὶ κέρασιν, Lat. *quadrato agmine ducere*, opp. to *longo agmine*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 43, Hell. 6. 2, 30 (of ships); ἐκ κέρατος εἰς φ. καταστῆσαι to form from column into line, Id. Cyr. 8. 5, 15, cf. An. 4. 3, 26; ἐπὶ φάλαγγος καθίστασθαι Id. Cyr. 6. 3, 21, cf. An. 6. 3, 7 and 25; —on the Macedonian phalanx, as perfected by Philip, v. Polyb. 18. 12 sq., Niebuhr R. H. 3. p. 466 sqq.

b. used by Xen. for the main body, centre, as opp. to the wings (κέρατα), Cyr. 7. 1, 5, al.

c. in Xen., also, a camp, Ages. 2, 15, Lac. 12, 3, Eq. 8, 12.

II. a round piece of wood, a trunk, block, log, pole, φάλαγγες ἐβέβου Hdt. 3. 97; ἐκ κοτίνοιου φ. Ap. Rh. 2. 843.

2. in pl. rollers for moving heavy loads, Lat. *phalangae*, Ap. Rh. 1. 375 sq., Orph. Arg. 272, cf. A. B. 115.

3. the beam of the steel-yard, Arist. Mechan. 1. 20, 20, 1.

III. the bone between two joints of the fingers and toes, Lat. *phalanx*, *internodium*, Id. H. A. 1. 15, 3.

IV. = φάλαγγιον, Ar. Vesp. 1509, Ran. 1314, Plat. Com. Ἑλλ. 7, Arist. II. A. 9. 1, 13.

(It has been suggested that the first sense was that of rollers, and that hence arose the Homeric usage of φάλαγγες, ranks of men rolling one behind another, Dict. of Antiqu. s. v. But the sense of rollers occurs too late to make this conjecture probable.)

φάλανα, φάλη, v. sub φάλλανα, φάλλη.

φάλακρα, ἡ, baldness, Synes. 72 A, etc.

II. a bald bare hill, Steph. Byz. : —hence often as a prop. n.

φάλακράω, to be baldheaded, Suid. s. v. ἀωρόλειος, where it is wrongly written *φалаκρίδω*, Lob. Phryn. 80.

φάλακρο-ειδής, ἑς, bald-like, Dio C. 76. 8.

φάλακρόμαι, Pass. to become bald, Hdt. 3. 12, Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 15, G. A. 5. 3, 4; —the Act. in LXX (Ezek. 27. 31 Cod. Alex.).

φάλακρός, ὁ, ὄν, (φαλός, φάω), baldheaded, baldpated, bald, Anacr. 68, Hdt. 3. 12., 4. 23, Hipp. Aph. 1258, Plat., etc.; properly, bald on the crown (cf. *φαλακρότης*), Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 8; φ. τῇν κεφαλὴν Luc. Luct. 16; πρόσωπον φάλακρον Eur. Cycl. 227; —ὁ φάλακρός, οἱ φάλακροί Ar. Nub. 540, Pax 767, 771, etc.; —proverb. of labour in vain, φάλακρῷ κτενάς δανείζων Paroemiogr.; φάλακρον τίλλειν Suid.

2. like a bald head, smooth, φ. σιδηρία of canterising irons, Hipp. Art. 787, cf. 827; φάλακρότερος εὐδίας Sophron 13 Ahrens.

II. ὁ φάλακρός was the name of a famous fallacy, of the same kind as the Lat. *accensum*, cf. Hor. Epist. 2. 1, 45, Diog. L. 2. 108. (From φαλός, ἡ, ὄν, cf. the kindred word φάλαρος.)

φάλακρότης, ἡ, baldness on the crown, Lat. *calvities*, opp. to ἀναφαλάντias (in front), Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 8.

II. smoothness, φ. τῆς κεφαλῆς of a bone, Hipp. Mochl. 866, cf. Art. 827.

φάλακρωμα, τό, a bald head, used for a bald man, Cic. Att. 14. 2.

II. = φάλακρωσις, LXX (Ezek. 27. 31 Cod. Alex.).

φάλακρωσις, ἡ, a becoming bald, baldness, LXX (Lev. 21. 5, al.), Plut. 2. 652 F, 919 C, Galen.

φάλανθος, ὄν, bald in front (cf. φάλακρωσις), Anth. P. 9. 317, Diog. L. 7. 160, A. B. 71; and φάλαντίας, ὄν, ὁ, a bald man, Luc. Philops. 18.

φάλαρα [ᾶ], τά, (φάλος) once in Hom., II. 16. 106, where they appear to be bosses or rings attached to the sides of the helmet, to which the chin-straps were fastened (v. Schol. Ven. ad l.); cf. φάλος sub fin. : —the sing., φάλαρον τιάρας, occurs in Aesch. Pers. 661, as part of the head-dress of the old Persian kings, —prob. the cheek-covering, mentioned by Strab. 734, and still to be seen on Parthian coins.

II. later, bosses or discs of metal, used to adorn the head-gear of horses and mules (παραγναθίδες Hesych., τὰ τῶν γνάθων σκεπάσματα Phot.), Lat. *phalærae*, Hdt. 1. 215, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 39; ἀμυκτηρία φ. πάλων Soph. O. C. 1070 (where however Schneidegger rejects it as a gloss), cf. Eur. Supp. 586.

2. any ornaments, Plut. 2. 528 A, Dio Chr. 2. 423.

φάλαρίζω, vox obs. in Epiphani; Petav. φαλλίζουσα.

φάλαρίς, Ion. φάληρίς, ἰδος, ἡ; (φαλάρης) : —the cool, so called from its bald white head, Lat. *phalāris*, *phalēris*, Ar. Ach. 875, Av. 565 (in Ion. form), Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 15; —acc. to Buttm., Lexil. s. v. φάλος 10, the bird in some parts of Germany is called the *Blessuhuhn*, from the white patch (Bletz) on its head.

II. a kind of grass, *Phal. canariensis*, Diosc. 3. 159, Plin. 27. 102.

φάλαρίσμός, ὁ, cruelty like that of Phalaris, Cic. Att. 7. 12.

φάλαρίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, furnished with φάλαρα, name of Athena, Call. ap. Schol. Od. 3. 380.

φάλαρον, τό, v. sub φάλαρα.

φάλαρος, α, ὄν, or (as Lob.) φάλαρός, ὁ, Dor. for the Ion. φάληρος (acc. to Buttm. Lexil. s. v. φάλος 10), having a patch of white, ὁ κνων ὁ φάλαρος the dog with a white spot, Theocr. 8. 27; so ὁ φάλαρος, as a ram's name, Id. 5. 103; —cf. φάλαρίς. So Buttm. explains ὄρη

χιώνεσι φάληρα in Nic. Th. 461, hills *patched* or *crested* with snow, cf. φαληρία. (From φαλός, ἡ, ὄν, cf. φαλακρός.)

φάλη, ἡ, v. sub φάλανα.

φαληρία, *to be patched with white* (cf. φάλαρα), κύματα φαληρία-
οντα waves *crested with white foam*, Il. 13. 799; φαληρίασαν σπιδον
white with breakers, Lyc. 188: φ. σφόδρῃς white with foam, Id. 841:—
cf. also φάλος (ὁ), τετραφάληρος.

φάληρις, φάληρος, v. sub φαλάρ-.

Φάληρον [ἄ], τό, *Phalerum*, the western harbour of Athens, a deme
of the tribe Διαντίς, Hesych. and Inscr., v. Böckh. C. I. I. p. 309:—
Φαληροῖ, at Ph., Xen. Eq. Mag. 3, 1, Plut. Thes. 17; Φαληρόθεν from
Ph., Plat. Symp. 172 A; Φαληρόνδε to Ph., Thuc. I. 107:—Φαληρεὺς,
ἑὸς, ὁ, a *Phalerian*, Hdt. 5. 63, etc.; fem. Φαληρίς, ἰδος, Steph. B.:—
Adj. Φαληρικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, Ar. Ach. 901, al.

φάληρος, ἄ, ὄν, Ion. for φαλαρός, q. v.

φάλης, ἧτος, or φάλης, ἧτος, ὁ, = φαλλός, Ar. Lys. 771, Theocr. Ep.

4. 3. II. Φαλῆς, ἧτος, ὁ, *Phales*, who, like Priapus, was associ-
ated with the worship of Bacchus, Ar. Ach. 263, sqq.; also written
φάλης, ἧτος (which acc. to Schol. Ar. I. c. was the Dor. form), Sophron
in Ahrens D. D. 465, Luc. Jur. Trag. 42.

φάλιό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, neut. πονν, *white-footed*, Hesych.

φαλιός, ἄ, ὄν, = φαλαρός, Call. Fr. 176, Enst.

φάλις, ἰδος, ἡ, the priestess of Hera at Argos, prob. from φαλός, ἡ, ὄν,
because of her *white dress*, Syncell. 172 A.

φάλισκομαι, (φαλός) Pass. *to be white*, Hesych.

φάλη, ἡ, a bat, Or. Sib. 14. 160, cf. Hesych.

φάλη, ου, ὁ, a *crooked piece of ship-timber*, a rib, acc. to Poll. τὸ
τῇ στείρᾳ προσηλούμενον, of which the inner side was called ἐφοκίς
or ῥωτηρία. (Cf. ἐμφαλκός, φάλος; Lat. *falx*, and perh. *fulcio*,
falco; the O. H. G. *balco* (*balk*) ought by rule to be *balho* or *balgo*.)

φαλλ-ᾠγία (sc. ἐπά), τά, = φαλληφρία, Cornut. § 30.

φαλλ-ᾠγία, ἡ, the carrying of the phallus, Theodoret.

φάλανα, ἡ, a *whale*, Lat. *balæna*, Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 2, 3. 20, 5, 4.
10, 11, 6. 12, 2, Babr. 39. 1; hence of any devouring monster, Lat.
bellua, Ar. Vesp. 35, 39, Lyc. 841.

II. a *moth*, such as was
called πετομένη ψυχῇ, Nic. Th. 760.—Commonly written φάλανα
[φα]; but the Rav. Ms. of Ar., and the best Mss. of Arist., etc., have
φάλλ-; cf. sq.

φάλλη, ἡ, = foreg. 1, Lyc. 84. 394.

φαλλήν, ἧτος, ὁ, (φαλλός) a name of Dionysus, Paus. 10. 19, 2; cf.
Φαλλῆν:—the Adj. φαλλήνος, ὄν, occurs in Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 233 D,
in a dub. sense; v. Dind. in Steph. Thes. s. v.

φαλλητάριον, τό, Dim. of φαλλός, Byz.

φαλληφρία (sc. ἐπά), τά, a *festival* of Bacchus in which a phallus was
carried in procession, Plat. 2. 355 E:—φαλληφορέω, lb. 365 C.

φαλλικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the φαλλός:—τὸ φαλλικόν (sc. μέλος) the
phallic song, Ar. Ach. 261, cf. Arist. Poët. 4. 14; also a dance, Poll. 4. 100.
φαλλο-βάτης [ἄ], ὄν, ὁ, (βαίνο) one who mounts on a phallus-shaped
pillar, a phallic priest, Luc. Syr. D. 29.

φαλλός, ὁ, *membrum virile*, phallus, a figure thereof, which was
borne in solemn procession in the Bacchic orgies, as an emblem of the
generative power in nature, Hdt. 2. 48, 49, Ar. Ach. 243, Lyc. Syr. D.
16:—the worship of the Lingam, still found in Hindostan, is of the
same nature. The φαλλός was made of fig-wood (σύνικος), cf. Meineke
Strattis Ψυχαστ. 4; but often of leather (σκύντινος), Schol. Ar. I. c.—
Cf. φαλῆς.

φαλλοφορέω, to celebrate a Bacchic festival, Ath. 445 B.

φαλλο-φόρος, ὄν, bearing a phallus, Senua ap. Ath. 622 D sq.

φάλος, ἡ, ὄν, (φάω) shining, white, Hesych.: also φάλλω, to see, Id.:
φαλύνω to make bright or white, Id. (Hence φάλιος, φαλδρός, φαλδρίς,
φαληρία, φαλακρός, φάλαθος.) II. = ἡλός, Id.

φάλος [ἄ], ὄν, a part of the helmet worn by the Homeric heroes. It
was in the front, since sword-blows fall on it, Il. 3. 362., 16. 338; and
a spear passes through it into the forehead, 4. 459; it was just under the
plume (λύφος), 13. 614; it projected beyond all other parts, so that the
φάλοι of two helmets touched in front, 13. 132., 16. 216; we also hear
of a helmet being ἀμφίφαλος, 5. 743., 11. 41. The common account
is, that the φάλος was what was afterwards called the κῶνος, a meial
ridge in which the plume was fixed, cf. Schol. Victor. Il. 10. 358. But
the passages cited seem rather to shew that the φάλος was the peak of
the helmet; and that an ἀμφίφαλος κυνῆ was one that had a peak
behind as well as before, such as may be seen in the representations of
many ancient helmets: then the φάλαρα would be the cheek-pieces
attached to the φάλος. This interpr. encounters a difficulty in the form
τετράφαλος, for a helmet cannot have had four φάλοι of this kind:
perh. this is merely a shortd. form of τετραφάληρος, four-crested,
v. sub voce.

φαλύσσομαι (?), to tear, Hesych.

φάμα, ἡ, Dor. for φήμη.

φάμυλλα, ἡ, the Lat. familia, C. I. 2511, 3213.

φάν, ποët. for ἔφησαν, v. sub φημί.

φάναι [ἄ], inf. of φημί; but φάνα, inf. aor. of φαίνω.

φάναιος, α, ὄν, (φανή) giving or bringing light, of Zeus, Eur. Rhes.

355; of Apollo, Achae. ap. Hesych.

φάνάριον, τό, Dim. of φανός, Eust. 1571. 4, Schol. Opp. H. 5. 430.

φανάω, = φανητιάω, Hesych., v. Lob. Pathol. (proleg.) p. 184.

φανέμεν, for φανεῖμεν, Aesch. Pers. 786.

φάνερο-λογία, ἡ, an open speech, Eccl.

φάνερό-μισας, ὄν, openly hating, opp. to φανερόφιλος, Arist. Eth. N.

4. 3, 28.

φάνερο-ποιέω, to make manifest, illustrate, explain, Eccl., Gramm.:—
φανηροποιέω, εως, ἡ, Gloss.

φάνερός, ἄ, ὄν, but ὄς, ὄν in Eur. Bacch. 991, 1011: (v. φάω):—open to
sight, visible, manifest, evident, ἡ στήλη ἔχει πάντα φ., i. e. all that
is in it can be plainly seen, Hdt. 3. 24; φ. ὁμασιν ἑμοῖς Eur. Bacch. 501;
φ. τι εἶδει Soph. Tr. 608; φ. τι θείναι, ποιεῖν Pind. O. 13. 139, Plat.,
etc.; εἰς φ. ὄψιν βαίνειν Eur. El. 1236; τοῦργον πάρεσται φ. Soph.
Ph. 1291; φ. χαρακτήρ ἀρετῆς Eur. H. F. 658, etc.; φ. πηγαί Thuc.
2. 15; φ. μηδὲν κατεργάζεσθαι Id. 1. 17; φ. ἐχθραν κησάσθαι lb. 42;
διαφορὰ φ. ἐγένετο lb. 102; φ. θάνατος, ὁλεθρος, opp. to ἀφανής,
Antipho 123. 15, Andoc. 8. 16; φ. ἐποψία εἰς ἐμὲ οὐσα Antipho 117.
8; φ. γενομένος if detected, Lys. 109. 24:—Construction:—φανερός
εἰμι is often used c. part., like φαίνομαι, φανεροὶ εἰσι ἀπικόμενοι they
are known to have come, Hdt. 3. 26; ἐπισπεύδων φανερός ἦν Id. 7. 18;
ὁ μὲν ἐπὶ ἐκβάς τοῦ πλοίου καὶ οὐκ εἰσβάς πάλιν Antipho 132. 10:—
also followed by Conj., φανεροὶ γιγνόμενοι ὅτι ποιοῦσιν Xen. Cyr. 2. 2,
12; φ. ἦν ὅπως ἐγίνωσκεν Id. Mem. 1. 1, 17; also impers., φανερόν
ἐστιν ὅτι.. lb. 3. 9, 2; εἰ φανερόν γένοιτο ὅτι.. Plat. Phaedr. 70
D.

2. open, φανεραὶ ἐς βόλαι ἐς Αἴγυπτον Hdt. 3. 5; φανερά οὐδός
Pind. O. 6. 124. 3. φ. οὐσία real property, opp. to money
(ἀφανής), Andoc. 15. 38, Lyc. 894. 11, Isae. 59. 18, Dem. 986. 25; so,
φανερόν κεκτῆσθαι μηδὲν to have no real property, Dinarch. 99. 13;
ἀργύριον φ. καὶ ὁμολογούμενον Dem. 1283. 3; but, φανερόν τι α certain
sum of money (like ῥῆτόν ἀργύριον, v. s. ῥήτος), Schol. Ar. Pl. 330,
Schol. Aeschin. p. 28. 4 Oxon. 4. of votes, φ. ψήφῳ by open vote,
opp. to κρύβδην (ballot), Dem. 1078. 19; ψήφον φ. διαφέρει Thuc. 4.
74; φ. τὴν ψήφον φέρειν Plat. Legg. 767 D; φ. ἡ ψήφος τιθεμένη lb.
855 D. b. φανερόν δέ, as an independent clause, usu. followed by γάρ,
now this is evident, for .., Wolf. Dem. Lept. 459. 28; cf. τεκμήριον,
μαρτύριον.

5. Adv. -ῶς, openly, manifestly, φ. ἀποθανεῖν Hdt.
9. 71; στείχειν Aesch. Pr. 1050; οἰχεσθαι Soph. El. 833; ἀκούειν Ar.
Nub. 291; ἀποδείκνυσθαι τὴν γνῶμην Thuc. 1. 87; φ. ἐρᾶν, opp. to
λάθρα, Plat. Symp. 182 D; etc.: Comp., φανερότερον ἐπιλομεῖν Thuc.
6. 91; -τέρως Arist. P. A. 2. 10, 18: Sup. -ώτατα Origen: but, b.
τὸ φανερόν is often joined with Preps. in adverb. sense, ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ
openly, Hdt. 5. 96., 8. 126; πολέμος οὐκ ἂν ἐκ τοῦ φ. not openly
declared, Thuc. 4. 79; ἐκ τοῦ φ. τὴν μάχην ποιεῖσθαι Xen. Hell. 6. 5,
16; ἐκ τοῦ φ. ἀποφεύγειν Id. Mem. 3. 11, 8; so, ἀπὸ τοῦ φ. Dion. H.
4. 4:—also, ἐν τῷ φανερῷ (rarely ἐν φανερῷ, Xen. Ages. 5, 7), ἐν τῷ
φ. εὐαὶον παρέχειν Id. Cyr. 7. 5, 55; ἐν τῷ φ. ἀκούειν Id. An. 1. 3, 21;
βουλεύεσθαι Dem. 306. 2:—ἐς τὸ φ. λέγεσθαι Thuc. 1. 23; ἀποδύνα
lb. 6; but, τὸν σίτον φέρειν ἐς τὸ φ. into public, Id. 3. 27, cf. Plat.
Gorg. 480 C, etc.:—εἰπεῖν κατὰ τὸ φανερόν Ar. Thesm. 525:—ἐπὶ φανερῷ
ἐνέρεσθαι on public, acknowledged terms, Thuc. 1. 69.

II. of gods, known, acknowledged, εἰ [οἱ θεοὶ] φ. ἐγίνοντο ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι
Hdt. 2. 146; of persons, manifest, conspicuous, φανερά.. ἦλθε κύρα
Soph. O. T. 507; Κύπρις.. φανερά τὰνδ' ἐφάνη πράττου Id. Tr. 861;
πάντων φανερώτατος Βρασιδᾶς ἐγένετο Thuc. 4. 11, cf. Xen. Cyr. 7.
5, 58; so, φανερόν μηδὲν κατεργάζεσθαι Thuc. 1. 17; τὴν δόσιν φ.
ποιεῖν Alex. Incert. 8. 2. open, frank, opp. to ἐπίβουλος, Arist.
Eth. N. 7. 6, 3.

φάνερότης, ἧτος, ἡ, display, show, Philo ap. Eus. P. E. 392 A.

φάνερό-φίλος, ὄν, openly loving, an open friend, cf. φανερόμοσος.

φάνερός, to make manifest, εαυτὸν τῷ κόσμῳ Ev. Io. 7. 4, cf. 2. 11:—
Pass., 2 Ep. Cor. 5. 10. II. to make known or famous, Dion. H.
10. 37:—Pass. to become so, ἐφανέρωθη ἐς τοὺς Ἕλληνας μεγίστησι
δαπάνησι Hdt. 6. 122.

φάνερώσως, ἡ, a making visible, Hesych.

II. a becoming visible, a manifestation, Arist. Plant. 2. 1, 2, 9. 2, Eccl.

φάνῃ, ἡ, (v. φάω) a torch, Hes. ap. Hdn. π. μὴν. λέξ. 18.

φαναί, al., solemn torch-processions, such as took place in the Bacchic
orgies, Eur. Ion 550; μυστήριον τὰν τεσσάρων φαναῖς Id. Rhes. 943.

φάνῃ, Ep. for φανῇ: φανῇμεναι Ep. for φανῇναι; v. sub φαίνω.

φάνης [ἄ], ἧτος, ὁ, a mystic divinity in the Orphic system, representing
the first principle in the world, πρῶτος γὰρ ἐφάνθη Orph. Arg. 15.

φάνητῖα, ἡ, outward appearance, ostentation, Eccl., Byz.

φάνητίας, ου, ὁ, one who delights in show, Greg. Naz.

φάνητιασμός, ου, ὁ, love of show and ostentation, Eust. 894. 8., 904. 62.

φάνητιάω, Desiderat. of φαίνομαι, to wish to appear, have a desire to
shew oneself, Eus. H. E. 1. 7, v. Lob. Phryni. 80.

φάνιον, τό, Dim. of φανός, Anth. P. 12. 82 and 83.

Φανίον (or Φάνιον), as the name of a courtesan, Menand. ap. Ath. 567 C.

φάνοιην, φάνοισθε, fut. opt. act. and med. of φαίνω.

φάν-ᾠπτης, ου, ὁ, an opening for light, a window, Schol. Lyc. 98. II.
a small house, Schol. Ar. Eq. 997, to explain ἐνωκία.

φάνος, ἡ, ὄν, (v. φάω) light, bright, ἅμα φανότατα τινὶ πυρὶ Plat. Phileb.
16 C; ἵνα ὡς φανότατον ᾗ τὸ ἔσω Xen. Cyn. 10, 7:—τὸ φανόν bright-
ness, light, lb. 5, 18; στρέφειν πρὸς τὸ φ. ἐκ τοῦ σκοτάδους Plat. Rep. 518
C, cf. 478 C; φανὰ τε καὶ καλά lb. 506 D. 2. of garments, washed
clean, σιάνυρα Ar. Ach. 845; χλαῖνα Id. Eccl. 347.

3. bright, joyous,
like παιδρός, φαναῖς ἐν εὐφροσύναις Aesch. Pr. 540; φ. βίον διαγίγειν
Plat. Phaedr. 256 D; ἐκ φανότατον βίον Id. Rep. 518 A. 4. con-
spicuous, ἐλλογίμος καὶ φ. Id. Symp. 97 A. 5. Adv. -νὼς perspicuously,
Greg. Naz.; Sup. φανότατα, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 44.

II. Φάνος,
φ. (properly) used as the name of a ανκοφάντης, Ar. Eq. 1256:—This
Adj., much used by Plat., has sometimes been altered by the Copyists
into φανερός, as in Plat. Rep. 478 C.

φάνος, ὁ, a torch made of vine-twigs, Schol. Ar. Lys. 308; ὑπὸ φανοῦ
πορεύεσθαι Xen. Rep. Lac. 5. 7: of the Sun, Alex. Θεοφ. 1; distinguished
from λύχνος, Anaxandr. Τβρ. 1:—a form πᾶνός occurs in Aesch. Ag.

280, Menand. *Ἀνεψ.* 5; being used both for a lamp or lantern, or a torch, acc. to Ath. 700 B.

φάνότης, ἦτος, ἡ, brightness, clearness, Aristid. 1. 7, Eccl.

φάνους, εὼς, ἡ, an appearance, e.g. of a star at its rising, Porphyr. ap. Eus. P. E. 92 C, Suid. s. v. *ἐπιτολῆς*.

φαντάζω, fut. ἀσώ: (φαίνω):—to make visible, present to the eye or mind, Pl. Alex. *Asot.*: but, φ. τὴν αἰσθάνην to deceive, beguile, Callistr. *Ecphr.* 12:—Med., with aor. pass., to place before one's mind, present or represent an object to oneself, imagine, τι Longin. 15. 2 and 8; περί τινας Himer.: to represent a character, Liban. 4. 512.

II. used by Class. writers only in Pass., fut. φαντασθήσεται Plat. *Symp.* 211 A; aor. ἐφαντάσθη Id. *Phileb.* 51 A:—like φαίνομαι, to become visible, appear, show oneself, τινι Hdt. 4. 124; ὄνειρον φαντάζεται τινι Id. 7. 15; μηδὲ φαντάζον δέμων πάροιβε Eur. *Andr.* 876, cf. *Phoen.* 93; φ. ἄλλοτε ἐν ἄλλαις ιδέαις Plat. *Rep.* 380 D; also to be heard, Ap. Rh. 4. 1285.

2. to make a show, exalt oneself, Lat. se ostentare, Hdt. 7. 10, 5. 3. φαντάζεσθαι τινι to make oneself like some one, take his form, φαντάζομενος .. γυναῖκί (like Homer's εἰδόμενος, v. εἶδω A. II. 3), Aesch. *Ag.* 1500. 4. to appear so and so, to be imagined, Plat. *Hipp.* Ma. 300 C; ἡδοναὶ φαντασθεῖσαι Id. *Phileb.* 51 A; τῷ νοηθῆναι ἢ φαντασθῆναι Arist. *de An.* 3. 10, 7. 5. comically, for συκοφαντεῖσθαι, to be informed against, Ar. *Ach.* 823.

φαντασία, ἡ, the look or appearance of a thing; esp. a showy appearance, show, display, parade, Polyb. 32. 12, 6, Posidon. ap. Ath. 212 C.

II. as a term of philosophy, imagination, presentation, the power by which an object is made apparent (φαίνεται) to the mind (the object presented being φαντάσμα); it is, acc. to Plat., opinion (δόξα) presented not simply, but by means of sensation (αἰσθήσις), *Soph.* 264 A; whereas Arist. defines it as a movement of the mind generated by sensation, *de An.* 3. 3, 20; or, more loosely, as αἰσθησίς τις ἀσθενής, such as one has in expectation or recollection, opp. to the impression received from things present, *Rhet.* 1. 11, 6: he attributes it to animals, which live ταῖς φαντασίαις καὶ ταῖς μνήμας, *Metaph.* 1. 1, 3, cf. *de An.* 3. 3, 13.

2. objectively, much like φάνασμα, a presentation or impression received, image, Cicero's *visum*, (the object producing the impression being τὸ φανταστόν, and τὸ φανταστικόν the state of mind produced by unreal or imaginary φαντάσματα, *Plut.* 2. 900 D, E), φαντασίαι καὶ δόξαι Plat. *Theat.* 161 F, cf. 152 C, *Soph.* 263 D:—it became a favourite word of the Stoics, cf. *Chrysipp.* ap. *Plut.* 2. 1046 F, 1055 F sqq.; and was introduced into Lat. by Cicero, *Plut.* Cic. 40.

φαντασιάζω, to cheat with appearances, Epiphan.:—Med. = φαντάζωμαι (τ), Id.

φαντασιαστής, οὗ, δ, one who presents the appearance only, *τινος* Phot. in *Wolf An.* 2. 134. II. φαντασιασταὶ were heretics who taught that Christ's body was only a phantom, Eccl.; also called φαντασιοδοκῆται, cf. *δοκῆτης*.

φαντασιοκυκός, ὅ, ὄν, = φανταστικός, *Plut.* 2. 431 B; τὸ φ. 432 C. **φαντασιοκοπέω**, to indulge vain fancies, *LXX* (*Sirach.* 4. 31), *Eust.* *Opusc.* 177. 3.

II. to cheat with appearances, τινα Io. *Chrys.* **φαντασιο-κόπος**, οὐν, conceiving vain fancies or hopes, *Eust.* 1700. 53, Eccl.—**φαντασιοκοπία**, ἡ, Byz.

φαντασιο-λογία, ἡ, vain, empty speech, Epiphan. **φαντασιο-πλήκτης**, Adv. in a manner that strikes the senses or imagination, M. Anton. 1. 7.

φαντασιόω, to bring images before the mind of, τινα *Sext. Emp.* M. S. 406;—absol., Ib. 397. II. mostly as Dep. φαντασιόομαι, to have or form images or presentations, Arist. ap. *Eus.* P. E. 769 C; ἐμψυχον φαντασιόομενον having the faculty of presentation, opp. to ἀφαντασιόωντον, *Plut.* 2. 960 D; ἡ διανοία φ. διὰ τῶν αἰσθήσεων *Sext. Emp.* P. 2. 72:—c. acc. rei, *Plut.* 2. 236 D, *Philo* 1. 55.

φάντασις, εὼς, ἡ, = φαντασία II. 2, Lat. *visum*, *Plat.* *Tim.* 72 B.

φαντασιώδης, (εἶδος) like φαντασία, full thereof, *Philost.* 295, *Galen.* II. *showy, pompous, ἐνδυμα* E. M., *Suid.* s. v. *κεστός*. Adv. —δῶς, *Eust.* 1699. 35.

φαντασιώσις, εὼς, ἡ, = φαντασία, *Eust.* *Opusc.* 174. 78.

φάντασμα, τό, (φαντάζω) = φάσμα, an appearance, phantom, *phantasm*, ἐνύπνια φαντάσματα Aesch. *Theb.* 710; νυκτέρων φ. ἔχουσι μορφάς Id. *Fr.* 298; cf. *Eur.* *Hec.* 54, 95, 390, *Pors.* *Or.* 401, *Chrysipp.* ap. *Plut.* 2. 900 F:—hence a vision, dream, *Theocr.* 21. 30:—also, τὰ ἐν αἰέρι φ. Arist. *Mund.* 4, 21.

II. in Philosophy, an image presented to the mind by an object, Lat. *visum*, *Plat.* *Phaedo* 81 D, *Theat.* 167 B, Arist. *de An.* 3. 3, 9, al.; cf. φαντασία II. 2. 2. a mere image, unreality, opp. to τὸ ὄν, to ἡ ἀλήθεια, *Plat.* *Parm.* 166 A, *Rep.* 598 B, etc.; distinguished from εἰκῶν, Id. *Soph.* 236 C.

φαντασμαῖον, τό, Dim. of foreg., *Plut.* 2. 766 B.

φαντασμός, ὁ, = φαντάσμα, *Timon* ap. *Diog.* L. 9. 25.

φανταστής, οὗ, δ, one who makes a parade, a boaster, *Polemio Physiogn.* **φανταστικός**, ὅ, ὄν, able to present or represent, *Plat.* *Soph.* 266 D, 268 C; ἡ-κή (sc. τέχνη), the faculty of presentation, Ib. 236 D, al.; cf. φαντασία II.

φανταστός, ὅ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of φαντάζω, acting upon the φαντασία (q. v., signf. II. 2), Arist. *de Mem.* 1. 9, *Plut.* 2. 900 E.

φάντης, ου, δ, = συκοφάντης (for which it is perhaps f. l.), *Phot.*

φαντί, Dor. 3 pl. pres. of φημί.

φαντός, ὅ, ὄν, (φαίνομαι) visible, *Orph.* in *E. M.* 787. 29.

(φημί) that may be spoken, *Greg. Naz.*

φάσ, Ep. imperat. pres. med. of φημί, *Od.* 16. 168, etc.

φαολκός, ὄν, = φαλκός, only in *Tzetz.* *Post-Hom.* 664.

φαό-μορφος, or, with shining form, h. in *Virgin.* 22.

φάος, φάεος, τό, Att. contr. φῶς, φωτός, and resolved Ep. (in nom. and acc.) φῶως; pl. φάεα, rarely φῶτα, as in *Strab.*: gen. φῶτων *Plut.* *Anton.*

26; Aeol. φαῦος, i. e. φάφος, v. φανοφόρος:—Hom. uses φάος and φῶας, never φῶς; of the oblique cases he uses only dat. sing. φάει and acc. pl. φάεα; dat. pl. φάεσσι *Hes.* *Fr.* 21, Ar. *Rh.*, etc.:—φάος is the only form used by *Pind.*: the *Trag.* use φάος or φῶς, both in lyrics and dialogue, as the metre requires: the *Com.* use φάος in lyrics only, *Ar.* *Eq.* 973, *Ran.* 1529; and in *Prose*, φῶς is the only form used in nom. and acc.; but the obl. cases are taken from φάος, gen. φάους *Xen.* *Cyr.* 4. 2, 9 and 26, *Oec.* 9, 3, *Arist.* *de An.* 3. 3, 21; dat. φάει *Aesch.* *Ag.* 575, *Cho.* 63, *Soph.* *Ph.* 415, 1212, etc.; in later *Poets.* we find dat. φάει *Sib.* *proem.* 18; pl. φῶν *Anth.* *P.* 7. 273, S. 77; gen. φάων *Anat.* 90; dat. φάεσι *Call.* *Dian.* 71; in *Prose*, sometimes, gen. φῶτός *Plat.* *Rep.* 518 A, *Lx.* 365 C; dat. φῶτι *Luc.* *Musc.* 9, etc., (sync. φῶ *Eur.* *Fr.* 538); pl. φῶτα *Plut.*, v. infir. 1. 4; gen. φῶτων *Luc.* *Hipp.* 4: (for the Root, v. φάω).

[α regularly; but Hom. always has α before two short syll. in φῶτα; and so dat. pl. φῶεσι in *Call.* *Dian.* 71; cf. περιφῶα κύκλα *Opp.* *H.* 2. 6.] **Light**, esp. daylight, either absol. or with some word added, ἡῆ φάος ἦεν ἐπὶ χθόνα *Od.* 23. 371; φῶς οἶχετ' ὑπὸ ζῶφον 3. 335; κατέδιν λαμπρὸν φάος ἡελίοιο *Il.* 1. 605; 'Ἥως .. Ζηρὶ φῶς ἐρέουσα 2. 49; ἀθανάτοισι φῶς φέρε *Od.* 5. 2; so in Att., νύξ ἀποκρύβει φάος *Aesch.* *Pr.* 24; τὸ τοῦ ἡλίου φῶς *Plat.* *Rep.* 515 E; πρὸς τὸ φῶς βλέπειν *Ib.*; φῶς οὐράνιον, φῶς αἰθέρος *Soph.* *Ant.* 944, *Eur.* *Phoen.* 809; ἡμέρας ἀγνὸν φῶς *Id.* *Fr.* 446; ἡμερήσιον φάος *Aesch.* *Ag.* 23; τὸ ἡμερῖον φῶς *Plat.* *Rep.* 508 C; etc.—also, φ. σελήνης *Hes.* *Fr.* 21, *Pind.*; ἀστέρος *Pind.* *P.* 3. 135, cf. *Bion.* 16. 5.

b. in *Poets.* of the life of men, ζῶειν καὶ ὄραν φάος ἡελίοιο *Il.* 18. 61, 442, *Od.* 4. 540, etc.; λείπειν φάος ἡελίοιο *Hes.* *Op.* 153, *Theogn.* 569; ἐς φάος δύναιτο, ἀφικέσθαι *Hes.* *Th.* 157, 652; so in Att., ὅτ' τε καὶ φάος βλέπει *Aesch.* *Pers.* 209; ὅστις φῶς ὄρῃ *Soph.* *O.* T. 375; ἐν φάει εἶναι *Id.* *Ph.* 415, etc.; ἐν Διὸς φάει *Eur.* *Hec.* 707; πέμπειν τινα ἐς φῶς, ἐξ' Αἰδου πρὸς φῶς ἀναπέμπειν, ἀνάγειν εἰς φῶς *Aesch.* *Pers.* 630, *Ar.* *An.* 699; πρὸς φῶς ἀνέλθειν *Soph.* *Ph.* 625:—but, εἰς φῶς εἶναι to come into the light, i. e. into public, *Ib.* 1353; so, εἰς φῶς λέγειν *Ib.* 581, cf. *Fr.* 657; πρὸς φῶς ἄγειν *Plat.* *Prot.* 320 D; τὸ φῶς κόσμον παρέχει *light* (i. e. publicity) is a guarantee for order, *Eum.* *Ag.* 9, 1.

c. of the light or time of day, ἐν φάει by daylight, *Plat.* 2. 429; φῶς γίγνεται it becomes light, i. e. day is breaking, *Plat.* *Prot.* 311 A; ἅμα φάει at daybreak, *Plut.* *Cam.* 34; ἅμα τῷ φῶτι *Polyb.* 1. 30, 10, al.; ἕως ἔτι φῶς ἐστί while there is still light, *Plat.* *Phaedo* 89 C; ἐτι φάους ὄντας *Xen.* *Cyr.* 4. 2, 26; κατὰ φάος καὶ νύκτας *Eur.* *Bacch.* 425; κατὰ φῶς, opp. to νύκτωρ, *Xen.* *Cyr.* 3. 3, 25.

d. simply a day, φῶς ἐν ἡλίῳ καταρκεῖται *Eur.* *Rhes.* 447; νόστιμον βλέπειν φάος, like Homer's ν. ἡμαρ, *Aesch.* *Pers.* 261:—pl., κρίσιμον φάεων of critical days, *Anth.* *P.* 11. 382; τὰ φῶτα = τὰ ἐπιφάνια, Eccl. 2. the light of a torch, lamp, fire, a light, τίς τοι φάος οἶσι; *Od.* 19. 24, cf. 34. 64; φάος πάντεσσι παρέω 18. 316; so, φῶς δαίειν *Aesch.* *Cho.* 863; ποιεῖν *Xen.* *Hell.* 6. 2, 29; πρὸς or κατὰ φῶς πίνειν to drink by the fire, *Id.* *Cyr.* 7. 5, 10 and 27; a light, φῶς ἔχων .. ἀφῆγειτο *Id.* *Hell.* 5. 1, 8; and in pl., *Plut.* *Pelop.* 12, *Anton.* 26, etc.

3. the light of the eyes, φάος ὀμμάτων, ὁσων *Pind.* *N.* 10. 75, *Opp.*; and in pl. φάεα, the eyes, *Lat.* *lumina*, *Od.* 16. 15, 17. 39, 19. 417; τέσσοι ἴσων φάεσσιν ἐμοῖσι *Mosch.* 4. 9; so in sing., of the Cyclops' eye, *Eur.* *Cycl.* 633. 4. a window, φῶτα (pl.) μετασθέναι *Plut.* 2. 515 B; so *Lat.* *lumen*.

II. light, as a metaph. for delight, deliverance, happiness, victory, glory, etc., καὶ τῷ μὲν φάος ἦλθεν *Il.* 17. 615; φῶς δ' ἐτάροισιν ἔθηκεν 6. 6; ἐπὶν φάος ἐν νῆσσι θῆς 16. 95; ἐν χειρὶ φῶς 15. 741; πύλαι .. πετασθεῖσαι τεύζαν φάος 21. 538; so, φ. ἀρετῶν *Pind.* *O.* 4. 16; φάος καρδίας *Aesch.* *Eum.* 521, cf. *Pers.* 300, *Soph.* *Ant.* 600, *Aj.* 709:—of persons, ἦν ποῦ τι φῶς Δαναοῖς γένωμαι *Il.* 16. 39, cf. S. 282, etc.; esp. in addressing persons (like the Oriental 'light of my life' 'light of my eyes!'), ἦλθες, Τηλέμαχε. γλυκερὸν φάος *Od.* 16. 23, 17. 41; ὦ φάος Ἑλλήνων *Anacr.* 126; Ἀκραγαντίνων φάος *Pind.* 1. 2. 25; ὦ φίλτατον φῶς *Soph.* *El.* 1224, 1354; ὦ μέγιστον Ἑλλήνων φάος *Eur.* *Hec.* 841:—in pl., *Anth.* *P.* 7. 373, 8. 77:—cf. ὅμα *Ion.* 4. φέγγος II.

2. also, τῆς ἀληθείας τὸ φῶς *Eur.* *I.* T. 1046; ἐν τῷ φιλοσοφεῖν *Plut.* 2. 77 D, cf. 47 C; λαμπρὸν φῶς γένους *Soph.* *Fr.* 497.—Cf. φέγγος throughout. III. φῶς is used for the dark ring round the nipple, *Poll.* 2. 163.

φάρ, τό, the *Lat.* *far, spell*, *Arctae.* *Cur.* *M.* *Ac.* 2. 2. *Alex.* *Trall.* B. apoc. form of φάρος, *Arcad.* 124 (where it is perisom. φάρ).

φάραγγις [τ], ου, ὅ, of, from a gully or ravine, of the wind *Iapyx*, *Arist.* *Vent.* *Sit.* 8.

φάραγγος, ες, (εἶδος) like or full of chasms or ravines, τόποι *Arist.* *H.* A. 6. 28, 1, cf. *Diod.* 1. 32.

II. fond of such situations, δόστους, *Theophr.* *H.* P. 3. 10, 3.

φάραγγος, εὼς, ἡ, a headlong fall, *Justin.* *M.*

φάραγξ [α], αγγος, ἡ, (v. φάρος):—a cleft or chasm, esp. in a mountain side, a ravine, gully, *Alcm.* 44; φ. πρὸς δυσχεμερῶ *Aesch.* *Pr.* 15, cf. 142, 618, 1017, *Eur.* *I.* T. 277, *Xen.* *Hell.* 7. 2, 13, etc.; πάντας .. ἐς φάραγγα ἐσέβαλον *Thuc.* 2. 67; ἐν πύλαισι γὰρ σταθεῖς φάραγγος of the cave, *Eur.* *Cycl.* 667; φάραγγα δακτύλου πιάσματος οὐρεῖ, of shaping a roll before it is baked, *Eubul.* *Orph.* 1. 10:—metaph., of Cleon, φάραγγα καὶ Χάρυβδιν ἀρπαγῆς *Ar.* *Eq.* 248.

φάρῶ, to plough, ἀφάρων φάρῶσι (sc. γῆν) *Call.* *Fr.* 1S3 (ap. *E. M.* 788); but *Hesych.* cites φαρῶν, φαρῶσαι from φαρῶσι:—cf. ἀφάρως, ἀφάρωτος. (V. sub φάρος.)

φάργγυμι, metaph. for φάραγγιμι, = φράσσω, *Hesych.*

φάρετρα, Ion. —τρη, ἡ, a quiver for arrows, *Lat.* *pharetra*, *iodókos* *Il.* 15. 443; it had a cover (πῶμα), *Od.* 9. 314; hence called ἀμφηρεφής, *Il.* 1. 45; βέλη ἐνδον ἐντὶ φαρέτρας *Pind.* *O.* 2. 151; also in *Eur.* *Rhes.* 979, *H. F.* 969; ὥσπερ ἐκ φαρέτρας ῥηματισκία .. ὕνασπῶντες *Plat.*

Theaet. 180 A; φ. τοξενμάτων a quiver-full of . . . C. I. 2360. 28. (From φέρω, as Slav. *tuľa* (quiver) from the Root *tuł* (ferre, tul-isse).)
 φῦρετρον, ὄνος, δ. = φάρετρα, Hdt. 2. 216., 2. 141., 7. 61.
 φῦρετρον, τό, Dim. of φάρετρα, Mosch. 1. 20.
 φῦρετρο-φόρος, ὄν, quiver-bearing, Anth. P. 5. 177.
 φάρικον, τό, some form of *poison*, Nic. Al. 398; φαρικὸν φάρμακον in Phylarch. ap. Ath. St E.
 φάριον, τό, Dim. of φάρω: = ἑρεοῦς κεκρυφάλος, acc. to Poll. 7. 66.
 φαρκάξω, = κλέπτω, Hesych.: cf. φαρῶα.
 φαρκιδόσμαι, (φαρκίς) Pass. to be wrinkled, Hesych.
 φαρκιδώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) wrinkled, Hipp. ap. Erot. et Galen.; to be restored for φαρκάδης in 663. 42.
 φαρκίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a wrinkle, Soph. Fr. 955. [V. Drac. pp. 23. 45.]
 φαρκτός, ἡ, ὄν, = φρακτός, Hesych.: φάρκτω, = φράσσω, Phot.
 φαρμάκω, to suffer from the effect of poison, to be ill or distraught, Dem. 1133. 26, Theophr. Fr. 105, Plut. 2. 1016 E, etc. II. to require medicine, Luc. Lexiphr. 4:—for the form, cf. τομάω.
 φαρμάκειά, ἡ, (φαρμακεῖω) the use of medicine, pharmacy, esp. of purgatives, Hipp. Aph. 1244, 1245; αἱ ἄνω φ., i. e. emetics, Arist. Probl. 33. 5:—generally, the use of any kind of drugs, potions, spells, Plat. Legg. 933 B; in pl., Id. Prot. 354 A, Tim. 89 B, Menand. Incert. 6. 2. poisoning or witchcraft, Lat. *veneficium*, Dem. 1025. 11, Polyb. 6. 13. 4; αἱ περὶ τὰς φαρμακείας = αἱ φαρμακίδες, Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 10. II. generally, remedy, φαρμακείας χάριν Id. Pol. 8. 3, 4.
 φαρμάκειᾶ, ἡ, = φαρμακίς, Arist. H. A. 9. 17, 1.
 φαρμακ-εργάτης, ὄν, ὅ, = φαρμακουργός, Tzetz.
 φαρμάκευμα, τό, = φαρμακεία, Nicet. Anon. 208 D.
 φαρμάκεις, ἑως, ὅ, a poisoner, sorcerer, Soph. Tr. 1140, Plat. Symp. 203 D, etc. II. a druggist, apothecary, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 2. 12.
 φαρμάκευσις, ἑως, ἡ, = φαρμακεία, Hipp. Protrh. 87, Plat. Legg. 845 D.
 φαρμάκευτής, ὄν, ὅ, worse form for φαρμακίς, Philo 1. 449.
 φαρμακευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for drugs or pharmacy, medical, Plat. Tim. 89 B:—ἡ-κή (sc. τέχνη), = φαρμακεία, opp. to surgery, Diog. L. 3. 85, Galen.
 φαρμακεύτρια, ἡ, fem. of φαρμακευτής, Manass. Chron. 3250, Eust. 1415. 64; title of the 2nd Idyll of Theocrit.
 φαρμακεῖω, to administer a drug or medicine, Plat. Rep. 459 C, Tim. 89 D. 2. to use enchantments, practise sorcery, φαρμακεῖν τι ἐς τὸν ποταμὸν to use it as a charm to calm the river, Hdt. 7. 114. II. c. acc. pers. to purge, τινά Hipp. Aph. 1249; ἄνω φ. φαρμάκω τινὲ κούφω to purge upwards, i. e. by an emetic, Id. Art. 830:—Pass. to be purged, use medicines, Id. Aph. 1245, Menand. 'Hp. 4, Arist. Top. 2. 3, 5. 2. to drug a person, give him a poisonous or stupefying drug, Eur. And. 355; φ. τινά ἐπὶ βλάβῃ μὴ θανάσιμῳ Plat. Legg. 933 D. 3. to season in cookery, [ἰχθύν] πεφαρμακευμένον τυροῖσι Philem. Στρατ. 1. 5.
 φαρμακία, Ion. -ίη, poet. for φαρμακεία, Maneth. 2. 310, Or. Sib., etc.
 φαρμακικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a φάρμακον, Tzetz. ad Lyc.
 φαρμάκιον, τό, Dim. of φάρμακον, a mild remedy, Plat. Phaedr. 268 C, Theaet. 149 C: a purgative, Hipp. Aph. 1244.
 φαρμάκίς, ἴδος, fem. of φαρμακεύς, a sorceress, witch, Lat. *venefica*, Ar. Nub. 749, Dem. 793. 27, Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 18; cf. φαρμάκειᾶ, φαρμακεία 2. II. as fem. Adj. poisonous, venomous, σαύρα Nic. Al. 551.
 φαρμακίσσα, ἡ, = φαρμακίς, Achmes; φαρμακίστρια, ἡ, Hesych.
 φαρμακίς, ὄν, drugged or medicated, δακτύλιος φ. a ring containing poison, Eupol. Bánt. 22, ubi v. Meineke; αἶνος φ. Ath. 30 C; fem. φαρμακίτις γῆ Diosc. 5. 181; φ. γαστήρ Com. Anon. 320.
 φαρμακίδες, εἶσα, εν, = φαρμακώδης, drugged, Mosch. 4. 30: poisonous, Or. Sib. 8. 289, Nic. Al. 4; of a person, a sorcerer, Nonn. D. 21. 142.—In Nic. Al. 593, we have φαρμακώεις for -θεσσαι, cf. Lob. Pathol. 1. 5, not.
 φαρμακῶ-μαντις, ἑως, ὅ, either one who is at once φαρμακός and μάντις, or who uses φάρμακα to divine from, name of a comedy by Anaxandrides.
 φάρμακον [v. sub fin.], τό, a drug, whether healing or noxious, in Hom. distinguished by an epith., φάρμακα, πολλὰ μὲν ἐσθλά . . . , πολλὰ δὲ λυγρὰ Od. 4. 230; τὸδε φ. ἐσθλὸν 10. 287, cf. 292; φ. ἥπια, ὀδυνηφάτα (v. infr.); κακά φ. 1b. 213; φ. λυγρὰ 1b. 236; φ. οὐλόμενον 1b. 394; ἀνδροφύων 1. 261; θυμοφθόρα φ. 2. 329:—so, after Hom., φ. προσανέες Pind. P. 3. 95; παύωνον Aesch. Ag. 848; χρήσιμον Plat. Rep. 382 C; θανάσιμον Diosc. 1. 95; ὑλέριον Luc. Hermot. 62; etc.:—then absol. the special sense being determined by the context, 1. a healing remedy, medicine, in Hom. mostly of such as were applied outwardly, ἐπιθήσει φάρμακ' ἂν κεν παύσσει μελαινώαν ὀδυνάαν 11. 4. 191; ἐπ' ἄρ' ἥπια φάρμακα πάσσε 1b. 218; φ. ἐπιπάσσαν ὀδυνηφάτα φ. 5. 401, cf. 515, 831, 900., 15. 394; προσαλέγειν ἐκάστῳ φ. Od. 10. 392; but also of potions, φ. πίνω 10. 318, 326; φ. πετωκός Hdt. 4. 160, cf. Pind. 1. c.; παρὰ τοῦ λατοῦ Plat. Rep. 406 D, Gorg. 467 C:—properly, the φάρμακα applied outwardly were χρυστά, ἔγχυστα, ἐπίχυστα (ointments, salves), and παστά, ἐπίπαστα, καταπλάστα (plasters), Theocrit. 11. 1 sq., Ar. Pl. 716, cf. Eq. 906; those taken inwardly were βρώσιμα, and πόσιμα, ποτά, πιστά, Aesch. Pr. 479 sq. (ubi v. Blomf. 488), Eur. Hipp. 516, Ar. Pl. 717, Theocrit. 11. 2, Strab. 795. b. c. gen. (v. infr. II), φ. νόσον a medicine for it, remedy against it, Aesch. Fr. 249, 606; βηχὸς Phryn. Com. Incert. 6: κεφαλῆς for a head-ache, Plat. Charm. 155 B; στραγγουρίας Arist. II. A. 9. 6, 11, cf. 40, 10; μέλης Amphip. Incert. 2; δειλῆς Anth. P. 6. 170; but, φ. ἐγείας a medicine to restore health, Aristid. 1. 11. 2. an enchanted potion, philtre, and so a charm, spell, incantation, enchantment, Od. 4. 220 sq., cf. Ar. Pl. 302, Theocrit. 2. 15; φαρμακίος μῆλα τινα Ar. Thesm. 561; τοιαῦτα ἔχω φ. such charms have I, Hdt. 3. 85. 3. a poison as Shaksp.

uses drug), Soph. Tr. 685, Eur. Med. 385; πεινὸν τὸ φ. Antipho 143. 11, Plat. Phaedo init., 115 A; φάρμακα ἐσθλάειν ἐς τὰ φρέατα Thuc. 2. 48. II. generally, a remedy, cure, Hes. Op. 483; μεῖζον . . . τῆς νόσου τὸ φ. the cure worse than the disease, Soph. Fr. 514; φ. πρᾶν, of a bridle, Pind. O. 13. 121;—φ. τινὶ for a thing, Theogn. 1130, Archil. 8; πρὸς τι Arist. Pol. 6. 7, 2, Theocrit. 11. 1:—but, most often, φ. τινος a remedy against . . . Zeus πάντων φ. μόνος ἔχει Simon. 89; τὸ σῖγ' ἂν βλάβῃς ἔχω Aesch. Ag. 548; φ. πόνων, λύτης Eur. Bacch. 283, etc.; φόβαν Plat. Legg. 647 E; and so γράμματα are called φάρμακα λήθης, Eur. Fr. 582. 1; v. sub εὐδιανός. 2. c. gen., also, a means of producing something, φ. σωτηρίας Id. Phoen. 893; μνήμης καὶ σοφίας φ. Plat. Phaedr. 274 E; ὑπομνήσεως 1b. 275 A, cf. 230 D; ἀθανασίας Antipho. Διπλ. 2; ἡσυχίας Arist. Pol. 2. 11, 16; φ. μανίας, of the oil applied to wrestlers, Diog. L. 1. 104. 3. ἐπὶ θανάτῳ φ. εἰς ἀρετὰς εὐρέσθαι a remedy or consolation in his own virtue, Pind. P. 4. 332. III. a dye, paint, colour, Emped. 136, Hdt. 1. 98, Aesch. Fr. 137, Ar. Ecol. 735, Plat. Rep. 420 C, Polit. 277 C, etc.; so, lana . . . violas imitata veneno Hor. 2 Ep. 1. 207. IV. the liquor used by tanners, Suid. s. vv. βυρσαῖοις, ζαίνων.—Cf. φαρμάσσα. [μᾶ; but μᾶ used long in φαρμακός by some old Ion. Poets, v. Welcker Hippon. Fr. 21, 44 = 28, 4 Bgk., Gaisf. Hephaest. p. 56, Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 981.]
 φαρμακο-πνεύστης, ὄν, ὅ, a breather of poisons, Epigr. ap. Bast. Spec. Aristaen. p. 8.
 φαρμακοποιέω, to prepare drugs or colours, Suid. s. v. βάψας.
 φαρμακοποιία, ἡ, the art of a φαρμακοποιός, Diog. L. 7. 117.
 φαρμακοποιός, ὄν, preparing drugs or colours, etc., ἔνθος φ. a nation of sorcerers, Aesch. Fr. 448.
 φαρμακοποιία, ἡ, a drinking of medicine, Hipp. Aph. 1249, 1258, Xen. An. 4. 8, 21, Plat., etc. 2. a drinking of poison, Luc. Nec. 18.
 φαρμακο-ποτέω, to drink medicine, Theophr. H. P. 9. 15, 4.
 φαρμακοπωλέω, to be a φαρμακοπώλης, Ar. Fr. 95, Diog. L. 10. 8.
 φαρμακο-πώλης, ὄν, ὅ, a dealer in drugs, a druggist, apothecary, Ar. Nub. 766, Theopomp. Com. 'Αλθ. 1, Aeschin. 76. 36, etc.
 φαρμακός [but v. φάρμακον fin.], ὅ, ἡ, like φαρμακεύς, a poisoner, sorcerer, magician, Hippon. 4. 28, LXX, N. T.:—as Adj., φ. χύτρα Hesych.:—irreg. Sup. φαρμακίστατος, -άτης, the most arrant sorcerer or sorceress, Suid. s. v. Μηδεία, Joseph. A. J. 17. 4, 1. II. one who is sacrificed or executed as an atonement or purification for others, a scape-goat, Ar. Ran. 733, cf. Ister Fr. 33; and, since criminals and worthless fellows were reserved for this fate, φαρμακός became a general name of reproach, like κάθαρμα 1. 2 (q. v.), Ar. Eq. 1405, Lysias 108. 5, Dem. 794. 4; cf. δημόσιος 11.
 φαρμακῶ-τρίβης [τ], ὄν, ὅ, one who grinds drugs or colours, a slave in the shop of the φαρμακοπώλης, Dem. 1170. 29, Ael. N. A. 9. 62, Poll. 7. 179:—φαρμακοτρίπτῃς in A. B. 314.
 φαρμακουργός, ὄν, (*ἐργῶ) = φαρμακοποιός, Lyc. 61, Theod. Prodr.
 φαρμακῶ-φόρος, ὄν, producing φάρμακα, Eust. 1415. 55.
 φαρμακῶ, to medicate, φαρμακώσαις ἄντιτῳ ὀδύναν ἔχοντι having endured them with healing power against pains, Pind. P. 4. 393; πεφαρμακωμένον μελίκρατον Plut. 2. 768 C. II. in Pass. to be poisoned, of an arrow, Diosc. Parab. 2. 140. 2. of men, Eccl.
 φαρμακτήρ, ἦρος, ὅ, = φαρμακεύς, Opp. H. 2. 483.
 φαρμακτήριος, α, ὄν, = φαρμακευτικός, Lyc. 1138.
 φαρμακότης, ὄν, ὅ, = φαρμακότης, φαρμακός, Opp. H. 4. 648, 693.
 φαρμακτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. poisoned, Manetho 4. 52; cf. ἀφάρμακτος.
 φαρμακτρία, ἡ, = φαρμακεῖν, Byz.
 φαρμακώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) of the nature of a φάρμακον, 1. medicinal, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 10, Mirab. 77, Probl. 1. 40, Theophr.; τὸ φ. Plut. 2. 17 B. 2. poisonous, Id. Anton. 47., 2. 974 C, etc.
 φαρμακῶν, ὄνος, ὅ, a dye-house, Soph. Fr. 956.
 φάρμαξις, ἑως, ἡ, medical treatment, Plat. Phileb. 46 A; cf. φαρμάσσω.
 φαρμάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ἔω. To treat by using φάρμακα, —the particular kind being determined in each case by the context: Hom. has this word only once, Od. 9. 393, of a metal-worker, who hardens iron by plunging it in cold water; so, φάρμαξις περὶ τὸν χαλκόν Plut. 2. 395 B. II. after Hom., to heal or relieve by medicine, Plat. Legg. 933 B, Ar. Rh. 4. 1512:—φ. μέν to medicate it, Nic. Th. 619. 2. to enchant or bewitch by potions or philtres, Ar. Rh. 3. 478., 4. 61; and in Med., 3. 859:—to bewitch by flattery, Plat. Symp. 194 A, Meno 80 A; πεφάρμαχθε Ar. Thesm. 534;—and Aesch., by a strong metaph., speaks of a lamp as φαρμασσόμενη χρίματος . . . παρηγορίας, Ar. 94. 3. to poison, κρέα Plut. Artox. 19; βέλῃ, τὸ ὕδωρ Id. 2. 681 E, 978 C. 4. to dye, colour, ἔρια Poll. 7. 169:—metaph., φαρμασσόμενη εὐμορφία painted, false, cited from Philostr.
 5. to season, τηγανίτας σπασίμοισι φ. Hippon. 27.
 φάρω, εὐς, τό, later also φάρω [v. sub fin.]: (perh. from √ΦΕΡ, φέρω, cf. Germ. *tracht* from *trag-en*):—a large piece of cloth, a web, 11. 18. 353; φάρ' ἔνευκε Καλυψώ . . . ἱστία παύσασθαι Od. 5. 258, cf. Eur. Hec. 1081. II. commonly, like χλαῖνα, a wide cloak or mantle without sleeves, worn by men loose over the χιτῶν, περὶ δὲ μέγα βάλλετο φάρω 11. 2. 43; πορφύρεον μέγα φάρω ἔχων ἐν χειρὶ 8. 221, cf. Od. 15. 61; so in Hdt. 2. 122., 9. 109, and Trag.;—but women also have a φάρω, Od. 5. 230., 10. 543, Hes. Op. 196, Aesch. Cho. 11:—it might be drawn over the head as a hood or veil, Od. 8. 84, SS, cf. Eur. Supp. 286, Ar. Thesm. 590; and was thrown over the head as a shroud or pall, 11. 18. 353., 24. 580, Soph. Aj. 916; (Penelope's φάρω was woven specially to be Ἀσέρτῃ ἥρω τοφῆιον Od. 2. 97., 19. 142., 24. 132); used also of a bed-covering, coverlet, δαμνίους . . . σπράττα βάλλονσαν φάρῃ Soph. Tr. 916; πύματον φ. my last rag, Anth. P. 7. 268; ἀναιδείας φ. (which Hesych. explains from 11. 2. 262)

Soph. Fr. 274.—The word was only used in Ep. and Trag. Poets (for Ar. l. c. is a mock Trag. passage), except that Hdt. uses it twice; ἰμάτιον being the term used in Prose. [αἱ in Hom., being always in arsi; and so mostly in later Ep.; but φάρεσσιν, metri grat., in Hes. Op. 200, Ar. Rh. 3. 863. Aesch. has a long always; Soph. has it short in Tr. 916, Fr. 331, 342, 525, and never necessarily long; Eur. long or short without distinction; cf. Seidl. Doehm. 257, Hdn. π. μων. λέξ. 36.] φάρος, ὁ, = φάρυγξ, Lyc. ap. E. M., etc., whence Dind. would restore it in v. 154.

φάρος, τό, = ἄροτρον, a plough, Alcman and Antim. ap. Hdn. π. μων. λέξ. 36. II. = ἄροσις, ploughing, Hesych. s. v. βούφαρος, E. M.

(From √ΦΑΡ come also φαρ-άω, ἄ-φαρ-ος, βού-φαρ-ος, φάρ-σος, prob. also φάρ-αγξ, φάρ-υγξ; cf. Zd. bar (secure); Lat. for-o, for-amen; A. S. bor-ian (to bore); O. H. G. por-an, por-ān.)

Φάρος [αἱ], ου, ἡ, Pharos, an island in the bay of Alexandria, Od. 4. 355, Eur. Hel. 5, Thuc., etc.; famous for its lighthouse, Strab. 791, etc.:—hence σκοπιὰ Φάραι the watch-tower of Pharos, Alciphro 2. 4; then, II. as appell., φάρος, ὁ, a lighthouse, Anth. P. 9. 671, 11. 117.

φάρω, v. sub φάρω. φάρσος, εος, τό, (v. sub φάρος):—any piece cut off or severed, a part, portion, φάρσα πόλιος the quarters of a city, Hdt. 1. 180; ἐν φάρσει ἐκάστω lb. 181, cf. 186; φ. βότρυος Anth. P. 6. 299; σχίζειν τὸ ἰμάτιον εἰς δώδεκα φ. Joseph. A. J. 8. 7. 7.

φαρσο-φόρος, ὁ, a standard-bearer, Gloss. φάρυγγον or φάρυγεθρον, τό, = φάρυγξ, Hipp. 915 H, Ruf.:—φαρύγγεθρον in Poll. 2. 99 and v. l. ib. 207; Hesych. φάρύγαθρον.

φάρυγγιζω, = λαρυγγίζω, Poll. 2. 207. φάρυγινδην, Adv. like a gulf, Com. Anon. 238.

φάρυγξ [αἱ], ἡ, more rarely ὁ (v. sub fin.), gen. φάρυγος (as always in Hom. and good Att., Herm. Eur. Cycl. 355, Cratin. Πυρ. 7. 9, Ar. Fr. 515), later φάρυγγος in Nic. Al. 363; (φάρος). The throat, φάρυγος δ' ἐξέσσυτο οἶνος Od. 9. 373; φάρυγος λάβε δεξιτερῆν 19. 480; ὁ φ. εὐρπετὴς ἔστω, for dinner, Eur. Cycl. 215, cf. 356, 410, 592; ὡ μαρὰ φ., of a glutton, Ar. Ran. 571; also of singing, κεκραγέμεσθ' ἄνθρωποι φ. ἂν ἡνῶν χανδάνη lb. 259, etc.—Technically, it was the joint opening of the gullet and windpipe (acc. to Galen, ἡ χώρα εἰς ἣν ἀνῆκει τὸ τε τοῦ στομάχου καὶ τὸ τοῦ λάρυγγος πέρασ; acc. to Theophil., ὁ φ. ἡ ἐντὸς τοῦ στόματος εὐρυχωρία, εἰς ἣν κρέματα ἡ σταφυλή), Lat. fauces, Hipp. Progn. 44, etc.; whereas Arist. takes it for the windpipe (λάρυγξ, ἀρτηρία) as opp. to the gullet (οἰσοφάγος), P. A. 3. 3, 1 and 5, cf. H. A. 10. 5, 12, de An. 2. 8, 17, Ar. Ran. 571; and others regard it as = οἰσοφάγος, opp. to λάρυγξ, E. M. 557. 17, Poll. 2. 207; cf. Foës. Oecon., Greenhill Theophil. 293. II. of the dewlap of a bull, Lat. palearia, Heliod. 3. 1.

III. φάρυγες seems to be used of diseases of the throat, Hipp. Aph. 1247.—The gender is indeterm. in Hom.: the best Att. writers prefer the fem., v. supr., and cf. Cratin. and Ar. Il. c., Pherecr. Kop. 3, Thuc. 2. 49; but masc. in Epich. ap. Ath. 411 E, Teleclid. Ἀμφ. 1. 12, Eur. Cycl. 215, etc.: in Hipp., Arist., and others, it varies constantly: v. Thom. M. p. 570, Phryn. 65.

φαρμός, = τολμηρός, θρασύς, Hesych.; and ἀφάρμος = ἀτολμος, Id. φάρος, Dor. for φέρω, E. M. 114. 20.

φάσαξ, ὁ, an informer, like συκοφάντης, Com. word in Hesych. φασγάνις, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. of sq., Anth. P. 6. 307.

φασγάνον, τό, poet. Noun, a sword, often in Hom., much the same (seemingly) as ἄορ and ἔλφος, (v. sub ἔλφος); δάκεν μέγα φάσγανον ἥρωϊς σὺν κολεῷ τε φέρων καὶ ἐπὶ τῷ τελαμῶνι lb. 23. 824; κολεῷ γυμνὸν φ. Pind. N. 1. 80; also in Trag., ἀμφιπλήγει φ. Soph. Tr. 930.

II. a plant, like ἐφιόν, Theophr. H. P. 7. 12, 3, Diosc. 4. 20, etc.; φασγάνιον in Cornut. N. D. 35, Plin. 24. 88.

φασγάνουργος, ὄν, (= ἔργω) forging swords, Αἴσα Aesch. Cho. 647. φασγάνω, to slaughter with the sword, Hesych.

φασηλο-ειδής, ες, like the φάσηλος, Choerobosc. 305. φάσηλος [αἱ], ὁ, a plant with eatable pods, a sort of kidney-bean, Epich. 102 Ahr., Ar. Pax 1144, Demetr. Incert. 1; the masc. is determined from Ath. 56 A, 139 A, though Columella uses faselus as fem.:—a form φασιόλος occurs in Diosc. 2. 130, Poll. 1. 247; φασήολος in Galen.; Lat. faseolus in Columella.

II. hence Lat. phaselus, a light boat, canoe, skiff, from its likeness to a bean-pod, Catull. 4, Horat. Od. 3. 2, 29. φάσθαι, inf. pres. med. of φημί, Il. 1. 187, Od. 11. 443.

Φάσιανός, ὄν, from the river Phasis (v. Φάσις):—ὁ φ. (sc. ὄρνις), the Phasian bird, pheasant, Phasianus Colchicus, Mnesim. Φιλ. 3, Ar. Nub. 109 (where however it may be taken for a Phasian horse, cf. Lob. Phryn. 460), cf. Arist. H. A. 5. 31, 5., 9. 49 B, 10:—so Φασιανικός ὄρνις Ar. Av. 68 (with a play on συκοφαντικός, as Φασιανός ἀνήρ represents συκοφάντης in Ach. 726).

φάσιμος, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to outward appearance, φ. κύλις Phot., E. M. φάσιολος, ὁ, = φάσηλος, q. v.

φάσις [αἱ], (A), εως, ἡ; (φῆμι, cf. φῶν):—an accusation, information, esp. against smugglers, γραφαί, ἡ φάσεις, ἡ ἐνδείξεις, ἡ ἀπαγωγαί Andoc. 12. 9, cf. Lys. et Dinarch. ap. Suid., Dem. 793. 16., 941. 14; φ. περὶ τὸ πλοῖον Id. 1323. 6.

II. (φαίνωμαι) an appearance, phase, aspect, Tim. Locr. 97 B, Arist. Meteor. 1. 6, 2, Nic., etc. 2. an appearance, trace, τινός Anon. ap. Suid.

φάσις [αἱ], (B), εως, ἡ; (φῆμι, cf. φῶν): I. a saying, word, Arist. Interpr. 4. 1., 5. 3.

II. an assertion, statement, comprehending both κατάφασις and ἀπόφασις (affirmation and denial); these being ἂν ἀντικείμενα φ., lb. 12, 10, Metaph. 3. 6, 10., 10. 5, 3, cf. Eth. N. 6. 9, 3;—but also 2. = κατάφασις, affirmation, opp. to ἀπόφασις, Plat. Soph. 263 E, Arist. An. Pr. 1. 46, 5., 2. 11,

11, Metaph. 3. 4, 32, al.

3. a judgment, sentence, Walz Rhett. 7; 2. p. 1121.

Φάσις, ιος, ὁ, the river Phasis in Colchis, Hes. Th. 340, Hdt., etc.; Φάσιος Εὐρώπης μέγαν ἦδ' Ἀσίας τέρμονα Φάσιν Aesch. Fr. 191; cf. Φασιανός.

φασκαίνω, said to be = βασκαίνω, fascino, E. M. 190. 28.

φασκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a kind of duck, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 395 E; written also βασκάς, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 15.

φασκία, ἡ, the Lat. fascia, Poll. 2. 166, Byz.: Dim. φασκίδιον, τό, Byz.:—hence φασκίω, to bind with bandages, Diosc. Parab. 2. 67, Galen., v. Ducang.

φασκομηλία, ἡ, a kind of salvia (cf. σφάκος 1), v. Ducang. φάσκον, φάσκος, v. σφάκος 11.

φάσκω, used by Hom. and Hes. only in impf. ἔφασκον, Ep. φάσκον Hom.; and ἔφασκον is the part of the word most common in Att. Poets, being in fact used as impf. of φημί:—the subj., inf., and part. pres. of φημί are also supplied by φάσκω (v. sub φημί), besides this we find in Att., imperat. φάσκε, Eur. Hel. 1053, Arist. Rhet. Al. 8. 14; subj. φάσσω, Aesch. Cho. 93, Ar. Vesp. 561, Lysias 172. 14, Isae. 80. 35; opt. φάσσω Soph. Aj. 1037, Dem. 871. 9; inf. φάσκων, Soph. El. 9, O. T. 462, Ph. 1411, Ar. Ran. 695, Isocr. 159 A; part. φάσκων, Trag., and this is the only part of the Verb used in Thuc., Xen., and Plat., except ἔφασκεν Legg. 901 A:—Pass., ἔφασκετο Soph. Ph. 114.—The examples of the pres. indic. are few: φάσκε occurs in Isae. 58. 1, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 17; φάσκουσι in Aeschin. Epist. 11. 11, Ath. 429 B, Plut. Anton. 86, etc. (in Plat. Phaedo 113 C, λέγονται has been restored from Mss.); φάσκομαι is a prob. conj. (for πάσχομαι) in Alex. Μάντ. 1:—cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 903, Veitch Irr. Verbs s. v., and v. sub φημί. (For the Root, v. φάω.)

Like φημί, to say, affirm, assert, often with a notion of alleging or pretending, such as naturally belongs to the impf., c. acc. et inf., Od. 4. 191, 8. 565, al.; φάσκω is used as an imperat., in this constr., by Soph. O. T. 462, Ph. 1411; οὐ φάσκοντων χρῆσιν saying they would not . . ., Hdt. 3. 58; οὐ φάσκων ἀνεκτὸν εἶναι Thuc. 8. 52; the inf. is often to be supplied, ἐν τῇδ' ἔφασκε γῆ (sc. εὐρεθῆ-σθαι) Soph. O. T. 110; φησὶν γὰρ φάσκων δ' (sc. ἤξειν) Id. El. 319; τὸν φάσκοντων γονέων (sc. εἶναι) Plat. Rep. 538 A, etc.; rarely, φ. ὥς . . ., Mosch. 2. 12, Plut. 2. 115 E:—c. acc., φ. ἔπος Aesch. Cho. 93, cf. Eur. H. F. 1382, etc.:—absol., ὥς ἔφασκεν Soph. O. T. 114; φάσκουσα καὶ οὐ φάσκουσα Plat. Theat. 190 A. 2. it often passes into the sense of to think, deem, expect, ὁ οὐ πῶρ' ἔγωγε τελευ-τῆσθαι ἔφασκον lb. 13. 100; οὐ μ' ἔφασκεν . . . οἰκᾷ ἱκέσθαι Od. 22. 35; φάσκων . . . ὄραν believe that you see, Soph. El. 9. 3. to promise, c. inf. fut., τὸν μὲν . . . ἔφασκον θῆσιν ἀθάναντο Od. 5. 135; φάσκων προσποιήσαν αὐτῇ Thuc. 2. 85, cf. Plat. Ion 541 E.

φάσκωλος, ὁ, a leathern bag, a cloak-bag, wallet, scrip, purse, Lat. pascuolus, Ar. Fr. 303:—a neut. φάσκωλον, is cited in Harpocr., Phot., E. M., perhaps by error: a Dim. φασκώλιον, τό, Lys. ap. Harp., Teles in Stob. 523. 19, Dio Chr. 1. 241.

φάσμα, τό, (v. φῶν):—an apparition, phantom, Hdt. 6. 69, 117, Aesch. Ag. 415, Soph., etc.; φ. ἄνδρος the spectral appearance of a man, Hdt. 4. 15; φ. γυναικός Id. 8. 84, cf. Plat. Symp. 179 D; φ. νεγρέρων Eur. Alc. 1127:—a vision in a dream, ὀνείρων φάσματα Aesch. Ag. 274, Soph., etc.; φ. νυκτός Id. El. 503; νύχτα φ. Eur. I. T. 1263.

2. an appearance, image, Plat. Theat. 155 A; of the shows, mysteries, as images or types of realities, εὐδαίμονα φ. μυσήμηναι Id. Phaedr. 250 C; cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 57 sq.

3. a sign from heaven, portent, omen, Hdt. 7. 37, 38., 8. 37, Soph. El. 1466, Plat. Polit. 268 E, etc.; φ. Κρονίδα Pind. O. 8. 57, cf. Aesch. Ag. 145; Παλλάδα . . . εὐσημον φ. νουβάται Eur. I. A. 252.

4. a monster, prodigy, Hdt. 2. 10, 4. 79; periphr., φάσμα ταύρου, ὕδρας a monster of a bull, of a hydra, Soph. Tr. 506, 837; of the Sphinx, Epigr. Gr. 1016. 3. 5. of strange phenomena in the heavens, Arist. Meteor. 1. 1, 2. 1, 5. 1.

φασμάτο-λογέω, to speak of prodigies, Schol. Luc. Icar. 1.

φασματώδης, ες, (εἶδος), like a spectre, spectral, Eumath. 11. 4.

φάσμα, Att. φάττα, ἡ, the ringdove or cushat, Columba palumbus (not unknown to Hom., as appears from the compd. φασσο-φόνος), Ar. Ach. 1105, Av. 303, Pax 1004; λαβεῖν φ. ἀντὶ περιστέρως a wild pigeon for a tame one, Plat. Theat. 199 B; it was the largest of the pigeon kind, Arist. H. A. 5. 13. 4:—the smaller kind was called φάψ. Cf. φάπτιον.—Luc. Soloecc. 7 coined a masc. form φάττος.

φασσο-φόνος, ὄν, dove-killing, ἱρῆς lb. 15. 238:—then, as Subst., the name of a kind of hawk, the dove-killer, Arist. H. A. 9. 12, 4., 36. 1: cf. φασσοτύπος;—so φασσο-φόντης, ὄν, δ. Ael. N. A. 12. 4.

φάτειος, ἄ, ὄν, Ep. for φάτειος, οὔτε φάτειος un-speakable, un-speakable, of horrid objects, Hes. Th. 310, Sc. 144, 161, Mnemoph. in Stob. 407. 21. φάτειον, verb. Adj. of φημί, one must say, Plat. Phileb. 40 B, Soph. 237 E, etc.

φάτης [αἱ], ου, ὁ, (φημί) a talker, a liar, Hesych.

φάτι, Dor. 3 sing. pres. of φημί.

φάτιζω, fut. ἴσω, Dor. ἴζω: aor. ἐφάτισα:—Pass., aor. ἐφάτισθην; πρ. πεφάτισμαι:—old Ion. Verb, used also in Trag., to say, speak, report, ἐφάτισαν [τὰ γράμματα] . . . Φουνηκία κεκληθῆσαι they spoke of them by the name of Phoenician, Hdt. 5. 58; οὐδὲν ἀναύδατον φάτισαμι ἂν Soph. Aj. 715:—Pass. to be said to do, c. inf., Ap. Rh. 1. 24; τὸ φα-τίζομενον as the saying is, Soph. O. C. 139; cf. λέγω c. 11.

II. to promise, engage, betroth, τὴν παῖδα τινι Eur. I. A. 135:—Pass., ἐμὴ φατισθεῖσα my promised bride, lb. 936.

III. to call, name, Dios in Stob. 409. 19:—Pass., ἱερῇ δὲ φάτιζεται Ap. Rh. 1. 1019; πε-φάτισται Call. Jov. 39, Ar. Rh. 4. 658; ἐν δὲ πεφασμένον ἐστὶ Parmen. 94; cf. Hesych., φάτιζει λέγει, χωρίζει.

φάτις [αἱ], ἡ; acc. φάτιν; voc. φάτι Soph. O. T. 151, or φάτις Id. Aj.

173: contr. acc. pl. φάτις Pind. P. 3. 199: not found in any other cases: (φημί, v. sub φάω)—poët. Noun, used also by Hdt., I. like φήμη, a voice from heaven, the voice of an oracle, an oracle, φ. θεοῦ, Διός, Φοίβου Soph. O. T. 151, 1440, Supp. 834; ἀπὸ θεοφάτων φ. Aesch. Ag. 1132; ἀπὸ οἰωνῶν Soph. O. T. 310; Μουσῶν Ar. Av. 924 (lyr.); of a dream, Aesch. Pers. 227; and of the interpreter of dreams, Ib. 521—but never so in Hom.

2. a voice or saying among men, common talk, rumour, Lat. fama, αἰσχυρόνους φάτιν ἀνδρῶν ἥδὲ γυναικῶν Od. 21. 323, cf. Solon 2. 3; φ. ἀνθρώπων ἀναβαίνει ἐσθλή good report, Od. 6. 29; so, φ. ἀγαθὰ Aesch. Ag. 1132; ἐκλεῖς Eur. Fr. 244; opp. to φ. ἐχθρά, Pind. P. 1. 187; βαρεῖα Aesch. Ag. 456; ἐπιφύοις Ib. 611; κακὴ Soph. Aj. 187, 193; also, φ. ἔτυμος Eur. I. A. 795; opp. to μαψίδιος, ψευδής, Id. Hel. 251, Anth., etc.:—c. gen. object, φ. μνηστῆρων a report of the suitors, Od. 23. 362;—κατὰ φάτιν as report goes, Hdt. 2. 102; so, ὡς φ. ὠρμηται Id. 7. 189; ὡς φ. κρατεῖ Aesch. Supp. 294; ὥσπερ φ. φ. Soph. O. T. 715; ὡς φ. ἀνδρῶν Id. Ant. 829; οὕτω φ. αὐτῷ Eur. Ion 225;—φ. [ἐστὶ] 'tis said that ..., Pind. I. 8 (7). 88, cf. Soph. O. T. 715;—ἡ φ. μὲν ἔχει the report goes of him ..., Hdt. 7. 3, cf. S. 94; so, Φάλαριν κατέχει φάτις Pind. P. 1. 187; but also, reversely, in same sense, ἔχει τινα φάτιν ἀνὴρ Ἐφέσιος Hdt. 9. 84, cf. Eur. Hel. 251; cf. λόγος A. III. 3;—φάτιν ἀγγέλλειν, φέρεν Batr. 135, Aesch. Ag. 9, etc.; αἶρειν Soph. Aj. 193; καταβάλλειν φ., ὡς ... Hdt. 1. 122; also, κλύειν φάτιν Soph. Aj. 850; φ. ἐπέρχεται, ἐρχεται τινι Soph. Ant. 700, Eur. Hipp. 130; ἀπικνέεται ἐς ... Hdt. 1. 60; ἐν-τεῖθεν χωρεῖ Ib. 122; cf. ἄπτερος II. 3.

3. the subject of a saying or report, Νέστορα καὶ Σαρπηδὸν, ἀνδρῶν φάτις the themes of many a tale, Pind. P. 3. 199; φάτιν ἄφραστον a thing unspeakable, Soph. Tr. 694; cf. λόγος A. VIII. ῥήμα 1. 3.

II. speech, words, of a single person, Soph. Ph. 1045, El. 329, 1213.

III. a name, Id. Fr. 5.

φάτισις, Dor. φάτις, ἡ, fictions of a late Schol. on Soph. Aj. 715.

φάτνῳ, to feed at the manger, Oenon. ap. Eus. P. E. 232 C.

φάτνη, ἡ, a manger, crib, feeding-trough for horses, ἵππους ἀτάλλα ἐπὶ φάτνῃ Ib. 271; [ἵππους] ἀκοστήσας ἐπὶ φ. 6. 506, 15. 263; ἵππους μὲν κατέδωκεν φάτνῃ ἐπὶ ἱππείῃ 10. 658; φ. ἐξέστω 24. 280; ἡ φ. τῶν ἵππων Hdt. 9. 70; so also in Pind. and Att.:—also of oxen, ὡς τίς τε κατέκτανε βοῶν ἐπὶ φ. Od. 4. 535, 11. 411; hence, 2. βοῦς ἐπὶ φ., proverb. of ease and comfort, Philostr. 828; also, πλουσίαν φ. ἔχειν Eur. Fr. 379, cf. Strab. 151; ἡ ἐν τῇ φ. κύνων 'the dog in the manger', Luc. Tim. 4, cf. Anth. P. 12. 236; θεραπεύειν τὴν φ. πινός to court one who feeds you, Ael. ap. Suid.; τὴν αὐτὴν φ. ζητεῖν to return to their old haunts, Eubul. Incert. 17; ἐκ τῆς αὐτῆς φ. ἐδη-δοκέαι Ib.; for ὕναν φάτνῃ, v. sub ὕνος v.

II. in pl., =φάτνῳ, (The Hellenist. form was πάτνη, which points to √ΠΑΤ, πατέομαι, the aspirate being transposed, v. Curt. p. 493.)

φαντίζομαι, Pass. to be kept at rack and manger, ἵππος φαντίζομενος Heliod. 7. 29: for which φαντιστός occurs in Byz.:—also φαντιάζομαι, Aquila V. T.

φάτιον, τό, Dim. of φάτνη. II. a socket of a tooth, Galen.: a gum, τό ἀνωτέρω φ. (vulg. ἐνδωτέρω) Philo 2. 23S: cf. Poll. 2. 93, and φάτνωμα.

φάτνω, (φάτνη) to roof or ceil, LXX (3 Regg. 7. 3):—Pass., Ib. (Ezek. 41. 15).

φάνωμα, τό, panelled work in a ceiling, Lat. lacunar, Aesch. Fr. 72; in pl. the panels or compartments in a ceiling, Lat. lacunaria, Polyb. 10. 27, 10, Callix. ap. Ath. 196 C; φ. ἔϋλινα C. I. (add.) 3847 m.

III. =φάτιον II, Eust. 547. 4. Cf. Wytttenb. Plut. 2. 227 C.

φάνωματις, ἡ, ὅν, panelled, Plut. 2. 227 C.

φάνωσις, εὐς, ἡ, a ceiling in panels, Symm. V. T., Eus. V. Const. 3. 49.

φάνωτός, ἡ, ὅν, verb. Adj. panelled, Hesych., Phot.

φᾶτός, ἡ, ὅν, verb. Adj. of φημί, spoken or that may be spoken, mostly with a negat., οὐ φάτος un-speakable, un-utterable, in-effable, Hes. Sc. 230, Pind. O. 6. 62, 1. 7 (6). 51; τὸ μὴ φάτον μὴδὲ ῥήτον Plut. 2. 383 A; pleon., κάλλος οὐ φάτον λέγειν Ar. Av. 1713; cf. φάτειός.—So Adv., οὐ φάτως, =ἀφάτως, Hesych.

2. metaph. named, famous, notable, Hes. Op. 3.

φᾶτός, ἡ, ὅν, (√ΦΑ, *φένω) slain, dead, Hesych.

φάτριά, φάτρη-άρχης, v. sub φάτρη.

φάττα, ἡ, Att. for φάσσα.

φάτταγος, ὅν, ὅ, supposed to be the pangolin or scaly ant-eater, manis, Ael. N. A. 16. 6.

φάττιον, τό, Dim. of φάττα, Ar. Pl. 1011, Ephipp. 'Ομ. 1; v. ὑποκορί-ζομαι I. 1.

φάζω, acc. to Phot. an Att. form of φάω, φάω: hence φαύσιγξ.

φαυλ-ἐπὶ-φαυλος, ὅν, bad upon bad, bad as bad can be, Anth. P. 11. 238:—cf. λεπτεπίλεπτος, παππεπίπαπτος.

φαυλία, ἡ, v. sub φαύλιος.

φαυλίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, to hold cheap, to depreciate, disparage, τινα ὀτ τι Plat. Legg. 667 A, Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 5., 4. 4, 14, etc.

φαύλιος, α, ὅν, =φαῦλος, but only used of certain fruits, coarse, μῆλα φ. Teleclid. Ἀμυκτ. 2; φ. ἐλαία or φαυλία alone, a coarse kind of olive, produced from the κύντιος or wild-olive, Theophr. C. P. 6. 8, 3, H. P. 2. 2, 12, Luc. Lexiph. 5, Poll. 6. 14.

φαυλισμός, ὅν, depreciation, contempt, LXX (Isai. 51. 7, al.):—so φαύ-λισμα, τό, Ib. (Zeph. 3. 11), Origen.

φαυλιστής, οὐ, ὅ, a despoiler, Eccl.:—fem. φαυλιστρία, LXX (Zeph. 3. 1).

φαυλό-βιος, ὅν, living badly or meanly, Schol. Ar. Ran. 425.

φαυλό-διδάσκαλος, ὅ, a teacher of evil, Eust. Opusc. 163. 3.

φαυλό-δοξος, ὅν, ill-judging, Eust. Opusc. 37. S2.

φαυλό-κόλαξ, ὅ, a flatterer of bad men, Nicet. Ann. 174 B, Eust. Opusc. 261. 20.

φαυλό-λογία, ἡ, evil or mischievous speaking, Eust. Opusc. 131. 44.

φαυλό-νους, ὅν, ill-disposed, Schol. Ar. Nob. 625.

φαυλό-ποιός, ὅν, ill-doing, Eust. Opusc. 81. 83.

φαυλορρεπῶς, Adv. to the side of evil, κλίνειν Eust. Opusc. 3. 50.

φαυλορρημόνως, (ῥῆμα) Adv. speaking evilly or ill, Poll. 8. 81.

φαῦλος, ἡ, ὅν, also ὅς, ὅν Eur. Hipp. 435, Fr. 1068. 8, Thuc. 6. 21: (cf. φλαῦρος).

Properly implying want of care or worth, both of persons and things, used freely first in Eur.; for in Theogn. 163, δειλῶ is now restored; in Hdt. φλαῦρος is the prevailing form (though φάυλος remains in 1. 26 and 126); φάυλος occurs only once in Aesch.; and φαῦλος in two Fragm. of Soph.: I. of things, easy, slight, φαῦλον ἀθλήσας πόνον Eur. Supp. 317; φαυλότατον ἔργον 'tis as easy as lying, Ar. Eq. 213, cf. Lys. 14; τὸ ἥττημα οὐ φ. Plat. Rep. 368 C; φ. ἐρωτήματα Id. Philib. 19 A; οὐ φ., ἀλλὰ χαλεπὸν πιστεύσαι Id. Rep. 527 D, cf. 423 C; and often with οὐ, Id. Theat. 179 D, al.; οὐ φ. [ἐστὶ] βασιλεῖα κτανεῖν 'tis no slight matter to kill a king, Eur. El. 760:—so in Adv., φαῦλος κρίνειν to estimate lightly, Aesch. Pers. 520; φαῦλος εἰρεῖν, τυχεῖν Ar. Eq. 404, 509; φ. πάνυ Id. Lys. 566; φ. ἀποδιδράσκειν, ἐκφεύγειν to get off easily, Id. Ach. 215, Thesm. 711; φαυλότατα καὶ ῥῆστα Id. Nub. 778:—so also, παρὰ φαῦλον ποιεῖσθαι τι Dion. H. de Rhet. 4. 2.

2. trivial, paltry, sorry, indifferent, miserable, poor, δαῖτα Hipp. Fract. 775, Eur. Fr. 212; σκία, ποτὰ Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 2; στρατιά Thuc. 6. 21; ἀσπίδες, τεύχεα Id. 4. 9, 115; ἱμάτιον Xen. I. c.; οὐ φ. πληγά Id. Dem. 1261. 5; φιλοῦσιν ἰατροὶ λέγειν τὰ φαῦλα μείζω Menand. Φαν. 3; φαῦλα ἐπι-φάτεον to bring paltry charges, Hdt. 1. 26; τὰ φ. νικᾶν to gain petty victories, Soph. Fr. 39:—so in Adv., οὐτὶ φαῦλος ἦλθε with no trivial force, Eur. Phoen. 111; φ. βορθεῖν Dem. 150. 29; φ. ἔχειν to be slight, Hdn. 1. 3.

3. sorry, paltry, mean, bad, λόγοι Eur. Andr. 870; φόγος Id. Phoen. 94; οὐ φαῦλα τρήσῃ Id. Rhes. 599; οὐ φ. ὄψις Plat. Rep. 519 A; οὐ φ. τέχνη Id. Soph. 223 B; φ. δόξα Dem. 764. 3; τὰ πράγματα φ. γέγονε Id. 26. 22., 350. 10; φαῦλα διαπεπραγμένους Philem. Incert. 51 D:—τὸ φαῦλον ἐνὶ, Eur. I. T. 390:—Adv., φαῦλος διατρίβειν ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ Plat. Theat. 173 C.

II. of persons, low in rank, mean, common, Eur. Fr. 689; οἱ φαυλότατοι the commonest sort (of soldiers), Thuc. 6. 77; ὁ γάμος ἐκ τῶν φαυλοτέρων, opp. to ἐκ τῶν μεϊνόνων, Xen. Hier. 1, 27, cf. Plat. Rep. 475 B; of outward looks, αἱ φαυλοτέραι the plainer ones, Ar. Eccl. 617, 626.

2. worthless, sorry, indifferent, poor, common, of no account, bad, διδάσκαλος Soph. Fr. 707; τὸ φαῦλον καὶ τὸ μέσον καὶ τὸ πάνυ ἀκριβές the common sort, the middling, and the perfect, Thuc. 6. 18; φ. αὐλητῆς, τοῖστος, etc., Plat. Prot. 327 C, Theat. 194 A, etc.; οὐ φαῦλων ἀνδρῶν, οὐδὲ τυχόντων Id. Crat. 390 D; opp. to σπουδαῖος, Isocr. 2 A, Plat., etc.; esp. in point of education and accomplishments, opp. to σοφός, οἱ γὰρ ἐν σοφοῖς φαῖλοι παρ' ὅχλου μουσικώτεροι λέγειν Eur. Hipp. 988, cf. Phoen. 496, Ion 834, Plat. Symp. 174 C; τὸ πᾶν τὸ φαυλοτέρων Eur. Bacch. 430; οἱ φαυλοτέραι, opp. to οἱ ἐννεατέραι, Thuc. 3. 37, cf. 83; φαῦλος τὰ γράμματα Plat. Phaedr. 242 C; c. inf., φαῖλος μάχεσθαι Eur. I. T. 305; φ. λέγειν, φ. διαλεχθῆναι Plat. Theat. 181 B, Prot. 336 C:—of animals, φ. κύων Dem. 807. 4; φαυλότατοι ἵπποι Xen. Mem. 4. 1. 3.

3. careless, thoughtless, indifferent, Lat. securus, Eur. Med. 807, etc.:—esp. in Adv., φαῦλος κρίνειν Aesch. Pers. 520; φ. εἶδεν Eur. Rhes. 769; οὐχ ὥδε φ. Id. Ion 1546; φ. παραοῖν off-hand, Id. H. F. 89; φ. λογιζασθαι to estimate off-hand, roughly, Ar. Vesp. 656; φ. εἰπεῖν, Lat. stricim dicere, carelessly, roughly, Plat. Rep. 449 C, Theat. 147 C; φ. φέρεν, like ῥαδίως φ., to bear lightly, without ado, Eur. I. A. 850, Ar. Av. 961.

4. in good sense, simple, unaffected, φαῦλον, ἀκομψον, τὰ μέγιστ' ἀγαθόν Eur. Fr. 476, cf. Plat. Gorg. 483 C, Alc. I. 129 A, Meineke Com. Fr. 2. 363:—φαῦλος παιδεύειν τινα Xen. Oec. 13. 4; φ. πεπαιδευμένος Plat. Legg. 876 D; cf. φαυλότης 3.

5. of outward appearance, shabby, plain, Ar. Eccl. 617, 626, 702.

6. of health, φαῦλος ἔχειν to be ill, Hipp. Aph. 1245.

II. acc. to Phot. and E. M. (cf. also Hesych.), Soph. used φαῦλος=μέγας: but the words cited (Fr. 39), μικρὸς ὦν τὰ φαῦλα νικῆσας ἔχω, will well bear the common sense, v. Ellendt. s. v.

φαυλότης, ητος, ἡ, meanness, poorness, pettiness, badness, of persons and things, Plat. Legg. 646 B, Isocr. 71 B; τῆς στολῆς Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 5; τῶν βρωμάτων Ib. 5. 2, 16; φ. τῆς χώρας poorness of soil, Plat. Legg. 745 D; opp. to ἐπιείκεια Arist. Eth. N. 10. 5, 6; φ. μοναρχίας ἡ τυραννίς Ib. 8. 10, 3.

2. want of accomplishments or skill, Hipp. Art. 837, Eur. Fr. 642; φ. τῶν στρατηγῶν Dem. 326. 27; ἡ ἐμὴ φ. my lack of judgment, my poor judgment, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 39, cf. Plat. Hipp. Ma. 286 D.

3. in good sense, plainness, simplicity, Xen. Hell. 4. 1. 30, Ages. 11, 11; cf. φαῖλος II. 4.

φαυλό-τριβής, ἑς, exercised in evil, Cyrill.

φαυλοργός, ὅν, (*ἔργω) working ill, Ar. Fr. 69S: cf. φλανουργός.

φαυλό-φορος, ἡ, Aeol. word for ἱέρεια, Hesych.: cf. φάος.

φαῦρος, α, ὅν, collat. form for φαῦλος, Hesych.; cf. ἀφαιρος.

φανσι-βολέω, to cast rays, shine, Nicet.

φαστιγῆ, ἡ, (φάω) a blister from burning: any blister or pustule, Lat. pustula, papula, Ar. Fr. 699; cf. Φοῖς Oec. Hipp.

φασσιμβροτος, ὅν, =φασσιμβροτος, Pind. O. 7. 71.

φᾶσις, εὐς, ἡ, (φάω) a lightning, giving light, LXX (Gen. 1. 15, Ex. 25. 6, al.).

φᾶσκω, cited in E. M., etc., but only found in the compds. δια-, ἐπ-, ὑπο-φᾶσκω, and in the redupl. πεφᾶσκω. Cf. φᾶσκω.

φαστηριος, ὅ, epithet of Bacchus, from the torches used in his orgies, Lyc. 212.

φᾶω, i. e. φᾶω, an old form of φάω in Eust. 172S. 7, Hesych., E. M.

φάψ, ἡ, gen. φάβος, *a wild pigeon, stock-dove*, perh. the same as οἰνάς, Aesch. Fr. 208, 247, Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 9, etc., Lyc. 580; cf. φαβορύ-νος, φασοφύρος, φάσσα.

φάω, *to give light, shine* (like φαῖνω II), φάε δὲ χρυσόθρονος Ἥως Od. 14. 502; *χρῆλα λεπτὰ φάουσαι* Arat. 607;—Hesych. also cites a part. φάωντα=λαμπόντα, and Ep. aor. 2 πέφη=ἐφάνη:—*το πεφήσονται, πεφασμένοι*, v. sub φαῖνω. (The oldest form of the Root seems to be ΦΑΦ, which appears in φάε (φάφε), φάος (φάφος), Aeol. φαύ-ος (v. φαυοφόρος), φαύ-ω, φαύ-σις, φαυ-σάμβροτος, πι-φαύ-σκα, φα-ευνός, φα-έων, φέ-γ-ος: then ΦΑ, as in φά-σις (A), φά-σμα; and lastly ΦΑΝ, as in φαν-ῆναι (φαῖνω), φαν-ερός, φαν-ός, φαν-ή, παμφαν-ών, παμφαῖν-ω. These forms imply *light as seen by the eye*: but ΦΑ, ΦΑΝ also express *light as reaching the mind*, as in φάν-αι (φημί), φά-σκα, φά-σις (B), φά-τις, φή-μη, φώ-νη. This double sense is clear in Skt. bhā, bhā-mi (splendore), bhā-mas, bhā-s (lumen), bhū-s (luce), compared with bhā-sā, bhā-n (logui), Lat. fa-ri, fa-tum, fa-ma, fa-s, fa-bula, etc.; Slav. ba-jati (fabulari), ba-sni (fabula).—There are other modifications of the Root with d added, as in φαδ-ρός, φαδ-μος, with λ, as in φαλ-ός, φάλ-αρος, φάλ-ηριος, φάλ-αρός, φάλ-ος, with κ, as in φακ-ός, φακ-ός.)

φέβομαι, poet. Pass., used only in pres. and impf., =φοβέομαι, *to be put to flight, flee* *frightened*, οἱ δ' ἐφέβοντο κατὰ μέγαρον Od. 22. 299; *ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα φέβοντο* II. 15. 345; *ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα διακόμεν ἦδὲ φέβεσθαι* 8. 107; οἱ δ' ἐφέβοντο Ib. 342, cf. 178, 404; *μένον ἐμπεδον οὐδ' ἐφέβοντο* 5. 527, cf. 12. 136; *ὑπὸ τινι* for fear of one, II. 121: c. acc. *to flee from*, φεβώμεθα Τυδίδος υἱόν 5. 232. (From √ΦΕΒ come also φύβ-ος, φοβ-έω, φοβ-ερός; cf. Skt. bhī, bhī-emi (timere), bha-yayāmi (terreo), bhis, bha-yam (terror), bhī-mas (formidolosus); O. H. G. bi-bēn, bi-bīnūn (tremere); Slav. boj-ati se; Lith. bij-ai, bij-ōli (timere), baj-us (timor).)

φεγγαῖος, α, ον, *shining*, dub. in Aen. Poliorc. 10.

φεγγίτης, ου, ὁ, =οεληγίτης, Tzetz. Lyc. 98, Plin. 36. 46.

φεγγοβολέω, *to emit light, shine*, Manetho 4. 264, 367, etc.

φεγγο-βόλος, ον, *giving light*, Byz., Eccl.

φέγγος, εος, τό, *light, splendour, lustre*, h. Hom. Cer. 279, Pind., Trag.; esp. like φάος, *daylight*, either absol. or with some word added, φ. ἡλίου Aesch. Pers. 377, Soph., etc.; τὸ φ. τοῦ θεοῦ Eur. Alc. 722; oft. without the Art., φ. εἰσοράν θεοῦ Id. Or. 1025, cf. Soph. Aj. 673; ὦ φέγγος Ib. 859, Eur. El. 866; ὦ φ. ἡμέρας Aesch. Ag. 1577; δεκατὴ φέγγει ἔτους in the tenth year, Ib. 504.

b. *moonlight*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 4; νυκτερινὰ φέγγη, opp. to ἡμερινὸν φῶς, Plat. Rep. 508 C; (so, in modern Greek, φεγγάρι is the moon or moonshine, Coraës Heliod. 2. 290; and some Gramm. falsely assumed that φάος meant daylight, φέγγος moonlight); also, τὸ φ. τοῦ γαλακτος, of the milky way, Arist. Meteor. 1. 8, 18.

c. of men, φ. ἰδεῖν, προσιδεῖν *to see the light*, come into the world, Pind. P. 4. 198, Bacchyl. 2; λατεῖν φ. Eur. Or. 954; ὄλαλα, φ. οὐκέτ' ἐστί μοι Soph. Tr. 1144;—*simply*, day, Eur. Hec. 32, Nonn.; *μαυρίδων φ.* =μ. ἡμαρ, Eur. in Anth. P. app. 27. 2. *The light of torches or fire*, φ. λαμπάδων Aesch. Eum. 1022; πυρός Ib. 1029, Cho. 1037; hence, a *light, torch*, Ar. Ran. 445, 455, Xen. Symp. 1, 9; pl. φέγγη *watch-fires*, Plut. Cam. 25, etc.

3. *the light of the eyes*, φ. ὀμμάτων Eur. Hec. 368, 1035; ὅσων Theocr. 24. 73; τυφλὸν φ., i. e. blindness, Eur. Hec. 1068.

II. *light*, as a metaphor for delight, glory, pride, joy, Pind. P. 8. 138, N. 3. 113, 4. 21; of persons, Id. N. 9. 100, cf. Aesch. Ag. 602, Ar. Pl. 640; ὦ ταῖς ἱεραῖς φ. Ἀθηναῖς Id. Eq. 1319; πλοῦτος ἀνδρὶ φ. Pind. O. 2. 102; φ. ὀπάρας, of wine, Id. Fr. 118.

2. so, φ. δικαιοσύνης, σωφροσύνης Plat. Phaedr. 250 B; τῆς ψυχῆς Plut., etc.—Cf. φάος throughout. (φέγγος and φάος are akin, as βένθος βάθος, πένθος πάθος; v. sub φάω.)

φεγγο-τόκος, ον, *producing light*, Epiphan.

φέγγω, =φαῖνω, *to make bright*, Hesych.—Pass. *to shine, gleam*, φλογί Ar. Ran. 344.

II. intr. *to shine*, Ap. Rh. 4. 1714, Joseph. A. J. 3. 8, 3.

φεγγώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *light, shining, bright*, Greg. Naz.

φειδ-ἀλφίτης, ον, properly, *sparing of barley*; then, generally, *thrifty*, in Adv. —τως, Suid.—Verb φειδαλφίτεύω, A. B. 69.

φειδασμός, ὁ, merely f. l. in Liban. 4. 833.

Φειδιππίδης, ου, ὁ, Comic patron. in Ar. Nub. —Dim. Φειδιππίδιον, τό, Ib. 81.

φειδίτης, ου, ὁ, a member of the φειδίτιον, Ath. 140 E.

φειδίτια, τά, v. sub φαλίτια.

φείδομαι: impf. φείδοντο (without augm.) even in Soph. El. 716, after a diphth. at the end of the preceding line:—fut. φείσομαι Ar. Ach. 312, Plat., etc., Ep. πεφιδήσομαι II. 15. 215:—aor. 1 ἐφείσονται Att., Ep. 3 sing. φείσατο II. 24. 236:—Ep. redupl. aor. 2 πεφιδόμην, used by Hom. in opt. πεφιδόμην, πεφιδότο, Od. 9. 277, II. 20. 464, inf. πεφιδέσθαι 21. 101:—pf. part. πεφισμένος Dio C., Luc.; Ep. imperat. πεφιδήσο Epit. in C. I. 6203. 16; part. πεφιδημένος Nonn. D. 12. 392:—Dep. *To spare*, Lat. parcere: I. *to spare* persons and things in war, i. e. *not destroy* them, c. gen. Trōων II. 21. 101; ἀνδρός 24. 158, 187, cf. Od. 9. 277, 22. 54; Ἰλίου II. 15. 213; ἀπ' ἀνδρῶν ὧν Ἀργεῖς φείσατο Aesch. Theb. 412; μὴ φείσῃς βίον spare not my life, Soph. Ph. 749; μὴ φείδεσθε .. στρατοῦ Id. Aj. 844; οὐτε ἰδίον οὐτε δημοσίον οἰκοδομήματος φ. Thuc. 1. 90, cf. 3. 74:—absol. *to spare, be merciful*, Ib. 59.

II. *to spare* persons and things in using them, *to refrain from using, use sparingly*, ἵππων φειδόμενος, i. e. *taking care of* them, II. 5. 202; φ. πίθων μεσούδι Hes. Op. 367; φ. ὃν εἶχε βίον (where either βίον is to be restored, or βίον expl. by attraction to the relat.), Theogn. 908; ἱερῶν πτεάνων φ. Solon. 3. 13; φείδεσθε τοῦλαίου σφόδρα Plat. Com. Incert. 15:—in this sense, most commonly with a negat., οὐ φ. *not to spare*, i. e. *to use or give freely*, οὐδὲ νυ τοῦ περ

[δέσας] φείσατο II. 14. 236; μὴ φείδεο σίτου Hes. Op. 602; θνήσκωμεν ψυχῶν μηκέτι φειδόμενοι Tyrtae. 7. 14, cf. 12. 5; οὐ φείσατο νευρᾶς Pind. I. 6 (5). 50; φείδεο τῶν νηῶν, μὴδὲ ναυμαχίην ποίεο (cf. ἀφειδῆς 1. 2), Hdt. 8. 68, 1; τούτων φ. μηδένος Id. 9. 41, cf. 39; φείδοντο κέντρων οὐδὲν Soph. El. 716; φείδου μηδὲν ὧντες ἐννοεῖς Id. Aj. 115; τί φειδόμεσθα τῶν λίθων; why refrain from using them? Ar. Ach. 319; φ. αὐτῶν οὐτ' ἐν πόντοις κτλ. Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 1, cf. 7. 1, 29; οὐτε τοῦ σώματος οὐτε τῶν ὄντων Andoc. 21. 15; μήτε χρημάτων μήτε πόνων Plat. Phaedo 78 A. 2. absol. *to be sparing, be thrifty, live thriftily*, φείδεσθαι μὲν ἄμεινον Theogn. 931; ἰδία μὲν φ., δημοσία δὲ λειτουργῶν ἥδομαι Lys. 163. 8; τοὺς φειδόμενους καὶ τοὺς ἀκριβῶς διατρώγαντας Andoc. 33. 19; οἱ γεωργοῦντες καὶ φ. Dem. 753. 21:—often in φειδόμενος, with, or, as Adj. =φειδωλός, Ar. Pl. 247, 553, etc.; ὅμοια φειδόμενος with shrinking, shy eyes, Anth. P. 12. 21, cf. 5. 216, 269; αἱ μὴ φ. (sc. μέλισσαι) the unthrifty ones, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 51; so, ἐπαινοὶ πάντων πεφισμένοι Luc. Hist. Conscr. 59; πεφιδημένα δάκτυλα Nonn. D. 12. 392; τὸ φειδόμενον Plut. 2. 972 F:—Adv. φειδόμενως, 2 Ep. Cor. 9. 6, Plat. Alex. 25; πεφισμένως Xen. Hipp. 1139 F.

III. *to draw back from, turn away from, Lat. abstinere, κελεύθω* Pind. N. 9. 46; τοῦ κινδύνου Xen. Cyr. 5. 5, 18; τῆς θήρας Bion 2. 12; τοῦ λέγειν, τοῦ ἀκολουθεῖν Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 19, Hell. 7. 1, 24; φείδου μηδὲν ὧντες ἐννοεῖς Soph. Aj. 115, cf. Eur. Med. 401, etc.; (and absol., μὴ φείδεσθε Id. Tro. 1285; φείδου μηδὲν Id. Hec. 1044, etc.):—also c. inf. *to spare or cease to do, forbear from doing*, Id. Or. 393, ubi v. Pors. (387), Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 35; also, φ. μὴ τι δρᾶσαι τῶν τυραννικῶν Plat. Rep. 574 B.

IV. in LXX it is used with several Preps., φ. ἐπὶ τινι *to have mercy upon* .. Jerem. 15. 5, 21. 7; ἐπὶ τινι Id. 28. 3; φ. περὶ τινος *to keep one's hands off* .. 2 Regg. 12. 6, Sirach. 13. 12; φ. ὑπὲρ τινος Jonah 4. 10; ἀπὸ τινος 1 Regg. 15. 3, Ezek. 24. 21; and even, φ. τι ἀπὸ τινος *to keep it off*, Job. 30. 10; φ. τινος ἀπὸ τινος Id. 33. 18, Ps. 18. 14, 77. 50.—A contr. form φειδέομαι in Ens. ap. Stob. 130. 33.

φειδός, ὁ, ὄν, *sparing, thrifty*, Com. Anon. 86; also wrongly φιδός, Call. Fr. 460, cf. Lob. Technol. p. 280:—Comp., φειδότερος ἐς τὰ χρήματα Democrit. ap. Stob. 475. 6.—A Com. pr.n. Φειδύλος, like μακρύλος, occurs in Philip. Ἀναν. 2, cf. Hor. 3 Od. 23. 2.

φειδῶ, ὅς, contr. οὐς, ἡ: (φείδομαι):—a *sparing, νεκύων* II. 7. 409; βίου Eur. Fr. 441; φ. ἔστω τινος Longin. 22. 4; φ. ἐχέιν or ποιεῖσθαι τινος Dion. H. 8. 79, 11. 55:—c. inf., φειδῶ μηδὲν εὐ ποιεῖν from sparing, from reluctance to do good, Eur. Fr. 411; φ. τις ἐγίγνετο .. μὴ πρυναλωθῆναι (sc. τὴν εὐπραγίαν) Thuc. 7. 81.

II. absol. *sparingness, thrift, parsimony*, χρήματα δαρδάρουσιν ὑπέρβιον, οὐδ' ἐπὶ φειδῶ Od. 14. 92, cf. 16. 315, Hes. Op. 367; opp. to ἀσπῶτα, Arist. Rhet. 2. 14, 2.

φειδωλή, ἡ, =φειδῶ, II. 22. 244, Solon 12. 46, Anth.

φειδωλία, ἡ, =φειδῶ, Ar. Nub. 835, Eccl. 750, Plat. Rep. 572 C.

II. =ἀκριβεία, τόσων χράμενος φειδωλία Poëta ap. Tryphon. in Mus. Crit. 1. 48.

φειδωλός, ἡ, ἔν, also ὅς, ὄν Ar. Nub. 420, Lysias 92. 23 (but this seems to be corrupt):—*sparing, thrifty, niggard*, and as Subst. a *niggard, miser*, Ar. Pl. 237, Eupol. Kōl. 16, Plat. Rep. 554 A, al.; φ. γαστήρ Ar. Nub. 420; φ. γλῶσσα a *niggard tongue*, i. e. *sparing of words*, Hes. Op. 718:—c. gen., φ. χρημάτων Plat. Rep. 548 B; also, φ. περὶ τι Ens. in Stob. tit. 4. 104:—τὸ φ. αὐτοῦ τῆς ψυχῆς Plat. Rep. 560 C; τὸ φ. ἐν δαπάνῃς Plut. Galb. 3; θνητὰ τε καὶ φ. οἰκονομοῦσα pursuing earthly and niggardly practices, Plat. Phaedr. 256 E:—Adv., θετραμένως .. ἀπαυδέντως τε καὶ φειδωλῶς Id. Rep. 559 D.

φειδων, ὄνος, ὁ, an oil-can with a narrow neck, that lets only a little run out, Arist. Fr. 440; so, φειδωνιον μέτρον Theophr. Char. 30. 5, cf. Strab. 358, Alciphro 3. 5, 7 (ubi φειδωλῶ), Cobet V. LL. 66.

II. as pr. n. Φειδων, king of Argos, the author of the Greek weights and measures, v. Dict. of Biogr.

2. name of an old man in Com. Poets, Thrifty, Antiph. Pol. 1. 21, etc.:—hence the Com. patron. Φειδωνίδης, ου, ὁ, Thrifty-son, Ar. Nub. 65.

φεισμονή, ἡ, a *sparing, mercy*, Suid., Phot.:—also φείσις, εως, ἡ, Cyrill. φειστέον, verb. Adj. one must spare, Isocr. 299 C, Plut., etc.

φέκλη, ἡ, salt of tartar, Lat. faecula, faex vini usta, Galen.; written σφέκλη in Diosc. Parab. 2. 137, Alex. Trall., etc.

φellaγωγία, ἡ, prob. due to a confusion with φαλλ-, Suid.

φellaγίας λίθος, ὁ, a kind of stone, of which statues were made, Clem. Al. 42: lapis pellatas in Cato; written φellaγίας in Schol. Ar. Nub. 75, φellaγίας in Suid. (Cf. φellaγός.)

φellaγός, εως, ὁ, stony ground, Hesych. (where it is corrupted into φellaγός): a fem. γῆ φellaγός occurs in Poll. 1. 227, cf. Böckh C. I. 93, p. 132, cf. 345:—a masc. φellaγός, ὄνος, in Arr. Cyn. 17; and a neut. pl. φellaγία in Xen. Cyn. 5, 18; and perh. this should be restored in Isac. 73. 39, κατέχη τὸν ἀγρὸν, φellaγία δὲ ἄττα ἐκείνῳ δέδωκε; but Harp., Phot., and Suid. agree in φellaγία, which also prob. lies hid in φellaγία, as given in A. B. 315: v. Schömann Isac. 401.

II. φellaγός, name of a rocky district of Attica, Ar. Ach. 273, Nub. 71, cf. Plat. Criti. 111 B:—φellaγίτης, ου, ὁ, a man of Phelleus, Steph. B. (The Root appears in the Maced. word φella-α, and the Adj. ἀ-φella-γός; cf. also φellaγίας.)

φellaγίω, (φellaγός) *to float like cork*, Hesych.

φellaγών, ὄνος, ὁ, v. sub φellaγός.

φellaγίνας [ε], ου, ὁ, *light as cork*, Hesych.:—as name of a kind of water-fowl, Opp. lx. 3. 23 (Schneid.).

φellaγίος, η, ὄν, made of cork, Luc. V. II. 2. 4.

φellaγίον, τό, φellaγίς, ἴδος, ἡ, v. sub φellaγός.

φellaγός-δρῦς, ὅς, ἡ, an Arcadian evergreen tree, more hardy than the πρίνος, the Dor. ἀρία, Theophr. H. P. 1. 9. 3, 3. 3, 3. 16, 3.

φελλόπους, ὁ, ἡ, *cork-footed*, Luc. V. II. 2. 4.
 φελλός, ὁ, *the cork-tree*, Lat. *quercus suber*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 2. 7., 1. 5, 2, etc. 2. *its bark, cork*, Lat. *cortex*; esp. of *the corks on a net*, Pind. P. 2. 146, Aesch. Cho. 506, Plat., etc. (Perhaps akin to *φλοιός*, etc.)
 Φελλώ, οὖς, ἡ, *Cork-land*, comic word in Luc. V. H. 2. 4.
 φελλώδης, ἐς, (φελλός, εἶδος) of *cork or bark*, Poll. 10. 85.
 φελόνης, φελόνης, incorrect forms of φανόλης, φανόλιον.
 φένάγμα, τό, as if from φένάσσω, = φένάκιμα, Phot.
 φενάκη, ἡ, like πηνίκη, *false hair, a wig*, Luc. Alex. 59, D. Meretr. 11. 3. (It is doubtful whether φενάκη belongs to the Root φέναξ, a *deception, fraud*, whence πηνίκη was formed; or whether πηνίκη was the orig. form.) [If from φένας, ἄ; if from πηνίκη, ἄ.]
 φενάκιζω, fut. σω, *to play the φένας, cheat, lie*, Soph. Fr. 792, Theopomp. Com. Eip. 2; with neut. Adj., ταῦτ' ἄρ' ἐφενάκιζες σύ; Ar. Ach. 90, cf. Dem. 362. 10. 2. *trans. to cheat, trick*, τινά Ar. Pax 1087, Pl. 271, Dem. 20. 5; ὡν πεφενάκεται τὴν πόλιν (by attraction for ἄ), Id. 363. 29:—Pass. *to be cheated*, Id. 73. 1; οἱ ἐφενάκισθην ὑπ' αὐτοῦ Ar. Ran. 921.
 φενάκιως. Adv. *deceitfully*, E. M.
 φενάκισμός, *cheatery, quackery, imposition*, Dem. 760. fin.; often in pl., Ar. Eq. 633, Dem. 59. 18, Dinarch. 102. 1:—so φενάκισμα, τό, Hesych.
 φενάκιστής, οὗ, ὁ, = φένας, Schol. Ar. Ach. 88, Byz.
 φενάκιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, = φενάκιος, Poll. 4. 21. Adv. -κῶς, lb. 24, 51, etc.
 φενάκο-μαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, *a lying prophet*, Nicet. Chron. 218 A.
 φένας, ἄκος, ὁ, *a cheat, quack, impostor*, Ar. Ran. 909; in Ach. 89, perhaps with a play on φονίς (*the bird*); in Eq. 634 φέναιες are addressed as the tutelary gods of cheats.
 φένω, *to slay*, a word which only occurs in the aor. ἐφενον, Il. 21. 55, Soph. O. T. 1497; Ep. also πέφνον, Il. 13. 363:—(syncop. from the redupl. form πέφενον, like λελαβέσθαι, λελαθεῖν, πεπιθεῖν; subj. πέφνη, ὃ Od. 22. 346, Il. 20. 172; inf. πεφνέμεν 6. 180; part. πέφνον (written parox. as if it came from a pres. πέφνω), 16. 827, ubi v. Spitzn. (cf. κατέπεφνον); and this pres. was actually adopted by Opp. Il. 2. 133:—a shorter form of the Root is ΦΑ, to which must be referred the pf. pass. πέφμαι, of which Hom. has 3 sing. πέφαται Il. 15. 140, al.; πέφανται 5. 531; inf. πεφάσθαι 13. 447; and the fut. pass. πεφήσεται 13. 829., 15. 140, Od. 22. 217: other forms are cited in Grammat., aor. 1 φάσαι Phot., Hesych., cf. Schol. Pind. N. 1. 69; aor. 2 part. παφάν Hesych.; aor. 2 med., ἀπ'έφατο = ἀπέθανεν. (Hence also comes φάτος, *slain*, in Hesych., occurring only in the compds. Ἀρείφατος, μυλή-φατος, ὀδυνή-φατος.)
 φεύγω, twice in an Amphipol. Inscr. (C. I. 2008) for φεύγω.
 φεραίος, ὁ, perh. the same as περραίος, Arist. Fr. 299.
 φέρ-αλγος, *on, bringing sorrow*, Nicet. Eug. 6. 215.
 φέρ-ανθής, ἐς, *flower-bringing*, Ep. Anth. P. 9. 363, Byz.
 φέρ-ασπις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, *shield-bearing*, h. Hom. 7. 2, Aesch. Ag. 693, Pers. 240.
 φέρ-αυγής, ἐς, *bringing light*, Nonn. D. 38. 81, etc.; cf. φεραυγής.
 φέρβω, only used in pres. and impf., except plapf. ἐπεφόρβην (v. inf.). Poët. Verb. (used by Hipp. and Plat. Criti. 115 A), *to feed, nourish*, τινά h. Hom. 30. 2, Pind. O. 2. 134, Eur. Or. 569; of shepherds, φ. βοτά Id. Hipp. 75; c. gen. rei, ἐπεὶ βοτάνης ἐπεφόρβει βοῦς h. Hom. Merc. 105. 2. = αἰώω, *to preserve*, Hes. Op. 375. II. Pass. *to be fed, feed upon* a thing, Lat. *fasci, vescei, παρέξαι δαῖτ' ὑφ' ὧν ἐφερβύμην* shall make food for those by whom I feed myself, Soph. Ph. 957; so, τὰδε φέρβεται ἐκ σίθεν ὕλβον h. Hom. 30. 4. 2. *to eat, consume*, c. acc., like Lat. *depassi, qui ψύχῃ τὸ σῶμα φέρβεται* Hipp. 1184 F, cf. Foës. Oec.; metaphr. *to feed on, σφάλλει* Eur. Med. 827:—absol. *to be fed, live, be*, Ap. Rh. 4. 1016. 3. like τρέφω, *to enjoy, have, νόον* Pind. P. 5. 147; so in Act., φέρβειν νόον πρῆτατον Opp. H. 2. 643. (Curt. compares the Skt. *bhar-, bi-bh-armi*, which = both *fero* and *nutrio*, and infers that ✓ΦΕΡΒ, φέρβ-ω are strengthd. forms of ✓ΦΕΡ, φέρ-ω; hence φορβ-ῆ, old Lat. *forb-ea*, later *herb-a*.)
 φέρε, v. φέρω IX.
 φερε-αυγής, ἐς, poët. for φεραυγής, Anth. P. 9. 634.
 φερέ-βοτρυς, v, gen. vos, *bearing bunches of grapes*, Nonn. D. 19. 53.
 φερέ-έγγυος, *on, (ἐγγύη) giving surety*:—hence, generally, *to be depended upon, trusty, sure*, φρούρημα, προστάται Aesch. Theb. 449, 797:—c. inf. *capable, sufficient*, οὐ φ. εἰμι δύναμιν τοσαύτην παρασχέιν Hdt. 5. 30; λιμὴν φ. διασῶσαι τὰς νέας Id. 7. 49, cf. Aesch. Theb. 396, 470, Eun. 87:—c. gen. rei, *warrant for a thing, able to answer for, τί .. κελεύεις, ὡν ἔγω φ.*; Soph. El. 942; so, φερεγγυώτατος πρὸς τὰ δέκα Thuc. 8. 68.—Cf. ἐγγέγγυος.
 φερε-γλαυγής, ἐς, *bringing or giving milk*, Orph. Lith. 216.
 φερέ-δειπνος, *on, bringing or giving a meal or feast*, Nonn. Io. 6. 23:—in Ar. Vesp. as n. pr.
 φερέ-ζυγος, *on, bearing the yoke, yoked*, ἵππος Ibyc. 2.
 φερέ-ζωος, *on, bringing life*, Nonn. D. 12. 6.
 φερέ-κάκος, *on, inured to toil or hardship*, Polyb. 3. 71, 10., 3. 79. 5.
 φερέ-καρπος, *on, yielding fruit*, Plut. 2. 495 C, Anth. P. 9. 778, Orph.
 φερέ-κοσμος, *on, ornamental*, Soran. p. 3 Ermerins.
 φερεμελῆτης, οὗ, ὁ, poët. for φερε-μελίας, *spear-bearing*, φῶς Mimnecm. 13. 4.
 φερέ-νίκος, *on, carrying off victory, victorious*, name of a race-horse of king Hiero, Pind. O. 1. 29, etc. (The fem. p. n. Βερενίκη is Macedon. for Φερενίκη, cf. B. B. II.)
 φερέ-οικος, *on, carrying one's house with one*, of the Scythians in Hdt. 4. 46:—as Subst. *the house-carrier*, i. e. *snail*, Lat. *domiporta* (Poëta

ap. Cic. Div. 2. 64). Hes. Op. 569; acc. to others, a kind of *waspl*, or a *toriole*, Hesych., E. M.; cf. also φέροικος.
 φερέ-πολις, ἰος, ὁ, ἡ, *upholding the city*, Τύχη Pind. Fr. 14; poët. also φερέπολις, Opp. Il. 1. 197, Nonn.
 φερεπονέω, *to endure toil or hardship*, Eust. Opusc. 209. 27.
 φερεπονία, ἡ, *patience in toil or hardship*, App. proocm. 11 and 12, Eust. Opusc. 209. 20.
 φερέ-πονος, *on, bringing toil and trouble*, ἀμπλακίαι Pind. P. 2. 56. II. *bearing toil, patient thereof*, Themist. 149 D, Enst. 1488. 44, etc.
 φερέ-πτερος, *on, bearing wings, winged*, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 610:—a gen. pl. φερεπτερώγων in Opp. H. 2. 482, from φερεπτερύγος, *on*, or φερεπτερύξ, ὁ, ἡ.
 φερε-πόλεμος, *on*, poët. for φερεπόλεμος, *warlike*, νηυσὶ φ. ships of war, prob. l. in Orac. ap. Paus. 10. 9.
 φερέ-πολις, ἰος, ὁ, ἡ, poët. for φερέπολις.
 φερέ-βιος, *on, life-bearing, life-giving*, γοῖα h. Hom. Ap. 341, Hes. Th. 693; οὐδαρ ἀρούρης h. Hom. Cer. 450; ἀρούρα h. Hom. 30. 9; Δῆμηςτος στάχυν Aesch. Fr. 304; Δῆμ. Antiph. Ἀγρ. 1:—also, φ. Ἥρα Emped. 100:—poët. word, used in Arist. Mund. 2. 1.
 φερε-σάκης, ἐς, gen. ἑος, like φέραςπις, *shield-bearing*, of men, Hes. Sc. 13, Nonn., etc.; τελαμών Tryph. 11.
 φερεσσί-πονος, *on*, = φερέπονος, *on*, Epigr. Gr. 1026.
 φερε-στάφυλος, *on, yielding bunches of grapes*, Archestr. ap. Ath. 112 B, Anth. P. 9. 363, 11, Opp., etc.
 φερέ-στάχυς, *on, bearing ears of corn*, αὐλαξ Nonn. D. 42. 330, etc.
 φερε-στέφανος, *on, winning the crown of victory*, Epigr. Gr. 928.
 φερετεύομαι, Pass. *to be carried on a φέρετρον*, Plut. Marcell. 8.
 φερέτριος, ὁ, Lat. *feretrinus*, epith. of Zeus, Dion. H. 2. 34, etc.
 φέρετρον, τό, (φέρω) *a bier, litter*, Lat. *feretrum*, Polyb. 8. 31, 4:—contr. φέρτρον Il. 18. 236.
 φέρην, Aeol. for φέρειν.
 φέρματος, ἡ, *on*, v. sub φέρτατος.
 φέρμα, τό, (φέρω) *that which is borne, the fruit of the womb* (cf. *bairn* from *bear*), Aesch. Ag. 118. 2. *fruit of the earth*, Id. Supp. 690.
 φερνή, ἡ, (φέρω):—*that which is brought by the wife* (cf. ἔδνον), *a dowry, portion*, Lat. *dos*, Hdt. 1. 93, Eur. I. A. 47, Xen. Cyr. 8. 5, 19, Aeschin. 32. 22; φ. θεραπωνίς *a dowry of handmaids*, i. e. *given as a dowry*, Aesch. Supp. 979; also in pl. of *a dowry*, as consisting of divers presents, Eur. Or. 1662, cf. Anaxand. Πρωτ. 1. 23; but, φερναὶ πολέμου, of a wife won in battle, Eur. Ion 298:—in pl., also, *bridal gifts*, λάχυντε φ. τάδε, παῖδες, of Medea's presents to Creüsa, Id. Med. 956.
 φερνήξω, *to portion, endow*, φερνή φ. πάρθενον LXX (Ex. 22. 16).
 φέρνιον, τό, (φέρω) *a fish-basket*, Menand. Incert. 69, Ael. N. A. 17. 18, Alciphro 1. 9, Poll. 6. 94:—in Hesych. written φέρμα, τά.—On the accent, v. Arcad. 119.
 φερνο-φόρος, *on, bringing a portion, dowered*, Eccl.
 φέρ-οικος, *on*, an animal like a *white squirrel* (to judge from the description in Phot.), Cratin. Κλεοβ. 7; different from Hesiod's φερέοικος.
 φερέ-όλβιος, *on, bringing happiness*, Orph. H. 63. 12, etc.
 φέρ-οπλος, *on, bearing arms*, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 180.
 Φερρεφάτιον (-εῖον in A. B. 314), τό, *a temple or sanctuary of Persephone*, Dem. 1259. 5; cf. Lob. Phryn. 369.
 Φερσεφάσσα, ἡ, = Περσεφάσσα, Περσεφώνη, Soph. Ant. 894, Eur. Hel. 174; Φερσεφάττα Ar. Ran. 671, Thesm. 287; Φερρεφάττα Plat. Crat. 404 C, E; Φερσεφάσσσα Ep. ar. Arist. Mirab. 133:—On the different senses of this prob. foreign word, v. Heind. Plat. l. c.
 Φερσεφόνη, poët. for Περσεφώνη, often in Pind.; Φερσεφόνεια Orph.
 φέρτατος, collat. form of φέρω, Hesych.
 φέρτατος, ἡ, *on, bravest, best*, πολλὴ φ. Il. 1. 581, etc.; μέγα φ. 16. 21, etc.; c. dat. modi, χειρὶν τὴν βέλτε φέρτατος ἦσαν Od. 12. 246; περὶ δ' ἔγχει Ἀχαιῶν φέρτατος ἐσσι Il. 7. 289; φ. ὀδῶν Pind. N. 10. 24:—of things, *κακῶν φέρτατος the best*, i. e. *least bad*, of two evils, Il. 17. 105; φ. λόγῳ best, Pind. P. 5. 63; ὅ τι φέρτατον ἀνδρὶ τυχεῖν Id. O. 479:—so also, 2. in form φέρματος, ἀνδρα φέρματος Il. 9. 110; but mostly in voc. φέρμστε, 6. 123., 15. 247, etc.; φέρμστοι 23. 409:—so in Att., φέρμστε Καδμείων ἀναξ Aesch. Theb. 39; ὦ φ. δεσποτῶν Soph. O. T. 1149; εἰε, ὦ φ. Plat. Phaedr. 238 D; also φέρμστος, Pind. Fr. 92. II. Comp., φέρτερος, α, *on, braver, better*, Hom.; πολλὴ φ. Il. 4. 56, etc.; c. dat. modi, φ. βίη καὶ χειρὶ 3. 431, cf. Od. 6. 6; οὐκ ὀλίγον φ. ἔγχει Il. 19. 217; c. inf., θεοὶ .. φέρτεροι εἰσι νοῆσαι Od. 5. 170; φ. πατρὸς γένος Pind. I. 8 (7). 70; παῖδα φ. πατρὸς Aesch. Pr. 768:—of things, ἀγάν, τελευτά Pind. O. 1. 12, P. 1. 68:—πολὺ φέρτερον ἔστιν 'tis much better, Il. 1. 169, etc.; c. inf., Od. 12. 109., 21. 154:—εἰς τὸ φ. τίθει τὸ μέλλον Eur. Hel. 346:—τέττιγος φέρτερον αἰδεις, as Adv., Theocrit. 1. 148. (The posit. may be found in προ-φέρης; and perh. the Root is φέρ-εσθαι, so that the orig. sense would be *quick in action, active, vigorous*.)
 φέρτος, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. *endurable*, οὐ πλῆτᾶς οὐ φερτᾶς Eur. Hec. 159; cf. ἀφερτος.
 φέρτρον, contr. for φέρετρον, Il. 18. 236.
 φέρω, a Root only used in pres. and impf.; Hom. has several irreg. forms, 2 pl. imper. φέρτε Il. 9. 171; 3 sing. subj. φέρησι, 18. 308, Od. 5. 164., 10. 507., 19. 111, (cf. 2 sing. φέρρησθα Call. Dian. 144): inf. φερέμεν Il. 9. 411, al.:—impf. φέρον, Ion. φέρσκε, φέρεσκον, Od. 9. 429., 10. 108:—hence also come the rare verb. Adj. φερτός (cf. ἀφερτος, σύμφερτος), and the collat. form φορέω. II. from ✓ΟΙ come fut. οἶσω, Dor. οἶσῶ Theocr., 1 pl. οἰσέμεν Id. 15. 133:—Ep. imper. οἶσε, of a form between aor. 1 and 2, Od. 22. 106, 481 (also in Ar. Ach. 1099, 1101, 1122, Ran. 482), οἰσέτω Il. 19. 173, Od. 8. 255;

3 pl. *οἰσάντων* in Antim. ap. Ath. 468 B; inf. *οἶσιν* Pind. P. 4. 181, Ep. *οἶσμεν* Od. 3. 429, *οἶσμεναι* Il. 3. 120, Od. 8. 399, etc.—Ion. aor. 1 *οἶσα* in late Poets, as Christ. Pat.; inf. *οἶσαι* Philo 1. 611, but *ἀνφσαι*, with augm. retained, Hdt. 1. 157;—fut. med. *οἶσμαι* Hom., Att.; also in pass. sense, Eur. Or. 440, Xen. Occ. 18, 6; pass. *οἰσθήσεται* Dem. 1094. 8, Arist. Phys. 3. 5, 13, (ξέ-) Ion. Supp. 561:—pf. pass. *προ-οἶστα* Luc. Paras. 2:—post-Hom. verb. Adj. *οἶστος* Thuc. 7. 75; but *ἀνφστος* Hdt. 6. 66; *οἶστέον* Soph. Ant. 310, Plat.

III. from *✓ΕΝΕΚ* or *ΕΝΕΓΚ* come aor. 1 *ήνεκα*, Ion. *ήνεκα*, Ep. *ένεκα*, and aor. 2 *ήνεκον*: of these aorists the forms are very complex:—ATTIC FORMS: Indic., 1st pers. mostly *ήνεκον*, though *ήνεκα* occurs in Soph. El. 13, Eur. Ion 38, Isocr. 311 B, Aeschin. 28. 19, and in compos. with Preps.; 2nd pers. always *ήνεκας* (as Ar. Thesm. 743, *δέκα μήνας αὐτ' ἐγὼ ήνεκον* is ans. by *ήνεκας σύ*; cf. Av. 540, Soph. Tr. 741);—3rd pers. *ήνεκε*, common to both forms;—dual *δι-ενεγκάτην* Plat. Legg. 723 B;—pl. always *ήνεκαμεν*, -ατε, -αν (for the isolated form *δι-ενεγκάμεν* in Xen. Occ. 9, 8 is justly rejected):—Imperat., 2 sing. *ένεκε* Eur. Heracl. 699, Ar. Eq. 110, Xen., (*ένεκον* only a conj. of Pors. in Anaxipp. Φέρει 1); 3 sing. *ένεκατω* Ar. Pax 1149, Thesm. 238, Plat., Xen.; 2 pl. *έ-ενεγκατε* Ar. Ran. 847:—Subj. *ένεγκα* common to both forms:—Optat., 1 pers. *ένεγκαμι* Eur. Hipp. 393, Plat. Crito 43 C; 3 pers. *ένεγκα* Soph. Tr. 774, but *ένεγκοι* Id. Fr. 105, Plat. Rep. 330 A, cf. Thuc. 6. 20, etc.; pl. 2 pers. *ένεγκατε* (vulgo *ένεγκατε*) Eur. Heracl. 751:—Inf. *ένεγκείν*, never *ένεκαί*:—part. *ένεγκών* Pind. and Att., *ένεγκας* only in late writers as N. T., (for in Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 53 *έ-ενεγκόντες* should prob. be restored, as *δι-ενεκούσας*, *συν-ένεγκόντες* have been, lb. 2, 5, An. 6. 5, 6):—in Med. the aor. 1 is exclus. used, (except that imper. *ένεγκοῦ* occurs in Soph. O. C. 470), 2 pers. *ήνεκω* Eur. Supp. 581, Xen. Occ. 7, 13; 3 *ήνεκατο* Soph. Tr. 462, Plat. Rep. 406 B, etc.; 1 pl. *ήνεκαμεθα* Id. Ion 530 B, cf. Philob. 57 A; inf. *είσ-ένεγκασθαι* Isocr. Antid. § 201 (188); part. *ένεγκάμενος* Aeschin. 18. 29, cf. Xen. Ages. 6, 2:—ION. AND EP. FORMS:—here the aor. 1 may be said to be exclus. used, for in Od. 21. 196, 3 sing. opt. *ένεκαί* should prob. be restored for *ένεκαί*, as in Il. 18. 147; but the isolated Ep. inf. *ένεκέμεν* (for *ένεγκείν*) remains in 19. 194, cf. *συν-ένεκαί*:—1 pers., -άν and -άν-ένεκα Hom., -άν-ένεκα 14. 255; *ήνεκε*, Ep. *ένεκε*, Hom., Hdt.; pl. *ένεκαμεν* Od. 24. 43; *ήνεκαν*, Ep. *ένεκαν* Hom., Hdt.; imperat. *ένεκον* Anacr. 62; *ένεκατε* Od. 8. 393;—inf. *ένεκα*, Hom., Hdt., Pind.;—part. *ένεκας* Il., Hdt.:—Med., 3 sing. *άν-ένεκατο* Il. 19. 313; 3 pl. *ήνεκάντο* 9. 127, Hdt. 1. 57 (sometimes wrongly written *ένεκαίντο*, *έσ-ένεκαίντο* Id. 2. 180., 7. 152);—part. *ένεκαμένος* Alcæe. 35. See more in Veitch Gr. Verbs.—From the same Root come the post-Hom. tenses, pf. *ένήνοχα* Dem. 550. 10., 612. 12, *έξ-* Luc. pro Imag. 15, 17, μετ- Plat. Criti. 113 A; *συν-* Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 22:—Pass., fut. *ένεχθήσομαι* Arist. Phys. 3. 5, 18, (έν-) Thuc. 7. 56; (κατ-) Isocr. 295 A:—aor. pass. *ήνέχθη* Xen. An. 4. 7, 12, and often in compos., Ion. *άπ-ηνέχθη* Id. 1. 66, etc., (περι-) Ib. 84:—pf. *ένήνεγκα*, *ένήνεκται* Eur. Supp. 584 D; *είσ-ένήνεκται* Eur. Ion 1340; *άν-ένήνεκται* C. I. 76; Ion. *έξ-ένήνεγμένος* Hdt. 8. 37; plqpf. *προσ-ένήνεκτο* Xen. Hell. 3. 20; part. *κατ-, μετ-ένήνεγμένος* Polyb. 10. 32, 1, Strab. 587.

(From *✓ΦΕΡ* come also *φέρ-μα*, *φέρ-ετρον*, *φαρ-έτρα*, *φύρ-ος*, *φορ-ά*, *φορ-έω*, *φόρ-τος*, *φορ-μός*, *φέρ-η*; perhaps also *φάρ-ος*, *φάρ-βω*, *φορ-βή*; cf. Skt. *bhar*, *bhar-āmi*, *bi-bhar-mi* (*fero*), *bhar-as*, *bhar-as* (onus), *bhri-tis* (merces); Zd. *bar* (*ferre*); Lat. *fer-o*, *fer-culum*, *fer-ax*, *fer-tilis*, *for-tis*, *for-tuna*, and perh. *fur*, *far*, *far-ina*; Goth. *bar*, *bair-a* (φέρω, τίκτω), *ga-bair* (φόρος), *bair-er*, *bair-thai* (φόρτος, burthen), *ga-bair-ths* (γέννησις), *bar-n* (τέκνον), *bēr-usjōs* (γονεῖς), etc.; O. Norse *bar-u*, and A.S. *bear-u* (Scott. and N. Engl. *bairn*), *bere* (Scott. *bear*, *barley*); O. H. G. *bār-a* (*bahre*, *bier*); Lith. *bēr-nas* (*puer*); O. Irish *ber-im* (*fero*), *com-bairt* (*partus*), *bert* (*fascis*), etc.

II. from *✓ΕΝΕΚ*, or *ΕΝΕΓΚ*, come the tenses cited above, and the *νενεκ-ής*, *δυν-νενεκ-ής*, *κεντ-νενεκ-ής*, *ποδ-νενεκ-ής*, and perh. *δγκ-ος*; cf. Skt. *nas*, *nas-āmi*, and *as*, *as-nūmi* (*attingo*); Lat. *nanc-iscor*, *nac-tus*; Slav. *nes-ti* (*portare*), Lith. *nesz-u*).

Radic. sense, to bear: A. Act., I. to bear or carry a load, *ἐν ταλάροις φέρον μελιθδέα καρπὸν* Il. 18. 568; *μέγα ἔργον, δ' οὐ δύο γ' ἄνδρες φέροιεν* 5. 303; *ἦγον μὲν μήλα, φέρον δ' εὐήνορα υἱὸν* Od. 4. 622; *χοάς* Aesch. Cho. 15; φ. *ἐπ' ὤμοις* Soph. Tr. 564; *χεροὶ* φ. Id. Ant. 429; *ὄπλα φ. βραχίονι* Eur. Hec. 15:—to bear (as a device) on one's shield, Aesch. Thuc. 559, etc.:—*γαστήρι* καθρον φ., of a pregnant woman, Il. 6. 58; so, φ. *ὕπῳ* ζώνον or ζώνης ὕπο Aesch. Cho. 992, Eur. Hec. 762:—in Trag. a stronger phrase for *ἐχω*, *ἀγνὰς αἵματος χεῖρας* φ. to have hands clean from blood, Eur. Hipp. 316, cf. Phoen. 1529; *γλῶσσαν εὐφρόνως φέρειν* Aesch. Cho. 581, cf. Thuc. 622, Supp. 994; *καλὸν φ. στόμα* Soph. Fr. 669; *ἀποφον βάσιν* φ. Id. Tr. 967:—with Adv. of place to which, *πῇ δὴ . . τόξα φέρεis*; Od. 21. 362; *πρὸσω* φ. lb. 369; φ. *εἰσάω*, *ἐντεῖθεν*, *οἰκάδε* Ar. Vesp. 1444, Plat.:—Med. to carry with one, *φορβήν* Hdt. 7. 50; *φερνάς δόμοις* Eur. Andr. 1282, etc.

II. to bear, with collat. notion of motion, often in Hom. of anything that makes one move, *πῶδες φέρον* Il. 6. 514; *πέδιλα τὰ μιν φέρον* 24. 341, etc.; so horses are said *ἄρμα φέρειν*, 2. 838., 5. 232, etc.; of ships, Od. 16. 323, cf. Il. 9. 306; and men, *μένος* or *μένος χειρῶν* ἰθὺς *τινος φέρειν* to bring one's strength to bear right upon or against him, Il. 5. 506., 16. 602. 2. of a wind, to bear along, [*ἀνεμος*] φ. *νῆας* τε καὶ *αὐτῶς* Od. 10. 26; *σχεδὴν ἀνεμοὶ φέρον ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα* 5. 330, cf. 4. 516, Il. 19. 378, etc.: absol., *ἐπέλασσε φέρον ἀνεμος* Od. 3. 300., 5. 111., 7. 277, etc.; *ὁ βορέας εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα φέρεi* is fair for Greece, Xen. An. 5. 7, 7:—metaph., *ὑπὸ ἂν ὁ λόγος ὥσπερ πνεῦμα* φ. Plat. Rep. 394 D; *φρένες διαρρεκτοί φ. τινα* Aesch. Cho. 1023,

cf. Thuc. 687.—In this sense, often in Pass., v. inf. B.

III. to bear, endure, suffer, *λυγρὰ* Od. 18. 135, cf. Hes. Op. 213; *ἀτην* Hdt. 1. 32; *χαλινόν*, *ζυγόν* Aesch. Ag. 1066, 1226; *πηνόνας*, *κακόν*, *τύχας* Id. Pers. 293, etc.; *τὰ τῆς τύχης* Thuc. 2. 60; *τὰς οὐ προσηκούσας ἀμαρτίας* Antipho 122. 14; also of food, *ἐσθίονα πλέον ἢ δύνανται φ.* Xen. Cyr. 8. 2, 21; of strong wine, to bear, admit, καὶ τὰ τρία φέρων καλῶς, i.e. three parts of water, instead of ἴσον ἰσφ., Ar. Eq. 1188, cf. Ach. 354:—Med. to bear as one's own burden, Antipho 124. 13.

2. often with modal words, φ. *πήματα κόσμω* Pind. P. 3. 148; *σιγῇ κακὰ* Eur. Hec. 738; *ὀργῇ τὸν πόλεμον* Thuc. 1. 31, cf. 5. 80;—esp. with an Adv., φ. *ὕβριν ῥηιδίως* Hes. Op. 213; *βαρέως*, *πικρῶς*, *δεινῶς*, *χαλεπῶς* φέρειν τι, like Lat. *aegre*, *graviter ferre*, to bear a thing impatiently, take it ill or amiss, Hdt. 5. 19, Eur. Ion 610, Plat., etc.; *δυσπετῶς*, *βαρυστόνως* φ. Aesch. Pt. 752, Eum. 794:—phrases expressed in one word by *δυσφορεῖν*, and opp. to *κούφως*, *εὐτόπως*, *εὐπέτως*, *εὐχερῶς*, *εὐμενῶς*, *ῥαδίως*, *προθύμως* φέρειν τι, Lat. *leviter ferre*, to bear a thing cheerfully or patiently, take it easily, quietly, etc., Hdt. 1. 35., 9. 18, 40, etc.; *αἰσάν* φέρειν ὡς *ῥάστα* Aesch. P. 104:—these phrases are constructed mostly c. acc. rei; also c. part., *βαρέως ἤνεκε ἰδὼν τι* Hdt. 3. 155, cf. Pind. P. 2. 171, Ar. Thesm. 385, etc.; also ἐπὶ τινι, φέρειν being taken as intr., *βαρέως* or *κούφως* φέρειν ἐπὶ τοῖς γεγενημένοις Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 21., 3. 4, 9, cf. Isocr. 281 A, Dem. 1339. 20; c. dat. only, *βαρέως φέρειν τοῖς παρούσι* Xen. An. 1. 3, 3, cf. Hell. 3. 4, 9, 5. 1, 29; later, *χαλεπῶς* φ. διὰ τι, πρὸς τι Diod. 17. 111, Julian. Enc. Const. 17 C.

IV. to bring, fetch, εἰ . . θεὸς αὐτὸν ἐνέεικο Od. 21. 196 (so ἀγάγοι 201); φ. ἀποινα Il. 24. 502; ἀργα 3. 120; ἐντετα 18. 191; τόξα Od. 21. 359; κνημίδας Aesch. Thuc. 675; δῶδα Ar. Nub. 1490, etc.; γῆν τε καὶ ὕδωρ παρὰ βασιλέα Hdt. 7. 131:—Med. to carry or bring with one, or for one's own use, *ποδάνιπτα* Eur. 19. 504; *οἶνον* Alcæe. 35; cf. Hdt. 4. 67., 7. 50. 2. to bring, offer, present, *δῶρα* Od. 8. 428, etc.; *μέλος* Pind. P. 2. 7; *χοάς* τινι Aesch. Cho. 487; *πέπλον φ. δῶρημα* τινι Soph. Tr. 602; *δῶρα πρὸς* τινα Xen. An. 7. 3, 31:—*χάριν* τινι φ. to grant any one a favour, do him a kindness, Il. 5. 211, Od. 5. 307, etc., and Att.; in like sense, *ἦρα* and *ἐπίηρα* φέρειν Il. 1. 572, Od. 3. 164, etc.; φ. *τινὶ εὐνοίαν*, *ὕψαν* Aesch. Supp. 489, Soph. O. C. 287:—but after Hom., *χάριν* τινι φ. was used like Lat. *gratiam referre*, to shew gratitude to him, Pind. O. 10. 21.

3. to bring, produce, work, cause, [*δαστήρ*] φέρει *πυρετὸν* βροταῖον Il. 22. 31; *ὄσσαν* . . *ῥητε* φ. κλέος ἀνθρώπων Od. 1. 283, cf. 3. 204; φ. *κακόν*, *πῆμα*, *ἀλγέα*, etc., to work one woe, Il. 8. 541, Od. 12. 231, 427, etc.; *διοιστήρ* φ. *τινὶ* to bring war upon one, 6. 203; *Ἄρρη* φ. *τινὶ* Il. 3. 132, 8. 516; *πόλεμον* Hes. Sc. 150; so in Pind. and Att.; *τέχνην* . . *φύβον* φέρουσιν μαθεῖν Aesch. Ag. 1135:—also, *ὥσπερ τὸ δίκαιον ἔφερε* as justice brought with it, brought about, i.e. as was just, no more than just, Hdt. 5. 58:—to produce, bring forward, *παράδειγμα* Isocr. 141 A, etc.; *πάσας αἰτίας* Dem. 1328. 22:—to cite, produce, *τὴν ἀρμότουν αἰτίαν* Id. 1404. 14.

4. μῦθον or ἀγγέλιον φ. *τινὶ* to bring one word, bring a message, Il. 10. 288, 15. 175, 202, Od. 1. 408; *λόγον* Pind. P. 8. 54; *ἐπιστολὰς* φ. *τινὶ* Soph. Aj. 781, cf. Tr. 493; *ἐπιστολήν* Xen. Ages. 8, 3:—hence, like ἀγγέλλω, to tell, announce, *πυθῶ*, *φάτιν* Aesch. Thuc. 370, Ag. 9; *σαφές* τι πράγος Id. Pers. 248, cf. Ag. 639, 1027, etc.:—so in Med., *λόγους* φ. Eur. Supp. 583; but also, *ἀγγέλιας* ἑσος *φέρεσθαι* to have it brought one, receive, Id. Phoen. 1546, cf. Hes. Fr. 39. 5. to pay something due or owing, *φόνον τέσσαρα τάλαντα* φ. to pay as a tax or tribute, Thuc. 4. 57, cf. Plat. Polit. 298 A; *δασμόν* Xen. An. 5. 7, 10; *χρήματα τόξαντες* φ. Thuc. 1. 19; *μισθόν* φ. Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 12, but also to receive pay, *μισθὸν δύο δραχμὰς τῆς ἡμέρας* Ar. Ach. 66; *αἱ νῆες μισθὸν ἔφερον* Thuc. 3. 17, cf. Xen. An. 1. 3, 21, Occ. 1, 6, inf. v. 2); φ. *έννέα ὀβολοὺς τῆς μῶας τόκους* Lys. Fr. 2, 2, cf. Lycurg. 150. 42:—also of property, to bring in, yield as rent, φ. *μισθῶσιν* τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ Isae. 54. 27.

6. to refer as due, assign, ascribe, τι ἐπὶ τι Plat. Tim. 37 E, Charm. 163 D, and often in Polyb. 7. ψήφον φ. to give one's vote, Lat. *ferre suffragium*, Aesch. Eum. 674, 680, Andoc. 1. 12, Isae. 85. 31; *ψήφος* καθ' ἡμῶν αἰσεται (as Pass.) Eur. Or. 440; *περὶ ταύτης ψήφος αἰσθήσεται* Dem. 1094. 8; *ὑπὲρ ἀγώνος* Lycurg. 148. 30, cf. 149. 15:—hence *φέρων* τινὰ, to appoint or nominate to an office, φέρειν *χορηγόν* Dem. 496. 19., 996. 20 sq., cf. Plat. Legg. 753 D, Arist. Pol. 2. 6, 19:—Med. to choose, adopt, ταύταν *βιστάν* Eur. Andr. 786.

V. to bear, bring forth, produce, whether of the earth or of trees, φ. *ἀρούρα* φάρμακα Od. 4. 229; *ἀμπελοῖ* φ. οἶνον 9. 110; *νῆσας* φ. ὥμα πάντα lb. 131, cf. Hes. Op. 117, 565; *ἡ γῆ καρπὸν* φ. Hdt. 9. 139; *γῆαι* φ. *βιστόν* Aesch. Fr. 198; cf. Pind. N. 11. 52, Eur., etc.:—absol. to bear, bear fruit, be fruitful, *ἡ γῆ φέρεi* Hdt. 5. 82; *αἱ ἀμπελοὶ φέρουσιν* Xen. Occ. 20. 4:—also of living beings, *τόπος* φ. *ἀνδρας* Plat. Tim. 24 C:—*ἡ ἐνεγκούσα* one's country, Io. Lyd. de Mag. 3. 26; or *Mother Earth*, M. Anton. 4. 48:—generally to create, form, Πηνελόπεια Τέμπε φ. Philostr. 799.

2. metaph. to bring in, yield, produce, ἀγῶν ὃ τὸ πᾶν φέρων ἡμῖν the contest that carries or decides everything, Hdt. 8. 100; τὸ πᾶν ἡμῖν τοῦ πολέμου φέρουσι αἱ νῆες the ships give us our main strength in the war, lb. 62, cf. Soph. Ph. 109.

VI. to bear, carry off or away, *Κῆρες ἔβαν θανάτῳ φέρουσαι* Il. 2. 302; φ. *τινὰ* ἐκ πόνου Id. 429., 17. 718, etc.; of stormy winds, *ἀνεμος* . . *φέρων* καὶ κύμα Od. 5. 111, (so, *ὅπῃ ἂν ὁ λόγος ὥσπερ πνεῦμα φέρῃ, ταύτην ἰτέον* Plat. Rep. 394 D); *τοὺς δ' αἰψ' ἀρπάξασα φέρειν πόντον* ἔδεικε Θύελλα Od. 10. 48, cf. 4. 516; hence, proverb., *ἔπος φέροιεν ἀναρπάξασαι* ἀελλαι may the winds sweep away the word, S. 409, cf. 19. 565; of a river, Hdt. 1. 189:—Med. to carry off with one, Od. 15. 19, Xen., etc.: to get, *χοάς ἐκ κρήνης* Soph. O. C. 470; *βοσκήν* ἀπὸ *τινος* Aesch. Eum. 266. 2. to carry away as booty or plunder, ἔναρα, *τεύχεα* Il. 6. 480., 17. 70; *ἀτερπεία* δαῖτα

Od. 10. 124; αἶγα λέοντε φ. 11. 13. 199; "Ἀρπυιαι .. δειπνον φ. Aesch. Eum. 51; φ. βία ἐνέχυρα Antipho 142. 35;—often in the phrase φέρειν καὶ ἄγειν, v. sub ἄγω 1. 3; also, ἀρπάζειν καὶ φ. Lys. 159. 28; so φέρειν alone, to rob, plunder, θῶν ἱερὰ Eur. Hec. 804; ἀλλήλους Thuc. 1. 7; and in Pass., φερόμενοι Βακχῶν ὑπο Eur. Bacch. 759;—Med. in same sense, ἔναρα 11. 22. 245; πελέκεας αἰκνύει φ. 23. 856, cf. Od. 10. 124., 15. 378; so also in Xen., etc.

1. to carry off, gain, esp. by toil or trouble, to win, ἀχίευε, ἥ κε φέρῃσι μέγα κράτος 11. 18. 308; τρίποδα Hes. Op. 655; τῶν ἀνίκων Soph. El. 692; τὰ ἀριστεία, τὰ νικητήρια Plat. Rep. 468 C, Legg. 657 E;—also, to receive one's due, φ. χάριν Soph. O. T. 764; μισθὸν φέρειν (v. supr. IV. 5); τέτταρας τῆς ἡμέρας ὀβολοὺς φέρων Menand. Ὀλυνθ. 3; πλεόν φ. Soph. O. C. 651, cf. O. T. 1190, El. 1089, Plat., etc.;—so in Med., where the notion of doing it for oneself is strengthened, κράτος, κῶδος φέρεσθαι 11. 13. 486., 22. 217; πέπας, τεύχεα to carry off as a prize, 23. 663, 667, al.; ἀέθλον φ. to carry off, win a prize, 9. 127., 23. 413; τὰ πρῶτα φέρεσθαι (sc. ἀέθλα) 23. 538, 663, etc.; so in Att.;—hence, metaph., τὰ πρῶτα, τὰ δεύτερα φέρεσθαι to win and hold the first, the second rank, Hdt. 8. 104, cf. Valck. 9. 78; πλεόν or πλείον φέρεσθαι to get more or a larger share for oneself, gain the advantage over any one, τινος Hdt. 7. 211, cf. Soph. O. T. 500, Eur. Hec. 308; ταῦτα ἐπὶ συμκρόν τι ἐφέροντο τοῦ πολέμου this they received as a small help towards the war. Hdt. 4. 129; χάριν φέρεσθαι Andoc. 21. 2; φ. τὴν ἀπέχθειαν αὐτῶν Antipho 124. 13; οὐείθι Plat. Legg. 762 A; φ. εὐσέβειαν ἔκ τινος Soph. El. 969; δάκρυ πρὸς τῶν κλυούτων Aesch. Pr. 638; ὄνομα ἔκ τινος Aeschin. 18. 29;—the Med. φέρεσθαι therefore is used generally of everything which one gets for oneself, for one's own use and profit, which one takes and carries away, esp. to one's own home, e. g. 11. 4. 97, Od. 2. 410, Hes. Fr. 39. 8;—hence φέρειν or φέρεσθαι is often used pleon., v. infr. XI:—to take home what one has received from another, παρὶ τινος Hdt. 5. 47., 6. 100.

VII. absol., of roads or ways, to lead to a place, ἡ ὁδὸς φέρει εἰς .. or ἐπὶ .., like Lat. via fert or ducit ad .., ἐς ἱρὸν Hdt. 2. 122, cf. 138, Thuc., etc.; τὴν φ. ἄνω (sc. ὁδὸν) Id. 9. 69; τῶν μὲν ἐς ἀριστερὴν ἐπὶ Καρίης φ., τῆς δὲ ἐς δεξιὴν ἐς Σπάρτην Hdt. 7. 31; ἐπὶ Σούσα Xen. An. 3. 15; ἀπλὴ ὁμος ἐπὶ "Αἰδοῦ φέρει Aesch. Fr. 236; ἡ εἰς Θήβας φέρουσα ὁδὸς Thuc. 3. 24; so, ἡ θύρα ἡ εἰς τὸν κήπον φέρουσα the door leading to the garden, Dem. 1155. 13; αἱ εἰς τὴν πόλιν φ. πύλαι, αἱ ἐπὶ τῷ τεύχε φ. κλίμακες Xen. Hell. 7. 2. 7; cf. ἄγω 11. 1.

2. then of a district or tract of country, to stretch, extend to or towards, like Lat. vergere or spectare ad .., φέρειν ἐπὶ or ἐς βάλασσαν Hdt. 4. 99; ἐς τὴν μεσογαίαν Id. 100; χωρία πρὸς νότον φέροντα Id. 7. 201; so in Polyb., etc.

3. metaph. to lead to or towards, be conducive to, ἐς αἰσχύνην φέρει Hdt. 1. 10; τὰ ἐς ἀκείαν φέροντα Id. 4. 90; ἐς βλάβην, ἐς φόβον φέρον Soph. O. T. 517. 991; ἐς ὄκνον Eur. Supp. 295; τὰ πρὸς τὸ θνηταῖν φέροντα Xen. Mem. 4. 2. 31; τὰ ἔχνη τῆς ὑποψίας φέρει εἰς τινα the traces of suspicion lead to a certain person, Antipho 119. 7; τροφαὶ μέγα φ. εἰς ἀρετὸν Eur. I. A. 563.

b. to aim at a thing, hint or point at, refer to it, εἰς or πρὸς τι, often in Plat.; esp. of oracles, omens, etc., Hdt. 1. 120 (who in like manner uses ἔχειν εἰς or πρὸς τι); φωνὴ φέρουσα ἐς τινα addressed to him, Id. 1. 159; ἐς ἀρτίους ἀγῶνας φέρον τὸ μαντήιον Id. 9. 33, cf. 6. 19; so, [ὥς] φέρει ἐπὶ πᾶσαν γῆν refers to .., extends over .., Id. 7. 19, cf. Thuc. 1. 79; πρὸς τι Plat. Rep. 558 C; ταύτη ὁ νόος ἐφέρει Hdt. 9. 120; ἡ τοῦ δήμου φέρει γνώμη, ὥς .., the people's opinion inclines to this, that .., Id. 4. 11, Thuc., etc.;—c. inf., τῶν ἡ γνώμη ἐφερε συμβάλλειν their opinion inclined to giving battle, Id. 5. 118., 6. 110; πλεόν ἐφέρει οἱ ἡ γνώμη κατεργάσασθαι his opinion inclined rather to .., Hdt. 8. 100, cf. 3. 77; similar is the Lat. fert animus, c. inf., as in Ovid. Met. 1. 1.

c. in Hdt. 3. 134, φέρει is used imper., much like συμφέρει, it tends (to one's interest), is conducive, φέρει σοι ἐπ' ἀμύμωτα ταῦτα ποιεῖν; so, μέγα φ. εἰς πολυτείαν Plat. Rep. 449 D, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 42.

4. to lead, direct, τὴν πόλιν Plat. Lucull. 6, v. infr. X; φ. τὴν ὕρην, τὴν αἰτίαν ἐπὶ τινα Polyb. 22. 14, 8., 33. 5. 2; to refer, τι ἐπὶ τι Plat. Rep. 478 B, etc.

VIII. to carry or have in the mouth, i. e. to speak much of, πολὺν φέρειν τιὰ ἐν ταῖς διαβολαῖς Aeschin. 85. 33; more freq. in Pass., μέγα τοι φέρεται παρ' σέθεν Pind. P. 1. 170; εὖ, πονηρῶς φέρεσθαι to be well or ill spoken of, Xen. Hell. 1. 5, 17., 2. 1, 6; ἀτίμως φ. Ep. Plat. 328 E; absol. φέρεται, like Lat. fertur, [the report] is carried about, i. e. it is said, they say, c. acc. et inf., τούτων φέρεται πρήγμα γίγνεσθαι Hdt. 8. 104; hence τὰ φερόμενα = τὰ λεγόμενα, Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 238;—generally, ἐν χρόνῳ φέρεται μνημονευόμενος is reckoned to be, dated, Strab. 56.

IX. the imper. φέρε in Hom. keeps its orig. sense, bear, carry, bring; but, like ἄγε, it came to be used as an Adv. come, now, well,

1. before another imper., φέρε γὰρ σήμαινε Aesch. Pr. 294; φέρ' εἰπὲ δὴ μοι Soph. Ant. 534; φ. δὴ μοι τὸδε εἰπέ Plat. Crat. 385 B, cf. Ep. Pax 960.

2. before 1 pers. sing. or pl. of subj. used imperatively, φέρε ἀκούσω, φέρε στήσωμεν Hdt. 1. 11. 97; φ. δὲ νῦν .. φράσω Id. 2. 14; and often in Att., φέρ' ἰδω, τί δ' ᾔσθη; Ar. Ach. 4; φέρε δὲ κατὰ and Id. Pax 361; φ. δὲ ἰδωμεν, φ. δὲ ἀκεψώμεθα Plat. Gorg. 455 A, Prot. 330 B, etc., v. Elmsl. Heracl. 559, Med. 1242;—more rarely before 2 pers., φέρε .. μάθης Soph. Ph. 300; so, φέρετε .. πεύρασθε Id. 4. 127.

3. before a question which usually serves to refute another, φέρε .. προπαῖα πῶς ἀρα στήσεις; Eur. Phoen. 571; φ. δὲ νῦν .. τί γαμειθ' ἡμᾶς; Ar. Thesm. 589, cf. Ach. 541, Plat. Rep. 348 C; φ. μὴν οὐκ ἀνάγκη .. Id. Legg. 805 D; φ. πρὸς θεῶν πῶς ..; Id. Gorg. 514 D; mostly in phrase φέρε γάρ, φέρε τίς γάρ αὐτός; Ar. Nub. 218; φ. γάρ πρὸς τίνας χρεὶ πολέμειν; Isocr. 79 B, cf. Antipho 133. 36, Plat., etc.

4. φέρε, ἐὰν εὐρωμεν .., come let us see if we can find .., quin experiamur, Stallb. Plat. Crat. 430 A.

5. φέρε c. inf. suppose, grant that so

and so is the case, like Lat. fac, finge, pone, φ. λέγειν τιὰ Plut. 2. 98 B, cf. Eus. P. E. 13 C, Porph. Abst. 3. 3.

X. part. neut. τὸ φέρον, as Subst. fortune, fate, as Lat. fors and fortuna come from fero, τὸ φέρον ἐκ θεοῦ καλῶς φέρειν χρεὶ ye must bear nobly what heaven bears to you, awards you, Soph. O. C. 1693; εἰ τὸ φέρον σε φέρει, φέρε καὶ φέρον Anth. P. 10. 73; so, quod fors feret feremus aequo animo Terent. Phorm. 1. 2, 28.

2. the part. φέρον in all genders is freq. joined with another Verb, so that,

a. the part. adds a bye action to the main action, which we usually render by two Verbs, ἔδωκε φέρον he brought and gave, Od. 22. 146; δὸς τῷ ξείνῳ τοῦτο φέρον take this and give it him, 17. 345; ἔχγος ἔσθρη φέρον he brought the spear and placed it, 1. 127; σίτον παρέθηκε φέρονσα 1b. 139, etc., cf. Soph. Tr. 622, Plat., etc.; but if the acc. belongs to the part. we often express it by the Prep. with, like ἔχων (cf. ἔχω A. 1. 6, λαμβάνω I. 11); ἦλλον τὰ ὅπλα φέροντες they came with their arms;—or,

b. φέρον denotes, esp. with Verbs of motion, a degree of speed or urgency in the action of the principal Verb, v. infr. B. 1. 2.

XI. the inf. φέρειν, φέρεσθαι (Med.) are often added pleon., to δίδωμι and similar Verbs, δάκεν .. τρίποδα φέρειν 11. 23. 513, cf. 16. 665., 17. 131; τεύχεα .. δῶτα φέρεσθαι 11. 798, cf. Od. 21. 349, Eur. Tro. 419, 454.

B. Pass. is used in most of the above senses, but some special cases may be distinguished:

I. to be borne or carried involuntarily, esp. to be borne along by waves or winds, to be swept away, ἀνέμοισιν, θυέλλῃ φέρεσθαι Od. 9. 82., 10. 54, cf. Aesch. Pers. 276, Plat., etc.; πᾶν δ' ἡμᾶρ φερόμεν, of Hephaestus falling from Olympus, 11. 1. 592; ἡ κε φέρεσθαι he sent him flying, 21. 120; ἰδὺς φέρεσθαι to rush right upon, 20. 172, cf. 15. 743; ἡ κα πῶδας καὶ χεῖρε φέρεσθαι 1 let go my hands and feet, let them swing free [in the leap], Od. 12. 442, cf. 19. 468; so in Att., βία φέρεται Plat. Phaedr. 254 A; πνεῦμα φερόμενον Id. Rep. 496 D; βεῖν καὶ φέρεσθαι Id. Crat. 411 C; φ. εἰς τὸν Τόρταρον Id. Phaedo 114 B; and then simply to move, go, ποῖ γὰς φέρομαι; Soph. O. T. 1309, cf. El. 922, Eur., etc.;—metaph., φέρεσθαι εἰς τὸ λοιδορεῖν Eur. Andr. 729; πρὸς τὴν τοῦ κάλλους φύσιν Plat. Phaedr. 254 B, cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 4, etc.

2. often in part. with another Verb of motion, φερόμενοι ἐσέπιπτον ἐς τοὺς Αἰγυπτίους they fell on them with a rush, at full speed, Hdt. 8. 91, cf. 9. 62; ἀπὸ τῆς ἐλπίδος φερόμενος Plat. Phaedo 98 B, cf. Aeschin. 66. 21, Lycurg. 155. 22;—so also in part. act. used intr., φέρουσα ἐνέβαλε νηὶ φίλῃ she bore down upon a friendly ship and struck it, Hdt. 8. 87; φέρον hurriedly, in haste, Aeschin. 25. 4; readily, Id. 66. 26, cf. Wess. Diod. 20. 16; v. supr. X 2. b.

II. of voluntary and impulsive motion, ἰδὺς φέρεται μένει 11. 20. 172; ὁμῶσε τιλὶ φέρεσθαι to come to blows with him, Xen. Cyn. 10. 21; δρόμῳ φ. πρὸς τινα Id. Hell. 4. 8, 37; φυγῇ φ. εἰς τινα Id. Cyr. 1. 4, 23; ἡ φερόμενη οὐσία the doctrine of universal motion, Plat. Theat. 177 C;—of a word let fall, μέγα φέρεται it comes with great weight .., Pind. P. 1. 170. (Hence φωρά.)

III. φέρωμαι, εὖ, κακῶς φέρεσθαι, of things, schemes, etc., to turn out, prosper well or ill, succeed or fail, νόμοι οὐ καλῶς φέρονται Soph. Aj. 1074; τὰ πράγματα κακῶς φέρεται, as Plaut. ut se nunc res fortunaeque nostrae ferunt, Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 25; εὖ φέρεται ἡ γεωργία Id. Oec. 5, 17; διωγῶνος ἔχων καὶ ἐὰν ταῦτα φέρεσθαι to neglect things and let them take their course, Dem. 106. 12;—more rarely of persons, (as in collat. form φερώω, πατρός κατ' εὐχὰς φερόμενοι faring in accordance with their father's curses, Aesch. Theb. 819); εὖ φερόμενος ἐν στρατηγίαις being generally successful .., Thuc. 5. 16, cf. 15; καλῶς φερόμενος τὸ καθ' ἑαυτὸν Id. 2. 60; φ. ἐν προτιμῇσι παρὰ τινι Diod. Excerpt. 628. 86, cf. Joseph. A. J. 16. 7, 6.

C. Med.: for its chief usage v. supr. A. VI. 3.

φερονώμεμαι, Pass. to bear a name from .., Eust. 656. 62.

φερονώμια, ἡ, the name received from an event or action, Lat. agnomen, Opp. H. 1. 243; the accordance of a name with an event, Eust. 776. 49.

φερώνυμος, ον, bearing the name of, named after, τινος Orph. Arg. 717, Nonn., etc.; well-named, like ἐπώνυμος, Nic. Th. 666, Ael. N. A. 17. 8, Coluth. 242, etc. Adv. —ως, Arist. Mund. 6, 20, Heraclid. Alleg. 22.

Φετιάλοι, of, the Lat. Fetiales, Dion. H. 2. 72 (φητιάλοι in Cod. Vat.); φητιάλοι in Plut. Num. 12; φητιάλοι Id. Camill. 18;—so sing. φητιάλοι Dio C. 50. 4.

φεύ, exclamation of grief or anger, ah! alas! woe! like Lat. heu, ha, ah, uah, uae, our fye! often in Trag.; φεύ τάλας Soph. Aj. 983, etc.; often c. gen., φεύ τοῦ ὀρνίθου .. Aesch. Theb. 597, cf. Soph. El. 920, 1183; φεύ τῆς βροτέας φρενός Eur. Hipp. 936;—joined with other exclam., φεύ ἰοῦ ἰοῦ Aesch. Eum. 781, cf. 841; παπαὶ φεύ or φ. π., Soph. Ph. 786, 792; φεύ ὦ Ἑλλάς Xen. Ages. 7, 5, cf. Cyr. 7. 3, 8.

II. of astonishment or admiration, ah! oh! like Lat. phy or phae, Eur. Heracl. 553, El. 262, Plat., etc., cf. Schol. Ar. Av. 162; doubled, φεύ φεύ Eur. Heracl. 535, Ar. I. c.; c. gen., φεύ τῆς ὥρας, τοῦ κάλλους Id. Av. 1724; φεύ τοῦ ἀνδρός oh what a man! Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 39 (where however there is also a sense of grief); c. nom. vel acc., φεύ τὸ χρησιμὸν φρενῶν Eur. Phoen. 1741; φεύ τὸ καὶ λαβεῖν πρόσφθεγμα τοιοῦτ' ἀνδρὸς oh but to get speech of such a man! Soph. Ph. 234; foll. by a relat., φεύ, ὥφ' λέγεις κτλ. Plat. Phaedr. 263 D, etc.—φεύ in Att. Poets sometimes stands extra versum, Aesch. Ag. 1307, Cho. 194, Ar. Nub. 41, etc.; when it forms part of the verse, it is usu. at the beginning, but not so in Soph. Ph. 234, 1302. (Hence φεύω: cf. φεύ.)

φεύγυδρος, ον, (ἔδωρ) shunning water, like ὑδροφόβος, Polybus ap. Cael. Aurl. M. Ac. 3. 9.

φεύγω, Ion. impf. φεύγεσκον 11. 17. 461, Hdt. 4. 43;—fut. φεύξομαι Hom., Att.; Dor. φευξομαι used also in Att., when required by the

metre, as Eur. Hel. 500, 1041, Bacch. 658, Ar. Pl. 447, 496, v. Dind. Ach. 203; (late authors have a fut. act., *ἐκ-φεύζω* Or. Sib. 3. 665, Aesop. 349 Halm: 2 fut. *φυγοῦμαι* Or. Sib. 11. 45, al.; and *φύγομαι* Ib. 12. 93, 253;—aor. *ἐφύγον*, Ion. *φύγεσκον* Od. 17. 316;—aor. 1 *ἔφευξα* (ἐκ-) Or. Sib. 6. 6;—pf. *πέφευγα* Hdt., Att.; opt. *πέφευγαι* Il. 21. 609, (ἐκ-) *πέφευγοίην* Soph. O. T. 840, part. *πέφευγός* Od. 1. 22; also part. pf. pass. *πεφυγμένος* in act. sense, Il. 6. 488, Od. 1. 18, etc.; and Ep. *πεφυγότες* (cf. *φύα*), Il. 21. 6, 528, 532, 2. 1;—aor. 1 med. *δια-φεύξασθαι* Decret. in Hipp. 1290. 4;—verb. Adj. *φευκτός*, *-έν*.

(From *✓ΦΥΓ* come also *φυγ-έν*, *φυγ-ας*, *φυγ-ή*, *φύξ-α*, *φύξ-ις*; cf. Skt. *bhūg*, *bhūg-āmi* (*flecto*), *bhūg-as* (*brachium*), *bhūg-as* (*flexus*); Lat. *fug-ito*, *fug-a*, *fug-o*, *fug-ax*; Goth. *bing-a* (*kāmpai*, cf. Germ. *biege*); O. H. G. *elin-bog-a* (*el-bow*); Slav. *beg-a* (*fugio*), *bug-ti* (*terreo*).)

I. absol. *to flee*, *take flight*, *run away*, opp. to *διώκειν*, Il. 22. 157, etc.; *βῆ φεύγων ἐπὶ πόντον* 2. 665; *πῆ φεύγει*; 8. 94; *πόσε φεύγετε*; 16. 422; *ποὶ φύγωμεν χθονός*; Aesch. Supp. 777; *ποὶ τίς ἂν φύγῃ*; Soph. Aj. 403, etc.; *φ. ἐνθένδε ἔκεισε* Plat. Theat. 176 A;—with Preps., *φ. ἀπὸ τινος* Od. 12. 120, Plat., etc.; *ἐκ πολέμοιο*, *ἐκ θανάτοιο* Il. 7. 118., 20. 350; *ἐκ κακῶν* Soph. Ant. 437, cf. Hdt. 1. 65; *ὑπέκ κακοῦ* Il. 15. 700, cf. 17. 461; rarely c. gen. only, *πεφυγμένος ἦεν ἀέθλων* (v. infr. II) Od. 1. 18; *τῆς νόσου πεφυγέναι* Soph. Ph. 1044;—*φ. ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν* Il. 2. 140, cf. 158, etc.; *ἐπὶ Σάρδεων*, *ἐπὶ τὸν Ἑλικῶνα* Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 1, Ages. 2, 11; *πρὸς τὸ ὕψος* Id. Hell. 3. 5, 19; *ὑπὸ γὰν* Aesch. Eum. 175; *φ. ὑπὸ τινος to flee before him*, Il. 21. 23, 554, v. infr. III. 2);—c. acc. cogn., *φύγε λαυητρὸν δρόμον ran* the course full swiftly, Pind. P. 9. 215; *φεύγειν φυγὴν* Eur. Hel. 1041; *φ. τὴν παρὰ θάλασσαν* (sc. *ὁδὸν*) *to flee toward the sea*, Hdt. 4. 12; cf. infr. III;—also, *φυγῇ φεύγειν*, v. *φυγῇ* 1. 1.

2. the pres. and impf. tenses properly express only the *purpose* or *endeavour* to *flee*: hence the part. *φεύγων* is added to the compd. Verbs *ἀποφεύγων*, *ἐκφεύγων*, *προφεύγων*, to distinguish the attempt from the accomplishment of the flight. *Βέλτερον, ὥς φεύγων προφύγῃ κακὸν ἢ ἐλθὼν* it is better that one should flee and escape than stay and be caught, Il. 14. 81; *φεύγων* ἐκφ. Hdt. 5. 95, Ar. Ach. 177; *φ. καταφ.* Hdt. 4. 23; *φ. ἀποφ.* Ar. Nub. 167; cf. Pors. Phoen. 1231. 3. *φ. εἰς . . . to have recourse to . . . take refuge in . . .*

4. c. inf. *to shun* or *be shy of doing*, *shrink from doing*, Hdt. 4. 76, Antipho 112. 44. Plat. Apol. 26 A; and with the inf. omitted, *φεύγουσι γὰρ τοὶ χοῖ θρασεῖς shrink back*, Soph. Ant. 580;—the inf. often has a seemingly pleonast. *μὴ πύθω* with it, like all Verbs containing or implying a negation, as in Soph. Ant. 263. cf. Heind. Plat. Parm. 147 A, Soph. 235 B.

II. c. acc. *to flee*, i. e. *to shun*, *avoid*, *escape*, *τινά* Hom., etc.; *φ. τινα ἐκ μάχης* Hdt. 7. 104; *φ. ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην τοὺς Σκύθας* Id. 4. 12; also *φ. τι*, as *φ. μοῖραν*, *ὕληρον*, *πόλεμον*, *κακὸν* Il. 6. 488, al.; *ἐνθ' ἄλλοι μὲν πάντες ὅσοι φύγον αἰὲν ὕληρον, οἵκοι ἔσαν πόλεμον τε πεφυγότες ἤδ' ἐκ θάλασσαν* Od. 1. 11; *so, φ. ὕειδος*, *ἀμαχανίαν* Pind. O. 6. 152, P. 9. 163; *φ. φόνον* *to flee the consequences of the murder*, Eur. Med. 795; *φ. αἶμα συγγενέος χθονός* Id. Supp. 148; *φ. τὰν Διὸς μῆτιν* Aesch. Pr. 907; *ὁσμῇ . . . μὴ βάλλῃ, πεφυγότες* Soph. Ant. 412; *φυγῇ φεύγειν γῆρας* Plat. Symp. 195 B; *ἐς πόντον . . . φύγε πέτρας νηὺς* Od. 10. 131;—*οὐδερμία πόλις πέφυγε δουλοσύνην πρὸς Ἰπποκράτες* at the hands of . . . Hdt. 7. 154;—the part. pf. pass. also retains the acc. in Hom., who joins it with *εἶναι* or *γενέσθαι*=*πεφυγέναι*, c. g. *μοῖραν δ' οὐτάρ φημι πεφυγμένον ἔμμεναι ἀνδρῶν* Il. 6. 488, *πεφυγμένον εἶναι ὕληρον* 9. 455; *οὐ οἱ νῦν ἐστὶ γ' ἐστὶ πεφυγμένον ἄμμε γενέσθαι* 22. 219; v. supr. 1. 1.

2. of things, *ἠνίοχον φύγον ἦνία* *escaped, slipped from his hands*, Il. 23. 465; *Νέστορα δ' ἐκ χειρῶν φύγον ἦνία* 8. 137, cf. 11. 128; *τὸ φεύγον the part which slips*, Xen. Eq. 10. 9;—c. dupl. acc., *ποῦν σε ἔπος φύγεν ἕρκος ὁδόντων* Il. 4. 350, Od. 1. 64, etc.

III. *to flee one's country* for a crime, Il. 9. 478, Od. 13. 259; *οἱ φεύγοντες the exiles*, Thuc. 1. 24, Xen. Ages. 7. 6; *φ. πατρίδα* Od. 15. 228, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 24; *τὴν ἑαυτοῦ* Thuc. 5. 26; *φ. ἐξ Ἀργεὺς* Od. 15. 224, cf. Thuc. 8. 85; *ἐκ τῆς πατρίδος* Xen. An. 1. 3, 3, etc.

2. *φ. ὑπὸ τινος to be banished by him*, Hdt. 4. 125., 5. 30; *φ. ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου* Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 27; *φ. ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου* by their sentence, Dinarch. 95. 44; *so, φ. τινα* Hdt. 5. 62. 3. absol. *to go into exile*, *live in banishment*, Lat. *exulare*, Id. 6. 103, Aesch. Ag. 1668, Antipho 117. 21, and Plat.; *so, c. acc. cogn.*, *φ. ἀειφυγίαν* to be banished for life, Plat. Legg. 871 D, 877 C, 881 B; but also *ἐν ἀειφυγίᾳ*, Ib. 877 E; *φεύγων ἀπ' οἴκων ἄς ἐγὼ φεύγω* Eur. Andr. 976.

IV. as Att. law-term, *to be accused* or *prosecuted at law*: *ὁ φεύγων the accused, defendant*, Lat. *reus*, opp. to *ὁ διώκων the accuser, prosecutor*, Ar. Vesp. 390, 880, 893, Plat. Rep. 405 B, Oratt.; c. acc., *φ. γράφῃν* or *δίκην to be put on one's trial* for something, Ar. Eq. 442, Nub. 167, Plat. Apol. 19 C; *φ. ἀπολογία* Aeschin. 82. 36; the crime being added in gen., *φ. φόνον* *dikēn* Antipho 130. 17; but more commonly with *dikēn* omitted, *φ. φόνον to be charged with murder*, Lys. 118. 43, Lycurg. 166. 40, etc., (the same as *φ. ἐφ' αἵματι*, Valck. Hipp. 35); *φ. δειλίας* Ar. Ach. 1129; *ἐνείας* Id. Vesp. 718; also, *φ. περὶ θανάτου* Antipho 140. 39; *φ. ἐπὶ μνήσει* *τινός* Andoc. 3. 33; *φεύγει δίκην ὑπ' ἐμοῦ* *he is accused by me*, Dem. 1184. fin.; *φ. ἀρεβείας ὑπὸ τινος is accused of impiety by some one*, Plat. Apol. 35 D;—rarely of things, *τὸ φεύγον ψήφισμα* the decree that is on its defence, the decree in question, Dem. 638. 20;—in Hdt. 7. 214, αἰτίην φ. has still the orig. sense, *to flee from a charge*, *quit one's country* on account of a charge of crime.

φεύζω, fut. *ζω*, *to cry φεῦ, cry woe*, only found once, *τί τοῦτ' ἔφευξας*; Aesch. Ag. 1308. (From *φεν*, as αἰάζω, οἰζώ, οἰμῶζω from αἶα, οἶ, οἰμοῖ.)

φευκταῖος, a, ov, (*φεύγω*)=*ἀποτρόπαιος*, Hesych., Eccl.

φευκταῖον, verb. Adj. *one must flee*, *ἀπὸ τινος* Plat. Phaedo 62 D; *δεῦρο τοῖς κακοῖσι φ. they must flee*, Eur. Heracl. 259, cf. Ar. Av. 392. II.

c. acc., *τί φ.*; Eur. Hel. 860, cf. Plat. Theat. 167 D, Rep. 358 A, Xen., etc.;—in pl., Schol. Il. 10. 149.

φευκτιάω, Desiderat. *from φεύγω*, *to wish to flee*, Arist. Fr. 129.

φευκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *inclined to avoid*, opp. to *ὀρεκτικός*, c. gen., Arist. de An. 3. 7, 3.

φευκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. *to be shunned* or *avoided*, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 14, 1; opp. to *αἰρετός*, Ib. 3. 12, 1., 10. 2, 2. 2. *that can be escaped* or *avoided*, ἀγγελῖον ἄτακτον οὐδὲ φευκτὸν Soph. Aj. 224, cf. Plat. Ax. 369 B;—cf. the poet. *φρυκτός*.

φευξασπίδιον, τό, a plant, = *πόλιον*, Diosc. 3. 124. *φευξεία*, = *φευκτιάω*, restored by Porus in Eur. H. F. 628, for *φευξεία*.

φεύξιμος, ov, later form of *φύξιμος*, τόπος Polyb. 13. 6, 9; *δούλω φ. βωμός* Plut. 2. 166 F;—also = *φευκτός*, Hesych.

φεύξις, εως, ἡ, = *φύξις*, Soph. Ant. 362.

φεύξομαι, fut. of *φεύγω*; but *φεύξα*, of *φεύζω*.

φεψάλομαι, Pass. *to be burnt* to ashes, Aesch. Pr. 363, Byz.

φεψάλος, ov, ὁ, Ion. *φίψαλος* Hesych.: *a spark, piece of the embers*, Ar. Ach. 668, Vesp. 227, Arist. Meteor. 2. 8, 15;—also *φεψάλυξ*, υγος, ὁ, Archil. 113, Ar. Lys. 107;—*ἀσπίς ἐν τῷ φεψάλω κρημνίσσεται*, i. e. will be hung in the chimney, of things laid by and unused, Ar. Ach. 278; *οὐδὲ φεψάλυξ* not so much as . . . Id. Lys. 1. c.

φείως, ω, ὁ, a prickly plant, Lat. *rhœus*, *Poterium spinosum* Theophr. H. P. 6. 1, 3; cf. *στοιβάη*.

φή, enclit. for *φησί*, Anacr. Fr. 40;—but *φή*, Dor. *φᾶ*, for *ἐφη*, Pind., etc.

φή or *φῆ*, = *ῶς*, as, like as, read by Zenodotus in Il. 2. 144., 14. 499, and quoted by Schol. l. c. from later Ep. Poets, as Antim., and Callim., v. Spitzn. Excurs. xxv ad Il.; hence Herm., with great probability, reads *φή βα* for *δῆ βα* in h. Hom. Merc. 241.

φηγίνεος, a, ov, = sq., Anth. P. 6. 33, Orph. Arg. 66.

φήγιλος, η, ov, *oaken*, ἀξάν Il. 5. 838, cf. Anth. P. 6. 351, etc.

φηγός, ἡ, the oak, bearing an esculent acorn (Theophr. H. P. 3. 8, 2), perh. *Quercus esculus*, though it seems doubtful whether this tree is now found in Greece or Asia M.; (not the Lat. *fagus*, our *beech*, though the names are identical), often in Il. (not in Od.); sacred to Ζεύς, Διὸς περικλάλει *φηγῶ* Il. 5. 693; *φηγῶ ἐφ' ὕψηλῃ* . . . Διὸς 7. 60; *Soph. calls the oak of Dodona ἡ παλαιὰ φ.*, Tr. 171 (cf. Hes. Fr. 18., 39. 7), but *δρῦς*, Ib. 1168.—On the transition from *φηγός* oak to *fagus* beech, v. M. Müller Sc. of Language, 2. pp. 222, 235.

II. *the acorn of the same tree*, Ar. Pax 1137, Plat. Rep. 372 C. (Hence *φηγ-ών*, *φήγι-νος*, *φηγι-νέος*; cf. Lat. *fag-us*, *fag-inus*, *fag-ineus*;—A. S. *bōc-e* (*beech*); O. H. G. *buohh-a*;—perh. from *✓ΦΑΙ*, *φαγ-έν*, as suggested by Eust. 594. 34, al.; cf. *ἀκ-υλος* (*glans*) with Skt. *as'* (*edere*).)

φηγό-τευκτος, ov, *made of the tree φηγῶς*, Lyc. 1432.

φηγών, ὄνος, ὁ, an oak-grove, Lat. *esuletum*, Gloss.

φήη, Ep. 3 sing. subj. pres. of *φημί*, Od.

φήληξ, ηκος, ὁ, a wild fig (prob. from *φηλός*, *deceitful*, because it seems ripe when it is not really so), Ar. Pax 1165, cf. Schol. ad l. et Soph. Fr. 792;—hence *φηληκίω*, = *φηλώ*, E. M.; *φηληκόθρεπτος*, ov, = *ἐριναστός*, Hesych.

φηλητεύω, to cheat, deceive, h. Hom. Merc. 159.

φηλήτης, ov, or *φηλητής*, οὔ, ὁ: (*φηλός*):—*a cheat, knave, thief*, *φῶτες* *φηληταί* h. Hom. Merc. 67, 446; *φηλήτης ἄνθρωπος* Aesch. Cho. 1001; *ἀνδρὶ φηλήτῃ* Soph. Fr. 671; *Ἐρμῆς φηλητῶν ἀναξ* Eur. Rhes. 217; *ὅς δὲ γυναικὶ πέποιθε, πέποιθ' ὅ γε φηλήτης* Hes. Op. 373;—in later times the form *φῆλητης* prevailed (and was introduced by Copyists into Hes.), *φῆλητης* ὁ *ἔρως καλοῖτ'* ἂν Anth. P. 5. 309; *τῶν φηλητῶν . . . ἀνακτα* (sc. *Ἐρμῆν*) Epigr. Gr. 1108; and so the word is written in Eust., Phot., Choerob.

φῆλός, ov, *deceitful*, Schol. Ar. Pac. 1165, Suid., etc., cf. *φηλός*. (From *✓ΣΦΑΛ*, *σφαλ-ῆναι*, the s being lost, as in Lat. *fallere*.)

φῆλός, to cheat, deceive, ἐφῆλωσε φρένας Aesch. Ag. 492; *γλώσσας φηλόμηναι* Eur. Supp. 243, cf. Lyc. 785, Ar. Rh. 3. 983, Menand. Ἀλ. 11.

φῆλωμα, τό, a deceit, deception, cheat, Antipho ap. Schol. Ar. Pac. 1165;—*φῆλωσας*, εως, ἡ, E. M. 791, 33.

φήμα, τό, (*φημί*) *that which is said, a word*, Hesych.

φήμη, ἡ, Dor. *φάμα*, whence Lat. *fama*: (*φημί*, v. sub *φάω*):—properly, a voice or saying of uncertain origin, and so (acc. to Hellenic notions):

I. a voice from heaven, a prophetic voice, *χαίρε δὲ φῆμῃ Ὀδυσσεὺς φίλος νιός* (the last speaker had not intended his words to apply to Telemachus), Od. 2. 35, ubi v. Schol.; so, when Ulysses prays to Zeus, *φήμην τίς μοι φάσθω* Od. 20. 100, he is answered by thunder (102), and this is interpreted by the chance words of a woman, *φήμην . . . γυνὴ προέεικε* ἀλετρίς 105–119; the same is called *σῆμα* 111; *κλεθδὼν* 120; so *φ.* and *κλεθδὼν* are interchanged, Hdt. 5. 72, cf. Soph. El. 1109 sq.; *φ.* and *τέρας*, Hdt. 3. 153;—hence an oracle, *divination*, *omen*, *εἶτε του θεῶν φῆμην ἀκούσας*, εἴτ' ἀπ' ἀνδρός Soph. O. T. 43, cf. 86, 475, etc.; *τοῦ ὄνειρου ἡ φ.* the augury from the dream, Hdt. 1. 43; *φ. μαντικαί* Soph. O. T. 723; *φ. θεσφάτων* Id. Tr. 1150; *μάντεων φῆμαι* Eur. Hipp. 1056, cf. Ion 180; *φήμη τὸ οἶκον ἐν μυχοῖς ἰδρυνέην* Id. Hel. 820; *φήμας τε καὶ μαντείας* Plat. Phaedo 111 C. cf. Isocr. 193 A; *φήμας καὶ ἐνύπνια καὶ οἰωνούς* Xen. Symp. 4. 48, cf. Cyr. 8. 7, 3, etc.; *φήμας ἔνεκα ominis causa*, Plat. Legg. 878 A, cf. 908 A;—hence, comically, *φήμη γ' ἔμιν ὄρνις ἐστὶ* Ar. Av. 720; *φ. ἀγαθὴν λέξομεν* = *εὐφημίαν παρέξομεν*, Id. Vesp. 824.

2. a saying or report spread among men, but always with reference to some uncertain and mysterious origin, *φήμη οὐ τίς πάμπαν ἀπόλλυται, ἦν τινα πολλοὶ λαοὶ φημῶσι*; *θεὸς νύ τίς ἐστι καὶ αὕτη* Hes. Op. 760; (a passage cited and amplified by Aeschin. 18. 10–20, where *φήμη* δ' ἐς στρατὸν ἦλθε is cited, as if from the Iliad);—hence she was deified and had altars raised to her,

Aeschin. 1. c. with Schol., Paus. 1. 17, 1, Schol. Soph. O. T. 158; so, φ. ἐσπάρτο ἐς τὸ στρατόπεδον Hdt. 9. 100; περιχαρὴς τῇ φήμῃ Id. 1. 31; φ. δημόβροτος Aesch. Ag. 938; τίν' ἔχων φ. ἀγαθὴν ἤκει; Ar. Eq. 1320; ὑποδεστέρα τῆς φήμης inferior to their report, i.e. exaggerated, Thuc. 1. 11; ἐπώνυμος ἐν φήμαις βροτῶν Antiph. Θαρ. 1; φ. ὑπορρέει Plat. Legg. 672 B; φήμην τινὰ κατασκευάσαι Id. Apol. 18 C. 3. the talk or report of a man's character, δεινὴ δὲ βροτῶν ὑπαλεόεο φήμῃ· φ. γάρ τε κακὴ πέλεται, κούφῃ μὲν αἰεταί—βεία μάλ', ἀργαλέῃ δὲ φέριεν, χαλεπὴ δ' ἀποθέσθαι Hes. Op. 758; περὶ τὸν τῶν ἀνθρώπων βίον . . καὶ πράξεις ἀφειδὸν τις πλανᾷται φ. Aeschin. 18. 7; φ. περιφύεται τῇν Isocr. 97 E; ἐπιφέρειεν γυναικίους αὐτοῖς φήμας Plat. Legg. 935 A.—esp. of good report, fame, Hdt. 1. 31; κατὰ τὴν εὐδοξίαν καὶ τοὺς ἐπαίνους καὶ τὴν φ. Plat. Legg. 109 C, cf. 80 A; ἀγαθὰ φάμαι Pind. O. 7. 18, cf. Ar. Eq. 1320; also, φ. πονηρά Aesch. Cho. 1045; φ. ἀλχηρῶ, opp. to καλὴ δόξα, Isocr. 11 C; ψευδῇ φ. ὕμνειν κατὰ τινος Plat. Legg. 822 C, cf. Rep. 463 D. 4. φάμαι songs of praise, Pind. P. 2. 28; so, φάμα φιλοφωρμύγῃ Aesch. Supp. 697, cf. Theb. 866, and γ. Φήμιος. II. any voice or words, a speech saying, Id. Ag. 928.

Φήμιος. II. any voice or words, a speech, saying, *Id.* Ag. 938.
 No. 1045; λόγων φήμη, poet. periph. for λόγος, Soph. Ph. 846;—esp.
 a common saying, a tradition, λέγουσιν, ἀλλὰ ἔστι φήμη—Aesch. Supp.
 760; πολλὰ φήμαι Eur. El. 701, cf. Plat. Philib. 16 C, Legg. 713 C, etc.;
 παρὰ φήμης μνήμη λαβών Lys. 190. 30. 2. a message, Aesch.
 Cho. 741, Soph. El. 1155, Eur. Hipp. 158; λόγων φ. Soph. Ph. 846.—
 On the word, v. Wytt. ad Jul. p. 150 sq.

φῆμι, φῆς (not φῆς, v. La Roche *Text.-kr.* p. 374), φῆσι (apocorp. φῆ Anacr. 40), pl. φάμεν, αἰρέ, φάσι; Dor. φάμι, φάσι or φάτι (Ar. Aech. 771), 3 pl. φαντί:—aor. 2 ἔφηρ, Ep. φῆν Hom.; ἔφησθα (rarely ἔφης) Dor. φῆσθα Il. 21. 186, al., φῆς 5. 473, Od. 7. 239, ἔφη, Ep. φῆ, Dor. φά Pind.; 3 pl. ἔφασαν or ἔφην, Ep. φῆν; imper. φαθί (not φάθι) Dind. Steph. Thes. 8. 741: subj. φά, φῆς, φῆ, Ep. φῆσαν Od. 1. 168, φῆη Il. 12.8., 23. 275; opt. φαίην, 1 pl. φάμεν Il. 2. 81., 24. 222, Pind., 3 pl. φαίην Hdt., etc., φαίησαν Thuc. 8. 53; inf. φάσθαι, ποῦτ. φάμεν Pind.; part. φάς, φάσα, φάν; fut. φῆσω Dor. φασῶ aor. 1 ἔφησα Hdt. 3. 153, Dor. 3 sing. φάσθαι Pind. N. 1. 99, opt. φῆσθαι Hdt. 6. 69, Aesch., part. φῆσας Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 1, etc.:—Med., impf. and aor. 2 ἐφάμην, ἔφατο (Ep. φάτο), ἔφαντο (Ep. φῆντο); imper. φάο Od. 16. 168., 18. 171, φάσθω, φάσθε; inf. φάσθαι; part. φάμενος:—fut. Dor. φάσσομαι [α] Pind. N. 9. 102:—Pass., pf. 3 sing. πέφαται Ar. Rh. 2. 500; 3 sing. imper. πεφάσθω Plat. Tiin. 72 D; part. πεφασμένος Il. 14. 127, Aesch. Pr. S43 (but this may be referred to φαίω):—aor. ἐφάθην (ἀπ-, κατ-) Arist. Interpr. 9, 9:—Verb. Adj. φατός, φατέος. The pres. indic. φῆμι is enclit., except in 2 sing. pres. φῆς; φάμεν is 1 pl. pres., φάμεν ποῦτ. inf.: φαντί is 3 pl., φάντι part. II. the impf. act. should be ἔφην.

like the aor., but ἔρασσκον was generally used instead, v. inf. III:—
φάσκω also supplied all moods of the pres. except the indic.; v.
Einsl. Heracl. 903, Med. 310:—ἡμί (q. v.) is another form of the
pres.
III. the √EP supplies the commoner aor. form εἶπον.
as also εἴπα, v. sub εἶπον: and the Root *ṛéw gives the pf. ἐῤῥκα, pf.
pass. ἐῤῥημα, aor. pass. ἐῤῥήην and ἐῤῥέην, un-Att. ἐῤῥήην and ἐῤῥέην,
fut. pass. ἐῤῥήσεται: while ἐῤῥῶ, Ion. ἐῤῥέω, from ποῦτ, pres. εἶρω,
is the usual Att. fut.; v. sub ἐῤῥῶ.

(*Φημί* belongs to *√ΦΛ* (v. sub *φάω*), whence come also *φαίνα*, having with *φημί* the common sense of *bringing to light, making known*, and hence the forms of the pf. pass. of *φημί* are identical with those of *φαίνα*.) [*ā*, except in *φᾶσι*, and in masc. and fem. part. *φᾶσα*: in inf. *φάνα* *ā* always,—for in Eubul. Incert. I. 11, *φάνα* is no doubt corrupt, and cannot be defended (at least in Comic dialogue) by the example of *τεθᾶνα* for *τεθάναι*, cf. Meineke l. c.: Draco's form *φᾶσι* is, equally false, v. Ar. Eq. 23, etc.]

Radical sense: *to declare, make known*; and so, *to say, affirm, assert*, either *absol.*, or *folly.* by *inf.* or by *acc.*; the *inf.* is often omitted, *θέσμαιον καὶ ἀναλκίδα φήσει* (sc. *εἶναι*) II. 8. 153; but also, *Κορινθίους τί φῶμεν*; what *shall we say* of them? Xen. Hell. 3. 5. 12:—then, since *what one* says commonly expresses a belief or opinion, *to think, deem, suppose* (cf. *φάσκαυ*), *ᾧ γὰρ ὅτι αἰρήσεν Πριάμου πόλιν* II. 2. 37; *φαίης κε ἴσῃκόν τε τιν' ἔμμενα ἀφ' ὧνά τε* you would say, would think, he was . . ., 3. 220; *ἴσον ἔμοι φάσκαυ* to say he is (i. e. fancy himself) equal to me, 1. 187, 1. 196; *μή . . . φαθί λείσσειν* think not that you see, Theocr. 22. 56; *τί φῆς*; what say you, i. e. what think you? (v. *inf.* II. 5); *λέγ' ἀνδρῶς ὅ τι φῆς* Ar. Pl. 349;—but these senses of *thinking* and *saying* run continually into one another, cf. *λόγος* A and B:—the person to whom the speech is directed is expressed by *πρός τινα*, Od. 17. 584, etc.; rarely by *τινι* Ev. Matth. 13. 28; *κατά τινος* φ. to speak against . . ., Xen. Apol. 25:—the statement is added by the *inf.*, v. *supr.*; sometimes also *φ. ὥς . . .*, Lys. 110. 5, Xen. Hell. 6. 3. 7, etc.; *ὅ τι . . .*, Plat. Gorg. 487 D.—The Med. has all these senses as well as the Act. II. Special

1. *φαοί* parenthetically, *they say, it is said*, Il. 5. 638, Od. 6. 42, and Att.; but in Prose also *φηροί*, like French *on dit*, Dem. 1. 150. 13, Plut. 2. 112 C, etc.; (so Lat. *inquit*, *ait*, Gronov. Liv. 34. 3. 5ent). Plor. τ Sat. 4. 79;—esp. in urging an objection or counter-argument, v. Interpp. Pers. Sat. 1. 40);—so also *ἔφη*, c. acc. et inf., Xen. An. 1. 6. 6.
2. *φημι* is sometimes joined with a *syuon*, Verb, e. g. *ἔλεγον, ἔφησε λέγων* Hdt. 3. 156., 6. 137, etc.; *ἔλεγε φάς* Id. 5. 36; *λέγει ὑδὲ φάμεν* Id. 2. 22; also *τί ἐρούμεν; τί φήσομεν*; Dem. 99. 8, c. 800.
—66: *τί φάμεν; τί λέγουσιν*; Eur. Hel. 483.
3. in repeating dialogues,

the Verb commonly goes before its subject, *ἔφη ἐγώ, ἔφη ὁ Σακράτης*, said I, said S., but the order is sometimes inverted, *ἐγὼ ἔφη, ὁ Σακράτης ἔφη* I said, S. said:—the same holds of *εἶπεν*, Bornem. Xen. Symp. 1, 8:—*φημί, φησί, ἔφη, ἔφη* are sometimes parenthetically inserted, although *λέγει* or *εἶπεν* has introduced the sentence, as in our vulgarism,

he said, says he, ὁ Ἰσχύμαχος. . εἶπεν· ἀλλὰ παῖσις μὲν σὺ γε, ἐφη Id. Occ.
17, 10, cf. Heind. Plat. Charm. 164 E; so Lat. *ait*. 4. τί φημι;
Soph. O. T. 1471, and τί φῆς; Ib. 655, Ph. 803, Eur. Hel. 706, are used
extra metrum, as exclamations, v. Valck. Phoen. 923. 5. φημι
δεῖν, φ. χρῆναι Andoc. 27, 39, Isocr. 36 D. III. in a more

definite sense, like ἀπαράφῃμι, *to say yes, affirm, assert, maintain, assure*, in Hom., as well as Att., Seidl. Eur. El. 33; καὶ τοὺς φάναί and they *said yes*, Hdt. 8. 88; καὶ φημι κἀπόφῃμι Soph. O. C. 317; ἔγωγ' ἔφημι Plat. Gorg. 562 C; φάναί τε καὶ ἀπαρνεῖσθαι Id. Theat. 165 A; c. inf., φησὶ ἡ καταρνεῖ μὴ δεδρακέναι τάδε; Soph. Ant. 442:—on the other hand, οὐ φημι means *to say no, deny, refuse*, c. inf., ἡ Πυθὶς οὐκ ἔφη χρῆσθαι *said she would not*... Hdt. 1. 19, cf. 8. 2; οὐκ ἔφασαν ἐπιτρέψαι Lys. 131. 9, 134. 10 (where Dobree would restore ἐπιτρέψεν); c. acc. et inf., οὐ φημι Ὅριστην σ' ἐνδίκας ἀνδραγατεῖν Aesch. Eum. 221, cf. Hdt. 2. 63; absol., κὰν μὲν γὰρ φῃ ἢ he *says no*, Ar. Av. 555:—in Plat.'s dialogue we often have φάθῃ ἢ μὴ, *say yes or no, yes or no?*—answered by φημί *yes*, or οὐ φημι *no*, Plat. Phaedr. 270 C. al., v. Stallb. Gorg. 500 D; οὐκ ἔφη he *said no*, Phaedo 117 E.—In this definite sense the Att., besides pres., mostly use fut. φήσω and aor. ἔφησα, but in impf., inf., and part. pres., to avoid ambiguity, they prefer ἔφασκον, φάσκων, φάσκων (the other forms of which are rare, v. φάσκω), and the Med. φάσθαι, φάμενος:—there was commonly a distinction between φάναί and φάσκεν, c. g. ἔφη σπουδάζειν he *said he was* in haste, ἔφασκε σπουδάζειν he *alleged he was* in haste; yet we find also ἔφη in this sense, Xen.

An. 1. 6, 7. **IV.** *to bid, order*, c. acc. et inf., Pind. N. 3. 49.
φημι = *Ep.* — *ίζω* Hes. Op. 760, etc.: *ar.* *ἐφήμσα* Aesch., Eur. (v. inf.), Dor. *ἐφάμφα* (κατ-) Pind. O. 6. 92: — **Med.**, *ar.* *ἐφημισα* Aesch. (v. inf.), *Ep.* — *φάμην* Dion. P., Nonn.: — **Pass.**, fut. *φημισθήσομαι* Lyc. 1082: *ar.* *ἐφημισθην* Plut. 2. 264 D; *Ep.* — *ιχθον* Or. Sib. 5. 7, etc.: — *pf.* *πεφημισα* Strab. 22: (*φήμη*). *To utter a voice:* 1.

to prophesy, speak, utter, ᾗ καὶ Ἀογίας ἐφήμμεν Aesch. Cho. 558. 2.
to spread a report, φήμην φ. Hes. (v. sub φήμη t. 2), cf. Q. Sm. 13, 538,
etc.:—Pass., οἱ τεύοντάς φημισμένους Plut. l. c. 1. c. II. Med. to ex-
press in words, συντόμας φημιστὺν Aesch. Ag. 629, cf. 1162, 1173. 2.
to call, name, τινὰ τι Dion. H. ap. E. M. 280. 8; ὄνομα φ. Opp. H. 5,
476:—also in Med., Euphor. 56. 3. to promise, ᾗν (sc. τὴν ἐνρήν)
ἐφήμισεν πατρί μοι Eur. I. A. 1356.

Φῆμιος, δ, name of the minstrel in Od. (1. 154, etc.); cf. φῆμη I. 4.
 φῆμιος, ὡς, η, poet. for φῆμη, φάτις, *speech, talk*, Il. 10. 207;—in ἐς
 θάλακον πρόπολον δῆμιον τε φῆμιον Od. 15. 468, the words δῆμιον φῆμιος
 may be merely *the talking* of the people, *the buzz and noise* of the
 assembly,—though it is usually taken to mean *the place of assembly* itself,
 which in Od. 2. 150 is called ἀγοσὴ πολύποσιος. 2. *common opinion*

or judgment expressed in common talk, Lat. *plebis sententia*, χαλεπή δ' ἔχθη ὅμηον φ. Od. 14. 239, cf. 16. 75; τῶν δαείμων φῆμιν ἀδυνέα their 'bitter gossip', 6. 273; Κασσάνδραν φ. ὅμῳς ἔχησι βροτῶν Ibyc. 8: — also, φ. ἀσώων their praise, Euphor. Fr. 38: hence, 3. fame, reputation, χαλεπήν δὲ τε φῆμιν ὕπασσεν.. γυναιῖ Od. 24. 201; later of good report, Manetho 3. 183. 237.

φῆμνος, ὁ, = φῆμη, Walz Rhett. I. 584, Suid.
 φῆν, Ion. for ἐφην, Hom.:—but φῆναι, inf. aor. I of φαίνω, Od.
 φῆντι, ἡ, prob. = ἀλαιοίς, the sea-eagle or osprey, *ossifragus*, φῆναι
 ἡ αἰγύπτιοι Od. 16. 217, cf. 3. 372, Ar. Av. 304, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 2.,
 9. 34, 2; sacred to Athenē, Ael. N. A. 12. 4.

φῆρ, ὄ, gen. φήρος, Acol. for θήρ, hence Lat. *fera*, pl. φῆρες, of the Centaurs, Il. 1. 268., 2. 743; in sing., Simon. Iamb. 29, Pind. P. 3. 8., 4. 211; of Marsyas, Telest. 1. 6:—in Ion. writers of *Satyrs* (v. sq.), Galen.

φῆρεα, τὰ, a swelling of the parotid glands, so as to be like the budding horns of Satyrs (φῆρες), Hipp. 1175 C, Galen., etc.

φιρο-μάνης, ἐς, game-mad, madly fond of game or wild animals,
epith. of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9. 524.

φητιάλεις or φητιάλιοι, v. sub φετιάλεις.
φήτρη, φητρία, v. sub φράτρα.

φθαίρω, Dor. for φθείρω, Eust. 1648. 5, E. M., cf. Valck. 11dt. 5. 50.
φθάνω [ā]: fut. φθήσομαι Il. 23. 444, Thuc. 5. 10, Plat. Rep. 375 C,
etc.; but φθάσω [ā] Hipp. 491. 28, Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 38, 7. 1, 19:—aor.

ἐφθάρσα Hdt. 7. 161, Aesch. Pers. 752, Thuc., etc. (used in all moods, except the imper.); opt. 3 sing. φθάσει Isocr. 183 C. (φθάσειεν Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 14; Dor. ἐφθαζε Theocr. 2. 115;—but the only Ep. aor. is ἐφθην, also used in Att.; pl. ἐφθήμεν, -ητε, -οσαν Eur. Phoen. 1468, Isocr. 83 E, 58 B, Antipho 11. 2, Ep. 3 pl. φθάν, ll. 11. 51; subj. φάθῃ, Ep. 3 3 sing. φθῇ, φθῆσιν 16. 861., 23. 805; Ep. 1 pl. φθέμεν Od. 16. 383; 3 pl. φθέουσιν 24. 437; opt. φθαίει, Ep. 3 sing. φθαίσι (παρά-) ll. 10. 336; inf. φθῆναι Hdt. 6. 115, Thuc. 4. 4; part. φάθῃς Hdt. 3. 71; Ep. 3 also part. med. φθάμενος ll. 5. 119, etc., Hes. Op. 552;—pf. ἐφθάκα Philop. (?) ap. Dem. 239. 9, Oribas.; πέφθακα Chr. P. 2077, Tzetz.; 2 pl. pf. ἐφθάκα Luc. Philops. 6, Plut. Galb. 17;—an aor. pass. ἐφθάσθην occurs in later writers as with Dion. ll. 6. 25, Epigr. Gr. 315, 538, Joseph., Galen, de Lib. Paral. 45. (The φθόα is by Curt. connected with

φαλῆν, c. Lob. Paral. 45. (The $\sqrt{\text{FHA}}$ is by Curt. connected with $\sqrt{\text{FAA}}$, comparing the glosses in Hesych., $\phi\alpha\theta\eta\sigma\eta$ $\phi\theta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\eta$, — $\phi\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha\iota$, $\pi\rho\omicron\tau\alpha\lambda\alpha\mu\beta\alpha\iota\upsilon\eta\iota$, — and $\phi\alpha\tau\eta\sigma\alpha\iota$ $\pi\rho\omicron\iota\epsilon\upsilon\eta\iota$; perh. also Lat. *spe-s*, *spe-rare* belong to same Root.) [$\phi\theta\acute{\alpha}\omega$ always in Att.; $\phi\theta\acute{\alpha}\omega$ in Il. v. 506, — 21; 262 (where Zenodot. read $\phi\theta\alpha\eta\epsilon\iota$ for $\phi\theta\acute{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\iota$); in later Poets, $\phi\theta\acute{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\iota$ or $\phi\theta\acute{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\iota$ to quit the vessel. Cf. Auth. p. 88, 1.]

To come or do first or before others: I. c. acc. pers. to be before-hand with, overtake, outstrip, anticipate, in turning or otherwise, *αεφ'ανταρ*, φθάειν δέ τε καὶ τὸν ἀντιπαιῖτα II. 2, 26; φθῶν σε τέλος παράσχοι II. 451; cf. Hes. Op. 552, 568, II. 7, 161, Eur. Heracl. 120, T. 669, Isocr. 197 B, etc.; εἰς φθῶσαν τὸν χειμᾶνα *they anticipated* Ω

the storm, Hdt. 7. 188; φθάσας τὸν λογιζμὸν Dem. 526. 18:—Pass. to be overtaken, ἐφθάνετο Anth. P. 9. 278; ἐφθάσθην, v. supr.

II. absol. to come first, opp. to ὑστερέω, Eur. Phoen. 975, cf. Thuc. 4. 121, Xen. An. 5. 9, 18; τοὺς φθάσαντος ἀπαγὰρ the prey of the first comer, Aesch. Pers. 752, cf. Fr. 22 b; φθάσαι πρὶν ἀδικηθῆναι Arist. Pol. 5. 3, 4, cf. Rhet. 1. 12, 30;—and often in late writers, τὰ φθάσαντα the things before mentioned, Ael. V. H. 1. 34, argum. Dem. 1128; ὁ φθάων, ὁ φθάνουσα the previous, often in Byz.; τὸ φθάνον previous time, Ael. V. H. 14. 6.

2. with Preps., to come or arrive first, ἐς τὸν Ἑλλάδ' σποντον Thuc. 8. 100, cf. Xen. Cyr. 5. 4, 9; ἕως τοῦ οὐρανοῦ LXX (Dan. 4. 8); ἐφθασεν ἐφ' ὑμᾶς Ev. Matth. 12. 28, Luc. 11. 20, 1 Ep. Thess. 2. 16: φθ. εἰς . . , simply, to arrive at, attain to, Ep. Rom. 9. 31, Phil. 3. 16, cf. Plut. 2. 338 A.

III. the action in which one outstrips another is expressed by the part. agreeing with the subject, [Ἄνθρω] πολλὸν ὑπεκπροθέει, φθάνει δὲ τε πᾶσαν ἐπ' αἶαν βλάπτου' ἀνθρώπου and is beforehand in doing men mischief, Il. 9. 506; ἀλλ' ἄρα μιν φθῇ Τηλέμαχος κατόπισθε βαλὼν Telemachus was beforehand with him in striking, Od. 22. 91, cf. 16. 383, Il. 10. 368; so, often, in Hdt. and Att., ἐφθσαν ἀπικόμενοι arrived first, Hdt. 4. 136, cf. 6. 115; ἐφθσαν προκαταλαβόντες Thuc. 3. 112; also, ἢν φθᾶσαι πρῶτον διαφθέραντες τὸ στράτευμα Id. 7. 25; φθ. γύνασι προσπεσὼν πατρὸς Eur. H. F. 986, etc.;—the part. pass. is also used, ἡ κε πολλὰ φθαῖν πόλις ἀλούσα i.e. it would be taken first, Il. 13. 815; εἰ κε φθῇ τυπεί should he be wounded first, 16. 861; φθαῖντε γὰρ ἂν . . ἐξανδραποδισθέντες ἡ . . Hdt. 6. 108; μὴ φθᾶσαι προσιβουλεύμενοι Thuc. 3. 83; ἐφθη κατακαυθεῖς Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 17; φθάνειν δεῖ πεφραγμένους τοὺς πόρους one must prevent their being blocked up, Id. Cyr. 2. 4, 25;—these clauses, being compar. in sense, are sometimes foll. by a gen., φθάνειν δὲ μέγ' ἱππῶν . . κοσμηθέντες Il. 11. 51; more often by πρῶν . . or ἡ . . , ἐφθη ὑρέξιμενος, πρῶν οὐτάσαι 16. 322, cf. Antipho 114. 29, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 4; φθῇσονται τοῦτοις πόδες καὶ γούνα καμνόντα ἡ ὑμῖν Il. 23. 444, cf. Od. 11. 58, Hdt. 6. 108; so, ἐφθσαν ἀναβάτες πρῶν ἡ . . Hdt. 9. 70; ἐφθσαν ἐκπεσόντες πρῶτον ἡ . . Id. 6. 91.—In translation, our idiom often reverses the phrase, so that the part. becomes the chief Verb and φθάνειν is rendered by an Adv., quicker, sooner, first, before, beforehand (cf. λαυθάνω, τυγχάνω), φθῇ . . βαλὼν he struck first, Od. 22. 91; φθᾶν κοσμηθέντες they drew up first or before the rest, Il. 11. 51; ἐφθῶν ἀφικόμενος I came sooner or first; φθᾶν εὐεργετῶν I am the first to show a kindness, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 14; ὅπως φθᾶσαι βοηθήσαντες Id. Hell. 7. 2, 14, etc.

2. in the same sense, the part. φθᾶς or φθᾶσας, Ep. φθᾶμενος, is used like an Adv. with a principal Verb, ὅς μ' ἐβαλε φθᾶμενος, for ὅς μ' ἐφθη βαλὼν, Il. 5. 119., 13. 387, cf. Od. 19. 449; οὐκ ἄλλος φθᾶς ἐμεῖ κατήγορος ἔσται no other shall be an accuser before me, Hdt. 3. 71; ἀνέμεις με φθᾶσας you opened the door before me, Ar. Pl. 1102; φθᾶσας προσπεσόντα Thuc. 5. 9, cf. 2. 91, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 3, etc.; rarely so in part. pres., φθάνοντες θηοῦμεν Ib. 3. 18.

3. rarely with the inf., like Lat. occurrere, φθαῖν ἐπ' εἰς ἐκκλησίαν ἐλθεῖν Ar. Eq. 935, cf. Nub. 1384; μόλις φθάνει θρόνοις ἐμπεσόντα μὴ χαμαὶ πεσεῖν hardly escapes falling on the ground by falling first on the seat, Eur. Med. 1166; more often in late writers, Ap. Rh. 1. 1188, Dion. H. 4. 59, 61, Luc. D. Mort. 13. 2, Harm. 2. IV. joined with the negat. foll. cases are to be distinguished: 1. with οὐ and part., followed by καὶ or καὶ εὐθύς, like Lat. simul ac, denotes two actions following close on each other, οὐ φθάνειν χρή συσκιάζοντα γένυν, καὶ . . ὅρμᾶν you must no sooner get your beard, than you march, Eur. Supp. 1219; οὐ φθάνει ἐξαγόμενος καὶ εὐθύς ὁμοῦς ἐστὶ τοῖς ἀκαθάρτοις no sooner is he brought out than he becomes unclean, Xen. Eq. 5, 10, cf. Ar. Nub. 1384; οὐκ ἐφθμεν εἰς Τροίην ἐλθόντες καὶ τοιαῦτα νόστοις ἐλήφμεν ἐξ ὧν . . no sooner had we come to Troy, than . . Isocr. 588 E, cf. 58 B, 92 E, 179 A, 199 D; οὐκ ἐφθμ μοι συμβᾶσα ἡ ἀτυχία καὶ εὐθύς ἐπεγένησαν διαφθορὰς τάνδοθεν scarcely or no sooner had misfortune befallen me, when . . , Dem. 1073. 20, cf. 1319. 11. 2. οὐκ ἂν φθάνω, οὐκ ἂν φθάνοιτε, with part. pres., denote impatience, and are mostly used to express a strong exhortation or urgent command, οὐκ ἂν φθάνοιτε ἀπαλλασσόμενοι you could not be too quick in departing, i.e. make haste and be off, Hdt. 7. 162; οὐ φθάνοιτ' ἐπ' ἂν θανάτου make haste and die, Eur. Or. 936, cf. Alc. 662, Heracl. 721 (ubi v. Elmsl.), Tro. 456, I. T. 245; οὐκ ἂν φθάνοιτον τοῦτο πράττοντε Ar. Pl. 485; ἀποτρέχων οὐκ ἂν φθάνω Ib. 1133; εἰς ἀγορὰν ἰδὼν οὐκ ἂν φθάνω Ib. 874, cf. Eccl. 118; οὐκ ἂν φθάνω λέγων Plat. Symp. 185 F, cf. Euthyd. 272 D, Phaedo 100 C, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 11; so, οὐκ ἂν φθάνοιμι (sc. λέγων) Plat. Symp. 214 E;—with part. aor., only late, as Luc. Tox. 2;—(in a like sense, the part. φθᾶσας (like ἀνύσας) is used with imperat., λέγε φθᾶσας speak quickly, τρέχε φθᾶσας, and the like; and even φθᾶσας joined with another part., φθᾶσας ἀρπάσας Hdt. 6. 65).—In these phrases, some Edd. write the clauses as questions, like Lat. quin statim . . ? I will not you make haste and go, etc.?—but this is not necessary and cannot be applied to such cases as the foll., οὐκ ἂν φθάνοιμι I could not be too quick, i.e. I will begin directly, Plat. Symp. 214 E, cf. Phaedo 100 C, Euthyd. 272 D, Dem. 745. 5., 782. 17.

φθάρμα, τό, corruption, LXX (Levit. 22. 25). II. an outcast, castaway, Joseph. B. J. 5. 10, 5.

φθάρσις, εὖς, ἡ, corruption, Byz.

φθαρτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for destroying, destructive, opp. to γεννητικός, ποιητικός, c. gen., φθαρτικὰ ἀλλήλων τὰ ἐναντία one of another, Arist. Phys. 1. 9, 4; ἡ κακία φθ. τῆς ἀρχῆς Id. Eth. N. 6. 5, 6, cf. Pol. 3. 10, 2, Poët. 11, 10; absol., Id. Top. 2. 9^b 6., 4. 4, 3, al. Adv. —κῶς, Ib. 7. 3, 7.

φθαρτο-λάτρης, ου, ὁ, a worshipper of the corruptible, Eus. ap. Phot. Bibl. 106. 19.

φθαρτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of φθεῖρω, destructible, perishable, opp. to αἰδιος, Arist. An. Post. 1. 8, 2., 1. 24, 5, Metaph. 1. 9, 8.

φθαστίον, verb. Adj. of φθάνω, one must anticipate, Oribas. 131 Matth.

φθατέω, v. καταφθατέωμαι.

φθέγγομαι, fut. φθέξομαι; aor. ἐφθεγγάμην; pf. ἐφθεγμα, 2 pers.

φθέγγειαι Plat. Legg. 830 C, 3 pers. ἐφθεγγαίται used trans. by Arist. An.

Post. 1. 10, 8; but pass., Id. Cael. 1. 9, 15; Dep. To utter a sound

or voice, esp. to speak loud and clear, often in Hom., (properly of all animals

that have lungs, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 1): 1. of the human voice, Hdt., etc.;

φθ. φωνῇ ἀνθρωπίνῃ Id. 2. 57; ἀπὸ γλώσσης Pind. O. 6. 21; διὰ τοῦ στό-

ματος Plat. Soph. 238 B; (ψυχῆς) φθεγγαμένης αἰῶν Xenophon. 6. 5;

φθεγγόμενος προσέειπε Il. 11. 603, etc.; φθεγγόμενον τεύχ' αὐδῆσαντος

Od. 9. 497; joined with a part. expressing the kind of cry, φθέγγομ' ἐγὼν

ἰάχουσα Il. 21. 341; τοὶ δ' ἐφθέγγοντο καλεῦντες Od. 10. 229, al.; so,

φθ. μετὰ βοῆς Plat. Legg. 791 E, etc.; μέγιστον ἀπάντων Dem. 405.

17; καλὸν καὶ μέγα Il. 408. 19, cf. 449. 26; ἐλευθερον καὶ μέγα Plat.

Gorg. 485 D;—also of a weak, small voice, ὀλίγη ὑπὲρ φθεγγόμενος Od.

14. 492; τυτθὸν φθεγγαμένην Il. 24. 170.—it was used of all sounds of

the human voice; of the battle-cry, Xen. An. 1. 8, 18; of the recitative

of the chorus, Id. Oec. 8, 3, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 238 D; often of orators,

v. supr.:—οὐδὲ φθέγγασθαι δάναται cannot utter a syllable, Isocr.

Antid. § 205, cf. Plat. Rep. 368 C; hence opp. to silence, Xen. Mem. 4.

2, 6; so, καὶ εἰτα σὺ φθέγγει . . ; open your mouth . . ? Dem. 320. 2; of

children just born, Arist. H. A. 7. 10, 4.—Construction:—c. acc. cogn.

to utter, ὅσα Theogn. 532; ἔπος Hdt. 5. 106, etc.; ἱερὸν μέλος Theogn.

761; ἀδρυμὸς καὶ γόους ἀνωφελεῖς Aesch. Pr. 34; τὰ καίρια Soph. Ph.

682; ἀράς, λόγους, βοῆν, βλασφημίαν Eur. Phoen. 475, Med. 1307,

I. T. 1385, Ion 1189; τάλανθ' Plat. Philib. 49 B; etc.:—the pers. ad-

ressed is added with a Prep., φθ. εἰς τινα Eur. Phoen. 1. c.; πρὸς τινα

Plat. Ion 534 D; later also τινα, Plut. Crass. 27:—φ. περί τινος Isocr.

210 D:—τὸ φθεγγόμενον, absol., that which uttered the sound, Hdt. 8.

65. 2. of animals, as a horse, to neigh, whinny, Id. 3. 84, 85;

of an eagle, to scream, Xen. An. 6. 1, 23; of a raven, to croak, Theophr.

Pluv. 1. 16; of a fawn, to cry, Theocr. 13. 62; of birds, opp. to ἀφανοί

εἶσι, Arist. H. A. 9. 28, 2; ἐν τῷ θέρει ἀεὶ κῆρυφος, τοῦ χειμῶνος . .

φθ. θορυβῶδες Ib. 9. 49 B, 1, al.; of worms, φθ. ὅσον τρισμὸν Theophr.

C. P. 5. 10, 5; of certain fish, Arist. Fr. 284. 3. of inanimate things,

of a door, to creak, Ar. Pl. 1099; of thunder, Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 3; of

trumpets, Id. An. 4. 2, 7., 5. 2, 14; of the flute, Id. Symp. 6, 3; of the

lyre, Arist. Metaph. 4. 12, 7; of an earthen pot, εἴτε ὕγεις εἴτε σαθρὸν

φθ. whether it rings sound or cracked, Plat. Theat. 179 D; φθ. παλά-

μας to clasp with the hands, Nonn. D. 5. 106, cf. Anth. P. 9. 505, 17:—

of a vowel, to sound so and so, Plat. Crat. 394 C. II.—ὀνομαζέω,

to name, call by name, Id. Rep. 527 A, Philib. 25 C, 34 A; τῷ πλέγ-

ματι τοῦτ' ὅνομα ἐφθεγγόμεθα λόγον gave it the name of λόγος, Id.

Soph. 262 D; φθ. ἐδῶλον ἐπὶ πᾶσις ἔν ὧν Ib. 240 A; φθ. γίγνομαι

to speak of things as coming into existence, Id. Theat. 157 B; καὶ τὸν

κύλασιν φθέγγου use the word κ., Ar. Fr. 253.

III. c. acc. pers. to praise, sing, or celebrate one aloud, Pind. O. 1. 59.

φθεγγώδης, ες, like a voice, Hipp. 27. 10, where Cornar. φθινώδης.

φθεγκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. sounding; vocal, Plut. 2. 1017 F:—also in

Max. Tyr. 14. 2, φθεγκτικός.

φθέγμα, τό, the sound of the voice, a voice, Pind. P. 8. 42, Aesch. Pr.

588, Soph. O. C. 1623, etc., and in Prose, as Plat. Rep. 616 A; periph.

of a person, ὃ φθέγγ' ἀναιδής, for ὃ φθεγγόμενος ἀναιδής, Soph. O. C.

863, cf. Aj. 14, El. 1225. b. language, speech, Id. Ant. 354. c.

a saying, word, Id. O. C. 1177; and in pl. accents, words, Plat. Legg.

655 A, Polyzell. Incert. 2. 2. of other sounds, as of birds, cries,

Soph. El. 18, Eur. Hel. 747; of a bull, roaring, Id. Hipp. 1215; βροντᾶς

φθ. Pind. P. 4. 351; φθ. θυσίας the grinding of the mortar, Ar. Pax

235; of musical sounds, Plat. Legg. 812 D; of the nightingale's song,

Ar. Av. 204, 223.

φθειράκιος, ἡ, ὄν, sounding, vocal, Max. Tyr. 41. 1.

φθέγγεις, εὖς, ἡ, speech, utterance, Hipp. 1050, cf. E. M.

φθειροειν, Ep. 1 pl. subj. aor. 2 of φθάνω.

φθέρη, ὁ, later (but less Att.), ἡ, Lob. Phryn. 307; gen. φθειρός; dat.

pl. φθειροί:—a louse, Lat. pediculus, Archil. 125, Hdt. 2. 37., 4. 168,

and often in Ar.: proverb., πρὸς φθέρᾳ κείρασθαι, i.e. to be close shaven,

Eubol. Δολ. 3; of the morbus pedicularis (φθειράκιος), τὴν σάρκα εἰς

φθέρᾳ μεταβάλλειν Plut. Sull. 36; τοῦ σώματος διαλυθέντος εἰς φθειρᾶν

πληθὺς Diosc. Excerpt. 529. 66. 2. of lice that infest animals, Arist.

H. A. 5. 31, 5, al.; birds, Ib.; fish, Ib. 7; also vegetables, μὴ ὁ σῖτος

φθειρὶ ἔσθ' Luc. Ep. Sat. 26, cf. Ctes. Ind. 21, etc.

II. a sea-fish of the ἔχενης kind, Arist. H. A. 4. 10, 4., 5. 31, 8.

III. the cone of a kind of pine, Phot.; cf. φθειροποιός.

IV. the middle part of the rudder, Poll. 1. 89.

φθειράκιος, εὖς, ἡ, the morbus pedicularis, Plut. Sull. 36, cf. Arist. H. A.

5. 31, 3, and v. φθέρη 1. 1.

φθειράω, fut. ἀώω [ā] to be lousy, Diog. L. 5. 5:—esp. to have the

morbus pedicularis, Com. Anon. 368, Plut. Sull. 36; of fowls and sheep,

Geop. 17. 29.

φθειρίζομαι, Pass. to pick the lice off oneself, to louse oneself, Arist. Fr.

66, Theophr. Fr. 6. 1, 16, Ath. § 86 A:—the Act in LXX (Jerem. 50. 12).

φθειρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for lice, Gloss.

φθειρίον, τό, synonym, of σταφίς ἀγρία, Diosc. Noth. 4. 156:—also

φθειρο-κτόνον, τό, Ibid.

φθειροστικός, ἡ, ὄν, seeking lice:—ἡ —κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of louse-

hunting, vermin-killing, Plat. Soph. 227 B.

φθειρό-βρωτος, ον, lice-eaten, Hesych. Miles. p. 40.

φθειρο-κομίδης, ου, ὁ, a lousy fellow, Hesych.

φθειροκτονέω, *to kill lice*, A. B. 71.
φθειροποιός, *όν, producing lice*, *ἐριον* Plut. 2. 646 C.
πίτυς φθ., *a pine that bears small cones* (cf. φθέρη 111), Theophr. H. P. 2. 2, 6; also φθειροφόρος, Id. C. P. 1. 9, 2; cf. sq.
φθειροτραγέω, (φθέρη 111, τραγέω) *to eat fir-cones* (acc. to Ritter), Hdt. 4. 109; others interpret it, *to eat lice*, v. Bähr ad l., and cf. 4. 168:—another form φθειρο-τραγκέω occurs in Arr. Peripl. Euxin. p. 18 Huds.—Strab. 499 (cf. 492) speaks of a nation of φθειροφάγοι, so called ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐχμοῦ καὶ τοῦ πίνους, cf. Plin. 6. 4.

φθειρο-φόρος, *όν, (φθέρη 111, φέρω) v. sub φθειροποιός* 11.
φθέρω, Aeol. φθέρω Athens D. Aeol. p. 53:—Ion. φθέρω (δια-) Hdt. 1. 36:—fut. φθερέω, Xen., etc.; Ion. φθερέω (δια-) Hdt. 5. 51; Ep. φθέρω (δια-) 11. 13. 625:—aor. 1 ἔφθερα Trag., Thuc. 2. 91, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 4; poet. ἔφθερα Lyc. 1402:—pf. ἔφθαρκα Dinarch. 98. 22, (δι-) Eur., etc.:—Med., fut. φθερούμαι (in pass. sense) Soph. O. T. 272, Eur. Andr. 708, Thuc. 7. 48; Ion. φθερούμαι (δια-) Hdt. 8. 108, 9. 42 (with v. l. φθάρ-):—Pass., fut. φθάρσκα Arist. Metaph. 10. 10, 7, (δια-) Eur., Dor. -οῦμαι Tim. Loc. 94 D:—aor. ἔφθαρην [α] Soph. O. T. 1502, Thuc. 7. 13, Plat., poet. 3 pl. ἔφθαρεν Pind. P. 3. 66:—pf. ἔφθαρκα, 3 pl. ἔφθάρκα in Thuc. 3. 13 (speech of the Mytileneans), inf. ἔφθάρθαι Arist. Metaph. 4. 16, 4, Plut., Aeol. ἔφθάρθαι Eust. 790. 8: plqpf. 3 pl. ἔφθάρτο (δι-) Hdt. 8. 90. The compd. διαφθείρω is much more used than the simple Verb. (From √ΦΘΕΡ, ΦΘΑΡ come also φθορά, φθόρος: this seems to be a lengthd. form of ΦΘΙ in φθίω, φθίνω.) To destroy, Lat. perdere, pessumdare, μήλα κακοὶ φθείροντα νομῆς Od. 17. 246; φθ. τῶν Συρίων τοὺς κλήρους *to waste them*, Hdt. 1. 76, cf. Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 11, An. 4. 7, 20; τοὺς θεῶν νόμους Soph. Aj. 1344; τὰς ναὺς Thuc. 2. 91; τὰ πράγματα Id. 7. 48; τὴν πόλιν καὶ νόμους Plat. Legg. 958 C, cf. Xen. Mem. 1. 5, 3; εὐδαιμονίαν Dinarch. l. c.:—Pass. *to go to ruin, perish*, Pind. P. 3. 66, Trag., etc.; νόσφ φθ. καὶ χρημάτων διαπάρη Thuc. 3. 13; cf. ἔφθάρω. 2. of men, φθ. ναύτας *to destroy them*, Hes. Th. 876; στρατὸν Aesch. Pers. 244, cf. Ag. 652, Soph. Aj. 25:—Pass., Aesch. Pers. 272, 283. 3. to corrupt, brisbe, τινά Diod. 4. 73:—Pass., Plut. Arat. 40. 4. to ruin, spoil, πόνων φθείροντα πλοῦτον ἀργυρωήτους θ' ὑπάρ, of one who treads on rich carpets, Aesch. Ag. 949; βαρὰς φθείροντα τοῦ ποικιλματος, of blood, Id. Cho. 1013. 5. to mix pure colours with others (cf. φθορά 3), Plut. 2. 393 D. 6. to kill game or fish, Soph. Tr. 716, Fr. 449 b. II. Pass., 1. φθείρεσθε (as a curse) *may ye perish!* *ruin seize ye!* 11. 21, 128, Sannyr. τὸ 1: hence, in Att., φθείρου was a common imprecation, *plague take thee! a murrain on thee! away with thee!* Lat. *abi in malam rem!* Ar. Ach. 460, Pl. 598, 610; so, εἰ μὴ φθερεῖ τῆσδ' ὅς τάχιστ' ἀπὸ στέγης ἢ thou depart not... Eur. Andr. 709 (cf. φθόρος); c. gen., φθείρεσθε τῆσδε off from her! i. e. unhand her, let her go, Ib. 715: with a Prep., φθείρεσθαι εἰς or πρὸς... *to run headlong to or into*, e. g. πρὸς τοὺς πλοῦσιους, Dem. 560. 10; εἰς ἡδονὴν ἀπὸ... πόνων Teles ap. Stob. 509. 9, etc.; cf. φθόρος, προσφθείρομαι. 2. medically, ἡ κοιλίη φθαρήσεται *will be deranged, disordered*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 12. 3. to be slain, perish, v. supr. I. 1, 2. 4. in Att. specially of persons who have suffered loss from shipwreck, Eur. I. T. 276, Cycl. 299; νεῶν (Elmsl. ἐκ νεῶν) φθαρέντε Aesch. Pers. 451 (ubi v. Abresch.). 5. to be corrupted, be dishonoured, of a maiden, Lat. vitari, Eur. Fr. 489; cf. διαφθείρω 1. 2. 6. of women also, χερσὺς φθαρήναι *to pine away in barrenness*, Soph. O. T. 1502, cf. El. 1181.

φθειρώδης, *ες, (ἔδος) infested by lice, lousy*, Arist. H. A. 5. 31, 4.
φθίρω, v. l. for φθίτο in Od. 11. 329; φθείσθαι, for φθίσθαι Hom.; v. φθίω.
φθειροί-βροτος, *όν, = φθισίμβροτος*, Epigr. in Paus. 3. 8, 9, cf. Plut. Lys. 22.
φθειροί-γενής, *ές, destroying the race*, 'Ερινύς Aesch. Theb. 1054.
φθέωμεν, φθέωσιν, φθῆη, φθῆσιν, v. sub φθίνω.
Φθία [ῖ], *ας, Ep. and Ion. Φθίη, ῖς, ἡ, Phthia in Thessaly, the home of Achilles*, Hom.; Φθίηνδε φθίη, Il. 1. 169, etc.; Φθίηντι φθίη, 19. 323.—Hence Φθιώτης, *όν, ὁ, a man of Phthia*, Hdt. 7. 132, Thuc., etc.; Φθιώτ' Ἀχαιῶν Aesch. Fr. 131, cf. Eur. Tro. 575, I. A. 237; also as Adj., Πηνειὸς Φθιώτης Call. Del. 112:—Φθιώτης γῆ, *the land of Phthia*, Eur. Andr. 664, etc.; ἀκταὶ φθ. Id. Tro. 1123; γυναῖκες Id. Andr. 1048:—Adj. Φθιωτικός, *ῖς, ὄν, Strab. 443, etc.*; Φθιώτιος, *ας, ὄν, Christod. Ecphr. 200*:—also Adj. Φθίος, *ας, ὄν, whence Φθίωι=Φθιώται*, Il. 13. 686; with pecul. fem. Φθιάς, *ἄδος, ἡ, Eur. Hec. 451, etc.*

φθίδιος, *ας, ὄν, (φθίω) perishable*, Hesych.
φθίνα, *ῖς, mildew*, Hesych. II. a kind of olive, Id.
φθινάς, *ἄδος, ἡ, (φθίνω) intr. wasting, waning, μῆνών φ. ἡμέρα* Eur. Heracl. 779; φθ. ὥρα Heracl. Alleg. c. 71; v. Elmsl. Eur. l. c. II. act. causing to decline, wasting, φθ. νόσοι Soph. Ant. 819; φθ. νόσος, technically, *decline, consumption*, = φθίσος, Hipp. 273. 9. Paus.; and without νόσος, Hipp. Aph. 1247; cf. φθινώδης.
φθίνασμα [ῖ], *τό, as if from φθάνω, a declining, sinking, ἡλίον φθινάσασιν* (as Dind. reads from Hesych.), Aesch. Pers. 232.
φθίνω or -έω, collat. form of φθίω, fut. φθινήσω (vulg. -ύσω) Geop. 1. 12, 34; aor. ἔφθινωσα Hipp. 1240 D, Luc. Paras. 57, (κατ-) Plut. 2. 117 C; pf. ἔφθινηκα (κατ-) Id. Cic. 14.
φθινό-καρπος, *όν, having lost its fruitfulness, of the strip of its branches*, Pind. P. 4. 471.

φθινό-κωλος, *όν, with wasting limbs*, Manetho 4. 500.
φθινό-μετώπων, *τό, = μετώπων, τό, Anecd. Oxon. 1. 108, F. 11.*
φθινό-μετωπινός, *ῖς, ὄν, autumnal*, Hipp. Aph. 1245, Arist. Fr. 232: *ισμερία ἡ φθ. Id. H. A. 5. 12, 3, Polyb. 4. 37, 2.*

φθινό-οπωρίς, *ιδος, pecul. fem. of foregoing*, Pind. P. 5. 161. I. ἡ φθινόοπωρίς (sc. ἐλαία), = κολυμβάς, *an olive*, Call. (Fr. 50) ap. S.

φθινό-οπωριμός, *ος, = sq.*, Anan. 1. 30 [with φθί-, metri grat.; Meineke would read φθινόοπ-].

φθινό-ἔπωρον, *τό, properly, the last part of ὥσῳ (also called μετώπων or the season following ὥσῳ), autumn*, Hdt. 4. 42, 9. 117, Hipp. Aph. 1244, Thuc. 2. 31, Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 4, al.

φθινύθω [ῖ], poet. for φθίνω, used only in pres. and impf.; Ep. impf. φθινύσκε Il. 1. 491; cf. φθινάω. I. trans. in Od., *to waste, φθινύθωναι ἔδοντες οἶκον ἐμὸν 1. 250; οἶκον δὲ φθ. 14. 95; οἱ μὲν φθ. φίλον κῆρ cause it to pine away*, 10. 485; *ἵνα μηκέτ' αἰὼνα φθινύθω waste my life*, 18. 203. 2. intr. *to waste away, decay*, of men, λαοὶ μὲν φθ. περὶ πτόλιν Il. 6. 327, cf. 21. 466, Od. 12. 131; παυρότεροι.. φθινύθον Il. 17. 364; τοῦδε ἐα φθινύθω, as an imprecation, 2. 346; also, ἀχεί φθ. παρειαί Od. 8. 530, cf. 16. 145.

φθινύλλα [ῖ], ἡ, (φθίνω) nickname for a thin or delicate woman, starveling, Ar. Eccl. 935; in which sense Hesych. has φθίσια.

φθίω, v. sub φθίω.

φθινώδης, *ες, (ἔδος) consumptive, of φθ. Hipp. Aph. 1249, etc.; τὸ φθ. a consumptive habit*, Id.; φθ. νόσος Paus. 10. 2, 4, etc.

Φθίος, *ας, ὄν, v. sub Φθία.*

φθίω-ἵναρ, *οπος, ὁ, ἡ, (φθίω, φθίσω):—destroying or killing men*, πόλεμος Il. 2. 833, al., Hes. Th. 431:—generally, *destructive, deadly*, θυμός Anth. P. 9. 457.

φθίσαια, v. sub φθίω.

φθίσαια, *to be consumptive*, Hipp. Aph. 1253, Arist. Probl. 28. 1, 1.

φθίσαιεύομαι, Dep. *to be consumptive*, Galen.

φθισικός, *ῖς, ὄν, cnsumptive*, Menand. Incert. 12. 7, Arist. Probl. 5. 31, Plut., etc.

φθισίμβροτος, *όν, (φθίω, βροτός) for φθισίβροτος, destroying or killing men*, Il. 13. 339, Od. 22. 297: cf. φθειροίβροτος.

φθίσος [ῖ], *ως, ἡ, (φθίω, φθίσω):—a wasting away, perishing, decay, καρπὸς Plut. Fr. 74. 8: opp. to αὐξήσις, αὐξή, Hipp. Vet. Med. 10, Plat. Phaedo 71 B, Rep. 521 E; in pl., Id. Philib. 42 D:—of the moon, a waning*, Arist. H. A. 7. 2, 1, G. A. 4. 2, 3, al. II. of persons, atrophy, emaciation, Hipp. Art. 780; and a particular sense, *decline, consumption*, Lat. *tabes*, Hdt. 7. 88, Hipp. Aph. 1247, Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 14, Eth. N. 7. 8, 1:—acc. to Galen., the more Att. word was φθός.

φθισί-φρων, *ενος, ὁ, ἡ, destroying the mind*, Opp. C. 2. 423.

φθίτο, v. sub φθίω.

φθιτός, *ῖς, ὄν, verb. Adj. of φθίω, Trag. word, only used in pl. φθιτοί (always without the Art.) the dead*, Aesch. Pers. 220, 523, Eum. 97, Fr. 257, Eur. Alc. 100, Hipp. 1437, H. F. 1026, (never in Soph.); also in late Prose, Plut. 2. 955 C, Luc. D. Deor. 26. 2. II. liable to perish, Arist. Phys. 3. 1, 5.

φθιτώ, = φθίνω (φθίω) 11, Lyc. 1159.

φθίω, impf. ἔφθιον, only in Hom., and each tense only once (v. infr. I. 2), the common pres. being φθίνω, impf. ἔφθινον Hdt. 3. 29, Plat. Tim. 77 A:—fut. and aor. φθίσω and φθίσαι (v. infr. II):—pf. ἔφθικα Diosc. proem. 1. 2, (κατ-) Themist. 28. 341:—Med. and Pass. (in same sense), fut. φθίσσω Il. 11. 821, Od. 13. 384:—aor. 1 φθίσσαςθαι (ἀπο-) Q. Sm. 14. 545:—3 pl. aor. pass. ἔφθινον, v. ἀποφθίνω:—pf. ἔφθικαι, ἔφθικται Od. 20. 340, (ἐξ-) Aesch. Theb. 970:—plqpf. ἔφθικην, used as aor., ἔφθισα Aesch. Theb. 970; ἔφθιτο Il. 18. 100, Theogn. 1141, Aesch. Eum. 458, Soph. O. T. 962, Eur. Alc. 414; 3 pl. ἔφθιστο Il. 1. 251; imper. 3 sing. φθίστω (ἀπο-) 8. 429; Ep. subj. φθίεται (for -ηται) 20. 173, φθίμεθα (for -ώμεθα) 14. 87; opt. φθίμην (ἀπο-) Od. 10. 51, φθίτω 11. 330; inf. φθίσθαι Il. 9. 246, etc.; part. φθίμενος, v. infr. I. 2. (V. sub φθέρω; cf. also φθινάω, φθινύθω.) [Hom. has ῖ in pres. subj. φθίης, ῖ in impf. ἔφθιν (infr. I. 2), and in φθίωμαι, φθίεται; ῖ always in fut. and aor. φθίσω, φθίσομαι, ἔφθισα (infr. II), cf. φθίστηναι, φθισίμβροτος; ῖ always in pf. and plqpf. (v. supr.), except in the opt. (v. supr.):—Hom. also uses ῖ in φθίνω, whereas ῖ always in φθίνω in Pind. and Att. (cf. τίνω); and the Trag. use ῖ even in ἔφθισα, v. sub fin.]

I. *to decay, wane, dwindle*, of time, πρὶν κεν νύξ φθίτο (opt. aor.) first would the night be come to an end, Od. 11. 330: so, τῆς νύκτος φθιμένης νυκτός Soph. Aj. 141; but in this sense the pres. φθίνω is most usual, φθίνουσιν νύκτες τε καὶ ἡμέραι they wane or pass away, Od. 11. 183, etc.; μηδὲ σοὶ αἰὼν φθινέτω let not thy life be wasted, 5. 161: esp. b. in the monthly reckoning, μῆνών φθινόντων in the moon's wane, i. e. towards the month's end, 10. 470, etc. In later calendars the μῆν φθίνων was the last decad (as in Thuc. 5. 54), ἰσάμενος and μεσῶν being the first and second, v. sub ἱσμήνη B. 111. 3; but there is no such division in Hom., for in Od. 14. 162, 19. 307 (τοῦ μὲν φθινόντος μηνός, τοῦ δ' ἱσάμενιο), μῆν φθίνων is the last half of the month, as is proved by Hes. Op. 778.

c. of the stars, *to decline, set*, Aesch. Ag. 7; of the moon, Arist. Cael. 2. 11, 2; cf. φθίνασμα. 2. of men, *to waste away, pine, wither, perish*, ὥς γε δόλας φθίης Od. 2. 368; ἦτοι δ' τῆς ἀχείων φθίνας ἔφθινεν was wasting away in mind, Il. 18. 446; φθίνει καὶ μαρναίνεται νόσφ Eur. Alc. 203; ἐκ φθίνων Soph. Tr. 558; οἱ φθίνοντες consumptive people (cf. φθίσος), Hipp. Aph. 1247, Epid. 1. 963:—then of life and strength, οὐ φθίνει ἀπερὰ Pind. P. 1. 184; φθίνει μὲν ἰσχυρὸς γῆς φθίνει δὲ σώματος Soph. O. C. 610, cf. O. T. 666; ὕβρις.. ἀνθεῖ τε καὶ φθ. πάλιν Id. Fr. 704; ἥβητη τὴν μὲν ἔρπουσαν πρῶτα, τὴν δὲ φθίνουσαν Id. Fr. 548; τοῖς μὲν αὐξάνει βίος, τῶν δὲ φθίνει Eur. Fr. 419, 5, cf. Plat. Phaedo 71 B, Tim. 81 B, etc.; c. dat. modi, πόλις φθίνουσα μὲν καλύειν... φθίνουσα δ' ἀγέλας Soph. O. T. 25:—of things, *to fade away, disappear*, Id. Tr. 677; φθίνοντα λαοὺν θέσφατα Id. O. T. 906, cf. Ant. 1013:—so in Pass., αὐτὸς φθίεται Il. 20. 173, cf. 14. 87; but more freq. in fut. and aor., ἥθη φθίσονται 11. 821, cf. 19. 329, Od. 13. 384; τηλόθι πάτρης ἔφθιτο Il. 18. 100; δύο γενεαὶ μερῶν ἀνθρώπων ἔφθιστο 1. 251; νόσφ ὑπ' ἀργαλὴ φθίσαι 13. 667; so in Trag.,

νόσους ὁ τλήμων ἐφθιτο Soph. O. T. 962: also, πρὸς φίλον ἐφθίσο *wast slain by* . . . Aesch. Theb. 970, cf. Eur. Med. 1414:—often in part. φθίμενος, *slain, dead*, Od. II. 557, al.; ὅπ' Ἀργείων φθίμενος Il. 8. 359; φθίμηναι *the dead, φθιμένοι* μετῆν Od. 24. 436; so in later Poets, πενήθει βασιλῇ φθ. Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 220; φωτῶν φθιμένων Pind. I. 4 (3). 16; φθιμένους Aesch. Fr. 449; φθιμένους Id. Theb. 732; φθιμένους Soph. Tr. 1161, cf. Ant. 836; φθιμένους τῆς Eur. Hec. 139; more rarely with the Art. (cf. φθιτός), τὸν φθιμένον Aesch. Theb. 336; τῶν φθ. Id. Ag. 1023; τῶν πρὸτερον φθ. Id. Cho. 403;—very rare in Prose, τοὺς φθιμένους Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 18.

II. Causal, in fut. φθίσαι, aor. I ἐφθισα [I in Ep.], *to make to decay or pine away, to consume, destroy*, φθίσει σε τὸ σὺν μένος Il. 6. 407; τὸν Πάτροκλος ἐμελλεν φθίσιν 16. 461, cf. 22. 61; οἱ μεμῶσιν Ὀδυσσῆος φθίσαι γόνον Od. 4. 741; ἵνα φθίσωμεν ἔλυντες αὐτὸν 16. 369; τὸν ῥ' ἐβελον φθίσαι Ib. 428; τοκῆς . . . φθίσαν θεοὶ 20. 68;—rare in Att., Μοῖρας φθίσας Aesch. Eum. 173, cf. 727; τὸν . . . ὑπὸ φθίσον κεραυνῷ Soph. O. T. 202:—the pres. is also so used in Soph. El. 1414, νῦν σε μοῖρα . . . φθίνει, φθίνει (bnt Herm. φθίνειν, φθίνειν); so in Diog. L. 8. 23:—cf. ἀποφθίνω, καταφθίνω.

Φθιώτης, -ώτης, etc., v. sub Φθία.

φθογγάζομαι, Dep., = φθέγγομαι, Ion Fr. 10 (ap. Philon. 2. 466), Anth. P. 9. 539.

φθογγάριον, τό, Dim. of φθογγή, a sounding-pipe, Math. Vett. 227. φθογγή, ἡ, poet. form of φθόγγος, *the voice of men*, Hom., and Trag.; of the Sirens, Od. 12. 198; οἰκὸς ἐφ' ὅσῃν λάβοι σαφέστατ' ἂν λέξειεν Aesch. Ag. 37; τῶν ἀλόντων καὶ κρατερῶν . . . φθογγῶν Ib. 325; *ol the voice of Orpheus, ἦγε πάντ' ἀπὸ φθογγῆς* Ib. 1630; βάλλει με . . . φθ. του Soph. Ph. 205; ὥστ' ἄνδρῶν στόμα φθογγῆς εἶσα Eur. Hec. 338; φθογγὴν ἀφίειν Id. Hipp. 418:—also of animals, φθ. οἶων τε καὶ αἰγῶν Od. 9. 167; μόσχων Eur. I. T. 293.

φθογγήεις, εσσα, εν, contr. φθογγήεις, *sounding*, A. B. 1188.

φθόγγος, ἡ, *any clear, distinct sound*, esp. *the voice of men*, Il. 5. 234, etc.; of the Sirens, Od. 12. 41, 159; φθόγγω ἐπερχόμεναι 18. 199; so in Trag., Ἑλλάδος φθόγγον χέειν Aesch. Theb. 73; φθ. ἀπαιδὸς δόμοις Id. Ag. 237; γῶν οὐκ ἀσημονες φθ. Soph. O. C. 1668; φθ. οἰκείον κακοῦ *the voice, the tale of* . . . Id. Ant. 1187; τὸν Αἴμονος φθ. Ib. 1218, cf. 1214;—also of birds, ἀλεκτρυόνων φθ. Theogn. 864; ἄγρωτα . . . φθ. ὀρνίθων Soph. Ant. 1001, cf. 424; φθόγγος οὐτ' ὀρνίθων οὐτε θαλάσσης Eur. I. A. 9; of dogs, Plat. Polit. 397 A;—ἀνέμου Simon. 44. 11.—This form, unlike φθογγή, occurs also in Att. Prose, v. Plat. II. c.

II. generally, a *sound*, as distinguished from a *voice* (φωνή), Id. Philib. 18 B, cf. Theaet. 203 B, Tim. 37 B, Arist. Audib. 5. 21, al.; εἰς τοὺς φθόγγους καὶ τὰς συλλαβὰς Plat. Crat. 389 D, cf. Plat. Alex. 27:—of musical sounds, Eur. El. 716; φθ. λύρας Plat. Legg. 812 D; cf. φθόγγους ἀλῦρους θρηνοῦμεν Alex. ὈΑ. I. 6.

2. in Gramm., a *vowel*. φθόγ, ἡ, (φθέω) Att. word for φθίσας (q. v.), Plat. Legg. 916 A, Plat. Com. Incert. 2, Isocr. 386 D, Luc., etc.

III. infection, Philes de Anim. 29. 14. φθόγος, ἴος, ὁ: nom. et acc. pl. φθόγεις Hipp. 792 B sq., Ath. 489 C; Att. φθοῖς Ar. Pl. 677; dat. φθοῖσι Eupol. Incert. 71:—also Att. φθοῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, acc. φθοῖδα Anth. P. 6. 258:—a kind of *cake*, Ar. I. c., Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 647 D, E.

2. Medic. a *bolus* or *pill*, Foës. Oec. Hipp. 3. φθ. χρυσίου gold-dust, Hesych., cf. Böckh C. I. 1. p. 218.

II. in Eupol. I. c., a *cup*, prob. the same as φιάλη ὀμφαλατός, cf. Ath. 502 C; φθόγεις κυκλοτερεῖς Ath. I. c.

φθοῖστος, ὁ, Dim. of foreg. (2), Hipp. 621. 2, al.; cf. τροχίσκος. φθονερία, ἡ, *enviousness*, Arist. M. Mor. 1. 28, 1, Diog. L. 7. 115.

φθονερο-ποιός, ὁν, *making envious*, cited from Eust.

φθονερός, ὁ, ὄν, (φθόνος) *envious, jealous, grudging*, of persons, first in Theogn. 768, then in Pind. and Att.; ὕψον λόγος φθονεροῖσιν Pind. N. 8. 36; c. dat. rei, *envious at a thing*, Dion. H. 6. 46:—Adv., φθονερώς ἔχειν πρὸς τι to be *enviously* disposed, Plat. Phaedr. 243 C, cf. Isocr. Antid. § 322, Xen., etc.

2. in Hdt. of the gods, *jealous* of those who abuse their gifts, or who enjoy unbroken felicity, τὸ θεῖον πᾶν ἐστι φθονερόν Hdt. 1. 32; ἐμοὶ αὖ ἐπὶ μεγάλῃ εὐτυχίᾳ οὐκ ἀρέσκουσι, τὸ θεῖον ἐπισταμένῳ ὥς ἐστι φθ. Id. 3. 40, cf. 7. 46; so, φθονεραὶ ἐκ τῶν μεταστραπίας by *jealous* changes of purpose, Pind. P. 10. 31; cf. φθόνος I. 2.

II. of feelings, etc., φθ. γνώμων, ἐλπίδες Pind. I. 1. 61., 2. 63; ἄλγος Aesch. Ag. 450; ὀδύνα Soph. Ph. 1141; φθ. ὁδοὶ full of *envy*, Id. Fr. 324; φθ. τέχνη Anacreont. 16 (29). 38.

φθονέω: aor. ἐφθόνησα, in late Poets ἐφθόνησα, Anth. P. 5. 304., 7. 607, Nonn. D. 3. 159:—Med., fut. in pass. sense φθονήσομαι Dem. 1160. fin.:—Pass., fut. φθονήθησομαι Xen. Hier. 11, 15:—aor. ἐφθόνηθη Eur. El. 30, Xen., etc.: pf. ἐφθόνημαι Joseph. A. J. 6. 11, 10: (φθόνος).

To bear ill-will or malice, bear a grudge, feel envy or jealousy, be envious or jealous. I. absol., εἴπερ γὰρ φθονέω τε καὶ οὐκ εἰὼ διαπείρα, οὐκ ἄνθρω φθονέουσα Id. 4. 55, 56; κρείττων δὲ τὰ φθονοῦντων Dem. 35. 11:—more closely defined, ἐφη φθονεῖν τοὺς ἐπὶ ταῖς φίλων εὐφρασίαις ἀναιμένους Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 8; ὁ φθονῶν ἐπὶ κακοῖς τοῖς τῶν πέλας ἡδέται Plat. Philib. 48 B; cf. φθόνος init.

2. c. dat. pers., πτωχὺς πτωχῷ φθονεῖ, καὶ ἀσθεὶς ἀσθεῖ Hes. Op. 26; οὐ φθ. ἀγαθῶς Pind. P. 3. 124; φθονεῖν . . . φασὶ μνηστράς τέκνους Eur. Ion 1025; φθ. καὶ δυσμενέως ἔχειν τινί Isocr. 283 B, cf. 161 C:—often with a part. added, φθ. τινὶ εὖ πρήσσοντι to *envy* him for his good fortune, Hdt. 7. 236, 237; φθ. τισὶ οὐσίαν κεκτημένους Plat. Phaedr. 240 A, cf. Lysias 178. 38; so without a Nom. expressed, καλῶς πράττονται, πλουτοῦντι φθ. Isocr. 7 D, Lys. 163. 2, etc.:—so also c. dat. rei, φθ. ταῖς εὐφρασίαις τινὸς to *feel* *envy* at . . . Isocr. 184 C, cf. 108 E; so also, φθ. ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς τῶν Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 10, Isocr. 7 C, cf. Dem. 503. 13.

3. c. dat. pers. et gen. rei, to *envy* him or *bear him a grudge* for a thing, οὐ τοι ἡμίονον φθονεῶ Od. 6. 68; μηδὲ μοι φθονήσῃς ἐν-

γμάτων Aesch. Pr. 583, cf. Eur. Hec. 238, H. F. 1309; μὴ μοι φθονήσῃς τοῦ μαθήματος Plat. Euthyd. 297 B, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 16; (as in Horat. *invidere alicui alicuius rei*, 2 Sat. 6. 84):—also c. gen. rei only, to *be grudging* of a thing, οὐδὲ τί σε χρὴ ἀλλοτριῶν φθ. Od. 18. 18, cf. Eur. H. F. 333, Thuc. 3. 43, Plat. Menex. 238 A;—cf. μεγαίρω I. 5.

4. foll. by εἰ . . . or ἐὰν . . . to *take it ill* or *amiss* that . . . Hdt. 3. 146, Eur. Ion 1302, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 29, Lys. 97. 15;—by ὅτι . . . Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 39, Lys. 150. 38., 168. 21.

II. to *refuse from feelings of envy or ill-will*, to *grudge*, c. inf., οὐκ ἂν φθονέοιμι ἀγορεύουσα Od. 11. 381; μὴ φθονεῖ κινῶμεν Pind. I. 5 (4). 30; φράσαι Eur. Med. 63; σαυτὸν ἐπιδόουνα Ar. Thesm. 249, cf. Plat. Gorg. 489 A; μὴ φθονήσῃς is freq. in dialogue, do *not* *refuse* to do a thing, Lat. *ne graveris*, μὴ φθ. διδάξαι Plat. Rep. 338 A, cf. Hipp. Mi. 372 E (so, μὴ φθονεῖ μοι ἀποκρίνασθαι Id. Gorg. 489 A); and with the inf. omitted, Id. Prot. 320 C, Synip. 222 E; so, ὁδῶν ὅτι οὐ φθονήσει Ἰππίας Id. Hipp. Mi. 363 C:—once c. part. pro inf., μηδὲ μοι φθονεῖν λέγων Aesch. Theb. 480 (but Valck. restored λέγων):—also c. acc. et inf., τί φθονεῖς . . . αἰδοῖν τέρπειν; Od. 1. 346, cf. 18. 16; ἐφθόνησαν [οἱ θεοὶ] ἓνα ἄνδρα βασιλεύσαν Hdt. 8. 109; cf. πέφυκε φθονεῖν τὸ θεῖον Arist. Metaph. I. 2, 13 (v. φθονερός I. 2), cf. Soph. Ant. 553, Eur. Med. 312;—also c. dat. et inf., τῇ δ' οὐκ ἂν φθονέοιμι . . . ἀψασθαι; Od. 19. 348; οὕτω φθονῶ σοι δαμόνων τιμὰν γένος Aesch. Theb. 236.

2. φθ. τινὶ πλ. like Lat. *invidere alicui*, to *refuse to grant*, Polyb. 6. 58, 5;—in Soph. O. T. 310, φθονήσας μὴτ' ἀπ' οἰωνῶν φάτιν, μὴτ' εἰ τινα . . . μαντικῆς ἔχεις ὁδόν, the constr. is μὴ φθονήσας, εἴτε τιν' ἔχεις ἀπ' οἰωνῶν φάτιν, εἴτε μαντικῆς ὁδόν.

III. Pass. to be *envied* or *be grudging*, like Lat. *invidior* (Hor. A. P. 56), Hdt. 3. 52, Soph. Fr. 194, Eur. El. 30, Xen., etc.; *tyvos* to be *grudging* a thing, Plut. 2. 772 B; ἐπὶ τιμῇ Eur. Fr. 811.

φθονήσις, ἐως, ἡ, a *jealous refusal*, only in Soph. Tr. 1212. φθονήσων, verb. Adj. *one must envy*, οὐδενί Apoll. ap. Stob. 225. 36.

φθονητικός, ὁ, ὄν, *envious*, ἐξ Is Plut. 2. 682 D. Adv. —κῶς, Ibid.

φθονητός, ὁ, ὄν, to be *envied*, Clem. Al. 832.

φθόνος, ὁ, *ill-will or malice*, esp. as felt at the good fortune of others (Deff. Plat. 416 B, Arist. Rhet. 2. 10, cf. φθονέω I. 1), *envy, jealousy*, Lat. *invidia*, first in Hdt. and Pind.; opp. to εὐνοία, Plat. Legg. 635 A; to εὐταίρια, Lys. 168. 16; φθόνον ἔχειν to *feel* *envy* or *jealousy*, Aesch. Pr. 859; but, φθόνον ἔχειν, also, to *incur* *envy* or *dislike*, Pind. P. 11. 45, Isocr. 95 E; so, φθόνον ἀλφάνειν Eur. Med. 297; φθόνω χρῆσθαι Plat. Phaedr. 253 B; κρέσσον οἰκτιρῶν φθόνος better to be *envied* than pitied! Pind. P. 1. 164, cf. Andoc. 20. 26; πρὸς γὰρ τὸν ἔχοντ' ὁ φθ. ἔρπει Soph. Aj. 157, cf. O. T. 380; ἐς τάσιονα δ' ὁ φθ. πῆδαν φιλεῖ Eur. Fr. 296; φθ. ἐστὶ τιμὴ πρὸς τινα Thuc. 2. 45:—φθόνω through *envy*, Hdt. 3. 30., 9. 71, cf. Eur. Bacch. 1000;—so, κατὰ φθόνον Aesch. Eum. 686, Plat.; εἰν φθόνω Eur. Andr. 780; διὰ φθόνον Ep. Phil. 1. 15:—c. gen. objecti, *envy for*, *jealousy of*, τῶν Ἑλλήνων φθόνω Hdt. 8. 124, cf. Aesch. Pr. 859, Lys. 195. 13 (cf. φθονέω I. 3); but c. gen. subjecti, *envy* or *jealousy* felt by another, Eur. Alc. 1135, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 282 A.—φθ. ἐπὶ τιμῇ Plat. 2. 39 E, etc.; εἰς τινα Anth. P. 6. 257; πρὸς τινα Luc. Rhet. Pr. 22:—in pl. *enviousness, jealousies, heartburnings*, Isocr. Antid. § 174, Plat. Legg. 679 C, 801 E, etc.

2. on the φθόνος or *jealousy* of the gods, cf. φθονερός I. 2, and v. Valck. Hdt. 3. 40, Ruhnck. Rut. Lap. p. 75, Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 368 (362), Ag. 921 (947); hence the phrases, τὸν φθόνον δὲ πρόσκυον Soph. Ph. 776; ἐγλαβόμενος φθόνον Dem. 327. 13; cf. προσκυνέω I. 1, νέμειαι I. 2.

II. refusal from feelings of ill-will or envy, φθόνος μὲν οὐδεὶς . . . Aesch. Pr. 628; οὐδεὶς φθόνος or φθόνος οὐδεὶς, c. inf., said when you grant a request willingly, ἃ τυγχάνω ἀμεινός, φθ. οὐδεὶς λέγειν Plat. Phaedo 61 D; οὐδεὶς . . . φθ. αὐτῷ διελθεῖν αὐτὰ Id. Soph. 217 A, cf. B, Legg. 640 D, 664 A;—so, ἀποκτείνων φθόνος [ἐστὶ] γυναικάς 'tis *invidious* to . . . I dare not . . . Eur. Hec. 288. (Prob. from the same Root as φθίω, φθίνω, to diminish.)

φθορά, ἰον. φθορή, ἡ, (φθόω, φθεῖω) *destruction, ruin, perdition*, Hdt. 2. 161., 7. 18, Thuc., etc.; and of men, *death*, esp. by some general visitation, as pestilence, Thuc. 2. 47, Plat. Legg. 677 A; in pl., ἀνδροθνήτας Ἰλίου φθοράς Aesch. Ag. 814, cf. Plat. I. c.; in Hipp. Aph. 1261, perhaps = φθίσις II, consumption.

2. in philos. writers, the decay of matter, γενομένῳ παντὶ φθ. ἐστὶ Plat. Rep. 546 A; περὶ γενέσεως καὶ φθορᾶς Id. Phaedo 95 E, cf. Philib. 55 A, Arist. Phys. 5. 6, al.; Arist. has left a special treatise περὶ γενέσεως καὶ φθορᾶς:—also in pl., Plat. Phaedo 96 B, Rep. 490 E, al.:—foll. by a dat., ἡ μεμίστη φθορὰ ὕδασι Id. Tim. 23 C, cf. 22 D; ἡ φθορὰ εἰς . . . deterioration into . . . Theophr. C. P. 5. 8, 2, cf. Phil. 2. 948 F.

3. the deflowering of a maiden, corruption, seduction, Lex ap. Aeschin. 2. 36, Plut. 2. 712 C.

4. a *mixing* of pure colours with others, in painting, Ib. 346 A, ubi v. Wytt.; cf. φθεῖραι I. 4.

φθορεύς, ἐως, ὁ, a *corrupter, seducer, debaucher*, Plut. 2. 18 C, Anth. P. 5. 257, etc.; and read by Brunck in Soph. Fr. 155; but v. Moer. p. 390.

φθορία, ἡ, corruption, mischief, evil design, Hipp. Jusj.

φθορικός, ὁ, ὄν, *destructive*, c. gen., Horapollon; v. Bast. Ep. Crit. 83.

φθοριμαῖος, ὁ, or, of the nature of a φθόριμος, having such properties, Eus. H. E. 4. 22, cf. Lob. Phryn. 559.

φθόριμος, ὁ, or, destructive, Manetho 2. 346.

II. perishable, Stob. Eccl. I. 580.

φθόριος, ὄν, destructive:—of means to produce abortion, πεσὸς Hipp. Jusj., cf. Diosc. 5. 77, Plut. 2. 134 F.

φθοροεργός, ὄν, (*ἐργω) = φθοροποιός, Damasc. ap. Phot. Bibl. 348.

φθοροποιέω, to commit injury, Diosc. Ther. prooem. 420 A, Suid.

φθόροποιός, ὄν, causing ruin, ruinous, Diosc. Ther. prooem., Plut. 2. 911.

φθόροποιός, ὄν, causing ruin, ruinous, Diosc. Ther. prooem., Plut. 2. 911.

φθόροποιός, ὄν, causing ruin, ruinous, Diosc. Ther. prooem., Plut. 2. 911.

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φθόροποιός, ὄν, causing ruin, ruinous, Diosc. Ther. prooem., Plut. 2. 911.

φθόρος, δ, = φθορά, Theogn. 833 (v. sub κόραξ), Thuc. 2. 52, Plat. Euthyd. 285 B; but mostly in the foll. phrases, *τὴν φθόρον* = φθείρεσθε (v. φθείρω II. 1), a common form of cursing, Aesch. Ag. 1267; οὐκ ἐς φθόρον ..; Id. Theb. 252; ἀπαγ' ἐς τὸν φθόρον Epich. 107 Ahr. II. like ἑλθέρος, a pestilent fellow, Ar. Eq. 1151, Dem. 17. 3. 16; also of a woman, Ar. Thesm. 535;—also φθόρος ἀργυρίου, like *barathrum macelli*, Theocr. 15. 22.—In signif. II, sometimes written φθορός (oxyt.), Lob. Paral. 345.

φθορῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) of corrupt nature, pestilent, Hdn. I. 12.

φθύζω, v. sub ἐπιφθύζω.

φιν, for σφιν, v. sub σφέις.

—φι, —φιν (Skt. *-bhis*, *-byas*, *-byam*), seems orig. to have been a term. of the dat. and gen.: 1. mostly of dat., for —η, ἀμ' ἡοῖ φαίνον ἐν ἡφί, ἡφί βίρηφι πεποιθὺς; for —ω or —ου (when it is always parox.), παρ' αὐτόφ, θεοφιν μύσταρ ἀτάλαντος; for —ι (sing. and pl.), ναύφ, κοτυληδονόφ, οὐν ὄχσεφ, κατ' ὄρεσεφ, διὰ στήθεσεφ. 2. of gen., for —ης, ἀπὸ νευρήφιν, ἐξ εὐνήφ; for —ου, ἐκ θεοφιν, ἐκ πασσαλόφιν; for —ος, κράτεσεφ for κράτος, of the head. 3. acc. to Gramm. also of acc.; and 4. in Alcman (43 Bgk.) even of voc. II. used as a mere adverbial termin., mostly of place, v. Butt. *Ausf. Gr.* § 56, *Ann.* 2.

φιάλιν, φιάλεις, v. sub φιάλλω.

φιάλη [ᾱ], ἡ, a broad, flat vessel, a kind of λέβης or *fau*, used to boil liquids in, φ. ἀπώρωτος, of one not yet used, given as a prize, Il. 23. 270; φ. ἀμφίθετος, v. sub hac v.; used as a cinerary urn, Ib. 243, 253;—a vessel for ointment, Xenophon (Eleg.) I. 3. 2. after Hom. a broad, flat bowl for drinking or pouring libations, Lat. *patena*, *phiales* τε καὶ ἄλλα ἐκπώματα Hdt. 9. 80, cf. 2. 151., 7. 54; οἰνοδόκον φ. χρυσὸν περικλυτὴν Pind. I. 6 (5). 40., N. 10. 80; of gold, Hdt. 2. 151., 7. 54; Pind. I. 1. 28, Plat., etc.; of silver, Pind. N. 9. 122, Lys. 121. 9, etc.; of rich work, Eur. Ion 1182, Dem. 1193, 12; given as a measure, Il. II. c., Lys. 154. 13, etc.; as a votive gift, Hdt. I. 50; φ. μεγάλη Plut. Symp. 223 C, Xen. Symp. 2. 23; never as the name of a measure. Butt. Lexil. s. v. ὑπερφιάλος 6. II. from its broad flat shape.

Ἄρτος φιάλη was a Comic metaph. for ἀπίς, a shield, Antiph. Kaiv. I, Anaxandr. Incert. 22, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 11. III. *sunken work in a ceiling*, Lat. *lacunar*, *tectum laqueatum*, Diod. 3. 47, Agatharch. de M. Erythr. p. 65.—The form φιάλη was less Att., Piers. Moer. 390. (Acc. to M. Müller from *✓*ΠΙ, πίνω, as if the orig. form were πιν-άλη, cf. Skt. *pā-tram* from *pā* (vibere): but Curt. remarks that in Hom. it never means a drinking vessel.)

φιάλη-φόρος, ἡ, *cup-bearer*, name of a Locrian priestess, Polyb. 12. 5. 9. φιάλιδιον, τό, Math. Vett. 166;—φιάλιον, τό, Eubul. Neorr. I. 3, Arist. Mirab. 33, C. I. 1570 b. 6;—φιαλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, Luc. Lexiph. 7;—φιαλίσκη, ἡ, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1403;—Diminutives of φιάλη.

φιάλιτης ἀριθμός [Γ], an arithmetical puzzle concerning a number of bowls, v. Procl. ad Euclid. 12: cf. *μηλίτης*.

φιάλλω, fut. φιάλῶ, to take in hand, undertake, set about a thing: a word only found twice, and both times in fut., οὐδὲ φιαλεῖς Ar. Vesp. 1348; ὅπως ἔργω φιαλοῦμαι Ar. Pax 432. Acc. to Eust. 1403. 20 seq., it is a shortened form from φριάλλω: if so, it should be written φιαλεῖς, φιαλοῦμαι, v. Brumck. (ap. Dind.) Ar. Vesp. I. c.

φιάλο-εὐδής, ἐς, bowl-shaped, like a bowl, Math. Vett. 213, Hesych. φιάλῶ, to excavate into the form of a φιάλη, Geop. 9. 5. 7.

φιάλῶδης, ἐς, contr. for φιαλοειδής, Ath. 488 F, Schol. Ar. Ach. 1227. φιάλωτος, ἡ, ὄν:—θριάκες φιαλωταὶ lettuce with a broad flat head, Lat. *lactuca sessilis*, Geop. 12. 13, 8.

φιαρός, ᾱ, ὄν, a word used by Alex. Poets, gleaming, shining, of the dawn, Call. Fr. 257; αἴγλασι φιαρήσι Maxim. π. κατ. 594; then generally bright, of a young girl, φιαρᾶτέρα ὀμφακος ὡμάς Theocr. 11. 21; of a fish, ὁ γὰρ φιαρότατος ἄλλων Id. 31. 4; φιαρὸν δέμας Maxim. π. καταρχ. 443; of a plump bird, Nic. Al. 387; of shining cream, φιαρὴ γρηῖς Ib. 91. (Acc. to M. Müller from *✓*ΠΙ, as if the orig. form were πιν-αρός, cf. Skt. *pīn-aras* (pinguis), but Curt. doubts this change, as in φιάλη, p. 498.)

φιαρώνω, to make bright and clean, Hesych. φιβάλεως [ᾱ], ω, ἡ, a kind of early fig, called from Φίβαλις, a district of Attica or Megaris, Schol. Ar. Ach. 802:—pl., nom. φιβάλεω (vulg. φιβάλεω) Teleclid. Ἀμφ. 3; gen., τῶν φιβάλεων σύκακ Pherecr. Kρατ. I, or φιβάλεων alone, Hermiphr. Στρατ. 10; acc., φιβάλεως ἰσχάδας Ar. I. c., or φιβάλεως alone, Apollonph. Κρητ. I. II. the tree that bears these figs, E. M. 793. 26.

φιδάκνη, ἡ, Att. for πιδάκνη.

φιδίτια, τά, v. sub φιλιτία.

φιέλη, Ion. for φιάλη.

φιλάβαυλος, ὄν, wilfully unadvised, Anth. P. 12. 80, Plan. 133.

φιλάβρος, ὄν, loving delicacy or refinement, Heliod. 7. 12.

φιλύαθέω, to love good men or goodness, C. I. 3521. 7.

φιλάγᾶθια, ἡ, love of goodness, Philo 2. 136, Clem. Al. 139, etc.

φιλάγᾶθος, ὄν, loving goodness, Arist. M. Mor. 2. 14, 3, Plut., etc. Adv. —θως, C. I. 2335. 5., 2693. 11, al.

φιλάγαθωσύνη, ἡ, love of the good, Jo. Chrys.

φιλαγγέννητος, ὄν, loving the Unbegotten One, Greg. Naz.

φιλάγλαος, ὄν, loving splendour, like φαλόκαλος, Pinc. P. 12. I, Anth.

φιλάγανος, ὄν, loving purity, chastity, Eccl.

φιλάγραυλος, ὄν, fond of the country, Anth. P. 6. 73, Nonn. D. 3. 15.

φιλαγρετίς, ἴδος, ἡ, fond of the chase, huntress, Ἀρτεμῖς Antil. P. 9. 396.

φιλαγρεντής, οὐ, δ, = foreg., Babr. 106. 10 (leg. φιλαγρεν-).

φιλαγρέω, to love the country, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 120.

φιλάγριον or —ῖανον, τό, a kind of bandage, invented by Philagrius, Alex. Trall. 1. 14, Paul. Aeg.

φιλαγρος, ὄν, fond of the country, Luc. Lexiph. 3.

φιλαγροτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = φιλαγρετίς, Orph. II. 35. 6.

φιλαγρυννος, ὄν, fond of waking, wakeful, λύχνος Anth. P. 5. 197; μέλισσα Christod. Ecphr. 395; παννυχίδες Anth. Plan. 309; πόδος Anth. P. 5. 166.

φιλάγων [ᾱ], ἄνος, δ, ἡ, loving the games, κισσός Anth. P. 7. 708, cf. Ath. 241 F.

φιλάγωνιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fond of the games, Schol. Pind. I. 4. 47.

φιλαδέλφεια (sc. ἱερά), τά, name of a festival, C. I. 246, 3427.

φιλαδέλφω, to regard with brotherly love, Greg. Naz.

φιλαδελφία, ἡ, brotherly love, Alex. Incert. 76, Babr. 47. 15, N. T.

φιλαδέλφος [ᾱ], ὄν, loving one's brother or sister, brotherly, sisterly, φ. δάκρυα Soph. Ant. 527; of persons, Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 17, Plut. Solon 27; Sup., Id. Lucull. 43:—often as a title of kings, as of Ptolemy II, and of Attalus II, v. Clinton F. H. 3. pp. 379, 407; of Antennius and Venus, etc.:—τὸ φιλαδέλφον = φιλαδελφία, Diod. 17. 34:—Adv. —φως, Schol. Soph. I. c. II. φιλαδέλφον, τό, a sweet-flowering shrub, perhaps our *jasmine*, Apollod. ap. Ath. 682 C.

φιλαδίκος, ὄν, loving wrong, Manass. Chron. 3160, 3318, etc.

φιλαδυνάμος, ὄν, soon weakening, ἔδωρ Hipp. Acut. 394.

φιλάεθλος, ὄν, poet. for φίλαθλος, Anth. P. 12. 143, Epigr. Gr. 895.

φιλαθήναιος, ὄν, fond of the Athenians, Ar. Ach. 142, Vesp. 283, Plat. Tim. 21 E; and in Sup., Dem. 439. 27:—φιλαθηναϊότης, ἡ, Galen.

φιλαθλητής, οὐ, δ, fond of the games, Plut. 2. 631 A, etc.

φιλάθλος, ὄν, fond of the games, Plut. 2. 724 B, Epigr. Gr. 113, Suid.

φίλαι, Ep. 2 sing. imperat. aor. I med. of φιλέω, Il. 5. 117., 10. 280.

φिलाίaktos, ὄν, lamentable, κακά Aesch. Supp. 803 (where however the metre requires some such word as φιλοστόγαν).

φिलाίδημων, ὄν, gen. cnos, loving modestly, Anth. P. 7. 540.

φिलाίθριος, ὄν, loving the pure air, Greg. Naz. Carm.

φिलाίματος, ὄν, fond of blood, bloodthirsty, φόβος Aesch. Theb. 45;

ἀλκή Eur. Rhcs. 932; γῆς φιλαίματος βοά Id. Phoen. 174; Ἄρπυιαι Anth. P. 7. 226.

φίλαμος, ὄν, = foreg., Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 230; φιλαίμων, ὄν, Hesych.

φίλαρετικός, ἡ, ὄν, favouring heretics, Basil.

φίλαίτερος, φιλαίτατος, irreg. Comp. and Sup. of φίλος (q. v. sub fin.).

φίλαίτιος, ὄν, fond of bringing accusations, fault-finding, censorious, Aesch. Supp. 485; distinguished from φιλεπιμητής by Isocr. 98 A;

πεντηνὸν δ' ἀνοκφάντης . . καὶ φιλαίτιον Dem. 307. 24; opp. to εὐγνώμων, Xen. Mem. 2. 8, 6; τῷ φ. τῆς ἀμελείας περὶ θεῶν fond of bringing charges of neglect in their case, Plat. Legg. 903 A:—τὸ φ. censoriousness, Plut. Sol. 25, cf. 2. 813 A:—Adv. —ίως, Strab. 93, Poll. 3. 139.

II. liable to blame or attack, Dem. 150. 9.

φίλακίζομαι, = χαρμεντίζομαι, E. M. 793. 29, Phot.: an obscure, prob. corrupt, word; Struve conjectures φίλ ἀκκίζομαι.

φιλακόλαστος, ὄν, fond of intemperance, Plut. Timol. 14.

φιλακόλουθος, ὄν, readily following, Ar. Ran. 415, Aristom. Incert. 2.

φιλάκράτος, Ion. —ητος, ὄν, fond of sheer wine, given to wine, said of Anacreon by Simon. (?) 179; Διώνυσος Anth. P. 169; also, φ. ἐρπυλλών Anth. P. 4. 1, 53; ἀρμονίῃ Ib. 7. 26.

φίλακριβέω, to be fond of exactness, to be very exact, Hesych.

φιλακροάμων [ᾱ], ὄν, fond of hearing lectures, etc., Eccl.

φιλάλειπτω, to be fond of anointing oneself, of athletes, Arcad., E. M.

φιλάλεξανδρος, ὄν, a friend of Alexander, Strab. 594, Diod. 17. 46, etc.; Sup. φιλαλεξανδρότατος, Dio C. 77. 9.

φιλάληθής, ἐς, (not —θης, ἐς, Arcad. 27) gen. eos, loving truth, a lover of truth, opp. to φιλοψευδής, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 7, 8, Diod. 1. 76, Plut.:—certain philosophers are called φιλαλήθεις by Diog. L. 1. 17, who seems to intend the Epicureans:—Ζεὺς φιλαλήθης on coins of Laodicea. Adv. —θως, Diod. 2. 32, Clem. Al. 914, etc.

φιλαλληλία, ἡ, mutual love, Cyrill., Byz.

φιλάλληλος, ὄν, fond of one another, Plut. 2. 977 C, etc.: τὸ φ. = φιλαλληλία, Ib. 977 C. Adv. —λως, Eust. 1126. 29.

φιλαλλογενής, ἐς, a friend of foreigners, Cyrill.

φιλαλλότριος, ὄν, fond of that which is another's, Manass. Erot. p. 323 Boiss.

φιλάλυπος, ὄν, liking to be free from pain or grief, Orph. II. 49. 7.

φιλάλυτος, οὐ, δ, one who easily torments himself, Hipp. 28. 25.

φιλάμαρτημος, ὄν, loving sin, Lxx (Prov. 17. 19):—φιλάμάρτητος, ὄν, Greg. Nyss.

φιλάμπελος, ὄν, loving the vine, φιλαμπελωτάτη Ar. Pax 308.

II. rich in vineyards, Dion. H. 1. 37.

φιλάμπελῶ, to love the vine, Tzetz.

φιλάναγνωστέω, to be fond of reading, Diod. 1. 77.

φιλάναγνώστης, ὄν, δ, fond of reading, Plat. Alex. 8.

φιλάνακτῆς, οὐ, δ, fond of spending, prodigal, c. gen. rei, φ. ἀλλοτριῶν δι' ἐπιθομίαν Plat. Rep. 545 B; εἰς τι Dio C. 77. 9.

φιλανδρία, ἡ, love for the male sex, Eur. Andr. 228.

φιλανδρῖος, Luc. Ilalc. 2, Anth. P. append. 313, Epigr. Gr. (add.) 497 a, cf. 642, 16.

φιλανδρῶν, ὄν, loving men, of a country, loving its men, πέδον Aesch. Theb. 902.

II. of women, loving men or masculine habits, Soph. Fr. 356.

2. fond of men, lewd, Plat. Symp. 191 E.

3. loving one's husband, Ep. Tit. 2. 4, Luc. Ilalc. 8; oit. in epitaphs, Epigr. Gr. 387. 12., 642. 12, al.; ψυχὴ φιλανδρῶτάτη Ib. 547. 14.

φιλάνθεμος, ὄν, = sq., Eur. Fr. SSS, Nonn. D. 17. 83.

φιλανθής, ἐς, fond of flowers, Anth. P. 5. 32 and 72.

φιλάνθρακεύς, ἔως, ἡ, friend of colliers, Ar. Ach. 336.

φιλανθρώπεια, τό, a humane act, Plut. Solon 15, etc.; πρὸς τινα Id. 2. 970 A:—a piece of courtesy, Ib. 816 C.

φιλανθρώπεια, Dep. to act humanely or courteously, πρὸς τινα Dem. 384. 11:—c. acc. rei, to shew kindness by granting a thing, Heliod. 9. 27; τινα Dio C. 50. 20; τι περὶ τινα Aristid. 1. 272. 2. as Pass., φιλανθρωπευθέντες being humanely treated, Diod. 18. 18. II. Causal, to make kind, conciliate, τὸν δῆμον App. Civ. 1. 23. φ. τινά τι to do one a kindness, Heliod. 9. 2.

φιλανθρωπείω, = foreg., to shew kindness, τινα Lap. Rosett. in C. I. 4997. 12. II. trans. to treat kindly, deal kindly with, τινα Polyb. 3. 76, 2, al., LXX (2 Macc. 14. 23):—Pass., φιλανθρωπηθείς Polyb. 39. 3, 2.

φιλανθρωπία, ἡ, humanity, benevolence, or, in a lower sense, kindness, courtesy, I. of men, Plat. Euthyphro 3 D, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 1; opp. to σεμνότης, Isocr. Antid. § 141; to φθόνος, Dem. 507. 26; to ὀμότης, Id. 490. 7; joined with εὐνοία, πρῶτης, Isocr. 105 D, 106 A; with χρηστότης, Iamb. ap. Stob. 315. 52, etc.; φιλ. λόγων courtesy, Dem. 325. 9; so, φ. διὰ τῶν λόγων Polyb.; φ. προσάγειν τινα Id. 1. 81, 8; φ. εἰς or πρὸς τινα Ib. 79. 8 and 11; ὑπὸ φιλανθρωπίας Plat. Euthyphro 3 D; μετὰ φ. Isocr. Antid. 1. c.; or merely φιλανθρωπία Xen. Ages. 1, 22:—also clemency, Id. Cyr. 7. 5, 73; liberal conduct, liberality, Id. Oec. 15, 9: the intercourse of lovers, v. l. Aeschin. 24. 27:—in pl. acts of kindness, kindnesses, courtesies, Dem. 107. 17, 796. 3, Polyb., etc. 2. of God, love to man, Ep. Tit. 3. 4, al. II. of things, ἡ τοῦ ὀνόματος φιλ. its humanity, kindliness, mildness, Dem. 748. 28; φ. τῆς τέχνης, speaking of agriculture, Xen. Oec. 15, 9, cf. Aeschin. 30. 14; ἐστέρημένη πάσης φ., of a desert country, Diod. 17. 50.

φιλανθρωπίνος, -ίνος, f. ll. for φιλάνθρωπος, -πῶς.

φιλάνθρωπος, ὁν, loving mankind, humane, benevolent, and in lower sense, kind, courteous, Epich. 125 Ahr.; φ. καὶ φιλαθήναιος καὶ φιλόσοφος Isocr. 416; φ. καὶ φιλόπολις Id. 17 D; δημοτικὸς καὶ φ. Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 60; ψυχὴν φιλανθρωποτάτος Id. Cyr. 1. 2, 1; φ. δὲ πάν-εσθαι τρόπον, of Prometheus, Aesch. Pr. 11, cf. 28; so, of animals that attach themselves to men, as of dogs, gentle, Xen. Cyn. 6, 25; of horses, Id. Eq. 2. 3:—τὸ φιλάνθρωπον = φιλανθρωπία, Plut. Cato Ma. 3, etc.; so, τὰ φιλάνθρωπα kindnesses, Polyb. 10. 38, 3, 12. 5, 3, etc. 2. of the gods, loving men, Plat. Symp. 189 D, Legg. 713 D, cf. Plut. Num. 4.

II. of things, humane, humanising, γεωργία Xen. Oec. 19, 17; ψηφίσματα Id. Vect. 3, 6 λόγοι Dem. 1102. 25; τρόπος, in Music, Plut. 2. 1135 D, etc.; of wines, generous, Id. Cleom. 13 (in Comp.), cf. 2. 680 B.

III. Adv., φιλανθρωπῶς τινα χρῆσθαι Dem. 411. 10; φ. διακείσθαι πρὸς τινα Polyb. 1. 68, 13; φ. καὶ δημοτικῶς Dem. 707. 24; θεοφιλῶς καὶ φ. Isocr. 197 C, cf. Antid. § 140; Sup. φιλανθρωπῶτα Dem. 760. 5.

φιλάνθρωπος, ἡ, a name of the plant ἀπαρίνη, Diosc. 3. 104, Plin.; called φιλανθρωπίους βοτάνην by Archag. ap. Galen.

φιλάνωρ [ᾱ], ὁρος, ὁ, ἡ, Dor. for φιλήνωρ, fond of one's husband, conjugal, τρόποι, στίβοι Aesch. Ag. 411, 836; πόθος Id. Pers. 135:—φιλήνωρ only in late Ep., Mus. 267, Coluth. 213. II. fond of men, of dolphins, βιστά Pind. F. 260.

φιλαξ, Elean for δρῦς, Hesych.

φιλαΐδης, ὁν, fond of singing or singers, Theocr. 28. 23; τέττις Anth. P. 9. 372; musical, κερκίς Ib. 6. 47; Sup. -ότατος Poëta ap. Dion. Chr. 1. 694.—Not oxyt. φιλαΐδης, v. Arcad. 86.

φιλάπετος, ὁν, subject to bad digestion, Oribas. 92 Matth.

φιλάπεχθιμος, ἡ, fondness for making enemies, quarrelsome, Isocr. 344 C, D, Dem. 1268. 16; in pl. quarrelsome attempts, Isocr. 340 D.

φιλάπεχθιμων, ὁν, gen. ονος, fond of making enemies, quarrelsome, wrangling, Lys. 170. 27, Isocr. 172 C, Dem. 701. 24. Adv., φιλαπεχθη-μόνως ἔχειν to be quarrelsome, Plat. Rep. 500 B.

φιλάπεχθις, ἑς, gen. εός, = foreg., Polyb. 5. 28, 4, 12. 25, 6. Adv. -ώς, Id. 32. 20, 3.

φιλαπλοΐκος, ἡ, ὄν, = sq., Luc. Pisc. 20.

φιλάπλοος, ὁν, contr. -πλοος, ὁν, fond of simplicity, Gloss.

φιλάπόδημος, ὁν, fond of travelling, Xen. Hell. 4. 3, 2, Ael. N. A. 7. 24.

φιλάποστολος, ὁν, loving the apostles, Eccl.

φιλάποστροφος, ὁν, readily turning away, changeable, Byz.

φιλαργείος, ὁν, loving the Argives, Themist. 335 C.

φιλαργικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀργός) loving ease, Eccl.

φιλαργυρέω, to love money, be covetous, LXX (2 Macc. 10. 20), C. I. 1770. 12, Sext. Emp. M. 11. 122.

φιλαργυρία, ἡ, love of money, covetousness, Isocr. 178 D, Dinarch. 93. 2, Diphil. Incert. 14, etc.

φιλαργύρος, ὁν, fond of money, covetous, Soph. Ant. 1055, Fr. 512, Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 10, etc.; Sup. φιλαργυρώτατος Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 4:—τὸ φιλαργυρον = φιλαργυρία, Plat. Rep. 347 B.

φιλάρετος [ᾱ], ὁν, fond of virtue, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 10.

φιλάριστιδης, ὁν, ὁ, a friend of Aristides, Anth. Plan. 315.

φιλάριστοτέλης, ὁν, ὁ, a friend of Aristotle, Strab. 609.

φιλάρματος, ὁν, fond of chariots or the chariot-race, πόλις Pind. I. 8. (7). 43; Θῆβαι Eur. H. F. 467.

φιλάρπας, ἄγος, ὁ, ἡ, fond of rapine, ravenous, A. B. 1199.

φιλαρσάκης, ὁν, ὁ, a friend of Arsaces, Strab. 749.

φιλάρχαιος, ὁν, fond of what is old, fond of antiquity, Plut. 2. 1107 E, Ath. 126 B.

φιλάρχεω, to be fond of rule, Polyb. 6. 9, 6, Diod. 15. 5, Plut., etc.

φιλαρχία, ἡ, love of rule, lust of power, Theophr. Char. 26, Polyb. 6. 49, 3, and often in Plut., mostly in bad sense; in pl. ambitious efforts, Plut. Eum. 13, al.

φιλαρχιάω, = φιλαρχέω, Orig. 1. 706 E.

φιλαρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for an ambitious man, Pherecr. Ἄγρ. 7; but Meineke would read φιλορχικός.

φιλαρχος, ὁν, (ἀρχή) fond of rule or power, ambitious, Plat. Phaedo 82 C, Rep. 549 A, Polyb., etc.:—τὸ φ. = φιλαρχία, Plut. 2. 793 E.

φιλάρχων, ὄντος, ὁ, loving the rulers, Aristotle. ap. Stob. 243. 39.

φιλάσθενος, ὁν, apt to be ill, sickly, Hipp. (?).

φιλαστράγαλος, ὁν, fond of playing at ἀσπράγαλοι, Anth. P. 6. 276, Suid.

φιλαστρόλογος, ὁν, loving astrology, Ptol., Procl.

φιλασφάλης, ἑς, loving security, Byz.

φιλασώτος, ὁν, fond of a profligate life, Anth. P. 5. 175, 191.

φιλαῦτο [ῖ], Ep. 3 sing. aor. med. of φιλέω, Il. 20. 304.

φιλαττικός, ὁν, fond of the Athenians, said of Pindar, Enst. Opusc. 59. 22.

φιλαυθαίματος, ὄν, = φιλάδελεφος, Lyc. 566.

φιλαυλος, ὁν, fond of the flute, Μοῦσαι Soph. Ant. 965; δελφίς Eur. El. 435, cf. Ar. Ran. 1352; ὁ φ. Arist. Eth. N. 10. 5, 5.

φιλαυξής, οὗ, ὁ, ἡ, loving increase or growth, Nicet. Ann. 42 D.

φιλαύστηρος, ὁν, devoted to austerity, βίος Philo 1. 39.

φιλαυτία, to be fond of self, Philo 2. 558, Basil.

φιλαυτία, ἡ, self-love, self-regard, Plut. 2. 45 F, Cic. Att. 13. 13, etc.

φιλαυτοκράτωρ [ᾱ], ὁρος, ὁ, ἡ, loving the emperor, Tzetz.

φιλαυτος, ὁν, (αὐτοῦ) loving oneself, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 8, 4 sq.; in bad sense, selfish, Ib., cf. M. Mor. 2. 14, 3, Rhet. 1. 11, 26, Plut., etc.: τὸ φ. = φιλαυτία, Plut. 2. 40 F, etc. Adv. -τως, Luc. Amor. 27.

φιλαυχος, ὁν, loving boasts, boastful, Schol. Il. 10. 249.

φιλαυροβυστία, ἡ, love of sensual enjoyment, Phileas Thorlac. Opusc. 3. 67.

φιλαχαιός, ὁ, ἡ, friend of the Achaeans, E. M.

φιλαχιλλεύς, ἑας, ὁ, friend of Achilles, Eust. 1696 ult.

φιλαψευδής, ἑς, truthful, prob. I. Philo 1. 644.

φιλέβδομος, ὁν, fond of the number seven, Philo 1. 27.

φιλέγγυος, ὁν, readily giving security or bail, Strab. 215.

φιλεκκλήμων, ὁν, fond of accusing, Poll. 3. 139, Schol. Il. 1. 354, etc. Adv. -μόνως, Poll. 1. c.

φιλεκώμιος, ὁν, loving praises, Schol. Ar. Pl. 733.

φιλέλπιος, ὁν, attached to the hair, συνδῶν Anth. P. 6. 307.

φιλειδήμων, ὁν, gen. ονος, fond of learning, Strab. 14: τὸ φ. Id. 36.

φιλείδωλος, ὁν, fond of idols, Athanas.

φιλέκδημος, ὁν, = φιλαπῶδημος, τὸ φ. Strab. 36, 101.

φιλεκκλήσιος, ὁν, friend of the Church, Eust. Opusc. 85. 91.

φιλελετήμων, ὁν, gen. ονος, = sq., LXX (Tob. 14. 9).

φιλέλεος, ὁν, loving pity, compassionate, Eccl.

φιλελευθέριος, ὁν, loving liberality, Liban.: τὸ φ. Dion. Il. 11. 15.

φιλελευθέρων, ὁν, loving freedom, liberal, Polyb. 4. 30, 5, Plut., etc.; τὸ φ. Polyb. 2. 55, 9, Diod., etc.

φιλέλλην, ἦρος, ὁ, ἡ, fond of the Hellenes, mostly of foreign princes, as Amasis, Hdt. 2. 178, cf. Plut. Anton. 23; often found as a title on the coins of Parthian kings, Eckhel Num. 1. 3, pp. 528 sq., etc.:—also of Hellenic Tyrants, as Jason of Pherae and Evagoras, Isocr. 107 A, 199 A:—then generally of Hellenic patriots, Plut. Rep. 470 E; καλὸν Ἑλλήνα ὄντα φιλέλληνα εἶναι Xen. Ages. 7, 4; μάλλον φ. Ib. 2, 31, Isocr. 60 D; μάλιστα φ. Id. 199 A. Cf. φιλαθήναιος.

φιλέλπις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, readily hoping, always hoping, A. B. 70.

φιλέμπορος, ὁν, fond of traffic and travel, Nonn. D. 9. 88; name of a comedy by Naevius, Greg. Nyss.

φιλένδεκτέω, to be fond of shewing off, Eust. 702. 22, etc.:—φιλένδεκτικός, ὁν, ὁ, fond of shewing off, ostentatious, Nilus:—φιλένδεκτικῶς, Adv. ostentatiously, Eust. Opusc. 237. 93, in Comp. -κώτερον:—φιλένδεξία, ἡ, ostentatiousness, Ib. 146. 28.

φιλένδοξος, ὁν, fond of renown, Cic. Att. 13. 19, 3.

φιλένδοτος, ὁν, readily giving in, opp. to ἀνένδοτος, Hesych.

φιλένθεος, ὁν, filled with divine zeal, inspired, Orph. H. 10. 5, Epigr. Gr. 176.

φιλένυχος, ὁν, loving night, cited from Paul. Sil.

φιλέντολος, ὁν, loving the commandments, C. I. 9904.

φιλέξοδος, ὁν, fond of going out or gadding about, Epich. 139 Ahr.

φιλεορταστής, οὗ, ὁ, = sq., Poll. 1. 20.

φιλεορτος, ὁν, fond of feasts, εἰρήνη Ar. Thesm. 1147.

φιλεπίδημος, ὁν, fond of sojourning in a place, epidemic, Byz., E. M.

φιλεπίσκοπος, ὁ, ἡ, loving to watch oneself, Byz.

φιλεπιστήμων, ὁν, fond of knowledge or science, Philo 2. 374. Adv. -μόνως, Id. 2. 300.

φιλεπίτιμητής, οὗ, ὁ, a censorious person, Isocr. 9 A, Ath. 385 A.

φιλερσάω, to be amorous, Poll. 3. 68.

φιλερσάτης, οὗ, ὁ, fond of a lover, or fond of having lovers, Plat. Symp. 192 B, Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 26.

φιλερσάτις, ἡ, devotion to a lover, Plat. Symp. 213 D.

φιλερσάτος, ὁν, amorous, Polyb. 24. 5, 7, Anth. P. 5. 144, etc. II. dear to lovers, ῥίδων Anth. P. 5. 136; πηκτίς Ib. append. 327.

φιλερσάτρια, ἡ, amorous, Anth. P. 5. 4., 10. 18.

φιλεργάτις, ἰδος, ἡ, = φιλεργός, Pisd.

φιλεργώω, to love work, be industrious, Dion. H. 5. 66, Plut. 2. 13 A; of the spider, ἄλ. N. A. 1. 21.

φιλεργία, ἡ, love of labour, industry, thrift, Xen. Oec. 20, 26, Dem. 945. 25; Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 6.

φιλεργός, ὁν, loving work, industrious, Dem. 957. 28, Plut., etc.: τὸ φ. = φιλεργία, Ael. V. H. 13. 1. Adv. -γῶς, Ib. 12. 45.

φιλέρημος, ὁν, fond of solitude, Hipp. 1275. 37, Orph. H. 55. 2, Antil. P. 5. 9, 9. 373, Philo, etc.

φιλέρως, ὁν, fond of wool-spinning, Παλλὰς Anth. P. 6. 247; also, φ. ἡλεκτή Theocr. 28. 1.

φιλέρις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, *fond of disputing, disputatious, quarrelsome*, Arist. Soph. Elench. 11, 5, Axionic. Χαλκ. 1, 9, Muson. ap. Stob. 459. 49. φιλεριστίω, *to love strife*, Eccl., Gramm.

φιλεριστής, οὐ, ὁ, = *φιλέρις*, Alex. Incert. 56.

φιλεριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for a φιλεριστής*, Schol. Ar. Pax 788.

φιλεριστος, ον, = *φιλέρις*, Justin. M. Adv. — τας, Origen.

φιλέρμαιος, ον, *dear to Hermes*, Theod. Hyrt.

φιλέρω, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, *prone to love, full of love*, Anth. P. 5. 171, 197, Luc. Amor. 12.

φιλέσπερος, ον, *fond of evening*, Anth. P. 7. 31.

φιλεταίρεια (sc. ἱερά), τά, *name of a festival*, Anecd. Oxon. 3. 277.

φιλεταίρια, ἡ, *attachment to one's comrades*, Xen. Ages. 2, 21, Alex. Incert. 76, Arist. Rhet. 1. 7, 18.

φιλεταίρικός, ἡ, ὄν, *sociable*, Schol. Il. 4. 412.

φιλεταίριον, τό, *or φιλεταίριος, ὁ, a name for the plant ἀπαρίνη*, Diosc. 4. 8, Galen.; also *φιλεταίρις, ἰδος, ἡ*, Nic. Th. 632.

φιλεταίριος, ον, = *φιλέταρος*, Tzetz.

III. ὁ. φ. [ποῦν] a measure of length, = $\frac{2}{3}$ of a Babyl. cubit, Math. Vett.

φιλέταρις, ἰδος, ἡ, *pecul. fem. of sq.*, Schol. Nic. Th. 632.

φιλέταρος, ον, *fond of one's comrades or partisans, true to them*, Thuc. 3. 82, Plat. Lys. 211 E, Xen. Cyr. S. 3, 49, Arist. Rhet. 2. 12, 13; — τὸ φ. = *φιλεταίρια*, Timocl. Δρακ. 1. 4, Plut.; so, φ. ἦθος Cratin. Jun. Incert. 1: — Adv. — ρας, Aeschin. 15. 32.

φιλέντος, ον, *fond of pulse-soup*, A. B. 70.

φιλέντης, ἐς, *fond of nobility*, Byz.

φιλένδιος, ον, *loving clear weather*, Ἀμφιτρίτα Epigr. Gr. 1028. 55.

φιλένχος, ον, *fond of loud cries*, of Pan, Epigr. in C. I. 4538.

φιλέλιος, ον, *loving the cry of εὐδοί*, epith. of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9. 524, Nonn. D. 12. 114.

φιλένκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *loving the optative mood*, Gramm.

φιλένλαβής, ἐς, *gen. eos, very devout*, Cyrill.

φιλένλαχος, ον, (λέιχος) *fond of dainties*, Anth. P. 6. 305 (as Drunk. for φιλένχαιλος); Lob. Phryn. 573 prefers φιλένλαχος.

φιλέντος, ον, *fond of the marriage-bed*, Anacront. 1. 7.

φιλέντοιχα, ἡ, v. sub φιλοποιία.

φιλένπρόσωπος, ον, *loving fair faces*, Byz.

φιλένρπίδης, ον, ὁ, *fond of Euripides*, name of a comedy by Axionicus, cf. Plut. 2. 755 B.

φιλένσεβεία, ἡ, *love of piety*: Adj. *φιλένσεβής, ἐς*; and Verb *φιλένσεβέω*, all in Byz.

φιλένσπλαγχνος, ον, *loving mercy or compassion*, Eccl.

φιλέντακτος, ον, *fond of order and decency*, Anth. P. 6. 282.

φιλέντραπέλος, ον, *loving wit*, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 6, 5, v. l. Rhet. 2. 12, 16.

φιλένχειλος, ον, f. l. v. φιλένχειλος.

φιλένωδης, ἐς, *loving sweet smells*, Tzetz.

φιλένφβος, ον, *fond of youths*, Anth. P. 12. 161.

φιλένθης, ἐς, *gen. eos, = φιλένθρος*, Theocr. 5. 137.

φιλένθρος, *to exercise enmity*, LXX (Prov. 3. 30) = *φιλένθρία, ἡ*, Basil.

φιλένθρος, ον, *exercising enmity, prone to enmity*, Paul. S. 74. 169, Galen. Adv., *φιλένθρως ἔχεν πρὸς τινα* to be hostile towards any one, Diog. L. 3. 36.

φιλέσιος, ον, *fond of play, sportive*, Nonn. D. 10. 378, Eust. Opusc. 115. 46.

φιλέω, Aeol. φίλημα, 2 pers. φιλέισθα Sappho 89 Ahr., v. D. Aeol. § 26. 1 and 5; Ep. inf. φιλήμεναι Il. 22. 265: — Ion. and Ep. impf. φιλέσκε Il. 3. 388, al.: — fut. φιλήσω, Ep. inf. φιλήσμεν Od. 4. 171: — aor. 1 ἐφίλησα Soph., etc.: — pf. πεφίληκα Pind. P. 1. 25: — Med., aor. ἐφίλημ (as if from φίλλω), 3 sing. ἐφίλατο, φίλατο Il. 5. 61., 20. 304, imperat. φίλα 5. 117., 10. 280; subj. φίλωνται h. Hom. Cer. 117, and so prob. in Hes. Th. 97 (ubi vulg. φιλένται); but φίλατο as Pass., Ap. Rh. 3. 66; and φιλάμενος, Anth. P. append. 317: — Pass., fut. med. φιλήσομαι in pass. sense (for φιληθήσομαι) Od. 1. 123., 15. 281, Antipho 113. 28; fut. 3 πεφίλησομαι Call. Del. 270: — aor. ἐφίληθην Eur. Hec. 1000, Xen., Ep. 3 pl. ἐφίληθεν Il. 2. 668: — pf. πεφίλημαι Pind. N. 4. 74, Xen., Dor. part. πεφιλᾶμενος Theocr. 3. 3; also πεφίλημαι Ch. P. prolog. 7, Tzetz., etc. [I except in Ep. forms ἐφίλατο, φίλατο, etc.] (φίλος). To love, regard with affection or as a friend, Lat. diligere, opp. to μισεῖν, Plat. Rep. 334 C, Arist. Rhet. 2. 4, 1; (on its relation to sexual love, v. inf. 3); of the love of gods for men, φ. δέ ἐμπίετα Ζεύς Il. 2. 197; ὃν πέρι κίρη φ. Ζεύς Od. 14. 146, cf. Il. 9. 117; (also, ὃν πέρι κίρη φ. Ζεύς .. παντοίην φιλότητα Od. 15. 245); μάλα τοὺς γε φ. ἐκάεργος Ἀπόλλων Il. 16. 94; εἰ. — "Εκτορά περ φιλέεις καὶ κήδεαι αὐτοῦ 7. 204; etc.; — of the love of the swineherd for his master, Od. 14. 146; for his foster-sister, 15. 370; esp. of a man, to love his wife, cherish her (v. inf. 3), ὅς τις ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς .. τὴν αὐτοῦ φιλεῖ καὶ κήδεαι, αἷα καὶ ἐγὼ τὴν ἐκ θυμοῦ φιλεῖν Il. 9. 342 sq., cf. 486; τὴν αὐτὸς φιλέσκειν loved and cherished her as his wife, Ib. 450, cf. Od. 8. 309; so, λόγους φιλοῦσαν οὐ στέργω φίλην Soph. Ant. 543: — so also in Pind., Att., etc.; φιλέαν φιλοῦντα Pind. P. 10. 103; ὃν δ' ἐχρην φιλεῖν στυγέει Aesch. Cho. 907; μάλιστα σ'. .. ἤχηθρα κάφιλην ἐν ἡμέρᾳ μᾶ Soph. El. 1363; ὃν οἱ θεοὶ φιλοῦσιν ἀποθνήσκει νέος Menand. Δις Ἐξασ. 4; etc.: — the Ep. aor. med. is used in act. sense (v. supr.); but in Att. the real med. sense was supplied by φιλεῖν ἐαυτῷ, Eur. Hel. 999, Med. 86, etc.: — Pass. to be beloved by one, ἐκ τινος Il. 2. 668; παρά τινος Il. 3. 627; ὑπὸ τινος Hdt. 5. 5, etc.; τινι Eur. Hec. 1000. 2. to treat affectionately or kindly, esp. to welcome a guest, Od. 4. 29., 5. 135, Il. 3. 207, etc.; φίλος δ' ἦν ἀνθρώποιςιν, πλυντας γὰρ φιλέσκειν ὁδῷ ἐπὶ οἰκία ναῶν Il. 6. 14; ξείνον ἐνὶ μεσάρει φ. Od. 8. 42; ξείνον ἄγων ἐν δώματι .. φιλεῖν καὶ τίμεν 15. 542, cf. 14. 322; ἡ με .. ἐφίλει τε καὶ ἔτρεφεν 7. 256; τίς ἂν φιλεῖντι μάχοιτο; who would quarrel with a kind host? 8. 208; etc.: — hence in Pass., παρ' ἡμῖ φιλήσεται welcome shalt thou be in our house, Od. 1. 123, cf. 15. 281: v. ἀγαπάω 1. 3. The Greeks carefully distinguished between φιλεῖν and ἐρᾶν, as between *philia* and *eros*, τοὺς μάλιστα φασὶ φιλεῖν ὧν ἂν ἐρῶσι regard with affection those for whom they have a passion, Plat. Phaedr. 231 C; ὥστε οὐ μόνον φίλοι ἂν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐρῶτο Xen. Hier. 11, 11, cf. Symp. 8, 21; φιλοῦσιν οἱ ἐρῶμενοι Arist. An. Pr. 2. 27, 1: — but φιλεῖν sometimes comes very near the sense of ἐρᾶν (v. supr. 1), ἡ γ' Εὐρύμαχῳ μισγέσκετο καὶ φιλέσκεν Od. 18. 325; οὐκ ἔστ' ἐρασστής ὅστις οὐκ αἰεὶ φιλεῖ Eur. Tro. 1051; so Hdt. 4. 176, Ar. Ran. 541, Pax 1138; cf. φιλότης 1. 4. to shew signs of love, esp. to kiss, φ. τῷ στόματι to kiss on the mouth, opp. to φ. τὴν παρειάν, Hdt. 1. 134, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 27; τοὺς στόμασι Id. Symp. 9, 5; κατὰ τὸ στόμα Anth. P. 5. 285; so, φιλήσω .. τὸ σὺν κέρα Soph. O. C. 1131; πατέρα .. περὶ χεῖρε βαλοῦσα φιλήσει Aesch. Ag. 1560, cf. Ar. Av. 671, 674, Plat. Phaedr. 255 E, etc.; c. dupl. acc., τὸ φίλαμα, τὸ .. τὸν Ἄδωνιν .. ἀποθανόντα φίλασεν the kiss wherewith she kissed him, Mosch. 3. 69: — Med. to kiss one another, Hdt. 1. c. — This sense is not in Hom., who uses κύσω, κύσαι. 5. of things as objects of love, to love, like, ἀρρενω, σχέτλια ἔργα Od. 14. 83; αἰδοῖς, δειπνων τέρψιμα Pind. N. 3. 11, P. 9. 35, etc.; ἀσχροκέρδειαν Soph. Ant. 1056, cf. 312; Πράμνιον οἶνον Ephipp. Incert. 1; μάλα Telecl. Ἀμφ. 1. 6. 6. of things as the subject, ἐσχύαν δὲ φιλεῖ συμποσίον Pind. N. 9. 114; ἡ [μίτρη] μαστός ἐφίλησε Call. Epigr. 40. II. c. inf. to love to do, be fond of doing, and so to be wont or used to do, φιλεῖ ὁ θεὸς τὰ ὑπερέχοντα κολοῦναι Hdt. 7. 10, 5; Μοῖσα μεμνάσθαι φ. Pind. N. 1. 15, cf. P. 3. 31; φιλεῖ δὲ τίςτιν ἐβρύς .. ὕβρις (ὑβρις being personified) Aesch. Ag. 764; τοὺς θανούσι τοι φιλοῦσι πάντες κειμένους ἐπεγγελάω Soph. Aj. 989, and oft. in Trag.; rarely with part. for inf., φιλεῖς δὲ δρᾷς αὐτὸ σφόδρα Ar. Pl. 645. 2. of things, events, etc., αὐτὰ φιλεῖ πένειν Hdt. 2. 27; φιλεῖ ὠδὴν τι κτεῖν νύξ Aesch. Supp. 769; ἐμπόραν ἔπη φ. πλανᾶσθαι Soph. O. C. 304; φιλεῖ μέγαρα στρατοπέδα ἐκπλήγηνσθαι Thuc. 4. 125; esp. with γίγνεσθαι of what usually happens, ἀπὸ πείρης πάντα ἀνθρώποισι φιλεῖ γίγνεσθαι everything comes to man by experience, Hdt. 7. 9. 3, cf. 7. 10. 6., 7. 50. 1., cf. S. 12S, Thuc. 3. 42, Isocr. 137 C, Plat. Rep. 494 C, al.; οἶα φ. γίγνεσθαι Thuc. 7. 79; and then without γίγνεσθαι, οἶα δὲ φιλεῖ, as it wont, Lat. ut solet, Plat. Rep. 467 B; ὅποια φ. Luc. Amor. 9. 3. impers., φιλεῖ δὲ πως προσμαίνειν (sc. ὁ θεός), εὐτ' ἂν .. Hdt. 6. 27; ὥς δὲ φιλεῖ .. λόγον ἔχειν ἀνθρώπους as it is usual for .., Plut. Pomp. 73, cf. Stallb. Plat. Symp. 182 C. — This usage is post-Hom.; the Lat. amare is used in the same way, Hor. 2 Od. 3. 10, v. Benth. Serm. 1. 4, 87. φίλη, ἡ, v. φίλος I. 1. b. φίληβος, ον, (ἥβη) *loving youth*; only as prop. n. *Philebus*. φίληδew, to find pleasure in, take delight in, c. dat., μάχαις Ar. Pax 1130, ταῖς ὕσιν Antiph. Kor. 1; τροφῇ τινι Polyb. 34. 10, 4: — φ. χῶρα to like to dwell in a place, Ath. 312 E; so, φ. πρὸς χώρα Alciphro 3. 24; cf. Suid. s. v. πανέσται: — also c. part., φ. ἐσθίων Ael. N. A. 4. 21: — absol., Theophr. H. P. 9. 16, 1. φίληδης, ἐς, *fond of pleasure*, Arist. Eth. N. S. 4, 4. II. easily pleasing, τινι Schol. Pind. P. 2. 133. φίληδία, ἡ, *delight, ὑπὸ φιληδίας γρολλίξεν*, of pigs, Ar. Pl. 307, cf. 311. φίληδονία, to be fond of pleasure, Eccl. φίληδονία, ἡ, *fondness for pleasure*, often in Plut., as 2. 12 C, 21 C. φίληδονικός, ἡ, ὄν, *inclined to love pleasure*, Olympiod. φίληδονικός, ον, (ἡδονή) *fond of pleasure*, Polyb. 40. 6, 11, Plut., Luc., etc.: — τὸ φιλ. = foreg., Plut. 2. 1094 A: — Adv. — ὄνως, Clem. Al. 525. 2. wont to bring delight, of wine, Anth. P. 10. 118. φίληκοῖα, to be attentive, Polyb. 3. 57. 4. φίληκοῖα, ἡ, *fondness for hearing or listening to, τῶν λόγων* Isocr. 5 D: absol., Plut. 2. 40 A, 44 A, etc. φίληκοος, ον, (ἀκοή) *fond of hearing conversation, discourses, lectures, φ. καὶ ἡρητικός* Plat. Rep. 535 D; φιλομόσους καὶ φ. Ib. 548 E; φιλοθεάμων καὶ φ. Ib. 475 D: *fond of hearing* for mere pastime, opp. to ὁ φιλομαθῶν, Polyb. 7. 7, 8; ἀνὴρ φ. καὶ ἱστορικός Plut. Alc. 10: — τὸ φ. φιληκοῖα, Id. 2. 704 E. Adv. — ως, Heliod. 5. 16. φίληλάκτος, ον, *fond of the spindle*, Anth. P. 6. 160. φίληλιάς, ἀδος, ἡ, (ἥλιος) *fond of the sun*, ᾧδὴ Telesilla 3. φίληλιαστής, οὐ, ὁ, *one who delights in the trials of the court Heliaeia*, Ar. Vesp. 88. φίλημα, Dor. φίλμα, τό, a kiss, Aesch. Fr. 135, Soph. Fr. 482, Eur. Andr. 416, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 8, etc.; φ. δοῦναι Eur. I. A. 679, 1238; φ. παρά γενὺν τιθέντα σὺν Id. Supp. 1155; διὰ φιλημάτων Id. Andr. 417; v. sub φιλέω I. 4: — as a symbol of Christian love, 1 Ep. Cor. 16. 20, Eccl. φίλημάτιον, τό, Dim. of foreg.; but only found as prop. n., Luc. φίλημη, ἡ, = *φιλία*, Theognost. Can. 112, E. M. φίλημη, v. φιλέω. φίλημοσύνη, ἡ, *friendliness, affection*, Theogn. 284 (where two Mss. give στυγμοσύνη), Epigr. Gr. 9. — The Adj. *φιλημων*, only as prop. n. φίληνμος, ον, (ἄνεμος) *loving the wind, airy, πῖπτος* Plat. 2. 676 A; αἰδὸς Anth. P. 6. 92. φίληννος, ον, (ἡνία) *following the rein, tractable*, Aesch. Pr. 465. φίληνωρ, v. sub φιλάνωρ. φίληνρεμος, ον, (ἐρετμός) *fond of the oar*, of the Phaeacians, Od. 8. 96, etc.; of the Taphians, 1. 182; κυδοιμός Nonn. D. 39. 214. φίληστία, ἡ, in Hesych. wrong form for φηληστία, *thievishness*. Φιλήσια (sc. ἱερά), τά, a festival of Apollo Φιλήσιος, Canon in Phot.

Bibl. 136. 31 (vulg. Φιλίου), cf. Varro ap. Schol. Stat. 3. 283.

= φιλοφροσυνα, Hesych.

φιλησίμολπος, *ov*, = φιλόμολπος, Pind. O. 14. 19.

φίλησις, *ews*, *ή*, a loving, feeling of affection, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 5, 1 sq., 9. 7, 6.

φιλησι-στέφανος, *ov*, = φιλοστέφανος, Aristid. I. 316.

φιλήσυχος, *ov*, fond of rest, peaceful, Byz., Eccl.

φιλήτρον, verb. Adj. one must love, Soph. Ant. 524, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 3, 3.

φιλητής, *v*, sub φιλητής.

φιλητής, *ov*, *ή*, a kisser, lover, Anth. P. 5. 271.

φιλητικός, *ή*, *ov*, disposed to love, *τινος* Arist. Eth. N. 3. 10, 2, Pol. 7.

7. 5: absol. loving, affectionate, Id. Eth. E. 7. 4, 5, H. A. 1. 1, 33, Plut., etc. Adv. —*κως*, Clem. Al. 768. II. fond of kissing, Arist. Probl.

30. 1, 8.

φιλητός, *ή*, *ov*, verb. Adj. to be loved, worthy of love, Arist. Eth. N. 9.

7, 6; τὸ φ. the object of love, Ib. 8. 2, 2. Adv. —*τως*, Eust. 1490. 48.

φιλητρον, *τό*, the primary form of φίλτρον, acc. to E. M.:—in Anth. P. 11. 218, Dobree read Φιλητρά.

φιλητρω, *opos*, *ή*, a lover, a Cretan word, Strab. 484, cf. Hesych. 2. in Aesch. Ag. 1446 it is used as fem., *ή* δὲ *κείται* φ. τοῦδε here lies his paramour; but Heron. follows the Schol. in reading τῶδε and derives φιλήτρω from ἥτορ (cf. μεγαλήτρω), the one dear to his heart, his darling: as a fem. also in Nonn. Io. 18. v. 11.

φιλήφαιστος, *ή*, friend of Hephaestus, Eratosth. p. 261, Bernhardt.

φίλια, *lon*, —*ή*, *ή*, (φιλέω) friendly love, affectionate regard, fondness,

friendship, distinct from ἔρως, as Lat. amicitia from amor, first in Theogn., then in Hdt., Eur., etc. (never in Aesch. and Soph.), etc.; *ή* ψυχῆς φ.,

διὰ τὸ ἀγνῆ εἶναι κτλ. Xen. Symp. 8, 15, cf. Plat. Symp. 179 C, Phaedr.

237 C, 255 E, etc.; opp. to ἔχθρα, μῖσος, Isocr. 9 B, Antid. § 130; used

of the regard between gods and men, Plat. Symp. 188 C; of all kinds of

family affections, Xen. Hier. 3, 7, Arist. Poët. 14, 9; of the regard of

dependents towards their superiors, Xen. An. t. 6, 3, cf. Isocr. 352 B;

but most commonly of friendship between equals, ἀνδρες καὶ κακοὶ συν-

θέμενοι φ. Theogn. 306, cf. Andoc. 27. 10; φ. ἐπαγγέλλεσθαι Hdt. 7.

130; φ. ποιέσθαι πρὸς τινα Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 29; φ. εἰς ἀλλήλους ἀνα-

κίρνησθαι Eur. Hipp. 253; φ. λαβεῖν or κτήσασθαι παρὰ τινος Xen. Cyr.

3. 1, 28; διὰ φ. ἵέναι τινί Id. An. 3. 2, 8; εἰς φ. ἵέναι, ἔρχεσθαι Plat.

Phaedr. 237 C, Lys. 214 D; φ. ἀνανεώσασθαι Isocr. 424 A; opp. to

τὴν φ. προλιπεῖν, Theogn. 1102; λιπεῖν Eur. Alc. 930; διαλύεσθαι

Isocr. 302 E; τῆς φ. ἐξίστασθαι τινί Lys. 114, 2; ἀφέσθαι Isocr. 118 B;

of the friendship between States, ἐξηγῆσθαι περὶ φιλίας τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις

Thuc. 5. 5, cf. 6. 34, 78:—with Preps., διὰ φιλίας Plat. Polit. 304 E.

μετὰ φιλίας Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 10; διὰ φιλίαν, *v*, infr.; κατὰ φιλίαν Plat.

Legg. 823 B:—the person is commonly expressed by πρὸς τινα, Isocr.

88 D, 100 C, etc.; more rarely εἰς τινα, Eur. I. c.; also by object, gen.,

διὰ φιλίαν αὐτοῦ through friendship for him, Thuc. 1. 91, 30, *ή* μετέτρε-

φ. friendship with us, Theogn. 600, 1102; φιλία ἡ ἐμῇ, *ή* σῇ Xen. An.

7. 7, 29, Eur. Or. 138, etc.;—in pl., φ. ἰσχυραὶ Hdt. 3. 82, Plat. Symp.

182 C.

2. friendliness, kindness, without any affection, Arist.

Eth. N. 2. 7, 13, 4, 6, 5. 3. of sexual love, like ἔρως, LXX (Prov.

5. 19).

4. with regard to things, fondness for, κέρδους Plat. Rep.

581 A; τῶν ἀρχῶν Arist. Cael. 3. 7, 10.

5. regarded as the natural force which unites discordant elements and movements, as νεῖκος

is the force which keeps them apart, Emped. ap. Arist. Phys. 8. 1, 3.

Gen. et Corr. 2. 6, 7, Metaph. 1. 4, 2, cf. Isocr. Antid. § 287 (= 269).

II. fem. of φίλος, *v*, sub φίλος.

φιλιάζω, to be or become a friend, τινί LXX (Sirac. 37. 1, al.); εἰς τινα

cited from Achmes:—φιλιαστής, *ov*, *ή*, a reconciler, Hesych.

φιλιᾶτρον, to be a friend of the art of medicine, Diosc. Alex. praef.,

Plut. 2. 58 A, etc.

φιλιᾶτρος, *ov*, a friend of the art of medicine, Galen. 13. 998.

φιλικός, *ή*, *ov*, of or for a friend, befitting a friend, friendly, ξενία

Plat. Legg. 919 A; ἔργα Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 15; of persons, Arist. Eth. N.

8. 5, 2; φιλικώτερον ἐστὶ Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 32; τὸ φιλικώτατον ἦθος

Id. Mem. 3. 10, 3:—φιλικά proofs or marks of friendship, φιλικά παθεῖν

ὑπὸ τινος Id. Cyr. 4. 6, 6; τὰ φ. Id. Mem. 2. 6, 21, Arist. Eth. N.

9. 4, 1, al.; φιλικά καὶ ποιητικά φιλίας Ib. 8. 6, 1; so, φιλικὸν οὐδὲν

ἐπιοῦν Xen. An. 4. 1, 9. Adv. —*κως*, in a friendly way, Plat. Gorg.

485 E, Xen., etc.; φ. ἔχειν or διακείσθαι πρὸς τινα, opp. to πολεμικῶς

ἔχειν, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 17, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 4, 10; φ. διατελεῖν πρὸς

τινα Isac. 64. 11; Comp. —*κώτερον*, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 12; Sup. —*κάτατα*,

Id. Symp. 9, 4.

Φίλινα, *ή*, prop. n. used as a term of affection, Darling, Ar. Rub. 684.

φίλιος, *α*, *ov*, also *os*, *ov*, Eur. Hel. 629, Arist. Fr. 625: (φίλος):

I. act. of or from a friend, friendly, ὕμνος, ἔπη, etc., Pind. P. 1. 116., 4.

51; λόγος, γνῶμα Hdt. 7. 163., 9. 4; φρήν, ὄμμα, etc., Aesch. Ag.

1491, Cho. 810; χεῖρ Soph. O. C. 201; φ. τινι friendly to or towards . . ,

Eur. Tro. 849, Thuc. 2. 86, Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 19:—esp., as opp. to πολέ-

μιος, friendly, φ. χώρα, πόλις, στρατεύμα, etc., Thuc. 5. 44, Xen.,

etc.; οὐδεμίαν . . πόλιν Ἀργεὺς φιλάτεσθαι Hdt. 7. 151; φ. τρι-

ήρης a friendly ship, i. e. one belonging to a friendly power, Thuc. 4. 120;

(for 8. 102, *v*, sub ἐπίπλους); πρεσβεῖαι φ. καὶ πολέμια to friends and

foes, Xen. Lac. 13, 10; πολλῶν . . φιλῶν καὶ πολεμίων ναυαγίων wrecks

of many ships both of friends and enemies, Lys. 194. 17:—hence *ή* φίλια

(sc. γῆ, χώρα) a friendly country, opp. to *ή* πολεμία, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 9,

An. 5. 5, 3, Dem. 326. 12; also τὰ φίλια, ἀναχωρίζειν εἰς τὰ φ. Xen.

Eq. Mag. 7, 6; for φίλια τεμεῖσθαι τινί, *v*, τέμνω II. 2:—Comp. φιλιώ-

τερος, Hdt. 7. 151. 2. Zeus φίλιος, Zeus as god of friendship, (his

temple at Megalopolis, Paus. 8. 31), Diod. Com. Ἐπικλ. 1. 5 and 20;

πρὸς Διὸς φιλίον Plat. Phaedr. 234 E; μαρτύρομαι τὸν φίλιον . . Δία

Menand. Ἀνδρογ. 6:—but in familiar language without Zeus, καὶ τὸν

φίλιον Ar. Ach. 730; καὶ τὸν φ. Pherecr. Κραπ. 16; πρὸς φίλιον Plat.

Gorg. 500 B, 519 E, Euthyphro 6 B; καὶ τὸν φ. τὸν ἐμὸν τε καὶ σὸν

Id. Alc. 1. 109 D; τὸν σὸν λιποῦσα φ. Eur. Andr. 603:—also of other

gods, Aristaen. 2. 14, Anth. P. 5. 11, Luc. Tox. 7; ὦ Ζεῦ Βασίλει καὶ

νῦν φίλια Aesch. Ag. 355:—cf. Ruhnck. Tim.

II. pass., like

φίλος, loved, beloved, dear, of persons and things, γυνή Aesch. Supp.

533, cf. Cho. 719; ὦ φ. γενέθλια Soph. El. 226; φ. ἀλόχος Eur. Alc.

876, 917; βρέφη Id. Tro. 557. III. Adv. —*ως*, Thuc. 3. 65,

Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 13, Plat., etc.

φιλιώ, later form for φιλόω, to make a friend of, Tzetz.: Pass. to be-

come friends, Aesop. 1; τινι to one, Clem. Rom., Eust., etc.; censured

as ἰδιωτικὸν by Poll. 1. 154.

Φιλίππειος, *ov*, also *α*, *ov* Anth. P. 9. 288, 519:—of Philip, Paus. 8.

7, 4, etc. II. ὁ φ. (sc. χρυσῶς or στατήρ) a gold coin coined

by king Philip, worth 11. 3s. 5d. of our money, Poll. 9. 59 and 84, cf.

Diod. 16. 8. III. Φιλίππειον, *τό*, his temple at Olympia,

Paus. 5. 20, 9.

φιλιππία, to be fond of horses, A. B. 815.

φιλιππία, *ή*, love of horses or riding, Stob. Eccl. 2. 120.

φιλιππίδωμαι, *v*, sub ἀκαρῆς II, and cf. Ael. V. H. 10. 6.

φιλιππίζω, fut. Att. *ω*, to be on Philip's side or party, to Philippize,

Dem. 287. 1, Aeschin. 72. 14:—Φιλιππισμός, *ή*, Schol. Dem. 275. 12.

Φιλίππικος, *ή*, *ov*, of or against Philip, πόλεμος Polyb. 3. 32, 7;

φ. ἱστορία, of Theopompus: φ. λόγοι name of twelve speeches by

Demosthenes.

Φιλίππειον, *τό*, Dim. of Φίλιππος, Schol. II. 2. 235.

φιλιππος, *ov*, fond of horses, horse-loving, Pind. N. 9. 74, Soph. Fr.

523, 738, Eur. Hec. 9, Plat., etc.:—Sup. φιλιππίστατος, Xen. An. 1. 9,

5. II. as masc. pr. n., Philip.

φιλιππότης, *ov*, *ή*, one who loves horsemanship, Byz.

φιλιπποτρόφος, *ov*, fond of keeping horses, Phalar. Ep. 68.

φίλισκος, *ή*, Dim. of φίλος, Teles ap. Stob. 516. 19.

φίλιστιον, *τό*, a plant, perh. Lady's bedstraw, Hipp. 573. 25.,

670. 30.

φίλιστορώ, to love learning, to investigate curiously, Schol. Od. 9.

174, 229:—in Strab. 789, Dind. restores φίλιστωρ *ων*.

φίλιστορία, *ή*, curiosity, Greg. ap. Basil.

φίλιστος, *ov*, *v*, sub φίλος IV.

φιλιστωρ, *opos*, *ή*, *ή*, fond of learning, curious, Hierocl. ap. Steph. B.

φίλιτα, *τά*, = συσσίτια, the common meals or public tables at Sparta,

at which the citizens took their meals together, Antiph. Ἀρχων 1; *v*.

Müller Dor. 4. 3, 3, who suggests that the forms φιδίτια (as written in

Arist. Rhet. 3. 10, 7, Pol. 2. 9, 30., 2. 10, 5, Plut.) and φειδίτια (as in

Dicaearch. and Phylarch. ap. Ath. 141 A sq., Paus. 7. 1, 8, etc.) may be

mere comic parodies on this name (as if from φειδομαι, frugal meals,

cheap dinners):—in Antiph. I. c. the 1st syll. is short (which is an argu-

ment for the form φιδίτια), and Phot. derives it from φίλια, cf. E. M. 736.

51.—In Crete they were called ἀνδρεία, *v*, ἀνδρείος III.

II. φιλίτιον, *τό*, the common hall in which the public table was kept, Xen.

Hell. 5. 4, 28, Lac. 3, 5; written φιδίτιον in Plut. Lyc. 26, Ages. 20,

etc.; φειδίτιον in Ath. 139 C.

φιλιθυσ, *vos*, *ή*, *ή*, fond of fish, Ath. 358 D.

φίλιων [ι], *ov*, *v*, sub φίλος IV.

φιλίωσις, *ews*, *ή*, a making friendly, Schol. Aesch. Theb. 767, Eur.

Phoen. 375, etc.

φιλιωτής, *ov*, *ή*, one who reconciles, Suid.: φιλιωτικός, *ή*, *ov*, to be

read in Theol. Arithm. p. 5, *v*, not p. 160.

φιλιωρέα, *ή*, *v*, sub φιλιωρέα.

φιλο-, very freq. in compos. cf. Ar. Vesp. 77.

φιλό-βακχος, *ov*, loving Bacchus or wine, Anth. P. 7. 222.

φιλόβαρβυρος, *ov*, fond of barbarians or foreigners, Plut. 2. 857 A.

φιλόβαρβιτος, *ov*, fond of the barbiton or lyre, Critias 7. 4.

φιλόβασιλειος, *ov*, loving monarchy, Plut. Aemil. 24.

φιλόβασιλεύς, *ews*, *ή*, a friend to the king, Diod. 17. 114, Plut. Alex.

47, etc.

φιλόβασκῶνος, *ov*, envies, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. 226.

φιλόβιβλος, *ov*, fond of books, Strab. 609, Eust. Opusc. 249. 80.

φιλοβολῆτης:—in Arist. Probl. 3. 3, 5, Bekker has restored τοὺς θλί-

βοντας for the unintelligible τοὺς φιλοβολῆτας.

φιλόβορβος, *ov*, dirt-loving, grovelling, Cyrill.

φιλόβορος, *ov*, fond of eating, Hermes ap. Stob. Eccl. 1. 966.

φιλόβορρας, *ή*, *ή*, loving the North wind, to be read in Arcad. 22.

φιλόβορτρς, *v*, fond of bunches of grapes, Phanocr. ap. Ath. 276 F,

Plut. 2. 668 A.

φιλοβούπαις, *ή*, *ή*, loving full-grown boys, Anth. P. 12. 255.

φιλογαθῆς, *ēs*, Dor. for φιλογαθῆς, Aesch.

φιλόγαμος, *ov*, loving the earth, Anth. P. 6. 104.

φιλόγαμος, *ov*, longing for marriage, μνηστήρες Eur. I. A. 392.

φιλογαρέλαιος, *ή*, *v*, sub γάρος.

φιλογαστροδῆς, *ov*, *ή*, one who loves his belly, a glutton, Anth. P. 8.

169, with *v*, 1. εἰσαστῆρας, cf. Lob. Soph. Aj. p. 390.

φιλογελοιστῆς, *ov*, *ή*, a friend of jesters, Poll. 5. 161.

φιλογέλουτος, *ov*, fond of the ludicrous, given to jesting, Arist. Rhet. 2.

13. 15, Vit. et Vit. 6, 5.

φιλόγελως, *ή*, *ή*, laugh'er-loving, fond of laughing, φιλογέλωτας

Plat. Rep. 388 B, cf. Arist. Rhet. 2. 12, 16; ἐναντίον τῷ δορυτικῶν τῷ

φιλογέλωτι Ib. 3. 13, 15:—also declined by the Att. decl., neut. φιλό-

γελωτο Philoct. 518; pl. acc. φιλόγελως Theophr. ap. Ath. 261 D, *v*.

Moer. 385, Thom. M. 897.

φιλογενναῖος, *ov*, loving what is noble: τὸ φ. the quality of what is noble, Diog. L. 4. 19.

φιλογεωμετρίας, *ov*, δ, fond of geometry, Ptol. Tetrab.: φιλογεωμετρία, Stob. Ecl. 2. 128.

φιλογεωργία, *η*, fondness for a country life, Xen. Oec. 20. 25.

φιλογεωργος, *ov*, fond of a country life, Xen. Oec. 20. 27, 28, Arist. Fr. 530; and Supr. —άπατος, Xen. ib. 26.

φιλογηθής, *ēs*, gen. *ēos*, only in Dor. form —γάθης: (γῆθος, γάθος):— loving mirth, mirthful, Aesch. Theb. 918.

φιλόγηλκος, *v*, gen. *ēos*, loving sweet things, esp. sweet wine, Arist. Top. 2. 3, 8, Probl. 3. 28; φιλόγηλκος, *ov*, is prob. f. l. in Arist. Eth. E. 2. 10, 28.—V. Lob. Phryn. p. 536.

φιλόγηλκος, *ov*, ready of tongue, Greg. Naz.

φιλογνώμων, *ovos*, δ, *η*, friendly of feeling, Theod. Prodr.

φιλογονία, *η*, love of children, Callistr. 906.

φιλόγονος, *ov*, loving one's children, Joseph. Macc. 15, in Comp.

φιλογραμμῆς, *ov*, to love books, Plut. Aemil. 28., 2. 742 A.

φιλογραμμία, *η*, love of books, Stob. Ecl. 2. 120.

φιλογραμμάτος, *ov*, loving books, Plut. 2. 963 B, Diog. L. 4. 30, etc.

φιλογράφω, *ov*, to love painting, Plut. 2. 1093 D.

φιλογρήγορος, *ov*, = φιλόγρητος, Cyrill.

φιλογυμναστικός, *ov*, to love gymnastic exercises, Plat. Prot. 342 C, E, Rep. 452 B.—φιλογυμναστής, *ov*, δ, fond of gymnastic exercises, Hipp. Aër. 280, Plat. Rep. 535 D, al.:—φιλογυμνασία, *η*, fondness for gymnastic exercises, Id. Symp. 182 C, 205 D:—φιλογυμναστικός, *η*, *ov*, of or for a φιλογυμναστής, Id. Rep. 455 E, Arist. Eth. E. 2. 5, 5:—so φιλογυμναστος, *ov*, f. l. for —γυμναστής in Philo 1. 657.

φιλογύνης [ῶ], *ov*, δ, fond of women, Anthip. Zakynth. 1, Polyb. 10. 19, 3, Ath. 603 E; in pl. φιλογύναικες (for no sing. φιλογύναις occurs) Plat. Symp. 191 D, Aristaeon. 1. 12:—also φιλόγυνος, *ov*, v. l. Ath. 464 D; and φιλογύναιος, *ov*, Arist. Physiogn. 3, 14, Ath. 605 A: cf. Moer. 390, Lob. Phryn. 184.

φιλογύνια, *η*, love of women, Plut. 2. 706 B, Stob. Ecl. 2. 182, Clem. Al. 83; written φιλογύνεια in Cic. Tusc. 4. 11.

φιλογώνιος, *ov*, lurking in corners, Bios Tzetz.

φιλοδαίμων, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, given to demons or idols, Greg. Naz.

φιλοδαίμων, *ovos*, δ, *η*, fond of guests, Choerob. in Theodos. 74.

φιλόδακρυς, *v*, gen. *ovos*, loving tears, given to weeping, Poll. 2. 63., 6, 202, Eccl.: *φ*. πόλεμος causing many tears, Byz.:—also φιλοδάκρυος, *ov*, Nonn. Io. 11. 107; and φιλοδάκρυτος, *ov*, Schol. Soph. Aj. 580.

φιλοδαμέω, corrupt word in Plut. 2. 745 C:—Kaltwasser suggests φίλον· διὸ μοῖσα for φιλοδαμοῖσα.

φιλοδάπανος, *ov*, loving cost, extravagant, Byz.

φιλόδαρειος, *ov*, friend of Darius, Themist. 95 D.

φιλόδαφνος, *ov*, loving the laurel, epith. of Bacchus, Eur. Fr. 480.

φιλο-δειπνιστής, *ov*, δ, one who likes giving dinners, Diog. L. 3. 98.

φιλοδειπνος, *ov*, fond of good dinners, Alex. Όμοι. 1:—τὸ φ. Plut. 2. 726 A.

II. fond of giving dinners, hospitable, Philo 2. 70.

φιλοδέμιος, *ov*, loving the bed, amorous, Opp. C. 1. 161.

φιλοδένδρος, *ov*, fond of trees or the wood, Anth. Plan. 233.

φιλοδεπαστής, *ov*, δ, a lover of cups or drinking, Eust. 868. 58.

φιλοδέσποινος, *ov*, fond of the lady of the house, Jo. Chrys.

φιλοδεσποτεύομαι, Dep. to love the rule of a master, Anaxil. Incert. 9.

φιλοδεσποτέω, *ov*, a slave, to love his master, Philo 2. 340.

φιλοδεσπότης, *ov*, δ, = φιλοδέσποτος, name of Comedies by Timostr. and Theognetus.

φιλοδεσποτικός, *η*, *ov*, = φιλοδέσποτος, Jo. Chrys.

φιλοδέσποτος, *ov*, loving one's lord or master, ἀνδράποδα φ. slaves that hug their chains, crouching slaves, Hdt. 4. 142; φ. φύσει Diad. 17. 66, cf. Poll. 3. 74; δῆμος φ. Theogn. 847 (cf. φιλόδουλος); of dogs, Plut. 2. 491 C: τὸ φ. Luc. Fugit. 16.

φιλοδημία, *η*, love of the people, popularity, Poll. 3. 65.

φιλόδημος, *ov*, a friend of the demos, the commons' friend, Ar. Nub. 1187, Poll. 4. 34:—φ. ἔργον a popular act, Ar. Eq. 787. Adv. —μως, Poll. 3. 66.

φιλοδημόσιος, *ov*, = φιλόδημος, Nicet. 39 A.

φιλοδημοτικός, *η*, *ov*, inclined to be φιλόδημος, Dion. H. 8. 90.

φιλοδημώδης, *ēs*, (είδος) = foreg., Diog. L. 4. 22.

φιλόδηρις, *ov*, δ, *η*, fond of strife, Greg. Naz.

φιλοδιαρέτης, *ov*, δ, one who readily divides, Eccl.

φιλοδιδάσκυλος, *ov*, loving one's master, Eccl.

φιλοδίκαιος, *ov*, loving the right, loving justice, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 10, Cic. Fam. 15. 19, Plut. Aristid. 22:—τὸ φ. M. Anton. 1. 14.

φιλοδικαστής, *ov*, δ, one who likes being a judge, name of a Comedy by Timocles.

φιλόδικος, *ov*, fond of lawsuits, litigious, Lys. 116. 22, Dem. 1287. 17, Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 23:—hence φιλοδικέω, to be fond of litigation, Thuc. 1. 77, Arist. Rhet. 1. 12, 35; and φιλοδικία, *η*, litigiousness, Schol. Ar. Ach. 374, Pl. 171.

φιλό-οδότης [ῶ], *ov*, δ, a friend of travellers, Πάν Anth. 2. 6. 102.

φιλοδοξέω, *ov*, to love fame, seek honour, ἐπὶ τινι for or in a thing, Arist. Rhet. 2. 10, 4; τινι Polyb. 32. 14, 10; φ. εἰς τοὺς Ἕλληνας to seek credit for one's conduct towards them, Id. 1. 16, 10; πρὸς τι Plut. 2. 125 D; absol., Polyb. 35. 4, 12:—proverb., φ. ἐν ὀνύβαφῃ, i. e. to be a great man in a small way, Id. 12. 23, 7, cf. 24. 9. 3.

φιλοδοξία, *η*, love of honour or glory, Polyb. 3. 104, 1., 26. 2, S;—in pl., Plut. 2. 1050 D.

φιλόδοξος, *ov*, (δόξα), loving honour or glory, Plat. Rep. 450 A; περί τι Arist. Rhet. 2. 10, 3; εἰς τινα Polyb. 7. 8, 6 (cf. φιλοδοξέω):—τὸ φ. Luc. Peregr. 38. Adv. —ξως, C. I. 2699, etc.

φιλοδοσία, *η*, = φιλοδορία, C. I. 3080. fin., 3882 d (add.).

φιλόδουλος, *ov*, loving slaves or slavery, φ. καὶ φιλοδέσποτοι Joseph. B. J. 4. 3, 10.

φιλόδοντος, *ov*, loving noise, Anth. P. 6. 297.

φιλόδρομος, *ov*, loving the course, Orph. H. 13. 11.

φιλόδροςος, *ov*, loving the dew, Nonn. D. 1. 357.

φίλ-δδρυμος, *ov*, fondness for lamentation, Poll. 6. 202.

φίλ-δδρυτος, *ov*, fond of lamentation, Aesch. Supp. 69.

φιλοδωρέω, *ov*, to be liberal in giving, Byz.

φιλοδώρημα, τό, a liberal gift, cited from Nicet.

φιλοδώρητος, *η*, fondness for giving, bounteousness, Luc. Vit. Auct. 18, Ael. V. H. 9. 1, C. I. 2870.

φιλόδωρος, *ov*, fond of giving, bountiful, Cratin. Incert. 6, Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 6, Plut., etc.:—τὸ φ. = φιλοδορία, Id. Anton. 43:—Adv. —τως, Plat. Theat. 146 D. 2. c. gen. giving bountifully of, εὐμενείας Id. Symp. 197 D; φιλοδωρότατος τῶν ἔγκωμιων Synes. 239 B. II. of things, munificent, πρᾶγμα φιλόδωρον καὶ φ. Dem. 264. 5.

φιλοεθνής, *ēs*, loving one's nation, Philo 2. 386.

φιλοεργός, *ov*, or φιλοέργος, *ov*, (acc. to the rule of Arcad. 87), fond of work, industrious, Anth. P. 6. 48., 7. 423, etc.; Supr., 6. 288.

φιλοεστίατωρ [ᾶ], *ovos*, δ, one who loves to feast guests, Philo 2. 70.

φιλοεπύρος, *ov*, loving the west wind, Anth. P. 10. 16., 12. 195.

φιλοεζηλως, Adv. zealously, Hippodam. ap. Stob. 251. 15.

φιλοεζητήτης, *ov*, δ, a friend to inquiry, Cyrill.

φιλοεζώω, like φιλοζώνω, to love life, παρὰ τὸ δέον, παρὰ τὸ καθήκον, Polyb. 11. 2, 11., 30. 7, 8, cf. Ib. 8. 3, etc.

φιλοζωία, *η*, like φιλοφύχια, love of life, esp. of an ignoble kind, διὰ φιλοζωίαν Polyb. 15. 10, 5; διὰ τῆς συγγενούς φ. Diod. 2. 50; ὑπὸ τῆς φ. Diog. L. 6. 19; τὸν ἐνδοξον θάνατον τῆς ἀγεννοῦς φ. ἀλλάσθαι Diod. 17. 84.

φιλόζωος, *ov*, (ζωή) like φιλόζυχος, fond of one's life, with collat. sense of cowardly, βροτοί Eur. Fr. 813. 6, cf. Soph. Fr. 807; φ. οἱ πρεσβύτεροι Arist. Rhet. 2. 13, 8:—of evergreen plants, Nic. Th. 63, Al. 274, 604: τὸ φ. Eus. D. E. 115 C. II. φιλέζωος, *ov*, (ζῶον) fond of animals, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 7.

φιλόθακος, *ov*, fond of sitting, sedentary, Hesych.

φιλοθεάμοσιν, *η*, fondness for shows, Joseph. A. J. 19. 1, 15.

φιλοθεάμων [ᾶ], *ov*, fond of seeing, fond of shows, plays or spectacles, Plat. Rep. 475 D, 476 A, B; c. gen., φ. ἀληθῶν Luc. Herod. 8; τῆς ἀληθείας Plat. Rep. 475 E:—τὸ φ. Plut. 2. 704 E.

φιλοθεάω, to be a φιλόθεος; and φιλοθεά, *η*, the love of God, Cyrill.

φιλόθεος, *ov*, loving God, pious, Arist. Rhet. 2. 17, 6, Luc. Calumn. 14, N. T., etc.:—Adv. —ως, Poll. 1. 22, Eccl.

II. beloved of God, acceptable to Him, Eccl.

φιλοθέτης, *ov*, the love of God, Byz.:—a word condemned by Poll. 1. 21, cf. Lob. Phryn. 351.

φιλόθερμος, *ov*, loving warmth, Theophr. C. P. 2. 3, 3, Plut. 2. 648 D.

φιλοθερώω, to love speculation, Iamb. in Nicom. p. 126.

φιλοθεωρητής, *ov*, δ, = sq., Phot., Hesych., etc.

φιλοθεωρος, *ov*, = φιλοθεάμων, Alex. Incert. 57, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 10, Plut., etc.

II. fond of contemplation, Arr. Epict. 1. 29, 58.

φιλοθήβαιος, *ov*, friend of Thebes, name of a Comedy by Antiphanes.

φιλόθελος, *ov*, loving the female sex or females, Ael. N. A. 2. 43, cf. Lob. Phryn. 536.

φιλόθής, —θῆγος, *ov*, δ, *η*, often sharpened, Theognost. Can. p. 40.

φιλοθέρω, to be fond of hunting, Ael. V. H. 9. 3: metaph. to be fond of hunting after, τὸ ἀληθές, etc., Cyrill.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 626.

φιλοθηρία, *η*, love of hunting, love of the chase, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 26, Plut. 2. 633 A:—metaph., φ. ὡν ἂν δέη σε μαθεῖν Cyrill.

φιλόθηρος, *ov*, fond of hunting, Xen. Cyn. 5, 25, Plat. Rep. 535 D, 549 A; φιλοθηρότατος Xen. An. 1. 9, 6.

φιλοθηρύβος, *ov*, fond of noise or uproar, Procl. paraphr. Ptol., etc.

φιλοθυοκυνδίδης, *ov*, δ, fond of Thucydides, Anth. Plan. 315 [with ῶ].

φιλοθρέμειν, *ov*, fond of rearing animals, Max. Tyr. 7. 7.

φιλόθρεσος, *ov*, prob. a late form of φιλόθρησκος, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 5; Hesych. cites θρεσκός, and θρεσκεία occurs in A. B. 29.

φιλόθρηνος, *ov*, fond of wailing, given to lamentations, Poll. 6. 202, Nonn. D. 9. 294:—φιλόθρηνης in Mosch. 4. 66 is prob. corrupt.

II. pass. oft-lamented, τύμβος Nonn. Io. 11. 44.

φιλόθρησκος, *ov*, loving ceremonies, Ptol. (acc. to Scalig. Manil. p. 13).

φιλόθυρος, *ov*, loving the thyrsus, of Silenus, Orph. H. 53. 11; cf. Poët. ap. Hephaest. 12. 5.

φιλόθυτης [ῶ], *ov*, δ, fond of sacrifices, Ar. Vesp. 82, Antipho 117. 34, Plut., etc.; φ. περὶ τὸ θεῖον Theophr. in Stob. 40. 18:—ἔργα φιλόθυτα, Aesch. Theb. 180, seem to be ἔργα offered by zealous worshippers.

φιλοῦατρος, *ov*, = φιλιᾶτρος, Procl. paraphr. Ptol.

φιλοῦρεῦς, *ēs*, δ, a friend of priests, Io. Damasc.

φιλο-οίκειος, *ov*, loving one's relations, Arist. ap. Stob. 1. 18 fin. (whence it has been restored in Arist. Rhet. 2. 12, 13), Polyb. 32. 14, 9, etc.; cf. φιλοοῖκος.

φιλο-οικοδόμος, *ov*, fond of building, Xen. Oec. 20, 29, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 5, 2.

φιλο-οικος, *ov*, loving one's home, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 8, 3.

φιλο-οικτίρμων, *ov*, prone to pity, compassionate, Eur. I. T. 345, Plat. Menex. 244 E, Plut., etc.:—τὸ φ. Id. 2. 959 F, Ael., etc.:—Adv. —μόνος, Poll. 8. 11.

φιλο-οικτίστος, *ov*, = φιλοοικτίρμων, Soph. Aj. 580.

φιλο-οικτος, *ov*, = foreg., Schol. II. 22. 88. 2. moving pity, ἀπ' ὀφθαλμοῦ βέλει φιλοοικτῶ with piteous glance shot from her eyes, Aesch. Ag. 240.

II. compassionate, Eust. Opusc. 297. 61.

φιλονία, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, *love of wine*, Hdt. 3. 34, Diod. 5. 26, Ath. 430 A. φίλ-ονος, *on, fond of wine*, Plat. Lys. 212 B, Rep. 475 A, Arist. Rhet. 1. 11, 17; φιλονύτατος Plut. Cic. 27, Ael.

1. φίλ-οιστρομάνης, *és, =sq., Orph. H. 1. 3.*
 φίλ-οιστρος, *on, loving excitement*, Orph. H. 26. 13, etc.
 φίλοιστρον, *oros, ὁ, ἡ, =φιλίστρον*, Hesych.

2. φίλ-οίφης, *on, ὁ, (οἰφάω) loving sexual intercourse, a lecher*, Theocr. 4. 62, Eust. 1597. 30, E. M. —also φίλοιφος, *on, Hesych.*
 φιλοκάθριος, *on, loving cleanliness*, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 90.
 φιλοκαθεδρέω, *to aim at the episcopal throne; —καθεδρία, ἡ*, Eccl.
 φιλοκαθολος, *on, loving generalisation*, Olympiod. in Plat. Alc. 1.
 φιλόκαινος, *on, loving novelty or innovation*, Dion. H. Excerpt. p. 2319 R., Plut. 2. 731 B, etc.:—τὸ φ. Luc. Icar. 24.
 φιλόκαισαρ, *aros, ὁ, a friend to the Emperor*, C. I. 381, 433, 1242, 1247, al.; and *on coins*, Eckhel Num. 3. 492.
 φιλόκακος, *on, loving the bad or base*, Schol. Pind. P. 4. 507.
 φιλοκακοργος, *on, fond of doing ill*, and Adv. —γως, Eccl.
 φιλοκάλεω, *to cultivate a taste for the beautiful, cultivate the fine arts*, Thuc. 2. 40: *to study effect*, Plut. 2. 1044 D; φ. περί τι Joseph. c. Ap. 1. 12, cf. Strab. 640; also, *φιλ. τι* Diod. 20. 37. 2. like φιλοτιμέμαι, *to account a thing an honour*, and hence *to be eager or zealous*, c. inf., Plut. Alex. 25; *εἰς τι* Diod. 1. 66. 3. *to beautify, cleanse*, Suid. s. v. τολύπειμα, Hesych. s. v. κορών, E. M., Schol. Dem. 313. 12.

3. φιλοκάλια, ἡ, *love for the beautiful*, Diod. 1. 51, Philostr. 570, etc. 2. *love of cleanliness*, Hesych.

4. φιλοκαλλιπρόσωπος, *on, loving a fair face*, Byz.
 φιλοκαλλωπιστής, *on, ὁ, one who loves ornament*, Ptol. Tetrab.

5. φιλόκαλος, *on, loving the beautiful (both of personal and moral beauty), loving beauty and goodness*, Plat. Phaedr. 248 D, Criti. 111 E, Xen., etc.:—*fond of effect and elegance*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 3; φ. περί τὰ ὅπλα lb. 2. 1, 22; φ. τὰ περί τὴν ἐσθῆτα Isocr. 7 D, cf. 217 C; of the peacock, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 33:—τὸ φ. Plut. 2. 67 D, 1026 D, etc.:—Adv., φιλοκάλας *ἔχειν* πρὸς τι Joseph. A. J. 12. 2, 1, Galen., etc. II. *fond of honour, seeking honour*, φιλοκαλῶτερος ἐν τοῖς κινδύνους Xen. Symp. 4, 15, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 4, 4, 10. 9, 3.

6. φιλοκαμπής, *és, gen. éos, easily bending, lithe, kirkos* Anth. P. 6. 294.
 φιλοκάνων [α], *on, ὁ, ἡ, loving the Church's canon*, Eccl.
 φιλοκαρποφόρος, *on, bearing fruit abundantly*, θέρος Anth. P. 6. 42.
 φιλοκατάσκευος, *on, fond of elaborate diction*, Procl. in Phot. Bibl. 318. 30.

7. φιλόκενος, *on, loving emptiness, fond of empty show*, Suid.
 φιλόκερδεια, ἡ, *love of gain, greed*, Plat. Legg. 649 D, Xen. Cyn. 13, 12:—written —κερδία in Diod. 5. 35, Luc. Sat. 14, cf. E. M. 462. 16.
 φιλόκερδῶ, *to be greedy of gain*, Xen. An. 1. 9, 16, Cyr. 1. 6, 32.

8. φιλοκερδής, *és, gen. éos, loving gain, greedy of gain*, Theogn. 199, Pind. I. 2. 9, Ar. Pl. 591, Xen., etc.; φ. καὶ φιλοχρήματος Plut. Rep. 581 A: τὸ φ. =φιλοκερδία, lb. 586 D.
 φιλοκερδία, v. sub φιλοκερδία.

9. φιλοκέρτομος, *on, fond of jeering*, Od. 22. 287, Theocr. 5. 77, Anth.
 φιλοκέρμεν, *ónos, ὁ, ἡ, fond of one's relatives*, Xen. Ages. 11, 13.
 φιλοκέρδης, *és, =κηδεμονικός*, Ar. Fr. 700.

10. φιλόκτηπος, *on, fond of a garden*, Diog. L. 9. 112.
 φιλοκίθαριστης, *on, ὁ, a lover of the cithara*, Plut. 2. 633 A: fem. φιλοκίθαριστης, Manass. Chron. 6046.

11. φιλοκινδυνεύτης, *on, ὁ, =sq., Byz.*
 φιλοκινδύνος, *on, fond of danger, adventurous*, Xen. An. 2. 6, 7, Cyr. 2. 1, 22, Dem. 158. 5; βίος ἐπίπνοος καὶ φ. Isocr. 211 C; θυμοειδής καὶ φ. Plut. Aristid. 17; πρὸς τὰ θηρία φιλοκινδυνότατος Xen. An. 1. 9, 6:—τὸ φ. *adventurousness*, Plut. 2. 966 A, Luc., etc.:—Adv. —νῶς, *eagerly*, Xen. Symp. 4, 33. 2. also in bad sense, *φιλοκινδυνότατος* εἰ πάντων ἀνθρώπων Dem. 501. 16, cf. Ael. V. H. 12. 23.

12. φιλοκοσφόρος, *on, fond of wearing ivy*, of Bacchus, Eur. Cycl. 616.
 φιλοκλαύδιος, *on, friend of Claudius*, C. I. 6844; and *on coins*, Mionnet. 5. 568, Eckhel 3. 492.

13. φιλόκλαυτος, *on, fond of weeping*, δάκνισον Nonn. D. 19. 186.
 φιλόκλέαρχος, *ὁ, friend of Clearchus*, Plut. Artox. 13.

14. φιλοκνήμης, *ὁ, ἡ, fond of wearing greaves, fond of arms*, Hesych.

15. φιλοκνίσος, *on, (κνίζω) fond of pinching, prurient*, Anth. P. 11. 7.

16. φιλόκνισος, *on, delighting in the savour of banquets*, Nonn. D. 19. 177.

17. φιλόκοινος, *on, fond of society*, Anth. P. 9. 546. II. τὸ φ. *love of the common weal*, Schol. Soph. O. T. 669.

18. φιλοκοιρανίη, ἡ, *lust of rule*, Or. Sib. 14. 4.

19. φιλοκοιτία, ἡ, *amorousness*, Epiphani.

20. φιλοκόλας, ὁ, ἡ, *fond of flatterers*, Arist. Eth. N. 8. 8, 1, Rhet. 1. 11, 26.

21. φιλόκολος, *on, loving the bosom (of women)*, Eccl.

22. φιλόκόμμος, *ὁ, friend of Commodus*, Hdn. 1. 17.

23. φιλόκομος, *on, fond of one's hair*, Dio Chr. ap. Synes. 64 D, etc.

24. φιλόκομπέω, *to be fond of boasting*, Cyrill., Suid.

25. φιλόκομπία, ἡ, *fondness for boasting*, Cyrill.

26. φιλόκομπος, *on, fond of boasting*, Phot. Bibl. 96. 32, Justin. M.

27. φιλοκόνιων [ι], ὁ, ἡ, (κόνις) *fond of rolling in the dust*, Epich. 25 Ahr.; Poets. φοικικέμονας.

28. φιλόκοπος, *on, requiring manure*, Theophr. H. P. 2. 7, 1, Geop. 12. 9, 2.

29. φιλοκορινθίος, *ὁ, loving the Corinthians*, Themist. 335 D.

30. φιλοκοσμέω, *to love ornament*, Clem. Al. 202, Eus. H. E. 5. 18. II. *love of the world*, Eccl.

31. φιλοκοσμία, ἡ, *love of ornament or show*, Plut. Philop. 9, Clem. Al. 233.

32. φιλόκοσμος, *on, loving ornament*, Ael. V. H. 12. 1; φ. περί τὴν κόμην Plut. 2. 976 F. II. *loving the world*, Eccl.

33. φιλόκοπος, *on, loving tansure*, Gloss.

34. φιλοκρατία, ἡ, =φιλοκοιρανίη, Method.

35. φιλόκράτον, τό, *name of a medicine*, Galen.

36. φιλόκρημος, *on, loving steep rocks*, of goats, Anth. P. 6. 221.

37. φιλοκρίνέω, *to pick and choose one's friends*, v. φυλοκρίνέω.

38. φίλ-οκρος, *on, Dor. for φίλακρος, loving Acra*, epith. of Aphroditē in a Sicil. Inscr.

39. φιλοκρόταλος, *on, loving the κρόταλα*, Anth. P. 9. 505, 8.

40. φιλόκροτος, *on, loving noise*, of Pan, h. Hom. 18. 2.

41. φιλοκτέανος, *on, loving possessions, greedy of gain, covetous*, in Il. 1. 122, in Sup. φιλοκτεανότατος.

42. φιλοκτήμας, *on, =foreg., Procl. paraphr. Ptol. 92.*

43. φιλοκτημοσύνη, ἡ, *love of possessions*, Basil.

44. φιλοκτήμων, *on, ὁ, =φιλοκτέανος*, Solon 35. 19, Eccl.

45. φιλοκτίστης, *on, ὁ, fond of building*, Malal., Herapoll., etc.:—so φιλόκτιστος, *on, Nonn. Io. 2. 98; and φιλόκτιστος*, *on, Id. D. 40. 505.*

46. φιλόκτονος, *on, fond of killing, murderous*, Theod. Prodr.

47. φιλόκτις, *on, fond of dice*, Ar. Vesp. 75, Arist. Physiogn. 3. 13, Poll. 6. 168.

48. φιλόκτῆς, *és, loving glory*, ἡβη, κῶμος h. Hom. Merc. 375, 481.

49. φιλόκύμας [υ], *on, friend of the Cymaean*, C. I. 3524. 33.

50. φιλοκύνηγής, *on, ὁ, =φιλοκύνηγος*, Xen. Cyn. 5. 14, 12. 11.

51. φιλοκύνηγας, ἡ, *love of the chase*, Stob. Eccl. 2. 120.

52. φιλοκύνηγος [υ], *on, loving the chase*, Diod. 4. 45, Plut., etc.; φ. ἐνέργεια Sostr. ap. Stob. t. 64. 34.

53. φιλόκυρος, *ὁ, friend of Cyrus*, Strab. 517.

54. φιλόκυον, —κυων, ὁ, ἡ, *fond of dogs*, Plat. Lys. 212 D, Iambl., etc.; so φιλόκυονος, *on, Adamant. Physiogn. 1. 339.*

55. φιλοκωφανιστής, *on, ὁ, fond of tipping*, should be κωφανιστής (as in the Epitomé), Ath. 433 B.

56. φιλέκωμος, *on, fond of feasting and dancing*, epith. of Anacreon, Simon. (?) 179; πικρὴς Anth. P. 5. 175.

57. φιλοκώμωδος, *on, loving comedies*, title of a book cited by Suid.

58. φιλόκωπος, *on, =φιλήρεμος, loving oars*, Hesych.

59. φιλόλαγνος, *on, fond of sexual intercourse*, Hipp. 79. 9.

60. φιλόλακων [α], *on, ὁ, ἡ, fond of the Lacedaemonians*, Plut. Artox. 13, etc.; epith. of Cimón, Id. Pericl. 9, Cim. 16; name of a Comedy by Stephanus:—so φιλολακεδαίμονος, *on, Themist. 96 A.*

61. φιλόλαλία, ἡ, *talkativeness*, cited from Greg. Naz., etc.

62. φιλόλαλος, *on, fond of talking*, Diog. L. 1. 92.

63. φιλόλαμπδος, *on, loving torches*, epith. of Artemis, Hesych.

64. φιλόλαος, *on, loving the people*, C. I. 9904, Eccl.

65. φιλόληπτος, *on, fond of taking*, dub. word in Poll. 6. 167.

66. φιλόλιθος, *on, fond of precious stones*, Plut. 2. 462 C, Clem. Al. 257.

67. φιλόλιχνος, *on, loving dainties, dainty, lickerish*, Anth. P. 2. 295, 302.

68. φιλόλογέω, *to love learning and literature, to study*, Lat. studere, Plut. 2. 133 B, Cato Min. 6:—Pass., τὰ φιλολογηθέντα *subjects of learned discourse*, Plut. 2. 612 E:—verb. Adj. φιλολογητέον, Clem. Al. 219.

69. φιλόλογος, ἡ, *love of dialectic, love of scientific argument*, Plat. Theaet. 146 A. II. *love of learning and literature, studiousness*, Isocr. Antid. § 316, Arist. Probl. 18, Cic. Att. 2. 17, etc.:—*the study of language and history*, Plut. 2. 645 C.

70. φιλόλογικός, ἡ, *όν, of or for a learned man*, cited from Eus.

71. φιλόλογος, *on, properly, fond of words, wordy, talkative, οἶνος φιλόλογος ποιεῖ Alex. Inscr. 17; φιλ. καὶ πολύλογος, opp. to βραχυλόγος, of Athens as opp. to Sparta*, Plat. Legg. 641 E:—*fond of speaking*, of Lysias, Id. Phaedr. 236 E.

72. II. *fond of dialectic, fond of philosophical argument*, opp. to μισόλογος, Id. Lach. 188 C, Phaedr. 236 E; φ. γ' εἰ καὶ χρηστός Id. Theaet. 161 A; ὁ φιλόσοφος τε καὶ ὁ φ. Id. Rep. 582 E. 2. *fond of learning and literature, literary*, like the Lat. studiosus, Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἡμιστα φιλ. ὄντες Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 11; Ζήνων ἐφάσκε τοὺς μὲν φιλόλογους, τοὺς δὲ λογοφίλους Stob. 218. 10, cf. Id. Eccl. 2. 214; so Plut., φιλόλογος ὑποκατακλίνεσθαι φιλομαθῇ 2. 618 E, cf. 419 E; opp. to ἀπαιδέυτος, Pericl. ap. Stob. 428. 52; to πολιτικός, Plut. Lucull. 42:—then, later, a student, a learned man, in which sense the name was first used by Eratosthenes of himself; so too it was applied to the Roman Grammarian Ateius Capito, because (says Sueton.) *multiplici et varia doctrina censebatur*:—a usage censured by Phryn. 392 (φιλόλογος ὁ φίλων λόγους καὶ σπουδάζων περὶ παιδείας οἱ δὲ νῦν ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐμπεύρου τιθέασιν, οὐκ ὀρθῶς). 3. of books, *learned, scientific*, Cic. Att. 13. 12: *connected with learning*, lb. 15. 15:—Adv. —λόγως, *learnedly*, Poll. 4. 11, Schol. Ar. Ran. (in argum.)

73. III. *studious of words*, opp. to φιλόσοφος, Synes. 43 B, Plotin., Procl., etc.:—On the word, v. Lehrs ad Hdn. 379 sq. (Often written parox. φιλόλογος, which E. M. 406. 10 seems to favour: others, as Gütting, write it in the first sense parox., φιλόλογος, in the second parox., φιλολόγος. But φιλόλογος, as ruled by Arcad. 89. 16, is the true accent, as of all words compd. with λόγος, and not derived from λέγω, such as περατολόγος, etc.)

74. φιλολοιδορία, ἡ, *love of abuse*, E. M. 463. 44.

75. φιλολοιδορος, *on, fond of reviling, abusive*, Dem. 269. 11, Arist. II. A. 9. 1, 7, Probl. 3. 27. Adv. —πως, Poll. 3. 139, etc.

76. φιλολουτρέω, *to be fond of bathing*, Hipp. Acut. 395.

77. φιλόλουτρος, *on, fond of bathing*, Hipp. Acut. 395, Arist. H. A. S. 24, 11.

78. φιλόλυπος, *on, fond of pain*, Plut. 2. 600 C; τὸ φ. Basil.

79. φιλόλυπος, *on, lyre-loving*, Epich. 69 Ahr.

80. φιλομάθεια, ἡ, *love of learning or knowledge*, Plat. Rep. 499 E, Tim. 90 B, Arist. Eth. N. 3. 10, 2:—in later writers and Mss. often φιλομαθία.

81. φιλομαθῶς, *to be fond of learning, eager after knowledge*, Plat. Legg. 810 A, τωιβ. 1. 13, 9, etc.; φ. περί τινος Polyb. 3. 59. 4.

3, C. I. 2384; *χελιδων* Anth. P. 16. 16.
kek, Plin. 20. 89.

φιλοπαΐσμων, v. sub φιλοπαΐγμων.

φιλοπαΐστis, ου, ὁ, = φιλοπαΐγμων, Ael. N. A. 4. 34., 5. 39, Suid.

φιλοπαλαίστρος, ου, loving the palaestra, Hesych.

φιλοπάρνυχος, ου, fond of nightly festivals, Anth. P. 5. 123, Orph. H. 2 (3). 5.

φιλοπαράβολος, ου, fond of daring, venturesome, Plut. Philop. 9.

φιλοπαρθένος, ου, loving virgins, Ach. Tat. 8. 13, Nonn., etc.

II. loving the virgin state, Eccl.

φιλοπάτιον, τό, (πατέω) name of a park near Constantinople, Byz.

φιλοπατρία, ἡ, love of one's father, Caesarius Dial. 3, etc.

φιλοπατρία, ἡ, love of one's country, patriotism, Ar. Vesp. 1465, C. I. 5878.

φιλόπατρις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, but acc. φιλόπατριν Polyb. 1. 14, 4, Luc. Peregr. 15, etc.:—loving one's country, Polyb. l. c., Anth. P. 7. 235, Cic. Att. 9. 10, Plut., etc.:—τὸ φιλόπατρι=φιλοπατρία, Id. 2. 119 C. Cf. φιλόπολις.

φιλοπάτωρ [ᾶ], ὀρος, ὁ, ἡ, loving one's father, Eur. Or. 1605, I. A. 638, Arist. Eth. N. 7. 4, 5:—name of one of the Ptolemies and other kings, C. I. 357, 358, al.

φιλοπεΐσμων, ὀνος, ὁ, ἡ, easily persuading, Method.:—legend. φιλοπύσμων, fond of questioning.

φιλοπελλάς, ᾶ, ὁ, loving old men, Arcad. 22.

φιλοπένης, ητος, ὁ, ἡ, fond of the poor, Io. Chrys.

φιλοπενθής, ἐς, indulging in mourning, Plut. 2. 113 A, etc.; πύθος φ. Gorg. Hel. 681 Bekk.; τὸ φ. Plut. 2. 822 B.

φιλοπένταθλος, ου, fond of the πένταθλον, Schol. Pind. N. 7. 16.

φιλοπέρσης, ου, ὁ, friend of the Persians, Themist. 132 B, etc.

φιλοπεσθῶς, = φιλοπευστώ, Byz.

φιλοπευθής, ἐς, fond of inquiring, curious, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 42 : τὸ φ. Plut. 2. 515 F.

φιλοπευστώ, to be fond of inquiry, Polyb. 3. 59, 6: c. acc. to inquire curiously about, Strab. 644.

φιλοπεύστης, ου, ὁ, = φιλοπευθής, Ptol.

φιλοπευστία, ἡ, fondness for inquiry, curiosity, Plut. 2. 518 C.

φιλοπευστικός, ὁ, ἡ, and φιλοπευστος, ου, = φιλοπευθής, Phot.

φιλόπικρος, ου, fond of what is bitter, Arist. Eth. E. 2. 10, 25.

φιλόπιστος, ου, faithful, Basil.

φιλοπλάκουντος [ᾶ], ου, cake-loving, Ath. 644 A.

φιλοπλάτῃνος, ὁ, Plane-lover, name of a lover, Aristaeon. 1. 3.

φιλοπλάτυναμαι, Med. to be fond of self-glorification, Eccl.

φιλοπλάτων [ᾶ], ὀνος, ὁ, ἡ, fond of Plato, Diog. L. 3. 47, Att. ap. Eus. P. E. 795 C.

φιλόπλεκτος, ου, usually braided, κόμη Anth. P. 6. 206.

φιλοπληκτικός, ὁ, ἡ, given to striking, Com. ap. Eust. 1206. 56.

φιλοπλόκῃμος, ου, loving tresses or curls, Euphor. Fr. 42.

φιλόπλοος, ου, contr. -πλοος, ου, fond of sailing, Anth. P. 6. 236.

φίλο-οπλος, ου, loving arms, Anth. P. 11. 195, Epigr. Gr. 223. 7.

φιλοπλούσιος, ου, = φιλόπλουτος, Heliod. 5. 12, Eccl.

φιλοπλουτώ, to love or seek riches, Plut. 2. 524 F, Eccl.

φιλοπλουτία, ἡ, love of riches, Plut. Lycurg. 30, Crass. 2, etc.

φιλόπλουτος, ου, loving riches, eager to grow rich, Luc. Dom. 5, Plut. 2. 140 F.

φιλόπλοος, φ. ἀμίλλα eager pursuit of wealth, wealth eagerly sought for, Eur. I. T. 412:—τὸ φ. = φιλοπλουτία, Plut. 2. 793 E.

φιλοποιέω, to make a friend of, A. B. 428:—mostly in Med. to make one's friend, attach to oneself, τινα Polyb. 3. 42, 2., 32. 5, 7, Diod., etc.

φιλοποίησις, εως, ἡ, a making of friends, Gloss.

φιλοποιητής, ου, ὁ, a friend of poets, Plat. Rep. 607 D.

φιλοποιία, ἡ, = φιλοποίησις, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 239, Diog. L. 7. 130 (vulg. φιλεποιίας).

φιλοποικίλος, ου, fond of variety, Eccl.

φιλοποίμην, ὀνος, ὁ, ἡ, loving shepherds, Greg. Naz.

φιλοποίμνιος, ου, loving the flock, κύνων Theocr. 5. 106.

φιλόπονος, ου, loving vengeance, Eccl.

φιλοποιός, ὄν, making friends, πράττει Plut. Cat. Ma. 25: τὸ φ. Id. 2. 612 D, 632 E.

II. = φιλεργός, Hesych.

φιλοπολεμέω, to love war, Paraphr. Greg. Naz.

φιλοπόλεμος, ου, poet. φιλοπ- (as always in Hom.), fond of war, warlike, Il. 16. 65, 90, al. (never in Od.), Plat. Tim. 24 D; often in bad sense, opp. to πολεμικός, Plut. Comp. Eum. 2, cf. Id. Fab. 19, Marcell. 1: τὸ φ. Diod. 2. 21, Plut., etc. Adv. -μως, Isocr. 178 E.

φιλόπολις, ὁ, ἡ, poet. φιλόπολις Eur. Rhés. 158: acc. φιλόπολιν Pind. O. 4. 26, Plat. Apol. 24 B, Isocr. 17 E, Xen., etc.; pl. φιλόπολεις Aesch. Theb. 176; but also gen. φιλόπολιδος Plat. Rep. 470 D; pl. -πόλιδες, -πόλιδας Ib. 470 D, 502 E; cf. Lob. Phryn. 607: I. loving the city, θεοί Aesch. l. c.

II. loving one's city, patriotic, Ar. Pl. 726 (where there is a play on the first sense), 900, Thuc. 2. 60, 6. 92, Plat., etc.; φ. Ἀσυχία Pind. l. c.; φ. ἀρετή patriotism, Ar. Lys. 547: τὸ φιλόπολις patriotism, Thuc. 6. 92.—At Athens, φιλόπατρις was used of a Greek patriot (in general), φιλόπολις of an Athenian, Stallb. Plat. Apol. l. c.

φιλοπολίτης [ι], ου, ὁ, loving one's fellow-citizens, Plut. Lycurg. 20, Flamin. 13, etc. II. fond of cities, Basil.

φιλοπολύγελως, ὀτος, ὁ, ἡ, loving much laughter: poet. φιλοπολύγελως Anth. P. 5. 243.

φιλοπονέω, to love labour, work hard, be laborious or industrious, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 8, etc.; τι in a thing, Plat. Rep. 535 D:—τὸ φιλοπονείν = φιλοπονία, Xen. Occ. 21, 6, Philem. Incert. 102: τὸ περὶ τὴν ἀρετὴν φ. Isocr. 12 B:—also Med., φιλοπονείσθαι περὶ τινας Arist. Rhét. 3. 2, 8, Theopomp. Hist. 260.

φιλοπόννημα, τό, a labour of love, Phot. Bibl. 99. 21., 292. 37.

φιλοποννηρία, ἡ, a love of bad men and actions, Theophr. Char. 29, Plut., etc.

φιλοπόννηρος, ου, a friend to bad men, Plut. Alcib. 24, Poll. 6. 168.

φιλοποννέον, v. rb. Adj. one must be industrious, Greg. Naz.

φιλοπονία, ἡ, love of labour, laboriousness, industry, Plat. Rep. 535 C, D; φιλ. καὶ καρτερία Id. Alc. 1. 122 C; ἡ περὶ τι φ. Isocr. 12 A: pl., Id. Antid. § 310, Polyb., etc.; φ. τῶς laborious practice of a thing, Dem. 1408. 21; so, φ. ἐν τοῖς γυμνασίοις Id. 1409. 11.

φιλοπονικός, ὁ, ὄν, inclined to love work, Cosmas. Adv. -κῶς, Eust. Opusc. 259. 16.

φιλόπονος, ου, loving labour, laborious, industrious, Hipp. Aër. 280, Soph. Aj. 879, Plat., etc.; πρὸς τι Ael. V. H. 1. 12; opp. to ὀσπονος, Plat. Rep. 535 C; φ. τῷ σώματι Isocr. 11 A; φ. περὶ τι Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 9:—Sup. -ώτατος Isocr. 127 D:—of dogs, Xen. Mem. 4. 1, 3, Poll. 5. 60:—τὸ φ. = φιλοπονία, Plut. 2. 88 D.

2. of things, toilsome, laborious, πλόμος Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 47: φιλόπονός [ἐστι], c. inf., Id. Cyr. 6. 8:—Adv., φιλοπόνως ἔχειν πρὸς τι Id. Hell. 6. 1, 4; φ. ἐπραξα Dem. 292. 25: Comp. -ώτερον Isocr. 204 A; Sup. -ώτατα, Polyb. 10. 41, 3.

φιλόποντος, ου, loving the sea, Sophronius in Mai Spic. Rom. 4. 101.

φιλόπερνος, ου, loving harlots or whoredom, Eccl.

φιλοπόρφυρος, ου, loving purple, Clem. Al. 257.

φιλοπόσις, ἡ, love of drinking, fondness for wine, Lat. vinolentia, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 23; in pl., Plat. Phaedo 81 E, cf. φιλοποσία.

φιλοποσέω, to be fond of drinking, Ath. 438 C, Poll. 6. 20.

φιλοπόσις, ου, ὁ, a lover of drinking, fond of wine, Lat. vinolentus, Hdt. 2. 174, Hipp. Aër. 280, Ar. Vesp. 79, Eupol. Πολ. 10 (of Cimon), Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 5; cf. φιλοπόσις.

φιλοποσία, ἡ, = φιλοποσία, Hipp., v. Lob. Phryn. 522.

φιλοπόσις, ἰδος, fem. of φιλοπόσις, Ael. V. H. 2. 41.

φιλόποτος, ου, fond of misery, unfortunate, Plut. 2. 986 E.

φιλοπότος, ου, = φιλοπόσις, Arist. Probl. 3. 23.

φιλοπολύγελως, v. sub φιλοπολύγελως.

φιλοπραγματίας, ου, ὁ, = φιλοπράγμων, Dio C. 61. 4, A. B. 3.

φιλοπραγωνέω, to be φιλοπράγμων, Dio C. 77. 17, Eccl.; περὶ τινος Phot. Bibl. 199. 27. II. φ. τι to seek busily after, v. l. for φιλοφρονέω, Stob. 426. 43.

φιλοπραγονία, ἡ, = sq., Schol. Eur. Hipp. 73.

φιλοπραμοσύνη, ἡ, a busy disposition, meddlesomeness, busy, restless habits of life, φεύγοντες τὰς τε τιμὰς καὶ ἀρχὰς καὶ δίκας καὶ τὴν τοιαύτην πᾶσαν φιλοπρ. Plat. Rep. 549 C; attributed to Philip of Macedon by Dem. 13. 9., 52. 9, cf. 559. 21; synonym. with πολυπραγμοσύνη, Arist. Top. 2. 4, 1.

φιλοπράγμων, gen. ὀνος, fond of business; but mostly in bad sense, like πολυπράγμων, a meddlesome, prying fellow, busybody, Lycurg. 148. 12, Isae. 49. 31; name of a comedy by Crito:—τὸ π. Plut. 2. 515 F.

φιλοπρακτος, ου, = φιλοπράγμων, Procl.

φιλοπρεπής, ἐς, fond of propriety or decorum, Dion. H. de Rhet. 3. 5 (where Schäff. from a Ms. μεγαλοπρεπής).

φιλοπρόβατος, ου, loving the sheep, Eccl.

φιλοπροεδρία, ἡ, love of the first place, Sozomen. H. E. 7. 2.

φιλοπροσηγορία, ἡ, easiness of address, affability, Isocr. 6 B, Dion. H. de Rhet. 5. 1.

φιλοπροσήγορος, ου, easy of address, affable, Isocr. 6 A, Poll. 5. 137, Plut., etc. Adv. -ρως, Poll. 5. 139.

φιλοπροσπής, ἐς, usually gentle: Sup. Adv. -έστατα, Cic. Att. 5. 9.

φιλοπρωτεία, ἡ, love for the first rank, Porphyr. V. Plotin. 10, Eus., etc. II. the first rank, the primacy, Phot. Bibl. 393. 27.

φιλοπρωτεύω, to wish or strive to be first, 3 Ep. Jo. 9, Eccl.

φιλόπρωτος, ου, fond of being first, Polyb. Fr. Gr. 115, Plut., etc.: τὸ φιλ. = φιλοπρωτεία, Plut. Solon 29, Alcib. 2, etc.

φιλόπταλος, φιλόπταλος, poet. for φιλοπταλέμος, φιλόπολις.

φιλόπτορος, ου, loving young shoots, epith. of bees, Nonn. D. 13. 261.

φιλοπτόματος, ου, loving carcases, Eccl.

φιλοπτωχία, ἡ, love for the poor, Anth. P. 15. 34 [where τ], Eccl.

φιλόπτωχος, ου, loving the poor, Eccl.

φιλόπυρος, ου, loving wheat, of Demeter, Anth. P. 6. 36.

φιλοπυστέω, -πυστος, = φιλοπευστέω, -πυστος, Justin. M., Hesych.

φιλοπωριστής, ου, ὁ, loving autumn-fruits, Anth. P. 9. 563.

φιλοπώτης, ου, ὁ, later form of φιλοπότης, Cod. Ven. of Ath. 430 C, 433 B, 438 C; cf. Lob. Phryn. 456, Paral. 445.

φίλο-ρηγής, ἐς, passionate, Nic. Al. 175.

φιλό-ρηγος, ου, fond of orgies, Anth. P. 10. 21, Nonn. Io. 6. 9.

φιλόρητρη, ὀρος, ὁ, fond of rhetoric, Cic. Att. 1. 13.

φιλό-ρθος, ου, loving what is straight or right, Anth. P. 6. 295.

φιλο-οριστία, ἡ, fondness for definition, Galen.

φιλο-οριστερα, ἡ, she who loves the harbour, Κύπρις Anth. P. 10. 21.

φιλο-ορνίθια, ἡ, fondness for birds, Ar. Av. 1300, Philostr. 273.

φιλο-ορνις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, fond of birds, Plut. Num. 4, Opp. C. 1. 78, etc. II. loved or haunted by birds, πέτρα Aesch. Eum. 23.

φιλόρρυθμος, ου, loving time in music, Plut. 2. 1138 B.

φιλορρύπαρος, ου, loving filthiness, Nilus Ep. 82:—φιλόρρῦπος, ου, lb. 100, etc.

φιλορρώθων, ὀνος, ὁ, ἡ, attached to the nose, κημὸς Anth. P. 6. 246.

φιλορρώθς, ὁ, ἡ, (ῥῶξ II. ῥῶξ) loving grapes, ἄμπελος Anth. P. 7. 22.

φιλό-ρτυς, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, fond of quails, Plat. Lys. 212 D:—φιλορτύγο-τροφέω, to be fond of keeping quails, Artemid. 3. 5; cf. στυφοκόπος.

φιλό-ορφένος, ου, loving orphans, Athanas.

φιλο-ορχήμων, ου, gen. ὀνος, = sq., Att. An. 6. 3, fin.

φιλο-ορχηστής, ου, ὁ, loving the dance, Aristid. Quint. 73, Procl., etc.

φιλορρχικός, ὁ, ὄν, loving the dance, v. sub φιλαρχικός.

φιλορῳμαῖος, α, ον, a friend to the Romans, C. I. 2108 b. c., 2122 sq., Strab. 652, Plut., etc. The accent *φιλορῳμαῖος*, found in E. M., etc., is condemned by Arcad. 43, 86: the analog. form *φιλορῳμαῖος* occurs not so often as that with the single ρ.

φίλος, τό, = *φιλία*, Epigr. Gr. 289, 6.

φίλος, η, ον, also ος, ον, Pind. O. 2. 170: [T: but Hom. uses the voc. *φίλε* with T at the beginning of a verse, v. infr.]: I. pass. *loved*, *beloved*, *dear*, Lat. *amicus*, *carus*, Hom., etc.; *παῖδ' ἐφίλω* Il. 7. 279; often c. dat. *dear* to one, μάλα οἱ φίλος ἦεν 1. 381; φίλος ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσι 20. 347, etc.:—voc., *φίλε* κασιγγῆτε (at the beginning of the line) 4. 155., 5. 359; so, even with neut. nouns, *φίλε τέκνον* Od. 2. 303., 3. 184, etc.; but *φίλον τέκος* (in the 3rd foot) Il. 3. 162; also *φίλος* for *φίλε* (an Att. usage acc. to Apoll. de Constr. 213), φίλος ᾧ Μενέλαε Il. 4. 189, cf. 9. 601., 21. 106, al.; so Pind. N. 3. 133, Aesch. Pr. 546, Eur. Supp. 277, Ar. Nub. 1168; a gen. was sometimes added to the voc., *φίλ' ἀνδρῶν* Theocr. 15. 74., 24. 40; ᾧ φίλα γυναικῶν Eur. Alc. 460; v. infr. b; like *πάντα θεῶν, διὰ γυναικῶν*, cf. Pors. praef. Hec. Ixi.—The Adj. soon came to be used as Subst., like Lat. *amicus*:

a. φίλος, ὁ, a friend, *κοιρίδιος φίλος*, i. e. husband, Od. 15. 22; *φίλοι friends*, *kith* and *kin* νόσφι φίλων Il. 14. 256; *τῆλε φίλων* Od. 2. 333, cf. 6. 287; and often in Att., used with a gen., ὁ Διὸς φίλος Aesch. Pr. 304; τοὺς ἐμᾶντο φ., τοὺς τούτων φ. Aesch. E. 27 sq.; so, φ. ἐμός Soph. Ph. 421; τῶν ἐμῶν φ. Ib. 509; τοὺς σφετέρους φ. Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 25;—proverb., ἐστὶν ὁ φ. ἄλλος αὐτός a friend is another self, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 4, 5; κοινὰ τὰ τῶν φίλων Plat. Phaedr. fin., Arist. Eth. N. 8. 9, 1., 9. 8, 2; οὐθεὶς φ. ᾧ πολλοὶ φίλοι Id. Eth. E. 7. 12, 17;—also of friends or allies, opp. to *πολέμιοι*, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 48; joined with *σύμμαχοι*, Dem. 113. 21, etc.; cf. *ἐξένος* 1:—also of a lover, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 4, cf. Lac. 2. 13;—*φίλε*, friend, used in speaking civilly to an unknown person, Ev. Luc. 14. 10, etc.;—also in relation to things, οἱ μουσικῆς φ. Eur. Fr. 584; ἀληθείας, δικαιοσύνης, etc., Plat. Rep. 487 A; τῶν εἰδῶν Id. Soph. 248 A;—*φίλον ποιεῖν τινα* Lys. 143. 11, etc.; *ποιεῖσθαι* Luc. Pisc. 38; *κτᾶσθαι* Aesch. 20 B; τοὺς φίλους κτᾶσθαι Thuc. 2. 40; φίλους τιθέντες τοὺς .. πολεμιστάτους Eur. Hec. 848; *φίλω χρησθῆναι* τινι Antipho 136. 41; *φίλον ἔχειν τινά* Andoc. 6. 26.

b. φίλη, ἡ, a dear one, friend, Lat. *amica*, κλῦτε, φίλοι Od. 4. 722; of a wife, Il. 9. 146, 288; ἡ Ξέρξου φ., of his mother, Aesch. Pers. 832; of a mistress, Soph. Ant. 543, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 23., 3. 11, 16; *φίλην ποιεῖσθαι* τινι Antipho 113. 6. c. φίλον, τό, an object of love, Soph. O. C. 187; addressed to persons, *darling*, φ. ἐμὸν Ar. Eccl. 952; so *φίλτατον*, Ib. 970; τὰ φίλτατα one's nearest and dearest, dear ones, such as wife and children, Aesch. Pers. 851, Eum. 216, Soph. O. T. 366, O. C. 1110, Eur. Med. 16; v. sub *φίλτατος*; τὰμὰ φίλα, τὰ σά φ. Id. Ion. 523, 613;—v. infr. 11. d. οἱ πρώτοι φίλοι was a title at the Egyptian court, C. I. 4677, 4698, 4860.

2. of things, *dear*, *pleasant*, *welcome*, δαῖς Od. 8. 348; c. dat. pers., αἰεὶ γὰρ τοῖς ἐρίς τε φίλη Il. 5. 891, cf. Od. 13. 295; *φίλα ποιεῖσθαι* τινι Hdt. 2. 152., 5. 37, etc.: but

b. mostly as predic., φίλον ἐστὶ or γίγνεται μιν 'tis dear to me, *pleases me*, 'tis after my own heart, Lat. *cordi est*, Hom., etc.; εἰ πού τοι φίλον ἐστί Od. 7. 320; φ. αἰ πατρί γένοιτο Ib. 317, cf. Il. 7. 387; καὶ σοι φ. ἔπλετο θυμῷ Od. 13. 145, 335, etc.; often c. inf., οὐ μὲν Τυδεΐ γ' ᾧδε φίλον πτωσκαζέμεν Il. 4. 372; πεφιδέσθαι ἐνὶ φρεσὶ φίλτερον ἦεν Τρώων 21. 101, cf. 24. 334, Od. 14. 378; so, τὰῦτα δαίμοσι κον φίλον ἦν οὐτὰ γενέσθαι Hdt. 1. 87, cf. 108., 4. 97;—rarely with part., εἰ τὸδ' αὐτῷ φίλον κεκλημένῳ if it please him to be so called, Aesch. Ag. 161;—also in pl., αἰεὶ τοῖς δὲ καὶ ἐστὶ φίλα φρεσὶ μνήσασθαι Il. 1. 108, cf. Od. 17. 15; ἐνθα φίλ' ὀπταλὴ κρέα ἐδμεῖται then it delights thee to eat roast meats, Il. 4. 345; σοὶ δ' ἔργα φίλ' ἔστω μέτρια κοσμεῖν Hes. Op. 304; τοῖσι Κορινθίοισι φίλα ἦν πρὸς τοὺς Κερκυραίους Hdt. 3. 49.

c. in the simple language of Hom. and early Poets, φίλος is used of one's own limbs, life, etc., φίλον δ' ἐξάνντο θυμὸν he took away dear life, Il. 5. 155, cf. 22. 85; κατεπλήγη φίλον ἦτορ 3. 31; εἰσέκε .. μοι φίλα γούνατ' ὀρήρη 9. 609; φίλον κατὰ λαμπρὸν 19. 109; esp. of one's nearest kin, πατὴρ φίλος 22. 408; φίλη ἀλοχος etc.; φίλην .. ἀγεσθαι to take as his own wife, 9. 146;—and it became a regular epithet of many such words, even when no affection can be implied in it, as e. g. in Il. 9. 555, it is said of Meleager, μητρὶ φίλῃ Ἀλθαίῃ χῶμενος κῆρ angry with his own mother:—also simply to denote possession, c. g. φίλα εἴματα Il. 2. 261; φ. πόνος their wanted labour, Theocr. 21. 20.

II. more rarely, and only in Poets, in an act. sense, like *philios*, *loving*, *friendly*, Od. 1. 313, cf. Il. 24. 775; c. gen., φίλαν ἐξέναν ἀνῶραν friendly to strangers, Pind. N. 5. 18, cf. P. 5. 9:—of things, *kindly*, *kind*, *pleasing*, φίλα μῆδεα Il. 17. 325; φ. δούσι, φ. δῶρα Od. 6. 208., 8. 545;—*φίλα φρονέειν τινί* to feel kindly, Il. 4. 219; φ. ἐργάζεσθαι τινι Od. 2. 210; φ. εἰδέναι τινί 3. 277; φ. ποιεῖσθαι τινι to make friends with one, make friendly advances to one, Hdt. 2. 152., 5. 37., 7. 104; δαίμοσιν πράττειν φ. Aesch. Pr. 660.

2. *fond* of a thing, *attached to*, ἄλλων νόμον Arist. Fr. 500. III. Adv. *philos*, in Hom. only once, φίλος χ' ὄρωτε ye would *fail* see it, Il. 4. 347; also in Hes. Sc. 45, Aesch. Ag. 246, 1591, Soph. O. C. 758, etc.; φ. ἐμὸν in a manner dear or pleasing to me, Aesch. Ag. 1581; φ. δέχεσθαι τινα Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 5, cf. Plat. Epin. 988 C.

IV. φίλος has several forms of comparison: 1. Comp. *φιλίων* [T], ον, Od. 19. 351., 24. 268; Sup. *φίλιστος*, η, ον, only in a spurious verse, Pseudo-Soph. Aj. 842.

2. Comp. *φίλιωτος*, Sup. *φίλιωτατος*, v. sub *voc.* 3. Comp. *φιλαίτερος*, Sup. *φιλαίτατος*, Xen. An. 1. 9, 29, Hell. 7. 3, 8, Call. Del. 58, Theocr. 7. 98.

4. regn. Comp. *φιλότερος*, Call. Fr. 146; Sup. *-ώτατος*, Byz. 5. In Att. we have also as Comp. *μᾶλλον φίλος*, Aesch. Cho. 219, Soph. Ph. 886, Theophr. Sup. *μάλιστα φ.*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 16;—also *μείζων* and *μέγιστος φ.* Soph. Ant.

183, Aj. 1331;—and οἱ ἐγγυτάτω, οἱ ἐγγεστα φ. Lys. 95. 30, Polyb. 9. 24, 2.

φιλοσαρκος, ον, given to fleshly lusts, Eccl.:—*φιλοσαρκῶς*, to be given to fleshly lusts, Cyrill.:—*φιλοσαρκία*, ἡ, love of the flesh, Anecd. Oxon. 4. 219, Cyrill.

φιλοσέβαστος, ον, loving the Emperor, C. I. 1306, 2464, 2719, 2911, 2930, 2931, al.

φιλοσεβής, ἐς, loving piety, Io. Damasc. 838 C.

φιλοσιγμᾶτος, ον, fond of the σῆγμα, said of Euripides, Eust. 1170. 53. **φιλόστος**, ον, fond of corn, occupied about it, Xen. Oec. 20, 27. II.

fond of food, fond of eating, Plat. Rep. 475 C, Poll. 6. 34.

φιλόσκαρμος, ον, fond of dancing, Noun. D. 5. 115., 10. 222.

φιλόσκηπος, ον, fond of shelter, Theophr. C. P. 2. 7, 3 (cod. Urb.).

φιλόσκηπτρος, ον, sceptred, βασιλεὺς Anth. P. 9. 691.

φιλοσκήπων, ανος, ὁ, ἡ, loving a staff, of Pan, Anth. P. 6. 232.

φιλόσκιος, ον, fond of the shade, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 1, Opp. H. 4. 422.

φιλόσκαπελος, ον, loving rocks, Anth. P. 6. 32, Nonn. D. 5. 230, etc.

φιλόσκοπος, ον, (σκοπὸς II) usually hitting the mark, dub. in Himer.

φιλοσκύλας [ῥ], ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, fond of dogs, Nonn. D. 3. 74.

φιλοσκυμοσύνη, ἡ, fondness for scoffing or jesting, Poll. 5. 161.

φιλοσκώμων, ον, fond of scoffing or jesting, Hdt. 2. 174, App., Luc., etc. Adv. *-μόνας*, Poll. 5. 161.

φιλοσκωπτῶς, to love scoffing or jesting, Ath. 616 B.

φιλοσκώπτως, ον, ὁ, = *φιλοσκώμων*, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 6, 5, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 616 B, Plut., etc.

φιλοσμήραγος, ον, loving noise or din, Nonn. D. 3. 77.

φιλόσμυγος, ον, loving bees or swarms of bees, Nonn. D. 5. 252.

φιλοσοφῶς: πρ. *πεφίλοσφῆκα* Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 41. Τοῖς *love know-*

ledge, *pursue it*, *philosophise*, Lat. *philosophari*, φιλοσοφεῖν γῆν πολ-

λῆν .. ἐπελήλυθε (sc. Solon) Hdt. 1. 30; φιλοσοφεῖν ἀνὲρ μαλακίας

Thuc. 2. 40; φιλοσοφῆσθε καὶ σκέψασθε Isocr. 182 E, cf. 282 A; θεῶν

οὐδεὶς φιλοσοφεῖ οὐδ' ἐπιθυμεῖ σοφὸς γενέσθαι, ἔστι γὰρ Plat. Symp.

203 E sq.; φιλοσοφούντ' αὖ με δεῖ ζῆν, says Socrates, Id. Apol. 28 E; φ.

περὶ τίνος Lys. 113, 18, Arist. Metaph. 1. 3, 2; περὶ τῆ Isocr. 319 B,

Arist. Pol. 3. 8, 1; ὑπὲρ τίνος Luc. Amor. 31; διὰ τὸ θαυμάζειν οἱ

ἄνθρωποι .. ἤρξαντο φιλοσοφεῖν Arist. Metaph. 1. 2, 9; φιλοσοφεῖν

λέγεται καὶ τὸ ζητεῖν .. εἶτε χρὴ φιλοσοφεῖν εἶτε καὶ μὴ Id. Fr. 50; φ.

γνησίως καὶ ἱκανῶς Plat. Rep. 473 D; ἀδύλως Phaedr. 249 A; καθαρῶς

καὶ δικαίως Soph. 253 E; ὀρθῶς Phaedo 67 E; ὑγιᾶς Rep. 619 D;—in

bad sense, like *σοφιστεύω*, *to quibble*, Dem. 1181. 1, cf. Lys. 113.

18. 2. to teach philosophy, Isocr. 28 C, cf. Plut. 192 A; Luc. wrote

περὶ τῶν ἐπὶ μισθῷ φιλοσοφούντων. 3. in Christian writers, to

lead a regulated, self-denying life, Græc. Naz. II. c. acc. to

discuss, examine, explain philosophically, to inquire into, investigate,

study, Lat. *meditari*, Isocr. 159 D; φιλοσοφίαν φιλοσοφεῖν to pursue

philosophy, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 23; φιλοσοφίαν καίην .. οὗτος φιλ. (sc.

Zeno) Philem. Phil. 1; τὴν πολιτικὴν φ. Arist. Eth. N. 7. 11, 1; πρὸς

διολογισίαν πολλὰ πεφίλοσφῆκεν ὁ νομοθέτης Id. Pol. 2. 10, 9; φ. τὰ

ζωικά Sext. Emp. P. 1. 235; τὰ τοῦ βίου πράγματα Dion. H. de Rhet.

11; metaph. φ. ἡ γραφὴ τὰ τῶν μύθων ἄσματα painting represents

truly, Philostr. 767, cf. Plut. 2. 69 B;—Pass. to be examined philo-

sophically, Id. Caes. 59; τὰ φιλοσοφούμενα subjects of speculation,

Cic. Fam. 11. 27, Diog. L. 4. 49.

2. generally, to study, work at

a thing, φ. λόγον Isocr. 42 B; φ. τοῦτο, ὅπως .. Lys. 169. 9, Isocr.

Antid. § 129, Menand. Θρασύλ. 3. Cf. *φιλόσοφος*.

φιλοσόφημα, τό, a subject of scientific inquiry or a philosophic treatise,

ἐν τοῖς ἐγκυκλίοις φ. Arist. Cacl. 2. 13, 12, cf. Polyb. 4. 4. 4.

2. in Logic, a demonstration, Arist. Top. 8. 11, 12; cf. *ἐπιχείρημα*.

3. a shrewd device or invention, Plut. 2. 269 A, 1125 B.

φιλοσοφῆτέον, verb. Adj. one must pursue wisdom, Plat. Euthyd. 288

D, Isocr. Antid. § 304; φιλοσοφίαν φ. Luc. Herm. 45; φ. περὶ τίνος

Ath. 632 B.

Φιλοσοφία, ἡ, love of knowledge and wisdom, pursuit thereof, specula-

tion, study, Isocr. 276 D, Plat. Phaedo 61 A, Gorg. 484 C, al.; ἡ φιλ.

κτῆσις ἐπιστήμης Id. Euthyd. 288 D. 2. the systematic, methodical

treatment of a subject, investigation, study thereof, Lat. *meditatio*, Isocr.

21 E; ἡ περὶ τὰς ἐριδας φ. scientific treatment of argumentation, Id.

209 B; ἡ περὶ τοὺς λόγους φ. the study of oratory, Id. 42 E, cf. φιλοσο-

φῆ 11. 2; also in pl., ἐν ταῖς φιλ. πολλὴν χρόνον διατρίβαντες Plat.

Theaet. 172 C; τέχνην καὶ φιλοσοφίαν Isocr. 209 B.

3. *philosophy*, the investigation of truth and nature, Id. 225 E, Def. Plat. 414 B, etc.:—

Isocr. commonly prefixes the Art., 24 E, 99 A, 148 E; sometimes also in

Plat. and Arist., as Gorg. 482 A, Arist. Metaph. I min. 1, 5, Eth. N. 10.

7, 3; but they most commonly omit it, Plat. Phaedo 68 C, al., Arist. Pol.

8. 7, 2, al., except when an Adj. or some qualifying word is added, to

denote a special kind or system of philosophy, ἡ θεία φ. Plat. Phaedr.

239 B; ἐκείνου τῆ φ. Id. Lys. 213 D; ἡ περὶ τὰ ἀνθρώπινα φ. Arist.

Eth. N. 10. 9, 22; ἡ τῶν Ἰταλικῶν φ. Id. Metaph. 1. 6, 1; so, ἡ ἰωνικὴ

φ. Diog. L. 1. 122; ἡ Ἀκαδημαϊκὴ, δογματικὴ, σκεπτικὴ, etc., Sext.

Emp. P. 1. 4, etc.; Πλάτων καὶ ἡ φιλ. Plat. 2. 176 D; δ' Ἐμπεδοκλῆς

ἐν ἀρχῇ τῆς φ. Ib. 607 C, etc.; esp. ἡ πρώτη φ. = *Metaphysic* or *Onto-*

logy, also called *θεολογική* by Arist. Metaph. 5. 1, cf. 9. 7, Schol. in Ed.

Berol. p. 519 b. 19. 4. in Christian writers, a contemplative, self-

denying life, Greg. Naz.; cf. *φιλόσοφος* II. 3. Cf. *φιλόσοφος*.

φιλοσοφικός, Adv. = *philosophus*, Eus. c. Hierocle. 523 D.

φιλοσοφικλῆς, ὁ, a lover of Sophocles, Diog. L. 4. 20.

φιλοσοφο-μειρίκιςκος, ὁ, a young man of science (a word perhaps

coined with an allusion to *φιλομείρις*), Ath. 572 B.

Φιλόσοφος, ον, properly, loving a handicraft or art, Hesych., cf. Plat.

Rep. 475 E, Xen. Vect. 5, 4, and v. σοφός, σοφία, σοφιστής;—but II.

the first actual use of the word is due to Pythagoras, who called himself *φιλόσοφος* a lover of wisdom, not σοφός, a sage, Cic. Quaest. Tusc. 5, 3 and 4, Diog. L. proem. 12, cf. Isocr. 227 A; τὸν φιλόστ. σοφίας φήσομεν ἐπιθυμήτην εἶναι πάσης Plat. Rep. 475 B, cf. Symp. 204 A, Isocr. Antid. § 290; ὁ ὡς ἀληθῶς φ. Plat. Phaedo 64 E sq.; φ. τὴν φύσιν or φύσει Id. Rep. 376 C; φ. τῇ ψυχῇ, opp. to φιλόπονος τῷ σώματι, Isocr. 11 A: —it was then used in a wide sense of all men of liberal education, scientific men, learned men, etc., as opp. to the vulgar (οἱ πολλοί), hence joined with φιλομαθής and φιλόλογος, Plat. Rep. 376 B, C, 582 E; opp. to σοφιστής, Xen. Cyn. 13, 6 and 9: esp. of one who professes an art or science, a professor of logic, rhetoric, etc., cf. Morus Isocr. Paneg. 1, Stallb. Plat. Symp. 182 E. 2. the peculiar sense, *philosopher*, i. e. one who speculates on the nature of things, existence, freedom, and truth (δ τῆς ἀληθείας φιλοθεάμων Plat. Rep. 475 E; ἡ φ. ἐπατήρη τῆς ἀληθείας Arist. Metaph. I min. 1, 5, 3, 3, 1), first came into general use with the various philosophical schools, from which time φιλόσοφος is a philosopher of the schools, one who teaches according to his own system; Aristotle was specially called ὁ φιλόσοφος, Plut. Alex. 7; Euripides ὁ σκηρικός φ., Ath. 561 A:—the Com. writers dwell on the foibles of the philosophers, beginning with Ar. Nub., cf. Philem. Πύρρ. 1, Bato Συνεξ. 1, 11, Anaxipp. Kep. 2, Phoenicid. Incert. 1, 16. 3. in Christian writers applied to believers who withdrew from the world and lived a life of contemplation and self-denial, Eus. H. E. 6, 3, 59, etc. III. as Adj. loving knowledge, philosophic, ἀνὴρ Plat. Phaedo 64 D; τὸ φ. γένος Id. Rep. 501 E, 494 A; ψυχὴ Ib. 486 B; φύσις Ibid. A; διάνοια Ib. 527 B; ὁ φιλοσοφώτατος Ib. 498 A. 2. of arguments, sciences, etc., scientific, philosophic, λόγοι Id. Phaedr. 257 B; λόγοι φιλοσοφώτεροι, of instructive speeches, Isocr. 289 E; φιλοσοφώτερον ἱστορίας ἡ ποίησις Arist. Poët. 9, 3:—τὸ φ. = φιλοσοφία, Plat. Rep. 411 E, Plut., etc. IV. Adv., φιλοσοφῶς διακίεσθαι πρὸς τι Isocr. Antid. § 296; φ. ἔχειν περί τινος Plat. Phaedo 91 A, cf. Cic. Att. 7, 30, etc.; Comp. —ωτερος Arist. Sens. 1, 4 Bekk.; —άτερον Cic. Att. 7, 18. [Ar. Eccl. 571 has the penult. long, as if φιλόσοφος, cf. Φ φ III: nowhere else found in poetry.]

φιλοσπῆλυξ, γγγος, ὁ, ἡ, fond of grottoes, Anth. P. 11, 194.

φιλοσπονδος, *on, used in drink-offerings*, φιλοσπονδου λαβὸς, of libations, Aesch. Cho. 292.

φιλόσπουδος, *on, loving zeal, zealous*, Anth. P. 5, 46.

φιλοστῆσαστής, οὐ, ὁ, fond of sedition, Eust. Opusc. 277, 79.

φιλόσταυρος, *on, loving the cross*, Eccl.

φιλοστάφυλος [δ], *on, loving the grape-bunches*, Nonn. D. 29, 234.

φιλοστεφάνω, *to love crowns, i. e. honour and glory*, περί τοὺς ἀνάγας Polyb. 7, 10, 2; φ. εἰς τοὺς Ἑλληνας *to lay oneself out for crowns of honour among them*, Id. 1, 16, 10, cf. Plut. 2, 1000 B.

φιλοστεφάνω, *on, loving crowns, garlanded*, Ἀφροδίτη h. Hom. Cer. 102; κύμοι Eur. Fr. 462, 7; ἄνδρες Ion ap. Ath. 447 F.

φιλόστονος, *on, loving sighs, indulging in them*, Eust. 832, 34; cf. φιλαίκατος. Adv. —ως, Aesch. Theb. 279.

φιλοσπέρνω, *to love tenderly*, of the love of parents and children, brothers and sisters, Plat. Legg. 927 B, cf. Polyb. 5, 74, 5, Diod., etc. 2. of sexual love, Ath. 555 D, Geop.

φιλοστοργία, ἡ, *tender love, affection*, of the love of parents and children, Antho ap. A. B. 78; πρὸς τινα Polyb. 9, 123, 2, 32, 11, 1; ἡ φυσικὴ τῶν γονέων εἰς τέκνα φ. Diod. 4, 44; —so of an elephant, δεινὴ τις φ. γέγονε τοῦ θηρὸς πρὸς τὸ παιδίον Phylarch. ap. Ath. 606 E. 2. affectionateness, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 3. 3. of sexual love, Clearch. ap. Ath. 555 E.

φιλόστοργος, *on, (στέργω, στοργή) loving tenderly, affectionate*, of the love of parents and children, brothers and sisters, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 2, Theocr. 18, 13, etc.; of horses, Arist. H. A. 9, 4; —φ. πρὸς τινα or τι Plut. 2, 608 C, Ael. N. A. 2, 40; εἰς τινα Ep. Rom. 12, 10; περί τινα Plut. Cleom. 1:—τὸ φ. = φιλοστοργία, Xen. Ages. 8, 1, Plut., etc.: Adv. —ως, Arist. H. A. 9, 37, 13; φ. διακίεσθαι or ἔχειν πρὸς τινα C. I. 3137, 6, Plut. Fab. 21, Joseph. A. J. 4, 6, 8; *litterae phil. scriptae*, Cic. Att. 15, 17.

φιλοστράτης, *on, ὁ, the soldier's friend*, Xen. An. 7, 6, 4, Poll. 1, 41.

φιλόστροφος, *on, loving change, changeable*, Poll. 6, 168. 2.

φιλόστροφος, *on, loving change, changeable*, Poll. 6, 168. 2.

φιλοσύγγαμος, ἡ, *loving her husband*, Epigr. Gr. (praecl.) 474 a.

φιλοσυγγένεια, ἡ, *love of kin*, Eccl.

φιλοσυγγενής, ἐς, *loving one's relatives*, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 449, 39: Sup. —έστατος Dio Chrys. 1, 136.

φιλοσύζυγος, *on, loving one's wife or husband*, Eust. Opusc. 102, 81.

φιλόσυκος, *on, fond of figs*, Plut. 2, 668 A. II. = συνοκοφάντης.

φιλόσυκοφαντία, ἡ, *love of sycophancy*, Walz Rhett. 7, 265.

φιλόσυμμάχος, *on, true to one's allies*, dub. in Hesych.

φιλοσυμπῆτης, ἐς, *fond of compassion, merciful*, Eccl.

φιλοσύνθητης, ἐς, *gen. eos, loving one's associates*, Plut. 2, 56 C.

φιλοσύνουσιάζω, *to promote social intercourse*, Diog. L. 3, 98:—but

φιλοσύνουσιαστής, οὐ, ὁ, *fond of sexual intercourse*, Schol. Theocr. 4, 62.

φιλοσύντομος, *on, loving brevity*, Plut. 2, 511 B, Walz Rhett. 7, 105.

φιλοσωκράτης, *on, ὁ, friend of Socrates*, Ath. 215 F.

φιλοσωμᾶτώ, *to love, cherish the body*, Poll. 3, 137, Celsus ap. Orig.

φιλοσωμᾶτις, ἡ, *love of the body*, Poll. 2, 235, 3, 137, Clem. Al. 739, 872.

φιλοσώματος, *on, loving the body, indulging in it*, οὐ φιλόσοφος, ἀλλὰ φ. Plat. Phaedo 68 B; distinguished from φιλήδονος, Plut. 2, 140 B:—τὸ

φιλ. = φιλοσωματία, Ib. 593 D. Adv. —τως, Poll. 3, 137.

φιλοσώφρων, *on, gen. oros, loving moderation or chastity*, Eccl., Byz.

φιλοτάλαιπρος, *on, loving hardship*, Mai Spicil. Rom. 5, 2, p. 42.

φιλοτάπεινος [δ], *on, loving humility*, Galen.

φιλοτάραχος, *on, tumultuous*, Byz.

φιλοτάριχος, *on, fond of salt-fish*, Anth. P. 10, 3.

φιλοτάκια, ἡ, *love of one's children*, Plut. 2, 14 B, Poll. 3, 14, etc.:—

the verb **φιλοτεκνέω** in Philostr. 66.

φιλότεκος, *on, loving one's children or offspring*, Hdt. 2, 66, Eur. H. F. 636, Phoen. 356, Ar. Thesm. 752:—Comp., **φιλοτεκνότερα αἱ μητέρες** Arist. Eth. N. 9, 7, 7; Sup. —ότατος, Plut. Aemil. 6:—τὸ φ. = **φιλοτεκνία**, Id. 2, 93 F.

φιλοτερπής, ἐς, *fond of pleasure*, Nonn. D. 40, 366.

φιλοτεχνέω: pf. pass. **πεφιλοτέχνημαι**. *To love art, practise an art*,

of Athena and Hephaestus, Plat. Prot. 321 E; περί τι Epict. Enchir. 29,

7, Plut., etc.; **ὑπὲρ τινος** Ael. V. H. 2, 2; **φιλ.** πρὸς τοὺς τεχνίτας *to converse with them on art*, Polyb. 26, 10, 3, cf. Plut. 2, 142 B. II.

to use or employ art or artifices, Polyb. 16, 30, 2, Plut. 2, 1050 C, etc.;

c. inf., Diod. 13, 82:—Pass. *to be made or furnished by art*, τι with a

thing, Id. 14, 80; **πρὸς τι** Id. 3, 37:—so, later, **ἐφιλοτέχνασθαι τι** (from

—τεχνάζω), Joseph. Genes. 49 B.

φιλοτέχνημα, τό, *a curious or favourite work of art*, Cic. Att. 13, 40, 1;

ἐκποδῆσαι ἐκ τοῦ φιλ. *the cunningly-devised trap*, Diod. 3, 37.

φιλοτεχνήμων, *on, gen. onos*, Cyrill.; and —τέχνης, *on, ὁ*, Polemo, =

φιλοτέχνος.

φιλοτέχνης, ἡ, = **φιλοτεχνία**, Greg. Nyss.

φιλοτεχνήτιον, verb. Adj. *one must use art*, Eustoch. in Archim. de Sphaer.

φιλοτεχνία, ἡ, *love of art, study of art*, Plat. Criti. 109 C, Poll. 6, 167;

φ. περί τι Arr. Epict. 2, 5, 21. II. *ingenuity, artifice*, Ctesias

ap. Diod. 2, 8, cf. 64; **φιλ.** καὶ δόλω Diod. 3, 37.

φιλοτέχνος, *on, fond of art, artistic*, Plat. Rep. 476 A, Ath. 700 C,

Plut., etc.:—τὸ φ. = **φιλοτεχνία**, *ingenuity*, Id. Demetr. 20, etc.:—Adv.

—ως, Ctes. ap. Diod. 2, 8, etc. 2. of things, *artificial, curious*, Diod.

1, 33, 17, 44.

φιλότης, ητος, ἡ, *friendship, love, affection*, Hom., etc.; **μνημόν** μὲν

ἀπορρίψαι φιλότητα δ' ἐλέσθαι Il. 16, 282; **ξεῖνοι δὲ διαμερὲς εὐχόμε**

φίλοι εἶναι ἐκ πατέρων φιλότητος Od. 15, 197; so, Soph. Aj. 1410, Ph.

1121; and in pl., Theogn. 860 B:—**φιλότητι** in, *with, from friendship*

or *affection*, Il. 3, 453, Od. 3, 363, 10, 43; **ἐν φ. διέτμαγεν ἀρμήσαντες**

Il. 7, 302; **φιλότητι γε** yes, in *affection* we are brothers, Eur. I. T. 498;

φιλότητι χειρῶν *with friendly services*, Id. Or. 1048; **φιλότητα μετ'**

ἀμφοτέροισι βάλαμεν Id. 4, 16; **φ. μετ'** ἀμφοτέροισι τίησιν Ib. 83,

cf. Od. 24, 476; **φιλότητος** τυχεῖν παρά τινος 15, 158; **φιλότητα**

παρέχειν Il. 3, 354, Od. 15, 55; **εἰς ἀρμόν ἐμοὶ καὶ φιλότητα** .. ἤξει

Aesch. Pr. 191 (cf. ἰδάρης); **φ. ἀντὶ διαφοράς ἐθέλειν** Andoc. 27, 16:—

φ. *τύπος friendship with, affection for*, Od. 14, 505, Soph. Aj. 1410; **διὰ**

τὴν λίαν φιλότητα βροτῶν by his over great love for men, Aesch. Pr.

123; **πρὸς τινα** Andoc. 19, 3:—in addressing persons, **ὦ φιλότης**, = **ὦ φίλε**,

my love, friend, Plat. Phaedr. 228 D, Philox. 2, 7, 35. 2. of friend-

ship between nations, **φιλότητα** καὶ ὅρκια πιστὰ ταμόντες Il. 3, 73, cf.

94, 323; **κατὰ φιλότητα** συγγίγνεσθαι *to come together acc. to their*

friendship, Hdt. 1, 172; **ναυμαχεῖν ὑπὲρ τῆς φ.** Lys. 194, 7.

3. proverb., **ἰσότης φιλότητα ἀπεργάζεται** Plat. Legg. 757 A; or more

shortly, **ἰσότης φ.** Arist. Eth. N. 9, 8, 2.—**φιλία** is the more common form

in Prose. 4. in Hom., often of sexual love or intercourse, in the phrases

φιλότητι or **ἐν φιλότητι** **μυγήναι**, **ἐν φ. καὶ εὐνῇ**, v. sub **μύγνυμι** B. 4;

παράλειποι ἐν φ., **καθεύδοντες** ἐν φ. Od. 8, 313, Il. 14, 237; **ὑπνώ** καὶ

φ. **δαμεί** 14, 353, cf. 207, 13, 636; more rarely c. gen., φ. **γυναικὸς**

Hes. Sc. 31, cf. Th. 374, 405, 625, 822:—Pind., in this sense, uses the

pl., P. 9, 70, N. 8, 2. 5. = **φιλία** I. 5, opp. to **νεῖκος**, Emped. 81,

cf. Hes. Th. 224, Plut. 2, 756 D, etc.

φιλοτήσιος, α, *on, also os, on* Theogn. 489; Dor. **φιλοτάσιος** [δ],

Soph. El. 1074:—*of friendship or love, promoting it*, **φλοτήσια** ἔργα,

much like ἔργα Ἀφροδίτης, Od. 11, 246; φ. **διαύτα** Soph. I. c.; φ. **χορὸς**

Ar. Fr. 564; so, φ. **μέλος** Plut. 2, 329 E; **εὐνή** Opp., etc. II.

φιλότησια, *with or without κύλις*, the cup sacred to friendship, the

loving-cup (v. Ath. 502 C), ἡ μὲν γὰρ φέρεται **φιλοτήσιος** Theogn.

I. c.; **πίνει, κατὰκεισο, λάβε τήνδε φιλότησιαν**, Ar. Ach. 985, cf. Lys.

203; φ. **σοι τήνδ' ἐγὼ** .. κύλικα προτίομαι Alex. Incert. 24; **φιλο-**

τήσιαν δὲ τήνδε σοι προτίομαι Theopomp. Com. Nem. 1; **φιλοτήσιαν**

παρέχειν Luc. Cron. 18; we have also, **φιλοτήσιος** προτίνειν, Dem.

380. fin., Luc. Herm. 11, Gall. 12, where **φιλοτήσιος** may be gen. sing.,

to pledge [in a draught] of the friendly cup, or acc. pl., *to drink*

healths; but the latter is made prob. by the examples just cited; and

so in Alex. Δορ. 3, τῆς **φιλοτήσιος** ἐγὼ μεστὰς προτίνω, Meineke

proposes τρεῖς for τῆς:—jestingly, ἡ τοῦ φαρμάκου φ. Theopomp. Hist.

ap. Ath. 85 B.

φιλοτίβερτος, ὁ, *friend of Tiberius*, Philo 2, 551.

φιλοτιμέομαι: fut. ἵσονται Plat. Phaedr. 234 A, Dem. 488, 18; later

—ῆσονται Diod. 11, 18:—aor. **ἐφιλοτιμήην** Xen. Mem. 2, 9, 3, Plat.

Lach. 182 B, Isocr. 49 C, Isae. Menecl. § 42; later, **ἐφιλοτιμήσασθαι**

Polyb. 20, 8, 2, Ael. V. H. 3, 1:—pf. **πεφιλοτιμήμαι** Dem. 1046, 8,

Porph. ap. Stob. Eccl. 2, 18:—pf. in pass. sense, Aristid. 1, 446, Byz.:

(**φιλότιμος**). *To love or seek after honour*, Plat. Alc. 2, 146 A, Isae.

I. c., Dem. 488, 17, etc.: hence *to be ambitious, emulous, jealous*, often

much like **φιλονεικέω**, Ar. Rau. 281; φ. **ᾧτι** .. *to be jealous because* ..

Xen. An. 1, 4, 7, Lys. 141, 28:—φ. **πρὸς ἀλλήλους**, **πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους**

to vie emulously with, rival, Plat. Symp. 178 E, Phaedr. 234 A, cf. Lysias

182, 35. 2. the object of ambition is mostly added with a Prep.,

φιλ. **ἐπὶ τι** *to place one's fame in a thing, glory or pride oneself upon*

φιλ. Plat. Rep. 553 D, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 11, Lys. 143, 31, and often in

Isocr.; **ἐν τι** Plat. Lach. 182 B; **ὑπὲρ τινος** Isocr. 178 A; **περί τινος**

Plut. 2. 760 B, etc.; *περί τι* Diod. 3. 18, Plut.; *ἀπό τινος*, to denote the source of the ambition, Id. 2. 819 C, Aristid. 1. 446:—sometimes with neut. Adj. in acc., *ἀπὶ τι φιλοτιμούμενος pursuing some object of ambition*, Xen. Oec. 4. 24, cf. Hell. 1. 6, 5, Lys. 139. 33; and with acc. cogn., *φιλοτιμίαν φ.* Plut. 2. 830 F; *τὴν ἀγαθὴν ἐπὶν* Joseph. B. J. 1. 10, 5;—also, *φ. πρός τὴν πόλιν* to contribute emulously towards its greatness, Lycurg. 167. 39; *εἰς τὴν αὐξάνειαν* Diod. 1. 50, cf. 25, Diog. L. 4. 44. 3. c. inf. to strive eagerly and emulously to do a thing, *endeavour earnestly, aspire*, οἱ πάντες ἀν φιλοτιμηθεὶς φίλα σοι χρῆσθαι Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 3, cf. Oec. 21. 6; *φιλοτιμούμενοι ἐπιδείκνυσθαι πρὸς πάντας* Plat. Phaedr. 232 A; c. part., *φ. ἐλέγχων* Id. Rep. 336 C, cf. Xen. Eq. Mag. 9, 6;—c. acc. et inf. to be anxious that... Id. 1. 25. 4. c. dat. rei, to present with a thing, Procop., etc.; but c. acc. rei, to lavish upon, *τινὶ τι* Aristaen. 1. 1, Liban.

φιλοτιμία, τό, an act of ambition or magnificence, Plut. Alcib. 16., 2. 822 A. 2. *rivalry*, Luc. Tim. 43.

φιλοτιμητιόν, verb. Adj. one must be ambitious, strive, Plut. 2. 125 D. **φιλοτιμία**, Ion. -ίη, ἡ, the character and conduct of the φιλοτίμος, jealous love of honour or distinction, ambition, mostly in bad sense, Pind. Fr. 229, Eur. I. A. 527, Ar. Thesm. 383, Thuc., etc., cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 4; *κακίστη δαιμόνων φ.* Eur. Phoen. 532; *ἀκαίρος* Isocr. 408 C; joined with *πλεονεξία*, Thuc. 3. 82; with *φιλονεξία*, Plat. Legg. 860 E, Rep. 548 C;—but also in good sense, Isocr. 99 C, 104 C, Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 13, Hier. 7. 3, cf. Plat. Rep. 553 C;—the object is added in gen., *φ. τινός emulous desire for a thing*, lb. 555 A, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 35; also, *φ. ἐπὶ τινι emulous pride in a thing*, Plat. Symp. 178 D; *ὑπὲρ τινος, περί τι* Polyb. 1. 52. 4., 5. 71, 6; *πρὸς τι* Id. 6. 55, 4, cf. Plat. Legg. 834 B; but, *φ. πρὸς τινα ambitious rivalry with him*, Isocr. 30 C, Polyb., etc.;—hence, absol. *ambitious rivalry, emulous desire*, *φ. ἐμβάλλειν τινί, ὅπως...* Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 39;—often with Preps. in adv. sense, *διὰ φιλοτιμίαν* Plat. Rep. 586 C, Isocr. 99 C, etc.; *φιλοτιμίᾳ ἐνεκα* Lys. 157. 8; *ὑπὸ φιλοτιμίας* Plat. Phaedr. 257 C, etc.; or simply *φιλοτιμία*, Dem. 23. 9, Plut., etc.;—in pl. *jealousies, rivalries*, Plat. Rep. 548 C, etc.; *αἱ φ. τῶν συγγραφέων party-feelings*, Polyb. 3. 21, 10;—in later writers, as Plut., it comes to be almost identical with *φιλονεξία*: some special uses may be noted: 2. *ambitious pertinacity, obstinacy, κτῆμα σκαῖον ἡ φ.* Hdt. 3. 5, 3. 3. *ambitious display, πλοῦτος* Lys. 911 Reisk.:—hence *lavish expense, prodigality*, Dem. 312. 26, Plut. Nic. 3; *φ. πρὸς τινα lavish outlay upon him*, Aeschin. 56. 27; and in good sense, *munificence*, Greg. Naz.

II. the object coveted, honour, distinction, credit, *ἐκείνῳ μὲν φ. πρὸς ὅμᾱς* Dem. 477. fin., cf. 410. 21; *φ. παρέχειν τινί* Xen. Hier. 1, 27, cf. Dem. 18. 22; *κτᾶσθαι* Aeschin. 60. 4; both in sing. and pl., *ἀποστερεῖσθαι τῆς φιλοτιμίας* or *τῶν -ίων* Dem. 765. 14., 410. 24, cf. 729. 15. III. punningly, the conduct of one Philotinus, Cic. Att. 7. 11, cf. 6. 9, 2.

φιλοτίμος, on, loving honour, jealous or covetous of honour, ambitious, emulous, mostly in bad sense (v. Plat. Rep. 347 B, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 4, 3), Eur. Phoen. 567. 1, A. 520; joined with *φιλοχρήματος*, Plat. Phaedo 68 C; with *φιλονεξίας*, Id. Rep. 551 A, etc.; also in good sense, *φ. καὶ ἐλευθέρως* Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 16; *φ. καὶ μεγαλόψυχος* Isocr. 189 C;—with abstr. Nouns (in both senses), *εὐχὰ* Aesch. Supp. 656; *ἥθος* Eur. Supp. 907; *σοφία* Ar. Ran. 679; *φύσις* Xen. Oec. 13. 9; *βίος* Lys. 192. 7; *πολιτεία* Plat. Rep. 545 B;—*φ. ἐπὶ τινι eager to be honoured for a thing, covetous of distinction in...*, *ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ, ἐπ' ἀρετῇ* Id. Prot. 343 C, Legg. 744 E; *περί τι* Polyb. 9. 20, 6; *φ. περί τινος πρὸς τινα* Xen. Eq. Mag. 9, 3; c. inf., *φ. ποιεῖν τι* lb. 2, 2;—c. acc. modif., *φ. τὴν ψυχὴν* lb. 7, 3; *τὰ ἥθη* Arist. Rhet. 2. 17, 2—τό φ. = *φιλοτιμία*, Eur. I. A. 22, 342, Thuc. 2. 44, Plat., etc.

2. *emulously prodigal, lavish*, *φ. καὶ λαμπρὸς* Dem. 566. 10; *φ. περί τινα* Plat. Crass. 3. 3. in pass. sense, = *πολυτίμητος, august*, Aesch. Eur. 1033. 4. *φιλότιμος* seems to have been the title of an official person in certain cities of Asia Minor, C. I. 5773, cf. Böckh 2. p. 918. II. Adv. -μως, *ambitiously, emulously*, Lys. 147. 28, Isac. 67. 26; *φ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα* to vie emulously with..., Plat. Charm. 162 C, Isocr. 57 D; *φ. ἔχειν πρὸς τι* to strive, exert oneself eagerly after a thing, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 26, etc.; *φ. διατεθῆναι, διακείσθαι πρὸς τι* Isocr. Antid. § 296, etc.;—Comp. *φιλοτιμότερον* Lys. 147. 38; or -ότεως, Isocr. 190 A; Sup. -ύτατα Plat. Caes. 3, etc.

φιλότμητος, on, fond of cutting, *φ. ἡὼς* the morn of circumcision, Nonn. Io. 14. 16.

φιλοταόυτος, ὁ, fond of such and such things, whatever they may be, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 10., 3. 11, 4., 4. 4, 4, cf. Rhet. 1. 6, 30.

φιλοτοκίω, to bear often, Gloss.

φιλότονος, on, pronouncing with a strong accent, Bachm. An. 2. 35;—verb -τόνω, Gramm.

φιλότοπος, on, loving a place, Io. Chrys.

φιλοτράγμων, on, fond of sweetmeats or dessert, Eubul. Καμπ. 5.

φιλοτράγωδός, ὁν, fond of tragedies, name of a comedy by Alexis.

φιλοτράπεζος, on, fond of the table, Ath. 113 E.

φιλοτράφης, ἔς, = *φιλότροφος*, Eur. Fr. 283.

φιλοτροφέω, to be fond of feeding or keeping animals, *φιλ. κύνας* Plut. 2. 684 D;—Pass. to be well fed, fatted, Hexapl. (1 Regg. 28. 24).

φιλοτρόφος, on, fond of feeding or keeping animals, Orph. II. 1. 5.

φιλότροψος, on, loving luxury, Ptol.:—so -τροφῆτης, εὖ, ὁ, Eccl.

φιλοττάριον, τό, poet. Dim. of *φιλότης*, a little pet, Ar. Eccl. 891.

φιλοτύραννος, on, friend of tyranny, Dion. H. 4. 83, Plut. Pericl. 4, etc.; Sup. -τάτος, Plut. Dio 36 = *τὴ φ. love of tyranny*, Dion. H. 4. 83.

φιλότρυφος, on, loving pride, arrogant, cited from Philo Byz.

φιλοτύβαστος, on, fond of fault-finding, Hipp. Ep. 1285 (Mss. *φιλοτωβάσσοντα*).

φιλοῦνγής, ἔς, loving health, Arist. Eth. E. 2. 5, 5.

φιλόυλος, on, loving matter, fleshly, Eccl.:—Subst. **φιλοῦλια**, ἡ, lb.

φιλοῦπνος, on, = *φίλυνος*, Eccl.

φιλοφαίαις, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, friend of the Phaeacians, A. B. 1199.

φιλοφάρμακος, on, fond of medicine, Galen:—τό φ. Paul. Aeg.

φιλόφθογγος, on, loving noise, noisy, σκύλας Anth. P. append. 6.

φιλόφθονία, ἡ, love of envy, name of a treatise by Varro.

φιλόφθονος, on, given to envy, Diod. Excerpt. 513. 60: τό φ. Plut. 2.

91 B. **φιλόφίλος**, on, loving one's friends, Arist. Rhet. 2. 4, 26, Eth. N. 8. 8, 4, etc.:—**φιλοφιλία**, ἡ, love of one's friends, v. l. for *πολυφιλία*, Id. Eth. N. 8. 1, 5.

φιλοφλύαρος, on, loving nonsense, Rhet.

φιλόφονος, on, loving slaughter, Io. Chrys.

φιλόφρονιμῆς, ὁ, ἡ, loving, i. e. accompanying, the lyre, of song, Aesch. Supp. 696.

φιλοφρονέομαι, ὁμαι, fut. ἡσσομαι Luc. Tim. 48, etc.; aor. ἐφιλοφρονῆσαμην and -φρονήσῃν, v. infir.: Dep.: (φιλόφρων). To treat or deal with affectionately, to shew kindness and favour to, *τινα* Hdt. 3. 50, Plat. Legg. 738 D, al.; *φ. τινα τῇ δικέλλῃ* to entertain him with a blow of the mattock, Luc. Tim. 48; metaph., *φ. ἥθη κακὰ* to embrace bad habits, Plat. Legg. 669 B;—also, 2. c. dat., *φιλοφρονήσασθαι τινι* to shew a favour to one, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 8, Oec. 4. 20; *πρὸς τινα* Diod. 16. 89, 91;—metaph., *φ. θυμῷ* to indulge passion, like *θυμῷ χαρίζεσθαι*, *εἰκεν*, Plat. Legg. 935 C;—aor. pass. *φιλοφρονήσῃν*, in a reciprocal sense, to shew kindness to one another, to greet or embrace one another, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 40; for which, in An. 4. 5, 34, he has *φιλοφρονήσασθαι ἀλλήλους*, cf. Plat. Legg. 738 D; cf. *φιλοφροσύνη*. 3. absol. to be of a kindly, cheerful temper, Xen. Apol. 7. II. of things, to cheer, please, be welcome to, *τινα* Plat. Legg. 820 E.

III. the Act. *φιλοφρονέω* is a f. l. for *φιλά φρονέω* in Od. 16. 17, but occurs in Plut. 2. 750 D, Nicostr. ap. Stob. 426. 43.

φιλοφρόνημα, τό, an act or proof of kindness, Aeschin. Epist. 5. 3, etc.

φιλοφρόνησις, ἡ, kind treatment, *τινος* of one, Dion. H. 10. 57 (as Cod. Vat. for *φιλοφροσύνας*), Plut. 2. 212 F, and often in Joseph.

φιλοφρονητέον, verb. Adj. one must treat kindly, Theod. Prodr.

φιλοφρονητικός, ἡ, ὄν, friendly, kind, Procl. in Ptol., Gramm.

φιλόφρονος, on, late form of *φιλόφρων*, Eccl.

φιλοφροσύνη, ἡ, (φιλόφρων) friendliness, kindness, Il. 9. 256; *τινός* towards one, Hdt. 5. 92, 3; *εἰρήνη πρὸς ἀλλήλους καὶ φ.* Plat. Legg. 628 C; *φιλοφροσύνης κοινωνεῖν* lb. 640 B; *τυχεῖν* Plut. Pyrrh. 11; *φιλοφροσύνην δέχεσθαι* Id. Mar. 40; *νέμειν τινί* Id. Cato Mi. 3;—*διὰ φιλοφροσύνην* Plat. Legg. 740 E; *μετὰ, ὑπὸ φιλοφροσύνης* Plut. 2. 124 C;—in pl. friendly greetings, welcomes, *ὅν φιλοφροσύνης δέχεσθαι* Pind. O. 6. 165; *φιλοφροσύνας φιλοφρονέεισθαι* Luc. Imag. 21;—cf. *φιλοφρόνησις*. II. cheerfulness, gaiety, Xen. Symp. 2, 24, Plut.

φιλοφρόσυνος, η, on, =sq., Anth. P. append. 282, cf. C. I. 2569.

φιλόφρων, onos, ὁ, ἡ, (φρήν) kindly minded or disposed, kindly, friendly, affable, *Κροίσου φιλόφρων ὀρετά*, i. e. his affability and hospitality, Pind. P. 1. 184; *φ. Ἀσυχία* lb. 8. 1; *φ. σαίνουσα* Aesch. Pers. 97; *φ. γένος* Eur. I. T. 1061;—as one of the qualities of a general, Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 6, cf. Symp. 8, 16; *φιλοφρονέσκειν*, as a characteristic of the Athenians, Id. Mem. 3. 5, 3;—τό φ. = *φιλοφροσύνη*, Plut. 2. 1102 D. Adv., *φιλόφρονως ἀπάσχεσθαι, δέκεσθαι τινα* to greet kindly, welcome, Hdt. 2. 121, 4; 3. 13, 51., 5. 18, cf. Soph. Aj. 751; *φ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα* to be kindly minded towards one, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 10, Plat. Criti. 120 E; *φ. βλέπειν* to wear a kind, friendly look, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 4; so, *φιλοφρονεατέρως ἔχειν τὰ ὅμματα* Id. Symp. 1. 10 (v. l. -έστερον); Sup. -έστατα, Eus. H. E. 6. 11.

φιλόφυσκος, ὁ, love of physics, Galen.

φιλόφωτος, on, fond of talking, noisy, Plut. 2. 1125 C; τό φ. lb. 967 B.

φιλόχαρες, τό, a name of the plant πράσιον, Plin.

φιλόχρητος, on, kind to widows, Eccl.

φιλόχλαινος, on, fond of a cloak, νίκη φ., of the games at Pellene, Nonn. D. 37. 150, cf. Io. 19. 131.

φίλ-όχληρος, on, loving trouble, troublesome, Byz.

φίλ-όχλος, on, loving popular favour, Ptol.; τό φ. Diog. L. 4. 41 sq.

φιλοχορευτής, οὔ, ὁ, friend of the choral dance, of Bacchus, Ar. Ran. 402.

φιλόχορος, on, loving the choir or choral dance, epith. of Pan, Aesch. Pers. 448; of Pallas, Ar. Thesm. 1136; also, *φ. κῶμος* lb. 989; *κῶδρα* Eur. I. A. 1037.

φιλοχρημάτω, to love money, Plat. Legg. 737 A, Isac. 81. 29.

φιλοχρηματία, ἡ, love of money, Poeta ap. Zenob. 2. 24, Plat. Rep. 391 C, Legg. 747 B, 938 B;—*αἱ φ. Σπάρταν ὤλεῖ*, a Spartan proverb, Arist. Fr. 501.

φιλοχρηματιστής, οὔ, ὁ, fond of money-making, *φιλοχρηματισταὶ καὶ φιλοχρηματισταὶ* Plat. Rep. 551 A;—Adv. **φιλοχρηματιστικῶς**, like one fond of money-making, Poll. 3. 113.

φιλοχρημάτος, on, loving money, fond of money, Andoc. 33. 20, Plat. Phaedo 68 C, 82 C, al.; cf. *φιλοχρηματιστής*; ὁ φ. Id. Rep. 549 B, al.; *φ. καὶ χρηματισταὶ οἱ ἐν ταῖς ἐν ἀρχαῖς* Arist. Pol. 5. 12, 14;—τό φ. = *φιλοχρηματία* Plat. Rep. 435 E;—Comp. -ώτερος, Xen. Symp. 4. 45; Sup. -ώτατος, Diod. 1. 94. Adv., *φιλοχρημάτως ἔχειν* = *φιλοχρηματεῖν*, Isocr. 7 A, etc.

φιλοχρημονέω, = *φιλοχρηματέω*, Plat. Legg. 729 A.

φιλοχρημοσύνη, ἡ, = *φιλοχρηματία*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 42, Plat. Legg. 938 C, Anth. P. 11. 270.

φιλοχρήμων, on, = *φιλοχρήματος*, Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 350. 18, Suid.

φιλόχρηστος, *ov*, loving goodness or honesty, Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 4, Dion. H., etc.

φιλόχριστος, *ov*, loving Christ, Anth. P. 1. 10, 13, C. 1. 8627, -40, -99, al. :—Sup., Theod. Stud.

φιλόχρονος, *ov*, loving or watching the time, Greg. Naz.

φιλόχρυσος [ῥ], *ov*, *u*, lover of Chryse, Choerob.

φιλόχρυσος, *ov*, fond of gold, Luc. Gall. 13, Anth. P. 8. 213, etc. :—

φιλοχρυσέω, Theod. Stud.; -χρυσία, ἡ, Poll. 3. 113.

φιλοχωρέω, *to be fond of a place or country, to abide there always*, *haumt il*, Hdt. 8. 111; ἐκείσε φ. Ar. Fr. 198: c. dat., φ. τόποις Polyb. 4. 46, 1; ὕρειν Dion. H. 1. 13; τοῖς ἀλλοτρίοις Id. 8. 47; ἐν τοῖς ἀλλοτρίοις Ib. 35; φ. περί ταφάς Plut. 2. 612 A; and metaph., φ. ἐπὶ τῇ φιλοσοφίᾳ Iambl. Protr. 112, cf. Dion. H. 11. 11; περί τοὺς ἐθισμούς Plut. 2. 714 A; even c. inf., φιλοχωροῦμεν ἂν μένεν Dion. H. 6. 79.

φιλοχωρία, ἡ, fondness for a place, love of one's haunts, local attachment, Ar. Vesp. 834, Dion. H. 1. 27, Poll. 6. 167 :—metaph. fondness for a thing, Mus. Vett.

φιλοχωρος, *ov*, (χώρα) fond of a place, Greg. Naz., cf. Poll. 6. 167.

φιλόψαλμος, *ov*, fond of psalms, Nicet. Ann. 70 A.

φιλοψευδής, *es*, gen. *eos*, fond of lies or lying, Il. 12. 164; φ. φύσις, opp. to φιλόσοφος, Plat. Rep. 485 D; name of a dialogue by Luc.:—τὸ φ. = sq., Plut. 2. 61 D.

φιλοψευδία, ἡ, a propensity to lying, Hipp. 1283. 36, Plut. 2. 61 D.

φιλοψευδολόγος, *ov*, fond of telling lies, Tzetz.

φιλοψεύστης, *ov*, *u*, = φιλοψευδής, Hesych.

φιλοψία, ἡ, fondness for dainties, esp. fish, Plut. 2. 730 A.

φιλόψιλος, *ov*, loving the last place in the chorus, Alcman 144; cf. ψιλεύς.

φιλοψογέω, *to be censorious*, Cyrill.; -ψογία, ἡ, Id.

φιλόπογος, *ov*, fond of blaming, censorious, Eur. Phoen. 198, El. 904, Plat. Prot. 346 C. Adv. -γως, Poll. 3. 139.

φιλο-πος, *ov*, fond of dainties, esp. fish, Plut. 2. 665 D, 667 F, etc.

φιλοψοφός, *ov*, fond of making a noise, Justin. M.

φιλοψιχέω, *to love one's life*, with collat. sense of *to be cowardly or faint-hearted*, Tyrtae. 7. 18, Eur. Hec. 315, Heracl. 518, 533, Dem. 1397. 27, etc.; φιλ. ὑπὲρ τῆς ἀρετῆς Lys. 193. 5.

φιλοψιχτέον, verb. Adj. *one must love life*, Plat. Gorg. 512 E.

φιλοψυχία, *Ion.* -ιη, ἡ, love of life, φιλοψυχίην ἀναιρείεται *he becomes fond of life*, Hdt. 6. 29; πολλὴ μὲν' ἂν με φ. ἔχοι, εἰ. . Plat. Apol. 37 C; φιλοψυχία ἐνεκα Id. Legg. 944 F.

φιλόψυχος, *ov*, loving one's life, with collat. sense of *cowardly, dastardly, faint-hearted*, γυνή Eur. Hec. 348; δεῖλόν δὲ πλουτοῦ καὶ φ. κακόν Id. Phoen. 597 :—Adv. -χως, Poll. 3. 137.

II. loving souls, Eccl.

φιλόψυχρος, *ov*, loving the cold, Theophr. C. P. 2. 3, 3, Plut. 2. 648 D. φίλως, worse form for φιλάω (q. v.), Eus. H. E. 1. 6.

φίλτατος, *η*, *ov*, irreg. Sup. of φίλος, Hom., Hes., and Trag.; τὰ φίλτατα *one's best beloved, nearest and dearest*, as parents, children, husband or wife, brothers and sisters, v. sub φίλος I. 1. c; more rarely in Prose, as Plat. Prot. 313 E, Gorg. 513 A, Legg. 650 A, Xen., etc., v. Valek. Hipp. 964; τὰ φίλτατα σώματα, opp. to τοὺς ἀλλοτρίους, Aeschin. 64. 42; cf. φίντατος.

φίλτερος, *a*, *ov*, irreg. Comp. of φίλος, Il. 11. 162, Od. 11. 360, Hes. Op. 307; not found in Att.

φίλταριος, *u*, Charmer, name of a mouse, Batr. 229.

φίλτροδότης, *ov*, *u*, philtre-giving, name of certain plants, Diosc. 4. 60, Arrul.

φίλτροκίνητος [ῥ], *ov*, excited by love-potions, Tzetz.

φίλτρον, τό, (properly φίλτρον, from φιλέω), a love-charm, spell to produce love, whether a potion, or any other means, (cp. 'medicines to make me love him,' Shaksp. Henr. IV. 2. 2.) ἐστίν. . φίλτρα μοι βελκτήρια ἔρωτος Eur. Hipp. 509, cf. Phoen. 1260, Andr. 541, etc.; ἐπὶ φίλτροις, οὐκ ἐπὶ θανάτῳ δοῦναι φάρμακον Antipho 112. 26; said of the robe of Nessus by which Deianira hoped to win back the love of Hercules, Soph. Tr. 584, 1142; of the hippomanes, Ael. N. A. 14. 18, cf. Virg. G. 3. 281 :—philtres were compounded with magic rites, Theoc. 2. 1 sq.; sometimes they proved fatal, Arist. M. Mor. 1. 16, 2, Alciphro 1. 37. 2. generally, a charm, spell, as a means of winning or influencing others, Pind. P. 3. 112; hence the bit is called φ. ἔππειον, Id. O. 13. 95; Apollo's oracles are φίλτρα πόλῃς spells to produce boldness, Aesch. Cho. 1029; children are φίλτρον of love to their parents, Eur. I. A. 917, Fr. 104, cf. H. F. 1407; αἱ ἐγγυγενεῖς ἐμάλαι. . φ. οὐ σμικρὸν φρενῶν Id. Tro. 52; of virtue, Id. Andr. 207; ἐν ἐστ' ἀληθὲς φίλτρον, εὐγνώμων ἥτορος Menand. Incert. 100; φίλτρον εἰρήνης a charm to promote peace, Plut. Num. 16; so, φίλτρα γάμου Anth. P. 9. 422. 3. in pl. love, affection, τὰ θεῶν δὲ φίλτρα φροῦδα Τροία Eur. Tro. 859, cf. El. 1309, Ael. N. H. 10. 17, Anth. P. 7. 623, Herm. Orph. 823. II. the sinking on the upper lip, opp. to νύμφη or τύπος (on the lower), Poll. 2. 90.

III. a name for the plant σταφυλίνος, Eust. 1163. 10.

φίλτρο-ποιός, *ov*, preparing love-charms, Aristaen. 2. 18.

φίλτρο-ποτον, τό, a love-potion, Cael. Aurel.

φίλ-υβρις, *u*, ἡ, fond of wanton violence, Crates ap. Clem. Al. 492.

φίλ-υβριστής, *u*, *u*, = foregoing, Anth. P. 5. 49.

φίλ-υγής, *es*, gen. *eos*, v. l. for φιλουγής, q. v.

φίλ-υδρηλος, *ov*, loving moisture, κήπος Anth. P. 6. 21.

φίλ-υδρίας, *ov*, *u*, = φίλυδρος, Phot., Suid., E. M.

φίλ-υδριος, *ov*, loving water, of the horse, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 11; λάχανα Theophr. H. P. 7. 5. 1.

φίλ-υκη, ἡ, an evergreen shrub, a kind of *alaternus*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 9, 3, 3. 3, 1, al.; now called *κιστριόφυλον* :—v. Schneid. Ind. p. 536.

φίλ-υμνος, *ov*, loving song, ap. Bgk. Lyr. p. 884, Anacreont. 35. 16.

φίλυπερηφάνως, Adv. *with eager pride*, Manass. Chron. 1054.

φίλ-υπηκοος, *ov*, loving one's subjects, Plut. Artox. fin.

φίλ-υπνιος, *ov*, loving sleep, Theocr. 18. 10, Arist. Somn. 3. 16, etc.

φίλ-υπόδοχος, *ov*, fond of hospitality, Diog. L. 2. 133.

φίλ-υπόστροφος, *ov*, apt to return, of certain complaints, Hipp. Coac. 172, Mochl. 862; also of the seasons which bring them back, Id.; cf. Foës. Occ.

φίλ-υποστροφώδης, *es*, = foregoing, Hipp. 1121 D.

φίλ-υρα [ῥ], *Ion.* -ρη, ἡ, the lime or linden tree, Lat. *tilia*, Hdt. 4. 67, Theophr. H. P. 1. 12, 4, etc.

II. the bass underneath its bark, used for writing on, Hdn. 1. 17, Dio C. 72. 8; or for garlands, φίλυρας. . ἄφυλλος στέφανος Xenarch. Στρατ. 1, cf. Horat. Od. 1. 38.

φίλ-υρία, ἡ, a kind of shrub, *philyrea*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 9, 3, Diosc. 1. 125; sometimes wrongly written φίλυρία.

φίλ-υρίνιος [ῥ], *η*, *ov*, of the lime or linden tree, σάνις Hipp. Art. S13; light as linden wood, of Cinesias, Ar. Av. 1377, as the Schol.; but Ath. 551 D thinks it means that he wore stays of linden wood.

φίλ-υρον, τό, Dim. of φίλ-υρα, a tablet of linden wood, Ael. V. H. 14. 12.

φίλ-ωδός, *ov*, (ωδή) song-loving, Ar. Vesp. 270, Ran. 241, Eubul. Pavn. 1.

φίλ-ωνίζω, *to imitate Philo*, Suid.

φίλ-ωραιος, *ov*, loving the beautiful, Tzetz. Hist. 1. 234.

φίλ-ωρείτης, *ov*, *u*, (ὄρος) a lover of mountains, Anth. P. 6. 96.

φίλ-ωρητις, ἡ, = καστανία, Hesych.

φιμό-ληπτός, *ov*, muzzled, Planud.; v. φιμός sub fin.

φίμω, *u*, with heterog. pl. φιμά, Anth. P. 6. 312 :—any instrument for keeping the mouth closed : I. like κημός, a muzzle, for dogs to prevent their biting, for calves to prevent their sucking, Lat. *castrum*, *fiscella*, φιμὸν περιθεῖναι τινι Luc. Vit. Auct. 22, cf. Anth. l. c.

II. the nose-band of a horse's bridle, sometimes fitted (it seems) with pipes through which the horses' breath made a whistling sound, 'in barbarian fashion,' Aesch. Theb. 463; πάλους. . φιμοῖσιν ἀλητοῖσιν ἐστωμενους Id. Fr. 341. III. a kind of cup, used as a dice-box, Lat. *fritillus*, Aeschin. 9. 9, Diphil. Σεν. 4; cf. Poll. 7. 203, 10. 150. (Prob. connected with σφίγγω, σφινγμός, as suggested in E. M. 795. 21, cf. Curt. 157.) [i long except in very late Poets, as Planud.]

φιμώω, fut. ὥσω, *to muzzle*, shut up as with a muzzle, φ. τῷ ξύλῳ τὸν αἰχένα *to make fast his neck in the pillory*, Ar. Nub. 592 : metaph. *to muzzle*, put to silence, τινα Ev. Matth. 22. 34 :—Pass. *to be put to silence*, be silent, Ev. Marc. 1. 25, 4. 39, etc., cf. Luc. Peregr. 15; τινι by or because of a thing, Joseph. B. J. 1. 22, 3, cf. 5. 1, 5; φιμοῦσθαι πρὸς τι *to be mute in a matter*, Ib. proem. 5, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 275.

φιμώδης, *es*, like a muzzle : metaph. *astringing*, Nic. Th. 892.

φιμώσις, *ews*, ἡ, a muzzling : a stopping up an orifice, Diosc., Galen.

φίμωτρον, τό, an instrument for stopping up, Suid.

φίν, Lacon. form for σφίν, used by the Alex. Poets, Call. Dian. 125, 213, Fr. 183, Nic. Th. 725, etc.; cf. Ahr. D. Dor. pp. 109, 261.

-φιν, v. sub -φι.

φίνις, *u*, = φήνη, Diosc. 2. 58.

φίντατος, Dor. for φίλτατος, Epich. 31 Ahr., cf. D. Dor. p. 110.

φίντις, *u*, in Pind. O. 6. 37, a prop. n., Sicil. for φίλτις, like Φιντίας, Φυντίος etc., Böckh Expl. 156; acc. to others Dor. for φίλος.

φίξ, φίκος, ἡ, Boeot. for Σφίγγξ, v. l. Hes. Th. 326, cf. Plat. Crat. 414 D, Lob. Phryn. 72.

φίσκος, *ov*, *u*, the Lat. *fiscus*, the Privy Purse of the Emperor, the Imperial Treasury, χωρία τὰ ὑπὸ τοῦ φ. παρέντα C. I. 355. 4, cf. 1933, 2015, al.

φιτάλοι, Φιταλεις, v. sub Φετιάλοι.

φίτρος, *u*, like κορμός, a block of wood, log, φιτρῶν καὶ λάων Il. 12. 29, al.; φιτροὺς αἰψα ταμώντες Od. 12. 11; —prop. the bole or trunk of a tree, acc. to Arist. Plant. 1. 4. 3.

φίτῳ, Aeol. for φίττα (αἰττα), Poll. 9. 122, 127, Eust. 855. 26, etc.

φίτῳ, Aeol. for φιτῳ, Eust. 1210. 42; cf. πιστάκη.

φίττακιδες, αἱ, a kind of woman's shoes, Poll. 7. 94.

φίτῳ, τό, poet. for φίτῳ, Ar. Pax 1164, Fr. ap. Eust. 1291. 26, Eupol. Αἰτόλ. 8.

φίτῳ, τό, (φίτῳ) a shoot, scion, of a son, Aesch. Ag. 1281; οὐκ ἐμὸν τὸ φ., said a Spartan mother of a cowardly son, Plut. 2. 241 A :—cf. φύτευμα.

φίτῳ-ποίμη, *enos*, *u*, poet. for φυτοκόμος, a tender of plants, gardener, Aesch. Eum. 910 :—on the accent v. Lob. Paral. 195.

φίτῳ, *u*, a begetter, father, Lyc. 462, 486.

φίτῳ, fut. ὥσω [ῥ] : aor. ἐφίτῳ :—like φύτεω (v. sub φύω), to sow, plant, beget, call into being, Aesch. Pr. 233, Supp. 312, Soph. Aj. 1296, Ant. 645, Tr. 311, Eur. Alc. 294; —perh., where it occurs in Prose (Plat. Rep. 461 A, Legg. 879 D, Criti 116 C), φντεω should be restored; for φντεω seems to be a poet. form, used when the first syll. was required to be long :—in Med. of the woman, to produce, bear, ἠὲς. . Κεφάλῳ φντέωσας υἱόν Hes. Th. 986, cf. Ap. Rh. 4. 807, Opp. C. 1. 4; Ep. 2 sing. fut. φντέωσαι Mosch. 2. 160.

φλαβίλλιον, τό, the Lat. *flabellum*, Ath. 647 F; and φλαγέλλιον, τό, *flagellum*, Hesych. s. v. σκυτάλη.

φλαβιάω, = φλάω, Hesych.

*φλάω, intr. form of φλάω, to be rent with a noise, aor. 2 ἐφλάδον (like πέφραδον from φράω, ἔφαδον from χάω, E. M. 403. 47), λακίδες ἐφλάδον Aesch. Cho. 28 : the pres. occurs only in the redupl. παφλάω.

φλαμίντας, *ov*, *u*, the Lat. *flamen*, App. Civ. 1. 65; so, φλαμίν, C. I. 521, 4340 f (add.); pl. φλάμινες, *flamines*, Dion. H. 2. 64, Plut. Num. 7. 2. 274 C, etc.; φλαμίνιοι, Id. Marcell. 5.

φλάμουλον, τό, the Lat. *flammulum*, and Dim. φλομουλίσκιον, Byz.

φλανύσσω, = φλυνάω, Hesych.; cf. Lob. Technol. p. 246.
φλάσκη [ᾶ], εως, ἡ, (φλάω) Ion. for θλάσις, Hipp. V. C. 911.
φλάσκη, ἡ, a wine flask, Isidor.; also φλάσκων, ανος, ὁ, a flagon, Hesych., Tzetz.:—Dim. φλάσκιον, τό, Suid. s. v. πυτήν; written φλασκειόν in Hesych.

φλάσμα, τό, Ion. for θλάσμα, Hipp. Art. 802, etc.

φλασμός, ὁ, v. παφλασμός.

φλαστός, ὁ, ὡν, verb. Adj., Ion. for θλαστός, v. l. Arist. H. A. 4. I. 4.
φλαττόθραττα and φλαττόθραττοφλαττόθραττα, Comic words in Ar. Ran. 1286 sq.; meant to parody an empty high-flown style—'sound and fury without sense.'

φλαυρίζω, fut. ἰσώ, Att. for φαυρίζω, Plut. Pomp. 38., 2. 1118 C.

φλαύρος, α, ον, collat. form of φαύλος (E. M. 128. 57), first occurring in Solon 12 (4). 15, Pind. P. 1. 170, prevailing almost without exception in Ion. Prose, and not rare in Att.: I. mostly of things, petty, paltry, trivial, Solon and Pind. ll. c.; χάρην . . οὐκ ἐλάσσονα οὐδὲ φλαυροτέρην Hdt. 7. 8; τοῦ ἐνυπνίου ἀποσκήψαντος ἐς φλαύρον, v. sub ἀποσκήψω.

2. paltry, sorry, indifferent, bad, φλ. σημείον Hipp. Aph. 1258; ἐπὶ φλαύρον εἶδες Aesch. Pers. 217, cf. Plat. Meno 92 C; φλαῦρ' ἐπὶ μητιόμενος Soph. Aj. 1162; φλαῦρα κλύειν Ib. 1323; φλαῦρον ἐργάζεσθαι τινα to do one a mischief, Ar. Nub. 1157; φλαῦρον εἰπεῖν τινα male dicere de aliquo, to speak disparagingly of him, Ib. 834, Lys. 1043; περί τινος Antipho 133. 5, Isocr. 97 C; φλ. τὴν καταγινώσκειν τινός Isocr. Antid. § 317; φλ. τὴν ἀπολαύειν τινός Id. 175 B; φλ. τὴν ἐν ἑαυτῷ Plat. Meno 92 C.

3. useless, γέροντα δ' ὄρθον φλαῦρον [ἔστι] Soph. O. C. 395. II. more rarely of persons, οὐ φλαυροτάτους . . τιμαυροῦς not the meanest or weakest avengers, Hdt. 7. 17; τῆς στρατιῆς τὸ φλαυρότατον the least serviceable part, Id. 1. 207; οἰκίης οὐ φλαυροτέρης not meaner or lower in rank, Id. 1. 99.

2. shabby, plain, of personal appearance, Id. 6. 61. 3. bad, opp. to χρηστός, Eur. Med. 1103.

III. Adv., φλαύρος ἔχειν to be ill, Hdt. 3. 129, 6. 135, Plat. Soph. 228 B; φλ. ἔχειν τινός to be ill off for a thing, Thuc. 1. 126; but, φλαῦρος ἔχειν τὴν τέχνην to know an art badly, Hdt. 3. 130; φλ. πρῆξαι τῷ στόλῳ to fail with the fleet, Id. 6. 94; φλ. ἀκούειν, like Lat. male audire, to be ill spoken of, Id. 7. 10, 7; φλ. λέγειν ὑπέρ τινος Ael. V. H. 8. 17; φλ. ἵνα, of the καταμήνια, Hipp. 686. 23.

φλαυρότης, ητος, ἡ, = φαυλότης, Plut. 2. 962 A, Poll. 4. 12.
φλαυροργός, ὡν, (*έργω) working badly, φλαυροργοῦ τινος . . ἀνδρὸς of some sorry workman, Soph. Ph. 35.

φλάω, impf. 3 sing. ἐφλα Ar. Nub. 1376:—fut. φλάσω (v. infr.):—aor. ἐφλάσα Hipp. 265. 47, Pind. N. 10. 128:—Pass., aor. ἐφλάσθην Hipp. 870 D, etc.:—pf. πέφλασμαι Id. 899 F, etc.:—[ᾶ in fut. and aor.; for φλάσω, φλάσαιμι in Theocr. 5. 148, 150, must be corrected either φλάσσω, φλάσαιμι with Ahrens, or φλαζῶ, φλάζαιμι with Bgk.] Like θλάω, to crush, οὐ μὴν φλάσαν Pind. N. 10. 128; πούλῃπον φλάσσα ἐσθίειω Hipp. 265. 47, cf. 896; ἐφλα ἐν τῇ θνείᾳ . . ὅπῃ καὶ σκῖνον Ar. Pl. 718; φλώσι τάντικνῆμα Ib. 784; ἐφλα με Id. Nub. 1376, cf. Theocr. ll. c.:—metaph., πᾶσι κακοῖσιν ἡμᾶς [τὰς γυναῖκας] φλώσιν . . ἀνδρὲς Ar. Fr. 116.

2. in Com., to bruise with the teeth, eat up, συσθῶν greedily, Id. Pl. 694, Pax 1306, Antiph. Πλωρ. 1, Menand. Incert. 206; cf. ἀποθῶω III.

II. sens. obs., Hesych.
φλέβα, ἡ, late form of φλέψ, Hippocrat.
φλεβάζω, (φλέψ) = φλέω, φλύνω, βρύνω, Phot., E. M.

φλεβικός, ὁ, ὡν, of a vein, of the veins, φλ. πόροι the channels of the veins, Arist. H. A. 3. 1, 13, P. A. 2. 1, 21; οἱ πόροι οἱ φλ. Id. H. A. 6. 3, 3. φλέβιον, τό, Dim. of φλέψ, any one of the smaller vessels, Plat. Tim. 65 C, 84 E, Arist. H. A. 3. 3, 17 and 21, al.; φλεβίου ῥῆξις Hipp. Aph. 1252.—of veins in the earth, Strab. 379.

φλεβο-δονῶδης, es, apt to disturb the veins, v. φλεδονῶδης.
φλεβο-νευρῶδης, es, made up of veins and sinews, Arist. de Resp. 16. 4.
φλεβονῶδης, f. l. for φλεδονῶδης.

φλεβο-πᾶλια, ἡ, a beating of the pulse, Democr. ap. Erot. 380.
φλεβορραγία, ἡ, (ῥήγνυμι) the bursting of a vein, Hipp. 403. 26.
φλεβο-σουλία, ἡ, injury to the veins, Athanas.

φλεβο-τμήσις, ὁ, ἡ, having a vein opened, Hdn. ap. Schol. Il. 16. 44.
φλεβοτομή, to open a vein:—Pass. to be bled, Hipp. Aph. 1254, etc.:—verb. Adj. —τομήντην, Oribas. in Cocchi Chirurg. 157, Galen.
φλεβοτομία, ἡ, the opening of a vein, blood-letting, Galen., etc.; φλεβοτομίας ποιέσθαι Polybus ap. Arist. H. A. 3. 3, 1.

φλεβοτομική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, the art of blood-letting, Cael. Aurel.
φλεβο-τόμος, ον, opening veins: φλεβοτόμον (sc. σμιλῶν), τό, a lancet, Luc. Indoct. 29, Cael. Aurel., etc.

φλεβο-τονώμα, Pass. to have the veins swollen in great exertion, A. B. 70.
φλεβῶδης, es, (εἶδος) full of veins, or with large veins, Simon. 3. 17, Arist. H. A. 1. 5, 5, 7. 1, 15, al.; φλεβώδεστος Id. de Spir. 5. 11.

φλεγέω, poet. form of φλέγω, used only in pres.: I. trans. to burn, scorch, burn up, πῦρ πᾶν φλεγέθει Il. 7. 738:—Pass., ὄρηα πυρὶ φλεγέοιτο νεκροὶ 21. 197.

II. intr. to blaze, flare up, πυρὶ φλεγέθοντι 21. 358; πυρσὸς τε φλεγέθουσι 18. 211; of lightning, Hes. Th. 846; of the sun, Soph. Tr. 99, Eur. Phoen. 169; metaph. to blaze forth, shine, Aesch. Supp. 87.

φλεγῶν, = φλέγω, Illdn. π. μον. λέξ. 44; Eust. 933. 14 gives φλεγῶν.
φλέγμα, τό, (φλέγω) flame, fire, heat, like φλόξ, Il. 21. 337. II. as Medic. term from Hipp. downwards.

1. inflammation, heat, Hipp. Progn. 43, cf. 470. 9, al., Phryn. Com. Incert. 9. 2. as the result of such heat, phlegm, Lat. pituita, a morbid, clammy humour in the human body, regarded as the matter and cause of many diseases, Hdt. 4. 187, Hipp. Aph. 1260, al., Phryn. Com. Incert. 9; φλ. ὤζι καὶ ἀλμυρὸν πηγὴ πάντων νοσημάτων ὅσα γίνεσθαι καταρροαῖα Plat. Tim. 85 B, cf. 83 C sq.; ἡ χολὴ μὲν ἐστὶ θερμὴν, τὸ δὲ φλ. ψυχρὸν Arist. Probl. 1. 29;

in pl., Plat. Tim. 82 E, 86 E: cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.—The Latin medical writers retained *flegma* in the same sense.

3. λευκὸν φλέγμα a kind of dropsy, anasarca, Hipp. Aph. 1259; but λευκὸν φλ. in the common sense, Plat. Tim. 83 D; cf. λευκοφλεγματίας.

4. often joined with χολή, Ib. 82 E, Rep. 564 B: whence it is used in Poets, like χολή, Lat. bilis, for malignant, angry humours, ἄγριον Ἀρχιλόχου φλ. Anth. P. 7. 70, cf. 377.

φλεγμ-ᾄωνός, ὡν, (φλέγμα II. 2) carrying off phlegm, Galen., etc.
φλεγμαῖνον, aor. ἐφλεγμᾶνα and -ηνα [with 2nd syll. short, Ar. Vesp. 276]: I. trans. to heat, make to swell, to puff, πληρῆ φλεγμαίνονσα inflammatory, LXX (Isai. 1. 6): of food, to fill, nourish, opp. to ἰσχυαῖνα, Hipp. 419. 46.

II. intr. to be heated, inflamed, festered, to fester, Id. Aph. 1255, al., Ar. I. c., Plat. Tim. 85 B; cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp. s. v. φλέγμα.

2. of water, to boil, M. Anton. 4. 49. 3. metaph., φλεγμαίνονσα πόλις, opp. to ἡσυχία, Plat. Rep. 372 E; ἀρχὴ φλεγμαίνονσα, = ἀπαργῶσα καὶ θυμουμένη, Id. Legg. 691 E; τὰ φλ. τῶν πραγμάτων Plat. Pomp. 21; then of any hot passion, Polyb. 3. 86, 6, Plut., etc., of luxury, Plut. 2. 660 F.

φλεγμανίσις, εως, ἡ, = φλεγμονή, Hipp. 607. 2.
φλεγμᾶσία, ἡ, = φλεγμονή, Hipp. Acut. 389, Arist. H. A. 10. 4, 2, G. A. 2. 7, 4, etc.

φλεγμᾶτίας, α, ον, (φλέγμα II. 2) suffering from phlegm, Geop. 12. 22, 2.

φλεγμᾶτίας, Ion. -της, ου, ὁ, (φλέγμα II. 2) = foreg., Hipp. Aër. 287, Acut. 389, etc. 2. one suffering from anasarca, Id. 1211 C.

φλεγματικός, ὁ, ὡν, (φλέγμα II. 2) like phlegm, πάθος Arist. H. A. 10. 1, 10, Galen., etc.

φλεγμάτιον, τό, = φλέγμα II. 2, Sotad. ap. Stob. 188. 41.
φλεγμάτιο-εἰδής, ἐς, (φλέγμα II. 1) inflammatory, Hipp. 602. 3.

φλεγμᾶτος, εσσα, εν, fiery, Hesych.
φλεγμᾶτομα, Pass. to become phlegm, Galen.
φλεγμᾶτοδης, es, contr. for φλεγματοειδής, inflammatory, Hipp. Aër. 281, al.; of food, opp. to ἰσχυαῖνος, Id. 421. 9, Plat. Rep. 406 A.

2. of persons, phlegmatic, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1080, Arist. Problem. 1. 11. II. like phlegm, κάθαρσις Id. H. A. 6. 20, 5, 29, 3; ἀπομύσσεσθαι φλεγματοδέσσαν Hipp. 227. 19. 2. apt to produce phlegm, ὕδατα Id. Aër. 283.

φλεγμῶν, ἡ, fiery heat, Plut. 2. 699 E, cf. 398 E. II. inflammation, Plat. Ax. 366 A, Philon. Incert. 25, etc. 2. in Medic. writers, an inflamed tumour, boil, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15, Plat. Ax. 368 C, Galen., cf. Plut. Alex. 35, etc.; phlegmona in Plin. 20. 13.

III. metaph. heat, passion, Plut. 2. 994 A, 1059 C, Ath. 10 E, Joseph. Macc. 3. 17.

φλεγμονῶδης, es, (εἶδος) like an inflamed tumour (φλεγμονή I. 2), attended by them, Galen.

φλεγμός, ὁ, = φλογμός, blood, Hesych.; Βρομίου φλ. Clem. Al. 674 (from Thespiis, acc. to Lob. Technol. 282).

φλέγος, τό, = φλόξ, Hesych.
Φλέγρα, ας, ἡ, Phlegra, an ancient name for Pallene in Thrace, prob. from its volcanic nature, Hdt. 7. 123, Strab. 330; Φλέγρας πεδῖον, in which the giants are said to have been conquered by the gods, Pind. N. 1. 100; Ar. Av. 824; Φλεγραία πλάξ Aesch. Eur. 295; also in pl. Φλέγραι, Pind. I. 6 (5). 49.

II. the same name was given to the volcanic plain of Campania, Polyb. 2. 17, 1, etc.

φλέγυας, ου, ὁ, fiery red, red-brown, but as epithet of the black eagle (μέρβρος), Hes. Sc. 134.

φλεγυρός, ὁ, ὡν, like φλογερός, burning, inflamed, Galen. Lex. Hipp. II. metaph. hot, ardent, Μούσα Ar. Ach. 665.

2. φλ. ψήφος βροτῶν, in Cratin. Δραπ. 1, seems to mean flagrans rumor; cf. sq. B. 3.

φλέγω, fut. φλέξω Trag. Fr. incert. 268 (Wagn.), Ap. Rh., etc.: aor. ἐφλεξα Aesch.:—Pass., fut. φλεγέσομαι (κατα-) Joseph. B. J. 4. 6, 3; (συμ-) Ib. 7. 8, 5:—aor. ἐφλέχην Hom. Epigr. 14, (κατ-) Thuc. 4. 1331: aor. 2 ἐφλέγγην (ἀν-) Luc. D. D. 9. 2, (ἐξ-) Anth. P. 12. 178: pf. πέφλεγμαι Lyc. 806. (From √ΦΛΕΓ come also φλεγέ-μαι, φλέγ-μα, φλεγ-μονή, φλεγ-υρός, φλογ-ός (φλόξ); cf. Skt. bhṛāḡ, bhṛāj-ē (fulgeo), bhṛāj, barg-as (fulgor); Lat. fulg-eo, fulg-eo, ful-men, ful-vus, also flag-ro, flamma, flavus; Goth. bairhts (δηλος), al-bairht-ja (ἐπι-φαῖνα); O. H. G. blizh-u (splendo); Lith. blizg-ū (gleam):—cf. also φέρω.)

A. trans. to burn, burn up, Il. 21. 13; πυρὶ με φλέξον Aesch. Pr. 582; φλέγαν ἀκτίσιν ἥλιος χθόνα Id. Pers. 364, cf. 504:—Pass. to become hot, take fire, blaze up, πυρὶ φλέγεσθαι Il. 21. 365.

2. metaph. to kindle, inflame with passion, like Lat. urere, Ἄρεα . . ὅς . . φλέγει με Soph. O. T. 192, cf. Mosch. 6. 3, Anth. P. 5. 123, 288; φλ. αἶμα δάϊον Eur. Phoen. 241:—Pass., like Lat. urī, to burn with passion, be inflamed, Soph. O. C. 1695, Ar. Nub. 993, Plat. Charm. 155 D; κάεσθαι τε καὶ φλ. Id. Tim. 85 B; φλέγεσθαι τὴν ψυχὴν νεότητι καὶ ἀνογίᾳ Id. Legg. 716 A; ὑπὸ τοῦ πάθους Dion. H. II. 28; ὑπὸ δειλῆς Id. 666; ὑπὸ τοῦ λιμοῦ Ael. N. A. 14. 27; ἐπὶ τινι Id. ap. Suid. s. v. ἐφλέγετο.

II. to light up, φλ. λαμπάσι τὸ ἱερόν Eur. Tro. 309; Ζεὺς διὰ χερὸς βέλος φλέγων making it blaze or flash, Aesch. Theb. 512; πυρὸς φλέγων μένος Com. Anon. 17; metaph., ἄταν οὐρανίαν φλέγων letting the flame of mischief blaze up to heaven, Soph. Aj. 196, cf. οὐράνιος:—Pass. to blaze up, burst or break forth, ὕμνοι φλέγονται Bacchyl. 13 (12). 12; βασιλεῖς δαύροι φλέγονται Aesch. Ag. 91.

2. metaph. to make illustrious or famous, like Lat. illustrare, σὲ φλέγοντι Χάρτες Pind. P. 5. 60:—Pass. to be or become so, ἀρεταῖς, Μούσαις φλέγεσθαι Id. N. 10. 4, 1. 7. 33: v. infr. B. 3.

B. intr. to burn, flame, blaze, of fire, torches, etc., Aesch. Ag. 308, Theb. 433, Soph. Aj. 1278; of lightning, Id. O. C. 1466; of the sun,

Soph. Aj. 673; φλέγοντι ἐπ' ἀστροῖς οὐρανὸν Aesch. Theb. 388:—of armour, *to flash*, Eur. Phoeu. 251; so, *ἀνθεμα χρυσοῦ φλέγει* Pind. O. 2. 131; of the eyes, Aesch. Fr. 238; of fire-breathing bulls, φλέγει δὲ μυκτῆρ Soph. Fr. 320. 2. metaph. *to burst or break forth*, of passion, θυμὸς ἀνδρείας φλέγων Aesch. Theb. 52, cf. 286; φλ. *μανίας* Ar. Thesm. 680: v. supr. A. 1. 2. 3. *to shine forth, become famous*, Pind. N. 6. 66, Br. Ar. Rh. 3. 773, cf. φλεγυρός.—The word is rare in Prose; Plat. uses only φλέγομαι in the sense of *being inflamed*, v. supr.

φλεδονεία (not φλεδωνεία), *idle talk*, E. M. 796. 3.

φλεδονεύομαι, Med. *to babble*, Hesych., E. M.

φλεδονῶ = foreg., Hesych.

φλεδονώδης, es, gen. eos, (εἶδος) *nugatory*, Erot. p. 280, Galen. Exeg. Hipp., whence it should prob. be restored, for φλεβονωδής or φλεβονώδης, in Hipp. 75 F, 120 A, 1137 A.

φλέδων, *onos*, *o*, *h*, (φλέω) *an idle talker, babbler*, Timon ap. Diog. L. 6. 18, in gen. pl. —δώνων; of a woman, Aesch. Ag. 1195.

φλεδών, *onos*, *h*, *idle talk*, Xenophon. ap. Ath. 462 F, Plut. 2. 420 B.

φλέων, *on*, *made from the plant φλέως*, Phryn. 293, ubi v. Lob.

φλεκτικός, *h*, *on*, *apt to burn, burning*, Byz.

φλέξις, *idos*, *h*, an unknown bird, Ar. Av. 883.

φλέος, *o*, = φλέως, φλοῦς, Hesych.

φλέω, prob. only found in compd. περιφλέω in Hdt.

φλέψ, *h*, gen. φλεβός: also masc., φλέβες οἰδαίνοντες Nonn. D. 47. 11: (v. sub φλέω):—*a vein*, in a living body, Il. 13. 546, Hdt. 4. 2, 137, Aesch. Fr. 230, Soph. Ph. 825; φλέψ κοίλη the *vein aorta*, by which the blood returns to the heart, Hipp. 344. 30, Eur. Ion 1011 (ubi v. Musgr.), Arist. H. A. 1. 17, 1; also called μεγάλη φ. or μεγίστη φ. 1. 16, 12, 3. 17, cf. Il. 13. 546:—also of various ducts, φ. *ηπατίτις*, σπληνίτις Syennesis ap. Arist. H. A. 3. 2, 7; φλέβες σπερματιτίδες Ib. 15, etc., v. Bonitz Ind. Arist. p. 824 b, sq.:—φλέψ γονιμή *membrum virile*, Anth. P. 6. 218; so, absol., Anth. Plan. 261; φλεβός τροπαστήρ Xenarch. Bountal. 1. 8, ubi v. Meineke:—φλέβα σχάζειν *to open a vein*, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 58; λύειν Ath. 45 F; φλέψ ασύζει *a vein throbs*, Hipp. 1046 C, etc.; ξανιάσεται Luc. B. 11. 1.—Originally, all the blood-vessels, both *arteries* and *veins*, were called φλέβες: as to the time when these came to be distinguished, v. ἀρτηρία II.

2. like πηγή, *any vein, a vein of metal*, Xen. Vect. 1. 5, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 9, 1, Diod. 2. 36: *a spring of water*, Arist. Probl. 23. 37; αἱ φλέβες τῆς πηγῆς Polyb. 34. 9, 7, cf. Geop. 2. 5, 6. 3. of the *veins or vessels* in plants, Arist. P. A. 3. 5, 10, Plant. 1. 3, 2, al.

φλέω, *to teem with abundance, abound*, φλεόντων δομάτων Aesch. Ag. 377; μήλων φλεόντων εὐτόκους νομεύμασι Ib. 1416; cf. Herm. Suppl. 667.

II. *to babble*, Hesych. (The Verb φλέω itself, which seems to be used only in part. φλέων, is rare: it is more important as representing a Root which assumes diff. vowels and branches off in many directions.

I. from √ΦΛΑ, ΦΛΑΔ (to gush forth, foam, bluster), come ἐκ-φλαίν-ων, πα-φλά-ζω, ἐ-φλαδ-ον, cf. Lat. *fla-re*, *flat-us*, *flum-en*, *flabr-um*; Goth. *uf-blēs-an* (φυσιοῦν); O. H. G. *blā-an* (to blow), *blās-u* (blasen, bluster).

II. from √ΦΛΕ, ΦΛΟ, ΦΛΟΙΔ, besides φλέ-ω, come also φλέψ, with the names of Bacchus, Φλέ-ων, Φλεῦ-ς, Φλοῖ-ος, (all referring to a fulness of the generative powers of nature, Ael. V. H. 3. 41, Hdn. p. μων. λέξ. 6. 10, Plut. 2. 683 E), Φλεῖ-ω, the name of a Bacchanté (Nonn. D. 21. 80), and Φλου-ία, of Proserpine (Hesych.); also φλοῖ-ω, φλό-ος, and also φλοῖσ-βος; cf. Lat. *flos*, *flo-reo*, *Flor-a*; Goth. *blō-ma* (κρίνον); O. H. G. *bluo-jan* (to blow, of flowers); also Goth. *blō-th* (αἷμα); O. H. G. *bluot* (blut, blood).

III. from √ΦΛΥ, ΦΛΥΔ, come φλύ-ω (ἀνα-φλύω), and with reference to fluency of speech, φλύ-ω II, φλύ-αρος, φλύ-αξ, φλυ-άσσα (Hesych.), cf. also φλέδων, φλῆναρος, φλῆναφός, and Slav. *blęda* (φλυαρῶ); then in lengthd. forms, φλυδ-ᾶν, (cf. φλιδάω), φλύζ-ω, φλύξ-αι, οἰνό-φλυξ, φλυκ-τίς, φλύκ-ταινα; cf. Lat. *flu-o*, *flum-en*, *fluv-ius*, *fluat-us*, perh. also *fle-o*, *flet-us*, *flem-ina*; Goth. *uf-blauljan* (τυφοῦν); O. Norse *ból-a*, and A. S. *býl* (a boil, blain).

IV. the √ΒΛΥ, in βλύω, βλύζω can hardly not be akin.)

φλέως, *o*, *o*, a water plant, a kind of *flowering rush* or *reed* (acc. to Sprengel *Arundo ampelodesmon*), Ar. Ran. 244, Fr. 85, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 49, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 1, etc.:—Ion. φλοῦς, φλοῦν, q. v. (II), cf. φλόινος.—On the forms v. Lob. Phryn. 293.

φληναφός, (v. φλέω) *to chatter, babble*, Ar. Eq. 664, Nub. 1475; τί ταῦτα λρηεῖς, φληναφὸν ἄνω κάτω; Alex. Ἀστω. 1. 1, and common in later writers, as Oenon. ap. Eus. P. E. 217 C; the form φληναφῆω also occurs in late writers; and a form φληνδάω is cited by Hesych.

φληναφῆμα, τό, = φληναφος, Eur. Epist. 5, Damasc.

φληναφία, *h*, *a chattering*, Eccl.

φληναφός, *o*: (v. φλέω II):—*idle talk, nonsense*, *h* πρόνοια δ' ἡ θνητὴ καπνὸς καὶ φλ. Menand. Ἱπποβ. 3, cf. Luc. Dem. Enc. 35; pl., Id. Sonin. 7, Pisc. 25, etc.

II. *a babbler*, ὦ φληναφε Menand. Δεισ. 2, cf. Poll. 6. 119:—Adv. —φως, Cyrill.

φληναφώδης, es, (εἶδος) *chattering, babbling*, Galen. Lex. Hipp.

φλῆνος, τό, = φληναφος, read by Salmas. in Hesych. for φλῆφος.—In E. M. 796, φληνός is assumed as root of φληναφος.

φληννῶ, *to babble*, Galen. Lex. Hipp.

φλιά, *h*, in pl. φλιάι, = σταθμοί, the *doorposts, jambs*, Od. 17. 221, Bion. 1. 87, Polyb. 12. 12, 2, Joseph. A. J. 5. 8, 10, LXX (Deut. 6. 9); in sing., Theocr. 23. 18; τὸ φάσμα . . ἀναγράφει ἐς τὴν φλίαν Dor. Inscr. in C. 1. 2484. 24, cf. 2353:—in Ap. Rh. 3. 278, it seems to be the *lintel*; and so perhaps in Theocr. 2. 60.

2. the *standing posts in which a windlass works*, Hipp. Art. 813, 834.

φλιάρος, *o*, *on*, = χλιάρος, Hesych.

Φλιάσιος, *a*, *on*, (Φλιούς) *Phliasian*, Hdt., etc.

φλίβω [ε], dialectic form of θλίβω, Theocr. 15. 76, v. 1. Od. 17. 221 (where θλίβεται now stands), cf. Foëss. Oec. Hipp.

φλιδάω, like φλυδάω, *to overflow with moisture, be ready to burst*, ανὸς φλιδωντος ἀλοιφή Nic. Al. 569; σπυγέδω φλιδῶσα Id. Th. 363, cf. Plut. 2. 642 E;—forms φλιδῶ, φλιδάνω are cited by Hesych.—Cf. φλυδάω.

φλιδή, *h*, (v. φλέω) *overflow*, Hesych.

φλιδών, *onos*, *h*, *a fold or wrinkle*, Hesych.

φλιμέλια, τά, the Lat. *femina*, Hippiatr.

φλιτο-βατέω, *to cross the threshold*, Eccl.

Φλιούς, οὐντος, *o*, *Phlius*, a city and state in the North of Peloponnesus: the gender is often indeterminate, as in Hdt. and Pind., but is masc. in Thuc. 5. 58, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 11, a peculiarity expressly noted by Phot. and E. M.

φλίψις, *h*, (φλίβω) *Aeol. for θλίψις*, Hesych.

φλίω, = φλιδῶ, cf. Lob. Path. p. 432.

φλόα, heterocl. acc. sing. of φλόος, Nic. Al. 302.

φλόγεος, *a*, *on*, *burning, flaming*, ὄρεα Il. 5. 745, 8. 389; πυρὸς αὐγαί Eur. Hec. 1104; χέρας φλόγας δαλοῖσι Id. Tro. 1257; λαμπάδες Ar. Ran. 340. 2. *inflamed, red*, Foëss. Oec. Hipp.

φλογέουσα, in Or. Sib. 3. 72, prob. f. l. for φλογέσσα.

φλογερό-πνοος, *on*, *breathing flame*, Eust. in Mai. Spic. Rom. 5. 222.

φλογερός, *o*, *on*, (φλόξ) = φλόγεος, *blazing, flaming, fiery-red*, σέλας Eur. Hel. 1126; αἰθήρ Id. El. 991; ἀκτίνες Ar. Rh. 4. 126:—metaph. of love, Anth. P. 5. 239, 9. 443.

φλογεῶνυξ, ὄρεος, *o*, *h*, (ὄνυξ) *with fiery hoofs*, Jo. Gaz.

φλογετός, *o*, (φλόξ) *a burning, heat*, like πυρετός, Gloss.

φλογη-φόρος, *on*, *flame-bearing, flaming*, λαμπτήρ Eccl.

φλογιά, *h*, poet. for φλόξ, Nic. Th. 54, Al. 393, 534, 599.

φλογιῶν, *to become inflamed and red*, Hipp. 309. 28., 484. 28.

φλογίδιον, τό, Dim. of φλόγισ, Hesych.

φλογίζω, fut. Att. ἴω, = φλέγω, *to set on fire, burn, burn up*, Soph. Ph. 1199, LXX (Ps. 96. 3, al.): *to singe*, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1233:—Pass. *to be set on fire, to blaze, flame*, φλογιζόμενον ἄλον (lyr.) Soph. Tr. 95: *to be burnt up, consumed*, Arist. Mund. 5, 11: metaph., of the tongue, Ep. Jacob. 3. 6.

II. intr. *to burn, blaze*, LXX (Ex. 9. 23).

φλόγιγος, *h*, *on*, *flaming, fiery*, of the angel's sword, LXX (Gen. 3. 24); of colour, Diod. 2. 52: τὰ φλόγινα (sc. ἱμάτια), *flame-coloured garments*, Lat. *flammea*, Phylarch. ap. Ath. 539 E, Ael. V. H. 9. 3.

II. φλόγιον ἴον, a flower, perhaps the *wallflower*, *Cheiranthus cheiri*, Theophr. H. P. 6. 8, 1 sq., cf. Ath. 680 E.

φλόγιον, τό, Dim. of φλόξ, Longin. 35. 4.

φλόγιος, *a*, *on*, a dub. form for φλόγεος or φλόγιος, in Hipp. 534. 2, Orph. H. 66 (65). 2, etc.

φλόγισ, ἴδος, *h*, *a piece of broiled flesh*, Poll. 6. 55, Hesych.; ταύρου . . φλογίδες beef-steaks, Archipp. Ἡρακλ. γαμ. 2; κάπρον φλογίδες Strattis Καλλιπ. 1.

φλόγιμος, τό, = φός, the *blister of a burn*, Psell.:—generally a *blister*, as on bread, Hesych.

φλογισμός, *o*, = φλογμός, Hesych.

II. a musical term of dub. import, Walz Rhett. 6. 293.

φλογιστός, *h*, *on*, verb. Adj. *burnt up*, Soph. El. 58.

2. *inflammable*, Arist. Meteor. 4. 9. 30 sq.

φλόγιστρο, *h*, *a place where swine are singed*, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1233, Eust. 1286. 20.

φλόγιτης, *ou*, *o*, a precious stone like the *carbuncle*, Solin. 37: also φλογίτις, ἴδος, *h*, Plin. 37. 11.

φλογμός, *o*, *flame, blaze*, as of lightning, φλ. ὥστε Διὸς Eur. Hel. 1162; πυρὸς φλ. *o* Διὸς Id. Supp. 831, cf. 1019, Hec. 74: *fiery heat*, Aesch. Eum. 940; of burning lava, Arist. Mund. 6, 33:—in pl., Eratosth. ap. Schol. Il. 18. 468.

2. *inflammation*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15, cf. 908 F, al.: *feverish heat*, Luc. Peregr. 44.

3. metaph. *the heat of passion*, Philo, Byz.

φλογμο-τύραννος, *o*, *a fire-king*, Poëta ap. Eus. P. E. 201 B.

φλογο-βάφης, *es*, *dip in fire, flame-coloured*, Jo. Lyd.

φλογο-γενής, *es*, *fire-born*, Lat. *flaminigena*, Gloss.

φλογο-εἰδής, *es*, *like flame, fiery-hot*, Plut. 2. 695 C, etc.; of colour, *flame-coloured, fiery-red*, Arist. Color. 1. 2., 2. 5, Physiogn. 6, 34.

2. *inflamed*, Hipp. 489. 37.

φλογόεις, *es*, *on*, = φλόγεος, Orph. H. 19. 2; of the eyes, Anth. P. 12. 225; σέλας Orp. H. 2. 536.

φλογοδόμοι, *o*, (οἰδάνω) *to be inflamed and swell*, Tzetz. Lyc. 35.

φλογό-λευκος, *on*, *flame-coloured mixed with white*, Poll. 7. 127, Hesych.

φλογός, *h*, *on*, *burning*, ἔρωτι φλογώτερω Cramer An. Par. 4. 348.

φλογο-τρόφος, *on*, *feeding fire*, κάμινος Greg. Nyss.

φλογό-φατος, *on*, *flame-coloured mixed with dun or gray*, Hesych.

φλογο-φάνης, *es*, *fire-coloured*, ἔριον 10. Damasc.

φλογο-φόρος, *on*, *bearing fire in itself*, φεγγίτης Ideler Phys. 2. 204, etc.

φλογώω, = φλέγω, Schol. Il. 13. 341, Galen.:—Pass. *to blaze, burn*, of fire, Theophr. Ign. 71: of a stone, Id. Lap. 20.

φλογώδης, *es*, contr. for φλογοειδής, *like flame, fiery-hot*, Arist. Mirab. 38, Mund. 2, 11, Luc. Anach. 16, etc.: of colour, *fiery-red*, Diod. 2. 50:—τὸ φλ. *fiery heat*, Dio C. 48. 51.

2. of the effect of inflammation, *fiery-red*, Hipp. Coac. 220; τὸ φλ. ἐν προσώπῳ Ib. 118.

φλογώμα, τό, *that which is roasted*, Hesych.

φλογ-ωπός, *on*, (ὥψ) *fiery-looking, flaming-red*, πῦρ Aesch. Pr. 253; φλ. σήματα omens or tokens by fire (not lightning), Ib. 498, cf. Eur. Phoen. 954, 1255; cf. φλογώψ.

2. metaph. *fiery*, Eust. 58. 14.

φλόγωσις, *ews*, *h*, *a burning*, Theophr. Ign. 69, Themist., etc.

2. *burning heat, inflammation*, Thuc. 2. 49, Philo 2. 101, etc.

φλογώψ, ὁ, ἡ, = φλογώπης, Aesch. Pr. 791, cf. Pors. Med. 1363.
 φλοῖαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, f. l. for φλόαξ.
 φλοιδῶ, φλοιδάω, v. sub φλοιδάω.
 φλοῖζονα, Pass. to have the bark stripped off, Theophr. H. P. 3. 16, 3, 5. 4, 6, 5. 9. 5. — Hesych. cites a part. pp. φλοιδῶν in same sense.
 φλόινος, ἡ, ὅν, of or from the water-plant φλέως (Ion. φλόινος), ἑσθῆτες φλόιναι garments thereof, mat-garments, Hdt. 3. 98; φλ. ἡνία Eur. Fr. 286; σπορίς, ψιδος Poll. 10. 178.
 φλοιο-βάρης, ἑς, heavy with bark, Schol. Il. 23. 574, Enst. 939.
 φλοιορ-ράγῃς, to have the bark burst, cited from Diosc.
 φλοιορ-ράγῃς, ἑς, with the bark or rind burst, Theophr. H. P. 4. 15, 2, C. P. 3. 18, 3.
 φλοιορ-ρίζος, ὄν, having roots covered with coats of rind: τὰ φλοιορ-ρίζα bulbous plants, Theophr. Odor. 63.
 φλοῖός, ὁ, (v. φλέω) the bark of trees, bast or bass, esp. the smooth bark (such as one can cut one's name on, Theocrit. 18. 47, cf. Benti. Call. Fr. 101), Il. 1. 237, Emped. ap. Plut. 919 D, Hdt. 4. 67, Xen., etc., cf. Theophr. H. P. 1. 5, 2; in pl., Strab. 513, 713; — it was eaten, Polyb. 7. 1, 3, Plut. Anton. 17; — also, the husk of certain fruits, Emped. ap. Plut. 2. 684 A, Arist. Plant. 1. 3, 7.
 2. the membrane enclosing the eggs of certain animals, Id. H. A. 5. 34, 1; of the tissue from which spiders spin their webs, Ib. 9. 39, 7.
 3. metaph. of superficial or useless coverings, redundancy, ὁ λακωνικός λόγος οὐκ ἔχει φλοῖόν Plut. 2. 510 F; φωνήν . . φλοῖον μεστήν Diog. L. 4. 27; γυμνός τῶν φλοῖων stripped of all outside, M. Anton. 12. 2 and 8; περὶ τὸν φλ. ἀσχολεῖσθαι Luc. Herm. 79; cf. Wytenb. Plut. 2. 81 B.
 φλοῖός, to change into bark, Nonn. D. 36. 310.
 φλοῖστος, ὁ, (v. φλέω) any confused roaring noise, in Hom. of the noise of battle, the battle-din, Il. 5. 322, 469, 10. 416 (never in Od.); of the sea, πόντου περῶσα φλοῖστος Aesch. Pr. 792, Soph. Fr. 380; (in this sense Hom. has only the compd. πολυφλοῖστος); cf. φλοῖσθαι δναις Lyc. 379; φ. ἰλυεύς Opp. H. 1. 777. — Poët. word, cf. ἀφλοισμός, ἀφλοισμός.
 φλοιστός, οὐ, ὁ, a stripping off the rind, peeling, Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 1.
 φλοιστικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or for peeling off the rind, φλοιστική φυτῶν (sc. ἡ τέχνη) the art of stripping the inner bark of trees, for making mats, etc., Plat. Polit. 288 D, cf. Poll. 7. 209.
 φλοῖω, (φλέω) to burst out, swell, be in full vigour or bloom, Antimach. ap. Plut. 2. 683 F, cf. 735 D.
 φλοῖωδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) like rind or bast, Arist. H. A. 5. 23, 2, Theophr. H. P. 1. 6, 7, Plut., etc.
 2. metaph. empty, frivolous, Id. 2. 81 B, ubi v. Wytenb.
 φλοῖωτις, ἴδος, ἡ, (φλοῖός) made of rind, rind-covered, Lyc. 1422.
 φλόμος, ἡ, mullein, Lat. verbascum, Cratin. Incert. 135, Eupol. Ait. 1; also φλομῆς, ἴδος, ἡ, Diosc. 4. 104; and πλόμος, v. sub v.; but φλόνος (Diosc. 4. 104) φλόμος (Zonar.) seem to be mere corruptions. — There were several kinds known to the ancients, Theophr. H. P. 9. 12, 3, Diosc. 1. 27, 4. 104, Galen., etc.: its thick woolly leaves served for lamp-wicks, whence one kind was called φλοῖος λοχίτης or θραυλῆς, Diosc. 4. 104.
 φλομώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) like mullein, Hesych., and prob. l. in Galen.
 φλονίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = φολίς, λεπίς, Hesych.
 φλονίτης, ἴδος, ἡ, name for the plant ὕσσωμα or ὕσωνις, Diosc. 3. 137.
 φλόνος, ὁ, v. sub φλόμος.
 φλόξ, ἡ, gen. φλογός: (φλέγω) — a flame of fire, Od. 24. 71, and often in Il.; δεινὴ δὲ φλόξ ὥρτο θεοῖο καιόμενο S. 135; τῆς δὲ [τῆς] κατ' ἀσβεστος κέχυτο φλόξ Il. 6. 123; κατὰ πῦρ ἐκάη καὶ φλόξ ἐμαρπύθη 9. 212; more fully, φλόξ ἠφραίστο Il. 7. 88, Od. l. c.; πύρος Pind. P. 4. 400, Eur. Bacch. 8, Heracl. 914, Plat., etc.; φλογός σπέρμα, of live charcoal, Pind. 4. 7. 87; — φλόγα δαίην Il. 18. 206; ἀναιθύσσειν, θύειν Eur. Tro. 344, I. T. 1331; ἐγείρειν, παρακλέειν Xen. Symp. 2. 24, Cyr. 7. 5, 23; ἐμβάλλειν τινὶ Eur. Alc. 4, Rhes. 120; σβέσαι Thuc. 2. 77; — φλόξ ὥρτο, κατακέχυτο Il. ll. c.; ἀπέσσυτο Hes. Th. 859; ἀπορρεῖ Plat. Tim. 67 C; ἀποσβέννυται Ib. 58 C: — the pl. φλόγες flames, meteors, is later, Arist. Meteor. 1. 4, 1, Mund. 2. 11, Orph. L. 176, Nic. Fr. 2. 48 (ap. Ath. 684 A), cf. L. Lind. Xen. Symp. 2. 24.
 2. of other kinds of flame, φλ. κεραυνία, οὐρανία, of lightning, Aesch. Pr. 359, 922, 992, 1017, Eur. Med. 144; also of the heat of the sun, Aesch. Pr. 22, Pers. 505, Soph. Tr. 696; — the flame or flash of a bright helmet, Il. 18. 206; — of precious stones, ψυχρὰ φλ. Pind. Fr. 88. 5; of a sword, LXX (Judic. 3. 22).
 3. metaph. Hom. describes a fiery warrior as φλογὶ εἰκέλος, ἴσος Il. 13. 39, 330, 688, etc.; — φλ. οἶνου the fiery strength of wine, Eur. Fr. 758; φλ. πῆματος Soph. O. T. 166; — v. sub φασεφόρος.
 II. a plant (called *Viola alba* by Plin. 21. 38), prob. the *Silene*, Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 2.
 φλόος, ὁ, metaph. acc. φλόα Nic. Al. 302: contr. φλοός, φλοῦν Ib. 269, Diosc. 3. 164; (φλέω) — rarer form of φλοῖός, Anth. P. 9. 706: also of the slough of serpents, Nic. ll. c.
 II. φλόος, Ion. for φλέως, Hdt. 3. 98.
 III. bloom, the blooming, healthy state of a plant, Lat. flos, Arat. 335.
 φλόρος, ὁ, a bird, the loriot, oriolus, now called φλόριον or ουκοφάγον, Suid.; written φλόρος in Schol. Op. H. 1. 157.
 φλοῦάξω, v. sub φλοῦάσω.
 φλοῦδῖον, τό, Dim. of φλόος, φλοῦς, Zonar.
 φλοῦκτος, ὁ, a kind of drink, Hesych.
 φλοῦς, v. φλόος II.
 φλό, a sound made by certain shellfish, Schol. Aesch.
 φλόαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, Dor. form for φλόαρος; hence, 1. a kind of farce, said to be invented by Rhinthon, also called ἱλαροτραγῳδία, — being prob. a kind of travestied tragedy (cf. Jacq. Anth. i. 1. p. 421), φλόακες τραγικοί Anth. P. 7. 414 — Sopater is called ὁ φλοῦακογράφος, Ath. 86 A, 649 A, 702 B: φλοῦακογραφία, ἡ, Suid. s. v. ῥίνθων.
 2. of persons, a jester, droll, Steph. B. s. v. Τάρας, Poll. 9. 149, Enst. 884. 26 (ubi φλοῖακες).
 φλοῦάρεω, Ion. φλυηρέω: — to talk nonsense, play the fool, Lat. nugari, ταῦτα λέγοναι φλυηρόντες Hdt. 2. 131, cf. 7. 104; often in Com., as Ar. Eq. 543, Vesp. 85, Pl. 360, 575; παῖσαι φλυαράν Philem. Incert. 1; — acc. cogn., φάσκοντα . . ἀεροβατεῖν καὶ ἄλλην πολλὴν φλυαρίαν φλυαροῦντα Plat. Apol. 19 C; πολλὰ φλυηρέεις Hdt. 7. 103; ταῦτα φλ. Isocr. 97 A; τοιαῦτα Plat. Rep. 337 B, etc.: — with a part., οὐ μὴ φλυαρήσεις ἔχων; (v. ἔχω B. IV. 2) Ar. Ran. 202; φλυαρεῖς ἔχων Plat. Gorg. 490 E; ἔχων φλ. Id. Enthyd. 295 C; Αἰσχινύλος φλ. φάσκων Id. Symp. 108 A; Δερκυλίδας φλ. διατρίβων Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 18; — Diog. L. 7. 173, has a Pass. to be made a fool of. — Cf. φλυαρία.
 φλυάρισμα, τό, nonsense, foolery, in pl., Dion. H. de Comp. 18. fin., Philo, etc.
 φλυαρία, ἡ, silly talk, nonsense, foolery, in word or deed, Timocr. 10, Ar. Lys. 159, Plat., etc.; παῖδι καὶ φλ. Plat. Crito 46 D; καπνὸς καὶ φλ. Id. Rep. 581 D; χρωμάτων καὶ ἄλλων πολλῶν φλ. θνητῆς Id. Symp. 211 E, cf. Apol. 19 C: — often in pl. fooleries, Lat. nugae, lighi καὶ φλυαρία Id. Hipp. Ma. 304 B; εἶτε ληρήματα . . εἶτε φλυαρία Id. Gorg. 486 C; περὶ σῖτια καὶ ποτὰ καὶ ἰατροῦς καὶ φλ. Ib. 490 C, cf. 518 E; ἀνθηα καὶ σέλινα καὶ φλ. Enbul. 15. 1. — This family of words is almost confined to Att. Com. and Prose; the Verb φλυηρέω however is used by Hdt.
 φλυάρο-γράφω, φλυάρο-γράφος, Schol. Nic. Al. 214.
 φλυάρο-κοπέω, (κόπη) strengthd. for φλυαρέω, to practise foolery, and φλυάρο-κοπία, ἡ, ion-foolery, Zonar.
 φλυάρο-λογία, ἡ, = φλυαρία, Plat. Ax. 369 D, Schol. Ar. Nub. 1109.
 φλυάρος, ὁ, (v. φλέω III) silly talk, foolery, nonsense, τὰλλα πόντ' ἐστὶ φλ. Ar. Nub. 364, cf. Menand. Incert. 14, Plat. Ax. 365 E, Plut. Cic. 2, etc.; also in pl. fooleries, πολλὰν φλυαρίαν καὶ τῶν ἀντιθέα Strattis Maked. 7.
 II. a silly talker, tattler, babbler, Plat. Ax. 369 A, 1 Ep. Tim. 5. 13, Hesych., etc.; and as Adj., ἡ φλ. φιλοσοφία LXX (4 Macc. 5. 10); φλ. γλώσσα Alciphro 3. 69; Comp. φλυαρότερος, Arr. Epict. 2. 19, 10: — Adv. φλυαρώς, Schol. Ar.
 φλυαρώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) fooling, Plut. Lycurg. 6. 2, 615 A.
 φλυάσσω, = φλυαρέω, Hesych., who has also φλονάξει which (if a Lacon. form) should be φλονάδδει.
 φλυδάρῃς, ἁ, ὅν, like πιαδάρῃς, soft or flabby, Galen. Lex. Hipp. 892.
 φλυδᾶω (v. φλέω) to have an excess of moisture, to become soft or flabby, Hipp. 308, 31 (acc. to Galen., vulg. πιαδᾶν): — φλοιδεῖν occurs also in Io. Damasc. 889 E; and in act. sense, φλ. τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς to tear out, Geo. Pachym. 155 B; Pass. φλοιδούμενος, Lyc. 35: — φλοιδεῖν is cited in Hesych. Cf. φλιδᾶω.
 φλυζάκιον, τό, Dim. of φλύκταινα, Hipp. Coac. 133, cf. 401. 7; in Hesych. φυσάκια, τά.
 φλυζο-γράφος, ὄν, = φλυακογράφος, Schol. Nic. Al. 214.
 φλύζω, v. sub φλύω.
 φλυηρέω, Ion. for φλυαρέω.
 φλυκταινα, ἡ, (v. φλέω) a blister made by a burn, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15, Theophr. Ign. 57: a blister caused by rowing, Ar. Vesp. 1119, cf. Ran. 236; ἐξ αἵματος φλ. a blood blister, Id. Eccl. 1057; caused by the bite of the μυγαλή, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 6: — also of the small bladder-like pustules caused by plague, Hipp. Progn. 42, Thuc. 2. 49; cf. ὀλοφυλκτίς, ὀλοφυλκτῶν, φλυζάκιον. 2. a blister on bread, Luc. D. Mort. 20. 4.
 φλυκταινίδιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Hipp. Epid. 1. 955.
 φλυκταινίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = foreg., Hipp. 994 D.
 φλυκταινο-εἰδής, ἑς, blister-like, Hipp. 641. 12: — ὥδης, ἑς, Schol. Ar. Ran. 251, Hesych.
 φλυκταινόματι, Pass. to get or have small blisters, Hipp. Coac. 195, Diosc. 1. 134: — φλυκταινώσις, ἡ, Hipp. Fract. 765, Galen.
 φλυκτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = φλύκταινα, Hipp. 673. 37, Theophr. Ign. 39, Galen.
 φλύος, τό, = φλύαρος, idle talk, foolery, Archil. 187 (174).
 φλύσις [ῶ], ἑως, ἡ, a breaking out, eruption, Hipp. ap. Galen.
 φλύω, fut. σῶ, and φλύζω: (v. φλέω III): — to boil over, bubble up, burst out, ἐν τῇσι φλυζούσῃσι αἰμορραγίῃσι (as Foës. for ἀφύζουσι αἰμορραγίῃσι), Hipp. 1029 G, cf. Galen. Lex. Hipp., Hesych., Suid.; expl. by πολυκαρπῶν in Ael. V. H. 3. 41; v. sub ἀναφλύω.
 II. metaph. to overflow with words, talk idly, babble, brag, μάττην φλύσαι Aesch. Pr. 504; γράμματ' ἐπ' ἀσπίδος φλόοντα Id. Theb. 661; c. acc. cogn., φῆμην στυγερὴν ἐφλύσεν Anth. P. 7. 351 (whence ἐφλύσε is to be restored for ἐβλύσε, Ib. 352); μανίης ὑπο μωρία φλύζειν Nic. Al. 214. — Poët. word. [The ῶ in aor. I shows that this tense must be referred to φλύζω.]
 φνέ, Comic imitation of the nasal sound φην, Luc. Lexiph. 10; cited from Ar. (Fr. 702) as expressing the note of a certain bird, E. M. 796.
 φόα, τά, = ἐξανθήματα, Hesych.
 φοβέριζω, to terrify, scare, LXX (Neh. 6. 9, al.): — φοβερισμός, ὁ, a terrifying, terror, Ib. (Ps. 87. 16).
 φοβερο-ειδής, ἑς, terrible to behold, LXX (3 Macc. 6. 18).
 φοβερο-όμματος, ὄν, of awful eye, Βριμύ Inscr. ap. Maffei Mus. Veron.; in Hldn. Epim. 17, also — ὀφθαλμος.
 φοβερο-ποιέω, to make formidable, Onosander 14.
 φοβρός, ἁ, ὅν, (φόβος) fearful, whether act. or pass.: I. act., like δεινός, causing fear, dreadful, frightful, terrible, formidable, χρηστήρια φ. Hdt. 7. 139, Aesch. Pr. 127, Th. 78, etc.; πλῆθει φ. formidable only from numbers, Thuc. 2. 98 (but in Isocr. 3 C, fearful to the multitude, cf. Plat. Phaedo 67 E); c. inf. φ. ἰδεῖν, φ. προσδέσθαι fearful to behold, Aesch. Pers. 27, 48, Eur., etc.; φ. προσπολεμῆσαι Dem. 42. 12, cf. Theocrit. 22. 2: — τὸ ἐννηνθὲς τοῖς μὲν πολίταις φοβερὸν the terror habitually prevalent among the people, Thuc. 6. 55.
 2. serving as matter of fear, regarded with fear, esp. with respect to con-

sequences, οὐδὲ ὄρκος φ. Thuc. 3. 83; ἵππος φοβερός μὴ ἀνέκαστον τι ποιήσῃ a horse that makes one fear he will do some mischief, Xen. Hier. 6, 15; σεμνότερος καὶ φοβερώτερος δοκεῖ εἶναι Andoc. 31. 27; φοβεροὶ ἦσαν μὴ ποιήσαντες Xen. An. 5. 7, 2; φοβερώτεροι τοῖς πολέμοις Id. Eq. Mag. 4, 11, cf. Ages. 11. 10:—φοβερὸν ἡ τριήρης is a formidable thing, Id. Oec. 8, 8; φ. τὸ πρὸ τῶν λυπηρῶν [προσδόκημα] Plat. Phileb. 32 C; φοβερώτατον ἐρημία Xen. An. 2. 5, 9:—also, τὸ φ. terror, danger, Id. Lac. 9, 1; τὰ φ. Plat. Phileb. 49 B; τῶν φοβερῶν ὄντων τῇ πόλει γενέσθαι the things which were dreaded as likely to happen..., Xen. Hell. 1. 4, 17:—φοβερὸν [ἔστι] μὴ... there is reason to dread that..., Id. Cyr. 7. 5, 22, Hier. 1, 12:—ἀγγέλλεσθαι ἐπὶ τὸ φοβερώτατον to be fearfully exaggerated, Dion. H. 1. 57.

3. in Rhetor. of style, severe, grave, impressive, Dion. H. de Lys. 13, etc. II. pass., like δαίδως, feeling fear, scared, affrighted, afraid, timid, ἐκτέταμαι φοβεράν φρίκα Soph. O. T. 153, cf. Alcaea. (ap. Schol.) 94; ὄμμα Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 620; opp. to θαρσαλέος, Thuc. 2. 3, Xen. Cyr. 3. 19; φ. τὴν ψυχὴν Id. Oec. 7, 25; σκοπεῖν εἰ φοβεροὶ (sc. οἱ πόλοι) Plat. Rep. 413 D; φ. ποιεῖν τινα Id. Legg. 647 C; φ. εἰς τὸ τολμᾶν Ib. 649 D. 2. caused by fear, troubled, panic, ἀναχώρησις Thuc. 4. 128; φοβερά ὄσοις ὁμίχλη προσήεσθαι Aesch. Pr. 144; φ. φροντίδες ακαίους thoughts, Plat. Theag. 127 B. III. Adv. —*phōs*, in both senses, Lys. 169. 33, Xen., etc.; Comp., φοβερώτερον φθέργεσθαι Id. Symp. 1, 10; Sup., φοβερώτατα ἔχειν Id. Eq. Mag. 8, 20, cf. Cyr. 8. 3, 5.

φοβερότης, ητος, ἡ, the power of causing fear, terribleness, Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 11, Joseph. B. J. 7. 8, 3.

φοβερ-ωπός, ὄν, Orph. Fr. 8. 8, and φοβερ-ώψ, ὡπος, ὁ, ἡ, Id. H. 69. 8, (ὡψ) terrible of aspect.

φοβεῖον-στράτη [αἰ], ἡ, scarer of hosts, epith. of Athena, Ar. Eq. 1177:—also φοβε-στράτος, Galen., who further cites φ. αἰγίς from Hes.; cf. E. M. 797. 54.

φοβῶν (φόβος): 3 pl. imper. φοβεόντων Hdt. 7. 235: Ion. imperf. φοβέσκον Hes. Sc. 162: fut. —*hōs* Eur. Heracl. 357, (ἐκ-) Thuc. 4. 126: —aor. ἐφόβησα II. 15. 15, Att.:—Pass. and Med., Ion. 2 sing. φόβευαι Hdt. 1. 39; Ion. imperf. φόβεο or φοβεῖ Id. 1. 9, 7. 52:—Ep. 3 pl. imperf. φοβεόντω II. 6. 41:—fut. φοβήσονται 22. 250, Plat., etc.; φοβηθήσονται Plut. Brut. 40, Luc. Zeuxid. 9; but in Xen. Cyr. 3. 30, Plat. Rep. 470 A, Dem. 197. 13, φοβήσονται is now restored, mostly from the best Mss.:—aor. pass. ἐφοβήθη in always in Att., Ep. 3 pl. ἐφοβήθεν or φόβηθεν Hom.; aor. med. ἐφοβσάμην only in Anacreont. 34. 11:—pf. πεφόβημαι Hom., Att.; 3 pl. —*phntai* Plat. Crat. 403 E: plqpf. ἐφοβήμην Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 32; 3 pl. —*phnto* Thuc. 5. 50, Ep. —*phnto* II. 21. 206.

A. Act. in Hom. (never in Od.) always to put to flight, Lat. *fugo*, [ἵρη] ἐφόβησε κολοῖσιν II. 16. 583; Ζεὺς καὶ ἄλκιμον ἄνδρα φοβεῖ Ib. 689; Τρῶων οὐδὲ ἐφόβησας 22. 11; φοβήσῃσι τε στίχας ἀνδρῶν 17. 505; ἐφόβησε δὲ λαοὺς [σὺς δόλος] 15. 15; σέ γέ φημι... δοῦρι φοβήσῃ 20. 187; once in Hes. I. c., φοβέσσκον ἐπὶ χθονὶ φύλ' ἀνθρώπων. II. to strike with fear, to terrify, frighten, alarm, Lat. *terreo*, Hdt. 7. 235 and Att.; μὴ φίλους φόβει Aesch. Theb. 262; φ' μὴ ὅτι θρῶντι τάρβος οὐδ' ἔπος φοβεῖ Soph. O. T. 296, cf. 1013, Eur. Hipp. 572; πόνος ὁ μὴ φοβῶν free from alarm, Soph. Ph. 864; ἡ δύναμις φοβοῦσα Antipho 127. 23; αἱ κάμηλοι ἐφόβουν τοὺς ἵππους Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 48; τὸν Ἀλκιβιάδην ἐφόβουν, μὴ... λέγων Thuc. 5. 45; —c. dat. modi, λόγους Aesch. Pers. 215; μεγαληγορίαίαι Eur. Heracl. 357; τῷ μὲν Τισσαφέρνει τοὺς Ἀθηναίους φ., ἐκείνους δὲ τὸν Τισσαφέρνει to frighten the Athenians with T., and T. with the Athenians, Thuc. 8. 82; —so c. part., φ. τινα λέγων by saying, Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 8; λέγοντες ὡς ἦεν βασιλεύς Dem. 185. 5:—absol., πόνος ὁ μὴ φοβῶν κράτιστος Soph. Ph. 864; φοβήσαντες κατεστήσαντο τὴν πολιτείαν by terror, Plat. Rep. 551 B.

B. Pass. and Med., in Hom. always to be put to flight, to flee affrighted, flee, once in Od., κύνες... διὰ σταθμοῖο φόβηθεν 16. 163; often in Il., ὑπέμειναν ἀολλέες, οὐδ' ἐφόβηθεν 5. 498; τοὶ δ' ἐφόβηθεν... θεσπεσίᾳ ὁμόφρ 16. 295; καὶ μέσσων πεδὶον φοβέοντων, βύες ὡς αἶ τε λέων ἐφόβησε 11. 172:—often in part., μὴ καὶ πεφοβημένοις ἔλθῃ 10. 510, cf. 15. 4, 21. 606; φοβηθεὶς δύνει' ἄλδς κατὰ κύμα in flight, 6. 135; βῆ δὲ φοβηθεὶς 22. 137:—ὑπὸ τινος φοβέσθαι to flee before him, 8. 149; ὑπὸ τινι 15. 637; and c. acc., φοβεῖσθαι τινα 22. 250.—Hom. uses the word, like φέβομαι, in no other sense, Lehrs Aristarch. p. 89, Scholl. II. 5. 223., 6. 41., 21. 606; and so perhaps it is used in Hdt. 9. 70.

II. to be seized with fear, be affrighted, fear, Hdt. and Att.—Construction. 1. absol., πεφόβημαι πτηνῆς ὡς ὄμμα πελείας Soph. Aj. 139; φοβηθέντες φῶχοντο φεύγοντες flying in terror, Aesch. 7. 3, cf. Plat. Apol. 29 B, etc.:—c. dat. modi, φ. μαστιγι Eur. Rhes. 37:—c. acc. cogn., φ. φόβον Id. Tro. 1166, cf. Supp. 548; φόβους Plat. Prot. 360 B. 2. foll. by Preps., φ. ἀπὸ τινος to be afraid of one (prob. a Hebraism), Lxx (Levit. 26. 2, Jer. 1. 8), Ev. Matth. 10. 28, Luc. 12. 4; ἐκ τινος from some cause, Soph. Tr. 671; εἰς or πρὸς τι to be alarmed at a thing, Id. O. T. 980, Tr. 1211, cf. Luc. Prom. es 4; ἐπὶ τινι Luc. D. Marin. 14. 4; —but, φ. ἀμφὶ τινι to fear about a thing, Hdt. 6. 62; περὶ τινος Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 35, etc.; περὶ τινι Thuc. 2. 90, Plat. Euthyd. 275 B; (τι περὶ τινι Thuc. 4. 123); ὑπὲρ τινος Andoc. 33. 43, Plat. Rep. 387 C; περὶ τι Id. Crat. 404 E; πρὸς τινος Id. Apol. 29 B; πρὸς τινος Soph. Tr. 150. 3. foll. by a relat. clause, φοβεῖσθαι μὴ... to fear lest a thing will be, Lat. *vereri ne*..., Eur. Or. 770, Ar. Pax 606, Thuc., etc. (cf. μὴ B. 8); so, φ. ὅπως μὴ... Thuc. 6. 13, Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 2; φ. μὴ οὐ Ib. 1. 2, 7, Oec. 16, 6 (cf. μὴ οὐ ἰ); very often with an acc. foll. by μὴ, ταῦτ' οὐν φοβοῦμαι, μὴ... Soph. Tr. 550, cf. Xen. An. 7. 1, 2, Plat., etc.; also, φ. ὑπὲρ τινος, μὴ... Plat. Rep. 387 C; or with inf. foll. by μὴ, φοβοῖμην ἐν τῷ ἡγεμῶνι ἔπειθεαι, μὴ ἀγάγῃ κτλ. Xen. An. 3. 17, cf. Plat. Theat. 143 E, Gorg. 457 E:—also, φοβέ, ὅτι..., ὡς... to fear that..., not like Lat. *vereri ut*..., but = φ. μὴ..., in a more

positive sense, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 1; φ. τότε, ὅτι... Thuc. 7. 67, cf. Plat. Gorg. 479 A; διὰ τοῦτο φ. τινας, ὅτι... Isocr. 128 C; more rarely, φ. ὡς... Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 12; φ. πῶς χρῆ... Ib. 4. 5, 19; φ. εἰ δεήσει... Ib. 6. 1, 17. 4. c. inf., with the Art., φ. τὸ ἀποθνήσκειν = φ. θάνατον, Plat. Gorg. 522 E, etc.; but more commonly with inf. only, to fear to do, be afraid of doing, Aesch. Cho. 46, Soph. Aj. 254, Eur. Ion 628, Thuc., etc.; rarely with μὴ inserted, φ. μὴ ἐξοστρακισθῆναι Plut. Pericl. 7. 5. c. acc. pers. to stand in awe of, dread, fear, δαίμονας τοὺς ἐνὶ ὁδῷ Aesch. Supp. 893; στρατὸν Ἀργείων Soph. Ph. 1250; τοὺς ἄνω θεοὺς Plat. Legg. 927 A, cf. Isocr. 5 B, etc.; τὰς κύνας Xen. Cyn. 5. 16; etc. 6. c. acc. rei, to fear or fear about a thing, Βρόμον Aesch. Theb. 476; τὸ προσέρπον Soph. Aj. 227; μέμιν Eur. Alc. 1057; τὸ σῶμα Plat. Phaedr. 239 D; δουλείαν, δεσμόν, etc., Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 24, etc.; v. supr. II. 3. 7. c. part., προδιδούς ἐφοβήθη Lycurg. 150. 6. Cf. δειδῶ throughout.

φόβη, ἡ, a lock or curl of hair, Aesch. Cho. 188; βοστρύχων ἀκρας φόβας Soph. El. 449, cf. O. C. 1465; δρακόντων φόβα, i. e. the Gorgon's snaky locks, Pind. P. 10. 75. 2. the mane of a horse, Soph. Fr. 587. 7 and 10, Eur. Alc. 429, Bacch. 1186. II. metaph., like κόμη, Lat. *coma*, the tresses of trees, their leafage, foliage, Soph. Ant. 419, Eur. Alc. 172, Bacch. 684, etc.; ἰων φόβαι tufts of violets, Pind. Fr. 45. 16; εὐπέταλοι φόβαι Anth. P. 6. 158; of the plummy heads of reed, Theophr. H. P. 8. 3, 4, cf. 4. 10. (On its possible connexion with σόβη, v. Curt. Gr. Et. no. 574.)

φόβημα, τό, a terror, *timor* to one, Soph. O. C. 699. 2. terror, Aquila V. T.

φοβητέον, verb. Adj. of φοβεῖσθαι, one must fear, Plat. Rep. 452 B, Legg. 891 A, etc. 2. φοβητέος, α, *ov*, to be feared, Ib. 746 E.

φοβητικός, ἡ, *ov*, liable to fear, fearful, timid, Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 5.

φοβητός, ἡ, *ov*, to be feared, *timor* Soph. Ph. 1154.

φόβητρον, τό, a scarecrow, bugbear, terror, Lxx (Isai. 19. 17); elsewhere always in pl. terrors, Hipp. 303. 16, Plat. Ax. 367 A, Ev. Luc. 21. 11; Τσιφόνες τὰ φόβητρα, prob. Tragic masks of the Furies, Anth. P. 11. 189.

φοβό-διψος, *ov*, = ἰδρόφοβος, like one bitten by a mad dog, Cael. Aurel.

φοβο-ειδής, *es*, fearful, v. l. in Pemp. ap. Stob. 461. 8.

φοβο-θεῖα, ἡ, = δεισιδαιμονία, Hesych.

φοβο-ποιέω, to cause fear, Schol. Hes. Op. 1.

φόβος, ὁ, (φέβομαι) flight, Lat. *fuga*, the only sense in Hom. (Schol. II. 11. 71, v. φοβέω B. 1); only once in Od., οἱ δ' ἔσχοντο φόβον 24. 57; oft. in Il., Δαναῶν γίγνετο ἰαχὴ τε φ. τε 15. 39; φύζα, φόβου κρυέντος ἐταίρη 9. 2; πρῶτος Πηνέλεως... ἥρξε φόβου 17. 396; ἐς φόβον ἀνδρῶν 15. 310:—so, φόβονδε = φύγαδε, ἐοτάμενοι κρατερῶς, μὴδὲ τροπᾶσθε φόβονδε 15. 666; φόβονδ' ἔχε μῶνυχας ἵππους 8. 139; μὴ τι φόβονδ' ἀγόρευε counsel not to flight, 5. 22; ἀξάντα φόβονδε 17. 579:—Φόβος is personified as son of Ares, Thuc. 13. 299, cf. 15. 119; Δειμῶς τε Φόβος τε II. 37, cf. 4. 440; so in Hes. Th. 934, Aesch. Pers. 45. II. panic fear, such as causes flight, στρατῷ φ. ἐμβάλλειν Hdt. 7. 10, 5; ἐν τῷ γνωμένῳ φ. Id. 9. 69:—then generally, fear, terror, properly of the outward show of fear, and so distinguished from δέος (v. sub δέος), τόπος θρόμβος φ. Aesch. Cho. 32; διατόρος φ. Id. Pr. 181; ταρβασσύνος Id. Theb. 240; νεανικός Eur. Hipp. 1204; joined with δέος and δαίμα, v. sub vocc.; opp. to θάρσος, Plat. Legg. 644 C, cf. Aesch. Theb. 270; sometimes in milder sense, doubt, scruple, Plat. Phaedo 101 B, Soph. 268 A.—Construction, a. the Object of fear is in gen., fear or dread of another, Aesch. Pers. 115, Thuc. 3. 54, etc.; φ. τοῦ στρατεύου Xen. An. 3. 1, 18; c. dupl. gen., ὁμμάτων εὐληφόςτας φόβον... τῆς ἐμῆς ἐπεισόδου Soph. O. C. 729;—so with Preps., φ. ἀπὸ τινος Xen. An. 7. 2, 37 (v. l. ὑπὸ), Cyr. 3. 3, 53, etc.; ἐκ τινος Aesch. Cho. 930, Xen.; πρὸς τινος Soph. El. 784; πρὸς τινα Dem. 204. 19., 798. 3; —so, φ. περὶ τινος fear for or concerning..., Thuc. 4. 88, Plat.; ὑπὲρ τινος Thuc. 7. 41; τὸν ἐκ τῶν Ἑλλήνων εἰς τοὺς βαρβάρους φ. Xen. An. 1. 2, 18; τῷ καθ' ἑαυτὸν φ. from personal fear, Dem. 341. 21:—from such phrases as φ. τοῦ στρατεύου comes the usage c. inf., φ. στρατεύειν, Xen. An. 2. 4, 3; φόβῳ εἰσορᾶν from fear to see, Eur. I. T. 1342:—for τεθνάναι τῷ φόβῳ τινά, v. θνήσκω 1. 2, δέος 1.

b. with Verbs, φόβον τεύχων Aesch. Pr. 1090; φ. βλέπειν Id. Theb. 498, cf. 386; ποιεῖν τινι Xen. An. 1. 8, 18; παρέχειν Eur. Hec. 1113, Xen., etc.; παρσικνεύειν Dem. 1374. 13; φόβον ἐμβάλλειν, ἐντιθέμεν τινὶ to strike terror into one, Lat. *metum incutere alicui*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 18, An. 7. 4, 1; ἐνεργάσθαι τινι Isocr. 147 C, 226 C; φόβῳ δίδοναι τινά Pind. P. 5. 81:—of the person who feels fear, φόβον λαμβάνειν, ἔχειν Eur. El. 399, Xen. Hier. 11, 11; τρέφειν Soph. Tr. 28; —c. acc. cogn., φόβον φοβεῖσθαι, δεδοικέναι Plat. Prot. 360 B, Eur. Supp. 548; τὸν σὺν οὐ παρῶ φ. I fear not with thy fear, i. e. not like thee, Soph. Ph. 1251; so, Ταντάλου φ. φοβεῖσθαι Schol. Eur. Or. 6:—also, ἐς φ. καθίστασθαι Hdt. 8. 12, Thuc. 2. 81; ἐρχεσθαι Plat. Legg. 635 C; ἐν φ. γενέσθαι Id. Rep. 578 E; also, φόβος ἔχει με Aesch. Ag. 1243, Eur. Or. 1255; εἰσέρχεται, ὑπέρχεται με φ. Ib. 1324, Soph. Ph. 1231; φ. ἐμπύπτει μοι Xen. An. 2. 2, 19, etc.; διὰ φόβου ἐρχομαι, γίγνομαι Eur. Or. 757, Plat. Legg. 791 B:—opp. to all these are, φόβον λύνειν Aesch. Theb. 270, Eur. Or. 104; ἔλπειν Isocr. 19 C; ἀπελάνειν τινί Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 10; φόβον ἀαλλάττειν to get rid of it, Ib. 5. 2, 32; φόβον ἐκλύειν τινά Soph. O. T. 1002; φόβους ἀπολύειν Arist. Rhet. 3. 14, 10; φόβον μετίστα (Herm. φόβους) Eur. Hel. 555; φόβος ἔδωκεν εἶναι Id. El. 901:—φόβος [ἔστι] c. inf., Xen. An. 2. 4, 3; μὴ... Id. Mem. 2. 1, 25; ὅπως μὴ... Plat. Symp. 193 A; but φόβος εἰ πείσω vereor ut..., Eur. Med. 184; so, φόβος ἔχει με ὅπως χρῆ... Hdt. 4. 115; φόβον ἔχει τι ὡς... it causes fear that, Plat. Soph. 268 A; φόβος ἦν ὥστε τέγξει Eur. I. T. 1350:—adverbial usages, φόβῳ by or through fear,

Aesch. Supp. 786, Theb. 240, Plat., etc.; so, with a Prep., διὰ φόβον, διὰ τὸν φ. Xen. Hier. 1, 38, Cyr. 3. 1, 24; ἐκ φόβου Soph. O. C. 887; μετὰ φόβον Isocr. 20 A; ἀρχὴν ἐν φόβοις Soph. O. T. 585; ὑπὸ τοῦ φ. ἀποθνήσκει Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 25; ποῖτ., ἀμφὶ φόβῳ (v. ἀμφὶ B. IV. 2); —also in pl., not only in Poets, as Pind. N. 9. 64, Aesch. Theb. 134, Soph. Aj. 531, etc.; but also in Prose; φόβους καὶ δαίματα Thuc. 7. 80; πόνοις καὶ φ. Plat. Legg. 635 C; κινδύνους καὶ φ. Id. Theact. 173 A. 2. an object of terror, a terror, Soph. O. C. 1652; φόβος ἀκούσαι a terror to hear, Hdt. 6. 112; —pl. φόβοι, like Lat. terrores, ἦν φόβους λέγειν Soph. O. T. 917; πολλὰν φ. προσαγομένων Xen. An. 4. 1, 23.

φοιβάω, fut. άω, (Φοῖβος) to prophesy, utter prophetic words, absol., Anth. P. 9. 525, 21; c. acc., φ. ὅσα Lyc. 6; μύθους Anth. P. 9. 191. 2. to inspire, πάθος φοιβάζον τοὺς λόγους Longin. 8. 4; —Pass., Heliod. 2. 22. II. = φοιβάω I, Lyc. 731, 875, 1166.

φοιβαῖνα, = foreg., Hesych., E. M. φοιβάς, άός, ἡ, a priestess of Phoebus: generally, an inspired woman, prophetess, Eur. Hec. 527, cf. Timoth. Fr. 1: also as fem. Adj., = φοιβαζουσα, Plut. 2. 22 A, 170 A.

φοιβασμία, τό, a prophecy, oracle, Manass. Chron. 3521, Theod. Prodr. φοιβαστικός, ἡ, όν, like inspiration, enthusiastic, Longin. 13. 2; c. gen., φ. χρησμον uttering oracles, Plut. Rom. 21.

φοιβάστρια, ἡ, a prophetess, Lyc. 1468.

φοιβάω, to cleanse, purify, χείρας φοιβάσασα μύροις Theocr. 17. 134, cf. Ap. Rh. 2. 302, Call. Lav. Pall. 11. II. = φοιβάζω I, Schol. Soph. Aj. 322, Hesych.

Φοίβεος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Eur. Ion 461; Ion. Φοιβήιος, η, ον (also in Eur. I. A. 756 (Iyr.), cf. Ἀχιλλεῖος): —of Phoebus, belonging to or sacred to him, Hdt. 6. 61, Eur. Phoen. 225, Fr. 859; —pecul. fem. Φοιβής, ιδος, Anth. P. 9. 201, etc.

Φοίβη, ἡ, Lat. Phoebe, one of the daughters of Uranus and Gaia, who bore Leto and Asterie to Coeus, Hes. Th. 136, 404, Aesch. Eum. 7: acc. to others the mother of Phoebus was so called, v. sub Φοῖβος, Aesch. Eum. 8; —and, later, Phoebe is a common epith. of Artemis, Virg. G. 1. 341, etc. —Cf. φοῖβος.

φοιβητεύω, to be a φοιβητής, Hesych.

φοιβητής, οὐ, ό, a prophet, Manetho 1. 237, C. I. 4990, —96.

φοιβητός, ἡ, όν, verb. Adj. inspired, prophesying, Manetho 4. 550.

φοιβητρία, ἡ, = καθάρτρια, a purifier, Hesych.; ἡ Φ., of Isis, C. I. 4987.

φοιβήτωρ, ορος, ό, = φοιβητής, Orph. Lith. 383.

Φοιβό-ληπτος, ον, possessed by Phoebus, Lyc. 1460, Plut. Pomp. 48: —Ion. Φοιβό-λαμπτος, Hdt. 4. 13.

Φοιβο-νομέωμαι. Pass. to be ruled by Phoebus, i. e. to be purified, Thesalian word in Plut. 2. 393 C.

φοῖβος, η, ον: (v. sub fin.): —pure, bright, radiant, ὕδαρ Hes. Fr. 78, Lyc. 1009; ἥλιον φοῖβη φλογί Aesch. Fr. 22; ὀνειρον Alcman 45. II.

as prop. n., Φοῖβος, ό, Phoebus, i. e. the Bright or Pure, an old epith. of Apollo, which became a pr. n. (cf. φοῖβη): Hom. commonly joins Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων, but also has Φοῖβος alone, Il. 1. 443, 15. 221, al.; rarely inverted, Ἀπόλλων Φοῖβος 20. 68, Hes. ap. Schol. Od. 4. 232. But Homer's Φοῖβος is not the Sun-god (Ἥλιος), for Apollo did not receive this character till much later: the name Φοῖβος refers rather to the radiance of youth, which was always a chief attribute of Apollo, cf. Müller Dor. 2. 6, 7. (Prob. from φάος, φαῦος (i. e. φάφος), so that the β represents F: hence φοιβάω, φοιβάζω, partly in the sense of cleansing, partly in that of prophesying.)

φοῖδες, v. sub φαῖς.

φοῖνᾶ, ἡ, Lacon. for θοῖνᾶ, as φῆρ for θῆρ, Alcman 11.

φοινῆς, εσσα, εν, (φοινός) blood-red, deep red, δράκων Il. 22. 202, 220; αἷμα Mosch. 2. 58: bloody, δαπῆς Nic. Th. 158: —cf. δαφνοῖς.

φοινίγμα, τό, that which is red, Liban. 4. 1072.

φοινιγμός, ό, the irritation of the skin by rubefacients, Galen.

φοινικ-άνθεμος, ον, with purple flowers, φοιν. έαρ, Lat. purpureum ver, Pind. P. 4. 114.

φοινικάω, = φοινίσσω, Gloss.

φοινικ-είμα, ον, (είμα) with garment of red, v. φιλοκονίμα.

φοινικός [Ὶ], ον, of the palm-tree, οἶνος Diod. 1. 91, Suid. —rarely found but in Ion. form φοινικήος.

Φοινικ-έλικτος, ό, = άπάτηλος, Poëta ap. Hesych.; cf. Φοῖνιξ άνήρ άπάτηλια είδώς Od. 14. 288; cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 5. p. 120.

φοινικός [Ὶ], έα, εον: (φοινίξ A. 1. 2): —purple-red, purple or crimson, and (generally) red, Lat. puniceus, Simon. 23; ρόδα Pind. I. 4. (3). 30; προμαχώνες Hdt. 1. 98; είμα Id. 2. 132, cf. 7. 76., 9. 22: —Att. contr. φοινικόυς, ά, οἶν, Xen. An. 1. 2, 16, Cyr. 7. 1, 2, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 5; τό φοινικόυς dark red, Arist. Metaph. 9. 7, 2, al.; less bright than τό άλουργές, Id. Color. 2. 2 sq.; cf. άργυροῦς, χαλκοῦς, χρυσοῦς from άργύρεος, etc. In many places φοινικά has been introduced by the Copyists for φοινικά, e. g. Diosc. 2. 207, Dio C. 40. 18, cf. Suid. s. v., Lob. Phryn. 148, Paral. 286. —Cf. φοῖνιξ v. φοινικός.

Φοινική [Ὶ], ἡ, Phoenicia, Od. 4. 83, Hdt., and Att.; cf. Φοῖνιξ. II.

the country of Carthage, Eur. Tro. 221.

φοινικήιος, η, ον, Ion. for φοινικήιος, = φοινίκινος 1, of the date-palm, έσθήη φοινικήια a garment of palm leaves, Hdt. 4. 43; φ. οἶνος palm-wine, Id. 2. 86, etc.; so in I. 194. Valla restored βίκινος φοινικήιον .. οἶνον for -ήϊον): —φοινικήη νούσος = έλεφαντίσις, Hipp. ap. Galen. II.

Phoenician, Hdt. 3. 37., 8. 90 and 97; Φοινικήη γράμματα, of the ancient Ionic alphabet, Id. 5. 58, cf. C. I. 3044. 37, cf. Böckh ad I.

φοινικήϊς, ιδος, ἡ, = φοινικήϊς, Hesych.

Φοινικίας άνεμος, ό, the Phoenician wind, i. e. the South-East, Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 10, Vent. Sign. 6.

Φοινικίδιον, τό, Dim. of Φοῖνιξ, a young or little Phoenician, Diog. L. 7. 3.

Φοινικίζω: fut. Att. ίω, to imitate the Phoenicians, of brutal lust, like λεσβιάζω, Luc. Pseudol. 28, Galen. 12. 249. II. (φοῖνιξ) to be dark red or bay, Geop. 16. 2, 3; cf. Lat. spadix.

Φοινικήϊός, ἡ, όν, Phoenician, Hdt. 6. 47, Thuc. 6. 46, etc.; sometimes, like Ὀγγύγιος, to express great antiquity, Plat. Rep. 414 C: —later, also, Punic, as in fides Punicæ, to express craft and treachery, Φ. στρατήγημα Polyb. 3. 78, 1; φ. τι ψεύδος Eust. 1757, fin.: —Adv. —κώς, in Phoenician fashion, Diog. L. 7. 25: —Φοινικός, ἡ, όν, is a freq. error of the Copyists, v. Wimmer Theophr. H. P. 3. 12, 3, Dion. H. 1. 6 and 8., 2. 66, etc.

II. = φοινίκεος, red: metaph., κακά φοιν. 'of deep dye,' Ar. Pax 303; v. Br. et Dind. ib. 1173.

Φοινίκινος, η, ον, (φοῖνιξ B. II) = φοινικήϊος, of the date-palm, φ. μύρον palm-unguent, Antiph. Θορικ. 1. 4; οἶνος ό φ. palm-wine, Ephipp. Incert. 3; and without οἶνος, Id. Έφθβ. 1. II. Φοινίκινος, η, ον, Phoenician, ή Φ. νόσος, elephantiasis, Galen. Lex. Hipp.

Φοινικόν [Ὶ], τό, = φοῖνιξ B. II. 2, Galen. II. = φοῖνιξ B. IV, Arist. Probl. 19. 13. III. = φοῖνιξ B. I. 1, C. I. 155. 12.

Φοινικός, α, ον, later form of φοινικήϊος, Arist. Meteor. 3. 2, 4, Polyb. 6. 23, 12. II. = Φοινικήϊός I, Soph. Fr. 460, Diod. 3. 67., 5. 74, Plut. 2. 738 E.

Φοινικόιους, οὔσσα, οἶν, = φοινίκεος, Ar. Av. 270, Arist. Color. 2. 2., 3. 12., 5. 19, al. II. φοινικίουν, τό, a court of justice at Athens, named from the colour of its walls, Paus. 1. 28, 8; cf. Βατραχίον.

Φοινικός, ιδος, ἡ, (φοῖνιξ) a red or purple cloth, Ar. Pl. 731, 735; used for horses, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 12. 2. a red cloak, Lat. punicea vestis, Ar. Ach. 320; φοινικίς' έδείαν πάντα a red cloak as bright as bright can be, Id. Pax 1173, cf. 1175: esp. the dark-red military cloak of the Lacedaemonians, Id. Lys. 1140, Arist. Fr. 499; v. Schol. ad Il. c., Schneid. Xen. Lac. 11, 3, Thom. M. p. 899: —a similar cloak worn by Persians, Schneid. Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 1, cf. sq.; by Romans, Plut. Aemil. 18, etc.; distinguished from πορφύρεϊς, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 3. 3. a red curtain or carpet, Aeschin. 64. 27. 4. a red flag hung out as the signal for action, Polyb. 2. 66, 11, Diod. 13. 17, etc.: —generally, a red banner, φοινικίδα άνασείειν, a form in solemn curses or excommunications, Lys. 107. 40. 5. a red label or ticket under high-hung pictures, to tell their subject, Jo. Chrys.

Φοινικιστής, οὐ, ό, (φοῖνιξ) a dyer of purple or red, Zonar. II. with the Persians, a wearer of purple, i. e. one of the highest rank, Lat. purpuratus, Xen. An. 1. 2, 20; whereas the παραλουργεῖς, who were of lower rank, wore only facings of purple, Hesych.; cf. παρφής. III. = Φοινικίζων, brutally lustful, Schol. Ar. Pax 883, E. M.

Φοινικιστή, Adv. in the Phoenician or Punic tongue, Polyb. 1. 80, 6. φοινικήϊος, ον, ό, (φοῖνιξ B. II), φ. οἶνος palm-wine, Diosc. 5. 40.

φοινικο-βλάανος, ἡ, the palm-acorn, i. e. the date, the fruit of the date-palm, Polyb. 12. 2, 6., 26. 10, 9, Diosc. 1. 14, 8, C. I. 123. 20.

φοινικό-βαπτος, ον, purple-dyed, έσθήματα Aesch. Eum. 1028. φοινικό-βάττω, to climb palms, Luc. Syr. D. 29.

φοινικο-βάφης, ές, = φοινικόβαπτος, Heliod. 3. 3, Schol. Ar. Ach. 319. Φοινικο-γενής, ές, Phoenician-born, Eur. Fr. 475 a. 1.

φοινικο-δάκτυλος, ον, crimson-fingered, coined by Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 13, on the analogy of ροδοδ-.

φοινικο-ειδής, ές, ruddy, Eccl.

φοινικέϊς, εσσα, εν, (φοῖνιξ B. 1), = φοινίκεος, dark-red, purple or crimson, χαλαινά Il. 10. 133, Od. 14. 500; ήνια Hes. Sc. 95; σμώ-διγγες .. αίματι φοινικέεσσαι red with blood, Il. 23. 717; αίματι φοινικέϊς Hes. Sc. 194. [In Hom. and Hes., φοινικέεσσαν, —εοντα, must be pronounced as if contracted.]

φοινικό-κροκος, ον, (κρόκη) of purple woof, ζώνη Pind. O. 6. 66. φοινικό-λεγνος, ον, red-streaked, of the bird πνέλοψ, Ion ap. Hesych.

φοινικό-λοφος, ον, purple or crimson-crested, δράκων Eur. Phoen. 820; άπίδες Theocr. 22. 72; άλεκτρών Geop. 14. 16, 2.

φοινικό-πάρηθος [ά], ον, Ion. for φοινικοπάρεος, red-cheeked, like μιλο-τόπηρος, epith. of ships, the bows of which were painted red, Od. 11. 124., 23. 271.

φοινικό-πάρψφος, ον, with purple border, τήβενναι πορφυραί φ., the trabae, Dion. Il. 6. 13.

φοινικό-πεδος, ον, with red bottom or ground, of the Red Sea, φοινικό-πεδόν τ' Έρυνάς .. χέιμα θαλάσσης Aesch. Fr. 192.

φοινικό-πέλα, ἡ, ruddy-footed, epith. of Demeter: prob. from the colour of ripe corn, Virgil's rubicunda Ceres, and formed on the anal. of άργυρόπεζα, Pind. O. 6. 159, ubi v. Böckh (92).

φοινικό-πτερος, ον, red-feathered: name of a water-bird, perh. the flamingo, Phoenicopterus Ar. Av. 273, cf. Juvenal. 11. 139; also, όρνις φ. Cratin. Νεμεσ. 4.

φοινικό-ροδος, ον, red with roses, λειμών Pind. Fr. 95. φοινικό-ρυγχος, ον, with a red bill, κορακίας Arist. Il. A. 9. 24.

φοινικός, Φοινικός, ἡ, όν, f. Il. for φοινικόυς, Φοινικήϊός.

φοινικο-σκελής, ές, red-legged, Eur. Ion 1207.

φοινικο-στερόπας, α, ό, Dor. for —στερόπης, hurling red lightnings, Ζεύς Pind. O. 9. 10.

Φοινικό-στολος, ον, sent by Phoenicians, Φοιν. έγχεα, i. e. έγχεα του των Φοινικών στόλου, Pind. N. 9. 67.

φοινικο-τρόφος, ον, bearing palms, τύπος Strab. 538.

φοινικό-ουρος, ό, the red-start (i. e. red-tail), Motacilla phoenicurus, Arist. Il. A. 9. 49 B, 4, Geop., etc.

φοινικόυς, ἡ, οἶν, v. sub φοινικός.

φοινικο-φαής, ές, ruddy-glancing, πούς Eur. Ion 163.

φοινικό-φύτος, *ov*, grown with palms, Diod. 2. 48, 19. 98.
 φοινικό-χρως, *δ*, *ή*, purple-coloured, Sophronius in Mai. Spicil. 3. 257.
 φοινικτικός, Adv. by becoming red, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 198.
 φοινικῶν, *ἄνθος*, *δ*, a palm-grove, Ael. N. A. 16. 18, Joseph. B. J. 4. 8, 2.
 Φοίνιξ, *ἱκος*, *δ*, *ή*, a Phoenician, Hom.; Φοίνιξ ἀνὴρ ἀπαρχία εἰδώς Od. 14. 288; for such was the general character of the Phoenicians, as the first commercial nation; in Hom. they appear as the first slave-dealers and kidnappers, cf. Od. 13. 372 sq., 15. 415 sq.; *ὡς* *Φ*. ἀνὴρ, Σιδώνιος κτήνη Soph. Fr. 756; cf. Φοινικικός. 2. fem., Φοινίσσα γυνή Od. 15. 417; αἰ *Φ*. name of plays by Euripides, Phrynichus, etc.; also, *Φ*. ἐμπολὰ Pind. P. 2. 125; *χθών*, νῆσος, etc., Eur. Phoen. 6. 204, etc.; *Φ*. βοά Ib. 301; *κάπη* Id. Hel. 1272.
 II. a Carthaginian, as descended from the Phoenicians, Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 1. 72 (183); so also, Φοινίσσα ναὺς Diod. 13. 80. (On Lat. *Poenus* as representing Φοίνιξ (cf. *porphyro*, *purpura*), v. Curt. p. 417.)

B. φοίνιξ, *ἱκος*, *δ*, as appellat. a purple-red, purple or crimson, because the discovery and earliest use of this colour was ascribed to the Phoenicians, II. 4. 141, 6. 219, Od. 23. 201, etc.—hence, 2. as Adj. (with peculi. fem. φοινίσσα in Pind. P. 1. 45, 4. 365; but φοίνιξ as fem., Eur. Tro. 815; never in good Greek as neut., Lob. Paral. 285)—red, dark red, of a bay horse, Il. 23. 454; of red cattle, Pind. P. 4. 365, Theoc. 25. 128; also, like Lat. *fulvus*, of the colour of fire, φοινίσσα φλόξ Pind. P. 1. 45; φοίνιξ πυρὸς πνοά Eur. Tro. 815; πέπλος Id. Hel. 181, etc.—φοίνιξ, φοινίκος, φοινικίος, φοινικίως, φοινικίους, were general names for all dark reds, from crimson to purple, while the brighter shades seem to have been denoted by πορφύρεος and ἀλουργής, scarlet was κόκκινος, κοκκοβαφής, v. Arist. (or Theophr.) Color. 10, etc. This class of words is used only of actual colour, seldom like πορφύρεος, with the transferred notion of brightness, splendour, as in *φ*. ἡνία, Hes. Sc. 95. Cf. φοινός, φοινήεις, δαφνοῖς. Hence, II. the date-palm, palm, Od. 6. 163, h. Ap. 117, Pind. Fr. 45. 13, Eur., etc.: the male and female palms were distinguished by Hdt. as *δ* *φ*. ἔσρη and *ή* *φ*. βαλανηφόρος, I. 193; yet, he also makes the female palm masc., 4. 172, 182, 193; cf. Theophr. H. P. 2. 6, 6, 8, 4. Diod. 2. 53: its fronds (σπάθαι, v. Hdt. 7. 69) were formed into crowns of victory, Plut. 7. 723 B, etc.; *φ*. ἀποδοῦναι τι Ib. 1045 D:—ὄλκος φοινίκων (cf. φοινικίως) Xen. An. 2. 3, 14, cf. I. 5, 10. 2. the date, the fruit of the date palm, Hellenic. 157, Antiph. Bous. 1, Ephipp. Incert. 3; more correctly, *ή* τοῦ φοινίκου βάλανος Hdt. 1. 193; καρπὸς φοινίκου Hermipp. Φορμ. 1. 22; cf. φοινικοβάλανος. 3. the frond of the palm, Arist. M. Mor. 1. 34, 43. III. a kind of grass, *Lolium perenne*, Theophr. H. P. 2. 6, 11, Diosc. 4. 43.

IV. a musical instrument, like a guitar, invented by the Phoenicians, Hdt. 4. 192, cf. Ath. 636 sq.; cf. φοινικίον II. V. the fabulous bird phoenix, first in Hes. Fr. 50. 4; acc. to the legend in Hdt. 2. 73, it came from Arabia to Heliopolis every 500 years, cf. Antiph. Όμ. 1; but in later legends, it was an Indian bird, which appeared at the end of periods of 500 or 1461 years, Philostr. 134:—proverb., φοινίκος ἔτη βιοῦν Luc. Hermot. 53; cf. Bochart Hieroz. 2. 6, 5, Creuzer's Symb. 1. p. 438, Jacobson Clem. ad Rom. 1. 25, Lewis Astr. of Aenc. p. 283.

C. [In all senses of the word, *ι* in genit.: yet Hdn., Choerob., Priscian, etc., wrote the nom. φοίνιξ, properispom., holding that *ι* and *υ* were never long by nature before *ξ*, (A. B. 1429).—This must have depended on the old pronunciation. Cf. κήρυξ.]

φοίνιξ, *εως*, *ή*, = φοινικίως, Antyll. ap. Oribas. 140 Matth. φοίνιος, *α*, *ον*, also *ος*, *ον* Pind. I. 4 (3). 59: (φοινός). Poët. Adj., used for φόνος, when the first syll. is to be long, of or like blood, blood-red, red, αἷμα Od. 18. 97, Aesch. Theb. 737, Soph. Ph. 783; δρόσος Aesch. Ag. 1390; *φ*. στάλαγμα, i. e. blood, Soph. Ant. 1239.

II. bloody, blood-stained, blood-reeking, *φ*. ἀλάξ, of Ajax, Pind. I. c.; *φ*. ξυνάρις, of public and private loss, Aesch. Ag. 643; χεῖρ *φ*. Soph. Aj. 772; χεῖρες Id. O. T. 466; κοπίς Id. Ant. 601; κέντρα Id. Tr. 840. 2. bloody, murderous, Σκύλλα Aesch. Cho. 614; πέπληγμα .. δῆγματι φοινίφ Id. Ag. 1164, cf. 1278; *φ*. Ἄρης Soph. El. 96; ἐγὶνα Id. Tr. 770:—*φ*. αἶλος, metaph. of the pestilence, Id. O. T. 24, cf. Aj. 351.—Rare in Com., as Ar. Thesm. 694.

Φοινίσσα, φοινίσσα, fem. of Φοίνιξ, φοίνιξ. φοινίσσω, fut. *ῶ*: (φοινός):—to redden, make red, αἷματι πόντον Orac. ap. Hdt. 8. 77; σπάγια φοιν. Eur. Or. 1285; φοινίσσουσα παρῶ ἔμην αἰσχύνω Id. I. A. 187:—Pass. to be or become red, μάστιγι φοινιχθεῖς Soph. Aj. 110; *φ*. αἷματι Eur. Hec. 152; καὶ χροῖα φοινιχθῆναι Theoc. 20. 16; ἄμα δ' ἐφοινίχησεν Id. 23. 61:—Med., σκίλλη .. φοινίστατο σάρκα Nic. Al. 254, cf. Nonn. D. 34. 143. 2. in the Perrhaebian dialect, = αἰμάσσω, Arist. Mirab. 132. II. intr. to become blood-red, Soph. Fr. 462 b, Nic. Th. 238, Opp. H. 2. 428.

Φοινός, *ή*, *όν*, (φόνος) blood-red, παρήιον αἷματι φοινόν Il. 16. 150: blood-stained, murderous, θυμός h. Hom. Ap. 362; δίκη, ὄλεθρος Nic. Th. 146, 675.

Φοινός, *δ*, = φόνος, Nic. Al. 187.
 Φοινώδης, *ες*, (εἶδος) of blood-red aspect, Nic. Al. 489.
 Φοῖς, ἴδος, *ή*, v. φῶς.
 Φοιτάζω, = φοιτίζω, Hellad. in Phot. Bibl. 532. 10.
 Φοιτάλεος, *α*, *ον*, also *ος*, *ον*, Eur. Or. 326:—rooming wildly about, Mosch. 2. 46, Opp. H. 1. 45; φοιτάλεα distraught, Anth. P. 9. 603.
 II. act. driving madly about, maddening, κέντρα Aesch. Fr. 599; λίσσα Eur. Or. 326; μάστιγι Opp. H. 2. 513.—Poët. word.
 Φοιτάλιεύς, *εως*, *δ*, = sq., Opp. C. 4. 236.
 Φοιτάλιώτης, *ον*, *δ*, epith. of Bacchus, the roamer, Anth. P. 9. 524.
 Φοιτάς, *ἄθος*, *ή*, (φοιτάς) peculi. fem. of φοιτάλεος, of Cassandra, Aesch. Ag. 1273; of the Bacchantes, Eur. Bacch. 161. II. as Adj., *φ*.

νόσος madness, frenzy, Soph. Tr. 980; *φ*. πλάνη Lyc. 610; *φ*. ῥίπη, of the flickering of fire, Tryph. 231; *φ*. ἐμπορία, of commerce by sea, Anth. P. 7. 586;—also used with a neut. Subst., φοιταῖα περροῖς on wandering wings, Eur. Phoen. 1024, v. Pors. ad I, et ad Or. 264, Lob. Paral. 262: late also with masc., φοιτάδι μύθωv Jo. Gaz.

Φοιτάω, Ion. —*ῶ* Hdt. (on ἐφοῖτε in Nonn. D. I. 321, v. Lob. Techn. p. 164); impf. Ep. 3 dual φοιτήτην for ἐφατήτην Il. 12. 266; Ion. φοιτέσκον Asia ap. Ath. 525 F: (v. φοῖτος). To go to and fro, up and down, in and out, backwards and forwards, and when it loses this distinct sense (v. infr. sub fin.) always with notion of repeated motion, to stalk about, Hom., Hes., etc.; ἀν' ὁμίλων ἐφοῖτα θηρὶ ἐοικώς Il. 3. 449, cf. 13. 760; φοῖτα δ' ἄλλοτε μὲν πρόσθ' Ἑκτορος, ἄλλοτ' ὅπισθεν 5. 595; φοιτῶν ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα κατὰ στρατόν 2. 779; ἐφοῖταν ἄλλοθεν ἄλλος Od. 9. 401, 10. 119; πάντη φοιτήσασα Il. 20. 6; φοῖτα μακρὰ βιβὰς 15. 686, cf. Od. 11. 539; διὰ νηὸς *φ*. to keep going from one part to another, 12. 420; so of birds on the wing, 2. 182, Eur. Hipp. 1059, Ion 156; of horses at pasture, Hdt. 1. 78; of hounds casting about for the scent, Xen. Cyn. 4. 4, 6, 19; φοιτῆς ὑπερπόντιος, ἐν τ' ἀγρονόμοις αὐλαῖς, of love frequenting both sea and land, Soph. Ant. 785, cf. Eur. Hipp. 447; of young men strutting about to shew their persons, λαμπροὶ τ' ἐν ἡβῇ καὶ πόλεως ἀγάλματα φοιτῶσ' Id. Fr. 284. 11. 2. to roam wildly about, Il. 24. 533; οἱ δὲ μεγάλα στενάχοντες φοιτῶν Od. 14. 355; φοιτῶν μανιάσιν νόσους Soph. Aj. 59, cf. O. T. 476, 1255; hence, like ἀλάομαι, esp. of Bacchantes and the priests of Cybele, to roam about in frenzy or ecstacy, Anth. P. 6. 172; cf. φοιτάλεος, φοιτάς: so too Lat. *error mentis*, opp. to *mens constans*.

3. of sexual intercourse, to go in to a man or woman, εἰς εὐνήν φοιτῶντες Il. 14. 296; πρὸς ἀλλήλους Plat. Rep. 390 C; πρὸς τὴν γυναῖκα Lys. 93. 30; παρ' αὐτὴν Ib. 10; παρὰ τὸν ἐκούτης ἄνδρα Hdt. 2. 111; παρὰ τοὺς δούλους Id. 4. 1; also c. dat. pers., τοῖσι Πέρσῃσι Id. 3. 69. 4. to resort to a person as a friend, *φ*. παρὰ τινα to visit him, Plat. Euthyd. 295 D Lach. 181 C, etc.; παρ' ἡμᾶς *φ*. ὡς παρὰ φίλους Id. Rep. 328 D; πρὸς τὴν συνουσίαν τινός Id. Legg. 624 A; τινὶ Id. Gorg. 523 C:—then to resort to a person or place for any purpose, ἐφοῖτεν παρὰ Δημόκλειαν .. δικασόμενοι Hdt. 1. 96; *φ*. παρὰ τινα ἐς λόγους Id. 7. 103; *φ*. ἐς τε πολέμους καὶ ἐς ἀγῶνας, ἐς τ' ἀγορὴν καὶ ἐς ἀγορῆς Id. 1. 37; ἐς τὰ χρηστήρια Id. 6. 125; εἰς τὸ ἐρὸν ἐκαστὴς ἡμέρας Plat. Legg. 794 B; *φ*. πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, of embassies from the subject states, Thuc. 1. 95; φοιτᾶν ἐπὶ τὰς θύρας τινός to frequent, wait at a great man's door, Hdt. 3. 119, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 8, Hell. 1. 6, 10; later, *φ*. ἐπὶ θύρας Plut., Luc., etc.; and ἐπὶ θύραις Plut. Cato Mi. 21; *φ*. φοιτήτης:—so, of a dream that visits one frequently, *haunts* one, ἐν νειύρασι φοιτᾶσα Eur. Alc. 356; πολλὰκις μοι φοιτῶν τὸ αὐτὸ ἐνύπνιον Plat. Phaedo 60 E; also, *φ*. εἰς ἐνοσίτεια Id. Rep. 416 E; ἀκαλῶς φοιτῆς ἐπὶ δέπνον Cratin. Διον. 3, cf. Eupol. Κόλακ. 3; *φ*. εἰς κατήλυ Plat. 2. 643 C; χορεύσαντων Dem. 1001. 20; of a company of actors, *φ*. τις εἰς τὴν πόλιν Plat. Legg. 817 A.

5. to resort to a person as a teacher, παρὰ τὸν Σωκράτη Id. Phaedo 59 D; παρὰ αὐτὰ μαθησόμενος Id. Symp. 206 B; παῖς ὃν ἐφοῖτας ἐς τινος διδασκάλου [οἶκον]; Ar. Eq. 1235, cf. Plat. Prot. 326 C, Alc. 1. 109 D; τῶν διδασκάλων οὗτοι ἐφοῖτῶν Isae. 77. 33; *φ*. εἰς τὰ διδασκαλεία Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 6; εἰς παλαιστραν Plat. Gorg. 456 D; πρὸς τὰς τοῦ γραμματιστοῦ θύρας Id. Eryx. 398 E; c. dat., τοῖς μαγείοις Philostr. 35:—then, absol. to go to school, Ar. Nub. 916, 938; ἐδιδάσκες γράμματα, ἐγὼ δ' ἐφοῖταν Dem. 315. 7; οἱ φοιτῶντες the schoolboys, Plat. Legg. 804 D, Isocr. Antid. § 196; cf. συμφοιτάω, φοιτητής.

6. of a physician, to practise, Hipp. Lex. II. of things, esp. of objects of commerce, to come in constantly or regularly, be imported, *ἐξ* ἐσχάτης (sc. γῆς) ὅ τε κασσίτερος ἡμῖν φοιτᾶ καὶ τὸ ἤλεκτρον Hdt. 3. 115; κέρα, τὰ ἐς Ἑλλάδας φοιτῶντα which are imported into Greece, Id. 7. 126; so, οἷτος σφισι πολλὸς ἐφοῖτα corn came in to them in plenty, Id. 7. 23, cf. Lys. 902. fin., Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 35:—also, of the coming in of tribute or taxes, like Lat. *redire*, τάλαντον ἀργυρίου Ἀλέξανδρον ἡμέρης ἐκάστης ἐφοῖτα a talent of silver came in to Alexander every day, Hdt. 5. 17, cf. 3. 90:—of revolving time, ἀκάμας χρόνος .. ἀνάφω βέβαια *φ*. Eur. Fr. 597; of a walking-stick, cloak, etc., Anth. P. 7. 65; of reports, λόγους ἐφοῖτα was current, Plut. Fab. 21; κλέος *φ*. πανταχῶς Id. Sert. 23, cf. Fab. 21, etc.; ἀρεταὶ πάντη *φ*. διὰ τῆς φήμης Diod. Excerpt. 556. 100. 2. of fits of pain, ἦδε [γῶσος] ὄρεῖα φοιτᾶ καὶ ταχεῖ ἀπέρχεται Soph. Ph. 808, cf. Hes. Op. 100. 3. of periodic evacuations, Arist. H. A. 7. 2, 1, G. A. 1. 19, 22. 4. of recurring phenomena, such as rain, snow, hail, Id. Meteor. I. 11, 1, cf. Probl. 23. 2.—The examples confirm what was said as to the sense. In good authors there is no exception; for in Soph. Tr. 11, *φ*. refers to the coming of Achelous in three forms; and in Lys. 99. 4, ἐπὶ τὴν ἐμὴν οἰκίαν *φ*. refers to frequent attempts to enter, cf. Aeschin. 9. 5.

Φοιτεῖα, *ή*, = sq., Theognost. Can. 25, Suid.
 Φοιτήτης, *ον*, *δ*, a cryer, Hesych.
 Φοιτήσις, *εως*, *ή*, a constant going, mostly in pl., *φ*. ἐπὶ τὰς θύρας Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 7; τῶν εἰς τοὺς γάμους .. φοιτήσεων resortings to marriages, Plat. Legg. 784 D; cf. φοιτάω 1. 4. 2. a going to school, Ib. 764 D (in pl.): hence, ἐκ φοιτήσεων τινός of his school, Paus. 5. 17. 4.
 Φοιτητήριον, verb. Adj. one must resort, παρὰ τινα Plat. Theaet. 161 E.
 Φοιτητήρ, ἦρος, *δ*, = φοιτητής, Coluth. 99. II. as Adj., = φοιτάλεος, Nonn. D. 4. 270, etc.

Φοιτητήριον, τό, a school, cited from Eus. P. E. 226 A.
 Φοιτητής, *οῦ*, *δ*, one who constantly goes or comes; esp. a disciple, pupil, Plat. Rep. 563 A, Euthyd. 295 D, Alc. 1. 109 D, Legg. 779 D; v. sub φοιτάω 1. 5:—φοιτητής, συμφοιτητής were more Att. words for the usual μαθητής, v. Lob. Phryn. 400.
 Φοιτιζέω, poet. for φοιτάω, h. Hom. 25, S. Call. Fr. 148, Ap. Rh. 3. 54.
 Φοῖτος, *δ*, a constant going or coming:—metaph. wandering of mind,

σὺν φοίτῳ φρενῶν Aesch. Theb. 661; and so Herm. φοῖτος ὁρθόθριξ in Cho. 32. (Curt. regards the Root as the same as that of φύω, v. Gr. Et. no. 417.)

φολιδόμοι, Pass. to be covered with scales, Origen., Aët.
φολιδώδης, ες, (είδος) with a scaly or hard surface, Hipp.; so φολιδοειδής, Paul. Aeg. 4. 2.

φολιδωτός, ἡ, ὄν, or ἐς, ὄν, v. Iac. Philostr. 793:—clad in horny scales, of reptiles, λεπιδωτός being used of fishes, Arist. H. A. 1. 6, 4, 2. 17, 18., 8. 4, 1, al.; θώραξ φ. a coat of mail of small metal plates overlapping one another, scale-armour, Posidipp. Χορ. 8; v. l. for στολιδ- in Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 2: cf. pellis aeneis in plumam squamis conserta, Virg. Aen. 11. 771.

φολῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, a horny scale, of reptiles, as opp. to λεπίς (of fishes), Arist. H. A. 1. 6, 4, P. A. 4. 11, 7, cf. Opp. C. 3. 458; though they are sometimes interchanged, Diod. 17. 105, etc.;—φ. χαλκοῦ Hipp. 689. 10.

II. a spot on a panther's or leopard's skin, Heliod.: hence any spot, fleck, point, like κηλῖς, σπικῶς, Ap. Rh. 1. 221.

III. φολῖς λιθοκόλλητος a ceiling in mosaic work, Diod. 18. 26. (Prob. akin to φλός, as λένις to λέπω, λωπός.)

φολκός, ὁ, found only in Il. 2. 217, as epith. of Thersites, acc. to Schol. Ven. A. ὁ τὰ φῶν εἰλκυσμένους, ὅ ἐστιν ἐστραμμένους, with distorted eyes, squint-eyed, so also Schol. B. and Eust.; but this seems to be a mere guess; Buttin. (Lexil. s. v.) makes it prob. that the sense is bandy-legged, Lat. valgus; a noun sense certainly better suits the description in Hom., φολκός ἐην, χωλὸς δ' ἕτερον πόδα; for he begins with the lower parts, and goes upwards. (For the Root, Curt. compares φάλκ-ης, ἐμ-φάλκ-ω, Lat. falx, falco, all having a sense of bent or curved.)

φολλακάδης, ες, (είδος) in Hipp., acc. to Galen. full of cavities, spongy; whereas Erotian interpr. it scabby, citing the Subst. φόλλις, ἴκος, ἡ, in sense of a scab, leprous sore.

φόλλις, εως, ὁ, the Lat. follis, bellows, Anth. P. 9. 528. II. a small coin, = ὀβολός, Eust. 136. 13, Suid.: but also a sum of money, of uncertain amount, Eus. Il. E. 10. 6, 1; v. Heinich. ad l. Epiphani. de Mens. 184 A.

φόλυς, vos, ὁ, a kind of dog, Antim. ap. Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 32.

φόνάξ, ακος, ὁ, eager for blood, name of a dog, Xen. Cyn. 7. 5.

φονάω, Desiderative, to be athirst for blood, to be murderous, φονῶ, φονῶ νόος ἦδη Soph. Ph. 1209; φονώσασιν . . λόγχαῖς (as Böckh, after the Schol., for φονῶσις) Id. Ant. 117; ἰουκῶς φονῶντι Ael. V. H. 2. 44; τῷ ἐξ Ἀρεῶς φονῶντι Ib. 3. 9; φονῶν τὸ ἴμῳ Philostr. 874; cf. Galen. and Erot. Lex. Hipp., E. M., Hesych.—For the form, cf. τομάω, φαρμακάω.

φόνειος, α, on, = φονικός, Nicet. Eugen. 7. 53.

φον-εργάτης, ου, ὁ, = φονεύς, Schol. rec. Aesch. Theb. 122.

φόνευμα, τό, that which is destined for slaughter, of Ion, Eur. Ion 1496.

φονεύς, ὁ, gen. εως, Ep. ἦος; acc. φονέα (prob. as iambus), Soph. O. T. 362, 721, etc.; but in Eur. also φονέα, Pors. Hec. 876, Meineke Philem. Συναπτ. 1): nom. pl. φονέες Lesbon. 173. 37, contr. φονεῖς Antipho 126. 36; acc. φονέας Antipho 118. 36, 127. 16, Lys., etc.; but contr. φονεῖς Plut. 2. 162 E: (*φένω)—a murderer, slayer, homicide, Il. 9. 632., 18. 335, Od. 24. 434, Hdt. 1. 45, and Att.; αὐτόχειρας καὶ φονέας Isocr. 64 A; φονέας ἀνδρῶν self-murderers, Lys. 129. 13; μάλλον φονεὺς εἶναι to be more justly accounted the murderer, Antipho 127. 28; ἀκούσιως τινὸς φ. γενέσθαι Plat. Rep. 451 A;—of the sword on which Ajax had thrown himself, Soph. Aj. 1026:—also as fem., τὴν ἐμὴν φονέα Eur. I. T. 585; μητέρα φονέα ὀνῶσαν Antipho 111. 45, (and so even ὁ φονεὺς of a woman, Id. 113. 29); φονέα χεῖρα murdering hand, Eur. I. T. 586. 2. σὺ φονεὺς μεμνημένος my destroyer, Soph. O. C. 1361.

3. metaph., φονεῖς εὐσεβίας Antipho 126. 35.

φονεύσιμος, ἡ, on, that may be slain, Schol. Il. 22. 13.

φονευτήριον, τό, a slaughter-house, Byz.

φονευτής, ου, ὁ, = φονεύς, LXX (4 Regg. 9. 31, Prov. 22. 13); cf. Lob. Phryn. 317.

φονευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, murderous, deadly, Schol. Hom., etc.

φονευτρία, ἡ, fem. of φονευτής, a murderess, Schol. Eur. Or. 261.

φονεῖω, fut. σω, to murder, kill, slay, τινά Hdt. 1. 35, 211, al., Aesch. Theb. 341, Soph., etc.; c. dupl. acc., φόνον φ. τινά Schol. Eur. Hec. 335:—absol., καὶ τίς φονεῖται; Soph. Ant. 1173, cf. El. 34:—Pass. to be slain, Pind. P. 11. 25, Eur. I. A. 1317, Thuc. 8. 95. 2. of an animal, εὖν . . ζῶν . . τι φονεῖν τινά Plat. Legg. 873 E.

φονή, ἡ, (*φένω) slaughter, murder, always (except in Suid.) in pl., ἀσπαίρειν ἐν ἀργαλέῃσι φονήσιν Il. 10. 521; παχέσασθαι βοὺς ἀμφὶ φονῇσι Il. 15. 633; τινεῖν τινά ἐν φοναῖς = φονεῖν Pind. P. 11. 57; ἐν τῇσι φονήσιν εἶναι to be in the act of slaying, Hdt. 9. 76; ἐν φοναῖς πεσόν Aesch. Ag. 446, cf. Soph. Ant. 606, 1314, Eur. El. 1207; so in a mock Trag. passage, ἐν φοναῖς ὀλλυταί Ar. Av. 1070; σπᾶν φοναῖς to rend in murder, i. e. murderously, Soph. Ant. 1003 (where the Schol. wrongly makes φοναῖς an Adj.); ἀπειπν ἐν φοναῖς θηροκτόνους he is absent a-killing game, Eur. Hel. 154.

II. a place of slaughter, field of battle, v. Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 11. 37 (56): and so some expl. Il. 15. 633.—Poët. word, used once in Hdt., and in late Prose; φόνος being more freq. even in Poets, and exclus. used in Att. Prose.

φονικός, ἡ, ὄν, (φόνος) inclined to slay, murderous, bloody, sanguinary, γένος φονικώτατον Thuc. 7. 29, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 252 C, Diod. 18. 33, Acl., etc.; φ. ἀδικημα blood-guiltiness, Lycurg. 154. 29; τὸ φ. a murderous disposition, Ael. V. H. 2. 17, etc.

II. of murder or homicide, φ. δίκαια trials for homicide, Antipho 125. 19, Arist. Pol. 3. 1, 10; φ. νόμοι laws respecting homicide, Dem. 122. 13., 528. 6, etc.; φ. δικαστήριον Arist. Pol. 4. 16, 2; τὰ φ. murderous acts, murder, homicide, Isocr. 48 C, Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 20., 2. 12, 14; also, τὸ φονικόν Ib. 4. 16, 2.—Only used in Prose, v. sq.

φόνιος, on, also os, α, on, v. infr.:—poët. Adj. (cf. φοίνιος), the prose

form being φονικός, of blood, bloody, φ. σταγόνες Aesch. Cho. 400; τραῖμα Eur. Rhés. 749.

II. bloody, blood-stained, blood-reeking, χεῖρες Aesch. Eum. 317; φ. πέλεκυς Soph. El. 99; αἰχμή Eur. Tro. 819; ὄνυξ Id. Hel. 1089, etc.

2. bloody, murderous, δράκαινα Aesch. Pers. 82; πλῆγῃ Id. Cho. 312; Ἀΐδας Soph. O. C. 1689; ὄρμυ Ar. Av. 345:—metaph., φ. ἀλγέα Pind. Fr. 97; ἀχεα, δόνην, etc., Eur. Phoen. 1031, etc.: even, ἡγῆρας Eur. H. F. 649:—neut. pl. as Adv., φόνια δερκόμενον Ar. Ran. 1337.

3. of actions, etc., bloody, murderous, deadly, ὄγαν Eur. Or. 334, Arist. Fr. 624; φ. ἐργα deeds of blood, Eur. El. 1178; φ. κατάροι Ib. 1324:—for φονία νεφέλα, Soph. Tr. 831, v. νεφέλη 1. 2.

φονό-βαπτos, on, dipped, bathed in blood, Manass. Chron. 1448.

φονόεις, εσσα, εν, sanguinary, Epigr. Gr. (add.) 874 a. 8, Theod. Prodr.

φονο-εργός, ὄν, murderous, Manass. Chron. 372, etc.

φονοκτονέω, to pollute with murder or blood, LXX (Num. 35. 33, cf. Ps. 106. 39).

II. to murder, Greg. Nyss.

φονοκτονία, ἡ, murder: a deed of murder, LXX (1 Macc. 1. 24), Eccl.

φονο-κτόνος, on, murdering, slaughtering, Eccl., Hesych.

φονο-λιβής, ἐς, blood-dripping, blood-reeking, ὁρβόμος Aesch. Eum. 164; φ. τύχη murder, Id. Ag. 1427.

φονο-λουτός, to wash, cleanse from blood, Manass. Chron. 6656.

φονό-ρῦτος, on, metri grat. for φονορῦ-, blood-reeking, Aesch. Theb. 939.

φόνος, ὁ, (*φένω) murder, homicide, slaughter, in war or the chase, Hom., Hes., etc.; φόνον καὶ κῆρα τεύχων τινί Od. 11. 430; φυτεύειν 2. 165; βάπτειν 16. 379; μεμυρμένους 2. 325; ὀρμαίνειν 4. 843; σμικρῇσι φόνον φέροι ὀρνίθεσσι Il. 17. 757, etc.; φόνον πρᾶσαι Pind. N. 3. 81; ἐξεργάζεσθαι Plat. Legg. 869 A; βουλεύειν τινί Soph. Aj. 1055; τιθέσθαι Id. O. C. 542; ἐκπυρίζειν Eur. Ion 114; of arrows, φ. προπέμπειν Soph. Ph. 105; φόνον τινὸς ἐκπυρίζεσθαι to exact vengeance for . . Hdt. 7. 158:—and in strongly poet. phrases, φ. σφίρειν, κινύρεσθαι, πνεῖν Aesch. Pr. 355, Theb. 123, Ag. 1309:—ὁ φ. τινὸς the murder of some one, Id. Eum. 580, etc.; φ. Ἑλλητικὸς μέγιστος slaughter of Greeks, Hdt. 7. 170; θύμματος αὐθέντης φ. Aesch. Eum. 212; πατρώος Soph. El. 955; πολυκέρως, ἀρνεῖος φ. Id. Aj. 55, 309; φόνος ἐπὶ φόνῳ Eur. Or. 1579, H. F. 1085; γέρον φ. μηκέτ' ἐν δόμοις τέκει Aesch. Cho. 805, etc.:—φ. ἑὺ τοις, of the slayer, Plut. 2. 856 A; κατὰ τινος, of the slain, Diod. 19. 8: in pl., φόνου τ' ἀνδροκτασίας τε Od. 11. 612, cf. Hes. Th. 228, Theogn. 51; φόνου, στάσεις, ἔρις, μάχαι Soph. O. C. 1234.

2. in law, murder, homicide, φόνον δικάζειν τινά Antipho 142. 21; δικάζειν δίκας φόνου Id. 130. 29; παραδοῦναι Id. 146. 18; ἀλῶναι Id. 136. 16, etc.; φεύγειν Lycurg. 166. 40; (poët.), φόνον φεύγειν Eur. Med. 795); ἐνοχος τῷ φόνῳ Antipho 112. 37; τοῦ φ. ὑπόδικος Dem. 1264. 19; φόνον καθάρως, ἀγνός Plat. Rep. 451 B, Legg. 759 C:—φ. ἐκούσιος and ἀκούσιος murder and manslaughter, Dem. 643 sq., Aesch. Eum. 483, Soph. O. C. 962; ἐκ φόνων ἀνελέσθαι τινά Id. Tr. 558, cf. El. 11; φόνων ἀπέχεσθαι Ar. Ran. 1032; αἱ τῶν φ. δίκαι Plat. Legg. 778 D; φόνου . . φόνους δέουμαι καθαιρεσθαι Ib. 870 C, al.

3. death as a punishment, φ. προκείμεθα δημόλειστον Soph. Ant. 36:—murders were tried at Athens before the ἄρχων βασιλεὺς in the court of Areopagus, Arist. Fr. 385; but manslaughter before the ἐφέται, Ib. 417.—Cf. φονή.

4. blood shed in murder, gore, Lat. caedes, cruor, ἂμ φόνον, ἀν νέκυας Il. 10. 298; κείατ' ἐν φόνῳ 24. 610; also, ἐργυόμενοι φόνον αἵματος = φόνον αἶμα, 16. 162; φόνον κεύθειν Emped. 346; μέλανι φόνῳ βαῖνον πέδον Pind. I. 8 (7). 110; often in Trag., φόνον κηλῖς Aesch. Cho. 1012; ἐμοῖσιν θρόμβους οὐς ἀφέλκυσας φόνον Id. Eum. 184; σταγόνες Soph. O. T. 1278; σταλαγμοὶ Eur. Hec. 241; χεῖρα χραίνεσθαι φόνῳ Soph. Aj. 43; of a sacrifice, ταυρείου φόνον Aesch. Theb. 44; Ἑλλήν οὐ καταστάσει φ. Eur. I. T. 72.

5. a corpse, πρὶν ἰδῶ τὸν Ἑλέαν φόνον . . κείμενον Id. Or. 1354; ἐπὶ φόνῳ χαμαιπετεῖ ματρός Ib. 1490.

6. a rascal that deserves death, a gallows' bird, a Dorian phrase, E. M. 662, cf. Lob. Paral. 345; cf. δαέρος II.

II. of the agent or instrument of slaughter, φόνον ἐμμεναι ἥρωςσι to be a death to heroes, Il. 16. 144, cf. Od. 21. 24; so Pind. calls Medea ἡ Πελία φόνος, P. 4. 445:—ἐν φόνῳ μαχαίρας LXX (Ex. 17. 13, Deut. 13. 15., 20. 13, cf. Num. 21. 24).

III. name of a plant, (elsewhere ἀτρακτύλις), Theophr.

H. P. 6. 4, 6.

φονο-στάγῃς, ἐς, (στάζω) dripping blood, Manass. Chron. 2063.

φονουργία, ἡ, slaughter, Theod. Prodr.

φονουργός, ὄν, (*εργω) murderous, Schol. Soph. El. 1150, Byz.

φονο-φυρτος, on, (φύρω) blood-bedabbled, Manass. Chron. 6574.

φονώω, to stain with blood, πεφονωμένον ἔγχος Opp. C. 4. 192.

-φόντης = φονεύς, only found in compos., e. g. Ἀργεφόντης, βροτοφόντης, etc., v. Choerob. in Theodos. 50.

φονώδης, ες, (είδος) like blood, ὀσμὴ φ. a smell as of blood, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 6.

II. bloodthirsty, Joseph. Macc. 10. 17; βλεπεῖν φονώδες τι Alciph. 3. 21.

III. πυρετός ὁ φ. Hipp. 484. 44.

φοζίνος, ὁ, an unknown river-fish, Arist. H. A. 6. 13, 3., 6. 14, 2, Muesim. 1. 33.

φοξί-χειλος [ξ], ὁ, narrowing towards the lips, narrower at the brim than below, κύλις Simon. Iamb. 25; cf. Lob. Phryn. 666.

φοξός, ἡ, ὄν, pointed, in the description of Thersites, φοξὸς ἐην κεφαλῇ he was peaked in the head, had a sugar-loaf head, Il. 2. 219, cf. Anth. P. 10. 8, Arist. Physiogn. 6. 31, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: v. δελυκέφαλος.

(The origin of the word remains dub. Curt. rejects the old deriv. from φός; but his reference to φάγω, as if φοξός meant burnt to a point, is somewhat far-fetched.)

φοξότης, ἡ, pointedness, tapering shape, Schol. Galen.

φοξό-χειλος, on, v. l. for φοξίχ-, q. v.

φορά, ἡ, (φέρω)—A. as an act, I. (from Act. φέρω) a carrying, φοράς . . φρόνησις οὐ γενήσεται there shall be no refusal to carry

thee, Soph. Tr. 1212; ἐν φορᾷ, i.e. in their arms, Id. Fr. 303; ψήφου φ. the giving one's vote, voting, Eur. Supp. 454, cf. Plat. Legg. 948 E; ἡ φ. καθάπερ πεττῶν the movement as of the men in draughts, Ib. 739 A.

2. a bringing in or paying of money, payment, χρημάτων Thuc. 1. 96; δασμοῦ, δασμῶν Plat. Legg. 706 B, Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 16; αἱ ὑπὸλοιποι φοραὶ Lys. Fr. 2. 5; cf. infr. B. 1. 2.

3. a bringing forth, productiveness, καρποῦ Theophr. C. P. 3. 14, 5; opp. to ἀφορία, Plat. Rep. 546 A, cf. Arist. G. A. 3. 1, 15; of animals, Ael. N. A. 17. 40, Geop.

II. (from Pass. φέρομαι) a being borne or carried along, motion, movement, of the universe and heavenly bodies, ἡ . . θεία τοῦ ὄντος φ. Plat. Crat. 421 B, cf. Tim. 39 B, 81 A; ἡ ἐμπασσα οὐρανοῦ . . φ. Id. Legg. 897 C; ἡ τῶν ἀστρων φ. καὶ τοῦ ἡλίου Id. Gorg. 451 C, cf. Symp. 188 B; ἡ φ. καὶ κίνησις Id. Crat. 434 C, Theaet. 152 D; defined by Arist. as κίνησις κατὰ τόπον ποί, Phys. 7. 2, 1, 10. 1, 2, 2, Gen. et Corr. 1. 4, 6; or κίνησις πᾶσιν ποί, Id. Eth. N. 1. 4, 3; φορὰ λένα, κινεῖσθαι Plat. Rep. 617 B, Polit. 269 E; κυκλεῖσθαι . . τὴν αὐτὴν φ. Id. Rep. 617 A.

2. course of movement, the range within which a body moves, ἡ τῶν χειρῶν φ. Hipp. Progn. 38; σφαίρας φοραὶ Plat. Legg. 898 B; ἡ φ. ἀκοντίου the javelin's range, Antipho 121. 34.

3. rapid motion, a rush, Lat. impetus, φ. πραγμάτων force of circumstances, Dem. 316. 27; of waves, Philo 1. 14; πινέτω κατὰ φορὰν ἡμικοτύλιον let him drink half a cotylé at a draught, Hipp. (?) : cf. φέρω B.

4. of persons, vehement impulse, headlong rush, ἡ τοῦ πλῆθους φ. Polyb. 10. 4, 3, cf. 30. 2, 4; πρὸς τὸν γεωγραφικὸν Plat. Galb. 4; παῖς . . φορὰς μέστος Id. Themist. 2, cf. Wytt. ad 2. 132 D.

B. as a thing, I. that which is borne, esp., 1. a load, freight, burden, μίαν φ. ἐνεγκέν Plut. Anton. 68.

2. that which is brought in or paid as rent or tribute, Lat. vectigal, Thuc. 1. 96, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 34, Dem. 547. 17; σπηρια φορὰν πλῆρη φέροντα τῇ πατρίδι Id. 776. 10; v. supr. A. 1, 2, and cf. εἰσφορά, φόρος: the Athenians would not use the word of their own taxes, which they called συντοξίαι:

—of the contribution to an ἐπικανόν, Antipho. Κνωσθ. 1. 9.

3. that which is brought forth, fruit, produce, a crop, Lat. proventus, Arist. G. A. 3. 1, 15; κατανόησας ἐλαιῶν φορὰν ἐσομένην a large crop, Id. Pol. 1. 11, 9, cf. H. A. 5. 21, 1, 22, 3;—metaph., φορὰ προσδοτῶν a large crop of traitors, Dem. 245. 16, Diad. 16. 54; ῥήτορων Aeschin. 87. 16; νόμων Plat. Legg. 739 A; φ. γὰρ τίς ἐστιν ἐν τοῖς γένεσιν ἀνδρῶν a succession of crops, Arist. Rhet. 2. 15, 3; v. supr. A. 1. 2.

II. = κομιστρον II, the fare, freight, πόση τις ἡ φ.; Eupol. Φιλ. 7, cf. Ar. Fr. 293.

φοράδην [α], Adv. borne along, borne or carried in a litter, or the like, as a sick person, Eur. Andr. 1166, Rhes. 588; φ. ἥκον οἰκάδε Dem. 1263. 11; φ. ἀνακομῖσθαι, ἐκκομῖσθαι, ὑχέισθαι Dio C. 56. 45, Luc. D. Mort. 14. 5, Plut., etc.; φ. ἐν κλινίδι Id. Cor. 24; cf. Pol.

2. with rushing motion, violently, Soph. O. T. 1310.

φορακώδης, v. φαρκιδώδης.

φοράς, ἄδος, ἡ, fruit-bearing, fruitful, Theophr. H. P. 4. 16, 2.

II. a mare, Hesych. :—hence Dim. φοράδιον, τό, Lat. jumentum, Byz.

φορβαδικός, ἡ, ὄν, of horses, feeding in a pasture, φ. καὶ ἀγελαῖον Plat. 2. 713 B; cf. φορβάς.

φορβαία, ἡ, late form of φορβεία, LXX (Job. 40. 20), Hesych.

φορβαῖος, α, ον, (φορβή) giving pasture, ὄρη Call. Lav. Pall. 50.

φορβᾶμων [α], ονος, ὅ, ἡ, = φορβάς I, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 9.

φορβάς, ἄδος, ὅ, ἡ: (φέρβω):—giving pasture or food, φ. γῆ foodful earth, Soph. Ph. 700, Fr. 285.

II. in the pasture, out at grass, grazing with the herd, Lat. gregalis, φορβάδες ἵπποι, opp. to τροφία (mares kept in the stable), Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 1 sq.; so, πῶλος ὥπως ἅμα ματέρει φορβᾷ Eur. Bacch. 165; οἶον . . πῶλος ἐν ἀγέῃ νεμεμένους, φορβάδας τοὺς νέους ἐκτρεφε Plat. Legg. 666 E; of goats, Nic. Th. 925; of swine, Ar. Rh. 2. 1025;—absol. a mare, Opp. C. 1. 385; cf. φορβαδικός;—as masc., φ. ταύρος C. 1. 7747.

2. metaph. of women who support themselves by prostitution, Pind. Fr. 87. 11, Soph. Fr. 645.

φορβασία, ἡ, = φορβεία I, Suid.; v. l. φορβαία.

φορβή, ἡ, (φορβή, φέρβω) a feeding-string, i.e. the halter by which a horse is tied to the manger, Lat. capistrum, τῆς ἐπιφατνιδίας φ. Xen. Eq. 5. 1; ἀπὸ φορβείας ἀγρονταί Strab. 709; ἐκ φ. ἔλκεν ὄνον Luc. Asin. 51.

II. a mouthband of leather put like a halter round the lips of fifers or pipers, to assist them in concentrating their breath, Ar. Vesp. 582, Av. 861; περιέζωσται τὴν φ. Arist. Pol. 7. 2, 11; cf. Plut. 2. 456 B, Dict. of Antiqu. p. 219; cf. κηρός, στομίς, περιστόμιον, χειλωτήρ:—hence, φυσὰ . . φορβείας ἀτερ blows the pipes without this check, i.e. wildly, irregularly, Soph. Fr. 753; translated by Cicero ad Att. 2. 16, sine modo. Cf. also Arist. Pol. 7. 2, 11.

φόρβειος, ὁ, the pupil of the eye, Athanas.

φορβή, ἡ, (φέρβω) pasture, food, in Hom. only of horses and asses, fodder, forage, Il. 5. 202., II. 562; of men, καρπούς ἐς φ. καταπίσθαι Hdt. 1. 202., 4. 121., 7. 50, 107, 119; πηρωθέντες φορβῆς καὶ οἶνου Id. 1. 211; and so in Soph. Ph. 43, 162; of birds of prey, ὄρνις φ. παραλοῖος γενήσεται Id. Aj. 1065, cf. Ar. Av. 348.

2. metaph. fuel,

φορβόν, τό, = φορβή:—pl. φορβά, τά, Orph. Arg. 1118, Nonn.

φορεῖ-φόρος or φορεῖ-ἀφόρος, ὁ, a litter-bearer, chairman, Diog. L. 5. 73, Plut. Galb. 25; cf. Lob. Phryn. 656.

φορεῖα, ἡ, = Βόρβορος, cf. Lat. foria, conforiare, Arcad. p. 9S.

φορεῖον, τό, (φορά, φέρω) a litter, sedan-chair, palanquin, Lat. sella, lectica, lectulus, Dinarch. 94, 41, Polyb. 31. 3, 18, Diog. L. 5. 41, Plut. Enn. 14, etc.; cf. φοράδην.

2. a beast of burthen, LXX (Gen. 45. 17).

II. a porter's wages, Poll. 7. 133.

φόρεμα, τό, later form for φόρημα, Suid., Phot.; v. Lob. Phryn. 250.

φορεσία, ἡ, wearing apparel, Byz., Suid.; also φόρεσις, εως, ἡ, Suid.

φόρετρον, τό, a porter's wages or hire, Poll. 7. 133.

φορεῖς, gen. εως Ion. ἦος, ὅ, a bearer, carrier, Il. 18. 566 sq., Ap. Rh., etc.

II. a litter-bearer, Plut. Artox. 22.

III. ἵππος φορεῖς a pack-horse, sumpter-horse, Id. Aemil. 19.

φορεῖω, = φορέω, Hesych.

φορέω, Ep. subj. 3 sing. φορέησι Od. 5. 328., 9. 10; Ep. inf. φορήναι (as if from φόρημι) Il. 2. 107., 7. 149, Od. 17. 224; and φορήμεναι Il. 15. 310;—impf. ἐφόρειν (or ἐφόρευν) Od. 22. 456, 3 sing. ἐφόρει Il. 4. 137; Ion. φορέσκον 2. 770., 13. 372;—fut. φορήσω Scol. 3 Bgk., (cf. Ar. Lys. 632), Xen. Vect. 4, 32; later, φορήσω LXX (Prov. 16. 23), Or. Sib. 8. 204;—aor. ἐφόρησα Call. Dian. 213, Ep. φόρησα Il. 19. 11, (δια-, ἐκ-) Isac.; later ἐφόρεσα, Aristid., LXX, v. l. Isac. 47. 10;—pf. πεφόρηκα Heras Past. p. 97;—Med., fut. φορήσονται Hesych.; but in pass. sense, Plut. 2. 398 D;—aor. ἐφορησάμην (ἐξ-) Isac. 60. 16, etc.;—Pass., aor. ἐφορήθην, v. ἐμφορήθη;—pf. πεφόρημαι Plat. Tim. 52 A; plqpf. πεφόρητο Orph. Arg. 819.

Frequent. of φέρω, implying repeated or habitual action, (so that φέρω may be used for φορέω, but not φορέω for φέρω, Lob. Phryn. 585), ἵπποι οἱ φορέσκον ἀμύμονα Πηλεΐωνα Il. 2. 770, cf. 10. 323; τὰ τε νῆες φορέουσι Od. 2. 390; of a slave, ὕδωρ ἐφόρει 10. 358, cf. Il. 6. 457; μέθυ οἰνοχύος φ. Od. 9. 10; θάλλων ἐρίφοισι φ. 17. 224; of the wind, to bear to and fro, bear along, ἄλλαν ἀνέμος φορέει Il. 5. 499, cf. 21. 337, 25. 328; κύμαθ' ἄλός . . φορέουσι θύελλα 12. 68; τόφρα δέ μ' αἰεὶ κύμα φ. 6. 171; so, ἀγγεῖας φορέειν to convey messages habitually, serve as a messenger, Hdt. 3. 34 (ἀγγεῖλιν φέρειν being to carry a message, Ib. 53); φ. θρεπτήρια, of Oedipus carrying about food in a wallet, like a beggar, Soph. O. C. 1262.

2. most commonly of clothes, armour, and the like, to bear constantly, wear, like Lat. gesto, [σκηπτρον] ἐν παλάμῃς φ. δικασπόλοι Il. 1. 238; μίτρης δ' ἣν ἐφόρει 14. 137; θώρηξ χάλκεος, ὃν φορέεσκε 13. 372; cf. Od. 15. 127, Hdt. 1. 71, etc.; so in Att., φ. ἐσθμήματα Soph. El. 269; στολάς Id. O. C. 1357; ἐμβάδας Ar. Eq. 872; ἱμάτιον Id. Pl. 991, Plat. Theaet. 197 B; δακτύλιον Ar. Pl. 883; then,

3. of qualities or properties both of mind or body, to have, possess, ἀγλαῖας φορέειν to be pompous or splendid, Od. 17. 245; φ. ὄνομα Soph. Fr. 573; ἦθος Id. Ant. 705; ἕνα γόμφιον μόνον φ. Ar. Pl. 1059; λῆμα θούριον Id. Eq. 757; γλῶτταν Plat. Com. Zeús kak. 4; esp. with an attributive added, σκέλεα φορ. γεράνον Hdt. 2. 76; λουχρὰς φ. τὰς κεφαλὰς Id. 3. 12, cf. 101; ποδώκη τὸν τρόπον . . φ. Aesch. Fr. 258; γένειον διηλιφές φ. Soph. Fr. 148; ὑπόπτερον δέμας φ. Eur. Hel. 618; θούριον λῆμα φ. Ar. Eq. 757; ῥύγχος ἕτοιον φ. Anaxil. Kal. 1; καλὰ μίνα σκέλη φ. Plat. Com. Incert. 2, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 13; τὸ στόμ' ὡς κομψὸν φ. Alex. Τασστ. 1. 21; also,

4. to bear, suffer, Plut. 2. 692 C, Opp. C. 1. 297.

II. Pass. to be borne violently along, be hurried along, ἐν βοῦλοις Aesch. Theb. 362; φορούμενος πρὸς οὐδας Soph. El. 752; κόνις δ' ἄνω φορεῖτ' Ib. 715; ἄνω τε καὶ κάτω φ. Eur. Supp. 689; πολλοὺς διαβόλους κυμάτων φ. Hec. 29; φορορημένον αἰεὶ always in motion, Plat. Tim. 52 A;—hence to be storm-tost, Ar. Pax 144; ποσσὶ φ. Theocr. 1. 83, cf. Bion 1. 23;—metaph., φορήσεται ἐν φημίαις Plat. 2. 398 D, cf. Plat. Epin. 976 A.

2. to be carried away, Thuc. 2. 76.

III. Med. to fetch for oneself, fetch regularly, Eur. El. 309; λευκανίνην φορούμενος putting food into one's mouth, Ap. Rh. 2. 192; cf. ἡμφορέομαι, προσφέρομαι.

φορηδόν, Adv. bearing like a bundle, φ. ἀρασθαί τι Luc. Timo 21.

φόρημα, τό, that which is carried, a load, freight, Lat. gestamen, Soph. Ph. 474; metaph. a burden, Aesch. Fr. 258, Eur. Fr. 644; φ. ἄσπρον Hipp. Art. 802; οἶον φ. ὁ φόβος Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 25, cf. Hier. 8, 10.

2. that which is worn, an ornament, Ar. Fr. 310; βουβάλα, καρπῶν . . φορήματα worn upon the wrists, Diphil. Παλλ. 1; ἡ χλαῖνα ἡρωικὸν φ. Arist. Fr. 458; cf. Dion. H. 2. 72, Plut. Demosth. 20, Luc., etc.

3. of a harp, like Lat. gestamen, Paus. 9. 30, 2.

4. as translation of Lat. ferulum, Plut. Sull. 38, Lucull. 37.

II. collect. for οἱ φορεῖς, Polyb. 8. 31, 7.

φορήμεναι, φορήναι, v. snb φορέω.

φόρησις, εως, ἡ, a wearing, τῶν πιλωτῶν Dion. H. 2. 64; ἱματίου Ath. 220 A;—φόρεσις in Schol. Ar. Av. 156.

II. = φορά II, a being borne, Dion. H. 2. 49.

φορητέος, εἰ, ὄν, to be worn, Clem. Al. 288.

φορητός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὅς, ὄν, Luc.: verb. Adj., I. borne, carried, Pind. Fr. 58. 6; φ. ὕδωρ Strab. 146; φ. ἐπὶ δελφίνων Plut. 2. 163 C; of the planets, Poll. 4. 156.

2. to be carried, moveable, οικία Philo 2. 238; ἱερὸν Ib. 146; metaph., ἀστατος καὶ φ. constantly moving, Id. 1. 219; φάσις φ. καὶ μετέβολος Plut. 2. 428 B.

II. to be borne, bearable, endurable, Aesch. Fr. 979; Κύπρις γὰρ οὐ φορητὸν Eur. Hipp. 443; φορητὸς ἡ ψῆχ' Luc. Salt. 27, cf. Tim. 23.

φορίγγες, αἱ, truffles, Hesych.

φορίμος, ον, bearing, fruitful, δένδρον Anth. P. 9. 414; profitable, Hesych.

II. ἡ φορίμη, a kind of στυπτήρια, Diosc. Parab. 1. 52.

φορίνη [ῖ], ἡ, the skin or hide of pachydermatous animals, esp. of swine, Hipp. 404. 55, Ath. 381 C, etc.; a garment made of it, Plut. 2. 57 A; of the rhinoceros, Ael. N. A. 17. 44; of the ox, Eust. 1915. 13; of the chameleleon, Ael. N. A. 4. 33;—of human skin, Antipho Fr. 115, Aristomen. Γόητ. 6; cf. Wytt. Plut. 1. c.

φορίνον, τό, Dim. of φορίνη, the thickened cuticle of the eye, Phot.

φορινόομαι, Pass. to be covered with a thick membrane, of the eye, Lys. ap. Harpocr.; cf. Meineke Euphor. 143, and v. φορίνιον.

φόρκες, αἱ, the Lat. furcae, Hesych.

Φορκίδες [ῖ], ἰδων, αἱ, the daughters of Phorcys, the three Gorgons, Stheino, Euryalé, Medusa, Pind. P. 12. 24, Aesch. Pr. 794, cf. Fr. 252, 3.

φορκός, ἡ, ὄν, white, gray, Lyc. 477, Hesych.

Φόρκος, ὁ, = Φόρκος, Pind. P. 12. 24, Soph. Fr. 407.

II. =

Ἐρεβος, Lat. *Orcus*, Phanocl. 1. 20, et ibi Bach.; v. Müller *Orchom.* p. 155, Welcker Aesch. Trilog. p. 383, cf. sq. II.

Φόρκυν, ὄνος, ὁ = Φόρκυς, Od. 1. 72., 13. 96, 345 (always in genit.); nom. in Palaeph. 32. II. like Φόρκος II, the Lat. *Orcus*, Euphor. 52; here also in genit.

Φόρκυς, ὄνος, ὁ, *Phorcyn* or *Phorcys*, an old sea-god, son of Pontus and Gaia, father of the Graiae, Gorgons, and other monsters, by Ceto, Hes. Th. 270 sq.

φορμηδόν, Adv. (φορμός) like *mal-work* or *watling*, cross-wise, ἔβλα . . φ. ἀντί τοιχων τίθεντες setting up planks arranged cross-wise, Thuc. 2. 75; φ. ἐπὶ ἀμάς επιβαλόντες (sc. τοὺς ἑκέρους), i. e. laid, Id. 4. 48, cf. Philo 2. 530, Aristid. 2. 312, Casaub. Aen. Tact. 32.

φορμυκτής, worse form for φορμυκτής.

φορμυγῆ, ἡ, the *phorminx*, a kind of cithara or lyre (v. infr., and cf. κθαρίζω), the oldest stringed instrument of the Greek bards, often in Hom., esp. as the instrument of Apollo, Il. 1. 603., 24. 63, cf. Od. 17. 270, Hes. Sc. 203; it was adorned with gold, ivory, precious stones and carved work, hence περικαλλής, δαυδαλής, etc.; with seven strings (after Terpander's time), Pind. P. 2. 130, N. 5. 43; ψάλλον ἑλεφαντόδετον φ. Ar. Av. 219. 2. φ. ἀχορδός, metaph. for a bow, Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 11. (Commonly referred to φέρω, as if it were the portable lyre, ἡ τοῖς ὤμοις φερόμενῃ Hesych. But Curt. refers it to √ΦΕΡΕΜ, φέρω; so βρέμεσθαι is used of the lyre by Pind. N. 11. 7. It agrees in termin. with the names of other instruments, as σάπινγξ, σύργξ.)

φορμίζω, fut. ἴσω, Dor. ἴξω, to play the *phormyge*, Il. 18. 605, Od. 1. 155., 4. 18., 8. 266. II. c. acc. to sing to the harp of a thing, Hermesian. 3. 48.

φορμυκτής, Dor. -μυκτής, ὁ, a lyre-player, harper, of Orpheus, Pind. P. 4. 314; of Apollo, Ar. Ran. 231; of Arión, Anth. P. 9. 308:—in Nonn. D. 24. 238, φορμυκτήρ, ὁ.

φορμυκτός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj. sung to the *phormyge*, καὶ περὶ καὶ φ. (sc. μέλη) Soph. Fr. 15.

φορμόν, τό, Dim. of φορμός, a mat, Hippon. 129 (Bgk. in add.): also a fagot, Diog. L. 4. 3. II. a plant, perhaps the same as ὄρμον, Galen.

φορμός, ἰδός, ἡ, Dim. of φορμός, a small basket, Ar. Vesp. 58, Alex. Incert. 69; used for fishing, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 5:—so, φορμίσκος, ὁ, Plat. Lys. 206 E, E. M.; φορμίσκιον, τό, Poll. 7. 173.

φορμο-κοῦτεω, to sleep on a mat, Comicus in A. B. 70.

φορμορ-ῥαφίον, Pass. to be stitched like a mat, to be hampered, a word of Demosth. ridiculed by Aeschin. 77. 28.

φορμορ-ῥάφης, ἰδός, ἡ, a needle for sewing mats with, Aen. Tact. 18.

φορμός, ὁ, (φέρω) a basket for carrying corn, Hes. Op. 480; φ. ψάμμον Hdt. 8. 71; φ. ἀχρύων σεσαγμένοι Polyb. 1. 19, 13, cf. Poll. 7. 174:—proverb., ὃ ἐν Λυκίῳ φορμόν δόος, of a service enhanced by being rendered in time of need, Arist. Rhet. 2. 7, 3. 2. a mat, Lat. *stora*, Hdt. 3. 98; φ. σχοίνινος Ar. Pl. 542, Fr. 227. 3. a seaman's cloak, of coarse plaited stuff, Theocr. 21. 13, cf. Paus. 10. 29, 8. II. a measure of corn, Lys. 104. 33; φ. πυρῶν Ar. Thesm. 813;—about as much as a medimnus, Böckh P. E. I. p. 111.

φορμοσίικων, ὁ, obese, corpulent, Hesych.

φορμοφορέω, to carry baskets or fagots, to be a porter, Dio C. 52. 25.

φορμο-φόρος, ὁ, a porter, Diog. L. 9. 53, Ath. 354 C: οἱ φ., name of a comedy by Hermippus.

φορμύνιος, ὁ, a kind of fig, Androt. ap. Ath. 75 D.

φορο-γράφος [α], ὁ, a toll-clerk, Greg. Naz.

φορο-θετός λόγους, to make merchandise of them, Basil.

φορολογίω, to levy tribute from, πολλά μέρη τῆς Σικελίας, Polyb. 1. 8, 1, cf. Diod. 5. 32, Strab. 116, Plut. Sull. 24; absol., Poll. 4. 28:—Pass. to be subject to tribute, Diod. 19, 94.

φορολογητέον, verb. Adj. one must levy tribute, Eust. Opusc. 242. 35.

φορολόγιον, ὄν, verb. Adj. tributary, τινι LXX (Deut. 20. 11).

φορολογία, ἡ, the collection of tribute, LXX (1 Macc. 1. 29, al.), Philo 2. 326. II. tribute, Lap. Rosett. in C. I. 4697. 12.

φορο-λόγος, ὄν, levying tribute, LXX (Job. 3. 18, al.), Plut. Pyrrh. 23.

φορός, ὄν, (φέρω) bearing: 1. bringing on one's way, forwarding; used, of a wind, favourable, Lat. *secundus*, Polyb. 1. 60, 6., 31, 23, 8, Strab. 281, Diod., etc.; cf. ἐπίφορος:—also in neut. sense, tending, κάτω Arist. Probl. 13. 5:—Adv., φορὸς κατὰ τι or τινί according to, Philodem. in Herk. Stud. 1. pp. 32, 46. 2. metaph., κύβος Luc. Sat. 4: φ. πρὸς τὴν ὑγίειαν favourable to health, Strab. 262; πρὸς ἀρετὴν Plut. 2. 5 C. II. bringing in, productive, fruitful, γῆ Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 3; also of a woman, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

φόρος, ὁ, (φέρω) that which is brought in by way of payment, tribute, Lat. *tributum*, first in Hdt.; properly payments made by subjects to a ruling state, as by the islanders and other Greeks to Athens, = φορὰ χρημάτων, Thuc. 1. 96 (v. φορὰ B. 1. 2); φόρον ἀπαγωγὴ Hdt. 1. 6, 27; ἐνμαχῶς φόρον ὑποτελεῖς subject to pay tribute, Thuc. 1. 56; φόρον ὑποτελεῖν to pay tribute, Hdt. 1. 171, cf. Isocr. 256 E; ἀπάγειν Ar. Vesp. 707; φέρειν Id. Av. 191, Xen. An. 3. 1, 9, Ath. 2. 1; φ. τάξασθαι to agree to pay it, Hdt. 3. 13; but, φόρον τάσσειν πόλει to fix their quotas of tribute, Andoc. 30. 21, cf. Isocr. 65 E, Dem. 690. 1, Aeschin. 31. 20., 90. 20; φ. δέχεσθαι to receive it, Thuc. 1. 96 (of the Ἑλληνοταμία), Xen. Ath. 3. 2; φ. προσήει it came in, Andoc. 24. 29; ὁ προϊὼν ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων φ. Ar. Vesp. 657; in pl., φόροι ἡκούσιν Id. Ach. 505, cf. Eq. 313:—ὁ βασιλικὸς φ., at Sparta, Plat. Alc. 1. 123 A. 2. generally any payment, φόρον ἀπέφερον τῷ δήμῳ Xen. Symp. 4. 32; κατὰ φόρους by instalments, Decret. ap. Polyb. 18. 27, 7;—often in Plut.

II. in Aesch. Supp. 674, Ahr. gives φόρους in sense of

produce. III. for Lat. *forum*, Suid. IV. the garniture of the altar, C. I. 8697 c.

φορτᾶγωγός, to carry loads or burdens, Longin. 43. 4.

φορτ-ἄγωγός, ὄν, carrying loads, ναὺς φ. a ship of burden, elsewhere φορτίς, Schol. Od. 5. 250, Thom. M.: cf. φορτηγός.

φόρτας, ἄκος, ὁ, a carrier, porter, Poll. 7. 132. II. like φορ-τικός, a tiresome fool or knave, Numen. ap. Eus. P. E. 735 C.

φορτηγέω, = φορτᾶγωγέω, τοῖσι πλοίοις Hdt. 2. 96; of beasts of burden, Luc. Asin. 33, etc., cf. A. B. 71.

φορτηγία, ἡ, a carrying of loads, carrying trade, opp. to ναυκληρία, Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 3.

φορτηγικός, ὁ, ὄν, or for carrying loads, πλοῖον φ. a ship of burden, a merchantman, Thuc. 6. 88, Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 21. 2. φ. βρώματα provisions such as are used in these ships, i. e. sorry fare, Dionys. Com. Θεσμ. 1. 42.

φορτ-ηγός, ὁ, one who carries burdens, a carrier, trafficker, merchant, Theogn. 679, Simon. (?) 181; ναυβάτης φ. Aesch. Fr. 256; ἄνδρες φ. Metag. Adv. 1; φ. ναὺς (v. φορτηγικός) Polyb. 1. 52, 6., 5. 68, 4, etc.; πλοῖον Diod. 14. 55., 20. 85.

φορτίς, ὁ, a burthen, Incert. V. T. (2 Regg. 15. 33).

φορτίζω, fut. ἴσω, to load, φορτίσας τὸν ὄνον Babr. 116. 3; φορτίον φ. τινὰ to load one with a burden, Ev. Luc. 11. 46:—Med., τὰ μείονα φορτίζεσθαι to ship the smaller part of one's wealth, Hes. Op. 688, cf. Anth. P. 10. 5; φορτιούμενος μέλι to carry away a load of honey, Macho ap. Ath. 584 F.—Pass. to be heavily laden, πεφορτισμένος Luc. Navig. 45, Ev. Matth. 11. 28.

φορτικέομαι, Dep. to behave rudely, jest vulgarly, Schol. Ar. Ran. 13.

φορτικός, ὁ, ὄν:—properly, fit for carrying, πλοῖον φ. a ship of burden, Dio C. 56. 27:—Poll. 1. 83 cites it from Thuc. (6. 88) ubi nunc φορτηγικού; cf. φόρτιμος.

II. of the nature of a burden and metaph. (cf. φόρτος II) of persons, burdensome, tiresome, wearisome, φ. καὶ ἐπαχθὺς Dem. 57. fin.; φ. τοῖς συνοδοῖς Plut. 2. 456 E, cf. 44 A, etc.; φ. ἀκολουθῶν δ' ἄλφ because of following . . , Luc. Nigr. 13:—then, 2. like βάνανος, coarse, vulgar, common, of all persons wanting in liberal manners and education, Ar. Nub. 524; opp. to πεπαιδευμένος Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 6; οἱ πολλοὶ καὶ φορτικώτατοι, opp. to οἱ χαρίεντες, Id. Eth. N. 1. 5, 1; βαυμολόχοι καὶ φ. Ib. 4. 8, 3; φ. καὶ ἱερῶντος Plut. 2. 708 C, cf. 634 B; so b. of things, φ. κωμωδία to vulgar, ἴσω comedy, Ar. Vesp. 66, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 236 C, Meineke Com. Gr. 1. 223; φ. τὸ χαρίον Ar. Lys. 1218; φ. γέλως Com. Anon. 274; διαίτα φ. καὶ ἀφιλόσοφος Plat. Phaedr. 256 B; φ. ἡδοναί Id. Rep. 581 D; φ. καὶ δημιουργικὰ base, low arguments, ad carptandum vulgus, Id. Gorg. 482 E; φ. μὲν καὶ δεινὰ καὶ ἀληθῆ δὲ Id. Apol. 32 A; τὸ φ. ἐρώτημα Id. Crat. 435 C; φορτικώτερόν τι ἐρήσομαι Id. Euthyd. 286 E; φ. ἔπαινος Arist. Eth. N. 10. 8, 7; ἡ ἀπαντα μυνονμένη [τέχνη] φορτικὴ at that imitates all objects (however trivial) is mean, Id. Poët. 26, 2; λέγω οὐ τοῦ φορτικοῦ ἕνεκα I do not say it out of vulgar arrogance, Aeschin. 6. 27; of an inflated rhetorical style, Dion. H. de Lys. 3; τὸ φ. τῆς λέξεως vulgarity of style, Id. de Thuc. 27; τὸ φ. καὶ στρατιωτικόν, of the speeches of Iphicrates, Id. de Lys. 12; τὸ φ. τῶν μέτρων Luc. Jup. Trag. 14:—so also 3. in Adv. φορτικῶς, coarsely, vulgarly, like an uneducated man, Plat. Theaet. 183 E, Rep. 367 A; φ. ἐπαινέει Ib. 528 E; φ. καὶ χυδῶν λέγειν Isocr. 238 A; φ. πολιτεύεσθαι Id. 150 D; φορτικώτερον ἢ φιλοσόφωτερον διαλέγεσθαι to discourse more like a clown than one of liberal education, Plut. Sol. 3.

φορτικότης, ἡ, vulgarity, Arist. Rhet. 2. 21, 15, Eust. 1081. 8, al.

φόρτιμος, ὁ, ὄν, = φορτικός I, Schol. Ar. Av. 599.

φορτίον, τό, a load, burden, Ar. Pl. 352, Lys. 312, Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 6, An. 7. 1, 37, al.; φέρων ἀνθρώπων φ. Ar. Ach. 214; φ. βαστάζειν Teles ap. Stob. 1. 159 Gaisf. 2. a ship's freight or lading, Lycurg. 159. 43; but so, more commonly, in pl. wares, merchandise, Hes. Op. 641, 691, Hdt. 1. 1., 2. 179, al., cf. Ar. Ach. 899, 910, Vesp. 1398, Ran. 573.

3. of a child in the womb, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 5. 4. metaph., φ. ἀρᾶσθαι to take a heavy burden upon one, Dem. 156. 6; μέγα τὸ φ. Antiph. A. 7. 4; οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδὲν βαρύτερον τῶν φορτίων . . γυναικὸς Id. Incert. 53; οὗτοι τὸ γῆρας ἔστιν . . τῶν φ. μέγιστον Anaxandr. Incert. 2. (A Dim. only in form, being commonly used for φόρτος in Com. and Prose; the precepts of Moeris and Thom. M., who repudiate it as not Att., are contradicted by fact.)

φορτίς (sc. ναὺς), ἰδός, ἡ, like ναὺς φορτηγός, ὀλκάς, γαυλός, a ship of burden, merchantman, ἑδάφος . . φορτίδος εὐρείης Od. 5. 250, cf. 9. 323, Diod. 16. 6, Luc., etc.

φορτισμός, ὁ, a loading, Hippiatr.

φορτώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) troublesome, irksome, Tzetz.

φορτο-βαστάκτης, ὄν, ὁ, a porter, Schol. Plat. Suid. s. v. Πρωταγώρας.

φόρτος, ὁ, (φέρω) a load, a ship's freight or cargo, Od. 8. 163., 14. 296, Hes. Op. 629, Hdt. 1. 1, Soph. Tr. 537, and in late Prose, as Plut. and Luc.

2. metaph. a heavy load or burden, φ. χρεῖας, κακῶν Eur. Supp. 20, I. T. 1306; ἔρωτος Anacr. 167 Bgk. II. in Att. tiresome stuff, something common, low, coarse, vulgar, Ar. Pax 748, Pl. 796; cf. φορτικός.

III. material for a treatise, Aretae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 4 (bis).

φορτο-στόλος, ὄν, πλοῖον ἑμπορικὸν φ. sending off a freighted merchantman, Manetho 4. 134.

φορτο-φορέω, to carry a load, prob. 1. ia Plut. Pericl. 26, for ποντοπορεῖω.

2. of a woman, to be big with child, Or. Sib. 2. 190.

φορτώω, to load, lade, freight, like φορτίω, τί τινι Heliod. 3. 5:—Pass. to be burdened, τοκετῶ Manass., cf. Lob. Phryn. 361.

φορυκτός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of φούρσσω, stained, κάλχη Lyc. 864.

φορύνω [ν], like μολύνω, to defile, spoil, only used in impf. pass.,

αἰτός τε κρέα τ' ὀπτά φορύνετο Od. 22. 21; λύθρη ἐφορύνετο γαῖα Q. Sm. 2. 356, cf. 3. 604. Cf. φορῦσσω.

φορῦσσω, Act. only in aor. part. φορῦσας, v. infr.:—Med., aor. ἐφορῦξαι Nic. Th. 203:—Pass., pres. φορῦσεται Opp. H. 5. 269; pf. πεφόρνημι. Like φορῦναι, to defile, φορῦσας αἵματι Od. 18. 336; ὕδατι φορῦσαι, much like φυρῖσαι, to mix up, Hipp. 619. 49; μέλιτι ἐφθῶ φορῦξαντα καὶ φυρῖσαντα Id. 679. 34, cf. Vet. Med. 9. 39:—Pass., πεφορῦνησεν Id. Nic. Th. 302, cf. Q. Sm. 112. 550; λού Opp. C. 1. 380; also c. gen., λύθρῳ φορῦσεται Opp. H. 5. 269.

φορῦτός, ὁ, whatever the wind carries along, and so (like συρφετός, from σύρω), rubbish, sweepings, chaff, chips or shavings, Lat. quisquilie, such as collect in a farm-yard or a carpenter's shop, Ar. Ach. 72, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 13, 6., 9. 41, 13; used for packing earthenware to keep it from breaking, Ar. Ach. 927; but in Alciphro 3. 7, βρωμάτων φορῦτός is a mishmash of all kinds of meat.

φορῶς, v. φορός, ὄν, I. 1.

φῶσσῶν, τό, =Lat. fossatum, a boundary, C. I. 5187 b. 9, Zonar., Suid. s. v. σέδεται.

φοῦ, τό, a name for the valerian, Diosc. I. 10.

φούλλικλος, ὁ, a football, Lat. folliculus, Ath. 14 F.

φουμῶσος τυρός, ὁ, a kind of cheese, Ath. 113 C.

φουρνάκιος, α, ὄν, baked in the oven, Ath. 113 B; so φουρνίτης, ὁ, Galen.

φουρνο-πλάστης, ὁ, a potter, Timae. Lex. 149.

φούρνος, ὁ, the Lat. furnus, Ath. 113 C, Erot. s. v. ἱπνός.

φούσα, Boeot. for φύσα, aor. 2 part. of φύω, Corinna 21.

φούσκα, ἡ, the Lat. posca, sour wine, Alex. Trall. 7. 295.

φῶς, τό, Ep. lengthd. from φῶς, which is itself contr. from φᾶος, light, often in Hom., but only in nom. and acc. sing., and therefore indecl.:—φῶσδε, to the light, to the light of day, Il. 2. 309., 19. 103, etc.

φράγδην, Adv. fenced, mailed, armed, Batr. ante v. 254 in cod. Barnes.

φραγέλλη, ἡ, =sq., Schol. Ar. Ach. 724.

φραγέλλιον, τό, φραγελλῶς, the Lat. flagellum, flagellare, Ev. Jo. 2. 15; cf. φλαβίλιον.

φράγμα, τό, (φράσσω) a fence, breast-work, screen, Hdt. 8. 52, Plat. Polit. 279 D. 2. Generally a defence, means of defence, φρ. μετώπων of a stag's horns, Anth. P. 6. 110; of the ink of the sepia, Arist. P. A. 4. 5, 12; of the eye-lids, Id. de An. 2. 9, 13.

φραγμίτης [τ], ὁ, ὄν, growing in hedges, Diosc. I. 121.

φραγμός, ὁ, (φράσσω) a fencing in, blocking up, τῆς ἀκουούσης πηγῆς Soph. O. T. 1387. II. like φράγμα, a fence, paling, Xen. Cyn. 11, 4, etc.; of the fence drawn along the sides of the bridge over the Hellespont, Hdt. 7. 36; a fence, fortification, Ib. 142:—of the diaphragm (v. φρήν I.), Arist. P. A. 3. 10, 3; of the shard of beetles, Ib. 4. 6, 4; of the teeth (ἐρκος ὀδόντων), Paul. Aeg., cf. Poll. 2. 93.

φράσσειν, Adv. fenced off, an enclosure, Anth. P. 9. 343. 3. metaph. a partition, Ep. Eph. 2. 14:—of a man with a bristly beard, Luc. Pseudol. 27.

φραγῶν, τό, fence, Byz.

φραγμῶν, ἄνθος, ὁ, a thorn-hedge, Gloss.

φράγγνυμι, =φράσσω, κελεύουσιν φράγγνυτε Anth. P. 7. 391, cf. Plut. Caes. 24, Sertor. 21, etc.:—Med., Ar. Fr. 336, Plut. Phoc. 11:—cf. ἀποφράγγνυμι.

φραδάξω, (φραδῆ) to make κλαιναι, γὰν φραδάσσει (poët. aor. 1) Pind. N. 3. 45:—so, φραδέω, Hesych.; φραδάς, =βουλεύομαι, Arcad. 155. 17.

φραδατήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a notary, Inscr. Sicil. in C. I. 5426, —27.

φραδῆ, ἡ, (φράζω) poët. Noun, understanding, knowledge, τῶν δὲ μελλόντων τετυφλάνται φραδαί Pind. O. 12. 13. II. a hint, warning, θεῶν δὲ φραδαῖσιν Aesch. Cho. 940, cf. Eur. Phoen. 667, Theocr. 25. 52; ἀφ'ὧν κεν μνηστῆρος φραδαῖς, i. e. by the scent, Aesch. Eum. 245.

φραδῆς, ἐς, gen. ἐος, understanding, wise, shrewd, opp. to ἀφραδῆς, φραδὸς νόου Id. 354. Adv. φραδῶς, Hesych.

φραδομοσύνη, ἡ, poët. Noun, understanding, shrewdness, cunning, in dat. pl. φραδομοσύνῃσιν h. Hom. Ap. 99, Hes. Op. 243, Th. 626, etc.; in sing. φραδομοσύνη, Ar. Rh. 2. 647.

φράδμων, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, =φραδῆς, Il. 16. 638, Orac. ap. Hdt. 3. 57.

φράζω: poët. impf. φράζον Pind. N. 1. 93:—fut. φράσω Att.:—aor. 1 ἐφράσα h. Hom. Ven. 128, Merc. 442, Hdt., etc.; Ep. φράσα Od. 11. 22; φράσσα Pind. P. 4. 208:—pf. πέφρακα Isocr. 101 A:—Ep. aor. 2 πέφραδον, ἐπέφραδον used by Hom. mostly in 3 pers. (in Od. 1. 273., 8. 142, πέφραδε is imperat.); opt. πεφράδαι Il. 14. 335; inf. πεφράδεν, πεφράδμεν Od. 19. 477., 7. 49; 1 pers. ἐπέφραδον only in Il. 10. 127:—Med. and Pass. φράζομαι, Ep. imper. φράζεο, φράξεν Il. 5. 440., 9. 251; inf. φράζεσθαι (used as impf.) Od. 1. 294; Ep. 3 sing. impf. φράζετο, φραζέσκειτο 11. 624, h. Hom. Ar. 346:—fut. φράσομαι Il. 15. 234, Ep. φράσσομαι Od. 16. 238:—aor. 1 ἐφρασάμην 17. 161, Ep. φρασάμην 23. 75; 3 sing. and pl. ἐφράσατο, φράσαντο 4. 529, 11. 15. 671; imper. φράσαι Od. 24. 331; Ep. 3 sing. subj. φράσεται Ib. 217; Ep. inf. φράσασθαι Orac. ap. Hdt. 3. 57:—aor. pass. ἐφράσθην Od. 19. 485., 23. 260, Hdt. 1. 84, Eur. Hec. 546:—pf. pass. πέφρασμαι Aesch. Supp. 437, Isocr. Antid. § 209; part., προ-πεφράσμενος Hes. Op. 653.—The aor. med. is chiefly Ep., though it also occurs in Solon 4. 4., 31. 1, Archil. 88, Aesch. Cho. 113, Eur. Med. 653. (From √ΦΡΑΔ, which appears in πέφραδον, φραδῆ, φραδέω, φράδ-μων, φραδομοσύνη.) To point out, shew, indicate (the only sense in Hom. acc. to Aristarch.), ἐς χώρον δὲν φράσει Κίρκη Od. 11. 22, cf. Il. 23. 138; ἢ οἱ Ἀθήνη πέφραδεν δῖον ὑφορβόν Od. 14. 3; σήματ'., τὰ οἱ ἐμπεδα πέφραδ' Ὀδυσσεύς shewed, 19. 250., 23. 206; μῦθον πέφραδε πᾶσιν shew, make κλαιναι the word to all, 1. 273, cf. 8. 142; so, δείξει καὶ ἔφρασε h. Hom. Ven. 128; φράσατέ μοι δόμους shew me them, Pind. P. 4. 207;

ἔφρασε τὴν ἀτραπὸν Hdt. 7. 213; absol., φωνῆσαι μὲν οὐκ εἶχε, τῇ δὲ χειρὶ ἔφραζε Id. 4. 113; ἀντὶ φωνῆς φράζε· χειρὶ Aesch. Ag. 1061. 2. commonly, to shew forth, tell, declare, λόγον, ἔπος, ὄνομα Pind. O. 2. 108, Aesch. Pers. 173, Supp. 319; φρ. τινὶ τι Hdt. 6. 100; ἐλοῦ γάρ, ἢ πῶναι τὰ λοιπὰ σοὶ φράσω σαφηνῶς, ἢ τὸν ἐκλύσοντ' ἐμέ Aesch. Pr. 751; τι πρὸς τινά Hdt. 1. 68, Ar. Nub. 359, etc.; c. dupl. acc., φρ. τινὶ τι Isocr. Antid. § 107; τι Plat. Phaedr. 267 C; also, περί τιος Isocr. (infr. cit.); ἐπὶ τιος Id. 419 D; even c. gen. to tell of, τῆς μητρὸς ἦκου ἑμῆς φράσων, ἐν οἷς νῦν ἐστι Soph. Tr. 1122 (cf. εἰπέ δέ μοι πατρός... εἰ... Od. 11. 174); also foll. by a relat. clause, φρ. ὅτι... Lys. 94. 30, Plat., etc.; φρ. ὡς δέξαι Xen. Oec. 16, 8; φρ. οἱ ἐπαρῶντι κακὰ Aesch. Pers. 267, cf. Pr. 995, etc.; rarely with a part., φρ. πῶνιν ἐνδον ἐόντα Od. 19. 477; ἢ οἱ Ἀθήνη πέφραδε δῖον ὑφορβόν (sc. ἐόντα) 14. 3, cf. 7. 49:—but it always differs from λέγω, as telling, declaring from simply speaking (v. sub λαλέω), φράσων, ἀπερ γ' ἔλεξας declare, explain what thou didst say, Soph. Ph. 559; φράζε δὲ τί φῆς Id. O. T. 655; φράσσωναι ἀ λέγει Xen. An. 2. 4. 18; expressly, φ. λόγῳ Soph. Ph. 49, Plat. Legg. 814 C; οὐχ ἀπλῶς εἰπεῖν, ἀλλὰ σαφῶς φράσαι περὶ αὐτῶν Isocr. Antid. § 124, cf. Id. 404. fin.; used of teachers, Antipho 143. 3, Plat. Theat. 180 B; of oracles, Ar. Eq. 1048, Pl. 46, Plat. Legg. 923 A, etc.; of letters, Plut. Cic. 15:—absol., τοῦτο φράζει this signifies... Xen. Symp. 8, 30. 2. c. dat. pers. et inf. to tell one to do so and so, ἵνα γὰρ σφιν ἐπέφραδον ἡγερέσθαι Il. 10. 127, cf. Od. 8. 68; ἢ γὰρ μοι ἐπέφραδε· Κίρκη (sc. ἐνέαι) Il. 10. 549; σιγᾶν φρ. τινὶ Ar. Pax 98; τὰ ὕπλα ὑπολαβεῖν Thuc. 6. 58, cf. 3. 15; rarely c. acc. pers. et inf., Theocr. 25. 47. 3. absol. to give counsel, advise, Soph. El. 197, Aeschin. 18. 17. II. Med. and Pass. to indicate to oneself, i. e. to think or muse upon, consider, ponder, debate, τι Hom., Hdt., and Att. Poets, but not in Att. Prose; εὐκλος τὰ φράζειαι ἄσφ' ἐθέλησθα Il. 1. 554; φράζεσθαι βουλῇν, βουλὰς 18. 313, Od. 11. 510; ἐπὶ φρεσὶ μῆτιν ἀμείνω Il. 9. 423; μετὰ φρεσίν Hes. Op. 686; θυμῷ πολλὰ μάλ' ἀμφὶ φόνῳ Il. 16. 646; ἐφρόσθη καὶ ἐς θυμὸν ἐβάλετο Hdt. 1. 84; —ἀμφὶς φρ. to think differently, Il. 2. 14; often foll. by εἰ with fut. indic. to consider whether... 1. 83, Od. 10. 192, cf. 17. 279. 2. to think of, purpose, plan, contrive, devise, design, φ. τινι κακὰ, θάνατον, δαίμον 2. 367., 3. 242., 13. 373; μέγ' ὄνειρα φ. 4. 444; ἐσθλὰ Il. 12. 212; φράσσατο Πατρόκλῳ μέγα ἥριον 23. 126; φράσσεται ὡς κε νείηται will contrive how... Od. 1. 205; φρ. ὅπως ὅχ' ἀρίστα γένοιτο 3. 129, cf. Soph. Aj. 1041. 3. c. acc. et inf. to think, suppose, believe, imagine that... Od. 11. 624; so, οὐ ἐφράζετο δυνατός εἶναι Hdt. 3. 154; rarely c. part., οὐ φράζεται τέλειαν thinks not that he will die, Pind. I. 1. fin. 4. to remark, perceive, observe, τοῖον ἔγνων οἰῶν... ἐφρασάμην Od. 17. 161; τὴν (sc. τὴν οὐλὴν) ἀπανίζουσα φρασάμην 23. 75; with a partic., τὸν δὲ φράσατο προσιόντα Il. 10. 339, cf. 23. 453; ἐφρασε σῆς προκείμενον νέκυν γυναικὸς Eur. Alc. 1012:—later, c. gen., like αἰσθάνομαι, χειμῶνος Arat. 745; πομπᾶς Theocr. 2. 84. 5. to watch, guard, ὁρᾶσθην Od. 22. 129:—also, to beware of, ἐξιδίον λόχον Orac. ap. Hdt. 3. 57; often in imperat., φράξεν κύνια cave canem, Ar. Eq. 1030; φράσαι κυναλώπεκα Ib. 1067;—c. inf., φράξου μὴ πόρσω φανεῖν Soph. El. 213, cf. Call. Lav. Pall. 52; φράζεο δὲ, μὴ... μάρην Ar. Pax 1065, cf. Eq. 1067:—absol. to look out, take heed, φράξον Aesch. Eum. 130, Soph. El. 383. φράκτης, ὁ, ὄν, in Procop., a sluice with gates; also called ἀρίς.

φρακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, =κατάφρακτος, Ath. 214 A.

φρακτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. fenced, protected, φολιδέσσει Opp. H. 1. 641.

φρανίζω, =φρενῶς, σωφρονίζω, in Hesych.; which (if correct) may be compared with the Dor. dat. φρασί for φρεσί.

φράσσω, Dor. for φράζω.

φρασίν, Dor. for φρεσίν, dat. pl. of φρήν, Pind.

φράσις [δ], εὐς, ἡ, speech, εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα φρ. Ael. V. H. 9. 16. II. a way of speaking, phraseology, expression, style, Arist. Fr. 59, Dion. H. de Thuc. propr. fin.; κυρία, τροπικῇ, ἀγκυλος, ὑψηλὴ Ib. 22, ad Pomp. 2, etc.; expressiveness, τῶν ὀνομάτων ad Pomp. 3. 19; Ἀττικὴ ἡ φρ. Greg. Cor., cf. Longin. 8. 1, Schol. Ar. Nub. 488.

III. eunuciation, Plut. Cat. Ma. 12.

φράσσεται, Ep. for φράσεται, fut. of φράζω, Od.

φράσσω, Att. —τω Xen. Cyn. 2. 9, Dem. 520. 18, al.; cf. ἀποφράσσω, φράγγνυμι:—aor. ἔφραξα Hom., Att.:—pf. πέφραγα (περι-) Schol. Hes. Sc. 298; plqpf. ἐπεφράκεσαν Joseph. A. J. 12. 5, 5:—Med., v. φράγγνυμι; fut. φράξομαι (ἐμ-) Luc. Timo 19; aor. ἐπέφραμην, Ep. φρ., v. infr.:—Pass., fut. φραχθήσομαι Galen.; φράγῃσθαι (vulg. σφραγίσθαι) 2 Ep. Cor. 11. 10; aor. ἐφράχθην Hom., Att.; ἐφράγην (ἐν-) Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 1. 7, Ep. Rom. 3. 19; pf. πέφραγμα Att.; 3 plqpf. ἐπέφρακτο Hdt. 9. 142:—Hom. uses no tense but aor. act. pass. and med.; —in Att. the letters are sometimes transposed, e. g. φράζεσθαι for φράζασθαι, πέφραγμα for πέφραγμα, cf. φρακτός for φρακτός, κατάφρακτος, ναύφρακτος, E. M. 667, 22, cf. Dind. Aesch. Theb. 63, Soph. Ant. 236, Ar. Ach. 95, Vesp. 352, Meineke. Euphor. 83. (From √ΦΡΑΚ or ΦΡΑΓ, come also φραγ-ῖναι, φράγ-νυμι, φραγ-μός, φράγ-μα, φρακ-τός, δρύ-φρακ-τος; cf. Lat. fāc-īo, fārtor, and perh. frequens; Goth. baigr-a (τηρῶ, φυλάσσω), baigr-a-kei (ἡ δρενὴ), baigr-s (πόλις); O. Norse byrg-ja (to enclose), borg; A. S. byrig-an (to bury), burh (borough); O. H. G. bērc (Germ. berg, prob. akin to burg); Lith. bruk-ū (premiere, comprimere).)

[ā] by nature, for it does not become η in the Ion. Greek of Hdt., Lob. Paral. 401.] To fence in, hedge round, and with collat. notion of protection or defence, to fence, secure, fortify, βῶναι φράγαντες ἐπ'ἀλφεῖς having fenced the battlements with shields, Il. 12. 263; φράζε δέ μοι [τὴν σχεδὴν] βίπεσσι he fenced it with mats, to keep out the water, Od. 5. 256; ἀρκύστατ' ἂν φράξεν (v. ἀρκύστατος) Aesch. Ag. 1375; φρ. δέμας ὕπλαισιν Id. Pers. 456; φρ. χεῖρα ἔρπει to fill them full with palms of victory, Pind. I. 1. 95 (cf. πυκνώω):—so in

Med., φράζαντο δὲ νῆας ἔρκει χαλκίῳ *they fenced in their ships*, Il. 15. 566, cf. Aesch. Theb. 63; φραζόμενοι τὴν ἀκρόπολιν Hdt. 8. 51; πύλας .. ἐφραζάμεθα προσταταῖς Aesch. Theb. 79S; but, ἐφράζαντο τὸ τεῖχος *they strengthened it*, Hdt. 9. 70; and so, absol., *to strengthen one's fortifications*, Thuc. 8. 35; —Pass., φραζόντες ἀσκέων fenced with shields, Il. 17. 268, cf. Hdt. 7. 142, Eur. 1. A. 826, etc.: so absol., πεφραγμένα *fenced, fortified, prepared for defence*, Hdt. 5. 34, Thuc. 1. 82; of a person, armed, πεφρ. τοξέυσαι Soph. Fr. 376; —metaph., ἐλπίδος πεφραγμένους *having the defence of hope*, Id. Ant. 235 (where Schol. and some MSS. read δεδραγμένους, but Cod. L. πεφραγμένους, i. e. πεφραγμένοι).

II. *to put up as a fence, φράζαντες δούρι δουρί, σάκος σάκει joining spear close to spear, shield to shield* (so as to make a fence), Il. 13. 130; φράζαντες τὰ γέρρα *having put up the shields as a close, thick fence*, Hdt. 9. 61; —for Aesch. Ag. 823, v. sub πάγῃ. 2. in Xen. Cyr. 3. 5, of dogs that *put down their tails*. III. *to stop up, block, τὴν ὁδὸν* Hdt. 8. 7; τὸς ἐσπλους Thuc. 4. 13; τὰ παρασκήνια Dem. 520. 19; —Pass., of the Nile, Hdt. 2. 99; ὑπὸ βρυμάτων φραζέις [ὁ πλεῦμα] Plat. Tim. 84 D; πεφραγμένων τῶν πυρῶν Arist. Probl. 23. 37. 2. metaph. *to bar, stop, τι ἄτῃ* 157 D; Pass., ἵνα πᾶν στόμα φραγῇ Ep. Rom. 3. 19, cf. 2 Cor. 11. 10.

φραστέαν, verb. Adj. of φράζω, *one must tell*, Ep. Plat. 312 D.

φραστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ (φράζω), *a teller, expounder, informer, tivos of or about a thing*, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 17; φραστήρ ὁδῶν *a guide*, Ib. 5. 4. 40, cf. Plut. 2. 243 F; —φραστήρες ὀδόντες, like γνάμονες, *the teeth that tell the age*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 421, Suid. s. v. ἐπὶ τῆς (cf. φράτῃ).

φραστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (φράζω) *suited for indicating or expressing, τινος* Def. Plat. 414 D; τὸ φρ. μέρος τοῦ λόγου, opp. to ἡ νόσις, Longin. 30; φ. τόποι expressive, Id. 32. 6; φρ. δύναμις Ael. V. 11. 3. 1; of persons, eloquent, Diog. L. 5. 65; —τὸ φρ. *power of speaking*, Plut. 2. 909 A.

φραστός, ὄν, ἡ, *reflection*, as opp. to ἀφραστός, Hesych.

φράστωρ, ὀρος, ὁ = φραστήρ, *a guide*, only in Aesch. Supp. 493.

φράτῃρ [ᾱ], ὁ, gen. φράτερος (v. sub fin.): —*a member of a φράτρα*: in pl., *those of the same φράτρα, clansmen*, Lat. *curiales*, Aesch. Eum. 656, Ar. Eq. 255, and often in Isae.; εἰσάγει τὸν νῖον εἰς τοὺς φράτερας (which was done when the boy came of age, cf. μέων II), Ar. Av. 1669, cf. Lysias 183. 11; ἐγγράφει τινὰ εἰς τοὺς φρ. Isae. 68. 4; εἰσάγει εἰς τοὺς φρ. Id. 58. 25; οὐκ ἐδέξαντο οἱ φρ. Ib. 28; γαμψίαν τοῖς φράτεροι εἰσφέρειν Id. 46. 8; οὐκ ἔβουσε φράτερας, with a play on φραστήρας (v. sub φραστήρ), he has not cut his citizen-teeth, is no true citizen, Ar. Ran. 418, cf. Av. 765; φράτερες τρωβόλου, said of the Athenian dicasts, Id. Eq. 255. 2. metaph. of birds, φρ. καὶ συγγενῆς Ael. N. A. 8. 24.

The form commonly found in our Edd. is φράτωρ, ὀρος (as in later MSS. and Inscr., v. C. I. 5785. 10., —86., —88., —89.) but the best critics restore φράτῃρ, ὀρος, in Att. writers, following Eust. 239. 33, A. B. 992, and the older MSS.; v. Herm. and Dind. Aesch. l. c., Dind. Ar. Eq. 225, Meineke Com. Fr. 1. 218; and Bekk. has so written it in many places of Dem., though he retains the other form in 1054. 14., 1305. 22, Lys. 183. 10, Arist. Pol. 2. 3. 7, etc.—On the accent, v. Meineke l. c. (Cf. φράτρα (Ion. φρήτῃρ), φρατρία, φρατριάς, φράτριος, the orig. sense of φρατ-ῆρ being brother (φρήτῃρ ἀδελφῆς Hesych.); cf. Skt. *bhrātā*; Zd. *bhrāt-ar*; Lat. *frāter*; Goth. *brōth-ar*, pl. *brōth-rahan*, O. H. G. *brudar*, O. Norse *bróðir*, pl. *brædra*, A. S. *brōðar*, Slav. *bratru*; O. Irish *bráth-ir*: —the exclusively political sense in Greek is remarkable.)

φράτορία, ἡ, = φράτρα, Schol. Ar. Av. 766, Suid.

φράτοριος, ἡ, ὄν, = φράτριος, Dem. 1092. fin. —v. sub φράτριος.

φράτρα, ἡ; Ion. φρήτῃρ II., Hdt.; Dor. πάτρα, in Att. φρατρία: —properly *a brotherhood*, but among the Hellenes always in polit. sense (v. omnino Dieacearch. ap. Steph. Byz.): I. in the heroic age, *a body of people of kindred race, a tribe, sept, clan, κλῖν' ἀνδρας* . κατὰ φρήτρας, ὡς φρήτῃρ φρήτῃρων ἀρήγῃ choose men by clans, that clan may stand by clan, Il. 2. 362; so Hdt. uses it to denote the Persian royal tribe or clan (the Achaemenids), I. 125. II. in the historical times, the φρατρία was a political division of people, which took its first rise from the ties of blood and kinship (cf. φρατῆρ): at Athens, a subdivision of the φυλή, as at Rome the *curia* of the tribus, Plat. Legg. 746 D, 785 A, Isocr. 176 D, Aeschin. 47. 39; φρατρία καὶ φυλαί Arist. Pol. 2. 5. 17., cf. 4. 15, 17., 5. 8, 19; οἱ in Inscr., πρὸς φύλην καὶ φρατρίαν προσαρῆναι ὅτιον ἂν βούλωνται C. I. 2330. 11, cf. 2333. 3596, al.—Every φυλή consisted of three φρατρία, whose members were called φράτερες or φράτορες (as those of a φυλή were φυλῆται, and those of a *curia*, *curiales*), and were bound together by various religious rites peculiar to each: every φρατρία again contained 30 γένη, the members of which were called γεννήται, so that by Solon's constitution Athens had 12 φρατρία, and 360 γένη or old patrician houses, Poll. 8. 111. 2. The Roman *curiae* exactly answer to the Attic φρατρία, which is the Greek word used to express them by Dion. H. 2. 7., 6. 89, al., Plut. Poplic. 7.

III. (from the festivals of those who belonged to the same φράτρα) = *συσσίτιον*, Joseph. A. J. 3. 10. 5, B. J. 6. 9. 3; —also, *a dining couch*, Demetr. Scceps. ap. Ath. 141 F. (The form of the word φράτρα is much disputed, as well as its deriv. In Hdt. I. 125 the old Edd. have φήτῃρ, which is supported by the Dor. πάτρα; but later Edd., with the best MSS., give φρήτῃρ, as in II. For φρατρία the Gramm. give φατρία, as if it were = πατρία; so the MSS. in many of the places cited above from Att. writers: this form also occurs in later Inscr. and late prose authors, v. Indic. ad C. I. p. 165, Coraëns Heliod. p. 324; but v. πάτρα.) [ᾱ by nature, as is shewn by the Ion. form φρήτῃρ.]

φράτριάς, fut. ᾶσω, *to belong to, to be in the same φρατρία, μεθ' ὧν .. ἐφρατρίαζε καὶ αὐτός* Dem. 1054. 3 (v. ll. ἐφρίτιζε, ἐφρατρίαζε); cf.

Harp. v. sub vv. ναυτοδίκαι et φράτορες, Dind. Dem. 7. p. 1192.

II.

φράτρι-αρχος, ὁ, *president of a φρατρία*, Dem. 305. 22; cf. φρήταρχος.

φρατρίασμός, ὁ, *a league, combination, conspiracy*, Eust. 647. 34.

φράτριστής, οὗ, ὁ, = φράτῃρ, Dion. H. 4. 43.

φράτριάτικος, ἡ, ὄν, νόμος φρατρ. = Lat. *lex curiata*, Dio C. 37. 51, al.

φρατριάκος, ἡ, ὄν, = φρατριάτικος, Dion. H. 2. 23., 9. 41.

φράτριεύς, ἑως, ὁ, = φράτῃρ, Dion. H. 2. 64.

φράτρίζω, fut. ἴσω, = φρατριάζω, Phot., Harp., etc.; cf. φρατριάς.

φράτριάκος, ἡ, ὄν, = φρατριάτικος, ἐκκλησία φρατριάκη = Lat. *comitia curiata*, Dion. H. 4. 20.

φράτριος, α, ὄν, Ion. φρήτῃρ-, of or belonging to a φράτρα, at Athens, epith. of Zeus and Athena, as tutelary deities of the φρατρία, Plat. Euthyd. 302 D, Dem. 1054. 10, Cratin. Jun. Xeip. 1. 5 (libr. φρατρίος); also in other places, C. I. 2555. 11, 2347 g (add.); οἱ θεοὶ οἱ φρήτῃροι Ib. 5785. 26, cf. 5787, —89, 5802 b.

II. φράτριον, τό, *a temple of these deities, or any shrine used by the φρατρία*, Steph. B., Poll. 3. 52.

φράττω, Att. for φράσσω, q. v.

φράτωρ, ὀρος, v. sub φράτῃρ.

φρε-άντης, οὗ, ὁ, *one who draws from a well*, a pun on the name Cleantes, Diog. L. 7. 168.

φρέαρ, τό, gen. φρέατος (v. sub fin.), contr. φρήτῃς (acc. to Choerob. ap. E. M., 800 10); Ep. pl. φρεῖατα. *An artificial well* (thus distinguished from κρήνη, cf. Dem. 166. 16), πᾶσαι κρήναι καὶ φρέατα μακρὰ νόοντι Il. 21. 197; (the common form first in H. Hom. Cer. 99, Hdt. 6. 119). 2. after Hom., *a tank, cistern, reservoir*, Lat. *puteus*, Hdt. 1. 68., 4. 120, Thuc. 2. 48, 49; εἰς φρ. καταβαίνειν καὶ καλυμβᾶν Plat. Lach. 193 C, cf. Prot. 350 A; φρ. ὕρσσειν Sext. Emp. M. 8. 129; ποιητὰ φρ., v. ποιητῇ 1: —generally, *a pit*, LXX (Ps. 54. 24): —an oil-jar, Ar. Pl. 810. 3. metaph., εἰς φρέατα τε καὶ πᾶσαν ἀπορίαν εἰσπίπτειν Plat. Theaet. 174 C; ἐν φρεῖαι συνεχόμενος Ib. 165 B; ἡ περὶ τὸ φρέαρ ὄρησις, proverb. of persons on the brink of destruction, Plut. 2. 68 A; πίνειν ἐξ ἀργυροῦ φρέατος, proverb. of a deep drinker, Ath. 192 A, 461 C. (Cf. Goth. *brunna*, O. H. G. *brunno*, Germ. *brunnen*, Old Engl. *burn*, *bourne*); perhaps (as Grimm thinks) akin to *fervere* (*brennen*): v. Curt. no. 415.) [Att. gen. φρέατος, Ar. Eccl. 1004, Εἰρην. δευτ. 3 (Meineke), Stratt. Ψυχ. 1, Alex. Παρασ. 2, Apollod. Gel. Ἀπολ. 1; so φρεῖατιος: cf. κέρας.]

φρεῖατα, ἡ, *a tank or reservoir*, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 7 (cf. φρεατίας), Polyb. 10. 28, 2.

φρεῖατιος, α, ὄν, *belonging to a well or tank, ὕδωρ* Theophr. C. P. 2. 6, 3; φρ. ὕδωρ *tank-water*, Hermipp. Κερκ. 3; φρ. ὕδατα, opp. to βῦτα, Plut. 2. 954 C, cf. Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 6.—A corrupt form φρεατίδιος occurs, Ib. 690 B.

φρεῖατις ὑπόνομος, ὁ, *an underground channel to a tank or reservoir*, Schneid. Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 7; but the passage is obscure, and ἡ φρεατία occurs just after.

φρεῖατιον, τό, Dim. of φρέαρ, Moeris 193. [ᾱ Att.]

φρεῖατος, α, ὄν, = φρεατίας, Geop. Suid.

φρεῖτ-ορύκτης, οὗ, ὁ, = φρεωρύχος, E. M. 799. 41.

φρεῖτο-τύπανον [ῶ], τό, *a machine for raising water, a swipe or water-wheel*, Polyb. Fr. Gr. 135, et ibi not.

Φρεατῶ or Φρεῖτῶ, οὗς, ἡ, *a court in Peiræus, where homicides were allowed to present themselves for trial,—the culprits being on board ship, the judges on shore; only in dat., ἐν Φρεατῶ* Dem. 645. 26., 646. 9, Arist. Pol. 4. 16, 3: —the nom. is written Φρεατῶς in Paus. 1. 28, 11.

φρεῖτῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) *like a well, χάσμα* Schol. Ar. Pl. 431.

φρεῖαρ, ἄτος, τό, Ep. for φρέαρ, Il. 21. 197, Nic. Th. 486.

φρεν-ᾠπάτης, οὗ, ὁ, *a soul-deceiver*, Ep. Tit. 1. 10: —φρενᾠπάτω, *to deceive, ἐαυτόν* Ep. Gal. 6. 3, Galen.: cf. Hesych., E. M. 811. 3.

φρενήρης, ἐς, gen. eos, *master of his mind, sound of mind*, Lat. *compos mentis*, opp. to ἑμμανής, Hdt. 3. 25, cf. 30, 35, Eur. Heracl. 150, etc.

φρένησις, ἑως, ἡ, the Lat. *phrenesis*, = φρενίτις, Mart., Senec.

φρενήτης, οὗ, ὁ, late form for φρενίτις, Cyrill.

φρενηπιάς, —ἴσω, f. ll. for φρενίτ-, Plut. Alex. 75., 2. 1128 D.

φρενίταιος, α, ὄν, = φρενιτικός, v. l. Hipp. Epid. 3. 1079.

φρενίταισις, ἡ, = φρενίτις, Suid.

φρενίταις, = sq., Plut. Alex. 75: —φρενηπιάς is f. l. in Epiph., etc.

φρενίτιζω, *to have a violent fever, be delirious or frantic*, Plut. 2. 693 A, 1128 D, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 247: —φρενητίς is f. l. in Alex. Trall.

φρενιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *suffering from φρενίτις*, Hipp. Aph. 1252; τὰ φρ. (sc. νοσήματα), Id. Epid. 1. 944: —φρενητικός is f. l. in Epict., Orib., etc.; though *phreneticus* appears to be the received form in Lat.

φρενίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, (φρήν) *inflammation of the brain, phrenitis*, Hipp. Aph. 1248, etc.; cf. Foës. Oecoon.

φρενίτισμος [ῖ], ὁ, *frenzy*, Plut. ap. Stob. 402. 42.

φρενο-βάρβαρος, α, ὄν, *barbarous of mind*, Sophr. ap. Fabric. 7. 485.

φρενοβλάβεια, ἡ, *damage of the understanding, madness, folly*, Dion. H. 5. 9, Luc. Syr. D. 18.

φρενοβλάβω, *to be distraught, frantic*, Schol. Il. 20. 232.

φρενο-βλάβης, ἐς, (βλάπτω) *damaged in the understanding, deranged, crazy*, Lat. *mente captus*, Hdt. 2. 120, Eupol. Μαρκ. 5. 8, Luc., etc.

φρενοβλάβεια, ἡ, ποῖτ. for φρενοβλάβεια, Manetho 6. 599.

φρενοβλάβας, οὗ, = φρενοβλαβής, Or. Sib. 8. 115.

φρενο-γηθής, ἐς, *heart-gladdening*, Anth. P. 9. 525, 22.

φρενο-δῶλῃς, ἐς, (δηλόμαι) *ruining the mind*, Aesch. Eum. 330, 343.

φρενα-δίνῃς, ἐς, *making the mind giddy*, Nonn. Io. 12. 109.

φρενο-δελγής, ἐς, *charming the heart*, Procl. Il. 2. 17, Nonn. D. t. 406.

φρενόθεν, Adv. of or from one's own mind, Soph. Aj. 183; cf. οἰκόνθεν.
φρενο-κιδής, *es*, *grieving the heart*, Synes. H. 2. 85.

φρενο-καλῶς, *on*, *stealing the understanding, deceiving*, ἔρως Anth. Plan. 198:—φρενοκαλοῦ, Hesych.

φρενο-ληπτός, *on*, *possessed, mad*, Lat. *mente captus*, Io. Chrys.:—and, φρενο-ληπτόμα, *to be phrenological*, prob. 1. Id.

φρενο-ληστής, *οὐ, δ*, *a robber of the understanding, a deceiver*, Anth. P. 12. 144.

φρενο-μάνης, *es*, *distracting the mind, maddening*, Aesch. Ag. 1140.

φρενο-μώρως, Adv. (μώρος) only found in phrase νοσούντα φρενομώρως, Soph. Aj. 626; this must mean *suffering from madness*; but as this sense can hardly belong to φρενομώρως, a corrector altered it to φρενο-μώρως—against the metre: Meineke suggests φρενοβώρως.

φρενο-πληγής, *es*, *striking the mind, i.e. driving mad, maddening*, Aesch. Pr. 879.

φρενό-πληκτος, *on*, (πλήσσω) *stricken in mind, frenzy-stricken*, Aesch. Pr. 1054.

φρενο-πλήξ, ἦγος, *δ, η*, =φρενοπληκτος, Anth. P. 9. 141:—hence Subst., φρενο-πληξία, *η*, *frenzy*, Manass. Chron. 684.

φρενο-τέκτων, *on*, *building with the mind, ingenious*, Ar. Ran. 820.

φρενο-τερπής, *es*, *heart-delighting*, Nonn. D. 4. 135.

φρενο-φθόρος, *on*, *destroying the mind, infatuating*, Pisisd.

φρενώ, fut. ὦσω, (φρῆν) *to make wise, instruct, inform, teach*, τινα Aesch. Pr. 335, Soph. Ant. 754, Tr. 52, Eur. Ion 526; φρενώσω δ' οὐκέτ' ἐξ αἰνιγμάτων, i.e. *will teach plainly*, Aesch. Ag. 1183; poet. Verb. used by Xen. Mem. 4. 1, 5; φρ. τινα εἰς τι Ib. 2. 6, 1:—Pass., πεφρενώμενος Luc. Lexiphr. 19.

II. in Pass. *to be high-minded, elated*, LXX (2 Macc. 11. 4), Babr. 101. 5.

φρεν-ώλης, *es*, *distracted in mind, frenzied*, Aesch. Theb. 757.

φρένωσις, *ews, η*, *instruction*, Clem. Al. 145, Hesych.

φρενωτήριον, τό, *a means of instruction*, Hesych.

φρέω, fut. φρήσω, in sense akin to ἄγω or ἔμμι, but in form to φέρω: it occurs only in the compds. διαφρέω, ἐσφρέω, ἐπισφρέω, qq. v.,—except that an aor. imperat. φρές (as if from φρῆμι) occurs in Com. Anon. 188, cf. E. M. 740. 12.

φρεωρύχια, *to dig wells*, Strab. 773, Plut. 2. 776 D:—in Ar. Lys. 1033, ludicrously, of a gnat, φρεωρυχεῖ με *is sinking wells in me*.

φρεωρύχια, *η*, *a digging of wells*, Joseph. A. J. 1. 18, 2.

φρεωρύχος, *on*, *for digging wells, seeking* Plut. 2. 159 C: *δ φρ. a well-sinker*, Themist. 152 C.—The forms φρεορυκτέω, -ορύκτης are cited by Suid., cf. Lob. Phryn. 232.

φρήν, *η*, gen. φρένος, pl. φρένες, gen. φρενῶν, dat. φρεσί: Dor. φράν, dat. pl. φρασί, Pind., cf. Eust. 32. 14: (v. sub fin.):

I. properly = the later word διάφραγμα, *the midriff or muscle which parts the heart and lungs (viscera thoracis) from the lower viscera (abdominis)*, καρδία φρένα λακτίζει (Shaksp. 'my seated heart knocks at my ribs'), Aesch. Pr. 881; but elsewhere always in pl., Hipp. Vet. Med. 18, Art. 807; τὰς φρένας διάφραγμα ἐς τὸ μέσον αὐτῶν (sc. τοῦ θώρακος καὶ τοῦ κύτους) τίθεντες Plat. Tim. 70 A; τοῦτο δὲ τὸ διάφραγμα καλοῦσι τινες φρένας, *δ διορίζει τὸν τὸν πνεύμονα καὶ τὴν καρδίαν* Arist. G. A. 3. 10, 1, cf. H. A. 1. 17, 8, 2. 15, 5:—but,

II. in Hom., φρήν or φρένες in the physical sense imply generally *the parts about the heart, the breast*, Lat. *praecordia*, ἐνθ' ἅρα τὴν φρένας ἔρχεται ἀμφ' ἀδινὸν κῆρ Il. 16. 481; ἐνὶ φρεσὶ μαίνεται ἦτορ 8. 413; and even *the parts about the liver*, πρὸς στήθος θη φρένες ἦπαρ ἔχουσι Od. 9. 301; often called φρένας ἀμφιμέλαινα, Il. 1. 103, al.; so, φρένας... εἰς αὐτὰς τυπέλις Aesch. Pr. 361, cf. Eum. 159.

2. *the heart, as the seat of the passions*, viz. of fear, τρομέοντο δὲ οἱ φρένες αὐτῶν Il. 10. 10, cf. 22. 296; of joy and grief, φρένα τέρπεσθαι φόρμυγι 9. 186; γάνυται φρένα ποίμην 13. 493; ἄχος, πόνος φρένας ἀμφεκάλυψεν etc., Il., etc.; φρένας ἔκτορ πένθος, ἄχος πύκασε φρένας etc.; of love, Il. 3. 442; of anger, Od. 6. 147; of courage, ἔνα φρεσὶ θυμὸν ἔχοντες Il. 13. 487; ἐς φρένα θυμὸς ἀγέρθη 22. 475, cf. 8. 202, etc.; of bodily appetites, such as hunger, 11. 89:—the shades of the dead therefore are without it, ψυχὴ καὶ εἶδωλον, ἅπαρ φρένες οὐκ ἐνὶ πάμπαν 23. 104; it is however attributed to the shade of Teiresias, Od. 10. 493:—so in Pind. and Att. Poets, δαμῶνων θέλγει φρένας Pind. P. 1. 21; φόβος μ' ἔχει φρένας Aesch. Supp. 379; μαινομένη φρενὶ Id. Theb. 484; Διὸς γὰρ δυσπαράιτητοι φρ. Id. Pr. 34; ἐκ φρενὸς from one's very heart, *δ ἐκ φρενὸς λογὸς a hearty, cordial speech*, Id. Cho. 107; ἐτύμως δακρυχέων ἐκ φρενός Id. Theb. 919; οὐκ ἀπ' ἄκρας φρενὸς not superficially and carelessly, Id. Ag. 805; φρενὸς ἐκ φίλιος Ib. 1515, cf. 546; φύσας φρένας to produce a haughty spirit, Soph. El. 1463.

3. *the heart or mind, as the seat of the mental faculties, perception, thought*, φρενὶ νοεῖν, φράζεσθαι, ἐπίστασθαι, etc., Il. 9. 600, etc.; μετὰ φρεσὶ μερμηρίζειν, βάλλεσθαι Od. 10. 438, Il. 9. 434; ἴδμεν ἐνὶ φρεσὶν 2. 301; κατὰ φρένα εἶδέναι, γνῶναι, τιθέναι τινὶ τι ἐπὶ φρεσὶ to put in his mind, suggest it, 1. 55, etc.; ποιεῖν τι ἐνὶ φρεσὶν 13. 55; θέσθαι or βάλλεσθαι τι ἐνὶ φρεσὶ 13. 121., 1. 297, etc.: hence also the phrases, φρένας τρέπειν, πείθειν, παραπείθειν, ἐπιγνάμπτειν 7. 120., 9. 514, etc.:—so also in Pind. and Poets, much like νους, φρενὶ ὁρᾶν, ἐλευθερᾶ Pind. O. 8. 31, P. 2. 105; μὲ φρενὶ Aesch. Eum. 986; φρένες γὰρ αὐτοῦ θυμὸν οἰακοστρούφουν Id. Pers. 767; ἡ γλῶσσα δ' ὁμῶσ', ἡ δὲ φρήν ἀνῶμος Eur. Hipp. 612; and so on; we have joined, κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμὸν, as in Lat. mens animusque, Il. 1. 193, etc.; (cf. φρένας ἔχων καὶ νοῦν, Ar. Ran. 535):—hence men lose their φρένες, i.e. their wits, περὶ φρένας ἤλυθε οἶνος Od. 9. 362, cf. 454., 18. 831; πλήρη φρένας ἐκ πάρος εἶχεν Il. 13. 394; ἐκ γὰρ πλήρη φρένας 16. 403; Ζεὺς βλάπτει φρένας ἡμετέρας 15. 724 (whence βλαψίφρων, φρενοβλαβής); θεοὶ φρένας ὤλεσαν 8. 360; φρένας ἄφρων, φρένας ἤλε or ἤλεε 15. 128, Od. 2. 243:—so, in Att., of those

who have lost their wits, φρενῶν ἀφιστάται, ἐσθῆναι, μεταστῆναι Soph. Ph. 865, Eur. Or. 1021, Bacch. 943; τὰς φρ. ἐβάλλειν Soph. Ant. 648; ἔξω φρενῶν Pind. O. 7. 86; φρενῶν κεκομμένος Aesch. Ag. 479; κενός Soph. Ant. 754; τητῶμενος Id. El. 1326; ἔξεδρος, παρὰκοπος Eur. Hipp. 953, Bacch. 33; πού ποτ' εἰ φρενῶν; satissne sanus es? Soph. El. 390; φρένες διάστροφοι Aesch. Pr. 673, Soph. Aj. 447; μαργότης φρενῶν Id. Fr. 726; ἀνακίνησις φρ. Id. O. T. 727; etc.;—and of persons in their senses, φρενῶν ἐπήβολος Id. Ant. 492; ἐνδόν φρενῶν Eur. Heracl. 709; hence, ἐσω φρενῶν λέγειν, πείθειν, γράφειν Aesch. Ag. 1052, Soph. Ph. 1325, etc.:—Hdt. opposes φρένες to σῶμα, 3. 134; so, αἱ σάρκες κεναὶ φρενῶν Eur. El. 387:—Hom. also attributes φρένες to beasts, μετὰ φρεσὶ γίγνεται δλκή Il. 4. 245, cf. 16. 157, etc.:—The word is seldom used in the best Prose, as συμφορὰ τῶν φρ., i.e. madness, Andoc. 20. 29; παρὰλλαττει τῶν φρ. Lys. Fr. 58; φρενῶν ἀφορία Xen. Symp. 4. 55; cf. Dem. 332. 25., 780. 11.

4. *will, purpose, ὅς ἀπεσπῶν* Soph. Ant. 993, cf. O. C. 1182.—In usage, there is little or no distinction observable between the sing. and pl. (From √ΦΡΕΝ come also φρεν-ῶω, φρον-έω, φρόν-ω, φρον-τίς, φρον-τίω:—in compos. φρήν changes into φρων, e.g. εὐ-φρων, κακὸ-φρων, etc.)

φρήταρχος, *δ*, =φρατάρχος, C. I. 5785 (where also φρητρία and φρητρία are used for φρατρία).

φρητία, *η*, Ion. for φρεατία, Hesych.: φρητίον, τό, C. I. 5430.

φρήτηρ, *η*, Ion. for φράτρα; Ep. dat. φρήτηρην.

φρήτριος, *η*, *on*, Ion. for φράτριος.

φρίγος, *eos, τό, f. l.* for σφρίγος in Hermipp. Στρατ. 1.

φρικάζω, fut. ᾶσω, *to shudder, shiver*, Poëta de Vir. herb. 5. 71.

φρικᾶλός, *α, on*, *shivering with cold*, Lat. *horrens, horridus*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 14.

II. *dreadful, horrid*, Anth. P. 7. 69., 9. 300.

φρικασμός, *δ*, *a shuddering, shivering*, LXX (2 Macc. 3. 17).

φρίκη [ῖ], *η*, =φρίξ, of the rippling sea, πορθμός ἐν φρίκῃ γελᾶ (like Lat. *inhorrescit*), Ael. N. A. 16. 19, Plut. 2. 921 F, etc.

II. *a shuddering, shivering*, Hipp. Aph. 1255, al.: esp. an aguish shiver or chill, Plat. Phaedr. 251 A, Theophr. Fr. 3. 74, Nic. Th. 721: in pl., Arist. Probl. 1. 39, al.

2. *shivering fear, shuddering*, esp. from religious awe, φρίκης αὐτὸν ὑπελθοῦσης Hdt. 6. 134; τοῖν φρ. παρέχει μοι Soph. O. T. 1306, cf. Fr. 921, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 15, Plat. Rep. 387 C:—then, generally, *shivering fear* of any kind, φρίκα τρομερὰ φρένα Eur. Phoen. 1285; ἐκ-πληγθεῖσα φρίκα Id. Tro. 183; φρίκα ματρός Id. Ion 808; joined with δέος, ἔκπληξις, θάμβος, φόβος, etc., Plut. III. *frost, cold*, ap. Gell. 17. 8, 7.

φρίκια, τά, and φρίκία, *η*, *aguish shiverings*, Diosc. 4. 14., 1. 181.

Φρίκλας, *δ*, *Bristler*, name of a horse in Pind. P. 10. 25:—prob. from his upstanding mane.

φρίκλασις, *ews, η*, *a shivering*, Diosc. Noth. p. 478, cf. Fabr. B. Gr. 2. 654 (ed. 1).

φρικῖα, (φρίξ) like φρικάζω, *to shudder, shiver*, esp. from ague, Eccl. φρικῖος, *η*, *ον*, =φρικᾶλός, Hesych.

φρικῶμος, Pass., =φρικᾶλός, *to shudder or shiver*, Gloss.

φρικο-ποιός, *ον*, *causing a shuddering*, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 74 C.

φρίκος, *eos, τό*, =φρίκη, *a shuddering, shivering*, Nic. Th. 778.

φρικο-βόας, *ον, δ*, *one who shouts terribly*, Theod. Prodr.

φρικτός, *η*, *ον*, verb. Adj. of φρίσσω, *to be shuddered at, horrible*, Orph. H. 13. 6, Plut. Cic. 49, and often in Anth.: Comp. -ότερος, Plut. Num. 10; Sup. -ότατος, Ath. 440 E. Adv. -ῶς, LXX (Sap. 6. 5).

φρικο-τελής, *es*, *awfully sacred, consecrated*, Jo. Damasc.

φρικῶδης, *es*, (εἶδος) *attended with shivering, πυρετὸς φρ. a fever with shivering fits, a kind of ague*, Hipp. Epid. 1. 949; δυσουρία φρ. Id. Aph. 1247:—τὸ φρ. roughness, unevenness of the skin, as in aguish fits, Hipp. Galen.

II. *that causes shuddering or horror, awful, horrible*, ὕψα Ar. Ran. 1336 (lyr.); τὰ δεινὰ καὶ φρικῶδη Andoc. 5. 5; φρικῶδη κλύειν horrible to hear, Eur. Hipp. 1202; and often in late Prose, as Arist. Mirab. 130, 2, Plut., etc.:—neut. φρικῶδες, as Adv. *horribly*, Eur. Hipp. 1216:—also of religious awe, Plut. T. Gracch. 21, Aristid. 1. 256:—Adv. -ῶς, φρικῶδέστατα ἔχειν, of the terrors of a court of justice, Deni. 644. 18.

φρικῶδία, *η*, *horribleness*, Nicom. ap. Phot. Bibl. 143. 29.

φριμαγμός, *δ*, *a snorting*, generally, of any motions of rampant animals, of horses, Lyc. 244; of goats, Poll. 5. 88; cf. sq.

φριμάσσομαι, Att. -ττομαι: fut. ξομαι: Dep. To snort and leap: to jump or toss about, to wanton, of goats, Theoc. 5. 141, cf. Poll. 5. 88; also of high-mettled horses, φριμάσσειν καὶ χρεμετίζειν Hdt. 3. 87, cf. Anth. P. 9. 281;—though of them φριμάσσειν is said to be the proper word, Ael. N. A. 6. 44, Valck. Ammon., Thom. M. p. 901, Schäf. Dion. de Comp. 196; also of dogs, cf. Opp. C. 1. 491.—An Act. φριμάω occurs in Opp. C. 1. 490. (Akin perh. to Lat. *fremo*.)

φρίξ, *η*, gen. φρίκος (φρίσσω):—the ruffling of a smooth surface:

I. *the ripple* caused by a gust of wind sweeping over the smooth sea, Lat. *horror*, ὑπὸ φρικῶς Boreā Il. 23. 692; μελαίνῃ φρικῇ καλυφθεῖς, of Proteus coming to the surface, Od. 4. 402 (v. sub ὑπᾶισσω).

Ζεφύρου ἐχεύατο πόντον ἐπὶ φρίξῃ ripple spread over the sea, from the west wind, Il. 7. 63 (v. sub vv. μελάνει, φρίκη); so, μαλακῇ φρίκᾳ φέροι Ζεφύρος Anth. P. 7. 668; φρικὴ χαρσάσμενα κύματα Anth. P. 10. 14, cf. 10. 2:—rare in Prose (v. Ael. N. A. 15. 1), φρίκη being the word there used.

II. *a bristling up*, as of the hair, κρύς βαθείη φρικὴ μαλλῶν ὑβώσας Babr. 93. 7; a shivering-fit, Hipp. 485. 15; φρίξ ἐπέσχεν ὅτα καὶ κνήμας Babr. 95. 59.

φρίξ-αὐχὴν, *ενος, δ, η*, *with bristling mane*, σεισμοὶ φρ., i.e. dolphins, Arion ap. Bgk. p. 567; κάμπος Poëta ap. Plut. 2. 462 E.

φριξό-θριξ, τρήχος, *δ, η*, *with bristling hair*, Clem. Al. 26.

II. *making the hair stand on end*, E. M. 800. 32, Suid.

φριξοκόμης, ου, ὁ, = foreg. 1, Anth. Plan. 291.

φριξολόφος, ου, = φριζαύχην, Hesych.

φριξός, ὅ, ἄν, standing on end, bristling, τριχέας Arist. Physiogn. 5, S., 6, 41.

II. φριξός, ὁ, Comic name for the genius or demon of horror, Anth. P. 9, 617.

φρίσσω, Att. φρίττω Plat. Rep. 387 C: fut. φρίξω, Or. Sib. 3, 679, etc., v. infr. 11, 2:—aor. ἐφρίξα Il., Att.:—pf. πέφρικα, Hom., Att.; with poet. part. πεφρίκοντες Pind. P. 4, 326: plpf. ἐπεφρίκα Plut. 2, 781 E. Alciphro 1, 1:—Med., aor. 1 ἐφρίξαμην Polyae. 4, 6, 7. (From

✓ΦΡΙΚ come also φρίζ, φρίκη-φριξ-; perh. akin to ✓ΦΡΙΠ, v. sub βργέω.)

[i by nature, wherefore recent Editors write φρίσσω in Hes. Sc. 171; φρίξαι in Pind. l. 1, 16, Soph. El. 1400.] To be rough

or uneven on the surface, to bristle, Lat. horrere, φρίσσαντι ἄρουραι (sc. σταχύεσσι) Il. 23, 599; so, φρίξας κάρπιμος στάχυς Eur. Supp. 31; of a line of battle, μάχη ἐφρίξεν ἐγχείρησιν Il. 13, 339; φάλαγγες

σάκεαι τε καὶ ἔγχεαι πεφρικυαί 4, 282, cf. 7, 62; φρίξας ἐνλόφω

σφηκώματι, of the crest of a helmet, Soph. Fr. 314; so, of a tree, πνεύη

φρίσσαντα Ζεφύρους Anth. Plan. 13; (just like Virgil's horret ager

aristis, and Horace's horrentia pilis agmina); so, φιάλα χρυσῶ πεφρικυαία (cf. Juvenal's inaequales beryllorum phialae), Pind. l. 6 (5), 59; χειρὶ

δεξιωνύμους ἐφρίξεν αἰθρὰ of a crowd holding up their hands to vote, Aesch. Supp. 608; of hair, mane or bristles, to bristle up, stand on end,

φρίσσαντι τριχέας Hes. Op. 538; φρίσσαντι θείραι Theocr. 25, 244; of foliage, φάλλα πεφρικυαία, opp. to κεκλιμένα, Theophr. H. P. 3, 9,

4:—c. acc. cogn., φρίσσειν λυφὴν to set up his bristly mane, Od. 19,

446; φρ. τριχάς Hes. Sc. 391; φρ. νῶτον, αὐχένας Il. 13, 473, Hes. Sc. 171; χαίτην Ar. Ran. 822;—also, πτεροῖσι νῶτα πεφρίκοντες bristling

on their backs with feathers, Pind. P. 4, 326; λέοντος δέρος χαίτη

πεφρικὸς Eur. Phoen. 1121. 2. φρίσσαντες ὄμβροι, like Virgil's

horrida grando, Pind. P. 4, 144. 3. ἀσθματι φρίσσαν πνοάς

ruckling in his throat, of one just dying, Id. N. 10, 140. 4. of

the rippling surface of smooth water (cf. φρίξ 1), φρ. θάλασσαι .. πνοήσῃ

Dion. P. 112, cf. Alciphro 1, 1; and of waves, Ar. Rh. 4, 1575, Ael. N. A. 7, 33.

II. often of a feeling of chill, when one's skin

contracts and forms what we commonly call goose-skin, or the hair

stands up on end, as in Lat. horrent comae, stelerunt comae, (v. Arist. H. A. 6, 2, 20, Probl. S. 12, 33, 16., 35, 9, al.): 1. of the effect of

cold, to shiver, Hes. Op. 510; of the teeth, to chatter, Dion. H. de Rhet. 9.

2. of the effect of fear, to shiver or shudder, Soph. El. 1408, Tr. 1044; ὑπὸ τινος H. Hom. 27, 8; αἰὼν δὲ πολλῶν .. ἐφρίξα

δινάσαντος I shuddered when he swung the vast shield round, Aesch. Theb. 490;—also c. acc. to shudder at one, οἶτε σε πεφρίκασι Il.

11, 383; πόντες δὲ με πεφρίκασι 2, 775, cf. Pind. O. 7, 70, Soph. Ant. 997; πέφρικα .. Ἐρινὺν τέλειαι I tremble at the thought of her

accomplishing .., Aesch. Theb. 720, cf. Ar. Nub. 1133;—so c. dat.,

ἐμπερὶ μὲν φρίσσοντες they shall shudder at the oars, Orac. ap. Hdt. 8,

96 (but v. φρύγγω);—also c. part., πέφρικα λεύσαντες I shudder at

seeing, Aesch. Supp. 345; φρ. σε δερκομένη Id. Pr. 540, 695; and

c. inf. to fear to do, Dem. 559, 8;—also with a Prep., φρ. πρὸς

τοὺς πόνους Plut. 2, 8 F; φρ. ὑπὲρ ὧν προσήκει παθεῖν Dem. 1230,

24. 3. to feel a holy shudder or awe, as at the approach of a

divinity, Plut. 2, 26 B, Jac. Auth. P. p. 1057. 4. to thrill with

passionate joy, ἐφρίξ' ἔρωτι Soph. Aj. 693, cf. Aesch. Fr. 384, Interpp.

ad Eur. Ilcl. 632.—In Prose rare, except in the sense of shuddering,

fearing, Plat. Rep. 387 C, Phaedr. 251 A, Dem. Il. c.; cf. φρίξ, φρίκη.

φροϊμάζομαι, φροϊμαστέω, v. sub προϊμαζομαι, —αστέω.

φροϊμιον, τό, contr. for προϊμιον, as φροῦδος for πρὸ ὁδοῦ.

φρονέω, Ep. subj. φρονέσῃ Od. 7, 75:—Ep. impf. φρόνεον Il. 17, 286,

φρονέσκον Ar. Rh. 4, 1164:—fut. —ήσω, aor. ἐφρόνησα Hdt., Att.:—

pf. πεφρόνηκα Diod. 18, 66:—Pass. only in imper. φρονέσθω, Ep.

Philipp. 2, 5. This Verb expresses the action of the φῆρ or φρένες,

i. e. of the heart and will, as well as of the understanding, thoughts, etc.;

which notions are, more or less, comprised in our Verb to think, i. e.

either to think to do a thing, be minded so and so; or simply to think,

consider, reflect: (Soph. Aj. 941 uses it for to feel, be sure of, as opp. to

thinking or believing, οὐ μὲν δοκεῖν ταῦτ' ἔσθ', ἐμοὶ δὲ καὶ φρονεῖν.)

Hence arise various usages: 1. to think, to have understanding,

to be sage, wise, prudent, rare in Hom., ἀριστοὶ .. μάχεσθαι τε φρονέειν

τε best both in battle and counsel, Il. 6, 79; but this is the most freq.

sense in Att., [Ζήνα] τὸν φρονεῖν βροτοὺς οὐδ' αὖτα Aesch. Ag. 176;

φρονούντως πρὸς φρονούντας ἐννέπει Id. Supp. 204, cf. 176; φρονεῖν

γὰρ οἱ ταχεῖς οὐκ ἀφαιεῖς Soph. O. T. 617; τὸ φρονεῖν, like φρόνησις,

understanding, prudence, Id. Ant. 1348, 1353; κράτιστοι φρονεῖν

Antiph. 115, 4; καὶ φρ. καὶ συμπράττειν Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 44; εἰδέναι

καὶ φρ. Plat. Alc. l. 1, 33 C; τὸ φρ. καὶ τὸ νοεῖν Id. Phileb. 11 B; λέγειν

τε καὶ φρ. Id. Phaedr. 266 B, cf. Isocr. 5, 5 E; ὁ μὴ λέγων ἂ φρονεῖ

Dem. 319, 28;—almost=σωφρονεῖν, Soph. Tr. 312; the words are

joined, Plat. Legg. 712 A; τὸ μὴ φρονεῖν, of an infant, Aesch. Cho.

753; ἐπειδὴ τάχιστα ἤρχετο φρ. Isac. 76, 37; οἱ φρονούντες Soph. Aj.

1252; ἡ φρονούσα ἡλικία Aesch. 19, 34; 50. 2. with Adv.,

εὖ φρονεῖν Hdt. 2, 16; κέρδιον εὖ φρονούντα μὴ φρονεῖν δοκεῖν

Aesch. Pr. 385, cf. Soph. El. 394, Eur., al.; (but εὖ φρ., also, to be well

disposed, v. infr.) καλῶς φρ. Od. 18, 168, Soph. O. T. 600; ὀρθῶς φρ.

Andoc. 22, 32; ὀρθῶς φρ. πρὸς τι Aesch. Pr. 1000; μῶρα, πλάγια φρ.

Soph. Aj. 594, Eur. I. A. 332. 3. φρ. ὡς .., ὅτι .., Soph. Ant.

49, O. C. 872; φρονεῖν νῦν ὡς ἤγοντα Id. Tr. 288. II. to be minded

Soph. O. C. 272:—so in Prose, πειραμένος ὁ τι φρονέειν [τὰ μαν-
τήα] Hdt. 1, 46; φρονεῖν τι to mean or intend so and so, τοῦτο φρονεῖ
ἡ ἀγαθή ἡμῶν this is what you bringing us here means, Thuc. 5,

85. 2. very often with a neut. Adj., a. φρ. τινί τινα to have

certain thoughts for or towards any one, to be so and so minded towards

him, πατρὶ φίλα φρονεῖν kindly minded towards him, Il. 4, 219, cf. Od.

6, 213, etc.; also, κακὰ φρονέουσι .. ἀλλήλοισιν Il. 22, 264; τὰ δλοὰ

φρονέων 16, 701; μαλακά φρ. τινι Pind. N. 4, 155; πιστὰ τινι Id. O.

3, 30; τὰ ἀριστὰ τινι Ar. Pl. 577; so with Adv., εὖ φρονεῖν τινι (v.

supr. 1, 2) Od. 7, 74, Aesch. Ag. 1436, etc.; φρονεῖς οὖ τοῖς ἡγγε-
λέμοις you rejoice at them, Id. Cho. 774;—also, εὖ φρ. εἰς τινα Andoc.

20, 16; τοιαῦτα φρ. περί τινος Isocr. 39 C:—to be minded so and so, to

think or purpose such and such things, ἀγαθὰ φρ. Il. 6, 162, Od. 1,

43; φίλα φρ. Ib. 307; κακὰ 17, 596; κρυπτάδια φρ. to have secret

purposes, Il. 1, 542; ἀταλά φρ. to be gaily disposed, 18, 567, Hes.

Th. 989, cf. Il. 6, 400; πικρά or πυνικά φρ. to have wise thoughts, be

cunningly minded, Od. 9, 445; ἐφημέρια φρ. to think only of the pass-
ing day, 21, 85; so, θεοῖσιν ἴσα φρ. Il. 5, 441; ἑνῇ τῇ φρ. Soph. Fr.

515, Eur. Alc. 799; ἀθάνατα Plat. Tim. 90 C; οὐ κατ' ἀνθρώπον φρ.

Aesch. Theb. 425, Soph. Aj. 777; ὑπὲρ ἀνθρώπων ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Cyr. 8,

3; μῆδ' ἐν ὑπὲρ τὴν πῆραν φρ. Luc. Tim. 57:—so also, καίρια φρ.

Soph. El. 228; σώφρονα Id. Fr. 62; τυραννικά φρ. to have tyranny in

mind, Ar. Vesp. 507; ἀρχαῖκα φρ. to have old-fashioned notions, Id.

Nub. 821; τὰ τῆς σαρκὸς φρ. Ep. Rom. 8, 5; also, οὐ παρόδατος τό-
σον μένος ὅσον Πάνθου νῆς φρονέουσιν the panther's courage is not so

great as is the spirit of the sons of Panthus, Il. 17, 23:—but, b. the

commonest phrase of this kind, both in Hom. and Att., is μέγα φρονεῖν,

to be high-minded, have high thoughts, to be high-spirited and bold, Il.

11, 296., 13, 156; of lions and boars, 16, 758., 11, 325, cf. Xen. Cyr.

7, 5, 62; φρονεῖ γὰρ ὧς γυνὴ μέγα Soph. O. T. 1078, cf. Lys. 195, 14,

Isocr. 67 E;—but, in Att., mostly in bad sense, to have high thoughts,

to be heady, presumptuous, conceited or proud, plume or pride oneself, ἐπὶ

τινι at or on a thing, like ἀβρύνεσθαι, καλλωπίζεσθαι, Plat. Symp.

217 A, Prot. 342 D; (so, μεγάλα φρ. Ar. Ach. 988);—also, ἐφ' ἐαυτῷ

μέγα φρ. Thuc. 6, 16, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 27; (in this sense later writers

have φρ. ἐπὶ τινι, without μέγα, Paus. 1, 12, 5);—with Comp., μείζον

φρ. to have over-high thoughts, Xen. An. 5, 6, 8; but also, simply, to

pluck up courage, Id. Hell. 3, 5, 21; φρ. μείζον ἢ κατ' ἀνδρα Soph.

Ant. 768; μείζον τοῦ δέοντος Isocr. 141 B, cf. 122 E; rarely in pl.,

μείζων τῆς τύχης φρ. Eur. Heracl. 933; with Sup., οὐ μείζοντος φρο-
νούντες Plat. Phaedr. 257 E; ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Ages. 2, 5; also, μάλιστα φρ.

ἐπὶ τινι Dem. 836, 11; οὐ μείον φρ. ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Eq. Mag. 7, 3, cf.

Apol. 24;—also, φρ. μέγα ἐς τινα Eur. Hipp. 6; περί τι Aesch. 44,

36; μέγα φρ. ὅτι .. Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 13; μέγα φρ. ὡς εἰδὼς Plat. Symp.

198 D; μέγα φρ. μὴ ὑπέξειν haughty in their resolution not to ..,

Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 45; also φρονεῖν alone=μέγα φρονεῖν, Paus. 4, 1, 2:—

so also, φρ. ἐπὶ τινι θαυμάσιον ὅσον Plat. Symp. 217 A, cf. Dem. 534,

28:—opp. to these phrases are—σμηκρὸν φρ. to be low-minded, poor-

spirited, Soph. Aj. 1120; μικρὸν φρ. Isocr. 72 C, Dem., etc.; ἥσσον,

ἥλαστον φρ. τινος Eur. Andr. 313, Phoen. 1128, Isocr., etc.; οὐ σμηκρὸν

φρ. ἐς τινα Eur. Heracl. 387;—and between them we have μέτρον φρ.

to be of moderate, calm, and sober mind, μετρίωτερον φρ. πρὸς τινα Xen.

Cyr. 4, 3, 7:—cf. σωφρονέω, ὑπερφρονέω. c. of those who agree in

opinion, τὰ τινος φρονεῖν to be of another's mind, be minded like him,

be on his side or of his party, side with him, Hdt. 2, 162, etc.; τὰ σά

φρ. Id. 7, 102; εὖ φρ. τὰ σά Soph. Aj. 491; φρ. τὰ Βρασίδου Ar. Pax

623; ἀριστὰ φρ. τινι Id. Pl. 577; also, τὰ πρὸς τινα φρ. Xen. An. 7, 7,

30; (Hom. has also τὰ φρονέεις, α' τ' ἐγὼ περ Il. 4, 361); τὰ ἀμείναι

φρ. περί τὴν Ἑλλάδα Hdt. 7, 145, 172, cf. Thuc. 2, 22; χείρον φρ.

Isocr. 184 D; also, ἴσον ἐμοὶ φρονέουσα thinking like me, Il. 15, 50, cf.

Soph. Ant. 374; τὰ αὐτὰ, κατὰ ταῦτ' φρ. to be like-minded, Plat. 1, 60.,

5, 3; ξυνόψα φρ. τινι Ar. Av. 634:—opp. to these phrases is ἀμφίς φρ.

to think differently, Il. 13, 345; ἄλλῃ φρ. to think another way, h. Hom.

Ap. 469; ἄλλα φρονέειν καὶ ἄλλα λέγειν Id. 9, 54; ἕτερα φρ.

Dinarch. 96, 15. III. to have a thing in one's mind, mind, take

heed, γινώσκαω, φρονέω Od. 16, 136., 17, 193, 281; ὀράντων, φρονούν-
των, βλεπόντων Aesch. 67, 11:—c. acc. to think upon, ponder, τὰ

φρονέουσ' ἀνὰ θυμόν, α' .. Od. 2, 116, cf. Il. 2, 36; οὐκ ὀπίδα φρονέ-
οντες ἐπὶ φρεσὶ paying no heed to it, Od. 14, 82; πολλὰ φρονέοντα

μηδενὸς κρατεῖεν Hdt. 9, 16; φρ. τὴν ἡμέραν to pay regard to it, Ep.

Rom. 14, 6. IV. to be in possession of one's senses, and so

almost=ζῆν, to be sensible, ἐμὲ τὸν δυστήνον ἐστὶ φρονεῖν

ἐλέησον, φρ. ἐπὶ ζῶντα, Il. 22, 59; θανόντι δ', οὐ φρονούντι, δειλαία

χάρις ἐπέμπετο Aesch. Cho. 517; ἐν τῷ φρ. γὰρ μὴδ' ἐν ᾧ φρ. Blos

Soph. Aj. 554; μὴδὲ ζῆν .., μὴδὲ φρονεῖν Plat. Soph. 249 A:—but also

to be in one's senses or right wits, φρονούντα, opp. to μεμνηότα, Soph.

Aj. 82, cf. 344; ἔξω ἐλαύνειν τινὰ τοῦ φρονεῖν Eur. Bacch. 853; ὀρθὰ φρ.

Id. Med. 1129; ἐξέστηκα τοῦ φρονεῖν Isocr. 85 E, cf. Xen. Mem. 1, 3,

12; κέρδιον εὖ φρονούντα μὴ δοκεῖν φρ. Aesch. Pr. 385, cf. Soph.

O. C. 1666, Ant. 557; ἐγὼ νῦν φρονῶ τὸτ' οὐ φρονῶν Eur. Med. 1329;

φρονῶν .. οὐδὲν φρονεῖς though in thy wits thou'rt nothing wise, Id.

Bacch. 332; so, εὖ φρ. Ib. 851, Ar. Nub. 817, al.;—ἀγαν φρ. to be over

wise, Soph. Aj. 942; λίαν φρ. Eur. I. A. 924; πλέον φρ. Plat. Hipp. Mi.

371 A:—ζῶν καὶ φρονεῖν alive and in his right mind, often in Inscr.,

as C. I. 2026, —32, —43, 3292, al.; νοῶν καὶ φρονῶν Id. 2448, 1, 1.

φρόνημα, τό, one's mind, spirit, Lat. animus, ἐστ' ἂν Διὸς φρ. λαφύση

χόλον Aesch. Pr. 376; Αἰσχόλου φρ. ἔχων Teleclid. 'Hs. 1:—its sense

is often limited by epithets, δῖσθεν Aesch. Cho. 191; ὑπερόλιον Ib.

595; ὀμὸν Id. Theb. 519; ἐλευθερον Plat. Legg. 865 D; τυραννικόν

Id. Rep. 573 B, Xen. Lac. 15, 8. 2. thought, purpose, will, φρόγημα

καὶ ἀνέμοον φρ. Soph. Ant. 354, cf. 176, 207; often in pl., καρτεροῖς φρονήμασι with stubborn *thoughts*, Aesch. Pr. 207; Ζεὺς τοι κολαστής τῶν υπερκόπων ἄγαν φρ. Id. Pers. 827; ματαίων.. φρονημάτων ἢ γλῶσσαι ἀληθῆς γίγνεται κατήγορος Id. Theb. 438; ἐμπέδοις φρ. Soph. Ant. 169; τὸ σκληρὸν ἄγαν φρ. Ib. 473; τῶν φρ. οὐ Ζεὺς κολαστής τῶν ἄγαν υπερφρόνων Eur. Heracl. 388; φρ. μεγάλα high *thoughts*, Plat. Symp. 190 B, cf. Criti. 120 E.

3. *judgment*, κατὰ τὴν ἰδίαν φρ. οὐδέ τις εὐτυχεῖ Menand. Monost. 306. II. either in good or bad sense, 1. high and noble feeling, highmindedness, high spirit, resolution, pride, τῶν Ἀθηναίων τὸ φρ. Hdt. 8. 144, cf. 9. 7, 2; φρονήματος πλέως οὐ μύθος ἐστιν Aesch. Pr. 953; ἀνδρὶ γε φρ. ἐχοντι to a man of spirit, Thuc. 2. 43; φρ. καὶ πίστις Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 5; δουλοῦν τὸ φρ. Thuc. 2. 61 (cf. καταφρόνημα); c. fut. inf., ἐν φρονήματι ὄντες τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἡγήσασθαι aspiring to be leaders of the P., Id. 5. 40;—often in pl. high thoughts, proud designs, and in collective sense, spirit, pride, διασείνει τὰ Ἀθηναίων φρ. Hdt. 6. 109, cf. 3. 122, 125., 9. 54; οὐ.. ἐμφέρει τοὺς ἄρχουσι φρ. μεγάλα ἐγγίγνεσθαι τῶν ἀρχομένων Plat. Symp. 182 C, cf. 190 B, Isocr. 134 D. 2. in bad sense, presumption, arrogance, insolence, conceit, Aesch. Pr. 955, Eur. Heracl. 926, Ar. Vesp. 1024, Pax 25, Plat., etc.; and in pl., Isocr. 303 D, Plat., etc.

III. the pl. is used by Aesch., as = φρένες, the heart, breast, ὅς ἐκ φρονημάτων.. πεσών Eum. 478.

φρονημάτιος, ου, ὁ, self-confident, high-spirited, or (in bad sense) presumptuous, arrogant, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 5, Longin. 9. 4; φρ. ἐπὶ τῇ ἱππικῇ Xen. Ages. 1, 24; of a horse, Poll. 1. 194.

φρονημάτιω, to be φρονηματίας, Jo. Chrys., Tzetz.

φρονημάτιζομαι, Pass. to become presumptuous, Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 5; φρονηματισθέντες ἐκ τῶν ἔργων Ib. 8, 6, 11; πεφρονηματισμένοι διὰ τὴν Ib. 3. 13, 19., 5. 7; ἐπὶ τινι Polyb. 22. 8, 8, Diod.; φρ. ὅτι.. to get a notion that.., Schol. Theocr. 14. 48.

φρονημάτισμός, ὁ, presumptuousness, arrogance, Polyb. Fr. Gr. 136, Themist. 251 B.

φρονημάτως, es, (εἶδος) = φρονηματίας, Philostr. 535, 683, etc.

φρόνησις, εως, ἡ, a *mind*ing to do so and so, purpose, intention, Soph. O. T. 664; φρόνησιν λῶν λαβεῖν to think better of it, Id. Ph. 1078.

2. perception, sense of a thing, εἰ τις ἄρα τοῖς ἐκεί φρ. περὶ τῶν ἐνθάδε γιγνομένων Isocr. 308 B. 3. arrogance, pride, Eur. Supp. 162; but also in good sense, τὸ φῶνα παρὸς εὐγενοῦς ἄνω ὡς φρ. φρόνησιν just pride, Id. Fr. 739.

II. thoughtfulness, practical wisdom, prudence, being the virtue concerned in the government of men and the management of affairs, Plat. Symp. 209 A, Arist. Eth. N. 6. 5 and 8 sq., Isocr. 275 D, 278 B, Plat. 2. 97 E, etc.; opp. to ἀμαθία, Plat. Symp. 202 A; to σῶμα, Id. Rep. 461 A; to βῶμη, Isocr. 3 C; τὴν φρ. ἀσκεῖν Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 10, Isocr., etc.; in pl., Plat. Phileb. 63 A, Legg. 665 D. 2. attributed to sagacious animals, Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 15, cf. H. A. 9. 1, 1 and v. φρόνιμος II. 3.

φρονήτιον, verb. Adj. one must think, μέγα φρ. ἐπὶ τινι one must pride oneself on.., Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 40; so μέζον φρ. Id. Ages. 8, 4; μέϊον Id. Apol. 26.

φρονιμεύομαι, late form for φρονέω, Dep. to be wise or prudent, Lob. Phryn. 386;—hence φρονιμεύμα, τό, prudent conduct, Stob. Ecl. 2. 194; and φρονιμεύσις, ἡ, Schol. Luc. Bis Acc. 21.

φρόνιμος, ον, also η, ον Plat. 2. 1070 B:—in one's right mind, in one's senses, Soph. Aj. 259.

II. staid, unmoved, Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 17; τὸ φρ. presence of mind, Id. Hell. 2. 3, 56.

III. thoughtfulness, practically wise, sensible, prudent, Lat. prudens, Plat. and Arist., cf. φρόνησις II; opp. to ἄφρων, Plat. Soph. 247 A, etc.; to ἀνόητος, Isocr. 17 D; τὸν φρόνιμον ζητοῦντας.. ὥσπερ ἀποδεδρακῶτα Bato ar. Ath. 163 B; φρ. περὶ τινος possessing sagacity or discernment in a thing, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 15, and 21 sq.; περὶ τῇ Plat. Gorg. 490 B, Isocr. 266 E; εἰς τι Plat. Alc. 1. 125 A; ἐν τινι Xen. An. 2. 6, 7, etc.; ἐπὶ τῷ σίτῳ φρ. καὶ μέτριος Id. Cyr. 5. 2, 17.

2. of thoughts, acts, and the like, φρ. τὴν ἐργάσασθαι Ar. Lys. 42; φιλόπολις ἀρετῇ, φρόνιμος Ib. 548.

3. used of birds as giving omens, τοὺς ἄνωθεν φρονιματώτους οἰωνοὺς Soph. El. 1059, cf. Plat. Polit. 263 D; also of sagacious animals, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 32, P. A. 2. 2, 6, 4. 10, 19, G. A. 3. 2, 14, al.; cf. φρόνησις II. 2.

4. τὸ φρόνιμον practical wisdom, prudence, Eur. Fr. 53. 9, Plat. Rep. 586 D, al.; opp. to τὸ ἄφρων, Id. Phaedr. 236 A; ἐπὶ τὸ φρονιματέον ἐναῖν Xen. Symp. 8, 14; and in pl., ἄπορος ἐπὶ φρόνιμα Soph. O. T. 692; φρονιμάματα λέγειν Xen. Apol. 20; τὰ φρονιμώτερα ποιεῖν Isocr. Antid. § 226.

5. Adv. —ως, Ar. Eq. 1364, Av. 1333, Plat., etc.; opp. to ἀλόγως, Isocr. 28 B; φρ. ἔχειν Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 57; διακείσθαι Isocr. 182 C; Comp. φρονιμώτερον Id. 16 E, etc.; —ωτέρως Id. 294 B.

φρονιμότης, ητος, ἡ, = φρόνησις II, Galen., Eccl.

φρονιμώδης, es, f. l. for φρονηματώδης, in some MSS. of Philostr. 705.

φρόνις, εως, ἡ, (φρήν, φρονέω) prudence, wisdom, περίοιδε δίκας ἡδὲ φρόνιν ἄλλαν [Nestor] knows well the customs and wisdom of other men, Od. 3. 244; κατὰ φρόνιν ἤγαγε πολλήν he brought back much wisdom from Troy, 4. 258, cf. Opp. H. 1. 653, Lyc. 1456.

φρονόντως, Adv. part. pres. act. of φρονέω, wisely, prudently, Aesch. Supp. 204, Soph. Ant. 682.

φροντιδο-κοπέομαι, Pass. to be scourged or harassed with care, ὑπέρι τινος Nicet. Ann. 214 D.

φροντιζῶ, fut. Att. ᾧ Eur. Tro. 1234, Ar. Nub. 125, Xen., etc.;—aor. ἐφρόντισα and pf. πεφρόντισκα, Eur., Xen., etc.;—Med., fut. φροντιζοίμαι, Eur. I. T. 343; is corr. into —όμεν by Badham:—Pass., v. infir. III: (φροντίς):

I. absol. to think, consider, reflect, take thought, have a care, give heed, much like Lat. secum reputare, Theogn. 908, Hdt. 5. 24, Aesch. Pr. 1034, Supp. 419; of Socrates, Ar. Nub. 76, 70, 735; so in Plat., etc.

2. to be thoughtful or anxious, πεφροντικός βλέπειν

to look thoughtful and careworn, Eur. Alc. 773; τίς δ' ἐστὶν ὁ.. φροντιζών; Phryn. Coni. Monost. 3; τὸ πεφροντικός as Subst., care, thought, Plut. 2. 983 B:—a word esp. applied to the thoughtful worn face of students and philosophers, cf. φροντίς I. 2, φροντιστής, —τήριον.

II. with an object, 1. c. acc. rei, to think of, consider, ponder, weigh; to think out, devise, contrive, Theogn. 1247, Hdt. 5. 67., 7. 16; φρ. τί ποτε τοῦτ' ἐστί Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 32;—also foll. by relat. clause, the Verb being in fut., φ. τοῦτο, ὅπως μὴ λείψομαι Hdt. 7. 8; ἐκεῖνο δ' οὐ πεφροντίκαμεν, ὅτω τρόπῳ.. μνημονεύσομεν Ar. Eccl. 263; and without any acc., φρ. πρὸς ἐαυτὸν ἃς δώσει Hdt. 8. 100; φρ. ὅπως.. to take thought or consider how a thing shall be done, Plat. Apol. 29 E, Xen., etc.; but, φρ. ὅ τι βούλεται ἐαυτὸν καλεῖν Dem. 995. 5; (later also, φρ. ἵνα.. Polyb. 2. 8, 8); foll. by μὴ with subj., φρ. μὴ κράτιστον ἦ Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 39, cf. Hier. 7. 10 (where the text gives the Med.); οὐδὲν φρ. εἰ.. Plat. Gorg. 502 E; εἴτε.., εἴτε.., Id. Rep. 344 E; by a relat. Adj., Eur. Hipp. 376, Xen. Mem. 3. 7, 6, etc.; c. inf., Plut. Fab. 12, etc.

2. c. gen. to take thought for, to give heed to a thing, care about it, reckon of, mind, regard it, mostly with a negat., Περσέως οὐδὲν φρ. Hdt. 3. 97, cf. 100, 151., 4. 167; γὰρ ἀδύμω φροντιζοῦσα οὐδὲν Id. 4. 198; πεφροντίσας Eur. Bacch. 637; μὴδὲν ὄρκου φροντίσας Ar. Lys. 915; τῶν οἰκετῶν.. μὴδὲν φρ. Lysias 109. 39; μὴδὲν ἄλλου φρ., πλὴν ὅπως.. Isocr. Antid. § 325; οὐδὲ τῶν νόμων φροντιζοῦσι Plat. Rep. 563 D; μὴδὲν φρ. τῶν θεῶν Id. Legg. 701 C; and conversely, οἱ θεοὶ τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων οὐδὲν φροντιζοῦσι lb. 888 C;—so with Adv. implying a negat., συμκρά φρ. τινός Eur. Or. 799; ὀλίγον Id. Cycl. 163; συμκρόν φρ. Συμκράτους Plat. Phaedo 91 C; but also without negat., ὅπερ δὲ μάλιστα φροντίσαι Eur. Bacch. 242; τοῦ μὲν ὑνόματος φρ., τοῦ δὲ πράγματος ἀμελεῖν Andoc. 32. 28; σφόδρα φρ. τινός Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 10;—so also, with a Prep., φρ. περὶ τινος to be concerned or anxious about a thing, Hdt. 8. 36, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 12, etc., cf. Eur. Hipp. 709; ὑπὲρ τινος Plat. Euthyphro 4 D, Dem. 9. 14, etc.

b. rarely in this sense c. acc., [Σωκράτης] τάλλα μὲν φροντίτικεν Eupol. Incert. 10; ἄλλο δὲ οὐδὲν φροντίζειν Plat. Gorg. 501 E; ἀλλ' οὐδὲ τὰ βίον.. δὲ φροντίσαι Menand. Misch. 10; cf. Priscian. 18 p. 1213; diff. are such examples as ἡ δ' ἐφρόντισ' οὐδὲ ἐν Cratin. Incert. 23; μὴδὲν φροντίσας Pherecr. Κραπ. 1.

3. the object is often left to be supplied, ἐφρόντισε ἱστορέων, i. e., inquired carefully, Hdt. 1. 56; also, φροντίζων εὐρίσκω by thinking of it, Id. 5. 24, cf. Plat. Symp. 220 C; δεινὰ.. τοῖς τεκοῦσι φροντίσαι Aesch. Pers. 245; οἱ τοὺς φίλους βλάπτοντες οὐ φροντίετε who though ye do mischief to your friends reck not of it, Eur. Hec. 256; φροντίζεθ' ὡς μαχομένοι Soph. El. 1370; μὴ φροντίσας heed it not, Ar. Vesp. 228; οὐ, μὰ Δι', οὐδ' ἐφρόντισα Id. Ran. 494, cf. 650, Pl. 215, 704;—with a part., [τοιαῦτα] γνώμενα.. ὥρῳτες οὐδὲν φροντίετε Andoc. 32. 15; so in Ar. Eq. 783, οὐ φροντίζει σκληρῶς σε καθήμενον οὕτως, Bruck supplied ὥρῳ.

III. Pass. to be an object of thought or care, φροντιζόμενος Xen. Hier. 7. 10; πεφροντισμένος carefully thought out, Lat. exquisitus, λόγος Diod. 15. 78., 16. 32, Philostr. 496; τρέφονται τροφῇ πεφροντισμένῃ Ael. N. A. 7. 9.

φροντίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (φρονέω), thought, care, heed, attention bestowed upon a person or thing, c. gen., φροντίδ' ἔχειν τινός Simon. 85. 10, Eur. Med. 1301; παλαισμάτων λάβε φροντίδα take thought for them, Pind. N. 10. 40; ἐν φροντίδι εἶναι περὶ τινος Hdt. 1. 111, cf. 7. 205; ἐκεῖνος οὐδὲ εἰς περὶ τούτου λόγος οὐδὲ φρ. Plat. Phaedo 101 E; εἰσέρχεται αὐτῷ δέος καὶ φρ. Id. Rep. 330 D; φρ. ποιεῖσθαι τινος or περὶ τινος Diod. 11. 28, 36., 15. 28;—also foll. by a relat. clause, ἐν φρ. εἶναι ὅ τι χρὴ ποιεῖν Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 33, cf. Cyr. 5. 2, 5.

2. absol. thought, reflection, meditation, τὰ δ' ἄλλα φρόνυς.. θῆσαι δικαίως Aesch. Ag. 912; πολλὰς.. ὁδοὺς ἐλθόντα φροντίδος πλάσιος Soph. O. T. 67 (which is parodied by Henioch. Τρόχ. I, ἔχον.. πολλὰς φροντίδων διεξόδους); ἐν φροντίδι γίγνεσθαι, of a person, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 12; but, ἐν φροντίδι μοι γέγνετο [τὸ πρήγμα] Hdt. 2. 104; ἐμβῆσαι τινα εἰς φροντίδα to set one a thinking, Id. 1. 46; φροντίδα θέσθαι Aesch. Pers. 142; δὲ βαθείης φρ. σωτήριον Id. Supp. 407, cf. 417; ποῖ τις φροντίδος ἔλθῃ; Soph. O. C. 170; v. εὐφρόνη I. 1, πλάσιος II. 2:—in pl. thoughts, ὑπὸ τίσιν γλυκυτάταις ἔθηκε νόον Pind. O. 1. 31, and often in Att.; ἐπὶ φροντίδων ἦν to live thoughtfully, Eur. Fr. 685. 4; cf. ἐπίστασις II. 1:—proverb., αἱ δευτέραι πᾶς φροντίδες σφώτεραι Id. Hipp. 436;—applied to Socrates and the philosophers, Ar. Nub. 138, 234, 237, 740, 762; φροντίδα φιλόσοφον ἐγείρειν Id. Eccl. 572; cf. φροντιστής, φροντιστήριον.

b. deep thought, care, anxiety, trouble, concern, καί με καρδίαν ἀμύσσει φρ. Aesch. Pers. 161; ἐλπίς ἀμύνει φροντίδ' Id. Ag. 102, cf. 165, Eum. 453; οὐ φροντίς Ἰπποκλείδῃ no matter to H., Hdt. 6. 129, cf. Hermipp. Δῆμ. 6; παρέχεν φροντίδα τινὶ Ar. Eq. 612; in pl. cares, λύπαι καὶ φροντίδας ἐμβέβληκεν Antipho 116. 28, cf. Isocr. 408 E; μεστὸν ἐστί τὸ (ἢ φροντίδων) Menand. Συναρ. 6.

II. power of thought, mind, τὸ.. ἀλώμενον ἀμὲ φροντίδι Soph. Ph. 863; οὐδ' ἐνὶ φροντίδος ἔγχος Id. O. T. 170; τὸ γὰρ τὴν φρ. ἐξω τῶν κακῶν οἰκεῖν γλυκὺ lb. 1390; νέα γὰρ φροντίς οὐκ ἀλγεῖν φιλεῖ Eur. Med. 48.

2. one's heart's desire, Pind. P. 10. 96.

φρόντισμα, τό, that which is thought out, a thought, invention, Ar. Nub. 155, Luc. Bis Acc. 34, etc.; τὰ φρ. premeditated speeches, Philostr. 482;—also φροντισμός, ὁ, Hesych.

φροντιστέον, verb. Adj. one must take heed, Eur. I. T. 468; οὐ πάντῃ ἡμῖν οὕτω φρ. ὅ τι εὐροῖται οἱ πολλοί Plat. Crito 48 A; οὐ φρ. τινός Strab. 775.

φροντιστήριον, τό, a place for meditation, a thinking-shop, as Socrates' school is called in Ar. Nub. 94, 128, 142, 181, 1487;—generally, a school, study, Luc. Nec. 1, Poll. 4. 41.

2. Dio C. uses it to translate the Rom. Curia (which he derives from cura), Excerpt. 1.

3. a monastery, Evagr. II. E. 1. 21; φρ. μοναχῶν Jo. Genes. 70. 18.

φροντιστής, οὐ, ὁ, a *deep, hard thinker*, as Socrates is called in derision by Ar. Nub. 267, cf. 414, 456, 1039; so, φρ. τῶν μετεώρων, τῶν οὐρανίων a *thinker on supra-terrestrial things*, Xen. Symp. 6, 6, Mem. 4, 7, 6; τὰ .. μετέωρα φρ. Plat. Apol. 18 B:—and so, it became a regular word for a philosopher, Xen. Symp. 7, 2, cf. Hesych. s. v., and v. φροντίς I. 2.

II. *one who takes care of*, τοῦ ἱεροῦ C. I. 4716 c; τῶν δημοσίων πραγμάτων Schol. Ar. Pl. 908; τῶν ὑπκόων Poll. 1. 40: as transl. of Lat. *Procurator*, ὁ φρ. Δρουνίου C. I. 3612, cf. 5785. 25., —86: —a *house-steward*, Geop. 7, 8, 1; a *guardian*, Iguat.—Also fem. **φροντιστρια**, ἡ, Manass. Chron. 4967.

φροντιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for *thinking, thoughtful*, Arist. Div. per Somn. 2, 8; ὑπνιόντων δὲ πάντων φρ. (sc. γίνεταί) Antiph. Incert. 33; φρ. τὴν πρόσφιν Luc. Pisc. 12.—τὸ φρ. *speculation*, Plut. 2. 432 C, 966 A.

II. *considerate, careful*, τὰ θήλα περὶ τὴν τέκνων τροφήν φρονιμώτερα Arist. H. A. 9, 1, 5.—Adv., —κῶς, Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 10.

φρούδος, ἡ, ὄν, also *os*, on Soph. El. 507, Eur. T. 154, and Plut.: (contr. from *πρὸ ὕδου*, as *φροίμιον* from *πρῶμιον*, *φρούρος* from *πρῶρος*):—*gone away, clean gone*, (as Hom. says in full, οἱ δ' ὥχοντ' ἰδέσθαι πρὸ ὕδου ἐγένοντο, Il. 4. 382): 1. of persons, *gone, fled, departed*, φρούδος ἐστὶ φρ. γίνεταί Soph. Ant. 15, etc.; φρ. ἐξ οἴκου, δόμῳ ἀπο Eur. Alc. 94, And. 73; σκηνὰς ἐς ἱερὰς Id. Ion 806; βεβαῖσι φρ. Id. I. T. 1289; φρ. οἴχεται Ar. Ach. 210; also c. part., φρούδοι [εἰσι] διδόντες σε they are *gone* in pursuit, Soph. Ph. 561; φρούδος ἀναρπασθεῖς Id. El. 848; φρ. ἐξοικισμένοι Ar. Pax 197; φρ. ἦν πλεῖντο *Andrarchus* 132. 45:—also of the dead, φρ. αὐτὸς ἐθάνων Soph. El. 1152, cf. 848; Ἀντίλοχος φρ. αὐτῷ Id. Ph. 425; and often in Eur. b. *undone, ruined, helpless*, Eur. Med. 722, cf. Ileract. 703, Or. 390. c. c. gen., φρ. τῆς ἀπληστίας *set free from* .., Clem. Al. 440. 2. of things, *gone, vanished*, φρούδα τάπειλματα Soph. O. C. 660; φρ. λύοιτο πρὸς αἰθέρα Eur. Hec. 335; φρ. σοι θυσιὰ Id. Tr. 1071; ἐλπίδες Id. Ion 866; τὰ δ' ἐν δόμῳ δαπάναισι φρ. Id. H. F. 592; φρούδῃ μὲν αὐδῇ, φρούδα δ' ἄρθρα they are *gone*, i. e. refuse their office, Id. Andr. 1078, cf. Ar. Nub. 717.—Rarely found in any case but the nom. sing. and pl., for it is almost always the predicate after the Verb εἰμί: but Soph. has the gen. sing., Aj. 264.—Att. poet. word, used once in Antipho I. c.; but often in later Prose, as Plut.

φρούνος, ὁ, late form for *φρόνως*, Eust. ad Dion. P. 752, dub.

φρουρά, Ion. —ρή, ἡ: (v. *φρουρός* fin.):—a *looking out, watch, guard*, as a duty, Hdt. 2, 30, Aesch. Ag. 2, etc.; φρ. δόμων Eur. Or. 1252; ἐν δόμῳ τὰς αἰσθαι Id. And. 1099; φρουρὰν ἀζήλων ὕψωσιν shall keep *unenviable watch*, Aesch. Pr. 143; φρουρά ὁμματος my *watchful eye*, Soph. Tr. 225; φρουρὰς ἄγειν to *sing while on guard*, to keep oneself awake or while away the time, Ar. Nub. 721; τοῖς .. πιστοτέροις .. διετέτακτο ἡ φρ. Plat. Criti. 117 D. 2. a *watch of the night*, ἡ νυκτερινὴ φρ. Hdn. 3, 11;—in Eur. Rhes. 5, φυλακὴν is restored. 3. a *prison*, Plat. Phaedo 62 B, Gorg. 525 A.

II. of persons set to *watch, a watch, guard, garrison*, Hdt. 6. 26., 7. 59, Aesch. Ag. 301, Thuc. 3. 51, etc.; esp. of *frontier-posts*, which were guarded in Attica by the *πρίστολοι*, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 24, etc.; στρατιῶν καὶ φρουρῶν Lys. 147, 26; ἐξήλθομεν εἰς Πάνακτον φρουρὰς προγραφείας being ordered on *garrison-duty*, Dem. 1257. 5; τὰ κύκλω κατέχων ἀρμολαῖς καὶ φρουραῖς Id. 258. 6; φρουρὰν ὑποδέχεσθαι Id. 1334. 21. 2. at Sparta, a *body of men destined for service*, like the French *ban* (in military sense), φρουρὰν φαίνων to *proclaim or order out a levy*, 'call out the *ban*', of the Ephori and Kings, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 23, 6, 4, 17; ἐπὶ τινος Ib. 4. 7, 1, etc.; εἰδότες φρουρὰν πεφασμένην Ib. 5. 1, 29; φρ. ἐξάγειν Ib. 2, 29.—Cf. *φυλακή* throughout.

φρουράρχεω, to be *φρουράρχος*, Plut. Dio 11.

φρουράρχης, *cu*, ὁ, = *φρουράρχος*, Themist. 136 B, and v. l. in Xen.

φρουράρχια, ἡ, the *office or post of φρουράρχος*, place of *commandant*, Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 17.

φρούρ-αρχος, ὁ, a *commander of a watch*, or *commandant of a garrison or fortress*, Xen. An. 1. 1, 6, Plat. Legg. 760 D, C. I. 73, al.; οἱ φρ. τούτων Plat. Legg. 843 D.—the form *φρουράρχος* occurs in Themist. and as v. l. in Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 11.

φρουρέω: aor. *ἐφρουρήσα*:—Med., fut. —*ήσομαι* in pass. sense, Eur. Ion 603:—Pass., aor. *ἐφρουρήθη* Ib. 1390: pf. *ἐφρουρήμαι* Hipp. 1289. 21, (dia-) Aesch. Fr. 263: (φρούρος). To *keep watch or guard*, ἐν τόπῳ Hdt. 2. 30, cf. 9. 106, Soph. Tr. 915; οἱ ships, φρ. περὶ Ναυπάκτου or ἐν Ναυπάκτῳ Thuc. 2. 80, 83; φρ. ἐπὶ τινι to *keep watch over* .., Eur. Alc. 34; οἱ φρουροὶντες the *watchers, the watch, guard*, Plat. Legg. 763 D; συνάπτε .. φρουροῦντας .. φρουροῦσθαι Id. Legg. 758 B; proverb., ἐν παντί .. σκοπίος φρ. λίθφ Soph. Fr. 35.

II. trans. to *watch, guard, τὴν χώραν* Hdt. 3. 90; τὴν γέφυραν Id. 4. 133; τὴν ἀτραπὸν Id. 7. 217; βρέτας Aesch. Eum. 1024; αἱ δαίμων .. φρουρήσας τύχοι Soph. O. T. 1479; of place, φρ. τὴν Ποτιδαίαν to *guard, garrison* it, Thuc. 3. 17, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 17, etc.; φρ. τινι φυλακαῖσι Eur. Cycl. 690:—metaph., πέτραν φρ. to *keep watch over* it, of Prometheus, Aesch. Pr. 31; στόμα φρ. *ἐφῆμνον* to *keep silence*, Eur. Ion 98:—Pass. to be *watched or guarded*, Hdt. 7. 203, Aesch. Eum. 218, Soph. O. C. 1013, Eur. Hec. 595, also of the watch kept by besiegers, κύκλω φρουρούμενος ὑπὸ πάντων πολεμίων Plat. Rep. 579 B.

2. to *watch for, observe*, φρουρῶν τὸδ' ἦμαρ Eur. Alc. 27; φρ. ὅμα ἐπὶ σῶ .. καίφφ Soph. Ph. 151; φρ. χρεῖος to be *observant of one's duty*, Id. El. 74.

III. in Med., like *φυλάσσομαι*, to be *on one's guard against, beware of*, c. acc., φρουρούμενος βέλεμνα Eur. Andr. 1136:—but the Act. is also found in the same sense, ἐφρουρεῖ μηδὲν ἐξαμαρτάνειν Id. Supp. 900; so, φρ. ὅπως or ὅπως ἀν .., with subj., Soph. El. 1402, Eur. Hel. 742; φρ. μὴ .., with subj., Id. El. 1139.—Cf. *φυλάσσω* throughout.

φρούρημα, τό, poet. Noun: I. *that which is watched or guarded*, λέας βουκόλων φρουρήματα the herdsmen's *charge of cattle*,

Soph. Aj. 54, ubi v. Herm.

II. a *guard*, Aesch. Eum. 706; of a single man, Id. Theb. 448; λόγχοι, δεσποτῶν φρουρήματα Eur. El. 798.

III. *watch, ward, guard, φρουρήμα* ἔχειν Id. Ion 511.

φρουρήσις, ἔως, ἡ, a *watching* C. I. 2155, v. l. LXX (2 Regg. 5. 23).

φρουρητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a *watcher, guard, Manetho* 4. 47.

φρουρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for *watching or guarding*, Iamb. Myst. 3. 10, Eccl. φρουρητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. *watched, guarded*, Anth. P. 6. 230.

φρουρητωρ, ορος, ὁ, = *φρουρητήρ*, Anth. P. 9. 812.

φρουρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, for a *watch, guard or garrison*, τὸ φρ. Dio C. 56. 42, and v. l. in Thuc. 5. 80 for *φρούριον*.

φρούριον, τό, (φρουρός) a *watch-post, garrisoned fort, citadel*, Aesch. Eum. 919, Thuc., etc.; ἀντὶ τοῦ πόλεως εἶναι φρούριον κατέστη Id. 7. 28: esp. a *hill-fort, castle, tower*, as distinguished from a fortified town, Id. 2. 18., 3. 18, 51, Lys. 124. 1, Xen., etc.; βίον ὡς οἰκτρὸν ἐξαντλοῦσιν οἱ τὰ φρ. τρωόντες Menand. Ἀσπ. 5; cf. περίπολοι 1. 2. a *prison*, Plat. Ax. 365 E.

II. the *guard, garrison*, of a place, Aesch. Pr. 801 (where the Schol. mentions another interpr., a *thing to be guarded against*); φυλασσόμεθα φρουρίας Eur. Or. 760, Thuc. 2. 93; πύλεις φρ., of the Areopagites, Aesch. Eum. 949. (Dim. only in form.)

φρουρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a *guard-ship*, Thuc. 4. 13, Xen. Hell. 1. 3, 17.

φρουρο-δόμος, ὄν, *watching the house, κίων* Anth. P. 9. 245.

φρουρός, ὁ, a *watcher, guard*, Eur. Ion 22, Rhes. 506; φρουροὺς ἐγκαταλείπειν to *leave a garrison* in a place, Thuc. 2. 6, cf. 4. 25; τοῖς φρ. ἐκβάλλειν Id. 8. 108; οἱ .. ἀριστοὶ φρ. τε καὶ φύλακες .. εἰσι Plat. Rep. 560 B, cf. Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 20; of the Spartan *deceivings* placed in cities by Lysander, Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 7; identified with *φύλακες*, Id. Cyr. 8. 6, 1 and 3; but distinguished from them, Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 20. (Contr. for *προρός*, as *φροίμιον* from *πρῶμιον*, *φρούδος* from *πρὸ ὕδου*: cf. οὐρος (b).)

φρύαγμα, τό, a *violent snorting*, esp. the *neighing or whinnying* of a spirited horse (ἡ τῶν ἵππων καὶ ἡμίονων διὰ μυκητῶν ἡχή Ε. M. 801. 11), ἱππικὰ φρύαγματα Aesch. Theb. 245, 475, Soph. El. 717; φρ. καὶ φουήμα Xen. Eq. 11, 12; cf. φριμάσσομαι:—used also of a boar, Opp. C. 2. 457.

II. metaph. *wanton behaviour, insolence*, τὸ ἐπ' ὑφρύσι φρ. Anth. P. 12. 101; σὺβαρον φρ. Ib. 5. 18; τὸ φρ. αἰρεῖν Ael. N. A. 7. 12; φρ. πρὸς τινα Luc. Catapl. 26; cf. φρυγαμοσέμενος.

φρυγαμῆτις, οὐ, ὁ, a *wanton, hot-tempered horse*, Hesych. **II.** metaph. as Adj. *arrogant, wanton, bios* Plat. Anton. 2.

φρυαγμός, ὁ, = *φρύαγμα*, Diod. 19. 31; of he-goats, Dion. H. de Comp. 16.

φρυαγμα-σέμενδος, ὄν, *wanton and haughty*, ἔχων τρόπους φρ., coined to describe Bdelycleon in Ar. Vesp. 135; cf. φρύαγμα II.

φρυακτής, οὐ, ὁ, = *φρυγαμῆτις*, ἵππος Diog. L. 6. 7:—also *φρυακτίας*, δ, Manass. Chron. 3409, 3708, etc.

φρυάσσομαι, Att. —*ττομαι*: fut. *ήσομαι*: Dep. Properly of spirited, high-tempered horses, to *neigh, whinny and prance*, Call. Lav. Pall. 2, Anth. P. 5. 202; cf. Thom. M. 901; φρ. πρὸς τὸς ἀγῶνας to *neigh eagerly* for the race, Plut. Lys. 22:—also of other animals, even of a cock in Ael. N. A. 7. 7; cf. φριμάσσομαι. 2. metaph. of men, to be *wanton, unruly, haughty, insolent*, Alciphro 3. 27, Philo 1. 151, 297, al.; μὴ γαῦρα φρυάσσου Anth. P. 12. 33; ἐρατὸς φρυασσόμενος Id. Plan. 215:—φρ. ἐπὶ τινι to be *proud of a thing*, Diod. 4. 74, ubi v. Wessell, and cf. Wetstein ad Act. 4. 25; ἐν τινι Anth. P. 4. 3, 27; κατὰ τινος Manass. Chron. 451.

II. the Act. *φρύασσω* occurs only in LXX and N. T. (Ps. 2. 1, Act. Ap. 1. c., cf. Christ. Pat. 2409) as a neut. verb, in pass. sense, cf. Hesych.; whereas *φρυάττομαι* is cited by Suid. from Menand. as = *καταπλήττω*.

φρύανίζομαι, Dep. to *gather sticks for fuel*, Eccl.:—the Act. in Poll. 7. 142.

φρύγανικός, ἡ, ὄν, = *φρυγανώδης*, Theophr. H. P. 6. 1, 1; *φρυγανικώ-τατα* τῇ προσφύει Id. C. P. 3. 7, 11.

φρύγανιον, τό, Dim. of *φρύγανον*, Diosc. 3. 105.

φρύγανίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = *φρύγανον*, Eust. 862. 33.

φρύγανισμός, ὁ, a *gathering of dry sticks for fuel*, a *collecting fire-wood*, ἐπὶ φρ. ἐξελεῖν Thuc. 7. 4, cf. 13; coupled with *λαχναρεία*, Joseph. B. J. 4. 9, 8.

φρύγανιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, one who *gathers fire-wood*, Polyae. 1. 18:—the fem. *φρυγανίστρια* in Ar. Fr. 618.

φρύγανίτις, ἴδος, special fem. of *φρυγανικός*, ὕλη Heliod. 9. 8.

φρύγανω-ειδής, ἔς, = *φρυγανώδης*, Diosc. 3. 38.

φρύγανον [ῥ], τό, (φρύγω) a *dry stick*; mostly in pl. *dry sticks, brush-wood, fire-wood*, Lat. *sarmentia, virgulta*, Hdt. 4. 62, Ar. Av. 642, Thuc. 3. 111, Xen. An. 4. 3, 11; cf. φρύγω 1; φρυγανίος καὶ λίθοις περιφράγαντες Arist. H. A. 8. 20, 5:—the sing. only in collective sense = τὰ φρύγανα, *mantikῶς* τὸ φρ. τίθεσθαι Ar. Pax 1026; τὸ φρ. ἐπικαίοντι Plat. 2. 553 C.

II. Theophr., H. P. 1. 3, 1, makes *φρύγανα*, shrubs, a class distinct from δένδρα, θάμνοι, ποταί.

φρύγανω-φόρος, ὄν, *gathering dry sticks*, Lys. ap. Poll. 7. 130.

φρύγανώδης, ἔς, (εἶδος) like *switches or twigs, shrubby*, Lat. *ferulaceus*, Theophr. H. P. 6. 6, 2, Diosc. 4. 48, 162: τὰ φρ. *shrubby plants*, Theophr. H. P. 1. 3, 4.

φρύγετρον [ῥ], τό, (φρύγω) a *vessel for roasting barley* in, prob. like our coffee-roasters, Polyzel. Διον. 1:—Solon ordained that brides should carry one in the bridal procession, as a symbol of household duties, Poll. 1. 246, 6. 64; so Rom. brides *farreum praeferebant* (cf. *confarreatio*), Plin. 18. 3.

φρύγεις, ἔως, ὁ, (φρύγω) a *vessel for roasting*, like *φρύγετρον*, Theopomp. Com. Σειρ. 4. **II.** one who *roasts*, Poll. 7. 181, who also has the Verb *φρυγεύω* = *φρύγω*.

φρυγία, ἡ, (φρύγω) a female roaster, Hesych.

the asplenium kind, ap. Diosc. 3. 151; cf. φρυγίτις.

φρυγιατικόν, τό, an unknown plant, Geop. 12. 1. 2.

φρυγίτζ, to be like the Phrygians, τῇ φωνῇ Steph. Byz. s. v. Ἀρμενία.

φρυγίλος [ῖ], ὁ, a bird, perh. a finch, Lat. fringilla, Ar. Av. 763, 875.

φρυγίλινδα παίζειν, to play with roasted beans, Poll. 9. 110, 114, Hesych.

φρυγιον, τό, fire-wood, LXX (Ps. 101. 3).

2. a drying-place, basking-place, E. M. 561. 12.

φρυγιός [ῖ], α, ον, (φρύγω) dry, Hesych.

Φρυγιός [ῖ], α, ον, also os, ον, Luc. Harm. 1: (Φρύξ) :—Phrygian, of

from Phrygia, δι' αἶας . . Φρυγίας Aesch. Supp. 548, etc.; Φρύγια δέματα

the terrors of the Phrygian goddess, Eur. El. 457.

2. Φρ. νόμοι, μέλη Phrygian music, i. e. music played on the flute, said to be invented by

Marsyas, Eur. Or. 1426, Tro. 545; Φρύγιοι αὐλοὶ Id. Bacch. 127, cf. 159;

this music was of a wilder, more stirring character than the music for the

lyre, πᾶσα . . Βακχεῖα μάλιστα . . ἐστὶν ἐν τοῖς αὐλοῖς . . ὁ διθυράμβος

δολογοχοιμένος δοκεῖ εἶναι Φρ. Arist. Pol. 8. 7, 10; τῆς Φρυγίου τὸ ἔνθεον

Luc. Harm. 1; cf. Horat. Epod. 9. 5:—it was used in the worship of Cybelē

(τὰ μητρεῖα), and sometimes called μητρεῖον αὐλῆμα, v. Müller Eumen.

§ 19, and cf. sq.

II. φρ. λίθος an aluminous kind of pumice-

stone, used by dyers, Diosc. 5. 141.

Φρύγιστι, Adv. of music, in the Phrygian mode, Plat. Rep. 399 A; ἡ

Φρ. (sc. ἀρμονία) Arist. Pol. 4. 3, 7, 8. 5, 22; τὰ Φρ. μέλη Ib. 8. 7, 10;

cf. Φρύγιος 1. 2.

φρυγίτις, ἡ, = φρυγία II, Diosc. Noth. 3. 151.

φρυγμός, ὁ, a drying, roasting, Hesych.

φρύγω [ῖ] (in late writers also φρύττω, Diosc. 2. 177, Schol. Od. 9. 388;

in Theocr. 12. 9 φρύγω is now restored): fut. φρύξω v. infr., Dor. ἐ-ῶ

Theocr. 7. 66:—aor. ἐφρύξα Cratin. Ὀδ. 5, Hipp. 874 H, 875 H:—Pass.,

aor. ἐφρύχθη in Ep. Hom. 14. 4, Or. Sib. 8. 237, Galen.; ἐφρύχην [ῖ] Hipp.

876 C, Anth. (v. infr. 2):—pf. πέφρυγμα. (From √ΦΡΥΓ come also

φρύγ-ανον, φρύγ-ερον, φρύγ-εῖν, φρυκ-τός; cf. Skt. bhāgī, bhṛig-ami,

Lat. frig-o (to parch, roast).) To roast or fry, Ar. Ran. 511, Eccl.

221; φρύξας, ἐλπίσας κατ' ἀνδράσις ὑπέρσας Cratin. l. c.; φρύξαντες

ἔφουσι Hdt. 2. 94; ἐφρυγίσαν φρυγίσαι they shall cook with the [wood

of] the oars, (as Kühn for φρίζουσι), Orac. ap. Hdt. 8. 96: metaph., ὅς

(sc. Mnesibolus) φρύγει τὴν δρᾶμα καινὴν Εὐριπίδην, καὶ Σωκράτην τὰ

φρύγαν ὑποτίσθαι Teleclid. Incert. 2, cf. Dind. Ar. Fragm. p. 512:—

Pass., φρύγεται τραγήματα Ar. Eccl. 844; πεφρυγμένοι ἐρέβινθοι Pherecr.

Incert. 2; πεφρ. κριθὰν roasted barley, Thuc. 6. 22.

2. of the sun, to parch, like Lat. torrere, Theocr. 6. 16, 12. 9; and of thirst, ἐφρύγη

διψεύς ὑπο Anth. P. 7. 293.

φρυκτός, to set on fire, kindle, cited from Nicet.

φрукτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of φρύγω, roasted, ὑμᾶς . . φрукτοὺς σκευάσω

I'll make roast meat of you, Ar. Vesp. 1330.

II. as Subst.,

φрукτός, ὁ, a fire-brand, torch: esp. an alarm-fire, signal-fire, bale-

fire, beacon, used as a telegraph at night, Aesch. Ag. 30, 282, 292;

φрукτοὶ πολέμοι αἰρῶνται ἐς τύπον fire-signals of an enemy's approach

are made to a place, Thuc. 2. 94, 3. 22; cf. φрукτωρέω, φрукτωρίς,

πυράς II.

2. φрукτός (sc. κύματος), ἂ, a lot, because roasted beans

were sometimes used for drawing lots, Plut. 2. 492 A:—also a bean for

voting, Poll. 8. 18.

3. φрукτός, αἰ, φрукτά, τὰ, small fish for frying,

small fry, Anaxand. Ὀδυσσ. 1. 11, Alex. Ὀδ. ὕφ. 2.

4. φрукτή, ἡ,

a kind of resin, Hipp. ap. Galen., v. Diosc. 1. 93.

φрукτωρέω, to give signals by fire, Dinarch. ap. Harpocr.:—Pass.,

ἐφрукτωρήθησαν νῆες προσπλέουσαι the approach of ships was signalled

by beacon-fires, Thuc. 3. 80.

φрукτωρία, ἡ, a giving signals by beacons or alarm-fires, telegraphing,

Aesch. Ag. 33, 490, Soph. Fr. 379. 5; ἐννυχος Eur. Rhes. 55; φрукτω-

ρίαί ἐν ταῖσι πύργοις Ar. Av. 1161; τὰ σημεῖα τῆς φρ. Thuc. 3. 22.

φрукτώριον, τό, a beacon-tower, light-house, Plut. Pomp. 24; Hdn.

4. 2, 15.

φрукτωρός, ὁ, (φрукτός II, οὖρος (B)) a fire-watch, i. e. one who watches

on a height to give signals by beacons or alarm-fires, Aesch. Ag. 590,

Thuc. 8. 102; see the opening scene and the description in Aesch. Ag.

281 sq.

II. the fire-signal or beacon itself, Lyc. 345.

φρύνη [ῖ], ἡ, a toad, Bufo cinereus, Arist. H. A. 4. 5, 7, Timae.

156.

II. a nickname of several Athenian courtesans, from their

complexion, Ar. Eccl. 1101, cf. Ath. 585 sqq.:—so Φρύνος, ὁ, the name of

a Com. Poet, Ar. Nub. 971. (Cf. φρύνος, Φρύνχος, etc.; Lat. fur-us;

Skt. ba-bhrus (subrufus); O. H. G. brūn (brown);—so rubeta is akin to

rubet; v. Curt. 416.)

φρύνιον [ῖ], τό, a plant, also βατράχιον and ποτήριον, Diosc. 3. 17.

Φρύνιχος, α, ον, of or like Phrynichus (the Com. Poet), τὸ Φρ. ἐκ-

λακτίζειν Ar. Vesp. 1524, ubi v. Schol.

φρύνο-ειδής, ἑς, like a toad, βάτραχος Arist. Probl. 1. 22.

φρύνο-λόγος, ον, toad-catcher, or φρυνολόγος, ον:—lying in

wait for toads, a name prob. for the buzzard, Arist. H. A. 9. 36, 1.

φρύνος, ὁ, like φρύνη, a toad, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 41, Nic. Al. 5So, Babr.

24. 4:—Babr. also has it fem., 28. 6.

Φρυνώνδεος, ὁ, a swindler, cheat, rogue (from Phrynondas, a notorious

swindler mentioned by Ar. Thesm. 861, Fr. 92, Isocr. 382 A). A. B. 71.

Φρύξ, ὁ, gen. Φρύγος, a Phrygian, l. 2. 861, al.:—as the name of a

slave, Ar. Vesp. 433; cf. Davus, Geta:—the Phrygians were a bye-word

for cowardice, δειλοτέρους λαγὼν Φρυγῶν ap. Strab. 36, cf. Apollod. Kithar.

1, Tertull. de Anim. 279 A.

φρύσσω, φρύττω, = φρύγω, q. v.

φύ, fie! fough! an exclamation of disgust, Ar. Lys. 295, 305; cf. φύε:

—but

II. φύ, Ep. for φύρ.

φυσάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (φύω) a shoot, sucker, Byz.

II. a plant of

φύγ-αγῶνος, ὄν, (φυγὰς) dragging along fugitives, dub. l. Polyaen. 8.

16, 6: Lob. Phryn. 383 proposes λαφύραγωγός.

φύγαδε, Adv. (φύγη) like φόβονδε, to flight, to flee, φύγαδ' ἔτραπε

μῶνυχας ἵππους II. 8. 157, 257; φύγαδ' ὑποστρέφας II. 446; ἄλλοι

φύγαδε μῶνόντο ἑκάστος 16. 697; cf. φύγαδα.

φύγαδεία, ἡ, exile, banishment, Polyb. 6. 14, 7.

2. flight, δούλων LXX

(2 Esdr. 4. 15).

II. a body of fugitives, LXX (Ezek. 17. 20, Cod. Alex.).

φύγαδεῖον, τό, a place of refuge, LXX (Num. 35. 15).

φύγαδεύειον, verb. Adj., one must banish, Porph. V. Pyth. 2. 2.

2.

φυγαδευτός, α, ον, to be banished, Iambl. V. Pyth. 34.

φύγαδευτήριον, τό, a city of refuge, LXX (Num. 35. 15, Jos. 20. 2, al.); so

φυγαδευτήρια πόλεις, Eccl.

II. a refuge from, παθῶν Just. M. 40 C.

φύγαδευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, banishing, τινας Heliod. 8. 11, Clem. Al.

197.

II. φ. χρήματα the property of exiles, Phot. s. v. μαστῆρες.

φύγαδεύω, to make one a φυγὰς, to drive from a country, banish, Xen.

Hell. 2. 3, 42, 5. 4, 19; ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Dem. 1018. 10; δευρ' αὐτόν

(sc. Ἐρατο) ἐφυγάδευσαν ὡς ἡμὰς κάτω Aristoph. Πυθαγ. 2; diff. from

ὑστρακίζω, Arist. Pol. 3. 17, 7: metaph., τὸ θῆλυ τοῦ βίου φ. Luc. Amor.

38:—Pass., Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 14, Diod., etc.; αἱ πεφυγαδευμένοι Plut.

Anton. 15.

II. intr. to be a φυγὰς, live in banishment, Hipp.

1201. fin., Polyb. 10. 25, 1; cf. Lob. Phryn. 385.

φύγαδις, ὁ, = φυγὰς, Manass. Chron. 663, 4351.

φύγαδικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for an exile, φ. προθυμία the reckless zeal of a

refugee, Thuc. 6. 92; φ. ἐλπίδες Plut. Pelop. 8; φ. νῆσος Id. 2. 603 B:

—οἱ φυγαδικοί, = οἱ φυγάδες, Polyb. 23. 10, 6; so, τὸ φυγ. Dion. H. 6.

63, Diod. 14. 32. Adv. —κως, Plut. Timol. 24.

φύγαδισ [ῖ], Adv. to flight, E. M. Soc. A. B. 1317.

φύγαδο-θήρας, ον, ὁ, one who hunts after runaways or exiles, Polyb. 9.

29, 3 (where the acc. pl. should be written —θήρας, not —θηρας), Plut.

Demosth. 28, etc.

φύγ-αίχμης, ον, ὁ, fleeing from the spear, unwartlike, cowardly, Aesch.

Pers. 1025, Call. Fr. 117.

φύγ-ανθρωπείω, to shun mankind, φ. εἰς ἐρημίαν Aretae. Caus. M. Diut. 1.

6 (where —πείω is f. l.):—φύγανθρωπία, ἡ, a shunning mankind, Ib. 1. 5.

φύγ-αρσενία, ἡ, a shunning of men, Manetho 4. 64.

φύγας, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ: (√ΦΥΓ, φεύγω):—one who flees from his country,

either voluntarily, a runaway, fugitive, or by legal sentence, a banished

man, exile, refugee, Lat. exul, profugus, Hdt. 1. 150, 3. 138, al., and

often in Att.; ἐξεκνήρυχθη φ. Soph. O. C. 430; ἐξεληλαμαι φ. Ib. 1292;

φ. πάσης χάρις Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 7; τῆς πατρίδος Plat. Alc. 2. 145 B;

ἀνδράσων Plat. Anton. 69; φ. τῆς τῶν ἐξελασάντων πονηρίας Thuc. 6.

92; φ. ἐξ Ἡλίδος, ἐκ Λαρίσης Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 29, 6. 4, 34; φυγάδ' ἀπ'

οὐρανὸν θεῶν Aesch. Supp. 214; φ. ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν ὑπὸ τινας Xen. Hell. 1.

5, 19; φ. παρά τινας a deserter from, Id. Cyr. 6. 5, 11; ἐνθεν . .

εἰμὶ φ. Id. An. 5. 6, 23; φ. ἐντεῦθεν ποιεῖν τινα Lys. 135. 37;—φυγάδα

ποιεῖν τινα Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 40; κατὰγινε φυγάδας to recall them, οἱ φ.

κατὰσι they return home, etc.:—proverb., αἱ ἐπιδες δόσκουσι φυγάδας

(cf. φυγαδικός) Eur. Phoen. 396; αἱ φ. πύλαι Dion. H. 1. 46:—in Plat.

Legg. 855 C, for μὲνδεα εἶναι . . ὑπερορίαν φυγάδα, Stephan. proposes

ὑπερόριον, or εἰς ὑπερορίαν.

II. of an army, put to flight, Soph.

Ant. 108.

φυγανῶν, collat. form of φεύγων, Aesch. Pr. 513, Soph. El. 132, Hipp.

537. 50:—the compds. with ἀπο-, ἐκ-, δια-, κατα- occur in Prose.

φύγαδ, Adv. = φύγαδε, in flight, Aesch. Eum. 256; φύγδην, Nic. Th. 21.

φύγεθλον, τό, a swelling of the glands, esp. of the groin or armpit, Galen.,

v. Hipp. Foës, Oec. (Perh. for φλύγ-εθλον, from √ΦΛΥΓ, like φλυκτίς.)

φύγ-εργος, ον, shunning work, Ar. in Com. Fr. p. 1131.

φύγη, ἡ, (√ΦΥΓ, φεύγω) flight in battle, Lat. fuga, ἀΐσαντε φύγη

Od. 10. 117; οὐδὲ τις ἀλκή . . οὐδὲ φύγη 22. 306; ἐς φ. τραπέζας

Hdt. 8. 89; ὑρᾶσθαι, δρᾶν Eur. Rhes. 143, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 28; φύγην

αἰρεῖσθαι, αἰρεῖσθαι Aesch. Pers. 481, Eur. Rhes. 54; ἵσχυραν τὴν φ. τοῖς

πολεμίοις . . ποιεῖ Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 22; ἱσχυρὰ φ. ἐγένετο Ib. 7. 1, 26:—

the dat. φύγη is often used adverbially, in hasty flight, φυγὰ πόδα νομᾶν

(cf. πελάξω A. 1. 3), Soph. O. T. 468; φύγη ποδὶ ἵππος ἔφερε Eur. Or.

1468; φύγη ἐξαλύωμεν ποδὶ Id. El. 218, cf. Bacch. 437, Hec. 1064;

φύγη φεύγειν, ἀναχωρεῖν, etc., Plat. Symp. 195 B, 221 A; φύγη φευκτέον

Luc. Indoct. 16:—the pl. is often used for the sing., ἐν ταῖς φυγαῖς, of

the flight of the country people of Attica into the city, in the Pelop. war,

Ar. Eccl. 243, cf. Thuc. 2. 17.

2. flight or escape from a thing,

avoidance of it, c. gen., γάμου Aesch. Supp. 395; νόσων ἀμνηχάνων φυγὰς

ἐνυμψάσασθαι Soph. Ant. 364, cf. O. C. 280; φυγαδ' ἐλέκτρον Eur. Hel.

799; ἀγαθὴν φυγὰς Plat. Tim. 69 D.

3. = καταφυγή, a refuge,

Diod. 17. 78.

II. banishment, exile, Lat. exilium, nūn μὲν

δικάζεις ἐκ πόλεως φυγὴν ἐμὸί Aesch. Ag. 1412, cf. Cho. 254; ἐκ γῆς

Soph. O. T. 659, etc.; ἐνιαυσία φ. Eur. Hipp. 37; φυγὴν φεύγειν Lys.

136. 41; φ. συμφεύγειν τινὶ to go into banishment, Plat. Apol. 21 A;

φυγὴν ἐπαβάλλειν τινὶ to impose banishment upon one, Hdt. 7. 3; ἡ-

μοῖν φυγὴ Eur. Or. 900, cf. Plat. Gorg. 516 D; φυγὴν καταγιγνώσκειν

φύγο-δικέω, fut. ἴσω, to *shun*, *shrink a trial*, Dem. 1013. 7.
 φύγοδικία, ἡ, avoidance of a trial, Gloss.
 φύγο-λεκτρος, ον, = *φυγοδέρμιος*, Orph. H. 31. 8.
 φύγομαχέω, to *shun battle* or *war*, Polyb. 3. 90, 10, Diod. 17. 27, etc.
 φύγο-μάχος, ον, *shunning battle*, Simon. 65; -μαχία, ἡ, Byz.
 φύγο-ξένος, ον, *shunning strangers, inhospitable*, φ. στρατός, of the Dorians, Pind. O. 11 (10). 18; cf. ξενηλασία.
 φύγο-πολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, *fleeing from a city*, E. M.
 φύγοπονέω, to *shun work*, Orig.
 φύγοπονία, ἡ, *aversion to work*, Polyb. 3. 79. 4.
 φύγο-πονός, ον, *shunning work* or *hardship*, Polyb. 40. 6, 10.
 φύγο-πτόλεμος, ον, poet. for *φυγοπτόλεμος*, *shunning war, cowardly*, Od. 14. 213, Q. Sm. 1. 740.
 φύγο-πολις, ὁ, ἡ, poet. for *φυγόπολις* (which occurs in E. M.), Maxim. π. κατ. 349.

φύζα (not φύζα, Arcad. 96), ἡ, expl. as ἡ μετὰ δειλίας φυγή (Aristarch. ap. Apollon. Lex. s. v.), *headlong flight*, ρούτ, φύζα, φόβον κρύβοντας εταίρην Il. 9. 2, cf. 14. 140; ἀνάκτιδα φύζαν ἐνόρσας 15. 62; θάνατον καὶ φ. εταίρων 17. 381; Ζεὺς... φύζαν ἐμοῖς ἐταροῖσι κακὴν βάλεν Od. 14. 269, cf. 17. 435.

φυζακινός, ἡ, ὄν, *flying, runaway, shy*, ἔλαφον Il. 13. 102.
 φυζαλέος, α, ον, = *foreg.*, Anth. P. 6. 237; —φυζήλός, ἡ, ὄν, Hesych.
 φυζάνω, collat. form of *φειγώ*, Hesych. —φύζω, late Ion., acc. to Eust. 1643. 2: —part. aor. pass. *φυζήντες* (from *φύζομαι*), Nic. Th. 825.

φυή, Dor. φύά, ἡ, (φύω) *growth, stature, esp. fine growth, noble stature*, like *εὐφύα*, often in Hom., always (as in Hes.) of the human form, and only in acc., ὅθεν ὁρῶντο φυὴν καὶ εἶδος ἀγχιτῶν Il. 22. 370; φυὴν ἐδάην καὶ μήδεα 3. 208; but commonly in adv. sense, Νέστορι διὰ εἶδος τε μέγας τε φυὴν τ' ἄγχιστα ἔκει bath in shape and in stature and in size (or *growth*), 2. 58, cf. Od. 6. 152; οὐ ἐθέεν ἐστὶ χερεῖων, οὐ δέμας οὐδὲ φυὴν, οὐτ' ἄρ' φρένας Il. 1. 114, cf. Od. 5. 212, 7. 210, 8. 168; φυὴν γε μὴν οὐ κακὸς ἐστὶ Il. 7. 210, Od. 8. 134: —later, in gen., οὐτε φυὴν πεπιδνεύς οὐτε νόστον Theocr. 22. 160; once only in Trag., φυὰν Γοργόνος ἴσχειν Eur. El. 461; cf. δέμας, εἶδος. 2. after Hom. of oxen, ἐμβάλλων ἐριπλεύρω φυὰ κέντρον Pind. P. 4. 419; of roses, Mosch. 2. 36, Luc.; of things, ἀνέβη ἡ φ. τοῖς τεῖχεσιν their original form was restored, LXX (Neh. 4. 7).

III. poet. for φύσις, one's natural powers, nature, genius, σοφὸς ὁ πύλλ' εἶδος φύα Pind. O. 2. 154; μάρνασθαι φύα Id. N. 1. 38, cf. I. 7 (6). 32; φυὰ τὸ γενναῖον ἐπιπρέπει Id. P. 8. 62; τὸ δὲ φυὰ ἅπαν κράτιστον Id. O. 9. 151; δεινὸς φυήν Cratin. Τροφ. 1. III. the ripe age of manhood, flower or prime of age, ἐνάνθεμος φυὰ Pind. O. 1. 109. IV. substance, ἀναιμῶν ἐστὶ ρυή μελέων Opp. H. 1. 639, cf. Aretae. Sign. Diut. 2. 3. V. like ῥύλον, φυή μερῶν the race of men, Anth. Plan. 183: —Poët. word, used in late Prose.

φύη or φυή, v. sub φύω.
 φύημα, τό, dub. I. for *φύμα*, Hipp. 1200. fin.
 φύω, Aeol. for *φύω* (v. *φύω* A. II).

φύκαριζω, = *φύκω*, Schol. Opp. H. 1. 127.
 φύκάριον, τό, = *φύκος*, Hesych. s. v. *ἀφκα*, Zonar.
 φύκας, ον, ὁ, (φύκος) a fish living in sea-weed (said to be the forked hake), Arist. H. A. 6. 13, 8: —the female was *φύκας*, ἴδος, Epich. ap. Ath. 319 C, Mnesim. Ἰπποτρ. 1. 38, cf. Arist. I. c., 8. 2, 29, Antiph. Κύκλ. 1, Anaxandr. Πρωτ. 1. 49; but Alex. Κρατεν. 1. 12 and 13, mentions *φύκας* and *φύκας*, as if they were diff. kinds.

φύκας, ἡ, = *φύκος*, dub. in Math. Vett. p. 85.
 φύκιδιον, τό, Dim. of *φύκας*, Anth. P. 5. 185.
 φύκιδεῖς, εσσα, εν, (φύκος) full of sea-weed, weedy, θιν' ἐπὶ φύκιδεντι Il. 23. 693; ἐπ' αἰῶνος... φύκιδεσσας Theocr. 11. 14, cf. 21. 10.
 φύκιδον or φύκιδον, τό, = *φύκος* I, Arist. H. A. 6. 13, 13; but mostly used in pl., Plat. Rep. 611 D, Arist. H. A. 8. 2, 18, etc., Theocr. 7. 58, Anth., etc.

II. = *φύκος* II, *rouge*, φ. ἐντριβέν Luc. Hist. Conscr. 8; κοσμεῖν τοὺς λόγους οἷον *φύκα* Themist. 336 C.
 φύκο-φάγος, ον, *eating sea-weed*, of a fish, Arist. H. A. 8. 19, 9; Ath. 305 F reads *φυκοφάγος*, v. Arist. Fr. 300, 312.
 φύκο-φόρος, ον, *bearing sea-weed*, ἀκτὴ Xenocr. Aq. 29.
 φύκο-χαίτης, ον, ὁ, ἡ, *with hair like sea-weed*, Hesych.

φύκω, = *φύκω*, Gloss. —Pass., Tzetz. Hist. 3. 418.
 φύκας, ἡ, v. sub *φύκας*.
 φύκας, ἡ, a precious stone, so called from its colour, Plin. N. H. 37. 10.
 φύκο-ώδης, ες, *covered with sea-weed*, λίθοι Schol. Opp. H. 3. 420.
 φύκο-γείτων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, *near the sea-weed, dwelling by the sea*, epith. of Priapus, Anth. P. 6. 193.

φύκο-θριξ, τριχός, ὁ, ἡ, *shaggy with sea-weed*, πέτρῃ Matroap. Ath. 135 B.
 φύκος, εως, τό, Lat. *fucus*, sea-weed, sea-wrack, tangle, Il. 9. 7, Alcman 6; ὑστρία, ὁ, φύκος ἡμφιεσμένα Alex. Κρατεν. 1. 2; differing from *βρύον* only in size, Arist. II. A. S. 20, 6, Theophr. II. P. 4. 6, 2.

II. from this a red colour was prepared, used as *rouge* by the Greek women, Lat. *fucus*, Ar. Fr. 309. 5, v. Theocr. 15. 16, etc.
 φύκα-φάγος, ον, v. sub *φυκοφάγος*.
 φύκω, to *rouge*, τὰς παρειὰς Clem. 254: —Pass. to be painted, φ. καὶ μυρίσθαι, of women, Plut. 2. 142 A, 693 B.

II. Diod. uses the Pass. in the literal sense, to be stuffed with sea-weed, 17. 45.
 φυκτός, ἡ, ὄν, older and poet. form of *φυκτός*, to be shunned or escaped, unavoidable, οὐκ ἐτι φυκτὰ πέλονται Il. 16. 128, Od. 8. 299, 14. 489.
 φύκωδης, ες, (εἶδος) full of sea-weed, τόποι Arist. H. A. 8. 19. 9. II. of sea-weed, ἀποφορά Diosc. 5. 135.

φύκωμα, τό, a cosmetic, pigment, Io. Chrys.
 φύλαγμα, τό, a fence, Schol. Thuc. 6. 66, E. M.
 commandment, LXX (Lev. 8. 35, 22. 9, al.).

φύλαξ, fut. ὄξω, to divide into tribes, φυλάς φ. Plut. Lycurg. 6.
 φυλάκεια, ἡ, a band, swathe, Poëta de Herb. 181.
 φυλακεῖον, τό, a place where soldiers keep watch, a post, watchtower, fort, and in pl. used to transl. the Rom. *stationes*, Polyb. 5. 75, 10, 76. 3, cf. 10. 30, 6; φυλάκιον in App. Illyr. 26, ap. Suid. s. v. 2. α watch, partly consisting of four soldiers, Polyb. 6. 33, 6. II. in Alex. Greek, a *menstruous cloth*, Damasc. ap. Phot. Bibl. 338. 25.

φυλάκευς, ὁ, Ep. for *φύλαξ*, Ep. pl. *φυλάκῃς* Opp. C. 4. 290.
 φυλάκω, to keep in prison, τινα Eccl.
 φυλάκῃ, ἡ, (φυλάκω, φυλάσσω) a watching or guarding, watch, guard, ward, esp. by night, φυλάκῃς μνησασθε keep watch and ward, Il. 7. 371; so, φυλάκας ἔχειν 9. 1, 471; φ. κατέχειν Eur. Tro. 194; but, φυλάκῃ ἔχει αὐτὸν watching engages him, Hes. Fr. 47. 7; φ. νυκτερίνην Ar. Vesp. 2; proverb., γυνὴν φυλακὴν ἐπίταττε tell an unarmed man to stand on the defensive, i. e. to give commands that cannot be obeyed, Pherecr. Turp. 4, Philem. 'Αρπ. 1; ὅπως ἀφανὴς εἴη ἡ φ. that there might be nothing visible to watch (μὴ ὄντος πλοίου φανεροῦ follows), Thuc. 4. 67; φυλακὴν τῶν τειχῶν ἔργον καταλείπειν Lycurg. 150. 4; φυλακὴν φυλάττειν to keep watch and ward, Xen. An. 2. 6, 10, Plat. Legg. 758 D; τὴν ἐν θαλάττῃ φ. φυλάττειν Dem. 80. 8; φ. ποιεῖν Xen. An. 5. 7, 31; τὰς φ. ποιεῖσθαι Lys. 121. 27, Xen. An. 6. 3, 21; ἰσχυρὰς φ. ποιεῖσθαι Id. Cyr. 1. 6, 37; φυλάκας καταστήσασθαι, κατασκευάσασθαι Ar. Av. 841, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 23, etc.; (for *φυλάκας* Mss. often give *φύλακας*).

2. a watch or guard, of persons, like Lat. *custodia* for *custos* or *custodes* (Liv. 6. 1), Plat. Prot. 321 D, Xen., etc.; ἡ τοῦ σώματος φ. a body guard, Dem. 622. 7, Dinarch. 91. 15, cf. Wolf Lept. p. 326; ἡ περὶ τὸ σῶμα Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 58: —a guard or garrison of a place or fortress, Hdt. 2. 30; ἡ ἐν τῇ ναυπάκτῳ φ., of a squadron of ships, Thuc. 7. 17, cf. Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 22. b. the rank of *φύλακας*, Plat. Rep. 415 C. 3. of place, a watch, station, post, Il. 10. 408, 416, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 49; φυλάκας προλιπὼν Eur. Rhes. 18. 4. of time, a watch of the night, ἐπεὶ τῆς νυκτὸς ἡ φ. δευτέρῃ Hdt. 9. 51; φυλακαῖσι νυκτερόισιν Eur. Rhes. 765; φ. νυκτερινὰς καθιστάναι Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 43: —of these there were three, acc. to Eust.; but five are mentioned in Stesich. 52, Simon. 221, Eur. Rhes. 543; and the Roman division was four, Ev. Matth. 14. 25, Suid. 5. a place for keeping others in, a ward, prison, Anth. P. 11. 276; βάλλειν τινὰ εἰς φ. Ev. Matth. 18. 30, cf. 5. 25; ἐν φυλακῇ θέσθαι τινὰ Ib. 14. 3. II. a watching, guarding, keeping, preserving, whether for security or custody, ἔχειν τινὰ ἐν φυλακῇ Hdt. 1. 24; ἐν φυλακῇ ἀδέσμω ἔχειν τινὰ Thuc. 3. 34; ἐν φυλακῇ μεγάλῃ ἔχειν τι Hdt. 2. 99, cf. Pind. P. 4. 134; τὸν Ἰσθμὸν ἐν φυλακῇ ἔχειν to keep the Isthmus guarded or occupied, Hdt. 7. 207, 8. 40; less usual, τὸν τῆς γλώσσης χαρακτήρα ἐν φυλακῇ ἔχειν to preserve the same character of language, Id. 1. 57; τὰ παρὰ πᾶσιν ἐν πλείστῃ φυλακῇ, παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας Dem. 300. 10; so too, ἐν φ. ἔχειν νόον Theogn. 439, cf. Blomf. Pers. 598; διὰ φυλακῆς ἔχειν or ποιεῖσθαι τι, Thuc. 7. 8, 8. 39; φυλακὴν ποιεῖσθαι τι Hdt. 2. 154, Antipho 115. 7; στόματος φυλακὴν κατασχέειν Aesch. Ag. 235: —φυλακὴν ἔχειν, = φυλάττεσθαι, to keep guard, be on the watch, περὶ τινα Hdt. 1. 39; φ. ἔχει εἰ πως δυνάμην... Ib. 38; φ. ἔχειν τι... Thuc. 2. 69; δεινὸς ἦσαν ἐν φυλακῇσι were straitly on their guard, Hdt. 3. 152, cf. Aesch. Pers. 592. 2. guardianship, Arist. Pol. 5. 9, 5. 8. a safe-guard, τὴν μεγίστην φυλακὴν ἀναίρει τῆς πύλεως its chief safe-guard, Andoc. 1. 32, cf. Isocr. 224 A, Lys. 174, 18, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 27. III. (from Med.) precaution, πολλὰς φ. ἔργον Plat. Rep. 537 D; φ. θαυμαστῆς δεισιφ. Id. Legg. 906 A, al.; v. διαμέλει- λησις. 2. c. gen. precaution against, εὐλάβεια φυλακῇ κακοῦ Def. Plat. 413 C; ὑποψίας φυλακὴν ποιεῖσθαι Antipho 115. 7: —Cf. φρουρά throughout.

φύλακίζω, to throw into prison, Act. Ap. 22. 19: —Pass., LXX (Sap. 18. 4).
 φυλάκικός, ὁ, ἡ, fitted for watching or guarding, watchful, careful, Plat. Rep. 375 E, 456 A, al.; φυλακικαῶτα πόλεως Ib. C. ἡ φυλακική (sc. τέχνη) Ib. 428 D. 2. disposed to observe, δύγματος Ib. 412 E.
 φυλάκιον, v. sub *φυλακεῖον*.
 φυλάκας, ἴδος, fem. of *φύλαξ*, τοὺς τε φύλακας καὶ τὰς φυλακίδας (cf. *φύλαξ* I. fin.), Plat. Rep. 457 C; ναὺς φ. a guard-ship, like *φρουρίς*, Diod. 20. 16.
 φυλάκισσα, ἡ, = *foreg.*, LXX (Cant. 1. 6), Theod. Prodr.
 φυλάκιστής, ον, ὁ, Lat. *phylactes* in Plaut. Aul. 3. 5. 44, a *gaoler*, epith. of a harsh creditor. 2. = *εὐλοπέδῃ*, Io. Lyd. de Mag. 1. 46.
 φυλάκιστής [τ], ον, ὁ, a prisoner, C. I. 4896 c. 7, Constit. Apost. 1.
 φυλάκος [τ], ὁ, Ep. and Ion. for *φύλαξ*, Il. 24. 566, and often in Hdt., both in sing. and pl., e. g. 1. 84. 89, 2. 113. II. *φύλακος*, ὁ, as pr. n., Il. 6. 35, Od. 15. 231: so *φύλακῃς*, as distinguished from *φυλακῇ*. (On the accent, v. La Roche Texti-Kritik, p. 376.)
 φυλακτέος, α, ον, verb. Adj. to be watched or kept, πρόνοια τοῦ θεοῦ Soph. O. C. 1180; ἄ σοι φυλακτέα Eur. Andr. 63. II. φυλακτέον one must observe, obey, ἀνάγκη Id. I. T. 620. 2. (from Med.) one must guard against, τὴν Aesch. Theb. 499, Plat., etc.; φ. μὴ... Id. Rep. 416 A; ὑπὸς μὴ... Xen. Oec. 7. 36, cf. Isocr. 135 C.
 φυλακτήριον, ἡρος, ὁ, poet. for *φύλαξ*, Il. 9. 66, 80, 24. 444, in pl.
 φυλακτήρια, ἡ, = *φυλακῇ*, Hesych.
 φυλακτήριον, τό, a guarded post, a fort or castle, Hdt. 5. 52: esp. an outpost communicating with regular fortifications, Lat. *statio*, Thuc. 4. 31, 3. 110, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 12, Arist. Pol. 7. 12, 1, etc. 2. a safe-guard, security, Plat. Legg. 917 B; a preservative, Dem. 71. 24; an amulet, Diosc. 5. 159, Plut. 2. 378 B, etc.; among the Jews *φυλακτήρια* were strips of parchment with texts from the Law written on them, put round the forehead by persons praying, Ev. Matth. 23. 5; so, φ. χρυσά, worn by the kings of Egypt, Lap. Rosett. in C. I. 4697. 4.

φυλακτήριος, α, ον, *serving as a safeguard*, τὰ περί τι φ. Plat. Legg. 842 D.

φύλακτις, ον, δ. = φυλακτήρ, a magistrate at Cuma, Plut. 2. 291 F.

φυλακτικός, ή, ον, *preservative*, opp. to ληπτικός and ποριστικός, Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 20; υγιείας of health, Id. Top. 1. 15, 10, cf. Rhet. 1. 5, 3.

II. of persons, *vigilant, observant*, τινος Xen. Mem. 3. 4, 9; φ. ἐγγελημάτων *cherishing the recollection of them*, Arist. Rhet. 2. 4, 17.

2. (from Med.) *cautious*, Ib. 1. 12, 19; —Adv. —κώς, Polyb. 6. 8, 3, al.; φυλακτικώτερον χρῆσθαι ταῖς προνομαῖς Id. 1. 18, 1, al.

φυλακτόν, τό, = φυλακτήριον 2, Byz.

φύλακτωρ, ορος, ο, ποῖτ, for φύλαξ, Theoc. 178, guarded.

φύλαξ [φ], ἄκος, δ, also ή, v. infr.: (φύλασσω) — a *watcher, guard, sentinel*, Lat. *excubitor*, Hom. (only in Il. always as masc. and in pl.);

φύλακες ἄνδρες 9. 477; ἡγεμόνες φύλακων Ib. 85, cf. 10. 58; then

often in Att., (Hdt. always uses φύλακος, except in sign. II), δαμιάτων,

χώρας φ. Aesch. Ag. 914, Soph. O. T. 1418, etc.; φύλακα ἐφιστάται

Id. Tr. 1100, al.; φ. τοῦ τείχους Thuc. 2. 78; φ. κατὰ τὰς πόλεις Xen.

Hell. 4. 4, 8; φύλακα καταστήσαι Lys. 154. 38, cf. Xen. An. 4. 2, 5;

οἱ φ. τῆς γαρίσσου, Thuc. 6. 100, Xen., etc.; φύλακες τοῦ σώματος

body-guards, Plat. Rep. 566 B; ἔχειν φύλακα περὶ αὐτὴν Xen. An. 1.

2, 12, cf. Cyr. 7. 5, 66; ὁ τοῦ δεσμοτηρίου φ. Plat. Crito 43 A; τὰν

αἰχμαλώτων Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 6, etc.; —λόχοι φύλακες *bodies of reserve*, Id.

Am. 6. 3, 9; —as fem. (cf. φυλακίς), ἐστὶ κάμοι κλῆς ἐπὶ γλώσσῃ φ.

Aesch. Fr. 307, cf. Soph. Aj. 36, O. C. 355, Eur. Andr. 86, Tro. 462,

Plat. Polit. 305 C, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 32; so, metaph., flames (φλόγες)

are called φύλακες Ἡφαίστου κνέες, Eubul. Ὀρθ. 1. 7; and the hospi-

table table is φύλας φ., Timocl. Ἥρ. 2.

II. a *guardian, keeper, protector*, Hes. Op. 122, 251; κτεάνων Pind. P. 8. 81; τοῦ παιδὸς Hdt.

1. 41; τῆς γυναίκος Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 14; τῆς πολιτείας Andoc. 31. 12;

τῆς ἀρχῆς Lys. 129. 4; τὰν νόμων Plat. Legg. 966 B; τῆς εἰρήνης

Isocr. 77 C; —c. gen. objecti, φ. δορός a *protector against it*, Eur. Phoen.

1094.

2. an *observer*, τοῦ δόγματος Plat. Rep. 413 C; τοῦ ἐπι-

ταττομένου Xen. Cyn. 12, 2.

3. of things, φύλακες ἐπὶ τοῖς ἑνίαις,

of the ἄγοράνομοι, Lys. 165. 54, cf. Plat. Nic. 3.

φύλαξις, εως, ή, σ *watching, guarding*, ἔπνον φύλαξις Soph. Fr. 379.

6; often in Byz.

II. a *security*, Eur. Hel. 506.

φύλαρχεω, to be or act as φύλαρχος, Ar. Lys. 561, Xen. Eq. 11, 10,

Isac. 88. 18, Arist. Pol. 4. 11, 5; c. gen., φ. τῆς Ὀλυμπίας Isac. 55. 19.

φύλαρχης, ου, δ, = φύλαρχος, LXX (2 Mac. 8. 32), v. l. in Xen., Philo., etc.

φύλαρχία, ή, the *office of φύλαρχος*, Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 15.

φύλαρχος, ὁ, the *chief of a φύλη*, a *phylarch*, Hdt. 5. 69, Xen. Cyr. 1.

2, 14, al. (cf. φύλαρχης), C. I. 5773, etc.; —used to transl. the Rom.

tribunus, Dion. H. 2. 7, Plut. Rom. 20.

III. as a *military term*, at Athens, the *commander of the cavalry furnished by each tribe*, v. sub

ὑπάρχος.

III. οἱ φ. an *oligarchical council at Epidamnus*, Arist.

Pol. 5. 1, 10.

Φυλάσιος [α], δ, a *man of Phylé* (in Attica), Ar. Ach. 1028.

φύλασσω, Att. —τω, Ep. inf. *φυλάσσειναι* Il. 10. 312, 419; —fut.

φυλάξω; —aor. ἐφύλαξα, Ep. inf. —Hom., Att. —pf. πεφύλαξα (δια-)

Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 3, Dinarch. 91. 15, (παρ-) Plat. Legg. 632 A; or πεφύ-

λακα LXX (1 Regg. 25. 21), Argum. Eur. Med. —Med., fut. —ἀφομαι

Soph., etc.; also in pass. sense, Soph. Ph. 48, Xen. Oec. 4. 9; aor. ἐφύ-

λαξάμην Hdt. 7. 130, Xen. —Pass., fut. —αχθήσομαι Dion. H. de Rhet.

5. 6, Galen. —aor. ἐφύλαχθην Luc. Pisc. 15; —rf. πεφύλαγμα Eur. Fr.

475 a. 20, (also used in med. sense, v. infr. c. 1); imper. πεφύλαξο

Hes. Op. 795; part., Il. 23. 343, etc.; cf. προφύλασσα. (From

✓ΦΥΛΑΚ come also φύλαξ, φυλακή, etc.)

A. absol. like φρουρά, to *keep watch and ward, keep guard*, esp.

by night, ἀνίη καὶ τὸ φυλάσσειν πάννυχον ἐγγρήσσοντα Od. 20. 52;

οὐδ' ἐθέλουσι νύκτα φυλάσσειναι Il. 10. 312, cf. 419, 421; εἰ μὲν κ'

ἐν ποταμῷ δυσκρήδεα νύκτα φυλάσσω Od. 5. 466, cf. 22. 195; (so in Med.,

νύκτα φυλάσσομενοι Il. 10. 188); σύν καὶ .. φυλάσσοντας περὶ μήλα

12. 303; —so in Att., αὐτοῦ φ. Aesch. Eu. 243; φ. τὴν νύκτα πρὸς τῇ

ἐπάλξει Thuc. 7. 28; ἐφύλαττον περὶ τὰ βασιλῆα Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 68;

οἱ φυλάττοντες Isocr. 214 D; φ. τινὶ to *keep watch for one*, Thuc. 7. 53;

κατὰ δάπατταν Xen. Hell. 2. 4. 29; φ. ἑως. . . to *watch or wait till* . . . Lys.

93. 10; φ. πηρία Dem. 328. 6.

B. trans. to *watch, guard, defend*, τινὰ ἀθανάτων ὄντας σε φυ-

λάσσει Od. 15. 35, cf. Il. 10. 417, al.; οὐας, μήλα Od. 17. 593, 12. 136;

χάραν Hdt. 8. 46; πόλιν φ. Aesch. Theb. 136; πόδας Eur. Andr. 950;

φυλάττει σε Ζεὺς Ar. Eq. 500; —φυλάττειν τινὰ ἀπὸ τινος to *guard one*

from a person or thing, Xen. Cyr. 1. 4. 7, Hell. 7. 2, 10; —also c. acc. et

inf., φ. τινὰ μὴ πάσχειν τι Soph. O. C. 667; φ. μηδὲν περαιοῦσθαι

Thuc. 7. 17; φ. τὸ μηδὲν γενέσθαι Dem. 329. 22; —foll. by a relat.

word, φ. τινὰ ὅπως μὴ .. or μὴ .. Plat. Gorg. 480 A, Crat. 393 C; φ.

τινὰ, εἰ .. Id. Symp. 220 D; —Pass. to be *watched, kept under guard*,

Hdt. 3. 45, Xen. An. 6. 4, 27; —v. infr. c. II.

2. to *watch for*, lie in wait or ambush for, αὐτὸν ἰόντα λοχῆσθαι ἥδ' ἐφύλαξεν ἐν πορθμῷ

Dem. 657. 17.

3. metaph. to *keep, preserve, maintain, cherish*,

χόλον Il. 16. 30; αἰδῶ καὶ φυλόγητα 24. 111; ὄρκια 3. 280; φ. ἐπος

to *observe* a command, 16. 686; so, φ. βῆμα Pind. I. 2. 16; τελευτάς Id. O.

3. 74; νόμον Soph. Tr. 616; τοὺς νόμους Plat. Polit. 292 A, etc.; τὸ

σὺν πιάτων Soph. O. C. 626; τὰς συνθήκας Isocr. 362 E; φ. σιγήν

Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 542; οὐκ ἐφύλαξα ἀπειλὰς ὑμετέρας 1 *regarded not*

your threats, Call. Del. 204; also, φ. σκασιόυναν to *cling to it, foster it*,

Soph. O. C. 1213; ἀξία ᾗθη Eur. Ion 736; φ. τῇ μνήμῃ Plat. Legg.

783 C; φ. τὸν θυμὸν Ib. 867 A; τὴν τιμιαν Dem. 527. 9; φ. πάντα

τινὶ Lys. 155. 25; τὸ μέρος τοῖς θεοῖς Xen. An. 5. 3, 4; opp. to κτῆ-

σασθαι, Dem. 16. 3; φ. μάλα ἐν κόλποις Theoc. 2. 120, cf. 7. 64; εἰ

μὴ φυλάσσεις μίκρ', ἀπολέεις τὰ μείζονα Menand. Monost. 172; ἀθά-

νατον ὕρην μὴ φυλάττε Ib. 4; —also with a predic. added, φ. τινὰ

δεξιμένον Antipho 135. 1; τὴν δάμοναν φ. ἀδέκαστον Dion. H. de Thuc.

34; τὸ πέλαγος ἀκύαντον Luc. D. Mar. 5. 1; —Pass., φυλάττεσθαι παρὰ

τινὶ to be *fostered in or by* . . . Soph. O. T. 383.

4. to *keep or keep* in a place, *continue* ἐν, τὶδε δῶμα φυλάσσοις, ἀθανάτος τ' εἴης Od. 5.

208.

5. to *notice, observe*, Ath. 408.

C. Med., I. absol. to be on one's guard, *keep watch*, Ar. Eccl.

769; used by Hom. only in part., νύκτα φυλάσσομενοι Il. 10. 188;

πεφυλαγμένοι εἶναι to be *cautious, prudent*, 23. 343, cf. Xen. Hell. 5. 4,

9; so, φυλάσσομενος πορεύεσθαι *with caution*, Id. Cyr. 5. 2, 30, cf.

Cyn. 10, 10.

2. c. acc. to *keep a thing by one, bear it in mind* or

memory, Hes. Op. 261, 559; more fully, φυλάσσεσθαι τι ἐν θυμῷ Ib.

489; φρεσὶ ἡ. Hom. Ap. 544; cf. Pind. O. 7. 72, Soph. El. 1012.

3. to *guard, keep safe*, καὶ κεφαλὴν πεφύλαξο Orac. ap. Hdt. 7. 148.

4. c. inf. to *take care* to do, Hdt. 7. 5, Aesch. Supp. 205; φ. μηδὲν βαλεῖν

Antipho 124. 37.

5. c. gen., φυλάσσεσθαι τὸν νῆον to *take care*

because of the ships, *be chary of them*, Thuc. 4. 11; so, ἄρκτοι πεφυλαγ-

μένοι ὠκεανοῖο, Virgil's Oceanii meluentes aequore tingi, Arat. 48, cf.

930.

II. φυλάσσεσθαι τι or τινὰ to *beware of, be on one's guard*

against, *shun, avoid* a thing or person. Hdt. 1. 108, 7. 130, Aesch. Pr.

715, 804, etc.; so 2. φ. πρὸς τι Thuc. 7. 69; ἀπὸ τινος Xen. Cyr. 2.

3, 9, Hell. 7. 2, 10.

3. c. part., εἰσορῶν φυλάξομαι I *will take care*

to look on . . . Soph. Ph. 455; so 4. c. inf., φυλάξομαι δὲ τὰςδε

μεμνηθῶαι .. ἐφετμὰς Aesch. Supp. 205; φ. μὴ ποιεῖν to *take care not*

to do, *guard against* doing, Hdt. 1. 65, 108, Dem. 773. 1; also, without μὴ,

τὸ λυθῆναι Id. 313. 6; φ. ὁράσθαι Arist. H. A. 9. 5, 3; λέγειν Id. Rhet.

Al. 36, 16.

5. φ. μὴ foll. by subj., to *take care lest* . . . Aesch. Supp.

498, Eur. I. T. 67, Ar. Ach. 257, Eccl. 831, Xen., etc.; so, φ. ὅπως μὴ ..

Id. Mem. 1. 2, 37; cf. φυλακτέος II.

G. rarely c. gen., τῶν .. εὔ

φύλαξαι Soph. O. C. 161, cf. Aesch. Fr. 390.

III. sometimes the

Act. has this sense of the Med., φ. τι Plat. Gorg. 461 D, cf. Andoc. 17. 36,

Lys. 92. 19, Arist. Pol. 4. 1, 10, al.

2. c. inf., ὁ νόμος φ. ἀπτεσθαι

Plat. Legg. 838 B.

3. φ. μὴ with subj., Eur. I. A. 145, Plat. Theaet.

154 D; φυλάττειν ἐμὲ καὶ τρεῖς, ὅπως μὴ .. Dem. 317. 30, cf. Xen.

Hell. 2. 4, 29; —On this usage, v. Elmsl. Med. 314, Lob. Phryn. 363.

Φυλετεύω, to *adopt into a tribe, ἐνέουσι καὶ μετοικεῖν* Arist. Pol. 3. 2, 3.

Φυλῆτης, ου, ὁ, (φυλή) *one of the same tribe, a tribesman*, Lat. *tribulis*,

Antipho 142. 46, Andoc. 19. 31, Plat. Legg. 955 D; ὦ φυλῆτα Ar. Ach.

565; —as Adj., φ. χόρος the chorus of *one's tribe*, Epigr. Gr. 927.

Φυλετικός, ή, ον, *of or for a φυλῆτης, δικαστήρια, δίκαι* Plat. Legg.

768 C, 915 C; φ. φυλῆαι Arist. Eth. N. 8. 12, 1; —ἐκκλησία φ., the

Roman comitia tributa, Dion. II. 7. 59. Adv. —κώς, like the tribesmen,

Arist. Soph. Elench. 1, 2.

Φυλῆτις, ἴδος, fem. of φυλῆτης; also for φυλετική, ή φ. ἐκκλησία Dion.

H. 7. 59.

Φυλή, ή, (φύω) properly, like φύλον, a *set of men naturally distinct*;

but seldom used in this general sense, κατὰ φυλάς Xen. Oec. 9, 6; —acc.

to Dicaearchus ap. Steph. B. s. v. πάτρα, its original sense was a *union*

of persons in a regular community; acc. to Steph. Byz. it was the *three-*

fold division found in the earliest communities (esp. of the Dorians, cf.

τριχάικες). —In usage φυλή corresponded to the Roman *tribus*, and signi-

fied I. a *body of men united* 1. by *supposed ties of blood*

and descent, a *clan or sept*, such as those among the Dorians, Pind. P. 1.

119, Steph. B. s. v. Τάλλες et Δυμῶν, C. I. 1123; of the four old Attic

Tribes, Hdt. 5. 69, 6. 131, Eur. Ion 1575, Arist. Fr. 347, 349, Plut.

Solon 19, etc.; and of the Sicyonic and Argive, Hdt. 5. 68; of the Laconian,

Id. 4. 148; of the old Roman, Dion. H. 2. 7, etc.; of the Persian, Xen. Cyr.

1. 2, 5 and 12, cf. Hdt. 1. 125 (where they are called γένη); of the

Jewish, Ev. Matth. 19. 28, etc.; but in LXX (1 Regg. 10. 20, 21) the φ.

is a *subdivision of the tribe* (σκηπτρον); or 2. by *local habitation*,

like our *hundred or county*, such as the ten local tribes at Athens formed

by Cleisthenes, Hdt. 5. 66, 69, 6. 131; or those formed by Servius at

Rome, φυλαὶ τοπικαὶ as opp. to γενικαί, Dion. H. 4. 14, cf. Plut. Rom.

20; (these changes at Athens and Rome were prob. an abolition of the

first kind of tribe and an institution of the second, v. Niebl. Hist. of

Rome, 1. 294 sq., 413 sq., Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 2. 4 sq. and 73, Grote 4.

169 sq.). The subdivisions of the φυλαὶ γενικαὶ were φρατρίαί, those

of the φυλαὶ τοπικαὶ were δῆμοι, cf. Arist. Pol. 2. 5, 17, 4. 15, 17, 5.

8, 19, Plat. Legg. 753 C, etc.; the members of a φυλή were φυλῆται, v.

φυλῆτης.

II. a *division in an army, the contingent furnished*

by a *tribe*, among the Athenians, Hdt. 6. 111; ὑπλιτῶν Thuc. 6. 98,

cf. 3. 90, Plat. Legg. 755 C, D; —later, a *brigade* of cavalry, Xen.

Hell

the mastich-tree (σχίνος); Billerbeck the buck-thorn, *Rhamnus alaternus* (still called *φυλίκη* in Corfu).

φύλιος, α, ον, of a tribe, Θεοφ. Π. 8. 110.

φυλλάζω, fut. *άσσω*, to have or get leaves, Gloss.

φυλλ-άκανθος, ον, with prickly leaves, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10, 7, 6. 1, 3.

φυλλ-άμπελον, τό, a vine-leaf, Lat. *panpinus*, Gloss.

φυλλανθές, τό, a plant with bristly leaves, prob. a scabious, Theophr. H. P. 7. 8, 3 (where Schneid. *ἀφύλλανθες*), cf. Plin. 21. 59.

φυλλάριον, τό, Dim. of φύλλον, Diosc. 3. 176:—metaph., M. Anton. 10. 34.

φυλλάς, άδος, ή, as Adj. leafy, cited from Nonn. II. as Subst. a heap of leaves, bed or litter of leaves, φυλλάδα ἐπιβάλλειν Hdt. 8. 24; φ. σπιπή Soph. Ph. 33, cf. Bion 1. 65, Ar. Rh. 1. 1183, etc.

2. the leaves or foliage of a tree, *ρίξης γάρ οὕσης φ. ἕκστ'* Aesch. Ag. 966; metaph., φυλλάδος ἦδη κατακαρφομένης, as Shakspr., 'my May of life is fallen into the sere, the yellow leaf,' lb. 79 — a branch or bough, Eur. Supp. 32, Ar. Vesp. 398; *κλισίαι ἐκ φυλλάδος* Diod. 19. 22, cf. Strab. 773, etc.; also in pl. leafy boughs, Geop. 3. 10, 6, etc.

3. poet. for a tree or plant, φυλλάδος Παρηγίας, i. e. the laurel, Eur. Andr. 1100; φ. μυριόκαρπος, of a thick grove, Soph. O. C. 676; *τεμενία φ. ἰδ.* Tr. 754.

4. a salad, Muesim. Ἰππ. 1. 31, Diphil. Ἀπολιπ. 2. 4; cf. Poll. 6. 71.

φυλλέιον, τό, mostly in pl. green-stuff, small herbs, such as mint and parsley, that were given into the bargain, Ar. Ach. 469; *βαφανίδων φυλλεία* radish-tops, Ar. Pl. 544:—cf. φύλλιον.

φυλλιάω, to run to leaf without fruiting, φυλλιάωσαι Arat. 333.

φυλλίζω, to strip of leaves, Geop. 5. 2, 12, Oribas. 84 Matth.

φυλλικός, ή, όν, of a leaf, βλάστησις Theophr. H. P. 3. 5, 5, cf. 3. 7, 5.

φυλλίνης, ου, ό, v. sub φυλλίτης.

φύλλινος, η, ον, of or from leaves, made of leaves, τοίχος Theocr. 21.

8; στέφανος, Luc. Merc. Cond. 13.

φύλλον, τό, Dim. of φύλλον, Aristid. 1. 283, Poll. 6. 94:—in Plat. Com. Ἰππερβ. 6, Dobree restored φυλλέιον; cf. Lob. Pathol. p. 453.

φυλλίς, ίδος, ή, = φυλλάς II. 2, Geop. 7. 18, 1.

II. a dish of herbs, Ath. 120 D, etc.

φύλλισ, εως, ή, a stripping of leaves, Gloss.

φυλλίτης [I], ου, ό, of or belonging to leaves: άγων φ. a contest in which the prizes were wreaths of leaves, Palaeph. 37; cf. στεφανίτης:—in Hesych. and Poll. 3. 154 we have άγώνες φυλλίται (from φυλλίνης), = φυλλίται, cf. E. M. 802. 38, Bachm. Anecd. 410. 9; in Diogen. Prov. 7. 41, for οὐφελίας ό άγών, Hemst. suggested οὐ φυλλίας ό άγών.

2. φυλλίτης, ή, a plant, prob. the scolopendrium, hart's-tongue, Diosc. 3. 121.

φυλλοβολέω, to shed the leaves, Ar. Nub. 1007, Call. Epigr. 45, Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 25 and 34, Theophr. H. P. 1. 9, 6.

II. to deck with leaves or crowns, Hdn. S. 7:—Pass., lb. 7. 10, Philo 2. 591.

φυλλοβολία, ή, a shedding of the leaves, Theophr. H. P. 1. 9, 6:—also -βολήσις, εως, ή, Byz.

II. a decking with leaves or leafy crowns, as a token of applause bestowed on winners in the games, v. Eratosth. (Bernhardy) p. 248, Büchh Expl. Pind. P. 9. 130 (219).

φυλλο-βόλος, ον, shedding leaves, Theophr. H. P. 1. 9, 3.

φυλλο-δάφνη, ή, a laurel-leaf, Malal.

φυλλό-κομος, ον, thick-leaved, σμίλεξ Ar. Av. 215; μελία lb. 742.

φυλλο-κρινέω, f. l. for φυλοκρινέω.

φυλλο-Λογέω, to pick or strip off the leaves, Poll. 7. 143.

φυλλομαίνω, to run wildly to leaf, without seeding, Theophr. H. P. 8. 7, 4; from φυλλο-μάνης, ές, running wildly to leaf, Schol. Soph. Aj. 143, E. M. 1; cf. ύλομανής, -μανέω.

φυλλο-μαντεία, ή, divination by leaves, Psell.

φύλλον, τό, a leaf; in pl. leaves, or collectively the leaves, the foliage of a tree, as always in Hom., Hes., Hdt.; the sing. in Soph. O. C. 701, Theophr., etc.; *οὐ περ φύλλον γενεή, τοίη δέ καὶ ἀνδρῶν* II. 6. 146; *φύλλον γενεά προσόμοιοι* Ar. Av. 685; *φύλλοις βάλλειν* Eur. Hec. 574; *Πεσκέτ' φύλλα wreathed leaves*, Id. Hipp. 807; *φύλλον έλάας*, poet. for έλάα, Soph. I. c.:—metaph. of choral songs, *φύλλ' αἰοδῶν* Pind. I. 4. 46 (3. 45).

2. also of flowers, a petal, *ρόδον έχον έξήκοντα φύλλα* Hdt. S. 138; *υακίνθινα φύλλα, λειμώνια φ.* Theocr. 11. 26, 18. 39; cf. Jac. Auth. 2. 2. p. 266.

3. the leaf of a book, Lat. *folium*, Byz.

II. the leaf-like seed of the σίλφιον, Hipp. 274, Theophr. H. P. 6. 3, 1.

III. a kind of plant, prob. *mercurialis*, lb. 9. 18, 5; also a name for βρωνία, Diosc. 3. 140; for the Indian *malabathron*, Polyaeu. 4. 3, 32; and prob. also for the *betel*, Diosc. 1. 11:—generally, a plant, Numen. ap. Ath. 371 B.

IV. of medicinal herbs, φ. *εί τι νάδνον κάσσιδε* Soph. Ph. 44; *ήπίοισι φ.* lb. 698, cf. 649.

2. of savoury herbs, Hipp. ap. Galen. (Prob. from *✓ΦΑΤ* (v. sub φλέω), for φύλιον, cf. Lat. *folium*.)

φυλλο-ρός, ον, leaf-shedding, *φθινόπωρον* Opp. C. 1. 116.

φυλλορροέω, to shed the leaves, Hipp. 378. 51, Pherecr. Πέρσ. 1. 10 (ubi φυλλορροήσσει, metri grat.), Arist. An. Post. 2. 16, 1, Plut.:—metaph. of becoming bald, Arist. G. A. 5. 3, 26; and in Com. phrase, *φ. άσπίδα* to shed, drop one's shield, Ar. Av. 1481.

φυλλόρροια, ή, a falling of the leaves, Theophr. C. P. 2. 19, 2, etc.

φυλλο-σίνης, ές, damaging leaves, Nic. ap. Ath. 683 F.

φυλλό-σκεπος, ον, covered with leaves, v. sub φυλόσκεπος.

φυλλο-στάφυλον, τό, handle of the plant κάππας, Diosc. Noth. 2. 204.

φυλλό-στρωτος, ον, strewn or covered with leaves, Eur. Rhcs. 9:—from the form φυλλοστρώς, with the dat. *φυλλοστρώτι πέδω* Theocr. Epigr. 3; cf. Lob. Phryn. 429.

φυλλο-τόκος, ον, producing leaves, Opp. C. 1. 116.

φυλλο-τόμος, ον, cutting off leaves, Gloss.

φυλλο-τρώξ, ώγος, ό, ή, (τρώγω) nibbling or eating leaves, Antiph. Oinóm. 1. 2 [with 2nd syll. long in an anapaestic verse].

φυλλοφορέω, to bear leaves, Theophr. C. P. 3. 9, 2.

φυλλο-φόρος, ον, bearing leaves, φ. άγών, = φύλλινος άγών, Pind. O. 8. 100.

φυλλο-φνέω, to put forth leaves, Gloss.

φυλλο-χοέω, to shed leaves, A. B. 71; φ. κόμην Anth. P. 7. 141.

φυλλο-χόος, ον, shedding the leaves, φ. μήν the leaf-shedding month, Hes. ap. Poll. 1. 231, Ar. Kh. 4. 217, cf. Plut. 2. 734 D, 735 D.

φυλλάω, to clothe with leaves, cited from Hipp.

φυλλώδης, ές, (είδος) like leaves, Theophr. H. P. 6. 3, 1, etc.

II. rich in leaves, lb. 7. 8, 3.

φύλλωμα, τό, foliage, Diod. 3. 19.

φύλο-βασίλειος, έως, ό, a βασιλείος chosen from each φυλή to perform the sacrifices, like the Roman *rex sacrificulus*, Arist. Fr. 349, cf. Poll. 8. 111, 120, Hesych.

φύλο-κρινέω, to distinguish races, make distinctions of race, Poll. 8. 110, Eust. 230. 22, Suid., E. M.:—the word occurs in some MSS. of Thuc. 6. 18, Luc. Abdic. 4. Phalar. 2. 9, Dio C. 52. 19, etc., but always with v. l.

φυλοκρινέω, which is to be preferred, at least in the earlier and more correct writers.

φύλοκρινήσις [I], ή, distinction of tribes or kinds, Clem. Al. 449.

φύλοκρινήτιον, verb. Adj. one must distinguish kinds, Synes. 29 D.

φύλοκρινήτικός, ή, όν, for the distinction of kinds, distinctive, Clem. Al. 445.

φύλον, τό, (φύω) a set of men or any living beings, as naturally distinct from others, a race, tribe, οὐποτε φύλον όμοιον άθανάτων τε θῶν χαμαὶ έρχομένων τ' άνθρώπων II. 5. 441, cf. Soph. Fr. 518; θῶν ές φύλον Hes. Th. 202, cf. 905, Op. 197; *φύλον αἰοδῶν* Od. 8. 481; but mostly in pl. bodies, troops, φύλα θῶν, ανθρώπων II. 14. 361., 15. 54; *φύλα γυναικῶν, έπικούρων, Γηγάντων* 9. 130., 17. 220, Od. 7. 206; in II. 19. 30, a swarm of gnats: (but φύλα μελισσῶν, oddly, as paraphr. for a single bee, Hes. Fr. 22):—so, after Hom., φ. ματαιότατον Pind. P. 3. 36; τὸ άλλο φ. the rest of the people, Soph. O. T. 19; *φύλον έρνιθῶν* the race of birds, Id. Ant. 342, cf. Ar. Av. 231, 253; *πηγῶν* lb. 1088; *θηρῶν* lb. 777; τὸ πτηνόν φ. Plat. Soph. 220 B; *φύλα πόντου*, of fishes, Eur. Fr. 27; τὸ κερκυκόν φ. Id. Polit. 260 D, cf. Crat. 398 E; τὸ φύλον . . . ῥάστον συλλαβεῖν τί ποτ' έστίν, ό σοφιστής the sophist tribe, Id. Soph. 218 C; *κατὰ Όμηρον καὶ Ἡράκλειτον κοὶ πᾶν τὸ τοιοῦτον φ.* and all the tribe of them, Id. Theat. 160 D; τὸ φ. άμφορεαφόρον Eurip. Μαρκ. 25; τὸ φ. τῶν ήδονῶν Nic. Nigr. 16.

2. a sex, γυναικῶν φύλον Hes. Th. 1020; τὸ γυναικείον φ. Ar. Thesm. 786; τὸ θήλυ, τὸ άρρεν Xen. Lac. 1. 4.

II. in closer sense, a race of people, a nation, *φύλα Πελασγῶν* II. 2. 840; *κελαρῶν φ.*, of the Aethiopians, Aesch. Pr. 808, cf. Supp. 544; φ. *βάρβαρα* Eur. I. T. 887; so Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 2, Plut., etc.: cf. έμφυλος, έμφύλιος, άποφύλιος, καταφυλαδόν.

III. more closely still, = φυλή II. 1, a clan or tribe of men acc. to blood or descent, *κατὰ φύλα* II. 2. 362, 363; *φύλον Έλένης*, φύλον Ἀρκεσίον Od. 14. 68, 181, cf. Eur. Supp. 653.

φύλοπις [V], ίδος, acc. *ίδα* and *ιν*, ή, the battle-cry, din of battle, battle, often in Hom., *έγειρε δέ φύλοπιον αἰνήν* II. 5. 496, cf. 4. 65, etc.; *φύλοπι* Od. 11. 314, Hes. Sc. 114; φ. *πολέμου* II. 13. 635, Od. 1. c.; φ. *καὶ πόλεμος* II. 4. 15, 82; *νεῖκος φύλοπιδος* 20. 141.—Ep. word, used once by Soph. (El. 1071) in a lyric passage; and in a mock oracle, Ar. Pax 1075; pl. Theocr. 16. 50. (Curt. suggests that it may be from φύλον and *✓ΟΠ*, op-us, tribe-work.)

φύμα, τό, (φύω) like *φύλον*, a growth: esp. an inflamed swelling on the body, a tumour, tubercle, subcutaneous abscess, Lat. *tuber, vonica*, Archil. 123, Hdt. 3. 133, Hipp. Vet. Med. 18, Plat. Tim. 85 C; *φύμα* φύειν, *φύμα* φύεται Hipp. Protrh. 94. [In Marcell. Sid. 83, we have *φύμα* έσσει, and accordingly Draco p. 95. 23., 100. 22, etc., wrote it *φύμα*: but in p. 57. 8, he adds that acc. to some the Att. wrote *φύμα*, which agrees with Archil. l. c., and is now generally adopted, v. Lobeck Paral. 419, Dind. Steph. Lex. s. v.]

φύματίας, ου, ύ, one who has tumours, φ. σκληρῶν *φυμάτων* Hipp. Art. 807.

φύματιον, τό, Dim. of φύμα, Lat. *tuberculum*, Hipp. 64S. 19.

φύματόμοιαι, Pass. to have tumours, Hipp. 1229 H.

φύματόδης, ές, like tumours, full of them, σκέλεα Hipp. 400. 39.

φύναι, φύν, v. sub φύω.

φύξ, coined as uom. to φύγαδε, E. M. 802. 46, Eust. 1080. 17.

φύξανος, ορος, ό, ή, shunning men or husbands, Aesch. Supp. 8; —but Bamberger proposes *φύξανορία*, from aversion to men or to wedlock.

φύξ-ήλιος, ον, shunning the sun, Nic. Th. 660.

φύξηλις, ιος and ίδος, ό, ή, cowardly, *φύξηλιν έόντα* II. 17. 143, cf. Nic. Al. 472, Lyc. 943; φ. *μύχων* Synes. II. 5. 46.

φύξ-μήλα δένδρα, τά, trees that have grown too large to be hurt by sheep (μήλα), Aesch. Fr. 377, cf. Plut. 2. 293 A.

φύξμος, ον, (φύγω) older and poet. form of *φεύξιμος*, of places, *whither one can flee, or where one can take refuge*, *ὅτι μοι φύτο φύξιμον είναι* in which place he said it was possible for me to escape, Od. 5. 359; *φύξιμον οὐδέν* Polyb. 9. 29, 4; *Ιερὸν φ. an asylum*, Plut. Rom. 9; φ. *λίμνην* a harbour of refuge, Id. 2. 823 A: cf. *φυλάξιμος*.

II. which one can flee from, avoidable, νοστος cited from Hipp.; *ήμαρ Μακίνι, π. κατ' 358*.

2. *whither one would flee from*, i. e. loathsome, *ὕδμη* Simon. 251.

III. c. acc., *φύξιμός τινα able to flee from or escape one*, Soph. Ant. 788; cf. *ανίσταται* 2.

φύζινος, ό, an unknown fish, Muesim. Ἰπποτρ. 1. 33.

φύξιον, τό, like *φύξιμον*, a place of refuge, an old word, found prob. only in Plut. Thes. 36.

φύξις, *ov*, of banishment, *οἶτος* Ap. Rh. 4. 699. 2. causing or belonging to flight, epith. of Zeus, Apollod. 1. 9, 1, cf. Lyc. 288, Staveren Hygin. Fab. 3; of Apollo, Philostr. 710, Suid.

φύξι-πολις, *ews*, ὅ, ἡ, fleeing the city, banished, Opp. H. 1. 278. φύξις, *ews*, ἡ, older and poet. form of *φεύξις* (Lob. Phryn. 726), = *φυγή*, Il. 10. 311, 447.

II. a refuge, escape, *θανάτοιο* Nic. Th. 588. φύος, τό, = *φύτευμα*, Hesych. (where *φύος*), cf. Lob. Techn. p. 290.

φύπαξ, = *πύπαξ*, Hesych.

φύραδην, Adv., = *φύρδην*, Poll. 6. 175; v. Lob. Pathol. 1. 408.

φύραμα, τό, that which is mixed or kneaded, dough, Mnesim. Ἰππ. 1. 11, Arist. Probl. 21. 18, LXX (Ex. 8. 3., 12. 34, al.), Ep. Gal. 5. 9, Rom. 9. 21, al.: of the human frame as a compound, Philo 1. 184, M. Anton. 7. 68, Eccl. 2. generally a mixture, *ἀέρος καὶ πυρός* Plut. 2. 922 A, etc.; in pl. cements, Ib. 811 C.

φύρασις, Ion. φύρησις, *ews*, ἡ, a mixing, Aretae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 3.

φύρατέον, verb. Adj. one must mix, knead, Diocet. 5. 3.

φύρατης, *ov*, ὁ, a mixer, meddler, Cic. Att. 7. 1. 8.

φύραω [ῶ], 3 pl. *φύρωσι* even in Hdt. 2. 36:—fut. —άσω [ᾶ] Aesch. Theb. 48:—aor. *ἐφύρασα* Plat. Tim. 73 E, Ion. —ῆσα Hipp.—Med., aor. *ἐφύρασάνην* Ar. Nub. 979; Ion. —ῆσάνην Nic. Th. 932:—Pass., aor. *ἐφύρασθην* [ᾶ] Anth. Plan. 191, Plat. Theat. 147 C; Ion. —ῆσθην Anth. P. 7. 748: pf. *πεφύραμαι*, v. infir. Lengthd. form of *φύρω*, (but almost limited to the sense of mixing flour or meal so as to make it into dough, φ. τὸ σταῖς τοῖς ποσὶ Hdt. 3. 36; *οἶνον φύρησας* Hipp. 890 D; *μάζαν* φ. Id. 355, 36; *οἱ φυρώντες bread-kneaders*, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 22; γῆν τήνδε φύρασειν φόνω to make earth into a bloody paste, Aesch. Theb. 48; γῆν. ἐφύρασε καὶ ἐδύνατο μύλεω Plat. Tim. 73 E:—Pass., πολλὰ ὕδατι πεφύρημένος Hipp. Vet. Med. 13; *οἶνον καὶ ἐλαίον πεφύρημένα ἀλφίτα* Thuc. 3. 49; γῆ ὑγρὰ φυραθείσα πηλὸς ἂν εἴη Plat. Theat. 147 C.

2. metaph., *μαλακίην φωνῆν πρὸς τὸν τῶν ἐραστὰς φύρασθαι* to make up a soft voice towards one's lovers, Ar. Nub. 979; *πεφύρησαι χαλεποῖσι* Phillet 8.

φύρδην, Adv. (*φύρω*) mixedly, in utter confusion, Aesch. Pers. 812; φ. μάχουσαι Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 37; φ. πάντα ἐπάρτετο Polyb. 30. 14, 6;—in Dor. form *φύραν*, Anth. P. 7. 531.

φύρκος, τό, Dor. *φούρκος*, = *τείχος*, Hesych., who also has *φύρκορ* ὀχύρωμα, and *φυρκελίται* τεχνητεῖς.

φύρμα, τό, a mixture, dung, filth, Nic. Al. 485, cf. Th. 723.

φύρμος, ὁ, mixture, confusion, disorder, Diod. 18. 30, cf. Cic. Att. 14. 5.

φύρμιος, *ov*, mixed up, Nic. Al. 324.

φύρσις, *ews*, ἡ, a mixing, kneading, A. B. 838, Lob. Phryn. 116.

φύρσιος, ὁ, *ov*; verb. Adj. mixed, kneaded up, Epiphani., Hesych.

φύρω [ῶ], impf. *ἐφύρων*:—aor. *ἐφύρασα* Od. 18. 21, Ap. Rh., etc.; later *ἐφύρα*, Luc. Prom. 13, Eust. Opusc. 279. 87:—Med., aor. part. *φυσάμενος* Nic. Th. 507:—Pass., fut. *πεφύρσομαι* Pind. N. 1. 104; later *φύρησομαι* (anv.) Schol. ad l.:—aor. *ἐφύρθη* Aesch. Ag. 732; later aor. 2 *ἐφύρην* (anv.) Luc. Ep. Sat. 28. (From *φύρ* come also *φύρ-αι*, *φύρ-δην*, *φύρ-μα*, *φύρ-μός*.)

To mix something dry with something wet, mostly with a sense of mixing so as to spoil or defile, φ. γαῖαν ὕδει Hes. Op. 61; esp. of tears or blood, *δάκρυον εἰματ' ἐφύρον* they wetted, sullied their garments with tears, Il. 24. 162; also c. gen. pro dat., *στάθος καὶ χεῖλεα φύρω αἵματος* Od. 18. 21:—Pass., *δάκρυσι πεφύρμεν* 17. 103, etc.; ὅμα δακρύοις πεφύρμενοι Eur. Or. 1411; *πεφύρμενος αἵματι* Od. 9. 397, Xen. Ages. 2. 14; αἵματι δ' οἶκος ἐφύρθη Aesch. Ag. 732; ἐν αἵματι Eur. El. 1172; πάντα βορβόρῳ πεφύρμενα Simon. Iamb. 6. 3; ἰστίον .. πεφύρμενον ἄνθρ' πρίνος stained, dyed, Simon. 23.

2. of dry things, *κόνει φύρουσα κάρα* Eur. Hec. 496; γαῖα πεφύρσασθαι κύμαν to be doomed to have one's hair defiled with earth, Pind. l. c., cf. Anth. P. 7. 476.—The sense to mix flour into dough is very dub., *φύρω* being restored in Thuc., Xen., etc.; v. Lob. Aj. (ed. 3) p. 151.

II. metaph. to mingle together, jumble, confound, confuse, *ἐφύρον εἰκὴ πάντα* they mingled all things up together, did all at random, Aesch. Fr. 450, cf. Ar. Ran. 945, Plat. Phaedo 97 B; (and so in Med., ὅς ἂν φύρω would not mix all things confusedly, Ib. 101 E); *φύρουσι δ' αὐτὰ θεοὶ πάλιν τε καὶ πρόσω παραγνῶν ἐντιθέντες* Eur. Hec. 958; *φύρειν ἐν ταῖς ὁμιλίαις* to speak confusedly among one another, M. Anton. 8. 51:—Pass. to be mixed up, ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ Plat. Gorg. 465 C, E; ἐκ πεφύρμενον καὶ θηριώδους from a confused and savage state, Aesch. 201.

2. in Pass. also to mix with others, mingle in society, Plat. Legg. 950 A; *φύρεσθαι πρὸς τὸν ἄνθρωπον* to associate, have dealings with him, Id. Hipp. Ma. 201 A; *φυρομένοισιν ἀεὶ περὶ γαστέρος ὀρυμνὴν wallowing* in the luts of the belly, Opp. H. 3. 440; cf. Ruhnk. Tim., and v. μέγνυμι B.

3. to be foul with ill words, to abuse, Plut. 2. 80 D.

φύσα, *ης*, ἡ, a pair of bellows, bellows, mostly in pl., τὸν δ' εὖρ .. ἐλαίσσμενον περὶ φύσας, sc. Hephaestus, Il. 18. 372, cf. 409; *φύσας ἐσθόντες ἐφύσαν* Thuc. 4. 100; αἱ φ. αἰ ἐν τοῖς χαλκείοις Arist. de Resp. 7. 7; in sing., φ. χάλκεος Hdt. 1. 68.

2. esp. the nozzle or pipe of the bellows, Hipp. Art. 837.

II. a breath, wind, blast, ἀγρία φύσαςι φυσᾶν Soph. Fr. 753; ἐνέιαται φύσαν εἰς .., to inflate, Hipp. Art. 814.

2. wind in the stomach, flatus ventris, Id. Vet. Med. 12. 18, Aph. 1252, Arist. Probl. 33. 9, al.; in pl., Plat. Rep. 405 D, Arist. H. A. 8. 22, 2, al.

3. of fire, a stream or jet, φλόξ φύσαν ἰέσα πυρός h. Hom. Merc. 114; cf. ἀντμή.

4. an air-bubble, Luc. Merc. Cond. 22.

5. metaph. inflation, vanity, Synes. 279 C.

III. the crater of a volcano, a volcanic aperture, Strab. 628.

IV. name of a fish found in the Nile, Ib. 823, Ath. 312 B. (From *φύτς* come also *φυσ-αι*, *φυσ-ίαω*, *φυσ-αλλίς*, *φύσ-κη*, *φύσ-κων*, *φύσι-γναθος*, *φυσ-σω* (redupl.), perh. also *φύσ-ιγέ*; cf. Skt. *φυφ-φυσ-as* (pulmo); Lat. *pūs-tula*; Lith. *pūs-ti* (blow), *pūs-lé* (bladder).)

φυσάλλιος, α, *ov*, windy, full of wind, Nonn. D. 43. 405.

φυσάλλις, ἴδος, ἡ, a bladder, bubble, Lat. *pūsula*, *pūsula*, Luc. Contempl. 19.

II. a wind instrument, a kind of pipe, Ar. Lys. 1245.

III. a plant with husks like bladders, a kind of *σπύρχνος*, also called *ἀλικακάβον*, Diosc. 4. 72.

φυσάλλος [ῶ], ὁ, a kind of toad said to puff itself up even to bursting, and have a poisonous breath, Luc. Philops. 12, Dips. 3 (ubi *φυσάλλος*).

II. a poisonous fish which puffs itself out, Ael. N. A. 3. 181.

III. a kind of whale (v. *φουσητήρ* II. 2), Opp. H. 1. 368, Ael. N. A. 9. 49.

φυσάριον, τό, Dim. of φύσα, Antyll. ap. Oribas. 323 Matth.

φυσασμός, ὁ, a blowing, opp. to *ἀσμός*, Arist. Probl. 34. 7, 2.

φυσάττηριον, Dor. for *φουσητήρ*.

φυσάω, Ion. —έω: fut. ἥσω: (φύσα): I. absol. to blow, puff (opp. to *δάσσω*, Arist. Probl. 34. 7, 1), of bellows, φυσᾶν .. ἐφύσαν Il. 18. 470; of the wind, 23. 218; of men, *φουσητήρας ἐσθόντες* .. φυσᾶσι τοῖσι στόμασι Hdt. 4. 2; *δενὰ φυσᾶν* to snort furiously, Eur. I. A. 381; metaph. from a flute-player, *φυσᾶ γὰρ οὐ συμκροῖσιν αὐλίσκος* Soph. Fr. 753, cf. Hyperid. ap. Ath. 591 F; so, μέγα φυσᾶν, Lat. *magnam spirare*, to be indignant, Eur. I. A. 125; φ. τὸ αἷμα to breathe blood and murder, Soph. El. 1385; *φύσημα πολιτικὸν φ.* to swell with political pride, Plat. Alc. 2. 145 E; τὸ ψυχρὸν τοῦτ' φ. Ephipp. Γρη. 1. 20:—cf. *φυσ-ίαω*.

II. trans. to puff or blow up, distend, φ. κύστιν to blow up a bladder, Ar. Nub. 404, cf. Xen. An. 3. 5, 9; of bag-pipers, Ar. Ach. 863, 868; φ. δίκτυον, proverb. of labour in vain, A. B. 69; φ. τὴν γνάθον, of one going to be shaved, Ar. Thesm. 221; but, φ. τὰς γνάθους to puff them up, of pride, Dem. 442. 16:—Pass., *φλέβας φυσούμεναι* Hdt. 4. 2; ἡ γαστήρ ἐπεφύσητό μοι At. Pl. 699; *πρόβατα ἀποδαρέντα καὶ φουσηθέντα* Xen. An. 3. 5, 9; *πεφουσημένον* puffy, blown out, swollen, opp. to *εὐχρῶσι*, Id. Lac. 5, 8.

2. metaph. to puff one up, make him vain, and so to cheat him (as to bubble is used by Addison), Dem. 169. 23., 1357. 27:—Pass. to be puffed up, ἐπὶ τῷ at a thing, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 25, Dem. 1378. 1; ὑπὸ τῆς τύχης Plat. 2. 68 F.

3. to blow up, kindle, τὸ πῦρ Pherecr. Ἰπν. 5, Diouys. Com. Θεσμ. 1. 16; τὸν φανὸν Philippid. Σμυλ. 1: but also 4. to blow out, extinguish, τὴν λαμπάδα Ar. Ran. 1098, cf. Theophr. Ign. 28.

5. to blow out, spurt or sprout out, *φυσᾶντ' ἄνω πρὸς ρίνας* .. αἷμα Soph. Aj. 918; cf. *σύριγξ* II. 4.

6. to blow a wind-instrument, φ. κόχλους Eur. I. T. 303; and so *φυσᾶν* absol., Ar. Av. 859, cf. ap. Ath. 337 F; *φυσᾶντες* (Boeot.) Ar. Ach. 868; *χέρ' ἐφύση* blew into .., Theocr. 19. 3:—Pass., Id. 22. 77.

7. Pass. to be blown about, ἀνάνητος πάππος ὡς φυσώμενος Soph. Fr. 748; so, πέγεται [ὁ πάππος] .. ὑπὸ τῶν παιδῶν φ. Eubul. Σφυγγ. 1. 22.

φυσέχη, ἡ, word coined from φύσιν ἔχειν or ὀχεῖν, as etymol. of *ψυχή*, by Plat. Crat. 400 B.

φυσέω, Ion. for *φυσάω*.

φυσ-ηλάτης, ὁ, (ἐλαύνω) a bellows-blower, Gloss.

φύσημα, τό, (φύσας) that which is blown or produced by blowing, φ. ἀνέλι δυστήλητον a hard-drawn breath, Eur. Phoen. 1438; *δυσφάδην* .. αἰθέρος φυσήματα, of stormy blasts, Id. Tro. 79, cf. Rhcs. 440; *πόντιον φ.* the roaring or raging of the sea, Id. Hipp. 1211.

II. that which is blown or puffed up, a bubble, Luc. Char. 19; of half-formed shells, Plin. 9. 54;—in Diphil. Incert. 7, *δούρειον* .. *χῆνα τῷ φυσήματι* seems to be like the Trojan horse in inflation, i. e. stuffed full like the Trojan horse.

III. a blowing, puffing, snorting, of a horse, Xen. Eq. 11, 12; metaph. conceit, Plat. Alc. 2. 145 E, Plut.; and, in double sense, of a flute-player, *μείζων τῆς μητρός* ἔχων τὸ φ. Hyperid. ap. Ath. 591 F; v. *φυσᾶν* I.

IV. μέλανος αἵματος φυσήματα black blood blown from the nostrils, of newly slaughtered cattle, Eur. I. A. 1114.

V. in Galen. pine-resin, elsewhere ῥήτιν πτυόνην.

φουσηάτιον, τό, Dim. of *φούσα*, Gloss.: metaph. of petty conceit, Arr. Epict. 2. 16, 10.

φούσησις [ῶ], *ews*, ἡ, a blowing upon or up, of coals, Theophr. H. P. 5. 19, 3.

φουσητέον, verb. Adj. one must blow up, τὸ πῦρ Ar. Lys. 293.

φουσητός, α, *ov*, to be blown up, inflated, ἀσκός Hipp. Art. 837.

φουσητήρ, ἦπος, ὁ, an instrument for blowing, blowpipe or tube, φ. οὐτέινος Hdt. 4. 2, cf. Diosc. 5. 85, Opp. H. 4. 463.

2. like φύσα, bellows for blowing fire, Poll. 10. 147, Galen.

3. the blow-hole or spiracle of whales, etc., Arist. H. A. 6. 12, 1: the orifice through which the cuttle-fish squirts its ink, Ib. 5. 6, 4.

II. one who blows a pipe or bellows, Diosc. 5. 85, Suid.

2. a kind of whale (cf. I. 3), Strab. 145.

φουσητήριον, Dor. *φουσα-*, τό, a wind-instrument, pipe, Ar. Lys. 1242.

II. a blow-hole, Lat. *spiraculum*, Hesych.

φουσητής, *ov*, ὁ, = *φουσητήρ*, a blower, δέλος Manetho 1. 79.

φουσητικός, ὁ, *ov*, of or for blowing up, causing flatulency, flatulent, Hipp. 622. 9, Arist. H. A. 8. 7, 1; φ. τῆς κοιλίας Id. Probl. 13. 6, 2.

φουσητός, ὁ, *ov*, verb. Adj. blown, blown out, δελὸς φουσητή Herod. ap. Oribas. 79 Matth.

II. *φουσητόν*, τό, like *φουσητήριον*, a fan for kindling the fire, C. I. 150. 48.

φουσητῶρ, *oros*, ὁ, = *φουσητήρ*, ἀσκοί Nonn. D. 30. 70.

φουσηφρων, *onos*, ὁ, ἡ, puffed up in mind, Hesych.; but the order of the letters requires *φυσίφρων*.

φυσάμα, τό, a breathing hard, blowing, βέγκουσι δ' οὐκ πλατοῖσι φυσάμας Aesch. Eum. 53.

φυσιασμός, ὁ, the sound made in expiration, Arist. Probl. 11. 41.

φυσίαω, Ep. part. *φυσίωσαν*:—intr., like *φυσάω* I, to blow, puff, snort, breathe hard, pant, ἵπποι φυσίωσαντες Il. 4. 227., 16. 506; *μύθοις ἀνδροκμήσι* φυσίσι σπλάγχχνον Aesch. Eum. 248; *φυσίω* .. ἐκβάλλει πνοήν .. φονίον σταλάγματος (cf. *φυσάω* II. 5), Soph. El. 1238 F. 2. to

hiss, φυσίωσα ἔχis Opp. C. 1. 262, cf. 2. 245. 3. metaph. to be puffed up, Naumach. 63, Chrysost.

φύσιγγη, ἡ, = φύσιγῃ II, Schol. Ar. Ach. 526, Suid.

φύσιγγόμα, Pass. (φύσιγγε) to be excited by eating garlic, properly of fighting cocks, like σκοροδιζομαι; whence, in Ar. Ach. 526, the Megarians (who were large growers of garlic) are said to be ὀδυναῖς πεφυσίγγαμένοι, infuriated by vexations.

Φύσι-γάθος, ὁ, Puff-cheek, name of a frog in Batr., cf. Dem. 442. 15. Hence Tzetz. has a Verb φυσίγναθῆναι, = φυσῶ τὰς γνάθους.

φύσι-γνώμων, ὁ, = φυσιογνώμων, Theophr. Epigr. 11. 1.

φύσιγξ, ἡ, a bladder, bubble, Poll. 4. 198.

φύσιγξ, ἡ, a stalk of garlic, Hipp. ap. Galen., cf. Theophr. H. P. 7. 4, 12; or (acc. to Schol. Ar. Ach. 526) the outer coat of a clove of garlic. 2. a particular kind of garlic, Diosc. Medic. ap. Ath. 68 E.

φύσι-ζῶος, ὁ, (φύω, ζῶη) producing life, life-giving, αἶα, γῆ II. 3. 343., 21. 63, Od. 11. 301, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 67, cf. Eust. 410 sq.; φυσίζου. — Ζηρὸς γένος Aesch. Supp. 585 (as Schütz for φυσίζου, cf. v. 592); φ. ὤπα Anth. P. 9. 383; ἀήρ Tryph. 77, etc.

φύσι-ζῶος, ὁ, = ζῶγ, Epigr. in C. I. 3538, and in late authors; but often corruptly for φυσίζῶος, Wern. Tryph. p. 124.

φυσίκευμα, τό, study in natural philosophy, Tzetz. Hist. 11. 480.

φυσίκευομαι, Dep. to be or speak like a natural philosopher, Julian. ap. Galen. 181, p. 258, Tzetz., etc.

φυσικίλλος, ὁ, a kind of bread, Lacon. word in Ath. 139 A.

φυσικός, ὁ, ὁν, (φύσις) natural, produced or caused by nature, inborn, native, once in Xen. Mem. 3. 9. 1, never in Plat., but common in later Prose writers, from Arist. downwards; opp. to διδακτός, Xen. l. c.; to νομικός (conventional), Arist. Eth. N. 5. 7, 1; — of style, natural, simple, joined with ἀλθής, Dion. H. de Thuc. 42; τὸ φ. opp. to τὸ τεχνικόν, Ib. 34 — φ. υἱός, παῖς Thom. M., Byz. — Adv. — κῶς, by nature, naturally, κινεῖν, κινεῖσθαι Arist. Phys. 3. 1, 7, Cael. 4. 1, 1; φ. ὠχυρωμένη Diod. 20. 55; φ. καὶ ἀπαρσκειν Polyb. 6. 4, 7, etc.

II. of or concerning the order of external nature, natural, physical, ἡ φ. ἐπιστήμη, ἡ φ. θεωρία Arist. P. A. 1. 1, 13 and 44; φ. φιλοσοφία Ib. 2. 7, 13; and ἡ φυσική alone, Id. Metaph. 5. 1, 8, al.; opp. to ἡ θεολογική and ἡ μαθηματική, Ib. 10. 7, 9, al.; ὁ φ. λόγος Id. Eth. N. 14. 5, 5; φ. προτάσεις, opp. to ἡθικαὶ καὶ λογικαί, Id. Top. 1. 14, 4; so, τὸ φυσικόν, τὸ ἡθικόν, τὸ λογικόν were the three branches into which Greek teachers, esp. the Stoics, divided philosophy, cf. Sext. Emp. P. 2. 13, Wytténb. Plut. 97 A: τὰ πρῶτα καὶ φυσικὰ τὰ πρῶτα the primal elements of things, Plut. 2. 395 D.

2. ὁ φ. an inquirer into nature, natural philosopher, Arist. de An. 1. 1, 18, P. A. 1. 1, 29, Metaph. 5. 1, al.; περὶ πασῶν τῶν αἰτιῶν εἰδέναι τοῦ φ. Id. Phys. 2. 7, 2, cf. Metaph. 3. 3, 4: — ὁ φυσικός was a name given to the Ionic and other philosophers who preceded Socrates (cf. φυσιολόγος), Id. Phys. 1. 2, 1, 1. 4, 1, 3. 5, 12, de An. 1. 1, 11, al.; ὁ φυσικῶτατος, of Thales, Luc. Ner. 4.

3. ἡ φ. ἀκρίβεια, title of a treatise on cosmogony by Arist.; τὰ φυσικά, a name given to his physical treatises, Phys. 8. 10, 19, Gen. et Corr. 1. 2, 10, Metaph. 7. 1, 8, cf. Probl. 10.

4. Adv. — κῶς, according to the laws of nature, opp. to λογικά, Id. Phys. 2. 7, 2, 3, 5; 8, al. III. later, belonging to occult laws of nature, magical, φ. φάρμακα spells or amulets, v. Salmas. ad Hist. Aug. 2. 457; οἱ φυσικοί sorcerers who pretended to special knowledge of nature and her powers, cf. Schol. Ar. Pl. 884; so Adv. — κῶς, Geop.

φύσιμος, ὁν, able to produce, production, σπέρμα Theophr. C. P. 4. 4, 8, etc.; σῖτος Id. C. P. 4. 16, 3.

φύσιογνῶμῆ, -γνῶμῆ, -γνῶμικός, late and incorrect forms for φυσιογνῶμῆ, etc.

φύσιογνῶμῆ, τό, to study the features, judge of a man's character thereby, τινα Dem. 799. 21, Arist. An. Pr. 2. 27, 8 sq., Physiogn. 1. 9, etc.; φ. ἐκ τινος, κατά τι Ib. 1. 4 and 7, al.: — Pass. to be inferred from the features, Ib. 2. 1, al.

φύσιογνῶμῆ, ἡ, the science or art of judging a man by his features, physiognomy, (or, as it should be, physiognomony), Hipp. ap. Galen., Arist. Physiogn. 2. 1: — wrongly written φυσιογνῶμῆ in Stob. Ecl. 1. 764.

φύσιογνῶμῆ, ὁ, ὁν, of or for physiognomy, φ. σοφία Sext. Emp. P. 1. 85; ὁ φ., name of a work by Antisthenes, Ath. 656 F; τὰ φυσιογνῶμῆ, the name of a treatise that passes under the name of Aristotle. Adv. — κῶς, Eust. 838, 19.

φύσιο-γνώμων, ὁν, gen. ovos, judging of a man's character by his outward look, esp. by his features, Arist. G. A. 4. 3, 32, Physiogn. 1. 4, 2, 3, etc.; — in Theophr. Ep. 11. 1, metri grat., φυσιογνώμων ὁ σοφιστής.

φύσιολογῆ, τό, to discourse on nature, to investigate natural causes and phenomena, φ. περὶ τινος Arist. Metaph. 1. 8, 1, Diod. 3. 62, Plut. 2. 921 D, al.; absol., Ib. 118 D, al.

II. to explain from natural principles, Τιμαῖος φ. τὴν ψυχὴν κινεῖν τὸ σῶμα Arist. de An. 1. 3, 13: — Pass., Plut. 2. 894 F.

φύσιολογῆ, τό, an inquiry into nature, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 87.

φύσιολογῆ, ὁν, verb. Adj. one must inquire into nature, Diog. L. 10. 86, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 18.

φύσιολογία, ἡ, an inquiring into natural causes and phenomena, natural philosophy, Arist. Sens. 4. 24, Plut. 2. 420 B, etc.; in pl., Longin. 12. 5, etc.

φύσιολογικός, ὁ, ὁν, of or for inquiry into nature, esp. the nature of man, Galen.; ὁ φ. Philo 1. 139, etc.

φύσιο-λόγος, ὁ, one who discourses upon nature, who inquires into natural causes and phenomena, a natural philosopher, esp. of the early Ionic and Italian philosophers, Arist. Metaph. 1. 5, 11., 1. 8, 17, de An. 3. 2, 9, P. A. 1. 1, 26, al.; φ. μάλλον ἢ ποιητὴν of Empedocles, Id. Poët. 1. 11. Adv. — γῶς, M. Anton. 10. 31.

φύσιο-ποιῶ, to remould as by a second nature, Clem. Al. 631.

φύσιοσκοπέω, to observe nature, Cyrill.

φύσιοργός, ὁ, (*έργα) the author of nature, Athanas.

φύσιῶν, (φύσις) to dispose one naturally to do a thing, c. inf., Simplic. ad Epict. 219: — Pass., πεφυσιωμένος, ὁ, ὄν, having become natural, Arist. Categ. 8, 3, cf. Clem. Al. 859.

φύσιῶν, (φύσα) to puff up, 1 Ep. Cor. 8. 1; (for Ep. part. φυσίων, v. φυσίων) — Pass., Ib. 4. 6, Eccl.

φύσις [ῥ], ἡ, gen. φύσεις Eur. Tro. 886 and Att. Prose, φύσεις Ar. Vesp. 1282, 1458 (lyr. passages), Ion. φύσιος: Att. dual φύσει or (in one Ms.) φύση (cf. πόλις) Plat. Rep. 410 E: (v. sub fin.). The nature of a person or a thing, i. e. the natural form or constitution, as resulting from growth (ὅλον ἑκαστὸν ἔστι τῆς γενέσεως τελευτήσεως, ταύτην φασὶν τὴν φύσιν εἶναι ἑκάστου Arist. Pol. 1. 2, 8); and so, I. the nature, natural qualities, powers, constitution, condition, of a person or thing, καὶ μοι φύσιν αὐτοῦ (sc. τοῦ φαρμάκου) ἔδειξεν Od. 10. 303 (nowhere else in Hom.); ἡ φ. τῆς χώρας Id. 2. 5; τῆς Ἀττικῆς Xen. Vect. 1, 2, cf. Oec. 16, 2, Dem. 276. 12, etc.; ἀποσηδᾶν ἀπὸ τῆς φύσεως, ἀγεσθαι εἰς τὴν φ., of joints, Hipp. de Art. 827; ἡ φ. τῆς τριχῆς Xen. Eq. 5, 5; αἵματος, πυρὸς, etc., Arist. P. A. 2. 2, 9, etc.; also in pl., φύσεις ἐγγιγνομένης καρπῶν καὶ δένδρων Isocr. 155 A; αἱ φ. καὶ δυνάμεις τῶν πολιτειῶν Id. 260 C: — ἀριθμῶν φ., like Lat. vis, Plat. Philib. 25 A; ἡ τῶν πάντων φ. Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 11, etc. 2. like φύη, form, stature, μέζονας ἢ κατ' ἀνθρώπων φύσιν Hdt. 8. 38; ἡ νόον ἡ τοι φύσιν either in mind or outward form, Pind. N. 6, 9; οὐ γὰρ φ. Ὀδυσσεύς ἐλαχεν Id. 1. 4. 83; μορφήν δ' οὐχ ὀμσάτο φύσιν Aesch. Supp. 496; τὸν δὲ Αἰλίου, φύσιν τιν' εἶχε, φράξας Soph. O. T. 740, cf. Tr. 379; δρακίνας φ. ἔχουσιν ἀγρίαν Eur. Bacch. 1355; τὴν ἐμὴν ἰδὼν φ. Ar. Vesp. 1071, cf. Nub. 503; τὴν τοῦ σώματος φ. Isocr. 204 C.

3. of the mind, one's nature, natural bent, powers, character, εὐγενὴς γὰρ ἡ φ. καὶ εὐγενῶν . . ἡ σὴ Soph. Ph. 874; τὴν αὐτοῦ φ. λπεῖν Ib. 902, cf. 1310; φ. φρενὸς Eur. Med. 105; ἡ ἀνθρώπεια φ. Thuc. 1. 76; ψυχῆς Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 2; φ. φιλόσοφος, τυραννικὴ; etc., Plat. Rep. 410 E, 576 A, etc.; δεῖοι φύσιν Aesch. Pr. 489; ἀκαίροι φύσιν Id. Pers. 440; τὸ γὰρ ἀποστήναι χαλεπὸν φύσεως, ἣν ἔχοι τις Ar. Vesp. 1458, cf. 1282; φύσεως ἰσχύς force of natural powers, Thuc. 1. 138; φύσεως κακία badness of natural disposition, Dem. 499. 22; τῇ φ. χρῆσθαι Plut. Cor. 18; — in pl., in speaking of several persons, Soph. O. T. 674, Eur. Andr. 956, Isocr. 64 B; οἱ ἀρίστοι τὰς φ. Plat. Rep. 526 C, cf. 375 B, al.

4. often used as a mere periphr., or with the force of an Adj., πέτρον φύσιν σὺ γ' ὕργανειας, i. e. would'st provoke a stone, Soph. O. T. 334; esp. in Plat., ἡ τοῦ πετροῦ φ. Phaedr. 251 B; ἡ φ. οὐτοῦ for αὐτοῦ, Phaedo 100 E, cf. Symp. 186 B, 191 A; ἡ φ. τῆς ἀσθενείας its natural weakness, Phaedo 87 E; ἡ τοῦ μυελοῦ φ. Tim. 84 C; ἡ τοῦ δικαίου φ. Legg. 862 D; al.

II. nature as an abstract term, i. e. the regular order or law of nature, κατὰ φύσιν νόμος ὁ πάντων βασιλεύς Pind. Fr. 151, cf. Plat. Rep. 444 D, etc.; κατὰ φύσιν πεφύκεναι to be made so by nature, naturally, Hdt. 2. 38; ὁ κατὰ φ. πατήρ, υἱός, ἀδελφός, etc., opp. to κατὰ θέσιν (by adoption), Polyb. 3. 9, 6, 12, 3, 11. 2, 2; ὁ κατὰ φ. θάνατος, opp. to a violent death, cf. Plut. Comp. Dem. C. Cic. 5; — opp. to παρὰ φύσιν, Eur. Phoen. 395, Thuc. 6. 17, etc.; so, προδότης ἐκ φύσεως a traitor by nature, Aeschin. 50. 20: — more often in dat. φύσει, as Adv. by nature, naturally, φύσει τοιοῦτος Ar. Pl. 273, cf. 279, al.; opp. to νόμῳ, Plat. Gorg. 482 E, Prot. 337 D, etc.; ἅπας ὁ ἀνθρώπων βίος φύσει καὶ νόμῳ διοικείται Dem. 774. 7; ἡ φύσει ἡ τέχνῃ Plat. Rep. 381 A; οὐ σοφία, ἀλλὰ φύσει τιμὴ Id. Apol. 22 C; φύσει πέφυκε Soph. Ph. 79, Plat., etc.: — φύσιν ἔχει c. inf., like πέφυκε, κῶς φύσιν ἔχει πολλὰς μυριάδας φονεῖναι τὸν Ἡρακλέα; how is it natural or possible for him . . ? Hdt. 2. 45; οὐκ ἔχει φύσιν it is contrary to nature, not natural, Plat. Rep. 473 A, cf. 489 B.

2. origin, birth, φύσει γεγενῆσθαι εὐ- Hdt. 7. 134; φ. νεώτερος Soph. O. C. 1295, cf. Aj. 1301; so, in acc., ἐκ φύσεως ταυτοῦ φύσιν Id. El. 325; ἡ φύλιν τις ἡ πρὸς αἵματος φύσιν Ib. 1125, cf. Isocr. 35 C; ὥστε τοῦ δήμου τὴν φ. Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 3.

III. in philosophic language. 1. nature as an originating or moving power, first in Emped. ap. Plut. 2. 111 F sq.; φύσιν βούλουται λέγειν γένεσιν τὴν περὶ τὰ πρῶτα Plat. Legg. 892 C; φ. λέγεται ἡ τῶν φυομένων γένεσις Arist. Phys. 2. 1, 1, 3. 1, 1, Metaph. 4. 4, 1; ὁ δὲ θεὸς καὶ ἡ φ. οὐδὲν μᾶτῃν ποιεῖ Id. Cael. 1. 4, 6; ἡ δὲ φ. οὐδὲν ἀλόγους οὐδὲ μᾶτῃν ποιεῖ Ib. 2. 11, 1; ἡ μὲν τέχνη ἀρχὴ ἐν ἄλλῃ, ἡ δὲ φ. ἀρχὴ ἐν αὐτῇ Id. Metaph. 11. 3, 2, cf. Meteor. 3. 3, 21, etc.

2. the elementary nature or substance of things, τὴν πρῶτην οὐσίαν . . ὑποβεβλημένην ἅπασιν τοῖς γεννητοῖς καὶ φθαρτοῖς σώμασι Galen. in Hipp. περὶ φύσεως ἀνθρώπου init.; being partly material, partly formal, οὐσης τῆς μὲν ὡς ὕλης, τῆς δ' ὡς οὐσίας Arist. P. A. 1. 1, 29, cf. Metaph. 4. 4, 3 sq.

3. nature, the general constitution of things, the universe, Plat. Prot. 315 C, Gorg. 483 E, and often in Arist., etc.

IV. as a concrete term, creatures, animals (cf. φύσις), θνητὴ φ. mankind, Soph. Fr. 515, cf. O. T. 869; πόντου εἰνάλια φ. the creatures of the sea, Id. Ant. 346; ὁ πᾶσα φ. διώκειν πέφυκε Plat. Rep. 359 C, cf. Polit. 272 C; θῆλια φ. woman-kind, Xen. Lac. 3, 4; also in pl., Plat. Rep. 588 C, Polit. 306 E, Xen., etc.; φύσεις καρποφοροῦσαι, of plants, Diod. 2. 49, cf. 3. 12: — in contemptuous sense, οἱ τοιαῦται φύσεις such creatures as these, Isocr. 64 B, cf. 397 C, Aeschin. 27. 13.

V. a nature, kind, sort, ταύτην . . ἔχιν βιοτήν . . φύσιν Soph. Ph. 165; ἐκλέγονται ἐκ τούτων χρωμάτων μίαν φ., τὴν τὸν λευκῶν Plat. Rep. 429 D, cf. Lucret. 2. 850; φ. ἀπαρσκειν species, Xen. Cyn. 3, 1.

VI. sex, ὅλως οὐσα κοῦν ἀνδρὸς φύσιν (where Mudge ὅλως κοῦν ἔχονσ' αἱ φ.) Soph. Tr. 1062, ubi v. Herm. (1051), cf. O. C. 445, Thuc. 2. 45, Plat. Legg. 770 D, 944 D; hence, 2. like Lat. natura, the characteristic of sex, the genitals, Diod. Excerpt. 521. 92, Schol. Ar. Lys. 92,

Suid., etc.; v. Ducang. (φύσις is formed from φύω, as *natura* from *nascor*, and *ingenium* from *geno*, *gigno*.)
 φυσιώδης, *es*, flatulent, Foës. Oec. Hipp. s. v. φύσα.
 φύσιωμα, τό, natural tendency, bent, Hipparch. ap. Stob. 574. 55.
 φύσιως, *ews*, *η*, a natural tendency, character, *ύσων* Aretae. Cnr.
 M. Diut. proem.
 φύσιωσις, *ews*, *η*, a being puffed up, pride, Clem. Al. 108; in pl., 2 Ep. Cor. 12. 20.
 φύσκη, *η*, (φυσώ) the large intestine, esp. as stuffed with pudding, a sausage or black-pudding, Lat. *botulus*, gen. *φύσκης* Ar. Eq. 364. Pherecr. Δουλ. 1; pl. *φύσκα* Cratin. Πλουτ. 1; nom. sing. *φύσκη* Eubul. Λακων. 1, acc. *φύσκη* Philem. Παρεσ. 1. II. a blister or weal on the hand, Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1117, where the nom. is *φύσκα*.
 φύσκων or φυσκών, *ος*, fat-paunch, nickname of the fifth Ptolemy, Diog. L. 1. 81, Joseph. A. J. 12. 4, 11, etc.:—originally given to Pittacus by Alcæus.
 2. in Poll. 7. 205, a throw of the dice.
 φύσo-βαθρον, τό, (φύσα) a frame or stand for bellows, Suid.
 φύσο-ειδής, *ης*, like a bladder, bladder-shaped, Schol. Nic. Al. 293.
 φυσόμαι, Pass. to be swollen, Diosc. 4. 69, Achmes Onir. 198.
 φύσσα, φυσσαλὶς, φύσσαλος, φύσσητήρ, etc., incorrect forms for φύσα, etc., arising from ignorance of the quantity.
 φυστή (sc. μάζα), *η*, Att. name for a kind of barley-cake, the dough of which was only lightly mixed, not kneaded firmly, Chion. Πτωχ. 4, Anth. P. 7. 736; φ. μάζα Ar. Vesp. 610; cf. Ath. 114 F, 149 A.—The later Greeks called it *φύραμα*.—It is often written *φύστη*; in Moer. 384 *φυστή*; in E. M. a pl. *φύστα*, *τά*, is cited.
 φύστις, *ews*, *η*, (φύω) a dub. form of φύσις IV, a progeny, race, Aesch. Pers. 926; but Franz reads πάνν παφύς τις, for πάνν γάρ φύστις.
 φύσώδης, *es*, (φύσα) full of wind, windy, τὸ φυσώδες Plat. Crat. 427 A:—metaph. bombastic, Longin. 28. 1. 2. flatulent, causing flatulency, Hipp. Acut. 293, Arist. H. A. 3. 21, 5., 7. 12, 1; cf. νοσήματα Ib. 8. 26, 1. φύσωνος, *ews*, *η*, inflation, Achmes Onir. 198.
 φύτ-αγωγιώ, to raise a plant, E. M. s. v. Πράμειος οἶνος.
 φύταλία, Ion. -τη, *η*, (φυντόν) a planted place, planting, esp. an orchard or vineyard, as opp. to corn-land (ἀρουρά), Il. 6. 195., 12. 314., 20. 155. II. a plant, φ. Παλλάδος, the olive, Call. Lav. Pall. 26; also of the vine, Anth. P. 6. 44; φ. καλῶν Ib. 7. 7, 4. III. planting-time, i. e. the latter part of winter, Galen., etc. 2. the act of planting, φ. καρποῖο Ap. Rh. 2. 1003. [v, short by nature, is made long in dactylic verses.]
 φύτᾶλιζω, fut. *ίσω*, = φυτέω, Hesych.
 φύτάλιος, *ov*, = sq., Poll. 1. 24; Ζεύς Herm. Orph. H. 14. 9. [v l. c., metri grat.]
 φύτάλιος, *ov*, also α, *ov*, Lyc. 341: (φύω)—producing, nourishing, fostering, like Lat. *almus*, epith. of gods, as of Poseidon and Zeus, Plut. 2. 158 E, C. 1. (add.) 2447 f, Hesych.: of a father, φυτάλιος γέροντες aged parents, Aesch. Ag. 327; μητρί καὶ φ. πατρί Soph. Fr. 957; λέκτρα φ. the genial bed, marriage bed, Eur. Rhés. 920; χθών φ. Lyc. I. c.:—τὸ φ. productive power, Plut. 2. 994 B. II. natural, by nature; the difficult passage in Soph. O. C. 150 should be pointed thus (with Coraës), ἐξ ἀκῶν ὀμμάτων ἄρα καὶ ἡσθα φυτάλιος θυγατὶν; woe for thy blind eyes! say wast thou thus miserable by nature, from thy birth (ἀπὸ φύτης Schol.)? (φυτάλιος is said to be formed by metath. from the obsolete φυτάλιμος, found in Hesych. and E. M.)
 φύτάνη, *η*, f. l. in Galen. Lex. Hipp. 594, for φυτάλη.
 φύτάριον, τό, Dim. of φυτόν, Ath. 210 C, Schol. Ar. Av. 663, etc.
 φύτάς, *δος*, *η*, a young plant, nursing, Plut. 2. 411 D.
 φύτέα, *η*, a planting, Xen. Oec. 7. 20, 19, 1, Theophr., etc.; in pl., Xen. ib. 19, 12. 2. generation, production, Plat. Theag. 121 C. II. the growth of a plant, Xen. Oec. 20, 12, Theophr. C. P. 1. 1, 3, etc. III. a plantation or simply a plant, ap. Ath. 207 D, Ev. Matth. 15. 13, C. I. 4521.
 φύτευμα, τό, that which is planted, a plant, Pind. O. 3. 32, Soph. O. C. 698, Plat. Legg. 761 B. 2. of children, Poll. 3. 12. II. a plant, perh. *Reseda phyteuma*, Diosc. 4. 130, Plin. 27. 99.
 φύτευσιμος, *ov*, fit for planting or for rearing trees, Diod. 1. 36.
 φύτεύσις, *ews*, *η*, = φυτέα, γῆς Arist. Mund. 6, 25.
 φυτεύω, verb. Adj. one must plant, Geop. 3. 3, 2; also in neut. pl., φυτεύετα Poll. 1. 226.
 φυτεύηριον, τό, a plant grown as a sucker, or in a nursery, Lat. *planta*, *stolo*, *viviradix*, Hipp. 242. 47., 243. 4 and 13, Xen. Oec. 19, 13. II. a nursery or plantation, Dem. 1251. 23.
 φυτεύτης, *ος*, *ος*, a planter, Arist. Plant. 1. 7, 4.
 φυτεύτικός, *ος*, *ος*, of or for planting, Eus. P. E. 121 C; *η*—*κη* Poll. 7. 140.
 φυτεύτός, *ος*, *ος*, verb. Adj. planted, produced, Plat. Rep. 510 A.
 φυτέω, fut. *σω*: aor. ἐφύτευσα Il. 6. 419, Att.: pf. πεφύτευκα LXX:—Med., fut. —εφύσω Pind. P. 4. 26; aor., Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 8:—Pass., fut. —εφύσσωμαι Geop. 1:—aor. ἐφύσθηνν Att., poet. 3 pl. φύντεσθιν Pind. P. 4. 123:—pf. πεφύτευμαι Hdt., etc.: (φυντόν). I. with acc. of the thing planted, to plant trees, esp. fruit-trees, οὕτε φυντεύουσιν χερσὶν φυτόν οὐτ' ἀρούραν Od. 9. 108; φ. δένδρεα 18. 359 (cf. πεφυτεύω); ἄλσος Hdt. 2. 138; σκαῖς Ar. Fr. 164; ὄρχους, ἀμπέλους Xen. Oec. 20, 3 and 4; joined with σπείρω, Ib. 11, 16, Plat. Phaedr. 276 E:—absol., Hes. Op. 22, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 13, etc.; φ. ἐν γῇ Id. Oec. 19, 2., 20, 3; εἰς γῆν Plut. 2. 986 F; φ. ἀπὸ or ἐκ..., Geop.:—Med. to plant for oneself, Pind. P. 4. 26, Luc. Catapl. 20:—Pass., πεφυντευμένα δένδρα, opp. to those of spontaneous growth, Dem. 1275. 9. 2. metaph. to beget, engender, Hes. Op. 810, Sc. 29, Hdt. 4. 145, Pind., etc.; φυντεύων παῖδας Eur. Alc. 662, cf. Or. 11, Ar. Vesp. 1133, Plat. Crito 50 D; ὁ φυντεύσας πατήρ Soph. O. T. 793, 1514, Eur.; ὁ φυντεύσας alone, the father, Soph. Ph. 904, Tr. 1244, Eur., etc.; opp.

to ἡ τεκούσα, Lys. 119. 18; οἱ φυντεύσαντες the parents, Soph. O. T. 1007, O. C. 1377; τοὺς τεκόντας καὶ φυτ. Id. Fr. 62, cf. Eur. Supp. 1092: metaph., ὕβρις φυντεῖ τιράννων Soph. O. T. 873, cf. Eur. Med. 832:—Pass. to be begotten, to spring from parents, τινος, ἐκ or ἀπὸ τινος Pind. P. 4. 256, N. 5. 13, cf. Soph. O. C. 1324. 3. generally, to produce, bring about, cause, mostly of evils, οὗτοι τοὶ κακὰ πολλὰ φυντεῖ Od. 5. 340; πρὶν ἡμῖν πῆμα φυντεῖσι 4. 668; φόνον καὶ κῆρα φ. 2. 165., 17. 82; in Il. only once, viz. κακὸν μέγα πᾶσι φ. 15. 134; φυντεῖ οἱ θάνατον Pind. N. 4. 96; φ. πῆμα Soph. Aj. 953; but also in good sense, φ. γάμον, δόξαν, τιμὰς, etc., Pind. P. 9. 194, I. 6 (5). 16:—Pass., ὕλβος σὺν θεῷ φυντεῖσθαι Id. N. 8. 28. 4. to implant in, τινί τι Plat. Tim. So E; τι εἰς τι Id. Phaedr. 248 D. II. more rarely with acc. of the ground planted, to plant with fruit-trees, φ. γῆν Thuc. 1. 2; φ. χωρίον καὶ γεωργεῖν Isae. 77. 34; absol., Eupol. Aty. 9, Philem. Incert. 21:—Med., φ. ἄγρον Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 8:—Pass., γῆ πεφυντευμένη, opp. to ψαλῆ, Hdt. 4. 127, Eupol. Πόλ. 3, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 10, Dem. 491. 27; also, γεωργία πεφ., opp. to Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 7.—Cf. φύνω sub fin.
 φύττηκομῆς, to take care of plants, to garden, Opp. C. 1. 122., 4. 254:—also φυτοκομῶ, Eust. 337. 18, etc.
 φύττηκομία, *η*, the care of plants, gardening, Opp. H. 1. 309, C. 4. 331:—also φυτοκομία, etc., Greg. Nyss.
 φύττη-κόμος, *ov*, rearing plants or trees, etc.; ὁ φ. a gardener, vine-dresser, Nonn. Jo. 18. 8 and Byz., cf. Lob. Phryn. 653 sq.:—also φυτοκόμος, Basil.
 φύττικός, *ος*, *ος*, of or belonging to plants, τὸ φ. the principle of mere vegetable life, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, 18; περὶ φυτικῶν αἰτίων, name of a treatise by Theophrast.
 II. φ. ζῶον = (ζωφύτον), Arist. P. A. 4. 5, 47.
 φύτιος, *ov*, also α, *ov*, (φύω) generative, epith. of gods, like φυτάλιος, Ζεύς, Ἥλιος, Ἀρτεμῖς Hesych., etc.; cf. Hecataea, ap. Ath. 35 B.
 φύτλη, *η*, poet. word, a stock, generation, race, Pind. O. 9. 81, P. 9. 59, Orph. Arg. 428, Anth. P. 15. 25. II. late word for φύσις, cf. Anth. P. 7. 144 with Diog. L. S. 91, Or. Sib., etc.
 φύτλον [v], τό, a plant, C. I. 3769.
 φύτο-βασίλα, *η*, name of the plant *leontopodium*, Diosc. Noth. 4. 131.
 φύτο-ειδώς, Adv., = φυτωδώς, like plants, Zeno ap. Diog. L. 7. 86.
 φύτο-εργός, *ος*, poet. for φυτοργός, Dion. P. 997, Anth. P. 9. 4.
 φύτο-κομῶ, -κομία, -κόμος, v. sub φυττη-
 φύτόν, τό, (φύω) that which has grown, a plant, tree, esp. a garden plant or tree, φυτῶν ὄρχατοι Il. 14. 123; τὸ μέν ἐγὼ θρέψασα φυτόν ὥς γούνη δαίης 18. 57, 438 (cf. φυτεύω 1. 1); so in Hes. Op. 569, Pind., Aesch., Eur., etc.; φυτὰ ἀπερδύων Dem. 1251. 22; ἀμπέλων Theophr. C. P. 1. 12, 9; φ. ἔγγεια Plat. Rep. 546 A; τὰ ἐκ γῆς φ. Id. Tim. 59 E. 2. a sucker, slip, Arist. Mirab. 51. 3. a special name for the plant *κυνόγλωσσον*, Diosc. Noth. 4. 129. II. though φυτόν is prop. opp. to ζῶον (Plat. Phaedr. 70 D, Rep. 532 B, Legg. 889 C), it is used generally for a creature, mostly in Att. Poets, as Aesch. Supp. 281; γυναικες .. ἀδελιώτατον φ. (collective) most miserable creatures, Eur. Med. 231; εἰτ' αὖ περὶ ἐργὸν ἐστὶν ἄνθρωπος φ.; Alex. Μανδρ. 1; κακὸν φ. πέφικεν .. γυνή Menand. Monost. 304; also in Plat. Soph. 233 E, Rep. 401 A, cf. Stallb. Theag. 121 B;—then, 2. like ἐρνος, of men, a descendant, nephew, child, Eur. Heracl. 281; Χαρίτων φυτόν Theocr. 28. 7; φυτόν οὐράνιον, i. e. man, Plat. Tim. 90 A, cf. Anth. P. 10. 45, Plut. 2. 400 B.
 φύτούμαι, Pass. to grow into a plant, Theol. Arithm. p. 6.
 φύτός, *ος*, *ος*, verb. Adj. of φύω, of a wooden statue, shaped by nature, without art, Pind. P. 5. 55, ubi v. Böckh. II. fruitful, πεδίον, LXX (Ezek. 17. 5).
 φύτοσκάφια, *η*, gardening, Anth. Plan. 202.
 φύτο-σκάφος [v], *ος*, digging round plants, φ. ἀνήρ a deliver, gardener, Theocr. 24. 136, cf. 25. 27, Anth. P. 6. 102. II. proparox.
 φυτόσκαφος, *ος*, dug or prepared for plants, γῆ E. M.
 φύτο-σπορία, *η*, a planting of trees, esp. of vines, Manetho 4. 433.
 φύτο-σπόρος, *ος*, *ος*, planting:—metaph. begetting, ὁ φυτ. a father, Soph. Tr. 358; c. gen., Christod. Ecphr. 106, Arg. 1. to Soph. O. T.
 φύτοτροφέομαι, Pass. to be reared by art, Diotag. ap. Stob. 251. 27.
 φύτοτροφία, *η*, a rearing of plants or trees, gardening, Geop. 9. 5, 11.
 φύτο-τρόφος, *ος*, rearing plants or trees, Ap. Rh. 3. 1403.
 φύτουργεῖον, τό, a nursery-garden, Diod. 2. 10 and 13; vulg. φυτούργιον, as in Gloss.
 φύτουργεῖν, to cultivate plants, Luc. Bis Acc. 1: metaph., φ. τὴν καρδίαν Geo. Pisd.
 φύτουργημα, τό, the care of plants, planting, Poll. 7. 140. 2. a planted place, garden, Athanas.
 φύτουργία, *η*, the cultivation of plants, gardening, Theophr. C. P. 3. 7, 5, Diod., etc.
 φύτουργικός, *ος*, *ος*, skilled in gardening: *η*—*κη* (sc. τέχνη) = φυτουργία, gardening, Poll. 7. 140. Adv. —*κως*, v. l. Ib. 141.
 φύτουργός, *ος*, (ἐργον) working at plants; as Subst. a gardener, vine-dresser, Anth. Plan. 255, Plut. 2. 2 B. II. metaph. begetting, generating, πατήρ φ. Aesch. Supp. 592; τοῦ φ. πατρός Soph. O. T. 1482; 90, ὁ φ. (without πατήρ), Eur. Tro. 481; φυτοργός Θετίδος Id. I. A. 549. 2. the creator, author of a thing, Plat. Rep. 597 D.—Cf. φυτοεργός.
 φύτο-φόρος, *ος*, bearing plants, Eust. 636. 17.
 φύτρα, *η*, = φύτλη, φύσις, Hesych.
 φυτρόμοι, Pass. to spring up, Achmes Onir., Nicet.
 φύτάδης, *ος*, (είδος) like a plant, Erotian., s. v., ἐγγλωσσμένη.
 φύτόν, ὄνος, *ος*, a place planted, esp. a vineyard, Hdn. Epim. p. 146.
 φύτ-ώνιμος, *ος*, named from a plant or tree, Anth. P. 14. 34, Ach. Tat. 2. 14.
 φύτωρ [v], *ος*, *ος*, a father, Schol. Aesch. Pr. 333, Hesych.; Dind. would read τὸν φύτωρ for τὸν φύσαντ in Soph. Tr. 1031, metri grat.

φυτῶριον, τό, a nursery, Clem. Al. 338, Geop. 5.3: φυτῶριον Ib. 11.9. φῶν, Aeol. φῶν (v. inf. A. 1): —impf. ἐφῶν, Ep. 3 sing. φύν II. 14. 347: —fut. φύσω [v] H. 1. 235, Soph. —aor. ἐφῶσα Od., Att.: —Pass. and Med., fut. φύσσομαι Aesch. Pr. 571, Plat., etc.—This is followed in sense by the intr. tenses; viz. pf. πέφυκα Hom., Att., Ep. 3 pl. πεφύκασι II. 4. 484, Od. 7. 128; subj. 3 sing. φέσῃ (ἐμ-) Theogn. 396; Ep. part. fem. πεφύκα (ἐμ-) II. 1. 513, acc. pl. πεφύκας Od. 5. 477: —plpf. ἐπέφυκον Xen., Plat.; Ep. πεφύκων II. 4. 109; Ep. 3 pl. ἐπέφυκον (for -εσαν) Hes. Th. 152, Op. 149, Sc. 76: —aor. 2 ἐφύν (as if from φύμ) Hom., Att., Ep. 3 sing. φῦ II. 6. 253, etc.; 3 pl. ἐφύν (for ἐφύσαν, which is also 3 pl. of aor. 1) Od. 5. 481, etc.; subj., v. inf. r.; opt. 3 sing. φύῃ or φύῃ Theocr. 15. 94; inf. φύναι, Ep. φύμεναι Id. 25. 39; part. φῦς Att., Aeol. fem. φούσα Corinna 2: ἐφύσα = ἐφύν, dub. in Epigr. Gr. 690.—Later, we have a fut. φύσσω LXX (Isai. 37. 31), pass. φύσσομαι, Geop. 2. 37, 1, Themist.; (in Luc. J. Trag. ἀναφύσσειναι is restored); aor. 2 pass. ἐφύην, Joseph. A. J. 18. 1. 1, (ἀν-) Theophr. H. P. 4. 16, 2; subj. φῶν, -ῇ, -ῶσι Eur. Fr. 378, Plat. Rep. 415 C, 597 C, al. (but mostly with v. ll. φύω, φῶσα, from ἐφύν); inf. φύναι Diod. 2. 8, (ἀνα-) Diod. 1. 7; part. φῦσι Hipp. 242. 25, Menand. Incert. 87: —aor. 1 pass. συμ-φύεις Galen. 7. 725. Generally, ὅ before a vowel, i. e. in pres., impf., and Ep. forms of pf., πεφύκασι, πεφύς, etc.; and ὅ before a consonant, i. e. in all the remaining tenses. But φύεται, φύομεν Soph. Fr. 109, Ar. Av. 106; and in late poets, Nic. Al. 14, Dion. P. 941, 1013; sometimes even in these, as Nic. Al. 506, Dion. P. 1031. So in the compds.] (From √φῦ come also φυ-η, φύ-σις, φύ-μα, φυ-τός, φυ-τεῖν, φύ-λον, φυ-λή, φυ-τι, φυ-τύω, perh. also φῶς (ὁ) = ο φύσας; cf. Skt. bhu, bha-vāmi (existo), bha-vas (origo), bha-vas (natura), bha-tis (existentia), bha-mis (terra); Zd. biī, (fieri, esse); Lat. fui (fui, fuat), fu-turus, for-e, fu-tuo, fe-tus, fe-cundus, fe-num, fe-nus (cf. τόκος), fi-lius; Goth. bau-an (οἰκεῖν, etc.); O. Norse bi-a; A. S. be-om (be); O. H. G. bi-m; Slav. by-ti (esse); Lith. bu-ti (esse); O. Irish biu (fiu, sum).)

A. trans., in pres. fut., and aor. 1 act.: —to bring forth, produce, put forth, φύλλα .. ὕλη τηλεθώσα φύει II. 6. 148; τοῖσι δ' ὑπὸ χθάν' εἰα φύει νεοθελήα πόιν 14. 347, cf. 1. 235, Od. 7. 119, etc.; ἀμπελον φύει Βροτοῖς Eur. Bacch. 651; so, τρίχες .. ἀσ πρὶν ἐφύσεν φόρμακον made the hair grow, Od. 10. 393, cf. Aesch. Theb. 535; φ. χεῖρε, πόδε, ὄφθαλμοὺς ἀνδρώπων Xen. Mem. 2. 3, 19, cf. Oec. 7. 16. 2. of a country, φύειν καρπὸν τε θωμασάτων καὶ ἀνδρας ἀγαθούς Hdt. 9. 122; ὅσα γῆ φύει Plat. Rep. 621 A.

3. of men, to beget, engender, generate, Lat. procreare, Eur. Phoen. 869, Antipho 125. 23, Plut., etc.; Ἀτλας .. ὁὼν μὲν ἐφύσε Μαίαν Eur. Ion 3: —ὁ φύσας the begetter, father (opp. to ὁ φύς, the son, v. inf. B. 1. 2), Soph. O. T. 1019 (cf. φύτωρ); ὁ φ. πατήρ Eur. Hel. 87; ὁ φ. χη τεκούσα Id. Alc. 290; τὴν τεκούσαν ἡ τὸν φύσαντα Lys. 116, fin.; and of both parents, τοῖς γονεῦσι ὁ φ. ἐφύσαν Soph. O. T. 436; ὁ φύσαντας Eur. Phoen. 34, cf. Fr. 407, Ar. Vesp. 1472; φ. καὶ γονῶν Plat. Polit. 274 A; (ἐξεφύσαμεν in pl., of the mother, Pseudo-Eur. Med. 1063); so, ὡ γόμοι, ἐφύσαθ' ἡμᾶς Soph. O. T. 1404; also, ἡδ' ἡμέρα φύσει σε will bring to light thy birth, Ib. 438; χρόνος φύει τ' ἀδελφὰ καὶ φανέντα κρύπτει Id. Aj. 647.

4. of individuals in reference to the growth of parts of themselves, φ. πάγωνα to grow or get a beard, Hdt. S. 104; φ. γάσσασαν Id. 2. 68; φ. κέρει Id. 4. 29; φ. περὰ (cf. περοφύω) Ar. Av. 106, Plat. Phaedr. 251 C; σάρκα Id. Tim. 74 E; φ. τρίχας, ὀδόντας, πόδας καὶ περὰ, κέρατα, etc., Arist. H. A. 3. 11, 9, 5, 22, 12, etc.: hence the joke in φύειν φρότερας, v. sub φράτηρ. 5. metaph., φρένας φύειν to get understanding, Soph. O. C. 804, El. 1463; (but also θεοὶ φύουσιν ἀνθρώπου φρένας Id. Ant. 683); νοῦν φύειν Soph. Fr. 118; ὀδῶν φύειν to get glory or to form a high opinion of oneself, Schweigh. Hdt. 5. 91; αἰτίαν φύει Βροτοῖς Aesch. Fr. 160; πόνους αὐτῶ φῶσαι Soph. Ant. 647.

II. in pres. seemingly intr. to put forth shoots (as φαῖναι to shew light), eis ἑτάος ἄλλο φύντοι Mosch. 3. 108; δρύες .. φύντοι Theocr. 7. 75; cf. 4. 24: —and so the singular passage in Hom. may be explained, ἀνδρῶν γεγενῆ ἡ μὲν φύει ἡ δ' ἀπολήγει one generation is putting forth scions, the other is ceasing to do so (the trans., φύλλα .. ὕλη γὰρ occurring in the previous line), Il. 6. 149: —but in Alcac. 94. ἐν στήθεσι φύει, it seems to be really intr., grows up, appears; and so ἐκφύω in LXX (Deut. 29. 18), cf. Ep. Hebr. 12. 15.

B. Pass., with the intr. tenses of Act., viz. aor. 2, pf. and plpf., to grow, wax, spring up or forth, arise, come into being, esp. of the vegetable world, θάμνος ἐφύ ἐλαῖος Od. 23. 190, cf. 5. 481; παντοῖα πρᾶσιαι πεφύσαν 7. 128; τὰ γ' ὅσαρτα φύντονα 9. 109, cf. Il. 4. 483, 14. 288., 21. 352; φύεται αὐτόματα ῥόδα Hdt. S. 138, cf. 1. 193; ὑπὸ φηγῇ πεφυκίην growing there, Id. 2. 56; so, δένδρα πεφυκῶτα trees growing there, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 5; τὰ φύμενα καὶ τὰ γινόμενα Plat. Crat. 410 D, cf. Phaedo 110 D: —so, τοῦ κέρα ἐκ κεφαλῆς ἐκκαίδεκάδωρα πεφύκει from his head grew horns sixteen palms long, Il. 4. 109, cf. Hdt. 1. 108., 3. 133; φύονται παλῖαι Pind. O. 4. 39; κεφαλαὶ πεφυκίαι θριξί growth with hair, Diod. 2. 50; πέφυκε λίθος ἐν αὐτῇ is produced, Xen. Vect. 1. 4; metaph., νόσημα φύμενον. πόλις φουμένη Plat. Rep. 504 B, Legg. 757 D; ὁ σπέρμα παρασχών, οὗτος τῶν φύντων αἴτιος of the things produced (Dind. omits the word κακῶν, after MSS.), Dem. 280. 28; —he also, 231. 14, has the curious phrase, κατὰ πάντων ἐφύτοσιν grew up by or upon his depression.—In this sense the aor. 2 is rare, v. supr.; but it is freq. in the phrase, ἐν δ' ἀρα οἱ φύ χεραὶ (v. sub ἐμφύω), cf. Od. 10. 397.

2. of men, to be begotten or born, most often in aor. 2 and pf., ὁ λαφῆσαν οὐ πέφυκε πω Aesch. Pr. 27; τίς ἂν εὐζαίτω βροτῶν ἀνιέει δαίμονι φύναι Id. Ep. 1342; μὴ φύναι νικᾶν not to have been born were best, Soph. O. C. 1225; γονῇ πεφυκὸς γεγαυτερά Id. 1294; οὐχ ὑπὸ θυσῶν οὐδ' ὑπὸ εὐλῶν φύς Plat. Rep. 461 A, cf. Polit. 272 A; φύς τε καὶ τραφεῖς Id. Rep. 396 C; μήπω φύναι μὴδὲ γενέσθαι Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 6, cf. Plat. Symp. 197 A: —constructed with gen., φύναι

or πεφυκέναι τινός to be born or descended from any one, Aesch. Theb. 1031, Soph. O. C. 1379, etc.; so, φ. ἀπὸ τινος Pind. Fr. 33, Soph. O. T. 1359, Eur. 562; ἀπ' ἐυγενούς ῥίξης Eur. I. T. 610; ἀπὸ δρυὸς Plat. Apol. 34 D, etc.; φ. ἐκ τινος Soph. O. T. 458, Eur. Heracl. 325, Plat., etc.; ἡ χώρα τινός Isocr. 45 C, etc.; οἱ μετ' ἐκείνῳ φύντες, opp. to οἱ ἐξ ἐκείνου γεγονότες, Isac. 72. 11, cf. Plat. Symp.; ἐκ δὲθεν γεγονόσι .. διὰ βασιλείαν πεφυκῶτι Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 24.

III. the pf. and sometimes the aor. 2 take a pres. sense, to be so and so by nature, be formed so and so, and simply to be, πέφυκε κακός, σοφός, etc., Soph. Ph. 558, 1244, etc.; ἐφύν ἀρχαῖος Id. Ant. 79; φύντ' ἀρετὰ ἀντὶ τὴν ἀρετὴν, i. e. brave and good by nature, Pind. O. 10 (11). 24; cf. Aesch. Ag. 1331, Plat. Gorg. 479 D, etc.; πιστὸς φύεσθαι Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 13; εὐχρότεροι ὄρῳτο γέφυρα Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 41, cf. Oec. 10, 2; τὰλλα ἐκαστος ἥμων, ὅπως ἐτύχε, πέφυκεν ἄνθρωπος. 982. fin. —so also with Advts., ἱκανῶς πεφυκός of good natural ability, Antipho 115. 3; δυσκόλως πεφ. Isocr. 190 B; οὕτως πεφ. Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 7; also, οἱ καλῶς πεφυκότες Soph. El. 989, cf. Lys. 192. 22; οἱ βέλτεστα φύντες Plat. Rep. 341 C: —then, simply, to be so and so, φύναι ἀγγεῖον Aesch. Pr. 969; ἐφύς μητὴρ θεῶν Id. Pers. 157; γυναῖκα .. ἐφύμεν Soph. Ant. 62; Ἄδρις οὐ παύσαν ἐφύ Ib. 575; so c. part., νικᾶν .. χρῆναι ἐφύν Soph. Ph. 1052; πρέπον ἐφύς .. φανείν Id. O. T. 9, cf. 587; ἀπλοὺς ὁ μῦθος τῆς ἀληθείας ἐφύ Eur. Phoen. 469, cf. Xen. Symp. 4, 54, Isocr. 50 C, 229 C.

2. c. inf. to be formed by nature, be by nature disposed, to do so and so, τὰ δεύτερα πέφυκε κρατεῖν Pind. Fr. 249; and in Att., πολλὰ γ' ἀμείναν τοὺς πέλας φρενοῦν ἐφύς ἡ αὐτῶν Aesch. Pr. 335; ἐφύν γὰρ οὐδὲν ἐκ κακῆς πρᾶσσειν τέχνης Soph. Ph. 88, cf. Ant. 688; φύσει μὴ πεφυκῶτα τοιαῦτα φανείν Id. Ph. 80; πεφύκασι δ' ἅπαντες .. ἀμαρτάνειν Thuc. 3. 45, cf. 2. 64., 3. 39., 4. 61, Xen. Cyr. 5. 1, 10.

3. with Preps., πεφ. ἐπὶ τινι, as φύναι ἐπὶ δακρυῖσι to be by nature prone to tears, Eur. Dem. 928; ἔρως γὰρ ἀργύρον, κατὰ τοῖς ἀργείοις ἐφύ is inclined to idleness (or is found in the idle), Id. Fr. 324; also, ἐπὶ τι, Plat. Rep. 507 E; εἰς τι Ib. 433 A, Aesch. 72. 24; but most often πρὸς τι, πεφ. πρὸς τὸ ἀληθές Arist. Rhet. 1. 1, 11; εὐ πεφυκῶς πρὸς ἀρετὴν Xen. Mem. 4. 1, 2; πρὸς πόλεμον μάλλον .. ἡ πρὸς εἰρήνῃ Plat. Rep. 547 E; κάλλιστα φ. πρὸς τι Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 3; etc.; also, πρὸς τινι Id. Ath. 2, 19 (si vera I., cf. Polyb. 9. 29, 10); also, εὐ πεφ. κατὰ τι Dem. 982. 21: —impers., πέφυκε γενέσθαι it is wont to happen, Schif. Jul. p. ix.

4. c. dat. to fall to one by nature, be one's natural lot, πᾶσι θνατοῖς ἐφύ μῦρος Soph. El. 860; χεῖρεν πέφυκεν οὐχὶ τοῖς αὐτοῖς ἀεί Id. Tr. 440; ἐφύτο κοινὸς πᾶσι κύνδυνος Dem. 1394. 8; cf. Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 19. 5. impers. it is natural, it happens naturally, c. inf., Arist. Pol. 2. 2, 7., 4. 12, 3.

b. absol., ὡς πέφυκε as is natural, Xen. Cyn. 6, 15, al.; ἡ πέφυκε Plat. Tim. 81 E: —but this is also expressed personally, τοῖς ἀπλῶς, ὡς πεφυκῶτα, cf. ἀνθρώπων 1122. 17.

6. absol. also often in part., τὰ φύσει πεφυκῶτα mere natural products, Lys. 193. 21, cf. Plat. Crat. 383 A, 389 C; ἀνθρώπων πεφυκῶς man as he is, Xen. Cyr. 1. 1, 3; τὰ φύσει Dem. 280. fin.

φῶ, shortd. dat. of φῶς, Eur. Ar. E. M. 803; cf. Valek. Diatr. 140 B. φῶγανον, τό, = φρύγετρον in the common dialect, Poll. 10. 109.

φῶγαν, imperat. φῶγε Epich. 102 Ahr.; φῶζω Strattis Incert. 6, cf. Hipp. 361. 3; also φῶγνύω (so Valek. for φῶγνύω) Suid.; inf. φῶγνύαι Eust. 962. 50, E. M.; pass. 3 sing. φῶγνύται Diod. 1. 80: —aor. ἐφῶξα Hipp. 639. 40: —Pass., aor. ἐφῶχθην Diod. 2. 119, cf. 112: —pf. πέφῶγμαι Pherecr. Koriann. 2; πέφῶγμαι Hipp. 887, 1229 H, Ath. 647 C. Like φρύγω, to roast, toast, parch, v. supr.; ἰσχυρῶς πέφῶγμαι (v. l. πεφρυγμέναι) Pherecr. l. c., v. Meineke ad l., etc. (Hence come φῶγανον, φῶκ-τός; cf. Lat. foc-us, O. Norse bak-a, O. H. G. bakh-u (bake), etc.)

φῶις, ἰδος, ἡ, contr. φῶς, φῶδός, but only found in pl. φῶιδες, φῶδες (erroneously written φῶδες in Arist. Probl. 38. 7), gen. φῶιδων (Arcad. 134. 17): —a blister or weal on the skin, caused by a burn, a burn, blister, Ilippon. 56, Ar. Pl. 535, Fr. 124; v. Föcs. Oec. Hipp.

Φάκαια, ἡ, a city in Ionia, h. Hom. Ap. 35, Hdt. 1. 80, etc.: —hence Φακαίειος, Att. Φωκαῖος, ἡ, a Phocaean, Hdt. 1. 163, Thuc. 1. 13, etc.; στατήρες Φωκαῖος, or Φωκαῖται, v. sub στατήρ: —fem. Φωκαῖς, ἰδος, a Phocaean woman, Steph. B.: —Φωκαῖθην, Adv. from Ph. Luc. Lexiph. 7. φῶκαινα, ἡ, the porpoise, Delphinus phocaena, Arist. H. A. 6. 12, 2., 8. 13, 7.

Φωκ-άρχης, ον, ὁ, a Phocian magistrate, C. I. 1738.

Φωκεῖς, ἰως, ὁ, a Phocian. Il. 2. 517 (in Ep. gen. pl. Φωκίων), al.; nom. pl. Φωκῆες Hdt. 1. 146, Φωκῆς Thuc. 1. 107, Φωκῆς Soph. El. 1107, 1442, gen. Φωκῆων Aesch. Pers. 485, etc.

II. Φωκῆς (sc. γῆ), ἡ, Phocis, a country on the Corinthian gulf, W. of Boeotia, Xen., etc.; as Adj., Phocian, Soph. O. T. 733, χθῶν Φ. Eur. I. A. 261; ὁδὸς Id. Phoen. 38; γλῶσσα Aesch. Cho. 564.

III. Adj. Φωκικός, ἡ, ὁν, Phocian, Dem. 20. 4, etc.

φῶκη, ἡ, a seal, prob. Phoca monachus (this being the kind common in the Mediterr.), φ. νέπεδος (v. sub v.), Od. 4. 404; ζατρεφές Ib. 451; their smell became proverbial, cf. Od. 4. 406 with Ar. Vesp. 1035, Pax 742; ἐσθῆτι χρᾶσθαι φωκῶν δέρμασι Hdt. 1. 202.

φωκῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of pear, Theophr. C. P. 2. 15, 2, Antiph. (Georg.) ap. Ath. 650 E.

φωκῶν, ονος, ὁ, an unknown bird, Hesych.

φῶκος, ὁ, = φῶκαινα, Hesych.

φωκτός, ἡ, ὁν, verb. Adj. of φῶγω, roasted, broiled, Nic. ap. Ath. 126 C: φῶκεται, αἰ, as Subst. in Luc. Lexiph. 3.

φωλάζω, = φωλεῖω, Hesych.

φωλάς, ἰδος, ἡ, = φωλεῖον, lurking in a hole, Anth. P. 9. 233, 251, etc.: of the bear, lying torpid in its cave, Theocr. 1. 115; metaph. of a courtesan, φωλάδα παρθερικὴν Anth. P. 11. 34; ἀγκύρας φωλάδας, of anchors buried in the sand, Ib. 10. 2.

2. as Subst., a sea-animal

of the molluscous kind, *that makes holes in stones*, *Lithodomus* Cuvier, Ath. 88 A, Hesych.

II. *full of holes or lurking places*, *πέρηρ*, ὕλη Nonn.; *ἐκπορε φωλάδος κοίτης*, of a lion, Babr. 82. 3.

III. = *φωλεία*, Suid.

φωλεά, ἡ, = *φωλεός*, Arist. Mirab. 73, Thom. M.

φωλεία, ἡ, *life in a hole or cave, of the winter-sleep* of bears, Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 14, Ael. N. A. 6. 3 (in Theophr. Fr. 4. 63, *φωλιάς*):—the fatness which comes upon them at that time is represented as a disease, Ael. N. A. 6. 3, Plut. 2. 971 D (ubi vulg. *φωλιάς*). 2. of fishes, Theophr. Fr. 171. 7.

φωλεός, ὁ, with heterog. pl. *φωλεά*, Nic. ap. Ath. 92 D, Ep. dat. *φωλεῖος* Id. Th. 79:—*a hole, cave, lurking-hole*, esp. of the *caves of bears*, in which they lie torpid during winter, Pythag. ap. Plut. 2. 169 E; of lions, Babr. 106. 3; of a mouse's *hole*, Id. 108. 2; of molluscs, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 28; of serpents, Luc. Philops. 11; of foxes, Ev. Matth. 8. 20, Luc. 9. 58; of Troglodytes, Strab. 506; cf. Luc. V. H. 1. 37, etc.:—cf. Wyttenb. Plut. l. c., and v. *φωλάς*, *φωλεύω*. II. Ion. word for a *schoolhouse*, Hesych.—In Byz., also *φώλευμα*, τό.

φώλευσις, εως, ἡ, = *φωλεία*, Ael. N. A. 16. 15.

φωλευτέον, verb. Adj. *one must lie hid, lurk*, Ennarp. 54.

φωλεύω, *to lurk in a hole or den*, of lizards, Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 11; of bears, Ib. 6. 30, 2; of hedgehogs, Ib.; of certain fishes, Ib. 5. 15, 7; of wasps and hornets, Ib. 9. 41, 4 and 42, 4; of beetles (in dung), Ib. 5. 19, 18; of certain birds, Ib. 5. 9, 3, al.; of serpents, *κνώδαλα φωλεύοντα* Theocr. 24. 83, cf. Nic. Th. 394; of a lion, Babr. 93. 5; generally, *to lie hidden*, Arist. Fr. 38, Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 1. 8: cf. *φωλάς*. *φωλεύω*, = *φωλεύω*, Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 14, 1. 8. 15–17.

φωλεώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *like a hole or den*, Plut. 2. 418 A.

φωλητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, *one who lurks in a hole or keeps in one place*, Hesych.—*φωλητήριον*, τό, *a place of secret assembly*, Poll. 6. 8.

φωλία, ἡ, v. sub *φωλεία*.

φωλίον, τό, Dim. of *φωλεός*, *a fox's hole*, Paus. 4. 18, 7.

φωλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, *a kind of fish*, Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 15, Suid.

φωνάεις, v. sub *φωνήεις*.

φωναῖον, τό, Dim. of *φωνή*, Clearch. Κιβ. 2, Anth. P. 5. 132.

φωνασκέω, *to practise one's voice, learn to sing or declaim*, Plut. Legg. 665 E, Dem. 328. 11., 421. 21., 449. 14; *οἱ φωνασκόντες ὥσθιν τε καὶ ἡρώσειν ὄντες τὰς μελέτας ποιῶνται* Arist. Probl. 11. 22:—Med., Plut. 2. 349 A.

φωνασκήτης, οὔ, ὁ, = *φωνασκός*, Gloss.

φωνασκία, ἡ, *practice of the voice, declamation*, Dem. 319. 9, Theophr. H. P. 9. 9, 2.

φωνασκήτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for exercising the voice*, φ. ὄργανον *a pitch-pipe*, Plut. T. Gracch. 2. Adv. —κῶς, Arr. Epict. 1. 4, 20.

φωνα-σκόος, ὁ, *one who exercises the voice, a singing-master, declaiming-master*, C. I. 3208, Arr. Epict. 1. 4, 20; Lat. *phonuscus*, Sueton. August. 84, Quintil. 11. 3, 19.

φωνέω (*φωνή*). *To produce a sound or tone*: 1. properly of men, *to speak loud or clearly*, or simply *to speak*, ὥς ἄρα *φωνήσας ἀπέβη* H. 6. 116, cf. 11. 531, etc.; *ἔπος φάτο φωνήσεν τε* Od. 4. 370; *φωνήσας προσέφη* Il. 14. 41, v. infr. II;—*follow by the words spoken*, *φώνασε δ'*, 'εὐδεις, βασιλεῦ' Pind. O. 13. 94; *χρυσοῖς δὲ φωνεῖ γράμμασιν*, 'πρῆσθ' πόλιν' Aesch. Theb. 434, cf. Ag. 1334;—*c. acc. cogn.*, ὅσα *φωνήσασα making the voice sound*, Od. 24. 535, cf. Il. 2. 182., 10. 512; *so, βέκος φ. to call out or cry βέκος*, Hdt. 2. 2; *φάτιν φ. Soph. El. 329*; *so with neut. Adj.*, μέγιστα *φωνεῖν to have the loudest voice*, Hdt. 4. 141., 7. 117; *ὄρθιον φ. Pind. N. 10. 142*; *ἄλλο τι φ. Aesch. R. 1063*; *τὰδε φ. Id. Cho. 314*; *μέγα φ. Id. Eum. 936*, Soph. Ph. 574; *ἅπαντα* (v. sub *ἅπαστος*) *φ. Id. O. C. 490*; *ῥα φ. Id. Ph. 662*, cf. 1225; *εὐφρημα Id. Aj. 362*, 591, Eur. I. T. 687, etc.:—*absol.* *to cry aloud*, as in joy, Soph. Tr. 202; *to sing*, Theophr. 16. 44:—*Pass.*, τὰ *φωνηθέντα sounds or words uttered*, Plat. Soph. 262 C, Tim. 72 A, cf. Longin. 39.

2. of animals, *to utter their cries*, Arist. H. A. 6. 28, 2., 8. 3, 9; [τὰ *σελάχη*] *φωνεῖν οὐκ ὁρθῶς ἔχει φάναί, ψοφεῖν δὲ* Ib. 4. 9, 7; *so in LXX and N. T.*; of the cock, *to crow*, Ev. Matth. 26. 34, al. 3. of a musical instrument, *to sound*, Eur. Or. 146; *also of sounds*, *ᾗδὺ φωνεῖν to sound sweetly*, Plut. 2. 1021 B, cf. 902 B; *but βροντή φ. it has a voice, is significant*, Xen. Apol. 12. 4. τὰ *φωνούντα the vowels*, like τὰ *φωνήεντα*, Eur. Fr. 582.

II. c. acc. pers. *to speak to, call to, καὶ μιν φωνήσας ἐπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα* Il. 1. 201., 2. 7, cf. 4. 284., 15. 145, etc. (but in these phrases the acc. may depend on *προσηύδα*, and perhaps ought to be so taken); *but also c. dat.* *to cry to*, Ζεὺ ἄνα, σοὶ *φωνῶ* Soph. O. C. 1485, cf. O. T. 1122; *ἐρποντι φωνεῖς* Id. Aj. 543.

2. *to call by name, call*, Ἀἰάντα *φωνῶ* Ib. 73, cf. Ph. 229, Ev. Matth. 27. 47, etc.;—*also to call by a name*, *ὤμεις φωνεῖτέ με, ὁ διδάσκαλος* Ev. Io. 13. 13;—*in Pass.* *to be called so and so*, Nic. Coloph. ap. Ath. 477 B.

3. *φ. τινα c. inf.* *to command, σὲ φωνῶ μὴ... συγκομίζην* Soph. Aj. 1048, ubi v. Schäf. III. c. acc. rei, *to speak or tell of*, *προσβολὰς Ἐρινύων* Aesch. Cho. 283; *ὁδοῦ τέλος... οἷον οὐδὲ φωνῆσαι τινι ἔξεσθ' to tell to any one*, Soph. O. C. 1402; *φ. τὸ Ἐπιχάρμιον to cite it*, Plat. Ax. 366 C.

φωνή, ἡ: (v. sub *φῶς*):—*a sound, tone, properly the sound of the voice*, whether of men or any animals with lungs and throat (ἡ *φωνή φύφος τις* ἔστιν ἐμφύχον Arist. de An. 2. 8, 14, cf. 18, H. A. 4. 9, 1, P. A. 3. 3. 5); sometimes opp. *to φθόγγος* (v. *φθόγγος* II): 1. mostly of men (cf. *διαλέκτος* II. 1), *the voice*, Lat. *vox*, first in Hom.; cf. *ἄρρηκτος* II. 2. 490; *ἀτειρέα φ. 17. 555*; *φ. δὲ οἱ αἰθέρ' ἵκανεν*, cf. Ajax' battle-cry, 15. 686; of the battle-cry of a number of people, *Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν... φ. δεινὸν ἀνίστανται* 14. 400; *φ. ἀνθρωπότης* Hdt. 2. 55; *ἡ φ. τῶν γυναικῶν* Id. 4. 114; *the cry of market-people*, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 3; etc.; *ὁ τόνος τῆς φ.* Xen. Cyn. 6, 20, cf. Dem. 319. 12, Aeschin. 83. fin.; its

various notes are distinguished as *ὀφέια, βαρεῖα, τραχεῖα*, Plat. Tim. 67 B; *φ. μαλακή* Ar. Nub. 979; *μαρά, ἀναδῆς* Id. Eq. 218, 678;—*with Verbs*, *φωνὴν ῥηγνύναι*, like Virgil's *rumpere vocem*, Hdt. 1. 85, Ar. Nub. 357; *φ. ἱέναι, vocem edere*, Hdt. 2. 2., 4. 23, Plat., etc.; *ἀφίεναι* Eur. H. F. 1295; *προῖσσαι* Aeschin. 31. 20; *ἀρροῦν* Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 12; *διαρροῦσθαι* Plat. Prot. 322 A; *ἐντείνεσθαι* Aeschin. 49. 15; *ἐπαῖρην* Dem. 449. 14:—*φωνὴν with his voice, aloud*, Il. 3. 161, Pind. P. 9. 49, Lys. 107. 38; *μὴ φ. with one voice*, Luc. Nigr. 14; *pl. αἱ φ. the notes of the voice*, Plat. Gorg. 474 E; *σχῆμασι καὶ φωναῖς* Arist. Rhet. 2. 8, 14:—*proverb.*, *φωνὴν ὄραν*, of a blind man (cf. *φατίζω*), Soph. O. C. 137; *πάσαν τὸν λεγόμενον φ. ἱέναι*, i. e. to use every effort, Plat. Legg. 890 D, cf. Euthyd. 293 A; *so, πάσας ἀφίεναι φωνὰς* Id. Rep. 475 A, Dem. 293. 12, cf. Eur. Hec. 341.

2. *also the voice or cry of animals*, as of swine, dogs, oxen, Od. 10. 239., 12. 86, 396; of asses, Hdt. 4. 129; of the nightingale, Od. 19. 521; *ἄνθρωπος πολλὰς φωνὰς ἀφίρει, τὰ δὲ ἄλλα μίαν* Arist. Probl. 10. 38. 3. *any articulate sound*, as opp. to inarticulate (*ψόφος*), *φ. κωνυμάτων* Soph. Ant. 1206; *στοιχεῖν ἔστι φ. ἀδιαίρετος*, divided into vowels, semivowels and mutes, Arist. Poët. 20, 2 sq.:—*later, restricted to the vowel-sound*, as opp. to that of consonants, Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 155, Stallb. Plat. Theaet. 203 B, Crat. 424 C, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 1; cf. *φωνεῖν* 1. 4, *φωνήεις* 3.

4. of sounds from inanimate objects, mostly in Poets, *κερκίδος φ.* Soph. Fr. 522; *συρίγγων* Eur. Tro. 127; *αἰλῶν* Mnesim. Ἰππ. 1. 56; rare in classical Prose, *ὄργανον* Plat. Rep. 397 A; but common in LXX; *ἡ φ. τῆς σάλπιγγος* LXX (Ex. 20. 18); *βρόντης, ὑδάτων*, etc.

II. *the faculty of speech, discourse*, Lat. *sermo*, i. e. *φωνὴν λαβοῖ* Soph. El. 548; *πάρεσχε φωνὴν τοῖς ἀφανήτοις τινά* Id. O. C. 1283. 2. *language*, Lat. *lingua*, Hdt. 4. 114, 117, cf. 2. 55.

3. *a kind of language, dialect*, ἄγνώστα φ. *Βάρβαρον* Aesch. Ag. 1051; *φωνὴν ἥσμεν Παρηγοῖδα* Id. Cho. 563; cf. Eur. Or. 1397, Thuc. 6. 5., 7. 57, Xen. Cyn. 2. 3, Plat. Apol. 17 E; *τῶν βαρβάρων πρὶν μαθεῖν τὴν φ.* Id. Theaet. 163 B; *κατὰ τὴν Ἀττικὴν τὴν παλαιάν φ.* Id. Crat. 398 D, cf. 409 E.

III. *a phrase, saying, τὴν Σιμωνίδου φ.* Plat. Prot. 341 B; *ἡ τοῦ Σωκράτους φ.* Plut. 2. 106 B, cf. 330 F, etc.; *αἱ σκεπτικά φ.* Sext. Emp. P. 1. 14, etc.

IV. *a report, rumour*, LXX (Gen. 45. 16), Act. Ap. 2. 6.

φωνήεις, εσσα, εν, Dor. *φωνάεις* [α], but this is also used in later Prose, as Plut., Sext. Emp., etc.; Lob. Phryn. 639; *contr.* in pl. *φωνάεντα*, Pind. O. 2. 152:—*uttering a voice or speech, endowed with speech, vocal*, *ζῶον-σιν ἐνικότα φωνήεσσι* Hes. Th. 584; *τοῦτο γὰρ ἀθάνατον φωνᾶν ἐρπει* Pind. I. 4. 68 (3. 58), cf. Sappho 24, Eur. Tro. 440; *βέλη* (i. e. *ἔπη*) *φωνᾶντα συνετοῖσι* Pind. O. 2. 152; *φ. θέατρα* Plat. Legg. 700 E; *φ. ζῶα endowed with speech*, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 13; *opp.* *τὸ ψᾶ ψοφήντα*, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 29.

2. of a song, *sounding*, Pind. O. 9. 2.

3. τὰ *φωνήεντα* (with and without γράμματα) *vowels*, v. sub *ἄφωνος*; *στοιχεῖα φ.* Sext. Emp. M. 1. 100; cf. *φωνή* 1. 3.

φώνημα, τό, *a sound made, voice*, Soph. Aj. 16, Ph. 1295; of a singer's voice, Dio C. 61. 20.

2. *a thing spoken, speech, language*, Soph. Ph. 234, O. T. 324.

φώνησις, εως, ἡ, *a sounding, speaking, calling*, Poll. 2. 111.

φωνητήριος, α, εν, = *φωνητικός*, φ. ὄργανα *organs of speech*, Strab. 662, cf. Poll. 2. 114; *φ. ὄργανον* Philo 1. 28.

φωνητής, οὔ, ὁ, *a clear speaker*, Hesych.

φωνητικός, ὁ, ὄν, *phonetic, vocal*, Diog. L. 7. 110, Plut. 2. 898 E; τὰ φ. ὄργανα Poll. 2. 115, cf. Galen. 2. 690.

II. *endowed with speech*, Cornut. 17, ubi v. Osann.

φωνητός, ἡ, ὄν, *to be spoken*, ἃ τ' οὐ *φωνητὰ πρὸς ἄνδρας* Anth. P. 6. 210.

φωνῖον, τό, Dim. of *φωνή*, Arist. Audib. 57:—*so φωνῖς, ἴδος, ἡ*, Arcad. 32.

φωνο-βόλος, εν, *sending forth a voice*, c. gen., *σάλπιγγος* Hesych.

φωνο-κτύπεω, *to cry out at*, Jo. Damasc., in Pass.

φωνο-μάχew, *to dispute about words*, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 195.

φωνομαχία, ἡ, *a dispute about words*, Ptol.

φωνο-μίμος, εν, *imitating the voice*, Ptol. Heph. in Phot. Bibl. 149. 4.

φῶνος, εν, = *μεγαλόφωνος*, Eurpol. Χρυσ. 17 (ap. Schol. Ar. Av. 42), acc. to Nauck de Aristoph. Byz. p. 207, cf. Theognost. Can. p. 66;—*Comp.* —*ύτερος*, Theod. Prodr., v. *Notices des Mss.* 6. p. 564.

φῶρ, ὁ, gen. *φωρός*, dat. pl. *φωροί* Ael. N. A. 9. 45:—*a thief*, Hdt. 2. 174, and Att.; *φῶρ τινας* Plat. Rep. 334 A; *Ἀργεῖοι φῶρας* Ar. Fr. 153; *φ. ἄνθρωποι* Paus. 10. 15, 5; *ἐγὼν δὲ φῶρ τε φῶρα καὶ λύκος* Lucan, a proverb in Arist. Eth. E. 7. 1, 5:—*Sophron* used a Sup. *φῶρτατος*, *most thievish*, Fr. 28 Ahrens.

II. *a kind of bee*, prob. *the robber-bee*, different from *κηφήν*, Arist. H. A. 5. 22, 1., 9. 40, 20.

III. *φωρὼν λιμὴν*, a harbour near Athens, a little westward of Peiræus, used by smugglers, Dem. 932. 13., 942. 5, Strab. 395.

(Prob. from √ΦΕΡ, cf. the phrase ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν, *ferre et agere*, 'convey' the wise it call (Shaksp., *Merry Wives*, i. 3); cf. Lat. *fūr, furis*.)

φωρά, Ion. *φωρή*, ἡ, (φῶρ) *a theft*, Bion 9. 6, Nic. Al. 273, and (acc. to Herm.) h. Hom. Merc. 136.

II. *a detection, discovery*, ἄλ-
γειν ἐπὶ τῇ *φωρᾷ* Diog. L. 1. 96; *μεῖζον τῆς φ. τὸ αὐτὸν ἑαυτοῦ κατε-
πειν* Ach. Tat. 7. 11; *φ. γοῖσταν* Eus. P. E. 213 C; and Hesych. has *φῶρην* ἔρευναν, cf. *φωρᾶς*, *αὐτόφωρος*.

φωρᾶτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *detective*, Eccl.

φωρᾶτός, ἡ, ὄν, *that can be detected*, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 183.

φωρᾶω, fut. ἄσω [α]: (*φῶρ, φωρά*):—*to search after a thief or theft*, *search a house to discover a theft*, *φωρᾶσθαι ἐγὼν* εἰσέρχομαι, Ar. Nub. 499, cf. Ran. 1363; *φωρᾶν τι παρὰ τινι* Plat. Legg. 954 A sq.

2. generally, *to detect, discover*, τὰ *πλείεστα φωρῶν ἀσχυρὰ φωράσεις* Soph. Fr. 732; with a part., *φ. τινα δρῶντά τι* Plat. Tim. 63 C; *φ. τινας ἐπιβουλεύσαντας* Arist. Pol. 5. 7, 2:—*Pass.* *to be detected*, Dem. 21. 3; *πεφωραμένος ἐπὶ τοιούτῃ πράξει* Polyb. 5. 56, 15; but mostly with

part., *φωροθήναι* τὰ ψευδὴ μεμαρτυρηκώς Dem. 1107. 4; κλέπτει ὡν φ. Id. 615. 19; ἀδύνατος ὡν φ. Thuc. 8. 56; and so, κακός [ὡν] ἐφωρόθη φίλοις Eur. Or. 740; c. inf., 'Ἑλληνικὸν εἶναι πεφ. Plut. 2. 714 D:—also of things, ἀργυρίου ἐφωρόθη ἐξαγομένον money was discovered to be in course of exportation, Xen. Vect. 4. 21.

φωριαμός, ἡ, a chest, trunk, coffer, esp. for clothes and linen, Il. 24. 228, Od. 15. 104. Hom. uses it in pl., and leaves the gender uncertain; but in Ar. Rh. 3. 802 it is fem. (Acc. to Eratosth. p. 137 Bernhardt, from *φάρ*, *φάριος*, a place for keeping secret.)

φωριάω, = *φωράω*, Hesych.

φωριδός, α, ον, poet. for *φάριος*, stolen, Anth. P. 9. 348, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 411.

φώριον, τό, (φωρά II) a convicting proof, Joseph. A. J. 15. 3. 9.

φώριος, ον, (φάρ) stolen: τὰ φ. stolen goods, Luc. Hermot. 38, Philops. 20, Toxar. 28. 2. evidence of the fact, Lat. *corpus delicti*, τὰ φ. τοῦ δικοῦματος Themist. 314 A. II. metaph. secret, clandestine, εὐνή Theocr. 27. 67; λέκτρα, βλέμμα Anth. P. 5. 219, 221.

φώρος, ὁ, a detector, discoverer, Hesych., Suid.

φώρτατος, Sup. of *φάρ*, q. v.

φῶς, gen. *φωτός*, ὁ: dual *φῶτε*, *φωτοῖν*: pl. *φῶτες*, *φωτῶν*, *φωσί*: (prob. from *φῦτ*, *φύω*, and so properly = *φύσας*). Poët. Noun (rarely found in Com., as Ar. Pax 520, Diphil. Incert. 3; never in Prose), just like *άνηρ*, a man, which sometimes stands with it, δύο δ' οὐτὰς φῶτε πεπύσθη, ἀνέρε κυδαλίω .. Il. 17. 377; ἀλλότριος φ. 5. 214, cf. 11. 462, 613, al.:—sometimes emphatically a man, i. e. a brave man, hero, Μαχάονα δειρὸν κάλεσσον, φῶτ', Ἀσκληπιοῦ υἱόν Il. 4. 193, cf. 21. 545, Od. 21. 26, cf. Herm. Soph. El. 45; (in this sense always the first word in a line); so also in Att. Poets, whether of heroes, as Aesch. Theb. 499, Soph. Ant. 107, Tr. 177; or of men generally, Aesch. Pers. 242, Ag. 398, Soph. O. C. 281, 1018, etc.; ὡ σκήπτρα φωτός, i. e. ἐμοῦ, Ib. 1109; τὸ φωτῶν ἀλαυν γένος Aesch. Pr. 548;—joined with other Nouns, φῶτες Αἰγίδαί Pind. P. 5. 100; κλωπὸς φωτός Eur. Rhes. 709.

II. a man, as opp. to a woman, Od. 6. 129, Soph. Ant. 910, Tr. 177, etc.; δὲ οἰκτρῶ φῶτε, of a man and his wife, Eur. El. 1094, cf. Anth. P. 5. 249. III. a man, mortal, as opp. to a god, πρὸς δαίμονα φωτὶ μάχεσθαι Il. 17. 98; φωτῶν ἀλαυν γένος Aesch. Pr. 550; φῶτα Βρότειον Eur. Bacch. 542.

φῶς, contr. for *φάος*, light, q. v.

φῶς, ἡ, pl. *φῶδες*, contr. from *φάω*s, q. v.

φῶσκα, το, *dauni*, *proci*, Hesych., but mostly in comp. with *δια-*, *ἐπι-*, *φῶσων* or *φῶσων*, *ἄνω*, ὁ, a coarse linen garment, used in Egypt, Poll. 7. 71; ἐν φῶσωνι τὴν ἴσην ἔχων μετ' ἐμοῦ διήγες Cratin. Ὀρ. 4. 2. a sail, sail-cloth, Lyc. 26, Eust. 1151. 12, Suid.

φῶσωνιον or **φῶσώνιον**, τό, Dim. of foreg. a coarse towel, Luc. Lexiph. 2, E. M.

φωστήρ, ὁ, (φῶς, *φῶσκα*) that which gives light, an illuminator, λόγαν καὶ νόμαν Anth. P. 11. 359, cf. Or. Sib. 8. 230:—οἱ φωστῆρες the lights of heaven, stars, Anth. P. 15. 17, LXX, N. T.:—of a king, τῷ φ. τῷ ἡμετέρῳ Themist. 204 C; ὁ φ. τῆς οἰκουμένης Anna Comn. 2. 381. II. metaph. an opening for light, a door or window, Hesych.; as some would even derive *fenestra* (*festra*) from *φάος*.

φωστηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for illuminating, Eccl.

φωσφόρεια (sc. ἱερὰ), τό, a festival at which there were torch-processions, or, which was sacred to one of the *φωσφόροι θεοί*, Plut. 2. 1119 E, Hesych.

φωσφορέω, to bear or bring light, Philo 1. 511, Manetho 1. 65. 2.

trans. to bring to light, τὰ ἔμβρυα Olympiod.

φωσφορία, ἡ, a lighting, Eust. Opusc. 238. 89.

φωσφόρος, ον, bringing or giving light, Ἔως Eur. Ion 1157; φ. ἀστήρ, of Bacchus at the mysteries, Ar. Ran. 342; φ. πένκαι Id. Fr. 494; often in Orph.:—as Subst., ὁ *φωσφόρος* (sc. ἀστήρ), the light-bringer, Lat. *Lucifer*, i. e. the morning-star, a name specially given to the planet Venus, Tim. Loc. 96 E, 97 A, Philo 1. 504, Cic. N. D. 2. 20, cf. Arist. Mund. 2. 9, 6, 18; cf. *φαισφόρος*, *ἑωσφόρος*, *ἑσπερος*;—οἱ ἔπτα *φωσφόροι* Clem. Al. 666. 2. of the eye, Plat. Tim. 45 B; *φωσφόροι κύραι*, of the Cyclops, Eur. Cycl. 611. II. torch-bearing, epith. of certain deities, esp. of *Ἥετις*, Id. Hel. 569, Ar. Thesm. S58, Fr. 535; φ. θεά (sc. Ἀρτεμις), Eur. I. T. 21; ἡ *Φωσφόρος* Ar. Lys. 443; νῆ τὴν φ. Antiph. Boi. 1. 7; v. Böckh C. I. 1. p. 316.

φῶσων, **φῶσώνιον**, v. *φῶσων*, *φῶσώνιον*.

φωτᾶγωγέω, to guide with a light, guide, πρὸς τὴν εὐσέβειαν φ. τινα Joseph. Macc. 17. 5; οἱ τυρλοῖ [δύνανται] τοῦ φωτᾶγωγῆσθαι Clem. Al. 147. II. to illuminate, οικον Achm. Onir. 160.

φωτᾶγωγῆτός, ὄν, illuminated, Eccl.

φωτᾶγωγία, ἡ, illumination, Eccl.

φωτᾶγωγικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for illuminating, Eccl., v. Suicer. in v.

φωτᾶγωγός, ὄν, guiding with a light, enlightening, illuminating, Eccl.:—ἡ φ. (sc. θύρα) an opening for light, a window, Luc. Symp. 20, Dom. 6, etc., cf. Suid.:—also ἡ φ. = *λαμπάς*, Byz.

φωταυγεία, ἡ, brightness of light, Byz., Suid., Zonar.; so *-αυγία*, Byz.

φωταυγέω, to beam with light, Manass. Chron. 135.

φωτ-αυγής, ἑς, beaming with light, Eccl., Zonar.

φωτ-αψία, ἡ, a kindling of lights, Ducang.; an incorrect form for *φωθαψία*.

φωτεινο-ειδής, ἑς, like light, A. B. 754, Schol. Eur. Hipp. 740.

φωτεινός, ἡ, ὄν, (φῶς) shining, bright, ἥλιος Xen. Mem. 4. 3. 4; σκοτεινὰ καὶ φ. [σώματα] lb. 3. 10, 1, cf. Plut. 2. 1110 B, etc. II. metaph. clear, distinct, opp. to σκοτεινός, λόγος Plut. 2. 9 B.—Pors. regarded the word as not Att., and proposed to restore *φανός* in Xen., v. L. Dind. Il. c.

φωτ-εμβολέω, to throw light on a thing, Clem. Al. 666.

φωτίγγιον, τό, Dim. of *φῶτιγς*, Posidon. ap. Ath. 176 C, Ael. N. A. 6. 31.

φωτιγγοτής, οὔ, ὁ, a fifer, Gloss.

φῶτιγς, ἱγος, ἡ, Plut. 2. 961 E; ὁ, Ath. 175 E, 182 D:—a kind of flute (πλαγίαυλος), so called by the Alex. Greeks, and said to be invented by Osiris, Il. c., Eust. 1157. 43, v. Sturz D. Mac. p. 82.

φωτίζω, fut. Att. *ῶ*: I. absol. to shine, give light, beam, ὁ ἀνθραξ οὐ φωτίζει ὥσπερ ἡ φλόξ Theophr. Ign. 30, cf. Nic. ap. Ath. 684 D, Plut. 2. 936 B. 2. of glass, to transmit light, Arist. An. Post. 1. 31, fin.

II. trans. to enlighten, light up, ὁ ἥλιος φ. τὸν κόσμον Diod. 3. 48, cf. Plut. 2. 931 A, B:—Pass., opp. to σκοτίζομαι lb. 1120 E, cf. Luc. Luct. 2. 2. to bring to light, make known, publish, Polyb. 23. 3, 10, 2 Ep. Tim. 1. 10:—Pass., γράμματα ἐλακκύτα καὶ πεφοτισμένα Polyb. 30. 8, 1. 3. to enlighten, instruct, teach, φ. τινὰς, πᾶς .. LXX (4 Regg. 17. 28); φ. πάντας, τίς ἡ οἰκονομία Ep. Eph. 3. 9. 4. to enlighten spiritually, and (in a special sense) to baptize, Eccl., cf. Ep. Hebr. 6. 4., 10. 32 and v. *φῶτισμα*.

φῶτισμα, τό, an enlightening:—but only found in Eccl. sense, baptism or (properly) the enlightenment and inward grace of baptism, for οἱ αἰρετικοὶ βάπτισμα ἔχουσιν, οὐ φῶτισμα, Jo. Chrys.; v. Suicer., and v. *φωτίζω* II. 4.

φωτισμός, ὁ, illumination, light, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 224, Plut. 2. 929 D, 931 A. 2. metaph. light, Κύριος φ. μου LXX (Ps. 26. 1), cf. 2 Ep. Cor. 4. 4 and 6. 3. in Eccl. sense, = *φῶτισμα*.

φωτιστήριον, τό, a baptistery, Socr. H. E. 3. 7, 4, etc.

φωτιστός, οὔ, ὁ, one who gives light, Greg. Nyss.

φωτιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, enlightening, Schol. Eur. Hipp. 191. Adv. *-κῶς*, Eust. 161. 19.

φωτοβολέω, to throw light, emit rays, Manass. Chron. 127.

φωτοβόλημα, τό, a burst of light, Manass. Chron. 36.

φωτοβολία, ἡ, a throwing of light: a beam, ray, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4. 728.

φωτοβόλος, ον, throwing light, illuminating, Eccl.

φωτο-βρύτης, ον, ὁ, (βρύω) abounding in light, Manass. Chron. 4955.

φωτο-γονία, ἡ, the production of light, Dion. Ar.

φωτο-δοσία, ἡ, a giving of light, enlightening, Id.

φωτο-δότης, ον, ὁ, a giver of light, like *φωσφόρος*, Synes. H. 3. 258, etc.:—fem. *-δότης*, *ἰδος*, Dion. Ar.

φωτο-δόχος, ον, receiving or holding light, of lamps, Byz.

φωτο-ειδής, ἑς, like light, luminous, Heraclid. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 796, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 93, Plut., etc.

φωτ-κοσμος, ον, lighting the world, Byz.

φωτο-λαμπής, ἑς, blazing with light, C. I. 8802.

φωτο-ληψία, ἡ, reception of light, Dion. Ar.

φωτο-λόγος, ον, announcing light, Eust. in Mai Spic. Rom. 5. 316.

φωτοποιέω, to make light, Eccl.

φωτο-ποιός, ὄν, making light, enlightening, Iambl. Protr. c. 21 (Symb. 4).

φωτο-στολάσιος, ον, clad in light, Eccl.

φωτο-τόκος, ον, light-bearing, Eccl.

φωτο-τρόφος, ον, light-nourishing, v. l. for *φωτοφόρος*, Manass. Chron. 3887, 4484.

φωτοφάνεια, ἡ, illumination, Suid. s. v. *ἐκπλαγείς*, Eccl.

φωτο-φάνης, ἑς, brilliant, Eust. 226. 6. Adv. *-νῶς*, Id. Opusc. 240. 63.

φωτοφορέω, to bring light, Eccl.

φωτοφορία, ἡ, a bringing or bringer of light, Oecum.

φωτο-φόρος, ον, bringing light, like *φωσφόρος*, Suid., Eccl.

φωτο-χύσσια, ἡ, (χέω) a flood or burst of light, Dion. Ar.

φωτῶδης, ἑς, = *φωτεινός*, Hesych. s. v. *Χιονέαν*.

φωτ-ονύμια, ἡ, a naming or being named from light, Eccl.:—Adv. *φωτωνύμιας*, lb.

φῶνς, v. *πῶνγς*.

φῶψ, = *φάος*, *φῶς*, Hesych.

X.

X, χ, τό, indecl., twenty-second letter of the Gr. alphabet, Plat. Crat. 414 B, Tim. 36 B: on KH for X, v. Böckh C. I. 1. p. 6. As numeral, χ' = 600, χ' = 600,000: but in Inscr., X is the first letter of χίλιοι, α, α, = 1000.—Later, X was used either simply, or with points ΧΧ (χ περιστρεγμένον, cf. ἀστερίσκος II), to call attention to anything remarkable in a passage, v. *χάρις*: so also ΧΧ was used, as an abbrev. for *χρηστόν*, since a collection of passages so marked might make up a *χρηστομάθεια*. This last character also stood for *χρόνος* and *χρυσός*, East Comm. Palaeogr. p. 849; and, later, was the monogram for *Χριστός*.—In the old alphabet ΧΞ stood for Ξ.

I. χ in the Indo-Europ. languages corresponds generally in Skt. to *gh* or *h*, in Lat. to *h* or (in the middle of a word) to *ng*, in Teuton. to *g* or (not initial) *ck*; as *χῆν*, Skt. *hansa*, Lat. *anser* (i. e. *hanser*); O. Norse *gás*, etc.;—*ἀχος* (ἀγχω), Skt. *anhas*, Lat. *angor*, Goth. *agguya*;—*χθές*, Skt. *hyas*, Lat. *hesi* (old form of *heri*), Goth. *gistra*;—*λεῖχω*, Skt. *lih*, Lat. *lingo*, O. H. G. *leckōn* or *leccōn*.

II. changes of χ, in the Gr. dialects: 1. Dor. for θ, as ὀρνιχος for ὀρνίθος, Pind.; v. Kaen. Greg. p. 218. 2. Ion. represented by κ, as δέκομαι βέγκω σκεκίς κινῶν κινῶρα for δέχομαι βέγκω σχεκίς κινῶν χύτρα, Koen. Greg. p. 399; though this change occurs also in Dor. and older Att., Lob. Pbyrn. 307. 3. put before λ to strengthen the sound, as χλαῖνα χλανίς for λαῖνα laena lana, χλαρός for λαρός, χλιαρός for λιαρός. 4. interchanged with γ, in the middle of

words, ἄγχι, ἔγγυς; παχύς, πάχυνος, πάχνη, πηγός, πάγος; βαχία, ῥηχίη, ῥήγνυμι; ὀρυγχή, ὀρυγή, Lob. Phryn. 231.

The Poets treated χ in particular cases as a double consonant, = κχ, so that a short vowel before it becomes long by position, as in Βρόχος, ιαχῆ, ιαχέω (qq. v.), φαοχίτων; v. Anecd. Oxon. 3. 359, and cf. Φφ. sub fin. —some Edd. write κχ for χ in these cases.

χαβός, ἡ, ὄν, = καμπύλος, Hesych., who also cites χαμός in the same sense, cf. Lat. hamus.

χάβος, ὁ, late form of κημός, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1147, Moschop. s. v. φιμός. χάδε, χαδέειν, v. sub χανδώνω.

χάδην, Dor. χάδαν, apparently = χανδόν, ὡς χάδαν πῆγ Epigr. Gr. 1130. χάδω, to cause to retire; the Act. only found in compd. ἀναχάδω, (παράχδω, προχάδω are also cited in Hesych.), and in Ep. redupl. aor. κεκαδόν, fut. κεκαδῶ: —to force to retire from, bereave or deprive of, τοῦδ' ὅτι θυμὸς καὶ ψυχῆς κεκαδὼν Il. 11. 334; ὁριστῆς κεκαδῆς θυμὸς καὶ νυχῆς Od. 21. 153, 170.

Β. Med. χάζομαι, Il.: Ep. impf. χάζετο, Il.: —fut. χάσσομαι, Ep. χάσσομαι Il. 13. 153: —aor. 1 ἐχάσαμην, Ep. 3 sing. χάσατο Ib. 193, inf. χάσασθαι 12. 173; part. χασάμενος 13. 148, etc. —also in Il. 4. 497, 15. 574 κεκαδόντο (for κεκαδόντο) 3 pl. of a redupl. aor. 2 κεκαδόμεν. (Curt. refers it to the same Root as χη-ρα, q. v.) To give way, give ground, draw or shrink back, recoil, retire, often in Il. (never in Od.); χάζεο Il. 5. 440; ὁ δὲ χασσάμενος πελεμήχθη 4. 535; οὐδ' ὕγε πάμπαν χάζετ' 12. 407; ἀπ' δ' ἐτάρων εἰς ἔθνος ἐχάξετο 3. 32, 11. 585, al.; αἰὲν ὀπίσσω χάζοντο 5. 702, 18. 160. 2. like the equiv.

χαρῶς, c. gen., to draw back or retire from, πύλας χασσάσθαι 12. 172; χάζοντο κελεύδου 11. 504; χάζεσθε μάχης 15. 426, cf. 11. 539; ὁ δὲ χάσσατ' ὀπίσσω νεκρῶν 3. 193, cf. 17. 357; more rarely with a Prep., χ. ἐκ βελάν 16. 122; χάσσονται ὑπ' ἔγχεος 13. 153; οὐδὲ δὴν χάζετο ἀνδρός nor in truth was he (or it, the stone) far from the man, i. e. nearly hit him, 16. 736. 3. οὐ χάζομαι, in Eur. Or. 1116, Alc. 326, is now written οὐχ ἄζομαι I fear not, v. Elmsl. and Monk l. c., and cf. Aesch. Eum. 389. —The word is poet., and mainly Ep., except in the compds. ἀνα-, δια-χάδομαι, qq. v.

χαῖνω, v. sub χάσσω.

χαῖος [ā], a, ὄν, genuine, true, good, Lacon. word in Ar. Lys. 91; Comp. χαῖότερος, Ib. 1157; Ἀναξάγουρον τρώφιμος χαῖον Alex. Aetol. ap. Gell. 15, 20 (as Valck. for ἀρχαῖον); cf. βαθυχαῖος —also written χαός, ὄν, χαοὶ οἱ ἐπ' ἀνῶθεν the good men of olden time, Theocr. 7. 5, ubi v. Schol. Hesych. also cites χάσιος in the same sense; v. Lob. Phryn. 404.

χαῖος, ὁ, or χαῖον, τό, a shepherd's staff, Ap. Rh. 4. 972, Call. Fr. 125; cf. χαβός.

χαῖρ-αδλος, ὄν, loving the contest, Nicet. Eug. 5. 337.

χαῖρεκάκω, = ἐπιχαῖρεκακῶ, Philo 3. 44.

χαῖρεκάκος, ἡ, = ἐπιχαῖρεκακία, v. l. Arist. M. Mor. 1. 28, 1.

χαῖρ-έκκος, ὄν, = ἐπιχαῖρεκάκος, Poll. 5. 128, Anna Comn. 1. 2, 230.

χαῖρετίω, to say χαίρε, to greet, welcome, τινά Diog. L. 3. 98, LXX (Tob. 7. 1): —hence χαῖρετισμός, ὁ, a greeting, visit to a person of rank, Lat. salutatio, Polyb. 32. 15, 8, Anth. P. 1. 114 (in tit.): —so χαῖρετισμα, τό, Schol. Aesch. Pers. 935; and Adj. χαῖρετιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, lb.

χαῖρέφυλλον, τό, cheruil, which like Germ. Kerbel, French cerfeuil, is formed from the Gr. word: —Columella 10. 110, makes it chaerephylion, metri grat.; and Plin. (19. 54) Latinizes it into caerefolium.

χαῖρεδών, ὄνος, ἡ, delectation, Com. word in Ar. Ach. 4, formed after ἀλγῆδών.

II. Χαῖρήμων, ὁ, as pr. n., Ephipp. Ἐφηβ. 2.

χαῖρην, Dor. for χαίρειν, Theocr.

χαῖρησι-φονέω, to delight in murder, Nicet. Ann. 96 B, cf. Lob. Phryn. 770.

χαῖροσύνη, ἡ, joy, worse form of χαρμασύνη, Hesych.

χαῖρω, 3 pl. imper. χαίρόντων Eur. H. F. 575: —impf. Ep. χαῖρον Il. 14. 156, Ion. χαίρεσιον 18. 259: —fut. χαίρωσσι 20. 363, Hdt. 1. 128, Ar. Pl. 64, Andoc. 13. 40; Ep. redupl. inf. κεχάρσμεν Il. 15. 98; later also χαρῶ N. T. (Apost. 11. 10): —aor. ἐχάρσατο Plut. Lucull. 25, Ar. An. 5. 20: —pf. κεχάρηκα Ar. Vesp. 764, part. —ηκός Hdt. 3. 29, 42, etc.; Ep. acc. κεχαρήτο Il. 7. 312, Hes. Fr. 49: —Med. (in same sense), χαίρωμαι, noted as a barbarism in Ar. Pax 291 (v. Schol.): —fut. χάρησσομαι Or. Sib. 6. 20, Luc. Philopat. 24, (συγ-) Polyb. 30. 16, 1; χάρουμαι LXX (Prov. 1. 26); Ep. κεχάρησσομαι Od. 23. 266: —Ep. aor. 1 χήρατο Il. 14. 270; ἐχ- Opp. C. 1. 509, etc.; part. χηράμενος Anth. P. 7. 198: —Ep. redupl. aor. 2, 3 pl. κεχάραντο Il. 16. 600 (χάροντο Q. Sm. 6. 315); opt. 3 sing. and pl. κεχάραιτο, —οἶατο Od. 2. 249, Il. 1. 256: —Pass. (in same sense), aor. 2 ἐχάρην [ā] Hom., Att., without augm. χάρην Il. 5. 682, 13. 609; subj. χάρης v. l. Plat. Rep. 606 C; opt. χάρειν Il. 6. 481; inf. χαρῆναι Simon. 178; part. χάρεις Il. 10. 541, Ar., etc.; —pf. κεχάρημαι h. Hom. 6. 10, Eur. I. A. 200, Ar. Vesp. 389; part. κεχαρμένος Eur. Or. 1122, Tro. 529, Cycl. 367: —plqpf. 3 sing. and pl. κεχάρητο, —ητο Hes. Sc. 65, h. Hom. Cer. 458.

(From √XAP come also χαρ-ά, χαρ-ίς, χαρ-ίς, χαρ-ονος; cf. Skt. ghar (luce), har-itis (χαρίτες, the coursers of the sun), har-yāmi (desidero); Lat. gra-tus; O. H. G. gēr, gir-i (gierig, greedy); v. M. Müller Sc. of Language, 2. 370 sq. To rejoice, be glad, be delighted or pleased, Hom., etc.: he often joins χ. θυμῷ Il. 7. 191, etc.; also ἐν θυμῷ 24. 491, Od. 22. 411; φρεσὶν ᾗσι Il. 13. 609; φρένα 6. 481; but, χαίρειν νόῳ is to rejoice inwardly, secretly, Od. 8. 78; also, χαίρει δέ μοι ἥτορ Il. 23. 647; αὐτὰρ ἐμὸν κῆρ χ. Od. 4. 259: —χ. καὶ γέλῳ Soph. El. 1300; χ. καὶ ἡσθῆναι Ar. Pax 291, etc.; opp. to λυπεῖσθαι, Aesch. Fr. 257, Soph., etc.; to ἀλγεῖν, Id. Tr. 1119. —Construction, 1. c. dat. rei, to rejoice at, be delighted with, take pleasure or delight in a thing, Il. 7. 312, Od. 2.

35, Hes. Op. 356, and Att.; similarly c. dat. pers., χαίρε .. ἑνδρὶ δικαίῳ Od. 5. 52; with a part. added, χάρη δ' ἄρα οἱ προσόντι Il. 5. 682, cf. 24. 706, Od. 19. 463: —in Att. also, χαίρειν ἐπὶ τινι Soph. Fr. 665, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 35, Cyr. 8. 4, 12, Plat., etc.; πρὸς τινι Eupol. Incert. 38; and with a part. added, ἐπ' ἐξεργασμένους κακοῖσι χ. Eur. Bacch. 1038, cf. 1032: —rarely, ἐν τινι Aesch. Eum. 996, Soph. Tr. 1119: —but also c. dat. modi, χ. γέλωτι to express one's joy by laughter, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 33: —also of a plant, χαίρει ὑψίμοις χωρίοις Theophr. H. P. 6. 5, 2.

2. rarely c. acc., χαίρει δέ μιν ὅστις ἐθέρει Il. 21. 347; so with a part. added, χαίρω δέ σ' εὐτυχοῦντα Eur. Rhcs. 390; χαίρω θνήσκοντα Id. Hipp. 1339; χαίρω σ' ἐλθλυδύτα Id. Fr. 674: —this usage is said in E. M. to be Oropian. —Diff. from this is the usage with a neut. Adj., ταῦτά λυπεῖσθαι καὶ ταῦτά χαίρειν Dem. 32. 7, (so, πολλά χ., v. infr. v. 2, and cf. ἀλγέω Il. γηθέω, ἥδομαι); so, c. acc. cogn., χαίρειν ἡδονῇ Arist. Eth. N. 7. 14, 8; χ. χαρὰν Plut. 2. 1091 E.

3. c. part., χαίρω .. τὸν μῦθον ἀκούσας I rejoice at having heard, am glad to hear, Il. 19. 185, cf. 7. 54, 11. 73; χαίρουσιν βίοντες νήποντες ἐδόντες Od. 14. 377, cf. 12. 380, Hes. Op. 55; χαίρω .. κόμπον ἑλς Pind. N. 8. 81; χαίρεις ὄρων φῶς, πετέρα δ' οὐ χαίρειν δοκεῖς; Eur. Alc. 691; χαίρω φειδόμενος Ar. Pl. 247; θωπευόμενος χαίρεις Id. Eq. 1116; often in Plat., etc.: —with part. pres. χαίρω sometimes takes the sense of φιλέω, to delight in doing, to be wondrous to do, χαίρουσα χρεῖμενοι Hdt. 7. 236, cf. Soph. Ph. 449, Ar. Vesp. 764, Plat. Prot. 318 D, 346 C, 358 A.

4. also χαίρειν ὅτι .. Od. 14. 51, 526, Pind. N. 5. 85; χ. οὐνεκα .. Od. 8. 200. II. with negat., οὐ χαίρησιν, shall will or shall not rejoice, i. e. thou shalt not go unpunished, shall repent it, Ar. Pl. 64; οὐ χαίρησεν Id. Eq. 235; so in Hom., οὐδέ τιν' οἶω τρώων χαίρησιν Il. 20. 363, cf. 15. 98, Od. 2. 249, Ar. Vesp. 186; ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὡς Κύρος γε χαίρησιν χ. 1. 128; so with an interrog., οὐ .. χαίρησεν νομίζεις; Plut. Alex. 51: —it is rare to find this phrase except with a fut., for in Dem. 437. 7 (ὅπως ἂν μὴ χαίρωσιν) the sense is fut.; but in Plut. Lucull. 25, we have οὐχ ἐχάρησεν: —for a similar use of the part., v. infr. IV. 2.

III. the imperat. χαίρε, dual χαίρετον, pl. χαίρετε, is a common form of greeting,

1. at meeting, hail, welcome, Lat. salve, Hom. and Att. (esp. in the morning, acc. to Dio C. 69. 18, cf. Luc. pro Lapsu in Salutando), Il. 9. 197, Od. 13. 229, etc.; χαίρε, ξείνε, παρ' ἀμὲ φιλήσεια 1. 123; in Hom. often strengthened, ὁδὲ τέ, καὶ μέγα χαίρε, θεοὶ δέ τοι δαβία δοῖεν Od. 24. 402; χαίρε μοι Il. 23. 19, cf. Soph. O. C. 1137; often repeated, Aesch. Eum. 996, 1014, Soph. Aj. 91, etc.; χαίρ' ὡς μέγιστα, χαίρε Id. Ph. 462; also used in greeting one's native land, the sun, etc., Aesch. Ag. 508, cf. 22, Soph. Ph. 1452: —this χαίρε is sometimes implied in the use of χαίρω, κῆρυξ Ἀχαιοῖν, χαίρε .. Answ. χαίρω 1 accept the greeting, Aesch. Ag. 538; so, νῦν πᾶσι χαίρω, νῦν με πᾶς δαπάζεται I hear the word χαίρε from all, Soph. O. T. 596.

2. at taking leave and parting, fare-thee-well, farewell, good-bye, Lat. vale, Od. 5. 205, 13. 59, 15. 151, Ar. Ran. 164; often put into the mouth of persons about to die, Soph. Aj. 863, Tr. 921, Plat. Phaedo 116 D, etc.; cf. Böckh. Expl. Pind. 2. 57: —hence in sepulchral inscriptions, C. I. 1088, 1090, 1093, al.; so, χαίραις πολλά, μακαρά γύναι Anth.

3. on other occasions, as in comforting, be of good cheer, Od. 8. 408; at meals, like the A. Sax. was hal, Od. 4. 60, 18. 122, 20. 199; χαίρε, γυνή, φιλέηται good luck be on our union, 11. 248; ἐχωλῶς χαίρετε 13. 358; χαίρε ὠιδῇ h. Hom. S. 7.

4. the notion of taking leave or parting appears also in the 3 pers. sing. χαίρεται, have done with it, away with it, εἴ τε ἐγένετο ἄνθρωπος εἴτε ἐστὶ δαίμων, χαίρεται Hdt. 4. 96; χαίρετω βουλευματα Eur. Med. 1044, cf. Plat. Symp. 199 A, Legg. 636, 886 D; so Terence has valeat for perat or abeat in molani rem.

5. the part. and inf. are used in a similar way, v. infr. IV. 3, v. 2.

IV. part. χαίρων, glad, joyful, delighted, Il. 1. 446, etc.; χαίροντα φίλῃν χαίροντες ἐπεμπον εἰς Ἰθάκην Od. 19. 461; χαίροντι φέρειν .. χαίρων 17. 83, cf. 19. 461; λυπούμενοι καὶ χαίροντες in sorrow and in joy, Arist. Rhet. 1. 2, 5; so, κεχαρηκώς Hdt. 3. 29, 42, etc.

2. in Hdt. and Att. χαίρων is often joined with another Verb. in the sense of safe, with impunity, Lat. impune, χαίρων ἀπαλάττει Hdt. 3. 69, cf. 9. 106, Plat. Gorg. 510 D, Dem. 748. 5; more often with a negat., οὐ χαίρων, Lat. hand impune, to one's cost, οὐ χαίροντες ἐμὲ γέλωτα θήσεσθε Hdt. 3. 29; οὐ τι χαίρων .. ἐρεῖς Soph. O. T. 363, cf. Ant. 759, Ph. 1299, Eur. Med. 397, Ar. Ach. 563; οὐ γὰρ .. χαίρων τις .. τοῦμὸν ἀλγόνου κέαρ Eupol. ἄδη. 2; οὐ χ. ἀπαλλάξετε Xen. An. 5. 6, 32; so also, οὐτι χαίρων γε σὺ Ar. Vesp. 186; κλάον is used just = οὐ χαίρων (v. κλαῖω 1. 2): —v. supr. II.

3. in same sense as imperat. (supr. III), σὺ δέ μοι χαίρων ἀφίκοιο fare-thee-well, and may'st thou arrive, Od. 15. 128, cf. Theocr. 2. 163; ἀλλ' ἐπείτω χαίρουσα let her go with a benison, Soph. Tr. 819; χαίρων ἴδι fare-thee-well, Eur. Alc. 813, Phoen. 921, cf. Soph. Tr. 819.

4. τὸ χαίρων joy, Plut. 2. 136 C, 1089 E; cf. ἥδομαι II.

V. the inf. is used in reference to the word χαίρε as used in greeting (supr. III. 1), Plat. Charmid. 164 E; χαίρειν δέ τιν κῆρυκα προδινέτω I bid him welcome, Soph. Tr. 227; προσεῖπὼν τινα χ. οὐκ ἀντιπροσέρρηθ' Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 1; so, χαίρειν .. τάλλ' ἐγὼ σ' ἐφίεμαι I bid thee have thy pleasure, Soph. Aj. 112: —but at the beginning of letters the inf. usually stood alone (λέγει or κελεύει being omitted, as in Lat. S. = salutem, for S. D. = salutem dicit), Κύρος Κναζάρη χαίρειν Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 27, cf. Theocr. 14. 1.

2. in bad sense, like χαίρεται, εἶαν χαίρειν τινά or τι to dismiss from one's mind, put away from one, renounce, Hdt. 6. 23, 9. 41, Ar. Pl. 1187, Plat. Phaedo 63 E, Prot. 347 E, Xen., etc.; σύγχα χ. εἶαν τινα Plat. Philch. 59 B; μακρά Luc. Apol. pro Merc. Cond. 3; so also, πολλά χ. λέγειν τινά Eur. Hipp. 113, cf. 1059, Plat. Theat. 188 A; πολλά χ. κελεύειν τινά Ar. Ach. 200; εἰπεῖν χαίρειν τινά Luc. Dem. Enc. 50;

χαίρειν προσαγορεύειν Ar. Pl. 322, Plat. Legg. 771 A; χαίρειν προσε-
πείν Eur. Pol. Incert. 21. In all these phrases the acc. pers. is commonly
put before χαίρειν. Sometimes however the dat. is found (though never
with εἶναι χ.), πολλά χαίρειν εὐμοφοῖς καταΐθαι Aesch. Ag. 572; φράσαι
χαίρειν Ἀθηναίους Ar. Nub. 609; πολλά εἰπόντα χ. τῷ Ἀλκibi-
δῇ Plat. Phaedr. 272 E, cf. Phaedo 64 C, Rep. 406 D, Xen. Hell. 4. 1, 31.

χαίτεες, εσσα, εν, metri grat. for χαίτηεις, Simon. Iamb. 6. 57; so
ἡχέεις for ἡχέεις, Archil. 89.

χαίτη, ἡ, long, loose, flowing hair, ξανθὸν ἀπεκείρατο χαίτην (v. sub
κέρω) Il. 123. 141; τίλλοντο δὲ χαιτάς Od. 10. 567; and in pl. of
a single person, χαιτάς πεφαιμένη Il. 14. 175, cf. 10. 15; so in Pind., and
Trag.

2. of a horse's mane, θαλερή δὲ μαινοτο χαίτη Il. 17. 439.
cf. 19. 405; ἀμφὶ δὲ χαιτὰς ὤμοις ἀίσονται Il. 6. 509., 15. 266. 3.
after Hom., of a lion's mane, Lat. *juba*, Eur. Phoen. 1121, cf. Ar. Ran.
821; ὅσα χαίτην ἔχει, ὥσπερ λέων, opp. to ὅσα λοφίαν ἔχει, ὥσπερ
ἵππος, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 19, cf. P. A. 2. 14. 4; but, φρίξας λοφίαν Λα-
σιαύχην χαιτὰν, of Aeschylus, Ar. Ran. 822.

4. metaph. of
trees, like Lat. *coma*, leaves, foliage, Call. Del. 81; in pl., Theoc. 6. 16,
Anacreont. 18.—Not used in Prose, except in sing., in the sense of a
horse's mane, Xen. Eq. 5. 5 and 7, 1., 8, 8, Plut., etc.; and of foliage,
Strab. 799.

χαίτηεις, Dor. χαντάεις, εσσα, εν, with long flowing hair, epith. of
Apollo, Pind. P. 9. 5, cf. Anth. P. 6. 234.

2. with a long mane,
maned, of the horse, Phocyl. 3; also of bears, shaggy, Opp. H. 5.
38.

3. of plants, thick-leaved, Nic. Th. 60. Cf. χαίτεες.

χαίτωμα, τό, (as if from χαίτω), a plume, κρόνους Aesch. Theb. 385.
χῆλα, ἡ, Dor. for χηλή.

χαλαβώτης, ου, ὁ, = ἀσκαλαβώτης, LXX (Lev. 11. 30).

χάλαζα, ἡ, ἡ, hail (cf. Plat. Tim. 59 E, Arist. Mund. 4. 8) ἔμβρον .. ἡ
χάλαζαν ἵκνυτον Il. 10. 6, cf. 15. 170, etc.; pl., a hailshower, hailstorm,
Xen. Oec. 5. 18, Plat. Symp. 188 B, Rep. 397 A; χ. στρογγύλαι hail-
stones, Ar. Nub. 1127; ἐκ τῶν χάλαζων .. ἀπαγε σκαυτὸν Id. Ran. 852;
—metaph. any pelting shower, ὀμβρία χ. Soph. O. C. 1503; χ. αἰμάτων
Pind. 1. 7 (6). 39; v. ὀμβρος II.

II. any small knot like a hail-
stone, 1. a pimple or tubercle in the flesh of swine, Arist. H. A. 8.
21, 4, Probl. 34. 4, 2, Androth. ap. Ath. 93 C; cf. χαλαζῶ II.

2. a small tubercle, such as grows on the eyelid, Galen., etc., cf. Poll. 4.
197.

3. a knot or hard lump; in an egg, Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 17;
in coal, Theophr. Fr. 6. 25; in ivory, Philostr. 63; cf. χαλαζῶ II.

χαλαζώτης, (With χάλας-α, i. e. χ. ἀλά-α, cf. Skt. *hrād-unī* (storm);
Lat. *grand-o*, inis; Slav. *grad-u*.)

χάλαζαιος, α, ον, (χάλας II) knotty, knotted, φηγός Orph. Arg. 764.
χάλαζῶ, to hail, Luc. Bis Acc. 2: to fall thick as hail, Com. Anon.
123.

II. (χάλας II. 1) to have pimples or tubercles, Ar. Eq.
381; χαλαζώσαι ὕες Arist. H. A. 8. 21, 5.

χάλας-επής, ες, hurling abuse as thick as hail, Anth. P. 7. 405.

χάλαξήδων, Adv. like hail, Nicet. Ann.

χάλαξήεις, Dor. -άεις, εσσα, εν, like hail, φόνος χ. murder thick as
hail, or fierce as a hailstorm, Pind. 1. 5 (4). 64; συμμός Anth. P. 6.
221; ὕστατο Nonn. D. 18. 232.

II. σκορπίος χ. a scorpion
whose sting causes an icy chill, Nic. Th. 13.

χαλαζῶ, to suffer from χάλας (signif. II. 2), Aët.

χάλαζιον, τό, Dim. of χάλας (II. 2), Galen., Paul. Aeg. 3. 22.

χάλαζιος, ον, full of knots or clots, Schol. Hipp. 2. p. 479 Dietz.; cf.
χάλαζιος 1. 2.

II. as Subst. name of a precious stone, re-
sembling a hailstone, Orph. L. 752; χαλαζίας, ου, in Plin. 37. 73;
χαλαζίτης λίθος in Geop. 1. 14. 1.

χάλαζοβολέω, to strike with hail, Anth. P. 5. 64, Clem. Al. 754.

χάλαζο-βόλος, ον, showering hail, νέφη Plut. 2. 499 F.

χάλαζο-κοπέω, to smite with hail, Theophr. C. P. 5. 8, 3; in Pass., Id.
H. P. 4. 14. 1.

χάλαζοκοπία, ἡ, a hailstorm, Lat. *calamitas*, Theophr. C. P. 5. 8, 2.

χάλαζο-φύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a hail-guard, one who averts hail by certain
strange rites, Plut. 2. 700 E, Senec. Quaest. Nat. 4. 6.

χάλαζομαι, Pass. to be hailed upon, Gloss.

χάλαζωδης, ες, (εἶδος) like hail, πάγος Emped. ap. Plut. 2. 922 C.

σπέρματα Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 19. 2. bringing hail, ἀνεμος Id. Meteor.
2. 6, 20 and 22.

II. = χαλαζίος, σπέρμα Id. H. A. 7. 2, 19. 2.
of pigs, pimply, mealy, lb. 8. 21, 4.

χάλαζωμα, τό, = χάλας II, Manass. Chron. 259.

χάλαζωσις, εως, ἡ, tuberculousness, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

χάλαινω, ποίτ. for χαλαῖω I. 4, ῥυτά χαλαίνοντες Hes. Sc. 308.

χάλαί-πους, ὁ, ἡ, neut. -πουν— with loose, trailing feet, halting, Ἰφια-
στος Nic. Th. 458; vv. ll. χαλοῖππος, κυλοῖππος.

χάλαϊρῆπος, ὁ, suds in which clothes have been washed, Cratin. Incert.
117; cf. Polemo ap. Macrobi. Sat. 5. 19.

χάλανδρος, ὁ, proh. Dor. for κάλανδρος, Epich. 41 Alirens.

χάλαρα, ἡ, a fetter, Hesych.

χάλαργός, ὁν, Dor. for χηλαργός.

χῆλῆρος, ὁ, ὁν, slack, loose, δέρμα Hipp. Aph. 1256; ὑποδήματα Ar.
Thesm. 203; ἀλίσκος Thuc. 2. 76; χαλινός Xen. Eq. 10. 3, cf. 7. 1;
ῥῶρος lb. 12. 1; χ. κοτυλήδων, a loose, supple joint, Ar. Vesp. 1495;
so, χ. κνήμη, opp. to σκληρά, Xen. Eq. 7. 6; χ. ἀρμονία loose,
languid, effeminate music, Plat. Rep. 398 E; χαλαρωτέρη .. ἐπώρθη
χορδαῖς δώδεκα (sc. τῇ μουσικῇ) Phercer. Xer. 1. 5; χ. πόροι relaxed,
open pores, Arist. H. A. 3. 4, 2:—τὸ χαλαρόν = χαλαρότης, Anaximi.
ap. Plut. 2. 947 F. Adv. -ρῶς, Hipp. Fract. 763.

χῆλῆρός, ἡ, slackness, looseness, Xen. Eq. 9. 9., 10. 13 and 16.

χῆλῆσις, εως, ἡ, a slackening, loosening, of bandages, Hipp. Fract.
759; τῇ χ. τε καὶ ἀνέσει Plat. Rep. 590 B; χ. τῶν ἄρθρων Moschio

de Pass. Mul. p. 23; χ. τῶν πόρων a relaxing, opening of the pores,
Galen.; of the body, Id. 1. 85.

χάλασμα, τό, a slackened condition, relaxation, Plut. 2. 132 D, 133 D,
Luc. Asin. 9.

2. a gap in the line of battle, Polyb. 18. 13, 8;
σύμμετρον ἔχειν χ. to be placed at fitting intervals, Plut. Aemil.
32.

3. a dislocation, Oribas. 145 Matth.

χαλασμάτιον, τό, a slight slackening in a rope, Hero in Math. Vett. 251.

χάλασμός, ὁ, = χάλασις, Diosc. 1. 150, Oribas. 293 Matth.

χάλαστήρια (sc. σχοινία), τό, ropes for letting down a trap-door, opp.
to ἀνασπαστήρια, App. Civ. 4. 78: cf. σχαστήρια.

χάλαστικός, ἡ, ὁν, (χαλᾶω) fit for slackening or making supple, ἔλαιον
σομάτων χ. Schol. Il. 23. 281, cf. Plut. 2. 658 E.

2. laxative,
Galen. 1. 86; ὁ χ. τρόπος τῆς ἐπιμελείας Sext. Emp. P. 2. 240.

χάλαστόν, τό, a chain, LXX (2 Paral. 3. 5 and 16).

Χάλαστραϊος, α, ον, of, from Chalcitra on the Theraic gulf:—τὸ
Χάλαστραϊον (sc. νῆτρον), prob. a fine kind of soda, found in a lake near
that place, and used with lye or soap for purposes of cleansing, Plat.
Rep. 430 A. Plat. 2. 134 E; ῥύμιασι καὶ νῆτρον Χάλαστραϊῳ Alciphro
3. 61, cf. Plin. 31. 46, § 3, 4.—In Plat. l. c. the best MSS. give Χάλε-
στραϊόν, and in Hdt. 7. 123 the place is called Χάλεστρη.

χῆλᾶ-τόνω, to relax in tension, Porph. ad Ptol. Harm. p. 294.

χῆλᾶω, Ep. 3 pl. χαλῶσαι Opp. H. 2. 451: fut. χῆλᾶσω [α] Hipp.
255. 51., 1229 F.—aor. ἐχάλασα Aesch. Fr. 176, etc.; Ep. χῆλασσα h.
Hom. Ap. 6; Dor. part. χαλᾶσαι Pind. P. 1. 10:—pf. κεχάλακα Hipp.
1216 E.—Med., Ep. aor. χαλᾶσαντο Ar. Rh. 2. 1264:—Pass., aor.
ἐχάλασθην, subj. χαλᾶσθῃ Aesch. Fr. 991, Plat. Phaedo 86 C:—pf. κε-
χάλασμαι Anth. P. 9. 297, App. Mithr. 74:—plarf. ἐκεχάλαστο Aristid.
1. 315:

I. trans. to slacken, loosen, χ. βίον, τόξα to unstring
the bow, h. Hom. Ap. 6, h. Hom. 27. 12; χ. τὰ νείρα, opp. to συντί-
νειν, Plat. Phaedo 98 D; χ. τὸν πόδα, of a ship, v. ποῖς II. 2:—metaph.,
χ. τὰ τῆς πολιτείας, opp. to ἐπιτείνειν, Plut. 2. 827 B:—Pass., opp.
to ἐπιτείνειν, Plat. Phaedo 86 C, 94 C; χαλᾶσθαι καὶ διαφθείρεσθαι
Id. Legg. 653 C.

2. to let down, sink, fall or droop, πτέρυγα
χαλᾶσαι Pind. P. 1. 12; χαλᾶσας ἐλῖγον τὸ μέτωπον having unben-
t the brow, Ar. Vesp. 655, (so Lat. *vultus solutus*, Ruhnke. Rut. Lup. p.
69); μαστοὺς χαλᾶσον, says the Cyclops to his ewe, Eur. Cycl. 55; χ.
ἱστόν to lower it, Ap. Rh. 2. 1267; δίκτυα χ. Ev. Luc. 5. 5; ἀγκυραν
Suid.

3. to let loose, loose, release, τινα ἐκ δεσμῶν Aesch. Fr. 176;
τινα κακῶν lb. 256:—absol. to let go, slacken one's hold, μηδὲν χᾶλα
lb. 58.

4. ἥνιαι χ. to slack the reins, esp. in metaph. sense, χ. τὰς
ἥνιαι τοῖς λόγοις Plat. Prot. 338 A, cf. Eur. Fr. 413.

5. κλῆθρα or
κλῆδας χ. to loose the bars or bolts, i. e. undo or open the door, Soph.
Ant. 1187, Eur. Med. 131, Hipp. 808; so, χ. τοὺς μοχλοὺς Ar. Lys.
310; but also, πύλας μοχλοῖς χαλᾶτε Aesch. Cho. 880.

6. to
loosen or undo things drawn tightly together, χ. κρεμαστὴν ὑπράνην
Soph. O. T. 1266; χ. πᾶν κἀνυμὸν δι' ὀφθαλμῶν Id. El. 1468; χ.
δέσμα Eur. Andr. 577; ἀσκήν Id. Cycl. 161; τὸ στόμα Xen. Eq. 6. 8:

—Pass., τὰ χαλῶμενα ὅπλα Hipp. Art. 808; πρὶν ἂν χαλᾶσθῃ δεσμά
Aesch. Fr. 991.

7. metaph., χ. τὴν ὁρμήν let it go (v. infir. II. 2),
Ar. Vesp. 727; χ. [τὸν νόον] ἐς ὅψιν τινὸς Tim. Loc. 104 C; χ. ἐπι-
θυμίαν Plut. 2. 133 A; τὸ βαρὺ καὶ ἀμειδὲς Alciphro 3. 3:—Pass. to be
softened, λίθος εἰς ὑγρότητα κεχάλασται Callistr. 896.

II. intr.

to become slack or loose, ζῶναι χαλῶσι Eur. Bacch. 933; πύλας χαλῶσι
stand open, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 29:—metaph. c. gen., to have a remission of,
τί χαλᾶ μανίῶν; Aesch. Pr. 1057; αἰκίζεταί τε κούδωμᾶ χαλᾶ κακῶν
lb. 256 (where the Schol. remarks συνήθησ' αὐτῷ ἡ φωνή); (and in the
same sense absol., Soph. O. C. 203, 840); χ. φρονήματος Eur. Fr. 724;
τῆς ὁρμῆς Ar. Av. 383 (v. supr. 1. 7); χ. τινι τῆς ἀρχῆς Plat. Meno
86 E, cf. Plut. Lycurg. 7.

2. c. dat., χ. τινι to give way or yield
to any one, to be indulgent to him, παρδοῖ τιμὴν, εἰ τοῖσιν .. κτείνου-
σιν ἀλλήλους χαλᾶς Aesch. Eum. 219; χᾶλα τοκέειν Eur. Hec. 403;
absol. to give way, εἰκειν ὁδοῦ χαλῶντα τοῖς κακίοισιν Id. Ion 637; c.
inf. to concede, Plat. Soph. 242 E.

3. absol. to remit, to grow
slack or weak, ἐπειδὴν αἱ ἐπιθυμίαι χαλᾶσσι Id. Rep. 329 C; χαλᾶ-
σει ὁ παγετός Hipp. Aër. 285; ὑδὴν Acut. 386.

b. as Medic.
term, κοιλίη ὑγρὰ χαλᾶ ἡ bowels are relaxed, Galen.; and so in Pass.,
v. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

χαλβάνη, ἡ, Lat. *galbanum*, the resinous juice or gum of a Syrian
umbelliferous plant, Theophr. H. P. 9. 1, 2, 7. 2, Plut. 2. 1009 F, Diosc.
3. 97, etc.—(Prob. the Hebrew *chelbānah*.)

χαλβάνις, ἴδος, ἡ, of or belonging to χαλβάνη, ῥίζα Nic. Th. 938.

χαλβανέως, εσσα, εν, of or from χαλβάνη, ῥίζα Nic. Al. 568.

χῆλᾶβανον, τό, late form of χαλβάνη, like Lat. *galbanum*, v. Dind.
Steph. Thes.

Χαλδαῖος, to follow the Chaldaean fashion, speech, or creed, Philo 1. 581.

Χαλδαῖος, ὁ, a Chaldaean, Hdt. 7. 63, Soph. Fr. 564, etc.

II. an astrologer, caster of nativities, since the Chaldaeans were much given
to such pursuits, Arist. Fr. 30, Cic. Divin. 1. 1, cf. Hdt. 1. 181, Arr. An.
7. 17, Juven. 6. 553., 10. 94:—Χαλδαῖα (sc. γῆ), ἡ, Chaldaea, Steph.
B., Ptol.:—Χαλδαῖκός, ἡ, ὁν, of or for the Chaldaeans, Ath. 529 F,
Joseph., etc.:—Χαλδαῖστῇ, Adv. in the Chaldee tongue, v. l. Dan. 2. 26.

χαλ-εμάς, v. sub χαλμάς.

χαλεπαίνω, fut. -ανῶ Plat. Phaedo 116 C, al.:—aor. ἔχaleπήνα, subj.
χαλεπήνῃ Il. 16. 386, inf. -ήναι 18. 108:—Pass., aor. ἐχaleπάηνην, v.
infir.: (χαλεπός).

To be severe, sore, grievous, like Lat. *ingravescere*,
μέγα βρέμεται χαλεπαίνω [άνεμος] Il. 14. 399; εἰ καὶ μάλα περ χαλε-
παῖνα [χειρῶν] Od. 5. 485.

2. mostly of persons, to be violent,
be sorely angry, to be savage, ὅτε τις πρότερος χαλεπήνῃ Il. 19. 183;
absol. also in Att., Ar. Ran. 1020, Theophr. 3. 82, Plat., etc.; v. sub χει-
παίνω 2:—c. dat., to be angry with .., Ζεὺς ὅτε δὴ ῥ' ἀνδρῶσι κοροσά-

μενος χαλεπαίνει Il. 16. 386, cf. Od. 5. 147., 16. 114., 19. 83; so, χ. τῷ ποταμῷ Hdt. 1. 189, cf. Thuc. 8. 92, Plat., Xen., etc.; αἱ [κύνες] τοῖς λίθοις, οἷς ἂν βληθῶσι, χαλεπαίνουσι Plat. Rep. 469 E:—also foll. by a Prep., χ. ἐπὶ τινι to be angry at a thing, Od. 18. 415., 20. 323; πρὸς τι Thuc. 2. 22, 59; πρὸς τινα Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 1:—also c. dupl. dat. pers. et rei, χ. τινὶ τοῖς ἐιρημένοις to be angry with him for his words, Id. An. 5. 5, 24:—rarely, like χολοῦσθαι, etc., c. gen. causae, ὥν ἐμὸι χαλεπαίνετε, τοῦτων τοῖς θεοῖς χάριν εἰδέναι Ib. 7. 6, 32; so, χ. ὑπὲρ τινος Luc. Indoct. 25:—foll. by a relat., χαλ. ὅτι.. Xen. An. 1. 5. 14; χαλ. εἰ.. Plut. Camill. 8, etc. II. to provoke to anger, χαλεπαίνει ὁ ὀργιζόμενος Arist. Poët. 17, 3:—Pass. to be embittered or provoked, much like the Act. χαλεπαίνεσθαι τινι, ὅτι.. against one, Xen. An. 4. 6, 2, Cyr. 3. 1, 38; πρὸς τινα Ib. 5. 2, 18. III. in Pass. also, to be regarded with anger, to be treated harshly, ἐλεεῖσθαι.. μάλλον εἰκός ἐστὶ πού.. ἡ χαλεπαίνεσθαι Plat. Rep. 337 A.—Cf. χαλέπτω.—Never used in Trag.

χαλεπήρης, ἐς, poet. for χαλεπός, ἄσθλον Minnrm. 11. χαλεπός, ἡ, ὄν, answers nearly to the Lat. *difficilis* (ὁ ἂν μὴ ῥάδιον ἦ ἀλλὰ διὰ πολλῶν πραγμάτων γίγνηται Plat. Prot. 341 D, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1. 6, 27), in various relations: 1. in Hom. mostly in reference to the feelings, *hard to bear, painful, sore, grievous*, epith. of κεραννός, Il. 14. 417; θύελλα 21. 335; ἄνεμοι Od. 12. 286; πόνος 23. 250; ἄλγος, πένθος 2. 193., 6. 169; γήρας Il. 8. 103; ἄλγος Od. 10. 464; so, χ. ἄσθλος Hes. Th. 800; ἐρίς Pind. N. 10. 135; ἄλλα χαλεπώτερα Ildt. 6. 40; and in Att., χ. πνύμα Aesch. Supp. 165; δῦν Id. Theb. 225; χαλεπώτατα [πράγματα] Soph. Tr. 1273; ξυμφορά Eur. Hipp. 767; νόσος, πλάνη, πένια, etc., Xen. Symp. 4, 37, Plat. Soph. 245 E, etc.; ἡ ἐσβολή αὐτῇ χαλεπώταται τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐγένετο Thuc. 3. 26; [θάρρακες] δύσφοροι καὶ χ., of ill-fitting cuirasses, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 13; τὸ χαλεπὸν τοῦ πνεύματος the severity of the wind, Id. An. 4. 5, 4; τὰ χαλεπὰ hardships, sufferings, opp. to τὰ τεργνά, Id. Mem. 2. 1, 23, etc.; τεργνῶν χαλεπῶν τὴ κρίσις Plat. Fr. 96. 2. *hard to do or deal with, difficult, troublesome, irksome*, ἔργον, πρᾶγμα, etc., Ar. Eq. 516, Thuc., etc.; χαλεπὰ τὰ καλὰ, a proverb attributed to Solon; χαλεπὸν ὁ βίος Xen. Mem. 2. 9, 1, cf. Plat. Symp. 176 D:—c. inf. act., like the Lat. supine in *u*, χαλεπῇ τοι ἐγὼ μένος ἀντιφέρεσθαι=χαλεπὸν ἐστὶ μοι ἀντιφέρεσθαι σοι Il. 21. 482; so, χαλεπὸι δὲ θεοὶ φαίνεσθαι ἐναργεῖς 20. 131; χαλεπὸν δέ τ' ὀρύσσας [τὸ μῶλον] Od. 10. 305; χ. ἀντίσσαι Pind. N. 10. 135; χ. προσπολεμεῖν ὁ βασιλεὺς Isocr. 69 A, cf. Thuc. 7. 51; χ. ξυγγενέσθαι Plat. Rep. 330 C, cf. 412 B, 502 C; χ. πάσχειν Id. Crito 49 B; but also c. inf. pass., χαλεπὸς διαγνώσθηναι καὶ δευθῆναι Antipho 115. 5, cf. Hes. Sc. 356:—χαλεπὸν [ἐστὶ] c. inf., 'tis hard, difficult to do, Il. 21. 184, Od. 4. 651; also c. acc. et inf., 'tis difficult for one to do.., Il. 16. 620, Od. 20. 313; or c. dat. et inf., Il. 21. 184, Od. 11. 156. 3. *dangerous*, λιμὴν 19. 189; θάλασσα Thuc. 4. 24, cf. Xen. An. 3. 2, 2. 4. of ground, *difficult, rugged, χωρία* χ. καὶ περὶ ῥῶδην Thuc. 4. 9; χ. ὁδὸς Id. 5. 58; χαλεπῇ.. καὶ προσάντης.. ὁδὸς ἐστὶν Anaxandr. Incert. 5; χ. πρόσδος Xen. An. 5. 2, 3; πορεία Ib. 5. 6, 10; σταθμός Ib. 4. 5, 3; χ. χωρίον a place difficult to take, Ib. 4. 8, 2; ληφθῆναι χ. Arist. Phys. 2. 4, 16.

II. of persons, *hard to deal with, angry, cruel, savage, harsh, severe, stern, strict*, (opp. to πρᾶος, Plat. Crito 49 B, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 5, 11), βασιλεὺς, δαίμων, etc., Od. 2. 232., 19. 201; χαλεποὶ τε καὶ ἄγριοι 8. 575; c. dat. pers. *cruel or harsh to or towards one*, 17. 388, cf. Thuc. 8. 1; χαλεπώτερος a more bitter enemy, Id. 3. 40; χαλεπώτατος most difficult to deal with, most dangerous or troublesome, Ib. 42, cf. 7. 21; χαλεπώτεροι πάροικοι Id. 3. 113; χαλεπὸν γε θυγατὴρ κτῆμα Menand. 'Al. 6:—c. dat., χ. εἶναι τινι Thuc. 8. 1, etc.; πρὸς τινα Plat. Rep. 375 C, Arist. Pol. 7. 7, 7; περὶ σὲ πρὸς τι Plat. Rep. 498 A, Xen. Cyn. 5. 17, etc.; ἐπὶ τινι Theocr. 22. 145; also c. part. χ. ἦν τὸ δίκαιον φυλάσσειν strict in., Hdt. 1. 100. b. so of words, χαλεπῶ ἤνταπε μῶψ Il. 2. 245, etc.; ἐρεθίζεμεν αἰεὶ μύθοισιν χ. Od. 17. 395; χ. ἀνείδεα, ὁμοκαλὶ Il. 3. 438, Od. 17. 159; φύλαξ 14. 239; μῆνις Il. 5. 178. c. esp. of judges, ἦν τὸ δίκαιον φυλάσσειν χ. Hdt. 1. 100, cf. Plat. Criti. 107 D, Dem. 528. 10; see the character of Alcibiades in Andoc. 33. 43 sq.; (so, χ. ἀρχή Thuc. 1. 77; τιμωρία Plat. Apol. 39 C; νόμοι Id. Hipp. Mi. 372 A, Dem. 941. 3. d. of savage animals, Xen. An. 5. 8, 24, Cyn. 10, 23; of bees, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 20, cf. 40; [θηρία] χ. τὰς φύσεις Plat. Polit. 274 B; cf. χαλεπότης II. 2. 2. ill-tempered, angry, testy, χ. καὶ δύσκολος Ar. Vesp. 942, cf. Isocr. 389 C; ὀργὴν χαλεπὸς Hdt. 3. 131; so, χαλεπῇ τῇ χειρὶ with a rough hand, Ar. Lys. 1116. 3. of plants, *hurtful to the soil*, Theophr. H. P. 8. 9, 3.

B. Adv. χαλεπῶς, *hardly, with difficulty*, Lat. *aegre*, διαγνῶναι χ. ἦν ἀνδρα ἕκαστον 'twas possible, but with difficulty, to distinguish, Il. 7. 424; χ. δέ σ' ἔοιπα τὸ βέβαιον 20. 186; χ. κε φύγους Hes. Op. 686; χ. ἂν Ἑλλῆνας Πέρσας μοῦνοισι μάχεσθαι Hdt. 7. 103; χ. ὄργας μεταβάλλουσιν Eur. Med. 121; χ. γνῶναι Antipho 121. 17; χ. ἐρίσκειν, opp. to ῥάδιος μαθάνειν, Isocr. 5 E, cf. 11 E; οὐ ὅν μὴ χαλ. without much ado, like βάδιος, Thuc. 1. 2., 7. 81, etc. 2. *hardly, scarcely*, δοκῶ.. χ. ἂν Ἑλλῆνας Πέρσας μάχεσθαι Hdt. 7. 103; χ. παρὰ τοῖς ἑσθροῖς εὐρεθήσεται Lys. 151. 31; χ. ἂν πείσμαι Plat. Phaedo 84 D. 3. in Att., χ. ἔχει=χαλεπὸν ἐστὶ, Thuc. 3. 53; c. acc. et inf., Xen. Hell. 7. 4, 6. 4. *painfully, miserably*, χαλεπώτερον, -ώτατα ζῆν Plat. Rep. 579 D, cf. Legg. 924 D; ἐν τοῖς χαλεπώτατα διαγνῶν Thuc. 7. 71. II. of persons, *angrily, cruelly, bitterly, harshly, severely*, χ. τιμωρεῖσθαι Thuc. 3. 46; ἀποκρίνεσθαι Id. 5. 42, cf. Eur. Hipp. 203, Ar. Pl. 60, Plat. Phaedr. 269 A:—χ. φέρειν τι, like Lat. *aegre ferre*, Thuc. 2. 16, Plat. Rep. 330 A, etc.; χ. φέρειν τινί Xen. Hell. 5. 1, 29, An. 1. 3, 3; ἐπὶ τινι Id. Hell. 7. 4, 21, Dion. H. 3.

50; also, χ. φέρειν τινός Thuc. 2. 62; also, χ. λαμβάνεσθαι τινος Hdt. 2. 121, 4; χ. λαμβάνειν περὶ τινος Thuc. 6. 61. 2. often in the phrase χ. ἔχειν, to be angry, Xen. An. 6. 4, 16, etc.; τινί with one, Id. Hell. 1. 5, 16; πρὸς τι at a thing, Isocr. 27 B, 37 C; πρὸς τινα, v. sub παγγαλέπας; χ. ἔχειν τινὶ ἐπὶ τινι with a person for a thing, Dem. 498. 10, cf. Plat. Cic. 43; χ. διακείσθαι πρὸς τινα Plat. Rep. 500 B; χ. διατεθῆναι ἐπὶ τινι Plat. Peric. 36. b. χ. ἔχειν, also, to be in a bad way, Lat. *male se habere*, χ. ἔχω ὑπὸ τοῦ ποτοῦ Plat. Symp. 176 A, cf. Theaet. 142 B.—Beside the regul. Comp. χαλεπώτερον (Thuc. 1. 77., 7. 50, Plat., etc.) we have -τέρως, Thuc. 8. 40; Sup. χαλεπώτατα Id. 7. 71., 8. 95, Plat., etc.

χαλεπότης, ἦτος, ἡ, *difficulty, ruggedness, τῶν χωρίων* Thuc. 4. 12, 33. 2. of words, *difficulty*, Arist. An. Post. 2. 10, 1, cf. Plat. Soph. 254 A. II. mostly of persons, *difficulty, harshness, rigour, severity*, opp. to ῥαστώνη, Plat. Criti. 107 C, Legg. 902 C; ἡ τοῦ σοφιστοῦ χ. Id. Soph. 254 A; ῥῶτον χ. Id. Legg. 929 D; τῆς πολιτείας Isocr. 70 A; and absol., Thuc. 1. 84, etc.; of the Lacedaemonians, Isocr. 251 C; χαλεπότητι κολάζειν Id. 19 D; μετὰ χαλεπότητος ἀκούειν Id. 314 B; of the laws of Draco, Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 13:—in pl., opp. to πρᾶότης, Isocr. 106 A. 2. *ill-temper, vice*, of a horse, Xen. Eq. 3, 10; cf. χαλεπός A. II. i. d.

χαλεπτός, ὅς, ἡ, Ion. for foreg., Hesych. χαλέπτω, fut. ψω, Causal of χαλεπαίνω, to oppress, depress, crush, εἰρεσθαι δὲ θεῶν ὅστις σε χαλέπτει Od. 4. 423; ῥέα δὲ βριάοντα χαλέπτει Hes. Op. 5; πείθειν καὶ χ. Plat. 2. 384 B. II. to provoke, enrage, irritate, τινά Anth. P. 5. 263:—Pass., χαλεφθεῖς τινι enraged at one, Theogn. 155, cf. Call. Cer. 49; χαλέπτεσθαι τινί τινος with one for a thing, App. Civ. 3. 43; χαλέπτω πνεύει θυμὸν Q. Sm. 3. 780; συγγνώμῃ μοι καὶ μὴ χαλεφθεῖς Com. Anon. 47:—Med., χαλεφαμένης Ἀφροδίτης Dion. P. 484, Ar. Rh. 1. 1341, cf. Nic. Th. 309. 2. rarely intr. to be angry, vexed, τινί at a person or thing, Bion 17. 2.—Poët. word, used sometimes in late Prose: cf. χαλεπαίνω.

Χαλεστραῖον, v. sub Χαλαστραῖος. χαλία, ἡ, =ἡσυχία, Hesych. χαλίδιον, τό, a tablet, Hesych.

χαλίδιο-φόρος, ὄν, a *carpbearer*, Inscr. Messen. in C. I. 1297. χαλικο-λόγος, ὁ, a *rubble-wall builder* (?), C. I. 9183.

χαλίκρανος, α, ὄν, =sq., Nic. Al. 29; who also has a Comp. χαλικρότερος, Ib. 59, 626, as from the root χαλικρός, cf. Lob. Paral. 42.

χαλίκηρτος, ὄν, poet. for ἀκαρτος, unmixed, μέθο Archil. 64; σπονδαί Aesch. Fr. 388; νῆμα Anth. P. 5. 294, 6.

χαλίκωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) in small masses, Theophr. Lap. 65.

χαλίκωμα, τό, (χάλας) in pl. rubble, Lat. *caementa*, Gloss.

χαλιμάς, ἄδω, ἡ, a drunken woman, ἡ ὑπὸ μέθης χαλωμένη, acc. to Eust. 1471. 3, cf. χαλίκηρτος: Hesych. also has χαλιμάδες ἀναίσχυντοι καὶ θρασεῖαι; and E. M. expl. it as an epith. of Bacchantes, τὰς χαλωμένας ἐς συνουσίαν. Snid. has χαλίμα (i. χαλιμάς) ἡ πόρνη:—lastly, Schol. Ar. Rh. 1. 473 cites Aesch. (Fr. 388) as calling the Bacchantes χαλιμάς (v. l. χαλιδας), where Herm. would restore χαλ-ειμάδας, *lavivestis*, cf. Eur. Bacch. 935.—The Verb χαλιμάζω is cited in E. M.=τὸ περὶ τὰς συνουσίας πείθεσθαι.

χαλινάγωγός, τό, to guide with or as with a bridle, to bridle, Luc. Salt. 70, Tyrann. 4, Ep. Jac. 1. 26., 3. 2.

χαλινάγωγία, ἡ, a guiding as by a rein, τῶν παθῶν Simplif.

χαλιν-αγωγός, ὄν, guiding as with a bridle, Jo. Chrys.

χαλινδρόν, τό, Dim. of χαλινός, Att. Epict. 4. 1, 80; in Schol. Il. 4. 142 to expl. παρῆιον.

χαλιν-εργάτης, αὐ, ὁ, a bridle-maker, Theod. Prodr.

χαλινύτις, ἰδω, ἡ, bridling, epith. of Athena, who bridled Pegasus for Bellerophon, Paus. 2. 4, 1 and 5.

χαλινό-ποιική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, the art of making bridles, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 1, 4 (v. l. -ποιική).

χαλινό-ρᾶφής, οὐ, ὁ, a bridle-stitcher, harness-maker, Theod. Prodr.

χαλινός, ὁ, heterog. pl. χαλινά Ar. Rh. 4. 1607, Opp. H. 1. 191, Plut., etc.: (v. sub fin.)—a bridle, bit, ἐν δὲ χαλινὸς γαμφήλης ἐβαλον Il. 19. 393 (nowhere else in Hom.); χαλινὸν ἐμβαλεῖν γναθοῖς Eur. Alc. 492; χ. ἑξαίρειν Xen. Eq. 3, 2:—of the horse, χ. οὐκ ἐπίστατον φέρειν (where it is used metaph. of Cassandra), Aesch. Ag. 1066; δέχεσθαι χαλινάειν Xen. Eq. 3, 2., 6. 10; ἔχειν Arist. Rhet. 2. 20, 5; χ. ἐνδρακὲν to champ the bit, Plat. Phaedr. 254 D:—of the rider, τὸν χ. διδόναι to give a horse the reins, slacken the reins, Xen. Eq. 10, 12; ὁπίω σπᾶν, συνέχειν Plat. Phaedr. 254 E, Luc. D. D. 25. 1; εἰς ἄκρον τὸ στόμα καθέναι Xen. Eq. 6, 9; cf. χαλαῖνα, χαλῶ 1. 4.—In Poll. 1. 148, χαλινός is expl. to be the bit, opp. to the reins (ῆνια); so, ῆνια τε.. καὶ χ. Plat. Rep. 601 C; κατὰ τὸν κυνὸντα ἐμβάλλεται ὁ χ. Arist. H. A. 6. 22, 13; so also Aesch. Theb. 123, Soph. O. C. 1067; but in Id. 1. 215 it is expressly distinguished from στόμαχος, cf. 118., 4. 64; and so in Aesch. Theb. 207, Xen. Eq. 6, 9., 10, 9, etc.; so, Ibid. 6, it may be taken of the whole bridle, though the description applies mainly to the bit. The several parts are distinctly given, Ib. 6, 7.

2. metaph. of anything which curbs, restrains or compels, as an anchor is ναὺς χαλ., Pind. P. 4. 42; so, χ. λινόμετος=χαλινωτήρια Eur. I. T. 1043; παρθενίας χ. λυεῖν of the virgin zone, Pind. I. 8 (7). 95; χαλινός ἐν περὶνοις, of Prometheus' bonds, Aesch. Pr. 561; Διὸς χ., of the will of Zeus, Ib. 672; χαλινὼν ἀναδῶφ μένει, of forcible constraint, Id. Ag. 238; πολλῶν χαλινῶν ἔργον, i. e. it requires much skill and force to guide, Soph. Fr. 712; τῷ δῆμῳ ἐμβαλὼν χ. ὕβρεως a bridle to curb their violence, Plut. Comp. Peric. 1, cf. Luc. Hermot. 82; χ. τῆς γλώσσης Plut. 2. 613 C; τῶν ὁμμάτων Philostr. 242.

II. generally, a strap or thong, Eur. Cycl. 461. III. part of the tackle

of a ship, Inscr. in Büchh Seewesen pp. 157 sq. IV. in pl. the corners of the horse's mouth, where the bit rests, Poll. 2. 90; also of a man, Nic. Al. 117, 223, Cael. Aurel. 2. the venomous fangs of serpents, from their position in the mouth, Nic. Th. 234. (Cf. Skt. *khalinas*, *khalinas* (a bridle-bit); v. Curt. 564.)

χαλινοστροφέω, to turn, guide with the bridle, Manass. Chron. 516S. **χαλινουργός**, a bridle-maker, Schow Charta Mus. Borg. p. 109. **χαλινόφαγος** [α], *ov*, *champing the bit*, Call. Lav. Pall. 12. **χαλινόω**, fut. *ώσω*, to bridle or bit a horse, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 27, An. 3. 4, 35, Hell. 7. 2, 21; and in Pass., Id. Eq. 5. 1, Polyb., etc. II. metaph. to curb, bridle, check, τὴν ναῦν Philostr. 114; τὴν ὀργήν, τὸν θυμὸν, etc., Pseudo-Phocyl. 57, Themist., etc.; τὸ φιλόφρονον καὶ λαλὸν Plut. 2. 967 B;—Pass., to be bridled, curbed, ὑπὸ τοῦ λόγου Philostr. 170, cf. Plut. Arat. 38; absol. to be tongue-tied, Poët. Occ. Hipp. **χαλινώσις**, *εως*, *η*, a bridling, Xen. Eq. 3. 11, Poll. 1. 184. **χαλινωτήριον**, verb. Adj. *one must bridle or curb*, Clem. Al. 285. **χαλινωτήρια** (sc. ὑπλά), *τά*, of ships, cables or ropes to moor them to the shore, Eur. Hec. 539, cf. Opp. H. 1. 359, Nonn. D. 3. 20. **χάλις** [α], *ικος*, *ὀ*, a small stone, pebble, in pl., Arist. Fr. 205; *ἐσπρωμένη χάλειν ὁδὸς* Luc. Trag. 225, cf. Plut. 2. 690 E, etc. 2. often as collect. in sing., gravel, rubble, Lat. *caementum*, used in building, Thuc. 1. 93, Plut. Cim. 13; τῇ χ. καταμύζαντες τὴν ἀμμοκονίαν, so as to make concrete, Strab. 245; so also in pl., Ar. Av. 839. (Cf. Lat. *calx*, *calculus*; v. Curt. Et. Gr. p. 417.) **χάλις** [α], *ιος*, *ὀ*, sheer wine, Lat. *merum*, Hippon. 72, Eust. 1471. 2, Hesych.; cf. **χαλίκρητος**, **χαλιδόφρος**, **χαλικάς**. II. = **χαλίφρων**, Hesych., who also cites **χαλιστός**. (From *χάλας*, as *Αναίος* from *λύω*.) **χαλίφρονέω**, to be light-minded, opp. to **σάφρων**, Od. 23. 13. **χαλίφροσύνη**, *η*, levity, thoughtlessness, Od. 16. 310, in pl. **χαλίφρων**, *ονος*, *ὀ*, *η* (χάλις) light-headed, light-minded, thoughtless, joined with *νήπιος*, Od. 4. 371, 19. 530; of Bacchus (cf. χάλις), Anth. P. 2. 517;—opp. to **σάφρων**, **πυκνόφρων**. II. of yielding temper, pliable, *χ. νεύματα* κοῦρης Musaeus 117. **χαλκ-ἀνθερον**, *τό*, = χρυσάνθεμον, Diosc. Noth. 4. 58. **χάλκ-ανθον**, *τό*, a solution of blue vitriol (sulphate of copper), used for ink and for shoemakers' blacking, Lat. *chalcanthum*, Diosc. 5. 114, Plin. 34. 32;—but both writers seem to have confounded sulphate of copper (blue) with sulphate of iron (green), just as the modern name *vitriol* has been applied to each;—also **χάλκανθος**, *ὀ* and *η*, Galen.; and **χαλκανθής**, *τό*, Strab. 163, 648;—Adj. **χαλκανθώδης**, *ες*, like *χάλκανθον*. Antyll. ap. Oribas. 279 Matth.—This must not be confounded with **χαλκοῦ ἄνθος**, v. sub **χαλκός** III.

χαλκ-άρματος, *ον*, with brassen chariot, epith. of Ares, Pind. P. 4. 155. **χαλκάς**, *ἄδος*, *η*, = χρυσάνθεμον, Diosc. 4. 58. **χάλκ-ασπις**, *ἄδος*, *ὀ*, *η*, with brassen shield, of warriors, Pind. O. 9. 80, Eur. H. F. 795; as epith. of Ares, Pind. I. 7. (6). 35, Eur. I. A. 764; of Hercules, Soph. Ph. 726; of the Sun, C. I. 5115. II. of *χ.* a corps in the Maced. army, Ath. 194 D. III. of one who ran the armed footrace (ὀπλιτοδρόμος), Pind. P. 9. 1. **χαλκ-έγχης**, *ες*, with brassen lance, Eur. Tro. 143. (The correct accent seems to be **χαλκεγχής**, v. Hesych., cf. **δολεκεγχής**.) **χαλκεία**, *η*, the smith's art, smith's work, *ars ferraria*, opp. to **τεκτονική** (joiner's work), Hipp. Art. 820, Plat. Prot. 324 E, Symp. 107 B. **χαλκεῖον**, *ιον*, *-ιον*, *τό*, a smith's shop, forge, smithy, Hdt. 1. 68, Hipp. Art. 897, Andoc. 6. 23, Plat. Euthyd. 300 B; cf. **χαλκεύς**. II. = **χαλκῖον** (q. v.): 1. a copper, caldron, pot, Hdt. 4. 81, 152, Plat. Prot. 329 A; esp. the copper in baths, also called **ἐπιστάτης**, **ἱππολέβης**, Theophr. Char. 9; cf. **χαλκός** II. 2. 2. a copper instrument, Hipp. Aër. 291. 3. a concave metal reflector in a lamp, Xen. Symp. 7. 4; cf. **χαλκός** II. 3. 4. a bronze structure, Paus. 2. 22, 2. III. *τά* **χαλκεῖα** (sc. *ἱερὰ*), at Athens, a festival at the end of the month *Pyaneismon*, Phanod., Hyperid., al., ap. Harpocr., cf. Poll. 7. 105, Welcker Tril. p. 290. **χάλκεος** and **χαλκικός**, *ον*, *ον*, Ep. for **χάλκεος**, of copper or bronze, brassen, *ἐγγεῖ* **χαλκεῖο** II. 3. 380; *αἰχμή* **χαλκεῖα** 4. 461; *αἰγὴ* **χάλκεα** gleam of brass, 13. 341; *χαλκήα* ὅπλα Od. 3. 433; **χαλκήος δόμος**, = **χαλκεῖον**, a forge, 18. 328; **χάλκεος ὄκος** Hes. Op. 491; **χάλκειον γένος**, of the Age of brass, Ib. 143;—only once in Trag., **χάλκειον κάρα**, Soph. Fr. 482 (where prob. **χάλκεον** ought to be restored); **χάλκεος** *σφαῖρα* in Sext. Emp. M. 7. 376 is prob. taken from some Poet. II. as Subst., **χάλκειος**, *η*, a plant like a thistle, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 3. **χαλκ-ἐλάτος**, *ον*, poet. for **χαλκήλατος**, **πέλεκυς** Pind. O. 7. 66; **θάλαμος** Anth. P. 5. 217; **σάπυγξ** C. I. 3765; **εἰκὼν** Ib. 4380 m. 15. **χαλκ-ἐμβολάς**, *ἄδος*, poet. fem. of sq., *ναῦς* Eur. I. A. 1320. **χαλκ-ἐμβολος**, *ον*, with brassen beak, Diod. 14. 59; *ἀπηναι* Poëta ap. Dion. H. Comp. 17, Plut.; also **χαλκέμβολοι** (absol.) as the name of a special kind of ship, Plut. Ant. 35. **χαλκ-ἐνδύτος**, *ον*, brass-clad, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1130. **χαλκ-έντερος**, *ον*, of brassen bowels, applied by Suid. to the Grammarian Didymus, who wrote 3500 books acc. to Ath. 139 C. **χαλκ-εντής**, *ες*, brass-armed, **πέλεκυς** Pind. N. 1. 23; **στρατιά** 11. 45. **χαλκ-εὐρύμφορος**, *ον*, brass-riveted, **δῶμα** Simon. 44. 7. **χαλκ-εὐρύμφορος**, *ον*, = **χαλκοκάρδιος**, Tzetz. Hom. 325. **χαλκ-εὐρύμφορος**, *ιον*, *-ῶρης*, *ηκος*, *ὀ*, *η*, with brassen breastplate, Ib. 4. 448, 8. 62; cf. **χαλκοῦράς**. **χαλκ-εὐκάρδιος**, *ον*, with heart of brass, *cui robur et aes triplex circa pectus*, Theocrit. 13. 5. **χαλκ-εὐμήτωρ**, *ὀ*, skilled in arms, **χαλκοεμήτωρ** "Εκτορος, restored by Burges in Eur. Tro. 271 from Hesych. (who has **χαλκοεμίτωρ**: *ισχυροφόρος*, i. e., prob., **χαλκοεμήτωρ**: *ισχυροφόρος*) the MSS. give **χαλκοεμίτωρ**;—cf. **δοριμήτωρ**, **ἐντεσιμήτωρ**.

χαλκο-μίτρας, *ιον*, *-ης*, *ὀ*, = **χαλκομίτρας**, Q. Sm. 1. 274;—also *rob.* I. in Tzetz. Ante-Illom. 28, for **χαλκομίτρας**. Cf. **χαλκομίτρας**. **χαλκεό-νωτος**, *ον*, with back of brass, *κύμβαλα* Noum. D. 10. 388. **χαλκεό-πέζος**, *ον*, brass-footed, Anth. P. 9. 140. **χαλκεό-οπλος**, *ον*, with arms or armour of brass, Eur. Hel. 693. **χάλκεος**, *έα*, *ιον*, *-έη* (in Hom. always *είη*), *εων*; also *εος*, *εον* II. 18. 222 (*ὅπα χάλκεον Αἰακίδα*, where Zenod. **χαλκήην** as dissyll.), Hdt., and sometimes in Trag.; but the true Att. form seems to be **χαλκαῖος**, *η*, *οὖν* (not **χάλκεος**, cf. *σιδήρεας*); Ep. also **χάλκειος**, **χαλκήιος**, v. sub **χάλκειος**: (**χαλκός**). Of copper or bronze, brassen, Lat. *aeneus*, *aeneus*, *οὐδὺς*, *δόμος*, *τείχος* II. 8. 15., 18. 371, Od. 10. 4, etc.; cf. *οὐρανός*; so, *χ. καὶ ἀδαμαντίνους τέχεσι* Aesch. 65. 33;—esp. of arms and armour, *έγχος*, *έξφος*, II. 3. 317, 335; *σάκος* 7. 220; *θώραξ*, *χιτών* 13. 398, 440; *έντεα* 18. 131, etc.; of implements, *χ. κλῆς* Od. 21. 6; *ἄρμα* II. 13. 30; *κύκλα* 5. 723; so in Trag., *λέβητος χάλκεον* Aesch. Cho. 686, cf. Eur. Cycl. 392; **χαλκείοι κάδοις** and **χαλκείους δρεπάνους** (in a ly. passage) Soph. Fr. 479; but in Att. mostly contr., **χαλκοῖς βάθροι** Id. O. C. 1591; **χαλκῆς ὑπαί σάλπιγγος** Id. El. 711; **χαλκῆς ἐκ δέλτου** Id. Tr. 684; **χαλκοῖς ὅπλοις** Eur. Phoen. 1359; and so always in Prose. b. of statues, *χ. Ζεύς*, *χ. Ποσειδῶν* a bronze statue of ..., Hdt. 9. 81; *χ. ταῦρος* Pind. P. 1. 185; *ἡ χαλκή Ἀθηνά* Dem. 428. 15; *ὁ στρατηγὸς ὁ χάλκοις* Andoc. 6. 16; **χάλκεον ἱστάναι τινά** (v. sub *ἱστίμ*) III. 1, *ἀνίστημι* 1. 4; *ἄλιος σταθῆναι χάλκοις* Arist. Rhet. 3. 9; *στήλη ἐφ' ἧς ὁ στρατηγὸς ἔστιν ὁ χάλκοις* Andoc. 6. 15; cf. **χαλκή**. c. *χ. ἄγων* a contest for a shield of brass, Pind. N. 10. 40. 2. metaph. brassen, i. e. hard, stout, strong, **χάλκεος Ἀρης** 5. 704, etc., unless this is better understood of his brassen armour, (cf. **χαλκάρματος**, **χάλκασπις**), as it certainly must in the case of the **χάλκεοι ἄνδρες** in Orac. ap. Hdt. 2. 152; so, *χ. σπονδόντ' ὄραμον* Pind. I. 8(7). 55;—but the metaphorical sense is certain in **χάλκεον ἦτορ**, a heart of brass, II. 2. 490; *ὅψ χ.* 18. 222; so, **χάλκεον ὀδὸν** Boan Hes. Sc. 243; *χ. ὕπνος*, i. e. the sleep of death, Virg. *ferreus somnus*, II. 11. 241; **χάλκεοις νάτοισ**, of Atlas, Eur. Ion 1. 3. **χαλκή μῦτα**, a boy's game, a sort of blind-man's-buff, Poll. 9. 122. II. as Subst., v. sub **χαλκοῖς**. [**χάλκεοι** is used as dissyll. in Hes. Op. 149; and some Edd. write **χάλκαιοι** etc. in Trag., where others **χαλκοῖς**, v. Dind. Eur. Phoen. 1359.] **χαλκεο-τευχής**, *ες*, armed in brass, Eur. Supp. 999, where most MSS. **χαλκοτευχής** against the metre. **χαλκεο-τέχνης**, *ον*, *ὀ*, worker in metal, smith, Ep. Gr. 269; of Hephaestus, Q. Sm. 2. 440. **χαλκεό-φωνος**, *ον*, with voice of brass, i. e. ringing strong and clear, of Stentor, II. 5. 785; of Cerberus, Hes. Th. 311; cf. **χαλκοβόας**. **χάλκευμα**, *τό*, anything made of brass, e. g. an axe or sword, Aesch. Cho. 576. 2. in pl. brassen bonds, Id. Fr. 19. **χαλκεύς**, *εὼς*, *ὀ*: pl. **χαλκεῖς**, Att. *-ῆς* Ar. Av. 490, Plat. Rep. 370 D, Ep. *-ῆς* (v. infir.): acc. **χαλκέας** Plat. Symp. 221 E, Rep. 428 D, **χαλκαῖ** Plut. 2. 214 A;—a worker in copper, a copper-smith, brasser, opp. to **τέκτων**, a joiner (Plat. Rep. 370 D), *ἦν [δοσιδα] χάλκεὺς ἤλασεν* II. 12. 295, etc.; *μίτρη, τὴν χαλκήες κάμον ἄνδρες* 4. 187, 216. 2. generally, a worker in metal, a goldsmith, at least the χρυσόχοος (Od. 3. 425) is called **χαλκεύς** (432);—a worker in iron, cf. Od. 9. 391 with 393; and, as iron superseded all other metals for common use, **χαλκεῖς** came to be used for *σιδηρεῖς*, a blacksmith, smith (*χ. καλεῖται ὁ τὸν σίδηρον ἐργαζόμενος* Arist. Poët. 25, 21), Hdt. 1. 68, Ar. I. c., Xen. Hell. 3. 4, 17; *ἀνὴρ χ.* Hdt. 4. 200; *χ. χάλκοῦ καὶ σιδήρου* Lxx (Gen. 4. 22); cf. **χαλκός**, **χαλκεία**, **χαλκεῖον**. II. a sea-fish, with a black spot behind (the dory), Opp. H. 1. 133; different from the **χαλκίς** Ath. 328 D. **χαλκευτέον**, verb. Adj. *one must forge, σίδηρον* Clem. Al. 189. **χαλκευτήριον**, *τό*, = **χαλκεῖον**, Gloss. **χαλκευτής**, *οῦ*, *ὀ*, = **χαλκεύς**, *χ. ὕμνον* Anth. P. 7. 34. **χαλκευτικός**, *η*, *ον*, of or for the smith's art, *ἔργα* Xen. Vect. 4. 6; *τὸ χ. πῦρ*, opp. to *τὸ μαγειρικόν*, Arist. de Spir. 9. 2. II. skilled in metal-working, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 7;—*ἡ* *-κή* (sc. *τέχνη*), the smith's art or trade, Lat. *ars ferraria*, Id. Oec. 1, 1, Arist. P. A. 4. 6, 13, G. A. 5. 8, 12. **χαλκευτός**, *η*, *ον*, verb. Adj. wrought of metal: metaph., *στίχος* **Περδων χ. ἐπ' ἄκμοισιν** Anth. P. 7. 409. **χαλκεῖω**, to make of copper or (generally) of metal, to forge, *δαίδαλα πολλὰ* II. 18. 400; *έξφος* Soph. Aj. 1034, Plat., etc.; *τὸν χάλκα χ. τὸ πῦρ* him on the anvil, Plat. Euthyd. 301 D; metaph., *ἀψυθεῖ πρὸς ἄκμοιν χάλκευε γλῶσσαν* Pind. P. 1. 167;—in strict med. sense, *πέδας χάλκευται αὐτῷ Θεοῦ* 539; *χάλκευσεθε μνηστῆρος φορέην* Ar. Av. 1114; *ἐχάλκευσάτο κρῆνν*.. ὁλοσπίθη Plut. Cani. 40;—Pass. *τὰ ἐκ wrought or forged*, *ἐξ ἀδάμαντος ἡ δὲ σιδάρου κεχάλκευται* Pind. Fr. 88; *ἀφ' ὁπδων ταλάντων κεχ.* at the cost of ..., Luc. Jup. Trag. 11; *τῶν κεχάλκευμένων πρὸς ἀπώλειαν ὕλων* Diod. 17. 55; metaph., *ἐπὶ τοῖς δεδεμένοις χάλκευεται [ταῦτα]* these arms are being forged against ..., Ar. Eq. 469. II. absol. to be a smith, work as a smith, *ply the hammer*, Ar. Pl. 163, 513, Thuc. 3. 88, Plat. Rep. 396 A; *τὸ χάλκευεν τὴν smith's art*, Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 22. **χαλκῶν**, *ωνος*, *ὀ*, Ep. for **χαλκεῖον**, a forge, smithy, *βῆ δ' ἔμην ἐς χάλκῶνα* [where *ew* must be pronounced as one syll.], Od. 8. 273, cf. Ar. Rh. 3. 41. **χάλκη**, *η*, = *κάλχη*, Hesych. II. an unknown kind of flower, Nic. ap. Ath. 684 C, cf. Schol. Ther. 257. **χάλκη** (sc. *εἰκὼν*), *η*, a bronze statue, Diog. L. 9. 39., 10. 9. **χαλκήδονιον**, *τό*, another name for *στίμιμ*, Diosc. Noth. 5. 99. **χαλκήδων**, *όνος*, *η*, a precious stone, *chalcedony*, Apoc. 21. 19.

χαλκήεις, εσσα, εν, brasen, τεύχεα Christod. Ecphr. 58.

χαλκήιον, χαλκήιος, v. sub χαλκείον, -ειος.

χαλκήλατος, ον, (ἐλαύνω) forged out of brass, of beaten brass, κώδωνες, σάκος Aesch. Theb. 386, 539; πλάστιγγ Id. Cho. 290; σκόφη Id. Fr. 224; ὕπλα Soph. Fr. 314; λέβης Ib. 68; ἀσπίς Eur. Bacch. 799, cf. Ar. Ran. 929; — in Pind. χαλκέατος, q. v.

χαλκήρης, ες, gen. eos, furnished or fitted with brass, of spears and arrows tipped or armed with brass, Il. 4. 469., 5. 145., 13. 650, Od. 1. 262, etc.; of helmets, Il. 3. 316., 15. 535; of shields, 17. 268; generally, χ. τεύχεα 15. 544; χ. στόλος, of a ship's beak, Aesch. Pers. 408; χ. ναῦς Plut. Demetr. 42, Sull. 22.—Cf. χαλκοάρης.

Χαλκιδεύς, εὖς, ὅ, v. χαλκίς II.

Χαλκιδυακός, ἡ, ὄν, = Χαλκιδυικός, Lesbos. in Valck. Ammon. append. p. 178.

Χαλκιδίξω, to imitate the Chalcidians in parsimony and vice, Com. Anon. 180; — also Χαλκιδεύομαι, Suid.

Χαλκιδυικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or from Chalcis (in Euboea or Thrace), Hdt. 7. 185, Ar. Eq. 237; — from the mines in Euboean Chalcis, plate and weapons were made, Böckh. C. I. 1. p. 191. II. χαλκιδυική, ἡ, = χαλκίς II, Dorio ap. Ath. 328 D. 2. = χαλκίς III, σήψ II. 2.

χαλκίδιον, τό, Dim. of χαλκίον I, Herniipp. Φορμ. 5.

χαλκιδίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, a penny prostitute, Eust. 1921. fin., Suid.

χαλκίζω, to shine like brass, χ. τὴν χροίαν Schol. Il. 14. 291: to ring like brass, φωνὴ χαλκίζουσα Poll. 2. 117.

χαλκισμός, to 'spin a copper,' Alex. Incert. 77, Poll. 7. 105, 206; cf. χαλκινδα.

χαλκίμον, τό, an unknown plant in Orph. Arg. 960.

χαλκί-ναος, ον, dwelling in brassen temple, like χαλκίοικος, Hesych.

χαλκινδύ παίζειν, to play the game χαλκισμός, Hesych.

χαλκίνος, η, ον, brasen, Schol. Soph. El. 757.

χαλκί-οικος, ον, dwelling in a brassen house, epith. of Athena Πολιούχος at Sparta, from the brassen shrine in which her statue stood, Eur. Hel. 228, 245, Ar. Lys. 1300, Thuc. 1. 128, 134, v. Paus. 3. 17, 3., 10. 5, 5; cf. χαλκίναος, χαλκόπυλος.

χαλκίον, τό, like χαλκείον II, a copper vessel, a copper, caldron, kettle, ποί, Ar. Ach. 1128, Fr. 160, 316, Eupol. Δημ. 22. Ταξ. 8, Xen. Oec. 8, 19.

2. a cymbal, Theocrit. 2. 36; τὸ δαδωναῖον χ., a proverb in Menand. Ἀρρηφ. 3, explained in Zenob. Prov. 6. 5; — a concave copper sundial, Poll. 6. 110.

3. a copper ticket given to the dicasts, bearing the name of the Court in which they were to serve, Dem. 997. 18.

4. a piece of copper money; a copper, πονηρὰ χαλκία Ar. Ran. 724; παραλαβὴν τῶ χαλκίῳ Eubul. Παμφ. 4; cf. Poll. 9. 91.—In the MSS. of Prose authors often written χαλκείον (v. χαλκείον II); but the usage of the Com. Poets, as shewn by the metre, is in favour of χαλκίον, and Dind. would restore this always in Att. Prose, and even in Hdt., where it means a vessel.

χαλκίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a bird (v. sub κύμνους), Il. 14. 291; — Cratin. parodies this line, taking χαλκίς in the sense of a brassen pot or implement, Incert. 62.

II. a fish, of which one kind lived in the sea, another in rivers, taken by Schneid. to be a kind of herring, clupea, Epich. 45 Ahr., Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 5., 6. 14, 2, cf. Ath. 328, Plin. 9. 71; v. s. χαλκεύς II, χαλκιδυική.

III. a kind of lizard, also called χαλκιδυική or ζυγνίς, Arist. H. A. 8. 24, 7, Plin. 32. 13.

IV. at Lacedaemon, a female slave, Proxen. ap. Ath. 267 D, Eust. 1090. 57.

V. as pr. n., Χαλκίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Chalcis, a city in Euboea, Il. 2. 537, Hes. Op. 653, said to have its name from neighbouring copper-mines: many other cities of the same name are mentioned, Il. 2. 640, h. Hom. Ar. 425, Dion. P. 496, Strab. 644, 753, 755, Steph. Byz., etc.: — the people were Χαλκιδεῖς, Ion. -έες, Hdt. 5. 74 sq.; and Ar. uses Χαλκιδέας as acc., Eq. 238.

χαλκί-σηκος, ὅ, = χαλκίοικος, Anon. in Cruizer Melet. 1. 24.

χαλκισμός, ὅ, a game played by spinning a copper coin, which was stopt by the finger before it fell, Poll. 9. 118, Eust. 986. 41., 1409. 18; cf. χαλκίζω II, χαλκινδα.

χαλκίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, containing copper, λίθος χ. copper-ore, worked at Cyprus, Arist. II. A. 5. 19, 24; and in Euboea, χ. φλέψ Plut. 2. 434 A.

2. a mineral, rock-alum, Emped. ap. Galen., Diosc. 5. 115; cf. Foëx. Oec. Hipp. s. v. στυπτηρία.

III. = χρυσάνθεμον, Diosc. Noth. 4. 58.

χαλκοάρης [ᾱ], ες, gen. eos, poet. lengthd. form for χαλκήρης, brass-armed, of men, Pind. I. 4 (3). 107., 5 (4). 51.

χαλκοβάρης, ες, gen. eos, heavy or loaded with brass, ἰός Il. 15. 465, Od. 21. 423; δῦρον Od. 11. 532; — we also have a fem. χαλκοβάρεια (as if from χαλκόβαρυς), Il. 11. 96, Od. 22. 259, 276; cf. Lob. Phryg. 538.

χαλκοβράτης, ες, gen. eos, (βαῖνω) standing on brass, with brassen base, or with floor of brass, χαλκοβράτης δῶ, of the house of Zeus, Od. 8. 321, Il. 1. 426., 14. 173, etc.; and in Od. 13. 4 of that of King Alcinoüs: cf. χαλκόπεδος.

Hesych. cites also the form χαλκόβατος.

χαλκοβάρης, ες, dipped in brass, brassen, Theod. Prodr.

χαλκοβόας, ον, ὅ, = χαλκοβόαντος, Ἀρρ. Soph. O. C. 1046.

χαλκογένειος, ον, = sq., Anth. P. 6. 236.

χαλκόγενυς, υ, with teeth of brass, ἀγκυρα Pind. P. 4. 42.

χαλκογλώχιν, ἴνος, ὅ, ἡ, with point or barbs of brass, μελίη Il. 22. 225.

χαλκογράφος [ᾱ], ον, like τυπογράφος, a modern word invented to translate printer, v. ap. Harles. in Fabric. Bibl. Gr. 6. 347; but now applied to an engraver.

χαλκοδαΐδαιλος, ον, wrought in brass. ὁσπίς Bacchyl. 16.

act. working in brass, τέχνη Anth. P. 9. 777.

χαλκοδύμης, αντος, subduing, i. e. sharpening brass, a word of masc.

termin., but used by Pind. I. 6 (5). 107 with fem. Subst., χαλκοδύμαντ' ἀκόναν: cf. Lob. Paral. 262.

χαλκοδέστος, ον, brass-bound, σάκος Aesch. Theb. 160; κοτύλα Id. Fr. 55; αὐλαί Soph. Ant. 945; ἐμβόλα Eur. Phoen. 114.—Hesych. cites also χαλκοδεσμητήρ, -δεσμητῶρ, with the expl. χαλκοδεσμος.

χαλκ-όδους, οντος, ὅ, ἡ, dub. for χαλκῶδ-, Hdn. Epim. 208.

χαλκοδουρταί, αἱ, a mystic name for the Nurses of Bacchus, a dub. form in Plut. 2. 672 A.

χαλκοειδής, ες, like copper, copper-coloured, Arist. Color. 3, 6; μέλινται Ael. N. A. 17. 35; ῥάβδοι Diod. 17. 90, cf. Diosc. 5. 115.

χαλκόζανος, ον, or χαλκεῖζ-, in E. M. 436. 18, girt with brass.

χαλκοθέμελος, ον, with brassen foundations, Tzetz. Hom. 372.

χαλκό-θερμον, τό, a hot bath, Gloss.

χαλκοθήκη, ἡ, a box for bronze vessels, provided specially for those of value, Michaëlis Parth. p. 316, cf. Ath. 231 D.

χαλκόθροος, ον, ringing with or like brass, Nonn. D. 13. 48.

χαλκοθώραξ, ἄκος, ὅ, ἡ, = χαλκεοθώραξ, Soph. Aj. 179.

χαλκοκείραμος, ὅ, in Eudocia, = χάλκεος κείραμος in Il. 5. 387.

χαλκοκέραννος, ον, in Aesch. Fr. 192, as epith. of the sea at sunset; hence (acc. to Voss Mythol. Br. 2. p. 161) flashing like brass,—as if κέραννος could be used for ἀστραπή:—but an epith. of some such sense is needed; and Hermann's conj. χαλκοκέραννος, gleaming like brass (like the Homeric πολὺχαλκος), is plausible; v. Opusc. 4. p. 268.

χαλκοκνήμις, ἰδος, ὅ, ἡ, brass-greaved, Il. 7. 41.

χαλκοκόλλητος, ον, soldered with copper, Firmus in Muratori Anecd.

χαλκοκορυστής, οὔ, ὁ, brass-armed, equipt with brass, Il. 5. 699., 6.

199, 398, al.; cf. ἱπποκορυστής.

χαλκοκράτος, ον, mixed with copper, Polyae. 4. 10, 2, cf. Lob. Paral. 224; — also χαλκοκράς, ἄτος, ὅ, ἡ, Hesych., A. B. 1226; on the acc., v. Arcad. 21 sq., 193.

χαλκοκράτος, ον, sounding or rattling with brass, epith. of Demeter, in allusion to the cymbals used in her worship, Pind. I. 7 (6). 3; — χ. ἵπποι horses that stamp with hoofs of brass, brassen-hoofed, Ar. Eq. 552; cf. χαλκόπους.

II. = χαλκήλατος, φάγγανον Eur. Phoen. 1577.

χαλκότυπος, ον, = foreg. I, κύμβαλα, Diogen. Trag. ap. Ath. 636 A.

χαλκολίβανος, τό, an uncertain word in N. T. (Apost. 1. 15., 2. 18), commonly taken to mean fine brass or, by another interp., ὕριχαλκον, brass of Lebanon; but the form of the word suggests that it means yellow frankincense, and it is expl. by Occum., ὁ χαλκοειδὴς λίβανος; cf. Salmas. Solin. 810 A.

χαλκό-λίθος, ον, rigid as brass or stone, Manass. Amat. 9. 14.

χαλκολογέω, to collect or exact copper, i. e. money, Hesych.

χαλκολόγος, ον, a collector of money, C. I. 5785.

χαλκόλοφος, ον, with brassen crest, Hesych.

χαλκομίτρας, ον, ὅ, with girdle of brass, Κάστωρ Pind. N. 10. fin. (as Böckh restores for cf. χαλκεομ-); — also χαλκομίτρος, ον, Lyc. 997.

χαλκόμυια, ἡ, a fly of bright metallic hue, Byz.

χαλκόνωτος, ον, brass-backed, ἀσπίς, ἰτέα Eur. Tro. 1136, 1193.

χαλκοπάγης, ες, made of brass, σάπυγξ Anth. P. 6. 46.

χαλκοπάρεος, Dor. — πάρεος, ον, with cheeks or sides of brass, epith. of helmets, Il. 12. 183., 17. 204, Od. 24. 522; of a javelin, Pind. P. 1. 84, N. 7. 105; κρέμβαλα hymn. ap. Ath. 636 D.

χαλκόπεδος, ον, with floor of brass, ἔδρα θεῶν Pind. I. 7 (6). 61.

χαλκοπέταλος, ον, with leaves or plates of brass, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 115.

χαλκοπλάστης, ον, ὁ, a modeller in brass, a coppersmith, LXX (Sap. 15. 9).

χαλκόπλευρος, ον, with sides of brass, τύπωμα χαλκ., of a cinerary urn, Soph. El. 54.

χαλκοπληθής, ες, gen. eos, full of brass, armed all in brass, στρατός Eur. Supp. 1219.

χαλκοπλήκτος, Dor. — πλάκτος, ον, epith. of the battle-axe in Soph. El. 484; acc. to one Schol. smiting with brassen edge; acc. to another = χαλκήλατος.

χαλκόπους, ὅ, ἡ, with feet of brass, τρίπους Eur. Supp. 1196; — in Hom. of horses, to express the solid strength of their hoofs, χαλκόποδ' ἵππῳ brass-footed, brass-hoofed, Il. 8. 41., 13. 23; χ. Ἐρινύς, to express her untiring pursuit, Soph. El. 491; of Empedocles with his brassen slippers, Luc. D. Mort. 20. 4; — in Soph. O. C. 57, χαλκόπους ὕδης is, simply, the threshold of brass, cf. 1591.

χαλκοπρόσωπος, ον, with brow of brass, Jo. Chrys.

χαλκοπρωος, ον, with prow of brass, of ships, Poll. 2. 102.

χαλκόπτερος, ον, with brassy wings, μυῖα Aët.

χαλκ-όπτης, ον, ὁ, a copper-smelter, C. I. 837; cf. σπλαγχνόπτης.

χαλκόπυλος, ον, with gates of brass or bronze, ἱόν Hdt. 1. 181;

χαλκ. θεά, epith. of Athena, like χαλκίοικος, Eur. Tro. 1113.

χαλκοπύγων, ανος, δ, transl. of the Lat. Aeneobarbus, Plut. Aemil. 25.

χαλκοπώλης, ον, ὁ, a dealer in brass or copper, Poll. 7. 196.

χαλκορυχίον, τό, f. l. for χαλκαρυχίον, q. v.

χαλκός, οὔ, ὁ (not χαλκῖον, τό, v. La Roche Text-kr. p. 377): — copper, Lat. aes, first in Hom. and Hes.; called once, in reference to its colour, ἐρυθρός, Il. 9. 365; but often, in reference to its polished surface, αἰθψ, ἦνοψ, ὠροψ, φαεινός (v. sub vocc.); so, Τρῶες .. χαλκῶ μαρμαίροντες Il. 13. 801; πεδῖον .. λόμπετο χαλκῶ 20. 156, cf. 19. 363; τῆλε δὲ χ. λάμψ' ὥστε στεροπή 10. 153, cf. 11. 65; σάκος .. χαλκῶ παμφαίνων 14. 11; and of the ornaments of a house, χαλκοῦ τε στεροπήν Od. 4. 71.

Copper was the first metal that men learnt to smelt and work, whence Hes. (Op. 149) said of the ancients, τοῖς δ' ἦν χάλκεα μὲν τεύχεα, χάλκεοι δὲ τε οἶκοι, χαλκῶ δ' ἐργάζοντο, μέλας δ' οὐκ ἔσκε αἰθήρος; and Lucrct. (5. 1292) prior aëris erat quam ferri cognitus usus; hence χαλκός, being the metal in common use, came to be used for metal in general (v. sub fin.); and, when iron began to be worked, the

word *χαλκός* was used, esp. by Poets, for *αἰδήρος*, *χάλκεος* for *αἰδήρεος*, etc.: so, even in Od. 9. 391 sq., *χαλκεύς* means an *iron-smith*, *blacksmith*. Afterwards, *χαλκός* was distinguished into various kinds, common *copper* being called *χ. μέλας* or *ἐρυθρός* (v. supr., cf. Callix. ap. Ath. 205 B); *χ. Κύπριος* (cf. *Κύπριος*, *χαλκίτις*); *χ. λευκός*, a kind of *prince's metal*, Theophr. Fr. 4. 71; *χ. κεκραμένος*, said to be the *Corinthian brass* or *finest bronze*, Dio Chrys. 1. 531; perhaps the same as *χρυσοειδής*, Diod. 5. 70. In Homer's time copper was brought from *Temesé*, not the Ital. *Temas*, as Strab. thought (pp. 6, 245), but prob. *Tamasus* or *Tamassus* in Cyprus, where there were large copper-mines (Strab. 684), whence it was brought into Greece by the Phoenicians (*ἰδὼν πολὺχαλκος* Od. 15. 425). The metal-work of Cyprus is expressly recorded in Il. 11. 16-23, cf. Plin. 7. 57: chemical analysis shews that the ancient Greek arms and implements are of *bronze* (i. e. *copper alloyed with tin*), not of *brass* (i. e. *copper alloyed with zinc*, which appears to be a later invention). If the Homeric arms were of pure copper, as the epithets above cited indicate, the ancients must have had some means of hardening it for use, v. Procl. ap. M. Müller Sc. of L. 2. p. 231 note. *χαλκός* continued to be used for purposes to which we only apply iron, *αἰδήρος δὲ καὶ χ. πολέμου ὕψανα* Plat. Legg. 956 A; [*πέλεκυν*] *ἀνάγκη χαλκοῦν ἢ σιδηροῦν εἶναι* Arist. P. A. 1. 1, 41; and this is confirmed by the bronze knives and implements to be seen in all Museums.

II. in the Poets often for *anything made of brass or metal*, esp. of arms, like *αἰδήρος*, as our Poets use *iron*, *steel*, (hence Pind. calls it *πολύς*, the proper epith. of *iron*, P. 85); of offensive arms, *ὕψι χαλκῷ, νηλεῖ χ.* of a spear, a sword, Il. 2. 417, al., cf. *χάλκεος*, *χαλκήρης*; of a knife, Il. 236, al.; of an axe, 13. 178, cf. Od. 5. 234, al.; of a fish-hook, Il. 16. 408;—also of defensive arms, as the plates laid on the shield, 20. 274; *χαλκὸν ὀνύσσουσι* of a warrior girding on his armour, 23. 130; *κεκορυθμένους αἰδοῖτο χαλκῷ* 4. 495; *ἐδύσετο νώροπα χ.* 2. 578; of both combined, *πλάγχθη δ' ἀπὸ χαλκοῦ* *χαλκός* the *brass* spear glanced off the *brass* helm, 11. 351.

2. of vessels, a *copper*, *caldron*, *urn*, 18. 349, cf. Od. 8. 426; of a cinerary urn, Soph. El. 758; and collectively of *many brassen vessels*, *bronze plate* (cf. Lat. *argentum*), Pind. N. 10. 84; and so perhaps in Od. 2. 338, *θάλαμον . . ὅθι νηὶς χρυσὸς καὶ χ. ἔκειτο*, cf. 21. 10, 62, Il. 2. 226; used in payment of ransom, 22. 50, 340, Od. 3. 38.

3. of a *brassen mirror*, Aesch. Fr. 274, Anth. P. 6. 210; cf. *χαλκεῖον* Il. 3. 408. 4. a *copper coin*, like *χαλκοῦς* II, Plut. 2. 665 B; collectively, *money*, *χαλκοῦ σπάνιος* Menand. Monost. 156; *χαλκὸν ἔχων πῶς οὐδὲν ἔχεις*; Anth. P. 11. 167.

III. *χαλκὸν ἄνθος*, Lat. *aeris flos*, particles thrown off by copper when cooling, Hipp. 635. 54, cf. 472. 3 sq.; and *χαλκοῦ λείψ*, Lat. *aeris squama*, the small pieces that scale off under the hammer, Diosc. 5. 89, 90, cf. Plin. 34. 24; cf. *χάλκανθον*. (The origin is uncertain. Curt., notwithstanding M. Müller's objection, still compares it with Skt. *hrik-us*, *hlik-us* (tin); Slav. *zel-ezo*, Lith. *gel-ezis* (iron), cf. *χάλυψ*, and thinks that *χαλ-κός* and *χρυσ-ός* may have the same Root, viz. Skt. *ghar* (lucere). It has been observed, that *χαλκός*, whether in the specific sense of *copper*, or in the general sense of *metal*, occurs only in Greek; and that Lat. *aes*, which exhibits the same transition of sense, occurs in Goth. *aīs*, O. H. G. *ēr* (Germ. *erz*), A. S. *ār* (ore); whereas the same word in Skt., *ayas*, assumed the specific sense of *iron*, and the mod. Germ. *eisen* shews a similar limitation: v. M. Müller Sc. of L. 2. pp. 230 sq.)

χαλκοσάνδουλος, *ov*, with *brassen sandals*, Porph. ap. Eus. P. E. 113 D.

χαλκοσκελῆς, *ēs*, with *legs of brass*, *βοῦς* Soph. Fr. 320. *χαλκοσμάραγδος*, *ō*, a *green stone with metallic veins*, perhaps *malachite*, Plin. 37. 19.

χαλκοστέφανος, *ov*, *brass-crowned*, *τέμενος* Anth. P. append. 242. *χαλκοστόμος*, *ov*, with *brassen mouth*, *χ. πύων* *Τυρονηκῆ*, i. e. a trumpet, Soph. Aj. 17. II. with *edge or point of brass*, *ἐμβολοί* Aesch. Pers. 410, cf. Aristid. 1. 540.

χαλκοτένκτος, *ov*, made of *brass*, *κλήθρα* Pseudo-Eur. I. T. 99. *χαλκοτευχής*, *f. l.* for *χαλκοτευχῆς*.

χαλκότονον, *τό*, an *engine of war stretched by copper bands instead of strings*, Philo Belop. 72, 75, al. (with v. l. *χαλκέντυνον*).

χαλκότοξος, *ov*, armed with *brassen-bow*, Pind. N. 3. 65.

χαλκοτόρευτος, *ov*, wrought of *brass*, *τρίαινα* Orph. H. 16. 2.

χαλκοτερέα, *ov*, work or form of *brass*, Anth. Plan. 15.

χαλκότορος, *ov*, wrought of *brass*, *εἶφος* Pind. P. 4. 261. 2. caused by piercing with *brass*, *ὤτειλά* Orp. H. 5. 329, where the Schol. expl. it by *χαλκοτρήπτοι*, cf. *χαλκοτύπος*.

χαλκοτύπῃων, *ov*, with *brassen cymbals*, Byz.

χαλκοτύπειον, *τό*, a *forge*, *smithy*, Philo 1. 153, Iambl. V. Pyth. 115.

χαλκοτύπῳ, to *forge copper*:—metaph. like Lat. *conflare*, to *work up*, *χ. τιμάς* Plut. 2. 820 A.

χαλκοτύπια, *ή*, a *wounding by stroke of sword*, Byz.

χαλκοτύπικῃ (sc. *τέχνη*), *ή*, the *art or trade of a χαλκοτύπος*, Plat. Polit. 288 A, Plut. 2. 1084 C.

χαλκοτύπιον, *τό*, *f. l.* for *χαλκοτυπεῖον*.

χαλκοτύπος [ῥ], *ov*, *forging* or *working copper*, *τέχνας* Manetho 4. 570; *ἄνθρωπος ἐν Κορινθῷ χ.* Plut. 2. 395 C:—as Subst. a *worker in copper*, *coppersmith*, *χ. καὶ αἰσθητὴς* Xen. Ages. 1, 26, Vect. 4, 6; then, generally, like *faber aerarius*, a *smith*, Lyeurg. 155. 18, Dem. 781. 17; but distinguished from *χαλκεύς* in Xen. Hell. 3. 4. 17. 2. = *χαλκοκροτός* I, *χ. μανίη* of the priests of Cybele, Anth. P. 6. 51,—which *Jacobs* interprets *madness caused by the clashing of cymbals*. II. *proparox.*

χαλκοτύπος, *ov*, *pass. struck with brass*, *inflicted with brassen arms*, *ὤτειλά* Il. 19. 25; cf. *χαλκότορος*.

χαλκουργεῖον, *τό*, a *copper-mine*, Polyb. 12. 1, 4, Strab. 146, Diod. M. 9. 75, Joseph. A. J. 8. 3, 5, etc.

χαλκουργία, *ή*, *work*, *working in brass or bronze*, Poll. 7. 104.

χαλκουργικός, *ή*, *ὄν*, for a *coppersmith*, *fitted for his art or work*: *ή* —*κή* (sc. *τέχνη*) the *art of working in brass or bronze*, Arist. Pol. 1. 8, 1.

χαλκουργός, *ὄν*, *working copper*, *χ. μέταλλα* *copper mines*, Diosc. 5. 106:—*ὄ* *χ.* a *coppersmith*, Luc. Jup. Tr. 33.

χαλκοῦς, *ή*, *ὄν*, Att. contr. from *χάλκεος*, q. v. II. as Subst.

χαλκοῦς, *ὄ*, a *copper coin* used at Athens, $\frac{1}{2}$ of an obol, somewhat less than a farthing, Att. Eccl. 815, 818, Dem. 1045. 24, Alex. Ἀπεργ. 1. 2 sq., Philom. Πιττ. 2, etc. 2. also a *weight*, Medic.

χαλκοφάλαρος, *ov*, adorned with *brass*, *δώματα* Ar. Ach. 1072.

χαλκοφάνης, *ēs*, having the appearance of *copper*, Diosc. 5. 84.

χαλκοφί, Ep. gen. from *χαλκός*, for *χαλκοῦ*, Il. 11. 351.

χαλκοφόρος, *ov*, producing *copper*, *rich in copper*, Eust. 1409. 8. II. tipped with *copper*, *θύραος* Nonn. D. 14. 343.

χαλκοφάνος, *ov*, = *χάλκεφανος*:—as Subst., name of a *metallic-sounding stone*, Plin. 37. 10.

χαλκογάμης, *ov*, *δ*, fighting in *brass*, i. e. in *brassen armour*, *ξένοι* *Τρώες*, Pind. P. 5. 109; *χ. πόλεμος* Id. 1. 6 (5). 39; others interpret it (from *χάρμα*), *delighting in arms*: cf. *σιδηρογάμης*.

χαλκοχίτων [ῥ], *ωνος*, *ὄ*, *ή*, in *brassen coat*, *brass-clad*, Ἀχαιοί Il. 1. 371., 2. 47, etc.; *Τρώες* 5. 180, etc.; *Βουατοί* 15. 330; *Κρήτες* 13. 255; *Δαναοὶ* *πύκα χ.* Epigr. ap. Aeschin. 80. 21.

χαλκόχρους, *ων*, *copper-coloured*, Diosc. 2. 213.

χαλκόχυτος, *ov*, cast in *bronze*, *πλευραὶ βοός* Anth. P. 9. 739.

χαλκῶς, fut. *ώσω*, to *make in bronze*, *πύρτιον* Anth. P. 9. 795, cf. 716:—*Pass.*, *χαλκωθείς* *clad in brass*, Pind. O. 13. 123.

χαλκιδριον, *τό*, Dim. of *χαλκός*, A. B. 1430.

χαλκώδης, *ēs*, contr. for *χαλκοειδής*, Theophr. Fr. 6. 4, 2, cf. Arctae. Sign. Diut. 2. 13.

χαλκῶδων, *οντος*, *ὄ*, *ή*, of ships, with *brassen beak*, Hesych., where *χαλκῶδ-*, is against the alphab. order:—in Hom. only as a n. pr.

ὄλκωμα, *τό*, *anything made of bronze or copper*, a *brass utensil*, *vessel*, *instrument*, Ar. Vesp. 1214, Fr. 381, Lysias 154. 22, Fr. 32, Xen. An. 4. 1, 8, Sophron ap. Ath. 229 F, Xen., etc.; *ἀσπίδος τὸ χ.*, the *brass-work*, opp. to *τὸ ὕλον*, Arist. Meteor. 3. 1, 11:—a *batting-vessel*, Plut. Demetr. 24. 2. a *copper plate* or *brassen tablet*, for engraving records on, Polyb. 3. 26, 1., 3. 33, 18, C. I. 1841 sq.:—generally a *metal-plate*, Polyb. 6. 23, 14. 3. the *brassen beak* of a ship, Diod. 20. 9, Plut. Anton. 67, etc.

χαλκωμάτων, *τό*, Dim. of *foreg.*, Hesych. s. v. *πλάτων*.

χαλκώτης, *ov*, bought with *money*, Hesych.; cf. *ἀργυρώτης*.

χαλκῶνυς, *ὕχος*, *ὄ*, *ή*, with *brassen hoofs*, ταῦροι Schol. Ap. Rh. 3. 233.

χαλκωρύχειον, *τό*, a *copper-mine*, Theophr. Lap. 25 sq., Strab. 821, Plut. 2. 659 C; often wrongly written *χαλκωρύχιον*.

χαλκωρύχῳ, fut. *ήσω*, to *dig* or *mine copper*, Luc. 484.

χαλκωρύχος [ῥ], *ov*, digging *copper*, a *copper miner*, Tzetz. Lyc. 484.

Χαλυβικός or *Χαλύβικος*, *ή*, *ὄν*, *Chalybian*, *αἰδήρος* ὁ X. Arist. Mirab. 48: *ή χ. the land of the Chalybes*, Hesych.; Steph. B. notes that *Χαλυβικός* is the later form, cf. Dind. Schol. Aesch. Theb. 729. 2.

of steel, Cratin. Xeip. 14, Lyc. 1109; *ἀπὲρ Χαλυβικοῦ* without *Chalybian*, i. e. without *steel*, Eur. Heracl. 162 (so a knife is called *Δαυρίς*, Id. El. 519), v. Elmsl. ad l.; *χ. στόμαμα*, v. sub *στόμαμα*:—cf. *χάλυψ* II.

χαλύβης, *ίδος*, poet. fem. of *χαλυβδικός*, Maxim. π. καταρχ. 302.

Χάλυψ [ᾱ], *ἔβος*, *ὄ*, one of the *nation of the Chalybes* in Pontus, who were famous for the preparation of steel, *ὁ σιδηροτέκτων Χάλυβης* Aesch. Pr. 715, cf. Hdt. 1. 28, Xen. An. 5. 5, 1; (on another nation of the same name, v. Comm. ad 5. 5, 17, Strab. 549). II. as appellat., *χάλυψ*, *hardened iron*, *steel*, Aesch. Pr. 133, Soph. Tr. 1260; as Adj., Nonn. D. 36, 182:—also *χάλυβος* as nom., *χάλυβος* *σκυθῶν* *ἄπικος*, i. e. *steel*, Aesch. Theb. 729; *τὸν ἐν Χαλύβιδος αἰδάρων* Eur. Alc. 983; *χαλύβος* *πέλεκυ* Id. Fr. 475 a. 6.

χαμάδης, Adv., Ep. for *χαμάδης* (as *οἰκάδης* for *οἰκάδης*), to the ground, on the ground, *τὰ μὲν τ' ἀνέμος χ. χέει* Il. 6. 147; *χ. πέσει* 7. 16; *χ. βάλε* 7. 190, etc.; only once in Trag., Aesch. Theb. 358.—A Dor. form *χαμάνδης* is cited by Theognost. 163; and Eust. 1879. 52, mentions *χαμάδης*.

χαμάδτης, *ov*, *δ*, earth-creeper, i. e. a *snail*, Hesych.

χαμάδης, Adv. (*χαμαί*) to the ground, on the ground, Lat. *humī*, often in Hom., *ἐξ ὀχέων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἄλτο χ.* Il. 3. 29, etc.; *ἀπὸ πυργῶν βαίνε χ.* stepped to the ground, 21. 529; [*κερανὸν*] *ήμε χ.* 8. 134, cf. 14. 497., 20. 461; *χ. καίπασεν* 15. 537; *τόδον . . ὅθι χ.* Od. 21. 136, cf. 22. 340:—rare in Att., Eur. Bacch. 633, Ar. Ach. 341, 344; *χ. πίπτειν* Id. Vesp. 1012; but freq. in late Prose, *χ. κεκλιμένους* Plut. Sull. 28; *έχειν χ. ἐν ὀβόλῳ* Luc. Lexiph. 2, etc. (The accent *χαμάδης* is specially noted as exceptional, similar words *ἐραδῆς*, *θύραδῆς*, *Ἀθήναδῆς* being *proparox.*; v. Arcad. 183, Acl. Dion. ap. Favorin. s. v., Hdn. π. μον. λέξ. 46, Schol. Il. 3. 29.)

χαμάδην, Adv. (*χαμαί*) from the ground, Hdt. 2. 125., 4. 172, and Att., v. infir.:—the form *χαμάδην* [ᾱ], found in the MSS. of Ildt., is disproved by the metre in Eupol. Κολ. 10, Ar. Vesp. 249. II. the more common form was *χαμάδην*, Cratin. Incert. 138, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 7, Arist. Rhet. 2. 21. 8., 3. 11. 9, Plut., etc.; but in all these places *Coet* (V. L. L. 89) and Dind. would restore *χαμάδην*.

χαμαί [ᾱ], Adv. on the earth, on the ground, *χ. ἦσθαι* Od. 7. 160; *τὸν αὖ χ. ἐξενάριξεν* Il. 11. 145; *χ. ἐρχομένων ἀνθρώπων* 5. 442, cf. 11. 145; *ἐν δαπέδῳ χ. βάλλον* Od. 22. 188:—so also in Att., *χ. πόδα*

τιθείς Aesch. Ag. 906; αἶμα μητρώων χαμαί Id. Eum. 261; so in Com., Ar. Ach. 869, Eq. 155, Nub. 231, al.; and in Prose, *θέντες* χ. Hdt. 4. 67; χ. καθίζεν Plat. Criti. 120 B; χ. πίπτειν Id. Euthyphro 14 D; of birds, (χαμὴν νεοττῶν χ., opp. to ἐπὶ δένδρων, Arist. H. A. 9. 29, 1. 2. metaph., ἐοδὺν χ. σιγῇ καλύπτειν to bury in silence *underground*, Pind. N. 9. 14, cf. 4. 66; χ. ἐργεσθαι to be modest, *unpretending*, Luc. Hermot. 5, Icarom. 6; σοφία δημόδης καὶ χ. ἐρχομένη cited from Heliad. II. = χαμάζε, χαμάδις, to earth, ἐν κοίτῃ χ. πέσεν Il. 4. 482; χ. βάλλον ἐν κοίτῃ Il. 5. 588, cf. 4. 526; ἐκ διήροιο χαμαὶ ὄρεε 8. 320; μὴ χ. πεῖν to the ground, Eur. Med. 1170; οὐ χ. πεσείται ὅ τι ἂν εἴπῃ Plat. Euthyphro 14 D; also, εἰς τὸ χ. ἐκβαλεῖν Anth. P. 11. 89.—Cf. χαμαίπετής. (From *χ*AM come also χαμ-ηλός, χαμ-ίτης, (and with θ inserted, χαθα-αλός, χθών); Lat. *hum-us*, *hum-i*, *hum-ilis*; Zd. *zaz* (earth); Slav. *zem-lja*; Lith. *zem-e* (earth).)

χαμαί-ἀκτη, ἡ, the dwarf elder, *Sambucus ebulus*, Diosc. 4. 175.
χαμαί-βάλανος, ἡ, the earth-nut, a kind of *spurge*, *Euphorbia apios*, Diosc. 4. 177.
χαμαί-βάρων [ᾱ], ov, going on the ground, low, Nicet. Ann. 42 D.
χαμαί-βᾶτος, ἡ, a prickly, creeping plant, like our *bramble*, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 4.
χαμαί-αίγειρον, τό, a name of *coltsfoot*, Diosc. Noth. 3. 126.
χαμαί-γιός, ἑ, gen. ἑός, earth-born, epith. of men, h. Hom. Ven. 108, Cer. 353, Hes. Th. 879, Pind. P. 4. 175.
χαμαί-δάφνη, ἡ, the dwarf laurel, *Kuscus racematus*?, Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 3. Diosc. 4. 149.
χαμαί-διδάσκαλος, ὁ, a low teacher, hedge-schoolmaster, professor *artium secundariorum*, Walz Rhett. 6. 43, Schol. Ar. Eccl. 804, Philogelos § 61 (ed. Eberhard), Schol. Dem.
χαμαί-δικαστής, οὐ, ὁ, = Lat. *iudex pedaneus*, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 3. 8.
χαμαί-δρυτῆς οἶνος, ὁ, wine flavoured with χαμαίδρυς, Diosc. 5. 51.
χαμαί-δρῦς, ὅς, ἡ, a plant, Lat. *trixago* or *trissago*, *germander*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 10, 5; also χαμαίδρυον, τό, Byz.; χαμαίδρῶψ, ἡ, Paul. Aeg. 7. 3 (p. 258); cf. λινόδρυς.
χαμαί-εἰνής, ov, ὁ, lying, sleeping on the ground, Σελλοί Il. 16. 235, cf. χαμαικοίτης; χ. λέοντες Emped. 448;—fem. χαμαί-ευνάς, ἄδος, σῦες Od. 10. 243., 14. 15; comically of parasites, Eubul. Incert. 16.
χαμαί-εὔρετος, ov, found on the ground, Suid.
χαμαί-ζηλία, ἡ, a striving after common things, Io. Chrys.
χαμαί-ζήλος, ov, and in Hipp. Art. 790, ἡ, ov:—seeking the ground, low-growing, dwarf, χ. φυτὰ, opp. to δένδρα, Arist. H. A. 6. 1, 7; κύνια Nic. Th. 70; τῇ ἡλικίᾳ χαμαίζήλος Luc. pro Imag. 13. 2.
χαμαίζήλος (sc. δίφρος, which is added by Plut. 2. 150 A), ὁ, a low seat, a stool, Hipp. Fract. 776, Plat. Phaedo 89 B (ubi v. Heind. et Stallb.); also ἡ χαμαίζήλη Hipp. l.c., v. Foës. Oec., Lob. Paral. 466, Ruhnk. Tim., Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 150 A. 3. Ζεύς χ. = χθόνιος, Orph. Arg. 929 Herm.; Ποσειδῶν χ., C. I. 523, 18. II. metaph. of low estate, humble, Luc. Somn. 13; τὸ χαμ. humility of demeanor, Isocr. Ep. 10. 3, Bekk.; τὰ χ. Themist. 327 D:—Adv. —ως, Philo 1. 103. III. χαμαίζήλον, τό, a plant, *viburnum*, or *genista*, Plin. 27. 61.
χαμαί-ζυμῆτης ἄρτος, ὁ, in Suid. without expl.
χαμαῖθεν, f. l. sometimes found in MSS. for χαμάθεν, A. B. 600.
χαμαί-καυλός, ov, with low creeping stalk, Theophr. H. P. 6. 5, 2.
χαμαί-κέρασσος, ὁ, the dwarf cherry, or, rather, a low-growing plant, with berries like cherries (=μυαῖκυλον, acc. to Ath. 50 D), Asclep. in l.c., Plin. 15. 30:—χαμαικεράσιον, τό, its fruit, dub. in Diosc. 1. 157.
χαμαί-κισσός, ὁ, ground-ivy, Diosc. 4. 126, Plin. 16. 62, etc. II. a kind of *κυκλάμιος*, Id. 25. 69.
χαμαί-κλινής, ἑ, lying on the ground, lying flat, Strab. 710.
χαμαί-κοιτέω, to lie on the ground, Luc. Dea Syr. 55.
χαμαί-κοίτης, ov, ὁ, = χαμαιευνής, Σελλοί Soph. Tr. 1166.
χαμαίκοιτία, ἡ, a lying or sleeping on the ground, Philostr. Ep. 53;—Eriphan. has (wrongly) χαμαικοιτεία.
χαμαίκοιτιον, τό, a bed on the ground, Basil.
χαμαί-κύπρισσος, ἡ, the ground-cypress, Poëta de herb. vir. 106, cf. Nic. Th. 910, Plin. N. H. 24. 15.
χαμαιλέοντες, ov, like the χαμαιλέον, Eust. Opusc. 177. 36.
χαμαί-λεως, ov, poet. for χαμαιλέων II, Nic. Th. 656.
χαμαί-λευκη, ἡ, = βήχιον, *tussilagino*, *coltsfoot*, still called χαμολεύκη in Cephalonia, Diosc. Noth. 3. 126, Plin. 24. 83;—but the name seems to have been given to other plants, Diosc. Noth. 4. 126.
χαμαί-λεχῆς, ἑ, gen. ἑός, = χαμαιευνής, κοίτη Anth. P. 7. 413.
χαμαί-λέων, οντος, ὁ, the chameleon, a kind of lizard known for changing its colour, *Chamaeleo vulgaris*, described by Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 1, Plin. 8. 51; used as an image of changeableness, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 10, 8, Plut. Alc. 23. II. a plant of the thistle kind, so called from its leaves changing colour, Theophr. H. P. 6. 4, 3., 9. 12, 1, Diosc. 3. 10, 11.
χαμαί-λίκος, ὁ, as synonym for περιστέρων, Diosc. Noth. 4. 61.
χαμαί-μήλατον, τό, some preparation of chamomile, Oribas. 85 Matth.
χαμαί-μηλ-έλαιον, τό, chamomile-oil, Alex. Trall. 1. 28.
χαμαί-μήλιος, ἡ, ov, made of χαμαίμηλον, Diosc. Parab. 1. 127, Galen., etc.
χαμαί-μηλον, τό, earth-apple, chamomile, Orph. Arg. 919; so called from the smell of its flower, v. Diosc. 3. 144, Plin. 22. 26.
χαμαί-μυρσίνη, ἡ, the dwarf myrtle = ὕμυρσίνη, q. v.
χαμαί-μύρτης, ἡ, = foreg., susp. in Diosc. Noth. 4. 146.
χαμαί-πάγης, ἑ, clinging to the ground, low, Paul. S. Ecphr. 126.
χαμαί-πέτεια, ἡ, a being χαμαιπετής, lamb. Protr. 346.
χαμαί-πετώ, to fall to the ground, γνῶμα χαμαιπετοῖσα (al. χ. π. divisim) a thought that falls to the ground, Pind. N. 4. 66; cf. sq.

χαμαί-πετής, ἑ, (πίπτω) falling to the ground, χ. πίπτει πρὸς οὐδας Eur. Bacch. 1111; χ. φόνος blood that has fallen on the earth, Id. Or. 1491; δόμοι... χαμαιπετεῖς ἔκειτο δέι ye were lying prostrate, Aesch. Cho. 964; μηδὲ... χαμαιπετὲς βόαμα προσχάνης ἐμοί (v. sub προσχάσω), Id. Ag. 920. 2. lying or sleeping on the ground, χαμ. αἰὶ ὦν καὶ ἀστρατος Plat. Symp. 203 D. 3. on the ground, χ. σπιθῆς, ἐνὶ Eur. Tro. 507, Cycl. 385. 4. of trees, like χαμαί-ζήλος, creeping, dwarf, Polyb. 13. 10, 7, Luc. Lexiph. 13; so, χ. στρουθοί Luc. Dips. 2. 5. Adv. —τῶς, along the ground, like a goose's flight, Luc. Icarom. 10. II. metaph. falling to the ground, i. e. coming to naught, Pind. O. 9. 19, P. 6. 37; cf. foreg. and v. χαμαί 1. 2. 2. grovelling, humble, low, of style, κομῶδῃ πεζὺν καὶ χ. Luc. Hist. Conscr. 16, cf. Somn. 13.
χαμαί-πεύκη, ἡ, the ground-larch, *Stachelina Chamaepeuce* (Sprengel), Diosc. 4. 125, Plin. 24. 86; confounded with χαμαιλευκή in MSS. of Diosc. 4. 127.
χαμαί-πίτυς, vos, ἡ, ground-pine, a name given to three species of plants: 1. *Ajuga* or *Teucrium Iva*, used in extracting abortions; 2. a smaller kind, *T. chamaepitus*; 3. *T. pseudo-chamaepitus*;—v. Diosc. 3. 175, Plin. 24. 20:—χαμαιπυτύνος οἶνος, wine flavoured with one of these plants, Diosc. 5. 80.
χαμαί-πλάτανος, ἡ, the dwarf plane, Plin. 12. 6.
χαμαί-πους, ὁ, ἡ, —πουν, τό, going on foot, Poll. 2. 195., 3. 40.
χαμαί-ρεπής, ἑ, creeping on the ground, grovelling, Greg. Nyss.: v. sq. Adv. —πῶς, Hesych.
χαμαί-ρίφης, ἑ, (ρίπτω) thrown to the ground, abandoned, Eust. 1279. 45, Schol. Il. 5. 542, E. M., etc. 2. obased, cast down, Eccl. II. φοίνιξ χ. the dwarf-palm, Theophr. H. P. 2. 6, 11 (nisi legend χαμαιρεπής as in Plin. 13. 9).
χαμαί-ρύτον, τό, synonym for στρουθιον, Diosc. Noth. 2. 193.
χαμαί-ρωψ, οπος, ἡ, perhaps = χαμαίδρυς, Plin. 26. 85 (with v. l. *chamaedrops*).
χαμαί-στρωσία, ἡ, a bed on the ground, Schol. Soph. Ph. 33, Manass. Chron. 6492; also χαμαί-στρωτία, Chr. Pat. 1852.
χαμαί-στρωτος, ov, strewn or stretched on the ground, νέκυσ Poëta ap. Ath. 460 B; χαμαίστρωτα beds on the floor, Philo 2. 482.
χαμαί-σῦκη [ῦ], ἡ, the ground-jig, a sort of *spurge*, Diosc. 4. 170, Plin. 24. 83.
χαμαί-συρτός, ov, trailed or crawling on the ground, Greg. Naz.
χαμαί-σχιδής, ἑ, branching from the ground upwards, πίσος Theophr. C. P. 4. 14, 4.
χαμαί-τυπέω, τό, a brothel, Luc. D. Mort. 10. 11, Nigr. 22, etc.
χαμαί-τυπέω, to be a prostitute, Dio Chr. 412 A.
χαμαί-τύπη [ῦ], ἡ, a common harlot, *strumpet*, Timocl. Map. 1, Menand. Incert. 294, Theopomp. Hist. ap. Ath. 260 F (written χαμαιτύπους ap. Polyb. 8. 11, 11), cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2. 5 B.
χαμαί-τύπης, ἑ, f. l. for χαμαιτύπη, Thom. M. 910; χαμαι-τύπος. II. metaph., τὸ χαμαιτυπείας, vulgarity of style, Dion. H. de Thuc. 27; cf. χαμαιπετής.
χαμαί-τυπία, ἡ, whoredom, Alciphro 3. 64, Manetho 4. 353.
χαμαί-τυπικός, ἡ, ὅν, like a harlot or whoredom, Gloss.
χαμαί-τύπεις, ἰδός, ἡ, = χαμαιτύπη, Thom. M. 910.
χαμαί-τύπος [ῦ], ov, striking its prey near or on the ground, name of a hawk, opp. to μετεωροβήτας, Arist. H. A. 9. 36, 3. II. sens. obsc., as masc. of χαμαιτύπη, q. v.; ἡ χ. = χαμαιτύπη, Philo 1. 345.
χαμαί-φερής, ἑ, falling to the ground, grovelling, Theophil. ad Autol.
χαμαιφυής, ἑ, growing low on the ground, Theod. Prodr.
χαμαλός, ἡ, ὅν, prob. f. l. for χαμηλός, Strab. 454.
χαμάνδις, v. sub χαμάδις.
χαμάμοι, = χασμόμοι, Hesych.; but the alph. order requires χανάμοι.
χαμ-ελαία, ἡ, dwarf-olive, *Daphné oleoides*, Diosc. 4. 172, Plin. 24. 82, Nic. Al. 48:—χαμελαίτης οἶνος, wine flavoured with χαμελαία, Diosc. 5. 79.
χαμ-ερπής, ἑ, gen. ἑός, creeping on the ground, grovelling, Anth. P. append. 39, Greg. Naz., etc. Adv. —πῶς, Justin. M., etc.
χαμ-εταρίς, ἰδός, ἡ, = χαμαιτύπη, Hesych., Suid.; in Plin. N. H. 36. 4, § 7, also χαμεταίρα.
χαμ-ευνάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = χαμαιευνάς, on the ground, εὐναί Lyc. 848; and without ἐνὴ, a fair, Nic. Th. 23. II. = χαμαιτύπη, Lyc. 319.
χαμ-ενώ, to lie on the ground, Philostr. 241, Galen., etc.
χαμ-εὐνή, ἡ, for χαμαιεὐνή, a bed on the ground, pallet-bed, Aesch. Ag. 1540, Eur. Rhes. 9, 849, Theocr. 13. 33. 2. generally, a bedstead, Ar. Av. 816.
χαμ-ευνής, ov, ὁ, one who sleeps on the ground, Anna Comm. 1. 155, Hesych.
χαμ-ευνία, ἡ, a lying on the ground, Philostr. 105, Poll. 6. 11.
χαμ-ένιον, τό, Dim. of χαμ-ευνή, Plat. Symp. 220 D, Luc. Asin. 51, Poll. 6. 9; cf. Moer. 408.
χαμ-εννίς, ἰδός, ἡ, = foreg., Theocr. 7. 133.
χαμ-ευνος, ov, sleeping on the ground, Max. Tyr. 24. 8.
χαμ-εὔρετος, ov, = χαμαιεὔρετος, Jo. Malal. 83. 13.
χαμηλός, ἡ, ὅν, on the ground, creeping, λειχὴν Nic. Th. 944; πίτυς χ. prob. = χαμαίπυτος, Id. 481; χαμηλότερος Nic. ap. Ath. 369 C, Anth. P. 7. 472, 4. 2. low, = χαθαλός, Strab. 454 (ubi vulg. χαμαλή).
χαμ-ίν, Dor. crasis for καὶ ἡμῖν, Theocr. 5. 106.
χαμ-ίτης ἀμπελος, ἡ, a vine trained low on the ground, Geop. 3. 1, Eust. 1163, 19; and without ἀμπελος, Suid.
χαμ-όθεν, Adv., v. sub χαμάθεν.

χάμο-κοιτέω, **χάμο-κοιτος**, later forms for **χαμαι-**, qq. v.
χάμοσπις, ἡ (?), apparently = **χαμαί-σπος**, a low, flat tomb, C.I. 9212 sq.
χαμοσπίον, τό = **foreg.**, Const. Porphy. 1. 646.
χάμουλκός, ἡ, (ἐκκα) a windlass for hauling ships on land, Poll. 7. 191.
χάμψαι, οἱ, Egyptian name for **κροκοδείλου**, Hdt. 2. 69, ubi v. Wess.: the word remains in the Coptic *emphah*, whence the Arab. *temshah*.
χάν, ἡ, Dor. for **χῆν**, a goose, Epich. 103 Ahr.
χάν, contr. for **καὶ ἂν**, Soph. O. C. 13.
Χαναανῶς, α, **on**, a Canaanite or (more correctly) Chanaanite, LXX (Gen. 12. 6, al.):—as appellat. a merchant (of Tyre or Sidon), Ib. (Prov. 31. 24).
χάνας, Dor. for **χῆνας**, Ar. Ach. 878.
χάνδανω: fut. **χέισομαι**, v. **infr.**: aor. **ἐχάδον** Il. 4. 24, Ep. **χάδον** 11. 462, **inf.** **χάδεῖν** 14. 34, Hipp. 234. 47:—pf. with pres. sense, **κέχανδα** and plqpf. **κεχάνδει**, v. **infr.** (From **✓ΧΑΔ**; cf. Lat. *pre-hend-o*, and perh. *hed-er*; Goth. *bi-git-an* (εὐρίσκω); O. Norse *get-a*; A. S. *git-an* (to get); perh. also Skt. *hast-as* (hand), and Lat. *hast-a*.) Ep. Verb (used once or twice in Ion. Prose, and once in Ar., v. **infr.**), **to take in, hold, comprise, contain**, like the later word **χωρέω**, Lat. *capio*, *ē* ὅ ἄρα μέτρα χάνδανεν (sc. ὁ κρητήρ) Il. 23. 742; **λέβης τέσσαρα μέτρα κεχάνδον** Ib. 268; **οὐκ ἐδύννησται πάσας αἰγιαλὸς νῆας χάδεῖν** 14. 34; **οἴκος κεχανδὸς πολλὰ καὶ ἐσθλά** Aor. 4. 96; **δὲ [θάλαμος] γλήνεα πολλὰ κεχάνδει** 11. 24. 192; **οὐδὸς ἀμφοτέρους ὕδρε χέισται** Od. 18. 17; **Ἥρῃ δ' οὐκ ἔχαδε στήθος χόλον** the breast of Hera could not contain her rage (al. **Ἥρῃ δ'...**, Hera could not contain her anger in her breast), 11. 4. 24, 8. 461; **ὡς οἱ χεῖρες χάνδανον** as much as his hands could hold, Od. 17. 344; so in later writers, **ἔσαν χανδάνει χεῖρ** Hipp. 625. 48; **ρόπαλόν οἱ χάνδανει χεῖρ** Theocr. 13. 57, cf. Anth. P. 7. 644, Lyc. 3. 17, Arat. 697, Nic. Al. 58.
II. metaph. **to be capable, be able**, **ἦνυσεν ὅσον κεφαλὴ χάδε φωτός** Il. 11. 462; **κεκραξόμεσθα γ' ὅσῳ ἡ φάρυγξ ἂν ἡμῶν χανδάνῃ** δι' ἡμέρας Ar. Ran. 260; **κακὴν αἶσα...** ὅσῳ ἐχάνδανει μηρὸς ἀνὴρ Anth. P. 7. 644; **ὅσον χάδον, ὅσον ἔρεξαν** Opp. C. 4. 210:—in H. Hom. Ven. 253, **for σταναχθεῖται ἐξονομῆναι τούτο** (which gives no sense) Wolf proposed to read **στόμα χέισται** *in* my mouth will be able to...; Buttm. suggested **στόμα χήσεται** (from **χάσσω**) will open so as to...
χανδόθεν, Adv. = **χανδόν**, dub. in Hipp. 272. 33; v. Foë's Oecon.
χανδόν, Adv. **with mouth wide open, greedily, eagerly, οἶνον χανδόν ἐλεῖν** Ant. 2. 294, cf. Call. Fr. 109, Nic. Th. 341, Opp. C. 4. 340, etc.; also in late Prose, **χ. πῖσσαι** Luc. Merc. Cond. 7; metaph., **χ. ἐνεπιπλαστο** εὐχῶν Id. Alex. 14; **χ. ὑπὸν ἐμπλακόμενος** Philostr. 847. The form **χανδᾶ** is also cited by Apoll. Adv. 562.
χανδο-πότης, **ου**, ὁ, a greedy drinker, toper, Anth. P. 11. 59.
χανδός, ἡ, **ον**, yawning, rooney, **ἐκ χανδῆς ὠροποτῶν κύλικος** Polemon ap. Ath. 436 D; cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 959.
χάννη, ἡ, a sea-fish, so called from **its wide mouth**, Serranus, still called **cauna** at Naples, Epich. 42 Ahr., Arist. H. A. 4. 11, 8., 8. 2, 24, Ael., etc.:—also **χάννος**, ὁ, Numen. ap. Ath. 304 E, 327 F.
χάνοι, **χανών**, v. sub **χάσσω**.
χάνος, **εὐς**, τό, = **χάσσημα**, the open mouth, Com. Anon. 315.
χάνῶ and **χάνῶσω**, **to speak with mouth wide open**, Hesych.; who also cites **χηνυστέω**, and **χηνύστρα** = **χάσσω**.
χάος, **εὐς**, Att. **οὐς**, τό, chaos, the first state of the universe, **πρωτίστα γένετ'**, **αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα Γαῖ'** ἐνρύτερος κτλ. Hes. Th. 116; **Ἡώϊδος πρῶτον...** **χ. φησὶ γενέσθαι** Plat. Symp. 178 B, cf. Arist. Phys. 4. 1. 6; introduced into a Com. Theogony by Ar. Av. 693 sq., cf. Meineke Com. Hist. p. 318.—By later philos. writers chaos is sometimes represented as **infinite space**, Milton's *void and formless Infinite*, Arist. Phys. 4. 1. 7, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 121; sometimes the *rudis indigestaque moles*, out of which the universe was created, Milton's *matter unformed and void*, Luc. Amor. 32; (and specially, acc. to the Stoics, *water*, Schol. Hes. l. c., Plat. 2. 955 E).—The former was the prevailing notion, whence **χάος** came to mean,
2. space, the expanse of air, Ibyc. 26, Ar. Nub. 424, 627, Av. 192; **δὲ αἶθρας χάους τε** Anth. P. 15. 24:—also, **τὸ χ. τοῦ αἵματος**, of *infinite time*, M. Anton. 4. 3.
3. the nether abyss, infinite darkness, joined with **Ἐρεβος**, Plat. Ax. 371 E; with **ὕφνη**, Q. Sm. 2. 614; represented as in the interior of the globe, Plat. 2. 953 A; **χάους κύνα**, of Cerberus, Anth. Plan. 91:—generally, **darkness**, Ar. Rh. 4. 1697.
4. any vast gulf or chasm, LXX (Mich. 1. 6, Zach. 14. 4); of a grave, Opp. C. 4. 92; of the gaping jaws of the crocodile, Ib. 3. 414, cf. 4. 161, H. 5. 52. (Those who followed the Stoics derived it from **χέω**, in the sense of *liquid*, Plut. l. c. But the sense points to **✓ΧΑ**, **χάσσω**, **χανεῖν**, a yawning abyss.)
χάος, **όν**, v. sub **χάιτος**.
χάω, **to lose or destroy utterly**, late word for **ἀπόλλυμι**, Simplic. Epict. 173, and often in Aeschines Ouir.:—Pass. **to be reduced to chaos, be utterly destroyed**, Athanas.: **to be swallowed by an earthquake**, Jo. Mal. 436. 18.
χῆρά, ἡ: (**✓ΧΑΡ**, **χαίρω**)—**joy, delight**, first in Att. writers, both Poetry and Prose; c. gen., **στόματος ἐν πρώτῃ χαρᾷ**, of a hungry man, Aesch. Fr. 251:—but c. gen. objecti, **joy in or at a thing, μέλειον** Eur. Alc. 579; **πρὸς χαρὰν λόγων** in accordance with joyous tidings, Soph. Tr. 178; **κέρτομος θεοῦ χ.** a delusive joy sent by some mocking god to grieve my heart, Eur. Alc. 1128; also, **χ. ἐπὶ τινι** Def. Plat. 413 E:—**χ. διδόναι** *Id.* Soph. Tr. 201; **χ. λαβεῖν** Eur. Ion 1449; **ἐμπλήσαι τινα χαρὰς** Id. Phoen. 170; **χαρὰ μὲν ὑφ' ἑρπεί** Aesch. Ag. 270; **χαρὰν λέγειν τινί** to wish him joy, Ar. Pl. 637; **χαρὰν χαίρειν** Plut. 2. 1091 E, Ev. Matth. 2. 10:—**χαρὰ** with joy, Aesch. Ag. 1630, Cho. 233, etc.; so, **μετὰ χαρὰς** Com. Anon. 362; **χαρὰς ὑπο** Aesch. Ag. 540; **ὑπὸ χ.** Xen. Cyn. 6, 15; **σὺν χαρᾷ** Soph. El. 934, etc.
II. in concrete sense, **a joy**, of persons, **χ. μὲν** Ep. Phil. 4. 1, cf. 1 Thess. 2. 20.
χαρ-άγγελος, ὁ, = **χαρὰς ἄγγελος**, a messenger of joy, E. M. 7. 32.

χῆρᾶν, ἡ, the impress or figure on a coin, Anna Comn. 2. 243.
χάραγμα, τό, any mark engraven or imprinted, **χ. ἐχίδνης** the serpent's mark, i. e. its bite, sting, Soph. Ph. 267; **ἐν ἰσχυρίῳ μὲν ἵπποι πυρὸς χῆραγμα ἔχουσιν** (cf. **κοππαῖας, σαμφόρας**), Anacreont. 28. 2; so, **ἔχειν τὸ χ. τοῦ θηρίου** Apocal. 16. 2, cf. 13. 16:—**χ. χεῖρὸς**, i. e. writing, Anth. P. 9. 401; and absol. **an inscription**, Ib. 7. 220; **χ. τέχνης** carved work, Act. Ar. 17. 29; **τὸ χ. τοῦ νομίσματος** the impress on the coin, Plut. Lys. 16, cf. Ages. 15, etc.; hence,
2. stamped money, coin, Anth. P. 5. 30.
χάραγμός, ὁ, a cut, incision, notch, Theophr. H. P. 3. 11, 3.
χάραδρος, **εὐς**, τό, Dor. for sq., Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 61.
χάραδρος, Ion. **χάραδρη**, ἡ, like **χείμαρρος**, a mountain-stream, a torrent, swola with rains or melting snow, which cuts itself (**χάρασσει**) a way down the mountain-side, **καλὴν τὴν ἀποτμήγοντι χάραδρον** Il. 16. 390, cf. Dion. P. 1077; **ὄνῳ... ἅπασ' ἔρρει χ.** Teleclid. Ἀμφ. 1. 4; **χ. χειμερὶν** Ar. Rh. 4. 460; **χ. χειμαρρὸς καὶ βαθεῖα** Polyb. 10. 30, 2:—hence, a hoarse, loud, brawling voice is compared to the **φωνὴ χάραδρος** ὤλεον τετοκίας, Ar. Vesp. 1034, cf. Pax 759; **χ. κατελήλυθεν**, of a torrent of words, Pherecr. Ἐμιλ. 4; cf. **κυκλοβορέω**.
II. the bed of such a stream, a deep gully, rift, ravine, such as are common on mountain-sides, **κοίτης ἐντοσθε χάραδρος** Il. 4. 454; cf. Ildt. 9. 102, Thuc. 3. 98, 107, Xen. An. 3. 4. 1; **χ. κρηνωδὴς** Thuc. 7. 78; cf. **χαραδρῶν**.—A torrent in Nemea seems to have been called **ἡ Νεμεῖς χ.**, Aeschin. 50. 36, cf. Xen. Hell. 4. 2. 15.
2. in Dem. 1273. 6, it seems to be an artificial conduit for carrying rain-water off a road.
χάραδραῖος, α, **ον**, of or from a χάραδρα, πηγὴ, πέθρον, etc., Nonn. D. 15. 191, etc.:—in Anth. Plan. 230, Lobbeck thinks that **χαραδραῖος** does not agree with **ἰλῶς**, but is used as Subst. = **χάραδρας**.
χάραδρειον, τό, poet. for **χάραδρα**, Nic. Th. 389.
χάραδρεῖν, ὠνος, ὁ, ground broken up by torrents, Greg. Naz., Hdn. Epimer. 199.
χάραδρῆις, **εσσα**, **εν**, = **χαραδραῖος**, Nonn. D. 9. 251, etc.
χάραδριον, τό, Dim. of **χάραδρα**, Strab. 773.
χάραδριός, ὁ, a yellowish bird dwelling in clefts (**χάραδραι**), acc. to Sundevall, the stone-curler or thick-kneed bustard, **Charadrius Oedicnemus**, Hippon. 36, Ar. Av. 266, 1141, Arist. H. A. 8. 3. 14., 9. 11, 2. It was very greedy, whence the proverb, **χαραδριὸν βίον ζῆν**, of a glutton, Plat. Gorg. 494 B, ubi v. Stallb. The sight of it was held to be a cure for the jaundice, Plut. 2. 681 C, Ael. N. A. 17. 13; cf. **ἱκτερος** II.
χάραδρόμαι, pf. **κεχαράδρωμαι**: aor. **ἐχαράδρωην**: Pass. **τοῦ ἐκχαράδρωμένη** Ildt. 2. 25; **ὡς ἂν χαραδρῶσθαι ὁ χῶρος** Id. 7. 176; metaph., **οἱ πόροι χαραδρῶνται** the pores are widened into large channels, Hipp. 209. 18.
χάραδρος, ὁ, = **χάραδρα**, Plut. Agis 8, C. I. 1569 c.:—**Χάραδρος** was the name of many torrents in Greece, Thuc. 5. 60, Paus. 2. 25., 7. 22, etc.
χάραδρῶδης, **ες**, like a χάραδρα, full of clefts, rifts, gullies, Hipp. ap. Erotian.; τόποι Diosc. 4. 57.
2. of a torrent, τὰ χ. ὕδατα Strab. 649.
χάραδρῶμα, τό, a gully, ravine, Byz.
χάρυκλις, **ον**, ὁ, (**χάραξ**) of or fit for a stake, pale or palisade, a species of κάλαμος, Theophr. H. P. 4. 11, 1, Plin. 16. 66; or of **πίθυ-μαλος**, Diosc. 4. 165, Plin. 26. 39 (for which Hesych. has **χαράκις**).
χάρᾶκιζω, fut. Att. **ῶ**, **to fence with stakes driven in cross-wise**: metaph. of a fly, **χ. τοῖς προσθίοις σκέλεσι** to dress itself by crossing the forelegs, Arist. P. A. 4. 6. 14.
χάρᾶκιον, τό, Dim. of **χάραξ**, Hesych.
χάρᾶκισμός, ὁ, a palisading, fencing, Pherecr. Περσ. 1. 2.
χάρᾶκτις [ι], **ον**, ὁ, in Timo ap. Ath. 22 D, **χαράκται βιβλιακοί** (from **χάραξ**, a fence or wall) bookish cloisterlings, (others from **χαράσσω**, scribblers).
χῆρακο-βολία, ἡ, the forming a palisade, LXX (Ezek. 17. 17).
χῆρακοποιέμαι, Dep. **to form a palisade, fortify a camp**, App. Civ. 5. 110.
χῆρακοποιία, ἡ, the making of a vallum, Polyb. 6. 34. 1.
χῆρακόω, fut. **ῶσω**, **to fence by a palisade, fortify**, Ἐλατεῖαν Aeschin. 73. 29; **χ. καὶ ταφρεῖν** πύλιν Diod. Excerpt. 505. 95, cf. Plut. Cleom. 20; metaph., **χ. τὸν πλοῦτον** Philostr. 304:—c. dat. modi, **χ. ἀκάνθους** Arist. P. A. 4. 5. 23; **τὸ στόμα ὕδου** Stob. Ecl. Eth. 1086:—Pass., **κεχαράκωμένον ταῖς ἀκάνθους**, of the echinus, Arist. P. A. 4. 5. 23; metaph., **μάζα κεχαράκωμένη** ἀχύρου Antiph. Incert. 1:—in Anton. Lib. 12, **Xylander restored ἐκράσθη (was stupefied) for χῆρακώθη**.
2. absol., **χ. ἐπὶ τόπον** to raise a barricade against it, besiege it, LXX (Jerem. 39. 2).
II. **to prop with a stake, ἀμπελον** Geop. 5. 27, 1; **συκόμερον** Theodot. V. T.
χάρακτηρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (**χάρασσω**) properly an instrument for marking or gravating, Steph. B.: also of a person, an engraver, Euryph. ap. Stob. 556. 8; but,
II. commonly, a mark engraved or impressed, the impress or stamp on coins and seals, ἄργυρον λαμπρὸς χ. Eur. El. 559, cf. Plat. Polit. 289 B; **εὐδοκίας χαρακτήρα τοῖς ἔργοις ἐπέβαλεν** *τινι* set a stamp upon them, Isocr. 2 D, cf. Arist. Pol. 1. 9. 8; **χαρακτήρ ἐν τύποις πέπληκται** Aesch. Supp. 282; cf. Hemst. ad Ar. Pl. 861:—also of figures or letters, which we also call characters, these being at first graven on marble or brass, **literarum ductus**, οἱ τῶν γραμμάτων χ. Plut. 2. 214 F; **ὁ τύπος τῶν χ.** Ib. 577 E, cf. 1120 F, Diod. 3. 67; **εὐλήφει βραχεῖα ἔχοντα χαρακτήρα** Polyb. 6. 35. 7.
2. metaph. like **τύπος**, the mark or token impressed (as it were) on a person or thing, by which it is known from others, a distinctive mark, characteristic, character, Aesch. Supp. 282, **χ. γλώσσης** of a particular language or dialect, Ildt. 1. 57. 142; **χ. αὐτοῦ ἐν γλώσσῃ** Soph. Fr. 186; **χ. ἡμεδαῖος τῶν ῥημάτων** Plat. Ax. 220; **ὁ Ἕλληνικὸς χ.** Dion. H. ad Pomip. 3. 16; often of persons, ὁ χ. τοῦ προσώπου Ildt. 1. 116; **εὐλήφειν** χαρακτήρα ἐκατέρου τοῦ εἶδους
5 R

Plat. Phaedr. 263 B; τῆς ὄψεως Diod. I. 91; so, ἀνδρῶν οὐδεὶς χ. ἐμπέφυκε σμάρτι Eur. Med. 525; δεινὸς χ. κἀπταμος .. ἐσθλὸν γενέσθαι Id. Hec. 379; φανερός χ. ἀρετᾶς Id. H. F. 658; cf. the ἡθικοὶ χ. of Theophrastus:—in pl., of χ. the features of the face, Joseph. A. J. 13. 12. 1; hence, 3. the peculiar nature or character of a thing or person, ἀνδρὸς χ. ἐκ λόγου γνωρίζεται Menand. 'App. 8; ὁ χ. τῶν δογματῶν Att. Epict. 4. 5, 17; ὁ δῖος τοῦ ἀνδρός χ. Dion. II. de Thuc. 23, cf. 55; also of whole nations, Polyb. 18. 17, 7. 4. the character or peculiar style of an author, often in Rhet. works, as Dion. H. de Dem. 8, 9, 10, 13, etc., cf. Cic. Orator 39; χ. ἱσχνῶν, μεγαλοπρεπῆς, γλαφυρὸς, etc., Dem. Phal. 36, cf. Dion. H. de Dem. 33.

χαρακτηρίζω, to designate by a characteristic mark, to characterise, Philo I. 151, Schol. Eur. Hec. 379; in Gloss. also χαρακτηριάζω.

χαρακτηριστικός, f. l. for χαρακτηριστικός, q. v.

χαρακτήριον, τό, = χαρακτήρ, Joseph. Hypomn. 144.

χαρακτήρισμα, τό, = χαρακτήρ II. 2, Tzetz. ad Hes. et Lyc., Eust., etc.

χαρακτηρισμός, ὁ, designation by a characteristic mark, characterising, Clem. Al. 156, Schol. Eur. Hec. 379:—as a figure of speech, Walz Rhet. 8. 751, etc.

χαρακτηριστέον, verb. Adj. one must characterise, Eust. 1388.26, Hermog.

χαρακτηριστικός, ὁ, ὄν, designating, characteristic, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 173, Dion. H. de Lys. 11, de Dem. 34, al.; but Ibid. 39, 51, al., the f. l. χαρακτηριστικός has been continued from Miss. Adv. —κῶς, Eust. 1167. 60.

χάρακτις, οὐ, ὁ, one who marks, a stamper, coiner, Manetho 6. 388.

χάρακτος, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj. graven, cut in, notched, toothed, like a saw or file, Hipp. V. C. 912, Anth. P. 6. 205; and Dind. restores κνηστήρ χαρακτῶ (for χαρακτῶ) in Nic. Al. 308.

χάρακμα, τό, a place paled round or palisaded, an entrenched camp, Xen. Hell. 5. 4, 38 sq., 6. 2, 23 sq.; χαρακώματα πρὸ τῆς πόλεως Βάλλεσθαι Plut. Cato Mi. 58; cf. χάραξ II. 2.

χάραξ, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj. graven, cut in, notched, toothed, like a saw or file, Hipp. V. C. 912, Anth. P. 6. 205; and Dind. restores κνηστήρ χαρακτῶ (for χαρακτῶ) in Nic. Al. 308.

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χάρει-δότης, οὐ, ὁ, Joy-giver, epith. of Hermes, H. Hom. 17. 12.

χαρίδωτος, ἴδος, fem. of foreg., Orph. H. 8. 9, 54. 9.

χαρίεις, χαρίεσσα, χαρίεν (for χαρίεν, v. inf. IV): gen. χαρίεντος, dat. —εντι: voc., acc. to A. B. 981, χαρίει and χαρίεν: (χαρίς) = graceful, beautiful: I. in Hom. mostly of the works of men, [πῆλος] χαριέστατος Il. 6. 90, 271; εἶματα 5. 905; ἔργα Od. 10. 223; φάρος 5. 231; also of acts, ἀμοιβή 3. 58; αἰδοίη 24. 197; τέλος χαριέστερον 9. 5; also, χ. δῶρα gracios gifts, Il. 8. 204; οὐ πάντεςσι θεοὶ χαριέντα εἰδούσιν Od. 8. 167; and, εἰ ποτέ τοι χαρίεντ' ἐπὶ νῆον ἔρεβα Il. 1. 39; —also of the parts of a person, χ. μέτωπον, πρόσωπον, κήρη 16. 798, 18. 24, 22. 403; and so, of a youth, πρῶτον ἐπὶ πῆρ' ἵππῳ, τοῦπερ χαριεστάτη ἦβη 24. 348, Od. 10. 279, cf. Plat. Prot. 309 B:—of actual persons first in Hes. Th. 246, 260, to denote female grace and beauty; of a man, φῶν χαριέστερος Πύρραι. 9. 5, cf. Simon. 116; and so, σὺν χαρίεσσας ὦραν Eur. Fr. 462. 5 (lyr.), its first appearance in Att.

II. in Att., χαρίεις was very often used of persons, in relation to qualities of mind, graceful, elegant, accomplished, so that it came to be used as a familiar term for σοφός, like Lat. *venustus, festivus, lepidus, scitus*, χ. ἦσαν οἱ Λακωνικοὶ Ar. Lys. 1226; οἱ χαριέντες men of taste, men of education, Isocr. 234 C, Plat. Rep. 452 B, 605 B; opp. to οἱ πολλοὶ, οἱ φορτικοί, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 5, 4, Pol. 2. 7, 10; οἱ χ. καὶ νοῦν ἔχοντες Ib. 6. 5, 10;—χ. τι accomplished in a thing, Plat. Lach. 180 D; περὶ τι Ep. Plat. 363 C; χ. ποιητῆς Plat. Legg. 680 C; οἱ χ. τῶν ἱατρῶν Arist. Eth. N. 1. 13, 7; στρατηγός Diod. 12. 33; γεωργός, παιδαγωγός, etc., Plut., etc.:—later, ζῶα ὀφθῆναι χαριέντα Luc. Prom. 3. 2. so of things, graceful, elegant, Ar. Pl. 145, 849, Plat. Gorg. 484 C, Soph. 234 B, al.; χαριέντα μὲν γὰρ ἔδω, χ. δ' οἶδα λέγει Anacr. 44; λόγον λέγει χαριέντα Ar. Vesp. 1400; χαριέστατοι βοῦθται πρὸς τι Plat. Rep. 602 D; ἐνθύμημα χ. clever, smart, Xen. An. 3. 5, 12; τὸ δαστεῖον καὶ χ. Luc. V. H. 1. 2; χαριέντα σοφίζεσθαι Ar. Av. 1401; in ironical sense, χαριέντα πάθου' ἂν I should be nicely off, Id. Eccl. 794:—χαρίεν [ἐστὶ] εἶδέναι it is well to know, Hipp. Art. 800; χ. οὐν .. λαλεῖν Ar. Ran. 1491; δοκεῖ χαριέστερον εἶναι .. λέγειν Plat. Prot. 320 C; and iron., χαρίεν γάρ, εἰ .. it would be a pretty thing, if. . I Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 13, Luc. J. Trag. 26.

3. rarely of natural objects, χαριέντα τὰ δάδια φαίνεται Plat. Phaedr. 229 B; πηγὴ χαριεστάτη Ib. 230 B, cf. Hes. Th. 129. III. Adv. χαριέντως, gracefully, elegantly, neatly, daintily, cleverly, χ. εἶναι τὸ σῶμα in good case, Plat. Phaedo 80 C; πάνν χ. ἀποδέχεται Ib. 87 A, cf. Polit. 300 B, Rep. 331 A; δειπνόν χ. πεπρυτανεύον Alex. Kpat. 1. 4. 2. kindly, courteously, Isocr. 86 D. 3. with good intention, χ. μὲν, ἀπειροτέρως δέ Id. 240 C.

IV. the neut. was also used in Att. as Adv., and then only it was written *proparox.* χαρίεν, v. Schol. Il. 16. 798, A. B. 570, E. M. 358, Eust. 1088. 7, etc.: Bekker therefore and other Edd. have corrected *χαρίεν* in Ar. Pl. 145, Plat. Rep. 426 A, Euthyd. 303 E, etc. (The true Att. form would be *χαρίης*, like *ὑγιής*, as appears from the Comp. and Sup. *χαριέστερος, -έστατος*; but the Aeol. or Boeot. form *χαρίεις* soon got the upper hand, whereas *ὑγιείς* remains a rare poetic form.)

χαρίεντης, οὐ, ὁ, a late form for *χαρίεις*, formed like *ἑλεόντης*, Paraphr. II. 2. 736, 836.

χαριεντίζομαι, fut. Att. *ιούμαι*: Dep.:—to act or speak like οἱ χαρίεντες, Dion. H. de Lys. 13; esp. to be witty, to jest, Lat. *festive loqui*, Ar. Fr. 212, Plat. Rep. 436 D; σπουδῇ χαριεντίζεσθαι to jest in earnest, Plat. Apol. 24 C; χ. ἐν οὐ χαριέντι καιρῷ Dion. H. de Lys. 14.

χαρίεντισμα, τό, a witty saying, bon-mot, Philo 2. 570, Eust., etc. χαριεντισμός, ὁ, gracefulness of style, witiness, wit, Plat. Theaet. 168 D; χ. καὶ εὐτραπέλεια Id. Rep. 563 B; opp. to σπουδῇ, Plut. 2 11 F; χ. ἐν σπουδῇ γενόμενος Dion. H. de Isocr. 12.—It mostly includes the notion of satire or irony.

χαριεντιστέον, verb. Adj. one must be witty, opp. to γελοιοποιεῖν, Clem. Al. 196.

χαριεντότης, ἦτος, ὁ, gracefulness of manner, playfulness, Plut. 2. 441 B. χαριέντως, Adv. of *χαρίεις*, q. v.

χαριεργός, ὄν, (ἐργῶν) prob. elegantly working, artistic, epith. of Athena, as protectress of artificers, Anth. P. 6. 205.

χαρίζομαι, fut. *ίσομαι* Luc. D. Mar. 9. 1, N. T., etc.; Att. *ιούμαι* Thuc. 3. 40, 8. 65, etc.; *χαριέ* also in Hdt. 1. 90:—aor. *ἐχαρίσαμην* Ib. 91, Att., opt. *χαρίσαιτο* Il. 6. 49, al.;—Pass. forms, fut. *χαρισθήσομαι* in pass. sense, Ep. Philem. 22; aor. *ἐχαρίστην*, in pass. sense, Act. Ap. 3. 14, 1 Ep. Cor. 2. 12:—pf. *κεχάρισμαι* in act. sense, *κεχάρισται* Ar. Eccl. 1045, —ισται Id. Eq. 54, imper. —ισθω Plat. Phaedr. 250 C; inf. —ισθαι Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 10; also in pass. sense, v. inf. III: (χαρίς). To say or do something agreeable to a person, *show him favour or kindness*, to oblige, *gratify, favour, humour*, Lat. *gratificari*, c. dat. pers., mostly in part., *χαρίζομένη πόσει* φῖ Il. 5. 71, cf. 11. 23, 15. 449, Od. 13. 265; once in Hes., *ποίησε, χαρίζομενος Διὶ* Th. 580; *πᾶσιν χαρίζοιμην* ἂν Hdt. 6. 130, etc.; and in Att., Thuc. 3. 40, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 16; Καλλιὰ χαρίζομενος to oblige him, Plat. Prot. 362 A, cf. Ar. Eq. 1368:—absol. to make oneself agreeable, *court favour, comply*, opp. to *ἀντία φάσθαι*, Aesch. Pers. 700 (not elsewhere in Aesch.); οἱ ὑπὲρ τὸν καιρὸν χαρίζομενοι Andoc. 30. 1; c. acc. cogn., χ. χάριτας Eur. Fr. 362. 1, cf. Isocr. 8 E, Dem. 306. fin.;—the manner is expressed by the part., *χαρίζετο .. ἱερὰ βέζων* Od. 1. 61, cf. Hdt. 1. 90, Ar. Eccl. 1045, Plat. Rep. 338 A, 426 C, etc.; or, more commonly, by a dat. modii, *μήτε ρι μοι ψεύδεσαι χαρίζεο* do not *court favour* by lies, Od. 14. 387; so, *χαρίζεσθαι φιλότῳ* 10. 43, etc.; τῷ αὐτῷ by the same arts, Thuc. 3. 42; *λόφῳ θωπεύσαι καὶ ἔργῳ* χ. Plat. Theaet. 173 A; opp. to τὰ βέλτιστα λέγειν, Dem. 110. 17, cf. Plut. 2. 66 A.

2. in Att. to gratify or indulge a humour or passion, like Lat. *indulgere*, *θυμῷ χαρίζεσθαι* κενά Soph. El. 331 (not elsewhere in Soph.), cf. Antipho 127. 22, Xen. An. 7. 1, 25; ὄρηγ Eur. Fr. 31; τῇ

γλώσση Id. Or. 1514; τῇ ἐπιθυμίᾳ Plat. Rep. 561 C; τῷ σώματι Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 23; τῇ γαστρὶ Ib. 2. 1, 2, Cyr. 4. 2, 39; τῇ ᾄδῃ Ib. 4. 3, 2.

3. of a woman, χ. ἀνδρὶ to grant her favours to a man, Lat. *comari sui facere, morigerari* (cf. χάρις III. 2), ἐρᾶν καὶ ἐρᾶσαι χαρίζεσθαι Pind. Fr. 236; cf. Ar. Eq. 517, Eccl. 629, Plat. Symp. 182 A, Phaedr. 231 C, 256 A, Xen., etc.; hence Comedy is said ὁλόγως χαρίζεσθαι, Ar. Eq. 517;—c. acc. cogn., χ. θήλειαν ἀπόλαυσιν Luc. Amor. 27.

4. to humour another in argument, i. e. let him have the best of it, Plat. Meno 75 B; so, χ. τῷ ἴππῳ Xen. Eq. 10, 12.

II. c. acc. rei, to offer willingly, give gladly or cheerfully, give freely, δῶρα Od. 24. 283; ἀποινα Il. 6. 49., 10. 380; χαρίζεσθαι τινὶ τι Archil. 6, 11dt. 1. 91, Ar. Ach. 437, Eq. 54, Xen., etc.;—when the inf. is the object, it usu. takes the Art., χ. τὸ ποθεῖν Plat. 2. 609 A; τὸ ζῆν LXX (2 Macc. 2. 33); τὸ βλέπειν Ev. Luc. 7. 21; but sometimes without the Art., χάρισαι [αὐτοῖς] μένειν allow them to remain, Luc. Amor. 19, cf. Anth. P. 5. 237; so, ἄρ' ἀν' τι μοι χάρισαι τοῖονδε, —μή μιν καταγελᾶν Plat. Hipp. Mi. 364 C.

2. c. gen. partit. to give freely of a thing, χ. ἀλλοτρίων Od. 17. 452; ταμῇ . . χαρίζομένη παρέντων giving freely of such things as were ready, 1. 140, etc.; παντοίων ἀγαθῶν γαστρὶ χαρίζομενοι Theogn. 1000; γλώσσης μαυδίδιοι χ. παροῦσι Theocr. 25, 188;—on πρῶτος χαρίζεσθαι, Od. 13. 15, v. προῖξ 1. 1.

3. c. acc. pers. to give up as a favour, i. e. not after lawful trial, τῇ μητρὶ χ. Ὀκτάβιον Plat. C. Gracch. 4, cf. Act. Ar. 25. 11, 16.

4. to forgive, Lat. *condonare*, τὴν ἀδικίαν τινι 2 Ep. Cor. 12. 13, cf. Col. 2. 13; and absol., 2 Cor. 2. 7, etc.

III. Pass. to be pleasing, agreeable or dear to one, οὐ πᾶ πάντεςσι χαρίζομενος Od. 8. 538; esp. in pf. and plqpf., κεχάριστο θυμῷ was dear to her heart, 6. 23; τοῖσι Εὐβοέσσι ἐκεχάριστο it was done to please the Euboeans, Hdt. 8. 5; ταῦτα μὲν οὖν μνήμῃ κεχαρίσθη Plat. Phaedr. 250 C.

2. mostly so in part. pf. κεχαρισμένος, η, ον, as Adj. pleasing, acceptable, welcome, Lat. *gratus, acceptus*, ἐμὲ κεχαρισμένε θυμῷ Il. 5. 243, 826, etc., cf. Hes. Th. 580; δῶρα θεοῖς κεχαρισμένα Il. 20. 298, cf. Od. 16. 184., 19. 397; κεχαρισμένα θείναι τινι to do things pleasing to one, Il. 24. 661 (so κεχ. τινὶ πράσσειν Lys. 106. 11); ἀνὴρ κεχαρισμένα εἰδὼς Od. 8. 584; κεχαρισμένος ἦλθεν he came wished for, was welcome, 2. 54, cf. Hdt. 1. 87., 3. 119, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 10, Plat., etc.; κεχαρισμένα θύρῳ Eur. H. F. 889; κεχαρ. χοιρίδιον Ar. Pax 386; πᾶσι κεχαρισμένον Plat. Soph. 218 A; κεχαρισμένα τοῖς θεοῖς Id. Euthyphro 14 B, Phaedr. 273 E; λόγος κεχ. Dem. 178. 3; σιτίον ἢ ποτόν Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 24; ἐν τοῖς μὴ κεχαρισμένοις . . πρὸς τὴν αἰσθῆσιν Arist. P. A. 1. 5, 4;—Adv. κεχαρισμένως, Ar. Ach. 248, Plat. Phaedr. 273 E, etc.

3. later, we find a Comp. κεχαρισμενότερος, Ael. N. A. 12. 7; Sup. —ωτατος, Alciphro 3. 65.—The word is rare in Trag., but freq. in Att. Prose.

χάριν, v. sub χάρις VI. 1.

Χάρωνος, ὁ, name of a Comic dancer in Sparta, a standing character in the Doric comedy, like the Spanish *Gracioso*, Müller Dor. 4. 7. § 3.

χάρις [α], ἡ, gen. χάριτος: acc. χάριν [with ῖ in arsi, Il. 5. 874., 11. 243], also χάριτα Hdt. 6. 41., 9. 107, Eur. El. 61, Hel. 1378, Xen., etc.; (so that Moer. 414 is not justified in calling χάριτα less Att., v. infr. B.); pl. χάριτες: dat. χάρισι, poet. χάρισσι Pind. N. 5. fin., or χαρίτεσσι, Il. and Pind.: (✓XAP, χάρω). Grace, Lat. *gratia*: I. in objective sense, outward grace or favour (as we say *well or ill favoured*), grace, loveliness, properly of persons, θεοπέσιν δ' ἀρα τῷ γε χάριν κατεχέουσα Ἀθήνη Od. 2. 12, etc.; χάριν ἀμφιχέαι τινί Hes. Op. 65; εὐμόρφαν δὲ κολλᾶσθαι ἔχεται χάρις ἀνδρὶ Aesch. Ag. 416; also in pl. graces, κάλλει καὶ χάρισι στίλβειν Od. 6. 237; ὕσσιος χάριτας Ἀφροδίτης ἔχων Eur. Bacch. 236; μετὰ χαρίτων gracefully, Thuc. 2. 41;—more rarely of things, χάρις δ' ἀπελάμπετο πολλῇ, of the earrings, Il. 14. 183, Od. 15. 298; of works, ἐργοῖσι χάριν καὶ κῦδος ὑπάζειν 15. 320, cf. Il. 14. 183; of words, οὐ οἱ χάρις ἀμφιπεριστεφεται ἐπέσσων Od. 8. 175; πλείστη δὲ χ. κατὰ μέτρον ἰσότης [γλώσσης] Hes. Op. 720; τὰ δ' ἀνὸς σου χάριτες ἰν διδურάμῳ Pind. O. 13. 26; ἡ τῶν λόγων χ. Dem. 50. 9; μῦθοι πληρόμενοι χαρίτων Anth. P. 9. 186.

2. glory, Ἀθηναίων χ. Pind. P. 1. 145, cf. O. 1. 29., S. 75, 105.

II. in subjective sense, grace or favour felt, whether on the part of the Doer or the Receiver (both senses appear in such phrases as ἡ χάρις χάριν φέρει Soph. O. C. 779; χάρις χάριν γὰρ ἔστιν ἡ τίκτουσα αἰδ. Id. Aj. 522, cf. Eur. Hel. 1234, Arist. Rhet. 2. 7): 1. on the part of the Doer, grace, graciousness, kindness, goodwill, τινὸς for or towards one, Hes. Op. 188; τῶν Μεσσηνίων χάριτι πεσθεῖς Thuc. 3. 95; οὐ χάριτι τῇ ἐμῇ not for any kind feeling towards me, Antipho 134. 16; absol., εἰ δὲ τις μείζων χ. Aesch. Supp. 960; τῆς παλαιᾶς χ. ἐκβεβλήμην Soph. Aj. 808;—hence the Theol. sense.

2. more commonly on the part of the Receiver, the sense of favour received, thankfulness, thanks, gratitude, Il. 4. 95; τινὸς for a thing, οὐδὲ τίς ἐστι χάρις μετόπισθ' εὐεργάνῃ Od. 4. 695., 22. 319, cf. Hes. Th. 503; more rarely c. inf., οὐ τις χάρις ἦεν μάρνασθαι one has no thanks for fighting, Il. 9. 316., 17. 147; so, χάριν ἀπομνησασθᾶν τινί Hes. Th. 503, cf. Thuc. 1. 137; χάριν φέρειν τινὶ Pind. O. 10 (11). 22; χ. ἀμείβειν or ἀμείβεσθαι τινος Aesch. Ag. 729, Soph. El. 134;—esp., χάριν εἰδέναι τινὶ to acknowledge a sense of favour, feel grateful, once in Ilom., ἐγὼ δὲ κὶ τὸ ἰδὼ χ. ἡμᾶτα πάντα Il. 14. 235; and often in Prose, Hdt. 3. 21, Xen., etc.; τινὸς for a thing, Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 11, etc.; τινὶ or ἐπὶ τινὶ Plat. Alex. 62, Luc. Bis Acc. 17; χ. προσεῖδέναι Plat. Apol. 20 A; and later, χ. γινώσκειν, ἐπίστασθαι Pors. Dem. 476;—χ. ἔχειν τινὶ τινος to feel gratitude to one for a thing, Hdt. 7. 120, cf. 1. 71, and often in Att., with one case or both, cf. Eur. Heracl. 767, I. T. 846, Xen. An. 2. 5, 14; also, χάριτας ἔχων πατρός owing him a debt of gratitude, Eur. Or. 237; but, ἀπαρμάρων χάριν τιν' ἔξει; what thanks will she have for . . ? Id. Hec. 830; and so, χ. ἂν ἐν τούτῳ μείζω ἔτι ἔσχων Thuc. 8. 87; ἔχειν χ. πρὸς τινα to have favour with

him, Plat. Demosth. 7. N. T.:—χ. ὀφείλειν to owe gratitude, be beholden, Soph. Ant. 331, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 30; προσοφείλειν Dem. 37. 8;—οὐδέμια χ. ἐφαίνετο πρὸς τινος Hdt. 5. 90;—χάρις or χάριτα καταθέσθαι τινι to lay up a store of gratitude in a person's heart, i. e. earn his thanks, Id. 6. 41., 7. 178, Antipho 136. 27, Thuc. 1. 33; χάριν λαμβάνειν τινὸς to receive thanks from one, Soph. O. T. 1004, etc.; ἀπολαμβάνειν παρὰ τινος Lys. 160. 35; τινὸς for a thing, Xen. Mem. 2. 2, 5, Aeschin. 28. 22; διπλὴν ἐξ ἐμοῦ κτήσῃ χάριν Soph. Ph. 1370; κἀπ' ἐμοῦ κτήσῃ χ. Id. Tr. 471; so, χ. κομίσασθαι Thuc. 3. 58; τυχεῖν χάριν Lycurg. 167. 8; χ. ἀπέχειν Anth. P. 7. 458, etc.;—though all these run into signif. III:—χάρις [ἐστὶ] τινὶ ὅτι . . , as, χάρις τοῖς θεοῖς ὅτι . . , thank the gods that . . , Xen. An. 3. 14, Cyr. 7. 5, 72; χ. τινὶ τινος Luc. Tim. 36; τινὶ ὑπὲρ τινος Plat. 2. 1122 A.

3. favour, influence, as opp. to force, χάριτι πλείων ἢ φόβῳ Thuc. 1. 9; opp. to ἀπειλῇ, Plat. Sull. 38.

III. in concrete sense, a favour whether done or returned, a grace, kindness, boon, χάριν φέρειν τινὶ to confer a favour on one, do something agreeable to him, to please or humour one, do a thing to oblige him, like ἡρα φέρειν τινὶ, Il. 5. 211, 874., 9. 613, Od. 5. 307, Pind., Att.; in Att., also, χάριν θέσθαι τινὶ (never θείναι, Elmsl. Bacch. 720), Hdt. 9. 60, 107, Aesch. Pr. 782, Eur. Hec. 1211, etc.; προσθεσθαι Soph. O. C. 1489; but χ. δοῦναι τινι, also, = χαρίζεσθαι (1. 2), to indulge, humour, ὀργῇ Ib. 855; γαστρὶ Cratin. Incert. 143; χ. χαρίζεσθαι, v. χαρίζομαι 1. 1:—χ. ἀνδρὶ οὐργεῖν to return a favour, Soph. Pr. 313; τινεῖν Aesch. Pr. 985, Ag. 822; ἐπὶ τινεῖν Eur. Or. 453, Plat., etc.; χ. ἀποδίδοναι τινὸς Plat. Rep. 338 B; ἀντὶ τινος Xen. Ages. 2, 29; ὑπὲρ τινος Isocr. 52 B; also, τὰς χάριτας ἀποδο. τινὸς Lys. 189, 8, etc.; χάριτας ἀντιδίδοναι Thuc. 3. 63; opp. to χάριν ἀπατεῖν to ask the repayment of a grace or boon, Eur. Hec. 276, cf. Dem. 504. 22, Lycurg. 167. 30; ἐξαίτεσθαι Soph. O. C. 586;—χ. ἀποστρεφῖν to withhold a return for what one has received, Plat. Gorg. 520 C; also, ἀπ. τινὰ χάριτος Id. Hipp. Mi. 372 C;—τὰς αὐτοῦ χ. εἰς τοὺς φίλους the favours one has done them, Id. Legg. 729 D;—in Trag., χ. ἀχαρίς a thankless favour, one which meets, or deserves no thanks, Aesch. Pr. 545, Cho. 42, cf. Eur. Phoen. 1757.

2. esp., of favours granted by women (v. χαρίζομαι 1. 3), χάριν μνηστῆς ἰδεῖν Il. 11. 243; so in Att. mostly in pl., as Xen. Hier. 1, 34., 7. 6; and in full, χάριτες ἀποδοῖσιν ἐρωτῶν Plat. Fr. 90. 1, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1206, Plat. Phaedr. 254 A, al.

IV. the effect of grace on the mind, a gratification, delight, τινὸς in or from a thing, φόρμυγος, συμποσίου Pind. P. 2. 129, O. 7. 8; νίκας Id. O. 10 (11). 95; ὕπνου χ. Eur. Or. 159; τὰν βοτρωδῆ Διονύσου χ. οἶνας Id. Bacch. 535, cf. Ar. Nub. 310; even, γλῶσσαν χ. Eur. Supp. 79; ἐνοπτρα, ποθέων χάριτας, like Lat. *deliciae*, Id. Tro. 1109;—absol., Ἔρως . . γλυκεῖαν εἰσάγων χ. Id. Hipp. 529; opp. to λύτῃ, Soph. El. 821, Eur. Hel. 655; to πόνος, Soph. O. C. 232, cf. Thuc. 4. 86; θανεῖν πολλῇ χάρις Aesch. Ag. 550, cf. 1303; βίον χ. μεθεῖσα Eur. Med. 227; οὐδέμιν τῷ βίῳ χάριν ἔχω Ar. Lys. 865, cf. 869; also in Prose, Plat. Gorg. 462 C, Dem. 465. 17.

V. δαιμόνιος χάρις homage due to them, their worship, majesty, Aesch. Ag. 182; so, ἀδίκτων χ. Ib. 372; ὅρκων Eur. Med. 439.

2. an acknowledgment thereof, a thank-offering, εὐκαταία χ. τινὸς, opp. to a common gift (δῶρον or δωρεά), Aesch. Ag. 1387, Xen. Hier. 8, 4; πέμπειν χ. Aesch. Cho. 180, 517; τιμὴ καὶ γέρα καὶ χ. Plat. Euthyphro 15 A, cf. Lach. 187 A.

VI. Special usages: 1. acc. sing. as Adv., χ. τινὸς in any one's favour, for his pleasure, for his sake, χάριν Ἐκτορος Il. 15. 744; ψεύδεσθαι γλώσσης χάριν for one's tongue's pleasure, i. e. for talking's sake, Hes. Op. 707, cf. Aesch. Cho. 266; rarely with Art., τὴν Ἀθηναίων χάριν Hdt. 5. 99.

b. in this usage it soon assumed the character of a Prep., like *eneca*, Lat. *gratiū, causā*, sometimes before its case, but mostly after, for the sake of, in behalf of, on account of, κατὰ νιν ἔκοιτο μοῖρα δυσπρότῳ χάριν χλιδᾶς Soph. O. T. 888; τοῦ χάριν; for what reason? Ar. Pl. 53; συγχωρῶ τὸ λόγον χ. Plat. Rep. 475 A; χάριν πλεμονῆς Id. Phaedr. 241 C; so, ἐμὴν χάριν, σὴν χάριν for my, thy pleasure or sake, Lat. *mea, tua gratia*, Aesch. Pers. 1046, Eur. H. F. 1238; κείνου τε καὶ σὴν ἔξ ἴσου κοινὴν χ. Soph. Tr. 485; more rarely with the Art., τὴν σὴν δ' ἦκα χ. Id. Ph. 1413; σοῦ τε τὴν τ' ἐμὴν χ. Eur. Phoen. 763;—also pleon., τινὸς χάριν ἐνεκα (v. sub ἐνεκα 1. 4);—also, χάριν τινὸς as far as regards . . , as to . . , like ἐνεκα 1. 2, ἔπος σμικροῦ χ. Soph. O. C. 444; δακρύων χάριν if tears could do it, Id. Fr. 501; cf. Valck. Hdt. 6. 63, Blomf. Pers. 343.—Originally, no doubt, this was an accus. in apposition with the sentence, as in Il. 75. 144, etc., being a favour, since it is (was) a favour; as is evident in κατὴν γυναικὸς χάριν ἀχαριν ἀπώλετο, Eur. I. T. 566; cf. νίκας τινὸς ἀκράπτων χ., Soph. Aj. 176.

2. with Preps.: a. εἰς χάριν τινὸς to do one a pleasure, Thuc. 3. 37, cf. Pind. O. 1. 121; οὐδὲν εἰς χ. πράσσειν Soph. O. T. 1353; ἐς χ. τίθεσθαι Pl. Plat. Mar. 46;—so, κατὰ χάριν Plat. Legg. 740 C; χάριτος ἐνεκα Ib. 771 D.

b. πρὸς χάριν πράσσειν τί τινι Soph. O. C. 1776; δράσαι Eur. Hel. 1281; πρὸς χάριν λέγειν τινὶ, like χαριστολογεῖν, Id. Hec. 257, Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 4, cf. Hell. 6. 3, 7; but, πρὸς χ. βορὰς for the sake of it, Soph. Ant. 30; πρὸς χ., opp. to κλάνν, Id. O. T. 1152;—but πρὸς χάριν εὐσεβίας, just like χάριν, Pind. O. 8. 10; τινὸς νόμου πρὸς χ.; Soph. Ant. 908; πρὸς ἰσχύος χάριν Eur. Med. 538;—πρὸς χάριν alone, as a favour, freely, πρὸς χ. τε κού βία Soph. Fr. 26; but, κορείαι στόμα πρὸς χ. as they please, to their heart's content, Id. Ph. 1156.

c. ἐν χάριτι κρίνειν τινὰ to decide from partiality to one, Theocr. 5. 69; but also for one's gratification, pleasure, ἐν χάριτι δίδοναι or ποιεῖν τινὶ τι Xen. Occ. 8, 10, Plat. Phaedo 115 B;—ἐν χάριτι παραλαμβάνειν gratefully, Plat. Legg. 796 B.

d. διὰ χαρίτων εἶναι or γίγνεσθαι

τινι to stand, be on terms of friendship or mutual favour with one, Xen. Hier. 9, 1 and 2.

ε. μετὰ χάριτος καὶ ἐθελοῦντι of pure good will, Polyb. 2. 22, 5, etc.; which is, ἐθελοῦσι καὶ χάριτος ἔνεκα ἐξίνοντες in Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 11.

VII. metaph. the name was given to the cypress, Geop. 11. 4, 1; and to some kind of myrtle, Schol. II. 17. 51.

B. Χάρις, ἡ, as a mythological pr. n. declined like χάρις, save that the acc. is Χάρῖτα (not always however, as Thom. M. says; for Mel. in Auth. P. 5. 149 uses both Χάριν and Χάρῖτα, cf. Luc. D. 15. 1, Paus. 9. 35, 4): poet. dat. pl. Χαρίτῃσι, II. 17. 51, Pind. —Charis, wife of Hephaestus, II. 18. 382 (Hes. Th. 945 makes Aglaia, the youngest of the Charites, his wife); whence M. Müller identifies her with Aphroditē, the bright goddess of the sea (v. χαίρω), cf. Dict. of Biogr. s. v. Charis: —but mostly in pl. Χάρῖτες, αἱ, the Charites or Graces, Lat. Gratiae, goddesses of grace and graciousness, who confer all grace, even the favour of Victory in the games, Böckh Expl. Pind. O. 2. 50 (90) sq., 7. 12 (20). In Hom. their number is undefined, cf. II. 14. 267, 276; but Hes. Th. 907 (who makes them daughters of Zeus) reduces them to three, Aglaia, Euphrosyne, Thalia; and he was followed by Pind. O. 14. 19. In Od. 18. 194, S. 364, they are the attendants of Aphroditē, whom they bathe and dress, cf. II. 5. 338, Hes. Op. 73, Paus. 6. 24, 7, Müller Archäol. § 378. 1; they give their charms to the companions of Nausicaa, Od. 6. 18; are the associates of the Muses, Hes. Th. 64; and of all the gods, h. Hom. Ven. 95:—beautiful hair is said to be Χαρίτῃσιν ὁμοίαι (i. e. ταῖς τῶν Χαρίτων) II. 17. 51;—Theocr. 16. 6, even calls his poems χάριτες.—The worship of the Charites is said to have been introduced by Eteocles at Orchomenus in Boeotia, 'Ετεκλείου θυγατρὸς θεαῖ Theocr. 16. 104, ubi v. Schol., cf. Paus. 9. 35, 3. 38, 1, Strab. 414, Müller Orchom. 8. pp. 177 sq.: but at Lacedaemon and Athens only two were orig. worshipped,—at Lacedaemon called Φαίνα and Κλήτα (not Κλητά), Giver of Glory and Fame; at Athens, Ἥγεμύνη and Αἰδέω, Guide and Nurse, Paus. 3. 18, 6, 9. 35, 2; a later version called them Χάρις and Πειθώ: —πρὸς τῶν Χαρίτων Plat. Theaet. 152 C; νῆ τὰς Χ. Luc. Hist. Conscr. 26; ᾧ φίλαι X. Plat. 2. 710 C.—The sing. is used by Antiph. Incert. 4, Χάριτος ἡδίστης θεῶν, cf. Hor. Od. 4. 7, 5.

χαρίσιος [I], a, ov, = χαρισίσιος, gratuitous, free, ἔδνον Call. Fr. 193; χάρις free gifts, Suid. 2. χαρισία βοτάνη love-plant, used as a philtre, acc. to Arist. Mirab. 163.

III. τὰ Χαρίσια (sc. ἱερά), = Χαριτήσια, cf. Eust. 1843. 25.

χάρισμα, τό, a grace, favour: esp. in N. T., a free gift, gift of God's grace, I Ep. Cor. 12 sq.; opp. to ὕψνια, Ep. Rom. 16. 23:—in Eccl. esp. of baptism, Clem. Al. 113.

χαρισμός, ὁ, a bestowing of favours, gratifying, Walz Rhett. 8. 70.

χαριστέον, τό, a thank-offering, C. I. (add.) 2465 c: pl., like χαριστήρια, Inscr. Cnid. in Newton no. 18.

χαριστέον, verb. Adj. one must gratify, τινί Plat. Phaedr. 227 C. II. one must give freely, opp. to ἀνταποδοτέον, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 2, 3;—χαριστέος, α, ov, to be given away, granted freely, Philo 1. 253.

χαριστήριος, ov, of or for thanksgiving, γ. θυσία Dion. H. 1. 88, 10. 54; γ. ἀμοιβαῖ Id. 1. 6; also c. gen., θυσία γ. ὑδάτων Ib. 55, cf. Plut. Lyc. 11. C. I. (add.) 3837. 19; ἐπὶ τινί Plut. Caes. 57.

II. as Subst., χαριστήριον, τό, a thank-offering, Ath. 672 A, C. I. 495, 498, 1598, 2039, al.—often in pl. χαριστήρια, τό, thank-offerings, γ. τοῖς θεοῖς ἀποτελεῖν Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 2; ὑπέλειν Ib. 7. 2, 28; προσφέρειν, θύειν Diod. 5. 31, 20. 76; c. gen., θύειν τοῖς θεοῖς γ. τῶν εὐνυχημάτων Polyb. 2. 1, 2; γ. τροφῶν ἀποδίδου Luc. Patr. Eucrom. 7; γ. τῆς νίκης ἐορτάζειν Plut. 2. 862 A; γ. ἐλευθερίας, in memory of the liberation by Thrasybulus on 12th Boëdromion, Ib. 349 F, cf. Pamphil. ap. Ath. 572 F, etc.:—the word was used to translate the Rom. supplicatio, Plut. Camill. 7.

χαριστία, τό, a family feast at Rome, Val. M. 2. 1, 8, Ov. Fast. 2. 617.

χαριστικός, ὁ, ὄν, giving freely, bounteous, Plut. 2. 632 C, etc.; τό γ. bounteousness, Ib. 332 D. Adv. —κως, Epiphani. 77. 17.

χαριστιῶν, avos, ὁ, an instrument of Archimedes for weighing, Simpl. ad Arist. Phys. p. 253; or for lifting, Tzetz. Hist. 2. 130.

Χαριτήσια (sc. ἱερά), τό, the feast of the Charites at Orchomenus, C. I. 1583 (where Χαριτεῖσια), 1584.

χαρίτια, ἡ, a jest, joke, Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 13.

χαρίτο-βλαστός, ov, growing gracefully, κήπος Manass. Chron. 4772.

χαρίτο-βλέφαρος, ov, with eyelids or eyes like the Charites, ὄμματα Anth. P. app. 209; comically, μάζα γ. Eubul. T170. 2.

2. as Subst. a plant, used in philtres, v. Phil. 13. 25.

χαρίτο-βρῦτος, ov, (βρῦς) imbued with grace, Nicet. Eug. 6. 567.

χαρίτο-γλωσσέω, Att. —τίτω, to speak to please, glaze with the tongue, Aesch. P. 294, Ath. 164 B, Schol. Eur. Or. 1514 (v. l. χαρτογλωττίσεις).

χαρίτο-δότης, γ., = χαρίδοτης, of Dionysus, Plut. 2. 158 E; of Hermes, Jul. χαρίδοίς, εσσα, εν, = χαρίεις, Ion. neut. χαριτεῦν is restored by Bgk. in Anacr. 45, from Hdn. p. μιν. λέξ. 14.

χαρί-τόκος, ov, grace-producing, Io. Gcom. hymn. 1.

χαρίτο-κόσμητος, ov, adorned by the Charites, Manass. Chron. 2623.

χαρίτο-ποιέω, to make graceful, Schol. II. 17. 600.

χαρίτο-πρόσωπος, ov, of graceful countenance, Manass. Chron. 522.

χαρίτο-στεπτός, ov, crowned with grace, Manass. Chron. 2711.

χαρίτο-φύτευτος, ov, planted by the Charites, Manass. Chron. 2850.

χαρίτο-φώνος, ov, with gracious voice, Philox. 8.

χαρίτω, to make graceful, τινα εἰς μορφήν Walz Rhett. 1. 429.

II. to shew grace to any one, τινα Ep. Eph. 1. 6:—Pass. to have grace shewn one, to be highly favoured, LXX (Sirac. 18. 17), Ev. Luc. 1. 28.

χαρί-ἄνυμος, ov, of honoured name, C. I. 8722, Tzetz.

χαρί-ῶπης, ov, ὁ, (ῶψ) graceful of aspect, Orph. H. 16. 5: fem. χαρι-ῶπις, ἰδος, Anth. P. append. 209.

χάρμα, τό, (✓XAP, χαίρω):

I. in concrete sense, a source of joy, a joy, delight, χάρμα γενέσθαι or ἔσεσθαι τινί II. 17. 636, 23. 342; γ. φίλοις Theogn. 692; also, γ. τινός Eur. Phoen. 1506, Supp. 282;—γ. μέζον ἐλπίδος κλέιν Aesch. Ag. 266, cf. Soph. Fr. 503; μάζαν, ἦν .. Δῶδ βοροῖσι γ. δωρεῖται Antiph. Ἄγρ. 1; of victory in the games, ἄπονον γ. ἔλαβον Pind. O. 10 (11). 26; καλλίνικον γ. Id. I. 5 (4). 69:—oft. in pl., Od. 6. 185, Hes. Op. 699, Aesch. Pers. 1034, Eur.; χάρματα τίθεναι, ἐμβάλλειν τινί Pind. O. 2. 179, 7. 80; ἀντιδίδου Aesch. Eum. 984.

2. a source of malignant joy, II. 3. 51, 6. 82, al.; λυπρά, χάρματα δ' ἐχθροῖς Aesch. Pers. 1034; cf. ἐπίχαρμα. II. in abstract sense, joy, delight, τὴν δ' αἶα γ. καὶ ἄλλος ἔλε φρένα Od. 19. 471, cf. h. Cer. 372, Hes. Sc. 400.—Poët. word.

χάρμη, ἡ, properly, the joy of battle, lust of battle, χάρμη γηθόνου τὴν σφὴν θεὸς ἐμβαλε θυμῷ II. 13. 82; μνησασθαι χάρμης Od. 22. 73 (the only instance in Od.), II. 4. 222, 8. 252, al.; opp. to λήσασθαι χάρμης 12. 203, 393, etc.; παύσαι τινα χάρμης Ib. 389; so also in pl., δύο χάρμα two battle-joys, i. e. victories, Pind. O. 9. 129; successes, opp. to κακά, Pseudo-Phocyl. 110: but,

II. it soon passed into the sense of battle only, προκαλέσσομαι χάρμην II. 7. 218; ἔλθοι πεθνεῖως, καὶ μιν ἐρυσάμεθα χάρμης 17. 161; εἰδότε χάρμης 5. 608; μὴδ' ἐκέτε χάρμης Ἀργείους 4. 509; ἐρῆσονται δὲ χάρμης 14. 101. (The Root of χάρμη must be χαίρω, the joy of battle, 'the stern joy that warriors feel,' see the comps. ἱπποχάρμης and ἱπποχάρμης, μενεχάρμης and μενεχάρμης, σιδηροχάρμης, χαλκοχάρμης. Schneider refers to a remarkable gloss of Hesych., χαρά: ὀργή ἢ ὀργίλος.)

III. = ἐπιδορατίς, Stesich. 92, Ibyc. 58.

χαρμονή, ἡ, = χάρμα 1, a joy, τέρψιν παλαιῶν χαρμονῶν Eur. Phoen. 316; pl. joys, delights, Eur. Ion 1379, H. F. 384, 742.

II. = χάρμα 1, joy, delight, Soph. Aj. 559.—Poët. word, rarely used in Prose, βίον .. ἀλυστόν τε καὶ ἀνερ χαρμονῶν Plat. Phileb. 43 C; ὑπὸ τῆς χαρμονῆς Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 22, cf. Plut. 2. 1098 C.

χαρμονικός, ὁ, ὄν, glad, joyful, Procl., Theod. Prodr. Adv. —κως, Ducas.

χαρμοσύνη, ἡ, joyfulness, delight, Plut. 2. 1102 A, Orph. H. 59, 4, LXX (I Regg. 18. 6, Jer. 33. 10).

χαρμόσυνος, ὁ, ὄν, joyful, glad, χαρμόσυνα ποιεῖν to make rejoicings, Hdt. 3. 27; where Schweigh. would supply ἱερά, cf. Plut. 2. 362 D.

χαρμό-φρων, avos, ὁ, ἡ, (φρήν) heart-delighting, or of joyous heart, epith. of Hermes, h. Hom. Merc. 127.

χάροποιέω, to make joyful, delight, Symm. V. T., Byz.

χάροποίημα, τό, joy caused to any one, = ἀγαλλίαμα, Zonar.

χάρο-ποιός, ὄν, causing joy, gladdening, ἰφθαλμοὶ LXX (Gen. 49. 12), cf. Schol. II. 13. 82, Suid.—cf. χροποῖός.

χάροπος, ὁ, ὄν, also ὅς, ὄν, Arat. 1152: (χαρά, ὥψ):—glad-eyed; hence bright-eyed, χαροποὶ λέοντες Od. 11. 611, h. Merc. 569, Hes. Th. 321, etc.; so of Ajax, βλεπόντος χαροποῖς τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς ὑπὸ τῆν κόρυν, οἷον οἱ λέοντες ἐν ἀναβολῇ τοῦ ὀρμησθαι Philostr. 71S (v. χάρων 1); κύνης h. Hom. Merc. 194; θῆρες Soph. Ph. 1146; of the eyes of Athena, Theocr. 20. 25, Luc. D. 19. 1; of monkeys (where the Spartans are meant), Ar. Pax 1065; of serpents, Anth. P. 10. 22; of horses, Opp. C. 4. 113; τὸ χαροπὸν αὐτοῦ καὶ γοργῶν Philostr. 79. 8; γ. βλέπειν Id. 805.—The word did not at first denote any definite colour, but expressed the bright glare of the eye in beasts of prey:—later, however, it denoted light-blue or grayish colour, much like γλαυκός, with which it is identified by Hipp. Epid. 3. 1090; and the same thing follows from its usage with respect to Athena (v. supr.), and esp. from the line, ὄμματά μοι γλαυκάς χαροπώτερα πολλὴν Ἀθῶνας Theocr. 20. 25; so also of the Germans, v. χαροπότης. It is, however, distinguished from γλαυκός by Arist. H. A. 1. 10, 1, G. A. 5. 1, 20.—Late Poets, keeping to the etymol. sense, use it of the eyes of youths, sparkling with joy, joyous, gladsome, Theocr. 12. 35, Anth. P. 5. 153, 156; so also γ. ἥως, γ. σελήνη, Ar. Rh. 1. 1280, Q. Sm. 10. 337; while others use it solely of colour, esp. of the sea, Anth. P. 12. 53, cf. 9. 36, Orph. Arg. 260, Anacreont. 57. 11; so, χαροπώτερον μελαινέσθαι (of the eyes) Heliod. 2. 35. V. Lucas Qu. Lexil. § 53 sq.

χάροπότης, ἦτος, ἡ, brightness of eye: a light-blue colour, used by Plut. Marius 11, to designate the eyes of the Germans, called by Tacitus truces et caerulei oculi, cf. Plut. 2. 352 D:—generally brightness, E. M.

χάροψ, avos, ὁ, ἡ, poet. for χαροπός, Opp. C. 3. 114.

χαρτάριον, τό, Dim. of χάρτης, Anth. P. 12. 208.

χαρτάρσιος, ὁ, = Lat. chartarius, C. I. 3310 (where χαρτάρσις).

χαρτηρία, ἡ, = sq., LXX (3 Macc. 4. 20).

χάρτη, ἡ, = sq., a sheet of paper, to which the Stoics compared the soul at birth, dub. in Plut. 2. 900 A.

χάρτης, ov, ὁ, Lat. charta, a leaf of paper, made from the separated layers of the papyrus, τὰ γραμματεῖα τοὺς τε γ. ἐκφέρων Plat. Com. Incert. 10, cf. Anth. P. 9. 174, 401, Diosc. 1. 115, Plin. 13. 22; χάρται βιβλῶν Theopomp. Hist. 125:—the finest paper was called royal, χάρται βασιλικαὶ Hero Autom. 269, chartae regiae in Catull. 19. 6.

2. metaph. any leaf or thin plate, χάρται μολύβδιναι sheets of lead, Lysim. ap. Joseph. c. Apion. 1. 34 (Fr. Hist. 3. 334).

χαρτιτικά, τό, = Lat. cartilicaria, money for paper, C. I. 5187 c. 21.

χαρτίδιον [I], τό, = sq., Alciphro 1. 26.

χαρτίον, τό, Dim. of χάρτης, Plut. 2. 60 A, Diog. L. 7. 174, LXX (Jer. 36. 2).

χαρτο-θέσιον, a repository for papers, Byz.

χαρτο-πνρον, τό, a repository of papers, Gloss.

χαρτο-πράτης [α], ov, ὁ, a dealer in paper, Gloss.

χαρτο-πώλης, ὁ, ὄν, = foreg., Gloss.

χαρτός, ὁ, ov, verb. Adj. of χαίρω, that is matter of delight, causing delight, welcome, like ἀσπίσιος, Lat. gratus, χαρτόν εἰ τι καὶ φέρεῖς Soph. Tr. 228; χαίροις ἀν, εἰ σοι χαρτὰ τυγχάνει τάδε Id. 1457; εἶτε τερπνὸν λέγεις εἶτε γ. Plat. Prot. 358 A:—χαρτὰ delights, opp. to κακά, χαρτοῖσιν χαίρει Archil. 60; χαρτὰ πύσχει Eur. Phoen. 61S; τὸ χαρτόν,

Sext. Emp. M. 11. 85, Plut., etc.

Anth. P. 12. 24:—Adv. —*τῶς*, Schol. Soph. Aj. 112.

χαρτο-τόμος, *ov*, *paper-cutting*, Gloss.

cut in or from paper, Schol. Il. 15. 389.

χαρτουλάριος, *ὁ*, the Lat. *chartularius*, *keeper of archives*, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 3. 20. C. I. 9398, al.

χαρτο-φύλακτον, *τό*, a case for keeping papers, in Nicet. Ann. p. 652.

χαρτο-φύλαξ, *ὁ*, a keeper of papers, C. I. 8760, 9361, A. B. 1199, Suid.

Χαρυβδίω, *v. ἐκχαρυβδίω*:—Χαρυβδηδόν, *Charybdis-like*, Theod. Stud.

Χάρυβδις, *εὼς*, Ion. *ιὸς*, *ἡ*, *Charybdis*, a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Sicily, opposite the Italian rock Scylla, Od. 12. 101 sq., Eur. Tro. 426, Thuc. 4. 24, Strab. 268.

2. generally, a whirlpool, gulf, Simon.

46, Eur. Supp. 500, cf. Strab. 275.

3. metaph. of a rapacious person, χάρυγες Ar. Eq. 243; cf. ποτοχάρυβδις. (The etym. is doubtful.)

Χάρων, *ἄνθρωπος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, poet. for *χαρῶπις*, esp. as a name (said to be Macedonian) for the *Ron*, Euphor. 47 (et ibi Meineke), Lyc. 455, cf. Hesych., E. M., Sturz D. Mac. pp. 47 sq.:—also for the eagle, Lyc. 260, et ibi Bachm.; of the Cyclops, Lyc. 660.

II. as prop. n. *Charon*, the ferryman of the Styx, from his bright fierce eyes, Eur. Alc. 254, 361, al.; voc. ὦ Χάρον Cratin. Incert. 52; but χαῖρ' ὦ Χάρον (with a pun) Ar. Ran. 183.

Χάρωνις, *ov*, of or belonging to *Charon*, πρόσπων Tzetz. II. 93. 5: hence,

1. X. θύρα the gate through which criminals were led to execution, Suid., Paremiogr.; also Χάρωνιον, τό, Poll. 8. 102, Hesych. (ubi Χάρωνιον).

2. X. κλίμαξ a staircase at *Charon*, in the theatre, leading up to the stage as if from the world below, by which ghosts entered, Poll. 4. 132, cf. Herm. Opusc. 6. 2, 133.

3. X. βάραθρα caverns filled with mephitic vapours, like the *Grotto del Cane* near Naples, such places being looked on as entrances to the nether world, Strab. 579, Diog. L. 7. 123; X. σπήλαιον, ἄντρον Strab. 636, 649; cf. Πλουτώνιος, and v. Foës.

Oec. Hipp.

Χάρωνιται, *οἱ*, used to translate the Lat. *Orcini*, *Senators from the nether world*, viz. those who were created after the death of Caesar, on the pretended authority of papers he had left behind him, Plut. Anton. 15, cf. Sueton. Aug. 35.

Χάρ-ωπις, *ὄν*, late form for *χαρῶπις*, Manetho 5. 230:—also χάρωψ, ὄν, *ἡ*, Hesych.

χάσις, *α*, *ov*, = *χάος*, Hesych.

χάσις, *εὼς*, *ἡ*, a chasm, separation, Hesych.; cf. Lob. Technol. S4. •

χασκάω, fut. ἄσω, Frequentat. of χάσσω, χ. τὸν κατακρέτην to keep gaping at or after him, Ar. Vesp. 695.

χασκάνον, τό, a name for the plant *ἔλανθιον*, Diosc. 4. 138.

χασκαῖ, ἄκος, ὁ, a gaper, gaby, Eust. 1909. 55.

χάσσω, Anacr. 13. 8, Ar. Vesp. 1493; subj. χάσσης Ar. Eq. 1018, 1032; inf. χάσκειν Xen. Eq. 10. 7, (ἐγ-) Ar. Vesp. 721; part. χάσκων Solon 12. 36, (ἀνα-) Ar. Av. 502:—the pres. χαῖνω occurs only in late writers, Anth. P. 9. 797, 11. 24, Diosc., etc.; (ἐμ-) Luc. D. Mort. 6, 2, (περ-) Ael. N. A. 3. 20:—but from this present the tenses are formed,—fut. χανούμαι (ἐγ-) Ar. Eq. 1313, etc.; (for the form χήσομαι, v. χανδάνω s. fin.):—aor. ἐχάνον Hom., Att. Poets; aor. 1 ἐχάνα Aesop. 223 Halm.:—pf. κέχηρα Ib.; Dor. 3 pl. κέχρηται Sophron 51 Ahr.; κέχαγα only in A. B. 611:—plaqf. ἐκέχηρει Ar. Eq. 651; Dor. and old Att. κέχηρην Id. Ach. 10.—Used by Hom. only in aor. 2 χάνοι, χανών, and pf. part. κέχηρος. (From ✓XAS, lengthened XAN, come χά-ος, χά-σσω, χαν-έιν, χανύ-οι; cf. Lat. *hi-o*, *his-co*; O. Norse *gín-a*; A. S. *gín-an* (*ganu*); O. H. G. *gi-ēm*, *gin-ēm* (*gähnen*); Slav. *zi-jati* (*hio*).)

To *yawn*, *gape*, τότε μοι χάνοι ἐμείρα χάνον then may earth yawn for me, i. e. to swallow me, Il. 4. 182, 8. 150, cf. 17. 417; esp. of opening the mouth wide, αἶμα ἀνὰ στόμα καὶ κατὰ μίνας πρῆσε χανών 16. 350; ἐλκ' ἐδίφροα κερχηνότα Ib. 409; ἐάλη τε χανών, of a lion, 20. 168; πρὸς κύμα χανών ἐπὶ θυμὸν ἔλεσσαι, of one drowning, Od. 12. 350; of a wound, Soph. Fr. 449; of shellfish, αἶ γὰρ μὴν κόγχα... κέχανοντι πάσαι Sophron 51 Ahr.; of a goose, πλατυγίζοντα καὶ κερχηνότα Eubul. Χάρ. 1; of fruit, to burst with ripeness, Geop. 10. 30.

2. after Hom., chiefly in Com. Poets, to *gape* (in eager expectation), χασκόντες κούφαις ἐλπίσι τερπόμεθα Solon 12. 36; ὅτε δὴ κέχηρην προσδοκῶν τὸν Αἰσχυλόν when I was all agape, Ar. Ach. 10; λύκος ἐχάνεν the wolf opened his mouth (for nothing), proverb. of disappointed hopes, Id. Fr. 319, cf. Eubul. Aύγ. 1. 11, Euphr. Ἀδελφ. 1. 30:—so with Preps., πρὸς ταῦτα κερχηνῶς Ar. Nub. 996; πρὸς ἄλλον τινα χάσκει Anacr. 13, cf. Ar. Eq. 651, 803; χ. περ τὶ Jacobs Ach. Tat. p. 847; ἀνω κερχηνῶς, of a star-gazer, Ar. Nub. 173, cf. Av. 51, Plat. Rep. 529 B; κερχηνῶτες gaping fools, Ar. Ran. 990, cf. Eq. 261, Vesp. 617, and v. Κερχηναῖοι.

3. to *yawn* from weariness, ennui, or inattention, Id. Ach. 30; ὕπαι σὺ ποὺ ἄλλοσε χάσκεις Id. Eq. 1032, cf. Lys. 426; χάσκεις αὐτὸς are you yawning? paying no attention? Mnesim. Ἰππ. 1. 22.

II. more rarely, to *speak with open mouth*, to *utter*, like Lat. *hisco*, c. acc., τὰ δεινὰ ῥήματ'... καθ' ἡμῶν... χανεῖν; Soph. Aj. 1227; τοῦτ' ἐτόλμησεν χανεῖν; Ar. Vesp. 342; ὁρίζων τι χανεῖν Call. Apoll. 24.

III. in Paus. 6. 21, 13, if the text be correct, it must be trans., χανεῖν... τὴν γῆν... τὸ ἄρμα opened and swallowed the chariot.—Used by Soph. alone of the Trag. Poets.

χασκωρέω, = χασκάω, Hesych.

χάσμα, τό, (χαῖνω) a yawning hollow, chasm, gulf, χ. μέγα, of Tartarus, Hes. Th. 740; Ταρτάρου ἀβυσσος χ. Eur. Phoen. 1605; χ. γῆς Id. 7. 30; χ. τῆς γῆς Plat. Phaedo 111 E, etc.; χθονὸς, πέτρας Eur. Ion 281, I. T. 626, etc.

II. of the open mouth, like Lat. *rietus*, χ. θηρόδ Id. H. F. 363; as forming a helmet, Id. Rhos. 209; of a yawning gulf, Χάρυβδις... ἄρμα περιβαλόντα χάσματος Id. Supp. 501; Σκύλλης χάσματος Anth. P. 11. 379; χ. φάρυγος, of a lion, Ib. 6. 218; χ. ὀδόντων Anacreont. 24. 4; etc.

III. generally, any wide space

or *expanse*, hence used of the sky and sea, χάσμα πελάγεος τὸ δὴ Αἰγαῖον καλέεται Hdt. 4. 85, cf. Plat. Rep. 614 D.

χασματίας, *ov*, *ὁ*, and χασματικός, *ὁ*, a kind of earthquake, which causes the earth to open in chasms, Arist. Mund. 4. 30, Diog. L. 7. 154, Heraclid. Alleg. 38.

χασμάω: (χάσμα):—to *yawn*, *gape* wide, Ar. Eq. 824:—mostly as Dep. χασμάσμαι, of the mouth, Hipp. Mochl. 847, Arist. G. A. 1. 5. 1, etc.; of τοὺς χασμαμένους ὄντες Plat. Charm. 169 C; ἰλιγγιῶν καὶ χ. Id. Gorg. 486 B, 527 A; of a door, τῆς θύρας χασμαμένους Alex. Φύγ. 1. 7.

χασμέσμαι, = χασμάσμαι, εἰς τι at a thing, Theocr. 4. 53.

χάσμη, ἡ, a yawning, gaping, Hipp. Aph. 1260; esp. from drowsiness, Id. Vet. Med. 12, Plat. Rep. 503 C; also in pl., Hipp. Art. 797, Plat. 2. 45 D.

2. an object of idle gaping or staring, a gazing-stock, Antipat. ap. Stob. 427. 58.

χάσμημα, τό, a wide yawn or gape, Lat. *rietus*, Ar. Av. 61.

χάσμησις, *εὼς*, ἡ, = χάσμη, Jo. Chrys. Eust. 12. 4, Hesych.

χασμός, *ὁ*, v. sub σχάσμα.

χασμῶδες, to make verses that *yawn*, i. e. have hiatus, Eust. 11. 42.

χασμῶδης, *es*, (εἶδος) always yawning, Diog. L. 4. 32; τὸ χ. wretchedness, Plut. 2. 92 D.

χασμῶδία, ἡ, an hiatus in verses, when many vowels come together, Eust. 11. 33, 12. 8, etc.

χασμῶδωδης, *es*, (εἶδος) abounding in hiatus, Walz Rhett. 3. 544.

χάτεω, = sq., Hesych.

χάτεω: (v. sub χήρα):—Ep. Verb. used only in pres. (cf. χατίζω): I. c. inf. to *crave*, *long*, οὐδὲ τις ἡμῖν δόρπον μνήστis ἐγν, μάλα περ χатеύουσι ἐλέσθαι Od. 13. 280; δμῶς χатеύουσιν ἀντία δεσποίνης φάσθαι 15. 376; also absol., χатеόντι περ ἐμψην Il. 15. 399, cf. 9. 518; μάλα περ χатеύουσα Od. 2. 249.

II. c. gen. to *crave*, *want*, have need of, πάντες δὲ θεῶν χатеύουτ' ἀνθρώποι 3. 48, cf. Anth. P. 5. 302, 20., 7. 583, etc.

III. rarely c. acc., Ap. Rh. 4. 1557.

χάτιζω, fut. ἴσω, like χатеύω, used only in pres., to have need of; *crave*, c. gen. rei, νόστομα χатеύω Od. 8. 156, 11. 350, cf. Il. 2. 225; c. gen. pers., Θέτις νύ τι σείο χ. 18. 392; ἐρμηνέω χ. Pind. O. 2. 154; οὐ σοῦ Eur. Heracl. 465:—also absol., οὐδὲ χатеύω nor in want [of anything], Od. 22. 351, Il. 17. 221; χатеύω one who is in want, a needy, poor person, Hes. Op. 392.

2. to *lack*, *be without*, χ. ἔργου, i. e. to be idle, Ib. 21.—The Med. or Pass. is commonly received into the text of Aesch. Ag. 304 after Heath and Pors., μὴ χатеύεσθαι for μὴ χαρίζεσθαι; Franz μὴ χρονίζεσθαι; Well. μηχαρίζεσθαι.

χάτις, ἡ, = χητίς (prob. to be written χάτις, Dor.), Hesych.

χαυλι-όδους, ὀδόντος, ὁ, ἡ, neut. -όδου Ar. P. A. 3. 1, 6: I. of animals, with outstanding teeth or tusks, κάπρος χ. (where most MSS. χαυλιόδων, contr. to the rule of Hdn. Epim. 208, that the correct forms are χαυλιόδους and χαυλιόδων), Hes. Sc. 387, cf. Arist. l. c., 3. 2, 4, al.; χ. γένεθλα Opp. C. 3. 6.

II. of the teeth, outstanding, tusky, ὀδόντες χαυλιόδοντες of the crocodile's teeth, Hdt. 2. 68; but more commonly without ὀδόντας, τετράπον χαυλιόδοντας φαῖνον of the hippopotamus, Hdt. 2. 71, cf. Diod. 1. 35; so of other animals, Arist. H. A. 2. 1. 51., 4. 11, 14, P. A. 3. 1, 17, etc.

χαυναῖ, ἄκος, ὁ, a braggart, liar, cheat, Hesych.

χαυναῖος, to cheat, Hesych.; but Coraës for χαυναῖος πλανᾷ reads χαυναῖος πλανᾷ.

χαυνο-λόγος and χαυνο-ποιός, = χαυναῖ, Hesych.

χαυνο-πολίτης, *ov*, ὁ, a gaping cit, a cockney, who swallows open-mouthed all that's told him (cf. Κερχηναῖοι), Ar. Ach. 635; cf. Lob. Phryn. 601.

χαυνό-πρωκτος, *ov*, wide-breeched, Ar. Ach. 104.

χαύνος, *η*, *ov*, but *os*, *ov* in Plat. Legg. 728 E, Arist. Probl. 23. 29: (χαῖνω)—properly, gaping: hence, of the consistence of bodies, porous, spongy, loose, Hipp. Aph. 1256, Plat. Polit. 282 E; of snow, Arist. Meteor. 2. 3, 37; opp. to στερρός, Id. Probl. 23. 29:—τὸ χαῖνον Diod. 3. 14:—Adv. —*ως*, of garments hanging loosely, Hdn. 4. 15.

II. metaph. unsubstantial, empty, frivolous, *void*, χ. Solon 10. 8; παπῆς Pind. P. 2. 112; κενεᾶν ἐλπίδων χαῖνον τέλος Id. N. 8. 78; χαῖνα φράσασθαι Solon 31; χ. ποιεῖν τινα Plat. l. c.; χαῖνους τὰς ψυχὰς καὶ θρασεῖας ποιεῖν concealed, Id. Legg. 728 E; ὁ μέγανον ἐαυτὸν ἀξίων, ἀνόσιος ὢν, χαῖνος Arist. Eth. N. 4. 3, 6; cf. χαυνύω II.:—Ar. Av. 819 plays on the double sense.

χαυνό-σφομος, *ov*, loose and flaccid, Erotian.

χαυνότης, *η*, *ος*, *η*, porousness, sponginess, τῆς γῆς Xen. Oec. 19, 11; τᾶφρον Plut. Pyrrh. 28; of snow, Id. 2. 649 C; of foam, Ib. 99 B.

II. metaph. empty conceit, vanity, ἀνόητος ψυχῆς Plat. Theaet. 175 B; opp. to μεγαλοψυχία, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 7. 7.

χαυνό-φρων, φρονος, ὁ, ἡ, = χαλιφρων, Schol. Od. 4. 371.

χαυνός, fut. ὦσω, to make porous or flaccid, relax, Philus 35. 8:—Pass. to become so, Ael. N. A. 12. 17; ἡ γῆ χ. ἐς βαγάδας Geop. 5. 2, 2.

2. in Ehipph. Ἐμπολ. 1. 5, χαυνόσθα must be = χασκόνσθα, opening the mouth in kissing; but Meineke suspects the word.

II. metaph. to puff up, make vain, fill with conceit, Eur. And. 931, Plat. Lys. 210 E:—Pass. to become vain, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 5; ἐπὶ τινι Plat. Caes. 29; ὁ νοῦς ἐχαυνώθη Babr. 95. 36; κύραξ καρδίην ἐχαυνώθη Id. 77.

χαυνώμα, τό, loosened earth, Plat. Sertor. 17.

χαυνώσις, *εὼς*, ἡ, a making slack or loose, opp. to στέγνωσις, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 238.

2. a void space or interval, Geop. 10. 75, 17.

II. metaph. the making a thing light, weakening its force and weight (like Lat. *elevation*), χ. ἀναπεισθηρία Ar. Nub. 875, ubi v. Schol.

χαυνωτικός, ἡ, *ὄν*, apt to make loose or flabby, σαρκός Plut. 2. 771 B.

χαύνω, a kind of cake, in LXX to represent the Hebr. *kavvân*, LXX

(Jer. 7. 18., 44. 19); cf. E. M. 807. 43, Suid., etc.:—wrongly written *χαυνός* in Hesych.

χαώδης, *es*, like *chaos*, Damasc. in Wolf Anal. 3. 235.

χεδροπά, *tá*, *leguminous fruits, pulse*, Arist. Meteor. 4. 10, 14, G. A. 3. 1, 15, Theophr. H. P. 8. 2, 2, C. P. 4. 7, 2, al.; gen. *χεδροπῶν* Arist. P. A. 2. 7, 16, G. A. 3. 2, 3. The nom. is uncertain: a sing. *χεδροψ* or *χεδρωψ* occurs in a satyric fragm. in Ath. 506 A, Porph. de Abst. 2. 6, and in Hesych.; and *τοὺς καρποὺς τὰς χεδροπάς* appears in Bekker's text of Arist. H. A. 8. 5, 3, but with a v. l. *χεδροπῶν*; so also the accent is oxyt. in the Cod. Urbin. of Theophr., and in most places cited from Arist., so that prob. *χεδροπός*, *όν*, was regarded as the sing., and *χεδροπά* was the neut. pl. (said to be a compd. of *χείρ*, *δρέπω*, as if *χειροδρόπες*, *plucked by the hand*, like Lat. *legumen*; and Nic. Th. 752 says, *χειροδρόποι δ' ἵνα φῶτες ἀτερ δρεπάνοιο λέγονται ὅσπρια*, *χέδροπά τ' ἄλλα*).

χεδροπάδης, *es*, like *χεδρόνες*, *φύσις Pharias* ap. Ath. 406 C.

χέαια, *ή*, Ep. for *χεαία*, Nic. Th. 79.

χεζ-ἀνάγκη, *ή*, a *purgative ointment*, Paul. Aeg. 7. 9.

χεζήτιον, *Desiderat.* of *χέζω*, *to want to ease oneself*, Ar. Nub. 1387, Ran. 8, al.; cf. *χεσεῖω*.

χέζω: fut. *χεσοῦμαι* Ar. Vesp. 941, Pax 1235; also *κατα-χέσομαι* Id. Fr. 207:—aor. I *έχεσα* Id. Eccl. 320, 808, (*έγ-*) Ib. 347, (*κατ-*) Nub. 174; also aor. 2 *έχεσον* (*κατ-*) Alcae. Com. Fan. 4, inf. *χεσέιν* Ar. Thesm. 570, Auth. P. 7. 683:—pf. *κέχθη* (*ν* *έγ-*, *έπι-χέζω*): pass. *κέχθηναι* v. inf. (From *✓XED* come also *χόδ-ος*, *χόδ-ανος*, *μού-χόδ-ον*; cf. Skt. *had*, *had-é* (*laxare alvum*); A. S. *scit-e*; O. H. G. *scit-u*;—so that *s* seems to have been lost.) *To ease oneself, do one's need*, often in Ar.; proverb., *εἰ μήδ' έχσαι γε . . σχολή γενήσεται* Strattis Χρυσ. 1:—c. acc., *χ. σησαμίδας* Eupol. Kol. 17:—in Med. (for the sake of the πνῆ), *χέσαιτο γὰρ εἰ μαχέσαιτο* Ar. Eq. 1057:—Pass., *σπένθεος ἀρτίως χεσέμενος* dung just dropped, Id. Ach. 1170.

χεαία, Ion. *χεή*, *ή*, a *hole*, esp. of serpents, Il. 22. 93, 95, Pythag. ap. Plut. 2. 169 E; *ήβαν ὑπὸ χεαίᾳ οὐκ ἐδάμασε* he buried not his youth in a hole, Pind. I. 8 (7). fin. (From *✓XAA*, v. sub *χάαω*).

χειλάριον [*ᾶ*], *τό*, Dim. of *χείλος*, a *small lip*, Gloss.

χειλο-ποτέω, *to drink with the lips, sip*, Auth. P. 7. 223.

χείλος, *ός*, with its derivs., v. *χίλος*.

χείλος, *εὺς*, *τό*: pl., gen. *χειλῶν* Arist. H. A. 1. 12, 10; *χειλῶν* Dion. H. de Comp. 14: poet. dat. *χείλεσσι*:—a *lip*, Lat. *labrum*, Hom., etc.; proverb., *χείλεσι γελάω* to laugh with the lips only, Il. 15. 102; *χείλεα μὲν τ' ἐδῆν*, *ὑπερὶν δ' οὐκ ἐδῆν* *wetted the lips, but not the palate*, i. e. drank sparingly, Il. 22. 495; *ἐν χείλεσσι στάζουσι νέκταρ* Pind. P. 9. 109; *πειθᾷ τὴν ἐπεκάβην ἐπὶ τοῖς χ.*, of Pericles, Eupol. Δημ. 6. 5; *χείλεσιν διδοὺς δόνοντας*, like Homer's *ὀδὰς ἐν χείλεσσι φύς* (v. *ἐμφῶν*) Eur. Bacch. 621; *χείλεσιν ἀμφιλάλοισ*, of incessant talk, Ar. Ran. 678; *δάκνων τὰ χ.*, of one in a difficulty, Eubul. Κερκ. 2; *ἀπὸ χειλῶν*, opp. to *ἀπὸ καρδίας*, Plut. Cato Ma. 12; *ἀπ' ἀκρῶν χ. φιλοσοφεῖν* on the surface only, Luc. Apol. 6; *ἐπ' ἀκρῶν τοῦ χ.*, = on the tip of one's tongue, Id. Indoct. 26; *τὰ χ. προσαρμόζων* (*sc. τῇ κύλιν*) Id. D. Deor. 5. 2; *προσαρμόζων τὰ χ.*, or *χείλῃ προσεγγίσει* *χείλεσιν*, of persons kissing, Id. D. Metetr. 5. 3, Amot. 53; *χείλεσι διερχρόσι* (v. *διαρρέω* I. 5); *τοῖς χ. τιμὰν* Ev. Matth. 15. 8; *ἐν χ. ἐτέρους λαλεῖν*, i. e. in strange speech (but Vat. *ἐτέρων*), I Ep. Cor. 14. 21; so, *χ. ἐν πάντων* LXX (Gen. 11. 6, cf. Prov. 10. 19).

2. of horses, Xen. Eq. 6, 8; of birds, a *bill*, beak, Eur. Ion 1199, Opp. H. 3. 247, Auth. P. 9. 333.

III. metaph. of things, the *edge, brink, brim, rim*, of a bowl, χρυσῷ δ' ἐπὶ χείλεα κεκράνται, Od. 4. 616, cf. 132; *Ἐλπίς . . ἔμμενε πῖθον ὑπὸ χείλεσιν* Hes. Op. 97, cf. Hdt. 3. 123, Ar. Ach. 459, of a ditch, Il. 12. 52, Hdt. 1. 179, Thuc. 3. 23; of the ocean, Mimmerm. II. 7, cf. Plat. Criti. 115 E; of rivers, lakes, Hdt. 2. 70, 94, Arist. H. A. 4. 16, 5; of the vertebrae, Plat. Rep. 616 D, E; of the womb, Arist. H. A. 7. 3, 1.

χειλο-σπρόφιον, *τό*, a *lip-screw, instrument of torture*, Synes. 201 C.

χειλῶν, (*χείλος*) *to surround with a lip or rim*, Xen. Eq. 4. 4.

χείλωμα, *τό*, a *lip, rim*, cited from LXX.

χειλῶν, *ᾠος*, *ός*, v. *χελών*.

χειμα, *τό*: (v. sub *χίων*):—*winter-weather, cold, frost*, Lat. *hiems*, Il. 17. 549, Od. 14. 487; then, *winter* as a season of the year, *χειματος ὥρη* Hes. Op. 448; *οὐποτε καρπὸς ἀπολείπει χειματος οὔτε θέρεος* Od. 7. 118; *φέροντας χ. καὶ θέρος βορροῖς*, of the stars, Aesch. Ag. 45; *οὔτε χειματος οὔτ' ἀνθεμῶντος ἥρος* Id. Pr. 454; *χείμα* in acc. as Adv. *in winter*, Od. II. 189, Hes. Op. 638; so *χειματι*, Soph. Ph. 293.

II. a *storm*, Aesch. Ag. 198, 627, Eur. Andr. 749, al.; *κάλιστον ἦμαρ εἰσιδεῖν ἐκ χειματος* Aesch. Ag. 900; cf. *χειμῶν*.—Poet. form of *χειμῶν*, used only in late Prose, as Plat. Ax. 371 D, Luc., etc.

χειμαδένω, = *χειμάζω* (formed like *φυγαδένω* from *φυγᾶς*), Strab. 205.

χειμαδίζω, = *χειμάζω*, Joseph. A. J. 18. 5, 3, in fut. part. *-ιῶντος*.

χειμαδῖον, *τό*, a *winter-dwelling, winter-quarters*, *χειμαδῖω χρῆσθαι* Ἀλφιν Dem. 49. 3:—mostly in pl., *χειμαδία πῆγνυσθαι* to fix one's *winter-quarters*, Plut. Sert. 6, cf. Lucull. 3, Eum. 15.—The Adj. *χειμαδῖος*, a, *ον*, is cited in Poll. 1. 62, and Suid.; *ή χειμαδία* (sc. *ᾠρα*) Et. Gud.; cf. *χειμασία*.

χειμάζω, fut. *ᾠω*: (*χείμα*):—trans. *to expose. to the winter-cold*:—Pass. *to be exposed thereto, pass the winter*, Soph. Fr. 446; *ὅπως χειμασθῇ καὶ ἡλιωθῇ ἡ γῆ* Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 7; of trees, *to live through the winter, χειμασθέντα δένδρα* Id. Hl. P. 4. 14, 1; *χειμασθέντα χειμῶσι ᾠραῖοις καὶ καλοῖς* Id. C. P. 2. 1, 2.

2. intr. *to pass the winter, opp. to θερίζω*, Ar. Av. 1098, Xen. Occ. 5, 9, Isocr., etc.:—of armies, *to go into winter-quarters, to winter*, Lat. *hiemare*, Hdt. S. 133, Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 15, 3, 2, 1, Polyb., etc.; cf. *χειμερίζω*.

III. *to raise a storm or tempest, θεοὺ τοιαῦτα χειμαζόντος* Soph. O. C. 1504; *ὅταν χειμᾷ ὁ θεὸς ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ* Xen. Occ. 8, 16; *χειμάσει [ἡ νεφέλη]* ἐφ' ἡμᾶς

Plut. 2. 195 D:—then impers., like *ῥεῖ, νίφει, ἐχείμαζε ἡμέρας τρεῖς* (in impf. sense) *the storm continued*, Hdt. 7. 191; *χειμάσει there will be stormy weather*, Theophr. Fr. 6, 3, 1.

III. c. acc. *to drive forth or away, of a storm, χ. ἐξ τοῦς μῦας* Ib. 14. 7:—Pass. *to be driven by a storm, overtaken by it, suffer from it*, Thuc. 2. 25., 3. 69, al.; *χειμασθεῖς ἀνέμῳ* Id. 8. 99; *ἐν θαλάττῃ χειμαζομένον πλοῖον* Plut. Ion 540 B, etc.

2. metaph. *to toss like a storm, distress, τὸδ' αἶμα χ. πόλιν* Soph. O. T. 101, cf. Menand. *Ἦμιον* 6:—Pass. *to be tempest-tost, distressed*, esp. of the state considered as a ship, Eur. Supp. 269, Ar. Ran. 361; *δύμων ὁλβος χειμάζεται* Eur. Ion 966:—also of single persons, *to suffer as in a storm, suffer grievously*, Aesch. Fr. 562, 838, Soph. Ph. 1460, Plat. Polit. 273 D (cf. *χειμαίνω* I. 2); *ταῖς σαῖς ἀπειλαῖς αἰς ἐχειμασθῆν* Soph. Ant. 391; *ἀλλῃ δ' ἐν τύχῃ χ.* Eur. Hipp. 315; *χειμασσοῦμαι . . ὑπ' ἀπορίας ἐν τοῖς νῦν λόγοις* Plat. Philib. 29 B, cf. Lach. 194 C; *ἐν στρατείᾳ ἡ νόσος χ.* Id. Theat. 170 A; also *to toss about*, from fever, Hipp. Progn. 46:—so also intr. in Act., Diog. L. 10. 137:—cf. Lob. Phryg. 387.

χειμαίνω, fut. *ᾠω*, *to drive by a storm, and in Pass. to be driven by a storm, be tempest-tost*, of a ship, Hdt. 8. 118; metaph., *φόβῳ κεχείμασται φρένες* Pind. P. 9. 57.

2. metaph. also *to disturb as by a storm, χειμαίνει ὁ χειμαζόμενος he who is himself in a state of storm brings others into a like state*, Arist. Poët. 17, 3; *χειμαίνει δ' ὁ βαρὺς πνεύσας Πόθος* Anth. P. 12. 157.

II. intr. *to be stormy, θάλασσα . . ἄγρια χειμῆσασα* Ib. 7. 652:—impers., like *χειμάζει, χειμαίνοντος when it is stormy*, Theocr. 9. 20.

χειμ-ἄμυνα, *ή*, a *defence against winter, a thick winter-cloak*, cited from Aesch. in Poll. 7. 61; from Soph. in Bachm. Anecd. 1. 415.

χειμᾶρος, *ός*, a *plug in a ship's bottom*, drawn out when the ship was brought on land, to let out the bilge-water, Hes. Op. 624; cf. *εὐδιδαιος*.

χειμάρροος, *ον*, Att. contr. *-ρροος*, *ον*, and shortened *χειμάρρος*, *ον*: (*χείμα*, *ῥέω*):—*winter-flowing, swollen by rain and melted snow, of mountain-streams*, I. joined with *ποταμός*, *ὅν γε [the stone] ποταμὸς χειμάρροος ὥσῃ* Il. 13. 138; *ὥς δ' ὅποτε πλήθυν ποταμὸς πέδι-ονδε κατέειπεν χειμάρροος κατ' ὄρεσφιν* 11. 492; but Hom. also uses the form *χειμάρρος*, *ποταμῷ πλήθοντι ἑοικὸς χειμάρρῳ* 5. 83; *ὥς δ' ὅτε χειμάρρο ποταμοὶ κατ' ὄρεσφιν ῥέοντες* 4. 452:—so, *χειμάρρῳ ποταμῷ ἕκλος* Hdt. 3. 81, cf. Theogn. 348; so in Att., mostly in the form *χειμάρρος*, *παρὰ ῥέθοισι χειμάρροισι* Soph. Ant. 712; *φάραγγες ὕδατι χειμάρρῳ ῥέουσιν* Eur. Tro. 449; *διὰ χειμάρρον νάπηι* Id. Bacch. 1093; so, *χαράδρα χ.* Polyb. 10. 30, 2.

2. in Aesch. Fr. 280, *πλεκτάνη χειμάρροος* seems to be *rushing, furious lightning* (cf. *πυρὸς βόστρυχος*), Id. Pr. 1044.

II. as Subst. (without *ποταμός*), a *torrent*, Plat. Legg. 736 A, Xen. Hell. 4. 4, 7; *ὥσπερ χειμάρροος ἀν εἰς τὴν πόλιν κατέπεσε* Dem. 278. 9; metaph., *ὅν χειμάρρῳ borne down the rushing stream*, Pind. Fr. 90.

2. like *χαράδρα* II. 2, a *water-drain, conduit*, Dem. 1277. 5. (The ancient Comm. on Hom. differed as to the accent of the form *χειμάρρος*,—whether it was an independent Subst. *χειμάρρος*, or *χειμάρρῳ* (for *χειμάρροος*), Eust. 496. 38. Dind., after Payne Knight, would for *χειμάρρος* write *χειμάρροος*, on the analogy of *ᾠκίπορος*.)

χειμάρρῳδης, *es*, (*εἶδος*) like a *torrent*, Strab. 400, 616.

χειμάς, *ᾠος*, *ή*, (sub. *ᾠρα*) *the winter-season, winter*, Hesych. **2.** (sub. *ἐσθῆς*), a *winter-garment*, Id.

χειμᾶστια, Ion. *-ῖα*, *ή*, a *passing the winter, wintering, φοιτέειν ἐς χ. ἐς τοὺς τόπους τοῦτους* Hdt. 2. 22.

2. *winter-quarters*, Polyb. 2. 54, 14, al., Diod.

II. = *χειμῶν*, a *storm*, Arist. Probl. 26. 3, Theophr. Fr. 5. 50, Hesych.

χειμα-ασκέω, *to exercise oneself in winter*, of soldiers, Polyb. 3. 70, 4, Arr. Epict. 1. 2. 32.

χειμαστρον, *τό*, *winter-clothing*, Ar. Fr. 708; cf. *θερίστρον*.

χειμαστόκος, *ή*, *όν*, late form for *χειμέριος*, Schol. Opp. II. 3. 459.

χειμᾶω and **χειμέω**, = *μῆγω*, Hesych.

χειμέθλη, *ή*, v. sub *χιμέτλη*.

χειμερεία, *ή*, *the winter season*, Dion. H. de Thuc. 9. 3; cf. *θερεία*.

χειμερίζω, = *χειμάζω* I. 2, *to pass the winter, wintering, περὶ Μιλήτων* Hdt. 6. 31; *ἐν Θεσσαλίῃ* H. 126; *ἐνθαῦτα* 7. 37; *αὐτοῦ* 9. 130; not in Att.

II. *to be stormy*, Theophr. Fr. 6. 3, 5.

χειμερινός, *ή*, *όν*, *of or in winter, of or in winter-time*, opp. to *θερινός*, *χ. τροπαί* (v. sub *τροπή* I); *χ. μῆνες* Thuc. 6. 21; *πρὸς ἡλίον τὸν χ.* Hdt. 1. 193, cf. Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 9; *χ. ἀνατολὴ τοῦ ἡλίου καὶ δυσμαί* Hipp. Afr. 281, cf. Arist. Meteor. 2. 6, 3 sq.; *ὄμβροι* Polyb. 9. 43, 5; *χ. ἐυστομία* Plat. Criti. 112 B, cf. 117 B; *ἀργυρώματα* Ath. 230 D; *μᾶχη* Dem. 300. 17; [*τίνα τῶν ᾠών*] ἀποβάλλει τὰς χ. τρίχας *their winter coat*, Arist. Probl. 10. 21; *χ. ὕπνος* a *winter-night's dream*, Luc. Somn. 17:—also, *τὴν χ. (sc. ὥρην)* *the winter-season*, Hdt. 1. 102; so, *τὰ χ.* Plat. Legg. 653 C, 915 D.

2. *winty, bleak, cold* (where the sense approaches that of *χειμέριος*), *χαριὸν* Thuc. 2. 70, cf. Theophr. Fr. 5. I with 6. 1.

χειμέριος, a, *ον*, Hom. and Pind., in Att. mostly *os, on*, Soph. Ph. 1194, Thuc. 3. 22:—*of winter, wintry, stormy, ἄελλαι* Il. 2. 294; *νεφάδες* 3. 222; *ὕδωρ* 23. 420; *ὄμβρος* Hes. Sc. 478, Pind. P. 6. 10, Eur. Hel. 1481 (nowhere else in Eur., and never in Aesch.); *νότος* Soph. Ant. 335; *ὥρη χειμερῆι* *the wintry or stormy season*, Od. 5. 485, Hes. Op. 492; *ἦμαρ χ.* Il. 12. 279, Hes. Op. 522, 563; *νόξ* Emped. 221, Pind. O. 6. 171, Thuc., etc.; *χ. πῦρ* Pind. P. 4. 473; *οἱ χειμεριώτατοι μῆνες* *the most wintry, stormy months*, Hdt. 2. 68; *τὰς χειμεριώτατας [ἡμέρας]* Arist. H. A. 8. 14, 1; so, *χ. κατὰ μῆνα* Simon. 14; *ἦρ χ.* a *stormy, cold spring*, Hipp. Afr. 287; *χ. νύξ* a *stormy night (in summer time)*, Thuc. 1. c., cf. Pind. O. 6. 171; *αὐτὰ χειμερία κυμασπλήη* a shore stricken by the *wintry waves*, Soph. O. C. 1241; *χειμερία βροντᾶ*, as Adv., Ar. Fr. 142; *ἐν χειμερινῇ in cold places*, opp. to *ἐν ἀκλεινοῖς*, Arist. H. A. 9.

7, 11; ἢ ἰδῶσι .. χεῖμερ stormy weather, lb. 9. 10, 1; χ. αἱ σύνοδοι τῶν μῶν μᾶλλον ἢ αἱ μεσότητες Id. G. A. 2. 4, 9. 2. metaph., χ. λύπη raging pain, Soph. Ph. 1194; χ. τὰ πράγματα, punningly, Ar. Ach. 1141.—Correct writers use χεῖμερος = wintry, stormy, χεῖμερινός (opp. to θερινός) = in winter-time, in the winter season, as the examples cited shew. Later authors neglected this distinction, as, χεῖμερινή (sc. ὥραι) Nic. Al. 544; App. Civ. 2. 48 and 52 writes χεῖμερίοι τροπαί, cf. χεῖμερινός 2:—v. Lob. Phryn. 52.

χεῖμερος, ὄν, poet. for foreg., Arat. 797, 1084. χεῖμετλη, χεῖμετλιάω, χεῖμετλον, v. sub χεῖμετλ-. χεῖμη, ἡ, = χημία, and χεῖμευτής, ὁ, = χημευτής, Byz. χεῖμῆω, to freeze, stand the frost, Hipp. 418. 54; v. Foës. s. v. χεῖμή, ἡ, Ion. for χεῖμα, the winter-season, winter-cold, frost, Hipp. ap. Gal., v. Foës. Occ. Lob. Soph. Aj. p. 158.

χεῖμο-θνήσκει, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, (θνήσκω) frozen to death, Luc. Lexiph. 14. χεῖμοσπορέομαι, Pass. to be sown in winter, Theophr. C. P. 4. 11, 3. χεῖμο-σπορος, ὄν, sown in winter, Theophr. C. P. 4. 11, 1.

χεῖμο-φύγῶ, to shun the winter or wintry weather, Strab. 35. χεῖμῶν, ἄνος, ὁ, like χεῖμα, winter, opp. to θέρος, χεῖμῶνος δυσθαλάπτος ὅς ῥα τε ἔργων ἀνθρώπων ἀνέπαυον Id. 17. 549; χεῖμῶν in winter, 21. 283, Soph. O. T. 1138; ἐν χεῖμῶνι Pind. l. 2. 62, Aesch. Ag. 969; ἐν τῷ χ. Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 8, Cyr. 8. 8, 17; χεῖμῶνος ὥρα Andoc. 18. 5:—also, χεῖμῶνος in winter-time, Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 9, Plat. Rep. 415 E; χ. μέσον in mid-winter, Ar. Fr. 476. 1; τοῦ χ. in the course of the winter, Thuc. 7. 31; τοῦ αὐτοῦ χ. Id. 8. 30; so, διὰ χεῖμῶνος and διὰ τοῦ χ. Plat. Tim. 74 C, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 9;—χεῖμῶνα during winter, Soph. O. T. 1188; τὸν χ. during the winter, Hdt. 3. 117, Xen. An. 7. 6, 9, Hell. 1. 4. 1; τὸν χ. ὅλον Ar. Fr. 124; ὁ ἀμφὶ τὸν χ. χρόνος Xen. Cyr. 8. 6, 22;—ὅρος ἀβατον ὑπὸ χεῖμῶνος in consequence of the cold weather, Hdt. 8. 138, cf. Thuc. 2. 101:—so in pl., νηροσπιβεῖς χεῖμῶνος Soph. Aj. 671; opp. to καύματα, Plat. Polit. 280 E, Legg. 829 B.

2. to denote the wintry quarter of the heavens, the north, Βορέας καὶ χ. Hdt. 2. 26. II. wintry weather, a winter-storm, and generally a storm, ἐπεὶ οὖν χεῖμῶνα φύγον καὶ ἀέσφατον ὕμβρον Id. 3. 4; εὐ νηφετός οὐτ' ἄρ χ. πολλὸς οὐτε ποτ' ὕμβρος Od. 4. 566; ὅτε τις χ. ἐκπαγλὸς ὕροτο Id. 5. 522; ὅπαρινδ' ὕμβρον καὶ χεῖμῶν' ἐπιόντα Hes. Op. 673; Γαῖα δὲ πᾶσι δέναν ὅπασσεν ἐκ χ. Pind. l. 47 (6). 53; ὥρεσθεος χεῖμῶνα Aesch. Pers. 496, cf. Ag. 649, 656, Cho. 202, Soph. Aj. 1143 sqq., etc.;—so also in Prose, χ. καταρραγή Hdt. 1. 87; ἐπέπεσε σφο. χ. τε μέγας καὶ πολλὰς ἀνεμὸς Id. 7. 188, cf. Plat. Prot. 344 D; ἐπιγίγνεται χ. Hdt. 7. 34, cf. Thuc. 4. 6; χεῖμῶνι χρῆσθαι Antipho 131. 42; χ. νοτερός a storm of rain, Thuc. 3. 21; χεῖμῶνα ποιεῖν ἐν εὐδία Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 14:—in pl., ὑπὸ τῶν χ. by means of the winter-storms, Hdt. 4. 62; ἐν γε χεῖμῶσι καὶ ἐν εὐδία Plat. Legg. 961 E, cf. 919 A:—cf. ὀρνίθια.

2. metaph., θεόςσοντας χ. a storm of calamity sent by the gods, Aesch. Pr. 643; χ. καὶ κακῶν τυκμυρία lb. 1015, cf. Cho. 202, 1066; ὁρὸς ἐν χεῖμῶνι in the storm of battle, Soph. Ant. 670; θολερῶ .. χ. νοσῆσας, of the madness of Ajax, Id. Aj. 207:—of a person, χ. ὁ μαρκασκός ἐστὶ τοῖς φίλοις Alex. Παρὰς. 1, cf. Δημητρ. 1. 4; χ. κατ' οἶκον .. κακῇ γυνή Menand. Sent. Monost. 540. χεῖμωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, stormy, Byz. χεῖμωνόβην, Adv. from winter or a storm, Arat. 995. χεῖμωνο-τύπος (ῶ), ὄν, buffeting stormily, λαλαφῆ Aesch. Supp. 34. χείρ, ἡ, χειρός, χειρὶ, χεῖρα, dual χεῖρε, χεροῖν, pl. χεῖρες, χερῶν, χεῖρας,—the penult. being regularly short, when the ult. is long; dat. pl. always χερσὶ (χεῖρσι occurs in late Inscrip., C. I. (add.) 2811 b. 10., 2942 c):—but Poets used the penult. long or short in all cases, as the verse required, χειρός, χερὶ, χεῖρα, χέρε, χέρες, χέρας (of which Hom. uses only χερὶ; χεῖρα h. Hom. 18. 40); with gen. dual and pl. χεροῖν, χερῶν, of which the former occurs in Soph. El. 206, 1595; whereas χερῶν is common even in Prose.—Poët. forms, dat. pl. χεῖρσαι, -ιν, Hom., Pind.; χεῖρσαι Hom., also in Soph. Ant. 976, 1297 (lyr.), but in an iamb. line, Eur. Alc. 756; χεῖρσαι, -ιν only in Hes. Th. 519, 747:—Dor. nom. χερς Timocor. 9; gen. χηρός Alcim. 87; acc. pl. χέρρας Theocr. 28. 9:—On the accent and declension of these forms, v. Arcad. 20. 18, 125. 11, Choerob. in Theodos. pp. 86, 346. (On the etym., v. sub fin.) The hand, whether as closed, παχεῖα lb. 3. 376; βαρεῖα 11. 235, al.; or open, flat, χερσὶ καταπρήνεται 15. 114, Od. 13. 164, al.; εἰς τὴν χ. ἔρχεται xi Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 9:—in usage, the pl. often stands where a single hand is meant, e. g. lb. 23. 384; or, reversely, the sing. where the hands of many are spoken of, e. g. Od. 3. 37:—the dual is also joined with the pl., ἀμφὶ χεῖρας 8. 135; χεῖρε ἀμφοτέρας lb. 21. 115.

2. the hand and arm, the arm (cf. ὅμος 1. 1), πῆχυν χειρός δεξιτερῆς 21. 166; χεῖρα μέσην ἀγκῶνος ἐνερθεν 11. 252; χεῖρες ἀπ' ὤμων ἀΐσσοντο Hes. Th. 150; so, ἐν χερσὶ πεσεῖν into the arms, lb. 6. 81, etc.; and sometimes words are added to denote the hand as distinct from the arm, ἀκρην οὐτάσας χεῖρα 5. 336; ἀκραις ταῖς χ. χερῖδας ἔχουσι Xen. Cyr. 8. 17, cf. Plat. Prot. 352 A. 3. of the hand of monkeys, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 14, Arist. H. A. 2. 8, 5; of the fore-paw of the hyena, Id. Fr. 330.

II. Special usages: 1. to denote position, ποτέρας τῆς χειρός ὃν χ. Eur. Cycl. 680; so, ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ χειρὶ Pind. P. 6. 19; ἐπ' ἀριστερᾷ χειρὶ Od. 5. 277; χειρός εἰς τὰ δεξιὰ Soph. Fr. 527; λαῖδς χειρός Aesch. Fr. 714; cf. also ὑπόγνος:—but χεῖρ is often omitted with δεξιᾷ, ἀριστερά, as we say the right, the left (v. sub δεξιός, ἀριστερός, σκαῖός, λαῖός), Pors. Hec. 1141. 2. the dat. of all numbers is common with all Verbs which imply the use of hands, χεῖρ λαβεῖν, χερῶν ἔλασθαι, etc., Hom., etc.; χερσὶν ἀσπάζεσθαι Od. 3. 35; προκαλίσσθαι 18. 20; χερσὶ or χεροῖν ψάυειν Soph. O. T. 1510, 1466; cf. ἐμφύω, καταρρέω, etc.:—sometimes this dat. is added pleon. by way of emphasis, ὄνυξ συλλαβὴν χερὶ Id.

Aj. 303; so πῆξ χερὶ, λὰξ ποδὶ, etc. 3. the gen. is used when one takes a person by the hand, χειρὶς ἔχειν τινα lb. 4. 154; χειρὸς ἑλάν 1. 323, etc.; γέροντα δὲ χειρὸς ἀνίστη he raised him by the hand, 24. 515, cf. Od. 14. 319; χερὶ χειρὸς ἑλάν Pind. P. 9. 216; ἔλκειν τινα χειρὸς Id. N. 11. 42; ἀνέλκειν τινα τῆς χ. Ar. Vesp. 569, etc. 4. the acc. is used when one takes the hand of a person, χεῖρα γέροντος ἑλάν lb. 24. 361; χεῖρ' ἐλε δεξιτέρῃν Od. 1. 121; χεῖρας τ' ἀλλήλων λαβέτην, in pledge of good faith, lb. 6. 233; so, ἐμβαλλε χ. δεξιάν μοι Soph. Tr. 1181; ἐμβαλλε χειρὸς πίστων Id. Ph. 813, cf. O. C. 1632.

5. other uses of the acc.: a. of suppliants, χεῖρας ἀνασχέειν θεοῖς, i. e. in prayer, lb. 3. 275, etc., cf. ἀνέχω 1. 1; and in same sense, ποτὶ γούνασι χεῖρας βάλλειν Od. 16. 310; χεῖρας ἀμφιβάλλειν γούνασι or δειρῇ 7. 142, 24. 207; ἀμφὶ τινι χεῖρε β. 21. 223; περίβαλε δὲ χεῖρας Ar. Thesm. 914, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1559; so also (v. sub voce.) χεῖρας ἀείρειν, ἀνατρίνειν, ἀναφέρειν, for Voss should not have explained χεῖρας ἀείρειν (Od. 11. 423) as a movement in self-defence (cf. 426); in Att. however χεῖρας ἀείρειν is to hold up hands in token of assent or choice, of persons voting, Ar. Eccl. 264; τὴν χ. αἶρειν Andoc. 28. 37, Xen., etc.; ὅπα ταῦτα δοκεῖ, ἀράτα τὴν χ. Xen. An. 5. 6, 33, cf. 7. 3, 6; so, ἀνατρίνω τὴν χ. lb. 3. 2, 9, 33; also, χεῖρας ὀρεγνύς lb. 22. 37; χεῖρ' ὀρέγων εἰς οὐρανόν 15. 371; χεῖρας ὀρ. τινι Od. 12. 257; πρὸς τινα Pind. P. 4. 426, cf. lb. 24. 506; (but in Att., ὀρ. τὴν χ. τινι to reach him one's hand in help, Xen. Hell. 5. 2, 17); also, χεῖρε ἐτάροισι πετάσας lb. 4. 523, etc.; πινύς εἰς ἐμὲ χεῖρας Od. 11. 392; (but, χεῖρε πετάσας absol., of one swimming, etc., 5. 374, etc.). b. χεῖρα ὑπερέχειν τινὸς to hold the hand over him as a protector, lb. 9. 420, etc.; more rarely τινί, 4. 249, cf. 5. 433. c. in hostile sense, χεῖρας or χεῖρα ἐπφέρειν τινί 1. 89, 19. 261, etc.; χεῖρας ἐφίειναι τινί 1. 567, and often in Od.; so, χεῖρας ἐπιβάλλειν τινί Polyb., etc.; χεῖρα προσφέρειν τινί Pind. P. 9. 62 (v. προσφέρω 1. 1):—χεῖρας ἐπὶ τινι ἰάλλειν, v. ἰάλλω 1. 1. d. χεῖρας προίσχέσθαι Thuc. 3. 58, 66; χεῖρας ἀπέχειν τινὸς to keep hands off a person or thing, Lat. *abstinere manus ab aliquo*, lb. 1. 97, Od. 20. 263, Aesch. Eum. 350; τὰ χεῖρε Plat. Symp. 213 D; so, χεῖρας παύειν τινὸς lb. 21. 294:—cf. also ἀνασείω, ἐπισείω. e. χεῖρας ἐπιτίθειναι τινί, in token of consecration, 1 Ep. Tim. 5. 22, etc.

6. with Preps.: a. ἀνὰ χεῖρας ἔχειν τινά to be intimate with .., Polyb. 21. 4, 5, cf. Sext. Enip. M. 1. 64; τὰ ἀνὰ χεῖρα the matters in hand, Plut. 2. 614 A, etc.; ἀνὰ χ. τῆς πόλεως hard by .., LXX (2 Regg. 15. 2). b. ἀπὸ χειρὸς λογίζεσθαι to reckon off hand, roughly, Ar. Vesp. 656, cf. Luc. Hist. Conscr. 29; v. infr. c. c. διὰ χειρὸν ἔχειν, λαβεῖν, literally, to have or take between the hands, Aesch. Supp. 193, Soph. Ant. 916; διὰ χειρὸς ἔχειν to hold in the hand, lb. 1258, Ar. Vesp. 597; to have in hand, i. e. under control, Thuc. 2. 76; and so, to have a work in hand, to be engaged in it, take care of it, lb. 2. 13, and often in late Prose, as Dion. H. de Isocr. 4, Plut., etc.; also, διὰ χειρὸν ἔχειν Arist. Pol. 5. 8, 8; so of arms, διὰ χειρὸς εἶναι Luc. Anach. 35; and, διὰ χ. ἔχειν c. part. to be continually doing, Plut. 2. 767 C:—διὰ χειρὸς τινος ποιεῖν τι seems to be a Hebraism in LXX and N.T., by his agency, instrumentality:—so, ἡ διὰ χειρὸς πρᾶσις a sale without bargaining, Charito. 1. 12. d. εἰς χεῖρας λαμβάνειν τι literally, Soph. El. 1120, etc.; also to take a matter in hand, undertake it, Eur. Hec. 1242; so, ἀγεσθὰ τι εἰς χεῖρας Hdt. 1. 126, 4. 79, etc.:—also, θείναι τι or τινα εἰς χεῖρα τινος Soph. Aj. 751; δοῦναι τινι εἰς χεῖρας or χεῖρα Id. El. 1348, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 22; καταστήσαι εἰς τὰς χεῖρας τινος Aeschin. 32. 1;—then of persons, εἰς χεῖρας ἰκέσθαι τινὸς to fall into his hands, lb. 10. 448; (in Hom. also simply ὅ τι χεῖρας ἵκοιτο, Od. 12. 331, cf. 24. 172); so, εἰς χεῖρας ἑλθεῖν τινι Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 10; or, generally, to have to do with any one, converse with him, lb. 2. 14, 15, An. 1. 2, 26; (so, ἐς χεῖρα γῆ ἐννῆψαν Eur. Heracl. 429, ubi v. Elmsl.);—but most commonly, εἰς χεῖρας ἑλθεῖν ἵνα, συνίεναι τινί to come to blows or close quarters with .., Lat. *manum conserere cum aliquo*, Aesch. Theb. 650, Soph. O. C. 795, Thuc. 7. 44; also absol., εἰς χ. ἐλθεῖν, ἵνα Id. 2. 3, 4. 23, 72, 96; συνίεναι Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 22; this Hdt. expresses by εἰς χερῶν νόμον ἀπικέσθαι, 9. 48; ἐν χερῶν νόμῳ ἀπόλλυσθαι, 8. 89, cf. Aeschin. 1. 24; so, ἐν χεροῖν δίκῃ (Elmsl.) Eur. Bacch. 737 (cf. ἐν χεροῖν τὴν δίκην ἔχων Plat. Theat. 172 E); χεῖρας συμμυρνύναι τοῖς πολεμίοις Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 11;—also, εἰς χεῖρας δέχεσθαι τινος to await their charge, Id. An. 4. 3, 31; εἰς χ. ὑπομένειν τινὸς Thuc. 5. 72. e. ἐκ χειρὸς by hand of man, Soph. Aj. 27:—from near at hand, close, Lat. *cominus*, ἐκ χειρὸς βάλλειν Xen. An. 3. 3, 15; ἀμύνεσθαι lb. 5. 4, 25; μάχεσθαι Id. Hell. 7. 2, 14; πληγὰς ἐκ χ. ἀναδέχεσθαι Plut. Timol. 4;—also of time, out of hand, off hand, forthwith, Polyb. 5. 41, 7, al.

f. ἐν χερὶ τίθει δέπας lb. 1. 585, Od. 13. 57, 15. 120, al., and always so of a cup, (so that ἐν χερσὶ τίθει δέπας was condemned by the Critics in Od. 3. 51, 15. 130); so, πρσβήνῃ ἐν χερὶ θῆσω lb. 8. 289; τῶνον (ἐγχο) ἔχων ἐν χερὶ 15. 443, 17. 604; σκήπτρον δέ οἱ ἐμβαλε χερὶ Od. 2. 37; but, ἐν .. χερσὶ σκήπτρον ἔθηκεν lb. 23. 568; of a costly gift, ἐν χερσὶ τίθει 1. 441, 446; v. La Roche Text-kr. p. 378;—later, ἐν ταῖς χ. ἔχειν, literally, Plat. Rep. 432 D, Dem., etc.; but ἐν χεροῖν ἔχειν also, like διὰ χειρὸς ἔχειν, to have in hand, be engaged in, τὸν γάμον lb. 1. 35, Dion. H. de Thuc. 1; so, ἐν χερὶ ἔχειν Plat. Theat. 172 E; ὁ ἐν χερσὶ πόλεμος the war in hand, Dion. H. 8. 87; ὁ ἐν χ. περιτεταχμένος lb. 21:—often of a battle, ἐν χερσὶ hand to hand, Lat. *cominus*, ἢ ἡ μάχη ἐν χ. Thuc. 4. 43; ἐν χ. ἀποκτείνειν Id. 3. 66, cf. 4. 57, 96, etc.; ἐν χ. γίγνεσθαι τινι Id. 5. 72; ἐν χ. εἶναι τινος Xen. Hell. 4. 6, 11:—so, sometimes in dual, τὰν χερῶν Soph. Ant. 1345; ἐν χεροῖν ἔχειν, etc., Plut. Alex. 13, etc.:—ἐν χερὶ τινος by the hand of .., Hebraism in LXX and N.T.

g. ἐπὶ χειρὸς ἔχειν or in one's hand, Theogn. 490; ἐπὶ χειρὸς τινος φέρειν τι to put it into his hands, Plut. 2. 815

B. h. *κατὰ χειρός*, of washing the hands before meals, *ἔδωκε κατὰ χειρός* or *κατὰ χειρός ἕδωκε* (sc. *φερέτω τις*), Teleclid. *Ἀμφ.* 2, Ar. Vesp. 1216, cf. Av. 464, Fr. 427, Ath. 408 E; and (without *ἕδωκε*) *κατὰ χ. διδόναι*, λαμβάνειν Alex. Incert. 1. 2, Arched. *Θγο.* 1. 3:—metaph., πάντα μοι κατὰ χ. ἦν τὰ πράγματα *at hand*, Pherecr. *Χειρ.* 7:—later also *κατὰ χειρῶν δόναι*, χεῖν, λαβεῖν Philyl. *Αἰγ.* 1, Antiph. Incert. 36, Menand. *Τῆρ.* 4; cf. Phot. s. v., Lob. Phryn. 327:—*κατὰ χεῖρα* in hand or act, opp. to *συνέχει*, Diinn. H. 7. 6, Plut. Philop. 7:—*κατὰ χεῖρας* or *κατὰ τὴν χ. τινός* by his side, LXX. i. *μετὰ χερσίν* *ἔχειν* between, i. e. in, the hands, Il. 11. 4, 15. 717; [ἀλειτουργία] *μετὰ χ. ἐνώμα* Od. 22. 10:—but, *μετὰ χεῖρας* *ἔχειν* to have in hand, be engaged in, Hdt. 7. 16, 2, Thuc. 1. 138. k. *παρὰ χεῖρα* at hand, LXX; pleon., *πρόχειρον* *παρὰ χερσίν* Soph. Ph. 747. l. *πρὸ χειρῶν* close before one, Soph. Ant. 1279, Eur. Tro. 1207, Rhes. 274; so, *πρὸ χεῖρας εἶναι* Plat. Com. Λακων. 1. 5 (as Herm. for *προχείρους*). m. *πρὸς χειρός* *τινός* by his hand, Aesch. Supp. 66, etc.;—*πρὸς ἔμην χ.* at the signs given by my hand, Soph. Ph. 148. n. *ὑπὸ χειρὶ δαμῆς* under, i. e. by, another's hands, Il. 2. 374, etc.; *ὑπὸ χεῖρα* ποιεῖσθαι to bring under one's power (cf. *ὑποχείριος*), Xen. Ages. 1, 22; οἱ *ὑπὸ χ.* persons in one's power, Dem. 74. 5; *ὑπὸ τὴν χ.* ἐλθεῖν to come into one's hand, Luc. Hermot. 57, etc.; but, *ὑπὸ χεῖρα*, also, at hand, at the moment, Arist. Meteor. 2. 9, 13, Plut., etc.

III. *the hand* often receives the attributes of the person using it, χ. *μεγάλη*, of Zeus, Il. 15. 695; *σοὶ χ.* of one throwing, 12. 306; *ἀφνειος* Pind. O. 7. 1, cf. Soph. El. 458; *εὐσεβής*, εὐφελής Aesch. Cho. 141, Ag. 34; *κάρβανος* Ib. 1061; γεραίρα Eur. Hec. 145; *πονηρά* Id. Ion 1316; etc.;—also to denote wealth or poverty, *πλειοστέρη σὺν χ.* Od. 11. 359; *κενέας σὺν χ. ἔχοντας* 10. 42, cf. Eur. Hel. 1280; etc. 2. it is represented as acting of itself, *χεῖρες* *μαυμῶσαι* Il. 13. 77, cf. Soph. Aj. 50; *χεῖρ ὄρα τὸ δράσασθαι* Aesch. Theb. 554; *δήμου κρατοῦσα χ.* Id. Supp. 604; proverb., *ἀ δὲ χ. τὰν χ. νίξει* Epich. ap. Plat. Ag. 366 C; or simply, *ἀ χ. τὰν χ.* Anth. P. 5. 208. IV. to denote act or deed, as opp. to mere words, in pl., *ἔπασον καὶ χερσὶν ἀρήξεν* Il. 1. 77; *μνήμη* Ἑλένης *χεῖρων* of her handiwork, her art, Od. 15. 126, cf. Soph. Tr. 603; *χερσὶν ἡ λύγος* Id. O. T. 883, cf. O. C. 1297, etc.; so, *τῇ χειρὶ χρῆσθαι* to use one's hands, i. e. be active, stirring, opp. to *ἀργὸν ἐπεσθάναι*, Hdt. 3. 78., 9. 72; *προσφέρειν χεῖρας* to apply force, Xen. Mem. 2. 6, 31;—also in sing., *βούλευμα μὲν τὸ δὸν*, Ἡφαίστου δὲ *χεῖρ* Aesch. Pr. 619; *μὰ χεῖρ* *single-handed*, Dem. 584. 27; *χεῖρ καὶ ποδὶ καὶ πάσῃ δυνάμει* Aeschin. 69. 9, cf. 43. 18; so, *χερσὶν τε ποσὶν τε* Il. 20. 361, cf. Pind. O. 10 (11). 73:—esp. of using the hands in fight, cf. supr. d, e, f: also of deeds of violence, *πρὶν χειρῶν γεύσασθαι* before we try force, Od. 20. 181; *ἀδίκων χειρῶν ἄρχεν* to give the first blow, Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 13, Antipho 126. 5, Lys. 101. 32, etc.; *ἀμυνόμενος ἄρχεν* *χειρῶν* Plat. Legg. 860 D:—generally, *χεῖρες* *violent measures, force*, Aesch. Eum. 260; cf. *χερσὶ* *πεισθῶς* Il. 16. 624, etc.; *ἐν χειρῶν νόμῳ* v. supr. II. 2. d. V. like Lat. *manus* and *vis*, a number or body of men, a band, quantity, number, esp. of soldiers, *χεῖρ μεγάλη*, *ὑπερμηκής* Hdt. 7. 157., 8. 140; mostly in dat., *οὐ σὺν μεγάλῃ χ.* Id. 5. 72; *πολλῇ χ.* 1. 174, Thuc. 3. 96; pleon., *μεγάλῃ χ. πλήθους* Hdt. 7. 20; so in Trag., *οὐ σμικρὰ χεῖρ* Aesch. Supp. 958; *πολλῇ χ.* Eur. Heracl. 337; *οἰκεία χεῖρ*, for *χεῖρ οἰκεῖται*, Id. El. 629; also, *σὺν πλήθει χειρῶν* Soph. O. T. 123. VI. one's hand, i. e. handiwork, τὴν *ἐαυτοῦ χεῖρα* ἀρεῖσθαι Hyperid. ap. Poll. 2. 153, cf. 1 Ep. Cor. 16. 21, Col. 4. 18:—and generally, *the hand* of an artist or workman, *ῥαθυρὰ χ.* Theocr. Epigr. 7. 5, etc.:—more rarely *handiwork*, a work of art, σοφαὶ *χέρες* Anth. Plan. 4. 262, cf. Poll. 2. 150, Jac. Anth. P. 871. VII. of any implement resembling a hand: 1. a kind of gauntlet or target, Xen. Eq. 12. 5, Poll. 1. 35. 2. *χ. σιδηρὰ* a grappling-iron, grapple, Thuc. 4. 25., 7. 62; also of an anchor, Auth. P. 6. 38. 3. part of a wheel, LXX (3 Regg. 7. 32). 4. in LXX also, by a Hebraism, *a pillar or column*, as it was a finger pointing to heaven, *ἀνέστηκεν αὐτῷ χεῖρα* LXX (2 Regg. 18. 18).

VIII. name of the plant *κροκοδείλιον*, Diosc. 3. 12. (Curt. 1 Sg observes that *χεῖρ* contains the act, notion of which *χέρης*, *χερείων* express the pass.; and compares Skt. *har-ami* (rapio), *har-anam* (manus); Zd. *zar* (rapio); Old Lat. *hir* = *manus*, also *hēr-us*, *hēr-es*, *hir-ndo*.)

χειράγρα, *ἡ*, *gout in the hand*, Lat. *chiragra*, and in Poets *cheragra*, Gloss.; cf. *ποδάγρα*. *χειράγωγός*, to lead by the hand, absol., Luc. Tim. 32; *τινα* Posidon. ap. Ath. 211 F, Plut. Cleom. 38; metaph., *χ. τὴν εἴρεσιν μνήμη* Id. 2. 48 B; *τὴν ψυχὴν ἐπὶ τι* Max. T., etc.;—Pass., Diod. 13. 20, ἐπὶ τι Hdn. 7. 1. *χειράγωγημα*, τό, a leading by the hand, Schol. Eur. Phoen. 848. *χειράγωγος*, *ἡ*, *ἡ* = sq., Nicet. 291 A. *χειράγωγία*, *ἡ*, a leading by the hand, Longus 4. 12, Suid. *χειρ-ἀγωγός*, *ὁν*, leading by the hand, *ἔχει* .. *χ. τὸν πλοῦτον* Philom. Incert. 36. 2. as Subst. a leader, guide, Act. Ap. 13. 11, Plut. 2. 794 D; *χ. τυφλὸς βίου* Plut. 2. 98 B, ubi v. Wyttenb. *χειρ-ακρα*, *τά*, the extremities of the hands, Polemo Physiogn. 2. 15. *χειρ-αλγία*, *ἡ*, *handache*, Jo. Chrys.; cf. *χειράγρα*. *χειρ-αλειπτέω*, to anoint the arms for wrestling, to practise wrestling, Diod. Excerpt. 513. *χειρ-άμαξα*, *ἡ*, a handcart or barrow, Antyll. ap. Oribas. p. 117. *χειρ-ἀμάξιον*, τό, Dim. of foreg., Petron. 28. *χειρ-απλόω*, to unfold or open the hand, Athanas. *χειρ-απτάζω*, fut. *άσω*, (ἀπτω) to touch with the hand, take in hand, handle, Hdt. 2. 90:—also *χειραπτέω*, Phot. Bibl. 67. 14. *χειράς*, *άσας*, *ἡ*, (χείρ) a chap, crack, properly in the hands, but also in the feet, *χειράδες* *χειρῶν*, *ποδῶν* chapped hands or feet, Diog. L. 1. 81; the form *χιράς* is preferred by Eust. 194. 40. II. a heap of stones, etc., Hesych.; cf. *χεράς*.

χειρ-άφετος, *ον*, set free, Lat. *manumissus*, Suid.:—the Verb *χειρα-φέτω*, in Gloss. *χειρ-αψία*, *ἡ*, (ἀπτω) a hand to hand fight, close combat, *χειραψία* καὶ *πεῶν* καὶ *ἰππέων* ap. Suid. II. as a term of wrestling, a clasping of one's antagonist so as to throw him (cf. *άμμα* 5), Plut. 2. 234 D. III. a touching with the hands, gentle friction, Lat. *manutigiū*, Cael. Aurel.; v. Foës. Occ. Hipp. *χειράω*, v. l. for *χειράω*, q. v. *χειρ-εκμάγειον*, τό, = *χειρομακτρον*, Ap. Dysc. Hist. Mir. 36. *χειρ-ἐπιθέσια*, *ἡ*, imposition of hands, Corncl. ap. Ens. H. E. 6. 43. *χειρ-εργάτης* [ά], *ον*, *ὁ*, one who works by hand, Tzetz. Hist. 10. 779. *χειρ-εργον*, τό, work by hand, for *χειρῶν ἔργον*, Byz. *χειράω*, to have chaps in the hand, Poll. 2. 152; in worse MSS. *χειράω*, cf. Lob. Phryn. So. *χειρίδιον*, τό, a glove for rubbing the body, Antyll. Oribas. 1. 494. *χειρίδωμος*, Pass. to be furnished with sleeves, Gloss. *χειριδωτός*, *ὁν*, having sleeves, sleeved, καθὼν (Att. χιτῶν) *χειρ.*, as worn by Asiatics, the tunica manuleata of Plaut., Hdt. 7. 61, cf. Philostr. 804, Hdt. 5. 3; of the Gallic χιτῶν σχιστός, Strab. 196; cf. *καρπατός*:—cf. also *ἑξωμίς*. *χειρίζω*, fut. Att. *ίω*, to handle, manipulate, operate, of a surgeon, Hipp. Opp. 740, in Pass. II. to handle, manage, Lat. *administrare*, Polyb. 1. 20. 4, 75. 1, al.; τοὺς *χειρίζοντας* Inscr. Corc. in C. I. 1845. 44. *χειρίζεις*, *ἡ*, = *χειρισμός* 1, Hipp. Fract. 756. II. *administratio*, τοῦ ἀργυρίου C. I. 1845. 66. *χείριος*, *α*, *ον*, = *ὑποχείριος*, in the hands, in the power or control, Eur. Andr. 412; mostly with a Verb, *χειρίαν ἐφέλς τινα* having left me as a captive to another, Soph. Aj. 495; *χείριον λαβεῖν τινα* to get him into one's power, Eur. Cycl. 177; *χ. δάδωναι* Id. Ion 1257. *χείρις*, *ἰδος*, *ἡ*, a covering for the hand, a glove, Od. 24. 230, Xen. Cyr. 8. 17; but also a covering for the arm, a long, loose sleeve, such as the Persians wore, Lat. *manica* (cf. *κύρη* IV), *ἐπικατήμενος* *χειρίδι* πλήρ *ἀργυρίου* Hdt. 6. 72, cf. Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 8, Cyr. 8. 3, 13; used also by the Gauls, Plut. Otho 6; by tragedians, Luc. Jup. Trag. 41. 2. = *χειρίδιον*, Antyll. Oribas. 2. 399. [The oblique cases are commonly written paroxyt. *χειρίδος* in MSS., as was the custom of copyists in all words of this sort, v. Lehrs ad Hdn. *περὶ δέχρ.* p. 371.] *χείρισμα*, τό, a part handled or operated upon, Hipp. Art. 788, 791. II. treatment, practice, Ib. 808. *χειρισμός*, *ὁ*, a handling, manipulation, esp. in surgery, an operation, Hipp. Offic. 740; cf. *χείρις* 1. 2. management, treatment, Lat. *administratio*, τῆς τύχης by fortune, Polyb. 1. 4. 1; τῶν πραγμάτων of business, 5. 26. 4; *ὁ κατὰ μέρος χ.* 2. 35. 3; *ὁ τῆς χάριτος χ.* exercise, 32. 14, 11; τῶν δογμάτων execution, 5. 12. 3; etc. *χειρὶ-σοφός*, f. l. for *χερσόσοφος*. *χειριστέον*, verb. Adj. of *χειρίζω*, one must manage or conduct, τὸν πόλεμον Diod. 17. 16: one must treat of, τι Clem. Al. 924. II. *χειριστέος*, *α*, *ον*, to be operated upon, Hipp. Mochl. 866. *χειριστεύω*, to act as *χειριστής*, C. I. (add.) 4278 k. *χειριστής*, *ὁ*, a manager, administrator, Polyb. 3. 4. 13., 98, 8, al. *χειρίστος*, *ἡ*, *ον*, irreg. Sup. of *χείρων* (v. *χείρων* B). *χειριστότερος*, *α*, *ον*, f. l. for *χερσότερος* in Hipp. 25. 12. *χειρο-βάλλιστρα*, *ἡ*, a hand-sling, Lat. *fulonica*, Gloss. *χειρο-βάναντος*, *ον*, = *βάναντος*, Poll. 7. 7. *χειρο-βάρης*, *ἑς*, *heon* in the hand, Philetaer. Λαμπ. 1. *χειρό-βιος*, *ον*, living by handiwork, Suid. *χειρο-βίωτος*, *ον*, = foreg., Theodoret. *χειρό-βλημα*, τό, and *χειρόβλημα*, τό, = *χειρόβολον*, Hesych. *χειρο-βλιμάομαι*, Dep. affected word for *χειροτριβέω* or *ψηλάφω*, Luc. Pseudol. 24: the MSS. *χειροβλημάομαι*. *χειροβόλω*, to throw with the hand, *χερμάδιος* Luc. Lexiph. 5. *χειρό-βολον*, τό, a handful, bundle, Tzetz. *χειρο-βοσκός*, *ὁν*, feeding oneself by work of hand, Poll. 7. 7, Hesych. *χειρο-βρῶς*, *άτος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, gnawing the arms, *δεσμός* Stesich. 4, cf. Paroemiogr. p. 391, Hesych., Suid. *χειρο-γάστωρ*, *οπος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, one who fills his belly with his hands, i. e. lives by handiwork, Hecatae. 359: *χειρογαστορες* is the name of a play by Nicophro; cf. Herm. Opusc. 7. 325 sq. *χειρο-γονία*, *ἡ*, Hand-production, a name of Persephonē, Hesych. *χειρογράφω*, to guarantee by note of hand, Pandect. *χειρογράφημα*, τό, a note of hand, bond, Phot. Bibl. 31. 18. *χειρό-γράφος*, *ον*, written with the hand: hence *χειρόγραφον*, τό, the handiwriting, C. I. 123. 52, Polyb. 30. 8. 4, Dion. H. 5. 8, etc. 2. = foreg., Plut. 2. 859 A:—so also *χειρόγραφος*, *ὁ*, C. I. 4629. *χειρο-δαίκτης*, *ον*, slain by hand, σφάγια Soph. Aj. 219. *χειρό-δεκτος*, *ον*, Lat. *digito monstratus*, manifest, Soph. O. T. 901. *χειρο-δέσμητος*, *ἡ*, *ον*, handcuffed, Manass. Chron. 2870. *χειρό-δεσμος*, *ὁ*, a handcuff, manacle, Gloss.:—also *-δέσμη*, *ἡ*, Manass. Chron. 2923:—*δεσμέω*, Ducas p. 192. *χειρό-δετος*, *ον*, f. l. for *χειριδωτός*, in Joseph. A. J. 7. 8. 1. *χειρο-δίκαιος*, *ον*, = sq., Suid. *χειρο-δίκη* [ί], *ον*, *ὁ*, one who asserts his right by hand, uses the right of might, Hes. Op. 187.—In Suid. also *-δίκαιος*, *α*, *ον*. *χειρο-δόσιον*, τό, wages, hire, Lat. *manupretium*, Gloss. *χειρο-δοτέω*, to give with the hand, Philo 1. 640; but the sense requires *χειροδετέω* binds his hands with the cestus, as suggested by Wyt. Plut. 6. 585;—Mangey *ονυκροτέω*. *χειρό-δοτος*, *ον*, given by hand, *χ. δάνεισμα* money lent without written acknowledgment, Poll. 2. 152, v. Böckh P. E. 1. 171.

χειρο-δράκων, *οντος*, *δ*, with serpent hands or arms, Eur. El. 1345.
 χειρο-δρόπος, *ον*, plucking with the hands, Nic. Th. 752; cf. χερδρες.
 χειρο-ήθεια, *ή*, tameness, taming, Arist. Physiogn. 5, 2.
 χειρο-ήθης, *ες*, accustomed to the hand, manageable, commonly of animals, tame, Lat. mansuetus, χ. κροκόδειλος, Hdt. 2. 69; θεός τις χ., as Cambyes sneeringly calls Apis, Id. 3. 28; χ. πῶλος Xen. Eq. 2, 3; λέων Diod. 1. 48, etc.; c. dat. used or habituated to, ἀνθρώποις χ. ἐγγέλει Plut. 2. 976 A; θήρια χ. τοῖς πόνοις Ib. 2 F. 2. of persons, manageable, civilised, Strab. 494, Plut., etc.; παρέχειν ἑαυτοῖς χ. Id. 2. 14 E; c. dat., χ. ἦν μοι καὶ ἐπιτασσέμενος had become submissive to me, of a person, Xen. Oec. 7, 10; τιθασέμενος χειροῦς ἑαυτοῖς ποι- ούντες Dem. 37, 9; χειροῦς ὕβρι used to it, Luc. Merc. Cond. 35.
 3. of things, like συνήθης, manageable, tolerable, τῇ διανοίᾳ χ. καὶ συνήθῃ Plut. Mar. 16; τὰ ὅπλα τοῖς σώμασι ἐγένοντο χ. Id. Philop. 9, cf. 2. 47 B.
 χειρο-θεσία, *ή*, application by hand, of an instrument, Artemo ap. Ath. 637 C.
 II. a laying on of hands, Eus. H. E. 6, 23, al.
 χειρο-θετέω, to confer by laying on of hands, ἱερῶν τινὶ Eccl.
 χειρο-κμητέω, to manufacture, θεῶν Dion. Al. ap. Eus. P. E. 334 B.
 χειρο-κμητος, *ον*, wrought by hand, παραδείγματα Tim. Loc. 94 E, cf. Arist. Cael. 2. 4, 11, Meteor. 4. 3, 20, Strab. 59, 116; χ. τὰ φρεα- τιαῖα ὕδατα, of artificial reservoirs, Arist. Meteor. 2. 1, 6.
 χειρο-κνημῖς, ἰδος, *ή*, Anon. ap. Montf. Bibl. Coisl. p. 514, prob. an arm-piece or gauntlet.
 χειροκοπέω, to cut off the hand of, τινα Diod. Excerpt. 567. 16, App. Hispan. 68.—Pass. to have the hands cut off, Strab. 710, Plut. 2. 305 C.—hence χειροκοπία or -κόπησις, *ή*, Byz.
 χειροκόπος, *ον*, cutting off the hands, Macrobi. de Diff. Verb. 2.
 χειρο-κράτεια, *ή*, the right of might, government of force, Polyb. 6. 9, 6, Diod. Excerpt. 608. 46, App. Civ. 1. 17;—but the form χειροκρασία (like ἀκρασία for ἀκρατία) is prob. to be preferred, v. Dion. H. 6. 65., 8. 72, Diod. Excerpt. 534. 28, Plut. 2. 332 C, and cf. Lob. Phryn. 522.
 χειρο-κράτικός, *ή*, *όν*, using the right of might, ἡ θηριώδης τρόπος τῆς πολιτείας καὶ χ. Polyb. 6. 10, 4.
 χειρο-κτύπος, *ον*, stricken by the hand; v. sub χοροκτύπος 1.
 χειρο-λάβη, *ή*, a plough-handle, plough-tail, Math. Vett. p. 76; so χειρο-λάβις, ἰδος, *ή*, Poll. 1. 252.
 χειρο-λάβος, *ον*, supporting the arm, of a sling, Cocch. Chirurg. Vett. 28.
 χειρο-ληπτέω, to grasp with the hand, Suid.
 χειρο-λογέω, to gather by hand, Geop. 10. 21, 6, in Pass.
 χειρο-μάγγανον, τό, a warlike engine to throw missiles, Math. Vett. 318.
 χειρο-μακτρον, τό, a cloth for wiping the hands, a towel, napkin, Lat. mantile, Hdt. 4. 64, Ar. Fr. 427, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 5;—the Scythians used scarves as χειρο-μακτρα, Hdt. 1. c., whence the phrase Σκυθιστὶ χ. ἐκκε- καρμένως, Soph. Fr. 420; cf. Σκυθίζω.
 II. a kind of head-cloth, used by women, Sappho 50, Hecatac. 329, and perhaps so in Hdt. 2. 122, X. χρύσειον.
 χειρο-μαντις, *δ*, a diviner by palmistry, fortune-teller, Poll. 2. 152.
 χειρο-μαχέω, to fight with the hands, sens. obsc., Anth. P. 12. 22.
 χειρομαχία, *ή*, hand-labour, Eust. 1716. 4.
 χειρο-μάχος, *ον*, fighting with the hand, Eust.; also χειρομάχος, *δ*, Id. Opusc. 47. 93;—ἡ χειρομάχη, the operative faction at Miletus, opp. to ἡ πλουτίς, Plut. 2. 295 C, cf. Heracl. Pont. ap. Ath. 524 A, Eust. 1425. 64, Opusc. 244. 80.
 χειρο-μήτριον, τό, a kind of instrument, Hesych.
 χειρο-μύλη, *ή*, a hand-mill, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 31; χειρομύλον, τό, Gloss.; and χειρο-μύλων, *ωνος*, *δ*, Diosc. 5. 103.
 χειρο-νίβον, τό, =sq., Epich. 58 Ahr.
 χειρο-νιπτρον, τό, a basin for washing the hands, Eupol. Δημ. 16, C. I. 161. 7, cf. Poll. 10. 65, al. 2. water for washing the hands, Id. 2. 150, E. M., etc.
 II. hand-washing, Diosc. 1. 6.—Cf. χέρνιβον, χέρνιβ, χέρνι II. 6. h.
 χειρονομέω, to move the hands in pantomimic gestures, to gesticulate, Xen. Symp. 2, 19, cf. Dio C. 36. 13; τοῖς σκέλεσι χειρονομεῖν, of one standing on his head, Hdt. 6. 129, cf. Plut. 2. 867 B, Poll. 2. 152.
 II. as pugilistic term, to move the arms, spar, like σκαμα- χεῖω, Plat. Legg. 830 C, Plut. 2. 747 B, Ath. 416 A.
 χειρονομισίω, Desiderat. to wish to gesticulate, Cratin. Incert. 100.
 χειρονομία, *ή*, measured motion of the arms, swinging of the arms, as an exercise, Hipp. 374. 3, Galen., etc.
 II. pantomimic move- ment, gesticulation, Ath. 631 C, Plut. 2. 997 C, Luc. Salt. 78.
 III. ἐν χειρονομίᾳ, = ἐν χειρῶν νόμῳ (v. χέρνι II. 6. d), LXX (3 Macc. 1. 5).
 χειρο-νόμος, *δ*, one who moves the hands in pantomimic gestures, a posture-master, Hesych.
 χειρό-νους, *ων*, evilly disposed, v. I. for χοιρόνους.
 χειρόνως, Adv. of χείρων, worse, for the worse, Liban., Georg. Pisid.
 χειρο-πέδη, *ή*, a handcuff, Diod. 20. 13, LXX (Ps. 149. 8, Sirach. 21. 19, al.), Poll. 2. 152, Eust., etc.
 χειρό-πλαστος, *ον*, formed by hand, Byz.
 χειρο-πληθής, *ές*, filling the hand, as large as can be held in the hand, λίθος Xen. An. 3. 3, 17; κορύνῃ Theocr. 25. 63; ἀγκάλισμα Luc. Amor. 14;—in medic. writers, χ. δέσμη a handfull, Diosc. 1. 7, etc.; v. neut., ἀλφίταν χειροπληθές, Geop. 14. 17, 2. Adv. -θῶς, Schol. Luc. Tim. 20, al.
 χειρο-πληθιαίος, *α*, *ον*, =foreg., Theophr. H. P. 9. 4, 10, Diod. 3. 23 and 28.
 χειρο-πόδης, *ον*, *δ*, (or rather χιρο-, cf. χείρας), with chapped feet, Alcac. 38; so, χειρόπους, ποδός, *δ*, *ή*, Poll. 2. 152.
 χειρο-ποιέω, to make by hand, create, Epiphani. 554 A:—Med., αὐτὴ πρὸς αὐτῆς χειροποιεῖται τὰς περὶ τὰς αὐτῆς πράξεις, Soph. Tr. 891.
 χειροποιήτος, *ον*, made by hand, artificial, opp. to αὐτοφύης (natural),

σκήπτρον Hdt. 1. 195; λίμνη 2. 149; ἔργον Plat. Criti. 118 C; δόδος Xen. An. 4. 2, 5; φλόξ χ., a fire intentionally kindled, opp. to ἀπὸ ταυτομάτου, Thuc. 2. 77;—often in LXX, of idols, cf. Or. Sib. 3. 605. Adv. -τως, Polyb. 10. 10, 12.
 χειρο-πονία, *ή*, (πονέω) work of hand.
 χειρο-πόνη (sc. ἑρπ), τό, a holiday of workmen and artisans, Hesych.
 χειρό-πους, *δ*, *ή*, πούν, τό, cf. χειροπόδης.
 χειρορρέκτης, *ον*, *δ*, (ρέζω) = χειρουργός, Hesych.
 χειρο-σίδηριον, τό, a grapple, grappling-hook, Poll. 2. 152.
 χειρο-σίφωνον, τό, a hand-syringe, Leo Tact. 19. 58.
 χειροσκοπία, *ή*, palmistry, Joseph. Hypomn.
 χειροσκοπικός, *ή*, *όν*, skilled in palmistry, Suid., Byz.
 χειρο-σκόπος, *ον*, inspecting the hand, like χειρόμαντις, Artemid. 2. 69.
 II. counting the hands in voting, Timae. Lex.
 χειρό-σοφος, *ον*, skilled with the hands, esp. gesticulating well, like χειρονόμος, Lesbon. ap. Luc. Salt. 69, Rhet. Praec. 17, Lexiph. 14;—the Copyists give χειρίσσοφος, a late form found in Eust. Opusc. 314. 13, al.
 χειρο-στροφίον, τό, an instrument of torture for twisting the hands or arms, Hdn. Epim. p. 150; cited also from Synes. 201 C (where χειλο-στροφίον is read).
 χειρο-τένων, *οντος*, *δ*, *ή*, with outstretched arms, of the crab, Batr. 299.
 χειρότερος, *α*, *ον*, Ep. for χείρων, Il. 15. 513., 20. 436, Hes., etc.
 χειρό-τενυτος, *ον*, wrought by hand, Cyrril. neut. an operation, Epiphani.
 χειροτεχνέω, to be a χειροτέχνης, Poll. 7. 6; cited from Hipp.
 χειροτέχνημα, τό, a work of art, Babr. 30. 4, Poll. 2. 148., 7. 7.
 χειρο-τέχνης, *ον*, *δ*, a handicraftsman, artisan, Hdt. 2. 167, Ar. Pl. 533. 617, Thuc. 6. 72, Plat., etc.; opp. to ἀρχιτέκτων, Arist. Metaph. 1. 1, 17;—the χειροτέχνηναι were slaves who brought in income to their owner, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 4; χ. καὶ φαύλους Plat. Rep. 405 A; opp. to φιλόσοφοι, Xen. Vect. 5, 4; to πολιτικοί Polyb. 10. 17, 6; τίς δ χ. ιατρορίας.; who is the skilled surgeon? Soph. Tr. 1002, cf. Hipp. Vet. Med. 8. Adv. -τέχνως, Poll. 2. 148.
 χειροτεχνία, *ή*, handicraft, θανασία καὶ χ. Plat. Rep. 590 C; in pl., γεωργίαν ἀπέχεσθαι . . καὶ χ. Ib. 547 D; αἱ περὶ χειροτεχνίας ἐπι- στήμη Id. Polit. 304 B.
 χειροτεχνικός, *ή*, *όν*, of or for handicraft, skilful, χειροτεχνικάτατος Ar. Vesp. 1276.
 2. of handicraftsmen or artisans, ἐμβόλαια Plat. Rep. 425 D;—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), = χειροτεχνία, Id. Polit. 259 C; and in pl., Id. Philib. 55 D. Adv. -κῶς, Poll. 2. 148.
 χειροτεχνίτης, = χειροτέχνης, Schol. Aesch.
 χειρό-τημος, *ον*, cut by hand, v. I. for χειροκμητος, Strab. 59, 116.
 χειροτονέω, to stretch out the hand, for the purpose of giving one's vote in the Athenian ἐκκλησία, Luc. Deor. Conc. 19, etc.; περὶ τίνος Plut. Phoc. 34;—but mostly, II. c. acc. pers. to vote for, elect, properly by show of hands, Ar. Ach. 598, Av. 1571, etc.; εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν χ. τοὺς ταξίρχους . . οὐκ ἐπὶ τὸν πόλεμον Hdt. 47. 16; c. dupl. acc., στρατηγὸν χ. τινά Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 11, Isocr. 169 D;—Pass. to be elected, Ar. Ach. 607; χειροτονεῖσθαι ἐπὶ τούτῳ, ἴνα . . Lys. 180. 39; χ. ἐκ τινων Plat. Legg. 763 E; χ. ἐπὶ τῆς διοικήσεως Decret. ap. Dem. 265. 13; c. acc. cogn., χ. τὴν ἀρχὴν τὴν ἐπὶ τῷ θεωρικῷ Aeschin. 57. 19, cf. Ar. Eccl. 517; χειροτονήσθαι, election, was opp. to λαχεῖν, ap- pointment by lot, χειροτονήσθαι ἡ λαχών Plat. Polit. 300 A, cf. Aeschin. 15. 11.
 b. later, generally, to appoint, Philo 2. 112; to appoint to an office in the Church, Act. Ap. 14. 23, cf. 2 Ep. Cor. 8. 19; v. χειροτονία II. 2.
 2. c. acc. rei, to vote for a thing, Ar. Eccl. 297, 797, Isocr. 157 A, Dem. 309. 27; so c. inf., ὁ δὲμος ἐχειροτονήσεν ἐξέιναι . . πέμ- πειν voted to send, Aeschin. 29. fin.;—Pass., κεχειροτονήται ὕβρις εἶναι it is voted, ruled to be . . , Dem. 583. 25.
 III. to span with the hand, τῇ Suid.
 χειροτονήτεον, verb. Adj. one must vote, Ar. Eccl. 266.
 χειροτονήτης, *οὔ*, *δ*, a voter, an elector, Io. Damasc.
 χειροτονήτος, *ή*, *όν*, verb. Adj. elected by show of hands, Aeschin. 57. 23; ἀρχὴ χ. an elective magistracy, opp. to κληρωτή, Id. 3. 35., 16. 6, 55. 40; cf. αἰρετός.
 II. at Athens, a voting or electing by show of hands, Thuc. 3. 49; χειρο- τονίαν μνηστεύειν to court or seek election, Isocr. 162 A; χ. τοῦ δήμου election by the people, Dinarch. 104. 45. 2. generally, election, appoint- ment, Philo 2. 93, etc.;—in Eccl. election to the office of Bishop, distinct originally from ἡ τῶν χειρῶν ἐπίθεσις. 3. a vote, Lat. suffragium, in pl., Plat. Legg. 659 B, Aeschin. 54. 10;—also, collectively, the votes, Lat. suffragia, οἷς ἂν ἡ πλειοψηχία χ. ἡ Plat. Legg. 755 D, cf. 756 B.
 χειρό-τονος, *ον*, stretching out the hands, λιταὶ χ. offered with out- stretched hands, Aesch. Theb. 172.
 χειρο-τριβέω, to rub with the hands, handle much and often, Hippiatr., Schol. Dem. vol. 8. 135;—χειρο-τριβέω is f. I. in E. M., etc.
 χειρο-τριβή, *ή*, surgical or medical treatment, χειροτριβῆς ἀτρεμε- τῆς Hipp. 28. 33; v. Foës. Oecon.
 χειρο-τρόφος, *ον*, feeding by hand, Philas de An. 12. 71.
 II. χειροτρόφος, *ον*, fed by hand, tame, Id. de Eleph. 168.
 χειρο-τύπης, *ές*, stricken by the hands, κροτάλων χειροτύπης πάταγος Anth. P. 5. 175.
 χειρουργέω, (*έργω) to do with the hand, execute, ἐνθυμηθεῖσα καὶ χειρουργήσασα Antipho 113. 34; esp. of acts of violence, νεανίσκοι, οἱς ἔχρῳτον εἰ τί που δέοι χειρουργεῖν Thuc. 8. 69, cf. Aeschin. 43. 30, Lob. Phryn. 120. 2. to make by hand, build, πολλά γυνάσσια ἐκεχειροῦργητο Plat. Criti. 117 C. 3. to have in hand, pursue practically, even of music, Arist. Pol. 8. 6, 1, and 7. 3;—to produce by art, of hatching eggs by artificial means, Diod. 1. 74;—Pass. to be highly cultivated, of lands, Id. 3. 62; to be dressed, of meats, Ath. 153

E. 4. of surgeons, *to operate*, Hipp. 295. 52, Galen., etc. 5. sens. obsc., Diog. L. 6. 46.

χειούργημα, τό, *handiwork*, a word used by Gorgias, Plat. Gorg. 450 B, ubi v. Schol., Dion. II. ad Pomp. 1. 7.

χειουργία, ἡ, *a working by hand, practice of a handicraft or art, skill herein*, Ar. Lys. 673, Plat., etc.; opp. to γνῶσις (theory), Plat. Polit. 259 E; to λέξις, Ib. 277 C; to ξυνεσις, Id. Rival. 135 B.

II. a handicraft or art, as carpentry, and even the fine arts, as painting, Id. Polit. 258 D, 277 C; τῶν ζωγράφων. ἡ καλὴ χ. Anaxandr. 'Oδ. I. 1; pl., περί τέχνας ἢ χειουργίας τινῶς Plat. Symp. 203 A, cf. Gorg. 450 B.

2. esp. *the art or practice of chirurgery, surgery*, as opp. to the administration of medicine, χειρουργίῃ χρῆσθαι *to perform an operation*, Hipp. Progn. 45; χειρουργίῃ γραφῇ διηγείσθαι *the mode of operation*, Id. Art. 798; often in Galen., etc.

χειουργικός, ὁ, *of or for handiwork, ἡ χ. ἐπιστήμη* Arist. Pol. 8. 6, 13; τὸ χ. μέρος τῆς μουσικῆς *the practical part of music*, i.e. *execution*, Plut. 2. 1135 E. 2. *of or for surgery, ἡ -κή* (sc. τέχνη), *surgery*, Diog. L. 4. 85, who defines it by τέμνειν καὶ κατεῖν; so, τὸ -κόν Moschio: —Adv. —κῶς, Poll. 2. 148.

II. worked by hand, Hero Belop. 1. 4. **χειουργός**, ὁ, (*ἐργῶ) *working or doing by hand*, Plut. 2. 564 E: *practising a handicraft or art*, περί γραφικῆν Ael. N. A. 17. 9; ὁ χ. *artificers, artists*, Id. V. II. 14. 47, etc.

II. χειρουργός, ὁ, *an operating medical man, a chirurgeon, surgeon*, Plut. 2. 486 C, Anth. P. 11. 280.

χειρο-χρήστης, ὁ, *practically serviceable*, of deacons, Athanas.

χειρο-χρήστος, ον, *skilful with the hand, expert in*, τινος Iambl. V. Pyth. 161.

χειρό-χάλος, ον, *maimed in the hand*, Hippon. 121.

χειρόν, fut. ὥσω: (*χείρ*) —*to bring into hand, to manage, overpower, master, subdue*, χειροῦν τινα πρὸς βίαν Ar. Vesp. 443; χ. τὸν ἐλέφαντα Ael. N. A. 17. 32.

II. mostly in Med., fut. ὥσομαι Soph., Plat., etc.: —*aor. ἐχειρώσασθαι* Hdt., Thuc., etc.: —*pf. κεχειρώμαι* Luc. Salt. 79, Dio C. 50. 24 (but v. III): —*both of countries or nations, and of single persons, to conquer, overpower, subdue*, ὡς ἐχειρώσαντο τοὺς ἐναντίους Hdt. 2. 211, cf. 2. 70., 4. 103, 164., 6. 33; τῶςοι χειροῦσθαι τινα Aesch. Cho. 694; οὐ γὰρ ἡμᾶς . . πρὸς βίαν χειρώσεται Soph. Ph. 92; βίᾳ χ. τινα Xen. Ages. 1. 20; χ. τινα ἑαυτῷ Thuc. 4. 28, Eur. I. T. 330, 359, H. F. 570, Plat., etc.; sometimes with collat. notion of *killing*, Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 30, Isocr. 213 A; also, of *taking prisoner*, Eur. Tro. 861, Xen. Hell. 2. 4. 26; so, τήνδ' ἐχειροῦσιν ἄγαν *became master of this booty*, Soph. O. C. 950.

2. without any sense of violence, χ. τινα λόγους Plat. Soph. 219 C, cf. Xen. Mem. 3. 7, 8; χ. θρέμματα *to tame them*, Plat. Soph. 222 A; ἡ ὑρχοῖς κεχειρώται τοὺς ἀνθρώπους Luc. Salt. 79; δι' ἡδονῆς Plut. 2. 139 A; διὰ τῆς κολακείας Ael. V. H. 14. 49; etc.

III. χειροῦμαι is also a Pass. *to be mastered, conquered, subdued*, πρὸς βίαν χειροῦμενον Τυφάνα Aesch. Pr. 353, cf. Soph. Tr. 279, Eur. El. 1168; so fut. χειρωθήσομαι Dem. 153. 25; —*aor. ἐχειρώθην* Hdt. 3. 120, 145, al.; χειρωθεὶς βίᾳ Soph. O. C. 903, cf. Tr. 1057; χειρωθῆναι σφισιν Thuc. 8. 71; —*pf. κεχειρώμαι* Id. 5. 96; *κεχειρωμένος ἀγεσθαι* to be led *captive*, Aesch. Theb. 326; αἰχμαλώτους κεχ. Plat. Legg. 919 A.

χειρῶμα, τό, *that which is conquered, a conquest*, δούλης θανούσης, εὐχερός χειρώματος Aesch. Ag. 1326. 2. *a deed of violence*, ἀφαντος ἔρρει θανασίμῳ χ. Soph. O. T. 560. **II. a work wrought by the hand**, τρυμοχόα χ., of earth thrown up (v. τρυμοχόος), Aesch. Theb. 1022.

χείρων, ὁ, ἡ, neut. *χείρον*, gen. ονος, acc. οντα: nom. and acc. pl. *χείρονες*, —as, *χείρονα*, contr. in Att. Prose *χείρους*, *χείρω*; dat. *χείροσι*, ποῖτ. *χειρόνεσι* Pind. N. 8. 38: —(for the Ep. and Dor. forms *χειρώνες*, *χειρήων*, ποῖτ. *χειρότερος*, *χειρεύτερος*, v. sub vocc.): —*irreg. Comp. of κακός*: (formed from **χέρης*, cf. *χειρίων*):

I. of persons, worse, meaner, inferior, either in bodily strength and bravery, or in rank (v. sub ἀγαθός, ἐσθλός), opp. to ἀρείων, Il. 10. 238, Od. 20. 133; also, σὺ μὲν ἐσθλός ἐγὼ δὲ σθέεν πολὺ χείρων Il. 20. 434; τοῦ γένει' ἐκ πατρὸς πολὺ χείρωνος υἱὸς ἀμείνων 15. 641, cf. Od. 20. 82; ἐπεὶ οὐ ἐθέεν ἐστὶ χειρείων οὐ δέμας Il. 1. 114, cf. Od. 5. 211; ἡ πολὺ χείρωνες ἄνδρες ἀμύμονος ἀνδρὸς ἄκοιτον μνῶνται 21. 325; opp. to κρείσσαν, Pind. I. 4. 56 (3. 52); τὸν ὄλβιον τὸν τε χ. Eur. Bacch. 422, cf. Xen. Ath. I. 4., 3. 10; so, τὰ χείρονα Soph. Fr. 204, Eur. Supp. 196.

2. later in moral sense, *worse than others*, and so almost like a positive, *a knave*, opp. to ἀγαθός, Soph. Ph. 456, cf. Thuc. 3. 9, Lys. 145. 43, Isocr. 62 D, Plat. Rep. 460 C, etc.: —so, χ. βίος, opp. to ἀμείνων, Ib. 618 D; γνῶμῃ Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 7. 3. *worse in quality, inferior*, of horses, Il. 23. 572: *inferior, less skilful*, ζωγραφοί, δημιουργοί, etc., Plat. Crat. 429 A, Rep. 421 E, etc.: —χ. εἰς σοφίαν, εἰς τὴν ἀρετὴν Id. Theat. 162 C, Rep. 335 B; πρὸς ἀλήθειαν Luc. Jup. Trag. 48; and with acc., χ. τὰ πολεμικά Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 20; χ. τὴν ψυχὴν, τὴν διανοίαν Aeschin. 60. 15, Isocr. 229 D; etc.; also c. inf., χ. ἡμῶν ποιεῖν τι Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 16; even, οὐ χείρωνος ἐσθεσθαι . . ἀκηροῦτες *you will be none the worse for having heard* . . , Dem. 744. 1: —*ill-disposed*, μὴ χ. περί ἡμᾶς αὐτοῦς εἶναι . . τῶν ὑπαρχόντων Id. 18. 12.

II. of things, much like the last sense, inferior, θελοῦν Il. 23. 413; ὑποθήματα Xen. Oec. 13. 10; ἐνομα Plat. Crat. 429 B.

2. *worse, harder, more severe*, νόστος Eur. Andr. 220; μοῖρα Plat. Phaedr. 248 E; κίνδυνος Plat. 2. 190 F; τιμωρία N. T., etc.

III. the neut. is used, 1. as a Subst., τὰ χείρονα *the worse advice, ill counsels*, Il. 1. 576, etc.: —ἐπὶ τὸ χείρον ἵστανται, κλίνειν *to fall off, get worse*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 8, 4, Mem. 3. 5, 13; ἐπὶ τὸ χ. μεταβάλλεσθαι Plat. Rep. 381 B; also, πρὸς τὸ χ. μεταβάλλειν Diod. 20. 57; κατὰ τὸ χ. Plat. Legg. 720 E: —*less freq. in pl.*, ἐπὶ τὰ χείρω ἵεναι Xen. Mem. 3. 9, 9; so, τὰ χ. προαιρεῖσθαι

Isocr. 180 C. 2. as a predicate, ἀλλά σοι αὐτῷ χείρον (sc. ἐστὶ ὁ ἔσται) Od. 15. 514, cf. Xen. An. 7. 6, 4; often with a negat., οὐ χ. ἐστὶ c. inf., like ἀμείνων ἐστί, Plat. Phaedo 124 A, etc. (v. sub *χειρείων*); and simply οὐ χείρον, in an answer, 'tis well, Ar. Eq. 34; λαβ', ὡγὰρ οὐδὲν χ. Clearch. Πάνδρ. 1. 3. as Adv., like Lat. *pejus, worse*, χείρον βουλευέσθαι Thuc. 3. 46, cf. 6. 89; χ. πράσσειν Id. 7. 67; βίωσαν, ἔην Plat. Rep. 344 E, 519 D. b. *in inferior degree, less*, ἀγαπᾶν Id. Legg. 928 A, Xen., etc.

B. Sup. **χείριστος**, ὁ, *worst*, Lat. *pessimus*, Plat., etc.: esp. ὁ χείριστος *men of lowest degree*, Lys. 92. 4, Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 32: —Adv. **χείριστα** Arist. P. A. 4. 10, 22, Metaph. 12. 8, 8; —**χείριστος**, LXX (2 Macc. 7. 39).

Χείρων, ὁ, *Cheiron*, one of the Centaurs, δικαϊότατος Κενταύρων Il. 11. 830; son of Cronus and Philyra, Hes. Th. 1001, etc.: a famous *chirurgeon* (cf. χειρουργός II), teacher of Achilles, Il. 4. 219., 16. 143., 19. 390; of Aesculapius and Jason, Pind. N. 3. 53; worshipped as the author of the Art of Medicine, Plut. 2. 647 A, cf. χειράνεοις: **Χείρωνος** ὑποθήκαι was a didactic poem ascribed to Hes., v. Marckscheffel Hes. Fr. pp. 175, 370, Plut. 2. 1146 A, Horat. Epod. 13. 11, etc. **II. a plant, v. sub *Χειράνεοις*.**

χειρωνακτικός, ον, ὁ, *rarer form for χειρῶναξ*, Hipp. Acut. 384, 391, Dion. H. 6. 51; cf. Lob. Paral. 181. —Verb —**ακτέω**, Schol. Il. 7. 435.

χειρωνακτικός, ὁ, *lvn, of or for handicrafts, mechanic*, χείρ. καὶ βάνωσι Plat. Ax. 368 B; χ. ἐργασία Schol. Il. 18. 468, etc.

χειρῶναξ (not *χειρῶναξ*, Lob. Phryn. 674), **ακτός**, ὁ, *one who is master of his hands* (ἀναξ τῶν χειρῶν), i.e. *a handicraftsman, artisan, mechanic*, like δημιουργός, Hdt. 1. 93., 2. 141, Plut., etc.; —as Adj., πᾶς ὁ χ. λέως Soph. Fr. 724, cf. Hipp. Art. 820.

II. generally, one who deals in a thing, τῶνδε χειρῶνακτες . . λόγων, i.e. *soothsayers*, Eur. Fr. 793.

χειρωναξία, ἰον. -ία, ἡ, *handiwork, handicraft, mechanic art, work*, Hdt. 2. 167, Aesch. Pr. 45, Cho. 761.

χειρωναξίον, τό, *a tax paid by handicraftsmen*, Arist. Oec. 2. 1, 6, Inscr. Aegypt. in C. I. 4863 b, —73, —74, —84.

Χειράνεος, ον, *of or from Cheiron*, X. ἔλκος a sore like *Cheiron's* or *needing his aid*, a malignant sore, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 92, Paroemiogr.: **πάρνακες** Χειράνεον, a kind of *centaury* or *gentian*, used in medicine, Theophr. II. P. 9. 11, 1, Diosc. 3. 56; so, **Χειρώνος** ῥίζα Nic. Th. 500; and **Χειρωνιάς**, ἄδος, ἡ, Diosc. Noth. 3. 8: —but *Χειρωνεία* ῥίζα is *bryony*, Galen., etc.

Χειρωνίς (sc. βίβλος), ἴδος, ἡ, *a book on surgery*, Anth. P. 7. 158.

χείρωσις, ἑως, ἡ, *a subduing*, Ep. Plat. 332 A.

χειρωτικός, ὁ, ὁν, *apt at conquering or subduing*, Plat. Polit. 219 D: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) *the art of taming*, Ib. 223 B, cf. 221 B.

χειρωτός, ὁ, ὁν, *to be subdued, tameable*, Hesych.

χείρσομαι, v. χαρδίσσω II.

χείω, Ep. for χέω, *to pour*, Hes. Th. 83.

χέλειον, τό, *a crab's shell*, Arat. 494, Nic. Al. 574; **χέλειον** in Hesych.

χέλεος, ἑως, ὁ, = *χέλυς*, Hesych.

χελιδόνεος, ον, v. sub *χελιδόνιος*.

χελιδόνεως, ω, ἡ, *the tree which bore the figs called χελιδόνια*, ap. Ath. 75 D; corruptly written *χελιδόνεως* in A. B. 1197.

χελιδονίας, ον, ὁ, *a kind of tunny-fish*, Diphil. Siphil. ap. Ath. 356 F.

2. χ. ἰχθύς *the northern fish*, a constellation, Schol. Arat. 242.

II. the spring wind, Favonius; because the swallows come with it, Schneid. Theophr. H. P. 7. 15, 1, cf. Plin. N. H. 2. 47; v. ὑρνιδίας.

χελιδονίδεως, ἑως, ὁ, *a young swallow*, Eust. 753. 56.

χελιδονίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, *to twitter like a swallow*, v. χελιδών I. **II. to sing the swallow-song, v. χελιδόνισμα.**

χελιδόνιον, τό, *swallow-wort, celandine*, Theophr. H. P. 7. 15, 1; called χ. κλάνεον (or γλαυκόν), Theocr. 13. 41, Diosc. 2. 211: —the χ. χλωρόν or μικρόν was prob. *pile-wort*, Diosc. 2. 212, Anth. P. 21. 130. 2. = ἀνεμώνη, Ath. 684 E, Hesych.

II. a young swallow, Galen. 14. 386.

χελιδόνιος or -εως, α, ον, also ος, ον Poll. 6. 81: —*of the swallow*, μέλος Suid.; τείχος χ. *built by swallows*, Thrasyll. ap. Plut. 2. 1157 D.

II. like the swallow, esp. *coloured like the swallow's throat*, reddish-brown, russet, ισχάδες χελιδονίας *russet-coloured figs*, brown, Ath. 652 E, cf. Poll. I. c.; so, χελιδονία (sub. σῦκα) Ar. Fr. 47; χελιδόνεια Epigen. Baxx. 1. 2.

2. **χελιδονία**, ἡ, *a kind of gem*, Plin. 37. 56; **lapis chelidonium** (cf. χελιδών I), Plin. 11. 79.

3. *a kind of serpent*, Galen.

4. **δασύνους χελιδόνεος**, of the common hare, Diphil. Ἄγνων. 1.

χελιδόνιος, ἴδος, ἡ, ποῖτ. for χελιδών, Anth. P. 6. 160., 7. 210, append. 210.

χελιδόνισμα, τό, *the swallow-song*, an old popular song at the return of the swallows, which the Rhodian boys went about singing in the month Boëdromion, cf. Ar. Av. 1410 sq. One of the kind has been preserved to us by Athen. 360 C, emended by Ilgen, Opusc. Phil. I. p. 165, Bergk. Lyr. pp. 882 sq. A similar song is still popular in Greece, Fauriel *Chants de la Grèce*, I. p. xxviii; cf. κορωνίζω. —*The singers were called χελιδονισταί*, Ath. I. c., Hesych.; *their singing χελιδονίζεν*, Theogn. ap. Ath. I. c.; and *the festival*, τὰ Χελιδόνια, Ath. I. c., Eust. 1914. 44 sqq.

χελιδών, ὄνος, ἡ (even of the male, Sext. Emp. M. I. 151; but masc., metaph. of men, Ion ap. Schol. Ar. Av. 1680, v. Hdn. π. μὲν λέξ. 9): —voc. *χελιδόν* Anacreont. 9. 2, Anth. P. 9. 70, but *χελιδών* Sapph. 99 Ahr., also *χελιδόι*, as if from a nom. *χελιδῶ*, Anacr. 67, Simon. 74, Ar. Av. 1411: (v. sub fin.) *The swallow*, Od. 21. 411., 22. 240, Hes. Op. 566, Hdt. 2. 22, and Att.: —*the twittering of the swallow was proverbial* used of barbarous tongues by the Greeks, εἴπερ ἐστὶ μὴ χελιδόνος δίκην ἀνθρώπα φωνῆν βάρβαρον κεκτημένην Aesch. Ag. 1050; hence, ὁ χελιδών = ὁ βάρβαρος, Ion I. c.; *χελιδονίζω* = *βαρβαρίζω*, Aesch. Fr. 408, cf.

Ar. Ran. 680; (so the notes of birds generally are compared to a barbarous tongue, Hdt. 2. 57) — χελιδόνων μουσαῖα bowers that ring with poets' twitterings, Ar. Ran. 93 (parodied from ἀνδρῶν μουσαῖα in Eur., v. Fr. 89) — the swallow was a bird of passage in Greece, as with us, Hdt. 2. 22; πέδοικος χ. (i. e. μέτοικος) Aesch. Fr. 48, cf. Ar. Av. 714 sq.; hence the proverb, μία χελιδὼν ἔαρ οὐ ποιεῖ Arist. Eth. N. 1. 7, 15 (from Cratin., acc. to Cramer. An. Par. 1. 182); δεῖσθαι δ' εὐκεν οὐκ ὀλίγων χελιδόνων Ar. Av. 1417, cf. 1681 (where prob. Bentley's βαβάει γ' is to be adopted); — also, χ. λευκή, of rare occurrences, Theophr. Fr. 6. 39, etc. — small stones found in the crop of young swallows were held to be a cure for epilepsy, Theophr. Nonn. 36, cf. χελιδόνιος.

II. the flying-fish, *exocoetus volitans* or *evolans*, *hirondelle de mer*, Ephipp. Κυδ. 1. 5, Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 7. III. the frog in the hollow of a horse's foot (inaccurately expl. by Hesych. τὸ κοῖλον τῆς ὑπλῆς), so called from its being forked like the swallow's tail, Xen. Eq. 1. 3, 4, 5., 6, 2, Poll. 1. 188, etc. — it was also called βάτραχος, Geop. 16. 1, 9, Hippiatr. pp. 34 sq.; Lat. *ranula*, Veget. 1. 56, 31., 2. 58, 4. (Is our word a transl. of this, or a corruption of *fourette*, fork?) 2. the like part of a dog's foot, Suid. 3. a hollow above the bend of the elbow, Hesych. 4. the *putenda muliebria*, Suid. 5. a kind of ship, Id. IV. in LXX (Eccl. 21. 21), Poll. 5. 99, it is f. l. for χλιδων. (χελιδ-ων is the Lat. *hirundo*, λ and r being interchanged (v. Δλ. 1), and n dropped in the Gr.)

χέλιον, τό, = τρυβλίον, a dish, Hipp. ap. Erotian. χελι-χελώνη, ἡ, a game somewhat like our hunt-the-slipper, described by Poll. 9. 125, Eust. 1914. 56. The χελι- seems to be merely an iteration of the first syll. in χελώνη; cf. Scol. 8 in Bergk. Lyr. (p. 880). χελλαρίς, οὐ, ὁ, a sea-fish, = ὄνισκος, Ath. 118 C. χελλιστός, ὅς, ἡ, Aeol. for χηλοιστός, whence χελλιστυαρχέω, C. I. (add.) 2168 b.

χέλλιοι, οἱ, Aeol. for χήλιοι, Choerob.; v. Ahr. D. Aeol. p. 58. χέλλιος, τό, Aeol. for χείλιος, Choerob. χελλίσσω, v. sub χελύσσω. χελλῶν or χελῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, a kind of fish with a long snout, of the genus *cephalos*, Lat. *labeo*, Arist. H. A. 5. 11, 3., 6. 17, 3., 8. 26, Fr. 299, Hices. ap. Ath. 306 E sq.; and in Hesych. χελῶν appears to be an error for χελλῶν.

χέλιδρος, ὁ, an amphibious serpent, Nic. Th. 411 sq., Virg. G. 3. 415. 2. a kind of tortoise, Schol. Lyc. 340. χελυ-κλονος, οὐ, resounding with tortoise-shell, φόρμιγξ Orph. Arg. 381. χέλμνα, ἡ, = χελώνη, dub. in Babr. 115. χελυνάζω, = χλευάζω, φλυαρέω, Hesych. χελύνειον, τό, probably f. l. for χελύνιον (1) in Hipp. Epist. 1289. χελύνη [ῶ], ἡ, = χείλος, the lip, χελύνην ἔσθιεν ὑπ' ὀργῆς Ar. Vesp. 1083; a word of the old Com., says Poll. 2. 89; ὑπερῶα χ. the upper-lip, Suid. 2. the jaw, Ael. N. A. 16. 12, cf. A. B. 72. II. Aeol. for χελώνη, Sappho ap. Orion. p. 87, cf. Hesych.

χελύνιον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Athanas. 2. the jaw (v. sub χελύνειον). II. = χελώνιον (from χέλως 11), the breast, Joseph. A. J. 4. 4, 4. 2. the vault of heaven, Hipparch. ad Arat. 243 E. χελυν-οίδης, οὐ, ὁ, with swollen lips, A. B. 72, Eust. 1684. 29. χέλυν, τό, the shell of the water-tortoise, Plin. 12. 9, cf. 6. 34. χελυσο-σός, οὐ, stirring, sounding the lyre, Aesch. Eph. ap. Meineke Anal. Alex. p. 372; v. l. χελυσοσός.

χέλως, ὅς, ἡ, like χελώνη, a tortoise, Lat. *testudo* — then, since Hercules made the first lyre by stretching strings on its shell, which acted as a sounding-board, h. Hom. Merc. 33, χέλως came to mean the lyre, like Lat. *testudo*, lb. 25, 153, Aesch. Fr. 320; καθ' ἐπὶ τῶν ὀρέων χ. Eur. Alc. 449, cf. H. F. 683. 2. the constellation, *Lyra*, Arat. 269. II. the arched breast, the chest, from its likeness of shape to the back of a tortoise, Hipp. 915 H, Eur. El. 837; cf. χελώνιον II. (Cf. χελ-ύνη, χελ-ώνη, χελ-υον; Skt. *har-mutas* (*testudo*); Slav. *zel-ivti*, *zel-iv* (*limax*).) [The v is prob. short by nature, Call. h. Apoll. 16, Opp. H. 5. 404, Arat. 268; long only in arsi, h. Hom. Merc. 33. 153, 242.]

χελύσκιον, τό, a slight cough, Hipp. ap. Galen. Gloss. χελύσκια, τό, a sheathing like the shell of a tortoise, to cover the lower part of a ship, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 2. χελύσσομαι, Ep. χελλύσσομαι, to expectorate, like χρέμπτωμαι (v. χέλως 11), Nic. Al. 81, v. Moer. 102; cf. ἀναχελύσσομαι — Hesych. cites χελούειν = βήσσειν, perh. a Lacon. or Boeot. form. II. Lyc. 727, uses the Act. χελύσσω, metaph. of a ship, to cough away, i. e. cleave, the waves, v. Schol.

χελύτις, ἡ, a name of Artemis at Sparta, Clem. Al. 33. χελῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, v. sub χελλῶν. χελωνάριον, τό, Dim. of χελώνη, a small tortoise, Arr. Periopl. 10. 2. = καλυμμάτων, prob. from the sense of χελώνη III, Hesych. χελώνειον, τό, v. l. for χελώνιον in Acl. II. a name for the plant *cyclamen*, Diosc. Noth. 2. 194, Appul. Herb. 17. χελώνη, ἡ, like χέλως, a tortoise, h. Hom. Merc. 42, 48, Hdt. 1. 47, 48; χ. χερσαία (v. infr. 2.) Arist. P. A. 3. 9, 1; prov. of insensibility, ἰὼ χελῶναι μακρότατον τοῦ δέρματος Ar. Vesp. 429, 1292, cf. Soph. Fr. 278, Luc. V. Auct. 9; of slowness, Plut. 2. 1082 E, etc. 2. ποτιῶς χ. a turtle, Crates Σάμ. 1; χ. θαλασσία Arist. P. A. 3. 9, 1, cf. Paus. 1. 44. 8.

II. the shell of the tortoise, Philo 2. 478, cf. Lob. Phryn. 187; hence, 2. like χέλως, the lyre, Plut. 2. 1030 B. III. in several derived senses, 1. as a military term, like the Roman *testudo*, a pent-house formed of shields overlapping each other as in a tortoise's back, used by storming parties in approaching a city's walls, and then, a moveable shed or roof for protecting besiegers, χ. φυλινγ

Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 7: — often with distinctive epithets, χ. χωστρίς, used to protect sappers and miners, Polyb. 9. 41, 1., 10. 31, 8; κριοφόρος, to cover the battering-ram, Diod. 20. 48, etc.; cf. γεροχελώνη. 2. a kind of frame or cradle, on which heavy weights were moved by means of rollers underneath, Pappus p. 489. 3. a footstool, Timae.

Ar. Ath. 589 B, Hesych., Suid. 4. a coin bearing the impress of a tortoise, first coined at Aegina, and then current throughout Peloponnesus, Hesych., Poll. 9. 74; cf. καλλιχελάνος. 5. in LXX (Hos. 12. 11) χελῶναι seem to be hillocks.

χελωνία and χελωνίτις, ἡ, tortoise-stone, name of a gem, Plin. 37. 56. χελωνιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a spotted kind of beetle, also κανθαρίς, Hesych. χελώνιον, τό, a tortoise-shell, Arist. P. A. 3. 9, 2, Resp. 17. 4 (v. l. χελωνιδίον), Acl. N. A. 7. 16. 2. = χέλειον, Plut. 2. 400 A, cf. Suid. s. v. Τενέδιος. II. the arched part of the back, Poll. 2. 177; cf. χέλως 11: — but in LXX (Dent. 34. 7) χελῶναι seem to be the muscles of the back or its strength. III. part of a lock, Schol. Od. 21. 47, Vitruv.

χελωνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = χελώνη, a lyre, Posidon. ap. Ath. 527 F, cf. 210 F. II. = χελώνη III. 3, a stool, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 246. III. a threshold, LXX (Judith. 14. 15), Hesych. χελωνο-ειδής, ἑς, like a tortoise, Enst. 869. 25. χελωνό-πους, οὐν, tortoise-footed, Byz.

χελωνός, ὁ, the sea-tortoise or turtle, Hesych. (as Lob. for χελῶνος). χελωνο-φάγος [α], οὐ, eating tortoises or turtles, name of an eagle; Hesych. — as prop. n. of a people on the Arab. gulf, Strab. 773, Diod., etc.; on the Indian ocean and Persian gulf, Plin., etc. χέννιον, τό, a kind of quail, salted and eaten by the Egyptians, Hipparch. ap. Ath. 393 C, Anth. P. 9. 377.

χεν-δορίς, ὁ, Egyptian name of ivy, Plut. 2. 365 E. χεράδος, τό, silt, shingle, the mud, sand, gravel, and rubbish, brought down by torrents, ἄλις χεράδος περιχεύας II. 21. 319; cf. χερμάδιον. — Later Gramm. wrote it χεράδος, as gen. of χεράς, ἡ: — but Hom. uses ἄλις absol., not governing the gen.; the best ancient critics are unanimous for χεράδος, v. Scholl. Vett. ad l. c., Apoll. Lex. Hom., E. M.; and Galen. Lex. Hipp. cites χεράδος as the gen. So in Ar. Rh. 1. 1123, the Mss. and Schol. give χεράδος; in Pind. P. 6. 13, Büchh restores χεράδει (for χεράδι) from E. M.; and in Sapph. 114, the true reading is μὴ κίνη χεράδος (for μὴ κενή). The form χεράς therefore must be regarded as a fiction of the Gramm., v. Dind. Steph. Thes. (Prob. akin to χερμάδιον, χερμάς, and to the Root χέρρος, ἐγρός, with the radic. notion of hard.)

χεράριος, ὁ, a public officer at Ilium, perh. (from χεῖρ) = χερρονόμος, C. I. (add.) 3620, — 21. χέρεια, v. sub χέρης.

χεριότερος, α, οὐ, Ep. Comp. for sq., II. 2. 248., 12. 270. χερίων, Dor. χερήων, ὁ, ἡ, Ep. for χείρων, *meaner*, inferior, in rank, worth or wealth, κείνος δὲ χερίωνος ἐκ θεοῦ ἔστιν II. 20. 107, cf. Od. 20. 45; τὰ χερίονα νυκτὶ II. 1. 576, Od. 18. 404; χερίονα περ καταπεφνῶν II. 17. 539: — also in body or mind, ἐπεὶ οὐ ἔθεν ἔσσι χ., οὐ δέμας οὐδὲ φῦν, οὐτ' ἀρ φρένας οὐτε τι ἔργα I. 114, cf. Od. 5. 211. 2. of things, οὐ τι χερίον ἐν ᾧρη δέπνουν ἐλέσθαι 'tis not the worse part, i. e. 'tis the better part, 17. 176, cf. 23. 262. II. besides this, we have several irreg. forms, dat. χέρη, acc. χέρη, nom. pl. χέρηες, acc. neut. χέρηα, all used in compar. sense, κρείσσων γὰρ βασιλεὺς, ὅτε χύσεται ἀνδρὶ χέρηη with a man of *meaner rank*, II. 8. 80; οὐδ' αὖτε τοῖς ἀγαθοῖσι παραδρῶσι χέρηες Od. 15. 324; ἐσθλὰ τε καὶ τὰ χέρηα 18. 229, 20. 310; ἐσθλὰ μὲν ἐσθλὸς ἔδυνε, χέρηα δὲ χείρηνι δόσκειν, where ἐσθλὰ ἐσθλὸς and χέρηα χείρηνι are evidently correlative, II. 14. 382; with a gen., εἶδον .. εἶδον χέρηα μάχη, ἀγορῇ δὲ ἀμείνω 4. 400; οὐ τι χέρηα πατρός Od. 14. 176. — From the comparative sense of these forms, they have been regarded as syncop. from χερίων or χερήων, and some Gramm. wrote χερίεις, χερίαι or χέρηες, χέρηα to indicate this (in the dat. all agree in χέρηι or χέρμηι to avoid the double i); while Buttm. and others regard the forms as referable to a nom. *χέρης.

χέρησσι, Ep. dat. pl. of χεῖρ, Hom. χερι-άρης [α], οὐ, ὁ, skilled in fitting with the hand, dexterous, τέκτονες Pind. P. 5. 47. χερι-φύρης, ἑς, mixed or kneaded by hand, Anth. P. 6. 251.

χέρμα, τό, cited by Hesych. as = χεράδος, χάλις. χερμάδιον [α], τό, = the later χερμάς, a large stone, a boulder, such as were used for missiles by the heroes of the Il., ὀκρίων 4. 518; mostly of great size, μεγάλα II. 265, 541, cf. 14. 410; οὐ δὲ χερμάδιον λάβε χειρὶ .. μέγα ἔργον, ὃ οὐ δύο γ' ἀνδρὲ φέρειν 5. 302., 20. 285; once in Od., ἀνδραχθεῖς χερμάδιαι βάλλον, of the giant Laestrygones, hurling huge stones at the ships of Ulysses, 10. 121. — Not a Dim. of χερμάς, but neut. of an Adj. χερμάδιος, οὐ, of the shape or size of a χερμάς, μολεῖσθαι χερμάδιον leaden balls for throwing, Luc. Lexiph. 6.

χερμάδιον, τό, to throw χερμάδες out of a field, and so clear it for cultivation, Hesych. χερμάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = Homer's χερμάδιον, a large pebble or stone, fit for throwing or slinging, a sling-stone, τηλέβολος Pind. P. 3. 86; ὀκρίεσσα Aesch. Theb. 300; κραγαῖβλος Eur. Bacch. 1094: — also of the pebbles on the sea-beach, Anth. P. 7. 693: — but, in later Poets, of large blocks of stone, Lyc. 20. 616, Anth. P. 7. 371, cf. Ap. Rh. 2. 695. (Prob. from the same Root as χεράδος, with μ inserted. The common deriv. from χεῖρ, — πέτρος .., τὸν οἱ περὶ χεῖρ ἐκάλυψεν II. 16. 735, — is very dub.)

χερμαστήρ, ἴπος, ὁ, a slinger, χ. βινός the leather of a sling, out of which the stone was thrown, Anth. P. 1. 172, cf. Suid. χερνής, ἴπος, Dor. χερνάς, ἄτος, ὁ, one who lives by his hands, a day-labourer, a poor man, like πένης, Anth. P. 7. 709. 2. as Adj.

poor, needy, ἐν δόμοις χερνήσι Eur. El. 205; χερνήτα βίον Anth. P. 6. 39.—The word is written parox. χερνής by Hesych., on the anal. of πλάνης; oxyt. χερνής by Arcad. 96, on the nearer anal. of γυμνής; and this is confirmed by the fem. χερνήσσα cited by Arcad. (Acc. to Hesych. from χέρνα, *poverty*, akin to χήρος, χηρεύω, *careo*: but, acc. to Arist. Pol. 3. 4. 12, ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν χειρῶν ζῶν.)

χερνήτης, ου, ὁ, = χερνής, Aesch. Fr. 893, Dion. H. 7. 11, Sext. Emp., etc.; ἀνδρὸς χερνήτῳ Simon. 125.

χερνήτικός, ἡ, ὢν, of or for a day-labourer: τὸ χ., the proletariate, Arist. Pol. 4. 4. 21.

χερνήτις, ἰδος, fem. of χερνήτης, a woman that spins for daily hire, γυνή χ. Il. 12. 433; χ. γρηῖς Anth. P. 6. 203; absol., 9. 276.

χερνήτωρ, οπος, ὁ, ποῖτ. for χερνήτης, Manetho 4. 114.

χερνιβέιον, τό, a vessel for water to wash the hands, a basin, τὸ χ. πῶστον ἐκ πομπῆς ἀφες Antiph. Bousip. 2, cf. Ar. Fr. 298 (where Bentl. restored it for χερνιβέιον); so also for χερνιβέιος in Andoc. 33. 3 (where the MSS. χερνιβέιος, and Ath. 408 C—wrongly citing Lysias—χερνιβέιος).

II. χερνιβέιον, a chamberpot, Hipp. 1230 D. χερνιβέον, τό, a form of χερνιβέιον found only in Il. 24. 304; where Bentl. proposes χερνιβά τ', v. Spitzn. ad l.; so, in Ael. N. A. 10. 50, Jacobs restored δέι χερνιβέος.

χερνίμμα, τό, a washing of the hands, Philonid. Incert. 6. χερνίπτομαι, fut. ψομαι Eur. I. T. 622; Med.: (χείρ, νίχω). To wash one's hands with holy water, esp. before sacrifice, χερνίψαντο δ' ἔπειτα Il. 1. 449; αὐτὸς τε χερνίπτον Ar. Pax 961; ἐχερνίψατο ἐκ τῆς ἱερᾶς χερνίβος Lys. 108. 1, cf. Dem. 505. 14. 2. to sprinkle with holy water, purify or dedicate thereby, χαίτην Eur. I. T. 607. II.

the Act. χερνίπτω, to sacrifice, only in Lyc. 184; aor. pass. χερνιφθεῖς, dedicated, Anth. P. 6. 156. χερνίπτρον, τό, = χερνιβέον, Philom. Lex. 286. χερνίπτω [τ], ου, ὁ, a kind of white marble, Theophr. Fr. 2. 6, Plin. χερνίψ, ἡ, used by Hom. (only in Od.) always in acc. χερνίβα, which remained the most common case in use of the sing.: but the nom. occurs in Aesch. Eum. 656; gen. χερνίβος in Soph. Fr. 708, Ar. Lys. 1129, Lysias 108. 1; dat. χερνίβι in Ar. Av. 897, Thuc. 4. 97; pl. often in Trag.; poet. dat. χερνίβεσσιν Aesch. 54: (χείρ, νίχω). Water for washing the hands, before meals, Od. 1. 136, 3. 440, 4. 52, 7. 172, etc.; or before sacrifices and other religious services, whence it was held to be holy, 3. 445 (v. κατάρχω II. 2), Ar. Av. 850, Lys. 1129; ὕδαρ, ὃ ἦν ἀνάστων ὀσφί, πλην πρὸς τὰ ἱερὰ χερνίβι χρῆσθαι Thuc. 1. c.: stoups filled with such water stood at the entrances of temples and houses, for the use of those who entered, v. sub χερνίπτομαι, et ibi Lys. 2. often in pl. χερνίβες, purifications with holy water, Lat. *malluviae*, and often much like the sing., Eur. Or. 1602, Phoen. 662, etc.; εἰργεσθαι χερνίβαν (where however the best MSS. χερνίβος) to be excluded from the use thereof, as were those defiled by bloodshed, Dem. 505. 14; χερνίβας νέμειν to allow the use of it, Soph. O. T. 240; χερνίβαν κοινωνῶν a partaker therein, i. e. an inmate of the same house or companion at table, Aesch. Ag. 1037; εἰς ἱερὰ εἰσιόντα καὶ χερνίβαν καὶ κανῶν ἀψάμενον Dem. 618. 7, cf. Eur. I. A. 675, 1479, 1513, I. T. 58, 245, 335; χερνίβας ἐνάρχεσθαι Id. I. A. 955.—After a funeral, no one entered the house before purification therewith, Id. Alc. 100. 3. rarely of libations to the dead, Aesch. Cho. 129, cf. Soph. El. 435. (The accent χερνίβος, χερνίβα, etc., is confirmed by the analogy of other compds. ending in ψ, v. Ath. 409 B; though Suid. and others wrote χερνίβος, etc.)

χερο-κένως, Adv. with empty hands, LXX (1 Paral. 12. 33).

χερο-μύσθης, ἐς, defiling the hand, φόνος Aesch. Cho. 74.

χερό-νησος, ἡ, poet. for χερσόνησος, Ap. Rh. 1. 925.

χερό-νιπτρον, τό, = χερνίπτρον, Eust. 1351. 53.

χερο-πληθής, ἐς, poet. for χερσπληθής, Nic. Th. 94.

χερό-πληκτος, ου, stricken by the hand, χερσπληκτοῖς .. δοῦποι the sound of beating with the hand, Soph. Aj. 631.

χερός, ποῖτ. gen. of χεῖρ.

χερό-νησος, ἡ, Att. for χερσόνησος; in Byz. also χερρονεία, ἡ. So, for all words formed from it, v. sub χερσ-; and for χέρπος, v. χέρπος.

χερός, Acol. gen. of χεῖρ, Theocr.

χερσαῖος, α, ου, also ος, ου Lyc. 534: (χέρσος):—from or of dry land, living or found thereon, ὄρνιθες χ., opp. to λιμναῖος, Hdt. 7. 119; κροκόδειλοι Id. 4. 192; ζῶα χ., opp. to θαλάσσια and πετεινά, Id. 2. 123, cf. Plat. Tim. 40 A; χελώνη χ., opp. to θαλασσία, v. χελώνη; μύες χ., opp. to ποτάμιος, Arist. Mirab. 125; ὄφεις Id. H. A. 2. 14, 1:—ἡ χερσαία (sc. θήρα) hunting of land-animals, opp. to fishing, Plat. Soph. 223 B, cf. Anth. P. 9. 14:—also of landmen, as opp. to seamen, Eur. Andr. 458, Thuc. 7. 67; ἡ χ. πόλις an inland city, as opp. to a seaport (ἐπιθαλαττίδος), Plat. Legg. 704 B; ὁδὸς χ., opp. to voyages, Anth. P. 11. 42, cf. 4. 3, 92; of a person, travelling by land, Plut. 2. 740 B:—metaph., κύμα χερσαῖον στρατοῦ, opp. to a fleet, Aesch. Theb. 64:—neut. pl. as Adv., Arat. 919. II. ἡ χερσαῖος, as Subst. = χερσόνησος, Lyc. 534.

χερσαῖα, ἡ, a lying waste, uncultivated state, Hesych.

χερσεῖω, intr. to abide on dry land, live or lie thereon, Soph. Fr. 417, Eur. Fr. 637, Plut. 2. 982 B. 2. to be dry land, opp. to ἐνυδρὸς εἶναι, Arist. Meteor. 1. 14. 13:—to lie waste or barren, Xen. Oec. 5. 17, 16, 5.

II. trans. to leave as dry land:—Pass. to be left so, opp. to πλωτὰ γενέσθαι, Arist. Meteor. 1. 14. 27. 2. to make barren:—Pass. to be so, Plut. 2. 2 D.

χερο-μαχία, ἡ, f. I. in Plat. Legg. 633 B, for ταῖς χερσὶ μάχαις, cf. Lob. Phryn. 688.

·χερσίνοις, ἡ, ου, = χερσαῖος, of tortoises, Plin. 9. 12.

χερό-βιος, ου, living on dry land, opp. to λιμνόβιος, Aët.

χερο-γενής, ἐς, bred on dry land, Manass. Chron. 400.

χερο-εἰδής, ἐς, like dry land, looking like land, Dion. H. 2. 63.

χερόσθεν, Adv. from dry land, as opp. to sea, Eur. Heracl. 429, Hel. 1269. II. from the ground, as opp. to water, Pind. O. 2. 131.

χερόσθι, Adv. on dry land, Anth. P. 9. 105.

χερο-μῦνέω, to run wild like waste land, Greg. Naz.

χερομαχέω, to fight on dry land, and χερσο-μάχος, ου, fighting on dry land, Theod. Prodr.:—also χερσο-ναυμάχος, ου, fighting by land or sea, like our marines, Id.

χερόσνδε, Adv. to or on dry land, Il. 21. 238, h. Ap. 28, Theocr. 16. 61.

χερσονησίω, later Att. χερρ-, fut. ἴσω, to form a χερσόνησος or peninsula, Polyb. 1. 73. 4, 10. 10. 5: in Strab. 128, 491, 529, al., most of the MSS. give χερρονησιόω.

χερσονήσιος, later Att. χερρ-, α, ου, of or like a peninsula, peninsular, Hesych.

II. of the Thracian Chersonese, Eur. Hec. 8. 33, al. χερσονησίτης, later Att. χερρ-, ου, ὁ, a dweller in the Thracian Chersonese, Xen. Hell. 1. 3. 10, 3. 2, 8, Dem. 63. 17.

χερσονησιεύς, later Att. χερρ-, ἐς, like a peninsula, peninsular, of Mount Athos, Hdt. 7. 22, Strab. 393; also χερρονησιώδης, ἐς, Id. 683.

χερό-νησος, later Att. χερρόνησος, ποῖτ. χερόνητος, ἡ, Ap. Rh. 1. 925:—a land-island, i. e. a peninsula, Hdt. 4. 12, Plut., etc. 2. an island with a bridge to it, Paus. 5. 24, 1. II. as pr. n., the Chersonese, i. e. the peninsula of Thrace that runs along the Hellespont, Hdt. 6. 33, sq.:—also the Tauric Chersonese or Crimea, Hdt. 4. 99, etc.; the peninsula between Epidaurus and Troezen, Thuc. 4. 42 sq. (v. Arnold); and also of many others.

χερσο-ποιέω, to convert to dry land:—to lay waste, make desolate, Theod. Prodr.

χερσοπορεύω, to travel by land, Manass. Chron. 4053:—χερσο-πέρος, ου, travelling by land, Ib. 4480.

χέρσος, later Att. χέρπος, ἡ, dry land, land, as opp. to water, ἐπὶ χέρσῳ, opp. to ἐν πόντῳ, Od. 10. 459, cf. 15. 495; κύματα μακρὰ κυλινδόμενα πρὸς χέρσῳ 9. 147; λάτγγας ποτὶ χ. ἀποπλύνεσκε θάλασσα 6. 95; κύμα .. βοᾶ ποτὶ χ. Il. 14. 394; κύμα .. χέρσῳ ῥηγνύμενον μέγαρα βρέμει 4. 425; or simply, χέρσῳ ἰκέσθαι Od. 9. 486, 542; so, κατὰ χέρσῳ Aesch. Pers. 871, Eur. I. T. 884; proverb., ἐν πόντῳ νᾶες, ἐν χέρσῳ πόλεμοι Pind. O. 12. 5, cf. N. 1. 95:—simply χέρσῳ on or by land, Aesch. Pers. 978, Ag. 558, Eur. Hel. 1069; πολλά .. ἐκ θαλάσσης, πολλά δ' ἐκ χέρσῳ κακὰ γίγνεται Aesch. Pers. 707; πάνδοκον εἰς ἀφανῆ τε χ., of the realm of Hades, Id. Theb. 860.—In Hom. the gender cannot be determined, nor often in later Poets; but it is marked as fem. in Pind. Fr. 45. 15, Aesch. Supp. 31, and also in Theophr. C. P. 3. 13, 3. Diod. 3. 15, etc.; so in pl., ἐν ταῖς χέρσοις Theophr. H. P. 8. 6, 4. II. after Hom. as Adj., χέρσος, ου, dry, firm, of land, Hdt. 2. 99; Εὐρώπῃαν ποτὶ χέρσῳ to the main-land of Europe, Pind. N. 4. 115; ἐν κονίᾳ χέρσῳ, opp. to πόντῳ, Ib. 9. 103. 2. dry, hard, barren, τῆς χώρας ἐούσης χέρσῳ Hdt. 4. 123; στυφλὸς δὲ γῆ καὶ χέρσος Soph. Ant. 251; παραδούναι [τὴν γῆν] χέρσῳ, i. e. ψιλῇν, without a crop on it, C. I. 93. 16; χέρσα waste places, Aesch. Fr. 206; χ. λιμὴν a harbour left dry, Anth. P. 9. 427.

3. metaph. barren, without children, of women, χέρσους φθαρήναι καγάμους Soph. O. T. 1502; c. gen. barren of, πυρὰ χέρσος ἀγλαϊσμάτων Eur. El. 325. (Cf. ἔληρος sub fin.)

χερό-ῦγρος, ου, part wet, part dry, Manass. Chron. 394, etc.; also χέρσυγρος, ου, Ib. 410, etc.

χέρσω, to make into dry land, Tzetz.; χ. τὸ ρεῖθρον C. I. 8801:—Pass. to be left dry and barren, γῆ κεχερσασμένη Plut. 2. 10 D, cf. LXX (Prov. 24. 31), Clem. Al. 252.

χέρσο-ῦδρος, ὁ, an amphibious serpent, Nic. Th. 359, cf. Lucan. 9. 711.

χερσώδης, ἐς, contr. for χερσεῖδης, Gloss.

χερσῶριον, τό, Dim. of χεῖρ, a little hand or arm, Mosch. 1. 13.

χεσάς, ἄντος, ὁ, used by Schol. Ar. Av. 790, Poll. 5. 91, and Suid., to expl. χεζετιῶν.

χεσιέω, Desiderat. of χέω, Lat. *cacaturio*, Ar. Eq. 888, Nub. 295, cf. χεζιτιῶν.

χεσι-φονέω, to use filthy language, Hesych.

χεῦαι, χεῦαν, χεύς, v. sub χέω.

χεῦμα, τό, (χέω) that which is poured, a poet. Noun, i. e. I. a stream, κασιτίριο χ., a stream of molten tin, Il. 23. 561; χ. θαλάσσης Aesch. Fr. 192; πόντου Eur. Fr. 318. 2; ποτάμιον χ. ὑδάτων Id. Hel. 1304; χ. Ἐραινύου Aesch. Supp. 1020, cf. Eum. 293; χ. ἀκήρατον pure spring water, Soph. O. C. 471; even, σταθερὸν χ. standing water, Aesch. Fr. 274:—often also in pl. streams, Σκαμάνδρου Pind. N. 9. 94, cf. Aesch. Supp. 1030, Eur. Phoen. 793. 2. generally, χ. νιφετοῖο a fall of snow, Noun, D. 3. 210, 213; metaph. a stream, flow, εὐμουςα χ. Anth. P. 9. 661, cf. Longin. 13. 1; v. ὑπὸ χεμα. II. that into which water is poured, a bowl, like χοεύς, χεῦματα ἀργύρεα κυκλοτερέα Hdt. 1. 51, cf. Poll. 6. 84, 10. 82.

χεῦω, v. sq.

χέω, used in the simple form mostly by Poets, but v. ἐγ-, κατα-, συγ-χέω; (not contr. by Ep. in the syll. —εε, v. Il. 6. 147, 9. 15, Il. 9. 419; but in Att. always so, ἐκ-χέ, συγ-χέ, καταχέων Soph. El. 1291, Eur. I. A. 37, Ar. Eq. 1091; in the syll. —εε no rule is observed, impf. χέε Il. 22. 468, 23. 220; but σύγχει 9. 612, 13. 808, χεῖσθαι Od. 10. 508; and in Att., κατέχευ, συνέχευ Ar. Nub. 74, Dem. 1124. 2; but ἐνέχεις, ἐξέχει, etc., Ar. Pl. 1021, Aesch. Ag. 1029, cf. Antiph. 113. 29:—the syll. —εγ-, —εο, —εω, seem never to have been contracted, except ἐγχεῖντα Theocr. 10. 54, and perhaps ἐγχοῦ Menand. Kol. 3:—fut. χέω (not χέω, Choerob. in A. B. 1290), ἐκ-, συγ- Eur.

Supp. 773, Fr. 388, ἐπι-χεῖς Ar. Pax 169; παρα-χεῶν Plat. Com. Aak. 1. 3; Ep. fut. χέω (unless this be aor. subj.) Il. 7. 336, Od. 2. 222;—aor. ἔχεα Il. 18. 347, Pind. I. 8 (7). 129, often in Att. (in compds.); Ep. ἔχεα Il. 3. 270., 4. 269, or χέω Il. 4. 326, Od. 4. 584, etc.; Ep. subj. χέομεν Il. 7. 336; (the form ἔχευσα, introduced by Copyists into Hom., occurs in Anth. P. 14. 124);—pf. κέχκα, (ἐκ-) Anth. Plan. 242, (συγ-) Menand. Incert. 286;—Med., fut. ἔχμενος (cf. ἔδομαι, πίομαι) Isac. 61. 22;—aor. ἔχην, 11dt. 7. 43, Aesch. Pers. 220, Soph. O. C. 477, Ar. Vesp. 1020; Ep. ἔχουμένη, χέουμένη Il. 5. 314., 18. 24, etc.; Ep. subj. χέυεται (περι-) Od. 6. 232;—Pass., fut. χυθήσομαι (συγ-) Dem. 640. 11, cf. Joseph. A. J. 8. 8, 5; later, χεθήσομαι Galen. 7. 313 B, cf. Arr. Epict. 4. 10, 26;—aor. 1 ἔχυσθην [ῥ] Od. 19. 590, and Att.; later also ἔχην, v. Lob. Phryn. 731; also Ep. aor. χύτο [ῥ] Il. 23. 385, Od. 7. 143; ἔξ-χύτο 19. 470; ἔχυντο, χύντο Il. 10. 415, Il. 4. 526; part. χύμενος, ῥ, on, Hom., and in lyr. passages of Trag., Aesch. Cho. 401, Eum. 263, Eur. Heracl. 76;—pf. κέχθυμαι Il. 5. 141, Pind. I. 1. 4, Att.; κέχθυται only in Or. Sib. I. 139; plpf. Ep. κέχθυτο Il. 5. 696, etc.—An Ep. pres. χέω occurs in Hes. Th. 83; and in later Ep. a pres. χέω both in the simple Verb and compds., v. Nic. ap. Ath. 683 E, Ap. Rh. 2. 926, Nonn. D. 15. 344, Opp. C. 2. 127; and χύνω (q. v.) late Prose.—On the late aor. ἔχυσα, χύσαι Tryph. 205, v. Lob. Phryn. 725.—Verb. Adj. χυτός, v. sub v.—Rare in Prose, except in compds. and in Med. (From √XY, lengthd. XET or XEF, come χύν-ω, κέχ-κα, χύ-μα, χύ-σις, χυ-μός, χυ-λός, with Ep. fut. χέω-ω, aor. ἔχεν-α, χέυ-μα, Att. χέ-ω, χο-ή, χύ-σις, cf. also χών-νυμι, χῶ-μα;—cf. Goth. *ufar-giut-an* (ὑπερεκ-χύνειν), *us-gut-nan* (ἐκ-χεῖσθαι); Germ. *gie-ssen*.)

Radic. sense, to pour: I. properly of liquids, to pour out, *pour*, *let flow*, *κρῆναι* κατ' αἰγίλιπος πτέρης χέει ὕδωρ Il. 9. 15; βασιλεῦσιν ὕδωρ ἐπὶ χεῖρας ἔχευαν 3. 270, cf. Od. 1. 146, etc.; οἶνον χαμάδις χέει Il. 2. 220; νέκταρ κατὰ στόματος Theocr. 7. 82;—so, Zeus χέει ὕδωρ, i. e. he makes it rain, Il. 16. 385; χέει χιόνα βορέας Eur. Cycl. 328; absol., χέει it snows, Il. 12. 281 (νιφίμενος is in the line before);—esp. of drink-offerings, χέουσα χόος Aesch. Cho. 87 (v. sub χοή); and in Med., χόην χεῖσθαι νεκρούς Od. 10. 515; χόος χέουμένη νεκρούς 11. 26; χόος χέασθαι Hdt. 7. 43, and Trag. (v. sub χοή); so, absol., Isac. 61. 22, 62. 41;—Pass., κέχνται Od. 12. 284; χέονται κρῆναι they gush forth, Eur. Hipp. 784; χυθέντος ποτοῦ ἐς γῆν Soph. Tr. 704; χέεσθαι βουτύρῳ, γάλακτι τοῖς ῥοῖς *with* . . . LXX (Job 29. 6).

2. χ. δάκρυα to shed tears, δάκρυα θερμὰ χέων Il. 7. 426., 16. 3, cf. Eur. Tro. 38; ἀπ' ὀφθαλμῶν Id. Cycl. 405; so in Med., ὅσα σῶμα χεῖται Plat. Tim. 83 E;—and in Pass., of tears, to pour, flow, stream, gush forth, δάκρυα θερμὰ χέοντο Od. 4. 523, Il. 23. 385; so of blood, to be shed, to drip, στεγνάσας φονίας χυμένας ἐς πέδον Aesch. Cho. 401, cf. Eum. 253.

3. to melt as metal, smelt, LXX (Mal. 3. 3). 4. in Pass., also, to become liquid, melt, dissolve, τὰ κεχυμένα, opp. to τὰ συν-εστώτα, Plat. Tim. 66 C; so of the ground in spring, like Lat. *resolvi*, *laxari*, Xen. Oec. 16, 12, Theophr. C. P. 3. 4. 4.

II. of solids, to shed, scatter, φύλλα Il. 6. 147; φύκος 9. 7; πτερὰ ἐραεῖς Od. 15. 257; ἀλφειά ἐν ποταμῷ to pour into . . . 2. 354; κρέα εἰν ἐλεοσίς Il. 9. 215; κύνιν καὶ κεφαλῆς 18. 24, Od. 24. 317; καλῶν χθονί, of a mower or reaper (v. καλῶν), Il. 19. 222.

2. like χώννυμι, to throw out earth, so as to form a mound, σῆμα ἔχεαν Il. 24. 799; χεῖαντες δὲ τὸ σῆμα lb. 801, cf. Od. 1. 291; τέρμενον χ. Il. 7. 336, etc.; θανόντα χυτῆν ἐπὶ γαίαν ἔχευαν Od. 3. 258, cf. Il. 23. 256.

3. χ. δοῦρα to pour or shower spears, 5. 618; so in Med., βέλεα χέοντο they showered their arrows, S. Itey., 15. 590.

4. to let fall or drop, ἡνία ἐραεῖ 17. 619; εἰσάτα ἐραεῖ Od. 22. 20; δέματα ἀπὸ κρήνης Il. 22. 468; so, χέειν κρούον βαφὰς εἰς χθόνα (v. sub βαφή) Aesch. Ag. 239; but, καρπὸν χ. of trees, not to shed their fruit, but to let it hang down in profusion, Od. 11. 587;—Pass., πλόκαμος γένυν παρ' αὐτὴν κεχυμένος streaming down, fulling, Eur. Bacch. 456.

5. in Pass. to be thrown, heaped up or massed together, ἰχθύες ἐπὶ ψαμά-θοισι κέχυνται Od. 22. 387, cf. lb. 389; of dead geese, 19. 539; of dung, 17. 298, Il. 23. 775; of corn, Hdt. 1. 22.

6. in Pass. also of living beings, to pour or stream in a dense mass or throng, Il. 16. 267, etc.; δακρυόντες ἔχυντο Od. 10. 415, etc.; of sheep, Il. 5. 141.

III. of impalpable things, as, 1. of the voice, φωνήν, αὐδὴν Od. 19. 521, Hes. Sc. 396, cf. Th. S3; ἐπὶ θρήνον ἔχεαν Pind. I. 8 (7). 129; Ἑλλάδος φθόγγον χέουσα Aesch. Theb. 73, cf. Supp. 632, Fr. 34; and of wind instruments, πνεῦμα χέων ἐν αὐλοῖς Simon. 150 (205), S. cf. Anth. Plan. 226;—Med., κομωμένη πολλὰ χέασθαι Ar. Vesp. 1020.

2. of things that obscure the sight, κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν χέειν ἀχλύν shed a dark cloud over the eyes, Il. 20. 321; πολλὴν ἡέρα χεῖσθαι mist abroad, Od. 7. 15, etc.; (so, εὐκράτος ἀήρ χεῖται Plat. Ax. 371 D); τῷ δ' ὕπνον χεῖν . . . ἐπὶ βλεφάροις Il. 14. 165, Od. 2. 395, etc.; καὶ κεφαλῆς χεῖν πολλὰ κάλλος Od. 23. 156; δόλον περὶ δέμνια χέειν S. 282;—Pass., ἀμφὶ δὲ οἱ θάνατος χύτο was shed around him, Il. 13. 544; κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν κέχυντ' ἀχλὺς 5. 696; νύξ Hes. Th. 727; νόσος κέχυνται Soph. Tr. 853; (but, παλιν χύτο ἀήρ the mist dissolved or vanished, Od. 7. 143); οὐ κέ μοι ὕπνος ἐπὶ βλεφάροις χυθεῖται 19. 590; φρίξ ἐπὶ πόντον ἔχευατο (Med. in pass. sense), Il. 7. 63; πάγον χυθέντος when the frost was on the ground, Soph. Ph. 293; κέχυνται νόσος has spread through his frame, Id. Tr. 853.

3. also, of persons, ἀμφ' αὐτῷ χυμένη throwing herself around him, Il. 19. 284, Od. 8. 527; and so in Med., ἀμφὶ φίλον υἱὸν ἔχευατο πᾶν χ. Il. 5. 314; so also, ἀμφὶ δὲ δεσμοὶ τεχνήντες ἔχυντο Od. 8. 297.—Many of these usages, though we call them metaphors, are hardly so in the old Poets;—the voice is to them really a stream, beauty an effluence, death a mist, etc., cf. Nitzsch praef. Od. pp. xiii. sq.

4. pf. pass. κέχυνται, to be wholly engaged or absorbed in, Δάλος, ἐν ᾧ κέχυνται Pind. I. 1. 4;

κεχυμένος ἐς τὰ φροδίδια, Lat. *effusus in Venerem*, Luc. Sacrif. 5; πρὸς ἡδῶναι Alciphro 1. 6;—but, 5. aor. pass., ἐχύθη of θυμός his mind overflowed with joy, Ar. Rh. 3. 1009.

χῆ, Att. crasis for καὶ ἦ, Ar. Lys. 48.

χηλαμός, v. χηραμός sub fin.

χῆλα-αργος, Dor. χῆλα-, on, (χηλή) with fleet hoofs, χ. ἀμύλλαι the racing of fleet horses, Soph. El. 861;—for the accent, cf. πόδαργος.

χηλᾶς, ὁ, = χηλευτής, Hesych.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 435.

χηλευμα, τό, a cord, bond, Soph. Fr. 431; cf. χηλῶν.

2. a netting-needle, Poll. 7. 83., 10. 141, Hesych.; cf. χῆλη III. 2.

χηλευσις, εως, ἡ, a netting, Hesych.

χηλευτός, ἡ, ὁν, verb. Adj. netted, plaited, κράνεα Hdt. 7. 89, cf. Poll. 7. 83.

χηλεύω, (χηλή III. 2) to net, plait, Eupol. Incert. 110, Hesych.

χηλή, ἡ, a horse's hoof, Hes. Sc. 62, Eur. Phoen. 42, Ion 1242; cf. χηλαργός.

2. of oxen and the like, a cloven hoof, χηλαὶ ποδῶν Eur. Bacch. 619, cf. Ar. Rh. 2. 667; τὰ δὲ διαχιδῶν καὶ ἀντὶ τῶν ὀνύχων χηλὰς ἔχει Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 30, cf. P. A. 2. 9, 16., 3. 2, 8; of Chimaera, Eur. El. 474, cf. Phoen. 1025.

3. a crab's claw, Arist. H. A. 4. 3, 2, P. A. 4. 8, 8; ὅ τι ἂν λάβῃ, προσάγεται πρὸς τὸ στόμα τῇ δικρῷ χηλῇ καθάπερ οἱ κάρκνοι Id. H. A. 8. 2, 20;—hence the constellation Cancer was called Χηλαί, *Chelae*, Arat. 89, 232, al., Virg. G. 1. 33.

4. in Poets, the pl. χηλαί is used of the talons of a bird, Aesch. Pers. 208, Soph. Ant. 1003, Eur. Ion 1208, cf. Phoen. 808; of a wolf's claws, Theocr. Epigr. 6. 4, cf. Eur. Hec. 90 (where however others, after Hesych., make it = γνάθος).

II. a sea-bank, break-water, formed of stones laid at the base of a sea-wall, to break the force of the waves (so called because it projected like a hoof), Lat. *crepidio*, Thuc. 1. 63 (ubi v. Schol.), 7. 53, Xen. An. 7. 1, 17; αἱ χ. τοῦ λιμένος Diod. 13. 78, cf. 3. 44, Dio C. 74. 10; so, 2. the spur of a mountain or a ridge of rocks answering a like purpose, χηλὴ γὰρ τοῦ Πειραιῶς Ἡερωνία Thuc. 8. 90, cf. Plut. Sol. 9, Suid. s. v.

III. of various cloven implements: 1. a surgical instrument, a sort of forked probe, Hipp. 471. 54.

2. a netting-needle; cf. χηλεύω, χηλευμα.

3. the notch of an arrow, like γλυφίς, Lat. *crena*, Hero Belop. 141, Vitruv.

4. the division of the eyelids when closed in sleep, Hesych.

5. a crack in the heels or other parts, Poll. 4. 108. (The common usages of the word all point to the sense of cloven, parted, as in the compds. διχηγλος, τριχάδος; though in the earliest authorities this sense is excluded, cf. Hes. l. c., and χηλαργός.)

χηλινος, ῥ, on, = χηλευτός, ἄγγος Anacr. 37 (ap. Poll. 7. 172).

χηλόν, τό, Dim. of χηλή, Schol. Arat. 172.

χηλός, οὗ, ἡ, a large chest or coffer, χηλοῦ δ' ἀπο πῶμ' ἀνέφηνε καλῆς, δαίδαλῆς Il. 16. 221; ἐξέστη ἐνὶ χηλῷ Od. 13. 10, etc.; κενεὰς ἐπὶ πυθμένι χηλῷ Theocr. 16. 10.

χηλώω, to cleave, notch, Philo in Math. Vett. 77, Hero ib. 141.

II. in Pass., κεχῆλωμαι πόδας I have my feet bound together, Soph. Fr. 431; cf. χηλευμα.

χηλωμα, τό, a notch, Galen. Lex. Hipp., Eratosth. Catast. 29.

χηλώπιον, τό, = χηλή III. 2, Hesych.

χημεία, ἡ, v. χημία.

χημη, ἡ, (√XA, χάσκω) a yawning, gaping, Hesych.

II. the cockle, from its gaping shell, Lat. *chama*, Philyll. Πολ. 1, Arist. H. A. 5. 15, 14, Ael. N. A. 15. 12.

2. a measure, of about the size of such a shell (cf. κύγχη), Hipp. 621. 42., 625. 31; there was a larger and a smaller kind, cf. Galen. 19. 763.—V. Lob. Phryn. 387.

χημία or χημεία, ἡ, defined in Suid. as ἡ τοῦ ἀργύρου καὶ χρυσοῦ κατασκευή; and Ioann. Antiochenus (in Valesii Excerpt. p. 834) says that Diocletian burnt the books περὶ χημίας ἀργύρου καὶ χρυσοῦ (in Egypt), to prevent the Egyptians from amassing wealth by the practice of this art. This shews that the art mentioned was not chemistry, but what was called by the Arabians (by a name borrowed from the Greek) *al-chemy*, or the art of transmuting metals. The word seems simply to mean the Egyptian art (from χημία, the land of black earth, v. Plut. 2. 364 C); and it prob. first appears in the decree of Diocletian referred to. The form χημεία, which occurs in Byz. writers cited by Ducange, is prob. due to a false etymology from χημῖος;—so also χημευτικά or χυμευτικά, books on Alchemy, Suid. s. v. Ζώσιμος;—χημευτής, χημευτής, χυμευτής, οὗ, ὁ, in Byz. writers cited by Ducange.

Χημία, ἡ, Black-land, Chemmī, Egyptian name for Egypt, Plut. 2. 364 C; cf. Cham (Ham).

χημίον, τό, Dim. of χημη, Xenocr. p. 190 Cor.

χημῖσις, εως, ἡ, an affection of the eyes, when the cornea swells like a cockle-shell (χημη) so as to impede sight, Galen. 19. 436.

χῆν, ὁ and ἡ, gen. χηνός: Ion. gen. pl. χηνῶν (not χηνέων) Hdt. 2. 45; irreg. acc. pl. χένας Anth. P. 7. 546;—the wild goose, Anser cinereus, χηνῶν ἡ γεράνων ἡ κύκνων Il. 2. 460; χῆν πλατύνειον καὶ ἐκηνῶν Eubul. Χαριτ. 1. 3, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 16.

2. the tame goose, χῆν' ἡπαρ' ἀπταλλομένην ἐνὶ οἴκῳ Od. 15. 174, cf. 161; χῆνές μοι κατὰ οἶκον ἐείκοσι πυρὸν ἔδουσιν 19. 536; τῆσδ' ὅς χ. Soph. Fr. 744; ὥσπερ χῆνα σιτευτὸν . . . ἐτρέφε με Epigen. Βαρχ. 2; γάλακτι χηνός, of an unknown luxury, Eubul. Πρόκρ. 1. 5; χηνῶν ἡπατα (v. χηνίσιος) Plut. 2. 965 A, cf. Eubul. Στεφ. 5.

3. νῆ or μὰ τὸν χῆνα was Socrates' oath, cf. Interpp. ad Ar. Av. 521, Cratin. Χείρ. 11, Zenob. 5. 81, and cf. κύων 1. 2. (Cf. Skt. *hamsa*, Lat. *anser* (for *hans*); O. Norse *gás*, pl. *gæs*, A. S. *gós*, pl. *gés*; O. H. G. *kans* (*gans*, *grand-er*); Lith. *cas-is*. Curt. doubts the plausible deriv. from √XA, χα-νέιν, χᾶ-σκω (cf. Eubul. supr. cit.), because of the s, which appears in so many languages as part of the Root.)

χην-ἀλώπηξ, εκος, ὁ, the fox-goose or vulpanser, an Egyptian species,

living in holes, like our sheldrake, *Anas tadorna* or *Aegyptiaca*, Hdt. 2. 72, Ar. Av. 1295, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 16:—Dim. *χηνάλοπεκιεύς*, *έως*, *δ*, Ael. N. A. 7. 47.—Adj., —*λαπέκειος*, *α*, *ον*, *ώ* Ath. 58 B.

χηνάριον, τό, Dim. of *χην*, Hdn. Epim. 150, Et. Gud. 563; cf. *νητάριον*.

χηνέος, *α*, *ον*, Ion. *χηνέος*, *η*, *ον*: (*χην*):—of or belonging to a goose, Lat. *anserinus*, *κρέαν βοέαν καὶ χηνέαν πλήθος* Hdt. 2. 37, Diod. 1. 70; *φών* Arist. H. A. 5. 33, 5; *στεαρ* Diosc. 1. 81; *χηνεία ήπατα* were a Greek dainty, *foie gras*, Eubul. *Στεφαν.* 5, Ath. 384 C; in Eur. Fr. 470 Meineke restored *άρνεία metri gr.*

χηνέλαψ, *δ*, = *χηνάλαπης*, Hesych.

χηνέος, *η*, *ον*, Ion. for *χηνέος*.

χηνέρος, *ωτος*, *η*, a small kind of goose, Plin. N. H. 10. 22.

χηνήμα, τό, a wide gape, a mocking laugh, Hesych.; who has also aor. *χηνήσαι*: *καταμωκήσασθαι*, from *χηνάω* or *—έω*: cf. Lob. Techn. 260.

χηνιδεύς, *έως*, *δ*, (*χην*) a gosling, Ael. N. A. 7. 47, cf. Eust. 753. 56.

χηνιδής, *έως*, *δ*, = *foreg.*, Philon. Lex. s. v. *λαγούς*.

χηνίζω, *fut. low*, to cackle like a goose, of a bad flute-player, Diphil. *Συναρ.* 5.

χηνίον, τό, Dim. of *χην*, Menipp. ap. Ath. 664 E.

χηνίος, *α*, *ον*, late form of *χηνέος*, Hippiatr.

χηνίσκος, *δ*, Dim. of *χην*, Eubul. *Αύγ.* 1. 3.

II. the end of

a ship's stern which turned up like a goose's neck, Luc. V. H. 2. 41, cf. Nav. 5, Jup. Trag. 47, Eust. 667. 15.

χηνοβοσκία, *η*, a keeping or feeding of geese, Moer. 403, ubi v. Piers., cf. Lob. Phryn. 521:—but in Plat. Polit. 264 C, the best MSS. give *χηνοβοσκίας* καὶ *γερανοβοσκίας*.

χηνοβοσκίον, τό, a place for feeding geese, goose-pen, Varro R. 3. 10, 1, etc.; *χηνοβόσκιον* in Geop. 14. 22, 1.

χηνοβοσκός, *ον*, feeding geese, Cratin. *Διον.* 12, Diod. 1. 74.

χηνοβοσκία, *η*, v. sub *χηνοβοσκία*.

χηνο-μεγέθης, *es*, gen. *eos*, as large as a goose, Strab. 711.

χηνό-μυχος, *η*, a plant, Plin. N. H. 21. 36; elsewhere *νυκτκήρετον*.

χηνο-πλούματον, τό, (*pluma*) a bed of goose-feathers, Jo. Chrys.

χηνό-πους, *η*, a plant, goose-foot, v. l. Plin. N. H. 11. 8.

χηνο-σκόπος, *δ*, goose-watcher, name of an eagle, Philes de An. 15. 10.

χηνοτροφέιον, τό, = *χηνοβοσκίον*, Columell. 8. 1, 3 (v. l. —*τρόφιον*).

χηνο-τρόφος, *ον*, = *βοσκός*, E. M.

χηνύστρα, *η*, = *χασμή*, Hesych.; who also cites *χηνυστέω* (or rather —*στρέω*?) and —*στράομαι*, to yawn, gape, loiter.

χηνά, *η*, an Egyptian plant, *atractylis*, Diosc. Noth. 3. 107.

χηνάδης, *es*, (*είδος*) like a goose, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 329.

χηνρ, *δ*, gen. *χηνρός*, a hedgehog, Hesych. (Cf. Lat. *her* or *er*, *erinaceus*.)

χήρα, Ion. *χήρη*, *η*, a widow, Lat. *vidua*, c. gen., *τάχα χήρη σεύ έσομαι*, says Andromaché to Hector, Il. 6. 408; *χήραι γυναίκες* 2. 289; *μητήρ χήρη* 2. 499; *μή παῖδ' όρφανικόν θήης χήρην τε γυναίκα* 6. 432; *λείπειν τινα χ. έν μεγάρουσιν* 22. 484., 24. 726, cf. Soph. Aj. 653, Eur. Andr. 348, Tro. 380; *χήρας δέ γυναίκας έποίησαν* Lys. 197. 19; as a name of Hera, Paus. 8. 22, 2: acc. to Hesych. of all unmarried women, but Suid. restricts it to the widowed. 2. in Comic phrase of a dish, *widowed*, i. e. without sauce, Sotad. Έγκλει. 1. 26.

3. from *χήρα* was afterwards formed the masc. *χήρος* (as *widower* from *widow*), Arist. H. A. 9. 7, 4, Call. in Anth. P. 7. 522; see Ar. Byz. in append. ad Hdn. Epim. 286, A. B. 1261, Poll. 3. 47.

II. *χήρος*, *α*, *ον*, as Adj., in metaph. sense, *widowed*, *bereaved*, *χήρα μέλαθρα* Eur. Alc. 862; *μάνδρα* Call. Cer. 105; *βίος* Epigr. 406. 13; *έννη* Ib. 1046. 12; *δύμος* Anth. P. 7. 517; *δρυμοί χ. bereft of leaves*, Ib. 9. 84; and c. gen., *φάρσος .. στελεού χήρον έλαιύνον torn from ..*, lb. 6. 297; *ναύς ύδατος χ.* Ael. N. A. 13. 28: cf. *όρφανός* π. 3. (From *χA*, which also appears in *χα-ρίς*, *χα-τέω*, *χή-τος*, *χά-ζομαι*; Skt. *hā*, *ga-hā-mi* (*relinquo*); cf. Lat. *ce-dere*, and perhaps *ca-rere*.)

χηράζω, = *χηρώω*, dub. in LXX (Job 24, 3, *έχρησαν for ήνεχράσαν*). *χηράμβη*, *η*, a kind of muscle, Sophron. and Archil. ap. Ath. 86 A: *χηράψ*, v. Bgk. Fr. 188.

χηρομβής, *οδ*, *δ*, a widows' house, refuge for widows, Hesych.

χηράμις, *ίδος*, *η*, = *χηράμις*, Hesych. II. a broad, flat kind of muscle, or scallop-shell, used for measuring liquids (cf. *χήμε*), Xanth. ap. Strab. 49, Hipp. 493. 19., 495. 20, etc., v. Foës. Oecon.: in Hipp., as in Strab. 830, many MSS. give *χηράμις*.

χηρομό-δύτης, *ον*, *δ*, one who creeps into holes, Anth. P. 7. 295. [By nature, but *ν* in arsi l. c.: Dind. suggests *χηρομοδύτης*.]

χηράμβον, Adv. from or out of holes, Orph. Lith. 701.

χηράμις (v. sub *fin.*) = *χειά*, a hole, cleft, gap, hollow, *κοιλὴν είσέπα-τατο πέτρην*, *χηράμιον*, of a rock pigeon, Il. 21. 495, cf. Arist. H. A. 9. 17, 2; *χ. σφήκων* Lyc. 181; of a mouse's hole, Babr. 107. 13; of a hollow in the hilt of a sword, Ach. Tat. 3. 21; of the hollows on the sides of the tongue, Poll. 2. 107.—The gen. is undetermined in Hom.; it is fem. in Ar. Rh. 4. 1542, and so (apparently) in Arist. l. c.; but masc. in Ael. N. A. 3. 26, Philostr. 66, etc.: in Nic. Th. 55, 149, we find a heterog. pl. *χηραμά*, *τά*. Hesych. has also *χαράμις*, and a corrupt form *χηλαμύς* occurs in Eust. 1248. 53.

χηράμις, *ύδος*, *η*, v. sub *χηράμις*.

χηράμιον, *ωνος*, *δ*, = *χηράμις*, Orph. Arg. 1264.

χήρ-ανδρος, *ον*, widowed, Epiphian.

χηρανεία, *η*, = *χηρεία*, Io. Chrys.; but prob. f. l. for *χηρανδρία*.

χήρατο, *χήραντο*, v. sub *χαίρα*.

χηρεία, *η*, (*χηρεῖω*) *widowhood*, Thuc. 2. 45; *χηρείαις μέινασα* Epigr. Gr. 674. 5. II. metaph. *want*, *διά χηρείαν έπιστήμης* Philo 1. 358; *χηρείας γνησίω* Id. 2. 492.

χήρειος, *α*, *ον*, *widowed*, Anth. P. 9. 192;—Ion. *χηρήιος*, Antim. 90.

χήρευμα, τό, = *χηρεία* 1, Theod. Prodr.

χήρευστος, *η*, = *χηρεία* 1, LXX (Gen. 38. 14, Judith. 8. 5).

χηρεύω, (*χήρος*) intr. to be bereaved, c. gen., *νήσος άνδρών χ.* Od. 9. 124; *χηρεύσει πολλών* Theogn. 956 B; and in late Prose. 2.

absol. to be bereaved of a husband, to be widowed, *live in widowhood*, Isae. 61. 22, Dem. 867. 4., 873. 11, Arist. Fr. 271, etc.;—also of men, to be a widower, Plut. Cato Ma. 24; *χηρεύσει λέχος* Eur. Alc. 1089. 3.

to live in solitude, of an exile, Soph. O. T. 479. II. trans. to bereave, Eur. Cycl. 440 (v. sub *σίφων*):—the usage in Walz Rhett. 1. 543 is dub.

χηρικός, *ή,όν*, of or for a widow, Tzetz., Eccl. Adv.—*κώς*, Theod. Prodr.

χήρος, *α*, *ον*, v. sub *χήρα* II.

II. *χήρος*, *δ*, v. sub *χήρα* I. 3.

χηροσύνη, *η*, bereavement, widowhood, Epigr. Gr. 370, 574, al.; *χ. πόσις* Ap. Rh. 4. 1046.

χηρο-τροφέιον, τό, a widows-home, Sozom. H. E. 5. 15.

χηρώω, *fut. ώσω*, trans. to make desolate, *χήρωσε δ' άγνιάς* Il. 5. 642: esp. to make a woman desolate, make her a widow (cf. *χήρα*), *χήρωσας δέ γυναίκα did'st widow her*, 17. 36;—so, *Πρίμιον γαί' έχήρωσ' Έλλάδα* Eur. Cycl. 304:—Med., *έχρηώσαντο πολλήν* Qi. Sm. 9. 351.

2. c. gen. to bereave, *ηελίον χήρωσεν [αὐτόν]* Anth. P. 7. 172; *πνοίης* Ib. 7. 287:—Pass., *πολλών άν άνδρών ήδ' έχρηώθη πόλις would have been bereft of ..*, Solon 36; *Άργος άνδρών έχρηώθη* Hdt. 6. 83.

3. c. acc. to leave, forsake, *άελίον χήρωσεν αύγας* Arist. Fr. 625. 20.

II. intr., like *χηρεύω*, to be bereft of ..

τινος Theogn. 950:—absol. to live in widowhood, Plut. 2. 749 D.

χήρωσις, *εως*, *η*, bereavement, Scholl. Il. 1. 13, Soph. El. 308.

χηρωσταί, *ων, οι*, (*χηρώω*) in Il. 5. 158 (*χηρωσταί δέ διά κτήσιν δατέ-οντο*), Hes. Th. 607, Qi. Sm. 8. 299, appears to be rightly explained by Schol. Hes. and Hesych., as *οί μακρόθεν (or παρώθεν) συγγενείς, far-off kinsmen*, who seize and divide among themselves the property of one who dies without heirs (*χήρος*): others take it as = *όρφανιστής*, one who acts as a guardian to widows and orphans, v. Eust. 533. 31.

χήσειτε, Dor. *crasis for καί ήσειτε* (fut. of *ήμι*), Ar. Ach. 747.

χηρεία, *η*, *want*, *need*, Hesych.

χηρείος, *α*, *ον*, in *want*, *bereaved*, Eust. 1697. 27 (as v. l. for *κήτειοι*).

χηρείω, = *χατίζω*, E. M. 811. 45.

χήτης, *η*, = *χήτος*, *χήτις* *συμμάχων* (v. l. *χήτει*) Hdt. 9. 11; *χήτει οικείων* Plat. Phaedr. 239 D (in Timae. Lex. this is referred to *χήτης*).

—This form, like *χήτος*, seems to be used only in the dat.

χήτος, *εως*, τό, *want*, *need*, c. gen. pers., *χήτει τοιούδ' άνδρός from want or need of such a man*, Il. 6. 463; *χήτει τοιούδ' υίος* Il. 19. 324; *χήτει ένευναίων* Od. 16. 35; *χήτει λαών* h. Ap. 78; *χήτει .. νοήματος* Orph. Lith. 6:—cf. *χήτις*.

χηροσύνη, *η*, *need*, *destitution*, *loneliness*, Anth. P. 9. 408.

χήφθα, Dor. *crasis for καί ήφθη* (aor. 1 pass. of *άπτω*), Theocr.

χθαμάλο-πητής, *ον*, *δ*, *flying near the ground*, name of a kind of hawk, Arist. H. A. 9. 36, 1, cf. Ael. N. A. 9. 52.

χθαμάλος, *η*, *όν*, *near the ground*, *on the ground*, *low*, opp. to what is high and raised, *χθ. εύναί* Od. 11. 194; *σκόπελος χθαμαλότερος* 12. 101; *τείχος χθαμαλώτατον* Il. 13. 683; so, *χθαμαλώτερα οικοδομείν τά προς άρκτον* Xen. Mem. 3. 8, 9; *χθ. Αίγυπτος* Theocr. 17. 79; *τά χθαμαλά* Plut. 2. 103 E; *έν χθ. τόποις* Arist. Plant. 1. 4, 17.

II. there is a difficulty in its application to Ithaca, *απτή δέ χθαμαλή πανν-περτάτη είν δάλ κείται προς ζύφον* Od. 9. 25, cf. 10. 196:—this was first discussed by Strab. 454, and no satisfactory solution has yet been given: v. Merry Od. append. 3. p. 558.

III. metaph. *low*, *creeping*, Isocr. Epist. 10. 3 Bekk. (On the Etym., v. sub *χαμαί*.)

χθαμάλότης, *ητος*, *η*, *lowness*, *flatness*, Eust. 833. 35.

χθαμάλο-φρων, *ωνος*, *δ*, *η*, *earthly-minded*, Apollin. V. T.:—hence

χθαμαλοφρόνεια, and *χθαμαλοφροσύνη*, *η*, Byz.

χθαμάλω, to level, Joseph. B. J. 3. 6, 2.

χθές, Adv. (lengthd. *έχθές*, q. v., cf. Lob. Phryn. 323):—*yesterday*, first in h. Hom. Merc. 273, and often in Att., as Plat. Rep. init., Symp. 174 A, al.; often placed between the Art. and Subst., *ή χθές όμολογία, οι χθές λόγοι* Plat. Soph. init., Tim. 26 E; *τῇ χθές ήμέρα* Plut. 2. 773 D; opp. to other Adv., *χθές μὲν .. νῦν δέ ..* Plat. Tim. 17 A; *χθές καί σήμερον* Ep. Hebr. 13. 8; but most commonly *πρώην τε καί χθές or χθές καί πρώην* (v. sub *πρώην*); *χθές καί τρίτην ήμέραν* Xen. Cyr. 6. 3, 11: cf. *χθεανός*, *χθίζός*. (Cf. Skt. *kyas*, Lat. *hes-i* (afterwards *heri*), *hes-ternus*; Goth. *gis-tra*, A. S. *gyrs-tan-dæg* (*yester-day*, *yestr-teen*); O. H. G. *kestre* (*gestern*), etc.)

χθεσινός, *η*, *όν*, = *χθίζός*, Luc. Laps. 1, A. B. 73; cf. *χθίζίνος*.

χθιά, Adv. of *χθίζός*, v. *πρώιως*.

χθίζίνος, *η*, *όν*, = *χθίζός*, *διά τὸν χθ. άνθρωπον* Ar. Vesp. 282; *τὸ σκό-ροδον τὸ χθ.* Id. Ran. 987 (restored metri grat. for the Ms. reading *χθεσινός*), cf. Lob. Phryn. 323, Alciphro 3. 61.

χθίζός, *η*, *όν*, (*χθές*) of yesterday, *τὸ χθίζον χρεῖος* their yesterday's debt, Il. 13. 745; *δ χθ. πόνος yesterday's labour*, Hdt. 1. 126; *ή χθ. μέση* Plut. 2. 13 E; *αί χθ. άβελτερία* Ib. 75 E, etc.:—but mostly, in ad-verb. sense, with Verbs, *χθίζός έβη* he went yesterday, Il. 1. 424; *χθ. ήλυθες* Od. 2. 262; *χθ. έικοσιτῷ φύγον ήματι* 6. 170; *έσσα .. χθ. ύπέσχετο* Il. 19. 141; *χθ. έμπεθύμην* Od. 12. 451; *τοίος έσσις τοι χθ.* had I been such [as I once was] yesterday, 24. 378:—the neut. *χθίζόν* is also used as Adv. = *χθές*, Il. 19. 195, Od. 4. 656; so in neut. pl. *χθίζά*, v. sub *πρώιως*.—The form used in Att. is *χθίζίνος*, and (later) *χθεσινός*.

χθισδός, = *χθίζός*, Epigr. Gr. 989.

χθονήρης, *es*, = *χθόνιος*, Hesych.: he also cites *χθόα*: *σώμα*, and *χθού-νος*: *χθόνιος*.

χθόνιος, *α*, *ον*, also *ος*, *ον*, Soph. O. C. 1727, Eur. Hipp. 1201, Hel. 345:

(χθών):—*in, under or beneath the earth*, like *καταχθύνιος*, Hes. Th. 697, 767; *χθ.* *Ἰδίου στόμα*, of the cavern at Taenarum, Pind. P. 4. 77, cf. Soph. O. T. 1727; *χθ. λίμνα* Eur. Alc. 903; *Ζεὺς χθ.*, of Hades or Pluto, Hes. Op. 463, cf. Th. 767; hence of noises from beneath the earth it was said, *κτυπεῖ Ζεὺς χθ.* Soph. O. C. 1606; *χθ. βροντήματα* Aesch. Pr. 994; *ἡχὼ χθόνιος ὡς βροντῇ Διὸς* Eur. Hipp. l. c., cf. Ar. Av. 1750; *χθόνια θεοὶ* the gods of the nether world, Lat. *Inferi*, opp. to *ἄστροι*, Aesch. Ag. 89, etc.; *χθ. δαίμονες* Id. Pers. 628; and *χθόνιοι* alone, *χθόνιον μῆνις* Pind. P. 4. 284, Aesch. Pers. 640, Cho. 399, al., Plat. Legg. 828 C, 959 C; *χθόνια θεαί*, i. e. Demeter and Persephonē, Hdt. 6. 134, 7. 153; also of the Erinyes, Soph. O. C. 1568; *χθ.* *Ἄιδης* Eur. Alc. 237, Andr. 544;—*χθ.* *Ἑρμῆς*, as conductor of the dead, Aesch. Cho. 1, 124, Soph. El. 111, Aj. 832, cf. Ar. Ran. 1145 sq.; *χθ. πορεία*, opp. to *εὐπρανία*, Plat. Rep. 619 E;—*χθονία φρενί*, said of the dead, Pind. P. 5. 136; *χθ.* *Ἐκάτη* Ar. Fr. 426; *χάρις ἡ χθονία* grace with the gods below, Soph. O. C. 1752 (lyr.); *χθ. φάμα* rumour that is heard in the world below, Id. El. 1066 (lyr.).

II. of or from the earth, of the Titans, as sons of Gaia, Hes. Th. 697, cf. Aesch. Theb. 522; of Echion, one of the Theban *γῆγενεῖς*, Eur. Bacch. 540, cf. Paus. 9. 5, 3, etc.; and *χθ. θεοί*, like the Rom. *Indigetes*, Eur. Hec. 77, cf. Ar. Rh. 4. 1322; hence 2. like *ἐγχάριος*, of persons, in or of the country, native, *Ἀρεος . . παγών . . ξυνήδη χθόνιον ὄντα* Soph. O. C. 948; *γενεὺς χθονίων ἀπ' Ἐρεχθιδῶν* Id. Aj. 201.

III. of things, of the earth, *χθ. κῶνις* where Dind. γαῖα, from Hesych.), Aesch. Theb. 736; opp. to *ἀέριος*, Eur. Fr. 27. 4.—Poët. word, used once or twice in Plat. and in late Prose.

χθονοβριθής, *ἐς*, weighing down the earth, Synes. H. 4. 289.
χθονογαυθής, *ἐς*, delighting in earthly things, Synes. H. 1. 114.
χθονό-παις, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, earth-born, child of earth, ὦρα Hesych.
χθονό-πλαστός, *ον*, formed of earth, Suid.
χθονο-στιβής, *ἐς*, treading the earth, opp. to *οὐράνιος*, Soph. O. T. 301.

χθονο-τρεφής, *ἐς*, bred from earth, *ἔδανόν* Aesch. Ag. 1407.
χθονο-φοῖτωρ, *oros*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, haunting earth, Jo. Gaz.

χθύπητος or *θύπητος*, *ον*, *ὁ*, an unintelligible word, quoted as from Thespis by Clem. Al. 675. *χθύπητην τυρὸν μίξας μέλιτι*.

χθών, *ἡ*, gen. *χθωνός*, the earth, ground, esp. the level surface of it (cf. *χαμαλός*, *χαμαί*), used by Hom. and all Poets, (rarely in Com., and only in lyric or mock Trag. passages), but never in Prose, except in LXX; it seldom takes the Art., and then only when an Adj. is added, v. infr. II; ἀπὸ *χθ. ὑψόσθι* ἀερεῖς Od. 8. 375, cf. 10. 149, 11. 14. 349; *ἐξ ἱππῶν ἀποβάντες ἐπὶ χθόνα* 8. 492, cf. 11. 618; *ἐπὶ χθονὶ κείτο τανυσθεῖς* 20. 483; *ἐπὶ χθονὶ κατέθηκε* 6. 473, cf. 3. 89; *χθονὶ φύλλα πελάσσαι* 13. 180; *ἐπὶ χθ.*, opp. to *οὐρανῷ*, 4. 443;—to denote life upon the earth, *ζῶντος καὶ ἐπὶ χθονὶ δερκομένοιο* 1. 88; *ἐπὶ χθ. σίτον ἔδοντες* Od. 8. 222, etc.; *τοὶ ἐπὶ χθ. ναίεσσι* 6. 153; contrariwise, *χθόνα δύναι* to go beneath the earth, i. e. to die, Il. 6. 411, Hes. Sc. 151; *ἐτέθητο ὑπὸ χθονός* Od. 11. 52; so, *ὑπὸ χθονός κεκευθῆναι* to be buried, Aesch. Theb. 588; *κατὰ χθονός κρύπτην τινά* Soph. Ant. 24; *χθονὶ γαῖα καλύψαιμι* Pind. N. 8. 65, cf. Soph. O. C. 1546; *κούφα σοὶ χθὼν ἐπάνω πέσει* Eur. Alc. 463; opp. to *θάλασσα*, Aesch. Ag. 576.

2. of the nether world, *Τάρταρον* . . , *ἥχι βάθιστον ὑπὸ χθονός ἐστι βέρεθρον* Il. 5. 14, cf. Aesch. Eum. 72; *ὁ ὑπὸ χθ.*, i. e. those in the shades below, Lat. *inferi*, Id. Cho. 833, Soph. Ant. 65; *αἱ κατὰ χθ. θεαί*, i. e. the Erinyes, Aesch. Eum. 249; *εἰς τοὺς ἐνερθε καὶ κάτω χθ. τόπους* Ib. 1023; cf. *καταχθύνιος*.

3. earth, i. e. the whole earth, the world, Id. Pr. 139, Ag. 528, Soph. Tr. 811, Fr. 655.

4. Earth, as a goddess, Aesch. Pr. 202, Eum. 6.

II. a particular land or country, once in Hom., *εἰσατο δὲ χθών*, of Ithaca, Od. 13. 352; *πολύμηλος χθ.*, of Libya, Pind. P. 9. 13; *χθ. εὐκαρπος*, of Sicily, Id. N. 1. 20;—this is the most common usage in Trag., mostly without the Art., *χθὼν Ἀσιatics*, *Δωρῆς*, *Ἀργείας*, *Ἀπίας*, *Ἑλλάς*, *Ἰδαία*, etc., Aesch. Pers. 61, 485, al.; but with the Art., *πάσαν τὴν Μυκηναίαν χθόνα*, Soph. El. 423; *τῇ περιμύρτῳ χθ. Ἀλφειῶν* Id. Ph. 1; *τὴν Κορινθίαν χθ.* Id. O. T. 795; *τὴν ἐμὴν χθ.* Id. Aj. 846; *τῆς Ἀθηναίων χθ.* (a mock trag. passage) Ephipp. Nav. 1. 13;—so, even when only a city is meant, *τὸσδε δημόους χθ.* Soph. O. C. 1348; *νύμους χθονός* Id. Ant. 368, cf. O. T. 736, 939;—also in Com., *ὦ πόλι φίλη Κέκροπος*, .. *οὐδάρ ἀγαθὴς χθονός* Ar. Fr. 162; *ξένους ἀπὸ χθ.* Eupol. Bāpt. 18.

χθωρόδραψον, *τό*, said to be a Syrian article of food, Ath. 126 A.

χθ. τό, the letter *χ*, Hipp. V. C. 895; v. sub *Χχ*.

Χίλια, fut. *άσω*, to play the Chian; v. sub to imitate the Chian musician Democritus, Ar. Fr. 558, Poll. 4. 65, Hesych.

II. *χιάλω*, to mark with two lines crossing like a *χ*, mark with diagonal lines (cf. *χιασμός*):—Pass. to be so marked, *ῥῶα δυσὶ γραμμαῖς κεχιασμένα* Diod. 2. 58; *χιαζομένου τοῦ ρ* Eur. V. Const. 1. 31;—esp. of words or lines in which the critic wishes to point out something remarkable, *τὸ δὲ τοιοῦτον κεχιασται* Schol. Soph. Ph. 201; *χιάζεται ὁ στίχος* (in allusion to the word *Ἐλένη*), Schol. Eur. Or. Si, etc.; but it is dub. whether it has ever the specific meaning that the line is spurious, v. Dind. in Steph. Thes. 1490 b;—an absurd expl. is given in Eust. 1462. 41.

2. to arrange four terms of a proposition cross-wise or diagonally (v. s. *χιασμός*), Walz Rhett. 3. 157, 5. 426, etc.

3. to make a cruciform incision, Chirurg. Vett. 90.

χιάει, *αἱ*, a kind of men's shoes, Hesych.

χιάς, *άδος*, *ἡ*, v. sub *Χίος* II.

χιάσμα [ῥ], *τό*, two lines placed cross-wise or diagonally like a *χ*, Justin. M.

II. *τὰ χιάσματα*, cross-pieces of wood, Math. Vett. 109; cross-bandages, Galen.

χιασμός, *ὁ*, a placing cross-wise, diagonal arrangement, esp. of the clauses of a period, so that the 1st corresponds with the 4th, and the 2nd with the 3rd, Walz Rhett. 3. 157, Schol. Isocr. p. 124 Ox.; cf. Lat.

decussis (because *X*=*decem*), *decusso*. 2. a cruciform incision, Chirurg. Vett. 125.

Χιαστί, Adv. like the Chians, Enst. 1462. 34, Hesych.

II. *χιαστί*, crosswise, diagonally, Procl. Encl.

χιαστός, *ῥ*, *όν*, verb. Adj. arranged diagonally (v. s. *χιασμός*), Schol. Isocr. p. 120 Ox., Il. 16. 564, Eust. 599. 34.

χιδρίας πυρός, *ὁ*, unripe wheat (cf. sq.), Ar. Fr. 548.

χίδρον, *τό*, mostly in pl. *χίδρα*, *τά*, unripe wheaten-groats, rubbed from the ear in the hands, as *ἀλφια* of barley-groats, Ar. Eq. 806, Pax 595; *νέα πεφονγμένα* *χ.* LXX (Lev. 2. 14, cf. 23. 14);—the sing. in Alcman 63.—On the word, v. Schol. Ar. Il. c., Suid., Casaub. Ath. 648 B.

—The form *χίδρα*, *ῥ*, rests on a corrupt gloss of Hesych. [The *ι* is long, as appears from Ar., and from the form *χειδρα* in Suid.; so that the common acc. *χίδρον*, *χίδρα* are wrong.]

χιδρο-πώλης, *ον*, *ὁ*, a dealer in *χίδρα*, v. sub *τριποπώλης*.

χιζέω, *χιασμός*, f. l. for *χιάζω*, *χιασμός*, in Chirurg. Vett. 90, 125.

χιζεύω, to supply with fodder, *ὑποζύγια* Theophr. C. P. 2. 17, 6, cf. Hesych.

II. to feed on, graze, c. acc. loci, Nic. Th. 635.

χιλή, *ῥ*, = *χιλός*, Suid., Anna Comn. 2. 185.

χιλή-γονος, *ον*, grown as fodder for cattle, Nic. Al. 429.

χιλία-γανος, *ον*, with a thousand angles, Archimed. 324.

χιλιάζω, to be a thousand years old, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 656.

χιλιάκις, Adv. a thousand times, Gloss.

χιλιανδρία, *ῥ*, a chiliar of men, Manass. Chron. 660, 1269, etc.

χιλί-ανδρος, *ον*, containing a thousand men, *πῶλις* Plat. Polit. 292 E.

χιλί-άροτρος, *ον*, containing a thousand plough-gates, *τέμενος* Schol. Il. 13. 703.

χιλιάρχω, impf. *ἐχιλιάρχει*, aor. *ἐχιλιάρχησα* Plut. Cato Mi. 8, Flam. 20;—to be a *χιλιάρχος*, Luc. D. Meretr. 9. 4, and often in Plut.; *χ. χιλιάρχιας* Ar. in Phot. Bibl. 69. 22.

χιλί-άρχη, *ον*, *ὁ*, Hdt. 7. 81; but in Xen. always *χιλιάρχος*, as in Aesch. Pers. 304 and Inscr. (v. C. I. Ind. IV);—the commander of a thousand men, esp. as the commandant of a garrison, Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 9, Oec. 4. 7.

II. used to translate, 1. the Persian *visir*, and so used also by the Macedonians, Diod. 18. 48, ubi v. Wessel., Plut. Artox. 5, cf. Ael. V. H. 1. 21.

2. the Roman *tribunus militum*, Polyb. 6. 19, 1. 34, 2, Plut., etc.;—also of the *tribuni militares consulari potestate*, Plut. Camill. 1.

χιλιάρχια, *ῥ*, the office or post of *χιλιάρχος*, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 4, C. I. 3484, Plut.

2. the office of the *tribuni militares*, Id. Camill. 38.

II. a chiliarch's command; hence = *χιλιάς*, LXX (1 Macc. 5. 13).

χιλιαρχικός, *ῥ*, *όν*, of or for a *χιλιάρχος*, *ἡγεμονία* Diod. 19. 3.

χιλί-αρχος, v. sub *χιλιάρχης*.

χιλιάς, *άδος*, *ῥ*; gen. pl. *χιλιάδων* Hdt. 2. 28; *χιλιαδέων* being a false Ion. form in 7. 28;—the number one thousand, a thousand, Hdt. 6. 58, 7. 28, Aesch. Pers. 341; *χ. τέτορες* Simon. 94; c. gen. *πολλὰς χιλιάδας ταλάντων* Hdt. 2. 96, cf. 28; *ἐννέα χιλιάδας ἐτῶν* Plat. Phaedr. 256 E;—generally, an indefinite but very large number, Theophr. 16. 91, Luc. Hermot. 56.

II. = *χιλιετηρίς*, Alex. Aetol. in Meineke Anal. Alex. 228.

χιλιασμός, *ῥ*, in Eccl. the doctrine of the millennium; and *χιλιασταί*, *οἱ*, the maintainers of this doctrine, millenarians, Irenae., Epiph., etc.

χιλι-ετηρίς, *ίδος*, *ῥ*, a period of a thousand years, Suid., Byz.

χιλι-ετής, *ον*, *ὁ*, or *χιλι-ετής*, *έος*, *ῥ*;—*lasting a thousand years*, *περίοδος*, *πορεία* Plat. Phaedr. 249 A, Rep. 615 A, 621 D; *βίος* Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 52.

χιλιετία, *ῥ*, = *χιλιετηρίς*, Eccl.

χιλιο-δύναμις, *ῥ*, a name of the plant *πολεμώνιον*, Diosc. 4. 8, Galen.

χιλιο-ετηρίς, *ίδος*, *ῥ*, = *χιλιετηρίς*, Byz.

χιλίοι [ῥ], *αι*, *α*; fem. gen. pl. *χιλιῶν*, acc. to Jo. Alex. *τον. παραγγ.* 18, but prob. only when *χιλίας* was used as a fem. Subst. (v. infr.);—a thousand, Lat. *mille*, Hom. only in neut., Il. 7. 471, 8. 562; *πρῶθ' ἕκατον βοὺς δῶκεν*, *ἔπειτα δὲ χίλι' ὑπέστη* (sc. *πρόβατα*), *ἀγῶνα ἑμοῦ καὶ οὗς* 11. 244; it commonly agrees with its Subst., as Hes. Th. 364, etc.; but sometimes stands as a Subst. foll. by its gen., as *χιλίοι Πελοποννησίαν* Thuc. 2. 80;—to express multiples, an Adv. is added, v. sub *διαχίλιοι*, *τριαχίλιοι*, etc.;—to express the addition of a smaller number, that number may either precede or follow, *διακόσιαι καὶ χ.*, or *χ. καὶ διακόσιοι*, Isocr. 58 C, 59 E, Plat. Criti. 119 B, Aeschin. 38. 14; in later writers the *καὶ* is often omitted, Polyb. 3. 33, 10, LXX, N. T.; or a Prep. may be used, *χ. ἐπὶ μυρίοις* Plat. Legg. 894 E; *τέτταρας πρὸς τοῖς χ.* Luc. Catapl. 4;—to express a thousand drachmae (*χιλίας δράχμας* Plat. Apol. 36 A), *χιλίας* is often used alone as a Subst., *περὶ χιλίων κινδυνεύειν* Dem. 599. 28; *ἐν χιλίας ὁ κίνδυνος* Id. 601. 20; cf. *χιλιόμοι*;—*οἱ χίλιοι λογάδες* (at Argos) the Thousand, Thuc. 5. 67, Diod. 12. 80;—in military language it is used in sing. with collective nouns, *ἵππος χιλή a thousand horse*, Hdt. 5. 63, 7. 41; *τὴν ἵππον τὴν χιλὴν* Id. 8. 113; cf. *μυρία* II.

χιλιοκαίπεντροκοστᾶπλάσιον, *ον*, *ονος*, 1050 times as much, Cleomed.

χιλιο-κράτωρ, *ορος*, *ὁ*, = *χιλιάρχος*, Tzetz. Hist. 3. 719.

χιλιό-κωμος, *ον*, with a thousand villages or districts, *πεδῖον* Strab. 561.

χιλιόμυθ, *ῥ*, a sacrifice of a thousand (formed like *κατόμυθ*), Julian. 214 A. Eust. 1454. 26, etc.; cf. Valck. Hdt. 7. 43.

χιλιό-ναυς, *εως*, *ὁ*, *ῥ*, of a thousand ships, *στρατός* Eur. Or. 352; *ὁ χ. Ἑλλάδος Ἄρης* Id. Andr. 106; *ἐλάτας χιλιάναυον*=*χιλίας ναυοί* Id. I. A. 174;—all lyr. passages.

χιλιο-ναύτης, *ον*, Dor. *-ναύτας*, *α*, *ὁ*, *ῥ*, with or of a thousand ships, *στόλος Ἀργείων* Aesch. Ag. 45; *σὺν κώπᾳ χ.* Eur. I. T. 141;—both lyr. passages;—cf. Lob. Paral. 268.

χιλιοντα-ετηρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, later form for **χιλιοετηρίς**, Just. M., Epiphani.—also **χιλιονταετία**, ἡ, Eus. H. E. 3. 28.—Adj. **χιλιονταετής**, Just. M., etc.
χιλιοντάς, ἄδος, ἡ, late form for **χιλιάς**, v. Ducang.
χιλιοδράμη, Pass. to be fined a thousand drachms, Lycurg. ap. Harpocr., E. M., etc.
χιλιό-πάλαι, Adv. long long ago, Comic word in Ar. Eq. 1155.
χιλιό-πλάσιος [ᾶ], α, on, = sq., cited from Themist.—Adv. -ίως, LXX (Deut. 1. 11) :—also **χιλιοπλάσιον**, on.
χιλιό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, thousand-footed :—as Subst. the millepede, Gloss.
χίλιος, α, on, v. sub **χίλιον**.
χιλιό-σιτος, on, with immense quantities of grain, Manass. Chron. 5808.
χιλιοστός, ἡ, ὅν, the thousandth, Plat. Phaedr. 249 B, Rep. 615 C, Xen., etc. :—ἡ χ. a tribute of the 1000th part, Hesych.
χιλιοστύς, υός, ἡ, a body of a thousand, Xen. Cyr. 2. 4, 3., 6. 3, 13 and 31.
χιλιο-τάλαντος [ᾶ], on, weighing or worth a thousand talents, Plat. Pericl. 12., 2. 924 A ; ὀφρὺς χ., Comic phrase in Alex. Κυβερν. 1. 7.
χιλιο-φόρος, on, carrying a thousand, πλοῖον χ. a vessel of a thousand ἀμφορεῖς (as we say tons), Dio C. 56. 27 ; cf. μυριοφόρος.
χιλιό-φυλλος, ὁ, a name for the plant milfoil, Diosc. 4. 103 ; also for a kind of polygonum, Id. Noth. 4. 4.
χιλιό-χρυσος, ὁ, a drug, mentioned by Alex. Trall. 11. 643.
χιλιώρος, on, (ῥα) of a thousand years, Lyc. 1153.
χιλός (or **χειλός**, v. Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. 722. fin.), οὗ, ὁ, green fodder for cattle, given them in stall (not grass in the field, cf. **χιλῶν**), esp. for horses and beasts of burden, forage, provender, Hdt. 4. 140, Xen. An. 1. 9, 27 ; τὰ δὲ κτήνη πάντα χιλῶ ἔδον ἐτρέφαντο lb. 4. 5, 25 ; of soldiers, προέρχεται ἐπὶ χιλόν to go to forage, Id. Cyr. 6. 3, 5 ; πρὸς χ. διατελεῖν (sc. τὴν ὁδόν) to collect forage, Id. An. 1. 5, 7 ; ἵπποις χ. ἐμβάλλειν, παραβάλλεσθαι Plat. Eum. 9., 2. 678 A ;—χ. ἐπρὸς hay, Xen. An. 4. 5, 33.—Cf. **χόρτος**.
χιλῶν, fut. ὥσω, to fodder, διὰ τὸν φύβον .. ἐχίλου τοὺς ἵππους, i. e. did not suffer them to graze (cf. **χειλός**), Xen. An. 7. 2, 21 :—Pass. to be stall-fed, Hesych.
χιλῶμα, τό, that which is taken as food, Aesch. Fr. 270 (where **χειλῶμασι**), v. Valck. Diatr. 386.
Χίλωνος, α, on, of or from **Χίλων**, τὸ Χ. the saying of Chilon, Arist. Rhet. 2. 12, 14. The name is written **Χεῖλων** in Diog. L. 1. 68 sq.
χιλωτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a nose-bag for cattle to feed from, Hesychi.
χιμαῖρα [ῖ], ἡ, a she-goat, Lat. capra, Il. 6. 181, Hes. Th. 322, 323 ; esp. as an offering before battle to Ἀρτέμις Ἀγροτέρα, Aesch. Ag. 232, Xen. An. 3. 2, 12, Hell. 4. 2, 20, Rep. Lac. 13, 8 ; proverb. of euticing baits, θαλλὸν χιμαῖρα προσφέρειν Soph. Fr. 445 :—properly a young she-goat of the first year (cf. **χιμαῖρος** II), Ar. Gramm. ap. Eust. 1625. 34, cf. Arist. H. A. 3. 21, 5 (where it is perhaps a smaller variety of the common goat, αἶψ), LXX.
II. Χιμαῖρα, ἡ, Chimæra, a fire-spouting-monster, with lion's head, serpent's tail, and goat's body, killed by Bellerophon, Il. 6. 179, cf. 16. 328 ; or, acc. to Hes. Th. 319, daughter of Typhaon and Echidna, with the heads of a lion, goat, and serpent ; described by Eur. Ion 203 as τὰν πυρπνέουσαν .. τρισώματον ἀλκάν. The name was afterwards expl. as mythical for a volcano in Mt. Cragus in Lycia, Strab. 665.
χιμαίρειος, α, on, of a goat, Hdn. Epim. p. 149.
χιμαίρις, ἰδος, ἡ, a kid, Alciphro Fr. 6. 10.
χιμαίρο-βάτης [ᾶ], on, ὁ, goat-mountain, or goat-footed, of Pan, Anth. P. 6. 35.
χιμαίρο-θύτης [ῖ], on, ὁ, goat-sacrificer, Anth. P. 6. 300.
χιμαίρο-φόνος, on, goat-slaying, Anth. P. 9. 774.
χιμάρ-αρχος, ὁ, goat-leader, τράγος χ. the he-goat that leads the flock, Anth. P. 9. 744.
χιμάρo-κτόνος, on, = **χιμαίροφόνος**, Opp. C. 1. 233.
χιμάρος [ῖ], ὁ, a he-goat, Lat. caper, elsewh. τράγος, Ar. Eq. 661, Theocr. Ep. 4. 15, Anth. P. 6. 190, 10, LXX.
II. also fem. = **χιμαῖρα**, Theocr. 1. 6, Ep. 6, Anth. P. 6. 157., 9. 403, 432.—Apparently, **χιμαῖρος** is the young goat of either sex, v. Theocr. l. c., et Schol. ad l., Nauck Aristoph. Byz. p. 104. [Penult. long only in Or. Sib. 3. 747.]
χιμάρo-σφακτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a goat-slayer, λύκος Anth. P. 9. 558.
χιμέτλη, -λον, late forms of **χιμέτλη**, -λον, found in Mss. of Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 6, Diosc. 2. 12, etc.
χιμέτλη, ἡ, = **χιμέτλον**, Diosc. I. 149, 183., 2. 44.
χιμέτλιάω, to have chilblains, also **χειμετλιάω**, Diosc. 2. 39.
χιμετλον, τό, a chilblain, kibe, Lat. pernio, mostly in pl., Hippon. 13, Ar. Vesp. 1167 ; ἐχον ὑπὸ ποδὶ χιμετλα Com. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 6, cf. Nic. Th. 682, Lyc. 1290.—The form **χιμετλον** [with ῖ] is proved by the passages cited, (in Ar. l. c. also i is short) ; but **χειμετλον** is sometimes found in Mss. Cf. **χιμέτλη**.
Χίτο-γενής, ἐς, of Chian growth, of wine, Anth. P. 11. 44.
χίτο-ειδής, ἐς, in form of a X, Paul. Aeg. 286. g. Adv. -δῶς, Leo Med. χίον, τό, a Chian wine-jar, Macho ap. Ath. 579 E.
χιτώνες, α, on, (χιτών) snowy, snow-white, χιτών Asius Fr. 2 ; σάρε Bion I. 10 ; νηράδες Anth. P. 9. 244 ; κρύσταλλος lb. 753. [i in hexam.]
χιτώνίζω, fut. ἴσω, to snow upon, cover with snow : impers., εἰ ἐχιτώνει .. τὴν χώραν [sc. ὁ θεός] Hdt. 2. 22 ; and absol., εἰ ἐχιτώνει if it snowed, lb. ; cf. νίφω :—Pass. to be covered with snow, Diog. L. 6. 23 (v. l. κεχιτωνένους), Diod. 1. 39, Schol. Ar. Rh. 4. 268, etc.
II. to make snow-white, Hesych.
χιονικός, ἡ, ὄν, = **χιώνεος**, Theophr. Fr. 6. 3, 5 ; also **χιώνίνος**, η, on, Ptolem. ap. Ath. 375 D (χιώνιον in the Epit.).
χιόνιον, τό, a kind of eye-salve, Alex. Trall. 2. 142.

χιονισμός, ὁ, α snowing, Schol. Il. 12. 280, Apollon. Lex. s. v. νηράδες.
χιονό-βάτος, on, where one walks in snow, ὄρεα Arr. Indic. 6 ; but prob. χιονόβολα should be restored.
χιονο-βλέφαρος, on, with eye of dazzling white, Ἥως Dionys. Hymn. 2.
χιονό-βλητος, on, snow-beaten, κορυφαί Ὀλύμπου Ar. Nub. 270.
χιονο-βολέομαι, Pass. to be snowed upon, covered with snow, Strab. 725, Diod. 5. 39., 17. 82., 18. 25.
χιονο-βόλος, on, snowing, snowy, χ. ὥρα Plut. 2. 182 E. **II.**
χιονόβολος, on, snow-covered, ὄρη Strab. 409 ; cf. **χιονόβατος**.
χιονο-βόσκος, on, fostering snow, i. e. snow-clad, λειμῶν Aesch. Supp. 560 ; cf. **χιονοθρέμων** :—Herm. wrote **χιονόβοσκος**, in pass. sense, nourished by the snows, cf. Schol. [i in arsi].
χιονο-ειδής, ἐς, like snow, snowy, Nic. Al. 150.
χιονόεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for χιόνεος, Nic. Al. 512. [i in hexam.]
χιονο-θρέμων, on, gen. onos, fostering snow, snow-clad, 189 Eur. Hel. 1323 ; like **χιονοβοσκός**, **χιονοτρόφος**.
χιονό-κτύπος, on, snow-beaten, of a mountain, Soph. Aj. 695.
χιονό-μελι, ιτος, τό, snow-honey, a cooling remedy, Geop. 8. 28, 3.
χιονομέαι, Pass., v. sub **χιονίζω**. **II.** to become snow-white, LXX (Ps. 67. 14).
χιονό-πέδα, ἡ, with snow-white feet, Nonn. D. 22. 136. [i in hexam.]
χιονο-τρόφος, on, = **χιονοθρέμων**, Κθαράν Eur. Phoen. 803.
χιονο-φειγής, ἐς, shining like snow, Jo. Chrys.
χιονό-χρως, ὠτος, ὁ, ἡ, with snow-white skin : snow-white, of a swan, Eur. Hel. 216 :—also **χιονόχροος**, on, with heterocl. acc. pl. μάζας χιονό-χροῦς Philox. 2. 6 :—contr. -χρους, on, Manass. Chron. 1158, etc.
χιωνώδης, ἐς, contr. for χιονοειδής, Hipp. Epid. 3. 1082, Eur. Hec. 81.
χιον-ωπός, ὄν, snow-white, fair, Nonn. D. 17. 43.
χιωνωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. snowed upon : snowy, Nonn. Jo. 4. 209.
Χίος, ἡ, Chios, in the Aegean, an island, famed for its wine, Od. 3. 170, etc. : also the town of Chios, Hdt. 1. 142, Thuc., etc. ; sometimes with the Art. added, Thuc. 8. 15, 28, 38, 99, 101. [Late poets have Ἴ, **Χίον** ἐς ἀμφιρῆτην Anth. P. 7. 510.]
Χίος, α, on, (contr. from **Χίος**), Chian, of or from Chios, **Χίαι** κρηπίδες Hipp. Art. 828 (simply **Χίαι** in Hesych.) ; the fashion of these was unknown, even in Galen's time : X. δοῖδός, i. e. Homer, Theocr. 7. 47 ; X. ἀνδρωτος Dem. 941. 26 ; **Χίος οἶνος** Ar. Eccl. 1139 ; often absol., Id. Fr. 3, 301, etc. ; ἐν ἀκρήτῳ **Χίῳ** Anth. P. 7. 422, 6, cf. Hor. 1 Sat. 10. 34, etc.
2. as Subst., **Χίον** or **οἶ Χίον** the Chians ; without the Art. in Hdt. 1. 142, Thuc. 1. 19., 3. 32, etc. ; with it in Thuc. 8. 15, 17, 22, etc.
II. ὁ **χίος** (sc. **βόλος**), = **κύν** VI, the worst throw on the dice ; the side with the ace-dot being called **χίος** (more rarely **χιάς**, ἄδος, ἡ, Poll. 9. 100), the opp. side with the size-point being **Κῶος**, **Χίος** παραστάς **Κῶον** οὐκ ἔα λέγειν Strattis Aghn. 3, cf. Anth. P. 7. 422, 3, Arist. Cael. 2. 12, 8, Poll. 7. 204, 205 ; hence the proverb **Χίος πρὸς Κῶον**, etc. ; cf. Dict. of Antiq. p. 937 ; (though some accounts just reverse these names) :—for οὐ **Χίος** ἀλλὰ **Κεῖος** (Ar. Ran. 970), v. sub **Κεῖος**.
Χιτουρήγης, ἐς, (ἐργῶ) of Chian work, Critias Fr. 28.
χιώω (χῖ), to mark with a X or cross, Tzetz. 5. 164. **2.** to write or mark crosswise, Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 3. 3. Cf. **χιάζω**.
χιρᾶλέος, α, on, with chapped hands or feet, Hesych.
χιράς, χιροπόδης, χιρόπους, v. sub **χειρ**.
χιτών, in Ion. Prose **κιθών**, ὠνος, ὁ, the garment worn next the skin, a frock, Lat. tunica : **1.** in early times, only of a man's frock (the women's being **πέπλος**, Schol. Il. 2. 42), **χιτῶνα** περὶ χροῖ δύνειν Od. 15. 60, cf. Hdt. 1. 155 ; sometimes with a girdle, Od. 14. 72, 132, 154, Hes. Op. 345 ; and reaching to the feet (τερμῶνεις), Od. 19. 242, Hes. Op. 537 ; of linen, Od. 1. 437., 15. 513 ; and so described as **ἐννηντος**, 19. 234 ; or **λαμπρὸς** .. ὡς ἥλιος, lb. 24. 580 ; over it was worn a loose mantle (φάρος or **χλαῖνα**), which was laid aside in the house (v. sub **χλαῖνα**) ; labourers wore the **χιτών** only (v. **γυμνός** 5), Hes. Sc. 287, cf. Op. 359.
2. in later times we hear of two sorts of **χιτών**, with varieties of each,—the Ionian and the Dorian. The Ionian was much the same as the Homeric, made of linen, with sleeves, and worn by women, as well as men, Hdt. 1. 8., 5. 87, 88 (cf. **χιτώνιον**) ; introduced into Attica in early times, but disused by the men about the time of Pericles, Thuc. 1. 6, Eust. 954. 47 : from its length it was called **ποδήρης**, ὀρθοστάδιος, στατός (v. sub voce.) ; hence **σύροισα χιτῶνα** Theocr. 2. 73. The Dorian was worn by the men throughout Western Greece, having been adopted at Athens when the Ionian was laid aside : it was of woollen, and was properly a square frock with short sleeves or merely armholes (ἀμφιμάσχαλος ;—that worn by slaves and poor people being ἑτερομάσχαλος, cf. **ἐξωμῆς**) :—the Dorian **χιτών** was also worn by Spartan women, being often open at the side (σχιστός), and fastened with **περόναι**, Hdt. 5. 87 ; cf. **φανομήρης**.—Over the **χιτών** was worn the **ἱμάτιον**, the words **μονοχιτών**, **οδοχιτών**, **μονόπεπλος** being used of those who wore no upper garment ; (at Sparta, the girls wore the **χιτών** only, Eur. Ilec. 933 et Schol. ; and at Athens the children) ; whereas **ἀχιτών** meant those who wore the **ἱμάτιον** only.—The word was applied to a similar frock worn by several foreign nations, Hdt. 1. 195., 2. 81., 7. 91.—On the **χιτών**, v. Dict. of Antiq. s. v. **Tunica**, Becker Charicl. pp. 415 sq. E. T.
II. of soldiers, a coat of mail, prob. of leather covered with scales or rings, στρεπτός χ. Il. 5. 113 ; **χάλκεος χ.** (cf. Ἀχαιοὶ χαλκοχιτῶνες) 13. 439 ; **κίθαρες χειρῶν** τοῖς ἀλκίδοις σιδηρῆς coats of iron scales with sleeves, Hdt. 7. 61, cf. 9. 22 ; distinct from the **θώραξ**, Xen. Cyr. 6. 4, 1.
III. part of a shoe, the part that coats the foot, the upper leather, in pl., lb. S. 2, 5 ; in sing., Arist. Rhet. 2. 19, 10.
IV. metaph. any coat, case, or covering, **λαῖνος χιτών** (v. sub **λαῖνος**) ; τε-

χέων κίθωνος, i.e. walls, Hdt. 7. 139; of a serpent's skin or slough, Eur. I. T. 288:—in Anatomy, a tunic, skin, membrane, ἀμφὶ ὀνύχου Hipp. Vet. Med. 15, cf. Aph. 1260; ὁ δ. χ. τῆς καρδίας Arist. Respir. 20, 5; χ. ὑμενίου, δρασινίου Id. P. A. 4. 5, 11, H. A. 5. 32, 4; τοῦ ποδὸς οἱ χ. οἱ περιέχοντες Ib. 6. 3, 8; χιτώνες τριγλοφόροι, of fishing-nets, Anth. P. 6. 11; χιτὼν ἀράχνης, of a spider's web, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 561; in pl. the pods or coats of various seeds, of bulbous roots, and the like, as in Virg. tunicae, Theophr. H. P. 8. 4, 1, C. P. 1. 4, 1, al.; cf. ἐλντρο-εἰδής. (Probably an Oriental word, in Hebrew kethoneth, cf. Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 2; Gesenius compares kethon, cotton-yarn.)

χιτωνάριον, τό, Dim. of χιτὼν, a woman's frock, Menand. Incert. 141, cf. Eust. 1166. 52; also used of men, Anth. P. 11. 154.

Χιτώνη, ἡ, a name of Artemis, who is usually represented as a huntress in a short Dorian χιτὼν, Call. Jov. 77, Dian. 225.

χιτωνία, ἡ, dress, Melamp. Divin. ex naveis p. 508 Fr.

χιτωνίζω, to cover with a χιτὼν, Gloss.

χιτωνίον, τό, Dim. of χιτὼν, properly, like χιτωνάριον, a woman's frock, or rather shift, for it seems to have been worn under the ordinary χιτὼν (Becker Charicl. p. 428 E. T.), Ar. Ran. 411, Pl. 984, Lys. 48, 150, Fr. 312; τὸ γυναικεῖον τοῦ χ. Id. Fr. 530;—also of men, Luc. Merc. Cond. 37.

χιτωνισκάριον, τό, Dim. of χιτωνίσκος, Eust. 1166. 51.

χιτωνίσκιον, τό, Dim. of sq., C. I. 155. 30.

χιτωνίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of χιτὼν, a short frock (ὑπερ γονάτων Xen. An. 5. 4, 13), worn by men, Ar. Av. 946, 955, Lysias 117. 6, etc.; with a girdle, Xen. I. c.; ὥστε με . . . θομάτιον προέσθαι, καὶ μικροῦ γυμνὸν ἐν τῷ χ. γενέσθαι Dem. 583. 21, cf. Plat. Hipp. Mi. 386 C:—more rarely of women, a shift, Dem. 403. 3, C. I. 155. 13, 23, al.; σχιστὸς χ. Apollod. Συναρ. 1.

χιτωνο-πώλης, οὐ, ὁ, a draper, Gloss.

χιτὼν, ὄνος, ἡ: (v. sub fin.)—snow, in Hom. mostly of fallen snow, Il. 10. 7, 22. 152; ὡς δὲ χ. κατατῆκε' ἐν . . . ὄρεσιν Od. 19. 205; ὑπερθε χ. γένετ', ἥντε πάχρη 14. 476; τὸν Νεῖλον ῥέειν ἀπὸ τρηκομένης χιτῶνος Hdt. 2. 22; ἐπὶ χιτῶνι πεσοῦσα Ib. cf. 4. 50; χ. Ἰδαία Aesch. Ag. 564; ἥλιος . . . τῆκε πετραῖαν χιτῶνα Id. Fr. 304; καὶ νιν . . . χιτῶν οὐδάρη λείπει Soph. Ant. 830;—falling snow is commonly called νιφάς, νιφετός: yet this distinction is not kept, for we have νιφάδες χιτῶνος πίπτουσι θαρμεῖαι thick fall the snow-flakes, Il. 12. 278; χιτῶν πίπτονσα Hdt. 4. 31; χιτῶνι κατανίφει Ar. Ach. 138; βορέας χιτῶνα χέει Eur. Cycl. 328, cf. Bacch. 661; χ. ἐπιπίπτει Xen. An. 4. 4, 11; χιτῶνες πολλὰ γίνονται Theophr. Fr. 6. 1, 24:—acc. to Arist. Mund. 4. 7, χιτῶν σφόδρα καὶ ἄθροια φερόμενη νιφετός ὀνόμασται.

II. snow-water, ice-cold water, Eur. Andr. 214; χ. ποταμῖα Id. Tro. 1067, ubi v. Seidl. (1077):—snow was used to cool wine, εἰ χιτῶν μὲν ἄντια Euthycl. Ἀσπ. 1; ὀνόν πινειν . . . χιτῶνι μεμυμένον Strattis Ψυχ. 1; χιτῶνα πίνειν Alex. Μανδρ. 1. 10; τοῦ θέρους χιτῶνα . . . ζητεῖ Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 30; ἥδὲ θέρους . . . χιτῶν ποτὸν Anth. P. 5. 169:—rare in pl., Arist. Mund. 4. 3. [Though ἵ by nature, yet ἱ Ep. in arsi.] (From χιτῶν, which is not connected with χιτῶν, χέω; cf. χιτῶν, χιτῶν, χιτῶν; Skt. him, hi-mas (nix, frigidus), hi-mantas (winter), Him-ālaya ('house of snow'), Hi-mantla ('gifted with snow' M. Imaüs, Emodus); Lat. hi-ems, hi-ber-nus; Zd. zim-a (hiems); Slav. zi-ma; Lith. ze-ma (hiems). Aufrecht recognises the root also in bi-mus (bi-hi-mus), etc.)

χλαβός, ἡ, ὄν, well-fed, Hesych.; cf. χλαμυρός.

*χλάδω, assumed as pres. of κέχλαδα, a pf. form occurring in Pind.; καλλίνικος . . . κεχλάδω, of a triumphal hymn, O. 9. 4; κεχλάδοντας ἦβα, of two young heroes, P. 4. 319; κέχλαδον πρόταλα Fr. 48. The sense in all the passages is that of exulting, loudly rejoicing; in the first and third passage the word refers expressly to exultant sounds, and Hesych. explains κεχλάδεναι by ψοφεῖν. Buttm. argued against this, and Curt. compares χλαδρός (χλαδρός), and Skt. hlād, hlād-é (gaudeo). For the anomalous forms κεχλάδοντας, κέχλαδον, cf. ἐρρίγοντι, πεφρίκοντας, κεκλήγοντες.

χλαῖνα, Ion. χλαῖνη, ἡ, ἡ, a large square upper-garment, a cloak or wrap, worn loose over the χιτὼν (cf. οἰοχίτων), in Hom. only by men as a defence against weather, ἀνέμοσκαπτεῖν, ἀλέγαντος, Il. 16. 224, Od. 14. 529; πυκνὴ καὶ μεγάλη 14. 522; made of wool, as appears from the epith. οὐλή, 4. 50, etc.; in Il. 10. 133, the mantle is φοινικέσσα, διπλῇ, ἐκταδῇ,—the single one being called ἀπλοῖς, Il. 24. 230, Od. 24. 276: it was thrown over the shoulders, 21. 118; and fastened with a pin or brooch (περίνη), Il. 10. 133;—it was thrown off in the house, or in exercise, 2. 183, Od. 14. 500, 21. 118:—it served also as a covering in sleep, being in fact a sort of blanket (v. sub δέμιον). 24. 646, Od. 4. 299, 11. 189, 14. 500, 20. 4. 95; χλαῖναν καὶ ῥήγεα . . . ἐνεδειν 3. 349; hence of husband and wife, μύμονεν μῆδ' ὑπὸ χλαῖνης Soph. Tr. 540, cf. Eur. Fr. 606, Theocr. 18. 19, Anth. P. 5. 165, 169, and v. χλαῖνις:—Aesch. speaks of χθονὸς χλαῖνα, i.e. earth thrown over a body like a cloak or blanket, Ag. 872, cf. λαῖνος χιτῶν, and γῆν ἐπιένυσθαι.—The χλαῖνα was of value, as it was made a prize in the games, Il. 24. 230, Hdt. 2. 91.—It is also called φάρος by Hom., and in later Greek ἱμάτιον, being transl. by the Latin pallium (v. Dict. of Antiqu. s. v.); but sometimes the χλαῖνα is distinguished from ἱμάτιον as thicker and warmer (χλαῖνα ἱμάτιον χειμῶνον Hesych., cf. Ar. Av. 715, Theopomp. Com. Eip. 5); on the other hand it was finer than the σιούρα, (ἢ μῆτε χλ. μῆτε σ. συμφέρει content neither with cloak nor rug, i.e. never satisfied, Ar. Ran. 1459, cf. Vesp. 738);—the τρίβαν also was a coarser, commoner, the χλαῖνα a finer, softer kind, whereas the χλαμύς was a short military cloak; and the κατανόχη a cloak of skins (called by Eur. Cycl. 80, τρίγων χλαῖνα μελέα). (The close resemblance of χ-λαῖνα and Lat. laena (v. Plut. Num. 7) suggests a

connexion also with λάχνη, though this is questioned by Curt., no. 537: cf. χλαῖνις.)

χλαῖνίζω, to clothe with a χλαῖνα, Hdn. Epim. 149; where also χλαῖν-ιστής, οὐ, ὁ, is cited.

χλαῖνον, τό, Dim. of χλαῖνα, Anth. P. 12. 40 (ubi χλαῖνιον).

χλαῖνο-θήρας, οὐ, ὁ, a stealer of cloaks, like λαποδότης, Phryn. (?)

χλαῖνουργική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, the art of making cloaks, Gloss.

χλαῖνο-φόρος, οὐ, wearing a χλαῖνα, Greg. Naz.

χλαῖνώω, fut. ὥσω, to cover with a cloak, to clothe, φάρε' Anth. P. 9. 293; εἶμασι Nonn. D. 1. 373.

χλαῖνώμα, τό, clothing, χλ. λέοντος a lion's skin cloak, Anth. Plan. 104.

χλαμύδης-φόρος, ὁ, one who wears a χλαμύς, a horseman, cavalier, esp. as an epith. of the epehi, Theocr. 15. 6, C. I. 3538. 25, cf. 35.

χλαμύδιον [ῶ], τό, Dim. of χλαμύς, and used much in the same sense, Menand. Σικ. 2, Diod. 19. 9, Plut. Rom. 8, etc. 2. a shabby cloak, Id. Phoc. 29, Demetr. 9, etc.

χλαμύδο-εἰδής, ἑς, like a χλαμύς, Strab. 116, 118, 119, etc.

χλαμύδο-ποιία, ἡ, the making of a χλαμύς, Poll. 7. 33, 159.

χλαμύδουργία, ἡ, the making of χλαμύδες, the art or trade of a χλαμύδουργός, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 6, Poll. 7. 33.

χλαμύδουργός, ὁ, (*έργω) a maker of χλαμύδες, Poll. 7. 159.

χλαμύδο-φορέω, to wear a χλαμύς, = Θεταλίζεισθαι, Anth. P. 46.

χλαμύδομαι, Pass. to be clad in a χλαμύς, μενίκριον . . . κεχλαμύδω-μένον Nicostr. Incert. 6.

χλαμυρός, ὁ, ὄν, luxurious, Hesych.; cf. χλαβός.

χλαμύς [ῶ], ὕδος, ἡ: acc. χλαμύδα, but also χλαμύν Sappho 68:—a short mantle, worn properly by horsemen, Xen. An. 7. 4, 4; being borrowed with the πέπλος from Thessaly, Philom. Θυραρ. 1, Poll. 10. 164, cf. χλαμύδοφορέω; but said to be Macedonian, Arist. Fr. 458. The Athen. ἐφηβοὶ wore the χλαμύς while they performed horsemen's service as περίπολοι, but laid it aside as soon as they became men, Philom. I. c., cf. Antidot. Πρωταχ. 1, Anth. P. 7. 468; χλαμύδες δ' ἀμφε-μένοι, of epehi, C. I. 3538. 35, cf. χλαμύδης-φόρος:—hence ἐκ χλαμύδος = ἐξ ἐφήβου, Plut. 2. 752 F, cf. 754 F; ἐκ χλαμύδος . . . φύγε' ἑς Ἀἶδα Epigr. Gr. 222:—on vases it appears generally as the dress of young men, and is regularly worn by Hermes, Luc. Tim. 30; also by Eros, Sapph. 68, Anth. P. 12. 78, Philostr. Imag. 772.

2. generally, a military cloak, not only of horsemen, but of foot-soldiers, Antiph. Ἀθαμ. 1, Menand. Μισογ. 11, Plut. Philop. 11, cf. 9, etc.; also of heralds, Ar. Lys. 987. 3. of the general's cloak, Lat. paludamentum, Plut. Pericl. 35, Lysand. 13, etc.; worn by kings, Id. Demetr. 42, etc.; by tragic kings and heroes, Luc. Jup. Trag. 41, Ath. 198 A. 4. rarely of a civic dress, Locella Xen. Eph. 1. 8.—The χλαμύς is first mentioned by Sappho, and occurs once in Ar. It was shorter and smaller than the ἱμάτιον, and was fastened by a brooch on the right shoulder, so as to hang in a curve across the body, cf. Plut. Alex. 26: the upper edges which fell over were called wings, v. περὶον 111. 10. Often confounded with χλαῖνις. (V. sub χλαῖνα.)

χλαῖνιον [ῖ], τό, Dim. of χλαῖνις, mostly used of a woman's mantle, Hdt. 1. 195, Soph. Fr. 400, Eur. Or. 42, Supp. 110, Ar. Lys. 1189.

χλαῖνίσκιον, τό, prop. f. l. for χλαῖνικίδιον in Aristaen. 1. 11.

χλαῖνδο-ποιία, ἡ, the art or trade of a χλαῖνδοποιός, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 6.

χλαῖνδο-ποιός, ὄν, making χλαῖνιdes, Poll. 7. 159.

χλαῖνδουργία, ἡ, (*έργω) = χλαῖνδοποιία, Poll. 7. 34.

χλαῖνδωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. clad in a χλαῖνις, Gloss.

χλαῖνις, ἴδος, ἡ, an upper-garment of wool, like the χλαῖνα, but of finer make, worn by women as well as men, and, generally, serving more for ornament than use, first in Simon. 42, 12, Hdt. 3. 139, 140; used by old people, Ar. Eccl. 848, Antiph. Ἀνταί. 1; χλ. Μιλήσια, i.e. of fine wool, Plut. Alcib. 23, cf. 2. 583 E (where χλαμύδα is f. l.); χλαῖνιδα φορεῖν, as a mark of effeminacy, Dem. 958. 13, cf. 558. 17; παρθενικαὶ . . . χλαῖνισιν μαλακαῖς κατὰθρυπτοι Eubul. Σφιγγ. 2, cf. Menand. Ὀργή 1; so, σεμνὸς σεμνῶς χλαῖνιδ' ἔλκων Epiph. Πελαγ. 1, cf. Anaxil. Δυσπο. 1; opp. to the τρίβαν of the philosophers, Teles ap. Stob. 575. 26; worn on festive occasions, as χλ. γαμικὴ a wedding mantle, Ar. Av. 1693; χλ. λευκὴ Id. Fr. 414;—also used as a blanket, Anth. P. 5. 173; so, ὑπὸ τοῦτον κοιμωμένη χλαῖνίσκιον Alciphro 1. 38. (On deriv., v. sub χλαῖνα.)

χλαῖνίσκιον, ὁ, Dim. of χλαῖνις, implied in the second Dim. χλαῖνίσκιον, τό, a cloaklet, Ar. Ach. 519, Aeschin. 18. 30 (cf. χλαῖνις sub fin.);—and the third, χλαῖνισκίδιον, τό, Ar. Pax 1002; cf. χλαῖνίσκιον.

χλαῖνος, τό, part of the neck, Hesych.; χλαῖνιδες, αἱ, necklaces, Id.

χλαρός, ὁ, ὄν, only in Pind. P. 9. 65 χλαρὸν γελᾶν, to laugh exultingly, gaily. (Curt. connects it with *χλαδω (q. v.); Herm. regards it as Dor. for χλαρὸν, Schneid. and Böckh for λαρόν.—Hesych. cites χλαρὸν, χλαρά with four senses, all unlike what is required in Pind.)

χλεμερός, ὁ, ὄν, warm; and χλεμυρός, ὁ, ὄν, fresh-growing, Hesych.

χλευάζω, fut. ἄσω, (χλεύη) to joke, jest, scoff, ἐπισκοπῶνται καὶ παίζων καὶ χλ. Ar. Ran. 376; τοῖς καταγελάω καὶ χλ. καὶ ἀκώπνουν Arist. Rhet. 2. 12, cf. Plat. Eryx. 397 D, Dem. 348. 14, Polyb. 4, etc.—so in Med., Plut. Brut. 45, 2. 504 F.

2. c. acc. to mock, scoff at, jeer, treat scornfully, τινα Dem. 78. 12., 348. 14., 1149. 19, al.; also c. acc. rei, Plut. Rom. 10, etc.—Pass. to be mocked, jeered, Epicr. Incert. 1. 31, Arist. Probl. 29. 14, 10, Plut. Ser. 13, 25.

χλεύαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, Comic for χλευαστής, Poll. 9. 149.

χλεύασία, ἡ, mockery, scoffing, Dem. 705. 3, Arist. Top. 6. 6, 6.

χλεύασμα, τό, mockery, Schol. Il. 14. 459, LXX (Job 12. 4).

χλευασμός, ὁ, = χλευασία, Dem. 254. 3, Polyb., etc.; ἐπὶ χλευασμῷ

Polyb. 8. 8, 5, etc.:—as a figure of speech, *irony*, Walz Rhett. S. 724.

2. a *joke*, χλ. ἐστὶ τι Plut. Pomp. 36, Arat. 39.

χλευαστής, οὗ, ὁ, a *mock*, *scoffer*, Arist. Rhett. 2. 3, 9, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. 230, Poll. 9. 149, etc.

χλευαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *given to scoffing*, Epiph. 69: Adv.—κῶς, Poll. 6. 200.

χλεύη, ἡ, a *joke*, jest, h. Hom. Cer. 202, in pl.; χλεύην ποιῆσθαι or τίθεσθαι τινα (or τε) to make one a *jest*, or make a *jest* of one, Anth. P. 7. 345, Philo 2. 111; χλεύης ὄσιος Luc. Paras. 40, Hdn. 7. 8.

χλῆθης, οὗ, ὁ, a *eunuch*; and χλῆδάω, = χλιδάω, Hesych.

χλῆθος, ὁ, *slime, mud, the rubbish carried down by a flood or swept out of a house*, Lat. *quisquiliae*, Aesch. Fr. 14, Dem. 1278. 4., 1279. 12.—Suid. writes it χλίδος. The true accent is known from Arcad. 47 (though he writes it χλίδος) and Harp.

χλιαῖνω, fut. ἂνω Ar. Lys. 386: pf. κεχλιάγκα Hesych.: aor. ἰ ἐχλίνα Hermes. ap. Ath. 599 A: inf. χλιῖναι Anth. P. 9. 244:—Pass., aor. ἐχλιάνθη, Luc. Amor. 40, etc.: (χλίων). To warm, σεαυτὸν Ar. l. c., cf. Anth. P. append. 90; κατὰ μικρὸν χλ. τινά Arist. Probl. 8. 18; προσπιπνῶντα χλ. πάλιν to warm up meat, Alex. Mela. 1. 11; opp. to ὑπταίν, Arist. Probl. 21. 25:—Pass. to warm oneself, grow warm, Ar. Eccl. 64, Arist. H. A. 8. 7, 2; of persons affected by fever, Hipp. Coac. 143, cf. 1012 C. 2. to heat with passion:—Pass. to be so heated, Anth. P. 5. 151, 165, 172, 12. 63, 125. [I in Ar. Lys., Alex., and Hermes. ll. c.; I in Ar. Eccl. l. c. (where Bgk. ἐχραινόμην), and in the dactylic verses above cited; cf. χλιαρός.]

χλιανσις, εὼς, ἡ, a *warming, softening*, Theophil. de Puls. p. 5 ed. Ermerins.

χλιαρός, ὁ, ὄν, Ion. χλιερός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὅς, ὄν Nic. Al. 360: (χλίων):—warm, Lat. *tepidus*, Epich. 91 b Ahr.; χλιαρὸν ὕδωρ Hdt. 4. 181; of meats, Magnes Διον. 2, Cratin. Νύμ. 8, 'Οδ. 11, Ar. Ach. 975;—τὸ σῶμα ἡμῶν ἀτμίδια τινὰ χλιαρὸν ἀφίσταν Arist. Probl. 5. 36:—Adv.—πῶς, Hipp. 890 A. 2. of persons, *lute-warm*, Apocal. 3. 16; so, τὸ χλ. τὸ ἐν γλῶσσῃ Plut. 2. 902 A. (Cf. λιάρῶς.) [I in Comic. ll. c.; but I in Epich. (?) l. c., Alcman 17; cf. χλιαῖνω.]

χλιαρότης, ητος, ἡ, a *being warm, warmth*, Procl.

χλιαρο-ψύχιον, τό, a *tepid bath*, Lat. *tepidarium*, Gloss.

χλιασμα, τό, a *means of warming, fomentation*, Lat. *fomentum*, Hipp. 402. 27., 604. 1, etc.

χλιάω, to be warm, χλιώνωτι ποτῶ (Ep. part.) Nic. Al. 110.

χλιδαίνωμαι, Pass. to be *luxurious*, ἀβρόγῃτι χλιδαίνεσθαι to *revel* in luxury, lead a voluptuous, sensual life, Xen. Symp. 8. 8.

χλιδαῖνος, ἡ, ὄν, *luxurious, delicate, voluptuous*, χλιδαῖνης ἡβης τέρψιν Aesch. Pers. 544; ἐταίραι Eur. Cycl. 500; of Alcibiades, Plut. Alcib. 23.

χλιδαῖνο-σφύρος, οὗ, with *delicate ankles*, Anacreont. 44. 7.

χλιδάω, fut. ἡσω: (χλιδή):—poët. Verb. to be *soft* or *delicate*, χλιδάσα μολπή Pind. O. 10 (11). 99; χλιδῶν πλῆκαμος Aesch. Fr. 322:—but mostly in bad sense, to be *delicate, live delicately* or *luxuriously*, to *revel, luxuriate*, Id. Supp. 833, Ar. Lys. 640; τινι in a thing, τοῖς παρούσι πράγμασι Aesch. Pr. 971; πλοῦτῳ Eur. Fr. 976; also, χλ. ἐπὶ τινι, to *pride oneself* upon a thing, δῶρ' ἐφ' οἷσι νῦν χλιδᾶς Soph. El. 360.

χλιδή, ἡ, (χλίων) *delicacy, daintiness, luxury, effeminacy*, ἐπὶ πλείστον χλιδῆς ἀπείκετο Hdt. 6. 127; ἀγαλμα τῆς ὑπερβολῆς χλ. Aesch. Pr. 466, cf. παρὰφῶνημα; χλ. καὶ ἀβρόγῃτι Plat. Symp. 197 D; ἐν χλιδῇ τετραμμένον Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 54; cf. Ruhnk. Tim. 2. as the natural effects of such habits, wantonness, insolence, arrogance, μή τοι χλιδῇ δοκέει μὴτ' αὐθαδία σιγᾶν με Aesch. Pr. 436; δυσπότμου χάριν χλ. Soph. O. T. 888; ὀγκωθεὶς χλιδῇ Id. Fr. 679. 3. of anything belonging to such habits, *luxuries, fine raiment, costly ornaments*, Lat. *deliciae*, Eur. Ion 26; μυρίων πέπλων χλιδῇ Id. Rhos. 960;—so in pl., χλιδὰς πόντος ἤρπασε Id. Hel. 424; also of *personal charms*, παρθένων χλιδάων εὐμύρφους Aesch. Supp. 1003; κατὰτομοι χλιδαὶ *luxuriant hair* cut from the head, Soph. El. 51; ὥμα .. οὐ χλιδαῖς ἡσκημένον *luxuriously, richly*, Ib. 452; κόμας ἐμας .., παρθένων χλιδῶν a maiden's *pride*, Eur. Phoen. 224.—Mostly poët. [Pseudo-Phocyl. 200 has I.]

χλιδήμα, τό, = χλιδή, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 74.

χλίδος, εὼς, τό, = χλιδή, Ion ap. Hesych.:—cf. χλῆθος.

χλιδών, ανος, ὁ, an *ornament, bracelet or anklet*, C. I. 150 B. 34., 154. 9, Ar. Fr. 309. 11, Polyzel. Incert. 1; in pl., Diod. 18. 27, Plut. 2. 145 A, LXX, etc. In Mss. often with wrong accent, χλιδῶν, v. Dind. ad Ar. l. c.: cf. χελιδών IV.

χλιδωνό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, with *ornaments on the feet*, Hesych.

χλιδώσις, εὼς, ἡ, *ornamentation*, Plut. 2. 145 A, in pl.

χλιερο-θαλπής, ἐς, *lukewarm*, Philox. 2. 41.

χλιερός, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. for χλιαρός: χλιερός in Hipp. is corrupt.

χλιείος, εσσα, εν, = χλιαρός, v. l. for χλιώνωτι in Nic. Al. 110.

χλιόμαι, Pass. = σχίζομαι, Hesych.

χλίων [I], to be or become *warm*; found only in two passages of Aesch., and in metaph. sense, like τρυφᾶω, to *luxuriate, revel*, ἐν τοῖσι σοῖς πόνοισι Cho. 137; στύλον πέπλοισι βαρβάρους .. χλίωντα Supp. 236. (Hence χλιδάω, χλιάρω, and (with ὰ inserted) χλιδῶν, χλιδάω, v. Curt. Et. Gr. p. 640.)

χλιδῶης, ἐς, *slightly hot, superstitious* Orib. 1. 502.

χλοάω, fut. ὄσω, (χλόη) to be or become *green*, of young plants, Arist. Plant. 1. 1, 5., 1. 5, 10:—of colour, to be *bright green*, Ib. 2. 8, 1, Mirab. 164, Nic. Th. 576. II. Med. to feed on grass, Hippiatr., etc.

χλοαίνωμαι, = χλοάω, Greg. Nyss. 3. 427.

χλο-ανθής, ἐς, *budding, sprouting*, Nic. Th. 550:—χλοανθέω, Hesych.

χλοαῖός, ἡ, ὄν, *greenish*, Anon. ap. Alemann. Procop. p. 25.

χλο-αυγής, ἐς, with a *greenish lustre*, Luc. Dem. 11.

χλοάω, poët. for χλοάω, Eupol. Δημ. 12, Nic. Th. 30, 237, 438, 777, Anth. P. 5. 292, etc.

χλοερός, χλοερότης, v. sub χλωρ-.

χλοερο-τρόφος, οὗ, *producing green grass*, πεδίον Eur. Phoen. 826.

χλοερο-ῶπις, ἰδος, ἡ, *greenish-looking*, Paul. S. Ecphr. 255.

χλόη, ης, Dor. χλόα, ἀς (in lyr. passages of Eur., Hipp. 1138, I. A. 1058, al.):—the first light green shoot of plants in spring, esp. young green corn or grass, Hdt. 4. 34, Eur. Hipp. 1138, I. A. 422, etc.; χλόην νέμεσθαι Id. Bacch. 735; ποτὶν ἀπὸ χλόης Hipp. Auct. 394; opp. to the καρποί, Plat. Tim. 80 E; χλόης γενομένης ἀπὸ τοῦ σπέρματος, of the corn when it first springs up, Lat. *seges in herba*, Xen. Oec. 17, 10; so, ἐν χλόῃ or ἐν τῇ χλ., opp. to ἐν σπέρματι, Theophr. C. P. 4. 4, 7, cf. H. P. 8. 2, 4; παῖονται βόες χλόη κούμων Arist. H. A. S. 7, 1. 2.

poët., the young verdure of trees, foliage, leaves, χλ. ἀμύελον Eur. Bacch. 12, cf. Supp. 258, Ion 1435, Hel. 180, 1360. 3. vegetables, herbs, greens, Antiph. Ἀγρ. 1. 5, Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1. 9, al.

II. epith. of Demeter, the Verdant, from the young corn, Ar. Lys. 836; cf. εὐχλοος. (From the same Root come χλό-ος, χλο-ερός (χλωρός); cf. Skt. *har-is* (viridis), *har-i-vas*; Zd. *zair-ina* (pale yellow); Lat. *hel-vus*, *hel-veolus* (gilvus?), *ol-us* or *hol-us*, and perh. *fla-vus*; O. Norse *gul-r*, A. S. *geol-u* (yellow); O. H. G. *gël-u* (yellow), *grô-u* (vireo); O. S. *grô-ni* (green); Slav. *zel-ije* (olera), *zel-enu* (viridis); Lith. *zál-ies*, *gel-tas* (viridis), *zol-e* (herba).)

χλοή-βαφος, οὗ, *dyed green*, f. l. in Aretae. for χολήβαφος.

χλοη-κομήω, to be green as a young leaf, Anth. P. 9. 750.

χλοηρός, ὁ, ὄν, = χλοερός, χλωρός, Eur. Bacch. 107 (with v. l. χλοή-ρει), Christ. Pat. 676; cf. Galen. Lex. Hipp. p. 596.

χλοη-τόκος, οὗ, *producing young shoots*, Luc. Trag. 45.

χλοη-φάγος [ᾶ], οὗ, *grass-eating, herbivorous*, ζῷα Philo 2. 238.

χλοηφορέω, to put out young shoots, be green, Theophr. H. P. 8. 6, 5.

χλοη-φόρος, οὗ, *bearing green grass or leaves*, γαῖα, ἔρπεια, Eur. Phoen. 647, 653; γῇ Philo 2. 494, al.:—χλοηφάγῳ, Id. 2. 3, 340.

χλοιδᾶν, in Hesych. explained by τρυφᾶν, θρύπτεσθαι (like χλιδᾶν); and χλοιδέσκω, expl. by γαστριζέω.

χλοιδόμαι, Pass. = χλοάω, Hipp. in Galen. Lex. p. 596.

χλοιδῶης, ἐς, v. sub χλωδῶης.

χλοδ-καρπος, οὗ, with *green fruit, producing green fruits*, epith. of Demeter, Orph. H. 5. 52, etc.

χλοδ-μορφος, οὗ, *like grass, greenish*, Orph. H. 83. 6.

χλοοποιέω, to produce grass or herbs, Caesario Dial. 1. 43.

χλοο-ποιός, οὗ, *producing grass or herbs*, Cyrill.

χλόος, contr. χλοῦς, ὁ, a *greenish-yellow or light green colour, paleness*, Ap. Rh. 2. 1216., 3. 298, Nic. Al. 583, 592.

χλοσσός, ὁ, Ionian word for ἰχθύς, acc. to Hesych.

χλουνάω, to lament, Hesych.

χλουνείος, α, οὗ, of the wild boar, Suid.

χλούνης, οὗ, ὁ, Epic epith. of the wild boar, χλ. σὺς ἄγριος Il. 9. 539; χλοῦναι σῶς Hes. Sc. 177; σὺν ἀγέλαι χλοῦνων (not χλουνῶν Arcad.), Ib. 168; then χλούνης alone, as Subst., = κάπρος, the wild boar, Opp. H. 5. 35, Nic. Fr. 2. 6; χλ. κάπρος Call. Dian. 150. The Ancients differed as to the meaning and deriv. of the word: 1. Arist., H. A. 6. 28, 2, takes it as = τομίας, castrated, (because, he says, a boar of this kind grew larger and more vicious), and he is followed by several Gramm.; nor does he seem to have a suspicion of any other sense: so in Ael. ap. Suid., we find joined χλ. τε καὶ γύνανδρος ἀνὴρ, and ὅ τε χλ. καὶ γύνυν; but,

2. this sense is ill-suited to the passages cited, where χλ. is a general epith. of the wild boar; and Aristoph. Byz. ap. Eust. 772. 58 expressly rejects the interpr. τομίας, and says it must mean μόνιος, solitary, or something like it, κατὰ τε χαλεπότητα καὶ ἀλκήν.

3. one of the interpr. given by Schol. Ven. B. ad l. is ἀφρίστης, from a Dor. word χλουδέν = ἀφρίεν.

4. Apollon. Lex. Hom. expl. it by χλοούνῃς, ὁ ἐν τῇ χλόῃ ἐναζόμενος, couching in the grass or green-wood, cf. A. B. 1260, E. M. 512. 46.

5. Hesych. combines this last interpr. with that of robber (χλούνῃν λαποῦντῃν, τὸν τῇ χλόῃ ἐναζόμενον); so, Hippon. 58 uses it, ἀνδρα δ' ἐσπέρης καθεδόναται ἀπ' ὧν ἔδωκε .. χλούνῃς; and so Alex. Aetol. ap. Ath. 399 C, ἡ φῶρα ἀναδείας ἢ τινα χλούνῃν.—The passage cited from Aesch. (Fr. 63) throws no light on the sense of the word. Signif. 2 or 4 is the most prob.

χλοῦνις, ἡ, a word in Aesch. Eum. 189, subject to the same doubts as χλούνης, increased by the corrupt state of the passage (v. Herm. ad l.). The Med. Ms. gives σπέρματός τ' ἀποφθορά (Schütz ἀποφθορᾶ) παίδων κακοῦται χλ. in the sense of green age, freshness, youthful vigour.

2. others take Stanley's emend. (founded on the first expl. of χλοῦνις), κακῇ τε χλοῦνις ἢδ' ἀκράνεια castration and mutilation; but cf. ἀκράνεια.

χλουνός, ὁ, = χρυσός, Hesych.

χλοῦς, ὁ, contr. for χλόος, q. v. Galen. Lex. Hipp. p. 596.

χλωδῶης, ἐς, gen. εὼς, (εἶδος) grass-green, greenish-yellow, pale, Hipp. 1129 fin., cf. Foës. Oec., Theophr. H. P. 3. 18, 8., 7. 9, 2.

χλωράζω, to eat green provender, Galen.

χλωραίνωμαι, Pass. to become pale-green or pale, Soph. Fr. 959.

χλωράς, ὁδος, ἡ, a *husk*, Gloss.

χλωράσμα, τό, = χλωρότης, Hipp. 1169, Galen. 329 D.

χλωρ-αυχνη, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, with pale-green or olive-green neck, of the nightingale, Simon. 73; cf. χλωρήν.

χλωράω or -έω, = χλωρίω, Julian;—prob. f. l. for χλοῖσσαντα.

χλωρεῖς, εὼς, ὁ, a *greenish or yellowish bird*, perhaps the same as the χλωρίων, Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 13 and 17, cf. Plin. 10. 95.

χλωρήνις, ἰδος, pecul. poët. fem. of χλωρός, pale-green, olive-green, epith. of the nightingale, χλωρήνις ἡφῶν Od. 19. 518; cf. χλωρός, χλωρ-

αύχην: acc. to the Schol., ἡ τοι ἐν χλωροῖς διατρίβουσα .. ἡ δὴ τὸ χρῶμα.

χλωρίσις, εὼς, ἡ, a greenish colour, paleness, Hesych.
χλωρίω, to be pale-green, to be pale, Hipp. 1134 B, Longus 4. 31.
χλωρίζω, fut. ἰσω, to be greenish or pale, LXX (Lev. 13. 49. 14. 37).
χλωρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a bird yellow underneath, about the size of a lark, perhaps the yellow wagtail, Arist. H. A. 8. 3. 4., 9. 13. 4.
χλωρίτις (sc. λίθος), ἰδος, ἡ, chlorite, a grass-green stone, Plin. 37. 56.
χλωρίων, ἄνος, ὁ, a bird of yellow colour, larger than the χλωρίς, prob. Oriolus galbula, the golden oriole, Arist. H. A. 9. 15. 3., 22. 1, Plin. 10. 45; cf. χλωρεὺς, χλωρίς.
χλωρο-εὐδής, εὶς, of a greenish look, Theophr. Lap. 23.
χλωρό-κομος, ον, green-leaved, στέφανος δάφνης Eur. I. A. 759.
χλωρο-κυρτίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of prawn (κορίς), Hesych.
χλωρο-μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλας, pale-black, Galen.
χλωρο-πόιός, ὄν, making green or pale, Sext. Emp. M. 6. 49, Schol. II. 7. 479, etc.

χλωρό-πίλος, ον, with pale-green or yellow feathers, Ael. N. A. 16. 2.

χλωρός, ἄ, ὄν, uncontr. χλοερός, ἄ, ὄν, which however is post-Homeric: (χλόη):—greenish-yellow (like young grass, young leaves, unripe wheat or fruit), pale-green, light-green, bright-green, green, grassy, χλωραὶ βῶτες Od. 16. 47; ὄρος .. χλωρὸν H. Ap. 223; χλοερός ὄρος Hes. Sc. 393; χλωραὶ ἔλαται Pind. Fr. 148, Eur. Bacch. 38; χλωραὶς ὑπὸ βάσσας Soph. O. C. 673; χλωρὰν ἀν' ὤλην Eur. Hipp. 17; δόνακι χλωρὸν Εὐρώταν Id. Hel. 349, cf. Soph. Ant. 1133; χλοεραὶ λείμακος ἡδοναῖς Eur. Bacch. 866; χλοερά στάδια, βέεθρα Id. Ion 497, Phoen. 660:—also in Prose, αἶτον ἐπὶ χλωρῷ ὄντος Thuc. 4. 6; τὰ .. ὑπὲρ γῆς χλωρὰ πάντων τῶν φυομένων τὸ πρῶτόν ἐστι Theophr. Fr. 20. 27. 2. yellow, like honey, μέλι χλωρὸν Il. 11. 631, Od. 10. 234; ἀμφὶ χλωρὰν φάμαθον on the yellow sand, Soph. Aj. 1064.

II. generally, pale, pallid, χλωρός ὄδμας, like πολίως, Hes. Sc. 231; ἀχλὺς Ib. 265; of sea-water, Trag. ap. Plut. 2. 767 F; of other water, Anth. P. 9. 669:—but most often, 2. of the complexion, pale, bleached, χλωρός ὑπὸ δαίμονος Il. 10. 376., 15. 4; χλωρότερα .. ποίης ἔμμι Sapph. 2. 14;—then, as an epith. of fear, χλωρὸν δέος Il. 7. 479, Od. 11. 43, etc.; χλωρὸ δέματι Aesch. Supp. 566; δέμα χλοερόν Eur. Supp. 599;—hence, in Medic. writers, yellow, pallid, bilious looking, ἐφθαλμοὶ Hipp. Vet. Med. 12; τὸ χλωρὸν = χλωρότης, Ibid.; of persons affected by the plague, Thuc. 2. 49. Since the paleness of southern complexions verges upon olive, the Greek χλωρός differs from our pale in the objects to which it is applied; cf. χλωρῆς, χλωραύχην, χλωρίων, and v. Gladstone, *Hom. Studies*, 3. 467 sqq.

III. without regard to colour, green, i.e. fresh, opp. to dry, esp. of wood, βότανα .. χλωρὸν ἐλαίνων of green olive-wood, Od. 9. 320, cf. 379; for Hes. Op. 741, v. sub αἶος; τὰ σφόδρα χλωρὰ ἀκάνιστα Arist. Meteor. 4. 9. 24, cf. 3. 4. 10, al.;—then of various things, χλωρὰ ἔρσαι Pind. N. 8. 69; τυρὸς χλωρός fresh cheese, Ar. Ran. 559, cf. Lysias 167. 8; of fish, fresh, not salted, Ath. 309 B. 2. metaph. fresh, blooming, χλωρὸν τε καὶ βλεπόντα Trag. ap. Hesych.; λειμὼν ἄνθει θάλλων χλοερός (sic Herm.) Eur. I. A. 1297; χλωρὸν γύναι, χλοερά μέλαια Theocr. 14. 70., 27. 66 (whence Horace's *genua virent*); χλωρὸν αἶμα fresh, living, Soph. Tr. 1055, Eur. Hec. 129; χλωρὸν δάκρυ, like Homer's θαλερὸν δάκρυ, the fresh, bursting tear, Eur. Med. 906, cf. 922, Hel. 1189; so, χλωρὰ δακρύων ἄννα Soph. Tr. 848; also, χλ. οἶνος sparkling wine, Eur. Cycl. 67 (unless it here be taken of the colour, like κερρός).

χλῶρος, εὼς, τό, = sq., Arcad. 69. 10: cf. ἀχρὸς, ὄχρος.
χλωρο-σαύρα, ἡ, the green lizard, Schol. Theocr. 2. 58., 7. 22; v. Ducang.

χλωρότης, ἦτος, ἡ, greenness, τῶν φυτῶν Arist. Plant. 2. 8. 1 (in form χλοερότης); ὤλην Plut. Flam. 3, cf. 9. 952 C. II. paleness, Ib. 395 D, LXX (Ps. 67. 13).

χλωροφάγος [ἄ], ον, eating green food, Manass.:—χλωροφάγῳ, = χλωράζῳ, Hippiatr.

χναῖμα, τό, a piece cut off, a cut, slice, tid-bit, Mnesim. Ἰπποτρ. 1. 12 (as Meineke for χναῖον), cf. Poll. 6. 62, Hesych., Paroemiogr. p. 367:—Dim. χναμῆτιον, τό, Ar. Fr. 5, Teleclid. Ἀμφ. 1. 14, Ath. 381 B; cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 3. 644.

χναυρός, ἄ, ὄν, dainty, πλευρά δελφάκεν' .. χναυρότατα Pherecr. Met. 1. 17.

χναυστικός, ὁ, one of a sweet tooth, Posidipp. Ἀναβλ. 1. 7.
χναῦ, properly = κνάω, but in usage like τρώγω, to gnaw, nibble, eat by little bits, c. acc., Epich. ap. Ath. 309 F, Eur. Cycl. 358, Eubul. Incert. 15 a, Ephipp. Ἐφηβ. 1.

χνοάζω, fut. ἄσω, properly of youths, to get the first down on their chin, like χνώας, Himer. 7. 3; also of girls, αὐληγρίδες ἀρτι χνοάχιναι Metagen. Aὔρ. 1. 3, ubi v. Meineke. II. χνοάζων ἀρτι λευκανθεὶς κάρη just sprinkling his hair with white (cf. Shakespeare's 'sable silvered'), Soph. O. T. 742.

χνώας, commoner form of χνοάζω, of youths, μάλα τεὰ .. χνώασατα Theocr. 27. 49; χνώων τὴν παρειάν Luc. Bacch. 2; τὴν γένυν οὐκ ἐχνώα Theod. Prodr.; c. acc. cogn. χνώασατα ἰούλους Ar. Rh. 2. 779, cf. Opp. C. 4. 345;—also of the down itself, χνώοντες ἰουλοὶ the bloom of the first down, Ar. Rh. 2. 43; ἐπὶ χνώασατος ἰουλοῦ δευόμενος Anth. P. app. 306:—also of fruit, αἰκὺν χνώοντα a gourd with the bloom on it, Anth. P. 6. 102; and metaph. fresh, χνώωσαν χάριν ὕμνον Tryph. 343.

χνόη, Ion. χνοή, like the Homeric πλῆμνη, ἡ, the iron box of a wheel in which the axle turns, the nave, Lat. *moedolus*, ἔων ἐν χνοίσειν Parmen. 8 Mullauch; ἔλακον ἀζόνων βρομβόωνων χνώα Aesch. Theb. 5

153; ἔθρασε δ' ἄξωνος μέσας χνώας Soph. El. 745, cf. 717; ἀντύγων χνώας Eur. Rhes. 118: cf. σπύργη II. 2, χοινικός 1. 2. metaph., χνώας ποδῶν the joints on which the feet play, as the wheels on the axle, Aesch. Theb. 371.

χνοῖος, α, ον, downy, παρεῖα Anacreont. 16. 19.
χνοῖζομαι, Pass. to be downy, Galen. 14. 778.

χνός, ὁ, Att. contr. χνοῦς, gen. χνοῦ: the dat. χνοῖ in Theophr. C. P. 6. 10, 7, is altered by Schneid. into χνοῖ: (ἡ χνοῦς is quoted from Eur. in Anecd. Bachm. 1. 418):—any light porous substance, ἀλὺς χνός the foam that gathers at the edge of the sea (cf. ἀλοσάχνη), Od. 6. 226; παλῆκος χν. horse's foam, Anth. P. 6. 156; also wool pulled for stuffing cushions, flock, Hipp. 612. 301:—proverb., ὄνος εἰς ἀχυρα καὶ χνόν Ar. Fr. 59.

II. the fine down on a flower or in the seed-vessel (such as cotton), Theophr. H. P. 2. 8. 4, cf. Diod. 2. 59: the bloom on fruit, μῆλον χνοῦς ἐπικαρπίδιος Anth. P. 9. 226: and so, the first down on the chin, etc., of youths, Lat. lanugo, χνοῦς ὥσπερ μῆλουσιν ἐπὶ νῆει Ar. Nub. 978; κόρυς ἐπ' ἀρτίχρητον ἔχων χνόον Anth. P. 9. 219; θηλείας οὐδ' ἄσσον ἐπὶ χνόος ἥδε παρειάς Call. Apoll. 37; (θηρίον) χνοῖ ἀνάπλεων Arist. H. A. 8. 27. 2. metaph. a bloom or film of archaicism in writing, ὅ τε πίνος αὐτῇ (i.e. in Plato's style) καὶ χνοῦς τῆς ἀρχαιότητος .. ἐπιτρέχει Dion. H. ad Pomp. 2; ἐπαυθεὶ τις .. χνοῦς ἀρχαιοσύνης Id. de Dem. 38, cf. 5, Wytt. Plut. 2. 79 D.

χνοῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) like fine powder, downy, Lat. lanuginosus, χν. ποιεῖν τι Emped. ap. Galen. 3. 101, Theophr. H. P. 1. 10. 3, Diosc. 4. 69 and 150:—Adv., -δῶς, Galen. II. in Hipp. Aër. 290, ἀήρ χν., opp. to λαμπρός, soft, foggy.

χοαῖος, α, ον, holding a χοεύς, Hippol. ap. Ath. 129 E.

χοανεύω, contr. χωνεύω, to cast into a mould (χάνας), χωνεύει Ar. Thesm. 57, cf. 62: c. acc. to cast, form by casting, χωνεύσεις .. βάσεις χαλκᾶς LXX (Ex. 26. 37, cf. 2 Paral. 2. 4, al.):—Med., διέχεαν χαλκὸν πῶτόν καὶ ἀγάλματα ἐχωνεύσαντο Ποικῶς κτλ. Pass. 8. 14. 8. II. to smelt or cast metal, LXX (2 Paral. 34. 17):—Pass., χωνεύσεις Polyb. 34. 9. 11, Diod. 5. 35; κεχωνευμένους Id. 16. 45, Plut. Lucull. 37.

χοάνη [ἄ], contr. χώνη, a funnel, Lat. infundibulum, δίκηρ δὲ χοάνης ὡτα διετερήνατο Ar. Thesm. 18, cf. Philo 1. 245; κύλικας ἀντλεῖν διὰ χώνης Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 31; καταχεῖν ὥσπερ διὰ χώνης Plat. Rep. 411 A; as a name of the throat, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 2. 3; and so, as nickname of a great drinker, Polemo ap. Ath. 436 E, etc. 2. in Medic. a funnel-shaped hollow in the brain, also called λυγρός, πύλος, Theophil. Prot. 135. 11. II. = χάνας, a melting pot, Diosc. 5. 85, Posidon. ap. Ath. 233 D, Anth. P. 9. 528.—The form χοάνης is said by Moer. to be Att., χώνη Hellenic.

χόανος, ὁ, (χέω) the hollow in which metal was placed for melting, a melting-pot, from which it was run into the mould, φύσαι δ' ἐν χοάνοισιν .. ἐφύσαν Il. 18. 470; κασσίτερος .. ἐπὶ .. εὐτρήτου χοάου θολοφθεῖς Hes. Th. 863, cf. Emped. 211, Hipp. 269. 31, Ar. Rh. 3. 1299:—poët. also for λίγδος, the mould for casting metal in, Anth. P. 9. 716.

II. χοάνη 1, a funnel, Hipp. 268. 27, in form χώνος.—So far as the earlier authorities go, the nom. might be either χόανος or χόανος; but Hipp. and Hesych. write χώνος as masc.

χοασπίτης, ον, ὁ, a precious stone found in the Choaspes, Plin. 37. 56.

χόδανος, ὁ, the breech; and χόδιτεῦμα, = χέλω, Hesych.: cf. κέχοδα.

χοεῖον, τό, in Suid. is prob. corrupt for χορίον II. 2.

χόες, χοεύς, v. sub χούς (A).

χόη, ἡ, (χέω) a pouring out of liquid, a drink-offering, Lat. *libatio*, such especially as were made to the dead or over their graves (λοιβή or σπονδή being that made to the Gods), χοὴν χεῖσθαι νεκρῶσιν, where it is mixed of honey, wine and water, poured out at thrice, Od. 10. 518., 11. 26; but this usage underwent various changes, v. Stanl. Aesch. Pers. 609, Erf. Soph. Ant. 427; often in Trag., who always use pl., as does Hdt. 7. 43; χοὰς τύμβῳ χέουσα Aesch. Cho. 87, cf. 92, 109, Soph. O. C. 478, El. 84; χοὰς φέρειν τινί Aesch. Pers. 609, Cho. 15, etc.; χεῖσθαι γῇ τε καὶ φθίτοῖς Aesch. Pers. 219, cf. Cho. 154, Soph. O. C. 477; σπένδειν, κατασπένδειν, ἐπισπένδειν Eur. O. 1322, 1187, Aesch. Cho. 149; πέμπειν Aesch. Pers. 624, etc.; διδόναι τινί Soph. Ant. 902, etc.; τυμβεύειν τινί Id. El. 406; πέειν, σπένδειν Eur. Hec. 529, Heracl. 1040; also, χοαῖσι στέφειν τὸν νέκυν (cf. ἐπιστέφω) Soph. Ant. 431; ἰλάσκεσθαι γῆν Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 22: cf. χοηφόρος. 2. sometimes taken for the whole sacrifice offered to the dead, Lat. *inferiae*, Soph. El. 406, Merrick Tryph. 605.

3. rarely of any other than funeral libations, Soph. O. C. 470, 1599. II. generally a stream, Ἀχέροντας ἀρσενας χόας Soph. Fr. 469:—in O. C. 1599 it seems to mean simply water.—Mostly poet.

χοήρης, ες, fitted for the Pitcher-feast at Athens (v. χούς A. II), ἄγχος Eur. I. T. 960.

χοηφόρος, ον, offering χοαὶ to the dead; Χοηφόροι, a Tragedy by Aesch., in which the Chorus pours χοαὶ to the shade of Agamemnon.

χοῖδιον, τό, contr. χαιδίον, Dim. of χούς, Anon. in Suid., Lob. Phryn. 88.

χοῖκός, ἡ, ὄν, (χούς v) of earth or clay, like γῆνις, πήλινος, 1 Ep. Cor. 15. 47, Clem. Al. 981, Walz Rhett. 1. 613.

II. v. χούς (A) fin.

χοῖνική [ῖ], ἡ, (χοῖνις) = χνώη, Schol. II. 2. 104. Cf. χοινικός 1.

χοινικαῖος, α, ον, made from a choenix-measure of flour, πόπανον C. I. 523. 19.

χοινίκιον, τό, Dim. of χοινικός II (nisi leg. χοινικίδα), Celsus 8. 3.

χοινικός, ἰδος, ἡ, = χοινική, χνώη, Galen. II. a surgical instrument, a kind of trepan, Paul. Aeg. 6. 91; cf. ὀρθοπρίαν.

III. the block or body of a crown, Dem. 616. 1., 756. 8. IV. = χοῖνις II, App. Civ. 4. 30.

V. a cave in a rocky shore, Strab. 545.

χοῖνικο-μέτρης, ον, ὁ, one who measures with a χούρις, as a slave's daily allowance, Ath. 272 B.

χοῖνιξ, ἵκος, ἡ, (the masc. usage in Xen. An. 1. 5, 6 is now corrected), a *choenix*, a dry measure, acc. to some, = four *κοτύλαι* or two *sextarii*, about a *quart* Engl., but acc. to others = only three *κοτύλαι*, about 1½ pints Engl., (the former is taken by Böckh. *Metrol. Untersuch.* 11. 9, the latter by Hussey *W. and M.* 13. 4), Hdt. 1. 192, etc.; the *choenix* of corn was one man's daily allowance, Id. 7. 187; ἡ γὰρ χ. ἡμερήσιος τροφή Diog. L. 8. 18, cf. ἡμεροτροφία;—prob. a minimum, being what slaves received, cf. Thuc. 4. 16, Theocr. 15. 95, Atl. 272 B (though the difference of wheat-meal and barley-meal will partly account for different allowances, v. Arnold. Thuc. 1. c.); hence, ὅς κεν ἐμῆς γε χοίνικος ἀπτήται i. e. whoever eats of my bread, Od. 19. 28; οὐδὲ τὴν χ. ἐπὶ λήψει Luc. Navig. 27; so also the proverb, ἐπὶ χοίνικος καθήσθαι, i. e. to sit idle, live in idleness, Pythag. in Arist. Fr. 192, cf. Ath. 452 E, Plut. 2. 703 E, Perizon. Ael. V. H. 1. 26; and κενεῖαν ἀπομάζαι, v. sub ἀπομάζω 1. 2.

II. from the likeness of shape, a kind of *shackle* or *stocks* for fastening the legs in, Ar. Pl. 276, Dem. 270. 8; cf. πεντεσύργγος, and χοινίς IV.

χοῖρ-άγρα, ἡ, a *boar-hunt*, Geo. Phrantz. 215. 12.

χοῖρ-άχρη, ἡ, = *βάχρη*, Sophron 86 Ahr.

χοῖρᾶδικός, ἡ, ὅν, like *χοῖράδες* (II), Hdn. Epim. 153.

χοῖρᾶδ-όλεθρον, τό, a name of the plant *ξάνθιον*, Diosc. 4. 138.

χοῖρᾶδῶδης, ἐς, full of *χοῖράδες*, rocky, Strab. 140. II. (signif. II), *scrophulose*, Plut. 2. 664 F.

χοῖράς, ἄδος, ἡ, like a *hog* or a *hog's back*, χ. πέτραι, i. e. low rocks (rising just above the sea) like a *hog's back*, (cf. *μύρμηξ* III, and Virgil's *dorsum immanis maris*), Pind. P. 10. 81, Anth. P. 9. 289;—hence *χοῖράς* as Subst., χ. ἀμυνδρά a sunken rock, Archil. 54, cf. Theogn. 576; opp. to σκόπλια ὄρεές, Hdt. 2. 29; ἀκταί .. χοῖράδες τε Aesch. Pers. 421; so, χ. Δελία the Delian rock, i. e. the rocky isle of Delos, Id. Eum. 9; Δῆλιον χοῖράδες Eur. Tro. 89; χ. Σηπιάς Id. Andr. 1266; *χοῖράδες*, of the Simplegades, Theocr. 13. 24; αἱ χοῖράδες νῆσοι, off Tarentum, Thuc. 7. 33.

II. in pl., *scrophulous swellings in the glands of the neck*, etc., Lat. *scrophulae*, Hipp. Aph. 1248 (v. Foës. Occ.), Anth. P. 11. 333, Plut. Cic. 9 and 26.

χοῖρεῖας, α, ὡν, Ep. χοῖρεος, ἡ, ὡν: (χοῖρος):—of a *swine*, κρέα χοῖρεα Ar. Ran. 338, Xen. An. 4. 5, 31; κόπος Arist. Fr. 255. II.

χοῖρεα (sc. κρέα) *pig's-flesh*, Od. 14. 81; χοῖρεον φαγεῖν Sext. Emp. P. 3. 223, cf. Hipp. 1180 A.

χοῖρ-ἐλάφος, ὁ, the *hog-deer*, an Indian species, Cosmas Indicopl.

χοῖρ-ἐμπορος, ὁ, a *pig-jobber*, Timario in *Notice des Mss.* 2. 237.

χοῖρεῖων, ὄνος, ὁ, α *pig-stye*, Tzetz. Hist. 11. 429.

χοῖριᾶν, to be *swinish*, Tzetz. in An. Ox. 3. 365.

χοῖριδιον [ῖ], τό, Dim. of χοῖρος, Ar. Ach. 521, Sōb sqq., Plat., etc.

χοῖρικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or for *swine*, Tzetz.

χοῖρίνας [ῖ] (sc. πλακοῦς), ὁ, a kind of cake, formed like *γλυκίνας*, τυρακίνας, Philoxen. 3. 14, cf. Ath. 647 B, Meineke Com. Fr. 3. 641.

χοῖρίνη, ἡ, a small *sea-muscle*, used by the Athenian dicasts in voting, (still called *γουρουνάκι*, from *γουρουνί*, i. e. χοῖρος, Coraës Xenocr. p. 129), Ar. Eq. 1332, cf. Vesp. 333, 349.—Suid. erroneously expl. it of *hog's bristles*. [ῖ, hence the pl. is χοῖρίνα, Dind. Poll. 8. 16.]

χοῖρίνος, ἡ, ὡν, = χοῖρειος, of *hog's skin*, ἀσπίς Luc. Hist. Conscr. 23.

χοῖρίον, τό, Dim. of χοῖρος, a *pigling*, *porker*, Ar. Ach. 740 sqq.; cf. *μυστικός*.

II. Dim. of χοῖρος 1. 2, Ar. Vesp. 1353.

χοῖριος seems to be f. l. for χοῖρειος in Galen. and Theoph. Nonn.

χοῖρίσκος, ὁ, Dim. of χοῖρος, Luc. D. Meretr. 7.

χοῖρ-όβιος, ὡν, living a *swine's life*, Manass. Chron. 625, 5080, al.

χοῖρο-βόσκος, ὁ, a *swineherd*, Schol. Il. 21. 282;—χοῖροβοσκέω,

Theod. Prodr.

χοῖρο-γρύλλιος, ὁ, expl. by Suid. and Hesych. (who make it neut.) by ἀκανθόχοῖρος, ὕστρις, ἐχίνος *χερσαῖος*: but in the LXX (Lev. 11. 6, Deut. 14. 7, Ps. 104. 18) used to translate the Hebr. *shûrîân*, i. e. the *hyrax* Syriacus, a small animal resembling the *marmot*: it cannot be the *coney* or *rabbit*, for this animal is not found in Palestine.

χοῖρ-ό-θαψ, ἴβος, ὁ, ἡ, sens. obs. (from χοῖρος 1. 2), Ar. Vesp. 1364.

χοῖρο-κέφαλος, ὡν, with a *swine's head*, Malal.

χοῖρο-κομείον, τό, a sort of *walled fence* for keeping *swine* in, a *pigsty*, Ar. Vesp. 844, Suid. II. a *bandage* used by females, Ar. Lys. 1073; cf. φυλάκειον, σφενδόνη, χοῖρόσασον, χοῖροτροφεῖον II.

χοῖρο-κτόνος, ὡν, *slaying swine*, Schol. Ar. Pax 373. II. *propitiation*, χοῖροκτόνοι καθαρμοί purification by the sacrifice of *swine*, Aesch. Eum. 283; so, αἷμα χ. blood of a slain *swine*, Id. Fr. 340; cf. Müller. Eum. § 59.

χοῖρο-μάνδριον, τό, a *hog-sty*, Nicet. Ann. p. 537. 29.

χοῖρ-ό-νους, ὡν, *swinish-minded*, *hogghish*, Manass. Chron. 6147.

χοῖρο-πίθηκος, ὁ, an *ape* with a *hog's snout*, perhaps *Simia anubis*, or *leucophaea* (Sundevall), Arist. H. A. 2. 11, 2, v. C. I. 6131 b.

χοῖροπαλῆς (χοῖρος 1. 2), to be a *prostitute*, Suid. s. v. χοῖρος.

χοῖρο-πῶλης, Dor. -ας, α, ὁ, a *pig-jobber*, Ar. Ach. 818, Fr. 485.

χοῖρος, ὁ, (but ἡ, Hippoun. 31, Soph. Fr. 217, Ar. Ach. 764 sq.):—a young *pig*, *porker*, Lat. *porcus*, (apparently younger than δέλφαξ, Cratin. 'Αρχ. 7), Od. 14. 73, Hdt. 2. 48, Aesch. Fr. 321, Ar. Ach. 781, etc.; offered as one of the smaller sacrifices, Plat. Rep. 378 A, cf. Xen. An. 7. 8, 5, Dem. 1269. 10, Hellenich. Πολυνεκτ. 1:—then, generally, like ὄνος, a *swine*, ἥδη δέλφακες, χοῖροι δὲ τοῖς ἄλλοις Cratin. 'Αρχ. 7, cf. Mnesim. 'Ἰπποστ. 1. 47, Plut. Cic. 7, etc. 2. like *porcus* in Varro R. R. 2. 4. 10, of the *puenda muliebris*, often in Comic poets, who are always punning on the word and its compds., Ar. Ach. 774, etc.;—said to be a Corinthian usage, Suid. s. v.

II. a fish of the Nile, Strab. 823, Ath. 312 A, Geop. (The Skt. Root is *gharsh* (terere), whence *grish-vis*, *ghrsh-tis* (aper), cf. O. Norse *gris-s* (O. E. *gris* or *grice*, *gris-kin*, cf. the

local names *Grisedale*, *Grisebeck*, in the North of England); so that a final *s* has been lost in Gr.)

χοῖρ-ό-σᾶκον, τό, = χοῖροκομείον II, Hesych.

χοῖρο-σπέλεθος, ὁ, *hog's-dung*, Paul. Aeg. 7. 17.

χοῖρο-σφάγειον, τό, the place where *swine* are slaughtered, Gloss.

χοῖρο-σφάγος, ὡν, *killing swine*, Hesych.

χοῖρο-τροφεῖον, τό, a *pig-sty*, Eupol. Incert. 116, Phryn. Com. Πόαστ. 3.

II. = χοῖροκομείον II, Hesych.

χοῖρο-φορβείον, τό, a herd of *swine*, Schol. Il. 11. 678, Suid.

χοῖρο-φορέω, to carry a young *pig*, of the priests in the lustral processions at Athens, prob. 1. Ister. 32:—hence χοῖροφόρημα, τό, a young *pig*, Hesych.

χοῖρο-ψάλας, ὁ, Dor. for -ης, = χοῖρόθλιψ, epith. of Bacchus, Clem. Al. 33.

χοῖρώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a *swine*, *swinish*, Io. Chrys., etc.

χοῖρωδία, ἡ, *swinishness*, Schol. Ar. Eq. 956.

χολ-ᾄγωνός, ὡν, carrying off *bile*, Galen., etc.

χολαῖνον, = χολᾶν, Aesop. Fab. 369 Cor., Tzetz.

χολάσις, α, ὡν, *biliary*, of or for the *bile*, ἦπαρ Suid.

χολά-σπτος, ὡν, inflamed with *bile*, Theod. Prodr.

Χολαργεύς, ἑως, ὁ, an inhabitant of the deme Χόλαργος, Ar. Ach. 555, etc.

χολάς, ἄδος, ἡ, commonly in pl. χολάδες, the *bowels*, *guts*, like *έντερα*, Il. 4. 526., 21. 181, h. Merc. 123; made into harp-strings, Anth. P. 11. 352:—in Com., we find also a form χολλάδες, Pherecr. Incert. 19, Menand. 'Αλ. 3: cf. χολίξ.

II. in sing. the part between the *υποχόνδριον* and *λαγών*, Arist. H. A. 1. 13, 1.

III. a kind of smaragdus, Plin. 37. 18. (Cf. χορ-δή, χολ-ίξ; Skt. (Ved.) *hir-ā* (viscera); Lat. *har-u-spex*, *har-iolus*, *hi-ra*, *hill-ae* (i. e. *hir-ulae*); O. Norse *gö-r-n*, pl. *gar-nir*; Lith. *zar-nā* (cf. Germ. *darm*).)

χολᾶν, (χολή) like *μελαγχολᾶν*, to be full of black *bile*, to be *melancholy* mad, ἀνδράσιν πείθει χολῶσιν Ar. Nub. 833, Epicrat. Δυναπ. 1. 7, Strato Φων. 1. 7.

II. = χολόδομαι, to be angry, rage, Antiphr. Incert. 84, Nic. Th. 140, Mosch. 1. 10, Diog. L. 9. 66; so in Pass., εἰ τις μαρτυρῶσι φίλων ἐπὶ παντὶ χολᾶτο Theogn. 325.

χολεμεία, χολεμείω, worse forms for χολήμ-, Lob. Phryn. 706.

χολέρα (on the acc., v. Lob. Paral. 355), ἡ, the *cholera*, a disease in which the humours of the body (χολή, χολαί) are violently discharged by vomiting and stool, Hipp. 134 E, 404. 47, al., Aretae. Caus. Morb. Ac. 2. 5; whereas the *ἐνρά χολέρα* is an obstinate obstruction, Hipp. 404. 55; v. Foës. Occ. (The deriv. from χολή is given by Celsus and others: Alex. Trall. refers it to χολάς, χολάδες.)

II. = σολήν, the gutter of a roof, a rain-pipe, Hesych.; written χολέδρα, Archimed. p. 145 Ox., Philo Bel. p. 98, Horapol. 1. 21.

χολερίω, to have the *cholera*, Diosc. 1. 160, Plut. 2. 974 B, Galen.

χολερικός, ἡ, ὡν, of or like *cholera*, πάθεα Hipp. 1230 A, Sext. Emp. P. 1. 131.

2. of persons, suffering from *cholera*, Diosc. 4. 4, Plut. 2. 831 A. Adv. -κῶς, hence χ. ληφθῆναι to be attacked by *cholera*, Diog. L. 6. 76.

χολερῶδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) of the nature of *cholera*, Hipp. Coac. 205 E.

χολέω, = χολόδομαι, Malal. 362. 1.

χολή, ἡ, gall, bile, Archil. 118, Aesch. Cho. 182, Soph. Fr. 733, Eur., Thuc. 2. 49, etc., v. Foës. Occ. Hipp. 3; χ. μέλαινα black, i. e. diseased, bile, Hipp. Aph. 1249, cf. Plat. Tim. 83 C; ξανθὴ χ. Hipp. Vet. Med. 16; πυρρά Galen.; χολὴν ἔμειν Nicopho Σειρ. 1:—proverb., πυρρὰν χολὴν κλύουσι φαρμάκω πυρρὰν Soph. Fr. 733; πυρρὸν αὐτῆς τῆς χ. Alex. 'Απεγλ. 1. 12; χολὴ ἀλείφειν, proverb. of giving one a disgust for a thing, from the custom of mothers putting gall to the nipple when the child was to be weaned, Diphil. Συναρ. 2.

2. pl. χολαί, the gall-bladder, Soph. Ant. 1010; called δοχαί χολῆς in Eur. El. 828; the sing. χολή is used in same sense by Aesch. Fr. 495, Arist. H. A. 2. 15, 9, al.; in P. A. 4. 2, 2, ξῆα οὐκ ἔχοντα χολὴν are evidently animals lacking the gall-bladder, and modern anatomists have found the list surprisingly accurate: cf. ἐπιχολός. 3. metaphor. in Poets, like χολός (q. v.), Lat. *bilis*, bile, gall, i. e. bitter anger, wrath, Aesch. Ag. 1060, Ar. Pax 66; ἡ δοκεῖς γυναικὶν οὐ χολὴν ἐνεῖναι Id. Lys. 464; οὐδεὶς χολὴν οὐδ' ὀργὴν ἔχων φανήσεται Dem. 778. S; πάνν ἐστὶ μοι χολή stirs my bile, makes me sick, Ar. Ran. 4; χολή ἐπιεῖ the bile boils over, cf. Horat. *bile tumet jecur*, Ar. Thesm. 468; χολὴν κινεῖν τινι Id. Vesp. 403, cf. Pherecr. Κοριαν. 3.

II. the juice of the cuttle-fish, Nic. Al. 474, Ther. 561. III. the LXX use it to translate the Hebr. *rôsh*, a poisonous plant, variously called *hemlock* or *poppy*, Ps. 68. 22, Jer. S. 14; cf. *ρίζα πυκρίας* Ep. Hebr. 12. 15. (With χολ-ῆ, χολ-ος, cf. Lat. *fel*; O. Norse *gall*, A. S. *geall-a*, O. H. G. *gall-ā* (gall); Slav. *zli-ci*—prob. the name is derived from the colour of bile, and χολ-ῆ is connected with χολ-ῆ, χολ-ρός, yell-ow:—the connexion of Lat. *bilis* is dub., v. Curt. no. 200.)

χολή-βάφος, ὡν, bile-coloured, Arctae. Caus. M. Diut. 1. 13; vulg. χολήβαφος.

χολ-ήγός, ὡν, carrying off bile, Hipp. 418. 6 and 37, where the Mss. wrongly give χοληγαγικός and -ηγαγός.

χολή-δόχος, ὡν, containing bile, κύστις χ. the gall-bladder, and ἡ χ. (without κύστις), Galen.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 635.

χολ-ημεσία, ἡ, a vomiting of bile, Poll. 2. 214, Plut. 2. 692 F.

χολ-ημετώ, to vomit bile, Oribas. So Matth.

χολίκιον, τό, Dim. of χολίξ, Theophr. Char. 9, Poll. 6. 52.

χολικός, ἡ, ὡν, (χολή) *bilious*, Plut. 2. 101 C.

χόλιξ, ἵκος, ἡ, later ὁ (Lob. Phryn. 310, Dind. Ar. Ran. 576):—mostly in pl. χολίκες, like χολάδες, the guts or bowels of oxen, χολίκες βοός Pherecr. Μεταλλ. 1. 13, Eubul. Δακ. 1; also without βοός, Ar. l. c., Fr.

52; *χολίκες ἐφθαί* Id. Pax 717; and in sing., Id. Eq. 1179;—for *κρόκης* *χολίς*, v. *κρόκη* 1. 3. (V. sub *χολάς*.)
χόλιον, τό, Dim. of *χολή*, M. Anton. 6. 57.
χόλιος, α, on, also os, on, *raging, angry*, Anth. P. 9. 165.
χολλάς, v. sub *χολάς*.
Χολλείδης, ου, δ, a man of the deme Cholleidae in Attica, Ar. Ach. 406, Lysias 135. 12, etc.; often written *Χολλίδης*, but v. C. I. 798 sq.
χολο-βάφης, ἐς, gen. ἐός, =sq., Walz Rhett. 4. 148.
χολο-βάφινος, η, on, dyed bile-colour, yellow-coloured, Arist. Soph. Elench. 1. 2, Poll. 2. 214; cf. *χολάφινος*.
χολο-βάφος, on, =foreg., Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 4.
χολο-δόχος, on, =*χοληδόχος*, Galen.
χολο-ειδής, ἐς, =*χολώδης*, Aretae. Caus. M. Dint. 1. 15, Nic. Th. 435.
χολέας, εσσα, εν, of bile or gall, full thereof, Nic. Th. 253, Al. 12, 17, Opp. C. 1. 381.
χολοί-βάφος, on, poet. for *χολοβαφής*, Nic. Th. 444.
χολοι-βόρος, on, eating like bile, Nic. Th. 593; cf. Lob. Phryn. 648.
χολο-ποιός, on, producing bile, *θερος* Hipp. 50, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 9. 96, etc.
 II. *τὸ χ.*, as a name of the *ἀβρόπτονον*, Diosc. Noth. 3. 29.
χόλος, ὁ, rarely in physical sense, *gall, bile*, *χολῶ* ἄ' ἄρα ἐτρεφε μήτηρ Il. 16. 203; later this sense was confined to *χολή*, v. Lob. Proleg. Pathol. p. 11.
 II. generally, metaph., like Lat. *bilis, bile, gall, bitter anger, wrath*, Hom., Hes., Hdt., and in Att. Poets; its seat was in the breast, *ὡς Ἀχιλλῆι χ. φρεσὶν* Il. 2. 241; (so, *χ. φρεσὶν* Eur. Med. 1266); *χ. καὶ μῆνις* Il. 15. 122; *χόλος λάβε τινά* 1. 387, etc.; *ἔδν τινά* 9. 553; *δάμασσε τινά* 18. 119; *ἦρει τινά* 4. 23; *χόλος ἐμπεισε θυμῷ* 9. 436, etc.; *χ. ἐχει θυμὸν* 18. 675; *ὅτε χ. ἴκοι τινά* 18. 525; also, *οἰδάνεται κραδίη χολῷ* 18. 646; *χόλον πείσσειν, καταπέσειν* (v. sub *voccc*); *χ. ἀβέσσαι* 18. 678; *παύσαι* 1. 192, etc.; *ἔαν* 9. 260; *μεθήμεν* 1. 283; *ἐξαέσασθαι* 4. 36, Od. 3. 145; also, *ἐκ χόλου μεταστρέφειν τινά* 18. 10. 107; *χόλοι μεταλλήεν* (v. sub *voc*); *λήγειν* Hes. Th. 221; *χόλου παύειν* 18. 533; *ἄσπῃν* Aesch. Pr. 376; *παριέναι χόλον τινί* Eur. 1. A. 1609;—opp. *τὸ ἐν θυμῷ βάλλεσθαι τινί χόλον* Il. 14. 50; *χ. ἐνθὺ θυμῷ* 6. 326; *χ. ἐνέχει τινί* Hdt. 1. 118, 6. 119, 8. 27; *ἔχειν τινί* Eur. Hec. 1118; *ὕρσαι* Pind. P. 11. 38; *κινεῖν* Eur. Med. 99; *ἐξαναεῖν* Aesch. Pr. 370; *χόλον ἀρχεσθαι* 18. 199;—c. gen., *χόλος τινός* (gen. subjecti) a person's rage, Il. 18. 119, Od. 3. 145, al.; but also (gen. objecti) *anger towards or because of another*, Il. 6. 335, 15. 138; (so, *χόλος τινί* h. Hom. Cer. 351, 410, Eur. 11. F. 840, cf. Schif. ad Pors. Phoen. 948); and again (gen. rei), *anger for, because of a thing*, Soph. Ph. 327, Tr. 268.
 2. *bitterness*, *χ. ἐρίδος* Solon 15. 38.
 3. *an object of anger*, Anth. P. 11. 381.—*Χόλος* is the older and poet. form of *χολή*; in Prose used only by Hdt. and by late writers, as Luc. Amor. 2. (On the Root, v. sub *χολή*.)
χολῶς: fut. ὥσω, inf. *χολωσέμεν* Il. 1. 78: aor. 1 *ἐχόλωσα* 18. 111, Od. 8. 205, 18. 20, Soph. Tr. 1035. To make angry, provoke, anger, c. acc. pers., Hom. 11. c.; *ἐχόλωσε δέ μιν φίλον ἦτορ* Hes. Th. 568; *χ. τινά τινι* to anger one by a thing, Soph. 1. c.
 II. Med. and Pass. *χολόμαι* (contr. *χολοῦμαι* even in Hom., v. infr.); opt. *χολῶτο* contr. from *χολούτο*, Theogn. 325, cf. Lob. Techn. p. 183; fut. *χολώσομαι* Eur. Tro. 730; but in Hom. mostly *κεχολώσομαι*, 11. 1. 139, etc.: aor. med. and pass. *ἐχολώσασιν* (*χολώσσει* in 11. 14. 310 may be either fut. ind. or aor. subj.), *ἐχολώσθην* (v. infr.):—pf. *κεχόλωμαι*, mostly in pl. *κεχολωμένοι*, v. infr.; plpf. 2 and 3 sing., 16. 585, 21. 146, Ep. 3 part. *κεχολώσας* Od. 14. 282, 16. 425. Like *χέωμαι*, to be angered or provoked to anger, with a modal word added, *κεχολώσας ἢ φρεσὶ* 16. 61; *θυμῷ κεχολωμένος* 1. 217, etc.; *θυμὸν . . χολώθῃ* 11. 4. 494; *κῆρι . . ἐχολώθῃ* 13. 206; *κῆρ κεχολώσας* 16. 585; *ἐχολώσας κῆρθι μάλλον* 21. 136, Od. 9. 480;—c. dat. pers., *Ἥρῃ δ' οὐτὶ τὸσον νμεαῖοιμαι οὐδὲ χολοῦμαι* 11. 8. 407, cf. 421; *βασιλῆι χολωθείς* 1. 9, etc.; but also c. gen., *κεχολωμένος τινός* angry for or because of a person or thing, 11. 703, 13. 660, Od. 1. 69, al.; with a Prep., *κεχολωμένος εἵνεκα νίκης* 11. 544; also, *ἀμφὶ τινί* 11. 23. 88, Pind. N. 10. 111; *ἐκ τινος* 11. 9. 566; *ἐπὶ τινί* Batr. 108;—rare in Trag., *χολώσεται* Eur. Tro. 730; *χολωθείς* Pind. N. 7. 37, Soph. Ant. 1235, Ph. 374, Eur. Alc. 1, and in late Prose, as Diod. 3. 67; *κεχολωμένος* Hdt. 8. 31, Plut. Fab. 22, al.
χολώδης, ἐς, =*χολοειδής*, like bile or gall, *bilious*, Hipp. Aph. 1244, cf. 1180 A, etc.; *χυμοί* Plat. Tim. 86 E; *ὕγρότης* Arist. H. A. 2. 15, 11; *χλωραὶ γλῶσσαι χολώδεις* caused by biliousness, Hipp. 1185. 1; *χολώδεις bilious persons*, Arist. Metaph. 1. 1, 6, Galen., etc.
 2. *bile-coloured, bilious looking*, *χρώμα* Plat. Tim. 71 B, 83 B; *οἷς ἂν ἐπὶ τὸ χολωδέστερον ἢ χροῖα μεταβάλλῃ* Galen.
 II. *bilious, angry*, *χ. τι ὑποβλέπειν* Luc. Vit. Auct. 7, cf. Philostr. 829.
χολώσομαι, = *χολόμαι*, Nonn. D. 5. 437, 447, etc.
χολωτός, ὁ, on, verb. Adj. angry, wrathful, *χολωτοῖσιν ἐπέεσσιν* 11. 4. 241, Od. 22. 26, etc.;—in Luc. Lexiph. 20, literally, *bilious*, Cobet however suggests *χολάντων*.
χονδρ-ἀκανθός, on, with cartilaginous bones, epith. of the *σελάχη*, Arist. H. A. 3. 7, 10, P. A. 2. 9, 13, etc.
χονδρεῖω, to make groats, Hesych. —for Anaxipp. ap. Ath. 404 C, v. Meineke Com. Fr. 4. 462.
χονδρίω, of women's breasts, to swell with clots of milk, Diosc. 2. 129.
χονδρίλη [ῆ], ἡ, a kind of endive or chicory, Diosc. 2. 161, Galen., etc.—This form is given in five places of Galen. and Hesych.; *κονδρίλη* in Diosc. 1. c.; *condrillon* or *condrille* in Plin. 22. 45, cf. 21. 52 and 65; whereas in Theophr. H. P. 7. 11, 4, Schneid. writes *χονδρύλλα*.
χονδρίνος, η, on, = *χονδρίτης*, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 112 A.
χονδρίον, τό, Dim. of *χόνδρος*, Hipp. Art. 810.
χονδρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a name for the plant *ψευδοδικταμνον*, Plin. 25. 53, 26. 31.

χονδρίτης [ῆ], ου, δ, made of groats or coarse meal, *ἄρτος* Trypho ap. Ath. 109 C, cf. 115 D.
χονδρο-βολία, ἡ, tessellated work, *χονδροβολίας ἔδαφος* Gloss.
χονδρο-κοπέιον, τό, a mill for making groats or coarse meal, Lob. Phryn. 310; in Hesych. *χονδροκόπια* (sic) * *μυλῶν ὕπου ὁ χόνδρος κόπεται*, cf. Poll. 3. 78, 7. 19.
χόνδρον, τό, = *χόνδρος* 11, Philes de Eleph. 96.
χονδρο-νευρώδης, ἐς, *neuro-cartilaginous*, of a substance between cartilage and sinew, Hipp. Mochl. 842.
χονδρο-ποιητικός, ὁ, on, of making cartilage, *δύναμις* Galen. 2. 13.
χονδρο-πίτσάνη [ᾱ], ἡ, a gruel of groats as a drink for sick persons, Foës. Occ. Hipp. s. v. *χόνδρος*.
χόνδρος, ὁ, a groat, grit, or lump of salt, Lat. *granum, mica, grunus*, ἄλως *χόνδρος* Hipp. 879 C (cf. *χονδρός*); ἄλως *τρυφία* κατὰ *χόνδρους* μεγάλους Hdt. 4. 181; *οἰκία* ἐκ τῶν ἄλινων *χ. οἰκοδομεῖται* 18. 185;—*χόνδρος* absol. for salt, *χ. ἐποψίδος* Anth. P. 7. 736; also, *χόνδρος* λιθανώτων Pliny's *thuris manna*, Luc. Asin. 12, Cronos. 16.
 2. *groats of wheat or spelt*, in late Gr. also *ἀλῆς*, Lat. *alica, sasamides* *χόνδρον* τε καὶ *ἐγκρίδας* Stesich. 2; *χόνδρον* ἔψεν Ar. Fr. 10, cf. 364; *χ. γάλατι* κατανευμένους Pherecr. Metall. 1. 18; *ἐκ δ' Ἰταλίας χ. καὶ πλευρὰ βύεια* Hermipp. Φορμ. 1. 6; *χόνδ. Μεγαρικός, Θεσσαλικός* Antiphr. Ἀντει. 1. 2, Alex. Πονηρ. 6; *δ χ. πλείον ὕδωρ δέχεται, ἡ οἱ πυροὶ ἐξ ὧν ὁ τοιοῦτος ἐγένετο χ.* Arist. Probl. 21. 21, cf. Polyb. 12. 2, 5.
 3. *a mucilaginous drink made from groats, gruel* (cf. *χονδροπιτσάνη*), Ar. Fr. 10, 364;—proverb. of an old man, *χόνδρον* λείπειν Ar. Vesp. 737.
 II. *gristle or cartilage*, Lat. *cartilago*, Hipp. Aph. 1257, Arist. H. A. 3. 8, 1, P. A. 2. 9, 15;—esp. *the cartilage of the breast*, which unites the false ribs at the termination of the breast-bone, Hipp. 1208 D, cf. 91 B, Nic. Al. 123; technically called *χόνδρος* *εἰσοειδής*, Lat. *cartilago ensiformis*, Foës. Occ. s. v.; (hence *ὕποχόνδριον*, τό, q. v.):—also *the cartilage of the ear*, Arist. H. A. 1. 11, 8; *of the nose*, Poll. 2. 79; *of the windpipe*, 18. 99, etc.; *χ. ἄκνητης* the shoulder-blade, Lyc. 155; also *of the young horns of deer*, Ael. N. A. 6. 5.
χονδρός, ὁ, on, granular, coarse, ἄλευρα *χονδρότερα* Hipp. 668. 6; ἄλφειον ἀραιὸν καὶ *χονδρὸν* Arist. Probl. 21. 9;—mostly of coarse salt, ἄλς οὐ *χονδρὸς*, ἀλλὰ *χαλὸν καὶ λεπτὸν ὥσπερ χιών* Id. Meteor. 2. 3, 37, cf. Ar. Fr. 205; *χάλα* λήψεται *χονδρὸν* Phoenix ap. Ath. 359 D; hence Elmsl. restored *χονδρός* ἄλς (Cod. Rav. *χονδρός* ἄλς) in Ar. Ach. 521, for *χόνδρους* ἄλων, except that he wrote *χόνδρος*; but the distinction between *χονδρός* as Adj., *χόνδρος* as Subst. is clearly made by Choerob. in Theod. 550. 31, cf. E. M. 18. 44; a Sup. *χονδρότατος*, A. B. 1287.
χονδρὸ-σύνδετος, on, connected by cartilage, Philes de Eleph. 70.
χονδρὸ-τύπος, on, formed of cartilage, Arist. H. A. 9. 22, 2.
χονδρο-φυής, ἐς, *cartilaginous*, Matro ap. Ath. 135 B.
χόνδρυλλα, v. sub *χονδρίλη*.
χονδρώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like groats or grits, granular, Hipp. 585. 33, Ath. 115 D.
 II. like *gristle, cartilaginous*, Hipp. Fract. 778, Arist. H. A. 1. 12, 1, 1. 16, 13, P. A. 2. 9, 6, al.; opp. *νευρώδης*, ὡστώδης Id. H. A. 2. 1, 46; *τὸ χονδρῶδες* the cartilaginous part, 18. 4. 1, 22.
χόννος, ὁ, Cretan word for a copper cup, Hermonax ap. Ath. 502 B, Eust. 1153. 42: *χόννος* in Hesych.
χοο-πλαστέω, (χοῦς B) to form of earth, Athanas.
χοο-πότης, ὁ, one who drinks whole *χόες*, of Bacchus, Ath. 533 E.
χόος, v. sub *χοῦς* (B).
χοραγεῖον, *χορᾶγός*, Dor. and Att. for *χορηγ-*.
χοραυλέω, to accompany the chorus on the flute, Strab. 796, Eust. Opusc. 54. 27.
χοραυλῆς, ου, ὁ, a chorus flute-player, one who accompanies a chorus on the flute, Lat. *choraulas*, Anth. P. 11. 11, Plut. Anton. 24, often in Inscrt., as C. I. 1585, 1719, al.
χορδαῖος [ᾱ], τό, Dim. of *χορδή*, Alex. Leucae. 1.
χορδαφός, ὁ, a disease in the great guts, the same as *εἰλέος* in the small ones, Hipp. Coac. 201, Galen., etc.;—from *χορδή*, ἔψω, acc. to Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 6; acc. to others from *χορδή*, ἄπτα, cf. Foës. Occ. Hipp.—For the accent, v. Arcad. 85, Lob. Paral. 333.
χόρδευμα, τό, a sausage or black-pudding, Ar. Eq. 315.
χορδεύω, to make into sausages: metaph., *χ. τὰ πράγματα* to make mince-meat of state-affairs, Ar. Eq. 214; cf. *καταχορδεύω*.
χορδή, ἡ, in pl. guts, tripe, Batr. 224, Pherecr. Περσ. 1. 9, Ar. Fr. 547, etc.
 II. that which is made from the guts: 1. a string of gut, the string or chord of a lyre or harp, Lat. *chorda*, Od. 21. 407, h. Merc. 51 (cf. *μάγαθς*); *ἐν Αἰολίδεσσι χορδαῖς* Pind. P. 2. 128, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1135 (nowhere else in Trag.); *χορδαῖς ἐπιτείνειν*, opp. *τὸ ἀνέπειν*, Plat. Lys. 209 B; *ἐν τῇ ἐπιτάσει* καὶ ἀνέσει τῶν *χορδῶν* Id. Rep. 349 E; *χορδῆν κατατείνειν* Arist. G. A. 5. 7, 18; *ὕψαντῃν καὶ βαρυτάτῃν χορδῆν ποιεῖν* Plat. Phaedr. 268 D; *τὰς χορδας ἀλλάξαις ζυγνύονται* Id. Rep. 412 A;—metaph., *κινεῖν χορδὰς τὰς ἀκινήτους φρενῶν* Trag. ap. Plut. 2. 43 E; cf. *νεάτη, μέση, ὑπάτη, ἐπιτάχορδος*.
 2. a sausage or black-pudding, like *χόρδευμα*, *χορδῆς τόμος* Cratin. Πντ. 15, cf. Ar. Ach. 1119, Nub. 454; proverb., *ἐγένεσας χορδῆς ὁ κῶαν* (v. *χόριον*), cf. Id. Fr. 75;—he puns on the two senses in Ran. 339.
χορδο-λογέω, to touch the strings before playing, Plut. 2. 87 F.
χορδο-ποιός, ὁ, a maker of strings for musical instruments, Poll. 7. 154;—hence Verb *χορδοποιέω*, 1b.; *χορδοποιία*, ἡ, the art or trade of such a person, 1b.; *χορδοποικικός*, ὁ, on, fit for such work, 1b.; Adv. *-κῶς*, 1b.
χορδο-πώλης, ου, ὁ, a dealer in musical strings, Critias 57.
χορδοστρόφιᾶ, ἡ, a fitting of strings to a musical instrument, Ael. N. A. 17. 6.
χορδο-στρόφος, ὁ, a twister of strings, Procl., Dio Chrys.

χορδο-τόνος, *ov*, *lightening strings*: χορδοτόνον, τό, *one of the screws for tightening the strings, the string-tightener*, Arist. Audib. 51, Poll. 4. 62, Nicom. Harm. p. 13; (whence χορδοτάνα should prob. be restored in Ath. 637 D); so, *σάνυ* χ. ap. Bryenn. Music. p. 417.

II. *proparox. χορδοτόνος, ov*, *pass. stretched with strings*, λυρά Soph. Fr. 232. **χορεία**, *η*, *a dance, esp. the choral or round dance with its music*, Eur. Phoen. 1265 (nowhere else in Trag.), Ar. Ran. 336; *ῥύθμον χορείας ὕπαγε* Id. Thesm. 956; χ. εὐκυκλος lb. 968; χορεία... ὀρχησῶν τε καὶ ᾠδῇ τὸ ἐνυόλον ἐστί Plat. Legg. 654 B; ὅλην... χ. ὅλην παίδευσιν ἦν ἡμῖν lb. 672 E; *μυήματα τῶν παῶν ἐστὶ τὰ περὶ τὰς χ.* lb. 655 D; *θυρία* τε καὶ χ. lb. 772 B; ἐπαρχεσθαι... τοὺς χόρους χορείας τῷ Διονύσῳ C. I. 2144.

2. of any *circling motion*, as of the stars, καλλίστην χορεύοντα Plat. Epin. 982 E, cf. Arist. Fr. 13, Luc. Salt. 17; *πλανήτων τε καὶ ἀπλανῶν χορείας* Philo 1. 16.

III. *a dance-tune, ἄκουε τὰν ἐμὴν Δωρίαν* χ. Pratin. I. 19, cf. Ar. Ran. 247. **χορεῖ-ἀρχης**, *ov*, *leader of the dance*, Io. Chrys.

χορεῖον, τό, *a dancing-place*, Joseph. Macc. 15, Hesych. **χορείος**, *α, ov*, (*χορός*) of or belonging to a chorus or a dance, Ael. N. A. 2. 11; epith. of Bacchus, Plut. 2. 680 B; χορείου (sc. ἀγῶν) C. I. 5328.

II. in metre, ὁ χορείος, in Mss. often written *χορίος*, = *τροχαῖος* or (sometimes) *τρίβραχος*, lb. 1141 B, Cic. de Or. 3. 50. **χορέννιον**, τό, *a choral dance*, Pratin. I. 1, Eur. Phoen. 655, Ion 1474, El. 875; τὰ τῆς κακίας χ. dances representing... Plat. Legg. 655 C.

χορέννις, *ως, ἡ*, *a dancing*, Suid. **χορεῦτον**, *verb. Adj.* *one must dance*, Eur. Bacch. 324.

χορευτής, *ov*, ὁ, *a choral dancer*, Pind. P. 12. 48, Ar. Ach. 443, Plat., etc.; τῶν χορευτῶν ἐξάγειν τινά Andoc. 31. 37; τὰ ἐπινίκια ἔθενεν αὐτὸς τε καὶ οἱ χορευταί Plat. Symp. 173 A:—metaph., θεοῦ χ. the devoted follower of a god, Id. Phaedr. 252 D;—given as a name to Pan, Pind. Fr. 67; to Dionysus, Orph. H. proem. 9; dolphins are so called from their movements, Anacreont. 59. 24; also cicadae, Ael. N. A. 1. 20.

χορευτικός, *ἡ, ov*, of or for the dance, Ael. N. A. 2. 11, Luc. Salt. 10. **χορεῦντρα**, *ἡ*, *fem. of χορευτής*, Athan.

χορεύω: fut. -ῶ Eur., etc.: aor. ἐχόρευσα Id.: pf. κεχόρευκα Plat. Legg. 654 B:—Med. in same sense, Eur. Ion 1084: fut. -εῦσομαι Aesch. Ag. 37, cf. Seidl. Eur. El. 870 (875): aor. ἐχόρευσαμην Ar. Thesm. 103, (ἐξ-) Eur. Hel. 381:—Pass., aor. ἐχορεύθην, pf. κεχόρευμαι, v. infir. II.: (χορός).

To dance a round or choral dance, Pind. Fr. 82, Soph. Aj. 701, etc.; esp. of the Bacchic chorus or dance, Eur. Cycl. 156, Bacch. 21, 184, 207, etc.:—to form a chorus, take part in the chorus, regarded as a matter of religion, εἰ γὰρ αἱ τοιαῖδε πράξεις τίμαι, τί δέ με χορεύειν; Soph. O. T. 806: to be one of a chorus, Ar. Ran. 388; considered as a high honour by Athenian citizens, Dem. 999. 10., 1001. 20; τὸ παλαιὸν οἱ ἐλεύθεροι ἐχόρευον Arist. Probl. 19. 15; not allowed to foreigners, Plut. Phoc. 30:—c. dat. pers. to dance to him, in his honour, Βακχίῳ Eur. Bacch. 195, cf. Xen. Ec. Mag. 3, 2; ἐπὶ τινι Soph. Fr. 740; περὶ τινι Plat. Euthyd. 277 E; ἀμφὶ τὰν σάν κυθάρων Eur. Alc. 582.

2. generally, to dance, esp. from joy, Soph. Aj. 701, Ar. Pl. 288, 761; αὐτῶν τῶ σκέλει χορεύετον Id. Pax 325; ἀνὴρ χορεύει, καὶ τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ (cf. saltat senex, salva res est), Phryn. Com. Krón. 1:—hence, to make merry, keep holiday, Hdt. 1. 191.

3. metaph. to practise dancing in the chorus, hence to practise a thing, be versed in it, ἐν τινι Plat. Theaet. 173 C, cf. Legg. 654 B.

4. of any circling motion, as of the heavenly bodies, ἀνεχόμενον αἰθήρ, χορεύει δὲ Σελάνα Eur. Ion 1080, cf. Bacch. 114, and v. χορεία 1. 2; so, of a cup, μεστὸν, κύκλω χορεύον Antiph. Incert. 15.

II. c. acc. cogn., χορείας χορ. Plat. Legg. 942 D, Epin. 982 E; φροῖμον χορεύουσα I will dance a prelude (of festivities), Aesch. Ag. 31; χ. γάμους to celebrate them, Eur. I. A. 1057; ὄργια Μουσῶν Ar. Ran. 356; ἀγῶνας Polyb. 4. 20, 9; and in Med., χορεύεσθαι δίνας to ply the eddying dance, Eur. Ion 1084:—Pass., κεχόρευται ἡμῖν (sings the Chorus) our part is played, Ar. Nub. fin.; τὰ χορευθέντα things represented in mimic dance, Plat. Legg. 655 D:—hence,

2. really trans. to celebrate in choral dance, Φοῖβον Pind. I. 1. 7, cf. Soph. Ant. 1153, Eur. H. F. 871:—Pass. to be celebrated in choral dance, πρὸς ἡμῶν Soph. O. T. 1095, cf. Eur. Ion 463.

III. Causal, to set one a dancing, to rouse, wake to the dance, τινά Eur. H. F. 686; so, πόδα χορεύειν Anth. P. 11. 33; ὁ δ' αὐλὸς ὕστερον χορεύετω Pratin. I. 9:—metaph. in Pass., *μανία*ς Αἰσώσας χορευθέντ' ἀναύλους Eur. H. F. 878.

χορηγεῖον, τό, *the place in which a chorus was trained for public performance, their dancing-school*, Dem. 403. 22, cf. Poll. 4. 106, A. B. 72.

2. generally, a school, Poll. 9. 42. II. generally, in pl. supplies for an army, Lat. *comptatus*, Polyb. 1. 17. 5., 18. 5, al.

III. *a treasury*, Ath. 546 A.—The Mss. mostly give χορήγιον, and in signif. II prob. this is the true form.

χορηγέτης, *ov*, ὁ, = χορηγός, Iamb. V. Pyth. 386.

χορηγέω, Dor. -ᾶγέω Inscr. Boeot. in C. I. 1579, -80. To lead a chorus, χορῶ Simon. 148, Plat. Gorg. 482 C (cf. signif. II); but also c. gen., χ. ἡμῶν (v. l. ἡμῖν) Id. Legg. 654 A: hence, metaph. to take the lead in a matter, c. gen., τούτου τοῦ λόγου Id. Theaet. 179 D.

II. in Att. of the χορηγός, to defray the cost of bringing out a chorus at the public feasts, to act as choragus (v. χορός), absol., χορηγεῖν, *τριηραρχεῖν*, εἰσφέρειν Dem. 312. 25; ἐχόρευεν, ἐγὼ δ' ἐχορήγουν Id. 315. 8; χ. λαμπρῶς Antiph. 117. 32, etc.; κάλλιον Isocr. 391 D; often in Inscr., as, Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐχορήγει· Φρύνιχος εἰδίδασκεν· Ἀδείμαντος ἤρχεται Plat. Theaet. 5, cf. C. I. 211, 212, 213, al.; c. acc. cogn., χορηγίας χ. Antiph. l. c., Lys. 122. 4; χ. τῆς φυλῆς Luc. Dem. Enc. 45, cf. Plut. 2. 724 B:—but often with a word to denote the occasion of the choragias, χορηγῶν Ἀθήνα Ar. Ach. 1155; χ. παισὶ Διονύσια Dem. 535. 12, cf. Andoc. 31. 37; χ. ἀνδράσι ἐς Διονύσια Lys. 161. 38; χ. καμωδοῖς, πυρριχισταῖς Id. 162. 2, 4, cf. Isae. 54. 30., 62. 24; (not often with

the Art. added, χ. Διονύσια τοῖς τραγωδοῖς Arist. Fr. 587); also, χ. Παναθηναῖος Dem. 565. 11:—Pass. to have choragi found for one, χορηγοῦσιν μὲν οἱ πλούσιοι, χορηγεῖται δὲ ὁ δῆμος Xen. Ath. 1. 13; οἱ παῖδες ἀρίστα χορηγοῦνται are well found by their choragus, Antiph. 143. 4.

2. metaph. to minister to, χ. ταῖς σεαυτοῦ ἡδοναῖς Aeschin. 88. 12; ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις Luc. Paras. 12. Cf. χορηγία.

3. metaph. also, a. c. acc. pers. to furnish abundantly with a thing, esp. with supplies for war, χ. τὸ στρατόπεδον τοῖς ἐπιτηδείοις Polyb. 3. 68, 8, cf. 49. 11., 52. 7, etc.; χ. ἡμαῖς πρὸς τι Id. 5. 42. 7:—Pass. to be largely furnished, well supplied, κεχορηγμένους τὸς ἐκτὸς ἀγαθοῖς Arist. Eth. N. 1. 10, 15, cf. 10. 8, 11;—and absol., κάλλιστα κεχορηγμένους best furnished, Id. Pol. 4. 1, 1; κεχ. ἐπὶ τασούτων ὥστε... lb. 7. 1, 13; ἀρετῇ κεχορηγμένη lb. 4. 2, 1; often in later writers, κεχ. πολλὰς ἀφορμαῖς πρὸς τι Polyb. 4. 77, 2; διαφόρῳ φύσει, ἀρχινοῖα, συνέσει, etc., Diod. 1. 15, etc.

b. c. acc. rei, to supply, furnish, τοὺς ἱβήρας, i. e. the archers, Ar. Fr. 467; χ. ἡμαῖς ἡμῖν Dem. 153. 26; τὰς τροφάς, τὸν σῖτον Diod. 2. 35:—Pass., τῶν ἐκ μιᾶς δαπάνης χορηγηθέντων (sc. δειπνῶν) Arist. Pol. 3. 11, 2.

χορηγήμα, τό, *a means of providing for*, τινος Plut. Otho 9.

χορηγήτης, ἡρος, ὁ, *a provider*, of God, Or. Sib. 7. 90.

χορηγία, ἡ, *the office of a χορηγός*, at Athens, the defraying of the cost of the solemn public choruses, being the chief of the Athenian λειτουργία, Antiph. 118. 34., 138. 27, Thuc. 6. 16, etc., cf. Arist. Poët. 14. 3;—the locus classicus for the χορηγία is Lysias 161, cf. Böckh P. E. 2. pp. 207 sq., Herm. Pol. Ant. § 161. 2, and v. sub χορός.

2. generally, = λειτουργία, expense, Lex ap. Dem. 261. fin.

II. means for providing χοροί: so, generally, abundance of money and other external means, fortune, ἡ ἐκτός χ. Arist. Eth. N. 10. 8, 4, Pol. 1. 6, 3, al.; πολιτικὴ χ. things necessary to furnish or constitute a state, lb. 7. 4, 4.

2. metaph., in later historians, of supplies for war, Lat. *apparatus belli*, abundance, plenty, τῶν ἀναγκαίων, τῶν ἐπιτηδείων Polyb. 1. 18, 9., 4. 71, 10, etc.; and in pl., Id. 1. 16, 6, etc.

b. generally, apparatus, for the stage, Arist. Poët. 14. 3; for a banquet, Plut. 2. 692 B.

c. an abundant supply, abundance, τῶν εὐτυχημάτων Arist. Pol. 7. 14, 17; ὕλης Luc. Anach. 35; ὕδατος Hdn. 8. 2; πᾶσα χ. τῆς νόσου all that feeds the disease, Philostr. 849.

χορηγικός, ἡ, *ov*, of or for a χορηγός, χ. ἀγῶνες rivalry in bringing out choruses, Xen. Hier. 9, 11; χ. τρίποδες tripods dedicated to a god by victorious choruses, Plut. Aristid. 1, Nic. 3.

χορήγιον, v. sub χορηγεῖον.

χορηγίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *the woman-choragus*, title of a Comedy by Alexis.

χορ-ηγός, ὁ, Dor. χορᾶγός Lob. Phryn. 430: (χορός, ἡγέομαι):—a chorus-leader, like the later κορυφαῖος, θεοὺς ἀναγορεύσας τε καὶ χορηγὸς ἡμῖν δειδωκέναι τὸν τε Ἀπόλλωνα καὶ τὰς Μούσας Plat. Legg. 665 A:—generally, the leader of a train or band, πῦρ πνεύοντων ἀστράων χ., of Bacchus, Soph. Ant. 1147; χ. δελφίνων Eur. Hel. 1454.

II. at Athens, one who defrays the costs for bringing out a chorus, χορηγὸν καταστήσαι τινα C. I. 87. 34; χορ. κατεστάθη ἐὶς χορηγίαν Antiph. 143. 31; χορ. τραγῳδοὶ καταστὰς Lys. 161. 35, cf. 162. 1; they were supplied by the φυλαὶ in turn, Dem. 496. 26, cf. Aeschin. 2. 23; χ. αἰρεῖσθαι, ἱμάτια χρυσὰ παρασχάν τῷ χορῷ, ῥάκος φορεῖ Antiph. Στρατ. 1. 5:—cf. χορηγία.

2. metaph. one who supplies the costs for any purpose, χορηγὸν ἔχοντες Φίλιππον Dem. 126. 13; Φιλίππῳ χορηγῶ χράμενος Id. 408. 16; χ. τὸν πατέρα ἔχειν ἐς τι Id. 1023. 13; χ. λαμβάνειν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ βδελυρίᾳ Aeschin. 8. 27, cf. 38. 30; often so in Polyb.:—as Adj., τὰ χορηγὰ τῆς... ζωῆς the agents who provide for... Eus. P. E. 299 C.

χορήτις, v. sub χορήτις.

χοριαμβικός, ἡ, *ov*, *choriambic*, μέτρον Hephaest.

χορ-ιαμβος, ὁ, in metre, a *choriambus*, i. e. foot of four syllables, consisting of a *chorus* (= trochee) and *iambus* (= -ο-ο-), Terent. Maur.

χορικός, ἡ, *ov*, of or for a choral dance, ἡ χορική μοῦσα Plat. Legg. 670 A; αἱ φῳαὶ αἱ χ. the choral songs in tragedy and comedy, Arist. Probl. 19. 15; χ. μέλῃ Id. Poët. 12. 5; χορικός (sub. μέλῃ) Ar. Eq. 589; χορικόν, τό, the choral part of a drama, Arist. Poët. 12. 1; οἱ χορικοί (sc. αὐλοῖ) Poll. 4. 81. Adv. -κῶς, Ael. N. A. 2. 11.

χοριο-εἰδής, *ēs*, like the afterbirth, ὕμνη Arist. H. A. 6. 3, 13, Galen., etc.; χ. χιτῶν the choroïd coat of the eye, Galen.; χ. μῆνιγξ, of the brain, Id.—In Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 22, Galen., etc., corruptly written χοριοεἰδής.

χόριον, τό, the membrane that encloses the fetus in the womb, and which follows it from the womb, the afterbirth, Lat. *secundae*, Hipp. 238. 6, Arist. H. A. 6. 3, 14, Diosc. 3. 167, Galen., etc.; certain animals are said to eat it, Arist. H. A. 9. 5, 9, Theophr. Fr. 175 Wimm.: the inner membrane was called ἄμνιον (v. sub v.).

2. the membrane round the inside of the egg, Arist. G. A. 3. 2, 25, cf. II. A. 6. 3, 14.

II. any intestinal membrane, and in pl. χόρια, τὰ, a dish made by stuffing it with honey and milk, a kind of haggis, Cratin. Incert. 158, Ar. Fr. 476, Alex. Παννυχ. 1. 16, Theocr. 9. 19, ubi v. Schol.—It is uncertain to which of these senses is to be referred the proverb, phrase, χαλεπὸν χορίω κύνα γεῦσαι 'don't let a dog taste blood,' Theocr. 10. 11; so Horace, canis... a corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto; cf. χορδή II. 2.

(Cf. Lat. *cor-ium* = a old Lat. *scor-um*, skin or hide, Lith. *skur-ū* (skin); so that an initial s seems to have been lost. Pott. connects these words with ξύ-ω.)

χόριος, ὁ, = χορεύς II, Terent. Maur.

χορήτις, ἴδος, ἡ, *a dancing girl*, Call. Dian. 13, Del. 306, Nonn. D. 1. 504., 46. 188, etc.; (the Mss. mostly give χορήτις); v. Ruhnke. Ep. Crit. p. 141.

χορο-βάττω, to dance in a chorus, Suid.; -βατία, ἡ, Ildn. Epim. 152.

χορόδανον, τό, a name of the plant σφορδύλιον, Diosc. Noth. 3. 90.

χοροδιδασκαλία, ἡ, the office of χοροδιδάσκαλος, Plat. Alc. 1. 125 F. χοροδιδασκαλικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for the χοροδιδάσκαλος: ἡ — κῆ (sc. τέχνη), = foreg., Plat. Alc. 1. 125 D.

χορο-διδάσκαλος, ὁ, the person who trained the chorus to dance and sing, so as to prepare it for public performance, the chorus-master, Ar. Ecl. 809, Plat. Legg. 812 E, 655 A, cf. Dem. 520. 8:—this business originally fell on the Poet himself; v. διδάσκω III, διδασκαλία II.

χοροειδής, f. l. for χοροισιδής. χορο-ῥῆσις, ἐς, accustomed to the choral dance, h. Hom. 18. 3. χορο-θάλής, ἐς, flourishing in the dance, κούρη Anth. P. 6. 287. χορομάνης, ἐς, Ep. for χορομανής, Orph. H. 52. 7, Maxim. p. καταρχ. 496:—Subst. χορομάνια, ἡ, furious dancing, Anth. Plan. 289.

χοροῖτις, v. sub χορίτις. χοροῦπῶς, to beat the ground in the dance, Opp. H. 1. 472, C. 4. 340. χοροῦπῆτα, ἡ, choral dancing. χοροῦπῆσιν ἀριστοί Il. 24. 261; in sing., Anth. P. 7. 448, cf. 9. 82; metaph., lb. 12. 253.

χοροῦτύπος [ῶ], ὄν, Ep. for χορο-τύπος, beating the ground in the choral dance, generally, dancing, Pind. Fr. 57, Opp. H. 3. 250, Nonn.; prob. f. l. for χειροκτύπων in Telect. 1. 6. II. proparox. χοροῦ-τύπος, ὄν, pass. played for or to the choral dance, λύρα h. Hom. Merc. 31.—On the accent v. Lob. Paral. 557.

χοροκάλῃ, ἡ, prob. an error for χορᾶ κ. (Il. 16. 180), Hesych. χορο-κιδάρεῦσι, ἔωσι, ὅ, one who plays the cithara to a chorus, Inscr. Car. in C. 1. 2758 F, 2759; so χοροκιδαριστής, Sueton. Domit. 4; whence the Verb χοροκιδάριζω, v. Macrob. p. 706 Zeun.; v. Lob. Phryn. 561. χορο-κτόνος, ὄν, choir-destroying, Strattis ap. Schol. Ar. Ran. 406. χορο-λέκτης, ὄν, ὁ, one who chooses the chorus, Ael. N. A. 11. 1., 15. 5. Poll. 4. 106.

χορο-μάνης, ἐς, mad after dancing, Ar. Thesm. 961; cf. χορομανής. χορόνδε, Adv. to the festive dance, Il. 3. 393. χορό-νικος, ὄν, victorious with the chorus, Alex. 'Αποβ. 1. χορο-παίγμων, ὄν, gen. ovos, sporting in the choral dance, dancing merrily, Orph. H. 23. 2; so χοροπαίκτης, ὄν, Anth. P. 6. 108. χορο-πλεκτής, ἐς, joining the dance, Nonn. D. 6. 49., 14. 33, etc. χορο-ποιία, ἡ, the institution or arrangement of a chorus, Poll. 4. 106. χορο-ποιός, ὄν, instituting or arranging a chorus, Xen. Ages. 2, 17. C. 1. 5940. II. in Poets, leading the dance, ὦ θεῶν χοροποιῖ ἀναξ, of Pan, Soph. Aj. 699; Χάρμιτες Eur. Phoen. 788; 'Ήβη Ar. Ran. 353; θυσία Eur. Hec. 917:—in these places most Mss. give χαροποιός; but v. Pors. Eur. II. c.

χορός, ὄν, ὁ, a dance. From Hom. and Hes. little can be gathered respecting the character of the dances, except that they were used at banquets and other joyous occasions, αἰεὶ δ' ἡμῖν δαῖς τε φίλη κιθάρῃ τε χοροὶ τε Od. 8. 248; μετὰ μελομένην ἐν χορῷ Ἀρτέμιδος Il. 16. 182; τοὶ δὲ ἄνδρες ἐν ἀλγαῖαις τε χοροῖς τε τέρψιν ἔχον Hes. Sc. 272, cf. 276 sq.; young men and girls are said εἰς χ. ἵέναι or ἐρχεσθαι, Od. 18. 193, Il. 15. 508; grace and beauty are described by reference to the dance, οὐδὲ γὰρ φαίης ἀνδρὶ μαχεσσάμενον τὴν γ' ἔλθειν, ἀλλὰ χορόνδε ἐρχεσθ' ἢ χοροῖο νέον λήγοντα καθίζει Il. 3. 392 sq.; χορᾶ καλῇ Πολυμήλῃ Il. 180. These dances were of course accompanied by music (see the places cited), and prob. by measured steps and regular gesticulations (v. Il. 18. 599 sq., and Hes. l. c.).—In later times, the Choral Dance assumed a religious and public character. It originated among the Dorians, and reached its perfection in the χορὸς κύκλος or Dithyramb performed round the altar of Dionysus at Athens and of other gods (cf. Eur. I. A. 676, and v. sub κύκλος); hence, τιμὰν χοροῖν Διόνυσον Id. Bacch. 220, cf. Simon. 150, Hdt. 2. 48, Isocr. 189 A; persons to perform such solemn dances were sent at the public expense to Delos and other shrines, Thuc. 3. 104; and we hear of divinities being appeased θύσασθαι καὶ χοροῖσι γυναικῶσι κεράτμοισι, Hdt. 5. 83:—this Chorus was of purely Lyric character, sometimes grave, sometimes gay; it consisted of young unmarried persons, παρθένων ἡθῶν τε Hdt. 3. 48; or boys, παιδικὸς or παῖδων χ. Isae. 67. 30, etc.; but also of older persons, Plat. Legg. 665 B, Xen. Hell. 6. 4. 16, etc.: its common number was 50, Simon. 148, Schol. Aeschin. 12. 5. 2. from the Dionysiac Chorus arose the Attic Drama (on the τραγικοὶ χοροὶ at Sicily mentioned by Hdt. 5. 67, v. Bentr. Phal. p. 293), which consisted at first of mere tales inserted in the intervals of the Dance (ἐπεισόδια); these were told by a single Actor, but prob. by way of dialogue with the Chorus. The dramatic Chorus was distinguished into two principal kinds, the χ. τραγικός consisting usually of 15 persons, (τῶν τραγῶδων Ar. Pax 805, Av. 787); and the κωμικός of 24 (also called τραγικός, τραγικῶδης, Id. Ach. 628, 886; arranged in six rows, Cratin. Pol. 5). When a Poet wished to bring out a piece, the first thing was to ask a Chorus from the Archon, which was commonly given (ὅς οὐκ ἔδωκεν αἰτοῦντι Σοφοκλέει χορόν Cratin. Bouk. 2; χ. αἰτεῖν Ar. Eq. 513; δίδουσι Plat. Rep. 383 C, etc.). and the expenses, being great, were defrayed by some rich citizen (the χορηγός or χορηγός, cf. χορηγία); when the Poet had obtained his Chorus (χορόν λαμβάνειν or ἔχειν Ar. Ran. 94, Pax 803, 807), it was levied from the Tribe (χ. συλλέγειν, ἀπορίχει Antipho 142. 34, Xen. Hler. 9. 4), regularly trained in dancing and singing, often by the Poet himself (hence called χοροδιδάσκαλος or χοροῦ δ., and said χορόν διδάσκειν, his office being χοροῦ διδασκαλία); the bringing it on the stage was χορόν εἰσάγειν, Ar. Ach. 11.—In Tragedy, the Chorus was retained till its fall; but in Comedy it was little used after about the year 400 B. C. The applause bestowed on the Chorus decided the success of the play. (Cf. Müller's Literat. of Greece, c. 21 and 22, Dict. of Antiq. s. v. Chorus; on the poetical meaning of the Chorus, A. W. Schlegel's Lectures on the Drama, 2, 3 and 4; on its numbers, Herm. Opusc. 2. 124 sq.)—Other, more general, phrases were χοροὺς ἱσπᾶναι Hdt. 3. 48, Soph. El. 280;

στήσαι Pind. P. 9. 199, cf. Ar. Nub. 271, Av. 219; ἄψαι Aesch. Eum. 307; χορᾶν κατὰσσαι Id. Ag. 23, Ar. Thesm. 958; τοῖς χ. νικᾶν Xen. Mem. 3. 4. 3; χοροὶ προεστάναι lb.; χορᾶ χορηγεῖν Plat. Gorg. 482 B, etc.

II. a chorus, choir, i. e. a band of dancers and singers, h. Hom. Ven. 118, Pind. N. 5. 42, cf. Fr. 213, 238; so also in many of the places cited under 1. 2. generally, a choir or troop, ἰχθυῶν Soph. Fr. 700; τέκνων Eur. H. F. 925, cf. Plat. Prot. 315 B, Theaet. 173 B, etc.; also of things, hence we find not only χορὸς ἀστρων, Dionys. Hymn. 2, cf. Soph. Ant. 1147; but also, χ. σκευῶν a row of dishes, Xen. Oec. 8. 20; χορὸς δοράκων a row of reeds, i. e. Pan's pipe, Coluth. 124; χ. ὀδόντων a row of teeth, etc.; whence the joke of οἱ πρόσθιοι χοροί, for the front teeth, Ar. Ran. 548, cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 904, Ach. Tat. p. 469:—proverb., ποῦ χοροῦ τάζομεν; in what position, in what rank shall we place it? Plat. Euthyd. 279 C.

3. a church choir, Eccl. III. a place for dancing, ἐν δὲ χορόν ποίκαλλε... Ἀμφιγυῖαι Il. 18. 590; λείπταν δὲ χορόν Od. 8. 260, cf. 264; ὅθι τ' Ἡοῦς ἡμεγενεῖσι οἰκία καὶ χοροὶ ἦσαν 12. 4; Νυμφέων καλοὶ χοροὶ ἦδὲ θῶαι lb. 318; at Sparta the ἀγορά was called χορός, Paus. 3. 11, 9; v. infr. (Acc. to Hesych. χορός is κύκλος, στέφανος, and therefore properly denotes a ring-dance:—but it is prob. akin to χόρ-τος, Lat. hor-tus, so that the orig. notion may have been an enclosure for dancing.) χοροστάδην, Adv. chorus-wise, Theod. Prodr. (Cf. ὀρθοστάδην.) χορο-στάς, ἄδος, ἡ—ἐορτὴ χορ. a feast celebrated with choral dances, Call. Fr. 280.

χοροστάσια, ἡ, institution of choruses: generally, a chorus, dance, Anth. P. 7. 613., 9. 603; in pl., Call. Lav. Pall. 66, C. 1. 6280 B. 58.

χοροστάτῳ, to lead a chorus or as in a chorus, Philo 2. 266, Hesych. χορο-στάτης [ᾶ], ὄν, ὁ, the leader of a chorus, Himer. 9. 3, Julian. 421 A. Hence Adj. χοροστατικός, ὁ, ὄν, ἡχ. Walz Rhett. 9. 196.

χορο-τερπής, ἐς, delighting in the dance, Nonn. D. 14. 249. χορτ-ἄγωρία, ἡ, (ἀγωγός) the act of foraging, Byz.

χορτάζω, fut. ἄσω, to feed, fatten, properly of cattle (Eust. 883. 53), χ. ἑλικας βύας ἔνδον ἔντας Il. Op. 450; χορτάσσω τὸν κύνῃαρον (the beetle being comically treated as a horse), Ar. Pax 176; τοῦτοις (sc. σιτίοις) .. τοῦτον χορτάσω lb. 139; c. acc. rei, Plat. Rep. 372 D:—Pass. to eat their fill, of cattle, lb. 586 A; τινος of a thing, Theophr. C. P. 4. 9. 1. II. of persons, to feed, βόλβους ἑμάντων χ. Eubul. Ἀμαθ. 1; also c. gen. to fill full of .., θεράπευε καὶ χορτάζει τῶν μοναδίων (metaph.) Ar. Fr. 202:—Pass., c. acc., χορτάζομεν γάλα λευκὸν Cratin. Ὀδ. 4, c. dat., χ. πᾶσιν ἀγαθοῖς Amphip. Οὐμ. 1; c. gen., στεμφύλων Arist. Fr. 102; and absol. to feast, be full, Eubul. Δολ. 1, Araros Inscr. 3, Nicost. Πάνδρος. 3, al.; cf. Ath. 99 F sq., Lob. Phryn. 64.

χορταῖο-βάμος or -βάμων, ὁ, epith. of Sileus in Hesych.; v. sq. χορταῖος, a, ὄν, of or for a farmyard (v. χορτός I):—χιτῶν χ. a shaggy coat of skins worn by the actor who played Sileus, expl. by μαλατρός in Dion. H. 7. 72, cf. Ael. N. H. 3. 40; generally, a rough coarse coat, Ar. Fr. 704, cf. Poll. 7. 60, Hesych.

χορτάριον, τό, coarse grass, such as grows in bogs, Diosc. 5. 136. χορτάσια, ἡ, a being fed, fullness, κοιλίας Lxx (Prov. 24. 15); *eis χορτασίαν C. 1. 5128. 17. 2. feasting, Anth. P. 11. 313.

χορτάσμα, τό, mostly in pl. fodder, forage, for cattle, Polyb. 9. 4. 3, Diod. 20. 42, Phylarch. ap. Ath. 607 A, Lxx (Gen. 24. 25, 32, al.). 2. food for men, Ev. Luc. 7. 11, Act. Ap. 7. 11.

χορτασμός, ὁ, = χορτάσια, Anaxandr. Inscr. 27. χορταστικός, ὁ, ὄν, (χορτάζω) good for feeding; v. καπνικός. χορτίνος, ἡ, ὄν, of grass, ἄνθος Nilus in Orelli Opusc. p. 34, cf. χορτός II. χορτό-βολον, τό, and χορτο-βολών, ἄνθος, ὁ, (βάλλον) a place for throwing grass or hay into, a hay-loft, barn, Gloss.

χορτο-κοπεῖον and -κόπιον, τό, a place where grass is cut for hay, a hayfield, Diosc. 2. 177., 3. 21; cf. Lob. Phryn. 310.

χορτο-κόπος, ὄν, cutting grass, Gloss. χορτολογέω, to collect grass, forage, App. Hisp. 65.

χορτολογία, ἡ, a collecting of fodder, foraging, Polyb. 18. 5. 1., 22. 22, 12. χορτο-λόγος, ὄν, collecting fodder, of χ. foragers, Strab. 708.

χορτο-πνέω, to run wildly to grass, grow rank, Lxx (Prov. 24. 31), Eccl.: cf. ἐλομανέω.

χορτό-πλινθον, τό, and -πλινθος, ἡ, a square of turf, a sod, Gloss.

χορτός, ὁ, properly, an inclosed place (v. sub fin.), but seemingly always with collat. notion of a feeding-place: in Il. a straw-yard, farmyard, that part of the αὐλή in which the cattle were kept, αὐλῆς ἐν χορτῷ 11. 774; αὐλῆς ἐν χορτοῖσι 24. 640:—then, 2. generally, any feeding-ground, often in pl., χορτοὶ λέοντος Pind. O. 13. 62 (v. βοτάνη); χορτοὶ εὐειδένδροι Eur. I. T. 134; χορτός οὐρανοῦ the expanse of heaven, Poëta ap. Hesych.; cf. δόσχορτος, σόγχορτος.—The word soon passed from this orig. sense into that of

II. food, fodder, provender, esp. for cattle, grass, Hes. Op. 608, Hdt. 5. 16, Eur. Rhcs. 771, 1 Ep. Cor. 3. 12; the proper phrase for hay being χορτός κοῦφος Xen. An. 1. 5, 10:—θέρων ὕειαν χορτόν, οὐχ ἵππων λέγειν Eur. Alc. 495, cf. Hdt. 5. 16; χορτός ἐβλάσθηεν, ἐξηράνη Ev. Matth. 13. 26; ἄνθος χορτός Ep. Jacob. 1. 10, 1 Petr. 1. 24; opp. to σίτος (food for man), Hdt. 9. 41, Xen. Cyr. S. 6, 12:—χορτόν ἔχει ἐπὶ τοῦ νέματος as translation of the Lat. proverb, fœnum habet in cornu, of a mad ox, Plut. Crass. 7.

2. Poets use it for food generally, δούλιος χορτός Hippon. 26 (20). 6; cf. Eur. Cycl. 507, Anth. P. App. 47; and χορτάζω is often in Com. Poets used of men. (Cf. Lat. hort-us, cohors (cohort-is); Goth. gard-s, O. Norse gard-r, A. S. geard, Engl. gard-en, garth, yard; Slav. grad-u; etc.)

χορτό-στρωμα, τό, litter of grass or hay, Gloss.; -στρωτος, ὄν, lb. χορτο-τομία, ἡ, a cutting of grass for hay, Gloss.

χορτο-φάγος [α], *ov, eating grass*, E. M. 215. 57: -φάγέω, *to eat grass*, Bardenan. ap. Eus. P. E. 273 C.

χορτο-φόρος, *ov, carrying grass*, Strab. 705; χ. ἄμαφα Polyae. 3. 15. χορτοφῶς, *es, (είδος) herbaceous, vegetable*, τροφή LXX (2 Macc. 5. 27).

χορ-φῶς, (φῶς) *to sing in or to a chorus*, Dio C. 61. 19.

χορ-φῶδα, ἡ, *a choral song*, opp. to μονοψῶδα, Plat. Legg. 764 E.

χορῶνός, ὁ, *for κορώνη (C), a crown*, Simon. 167, cf. Ath. 680 D; as in Lat. *chorona* for *corona*, Cic. Orator 48, Quintil. 1. 5, 20.

χορ-ωφέλητης, *ov, ὁ, helping or cheering the chorus*, κρότος χ. Ar. Lys. 1319 (as Herm. for -ωφέλης).

χούς (A), ὁ, also ἡ Anaxandr. *Πρωτ.* 1. 13, Nic. Th. 103:—Lat. *congius*, a liquid measure (from χέω)=12 κοτύλαι or 5.76 pints.—The Att. decl. is χούς Anaxandr. *Incert.* 20, Alex. Ἀπείγλ. 1. 19, Menand. Ἦρ. 6; gen. χούς C. I. 123. 56, Ar. *Thesm.* 347, and restored by Dind. in Pax 537; dat. χού Anaxandr. *Πρωτ.* 1. 1, c. Dem. 1459. fin., C. I. 5774. 103; acc. χῶα [α] as in *φορέα, βασιλέα*] Ar. Eq. 355, (elsewhere always at the end of a verse, Ib. 95, 113, Elmsl. Ach. 1013=1000, Eubul. Πάμφ. 1, etc.); pl. nom. χόες Plat. *Theat.* 173 D; gen. χούων, dat. χουσί (v. infr. II); acc. χόας Ar. Ach. 1000, 1076, al.—But a nom. χούεις is given by the MSS. in Hipp. 1212 C; and corresponding forms χούως χούς, χούι, χούα χού; χούεις, χούων χούων, χούσι, χούας χούας are found in Arist. *Gen.* et *Corr.* 1. 10, 12, H. A. 9. 40, 55, etc., v. infr. II, and cf. Lob. *Paral.* p. 234. A contr. nom. pl. χούς in Anth. P. 5. 183; an acc. sing. χούν in Diosc. 1. 15 and 79, Ael., etc.; acc. pl. χούς Epigr. Gr. 157.—Proverb. of attempts to measure the immeasurable, οἱ τῆς θαλάττης λεγόμενοι χόες Plat. *Theat.* 173 D; ὥσπερ αὖτε τις ἐξαριθμείσθαι βούλομαι τοὺς χ. τῆς θαλάσσης Aristid. 1. 18.

II. Χόες, οἱ, the *Pitcher-feast*, a name given to the second day of the Anthesteria at Athens, gen. Χούων Eubulid. *Κωμωστ.* 1; dat. τοῖς Χουσί Ar. Ach. 1211; acc. τοὺς Χούας as required by the metre, Ib. 961; τοὺς Χόας ἀγειν Dem. 999. 9; —αἱ Χοῖκαί seems to be used in the same sense, Epigr. Gr. 157.

χούς (B), ὁ, also ἡ Strab. 458, 579, 740: (χέω):—*earth thrown down or heaped up, earth, soil, like χῶμα*, ὁ χούς ὁ ἐξορυχθεὶς Hdt. 2. 150; τὸν αἰεὶ ἐξορυσσόμενον χούν Id. 7. 23, cf. 1. 185., 8. 28; and the same acc. occurs in Pherecr. *Μύρμ.* 6, Thuc. 2. 76., 4. 90, etc.:—a gen. χού in Arr. An. 2. 27, 4, (uncontr. χούον in C. I. 1838); also a gen. χούς, dat. χού (arising from confusion with χούς A) in Nonn. 10. 9. 34, Hesych.

2. = *κοινοῦρος, dust*, Ev. Marc. 6. 11. 3. χούς θανάτου *the grave*, LXX (Ps. 21. 15); cf. Hesych., Suid. 4. ὁ τῆς σαρκὸς χ. *the earthly covering of the flesh*, Theophan. *Contin.* 320. 15.

χούτω, *crasis for καὶ οὕτω*, Theocr. 2. 94.

χῶα, inf. χούν, part. χών, impf. ἔχουν, Hdt., Thuc., etc. (v. infr., and v. διαχῶα); χώννυμι, -ύω (qq. v.) are later forms:—fut. χῶσω Soph. Ant. 81, etc.:—aor. ἔχωσα (κατ-), Hdt., etc.:—pf. κέχωκα (ἀνα-) Dem. 1279. 20:—Med., aor. χωσάμενος Or. Sib. 5. 320:—Pass., fut. χωσθήσομαι Eur. I. A. 1443, Polyb.:—aor. ἔχωσθην, v. infr.:—pf. κέχωσμαι Plat. *Comm.* *Incert.* 1, Xen., (ἐκ-, συγ-) Hdt.—Verb. Adj. χωστός, q. v.

To throw or heap up, of earth, χούσι χῶμα μέγα Hdt. 4. 71; χῶματα χούν Id. 2. 137, Plat. Legg. 958 E; χῶματα χών πρὸς τὰ τείχεα *throwing up banks against* ..., Hdt. 1. 162; χῶμα ἔχουν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν Thuc. 2. 75; νῆσον χῶσας σποδῷ *to form an island with heaped up ashes*, Hdt. 2. 140; esp. of a sepulchral mound, χῶσαι τάφον Id. 9. 85, Soph. Ant. 81; τύμβον Ib. 1204, Eur. I. T. 702, I. A. 1443, μνήμα Xen. *Cyr.* 7. 3, 11; σῆμα Epigr. Gr. 248. 7; πολυάνδρια (II. 2), Plut. *Eum.* 9.

2. *to block up by throwing earth in*, χ. τοὺς λιμένας Dem. 795. 14, Aeschin. 69. 7; χ. φορμοὶ τὰς τάφους Polyb. 1. 19, 13:—Pass. *to be filled with earth*, esp. of bays in the sea, *to be silted up*, πορθοῦ χωσέντος Emped. 359; τί μιν (sc. τὸν κόλπον) κωλύει... χωσθῆναι; Hdt. 2. 11; but of cities, *to be raised on mounds or moles*, Ib. 137; cf. ἐκχώννυμι.

3. more rarely, *to cover with earth*, *to bury*, χῶσαι τινα τάφῳ Eur. Or. 1585, cf. Plat. Legg. 947 D, Epigr. Gr. (add.) 497 a. 5, and v. καταχώννυμι:—Pass., ἐχώννυμεθα *we were covered with a heap of earth*, i. e. *had a sepulchral mound raised over us*, Anth. P. 7. 136, 137.

χωώδης, *es, (χούς, είδος) earthy*, Eust. *Opusc.* 195. 3.

χράω, fut. χράω, (α), *to touch slightly*, οὐκίανίς ἄστν καγόρας χράων κύκλον, i. e. *keeping aloof from it*, Pors. *Orest.* 909; so, χρ. οὐραίοισιν εὐδία ἄλός, of fishes, Achae. ap. Ath. 277 B:—hence, *to smear, paint*, χρ. ἡ ἀποχραίνεν Plat. Legg. 769 A, v. Ruhnke. *Tim.*, Poll. 7. 129, Max. *Tyr.* 40. 2: *to besmear, anoint*, τινί Nic. Al. 246:—Pass., χρανόμενῃ *melting* Anth. P. 7. 622.

2. *to stain, spot, defile*, πείδια δ' ἀργηστής ἀφύρσι χραίνει σταλαγμοῖς Aesch. *Theb.* 61, cf. Ib. 342, Fr. 340; μάσκατι μυχὸν ἔχραναι Id. *Eum.* 170:—esp. of moral pollution, λέχη δὲ τὸν θανόντων ἐν χερσὶν ἐμαῖν χράω Soph. O. T. 822, cf. Eur. *Hipp.* 1266, *Hec.* 366; ὅμμα χρ. θανασίμοισιν ἔκπνοαίς Id. *Hipp.* 1438: also of words, θεῶν ὀνόματα μὴ χραίνειν βάδιος Plat. Legg. 917 B:—Med., χείρα χραίνεσθαι φόνῳ Soph. *Aj.* 43:—Pass., αἱμάτων μάσκασι χρανθεῖσα Aesch. *Supp.* 266, cf. Soph. O. C. 368.

χραισμέω, Ep. Verb. of which the pres. occurs only in Nic. Th. 914: fut. 3 sing. χραισμήσει Il. 20. 296, Ep. inf. -ησέμεν 21. 316:—aor. 1 Ep. 3 sing. χραισμήσε, inf. χραισμήσαι, often in Il.:—used by Hom. most freq. in Ep. aor. 2 χραισμέ, yet only in Il., and (except in Il. 14. 66) always without augm., subj. χραισμήν and χραισμήσι, χραισμήσι, inf. χραισμήν. Properly, *to ward off* something destructive from one, like ἀρκέω, Lat. *defendere*, c. acc. rei et dat. pers., οὐ κορινθιοὶ ὀδερθον χραισμέ σισπείρ Il. 7. 144; οὐδέ τί οἱ χραισμήσι λυγρὸν ὄλεθρον Id. 20. 296; τὰν οὐ τὴν δύνατο χραισμήσαι ὀδερθον Τρώων Il. 120; in Il. 1. 566, μὴ νύ τοι οὐ χραισμών... ἄσπον ἰούθ, *me is to be supplied, keep [me] off from you*.

2. more freq. c. dat. pers. only, *to defend one, help, aid, succour, avail* him, (though the notion of *warding off injury* is

always implied), very often in Il., as 1. 28., 5. 53; also c. neut. Adj., χραισμήν *ti* *to assist, avail* at all, 1. 242., 21. 193, al.; also absol., 14. 66., 15. 652.—Hom. uses χραισμήν only with negatives; for in Il. 21. 193, εἰ δύναται τι χραισμήν is ironical for οὐτι χρ. δύναται. In positive clauses first in Ap. Rh. 2. 249, etc.; he also has the imperat. χραισμέτε 2. 218.—The word is not found in Od., or in Hes. (The aor. 2, χραισμήν, ἔχραισμον, must be taken as the form nearest the Root, to which a fut. and aor. I were added by analogy.—The affinity with χρήσιμος (from χράω C) is clear, v. Butt. *Lexil.* s. v. Said by Schol. Ap. Rh. 2. 218, to belong to the dialect of the Clitiorians in Arcadia.)

χραισμήν, ἡ, *help, succour*, Nic. Th. 584; in pl., Ib. 852.

χραισμήτης, *εσσα, εν, helping, serviceable*, Nic. Th. 576.

χραισμήτιον, *α, means of help, remedy*, Marc. *Sid.* 42, Anth. P. 1. 32, 1:—also -μήμα, τό, Nonn. D. 33. 369;—and -μήσις, ἡ, Nic. Th. 926, Epigr. Gr. (add.) 903 a. 2.

χραισμήτωρ, *ος, ο, a defender, helper*, Nonn. Io. 3. 81.

χραντός, ἡ, *ον, verb. Adj. of χραίνω, stained, defiled, Gloss.*

χράομαι, v. sub χράω C.

χράστος, *εως, ἡ, an anchor with one hook*, Hesych.

χράω (A) or χράω (i. e. χράφω), fut. χραύσω:—*to scrape, graze, wound slightly*, ὅν βά τε ποιήν... χραύσῃ Il. 5. 137; ἵνα χραύσαντα δαίτῃ Q. Sm. 11. 76; cf. ἐγχαύω, ἐπιχράω A. (From a Root akin to that of χράω, and perh. to χραίνω: hence χράς, χροῖα (in Hom. *skin, skin-colour*), regarded as something on the surface, which can be scraped off.)

χράω (B), a word used in Hom. only in impf., c. dat. pers. *to fall upon, attack, assail*, στυγερὸς δὲ οἱ ἔχραε δαίμων Od. 5. 396; τίς τοι κακὸς ἔχραε δαίμων; 10. 64; so, πόνος ὀππότος ἡμῖν... ἔχραε Anth. P. 5. 297; cf. ἐπιχράω B.

II. c. acc. rei, *to inflict upon a person*, κακὸν δὲ οἱ ἔχραε κοῖτον Nic. Th. 315. III. c. inf. *to be bent* on doing, *to be eager to do*, τίποτε σὸς υἱὸς ἐμὸν βύον ἔχραε κήδην; why was he so eager to vex my stream? Il. 21. 369; μνηστῆρες..., οἱ τούτῳ δῶμα ἔχραετ' ἐσθίμεν καὶ πινόμεν ye suitors..., who were so eager to..., Od. 1. 69.

2. to this must also be referred the forms χρῆς, χρῆ, formed like λῆς, λῆ from λάω, διψῆς, -ῆ, πεινῆς, -ῆ from διψάω, πεινάω, and expl. (by Hesych. and Schol. *Soph.* Ant. 887) by θέλει χρῆς, θέλει χρῆς:—these forms have been restored by Dind. and other Edd. in several passages for χρῆ. εἴτε χρῆ θανεῖν whether she desires to die, *Soph.* Ant. 887; σοὶ δὲ δρᾶν ἐξέσθ' ἂ χρῆς Id. *Aj.* 1373; εἴτε χρῆς (sc. κηρύσσειν με) Id. *El.* 606; πρὸς ταῦθ' ὅ τι χρῆ καὶ παλαμάσθω Eur. *Fr.* 910; πάρα δ' ἄλλ' ὅ τι χρῆς Cratin. *Νομ.* 2; so, οὐ χρῆσθα (sc. φωνεῖν); Ar. Ach. 778. (χρῆς, χρῆ must be of kin to χρῆς, and therefore perh. to χράω C, χροῖα.)

χράω (C). The Radical sense of this word is *to furnish what is needful*: and the connexion of the different senses may be seen by looking to the head of each principal division. (From this Root come *χρηστός, χρήμα, χρῆ, χρέων, χρέος* and *χρεῖος, χρέω* and *χρεῖω, χρεία*; cf. χράω (B).)

A. FORMS: Att. contr. χρῆς, χρῆ (cf. χράω (B) III. 2), Ion. χράς, χρά, inf. χράν (cf. σμάω); Ion. part. χρέων, χρέουσα h. *Hom.* Ar. 253, Hdt. 7. 111, Ep. χρέων Od. 8. 79, h. Ar. 396:—impf. ἔχραον *Pind.* O. 7. 170, Ap. Rh. 2. 454; 3 sing. ἔχρη *Tyrt.* 2. 4, *Hermesian.* 5. 89, (ἐξ-) *Soph.* O. C. 87, ἔχρα *Luc.* Alex. 22:—fut. χρήσω Hdt. 1. 19, Aesch. Ag. 1083:—aor. ἔχρησα Id. 4. 156, Att.:—Pass., aor. ἐχρήσθην Hdt., Att.:—pf. κέχρημαι (v. l. κέχρημαι) Hdt. 4. 164., 7. 141; plqpf. ἐκέχρηστο (v. l. ἐκέχρηστο) 2. 147, 151., 3. 64, etc.:—Med., Ion. χροῖαμι Hdt.; inf. χρέεσθαι 1. 157, but χράσθαι 1. 172; part. χρομένοιο or χρέμενος 4. 151; impf. 3 pl. ἔχρεοντο or -έωντο 4. 157., 5. 82:—fut. χρήσομαι Od. 10. 492, etc.

I. Act. of the gods and their oracles, *to furnish the needful answer, to declare, pronounce, proclaim*, absol., χρέων μυσθῶσα Φοῖβος 8. 79; χρέων ἐκ δάφνης γυάλον ὑπὸ Παρθενοῖο h. *Ar.* 396; c. acc. rei, χρήσω βουλὴν Διὸς ἀνθρώποισι *Ib.* 132, cf. *Theogn.* 807, *Pind.* O. 7. 170; ἡ Πυθίη οἱ χρά τάδε Hdt. 1. 55, cf. 4. 155; χρῆσεν οἰκαστῆρα Βάττον proclaimed him the coloniser, *Pind.* P. 4. 10:—also in *Trag.*, ὁ χρήσας Aesch. *Eum.* 798; χρῆσεν εὖκεν ἀμφὶ τῶν αὐτῆς κακῶν Id. Ag. 1083; χρῆ μοι τοιαῦθ' ὅ Φοῖβος *Soph.* *El.* 35; σοὶ δ' οὐκ ἔχρησεν οὐδέν Eur. *Hec.* 1268; c. acc. cogn., χ. χρῆσμον Id. *Phoen.* 409; ἕμφρον Id. *Ion.* 681; but the acc. also expresses the matter of the response, χ. φόνον Id. *El.* 1267: c. inf. *to warn or direct by oracle*, ἔχρησας ὥστε τὸν ξένον μητροκτόνον Aesch. *Eum.* 202; and without ὥστε, Ib. 203; χρῆσαντ' ἐμοὶ... ἐκτός αἰτίας κακῆς εἶναι that I should be..., Id. *Cho.* 1030, cf. Ar. *Vesp.* 159:—rare in Att. *Prose*, τὸν Ἀπόλλωνα ταῦτην τὴν γῆν οἰκεῖν χρῆσαι τιμὴν Thuc. 2. 102; τὸ θεοῦ χρήσαντος Id. 5. 32, cf. *Lycurg.* 160. 14.

II. Pass. *to be declared, proclaimed* by an oracle, τίς οὐκ ἔχρησθαι; Eur. *Ion.* 702; mostly of the oracle delivered, τὰ ἐκ Δελφῶν οὕτω αὐτῷ ἔχρησθαι Hdt. 1. 49; τὰ χρηστήρια ταῦτα σφί ἐχρήσθη Id. 9. 94; ἡπίως χρησθῆναι 7. 143; τὸ χρησθῆναι the response, Id. 1. 63., 7. 178; ἐν Πυθῶνι χρησθῆναι παλαίφατον *Pind.* O. 2. 72; πείθον τὰ χρησθέντ' *Soph.* O. T. 604; χρησθῆναι αὐτῷ Νεμέα τοῦτο παθεῖν since it was foretold him by an oracle that..., Thuc. 3. 96; ἂ τοῦδ' ἔχρησθαι σώματος which were declared about it, *Soph.* O. C. 355; θάνατος, κακὸν κεχρημένον Hdt. 4. 164., 7. 141; impers., c. inf., καὶ σφί ἐχρήσθη ἀνέμοιο εὐχέσθαι Id. 7. 178; c. acc. et inf., ἐκέχρηστού σφί... τοῦτον βασιλεύσειν Id. 2. 147.

III. Med., of the person to whom the response is given, *to consult a god or oracle*, c. dat. *to inquire of a god or oracle, consult him or it*, ψυχῇ χρησόμενος Ὀρβαιῶν Τερεσία Od. 10. 492, 565; χρ. θεῷ, μαντήϊ, χρηστηρίῳ, Lat. *uti oraculo*, Hdt. 1. 47, 53, 157, Aeschin. 71. 10, etc.; χρησάμεν μάντεσι Μούσαις Ar. *Vn.* 724, cf. Plat. Legg. 686 A; ὅσοι μαντικὴν νομίζοντες οἰαώσιν χράνται Xen. *Mem.* 1. 1, 3; χρ. χρηστηρίῳ εἰ..., *to inquire at the*

oracle whether . . . Hdt. 3. 57: (from these examples we see how it glides into the general sense to *make use of* an oracle, and, thence, into phrases like τοῖς πατρίσι μόνον χρᾶσαι θεοῖς to *adhere to*, *serve* their country's gods only, Id. 1. 172, cf. Plut. 2. 420 A) —absol., ὑπέρβη λαῖνον οὐδὲν χρῆσόμενος Od. 8. 81, cf. h. Apoll. 252, 292; ἀπέστειλε ἄλλους χρῆσόμενους Hdt. 1. 46; οἱ χράμενοι the consultants, Eur. Phoen. 957; χράμενος ἐν Δελφοῖς Thuc. 1. 126; —also, χρ. περί τινος, χρ. περί τοῦ πολέμου Hdt. 7. 220, cf. 1. 85., 4. 150, 155, al.: so prob.,

2. of applicants seeking something of the great king, εἰσέναι παρὰ βασιλέα μνημένα, δι' ἀγγέλων δὲ πάντα χρεάσασθαι (which others interpret, *that he should transact all business*), Id. 1. 99, ubi v. Bähr.

3. in pf. pass., κεχρημένος one who has received an oracular response, Arist. Rhet. 2. 23, 12; c. inf., σωφρονεῖν κεχρημένοι being divinely warned to be temperate, Aesch. Pers. 829 (Herm. however takes it = *χρηζόντες*, *quorum interest sapere illum*, v. inf. c. vi): —and so,

4. for Soph. Ant. 24, v. χρῆζω II. —Hom. has the word in this sense only in Od.: the Act. only in pres. part. χρεῖων or χρέων, and fut. χρήσω: the Med. only in part. fut. χρῆσόμενος. (Hence come the words χρῆσμός, χρῆστος, χρῆστηρ, with their derivs.)

B. to furnish with a thing, in which sense κέχρημι was the pres. in use, Dem. 1250. 11, Plut. Pomp. 29; cf. κυχράω —int. χρήσω Hdt. 3. 58: —aor. ἐχρήσα Ibid., 6. 89, Ar. Ran. 1159, Thesm. 219, Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 18, Lys. 154. 9, etc.: —pf. κέχρηκα Menand. Tit. 1, Incert. 41, Polyb., 1949. κεχρήκει App. Civ. 2. 29; —Pass., pf. κέχρημαι (δια-) Dem. 817. 2, v. inf. II. 1. c.: —Med., pres. in use κέχρημαι Plut. 2. 534 B, inf. κέχρησθαι Theophr. Char. 17; and impf. ἐκίχραμην Anth. P. 9. 584; —aor. ἐχρήσαμην, imper. κρήσαι Eur. El. 190, etc.

To furnish the use of a thing, i. e. to lend, usu. in a friendly way, δανείζω being the word applied to usurers, χρ. τινί τι, v. ll. c.; οὐ δδωκάς, ἀλλὰ χρέσας Arist. Eth. N. 8. 13, 7; χρέσας τὰς βασιλικὰς ὑπηρεσίας ἐκέντην Plut. Pomp. 24; χρ. τὴν αὐτοῦ σχολὴν τινί Id. Philop. 13; —Med. to have furnished one, procure the use of, borrow, τι Eur. El. 170; τινί τι Plat. Com. Incert. 38; absol., χρῆσάμεν γὰρ ὕλην καὶ οὐκ ἔχω ἀνταποδοῖναι Batr. 187; πόδας χρέσας, ὄμματα χρῆσάμενος having lent feet and borrowed eyes, of a blind man carrying a lame one, Anth. P. 9. 13, cf. Plat. Demod. 384 B, C.

II. = χρῆματιζω III, τοῦ χρέωτος γραμματέως C. 1. 2562. 18.

C. Dep. χράσμαι, Att. χῥῶμαι, χρῆν, χρήται, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 369 A, Aesch. Ag. 953, etc., χρήσθαι, χῥῶνται Plat. Lach. 194 C, Thuc. 1. 70, etc.; Ion. χῥᾶται Hdt. 1. 132, al., or χρέεται 1. 58, 4. 50, χρέονται 1. 34, 4. 108 (v. l. χῥῶνται); imper., Att. χῥᾶ Ar. Thesm. 213, Ion. χῥῶ or χρέω Hdt. 1. 155, and often in Hipp.; 3 pl. χῥῶσθαι Ar. Nub. 439, Thuc. 5. 18; inf. Att. χῥῆσθαι Ar. Av. 1040, etc., Ion. χῥᾶσθαι Hdt. 2. 15, 3. 20, al., but χρέεσθαι 1. 21, 187: part. Att. χῥῶμενος, Ion. χῥῶμενος or χῥῶμενος Hdt. 1. 155, as a dactyl) II. 23. 834; —impf. Att. ἐχῥῆτο, ἐχῥῶντο Plat. Prot. 315 D, Rep. 406 A; Ion. ἐχῥάτο, ἐχῥέοντο (or -ῶντο) Hdt. 3. 3. 57, etc.; —fut. χῥήσομαι Soph. Ph. 1133, etc.; also χῥήσομαι Theocrit. 16. 73; —aor. ἐχρήσαμην Soph. O. T. 117, Thuc. 5. 7, etc.; —pf. κέχρημαι, v. inf. vi: —the aor. ἐχῥῆσθην is used in pass. sense, v. inf. vii. From the sense of consulting or using an oracle (v. χρῶ (C) A. III) comes the common sense to use, Lat. *uti*: —Hom. has the pres. only once, and then absol. in Ion. part., ἔξει μιν καὶ πέντε περιπλομένους ἐναντιοῦς χῥῶμενος II. 23. 834; —later, esp. in Att., mostly c. dat., χῥῆσθαι ἀργυρίῳ to have money to use for a purpose, use it thereon, Plat. Rep. 333 B; χρ. ἱματίῳ to be provided with, wear a garment; χρ. ἵππῳ to ride, manage it, Xen. Symp. 2. 10; χρ. ἰχθύσι to eat, live on them, Plut. 2. 688 F; χρ. ναυτιλίῃσιν, θαλάσῃ Hdt. 2. 43, Thuc. 1. 3; χῥῆσθαι πόλει to take a part in politics, Eur. Ion 602; so, ὄχλῳ χρ. Isocr. 98 C; ἐχῥῆτο τῇ πρᾶξει τοῦ πατρὸς he had dealings with my father's bank, Dem. 1236. 13; —and, generally, of all means used towards an end: —cf. νομίζω 1.

II. then, like Lat. *uti*, to bring into action some feeling, faculty, passion, state of mind, and the like, to exercise, indulge in, Hom. only in Od., and in the one phrase φρεσὶ γὰρ κέχρητ' ἀγαθῶν Od. 3. 266, 14. 421, 16. 398; ὄργῃ or θυμῷ χῥῆσθαι to indulge one's anger, give vent to it, Hdt. 1. 137, 155; ἀληθείᾳ λόγῳ or ἀληθείᾳ χρ. to speak the truth, Id. 1. 14, 116., 7. 101, etc.; βοῇ or κρανίῳ χρ. to set up a cry, Id. 4. 134; χρ. ἀγῶμοσύνῃ 5. 83; χερί 3. 78, Soph. Aj. 115; ἀνοίᾳ Antipho 122. 32; ῥώμῃ χειρῶν Id. 127. 25; οὐ τῇ αὐτοῦ ἀμαρτίᾳ, ἀλλὰ τῇ τοῦ πατρός Id. 127. 35; ἀμαθίᾳ Thuc. 1. 68; ἐπιθυμίᾳ Id. 6. 15; ἀμαρτήμασιν Isocr. 180 C.

b. of external things, to experience, suffer, be subject to, v. inf. vii. Hdt. 4. 50; χρ. γαληνείᾳ to have fair weather, Eur. I. A. 546; χρ. χειμῶνι Antipho 131. 42, Dem. 293. 3; ὁμοιογίᾳ χρ. to come to an agreement, Hdt. 1. 150., 4. 118; ζυγῷ χρ. δουλίῳ to become a slave, Aesch. Ag. 953; χρ. εὐπείρῃ to be at ease, Soph. Tr. 192; (but to ease oneself, Hdt. 2. 35); συμφορῇ, συντυχίῃ, εὐτυχίῃ χρ. Lat. *uti fortuna mala, prospera*, Hdt. 5. 41, etc.; τύχῃ Eur. Heracl. 714, Andoc. 16. 3; χρ. τέχνῃ τινί to carry on, follow a trade, Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 1. Occ. 4. 4; ὅστις ἐμπύρῳ χῥῆται τέχνῃ Eur. Phoen. 954; χρ. τοῖς πράγμασι to administer them, Isocr. 126 B; νόμοις χρ. to live under laws, Eur. Hipp. 98; χρ. ἀνομίᾳ Xen., etc. c. in many similar cases, χῥῆσθαι merely paraphrases the Verb cognate to its dat., μόρῳ χρ. i. e. to die, Hdt. 1. 117; θεῇ πομπῇ χῥῶμενος, Lat. *divinitus missus*, Id. 1. 63; ἀνὴρ καὶ πράσιος χρ. = ἀνέειθα καὶ πωρᾶσκεν, to buy and sell, Id. 1. 152; χρ. βασάνῳ = βασανίζεσθαι, Antipho 112. 23; πολλῇ νίκῃ χρ. = παρὰ πολὺ νικᾶν, Andoc. 33. 15, cf. 9. 30; χρ. δρασμῷ = δδράσκεν, Aesch. 56. 39; χρ. φωνῇ = φωνεῖν, διαβολῇ χρ. = διαβάλλεσθαι, etc., cf. Stallb. Plat. Apol. 18 D; so Hyperid. uses τοιούτῳ πράγματι οὐ κέχρησαι you have adopted no such mode, did no such thing, Euxen. 26; κέχρησαι ἀγῶνι Ibid.; ἄλλον τρόπον κέχρημαι τῇ πολιτείᾳ = πεπολίτευμαι, Ib. 38.

the part. χῥῶμενος may sometimes be translated with (like ἔχων, φέρον, λαβών), as, βία χῥῶμενος εἰσῆλθε he entered with violence. 6. κτᾶσθαι and χῥῆσθαι are very often used convertibly; yet in the former the proper notion is that of possession, in the latter that of actual use presupposing the former, as ὁ τὴν ἱατρικὴν κεκτῆμενος a skilful physician, ὁ τὴν ἱατρικὴν χῥῶμενος a medical practitioner, Schäf. Mel. p. 18. 2. c. dupl. dat. to use a thing as so and so, χρ. τῷ σίτῳ ὅψῳ ἢ τῷ ὄψῳ σίτῳ Xen. Mem. 3. 14. 4.

3. χῥῆσθαι τινί εἰς τι to use for an end or purpose, Hdt. 1. 34, Xen., etc.; πρὸς τι Id. Occ. 11, 13; ἐπὶ τι Id. Mem. 1. 2, 9; ἀμφὶ or περὶ τι Id. Occ. 9, 6, An. 3. 5, 10; —also with neut. Adj. as Adv., χρ. τινί τι Hdt. 1. 210., 2. 95 (where τοῦτο, τάδε = οὗτως, ὡς); ἐλάχιστο λογισμῷ, πλείστο ἀρετῇ χρ. Thuc. 2. 11., 5. 105; so, τί χῥήσομαι τούτῳ; what use shall I make of him? Ar. Ach. 935, Xen. An. 1. 3, 18; ἡπορούμην ὅ τι χῥησαίμην τῇ τούτου παρανομίᾳ Lys. 97. 17; χρ. τινι ὅ τι βούλεται τις to make what use one likes of him, Hdt. 1. 210, cf. Ar. Nub. 438; so, ἀπορέων ὅ τι χῥήσεται not knowing what to make of it, Hdt. 7. 213; ἡπόρει ὅ τι χῥήσαιο Plat. Prot. 321 C; οὐκ ἂν ἔχοις ὅ τι χῥῶσάμην Id. Crito 45 B; οὐκ ἔχω ὅ τι χῥήσομαι τῷ ἀργυρίῳ, Lat. *non habeo quid ei faciam*, Hemst. Call. Dian. 69; so the phrases τί οὖν χῥησάμεθα; Plat. Lys. 213 C; χῥῆσθαι τοῦτ' ὅ τι ἂν βούληται Isocr. 254 E; Θηβαίους ἔχοντες . . . τι χῥῆσσε Dem. 108. 15, are elliptical idioms: —c. dat. et acc. cogn., χῥῶμενος τῷ κτείναντι χρεῖαν ἢν ἂν ἐθέλωσι Plat. Legg. 868 B, cf. 785 B, Clit. 407 E.

III. of persons, χῥῆσθαι τινί, with an Adv. of manner, to treat him so and so, χῥῆσθαι τινί ὡς ἀνδρὶ ψεύστῳ Hdt. 7. 209; χῥῆσθαι τινί ὡς φίλῳ, ὡς πολεμῷ to treat one as a friend or enemy, regard him as such, Thuc. 1. 53, Xen. Cyr. 4. 2, 8., 3. 1, 6; so, φιλικῶς χῥῆσθαι τινί Xen. Mem. 4. 3. 12; ὕβριστικῶς χρ. τινί Dem. 1286. 23; (whereas χῥῆσθαι τινί φίλῳ or πολεμῷ is to know a person to be a friend or enemy, have him for a friend or enemy, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 4; so, χῥῆσθαι τοῖς θεοῖς (sc. ὡς φίλοις) to have the gods for friends, Valek. Hipp. 996); —but ὡς is often omitted without altering the sense, εἰμοιγε χῥῶμενος διδασκάλῳ Aesch. Pr. 322; ἐμοὶ χῥῆσθαι κριτῇ Eur. Alc. 801; οὐ σφόδρα ἐχῶμην Λυκίῳ φίλῳ Antipho 136. 42, Stallb. Prot. 315 D, 316 E; χρ. ἐχθροῖς Andoc. 29. 10; ἀδελφείοι χρ. πολεμίοι Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 4; then

b. χῥῆσθαι τινί (without φίλῳ) like Lat. *uti* for *uti familiariter*, to be intimate with a man, Xen. Hier. 5. 2, Mem. 4. 8, 11, Isocr. 125 A; χῥῆσθαι καὶ συνείναι τινί Andoc. 7. 32; generally, to deal with, make use of, employ, χρ. τάνδρῳ τοῖς τ' ἐμοῖς λόγοις Soph. Tr. 60; so, χρ. Πλάτῳνι, Ξενοφάντι to use, study their writings, Plat. 2. 79 D; —absol., οἱ χῥῶμενοι friends, Xen. Ages. 11, 13, Mem. 2. 6, 5.

2. esp. of sexual intercourse, χῥῆσθαι γυναίκῃ Hdt. 2. 181, cf. Xen. Mem. 1. 2, 29., 2. 1, 30, Isac. 39. 5, Dem. 1367. 20. 3. χῥῆσθαι αὐτῷ to make use of oneself or one's powers, Stallb. Plat. Crito 45 B; with a part., οὐδ' ὕγιανοντο χῥῶμενος αὐτῷ, not = οὐδ' ὕγιανον, but implying that one has work to be done without health to do it, Plat. Nic. 17; αὐτῷ νήφοντι χρ. Id. Eum. 17; so with an Adv., χρ. αὐτῷ ἀφειδῶς πρὸς τι Id. Alex. 45; —also, παρέχειν αὐτόν τινι χῥῆσθαι to place oneself at the disposal of another, Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 13., 8. 1, 5.

IV. absol., or with an Adv., οὕτω χῥῶνται οἱ Πέρσαι so the Persians are wont to do, such is their custom, Ib. 4. 3, 23, cf. Mem. 4. 6, 11. V. c. acc. rei, in Pseudo-Arist. Occ. 2, 22, and late: —for Hdt. 1. 99, v. supr. A. III. 2; in Xen. Ages. 11, 11, the dat. is now read.

VI. the pf. κέχρημαι (with pres. sense), to be in need or want of, to yearn after, εὐνήν . . . κέχρημένοι II. 19. 262; νόστον κέχρημένοι ἦδὲ γυναῖκας Od. 1. 13; κομίδης κέχρημένοι ἄνδρες Id. 124, etc.; which sense, though mostly Ep., is sometimes found in Att. Poets, τοῦ κέχρημένοι; Soph. Ph. 1264, cf. Eur. I. A. 382; βορᾶς κέχρημένοι Eur. Cycl. 98; οὐ πόνων κέχρημεθα Med. 334, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 801; so, τίνος κέχρησθε, γυναῖκες; in Theocrit. 26. 18; and the fut. pass., ὅς ἐμοι κέχρησεται αἰδοῦ Id. 16. 73; so some take σωφρονεῖν κέχρημένοι Aesch. Pers. 829, v. supr. A. III. 3; —in this sense it is almost always the part. that is used, which when absol. takes an adj. sense, lacking, needy, in need, poor, Od. 14. 155., 17. 347, Hes. Op. 315. 498, Eur. Supp. 327, Plat. Legg. 717 C; —in Nic. ap. Ath. 133 E, we have an act. form κέχρησθαι δαίτης. 2. but the pf. appears as a strengthd. pres., to have in use, and so to have, possess, φρεσὶ γὰρ κέχρητ' ἀγαθῶν Od. 3. 266, cf. Plat. Meno 72 A; also in the usual sense of the med., συμφορῇ κέχρησθαι Hdt. 1. 42, Eur. Med. 347.

VII. the aor. pass. χῥησθήναι, to be used, occurs twice, αἱ δὲ (sc. αἱ νέες) οὐκ ἐχρήσθησαν Hdt. 7. 144; ὥς ἂν χῥησθῇ so long as it be in use, Dem. 520. 1; Hesyech. also gives χῥησθήσεται χῥησιμεῖται: —v. supr. A. II.

D. for χῥῆ, v. sub voc.

χρεῖα, v. s. χρέος.

χρε-ἄγωγός, ὄν, carrying a debtor to prison, Hesyech.

χρε-ἄρπας, ἄγος, ὅ, one who grasps at money, Menetho 4. 330.

χρεῖσθαι, v. sub χρῶ (C). A. init.

χρεῖα, Ion. χρεῖη, ἡ: (χράσμαι, χρέος): —use, Lat. *usus*; and that, 1. as a property, use, advantage, service, χρεῖης εἵνεκα μηδεμῆς Theogn. 62; τῆς χρεῖας τοῦ παιδὸς ἀποστερηθῆναι Antipho 122. 44; ἡ χρ. τῆς ῥητορικῆς Plat. Gorg. 480 A; παυόντες τὴν τῆς ἰσχύος χρεῖαν Id. Rep. 371 E; χρεῖαν εἶναι τινί to be of service to one, Id. Symp. 204 C; τὰ οὐδὲν εἰς χρεῖαν things of no use or service, Dem. 1462. 16; χρεῖαν εἶχει εἰς τι is of service towards . . . Sosp. Kataψ. 1. 41; —for Soph. O. T. 725, v. sub ἐρευνᾶω I: —pl., χρεῖαι . . . φίλων ἀνδρῶν services rendered by them, Pind. N. 8, 71; χρεῖας or χρεῖαν τινὶ παρέχσθαι ap. Dem. 253. 15, and freq. in Polyb., etc.; ἐξήκοντα καὶ τρακῆα χρεῖαν γένῃ παρέχον δένδρον Plut. 2. 724 E; χρεῖαι ναυτικά ἐquipments, Ael. V. II. 2. 10.

2. as an action, using, use, usance, κτήσις καὶ χρ. Xen. Mem. 2. 4, 1, Plat. Rep. 451 C; ἐν χρεῖᾳ εἶναι in use, Id.

Phaedo 87 C; κατὰ τὴν χρ. for use, Id. Rep. 330 C; πρὸς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην χρ. Xen. Mem. 4. 2, 25; λόγους χρεῖα usage of, mode of using speech, Plat. Crat. 408 A; cf. Soph. 239 D.—pl. λάμπει γὰρ ἐν χρεῖασι αἰσιν ὡς περ .. χαλκός is made bright by constant use, Soph. Fr. 742.

3. of persons, familiarity, intimacy, τινὸς with one, Antipho 136. 40: generally, any relation of business or intercourse, ἐν χρεῖα τινὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους Plat. Rep. 372 A; ἢ πρὸς ἀλλήλους χρ. Arist. Rhet. 1 15, 22.

4. in Rhetoric, a pregnant sentence, maxim, remark, borrowed from some other author, and worked out by certain rules such χρεῖαι we possess from Hermogenes and Aphthonius; and Macho, the Comic Poet and Gramm., made a like collection of the *bons mots* of Greek courtesans, many of which still remain in Athenaeus; cf. p. 577 D, Diog. L. 2. 85, Plut. 2. 78 F, 218 A.

II. like Lat. *opus, need, want, necessity*, χρεῖας ὕπο Aesch. Theb. 286; ἢ ἔσται χρεῖας considering in what great need we are, Soph. O. T. 1443; χρεῖα πολεμεῖν to war with necessity, Id. O. C. 191, cf. ὑποσπάρεισθαι:—and c. gen. *want or lack of* .., φαρμάκων χρεῖα κατεσκεύαζοντο Aesch. Fr. 481; χρεῖαν ἔχων τινὸς Ib. 169; ἐν χρεῖα τύχης Id. Theb. 506; ἐν χρεῖα δόρος in the need or stress of war, Soph. Aj. 963; φορβῆς χρεῖα Id. Ph. 162, cf. 1004; so, χρεῖα ἐστὶ [γίγνεται] μοι τινός, Lat. *opus est mihi aliqua re*, Plat., cf. Legg. 834 B; ἢ μὴν ἐτι μὴν χρεῖαν ἔξει will have need of my help, Aesch. Fr. 169; ἐς χρεῖαν τῆς πόλεως ἀφικόντο came to feel the need of its assistance, Plat. Menex. 244 D; ἐν χρεῖα ἐναὶ or γίγνεσθαι τινος Id. Rep. 566 E, al.; χρ. ἔχει με τινος Soph. Ph. 646, Eur. Med. 1319; and so, τίς χρ. σ' ἐμοῦ [ἔχει]; Id. Hec. 976; cf. χρεῶ 1. 4; χρεῖαν ἔχω, c. inf., Ev. Matth. 3. 14:—proverb., χρ. διδάσκει, κἀν βροδὺς τις ἢ σοφόν = 'necessity's the mother of invention', Eur. Fr. 709, cf. El. 376, Menand. Καρχ. 6:—in pl., αἱ χρεῖαι βιάζονται πολὺν Antipho 121. 12; αἱ τοῦ σώματος χρ. Xen. Mem. 3. 12, 5; πρῶτ' ἡ καὶ μεγίστη τὴν χρ. ἢ τῆς τροφῆς παρασκευὴ Plat. Rep. 369 D, cf. 373 D; αἱ ἀναγκαῖαι χρ. Dem. 668. fin., cf. 1122. 1; αἱ πολεμικαὶ χρ. Arist. Pol. 6. 8, 14.

2. the result of need, want, poverty, Soph. Ph. 175, Eur. Hel. 420, etc.; διὰ τὴν χρ. καὶ τὴν πένιαν Ar. Pl. 534.

3. a request of necessity, opp. to ἀξίωσις (a claim of merit), Thuc. 1. 37, cf. 33: generally, a request, τὴν πρὶν γε χρεῖαν ἠνύσασθ' ἐμοῦ πάρα Aesch. Fr. 700; κίχῳ .. τοιάνδε σου χρεῖαν ἔχω make such a request of or to thee, Id. Cho. 481.

4. a needful or special business, a need, requirement, ὡς πρὸς τί χρεῖας; for what purpose? Soph. O. T. 1174, cf. 1755; χρῆσθαι τινὶ χρεῖαν ἢν ἀν ἐθέλωσι Plat. Legg. 868 B; δούναί ἐαυτὸν εἰς τὴν χρ. Polyb. 8. 18, 11:—esp. military or naval service, ἡ πολεμικὴ χρ. καὶ ἡ εἰρηρικὴ the requirements of war and of peace, Arist. Pol. 1. 6, 10; ἡ κατὰ θαλάτταν χρ., ἡ ἐν τῇ γῇ χρ. Polyb. 6. 52, 1, 32. 2, 3; hence of an action, engagement, affair, αἱ κατὰ μέρος χρεῖαι Id. 1. 84, 7, etc.: generally, a business, employment, function, Id. 3. 45, 2, etc.; χρ. πολιτικά Plut. Mar. 32, etc.:—a business, matter, like χρεός, Polyb. 2. 49, 9, al., N. T.

5. the needs of nature, ὡς ἐπὶ τινα χρ. ἀναγκαῖαν Diod. 4. 33; so in Byz., where it also means a necessary house, privy.

χρεῖακος, ἡ, ὄν, serving, χρεῖακοὶ servants, Arrian. Peripl. p. 10.

χρεῖος, τό, Ep. for χρεός, Hom., Hes.

χρεῖος, ὄν, (χρή) useful, ἀνὴρ εἰς οὐδὲν χρεῖος Anon. ap. Eust. 218. 8; in Aesch. Supp. 194 for τὰ χρεῖ' ἔπη Bamberger restored *χαχρεῖ'*. II. act. needing, being in want of, νῦν γὰρ εἰ χρεῖος φίλων Eur. H. F. 1337; πάντων .. χρεῖος Ib. 51; absol. needy, poor, χρεῖος εἰ, ξένῃ, φονγὰς Aesch. Supp. 202; χρεῖος ἂν οὐδὲν σθένει Eur. Fr. 143:—besides these examples, the word occurs in later Greek, e. g. λουτροῦ χρεῖος ἐστὶ Luc. Amor. 42, cf. Philo 2. 98, etc., v. Moeris 415, Th. M. 918.

χρεῖ-οφέλης, ου, ὄ, Ion. for χρεωφέλης, Hipp. Epist. 1285.

χρεῖω, τό, have force, avail, πρὸς or κατὰ τι Sext. Enip. M. 7. 436, al.

χρεῶ, ὅς, contr. οὐς, ἡ, Ep. for χρεώ.

χρεῶδης, ἐς, of useful or needful nature, freq. in Gramm.; τινὶ Plut. 2. 724 E; τὸ χρ. utility, Luc. Amor. 38; τὸ ἀναγκαῖον καὶ χρ. Plut. 2. 1118 C; ἐν πᾶσι τοῖς χρεῶδεσι τῆς πατρίδος C. I. 1223; χρ. ἀπόφθεγμα = χρεῖα I. 4, Diog. L. 4. 47: Sup. —ἐστατος Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 19.

χρεῶν, Ep. part. of χρεῶ (C).

χρεμετίζω, to neigh, whinny, Lat. *hinnire*, of horses, Il. 12. 51, Hdt. 3. 86, 87, Plat. Rep. 396 B, Phaedr. 254 D: metaph. of lewd men, χρ. ἐπὶ γυναῖκα LXX (Jer. 5. 8); so, οὐ χρεμετιστέον ἐπὶ γ. Just. M.—In Hes. Sc. 348 we have a shorter form of 3 pl. aor. 1, χρεμίσαν, as if from χρεμίζω; in Call. Fr. 352, a 3 sing. χρεμετῶ from χρεμετάω; and in Opp. C. 1. 234, Anth. P. 9. 295, a part. χρεμέθων from χρεμέθω. (From

✓XPEM come also χρομ-η, χρομ-αδος and χρεμ-πτομαι: cf. A. S. *grimetan* (to roar), O. H. G. *gram-izzōn* (*muurmur*), *ga-grim* (*creaking*); Slav. *grim-ati* (to sound):—perh. also akin to Χρέμ-ης, Χρέμ-υλος the querulous old man in the New Com., and to O. Norse *grimn-r* (*grim*), O. H. G. *gram*, *grimn-ida*; etc.)

χρεμετίσμα, τό, a neighing, whinnying; metaph., χρ. γάμου προκείμενον λέϊα Anth. P. 5. 245:—so χρεμετίσας, ἐως, ἡ, Nicet. Ann. 604. 9.

χρεμετισμός, ὁ, a neighing, whinnying, Ar. Eq. 553, Dion. H. de Comp. 16; in pl., Plut. 2. 902 B:—hence, 2. of any loud noise, thunder, Theod. V. T.

χρεμετιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fond of neighing, able to neigh, Philo 1. 310, Sext. Emp. P. 2. 211; ζῶν χρ., i. e. a horse, Plut. 2. 877 B:—Subst.

-τιότης, οὐ, ὄ, Cyrill. Hier.

Χρέμης and Χρέμυλος, v. χρεμετίζω fin.

χρεμίζω, v. sub χρεμετίζω.

χρέμμα, τό, spittle, expectoration, Diog. L. 2. 67.

χρέμπτομαι, fut. ψομαι, Dep. to clear one's throat, to hawk and spit, cough, Eur. Cycl. 626; esp. before making a speech, Ar. Thesm. 381; c. acc., αἵματ' αὐδὲς χρ. to spit blood, Hipp. 1145 G; so, μήλα χρ. Eupol. Κολακ. 27; πλατὺ χρεμψάμενος Luc. Catapl. 12, cf. pro Imagg. 20. (Akin to χρεμετίζω, cf. Lat. *s-creo*.)

χρεμπτόν, τό, = χρέμμα, Gloss.

Χρεμύλος, ὁ, v. sub Χρέμης.

χρέμυς, υῖος, ὁ, also κρέμυς, a sea-fish, also called λιθοκέφαλος, Arist. Fr. 278:—cf. χρομύς.

χρέμψ, a kind of fish, coupled with λάβραξ, Arist. H. A. 4. 18, 18 (v. l. χρέψ, but with nothing to determine gender or declension).

χρεμψι-θέατρος, ὄν, = ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ χρεμπτόμενος, Com. Anon. 181.

χρέμψις, εὖς, ἡ, a hawking and spitting, Gloss.

χρεο-δοσία, ἡ, the payment of a debt, and χρεοδοτέω, to pay debts, Hdn. Epim. 207.

χρεο-, χρεολ-, etc., worse forms in compos. for χρεω-, acc. to Lob. Phryn. 390; though Dind., after Hdn. Epim. 207, prefers the short vowel.

χρεῖμα, Ion. for χρεῶμα, Hdt.: v. sub χρεῶ (C).

χρεῶν, f. l. for χρεῶν, in some Mss. of Hdt.

χρεός, τό, Ep. χρεῖος Hom. (who also uses χρεός, but only in Od.): Att.

χρεῶς Phryn. 391, Choerob. in Theod. 394 (and this form appears in Mss., Dem. 900. 14, 988. 24, 1019. 23, 1040. 19; but χρεός in Plat. Polit. 267 A, Legg. 958 B):—gen. χρεῖος Eur. I. A. 373; no dat. occurs in Ep. forms:—pl., nom. and acc. χρεῖά Hes. Op. 645, χρεῖά Ar. Nub. 39. 443, Plat.; gen. χρεῶν Ar. Nub. 13. 118, Plat. Rep. 566 A, al., Ep. χρεῶν Hes. Op. 402; Ep. dat. χρεῖσι Manetho 4. 135; χρεῖσαι Ar. Rh. 3. 1198: (χρεῶμα, χρή):

I. that which one needs must pay, an obligation, debt, Ἀρρ. .. χρεός καὶ δεσμὸν ἀλύτας Od. 8. 353, cf. 355; used esp. of the obligation to restore or pay for cattle and plunder, a debt for 'lifted' cattle, so the heralds of the Pylians summoned to arms all οἱ χρεῖος ὀφείλλετ' .. πολέσιν γὰρ Ἐπειοὶ χρεῖος ὀφείλλον (where Schol. Ven., τὰ περιελασθέντα ἐκ τῆς Πύλων ἐκ τῶν Ἐπειῶν θρέμματα χρεῖος καλεῖ) Il. 11. 685—698, cf. Od. 3. 367, 2. 17; χρεῖος ἀποστήσασθαι, i. e. to pay it in full, Il. 13. 746:—freq. in later writers, simply a debt, αὐτὸς ἔτισε .. χρεός Theogn. 205; ἀρὰς τίνει χρ. pays the debt demanded by the curse, Aesch. Ag. 457; μὴ τι πέρα χρεός .. πόλει προσάψης debt, i. e. guilt, Soph. O. C. 235; χρ. πράσσειν τινὰ to exact payment of a debt from one, Pind. O. 3. 12; ἐμὸν καταίσχυνε χρ. dishonoured my debt, i. e. dishonoured me for not paying my debt, for not keeping my promise, Ib. 10 (11). 10; τεὸν χρ. the debt due to thee, Id. P. 8. 45:—then in Com. and Prse, χρεός ἀποδίδωμι to repay a debt, Hdt. 2. 136 (where also we have χρ. δίδωμι to lend, and χρ. λαμβάνειν to contract a debt), cf. Ar. Nub. 117, Plat. Polit. 267 A; ἔχω χρ. εἰπεῖν οὐδὲν ἀνδρὸς Ἑλλήνων I know of nothing that I owe to any man of Greece, Hdt. 3. 140; χρ. ἀπαίτειν Plut. Otho 2; ἀνέμια, Id. Sol. 15; χρεός τὸ ἐπὶ τὴν τράπεζαν (sc. ὀφειλόμενον) Dem. 900. 14; ἔχειν τι εἰς χρεός Plut. Caes. 48:—in pl. debts, Hes. Op. 645, Ar. Nub. 13, etc.; χρεῶν λύσις Hes. Op. 402; χρεῶ ἀπολαμβάνειν Andoc. 25. 20; χρεῶ ἐπὶ τόκοις ὀφειλόμενα Isac. 88. 23; τὴν οὐσίαν ἅπασαν χρεῶ κατέλιπε left all the property in outstanding debts, Dem. 986. 24; χρεῶ εἰσπραχθέντα Ib. 26; χρ. ἐκπληρῶν, διαλύνει to pay, clear them off, Plat. Legg. 958 B, Plut. Lucull. 20; πρὸς τὰ χρ. ἀπάγεσθαι Dion. H. 4. 9:—cf. ἀποκοπή, χρεωκοπία.

2. the debt that all must pay, one's destiny, fate, death, Alciophro 1. 25, cf. Plat. Ax. 367 B, LXX (Sap. 15. 18).

II. in Poets, also, a needful business, an affair, matter, ἐὼν αὐτοῦ χρεῖος ἑλδόμενος Od. 1. 409, cf. 2. 45; χρεῖος πᾶν ἐπικρανέις, of Zeus, Aesch. Supp. 374; a thing much desired, a purpose, object, εἰ μὴν γὰρ οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδ' ἐκπράξω χρεῖος Ib. 472, cf. Soph. O. T. 156, O. C. 251; πᾶν δ' ἔθελαι .. χρ. ἐκτετέλεσται Theocr. 25. 53; c. gen., like χάριν, σὺν οὐκ ἔλασσον ἢ κείνης χρ. Eur. Hec. 892.

2. almost the same as χρεῖμα, a thing, τί χρεῖος; = τί χρεῖμα; wherefore? Aesch. Ag. 85; ἐφ' ὃ τι χρ. ἐμύλεται; Eur. Or. 151; τί καὶνόν χρ. ἔβα δόμοις; Id. Heracl. 95, cf. Fr. 1000.

3. ἐλάφους, μέγα τι χρ. (v. χρῆμα 1. 3) Call. Dian. 100, cf. Theocr. 24. 65.

III. in Od. 11. 479, ἦλθον Τειρεΐδα κατὰ χρεός seems to be = Τειρεΐδα χρησόμενος (10. 492) to consult him.

2. elsewh., κατὰ χρεός means according to what is due, as is meet, h. Hom. Merc. 138, cf. Ap. Rh. 3. 189.

IV. a duty, task, charge, office, ἦλθε τούτ' ἐπὶ χρεός Pind. O. 1. 71, cf. 7. 72; οἱς τὸδ' ἦν χρεός Aesch. Pers. 777, cf. Theb. 20; τὸ σὺν μελέσθω .. φρουρησάι χρεός Soph. El. 74, cf. Eur. Or. 1253, I. T. 683, H. F. 530.

V. τὸ συνδρῶν χρ. the circumstance of being an accomplice, Eur. Androm. 337.

VI. anything useful or serviceable, χρεῶν χρήσονται μετὰδόντι ποιήσασθαι Hipp. Jusj.

VII. παρὰ χρεός = παραχρήμα, Nic. Al. 627.

VIII. = χρεῖα, like χρεῖος, want, need, τί δὲ τούτ' ἔχει πλέκους χρεός: Ar. Ach. 454, cf. Bion 13. 2.

χρεο-οφέλης, = χρεωφ-, Byz.; χρεο-οφέλης in Apollon. de Pron. 263.

χρεο-φύλακτον, τό, v. sub χρεωφ-.

χρεῶ, Ion. for χρεῶ (C) A, to deliver an oracle, h. Hom. Ap. 253, 293.

χρεῶ, Ep. χρεῶ, gen. οὐς, ἡ, v. sub fin.: (χρεός, χρεῖα):—want, need; hence desire, longing, urgent wish, often in Hom.; ἡ τι μάλα χρεῶ of a truth something is much needed, Il. 9. 197, cf. 10. 172; χρεοὶ ἀναγκαῖη by dire necessity, 8. 57; c. gen., χρεῶ ἐμείο want, need of me, I. 341, cf. Od. 4. 634; ἢ οὐ χρεῶ πείσματος ἔστιν where there is no need of a cable, 9. 136.

2. χρεῶ ἰκάνεται want, necessity arises, Il. 10. 118, 142, Od. 6. 136; so, χρεῶ γίγνεται Il. 1. 341; χρεῶ βεβήκεν Ἀχαιοὺς 10. 172; τίποτε δὲ σε χρεῶ δευρ' ἦγαγε; Od. 4. 312.

3. χρ. ἰκάνει τινά comes upon him, ὅτι με χρεῶ τὸσον ἴκει 5. 189; τίνα χρεῶ τὸσον ἴκει; 2. 28; also, ἐμὲ δὲ χρεῶ γίγνεται αὐτῆς (sc. τῆς νῆος, χρεῶ γίγνεται being = χρῆ 1. 2), 4. 634; and even, οὐδὲ τί μιν χρεῶ ἔσται τυμβοχοῆς Il. 21. 322.

4. hence the

common Homeric elliptical use of *χρέω* c. acc. pers., *τίποτε δὲ σε χρέω* (sc. *ἰκάνει*); Od. i. 225, ll. 10. 85; in this phrase, *χρέω* is often followed by a gen., *οὔτε με ταύτης χρέω τιμῆς* need of it touches me not, ll. 9. 608; *χρέω βουλῆς ἐμὲ καὶ σέ 10. 43*, cf. 9. 75; *τί δέ σε χρέω μέω*; 11. 606;—also c. inf., *τὸν δὲ μάλα χρέω ἐστάμεναι κρατερῶς* he needs must stand firm, ll. 11. 409; *οὐδὲ τί μιν χρέω νῆων ἐπιβαίνεμεν* Od. 4. 707; cf. ll. 18. 406, Od. 15. 201, Ar. Rh. i. 649;—in Att., Eur. has once imitated this ellipse, *ἀλλὰ τίς χρέα σ' ἐμοῦ*; Hec. 976, cf. Pors. Or. 659, and v. *χρή 1. 2*.

II. like *χρέων*, necessity, destiny, fate, Ap. Rh. 3. 33, 21. III. like *χρέος*, an affair, business, lb. 4. 191.—The word is Ep.—Hom. uses both forms *χρέω* and *χρεῖω*, equally; but in the ellipt. phrase, mentioned I. 3, he always has *χρέω*, and that as monosyll.—hence in ll. 11. 606, *χρέω* before a vowel is used short, cf. Nāke Choeril. p. 161.

χρεω-κοπέω, to cut down debts, cancel them, Lat. *novas tabulas facere*, Plut. 2. 829 C:—metaph., *χρ. τὸν λόγον* lb. 764 A; *χρ. μέρος ἡμῶν* lb. 968 D:—Pass. to be cheated or defrauded, lb. 829 C. (It is very uncertain whether *χρεω-* or *χρεω-* should be read: v. sub *χρεω-*.)

χρεω-κοπία, ἡ, a cancelling of debts, Polyb. Fr. Hist. 68, Dion. H. 5. 67:—such a measure was Solon's *σεισάχθεια*, called *χρεῶν ἀποκοπή* by Plut. Sol. 15.

χρεω-κοπίδης, οὐ, ὁ, one who cancels his debts, an insolvent: esp. said of those friends of Solon at Athens, who took advantage of his *σεισάχθεια*, Plut. Solon 15.

χρεω-λυτέω or *χρεολ-* (v. sub *χρεω-*), to discharge a debt, Plut. Alcib. 5; *χρ. τὸν μισθὸν* to pay wages that are due, Joseph. A. J. 18. 8, 9. *χρεόμενος*, Ion. part. of *χράομαι*, ll. 23. 834.

χρεῶν (in some Mss. of Hdt. sometimes wrongly *χρεόν*), τό: gen. τοῦ *χρεῶν* Eur. Hipp. 1256, H. F. 21, so that it is indecl., though little used save in nom. and acc.:—properly a part. neut. of *χρεῖω* (Ion. *χρέω*):—that which an oracle declares, that which must be, τὸ *χρεῶν γίνεσθαι* Hdt. 7. 17; τὸ *χρεῶν τοῦ χρησμοῦ* Plut. Nic. 14: hence II. need, necessity, fate, like *χρεῖα* II, Eur. ll. c., Bacch. 515; ἡ *τε ἡλικία καὶ τὸ χρεῶν* Plat. Phaedr. 255 A; *μοίρας τοῦ χρεῶν τ' ἀπαλλαγὴ* Eur. Hipp. 1256; *εἰς τὸ χρεῶν ἵέναι* Plat. Ak. 364 C; *εἰς τὸ χρεῶν πρὸς necessitate*, Strab. 368; *τὴν εἰς τὸ χρ. ποιέσθαι* Plut. 2. 113 C; τό *τοι χρεῶν οὐκ ἔστι μὴ χρεῶν ποιεῖν* ap. Plut. 2. 103 A. 2. mostly in the phrase *χρεῶν* (sc. *ἔστι*), much like *χρή*, 'tis fated, necessary, Lat. *oportet*, c. inf., Theogn. 564, Aesch. Ag. 922, Soph. O. T. 633, etc.;—c. acc. et inf., Pind. P. 2. 96, Hdt. i. 41, 57, 2. 133, and in Att., as Aesch. Pr. 772, 970, al., Soph. Ph. 1439, Ar. Eq. 138, Thuc. 5. 49. 3. sometimes as a neut. part. (like *ἔξων*, etc.), it being necessary, since it was necessary, Hdt. 5. 50, 9. 58.

III. more rarely that which is expedient or right, Choeril. 7 (p. 160 Nāke), *ἐννεπε τί σοι χρεῶν ὑποπυγεῖν* Soph. Ph. 143; *μητέρ' εἰ χρεῶν ταύτην προσαυδᾷν* Id. El. 273, cf. 983, Ar. Nub. 1447, etc.; with the Art., *ἐκάνεν οὐ οὐ χρῆν, καὶ τὸ μὴ χρῆν παθεῖ* Aesch. Cho. 930.—In Trag. *χρεῶν* (= *χρή*) appears without *ἔστι* or *ἦν*, but in Ar. and Prose the verb is more commonly added; not so, however, in Plat. Soph. 220 D, Criti. 107 B, al. IV. absol., οὐ *χρεῶν ἀρχετε* ye rule unwrightfully, Thuc. 3. 40.—Hom. and Hes. do not use it at all, Od. 15. 201 being f. l. for *χρέω*. [In Poets *χρεῶν* is sometimes monosyll., v. Nāke Choeril. 161.]

χρέως, τό, Att. for *χρέος* i, a debt, v. sub voce. *χρεωστέω*, to be in debt, Epiphan. 27. 4, Schol. ll. 11. 688:—Pass. *χρεωστούμαι*, to have a debt owing to one, Heliod. 5. 30.—Hence *χρεώστημα*, τό, a debt, Phot.;—*χρεώστησις*, ἡ, Hesych. II. *χρ. πίστιν* to owe allegiance, Anna Conn. 2. 82.

χρεώστης, οὐ, ὁ, a debtor, Plut. 2. 101 C, Luc. Abdic. 15, C. I. 2817. 14. *χρεωστικός*, Adv. on account of debts, Amphiloch., Eust. 56. 35.

χρεωφιλής, οὐ, ὁ, a debtor, one in debt, Ev. Luc. 7. 41; c. gen. pers., lb. 16. 5, Cic. Att. 7. 8; c. gen. rei, Plut. Caes. 5; metaph., opp. to *εὐεργέτης* Id. Galb. 8:—in Mss. sometimes *χρεοφ-*, v. Lob. Phryn. 691. *χρεωφίλημα*, τό, a debt, Poll. 8. 141.

χρεω-φύλακιον, or *χρεοφ-*, τό, the office in which the register of public debtors is kept, C. I. 2826. 38., —27, —29, —30, al.

χρεω-φύλαξ [?], ακος, ὁ, a keeper of the register of public debtors, C. I. 3429:—*χρεωφύλακός*, to be a *χρεωφύλαξ*, lb. (add.) 3831 a², a¹. *χρεω-φύλακία*, ἡ, the office of *χρεωφύλαξ*, lb. (addend.) 3847 b. 11.

χρεώψια, τὰ, a dub. word in a Cret. Inscr. (C. I. 2554. 71): it seems to mean public auction, v. Büchh. p. 407.

χρή or *χρή*, ἡ, = *χρεῶν* II, need, necessity, only to be found in the phrase *χρή* or *χρή* 'σται, which serves as a fut. to *χρή*, it will be needful, c. inf., Soph. O. C. 504, Fr. 537, Pherecr. Ἀφρ. 8, Ar. Fr. 329, Phryn. (Com.) Μοδ. 4.—On this form (which the Mss. generally corrupt into *χρησται* and *χρησθαι*), v. Schol. Soph. O. C. l. c.: Dind. writes it *χρή* 'σται, comparing *Βασίλη* for *Βασίλει*; but Herm. (Soph. l. c.) and Meineke (Com. Fr. 5. p. 27) write *χρησται*.

χρή, impers.; subj. *χρή* Soph. Ph. 999, Eur. Alc. 49, Ar. Lys. 133: opt. *χρή* Aesch. Pr. 217, Soph. Tr. 162, Plat.; inf. *χρήναι*, poet. also *χρήν*, v. inf. III, Pors. Hec. 264:—impf. *ἐχρήν* (not *ἐχρην*) Soph. Fr. 94, Ar. Ran. 152; but more often without the augm. *χρήν* even in Att., whence it is prob. that *σε χρήν* should be read for *σ' ἐχρήν* in Ar. Pl. 487, 624, 967; but *ἐχρήν* appears now and then in Mss. of Prose writers, Thuc. 6. 57, Plat. Prot. 335 C, cf. Pors. snmpl. praef. Hec. (I):—fut. *χρήσει* Hdt. 7. 8, Plat. Legg. 509 B.—The accents both of *χρή* and *ἐχρήν* should be noticed; for by rule they ought to be *χρή*, *ἐχρην*. Properly from *χράω* (c) A, to deliver an oracle:—hence impers. *χρή* (orig. perhaps with *ὁ θεός*, somewhat like *ῥέι, νίφει*), it is fated, necessary (cf. Hdt. i. 8, though Hdt. usu. has *χρεῶν ἔστι*), Aesch. Pr. 100, etc.; *οὐδὲ ἐν ἱαμα ὅ τι χρήν προσφέροντας ὠφελεῖν* no one

remedy which one was sure to do good by administering, Thuc. 2. 51: c. inf. praes. aut aor., it must, must needs, one must or ought to do (like *δεῖ*, which is only once used in Hom.), *νὺν δὲ χρή τετλάμεν ἔμης* Od. 3. 209; *τὸν νὺν χρή κομῆειν* 6. 207; cf. ll. i. 216., 4. 57, etc.; also in Att. *σῆμαιν' ὅ τι χρή συμπράττειν* Aesch. Pr. 295; *ὅ τι χρή πάσχειν ἐθέλω* lb. 1067; *ὅ τι χρή ποιεῖν* Plat. Euthyphro 4 C, 9 A; *τούτου θανείν χρήν αὐτὸν οὐνεκ' ἐκ σθένος* Soph. El. 579;—but more often, like *δεῖ* and Lat. *oportet*, *deceat*, c. acc. pers. et inf. *one must, one must needs, it behoves, befits* one to . . ., *ἐμὲ δὲ χρή γήραι πείθεσθαι* ll. 23. 644; *τῷ σε χρή πόλεμον . . παῦσαι* 7. 331; *οὐδὲ τί σε χρή νηλεὲς ἦτορ ἔχειν* 9. 496, cf. Soph. Ant. 247, Fr. 148; *τί χρή με . . στέγειν ἡ τί λέγειν*; Id. Ph. 135.—Sometimes the inf. must be supplied from the context, esp. in Hom. in phrases like *τίποτε μάχης ἀποπαύει*; *οὐδὲ τί σε χρή why cease from battle?* for it behoves these not (sc. *ἀποπαύεσθαι*) ll. 16. 721, cf. 19. 420; *σο, ὅδε χρή περὶν ἔντα* (sc. *μάρνασθαι*) Od. 9. 50; *σο in Att., ποθεῖν ἢ μὴ χρή* (sc. *ποθεῖν*) Aesch. Ag. 342; *ἐπιπλεύσει τις ὡς χρή* (sc. *ἐπιπλεύσαι*) Thuc. 2. 89; *ὕσαντες οἷς χρή* (sc. *θῆσαι*) Plat. Rep. 515 E; etc.; *σο, ὡς χρή* Aesch. Ag. 1556; etc.—The impf. often expresses something that ought to have been, but has not, *ἐνθάδ' οὐ παραστατεῖ, ὡς χρήν*, 'Ορέσσης Aesch. Ag. 879; *ἐκάνεν οὐ οὐ χρῆν* Id. Cho. 930; cf. Soph. Tr. 1133; but it is often merely the past tense of *χρή*, *χρήν γὰρ Κανδαυλὴ γενέσθαι κακῶν* Hdt. i. 8; and sometimes stands for *χρή*, *χρήν τί λέγειν ὑμᾶς σοφὸν ὃ νικήσετε* Ar. Pl. 487, cf. 432:—absol., *ἐρεῖ τις, οὐ χρῆν* ἀλλὰ τί χρήν εἶπατε Eur. Fr. 707 (Ar. Ach. 540); *ἀκαιρότερον ἄντα ἢ χρῆν* Plat. Polit. 307 E.

2. also sine inf., c. acc. pers. et gen. it does not, *οὐδὲ τί σε χρή ἀφροσύνης* thou hast no need of imprudence, i. e. it does not befit thee, ll. 7. 109; *οὐ μὲν σε χρή ἐτ' αἰδοῦς* Od. 3. 14; *τί με χρή μητέρος αἶνον* 21. 110; *μυθήσεται ἄπτεό* (i. e. *ἄπου*) *σε χρή* i. 124; *τέο σε χρή*; 4. 463;—c. gen. only, *ἠφελείας χρή there is need of . .*, Longin. 34.—This usage is denied to the Att. Poets by Pors. Or. 659, cf. *χρέω* i. 4. 3. c. dat. pers. pro acc., but all passages cited from Classic authors are dub.; in ll. 5. 490, Aesch. Pr. 3, the dat. belongs to the inf. *μᾶλιν*; in Soph. Ant. 736 Dind. restores *με* for *γέ*; in Eur. Med. 886, *ῥ* depends on *μετέναι*; in Ion 1317, Dobree read *τοὺς δέ γ' ἐνδίκους*, and in Lys. 180. 22, *δικαίους* may be the true reading.

II. sometimes in a less strong sense, *one may, one can, πῶς χρή τοῦτο περᾶναι*; how is one to get through this? Theocr. 15. 45; often also in Dem. and Luc., v. Valck. Adon. p. 354 A.

III. *τὸ χρῆν* (infim.) fate, destiny, Eur. H. F. 828, Hec. 260, ubi v. Dind.; Eust. 751. 54 also quotes it from Soph.; cf. *χρεῶν*.

χρή, *χρής*, = *χρήσις*, *χρήσις*, v. sub *χράω* (B) III. 2. *χρήσει*, v. sub *χρεῖω*.

χρήζω, fut. *χρήσω* Tim. Locr. 99 A; but in Att. hardly used save in pres., and impf. (but v. inf. II): Ep. and Ion. *χρήζω*, as always in Hom., and so Bekk. and Dind. read in Hdt., though both forms occur in the Mss.: Dor. *χρήσθω* Theocr. 8. 11; Megar. Dor. *χρήσθω* Ar. Ach. 734:—fut. *χρήσω*, Ion. *χρήσω* Tim. Locr. 99 A, Hdt. 7. 38:—aor. Ion. *χρήσαι*, *χρήσας* Id. 5. 65, 20: (*χράω* (B)). To need, want, lack, have need of, c. gen., *χρήσονται . . ἡγήσας* ll. 11. 835; *ἐίπετο . . ὅτεν χρῆσιν ἰούμην* Od. 17. 121, 558; *οὐδ' ἐμοῦ διδασκάλου χρήσις* Aesch. Pr. 374:—absol. in part. *χρήσων lacking, needy, poor*, Od. 11. 340, Hes. Op. 349.

2. to desire, long for, ask for, crave, desire, *χρήσειν ἀπέντος* lb. 365; *τοῦτον ὦν δοκέω . . ποιήσειν ὦν ἂν χρήζωμεν* Hdt. 5. 30; *χρημάτων χρ.* Id. 9. 87; *χρ. βορᾶς* Aesch. Cho. 530; *τοῦ μακροῦ χρ. βίου* Soph. Aj. 473:—rarely c. acc. rei, *πάν μάλλον δοκέω μιν χρήσειν ἡ τὸ ἐδεσθῆ* Hdt. 7. 38; *ῶστ' ἄλλα χρήσειν* Soph. O. T. 595, cf. Eur. Supp. 123;—in most cases an inf. may be supplied, *φράς' ὅ τι χρήσει* (sc. *φράσειν*) Ar. Nub. 359, cf. 453; *ἴθ' ὅποι χρήσει* (sc. *λέναι*) lb. 891, cf. Thesm. 751, Aesch. Pr. 928, Soph. O. T. 365, 622, O. C. 643. b. c. acc. pers. et inf. to ask or desire that one should do a thing, Hdt. i. 41, 112, 152, al.; so also c. gen. pers. et inf. to desire of one to do, Id. 5. 19, 65., 9. 55; in Att., c. inf. only, to desire to do a thing, Aesch. Pr. 233, 283, al., Soph. O. T. 91, Eur. Hec. 347, etc.; but rare in Prose, and Thuc. 3. 109, Xen. Cyr. i. 6, 15, Arist. Plant. i. 1, 21. o. c. dnpl. gen. pers. et rei, *πάντε ἐγὼ ὕμῶν χρήζων συνέλεξα* Hdt. 7. 53; *σο, χρήσειν παρά τινος* Vita Hom. 17.

3. *μὴ γὰς ἐπὶ λέξιν θανεῖν ἐχρήσας* in Soph. O. C. 1713, is explained, *O that thou hadst not desired to die . .*,—a very unusual construction; cf. *ἐπωφύλησα* for *ὠφελον* (supr. 541);—Dind. and Wunder reject the line, as interpolated from 1705. 4. the part. *χρήζων* is used absol. for *εἰ χρήσει*, if one will, if one chooses, Theogn. 952, Aesch. Cho. 340; *ἄλλα φανεῖ χρήζων* (sc. *Ερμῆς*) if propitious, lb. 815; *εἰ θεὸν χρήζων* ἔχει Eur. Supp. 597:—also, τὸ *χρήζων* your solicitation, Eur. I. A. 1017; cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. 436 Obs. 4.

II. Pass. *χρησθεῖς* being asked or required, as Herm. reads in Soph. Ant. 24; perh. it may be *χρησθεῖς*, aor. pass. of *χράω* (c) A, being warned (as by an oracle); but the word can hardly be correct; Campbell suggests *προβείς*.—Cf. *χρησκομαι*.

χρήσω, = *χράσω* (c), to deliver an oracle, foretell, only in Eur. Hel. 516; and here *χρήσας* has been proposed for *χρήζου*.—Several forms of *χρήσω* have been wrongly referred to this sense, v. Herm. Soph. O. C. 1428, Dind. Steph. Thes. 8. col. 1648.

χρήσια, ἡ, Ion. for *χρεῖα*, Hesych. i.—*χρήζω*, Ion. for *χρήζω*. *χρησκομαι*, Ion. frequent. of *χρήζω*, to be much in want of, *τινι* Hdt. 3. 117.

χρήμα, τό: (χράομαι) —a thing that one uses or needs, cf. Xen. Occ. 1, 9 sq.; hence in pl. goods, property, money, gear, chattels, (*χρήματα* λέγονται πάντα ὅσων ἀξία νομισμάτων μετρεῖται Arist. Eth. N. 4. 1, 2). Od. 2. 78, 203, etc. (never in ll.), Hes. Op. 318, 405, Hdt. 2. 28, etc.; *χρήματα καὶ κτήματα* Isocr. 8 A; *σκεύη καὶ χρήμασι* Xen. Mem. 1. 9, sq.

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Thuc. 6. 97; πρόβατα καὶ ἄλλα χρ. Xen. An. 5. 2, 4; τὰ ἀνδράποδα .. καὶ χρήματα τὰ πλείστα ἀπέδρα αὐτοῦς lb. 7. 8, 12:—proverb., χρήματα ψυχῇ βροτοῖσι a man's money is his life, Hes. Op. 684; χρήματ' ἀνὴρ money makes the man, Alcæe. 50, Pind. I. 2. 17; ἐν χρήμασιν οἰκεῖ πατρώϊος Aesch. Eum. 757, cf. Cho. 135; also, χρημάτων πέντηες Eur. El. 37; τὰ χρήματ' ἐνεχρυσίζονται Ar. Nub. 241; χρήματα πορίζει Id. Eccl. 236; ἄριστος εἰς χρ. Andoc. 10. 24; κρείσσων χρημάτων Thuc. 2. 60; χρήμασι νικᾶσθαι lb.; χρημάτων ἀδωρότατος lb. 65; ἐλπίδα χρημάτων ὠνήτην Id. 3. 40; μήτε χρημάτων φειδόμενος μήτε πόνων Plat. Phædo 78 A; ζημιούσθαι χρήμασι Id. Legg. 721 B; even of debts, τὰ χρ. διαλύσαι Dem. 460. 20; δεθέντα ἐπὶ χρήμασιν ἐν τῷ δεσποτηρίῳ Id. 752. 20.—Acc. to Poll. 9. 87, the Ion. used also the sing. in this sense, and so we find it once, ἐπὶ κόσῳ ἂν χρήματι.; for how much money. .? Ans. ἐπ' οὐδέν, Hdt. 3. 38; but this was not common till late, as in Diod. 13. 106, Luc. V. H. 1. 20, Act. Ap. 4. 37; cf. however οὐδένος χρημάτων δέχσασθαι ἂν no price, Andoc. 20. 13;—χρήματα goods, merchandise, Xen. Hell. 1. 6, 37, Thuc. 3. 74.

II. generally, a thing, matter, affair, event, h. Hom. Merc. 332, Hes. Op. 342, 400; πρῶτον χρημάτων πόντων Thuc. 7. 145; ἀντὶ πάντων χρ. on every account, Andoc. 22. 24; χρημάτων δεινότερον Id. 19. 41; κινεῖν πᾶν χρῆμα 'to leave no stone unturned,' Hdt. 5. 96; τεκμαίρει χρῆμ' ἕκαστον 'deeds shew the man,' Pind. O. 6. 124:—of a battle, an affair, Plat. Caes. 47. 2. χρῆμα is often expressed where it might be omitted, δεινὸν χρ. ἐποιεῖντο Hdt. 8. 16; οἶόν τι χρ. ποιήσειε lb. 135; ἐς ἀπάνεῃ χρ. ἀποστελλεῖν ἀποικίαν to send out a colony without any certain destination, Id. 1. 150; often in Trag., τί χρῆμα; like τί; what? e. g. Aesch. Pr. 298, Cho. 10, Soph. Ph. 1231; or why? Eur. Alc. 512; so, τί χρῆμα δρᾶς; Soph. Aj. 288; τί χρῆμα πάσχω; Valck. Hipp. 909; τί δ' ἐστὶ χρῆμα; what is the matter? Aesch. Cho. 885; πικρὸν τί μοι χρ. ἐδόκει εἶναι Plat. Gorg. 485 B, cf. Theat. 209 E, al., and v. χρέος II. 2.

3. in like manner, χρῆμα is used in periphrases to express something strange or extraordinary of its kind, μέγα σὺνδ χρῆμα a monster of a boar, Wess. Hdt. 1. 36; ὅς χρ. μέγιστον Ibid., cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 8; τοῦ χειμῶνος χρ. ἀφόρητον Hdt. 7. 188; τὸ χρ. τῶν νυκτῶν ὅσον what a terrible length the nights are, Ar. Nub. 2; λιπαρὸν τὸ χρ. τῆς πόλεως what a grand city! Id. Av. 826, cf. Lys. 83; κλέπτου τὸ χρ. τὰνδρὸς a thievish sort of fellow, Id. Vesp. 933; τὸ χρ. τὸ νουθήματος Id. Lys. 1085; μακάριον λέγεις τυράννου χρῆμα your tyrant-creature, Plat. Rep. 567 E; χρ. θαυμαστὸν γυναικὸς Plat. Ant. 31; also without a gen., ἐλαφόν, καλὸν τι χρ. καὶ μέγα Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 8; σοφὸν τὸν χρῆμ' ἀνδρώπῳ truly a clever creature is he! Theocr. 15. 83; κοῦφον χρ. καὶ πτηνὸν καὶ ἱερὸν, of the poet, Plat. Ion 534 B; χρ. καλὸν τι such a fine thing! Theocr. 15. 23; cf. πράγμα II. 4.

b. so, to express a great number or mass, as we say, a lot, a deal, a heap of . . , πολλὸν τι χρ. τῶν ὀφίων, χρ. πολλὸν ἀρδίων, νέων Hdt. 3. 109, 4. 81, 6. 43; χρ. πολλὸν τι χρυσοῦ Id. 3. 130; σμικρὸν τὸ χρ. βίου Eur. Supp. 953; ὅσον τὸ χρ. παρῶπων what a lot of locusts! Ar. Ach. 150, cf. Pax 1192; ὅσον τὸ χρ. πλακούντος Id. Eq. 1215; πολλὸν χρ. τεμαχῶν Id. Pl. 804; τὸ χρ. τῶν κόπων ὅσον what a lot of them! Id. Ran. 1278; τὸν λαμπαδῶν ὅσον τὸ χρ. Id. Thesm. 280;—also of persons, χρ. θηλειῶν womankind, Eur. Phoen. 198; σφενδομητὸν πάμπολὺ τι χρ. Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 5; μέγα χρ. Λακαονῶν Theocr. 18. 4.—Through the interchange between χρῆμα and κτήμα is frequent, they are properly distinguished just as χράσμαι and κτάσμαι, so that κτήμα is strictly a possession, χρῆμα what one wants or uses, v. κτήμα sub fin., and cf. Schäf. Mel. p. 17, Cic. Fam. 7. 20.

χρηματίας, ov, ὁ, a rich man, cited from Manetho.

χρηματίζω, fut. ἴσω N. T., Att. ἴω Lycurg. 152. 31; pf. χρηματίκα Dinarch. 103. 21; (χρήμα). Prose Verb. to negotiate, transact business, have dealings, esp. in money matters (though this special sense is mostly confined to the Med.), Thuc. 1. 87, 5. 61, Polyb. 5. 81, 5; χρ. τι Thuc. 6. 62, Isocr. 73 D, Plat. Theat. 18. 2. χρ. περὶ τινος to consult, debate, hear and advise about a matter, περὶ Εὐριπίδου τί χρῆ παθεῖν Ar. Thesm. 377, cf. Pol. 4. 15, 12, Decret. ap. Dem. 517. 3, Arist. Rhet. 1. 4, 4; ὑπὲρ τινος Id. Fr. 394:—absol. to consult, deliberate, πρὶν ἂν ἀπαξ γνῶ τὸ δικαστήριον, πάλιν χρηματίσαι Dem. 717. 26, cf. Aeschin. 4. 10; χρ. ἰδίᾳ χρ., of intriguing persons, Dem. 430. 24; of the πρυτάνεις and στρατηγοί, Decret. ibid. 250. 10, cf. 285. 1, Plat. Timol. 38; of a judge, to give judgment, App. Hispan. 98. 3. to give audience to, to answer after deliberation, c. dat. pers., Xen. Ath. 3. 1, Polyb. 3. 66, 6, etc.; τινὶ περὶ τινος Thuc. 5. 5; ὑπὲρ τινος Ael. V. H. 3. 4.

4. of an oracle, to give a response to those who consult it, Plat. 2. 435 C; χρ. τοῖς εὐχομένοις Luc. Pseudol. 8:—Pass. to receive an answer, advice, warning, in N. T. of divine warnings or revelations, Ev. Matth. 2. 12, etc.; ὑπ' ἀγγέλου Act. Ap. 10. 22; so, ἦν αὐτῷ κεχρηματισμένον Ev. Luc. 2. 26; cf. χράω (C). A. III. 3. 5. generally, to have dealings of any kind with, stand in any relation to a person, χρ. τινὶ πρὸς γένος to stand on a footing of affinity to any one, Ctes. Pers. 2: hence even μόλις ταῖς ἀνάγκαις χρ. to be influenced, affected by them, Plat. 2. 125 B.

II. Med. χρηματίζομαι: fut. Att. -οῦμαι; pf. κεχρηματίσμαι Dinarch. 92. 8:—to negotiate or transact business for oneself or to one's own profit, to make money, οἰόμενοι χρηματίσθαι μάλλον ἢ μαχεῖσθαι Thuc. 7. 13; χρηματιζόμενος ἄλλ' οὐ πρὸς ὑμᾶς φιλοτιμησόμενος Lys. 182. 35; ἄλλω χρ. καὶ οὐχ αὐτῷ Plat. Gorg. 452 E; esp. by base arts, Dinarch. 1. c., Isac. 7. 18; χρ. ἀπὸ τινος to make money of or from a thing, Plat. Soph. 225 E, Arist. Pol. 3. 15, 12; ἐκ τινος Lys. 171. 17, Isocr. 221; χρ. περὶ τὰ χρήματα Plat. Rep. 330 C;—also c. acc. cogn., χρ. τὸν ἐκ γῆς χρηματισμὸν Id. Legg. 949 E, cf. Gorg. 467 D; χρήματα Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 51. 2. generally, to transact business, have dealings, hold conference with . . , τινὶ Hdt. 3. 118, 7. 163. 3. c. acc. rei, χρηματίζεσθαι τὸ νόμισμα

to traffic in money, like a money-lender or banker, Arist. Pol. 1. 9, 14; but c. acc. pers., χρ. τινα to make money of any one, i. e. get it from him by extortion, Polyb. 32. 21, 13; and so, χρ. παρὰ τινος Isocr. 209 B; cf. πρόσσω V. 2, πλεονεκτέω II.

III. in later writers, from Polyb. downwards, the Act. χρηματίζω takes some special senses: 1. to take and bear a title or name, to be called or styled so and so, χρηματίζε' βασιλεὺς Polyb. 5. 57, 2, 30. 2, 4, cf. Diod. 1. 44; ἐχρηματίζε Χαλκηδόνιος Strab. 609; νέα ἴσως ἐχρηματίσε Plut. Anton. 54; μὴ πατρόθεν, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ μητρὶν χρηματίζε'ν to call themselves not from the fathers, but the mothers, Id. 2. 248 D, cf. Menag. Diog. L. 1. 48, Interpp. ad Act. Ap. 11. 26; χρ. τιμῆς ἄξιοι to be deemed . . , App. Civ. 2. 111. 2. generally, to be called, μυχαλῆς Ep. Rom. 7. 3; cf. συγχρηματίζω. b. trans. to call, οὕτως χρ. τινὰ Malal. 268. 3. 3. to change or be changed, εἰς τι Geop. 12. 1, 9. 4. to reckon or be reckoned, of certain epochs, αἱ ἰνδικτοὶ χρηματίζε'ν ἤρξαντο ἀπὸ πρώτης . . τοῦ κηρύος Chron. Pasch. 187 C, cf. 328 D, al.

5. χρ. ἀντὶ γερουσῶν to serve as . . Anna Comm. 2. 101, cf. 342. χρηματικός, ὁ, ὄν, (χρήματα) of or for money, χρ. ζημία a money fine, Plat. Demosth. 27; χρ. συμβόλαια money contracts, Id. Lycurg. 13; οἱ χρηματικοὶ the moneyed men, Id. Solon 14; χρ. πενία Id. 2. 524 E. Adv. -κῶς, by civil process, opp. to criminal proceedings (ἐγκληματικῶς), in Byz. law.

χρημάτισις [ᾱ], εως, ἡ, =sq., Xen. Oec. 11, 11., 20, 22. χρηματισμός, ὁ, negotiation, a giving audience to ambassadors, Polyb. 28. 14, 10; χρ. ἐποιεῖτο καὶ τοὺς λόγους lb. 16, 4. 2. a decree or ordinance, made by a sovereign or some public authority, Diod. 1. 64, 70, Joseph. A. J. 14. 10, 14; any public instrument or document, Diod. 14. 13, LXX (2 Macc. 11. 17).

3. an oracular response, divine injunction or warning, LXX (2 Macc. 2. 4), Ep. Rom. 11. 4. II. (from Med.) a doing business for one's own gain, money-making, often in Plat., ἀμελέσας χρηματισμοῦ καὶ οἰκονομίας Apol. 36 B; ἰατροῦσι καὶ ὁ ἄλλος χρ. Rep. 357 C; χρ. διὰ βαναυσίας καὶ τόκων Legg. 743 D; ὁ ἐκ γῆς χρ. lb. 949 E; in pl., Rep. 465 C, Legg. 741 E. 2. gain, profit, Isocr. 37 B; χρ. οὐ λειτουργία γέγονεν ἡ τριπαρχία Dem. 658, 18.

III. later, an appellation, a title, style, name, Diog. L. 1. 48. IV. an epoch, era, Byz.

χρηματιστέον, verb. Adj. one must make money, Xen. Lac. 7, 3. χρηματιστήριον, τό, a place for transacting business: as a council-chamber, Diod. 1. 1: a seat of judgment, LXX (1 Esdr. 3. 15): a counting-house, Plat. Caes. 67. II. a place for the oracle, an oracle, sanctuary, Plat. adytum, Aquil. V. T.

χρηματιστής, οὗ, ὁ, a man in business, money-getter, trafficker, Plat. Gorg. 452 A, Rep. 330 B, al.; joined with δημιουργός, lb. 434 A; δεινός χρ. Xen. Oec. 2, 18: metaph., πρῶτῆτος χρ. Philostr. 598. 2. as an Adj., ὁ χρ. βίος Arist. Eth. N. 1. 5, 8. II. in Egypt, a judge, Peyron. Pap. in Mus. Taur. p. 94 (Turin 1826).

χρηματιστικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for traffic and money-making, ὁ χρ. a man of business, Plat. Rep. 581 C; opp. to ἀναλωτικός, lb. 558 D; to στρατιωτικός, of buildings, lb. 415 E, cf. Plat. Crass. 17; χρ. οἰωρὸς an omen portending gain, Xen. An. 6. 1, 23; τὸ χρηματιστικὸν the commercial class, opp. to τὸ στρατιωτικόν, etc., Arist. Pol. 4. 4, 21:—ἡ-κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of money-making, traffic, Plat. Gorg. 477 E, Enthyd. 307 A, al.; on its varieties, v. Arist. Pol. 1. 11. II. belonging to or fitted for the despatch of public business, χρ. σκηνή, πυλὼν, a tent, hall for holding conferences, giving audience, Polyb. 5. 81, 5, 15. 31, 2.

III. oracular, prophetic, Porph. de Abst. 4. 10; cf. χρηματίζω I. 4. χρηματίτης [εἰ], οὗ, ὁ, ἀγών, a contest for a money-prize, C. I. 2374, prob. 1. Schol. Pind. O. 8. 101; cf. χρηματικός.

χρηματοδαίτης, οὗ, ὁ, a divider of wealth, κτεάνων χρ. Aesch. Theb. 730. χρηματοδοτέω, to give, bestow money, Tzetz.

χρηματοθήκη, ἡ, a receptacle for money, treasury, Manass. Chron. 6414. χρηματολαίλαψ, ἄπῳ, ὁ, a very hurricane for sweeping away money, Ignat. ad Magn.

χρηματολογέω, (λέγω) to collect money, Constitt. Apost.

χρηματομᾶνία, ἡ, madness after money, insane avarice, Byz.

χρηματοποιός, ὄν, money-making, money-getting, Ar. Eccl. 442; τέχνην Xen. Oec. 20, 15.

χρηματοφθορικός, ὁ, ὄν, fitted for wasting money, spendthrift, opp. to χρηματιστικός, Plat. Soph. 225 D.

χρηματοφύλακιον, τό, a treasury, Strab. 537:—χρηματοφύλαξ, ὁ, praefectus aerarii, Eus. P. E. 351 D.

χρήμη, ἡ, Ion. for χρεία II, Archil. 51, Vita Hom. 13. 14; ὅτεφ χρήμη (so Meineke for χρήματα) ἔστι παῖδας ποιήσασθαι Democr. ap. Stob. 452. 10.

χρημασύνη, ἡ, like χρεία, need, want, lack, Tyrtæe. 7 (6). 8, Theogn. 389, 394, al.; cf. χρημασύννη.

χρήος, τό, Ep. for χρέος.

χρής, χρήσθα, v. sub χράω (B). III. 2.

χρήσδω, Dor. for χρήσω.

χρησίδιον, τό, (χρήσις I. 3) a pithy sentence, apophthegm, Byz.

χρησιμέω, to be useful or serviceable, τινὶ Theophr. Fr. 15. 1, Diod. 1. 81, Luc. D. Mort. 10. 9; χρ. τῇ πατριδί C. I. 3490; πρὸς τι Diosc. 5. 84; εἰς τι Anna Comm. 1. 121; absol., LXX (Sap. 4. 3):—sens. obscc., Diog. L. 6. 91:—rejected by the Atticists, cf. Lob. Phryn. 386:—Tzetz. has also χρησιμέω.

χρήσιμος, ὁ, ὄν, and in Att. oftener so, v. Plat. Gorg. 480 B, Rep. 333 C: (χράσμαι):—useful, serviceable, good for use, good, apt or fit in its kind, first in Theogn. 406, then in Hdt., and often in Att.; εἰς ἀνάγκαν, ἐνθ' οὐ ποδὶ χρήσιμω χρήται Soph. O. T. 878 (lyr.); τὸ χρ. φρενῶν the excellence of . . , Eur. Phoen. 1741; τὸ αὐτίκα χρ. Thuc. 3. 56; ἡ διὰ τὸ χρ. φιλία Arist. Eth. N. 8. 8, 6, etc.; τὰ χρήσιμα Menand.

Monost. 579; — χρ. εἰς τι *useful* for something, Hdt. 4. 109, Ar. Pl. 493, Plat. Rep. 333 B; ἐπὶ τι Id. Gorg. 480 B; πρὸς τι Eur. Hipp. 482; ἰδίᾳ ἐκάστῳ χρ. καὶ ὑπὲρ τοῦ κοινῷ ἀφέλιμα Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 34; c. inf. *useful* for doing, Ar. Nub. 202; χρησίμῳ ἐστι, c. inf., Id. Av. 382. 2. also of men, *serviceable, useful*, Soph. Aj. 410, Eur., etc.; Comp. — ἄτερος Plat. Legg. 819 C: esp., like χρηστός, a good and useful citizen, Fr. πάλει Eur. Or. 910; χρ. πολίτης Eupol. Δημ. 16; χρ. τινι Isae. Fr. 2. 1; ἐπὶ τι Dem. 779. 15, cf. Wolf Dem. Lept. 459. 6; τοὺς ἐπύρους δὲι χρησίμους ἑαυτοὺς παρέχειν τῇ πόλει to shew themselves *useful, serviceable* to the state, Dem. 1045. 23, cf. Eur. Supp. 887, Isae. Fr. 3. 1; τοὺς σώμασι χρησιμώτεροι more *able-bodied*, Xen. Lac. 5. 9; opp. to ἀργαλέος τὴν ὕψιν, Aeschin. 9. 21. 3. *used, made use of*, τέμενος χρησιμώτατον a much-frequented sanctuary, Hdt. 2. 178. 4. χρησίμῳ διαθέκη an *available* (i.e. *authentic*) will, Isae. 59. 18. 5. νόμισμα οὐ χρησίμῳ ἔξω money that will not pass abroad, Xen. Vect. 3. 2. II. Adv., *χρησίμως* ἔχειν to be *serviceable*, Thuc. 3. 44; χρ. τινὶ σωθῆναι with advantage to him, Id. 5. 91.

χρησιμότης, ητος, ἡ, *usefulness*, Eus. H. E. 9. 10. 6. χρῆσις, εως, ἡ, (χράσμαι) a *using, employment, use* made of a thing, ἀνέμων Pind. O. 10 (11). 2. *use, practice*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 9: in pl. *uses, advantages*, Id. N. 1. 43; αἱ δὲ πόλεμικαὶ χρήσεις the *uses* of war, Xen. Cyr. 5. 7; αἱ πολιτικαὶ χρήσεις Arist. Pol. 2. 7. 15; — opp. to κτήσις, Plat. Menex. 238 B, Arist. Eth. N. 1. 8, 9, al.; to πώλησις, Xen. Oec. 3. 9; cf. χράσμαι fin. 2. *power or means of using, usefulness*, Thuc. 7. 5; opp. to ἀχρηστία, Plat. Rep. 333 D; ἐς χρῆσιν κρατύνεσθαι so as to become *useful*, Hipp. Art. 796; ἔχειν χρῆσιν to be *useful*, Dem. 154. 18. 3. *intimacy, acquaintance*, Lat. *usus*, Isocr. 409 C; ἡ χρ. ἢ πρὸς ἀλλήλους Arist. Pol. 3. 9, 6; αἱ οἰκοὶ χρήσις, i.e. *intercourse with a woman*, Isocr. 386 C; ἡ χρ. τῶν ἀφροδισίων Plat. Legg. 841 A, Arist. H. A. 7. 1, 8; αἱ πρὸς τὸν ἄνδρα χρ., of women, Ib. 10. 4, 3, cf. Pol. 2. 4, 2, Ep. Rom. 1. 26. 4. in Gramm. a passage quoted as authority for some special usage, Dion. H. de Rhet. 4 (al. ῥήσει), cf. Hemst. Ar. Pl. p. 226: — *familiar usage*, of words, ἡ ἐξαλλογὴ τῆς συνήθους χρήσεως Dion. H. ad Anim. 2. 3. II. (χράω (c). A), the *response of an oracle*, ἀπὸ κείνου χρήσις at his bidding, Pind. O. 13. 108. III. (χράω (c). B), a *lending, loan*, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 2, 13, Polyb. 32. 9, 4, cf. Pseudo-Phocyl. 100.

χρησμο-ἀγόρης, ου, ὁ, (ἀγορεύω) an *utterer of oracles, a prophet*, Anth. P. 9. 525.

χρησμο-ἡγορώ, to *utter oracles*, Luc. Dea S. 10.

χρησμο-ἡγόρος, ου, = *χρησμο-ἀγόρης*, Or. Sib. 4. 4, Christod. Ecphr. 263.

χρησμοδοσία, ἡ, a *giving of oracles*, Eccl.

χρησμοδοτέω, to *give oracles*, Poll. 1. 17, Eumath. 10. 14: — Pass. to receive an *oracular response*, Clem. Rom. 55. C. I. 4539.

χρησμοδοτήτης, τό, an *oracle given, prophecy*, Eumath. 10. 15.

χρησμο-δότης, ου, ὁ, one who gives oracles, a prophet, soothsayer, Poll. 1. 17, Eus. P. E. 135 B: — fem. — δότης, ἰδος, Tzetz. II. p. 47.

χρησμο-λάλος, ου, = *χρησμο-λόγος*, Orac. ap. Eus. P. E. 123 D: — λέσχης, ου, ὁ, Lyc. 1. 119.

χρησμο-λογέω, to *utter oracles, divine*, Ar. Av. 964, 991, Diod. 16. 26; εἰρήνην χρ. to *prophecy* peace, LXX (Jer. 45. 4).

χρησμο-λογία, ἡ, an *uttering of oracles*, Diod. 16. 26, Poll. 1. 18: — also *χρησμο-λογία*, τό, Tzetz.

χρησμο-λογική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, the *art of divination*, Poll. 1. 18.

χρησμο-λογιον, τό, a *divination*, Poll. 1. 18.

χρησμο-λόγος, ου, *uttering oracles, divining*, χ. ἄνθρωπος a soothsayer, *diviner*, Hdt. 1. 62, S. 96; of Musaeus, Soph. Fr. 960. II. an expounder of oracles, Diod. 7. 142, 143; and in 7. 6, prob. a collector of oracles, oracle-monger, cf. Ar. Av. 960, Pax 1047, Thuc. 2. 8, 21.

χρησμο-λύτης [ῥ], ου, ὁ, an expounder of oracles, Tzetz. Lyc. 494.

χρησμο-πυστώ, to *consult an oracle*, Anecd. Bachm. 1. 418 (ubi male — πνευστῶντι).

χρησμο-ποιός, ὄν, *making oracles in verse*, Luc. Alex. 23.

χρησμο-ποιός, ὁ: (χράω (c). A) — the answer of an oracle, *oracular response, oracle*, Solon 35 (25). 9, Pind. P. 4. 106, Hdt. and Att.; χρ. ἀσήμερον δυσκρίτες τ' εἰρημένους Aesch. Pr. 662: ἔχρησε χρησμοῦν Eur. Phoen. 409; χρησμοῦ φαίνεν τινὶ to deliver an oracle to him, Hdt. 1. 159; ἄδειν Thuc. 2. 21 (cf. χρησμοδός); χρ. ἔτεκεν promising happy progeny, Eur. Ion 424; χρ. ἔμμετρος Plut. 2. 396 C; or καταλογάδην Ib. 397 D; ὁ χρησμοῦς .. περαινεῖται is fulfilled, Eur. Phoen. 1703; χρησμοῦ ὄντος .. τὴν πόλιν διαφθαρήναι Plat. Rep. 415 C; ὡς περ χρησμοῦ γράφειν, i.e. with all solemnity, Lycurg. 159. 21, cf. Isocr. 76 C: — cf. κῆδδης II.

χρησμοσύνη, ἡ, *need, want, poverty*, Tyrtae. 7. 8 (v. l. for χρημοσύνη), Ar. Phil. 1. 837, al.: — used by Heraclitus = *δυσκόσμησις*, v. Fr. 24 Bywater; cf. Rhio. 1. 89.

II. *impertinence, τῆς χρ. μετῆσαν* Hdt. 9. 33 (where Schweigh. wrongly took it in the sense of *μαντοσύνη*, v. Wessel. ad I.).

χρησμο-φόρος, ου, *bringing oracles*, Paus. 4. 9. 4, Loh. Phryn. 654.

χρησμο-φύλαξ [ῥ], ἄκος, ὁ, a *keeper of oracles*, Luc. Alex. 23.

χρησμο-φωδῶ, to *chant oracles or deliver them in verse*, χρ. ἔμμετρος Plut. 2. 623 C: generally, to deliver oracles, *prophecy*, Hdt. 7. 6, Ar. Eq. 818, Plat. Crat. 396 D; τι Xen. Apol. 30: τι τινι Plat. Apol. 39 B: — Pass. — κεχρησμοφώθη Id. Legg. 712 A; τὰ κεχρησμοφωδῆμένα Eur. Plat. 323 C.

χρησμο-φωδῆμα, τό, an *oracular response*, Cyrill., Eust. 1426. fin.

χρησμο-φωδῆς, ες, (εἶδος) like an *oracle, oracular*, Philostr. 711, etc.

χρησμο-φωδία, ἡ, the *answer of an oracle, a prophecy*, properly *chanter* or in *verse*, Aesch. Pr. 775, cf. Plut. 2. 402 D; in pl., Plat. Prot. 316 D.

χρησμο-φωδικός, ὁ, ὄν, *oracular*, Luc. Alex. 22. Adv. — κῶς, Eust. 45. 39.

χρησμο-φωδός, ὄν, (φῶδῃ) properly, *chanting oracles, or delivering them in verse*; then, generally *prophesying, prophetic*, χρ. παρθένος, of the

Sphinx, Soph. O. T. 1199; as an epith. of Apollo, C. I. 5039. II.

as Subst. a soothsayer, oracle-monger, Plat. Apol. 22 C, Ion 534 C, al.

χρηστῶν, v. sub χρῆ (or χρῆ).

χρηστῶν, verb. Adj. of χράσμαι, one must use, c. dat. rei, Hipp. Art. 837, Plat. Soph. 267 E; οἱ καὶ ὅσας χρ. τινὶ Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 11; πῶς χρ. εἶπ

περί τινος Diod. 18. 64; πῶς χρ. προτρέποντα = πῶς δεῖ χρῆσθαι, Arist. Rhet. 1. 15, 3, cf. Polyb. 5. 98, 9.

χρηστεύομαι, Dep. to behave like a χρηστός, i.e. to be good, kind, or merciful, 1 Ep. Cor. 13. 4, Eccl.

χρηστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = *χρήστης*, Choerob. 2. 431, 35.

χρηστηριάζω, fut. ἄσω, like χράω (c). A, to give oracles, *prophecy*, τινὶ Strab. 422.

II. mostly in Med., like χράσμαι, to have an oracle given one, consult an oracle, Hdt. 1. 55; χρηστηρίζεσθαι ἐν Δελφοῖς 1. 66, cf. 91; χρ. θεῷ to consult a god, like χρῆσθαι θεῷ, 7. 178; ἱροῖσι χρ. by means of victims, 8. 134; so, αἰεὶ μάλιστα χρ. Diod. 16. 26; χρ. ἐπὶ τινι for something, Hdt. 1. 66; περί τινος respecting something, Id. 2. 52; χρ. ἐλ. to ask the oracle whether ... Id. 5. 67.

χρηστηριον, τό, an *oracle, i.e.*, 1. the seat of an oracle, such as Delphi, h. Hom. Ap. 81, 214, Hes. Fr. 39. 6, 48, Hdt. 1. 47, al., Eur. Med. 667, etc.; τὸ ἐν Δελφοῖς χρ. Hdt. 1. 13, Xen. Cyr. 7. 2, 15; χρέεσθαι χρηστηρίοις Hdt. 1. 47, 53, 157, al.; — sometimes distinguished from the ναός, when it is the cella or most sacred place, Schweigh. Hdt. 6. 19: — often in pl. for sing., Aesch. Theb. 748, Eum. 194. 2. the answer of an oracle, *oracular response*, Hdt. 1. 63, 69, al., Aesch. Ag. 964 (where δόμοις is best taken with προὔνεχέντος), Soph. O. C. 604, 1331, Eur. Ion 532, Thuc. 1. 25, 2. 54. II. an offering for the oracle, made by those consulting it; generally, a *sacrificial victim*, χρ. θέσθαι Pind. O. 6. 119; χρηστηρία θεοῖσιν ἔρδων Aesch. Theb. 230, cf. Supp. 450; χρ. πέτωκε Eur. Ion 419; — and metaph. (as we say) a *victim, sacrifice*, Soph. Aj. 220, ubi v. Lob.; cf. Valck. Ammon. 235.

χρηστήριος, α, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν, Aesch. Eum. 241: (χράω (c). A): — of or from an oracle, *oracular, prophetic*, ἐφεστῶν Aesch. l. c.; ἔρπιδες Id. Theb. 26; χρηστηρίαν ἐσθῆτα Id. Ag. 1270; τρίπους χρ. Eur. Ion 1320; τούνομα Id. Hel. 822; also, Ἀπολλων χρηστήριος author of oracles, Hdt. 6. 80, cf. C. I. 3527.

II. (χράσμαι) like χρηστικός, fitted or designed for use, *useful, χρηστήρια σκεύη household utensils or furniture*, Plat. Com. Ἑλλά. 6 (mentioned as an exception in Poll. 10. 11); and without σκεύη, Strab. 604, C. I. 3069, 30.

χρηστηριώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *oracular, divine, μαντική χρ.*, opp. to ἀνθρωπίνη, Philostr. 481.

χρήστης, ου, ὁ: gen. pl. χρήτων (not χρηστῶν, to distinguish it from the gen. pl. of χρηστός, Choerob. 2. 436): (χράω (c). A): — one who gives or expounds oracles, a prophet, soothsayer, Hesyech.

II. (κίχρημαι) a creditor, usurer, dum, Pseudo-Phocyl. 83, Ar. Nub. 241, 433, Lys. 910. fin., Lycurg. 150. 37, etc. 2. (χράσμαι, κίχρημαι) a debtor, Phocyl. 16, Dem. 867. 13, 885. 21, C. I. 2058 B. 88; cf. Phryn. 468, Harpocr. s. v.; c. gen., ἀνδρός Phocyl. l. c.; χρημάτων Dem. 946. 8.

χρηστικός, ὁ, ὄν, (χράσμαι) of persons, knowing how to use, understanding the use of a thing, *τινος* Arist. Oec. 1. 6, 1; so, δεσποτική ἐπιστήμη ἡ χρ. δούλων Id. Pol. 1. 7. 4; later also τινι (like the Verb) M. Anton. 7. 55.

2. of things, *useful, serviceable, σάματος ἔξιν* Plat. Cato Ma. 1: — Supr., μέλι χρηστικώτατον Id. 2. 32 E: — Adv. — κῶς, Ib. 80 B: — Comp. — ἄτερον Ar. Epict. 2. 9, 19. II. = χρηστήριος I, Eus. P. E. 143 D.

χρηστο-γράφια, ἡ, *good or beautiful painting*, Plut. Arat. 13.

χρηστο-επίω, = *χρηστολογέω*, Cyrill.

χρηστο-ἡθεια, ἡ, *goodness of heart*, LXX (Sirac. 37. 11), Dem. Phal. 244.

χρηστο-ἡθης, ες, *good-natured, well-disposed*, Arist. Rhet. 2. 21, 16.

χρηστο-οινέω, to produce good wine, Strab. 637.

χρηστοκαρπία, ἡ, the bearing of good fruits, Strab. 286.

χρηστό-καρπος, ὄν, *having, bearing good fruits*, Strab. 282.

χρηστολογέω, fut. ἥσω, to speak good words or kindly, Cyrill., etc.

χρηστολογία, ἡ, *fair speaking*, in bad sense, Ep. Rom. 16. 18, Jo. Chr.: also in good sense, Eccl.

χρηστο-λόγος, ου, *giving fair words, speaking plausibly*, Aurel. Vict. 13.

Hence — λογικός, ὁ, ὄν, Eust. Opusc. 230. 16. Adv. — κῶς Ib. 99. 72.

χρηστομάθεια [ᾱ], ἡ, *desire of learning*, Longin. 44. 1.

II. books containing a summary of things worthy to be known were entitled περὶ χρηστομαθείας, and χρηστομαθείαι were collections of choice passages from other authors, *chrestomathies*, such as were compiled by Proclus and Helladius; — μαθία Phot. Bibl. 318. 21.

χρηστο-μάθης, ἐς, (√ΜΑΘ, μαθῶν) desirous of learning: — χρηστο-μαθῶ, to be desirous of learning, Longin. 2. 3.

II. having learnt all things useful or good, Cic. Att. 1. 6, 2, Clem. Al. 342.

χρηστο-μουσῶ, to be devoted to good music, Ath. 633 B.

χρηστός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of χράσμαι: — of things, like χρήσιμος, *useful, good of its kind, serviceable*, τινι Hdt. 7. 215, 3. 78; χρ. ἐπίπολα Id. 1. 94; γῆ Eur. Hec. 594; αἱ χρ. μέλιντα, opp. to ὁ κρήνης, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 21; — often of good, wholesome food, μελίτωμα Batr. 39; ποτὶν, σίτος Plat. Rep. 438 A; ῥάφανος Alex. Ἀπεργ. 1. 8; ὄνον Antiph. Incert. 28; etc.: — generally, *politeia* Isocr. 260 D; βίος Aeschin. 25. 32; of victims and omens, *boding good, auspicious, lucky*, ἱρά, σφάγια Hdt. 5. 44, 9. 61, 62; τελευτῇ χρηστῇ a happy end or issue, Id. 7. 157; ἐλ. τοῦτο γὰρ δοκεῖ ὑμῖν εἶναι χρηστὸν Id. 5. 92, 1: — τὰ χρηστά, as Subst. good services, benefits, kindnesses, Id. 1. 41, 42; χρηστὰ φέρειν Id. 4. 139; χρηστὰ συμβουλευέν, ἐπιτρέδειν Ar. Nub. 793, Antiphio 123. 23; χρηστὰ λέγειν, πράττειν, etc., Menand. Incert. 186, 246, etc.; but τὰ χρηστά, also, good issues, happy event, ἐκτέλειτο δὲ τὰ χρ. Aesch. Pers. 228; also, *res secundae*, Eur. Hec. 1127.

2. in moral sense, opp. to μοχθηρός, *punishable*, Plat. Gorg. 504 A, Prot. 313 D; τὸ χρηστὸν, opp. to τὸ αἰσχρὸν Soph. Ph. 476; χρηστός, opp. to λυπρός,

Eur. Med. 601:—but, *λῦπαι χρησταί* if *working for good*, Plat. Gorg.

499 E. 3. *good, wholesome for a thing, τῶν νῦνρων* for the sinews, *ἀγαθός*, Ael. N. A. 14. 21. 4. *good for its purpose, effective*

(even for evil), *τραῦμα, δῆγμα* Luc. Lap. 44, Alex. 55. 5. in Gramm. *in use, current*, Schäf. Dion. H. de Comp. p. 360, cf. Enst. 215. 8.

II. of persons, *good*, esp. in war, as we say a *good man* and *true*, Hdt. 5. 109., 6. 13, Soph. Ph. 437, etc.: generally, *good, honest, worthy, trusty*, Soph. O. T. 610; *οἰκταί* Xen. Oec. 9, 5; of women, *ἐρεῖ τις ὡς κλυταίμνηστρα κακή* "Αλεξάντριν ἀντέθηκα χρηστὴν Eubul. Χρυσ. 1. 10, sq.; cf. Menand. Monost. 634:—also like *χρησίμος*, of good citizens, *useful, deserving*, Thuc. 3. 64, Dem. 459. 10; *χρ. περὶ πόλιν* Lys. 142. 34; *χρ. καὶ φιλόπολις* Ar. Pl. 900; collectively, *ὀλίγον τὸ χρ.* Id. Ran. 783:—iron., *οἱ χρ. πρέσβεις οὗτοι* Dem. 235. 23:—*χρηστά μέλιττα* a *working bee*, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 21:—often on Epitaphs, C. 1. 968, al.;—*χρηστὸς πρὸς τι* Ib. 6324. 2. of *χρηστοί*, like *οἱ ἀγαθοί*, those of good family, Lat. *optimales*, Xen. Ath. 1, 4 sq.; cf. *ἀγαθός* 1. 1. 3. of the gods, *kind, propitious, merciful, bestowing health or wealth*, *χρηστῶν θεῶν ἦκει* ἡδ. Hdt. 8. 111. 4. of men, *good, mild, kind, kindly*, *δουλοῦ χρ. γενόμενος ἐστὶ δεσπότης πατρὶς* Antiph. Incert. 50; *ὡς ἡδὺ δούλω δεσπότην χρηστὸν τυχεῖν* Menand. Monost. 556, cf. Philen. Incert. 63 b; *ὁ χρ. ὡς εἴκε, καὶ χρηστοὺς ποιεῖ* Menand. 'Hn. 3, cf. Plut. Phoc. 10, Ep. Ephes. 4. 32: hence, b. sometimes, in bad sense, *simple, silly*, like *εὐθύς*, *ὁ χρ. οὐτοσί*, ironically, Ar. Nub. 8; *χρηστὸς εἰ ὅτι ἡγεί...*, *you're a nice fellow*, to think that..., Plat. Phaedr. 264 B, cf. Theaet. 161 A; *ὁ χρηστὸς* Dem. 330. 27, cf. 255. 13; *ἐκλελάκτεν* ὁ χρ. ἡμῖν *μοῖχος* Menand. 'Al. 10; v. *ἡδὺς* II, *γλυκύς* 1.

5. of a man, *strong, able* in body for sexual intercourse, = *γυναικὶ χρῆσθαι δυνάμενος*, Hipp. 232, v. Foës. Oec.—Cf. *χράω* (C). c. III. 2, *χρηῖς*. 6. acc. to Arist. Fr. 550, the Arcadians and Spartans used the phrase *χρηστὸν ποιεῖν* = *ἀποκτείνειν*; cf. *μάκαρ* III.

Adv. -*τως*, *well, properly*, Hdt. 4. 117, Hipp. Art. 830; in irony, *χρ. ἐπετροπέυσας τὴν πατρίδα* Hdt. 3. 36; *χρ. ἔχειν* Ar. Eccl. 219; *χρ. σκευάσαι τοῦτον* Alex. MAl. 1. 6.

χρηστότης, *ητος*, *ή*, of things, *goodness, excellence*, opp. to *κακία*, *καρτῶν* Arist. Plant. 1. 4, 14, cf. 7. 2. II. of persons, *goodness, honesty, uprightness*, *χρηστότητα ἀσκεῖν* Eur. Supp. 872; *μέγιστον ἀγαθὸν ἐστὶ μετὰ τοῦ χρ.* Menand. Incert. 246, cf. 'Υμν. 1. 1.

III. *goodness of heart, kindness*, Isae. Menecl. § 3, Menand. Incert. 51; *χρηστότης οὐκ ἐκαὶ ἀγαθὴ* sake, as a mark of favour, Aristoph. Phil. 1, Timocl. Δρακ. 1. 17; *ποιεῖν χρηστότητα* to shew kindness, LXX (Ps. 118. 65); oft. in Plut., and N. T. 2. *simplicity, silly good nature, ἥθους ἀπλαστία μετ' ἀλογιστίας*, acc. to Def. Plat. 412 E.

χρηστο-τροπία, *ή*, (*τρόπος*) *goodness of character*, Manass. Chron. 2193:—so, *τὸ χρηστότροπον* Ib. 2569.

χρηστογυγία, *ή*, (**εργω*) *well-doing, goodness*, Manass. Chron. 2581.

χρηστο-φάγος, *ον*, (*φάγειν*) *fond of good eating*, Eccl.:—Subst. *χρηστοφαγία*, *ή*, Byz.

χρηστοφίλια, *ή*, *the having good friends, the friendship of good men*, Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 4, cf. 16.

χρηστό-φίλος, *ον*, *possessed of good friends, of the friendship of good men*, Arist. Rhet. 1. 5, 16.

χρηστο-φωνία, *ή*, *goodness of voice*, Antyll. ap. Oribas. 95 Matth.

χρηστῶν, *οπος*, *ὀ*, = *χρηστῆρ*, *χρήστης*, Hesych.

χρίμα, *τό*, older form of *χρίσμα*, *unguent, oil*, Aesch. Ag. 94, acc. to the Med. Ms., where others give *χρίματος*. [i Call. Lav. Pall. 16, Xenophon. (3. 6) ap. Ath. 526 B, Achae. ib. 689 B: the accent *χρίμα* is therefore wrong, Schäf. Greg. 566.]

χρίμπτω, fut. *ψω*, a strengthd. poet. form of *χρίω* (cf. *ἐπι-χρίμπτω*, *χραῖω*, *χραίνω*). To bring near, so used by Hom. only in compd. *ἐχρίμπτω* (q. v.); *πῶδα χρίμπτουσα βαχίαια* *keeping one's steps close along the shore*, Aesch. Pr. 713; *ὕπ' ἐσχάτην στήλην ἐχρίμπτ' αἰὲ* *σύριγγα* kept the axle close to the post, Soph. El. 721; so in Med., *πῶδα χρίμπτόμενος ἐναλῖφω κῆρ* Eur. Hel. 520; *ποτὶ πλευρὰ χρίμψασθαι κόρη* Theocr. 25. 144:—more often in Pass. to touch the surface of a body, to graze, scratch, wound, Lat. *radere, stringere*, *χρίμψεῖς πέλας* grazing near, close even to touching, Od. 10. 516; *ἐκ γεννίων χρίμψεῖς γῶος* the wall or cry forcing its way to the ear from the clenched jaws, Pind. P. 12. 37:—then, generally, to come nigh, draw near, approach, C. dat., *δόμοισι τοῖσδε χρίμπεσθαι* Aesch. Eum. 185; *τείχεσι χρίμπεσθαι* Eur. Phoen. 809; *δόμοις* Ib. 99; *ἐχρίμπτωμιν Κύκλωπι* Id. Cycl. 406; so also in aor. 1 med. *χρίμψασθαι*, h. Hom. Ar. 439; c. gen., *νεκροβήτης οὐ χρίμπτόμενος* Eur. Fr. 475 a. 18.

II. also intr. in Act., *αὐτῷ μὴ χρίμπεται* *θεριγμοῖς* Id. Ion 156; *λίσσου, γούνασι δεσπότον χρίμπτων* Id. And. 530; absol., *χρίμψε κίων* Ar. Rh. 3. 1286.

χρίπτω, sometimes found in MSS. for foreg.

χρισιάζω, fut. *άσω*, to anoint with cosmetics, to colour over, Cyrill.

χρίσμος, *η*, *ον*, *φι*, used for anointing, Schol. Ar. Pl. 529.

χρίσιν, *εως*, *ή*, (*χρίω*) a smearing, *ή* τοῦ ἐλαίου εἰς τὸ ἱμάτιον χρ. Arist. Probl. 38. 3.

2. an anointing, unction, LXX (Ex. 29. 21, al.); *φαρμάκων* Joseph. A. J. 2. 14. 3.

III. a colouring, varnish, wash, Ael. N. A. 6. 41, Muson. ap. Stob. 18. 28.

χρίσμα, *τό*, (*χρίω*) later form for *χρίμα* (q. v.), anything smeared on, esp. a scented unguent, while the common unperfumed anointing oil, such as wrestlers used, was called simply *ἐλαῖον*, cf. Theophr. Char. 5 (the *ἀλειμμα* was also scented, but prob. more liquid than the *χρίσμα*): *lard, grease*, Hices. ap. Ath. 689 C, cf. Salmas. ad Solin. p. 330: in Xen. An. 4. 4, 13, *χρίμα* is distinguished from *μύρον* not by the material, but as being of thicker consistency (cf. *σύνεος*) and Theophr. distinguishes *μύρον* and *χρίμα*, Odor. 16 and 27 sq.; but how they differ he does not say, cf. Xen. Symp. 2, 4: in Aesch. Ag. 94, *πέλας* follows as

equivalent.

II. an anointing, unction, LXX (Ex. 29. 7, al.), N. T. III. a substance for smearing or colouring, whitewash or stucco, Diod. 2. 9, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 62. (The usual accent *χρίσμα* is wrong, cf. *χρίμα*.)

Χριστ-ἄδελφος, *ον*, in brotherhood with Christ, Geo. Pisid. Bell. Avar. 518.

Χριστ-ἑμπορος, *ον*, making a trade of Christ and his doctrine, perverting it for lucre, Greg. Naz., etc.:—the Subst. *-πορεία*, *ή*, Theodoret.

χριστέον, verb. Adj. of *χρίω*, one must anoint, smear, Antyll. ap. Oribas. 2. 415, Dar.

Χριστ-ἐπώνυμος, *ον*, named after Christ, Eccl.

χριστήριον, *τό*, an unguent, a bottle of ointments, Suid.

χρίστης, *ον*, *ὁ*, a while-washer, Hesych. s. v. *κονιαταί*.

Χριστιανίζω, fut. *ίσω*, to profess Christianity, Origen., etc.

Χριστιανικός, *ή*, *όν*, of, befitting Christianity or Christians, Justin. M., etc.; Sup. *-ικώτατος*, Anna Comm. 1. 174. Adv. *-κώς*, Athanas.

Χριστιανισμός, *ὁ*, the profession of Christianity, Christianity, Justin. M. 386 D, Clem. Al. 829, Basil., etc.

Χριστιανο-κατήγορος, *ὁ*, an accuser of the Christians, Glycas 505. 4; *-γορία*, *ή*, Io. Damasc.:—*διώκτης*, *ον*, *ὁ*, Eccl.

Χριστιανός, *ὁ*, a Christian, first in Act. Ap. 11. 26.

Χριστό-γονος, *ον*, proceeding from Christ, Clem. Al. 313.

Χριστό-γράφος, *ον*, written by Christ, Byz.

Χριστο-διδάκτος, *ον*, taught by Christ, Eccl.

Χριστο-ειδής, *ές*, like Christ, Dion. Ar. Adv. *-δώς*, Id.

Χριστο-είκελος, *ον*, like Christ, Byz.

Χριστο-θεράπεινος, *ον*, healed by Christ, Byz.

Χριστο-κάπηλος [α], *ον*, = *Χριστέμπορος*, Greg. Naz.

Χριστο-κήρυξ, *ἕκως*, *ὁ*, a preacher of Christ, Anth. P. 1. 106.

Χριστο-κίνητος [ι], *ον*, moved, influenced by Christ, Greg. Nyss.

Χριστο-κτόνος, *ον*, slaying Christ, Io. Chrys.:—Subst. *-κτονία*, *ή*, Basil.

Χριστο-λάτρης, *ον*, *ὁ*, a worshipper of Christ, Byz.

Χριστό-ληπτος, *ον*, inspired by Christ, Eccl.

Χριστο-μαθία, *ή*, a learning of the doctrine of Christ, Ignat. Philad. 8.

Χριστό-μαρτυς, *ὅπος*, *ὁ*, a witness of Christ, Manass. Chron. 6275.

Χριστομαχέω, to fight against Christ, Greg. Nyss.: Subst. *-μαχία*, *ή*, Phot.

Χριστο-μάχος [α], *ον*, fighting against Christ, Athanas., etc.

Χριστο-μίμητος [ι], *ον*, imitating Christ, Eccl.

Χριστό-μορφος, *ὁ*, in the form of Christ, representing Him, Io. Damasc.

Χριστο-πάτωρ [α], *ὁ*, forefather of Christ, Epiphani.

Χριστό-πολις, *ή*, the city of Christ, Greg. Naz.

Χριστο-πρεπής, *ές*, Christ-like, Byz.

χριστός, *ὁ*, *όν*, verb. Adj. of *χρίω*, to be rubbed on, used as ointment or salve, *φάρμακα χριστά* salves, Aesch. Pr. 480 (ubi v. Blomf.), Eur. Hipp. 516, cf. Schol. Theocr. 11. 1;—*τὸ ἐλαῖον τὸ χρ.* anointing oil, LXX (Lev. 21. 10).

II. of persons, anointed, LXX (Ps. 104. 15, Isai. 45. 1).

2. ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ, *ὁ*, the Anointed One, the CHRIST, as a transl. of the Hebr. Messiah, N. T. passim; v. Suicer. s. v.

Χριστο-τερπής, *ές*, delighting in Christ, Io. Damasc.

Χριστότης, *ητος*, *ή*, Christ-hood, formed after *θεότης* by Io. Damasc.

Χριστο-τόκος, *ή*, mother of Christ, Athanas., Theodoret., etc.

Χριστο-τρίκλινον, *τό*, a couch on which Christ lay, Anth. P. 1. 106, 14.

Χριστο-φόνος, *ον*, slaying Christ, Ignat. Philad. 6:—also *-φόντης*, *ον*, *ὁ*, Greg. Naz.

Χριστο-φόρος, *ον*, bearing or producing Christ, of Bethlehem, Anth. P. 8. 21.

2. bearing Christ (in one's heart), Ignat. Eph. 9.

Χριστ-ἄνυμος, *ον*, named after Christ, Ignat.:—*-ωνυμία*, *ή*, the name so borne, Byz.

χρίω, Ep. impf. *χρίων*, v. infir.:—fut. *χρίσω* Eur. Med. 789:—aor. *έχρισα*, Ep. *χρίσα* Il. 16. 680, Od. 4. 49:—pf. *κέχρικα* LXX (1 Regg. 10. 1, al.):—Med., fut. *χρίσομαι* Od. 6. 220:—aor. part. *χρίσάμενος* 6. 96, Hes., etc.:—Pass., fut. *χρισθήσομαι* LXX:—aor. *έχρίσθην* Aesch. Pr. 675, Achae. Trag. Fr. 10:—pf. *κέχρισμαι* or (in early writers) *κέχρημαι* Hdt. 4. 189, 195, and Att., v. infir.: plqpf. *έκέχριστο* or *-ίτο* Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 2. [Even in pres. and impf. i is long, v. Od. 21. 179, Il. 23. 186, Soph. Tr. 675, etc.; *χρίει* only in late Poets, as Anth. P. 6. 275: in fut. and all other tenses i without exception, whence the proper accent. is *χρίσαι*, *έχρίσθαι*, *χρίσμα*, etc. The remark of Buttm. that i is short in signif. III can hardly be justified.] (From *✓ΧΡΙ* comes also *χρίμπτω*; Skt. *ghri*, *ghar-āni* (conspargo), *ghrīṣ*, *gharsh-ami*; Lat. *frit-o*, *frit-co*, cf. also *χράω* A.) To touch the surface of a body slightly, esp. of the human body, to graze, hence, 1. to rub, anoint with scented unguents or oil, as was done after bathing, often in Hom., *λῶεον καὶ χρίων ἐλαίῳ* Od. 4. 252; *έχρισεν λίπ' ἐλαίῳ* 3. 466; *λοέσσαι τε χρίσαι τε* 19. 320; of a dead body, *χρίεν ἐλαίῳ* Il. 23. 186; *πέπλον χρ. τὸ rub or infect with poison*, Soph. Tr. 675, cf. 689, S32; metaphr., *ίμέρω χρίσας* οἰστών Eur. Med. 634:—Med. to anoint oneself, Od. 6. 96; *κάλλει ἀμβροσίῳ οἶῳ Κυθέρεια χρίεται* 18. 193; cf. Hes. Op. 521; *έκ φαρμάκων* Luc. Asin. 132: c. acc. rei, *χρίεσθαι* *λοῦς* to anoint (i. e. poison) one's arrows, Od. 1. 263:—Pass., *χρίεσθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου* Hdt. 3. 124; *βακκαρίδι κεχρίμενος* Magnes Aud. 1; *σκακίμῳ τὰς γνάθους κεχρίμενος* Eubul. Στεφ. 1; metaphr., *Σοφοκλέους τοῦ μέλιτι κεχρίμενος* Ar. Fr. 231.

2. in LXX to anoint in token of consecration, e. g. *χρ. τινὰ εἰς Βασιλεία* 4 Regg. 9. 3; *εἰς ἀρχοντα* 1 Regg. 10. 1; *εἰς προφήτην* 3 Regg. 19. 16; also, *χρ. τινὰ τοῦ βασιλεύειν* Judic. 9. 15; c. dupl. acc., *έλειον χρ. τινά* Ep. Hebr. 1. 9.

II. to rub over with colour, to colour, *κεχρίμενος ἐρευνθένῳ* Hdt. 4. 189; *πίσση* Ib. 195; *ἀσφάλτῳ* Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 22:—in Med., *χρίεσθαι τὰ σώματα μίττω* to smear their bodies, Ib. 191.

III. to wound on the surface, puncture,

prick, sting, of the gadfly in Aesch. Pr. 567, 598, S80:—Pass., ὕψιστόμω μωπὶ χρυσέῳ Ib. 675: cf. ἐγγυῶ III.

χρόα, ἡ. Att. and later form for χροιά, q. v.

χρόα, χροῖ, heterocl. acc. and dat. of χρῶς, q. v.

χροιά, Ep. and Ion. χροῖ, Il. (in Call. Lav. Pall. 28 χροῖά), Att. χροιά and χρόα, the latter always in Plat., Lob. Phryn. 496: (v. sub χρῶς)—the surface of a body, esp. of the human body, the skin, and so the body itself, παραδραβέναι φιλότῃ ἢ χροῖ Il. 14. 164: κατὰ χροῖν ῥέει ἰδρῶς Theogn. 1011: ὕζειν . . τῆς χρόας ἔφασκεν ἡδύ μου Ar. Pl. 1030: cf. χρῶς.

II. the superficial appearance of a thing, its colour, Theogn. 451, Aesch. Pr. 493, Eur. Cycl. 517: ἔστι . . χρόα ἀπορορῇ σχημάτων οὐκ ἐν σφαιρίῳ καὶ αἰσθητῷ Plat. Meno 76 D, cf. Arist. Sens. 3. 15: αἱ χρόαι ἅπασαι μεμιγμένα ἐκ τριῶν, τοῦ φῶτος, καὶ δι' ἃν φαίνεται τὸ φῶς, καὶ τῶν ὑποκειμένων [χρωμάτων?] Id. Color. 3. 14. 2. esp. the colour of the skin, the complexion, χροῖα ἀμείψεις ἄνθος Aesch. Pr. 23: χροῖαν ἀλλάσσα Eur. Med. 1168: λευκὴν χρ. ἔχεις Id. Bacch. 457, cf. Ar. Nub. 1008, 1012: χρόα ἀδύλαφ, τὴν δεδραμμένην περί with colour that gives no hint of what has passed, Eur. Or. 1318: χροῖαν . . τὴν σὴν ἥλιος . . αἰγυπτιώσει Com. Anon. 95 b: χρόας κάλλος Plat. Symp. 196 A.

III. in the Pythagorean philosophy, the superficies of a body, Arist. Sens. 3. 5, Plut. 2. 883 C. IV. in Music, a particular shade of melody, like χρωμα v, Plut. 2. 1143 E.—On the accent, v. Greg. Cor. 220 not., Arcad. p. 100.

χροιακός, or χροακός, ἡ, ὄν, coloured, Achmes Onir. 225.

χραι-ανθής, ἑς, blooming in complexion, Hesych.

χρῶδιον, τὸ, a pigment, Byz.

χροῖα, fut. ἴσω, to paint, dye, c. acc., Greg. Naz.

χρῶιζω, fut. ἴσω, poet. form of χρῶω, to touch the surface of a body, and, generally, to touch, χρῶιζει λέχος Ἥβας Eur. Heracl. 915, cf. Pind. Fr. 104 (Bk.).—Med. to touch another's skin with one's own, to lie with, τινί, of a woman, Theocr. 10. 18 (in Dor. fut. χρῶιζέται). II. to colour, stain, in poet. aor. pass. χρουθεῖσθαι Nic. Fr. 2. 26.

χρόμδός, ὁ, a crashing sound, χρ. γένοντο, of a pugilistic contest, Il. 23. 688. (From the same Root as χρεμ-εἶζω, χρέμ-πτομαι.)

χρόμῃ, ἡ, and χρόμος, ὁ, = foreg.: also the neighing of horses, Hesych. χρόμης, ἰος, ὁ, a kind of sea-fish, perhaps = χρέμψ, Anan. 1, Epich. 29 Ahr., Arist. H. A. 4. 8, 18; but there are many v. ll.

χρονιαῖος, α, ov, = ἐνιαυτός, Moschop. π. σχεδ. p. 152; cf. χρόνος III.

χρονίζω, fut. ἴσω Att. ἰω: (χρόνος): I. intr. to spend time, περί Αἰγυπτον Hdt. 3. 61.

2. to last long, continue, χρονίζον μείνει to remain long, Aesch. Ag. 847: ἐν τῇ ὑστέρᾳ Arist. H. A. 3. 22, 3; ἄν χρονίζωσι Ib. 4. 10, 4.

3. χ. δρῶν to persevere in doing, Plat. Phaedr. 255 B.

4. to take time, tarry, linger, delay, be slow, Aesch. Ag. 1356, Cho. 64, Thuc. 6. 49, 8. 16; κεχρονικότες, opp. to ὑπύγνοι ἐν τῇ ὁρῇ ὄντες, Arist. Rhet. 2. 3, 12; κεχρονικῶς ἐν Πώμῃ Polyb. 33. 16, 6; c. inf. to delay to do, Ev. Matth. 24. 48.

5. of ailments, to be or become chronic, Hipp. Aph. 1248. G. of wine, to be or become old, to have age, Ath. 33 A.

II. Pass. to be prolonged or protracted, τῶνδε πύστις οὐκ ὀκνῶν χρονίζεται Aesch. Theb. 54, cf. Cho. 957; χρονισθέντος πολέμου Andoc. 27. 1; [τῶν ἐννοίων] χρονισθέντων . . φιλιαν γενέσθαι Arist. Eth. N. 9. 5, 3; χρ. ἐν τῷ σώματι to continue, Id. Probl. 13. 1, etc.

2. to grow up, χρονισθεὶς δ' ἀπέδειξε ἐθος Aesch. Ag. 727.

χρονικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or concerning time, κανόνες Plat. Solon 27.—τὰ χρονικά (sc. βιβλία) annals or (rather) chronology, Id. Themist. 27; so αἱ χρονικά (sc. γραφαί), Dion. Il. 1. 8.

2. in Gramm., of the temporal augment, Eust. 72. 45.—Adv. —κῶς, A. B. 1016.

χρονιόμαι, Pass. to become chronic, ἄν χρονιωθῇ Hipp. 817 H.

χρόνιος, α, ov, and Att. os, ov Eur. Ion 470, Andr. S4, al.: (χρόνος):—after a long time, late, χρόνιος ἐλάθω Od. 17. 112; χρόνία μὲν ἦκες Cratin. Troph. 10, cf. Ar. Thesm. 912; χρ. φανεῖς Soph. Ph. 1446;

χρόνιον εἰσδὼν φίλον Eur. Or. 475; τροπαία χρόνία Aesch. Theb. 706.

2. for a long time, a long while, χρόνιον τινα ἐκβάλλειν, ἐλαύνειν Soph. Ph. 600, O. C. 441; χρόνιος εἶναι, ἀπεινᾶν Eur. Or. 485, I. A. 1099; χρόνιος εἶμ' ἂν ἀνθρώπων βασις Id. Cycl. 342.

3. long, lasting long, long-enduring, long-continued, ἀρετὰ χρονία τελεθεῖ Pind. P. 3. 204; χρόνια λέκτρ' ἔχων having been long married, Eur. Phoen. 14; χρ. ἔτων ἐναυτοί Ar. Ran. 347; χρ. πόλεμοι Thuc. 1. 141, cf. 6. 31; χρ. δεσμά Plat. Legg. 855 B; of plants, perennial, opp. to ἐπέτειος, Theophr. H. P. 1. 1, 9.

4. long-delaying, lingering, ἀπλοῖαι Aesch. Ag. 149; χρόνιοι μέλλετε πράσσειν Soph. Ph. 1449; δικά χρόνιος Eur. Fr. 224; χρόνια τὰ τῶν θεῶν Id. Ion 1615.

5. of ailments, chronic, νοσήματα Hipp. Aph. 1246; βήξ Paul. Aeg. 85. 28.

II. Adv. —ως, Arist. Gen. et Corr. 1. 10, 13, Theophr. H. P. 9. 22; also neut. pl. χρόνια as Adv., Eur. Or. 152:—Comp. —ώτερον Pind. N. 4. 10.—The word is rare in Prose, and only (as it seems) in signif. 1. 3 and 5.

χρονιότης, ἡ, long duration, Theophr. H. P. 9. 14, 2.

χρονισμός, ὁ, long duration; also, a tarrying in a place, Polyb. 1. 56, 3.

II. a delaying, coming late, Dion. H. 6. 52.

χρονιστέον, verb. Adj. one must spend time, ἐν τινι Arist. Rhet. 3. 17. 2.

χρονιστός, ἡ, ὄν. verb. Adj. tarrying, delaying, tardy, Orac. ap. Acl. V. H. 3. 43.

χρονο-ἀρχής, ου, ὁ, = χρονοκράτωρ, Psell.

χρονογράφειον, τὸ, a chronology, annals, Byz.

χρονογράφια, ἡ, a record of time, annals, Polyb. 5. 33, 5.

χρονο-γράφος [ᾶ], ov, recording times and events: ὁ χρ. a chronicler, annalist, Strab. 20.—The Verb —γραφῶν in Tzetz. Hist. 12. 718, Manass.

χρονο-κράτωρ [ᾶ], opos, ὁ, ruler of time, astrology. term, Ptolem.

χρονο-λάβος [ᾶ], ov, measuring time, Procl.

χρόνος, ὁ, time, Hom., etc.; distinguished from καιρός, Dem. 1357. 2, cf. Ammon. 79;—τῶν δὲ πεπραγμένων ἀποτίητον οὐδ' ἂν χρόνος

δύνατο θέμεν τέλος Pind. O. 2. 31; μύριος χρ. Id. I. 4 (5). 36, Soph. O. C. 618; μακρὸς κἀναριθμητός χρ. Id. Aj. 646; ὁ πᾶς χρ. Pind. P. 1. 87; πρῶτος χρ. Aesch. Eum. 898; εἰς τὸ πᾶν χρόνον Ib. 670; but in Prose, τὸν χρόνον τὸν πλείστον Thuc. 1. 30, cf. Isocr. 197 A; τὸν πρῶτον τοῦ χρόνου Xen. Lac. 1, 5; τὸν δι' αἰῶνος χρόνον Aesch. Ag. 554; χρόνον δεῖται it needs time, will take a long time, Xen. Symp. 2. 4, etc.

2. a certain definite time, a while, period, season, δεκτήτης, τρίμηνος χρ. Soph. Ph. 715, Tr. 164; χρ. βίου, ἡβης Eur. Alc. 670, El. 20; γεγονότες πολὺν ἀριθμὸν χρόνον Aesch. 7. 36:—in pl., of periods of time, τοῖς χρόνοις ἀκριβῶς with chronological accuracy, Thuc. 1. 97; τοῖς χρόνοις by the dates, Isocr. 228 C; μακρῶν καὶ πολλῶν χρόνων Plat. Legg. 798 B; τεσσαράκοντα χρόνους ἐνιαυτῶν Epigr. Gr. 475. 6, cf. 686. 3.

3. Special phrases: a. acc., χρόνον for a while, for a long or short time, Od. 4. 599, 6. 295, Hdt. 1. 175, 7. 223, etc.; so, πολλὸν χρόνον for a long time, Od. 11. 161; δὴρὸν χρ. Il. 14. 206; οὐκ ὕλγιον χρ. 19. 157; τοῦτον χρόνον, Hdt. 1. 75; τὸν αἰὶ χρ. for ever, Eur. Or. 207, etc.; οὐ πολλὸς χρ. ἐξ οὗ . . Plat. Rep. 452 C; παλαιὸς ἀπ' οὗ χρόνος Soph. Aj. 600 (almost in adverb. sense, = παλαιά); ἤν χρόνος ἐν ᾧ . ., or ὅτε . ., Linus ap. Diog.

L. proem. 4, Critias 9. 1; ἐνα χρ. at once, once for all, Il. 15. 511:—χρόνον was often omitted in the phrases τὸν αἰὶ, τὸν ἔμπροσθεν, τὸν ὕστερον Br. Soph. El. 1075, Schäf. Bos Ellips. p. 546.

b. gen., χρόνον περιούτος as time came round, Hdt. 4. 155; so, χρ. ἐπιγυρομένου, διεξιθόντος, προβαίνοντος, etc., Hdt., and Att.; χρόνον γενομένου after a time, Diod. 20. 109;—ὀλίγον χρόνον in a short time, Hdt. 3. 134; πολλοῦ . . οὐχ ἔδρακα πῶ χρόνον Ar. Pl. 98; so, οὐ μακροῦ χρ., τοῦ λοιποῦ χρ. Soph. El. 478, 817; so, βασιὸς κοῦχί μύριον χρ. Id. O. C. 397; ποῖον χρόνον; Aesch. Ag. 278; πόσον χρ.; for how long? Ar. Ach. 83.

c. dat., χρόνῳ in time, in process of time, at last, like διὰ χρόνον, Hdt. 1. 80, 176, al., and often in Trag., as Aesch. Ag. 126, 463, Cho. 651; also, χρόνῳ ποτέ Hdt. 9. 62, and often in Att.; χρόνῳ, χρόνῳ ὕστερον long after, v. ὕστερος IV. 2; also with the Art., τῷ χρόνῳ Ar. Nub. 67, 1242; δότε τι τῷ χρόνῳ Antipho 139. 31.

d. χρ. τριμερῆς time past, present, and future, Sext. Emp. M. 10. 197.

e. ὁ ἄλλος χρ., in Att., is always of past time, ὁ λοιπὸς χρ. of future, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 234; so, χρ. ἐφ' ἑρπῶν, ἐπαυτέλλων, μέλλων Pind. O. 6. 163, 8. 38, 10 (11). 9; also, ὁ ἐκπομπῶν χρ. Bast Ep. Cr. p. 169.

4. with Prepositions:—ἀνὰ χρόνον in course of time, after a time, Hdt. 1. 173, 2. 151, 5. 27, al.

b. ἀπ' οὗ χρόνον from such time as . ., Xen. Cyr. 1. 2, 13.

c. διὰ χρόνον after a time, after an interval, Soph. Ph. 758, Ar. Lys. 904, Pl. 1055, Thuc. 2. 94; διὰ πολλοῦ χρόνον Hdt. 3. 27, Ar. Vesp. 1476; διὰ μακρῶν χρόνων Plat. Tim. 22 D; but, χρόνος . . διὰ χρόνον προὔβαινε μοι means one space of time after another, day after day, Soph. Ph. 285.

d. ἐκ πολλοῦ χρόνον a long time since, long ago, Hdt. 2. 58.

e. ἐν χρόνῳ, like χρόνῳ, in course of time, at length, Aesch. Ag. 870, Eum. 1000; also for a long time, Plat. Phaedr. 128 A, 278 D.

f. ἐντὸς χρόνον within a certain time, Hdt. 8. 104.

g. ἐπὶ χρόνον for a time, for a while, Il. 2. 209, Od. 14. 193, Hdt. 1. 116; πολλὸν ἐπὶ χρ. Od. 12. 407; χρόνον ἐπὶ μακρόν Hdt. 1. 81; παῖρον or παυρίδιον ἐπὶ χρ. Hes. Op. 132, 324.

h. ἐς χρόνον hereafter, Hdt. 3. 72, 9. 89, cf. Aesch. Eum. 484.

i. μέχρι τοῦ αὐτοῦ χρόνον up to the same time, Thuc. 1. 13.

k. πρὸ τοῦ καθήκοντος χρόνον Aesch. 71. 29; so, τοῦ χρόνον πρόσθεν Soph. Ant. 461.

l. σὺν χρόνῳ, like χρόνῳ or διὰ χρόνον, Aesch. Ag. 1378, Eum. 555.

m. ὑπὸ χρόνον by lapse of time, Thuc. 1. 21.

II. lifetime, an age, χρόνος ἀνθρώπων Soph. Ph. 306; χρόνῳ παλαιῷ Id. O. C. 112;

χρόνῳ μέλαν Ib. 375; τοσούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ so far gone in years, Plat. Ax. 365 B; χρόνῳ βραδύς Soph. O. C. 875.

III. a season, or portion of the year, like ἔτος, περιγράφειν τι τοῦ ἔτους χρόνῳ Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 12; in later, esp. Byz. writers, definitely, a year, v. E. M. 254. 13, Valck.

Diarr. p. 135.

IV. delay, loss of time, οὐδ' ἐποίησαν χρόνον οὐδὲνα Dem. 392. 18; χρόνον δ' αὐτὸς ἔχοντι Theocr. 21. 25; χρόνους ἐμποιεῖν to interpose delays, Dem. 651. 26.

V. in Gramm., 1. the time or tense of a verb, Dion. H. de Thuc. 12. 24, A. B. 638.

2. the time or quantity of a syllable, Longin. 39. 4, E. M. 409. 13, etc.

χρονο-τρίβω, to waste time, loiter, Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 3, Leonid. ap. Plut. 2. 225 B, Act. Ap. 20. 16:—so in Med., Epiphani. 669 A.

in Plut. Cato Mi. 53, c. acc., χρ. τὸν πόλεμον to protract the war.

χρονουλκίω, (ἐλκω) = χρονοτριβέω, Hesych.

χρονοουργός, ὁ, (*ἐργω) creator of time, Theod. Prodr.

χρός, heterocl. gen. of χρῶς: no nom. χρῶς or χρῶς occurs.

χροτή, ἡ, late poet. form for χρῶς, Anth. P. 15. 35.

χρῶς-ἀγῶγός, ὄν, carrying gold, Nicet. Ann. 360 B.

χρῶς-ἀέτος, ὁ, the golden eagle, Ael. N. A. 2. 39.

χρῶς-αἰγίς, ἰδος, ἡ, with golden aegis, epith. of Athena, Bacchyl. 22 (21):—on the accent, v. E. M. 518. 35.

χρῶς-αἰγίς, to adorn with gold, Hesych.

χρῶς-ἀκόνιον, τό, in Byz. = βάσανος, lapis Lydius, the touchstone.

χρῶς-ἄκτις, ἴσος, ὁ, ἡ, with golden rays or beams, Arcad. 10; in E. M. 518. 39, —ακτις.

χρυσάλακας, or, Dor. for χρυσήλα, Pind.

χρυσάλλις, ἰδος, ἡ, the gold-coloured sheath of butterflies, a chrysalis, aurelia, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 5, G. A. 3. 9, 9, Theophr. H. P. 2. 4. 4, etc.

χρῶς-ἄμμος [ᾶ], ἡ, gold-sand, Byz.

χρῶς-ἄμοιβός, ὁ, expl. by Hesych. as = ἀργυρογνώμων:—metaph., ἄρης σωματῶν χρυσάμοιβός he who traffics in men's bodies, or who ransoms the dead by gold, Aesch. Ag. 436; cf. ἀργυραμοιβός.

χρῶς-ἀμπύξ, ὕκος, ὁ, ἡ, with a fillet or frontlet of gold, epith. of horses, Il. 5. 358, 363, al. (never in Od.); but of goddesses in h. Hom. 5. 5, 12, Ilcs. Th. 916, Pind. O. 7. 119, P. 3. 158, etc.; also, χρ. χαλινός Id. O. 13. 92.

χρυσάνθεμον, τό, *the chrysanthemum or gold-flower, the corn-marigold*, Diosc. 4. 58: also χρυσανθές, τό, Nic. ap. Ath. 684 D. 2. = βατράχιον, I. Geop. 2. 6, 24.

χρυσάνθος, ἑς, *with flower of gold*, κρόκος Anth. P. 12. 256:—cf. χρυσάνθεμον.

χρυσάνθρωπος, ὁ, *a man of gold*, Byz.

χρυσάνιος, Dor. for χρυσήμιος, Pind.

χρυσ-ανταυγής, ἑς, *reflecting golden light*, πέταλα Eur. Ion 890.

χρυσ-άντυς, ὅγος, ὁ, ἡ, *with golden rim*, ἄρμα Manass. Chron. 5055.

χρυσόδορος, ον, (δόρ) like χρυσάωρ, *with sword of gold*, epith. of Apollo, Il. 5. 509, 15. 256, h. Ap. 123, Pind. P. 5. 140; also of Demeter, h. Hom. Cer. 4; of Artemis, Orac. in Hdt. 8. 77; of Orpheus, Pind. Fr. 187; so χρυσαορέως, ἑως, of Zeus, Strab. 660 (who also has the Adjs. χρυσαόρεως, -εως, -ικός), and χρυσαόριος, C. I. 2720, -21.

—The sense may differ acc. to the attributes of the different gods, -άωρ, like ὅπλων, being used for *any implement*, as the sickle of Demeter, the bow of Artemis, the lightning of Zeus, cf. Heyne Apollod. 3. 10, 2, Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 5. 82 sq., p. 293. Yet, as this general usage of άωρ is certainly not found in Hom., such interpretations are not very probable; and it was natural for a warlike people like the early Greeks to invest all their gods with the sword, cf. Thuc. 1. 5, 6, Voss. h. Hom. Cer. 4. [ά, except in Orph. Lith. 545, and there the word is by Herm. corrected into χρυσόπατρος.]

χρυσ-άργυρον, τό, *silver gilt*, C. I. 8812.

II. *a tribute of gold and silver*, Manass. Chron. 3085, etc.; v. Ducang. s. v.

χρυσ-άρματος, ον, *with or in car of gold*, epith. of the moon, Pind. O. 3. 35; also of heroes, Id. P. 5. 10, I. 6 (5). 27:—οί χρ., of a body of the Macedonian royal guard, Poll. i. 175.

χρυσ-ασπίς [ῶ], ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, *with shield of gold*, Θήβη Pind. I. i. 1; Παλλάς Eur. Phoen. 1372; οἱ χρυσ. a corps in the Maced. army, Poll. i. 175.

χρυσ-αστράγαλος, ον, *with ankle or stalk of gold*, φιάλα Sappho 161 (100).

χρυσάττικον, τό, *an artificial wine or syrup*, Paul. Aeg. 3. 50.

χρυσ-αυγέ, ἡ, *to have a golden lustre*, LXX (Job 37. 22):—the Subst. -αυγέα, ἡ, Eust. 695. 4.

χρυσ-αυγής, ἑς, gen. ἑως, *gold-gleaming*, κρόκος Soph. O. C. 685; δόμος Ar. Av. 1710:—metaph., φρόνησις Philo i. 57; χρυσανγές μεδιάν Himer.

χρυσ-αυγίζω, = χρυσανγέω, Liban. 4. 1071: in Eccl. also -άζω.

χρυσάφιον [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of χρυσός, Eust. 492. 36, Anna Comm. i. 177.

χρυσάφιος, ὁ, *a kind of fish*, perhaps the gilt-head, Marcell. Sidet. 12.

χρυσάωρ [ᾶ], ὀρος, ὁ, ἡ, (άωρ) = χρυσόδορος (q. v.), h. Hom. Ap. 123, Hes. Op. 769, Pind. P. 5. 139, Fr. 187.

χρυσ-έγκανστος, ον, *with gold burnt in, adorned with encaustic gilding*, Byz.

χρυσ-εγχής, ἑς, *with spear of gold*, Orph. H. 51. II.

χρυσέιον, τό, *a goldsmith's shop*, Strab. 146.

II. *a gold-mine* (v. χρύσιος I. 2), Polyb. 34. 10, 10: mostly in pl. χρυσεία, *gold-mines*, Xen. Hell. 4. 8, 37, Polyb. 3. 57, 3.

χρυσέιος [ῶ], η, ον, Ep. for χρύσιος (q. v.), Hom., and Hes.

χρυσ-εκλέγης, ον, ὁ, *one who picks gold-dust from river sand*, a gold-washer, Lat. aurilegulus, Gloss.

χρυσ-ελεφαν-ήλεκτρος, ον, *of gold, ivory, and electrum, overlaid therewith*, ἀσπίς Epigr. ap. Plut. Timol. 31.

χρυσ-ελεφάντιος, ον, *of gold and ivory, overlaid therewith*, Schol. Ar. Eq. I 166. On the chryselephantine statues of Phidias (the most famous of which were the Olympian Zeus, the Argive Hera, and the Athena Parthenos of Athens) v. Quatremère de Quincy's *Jupiter Olympien*.

χρυσ-έμβάφος, ον, and -βάφης, ἑς, *dip in gold*, Byz.

χρυσ-έμβολος, ον, *with beak of gold*, of a ship, App. praef. 10.

χρυσ-έμπλαστος, ον, *overlaid with gold*, Byz.

χρυσ-ένδετος, ον, *gold-inlaid*, σπάθη Philen. Πτωχ. 4; cf. Martial. 2. 43, 6. 94.

II. *set in gold*, ἀμάργδος Plut. Luc. 3.

χρυσ-ένδυτος, ον, *clad in gold or cloth of gold*, Symeon. Metaph. 678. 1; fem. χρυσενδύτις, ἰδος, C. I. 8721.

χρυσ-εοβόστρυχος, ον, = χρυσοβόστρυχος, Eur. Phoen. 191.

χρυσ-εοδίνης, v. sub χρυσοδίνη.

χρυσ-εοδήμιος, ον, *built or formed of gold*, Aesch. Cho. 616; where Herm. χρυσ-εοκήμιος, *gold-wrought*.

χρυσ-εοκάριος, ον, = χρυσόκαριος, Draco 36.

χρυσ-εοκήμιος, ον, v. s. χρυσ-εοδήμιος.

χρυσ-εοκόλλητος, ον, = χρυσοκόλλητος, Paul. S. Ambo 159.

χρυσ-εοκόμης, ον, Dor. -κόμας, α, ὁ, = χρυσοκόμης, Simon. 34, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3. 8, 6.

χρυσ-εοκύκλος, ον, *with disk of gold*, χρ. φέγγος, of the sun, Eur. Phoen. 176.

χρυσ-εολόγης, ον, ὁ, = χρυσολόγης, Synes. 18 B.

χρυσ-εομαλλος, ον, = χρυσόμαλλος, Eur. El. 725, Orph. Arg. 1016.

χρυσ-εομίτρης, ον, ὁ, = χρυσομίτρης, Anth. P. 9. 524:—χρυσ-εομίτρα, Melimno ap. Stob. 87. 19.

χρυσ-εονώτος, ον, = χρυσώνωτος, ἀσπίς Eur. ap. Schol. Phoen. 1130.

χρυσ-εοπήληξ, ηκος, ὁ, ἡ, = χρυσοπήληξ, h. Hom. 7. I, Call. Lav. Pall. 43.

χρυσ-εοπήντος, ον, *with woof of gold, gold-intwoven*, φάρεα Eur. Or. 840; χρ. γραφίς a line or thread of gold *intwoven*, Anth. P. 5. 276.

χρυσέιος, η, ον, also ον, ον, in Anth. P. 5. 31, Att. contr. χρυσ-εοῖος, ἡ, οὖν (so ἀργύρεος, -οῦς, χάλκεος, -οῦς), Ep. χρύσειος, η, ον: Hom. and Hes. use both χρύσιος and -εῖος, but never χρυσ-εοῖος, though the acc. fem. χρυσ-εοῖα is still found in the Edd. of Iles.: Lyr. Poets used χρύσειος, α, ον, and this form sometimes occurs in Trag. dialogue and even in

Prose, v. Lob. Phryn. 207: (χρυσός). Golden, of gold, decked or inlaid with gold, often from Hom., and Hes. downwds. (cf. χρυσός 2), esp. of what belonged to gods, χρυσέω ἐν δαπέδῳ, χρυσέως δαπέδων, χρύσειον ἐπὶ θρόνον, etc., Il. 4. 2, 3., 8. 442, al.; χρ. τάλαντα the golden scales of Zeus, 22. 209; χρ. ἵπυς, ὑγόν, of Hera's chariot, 5. 724, 730; χρ. ἱμάσθη, of Zeus and Poseidon, 8. 44, 13. 26; the horses of Zeus have golden manes, 8. 42., 13. 24; Zeus and Hera are wrapt in a golden cloud, 14. 344, 351, cf. 13. 523; Calypso and Circe have golden zones, Od. 5. 232., 10. 545, etc.; cf. χρυσός init.;—but generally of mortals, Il. 4. 133., 5. 425, al.;—in some cases, χρύσειος must mean *enriched or adorned with gold*, as χρ. σκήπτρον I. 15, cf. 234, 245; μάχαιρα 18. 598; θύραι Od. 7. 88: also much the same as ἐπὶ χρύσειος, gilded, gilt, Hdt. 9. 82, cf. 80:—χρυσ-εοῖα τινα ἱστάναι, to erect a gold or gilded statue of him; so, χρυσ-εοῖα στάθῃ Luc. Pseudol. 15; Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ χρ. Hdt. 8. 121; cf. ἱσθμῖα A. III. 1.

2. χρύσεια μέταλλα gold mines, Thuc. 4. 105;—this seems to be the only phrase in which an Att. writer uses the form χρύσειος, and in this phrase χρύσεια (properisp.) is commonly used as a Subst.; v. χρυσέϊον II.

3. χρυσ-εοῖος (sc. στατήρ), ὁ, a gold coin, = στατήρ C. I. 1570 b. 48 sq., 2058 A. 13 sq., etc.; χρυσ-εοῖος ἐπίσημοι Polyb. 4. 56, 3; cf. Poll. 9. 4, 105, Hesych.

II. gold-coloured, golden-yellow, θέρπει Il. 8. 42., 13. 24; χρ. νέφος 13. 523, etc.:—τὸ χρυσ-εοῖον τοῦ φοῦ the yellow or yolk of an egg, Ath. 376 D.

III. metaph. golden, χρυσήη Ἀφροδίτη II. 3. 64, Od. 8. 337; so, Μοῖσα Pind. I. 7 (8). 11; θυγάτηρ Διὸς Soph. O. T. 187; Ἑλπίς Ib. 158; ὦ χρυσ-εοῖο θεοί Ar. Ran. 483; σθένος δαίμων χρ. Pind. P. 4. 257; χρ. ὑγίεια Ib. 3. 129; λογισμὸν ἀγαθῇ Plat. Legg. 645 A; ἦθος Antiphan. Ἰδρ. 1; τὸ χρυσ-εοῖον ὀρνίθιον γένος Id. Ὀμσ. 1:—χρυσ-εοῖα τιμή, Soph. Ant. 699, perhaps refers to a golden crown of honour:—the first, best age of man was the golden, Hes. Op. 108 sq.; and Plato's ideal citizens are a χρυσ-εοῖον γένος, Rep. 468 E, cf. Phaedr. 235 E, Crat. 397 E:—sometimes used ironically, ἐγὼ δὲ ὁ χρυσ-εοῖος but, I, fine fellow that I am . . , Luc. pro laps. 1. [Χρυσήη, χρυσήην, χρυσ-εοῖος, χρυσ-εοῖα etc., in Hom. must be pronounced as dissyll., as is fully proved by such passages as Il. 1. 15, 374: but Lyric Poets sometimes used ὅ in χρύσειος, Böckh de Metr. Pind. p. 289, et ad Pyth. 4. 1. The Trag. borrowed this licence, but only in Lyric passages, never in lambics and Anapaests, as is shown by the examples from Soph. and Eur., collected by Erf. Soph. Ant. 103, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 536, Elmsl. Med. 618, Bacch. 97. The Elegiac and Epigramm. Poets sometimes, though seldom, have ὅ, cf. Jac. Anth. P. pp. 197, 274. The later Ep. seem to follow Hom. V. plura sub χρυσός.]

χρυσ-εο-σάνδαλος, ον, *with sandals of gold*, ἔχνος χρ. the step of golden sandals, Eur. Or. 1468, I. A. 1042.

χρυσ-εο-στέφανος, ον, f. for χρυσ-εο-στέφανος, q. v.

χρυσ-εο-στίλβος, ον, (στίλβω) glittering with gold, Manass. Chron. 6701, with v. l. -στίλβος.

χρυσ-εο-στολμος, ον, *decked, dight with gold*, δόμοι Aesch. Pers. 159.

χρυσ-εο-στολος, ον, = φορεγ., πέπλων χρ. φάρος Eur. H. F. 414.

χρυσ-εο-ταρσος, ον, *with golden feet or wings*, Orph. Arg. 338.

χρυσ-εο-τευκτος, ον, = χρυσ-εο-τευκτος (q. v.), Orph. H. 54. 18.

χρυσ-εο-φεγγής, ἑς, *with golden lustre*, Orph. Fr. 7. 28.

χρυσ-εο-πώνυμος, ον, *named from gold*, epith. of Jo. Chrys. ap. Jo. Dam.

χρυσ-εο-ραστής, οὖ, ὁ, *a lover of gold*, cited from Babrius.

χρυσ-εο-ρήγης, ἑς, *made of, or with gold*, ἱμάτιον Tzetz. Hist. 3. 980.

χρυσ-εο-ργός, ον, *making gold*, Lyc. 1352; cf. λυεργός.

χρυσ-εο-έρυθρος, ον, *ruddy as gold*, Philes.

χρυσ-εο-ψηγής, οὖ, ὁ, (ἔψω) a gold-melter, Lat. auricocctor, Gloss.

χρυσ-εο-γοργος, ον, *of golden eloquence*, Epigr.

χρυσ-εοῖος, ἑσσα, εν, late poet. form for χρύσιος, Or. Sib. Fr. 2. 25.

Χρυσίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, patronym. of Χρύσης, ον, ὁ, daughter of Chryses, Il.

χρυσ-εο-πλάκας, ον, *with spindle of gold*, not (as the Schol.) with arrow of gold (though ἀτρακος is used = ὤστος), epith. of Artemis in Il.

20. 70, al., cf. Soph. Tr. 637; of Amphitrité, the Nereids, and of Leto, Pind. O. 6. fin. (ubi v. Böckh), N. 5. 65., 6. 62.

χρυσ-εο-πλάτος, ον, (ἐλαύνω III. 1) of beaten gold, gold-wrought, Aesch. Theb. 644, Soph. O. T. 1268, Eur. Phoen. 62, Ar. Pl. 9.

χρυσ-εο-ήλεκτρον, τό, *gold-electrum or gold-amber*, in Plin. N. H. 37. 43.

χρυσ-εοῖος, ον, (ἡνία) *with reins of gold*, epith. of Ares, Od. 8. 285; of Artemis, Il. 6. 205; of Hades, Pind. Fr. 12; of Aphrodité, Soph. O. C. 693 (in Dor. form χρυσ-εοῖος).

χρυσ-εοῖος, ἑς, gen. ἑως, *furnished or decked with gold, golden*, ἰκος, πόλος Eur. Ion 157, 1154; ναῶν θρηγκοί Id. I. T. 129.

χρυσ-εοῖος, α, ον, *consisting of gold coin*, Diog. L. 4. 38.

χρυσ-εοῖος, ὁ, the jaundice, late Medic.

χρυσ-εοῖος, τό, = sq., Ar. Fr. 64.

χρυσ-εοῖος [σι], τό, Dim. of χρυσίον, a small piece of gold, Isocr.

291 E, Dem. 818. 13; a small sum of money, Plut. Cleom. 38.

χρυσ-εοῖος, to be golden or like gold, Arist. Mirab. 45, Hdn. 5. 6, Ath.

322 A; τὸ χρυσ-εοῖον τοῦ φοῦ the yolk, Geop. 14. 7, 5.

χρυσ-εοῖος, late form of χρύσιος, Alciphro 3. 3, al.; χρυσ-εοῖος, ap. Eus.

P. E. 447 D.

χρυσ-εοῖος, ον, = χρυσ-εοῖος, Manass. Chron. 4794.

χρυσ-εοῖος, τό, Dim. of χρυσός, a piece of gold, generally, gold, Hdt. 3. 95,

97, Plat. Euthyd. 288 E, Rep. 336 E, al. 2. anything made of gold,

wrought gold, gold plate, ornaments of gold, etc., ἀσπρον Thuc. 2. 13; in pl., Dem. 816, 22, 1182. 26; cf. Böckh P. E. 1. 35.

3. esp. gold coin, money, Eur. Cycl. 161; ἀργύριον καὶ χρυσίον Ar. Eq. 472, Pl. 808, Ran.

720, Plat., etc.; λίθος πάντα πρὸς τὸ χρ. Antiphan. Menand. 60; ἐγὼ δ' ὑπέ-

λαβον χρησίμους εἶναι θεοὺς τὰργύριον καὶ τὸ χρ. Menand. 10:—

but, στατήρῃς χρυσίον Eupol. Δημ. 32; χρυσία pieces of gold, Plat. Rep.

336 E. 4. *gold thread*, Hipp. Art. 799.

endeavour, my golden one! my little treasure! Ar. Lys. 930, cf. Anth. P. 11. 232.

χρῦσιονπλῦσιον, τό, f. l. for χρῦσσπλ., q. v.

χρῦσιον-φόρος, ον, = χρῦσφόρος, Manass. Chron. 71.

χρῦσιον-φρουρος, ον, guarding or containing gold, Manass. Chron. 5256. Χρῦσιππειος, ον, of, belonging to Chrysippus, διαλεκτική Diog. L. 7. 180; τὰ Χρ. his writings, Arr. Epict. 2. 16, 34.

χρῦσις, ἰδος, ἡ, a vessel of gold, piece of gold plate, Hermipp. Κερκ. 2, Pherecr. Περρ. 5, Ar. Ach. 74, Pax 425, C. I. 140. 45, al.; an Att. word, Ath. 502 A.

II. a gold-broidered dress, Luc. Nigria. 11; of shoes, gold-embroidered, Id. D. Deor. 2. 2.

χρῦσι-σκήπτρον, τό, synonym for χαμαιλέον λευκός Diosc. Noth. 3. 10.

χρῦσίτης [ι], ον, ὅ, mostly in fem. χρῦσιτις, ἰδος, like gold, containing gold, φάμας χρῡσίτης Hdt. 3. 102, Strab. 146; χρ. σπιδός a yellow powder used for the eyes, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

II. ἡ χρ. gold-dust or ore, Plut. 2. 526 A.

2. the touchstone, lapis Lydius, Poll. 7. 102.

3. = χρῡσοκόμη, Arist. Plant. 2. 7, 1; of some other plants, Diosc. Noth.

χρῡσο-αυγής, ἐς, = χρῡσανγής, Theophr. Contin. 145.

χρῡσο-βάλανος, ἡ, the gold-date, Chebulé myrobalanus, Galen.

χρῡσοβάτης, ἐς, (βαίνω) golden-floored, Theod. Prodr.; cf. χαλκοβατής.

χρῡσοβάφης, ἐς, gilded, gold-embroidered, = χρῡσογραφής, Plut. De metri. 41; so, χρ. ἀνακτες Anth. P. 15. 22; cf. Hemst. Luc. 1. 377.

χρῡσοβέλεμος, ον, with shafts, arrows of gold, Anth. P. 9. 623.

χρῡσοβήρυλλος, ὁ, a beryl with a tinge of gold colour, in Plin. N. II. 37. 20; cf. χρῡσόπρασος.

χρῡσοβολίς, ἡ, darting golden light, Tzetz.

χρῡσοβρύτος, ον, gushing or flowing with gold, Byz.

χρῡσοβώλος, ον, with soil of gold, i.e. containing gold, γῆς λέπας Eur. Rhes. 921.

χρῡσογενής, ἐς, (γένω) gold-begotten, of Perseus, Planud.

χρῡσογέρων, ὁ, a golden, i.e. precious, old man, Tzetz.

χρῡσόγειος, ον, (γῆ) with land of gold: τὸ χρῡσόγειον the land of gold-ore, Philostr. 229; — χρῡσόγειος, ον, Suid.

χρῡσόγλυφος, ον, = χρῡστόρευτος, C. I. 1152. 14, Hesych.

χρῡσόγλωσσος, ον, golden-tongued, Tzetz. Hist. 10. 234.

χρῡσόγνώμων, ον, gen. ον, (γνώμη) trying or assaying gold, Greg. Nyss., Walz Rhett. 1. 476; — also — γνώμωνικός, ὄν, Tzetz.

χρῡσόγονον, τό, a plant, Leontice chrysogonum, Diosc. 4. 56.

χρῡσόγονος, ον, born or begotten of gold, χρ. γενεά, i.e. the Persians, because (by the legend) they were descended from Perseus, who was begotten of Zeus in the form of a shower of gold, Aesch. Pers. 80, cf. χρῡσόνυτος; — but the Med. Ms. gives χρῡσόνομος.

χρῡσογράμματος, ον, written in letters of gold, Eccl.

χρῡσογράφω, to illuminate with gold, ὄροφον Io. Chrys. ap. Phot.

χρῡσογράφης, ἐς, gold-embroidered, ἐμβάδες Callix. ap. Ath. 200 D.

χρῡσογράφια, ἡ, a writing with letters of gold, Aristas p. 286; —

γράφος, ὁ, one who writes with such letters, Eccl.

χρῡσοδαίδαλος, ον, decked with rich work of gold, Ar. Eccl. 972, Pseudo-Eur. I. A. 219.

χρῡσοδακτύλιος, ον, with ring of gold, ἀνὴρ Ep. Jacob. 2. 2; σφραγὶς χρ. set in gold, Hesych.

χρῡσοδάκτυλος, ον, with fingers of gold, C. I. 8719.

χρῡσόδετος, ον, also ὄν, on Alcae. 33; (δῶν) — bound with gold, set in gold, σφρηγὶς Hdt. 3. 41; — overlaid or enriched with gold, ἐλεφαντῖναν λαβάν τῷ εἴρεος χρῡσοδέταν Alcae. l. c.; χρ. κέρας of the lyre, Soph. Fl. 232; χρ. ἔρκεισι γυναικῶν, of the golden necklace with which Eriphylé was bribed, Id. El. 837; περόνας χρ. Eur. Phoen. 805; metaph., χρ. σώματος ἀκμήν in golden armour, Id. Rhes. 383.

χρῡσοδίνης, ον, ὅ, (δίνω) the golden-eddy or whirling, Walz Rhett. 1. 476; — also χρῡσεοδ-, Manass. Chron. 6258.

χρῡσοδύφρος, ον, with gilded chariot, διφροί χρ. Manass. Chron. 5056.

χρῡσοδούρατος, ον, with golden spear, Byz.

χρῡσοεγκέφαλος, ον, with brains of gold, Byz.

χρῡσοεῖπερ, ος, ὅ, ἡ, with golden hair, Archil. 108; we have a voc. χρῡσοεῖπερ in C. I. 1025. 3; and a fem. — εἰπερά in Maxim. καπαρχ. 95.

χρῡσοειδής, ἐς, like gold, γῆ Plat. Phaedo 110 C; χρώμα Xen. Cyr. 7. 1, 2; μέλι Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 48; κόμη Plut. 2. 771 B. Adv. — δῶς, Tzetz.

χρῡσοείμων, ον, with robe of gold, Eust. 693. 49.

χρῡσοεῖλικτος, ον, twined with gold, Paul. S. Ambo 255.

χρῡσοεψητέιον, τό, a place where gold is smelted, Byz.

χρῡσοζύγος, ον, with yoke of gold, h. Hom. 31. 15, Xen. Cyr. 8. 3, 12.

χρῡσο-ζωγράφιστος, ον, with figures inwoven of gold, ἱμάτιον Byz.

χρῡσοζώνος, ον, with girdle of gold, Poëta ap. Schol. Pind. N. 3. 64.

χρῡσόηλος, ον, with nails or studs of gold, Eust. 95. 7.

χρῡσοθήρας, ον, ὁ, a searcher for gold, Nicet. Ann. 338 A.

χρῡσόθριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, golden-haired, Orph. L. 288.

χρῡσόθερονος, ον, with throne of gold, gold-enthroned, epith. of Hera, Artemis and Eōs, Id. I. 611, al.; of Cyrenē, Pind. P. 4. 464; — poet. word (v. Ar. Av. 950), used by Julian 307 D.

χρῡσοθώρας, ὅκος, ὁ, ἡ, with breastplate of gold, Tzetz. Hist. 1. 993.

χρῡσοκόκαλις, ἡ, a plant, synonym of παρθέριον, Diosc. Noth. 3. 155.

χρῡσοκάναθος, ὁ, the cock-chaffer, elsewhere χρῡσομηλολόνητος, Schol. Ar.; also — κανθαρίς, A. B. 1432.

χρῡσοκάρηπος [α], ον, Dor. — άνος, with head of gold, Eur. II. F. 375.

χρῡσοκάριπος, ον, with golden fruit; — as Subst., ivy, Diosc. 2. 210; for which Apuleius has chrysocanthus.

χρῡσοκατάδετος, ον, = χρῡσούδετος, Tzetz.

II. as a term of

χρῡσοκατάκτιος, ον, picked out, illuminated with gold, Byz.

χρῡσοκέραμος, ον, with gilded tiles or roof, Byz.

χρῡσοκέρως, ὠτος, ὁ, ἡ, and — πῶς, ὠν, gen. ὠ: — with horns of gold, ἔλαφος Pind. O. 3. 52, Eur. Hel. 382 (where Elmsl. χρῡσοκέρατα); as epith. of Pan, Cratin. Incert. 22; of the new moon, Anth. P. 5. 16.

II. with gilded horns, like a victim just ready to be sacrificed, Aeschin. 77. 12, cf. Plat. Alc. 2. 149 C.

χρῡσοκῆφαλος, ον, with golden head, epith. of a fish, Phryn. Com. Trag. 2.

II. wearing a golden crown, Byz.

χρῡσοκίθαρος, ον, with golden κιθάρα, Suid.; also — κιθάρις, Hesych.

χρῡσοκίτρινος, ἡ, ον, of a pale golden hue, Porphyry.

χρῡσοκλάβος, ον, with a clavus or stripe of gold, ἱμάτιον Byz.

χρῡσοκλύστος, ον, washed or rinsed with gold, i.e. gilded inside, or (generally) gilded, Ister 38; and read by Meineke in Nicom. Incert. 2 (the text in Ath. is ὁ χρῡσοκλύστα καὶ χρῡσοὺς ἐμῶν weeping tears of gold?); — sq a wooden bowl lined with wax is called κηρὸν κλυσμένον Theocr. 1. 27.

χρῡσοκόκκινος, ον, of scarlet and gold, τὸ χρ. Byz.

χρῡσοκόκκος, ον, with golden seeds or grains, in Apul. Herb. 127.

χρῡσοκόλλα, ἡ, gold-solder, Arist. Mirab. 58, Theophr. Lap. 26 and 40, Diosc. 5. 84, Plin. N. H. 33. 26 sq.; — acc. to King, Antique Gems 15, malachite, carbonate of copper; or, acc. to others, borate of soda, which is still used for soldering gold, v. Landerer in Schliemann's Mycenae, p. 231.

II. a dish of linsed and honey, Alcanan 61.

χρῡσοκόλλος, ον, soldered or inlaid with gold, ἔκπομα Soph. Fr. 68; which Eur. Fr. 590; so χρῡσοκόλλητος διφρος Id. Phoen. 2, Antiph. Θορ. 1, Incert. 15, Luc. Indoct. 29.

χρῡσοκομῶ, to have golden hair, Philostr. Epist. 55.

χρῡσοκόμη, ἡ, golden-hair, a plant, Chrysocoma linosyris, Arist. Plant. 2. 7, 1, Diosc. 4. 55; cf. χρῡσότης.

χρῡσοκόμης, ον, Dor. — κῆμας, α, ὁ, the golden-haired, epith. of Dionysus, Hes. Th. 947; of Eros, Anacr. 13, Eur. I. A. 549; of Apollo, Tyrtas. 2. 4, Eur. Supp. 975, Ar. Av. 219; — ὁ χρ. absol. for Apollo, Pind. O. 6. 71., 7. 58, Eur. Tro. 254.

II. with golden ornaments in the hair, Luc. Gall. 13.

χρῡσοκόμος, ον, golden-haired, Anth. P. 6. 264; of the plumage of birds, χρ. περὰ Hdt. 2. 73.

χρῡσοκόμος, ιος and εως, ἡ, gold-dust, Anon. in Ms. ap. Schneid.

χρῡσοκόρυμβος, ον, with golden bunches, κισσός Diosc. Parab. 1. 72.

χρῡσοκόσμητος, and — κοσμος, ον, decked with gold, Byz.

χρῡσοκρόταλος, ον, tinkling with gold, σπατάλη Anth. P. 5. 271.

χρῡσό-κροτος, ον, sounding, ringing with gold, Theod. Prodr.

χρῡσολαβής, ἐς, with staff of gold, ἐγχειρίδιον Menand. 'Αλ. 13.

χρῡσολαμπής, ἐς, glittering with gold, Eccl.

χρῡσολαμπής, ἰδος, ἡ, the golden-shining, A. B. 72; cf. πυγολαμπής.

χρῡσολάτρης, ὁ, — λάτρης, ἡ, worshipping gold, Eccl.

χρῡσολάχανον, τό, a plant, orach, Diosc. 2. 145; elsewhere ἀράφαξ.

χρῡσολεύκος, ον, golden-white, Byz.

χρῡσόλιθος, ὁ, perhaps also ἡ, the chrysolith, a bright yellow stone (perhaps our topaz), Dioc. 2. 52, LXX (Ex. 28. 20., 39. 11); cf. Plin. 37. 42.

χρῡσόλινον, τό, gold thread, gold wire, Paul. Aeg. 6. 92.

χρῡσόλοβος, ον, decked with gold earrings, οὐατα, as Pors. in Epigr. ap. Ath. 343 F, for χρῡσοβόλος.

χρῡσολογῶ, to speak of gold, Luc. Gall. 6.

χρῡσολογία, ον, i.e. to rob graves Greg. Naz. in Anth. P. 8. 230.

χρῡσολόγος, ον, speaking of gold, like χρῡστόστομος, Eccl.

II. gathering gold, Gloss.

χρῡσόλογος, ον, with spear of gold, Παλλάς Eur. Ion 9, Ar. Thesm. 318; — οἱ χρῡσόλογοι the golden band, Georg. Cedr. 727. 11.

χρῡσόλοπος, ον, with golden scales, Hesych.

χρῡσόλοφος, ον, with golden crest; the fem. χρῡσολοφῆ in Ar. Lys. 344, as epith. of Athena.

χρῡσόλυρος [υ], ον, Dor. — λύρας, α, ὁ, with lyre of gold, of Apollo, Ar. Thesm. 315; of Orpheus, Anth. P. 7. 617, etc.

χρῡσόμαλλος, ον, with golden wool or fleece, κῶας Pherecr. 60; κριός Eur. Or. 998; ποίμα v. l. Id. El. 725; — metaph., πρόβατον χρ. of a rich fowl, Diogen. ap. Diog. L. 6. 47.

χρῡσομάνης, ἐς, mad after gold, Anth. P. 5. 302, Eccl.; — the Verb — μάνει, Suid.; — the Subst. — μανία, ἡ, Tzetz. Hist. 3. 301.

χρῡσομηλολόνητος, τό, Dim. as if from χρῡσομηλολόνητος, a little golden beetle or cockchafer, as a term of endearment, Ar. Vesp. 1341.

χρῡσομήλον, τό, gold-apple, a kind of quince, Plin. N. H. 15. 11.

χρῡσομήτρις, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of bird, Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 6, with v. l. βυσσοι; Sundevall thinks it was the goldfinch, Fringilla carduelis.

χρῡσομήτης, ἐς, blended (of hair, plaited) with gold, Greg. Nyss.

χρῡσομίμητος [ι], ον, gold-like, gold-coloured, Byz.

χρῡσομίτρης, ον, Dor. — μίτρος, α, ὁ, with girdle or headband of gold, epith. of Bacchus, Soph. O. T. 209; pecul. fem. — μίτρη, of Phoebe, Opp. C. 2. 2.

2. gold-bound, πινάκες Hippoloch. ap. Ath. 130 B.

χρῡσομόρφος, ον, in the likeness of gold, of Zeus descending to Danaë, Pseudo-Soph. ap. Clem. A. 716; χρ. εἶδος, of amber, Paul. S. 74. 123.

χρῡσο-ὀμφαλός, ον, with golden or gilded boss, Poll. 6. 98.

χρῡσόνημα, τό, a gold thread, gold wire, Paul. Aeg. 6. 92.

χρῡσόνημος, ον, inwoven with golden threads, Io. Damasc. 2. 883 C.

χρῡσόνεμος, ον, feeding in gold, very rich, v. l. for χρῡσόγονος.

χρῡσόνους, ον, of golden mind, Io. Damasc.

χρῡσόνωτος, ον, with golden back or surface; χρ. ἡνία a rein studded with gold, Lob. Soph. Aj. 846.

χρῡσόξυφος, ον, with sword of gold, in Gramm., to explain χρῡσόφορος.

χρῡσόξυλον, τό, gold-wood, name for the θάψος, Schol. Ar. and Theocr.

χρυσοπᾶγής, *és*, built of gold, δώματα C. I. 1152. 14.
 χρυσοπάρφος, *on*, with border or hem of gold, Plut. Demetr. 41.
 χρυσόπαστος, *on*, sprinkled or shot with gold, gilded χρ. τήρης a turban of gold tissue, Hdt. 8. 120; τὰ χρ. ἐδέθα (as Aurat. for ἐσθλά) Aesch. Ag. 760; χρ. κόσμος Dem. 1217. 20; ταῖς ἐυστίαις ταῖς χρ. Eubul. Incert. 19; ἐσθής Luc. Indoct. 8; opp. to χρυσήλατος, Arr. in Walz Rhett. I. 532.
 χρυσόπατρος, *on*, sprung of a golden father, epith. of Perseus (cf. χρυσόγονος), Lyc. 838. Also -πάτωρ, *ó*, Nonn. D. 47. 471.
 χρυσόπεδῖλος, *on*, gold-sandalled, epith. of Hera, Od. 11. 604, Hes. Th. 454; of Eös, Sappho 21 (12); so Hermes and Athena wear πέδιλα ἀμβρόσια, χρύσεια Il. 24. 340, Od. I. 96.
 χρυσόπεπλος, *on*, with robe of gold, κόρυς Anacr. 76 (80); Νμασούνα Pind. I. 6 (5). fin.
 χρυσοπετάλιος, *on*, adorned with leaves of gold, Byz.
 χρυσόπηλῆς, *ηκος*, *ó*, *ή*, with helm of gold, of Ares, Aesch. Theb. 106; χρ. σταχὺς σπαρτῶν, of the Sparti at Thebes, Eur. Phoen. 939.
 χρυσόπῆλῖα, *ή*, golden armour, like πανοπλία, Eust. Opusc. 44. 95:—from χρύσ-πῆλος, *on*, Tzetz. Hist. 10. 435.
 χρυσόπλόκῆμος, *on*, golden-haired, h. Hom. Ap. 205.
 χρυσόπλυσον, *τό*, a gold-wash, placer, where gold is washed from the river sand, Strab. 146; wrongly χρυσιοπλ-, Ib. 216.
 χρυσόποδης, *ου*, *ó*, gold-foot, name of a horse, Byz.
 χρυσοποιία, *ή*, the making of gold, alchemy, Byz.:—also *ή* χρυσοποιική, Io. Chrys.
 χρυσοποιίκλος, *on*, Callix. ap. Ath. 198 D:—and -ποιίκλος, *on*, Diod. 18. 26, Clem. Al. 216, = χρυσοδαίδακτος.
 χρυσοποιός, *ó*, a goldsmith, Luc. Contempl. 12.
 χρυσόποκος, *on*, with fleece of gold, Nonn. D. 10. 102.
 χρυσόπολις, *εως*, *ή*, golden city, of Hierapolis, C. I. 3909. II. name of a plant, Aristaeus. I. 10.
 χρυσόπορος, *on*, golden-passing, μέτοι χρ. threads of gold, Paul. S. Ecphr. 388, susp.
 χρυσόπους, *ó*, *ή*, neut. πουν, gold-footed, φορεῖον Polyb. 31. 3, 18, Heracl. Com. ap. Ath. 145 C.
 χρυσόπρασος, *ó*, the chrysoprase, a precious stone of golden-green colour, Apocal. 21. 20; cf. Plin. 37. 34, and v. χρυσοβήρυλλος.
 χρυσοπρεπῶδης, *es*, looking like gold, Tzetz. Hist. 5. 389.
 χρυσόπρυμνος, *on*, with gilded poop, Plut. Ant. 26, App. Praef. 10.
 χρυσόπρωρος, *on*, with gilded prow, cited from Philostr.
 χρυσόπτερος, *on*, with wings of gold, of Iris, Il. 8. 398, II. 185, h. Cer. 315:—also χρυσόπτερόν, *on*, = foreg., Himer. 19. 3;—and -πτέρυξ, ταῖς Manass. Chron. 260.
 χρυσόπῶλης, *on*, *ó*, a dealer in gold, Schol. Ar. Pl. 884.
 χρυσοράνις, *ιδος*, *ή*, a golden ewer, ap. Hesych.
 χρυσόράπις, *ó*, poet. for χρυσόραπις, Pind. P. 4. 316.
 χρυσόρειθρος, *on*, flowing with gold, Manass. Chron. 3824.
 χρυσόροδης, *ου*, *ó*, poet. for χρυσόροδης, Τμῶλος Eur. Bacch. 154 (al. χρυσόροδος):—of Zeus descending in gold, Hedyl. ap. Ath. 345 A.
 χρυσ-όροφος, *on*, with golden roof or ceiling, Philox. 14, Luc. Cynic. 9; also -ώροφος, Plut. 2. 329 D:—cf. Lob. Phryn. 706.
 χρυσόρραβδος, *on*, with golden wand, Hdn. Epim. 154 (with single ρ).
 χρυσορράγῃς, *és*, (ρήγνυμι) ἔρνος a golden branch plucked off, Poëta ap. Hesych.
 χρυσόρραπτις, *ιδος*, *ó*, *ή*, with wand of gold, epith. of Hermes, Od. 5. 87., Io. 277, h. Hom. Merc. 539; cf. χρυσόραπις.
 χρυσορρηγῶν, *on*, gen. *ονος*, the golden speaker, epith. of Jo. Chrys. ap. Jo. Damasc.
 χρυσορρόης, *ου*, Dor. -ρόας, *ó*, streaming with gold, Νεῖλος Ath. 203 C: cf. χρυσορύης.
 χρυσόρρυτος, *on*, gold-streaming, Aesch. Pr. 805; cf. χρυσόρυτος.
 χρυσόρυγχος, *on*, with golden beak, Byz.
 χρυσ-ορύκτης, *ου*, *ó*, a gold-digger, Gloss.
 χρυσόρυτος, *on*, = χρυσόρυτος, γοναί χρ., of Perseus the son of Danaë, Soph. Ant. 950; cf. χρυσόγονος.
 χρυσός, *οῦ*, *ó*, gold, Lat. aurum; in Hom., τιμῆις, πολύτιμος (v. sub voce.), and on the value of a talent of gold in Homer's time, v. τάλαντον; used esp. in relation to the gods, their arms and all things belonging to them, v. χρύσεος, χρυσάσπος, χρυσήλακος, χρυσήνιος, χρυσόθρονος, χρυσόπιδιλος, χρυσόπτερος, χρυσόραπις; coupled with other precious things, e.g. χαλκός, σίδηρος, Il. 6. 48; ἐσθής Od. 5. 36; χρυσὸν κέρασιν περιχέεται (of a victim), Io. 294, 3. 384, cf. 436; ὡς δ' ὅτε τις χρυσὸν περιχέεται ἀργύρῳ 6. 232:—so, χρ. δαμασκήρων Pind. O. 13. 111, etc.:—χρυσὸς κοῖλος, like ἀργυρὸς κοῖλος, gold wrought into vessels, vessels of gold, gold-plate, Luc. Navig. 20; also, ἀργυρος καὶ χρυσός, like Lat. argentum et aurum, gold and silver plate, Heind. Hor. Sat. 1. 4, 28; χρυσὸν ἔδυνε περί χροῖ γλῆκος armour, Il. 8. 43;—χρ. ἄπυρος unsmelted, Hdt. 3. 97; opp. to χρ. ἀπεφθός (pure refined gold), Id. I. 50; (χρ. ἐφύμενος Pind. N. 4. 133; λευκὸς χρυσός white gold, i.e. alloyed with silver, Hdt. I. c., ubi v. Schweigh., and cf. ἤλεκτρον; καθαίρειν χρυσὸν Plat. Polit. 303; βασανίζειν ἐν πυρὶ Id. Rep. 413 E. 2. gold, to express anything made of gold, χρυσὸν .. ἔδυνε περί χροῖ, of Zeus, Il. 8. 43; of Poseidon, I. 25. 3. often used by Poets to denote anything dear or precious, ταῦτα μὲν .. κρίσσονα χρυσῷ .. φανεῖς Aesch. Cho. 372; *ó* χρ. ἥσσον κτήμα τοῦ κλέειν ἂν ἦν Soph. Fr. 501; ὡς χρυσὸς αὐτῷ τὰμ .. κακὰ δοῖε ποτ' εἶναι Eur. Tro. 432; cf. Pind. O. 1. 2., 3. 76, Plut. Sert. 5, and v. χρύσεος III, χρυσότερος:—metaph. also, χρυσὸς ἔπων golden words, Ar. Pl. 268; χρυσὸν πάττειν τινά Id. Nub. 912, cf. Dion. H. de Rhet. 4; ὕειν χρυσὸν τινα Pind. O. 7. 91. (Curt. no. 202, compares Skt. *hir-anam*, *hir-anjan*; Zd. *zar-anu*, *zar-anyu*; Goth. *gulth* (whence *gild*, *gold*);

Slav. *zlat-o*: but the word is perh. Semitic, cf. Hebr. *chárúts*, Pott *Et. Forsch.* 1. p. 141.) [*ὑ* in χρυσός and all derivs., though Lyric Poets took the licence of making it short in the Adj. χρύσεος, q.v.; and once we have χρύσος, viz. in Pind. N. 7. 115.]
 χρυσό-σάλπιγξ, *ó*, *ή*, with golden trumpet, Manass. Chron. 3823.
 χρυσόσανδᾶλος, *on*, golden-slippered, Porph. ap. Eus. P. E. 113 C.
 χρυσόσανφειρος, *ή*, the gold-sapphire, cited from Alex. Trall.
 χρυσόσημαντος, *on*, with golden seal, Byz.
 χρυσόσημος, *on*, with stripe or edge of gold, Dion. H. 3. 61.
 χρυσόσκεύαστος, *on*, wrought of gold, Manass. Chron. 5072.
 χρυσόσπατύλος, *on*, lavishly adorned with gold, Manass. Chron. 5626.
 χρυσόσπερμον, *τό*, a kind of *sedum*, Diosc. 4. 89; but = χρυσόγονον, Id. 4. 56.
 χρυσόσπόρος, *on*, sowing gold, Nonn. D. 10. 145.
 χρυσόστεγος, *on*, with roof of gold, Himer. 18. 3.
 χρυσόστέπτωρ, *opos*, *ó*, *ή*, = sq., Manetho 4. 39.
 χρυσόστέφανος, *on*, gold-crowned, h. Hom. 5. 1, Hes. Th. 17, 136; κύρα Eur. Ion 1085; from Hes. downwards, as epith. of Hebe, Böckh Expl. Pind. O. 6. 57; of Aphroditē, Sappho. 10; χρ. ἄεθλα in which the prize was a crown of gold, Pind. O. 8. 1.
 χρυσόστήμων, *on*, woven with gold, Io. Lyd. de Mag. 3. 64.
 χρυσόστῆγης, *és*, = χρυσόστικτος, Epiphan.
 χρυσόστικτης, *ου*, *ó*, one who inlays with gold, Byz.
 χρυσόστικτος, *on*, gold-spotted, Clem. Al. 188.
 χρυσόστολῶ, *to* wear gold or gilded robes, Theod. Prodr.
 χρυσόστομος, *on*, of golden mouth, i.e. dropping words of gold, among the later Greeks an epith. of favourite orators, as Jo. Chrysostom and Dio Chrysostom:—Adj. χρυσόστομικός, *ή*, *όν*, Eccl.
 χρυσόστροφος, *on*, of a bow-string made of twisted gold, Soph. O. T. 203.
 χρυσόστρωτος, *on*, spread with cloth of gold, Io. Chrys.
 χρυσόσυλης [*ῥ*], *ου*, *ó*, a robber of gold, plunderer, Nicet. Ann. 121 B.
 χρυσόσφύρης, *on*, hammered or made of gold, Byz.
 χρυσόσφαρος, *on*, with heaps of gold, Tzetz. Hist. 12. 332.
 χρυσόστέκτων, *ονος*, *ó*, a worker in gold, goldsmith, Luc. Lexiph. 9, Anth. P. 6. 92.
 χρυσόστέλεια, *ή*, a tax levied in gold, Byz.
 χρυσότερος, *a*, *on*, a Compar. formed from χρυσός (3), more golden, χρυσῷ χρυσότερα Sappho 122 (96); αὐτῆς χρυσότερη Κυπρίδος Anth. P. app. 210.
 χρυσότευκτος, *on*, wrought of gold, Aesch. Theb. 660, Fr. 184, Eur. Phoen. 220, Eubul. Γλαυκ. 2; restored for χρυσέωτ- in Med. 9S4.
 χρυσουτεχῆς, *és*, with golden armour, Eur. Rhes. 340.
 χρυσότηχνης, *ου*, *ó*, a goldsmith, Byz.
 χρυστόκος, *on*, laying golden eggs, Aesop.
 χρυστότοξος, *on*, with bow of gold, of Apollo, Pind. O. 14. 15.
 χρυστόρευτος, *on*, inlaid with gold, LXX (Ex. 25. 18), Byz.
 χρυσотριαίνης, *ου*, *ó*, = sq., Arion 3. 2 Bgk.
 χρυσотριβάνος, *on*, with trident of gold, of Poseidon, Ar. Eq. 559.
 χρυσотρίκλινος, *on*, with golden or gilded triclinium, Byz.
 χρυσότύπος, *on*, wrought of gold, κρᾶνος Eur. El. 470; φιάλη Critias I. 7.
 χρυσ-ούατος, *on*, with ears or handles of gold, Fr. Hom. 68.
 χρυσουργεῖον, *τό*, a gold-work, gold mine, Strab. 205.
 χρυσουργέω, *to* be a χρυσουργός, Poll. 7. 97.
 χρυσουργός, *ó*, (ἐργῶ) a worker in gold, goldsmith, Critias 56, LXX.
 χρυσούς, *ή*, *όν*, Att. contr. for χρύσεος, q.v.
 χρυσούφαντος, *on*, interwoven with gold, Byz.
 χρυσούφης, *és*, = foreg., Callix. ap. Ath. 196 F, Diod. 5. 46; τὰ χρ., Chares ap. Ath. 538 D.
 χρυσοφάνενος [*ᾶ*], *on*, = sq., πτέρυγες Anacr. 24. (23).
 χρυσοφαής, *és*, gold-shining, ἥλιος Eur. Hec. 636; ἔρως Id. Hipp. 1276; στέφανος Anth. P. app. 352.
 χρυσοφάλαρος, *on*, with trappings of gold, Eur. Tro. 520, Polyb. 31. 3. 6.
 χρυσοφάνης, *és*, shining or shewing like gold, Diosc. 5. 117:—Subst. χρυσοφάνεια, *ή*, Eust. 991. 22.
 χρυσοφάσγανος, *on*, with sword of gold, Schol. II.
 χρυσοφεγγής, *és*, gold-beaming, σέλας Aesch. Ag. 288.
 χρυσόφίλος, *on*, gold-loving, Anth. P. 8. 185.
 χρυσοφώρα, *to* wear gold ornaments or apparel, Hdt. 1. 82, Euphorio 34, Arist. Oec. 2. 21, 2, C. I. 1123; ἰχθύς χρυσοφώραν with gilded scales, Luc. Syr. D. 45. II. *to* pay gold as a tax, Diod. 4. 83.
 χρυσοφορέτης, *ή*, *όν*, borne about by gold, Manetho 5. 309.
 χρυσοφορία, *ή*, a wearing of golden ornaments or apparel, Strab. 828.
 χρυσόφορος, *on*, wearing gold, golden ornaments or apparel, Μηδοί Simon. 93 (149); παρθέναι Lycophronid. Fr. 1; cf. Hdt. 4. 104, Pors. Hec. 150:—as a title or mark of dignity, C. I. 2929. 2. carrying gold, ἥμιονος App. Mithr. 82. 3. producing gold, γῆ Τευκερ ap. Suid.
 II. τὸ χρυσοφόρον, = ἤλεκτρον 1, Diosc. 1. 113.
 χρυσ-οφρύς, *vos*, *ó*, a sea-fish with a golden spot over each eye, the gilt-head, *Sparus aurata*, Epich. 40 Ahr., Eupol. Kol. 14, Archipp. 1χθ. 12, Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 3 sq.
 χρυσοφύλακῶ, *to* watch gold, Clem. Al. 268.
 χρυσοφύλαξ [*ῥ*], *ᾶκος*, *ó*, *ή*, watching, keeping gold, θύλακος Plut. Aristid. 242. II. as Subst., a gold-keeper, epith. of the gryphons in Hdt. 4. 13, 27: a treasurer, θεοῦ Eur. Ion 54. 2. a money-bag, *pwse*, Plut. Aristid. 24.
 χρυσοχαίτης, poet. -χαῖτᾶ, *ó*, golden-haired, of Apollo, Pind. P. 2. 29; of Eros, Anacreont. 44. 12:—fem. -χαίτης, *ιδος*, Theod. Prodr.
 χρυσοχάλινος [*ᾶ*], *on*, with gold-studded bridle, of Persians, Hdt. 9.

20, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 3, etc.; πάταγος ψαλίαν χρυσοχάλινος Ar. Pax 155. Also χρυσο-λίαντος, ov. lo. Chrys.

χρυσόχειρ, χειρός, ὁ, ἡ, with gold on the hands, with gold rings, Luc. Tim. 20.

χρυσόχελυς, v, with golden lyre, Παύαν C. I. 5039.

χρυσόχιτων [ῖ], avos, ὁ, ἡ, in coat of gold, gold-robed, Θήβη Pind. Fr. 207: with rind of gold, ἐλάη Anth. P. 6. 102.

χρυσόχοϊον, τό, the shop of a χρυσοχός, Testim. ap. Dem. 521. 27, Polyb. 26. 10, 3.

χρυσόχοιός, to follow the trade of goldsmith, work in gold, Ar. Pl. 164, Xen. Oec. 15, 9.

II. to smelt ore in order to get gold from it; whence χρυσοχοεῖν was used proverb. of those who fail in any tempting speculation, as the Athenians in their attempts to extract gold from their silver-ores, Plat. Rep. 450 B; cf. Schneid. Xen. Vect. 4. 15.

χρυσόχοιά, ἡ, a casting or working in gold, the trade of a χρυσοχός, Anon. ap. Suid. s. v. ἀέτιος, cf. Lob. Phryn. 493.

χρυσόχοϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a goldsmith or gold-smelter, τὸ χρ. πῦρ Arist. Spir. 9. 2: χρ. τέχνην ἐργάσθαι to follow the trade of a goldsmith, Testim. ap. Dem. 521. 29, cf. Poll. 7. 102.

χρυσόχαός, ὁ, (χέω) one who melts or casts gold, of one who gilds the horns of a victim, Od. 3. 425.

2. a goldsmith, Ar. Lys. 408, Dem. 520. 3 sq.

II. one who smelts and refines gold-ore, Plut. 2. 65 S D; cf. χρυσοχοεῖν II.

χρυσόχροος, ov, contr. -χροος, gold-coloured, Anth. P. 9. 525.

χρυσός, fut. ὥσω, to make golden, gild, Diod. 1. 23, Luc. Indoct. 15, C. I. 3148. 16; χρυσίον χρ. τι often in LXX; cf. καταχρυσώω:—Pass. to be gilded, χρ. παχέϊ κάρτα χρυσῷ Hdt. 2. 132; Παλλαδίων χρυσουμένων Ar. Ach. 547; τῶν .. κρανίων κεχρυσωμένων Plat. Euthyd. 299 E.

χρυσό-ὑποδέκτης, ov, ὁ, a receiver or collector of gold, Gloss.

χρυσώμα, τό, that which is made of gold, wrought gold, Eur. Ion 1030, 1430; χρυσώματα vessels of gold, gold plate, Lys. Fr. 50, Polyb. 31. 3, 16, C. I. 2852. 26.

χρυσώματο-θήκη, ἡ, a plate-chest, Callix. ap. Ath. 199 F.

χρυσών, ὥσος, ὁ, a treasure, Byz.

χρυσό-ᾠνέω, to buy or change gold, Isocr. 366 E.

χρυσό-ᾠνής, ov, bought for gold, of slaves, Ath. 263 E.

χρυσωνύμια, ἡ, a being named from gold, Eust. Opusc. 309. 40.

χρυσώνυμος, ov, named from gold, Anth. P. 1. 106.

χρυσώπις, ιδας, ἡ, pecul. fem. of χρυσωπός, q. v., of Leto, Ar. Thesm. 321; of fish, χρυσώπιδες ἰχθύες ἔλλοι Poeta ap. Ath. 277 D (cf. Eust. 1359. 9), where it is joined with a masc. Subst.

χρυσό-ωπός, ὄν, (ᾠψ) with golden eyes or face, beaming like gold, of the sun, Eur. El. 740; αἰθῆρ Pseudo-Soph. ap. Justin. M. 105 D.

2. gold-coloured, Plut. Sull. 6: v. χρυσῶψ.

II. a fish, = χρυσόφρυνς, Id. 2. 977 E.

χρυσωρύχειον, τό, a gold-mine, Strab. 146; opp. to χρυσοπλίσιον.

χρυσώω, to dig for gold, Ael. N. A. 4. 27.

χρυσωρύχιον, = -ωρύχειον, Agatharch. M. Rubri Periplus.

χρυσό-ωρύχας [ῶ], ov, (ὀρύσσω) digging for gold, μύρμηξ Strab. 70.

χρυσώσις [ῶ], εως, ἡ, a gilding, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 B, Plut. Poplic. 15, Nic. 3, etc.

χρυσωτός, οὐ, ὁ, a gilder, Plut. 2. 345 E, C. I. 158. a.

χρυσωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. gilded, gilt, Phalacc. ap. Ath. 440 D.

χρυσό-ᾠψ, ὥσος, ὁ, ἡ, gold-coloured, shining like gold, χρ. θύρος in Eur. Bacch. 553; so called (acc. to Herm.) from the colour of the ivy-flower.

χρῶς, heterol. dat. of χρώς, q. v.

χρώς, later χράννυμι, -ῶ (qq. v.): fut. χρώσω:—aor. ἐχρώσα Luc., etc.:—pf. κέχρωκα (ἐπι-) Plut. 2. 395 E:—Pass., fut. χρωσθήσομαι, Galen. 1:—aor. ἐχρώσθην Plat., Theaet. 156 E, etc.:—pf. κέχρωσμαι Hipp. 1215 E, v. infr.

Like χράω, to touch the surface of a body, and generally, to touch, γόνυατα μὴ χρώσειν ἐμά Eur. Phoen. 1625.

II. to impart something by touching the surface, τὸ καλὸν .. χρώμα χρώζομεν Anthip. Manth. 1. 9:—hence, 2. to tinge, stain, ἐχρώσε μὲν, ἔκασσε δ' οὐ Arist. Meteor. 3. 1, 10, etc.:—Pass., Id. Color. 6, 6, Meteor. 3. 4, 25, al.; ὑπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου Luc. Anach. 25; κεστρεὺς χρωσθεῖς browned in frying, Anthip. Philoth. 1.

3. to taint, defile, αἵματι παλάμαν Anth. Plan. 138: metaph., μάτην κεχρώσμεθα κακοῦ πρὸς ἀνδρὸς Eur. Med. 497.

χρωκάς, ἡ, ὄν, coloured, Justin. M. Comp. dogm. Arist. 198 B.

χρώμα, τό, (χράννυμι) properly, the surface of a body, esp. of the human body, the skin, καθάραις διὰ τοῦ χρώματος Hipp. 377. 2.

II. the colour of the surface, esp. of the skin or body, the complexion, Hdt. 2. 32, 3. 101, Hipp. Aph. 1250, etc.; χρώμα ἀλλάσσειν Eur. Phoen. 1246; so, μεθιστάναι τοῦ χρώματος Ar. Eq. 399; τὸ χρ. διακεκνασμένον Id. Nub. 120; παντοδαπὰ χρώματα ἀφίεναι to change colour continually, Plut. Lys. 222 B; χρ. διαμένον an unchanging colour (of the face), Nicol. Incert. 1. 28; so of animals, Xen. Cyn. 4. 7.

2. generally, colour, βάπτειν χρώματα to use colours for dyeing, Plat. Rep. 429 E; ἐκ χρωμάτων καὶ σχημάτων θεωρεῖν, i. e. to look to the outside only, Ib. 601 A; διὰ τῶν χρ. ἀπεκρίναι Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 1; χρώμασι καὶ σχήμασι μιμνῆσθαι Arist. Poet. 1. 4; see his treatise περὶ χρωμάτων; τοῖς χρ. ἐναλείφειν with pigments, Id. G. A. 2. 6, 29; χρωμάτων κράσις Luc. Zeux. 5; χρ. ἐντρίψις of cosmetics, Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 2; τοῖς ἐγχρίστοις εἰς τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς χρώμασιν Arist. G. A. 2. 7, 18:—of medicines, φάρμακα χρώμασι καὶ ὁμαῖς πεποικιλμένα Plat. Crat. 394 A.

III. a Syrian root from which a colour was made, Theophr. Odor. 31.

IV. a complexion, character of style in writing, χρ. λέξωις Dion. H. ad Amm. 2. 2.

2. metaph. in pl. ornaments, embellishments, ἀλλοτρίοις χρώμασι καὶ κόσμοις in Plut. Phaedr. 239 D, cf. Gorg. 465 B; also of style or language (like Cicero's

pigmenta, colores), and of Music, γυμνασθέντα .. τῶν τῆς μουσικῆς χρωμάτων τὰ τῶν ποιητῶν Plat. Rep. 601 A, cf. Symp. 211 E, Anthip. Trist. 1.

3. as a technical term in Greek Music, χρώμα was a modification of the simplest or diatonic music; but there were also χρώματα as further modifications of all the three common kinds (diatonic, chromatic, and enharmonic), τὰ μέλη μεταβολαῖς καὶ χρώμασιν ὡς εὖ κέκραται Anthip. Trist. 1. 4; v. χρωματικός, εὐχρος 2, and cf. Dict. of Antiqu. p. 625, Chappell Anc. Mus. p. 121.

χρωματεύω, = χρωματίζω, Synes. 8 A.

χρωματίζω, fut. ἴσω, to colour, tinge, Arist. P. A. 3. 3, 9, G. A. 2. 7, 18, Theophr. Odor. 31; τί τινα Alex. Πον. 2:—Pass. to be of such and such a colour, Hipp. Coac. 178; χρ. παντοδαπὸς χρώας Arist. Meteor. 1. 5, 2, etc.

χρωματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, relating to colour:—but only found, II. metaph., in Rhetoric, florid, elaborate, artificial, Apsin. 57.

2. in Music, chromatic (cf. χρώμα IV. 3), ἡ χρ. μελωδία Dion. H. de Comp. 19; ἡ -κή, or τὸ -κόν, the chromatic music of the ancients, differing from the diatonic in having the tetrachord divided into less simple intervals, Plut. 2. 744 C, Philo 1. 321.

χρωματίνος, ἡ, ov, coloured, Periplus in Müller's Geogr. Gr. Min. 1. 261, 263.

χρωματίον, τό, a colour, paint, Anth. P. 11. 423.

II. metaph. of rhetorical style, Apsin. in Walz Rhett. 9. 512.

χρωματισμός, ὁ, a colouring, dyeing, Schol. Ar. Nub. 516: metaph. of false colouring, deceit, Eumath. p. 158.

χρωματο-ποιία, ἡ, a laying on of colour or paint, Philostr. Epist. 40.

χρωματο-πώλης, ov, ὁ, a dealer in colours, Gloss.

χρωματούργεω, to colour, paint, Nicet. Eug. 9. 136:—Subst. -ουργία, ἡ, a colouring, painting, Io. Damasc. 1. 389 D, etc.

χράννυμι, = χρώω, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 48; χράννυμι, Liban.

χρώς, ὁ, gen. χρωτός, acc. χρωτά: Ep. and Ion. gen. χρωτός, dat. χρωτό, acc. χρώα, as always in Hom. and Hes., except gen. χρωτός in Il. 10. 575, acc. χρωτά Od. 13. 172, 179, Hes. Op. 554; Pind. uses χρωτί, χρωτά, P. 1. 107, I. 4 (3). 40; these forms also are freq. in Trag., but the Ion. dat. χρωτό occurs in Soph. Tr. 605, and χρωός, χρωτό, χρώα are freq. in Eur.:—an Att. dat. χρωφ occurs in the phrase ἐν χρωφ, v. infr. I. 2: and Sappho 2. 10 has a contr. acc. χρωφ (for which Ahrens would write χρών).

The word is very rare in Com. and Att. Prose, v. infr.

Properly, like χροά (χροά), χρώμα, the surface of any body, esp. of the human body, the skin, οὐ σφί λίθος χρώς οὐδὲ αἰθήρ Os. 4. 510; καὶ γὰρ θνητὸν τρωτὸς χρώς 21. 568; χρωτὶ ἀπονημένην Od. 18. 171; ἀκρότατον δ' ἀρ' οἷστος ἐπέγραψε χροά Il. 4. 139; ταμίειν χροά νηλεῖ χαλκῷ 13. 501; ἐγγεῖη .. λιαιομένη χρωός 21. 168; κακὰ χρωτὶ εἶματ' ἐχόντα Od. 14. 506; μύροις .. χρωτά λιπαίνειν Anaxil. Avp. 1:—esp. the flesh, as opp. to the bone, φθινύθει δ' ἄμψ' ὀστέφει χρώς Od. 16. 145; οὐδὲ τί οἱ χρώς σῆπεται Il. 2. 414, cf. 19. 33 (which usage is said by Galen to have been pecul. to Ion. writers, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.); τὸ δέρμα τοῦ χρωτός LXX (Lev. 13. 11, etc.):—generally, one's body, frame, Plut. P. 1. 107, Aesch. Fr. 192. 6; χρωφθῆναι χρωτὶ Id. Supp. 790; στείλαι νῦν ἄμφι χρωτὶ .. πέπλους Eur. Bacch. 821, cf. Soph. Tr. 605:—the pl. χρωτές occurs in Arist. Probl. 4. 12, 1, διὰ τί .. οἱ χρ. ὄζονται; also, κατεδύσαντο .. τοὺς ὕμεις χρωτάς, ὡς τραυματίαι Dion. H. 9. 50.

2. ἐν χρωτ, Att. ἐν χρωφ, close to the skin, ἐν χρωτ κείρειν to shave close, Hdt. 4. 175; ἐν χρωφ κεκαρμένους Xen. Hell. 1. 7, 8; ἐν χρωφ κοινυμένους Pherecr. Incert. 69:—metaph., εὐρεῖ γὰρ ἐν χρωφ τοῖτο it touches one nearly, comes home, Soph. Aj. 786; ἐν χρωφ παραπλεῖν to sail past so as to shave or graze, cf. Lat. radere, Thuc. 2. 84; ἐν χρωφ συνάπτειν μάχην to fight hand to hand, Plut. Thes. 27; ἡ ἐν χρωφ συνορία close acquaintance (intus et in cute novi, Pers. Sat. 3. 30), Luc. Indoct. 3:—also c. gen., ἐν χρωφ τινος close to, hard by a person or thing, τὸ θάρακος Plut. 2. 345 A; τῆς γῆς Luc. Hermot. 5:—absol., ἐν χρωφ (also written ἐγχρωφ or ἐγχρωφ), near at hand, hard by, Plut. 2. 925 C, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 24, al.; v. E. M. 313. 53, Hesych.; cf. ἐγκυτί.

II. the colour of the skin, complexion, χρώς τρέπεται his colour changes, i. e. he turns pale, Il. 13. 279, 17. 733, Od. 11. 529; μελαινετο δὲ χροά καλὸν Il. 5. 334; μελίσθη χρωτός .. φύσιν Eur. Alc. 174; cf. Ion ap. Ath. 318 E; τί χρώς τέτραπται; (a parody on Trag.), Ar. Lys. 127; φεύγε δ' ἀπὸ χρώς Theocr. 23. 13; rare in Att. Prose, ἐπὶ τῷ χρωτὶ μέγα φρονεῖν Xen. Symp. 4. 54, cf. Oec. 10. 5; but common in later writers, as Plut.

2. generally, colour, ἀμείβαν χρωτά πορφύρεα βαφῇ Aesch. Pers. 317; τὸν χρωτά μεταβάλλει ὁ χαμαιλέον Arist. Mirab. 30; χρώς αἵματος Orph. L. 654.

3. metaph. of an author's style, Eus. H. E. 6. 14. (Like χροά, χροά, from χρώω λ, χράω, q. v.:—hence χρώω, χρωτίζω.)

χρώσις, εως, ἡ, a colouring, tinting, Poll. 7. 169; χρ. λαμβάνειν Diog. L. 10. 109.

χρωστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, one who colours or dyes: χρ. μόλυβος a lead-pencil, Anth. P. 6. 68.

χρωτίδιον, τό, Dim. of χρώς, Cratin. Incert. 23, Crates Incert. 3.

χρωτίζω, fut. ἴσω, like χρώω, to colour, χρ. τὸν ὄνιον to give it colour and flavour, Plut. 2. 693 C:—Med., χρωτίζεσθαι τὴν φύσιν τινα to tinge one's nature with .., Ar. Nub. 516.

χυδαῖω, to crowd or flock together, Nicet. Ann. 293 C.

II. Pass., metaph., χυδαῖζόμενον as used in the vulgar tongue, Eust. 421. 19.

χυδαίο-λογία, vulgar language, coarseness, low wrangling, Phot. Bibl. p. 56, Epiphani. I. 626 D; cf. χυδαῖότης.

χυδαῖος, ov, (χέω) poured out in streams, abundant, numerous, LXX (Ex. 1. 7), Ath. 686 D.

II. promiscuous, common, Diosc. 5. 40, Plut. 2. 85 F.

2. metaph. common, vulgar, coarse, λαλιά Polyb. 14. 7, 8:—Adv. -ως, Epiphani. I. 760 A, etc.

χυδαίωτης, *ητος*, *ή*, *vulgarity, coarseness*, Phot. Bibl. p. 160.
 χυδαίω-τροπος, *ον*, *vulgar*, Byz.
 χυδαίω, *to make vulgar, debase*, Epiphani. 1. 314 C, Manass. Chron. 6709:—Pass., Aquila Isai. 33. 9, Chrysost.
 χυδαίωσι, *Adv. in common, vulgar fashion*, Eust. 50. 14.
 χυδαίωσις, *ως*, *ή*, *vulgarity, rudeness*, Eccl.
 χυδύνος, *ή*, *όν*, = *χυτός* I, *χ. γαία* Epigr. Gr. 495.
 χυδύν [υ], *Adv. (χέω) as if poured out, in floods or heaps; hence, I. without order or system, at random, confusedly, promiscuously, indiscriminately, καταπτώτων χ. wholesales (opp. to κοτυλίζων, selling by retail), Pherecr. Incert. 78; χ. Βεβλήσθαι Plat. Phaedr. 264 B; στεφάνων χ. πεπλεγμένων Alex. Διδ. 2; πάντα χ. ἔστω Anth. P. 10. 100, cf. 9. 233; τὰ χ. μαθήματα.. ἐν τῇ παιδείᾳ γενόμενα Plat. Rep. 537 C; φορτικῶς καὶ χ. ὅ τι ἂν ἐπελθῇ λέγουσιν Isocr. 238 A, cf. Epist. 9. 5; νόμιμον χ. ὡς εἰπεῖν κειμένων Arist. Pol. 7. 2, 9; ἐναλείφειν τοῖς καλλίστοις φαρμάκοις χ. Id. Poët. 6, 20. II. in flowing, unfettered language, i. e. in prose, opp. to ἐν ποιήμασι, Plat. Legg. 811 D; τὰ χ., opp. to τὰ μέτρα, Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 3. III. abundantly, wholly, utterly, Anth. P. 9. 316, cf. 10. 100.*
 χυδάριον, *τό*, *Dim. of χυλός, a little juice*, M. Anton. 6. 13.
 χυλίζω, *fut. ἴω*, like *χυλός*, *to extract the juice from a plant by infusion or decoction*, Diosc. prooem. prop. fin.:—Pass., σπέρμα χυλισθέν Theophr. H. P. 9. 9, 4, cf. Diosc. 2. 213, etc.
 χυλίσμα [υ], *τό*, *the extracted juice of plants*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 3.
 χυλίσμος, *ὅ*, *extraction of the juice of plants*, Theophr. H. P. 9. 8, 3.
 χυλό-ειδής, *ές*, *like juice*, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 119.
 χυλό-ποιέω, *to make into juice*, like *χυλός*, Pseudo-Hipp.—Subst. —ποιήτης, *ή*, *Schol. Hipp.*
 χυλός, *οὐδ*, *ὅ*, *(χέω) used generally much like χυμός*, but distinguished from it by Galeo., who holds the primary sense of *χυλός* to be *juice*, and that of *χυμός* *savour, taste*; whereas Orion Etym. p. 163 makes *χυλός* to mean *juice produced by decoction or digestion*, *χυμός* *juice in its raw or natural state*: in the older writers, as Hipp., *χυλός* is preferred, in Arist. *χυμός*: I. *the juice of plants, χυλὸν στακτῶν εἶτε ὠθῶν ἢ καρπῶν* Plat. Criti. 115 A, cf. Arist. H. A. 8. 11, 1, Color. 5, 27, Audib. 30. 2. *of animal juices*, Id. Color. 4. 1. 3. *the juice produced by the digestion of food*, *chyle*, Galen.; v. *χυμός* I. 3. 4. *barley-water, gruel*, having the barley or groats strained off, whereas *πιτσάνη* was taken unstrained, Hipp. Morb. Acut. 384, al., v. Foës, Oecon.; so also Cratin. Incert. 111, Ephipp. Kud. 2; and in pl., Anaxipp. Έγκαι. 1. 46. II. like *χυμός* II, *the flavour, taste* of a thing, because this lies in the juices, αἱ διὰ χυλῶν ἡδοναί Metrol. ap. Ath. 280 A, Epicur. ibid.:—metaph., *χ. σωματικῶν, φιλίας* Ar. Ran. 943, Pax 997.
 χυλός, *to convert into juice, to make a decoction or infusion of a thing*, *τι* Hipp. 674. 24:—Pass. *to be converted into juice*, Tim. Loc. 101 A: *to have the juice extracted*, *βίξαι χυλωθείσαι* Diosc. 2. 212: *to be moistened*, Eust. 1552. 33. II. *to extract the juice of*, *μήλα* Geop. 8. 27, 2.
 χυλῶδης, *ές*, *contr. for χυλοειδής*, Galen. 14. 515: *τὸ χ. σὰρ*, Diosc. 3. 22.
 χυλῶσις [υ], *ως*, *ή*, *a converting into juice or chyle*, *χ. τῆς τροφῆς* Plut. 2. 700 B, cf. Schneid. Theophr. H. P. 7. 5, 1. 2. *the thickening of a juice by decoction*, Diosc. 2. 108.
 χύμα, *τό*, like *χεύμα*, *that which is poured out or flows, a liquid, fluid*, Arist. H. A. 5. 19, 2, Diod. 17. 75; even, *χ. νυφάδος* Alciphro 1. 23 *a man of metal*, C. I. 1570 b. 50. 2. *metaph. a flood, immense quantity*, LXX (2 Macc. 2. 24); *χ. καρδίας largeness of heart*, Ib. (3 Regg. 4. 29). [υ] acc. to Draco, as also the deriv. from *πλ. κέχρημαι* shews; hence the accent *χύμα* is incorrect, cf. Herm. Orph. H. 10. 22,—though it is often so written, cf. Lob. Paral. 419.]
 χυμεία, *χυμεντής, χυμεντικός*, v. *χυμεία* sub fin.
 χυμείς, *crasis for καὶ χυμείς*, Aesch. Eum. 1003, Theocr. 5. 111.
 χυμεισις, *ως*, *ή*, *a mixing of metals*, Eust. 828. 16, Tzetz. Hes. Sc. 122.
 χυμίζω, *fut. ἴω* Att. *ἴω*, *to make savoury, season*: *metaph., χ. ἄρμονίαν* *to soften down rough music*, Ar. Thesm. 162.
 χυμίον, *τό*, *Dim. of χυμός*, Sotad. Έγκλει. 1. 19.
 χυμο-ειδής, *ές*, *like juice, juicy*, Eccl.
 χυμός, *οὐδ*, *ὅ*, *(χέω) used much like χυλός*, though sometimes distinguished from it (v. sub *χυλός*): I. *the juice of plants*, Plat. Tim. 59 E, 60 B, Arist. H. A. 5. 22, 8., 8. 11, al., Theophr. H. P. 9. 1, 1, al. 2. *of animal juices*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15, Arist. H. A. 5. 31, 1, P. A. 3. 15, 2, al. 3. = *χυλός* I. 3, *chyle*, Id. Meteor. 4. 3, 13, Galen., v. Greenh. Theophr. 76. 4. 3. *χ. αἰματικός*, *of a flux*, Malal. 290. 4. II. *taste, whether, 1. as flavour, the property of a body (residing in its juices), e.g. ἄμα τῇ γεύσει ὁ χυμός* Arist. Phys. 7. 2, 12; *ἰχθύν.. ἔχοντα τοὺς χυμοὺς ἐν αὐτῷ* Archd. Θησ. 1. 8; *χυμούς, ὁσμάς, χρώας* Plut. 2. 646 B;—or 2. *as the sensation caused thereby, the sense of taste*, Arist. de An. 2. 3, 4. Meteor. 2. 2, 22, etc.—The Greeks distinguished nine varieties, *ἀλμυρός, πικρός, ὀξὺς ὁ ζέινος, οἰνώδης, λιπαρός, στρυφνός, αὐστηρός, γλυκύς, δριμύς*, Theophr. C. P. 6. 4, Plut. 2. 193 B sq.
 χυμῶω, *fut. ὥσω*, *to impart a taste or flavour*, Suid.
 χυμῶδης, *ές*, (*είδος*) *like juice*, *juicy*, Schol. Nic.
 χύνω, *later and worse form for χέω*, Lob. Phryn. 726; cf. *συχχύνω*.
 χύσις [υ], *ως*, *ή*, *(χέω) pouring, shedding, pouring out or forth*, *αἰμάτων* Theophr. Fr. 14. 6; *metaph. a squandering, οὐσίας* Alciphro 1. 21. 2. *a melting, κρηυ Sext. Emp. P. 3. 14. II. like χύμα, liquid poured forth, a flood, stream, ἐκχέασα γάπτοτον χ.*, of a libation, Aesch. Cho. 97; *πόντον χ. Opp. H. 5. 78; ὕδατος* Arat. 393, Ap. Rh. 4. 1416; *metaph., χρονίη χ. lapse of time*, Anth. P. 9.

153. 2. *of dry things, a heap*, *φύλλων χ.* Od. 5. 483., 19. 443, cf. Anth. P. 9. 282; *καλάμων* Nic. Th. 297; *λίθων* Anth. P. 8. 221: *a quantity, abundance*, *σαρκῶν* Anth. P. 5. 37; *ἄρτων* Nonn. Io. 6. 15. 3. *metaph. of the lapse of time, χρονίη χ.* Anth. P. 9. 153. 4. *metaph. also of fluency or copiousness of speech*, ascribed to Cicero in contrast to the *ὕψος ἀπόστομον* of Demosthenes, Longin. 12. 4.
 χύτης [υ], *ον*, *ὅ*, *a metal-caster*, C. I. 8971.
 χυτικός, *ή*, *όν*, *(χέω) having a dissolving power*, Arist. Probl. 1. 30, Galen.
 χυτλάω, *fut. ὥσω*, *to anoint one after bathing*, Hipp. ap. Erotian. 394; cf. *χύτλον*. 2. *metaph. to throw carelessly down*, *τὰ γόνα'* ἔκτεινε καὶ γυμναστικῶς χύτλασεν σεαυτὸν ἐν τοῖς στράμασι Ar. Vesp. 1213, nbi v. Schol.:—cf. Virgil's *fusus per herbam*.
 χύτλον, *τό*, *(χέω) anything that can be poured, a liquid, fluid*; esp., 1. in pl., *χύτλα, water for washing, the bath*, Lyc. 1099; cf. *κατὰ χύτλος*; but also, *libations to the dead*, Lat. *inferiae*, Ar. Rh. 1. 1075., 2. 927, cf. Orph. Arg. 32. 2. *a mixture of water and oil*, elsewhere. *δὲρῆλαιον*, rubbed in after bathing, cf. Arist. Probl. 5. 6; v. s. *ξηραλοῖν*. 3. *river-water, a river, running water*, Lyc. 701.
 χυτλώω, *fut. ὥσω*, *to wash, bathe*, *γυῖα χυτλώσαι* Lyc. 322:—but mostly, II. in Med. *to anoint oneself after bathing*, Od. 6. 80, cf. Ap. Rh. 4. 1311; in Galen., *χυτλώσασθαι* *to rub oneself with a mixture of water and oil*; v. *χύτλον* 2. 2. c. acc. *to wash off from oneself, wash off*, *ᾧ κε* (sc. τῷ ῥόφῳ) *τόκοιο λύματα χυτλώσαιο* Call. Jov. 17.
 χυτός, *ή*, *όν*, *verb. Adj. of χέω, poured, shed*, *αἷμα χυτόν* blood shed, Aesch. Eum. 682. 2. *of dry things, shot out, heaped up*, Hom., but only in phrase *χυτὴ γαῖα* *a mound of earth*, esp. a sepulchral mound, like *χῶμα*, Il. 6. 644., 14. 114, Od. 3. 258; so, *χυτῷ θινί* Opp. H. 2. 635; *χυτὴ κόνις* Epigr. Gr. 151. 1., 573. 5:—as Subst., *χυτός*, *ὅ*, = *χῶμα*, *a mound, bank, dike*, Hdt. 7. 37. 3. also, *χ. λιμὴν formed, protected by a mole or mound*, Ap. Rh. 1. 987, nbi v. Schol. II. *made liquid, cast, melted*, *ἀρτήματα λίθινα χυτά* Id. 2. 69 (v. sub *ύαλος* 111); *ἐν σκύφῳ χυτῆς λίθου* Epimn. Μνησ. 1. 2. *that can be liquefied, fusible*, Plat. Tim. 58 D, 59 B, 61 B, Arist. Meteor. 3. 6, 12, al. III. generally, *liquid, fluid, flowing, νέκταρ* Pind. O. 7. 12; *θάλασσα* Anth. P. 6. 66: poet. also of the hair, *flowing, streaming*, Nic. Th. 503; and so, *χ. ἔρνος* *a luxuriant shoot or sprout*, Ib. 391. IV. *metaph. in streams or shoals, χυτοὶ ἰχθύες*, of migratory fish, Arist. H. A. 5. 9, 4; elsewhere *ῥυδδες*.
 χύτρα, *ή*, Ion. *κύτρα*, and Sicil. (acc. to Greg. Cor. 341) *κύτρα*: (*χέω*):—*an earthen pot, a pot for boiling, pipkin*, Lat. *olla*, Ar. Ach. 284, Av. 43, al., Xen. Hell. 4. 5, 4, Antiph. Γαμ. 2, and freq. in Comedy; *χύτραι διατοί* Plat. Hipp. Ma. 288 D; sometimes it had a cover (*ἐπίθημα*), Hegesipp. Ἀδελφ. 1. 13; children were often exposed in pots, cf. Ar. Thesm. 505; v. sub *χυτρίω*, *χυτρίσμος*. 2. *ταύτην χύτραν ἰδρύνειν* *one should set up this with pots of pulse*, in reference to the old custom of consecrating altars and statues of inferior deities with pots full of boiled pulse, Ar. Pax 923 sq., cf. Pl. 1197, Fr. 245. 3. *αἱ χύτραι* *the pottery-market*, Id. Lys. 557. 4. *proverb., λημῶν χύτραις* *to have swellings as big as kitchen-pots in the corners of the eye*, a Comic exaggeration, like *λημῶν κοκοκύτρας*, Anticl. ap. Ath. 473 C:—cf. *χύτρος*. II. *a kiss in which one held the other by the ears as by handles* (cf. Plat. l. c.), Lat. *osculum Florentinum*, λαβούσα τῶν ὠτῶν *φιλήσων τὴν χύτραν* Eunici. Ἀντ. 1; *ὅτι με πᾶν οὐκ ἐφίλασε, τῶν ὠτῶν καθελούτῳ* Theocr. 5. 133; cf. Plaut. Poen. 1. 2, 163, Tibull. 2. 5, 11:—on this subject Lil. Gyrardus wrote a treatise, to be found in Gruter's Lampas, 2. 410 sq.
 χυτράος, *α*, *ον*, = *χυτρεοῦς*, Ar. Fr. 399.
 χύτρεος, *α*, *ον*, = *χυτρεοῦς*, *χ. πάταγος* Ar. Lys. 329. II. *τὰ χυτρεία earthenware, pottery*, Choerob. in Anecd. Oxon. 2. 278.
 χυτρεοῦς, *οἶν*, *of earthenware*, Ar. Nub. 1474:—the form *χύτρεος*, *contr. -ους*, is condemned by Pors. Med. 675; cf. Lob. Phryn. 147.
 χυτρεῖς, *έως*, *ὅ*, *a potter*, Lat. *figulus*, Plat. Rep. 421 D, Theact. 147 A.
 χυτρε-εφός, *ὅ*, *a pot-boiler*, Parmenio ap. Ath. 608 A.
 χυτρίδιον [υ], *τό*, *Dim. of χυτρίς, a small pot, cup*, Hipp. 879, Ar. Ach. 463, 1175, Alex. Ὑποβ. 1;—in form *χυθρίδιον*, Clem. Al. 165.
 χυτρίζω, *fut. ἴω* Att. *ἴω*, *to put in a pot*: esp. *to expose a child in a pot*, Aesch. Fr. 120, Soph. Fr. 476, Pherecr. Incert. 81; cf. *ἐγχυτρίζω*.
 χυτρίνδα παίξω, *a game* described, not very clearly, by Poll. 9. 110, 113.
 χυτρίνος, *ή*, *ον*, *of earthenware*; *ὁ χ. = χύτρα*, Hipp. 648. 53. 2. *χύτρινος ἀγῶνες* *games at the festival of χύτροι* (q. v. II. 2), Philochor. ap. Schol. Ar. Ran. 218.
 χυτρίνος, *ὅ*, (*χύτρος*) *a deep hole with water in it, a well*, ap. Hesych.: *a deep hole, pot*, in a river, Peripl. M. Rubri p. 44, in form *κυθρίνος*. 2. *a cavity for a nest in a dove-cot* (cf. Lat. *ollarium, columbarium*), Geop. 14. 6, 3.
 χυτρίον, *τό*, *Dim. of χύτρα or χύτρος*, found in some MSS. of Ar. Ach. 1175; Hesych. explains it by *κρανίον*.
 χυτρίς, *ή*, *Dim. (in form only) of χύτρα or χύτρος*, Hdt. 5. 88, Bato Ἀνδρ. 2; on the gen. *ἴδος*, cf. *νησίς*, *χειρίς*, and v. Meineke ad l.
 χυτρίσμος, *ὅ*, *an exposing of a child in a pot*, Hesych.
 χυτρίτης [υ], *ου*, *ὅ*, *made in a pot*, Schol. Ar. Pax 1150.
 χυτρώ-γαυλος, *ὅ*, *a kind of pot*, prob. like *a bucket*, LXX (3 Regg. 7. 38), Poll. 6. 89:—also *κυθράγαυλος*, as Joseph. A. J. 8. 3, 6.
 χυτρο-ειδής, *ές*, *like a pot*, Schol. Theocr.
 χυτρο-κλάστης, *ου*, *ὅ*, *a breaker of pots*, Byz.
 χυτρο-πλάθος, *ὅ*, *a potter*, Poll. 7. 163, A. B. 72.
 χυτρώ-πους, *ποδός*, *ὅ*, Schol. Ar. Ran. 509; elsewhere in pl. *χυτρώποδες*,

α *pot* or *caldron with feet*, or a *small portable stove with feet*, for putting a pot upon, Hes. Op. 746, cf. Plut. 2: 703 D, LXX (Levit. 11. 35), Alciphro 3. 5; cf. *λάσανα*, Anth. P. append. 41, Schol. Ar. Pax 893:—Dim. *χυτροπάδιον*, τό, Hippon. 18.

χυτροπώλης, ου, ὁ, a *pot-seller*: fem. — *πωλῖς*, ἴδος, as epith. of Aegina, Com. Anon. 130 B (where Meineke suspects *χυτροπόλις*, —the *Pottery*).

χυτρο-πώλιον, or — *εἶον*, τό, the *pottery-market*, Poll. 7. 163, Schol. Ar. Av. 13.

χῦτρος, ὁ, Ion, *κύθρος* and *κύτρος*, (χῦ) = *χύτρα*, Diphil. Ἐπικλ. 1, Nic. Al. 136.

II. of *Χῦτροι* was the name given to the *hot baths* at Thermopylae, Hdt. 7. 176. 2. a *feast-day* at Athens, as if the *pot-feast*, the 3rd day of the Anthesteria, and 13th of the month Anthesterion, Ar. Ach. 1076, Ran. 218.

χυτρο-φόρος, ου, bearing a *pot* or *pots*, Schol. Ar. Av. 448.

χῶ, contr. for *καὶ ὁ*, Theocr. 1. 100, al.: — *χῶδωνις*, for *καὶ Ἄδωνις*, Id. 1. 109: — *χῶκ*, for *καὶ ὁ ἐκ*, Id. 1. 72.

χῶλαινω, fut. *ἀνῶ*, to be or go *lame*, Plat. Legg. 795 B, Hipp. Mi. 374 C.

II. trans. to *make lame*, Schol. Il. 7. 402: — *Pass.*, = *Act.* 1, *ἐχλάνθη* LXX (2 Regg. 4. 4).

χῶλάντης, εως, ἡ, a *being lame*, *lameness*, Epict. Enchir. 9: metaph. of a *halting line*, Eust. 400. 3; cf. *χῶλιάμβος*.

χῶλασμα, τό, *lameness*, Hippiatr.

χῶλεία, ἡ, *lameness*, Plat. Hipp. Mi. 374 C, Luc. Vit. Auct. 21.

χῶλευμα, τό, a *lameness*, Hipp. Art. 826.

χῶλεῖω, to be or become *lame*, to *halt*, *limp*, Il. 18. 411, 417., 20. 37, Xen. Hell. 3. 3: — generally, to be *imperfect*, Themist. 75 D; *περὶ τῆς Anna Comm.* 1. 260.

II. trans. to *make lame*, Hipp. 592, Sext. Emp. P. 3. 217: — *Pass.* to be *lame*, Luc. Sacrif. 6; and, generally, to be *maimed* or *imperfect*, Plat. Phaedr. 248 C. — Cf. *χῶλαινω*.

χῶλ-ιαμβος, ὁ, a *lame* or *halting iambic*, i. e. one that has a spondee for an iambus in the last place, said to be invented by Hipponax, cited from Dem. Phal.: — Adj. *χῶλιαμβικός*, ἡ, ὄν, Schol. Hephaest.: Verb. *χῶλιαμβοποιέω*, Adv. 1654. 52.

χῶλο-κράββατον, τό, = *σκικπώδιον*, Suid.; also *χῶλοκράββατον* Schol. Ar. Nub. 254.

χῶλόομαι, *Pass.* to become *lame*, Hipp. Aph. 1258.

χῶλο-πάδης, ου, ὁ, = *χῶλόπους*, Moschop. Hesiod. Op. 70.

χῶλο-ποιός, ὄν, *making lame*, of Euripides, as being fond of introducing *lame* men upon the stage, Ar. Ran. 846.

χῶλό-πους, ὁ, ἡ, *lame-footed*, Manetho 4. 118.

χῶλός, ἡ, ὄν, *lame* in the feet, *halting*, *limping*, c. acc., *χῶλός δ' ἔτερον πόδα* Il. 2. 217, cf. 9. 503, Od. 8. 308, Hdt. 5. 92, 2, Soph. Ph. 486, 1032; *χ. καὶ οὐκ ἀρτίπους* Hdt. 4. 161; *χ. τῷ σκέλῃ* Ar. Thesm. 24; also, c. dat., *χῶλός σκέλει* Plut. 2. 739 B; *χῶλός ἀμφοτέρους* Luc. Tim. 20: — later also of the hand, like *κυλλός*, *χῶλός τὴν χεῖρα* Eupol. Incert. 61; *χῶλὴν τὴν χεῖρα ἔχειν* Hipp. Protrh. 83 C, cf. Plat. Legg. 794 E: — of animals, Xen. Eq. 1. 5, etc.

II. metaph. *maimed*, *imperfect*, *defective*, Lat. *maneus*, φύσις Plat. Phaedo 71 E, Rep. 535 D, al.; *βασιλεύς* ap. Xen. Hell. 3. 3; *halting*, *uncven*, *hobbling*, *μέτρον* Dem. Phila. 301, v. s. *χῶλιαμβός*: — Adv. — *λῶς*, Epiphan. (Perhaps akin to Skt. *khal* (*titubare, vacillare*), our *halt*, *halting*, Lat. *clodus, claudus*, Pott *Et. Forsch.* 1. p. 265.)

χῶλότης, ητος, ἡ, *lameness*, *σκέλους* Plut. 2. 963 C; in pl., lb. 35 C: metaph. of metres, Ath. 632 E.

χῶλωμα, τό, a *lameness*, Hipp. Art. 820, 828.

χῶλωσις, εως, ἡ, a *being made lame*, *lameness*, Hipp. Art. 829.

χῶμα, τό, (*χῶω*, *χῶννυμι*) *earth thrown up*, a *bank*, *mound*, thrown up against the walls of cities to take them, αἶρε τὰς πόλεις *χῶμασι* Hdt. 1. 162; *χ. ἔχουν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν* Thuc. 2. 75; cf. LXX (2 Regg. 20. 15, Isai. 37. 33, Jer. 6. 6).

2. a *dike* to hinder a river from overflowing, Hdt. 1. 184.

3. a *dam*, Id. 7. 130.

4. a *mole* or *pier*, carried out into the sea, Lat. *moles*, Id. 8. 97, Dem. 1208. 4, cf. 1228. 1: — also a *promontory*, a *spit of sand*, Aesch. Supp. 870.

II. like Lat. *tumulus*, a *sepulchral mound*, Hdt. 1. 93., 9. 85, Aesch. Cho. 723, Soph. Ant. 1216, etc.: *τάφων χῶματα γαίης* Eur. Supp. 54; *χῶμα μὴ χοῦν ὑψηλότερον [ἢ] πέντε ἀνδρῶν ἔργον* Plat. Legg. 958 E.

III. also *earth dug out* that it may be improved by exposure to air, for planting trees in, Theophr. H. P. 2. 5, 2.

IV. in LXX, also a *heap of rubbish*, a *ruin* (Josh. 8. 28, Isai. 25. 2): — Cf. *χῶω*, with its compounds, *ἐκ-, δια-, κατα-, συγ-*.

χωματίζομαι, *Pass.* to be fortified with *mounds*, LXX (Josh. 11. 13).

χωματίνος, ἡ, *an, earthen, earthy*, Manass. Chron. 233.

χωματίων, τό, Dim. of *χῶμα*, Dica. H. 1. 64.

χωματό-πλαστος, *on, formed of earth*, Manass. Chron. 281: cf. *χοῦς*.

χωματό-φάγος, *on, dirt-eating*, Manass. Chron. 6655.

χωνεία, ἡ, a *melting and casting of metal*, Polyb. 34. 10, 12, Diod. 5. 13.

II. ἡ *βασιλικὴ χ.* the *mint*, Anna Comm. 1. 226.

χωνεῖαν, τό, = *χωνευτήριον*, Alex. Aphr. 2. 3.

2. = *χώνη*.

χώνευμα, τό, *molten-work*, a *molten image*, LXX (Deut. 9. 12, al.).

χώνευσις, εως, ἡ, = *χωνεία*, LXX (2 Paral. 4. 3).

χωνευτήριον, τό, a *smelting-furnace*, LXX (3 Regg. 8. 51, al.), Eccl. 1. 1.

χωνευτής, οὔ, ὁ, a *melter*, *metal-caster*, LXX (Judic. 17. 4 cod. Al.), Prael. paraphr. Ptol. p. 250: — hence Adj. *χωνευτικός*, ἡ, ὄν, Gloss.

χωνευτός, ἡ, *on, verb. Adj. formed of cast metal*, *molten*, LXX (3 Regg. 7. 32, etc.).

χωνεύω, contr. from *χοανεῖω*, q. v.

χώνη, ἡ, contr. from *χοώνη*, q. v.

χώνηρ, crasis for *καὶ ὁ ἀνήρ*, Theocr. 15. 145.

χώνιον, τό, Dim. of *χώνη* or *χῶνος*, a *crucible*, Suid.

χώννυμι, later form of *χῶω*, Arr. Au. 2. 18, 3, etc.: also *χωνύνω* Polyb.

1. 47, 3; *impf.* *ἐχῶννον* Diod. 14. 49, etc.; 3 pl. *ἐχῶννονσαν* Dio C. 66. 4: — *Pass.*, *inf.* *χῶννυσθαι* Polyb. 4. 40, 4, etc.

χῶνο-εἰδής, ἐς, like a *funnel*, Schol. Clem. Al.

χῶνος, τῷ, *χῶνος*, ὁ, contr. for *χῶανον*, *χῶανος*, = *χώνη*, *χοώνη*.

χῶομαι, Ep. *imper.* *χῶεο*, v. *inf.*: Ep. *impf.* *χῶετο* Il. 21. 306: — *fut.* *χῶσμαι* 1. 80 (where *χῶσεται* may be Ep. aor. subj.), Lyc. 362: — *aor.* *ἐχῶσαμην*, v. *inf.*: Dep. Ep. Verb. like *χολδομαι*, to be angry, be *wroth*, *indignant*, freq. in Hom. (esp. Il.), e. g. 21. 519, and in Hes. Th. 533; often with the addition of *θυμὸν* Il. 16. 616; *κῆρ* 1. 44; *κρηρόθι* Od. 5. 284; *φρέσιν ἦσιν* Il. 19. 127; *χ. θυμῷ* h. Hom. Cer. 331; *χ. φρένας* Hes. Th. 554: more rarely to be *troubled*, *vexed*, Il. 14. 406., 22. 291. — Construction: 1. c. dat. pers. to be angry at one, *ὅτε χῶσεται ἀνδρὶ χέρη* 1. 80; etc. 2. c. gen. pers. vel rei, *χῶόμενον κατὰ θυμὸν* .. *γυναικὸς about or because of her*, 1. 429, cf. 2. 689; *χῶσαστο δ' αἰνῶς* .. *νίκης τε καὶ ἔγχεος* 13. 165, etc.: — more rarely, *ὅς μοι παλλακίδος περὶ χῶσαστο* 9. 449, cf. 14. 266 (in these two passages Wolf writes *περιχῶσαστο* as one word, cf. *περιχῶομαι*); *περὶ τινι* Hes. Sc. 12, h. Hom. Merc. 236. 3. c. acc. rei, only in the phrase *μή μοι τῶδε χῶεο*, be not angry with me for this, Od. 5. 215; *μή νύν μοι τῶδε χῶεο* 23. 213.

χῶπῆ, crasis for *καὶ ὅπῃ*, Aesch. Pr. 875: — *χῶπότης*, for *καὶ ἐπὶ ὅταν*, Pind. P. 2. 160: — *χῶπός*, for *καὶ ὅπως*, Soph. O. T. 1251.

χῶρα, Ion. *χῶρη*, ἡ, = *χωρος*, the *space* or *room* in which a thing is, Lat. *locus* (properly, more extensive than *τόπος* Sext. Emp. P. 3. 124; though they are often joined, e. g. Plat. Legg. 705 C, Tim. Locr. 94 B; reversely, *χῶρας ἐν τόποις* Ἀδριατικοῖς Aesch. Eum. 292), οὐδέ τῇ πολλῇ *χῶρῃ* *μεσηγύς* Il. 23. 521; *νόμισμα* .. *χῶρας μεγάλῃς* *δέου'* ἄν Xen. Lac. 7, 5; *χῶραν παρέχειν*, Lat. *locum dare*, Arist. H. A. 10. 3, 4; *χῶραν τινὶ καταλείπειν* to leave room for it, Plut. 2. 124 A, etc.

2. generally, a *place*, *spot*, *ἀπρέψεσθ'* ἐκ *χῶρης* *δοῖ* .. Il. 6. 516, cf. Od. 16. 352; *ὀλίγη ἐνὶ χ.* Il. 17. 394; *χῶραν ἐκ χῶρας μεταβάλλειν* to move from *place* to *place*, Plat. Theat. 181 C; *ἡ πρώτη χ.* the front part (of the chest), Paus. 5. 17, 6.

3. *one's place*, *position*, the *proper place* of a person or thing, *ἐν χῶρῃ* *ἕζεσθαι* Il. 23. 349; esp. a soldier's *post*, *χῶραν λιπεῖν*, *προλείπειν* Thuc. 4. 126., 2. 87; for Aeschin. 74. 22, v. sub *μαθοφόρεω* 1. 1, v. *inf.*: *χῶραν λαβεῖν* to take a *position*, find *one's place*, *ὥς ἂν χῶραν λάβῃ τὰ πράγματα* till they are brought into *position*, into order, Xen. Cyr. 4. 3, 37; *οὐ διδοὺς ἑτέρῳ τόπον οὐδὲ χῶραν διακονίας* Plut. 2. 62 D; *ὥρα καὶ χῶρα τινὶ* in a certain time and *place*, freq. in late Prose, Lob. Paral. 55.

4. metaph. the *place* assigned to any one in *life*, *one's station*, *place*, *position*, *ἐν χῶρᾳ* *τινὸς εἶναι* to be in his *position*, be counted the same as he is, like Lat. *locum alicuius tenere*, as *ἐν ἀνδραποδῶν* or *μισθοφόρων* *χῶρα εἶναι* to be in the *position* of slaves or mercenaries, to pass or rank as such, Xen. An. 5. 6, 13, Cyr. 2. 1, 18; *ἐν ὁδοῦ καὶ χῶρα εἶναι* to have no *place* or *rank*, be in no esteem, *nullo loco haberi*, Id. An. 5. 7, 28; so, *οὐ μέλλει χῶρην μηδεμίαν θέμεναι* (Bgk. γ' ὥρην) Theogn. 152; *ὀλίγη χῶρη* *τινὸς τελέθει* Id. 820, and so Herm. takes Aesch. Ag. 78; *τὰς μέγιστας χῶρας ἔχειν* Polyb. 1. 43, 1: — cf. *ἀριμῶς* 1. 5, *σκιφί*.

5. in these last senses, often with a Prep., *ἐκ χῶρας ὁρμᾶν*, opp. to *πορευόμενος*, *μάχεσθαι*, Xen. An. 3. 4, 33: — *εἰς τὴν χῶραν παρῆναι* to be at *one's post*, Id. Cyr. 1. 2, 4, cf. Theocr. 15. 57; *εἰς χῶραν* *τινὸς καθίστασθαι* to be set in his *place*, succeed him, Xen. Cyr. 2. 1, 23: — *ἐν χῶρᾳ* in *one's place*, at *one's post*, "Ἀρης οὐκ ἐνὶ χῶρᾳ the spirit of war is not in its place", Aesch. Ag. 78; *ἐν τῇ χῶρᾳ γενέσθαι* Xen. An. 4. 8, 15; *ἐν χῶρᾳ* *πίπειν*, ἀποθνήσκει to die at *one's post*, Id. Hell. 4. 2, 20, 8. 39: — *ἐπὶ χῶρας* *ἔσσαι* to set it in its *place*, Pind. P. 4. 486: — *κατὰ χῶραν* (*χῶρην*) *εἶναι*, *ἔχειν* to be in *one's*, to keep a thing in its *place*, Hdt. 4. 135., 6. 42, Ar. Pl. 367, Ran. 793; *κατὰ χ. μένειν* Hdt. 7. 95., 8. 108, Ar. Eq. 1354, Thuc. 4. 26, etc.; even, *μένει τὸ ὄριον κατὰ χ.* as it was, undisturbed, Hdt. 4. 201; *κατὰ χ. ἀπῆναι* to retire in *good order*, Xen. An. 6. 4, 11; *ἐὰν κατὰ χ.* to leave in its *place*, leave as it was, Id. Hell. 6. 5, 6, cf. Hdt. 1. 17, Dem. 701. 16.

II. *land*, viz., 1. a *land*, *country*, Lat. *regio*, *ἀς τινος ἵκεο χῶρας ἀνθρώπων* Od. 8. 573; *ἡ χ. ἡ Ἀττικὴ* Hdt. 9. 13; freq. in Trag., *Ἑλλάδα χῶραν* Aesch. Pers. 271; *Εὐβοῖδα* χ. Soph. Tr. 74; etc.: — *ἡ χῶρα*, *absol.*, of *one's country*, as of Attica, Lycurg. 147. 42, etc.

2. *landed property*, *land*, *an estate*, *farm*, Lat. *ager*, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 28., 6. 4; larger than *ἀγρός*, Id. Hier. 4. 7.

3. the *country*, opp. to the town, Lat. *rus*, *τὰ ἐκ τῆς χῶρας*, *ὁ ἐκ τῆς χῶρας αἶτος* Thuc. 2. 5, Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 11 and 13; *οἱ ἐν τῇ χ.* *ἐργάται* Id. Hier. 10. 5; *ἐν τῇ χῶρᾳ κοιταῖον γίγνεσθαι*, opp. to *ἐν ἀστει*, Decret. ap. Dem. 238. 6. — *Χῶρος* is another form: in signf. 1, *χῶρα* alone is used in Att.; whereas in signf. 1 *χωρος* is common, except in the special sense of *one's proper place* or *post*.

χωρ-άρχης, ου, ὁ, *lord*, *governor of a district* or *country*, Manass. Chron. 602, Byz.: — *ἀρχία*, ἡ, Id. 5029.

χωρ-αῖλος, *on*, (*αἰλῆ*) *dwelling in the country*, Suid.

χωράφιον [αῖ], τό, Dim. of *χῶρα*, like *χωρίον*, a *small farm*, susp. in Theophr. Fr. 12. 7, but freq. in Byz. Hence Adj. *χωραφίαιος*, α, *on*, Hdn. Epim. p. 152.

χωρ-ἐπίσκοπος, ὁ, a *country-bishop*, i. e. *coadjutor* or *suffragan-bishop*, C. I. 5829 and Eccl.

χωρήω: fut. *χωρήσω* Il. 16. 629, Hdt. 5. 89., 8. 68, Hipp., and in late Prose; Att. only in Thuc. 1. 82 (except in compounds, *ἀναχωρήσω* Id. 7. 72, *ἀπο-* Xen. Eq. Mag. 6, 2, *προ-* Thuc. 3. 4, *προσ-* Id. 2. 2, etc., *συγ-* Id. 1. 140, etc.); elsewhere in Att. always in med. form, *χωρήσμαι*, Aesch. Theb. 476, Soph. El. 404, Thuc., etc., and often so in compounds, v. Veitch Gr. Verbs p. 610): — *aor.* *ἐχώρησα* Il. 15. 655, Att.: — pf. *κεχώρηκα* Hdt. 1. 120, 122, Att.: — *Pass.*, fut. *χωρηθήσμαι* (*συγ-*) Polyb.

15. 17, 5: —aor. ἐχωρήθη (συν-) Xen. Hell. 3. 2, 31, Dem. 985. 23: —pf. κεχώρηται (para-) Dion. H. 11. 52, (συν-) Plat. Philib. 15 A: —(χωρος). To make room for another, give way, draw back, retire, withdraw, Il. 16. 629; πάλιν αὖτις χωρεῖν 17. 533; γαῖα ἐνερθεν χώρησεν the earth gave way from beneath, i. e. opened, h. Hom. Cer. 430; —πρὸ μιν χ. = κρούσθαι πρὸ μιν to put back, retire, Eur. Andr. 1120; —χωρεῖτε begone! Aesch. Eum. 196, cf. Eur. Or. 1678, Med. 820, etc. —The uncompounded word does not occur in Od. —Construction: 1. c. gen. rei vel loci, χώρησεν τυτθὸν ἐπάλξειον Il. 12. 406; νεῶν ἐχώρησαν 15. 655; νεκροὺ χωρήσουσι 16. 629; —also, ἀπὸ νηῶν ἐχώρησαν πρὸς Ἴλιον 13. 724; ἀπὸ κρατερῆς ὑμίνης χωρήσαντες 18. 244; ἔξω δουμάτων χωρεῖτε Aesch. Eum. 180; ἐκ πυλῶν Id. Theb. 476; ἐφ' ἡμῖν ἐκ προαστίων Soph. El. 1432. 2. c. dat. pers. to give way to one, make way for him, retire before him, οὐδ' ἂν Ἀχιλλεὶ χωρήσειεν Il. 13. 324, cf. 17. 101. II. after Hom. to go forward, advance, move on or along, to go on, come on, Lat. *incedere*, and then simply to go or come, Hdt. 1. 10, etc.: to go on one's journey, travel, Soph. O. T. 750; χ. ἐπὶ τινα Pind. N. 10. 137, etc.; εἰς νοῦν Aesch. Pers. 379; χ. πρὸς ἔργον to come to action, come on, begin, Soph. Aj. 116, Ar. Ran. 884; χ. πρὸς ἡπάρ to go to one's heart, Soph. Aj. 938; χωρὼν ἀπειλεί νῦν go and threaten, Id. O. C. 1038; διὰ φόνου χ. Eur. Andr. 176; χ. δι' ἀσπίδων, of weapons, Xen. An. 4. 2, 28; τὸ ὕδωρ κατὰ τὰς τὰς χάρους ἐχώρει it went off by .., Id. Cyr. 7. 5, 16; ἀνὰ ποταμῶν χωροῦσι παρὰ Eur. Med. 411, cf. Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 11; κάτω χᾶρει go downwards, i. e. beginning from the upper parts of the body, Aesch. Pr. 74: —absol., χ. ὁ ποταμὸς Plat. Phaedo 113 A: —ὁμοσε χ. to join battle, Thuc. 6. 101, Xen. (v. sub ὁμοσε); so, ὁμοσε χ. τοῖς λόγοις Eur. Or. 921; χ. δειννήσων Ar. Fr. 266; δρόμῳ χ. πρὸς τόπον Thuc. 1. 134: —εἶσω, ἔξω χ. freq. in Trag.: —of Time, νῦν ἐχώρει the night was passing, near an end, Aesch. Pers. 384: —βιστερῆς χ. to wander about, Soph. O. C. 747: —τὰ χερσόντα that which goes from one, excrements, Hipp. Aph. 1244, v. Foës. Oec.; so, κατὰ στόμα χωροῦντα .. ἀφρόν Eur. Med. 1176: —also c. acc. loci, Κεκροπίαν χθόνα χ. Eur. Ion 1572. 2. to go on and on, be continually advancing, continue, Lat. *procedere*, οὐ χωρεῖ τὸ ὑδρὸν Ar. Pax 472, cf. 509; τόκοι χωροῦναι Id. Nub. 18; χωρεῖ τὸ κακὸν Id. Vesp. 1483, Nub. 907; αἱ δαπάναι Xen. Oec. 20, 21. 3. to come to an issue, turn out in a certain manner, παρὰ συμμῆδ' .. κεχώρηκε have come to little, of the event of oracles, Hdt. 1. 120; ἐντυχῶς χ., Lat. *bene cedere*, Id. 3. 39; κακῶς χ., male *cedere*, to turn out ill, Plat. Legg. 684 E; δόξα δ' ἐχέει δίχα Eur. Hec. 119, cf. Hel. 759: —often absol., like *progrederi*, to go well, advance, succeed, Hdt. 3. 42, 5. 89, Antipho 133. 2; (cf. the French *ça ira*): —τὰ πράγματα χᾶρει κατὰ λόγον Polyb. 28. 15; —absol. also, to be possible, ὥς ἦδη ἔχωρει Ael. V. H. 1. 32. 4. to spread abroad, ἡ φήμη κεχώρηκε a report spread, Hdt. 1. 122; διὰ πάντων χωρεῖν to go through all, spread among all, Xen. Cyr. 3. 3, 62; ὄνομα κεχωρηκὸς διὰ πάντων a name generally current, Plat. Rom. 1, cf. 19. III. trans. = χανθάνω, to have room for a thing, to hold, contain, esp. of measures, ὁ κρητὴρ χᾶρει ἀμφορίας ἐξακοσίους Hdt. 1. 51, cf. 192, 4. 61, Ar. Nub. 1238, Plat. Symp. 214 A; ἡ πόλις οὐκ ἐχωρῆσεν αὐτοῦς Thuc. 2. 17, cf. Dem. 579. 3, Aeschin. 77. 11; ποτήρια .. οὐχὶ χωροῦντ' οὐδὲ κόγχην Pherecr. Tyr. 1. 3; κοτύλας χ. δέκα Menand. Kól. 1, cf. Diphil. Inscr. 8, etc.; χωρήσατε ἡμᾶς take us into your hearts! 2 Ep. Cor. 7. 2: c. inf. to be capable of doing, οὐ χᾶρει μεγάλῃν διδασχὴν ἀδιδασκτος ἀκούειν Pseudo-Phocyl. 83. 2. impers., ὅταν μνηκτι χωρῇ αὐταῖς ἐργασίαις [ταῖς μελίτταις] when there is no more room for them, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 44.

χώρημα, τό, space, room, Geop. 4. 1, 16; esp. to hold something, c. gen., Galen.

χώρησις, εὖς, ἡ, a going, proceeding, ἡ ὁμοσε χ. = τὸ ὁμοσε χωρεῖν (v. χωρεῖ II. 1), Heliod. 6. 5.

χωρητικός, verb. Adj. one must go on, proceed, Dion. H. 1. 56.

χωρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for containing or comprising, λογισμοῦ Ael. N. A. 2. 11, cf. Sext. Emp. P. 3. 121. Adv. —κῶς, Suid.

χωρητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be contained or comprehended, Athanas.

χωρη=χωρίς, Call. Fr. 48, C. I. 2448. v. 5: cf. μέχρι, ἄχρι, for μέχρις, ἄχρως.

χωριαμός, ὁ, dub. for *χωριαμός*, in Hesych.; v. Lob. Path. 155.

χωριδίων [ῖ], τό, Dim. of χωρίον, Lys. 154. 27, Plut. Cato Ma. 2.

χωρίζω, fut. Att. ᾶ: —pf. pass. κεχωρίσμαι, 3 pl. Ion. κεχωρίδαται Hdt. 1. 140, 151, al.: (χωρίς).

I. in local sense, to separate, part, sever, set apart, divide, τί τινος Eur. Phoen. 107, etc., and freq. in Plat., e.g., χ. τοῦ σώματος τὴν ψυχὴν Rep. 609 D, cf. Philib. 55 E; or, ἀπὸ τοῦ σώματος τὴν ψ. Phaedo 67 C, cf. Philib. 268 C, etc.; πάντα κατὰ φύλιν Xen. Oec. 9, 8; with an inf. added, τὴν δὲ [τὴν τάξιν] ἐπὶ τῷ μέσῳ ἐχώρισε ἐπεσθαι (where it is needless to interpret it posted, stationed), Id. An. 6. 5, 11: —of χωρίζοντες the Separators, a name given to those Grammarians who ascribed the Iliad and Odyssey to different authors, v. Wolf Proleg. p. 158: —Pass. to be separated, severed, or divided, Hdt. 1. 151, 3. 12, 4. 11, al.; τινος Eur. I. T. 1002, Plat. Tim. 31 B.

II. to separate in thought, to distinguish, τὸ ἦδὲ τε καὶ δίκαιον Plat. Legg. 663 A; ἀπὸ τῶν ἀφελίμων τὰ καθ' αὐτὰ Arist. Eth. N. 1. 6, 15; χ. καὶ διασπᾶν Id. P. A. 1, 2, 3; esp. in Logic, τὸν ἴδιον τῆς οὐσίας ἐκάστον λόγον ταῖς .. οἰκείαις διαφοραῖς χ. Id. Top. 1. 18, 4. 5, 3, 5: —Pass. to differ, to be different, κεχωρίδαται πολλὸν τῶν .. ἄλλων ἀνθρώπων Hdt. 1. 140; more rarely, τὴν Id. 4. 28; ἀπ' ἀλλήλων Isocr. 306 A; νόμοι κεχωρισμένοι τῶν ἄλλων ἀνθρώπων laws apart from others, far different, Hdt. 1. 172, cf. Polyb. 32. 9, 12; opp. to συγκεχυμένους, Plat. Rep. 524 C; κεχωριστά πλείστον τό τ' εἶναι καὶ τὸ τοῦτον φάσκον Dem. 1109. 16: cf. χω-

ριστός.

Polyb. 32. 12, 6; θάσσον .. οἰστού .. χωρίζεται, of a wife, Menand. Incert. 1. 15.

IV. in Pass. also to depart, go away, Polyb. 3. 94, 9, Diod. 19. 65.

V. to excommunicate, Eccl.

χωρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (χώρα) rustic, rural, C. I. 4957. 34, Poll. 9. 13; τις τῶν χωρικῶν Eus. H. E. 6. 40; v. Ducang.: —Adv. —κῶς, Synes. 167 A.

χωρίον, τό, Dim. (only in form, χ. μέγιστον Thuc. 2. 19) of χῶρος and χώρα:

1. a particular place, a place, spot, district, very freq. in Prose from Hdt. downwards, e.g. 2. 8, 10, 29, cf. Thuc. 2. 54; also in Com., as Ar. Nub. 209, etc.; but never in Trag.: —ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ χ. from this same spot, Hdt. 1. 11; χ. ἔρημον, χαλεπὸν καὶ πετρώδες Thuc. 4. 9; ἱππασίμων Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 14; τετραγώνον Plat. Meno 82 C.

2. a place, post, esp. a fortified post, Hdt. 1. 84, Thuc., etc.; οἰκίειν χωρία Thuc. 1. 12, etc.; χωρίων κατάληψις Plat. Gorg. 455 B, cf. Lys. 150. 7, etc.

3. landed property, an estate, Thuc. 1. 106, Plat. Legg. 844 B, Lysias 108. 33; used with ἀγρός, Xen. Hell. 2. 4, 1, etc.

4. a place of business, office, Dem. 1111. 22.

5. in Geometry, a space enclosed by lines, the area of a figure, Plat. Meno 82 B, sq., cf. Ar. Nub. 152.

6. =τόπος 1. 4, a place, passage in a book, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 12, Ath. 674 A, Eust., etc.; (in Hdt. 2. 117, the words καὶ τότε τὸ χωρίον seem to be a gloss, v. Valck. ad l.): —a part or period of history, Thuc. 1. 97.

χωρίς, Adv., also χῶρι, q. v.: (v. sub ἡῖρος): —separately, asunder, apart, by oneself or by themselves, once in Il., 7. 470; χωρὶς μὲν πρόγονοι, χωρὶς δὲ μέτασσαι, χωρὶς δ' αὖθ' ἔρσαι Od. 9. 221, cf. 4. 130, etc.; χ. ἡ τιμὴ θεῶν Aesch. Ag. 637; μὴ με χ. αἰτιῶν without cause or evidence, Soph. O. T. 608; κέεται χ. ὁ νεκρός Hdt. 4. 62; χ. κείνται οἱ νόμοι περὶ τινος Antipho 140. 23; χίλια τάλαντα .. χ. θέσθαι to set them apart, in reserve, Thuc. 2. 24; χ. οἰκεῖν to live apart, have an independent establishment, Dem. 50. 22., 1161. 15; χ. γένεσθαι being separated, Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 18; μὴ με χ. αἰτιῶν without evidence, Soph. O. T. 608; χ. ποιεῖν to distinguish, Isocr. 342 D; oddly, χ. βλέπειν to look two ways, squint, Timocl. Πολυτρ. 1: opp. to κοινῇ, Isocr. 266 D; to κοινόν Eur. Hec. 860; χ. δὲ .. and separately, and besides, Thuc. 2. 13; opp. to ἰδίᾳ μὲν, Plut. Aristid. 20: —separately, one by one, Lys. 105. 35; χ. λέγειν Aeschin. 5. 32, cf. 54. 3; τὸ χ. that which is divisible, τὸ ἐν καὶ χ. Arist. Phys. 3. 4, 4: —besides, χ. δὲ μεθαρμῶς Plat. Legg. 950 C: —χ. ἡ ὁδοὶ except so many as .., Hdt. 2. 77; χωρὶς ἢ except, χ. ἢ ὅτι except that, Id. 1. 94. 130., 4. 61, 82: —on χωρὶς εἰ, χωρὶς εἰ μὴ, and χωρὶς πλήν, v. Lob. Phryn. 459; χ. ἀπ' ἀλλήλων Plat. Phaedo 98 C.

2. metaph. of different nature, kind, or quality, Simon. Iamb. 6. 1, cf. Schäfer Theogn. 91; χ. τὸ τ' εἶναι καὶ τὸ μὴ νομίζεται Eur. Alc. 528; χ. τὸ τ' εἰπεῖν πολλὰ καὶ τὰ καίρια Soph. O. C. 808; χ. φύμην εἶναι τὸ συνεῖναι τε διαλεγόμενους καὶ τὸ δημιουργεῖν Plat. Prot. 336 B; cf. ἀμφὶς II. fin.

II. as Prep. c. gen. without, Aesch. Ag. 926, Soph. El. 945, etc.; without the help or will of, χ. Ζηρός, Lat. *sine Diis*, Id. Tr. 1003.

2. separate from, apart or aloof from, far from, χ. ἀθανάτων Pind. O. 9. 61; χ. ἀνθρώπων στίβου Soph. Ph. 487; χωρὶς φύκισται θεῶν Eur. Hec. 2, χ. ὁμάρτων ἐμῶν Id. Or. 272; ἡ ψυχὴ χ. τοῦ σώματος Plat. Phaedo 67 A, etc.

3. independent of, without reckoning, not to mention, besides, Hdt. 1. 93. 106., 6. 58; χ. τε γένοντες οὐκ ἔστιν ὕψω μείζονα μοῖραν νεῖμαί, ἢ σοὶ Aesch. Pr. 290; χ. δὲ τῆς δόξης οὐδὲ δίκαιον μοι δοκεῖ .. Plat. Apol. 35 B.

4. differently from, otherwise than, χ. μυρητῶν τευχέων πνεῖν Aesch. Fr. 179, Plat. Lach. 195 A; cf. Dem. 345. 6.

χωρίσις, εὖς, ἡ, a separating, separation, Hesych.

χωρίσμα, τό, a separated space, Schol. Il. 5. 137.

χωρισμός, ὁ, (χωρίζω) separation, λύσις καὶ χ. ψυχῆς ἀπὸ σώματος Plat. Phaedo 67 D, cf. Isocr. Epist. 10. 1; χ. οὐ δέχεσθαι, opp. to συνεζεύχθαι, Arist. Eth. N. 10. 4, 11.

2. secretion of sap, Theophr. C. P. 6. 7, 3.

II. (from Pass.) a being separated, parting, departure, Polyb. 5. 16, 6: seclusion, LXX (Lev. 12. 2., 18. 19).

χωριστός, verb. Adj. one must separate, τι ἀπὸ τινος Plat. Polit. 303 D.

2. χωριστός, α, ον, to be separated, Apollon. de Pron. 326 C.

χωριστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who separates, Gloss.

χωριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, separative, cited from Clem. Al. Adv. —κῶς, Galen.

χωριστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj.: I. in local sense, separated, separable, τόπων, μεγέθει, ἀριθμῷ Arist. de An. 2. S., 3. 9, 1, al.; of the Platonic ideas, Id. Metaph. 12. 9, 21, cf. 6. 16, 5, Eth. N. 1. 6, 13; χ. κτήμα alienable property, of slaves, Id. Pol. 1. 4, 6.

II. separate or separable in thought, often in Arist.; χ. τὴν νοῆσαι, τῷ λόγῳ, κατὰ τὸν λόγον Phys. 2. 2, 2, al.: existing separately, abstract, οὐδὲν .. χωριστὸν ἐστὶ παρὰ τὴν οὐσίαν Ib. 1. 2, 6, cf. Metaph. 6. 1, 5., 6. 3, 7, etc.: —abstract, Ib. 5. 1, 8: —Adv. —τῶς, Stob. Ecl. 1. 186.

χωρίτης [ῖ], ον, ὁ, a countryman, rustic, boor, Soph. Fr. 22, Xen. Hell. 3. 2, fin., Anth. P. 7. 657: —fem. —ίτις, —ίτις, a country girl, Luc. D. Decor. 20. 13.

2. one dwelling in a spot or country, inhabitant, Aesch. Eum. 1035; χ. δρᾶκον Id. Fr. 121, cf. Soph. Fr. 219.

χωρτικός, ἡ, ὄν, or like a countryman, rustic, rural, χ. πληθὸς Plut. Pericl. 34; χ. ἀνὴρ a countryman, Ael. V. H. 9. 27. Adv. —κῶς, in rustic fashion, opp. to ἐν χλιδῇ, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 54.

χωροβάτης, to measure by paces, survey, τὴν γῆν LXX (Josh. 18. 8).

II. Pass. to be trampled under foot, Manass. Chron. 2587.

χωροβάτης [ᾶ], ον, ὁ, an instrument for taking levels in surveying, Vitruv. 8. 5.

χωρογράφος, to describe countries, Strab. 104, C. I. 5101.

χωρογραφία, ἡ, a description of countries, Polyb. 34. 1, 4, Strab. 346.

χωρογραφικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the description of countries, πινᾶξ Strab. 120.

χωρογράφος [ᾶ], ον, describing countries, opp. to the more special

term *τοπογράφος* (describing the single places), as well as to the still more general term *γεωγράφος*, Strab. 9.

χωρο-θεσία, ἡ, the situation of a country, Plut. 2. 1150 C.

χωρο-μετρέω, to measure a country, Strab. 629.

χωρομετρία, ἡ, measurement of a country, land-surveying, Strab. 757.

χωρονομικός, ὁ, ὄν, (νέμα) of or for the distribution of a district; νόμος χ., the Roman *lex agraria*, Dion. H. 10. 36.

χώρος, ὁ: (origin incertain):—like χώρα 1, a definite space, a piece of ground, place, χώρον μὲν πρῶτον διεμέτρουν Il. 3. 315; διαμετρητῶ ἐνὶ χώρῳ Ib. 344; νεκρὸν διεφαίνετο χώρος a space clear of the dead, i. e. not filled by them, S. 491, 10. 199; χ. ὑλῆεις, ἔρημος, οἰσπόλος, φαρμάδης Od. 14. 2, Il. 10. 520., 13. 472, al.; πῶν Hes. Op. 388; εὐαῖς Id. 597; καταστύφελος Hes. Th. 806; so, δένδρε' ἐθαλλεν χ. Pind. O. 3. 40; freq. also in Hdt. (e. g. 2. 178). and Trag.: Βρόμιος δ' ἔχει τὸν χώρον Aesch. Eum. 24; θηρῶν οὐδ' ἔχει χώρος Soph. Ph. 1148; Μακρὰ δὲ χώρος ἐστ' ἐκεῖ κεκλημένος Eur. Ion 283, etc.:—ἐν βραχεὶ χώρῳ ποιεῖν to draw within narrow compass, Polyb. 11. 1, 3:—metaph., χώρος.. οὗτος ἀνθρώπῳ φρενῶν Soph. Fr. 757, cf. Tr. 145.

II. a land, country, Hdt. 4. 30; ὁ Αἰβυκὸς χ. Id. 2. 19; τοῦ Ἀταρνέως χ. Id. 1. 160; τῆς Ἀραβίης 2. 75; also, in pl. lands, τῶν Θηβαίων ἐκείρε τοὺς χώρους Id. 9. 15, cf. Soph. O. T. 1126; metaph., τὸ γὰρ νεάζον ἐν τοιοῦσδε βόσκειται χώροις Id. Tr. 145.

2. landed property, an estate, Xen. Occ. 11, 18, Cyr. 7. 4, 6. **3.** the country, Lat. *rus*, ἐν τῷ χώρῳ καὶ ἐν τῷ ἀστέϊ Id. Occ. 5, 4, cf. 11, 18; with ἀρουρα, Aesch. Fr. 155.

III. χ. ὁ περίγειος = orbis terrarum, Philo., Eccl.—The word is rare in Att. Prose, except Xen.; cf. χώρα sub fin.

χώρος, ὁ, the North-west wind, Lat. *Caurus*, Act. Ap. 27. 12.

χωρο-φιλέω, = φιλοχωρέω, to love a place or spot, haunt it, Thales ap. Diog. L. 1. 44, Antipho 138. 28, Schiäfer Dion. Conip. p. 97.

χωροφιλία, ἡ, love of a place or country, Philostr. Ep. 47.

χωρο-φύλαξ [ῥ], ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, guard or watcher of a country or place, cf. C. I. 5040, as corrected by Böckh.

χωρῦτος, ὁ, collat. form of χωρῦτός, acc. to Hesych.

χῶς, ὦ, ὁ, Dor. for χόος, χόος, used at Argos for the Attic συμβολή (IV), Hegesand. ap. Ath. 365 D.

χῶς, crasis for καὶ ὡς Theocrit. 2. 24. 82.

χῶσις, ἑως, ἡ, a heaping up, esp. of earth, raising a mound or bank, esp. against a city, Thuc. 2. 76; cf. χῶμα.

χῶσμα, τό, dub. form for χῶμα, Diod. Excerpt. 565. 25.

χῶστος, crasis for καὶ ὅσους, Theocrit. Ep. 20. 5.

χωστέον, verb. Adj. one must fill up, τὴν φάραγγα Arr. An. 4. 21, 2.

χωστός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj. made by earth thrown up, χωστὴ καὶ στενὴ πάροδος Polyb. 4. 61, 7; ἐν χωστοῖς τάφοις κεῖνται = ἐν χώμασι, ἐν τύμβοις, Eur. Rhes. 414.

II. act. burrowing in the ground, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 328.

χωστρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (χώννυμι) χελώνη χ., a shed to protect besiegers in filling up the ditch of a town, Polyb. 9. 41, 1, etc.; opp. to χελ. κρυφόροι, Diod. 20. 91; v. sub χελώνη III.

χῶταν, crasis for καὶ ὅταν, Pind. P. 2. 161, Soph. O. C. 1530.

χῶτι, crasis for καὶ ὅτι, Theocrit. Ep. 16. 5.

Ψ

Ψ ψ, ψῖ, τό, indecl., twenty-third letter of the Gr. Alphabet, Plat. Crat. 427 A, Callias ap. Ath. 453 D: as a numeral, ψ' = 700, but ψ = 700.000.—The letter ψ is a double Consonant, compounded of the labial π or φ with σ, = πσ, φσ: the character ψ, ascribed to Simonides, was adopted at Athens in the archonship of Euclides (Ol. 94. 2) at the same time with η, ω, and ξ; v. A. B. 781, Franz *Ephr.* pp. 19 sq.

Changes of ψ, esp. in the dialects: **I.** in Aeol., the older πσ was retained, esp. in prop. names, as Πέλοπς Ἀραπς for Πέλοψ Ἀραψ, Greg. Cor. p. 613.

II. ψ is often resolved by transposition into σπ, and this even in Att., as σπάλιον for ψάλιον, σπέλιον for ψέλιον, ἀσπίνθιον for ἀψίνθιον, ἀσβολος for ψόλος, ψίν Dor. for σφίν, ψέ for σφέ, —just as in Aeol. and Dor. ξ was resolved into σκ, and ζ into σδ; cf. Anecd. Oxon. 4. 326.

III. ψ is sometimes, esp. in Att., put for σ or σσ, as ψιττικός for σιττικός, κόψιχος for κόσσυχος.

IV. There seems to be an interchange of ψ and ξ in ψάω λέω, ὥψ Lat. *vox*, *νίψ (νίφα) Lat. *nix*.

V. ψ is omitted or added in ἄμμος ἄμαθος = ψάμμος ψάματος.

ψάγδαν, ἄνος, ὁ, Eubul. Στεφ. 6; also ψάγδας, οὐ, ὁ, Eupol. Μαρικ. 14, Ar. Fr. 7; or σάγδας, Epilyc. Κοραλ. 4, cf. Ath. 691 C:—a common Aegyptian ugnient, Αἰγυπτίω ψάγδαν Eubul. l. c.

ψάγιος, α, οὐ, = πλάγιος, and ψάδιος, α, οὐ, = κατάντης, Hesych., dub.

ψαβάλλω, Frequentat. of ψάω, to touch, feel, οὐ δὲ τὴν κεφαλὴν ψαβάλλει μοι scratch my head, Hermipp. Incert. 4, cf. Plat. Com. Κλέοφ. 4; cf. ἀναψαβάλλω.

ψάβα, τά, crumbs, Hesych.

ψάβριον [ῥ], τό, = ψάβιον, Ath. 646 C: in Hesych., also ψάβυρμα, τό.

ψάβυρόματι, Pass. to crumble away, Aquil. Ps. 101. 3.

ψάβυρο-πώληγς, οὐ, ὁ, one who sells small cakes, Socr. H. E. 5. 23.

ψαβύρος, ὄν, (v. ψάω) friable, crumbling, loose, not cohering, of the rock in fish, Arist. H. A. 3. 1, 23; opp. to γλίσχρος, Id. Meteor. 4. 9. 23; ψ. ὕδωρ, ἔλαιον δὲ γλίσχρον Id. de Sens. 4. 6; of air, Id. de An. 2. 8, 7; of earth, Theophr. C. P. 2. 4, 12.—Galen notes a form ψαβύρος as Att.: the form most in use is ψαφαρός, q. v.

ψαθύρτης, ἦτος, ἡ, looseness of consistency, Arist. H. A. 4. 1, 21, Probl. 21. 11.

ψαῖδρος, ὁ, ὄν, = ψεδρός, Hesych.

ψαικάζω, ψαικάλον, dub. for ψακ-, Hesych.

ψαινύζω, to fan, cool by fanning, Hesych.

ψαινίθος, οὐ, false, vain, Hesych.:—Lyc. 1420 has ψαῖνονθα θεοσί- ζειν, with which μῖνονθα is compared.

ψαινίρω, ψαινίσσω, = ψαινύζω, q. v., Hesych.

ψαῖρω, only used in pres., and not in Att. Prose: (v. ψάω):

I. trans. to graze, scrape, touch gently, ὁμον αἰθέρος ψαίρει πτεροῖς.. οἰανός is ready to skim the path of ether, Aesch. Pr. 394; cf. τρίβειν οἶμον:—to rub, scrape gently in washing, Eunap. p. 77.

II. intr. to move lightly or quiver, flutter, palpitate, of an irregular pulse and the like, Hipp. 643. 45., 655. 54: hence to rustle, murmur, like ψιθυρίζω, of the rustling and trembling of leaves in the breeze, Luc. Trag. 315; of the motion of stars, Nic. Th. 123. (Prob. a dialectic form of σπαίρω, δσπαίρω, cf. Ψ ψ. II.)

ψαίσμα, τό, a small piece rubbed off, morsel, Hesych.

ψαίστιον, Dim. of ψαίστῶν, Anth. P. 5. 17.

ψαιστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ψαῖω (ψάω), ground, ψ. μᾶζα a cake of ground barley mixed with honey and oil, Hipp. 555. 21; τὰ ψαιστά (sc. πέμματα, πίπνα) cakes of this kind, used at sacrifices, Ar. Pl. 138, 1115, Antiphr. Tim. 1. 3, Anth. P. 6. 190, 191.

ψαιστώδης, es, (εἶδος) like a ψαίστῶν, A. B. 313.

ψαίστωρ, opos, ὁ, one that wipes off, σπάγγος Anth. P. 6. 295.

ψαῖω, = ψάω, in the sense to rub away, grind down, round, Porphyry. Abst. 2. 6, in aor. 1 med.:—aor. pass., Ibid.

ψακάδιον, later ψεκάδιον, τό, Dim. of ψακάς, a small drizzling rain, Polioch. Incert. 1, Theophr. C. P. 2. 9. 3.

ψακάζω, later ψεκάζω, fut. δάω: (ψακάς):—to rain in small drops, drizzle, drip, Ar. Nub. 580: impers., ψακάσει it drizzles, ψακάζετω ἀπο- τοισι let it rain loaves, Nicoph. Σειρ. 2. 2:—a Pass. ψακάζεσθαι, to drip, occurs in a very dub. place in Arist. Rhet. 3. 11, 12; ψακασθέντα moistened with slight rain, Theophr. C. P. 6. 19, 5.

ψακάλον [α], τό, a new-born animal, Aristoph. Gramm. ap. Eust. 1625. 46; ψακάλος, ὁ, in Ael. N. A. 7. 47. (From ψακάς; cf. δρόσος, ερση.)

ψακάλοχος, οὐ, (έχω) having young, μητέρες ψ. mothers with their young, Soph. Fr. 962.

ψακάς, later and (acc. to Moer. 419) less Att. ψεκάς, ἄδος, ἡ: (ψάω):—any small piece rubbed or broken off, a grain, crumb, morsel, bit, ἀργυρίου μὴδὲ ψακάς, i. e. not a silver penny, like μὴδὲ γρῶ, Ar. Pax 121, as collective, ψάμμου ψεκάς grains of sand, Anth. P. 12. 145; but,

II. mostly of liquids, a small drop of rain, Arist. Meteor. 3. 4, 5; ὅταν μὲν κατὰ μικρὰ μύρια φέριται, ψακάδες, ὅταν δὲ κατὰ μείζω μύρια, ὑετός καλεῖται Ib. 1. 9, 6, cf. 1. 12, 3: mostly as a collective, small drizzling rain, ψακάς δὲ λήγει, i. e. heavy rain (ὕμβρος) is coming, Aesch. Ag. 1534; opp. to ὑετός, Xen. Cyn. 5. 4; ὕσθησαν αἱ θῆβαι ψακάδι Hdt. 3. 10 (which Acl. calls βανίδες λεπταί):—generally, rain, ὑπὸ στήγῃ πικνὴς ἀκούσαι ψακάδος Soph. Fr. 563, cf. Eur. Hel. 2, Ar. Thesm. 856:—φοίνισσα ψακάς a shower of blood, Simon. 111; βάλλει μ' ἐρεμνὴ ψακάδι φοινίας δρόσου Aesch. Ag. 1390.

2. Comic name for one who spatters when he speaks, a spatterer, Ar. Ach. 1150; cf. Suid. s.v.

ψακαστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. dripping, μέρον Ephipp. ap. Ath. 48 C (Meineke Add. ad 3. 340).

ψάκιον [α], τό, Dim. of ψακάς, a small piece or drop, Hesych.

ψάκτα, ἡ, (ψάω) a kind of cake, Hesych.

ψακήτω, ἦρος, ὁ, = ψήκτω, Hesych. (perhaps for ψηκτήρ).

ψάλαγμα, τό, a touch, λύρας Tzetz. in Anecd. Oxon. 3. 342.

ψαλάκανθα [α], ἡ, name of a fabulous plant, Ptol. Grammat. 5, Eubul. Dion. 4.

ψαλακτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be touched, dub. in Hesych.; cf. ἀψαλακτος, ψαλάστω, later Att. -τω, like ψάλλω, ψαβάλλω, to touch lightly, Ael. N. A. 3. 18; ψ. κτύπον νεύρας to make a string sound by touching it, Lyc. 139:—the aor. 1 med. in Hesych. (Formed from ψάλλω, as σταλάζω, σταλάσσω from στάζω.)

ψαλίδιον, τό, Dim. of ψαλῖς, a clipping instrument, Byz.

ψαλίδο-ειδής, ἐς, (ψαλῖς II) like a vault or arch, Philo Belop. 81.

ψαλίδο-στομος, οὐ, nipper-mouthed, Comic epith. of a crab, Batt. 297.

ψαλίδωμ, fut. ὥσω, (ψαλῖς II) to vault, arch, Philo in Math. Vett. 109.

ψαλίδωμα, τό, a vault, C. I. 4385; ψ. καμαρωτόν Strab. 738.

ψαλίδωτος, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. arched, bow-shaped, Dion. H. 3. 68.

ψαλίξω, fut. ἔξω, Anacreont. 12. 3: aor. in Byz. ἐψάλισα:—to clip with scissors, Anacreont. l. c.; τὸν μαλλὸν ἐψάλιζεν Babr. 51. 4.

ψάλιον [α], τό, part of the bridle, a ring or chain passing under the chin of the horse, ῥοταγορέα.. ἐκ τοῦ ψάλιον ῥητμένον Xen. Eq. 7, 1; τὸ περὶ γένειον διεϊρόμενον, ψάλιον Poll. 1. 147; κρικὸς τοῦ χαλινοῦ Schol. Eur. Phoen. 792; see the figure in Mus. Borbonico 8. pl. 32:—often in pl., because the curb-chain was formed of links, which rattled as the horse moved, χρυσοχαλινὸν πάταγον ψαλίον Ar. Pax 155; ψαλίον κρότον καὶ χαλινὸν κτύπον Ael. N. A. 6. 10; and it served to curb in or check a restive horse, ψαλίους ἐδάμασε πώλους Eur. II. F. 381:—metaph., οἶον ψάλιον αὐτῇ [τῇ βασιλείᾳ] ἐνέβαλε τὴν Ἐφόρον δύναμιν Plat. Legg. 692 A.

2. generally, a chain, bond, Aesch. Fr. 54; and metaph., μέγα δ' ἀφῆρθε ψ. οἰκετῶν Id. Cho. 962.—Orig. the same as ψέλιον.

ψαλῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, a pair of scissors, Lat. *forfex*, among the toilette equipage of a lady, Ar. Fr. 309, cf. Soph. Fr. 362; δρεπάνοισι καὶ οὐ ψαλίδεσσι καρῆναι Anth. P. 11. 368; expl. by διπλῇ μάχαρ, Poll. 2. 32 (whence in 10. 140. II. Steph. wrote διπλῇ for μία).

II. a low building with a pointed stone roof, a vault or crypt, Lat. *fornix*,

στενὴν δ' ἔδυμεν ψαλίδα Soph. Fr. 336; ψαλίδα προμήκη λίθων Plat. Legg. 947 D (v. l. ἀψίδα):—prob. not a true *arch*, but constructed like the building as Tiryus figured in Dict. of Antiqq. p. 125.

2. later, certainly, a *barrel-vault* (ἡμικυκλίον τὸ σχῆμα ἔχουσα) Jo. Lyd. de Mens. 3. 33; having key-stones (ὀμφαλοὶ) Arist. Mund. 6. 28; and being curved (καμπθεῖσα), Strab. 813, Diod. 2. 9; expl. by *καμάρα* and *ἀψίς*, Schol. Plat. l. c., Suid.

III. LXX (Ex. 27. 10, 11) αἱ ψ. τῶν στύλων seem to be the rounded mouldings between the capital and the column; v. Ewald Antiqu. p. 323 (E. Tr.). IV. = ταχεῖα κίνησις, Schol. Plat. ubi supr.

ψαλισμός, ὁ, a *clipping*, Oribas. 160 Matth.

ψαλιστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ψαλίζω, *clipt*, Hierocl. ap. Stob. 415. fin. ψαλλή-γενής, ἐς, (ψάλλω) sprung from *harp*-playing, Comic. epith. of Archytas, strictly a parody of Homer's *μοιρηγενής*, Bion ap. Diog. L. 4. 52. ψάλλω: fut. ψάλλω: aor. ἔψηλα and in LXX ἔψαλα: pf. ἔψαλα: (v. ψάω).

To touch sharply, to pluck, pull, twitch, ψ. ἔθειραν to pluck the hair, like τίλλειν, Aesch. Pers. 1062:—esp. of the bow-string, τόξου νευράν ψ. to twang it, Eur. Bacch. 784; ψ. κενὸν τόξευμα Id. Fr. 501; κενὸν κρότον Lyc. 1453; βέλος ἐκ κέρασιν ψ. to send a shaft twanging from the bow, Anth. Plan. 211; so, σχοῖνος μιλτοφυρὴς ψαλλομένην a carpenter's red line, which is *twitched* and then suddenly let go, so as to leave a mark, Anth. P. 6. 103.

II. mostly of the string of musical instruments, to play a stringed instrument with the fingers, and not with the plectrum, ψῆλα καὶ κρούειν τῷ πλήκτρῳ Plat. Lys. 209 B, et ibi Schol.; εὐν τις ψῆλας τὴν νῆτην ἐπιλάβῃ Arist. Probl. 19. 24; μουσικώτατος ὢν κατὰ χεῖρα δῖχα πλήκτρον ἔψαλλε Ath. 183 D; opp. to καθαρῶν in Hdt. l. 155; ψάλλω σε [τὴν λύραν] Ion Chius 3. 3; and absol., ψάλλω, like Lat. *psallere*, Hdt. l. c., Ar. Eq. 522; ψάλλειν οὐκ ἐνι ἀνεν λύρας Luc. Paras. 17.

2. later, to sing to a harp, LXX (Ps. 7. 17, 9. 11, al.), Ep. Ephes. 5. 19; ψ. τῷ πνεύματι I Cor. 14. 15.

3. in Pass., of the instrument, to be struck or played, ψαλλομένη χορδῇ Arist. Probl. 19. 23, 1:—but also of persons, to be played to on the harp, Macho ap. Ath. 348 F; cf. αἰδέω II. 2.

ψάλλα, τό, a tune played on a stringed instrument, Anth. P. 11. 34. ψαλμικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or from the psalms, Eccl. Adv. —κῶς, Io. Chrys. ψαλμο-γράφος, ὁ, a writer of psalms, psalmist, Psell. ψαλμο-κίνητος, ὄν, excited, inspired by psalms, Psid. ψαλμολογέω, to sing psalms, Greg. Naz.

ψαλμολογία, ἡ, the singing of psalms, and —λόγημα, τό, Eccl. ψαλμο-λόγος, ὄν, singing psalms, Eccl.

ψαλμός, ὁ, a touching sharply, a pulling, twitching or twanging with the fingers, ψαλμοὶ τόξων Eur. Ion 173; τοξήρι ψαλμῷ τοξεύσας Id. H. F. 1064.

II. mostly of musical strings, πηκτίδων ψαλμοῖς κρέκον ὕμνον Telest. 6, cf. Diog. Trag. ap. Ath. 636 B.

2. the sound of the cithara or harp, Pind. Fr. 91. 3, cf. Phryn. Trag. ap. Ath. 635 C; ψαλμός δ' ἀλαλάξαι Aesch. Fr. 55; there were contests in τὸ ψάλλειν, C. I. 2214. 10., 3088 b. 5.

3. later, a song sung to the harp, a psalm, LXX, N. T.; v. Suicer. s. v.

ψαλμο-χάρης, ἐς, delighting in harp-playing, Anth. P. 9. 525.

ψαλμωδέομαι, Pass. to be sung as a psalm, Greg. Nyss.

ψαλμωδία, ἡ, a singing to the harp, Aristid. 2. 310.

2. psalm-singing, or composing of psalms, Eus. H. E. 7. 24, Greg. Naz., etc.

ψαλμωδικῶς, Adv. of or like psalms, Eust. Opusc. 218. 46.

ψαλμ-φδός, ὁ, a psalmist, Clem. Al. 289, Eus. D. E. 61 A, etc.

ψάλσις, ὥς, ἡ = ψάλσις, Philostr. 238.

ψαλτήριον, τό, a stringed instrument, like the μάγadis or νόβλα, a psalter, harp, ψ. τριγώνων, Arist. Probl. 19. 23, 2, Apollod. ap. Ath. 636 F, Theophr. H. P. 5. 7, 6.

II. the psalter, book of psalms, Eccl.

ψάλτης, ὁ, ὅ, a harper, Macho ap. Ath. 348 F, Plut. 2. 67 F, 223 F, cf. Meineke Menand. Ὑποβ. 15.

ψάλτιγξ, ἴγγος, ἡ = κithára, Hesych., Suid.

ψαλτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for harp-playing, ψ. ὄργανον a stringed instrument, Ath. 634 F, in describing the μάγadis.

ψαλτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. sung to the harp, sung of, LXX (Ps. 118. 54).

ψάλτρια, ἡ, a female harper, Plat. Prot. 347 D, Ion ap. Ath. 634 F, Menand. Μεθ. 1, Arist. Fr. 408, Plut., etc.

ψαλτωδῶς = ψαλμωδῶς, LXX (2 Paral. 5. 13).

ψαλτωδῆμα, τό = ψαλμός, Eccl.

ψαλτ-φδός, ὄν, = ψαλμωδός, LXX (1 Paral. 9. 33, 2. 5, 12, al.).

ψῆμαθηδόν, Adv. like sand for multitude, Or. Sib. 5. 96.

ψῆμαθής, ἴδος, ἡ, sandy, Nic. Th. 887.

ψῆμαθία, ἡ, the sandy sea-shore, Hesych.

ψῆμαθιον, τό, Dim. of ψάματος, Gloss.

ψῆμαθίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a sea-fish, elsewhere ὕς, Numen. ap. Ath. 327 A.

ψῆμαθός [ψά], ἡ (poët. form of ψάμμος, found also in Plut. 2. 393 E), the sand of the sea-shore, sea-sand, (άματος being sandy soil, v. sub v.), ἔρειπε δὲ τείχος Ἀχαιῶν . . . ὥς ὅτε τις ψάμαθον παῖς ἄγχι θαλάσσης . . . συνέχευε Il. 15. 362; ψάμαθον εἰλμένα πολλῇ Od. 14. 136; so in Att., ἀμφὶ χλαυρῶν ψ. Soph. Aj. 1064; παρακτία ψ. Eur. I. A. 165, cf. 1055; παρὰ ψ. καὶ θιν' ἄλος Ar. Vesp. 1520:—also often in pl., νῆα . . . ἐπ' ἡπείρου ἔρσαντα ὑψοῦ ἐπὶ ψάμαθός Il. 1. 486, cf. 15. 362; ἐπὶ ψάμαθός ἀλπίων Od. 3. 38, cf. 4. 438; also of river-sand, Il. 21. 202, 319.

2. proverb. of a countless multitude, ὅσα ψάμαθός τε κύνες τε Il. 9. 385; in pl. grains of sand, φύλλοισιν ἐοικότες ἢ ψάμαθόισιν 2. 800; ὅσους ψάμαθό κλονέονται ἐν θαλάσσῃ καὶ ποταμοῖς Pind. P. 9. 84. (Cf. ψάμμος.)

ψῆμαθώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = ψαμμάδης, sandy, χῶρος h. Hom. Merc. 75,

347, 350, cf. Ar. Rh. 4. 1376, etc.

ψῆμαθών, ὄνος, ὁ, a sandy place, sand-pit, Lat. *sabuletum*, Gloss.

ψάμμα, τό, in Hesych. ψάμματα σπαράγματα.

ψαμμάκοσσι (not ψαμμοκ-), αἱ, α, sand-hundred, a Comic word formed from ψάμμος, ἑκάτον, after the analogy of the cardinal numbers διακόσιοι, τριακόσιοι (from δις ἑκατόν, τρίς ἑκατόν), to denote a countless multitude, ψ. θεαταὶ Eupol. Χρυσ. γέν. 16, cf. Ath. 671 A; cf. ψ. ὀνόματα, like *sesquipedalia verba*, Ath. 230 C.—So the exaggerated form ψαμμάκοσσι-γάργαροι, αἱ, α, Ar. Ach. 3: cf. γάργαρα.

ψαμμάτιζω, = ψαμίζω, Hesych.

ψάμμη, ἡ, rarer form of ψάμμος, Hdt. 4. 181, who elsewhere always has the common form: Dor. ψάμμα, Aesch. Pr. 573, Ar. Lys. 1261.

ψάμμητον, τό, a kind of cake, Harp.

ψαμμιάς, ἄδος, fem. Adj. on the sand, Aesch. Ag. 985 (a corrupt passage); v. ἀκάτα.

ψάμμιον, ἡ, ov, of sand, in the sand, sandy, Hdt. 2. 99, Philostr. 699.

ψαμμίον, τό, Dim. a grain of sand, Aretae. Sign. M. Diut. 2. 3.

ψαμμοσμός, ὁ, a burying in the sand, v. Matth. ad Oribas. 292.

ψομμήτης, ὁ, ὅ, sand, sandy, Anth. P. 9. 551:—name of a treatise (Arenarius) by Archimedes.

II. ὕς ψαμμίτης a sand-eel, Archestr. ap. Ath. 326 F.

ψαμμό-γεως, ὄν, with a sandy soil, Herodian. Epim. 208.

ψαμμο-δύτης [ῥ], ὁ, ὅ, like ἀμμοδύτης, a sand-diver; name of a fish that buries itself in the sand, elsewhere καλλώνυμος, Hesych.

ψαμμο-ειδής, ἐς, like sand, sandy, Hipp. 230. 49.

ψαμμοκόσσι, f. l. for ψαμμάκοσσι, q. v.

ψάμμος, ἡ, in Archimed. always ὁ:—sand, used by Hom. for ψάματος only in Od. 12. 543; but from Hdt. (S. 71) downwards very freq.; ψ. παραλία Aesch. Pr. 273;—in pl. grains of sand, αἱ ἀπ' ἀλλήλων ἐσκα-

δασμένοι ψάμμοι Sext. Emp. P. 1. 130:—proverb., ψάμμος ἀρῆμὸν περι-
πέφειναι Pind. O. 2. 178; οἷδα δ' ἐγὼ ψάμμον τ' ἀρῆμὸν Orac. ap. Hdt. 1. 47; ἐκ ψάμμου σχοινίον πλέκειν, of labour in vain, Aristid. 2. 309; of something worthless, LXX (Sap. 7. 10), Dio Chr. 2. 425; so, ψάμμου ἄξιον Eus. P. E. 212 C.

II. ἡ ψ. the sandy desert of Libya, the sand, Hdt. 3. 25, 4. 173. (Perh. from ψάω: without the ψ it becomes ἄμμος, and is lengthd. poet. into ψάματος, ἄματος: cf. Lat. *sabulum*, *sab-urra*.)

ψαμμώδης, ἐς, contr. for ψαμμοειδής, sandy, Hdt. 2. 32:—τὰ ψ. sandy sediment in the urine, Hipp. Aph. 1252; called ψ. ὑποστάσεις by Galen.

ψαμωτός, ἡ, ὄν, sanded, κόσμος τοίχου LXX (Sirach. 22. 17).

ψάνος, Dor. for ψήνος, q. v.

ψάρ, ὁ, gen. ψάρος: pl. ψάρης: Ion. ψήρ, ψήρος, ψήρης:—a starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*, associated with jackdaws, and mentioned as flying in a cloud, ὥστε ψηρῶν (vulg. ψαρῶν) νέφος . . . ἡ ἐκ κοιτῶν Il. 17. 755; ἱρηκὶ ἐοικῶς ἡκέτ', ὅστ' ἐφύθησε κοινοῖσι τε ψήρας τε 16. 583; so ψήρης, dat. ψήρησι, occur in Q. Sm. 8. 387, 11. 218; ψάρης in Antiph. Incert. 30, Anth. P. 9. 373; Plut. 2. 972 F mentions their being taught to speak, cf. Gell. 13. 20, Lob. Paral. 20. (Cf. Mod. Gr. ψήριον; Lat. *sturnus*: O. H. G. *stara*: A. S. *stear-n* (stare, starling); Bohem. *skorec*.)

ψάρο-μαχία, ἡ, battle of the starlings, Suid. s. v. Ὀμηρος.

ψάρος or ψάρος, ὁ, = ψάρ, Arist. H. A. 9. 26.

ψάρός, ἡ, ὄν, (ψάρ) like a starling, i. e. speckled, dappled, ψ. ἵππος a dapple-gray horse, Ar. Nub. 1225 (where others explain it by ταχύς, as if from ψαίρω, cf. Schol. ad l.); Arist. H. A. 9. 49 B, 2, distinguishes it from ποικίλος, which implies that the spots are more distinctly marked:—Comp. ψαρότερος, Ael. N. A. 12. 28.

ψαυκρ-πόδης, ὄν, ὅ, and ψαυκρ-όπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, swift-footed, epith. of the horse Arion and the Satyrs, E. M. 817. 45.

ψαυκρός, ἡ, ὄν, stirring, nimble, swift, Hesych.

ψαύριος or ψαυρός, ὁ, acc. to Hesych. = κοινοτός, φορντός.

ψαύσις, ὥς, ἡ, a touching, touch, Plut. 2. 683 C, etc., cf. Sext. Emp. M. 7. 139:—esp. of lovers, a caress, φιλήματα καὶ ψαύσεις Plut. Alcib. 4.

ψαύσιμα, τό, a touch, caress, Xen. Ephes. 3. 2.

ψαυστόν, verb. Adj. one must touch, Antyll. ap. Oribas. 2. 436, Dar.

ψαυστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. to be touched, tangible, Hdn. I. 11.

ψαύω, fut. ψαύσω: aor. ἔψαυσα: pf. ἔψαυκα (παρ-) Sext. Emp. M. 7. 126:—Pass., aor. ἔψαυσθην Diosc. 2. 16: pf. ἔψαυσαμι (παρ-) Hipp. 501. 45: (akin to ψάω).

To touch, τινός Il. 23. 519, 806, Hdt. 2. 47, Att.; c. dat. instrum., τῇ κεφαλῇ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ψ. Hdt. 4. 30; χερσὶν ἔψαυσα πηγῆς Aesch. Pers. 201; εἰ τῇδε χῶρας μήποτε ψάσει ποδί Id. Cho. 182; and so prob. the dat. should be taken in Il. 13. 132, 16. 216, ψαύον κύρβες φάλοισιν the helmets touched with their phaloi; but the dat. is certainly used for the gen. in Plut. P. 9. 213, Q. Sm. 8. 349 (as with *θεγγάνω* and *προσψαύω*, qq. v.):—in two passages of Soph. it seems to be used c. acc.; but in Ant. 857, ἔψαυας ἀλγεωνότατας ἐμὸν μερίμνας, πατρός τριτόλιστον οἶτον, μερίμνας may be the gen., and οἶτον an acc. in apposition with the sentence before; and Ib. 961, κείνος ἐπέγνων ψαύων τὸν θεὸν ἐν κερτομίοις γλώσσας, the construction may be ἐπέγνων τὸν θεὸν ψαύων he recognised the god when he was assailing him:—it must be confessed however that these constructions are somewhat forced, and later writers certainly used the Pass. as if the Act. had a proper trans. sense, Diosc. ubi supr., Plut. 2. 951 C, cf. Föes. Occ. Hipp.

2. to touch lightly, graze: metaph. to touch upon a subject, notice it slightly, Polyb. I. 13. 8.

3. to touch as an enemy, lay hands upon, τινός Eur. I. A. 1559; absol., κλάος ἄν, εἰ ψάσειας, Ioc. Supp. 925, cf. Soph. O. C. 856.

4. to touch, reach, affect, οὐ γὰρ ἄκρας καρδίας ἔψαυέ μου Eur. Hec. 242; in this sense also Diosc. 5. 27 has it in Med. also, to reach, gain, Pind. N. 5. 76, Anth. P. 7. 428, 11:—ψ. Ἀφροδίτας (cf. ἄπτομαι) Pind. O. 6. 58.—The word is very rare in Att. Prose, Antiphro 123, 2, Xen. Mem. 1. 4, 12; freq. later as Polyb. I. 13. 8, al. and oft. in Plut.

ψάφαξ [ᾶ], ἄκος, ὁ, Acol. for ψήφος, Greg. Cor. 623.

ψάφωρία, ἡ, dust, dirt, Diosc. I. 128.

ψαφαρίτης, *ov, δ, fem.* -ίτης, *idos*, = ψαφαρός, Anth. P. 12. 192.
 ψαφάρδ-φρίξ, -τρίχος, *δ, ἡ, with dry, rough hair or coat, μήλα h.*
 Hom. 18. 32.
 ψαφάρδος, *ά, όν, Ion.* ψαφερός, *ἡ, όν, Hipp.* *infr. cit.*: (*v. ψάω*):—*easily reduced to powder, friable, powdery, crumbling, σποδός Aesch.* Theb. 323; *κοινή* Anth. P. 7. 315; often of soil, sandy, λεπτόγεις *καὶ ψ.* χώρα Theophr. H. P. 8. 2, 11; opp. to ἀγαθή, lb. 8. 9, 1; ἡ ψαφαρή the sandy shore, opp. to ἄλς, Anth. P. 12. 145.
 2. of loose texture, of the glands, the brain, Hipp. 270. 33., 272. 18; ψαφαρόν is expl. by ἀπαλόν in Plat. Com. Παιητ. 10; διαχωρήματα ψ. having no consistency, Hipp. Coac. 218.
 3. of liquids, thin, watery, Lat. *tenuis*, opp. to γλίσχρος, γάρδος Anth. P. 6. 231.
 4. of wine, rough, dry, joined with ἀλιπής, Galen. ap. Ath. 26 D, Plin. 14. 8, 3: cf. ψαυρός.
 5. metaph. of a serpent, χροῖψ ψ. dry, dusty-looking, Lat. *squalidus*, Nic. Th. 262.—Cf. ψαυρός *fin.*
 ψαφάρδ-χροός, *ov, contr.* -χρους, *ovv*, rough on the surface, squalid, κόρα Eur. Rhes. 716.
 ψαφερός, *ά, όν, Ion.* for ψαφαρός, *q. v.*
 ψαφίγξ, ἡ (in E. M. 554. 21), and ψάφος, ἡ, Dor. for ψήφος.
 ψάω [ά], ψῆ Soph. Tr. 678, *inf. ψῆν* (περ-) Ar. Eq. 909: *impf. contr.* ἔψην (ἀπ-) Eur. I. T. 311: *fut. ψῆσω* (ἀπ-) Ar. Lys. 1035: *aor. ἔψησα* Ar. Rh. 3. 831, (κατ-, περι-) Plat., Ar.:—*Med.*, often in comp. with ἀπό:—*Pass.*, *aor. ἔψηθην* (συν-) LXX: *pf. ἔψημαι* (παρ-) Poll. 4. 152. Late authors sometimes use the *contr.* by ᾱ instead of η, Diosc. 4. 65.
 To touch lightly, rub, wipe, rub smooth, ἀσταλαέος δ' ἔψησε παρηδας Ar. Rh. 1. c.; cf. κοταψάω.
 II. *intr.* to crumble away, vanish, disappear, Soph. Tr. 678. (The √ΨΑ appears fuller in ψαίω, ψαι-σός: ψῆ-χω is another and still fuller form (cf. ῥαῖω συμῆχω, νῶν νήχω), also ψά-χω:—ψαύ-ω also is prob. akin:—a number of words, with various modifications of meaning, seem to be connected with this Root, ψαί-ρω: ψάλλ-ω, ψαλ-τός, ψαλ-μός: ψαλ-άσσα, ψη-λάω: ψαβ-άλλω: ψαβ-υρός, ψαφ-άρος: ψάμ-ος, ψάμ-αθος.)
 ψέ, Dor. for σφέ, σφέας, like ψίν for σφίν, Theocr. 4. 3, Koen. Greg. p. 253: always enclit.: cf. Lat. *i-ipse, e-ipse*.
 ψέγω, *fut. ψέγω* Plat. Gorg. 518 D: *aor. ἔψεξα* Soph. Aj. 1130, Plat. Legg. 634 C, etc.:—*Pass.*, *pf. ἔψεγμα* Hipp. 392. 35. To blame, censure, opp. to ἐπαίνεω, τινά Theogn. 611, Aesch. Ag. 186, 1403; τὶ Soph. O. C. 977, etc.:—ψ. τινά περί τινος to blame one for a thing, Plat. Theat. 177 B; περί τι Id. Legg. 634 C; διὰ τι Id. Prot. 346 C; ἐπὶ τινι Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 49;—also, *c. dupl. acc.*, τίς ποτ' ἐστὶν ἐν γ' ἐγὼ ψέμαιμι τι; Soph. O. C. 1172; δ' ψέγομεν τὸν ἔρωτα Plat. Phaedr. 243 C. cf. Gorg. 510 C, Xen. Eq. 6, 5;—ψ. τινά *στι...*, *ει...* Isocr. 409 D, Xen. Hell. 6. 5, 51; τινά *c. inf.*, Plat. Rep. 404 D:—*c. acc. cogn.*, ψ. ψύχους Id. Gorg. 483 B:—*Pass.*, ἡ ἐπείκεια οὐ ψέγεται there is no objection to it, we find no fault with it, Thuc. 5. 86; ψέγεται ὡς τοιοῦτον ὅν Plat. Rep. 538 A.
 ψεδνό-θριξ, τριχός, *δ, ἡ, thin-haired, sparse-haired, bald*, Tzetz. Hist. 7. 891.
 ψεδνο-κάρνης [ά], *ov, bald-headed*, Orph. Lith. 250; and so in Tzetz. Hom. 147, where formerly -κάρνης.
 ψεδνόμαι, *Pass.*, to become bald, Sext. Emp. M. 1. 255.
 ψεδνός, *ἡ, όν, thin, spare, scanty, λάχνῃ* Il. 2. 219; χαίται Anth. P. 9. 430:—later of a person, bald-headed, Luc. D. Mort. 25. 1; and, generally, bare, naked, γῆ Aristid. 2. 349; cf. ψιλός, ψαλός:—for Theogn. 122, *v. sub ψυδνός*.
 ψεδνότης, *ητος, ἡ, baldness*, Adamant. Physiogn. 2. 26.
 ψεδυρός, = ψυδρός, Aesch. Supp. 1042, Hesych.
 ψεδών, *όν, = ψυδρός*, Hesych.: he also quotes ψιδών, ψυδών.
 ψεκάδιον [ά], ψεκάζω, ψεκάς, later forms for ψακ-, *q. v.*:—ψεκασμός, *δ, or ψεκάσμα, τό, a shower of rain*, Theod. Prodr.
 ψεκτέον, *verb. Adj.* of ψέγω, one must blame, τὶ Plut. 2. 27 A.
 2. ψεκτέος, *α, ov, to be blamed*, Sext. Emp. M. 2. 105.
 ψέκτης, *ov, δ, (ψέγω) a blamer, censorer, disparager*, Hipp. Acut. 384, Plat. Rep. 589 C, Legg. 639 B.
 ψεκτικός, *ἡ, όν, censorious*, Arist. Rhet. Al. 4. 1, Poll. 5. 118. Adv. -κώς, Poll. Ibid.
 ψεκτός, *ἡ, όν, verb. Adj. blamed or to be blamed, blameable*, opp. to ἐπαινετός, Plat. Crat. 416 D, Arist. Eth. N. 2. 9, 8, etc. Adv. -τῶς, Poll. 4. 26.
 ψέλιον, in *Miss.* often ψέλλιον, τό, an armlet or anklet, Lat. *armilla*, ψέλιον περί ἐκατέρη των κνημίων Hdt. 4. 168; mostly in pl. ψέλια, a favourite ornament of the Persians, Id. 3. 20, 22., 9. 80. Xen. An. 1. 2, 27. Cyr. 1. 3, 2; in Greece, worn by women, Plut. 2. 142 C.
 ψελιο-φόρος, *ov, wearing bracelets*, Hdt. 8. 113.
 ψελίω, to twine, wreath, *ψ. αὐχένα στεφάνους* Anth. P. 7. 234.
 ψελλίζω, *fut. ίσω* (ψελλός) to falter in speech, speak inarticulately, like a child, ψ. καὶ τραυλίζω Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 17; ἡ ψελλίζουσα γλῶσσα, of Demosthenes, Liban. 4. p. 319:—so in *Med.*, Plat. Gorg. 455 B, C; ψελλίζονται καὶ τραυλίζονται, τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶν ἐνδεῖα τῶν γραμμάτων Arist. P. A. 2. 17, 3; ψελλίζομενος τὴν Ἑλλάδα φωνῇ Heliod. 8. 15: metaph., of Empedocles and the early philosophers, to speak obscurely, δ ψελλίζεται λέγων Ἐμπεδοκλῆς Arist. Metaph. 1. 4, 3; ψελλίζομένη ἔοικεν ἡ πρώτη φιλοσοφία περί πάντων Ib. 1. 10, 2, cf. Gen. et Corr. 1. 10, 15.
 2. metaph., ψελλίζεσθαι ἐς τὰ πολεμικά, of a boy soldier, Philostr. 730.
 ψέλλιον, *v. ψέλιον*.
 ψέλλιμα, τό, that which is stammered out, of a child's attempts at talking, Himer. 23. 21, and Eccl.
 ψελλιμός, *δ, a stammering, pronouncing indistinctly*, ψελλιμοὶ γλώσσης Plut. 2. 650 E, cf. 1066 D: an affected, languishing mode of

speech, Ernesti Lex. Rhet.

II. metaph., ποδάγρας ψ. pronounced (*i. e. suppressed*) gout, Plut. Sull. 26.
 ψελλιστής, *ov, δ, a stammerer*, Gloss.
 ψελλός, *ἡ, όν, faltering in speech, unable to pronounce certain letters or syllables, like a child; distinguished from τραυλός (lispering), Arist.* H. A. 1. 11, 11, Probl. 11. 30, and v. ψελλίζω.
 II. *pass.* of words, inarticulate, obscure, unintelligible, Aesch. Pr. 816; ψελλόν ἐστι καὶ καλεῖ τὴν ἄρκτον ἄρκτον Ar. Fr. 536.
 ψελλότης, *ητος, ἡ, imperfect pronunciation, distinguished from τραυλότης* by Arist. Probl. 11. 30; ψ. γλώσσης faltering, Plut. 2. 963 C.
 ψευδ-ἀγάπησις, *εως, ἡ, feigned love*, Eust. Opusc. 161. 53.
 ψευδαγγελία, to be a false messenger (or false angel), Philo 1. 273.
 ψευδαγγελός, *ές, gen. έος, = ψευδάγγελος*, Ar. Av. 1340.
 ψευδαγγελία, *ἡ, a false report*, Xen. Eq. Mag. 5, 8, Dio C. 49. 28.
 ψευδ-άγγελος, *ov, bringing a false report, a false or lying messenger*, Il. 15. 159, Arist. Poët. 16, 10.
 ψευδανόω, to pretend ignorance falsely, to dissemble, Lat. *dissimulare*, Dio C. 44. 38.
 ψευδάγχουσα, *ἡ, bastard ἄγχουσα*, Plin. N. H. 22. 20.
 ψευδάδελφος, *δ, a false brother, pretended Christian*, Ep. Gal. 2. 4, Eccl.
 ψευδαίθιοψ, *ος, δ, a sham Ethiopian*, Eust. Opusc. 238. 92.
 ψευδαολικός, *ἡ, όν, in false Aeolic, of dialect*, Choerob. 1. 272.
 ψευδᾶλᾶν, *ονος, δ, ἡ, a lying braggart: as Adj., ψ. λόγος* Com. Anon. 51.
 ψευδ-αλέξανδρος, *δ, a sham-Alexander, an impostor pretending to the name*, Joseph. A. J. 17. 12, 2, Luc. Indoct. 20;—so of other proper names.
 ψευδᾶλέος, *α, ov, like ψευδής, false, dissembled, counterfeit*, Nonn. D. 8. 325, etc.: so ψευδᾶλμος, *η, ov, Hesych.*
 ψευδάμμαξ, *vos, δ, a bastard vine*, Ar. Vesp. 326.
 ψευδάνθρωπος, *δ, a sham man, of an actor*, Eust. Opusc. 74. 54.
 ψευδάνωρ [ά], *ος, δ, a sham man, of Bacchus*, v. Polyæn. 4. 1.
 ψευδπάτη, *ἡ, deceit through falsehood*, Eust. Opusc. 89. 71.
 ψευδπάτης [ά], *ov, δ, a lying deceiver or impostor*, Or. Sib. 2. 144.
 ψευδᾶπόστολος, *δ, a false ambassador or apostle*, 2 Ep. Cor. 11. 13, Eccl.
 ψευδαποφάσκων, *ωντος, δ, one who speaks lies, name of a fallacy*, Clem. Al. 651; also ψευδόμενος, *v. sub ψεύω* B. IV; cf. Lob. Phryn. 565.
 ψευδάργυρος, *δ, false-silver, i. e. prob. zinc*, Strab. 610.
 ψευδαρέσκεια, *ἡ, insincere flattery*, Eccl.
 ψευδάριθμος, *δ, a false number*, Schol. Plat. Theat. 191 B.
 ψευδαριστοφάνειος, *δ, a pretended follower of Aristophanes*, Ath. 5 B.
 ψευδαρτάβας [ά], *Comic name of a mock-Persian in Ar. Ach. 91, 99, False-measure, cf. ἀρτάβη*.
 ψευδατράφευς, *vos, ἡ, false orach, Comic name of a plant in Ar. Eq. 630; cf. ψευδάμμαξ*.
 ψευδαττικός, *ἡ, όν, false Attic*, Luc. Solocc. 7. (The accent is dub.)
 ψευδαυτομολία, *ἡ, a sham desertion*, Polyæn. 3. 9, 32.
 ψευδαυτόμολος, *δ, ἡ, a sham deserter*, Xen. Eq. Mag. 4. 7.
 ψευδεγγράφης δίκη (or perhaps γραφή), *ἡ, an action brought by a citizen to shew that he has been wrongly entered in the list of state debtors, an action for false entry*, Arist. Fir. 378-9; v. Att. Process. p. 337.
 ψευδεγγράφος, *ov, falsely entered or enrolled*, Cic. ad Att. 15. 26.
 ψευδενέδρα, *ἡ, a feigned amusecade*, Xen. An. 5. 2, 28, Eq. Mag. 5, 8.
 ψευδεός, *α, ov, v. sub ψεύδος* III.
 ψευδετός, = ψευδοσέας, ψευδολογέω, Hesych.
 ψευδ-επιγράφος, *ov, with false superscription or title, not answering thereto, not genuine*, Polyb. 24. 5, 5, Dion. H. de Demosth. 57, etc.
 ψευδεπίπλαστος, *ov, falsely invented*, Byz.
 ψευδεπίσκοπος, *δ, a false bishop*, Byz.
 ψευδεπίτροπος, *δ, a false, illegal guardian*, Polyb. 15. 25, 3.
 ψευδεπιχάρμιος, *ov, falsely ascribed to Epicharmus*, Ath. 648 D.
 ψευδωνύμιος, *ov, falsely named after, τινος* Phot.
 ψευδεργία, *ἡ, a lying, deceitful act*, Clem. Al. 269.
 ψευδερμήτης [ί], *δ, a false eremite*, Byz.
 ψευδευλάβεια, *ἡ, pretended reverence*, Byz.
 ψευδέφοδος, *ἡ, a feigned attack*, Polyæn. 3. 9, 32.
 ψευδηγορέω, to speak falsely, Aesch. Pr. 1032, Eur. Fr. 400.
 ψευδηγορία, *ἡ, false, untrue discourse, lying*, Alciphro 1. 18:—also ψευδηγορία, τό, Cyrill.
 ψευδηγόρος, *ov, speaking falsely, lying*, Lyc. 1455, Anth. P. 1. 106.
 ψευδηλογέω, = ψευδολογέω, Luc. Ocypr. 63:—ψευδολόγος, *ov, = ψευδολόγος*, Baehm. An. 1. 419.
 ψευδημῶν, *ov, poet. for ψευδής*, Nonn. D. 8. 39, Anth. P. 15. 1.
 ψευδ-ηρακλής, *έους, δ, sham-Hercules, name of a Comedy by Menander*, v. Plut. 2. 59 C.
 ψευδήριον, τό, = κενήριον, a cenotaph, Lyc. 1048, 1181.
 ψευδής, *ές, gen. έος, (ψεύδομαι) lying, false, untrue, of things*, Lat. *mendax, falsus*, opp. to ἀληθής, ψ. λόγος, μῦθος Hes. Th. 229, Aesch. Pr. 685, Eur. Hipp. 1288 (cf. Med. 354); ἐπὶ ψευδῇ ὕδον τρέπεσθαι to betake oneself to falsehood, Hdt. 1. 117; ψ. κατηγορίαί, αἰτίαι false charges, Aeschin. 52. 36, Isocr. Antid. § 146, Polyb. 5. 41, 3; λόγος Soph. O. T. 526, and freq. in Plat., etc.:—ψ. λόγος are also fallacies, in Logic, v. Arist. Top. 8. 12, Plat. Theat. 148 B.
 2. of persons, lying, false, and as *Subst.* a liar, οὐ γὰρ ἐπὶ ψευδῶσι πατήρ Ζεὺς ἔσσετ' ἀπαυγός Il. 4. 235 (the only instance in Hom.; and perhaps ψεύδεσσι from ψεύδος is the true account); τοὺς θεοὺς ψευδῆς τίθησι Soph. Ph. 992, cf. Ant. 657; ψ. ἔφω Eur. Or. 1607. cf. 1. A. 852; ψ. φαίνεσθαι to be detected in falsehood, Thuc. 4. 27, cf. Plat. Theat. 148 B; ψ. ἐπι-

δεικνύναι τινά Id. Charm. 158 D:—so in Sup. *ψευδίστατος*, an arrant liar, Ael. V. H. 14. 37, cf. E. M. 110. 29.
 3. τὰ *ψευδῆ falsehoods*, lies, *ψευδὴ λέγειν* Aesch. Ag. 625, Antipho 112. 34, etc.; οὐκ ἐστὶ ὅπως λέγεται τὰ *ψευδῆ* κατὰ Aesch. Ag. 620; ψ. διαβάλλειν τινά Ar. Eq. 64; *ψευδῶν συγκαλλητῆς* Id. Nub. 446.
 4. *ψευδῶν ἄγορά*, in Hipp. Epid. 3. 1077, 1079, said to be a name of the monkey-market at Athens; perhaps as being *villainous counterfeits of humanity*.
 II. pass. *belied, beguiled, deceived*, Eur. I. A. 852.
 III. Adv. *falsely*, *ψευδῶς λέγειν* Eur. I. T. 1309; *προσποιεῖσθαι* Thuc. 1. 137; ψ. δοξάζειν Plat. Phileb. 40 D; ψ. γενέσθαι φόβον groundlessly, Polyb. 5. 110, 7. *ψευδο-ησιόδοιος*, *on*, *falsely ascribed to Hesiod*, Cic. Att. 7. 18.
ψευδο-ιερεὺς, *εὖς*, *ὁ*, a false priest, Joseph. A. J. 9. 6, 6.
ψεύδης, *ιος*, *ὁ*, ἡ, *poët. word = ψευδής*, Pind. N. 7. 72.
ψευδο-ισό-δομος, *on*, *built of stones of unequal size*, Vitruv. 2. 8.
ψευδο-βυσίλειος, *εὖς*, *ὁ*, a mock king, pretender, Byz.
ψευδοβοήθεια, *ἡ*, *pretended help*, Xen. Eq. Mag. 5. 8, Polyæn. 3. 9, 32.
ψευδοβούδιον, *τό*, *bastard βούδιον*, a kind of shrub, thought to be *Trinia dioica*, Diosc. 4. 125, v. Plin. H. N. 24. 96.
ψευδογυρδουμά, *to be elated on unreal grounds*, Tzetz. Hist. 4. 720.
ψευδογλωττίς, = *ψευδολογίω*, Phryn. in A. B. 73.
ψευδογράφω, *to draw falsely*, esp. in describing mathematical figures, Arist. Top. 1. 1, 5, al., cf. Clem. Al. 768:—Pass., Arist. Top. 5. 4, 2, 8. 10, 3.
 2. *to write false accounts*, Polyb. 12. 8, 6., 16. 14, 8.
ψευδογράφημα [ᾶ], *τό*, *that which is untruly drawn, a false-drawn figure*, Arist. Soph. Elench. 11, 3.
ψευδογράφια, *ἡ*, *false-drawing of a line or figure*, Archyt. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 724.
ψευδογράφος [ᾶ], *on*, *drawing falsely*, esp. of persons who give false geometrical proofs, Arist. Soph. Elench. 11, 6.
 2. *a writer of falsehoods*, Thom. M.
ψευδοδείπνον, *τό*, a false, unreal repast, Aesch. Fr. 251.
ψευδοδιακονος, *ὁ*, a false, pretended deacon, Byz.
ψευδοδιαλεκτικός, *ὁν*, *pretending to skill in dialectics*, Galen. 8. 622.
ψευδοδιδασκαλία, *ἡ*, *false teaching*, Polycarp. ad Phil. 7.
ψευδοδιδάσκυλος, *ὁ*, a false teacher, 2 Ep. Petr. 2. 1, Cyrill.
ψευδοδικταμον, *τό*, *bastard-dittany*, Hipp. 572. 43, Diosc. 3. 38:—in Theophr. H. P. 9. 16, 2, Schneid. -δίκταμον.
ψευδοδιπτερος, *on*, *false-dipteral*, of a temple in which there is but one row of columns along the sides, though there is space left for two, Vitruv. 3. 1.
ψευδοδοξάζω, *fut. ᾄσω*, *to fancy or imagine falsely, to err in one's fancy or opinion*, Polyb. 10. 2, 3, perhaps f. l. for sq.
ψευδοδοξέω, *to entertain a false opinion or notion*, Polyb. 16. 12, 11, Sext. Emp. M. 8. 63, Philo 1. 363.
ψευδοδοξία, *ἡ*, a false opinion or notion, Strab. 680, Plut. 2. 716 B, etc.
ψευδοδόξος, *on*, *holding a false opinion or notion, labouring under a delusion*, Galen. 19. 484.
ψευδοειδής, *ἑς*, *false-seeming, deceitful*, Eudocia.
ψευδοενέδρα, *ἡ*, = *ψευδενέδρα*, Polyæn. 3. 9, 32; cf. Lob. Phryn. 676.
ψευδοέπειτα, *ἡ*, a false statement, lie;—also -επῶ, *to speak falsely, lie*; and -επής, *ἑς*, *speaking falsely, lying*;—all in Cyrill.
ψευδο-ἐπισκοπος, *ὁ*, = *ψευδἐπισκοπος*, q. v.
ψευδοερημίτης [ῆ], *on*, *ὁ*, a pretended recluse, hermit, Io. Damasc.
ψευδόθεος, *ὁ*, a false god, Athanas.
ψευδοθύρον, *τό*, a false (i. e. secret) door, Cic. in Verr. 2. 2, 20, al.
ψευδοῖερέως, *ἑως*, *ὁ*, v. l. for *ψευδιερέως*, Joseph. A. J. 8. 8, 5.
ψευδοῖστορέω, *fut. ἴσω*, *to narrate falsely*, Eust. 363. 37.
ψευδοκῦστια, *ἡ*, *bastard casia*, Strab. 774, Diosc. 1. 12; in Galen. 14. 258, -κασσία.
ψευδοκατάνυξις, *ἑως*, *ἡ*, *false, unreal compunction*, Eccl.
ψευδοκατηγορία, *ἡ*, a false accusation, Manetho 4. 332, Cyrill.
ψευδοκατήγορος, *ὁ*, a false accuser, slanderer, Hesych.
ψευδοκεφάλαιον, *τό*, a chapter falsely so called, Walz Rhett. 3. 621.
ψευδοκήρυξ, *ἕως*, *ὁ*, a false, lying herald, Soph. Ph. 1307.
ψευδοκιννάμωμον, *τό*, *bastard cinnamon*, Diosc. 1. 13.
ψευδο-κλειδίον, *τό*, a false key, Schol. Ar.
ψευδοκλητεία, *ἡ*, a prosecution against one who has falsely subscribed his name as witness to a summons (κλητήρ), γραφή *ψευδοκλητείας* a prosecution for such false subscription, Dem. 1252. 6; κλητεύειν τινά τῆς *ψευδοκλητείας* lb. 1251. 21; *ψευδοκλητείας* τρις ὀφείλει Andoc. 10. 22.—This is the form recognised by the best MSS. of Dem. and by Poll. 8. 40, 44; *ψευδοκλητήρια* is given in Andoc. and v. l. in Dem.; *ψευδοκλησία* in Harp. and Suid.
ψευδοκλητήρ, ἦρος, *ὁ*, one who falsely subscribes his name as witness to a summons, Theopomp. Hist. 297, with v. l. -κλητῶρ.
ψευδοκῶρη, *ἡ*, a pretended maid, Poll. 4. 151 sq.
ψευδοκριτής [ῆ], *οὐ*, *ὁ*, a sham or bad judge, Achmes Onir. 170.
ψευδοκτύπεω, *to make a noise, boast on unreal grounds*, Eccl.
ψευδοκύπετρος [ῆ], *ὁ* and ἡ, *spurious κύπετρος*, in Plin. H. N. 17. 30.
ψευδοκύν, *κύνος*, *ὁ*, a sham Cynic, Plut. Brut. 34.
ψευδολατρεία, *ἡ*, *false worship*, Cyrill., etc.: -λάτρης, *ὁ*, a worshipper of false gods, Byz.
ψευδολήρημα, *τό*, a silly falsehood, Tzetz. Hist. 10. 868.
ψευδοληστής, *ὁ*, a sham robber, name of a comedy by Timocles.
ψευδόλιτρος, *on*, Att. for *ψευδύλιτρος*: ψ. κοῖνα lie or soap made from adulterated soda, Ar. Ran. 712.
ψευδολογία, *to speak falsely, spread false reports*, Isocr. 209 D, Aeschin. 43. 41, etc.
ψευδολογία, *ἡ*, a false speech, falsehood, Isocr. 232 A, Dem. 933. 20, etc.; and in pl., Isocr. 248 D:—*ψευδολόγημα*, *τό*, Schol. Ap. Rh.

ψευδολογικός, *ἡ*, *ὁν*, *lying, false*, Walz Rhett. 4. 23.
ψευδολογιστής, *οὐ*, *ὁ*, =sq., name of a treatise by Lucian.
ψευδολόγος, *on*, *speaking falsely, lying*, Ar. Ran. 1521, Polyb. 32. 8, 9, etc.; ψ. σοφίης Anth. P. 9. 80.
ψεύδομαι, v. sub *ψεύδω*.
ψευδομαντεία, *ἡ*, *false prophecy*, Cyrill.
ψευδομαντις, *εὖς*, *ὁ*, ἡ, a false prophet, Hdt. 4. 69, Aesch. Ag. 1195, Soph. O. C. 1097, Eur. Or. 1667, etc.
ψευδομαρτυρέω, *to be a false witness, bear false witness*, Plat. Rep. 575 B, Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 11, Arist. Rhet. 1. 14, 6.
ψευδομαρτυρία, *ἡ*, *false witness*, Dem. 1033. 1; *ψευδομαρτυρίαν καταγνῶναι* τινος Isae. Fr. 1. 7: but mostly in gen. pl., *ψευδομαρτυρίων διάκρισις* Plat. Legg. 937 B; -*ἰὼν δίκη* Isae. 38. 15, Arist. Pol. 2. 12, 11; -*ἰὼν* εἶναι τινα to convict, and ἀλῶναι to be convicted, of perjury, Isae. 52. 32, Andoc. 2. 4, Lys. 118. 18; ὀφλεῖν Andoc. 10. 23; -*ἰὼν ἐπισκήπτεισθαι* τινα to make allegation of perjury against one, Dem. 846. fin.; etc.
ψευδομαρτυρίου δίκη, an action for false witness or perjury, Cratin. Incert. 121; in dat. pl., ἐνόχος τοῖς *ψευδομαρτυρίοις* Plat. Theaet. 148 B; v. Att. Process. p. 380.
ψευδομάρτυς, ὅρος, *ὁ*, a false witness, Plat. Gorg. 472 B;—as Adj., τιμαί φ. honours resting on false foundations, Plut. 2. 821 F:—only found in pl., Poll. 6. 152.
ψευδόμελις, *ἰτος*, *τό*, false honey, poison, Byz.
ψευδόμενος, *ὁ*, v. sub *ψεύδω* B. IV.
ψευδομονάζω, *to be a false, pretended monk*, Eccl.:—*ψευδομονάχος*, *ὁ*, a sham, unreal monk, Eust. Opusc. 238. 94.
ψευδομορφος, *on*, *disguising one's form or person*, Achmes Onir. 278.
ψευδομυθεῖω and -*μυθεῖα*, = *ψευδολογέω*, -λογία, Cyrill.
ψευδοναρδος, *ἡ*, *spurious word*, with which the true was adulterated, in Plin. H. N. 12. 26.
ψευδο-όνειρος, *on*, *dreaming a false dream*, Charito 3. 7.
Ψευδο-νέρων, *ὁ*, a false-Nero, Luc. Indoct. 20: cf. Ψευδαλέξανδρος.
ψευδοπαιδευ, *on*, Att. *ψευδοπαιδευ*, q. v.
ψευδοπαιδεία, *ἡ*, *false, sham education*, Cebes Tab. 11.
ψευδοπάνα, *ἄνος*, *ὁ*, false Pan, Julian. Or. 234 D.
ψευδοπαῦνικά, *ὦν*, *τά*, *pretended panic terror*, Polyæn. 3. 9, 32.
ψευδοπαρήχησις, *εὖς*, *ἡ*, a false resemblance of sound, Eust. 29. 41.
ψευδοπαρθένος, *ἡ*, a pretended maid or virgin, Hdt. 4. 180; as Adj., ψ. ἑταῖρα Ach. Tat. 8. 3.
ψευδοπάτιον, *τό*, a false pavement, Byz.; v. Ducang.
ψευδοπατρις, *ὁ*, ἡ, *claiming a country not one's own*, Or. Sib. 3. 420, al.
ψευδοπάτωρ [ᾶ], *ορος*, *ὁ*, a false, unnatural father, Call. Cer. 99.
ψευδοπερίπτερος, *on*, *with false peristyle*, of a temple in which the columns on the sides are attached to the walls instead of standing free, Vitruv. 4. 8.
ψευδοπλάνης [ᾶ], *ηρος*, *ὁ*, and -πλάνητης, *on*, *ὁ*, prob. a lying vagrant, Eust. 1762. 3., 1742. 24, of Ulysses.
ψευδοπλάστης, *on*, *ὁ*, a forger of lies, Schol. Ar. Nub. 445.
ψευδοπλόκος, *on*, *contriving lies*, Byz.
ψευδοπλούτος, *on*, *feigned to be rich*, Schol. Ar. Av. 823.
ψευδοποιέω, *to falsify*, Polyb. 30. 4, 13.
 II. *to give the lie to, expose as false, τὰς ἀποφάσεις* τινός Id. 12. 25, 4, cf. Sext. Emp. M. 8. 24.
 III. *to deceive, beguile, τινά* Clem. Al. 269:—Pass. *to be deceived or mistaken, to err*, Plut. 2. 899 F.
ψευδοποιία, *ἡ*, a falsification, disguise, προσωπου Clem. Al. 258.
ψευδοποιμήν, *ενος*, *ὁ*, a false shepherd, Cyrill.
ψευδοπολίχνιον, *τό*, a pretended little town, Joseph. B. J. 4. 919.
ψευδοπραξία, *ἡ*, *false-doing*, Eust. Opusc. 162. 89.
ψευδοπρεσβευτής, *οὐ*, *ὁ*, a false ambassador, Schol. Soph.
ψευδοπρεσβύτερος, *ὁ*, a false elder, Eccl.
ψευδοπροδοσία, *ἡ*, *pretended treachery*, Polyæn. 3. 9, 32.
ψευδοπροφητεία, *ἡ*, *false prophecy*, Eus. H. E. 5. 16, Epiphani. 1. 404 D.
ψευδοπροφητεύω, *to prophesy falsely*, Cyrill.
ψευδοπροφήτης, *on*, *ὁ*, a false, lying prophet, Clem. Al. 368, Eus., etc.: fem. -ήτις, *ιδος*, Id. H. E. 4. 27:—Adj. -ητικός, *ἡ*, *ὁν*, lb. 5. 16.
ψευδοπτῶμα, *τό*, a technical term of wrestlers, a sham or unfair fall (sideways), from which one starts up again and renews the contest, Plut. Pelop. et Marcell. 1, cf. Ar. Eq. 571 sqq.
ψευδοπύρα, *ων*, *τά*, false watchfires, Suid.
ψευδοραψώδης, *ὁ*, a false rhapsodist, Hesych.
ψευδορητῶρ, *ορος*, *ὁ*, a false orator or rhetorician, Walz Rhett. 6. 577.
ψευδορκέω, *to swear falsely, be forsworn*, Ar. Eccl. 603, Chrysipp. ap. Stob. 197. 1; πρὸς τινα Anna Comm. 2. 245.
ψευδορκία, *ἡ*, *false swearing, perjury*, Philo 2. 196.
ψευδορκίος, *on*, *perjured, forsworn*, Hdt. 1. 165.
ψευδο-ορκος, *on*, = *foreg.*, Eur. Med. 1392, Pseudo-Phocyl. 15.
ψευδορρημοσύνη, *ἡ*, *false speech, falsehood*, Byz.
ψεύδος, *εὖς*, *τό*, Ep. dat. pl. *ψεύδεσσι* Hom., cf. *ψευδής* 1. 2: (*ψεύδα*):—a falsehood, falsity, an untruth, lie, Hom., etc.; *ψεύδα* .. ἐτύμουσιν ὁμοία Od. 19. 303, Hes. Th. 27; *ψεύδος* κεν φαίμεν Il. 2. 81; *ψεύδος* δ' οὐκ ἐρείει Od. 3. 20; εἴτε ψεύδος ὑπόσχεσις ἢ καὶ οὐχὶ whether the promise be a lie or no, Il. 2. 349; so, οὐτὶ ψεύδος ἐμὰς ἀτάς κατέλεξας 9. 115; *ψεύδεσσι* ὁθελειν τινά 21. 276, cf. 23. 576, Od. 14. 387; *ψεύδει* τέγγειν λόγον Pind. O. 4. 29; ψ. ποικίλον, αἰόλον Id. O. 1. 45, N. S. 44; ψ. γλυκύ a sweet deceit, P. 2. 68; ψ. λέγειν Soph., etc.; οὐδὲν ἔρπει φ. ἐκ γῆρας Id. Fr. 59; εἰ ψεύδος τι εἴρηκα Antipho 124. 11; ψ. ἐπιφέρειν Aeschin. 59. 21.
 2. in Logic, a false conclusion, fallacy, συλλογισμὸς τοῦ ψεύδους Arist. An. Pr. 2. 11, 4; συμβαίνει ψ. lb. 1.

17, 9, al.

II. in Theocr. 12. 24, *ψέυδα* are spots, pimples on the nose; cf. *ψέμα, ψύδρα*.
III. in Hdt. 2. 174, the Mss. give *ψέυδα πανθήα* as if there were an Adj. *ψέυδης*, lying, false, deceitful; but Bekk. and Dind. restore *ψευδία* (from *ψυδής*).—In Plat. *ψεύδος* is constantly used opp. to *ἀλήθης*, Gorg. 505 E, Rep. 382 D, Euthyd. 272 A, al.; and so it comes to be used almost like an Adj., *ὄνομα ψεύδους καὶ ἀληθὲς λέγειν* Crat. 385 C; *παράδοξόν τε καὶ ψεύδους ὄνομα* Polit. 281 B; cf. Lob. Paral. 161; v. *ψύδης*.

ψευδοσέληνον, τό, false moonlight, absence of the moon, Hesych., Suid.
ψευδοσέλινον, τό, false σέλινον, Lat. *apiastrum*, Diosc. 4. 42.
ψευδοσαφία, ἡ, false wisdom, and *ψευδοσοφός*, ον, falsely wise, Philostr. 331.

ψευδοσοφιστής, οὗ, ὁ, a sham-sophist, name of a treatise by Lucian.
ψευδοσπαρος, ον, falsely begotten, Pisid. Bell. Avar. 215.
ψευδοστιγματίας, ον, ὁ, a false or pretended στιγματίας, name of a play by Nicostatus.

ψευδοστόμα, τό, the false or blind mouth of a river, Strab. 501.
ψευδοστομῶς, ὁ, to speak falsely, Soph. O. C. 1127, Luc. Ocyp. 8.
ψευδοστόμος, ον, of a river, having false or blind mouths, Ptol.
ψευδοσυγγράφεύς, ἔως, ὁ, a false writer, and —*συγγραφέω*, to write falsely, Tzetz.

ψευδοσύνη, ἡ, falsehood, Theod. Prodr.
ψευδοσύνθετος, ον, falsely contrived, treacherous, Manass. Chron. 1192.
ψευδοσύνδαος, ον, falsely pretending to be a synod, Eccl.
ψευδοσφήξ, ὁ, a false wasp, a solitary kind, Plin. H. N. 30. 30.
ψευδοτάφιον, τό, = *κενοτάφιον*, Philostr. 371; cf. *ψευδήριον*.
ψευδοτεχνία, ἡ, false, spurious art, Walz Rhet. 2. 623.
ψευδοτρισκαίδέκατος, η, ον, falsely reckoned the thirteenth, Tzetz. Hist. 2. 505.

ψευδοὑπογράφεω, to subscribe, sign falsely, Eccl.
ψευδουργός, ὁ, (*ἐργῶ) one who practises deceitful arts, Plat. Soph. 241 B.

ψευδοφαῖς, ἐς, shining with false light, Diog. L. 2. 1: so, *ψευδοφανής*, ἐς, Stob. Eccl. 1. 564, Anaxag. ap. Plut. 2. 892 A.

ψευδάφημος, ον, of false divination, Soph. O. C. 1517.
Ψευδο-φίλιππος, ὁ, a false Philip, Luc. Indoct. 20; cf. *Ψευδο-αλέξανδρος*.

ψευδαχίρα, ἡ, a pretended widow, Eccl.
Ψευδοχρυστός, ὁ, a false Christ, Ev. Matth. 24. 24, Eriphan. 1. 301 D.
Ψευδοχρυσόλιθος, ὁ, a false chrysolite, Diod. 2. 52; cf. Salmass. Solin. 769 C.

ψευδοχρυσός, ον, of mock gold, Plut. 2. 50 A.
ψευδ-υποβολιμαίος, α, ον, falsely held to be supposititious; ὁ *Ψευδων*, name of a play by Croblyus.

ψεύδω, fut. *ψεύσω* Soph. O. C. 628, Xen.: aor. *ἔψευσα* Trag., Ar. Polyb.:—Pass., fut. *ψευσθήσεται* Soph. Tr. 712, Galen.: aor. *ἐψεύσθη* Hdt., Att.: pf. *ἔψευσα* v. infr., imperat. *ἔψευσθω* Aeschin. 23. 19. (The Root appears to be *ΨΥΔ* or *ΨΥΘ*, cf. *ψυδ-ρός*, *ψυδ-νός*, *ψυδ-ράς*, *ψυδ-ός*, *ψυδ-ών*, the orig. sense prob. being that of *whispering*, cf. *ψυθίζω*, *ψυθιρίω*, *ψυθός*.) To cheat by lies, beguile, *τινὰ ψεύδει* Soph. O. C. 628, etc.:—Pass. to be cheated, deceived, Aesch. Cho. 759, etc.; *εἰ μὴ ἔψευσαι* unless I am much deceived, Antipho 121. 14; *ἀν λάβῃς μ' ἔψευσμένον* Soph. O. T. 462. 2. *ψ. τινὰ τινος* to cheat, balk, disappoint one of a thing, *ἔψευσας φρενῶν Πέρσας* Aesch. Pers. 472; *ἔψευσας* με ἐλπίδος Soph. Aj. 1382, Ar. Thesm. 870; also c. acc. rei, *ψ. τινὰ ἐλπίδας* Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 13, cf. An. 1. 3. 10, Eur. Fr. 652, Elmsl. Heracl. 385; also, *ἐλπίς ψεύδει* τινά Eur. Hec. 1032:—Pass. to be cheated, balked, disappointed, *τινός* of a thing, *ψευσθῆναι ἐλπίδος, γόμου* Hdt. 1. 141, 5. 47; *ἐνάρων* Soph. Aj. 178; *δείπνου* Ar. Nub. 618; *ῥπας* Andoc. 6. 12; *ψευσθέντες τὸν σκοπὸν disappointed of receiving tidings from the scouts*, Thuc. 8. 103. 3. in Pass., also, to be deceived, mistaken in or about a thing, *ἔψευσμένοι γνώμης* deceived in their judgment, mistaken in opinion, Hdt. S. 40, cf. Soph. Tr. 712; (also, *ψευσθῆναι γνώμην* Hdt. 7. 9. 3); *ἔψευσμένοι τῆς τῶν Ἀθηναίων δυνάμεως* deceived or mistaken in their notions of the Athenian power, Thuc. 4. 108; *τούτων οὐκ ἔψευσθη* Plat. Apol. 22 D; *ἔψευσθαι τῆς ἀληθείας* Id. Rep. 413 A; *ἔψευσμένοι τῶν ὄντων* Id. Theat. 195 A; *ἔψευσθαι ἐαυτῶν*, opp. to *εἰδέναι ἐαυτούς*, Xen. Mem. 4. 2. 26;—also, *ψευσθῆναι ἐν τινι* Hdt. 9. 48; *περί τινος* Xen. An. 2. 6, 28, Plat. Prot. 358 C; also c. acc., *τοῦτο ἔψευσθη* Xen. An. 1. 8, 11, etc.: *αὐτὸν [ὁπλίτας] ἔψευσμένην* ἑλλάς deceived in its estimate of them, Thuc. 6. 17; c. acc. cogn., *εὐτυχίστατον ψέσμα ἔψευσμένους* most happily deceived or mistaken, Plat. Meno 71 D. 4. of statements, to be untrue, ἡ *τρίτη τῶν ὁδῶν μάλιστα ἔψευσται* the third mode of explanation is most untrue, most mistaken, Hdt. 2. 22; cf. Valck. ad 7. 139. II. c. acc. rei, like *ψευδοποιέω*, to represent a thing as a lie or delusion, to belie, falsify, *ψευδοῦντες ὁδὸν ὅσα τῶν προκειμένων* Soph. O. C. 1512; *ψεύδει ἡ πῖνικα τὴν γνῶμην* alterthought gives opinion the lie, Id. Ant. 389:—Pass., ἡ *ψευσθεῖσα ὑπόσχεσις* the promise broken, Thuc. 3. 66; *πάντα πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἔψευσται* have been falsely reported, Dem. 1242. 18;—in Eur. And. 346, the common reading is *ἀλλὰ ψεύσεται* it will be falsely said; to avoid the use of this fut. in a pass. sense, and to correct the metre, *ἔψευσται* has been proposed, but cf. Plat. Soph. 240 E.

B. earlier and more common is the Dep. *ψευδαίμαι*, imper. *ψεύδεο* Il. 4. 404; (indeed the Act. is very rare in Att. Prose):—fut. *ψεύσομαι* Hom., Pind., Att.: aor. *ἔψευσαμην*, v. infr.; *ἔψευσθαι* seems to be used in the same sense, Soph. Ph. 1342:—pf. *ἔψευσα* Id. O. T. 461, Xen. I. absol. to lie, speak false, play false, *ψεύσομαι ἡ ἐννομον ἔρέω*; Il. 10. 534, Od. 4. 140; *οὐκ οἶδα ψεύδεσθαι* lb. Merc. 369; *οὐ ψεύσομαι ἀμφὶ Κορίνθον* Pind. O. 13, 72; *περί τινος* Plat. Prot. 347 A;

ψ. κατά τινος, opp. to *λέγειν τἀληθὴ κατά τινος*, Id. Euthyd. 284 A; *ψ. πρὸς τινά* Xen. An. 1. 3, 5; *ψ. τινι* and *εἰς τινά* N. T. 2. c. inf. to say falsely, pretend that . . , Plut. 2. 506 E. 3. so c. acc. rei, to say that which is untrue, whether intentionally or not, *τούτῳ γ' οὐκ ἔψευσας* Ar. Eccl. 445; *οὐδὲν . . ψεύδεται* Id. Ach. 561; *ἐάν τι μὴ ἀληθὲς λέγω . . εἰπέ* ὅτι τοῦτο *ψεύδομαι* ἔκων γὰρ εἶναι οὐδὲν *ψεύσομαι* Plat. Symp. 215 C, cf. Xen. Mem. 4. 2. 19; *περί ὧν ἔψευσται* διδάσκειν ὑμᾶς Lys. 98. 19; *ἄπερ αὐτὸν οὐ ψεύδομαι* I do not speak falsely about him, Andoc. 16. 19; *κατά τινος* Lys. 164. 41. 4. to be false or faithless, to be perjured or forsworn, Hes. Op. 281. II. like Act. 11, to belie, falsify, *ὅρκια ψεύσασθαι* to break them, Il. 7. 352; so Act. *συθήκας* Xen. Ages. 1, 12; *γάμους* Eur. Bacch. 31, 245; so in plrpf. pass., *ἔψευστο τὴν ξυμμαχίαν* Thuc. 5. 83; so also, *οὐκ ἔψευσαντο* τὰς ἀπειλὰς they did not belie, i. e. they made good, their threats, Id. 6. 32; *τὰ χρήματα . . ἔψευσμένοι ἦσαν* had broken their word about the money, Xen. An. 5. 6, 35.

III. like Act. 1, to deceive by lies, cheat, *Λογίαν ἔψευσάμην* Aesch. Ag. 1208, cf. Eur. Alc. 808, Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 25; also, *ψ. τινὰ* τι to deceive one in a thing, Soph. O. C. 1145, Eur. Alc. 808, Andoc. 16. 19; *τῶν ἔργων ὧν τὸν ἐκδόντα ψεύσεται* (ὧν being in gen. by attraction), Plat. Legg. 921 A. IV. of logical arguments or conclusions, to be false or fallacious, Arist. Interpr. 2, 4; ὁ *ψευδόμενος* (with or without λόγος) a famous fallacy, the Lat. *mentium*, invented by Eubulides, a disciple of Euclides of Megara, Theophr. ap. Diog. L. 2. 108, cf. 7. 197, Cic. Acad. 4. 29, Gell. 18. 2; ὁ σοφιστικὸς λόγος *ψευδόμενος* in Arist. Eth. N. 7. 2, 7, can hardly refer to this special fallacy.

ψευδωμοσία, to swear falsely, Cyrill.
ψευδωμοτής, ον, ὁ, a false swearer, Lyc. 523.
ψευδωμοσας, ον, falsely sworn, forsworn, ὅρκος Lyc. 932.
ψευδωνυμία, ἡ, the falsity, inappropriateness of a name, Byz.
ψευδώνυμος, ον, under a false name, falsely called, Ὑβρίστην ποταμὸν οὐ ψευδώνυμον Aesch. Pr. 717; *πανδικῶς* ψ. Id. Theb. 670; cf. Anth. P. app. 305; *ψ. θεοὶ* Philo 2. 161; *ψ. γνῶσις* I Er. Tim. 6. 25; *φιλόσοφος* ψ. Plut. 2. 220 C; *φιλοσοφία* Just. M. 33 A. Adv. —*μως*, by a false name, *ψ. ε. δαίμονες* Προμηθεῖα καλοῦσιν Aesch. Pr. 85.

Ψέμα, τό, sometimes found in Mss. for *ψέσμα*. II. = *ψύδρα*, Schol. Theocr. 9. 30.
ψευσι-στυξ, ὕγος, ὁ, ἡ, hating falsehood, Anth. P. 9. 525.
Ψέσμα, τό, a lie, untruth, fraud, εὐτυχέστατον *ψέσμα* *ἔψευσμένους* Plat. Meno 71 D, cf. Luc. Timon 55.

ψευστάζω, = *ψεύδομαι*, to lie, Tzetz. Hist. 9. 434.
ψεύστηρα, ἡ, fem. of *ψεύστης*, Or. Sib. 3. 815.
ψευστῆς, to be a liar, lie, cheat, Il. 19. 107.
ψευστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = sq., Manetho 4. 119.
ψεύστης, ον, ὁ, (ψεύδω) a liar, cheat, Il. 24. 261; *ἀνὴρ* ψ. Hdt. 7. 209; c. gen. rei, *ὧν . . ψεύσται* φανόμεθα wherein we shall be found to be liars, Soph. Ant. 1195; cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4. 7, 12, Anth. P. 12. 70.

also as Adj., like *ψυδής*, lying, false, *ψ. λόγος* Pind. N. 5. 53; *ψεύστης* δ' οὗτος ἐπεσιτί λῖθος, of a cenotaph, Anth. P. 7. 273; *τὸν ψεύσταν* δέ με τύμβον . . θέντο τί θαῦμα, Κρήτες ἔπον ψεύσται . . ; Ib. 275; cf. *ψευδήριον*.
ψεύστις, fem. of foreg., C. I. 5172. 3.
ψεφαῖος, α, ον, = sq., Byz.

ψεφάρος, ἄ, ὄν, gloomy, cloudy, Galen. Lex. Hipp.
ψεφας, αος, τό, like *ψέφος*, κνέφας, gloom, darkness, Hesych.
ψεφ-αυγής, ἐς, gen. εὖος, dark-gleaming, i. e. glimmering, gloomy, like *κελαινοφάης*, *μελαμφάης*, *νυκταίφης*, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 586, I. T. 110.
ψεφηνός, ἡ, ὄν, dark, obscure, metaph. of a person, Pind. N. 3. 71.
ψέφος, εος, τό, darkness, Alcae. 108; cf. Lob. Technol. p. 315; *ψέφας* is cited by Hesych.

ψέφω, to be afraid, anxious, Hesych.
ψέω, mentioned in E. M. 818. 2 as a form of *ψάω*.
ψή, v. s. *ψάω*.
ψήγμα, (ψήχω) that which is rubbed or scraped off, shavings, scrapings, chips, Lat. *ramentum*, *ψ. χρυσοῦ* gold-dust, Hdt. 4. 195; so without χρυσοῦ, Id. 1. 93., 3. 94 sq.; *ψ. χρυστευκτον* Eubul. Γλαυκ. 2; *ψ. πυρωθέν*, of dust and ashes, Aesch. Ag. 442; of wood, αἰγείρων *ψ.* Philostr. 781; of motes in a sunbeam, Arist. Cael. 4. 6, 1, cf. 3. 5, 7, Plut. 2. 722 A, and v. *τίλαι*.

ψηγματίον, τό, Dim. of foreg., Heraclit. ap. Plut. 2. 883 B.
ψηκεδών, ὄνος, ἡ, (ψάω, ψήχω) = *κοινοτόπος*, Hesych.
ψηκτρα, ἡ, (ψήχω) an instrument used by bathers, a scraper, like *σκληγίς*, Soph. Fr. 422, Eur. Hipp. 1174, Ar. Fr. 138, Anth. P. 6. 233, 246, etc. In Hesych. also *ψηκτρια*, *ψηκτρις*, *ψακτήρ*.
ψηκτριζέω, to scrape down, rub down, Schol. Eur. Hipp. 110.
ψηκτρίαν, τό, Dim. of *ψηκτρα*, Gloss.

ψηλαφάω, mostly used in pres.: aor. *ἔψηλαφῆσα* LXX:—Pass., fut. *ψηλαφθήσομαι* LXX: aor. *ἔψηλαφῆσθην* Sext. Emp. M. S. 108, LXX: (v. *ψάω*). To feel or grope about to find a thing, like a blind man or one in the dark, *χεροὶ ψηλαφῶν* (Er. for —*άων*), of the Cyclops when blinded, Od. 9. 416; *ψηλαφῶν οὐκ ἐδύναντο εὐρεῖν [τὸ ἱμάτιον]*, Ar. Eccl. 315; *ψηλαφῶντες . . ὥσπερ ἐν σκότῳ* Plat. Phaedo 99 B. 2. c. acc. rei, to feel about for, grope or search after, *ἔψηλαφῶμεν ἐν σκότῳ τὰ πράγματα* Ar. Pax 691; *τὸν ὕν Polyb. S. 31, 8*; *εἰ . . ψηλαφῆσαι αὐτὸν [τὸν θεόν] καὶ εἰροῖεν* Act. Ap. 17. 27.

II. to feel, touch (without any sense of seeking for), to handle a horse, Poll. 1. 183; *[τῶν μερῶν] ὧν ψηλαφώμεν* ὁ ἵππος . . ἥδεται Xen. Eq. 2, 4; *μὴ ποτε ψηλαφῆσθαι με ὁ πατήρ*, of Isaac and Jacob, LXX (Gen. 27. 12), cf. Ev. Luc. 24. 39; *ψ. καὶ τρίβειν τοῖς δακτύλοις* Arist. II. A. 6. 17, 17:—Pass., *[ὄρνιθες] τῇ χειρὶ ψηλαφώμεναι* lb. 6. 2, 13.

III. *ψηλαφάω*, mostly used in pres.: aor. *ἔψηλαφῆσα* LXX:—Pass., fut. *ψηλαφθήσομαι* LXX: aor. *ἔψηλαφῆσθην* Sext. Emp. M. S. 108, LXX: (v. *ψάω*). To feel or grope about to find a thing, like a blind man or one in the dark, *χεροὶ ψηλαφῶν* (Er. for —*άων*), of the Cyclops when blinded, Od. 9. 416; *ψηλαφῶν οὐκ ἐδύναντο εὐρεῖν [τὸ ἱμάτιον]*, Ar. Eccl. 315; *ψηλαφῶντες . . ὥσπερ ἐν σκότῳ* Plat. Phaedo 99 B. 2. c. acc. rei, to feel about for, grope or search after, *ἔψηλαφῶμεν ἐν σκότῳ τὰ πράγματα* Ar. Pax 691; *τὸν ὕν Polyb. S. 31, 8*; *εἰ . . ψηλαφῆσαι αὐτὸν [τὸν θεόν] καὶ εἰροῖεν* Act. Ap. 17. 27.

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metaph. to examine closely, πᾶσαν ἐπίνοιον Polyb. 8. 18, 4, cf. Plut. 2. 589 B, 765 F, Sext. Emp. l. c.:—Pass., τὰ ψηλαφηθέντα ὑπ' Ἀντιόχου *the attempts made by . . .* Joseph. A. J. 13. 9, 2.

ψηλάφημα, τό, *a touch*, Philo 1. 597; *a caress*, Xen. Symp. 8, 23.

ψηλάφησις, εὼς, ἡ, *a feeling, touching, handling*, LXX (Sap. 15. 15), Plut. Aemil. 14; *a tickling*, Id. 2. 125 C, cf. 547 B.

ψηλάφητης, οὗ, ὅ, *one who feels, a searcher*, Schol. Opp. H. 2. 435, Eccl.

ψηλαφητικῶς, Adv. *by way of feeling*, Eust. 1717. 17.

ψηλάφητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. *that can be felt, σκότος* LXX (Ex. 10. 21); so, ψηλαφᾶν σκότος Ib. (Job. 12. 25). Adv. —τί, Eccl.

ψηλαφία, ἡ, = ψηλάφησις, *a touching, friction*, Hipp. 24. 13.

ψηλαφίω, fut. Att. ἰώ, = ψηλαφάω, Anaxil. Incert. 12.

ψηλαφίνδῃ παίζειν, to play a game like our blind-man's-buff, A. B. 73.

ψηλαφώδης, ες, *like one feeling or groping in the dark*, of the gestures of delirious persons, Hipp. Protrh. 70.

ψηλῆς, ἡκος, ὅ, *a cock without a comb*, Hesych. (ubi ψήλικες), Suid. (Perhaps akin to ψηνός, ψιλός.)

ψημύθος, ψημύθιον, Acol. for ψημ-, Chocrob., E. M.

ψήν, ὅ, gen. ψηνός, *the gall-insect, Cynips psenes*, which lives in the fruit of the wild fig and male palm, Hdt. 1. 193, Ar. Av. 590, Arist. H. A. 5. 32, 5; cf. ἐρινάω. 2. *the fruit of the male palm*, Arist. Plant. 1. 6, 7, Poll. 1. 244.

ψηνίζω, = ἐρινάω, ὀλυνθάω:—hence, sens. obsc., proverb. ap. Synes. 244 A. II. to Psenize, alluding to the Ψήνες, a Comedy by Magnes so called, Ar. Eq. 523, cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 1. p. 33.

ψηνός, ὁ, Dor. ψανός, *like ψεδνός, ψιλός, = φαλακρός, a bald head*, Simon. Iamb. 36.

ψηξίς, εὼς, ἡ, (ψηχῶ) *a rubbing down or currying*, of horses, Xen. Eq. 5, 3 and 10.

ψήρ, ὅ, gen. ψήρῳ, Ion. for ψάρ (q. v.).

ψήρός, ἄ, ὄν, (v. ψάω) *crumbling; dry*, Suid.

ψήρτα, ἡ, *a kind of flat-fish, a plaice, sole, or turbot*, Lat. rhombus, Ar. Lys. 115, 131, Plat. Symp. 191 D, cf. Ath. 329 F, sq.; ψ. χονδροφυγῆς seems to be a skail, Matroap. Ath. 135 B.

II. a nickname for a blockhead, Plat. Com. Περιαιγ. 1. (The form ψήσσα only in Zonar. and Suid.)

ψηττάριον (ᾶ), τό, Dim. of ψήρτα, Anaxandr. Ανκοῦργ. 1; not (as usually written) ψηττάδιον, Lob. Phryn. 74, Meineke Menand. 181 (Ψευδερ. 1).

ψηττο-ειδής, ες, *like a ψήρτα*, Arist. Incess. An. 17, 4.

ψηττό-πόδες, οἱ, *turbot-footed*, name of a fabulous people in Luc. V. H. 1. 35.

ψηφᾶς, ἄδος, ὁ, *a juggler*, Athanas.; also ψηφᾶς, ᾶ, v. Ducang.; cf. ψηφοπαίκτης.

ψηφεῖον or ψηφοφορεῖον, τό, *a place for voting at elections*, Byz.

ψηφίη-φορέω, -φορία, -φόρος, later forms of ψηφοφ-.

ψηφίδιον, τό, *a little pebble*, cited from Iamb.

ψηφίδιο-φόρος, ὄν, = ψηφοφόρος, Hdt. 6. 109.

ψηφιδωδής, ες, (ειδός) *full of pebbles, pebbly, stony*, Geop. 2. 6, 41, etc.

ψηφίξω, fut. Att. ἰώ (ἐπι-) Aeschin. 39. 15; aor. ἐψηφισα Plut. 2. 141 C, (ἐπ-) Thuc.: pf. ἐψηφισα (ἐπ-) Xen.:—Med., v. inf. II:—Pass., v. inf. III. To count or reckon, properly with pebbles (ψηφίω, cf. Lat. calculare from calculus), Polyb. 5. 26, 13, Anth. P. 11. 168, 171; ψ. δακτύλοι Plut. 1. c.; cf. ψήφος II. 1.

II. more freq. as Dep. ψηφίζομαι: fut. Att. ψηφισομαι Ar. Vesp. 769, Thuc. 7. 48, Plat. Symp. 177 D, etc., (ψηφισομαι in several passages of Oratt. has been corrected from MSS.): aor. ἐψηφισάμην Hdt. 5. 97, Thuc., etc.: pf. ἐψηφισαμί in med. sense, Ar. Vesp. 591, Thuc. 1. 120, Xen., etc.

Properly, to give one's vote with a pebble, which was thrown into the voting urn, as in the Athenian law-courts, opp. to ἐπιψηφίζω, to put to the vote: 1. absol., ψηφίζεσθαι ἐς δῆριον Xen. Hell. 1. 7. 9, cf. Ar. Vesp. 755; generally, to vote, ψήφω ψηφίζεσθαι Hdt. 9. 55; ψηφίζεσθαι τινα to vote for any one, Dem. 575. 18; ἐναντία ψ. τινα Plat. Symp. 177 D.

2. c. acc. to vote for, carry by vote, vote a thing, πόλεμον Thuc. 1. 86; ψηφίζεσθαι τινα τὸν πλοῦν to vote him the voyage, Id. 4. 29; so, ψ. παρασκευήν Id. 6. 25, cf. Ar. Lys. 951; ἐπιβολὴν ψ. Id. Vesp. 769; δίκην Isae. 38. 32; ἀδικίαν Andoc. 2. 35; διαδικασίαν ψ. τινα Lys. 149. 7; κλήρην τινα ψ. to adjudge it to . . . , Dem. 1052. 4:—c. dupl. acc., ψ. τινα θεῶν to vote him a god, Plut. 2. 187 E.

3. c. inf. to vote, give one's vote, resolve to do something, c. inf. pres., ψ. μένεν Hdt. 7. 207; μὴ φεύγειν Id. 9. 55; ψ. τι δρᾶν Aesch. Ag. 1353; c. inf. aor., ψ. ἀποστείλαι Hdt. 5. 97, cf. Plat. Gorg. 516 E; inf. fut., ψ. πάντας ἀποσφάγειν Diod. 12. 72:—c. acc. et inf. to vote that . . . , ψ. τὰς σπονδὰς λεῦσθαι Thuc. 1. 88; so, ψ. ὥστε μὴ ἴσων ἕκαστον τυγχάνειν Xen. Cyr. 2. 2, 20:—so, ψ. ὅπως . . . Plut. Pomp. 54.

4. ψ. περί, ὑπέρ τινας Plat. Demod. 382 D, Aeschin. 22. 13. III. the Act. in same sense as Med., occurs prob. only in Soph. Aj. 449 (δίκην κατ' ἄλλων . . . ἐψηφισαν), and in late writers—but the aor. ψηφισθῆναι is used in pass. sense, to be voted, τοῖς στρατηγοῖς εἰ τον προσδέοντο ψηφισθῆναι εἰς τὸν ἔκπλον Thuc. 6. 8; τὸ ψήφισμα ἐψηφίσθη Lys. 132. 24; τὰ ψηφισθέντα πλοῖα Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 1; so the fut., τὰ ψηφισθῆναι Isocr. 135 B; and the pf., ἐψηφισμένοι θανέιν condemned by vote, Eur. Heracl. 141; τοῖς ἰχθυοπώλαις ἐστίν ἐψηφισμένον . . . στήσαι Alex. Δορκ. 1.

ψηφίτιος, ἡ, ὄν, of a pebbly nature, λίθος Hesych. s. v. ἀλάστρον.

ψηφίον, τό, Dim. of ψήφος, *a small pebble, gravel*, Aquila V. T.

ψηφίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Dim. of ψήφος, *a small-pebble*, Il. 21. 260, Luc. D. Mar. 3. 2.

2. *a pebble for reckoning*, Anth. P. 11. 365. 3. *a tessella in pavement*, Niceph. Const. 86. 2.

II. the gem in a ring, Longus 4. 17.

ψήφισμα, τό, *a proposition passed by a majority of votes*: esp. at Athens, *a measure passed or ratified in the ἐκκλησία, a decree, act*, Aesch. Supp. 601, Ar. Ach. 536, al.; c. gen. suavioris, *the decree proposed by him*, his measure, Id. Eccl. 1089, Andoc. 4. 38; but, τὸ Μεγαρέων ψ. the decree concerning them, Thuc. 1. 140; this however was more commonly τὸ περὶ Μ. ψ. Ib. 139, cf. Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 32; also, τὸ ψ. τὸ διὰ τὰς λαικαστρίας Ar. Ach. 537; ψ. μὴ ἐξεῖναι . . . Xen. Hell. 2. 2, 15; ψ. γράφειν to bring in a decree, Lat. suadere, Ar. Nub. 1429, Dem. 485. 3; ψ. ἐπαληθίζειν, of the πρόδρομοι, to put it to the vote, Aeschin. 39. 16; ψ. νικᾶν to carry it, Lat. ferre, Id. 63. 21; ψ. καθαιρεῖν to rescind it, Lat. abrogare, Thuc. 1. 140; ἐξαλείφειν, ἀφαιρεῖσθαι Andoc. 10. 30., 22. 37.—Properly, a ψήφισμα was opp. on the one hand to a προβούλευμα (an order of the Senate), which did not become law till ratified by the ἐκκλησία, and on the other to a νόμος (fundamental law of the state), Arist. Pol. 4. 31, cf. Eth. N. 5. 10, 7; νόμος καὶ ψηφίσματα Plat. Theat. 173 D; Dem. speaks of οὗ νόμοι καθ' οὓς τὰ ψηφίσματα δεῖ γράφεσθαι 485. 3, where however he argues that τῶν ψ. οὐδ' ὅτιον διαφέρουσιν οἱ νόμοι; v. Arnold Thuc. 3. 36, 37, Herin. Pol. Ant. § 67. 8. A προβούλευμα had force only for a year, a ψήφισμα could only be set aside by another ψήφισμα, unless some one challenged it as contrary to law, and accused the mover (παρὰ νόμον γράφεσθαι).—But these distinctions were not always observed, v. Schömann. de Comit. p. 248 sq.

II. generally, *a decree, law*, θεῶν ψ. παλαιὸν Emped. 1, cf. Ar. Vesp. 378, Lex. ar. Andoc. 13. 4.

ψηφισμάτω-πόλης, οὗ, ὅ, *one who drives a traffic in ψηφίσματα*, Ar. Av. 1038: also —γράφος (ᾶ), ὁ, Argum. Ar. Av.

ψηφισμάτωδης, ες, of the nature of a ψήφισμα, Arist. Eth. N. 5. 7, 1.

ψηφισμός, ὁ, = ψήφισμα, Schol. Thuc.

ψηφιστέον, verb. Adj. *one must reckon*, Byz.

ψηφιστής, οὗ, ὁ, *a reckoner, calculator*, Sozomen.

ψηφιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for reckoning, Justin. M. Tryph. 85.

ψηφό-βολον, τό, *a dice-box*, Lat. fritillus, Byz.; cf. κημός.

ψηφο-ειδής, ες, *like pebbles, pebbly*, Theophr. Lap. 47.

ψηφο-θέτης, οὗ, ὁ, *a maker of tessellated pavements*, Lat. tessellator, tessellarius, written ψηφοθέτης in C. I. 2025:—hence, ψηφοθετέω, to make such work; and ψηφοθέτημα, τό, the work itself; all in Gloss.

ψηφο-θήκη, ἡ, *a box for counters or ballots*, Schol. Ar. Thesm. 1040.

ψηφο-κλέπτης, οὗ, ὁ, = ψηφοπαίκτης, Ath. 19 B, cf. Eust. 1601. 50.

ψηφο-λογεῖον, τό, *an account-board*, Lat. abacus, Ar. Fr. 127.

ψηφο-λογέω, = ψηφοθετέω, LXX (Tob. 13. 16):—hence —λόγημα, τό; —λογία, ἡ, —λόγητος, ἡ, ὄν, Gloss.

ψηφολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, *juggling*, Greg. Naz.

ψηφο-λόγος, ὄν, *playing juggling tricks, a juggler*, Suid.

ψηφόομαι, Pass. to be inlaid with tessellated work, Io. Chrys.

ψηφοπακτέω, to play juggling tricks, Artemid. 3. 56.

2. ψ. τὸ δίκαιον to juggle away right, Lys. Fr. 7.

ψηφο-παίκτης, οὗ, ὁ, (παίζω) *one who plays with pebbles or dice, a juggler who makes them change places by sleight-of-hand*, Eudox. Naύκ. 1; cf. Alciphro 3. 20, Senec. Epist. 45; ψηφίων παίκτηι in Manetho 4. 448; cf. ψηφᾶς, ψηφοκλέπτης.

ψηφοπαίξω, ἡ, *a juggler's art, sleight-of-hand, deception*, Gloss.

ψηφο-περιβομβήτρια, ἡ, *sounding as if with pebbles thrown into it* (cf. κόρυς), epith. of a cup. Eubul. Κυβ. 1. 3.

ψηφο-ποιός, ὄν, (ψηφός II. 4) *making votes or tampering with them*, κλέπτης γὰρ αὐτοῦ ψηφοποιὸς εὐρήτης Soph. Aj. 1135.

ψήφος, Dor. ψάφος, Acol. ψάφαξ, ἡ: (ψάω):—*a small round worn stone*, such as are found in river-beds or on the sea-shore, *a pebble*, Lat. calculus, ψάφος ἐλασσομένη Pind. O. 10 (11). 13; οὐκ ἂν εἰδείην λέγειν ποντιᾶν ψάφον ἄριθμον Ib. 13. 65; ψήφω μόνην [Βαλῶν] διατετρανείεις, opp. to μόγας ἂν λίθω πάσις διαρᾶεις, Hdt. 3. 12; ψ. ἄμμον *a grain of sand*, LXX (Sirach. 18. 10).

2. *a precious stone, gem*, Philostr. 117; esp. worn in a ring, Luc. D. Meretr. 9. 2, Anth. P. 11. 290.

II. acc. to the various uses the Greeks made of such small stones or pebbles: 1. *a pebble used for reckoning, a counter*, ψηφίος λογίζεσθαι to calculate or reckon by arithmetic, to cipher, Hdt. 2. 36, etc.; hence to reckon exactly or accurately, opp. to ἀπὸ χειρὸς λ., Ar. Vesp. 656; so, οὐ τίθεις ψήφους Dem. 304. 4; ἐν ψήφῳ λέγειν Aesch. Ag. 570; ἐν ψήφῳ λόγῳ θέσθαι Eur. Rhes. 309; metaph., ταῖς τοῦ συμφέροντος ψήφοις μετρεῖν πάντα Polyb. 2. 47, 5:—hence ψηφίος itself for a cipher, number, τὸν ἄριτον ποτῆμεν . . . ψάφον Epich. 94. 8 Ahr.:—in pl. accounts, καθαροὶ ψήφοι, where there is an exact balance, Dem. 303. 22; οἱ περὶ τὰς ψήφους accountants, Alciphro 1. 26; ψηφῶν ἄπειρος Plat. 2. 812 E.

2. *a pebble used for a draught or chess man*, Lat. scrupus, Plat. Rep. 487 C; κύβος ἐν παιδιᾷ ψήφῳ Plut. 2. 427 F.

3. *a pebble used in a kind of divination, ἡ διὰ ψήφων μαντική*, Heyne Apollod. 3. 10, 2, p. 274; cf. Θριαί.

4. *a pebble used in voting*, which was thrown into the voting-urn (ἰδρία), first in Hdt. and freq. in Att.; τὰς ψ. διενέμονται Hdt. 8. 123; ψήφῳ ψηφίζεσθαι Id. 9. 55; ἐὰν μὴ τῇ ψήφῳ . . . ψηφισανταὶ κρύβειν ψηφίζόμενοι Dem. 1375. 16: hence also the vote itself, ψήφον φέρειν to give one's vote, Lat. suffragium ferre, often in Att., as Aesch. Eum. 680, Andoc. 1. 12, Dem. 1317. 27, etc.; ὑπὲρ τινας Lycurg. 148. 29; περὶ τινας Id. 149. 13, etc.; ψήφῳ φορέα Eur. Supp. 484; ψήφῳ τίθεσθαι, just like ψηφίζεσθαι, to give one's vote, to vote, Hdt. 6. 57. 8. 123; c. inf., Id. 3. 73, cf. Aesch. Ag. 816, Plat. Prot. 330 C. al.; ψ. προστίθεσθαι Thuc. 1. 40, cf. προστίθημι B. 1. 3:—ψήφῳ διαίρειν to determine by vote, Aesch. Eum. 630; so, ψήφῳ κρίνειν, διακρίνειν Thuc. 1. 87, etc.; τὸ πέμπτον μέρος τῶν ψήφων μεταλαβεῖν Plat. Apol. 36 B, Dem. 529. 24:—in collective sense, ψ. γίγνεσθαι περὶ τινας a vote is taken, Antipho 135. 2; ἡ σώζουσα, ἡ καθαίρουσα ψήφος Lys. 133. 13, cf. Dem. 362. 6; οἱς ἂν πλείστη γένηται ψ. a majority

of votes, Plat. Legg. 759 D:—τὴν ψῆφον ἐπάγειν to put the vote or question, of the president, like ἐπαγγέλλειν, Thuc. 1. 119, 125; so, τὴν ψ. προτιθέναι Dem. 361. fin.; but, τὰς ψ. διανέμειναι to count them, Hdt. 8. 123; ὑπὸ ψῆφον μίας with one accord, Ar. Lys. 270. b. that which is carried by vote, a vote of the assembly, ψ. καταγνώσεως a vote of condemnation, Thuc. 3. 52; ψῆφος ἐπῆκτο αὐτῷ περὶ φυγῆς a vote of banishment was moved for against him, Xen. An. 7. 7, 57, cf. Aesch. Theb. 108, Supp. 8:—hence, c. any resolve or decree, e.g. of a king, Soph. Aut. 60; λίθινα ψῆφος a decree written on stone, Pind. O. 7. 159; διδοὶ ψῆφον παρ' αὐτὰς [the oak] gives judgment of itself, Id. P. 4. 471; ψ. φλεγυρὰ βροτῶν, i.e. public opinion, Cratin. Cratin. 1; τίν' ἂν ψῆφον θεῖο; what judgment? Plat. Prot. 330 C, cf. Rep. 450 A.

d. ψῆφος Ἀθηνᾶς, Calculus Minervae, was a proverb. phrase to express acquittal, prob. when the votes were even, Philostr. 568; cf. Müller Eumen. Append., and cf. v. 753, Eur. I. T. 966.—The voting by ψῆφος, ballot, must be carefully distinguished from that by κύσμος, lot; the former being used in trials, the latter in the election of various officers (though ψῆφος is occasionally used of an election, Dem. 271. fin., Plut. Cat. Mi. 50). The ψῆφοι of condemnation or acquittal were sometimes distinguished by being respectively bored (τετραπημέναι) or whole (πλήρεις), Aeschin. 12. 34; also white or black, Plut. Alcib. 22:—χοιρίται or shells were sometimes used instead (Ar. Vesp. 333, etc.), but κύσμοι never; cf. κηρός, and v. Philol. Museum 1. p. 420. Thuc. speaks of ψῆφον φανερὰν διενεγκέν, 4. 74; Lys., τὴν ψ. οὐκ εἰς καθίσκους, ἀλλὰ φανερὰν ἐπὶ τὰς τραπέζας τίθεσθαι, 133. 12; Plato, ἔστω δὴ φανερὰ .. ἡ ψ. τιθεμένη Legg. 855 D, cf. 767 D; Aeschin., ἡ ψ. ἀφανὴς φέρεται, opp. to φανερὰ ψ., 57. 13; so, κρύβειν τὴν ψ. φέρειν Arist. Rhet. Al. 19, 8, cf. 3, 17:—but for earlier times the degree of secrecy is rather doubtful, v. Scott on the Athen. Ballot (Oxf. 1838).—In Ar. Ran. 685, κἂν ἴσαι γένοιταί we must supply ψῆφοι; and so in πάσαις κρατεῖν Luc. Bis Acc. 18, cf. 22, etc. e. for Κόνων ψ., v. sub Κονῶν.

5. the place of voting (as πεσσοί is used for the place of play), Eur. I. T. 947; cf. Meineke Com. Fragm. 2. 19.

ψηφο-φάγῳ, to live on pebble diet, a Comic phrase used of dicasts, as κυναμοτρώξ of ecclesiasts, Nicet. Ann. 168 B.

ψηφοφορέω, to give one's vote, Dion. H. 4. 20, Luc. Timo 36, al. II. to elect by vote, νομοθέτας Dion. H. 10. 56:—Pass., Id. 9. 43:—often written ψηφηφ-, as in Dion. H. 11. c.

ψηφοφορία, ἡ, a voting by ψῆφοι, vote by ballot, Arist. Pol. 2. 8, 5, Rhet. Al. 39, 16:—generally, voting, Dion. H. 4. 20, 7. 59, Plut. Coriol. 20, al.; αἱ ὑπατικάι ψ. voting at the consular comitia, Id. Marcell. 4:—often written ψηφηφορία, as in Dion. H. 11. c.

ψηφο-φόρος, ον, giving one's vote, Dion. H. 7. 59, in form ψηφηφ-.

ψηφώω, to adorn with gems, Jo. Lyd. de Magistr. 1. 4.

ψηφῶν, ανος, ὁ, a ready reckoner, Manetho 5. 277, dub.; al. ψηφῶν.

ψηφωτός, εως, ἡ, = ψηφολογία, ψηφολόγημα, Gloss.

ψηφωτός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. Adj. inlaid with ψῆφοι, tessellated, Gloss.

ψηφρός, ὁ, ὄν, (ψήχω) rubbed thin, fine, Hesych., Suid.

ψηχῶ: fut. ψήξω Xen. Eq. 4. 4:—Med., aor. ἐψηάμην (ἀπ-) Clem. Al. 100:—Pass., aor. ἐψηήσθην (κατ-) Nic. Al. 265, etc.: pf. ἐψηγμαι (κατ-) Soph. Tr. 698: (from ψάω, as σμήχω from σμάω, νήχω from νάω). To rub down, curry a horse, Ar. 135, Xen. Eq. 4. 5, 5, 1, etc.:—to stroke, pat, Lat. demulcere, μονάμπικον ψήχων δέρην μετὰ πᾶσι τε Eur. Hel. 1567; φαρμάκω ἐψηχεν θορὸς κάρη Ar. Rh. 4. 164.

II. to rub down, wear away, πέτρην ψ. χρόνος Anth. P. 7. 225:—Pass., ψήχεται ἡ πέτρα διὰ τὴν πληγὴν τῶν κυμάτων Arist. Probl. 23. 33; of remembrance, to be worn away, Id. de Mem. 1. 11. Cf. καταψήχω.

ψιά, ἡ, game, sport, Hesych.:—hence ψιάζω, Dor. ψιάδδω, to play, sport, τοῖς δὴ παρ' Εὐρώταν ψιάδδοντι Ar. Lys. 1302; ψιάδδεν παιζειν Hesych. (Prob. these are shortened forms of ἐψία, ἐψιάδδωμαι, qq. v.)

ψιάζω (ψιάς), = ψακάω, Hesych.

ψιάσθδον, Adv. like rush-mats, to expl. φορησθδόν, Schol. Thuc. 2. 75.

ψιάβίζομαι, Dep. to lie on a mat, Hierocl.

ψιάβιον, τό, Dim. of ψιάθος, Philem. Ἐφεδρ. 1, Diosc. 5. 103.

ψιάδω-πλόκος, ὁ, a plaiter of mats, Gramm.:—also -ποιός, ὄν, Gloss.

ψιάθος, ὁ (also ὁ, acc. to Schol. Ar. Ran. 5), in late writers ψίθεος, a rush mat, much like φορμός (1), Lat. storea, used for sleeping on, Ar. Ran. 567, Lys. 921, Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 5, Theophr. H. P. 4. 8, 4; ἐκ τῆς αὐτῆς ψ. γεγωνός, proverb, of persons in like condition, a bedfellow, Com. Anon. 383; Dor. pl. acc. ψιάθως, Ar. Ach. 874. (Supposed to be an Egypt. word.)

ψιάθδης, es, (εἶδος) like a mat, Eust. 1344. 45, etc.

ψιαῖνον in Hesych. and Suid., ψιῆναι is expl. by ψέαι; prob. an error for ψίζαι, from ψίζω.

ψιάρος, ὁ, ὄν, = εὐάδης, Hesych.

ψιάς, ὁδος, ἡ, = ψακάς, a drop, αἰματοίσσης δὲ ψιάδας κατέχευεν ἔραζε (sc. Ζεύς), ominous of the death of Sarpedon, Id. 16. 459, cf. Hes. Sc. 384; Hesych. also cites ψιάξ, ακος, and ψίς, ἴδος.

ψιγγαί, αἱ, = τρίχες, Hesych.

ψίδων, v. sub ψίδων.

ψίζω or ψίω: from the former, we have fut. ψιῶ (ἐπι-ψιῶ) Hesych., aor. ἐψία (v. sub ψιῶν), pf. pass. ἐψίμαι (v. infir.): from the latter, aor. ἐψίασ, fut. med. ψίσομαι [ῖ], v. infir., and cf. ἐψίμαι. To feed on rap, like ψωμίζω (Eust. 1631. 43, Phot., etc.), or = ποτίζω (Orion Lex. p. 168); λευκῶ σ' ἐψίασ γάλακτι (so Meineke for ἐψησας) Emphor. in Stob. t. 78. 5:—Med. to cheu, ψίσειται πύρρον γνάθω Lys. 639:—Pass. to be fed, ἐξ ὑμῶν ἐψισμένον (sc. βρέφος) Anth. P. 9. 302. (Akin to ψωμός, ψωμίζω, perhaps also also to ψίξ, ψιχίον.)

ψιθίος [ῖ] οἶνος, ὁ, a rough, harsh red wine, like the οἶνος Πράμνιος, Eubul. Incert. 6, Nic. Al. 181:—psythius in Virg. G. 2. 93, 4. 269.

ψιδος, τό, whispering, slander, Schol. Theocr. 1. 1; cf. ψεύδω.

ψιδύζομαι, = ψιδυρίζω, Gramm.

ψιδυρ, υπος, ὁ, = ψιδυρος, acc. to E. M. 506. 31, etc., but only found in Gramm.

ψιδύρα, ἡ, a Thracian musical instrument, Canthar. Iacrt. 3; cf. Poll. 4. 60.

ψιδυρίζω, Dor. -σδω: fut. Att. ᾠ: (ψιδυρος):—to whisper, say into the ear, Plat. Gorg. 485 D; ψ. πρὸς τινα Id. Euthyd. 276 D; ἀλλήλους τι Theocr. 27. 67. 2. to whisper what one dares not speak out, whisper slanders, κατὰ τινος Alciphro 3. 58, LXX (Ps. 40. 7); ψ. καὶ διαβάλλειν Themist. 262 C:—Pass., τὸ ψιδυρίζομενον ὄνομα Plut. Alc. 23. 3. of any low whispering noise, as of trees, ὅταν πλάτανος πτελέξ ψιδυρίζη Ar. Nub. 1008.

ψιδυρίσμι, τό, a whispering, τὸ ναυτικόν Anth. P. 9. 546; δόλια ψ. Ib. 3. 3. 2. any low whispering noise, as of trees rustling, Theocr. 1. 1.

ψιδυρίσμος, ὁ, a whispering, Luc. Amor. 15; πρὸς τινα Plut. 2. 45 D, etc.

2. whispering, slandering, Plut. 2. 143 E, 2 Ep. Cor. 12. 20. 3. a murmured charm, an enchantment, LXX (Eccles. 10. 11).

ψιδυρίστης, οὐ, ὁ, a whisperer: a slanderer, Ep. Rom. 1. 30:—at Athens as epith. of Hermes, Dem. 1358. 6; of Ἐρως, A. B. 317.

ψιδυρός [ῖ], ον, whispering: slanderous, λόγοι Soph. Aj. 148. II. as Subst. ψιδυρος, ὁ, = ψιδυρίστης, a whisperer, slanderer, Pind. P. 2. 136, Ar. Fr. 213:—Adv. -ρως, App. Hannib. 46. 2. twittering, of birds, Anth. P. 12. 136; esp. of swallows, Poll. 5. 90; so of music, ψιδυρον εὐήθη νόμον Poëta ap. Schol. Ar. Av. 11. (Cf. ψεύδω.)

ψιλαγία, ἡ, a command of light troops; a body of 250 ψιλοί, Art. Tact. 14. 4.

ψιλ-άνθρωπος, ον, merely human, opp. to θεάνθρωπος, Eccl.

ψιλαξ [ῖ], ἄκος, ὁ, = ψιλός, Ar. Fr. 705.

ψιλάς, ὁ, epith. under which Bacchus was worshipped at Amyclae, Paus. 3. 19, 6; he explains it winged (from ψίλον Dor. for πρίλον); but Lob. (in Wolf's Anal. 3. 53, Phryn. 435) suggests that it means smooth-chinned, beardless.

ψιλ-ἄειρον, τό, a means of removing hair, a depilatory, Greg. Nyss.

ψιλέυς, εὐς, ὁ, one who stands in the last row of a chorus, Hesych.:—Suid. says ἐπ' ἄκρον χοροῦ.

ψιλιταί, οἱ, = οἱ ψιλοί, the light troops, Eust. 1222. 53; also ψιλής, ἦτος, ὁ, Aesch. Fr. 441.

ψιλιζομαι, later form for ψιλόσμαι, Dio C. 63. 9, al.; cf. Eust. 907. 38.

ψιλικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for a light-armed soldier (ψιλός): τὸ ψιλικόν, τὰ ψιλικά, = οἱ ψιλοί, the light troops, Diod. 15. 32, Luc. Zeug. 8.

ψιλινος, ἡ, ον: στέφανος ψ. a chaplet of palm-branches, used at Sparta by the leaders of the choruses in the γυμνασιαῖα, Sosib. ap. Ath. 678 B.

ψιλο-γράφέω, to write with a single vowel, not a diphthong, Tzetz. Hist. 5. 696.

ψιλόδαπης, v. sub ψιλόταπης.

ψιλό-κερως, ον, deprived of its horn, Tzetz. Hist. 5. 412.

ψιλο-κιδάριστής, οὐ, ὁ, = ψιλὸς κιδαριστής (for which v. Ath. 638 A), one who plays the κιθάρη without singing to it, an instrumental performer, Chares ap. Ath. 538 E; also -κιδಾರೆύς, ὁ, C. I. 2759:—and ψιλο-κιδαριστική (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, = ψιλή κιδάρισις, Philochor. ap. Ath. 637 F (Fr. 66):—cf. ψιλός IV. 3.

ψιλο-κορρέω or -κορσώ, to be bald-headed, Diogen. Ep. 19.

ψιλο-κόρρης or -κόρσος, ὁ, bald-headed, Hdn. 4. 8.

ψιλό-κομπος, ον, smooth-shaved, for which Phryn., p. 60 Lob., recommends ἐν χρῶ κομπίας.

ψιλό-κράνος, ον, bald-headed, Tzetz. ad Hes.

ψιλο-μετρία, ἡ, heroic poetry, as not being accompanied by music, opp. to lyric, which is, Arist. Poët. 2. 5; Plato expresses this by ψιλή ποίησις (cf. ψιλός IV. 2).

II. prose composition, Themist. 319 A.

ψίλον, τό, Dor. for πρίλον; cf. ψιλάς.

ψιλός, ὁ, ὄν, I. of land, bare of trees, bare, ψιλή ἀροῖσις a bare corn-field, Il. 9. 580; πεδῖον μέγα τε καὶ ψιλόν Hdt. 1. 80; ὁ λόφος .. δασὺς ἱδρὺι ἐστί, ἐοῦτης τῆς ἄλλης λιθίνης ψιλῆς Id. 4. 175; ἀπὸ ψιλῆς τῆς γῆς Plat. Criti. 111 D, cf. Xen. An. 1. 5, 5, etc.; in full, γῆ ψιλή δευδρέων Hdt. 4. 19, 21; ἀδενδρα καὶ ψ., of the Alps, Polyb. 3. 55. 9; τὰ ψιλά (sc. χωρία), opp. to τὰ ἐλῶδη, Xen. Cyn. 5. 7; ψ. τόποι Ib. 4. 6; ψιλή γεωργία the tillage of land for corn and the like, opp. to γ. πεφυτευμένη (the tillage of it for vines, olives, etc.), Arist. Pol. 1. 11, 2, Theophr. C. P. 3. 20, 1; so, γῆ ψιλή Eurol. Πολ. 3, Deni. 491. 27, Tab. Heracl. in C. I. 5774. 175; ἐλαίαι, ὧν νῦν τὰ πολλὰ ἐκκεκασται κοί ἡ γῆ ψιλή γεγένηται Lys. 109. 4.

II. of animals, strip of hair or feathers, smooth (cf. λεῖος 1. 3), δέρμα .. γέροντος Od. 13. 437; σόφρ Hipp. Acr. 292; ἡμίκαρμαιν ψιλὴν ἔχων with half the head shaved, Ar. Thesm. 227; ψιλαὶ γνάθοι Ib. 583; τὴν ὀσφὺν κομῶν ψιλὴν Pherecr. Aut. 1; used of dogs with a short, smooth coat of hair, Xen. Cyn. 3. 2; τὴν διποδα ἀγέλην τῶ ψιλῷ καὶ τῶ πτεροφυεῖ τέμειν (cf. animal bipes implume) Plat. Polit. 266 E; ὁ ἄνθρωπος ψιλόστον κατὰ τὸ σῶμα τῶν πάντων ζῴων ἐστί Arist. G. A. 2. 6, 55; so, ἴβις ψιλή κεφαλὴν without feathers, bald on the head, Hdt. 2. 76; ψιλὸς τὰ περὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν, of the ostrich, Arist. P. A. 4. 14, 2:—so also, ψιλαὶ Περσικαὶ Persian carpets, Callix. ap. Ath. 197 B; such a carpet is called ψιλή alone, LXX (Josh. 7. 21); cf. ψιλόταπης.

2. generally, bare, uncovered, ψιλὸν ὡς ὑρᾷ νέκυν, i.e. without any earth over it, Soph. Ant. 426.

b. c. gen. bare of, separated from, ψιλή σώματος οὐσα [ἡ ψυχὴ] Plat. Legg. 899 A; τέχνηαι ψιλαὶ τῶν πρὸς τὸν Id. Polit. 285 D; ψ. ὄπλων Id. Legg. 834 C; ἱππέων Xen. Cyr. 5. 3. 57; θηρία μεμονωμένα καὶ ψ. τῶν ἑνδῶν

Polyb. 11. 1, 12. c. *stript of appendages, naked*, ψιλὴ τρύπις the bare keel with the planks torn from it, Od. 12. 421; ψ. θρίδα a lettuce with the side-leaves pulled off, opp. to δασέα, Hdt. 3. 32, cf. 108; ψ. μάχαιραι swords alone, without other arms, etc., Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 58; θάλασσα ψ. blank sea, Aristid. 1. 522.

III. very freq. in Att. Prose, as a military term, οἱ ψιλοὶ (sc. τῶν ὅπλων) soldiers without heavy armour, light troops, such as archers and slingers, like γυμνῆτες, opp. to ὅπλιται, first in Hdt. 9. 28, then freq. in Thuc., e.g. ὁπλίξει τὸν δῆμον, πρότερον ψ. ὄντα 3. 27, cf. Ar. Tact. 3. 3; ὁ ψ. ὅμιλος Thuc. 4. 125; so, τὸ ψιλόν, opp. to τὸ ὅπλιτικόν, Xen. Hell. 4. 2, 17, Arist. Pol. 6. 7, 1; ψιλός, opp. to ὀπλισμένος, Soph. Aj. 1123, cf. O. C. 1029; so, ψιλὸς στρατεύσμαι Ar. Thesm. 232; δύναμις ψιλῆ Arist. Pol. 6. 7, 2; αἱ κοῦφαι καὶ ψιλαὶ ἐργασίαι work that belongs to unarmed soldiers, Ib. 6. 7, 3; ψιλαῖς χερσὶν παρὰ βωπλισμένους Ael. V. H. 6. 2;—but, ψ. ἔχων τὴν κεφαλὴν bare-headed, without helmet, Xen. An. 1. 8, 6; ψιλὸς ἵππος a horse without housings, Id. Eq. 7, 5;—unarmed, defenceless, Soph. Ph. 953. IV. ψιλὸς λόγος bare language, i. e. prose, as opp. to poetry which is clothed in the garb of metre, Plat. Menex. 239 C; oftener in pl., ψ. λόγοι Id. Legg. 669 D; opp. to τὰ μέτρα, Arist. Rhet. 3. 2, 3; but in Dem. 830. 13, ψ. λόγος is a mere speech, a speech unsupported by evidence; and in Plat. Theaet. 165 A, ψιλοὶ λόγοι are mere forms of argumentation, dialectical abstractions; so, ψιλῶς λέγειν to speak nakedly, without alleging proofs, Id. Phaedr. 262 C, cf. Legg. 811 E, Arist. Rhet. Al. 32, 3.

2. ψιλὴ ποίησις mere poetry, without music, i. e. Epic poetry, as opp. to Lyric (ἡ ἐν ῥῥῳ), Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 278 C; so, ψ. λόγοι Id. Symp. 215 C, Arist. Poët. 1. 7, Rhet. 3. 2, 3 and 6; ψιλομετρία ψιλῶ τῷ στόματι, opp. to μετ' ὄργανον, as a kind of μουσική, Plat. Polit. 268 B; λύρας φθόγγου.. ψιλοὶ Arist. Probl. 19. 43, 4; ἡ ψ. φωνή the mere sound of the voice, as opp. to sioging (ἡ ψῳδή), Dion. H. de Comp. 11; so, ψιλῶ λόγῳ by word of mouth, orally, Eus. H. E. 7. 24.

3. of musical instruments, ψιλὴ μουσική instrumental music unaccompanied by the voice, opp. to ἡ μετὰ μελωδίας, Arist. Pol. 8. 5, 11; ψιλῶ μέλει διαγωνίζεσθαι πρὸς ὄψιν καὶ κθάραν, of Marsyas, Plut. 2. 713 D; so, ψ. κιθάραις καὶ αὐλαῖς Plat. Legg. 669 E; ψιλὸς αὐλητής one who plays unaccompanied on the flute (cf. ψιλοκαθαριστής), Lob. Phryn. 168. V. mere, simple, alone, ψ. ἀριθμητική, as opp. to geometry and the like, Plat. Polit. 299 E;—ἔδωρ ψ., opp. to σὺν ὀνῳ, Hipp. 551. 50; ψ. ἄνδρες, i. e. men without women, Antip. ap. Stob. 417, 3;—Oedipus seems to call Antigone his ψιλὸν ὄμμα, as being the one poor eye left him, Soph. O. C. 866;—Adv. ψιλῶς, merely, only, Plut. Pericl. 15. VI. in Gramm. of vowels, without the spiritus asper, i. e. with the sp. lenis, Dem. Phal. 73;—also of a single vowel opp. to a diphthong, Tzetz. Hist. 2.

2. of mute consonants, the literae tenues, π κ τ, opp. to φ χ θ, ὅσαι γίνονται χωρὶς τῆς τοῦ πνεύματος ἐκβολῆς, Arist. Audib. 70; ψιλῶς γράφειν or καλεῖν to write with a litera tenuis for an aspirate, e.g. ῥίπυς for ῥάπυς, ἀσπάραγος for ἀσφάραγος, Ath. 369 B; cf. ψιλότης II, ὁ ψιλόν. ψιλό-τάπυς, idos, ἡ, a smooth carpet, a carpet without pile, opp. to ἀμφίταπς, Lycan ap. Diog. L. 5. 72, cf. Ath. 548 E, Clem. A. 216; written ψιλόδαπς, in Clearch. ap. Ath. 255 E; cf. ψιλός II. 1.

ψιλότης, ητος, ἡ, nakedness, of a plain, Hipp. Aër. 292, Plut. Fab. 11.

2. baldness, Id. Galb. 27;—smoothness, of a woman's body, Id. 2. 651 A; opp. to τραχύτης, Ib. 979 A; to δασύτης, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 23.

II. tenuity (cf. ψιλός VI. 1), opp. to δασύτης, Arist. Poët. 20, 4.

2. the spiritus lenis, Polyb. 10, 47, 10.

ψιλο-τοπαρχία, ἡ, superintendence over an unplanted field (ψιλὸς τόπος), an Egyptian magistracy, Böckh. Aeg. Urkund. p. 18.

ψιλόω, fut. ὠσω, (ψιλός) to strip bare, mostly of hair, to make bald, ψ. τὴν κεφαλὴν τινος Hdt. 4. 26; ψιλῶν τὰ δέρματα Theophr. H. P. 9. 20, 3; also, ψ. τὰ δένδρα to strip them bare, Ib. 4. 14, 9;—Pass. to become bald, Hes. Fr. 5, 3; χελιδόνες.. ψιλωμέναι bare of feathers, Arist. H. A. 8. 16, 2.

II. c. gen. to strip bare of, ἐπωμίδα σαρκῶν ψ. Hipp. Art. 780;—Pass., ὡστέων κατὰματὰ ἐψιλωμένα Id. Aph. 1253, cf. Arist. H. A. 13, 2.

2. to strip, rob, deprive of a thing, ψ. τινα τὰ πλεῖστα τῆς δυνάμειος Hdt. 2. 151; τινα χρημάτων Alciphro 1. 18; absol. in same sense, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 19.

3. generally, to leave naked, unarmed or defenceless, Thuc. 3. 109.

4. Pass. to be laid bare, of roots, Xen. Oec. 17, 12 sq.; ψιλωθέντα κέρατα unprotected, Polyb. 3. 73, 7; τὸ ψιλούμενον στεγαστέον Xen. Eq. 12, 7.

5. Pass. also of things, to be stripped off something, τὰ κρέα ἐψιλωμένα τῶν ὡστέων Hdt. 4. 61; cf. ψιλωμα.

III. in Gramm. to write with the spiritus lenis or a litera tenuis, E. M. 780. 31, cf. Tzetz. Hist. 11. 53.

ψιλωθρον [ῥ], τό, a means for bringing hair off, a depilatory, used in the bath, Theophr. H. P. 9. 20, 3. The most approved kind was made of heated arsenic and unslaked lime, like the Rusna now used by the Turks, Galen; another was the root of the wild vine, Theophr. l. c.; which plant was sometimes called ψιλωθρον (in edd. ψιλωθριον), Hipp. 889 H.

ψιλωμα [ῥ], τό, a bone laid bare of flesh, ἀφικεσθαι ἐς ψ. ὡστέων Hipp. Art. 832, cf. Epid. 3. 1083.

ψιλωσις [ῥ], εως, ἡ, a stripping bare of flesh, ὡστέων Hipp. Aph. 1259; of hair, Clearch. ap. Ath. 522 D; of leaves, Plut. 2. 646 D.

II. in Gramm. a writing with the spiritus lenis, or a litera tenuis, Eust. 515. 38.

ψιλωτέον, verb. Adj. one must write with the spiritus lenis, Schol. Il. 1. 335, etc.

ψιλωτής, οὔ, ὁ, one who writes with the spiritus lenis, or literae tenues, Tzetz. Hist. 11. 52.

ψιλωτικός, ἡ, ὁν, stripping, making bald, E. M. 74. 50. II. in Gramm. fond of writing with the spiritus lenis, like the Aeol. and Ion., Eust. 515. 38.

ψιμίθιον, ψιμιθῶ, etc., later and bad forms for ψιμίθιον, etc.

ψιμιθίζω, fut. Att. ὠσω, = ψιμιθῶ, to paint with white lead, Zonar.

ψιμίθιον or ψιμιθῶν (and later ψιμίθιον), τό, like ψιμίθος, white lead, Lat. cerussa, used as a pigment, esp. to whiten the skin of the face, Ar. Ecl. 878, 929, 1072; even for the hair, in Plat. Lys. 217 D; ἐντετραμμένην ψιμιθῶν Xen. Oec. 10, 2; περιεπασμένη ψιμιθῶς.. ἀναπλέω ψιμιθῶν Eubul. Στέφ. 1;—for its preparation, v. Theophr. Lap. 56. [ῥ, except in Anth. P. 11. 374, 408: ψι- in ψιμίθος, ll. c.; but ψι- in ψιμίθιον in an hexam., Nic. Al. 75; which, however, does not prove that ψιμμ-, as found in some MSS., is correct:—the oldest and best have the single μ.]

ψιμιθιο-φάνης, ἐς, gen. εἰς, looking like white lead, Diosc. 5. 97.

ψιμιθῶ, fut. ὠσω, to paint with white lead, τὸ πρόσωπον Plut. Alc. 39;—Pass., τὸ πρόσωπον ἐψιμιθῶσθαι Lys. 93. 4, cf. 93. 20, Ath. 528 F.

ψιμιθισμός, ὁ, a painting with white lead, Clem. Al. 232.

ψιμιθιστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who paints with white lead or cosmetics, Gloss.

ψιμιθιοειδής, ἐς, like white lead, Geop. 7. 15, 18.

ψιμίθος [ῥ], ὁ, radic. form of ψιμίθιον, but only found in Anth. P. 11. 374, 408, and Greg. Naz. (Acc. to Rossi, an Egypt. word, psmiath.)

ψιμιθῶ, fut. ὠσω, = ψιμιθῶ, Moer. 166.

ψιν, Dor. for σφιν, v. sub σφεῖς.

ψινάξ, Hesych.; cf. Lob. Technol. p. 122.

ψιναθος, ἡ, a wild goat, Hesych.

ψινάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = ῥύας II, Hesych.;—ψινομαί, Dep. to shed the fruit before ripening, of the vine, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 6;—prob. provincial forms of φθινάς, φθινομαί, as Hesych. also cites ψείρει = φθείρει, ἐψίσθη = ἐφθίσθη, v. Lob. Rhemata. p. 32.

ψίξ, ὁ and ἡ, gen. ψίχος, nom. pl. ψίχες, a crumb, morsel, bit, esp. of bread, Aetiae. Cur. M. Ac. 2. 11, Alex. Aphr. 1. 40.—Hesych. has also ψίχη, ψίχηρον; cf. ψιχίον.

ψίσις, εως, ἡ, = φθίσις, Hesych.; cf. ψινομαί.

ψιττά, = σίττα, q. v., Schol. Theocr. 4. 45.

ψιττάξω, fut. ὠσω, to call ψιττά, Paus. ap. Eust. 1631. 5.

ψιττάκη, ἡ, v. s. ψιττάκος.

ψιττάκια, τά, = πιστάκια, q. v.

II. a kind of woman's shoes,

Etyim. Voss.

ψιττάκος, ὁ, a parrot, Plut. 2. 972 F, Ath. 387 D; also ψιττάκης, ἡ, Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 13;—also pronounced more softly βιττακος, αιττάκη, qq. v.—For the accent, v. Arcad. 51. (Prob. a foreign word.)

ψιττίον, τό, = ψιχίον, Hesych.

ψιχ-άρπαξ, ἄγος, ὁ, (ψίξ) Crumb-filcher, name of a mouse in Batr.

ψιχίον, τό, Dim. of ψίξ, Ev. Matth. 15. 27;—ψιχίδιον in E. M. 168. 2.

ψιχιώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a crumb, minute, ψωμοί Eust. 1817. 44.

ψιχο-λογέω, (ψίξ) to pick up crumbs, Gloss.

ψίω, v. sub ψίξω.

ψό, a rustic exclamation of anger, our pshaw! Soph. Fr. 461, cf. Phot. sub v., Meinecke Com. Gr. 2. p. 1223.

ψόα or ψύα, ἡ, or more commonly in pl. ψόαι or ψύαι, the muscles of the loins, also called ἀλώπεκες and νεφρομήτορες, Hipp. Art. 810, cf. 229. 31; sing. also in 279. 41., 304. 14, and LXX (2 Regg. 2. 23, al.).—The form ψόα is that of the MSS. in Hipp. ll. c. (but in the sing. ψύη); ψόαι in Euphro Θεωρ. 1, Clearch. ap. Ath. 399 B; ψόαι (with v. l. ψύαι) in Polybus ap. Arist. H. A. 3. 2, 2. v. plur. ap. Lob. Phryn. 300. [ῥ in ψύαι, Euphro l. c.; but ῥ in an Epic Fragn. in Ath. 399 A, ψύας ἔγχεϊ νύξ, where perhaps ψόας should be written.]

ψογερός, ὁ, ὄν, (ψόγος) fond of blaming, censorious, libellous, of Archilochus, Pind. P. 2. 100, Plut. Comp. Cim. et Luc. 1;—Adv. -ρῶς, Eust. 827. 29.

II. blamable, Hesych.

ψογέω or ψογίζω, = ψέγω, LXX (1 Macc. 11. 5), cf. Epiphani. 1. 664 D. ψόγιος, α, ὄν, fond of blaming, censorious, restored by Schneider in Pind. N. 7. 102, for the anomalous form ψέγιος.

II. blamable, Hesych.

ψόγος, ὁ, (ψέγω) a blamable fault, a blemish, flaw, ἄνευ ψόγου τετυγμένος Simon. 8 (12). 2.

II. blame, censure, opp. to ἔπαινος, σκοτεινός ψ. Pind. N. 7. 90; τὸν ἀνθρώπου αἰδεσθεῖς ψόγον Aesch. Ag. 937; and in pl., ἐπὶ ψόγοις δεινάζεις ἐμέ Soph. Ant. 759; οὐ φιλῶ ψόγους κλύειν Eur. Ion 630;—also in Att. Com. and Prose, Ar. Thesm. 146, 895; ψόγον τινὲ ἐπενεγκεῖν Thuc. 1. 70, cf. 2. 45; ψόγον φέρειν Plat. Symp. 182 A; ψ. ἔχειν to be blamed, Id. Legg. 823 B; ψ. ἀμουσίας ὑφείπονται Id. Rep. 403 C;—in pl., ψόγους ποιεῖν lampoons, Id. Legg. 829 C (where it is opp. to ἐγκάμουν), cf. Gorg. 453 B, al., Arist. Poët. 4. 8; τὸ.. κάλλος καὶ ψόγον πολλῶν γέμει Menand. Incert. 155;—c. dat., ἄλγος σοί, ψ. δὲ σὺ πατρί Eur. Hel. 987.

ψοβάλλω, = ψοφέω, Hesych.

ψόβιος, α, ὄν, = ψολύβιος, Hesych.; cf. ψόβος II.

ψόβιος, ὄν, filthy, Theognost. in Anecd. Oxon. 53. 2S;—in Aesch. Fr. 76, prob. should be read πλέω γράσων τε καὶ ψόβου, v. Dobr. in Indice Phot., Bgk. in Meinecke Com. Gr. 2. p. 1224.

ψόβος, ὁ, = ψόφος by dialectic change, Theognost. in Anecd. Oxon. 54. 13.

II. = ψόλος, Hesych., Snid.; acc. to Phryn. ap. Phot., = ἀκαθαρσία; hence Adj. ψόβος, α, ὄν, and ψόβωρος, ὄν, = ψολύς, I. Hesych. (From ψόλος by dialectic change, like Lat. lacryma, from δάκρυον, etc.)

ψοβάς, ἡ, = ψάρα, Theognost. in Anecd. Oxon. 106. 27.

ψοία, ἡ, v. ψόα.

ψοίτης, ὁ, = ἀλάζων, Theognost. 26. (Akin to ψύθης.)

ψοίτης μυελός, ὁ, the marrow in the lumbar vertebrae (ψύαι), Galen.

ψολόεις, *εσσα, εν*, also *εις, εν*, Nic. infr. cit.: (*ψόλος*):—sooty, smoky, mostly as epith. of *κεραυνός*, *lurid*, Od. 23. 330, 24. 539, Hes. Th. 515; opp. to *ἀργής* (vivid), Arist. Meteor. 3. 1, 10, Mund. 4. 20;—also of a serpent, opp. to *αἰθός*, *χρυσή* ψ. Nic. Th. 288, cf. 129 (where *ψολόεις* is fem.), Opp. C. 3. 439; *λιγυῖς* ψ., of Aetna, Euphor. 60. II. hence the peculiar form, *ψολόεις*, *οἶ*, = *δυσαιματοῦντες*, *clad in mourning*, like Lat. *sordidus*, ap. Plut. 2. 299 F.

ψολο-κομπία, *ή*, *thunderous talk*, i. e. *empty noise*, Ar. Eq. 696; cf. *ψολοίς*.

ψόλος, *δ*, *soot*, *smoke*, *ἐπιβαμίων ψόλω* Aesch. Fr. 23; cf. Schol. Nic. Th. 288;—in Hesych. also = *φλόξ*. (Akin to *ψόθος* and *σποδός*.)

ψόρος, *δ*, an unknown fish, Numen. ap. Ath. 313 E; also *ψύρος*, Spreu-sipp. ib.

ψόφαξ, *δ*, a noisy fellow, C. 1. (addend.) 3827 s.

ψοφέω, pf. *ἐψόφηκα* Menand. infr. cit. To make an inarticulate noise, to sound, make a noise, Lat. *strepere*, (opp. to *φωνέω*, Arist. de An. 2. 8, 15, H. A. 4. 9, 5), Eur. Or. 137; *ψοφεῖ ἀρβύλη* Id. Bacch. 638; *πύλα ψοφοῦσι* Id. H. F. 78 (v. infr. II); *ψοφεῖ ἄλλαν τι*, like a cracked pot, Ar. Ach. 933; *ἐψόφην ἄμπελος* Id. Pax 612; *ἐψόφει . . οὐκ οἶδ' ἅττα* Ib. 1152; *ὥσπερ κύμβαλον ψοφεῖ πρὸς τῷ δαπέδῳ ἡ κοιλὴ ὀπλή* Xen. Ep. 1, 3; *πτατοὶ ψοφόντες* Plat. Rep. 396 B; of a bell, Strab. 658;—c. acc. cogn., [*ή χαλκίς*] *ψοφεῖ οἶον συριγμὸν* Arist. H. A. 4. 9, 5; ψ. *ψόφον* Ibid. 4. 2. esp. of an empty noise, *ἅπαντα γὰρ τοι τῷ φροβουμένῳ ψοφεῖ* Soph. Fr. 58; *κόμπτοι ψοφούσιν* Alex. 'Ασπ. 1: cf. *ψόφος* 2. II. c. acc., *ψοφεῖν τὰς θύρας* to knock at the door inside to show that one is coming out (opp. to *κόπτειν* or *κρούειν* to knock at the outside), *ἐψόφηκε τὴν θύραν* τὸν ἐξίῳν Menand. Incert. 208, cf. Luc. Soloecc. 9; but the two words are sometimes used indiscriminately, cf. Plut. Popl. 20;—so also of the door (intr.), *εἰ αἱ θύραι νύκτωρ ψοφοῖεν*, i. e. if they were heard to open, Lys. 93. 1 and 19; *ἐψόφηκε βύπαλον* C. 1. 5149 b; so, *fores crepuere ab ea*, Terent. Eun. 5. 7, 5, cf. Heaut. 3. 3, 52.

ψόφημα, *τὸ*, like *ψόφος*, a noise, Epiphan. I. 259 D.

ψόφησις, *ἔως, ή*, the making a noise, sounding, *ἐκρίων* Cratin. Incert. 51, cf. Arist. de An. 3. 2, 5.

ψοφητικός, *ή, όν*, able to make a noise, of animals, opp. both to *τὰ ἄφανα* and *φωνήεντα*, Arist. H. A. 1. 1, 29; *τὰ ψοφητικά things capable of producing sound*, opp. to *τὰ ὑπάτα*, Id. de An. 2. 11, 8, cf. 2. 8, 6.

ψοφο-δέσια, *ή*, fear at every noise, Cyrill.

ψοφοδεής, *ές*, gen. *έος*, (*δέος*) frightened at every noise, shy, timid, esp. of animals, Plut. Fab. 27; [*ἵπποι*] ψ. *καὶ εὐπτόητοι* Id. 2. 642 B; also of men, Plut. Phaedr. 257 D, Dion. H. 11. 22; name of a play of Menand., v. Meineke pp. 183 sq.;—*τὸ ψοφοδέες timidity*, Plut. Nic. 2. Adv. —*έως*, Id. 2. 47 B, Luc. pro Imag. 7 and 28.

ψοφο-ειδής, *ές*, noisy, sounding, *φωνήεντα* Dion. H. de Comp. 16. Adv. —*έως*, Hesych.

ψοφο-μήδης, *ές*, gen. *έος*, meditating noise, noisy, uproarious, epith. of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9. 524.

ψόφος, *δ*, any inarticulate sound, a sound, noise (properly of one thing striking against another, Arist. de An. 2. 8, 2; or of insects, which produce a sound, but not by the larynx, Id. H. A. 4. 9, 1 sq.; opp. to *φωνή*, de An. 2. 8, 11, H. A. 4. 9, 8, al.; *ψόφος μόνον* [τὸ αἶγμα] Plat. Theaet. 203 B, cf. Legg. 669 C, D); first in h. Hom. Merc. 285, *ἄτερ ψόφου*; also, *πόλις ψόφου πλέα* Eur. Ion 601; ψ. *γλώσσας* Id. H. F. 229; *φιλημάτων* Soph. Fr. 482; *ἀνέμων* Plat. Rep. 397 A; of tolling stones, Xen. An. 4. 2, 4; of footsteps, *ψόφῳ τῷ ἐκ τοῦ προσιέναι αὐτοὺς ἀντιπαταγόντος* τοῦ ἀνέμου Thuc. 3. 22; of a door opening, Ar. Ran. 604, Plat. Symp. 212 C; cf. *ψοφέω* II;—a crash, Thuc. 4. 115;—also of musical instruments, ψ. *λαυτοῦ*, *κithάρας* Eur. Bacch. 987, Cycl. 443; *σάλπιγγος* Paus. 2. 21, 3. 2. a mere sound, empty sound or noise, *τοῦ σοῦ ψόφου οὐκ ἂν στραφείνῃ* your noise will never turn me, Soph. Aj. 1116; *κενὸς ψόφῳ* Eur. Rhcs. 565; hence also *empty applause*, Valck. Phoen. 397; *εὐδοξία . . ψόφῳ μαινομένων ἀνθρώπων* Arr. Epict. I. 24. 6; *ψόφοι mere sounds*, of high-sounding words or names, *δ μη φρονών . . ψόφοις ἀλάσκειται* Menand. Incert. 195, cf. Alciph. 2. 3, 76, Luc. D. Meretr. 15; *ψόφου πλέως*, of Aeschylus, Ar. Nub. 1367; and ψ. *βημάτων*, of his language, Id. Ran. 492. (Akin to *ψόθος*.)

ψοφώδης, *ές*, contr. for *ψοφοειδής*, noisy, Hipp. Epid. I. 959; *οἱ διωρημβοποιοί* Arist. Rhet. 3. 3, 3.

ψύα, v. sub *ψόα*.

ψυχέων, *τό*, (*ψύχω*) a cooler, Hesych.; cf. *ψυχέων*.

ψυγεῖς, *έως, δ*, a cooler, = *ψυκτήρ*, Alex. Eiooik. 2, Euphro 'Αποδ. I.

ψύμα, *τό*, a means of cooling, anything that cools; hence, I. a cooling medicine or lotion, Hipp. 467. 14, 17. 54, etc. 2. a fan, Clearch. ap. Ath. 257 B. III. a breath drawn, respiration, Dion. H. de Comp. 20. IV. cold, chilling behaviour, like Lat. *frigus*, Joseph. B. J. 1. 24, 2.

ψυγμός, *δ*, chilliness, dampness, Porph. de Abst. 1. 28. 2. the cold fit of an ague, Manetho 2. 443, Poll. 4. 186. II. a drying-place, *σαγγινών* LXX (Ezech. 26. 5, 14).

ψύγω, = *ψύχω*, E. M. 366. 47.

ψυδνός, *ή, όν*, only found in Theogn. 122 = *ψυδρός*, which Ruhnck. and others read for it; but *ψυδνός* may be compared with *κυδνός*, which exists by the side of *κυδρός*, Br. Theogn. l. c.

ψυδραξ, *ακος, δ*, a white blister on the tip of the tongue, a lie-blister, because these were said to be caused by one's telling a lie, = *ψεύμα*, q. v.; so Dim. *ψυδράκιον*, τό, Diosc. 5. 126, Galen., etc.;—generally, a blister, pimple, Id.;—hence *ψυδρακῶς*, to form into blisters, Galen. 13. 874.

ψυδρός, *ά, όν*, = *ψευδής*, lying, untrue, Lyc. 235, 1219; cf. Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. 215; v. sub *ψυδνός*.

ψύθω, = *ψυθίζω*, to whither, Hesych.

ψύθος οἶνος, *δ*, = *ψίδιος*.

ψύθιστής, *οὔ, δ*, = *ψυθιστής*, Hesych.

ψύθος [*ή*], *έος, τό*, poet. collat. form for *ψεύθος*, a lie, untruth, Aesch. Ag. 478, 1089; and so lb. 999, where some needlessly assume an Adj. *ψύθης* or *ψύθης* = *ψευδής*;—so in Call. Fr. 184, *οὔ ψύθος οἶνον* ἔχουσα, ψ. is a Subst. in appos. with *οἶνον*. (Hence *ψυθίζω*, v. *ψεύδομαι*.)

ψύθων, *δ*, in Hesych. explained by *διάβολος*;—he also has *ψιδόνες*, *διάβολοι*, *ψιδουροι*: cf. *φλεδών*.

ψυκτήρ, *ήρος, δ*, a wine-cooler, a vessel holding from 2 to 6 *μετρηταί* (Callix. ap. Ath. 199 D), which stood on the dinner-table on a tripod, and was used sometimes to drink from, Eur. Fr. 726, Plat. Symp. 213 E, Strattis *Ψυχ.* 2, cf. ap. Ath. 502 C sq.; ψ. *ἀργυροῦ μέγας δίωτος* C. I. 2852. 57; esp. of a deep drinker, *ψυκτήρ τις προῦπνεν αὐτοῖς* Menand. Xalk. 2, cf. Antiph. Kariv. 1, Alex. Αἰσωπ. 1. 12;—also, *ψυκτήρες γάλακτος* Philostr. 809; cf. *ψυγεῖς*, and v. Ruhnck. Tim. s. v., Hemist. Poll. 10. 74.

ψυκτήρες, *οἱ*, cool shady places for recreation, Nic. Thyat. ap. Ath. 199 C.

ψυκτηρίας, *ον, δ*, = *foreg. I*, Euphro 'Αποδ. I.

ψυκτηρίδιον [*ή*], *τό*, = *ψυκτηρίον*, Alex. 'Αγων. 2. 7.

ψυκτηρίον, *τό*, Dim. of *ψυκτήρ* I, Nicostr. Bas. 1, Callix. ap. Ath. 200 A. II. like *ψυκτήρ* II, a cool shady place, Hes. Fr. 47. 8, Aesch. Fr. 145, cf. Eur. Fr. 784.

ψυκτηρίος, *α, ον*, cooling, ψ. *περά*, i. e. fans, Achae. ap. Ath. 690 B.

ψυκτικός, *ή, όν*, (*ψύχω*) = *ψυκτηρίος*, cooling, τὰ ψ. *refrigerants*, Hipp. Aph. 1259, Plut., etc.

ψυκτρά, *ή*, a tray for drying figs on, Hesych.

ψύλλα, *ης, ή*, a flea, *Pulex irritans*, Ar. Nub. 145, 149, al., Xen. Symp. 6, 8, Arist. H. A. 5. 31, 1 sq.; also *ψύλλος*, *δ*, Epich. ap. Hesych., Arist. H. A. 4. 10, 4; cf. Lob. Phryg. 332; also *ψύλλαξ*, *ή*, Hesych. II. a kind of spider (*phalangium*), perhaps *Attus scenicus*, Arist. H. A. 9. 39, 1. (Lat. *pulex*; O. H. G. *floh* (flea); Slav. *bluchu*.)

ψύλλειον, *τό*, = *ψύλλιον*, Orph. Arg. 959.

ψυλλερίς, *ή*, synonym. for *ψύλλιον* in Diosc. Noth. 4. 70.

ψυλλίζω, to catch fleas, Suid.

ψύλλιον or *ψυλλίον*, *τό*, flea-wort, *Plantago psyllium*, Diosc. 4. 70, Luc. Trag. 157.

ψύλλο or *ψύλλος*, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1180.

ψυλλό-βρωτος, *ον*, eaten of fleas, Gcop. 12. 7, 1.

ψύλλος, *δ*, = *ψύλλα*, q. v.

ψυλλο-τοξότης, *ον, δ*, a flea-archer, flea-kirishmer, Comic word in Luc. V. H. 1. 13.

ψυλλώδης, *ές*, (*είδος*) like, or perhaps full of fleas, Gloss.

ψύλων, v. sub *τίλων*.

ψύξις (not *ψύξις*), *έως, ή*, a cooling or chilling, *χιών ή άλλη ψ.* means of cooling, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15. 2. a being or becoming cold, ψ. *ἀρκαν* Ib., v. Foës. Oec.; *αἵματος ἐν ψύξει ὄντος* Plat. Tim. 85 D; also in pl., opp. to *θερμότητες*, Id. Theat. 156 B, Legg. 897 A. II. in Hesych. = *πνοή*.

Ψύρα, *ή*, or *Ψύρα*, *τά*, *Psyra*, a barren islet near Chios; hence the proverb, *Ψύρα τὸν Διόνυσον ἄγοντες*, of persons who drink no wine, for *Psyra* produced none, Cratin. Incert. 92, cf. Paroemiogr. p. 119 Gaisf.;—hence *ψυρὶς γῆ* barren land, like that of *Psyra*, Hesych.

ψύρος, *δ*, = *ψόρος*, q. v.

ψύττα, = *ψίττα*, *σίττα*, Eur. Cycl. 49, Luc. Lexiph. 3, Anth. P. 11. 351.

ψύττω, = *πύττω*, to spit, *ψυττόν*, *τό*, spittle, Hesych.

ψύττω-γέω, (*ψυχαγωγέω*) to lead departed souls to the nether world, esp. of Hermes, Luc. D. D. 7. 4, 24. 1. II. to evoke or conjure up the dead by sacrifice, and metaph. to lead or attract the souls of the living, to win over, persuade, allure, Lat. *allicere*, *pellicere*, ψ. *μὲν πολλοὺς τῶν ζώντων*, τοὺς δὲ *τεθνέωτας* φάσκοντες *ψυχαγωγέιν* Plat. Legg. 909 B; ψ. *διὰ τῆς ψέως* τοὺς ἀνθρώπους Xen. Mem. 3. 10, 6; τὰ *μεγίστα*, οἷς *ψυχαγωγεί* ή *τραγωδία* Arist. Poët. 6, 17;—Pass., *ἐκ τῆς μουσικῆς* ψ. Ael. V. H. 2. 39. 2. in bad sense, to lead away, inveigle, delude, ψ. *τοὺς ἀκροαμένους* Isocr. 24 D, cf. 191 A; ψ. *τινα λόγους* Lycurg. 152. 12; ψ. *τινα ὥστε* . . , c. inf., Polyb. 13. 8, 1;—Pass., *ὅπῃ εἰδῶλων καὶ φαντασμάτων ψυχαγωγούμενος* Plat. Tim. 71 A; *κολακείας, θεραπείας* ψ. Dem. 1099. 10, 1364. 8; *πάθει* Timocl. Διον. 1. 6;—Ar. Av. 1555 plays upon these senses, οὗ *Σωκράτης ψυχαγωγεί* where Socrates plays the *psychagogue*.—Cf. Ruhnck. Tim.

ψύττω, to traffic in souls or lives, to kidnap, cf. A. B. 116.

ψυχᾶγωγημα, *τό*, a delight, refreshment, Tzetz.

ψυχᾶγωγία, *ή*, the evocation of souls from the nether world, Philostr. 727, cf. Eust. 1614. 60. II. metaph. a winning of men's souls, persuasion, whence Rhetoric is called a *ψυχαγωγία* by Plat. Phaedr. 261 A, 271 C; generally, gratification, amusement, pastime, Polyb. 32. 15, 5, Diod. 1. 91, Luc. Nigr. 18; in pl., Eus. Mart. Pal. 6.

ψυχᾶγωγικός, *ή, όν*, attractive, persuasive, *ἐστὶ δὲ . . ψυχαγωγικώτατον ή τραγωδία* Plat. Minos 321 A; *ψυχαγωγικὸν ή ὤψις, ἀτεχνώτατον δὲ* Arist. Poët. 6, 28.

ψυχᾶγωγιον, *τό*, like *ψυχομαντεῖον*, a place where departed souls are conjured up and questioned, E. M. 819. 25. II. an air-hole, ventilator in the shafts of mines, Lat. *spiraculum*, Theophr. Ign. 24 (al. —*είων*).

ψυχ-άγωγος, *όν*, leading departed souls to the nether world, epith. of Hermes, like *ψυχομαχός*, Hesych.

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ψυχαῖω, fut. ἀσώ, to refresh oneself in the shade, Alciphro 3. 12, Ael. N. A. 5. 21.

ψυχαῖος, α, ον, of, belonging to the soul, Paul. Sil. Ambo 16.

ψυχ-αλγής, ἑς, grievous to the soul, νοῦσος Anth. P. 1. 90.

ψυχ-ἀπάτης [ἄ], ου, ὁ, beguiling the soul, οἶνος Eratosth. ap. Clem. Al. 183; ὄνειρος Anth. P. 5. 106: but also in better sense, heart-delighting, Anth. P. 12. 256, etc.

ψυχᾶριον [ἄ], τό, Dim. of ψυχή, Plat. Rep. 519 A, Theact. 195 A, freq. in M. Anton.

II. in Byz. a slave, i. e. live chattel.

ψυχ-άρπας, ἄγος, ὁ, a kidnapper, Nicet. Ann. 349 C, etc.

ψυχαμῶς, ὁ, refreshment, Hdn. Epim. 155.

ψυχαστῆς, οὗ, ὁ, one who cools himself in the shade: Ψυχασταί, οἱ, a play of Stratitis.

ψυχεινός, ῥ, ὄν, cooling, cool, fresh, Hipp. Epid. 1. 938, Xen. Cyn. 10. 6, Oec. 9. 3 and 4; of a house, Id. Mem. 3. 8, 9. (In Mss., as of Hipp. I. c., Theophr. C. P. 3. 23, 4, wrongly ψυχινός.)

ψυχεῖον, τό, a place for cooling water, Semus ap. Ath. 123 D.

ψυχεμπορικὸς, ῥ, ὄν, of or for a trafficker in souls: — ἡ — κή (sc. τέχνη), traffic in mental wares, Plat. Sophist. 224 B.

ψυχ-έμπορος, ον, trafficking in souls or men, Hesych.

ψυχή, ῥ, (ψύχω) breath, Lat. anima, esp. as the sign of life, the life, spirit, Hom., etc.; ψυχή τε μένος τε II. 5. 296, etc.; ψυχή τε καὶ αἰὼν 16. 453, Od. 9. 523; ψυχή καὶ θυμὸς II. 11. 334, Od. 21. 154; ψυχὴς ὄλεθρος II. 22. 325; τὸν δ' ἔλιπε ψυχή, of one swooning, 5. 696; it leaves the body with the blood, ψυχή δὲ κατ' οὐταμένην ἀπειλὴν ἔσσον' ἐπειγομένη 14. 518; ἅμα ψυχὴν τε καὶ ἔγχεος ἐξέρου' αἰχμὴν 16. 505, cf. 7. 330: — ψυχὴν παρθέμενος staking or risking one's life, Od. 3. 74, 9. 255; αἰὲν ἐμὴν ψυχὴν παραβαλλόμενος πολέμειν II. 9. 322; λίσσομαι ὑπὲρ ψυχῆς καὶ γούναυν by your own life, 22. 338; so, ἀντὶ ψυχῆς Soph. O. C. 1326; but, περὶ ψυχῆς for one's life, i. e. to save it, Od. 9. 423; μάχεσθαι περὶ ψυχῆς 22. 245; θέειν περὶ ψυχῆς II. 22. 161; τρέχειν περὶ ψυχῆς Hdt. 7. 39; κινδυνεύειν περὶ ψυχῆς Antipho 115. 15; ὁ περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς ἀγὼν a struggle for life and death, Soph. El. 1492; περὶ τῆς ψ. ἀγωνίζεσθαι, δρῶν δρᾶμειν Xen. Eq. Mag. 1, 19, Ar. Vesp. 376; τῆς ψυχῆς πρίασθαι τι to buy a thing with one's life, Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 36: — so also, ποιῆν τῆς Αἰσώπου ψυχῆς ἀνελεῖσθαι to take revenge for the life of Aesop, Hdt. 2. 134, cf. 7. 39; ψυχὰν ἀποπνεῖν Simon. 20; ψυχὰν Ἀἰδῶ τελέων Pind. I. 1. 99; ψυχὰς βάλον Id. O. 8. 51; ψυχὴν ἀφίεναι Eur. Or. 1171; κτείνειν Id. Tro. 1214; ἐκτείνειν Ar. Nub. 712, cf. Soph. El. 786; ἀπαιτεῖν, ῥητεῖν N. T.; παρατεῖσθαι Hdt. I. 24; ψυχῆς ἀποστερεῖν τινα Antipho 125. 39, Thuc. I. 136, etc.; τὴν ψυχὴν ἢ τὴν οὐσίαν ἢ τὴν ἐπιτιμίαν τινὸς ἀφελόμενος Aeschin. 39. 43: — of the life of animals, Od. 14. 426, Hes. Sc. 173, Pind. N. 1. 70: — the phrase ἐν χειρὶ τῆς ψ. ἔχειν 'to take one's life in one's hands,' is found only in late writers, v. Meineke Com. Gr. 3. p. 619.

2. metaph. of things dear as the very life, χρήματα γὰρ ψυχὴ .. βροστοί Hes. Op. 684; πᾶσι δ' ἀνθρώποις ἀρ' ἦν ψυχὴ τέκν' Eur. Andr. 419; τὰ γὰρ οὐκ ἔστιν αἶμα καὶ ψυχὴ βροστοί Timocl. Incert. 2: so as a name of endearment, freq. in Heliod., cf. Juven. 6. 194. II. in Hom., the life or spirit of man which survives after death and dwells in Hades, the departed soul, spirit, ghost: he represents it as bodiless and not to be seized by mortal hands (Od. 11. 207), but yet keeping the form of him who owned it in life, ψ. Πατροκλῆος .., πάντ' αὐτῷ .. ἐκίνα II. 23. 65; so, ψ. Ἀγαμέμνονος, Αἴαντος, etc., often in the Νεκυία (Od. 11); hence also, ψ. καὶ εἰδωλὸν II. 23. 104, cf. 72, Od. 24. 14; in II. 1. 3, ψυχὰς ἥρώων opp. to αἰσῶς, cf. Hes. Sc. 151; ψυχὴ κατὰ χροῖνός φέχοι τετραγυῖα II. 23. 100: v. Völcker on the Homeric ψυχή (Giessen 1825) cited in Nitzsch Od. vol. 3. 188. 2. the abstract notion of the soul or spirit of man, Lat. anima, first in the Physical Philosophy (Hom. expresses this by φρένες, καρδίη, etc.), Arist. de An. 1. 2; so in Hdt., εἰπόντες ὡς ἀνθρώπου ψυχὴ ἀθάνατος ἔστι 2. 123, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 245 C, etc.; ψυχὴ καὶ σῶμα, of the whole man, Xen. Mem. 1. 3, 5, An. 3. 20; opp. to σῶμα, Isocr. 2 C, etc.: — ψυχὴ τινος, periphr. for the man himself, ψ. Ὁρέστου = Ὁρέστης, Soph. El. 1127, cf. Ph. 55: — also ψυχὰι absol. = ἀνθρώποι, so that Aesch. says ψυχὰς ὀλέσασα Ag. 1457, cf. II. 13. 763, 2. 325; and Ar. ψυχὰι πολλὰ ἔθανον many souls perished, Thesm. 864, Lys. 963; so, ἡ δ' ἐμὴ ψυχὴ .. τέθνηκεν Soph. Ant. 559; ὡς δις ἀποθανομένη ψυχὰ ἀρ. Plut. 2. 236 E; ψυχὰι σοφαί Ar. Nub. 94: — hence in addressing persons, ὦ μελέα ψυχῆ Soph. Ph. 714; ὡς ἀγαθὴ καὶ πιστὴ ψ. Xen. Cyr. 7. 3, 8; so, πᾶσα ψυχὴ ὑποτασσέσθω Ep. Rom. 13. 1, cf. Act. Ap. 27. 37, etc. 3. the ψυχὴ was the seat of θυμὸς, i. e. of the will, desires, and passions, the soul, heart, ἀπὸ πάντων ἀδικῶν ψυχὰν ἔχειν Pind. O. 2. 125; κτεάνων ψυχὰς κρέσσασα Id. N. 9. 75 (cf. μεγαλήψυχος); διεπεριπατο αὐτοῦ τῆς ψ. Hdt. 3. 14; ψυχὴν ἀρστέε πάντων Ar. Eq. 457; καρτερὰν ψ. λαβεῖν Id. Ach. 393; κράτιστοι ἀντὶ τῆς ψ. κριθεῖν Thuc. 2. 40; ὅ τινι λύχνην ἀκονῶν καὶ τὴν ψ. παρακονᾷ Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 33; ἕκ τῆς ψυχῆς from the inmost soul, with all the heart, ἕκ τῆς ψ. φίλος Id. An. 7. 7. 43; so, βούκοι ἕκ ψυχὰς τὰς ἀμίδας Theocr. S. 35; ἅλῃ τῇ ψυχῇ κεχαρισθαι τινί Xen. Mem. 3. 11, 10; τίνα ἀέσω αὐτὴν ψυχὴν ἔξειν; how do you think it will fare with her? Dem. 842. 15; ψύχειν ψυχὰν ἐμὰν to freeze my very soul, Aesch. Ph. 693: — μία ψ., provérb. of friends, Arist. Eth. N. 9. 8. 2. 4. sensual desire, propensity, appetite, δοῦναι τι τῇ ψυχῇ, like Lat. indulgere animo, Aesch. Pers. 841, Theocr. 16. 24: ἡ ψυχὴ αὐτὸ πρῶσιταί σίτον Xen. Cyr. 8. 7. 4. 5. used sometimes also of animals, e. g. of a horse, ψ. μεγαλόφρων Id. Eq. 11, 1; θῆριον ψ. ἡμεροῦμεν Isocr. 17 B; ψ. χηνός, ὀρνυγίου Eubul. Στεφ. 5, Antiph. Ἀγρ. 3.

III. as the organ of νοῦς, i. e. of thought and judgment, the soul, mind, reason, understanding, ἦ γὰρ .. ψυχὴν οὐκ ἄκρος Hdt. 5. 14; freq. in Plat., cf. Crat. 400 A, Stallb. Tim. 30 B. 2. the spirit of an author, Lat. ingenium, Dion. H. de Lys. 11. IV. the vital principle, defined by Arist. as οὐσία καὶ ἐνέργεια σώματος τινος, Metaph. 7. 3, 1; ἐντελέχεια σώματος de An. 2. 1, 5, v. Trendelenb. p. 144. 2. in the most ancient Philosophers, the anima mundi or animating spirit of the Universe, supposed ire per omnes terrasque tractusque maris coelumque profundum, cf. Plat. Tim. 30 B, 34 B sqq., Arist. de An. 1. 2, 8 sq., 3. 8, 1., 3. 12, 1, al. V. a butterfly, Papilio brassicae, Id. H. A. 5. 19, 5, Fr. 328, Plut. 2. 636 C: — perhaps as being an emblem of the immortal soul, by reason of its passing through a kind of death in the chrysalis form. 2. a plant, synonym. for τριπόδιον, Diosc. Noth. 4. 135. VI. also as a prop. n. Psyché (in this sense some write it parox. Ψύχη), the mistress of Erôs or Love, an allegory ingeniously handled by Apuleius, Metaph. 4. 5, and 6. In works of art, Psyché is represented with butterfly's wings, or even as a butterfly, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 391. 9. (See ancient speculations on the derivation, in Plat. Crat. 399 D — 400 A, Arist. de An. 1. 2, 26, Plut. 2. 1052 F.) ψυχῆτος, ῥ, ον, having a ψυχὴ, alive, living, Pythag. ap. Luc. Vit. Auct. 6; an Ion. form. ψυχίδιον, τό, Dim. of ψυχή, Lat. animala, Luc. Navig. 26. ψυχίζομαι, Pass. to grow cold, freeze, Gloss. ψυχικός, ῥ, ὄν, of the soul or life, spiritual, opp. to σωματικός, ἡδοναί Arist. Eth. N. 3. 10, 2, cf. Anth. P. append. 282; ὁρμαί Polyb. 8. 12, 9; δύναμις ψ. πνεῦμα ψ. the power, spirit, or breath of life, Plut. 2. 1084 E, etc.; νόσος Ib. 524 D. 2. of the mere animal life, animal, ὁ ψ. ἄνθρωπος the natural man, opp. to ὁ πνευματικός, 1 Ep. Cor. 2. 14, cf. Ep. Jud. 19; v. Phot. s. v. — ὁ ψ. name given by the Montanists to the Catholics (v. Tertull. contr. Psychicos), Clem. Al. 604: — Adv. — κῶς, LXX (2 Macc. 4. 37., 14. 24): v. sub πραγματικός fin. II. for the soul or spirit of one deceased, ψ. δῶρα διδούς, sc. to Hermes, C. I. 2569. 5; ψ. σωτηρία Ib. 8752, cf. 8802. ψυχινός, ῥ, ὄν, v. sub ψυχεινός. ψυχιον, τό, = ψυχᾶριον, C. I. 6309 B. ψυχμός, ὁ, worse form for ψυγμός, Manetho 2. 443. ψυχο-ανακάλυπτος, ον, laying the soul bare, Eccl. ψυχο-βλάβης, ἑς, hurtful to the soul, Io. Chrys., etc. ψυχο-βόρος, ον, = ψυχοφθόρος, Synes. 320 C. ψυχο-γονία, ῥ, the generation of the soul, Plut. 2. 415 E, al., in reference to Plato's Timaeus. ψυχογονικός, ῥ, ὄν, of or for ψυχογονία, Io. Lyd. de Mens. 2. 10. ψυχο-γόνιμος, ον, producing life or spirit, Philo 2. 96. ψυχο-γόνος, ον, = foreg., Herm. Trism. ψυχο-δαίκτης, ον, ὁ, destroying or killing the soul, Anth. P. 9. 524. ψυχο-δάμεια, ῥ, subduer of souls, Nicet. Eug. 3. 299. (Cf. Ἱπποδάμεια.) ψυχο-διάβρωτος, ον, going through, piercing the soul, Eccl. ψυχο-δοτήρ, ῥος, ὁ, giver of the soul or life, Anth. P. 9. 525: — in Synes. H. 4. 186, ψυχο-δότης, ον, ὁ. ψυχο-εἰδής, ἑς, of the nature of soul, spiritual, Philo 1. 15. ψυχόθεν, Adv. from the soul or heart, Gloss. ψυχο-κερδής, ἑς, gaining or preserving life, Philas de Anim. 84. 4. ψυχο-κλέπτης, ον, ὁ, a thief of souls, Eust. Opusc. 186. 40. ψυχό-κομπος, ον, puffing up the soul, Byz. ψυχο-κράτης, ἑς, retaining the soul or life, Byz.: — also — κρατητικός, ῥ, ὄν, Io. Lyd. de Mens. 3. 6. ψυχο-κρύσταλλος, ον, congealed with cold, Byz. ψυχο-κτόνος, ον, soul-slaying, Cyrill. ψυχ-ὄλεθρος, ον, soul-destroying, Eccl. II. ψ., ὁ, as Subst. the death of the soul, Hdn. Epim. 203. ψυχ-ολέτης, ον, ὁ, a soul-destroyer, Hdn. Epim. 211. ψυχο-οκλήτης, οὗ, ὁ, = ψυχοκλέπτης, Eust. Opusc. 183. S1. ψυχο-λίπης, ἑς, lifeless, δύναμις Anth. Plan. 266; Βρέφος Maxim. π. καταρχ. 227. ψυχο-μαντεύον, τό, a place where the dead are conjured up, to be questioned as to the future, like ψυχοσμορεῖον, Plut. 2. 109 C. ψυχό-μαντις, εως, ὁ, one who conjures up the dead, a necromancer, Hesych. v. θυμύμαντις. ψυχο-μάχης, ον, to fight to the last gasp, fight desperately, Polyb. 1. 58, 7, etc. 2. to be at the death-struggle, Athanas. ψυχομαχία, ῥ, desperate fighting, Polyb. 1. 59, 6. ψυχο-νοσέω, to be sick in mind, Byz. ψυχο-πλάνης, ἑς, making the soul wander, Anth. P. 9. 524. ψυχοποιία, ῥ, the creation or generation of souls, Herm. in Stob. Ecl. 1. 1070: — ψυχο-ποῖός, ον, creating souls, Ibid. 940. ψυχοσμορεῖον, τό, a place where departed souls are conjured up, like ψυχομαντεῖον, Plut. 2. 560 E. ψυχο-πομπός, ον, conductor or guide of souls, of Charon, Eur. Alc. 362; of Apollo, Plut. 2. 758 B; of Hermes, Diod. 1. 96. ψυχο-πότης, ον, ὁ, drinking the life, i. e. the blood, Hesych. ψυχορρυγέω, to let the soul break loose, i. e. to lie at the last gasp, Lat. animam agere, Eur. Alc. 20, H. F. 324, Ar. Rh. 2. 833, etc. ψυχορ-ράγης, ἑς, gen. εὖος, letting the soul break loose, hence lying at the last gasp, γυναῖκες ἐν τόκοις ψυχαρραγείς Eur. I. T. 1466. ψυχορράγία, ῥ, the death-struggle, Olympiod. ap. A. B. 1433. ψυχορ-ροφέω, (ψυχή) to suck out the life, Phryn. A. B. 73. II. (ψύχος) to drink cold water, Plat. Com. Incert. 58; v. Meineke 5. p. 51. ψυχός, εως, τό, (ψύχω) cold, Emped. 330; opp. to θάλλος, Hipp. Aph. 1246; opp. to ἀλέα, Arist. H. A. S. 13, 1; to καύματα, Id. Meteor. 2. 5, 15; ἐν ψύχει in winter-time, Soph. Ph. 17; ἐν τῷ ψύχει καθορῶν Plat. Symp. 20 D; — in pl. ψύχαι, like Lat. frigora, frosts, cold weather, Hdt. 4. 28, 129., 5. 10; so, ψύχη Xen. Oec. 5. 4, Cyn. 5. 9; ἐν τοῖς

σφόδρα ψύχει καὶ ἐν ταῖς σφόδρα ἀλείαις Arist. H. A. 8. 13, 16, cf. Meteor. 4. 1, 10. 2. only once in Hom. *coolness, cool, ψύχειος* *λειψίων* Od. 10. 555; so, metaph., *ψ. ἐν δόμοις πέλει* Aesch. Ag. 971. *ψύχοσ-σός, av, saving the soul*, Anth. P. 9. 197, 15. 12. *ψύχο-σάσια, ἡ, a weighing of lives*: the title of a tragedy of Aesch., in which Thetis and Eös weighed the lives of Achilles and Mennoon against one another, and the latter was found lighter, Plut. 2. 17 B; cf. Aesch. Fr. 276—279: Aesch. followed the passage in Il. 22. 210 sq.; the subject is parodied with great zest in Ar. Ran. 1365 sq. *ψύχο-στόλος, av, escorting souls*, of Hermes, Tryph. 572. II. *summoning the souls of the dead*, Nonn. Io. 12. 77. *ψύχο-στροφός, av, (στροφή) turning, converting souls*, Eccl. *ψύχο-σώτης, av, ὁ, saviour of souls*, Eust. Opusc. 267. 61:—also *-σώτηρις, av, Io. Damasc.* *ψύχο-σάκης, ἐς, melting the soul or heart, χεῖλη, δάκρυα* Anth. P. 5. 56, Plan. 198. *ψύχο-τάμιος, av, ὁ, guardian of souls*, Herm. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 1084. *ψύχο-τερπής, ἐς, soul-delighting*, Byz. *ψυχότης, η, spirituality, spiritual nature*, Io. Damasc. *ψύχο-τόκος, av, = ψυχογόνος*, Eccl. *ψύχο-τροφέομαι, Pass. to have life sustained*, Or. Sib. prooem. 46. *ψύχο-τροφόν, τό, a plant which thrives in cold*, said to be betany, Diosc. 4. 1. *ψύχο-τρόφος, av, sustaining life or soul*, αὔραι Orph. H. 15. 3. *ψυχουλκίωμα, Dep. to be at the last gasp*, Lat. *animam trahere*, LXX (3 Macc. 5. 25). *ψυχουλκός, av, attracting souls, conveying them*, Clearch. ap. Procl. *ψύχο-φάγος [α], av, =sq.*, Eust. Opusc. 184. 94. *ψύχο-φθόρος, av, destructive of life, deadly*, Orph. H. 67. 6:—*soul-destroying*, Byz. *ψύχο-χωριστικός, ἡ, ὁ, separating souls*, Athanas. *ψύχω, (ψυχῇ) to give soul or life to*, λίθων Anth. Plan. 159; *ψυχῶν ποταμόν, of fishes, to animate, make it alive*, Philo 1. 693. II. *(ψύχω) in Pass. to be made cold, became cold*, Hipp. 675. 49, Plut. 2. 1052 F. *ψύχρα, ἡ, cold*, Schol. Od. *ψυχραίνω, fut. ανῶ, to make cool or cold, cool*, Alex. Trall. 1. 21. *ψύχρανσις, εως, ἡ, a cooling*, late Med. *ψυχραντικός, ἡ, ὁ, cooling*, Hdn. Epim. 155. *ψυχρῶσα, ἡ, a growing cold, coldness*, Plut. 2. 1100 A. II. *a making cold*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10. 107. *ψύχρεμα, τό, a cold, frigid discourse*, Galen. *ψυχρενόμεν, Dep. to speak or act coldly*, Hermog. in Walz Rhett. 3. 226. *ψυχρ-ήλατος, av, (ἐλαύνω III. 1) cold-forged, of iron implements*, Plut. 2. 434 A, Ath. 501 B (ubi v. Casaub.). *ψυχρία, ἡ, cold, frastiness*, Plut. Alex. 3; of rhetoric, Id. 2. 1038 F. *ψυχρίζω, fut. ἰσῶ, Att. ἰῶ, to cool*, Galen. 6. 812. *ψυχροσπίριον, τό, a cooler*, Byz. *ψυχριστός, ἡ, ὁ, verb. Adj. cooled*, Gloss.:—*as n. pr. in Alex. Trall.* *ψυχρο-βάφης, ἐς, dipt in cold water*, Luc. Lexiph. 5. II. *imparted by a cold tincture, of colours and scents*, *ψ. ἄσθη* Theophr. Odor. 22; cf. Salmas. in Solin. p. 807. *ψυχρο-βάχος, av, receiving what is cold, αἶκος ψ. the cold-bath room*, Luc. Hipp. 7. *ψυχρο-καυτήρ, ηρος, ὁ, a surgical instrument*, Paul. Aeg. 6. 58. *ψυχρο-κοίλιος, av, having a cold stomach*, Procl. *ψυχρολογίω, to use frigid phrases*, Luc. Pseudol. 27. *ψυχρολογία, ἡ, frigid phraseology*, Luc. D. Mort. 16. 5, etc. *ψυχρο-λόγος, av, using frigid or exaggerated phrases*, Schol. Eur. *ψυχρολουσία, ἡ, a bathing in cold water*, Hipp. 638, Theophr. Sudor. 16; in pl., Dio C. 53. 30. *ψυχρολουτέω, to bathe in cold water*, Ar. Fr. 39, Hipp. 484. 37, Arist. Probl. 1. 29, 3, Strab. 154:—in MSS. often written *-λουτρέω* by an error common to other compds. of this kind, v. Lob. Phryn. 594. *ψυχρολούτης, av, ὁ, a bather in cold water*, cf. Seneca Ep. 53. *ψυχρολουτήτων, verb. Adj. of ψυχρολουτέω*, Oribas. 285 Matth. *ψυχρο-μυγής, ἐς, mixed with cold*, Plut. 2. 892 A. *ψυχρο-μυθουργία, ἡ, a frigid story*, Tzetz. Hist. 2. 740. *ψυχρόομαι, Pass. to grow, be cold or cool*, Anth. P. 12. 7. *ψυχρο-ποιτικός, ἡ, ὁ, chilling*, late Medic. *ψυχρο-ποιός, av, making cold, chilling*, Schol. II. *ψυχροπασία, ἡ, a drinking of cold water*, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 6, Plut. 2. 692 D, etc.; in pl., Dio C. 53. 30. *ψυχροποτέω, to drink cold water*, Plut. 2. 60 A. *ψυχρο-πότης, av, ὁ, a cold-water drinker*, Plut. 2. 690 B, and as v. l. for *ψυχραπότης* in Anth. P. 12. 81. *ψυχρορ-ρημονέω, to speak frigidly*, Theod. Prodr. *ψυχρός, ὁ, ὁ, (ψύχω) cold, chill, opp. to θερμός, χάλας, νιφάδες, χιών* Il. 15. 171, 19. 358, 22. 152; *ψ. χαλκός* (as we say 'cold steel') 5. 75; often of water, *ψ. ὕδωρ* Od. 9. 392, Thuc. 2. 49; and *ψυχρόν* (without ὕδωρ) Theogn. 263; *ψυχρὸν λούεται* Hdt. 2. 37 (but τὸ ψυχρόν also = *ψύχος, cold*, Id. 1. 142); *ψ. ὥστε λουθασθαι* Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 3:—of the air, *αἴθη ψ.* Od. 5. 469; *αἰθήρ* Pind. O. 13. 125; *νύκτες* Thuc. 7. 87; *κυνὸς ψυχρὰ δούσις* Soph. Fr. 379. 11; *ψ. βίος* life in the cold, Ar. Pl. 263:—esp. of dead things, *νέκυσ* (opp. to *θερμόν αἷμα*) Soph. O. C. 622, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1448; of cold meats, Alex. Pan. 2. 4, etc.; of a snake, Theocrit. 15. 58.—Comp. *-ότερος* Hdt. 2. 22, Plat. Philib. 24 B; Sup. *-ύτατος* Diod. 1. 41. II. metaph., like our *cold*, Lat. *frigidus*, viz., 1. of things and events, *cold, vain, fruitless, ψ. ἐπικουρή* Hdt. 6. 108; *ἐπαρθεῖς ψυχρῇ νίκῃ* Id. 9. 49; *ψ. παραγκάλισμα*

Soph. Ant. 650; *θερμὴν ἐπὶ ψυχροῖσι καρδίαν ἔχεις* a hot spirit in a cold business, Ib. 88. 2. of feelings, *ψυχρὰ τέρενι, ἐλπίς* Eur. Alc. 354, I. A. 1014. 3. so of persons, *cold-hearted, heartless, spiritless, indifferent*, without life, taste or feeling, Plat. Euthyd. 284 E, Xen. Cyr. 8. 4, 22 and 23; *ψ. καὶ μελαγχολικοί* Arist. M. Mor. 2. 6, 43; *ἐκ σιδάρου κεχάλευται μέλαιναν καρδίαν ψυχρὰ φλογί* Pind. Fr. 89. 6. 4. of exaggerated, glittering phrases, or things told in such phrase, *cold, frigid, τὸν Παλαμήδην* (the play so named) *ψυχρὸν ὄντ' αἰσχύνεται* Ar. Thesm. 848; *σκόμμα .. σφόδρα ψ.* Eupol. Προσπ. 2; *ψ. καὶ ἀπὸς Μούσα* Plat. Legg. 802 D; *ῥῥα καὶ ψυχρά* Dem. 551. 13; *πράγμα .. φρέατος .. ψυχρότερον Ἀραρότος* Alex. Par. 2; v. Arist. *περὶ ψυχρὰς λέξεως* (Rhet. 3. 3); also of authors themselves, *γίνεται ψυχρός* Dion. H. de Isocr.; so Adv., *ψυχρῶς ποιεῖν* Ar. Thesm. 170; *ταῦτ' γὰρ ψυχρῶς ψυχρῶς λέγουσι* Plat. Euthyd. 284 E. *ψυχρὰ-σάρκος, av, with cold flesh*, Hipp. 1180 G. *ψυχρότης, ητος, ἡ, coldness, cold, opp. to θερμότης*, Hipp. Vet. Med. 14, Plat. Rep. 437 E; *τοῦ περιέχοντος ψ. καὶ στυγνότης* Polyb. 4. 21, 1: pl. *ψυχρότητες* chills, frosts, Plut. 2. 704 B. II. metaph. of persons, *coldness of heart, want of feeling*, Dem. 312. 15: *sluggishness*, Plut. Fab. 17. 2. of exaggerated, glittering phrases and the like, *frigidity*, Longin. 3. 4. *ψυχρο-νόβια, ἡ, a watering with cold water*, Theophr. C. P. 2. 14, 2. *ψυχρο-φῶβος, av, dreading cold water*, Galen. *ψυχρο-φῶρος, av, carrying, holding cold water*, Greg. Naz.; τὸ ψ. 2 cold bath, Gloss. *ψύχω, fut. ψύξω* Alex. Ἀσπ. 1. 10, Arist. P. A. 2. 7. 19:—*aor. ἔψυξα* Il. 20. 440, Hipp. 296. 50, cf. ἀναψύχω:—*pf. ἔψυχα* Hdn. in An. Ox. 3. 256:—*Pass.*, fut. *ψυχήσομαι* Hipp. 399. 2, fut. 2 *ψυχήσομαι* or *ψυγήσομαι* N. T., Galen.:—*aor. ἔψυχθη* Hipp. 296. 51 sq., Plat. Tim. 60 D, 76 C, Xen. Hell. 7. 1, 19, cf. ἀναψύχω; *aor. 2 ἔψυχην* [ψ] Ar. Nub. 151, (ἀπ-) Aesch. Fr. 102, Plat. Phaedr. 242 A; later *ἔψυγην* Diosc. 1. 65, etc., v. Moer. p. 421, Dind. Ar. Nub. l. c.:—*pf. ἔψυγμα* Hipp. 350. 33, Plat. Criti. 120 B, Alex. Alex. 5. 15. Properly, *to breathe, blow, Ἀθήνη .. ἦκα μάλα ψύσσα* Il. 20. 440. II. commonly, *to make cool or cold, cool, refrigerate*, Hdt. 3. 104, Hipp. Vet. Med. 15; opp. to *θερμαίνω*, Plat. Phaedr. 265 B; *ψύξον τὸν οἶνον* Diphil. Murr. 1:—*Pass. to grow cool or cold*, Hdt. 4. 181, Ar. Nub. 151, Plat. Phaedo 71 B; *οἶνον .. ψυχόμενον ἐν τῷ φρέατι* Strattis Ψυχ. 1; of fire, *to be put out*, Plat. Criti. 120 B: metaph., *ἀγάπη ψυγήσεται* will grow cold, Ev. Matth. 24. 12. 2. *to cool, refresh, θάλπουσα καὶ ψύχουσα*, of a nurse tending a child, Soph. Fr. 400; and an intr. act. *to seek the cool air*, Nic. Th. 473. 3. *to chill, torment, ἀμφάκει κέντρον ψύχει ψυχὰν ἑμῶν* (where Meineke suggests *ψύχειν*) Aesch. Fr. 693; of death, *ψύξει σε δαίμων τῷ πεπρωμένῳ χρόνῳ* Alex. Ἀσπ. 1. 10:—*Pass.*, *ψύχεται* ἀμνηχανί Ar. Rh. 4. 1527. 4. metaph. in *Pass.*, *to be frigid*, Longin. 27. III. *to dry, make dry, δάκρυα δ' οὐ ψύχει γενέτης* C. I. 765. 11; *ψ. τι πρὸς τὸν ἥλιον* LXX (Jer. 8. 2): *to air, ἰμάτια* Att. Epict. 1. 18, 13:—*Pass.*, Xen. Cyn. 5. 3, Arist. Probl. 22. 10. (From signif. I comes *ψυχῇ*, cf. Lat. *anima* from Root **āw, ām*: from signif. II, *ψύχος, ψυχρός*, etc.) [v] always, except in *aor. 2 pass.*, v. Ar. Nub. 151.] *ψυχωσις, εως, ἡ, a giving soul or life to, animating, quickening*, M. Anton. 12. 24:—also *the principle of life*, Pythag. ap. Clem. A. 62. *ψυχώτρια, ἡ, vivifying, ἰσχυρὸς* Manass. Chron. 145, cf. 4804. *ψυχ-ωφέλης, ἐς, profiting the soul or spirit*, Cyrill., etc.: also *-ωφέλιμος, av, Byz.*:—*Subst.* *-ωφέλεια, ἡ, Suid.* *ψῶα, ἡ, (ψῶ) rottenness, putrid stench, Ροῖτα* ap. E. M. 819. 42; cf. sq., and *ψάρα*:—Hesych. has Adj. *ψωδαρές*, which however Ruhnk. corrects, *ψωραλέος*. *ψῶα, ἡ, apparently the same as ψάρα*, Eupol. Μαρικ. 21. *ψωθίον, τό, (ψῶα) a small crust, a morsel*, Pherecr. Κραπαρ. 4:—also *ψωθία, ἡ, Poll. 7. 23, 9. 83.* *ψωία, ἡ, = ψῶα, Hesych.* *ψωίος, ἡ, stinking ordure*, Hesych., cf. *ψῶα*: others make it an Adj. *ψωίος, av, putrid, stinking*; cf. Lob. Pathol. 359. *ψωκτός, ἡ, ὁ, (ψῶα) dub. in Hesych., ψωκτὴν τράπεζαν.* *ψωλῆ, ἡ, properly fem. of ψωλός, membrum virile praeputium retracto*, Ar. Lys. 143, Av. 560. *ψωλός, ὁ, one circumcised, or with the prepuce drawn back*, Ar. Av. 507, (ubi v. Schol.), Eq. 964. *ψῶλων, avos, ὁ, = foreg., cf. πῶσων, Hesych.* *ψώμηξ, ηκος, ὁ, a worm that eats the roots of corn*, Hesych. *ψωμίζω, fut. Att. ἰῶ, to feed by putting little bits into the mouth*, as nurses do to children, Ar. Thesm. 692, Lys. 19; or sick people, Hipp. 1208 D; *ψ. τινα* Id. 511. 33, LXX (Num. 11. 4); of animals, *οἷον ψωμίζειν* Arist. H. A. 8. 3, 1; *ψ. τὰ ὑπάρχοντα* I Ep. Cor. 13. 3:—*Pass.*, *ἐπίστανται γὰρ .. αἱ ψ. τὰ ψωμίζετα* with what tid-bits he is fed, Ar. Eq. 715. *ψωμίον, τό, Dim. of ψωμός, Diog. L. 6. 37, Ev. Jo. 13. 26.* *ψωμῖος, ἰδός, ἡ, = ψωμίον, a morsel*, Arist. Fr. 272. *ψωμίστρια, τό, like ψωμός, a morsel, mouthful*, Arist. Rhet. 3. 4, 3, Plut. Rom. 27:—in Byz. also *ψωμισμός, ὁ.* *ψωμό-δουλος, ὁ, a slave to morsels of food*, Hesych. *ψωμο-κόλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a flatterer for morsels of bread, a parasite*, Ar. Fr. 213, Philem. Ἀναν. 1, Sannyr. Io. 1:—*ψωμοκάλεω*, Philippiid. Ἀνανεοσ. 4. *ψωμο-κάλαφος, ὁ, one who takes cuffs for the sake of morsels of bread, a low mean parasite*, Diphil. Θγο. 1. *ψωμ-όλεθρος, ὁ, bread-pest, bread-consumption*. Com. name for a parasite, Suid., Hdn. Epim. 203, cf. Lob. Phryn. 705:—also *ψωμολεθρία, ἡ, Zonar.*

ψωμο-ποιός, ὁν, *making scraps*, Plut. 2. 224 A (al. ζωμο-).

ψωμο-πωλείον, τό, a *scrap-shop, scrap-market*, Favorin.

ψωμο-πώλης, ον, ὁ, a *scrap-seller*, Byz.

ψωμός, οὐ, ὁ, (ψῶν) a *morsel, bit*, ψωμοὶ ἀνδρόμεοι *gobbets* of man's flesh, Od. 9. 374, Virgil's *sapies ac frusta*; also in Xen. Mem. 3. 14, 5, Arist. Rhet. 3. 4, 3.

ψώρα, Ion. ψῶρη, ἡ, (ψῶν, ψῶν) a *cutaneous disease, the itch, scurvy, scab, mange*, in Plin. *scabies, impetigo, psora*, of men and beasts, Hdt. 4. 90, Plat. Philib. 46 A, Hermipp. Φορμ. 1. 7, Phryn. Com. Monost. 8; ἱππων Polyb. 3. 88, 1; βοσκημάτων Theophr. H. P. 9. 9, 4; called by Suid. *κησμονή* (from *κνῶν*, to scratch):—a very malignant kind was termed ἀγρία ψώρα joined with λειχήν, LXX (Lev. 21. 20), cf. also λιμόψωρος.

II. a *disease of trees, canker*, esp. of fig-trees, when they are overgrown with moss, Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 3, etc.; also of the olive, Hipp. 582. 47., 641. 43., 658. 11; though in the olive-tree it was properly called λειχήν; cf. Lat. *scorba oliva*. III. a *moth*, elsewhere called φάλανα and πυραύστης, Schol. Nic. Th. 760.

ψωρ-αγρίω, to have malignant itch (ψώρα ἀγρία), LXX (Lev. 22. 22).

ψωράλεις, α, ον, *itchy, scabby, mangy*, Lat. *scabiosus*, ζῶα Xen. Cyr. 1. 4, 11; βοές Longus 3. 20.

ψωράω, = ψωρίω, Plat. Gorg. 494 C; noted as Att. by Moer. 419.

ψωρίδαις, εως, ἡ, = ψώρα, Diosc. 1. 133., 3. 7.

ψωρίδιον, fut. ἄσω [α], to have the itch, scab, or mange, Hipp. Aph. 1252, Diosc. 3. 168, and v. l. in Plat. for ψωράω; cf. Lob. Phryn. 80, Wytt. Plut. 2. 126 B; of dogs, Geop. 19. 3, 2. II. of trees, to be cankered, esp. of the fig, Theophr. C. P. 5. 9, 10, etc.

ψωρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ψώρα) of or belonging to the itch, scab, or mange, ψ. ἐξάνθημα Plut. 2. 671 A.

II. τὰ ψωρικά: 1. (sub. φάρμακα), *itch-salves*, composed of χαλκίτης and calamine boiled with vinegar, Diosc. 5. 116, Oribas. 2. p. 520 Darenb. 2. (sub. νοσήματα) *cutaneous complaints*, Plut. 2. 732 A.

ψωρίδης, ες, = sq., Jo. Lyd. de Ostent. 33.

ψωρο-ειδής, ἐς, or ψωρώδης, ες, like the itch or scab, itchy, scabby, Diosc. 1. 12, Oribas. 119 Matth., Galen., etc.

ψωρο-πέταλος, ὁ, in Hesych., a *worthless kind of fish*.

ψωρός, ἁ, ὄν, (ψῶν, ψῶν) *itchy, scabby, mangy*, Lat. *scaber*, Lysim. ap. Joseph. Apion. 1. 34: generally, *rough*, Diosc. 5. 139: hence ψώρα, q. v.

II. = παιδεραστής, Hesych., nisi legend. ψωλός.

ψωρ-οφθαλμία, ἡ, a *disease of the eyes, excessive dryness attended with itching*, Galen. 14. 766; in pl., Diosc. 1. 82:—hence -οφθαλμιώ, Galen.

ψωρώδης, ες, v. s. ψωροειδής.

ψωρώσις, εως, ἡ, = ψώρα, Jo. Lyd. de Ostent. 35.

ψωχμός, ὁ, a *rubbing small or fine*, Athanas.

ψῶχος, ὁ, anything rubbed small: dust, sand, Hesych. (From ψῶν, as ψάμμος from ψάω.)

ψῶχω, (ψῶν), to rub small, ψ. τὰς στάχους ταῖς χερσὶ Ev. Luc. 6. 1; so in Med., Nic. Th. 619:—a softer Ion. form κατα-σῶχω in Hdt. 4. 75.

*ψῶω, collat. form of ψῶν, to rub, grind, etc., hut only found in Gramm., as Root of ψῶχω, ψῶχος, ψωμός, ψώρα, etc.

Ω.

Ω, ω, ὦ μέγα, twenty-fourth and last letter of the Greek alphabet: thence used as a symbol of the end, the last, Apoc. 1. 8, al.:—as a numeral ω = 800, but ϖ = 800,000. The name of ὦ μέγα, great or long o, given at a later period, distinguishes it from the ὀ μικρόν little or short o: there was orig. no distinction between *omicron* and *omega*, and both are written in early Inscr. O, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 244 D, Crat. 420 B, Theaet. 205 C. The form Ω was formally adopted at Athens in the Archonship of Euclides (B. C. 403); v. sub Εε, Ηη. About Hadrian's time the cursive form ω, i. e. o, was introduced, thus making its form, like its sound, a double or lengthened o.

Changes of ω, esp. in the dialects: 1. Ion. sometimes for α, as ἀνθρωπος ὤριστος for ἀνθρώπος ἄριστος, Koen Greg. 415, 421.

2. Ion. also not seldom for αν, as θῶμα τῶμα for θαῦμα τραῦμα, Greg. p. 654:—this is also Dor. in ὠλας Καππώτας for ἀλας Καπαπώτης, E. M. 625, Paus. 3. 22. 3. Aeol. and Dor. ω is often put for ον, as ὠρανός Μῶσα κῶρος λιπῶσα for οὐρανός Μοῦσα κούρος λιπούσα; so, ον and ονς in gen. sing. and acc. pl. of 2nd decl. pass into ω and ως, Koen Greg. 191, 246:—so too ὠν, γῶν for οὖν, γοῦν, Hdt.

4. Dor. ω becomes α, as πῶτος πῶπτιστος θεωρός become πῶτος πῶπτιστος θεῶρός; so gen. pl. of the first decl. ὠν becomes ἄν, Koen Greg. 196; so too Att. θῶκος = Ion. θῶκος. 5. in Aeol. sometimes ω becomes ο, as ὄρα ὕτειλῃ for ὦρα ὠτειλή Koen Greg. 615:—so Hom. in 1 pl. subj., esp. of Verbs in μι, as θεόμεν ἵμεν. 6. Aeol. sometimes also as χελώνη τέκτων for χελώνη τέκτων, Bast. Greg. 586, Ahr. D. Aeol. p. 193.

7. in some words, ω seems to represent οφ or φο, as ἀλώη for ἄλωφ, πλώω for πλώφ, γαλῶς for γαλῶφ: v. Curt. p. 524 (562). 8. sometimes ω coalesces with a following vowel, v. ὦ 1. sub fin.; ἴττω Ἱρακλῆς Ar. Ach. 860; καὶ μὴν σ' ἐγὼ οὐ παρήσω Id. Eq. 340, cf. Ran. 33, 508, Lys. 1171, Thesm. 717.

ὦ and ὠ, an exclamation, expressing surprise, but also joy and pain, like our O! oh! with nom., ὦ τάλας ἔγω Soph. Aj. 981, etc.; with gen., ὦ ἱβένω, ὦ χρυσῷ Theocr. 15. 123; ὦ τῆς ἀποικιστίας Luc. Pisc. 5; with interrog., ὦ, τί λέγεις; Plat. Prot. 309 D: so, ὦ ἱκετεύω Ar. Eccl. 950. 2. with vocat. it is a mere call or address, whether at the beginning of a sentence or in a parenthesis, esp. in Att. dialogue, and in

Oratt.; e. g. ἐβουλόμην, ὦ ἄνδρες, τὴν δύναμιν κτλ. Antipho 129. 25;—so in invocations of the gods, ὦ θεοί, ὦ Ζεῦ, etc., passim; with an imperat., ὦ χαίρε Aesch. Ag. 22, Soph. Aj. 91; ὦ πρὸς θεῶν ὑπέκει Ib. 371, cf. Dem. 546. 9:—sometimes following the Verb, προφάνηθ' ὦ Soph. Ant. 1150; and in different number from the vocat., προσέλθετ', ὦ παῖ, πατρί Id. O. C. 1104, cf. 1112, Schol. Ar. Pl. 66. 3. with nom. instead of loc., ὦ δῖος αἰθῆρ, ὦ φίλος Aesch. Pr. 88, 546; ὦ γενναῖος Plat. Phaedr. 227 C; ὦ οὗτος Soph. Aj. 89, O. C. 1627; also, οὗτος, ὦ σέ τοι (sc. καλῶ) Ar. Av. 274. 4. with both together φίλος ὦ Μενέλαε Il. 4. 189; and so some read ὦ τλήμων πάτερ in Soph. Aj. 641. 5. with the latter of two nouns, e. g. Ἀγάμεμνον, ὦ Μενέλαε Id. Ph. 794.—In the first sense it is usually written ὦ, in the second ὠ.—Hom., like Hdt., often has ὦ with voc.; ὦ as an exclam. only in forms like ὦ μοι, ὦ μοι ἐγὼ, ὦ πόποι; cf. οἶμοι. In Eur., when it stands alone in the middle of a sentence, it must be written ὠ, Seidl. Dochn. pp. 90, 412. Sometimes it is doubled, ὠ ὠ κακὰ Aesch. Ag. 1214; ἰὼ ὠ ὠ Soph. O. C. 224; tripled, ὠ ὠ ὠ Aesch. Pers. 986. Acc. to Herm., Soph. O. C. 172, 1350, ὠ before ἄνδρες is omitted only in a passionate speech, cf. Xen. An. 7. 3, 3:—the omission is more frequent in Poetry than in Prose; and may sometimes depend on the exigencies of the metre. Some old Gramm. took ὠ for the vocat. of the art. ὁ, v. A. B. 908.—Ω before nouns beginning with α often forms a crasis with them; e. g. ὠνθρωπε, ὠγαθέ, ὠνερ, which some write ὠ νθρωπε, ὠ γαθέ, ὠ νερ.

ὠ, Dor. for ὦς, A. B. 591, 617. II. for οὖ, Theocr. 3. 11, al. ὠα unconstr. ὠα (v. infr.), ἡ, (ῶς) a *fleece, sheep-skin*, = μηλωτή, Hermipp. Στρατ. 4, cf. Poll. 10. 181, Hesych., al. 2. a *garment of sheep-skin*, a sort of drawers or apron, used by bathers, περιώσσιμενος ὦαν λουτρίδα, κατάδεσμον ἡβης Theop. Com. Παίδ. 2; ὦαν λούμενος (so Bentl. for λουμένω) προῶννυται Pherecr. Ἰπν. 7; also, apparently, at certain sacred rites, Hermipp. Στρατ. 6.

III. = ὠα (B). 1. the border or fringe of a garment, LXX (Ps. 132. 2); Eust. speaks of the χρυσῇ ὠα (sic) of Ulysses, 1828. 53; cf. λῶμα. 2. generally, an edge, ἐς τὴν ἐπάνω ὠίαν τὰς πέτρας Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2554. 126; τοῦ ἀντροῦ Longus 1. 4.—The Gramm. differ greatly in their reading of this word, ὠα Poll. 7. 13, Arcad. 100; ὠα and ὠα Hesych.; ὠα Theognost. Can. 106; ὠα Eust. (v. supr.);—Eust. considers it to be contr. from οἰή or ὠα, 877. 33., 1828. 51.

ὠαίαι, like ὠαίαι, an exclam. of pain, A. B. 538.

ὠάριον [α], τό, Dim. of ὠόν, a *small egg*, Ephipp. Incert. 3.

ὠάριον, ὠάριον, v. sub ὠάριον.

ὠας, τό, Dor. for ὠας, ὠς, the ear:—hence seems to be formed the fut. ὠατοθήσω, = ἀκούσομαι, Hesych., Phot.; ὠατοθήσω Suid.; a Dor. word, acc. to Phot. and Suid.

ὠβά, ἡ, in Laconia, a *subdivision of the three original Spartan φυλαί* (clans), explained by κῶμη in Hesych., answering to the Attic φασγάρια, C. I. 1272-4, 1471; ὠβάς ὠβάται Plut. Lycurg. 6:—cf. οἴη, and v. Müller Dor. 3. 5, § 3. (B represents the digamma, whence the form ὠγή in Hesych., cf. δίγγραμμα IV, Curt. p. 535 (573).)

ὠβάω, to divide the people into ὠβάι, v. sub ὠβή.

ὠβάτης [α], ον, ὁ, one who belongs to the same ὠβά, Hesych.

ὠβιον, ον, τό, (i. e. ὠβιον) an egg, and ὠβιο-κόπτης, ὁ, egg-breaker, name of a species of snake, Hesych.

ὠγαθέ, (by some written ὠγαθέ) v. ὠ sub fin.

ὠγῶν, τό, = κνημῖς II, A. B. 318, Hesych.

*ὠγνος, ὁ, = ὠκεανός, Pherecr. ap. Clem. Al. 741 (where it is written ὠγνιος), Lyc. 231, Steph. B., etc.; ὠγνῆ, ἡνός, in Hesych.:—hence ὠγενεῖται = ὠκεανίδαι, Hesych.; and ὠγένιος, α, ον, = ἀρχαῖος, ὠγ. Στυγὸς ὠδωρ Parthen. ap. Steph. B.; ὠγένιον παλαιόν Hesych.

ὠγνόμοι, crasis for ὀλγνόμοι, Anth. P. 9. 744.

ὠγμός, ὁ, (ὠγῶ) a *cries oh!* Hesych.; v. Aesch. Eum. 123 sq.

*ὠγνῖα, ἡ, Ogygia, a mythical island in the Mediterranean, the abode of Calypso, Od. 1. 85, al.

II. the oldest name of Egypt, Eust. Dion. P. 239.

III. of Attica and Boeotia, Steph. B.

*ὠγνῖος [ῶ], α, ον, Aesch. Theb. 321, but in Att. mostly os, ον:—Ogygias, of or from Ogyges, an Attic king of early mythical times; hence generally *primeval, primal*, Στυγὸς ὠδωρ Hes. Th. 806; ὠγ. πῦρ Emped. 226; Φλοῦντος ὑπ' ὠγνῖος ὕδατος Pind. N. 6. 74; τὰς ὠγ. Θήβας, τὰς ὠγ. Ἀθήνας Aesch. Pers. 37, 974, cf. Theb. 1. c., Eum. 1036, Soph. O. C. 1770; σέ . . . τόδ' ἐλήλυθεν πᾶν κράτος ὠγνῖον from earliest ages, Id. Ph. 142.

ὠδάριον [α], τό, Dim. of ὠδή. Arr. Epict. 3. 23, 21, Longin. 41. 2.

ὠδε, Att. ὠδί (q. v.), demonstr. Adv. of ὠδε: I. of Manner, in this wise, so, thus, and (with an interrog. sense) so very, so exceedingly, like οὕτως and ὥς, freq. from Hom. downwards: in Hom. it comes before the Verb, except in Il. 1. 181; Plato and Xen. mostly place it after the Verb:—in construction, ὠδε is answered by ὥς, so . . . , as . . . Il. 3. 300, Od. 19. 312; or it follows ὥσπερ, Il. 6. 478, Soph. O. T. 276, etc.; followed by a relat., τίς ὠδε τλησκάριος, ὦν . . . ; Aesch. Pr. 159; also, ὠδε . . . , cf. Plat. Crat. 391 A, cf. Soph. O. C. 272; with a part., δῶσαι καμφθεῖς ὠδε δεσμὰ φυγάνω Aesch. Pr. 513:—ὠδε πᾶς is freq. in Att., Plat. Rep. 393 D, Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 21, Luc. Hermot. 32, etc.

2. of a State or Condition, so, as it is, πρόμαλ' ὠδε come forth so, i. e. just as thou art, at once, Il. 18. 392, cf. Od. 1. 182., 2. 28 (which Buttm. would take in local sense, but v. infr. 11); ὠδ' αὐτὰς στρέψουσθα Il. 15. 513.

3. of something following, thus, as follows, esp. to introduce another word, e. g. Il. 1. 181 (where it follows the verb), Od. 2. 111, Hes. Op. 201, etc.; ὠδ' ἡμεῖς ποιεῖται Soph. Ph. 378; cf. τοιοῦτος, τοιοῦδε, etc.:—sometimes however it refers to what goes before, Hdt. 5. 2.

4. plen., τόσον ὠδε Od. 9. 403; also ὠδε τῆδε Soph. El. 1301.

5. c. gen., ὠδε γένους Eur. Heracl. 214; cf. Πῶς, Phoen. 372, and οὕτω 1.

5. II. of Place, *hither, here*, cf. ὠδε 1:—Eust. denied this usage in Hom. altogether (cf. Nitzsch Od. 1. 182); and all the passages taken in this sense may be referred to signf. 1. or 2, *just as you see*, *δεικτικῶς*, v. supr. 1. 2. In Hdt. 1. 111, 115, ὠδε is rightly restored; and examples of this sense in Trag. (esp. in Soph., as O. T. 7. 144, 298, O. C. 182, 841, 1206, al.) are suspected by many modern scholars; Meineke (ad Cratin. Δραπ. 5) will allow this usage only in late Greek, as in Theocr. 1. 106, *ῥηγεὶ δρύες, ὠδε κύπερος*, cf. 118, 119; *ὠδε κακεῖ* Plut. 2. 34 A; *ὠδε καὶ ὠδε hither and thither*, Anth. P. 5. 129: in some passages of Soph however, this sense is hardly to be disputed, O. C. 182, 1547, Tr. 402. ὠδέν, barbarism for οὐδέν, ἐκ ὠδέν Ar. Thesm. 1197 (Dind. ἐκὼ δέν). ὠδῆ, ἡ, contr. for αὐδῆ (as εἶδω for αἰδῶ), a song, lay, ode, in h. Hom. Ar. 20, Cer. 494; so in Trag. (except that Aesch. only uses αὐδῆ), of dirges, πολλοὺς θρήνων ὠδὰς Soph. El. 88; ὠδῆς οὐκ ἔστι θρήνησι Id. Aj. 630; ὠδὰ ἐπικυβέριος Eur. Tro. 514; but also of joyful songs, *songs of praise, hymns*, καλλίνικος Id. El. 865; ἱακχος Id. Cycl. 69; Λύπας πολυχόρδον ὠδαὶς παύειν Id. Med. 197; ὠδὰς ὑπέρτοις θήσει Id. Supp. 1225; χαίροντες ὠδῆς ἐν .. μέλειαν Ar. Ran. 244; ὠμνασίαι καὶ νυμφιδίαισι .. ὠδαὶς Id. Av. 1729; often in Plat., φ. κυβαρδικῆ Legg. 722 D; *κυθαρίζειν πρὸς τὴν ὠδὴν* Alc. 1. 108 A; ὠδαὶ καὶ ἡ ἄλλη ποίησις lyric poetry and ... Phaedr. 245 A; ἐν ταῖς ὠδαῖς καὶ μέλειαν Rep. 399 C, cf. 398 C; opp. to λέξις, Legg. 816 D; ἐν τε ὠδαῖς καὶ μύθοις καὶ λόγους Ib. 664 A; of satires, such as those of Stesichorus, Isocr. 218 D; of the various songs associated with particular employments or conditions, v. Ath. 619, Eust. 1164, 1236, cf. Ilgen de Scol. pp. 14-41:—also, like ἐπιδόσις, Lat. *carmen*, a magic song, spell, cf. Schäf. Long. 356.

II. song, singing, Plut. Crass. 33, etc.; of birds, Arist. H. A. 9. 8, 4. ὠδί [ῖ], Att. strengthd. form of ὠδε, often with a part., Ar. Pax 57, al., Plat. Prot. 353 C, Gorg. 477 C, al.; never in Trag. ὠδικός, ἡ, ὄν, fond of singing, vocal, musical, Arist. Eth. E. 7. 2, 41, Luc., etc.; opp. to ῥητορικός, Plut. 2. 622 A; to ὀρχηστικός, Ath. 531 C: of animals, opp. to ἀνθρώπος, Arist. H. A. 1. 29; ὠδικώτερος κύκων Luc. Tim. 47; ὀρνίθες τῶν ὠδικῶν Ael. V. H. 14. 30. Adv. -κῶς, Ar. Vesp. 1240; Comp. -ώτερον, Luc. Sat. 4. ὠδίν, ἡ, v. sub ὠδός.

ὠδίνημα [ῖ], τό, a birth, progeny, γῆς Eumath. 9. 19.

ὠδινό-λύτης [ῖ], οὐ, ὠ, setting free from pain, name of a kind of shell-fish, Plin. 32. 1.

ὠδίνω [ῖ], used by classic writers only in pres.:—fut. ὠδίνω or ὠδίνῃω LXX: aor. ὠδίνα Opp. C. 1. 5, Julian, 56 D, Eus. P. E. 144 A; in LXX also ὠδίνῃω: so aor. med. and pass. ὠδινῃσμαι -ῃσμαι Aquil. V. T. To have the pains or throes of childbirth, to be in travail, ὡς δ' ὅταν ὠδινούσῃαν ἔχῃ βέλους ὀδὴν γυναικα Ib. 11. 269; ὠδινῶν τρομέω - πικρὸν βέλους Εἰλεθυίας Theocr. 27. 27; cf. Ar. Thesm. 502, Eccl. 529, Plat., etc. 2. c. acc. to be in travail of a child, to bring forth, Eur. 1. A. 1234, LXX: so of animals, ὠδ. νεοττοῦς Ael. N. A. 2. 46; μέλισσα κηρίον ὠδ. Christod. Euphr. 343.

II. metaph. of any great pain, to be in travail or great anguish, of the Cyclops, στενάχων τε καὶ ὠδίνων ὠδίνῃων Od. 9. 415; Κυπρίδι Anth. P. 7. 30: to work painfully or hard, to travail, μέλισσαι Ib. 9. 363, 22:—of the mind, to be in the throes or agonies of thought, Plat. Theaet. 148 E, al.; ὠδ. περὶ ἐπιστήμης Ib. 210 B; ὑπὲρ τινος Eur. Hipp. 258; ὥστε μ' ὠδίνειν τί φης as to what you mean, Soph. Aj. 794, cf. Eur. Heracl. 644; ὠδινῶν εἰς τι to long painfully for a thing, Heliod. 5. 32; and c. inf., Id. 2. 21. 2. c. acc. to be in travail with, συμφορὰς βάρος Soph. Tr. 325; ἀπειλήν Christod. Euphr. 225; τὴν ἀλήθειαν Euseb. 1. c., cf. Anth. P. 9. 578 (where ὦν is in the case of the anteceded, by attraction).

3. Causal, to make to quiver, as in travail, ἡ βροντὴ ὠδίνῃσσε γῆν LXX (Sirac. 43. 16).—The metaph. sense is common in Eccl.

ὠδός, ἴνος, ἡ: Ep. dat. pl. ὠδίνεσαι h. Hom. Ap. 92, Theocr., etc.: the nom. ὠδίν only in LXX and N. T.:—mostly in pl. the pangs or throes of labour, travail-pains, πικρὰς ὠδίνας ἔχουσαι Ib. 11. 271; τέκε .. ἐν μύλαις ὠδίνων .. διδύμων ἀσένος νύων at a single birth, Pind. P. 9. 149; πόνους ἐνεγκούσ' ἐν ὠδίσι Eur. Supp. 920; ἐν ὠδίνων λοχίας ἀνάγκαι Id. Bacch. 89, cf. Ion 452; αἱ δὲ ὠδίνων γοναὶ Id. Phoen. 355;—sing. travail-pain, anguish, Pind. O. 6. 74, N. 1. 55, Soph. O. C. 533; γονὴ φεύγει πικρὰν ὠδίνα παίδων Id. Fr. 670. 2. in sing., also, that which is born amid throes, a birth, child, παῖδα, φιλατῆρην ἐμοὶ ὠδίνα Aesch. Ag. 1417, cf. Pind. O. 6. 51, Eur. Ion 45; Λατοῦς ὠδίνα φίλαν Id. I. T. 1102; ἀπτερον ὠδίνα τέκνων, of young birds, Id. H. F. 1040; in pl. children, Anth. P. 7. 549:—so, ὀρταλίζων ἀπαλὴ ὠδός, of eggs, τὸ πρὸ ἐν ὠδίσι ὕμνος Arist. H. A. 6. 23, cf. Nic. Al. 165; ὠδ. θαλασσο-σπης, of Aphrodité, Anth. P. 9. 386; ὠδὸς μελίσσης, of honey, cited from Nonn.:—cf. πόνος III.

II. metaph. any travail, anguish, Aesch. Cho. 211, Supp. 770 (both in sing.); also in pl. like πόνος, of love, ἐμοὶ πικρὰς ὠδίνας αὐτοῦ προσβαλὼν ἀποίχεται Soph. Tr. 42, cf. Plat. Rep. 493 B, 574 B, Phaedr. 251 E; often in LXX, N. T., and Eccl. 2. a laborious work of the mind, λόγων ὠδίνες Himer. 18. 3; ἐπέων Tryph. 117; ὠδίνες μηχανικάι, of engineering contrivances, Anna Comm. 172. 3. in LXX, ὠδίνες θανάτου is used for the bonds, cords, of death, v. Schleusner, and cf. Act. Ap. 2. 24.

ὠδο-ποιός, ὄν, making songs or odes, Theocr. Epigr. 16. 4.

ὠδός, ὄν, and in Paus. 10. 5. 5, ἡ, contr. for αὐδός, a singer, χρησῶν Eur. Heracl. 488, cf. 403; μετὰ Λέσβιον ὠδόν, proverb. of a second-rate musician, Cratin. Xeip. 19, cf. Arist. Fr. 502; οἱ Διονύσιον ὠδοὶ Plat. Legg. 812 B; χοροὺς πύλας .. ὠδούς Ib. 800 E; of cicadae, οἱ ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς ὠδοὶ Id. Phaedr. 262 D, cf. Anth. P. 6. 54; περὶ τὸν ὠδὸν ὄρνιθα about cock-crow, Poll. 1. 71. II. the cup passed round when a scoliion was sung, Antiph. Διπλ. 1, cf. Trypho ap. Anth. 503 D.

ὠδύσσεια and ὠδύσις, ἡ, anger, wrath, Hesych.; cf. ὠδύσσομαι. ὠδῶδε, poet. for ὠδῶδε, 3 sing. plqpf. of ὠδῶ. ὠέον, τό, poet. for φών, an egg; Ib. 14, Simon. Iamb. 16, Call. Ep. 5. 10, Nic. Th. 192, Arat., etc.:—also ὠέον, Aeol. gen. ὠέω, Sappho 112. On the accent, v. Theognost. Can. 121.

ὠζυρέ, ὠζυρά, crasis for ὠ οἷς-, Ar. Lys. 948, etc.

ὠζώ, to cry oh! Aesch. Eum. 124, ubi v. Schol.: hence ὠγμός. (From ὠ, as οἷζω from οἶ, οἰμῶζω from οἰμοί.)

ὠή, a cry or call, ho! ho there! holla! Lat. ohe or heus, Aesch. Eum. 94, Eur. Ion 907, Cycl. 51, al., and once in Prose, Xen. Cyn. 6. 19.

ὠθεῖν: Att. impf. ἐάθουν Ar. Pax 637, (ἐξ-) Thuc. 7. 52, etc., and ἐάθει even in h. Hom. Merc. 305; but Ion. and Ep. 3 sing. ὠθεῖ Ib. 21. 241; Ion. ὠθεσκε Od. 11. 596; and ὠθει Eur. 1. T. 1395:—fut. ὠθήσω Id. Cycl. 592, Ar. Eccl. 300, (ἐξ-) Soph. Aj. 1248; and ὠσω Eur. Med. 379, Andr. 344, and always in Prose; ὠπ-ῶσω Od. 15. 280, Ep. inf. ἀπ-ῶσμεν Ib. 13. 367 (cf. δοκῆσαι and δῶζω from δοκέω):—Att. aor. ἔωσα Plat. Tim. 60 C, etc., (ἐξ-) Soph. O. C. 1296, 1330, etc.; Ion. and Ep. ὠσα Hom., Hdt., Ep. ὠσασκε Od. 11. 599; but ἔωσα occurs in Ib. 16. 410, cf. Od. 9. 81; later, ὠθησα Ael. N. A. 13. 17, etc.:—pf. ἔωκα (ἐξ-) Plut. 2. 48 C, cf. Brut. 42:—Med., fut. ὠσομαι (ἀπ-) Soph. El. 944, etc., (δ-) Aesch. Fr. 196, etc.:—Att. aor. ἔωσάμην Thuc. 4. 43; Ion. and Ep. ὠσάμην Ib. 16. 592, Hdt. 9. 25, cf. Ar. Vesp. 1085:—Pass., fut. ὠσθήσομαι Eur. Med. 335, (ἐξ-) Dem. 720. 4 (not ὠθήσομαι, as in some Mss., v. Pors. and Elmsl. Eur. 1. c.):—Att. aor. ἔωσθην (ἐξ-) Xen. Hell. 2. 1. 34, etc.; later ὠσθην Arr. An. 4. 25:—Att. pf. ἔωσαμαι Xen. Cyr. 7. 4, 36, (ἀπ-, περ-) Thuc. 2. 39, 3. 57; Ion. part. ὠπασμένος Hdt. 5. 69. To thrust, push, shove, force onwards or away, opp. to ἔλκω:

I. mostly of human force, as of Sisyphus, σκηριπτόμενος χερσίν τε ποσὶν τε λαὸν ἀνω ὠθεσκε ποτὶ λόφον he kept pushing it .., Od. 11. 596, cf. 599; ἀπὸ οἴο τράπεζαν ὡσε ποδὶ πλῆγας 22. 20; [ἔγχοις] ὑπὲρ δέφρουσιν pushed it away from .., Ib. 8. 554; ξίφος ἀπ' ἐς κοιλὴν ὡσε 1. 220; τοῖσι δ' ἀπ' ὀφθαλμῶν νέφος ἀχλὺς ὡσεν Ἀθήνη 15. 668; τὸν δ' ὡσεν ὀπισθεν χερσὶ Ib. 694, cf. 13. 193; ὡσαι τινα ἀπ' ἵππων 5. 19; ἀπ' ἵππων χαμάζε Ib. 835, etc.; so, ὡσαι ἐαυτὸν ἐς τὸ πῦρ to rush into the fire, Hdt. 7. 167; so too, ὡθ. τινα ἐπὶ κεφαλῇν τὰ θηρῶν him headlong down, Plat. Rep. 553 B; (and in Pass. ὠθέσθαι ἐπὶ κ. Hdt. 7. 136); ὡθ. τινα ἐπὶ τραχηλῶν Luc. D. Mort. 27. 1; κάτω οὐ κατὰ περσῶν Eur. Cycl. 448, Plat. Phaedr. 229 C; εἰς λιθοτομίας Dem. 1252. 9:—often of weapons, ὡθ. ξίφος διὰ τινος to thrust it through him, Hdt. 3. 78; ἐς σφάγας τινος Eur. Or. 291; στήθεον διὰ μέσων αὐχένος Id. Phoen. 1458; φάσγανον δ' ἥπατος Id. Med. 379; ξίφος πρὸς ἥπαρ Id. Hel. 983; δακρυὶ κώπην ἔσω βλεφάρων Id. Cycl. 485, cf. 636, 652; (this usage not in Hom., who says reversely, ἐκ μύρου δόρυ ὡσε forced it, i. e. pulled it, from the thigh, Ib. 5. 594); ὡσαι τὴν θύραν τὰ force the door, Ar. Vesp. 152, Lysias 94. 7; πύλας Eur. Or. 1562:—sometimes of other than human force, as of a stream, ὡσε δὲ νέκυρος Ib. 21. 235, cf. 241; of the wind, Νότος μέγα κύμα .. ποτὶ ρίον ὠθεῖ Od. 3. 295; [ὃ ποταμὸς] ὠθεῖ κύμα Metagen. Θουρ. 1. 3; ὡθ. κολλόμενα Ar. Eq. 692; and so (metaph.), ὡθ. ἑτέρα τὰν ἑτέραν κλύει ὠθεῖται Alcae. 41.

2. to push or force back in battle, Ib. 8. 336, 13. 193, etc.; ἀνδρας ποτὶ ἄστυ Ib. 16. 45; v. infir. II. 3. to thrust out, banish, ὡθ. ἀπαντας τὸν ἀσέβην Soph. O. T. 1382; ὡθ. τινα ἔξω δόμων τε καὶ πατρὸς Aesch. Pr. 665; ἀπ' οἴκου Soph. O. T. 241; ἐκ δόμων Eur. Andr. 344; ὡθ. τινα ἔξω Soph. Fr. 517. 7; τινα φυγάδα Plat. Rep. 560 D; τινα ἀπὸ σπονδῶν, ἀπὸ τῶν ἱερῶν Eur. Bacch. 46, Aeschin. 39. 31; so, ὡθ. τινα ἔθαπτον Soph. Aj. 1307.

4. metaph., ὡθ. τὰ πρήγματα to push matters on, hurry them, Hdt. 3. 81; ὡθ. τινα ἐπὶ τὰ ἀπολαύματα Arist. Virt. et Vit. 3. 2. 5. absol., ὡσα παρὲς pushed off from land, Od. 9. 488, cf. Eur. Tro. 356, Xen. Hell. 7. 4. 31:—τὸ ὠδῶν an impulse, motive, Plat. Crat. 401 D. II. Med., mostly in aor. to thrust or push from oneself, push or force back, esp. in battle, freq. in Ib., ὅφρα τάχιστα ὡσαι Ἀργεῖους 5. 691; τείχεος ἀπ' ὡσασθαι 12. 420; ὡσασθαι ποτὶ Ἴλιον, ποτὶ ἄστυ 8. 295, 16. 655; so in Hdt. and Att. Prose, ὡσασθαι τὴν ἵππον Hdt. 9. 25, cf. 3. 72, 6. 37; ὡσασθαι τινὰ κατὰ βραχὺ Thuc. 4. 96; ὡσάμενων τὸ ἐνάντων κέρας Id. 6. 70, etc.; once in Trag., Eur. 1. T. 326:—of a horse, to get rid of its driver, Theogn. 260. 2. in pass. sense, to push, press forward, (perhaps τοὺς ἐναντίους or the like should be supplied), Thuc. 4. 11, 35, 96, and often in Plut.

III. Pass. to be thrust, pushed or forced, to rush or fall violently (like ὠθεῖν ἐαυτὸν), ἐπὶ κεφαλῇν Hdt. (v. supr. 1. 1); πρὸς βίαν Eur. Hec. 406; βία Id. Med. 335, etc. 2. to force one's way, ὠθεῖσθαι ἐπὶ τὸ πρὸσθεν Xen. Hell. 7. 1. 31, cf. An. 5. 2, 18; ὠθεῖσθαι ὁμας πρὸς τὴν πλῆγην Plat. Euthyd. 294 D; ὡθ. τινα εἰς χεῖρας Plut. Thes. 5; to crowd on, throng, like ὠρίζομαι, Xen. Cyr. 3. 64; ὡθ. ὡσπερ ὕες Theocr. 15. 73, cf. Arist. H. A. 6. 18, 17:—to burst forth, ἰδρῶς Hipp. Aph. 1261.

ὠθησις, εὼς, ἡ: ὠθισμός, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 90:—ὠθημα, τό, Pisid. ὠθίζω, fut. ἴσω, = ὠθεῖν, to thrust, push or push on, Themist. 304 A, Joseph.

II. Pass., like ὠρίζομαι, to push against one another, justle, struggle, Luc. Pisc. 42; ἐπὶ τὴν προεδρίαν, πρὸς τὸ ἀδύνατον Aristid. 2. 95, 1. 388:—metaph. to wrangle, Lat. altercari, Hdt. 3. 76; cf. ὠθισμός.

2. to rush, πρὸς τὸ ξίφος Greg. Naz.

ὠθισμός, ὁ, a thrusting, pushing, ὡθ. ἀσπίδων of shield against shield, Thuc. 4. 96. II. (from Pass.) a justling, struggling, of combatants in a mêlée, Περασάν τε καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων ὡθ. ἐγένετο πολλός Hdt. 7. 225; ἀπικέσθαι ἐς ὡθ. to come to close quarters, Id. 9. 62; ὡθ. ἀμφοῖν τὰ θυρετρα Xen. An. 5. 2, 17; ὡθ. περὶ τὰς πύλας ὡ καὶ πυγμῶς Polyb. 4. 58, 9, cf. Anaxandr. Ὀδ. 1. 7:—metaph., ὠθισμός λόγων a hot dispute, Lat. altercatio, Hdt. S. 78, 9. 26.

ῥῖα, ἡ, v. sub ῥῖα.

ῥῖδας, ὁ, = οὐδός, Hesych.

ῥῖδειον, τό, the *Odeum* or *Music-hall*, a public building at Athens built by Pericles for musical performances (ῥῖδα), having an orchestra, Andoc. 6. 14; and other apparatus of a theatre, Paus. 1. 8. 6., 1. 14. 1; also used as a law-court, Ar. Vesp. 1109 (ubi v. Schol.), Dem. 1362. 24; for philos. disputations, Alex. Ἀσπ. 1, Diog. L. 7. 184, Plut. 2. 605 B; at a pinch, for soldiers' quarters, Xen. Hell. 2. 4. 9 and 24; and as a place for distributing corn, Dem. 918. 9: it seems to have been circular, with a peaked roof, whence the line of Cratin. Θραπ. 1, ὁ σχινοκέφαλος Ζεὺς ὅδ' προσέρχεται ὁ Περικλῆς, τῷδεῖον ἐπὶ τοῦ κρανίου ἔχων, cf. Plut. Pericl. 13, Theophr. Char. 3: it was rebuilt, after having been burnt, by Ariobarzanes, App. Mithr. 28. 2. the name was given to other music-halls, as to that at Athens, built by Herodes Atticus, Paus. 7. 20. 6; at Corinth, Id. 2. 3. 6; at Patrae, 7. 20. 6; at Patara, C. I. 4286; at Rome, built by Hadrian, Dio C. 69. 4; θεατροειδὲς ὠδ. C. I. 4614.

ῥῖετο, v. sub ὄσμαι.

ῥῖζω, (ῥῖον, ῥῖόν) to sit on eggs, brood, Hesych., v. Hemst. Thom. M. 362.

ῥῖξε, ῥῖξαν, v. sub ὀγνυμι.

ῥῖον, τό, = ῥῖον.

ῥῖσχα, ὠρήχισα, two dub. words in Hesych., the former expl. by ῥῖπνυμα, the latter by ὑπνέμοι, ῥῖμοι.

ῥῖκ, Dor. crasis for ὁ ἔκ, Theocr. Epigr. 20.

ῥῖκα, poet. Adv. of ὠκύς, quickly, swiftly, fast, Il. 1. 402., 5. 88, Od. 6. 317, etc.; strengthd., μάλ' ῥῖκα Il. 2. 52, Od. 2. 8, etc.; ῥῖκα μάλ' Il. 17. 190, al. 2. of Time, ῥῖκα δ' ἔπειτα immediately, Od. 17. 329, Il. 18. 527, al.: never in Trag., Pors. Med. 736. (From ὠκύς, as τάχα from ταχύς.)

ῥῖκαλῶς, ἡ, on, = ὠκύς, Hesych.; prob. an Ep. form.

ῥῖκαένιος, on, of ocean, Schol. Aesch. P. 300, Schol. Eur. Hipp. 121, Galen., Eust., etc.; often incorrectly written ῥῖκαένιος.

ῥῖκαένιᾶς, ἄδος, ἡ, Ep. fem. of ῥῖκαένιος, Nonn. D. 32. 53.

ῥῖκαένης, ὁ, an old name of the Nile, acc. to Diod. 1. 19;—in 1. 12, interpreted προφή μήτηρ.

ῥῖκαένιν [ῖ], ἡ, a daughter of Ocean, an Ocean-nymph, Hes. Th. 364, 389, etc. (Formed like ῥῖκαένιος, as Νηρηΐνη from Νηρεὺς.)

ῥῖκαένιος, v. sub ῥῖκαένιος.

ῥῖκαένις, ἴδος, ἡ, = ῥῖκαένις II, αἰραι Pind. O. 2. 129.

ῥῖκαένις, ἴδος, ἡ, daughter of Ocean, cf. Virg. G. 4. 341. II. of or from the ocean, Σούλη Anth. P. 4. 3, 54; ῥῖκα θάλασσα = ῥῖκαένιος II, Dion. H. 1. 3. 2. ἡ ῥῖκα (sub. γῆ) the shore of ocean, Strab. 35.

ῥῖκαένονδε, Adv. to Ocean, h. Hom. Merc. 68, h. Hom. 31. 16.

ῥῖκαένιος, οὐ, ὁ, Oceanus, son of Uranus and Gaia, Hes. Th. 133: wedded to Tethys, sire of Thetis, Il. 14. 302., 18. 398; and of all the Oceanids, Hes. Th. 337 sq., Aesch. P. 140:—he is god of the great primeval water, and source of all smaller waters, Il. 21. 196, Hes. Th. 337, 368; indeed, in Il. 14. 201, 302 he is even called θεὸν γένεσις, and in 246, ὅσπερ γένεσις πάντεσι τέτυκται. Homer's Oceanus is a great river which compasses the earth's disc, returning into itself, ἀψόρροος Il. 18. 399, Od. 20. 65; hence represented as encircling the shield of Achilles, Il. 18. 607, cf. Hes. Sc. 314, Aesch. P. 141, Hdt. 2. 21, 23., 4. 36; he therefore not only gives him the river-epithets, ἀκαλαρείτης, βαθυρρῖος, βαθυρρῖτης, and speaks of ῥῖος ῥῖκαένιο, ῥῖα ῥῖκα, (so, ῥῖκα παγαί Pind. Fr. 6; παῖ κρηπῶν.. ῥῖκαένιο Soph. Fr. 256), but calls him outright ῥῖκα ποταμός, Milton's 'Ocean-stream,' Il. 14. 245., 20. 7; a notion which is criticised by Hdt. 2. 23., 4. 8, and Strab. 4 sq.; but it remained in later myths, as is plain from Oceanus retaining the attributes of a river-god, such as ταυρόκρανος (Enr. Or. 1377), and the mode in which he is represented in works of art.—Hes. places his origin in the far West, Th. 275, Op. 171; and so Homer represents the house of Hades as lying in the West beyond the Ocean, Od. 10. 509 sqq., 24. 12, cf. 4. 568., 11. 157, Il. 14. 301. II. in later times, Ocean remained as the name of the great Outward Sea, opp. to the Inward or Mediterranean (θάλασσα, πόντος), Hdt. 11. c., Pind. P. 4. 45, 446; esp. the Atlantic, Arist. Mund. 3, 8; its diff. parts were distinguished, ὁ βόρειος, ὁ ἰσπεριος, ὁ κατὰ μεσημβρίαν Plut. Mar. 11, Anton. 61, Diod. 17. 96; Bzetanικός, Γερμανικός, Καντάβριος, etc., Ptol., etc.; v. Tzschuck. ad Pompon. M. 3. 1, p. 54.

III. metaph., ῥῖκα χρημάτων an ocean of wealth, Jo. Lyd. de Mag. 3. 62.

ῥῖκῶς, Adv. of ὠκύς, first in Pind.

ῥῖκῆς, εσσα, εν, later poet. form of ὠκύς, Anth. P. 6. 205.

ῥῖκίμος, ἡ, on, made of ὠκίμον, Diosc. 1. 67.

ῥῖκμο-ειδής, ἑ, like ὠκίμον, ῥῖκ. ὁδωδ Nic. Al. 280. II.

ῥῖκμοειδὲς, τό, a plant, Saponaria ocimoides or Silene Gallica, Diosc. 4. 28.

ῥῖκμον, τό, an aromatic plant, basil, Lat. ocimum, Strattis Incert. 1. 5, Eubul. Κέρκωπ. 1. 2, Diosc. 2. 171, Plin., Galen., etc.:—but the ῥῖκμον of Theophr. is a shrub, cf. Schneid. in Ind. Theophr.

ῥῖκνιον, τό, an herb for fodder, perhaps a kind of clover, Lat. ocimum, Cato R. R. 27, Varro R. R. 1. 31, Plin. 17. 35, 21.

ῥῖκῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, = ἐνώτιον, an earring, Hesych.

ῥῖκιστος, ὠκίαν, irreg. Sup. and Comp. of ὠκύς.

ῥῖκτερίσση, late form of aor. I of οἰκτεῖν.

ῥῖκῖ-ἄλος, on, (ἄλς) sea-swift, speeding o'er the sea, epith. of a ship, Il. 15. 705, Od. 12. 182., 15. 472, Soph. Aj. 710, Mosch. 2. 60:—later, generally, like ὠκύς, swift, violent, ῥῖκῖ ὁπ. II. 2. 535.

ῥῖκῖ-βίας, on, ὁ, quick in fight, prob. 1. Anth. P. 15. 27, cf. Hesych.

ῥῖκῖ-βόλος, on, quick-shooting, quick-striking, of the bow, Soph. Ph.

710; of arrows, Anth. P. 6. 118; of the hand, Anth. Plan. 195; of an eagle, Arist. H. A. 9. 32, 2.

ῥῖκῖ-γένεθλος, on, quickly born or gendered, Jo. Gaz.

ῥῖκῖ-γλωσσος, on, quick of tongue, Eust. ad Io. Damasc. § 6.

ῥῖκῖ-δῆκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, sharp-biting, ῥῖνῃ Anth. P. 6. 92.

ῥῖκῖ-δίδακτος, on, quickly taught, ῥῖττακος Anth. P. 9. 562.

ῥῖκῖ-δίνητος, Dor. -ἄτος, on, quick-whirling, ἄμλλαι Pind. I. 5 (4). 7.

ῥῖκῖ-δρόμας, on, ὁ, = ὠκυδρόμος, Anth. P. append. 389.

ῥῖκῖ-δρομέω, to run swiftly, Philo 1. 560; πρὸς τι Ib. 459.

ῥῖκῖ-δρομος, on, swift-running, ἀλλαι Eur. Bacch. 871; σκύλακες Arion in Bgk. Lyr. p. 567; Ἐρίνυες Orph. H. 68. 9:—Sup. -ῥῖκῖ-ῥῖτος often in Philo.

ῥῖκῖ-επίης, ἑς, gen. ἑός, quick-speaking, Ἀπόλλων Anth. P. 9. 525.

ῥῖκῖ-θοος, α, on, swift-running, ὠκυθῶαι Νύμφαι Eur. Supp. 993. II.

ῥῖκῖ-τρώγων, τριπέτλων Call. Dian. 165, cf. Hesych.

ῥῖκῖ-λόχεια, ἡ, giving a quick birth, of Artemis, Orph. H. 1. 4, etc.

ῥῖκῖ-μάχος, on, quick to fight, Anth. P. 6. 132.

ῥῖκῖ-μοιρος, on, = ὠκυμορος, Epigr. Gr. 246. 1.

ῥῖκῖ-μολος, on, quick-going, Suid.

ῥῖκῖ-μορος, on, quickly-dying, dying early, of Achilles, Il. 1. 417., 18.

95, 458; ὠκυμωράτος ἄλλων 1. 505; of the suitors, Od. 1. 266, al.; in Epitaphs, Epigr. Gr. 527, 540, al.; of flowers, Philostr. Ep. 4. II.

act. bringing a quick or early death, ἰοί Il. 15. 441, Od. 22. 75; φαρμάκων δυνάμεις Plut. Anton. 71; κώνειον ὠκυμωράτων Id. Dio 58.

ῥῖκῖ-νοος, on, quickly marking, Opp. C. 1. 37.

ῥῖκῖ-νώω, = ὀξύνω, Hesych.

ῥῖκῖ-πιδίλος, on, with swift sandals, swift-footed, Nonn. D. 8. 220.

ῥῖκῖ-πέτης, on, ὁ, swift-flying, swift-running, ἵπποι Il. 8. 42., 13. 24; ἱρῆς Hes. Op. 210; metaph., ῥῖκῖ μορος Soph. Tr. 1042.—We have also the fem. forms ῥῖκῖ-πῖτης, as name of a Harpy, Hes. Th. 267; and ὠκυ-πῖται χελιδόν, Marcell. Sid. de Pisc. 17.

ῥῖκῖ-πιδῶν, on, quick-wandering, ῥῖκῖ πτερύγων ῥῖκαῖς Eur. Fr. 597.

ῥῖκῖ-πλος, on, quick-sailing, Hesych., Suid.

ῥῖκῖ-ποδῖα, to be swift of foot, Caesarius.

ῥῖκῖ-πόδης, on, ὁ, poet. for ὠκύπους, Anth. P. 5. 223., 9. 371.

ῥῖκῖ-ποινος, on, quickly-avenged, παρβασία Aesch. Theb. 743.

ῥῖκῖ-πομπος, on, quick-sending, conveying rapidly, ναὺς Eur. I. T. 1137; πλάται Ib. 1427.

ῥῖκῖ-πορεύω, to move quickly, Strab. 353; of a ship, C. I. 4944. 3.

ῥῖκῖ-πορος, on, quick-going, in Hom. always epith. of ships, Il. 1. 421,

488, al.; so, ὠκυπόρ Anth. P. 5. 86; of streams, swift-flowing, πύρρῃ μὲν ἀχέων Aesch. Ag. 1558; ῥῖκαῖς κυμάτων Pind. P. 4. 345.

ῥῖκῖ-πος, on, rare poet. collat. form of sq., Anth. P. 9. 525.

ῥῖκῖ-πους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό: acc. masc. ὠκύπους Eur. Hel. 243; Ep. dat. pl. -πόδεσσι Il. 2. 383, etc.:—swift-footed, like πῖδας ὠκύς, in Hom.

always epith. of horses; of the hare, Hes. Sc. 302; ἔλαφοι Soph. O. C. 1094; ἱππικῶν.. ὠκύπους ἀγών Id. El. 699; κύνες Eur. Hipp. 1128; of Hermes, Id. Hel. 243.

ῥῖκῖ-πτερος, on, swift-winged, ἱρῆς Il. 13. 62; metaph. of ships (πτερά being the sails), Aesch. Supp. 734. II. ὠκυπτερά, τά, the long

quill-feathers in a wing, Ar. Av. 803, Ar. Rh. 2. 1255, Babrius 100. 4, cf. Strattis Maked. 7, Plut. C. Gracch. 1.

ῥῖκῖ-ρέεθρος, on, = ὠκυρρεος, Nonn. D. 26. 362.

ῥῖκῖ-ρόης, Dor. -ρός, ὁ, = sq., Eur. Bacch. 569, Anth. P. 9. 219.

ῥῖκῖ-ροος, on, poet. Adj. swift-flowing, ποταμός Il. 5. 598., 7. 133:—fem. ῥῖκῖ-ρή, ἡ, an Oceanid, h. Hom. Cer. 420, Hes. Th. 360.

ῥῖκῖς [ῖ], ὠκεία, ὠκύ, gen. ἑός, εἰας, ἑός: Ep. and Ion. fem. ὠκείᾱ, as

always in Il., cf. Hes. Th. 780; in Od., only in 12. 374, of Lampetié; fem. pl. ὠκείαι Od. 7. 36; Ep. gen. ὠκείων Od. 9. 101, Il. 4. 500, etc.;

fem. ὠκύς Il. Gaz. 1. 240. Quick, swift, fleet, opp. to βραδύς, Od. 8. 329, 331; mostly of persons, often with πῖδας added, and then specially

of Achilles, Il. 1. 58, 84, etc.; but also ὠκύς Ἀχ., without πῖδας, 21.

211., 22. 188; so, πῖδας ὠκεία, of Iris, 2. 786, al.; or ὠκεία alone, 23.

198; of animals, ἱρῆς 15. 238, al.; ἵπποι 8. 88, etc.; ἔλαφοι Od. 6.

104, etc.; also of things, esp. of ships (cf. ὠκυπόρος), 8. 197, Od. 7. 36;

of arrows, Il. 5. 106, 112, etc.:—so in other Poets, as Pind. P. 1. 11, N. 3.

140, Soph. Ant. 1200, Eur. Andr. 106, Bacch. 452, etc.:—also, ὠκύ

νόημα h. Merc. 43, cf. Od. 7. 36; θνατῶν φρένες γλυκεράται Pind. P. 4.

247; πράξις, γάμος Ib. 9. 119, 200; ὠκεία χάριτες γλυκεράται Anth.

P. 10. 30:—τό ὠκύ, quickness, sharpness, Eur. Fr. 1019. 2. = ὀξύς,

sharp, ἥλιος Minn. 11, Anth. P. 7. 466; ἀοιδαί Ar. Rh. 4. 42;

ἠκιστος τῇ ἀκοῇ Ael. N. A. 6. 63. II. Adv. -ῥῖκῖ, Pind. P. 3.

105, N. 10. 120, Luc. Salt. 19; but in form ὠκα, formed like τάχα,

very often in Hom. III. degrees of Comparison, regul. ὠκυ-

τερος, ὠκυτάτος Od. 8. 331: irreg. Sup., ὠκιστος πετηνῶν Il. 15. 238.,

21. 253; ὠκιστος ὄλεθρος 22. 325; καυρός Aesch. Theb. 65; Adv.

ὠκιστα Od. 22. 77, 133.—The word is mostly Ep., being used only

once by Aesch. and once by Soph., but more often in Eur.; also in late

Prose, as Arctae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 3, Ael. l. c., Luc. Hermot. 77. (V. ὀξύς

sub fin.)

ῥῖκῖ-σημος, on, (σῆμα) quickly observed, Hesych.

ῥῖκῖ-σκοπος, on, quick-aiming, Ἀπόλλων Anth. P. 9. 525.

ῥῖκῖ-της, ἡ, ἡ, quickness, swiftiness, fleetness, speed, Pind. P. 11. 75,

Eur. Bacch. 1090; also in Plat. Ax. 364 C, Arr., etc.

ῥῖκῖ-τόκος, on, promoting a quick birth, Diosc. 4. 14., 5. 173. II.

ῥῖκῖ-τόκιον (sc. φάρμακον), τό, a medicine for this purpose, Hipp. 623.

15., 681. 25, Ar. Thesm. 504, Theophr. H. P. 9. 9, 3:—in Ar. the Rav.

Ms., and in Theophr. the Med. Ms., give ὠκυτόκει, ὠκυτοκείον, cf.

Arcaid. 121.

ῥῖκῖ-τόκος, on, causing quick and easy birth, of Artemis, Timoth. (Fr.

2) ap. Plut. 2. 282 C. 2. of a river, ὠκ. πείδων ἐνὶ νήσσοις *with quickening, fertilising power*, Soph. O. C. 689. II. προπαροχ. ὠκύτοκος, ov. pass. *quickly born or produced*, as some take it in Soph. l. c., but v. Ellendt. and Dind. 2. ὠκύτοκον, τό, *quick birth, easy delivery*, Hdt. 4. 35.

ὠκυ-φόνος, ov, *quickly fatal*, of diseases, Aretae. Caus. M. Ac. 2. 3.

ὠλαξ, ακος, ἡ, Dor. for αὐλαξ, v. also ὠλξ.

ὠλαφον, crasis for ὠ ἑλάφον, Ar. Thesm. 1172; and ὠλαφος for ὠ ἑλάφος, Theocr. 1. 135.

ὠλεκράνιζω, to thrust with the elbow, Comic. Anon. 316; but the true form is ὠλεκρ., v. Meineke l. c.

ὠλέκρανον, τό, properly ὠλενόκρανον, = ὠλένης κράνιον, the head or point of the elbow, Arist. H. A. 1. 15, 3. al.; Hipp. uses the word ἄγκυον for ὠλέκρανον, acc. to Galen.; but the latter appears in Hipp. Epidem. 7. p. 1226 G:—in Ar. Pax 443 the form ὠλέκρανον is required by the metre; and this is recognised by the Schol. as the true Att. form, cf. Phryn. A. B. 56, Phot., etc.

ὠλένη, ἡ, the elbow, or rather the arm from the elbow downwards, Lat. ulna (cf. ὤμος l. 1), h. Hom. Merc. 388, Aesch. Pr. 60, Soph. Tr. 926, etc.; ὠλένας περιβάλλειν Ar. Ran. 1322; ὠλένας or ἐν ὠλ. φέρειν H. F. 1381, Bacch. 1238; ἐν ὠλένῃ μεταίρειν I. T. 1158; ὠλένας λαβεῖν Bacch. 1125; ἀπ' ὠλένης βαλεῖν Phoen. 1375; ὠλένην ὀρέξει Med. 902; περὶ ὠλένας δέρα βάλλειν Phoen. 165, cf. 307, 311; εἰς ὠλένας τυτὸς δοῦναι τι Tro. 1142; ὠλ. ἄκραι the hands, I. T. 283; ἴσας δέ μοι ψήφους διπρήσθησας Παλλὰς ὠλένῃ *with the hand*, lb. 966—also in later Prose.

II. an armful, bundle, like ἀγκάλῃς, Math. Vett. 88, Hesych. (Lat. ulna, O. H. G. elin-a (cubitus); Goth. alein-a, O. Norse öln-bogi, A. S. el-bogi, etc.:—cf. *Ἠλενος.)

ὠλένιος, α, ov, in the elbow or arm, αἶψ ὠλ. the star Capella in the elbow of Auriga, Arat. 164, v. Schol.

ὠλένις, ἴδος, ἡ, = ὠλένη II or ἀγκάλῃς, Poll. 10. 170.

ὠλενίτης, ov, ὁ, of the arm, Lyc. 135.

*Ἠλενος, ἡ, Olenos, a city of Achaia, II.; prob. named from its lying in the bend (ὠλένη) of a hill, like the Germ. Ellenbogen (elbow).

ὠλεσί-βωλος, ov, *clod-crushing*, σφύρα Anth. P. 6. 104, 297.

ὠλεσί-θύμος, ov, *soul-destroying*, Paul. S. Euphr. 149.

ὠλεσί-καρπος, ov, *losing its fruit*, Lat. frugiferda, ἰτέα ὠλ., because they shed their fruits before ripening, Od. 10. 510, cf. Theophr. H. P. 3. 1, 3; ἐρινέος Id. C. P. 2. 9, 14.—metaph., ὠλ. τύπανον the kettle-drum in the mysteries of Cybele, because the priests who beat it were eunuchs, Opp. C. 3. 283.

ὠλεσί-οικος, ov, *destroying the house*, τὰν ὠλ. θεόν (sc. Ἐρινύν) Aesch. Theb. 720;—and this should be read for ὠλεσ-, in Liban. 4. 143, cf. Lob. Phryn. 701. II. squandering one's substance, A. B. 318, Hesych.

ὠλεσις, εως, ἡ, *destruction*, Byz.

ὠλεσί-τεκνος, ov, *child-murdering*, Nonn. D. 44. 91.

ὠλήν, ἔνος, ὁ, rare collat. form of ὠλένη, Suid.

ὠλίγγη, ἡ, is interpr. in E. M. 821, A. B. 318,

1. a small piece or fraction. 2. a disposition to doze. 3. a wrinkle. The last sense is given by Poll. 2. 67 (where οὐλίγγας is written, with vv. ll. ἐλιγγας, ὠριγγας). Hesych. cites ὠλιγγία in all three senses, also ὠλιγγιάω = νυστάζω, and ὠλιγγίος, α, ov, = ὀλιγος.

ὠλισθησθα, ὠλισθον, v. sub ὀλισθαίνω.

ὠλιτήμερος, ov, in Hesych., should be ὠλ-, crasis for ὁ ἀλιτ-ήμερος.

ὠλλος, ὠλλοι, Ion. crasis for ὁ ἄλλος, ὁ ἄλλοι, Hdt.

ὠλξ, ἡ, syncope for ὠλαξ, αὐλαξ, a furrow, only in acc. ὠλκα, ὠλκας, II. 13. 707, Od. 18. 375, Mosch. 2. 81, Ap. Rh. 3. 1054, 1333. (The word has the digamma, κατὰ Φῶλκα II. l. c.:—for the accent, v. Theognost. Can. 132; ὠλξ in Orion and Arcad. seems to be wrong.)

ὠλος, ἡ, = ὠλένη, Hesych.

*ὠλύιος or *ὠλύγος, cited as the Radical of διαλύγος, Hesych. ὠμάδιος, ὁ, as epith. of Dionysus, = ὠμηστής, because he had human sacrifices at Chios and Tenedos, Orph. H. 29. 5, Euphr. ap. Porph. Abst. 2. 55.

ὠμάδεις, ὠμάδον, Adv. on the shoulder, on the shoulders, Hesych.:—Adj. ὠμάδιος, α, ov, Id.

ὠμ-αλθής, ες, (ὠμός, ἄλθω):—ἐλακος ὠμ. a wound scarred over too soon, without healing properly, Hesych.

ὠμ-αμπέλινος, ἡ, ov, of the colour of the fresh vine-leaf, opp. to ξηραμπέλινος, Arr. Peripl. 37.

ὠμ-αχθής, ες, heavy to the shoulders, Anth. P. 6. 104.

ὠμῖτροι, = ὠμνητοί, Hesych.

ὠμήλυσσις, εως, ἡ, for ὠμή λύσις (raw solution), i. e. bruised meal of raw corn, esp. barley or wheat (hence with κριθίνῃ or πυρίνῃ added), used chiefly for poultices, Hipp. 471. 19, 570. 4, etc., Galen., etc.; written divisim, μετὰ ὠμῆς λύσεως Diosc. 3. 29, Geop., etc.

ὠμηστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = sq., Opp. H. 5. 324.

ὠμηστής, οὔ, ὁ, (ὠμός, ἐσθίω) *eating raw flesh*, αἰωνοί II. 11. 454; κύ- ves 22. 67, Soph. Ant. 697; ἰχθύες II. 24. 82; Κέρβερος Hes. Th. 311; λέων Orac. ap. Hdt. 5. 92, 2, Aesch. Ag. 827 (hence ὠμηστής absol. for λέων, Anth. P. 6. 237); αἰετός Ap. Rh. 2. 1259; also with a fem., *Ἐχιδνα ὠμηστής Hes. Th. 300; as epith. of Dionysus, = ὠμάδιος, Anth. P. 9. 524, Plut. 2. 462 B:—as a mark of savageness, brutality, ὠμ. καὶ ἀπιστος ἀνὴρ II. 24. 207, cf. Plut. Anton. 24.—Cf. ὠμοβόρος, ὠμοβρώς, ἀπιστογός.

(Aristarch. wrote ὠμηστής, like ἀθλητής, ὄρχηστής; Tyrannio ὠμηστής, like κομήτης, Schol. II. 22. 67.)

ὠμία, ἡ, (ὠμος) the shoulder, i. e. (apparently) the side or angle, of a building, LXX (3 Regg. 6. 8., 7. 2, 30, al.).

ὠμίατα, ἡ, prob. the deltoid muscle, Arist. II. A. 3. 5, 4, Galen. 18. 1. 356.

ὠμίας, ov, ὁ, a broad-shouldered person, Poll. 3. 149, Hesych.

ὠμιάσις, εως, ἡ, = ὠμία, ὠμος, Philo 1. 92, 471.

ὠμίδιος, α, ov, cited as the radical of ἐπωμίδιος, Theognost. Can. 54.

ὠμίζομαι, Med. to take on one's shoulders, Suid.

ὠμίλλα, ἡ, a circle (used in a game), into which the players tried to throw counters, so as to make them remain within the circle, the game itself being called εἰς ὠμίλλαν (Poll. 9. 102), εἰς ὠμ. ἀριστήσομεν Eupol. Taf. 1; εἰσεμ' εἰς ὠμ. Id. Xpso. 7.

ὠμιον, Dim. of ὠμος, Anth. P. 11. 157.

ὠμοστής, οὔ, ὁ, (ὠμίζομαι) a porter, Hdn. Epim. 100.

ὠμο-βάρβαρος, ov, *savagely barbarous*, Byz.

ὠμο-βόειος, Ion. -βέος, or ὠμοβόινος, α, ov, of raw, untanned ox-hide, ὠμοβοεῖαν δερμάτων Hdt. 3. 9; ἀσπίδας ὠμοβοείνας (one Ms. -βοείας) Id. 7. 76, 79; γέρεα δασεῖων βοῶν ὠμοβόεια (v. l. -βόεινα) Xen. An. 4. 7, 22; δερμάτων ὠμοβοείων (v. l. -βοείων) Ibid. 26; σάλπγιγιν ὠμοβοείας lb. 7. 3, 16:—ἡ ὠμοβόη (sc. δορά) α raw ox-hide, (cf. λεον-τή, etc.), Hdt. 3. 9., 4. 65. In later writers the form -βόινος prevailed, Strab. 704, Diod. 3. 8, etc.: an acc. pl. ὠμοβοεῖς in Anth. P. 6. 21, is formed by a false analogy, as if from ὠμοβοεῖς.

II. in Anth. P. 11. 137, occurs a burlesque usage, ὠμοβοεῖον μοι παραθεῖς τόνον . . . καὶ τρία μοι κεράσας ὠμοβοεῖτερα . . . having set before me a slice of raw beef, and mixed me three cups yet more raw than beef.

ὠμοβορεύς, εως, ὁ, = ὠμοβόρος, Nic. Th. 739.

ὠμοβορέω, to eat or devour raw, Nicet. Ann. p. 200, in Pass.

ὠμοβορία, ἡ, an eating of raw flesh, Tatian. Or. ad Graec. 2.

ὠμο-βόρος, ov, = sq., Ap. Rh. 1. 636, Ael. N. A. 15. 11, Philo 1. 670;

βλέπειν ὠμοβόρον Alciphro 3. 21.

ὠμο-βρώς, ὠτος, ὁ, ἡ, eating raw flesh, Eur. Tro. 436, H. F. 887; and prob. ὠμοβρώς should be restored for -βρώτα in Soph. Fr. 153.

ὠμό-βρωτος, ov, eaten raw, Nic. Al. 428.

ὠμο-βύρσιος, ἡ, ov, made of raw leather, ἀσπίδες Strab. 776; σάκη Schol. II. 5. 453:—also ὠμόβυρσος, ov, Plut. Crass. 25:—ὠμοβύρσια, in E. M. 558. 42 and Zonar., is prob. corrupt, since the glosses are evidently taken from the Schol. l. c.

ὠμο-γέρον, onτος, ὁ, ἡ, a fresh, active old man, II. 23. 791, Megasth. ap. Arr. Ind. 9. 7 (Fr. 23 Müller), Anth. P. 7. 3631, Galen. 6. 379:—cf. Virgil's *cruda viridisque senectus*.

II. one untimely old, only in Gramm., and due to a wrong interpr. of the Ep. ὠμὸν γῆρας (v. ὠμός II. 3):—but so as Adj., βόστρυχος ὠμ. Anth. P. 5. 264.

ὠμό-γρανυς, ἡ, fem. of foreg., Menand. Incert. 387; v. Addend. 5. 109.

ὠμο-δάκτυος, ov, = ὠμοσπαράκτος, poet. word in Hesych.

ὠμο-δάκτῃς, ες, fiercely gnawing, ἱμερος Aesch. Theb. 692.

Ὠμοδύμιος, ὁ, Fierce Conqueror, alleg. name of a demon, Ep. Hom. 14.

ὠμο-δέφητος, ov, raw-tanned, Ctes. (?) ap. Suid. s. v. Σεύραμος.

ὠμό-δροπος, ov, plucked unripe, νόμμα ὠμ., properly, the right of plucking the fresh fruit, metaph. for the rights of the marriage-bed, the husband's rights, Aesch. Theb. 333.

ὠμο-θετέω, in sacrificing, to place the raw pieces duly on the altar (v. sub μῆρια), II. 1. 461., 2. 424, Od. 3. 458; also in Med., ὠμοθετεῖτο, πάντοθεν ἀρχόμενος μελέων, ἐς πῖονα δημόν Od. 14. 427 later, generally, to offer a sacrifice, to sacrifice, ἀρνείον Ap. Rh. 3. 1033. (From ὠμός, raw. Eust. however says that some derived it from ὠμος a shoulder, and explained it accordingly.)

ὠμό-θριξ, τρήχος, ὁ, ἡ, with rough, wild hair, Lyc. 340.

ὠμό-θύμος, ov, savage-hearted, Soph. Aj. 885, Philo 2. 15, etc.

ὠμοί, also written ὠμοι; v. sub ὠ.

ὠμ-οἰδής, ov, ὁ, (οἰδῶ) with swollen or high shoulders, Eust. 1684. 28, ὠμο-κλείς, ἡ, (ὠμός) in Tetzet. as synon. for the words κληῖδα παρ' ὠμον in II. 5. 146.

ὠμο-κοτύλη, ἡ, the shoulder-joint, also called ἐντύπωσις, Poll. 2. 137.

ὠμο-κρῆτης, ες, gen. εἰς, (ὠμός) of rude untamed might, of Ajax, Soph. Aj. 205; so, ὠμοῖς ἐν νόμοις πατρός lb. 548.—Others, not so well, translate it strong-shouldered, comparing II. 3. 227.

ὠμο-κυδία, to be proud of broad-shoulders, A. B. 318, E. M. S22. 32.

ὠμό-λινον, τό, raw flax, Lat. crudum linum, which is stronger in the threads than the dressed flax, Aesch. Fr. 189, cf. Salmas. in Solin. p. 538: used for lint, Hipp. 482. 53., 544. 55, al.

II. linen made thereof, a coarse linen cloth or towel, Cratin. Ἀρχύλ. 8 (ubi v. Meineke), Plut. 2. 509 A.

ὠμό-λινος, ov, made of raw flax, Hipp. 659. 20.

ὠμο-λογημένος, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ὠμολογῶ, confessedly, without contradiction, Diod. 15. 10, Poll. 6. 208, Hipp. Vct. Med. 10 (in Ion. form ὠμ-).

ὠμό-νους, ουν, = ὠμόθυμος, γυνή Nicet. Eng. 5. 92.

ὠμόομαι, Pass. to be or grow raw, Lat. crudescere, Gloss.

ὠμο-πλάτης [α], ἡ, (ὠμός) the shoulder-blade, mostly in pl. ὠμοπλάται, Lat. scapulae, Hipp. Art. 780, Arist. II. A. 1. 15, 1, al.;—also of animals, as of the horse, Xen. Eq. 1. 7; of the dog, hare, boar, Id. Cyn. 4. 1., 5. 10:—in sing., lb. 10. 16, Eq. 6, 2, Arist. H. A. 2. 1, 14., 3. 2, 12, P. A. 4. 12, 12; σὺν ὠμοπλάτῃ μέγαν ὠμον Theocr. 26. 22:—a masc. form ὠμοπλάτης occurs in Malal. 138. 21.

ὠμοπλάτο-σκοπία, ἡ, divination by inspection of blade-bones, name of a work by Psellus.

ὠμο-ποιέω, (ὠμός) to act savagely, Origen.

ὠμο-πονία, ἡ, (ὠμός, πόνος) a pain of the shoulder, Medic.

ὠμο-ργός, ov, acting harshly, Hesych., E. M.; ὠμοργής, ες, A. B. 318, ὠμος, ὁ: (v. sub fin.)—the shoulder with the upper arm, Lat. humerus (ὠλένη, ulna, being the lower), ξιφεῖ κληῖδα παρ' ὠμον πληγῇ, ἀπὸ δ' (ὠλένη, ulna, being the lower), ξιφεῖ κληῖδα παρ' ὠμον πληγῇ, ἀπὸ δ'

αὐχένος ὤμον ἐέργαθεν ἡδ' ἀπὸ νώτου ll. 5. 146, cf. 8. 235; μεταφρένῃ ἐν δὴρῳ πῆξεν ὤμον μεσηγνύς 5. 41; τεύχε' ἀπ' ὤμων συλάν 15. 544; ὤμοι στιβαροί, ἰσθμιοί 5. 400., 18. 204; εὐρέες 3. 210; κυρτοί 2. 217; etc.;—ἐπ' ὤμον .. φέρειν Od. lo. 170, Isocr. 392 B, cf. esp. Hdt. 4. 62; ἐπ' ὤμων πατέρ' ἔχεν Soph. Fr. 342; τὰ ὦτα ἐπὶ τῶν ὤμων ἔχεν, v. οὗς I. s. fin.;—ὤμοις φορέειν ll. 19. 11; ὦμοι ἐλείν 15. 474; ὦμοι οὐ ὤμοις ἔχεν 14. 376., 1. 45, al.; ὤμοις οὐ ἐπ' ὤμοις φέρειν Soph. Fr. 404, Tr. 564;—ἔχεν ἀνὰ ὦμον Od. 11. 128., 23. 275; εἰς ὤμων λαβεῖν Eur. I. Tr. 1381; ἐπ' ὤμοις θείναι Id. Bacch. 755; κίων' οὐρανοῦ .. ὤμοις ἐρείδων Aesch. Pr. 350; ὤμοις τοῖς ἑμοῖσι 'by the strength of mine arms,' Hdt. 2. 106; ἀποστρέφειν τὸν ὦ. to dislocate it, Ar. Eq. 264; ὁ δ' ὤμος .. πιέζεται Id. Ran. 30; τὸν ὤμον θλίβομαι Id. Fr. 307;—the pl. curiously for sing., ὤμοις ἀριστοῖσι ἀνακλάσας βέρην Eur. Or. 1471. b. the upper arm is sometimes specified as πρυμνός or νεώτατος ὤμος Od. 17. 462, 504, ll. 15. 341., 17. 310; sometimes it is opp. to χεῖρ (the lower arm), χεῖρες ὤμων .. ἐπαίττονται 23. 628; τοὺς ὤμούς ἀπομαρύντες σὺν τῇσι χερσὶ Hdt. 4. 62; ἀπομαρύντα ἐν τῷ ὦμῳ χεῖρα Id. 2. 121, 5; v. Elmsl. Bacch. 1125. 2. also of animals, as of a horse, Lat. *armus*, ll. 6. 510., 10. 333., 15. 267, cf. Xen. Eq. 8, 6;—of a lion, Hes. Sc. 430; of a dog, Xen. Cyn. 4, 1; of crabs, Batr. 309; of birds, Plut. 2. 983 B; of ants, Geop. 13. 10, 14; cf. *κατωμαδόν*. 3. the shoulder, in a dress, ἐπὶ τῶν ὤμων τῆς ἐπωμίδος LXX (Ex. 28. 12, cf. 25). II. metaph. of the parts below the top or head of anything, esp. of the fork of a vine (cf. ὠμοχάραξ), Geop. 4. 12, 4, etc. (Acc. to Schol. ll. 2. 217 from **oīw*=φέρω; but the μ belongs to the Root, as appears from Lat. *hum-erus*, Goth. *am-sa*.)

ὤμος, ἡ, ὄν: (v. sub fin.):—raw, undressed, Lat. *crudus* (v. Arist. Meteor. 4. 3. 4 sq.): 1. properly of flesh, raw, uncooked, ll. 22. 347, Od. 18. 87, al.; opp. to ἀπαλός, Od. 12. 396; to ἐφθός, Theophr. Fr. 8. 2; ὠμόν καταφαγεῖν τινα or ὠμόν ἐσθιῖν τινός to eat one raw, proverb. of savage cruelty, Xen. An. 4. 8, 14, Hell. 3. 3, 6; so, ὠμόν βεβρώσθαι Πρίαμον ll. 4. 35, cf. Od. 18. 87, etc. 2. of vegetables, *μυκητὰς ὠμούς* .. φαγεῖν Antiph. Παροιμ. 1; κριθὰ Luc. Asi. 17; cf. ὠμύλυστος. 3. of water, crude, opp. to ἀπεφθός, Alex. Πυθαγ. 1. 4. of fruit, uncooked by the sun, unripe, opp. to πέπων, Ar. Eq. 260, cf. Xen. Oec. 19, 19, Arist. Meteor. 4. 3. 4. 5. of metallic ores, unsmelted, Byz.; and of pottery, unbaked, Geop. 10. 21, 1; even of the earth which needs to be exposed to the sun, ὡς ἡ ὠμή αὐτῆς δπτῶτο Xen. Oec. 16, 15; so, κέραμος ὠμός Arist. Meteor. 4. 3. 7, cf. G. A. 2. 6, 19. 6. of food, undigested, Plut. 2. 131 C, 133 D. II. metaph. savage, rude, fierce, cruel, [δεσπότης] ὠμοί τε δούλοις Aesch. Ag. 1045; ὦ. φρόνημα Id. Theb. 536; ὠμῇ ζῆν ὀργή Id. Supp. 187; δαίμονες Soph. O. T. 828; τὰ .. Ἀγαμέμνονος κλύει ὠμά καὶ πάντολμ' Eur. I. A. 913; ὠμός ἐς τινα Id. Hipp. 1264; and so in Prose, ὠμόν τὸ βούλευμα .. ἐργῶσθαι Thuc. 3. 36; οὕτως ὠμὴ στάσις προὐχῶρσεν Ib. 81; ὠμοὶ καὶ ἄνομοι Plat. Legg. 823 E; ὠμὴ ψυχὴ Ib. 718 D; χαλεπὸς καὶ ὠ. Xen. An. 2. 6, 12; τὸν οὕτως ὠμόν, τὸν οὕτως ἀγνώμονα Dem. 546, 2; so, b. neut. pl. ὠμά, as Adv., savagely, ll. 23. 21; but in Prose we have the regul. Adv., ὠμός καὶ ἀπαρτηγῆτος Thuc. 3. 84, cf. Xen. Vect. 6, 6; ὠμός καὶ συστράλιος Isocr. 390 D; ὠ. καὶ πικρὸς Dem. 845, 9; ὠμός ἀποκτείνειν Lys. 155. 33; Supp., ὠμότατα διακείσθαι πρὸς τινα Isocr. 198 E. 2. rude, rough, hardy (v. ὠμοκρατής), Soph. Aj. 548; δηλοῖ τὸ γέννημα ὠμόν ἐξ ὠμοῦ πατρὸς Id. Ant. 471; ὠμότερος συκοφάντης a more coarse, more unmitigated sycophant, Dem. 298. 29;—Adv. rudely, coarsely, παρελθεῖν ὠμός καὶ ἀναίδως Id. 321, 2. 3. (from 1. 4.) ὠμόν γῆρας an unripe, untimely, premature old age, Od. 15. 357, Hes. Op. 703; cf. ὠμογέρων:—ὠμός τόκος an untimely birth, Philostr. 555. (Cf. Skt. *am-as*, *am-as* (*crudus*); Lat. *am-arus*; cf. O. H. G. *am-pher* (*sorrell*).)

ὠμό-σαρκος, ὄν, raw, κρέας Pisid. ὠμό-σitos, ὄν, eating raw meat, of the Sphinx, eating men raw, Aesch. Theb. 541; χηλαῖς ὠμοσίτοις, also of the Sphinx, Eur. Phoen. 1025; σκυλάκες Id. Bacch. 338. II. pass. eaten raw, Lyc. 654.

ὠμο-σπάρaktos [α], ὄν, torn in pieces raw, Ar. Eq. 345.

ὠμο-τάρtychos, ὁ, the flesh of the tunny pickled, and so eaten (without being boiled), Nicost. 'Aβ. 1. 2, Alex. Απγλαυκ. 1. 4; cf. Diosc. 2. 33;—also ὠμοτάρtychon, τό, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 121 B.

ὠμότης, ητος, ἡ, rawness, esp. of unripe fruit, Arist. Meteor. 4. 3, 4, Theophr. Fr. 7. 4. 2. indigestion, crudity, in pl. ὠμότης ἀίσκεται Plut. 2. 661 B, cf. Diosc. 3. 1. II. metaph. savageness, rudeness, fierceness, cruelty, Eur. Ion 477, Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 19, Isocr. 64 A, 227 E, Dem., etc.; ἰσὺν Λαλαῖας καὶ γυναικὸς ὦ. Menand. Monost. 267; ὠμ. κατὰ τινας Luc. Phal. 1. 6; in pl., Id. V. H. 1. 3.

ὠμοτοκία, ἡ, to bring forth untimely, miscarry, LXX (Job 21. 10); ὠμοτοκοῦσα τε .. καὶ νεκρὰ τίκτουσαι Dion. H. 9. 40.

ὠμοτοκία, ἡ, miscarriage, Ptol. ὠμο-τόκος, ὄν, bringing forth untimely offspring, miscarrying, Call. Cer. 55; ὠμ. ὠδὴν untimely, Id. Del. 120;—metaph. of a vine, Anth. P. 9. 561.

ὠμο-τομέω, to cut (imposthumes) raw or before the time, Paul. Aeg. 6. 34;—so verb. Adj. ὠμοτομῆναι, Archig. ap. Galen.

ὠμο-τρίβης, ἑς, gen. ἑός, pressed raw, ὠμ. ἔλαιον oil from unripe olives, preferred for many purposes, Theophr. Odor. 15, Diosc. 1. 29.

ὠμόπνος, ὄν, (ὠμός) with sleep rudely broken, with one's sleep not slept out, ὠμ. ἀνίσταται τινά Eupol. Incert. 8; ὠμ. ἀναπνῆδαν Philostr. 371; ὠμ. βλέφαρον Manass. Chron. 5301.

ὠμοφάγος, to eat raw flesh, Arr. Ind. 28. 1, Porph. Abst. § 13, etc.

ὠμοφάγος, ἡ, an eating of raw flesh, Plut. 2. 417 C, Clem. Al. 11, Eus., etc.

ὠμο-φάγος [α], ὄν, (ὠμός) eating raw flesh, carnivorous, of savage

beasts, λέοντες, θῶες, λύκοι ll. 5. 782., 11. 479., 16. 157; θῆρες h. Ven. 124; of the Centaurs, Theogn. 542; of savage men, Thuc. 3. 94, Porph. Abst. § 13;—τὰ ὠμοφάγα Arist. H. A. 9. 1, 10, cf. P. A. 4. 12, 17;—ὠμ. χάρες (cf. ἀνδρόβρω) Eur. Bacch. 139. Cf. ὠμάδος, ὠμοστῆς. II. rarely proparo. ὠμοφάγος, ὄν, pass. eaten raw, δαίτες ὠμ., of sacrifices offered to Dionysus, Eur. Fr. 475 A. 12.

ὠμοφορέω, to bear on the shoulders, Joseph. A. J. 3. 7, 2, Dion. Alex. ap. Eus. H. E. 7. 22.

ὠμοφόριον, τό, a woman's tippet covering the shoulders, Byz.; ὠμοφόρον in Anna Comn. 1. 346. II. in Eccl. an episcopal tippet, v. Ducang.

ὠμο-φόρος, ὁ, one who bears on the shoulders, Epiphani. 639 D, 643 B, al. ὠμοφροσύνη, ἡ, cruelty of mind, Planud.

ὠμό-φρων, ὄν, ὁ, ἡ, (φρῆν) savage-minded, savage, like ὠμόθυμος, λύκος Aesch. Cho. 421; of persons, Soph. Aj. 931, Tr. 975, Ph. 194, Eur. El. 27, etc.; metaph., ὠ. σίδαρος Aesch. Theb. 730. Adv. ὠμοφρώνως, Id. Pers. 911.

ὠμο-χάραξ [α], ἄκος, ὁ or ἡ, a prop for the forks of vines (v. ὤμος 11), Geop. 5. 22, 4.

ὠμο-χειροῦνητος, ὄν, (ὠμός) operated on before its maturity, of an abscess, Schol. Hipp.

ὠμφύνω, f. l. for ὀμφύνω in Hesych.

ὠν, Ion. and Dor. for ὄν: v. sub ὄν 11.

ὠνα, ὠνάς, poet. and Ion. contr. for ὦ ἀνα, ὦ ἀναξ.

ὠναίος, α, ὄν, (ὠνίημι) profitable, Inscr. in Carapan. Dodoné, pl. 38. 1.

ὠνάτην, ὠνάτο, aor. med. of ὠνομαι, ll.; v. ap. Lob. Phryn. 12. II. also of ὠνίημι, v. sub voc.

ὠνέομαι (v. sub fin.): fut. ἴσονται Eur. Hec. 360, Ar. Ach. 815, Pax 1261, Lysias, etc.;—in Att. it commonly takes the syllabic augment, ἑανοῦμαι Eupol. Mar. 15, Andoc. 17. 28, etc., but ὠνέοτο Hdt. 3. 139, ὠνέοντο 1. 69 (and the Mss. give ὠνοῦμαι in Lys. 108. 36);—aor. I ἑωνῆσθην or ὠνησάμην Hipp. Epist. 1282. 23, Plut., Luc., etc.; but ὠνήσατο in Eupol. Φιλ. 3 is very dub. (for the Att. aor. is ἐπιδράμην), v. Meineke's note and cf. *πρίαμαι:—pf. ἑώνημι in act. sense, Ar. Pl. 7, Lysias 108. 27; but also as pass. (v. infr. II):—aor. in pass. sense (v. infr. II) ἑωνῆσθην. (From the same Root come ὠν-ἡ, ὠν-ος; cf. Skt. *vasn-as* (*pretium*), *vasn-am* (*praemium*); Lat. *ven-um*.)—Dep. To buy, purchase, opp. to πᾶλέω, *πριάσκω*, as Lat. *emere* to *vendere*; but in pres. and impf. (which are the tenses most in use) to offer to buy, deal for, bargain or bid for a thing, ὦρ' ἄλλων ὠνῇ κλήρον Hes. Op. 339; ὠνέσθαι τῶν φορτίων wished to buy some of their wares, began to bargain for them, Hdt. 1. 1; Κροίσος σφι ὠνεομένοισι ἔδωκε gave it them when they offered to buy, Id. 1. 69; τὰς νήσους οὐκ ἠβούλοντο ὠνεομένοισι πᾶλέων Ib. 165, cf. 3. 139., 6. 121; ὕκτω λαβὼς ἄν (sc. ὀβόλους); Answ. εἴπερ ὠνεί τὸν ἑτερον if you are willing to buy the other fish, Alex. Ἀπεργλ. 2. 10, cf. Ἐπίκληρ. 1; ὠνεῖσθαι καὶ πᾶλιν πρὸς ἀλλήλους Plat. Legg. 741 B; ὠν. τι παρά τινας from another, Hdt. 5. 6, Plat. Prot. 313 D, E, Dem. 123. 21; ἀπό τινας Ach. Tat. 5. 17; also c. dat. pers. to buy from .., Ar. Ach. 815, Pax 1261; but, ὠν. ἐκ Κορίνθου to buy goods from Corinth, Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 17; ὠν. ἐξ ἀγορᾶς Id. An. 3. 2, 21;—c. gen. pretii, to buy for so much, Hdt. 5. 6, Eur. Hec. 360, Xen. An. 7. 6, 24; ψυχῆς at the price of life, Heraclit. ap. Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 31; but also c. dat. to buy with .., τάχιστα τοῖσι φιλάστοις ἀνοούμεθα Eur. I. A. 1170;—absol., Xen. Mem. 2. 10, 4, Ages. 1, 18; esp. in partic., ὠνοούμενος ἔξεν τὰ ἐπιτήδεα by purchase, Id. An. 2. 3, 27, cf. 5. 5, 14, etc.; also, ὁ ὠνοούμενος the buyer, purchaser, ὀρῶντος τοῦ ὠνοούμενου Id. Eq. 3, 2, cf. Dem. 309. 15, Plut. Cato Mi. 36; ὁ ὠωνήμενος the owner by purchase (of a slave), Ar. Pl. 7; so, ὁ ὠνῆσάμενος Plut. 2. 242 D; ὁ ὠνησόμενος the intending purchaser, Dinarch. 109. 30;—metaph., χάριτας πονηρὰς ὠν. Eur. Hel. 902; ὅσα ἀνθρώποι ἄλθων ὠν. Xen. Hier. 9, 11; εὐνοῖαν παρά τινας Dion. 164. 13; ψυχῆς τι ὠν. Heraclit. ap. Plut. 2. 457 D; τὰς ψυχὰς ὠν. one's life, Lys. 180. 15;—in Aesch. Supp. 336, Boisson. restores ὠνοίτο. 2. to farm public taxes or tolls, or rather to bid for them, λ' ταλάντων Andoc. 17. 28, Lys. 108. 26 (in part. pf. pass. with trans. sense), Xen. Vect. 4, 19, etc.; ὠν. μέταλλα Dem. 435. 7; cf. ὠνῇ, and Böckh P. E. 2. p. 52. 3. to buy off, avert by giving hush-money, ὠν. τὸ ἀδικεῖσθαι, τὸν κίνδυνον Dem. 96. 7., 990. 17; τὰ ἐκκλήματα Id. 987; τὰ τάλαντα τὸ πλημμέλημα παρά τινας Luc. Hermot. 81; καὶ τὸν σπονδᾶς Plut. Sert. 6, Hdu. 6. 7. 4. ὠν. τινα to buy a person, of one who bribes, Dem. 309. 15; ὠνέται καὶ διαφθείρει τινά Id. 122. 21, cf. Plut. Philop. 15, 322.

II. sometimes used as Pass.:—rarely in pres. and impf., as ὠνοούμενα τε καὶ πιπρασόμενα Plat. Phaedo 69 B; ἑανοῦμαι Xen. Eq. 8. 2;—not seldom in pf. part. ὠωνήμενος, Plat. Rep. 563 B, Lysias 165. 16 (ubi v. Markl.), Isae. 88. 21, Dem. 406. 11; indic. ὠωνῆται ap. Arist. Rhet. 3. 9, 7; plarf. ὠώνητο Ar. Pax 1182; also in aor. ὠωνῆσθην Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 12, Vect. 4, 19; part. ὠωνῆσθαι Isae. 58. 15, Plat. Soph. 224 A, Legg. 850 A.

III. an act. pf. part. ὠωνῆσθαι is cited from Lys. in A. B. 95; and ὠνέω, ὠνήσα are noted by Zonar. and Hesych.

ὠνῇ, ἡ, (ὠνος) a buying, purchasing, Lat. *emptio*, ὠνῇ καὶ πρᾶσις buying and selling, Hdt. 1. 153, Soph. Fr. 756, Plat. Rep. 371 D, Soph. 223 D; ὠνῇ πωτέσθαι τινας Dem. 894. 27, cf. Plat. Legg. 849 B; δι' ὠνῆς Plut. 2. 753 D; so, ὠνῇ Luc. Indoct. 25; διὰ τὴν ὠ. Ib. 16; ἐν τῇ τῶν σιτίων ὠ. Plat. Prot. 314 A. 2. a purchase, a bargain, Eur. Cycl. 150.

II. a contract for the farming of taxes, ὠνῇ πρίασθαι ἐκ τοῦ δημοσίου Andoc. 10. 6, cf. 12. 28, Plut. Alcib. 5; v. ἀνέομαι 1. 2.

2. in Dor. Inscr. a deed of sale, contract, τὰν ὠνῶν φυλάσσει .. C. 1. 1756 (v. Böckh), cf. Curt. Anecd. Delph. p. 38; in full, τὰς ὠνὰς τὸ ἀντίγραφον C. 1. 1607.

III. the purchase-money, price, ὕπλων ὠνῇν παρασχέιν τρισμυρία δραχμὰς Lys. 155. 37; ἐπέθηκε τῇ ὠνῇ τάλαντον Plut. Alc. 5.

ὄνυμα, τό, a purchase, C. I. 82. 23.
 ὄνυμν, v. s. ὄνυμν.
 ὄνυρ, Ion. and Dor. crasis for ὁ ἄνυρ, Hdt. 2. 51, al., Theocr.
 ὄνυσειω, Desiderat. of ὄνυσομαι, to wish to buy, Dio C. 47. 14.
 ὄνυσος, εως, ἡ, a buying, Lys. ap. Poll. 7. 15, C. I. 3597 b.
 ὄνυστος, α, ov, verb. Adj. to be bought, Plat. Legg. 849 C, Amphis
 1. 1.
 2. ὄνυπτεον, one must buy, Luc. Hermot. 58.
 ὄνυπτης, οὐ, ὁ, a buyer, purchaser, Xen. Oec. 2, 3; Plut., etc.; τινος of
 something, Plat. Eryx. 394 E, Aeschin. 15. 26, Isac. ap. Poll. 3. 81, Plat.
 Ages. 9; ὄνυπτην λαβεῖν to find a purchaser, Antiph. Moix. 1. 7. 2.
 a contractor, C. I. 102: a lessee of mines, Ib. 162, acc. to Böckh.
 ὄνυπτιώ, = ὄνυσειώ, Dio C. 47. 14, 73. 11, Poll. 3. 80.
 ὄνυπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to buy: Adv., ὄνυπτικῶς ἔχειν Philo 2.
 537, etc.
 ὄνυπτός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν, Eur. Hel. 816:—verb. Adj. bought, of slaves,
 ἐμὲ δ' ὄνυπτήν τιμην Od. 14. 202; δοῦλος οὐκ ὄνυπτός ἀλλ' οἶκος
 τραφεῖς Soph. O. T. 1123, cf. Eur. Ilec. 365, Plat. Legg. 841 D, etc.;
 opp. to μίσθιος, Plut. Lyc. 16:—but, ὄνυπτή δύναμις a mercenary force,
 opp. to οἰκεία, Thuc. 1. 121; ὄν. σίτος, opp. to δωρητός, Plut. Cor.
 16.
 II. to be bought, that may be bought, Lat. venalis, ἐλπίς
 Eur. Hel. 816; λόγοι Id. Fr. 968; βασιλείαι Plat. Rep. 544 D; ἀρχαί
 Arist. Pol. 2. 11, 10; φαλὴν Anth. Plan. 80; c. gen. pretii, δοῦλα χρημά-
 των οὐκ ὄνυπτή not to be bought for money, Isocr. 21 B; but, ἐλπίς
 χρημασιν ὄνυπτή with money, Thuc. 3. 40.
 ὄνυπτω, ὁ, later form of ὄνυπτης, ὄν. ὄνυπτων, = ὄνυπτων, Thom.
 M. 653.
 ὄνυπτοπε, crasis for ὄνυπτοπε.
 ὄνυπτοπος, ὄνυπτοπος, Ion. crasis for ὁ ἄνυρ, οἱ ἄνυρ, Hdt. 7. 11, 49.
 ὄνυκός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for sale, Eccl. 1: ὄνυκός, C. I. 8853.
 ὄνυος, α, ov, Aeschin. 76. 27; also ὄς, ov, Luc. Nigr. 25, Plut. Cato Mi.
 21: (ὄνυος) = ὄνυος, for sale. Lat. venalis, Epich. 48 Ahr.; πῶς
 ὁ σίτος ὄνυος; how's corn selling? Ar. Ach. 758, cf. Eq. 480:—c. gen.
 pretii, αἵματος ἡ ἀρετῇ ὄνυος Aeschin. l. c.; τῆς οὐσίας γὰρ εἰς ὄνυος
 (sc. ἰχθύος) Alex. 'Ελλ. 1. 7; θανάτου γὰρ ἐστὶν ὄνυος Menand. 'Οργ.
 5; οὐ γὰρ ἀργίας ὄνυος ἡ ὕλη Plut. 2. 135 B; ἐς ὄνυος ἐλθεῖν to
 come to market, Theogn. 127; ὄνυος εἶναι to be on sale, Plat. Legg.
 848 A, Isac. 58. 32; ὄνυος ἄγειν τι Plut. Crass. 8; ἐξάγειν Id. 2. 680
 E; παρέχειν Ib. 193 B; κομίζειν Ib. 173 C; ἵστε ὄνυος ὄντας ὄνυος,
 proverb. of great distress, Dem. 598. 4; τὰ ὄνυος goods for sale, market-
 wares, Xen. An. 1. 2, 17, Lys. 165. 24, Dem. 106. 15, etc. 2. of
 a venal magistrate, τοῦ στρατηγικοῦ ὄνυος Dinarch. 92. 37;
 διὰ τὴν ἀπορίαν ὄνυος Arist. Pol. 2. 9, 19; so, ἀρχαιρεσίαι ὄν. Plut.
 Cato Mi. 21.
 ὄνομα, τό, Aeol. for ὄνομα.
 ὄνομαδοῦμαι, Ion. 3. pl. pf. pass. of ὀνομάζω, Dio C. 37. 16.
 ὄνομασμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ὀνομάζω, by giving names, Arist.
 Rhet. 3. 2, 12.
 ὄνος, ὁ, a price, sum paid for a thing, ὁ δ' ἄξιον ὄνον ἔδωκεν Od. 15.
 387, cf. Il. 21. 41; ἀσπετον ὄνον ἔλονται Od. 14. 388; ὁ δ' ἔμιν μύρον
 ὄνον ἄλφει 15. 451, the person or thing bought being in gen., Λυκάονος
 ὄνον ἔδωκεν for Lycaon, Il. 23. 746, cf. Theocr. 1. 58.
 II. purchase, like ὄνη, ἐπείγετε δ' ὄνον ὀδαίον Od. 15. 445.
 III. articles of traffic, ὄνον ἀμείβονται βιοτήσιν Ap. Rh. 2. 1006. (From
 √ON come also ὄν-ἡ, ὄν-έομαι: cf. Skt. vāsan-as (pretium); Lat. ven-um,
 ven-eo, ven-do; but it must be remarked that ὄνος, the only form of the
 Root which occurs in Hom., does not take the digamma.)
 ὄνυ, v. s. ὄνυμν.
 ὄνο-βράχης, ἐς, soaked in white of egg, Paul. Aeg.; cf. ἐλαοβραχῆς.
 ὄνο-γάλα, ακτος, τό, milk mixed with eggs, Paul. Aeg. 6. 8, Galen., etc.
 ὄνο-γενής, ἐς, born of an egg, Orph. H. 5. 2.
 ὄνογονέω, to lay eggs, Geop. 14. 1, 4.
 ὄνογονία, ἡ, the laying of eggs, Philostr. 65.
 ὄνο-εὐδής, ἐς, gen. ὄνος, like an egg, egg-shaped, oval, Arist. H. A. 5. 1,
 9. 5. 28, G. A. 2. 1, 22, al.; cf. ὠδῆς. II. τὸ ὠδοειδές = τὸ
 ὠδοειδές, the aqueous humour of the eye, Galen. 19. 358, Theophr.
 Protosp. p. 152, et ibi Greenhill.
 ὄνο-θεσία, ἡ, a row of eggs, an ovate border, Aristaeus de LXX p. 1X (Hody).
 ὄνο-θτικά, τά, = ὠσοκοπικά, Suid., cf. Schol. Pers. 5. 185.
 ὠοί, v. s. ὠοίαι.
 ὠόν, τό, old poet. forms ὠέον, ὠών, v. sub ὠέον: (v. sub fin.):—an
 egg, τὰ ὠὰ χηνέων οὐ πολλὰ μείζονα τίκεται [ὁ κροκόδειλος] Hdt. 2.
 68, cf. 73; ὠὰ χηνία Eriph. MeL 2; and of all birds, Arist. H. A. 6.
 2 sq., etc.; but mostly of hen's eggs, Ar. Lys. 856, Fr. 237, etc.; φῶς
 τὸ λευκὸν or τὸ ὠχρόν Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 1; τὸ πωρρόν or τὸ χρυσοῦν
 Hipp. 663. 20, Ath. 376 D; ὠὰ ἡμπαγάει half-botted eggs, Hipp. 405;
 ἐφθὰ, ὠμά Theophr. Fr. S. 2:—ὠὰ τίκεται Hdt. l. c., Ar. Av. 695; ἐκ-
 λέπειν, περιγυρῶν (v. sub vocc.); ὠόν βορέην Nicom. Incert. 1; κατα-
 πίνειν Anth. Aesp. 1. 5; ὠὰ κολλᾶναι Anaxil. Aup. 1. 4:—good eggs
 are called γόνιμα, τέλεια, πλήρη, opp. to ἀγόνα, ἀτελή, ὑπνημία, ἀνε-
 μαία, ξεφύρια (v. sub vocc.):—metaph., ὠόν ἄρας γέγονεν has
 become bald as an egg, Anth. P. 11. 398. 2. of the eggs or spawn
 of fish, Hdt. 2. 93; τὰ ὠὰ δόρταται Arist. H. A. 6. 13, 9, cf. 1. 24;
 of serpents, Ib. 5. 34; 1. of tortoises, Ib. 5. 33, 2; etc. 3. of plants,
 the egg or seed, Id. G. A. 1. 23, 2; cf. φωτοκείω 2. 4. ὠὰ ὑέλινα
 τὰ ἱστικὰ in Hero (Math. Vett. 147) are prob. cupping-glasses:—an
 egg-shaped cup, Deimon ap. Ath. 503 E. (The form ὠών confirms
 ὠόν, which is supported by Mss., by E. M. 822, and by resemblance
 to πῶον, ὠών, though against the analogy of the Lat. ovum, v. infr.:—
 Orig. ὠφ-ών, ovum (Hesych. quotes ὠέον as an Argive form); O. H. G.
 ei, pl. eigir; A. S. aeg (egg), cf. mod. Greek αἰγύ.—Benfey and Curt.

hold that the primitive form was ὄνυαμ, and was derived from vis,
 vias, Lat. avis; v. sub ὠλνός.)

ὄφον, τό, = ὄπερφον, a Laced. word, Clearch. ap. Ath. 57 E, Schol. Il.
 16. 184.

ὄφον, also ὄφον ὄφ, a cry of the κελευστής to make the rowers stop
 pulling, avast! Ar. Ran. 180, 208; cf. Schol. Av. 1395.

ὄφωλις, ἴδος, ἡ, an egg-dealer, egg-wife, Schol. Ar. Pl. 427.

ὄφω-σκοπία, ἡ, the inspection of eggs, divination from them, Suid.:—

ὄφω-σκοπικά, τά, a treatise thereon, attributed to Orph., Id.: cf. φω-σκοπικά.

ὄφω-σκόφιον [δ], τό, an egg-shaped cup with a double bottom, Asclep.
 ap. Ath. 503 E, cf. 488 F, Müller Archæol. d. Kunst, § 299 D.

ὄφω-τέρχον, τό, eggs in pickle, Tzetz. Alleg. II. 16. 337.

φωτοκεύς, εως, ὁ, poet. for φωτόκος, Opp. H. 1. 750.

φωτοκείω, to lay eggs, Arist. H. A. 6. 11, 8, etc.; opp. to σκαληκοκείω,
 Id. Pol. 1. 8, 10; to φωτοκείω, Id. G. A. 2. 1, 17, al.; τὰ φωτοκούντα

oviparous animals, Ib. 3. 1, 2, sq.:—Pass. to be produced as eggs, τὰ
 φωτοκούνεα Ib. 2. 7, 8. 2. of plants, to produce seed, Emped. 286.

φωτοκία, ἡ, a laying of eggs, Arist. H. A. 4. 11, 5, G. A. 1. 20, 11,
 πρὸ τῆς φωτ. before they lay their eggs, Plut. 2. 637 F:—in pl., Heliod.
 9. 22.

φωτόκος, ov, laying eggs, oviparous, Arist. G. A. 1. 11, 4, al.; of fish,
 Id. H. A. 5. 1, 4, al.; of serpents, Nic. Th. 136; ἀγέλη φωτ. poultry,
 Anth. P. 9. 286; τὰ φωτόκα, opp. to τὰ φωτόκα, Arist. H. A. 1.

5. 1, al.

φω-φάγέω, to eat eggs, Geop. 14. 7, 5.

φωφορέω, = φωτοκείω, E. M. 404. 36.

φω-φόρος, ov, bearing eggs or roe, ἰχθύος Arist. H. A. 9. 37, 17; ὠδίνες

φ. the pains of egg-laying, Opp. H. 1. 478.

φω-φύλακεία, to guard their eggs, of certain fish, Arist. H. A. 6. 14, 8,
 9. 37, 11, al.

ὠπάζομαι, Dep. to see, look at, Hesych.: he also cites a fut. ὠπήσεσθαι;
 and the aor. ὠπήσασθαι is used by Opp. C. 1. 316, 3. 84, 271, etc.—A

part. act. ὠπώντες in E. M. 33. 10, to expl. εἰλικ-ωπες.

ὠπερ, Dor. for ὠπερ, where, Theocr. 3. 26.

ὠπή, ἡ, (ὠπωπα) view, sight, ἀντιάσκειν ἐς ὠπήν Ap. Rh. 3. 821, cf.
 908.

2. look, aspect, Nic. Al. 376, Th. 657.

ὠπιον, τό, Dim. of ὠψ, = ὠφρύδιον, Hesych.

ὠπις, ἡ, Dor. for ὠπης, epith. of Artemis, Plat. Ax. 371 A, cf.
 Hdt. 4. 35.

ὠπλή, ἡ, a blow of the hand, Hesych.; dub. word.

ὠπται, v. sub ὠπάω.

ὠρ, ἡ, ὠρεσσειν contr. for ὠρεσσειν (v. sub ὠρα), Il. 5. 486.

ὠρες, οἱ, strong towers, Hesych.

ὠρα, Ion. ὠρη, ἡ: (v. sub ὠρος B):—care, concern, heed, regard, mostly
 used c. gen. and generally joined with some word either expressing or

implying negation, ὠρη γὰρ τ' ὀλίγη πέλεται νείκων little heed is there
 for strifes, Hes. Op. 30; ἀνδρὸς δαμνέοντος οὐδεὶς ὠρη Tyrtæ. 7. 11;
 μηδεμίαν ὠρην ἔχειν ἀρπασθεῖον γυναικῶν Hdt. 1. 4, cf. 3. 155; so,
 ὠρην ἐπιούσαντο οὐδεμίαν Id. 9. 8; ἥδη γὰρ ἔσχευ ἐλπίδ' ὥς ἐμοῦ
 θεοῦς ὦραν τιν' ἔξειν; Soph. O. C. 386; ἔχω δέ τοι οὐ τὸσον ὦραν
 χεῖματος Theocr. 9. 20; περὶ τῶν . . πλεονάν οὐδεμίαν ὦραν ἔχεις Plat.
 Com. ap. Suid.; ὑπὲρ τούτων οὐδ' ὀλίγην ἔθεντο ὦραν Id. 1. 59; τὰ
 θεῖα ἐν μηδεμίᾳ ὠρᾳ τίθεσθαι Id. ap. Suid.;—without a negat., ἡ παρὸς
 νέμοι τιν' ὦραν Soph. Tr. 57.—Poet. word, used in Ion. and late Prose.

ὠρα, Ion. ὠρη, ἡ: Ep. gen. pl. ὠράων, Ion. ὠρέων: poet. dat. pl. ὠρασι,
 v. sub ὠρασι.

(Cf. ὠρος, ὠραίος, ὠρος, ἐννέ-ωρος, ὠπ-ώρα; cf. Zd.
 yare (annus); O. H. G. jār (Jahr); Goth. jār (ētos); A. S. gear (year);
 O. Norse ár; so that the word seems orig. to have denoted year; and
 this appears in Lat. hor-nus, whereas hora is limited to hour.)

A. any time or period, fixed by natural laws and revolutions, whether of the
 year, month, or day, νυκτὸς τε ὦραν καὶ μηνὸς καὶ ἐνιαυτοῦ Xen. Mem.

4. 7, 4, cf. Eur. Alc. 449, Plat. Rep. 527 D; but, specially, I.

ia Hom., a part of the year, a season; mostly in pl., the seasons, ὅτε
 τέτρατον ἦλθεν ἔτος καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ὠρῶν Od. 2. 107, 19. 152; ἀλλ' ὅτε

δὴ μὴνός τε καὶ ἡμέρας ἐξετελεύνητο, ἅψ περιτελλομένου ἔτους, καὶ ἐπὶ
 ἡμέρῶν ὦραι 11. 294, 14. 294; ἀλλ' ὅτε δὲ β' ἐνιαυτὸς ἦν, περὶ δ' ἔτρα-
 πον ὦραι 10. 469, cf. Hes. Th. 58, Hdt. 1. 32; Διὸς ὦραι Od. 24. 344,
 cf. Pind. O. 4. 3; ὁ κύκλος τῶν ὠρέων ἐς τάνυτ περιαύων Hdt. 2. 4 (just
 above he speaks of the ὦραι of the solar year, this year being divided into
 12 parts); οὐ μεταλλάσσουσιν αἱ ὦραι Ib. 77; περιτελλομένης ὠραις Soph.

O. T. 156, cf. Fr. 519, Ar. Av. 709, 996; ὦραι ἐτών καὶ ἐνιαυτῶν Plat.

Legg. 906 C, cf. Symp. 188 A, etc.; τῆς . . ὠρας τῶν ἐνιαυτοῦ ταύτης οὐσίας,
 ἐν ἡ ἄσθενουσιν ἀνθρώποι μάλιστα Thuc. 7. 47; χαλεπὴ ὦ, a bad season,
 Plat. Prot. 344 D; αὐτῇ ὦ, this season, Xen. Cyn. 7. 1, cf. 5. 6; κατὰ γὰς
 ὦρας according to the seasons, Arist. G. A. 5. 6, 10.—Homer and Hesiod
 distinguish three seasons, and express each by the sing. ὠρη, with a word
 added to specify each: a. spring, ἔαρος . . ὠρη Il. 6. 148; ὠρη εἰαρινή
 2. 471, 16. 643, Od. 18. 367, etc.; so in Att., ἡρος ὠρα or ὦραι Ar. Nub.
 1008, Eur. Cycl. 508; ὦρα νέα Ar. Eq. 419; νεαῖρος Eur. Phoen. 787;
 v. infr. 2. b. summer, θερος ὠρη Hes. Op. 582; so in Att., ὦρα
 θερινή Xen. Cyn. 9, 20, Plat. Epin. 987 A, etc.; so, ὦραι πολυάνθεμοι
 Pind. O. 13. 23; δεινῶν ὦραι Aesch. Fr. 41. c. winter, χειμάτος
 ὠρη Hes. Op. 448; ὠρη χειμερῇ Od. 5. 485, Hes. Op. 492; so in Att.,
 ὦραν χειμάτος in winter, Lucoc. 18. 4; ὦρα χαλεπὴ Plat. Prot. 344 D;
 χεινοβόλος Plut. 2. 182 E.—Aesch. also names three seasons, Prot. 454 sq.;
 an Egyptian division of the year, acc. to Diod. 1. 26.—A fourth first
 appears in Alcman 64, θερός καὶ χειμά κῶπῶν τρίταν καὶ τέτρατον
 τὸ ἦρ; and in Hipp. 366, χειμῶν, ἦρ, θερός, φθινόπωρον, cf. Theophr.
 C. P. 3. 23, 2; τετραμήροισι ὦραι Eur. Fr. 937, cf. Xen. Cyn. 6, 13;
 but later, seven seasons were assumed, ἔαρ, θερός, ὠπώρα, φθινόπωρον,

σορητός, χειμών, φυταλιά, Galen. 5. 347. The three old seasons prob. were all equal; but the Athenians reckoned to ἔαρ and ὥρα each two months, to θέρος and χειμών each four, Eur. Fr. 980. 2. absol. the prime of the year, spring-time, ὅσα φύλλα καὶ ἄνθη γίνονται ὥρῃ Od. 9. 51, cf. Pl. 2. 468; παρὰ τὴν καθοστηκυῖαν ὥραν Thuc. 4. 6. b. summer-time, θέρος καματώδες ὥρης Hes. Op. 662: in historians, the part of the year available for war and other operations, the summer-season, or (as we say) the season, τὸν τῆς ὥρας εἰς τὸν περιέπλον χρόνον Xen. Hell. 6. 2, 13; οἱ περὶ τὴν ὥραν χρόνοι Arist. Pol. 7. 16, 10: esp. in the phrase ὥρα ἔτους, Thuc. 2. 52, 6. 70, 7. 54, Plat. Phaedr. 229 A, Legg. 952 E, Dem. 1213. 27; (so Sallust. B. J. 50, *tempus anni*);—this season was restricted by Galen to forty days; cf. ὥραιος 1. 3. 3. the year generally, τῆς ὥρας μέσον θέρος Hdt. 8. 12; ἐν τῇ πέρσειν ὥρῃ last year, as we also say 'last season,' Dem. 1283. 20; εἰς ὥρας in the future year, Anth. P. 11. 17, Plut. Pericl. 13; also, εἰς ἄλλας ὥρας hereafter, Eur. I. A. 122; εἰς ὥρας ἔτερας Ar. Nub. 562; ἐκ τῶν ὥραν εἰς τὰς ὥρας Id. Thesm. 950; εἰς ὥρας κτεῖντα Theocr. 15. 74; cf. ὥραϊν. 4. in pl. also the climate of a country, as determined by its seasons, Hdt. 2. 142, 149, 2. 77, 4. 199; τὰς ὥρας κάλλιστα κεκραμέναι 3. 106; cf. Plat. Criti. 111 E, Phaedo 111 B. 5. in pl. the quarters of the heavens, the summer being taken as south, winter as north, Hdt. 2. 26. II. a part of the day, a time of day, νυκτὸς ἐν ὥρῃ h. Hom. Merc. 67, 155, 400; αἱ ὥραι τῆς ἡμέρας the times of day, i. c. morning, noon, evening, and night, Xen. Mem. 4. 3, 4; δὲ ὥραν ἡμέρας by day-time, Dem. 1456. 8; etc.; μεσονυκτίαι ποθ' ὥρας Anacreont. 34. 1:—also without ἡμέρας or νυκτός, ἐκάστης ἡμέρας μέχρι τρίτου μέρους ὥρας Plat. Legg. 784 A; τῆς ὥρας μικρὸν πρὸ νύκτος ἡλίου Xen. Hell. 7. 2, 22; ἐποίησαν ἔξω μέσον νυκτὸν τὴν ὥραν, i. e. they prolonged the day beyond midnight, Dem. 1265. 3; ὅψε τῆς ὥρας Id. 541. fin.: πολλὰς ὥρας it being late, Polyb. 5. 8, 3, cf. Ev. Marc. 6. 35; περὶ πολλὴν ὥραν Joseph. A. J. 8. 4, 4. 2. the day and night were prob. first divided into twenty-four equal hours by the astronomer Hipparchus (about 150 B. C.), cf. Ideler's Chronol. 1. 239, Lewis Astr. of Anc. p. 178; ἡ πρῆντι, ἡ δευτέρα ὥ. Sext. Emp. M. 10. 182 sqq.; but commonly without the Art., τρίτης ὥρας Plut. Rom. 12; ὀγδοῦς, ἐνάτης, δεκάτης ὥ. Id. Alex. 60, Aemil. 22, Anton. 68, etc.; δωδεκάτης ὥ., proverb. of the hand drawing near (we say 'the eleventh hour'), Id. Crass. 17; ὥραν ἀμφὶ δωδεκάδι Anth. P. 9. 782. b. the division of the natural day (from sunrise to sunset) into twelve parts had been introduced before the time of Hdt. (2. 109); and these hours, which varied with the year, were distinguished as ὥραι καιρικαί, see J. C. Hare in Phil. Mus. I. 33.

B. from the usage of ὥρα for the best season of the year (v. A. I. 2), it was used, like καιρός, for the right, fitting time or hour, the time or season for a thing (mostly without the Art., even in Att.), often in Hom.; (the phrase ἐπὶ ἡλῶν ὥραι cited under A. I. 1 may have this sense); ὥρα συνάπτει Pind. P. 4. 439, cf. N. 4. 55; ὕταν ὥ. ἦκη Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 2; but with the Art., τῆς ὥρας ἐνθυμίσθαι Id. Cyn. 8, 6; and often in later writers, as Polyb. 2. 34, 3, etc. 2. c. gen. rei, ὥρῃ κοιτοῖο, ὕπνου the time for bed or sleep, bed-time, Od. 3. 334, 11. 379, cf. Hdt. 1. 10; ὥρῃ δόρποιο, γάμων Od. 14. 407, cf. Xen. Hell. 1. 1, 13; πολυ-ἡράτος ἐς γάμον ὥρῃν Od. 15. 126; ἀπικέσθαι ἐς γάμον ὥρῃν Hdt. 6. 61; so, ἀνδρὸς ὥρα time for a husband (cf. ὥραιος III), Plat. Criti. 113 D; ὥρῃ ὁρότον, ἀμήτου Hes. Op. 458, 573; καρπῶν ὥραι Ar. Ran. 1034; ὥραι τῆς ὁχείας Arist. H. A. 3. 1, 7; τοῦ φαλεῦναι lb. 6. 30, 2, etc.

3. ὥρα [ἐστίν] c. inf., 'tis time to do a thing, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥρῃ εὐδεν Od. 11. 330, 373; so also in Att., Eur. Phoen. 1584, Heracl. 288, Ar. Eccl. 30, Plat. Prot. 361 E, 362 A; so, δοκεῖ οὐχ ὥρα εἶναι καθεῦδεν Xen. An. 1. 3, 11; or with εἶναι omitted, Id. Hell. 7. 2, 13; c. acc. et inf., ὥρα δ' ἐμπόρους μεθίνααι ἀγκύραν Aesch. Cho. 661, cf. Soph. O. T. 467, Aj. 245; c. dat. et inf., Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 1, Plat. Theat. 145 B. In these phrases, the inf. pres. is almost universal, the aor. however occurs in Od. 21. 428, Soph. Aj. 247, Ar. Ach. 393 (which also ἐστὶ is added to ὥρα, as in Philyll. Adv. 1, ἀφαιρέων ὥρα 'στὶν ἥδη τὰς τραπέζας); and the pf. in Plut. 2. 728 D:—sometimes the inf. must be supplied, οὐδὲ τί σε χρὴ, πρὶν ὥρῃ, καταλέχθαι Od. 15. 303, cf. Eur. El. 112, Ar. Eccl. 877; ὥρα κτὲς οἶκον (i. e. εἶναι εἰς οἶκον) Theocr. 15. 147. 4. in various adverb. usages, τὴν ὥρῃν at the right time, Hdt. 2. 2., 8. 19, Xen. Oec. 20, 16; (but, τὴν ὥ. at that hour, Hes. Sc. 401; ὥραν οὐδένος κοινὴν θεῶν at an hour . ., Aesch. Eum. 109, cf. Eur. Bacch. 723, Aeschin. 2. 15, and v. ὥρια):—ἐν ὥρῃ in due time, in good time, Od. 17. 176, cf. Hdt. 1. 31, Pind. O. 6. 47, Ar. Vesp. 242, etc.:—αἰεὶ ἐς ὥρας in successive seasons, Od. 9. 135, cf. Theocr. 15. 74, Philem. (?) Incert. 21, Anth., etc.;—καθ' ὥραν Theocr. 18. 12, Polyb., etc.; opp. to παρ' ὥραν, Theocr. Ep. 9. 1, Plut., etc.:—πρὸ τῆς ὥρας Xen. Oec. 20, 16; or πρὸ ὥρας Luc. Luct. 13; πρὶν ὥρας Pind. P. 4. 76 (cf. πρὶν A. II. 3).

II. in Att., metaph., the spring-time of life, the prime of life, youth, manhood, ὥραν ἔχειν Aesch. Supp. 997, Theb. 13, cf. 537; παῖδας πρὸς τέρμασιν ὥρας Ar. Av. 705; πάντες οἱ ἐν ὥρῃ Plat. Rep. 474 D; οὐκ ἐν ὥ., opp. to πρεσβύτερος, Id. Phaedr. 240 D; ἐπὶ ὥρῃ ἦ Id. Rep. 474 E; ἔως ἂν ἐν ὥρῃ ᾖ Id. Meno 76 B; πανομήνους τῆς ὥ. Id. Phaedr. 234 A; ἀνθεῖν ἐν ὥ. Id. Rep. 475 A; τὴν ὥ. διαφυλάττειν Isocr. 217 C; λήγειν ὥρας, opp. to ἀνθεῖν, Plat. Alc. I. 131 E; ὡς ἐπιγινώμενον τι τέλος, οἷον τοῖς ἀκαίοις ἡ ὥρα Arist. Eth. N. 10. 4, 8, cf. 8. 4, 2; ὥραν εἶχον παιδεύεσθαι I was of age to . ., Isae. 77. fin.:—often involving a sense of beauty, φῦδ' φεῖ τῆς ὥρας! τοῦ κάλλους! Ar. Av. 1724; κάλλει καὶ ὥρῃ διενεργόντες Aeschin. 19. 3, 2, 28; καλὸς ὥρα τε κεκραμένος Pind. O. 10 (11). 123, cf. Xen. Mem. 2. 1, 22, Plat. Phaedo 80 C, Legg. 837 B; ἀφ' ὥρας ἐργάζεσθαι quæstum corpore facere, Plut. Timol. 14, cf. Xen. Mem. 1. 6, 13; but, strictly, ὥρα denoted the freshness and vigour of youth without any notion of

beauty, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 601 B, cf. ὥραιος III. 2:—then, b. generally beauty of style, etc., Dion. H. ad Pomp. 2. 4, Plut. 2. 128 D, 874 B, etc. 2. Pind. personifies "Ἥρα, like "Ἥβη, N. 8. 1. III. = τὰ ὥραϊα, the produce of the season, the fruits of the year, ἀπὸ τῆς ὥρας ἐτρέφοντο Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 1.

C. in mythol. sense, αἱ "Ἥραι, the Hours, keepers of heaven's cloud-gate, Il. 5. 749, 8. 393; and ministers of the gods, 8. 433, 21. 459; esp. of Aphrodite, h. Hom. 6. 5 and 12; acc. to Hes. Th. 902, they were three in number, Eunomia, Diké, Eiréné, daughters of Zeus and Themis, who watched over and blessed the works of men; presiding chiefly over the seasons of the year, and the products of each; hence the source of ripeness and perfection in all products of nature, esp. of the prime and beauty of human life, Alex. Incert. 1. 6, Theocr. 1. 150, etc.; often therefore joined with the Χάριτες, h. Hom. Ap. 194, Hes. Op. 75.

ὥραϊα, ἡ, v. ὥραιος 1. 3. ὠραῖζω, fut. ἴσω, contr. ὠράζω, (ὥρα B. II) to beautify, adorn, decorate, dress, Eumath. p. 6, Aristid. Quint. p. 72; χάριον ὠράσει τιμίαν λίθων C. I. 8792, cf. 8686:—but II. mostly used in Pass. to bloom with youthful beauty, Cratin. "Ἦρ. 21; αἱ παρειαὶ ὠρ. Callistr. 897; ἐν κάλλει Aristae. 2. 10; ὠραϊσμένη ἐκπικτήτοις σοφίσμασι tricked out, Luc. Amor. 38. 2. to give oneself airs, behave affectedly, ὠραϊσμένη καὶ θρυσπομένη Eupol. Incert. 23; ὡς ὠραῖζε' ἡ τύχη πρὸς τοὺς βίους Menand. Incert. 291; hence Meineke restores ὠράζεται (Cod. Rav. ὠρείζεται) for ὠρίζεται in Ar. Eccl. 202.

ὠραιό-καρπος, ov, with ripe or timely fruit, Tzetz. Hist. 4. 691. ὠραιό-κόμος, ov, studying dress or decoration, Suid. ὠραιό-κόσμητος, ov, adorned with loveliness, Eccl. ὠραιό-μορφος, ov, fair of form, Jo. Chrys. ὠραιόμομαι, Pass. to be beautiful, LXX (Cant. 1. 10., 7. 1 and 6). ὠραιό-πολεῖω, to live with the young and beautiful, Suid.:—Hesych. cites ὠραιόπολεῖν, (i. ὠραιον-) to plough in season. ὠραιό-πώλης, ov, ὁ, selling fresh fruits, also = ταριχοπώλης, Hesych.: v. sub ὥραιος 1.

ὥραιος, a, ov: fem. ὥρα Sapph. 112 Ahr.:—produced at the right season (ὥρα), seasonable, timely: esp. of ripe summer fruits, like Lat. *hornus* (i. e. *horinus*), *blos* or *blosos* ὥρ. store of fruits gathered in due season, Hes. Op. 32, 305; ὥρ. καρποί the fruits of the season, Lat. *fructus hornutini* or *horni*, καρποὺς . . κατατίθεσθαι ὥραιους to store them up in season, Hdt. 1. 202; so (more commonly) ὥραϊα, τὰ, Thuc. 1. 120., 3. 58, Xen. An. 5. 3, 9, Plat. Legg. 845 E; ὥραιος τὰ ὥραϊα ἀποδιδόναί Hipp. Aph. 1247; ὥραϊα ἰ. ἀποτελεῖν ἱερὰ to render fruits of the season as sacred offerings, Plat. Criti. 116 C:—so, τρακτὰ ὥρ. Xen. An. 5. 3, 12; ἄνθη Anth. P. 9. 564; σῖκα Arctae. Cur. M. Diut. 1. 3:—also of animals, ὥρ. ἄρνες yearling, Anth. P. 6. 157; of fish, in season, πηλαμὺς . . ὥραϊα θέρους Soph. Fr. 446; ὥρ. θύννοι ap. Ath. 116 B; τάρχους ὥρ. fish salted or pickled in the season, Alex. Πονηρ. 1. 5; ἰχθύες ἐς τάγηνον ὥρ. Babrius 6. 4; σαργάνῃ ὥρ. the pickling-tub, Poll. 7. 27; v. ὠραιό-πώλης. 2. τὰ ὥραϊα = τὰ κατὰ μῆνα, esp. at their first appearance, Hipp. 266. 30. 3. ἡ ὥραϊα (in full, ὥρῃ ἡ ὥραϊα Arctae. Sign. M. Diut. 1. 4; though it is commonly a Subst., like "Ἀθηναῖα, ἀναγκαῖη, for "Ἀθῆνᾶ, ἀνάγκη, cf. A. B. 73, etc.), like ὥρα ἔτους, the season of corn or fruit ripening, harvest-time, esp. the twenty days before and twenty days after the rising of the dog-star, μῦνει ἐς ὥραϊν till harvest-time, Ar. Rh. 3. 1390:—then, the good season, spring and summer, esp. the four or five months during which the troops kept the field, Dem. 123. 16., 1292. 5, Polyb. 3. 16, 7:—also, τὴν μὲν ὥραϊν οὐχ ὕει it does not rain in the season (sc. of rain), Hdt. 4. 28.

II. happening or done in season, in due season, seasonable, ὁπτος, ἔργον Hes. Op. 615, 640; πλοὺς lb. 628; χειμῶνες Theophr. H. P. 4. 14, 1; ὕδατα Id. C. P. 2. 2, 1; σκαπάνη lb. 3. 16, 1; τομὴ καλὰ μὲν Id. H. P. 4. 11, 4:—ὥραϊν ἐστὶ the weather is fair, Plut. Lycurg. 29, App. Pun. 120. 2. metaph. (ὥρα B) seasonable, due, proper, ὥραιον τυχεῖν = νομίμων τυχεῖν, Eur. Supp. 175: so, ὥραϊα ἱερὰ Plat. Criti. 116 C, cf. Orac. ap. Dem. 531. 5. 3. at Athens, "Ἥραϊα, τὰ, a festival in honour of the "Ἥρα, Ath. 656 A, Hesych.

III. of persons, seasonable or ripe for a thing, c. gen., ἀνδρὸς ὥραϊν (Virgil's *jam matura viro*, Horace's *tempestiva viro*), Hdt. 1. 107, cf. Lys. Fr. 3; γάμων or γάμου ὥραϊν Hdt. 1. 196, 6. 122; cf. Xen. Cyr. 4. 6, 9; ἐς ἥβην ὥρ. γάμων Eur. Hel. 12; ὅστις οὐκέθ' ὥραιος γαμεῖ Id. Fr. 801; ὥραιος γάμοι seasonable marriage, Aesch. Fr. 52, Eur. Hel. 12:—also of old persons, ripe or ready for death, πατὴρ γε μὴν ὥρ. Id. Alc. 519; αὐτὸς δ', ἐν ὥραϊν γὰρ ἔσταμεν βίῳ, θανεῖν ἔτοιμος Id. Phoen. 968; θάνατος ὥρ. Xen. Ages. 10, 3; σορός Ar. Vesp. 1365; ὥραιος ἀποθνήσκει Plut. 2. 178 D; so, ὕλη ὥρ. τέμνεσθαι Theophr. H. P. 5. 1, 1.

2. in reference to age, in the summer of life, youthful, Hes. Op. 693; hence also in the bloom of youth, blooming, beautiful, opp. to ἄσπος, Xen. Symp. 8, 21, Plat. Rep. 574 C; ὥρ. ἔων καὶ καλὸς Pind. O. 9. 141; παιδίσκη ὠραιότατη Ar. Ach. 1145, cf. Ran. 291, 514; παῖς ὥραιος Id. Av. 138;—though it did not necessarily imply beauty, for Plat. says, τοῖς τῶν ὥραιων προσώποις, καλὸν δὲ μὴ Rep. 601 B; and Arist. speaks of persons ἀνευ κάλλους ὥραϊοι, Rhet. 3. 4, 3: cf. ὥρα B. II:—hence, 3. generally, of things, beautiful, graceful, LXX and N. T.; ἡ ὥρ. πύλη τοῦ ἱεροῦ Act. Ap. 3. 10; so, of the principal door in Byzantine churches, v. Ducang.

IV. an irreg. form of the Sup., ὠραιέστατος, is cited from Epicharmus by Eust. 1441. 15.

V. Adv. ὠραιώς Hipp. Aph. 1247.—Cf. ὥριος. ὠραιόφθαλμος, pros, ἡ, the ripeness of the fruits of the year, Arist. Plant. 1. 4, 1, v. l. in Theophr. H. P. 9. 1, 6. II. the bloom of youth, beauty, σώματος Xen. Ephes. 1, 1, Heliod., etc.; in pl., Xen. Oec. 7, 43, C. I. 8792.

ὠραι-ὀφθαλμος, ov, as interpretation of εὖφος, Schol. Pind. O. 10 (11). 91.

ὥραισμα, τό, a decoration, ornament, C. I. 8797, Walz Rhett. 1. 639.
 ὥραισμός, ὁ, adornment, elegance, Plut. Agis 4., 2. 972 D; mostly with notion of effeminacy and affectation, LXX (Jer. 4. 30): metaph. of style, Dion. H. de Comp. 1, Plut. Fab. 1.
 ὥραιστής, οὗ, ὁ, a fop, A. B. 225, Hesych. s. v. βαυκίζόμενος, E. M. ὥρακιάω, fut. ἄσω [ᾶ], to faint, swoon away, Ar. Ran. 481, Pax 702, and in late Prose, as Liban. 4. 143, 209, Themist. 314 B.—Moer. 425, writes it with the aspir., as the Att. word for λισσοφύχω. Others write it ὥρακιάω as if for ὥρακιάω, and this sense is given to the word by Aristaten. 1. 10, Schol. Ar. Pax 1. c.; cf. Lob. Pathol. 318.
 ὥρακίω, fut. ἴσω, = foreg., Schol. Ar. Ran. 481, E. M. 823. 33; perhaps from an erroneous belief that ὥρακίω (in Ar. 1. c.) was the fut. ὥρανός, Aeol. for οὐρανός, Sappho 1. 11:—ὥρανιάφι, Adv. in heaven, Alcman 43.
 ὥρ-ἀριθμός, ον, reckoning the hours, Schol. Pind. P. 4. 336.
 ὥρασι, ὥρασιν, Adv.: (ὥρα):—in season, in good time, μὴ ὥρασι ἵκοιτο, as an imprecation, may he not come in time, i. e. bad luck to him, Lat. *pereat*, Alex. Incert. 9, Luc. D. Meretr. 10; μὴ ὥρασι ἵκοιτοθε (so Dind. for ὥρας) Ar. Lys. 1037; ὁ μὴ ὥρασι that unseasonable fellow, that fellow—bad luck to him! Ib. 391, ubi v. Dind.—For the form, cf. θύρασι, Ὀλυμπίασι.
 ὥρεϊον, τό, (ὥρεω) a guard-house, fort, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. 2554. 195; v. Böckh p. 408. II. in late Gr., = Lat. *horreum*, Achmes Onir. 272, E. M., etc.; also, ὥριον, Geop. 2. 28:—hence ὥρειάριος, ὁ, Lat. *horrearius*, Byz.; v. Ducang.
 ὥρεϊ-τροφος, ον, poet. for ὥρειότροφος, of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9. 524.
 ὥρεσι-δουπος, ον, poet. for ὥρειόδουπος, making a din on the mountains, Anth. P. 9. 524, as Brunn for ὥρειόδουπος;—Scalig. —καυτος, ὥρεσι-δότης, ον, ὁ, one who brings on the seasons, or who gives the ripe fruits in their season, epith. of Apollo, like ὥρηφόρος, Anth. P. 9. 525.
 ὥρεσιν, v. sub ὥρ, ὅρ.
 ὥρετο, v. sub ὥρνημι.
 ὥρεω, (ὥρα) to take care of, attend to, mind, c. acc., Hes. Th. 903; v. Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. p. 100, et ap. Gaisf. Hes. l. c.:—Pass., Cornut. N. D. 29.
 ὥρεω, (ὥρα) = ὥρεω, Hipp. ap. Galen.: Hesych. cites ὥρησσω in same sense, cf. Suid.
 ὥρέω, (ὥρος year) to spend time, Erot. Lex. Hipp.
 ὥρη, ὥρη, ἴον, for ὥρα, ὥρα.
 ὥρημα, τό, that which is minded or watched, Hesych.
 ὥρητύς, ὅς, ἡ, = πῆρωτις, Hesych.
 ὥρη-φόρος, ον, leading on the seasons, or bringing on the fruits in their season, epith. of Demeter, h. Hom. Cer. 54, 192, 492:—others proparox. ὥρηφόρος, car-borne by the Horae.
 ὥραιάνα, -ομαι, = ὥραϊζω, -ομαι Hesych., Clearch. ap. Ath. 554 B.
 ὥραιαίος, α, ον, (ὥρα A. II) an hour long, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 63.
 ὥραιός, ἄδης, poet. fem. of ὥραιος, Orph. H. 9. 19.
 ὥραϊσσκον, v. sub ὥραϊζω.
 ὥραϊζω, = ὥρεύω, Hesych.
 ὥρικός, ὅς, ὅν, (ὥρα) in one's prime, youthful, blooming, of young people, Ar. Ach. 272, Fr. 40; ὥρ. νέος Ael. N. A. 14. 5, cf. 4. 8., 5. 17, Alciphro 1. 13; πάνυ γὰρ ἔστιν ὥρικώτατα τὰ τιτθί, ὥσπερ μῆλον Crates Incert. 4.
 II. Adv., ὥρικῶς πυνθάνει you ask so maidenly, so prettily, Ar. Pl. 963; cf. ὥρα B. II.
 ὥριμάζω, fut. ἄσω, (ὥριμος) to ripen, Schol. Od. 2. 126.
 ὥριμαία, ἡ, an obscure astrological word, Procl. paraphr. Ptol. p. 186.
 ὥριμος, ον, poet. for ὥραιος, ripe, καρπός Arist. Fr. 530; Βότρυς Anth. P. 9. 316; ὥριμα Diod. 17. 67: timely, in season, of fish, Nicom. Eileith. 1. 21; καίρος ἡριμώτατος εἰς τι Geop. 9. 9, 7.
 ὥριμότης, ἡ, ripeness, seasonableness, Schol. Il. 19. 119.
 ὥριό-καρπος, ον, with ripe or timely fruit, Orph. H. 55. 11.
 ὥριον, Adv., Ion. for αὐριον, Gramm. Vat. in Greg. Cor. append. p. 698.
 ὥριον, τό, = ὥρεϊον II, q. v.
 ὥριό-παις, παῖδος, ὁ, ἡ, bearing a child in season, Hymn. ad Virgin. 25.
 ὥριος (A), α, ον Pind. P. 9. 175, Opp. H. 1. 689; but also os, ον Anth. P. 7. 188., 9. 311:—poët. form of ὥραιος, produced in season, ὥρα πάντα all the fruits of the season, Od. 9. 131, cf. Hes. Op. 392, Theocr. 15. 112, Anth. P. 9. 329. II. generally, in due season, seasonable, Hes. Op. 390, 420, 695; ὥδης Opp. H. 1. 689, cf. Anth. P. 9. 311; χρόνος ὥρ. ἡμῖν Ib. 10. 100; πλοῖος κάπαις ὥρ. Arat. 154. c. inf. it is time . . . , Solon 25. 9 (but Bgk. ὥριον . . . γάμου). 2. youthful, ἄνθος C. I. 3435.
 III. ὥρια, τά, the season, νάσον ὥρια τικτεῖ Bion 3. 13.—This poet. form is also used in late Prose, Lob. Phryn. p. 152. Adv. —as, Suid.; but neut. sing. used as Adv., Arat. 1076.
 ὥριος (B), ον, (ὥρος, sleep) nightly, χρόνος Dionys. in Br. Anal. 2. 254, cf. Meineke Euphor. Fr. 55.
 ὥρισμα, τό, f. l. for ὄρισμα in Opp. C. 4. 23.
 ὥρισμένως, Adv. of ὥριζω, definitely, Arist. Categ. 7. 31 and 34, Top. 8. 5, 2, Metaph. 4. 15, 2.
 ὥριστος, Ion. crisis for ὁ ἄριστος, Il. 11. 288, al.
 ὥρίτης [ῖ], ον, ὁ, the Lat. *horarius*, of Apollo, Lyc. 352.
 Ὀρίων, ἄνως, ὁ, Orion, one of the giants, a mighty hunter, and the handiest of his race, beloved by Eos, but slain by Artemis, Od. 5. 121 sq., 11. 310:—after death he hunted in the nether world, 11. 572 (though, prob., the end of this book is a later addition): acc. to a later tradition, Asclepius sought to restore him to life, Telesarch. ap. Sext. Emp. M. 1. 262; and he was accounted a native of Thebes, Strab. 404, etc.
 II. a bright constellation named after him, which rose just after the summer solstice, its setting being usually followed by storms, Il. 18. 486 sq., 22. 29, Od. 5. 274, Hes. Op. 596, 607 sq., Arist. Meteor. 2. 5, 4, Probl. 26. 13. III. an Indian bird, Ael.

N. A. 17. 22. [ῖ in Hom.; ῖ Att., Eur. Ion 1153, Cycl. 213, v. A. B. 1433: we also find a form Ὀρίων in Call. Dian. 265; and Ὀριώνειος in Pind. l. 4 (3). 84; whence Böckh restores Ὀρίων in N. 2. 19.]
 ὥριέται, ὥριέτο, v. sub ὥρμαι.
 ὥρνην, ὥρνητο, v. sub ὥρνημι.
 ὥρο-γνομόνω, to tell the hour, Damasc. in Phot. Bibl. 343. 4.
 ὥρο-γράφος [ᾶ], ον, writing history by seasons or years, an annalist, Plut. 2. 869 A; and ὥρογραφαί, αἱ, annals, Diod. 1. 26, ubi v. Wessel.; cf. ὥρος (year).
 ὥρο-δεσμος, ὁ, a straw rope for binding sheaves, Eust. 1162. 32.
 ὥρο-δρομέω, to run by the hour, Tzetz. Hist. 1. 476.
 ὥρο-θεσμία, ἡ, a fixed, appointed time, Eust. Opusc. 75. 69.
 ὥροθετέω, to take note of a thing in casting a nativity, τὸν Ἀρῆ καὶ τὸν Κρόνον Anth. P. 11. 160. II. to be in the ascendant at the natal hour, of one's ruling planet, Ib. 161.
 ὥρο-θιτης, ον, ὁ, (τίθημι) ruler of times and seasons, Eccl. II. one who takes note of times, Eccl.
 ὥρο-κράτωρ, οπος, ὁ, the lord of the hour, Byz.
 ὥρο-λόγιω, to tell the time by hours, ὥρ. τὴν εὐφρόνην Pind. II. to speak by the hour, Eust. 1349. 10.
 ὥρολογητής, οὗ, ὁ, one that speaks by the hour, λαβάργυρος ὥρ. Timo ap. Ath. 406 E, cf. Eust. 1349. 10.
 ὥρολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, telling the hour, Eust. ad Dion. P. 223.
 ὥρολόγιον, τό, a horologe, i. e. an instrument for telling the hour, a dial or clock, ὥρ. σιουθηρικόν the sun-dial of Anaximander, Plin. 2. 78; cf. Cleomed. 1. 10 sq., Plut. 2. 1006 E, C. I. 1947, 2510, Suid. (who writes it ὥρολογεῖον, as in Malal. 479. 17); ὥρ. ὑδραυλικόν a water-clock, = κλεψύδρα, cf. Aristocl. ap. Ath. 174 C, Plin. 7. 60, Bato Ἀνδροφ. 1.—V. Becker's Gallus, Scene III, Exc. 5, Dict. of Antiqu.
 ὥρο-λόγος, ὁ, (λέγω) an Egyptian priest or acolyte, who carried a ὥρολόγιον, Porph. Abst. p. 321.
 ὥρο-μαντις, εως, ὁ, the hour-prophet, of the cock, Babr. 124. 5:—Suid. s. v. πεταύρα cites ὥρονόμος (from Aesop.).
 ὥρο-μενέων, ὁ, ruling the seasons, of Phoebus, C. I. 2342.
 ὥρονόμιον or -νόμιον, τό, = ὥρολόγιον, Alex. Aphr. Probl. 1. 95, Heliod. 9. 22.
 ὥρονομέω, poet. for sq., Manetho 4. 593.
 ὥρονομέω, to rule the hour of birth, of planets, Manetho 1. 58, 339; c. acc., γένεσιν ὥρονομεῖ Κρόνος Anth. P. 11. 383.
 ὥρονομικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for dividing and marking the hours κατασκεύασμα Schol. Ar. Av. 1494.
 ὥρονόμιον, τό, v. ὥρονομεῖον.
 ὥρο-νόμος, ὁ, an hour-divider, i. e. a dial or clock, Anth. P. 14. 6; cf. ὥροναντις. II. in Astrology, ruling the hour, of the planet which is in the ascendant, Manetho 1. 30, 262., 3. 120.
 ὥρορε, v. sub ὥρνημι.
 ὥρος, ὁ, = ὥρος (c), sleep, Call. Fr. 150; cf. ὥριος B.
 ὥρος, ὁ, Dor. for ὥρος, a boundary, Inscr. Cret. in C. I. (add.) 2561 b. 58.
 ὥρος, εος, τό, Dor. for ὄρος, ὥρος, a mountain, Theocr. 1. 75, 123.
 ὥρος, ὁ, (v. sub ὥρα) a year, Euphorion 55, Diod. 1. 26, Ath. 423 F, Plut. 2. 677 D. II. in pl. annals, esp. in Ion. writers, Luc. Macr. 14 (ubi vulg. ὄρος), and often in Ath., v. Schweigh. in Ind., Coraëus Heliod. 2. 314; cf. ὥρογράφος.
 ὥροσκοπεῖον, τό, = ὥρολόγιον, Strab. 119, Eus. P. E. 556 C; so ὥροσκοπιον, Diog. L. 2. 1., 6. 104. II. = ὥροσκοπός II, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 68.
 ὥροσκοπεῖω, in Astrology, to observe the hour of birth, draw a horoscope, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 70.
 ὥροσκοπεῖω, εως, ἡ, in Astrology, observation of the hour of birth, casting a nativity, drawing a horoscope, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 99:—also -σκοπία, ἡ, Schol. Il. 21. 111.
 ὥροσκοπεῖον, v. sub ὥροσκοπεῖω.
 ὥρο-σκοπός, ὁ, in Astrology, one who observes the hour of a birth, a caster of nativities, and so = ὥρολόγος, Clem. Al. 757. 2. as Adj. of or for a horoscope, Manetho 4. 59, 125. II. as Subst. a nativity, horoscope, Sext. Emp. M. 5. 12, 50, 61, Porph. ap. Stob. Eccl. 2. 386.
 ὥρο-τρόφος, ον, fostering the seasons, bringing them on, Orph. H. 7. 10., 38. fin.
 ὥρτε, ὥρτο, v. sub ὥρνημι.
 ὥρυγες, οἱ, a sort of pied horses, Opp. C. I. 317.
 ὥρυγῆ, ἡ, = ὥρυθμός, Hermesian. 5. 72, Plut. Mar. 20, Crass. 23., 2. 590 F; properly of wolves or dogs, Poll. 5. 87, Zenod. in Valck. ad Ammon. 229:—so ὥρυγμός, ὁ, opp. to ὕλαγμός, Ael. N. A. 5. 51; and ὥρυγμα, τό, of the waves, Anth. P. 6. 233.
 ὥρυδόν, Adv. howling, Nic. Al. 222.
 ὥρυθμός, ὁ, a howling, of dogs, ὥρυθμοῖς ὑλάει Opp. C. 4. 219; of lions, a roaring, Theocr. 25. 217.
 ὥρυκτης, Dor. —ras, ὁ, a digger, Epigr. Gr. 1028. 47.
 ὥρύομαι [ῖ]: aor. ὥρύσασθαι: Dep.:—Ion. and poet. Verb, very rarely used in Att. (v. infr.), to howl, properly of wolves and dogs, Theocr. 2. 35, Coluth. 116, Diod. 1. 87, cf. ὥρυγῆ and v. infr. II:—also of lions, to roar, Lat. *rugire*, Ap. Rh. 4. 1339, Call. Fr. 423, Plut., etc.; of animals generally, Id. 2. 973 A, LXX:—of men, ὥριον ὥρσαι Pind. O. 9. 163; of savages, either in mourning, Hdt. 3. 117, or joy, Id. 4. 75; so, ὥσπερ ἀπόπληκται . . . ὥρύονται Plat. Com. Σκευ. 1; lastly of the sea, Dion. P. 83, Anth. P. 11. 31.
 II. trans. to howl over, τὴν μὲν ὥρ, τὴν ὡς λυκοῖ ὥρ. Theocr. 1. 71; so, ὥρ. ἐπὶ τινι Luc. D. Mort. 10. 13; περὶ τινα Bion 1. 18.—The Act. only in Anth. l. c., Or. Sib. 8. 340, and Suid.
 (From the same Root come ὥρυ-θμός, ὥρυ-γῆ, ὥρυ-γμός, -μα, ὥρυ-μαγδός, ὥρυ-εται (= ὑλακεῖ, Hesych.); Skt. ru,

rau-mi (*rudo*), *vi-tu* (*ululare*); Lat. *ru-mor*, *ra-vis*, *rau-cus*; Slav. *re-ba*, inf. *rju-ti* (*μυκάσθαι*).

ὠρυτός, ἡ, ὤν, verb. Adj. *howled over*, Theognost. Can. p. 75.

ὠρύωμα [ῶ], τό, = ὠρυγή, LXX (Ezek. 19. 7).

ὠρύει, v. sub ὠρύμι.

ὠρῶν ἔχεται, v. sub ὠρέγω.

ὠρῶν κτο, v. sub ὠρύσσω.

ὤς:—Summary:

A. as ADVERB of Manner; and that, **Aa.** ὤς (with accent) as Adv. of the Demonstr. Pron. ὤς, so, *thus*, Lat. *sic*, as *tās* from **tōs*, οὐτως from οὗτος. **Ab.** ὤς (without accent) of the Relat. Pron. ὥς, as, Lat. *ut*. **B.** ὤς, as CONJUNCTION. **C.** D. various usages.

A. ADVERB of Manner:

Aa. ὤς, Demonstr. = οὕτως, so, *thus*, Lat. *sic*, often in Hom., and in Ion. Prose, as Hdt. 3. 13, 6. 76, al.; rare in Att., and almost confined to certain phrases, v. infr. 2, 3; but ὤς simply = οὕτως, Aesch. Ag. 930, Thuc. 3. 37. **2.** καὶ ὤς, *even so, nevertheless*, like ὅμως, Il. 1. 116, al.; οὐδ' ὤς, *not even so, in no wise*, 7. 263, Od. 1. 6, al.; οὐδέ κεν ὤς Il. 9. 386:—the phrases καὶ ὤς, οὐδ' ὤς, μὴδ' ὤς, are used in Att., Soph. Ant. 1042, Thuc. 1. 74, 7. 74:—on the accentuation ὤς, v. Chandl. Gr. Acc. § 934.

3. in Comparisons, ὤς . . , ὥς . . , as . . . , as . . . , Lat. *sic . . . ut . . .*; and reversely ὥς . . , ὥς . . , as . . . so, Il. 1. 512; in Att., Plat. Rep. 530 D:—also ὥστε . . ὥς . . , as . . . thus . . , h. Hom. Cer. 174-6; ὥστερ . . , ὥς δέ . . (in apodosis) Plat. Prot. 326 D. **4.** *thus, for instance*, Od. 5. 129, h. Ven. 219; and most Edd. write ὤς in Od. 5. 121, 125.

Ab. ὤς, Relat., as, Lat. *ut*, first in Hom.:—properly it is relative to a demonstr. Adv., which is often omitted, *κινῆθη δ' ἀγορῇ ὡς κύματα μακρὰ θαλάσσης*, i. e. οὕτως, ὥς . . Il. 2. 144: it is relative not only to the regular Demonstr. Adv. ὤς, *tās*, ὥδε, οὕτως, αὐτῶς, but also to ὅσον, as in Il. 4. 130; to ταύτη, Plat. Rep. 365 D, etc.: remarkably, ὡς ἐγὼ οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμῶν ὅστις ἐξ ἰσού νοσεί Soph. O. T. 60, where the dat. ἐγὼ would have been more regular after ἐξ ἰσού.—We find a collat. Dor. form ὦ in A. B. 591, 617; cf. ὦτε. Usage: **I.** in similis, freq. in Hom.:—longer similis are commonly introduced by ὥς ὅτε, ὥς δ' ὅτε, where ὅτε often seems superfluous, *ἦριπε δ', ὡς ὅτε πύργος [ἦριπε] Il. 4. 462; ἦριπε δ', ὡς ὅτε τις δρῦς ἦριπε Il. 3. 389, cf. 2. 394; ὡς ὅτε θαρσύνον μέγανον, πάρομον Pind. O. 6. 3:—ὡς ὅτε is rare in short similis, as Od. 11. 368:—the tenses used by Hom. in similis after ὡς are the indic. pres., Il. 9. 4, 16. 364; but more often the aor., inasmuch as the time is wholly indefinite, 3. 33 sq., 4. 275, 16. 823, al.; also with the subj. pres. or aor., 5. 161, 10. 183, 485, 13. 334; (in this case sometimes ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἂν, Il. 269, 17. 520); cf. ὥστε A:—the Verb is sometimes omitted with ὡς, but may readily be supplied from the context, *ἐνδοῦσθαι πεσοῦν', ὡς ἐναλίην κτῆ (sc. πίπτε)* Od. 15. 479, cf. 6. 20; *θεὸς δ' ὡς τίετο δῆμῳ Il. 5. 78; οἱ δὲ φέβοντο . . , βόες ὡς ἀγέλαϊαι Od. 22. 299*: in these last examples it will be observed that it follows the word of comparison, and in that case takes the accent; so even in Att. Com., *Ἀριστοδῆμος ὡς Cratin. Παν. 4. cf. Eubul. Orph. 1, 2.**

2. like as, just as, ὡς οὗτος κατὰ τέκν' ἔφαγε . . , ὡς ἡμεῖς κτλ. Il. 2. 326. **3.** sometimes in the sense according as, where the relat. Pron. ὅσος might stand, as *ἐλὼν κρέας ὡς (i. e. ὅσων) οἱ χεῖρες ἐχάνανον Od. 17. 344; ὡς δὲ κατὰ ἡμεῖς ἐννεπον ὡς (i. e. ὅσα) εἰδὼν τε καὶ ἔκλυον h. Hom. Cer. 172*; so in Att., *σοὶ θεὰ πόριον ὡς ἐγὼ θέλω Soph. O. C. 1124*; and in Prose, *τὸ βῆμα μέμνηται ὡς εἶπε Aeschin. 64. 3; cf. Lob. Phryn. 427.*

II. with Adverbial clauses: **1.** parenthetically, to qualify a general statement, *ὡς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ, ὡς ἔοικε*, etc., as it seems; *ὡς ἡμεῖς φαίμεν ἂν* as we might say, and so on; in Hdt. this qualifying clause commonly stands first. In these cases γε or γοῦν is often added, *ὡς γοῦν οὐ λόγος σημαίνει* as at any rate the statement shews:—in oration obl. c. inf., *ὡς σφίσι δοκεῖν Hdt. 2. 124, al.* Also ὡς is often omitted, e. g. *φασί, οἶμαι, for ὡς φασί, ὡς δοκεῖ*. An anacoluthon sometimes occurs by the Verb of the principal clause being made dependent on the parenthetic Verb, *ὡς δὲ Σκῦθαι λέγονται, νεώτατον ἀπάντων ἐνδόναν εἶναι (for τὸ ἀσφύτερον Hdt. 4. 5, cf. 1. 58, 65; ὡς ἐγὼ ἤκουσα, εἶναι αὐτὸν 4. 76; ὡς γὰρ . . ἤκουσά τινας, ὅτι . . Xen. An. 6. 2, 18; ἀνὴρ ὅδ' ὡς ἔοικεν οὐ νεμεῖν (for οὐ νεμεῖ, ὡς ἔοικε), Soph. Tr. 1238*; two modes of expression being confused, v. Schäf. and Erf. Soph. Ant. 726:—Hdt. gives the construction in full in 3. 56, 9. 32.

2. in Elliptical Phrases, *so far as . . , ὡς ἐμοὶ or ὡς γ' ἐμοὶ (sc. δοκεῖ)*; so, *ὡς γ' ἐμοὶ κριτὴ and ὡς γ' ἐμοὶ χρησθαι κριτῇ Valck. Hipp. 324; ὡς ἡμεῖς δόξην Xen. Vect. 5. 15; ὡς ἀν' ὁμμάτων (sc. εἰκάσαι) to judge by eyesight, Soph. O. C. 12*;—esp. in limitations, as *οὐκ ἐὶ πολλὸν χωρίον, ὡς εἶναι Αἰγύπτου Hdt. 2. 8; οὐδὲ ἀδύνατος, ὡς Αἰακιδαιμόνιος, εἰπεῖν for a Lacedaemonian, Thuc. 4. 84*; this is frequent in Att., *ὡς γυνή* as a woman, like a very woman, Soph. O. T. 1078; *ὡς . . πιστός, ὡς νομεύς Ib. 1118; μακρὰν ὡς γέροντι . . ὁδὸν Id. O. C. 20, cf. 385, Ant. 62, etc.*; *ὡπλισμένους ὡς ἐν τοῖς ὅρεσιν ἰκανῶς Xen. An. 4. 3, 31*—also with ἂν, *μεγάλα ἐκτάσσο χρήματα, ὡς ἂν εἶναι Ῥωδῶντες great, when considered as being hers, Hdt. 2. 135*—for ὡς εἰπεῖν and the like, v. infr. B. II. 3.

3. in like manner ὡς is attached to the Object of the Verb, *συνέμψας αὐτὸν ὡς φύλακα (sc. εἶναι)* having sent him with them as a guard, Hdt. 1. 44; *ἐλαβον ἀμφοτέρους ὡς φίλους ἦδη Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 25; ὡς ταμείω ἐχρήτο τὸν οἰκῆματι Plat. Prot. 315 D*.—For the similar usage of ὡς with Participles and Prepositions, v. infr. C.

III. to limit or augment the force of Adverbs: **a.** with the Posit. to strengthen it, *ὡς ἀληθῶς* as of a truth, i. e. *in very truth*, Plat. Phaedr. 234 E; *ὡς ἑτέρος Ib. 276 C*; (unless it be taken as exclamation, *how truly? how differently!* Lat. *quam vere!* v. infr. D. 1. 1);—so, *ὡς ἥπιως, ὡς ἐτητύμως*

Soph. El. 1439, 1451;—so also ὡς follows Adverbs expressing anything extraordinary, *θαυμαστῶς or θαυμασίως ὡς, ὑπερφῶς ὡς*, v. sub vocc.; in these cases there is an ellipse, *θαυμασίως ὡς μέγα*, or perhaps *θαυμασίως ἔχει ὡς μέγα*, etc.; for else ὡς after the Adv. must have been ὥς:—*ὡς* is sometimes separated by several words from its Adv., as *θαυμαστῶς μοι εἶπες ὡς Plat. Phaedo 95 A; ὑπερφῶς δὴ τὸ χρήμα ὡς Id. Alcib. 2. 147 C, cf. Phaedo 99 D.*

b. with the Sup. ὡς, like ὅ τι and ὅπως, is very common = Lat. *quam*, heightening the Sup., as *nuch as ever can be, ὡς μάλιστα*, like ὅ τι μάλιστα (v. ὅ τι III) = Lat. *quam maxime*, *ὡς ῥᾶστα = quam facillime*; *ὡς τάχιστα = quam celerrime*, freq. from Hdt. downwards: this also is elliptical for ὡς ἔστι δυνατόν or the like, as expressly appears in some passages, *ὡς δυνατόν ἀριστά Isocr. 265 A; ὡς ἡδύνατο ἀσπλῆστα Thuc. 7. 50; ὡς ἐδύνατο κράτιστα Xen. An. 3. 2, 6; ὡς οἶον τε βέλτιστον Plat. Rep. 403 D*—both ὡς and ὅ τι are sometimes found together, where one of the two is superfluous, *ὡς ὅ τι μάλιστα Id. Legg. 908 A; v. infr. G.*

c. similarly ὡς is used in the phrases *ὡς τὸ πολὺ, ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ Id. Rep. 330 C, 377 B; ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πλεόν for the more part, commonly, ὡς ἐπὶ πλείστον plurimumque, ut plurimum, Thuc. 2. 35; ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πλῆθος, ὡς πλῆθι Plat. Rep. 364 A, 389 D; ὡς τὸ ἐπίταν Hdt. 7. 50, etc.*

2. so also with Adjs., **a.** Posit. *ὑπερφῶς τινι . . ὡς μεγάλη βλάβη Plat. Gorg. 477 D.*

b. with Sup., *ὡς ἀριστοὶ τὰς φύσεις Id. Tim. 18 D; ὡς ὅτι βέλτισται ἐσονται Id. Gorg. 503 A; ὡς ὅ τι βέλτιστον Id. Symp. 218 D.*

c. sometimes separated from the Adj. by a Prepos., as, *ὡς ἐς ἐλάχιστον Thuc. 1. 63; ὡς ἐν βραχυτάτοις Antipho 113. 21; ὡς ἐν ἐχρηστώ Xen. Cyr. 1. 6, 26*; etc.

B. ὡς as CONJUNCTION: **I.** with Substantive clauses, to express a fact, = ὅτι, *that*, Lat. *quod*. **II.** with Final clauses, to express an end or purpose, = ἵνα, ὅπως, *that, so that, in order that*, Lat. *ut*.

III. Consequential, = ὥστε, *so that*, Lat. *adeo ut*. **IV.** Causal, = ὅτι or ἐπεὶ, as, *since, because*, like Lat. *ut* for *quia, quippe, quoadmodum*.

V. Temporal, = ὅτε, *when*, like Lat. *ut* for *quando*. **VI.** Modal, = ὅπως, *how*, like Lat. *ut* for *quomodo, quemadmodum*.

VII. Local, = ὅπου, *where*, Lat. *ubi*.

I. with Substantive Clauses, for ὅτι, Lat. *quod, that*, expressing a fact, where (as in Latin) the acc. and inf. might be substituted, *γνατὸν . . ὡς ἦδη Τρώεσσιν ὀλέθρον πείρατ' ἐφήπται (= πείρατ' ἐφήπθαι) Il. 7. 402*; and (with Verbs of fear or anxiety) with fut. indic., *μηκέτ' ἐκφοβοῦ, μητρώων ὡς σε λήμ' ἀτιμᾶσαι ποτέ Soph. El. 1426, cf. Xen. Ph. 6. 2, 30*:—hence, a sentence beginning with ὡς is sometimes, when interrupted, resumed by ὅτι, and vice versa, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 30 (*ubi v. Poppe*), cf. Plat. Rep. 470 D, Heidn. Hipp. Ma. 281 C: so ὡς with a finite Verb passes into the acc. and inf., or vice versa, Hdt. 1. 82, 8. 118; and the two constructions are sometimes mixed in the same clause, *ἐλογίετο ὡς . . ἦττον ἂν αὐτοὺς δέλεον . . Xen. Cyr. 8. 1, 25; cf. ὅτι 1. 2*.—In this sense ὡς may be used either with indic. or optat., as the proposition is stated positively, or as dependent on the speaker's thought, cf. Hdt. 7. 168, Plat. Phileb. 58 A.

2. with Verbs of feeling, *χαίρει δέ μοι ἦτορ, ὡς μεν αἰεὶ μέμνηται Il. 23. 648; ἄχος ἔλλαβ' Ἀχαιοὺς ὡς ἔπει' 16. 600.*

II. ὡς with Final Clauses, *that, in order that*, Lat. *ut*; in this sense ὡς, as also ὡς ἂν, Ep. ὡς κεν, like other Final Conjunctions, is used regularly with the subj. after the principal tenses of the indic., and with the opt. after the past tenses, *Βουλὴν ὑπεθαρσόμεν' . . ὡς μηδ' πάντες δαυνται Il. 8. 37; τύμβον χεύαμεν . . ὡς κεν τηλεφανῆς . . εἴη Od. 24. 80*; cf. *ἵνα B, ὅπως B.*

2. ὡς is also used with past tenses of the indic. to express an event that is past happening, and therefore impossible, *τί μ' οὐκ ἔκτεινας, ὡς εἰδεία μῆποτε . . ; so that I never should . . , Soph. O. T. 1391; τὰ ἐνέχυρα λαβεῖν, ὡς μὴδ' εἰ ἐβούλετο ἐδύνατο ξεπαταῖν Xen. An. 7. 6, 23; v. ἵνα B. 1. 3, ὅπως B. 1. 3.*

3. ὡς c. inf., to limit an assertion, *ὡς εἰπεῖν* so to say, Lat. *ut ita dicam*, Hdt. 6. 95; *ὡς λόγῳ εἰπεῖν Id. 2. 53*; or *ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν*, cf. *ἔπος Il. 4*; so, *ὡς συντόμως, ὡς συνεκτόντι εἰπεῖν*, to speak shortly, to be brief, Xen. Oec. 12, 19, Mem. 3. 8, 10; *ὡς εἰκάσαι* to make a guess, i. e. probably, Hdt. 1. 34, etc.; *ὡς μικρὸν μεγάλῳ εἰκάσαι Thuc. 4. 36*: (similar phrases occur without ὡς, cf. Hdt. 1. 61, 176):—v. supr. Ab. II. 2.

III. just like ὥστε c. inf., so *that*, Lat. *adeo ut, ita ut*, often in Hdt., *εἶρος ὡς δύο τριτρεας πλέειν ὁμοῦ in breadth such that two triremes could sail abreast, 7. 24; ἕλκυν οὕτω . . ὡς τὰς κορυφὰς αὐτὸν οἶα τε εἶναι ἰδεσθαι 4. 84*;—also, like ὥστε, with Indic., 1. 163, 2. 135.

2. ὡς after a Comp., *μάσσον' ἢ ὡς ἰδέμεν Pind. O. 13. 162; μαλακώτερον . . ἢ ὡς κάλλιον αὐτοῖς Plat. Rep. 410 D*; cf. *ὥστε 1. 2*:—the ἢ is sometimes omitted, *προθυμώτερον . . ὡς . . Lys. 111. 6, cf. Plat. Rep. 426 C*:—similar is the phrase *ὀλίγοι ἐσμέν ὡς ἐγκατεῖς εἶναι αὐτῶν too few to . . , Xen. Cyr. 4. 5, 15.*

3. these clauses are in their nature relative, and presuppose (when they do not express) an antecedent οὕτως, ὥδε, ὅδε, τοιούδε or the like: and Hdt. sometimes, when these antecedents are expressed, omits the ὡς, just as we leave out *that* in familiar discourse, e. g. *οὕτω λαχούρα, μόνος ἂν διαρρήξαις* so strong, you could hardly break them, 3. 12; *ῥάμνη σώματος τοιῆδε, ἀλλοφύροι ἐσαν ἀμφοτέροι 1. 31.*

IV. Causal, like ὅτι or ἐπεὶ, as, *inasmuch as, since*, Lat. *quia, quippe, quoadmodum*, in the direct construction always with the indicat., *τί ποτε λέγεις, ὦ τέκνον; ὡς οὐ μαθήανω Soph. Ph. 914*; also c. opt., *μη καὶ λάθῃ με προσεσών ὡς μάλλον ἂν ἐλατο μ' ἢ τοὺς πάντας Ἀργεῖων λαβεῖν Ib. 46*—often also for γάρ, Pors. Phoen. 857, 1093; esp. when an imperat. goes before or follows, *ἡμεῖς δ' ἴωμεν ὡς, ὅπρην' ἂν θεὸς πλοῖον ἡμῖν εἴκῃ, τρηνικαὺδ' ὀρμήμεθα Soph. Ph. 464.*

V. Temporal, for ὅτε, ἐπεί, *when*, Lat. *ut*, joined with past tenses of the indic. *ἐνῶρτο γέλας . . ὡς ἴδον Il. 1. 600*; cf. *infr. D. 1. 3*:—with the optat., to express a repeated action, *whenever*, ὡς . . ἐς τὴν Μιλήσιον ἀπικούτο Id.

1. 17: rarely with the subjunct., for ὅταν, to denote what happens under certain conditions, τὰν δὲ ὥς ἑκαστός οἱ μυχῷ, διδοῖ δῶρον Hdt. 4. 172:—in orat. obliq. also with the infin., mostly in Hdt., e. g. 1. 86, 94, al.: expressed more forcibly by ὥς . . . τάχιστα, some word or words being interposed, ὥς γὰρ ἐπετρόποντα τάχιστα so soon as ever . . . Id. 1. 65; ὥς δὲ ἀφίκετο τάχιστα Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 2; more rarely ὥς τάχιστα stand together, Aeschin. 31. 8: but this usage must be distinguished from signf. Ab. 111. b: the demonstr. ὥς, ἐνταῦθα, or ἔπειτα often follow, as Il. 20. 424, 3. 396.

2. ὥς seems to be used for ἕως or ἔστε, so long as, while, as in Soph. Ph. 1330, ὥς ἀν' αὐτὸς ἥλιος . . . αἶψα; so perh., ὥς ἀν' ἧς οἰσπερ εἰ Id. Aj. 1117; cf. ὥσπερ 111:—in later Gr. = ἕως, while, Ev. Jo. 12. 35, 36, and perh. Ep. Galat. 6. 10; cf. Jo. Chrys. 8. 848 A, 9. 458 D.

VI. Modal, for ὅπως how, like Lat. ut for quomodo, quomadmōdum, μεμυρίζε . . . ὥς Ἀχιλλῆα τιμῆσαι Il. 2. 3; so after words expressing fear or caution; μὴ φοβῶ ὥς ἀπορήσεις Xen. Cyr. 5. 2, 11, cf. 6. 2, 30, Dem. 141. 2;—so, οὐκ ἐσθ' ὥς (for the more usu. ὥπως) ποῦσε can it be that . . . Soph. Ant. 750; οὐκ ἐσθ' ὥς οὐ . . . Id. Ph. 196; οἶσθ' ὥς ποίησον, by a mixture of constructions for ὥς ἰδὲ ποιῆσαι or ὥς ποιήσεις, Id. O. T. 543; v. *εἶδω B. 7;—similarly, οἶσθα . . . ὥς νῦν ἰδὲ σφαλῆς Id. O. C. 75.

2. ὥς ἂν ποιήσεις however thou may'st act, Id. Aj. 1369. VII. Local, for ὅπου, where, like Lat. ut in Catull. 11. 3; but only in the later Doric, Theocr. 1. 13, 5. 101, 103; so in an Aeol. Inscr. in Ussing, p. 3.

C. ὥς before I. Participles; II. Prepositions; and III. ὥς itself as a Preposition.

I. with Participles in the case of the Subject, to give the real or probable reason or motive of the action expressed by the Verb, as if, as, Il. 23. 430 (v. inf. c); ἀγανακτοῦναι ὥς μεγάλαν τινῶν ἀπεστερημένοι (i. e. ἡγούμενοι μεγάλαν τινῶν ἀπεστερησάμενοι), Plat. Rep. 329 A; most often with the part. fut., διαβαίνει . . . ὥς ἀμύμων τὸν σίτον Hdt. 6. 28, cf. 91; παρσκαυέοντο ὥς πολυήσαντες Thuc. 2. 7, etc.; δηλοῖς ὥς τι σημανῶν νέον Soph. Ant. 242:—so in questions, παρὰ Πρωταγόραν νῦν ἐπιχειρεῖς λέγειν, ὥς παρὰ τίνα ἀμφέρομαι; Plat. Prot. 311 B; ὥς τί δή θέλεις; Eur. I. T. 557:—it is superfluous in Soph. Ant. 1063, ὥς μὴ 'μολήσαν.

2. with Participles in the case of the Object, λέγουσιν ἡμᾶς ὥς ὁλωλότες they speak of us as dead, Aesch. Ag. 672; ὥς μὴδὲν εἶδόν' ἴσθι μ', ὦν ἀνιστορεῖς Soph. Ph. 253; τὸν ἐκβαίνοντα κολάζουσι ὥς παρανομούντα (i. e. νομιζόντες παρανομεῖν αὐτόν), Plat. Rep. 338 E; ἵνα μὴ ἀγανακτῇ ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ ὥς δεινὰ ἄττα πάσχοντος (i. e. νομιζόμεν ἐμὲ δεινὰ ἄττα πάσχον), Id. Phaedo 115 E, cf. Hdt. 5. 20, 85, 9. 54; κτύπος ἀνδρὸς ὥς τετιμωμένου του Soph. Ph. 202; ἐν ὀλιγοῖσι ἐποιούτω, ὥς, ἐὰν ἐξέλθωσιν, ἡ οὐχ ὑπομενούσας σφᾶς ἡ βράδιος ληφόμενοι βίᾳ made light of the matter, in the belief that . . . Thuc. 4. 5.—Both constructions are sometimes found in one sentence, τὸν κόσμον εἶπας χαίρειν ὥς ἀλλοτρίους τε ὄντας καὶ πλέον ἄτερον ἡγήσάμενος ἀπεργάζεσθαι, where for ἡγήσάμενος ἀπεργάζεσθαι we might have had ἀπεργαζομένους, Plat. Phaedo 114 E, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1. 5, 9.

3. with Participles put absolutely in gen. it must be explained in the same way, νῦν δέ, ὥς οὕτως ἐχόντων, στρατιῇν ἐκπέμπετε (i. e. ἡγούμενοι ὅτι οὕτως ἔχει) Hdt. S. 144; ἐράτα ὅ τι βούλει, ὥς τάληθ' ἐρῶντος (i. e. πιστεύων με εἶρην) Xen. Cyr. 3. 1, 9; ὥς ὧδ' ἐχόντων τῶνδ' ἐπίστασθαι τε χρή Soph. Aj. 281, ubi v. Lob. (279), cf. 904:—so also in acc., μεθὼν αἰτοῦσιν, ὥς οὐχὶ αὐτοῖσι ὠφέλειαν ἐσόμενῃν ἐκ τοῦ ἀρχεν (i. e. ἡγούμενοι ὥς οὐχὶ ὠφέλεια ἔσται), Plat. Rep. 345 E, cf. Hdt. 1. 84, Valck. Phoen. 1469:—with both cases in one sentence, ὥς καὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων προσδοκίμων ὄντων ἄλλη στρατιᾷ, καὶ . . . διαπολεμούντων Thuc. 7. 25, cf. Plat. Rep. 604 B.—This construction is most common after εἰδέναι, ἐπίστασθαι, νοεῖν, διακρίσθαι τὴν γνώμην, ἔχειν γνώμην, νομίζειν, ἡγείσθαι, υποτίθεσθαι, etc., with which Verbs we should rather expect ὥς with a finite Verb or the acc. and inf., v. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 701 sq.

II. ὥς before Prepositions must be explained as with Participles; for either the Prep. with its case is put for a Partic., or a Partic. may be supplied, ἀνήγοντο ὥς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίαν (i. e. ἐς ναυμαχίαν) Thuc. 1. 48, cf. Xen. Hell. 2. 1, 2; φρίγαντα συλλέγοντες ὥς ἐπὶ πῦρ (i. e. ὑπὸ πῦρ ποιησόμενοι) Id. An. 4. 3, 11; κατέλαβε τὴν ἀκρόπολιν ὥς ἐπὶ τυραννίδι, expressing the purpose, Thuc. 1. 126; ἀπέπλεον . . . ὥς ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας Id. 6. 61; πλείς ὥς πρὸς οἶκον Soph. Ph. 58; ἀπαγγέλλετε τῇ μητρὶ χαίρειν ὥς παρ' ἐμοῦ (sc. ἵκοντες), which is implied in the Prep. παρὰ, Xen. Cyr. 8. 7, 28; also, ὥς ἀπὸ πομπῆς Plat. Rep. 327 C, ὥς ἐκ κακῶν ἐχάρη Hdt. S. 101; cf. ἕως 1. 2. b.

III. ὥς most often stands in connexion with the Preps. εἰς, ἐπὶ, πρὸς, and the acc.; but these Preps. came to be omitted, and ὥς itself appears to be used as a Prep. c. acc., just as the Lat. usque came to be used for usque ad. However, custom limited this use of ὥς as a Prep. to cases where the object is a Person, not a Place, whereas ὥς with a Prep. commonly relates to Places:—there is a single example of this ὥς in Hom., ὥς αἰεὶ τὸν ὅμιον ἀγεί θεὸς ὥς τὸν ὅμιον Od. 17. 218; then in Hdt., ἐσελθεῖν ὥς τὴν θυγατέρα 2. 121, 5; and freq. in Att., ὥς Ἄγιν ἐπηρεαζέσσαντο Thuc. 8. 5, etc.; how carefully these usages were distinguished appears from passages of Thuc. (cited by Valck. Hdt. 2. 135), ἀφίκετο ὥς Περδίκκην καὶ ἐς τὴν Χαλκιδικήν 4. 79; ἀπέπλεοναν ἐς Φωκαίαν . . . Ἀστυόχον S. 39; ναῦς ἐς τὸν Ἑλλησπόντον ὥς Φαρνάβοον πέμπειν S. 81:—the prose examples of ὥς with names of Places have been corrected from MSS., v. Poppo Thuc. 1. 50, Xen. An. 13;—in Soph. Tr. 365, Herm. retains ἡκε δόμους ὥς τοῦσδε, regarding these last words as = ὥς βράς τοὺς ἐν δόμοις τοῦσδε; so, ὥς τὰς ἀδελφὰς . . . χέρας is in sense = ὥς τὸν ἀδελφόν, Id. O. T. 1481.

D. ὥς before sentences seemingly independent: I. ὥς as an emphatic exclamation, how, as Lat. ut for quāto, mostly with Advs. and Adjcs., ὥς ἄνοιον κραδίην ἔχεις how silly a heart hadst thou! Il. 21. 441; ὥς ἀγαθὸν καὶ παῖδα λιπέσθαι how good is it . . . Od. 3. 196, cf. 24. 194; ἐ

φρονεῖν ὥς δεινόν Soph. O. T. 316; ὥς ὅστις δ' ἀνθρώπος how charming he is! Plat. Phaedo 116 D; and in indirect clauses, ἐθαύμασα τοῦτο, ὥς ἡθέως . . . ἀπεδέξατο marvelled at seeing how . . . , Ib. 89 A: sometimes ὥς also follows an Adv., e. g. θαυμαστῶς ὥς, ὑπερφύως, v. supr. Ab. 111. and cf. πῶς v.

2. when it is joined to a Verb, its force extends to the whole sentence, ὥς μοι δέχεται κακὸν ἐκ κακοῦ αἰεὶ how constantly . . . , Il. 19. 290, cf. 21. 273; ὥς οὐκ ἔστι χάρις μετόπισθ' ἐργεῖαν how little thanks remain! Od. 22. 319; ὥς ὅλως νιν . . . ἀμύπει see how . . . , Eur. Phoen. 148; ὥς ὑπερδέδοικα σου how greatly . . . , Soph. Ant. 82.—But in such expressions there is always something suppressed, to which ὥς refers, as may be plainly seen from such places as Ar. Av. 1119, —ἀλλ' ὥς ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους παρέστιν ἄγγελος οὐδεῖς, i. e. θαυμαστόν ἐστιν ὥς οὐδεὶς παρέστιν, strange that no one comes!—in Eur. Phoen. 625, the ellipse seems to be [ἰσθί] ὥς.

3. at the beginning of several clauses, it may denote a quick succession of events, ὥς ἴδεν, ὥς μιν ἔπος πικρὰς φρένας ἀμφοκαλύψεν when he saw, how did Love . . . , i. e. he saw and straightway Love . . . , Il. 14. 294; ὥς ἴδον, ὥς ἐμάνην, ὥς μιν περὶ θυμὸς ἰαφθῇ Theocr. 2. 82, cf. 3. 42; (so Virgil, Ecl. 8. 41, ut vidi, ut perii, ut me malus abstulit error):—the passage of Bion 1. 40, is different, —ὥς ἴδεν, ὥς ἐνόησεν Ἀδωνίδος ἀσχετον ἔλκος, ὥς ἴδε φοῖνιον αἶμα μαραινόμενον περὶ μνηρῶ, πάχεας ἀμπετάσασα κινύρετο,—for here the clauses beginning with ὥς are all parts of the protasis, and κινύρετο is in the apodosis, when she saw . . . , she bewailed.

II. ὥς to express a wish, like εἴθε, Lat. utinam, oh that! with the opt. alone, ὥς ἔπις . . . ἀπόλοιτο Il. 18. 107; ὥς ἀπόλοιτο καὶ ἄλλος Od. 1. 47, cf. Soph. El. 126;—also, ὥς ἂν or κε with opt., ὥς ἂν ἔπει' ἀπὸ σείο οὐκ ἐθέλωμι λείπεσθαι Il. 9. 444; ὥς κέ οἱ αὐτὴ γαῖα χάνοι 6. 28. 2. also negatively, ὥς μὴ θανοίῃ οἷ that he might not die! Od. 15. 359. 3. ὥς joined with other words of wishing, ὥς ὥφελες αὐτὸδ' ὀλέσθαι Il. 3. 428; ὥς δὴ μὴ ὤφελον νικᾶν Od. 11. 548; v. ὀφέλει II. 3.

E. ὥς with Numerals marks that they are to be taken only as a round number, as it were, about, nearly, like Lat. quasi or admodum, σὺν ἀνθρώποις ὥς εἰκοσι Xen. An. 3. 3, 5; also, ὥς πέντε μάλιστα about five (v. μάλα 111. 5), Hdt. 7. 30:—also with words compounded with numerals, παῖς ὥς ἑκατέρης of some twelve years, Plat. Gorg. 471 C; δρέπανα ὥς διττή Xen. Cyr. 6. 1, 30, cf. An. 5. 4, 12:—cf. ὥσεί 111.

F. ὥς in some Elliptical Phrases: 1. ὥς τί (sc. γέννηται); to what end? Eur. Or. 796; cf. ἵνα B. 11. 3. c. 2. ὥς ἑκαστος, ἑκαστοι, each separately, Lat. pro se quisque, Hdt. 1. 29, 114, Thuc. 1. 3, etc.; also, ὥς ἑκάτεροι Id. 3. 74.

G. ὥς pleonast. in comparisons indicated by another word in the sentence, ἔλαυνεν . . . ὥς οὐκ αἰὼνι τοῖσιν (which might have been either οὐκ αἰὼνι τοῖσιν, or ὥς οὐκ αἰὼν) Il. 23. 430. 2. in ὥς ὅτι, ὥς οἶον and ὥς οἶα, from Plat. downwards, cf. Bast. Greg. p. 52, Jac. Anth. P. p. 403, Lob. Phryn. 427. 3. also ὡς and ὡς οἶον, Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 57, and Schäff. ibid. p. 277. 4. on the other hand, ὥς disappears in vivid poetry, i. e. κείνος Ἄτλας οὐρανὸν προσπαλαίει (for ὥς Ἄτλας) he, a very Atlas . . . , Pind. P. 4. 515.

H. Etymology: ὥς is plainly an Adv. form of the relat. ὅς, as Skt. yāt of yas; and it is prob. that an initial conson, has been lost in Gr., from the fact that Hom. constantly makes a short syll. long before ὥς, as ὄρνιθες ὥς, πέλεκυς ὥς, θεὸς ὥς, etc.; v. Curt. pp. 399, 589. ὥς, for ὡς, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1192, etc.

ὥς, τό, gen. ὡτός, Dor. for οὗς, Theocr. 11. 32.

ὡσα, Ep. and Ion. for ἔωσα, aor. 1 act. of ὠθέω, Hom.

ὠσαν, or better ὥς ἂν, Ep. ὥς κε or ὥς κεκ, being ὡς with a conditional force added, v. sub ὥς B. 11. 1.

2. κρότον τοιοῦτον, ὥς ἂν ἐκαινοῦντες . . . , ἐποιήσατε, where it may be rendered, as if, as it were, Dem. 519. 10; a similarly ellipt. construction with inf., ἵνα μὴ δόξω ὥς ἂν ἐκφοβεῖν ἡμᾶς, 2 Ep. Cor. 10. 9.

3. seemingly absol., ταῦτα προσδέχου' ἂν ὥς ἂν οἰκεία Theophr. C. P. 1. 16, 12; παῖδα ὠραῖον ὥς ἂν Αἰγυπτίον Ael. N. A. 4. 54;—but here ὦντα is to be supplied, and so these cases fall under C. 1. 2.

II. ὥς ἂν is also used in certain cases where ἕως ἂν might be expected, cf. ὥς B. v. 2.

ὠσανεῖ or ὥς ἂν εἰ, like as if, as if, as it were, Lat. tanquam, with Verbs, τὸ . . . πνεῦμα ὠσανεῖ προδιαικείται Arist. Probl. 23. 28; πόλις ἦτις ὡς, πρόσχημα . . . ἦν Polyb. 3. 15, 3; μὴ βλέπειν . . . , ἀλλ' ὡς, βλέπειν Plut. 2. 961 E; with a Part., ὡς, προκαλούμενος Polyb. 1. 46, 11; with Nouns, ὡς, σάρκες Arist. Metaph. 6. 11, 5; ὡς, ἀμώδης Id. Mirab. 19; μέγιστος ὡς, βοῦς Ib. 30, etc.

ὠσαννά, Hebr. exclam. (hoshiah-na), save now! borrowed from Ps. 118. 25.

ὠσασκε, Ep. for ὠσε, 3 sing. aor. 1 act. of ὠθέω.

ὠσάντως, Adv. (ὥς, αὐτως) strengthd. for ὥς, in like manner, just so, used by Hom. only at the beginning of clauses with δέ inserted, ὥς δ' αὐτως for ὠσάντως δέ . . . Il. 3. 339, Od. 9. 31, and often; so also in Hdt. 1. 215, 2. 67, etc., and even in Att. Prose, Plat. Phaedo 102 E, Arist. Rhet. 2. 9, 4, al.;—after Hom., in one word, ὠσάντως καὶ . . . in like manner as . . . , Hdt. 7. 86; so c. dat., ὥς δ' αὐτως τῇσι κυσὶ θάπτονται Id. 2. 67; πολλοὶ ἐννεῖκον ὠσάντως ἔμοι Soph. Tr. 372;—ὥσπερ γὰρ . . . ὠσάντως δέ σὺ Id. El. 27;—ὡς, ἔχειν Plat. Phaedo 78 D, al.; opp. to ὥς ἑτέρως, Arist. Soph. Elench. 7, 2.

2. ὠσάντως is further strengthd., ὠσάντως οὕτως so in like manner, Coraë's ap. Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 460 D; ὠσάντως κατὰ ταῦτα . . . , ὠσάντως καὶ κατὰ ταῦτα Plat. Phaedo 78 D, ubi v. Stallb.

ὠσδε, Dor. for ὠσε, 3 sing. impf. of ὠθέω.

ὠσεῖ or ὠσεῖ, Adv. as if, as though; with various moods, acc. to the point of view taken:

1. with opt., ἴσαν, ὥς εἰ τε πρὶν ἔχων πάσα νέμοιτο Il. 2. 780, cf. 11. 389, etc.

2. ὠσεῖ τε with subj., ἐφίλησ' ὥς εἰ τε πατὴρ ὄν παῖδα φίλησθ' Il. 9. 481.

3. ὠσεῖ or ὠσεῖ εἰ τε,

with indic., ἐπορθ' ὡς εἰ τε μετὰ κτίλον ἔσπετο μῆλα II. 13. 492; φιλάν ὡς εἰ τις .., δαρήσεται Pind. O. 7. 1.

II. in mere comparisons, as *if, like, just as*, II. 16. 59, Od. 7. 36, Hes. Sc. 290, Aesch. Supp. 782, Soph. Ant. 653, etc.; —so with part., II. 5. 374, Hes. Sc. 194; ὡς εἰ τε absol., II. 11. 474, Od. 9. 314, 14. 254; ὡσεὶ περ with part., Hes. Sc. 189; cf. Theocr. 25. 163; ὡσεὶ περ τε absol., h. Hom. Cer. 215, like ὡσπερ.

III. like ὡς E, with Numerals, or measures of time and space, *about*, ὡσεὶ τριήκοντα σταδίων μάλιστα κη Hdt. 7. 109, cf. Xen. Hell. 1. 2, 9; often in LXX and N. T.

ὡσπετιπολὺ, better divisim, ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ, v. ὡς Ab. III. 1. c.

ὠστία, Dor. for οὐσία, Ocell. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1. 424, Archyt. ib. 712, cf. Plat. Crit. 401 C.

ὠστος, εὠς, ἦ, = ὠθησις, *a thrusting, pushing*, Hipp. Aph. 1248, Arist. Phys. 7. 2, 3, de An. 3. 10, 9.

II. *a thrust, plugging*, ὠσεις Plut. 2. 916 D.

ὠσιωμένως, Adv. part. pf. pass. of ὠσίω, = ὠσίως, Poll. 1. 32.

ὠς κε and ὠς κε, Ep. for ὡς ἂν, Hom.

ὠσμοδός, ὁ, = ὠσις, Moer. 424, v. l. Diod. 2. 19.

ὡσπερ, or ὡς περ, Adv. of Manner, *like as, even as, just as*, ζῆν ὡσπερ ἡδὴ ζῆς Soph. Ph. 1396; ἐσώζετ' ἂν .., ὡσπερ οὐχὶ σώζεται Ib. 994; but the Verb is more commonly left to be supplied, οὐ τι κατακρύπτουσιν .., ὡσπερ Κύκλωπες Od. 7. 206, cf. 2. 333, II. 4. 263, 14. 50; ἔξεστι δ', ὡσπερ Ἠγέλοχος, ἡμῖν λέγειν .. Ar. Ran. 303; τεταγμένοι ὡσπερ ἔμελλον Thuc. 4. 93; τοῖς ἡτυχηκόσιν ὡσπερ ἐγὼ Dem. 1101. 6;

—Hom. often puts a word between ὡς and περ, e. g. ὡς σὺ περ αὐτῇ, ὡς τοπάρους περ, ὡς ἔσται περ Od. 19. 385, II. 5. 806, 1. 211; —as for instance, ὅταν χορὸς .. γίγνηται, ὡσπερ ὁ εἰς Δῆλον πεμπόμενος Xen. Mem. 3. 3, 12.—ὡσπερ differs from ὡς in Hom., in that it seldom has an antecedent expressed, as in Od. 19. 312, ὦδ' .. ὀίεται, ὡς ἔσται περ; in II. 24. 487, τηλικὸν ὡσπερ ἐγὼν; or in Hes. Th. 402, ὡς δ' αὐτὸς .., ὡσπερ ὑπέστη; but in Att., ὡσπερ is very freq. after demonstr. words; before οὕτως, Ar. Av. 188; after it, Soph. Tr. 475, etc.; ὡσπερ καὶ .., οὕτω καὶ .. Xen. Cyr. 7. 5, 75, cf. Plat. Rep. 354 B; ὡσπερ .., ὥδε .., Soph. O. T. 276; ταυτοῦς ὡσπερ Plat. Rep. 612 D:—αὐτοῦ ὡσπερ εἶχον just as they were, then and there, Hdt. 2. 121, 4, cf. Soph. Ant. 1235; εὐθὺς ὡσπερ εἶχεν Xen. An. 4. 1, 19; εὐθὺς ὡσπερ εἵνυχε Id. Hell. 3. 1, 19; —c. gen., ὡσπερ ἔχει δόξης Plat. Rep. 612 D:—strength, ὡσπερ γὰρ just exactly as, Ar. Nub. 673:—ὡσπερ καὶ, even as, ὡς καὶ ἐγὼ περ II. 6. 477; ὡσπερ καὶ ἄλλο Thuc. 1. 142; etc.:—ὡσπερ also follows ἴσος, like καὶ, in Od. 20. 281, μοῖραν .. ἴσην, ὡς αὐτοὶ περ ἐλάγχων, cf. Soph. El. 532; so after ὁ αὐτός, Plat. Phaedo 86 A, Dem. 119. 25; after ὅμοιος, ὁμοίως, Aesch. Ag. 1311, Thuc. 4. 34.

2. ὡσπερ ἂν with Subj., v. infr. III; with opt., ὡσπερ ἂν τις .. λέγοι, where ὡσπερῶν might stand, Plat. Phaedo 87 B, cf. Xen. Hell. 3. 1, 14.

III. to limit or modify an assertion, like ὡσπερῶς, as *it were*, Lat. *tamquam*, ὡσπερ ἄκοντι Thuc. 4. 73; τὸν ἐγκέφαλον ὡσπερ σεσθιάσαι μοι δοκεῖ Ar. Nub. 1276, cf. Pax 234; ἀνα μὲν .. ὡσπερ ὑπεφθόνη Xen. Cyr. 4. 1, 13; cf. Plat. Phaedr. 270 E, Phaedo 88 E, Crat. 384 C:—and often with Participles used absolutely, ὡσπερ ἐγγελεύσατο Soph. El. 277; ὡσπερ ἐντεταμένον τοῦ σώματος Plat. Phaedo 86 B; ὡσπερ ἐξόν as if it were in our power, Xen. An. 3. 1, 14; σιωπῇ ἐδείκνυν, ὡσπερ τοῦτο ἐπιτεταμένον αὐτοῖς (for ὡσπερ εἰ τοῦτο ἐπιτεταμένον αὐτοῖς εἴη) Xen. Symp. 1. 11, cf. Mem. 2. 3, 3; so, with a change of construction, ὡσπερ τὸν ἀριθμὸν τοῦτον ἔχοντα ἀνάγκη .., καὶ οὕτε .. οὖν τε εἴη γενέσθαι Xen. Hell. 2. 3, 19;—τὴν ὡσπερ ἐπὶ τὸ διδόνον ἔδραν a seat like that used in the chariot, Id. Eq. 7. 5.

III. rarely of Time,

1. ὡσπερ ἂν = ἔως ἂν, so long as, or however long (cf. ὡς B. V. 2), ὡσπερ ἂν ζῶ Soph. O. C. 1361 (where others take it to mean in whatever manner).

2. as soon as, Ar. Pax 24.

IV after a Compar. (cf. ὡς B. III. 2), Xen. Hell. 3. 3, 16.—Cf. ὡσπερῶς, ὡσπερ οὖν.

ὡσπερ, for ὡσπερ, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1185, 1192

ὡσπερ εἰ or ὡσπερῶς, Adv., like οἷονεἰ, just as if, even as, Lat. *quasi*, tamquam, with indic., ὡσπερ εἰ παρστέασι Aesch. Ag. 1201; with opt., ὡσπερ τις εἴ σοι .. μὴδὲν διδοίη Soph. O. C. 776; ὡσπερῶς φάσαι so to say, Longin. 32. 3; ὅμοια ὡσπερ εἰ .. Xen. Symp. 4. 37:—with Nouns or Participles, as *it were*, ὡσπερ πῆγταν Ar. Lys. 115; ὡσπερῶς προκείμενον Id. Eccl. 537; ὡσπερῶς στοιχεῖα ἐστὶ Plat. Crat. 422 A.

II. ὡσπερ ἂν εἰ or ὡσπερῶν (which properly is elliptical for ὡσπερ ἂν ἦν, εἰ .., or the like), Id. Gorg. 479 A, Prot. 311 B, Isocr.; in Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 2, ὡσπερ ἂν εἰ τις .. ἀσπάξαιτο, εἰ τις must be joined, = *quisquis*;—ὡσπερ οὖν ἂν εἰ with impf., Plat. Rep. 420 C: cf. ὡσπερ 1. 2.

ὡσπερ οὖν or ὡσπερ οὖν, Adv. even as, just as, ὡσπερ οὖν ἀπώλετο Aesch. Cho. 96, cf. 888, Ag. 1171.

II. as indeed, as no doubt, εἰ δ' ἔστιν (ὡσπερ οὖν ἔστι) θεὸς Plat. Phaedr. 242 E; cf. Apol. 21 D.

ὡσπε, A. as Adv., bearing the same relation to ὡς, as ὡς τε to ὡς, and used by Hom. more frequently than ὡς in similés, when it is commonly written divisim, and is relat. to a demonstr. ὡς; used, like ὡς, sometimes with pres. Indic., II. 2. 459 sq., cf. 12. 421 sq., 13. 703; sometimes with aor., 3. 23; sometimes with subj. of pres. or aor., 2. 474 sq., 11. 68, 16. 428, Od. 22. 302:—all three usages combined in one similés, Id. 5. 136–139:—the verb is sometimes omitted, ὡς τε θεοὶ περ 18. 518, cf. 10. 154. Though this usage of ὡσπε is chiefly Ep. (Pind. uses ὡπε, q. v.), yet it occurs here and there in Att. Poets, κατὰρρυχες δ' ἔναον ὡστ' Ἀθήναι μύρμηκες Aesch. Pr. 452, cf. Theb. 13. 62, Pers. 424, Cho. 421, Sophoc. O. C. 343, Ant. 1033.

II. to mark the power or virtue by one does a thing, as, as being, like ἄτε, Lat. *utpote*, τὸν δ' ἐξήραψε Ἀφροδίτη βῆτα μάλ', ὡσπε θεός II. 3. 381; ὡσπε περὶ ψυχῆς since it was for life, Od. 9. 423; so in Hdt., ὡσπε ταῦτα νομίζω 1. 8, cf. 5. 35, 83, 101, 6. 94, 8. 118; never so in Att.

B. as Conjunction, to express the actual or intended result, the effect, of the action in the principal clause:

I. mostly with the Inf., so as for to do a thing, much like French *pour* before an inf.; in Hom. only twice, εἰ δέ σοι θυμὸς ἐπέσσυται, ὡσπε νέεσθαι if thy heart is eager to return, II. 9. 42; οὐ τηλίκος .., ὡσπε σημάντορι πάντα πθεσθαι not of such age as to obey a master in all things, Od. 17. 21; βριθῶς κεν ἐργάσσοιτο, ὡσπε σε κεῖς ἐνιαντὸν ἔχεν Hes. Op. 44; ὡσπε ἀποπλήσας τὸν χρησμὸν Hdt. 8. 96.—This Construct. becomes more common in Pind., e. g. O. 9. 113, N. 5. 2, 64; and is freq. in Att., even in cases where (as in II. 9. 42 sup. c.) ὡσπε seems superfluous; so after ἐθέλειν, Eur. Hipp. 1327; after ἔστι, for ἐξεστί, Soph. Ph. 656; after ψηφίζεσθαι, Thuc. 5. 17, v. Valck. Hipp. 1327, Markl. Supp. 551:—but, reversely, we often find the inf. alone where ὡσπε seems wanted, as in Hdt. 1. 13, 82, cf. Pors. Or. 387, Med. 1396:—ὡς is much less freq. in this usage, as in Xen. An. 2. 2, 4; cf. ὡς B. III. 2:—so, after οὕτως, ταυτοῦς, τοσοῦτος, or any like demonstr. word, ὡσπε is used with inf., e. g. Soph. O. T. 595.

2. after Comparatives with ἢ, when the possibility of the consequence is denied (cf. ὡς B. III. 2), μέζω κακὰ ἢ ὡσπε ἀνακλαίειν greater woes than that one is wont to weep for, i. e. too great for tears, Valck. Hdt. 3. 14; μέζον ἢ ὡσπε φέρειν δύνασθαι κακόν Xen. Mem. 3. 5, 17; but in Poetry ὡσπε is sometimes left out, νόσσημα μέζον ἢ φέρειν Soph. O. T. 1293; κρείσσον ἢ φέρειν κακὰ Eur. Hec. 1107, Alc. 230:—the Posit. is sometimes, though rarely, put for the Comp., ψυχρόν ὡσπε λουσάσθαι (for ψυχρότερον ἢ ὡσπε ..) too cold to bathe in, Xen. Mem. 3. 13, 3; ἡμεῖς ἐτι νέοι ὡσπε διελέσθαι too young to .., Plat. Prot. 314 B; γέρον ἐκείνος ὡσπε σ' ὠφελείν παρὼν Eur. Andr. 80:—this ὡσπε is sometimes left out, οὐλόγος εἶναι στρατιῇ τῇ Μῆδων συμβαλέειν Hdt. 6. 109; ταπεινὴ ἡ διάνοια ἐγκατερεῖν Thuc. 2. 61, etc.

3. ὡσπε μὴ .. ἂν is used with inf., of contingencies which may be more or less improbable, οὕτως ἐκάστο ὡσπε μήτε .. ἄλλο τι ἢ γυμνοὶ ἀνέχεσθαι, ἡδιστα τε ἂν ἐς ὕδωρ ψυχρὸν σφᾶς αὐτοὺς βλέπειν Thuc. 2. 49, cf. Soph. O. T. 374, El. 1316.

4. sometimes it comes to imply on the condition that .., like ἔφ' ᾧ τε, παραδόντα σφᾶς αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίους, ὡσπε βουλεύσαι ὅ τι ἂν ἐκείνοι δοκῇ Thuc. 4. 37, cf. Xen. An. 5. 6, 26.

II. with the Indic., to express the actual result with emphasis, οὕτω οὐκ φρενοβλαβέες .., ὡσπε .. ἐβούλοντο Hdt. 2. 120; ἀσθενέες οὕτω, ὡσπε .. διατετρανέες Id. 3. 12; βέβηκεν, ὡσπε πᾶν ἐν ἡσυχῇ ἔξεστί φανεῖν Soph. O. C. 82, cf. O. T. 533; this is freq. in Xen., e. g. An. 1. 9, 28, Mem. 2. 2, 3, al.;—with ἂν and the impf. or aor., it expresses a supposed case, ὡστ' .. ἐφρονῶν ἔπρασαν, οὐδ' ἂν ὦδ' ἐγυγρόμην κακός Soph. O. C. 271; ὡσπε οὐκ ἂν ἐλαθεν αὐτόθεν ὀρμώμενος Thuc. 5. 6:—of an improbable consequence, ὡσπε ἂν ἡγήσω .., Xen. Ages. 1. 26.

2. at the beginning of a sentence, to mark a strong conclusion, and so, therefore, consequently, ὡστ' .. ὅλωνα καὶ σε προσδιαφθερῶ Soph. Ph. 75; ὡστ' οὐχ ὕμνη γ' εὐδοντα μ' ἐξεγείρειτε Id. O. T. 65, Pors. praef. Hec. pr. xlviii; with the Imperat., θνητὸς δ' Ὀρέστης, ὡσπε μὴ λίαν στένε Soph. El. 1172; ὡσπε θάρρει Xen. Cyr. 1. 3, 18; ὡσπε, ἂν βουλήσθε, χειροτονήσατε Dem. 129. 1; ὡσπε καὶ ταῦτα λεχθήσεται Arist. Metaph. 2. 3, 13.

3. so also with the Opt. to express a supposed consequence, either with opt. alone, Xen. Mem. 3. 1, 9, Oct. 1. 13, or (more freq.) with ἂν added, Hdt. 2. 16; βρέφος γὰρ ἦν τούτ' .. ὡστ' οὐκ ἂν αὐτὸν γνωρίσαιμ' Eur. Or. 379, cf. Soph. O. T. 857, El. 325, Ar. Ach. 943.

III. with the part., instead of the inf., by a sort of attraction, after a participle in the principal clause, τοσοῦτον ἀπόντων διενεγκόντες, ὡστ' ὑπὲρ Ἀργείων δυστυχισάντων Θηβαῖοις .. ἐπιτάττοντες κτλ. Isocr. 53 D; οὕτω σφόδρα μισούντα τοῦτον, ὡσπε παλὺ δὴ θάπτον διαθέμενον κτλ. Isac. 76. 19; ὡσπε .. δέον Dem. 28. 7.

ὡστέον, verb. Adj. of ὠθέω, one must thrust out, Dio Chr. 2. 376.

ὡστής, ου, ὁ, one who thrusts or pushes; σεισμός ὡστής an earthquake with one violent shock, Arist. Mund. 4. 31.

ὡστίζομαι, fut. Att. ὡστιοῦμαι:—Pass., Frequentat. of ὠθέομαι, to push and be pushed about, mostly c. dat. pers. to jostle with another, jostle him and be jostled by him, ὡστίει Κλεονόμῳ Ar. Ach. 844; δούλαισαν ὡστίζομένην Id. Lys. 330; ὡστιοῦνται .. ἀλλήλοισι περὶ πρώτου ξύλου Id. Ach. 24; absol., εἰς τὴν προεδρίαν πᾶς ἀνὴρ ὡστίζεται jostles for the first seat, Ib. 42, cf. Pl. 330; so, Comically, τῶν .. πλακοῦνται ὡστίζομένων περὶ τὴν γνάθον Teleclid. Ἀμφ. 1. 13.

ὡστικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to thrust, pushing, ὡστική .. ἡ τοῦ πνεύματος φύσις Arist. Mot. An. 10. 4; τὸ ὡστ. Arr. Epict. 4. 1, 84. Adv. —κῶς, M. Anton. 9. 3.

ὡστισμός, ὁ, = ὠθισμός, Moer. 424.

ὡστοργος, Dor. crasis for ὁ ἄστοργος, Theocr. 2. 112.

ὡστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. Adj. of ὠθέω, able to be pushed, Hdn. Epim. 103.

ὡσφρόμην, ὡσφρησάμην, v. sub ὡσφραίνομαι.

ὡσχος, ὡσχοφῶρια, ὡσχοφόρος, v. sub ὡσχ-.

ὡτ-άγρα, ἡ, (οὖς) an instrument of torture for the ears, Synes. 201 C.

ὡτάκις, ἴδος, ἡ, a sea-plant, Opp. Ix. 2. 7.

ὡτάκουστος, to hearken to, listen, watch covertly, Hdt. 8. 130, Xen. Cyr. 5. 3, 56, 8. 2, 10, Dem. 434. 4, cf. Poll. 2. 84; ὡτ. καὶ κατοπτρεῖν τὰ συμβαίνοντα Polyb. 3. 21, 1; c. gen., Suid.

ὡτ-ἄκουστής, οὖ, ὁ, a hearkener, listener, of a person employed as a spy by Tyrants, Arist. Pol. 5. 11, 7, Mund. 6. 9, Polyb. 16. 37, 1, Plut. 2. 522 F.

ὡταλγία, to have the earache, Diosc. 3. 35.

ὡτ-αλγία, ἡ, earache, Diosc. 2. 210, Poll. 4. 185.

ὡταλγίω, = ὡταλγῶ, Diosc. 2. 199.

ὡτᾶν or ὡτάν, ὦ τᾶν or ὦ τάν, v. sub τάν, τάν.

ὡτάρων [ᾶ], τό, Dim. of ὠτ, a little ear, Anaxandr. Σαρ. 1, Anth. P. 11. 75; ὡτάρ' ἕναι Alex. Kpar. 1. 16.

II. metaph. the ear or

handle of a vessel, Ath. 783 B, lb. 87 F.

ὠταρός, ἄ, ὄν, (οὖς) large-eared, Gloss.

ὠτε, Dor. for ὠτε (A), Pind. O. 10 (11). 102, P. 10. 84, Poëta ap. Apollon. de Pron. pp. 61, etc.

ὠτε-εγγυτής [ῥ], οὐ, ὄ, an ear-syringe, Galen.

ὠτε-εληή, ἡ, a wound, esp. a fresh, open wound, II. (acc. to Ammon. pp. 107, 150, opp. to οὐλή); δειξεν... αἶμα κατάρρεον ἐξ ὠτελεῖς II. 5. 870; αἶμα ἐπὶ θερμὸν ἀνήνοθεν ἐξ ὠτ. 11. 266, cf. 17. 297; δόρυ χάλκεον ἐξ ὠτ. εἵρυσσε 16. 862, cf. Od. 10. 164; ὠτελεῖν... δῆσαν ἐπισταμένους Od. 19. 456;—Aristarch. considered ὠτελεῖν as restricted in Hom. to a wound inflicted hand to hand, not by a missile, ὠτ. χαλκοτύπος II. 19. 25, and therefore he rejected as spurious 4. 140, 149; v. Lehrs Aristarch. 69.

II. after Hom. the word chiefly appears in the Ion. Prose of Hipp., who used it in the general sense of a wound, whether recent or not, 788 A, al.: also the mark of a wound, a scar, 789 C, al.: an ulcer, Galen. Lex. Hipp.:—once in Xen., τὰς ὠτελεῖς φανεράς εἶχε, i. e. by their scars, An. 1. 9, 6; so, Plut. Cor. 14., 2. 276 C. (Prob. from οὐτάω, ὡς becoming ὡ, as in Dor.; cf. οὐταμένη ὠτελεῖ II. 14. 518., 17. 86.) ὠτελεῖσθαι, Adv. from out of the wound, Orph. L. 647.

ὠτελοῦμαι, Pass. to cicatrize, Hipp. Fract. 769.

ὠτια-φόρος, ον, v. sub ὠτιοφόρος.

ὠτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (οὖς) of or for the ear, φάρμακον Galen.

ὠτίον, τό, properly, like ὠτάριον, Dim. of οὖς, but often = οὖς, Anth. P. 11. 81, LXX (1 Regg. 9. 15, al.), Ev. Matth. 26. 51; cf. Lob. Phryn. 211.

II. metaph. a little handle, λαγύρον Hero in Math. Vett. 163.

2. some kind of shellfish, cited from Xenocr. and Schol. Nic.

ὠτιο-φόρος or ὠτια-φόρος, ον, = ὠτοκάτης, E. M. 826. 27, A. B. 287.—On the form v. Lob. Phryn. 656.

ὠτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (οὖς) a kind of bustard with long ear-feathers, prob. the great bustard *Otis tarda* (Fr. outarde), Xen. An. 1. 5, 2 sq., Arist. II. A. 2. 17, 31., 9. 33; Ael. N. A. 5. 24; cf. ὠτίς.

ὠτο-γλύφισ, ἴδος, ἡ, an earpick, Plat. Com. Συμμ. 3; —γλύφον, τό, Gloss.

ὠτο-ειδής, ἑ, gen. εὖς, like an ear, ear-shaped, Rufus.

ὠτο-θαλάσσιος, ὡ, ὄ, = ὠτοκάτης, Diog. L. 5. 67.

ὠτο-κάτης, ἴος, ὄ, a boxer whose ears are battered by the boxing-gauntlet, Ar. (Fr 72) ap. A. B. 287, cf. E. M. 826, Suid. s. v., Poll. 2. 83 (whence Dind. corrects the form ὠτοκατάτης in Poll. 4. 144, cf. Lob. Phryn. 628); see Iso Plat. Prot. 342 A, Theocr. 22. 45, Martial. 7. 32, Tertull. Spect. 23, ἀτάγνυμι II, and Winckelm. 5. 5 § 30 sq.

ὠτο-κοπέω, to strike the ears by talking, Lat. aures obtundere, Hesych.

ὠτο-κωφέω, to be deaf, Schol. Soph., Zonar.

ὠτο-λαβίς, ἡ, an instrument for laying hold of the ears, Hippiatr.

ὠτό-λικνος, ον, wigs as large as a shovel; οἱ Ὀτόλικμοι, name of an Indian tribe, Tzet. Hist. 7. 635.

ὠτο-παρόχος, ον, (ἀρέχω) supplying or having ears, Gloss.

ὠτο-πέτης, ες, (πέταλα) with wing-like ears, Gloss.

ὠτό-ρῦτος, ον, having a running from the ears, Hipp. 1164 D.

ὠτός, οὐ, or ὠτος, οἶός, the long-eared owl, *Strix otus*, ὁ δ' ὠτός... περὶ τὰ ὠτα περιρύγια γων Arist. H. A. 8. 12, 12 (where he adds: ἐνίοι δ' αὐτὸν νυκτικύρακα κλοῦσιν), cf. Plut. 2. 961 E; Ath. (390 C) seems to identify it with the cis, but wrongly.

II. an easily deceived person, a booby, Ael. Diys. ap. Eust. 561. 7.

ὠτος, ὄ, Otus, son of Poseidon and Iphimedeia (wife of Aloëus), brother of Ephialtes, whom he helped to bind Ares, II. 5. 385, Od. 11. 308.

ὠτό-μητος, ον, with ea. slit or cropped, LXX (Lev. 21. 18., 22. 23).

ὠτώεις, εσσα, εν, poet. ij. with ears or handles, τρίπους II. 23. 264, 513, Hes. Op. 655.

ὠτός, ἴον, and Dor. for αὐτός, II. 5. 396; others write ὠτός, as Dind. in Hdt., v. Dial. Hdt. 8.

ὠφα, ὠφειν, pf. and plqpf. t. of ὠράω, from ὠφ, ὠφμαι, but only found in Gramm.; cf. ὠμμέν.

ὠφέλεια, ἡ, as required by metre (in iambs), Soph. El. 944, Ar. Thesm. 183; whereas ὠφέλεια required (in anapaests), Eur. Andr. 539, cf. Fr. 79, Ar. Eccl. 576; to Att. Prose, ὠφέλεια is the form generally preferred, but Bekk. ways reads ὠφέλεια in Thuc., and this is a freq. v. l. in Plat., Xen., etc.; Ion. ὠφέλη Hdt., Anth. P. 6. 187, Epigr. Gr. 780: (ὠφέλεια). Help, aid, succour, assistance, esp. in war, ἐπεμπον ἐς τὴν Ἐπίδαμ... τὴν ὠφ. Thuc. 1. 26, cf. 39; τὴν ὠφ. παρέχειν τινί Id. 3. 13, cf. doc. 27. 28; ὠφ. ἀνδρὶ φέρειν Eur. Fr. 79; ὠφ. προσλαμβάνειν Thuc. 17; εὐρίσκεισθαι ἀπὸ τινος Id. 1. 31; τὴν ὠφέλειαν μεταλαμβάνειν Id. 39; τυγχάνειν Id. 6. 17; ἐπαγγέσθαι τινὰς ἐπ' ὠφέλεια for aid, Id. 1. cf. 3. 58; ἀποχρησθαι τῇ ἐκατέρω ἡμῶν ὠφέλεια to make full use of assistance or services we both can give, Id. 6. 17; οὐ μετὰ τῶν κένων νόμον ὠφελίας not for such assistance as is consistent with the laws (ὠφελίας being = ὠφελίας ἐνεκα) Id. 3. 82, cf. Dion. H. de Thuc. 31 οὐδὲν ἱατρικῆς δεῖται οὐδ' ὠφελίας or any other aid, Plat. Lys. 217 A, Rep. 559 B.

II. utility, use, profit, advantage, benefit, βούλεια ἀπ' οὗ... ἐμμελες οὐδεμία ὠφέλη εἶσθαι Hdt. 5. 98; εἰ τὴν ὠφέλειαν Soph. El. 944; τὴν κοινὴν ὠφ. φυλάξαι the common interest of a Thuc. 6. 80; τίς ἂν εἴη ἡμῶν ὠφ. εἰδέναι αὐτό; Plat. Charm. 167 B; ὡς τοῦ βλάβη, Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 13, Plat., etc.; to ζημία, Xen. Men. 2. 6; ἐπ' ὠφέλεια ἐστὶ or γίγνεται τι lb. 1. 4, 4;—c. gen. subjecti, v. ὠφ. τὴν τῶν τεχνῶν utility, Hdt. 7. 139; c. gen. objecti, v. ὠφελεία τῶν φίλων for service to them, for their benefit, Plat. Rep. 34 B; ὠφελείας ἐνεκα lb. 398 B; χάριν Polyb. 3. 82, 8; ἐναντία αὐτοῦ ὠφ. Andoc. 20. 4; ἐν ὠφ. ἐστὶ 'tis of use, Xen. Vect. 4; after ὠφελείν, cf. ὠφελῶ I.

5. 2. a source of gain or profit, a benefit, service, oft. in pl., τὰς ὠφ. τὰς ἐκ τῆς στρατείας... ἐσπόμενος Isocr. 43 E; αἱ κοινὰ ὠφ. Lys. 157. 34; αἱ ὑπὸ τινος γιγνόμεναι ὠφ. Isocr. 46 C; εὐεργεταίαι καὶ ὠφ. Plat. Gorg. 509 C; ὠφ. τε καὶ βλαβαί Id. Rep. 332 D; αἱ παρὰ τῶν μισθοδοτούντων αὐτοῖς ὠφ. Dem. 200. 6. 3. esp. gain made in war, spoil, booty, Polyb. 2. 3. 8., 3. 82, 8; ὠφ. καὶ λεία Plat. 2. 255 B; ὠφελείας ἀδρῶζειν Id. Cleom. 12; πολλὰς ὠφ. κυριεύειν Diod. 15. 36; τὴν χάριν γέμειν ὠφελείας Polyb. 3. 80, 3; δὲ ὠφελείας τίθεσθαι τὰ χρήματα to regard as booty, Dion. H. 7. 37; so in the chase, game, Xen. Cyn. 6, 4; so of a thief, ὠφ. ἐτοίμην καὶ παρεσκευασμένην ἀφῆκεν Antipho 115. 15.

ὠφέλες, ε, v. ὠφείλω II. 2.

ὠφέλειω, fut. ἴσω, aor. ὠφέλησα, pf. —ηκα, Enr., etc.: plqpf. ὠφέληκε Plat. Apol. 31 D;—Pass., fut. ὠφελήσσομαι Andoc. 22. 26, Isac. 81. 22, Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 20; more often fut. med. in pass. sense, ὠφελήσομαι Thuc. 6. 18., 7. 67, Lys. 157. 31, Plat. Rep. 343 B, Xen.;—aor. ὠφελήσθην Thuc. 2. 39., 5. 90, etc.;—pf. ὠφέλημαι Aesch. Pr. 222, Plat.;—plqpf. ὠφέλητο Thuc. 6. 60; (ὠφέλος). To help, aid, assist, succour, to be of use or service to any one, first in Hdt.; opp. to βλάπτω, Thuc. 6. 14, Plat. Phaedo 107 D; to ζημιῶ, Isocr. 117 B.—Construction.

1. absol. to be of use or service, τὰ μηδὲν ὠφελούντα Aesch. Pr. 44, Soph. Fr. 205, cf. Eur. I. A. 348, Xen. Oec. 1, 9; οὐδὲν ὠφέλει Thuc. 2. 87; τὸ πᾶν ὠφελούν Isocr. 166 B.

2. c. acc. pers., like Lat. *iuvare*, to be of service to, to benefit, Hdt. 2. 95, Aesch. Pr. 507; τὰς ψυχὰς ὠφ. διδάσκοντες Xen. Cyr. 2. 3, 23, cf. Plut. 2. 145 B; ὠφ. τινα εἰς τι to be of use to one towards a thing, Thuc. 4. 75; ἐπὶ τοῖς δεινοῖσιν Eur. Fr. 85; διὰ τῶν ὧτων Plut. 2. 38 C; c. part., αὐτοὺς ὠφέλει προσκείμενον Eur. Hipp. 970.

3. in Poets also (v. Thom. M. 935) c. dat. pers., like Lat. *prodesse*, Aesch. Pr. 342, Pers. 842, Soph. Ant. 560, Eur. Or. 665, 680, Heracl. 681, Ar. Av. 420; yet it is found in Antipho 146. 1, and as v. l. Thuc. 5. 23; the compts. *προσῶφελῶ*, *ἐπαφελῶ*, *συναφελῶ* also take both constructions.

4. a singular construction c. gen. occurs in Soph. O. C. 436, οὐδεὶς ἔρωτος τοῦδ' ἐφαίνετ' ὠφελῶν, where ὠφελῶν may be resolved into ὠφέλειαν παρέχων, lending help towards this desire.

5. c. acc. cogn., ὠφέλειαν ὠφ. τινα to render him a service, Plat. Rep. 519 E, cf. 346 C, Euthyd. 275 E; so also with a neut. Adj., οὐδὲν τινα ὠφ. to do one no service, Hdt. 3. 126, Eur. Alc. 875; πολλὰ, πλεον, πλείστον, ὡς πλείστα ὠφ. τινα Isocr. 33 A, Eur. Andr. 679, 681, Thuc. 6. 14.

II. Pass. to be helped, i. e. to receive help, aid, or succour, to derive profit or advantage, πρὸς τινος from a person or thing, Hdt. 2. 68; ἐκ τινος Aesch. Pr. 222, Antipho 121. 31; ἀπὸ τινος Thuc. 3. 64, Xen. Oec. 1, 15; ὑπὸ or παρὰ τινος Plat. Gorg. 512 A, Rival. 132 D; ὠφ. τοῦ νόμου to derive benefit from... Antipho 131. 28; τινι by a thing, Thuc. 3. 67; διὰ τι Id. 3. 13; ὠφελείσθαι παρ' ἐμοῦ to make something out of me, Antipho 117. 37; ἐξ ὑμετέρων to help themselves, Lys. 178. 21; ὠφελείσθαι πρὸς τι to acquire advantage towards a thing, Xen. Cyn. 5, 27; also c. part., ὠφελείσθαι ἰδῶν to be profited by the sight of a thing, Thuc. 2. 39; c. adj. neut., οὐδὲν ὠφελουμένην Soph. Ant. 550; πολλὰ ὠφελείσθαι οὐδὲν ποιοῦντας Xen. Cyr. 3. 2, 20.

ὠφέλημα, τό, a useful or serviceable thing, a service, benefit, Aesch. Pr. 251; ἀνθρώποισιν ὠφελήματα lb. 501; of a person, ὡς κοινὸν ὠφέλημα θνητοῖσιν φανεῖς Ib. 614, cf. Eur. Tro. 698.

II. generally, use, advantage, profit, τί δῆτα δόξης... ὠφ. γίγνεται; Soph. O. C. 260, cf. Xen. Hier. 10, 3; ὠφελήματα πατρίδος Id. Ages. 7, 2; ὠφελήμ' ἔχει τινὶ is of service to him, Com. Anon. 16.

ὠφελήσιμος, ον, useful, serviceable, profitable, πολλοὶ μὲν ἐχθροί, παῖρα δ' ὠφ. Soph. Aj. 1022; ὠφ. λόγος Ar. Av. 317.

ὠφελήσιος, εως, ἡ, a helping, aiding; and so (generally) like ὠφέλεια, use, service, advantage, Soph. O. C. 402; σοὶ γὰρ ὠφ. οὐκ ἐν Id. El. 1031.

ὠφελήτεος, α, ον, verb. Adj. necessary or proper to be assisted, ὠφελή- τεά σοι ἡ πόλις Xen. Mem. 3. 6, 3.

II. ὠφελήτεον, one must assist, ὠφ. τὴν πόλιν lb. 2. 1, 28.

ὠφελήτικος, ἡ, ὄν, helpful, useful, Philo 1. 120.

ὠφέλεια, v. sub ὠφέλεια.

ὠφέλιμος, ον, rarely ἡ, ὡν Plat. Charm. 174 D, Rep. 607 D;—helping, aiding, useful, serviceable, profitable, advantageous, beneficial, sometimes of persons, as Plat. Meno 98 C, Rep. 461 A, Xen. Mem. 2. 7, 9; but more often of things, Thuc. 2. 46, Plat., etc.; τινι to one, Eur. Ion 138, Thuc. 4. 44., 7. 64, etc.; ἐς τι for a purpose, Id. 3. 68; πρὸς τι Plat. l. c.; ὑπὲρ τινος Xen. Cyr. 6. 2, 34; κρίνειν τι ὠφ. Thuc. 1. 22;—τὸ ὠφ. as Subst., Plat. Rep. 457 D; τὸ ὡν ὠφ. Thuc. 1. 76;—Comp. and Sup. —ώτερος, —ώτατος, Thuc. 1. 93, Plat. Rep. 461 A, Theaet. 179 A. Adv. —μως, Xen. Mem. 4. 4, 1, Plat.; Sup. —ώτατα, Xen. Eq. 6, 1.

ὠφέλλον, Ep. for ὠφέλον, aor. 2 of ὠφείλω.

ὠφθην, v. sub ὠράω.

ὠφλον, v. sub ὠφλισκάνω.

ὠχα, ὠχ, a magical incantation against fleas, Geop. 13. 15, 9.

ὠχα, pf. of οἶγγυμι: ὠχατο, Ion. for οἶγγυμι ἴσαν, 3 pl. plqpf. pass.

ὠχηή, Egyptian name of orach, in Diosc. 2. 145.

ὠχρα, ἡ, yellow-ochre, Arist. Meteor. 3. 6, 11, Theophr. Fr. 2. 40, Diosc. 5. 112, etc.

II. in corn, = ἐρωσίβη, mildew, LXX (Deut. 28. 22).

III. = ὠχρίαιος, Theod. Prodr.

ὠχραίνω, fut. ἀνώ, to make pale or wan, Orph. Arg. 1305;—Pass. to become so, opp. to ἐρυθραίνωμαι, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 193.

II. intrans. to be or become so, Nic. Th. 254.

ὠχραντικός, ἡ, ὄν, making pale or wan, only in Adv. —κῶς κινεῖσθαι, πάσχειν, of jaundiced patients, who see everything with a yellow tinge, Sext. Emp. M. 7. 192, 198.

ὠχράω, fut. ἥσω, to turn pale or wan, ὠχρ. χροά to be wan of countenance, Od. II. 529; cf. ὠχρίαιω. 2. Pass., of the sun, ὠχρηται Arat. 851.

ὠχρία, ἡ, = ὠχρότης, paleness, wanness, Jo. Chrys.:—also = ὠχρα II, in E. M. 378. 48:—Theod. Prodr. has ὠχρία, ἡ.

ὠχρίας, ον, δ, one of a pale wan complexion, Arist. Categ. 8, 15.

ὠχρίσις, εως, ἡ, a turning pale, paleness, joined with παλίσσις, Plut. 2. 364 B: in pl., Ib. 652 E. 2. = ὠχρα II, Theodot. V. T.

ὠχρίαιω, = ὠχράω, to be pallid, of a pale, wan look, Ar. Nub. 103, Ran. 307, cf. Soph. Fr. 115; ὠχρήσας Babr. 92. 8; opp. to ἐρυθρίαιω, ἐρυθραίνομαι, Arist. Categ. 8, 15, Eth. N. 4. 9, 2;—of wine, Plut. 2. 692 E.—Cf. Lob. Phryn. 80.

ὠχρο-ειδής, ἐς, gen. έος, pale-looking, pallid, Suid. v. ἱκτερος.

ὠχρο-κόκκινος, ον, of a light-red colour, Theod. Prodr.

ὠχρό-λευκος, ον, of a whitish yellow or yellowish white, Diosc. 4. 42.

ὠχρο-μέλεις, αινά, ἄν, yellowish-black, Galen.

ὠχρο-όμματος, ον, pale-eyed, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 38.

ὠχρό-ξανθος, ον, of a wan yellow colour, Galen.

ὠχρο-ποιός, ὄν, making pale, Gramm., v. Heyne II. T. 5. p. 392.

ὠχρός, ἄ, ὄν, pale, wan, of complexion, Eur. Bacch. 438, Ar. Nub. 1016,

Pl. 422, etc.: esp. pale-yellow, sallow (cf. χλωρός), τὸ δὲ ὠχρὸν γίγ-

νεται λευκοῦ ξανθοῦ μεμιγμένον Plat. Tim. 68 C; of a frog, Batr. 81;

χρῶμα δ' ἀσίων .. γίγνεται ὠχρὸν Alex. 'Ολ. I. 8; ὠχρὸς κἀνυπόδατος,

of a Pythagorean, Theocr. 14. 6, and often in Luc. of philosophers, e. g.

Jup. Trag. 1; ὠχρὸς καὶ αὐχμηρός, of a miser, Id. Catapl. 17; of bile,

etc., Hipp., Galen.; of wine, Plut. 2. 692 E:—τὸ ὠχρὸν τοῦ ὠοῦ the yolk

(yolk) of the egg, Arist. H. A. 6. 2, 1:—τὸ ὠχρὸν the colour yellow, Plat. Tim. 68 C, Arist. Categ. 10, 8:—cf. ὠχρα.

ὠχρος, ον, δ, like ὠχρότης, paleness, wanness, esp. the pale hue of fear, once in Hom., ὠχρος δὲ μιν εἶλε παρειαίς (cf. χλωρὸν δέος) Il. 3. 35; then in Luc. Jup. Trag. 1 and late Poets, as Androm. ap. Galen. 13. 875, Anth. P. 5. 259, al.; ὠχροος .. ὠχρος Tzetz. Hom. 367.

II. a kind of pulse, *Pisum ochrys*, Antiph. Incert. 37, Arist. H. A. 9. 40, 58, Theophr. H. P. 8. 3, 1, C. P. 4. 2, 2, Diog. L. 2. 139.—The gender of signf. I is not determined by any passage: signf. II is masc. in the places cited.

ὠχρότης, ητος, ἡ, paleness, wanness, Plat. Rep. 474 E; χροάς Luc. Icarom. 5; opp. to μελανία, Arist. Categ. 8, 14; in pl., opp. to ἐρυθρήματα, Id. Mot. An. 7, 12.

ὠχρωμα, τό, paleness, wanness, Suid.

ὠψ, ἡ, E. M. 344. 55,—but δ, Eust. 1426. 57 (v. infr.), gen. ὠπός, acc. ὠπα:—the eye, face, countenance, Hom., and Hes., though they only use the acc. sing.; εἰς ὠπα ιδέσθαι τινί to look one in the face, Il. 9. 373; εἰς ὠπά τινος ιδέσθαι 15. 147; and absol., εἰς ὠπα ιδέσθαι Od. 22. 405., 23. 107; θεῆς εἰς ὠπα εἵκειν in face she is like the goddesses, Il. 3. 158; οὐ μὲν γὰρ τι κακῶ εἰς ὠπα ἐφείκε Od. 1. 411; θεῆς εἰς ὠπα εἵσκειν Hes. Op. 62.—In Plat. Crat. 409 C, the masc. acc. pl. τοὺς ὠπας (though also in Ath. 287 A, 367 A, cf. Theocr. Ep. 6, and confirmed by E. M. p. 158) is rejected by Bekk. and Stallb., who read the neut. τὰ ὠπα with the best Mss.: dat. ὠπῶσι Maxim. π. καταρχ. 157. (From √ΩΠ; v. ὠψ B.)

ὠψά, τά, = τὰ ὀπτητήρια, Hesych.

ὠώδης, ἐς, gen. εος, contr. for ὠοειδής, ὠγρότης Arist. H. A. 6. 10, 9; σκώληξ Id. G. A. 2. 1, 25.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

ἀγγαροφωρέω—*for* 122. *I read* 163. 18.
 ἀγεωμέτρητος—*for* 972 *read* 973.
 ἀγκυρα—3rd line from end, *for* III. *I read* IV. 1.
 ἄγριος as fem. also in Phocyl. 3. 6, Theocr. 22. 36; ἄγρία occurs also in Trag., Aesch. Pers. 614. Soph. Ph. 173, 265, O. T. 476.
 Ἀγριώνιος—epithet of Bacchus, transferred to Antony, Plut. l. c.
 ἄγρυπνος—I. 3, *for* ἡγίους *read* ἡγίους.
 ἀγωγή II. 4—*for* treatment of a subject *read*: construction (of a law) in Arist. Rhet. l. c.
 ἀγωνοθετέω in Dem. 119. 13 is simply *to preside at the games*.
 ἀδελότης—an earlier authority is Protag. ap. Diog. L. 9. 51.
 ἄζομαι—in Aesch. Eum. 1002, Παλλάδος ὑπὸ πτεροῖς ἔντας ἄζειται πατὴρ (sc. Ζεύς), it means *respects*.
 ἄδρῶς as fem. occurs in Dem. 412. 14, Arist. P. A. 3. 14, 22, etc.
 ἄθυμῶ—ἐνεαί τινας Xen. An. 5. 4. 19.
 αἰσχυντηλὸς Eu.—*for* 27 *read* 21.
 ἀκτίς—used by Hom. only in dat. pl.; ἀκτίσιν Od. 5. 479, 19. 441; ἀκτίσιν II. 16, II. 10. 547.
 ἀμοιβαῖος—*read*: τὰ ἀμ. the dialogue in Tragedy, Plat. Rep. 394 B; ... *armen* amobaeum, Plut. Pomp. 48.
 ἀμύχεω II—*after* oneself insert, *to put on*, πέπλους Eur. Med. 1159: *to have on*, etc.
 ἀμφί c. gen., poss. and in Xen. alone of the Att. Prose writers; c. dat., in Prose only in Hdt., and late writers.
 ἀναγκαῖος—I. 1, *del.* 5. 8.
 ἀνδραληψία—*add*: ἀνδραληψίον is used in the general sense of seizure or arrest in App. Civ. 4. 6.
 ἀνταυδάω, *to address face to face*, τινα.
 ἀπαξίω—I. 4, *for* ἡς λέσχης *read* λέσχας ἄς.
 ἀπείπον IV. 2, c. *for* when they were, *read*: since they have become, now that they are.
 ἀποκρέως *under* ἀποκρέω—*for* 4. *read* ἡ.
 ἀποπληκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *paralyzed*.
 ἀπόρρησις—I. 3, *for* 357 *read* 357 A.
 ἀποστράτης—*for* to put ... list, *read*: to remove him from the command, supersede him: of a general who has completed his term of office, Plut. Marcell. 22.
 ἀπόσχεσις—*add*: τὼν βρομῶντων Strab. 524.
 ἀποτεινέω I. 3—*add*: ἀποτεινέσθαι πρὸς τινα *to inveigh against* ... Eus. H. E. 6. 17, 7. 11.
 ἀποφράς II—*add*: ... ἐναντοί Synes. 150 C.
 ἀποφυγάνω—*read*: ἀποφύγω II.
 ἀποφύλλισω—*add*: cf. Schol. Ar. Pax 1147.
 ἀπτιυσία—*add*: Μάδρις ἀπτιυσία.
 ἄπτω II. 7—*add*: *to make use of*, avail oneself of, τῆς τύχης Eur. I. A. 56.
 ἀργέω I—at end, *for* to be so idle as to quit his work, *read*: *to be unoccupied (or unemployed) in his own work*.
 ἀργύρεμα: dat. pl. ἀργυρεμάτων Inscr. in Rhein. Mus. neue Folg. 24. pp. 452. 454.
 ἀρετικεῖα—Ej. Eur. in Hermes 5. 386 sq.
 ἀρετή—*del.* high rank, Hes. Op. 311.
 ἀρηνευστικός, ὅς—προβατοβοσκός, Eust. Od. 799. 35.
 ἀρετικός—στέρω Galen. 12. 399.
 ἀρετικόν—*to make a beginning of*, τοῦ ἔργου Xen. Oec. 16. 12.
 ἄρμενε 3—*add*:—in sing. an implement, ἐργασίας Anth. P. 6. 47 and 48.
 ἄρπαγμα—a deliverance, τῆς μοχθηρίας from ... Eus. H. E. 8. 12, 2.
 ἀρρητολογία, ἡ, *profane talk*, Eus. P. E. 227 A.
 ἀρσενόηλις—sexes? should be in italic type.
 ἄρχερατεία—Hipp. Philol. 1. 53 Duncker.
 ἀρχιυπηρέτης—*for* 600 *read* 6000.
 ἀσβετα—*disloyalty* to the Emperor (as Divus), Dio C. 57. 9; *so impietous in Principem*, Tacit. Ann. 6. 47.
 ἀσκήτρια—Eus. Mart. Pol. 5. 3.
 ἀστήρ—a meteor, κυρτοῖς ἀναπάλλεται ἂ. Ap. Rh. 3. 1377.
 ἀσφαλής I. 2, ἐν ἀσφαλει [ἐστί], opp. to ἐν ἐπικινδύνῃ, Thuc. 1. 137, cf. Dionys. in Stob. 560. 6.
 ἀταφία—Plut. Marcell. 30.
 ἀτεγκτος I—*add*: κηρὸς Plut. 2. 15 D.
 ἀτερμάτιστος—*add*: χρίνοι Eus. Ecl. Proph. p. 179 Gaust.
 ἀτίμητος—I. 6, *for* 36 *read* 26.

ἀτόπημα—an absurdity, Eus. II. E. 6. 43, 18.
 ἀτυφία—*for* 582 *read* 82.
 αὐθέντης I. 3—*add*: Or. Sib. 8. 309; c. gen., Ih. 7. 69.
 αὐθις—I. 10, *after* 952 *add*: αὐτὸ πάλιν αὐθις Ar. Nub. 975.
 αὐθις II. 1—*for* 1420 *read* 1418.
 αὐξάνω II. 2—*add*: μέγας ἐκ μικροῦ .. ἡξήται Dem. 116. 8.
 αὐτογένεθλος—Poeta ap. Eus. D. E. 104 A, 200 D.
 αὐτογέννητος—Or. Sib. 8. 430.
 αὐτοκράτωρ—I. 14, *add*: ἡ αὐτ. ἀρχή Dio C. 63. 25.
 αὐτονοερός, ἂ, ὄν, *self-intelligent*, Eus. H. E. 10. 4, 56.
 αὐτοξενέω=προξενέω, Hesych.
 αὐτόπρεμνος—I. 3, *for* διδόναι *read* νέμειν.
 αὐτόπρυμνος, ὄν, *from the very foundation*, Or. Sib. 1. 186.
 αὐτοφυής, ἐς, of the Deity, Eur. Fr. 596.
 αὐτόφως—Eus. D. E. 170 B.
 ἀφαιρέω—pf. ἀφῆρημαι in med. sense, ἐκείνους τὰ ὅπλα ἀφῆρημεθα Xen. Cyr. 7. 5. 79.
 ἀφίγημι II. 2—ἀφίεμαι ψυχὴν Eur. Or. 1171, Tr. 1135.
 ἀφρακτος—*del.* c. dat., ὅρκους Eur. Hipp. 657; *and insert* Eur. Hipp. 657 *before* Ar. Thesm.
 ἀφρέω—*for* dissyll. *read* dissyll.
 ἀχανής—χάσμα Parmen. 18 Karsten.
 βουλεύω B. 4—*before* 3. 134, *insert* Id.
 Δελφοί, ὄν, αἰ, *read* οἱ.
 δέρμα—I. 4, *read*: (rarely in Hom. of a man's skin, II. 16. 341, cf. Od. 13. 431: of a skin stripped off, Hdt. 4. 64, 5. 25. 2. one's skin, etc.
 διααιρετός—*del.* διααιρετός ... II; *and read* διααιρετίον, verb. Adj. one must divide or distinguish, Plat. Rep. 412 B, Soph. 265 A, al.; *τε* ἀπὸ τινος Id. Polit. 287 B.
 διαιτητής—I. 10, *for* Anth. *read* Ant.; *also read*: Diäteten.
 διακαλέομαι, Pass. *to be called in common parlance*, LXX (1 Macc. 2. 2).
 διακηρυκεύομαι—*for* 28 *read* 38.
 διαρπάζω—*after* Hdt. 1. 88, etc., *add*: *so* in aor. med., Joseph. A. J. 1. 9.
 διεγείρω—*add*: II. *to stretch forth*, τὸν αὐχένα Heliod. 4. 4.
 δικνέομαι—*add*: 3. of Time, *to intervene*, Longus 1. 4.
 δονακοφοίτης, ὄν, *haunting the reeds*, Anth. P. 10. 22, in form δονακα-.
 δύο—I. 6 from end, *for* δύοιν *read* δύοιν.
 ἐγείρω—*add*: III. intr. in Act. *to rise up*, Aesop. 16 b, Halm.
 εἰ, A. 1—1. 5, *for* point of time *read* sense.
 —A. IV—1. 2, *for* the finite Verb being understood, *read*: by a kind of assimilation.
 —B.—1. 7, *del.* where the fut. would stand; *and in next line for shall read* should.
 ἐκκλυζώ—*del.* τὰ βύματα.
 ἐκτέμνω II—*add*: ἐκτ. τὰ θήλα, as is still the practice in Egypt, Strab. 824.
 ἐκτρονέω, *to turn with a lathe-chisel*, Heliod. 2. 12.
 ἐμπάλιν II. 2—1. 4; the phrase cited from Eur. prob. means *to be brought to the opposite opinion*.
 ἐντρανος—*read* ἐστερον.
 ἐξαγιστος—*for* 69. 34 *read* 69. 29.
 ξεάλμος—*for* Oribas *read* Oribas.
 ξεταῖω II—*after* closely, *add*: *to call to strict account*; *del.* τὸν δεσπότην ... Id.; *and for* 21 *read*: 20 sq.; ἐξ. τινὰ ὕπτις ἦν Id. 1126. 23.
 ξεηγέομαι 2—*del.* often before in Thuc.; *and del.* τοὺς συμμάχους 6. 85.
 ξεπαελλίω 5, *for* δειν' *read* δειν'.
 ξεπορέω—the passage cited under I. 2 should be placed under I. 1, *after* II. 2. 873. *And before* in Soph. Aj. 360, *insert*: ξεπορέσαι κακότητα Ap. Rh. 2. 1161.
 ξεπαχὴς—I. 6, *for* αὐτοῦ *read* αὐτῆς.
 ἐπει II—1. 5, *for* sometimes with *read*: with a.
 —I. 6, *for* with fut. in apodosis *read*: with a fut. apodosis.
 —I. 12, *for* with pres. in apodosis *read*: with a pres. apodosis of repeated action.
 —III. 2—*for* with impf. in apod. *read*: with a past apodosis of repeated action.
 ἐπέκενα II. *add*: of subsequent time, LXX (Susann. 64).
 ἐπεξίρχομαι—*add*: I. 4. *to follow up*, τῇ παρούσῃ τύχῃ Thuc. 4. 14; τῷ Ἀλφῷ Plat. Rep. 349 A, 361 E.
 ἐπίγραμμα 1—*insert* ἐπ' re Arist. Rhet. 1. 13, *the title or designation of a (epigrammatic) charge*.

ἐπιλαμβάνω III. 5—the passage cited from Dem. is used in a metaph. sense, *having found* an empty field, i. e. an absence of all competitors.

ἐπινεύω I sub fin., *del. τι πρὸς τινα* Plat. Rep. 437 C.

ἐπιπνέω I. 3—for ἀγρὸς read ἀγρούς.

ἐπιστάτης III. 1. in early Athenian times, one of the *πρυτάνεις*, chosen by them each day from their own number, who presided in either *βουλή* or *ἐκκλησία* (as each happened to meet on any day); until some time early in the 4th century B.C., when a change was made by which the *ἐπιστάτης* became keeper of the Archives and Treasury, and chose nine *πρόεδροι* from the nine Tribes (other than his own) who now presided in the *βουλή* and *ἐκκλησία*, as he had hitherto done, and who was called *ἐπιστάτης τῶν προέδρων*, v. Aeschin. l. c., etc.

ἐπιτροπεύω I. 2—add: so in Med., Joseph. A. J. 11. 4. 6.

ἔτης III—for τῶν (bis) read τῶν.

εὐλαβητέον fin.—for 424 C read Gorg. 527 B, cf. 480 E.

εὐνή I—add: B. a *domicile*, Plat. Rep. 415 E.

ἐφηγέομαι—at end ἐφήγησις add: v. Meier u. Schöm. Att. Pr. p. 246.

εἶπε I. 1. b—read: with Subj. (mostly of aor.),

—c—read: with Opt. (mostly of aor.),

—d—before Acl. insert Dion. H. 9. 15,

—I. 2—before also with a Prep., insert: . . . b.

—B—for 'continually,' read: 'all that time.'

ζῶω I. 1. t fin.—for 2. 4 read 5. 10.

ἡμέρα—ἡ ἡλίαν ἡμ. dies Solis, C. I. 6731; ἡ Ἀφροδίτης ἡμ. dies Veneris, Friday, Id. 6769, Clemen. Al. 877.

θεσπέσιος sub fin.—read: twice in Trag. and once in Ar. (Av. 1095)—all lyr. passages.

καθυφαίνω—read καθυφαίνω.

καθυφίημι—I. 6, for ἐναντίων read κατηγορῶν.

κακιστέος sub fin.—for I. A. read I. T.

κατακτάομαι—I. 2, add: Thuc. 4. 86.

καταπλύνω—καταπέπλυται in Aeschin. l. c. means *has become stale*, worthless.

κημός II. 2—for 1147 read 1150; so also at end of κημῶ.

μεταλαμβάνω—I. 9, for third read fifth, and for 97. 4 read 97. 11.

μεταμέλομαι—I. 6, for 5. 141 read 5. 14.

μεταξύ II. 2—I. 3, for τούτων read τούτου.

μυριοστός—I. 2, for 2. 10, 5 read 2. 8, 14.

δμνυμι I. Med.—I. 5, for 1. 15, 3 read 1. 15, 27.

ὀρθοπρίων—for χοινική read χοινίκη.

οὗτος B—I. 6, for never read rarely, and after οὗτος add: (as in Xen. An. 7. 2, 24 sq.).

παλιμψηστός—I. 3, after Plut. insert 2.

παραθαλάσσιος—*del.* late before *ος, ον*, and before Dio C. 48. 49 add: Thuc. 4. 56.

παρακελεύομαι II—at end, for διακελεύω read διακελεύομαι.

παρακλήσις 2—for τινος *ta* one, read: *of or on the part of*.

ποιός 5. b—I. 4, for ἀλίσκειν read αἰεῖν, and insert ἀλίσκομαι before Mem. 2. 6, 9.

πρεσβύτης—I. 3, for 964 read 641.

προδοξάζω—I. 2, for Med. read Pass.

πρόεδρος II—for (v. sub πρύτανις) read: (v. ἐπιστάτης III).

προλείπω 2—*del.* c. inf.

πρόμαντις II—for 757 read 475.

πρύτανις II—*del.* out of these . . . (γραμματεὺς) added, and substitute: these *πρυτάνεις*, assisted by a *γραμματεὺς*, managed the business of the *βουλή* and *ἐκκλησία* (v. sub ἐπιστάτης).

πωλέω—I. 18, for Xen. Oec. 1, 12 read Plat. Legg. 741 B; and under πωλητήριον and πωλητής, for metoecch read metoec.

Σίμων—for Πελχίν read Τελχίν.

σκατός—for σκῶρ read σκῶρ.

τροχαντήρ I—substitute the foll.:—in Anatomy the *trochanters* were processes at the upper end of the thigh-bone, to which muscles were attached: the upper tr., on the outside, was called ὁ μέγας; the lower, on the inside, ὁ μικρός, Galen. 2. pp. 307, 773, ed. Kühn.

ὑπόκειμαι I. 7—for Isae. 50. 31 read Isae. 59. 31.

THE END.





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